

# PATCH PREFERENCE OF BIRDS AT THE BIBOSOOP OF KOREAN TRADITIONAL RURAL LANDSCAPES

◦ ▣PARK C.R.<sup>1</sup>, SHIN J.H.<sup>1</sup> and LEE D.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Korea Forest Research Institute, Republic of Korea

<sup>2</sup>Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Seoul National University, Republic of Korea

In Korean traditional rural landscapes, a small forest used to be fostered to complement a weak part of village from a perspective of Feng-Shui concept. Hence, there were many man-made forests, named as the *BIBOSOOP* all over the countries at least one hundred years ago. Recently most of those have been destroyed or declined. We surveyed patch preferences of birds at two landscapes in Gyeonggi-Do Province. One contains the *BIBOSOOP*, and the other consists of rural landscape elements with no *BIBOSOOP*. Two landscapes of Gyeonggi-Do Province were not significantly different in patch distribution that may affect the number of species. However, landscapes with the *BIBOSOOP* showed a significant higher value of species richness than the other. We observed that tits, Mandarin ducks, starlings, Eurasian Scops owl, Chinese Sparrow Hawks and woodpeckers utilized the *BIBOSOOP* as a nesting site, and migrating birds as a foraging and stopover site. Birds preferred the *BIBOSOOP* and oaks *BIBOSOOP* at landscape with *BIBOSOOP*, and birds at landscape with *BIBOSOOP* showed significant higher internal movement than at landscape with no *BIBOSOOP*. These results indicate that *BIBOSOOP* may directly provide nests for cavity nester especially near nest-insufficient forests and indirectly enhances the internal movements of birds among patches.

Key words: The *BIBOSOOP*/ Patch Use/ Cavity nesters / Rural Landscapes