

BIRD RESEARCH CENTER 2025

Research and Conservation Highlights





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Rufous-tailed Robin photo by Yang-Mo Kim / Baenanggimi mist-netting area photo by Na-Hyun Eun / Birds awaiting banding in holding bags photo by So-Yeon Cho

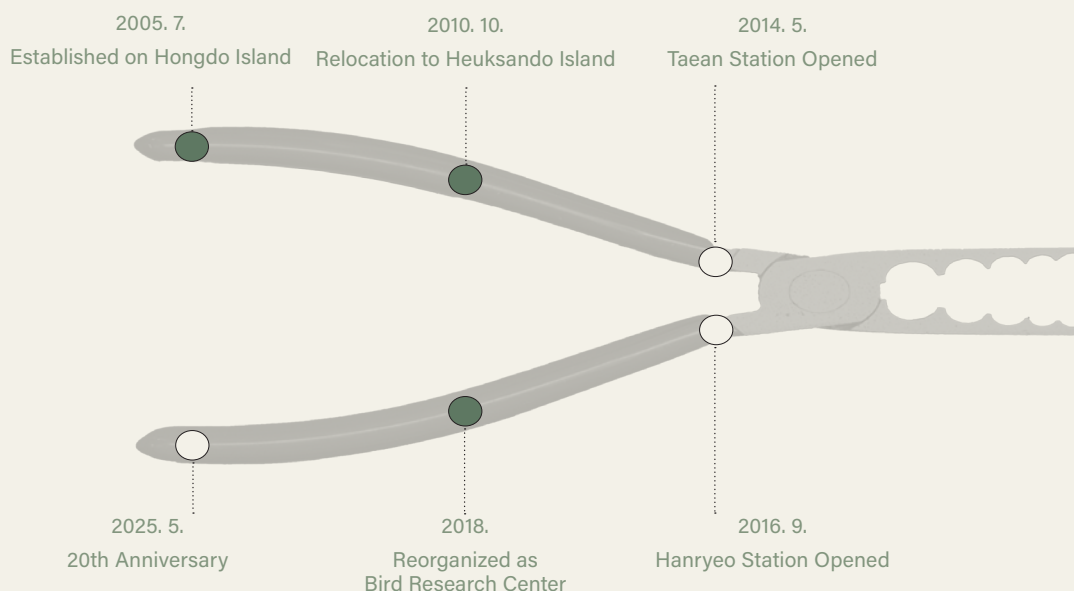
About

National Park Bird Research Center

Wild birds are valuable indicators of ecosystem health because they respond sensitively to environmental change. Changes in their distribution and abundance help us understand issues such as climate change, habitat degradation, and biodiversity loss.

Established in July 2005, the National Park Bird Research Center is Korea's first research institute dedicated to birds. Through long-term monitoring, ecological research, conservation, citizen engagement, and policy support, we build scientific knowledge and share it to help create a future where people and nature coexist.

History



KEY Research Areas

Long-term Monitoring

We conduct bird banding during spring and autumn migration and record birds on Heuksando Island twice a week to track long-term population changes.

Acoustic Monitoring

From February to June, we collect and analyze bird sounds across 14 national parks to monitor long-term ecological responses to climate change.

Disease Monitoring

We study ticks and microorganisms associated with wild birds to monitor zoonotic diseases and assess ecosystem health.

Citizen Scientist Education

Citizen scientists participate in bird banding surveys and regular workshops, combining field practice with theoretical training in bird research

2025 Highlights



15

National Parks



8

Subprojects



3,132

Birds Banded



43,734

Birds Observed



271

Education Sessions



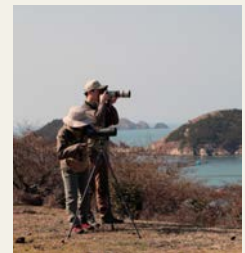
Bird Banding

A total of 3,132 birds of 98 species were banded: 2,526 birds of 89 species on Heuksando and 606 birds of 58 species in Taean. The recaptured birds included 363 birds of 44 species.



Bird Monitoring

On Heuksando, 76 surveys recorded 43,734 birds of 221 species. On Chilbaldo, three surveys and camera traps recorded 75 species.



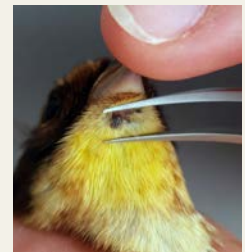
Acoustic Monitoring

Recordings from 14 national parks confirmed 114 species; Dadohaehaesang National Park had the most, with 65 species.



Tick Monitoring

We collected 162 ticks of nine species and detected SFTSV and Borrelia sp. Detection rates were 2.8% on Heuksando, 13.4% at Mongsanpo, and 7.7% on Gaudio.



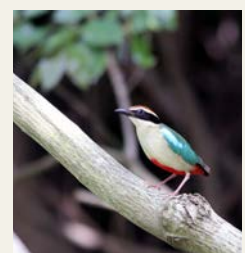
Infectious Disease Monitoring

Trichomonas was detected in 42.3% of wild birds in Taean. Among 61 seabirds, two bacterial pathogens and one protozoan pathogen were found.



Research on Endangered Birds

Fairy Pittas increased from 0.94 to 1.25 birds per survey point between 2022 and 2025, and their range expanded northward.



Citizen Science

Banding training was held 32 times for 39 trainees, with 843 birds banded. Eight bird-monitoring training sessions were also held.



Education

From January to December 2025, 271 bird ecology and birdwatching programs reached 4,608 participants and improved public understanding of birds.



Bird Banding

Heuksando and Taean, located on the west coast of Korea, are key stopover sites along the East Asian–Australasian Flyway (EAAF). They are important areas for understanding the movements of migratory birds passing through Korea. Through long-term bird-banding surveys, the Bird Research Center tracks migration routes and population changes and collects ecological information on individual birds, building a basis for migratory bird conservation in Korea and international collaborative research.

On Heuksando, the 2025 surveys were conducted in spring (March–May) and autumn (September–November). Twelve 12-m mist nets were operated at two sites, Baenanggimi and Jinri. Captured birds were fitted with uniquely numbered metal bands, and standardized procedures were followed, including species identification, sex and age determination, external measurements, and biological sample collection. These data allow long-term tracking of movement, survival, breeding, and health.

In 2025, 2,526 birds of 89 species were banded: 1,111 birds of 61 species in spring and 1,389 birds of 74 species in autumn. The dominant spring species were Black-faced Bunting, Yellow-browed Warbler, and Yellow-browed Bunting. In autumn, Warbling White-eye was most abundant, followed by Black-faced Bunting, Pale Thrush, and Oriental Reed Warbler. Five individuals of three Class II endangered species in Korea—Eurasian Sparrowhawk, Black Paradise Flycatcher, and Yellow-breasted Bunting—were also captured and banded, providing baseline information on the migration ecology of protected birds.

A comparison of the last five years shows that Black-faced Bunting has remained one of the dominant spring species, while Warbling White-eye has been the most dominant in autumn. Annual capture totals, however, varied with survey effort, number of nets, weather conditions, and other factors, and arrival patterns also differed among taxonomic groups from year to year. This suggests that migratory patterns can shift in response to environmental conditions.

In addition, bird banding surveys were conducted at Gaui island and Mongsanpo in Taean. On Gauido island, 466 individuals of 52 species were newly banded, and 25 individuals of 9 species were recaptured. Yellow-browed Warbler, Black-faced Bunting,



Common Reed Bunting
Photo by Yang-Mo Kim

and Vinous-throated Parrotbill were among the most frequently captured species, highlighting the importance of Gaui island as a stopover site for migratory birds.

At Mongsanpo, 140 individuals of 18 species were newly banded, and 38 individuals of 8 species were recaptured. Yellow-bellied Tit and Red-flanked Bluetail were captured most frequently, while species such as the Cinereous Tit and Red-flanked Bluetail showed relatively high recapture numbers. These results suggest that Mongsanpo is repeatedly used as habitat by certain bird species.

Bird banding is more than a method of marking individual birds. It is a core long-term monitoring program that provides basic data for identifying migration routes, analyzing population changes, conserving endangered species, and studying wildlife diseases. Continued data collection will help us understand changes in migration and biodiversity under climate change and provide important scientific evidence for migratory bird conservation policies in Korea and abroad.

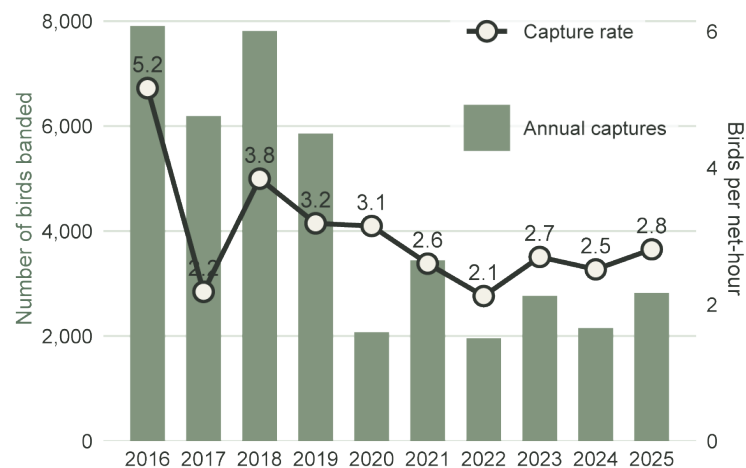


Photo by Seokwan Cheong

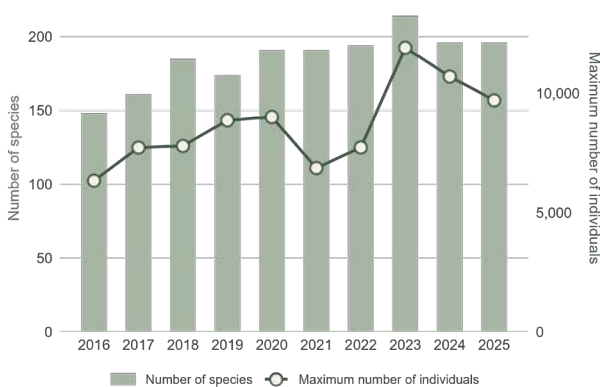
Bird Monitoring

Heuksando and Chilbaldo in Dadohaehaesang National Park have high ecological value as a stopover site for migratory birds and a major seabird breeding colony, respectively. The Bird Research Center conducts long-term monitoring on both islands. It provides key data for understanding bird population responses to changes in climate and habitat and for evaluating national park habitat management. The records accumulated on the two islands will support assessments of ecosystem health.

Bird Monitoring on Heuksando

From January to November 2025, surveys were conducted for a total of 76 days at four fixed sites: Jinri Village, Baenanggimi Wetland, Yeri Grassland, and Yeri Port. Surveyors followed set routes, combining visual observations with identification by sound, and recorded occurrence using the monthly maximum number of individuals. By covering wetlands, farmland, grassland, forests, and harbor areas, the surveys documented a wide range of birds, from landbirds to waterbirds, raptors, and seabirds.

In 2025, 43,734 birds of 221 species were observed, and the sum of monthly maximum counts was 14,932 individuals. The three dominant species were Warbling White-eye, Brambling, and Brown-eared Bulbul. Twenty-nine legally protected species were recorded, including Black-faced Spoonbill and White-tailed Eagle. Mongolian Lark and Square-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo were recorded for the first time in the Heuksando-Hongdo area, highlighting the value of long-term surveys. Data collected from 2005 to 2025 include 372 species in total, with higher species diversity and richness in spring and autumn, confirming Heuksando as one of Korea's major migratory stopover sites.



Seabird Breeding Dynamics on Chilbaldo

On Chilbaldo, breeding nests and breeding density of Swinhoe's Storm Petrel were surveyed in two fixed 5 m × 5 m plots within restored coastal rock sedge areas. Across the island, storm petrels harmed by Japanese chaff flower (*Achyranthes japonica*) were also recorded, and migratory birds passing through Chilbaldo were monitored using direct observations and camera traps.

In 2025, the mean breeding density of the bird in the restored coastal rock sedge area was 0.54 nests/m². Although lower than in areas where the sedge grows naturally, breeding continued in the restoration plots, indicating a positive habitat-restoration effect. Thirteen storm petrels died after becoming entangled in Japanese chaff flower, a major decrease from 429 individuals recorded in 2013. This decline is considered a result of continued habitat management.

Direct surveys recorded 38 species and camera traps recorded 57 species, for a combined total of 75 bird species. These results showing that Chilbaldo is important not only as a seabird breeding site but also as a stopover site for migratory birds.



Acoustic Monitoring

Bird songs and calls are important biological data that record changes in forests and ecosystems. The National Park Bird Acoustic Monitoring Program continuously collects bird vocalizations, including during periods when researchers are not present in the field. The program is designed to track long-term changes in bird communities, seasonal arrival timing, and the occurrence of legally protected species across national parks.

In 2025, automatic recording units (Song Meters) were installed at 28 sites in 14 National Parks from February 1 to June 30. The units were programmed to record for two minutes at the beginning of every hour from 5:00 AM to 9:00 PM. Recordings collected under the same conditions were analyzed to compare bird communities among National Parks. This method has the advantage of providing continuous data even at times and locations where researcher access or field surveys are limited.

A total of 114 bird species were identified from the 2025 recordings, an increase of nine species from the previous year. Dadohaehaesang National Park recorded the highest number of species with 65, followed by Wolchulsan National Park with 54, and Bukhansan and Byeonsanbando National Parks with 53 species each. At most survey sites, the difference in species richness from the previous year was fewer than 10 species, indicating that bird communities across the National Parks remained generally stable.

Based on the frequency of vocalizations, the most frequently detected species in 2025 were the Brown-eared Bulbul (3,312 detections), Large-billed Crow (2,150), and Varied Tit (2,101). In particular, the Brown-eared Bulbul has shown the highest vocalization frequency since 2022 and has remained one of the most consistently detected species across national parks.

We also analyzed the first vocalization date, defined as the first date on which the call or song of a target species was recorded. In 2025, the first vocalization dates of most species were later than in the previous year, with the exception of the Oriental Cuckoo and Lesser Cuckoo. The first vocalizations were recorded, in order, for White's Thrush, Japanese Bush Warbler, Eastern Crowned Warbler, Oriental Scops Owl, Oriental Cuckoo, Indian

Cuckoo, Lesser Cuckoo, and Common Cuckoo. However, because first vocalization dates may be influenced by annual weather conditions, long-term data are needed to evaluate the relationship between climate and seasonal arrival timing.

A total of 16 legally protected bird species were detected through acoustic monitoring. These included several Class II Endangered Wildlife species in Korea, such as the Black Wood Pigeon, Osprey, Eurasian Sparrowhawk, Eurasian Eagle-Owl, Black Woodpecker, Fairy Pitta, and Black Paradise Flycatcher. Twelve of the 16 species are also designated as Natural Monuments. Acoustic data are particularly useful for the early detection of nocturnal birds and protected forest species that are difficult to observe directly.

The National Park Bird Acoustic Monitoring Program, launched in 2021, entered its fifth year in 2025. Automated acoustic surveys help overcome the limitations of conventional field surveys related to time, manpower, and terrain, while also making it possible to build continuous bioacoustic datasets across broad spatial and temporal scales. As long-term data continue to accumulate, they are expected to provide an important basis for assessing changes in national park ecosystems by examining bird arrival timing, shifts in distribution, the occurrence of protected species, and responses to changes in climate and habitat.

Interest in bird acoustic monitoring has also increased within the Korea National Park Service, creating a growing need for training in survey methods for citizen science participants and staff responsible for natural resource surveys. Educational activities aimed at improving the understanding and practical use of acoustic monitoring are therefore expected to expand in the future.



Disease Monitoring

Wild birds can carry a variety of pathogens and parasites over long-distance migrations, making them important links among natural ecosystems, human health, and livestock health. The Bird Research Center studies tick dispersal by migratory birds, analyzes infectious disease pathogens in wild birds, and assesses risks at seabird breeding colonies to identify disease threats in national parks at an early stage and build a scientific basis for maintaining healthy ecosystems.

Ticks Carried by Migratory Birds

Migratory birds can transport ticks and pathogens over long distances. The Bird Research Center conducts long-term monitoring on Heuksando and in Taeanhaean National Park to examine the distribution and seasonal changes of parasitic ticks associated with bird migration.

In 2025, spring and autumn banding surveys were conducted on Heuksando and in Taeanhaean National Park. Captured birds were examined for attached ticks, which were collected and identified by species and developmental stage.

On Heuksando, 2,197 birds were examined, and 72 ticks were collected from 61 birds of 20 species. The overall infestation rate was 2.78%, with a higher rate in spring (3.44%) than in autumn (2.10%). Six tick species in three genera—*Ixodes*, *Haemaphysalis*, and *Amblyomma*—were identified. *H. wellingtoni*, first confirmed in Korea in 2024, was recorded again in 2025.

In Taeanhaean National Park, 625 birds were examined at Mongsanpo and Gaudio. Infestation rates were 13.4% and 7.7%, respectively, with slightly higher rates in autumn. Most infested birds were ground feeders, and Pale Thrush carried the greatest variety of tick species.

Long-term monitoring helps detect changes in tick distribution and the introduction of non-native species, while also supporting a One Health surveillance system linking wildlife, livestock, and human health.

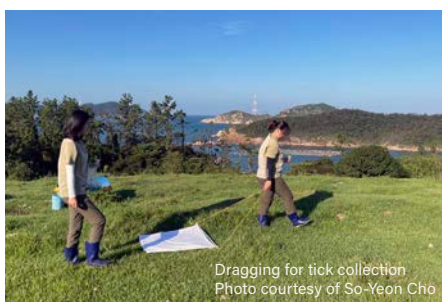
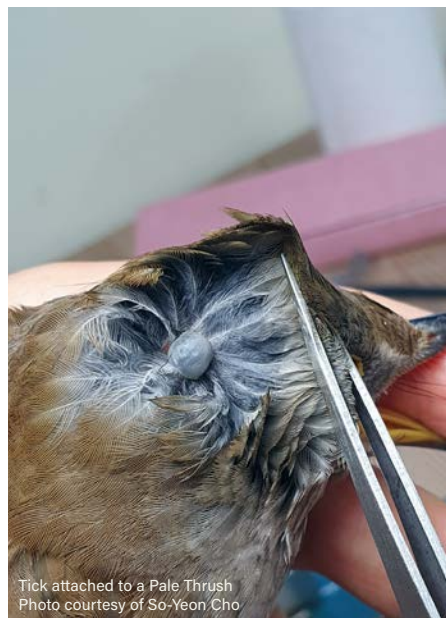
Pathogens in Wild Birds and Seabirds

Wild birds can carry infectious pathogens over long distances, making continued surveillance important for understanding disease dynamics and potential transmission risks. The Bird Research Center monitors pathogens at major migratory bird sites and seabird breeding areas in national parks as part of a One Health approach linking wildlife, livestock, and human health.

In 2025, 222 wild birds of 44 species captured at Mongsanpo and Gaudio in Taeanhaean National Park were screened for major pathogens, including avian influenza virus, Newcastle disease virus, West Nile virus, *Chlamydia* spp., and *Trichomonas* spp. *Trichomonas* spp. was detected at both sites, providing baseline information for tracking seasonal and long-term changes.

Pathogen surveys were also conducted at seabird breeding colonies in Taean, Tongyeong, and Saemangeum. A total of 61 birds representing Black-tailed Gull, Mongolian Gull, and Black-faced Spoonbill were tested for seven pathogens. Avian influenza virus, Newcastle disease virus, and West Nile virus were not detected, while *Salmonella* spp., *Campylobacter* spp., and *Trichomonas* spp. were identified. Some birds showed co-infection with *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter*.

These findings provide baseline information on pathogen distribution and infection patterns in migratory birds and seabirds and support long-term surveillance for wildlife disease and ecosystem health in national parks.



Long-term research on endangered birds

The Fairy Pitta (*Pitta nympha*) is a summer visitor to Korea and is designated as Class II Endangered Wildlife. It is also an indicator species of healthy forest ecosystems. However, the loss of breeding habitat and changes in habitat conditions make long-term conservation of the population an important challenge. To develop stable conservation strategies, we have established a citizen-science-based long-term monitoring system and operates a scientific survey framework that considers both habitat distribution and detection probability.

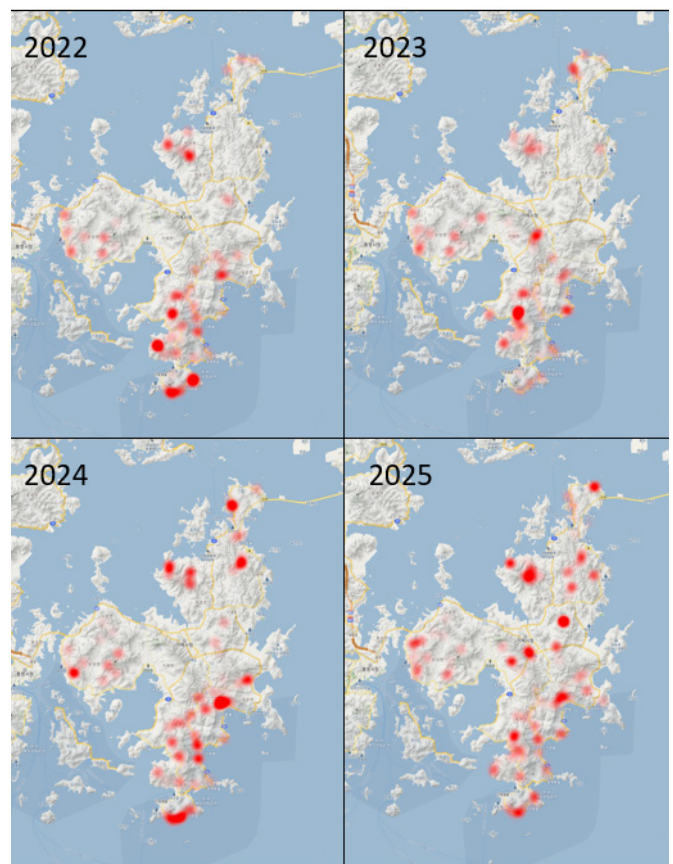
In 2025, surveys were carried out at 153 sites in forested areas of Geoje. Sites were selected mainly in low-elevation valley mixed forests and broadleaf forests, which are preferred Fairy Pitta habitats, and were spaced at least 300 m apart to maintain spatial independence. Local citizen scientists participated in the surveys. Three repeat surveys were conducted from late May to early June during the breeding season. Repeated surveys help reduce errors caused by missed detections and provide a more accurate estimate of actual occupancy.

The data were analyzed using heat maps in QGIS and occupancy models. Spatial distributions were visualized using the locations and numbers of detections to identify core Fairy Pitta habitats. Reliability was improved by estimating occupancy while accounting for detection probability rather than relying only on raw observations. Data collected since 2022 were also used to evaluate annual changes in habitat distribution and the suitability of the survey methods.

The results showed that Fairy Pittas tended to be concentrated in certain forest areas. Repeated surveys provided more accurate estimates of true habitat use than simple detection rates. The study also confirmed that data collected by citizen scientists can be sufficiently reliable when standardized survey methods and occupancy models are applied. This demonstrates the potential of a monitoring system that can efficiently cover large forest areas that are difficult to survey with limited professional staff.

This study is important because it goes beyond simply recording the distribution of an endangered bird and establishes a long-term monitoring system that combines citizen science, spatial analysis, and occupancy modeling. Expanding the survey area and continuing long-term data collection will help detect early

changes in the Fairy Pitta population associated with climate and forest habitat change and will provide a basis for effective conservation policies.



Heatmap of Fairy Pitta Distribution Changes by Year



Fairy Pitta
Photo by Gil-Pyo Hong



Typical Habitat of Fairy Pitta
Photo by Gil-Pyo Hong

Citizen Science

Effective conservation of wild birds requires long-term field data that are difficult to obtain with a limited number of professional researchers. The Bird Research Center operates citizen science programs in which the public and researchers work together to monitor birds and continuously collect information on the distribution and movement of important species, including endangered birds. This participatory approach is becoming a new model that connects scientific research with biodiversity conservation.

In 2025, 39 citizen scientists participated in the program, contributing to 399 field activities involving bird banding and monitoring. Through step-by-step training, participants learned the full field survey process, including bird capture, species identification, measurements, banding, and field-note recording. Some also helped collect samples for disease and genetic analyses. This expanded both the amount and geographic coverage of research data while improving participants' ecological survey skills.

Bird-banding surveys were conducted at Mongsanpo and Gaudio in Taean and on Heuksando. Citizen scientists took part in surveys of 662 birds of 56 species in Taean and 181 birds of 37 species on Heuksando. Advanced participants also monitored birds around survey sites, recording endangered species such as Yellow-breasted Bunting and Yellow Bunting and Natural Monuments such as Eurasian Goshawk and Black Wood Pigeon. These data

will provide an important basis for understanding habitat changes and long-term population trends of endangered birds.

To improve the expertise of citizen scientists, the Bird Research Center offers introductory, basic, and advanced training and a three-level certification system (Levels I-III). Training and field participation expand according to each participant's experience and skills, helping improve data reliability and continuously develop skilled citizen surveyors. This program goes beyond simple hands-on activities and is regarded as a new citizen science model for training capable ecological field workers.

Long-term monitoring data collected through citizen science track changes in wild bird habitats and movements and provide scientific evidence for protected-area management and conservation policy. Continued collaboration between citizens and researchers is expected to strengthen the foundation for biodiversity conservation in response to climate and habitat change.



Education

Inspiring the Next Generation for Bird and Nature

The Bird Research Center runs Forest School and Junior Ranger environmental education programs in Taeanhaean National Park so that younger generations can understand the relationship between birds and their habitats and experience the value of nature conservation. From January to December 2025, 4,608 people participated in 271 sessions. The programs combined classroom learning, hands-on activities, and field experience,

 **4,608**
Participants

 **271**
Sessions



Forest School

Activities were designed for children and included making eco-friendly nest boxes, exploring how beak shapes relate to food, and birdwatching.



Junior Ranger

Participants learned about bird ecology and habitats and used binoculars and spotting scopes to observe birds and record nature directly.



The program was meaningful because it went beyond simply providing information: children observed birds themselves and experienced the importance of biodiversity. The Bird Research Center plans to continue the Forest School and Junior Ranger programs so that these experiences can lead to lasting interest in nature and practical conservation action.

News

20 Years of the Bird Research Center

A New Chapter in Asian Migratory Bird Research Cooperation



To mark its 20th anniversary, the National Park Bird Research Center held a commemorative ceremony and International Migratory Bird Symposium on November 11, 2025. About 200 participants, including researchers, partner organizations, citizen scientists, and students attended.

The event reviewed the Center's research achievements over the past 20 years and featured a keynote lecture, contributor awards, and presentations by experts from Korea, Japan, Mongolia, and Taiwan on bird banding, forest bird conservation, Fairy Pitta conservation, and regional research cooperation.

The event provided an opportunity to strengthen cooperation across Asia and discuss future directions for migratory bird research and conservation.



Our Research Outputs (2023 ~ 2025)

Journal Papers

2023

Miran Kim, Mi-Jin Hong, Ki-Baek Nam, **Yang-Mo Kim**, Chang-Uk Park, Youngsoo Kwon. 2023. Marine debris ingestion by adults and fledglings of Swinhoe's storm petrels in the Republic of Korea. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*. 194(A): 115330. doi: 10.1016/j.marpolbul.2023.115330.

Jong-Gil Park, Young-Jin Park, **Kyung-Soon Jin**. 2023. First record of Hodgson's Hawk-Cuckoo (*Hierococcyx nisicolor*) and the status of the Genus *Hierococcyx* in Korea. *Korean Journal of Ornithology*. 30(1): 13–21. doi: 10.30980/kjo.2023.6.30.1.13. [In Korean]

Jong-Gil Park, **Su-Gyeong Jeong**, Eun-Jeong Kim, Heung-Sik Park, Kyu-Sik Sim, Dong-Ha Nam. 2023. A taxonomic study of the Sand Martin (*Riparia riparia*) in Korea. *Korean Journal of Ornithology*. 30(1): 22–37. doi: 10.30980/kjo.2023.6.30.1.22. [In Korean]

Jae-Hoon Kim, Woo-Hyun Kim, Hyun-A Jeon, **Gil-Pyo Hong**, **Yang-Mo Kim**, **Kyung-Soon Jin**, **So-Yeon Cho**, **Bo-Yeon Hwang**. 2023. Analysis of heavy metal concentration in the body of wild bird carcasses collected from marine and coastal national parks in Korea. *Journal of National Park Research*. 14(1): 63–73. doi: 10.54406/jnpr.2023.14.1.063. [In Korean]

Gil-Pyo Hong, **Se-Jun Choi**, **Bo-Yeon Hwang**. 2023. The study on the song frequency of Black Paradise Flycatcher (*Terpsiphone atrocaudata*) by passive acoustic monitoring. *Journal of National Park Research*. 14(2): 46–52. doi: 10.54406/jnpr.2023.14.2.046. [In Korean]

So-Yeon Cho, **Yang-Mo Kim**, **Kyung-Soon Jin**, **Gil-Pyo Hong**, **Seung-Hee Lee**, **Se-Jun Choi**, **Bo-Yeon Hwang**. 2023. Status of migratory birds on Heuksan Island, Dadohaehaesang National Park for 10 years. *Journal of National Park Research*. 14(2): 66–70. doi:10.54406/jnpr.2023.14.2.066. [In Korean]

Yun-Sun Lee, Eu-jin Cheong, Yu-Seong Choi, Ji-Yeon Lee, Hyun-Jeong Lee, Seung-Woon Paik, Mi-Rae Oh, Jae-Woong Hwang, Wee-Haeng Hur, Jin-Young Park, In-Ki Kwon, Sung-Yeon Yoo, Seon-Ju Lee, Jong-Kyeong Hwang, Seung-Gu Kang, **Bo-Yeon Hwang**, **Yang-Mo Kim**, **Kyung-Soon Jin**, **So-Yeon Cho**, Hyun-Young Nam, Chang-Yong Choi, Who-Seung Lee, Dong-Won Kim. 2023. Population genetic structure of Black-tailed Gulls (*Larus crassirostris*) breeding in the Republic of Korea. *Korean Journal of Ornithology*. 30(2): 108–115. doi: 10.30980/kjo.2023.12.30.2.108. [In Korean]

Yang-Mo Kim, **Kyung-Soon Jin**, **Bo-Yeon Hwang**. 2023. Comparison of spring arrival dates for swallows in Heuksando, Dadohaehaesang National Park: Focusing on Barn Swallows and Red-rumped Swallows. *Journal of National Park Research*. 14(2): 71–77. doi: 10.54406/jnpr.2023.14.2.071. [In Korean]

Se-Jun Choi, **Kyung-Seok Ki**. 2023. A comparison of bioacoustic recording and field survey as bird survey methods—In Dongbaek-dongsan and 1100-altitude Wetland of Jeju Island. *Korean Journal of Environment and Ecology*. 37(5): 327–336. doi: 10.13047/KJEE.2023.37.5.327.

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Hye-Ryung Byun, Mi-Sun Rieu, Sun-Woo Han, Hyun-Young Nam, Seulgi Seo, Se-Young Park, Hwa-Yeon Kang, Chang-Yong Choi, **So-Yeon Cho**, **Bo-Yeon Hwang**, Joon-Seok Chae. 2024. First detection of Bandavirus dabieense in ticks collected from migratory birds in the Republic of Korea. *Acta Tropica*. 257: 107279. doi: 10.1016/j.actatropica.2024.107279.

Seokwan Cheong, Jin-Woo Jung. 2024. Estimating detection probabilities of birds using independent double-observer method in Youngyang birch forest. *Korean Journal of Ornithology*. 31(1): 16–21. doi: 10.30980/kjo.2024.6.31.1.16. [In Korean]

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Se-Jun Choi, Kyung-Seok Ki. 2024.

A study on the characteristics of passage migrant arriving in Korea using Bioacoustic Monitoring Methods - A case study of the Rufous-tailed Robin (*Larvivora sibilans*). *Korean Journal of Environment and Ecology*. 38(5): 465–476. doi: 10.13047/KJEE.2024.38.5.465. [In Korean]

Jin-Yong Kim, Soo Hyung Eo, Chang-Yong Choi, Ha-Cheol Sung, **Bo-Yeon Hwang**, Dong-Won Kim, SungChae Moon, Jongmin Yoon. 2024. Mitochondrial DNA variation in Black Storks (*Ciconia nigra*) of the Palearctic Region. *Korean Journal of Ornithology*. 31(2): 93–99. doi: 10.30980/kjo.2024.12.31.2.93. [In Korean]

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2025. Comparative study on the structural difference in the song between Styan's grasshopper warbler (*Helopsaltes pleskei*) and Middendorf's grasshopper warbler (*H. ochotensis*). *Journal of National Park Research*. 16(2): 298–303. doi: 10.54406/jnpr.2025.16.2.298. [In Korean]

Ju-Hyun Lee, Won-Suk Choi, Chang-Uk Park, **Yang-Mo Kim**, Ha-Cheol Sung. 2025. Effectiveness of the biodiversity management contract scheme in supplying stopover sites with food for migratory birds. *Ecological Management and Restoration*. 26: e70007. doi: 10.1111/emr.70007.

Seon-Ju Lee, **Bo-Yeon Hwang**, Jongmin Yoon. 2025. Density-dependent and predator-specific nest defense strategies in colonially breeding Saunders's Gulls. *Birds*. 6(4): 61. doi: 10.3390/birds6040061.

Jae-Hoon Kim, Yong-Woo Son, **Bo-Yeon Hwang**, Yang-Mo Kim, **Jin-Seok Kim**, Wongi Min, Woo-Hyun Kim. 2025. Black-tailed Gull (*Larus crassirostris*): A novel host for *Trichomonas gypaetini* with high prevalence of Avian Trichomonads in South Korea. *Journal of Wildlife Disease*. 62(1): 192–197. doi: 10.7589/JWD-D-25-00039.

Dissertations

Gil-Pyo Hong. 2024. A study on the distribution of the Fairy Pitta (*Pitta nympha*) and prediction of future habitat changes in Korea. Doctoral dissertation, Chonnam National University, Republic of Korea. [In Korean]

Se-Jun Choi. 2025. Analysis of avian ecological indicators and climate change effects using bioacoustic big data. Doctoral dissertation, Sangji University, Republic of Korea. [In Korean]

Conference Presentations

2023

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Appendix

Species Lists from Banding and Monitoring

○ 2003~2024 Records ● 2025 Records

Scientific Name	Korean Name	English Name	Banding	Monitoring	etc
ORDER GALLIFORMES	닭목				
Family Phasianidae	꿩과				
<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	메추라기	Japanese Quail	○	○	
ORDER ANSERIFORMES	기러기목				
Family Anatidae	오리과				
<i>Anser serrirostris</i>	큰기러기	Tundra Bean Goose		●	
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	큰부리큰기러기	Taiga Bean Goose		○	
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	쇠기러기	Greater White-fronted Goose		○	
<i>Anser indicus</i>	줄기러기	Bar-headed Goose		○	
<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	흰얼굴아기오리	Cotton Pygmy Goose		○	
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	큰고니	Whooper Swan		○	
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	고니	Tundra Swan		○	
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	흑부리오리	Common Shelduck		●	
<i>Aix galericulata</i>	원앙	Mandarin Duck		●	
<i>Mareca strepera</i>	알락오리	Gadwall		●	
<i>Mareca falcata</i>	청머리오리	Falcated Duck		●	
<i>Mareca penelope</i>	홍머리오리	Eurasian Wigeon		●	
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	청둥오리	Mallard	○	●	
<i>Anas zonorhyncha</i>	흰뺨검둥오리	Eastern Spot-billed Duck	○	●	
<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	넓적부리	Northern Shoveler		○	
<i>Anas acuta</i>	고방오리	Northern Pintail		●	
<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	발구지	Garganey	○	●	
<i>Sibirionetta formosa</i>	가창오리	Baikal Teal		○	
<i>Anas crecca</i>	쇠오리	Eurasian Teal	●	●	
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	흰죽지	Common Pochard	○	○	
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	적갈색흰죽지	Ferruginous Duck		○	
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	댕기흰죽지	Tufted Duck	○	●	
<i>Aythya marila</i>	검은머리흰죽지	Greater Scaup		●	
<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	흰줄박이오리	Harlequin Duck		○	
<i>Melanitta stejnegeri</i>	검둥오리사촌	Stejneger's Scoter		●	
<i>Melanitta americana</i>	검둥오리	Black Scoter		○	
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	흰뺨오리	Common Goldeneye		●	
<i>Mergus albellus</i>	흰비오리	Smew		○	
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	비오리	Common Merganser		○	
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	바다비오리	Red-breasted Merganser		●	
<i>Mergus squamatus</i>	호사비오리	Scaly-sided Merganser		○	
ORDER GAVIFORMES	아비목				
Family Gaviidae	아비과				
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	아비	Red-throated Loon	○	●	
<i>Gavia arctica</i>	큰회색머리아비	Black-throated Loon	○	●	
<i>Gavia pacifica</i>	회색머리아비	Pacific Loon	○	○	
ORDER PROCELLARIIFORMES	숨새목				
Family Procellariidae	숨새과				
<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	숨새	Streaked Shearwater		○	
<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	쇠부리숨새	Short-tailed Shearwater			○
<i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	붉은발숨새	Flesh-footed Shearwater		○	
Family Hydrobatidae	바다제비과				
<i>Hydrobates monorhis</i>	바다제비	Swinhoe's Storm Petrel	○	○	
ORDER PODICIPEDIFORMES	논병아리목				
Family Podicipedidae	논병아리과				
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	논병아리	Little Grebe	○	●	
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	큰논병아리	Red-necked Grebe		○	
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	뿔논병아리	Great Crested Grebe		●	

Scientific Name	Korean Name	English Name	Banding	Monitoring	etc
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	귀뿔논병아리	Horned Grebe		●	
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	검은목논병아리	Black-necked Grebe		●	
ORDER CICONIFORMES	황새목				
Family Ciconiidae	황새과				
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	먹황새	Black Stork		○	
<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	황새	Oriental Stork		○	
ORDER PELECANIFORMES	사다새목				
Family Threskiornithidae	저어새과				
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	노랑부리저어새	Eurasian Spoonbill		●	
<i>Platalea minor</i>	저어새	Black-faced Spoonbill		●	
Family Ardeidae	백로과				
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	알락해오라기	Eurasian Bittern		●	
<i>Botaurus sinensis</i>	덤불해오라기	Yellow Bittern	○	●	
<i>Botaurus eurhythmus</i>	큰덤불해오라기	Von Schrenck's Bittern	○	●	
<i>Botaurus cinnamomeus</i>	열대붉은해오라기	Cinnamon Bittern	○	○	
<i>Botaurus flavicollis</i>	검은해오라기	Black Bittern	○	○	
<i>Gorsachius goisagi</i>	붉은해오라기	Japanese Night Heron	○	○	
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	해오라기	Black-crowned Night Heron	○	●	
<i>Butorides atricapilla</i>	검은댕기해오라기	Little Heron	○	●	
<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	흰날개해오라기	Chinese Pond Heron	●	●	
<i>Ardea coromanda</i>	황로	Eastern Cattle Egret	○	●	
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	왜가리	Grey Heron	○	●	
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	붉은왜가리	Purple Heron	○	●	
<i>Ardea alba</i>	중대백로	Great Egret	○	●	
<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	중백로	Medium Egret	○	●	
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	쇠백로	Little Egret	○	●	
<i>Egretta sacra</i>	흑로	Pacific Reef Heron		○	
<i>Egretta eulophotes</i>	노랑부리백로	Chinese Egret		○	
ORDER SULIFORMES	얼가니목				
Family Fregatidae	군함조과				
<i>Fregata ariel</i>	군함조	Lesser Frigatebird			○
Family Phalacrocoracidae	가마우지과				
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	민물가마우지	Great Cormorant		●	
<i>Phalacrocorax capillatus</i>	가마우지	Japanese Cormorant		●	
<i>Urile pelagicus</i>	쇠가마우지	Pelagic Cormorant		●	
ORDER FALCONIFORMES	매목				
Family Falconidae	매과				
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	황조롱이	Common Kestrel	○	●	
<i>Falco amurensis</i>	비둘기조롱이	Amur Falcon		○	
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	새호리기	Eurasian Hobby		●	
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	매	Peregrine Falcon	○	●	
<i>Falco cherrug</i>	헨다손매	Saker Falcon			○
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	흰매	Gyr Falcon		○	
Family Pandionidae	물수리과	Ospreys			
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	물수리	Osprey		●	
Family Accipitridae	수리과				
<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	벌매	Crested Honey Buzzard		●	
<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	검은어깨매	Black-winged Kite		○	
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	솔개	Black Kite		●	
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	흰꼬리수리	White-tailed Eagle		●	
<i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>	참수리	Steller's Sea Eagle		○	
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	젓빛개구리매	Hen Harrier		○	
<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	알락개구리매	Pied Harrier		○	
<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	개구리매	Eastern Marsh Harrier		○	
<i>Tachyspiza soloensis</i>	붉은배새매	Chinese Sparrowhawk	○	●	
<i>Tachyspiza gularis</i>	조롱이	Japanese Sparrowhawk	○	●	
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	새매	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	●	●	
<i>Astur gentilis</i>	참매	Eurasian Goshawk	○	●	

Scientific Name	Korean Name	English Name	Banding	Monitoring	etc
<i>Butastur indicus</i>	왕새매	Grey-faced Buzzard		●	
<i>Buteo japonicus</i>	말뚥가리	Eastern Buzzard	○	●	
<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>	큰말뚥가리	Upland Buzzard		●	
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	털발말뚥가리	Rough-legged Buzzard		○	
<i>Clanga clanga</i>	항라머리검독수리	Greater Spotted Eagle		○	
<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	초원수리	Steppe Eagle		○	
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	검독수리	Golden Eagle		○	
<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	흰죽지수리	Eastern Imperial Eagle		○	
<i>Aquila fasciata</i>	흰배줄무늬수리	Bonelli's Eagle			○
<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	흰점어깨수리	Booted Eagle		○	
ORDER GRUIFORMES					
Family Rallidae					
<i>Coturnicops exquisitus</i>	알락뜸부기	Swinhoe's Rail	○	○	
<i>Rallus indicus</i>	흰눈썹뜸부기	Brown-cheeked Rail	○	○	
<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	흰배뜸부기	White-breasted Waterhen	○	●	
<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	쇠뜸부기	Baillon's Crake	○	●	
<i>Zapornia fusca</i>	쇠뜸부기사촌	Ruddy-breasted Crake	○	○	
<i>Zapornia paykullii</i>	한국뜸부기	Band-bellied Crake			○
<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	뜸부기	Watercock		○	
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	쇠물닭	Common Moorhen	○	●	
<i>Fulica atra</i>	물닭	Eurasian Coot		●	
Family Gruidae					
<i>Grus virgo</i>	쇠재두루미	Demoiselle Crane		○	
<i>Leucogeranus leucogeranus</i>	시베리아흰두루미	Siberian Crane		○	
<i>Grus grus</i>	검은목두루미	Common Crane		○	
<i>Grus monacha</i>	흑두루미	Hooded Crane		●	
ORDER CHARADRIIFORMES					
Family Turnicidae					
<i>Turnix tanki</i>	세가락메추라기	Yellow-legged Buttonquail		○	
Family Haematopodidae					
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	검은머리물떼새	Eurasian Oystercatcher		●	
Family Recurvirostridae					
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	장다리물떼새	Black-winged Stilt	○	●	
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	뒷부리장다리물떼새	Pied Avocet		●	
Family Charadriidae					
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	댕기물떼새	Northern Lapwing		○	
<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	민댕기물떼새	Grey-headed Lapwing		○	
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	검은가슴물떼새	Pacific Golden Plover		●	
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	개펄	Grey Plover		○	
<i>Charadrius placidus</i>	흰목물떼새	Long-billed Plover		○	
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	꼬마물떼새	Little Ringed Plover	○	●	
<i>Anarhynchus alexandrinus</i>	흰물떼새	Kentish Plover		●	
<i>Anarhynchus mongolus</i>	왕눈물떼새	Siberian Sand Plover		●	
<i>Anarhynchus leschenaultii</i>	큰왕눈물떼새	Greater Sand Plover		○	
<i>Anarhynchus veredus</i>	큰물떼새	Oriental Plover		●	
Family Rostratulidae					
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	호사도요	Greater Painted-snipe	○	○	
Family Jacanidae					
<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	물평	Pheasant-tailed Jacana		●	
Family Scolopacidae					
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	멧도요	Eurasian Woodcock	○	●	
<i>Lymnocyrtus minimus</i>	꼬마도요	Jack Snipe	○	○	
<i>Gallinago solitaria</i>	청도요	Solitary Snipe	○	○	
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	큰각도요	Latham's Snipe	○	○	
<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	바늘꼬리도요	Pin-tailed Snipe	●	●	
<i>Gallinago megala</i>	각도요사촌	Swinhoe's Snipe	●	●	
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	각도요	Common Snipe	●	●	
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	흑꼬리도요	Black-tailed Godwit	○	●	

Scientific Name	Korean Name	English Name	Banding	Monitoring	etc
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	큰뒷부리도요	Bar-tailed Godwit		●	
<i>Numenius minutus</i>	쇠부리도요	Little Curlew		●	
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	중부리도요	Eurasian Whimbrel		●	
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	마도요	Eurasian Curlew		○	
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	알락꼬리마도요	Far Eastern Curlew		○	
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	학도요	Spotted Redshank	○	○	
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	붉은발도요	Common Redshank	○	○	
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	쇠청다리도요	Marsh Sandpiper	○	●	
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	청다리도요	Common Greenshank	○	●	
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	뺨뺨도요	Green Sandpiper	○	●	
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	알락도요	Wood Sandpiper	○	●	
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	뒷부리도요	Terek Sandpiper	○	●	
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	갯작도요	Common Sandpiper	○	●	
<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	노랑발도요	Grey-tailed Tattler	○	●	
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	꼬까도요	Ruddy Turnstone	○	●	
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	붉은어깨도요	Great Knot	○	●	
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	붉은가슴도요	Red Knot	○	●	
<i>Calidris alba</i>	세가락도요	Sanderling	○	●	
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	좁도요	Red-necked Stint	○	●	
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	작은도요	Little Stint		○	
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	흰꼬리좁도요	Temminck's Stint		●	
<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	종달도요	Long-toed Stint	○	●	
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	메추라기도요	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	○	●	
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	붉은갯도요	Curlew Sandpiper	○	○	
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	민물도요	Dunlin	○	●	
<i>Calidris pygmaea</i>	넓적부리도요	Spoon-billed Sandpiper	○	○	
<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>	송곳부리도요	Broad-billed Sandpiper	○	●	
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	목도리도요	Ruff	○	○	
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	지느러미발도요	Red-necked Phalarope		○	
Family Glareolidae	제비물떼새과				
<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	제비물떼새	Oriental Pratincole	○	●	
Family Laridae	갈매기과				
<i>Larus crassirostris</i>	괭이갈매기	Black-tailed Gull	○	●	
<i>Larus canus</i>	갈매기	Common Gull		●	
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	흰갈매기	Glaucous Gull		○	
<i>Larus vegae</i>	재갈매기	Vega Gull	○	●	
<i>Larus mongolicus</i>	한국재갈매기	Mongolian Gull	○	●	
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	작은노랑발갈매기	Lesser Black-backed Gull		●	
<i>Larus schistisagus</i>	큰재갈매기	Slaty-backed Gull		●	
<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	붉은부리갈매기	Black-headed Gull		○	
<i>Saundersilarus saundersi</i>	검은머리갈매기	Saunders's Gull		○	
<i>Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus</i>	큰검은머리갈매기	Pallas's Gull		○	
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	세가락갈매기	Black-legged Kittiwake		○	
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	붉은부리큰제비갈매기	Caspian Tern		○	
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	제비갈매기	Common Tern	○	○	
<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>	검은등제비갈매기	Sooty Tern			○
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	흰죽지제비갈매기	White-winged Tern		○	
<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	구레나룻제비갈매기	Whiskered Tern		○	
Family Stercorariidae	도둑갈매기과				
<i>Stercorarius maccormicki</i>	큰도둑갈매기	South Polar Skua		○	
Family Alcidae	바다오리과				
<i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>	바다쇠오리	Ancient Murrelet	○	○	
ORDER COLUMBIFORMES	비둘기목				
Family Columbidae	비둘기과				
<i>Columba janthina</i>	흑비둘기	Black Wood Pigeon		●	
<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	멧비둘기	Oriental Turtle Dove	○	●	
<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	홍비둘기	Red Collared Dove	○	●	
<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	목점박이비둘기	Spotted Dove		○	

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<i>Treron sieboldii</i>	녹색비둘기	White-bellied Green Pigeon		●	
ORDER CUCULIFORMES	두견이목				
Family Cuculidae	두견이과				
<i>Clamator coromandus</i>	밤색날개빠꾸기	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo	○	●	
<i>Hierococyx hyperythrus</i>	매사촌	Northern Hawk-Cuckoo		●	
<i>Hierococyx sparverioides</i>	큰매사촌	Large Hawk-Cuckoo		○	
<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	검은등빠꾸기	Indian Cuckoo	○	●	
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	빠꾸기	Common Cuckoo	○	●	
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	병어리빠꾸기	Oriental Cuckoo	○	●	
<i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i>	두견이	Lesser Cuckoo	○	●	
<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	검은두견이	Square-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo		●	○
<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	검은빠꾸기	Asian Koel		○	
ORDER STRIGIFORMES	올빼미목				
Family Tytonidae	가면올빼미과				
<i>Tyto longimembris</i>	가면올빼미	Eastern Grass Owl			○
Family Strigidae	올빼미과				
<i>Otus semitorques</i>	큰소쩍새	Japanese Scops Owl	○		
<i>Otus sunia</i>	소쩍새	Oriental Scops Owl	○	●	
<i>Athene noctua</i>	금눈쇠올빼미	Little Owl		○	
<i>Ninox japonica</i>	솔부엉이	Northern Boobook	○	●	
<i>Asio otus</i>	참부엉이	Long-eared Owl		○	
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	쇠부엉이	Short-eared Owl		○	
ORDER CAPRIMULGIFORMES	쏙독새목				
Family Caprimulgidae	쏙독새과				
<i>Caprimulgus jotaka</i>	쏙독새	Grey Nightjar	○	●	
ORDER APODIFORMES	칼새목				
Family Apodidae	칼새과				
<i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>	작은칼새	Himalayan Swiftlet		○	
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	바늘꼬리칼새	White-throated Needletail		●	
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	칼새	Pacific Swift		●	
<i>Apus nipalensis</i>	쇠칼새	House Swift		●	
ORDER CORACIIFORMES	파랑새목				
Family Coraciidae	파랑새과				
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	파랑새	Oriental Dollarbird	○	●	
Family Alcedinidae	물총새과				
<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	청호반새	Black-capped Kingfisher	○	○	
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	물총새	Common Kingfisher	●	●	
ORDER BUCEROTIFORMES	코뿔새목				
Family Upupidae	후투티과				
<i>Upupa epops</i>	후투티	Eurasian Hoopoe	○	●	
ORDER PICIFORMES	딱다구리목				
Family Picidae	딱다구리과				
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	개미잡이	Eurasian Wryneck	●	●	
<i>Dendrocopos hyperythrus</i>	붉은배오색딱다구리	Rufous-bellied Woodpecker	○		
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	오색딱다구리	Great Spotted Woodpecker	○	●	
ORDER PASSERIFORMES	참새목				
Family Pittidae	팔색조과				
<i>Pitta nympha</i>	팔색조	Fairy Pitta	○	●	
Family Artamidae	숲제비과				
<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	회색숲제비	Ashy Woodswallow		○	
Family Campephagidae	할미새사촌과				
<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>	할미새사촌	Ashy Minivet	○	●	
<i>Lalage melaschistos</i>	검은할미새사촌	Black-winged Cuckooshrike		○	
Family Laniidae	때까치과				
<i>Lanius tigrinus</i>	참때까치	Tiger Shrike	●	●	
<i>Lanius bucephalus</i>	때까치	Bull-headed Shrike	●	●	
<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	노랑때까치	Brown Shrike	●	●	
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	붉은등때까치	Red-backed Shrike	○	○	

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<i>Lanius schach</i>	긴꼬리때까치	Long-tailed Shrike	○	●	
<i>Lanius sphenocercus</i>	물때까치	Chinese Grey Shrike	○	○	
Family Oriolidae	뾰꼬리과				
<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	뾰꼬리	Black-naped Oriole	●	●	
Family Dicruridae	바람까마귀과				
<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	검은바람까마귀	Black Drongo	○	●	
<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	회색바람까마귀	Ashy Drongo		○	
<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	바람까마귀	Hair-crested Drongo	○	○	
Family Monarchidae	긴꼬리딱새과				
<i>Terpsiphone incei</i>	북방긴꼬리딱새	Amur Paradise Flycatcher	○		
<i>Terpsiphone atrocaudata</i>	긴꼬리딱새	Black Paradise Flycatcher	●	●	
Family Corvidae	까마귀과				
<i>Pica serica</i>	까치	Oriental Magpie		●	
<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	큰부리까마귀	Large-billed Crow		●	
<i>Corvus corone</i>	까마귀	Carrion Crow		○	
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	떼까마귀	Rook		●	
<i>Coloeus dauuricus</i>	갈까마귀	Daurian Jackdaw		○	
Family Bombycillidae	여새과				
<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	황여새	Bohemian Waxwing		○	
<i>Bombycilla japonica</i>	홍여새	Japanese Waxwing	○	●	
Family Paridae	박새과				
<i>Parus cinereus</i>	박새	Cinereous Tit	●	●	
<i>Pardaliparus venustulus</i>	노랑배진박새	Yellow-bellied Tit	●	●	
<i>Periparus ater</i>	진박새	Coal Tit	○	●	
<i>Sittiparus varius</i>	곤줄박이	Varied Tit	●	●	
Family Remizidae	스원호오목눈이과				
<i>Remiz consobrinus</i>	스원호오목눈이	Chinese Penduline Tit	●	○	
Family Hirundinidae	제비과				
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	갈색제비	Sand Martin	○	●	
<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	바위산제비	Eurasian Crag Martin		○	
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	제비	Barn Swallow	●	●	
<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	귀제비	Eastern Red-rumped Swallow	○	●	
<i>Delichon lagopodum</i>	흰턱제비	Siberian House Martin		○	
<i>Delichon dasypus</i>	흰털발제비	Asian House Martin	○	●	
Family Aegithalidae	오목눈이과				
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	오목눈이	Long-tailed Tit	●	●	
Family Alaudidae	종다리과				
<i>Calandrella dukhunensis</i>	쇠종다리	Mongolian Short-toed Lark	○	○	
<i>Alaudala cheleensis</i>	북방쇠종다리	Asian Short-toed Lark	○	○	
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	종다리	Eurasian Skylark	○	●	
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	해변종다리	Horned Lark		○	
<i>Melanocorypha mongolica</i>	흰날개종다리	Mongolian Lark		●	
Family Cisticolidae	개개비사촌과				
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	개개비사촌	Zitting Cisticola	○	○	
Family Pycnonotidae	직박구리과				
<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	검은이마직박구리	Light-vented Bulbul	●	●	
<i>Hypsipetes amaurotis</i>	직박구리	Brown-eared Bulbul	●	●	
<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	흰머리검은직박구리	Black Bulbul		○	
Family Cettiidae	휘파람새과				
<i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>	숲새	Asian Stubtail	●	●	
<i>Horornis canturians</i>	휘파람새	Manchurian Bush Warbler	●	●	
<i>Horornis diphone</i>	섬휘파람새	Japanese Bush Warbler	●	●	
Family Locustellidae	섬개개비과				
<i>Helopsaltes pryri</i>	큰개개비	Marsh Grassbird	○		
<i>Locustella davidi</i>	점무늬가슴취발귀	Baikal Bush Warbler	○		
<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	취발귀개개비	Lanceolated Warbler	○	○	
<i>Helopsaltes certhiola</i>	북방개개비	Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler	●	○	
<i>Helopsaltes pleskei</i>	섬개개비	Styan's Grasshopper Warbler	○	●	

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<i>Helopsaltes ochotensis</i>	알락꼬리쭈발귀	Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler	●	●	
<i>Helopsaltes fasciolatus</i>	붉은허리개개비	Gray's Grasshopper Warbler	●	○	
Family Acrocephalidae		개개비과			
<i>Arundinax aedon</i>	큰부리개개비	Thick-billed Warbler	●	○	
<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	개개비	Oriental Reed Warbler	●	●	
<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	쇠개개비	Black-browed Reed Warbler	●	●	
<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	북방쇠개개비	Paddyfield Warbler			○
<i>Acrocephalus tangorum</i>	우수리개개비	Manchurian Reed Warbler	○		
<i>Iduna caligata</i>	쇠덤불개개비	Booted Warbler	○		
<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	덤불개개비	Blyth's Reed Warbler			○
<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	풀쇠개개비	Sedge Warbler	○	○	
Family Phylloscopidae		솔새과			
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	연노랑솔새	Willow Warbler	●	○	
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	검은다리솔새	Common Chiffchaff	●	○	
<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	노랑배솔새사촌	Tickell's Leaf Warbler			○
<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	솔새사촌	Dusky Warbler	●	●	
<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>	긴다리솔새사촌	Radde's Warbler	●	○	
<i>Phylloscopus armandii</i>	쇠긴다리솔새사촌	Yellow-streaked Warbler	○	●	
<i>Phylloscopus ricketti</i>	노랑배솔새	Sulphur-breasted Warbler	○		
<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	노랑허리솔새	Pallas's Leaf Warbler	●	○	
<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	노랑눈썹솔새	Yellow-browed Warbler	●	●	
<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	연노랑눈썹솔새	Hume's Leaf Warbler	○	○	
<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	쇠솔새	Arctic Warbler	●	●	
<i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i>	버들솔새	Two-barred Warbler		○	
<i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>	되솔새	Pale-legged Leaf Warbler	●	●	
<i>Phylloscopus borealoides</i>	사할린되솔새	Sakhalin Leaf Warbler	●	○	
<i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	산솔새	Eastern Crowned Warbler	●	●	
Family Timaliidae		붉은머리오목눈이과			
<i>Rhopophilus pekinensis</i>	꼬리치레	Beijing Babbler		○	
Family Panuridae		수염오목눈이과			
<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	수염오목눈이	Bearded Reedling		○	
Family Sylviidae		흰턱딱새과			
<i>Curruca curruca</i>	쇠흰턱딱새	Lesser Whitethroat	○	○	
Family Zosteropidae		동박새과			
<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	동박새	Warbling White-eye	●	●	
<i>Zosterops simplex</i>	작은동박새	Swinhoe's White-eye	●	○	
<i>Zosterops erythroleurus</i>	한국동박새	Chestnut-flanked White-eye	●	●	
Family Reguliidae		상모솔새과			
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	상모솔새	Goldcrest	○	●	
Family Troglodytidae		굴뚝새과			
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	굴뚝새	Eurasian Wren	●	●	
Family Certhidae		나무발발이과			
<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	나무발발이	Eurasian Treecreeper	○	○	
Family Sturnidae		찌르레기과			
<i>Sturnus sinensis</i>	젓빛쇠찌르레기	White-shouldered Starling		○	
<i>Agropsar sturninus</i>	북방쇠찌르레기	Daurian Starling		○	
<i>Agropsar philippensis</i>	쇠찌르레기	Chestnut-cheeked Starling	○	●	
<i>Pastor roseus</i>	분홍찌르레기	Rosy Starling		○	
<i>Spodiopsar sericeus</i>	붉은부리찌르레기	Red-billed Starling	○	●	
<i>Spodiopsar cineraceus</i>	찌르레기	White-cheeked Starling	○	●	
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	흰점찌르레기	Common Starling	○	●	
<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	검은뿔찌르레기	Crested Myna		○	
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	검은머리갈색찌르레기	Common Myna			○
<i>Acridotheres javanicus</i>	자바뿔찌르레기	Javan Myna			○
Family Turdidae		지빠귀과			
<i>Geokichla citrina</i>	굴빛지빠귀	Orange-headed Thrush			○
<i>Geokichla sibirica</i>	흰눈썹지빠귀	Siberian Thrush	●	●	
<i>Zoothera aurea</i>	호랑지빠귀	White's Thrush	○	●	

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<i>Turdus hortulorum</i>	되지빠귀	Grey-backed Thrush	●	●	
<i>Turdus cardis</i>	검은지빠귀	Japanese Thrush	●	●	
<i>Turdus mandarinus</i>	대륙검은지빠귀	Chinese Blackbird	○	○	
<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	흰눈썹붉은배지빠귀	Eyebrowed Thrush	●	●	
<i>Turdus chrysolaus</i>	붉은배지빠귀	Brown-headed Thrush	○	●	
<i>Turdus atrogularis</i>	검은목지빠귀	Black-throated Thrush	○	○	
<i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	붉은목지빠귀	Red-throated Thrush	○	○	
<i>Turdus naumanni</i>	노랑지빠귀	Naumann's Thrush	●	●	
<i>Turdus eunomus</i>	개똥지빠귀	Dusky Thrush	●	●	
<i>Turdus pallidus</i>	흰배지빠귀	Pale Thrush	●	●	
<i>Turdus mupinensis</i>	큰점지빠귀	Chinese Thrush	○	○	
Family Muscicapidae 솔딱새과					
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	꼬까울새	European Robin		○	
<i>Larvivora akahige</i>	붉은가슴울새	Japanese Robin	○	○	
<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	흰눈썹울새	Bluethroat	●	●	
<i>Larvivora sibilans</i>	울새	Rufous-tailed Robin	●	●	
<i>Larvivora cyane</i>	쇠유리새	Siberian Blue Robin	●	●	
<i>Calliope calliope</i>	진홍가슴	Siberian Rubythroat	●	●	
<i>Myiomela leucura</i>	흰꼬리유리딱새	White-tailed Robin		○	
<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	유리딱새	Red-flanked Bluetail	●	●	
<i>Phoenicurus fuliginosus</i>	부채꼬리바위딱새	Plumbeous Water Redstart	○	○	
<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	검은머리딱새	Black Redstart	○	○	
<i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>	딱새	Daurian Redstart	●	●	
<i>Saxicola stejnegeri</i>	검은딱새	Amur Stonechat	●	●	
<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>	검은뺨딱새	Grey Bush Chat	○	○	
<i>Phoenicurus leucocephalus</i>	흰머리바위딱새	White-capped Redstart			○
<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	긴다리사막딱새	Isabelline Wheatear			○
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	사막딱새	Northern Wheatear		○	
<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>	검은등사막딱새	Pied Wheatear		●	
<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	바다직박구리	Blue Rock Thrush	●	●	
<i>Monticola gularis</i>	꼬까직박구리	White-throated Rock Thrush	○	○	
<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	제비딱새	Grey-streaked Flycatcher	○	●	
<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	솔딱새	Dark-sided Flycatcher	○	●	
<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	쇠솔딱새	Asian Brown Flycatcher	●	●	
<i>Muscicapa muttui</i>	갈색솔딱새	Brown-breasted Flycatcher		○	
<i>Muscicapa ferruginea</i>	회색머리딱새	Ferruginous Flycatcher		●	
<i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>	흰눈썹황금새	Yellow-rumped Flycatcher	●	●	
<i>Ficedula narcissina</i>	황금새	Narcissus Flycatcher	○	●	
<i>Ficedula owstoni</i>	남방황금새	Ryukyu Flycatcher		○	
<i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>	노랑딱새	Mugimaki Flycatcher	●	○	
<i>Ficedula parva</i>	붉은가슴흰꼬리딱새	Red-breasted Flycatcher	○	○	
<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	흰꼬리딱새	Taiga Flycatcher	●	●	
<i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>	큰유리새	Blue-and-white Flycatcher	●	●	
<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	파랑딱새	Verditer Flycatcher	○	○	
Family Ploceidae 참새과					
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	집참새	House Sparrow		○	
<i>Passer cinnamomeus</i>	섬참새	Russet Sparrow	○	○	
<i>Passer montanus</i>	참새	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	●	●	
Family Estrildidae 납부리새과					
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	얼룩무늬납부리새	Scaly-breasted Munia	●	●	
Family Prunellidae 바위종다리과					
<i>Prunella montanella</i>	멧종다리	Siberian Accentor	○	○	
Family Motacillidae 할미새과					
<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	긴발톱할미새	Eastern Yellow Wagtail	○	●	
<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	노랑머리할미새	Citrine Wagtail	○	●	
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	노랑할미새	Grey Wagtail	●	●	
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	알락할미새	White Wagtail	●	●	
<i>Anthus richardi</i>	큰발종다리	Richard's Pipit	○	●	

Scientific Name	Korean Name	English Name	Banding	Monitoring	etc
<i>Anthus godlewskii</i>	쇠발종다리	Blyth's Pipit	○	○	
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	풀발종다리	Meadow Pipit	○	○	
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	나무발종다리	Tree Pipit	○	○	
<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	hing새	Olive-backed Pipit	●	●	
<i>Anthus gustavi</i>	흰등발종다리	Pechora Pipit	●	●	
<i>Anthus roseatus</i>	한국발종다리	Rosy Pipit	○	○	
<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	붉은가슴발종다리	Red-throated Pipit	○	●	
<i>Anthus japonicus</i>	발종다리	Siberian Pipit	○	●	
<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	열은발종다리	Water Pipit	○	○	
<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	물레새	Forest Wagtail	○	●	
Family Fringillidae					
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	되새	Brambling	●	●	
<i>Fringilla coeleps</i>	푸른머리되새	Eurasian Chaffinch	○		
<i>Chloris sinica</i>	방울새	Oriental Greenfinch	○	●	
<i>Spinus spinus</i>	검은머리방울새	Eurasian Siskin	●	●	
<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	홍방울새	Redpoll	○	○	
<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	붉은양진이	Common Rosefinch	●	●	
<i>Carpodacus sibiricus</i>	긴꼬리홍양진이	Siberian Long-tailed Rosefinch	●	●	
<i>Carpodacus roseus</i>	양진이	Pallas's Rosefinch	○	○	
<i>Bucanetes mongolicus</i>	바위양진이	Mongolian Finch		○	
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	솔жат새	Red Crossbill	○	○	
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	멧쟁이	Eurasian Bullfinch	○	○	
<i>Eophona migratoria</i>	밀화부리	Chinese Grosbeak	●	●	
<i>Eophona personata</i>	큰부리밀화부리	Japanese Grosbeak	○	○	
<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	콩새	Hawfinch	●	●	
Family Emberizidae					
<i>Emberiza leucocephalos</i>	흰머리멧새	Pine Bunting	○	●	
<i>Emberiza cioides</i>	멧새	Meadow Bunting	○	○	
<i>Emberiza tristrami</i>	흰배멧새	Tristram's Bunting	●	●	
<i>Emberiza fucata</i>	붉은뺨멧새	Chestnut-eared Bunting	●	●	
<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	쇠붉은뺨멧새	Little Bunting	●	●	
<i>Emberiza chrysophrys</i>	노랑눈썹멧새	Yellow-browed Bunting	●	●	
<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	쑥새	Rustic Bunting	●	●	
<i>Emberiza elegans</i>	노랑턱멧새	Yellow-throated Bunting	●	●	
<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	검은머리쑥새	Yellow-breasted Bunting	●	●	
<i>Emberiza rutila</i>	꼬까참새	Chestnut Bunting	●	●	
<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	검은머리멧새	Black-headed Bunting	○	○	
<i>Emberiza bruniceps</i>	붉은머리멧새	Red-headed Bunting		○	
<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	쑥새	Black-faced Bunting	●	●	
<i>Emberiza personata</i>	섬쑥새	Masked Bunting	●	●	
<i>Emberiza sulphurata</i>	무당새	Yellow Bunting	○	●	
<i>Emberiza variabilis</i>	검은멧새	Grey Bunting	●	○	
<i>Emberiza pallasi</i>	북방검은머리쑥새	Pallas's Reed Bunting	●	●	
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	검은머리쑥새	Common Reed Bunting	●	●	
<i>Emberiza yessoensis</i>	쇠검은머리쑥새	Ochre-rumped Bunting	○	●	
Family Calcariidae					
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	긴발톱멧새	Lapland Longspur	○	●	
Family Passerellidae					
<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	노랑정수리북미멧새	Golden-crowned Sparrow		○	
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	초원멧새	Savannah Sparrow		○	
Number of Species (2025)			89	228	
Total Number of Species (2003~2025)			252	390	16
				414	



Heuksando, Main Research Site
Photo courtesy of KNPS

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