

## The avifauna at Chunsoo bay (Seosan A and B area)

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Seosan A, B area is located on 36° 42' of north parallel and 126° 27' of east longitude. It consisted of broad artificial lakes and reclaimed agricultural lands; there is Ganwalho lake in A area and Bunamho lake in B area.

Total birds surveyed four times in 2001 at the A area are 105,580 of 11 orders, 28 families, 89 species. Among them, resident species were 21 species including *Pica pica*. Twenty species including *Cuculus canorus* were summer migrants, and 30 species including *Platalea leucorodia* were winter migrants. Seventeen species including *Limosa limosa* were occasionally species. And *Rostratula benghalensis* was an unconfirmed species. Species diversity index ( $H'$ ) was 0.72; species equally common index ( $e^{H'}$ ) was 2.06. In January, maximum observed 102,121 individuals. However in July 52 species were observed most variously.

There were total 81,152 birds observed with 11 orders, 22 families, and 71 species at the B area. Fifteen species including *Falco tinnunculus* were resident species. Summer migrants were 18 species including *Ixobrychus sinensis*. Winter migrants were 25 species including *Ciconia boyciana*. Thirteen species including *Tringa glareola* were occasionally species. Species diversity index ( $H'$ ) was 0.281; species equally common index ( $e^{H'}$ ) was 1.325. In January, maximum observed 78,433 individuals. However in July 42 species were observed most variously.

Key words : Avifauna, Chunsoo bay, Migratory bird, Species diversity, Population dynamic, Endemic species

### 1. Introduction

Chunsoo bay, Seosan A and B area, is adequate to bird's living, because of its diverse environment. In 1984, completion of dike construction made about 5,000 ha artificial lake, damp ground, and farm land at Chunsoo bay. Many sandpipers, plovers and gulls used the vast tideland a stopover or overwintering site before construction of farm land at Seosan A and B area. The overwintering birds such as ducks and geese increase their population after the completion of dike construction.

While other overwintering areas were polluted and destructed during industrialization<sup>1)</sup>. However

wide artificial lakes, moors and farm lands were formed in Seosan A and B area by reclamation. It is warmer and milder than inland climate. It is located on the beach, the route of birds migration. Therefore it could provide condition for relax and foods. Salt concentration of artificial lake was decreased and diverse fresh water fishes and water plant were increased. Also environments, reeds and grassland, provided good hiding places. Therefore about 90 species, including internationally endangered and threatened species such as White storks, Baikal teal, Black-faced spoonbill, Spoonbill, and Hooded crane were observed. Especially in winter, many ducks and wild geese, reproduced at north and preys flew in for over winter.

However there are many obstacles to overwintering birds. Many moors converted to farm lands after reclamation. Farmers have tried to

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escape from damage by birds. There are obstacles such as farming during winter, pollution, fishing at fresh water lake, illegal hunting and change of farming by farm land sale to public.

Therefore over wintering site for White stork, Black-faced spoonbill, Spoonbill, and Baikal teal, internationally endangered species, should be protected and its ecosystem have to be maintained for conservation of global biodiversity. Also development plan, for resources of tourism as people's relax using scenery of a gift of nature, have to be established as soon as possible.

## 2. Study area and methods

Seosan A and B area is located on  $36^{\circ} 42'$  north latitude,  $126^{\circ} 27'$  east longitude. There are wide artificial lakes and reclaimed farm lands including A area centered by Kanwol lake, B area centered by Bunam lake (Fig. 1). It is the greatest bird's over wintering site after accomplishment of dike<sup>2)</sup>. Fresh water fishes such as *Misgurnus anguillicaudatus*, *Carassius auratus* and *Cyprinus carpio*, and salt water fish *Periophthalmus cantonensis* were observed at these lakes, where the salt concentration was decreased after construction of dike<sup>2)</sup>. Main florae are *Oryza sativa*, *Phragmites communis*, *Typha orientalis*, *Hydrilla verticillata* and *Najas graminea*<sup>3)</sup>. Florae of reclaimed land are closely related to bird's food, breeding place, and resting place<sup>4)</sup>. Water depth of lakes or streams and salt concentration are also related to bird's feeding and breeding<sup>5)</sup>. Average temperature of the investigated area is higher than inland of same latitude

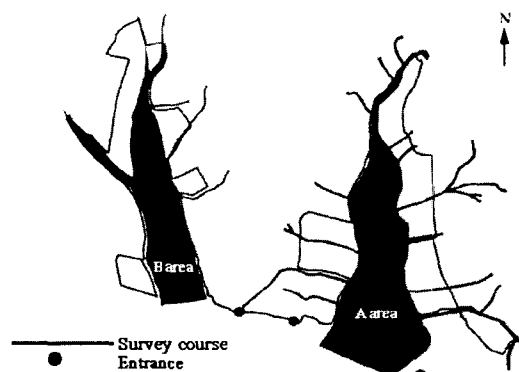


Fig. 1. A map of Seosan A&B reclaimed area.

because of influence of oceanic climate. According to local weather reports of Seosan area in 2000, average temperature was  $9.9^{\circ}\text{C}$  and total rainfall was 1,435 mm (Fig. 2). There were abundant remained grains on a vast farmland after harvest, it could be food for water birds such as Baikal teal, over wintering in a great flock<sup>6)</sup>. While there have been abundant fishes in lakes and streams, it was a good condition to grebes and egrets inhabitation<sup>7-9)</sup>. There were sand islands on A area fresh water lake in a dry season, A Little terns (*Sterna albifrons*), Snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*), and Oyster catcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*) used as breeding places. A Water cock (*Gallinula cinerea*), Black-winged stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*), and Painted snipe (*Rostratula benghalensis*) reproduced on rice paddy<sup>10)</sup>. A Crested lark (*Galerida cristata*) reproduced at rocky-hill located on west of Ganwol lake. Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*) and Spot-billed duck (*Anas poecilorhyncha*) reproduced at broad grassland and around of meadow in B area. A Snowy plover, Little terns, and Skylark reproduced at sandbank near Buseok pavilion. Up streams and branch of Bunam and Ganwol lake were relatively shallow and abundant in food, various migration birds stopped over during migration. Chinese little-bittern (*Ixobrychus sinensis*), Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*), Oriental great reed warbler (*Acrocephalus arundinaceus*), and Vinous-throated parrotbill (*Paradoxornis webbiana*) reproduced at river or lake bank, where reed were overgrown. We analyzed species diversity by MacArthur and MacArthur methods<sup>11)</sup> and equally common species by Shannon and Weaver methods<sup>11)</sup>.

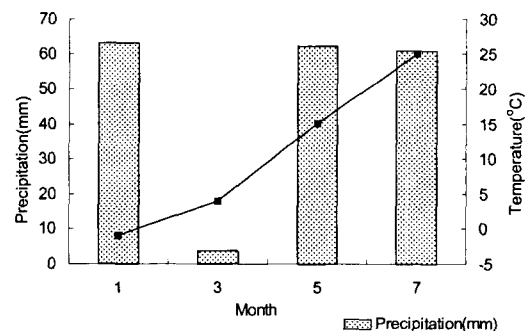


Fig. 2. Climatic data of Seosan A&B reclaimed area, based on Seosan, meteorological station (2000).

### 3. Results and Discussion

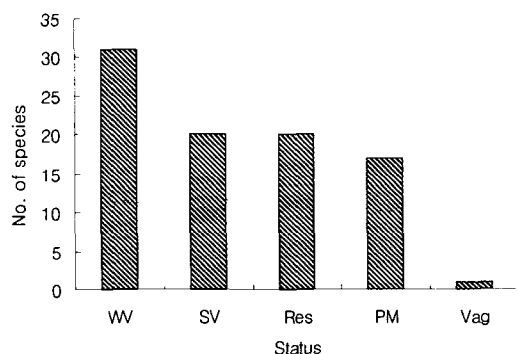
#### 3.1 Birds of A area (Ganwol lake)

According to four investigation at A area in 2001, 105,580 individual birds in 89 species, 28 families, 11 orders were observed (Table 1, 3). Twenty-one resident birds including *Pica pica*, 20 summer visitors including *Cuculus canorus*, 30 winter visitors including *Platalea leucorodia*, 17 passage migrants including *Limosa limosa*, and a vagrant, *Rostratula benghalensis* were observed (Fig. 3). Species diversity ( $H'$ ) was 0.72, and equally common species ( $e^{H'}$ ) was 2.06, which was relatively high. During the investigation period, the maximum 102,121 birds were observed in January, and the most variably 52 species were observed in July (Table 1). The reason of maximum individual observance in January was over wintering of ducks in flock. The reason of most variable species observance in July may be that this area have had complex environments and provided reproduction places to variable bird species.

Table 1. Total numbers and species of birds at Seosan A area (2001)

	Date				Total	H'	e <sup>H'</sup>
	30 Jan	26 Mar	28 May	30 Jul			
Species (No.)	41 (102,121)	30 (511)	28 (815)	52 (2,133)	89 (105,580)	0.723	2.060

\*Species Diversity ( $H'$ ) =  $-\sum (P_i \cdot \log P_i)$  ( $P_i = n_i/N$ )  
 \*Equally common species =  $e^{(-\sum P_i \cdot \log P_i)}$



\*WV (Winter visitor), SV (Summer visitor), Res (Resident), PM (Passage Migrant), Vag (Vagrant)

Fig. 3. Ecological type of birds at Seosan A area(2001).

#### 3.2 Birds of A area (Bunam lake)

At Seosan B area in 2001, 81,152 individual birds, 71 species, 22 families, 11 orders were observed (table2, 3). Fifteen residents including *Falco tinnunculus*, 18 summer visitors including *Ixobrychus sinensis*, 25 winter visitors including *Ciconia boyciana*, and 13 passage migrants including *Tringa glareola* were observed (Fig. 4). Species diversity ( $H'$ ) was 0.281 and equally common species ( $e^{H'}$ ) was 1.325, which was higher than that of A area. The maximum 78,433 birds were observed in January and most variably 42 species were observed in July. These were due to same reasons considered in A area. However there were less individual birds and species observed compare to those of A area.

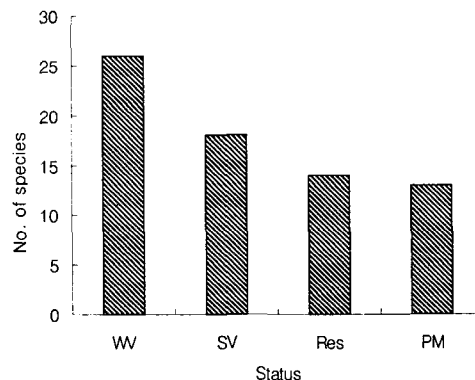
#### 3.3 Birds can be reproduced

A area is mostly consisted of farm land centered by Ganwol lake and B area is consisted of meadow and farm land centered by Bunam lake. A area, Ganwol lake, has branch streams

Table 2. Total numbers and species of birds at Seosan B area (2001)

	Date				Total	H'	e <sup>H'</sup>
	30 Jan	26 Mar	28 May	30 Jul			
Species (No.)	33 (78,433)	25 (431)	21 (190)	42 (2,098)	71 (81,152)	0.281	1.325

\* Species Diversity ( $H'$ ) =  $-\sum P_i \cdot \log P_i$  ( $P_i = n_i/N$ )  
 \* Equally common species =  $e^{(-\sum P_i \cdot \log P_i)}$



\* WV (Winter visitor), SV (Summer visitor), Res (Resident), PM (Passage Migrant)

Fig. 4. Ecological type of birds at Seosan B area (2001).

Table 3. The avifauna of Seosan A area (Jan~ Jul, 2001)

Scientific name	A	B	Total	Remark
Podicipedidae				
<i>Podiceps ruficollis</i>	25	99	124	Res
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	3	16	19	PM
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	13	51	64	WV
Ardeidae				
<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	5	4	9	SV
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	191	102	293	SV
<i>Butorides stariatus</i>	3	2	5	SV
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	126	164	290	SV
<i>Egretta alba modesta</i>	227	172	399	SV
<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	22	5	27	SV
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	113	103	216	SV
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	196	223	419	SV
Ciconiidae				
<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>		1	1	WV
Threskiornithidae				
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	31		31	WV
<i>Platalea minor</i>	3		3	PM
Anatidae				
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	4,317	1,308	5,625	WV
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	8,733	5,117	13,850	WV
<i>Anser caerulescens</i>	1		1	WV
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	326	242	568	WV
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	462	8	470	WV
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	43,062	12,036	55,098	WV
<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	15,467	16,388	31,855	WV
<i>Anas crecca</i>	1,755	369	2,124	WV
<i>Anas formosa</i>	28,000	43,000	71,000	WV
<i>Anas strepera</i>	49		49	WV
<i>Anas penelope</i>	35		35	WV
<i>Anas falcata</i>		4	4	WV
<i>Anas acuta</i>	11	12	23	WV
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	10	36	46	WV
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	46	14	60	WV
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	5		5	WV
<i>Mergus albellus</i>	3	14	17	WV
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	22	49	71	WV
Accipitridae				
<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	1		1	SV
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	3	1	4	WV
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	2	1	3	WV
Falconodae				
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	2	3	5	Res
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	5	5	10	Res
Phasianidae				
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	3	2	5	WV
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	5	5	10	Res

Table 3. Continued

Scientific name	A	B	Total	Remark
Gruidae				
<i>Grus monacha</i>	7	36	43	WV
Rallidae				
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	8	10	18	SV
<i>Fulica atra</i>	1	23	24	Res
Rostratulidae				
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	2		2	Vag
Haematopodidae				
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	2		2	WV
Charadriidae				
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	23	48	71	SV
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	1	3	4	PM
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	2	1	3	WV
Scolopacidae				
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	181	77	258	PM
<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	5		5	PM
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	65	41	106	PM
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	44	9	53	PM
<i>Tringa stagnatillis</i>	6	3	9	PM
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	7		7	PM
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	8		8	PM
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	218	127	345	PM
<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	18	20	38	PM
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	7	4	11	PM
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	506	142	648	PM
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>		1	1	PM
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	3		3	PM
Recurvirostridae				
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	34	5	39	PM
Laridae				
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	256	142	398	WV
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	74	40	114	WV
<i>Larus crassirostris</i>	215	89	304	Res
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	14		14	SV
Columbidae				
<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	69	68	137	Res
Cuculidae				
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	1	2	3	SV
Alcedinidae				
<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	1		1	SV
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	7		7	SV
Alaudidae				
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	8	141	149	Res
Hirundinidae				
<i>Riparia riparia</i>		4	4	SV
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	37	175	212	SV

Table 3. Continued

Scientific name	A	B	Total	Remark
Motacillidae				
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	1	1	2	PM
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		2	2	SV
<i>Motacilla alba leucopsis</i>	1	1	2	SV
<i>Motacilla alba lugens</i>	4	2	6	WV
<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	1		1	PM
<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	3		3	PM
Pycnonotidae				
<i>Hypsipetes amaurotis</i>	1	1	2	Res
Laniidae				
<i>Lanius bucephalus</i>	2		2	Res
Muscicapidae				
<i>Phoenicurus auroreus</i>	1	3	4	Res
<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	4		4	SV
<i>Paradoxonis webbiana</i>	78	43	121	Res
<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	46	32	78	SV
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	5	14	19	SV
Paridae				
<i>Parus major</i>	3		3	Res
Emberizidae				
<i>Emberiza elegans</i>	7	1	8	Res
<i>Emberiza pallasi</i>	1		1	WV
<i>Emberiza schoeniulus</i>	2	2	4	WV
Ploceidae				
<i>Passer montanus</i>	256	237	493	Res
Corvidae				
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	3		3	Res
<i>Pica pica</i>	36	38	74	Res
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	11		11	PM
<i>Corvus corone</i>	1		1	Res
<b>No. of Species</b>	89	71		
<b>No. of Individual</b>	105,580	81,152	186,732	

\* Note SV: Summer visitor, WV: Winter visitor, Res: Resident, PM: Passage migrant

such as Hemi, Gobuk and Waryong stream etc., and there are thickly grown reeds on the bank of each streams. Oriental great reed warbler (*Acrocephalus arundinaceus*), Vinous-throated parrotbill (*Paradoxonis webbiana*), Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*), and Chinese little-bittern (*Ixobrychus sinensis*) etc., were reproduced at these reeds. Black-winged stilt reproduced every year at the rice paddy near upstream of Hemi stream in A area. Crested lark (*Galerida*

*cristata*), and fan-tailed warbler etc., reproduced at the quarry south-west of A area. There is wide sandy beach near Buseok pavilion in B area.

Snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*), Little tern (*Sterna albifrons*), Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*), and Fan-tailed warbler (*Cisticola juncidis*) etc., reproduced at there. Sandy islands were appeared upstream of lake in dry season of spring. Snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*), Little tern (*Sterna albifrons*), and Black-winged stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*) etc., reproduced at there. Black-crowned night heron, striated heron, Little egret (*Egretta garzetta*), Intermediate egret (*Egretta intermedia*), Great egret (*Egretta alba modesta*), and Grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*) etc., reproduced at O-nam dong and Galmari near reclaim land. Black-faced spoonbill (*Platalea minor*), Spoonbill (*Egretta eurhophotes*), and Oyster catcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*) etc., also reproduced at uninhabited island at sea. Among birds observed in A and B areas in 2001, 28 species reproduced and 9 species can reproduce. Eighteen species reproduced near A and B areas (Table 4).

#### 3.4 Important species observed in Seosan A and B area and their distribution

Seosan A and B area are reclaim farm lands by construction of dike, therefore it's environment has changed rapidly since 1984. Once beaches converted to farm lands and salt water converted to fresh water. Therefore variable organism, which adapted to this environment, inhabited. And variable birds, which use these organism as food, flocked. Also it is good condition to reproduce, variable birds flocked to reproduce. As variable birds flocked, important or rare species frequently observed. The Natural monuments observed in Seosan A and B area presented on Table 5.

Seven species recorded on Red data book, ICBP<sup>13)</sup>, such a White stork, Baikal teal, Steller's sea eagle, Hooded crane, White-naped crane, Spotted Greenshank (*Tringa guttifer*) and Saunder's gull (*Larus saundersi*) were observed

Saunder's gull (*Larus saundersi*) were observed (Table 6). Thirteen species recorded on Red data book, ICBP (1988) such as Chinese egret, White stork, Black-faced spoonbill, Mandarin duck, Baikal teal, White-tailed sea eagle,

Table 4. The checklist of breeding birds at Seosan AB area (2001)

Scientific name	Division			Scientific name	Division		
	Breeding at survey area	Breeding potentiality	Breeding near survey area		Breeding at survey area	Breeding potentiality	Breeding near survey area
Podicipedidae				Strigidae			
<i>Podiceps ruficollis</i>	●			<i>Otus scops</i>			●
Ardeidae				<i>Ninox scutulata</i>		●	
<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	●			Caprimulgidae			
<i>Ixobrychus eurhythmus</i>	●			<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	●		
<i>Ixobrychuscinnamomeus</i>		●		Alcedinidae			
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>			●	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>			●
<i>Butorides stariatus</i>			●	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>			●
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>			●	Upupidae			
<i>Egretta alba modesta</i>			●	<i>Upupa epops</i>			●
<i>Egretta intermedia</i>			●	Picidae			
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			●	<i>Dendrocopos kizuki</i>			●
<i>Egretta europhotes</i>			●	Alaudidae			
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			●	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	●		
Anatidae				<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	●		
<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	●			Hirundinidae			
Accipitridae				<i>Hirundo rustica</i>			●
<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>			●	Motacillidae			
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			●	<i>Motacilla alba leucopsis</i>	●		
Phasianidae				Muscicapidae			
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	●			<i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>	●		
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	●			<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	●		
Rallidae				<i>Monticola solitarius</i>			●
<i>Porzana fusca</i>		●		<i>Paradoxonis webbiana</i>	●		
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	●			<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>		●	
<i>Fulica atra</i>	●			<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	●		
<i>Gallinula cinerea</i>	●			<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	●		
Rostratulidae				Aegithalidae			
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	●			<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>			●
Charadriidae				Paridae			
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	●			<i>Parus palustris</i>			●
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	●			<i>Parus ater</i>			●
<i>Charadrius placidus</i>	●			<i>Parus varius</i>			●
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>		●		<i>Parus major</i>			●
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>		●		Emberizidae			
<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	●			<i>Emberiza cioides</i>			●
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		●		<i>Emberiza elegans</i>			●
Recurvirostridae				Fringillidae			
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	●			<i>Carduelis sinica</i>			●
Glareolidae				Ploceidae			
<i>Glareola pratincola</i>		●		<i>Passer montanus</i>	●		
Laridae				Sturidae			
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	●			<i>Sturnus cineraceus</i>			●
Columbidae				Oriolidae			
<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>			●	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>			●
Cuculidae				Corvidae			
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	●			<i>Pica pica</i>			●
				Total	28	9	18

Table 5. A List of Avian Natural Monuments, Korea

Scientific name	Number	Designated Date
<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	199	1968, 5. 30
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i> , <i>C. cygnus</i> , <i>C. olor</i>	201	1968, 5. 30
<i>Grus vipio</i>	203	1968, 5. 30
<i>Platalea minor</i> , <i>P. leucorodia</i>	205	1968, 5. 30
<i>Grus monacha</i>	228	1970. 10. 30
<i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i> , <i>H. albicilla</i>	243	1973. 4. 12
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> , <i>A. soloensis</i> <i>Circus cyaneus</i> , <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> , <i>F. peregrinus</i>	323	1982. 11. 4
<i>Branta bernicla</i> <i>Anser cygnoides</i>	325	1982. 11. 4
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	326	1982. 11. 4
<i>Aix galericulata</i>	327	1982. 11. 4
<i>Egretta europhotes</i>	361	1988. 8. 23
No. of Species	20	

Table 6. A Bird's List of Red data book, ICBP, in Korea

Scientific name	Remark
<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	No. of Natural Monument, 199
<i>Grus vipio</i>	No. of Natural Monument, 203
<i>Grus monacha</i>	No. of Natural Monument, 228
<i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>	No. of Natural Monument, 243
<i>Anas formosa</i>	
<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	
<i>Larus saundersi</i>	
No. of Species	7

Steller's sea eagle, Imperial eagle, Peregrine falcon, Hooded crane, White-naped crane, Green-shank, and Saunder's gull were observed (Table 7). It was also affirmed that crested lark, an endemic species in Korea reproduced in A area (Table 8). It was firstly reported that black-winged stilt, a vagrant, reproduced in Korea<sup>10)</sup>.

## References

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Table 7. A Rare species of birds, ICBP, in Korea

Scientific name	Remark
<i>Aix galericulata</i>	No. of Natural Monument, 327
<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	No. of Natural Monument, 199
<i>Grus vipio</i>	No. of Natural Monument, 203
<i>Grus monacha</i>	No. of Natural Monument, 228
<i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>	No. of Natural Monument, 243
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	No. of Natural Monument, 243
<i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>	No. of Natural Monument, 243
<i>Anas formosa</i>	
<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	
<i>Larus saundersi</i>	
<i>Egretta europhotes</i>	No. of Natural Monument, 360
<i>Platalea minor</i>	No. of Natural Monument, 205
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	No. of Natural Monument, 323
No of Species	13

Table 8. An endemic species of birds in Korea

Scientific name	Remark
<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Endemic Species in Korea
No of Species	1

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