

Guam Visitors Bureau
Hafa Adai Tour Series I

Guam Island Tour





Hafa Adai! (Greetings!) and welcome to Guam!

Guam is an island blessed with a rich cultural legacy and spectacular natural beauty. What we have to share with you is an island at the crossroads of the Pacific linking East with West. Travelers the world over have known of Guam's world class luxury hotels, exquisite restaurants featuring sumptuous fine dining, Duty Free shopping, and endless hours of leisure activities.

Since the advent of Guam's tourism in 1967, when Pan American Airways inaugurated service from Japan, the island's economy has continued to expand and diversify. In addition to increased military expenditures, tourism, and related businesses-construction, retailing, banking and financial services-a revamped economy played a significant role in providing jobs for local residents, while offering business options our cosmopolitan society has come to expect and appreciate.

Guam's rich historical legacy serves as the framework for which the future development of the island depends upon. That future is now as Guam has earned the reputation as the gateway to Asia, Micronesia, and the United States; the island's 21st century airport and shipping ports are second to none, catering to a bevy of international airlines and ships. Regular airline flights connect Guam with numerous Asian and Pacific countries, including the United States, Japan, Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Australia, and the Philippines, as well as the neighboring Micronesian islands.

In addition to a plethora of natural and historical attractions, and modern amenities discerning international travelers have come to expect from a premiere destination of choice, Guam's culture is an attraction unto itself. The traditions and customs of Guam's proud island heritage thrive, despite invading conquerors, wars and epidemics, and changing governments. Forged from a Neolithic foundation and molded by historical events, Guam's living culture has expanded into a vibrant, modern way of life.

We welcome you to our world with open arms. Enjoy what we have to share and you will be well rewarded with memories to last a lifetime!

The Guam Visitors Bureau's Hafa Adai Tour Series is developed to create a greater understanding of Guam and Micronesia for travelers and planners who wish to investigate the islands in creating exciting new tour travel products. Other series include the environment, cultural history, and the Magnificent Micronesia. Copies of the Tour Series are available at the Guam Visitors Bureau, Marketing Department in beautiful Tumon.

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Heaven on Earth

Close your eyes and imagine a secluded white sandy beach without a single footprint to mar its pristine beauty. Imagine stepping foot into centuries old Spanish fort, or visiting Neolithic archaeological ruins that defy both time and meaning. How about trying to find lost treasures of Spanish sea captains or British privateers spirited away in a bygone era?

If there is any destination that comes close to this romantic Heaven-like vision, it is Guam, the gateway to the crossroads of Asia and North America. Located a mere three hours from most Asian metropolitan centers, Guam has emerged as the bustling hub of the western Pacific. Throughout Tumon-a cosmopolitan jewel of magnificent international standard hotels, five-star restaurants, a world of Duty Free shopping, and innovative and fun recreational activities-visitors are pampered with excellent service and genuine hospitality.

Once you leave Tumon and begin exploring the island on your own, you'll notice that we have much more to offer to make your stay with us even more memorable. Guam's rugged natural beauty, rich and colorful cultural history, and unbelievable vistas will enthrall even the most traveled of travelers.

As you drive throughout Guam, you'll notice there is a wide range of unique species of flora and fauna, all of which use the sweeping grasslands, rugged limestone cliffs and coralline shorelines, lush verdant jungles, and tropical azure waters as their home.

There are also reminders of the ancient Chamorro who flourished in the Mariana archipelago for centuries before the arrival of Europeans. Ancient latte are sprinkled throughout the island. Side-by-side are remains of Spanish, Japanese, and American administrations that governed Guam, at one time or another, since the mid-17th century.

Enjoy your three-day excursion in to the heart of Guam. And always remember: Stop by the Guam Visitors Bureau and let us know how we can be of further service to you.

DAY ONE-Northern Guam

Exploring northern Guam is an adventure unto itself. Given the relatively close proximity to the Guam Visitors Bureau, a thorough tour of the various sites could take all day. And, why not? There's much to see and do, so take your time and enjoy what northern Guam has to offer!

1 Tumon Bay

Located on the northwest coast of Guam, the Tumon Bay area is the center of both business and leisure activities. Internationally recognized for the variety and quality of tourist-related activities available to visitors, Tumon Bay plays host to guests from all walks of life and all parts of the globe. Yet, for all the world-class hotels, designer shops, five-star restaurants and entertainment that the locale has to offer, the real draw to Tumon remains the two and one-half-mile long, white sandy beach and crystal blue waters of Tumon Bay itself.

Hundreds of years before the tourism industry found its way to Tumon, ancient Chamorros enjoyed the shore and waters of the bay. Historical records show that there were settlements at both ends of the bay. Almost entirely enclosed by a fringing reef, the shallow waters of the bay are home to a large variety of reef fish, octopi, shellfish, and colorful coral, as well as coconuts from the many trees along the beach. Subsistence living then was a healthy affair. It was possibly for this reason that the Ypao Beach area of Tumon Bay was chosen by the American administration in 1898 as the site for a penal and leprosy colony.

While the natural abundance of marine life in Tumon's waters was once appreciated for strictly utilitarian purposes, today it is recognized as a marine preserve, protected by law for its aesthetic. For those less inclined to the water, the beach offers soft white sand to lie in and soak up the sun, or to sift through for a shell or two.

Less than a one-minute walk from the Guam Visitors Bureau.

2 Puntan Dos Amantes

To the north of Tumon Bay, towers the sheer 378-foot white limestone cliff known as Two Lovers Point. Named after the legend of the two Chamorro lovers who chose to jump to their deaths together, rather than be separated by her unwanted betrothal to a Spanish military officer, the cliff offers a panoramic view of central Guam and the Philippine Sea. The view of the surrounding waters can be enjoyed in modern facilities-observation deck, a restaurant, art gallery; rest rooms are available, as well.

Two Lovers Point also offers a unique look down into a limestone cave. A footbridge spans the cave's opening and is safe for visitors to traverse. The parking area also serves as the starting point for several hiking and biking trails, which can range from quick and easy to challenging. While the trails may test your endurance, there are picnic areas and benches for more relaxed pursuits.

Take Route 1/Marine Corps Drive north for approximately two miles, turn left on to Route 34 and drive one mile. To your left you will see a sign directing you to Two Lovers Point.

3 Ritidian Point

An unspoiled jewel of natural beauty, Ritidian Point lies on the northernmost tip of Guam. Once a restricted military area, the Point is now accessible to the public and is the site of the Guam National Wildlife Refuge. The refuge participates with other federal and local agencies in managing Guam's natural resources, providing facilities for research, and is developing interpretive educational programs and facilities for the public. This 772-acre refuge consists of 371 acres of native limestone forest-home to the endangered Marianas fruit bat-and 401 acres of marine habitat used by the endangered hawksbill and green sea turtles. Within the refuge is a 50-acre public use area that is open daily from 8:30 am to 5 pm. Two miles of beach and marine habitats are open to the public.

The collection of plants and animals is prohibited without prior special authorization. There are no lifeguards on duty; visitors should exercise caution while in the water. In keeping with nature, there are no convenience stores, equipment rental facilities, or other accoutrements.

Go north on Route 1/Marine Corps Drive; turn left on to Route 3 just past the Micronesia Mall. Go approximately four miles and turn left on to Route 3A. Follow Route 3A for about five miles and you'll see the sights and sounds of Ritidian Point and the wildlife refuge.



Welcome to Guam



Glimpses of Guam

Guam

• Political Status:	Unincorporated territory of the United States of America
• Capital:	Hagatna
• Location:	13.38° North Latitude, 144.44° East Longitude
• Land Area:	212 square miles
• Native Inhabitants:	Chamorro
• Official Languages:	English and Chamorro
• Currency:	US Dollar
• Time:	Greenwich Mean Time +10
• Population:	Approximately 154,000
• Electricity:	120 volts/60 cycles
• Port Status:	Duty Free



The Guam Flag

Guam's unique flag bears the Great Seal of the Territory of Guam. Each image symbolizes a significant part of Guam's history and cultural lifestyle.

- * The shape of the seal is that of an ancient Chamorro slingstone.
- * The coconut tree represents self-reliance and an ability to grow and survive under any circumstance.
- * The flying proa, the ocean-going canoe used by the ancient Chamorros, was sleek and agile in the water. The proa required great skill to build and sail.
- * The river symbolizes a willingness to share the resources of the land with others.
- * The land mass demonstrates the Chamorros' stewardship of natural resources.
- * Guam is the island home of the Chamorro people.
- * The red stripe surrounding the Guam seal represents the blood shed by her people.
- * The blue field represents Guam's unity with the sea and the sky

Hafa Adai Tour Series I
Guam Island Tour
4 Mount Santa Rosa

Yigo's Mount Santa Rosa reigns as northern Guam's highest point. This extinct volcano can be easily identified by the dome-shaped structure that sits atop its peak. Mt. Santa Rosa offers an unparalleled view of Guam's northern region, which includes a bird's eye view of Andersen Air Force Base. If you're a morning person, dawn's glistening rays are particularly impressive from this site, and when the skies are clear, Rota's silhouette will appear in the distance. As you wind your way up the two-lane road leading to the summit, you'll see several residential homes and military communication installations. You won't find paved roads and parking lots, or even manicured lawns- instead, you'll witness the finest vista of northern Guam.

Take Route 1/Marine Corps Drive north to Yigo; turn right on to Route 29 (Gayenero Road). Stay on Route 29 until you reach a four-way intersection; turn left on to Route 15 and follow until you reach a fork in the road. At the fork, take a hard right to the top of Mt. Santa Rosa.

DAY TWO-Central Guam

Hagåtña, Guam's capital, is centrally located and is, in its own right, a scenic village unto itself that offers a variety of cultural, historical, and religious sites. The best part about leisurely touring Hagåtña is that you can do so on foot; most sites are within close proximity to one another.

5 Hagåtña Village

The capital of Guam, Hagåtña (formerly known as Agaña) has been the seat of business and commercial interests since the 17th century when the venerable Jesuit priest, Diego Luis de San Vitores, arrived in 1668 to establish a Catholic mission. Get your cameras ready: There's much to see and do in this walking tour of the village.

Facing the Philippine Sea, Paseo de Susana offers an athletic park-like setting. Joggers and skaters can be seen cruising around, while surfers can be seen riding the waves at the Agaña Boat Basin. A small replica of the Statue of Liberty, erected by the Boy Scouts in 1950, stands at the entrance of the Agaña Marina. The Paseo is a favorite recreational spot for local residents, with jogging paths, playground, and a baseball stadium (home of the Guam Major League).

Chamorro Village (I Sengsong), a government small business incubator, offers everything from art to gold to freshly prepared local foods. If you're hungry, try a fiesta plate- barbecued ribs, chicken and fish, shrimp patties, sashimi, pancit, and mounds of steaming hot red rice.

Across Marine Corps Drive are the Old Spanish Bridge and two parks: Skinner Plaza and Plaza de España. The Plaza de España served as the seat of government during the Spanish, US naval, and Japanese eras. The terrace, built to view the palace gardens, is all that remains of the once grand Governor's Palace. Other centuries old buildings that have weathered typhoons, earthquakes, and the Second World War include the Chocolate House and the old Garden House. The Azotea Garden House, built in 1736, became the Guam Museum in 1932. (The museum has since moved to the Adelup Complex.)

Adjacent to the historic plaza is the Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral-Basilica, and the rotating statue of Pope John Paul II, which was erected to commemorate the Pontiff's visit to Guam in 1982. The Basilica is the main Catholic Church on Guam and is built on hallowed grounds-San Vitores established his first mission here in 1668. Inside the Basilica is a museum that features religious artifacts, including the clothes of San Vitores. Perched atop Hagåtña is the governor's official residence known as Government House. The house has been refurbished to reflect the growing importance of Guam in regional and international affairs.

Take Route 1/Marine Corps Drive south to the Chief Quipuha loop. Follow the loop to Route 4, and turn right at the first intersection.

6 Senator Angel LG Santos Memorial Park

Located in the heart of Hagåtña, Senator Angel LG Santos Memorial Park is a respite of cultural history. Eight giant carved limestone formations-unique to the Mariana Islands and known as latte by Chamorros-stand majestically as silent sentinels of the past. Moved from their original location at Mepu to the park, the latte and Japanese excavated caves located nearby are the featured attractions. As early as AD 500, ancient Chamorros built their houses on two parallel rows of pillars. The pillars are designed with the supporting limestone column, hilagi, supporting the coral hemispherical capstone, tasa.

Take Route 1/Marine Corps Drive south to the loop at Chief Quipuha Park to get on to Route 4. While on Route 4, take a right at the second intersection onto West O'Brien Drive. The park is located to the left.

7 Fort Apugan

Perhaps the only spot above Hagåtña with an unobstructed view of north-central Guam and the surrounding waters-aside from Government House-is Fort Apugan, known locally as Fort Santa Agueda. The fort is the sole survivor of Spanish era forts in Hagåtña. Hundreds of years ago, a gun salute was fired from the fort on special occasions. During the 1930's American naval administration, the fort was used as a signal station. Located a tenth of a mile south of the governor's official residence, there isn't much left of the original Spanish fort; a raised platform for better viewing and three replicated Spanish-era canons were added later. But, the unobstructed view, coupled with warm ocean breezes makes Fort Apugan one of the most visited of the island's attractions.

Take Route 1/Marine Corps Drive south and make the loop at the Chief Quipuha Park to get on to Route 4. While on Route 4, take a right at the second intersection onto West O'Brien Drive and then take the left up the hill a fifth of a mile past Government House.



Travel Tips

- * Always travel with a certified tour guide recommended by the government's visitors agency
- * Be sensitive to property rights
- * For sites with trail time, wear appropriate clothing, such as hiking shoes, pants, a hat
- * Bring lots of water and film; marine cameras better withstand the ocean elements
- * Use copious quantities of insect repellent
- * When near the beach, use sunscreen-the equatorial sun is strong
- * Pack out what you pack in-leave only footprints in the sand

DAY THREE-Southern Guam

Southern Guam, where a more traditional cultural lifestyle occurs, is filled with hidden secrets, great out-of-the-way restaurants, and friendly people. Covering this half of the island could take the avid traveler days-even weeks-to explore. Unwind and go local!

8 Orote Point Overlook

Great photos await you at Orote Point Overlook on Naval Station. Not only is it well worth your time to see a clear, unobstructed view of Apra Harbor, the Glass Breakwater, and the wide expanse of the Philippine Sea, but you also are visiting one of the first recorded sites of human settlement in the Mariana Islands. Archaeologists calculate that 3,550 years ago, man used Orote Point for subsistence living. An English language sign details the more than 50 American and foreign vessels sunk in surrounding waters.

A US Navy security clearance is required for entry on to US Naval Station. A valid driver's license, car registration, and insurance must be presented.

Take Route 1/Marine Corps Drive south to Naval Station, check in at the security office, and drive two miles to the Sumay Cemetery. From there, signs will guide you the rest of the short distance.

9 Apaca Point

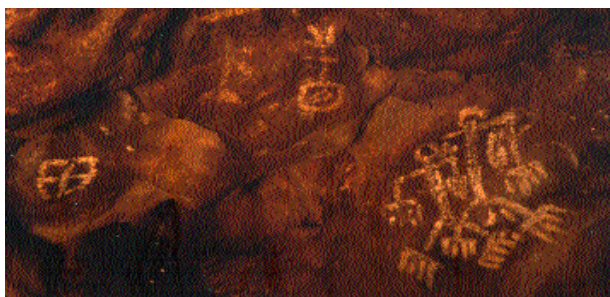
Located a short distance off the main road that connects central Guam to the more traditional villages of the South, Apaca Point at Agat Beach is a quiet point of interest that offers visitors an opportunity to view unique limestone formations while walking along the shallow reef. In 1944, Apaca Point was witness to the American liberation of Guam-today, its natural beauty awes visitors with a sense of serenity. Take time to explore the labyrinth of tunnels and caves hastily excavated in July 1944.

Take Route 1/Marine Corps Drive south and continue until you reach the intersection upon entering Santa Rita village. Take a left on to route 2A and follow the road to its end.

10 Namo Falls

Care to trek in dense jungle? Want to see first-hand the rugged natural beauty of Guam? Then, hiking to Namo Falls may be your cup of tea. Lesser known than Guam's other waterfalls, Namo Falls offers visitors cool, clean fresh water, and a variety of fruits-mangoes, bananas, papayas-you can pick as you work your way up the hills. Namo Falls is not as populated as the other waterfall sites, but it's just as rewarding. Be careful of slippery rocks and pack some mosquito repellent.

Take Route 1/Marine Corps Drive south 11 miles to the US Army Reserve Center. Take a left and continue on Route 2 for another five miles. At the first stop light in Agat village, take a left on to Route 12. Go one mile. As the road takes a hard right, look for the sign to the Falls on your left. Turn left at the sign; a fork in the road soon follows. Stay right for 100 yards and you'll be at the gate.



11 Guam Territorial Seashore Park

Grassy hills, deep jungle ravines, and miles of coastline within the Territorial Seashore Park offer the more adventurous trekkers memories to last a lifetime. Over 8,885 acres of land and 6,276 water acres encompass southern mountains, Fouha Bay, and Cocos Lagoon. Historical points are numerous and include ancient Chamorro village sites, Spanish ruins, an early 20th century American schoolhouse, and a submerged but accessible World War II Japanese Zero fighter plane. Hiking trails, waterfalls, rivers, lakes, and beaches make this park one of the finest recreational sites on the island.

The only access to this park is on foot or by boat. Whichever way you decide to go, you can rest assure that you will encounter some of the most pristine natural areas left on Guam. Expect to leave with red clay dust- it's the iron in the dirt that makes everything seem red!-liberally sprinkled on your shoes as southern Guam is known for this colorful feature.

Take Route 1/Marine Corps Drive south 11 miles to the US Army Reserve Center. Take a left and continue on Route 2 for another five miles. After driving through Agat village, the road will begin to climb uphill. In 2 - 3 minutes you'll notice the Sella Bay Overlook and Trailhead signage. The trail is one of many ways to access the coast by foot. The Territorial Seashore Park, however, covers a large area and other approaches may be more appropriate for specific destinations in the park. For further information, please contact the Guam Visitors Bureau.

12 Mt. Lamlam

Did you know that Mt. Lamlam, when measured from the depths of the Marianas Trench, is the world's tallest mountain? Believe it or not. The summit has been measured to 1,332 feet above sea level, a far cry from the ice encrusted peak of Mt. Everest. After about a half hour of hiking, you'll reach the top of Mt. Lamlam, and what a sight: a spectacular view of Guam's rolling hills on one side and, on the other side, the picturesque South. Miles and miles of coastal ocean can be seen, as well. Avoid hiking this must-see site when it's raining, since the hike can become slippery and dangerous.

Take Route 1/Marine Corps Drive south 11 miles to the US Army Reserve Center. Take a left and continue on Route 2 for another five miles. After driving through Agat village, the road will begin to climb uphill. In 2 - 3 minutes you'll notice the Sella Bay Overlook and Trailhead signage. Mt. Lamlam is located just north of the Trailhead.

13 Sella Bay Overlook & Trailhead

The Sella Bay Overlook, located half way up the southern mountains, provides a sweeping view of some of the more striking features of Guam's southern natural beauty. Though it is a climb up the 88 steps to the overlook, there are railings, benches, and landings to afford a manageable experience. With views of Mt. Lamlam to the east, Sella Bay to the west, and Cocos Island to the south, the overlook provides plenty of picture-taking opportunities.

At the base of the stairs that lead to the overlook, you can see a trail leading downhill. A 30-minute hike down this well-worn trail will lead you to the remains of an ancient Chamorro village where latte and a stone beehive oven can still be seen.

The overlook and trail are not accessible to people with disabilities, yet there is a good view from the parking area. There are no facilities at this site.

Take Route 1/Marine Corps Drive south 11 miles to the US Army Reserve Center. Take a left and continue on Route 2 for another five miles. After driving through Agat village, the road will begin to climb uphill. In 2 - 3 minutes you'll notice the Sella Bay Overlook and Trailhead on your right. There is ample parking in the adjacent lot.

Hafa Adai Tour Series I
Guam Island Tour
14 Umatac Bay Park

Across from the historic FQ Sanchez Elementary School and the renovated Spanish-built San Dionosio Church lies Umatac Bay Park, complete with sweeping seascape vista of historic Umatac, much like it did five centuries ago. Although many researchers today contend that Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan first set foot on Guam elsewhere on that March 6, 1521, day, village residents still celebrate Discovery Day with a festive spirit reflective of genuine Chamorro hospitality. A simple obelisk-shaped monument commemorates Magellan's landing. The black rocky beach around Umatac Bay provides a scenic walk for visitors, and covered picnic tables offer a relaxed setting for a peaceful lunch. The mayor's office, complete with a basketball court, is located on park grounds.

Take Route 1/Marine Corps Drive south to Route 2A, and take another left onto Route 2 to Umatac. A sign to your right points the way.

15 Cocos Island

Cocos Island offers visitors the chance to escape to a tropical island while already on a tropical island. The great get-a-way-and most popular attraction site in southern Guam-begins with ferry ride from Merizo across Cocos Lagoon to the island resort. And once there, recreation is the name of the game: snorkeling, fishing, and other marine sports are for the choosing. Dano, a small government-owned park on Cocos Island, is equipped with all the necessities of a beach park. If you'd like to experience camping in the tropics, campsites are available at the northern tip of the island. Dive classes are also available.

For the best value, make reservations and get a discount before traveling to Cocos Island. It can also get crowded.

Take Route 1/Marine Corps Drive south to Route 2A, then take another left onto Route 2, which eventually becomes Route 4. Follow Route 4 to Merizo. The Cocos Island Pier is located just past the Merizo Pier Park.

16 Saluglula Pool

In what is considered the most traditional of all villages on Guam, Inarajan boasts a number of scenic sites, from Bear Rock-a natural limestone outcropping resembling a bear-Gadao's Cave, a Chamorro cultural icon that features ancient pictographs. As you drive through the quaint village, a natural saltwater pool will draw your attention. Sheltered by a limestone shelf, you can swim safe, and view marine life caught in tidal pools. Known locally as the Inarajan Pool, the area has been developed with the family in mind. Picnic areas and restroom facilities are available on-site. There is no lifeguard on duty, so swim with caution.

Take Route 1/Marine Corps Drive south to Route 4. Keep driving until you reach Inarajan. Saluglula Pool is just past St. Joseph's Church.



17 Tarzan Falls

Guam's southern waterfalls are a photographer's delight. Flowing through the rugged interior, the Tarzan River cascades over a series of five waterfalls, the last of which plunges 40 feet into a shallow pool that is not only picturesque, but also perfect for swimming. You may need a swim after reaching the pool, considering that the falls are located a hilly hike away from the nearest road. Getting to the falls is mostly a downhill jaunt, but the return trip may be a challenge. While the hike is definitely not for everyone, those up for the challenge should be able to make the hour-long trek. The paths are well worn and the falls are easy to locate. There are no amenities.

Take Route 1/Marine Corps Drive to the intersection of routes 4 and 17. Turn right on Route 17 and go five miles. You'll pass a cemetery on your left before the road flattens out in a large open area. Be on the lookout for a small sign on a gate to the right. Park on the side of the road.

18 Pago Bay Overlook

Just off Route 4 near Yona, the largest bay on the Pacific side of Guam jumps into view. Park your car on the wide shoulder and walk out to the landing and you'll see most of northern and central Guam. The view is worth the stop.

Legend has it that Pago Bay and Bay were formed when a giant fish attempted to eat the island in half. The fish failed, it is said, because many fair maidens wove their hair together to create a net to catch the hungry critter.

Located at the mouth of the Pago River, Pago Bay was once home to a Spanish settlement, until it was decimated in 1856 by a Micronesia-wide smallpox epidemic. Today, Pago Bay is a popular site for fishing and water sports.

Take Route 1/Marine Corps Drive to Route 4. Follow Route 4 for five miles. After passing over the Pago Bay Bridge, the road follows the contours of the land uphill. On the left, a wide shoulder area serves as parking. Since there is no center lane, be careful when entering.



Sample Itinerary

3-day tour

Day One:

8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.

Breakfast

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

Northern Guam

-South Pacific Memorial Park

-Mount Santa Rosa

-Ritidian Beach

or

Dive Tour / Dolphin watching

12:00p.m. - 1:00 p.m.

Lunch in Tamuning or Dededo Village

1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Jungle River Cruise Tour

2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Central Guam

-Tumon Bay

-Two Lovers Point

-Hagatna Village

-Chief Quipuha

-Plaza de Espana

-Dulce Nombre de Maria

Cathedral-Basilica

-Senator Angel Santos Latte Stone Park

5:00 p.m.

Return to hotel and relax

5:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Sunset Cocktails in Tumon Bay

6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

Light Dinner and Spa

Day Two:

8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.

Breakfast

9:00 a.m.- 12:00 noon

Central Guam

-Hagatna Village

-Chamorro Village

-San Antonio Bridge

-Sirena Park

-Government House

-Fort Apugan

-Adelup Point

-War in the Pacific Historical Parks

12:00 - 1:00 p.m.

Lunch in Hagatna Village

1:00 - 5:00 p.m.

Golfing

5:00 p.m.

Return to hotel and relax

5:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Sunset Cocktails in Hagatna Bay

6:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.

Cultural Dinner Show

Sample Itinerary 3-day tour

Day Three

8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.
Breakfast

9:00 - 11:00 a.m.
Southern Guam
-Orote Point Overlook
-Apaca Point
-Namo Falls
-Guam Territorial Seashore
Park
-Mt. Lamlam

11:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon
Submarine Tour

12:00 noon - 1:00 p.m.
Lunch in Southern Guam

1:00p.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Southern Guam
-Sella & Cetti Bay Overlooks
-Umatac Bay Park
-Cocos Island
-Saluglula Pools
-Tarzan Falls
-Pago Bay Overlook

5:00 p.m.
Return to hotel and relax

5:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.
Shopping

7:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.
Dinner and Shopping



Notes

Note:
Entry and Exit Formalities
from the Department of Homeland Security

Entry requirements for Guam are the same as for any U.S. destination. Although U.S. citizens are required to possess a U.S. passport, on a case-by-case basis, photo I.D. and proof of citizenship may be accepted. Citizens of most other countries must have a valid passport with a U.S. visa.

In October 1988, the U.S. federal government implemented the Guam-only visa waiver program. Citizens of more than a dozen countries have been allowed entry to Guam without a visa for a period of up to 15 days; travel onward to other U.S. ports is not allowed. Must arrive on a signatory carrier.

The following countries are eligible for the Guam Visa Waiver Program: Australia, Brunei, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Taiwan (only authorized for citizens and residents arriving directly from Taiwan or arriving on a flight from Taiwan which stopped in Saipan enroute, must possess a Taiwan National Identity Card), United Kingdom (including British National Overseas), Vanuatu, and Western Samoa.

In 1986, the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) incorporated the Visa Waiver Program; the program became effective on July 1, 1988. On October 30, 2000, the Visa Waiver Permanent Program Act made the pilot program permanent.

The Visa Waiver Program permits nationals from designated countries to apply for admission to the United States for ninety days or less as nonimmigrant visitors for business or pleasure without first obtaining a U.S. nonimmigrant visa, must have a machine-readable passport, and arrive on a signatory carrier.

The following countries are eligible for the Visa Waiver Program: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brunei, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom.

For more information please visit these websites:

www.dhs.gov

www.whitehouse.gov/homeland

www.visitguam.org

Hafa Adai Tour Series I Guam Island Tour

About the Images

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