

가 ,

가 ,

Global Premier Engineering Partner -



HYUNDAI
ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

Oil&Gas/LNG,
SOC,



미래를 여는
극지인
Polarian for the Future

Perspective



가 가 ; (if) ,

가

가

가

, 가

MBC PD

2009 가 . Vol.4 No.2



2009 가 . Vol.4 No.2



WATER Borne
친환경 첨단소재 워터본

“아이들은 부엌에서 자란다”

내 가족을 위한 친환경 프리미엄 키친
Eco Premium-에넥스

100% 가
가



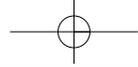
4 1



KS-WCI 1
한국소비자행동지수 1위 10



www.enex.co.kr
1577-5665



극지의 한국, 미래의 도전

가

가

가





한국해양연구원 부설 극지연구소



: 7-50
: (032) 260-6000
: (032) 260-6039
: www.kopri.re.kr
: cafe.naver.com/poletopole2.cafe



: The King Sejong Station, King
George Island, Punta Arenas, CHILE
: + 56 (2) 582 0916
: + 56 (2) 582-0917



: The DASAN, Korean Arctic Station,
N-9173 Ny-Alesund, Norway
: + 47 (79) 02-7642
: + 47 (79) 02-7643



Contents 2009 가 .

가 가 2

Contributors

Perspective

가 가 , ' (if) ' _

가 _

가 _

6

8

10

12

16

20

24

30

34

38



10



12



16



38

Vol.4 No.2

가 _ 02127 (Vol.4 No.2)
 _ 2006 5 3
 _
 _ 2009 12 30
 _ , , , , ,

_ 136-1 1214
 _ 02-702-1135 _ 02-702-1136
 . _ (_ , _)
 _ 300-6 IKP 509
 _ 02-3463-6601, 6605 _ 02-3463-6609

가

가 _

, 가 _

_

_

_

_

Q&A

42

44

48

50

52

56

58

62

66

68

70

72

78



44



56

52



62

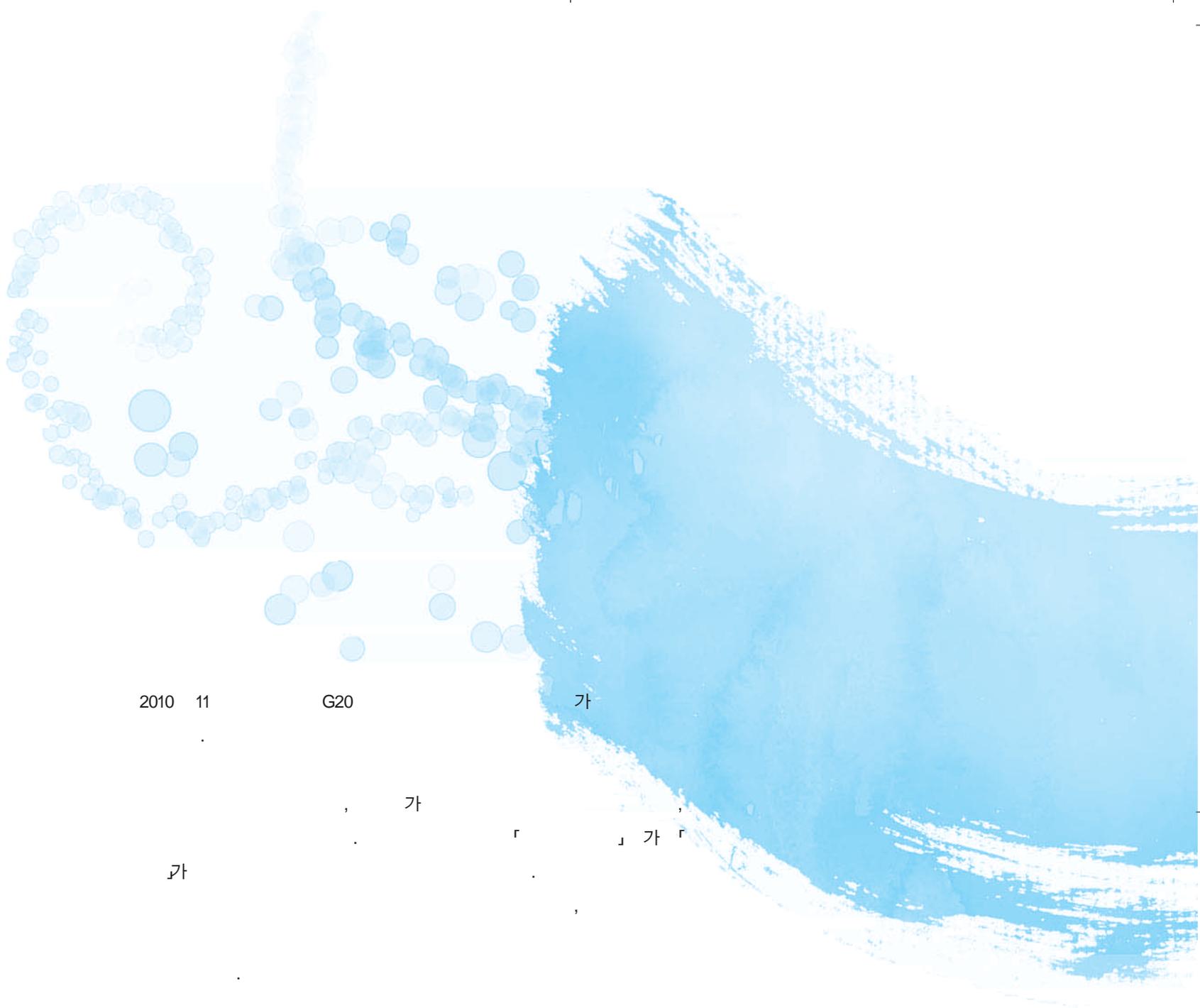


68



2009

1988 20
 가 12 18 ,
 2012 2
 2
 50 , 4 (IPY, 2007 ~2008)가
 4 32
 (ATCM) ,
 「50」 「」
 G20 2 (4) 3 (9)
 가 12 , 15 UN
 (UNFCCC) (COP) 193 120
 가 .
 2
 2010 1 가 「」



2010 11

G20

가

가

가

가

. 2009

2012

2

1988

20

가

가



Contributors



2009 4 17 50 32
 가, 71
 () 7 가
 (Save the Penguin) 5,000

3
 1



() 7
 10 (KMI)
 (KMI), 가 1 5

가
 가
 가



() 9

가



() 8



2

2,400

가

20

2008 7

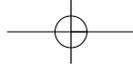
. 1985

가

가

37

가



Perspective

50 , 가

2009 11 30 12 3 50 ' 50

가

가

(Forever Declaration)

1959 12 1 47 , 65%

가

가

12 가가 가

가

가

18 6 4 가

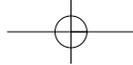
4 가

가

4 가

가





21

50



가

5

가

가

가

가

가가

가

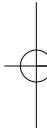
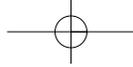
50

가

75%

가





‘

’

가 1998

(20

) 14 70

(ASP, Antarctic Specially Protected Area)

1988

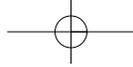
가





2007 (Narebski Point,)
 2008 31
 1 2009 4 17
 50 32
 15 가, 71
 1964 3 가 가 가
 가





가 ,

가 . NGO

가
가

가 ,

가 ,

가 .

가 .





‘ ’

1

300 가
30 20

가

3 가가

가

2003



11 6 , ,

가
30

가

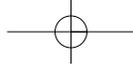
가

가

가

300





3 가

“ 21

가 ”

가

가

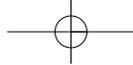
6

가가

70%가

3





” 가
 “
 “ 111m, 7,500ton ” , “
 가 ” , 가“
 ” 가
 .5
 가 , 5
 STX .27
 “
 ”
 2009 11 12
 12 19 3 .100
 가 21
 가
 30







11 6

(ARAOM)

가

가

가

(Ice Breaker)

가

가

3~4

가

가

가

가

가 (Ice Knife)

가

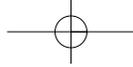
가

(Stopper)

. 1988 2

가





(ATCP)

2007

()가

가

, , , ,

, , , , , , , ,

1

가

가

12 18 ,

, 3

2

' Open Water

, , , ,

,





, Ice-Pilot Ice-Navigator

2
가
가

가

300

가 가

가가

가가





200

1962

. 2

' The Colonial Office(FIDS, The Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey) 가 (' BAS ; British Antarctic Survey) '

5

가

. BAS

가

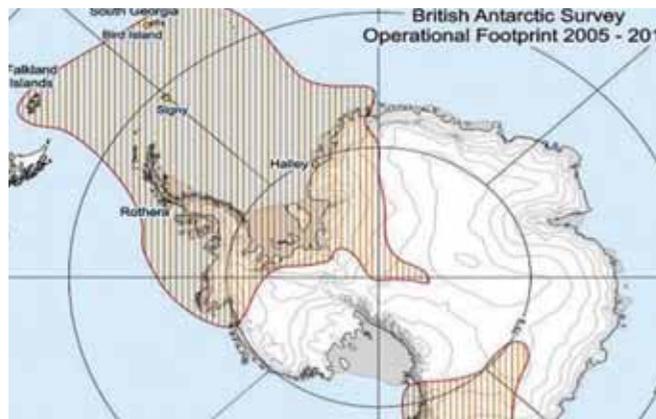
BAS

(' SPRI ; Scott Polar Research Institute)

. BAS

1770 (James Cook)
(Robert Scott),
(Ernest Shackleton)

BAS SPRI



< 1 >

(BAS, British Antarctic Survey)

BAS

(NERC, Natural Environment Research Council)

. BAS 2

60

BAS

(Presence) 가 , 2012

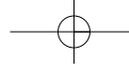
. BAS

191 , 145 , 51 ,

124 511 . Geo- Science 28

, Life- Science 73 , Physical Science 90 191 .





(DASH-7)



< 7 >

: Rothera
 : 120 (), 22 ()
 가



< 9 > VI

(Halley)

1956 (Halley, Edmond Halley)
 6 Brunt
 5 가
 (Modular) 가
 가



< 10 > VI

16 , 70
 가

(Laws Building,
 Drewry Building), (Piggott Building, Simpson
 Building),
 (Ozone Depletion),
 (Ice Coring),
 (Atmosphere Sciences), (Geology),
 (Glaciology)



< 11 >

가 ' Southern
 Lights ' 가
 . BAS VI



< 8 >

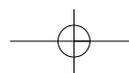
: Halley
 : 70 (), 16 ()
 : (Ozone Depletion),
 (Ice Coring),
 (Atmosphere Sciences),
 (Geology), (Glaciology)

Fossil Bluff Logistics Facility

Fossil Bluff

George VI Sound가

3





, 1,200m , Twin Otters
 Sky Blu Logistics Facility
 Sky Blu Eastern Ellsworth Land Sky-Hi Nunataks
 , Blue-Ice

(Dash-7)
 1,200m, 50m Blue-Ice , 1997

Bird Island
 Bird Island South Georgia 가
 , 2006 2
 12 , 4 가 ,
 , 3
 Seabird, Seal biology,
 가

King Edward Point
 2001 (Fisheries) , South Georgia

South Georgia The South Sandwich Islands

8 ,
 (Biological and Ecological Research)가

Signy
 Signy Signy Island , 1947
 1995

Ny-Alesund Arctic Research
 1991

(4 ~9)
 , (Earth Sciences) (Life Sciences)

가

2 (

),

가 , 330 . 2 4

RRS *James Clark Ross*

1990 76 (50 , 26) 가
 , RRS

James Clark Ross (Biological),
 (Oceanographic), (Geophysical)



< 12 >
 : *James Clark Ross*
 : 5,730
 : 1990
 (m) : 99.04x18.85x6.4(x x)
 : 12 knots()
 Propulsion : Diesel Electric 8,500 HP,
 Bow & Stern thruster
 : British Antarctic Survey
 : 76 (: 50, : 26)
 : Oceanographic Survey
 Ice Class : Lloyds +100A1

RRS *Ernest Shackleton*

1995 71 가



< 13 >
 : *James Ernest Shackleton*
 : 5,455
 : 1995
 (m) : 80x17x6.4(x x)
 : 11knots
 Propulsion : Diesel Electric 8,500 HP,
 Bow & Stern thruster
 : British Antarctic Survey
 : 71
 :





RNS(Royal Navy Ship) HMS *Endurance*
 2 (Navy Lynx)
 (Hydrographic), BAS



< 14 >
 : RNS HMS *Endurance*
 2
 (Hydrographic) BAS

BAS 5 (DHC-6 4, DHC-7 1)
 가가 가
 (8), (4)가
 (10 ~3)

DASH-7
 Falkland Islands, Punta Arenas,
 900m



< 15 >
 De Havilland Canada Twin Otters (DHC-6) 4
 · (Wingspan) 19.8m
 · (Length) 15.7m
 · (Take off weight) 5,670kg
 · Twin Engine Turboprop
 · (Range) 1,435km
 · Cruising speed 130 knots
 가



< 16 >
 De Havilland Canada Dash-7 (DHC-7) 1
 · (Wingspan) 28.4m
 · (Length) 24.5m
 · (Take off weight) 21,320kg
 · 4xTurboprop
 · (Range) 4,000km(1,500km fully loaded)
 · (Maximum speed) 230 knots
 · 50, 12~16
 가

BAS 425

(Twin Otters) 440, (Dash-7) 450

Twin Otter (DHC-6) 가
 가

(SPRI, Scott Polar Research Institute)

SPRI 1920

(Department of Geography)

SPRI

(1, 3)

(International Glaciological

Society)

(SCAR, Scientific Committee on

Antarctic)

SPRI

(Glaciology and

Climate Change),

(Glacier -

Influenced Marine Sedimentary Environments),

(Polar Landscapes and Remote Sensing)

(Polar Social Science and Humanities),

(Circumpolar History and Public

Policy), 가

SPRI

2 2

(Grants)

1 5

(300)

(UK

Research Councils, NERC and AHRC)

SPRI

(Glaciology and Climate Change Group)

가

(Glacimarine Environments Group)

(Glacimarine

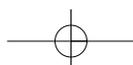
environment)

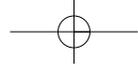
가





		Climate Physics)	(Bristol University)
		(Glaciology Centre)	,
	(Polar Landscape and		
Remote Sensing Group)	(Vegetation)		
(Snow and Ice Cover)			
	(Polar Social Science and	2008	
Humanities Group)		, 2009	(Focal
(Circumpolar History and Public Policy Research Group)	Point)		가
(Historical Analysis)	(Public Policy)	2009 10~12	BAS
(Debate)		SPRI	,
			' JCR '
가	가 2001		
가	(University	2	
College London)	(Department of Space and		





(8,848m)

7

가

가

(Vinson Massif, 4,897m)

(1980)
 1999 | 2002 50 51 | 2003 가
 2(8,035m), (8,047m) | 2004 (, 3,190m)
 | 2004 K2(8,611m) 가 | 2004 (4,897m) (
) | 2005 (6,194m) () | 2005 (5,642m) (
) | 2006 (6,962m) () | 2006 (8,848m) ~
 | 2006 (4,884m) () | 2007
 (8,848m) | 2007 (5,895m) () |
 2008 (8,848m) () | 2008 가 2(8,035m)
 | 2008 (8,848m) 가 | 2009 (8,516m) | 2009
 가 2(8,035m)





가 가 , if

, ' Happy 700 '

“ 가 700m 가 . ”

가

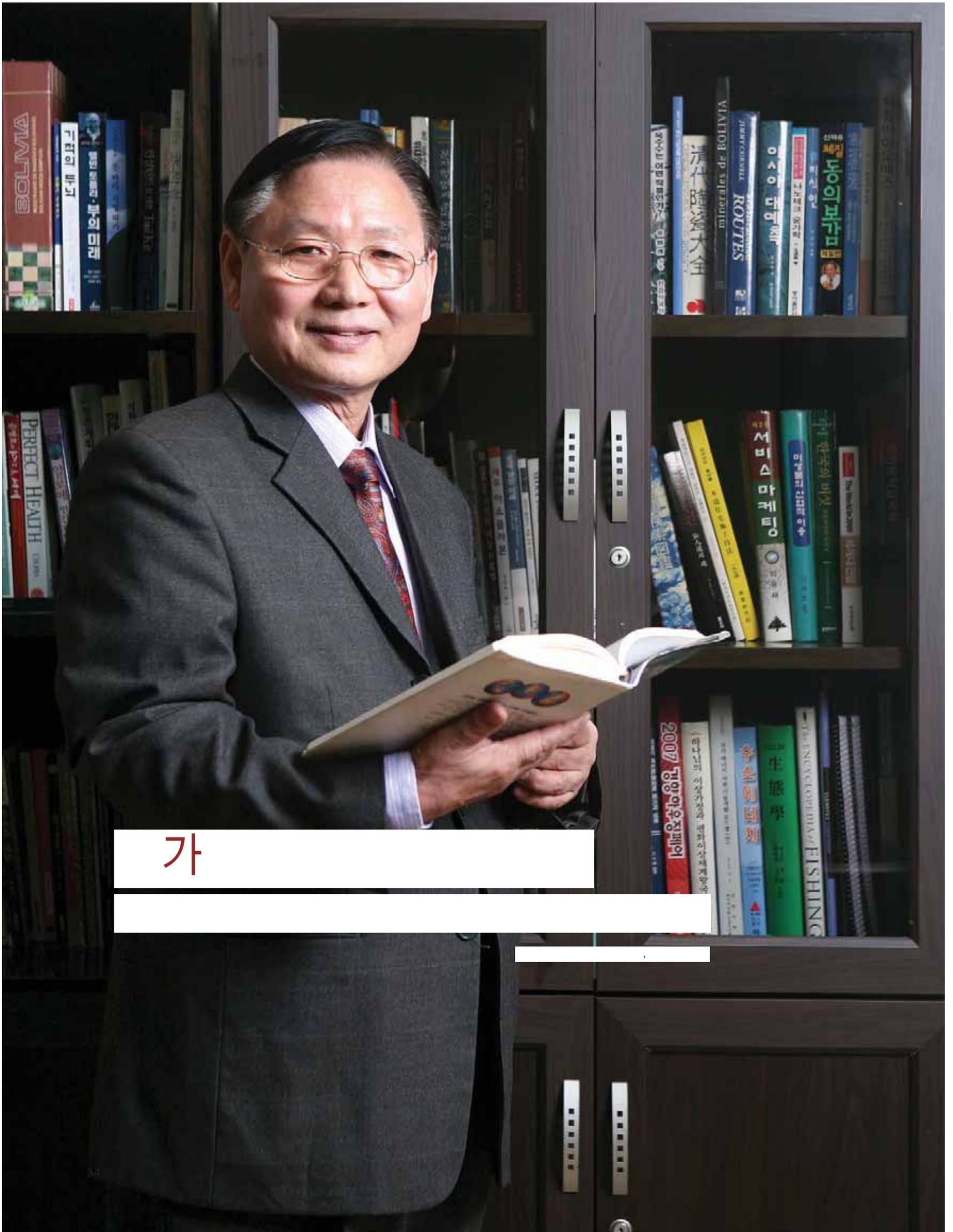
가

“ 가 . ”

가

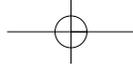
가 가 .

“ , 가 . ”



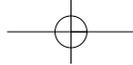
가





“ 가
.”
가
“ , , , ,
가 , 가
.” “ , ,
가 가
가
가 가
가 , 가
가 가 ,
.”





가 . 가 .

가 , ' ' .

가 . 가 ' ' . 400 가 가 ,

가 ' ' . 6,000 70

가 , ' ' . 3 가 .

' 가 . 150 200m

() ,

가

가 . " 가 10 가

" 1 가 90% .

가 . 1 가

가 가 .

가 .

(CCAMLR, Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources) 24

가





“ 가 ”

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]



“

가
가

8

가

. 2008

12 1

가

가

1

“ 가

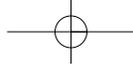
3,700

가

가

가 .”
가





가

가 12

“ , 가 가

가

가

가

”

가

가

가

“

2001

가

2

가

가

”

가

가

가

가

2008 2

가

가

“

가

“

A

”

”





가

가 가

가 가

가

가



가

가

가

가

가 가

2

가 3

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가





(1973)

1999

2004

2004.12~2006.1

現

18

18

() .

가

18 , "18 !"

가 10 ,

1 가 18

, 가 1 ."

(?)

" 가



2004 12 2006 1 18
 . ,
 <400
 > < , >
 가 .
 가

(?)
 “
 가
 가 가
 18 가
 , 1988
 23
 가 40
 “ 가
 “ 가 가 가 가
 “ ’ ”





2009 Pole to Pole

105 1.

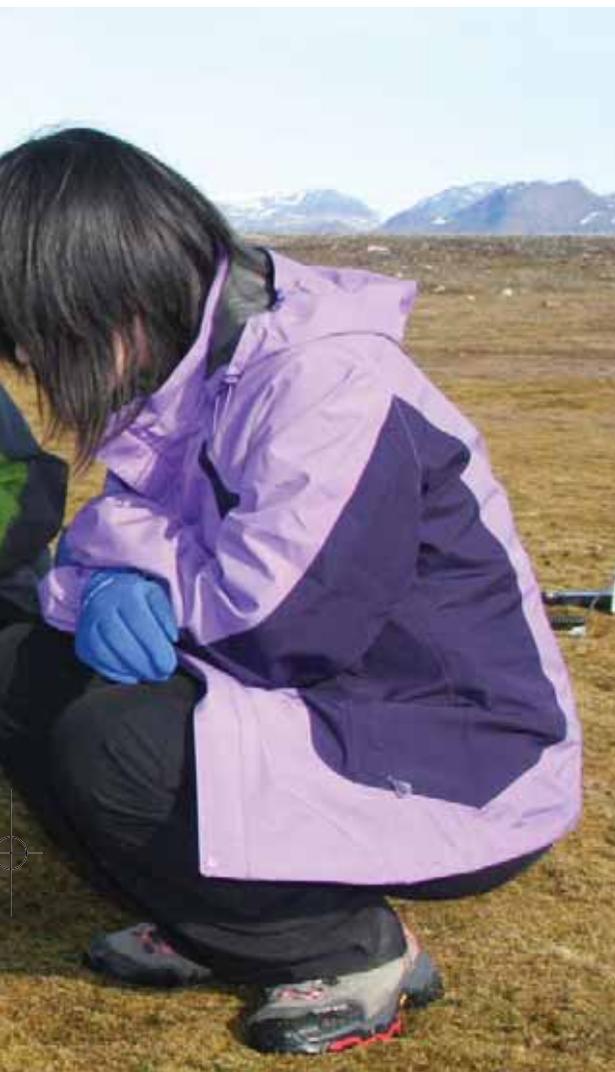
가

가

,

!





2005 가
(3) (3) (2) (3) (2)
(3) (3) (2).

7 21 가
10
가 79 2002 ,

가



가
20 가
가 가
CO₂

가
(Cione,
1.5cm 가)
가
(?)
?
가
가





가 ?
 ,가
 “ 가 ,
 가 .”
 가
 ,
)

가
 ,
 20 가
 ,
 가
 100 ,
 175 가 가
 ,
 ,
 가 가 가
 가

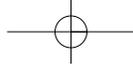
가
 ,
 가



가 ,
 , ? 가 가
 ,
 가 가
 가
 가
 가
 ...

가 ‘ ’
 가
 !
 가



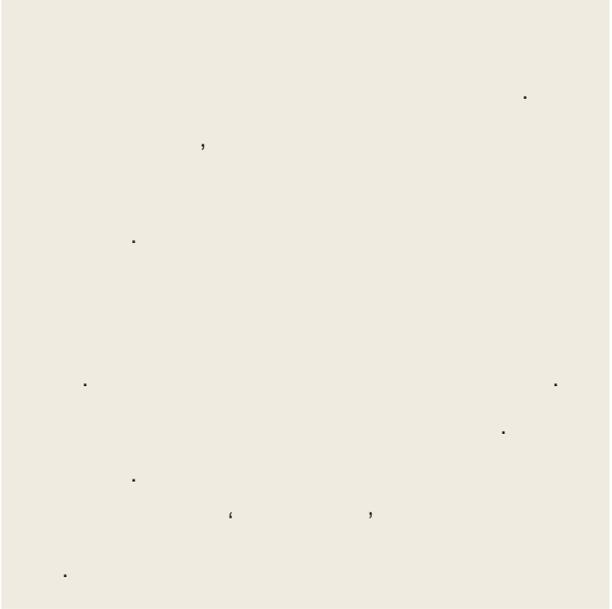


가 가

!

가 가

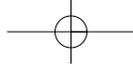
가 가



가 ?

가





2009 1 5

(2009 .)

가 ,

)가

가

2008 3 1

가

가가

2008 4

20

50m/sec가

5 15

25

12 6

30 가

가

2009 1 5

(,

)

가

1 1

가

2

21

가

.1

,2

21

53

196

15

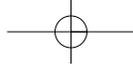
24

가

1

가





가

가



1,975m²
 (1,320m²)
 (1,041m³) ,
 (250m³), (432m³),
 (137m³), (9m³)
 (106m³)
 (700
 m³ 1,400m³) , (,
)





-

55

11 24

10

1 2 km²

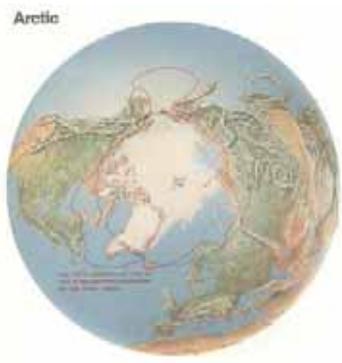
가

2 km²

가

가

가?



가

가

가

30

가 50%

가

(CIA)

가 가

가

(Arctic Circle), (北

限線, Treeline),

(Sea - Ice Coverage),

가

(Permafrost)

(賦存)

가

가

7

10 가

‘ 10

(Beaufort Sea) ;

’ . 10

(Barents Sea) ;

(Kara Sea) ’

가





(NASA)

가
 가 (Oran Young) 20
 (Arctic Age) 가
 1982
 가
 30 가
 가
 가
 가
 (扇型理論, Sector Theory)
) 가
 가 (Global
 Korea)
 가
 가
 가



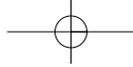
가

KOPRI
극지연구소
Korea Polar Research Institute



(1939)

()



가

前

Q 가 2 ‘
 ? 가
 A 1970 (1969~1975), 1980 1 2,500m 3,000m
 (1982~1987), 1990 (1991~1997) 70

가

5

가

1970

가

30

가

1990

가

1,000km

(

Q

?

, 30

Q

2004

(AFOPS, Asian

Forum for Polar Science)

A

(雪氷)

, 34

(氣象),

(水象)

가

(氷床)

Q

가

가

A

?

(COMNAP, Council of Managers of

가

A

(Core Project)

National Antarctic Programs)





가

COMNAP

EU

(Permanent

가

15~19

가

Cryosphere) , 가

' Little Ice Age, Neoglaciation '

가

가

(Napoleon Ice

가

Age)'

가

가

3

()

Q

가

AFOPS COMNAP

가 1920

Q

A'

가

가

가

1990

가

A

가

Q

가

가

가

가

5 ,

10

?

1

A

가

가

(

1820

.)

가

3,000

, 2,000

, 1,000

(

가

)

1/10

가

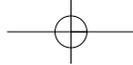
1~2

가

. 8~12

가





19

가



가

가
가

가

A

가

가

가

가

가

(IGY,

International Geophysical Year) 가

가

가

가

20

가

. 21

가

Q

가

Q

A

3

가





가



“ ” (MBC) “ 가 , 가 .TV ”
 10 ‘ , 가 가 .TV
 가 , 2008 12 가 ,
 TV 11.4% 가 .”
 TV 5 가 .
 가 가 (Innuit)가

“ 가
 가
 ”
 ”
 가



(Tight Shot)

20

300

100

1996

가



“ 가 가

(Zero

Setting)

가

가

가

가



3 50
(APECS, The Association of Polar Early Career Scientists)'

가

()

2 (18)

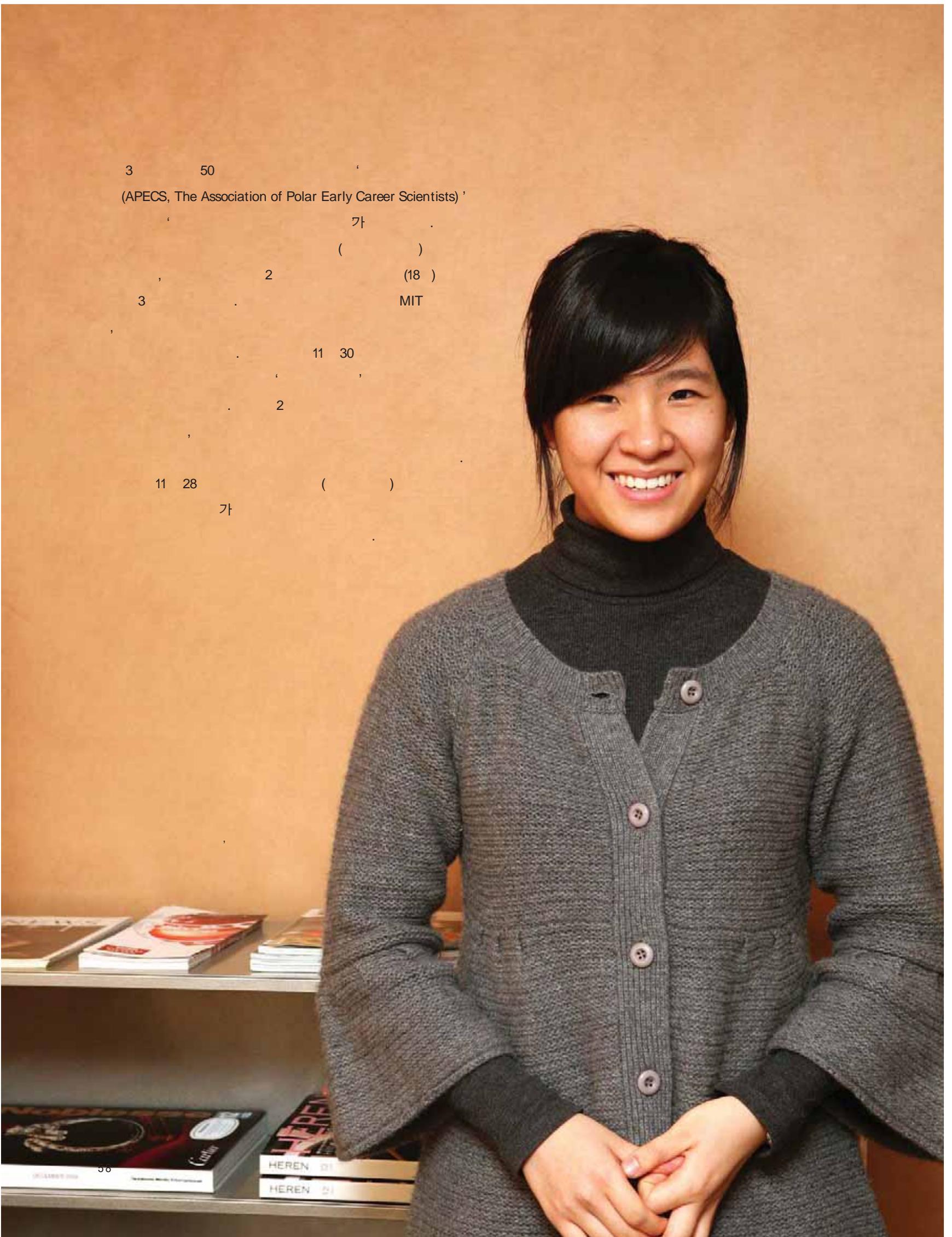
3 MIT

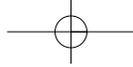
11 30

2

11 28 ()

가





Q

?

A ' (Roots and Shoot)' 가

' ,

가 가 1991
10 16

?

A

Q

가

(UNEP, United Nations A

가

Q

Environment Programme) ()

『TUNZA(

가 ? ' ,)』 ,

A

Q

' Public Awareness 가

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(Sigmund Freud)

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Interest of international community



50 (+)

20 (Exxon Valdez) 가 (Prince William Sound) 2 4 가

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(Extremophile)

(Bioprospecting,) 가

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(Convention on Biological Diversity) 가

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(, 가)

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28 가 가

, 100 가

가

(Antarctic Science and Research Organization for Biological Prospecting, ASROBP) ' ASROBP '

What is the largest challenge the Antarctic Treaty System will face in the next 50 years, and how can scientists and policymakers work together to start overcoming that challenge? Our world's polar regions face grave threats. Twenty years ago, the Exxon



Valdez poured 24 million gallons of crude oil into Prince William Sound in Alaska. While much of the area has recovered, a testament to the restorative powers of nature, declining population of seals, ducks, and herring remind us of how fragile these ecosystems can be. And negative aspect of global warming has drawn attention to the plight

of the polar bear and shrinking sea ice. In both cases, it is clear that human activity, emissions of greenhouse gases, and especially commercial interests- such as oil and gas exploration - are the main culprits in threatening these ecosystems.

Lesser known to the broader public are the challenges that the Antarctic region is facing. Isolated, and with little human population, Antarctica exemplifies the adage that "out of sight is out of mind." Its harsh weather and geography makes it nearly inhabitable for humans, and its seeming lack of resources has thus far limited commercial exploitation. In fact, a main focus of the Antarctic Treaty is that the Antarctic be used for scientific and peaceful purposes. The danger during the Cold War, when the Treaty was enacted, was that the area would be exploited for military purposes or nuclear testing. While the Cold War has ended, the Antarctic Treaty System remains, seemingly providing ample protection for the area. However, this is likely to change in the next 50 years, as researchers and companies realize the potential commercial value of this last frontier.

Biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies, in addition to public and private institutions, are becoming more interested in bioprospecting extremophiles-organisms that can survive the extreme conditions of the Antarctic. A discovery could lead to development of new drugs or synthetic chemicals. The commercial potential is enormous, and while any discovery could benefit mankind as a whole, it is important to protect the fragile ecosystem with regulations and oversight.

According to the Convention on Biological Diversity, an international treaty, each country is responsible for preserving its biological diversity and utilizing

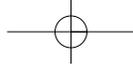
its biological resource through sustainable development. However, Antarctica is a unique case, for The Antarctic Treaty denies any claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica. All of mankind, therefore, has the responsibility to preserve and utilize the biological diversity of the Antarctic. Research shows that many products (anti-freezer proteins, anti-cancer drugs, and enzymes) that are sourced from Antarctic genetic resources are already being marketed by a number of companies. Therefore, there is a gap between the Antarctic Treaty influence and activities which can harm the ecosystem. In addition, there is the ambiguity of research zones and rights. The Antarctic Treaty should establish an efficient solution which can fill up the gap and protect fragile Antarctica from unrecoverable damage.

The fact that biological prospecting deals with microorganisms and genetic resources which can be collected in small amount in Antarctica and mass-cultivated in other places creates enormous legal and policy challenges. While biological prospecting may cause less destruction to the environment than perhaps oil drilling, it can produce additional legal conflicts in regards to benefit sharing, patent, and intellectual property. Thus, scientists and policy-makers should be prepared to address legal and intellectual property issues.

About twenty eight countries have undertaken research with actual or potential commercial applications in the Antarctic environment, and more than one hundred companies and organizations involved in commercially oriented research of Antarctic genetic sources. Therefore, it seems that the tentatively named "Antarctic Science and Research Organization for Biological Prospecting(ASROBP)" should be immediately established to keep any patent and ownership regarding Antarctic extremophiles under the international community as a whole. Any country should not be allowed to undertake research individually, for the bioprospecting should be an international effort. Also, the ASROBP can establish a company or organization that manages the profit earned from any commercialized products using the knowledge from ASROBP. All profit can be used for Antarctica and for the interest of international community.

This united scientific and commercial organization will keep not only the commitments of the Antarctic Treaty honored but also manage the sustainable development of Antarctica. Scientists can exchange information and data more efficiently, avoid duplicating research (which can be a burden to Antarctica's fragile environment), and the whole international community can benefit from products of the Antarctic extremophiles. Everyone on Earth has ownership in Antarctica.

Thus, as an international community, it is our responsibility to manage and protect, as well as responsibly benefit, from this amazing ecosystem and resource.



) 2009 가가 (Prasiola crispa) 2km 가가 (ASPA No.171) 가가 ()





' *Chorisodontium* *aciphyllum* ' 가 10~20cm 가 (*Usnea* spp. 가). 가 가





가 *Caloplaca*
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가 *Andreaea*
gainii *Andreaea* ()
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(*Saniona georgico-uncinata*)

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(, *Deschampsia antarctica*)

(*Colobanthus quitensis*).

aurantiaco-atra.

Apotheca()

Usnea

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quitensis.
2~3mm

(*Colobanthus*





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 가
 , 1980~1999 (2090~2099)
 6.4 , 59cm가 .

1) IPCC
 (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)

2) SRES
 (Special Report on Emission Scenarios)

	CO2 (2100)
A1	675 ppm
A1FI	970 ppm
A1T	540 ppm
A1B	720 ppm
A2	830 ppm
B1	550 ppm
B2	600 ppm

1) IPCC SRES 가

2)

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(Eight Below, 2006)』

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(SSSI, Site of Special Scientific Interest)
(ASMA, Antarctic Specially Managed Area)

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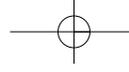
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(Eight Below, 2006)』





(SCAR)

(Mahlon C. Kennicutt) (SCAR,
Scientific Committee on Antarctic) 7 21 24

SCAR 가

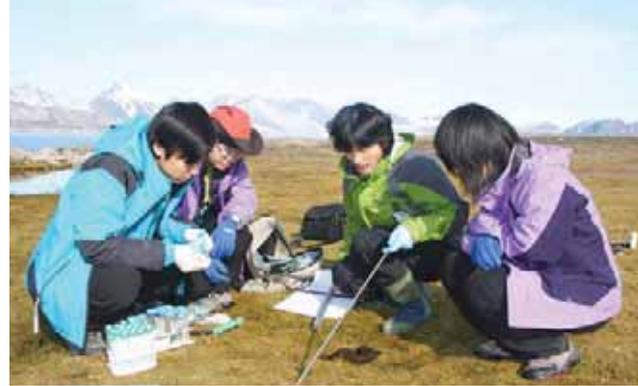
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SCAR (ICSU, International Council of
Scientific Union)

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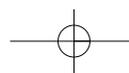
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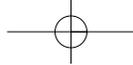
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(www.kosap.or.kr)

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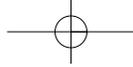
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(Blue Ice)

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