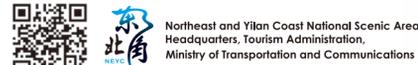


Explore the enriched ecology on Guishan Island

Geology, nature and biology, culture and landscapes



Address: No. 36, Xinglong St., Fulong Village, Gongliao Dist., New Taipei City (228)
 Telephone: 02-24991115 Fax: 02-24991170
 Website: <https://www.necoast-nsa.gov.tw>
 Toll-free service number: 0800-091-115
 Telephone number of Wushih Harbor Visitor Center: 03-978-9078
 Telephone number of Taiwan Cetacean Society: 03-977-0606

Traffic information

- By car**
 - Take National Freeway No. 1 to National Freeway No. 5 and exit at Toucheng Interchange. Take Coastal Highway to Wushih Harbor where visitors can leave for Guishan Island.
 - Take National Freeway No. 3 to National Freeway No. 5 and exit at Toucheng Interchange. Take Coastal Highway to Wushih Harbor, where you can catch a ferry to Guishan Island.

Public transportation

- Train:** Get off the train at Waiao Station and walk 15 minutes along the Coastal Trail to take the ferry at Wushih Harbor.
- By Bus:** Take the Zhuangwei Dune Line of Taiwan Tourist Shuttle Bus (Green 18) at Toucheng Railway Station or Yilan Bus Station to Wushih Harbor, or Take (Green 19) at Jiaoxi Bus Station. Transfer to Yilan Bus (No. 131 on weekdays and Red 1 on holidays) at Jiaoxi Railway Station to Lanyang Museum or Wushih Harbor. Take the ferry at Wushih Harbor after getting off the bus.
- Bus:** Take Kuo-Kuang Bus No. 1877 (Yuanshan-Wushih Harbor) or Kuo-Kuang Bus No. 1766 (Nanfanggao-Wushih Harbor). After getting off the bus, walk to Wushih Harbor and take the ferry to Guishan Island.

Business hours

- 9am - 5pm from March 1st to November 30th. Check NEYC website for more details.
- Guishan Island is closed in any case of force majeure or disasters based on data from the Central Weather Bureau.

Island visitor control

Guishan Island is open to the public on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, with a limit of 1800 tourists per day. It is open to academic units for field trips and ecological or environmental education trainings on Wednesday, with a limit of 500 participants per day.

Apply for an island admission permit

People who would like to visit Guishan Island and 401 Highland are required to apply for a permit online at least 11-20 days before you wish to visit. After completing all the steps online, you will receive an approval number. You need to check the number of people visiting Guishan Island 10 days before your departure. You have to bring the number and registration with you when heading to Guishan Island. International tourists will need to bring their passports with them. People who would like to visit 401 Highland are also required to apply online in addition to the application for Guishan Island. There is a visitor control for people going to 401 Highland, with 100 tourists maximum per day. Moreover, 401 Highland is only open to the public in the morning.

ID inspection

Domestic tourists must prepare photo IDs for departure inspection. International travelers should prepare their passports or official IDs for entry inspection.
 Tourists and team followers visiting 401 Highland also need to present relevant documents at the check point.
 * Check the website of the Northeast and Yilan Coast National Scenic Area for more details regarding online application.



A small but beautiful ecological park

Guishan Island, with a length of approximately 3.3 kilometers from east to west and 1.7 kilometers from north to south, covers an area of 2.85 square kilometers. Its coastline stretches for about 10 kilometers. Whether approaching it by sea or land, once you see Guishan Island, you know you've arrived in Yilan.

Located approximately 10 kilometers east of Wushi Harbor in Yilan County, Guishan Island resembles a giant floating turtle when viewed from afar, hence its name. It is currently one of the few active volcanoes remaining in Taiwan. In 1977, due to challenging living conditions, 700 residents of Guishan Island were moved to 106 public housing units in Daxi, Toucheng Township, built by the Provincial Department of Civil Affairs. This led to the creation of the "Renze Community." After extensive advocacy efforts, Guishan Island was reestablished as a village in 2001, renamed the "Guishan Community."

The island was under military control after the residents left and only opened for tourism in 2000. No one permanently lives on the island today. Despite over two decades of limited access, Guishan Island maintains its natural beauty and diverse



wildlife, with remnants of past human development still present.

An island of life to broaden your horizons

The journey to Guishan Island begins as you depart from Wushi Harbor, embarking on a fascinating voyage of discovery. During the 30-minute voyage, encounters with dolphins are the most thrilling highlights. As you navigate Guishan Island, the geological landscapes shaped by volcanic activity, cliffs, rock formations, and the sea colors evoke admiration. Upon reaching Guishan Island, besides exploring the elevated ecological wonders, the scenic beauty of the lake around Turtle's Tail's cultural and historical charm are all worth savoring and appreciating. Experience the tranquility and simple beauty of this remarkable place.



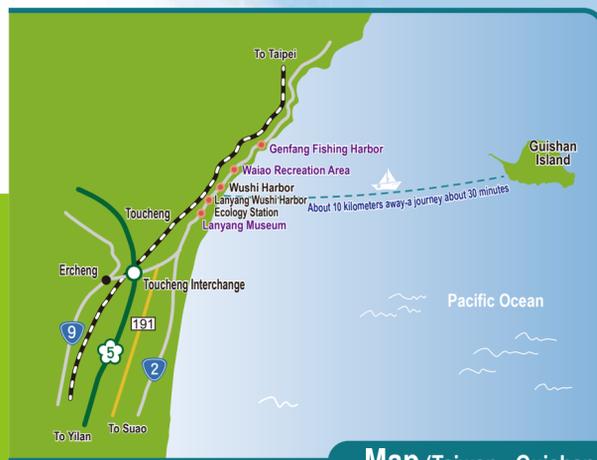
A beautiful encounter with whales and dolphins

Guishan Island and its waters are teeming with marine life, thanks to the warm Kuroshio Current. It's a major fishing area and a prime location for whale and dolphin watching. You can spot up to 17 different species of these majestic creatures, including spinner dolphins, bottlenose dolphins, killer whales, and false killer whales. They often delightfully breach the surface, interacting with passing fishing boats.

The best time for whale and dolphin watching in the Guishan Island waters is from April to October. For those interested, this is an unmissable experience. To ensure these marine animals' safety and preservation, choose certified boats and respect no-feeding regulations. Whale-watching tours typically combine whale watching with circling Guishan Island or landing there, allowing visitors to customize their itinerary.



Map of Turtle's Tail



Map (Taiwan - Guishan Island)

Eight Scenic Highlights on Guishan Island

Circumnavigating Guishan Island unveils its famous "Eight Wonders." Among them, "Guishan Sunrise" and "Heavenly Turtle Wearing a Hat" are meteorological phenomena, while the others result from volcanic activity and sea erosion. The "Turtle Egg Legend" refers to two rectangular rocks that vanished in 1943 after a loud noise. They haven't reappeared since.



• Heavenly Turtle Wearing a Hat

Changing weather often cloaks Guishan Island in clouds, locally called "Turtle is wearing a hat, heavy rain will come," symbolizing impending rain.



• Spectacle of Glass Hole

On the island's south side, this famous sea cave resembles eyeglasses and is composed of volcanic breccia.



• Turtle Rock and Precipice

This unique geological formation results from cooling volcanic lava. Exposed rock walls with tabular joints and vertical hexagonal jointing can be found on the 401 Highland and northwest of the Turtle's Shell.



• Turtle Paying Respects to the Sun

Guishan Island faces east, so when the sun rises, it appears the island is greeting the sun. On clear days, the sky is adorned with colorful clouds, creating a splendid sight.



• Seabed Spa Surging Up High

In Guishan Island's eastern waters, white bubbles form a distinctive seascape with alternating blue and white tones on the surface. This unique hot spring phenomenon is visible when circling the island by sea or climbing the 401 Highland.



• Heavenly Turtle Wagging Tail

At the island's tail, there's a natural 1-kilometer-long stretch of andesite pebble beach featuring angular igneous rocks. This geographical feature is known as a "sand spit," its orientation shifts north or south due to seasonal winds and tides.



• Sulphur Smoke on Turtle Island

The island's volcanic activity has led to substantial sulfur deposits. Active fumaroles and sulfur vents can still be found on its southern and northern shores, releasing hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide gases, creating Guishan Sulfur Smoke.

Spectacular view at Turtle's Tail and walk along the lake



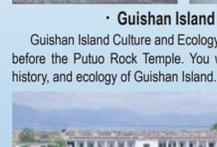
• North Coast Wharf

A truss bridge is the gateway to Guishan Island from the mainland.



• Lighthouse on the Turtle's Tail

It is located on the gravel beach of the Turtle's Tail but is no longer in use.



• Guishan Island Culture and Ecology Gallery

Guishan Island Culture and Ecology Gallery is located on the old street before the Putuo Rock Temple. You will find an introduction to culture, history, and ecology of Guishan Island.



• Military Area

Formerly the Guishan Elementary School, it has now been converted into accommodations for the Coast Guard Administration.

• Military Tunnel

It measures about 800 meters in length, 3.5 meters in height, and 3 meters in width, housing seven artillery positions and one machine gun position. It played a vital role in securing the Northeast Coast and Lanyang Plain.



• Guishan Island Visitor Center

It provides travel information, urgent medical service, and sales of souvenirs.

• Taiwan Ebony Trail

The trail, spanning 300 meters, showcases a Taiwan Ebony tree with a diameter surpassing 80 centimeters, aged around 4 to 5 centuries, held in high regard by the islanders as a sacred tree. Adjacent to this tree, you'll find an observation platform that provides sweeping vistas of Guishan Island, featuring the Guishan Fishing Harbor excavation monument and remnants of old bunkers.

• Well

The Well is located next to the Lakeshore Walk and near the entrance of the Taiwan Ebony Trail. Its water comes from the rock wall beneath the red cedar forest and used to be one of the major water resources in the old days.

• Lakeshore Walk

The approximately 650-meter trail encircles Guishan Lake, offering stunning views of the serene lake and featuring attractions like a dragon-mounted Guanyin statue and cold springs. The trail is rich in natural flora and fauna, including Taiwan's unique native Chinese fan palm, visible in the distance. In the past, Turtle's Tail Lake was connected to the sea, so you'll find a stone sign marking the "Guishan Fishing Port."

Observe nature and ecology - 401 Highland

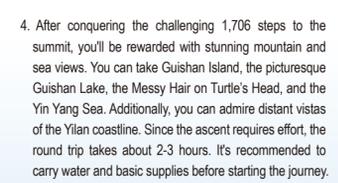
- 401 Highland, with a total length of 1400m, consists of 1706 stairs. With the highest peak situated at 398 meters above sea level and a 3-meter high observation deck (originally a military outpost), this highland is named as "401 Highland". There is a rich abundance of natural resources along the trail.



- Along the way, there are viewing pavilions at the 200th and 1,000th steps to enjoy panoramic views of Guishan Lake.



- Between the 500th and 600th steps, on the right, you'll find an ancient tomb from the 8th year of the Xianfeng era, indicating early habitation on Guishan Island.



- After conquering the challenging 1,706 steps to the summit, you'll be rewarded with stunning mountain and sea views. You can take Guishan Island, the picturesque Guishan Lake, the Messy Hair on Turtle's Head, and the Yin Yang Sea. Additionally, you can admire distant vistas of the Yilan coastline. Since the ascent requires effort, the round trip takes about 2-3 hours. It's recommended to carry water and basic supplies before starting the journey.



A miniature plant paradise in Taiwan

Guishan Island, situated in the path of the Kuroshio warm current and influenced by the northeast monsoon, harbors a diverse plant ecology with tropical, subtropical, temperate, and cool temperate characteristics. Notably, it hosts the northernmost recorded giant Taiwan Ebony tree in Taiwan, with a diameter exceeding 80 centimeters. The island features natural Chinese fan palm growth, unique to this location in Taiwan. While it has a history of human habitation and cultivation, the impact on vegetation has been minimal. The primary forest remains above 260 meters, with secondary forests forming below this elevation since 1977. The island's vegetation can be categorized as follows:

Coastal Vegetation: Found in coastal areas, these plants are adapted to strong winds and salt exposure. They include species like Taiwan Ebony, Flagellaria indica, Simpleleaf shrub chaste tree, Lysimachia mauritiana, Alfred stonecrop, Common Cerberus tree, and Eupatorium luchuense var. kiirunense.

Wasteland Vegetation: Extending from coastal regions to the forest edges of Turtle's Tail Plain, this area has been influenced by human activities. Vegetation resembles coastal areas, featuring plants like Knottedflower phyla and Alfred stonecrop. However, ongoing human weed control has led to the prevalence of herbaceous or vine-like species, such as Common vervain and Mariscus umbellatus, less common in other vegetation types.

Secondary Forest: These forests are below 260 meters above sea level in the island's western and northern parts. They have recovered after human disturbances and host species like Common Schefflera, Taiwan acacia, Common free fern, and Makino bamboo, similar to those found in the low-elevation mountains of northern Taiwan.

Windswept Forests: Situated between 260 meters above sea level and the island's highest peak at 401 meters, strong northeast monsoon winds heavily influence these forests. Trees are often stunted and shrub-like, with warm temperate plant species like Hengchun holly, Genichi euonymus, Vaccinium bracteatum thunb, Taiwan pieris, Sequin myrsine, and Chinese fan palm.

Taiwan Ebony *Diospyros philippensis*

Belonging to the Ebenaceae family, this evergreen tree has short-stalked, alternate, leathery, shiny green leaves. Its flowers are yellow-white, and the fruit is somewhat spherical and turns orange-red when ripe. The Taiwan Ebony tree on the island has a diameter exceeding 80 centimeters.



▲ Fruit of Taiwan Ebony



▲ Canopy of Taiwan Ebony

Flagellaria indica

A woody, vine-like plant in the Flagellariaceae family, it has stalkless, leathery, lance-shaped leaves. The unique feature of this plant is its tendril-like tip of the leaves, which allows it to climb on other plants. Its flowers are white, and the fruit is spherical and turns red when ripe.



▲ Leaf of Flagellaria indica (left); flower of Flagellaria indica (right)



A Resting Place for Migratory Birds

During their seasonal travels, Guishan Island is a vital rest stop for migratory birds. Over a hundred bird species have been documented on the island, including the Brown-eared Bulbul, which thrives there. This bird's range extends from Japan and the Ryukyu Islands to Guishan Island, impacting Ryukyu bird species.

Enriched natural ecology

Guishan Island boasts diverse wildlife, including two common toad species, reptiles like the Painted Scaled Pitviper, Banded Krait, and Taiwan Stink Snake, as well as numerous butterfly species such as Tirumala limniace, Idea leucoconoe, and Mycalesis francisca formosana. The island's marine ecosystem, influenced by the Kuroshio Current, is equally captivating. It supports abundant marine life and stunning coral reefs. The thriving Xenograpsus testudinatus population near undersea springs rich in sulfur and high temperatures creates a mesmerizing underwater spectacle with thousands of these crabs.

Brown-eared Bulbul *Hypsipetes amaurotis harterti* Kuroda

Brown-eared bulbul is an endemic species from the family of Pycnonotidae. This 26cm dark brown bird can be seen at all seasons. You can usually hear it chirping in the forest.



▲ Brown-eared Bulbul

Great cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*

The Great Cormorant, a migratory bird from the Phalacrocoracidae family, measures around 82 centimeters in length. It has glossy black plumage, a robust bill, white cheeks, and throat. During breeding, it develops white feathers on its neck and head. These birds often fly in formations.



▲ Great cormorant

Chinese pond heron *Ardeola bacchus*

The Chinese Pond Heron, a spring migrant from the Ardeidae family, has a dark reddish-brown head and neck, orange-yellow bills and legs in summer. In winter, it loses its blue-black plumes and crown feathers. These birds frequently gather in groups, especially around Guishan Island, and are less common on Taiwan's main island.

▶ Chinese pond heron

Sea lettuce *Scaevola sericea*

Sea lettuce is an evergreen shrub from the family of Goodeniaceae, with opposite leaves that are fleshy and oval shaped. The leaves are densely clustered at the branch tips and have fine hairs on the surface. It blooms white, head-like flowers in the summer, and the ripe fruits are white.



▲ Plant of Sea lettuce



▲ Flower and fruit of Sea lettuce

Buddha's lamp *Mussaenda parviflora*

Buddha's lamp is an evergreen shrub from the family of Rubiaceae, with elliptical to lance-shaped leaves and woody stems. It flowers from May to August, with golden-yellow blossoms. The flower calyx initially appears white and gradually changes to yellow-white or yellow-green.



▲ Buddha's lamp



▲ Fruit of Buddha's lamp

Eupatorium luchuense var. kiirunense

Eupatorium luchuense var. *kiirunense* is a perennial plant from the family of Compositae. A perennial upright herbaceous plant, also known as Keelung Boneset, native to Taiwan. It has single leaves with thick, broadly ovate to ovate-lanceolate leaf blades. Its inflorescence forms a dense, corymb-like cluster with small flowers that range from white to slightly pink purple. It flowers in spring and summer (April to June) and again in the fall (October to November).



▲ Plant of Eupatorium luchuense var. kiirunense



▲ Flower of Eupatorium luchuense var. kiirunense

Knottedflower phyla *Phyla nodiflora*

Knottedflower phyla is a perennial plant from the family of Verbenaceae. A creeping, perennial herbaceous plant that hugs the ground and spreads outward like a mat. It produces cylindrical spike-like flower clusters with long stalks.



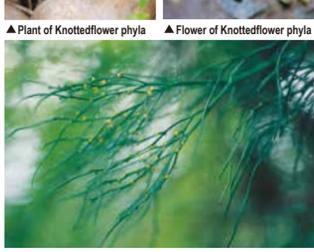
▲ Plant of Knottedflower phyla



▲ Flower of Knottedflower phyla

Whisk fern *Ptilotum nudum*

Whisk fern is an epiphytic fern-like plant with tiny leaves in scale-like form, from the Psilotaceae family. Spore capsules are borne in the leaf axils and turn yellow when mature. It is commonly found on the aerial roots of Common tree fern and other Cyatheaaceae plants.



▲ Whisk fern

Alfred stonecrop *Sedum formosanum*

Alfred stonecrop is a perennial herbaceous plant from the family of Crassulaceae, with densely clustered leaves. It flowers from March to May, with yellow blossoms arranged in a dense, umbel-like inflorescence. This plant grows in the grasslands near the Guishan Island military base.



▲ Biotic community of Alfred stonecrop



▲ Flower of Alfred stonecrop

Lysimachia mauritiana

A biennial herbaceous plant from the Primulaceae family, native to Taiwan. Its leaves are opposite, fleshy, and glossy. It blooms during the spring and summer seasons, producing numerous pink flowers.



▶ Fruit of Lysimachia mauritiana



◀ Lysimachia mauritiana

Taiwan pieris *Pieris taiwanensis*

Taiwan pieris is an evergreen shrub from the family of Ericaceae. The oval, obovate leaves cluster and grow at the top of the branch. Its white flowers cluster and suspend densely. It is a poisonous plant.



▲ Flower of Taiwan pieris

Hengchun holly *Ilex maximowicziana*

Hengchun holly is a plant from the family of Aquifoliaceae. This species has leaves with serrated edges and an inverted egg shape. Its small flowers are white.



▲ Flower of Hengchun holly

Narrow-petaled hydrangea *Hydrangea angustipetala*

Narrow-petaled hydrangea is a shrub plant from the family of Saxifragaceae. It blooms from February to April, features conspicuous sepal-like white petals, while the flowers are yellow. It belongs to the warm temperate forest vegetation.



▲ Narrow-petaled hydrangea ▲ Narrow-petaled hydrangea

Vaccinium bracteatum thunb *Vaccinium bracteatum*

Vaccinium bracteatum is an evergreen shrub from the family of Ericaceae, with smooth young branches, alternate leaves that are thick and papery, and elongated oval-shaped leaves. It produces white flowers.



▲ Chinese fan palm forest on Guishan Island ▲ Chinese fan palm

Chinese fan palm is an evergreen plant from the family of Areaceae. The fan-shaped leaves cluster and grow at the top of the trunk. It has long and sturdy petioles and aciculate leaf edge. Its yellow flowers are arranged in an inflorescence structure known as a spike. It has cylindrical floral axis. Its long oval fruit turns dark brown when it is ripe.

Taiwanese lily *Lilium Longiflorum* var. *formosanum*

Taiwanese lily is a bulbous, perennial plant from the family of Liliaceae, with long, slender green leaves. It blooms in spring and summer with fragrant, trumpet-shaped flowers that are primarily creamy white with wine-red stripes on the outside. It is native to Taiwan and can be commonly found on the island. The "Longflower Lily" is also on the island, with shorter leaves and pure creamy-white flowers inside and outside.



▲ Taiwanese lily



▲ Biotic community of Alfred stonecrop

▲ Flower of Alfred stonecrop

Blue rock-thrush *Monticola solitarius*

Blue rock-thrush is an endemic species from the family of Pycnonotidae. It is 21cm in length. The male is blue on its back and dark red on the lower breast. The female is duller, with dark brown upperparts, and paler brown scaly underparts. This species can be seen all year round, but mostly in spring. You can always find its trace on cliffs, roofs, or higher points. It sings a clear, melodious call.



▲ Blue rock-thrush

Xenograpsus testudinatus

Xenograpsus testudinatus, a species announced to the public in 2000, is from the family of Grapsidae. This 3cm crab, which feeds on sulfur and acid water and lives in hot springs, is also called the "uncookable crab". The number of this crab is tens of thousands, usually seen 3m to 30m under the sea.



▲ Xenograpsus testudinatus (photo by: Liao Yun-Zhi)

Bufo bankorensis Barbour

Bufo bankorensis Barbour is a large toad with rough skin covered with pointed tubercles of various sizes. It is very common to find it at all seasons along the trail near the lake, especially in the evening.



▲ Bufo bankorensis Barbour

Hylarana latouchii

Hylarana latouchii is a medium-size frog. Two thick distinctive dorsolateral folds with swollen glands on sides of the body. It has giant black spots on sides of the body.



▲ Hylarana latouchii



▲ Duttaphrynus melanostictus

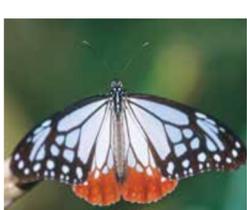
Idea leucoconoe *Idea leucoconoe clara*

Idea leucoconoe is from the family of Danaidae. The male looks similar to the female, with black streaks on its white wings. It is very common on Guishan Island and feeds on *Parsonsia laevigata*.



▲ Idea leucoconoe

▲ Pupa of Idea leucoconoe



▲ Tirumala limniace

Tirumala limniace *Parantica sita niponica*

Tirumala limniace is from the family of Danaidae, with bluish-white spots and streaks on dark brown wings. It is very common on Guishan Island and feeds on Asclepiadaceae.



▲ Mycalesis francisca formosana

Mycalesis francisca formosana

Mycalesis francisca formosana is from the family of Neptidopsis. It has 2 eye patterns on its upper wings and 7 on its under wings. The fifth pattern is bigger than others. It is a common species on Guishan Island and feeds on *Miscanthus* and *Setaria pinnatifolia*.



▲ Taiwan flying fox

Taiwan flying fox *Pteropus dasymallus formosus*

This unique subspecies in Taiwan is the largest among its 30-plus bat species, with a wingspan of 80 to 100 centimeters. They inhabit trees and mainly feed on fruits and flowers, earning them the nickname "fruit bats." They are vital pollinators and seed dispersers in tropical coastal regions. Once found on both the main island of Taiwan and Green Island, overhunting and habitat destruction have nearly wiped them out from these areas. Guishan Island is now their primary sanctuary. This bat species is endangered on the brink of extinction.

Traces of time in layers of rocks

Guishan Island, situated at the southwestern end of the Okinawa Trough and intersecting with the Ryukyu Island Arc, stands as the only volcano rising above the sea in the region. Its geological composition features alternating layers of andesitic lava flows and volcanic breccia, resulting from past volcanic activity over 7,000 years. The island's topography comprises three distinct sections: Turtle's Head, Turtle's Shell, and Turtle's Tail, each offering unique geographical features like sea caves, pebble beaches, Turtle's Tail Lake, and Turtle Eggs. The highest point, located at Turtle's Shell's southern end with an elevation of 401 meters, provides stunning panoramic vistas of the Pacific Ocean.

• Turtle's Head

Located on the island's eastern side is an elliptical cone rising to a maximum height of 239 meters above sea level. It's characterized by volcanic sulfur vents and fumaroles at its base, which have caused nearby rock walls to take on yellow or brown hues due to intense hydrothermal effects. Weathering has reduced the rock layers' strength, resulting in occasional rockfalls due to the steep terrain. Tidal movements create ever-changing sea colors in the vicinity, offering a mesmerizing and spectacular view from the 401-meter-high point overlooking Turtle's Head.



▲ Turtle's Shell

▼ Changeable sea color near the Turtle's Head



▶ Rock reefs

▲ Pebble Beaches at the Turtle's Tail

• Turtle's Shell

Turtle's Shell is the body of Guishan Island. With the highest peak situated at 398 meters above sea level along with a 3-meter high observation deck, it is also called "401 Highland". The steep cliffs on the southern side of this highland were composed of pyroclastic rocks. The fan-shaped mountain roads on the northern side of this highland were formed by lava flows. These lava flows also formed the ridge terrain east and west of this highland.



▲ Turtle's Shell

• Turtle's Tail

Located on the island's western side, Turtle's Tail has a maximum elevation of only 141 meters and is the only flat area on the island. It is a long, approximately 1-kilometer stretch of narrow, pebble-covered sandbar formed by the erosion of andesite rock. It is influenced by seasonal winds and tides, causing it to shift north and south. Surrounding Turtle's Tail is Turtle's Tail Lake, which used to be a natural fishing harbor. However, due to a landslide caused by a typhoon, the harbor entrance was blocked, forming the current lake.



▲ Turtle's Tail

• Sea caves

Sea caves are primarily found in the southern part of Guishan Island and around Turtle's Head. These caves have been shaped by the long-term erosion caused by the sea, resulting in a series of sea caves along the rocky cliffs near sea level. The most famous of these caves is "Eyeglass Cave" because it resembles a pair of eyeglasses viewed from the sea.



▲ Sea caves

• Pebble Beaches

Guishan Island features distinctive pebble beaches formed from weathered and rounded andesite rocks carried and deposited by the sea. Known as "goose eggs," these smooth, round rocks are primarily located on Turtle's Tail and the island's northeast and northwest shores. Preserving these unique coastal features is essential, so kindly refrain from collecting them as souvenirs.



▲ Pebble Beaches at the Turtle's Tail

• Rock reefs

Steep rock reefs can only be seen on the southern of the Turtle's Shell. These rock reefs are composed of fallen rocks and cannot be walked on foot.