B550 Occurrence of Shorebirds (Charadrii, Ciconiiformes, Aves) in the Saemankeum District (Proposed Reclamation Area) and the Ecological Significance for the Migratory Shorebirds in East Asian-Australasian Flyway

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Saemankeum District (geographical range mainly include Mankyung and Dongjin Estuary) is proposed to be reclaimed in a total of 40,100 ha landfill area. However its ecological significance for the migratory shorebirds (Charadrii, Ciconiiformes, Aves) is the first ranked importance among the major migratory stopover sites along the West Coast of Korea. The area holds more than 37-47 % (90,000-190,000) of total shorebirds migrating to Korea and has the international importance for the migratory shorebird species, such as Great Knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*), Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) and Red-necked Stint (*Calidris temminckii*), which winter in foreign countries, from Taiwan to Australia. Their main migratory season occurred in late April and mid September. And the annual occurrences of migratory shorebird populations have increased continuously in recent three years. From the numerical assessment of the relative ecological importance for the shorebirds in 21 major stopover sites in Korea, Mankyung and Dongjin Estuary are the first and the third important migratory stopover sites in Korea, respectivley.

B551 Relationship between distribution of landscape elements and soil environmental factors in 3 mountains around Seoul Metropolitan area

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To understand the relationship between physicochemical environment factors and landscape elements, we mapped the distribution of landscape elements and analyzed its soil environmental factors in 3 urban mountains, Mt. Cheonggye, Mt. Acha, Mt. Daemo, around Seoul Metropolitan area. By means of aerial photograph and a field survey, a vegetation map including landscape element pattern was made for each mountain. Using GIS, the landscape structure was described. Landscape elements were classified into four larger categories, urbanized area, cultivated field, plantation, and secondary forest. The landscape pattern was correlated with soil factors and degrees of human impact.