

( (Pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus*) )

**Researching for the Commercialization of A Game  
Bird (Pheasants) in Agro-Forest Hunting System**

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(Geographical Information System)

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I-SSR

(Inter-simple sequence repeats) genomic DNA

, AMOVA (analysis of molecular variance)

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(XL white, *Phasianus colchicus mut*)

(Chinese Ring-Neck *Phasianus colchicus vianchii*)

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## S U M M A R Y

The project is carried out to take triangular position for the commercialization of a game-bird (Pheasants species, *Phasianus* spp.) in agro-forest hunting system. In detail, we studied the hunting system of other countries and Korea, and several types of rearing experiments; due to rearing temperatures, rearing density, rearing pens conditions, etc. Also we investigated survival rates and mortality causes of pen-reared pheasants with radio telemetry techniques and GIS (Geographical Information System) after released. By the way, genetic researches of pheasants sub-species and Korean ring-necked pheasants depend on habitat for genetic relationship and variations among them were another parts of our project. Finally, economical studies for making standards of suitable rearing birds planning and rearing contract with commercial hunting parks. We are going to distribution our researches data for standardization of agro-forest hunting system in Korea.

The rearing pheasants experiments were carried out following categories; rearing comparison among pheasants sub-species, artificial illumination, rearing experiments due to temperature, density, condition, and rearing in natural flora condition. In addition to these, sex determination and rearing due to forage nutrition consisted another experiments.

Egg weight of Korean ring-necked pheasants was lightest (28.4g) and that of white feathered mutant pheasants was the most heavy (33.3g). That of Chinese ring-necked pheasants, mutant were followed. Weight gain of white was extremely higher than other sub-species caused by specially mutant breeding for improvement meat-gain. And they were easily tamed to researchers during the rearing. By the way, the other two species were also good for rearing than Korean pheasant. They were bigger than Korean pheasants and tamed easily. We examined wing, beak, leg length of the rearing pheasants in addition to weight gain.

Artificial illumination experiments were carried out to analysis eggs productive qualities of ring-necked pheasants (*Phasianus colchicus*) induced by artificial illumination. The floor pens, where the experiments were performed since 1997, were strictly prohibited natural lighting. Instead of that, incandescent lamps at light intensity of 20 Lux sustained 14.5 hours light and 9.5 hours dark cycle. The pheasants were sexually matured and healthy condition. Sex ratio of Korean pheasants were 1:8 and that of counter parts under natural lighting were 1:4. The sex ratio of white-feathered mutant pheasants in primary experiments in 1997 were 1:7 and that of counter were 1:10. The first eggs were found in 25-36 days following light stimulation in Korean pheasants and 17-25 days after in white-feathered mutant pheasants. mean egg production rates during experimental period were 19.7% - 29.0% in Korean pheasants and 30.3% - 55.0% in white-feathered mutant



pheasants. Fertility of eggs during the experimental periods at the sex ratio of 1:4 were 44.5% and these in 1:8 were 70.5% in Korean pheasants. Compared with these results, fertility of eggs under the natural lighting were 78.9% higher than other counter parts. Mean fertility rates at the sex ratio of 1:8 were 27.78%, 83.60%, 84.86% and 87.50% each periods respectively. Mean breakage of Korean pheasant egg in artificial illumination were between 3.7% and 12.5% and these under natural lighting were 2.2%. White shows a wide fluctuation within a sex ratio and time following; 8.0% - 32.4% under artificial illumination, and 5.0% under natural lighting. The lethality during the breeding season were higher at the third and fourth period of eggs yield when eggs yield were in the higher condition. Indicating that the lethality was connected with eggs yield period. The dead animals were severely wounded in hind head, back, cloaca and very thin condition. Lethality of hens were higher than cocks. It seems to be caused by males' rapes and excessive copulation. Eggs weight under artificial illumination were lighter than these under natural lighting in both pheasants species. Mean weights of eggs were 26.12g, 26.96g, 27.50g, and 28.23g each in Korean pheasants and 27.12g, 29.18g, 30.49g, and 30.13g each in white during the periods respectively. Result of this study showed that the eggs yielding time could be changed by artificial illumination. But egg production and fertility rates were reduced in artificial illumination with a incandescent lamp. White pheasant has a excellent characteristics in egg production

rate and fertility.

Pheasants chicks need heat supply for first 3 weeks because they could not do temperature control by themselves during the period. The highest lethality rates were examined at this time so most delicate rearing skill would be essential for solving the problems. Heat supply took the largest parts in total production value in rearing pheasants. The aspects of this experiments were to find the lower production cost methods for the higher economical values. 32, 34, and 36 were the three experiments conditions. Weight gain in 32 were 26.44g, that in 34 were 26.06g, and that in 36 were 25.63 in 2 weeks old chicks. The higher rearing condition, the lower weight gain, and the higher lethality in pheasants chicks.

The cannibalism was shown in the *Phasianus* spp. birds. It could be the most serious problem for producing pen-reared pheasants, especially the birds for releasing. The stress caused by more density, nutritional deficiency, and other reasons lead the symptom. We examined the most suitable rearing density for decreasing cannibalism for proper releasing pheasants. Density conditions were following; 18 birds/0.9m<sup>2</sup>, 36 birds/0.9m<sup>2</sup>, 54 birds/0.9m<sup>2</sup>, 72 birds/0.9m<sup>2</sup>. All counterparts have 3 times the same conditions. The lower density, the higher weight gain and the lower cannibalism. 7 classes of cannibalism were sectioned through feathers condition.

The cocks would be needed than hens for hunting. So the younger chicks should be sex examined, choose, and reared what were useful the more profit could be expected with same labor and breeding cost. Infantile wattle in chicks' chin and black hair in eyes were key points for determined sex in 1 day old pheasants chicks. There were 4 types were classified which were followed; type, type, type I, and type II. 94.2% of type were male, and 98.4% of type were female. Confidence of this sex determining methods was more than 90% for male chicks and 98% of female chicks. These were highest confidence than any other determining methods.

Rearing in natural flora pens was expected decreasing production cost through less labor, low cost during chicks breeding, and good quality of feathers, etc. The number of hens were incubated and hatched chicks successfully in self-made nests inside the pens; measuring 0.13ha consisted of shrub (30% mostly *Acer* spp.), scattered grassland (25%) and forest area (45% dominated with *Pinus* spp. and *Quercus* spp.). The chicks were killed attacked by other adult birds and short of forage. Curiously, incubating eggs by cock pheasant only was examined in the pens. The true pheasants is belonging to Order Galliformes who have been reported usually polygamy; a cock mates several hens. However it is known cock pheasants do not share incubation eggs with hens, which is normal reproduction system in Order Galliforms, we have observed and filmed with CCTV a cock who had incubated eggs and reared clutch in

the breeder pens. The cock had brooded eggs from June 9th to July 4th (26 days) in a nest, constructed on the ground with rice straws and feathers by himself. He seemed sensitive to be interrupted by researchers and showed threaten behavior for protecting clutch. 10 chicks among 13 eggs were hatched on July 4th and 5th, who were incubated by the cock only; an egg was infertile and 2 of 3 eggs were undeveloped. 3 of 10 hatched chicks, who were hatched on July 5th, were died immediately after hatching caused by natural and/or unknown reasons. The cock had helped to feed, drink and brood 7 clutch for first 15 days.

Rearing experiments due to forage types were planned for measuring for right reproductive cost and forage demand per each pheasant and sub-species respectively. The white feathered mutant demands the smaller amounts of forage even though the larger weight gain than the other species. That means the most efficiency species for breeding in aspects in forage consumption were whites pheasants which were good for getting meat. Sub-forage supply; meal-worm, vegetables, etc. beside main commercial forage lead smaller consumption and better growing rates.

The aspects of releasing experiments were to develop highly efficient releasing methods for improving survival rates of released pen-reared pheasants (*Phasianus* spp.). 5 times release experiments with Korean ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus karpowi*) and XL white (*Phasianus colchicus mut*) were successfully

achieved in Chuncheon, Kangwon Province (1st. exp.) and Yangpyung Experimental Forest, Kyunggi Province (2nd.-5th. exp.) in South Korea since 1997. All animals in experiments must meet following criteria; no symptom of disease, cannibalism weight-related problems, mal-function and sexually mature. Radio telemetry technique was used for collecting survival rates, finding carcass for finding mortality causes and behavioral study through triangulation methods. Man data collecting were happened 1.00-3.67 times/day before 15 days following releasing and 1.00-2.60 times/day after 15 days because higher mortality rates were expected couple of days following release. Survival rates and mortality causes were studied depend on species, sex, ages, releasing season and methods. Mortality rates depend on sex in the Korean pheasants (n=137) were male 82.0% and female 72.7% each. Hens showed higher survival rates than cocks did in most experiments caused by hens' better camouflage. Survival rates of XL white were extremely lower than these of Korean pheasants. All animals (n=8) were found died within 9 days following release in 3rd experiment. Mortality rates according to ages were not so different; 71.0% 72.9% each. 3rd experiment was held in Jan. 1998(winter) for comparing survival rates according to release season and rearing conditions; cover supply, high density, rearing with peepers and low density in natural flora condition. Mortality rates after 12 days according to four counterparts were following; 42.5% 25.0% 50.0%, 50.0% ( 75.0% 100.0%, 100% and 100%

Winter was hard time for surviving released birds esp. in snowy conditions, most released animals were died in 9 days following beginning. However, more than 67.9%(n=38) of released pheasants were found with predators' traces; feces and hairs, whether the predating is direct mortality causes or not were still unclear. Survival training programs, scattered feed and limited water supply etc, could be helpful for increasing the survival rates. 41.5% (higher survival rates) of pheasants were survived in 33 days following release in 4th experiment in Yangpyung, Kyunggi Province. 57.6m<sup>2</sup> temporary rearing pens was constructed in the releasing site. And the systematic adapting programs for 4 weeks before release in 5th experiment then more highest survival rates (70.0%) was shown 33 days following release. In result, most useful release methods for increasing survival rates are gender release method after systematic adapting program with the pheasants who had been reared under plenty cover plants and materials.

The level of genetic variation and genetic relationships of Korean ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus karpowi*) among habitats and foreign subspecies was investigated by analyzing I-SSR markers. Domesticated Korean ring-necked pheasant, hybrid mixture of domesticated Korean ring-necked pheasant and foreign subspecies, and five foreign subspecies of Chinese ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus torquatus*), Melanistic mutant pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus mut. tenebrosus*), XL White pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus mut*), Southern green pheasant (*Phasianus*

*colchicus versicolor*)), and Pacific copper pheasant (*Syrnaticus soemmerringi subrufus*) were used for comparison. On the basis of the results of AMOVA, 94.1% of genetic diversity in Korean ring-necked pheasant was allocated among individuals within habitats. Estimate of  $\Phi_{st}$ , which represents the degree of genetic differentiation among habitats was 5.9%. Based on the dendrogram reconstructed by UPGMA, Yangpyung habitat of the eight habitats turned out to be distinct from others except SeoSan habitat (n=1). The comparison between four foreign subspecies (Chinese ring-necked pheasant, Melanistic mutant pheasant, XL White pheasant, and Southern green pheasant) and Korean ring-necked pheasant with domesticated Korean ring-necked pheasant and hybrid mixture revealed that domesticated Korean ring-necked pheasant and hybrid mixture showed closer genetic relationship with four foreign subspecies than Korean ring-necked pheasant, but the numbers of the sample and population were not enough for conclusion. It is necessary to make national-wide study on genetic diversity of wild Korean ring-necked pheasants and domesticated ring-necked pheasants in order to get better information in the effect of domestication on Korean ring-necked pheasant. As a consequence of AMOVA, 96.6% of genetic diversity in four foreign subspecies was allocated among individuals within subspecies. Estimate of  $\Phi_{st}$  representing the degree of genetic differentiation among subspecies was 3.4% which was lower than that among habitats of Korean ring-necked pheasant. The low level of genetic differences among four foreign subspecies

showed that these subspecies were genetically quite similar even though they were morphologically classified into different subspecies. When seven habitats of Korean ring-necked pheasant and four foreign subspecies were divided into Korean and Foreign Pheasant Groups, respectively, more than 17% of genetic diversity was allocated between groups (about 4% among habitats/subspecies within groups). This observation implied that Korean ring-necked pheasant is genetically quite different from four foreign subspecies. On the basis of cluster analysis, three foreign subspecies (Chinese ring-necked pheasant, Melanistic mutant pheasant, and XL White pheasant) formed a distinct group with domesticated Korean ring-necked pheasant and hybrid mixture at 98% confidence interval.

For standardization of agro-forest hunting system in Korea, contract producing releasing pheasants between rearing pheasants and commercial hunting parks were urgently achieved. The producing pheasants under contract must meet following standards; feather condition, sizes according to ages, flying abilities, and weight etc. And the breeder must establish suitable rearing condition include pens, forage, cover, and breeding skill as well. We are distributing our data about several rearing experiments, releasing methods and adaption programs, genetic analysis, and economical studies in rearing pheasants for established agro-forest hunting system



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(Inter-simple sequence repeats) genomic DNA

I-SSR

AMOVA (analysis of molecular variance)

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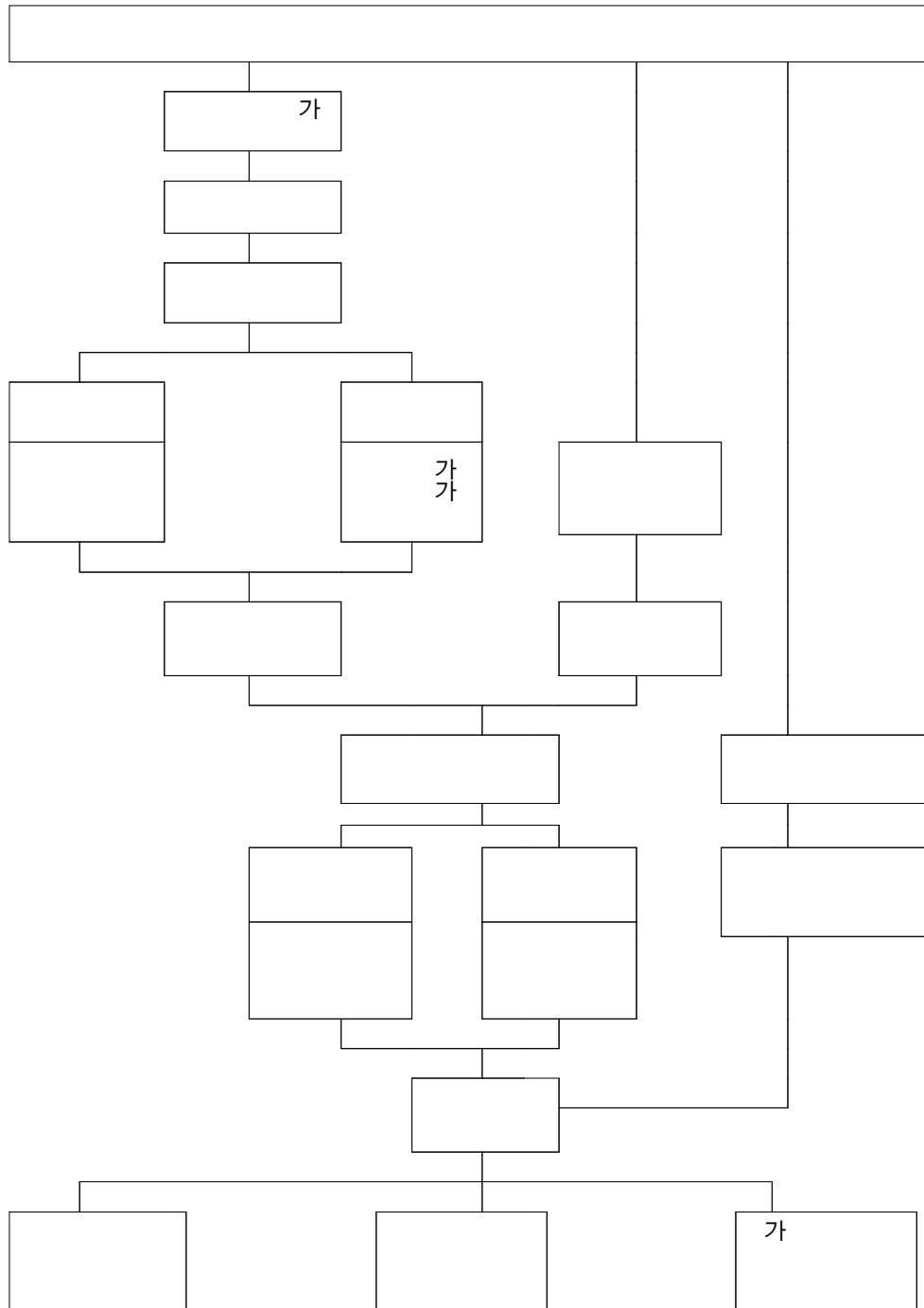
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Table 2-1. Hunters statistics since 1982. (Unit: persons)

Years	Province	Hunters			
		Total	Circular hunting sites	Commercial hunting sites	
				Cheju	Geoje
1982	Kangwon	2,233	994	1,084	155
1983	Kyungnam	2,882	1,919	924	39
1984	Chungbuk	3,408	2,145	1,016	247
1985	Cheonnam	3,414	2,173	1,003	238
1986	Kyungbuk	4,829	3,724	996	109
1987	Chunbuk	4,046	2,876	881	209
1988	Chungnam	5,080	3,534	1,024	522
1989	Kangwon	5,579	3,555	1,115	909
1990	Kyungnam	6,581	4,988	1,284	309
1991	Chungbuk	8,261	6,190	975	1,096
1992	Cheonnam Cheonbuk	8,588	7,272	744	572
1993	Kyungnam Kyungbuk	11,852	10,942	728	182
1994	Kangwon	11,558	8,832	891	1,835
1995	Chungnam Chungbuk	13,458	11,098	735	1,625
1996	Cheonnam Cheonbuk	16,961	16,052	909	-

○ '82 1,084 ,

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○ 80

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'96

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'95

'82

14.8% 가

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20.4% 가

5.1% 가

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가 가 ,

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96

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$$Y = a * b^{(t-1)} \quad (Y = \text{ , } t = \text{ , } a, b \text{ )}$$

$$Y = 2051.1014 \times 1.1457^t \quad (R^2 = 0.98, \text{ } = 423854.60)$$

R<sup>2</sup> 98%

Table 2-2 Fig.

2-1 . 2000 95 2  
 , 2002 35,000 가  
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Table 2-2. Expected no. of hunters in Korea. (Unit: persons)

Years	1982	1985	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Real value	2,233	3,414	6,581	13,458	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exp. value	2,350	3,534	6,976	13,771	18,077	20,711	23,728	27,185	31,146	35,684

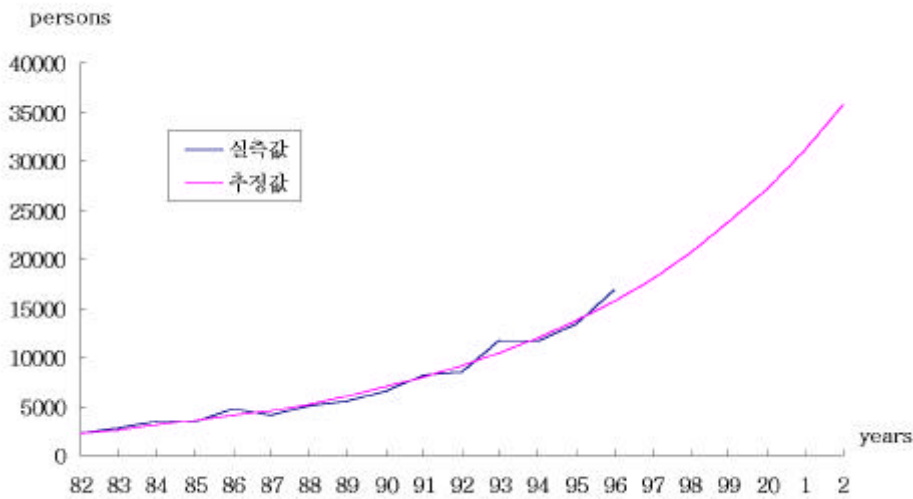


Figure 2-1. Expected no. of hunters in Korea.

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가 '96 60

○ '86 1.1 '96 2.7  
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'86 0.2 '96 4.7 가

○ 60 67%

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가가

Table 2-3. Income through hunting.

(Unit: thousand won)

Year s	Provi nce	I ncome			
		Tot al	C i r c u l a r h u n t i n g s i t e s	C o m m e r c i a l h u n t i n g s i t e s	
				Chej u	Geoj e
1982	Kangwon	418, 148	324, 541	69, 422	24, 185
1983	Kyungnam	673, 069	592, 530	73, 789	6, 750
1984	Chungbuk	814, 085	685, 820	78, 130	50, 135
1985	Cheonnam	804, 730	677, 430	83, 980	43, 320
1986	Kyungbuk	1, 327, 210	1, 202, 330	105, 065	19, 815
1987	Chunbuk	882, 044	731, 410	97, 059	53, 575
1988	Chungnam	1, 371, 385	1, 133, 070	115, 740	122, 575
1989	Kangwon	1, 736, 405	1, 379, 710	137, 225	219, 470
1990	Kyungnam	2, 276, 930	1, 993, 660	210, 060	73, 210
1991	Chungbuk	2, 794, 933	2, 312, 594	182, 196	300, 143
1992	Cheonnam Cheonbuk	3, 111, 402	2, 776, 109	178, 714	156, 579
1993	Kyungnam Kyungbuk	4, 465, 833	4, 219, 500	196, 073	50, 260
1994	Kangwon	4, 649, 590	3, 874, 537	247, 964	527, 089
1995	Chungnam Chungbuk	5, 660, 212	4, 941, 035	248, 049	471, 128
1996	Cheonnam Cheonbuk	6, 322, 736	6, 055, 020	267, 716	-

가 가

가



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가

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3

1

1. : 가 99-1  
“ ”

2.

가.

- 가가 3,000 .  
- 가 가 .  
- .

- (144 m<sup>2</sup>) ( )

- 3,000 가 가 ( )  
) ,

- (0.9m×3m×0.7m) 5 , 3

(0.9m×3m×1.5m) 1 , (1.8m×2.1m×0.6m) 3

. 2, 3 1, 2

- 2 3 가

- 1.5m 30cm

- 1,2

- 1, 2

- 1 3 , 2 4

- 가

- Shelter (1m×2m×1.5m) 5

- 가

- 1.5 : 1 : 1

- 5 가 ,

- 가

Floor Pen식 사육사를 이용함. 바닥에 5cm 두께로 왕겨를 깔아 산란 후 알 깨짐 현상을 방지하였으며 창틀은 합판으로 막아 외부의 빛을 완전히 차단하였음.

### 3. 설치 조건 및 시설 방법

- 밀도실험용 사육장은 바닥 면적이  $0.77\text{m}^2$  ( $0.85\text{m} \times 0.9\text{m} = 0.77\text{m}^2$ ), 외곽 guard의 높이가 0.6m가 되도록 하였으며, 바닥에 온돌장치를 하여 일정한 온도를 유지하였음.
- 온도실험용 사육장은 상자식 육추기로서 보온등 (250W 센서 부착)을 사용하여 온도를 유지하였으며, 그 크기는 폭 0.75m, 길이 1.5m, 높이 0.8m로서 면적이  $1.1\text{m}^2$ 임.



Figure 3-1. Pheasants rearing experiments research station.



2

1.

(gene pool)

2.

가.

- : 1996. 5. 25 - 1996. 6. 23
- : 2086
- : ,
- : "XL" White, Afghan white-wing, Melanistic mutant  
Ring-necked

Table 3-1. Egg weights of different pheasants subspecies.

Species Weight	Korean ring-necked	Foreign species			
		White	White-wing	Mutant	Ring-necked
Weight (g) (SD)	28.4 (3.34)	33.3 (2.67)	29.3 (2.20)	31.8 (2.01)	33.0 (3.27)
Hatching rate (%)	56.46	22.33	35.00	41.18	37.25

•  
 - 3g  
 - White가 33.3g 가 Ring  
 - necked, Mit ant White-wing  
 - 가 28.4g 가 가 4  
 가 3.34 ,  
 가  
 - 22.52%

- : 38.5 , 60 - 70 %

- : 1996. 6. 23 - 1996. 10. 26
- : 1 White, White-wing, Mit ant Ring-necked
- :

•  
 - 가 가 White Mit ant  
 Ring-necked White-wing  
 가 가

가

가

47

4

가

가

가

77

White

Mutant

가 Ring-necked

White-wing

120g

가

가

White

Mutant

가

cannibalism

• : 1996. 6. 25 - 1996. 10. 26

• : 7 20

• : , ,

•

-

:

40

가

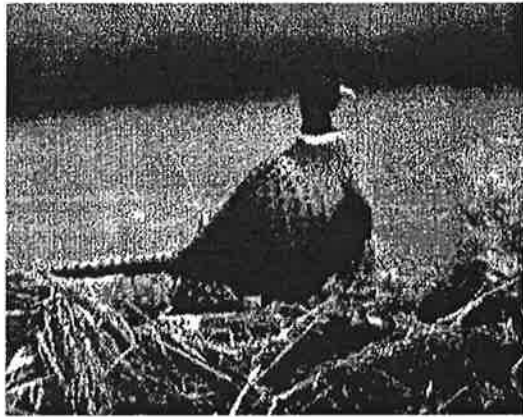
가

40

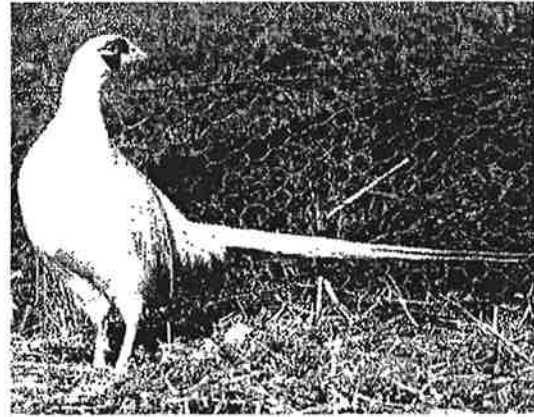
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, 67

20mm



a) Korean ring-necked pheasant



b) XL White pheasant



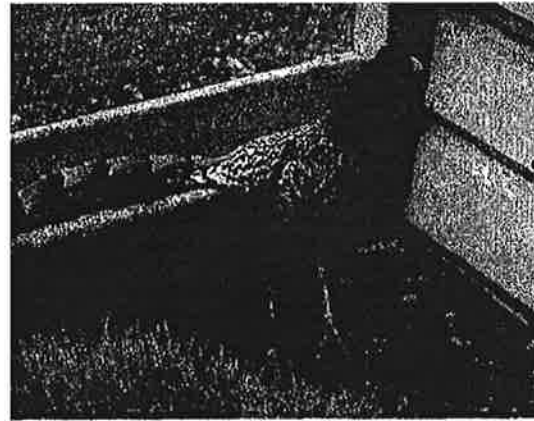
c) Chinese ring-necked pheasant



d) Southern Green Pheasant



e) Melanistic mutant pheasant



f) Pacific Copper Pheasant

Figure 3-2. Pictures of the pheasants in rearing experiments

- : 40 가 가  
40 가 , 67  
가 10mm .  
- : 가  
, 67 2.5mm  
- : , 9  
• 가 가 67  
200g .  
- 74 ( )  
) 552g 68  
681g .

3

1.

가 가  
. 가  
. 가  
가 ,  
가  
. 가  
. 가

가

White-feathered mutant Pheasant

(*Phasianus colchicus* mut)

, , ,

2.

가

가

(Hill & Robertson, 1988).

가 ,

. 1901 Wildorf

가

1911 . Rowan (1929)

Slate-colored Juncos (*Junco hyemalis*)

. Brill 1934

가

. Oklahoma 10

6

(Bobwhite Quail)가

1

. 1934 Martin 11

1

26

. Bissonnette

Csack (1936a, 1936b, 1937, 1938a, and 1938b)

가 .

Black-necked

Pheasant Mongolian Pheasant

Wodard (1978a) 8 16  
16 8

1 2

가

가 (Clark *et al.*, 1936).

. Bates (1987) 28 31

14 16 9

가 , Blake (1987) 14 10

66%

. Pfaff (1990)

Chinese ring-neck Pheasant 16

2 45 48% , Wodard

(1975) Chinese ring-neck Pheasant 1 7

63.6% , 8 14 41.1%

3.

가.

1)

(Korean ring-neck Pheasant; *Phasianus colchicus karpowi*)

가 33 1)

---

1) Wodard (1976, 1986)

3-2). 1,190g, 43, 219 (Table 3-2). 879g.

2) (White-feathered mutant Pheasant; *Phasianus colchicus* mut)

1996 White-feathered mutant Pheasant

33

(albi no)

(Shelley, 1935).

1930

New

Hampshire 가  
가

1939 Dakota

가

(Wittle)

14,

79

(Table 3-2).

2,300g,

1,850g.

Table 3-2. Sex ratio, no. of pheasant, and floor space in experiment design.

Species		Korean ring-necked P <sup>1</sup> .			White-feathered mutant P.		
		Sex ratio :	Nb. of birds :	Floor space per P. 1m <sup>2</sup>	Sex ratio :	Nb. of birds :	Floor space per P. 1m <sup>2</sup>
Treatment							
NA <sup>2</sup>	97	1 : 4	19 : 75	1.0	1 : 10	1 : 10	1.0
	97	1 : 8	10 : 80	1.0	1 : 7	3 : 21	1.0
AR <sup>3</sup>		1 : 8	2 : 16	1.0	1 : 8	2 : 16	1.0
	98	1 : 4	12 : 48	1.0	1 : 4	8 : 32	1.0

<sup>1</sup> Pheasant, <sup>2</sup> Natural lighting, <sup>3</sup> Artificial illumination



1) 1

Woodard (1978b, 1978c) 4 8 16  
 가 (Nonstimulatory light periods) 16  
 8 (Stimulatory light periods)

(Mating ratio) 1:8  
 , 1:4 (Table 3-2).  
 1:7 , 1:10  
 1997 2 2 5 20 107  
 , 1997 3 30 6 26  
 89 .

2) 2

Wilson (1979)  
 2 98 2  
 4 , 12 2 16 .  
 97 가 33  
 1:4 1:8  
 (Table 3-2). 1998 2  
 4 5 10 93 .

3)

가

Floor Pen 2) 가 (Wodard, 1993). 5cm

(pens) 2

16.0%

4)

가

1 12 14 (Sturikie, 1976). Bates (1987)  
 28 31 1 14 16 9  
 가 Wodard  
 (1978b, 1978c) 4 (8 16 )  
 1 16

Bates (1987) Wodard (1978)가  
 15 on/off  
 5 7 30 1 14.5

---

2) Floor Pen : 가 가

5)

Woodard (1993) (Chukar)  
 가 10 Lux ,  
 가 20 50 Lux가  
 가  
 cannibalism<sup>3)</sup>

Woodard (1993)가 2m  
 30W 20 Lux  
 0 Lux 20,000 Lux  
 (LX-101 Lux METER)

6)

,  
 ,  
 1 2 (11 Am , 6 Pm)  
 104  
 (Woodard et al., 1986).

가 , 1 가  
 (Woodard et al., 1993),  
 2  
 30 (fumi gat i on)

---

3) Cannibalism

1)

5 , 6 2

$$\left( \% = \left( 1 - \frac{\text{ } / 1}{\text{ } / 1} \right) \times 100 \right)$$

2)

23  
1 ( )

$$\left( \% = \left\{ \left( 1 - \frac{\text{ } / 1}{\text{ } / 1} \right) \right\} \times 100 \right)$$

3)

2

$$\left( \% = \left( 1 - \frac{\text{ } / 1}{\text{ } / 1} \right) \times 100 \right)$$

4)

$$\% = (1 / ) \times 100$$

4.

가.

1)

(Table 3-3). 1

14.5 25 36 . 97

1 36 3 9 98

2 25 3 12

(Fig. 3-2).

2 3 Synder (1964)

(Hill & Robertson, 1987b).

(Buss & Swanson 1950; Baxter & Wolfe, 1973), 가 .

가

(Bengtson 1972; Batt & Prince 1979; Krapu 1979; Dijkstra *et al.*, 1982).

Table 3-3. Day of first egg following light stimulation.

Treatment Species	Nb. pheasant :	Day of start experiment	Day of first egg	Periods (day)
Korean Ring-necked P.	10 : 80	Jan. 2	Mr. 9	36
	2 : 16	Jan. 16	Mr. 12	25
	12 : 48	Jan. 16	Mr. 12	25
White-feathered mutant P.	3 : 21	Jan. 2	Jan. 26	25
	2 : 16	Jan. 16	Mr. 4	17
	8 : 32	Jan. 16	Mr. 12	25

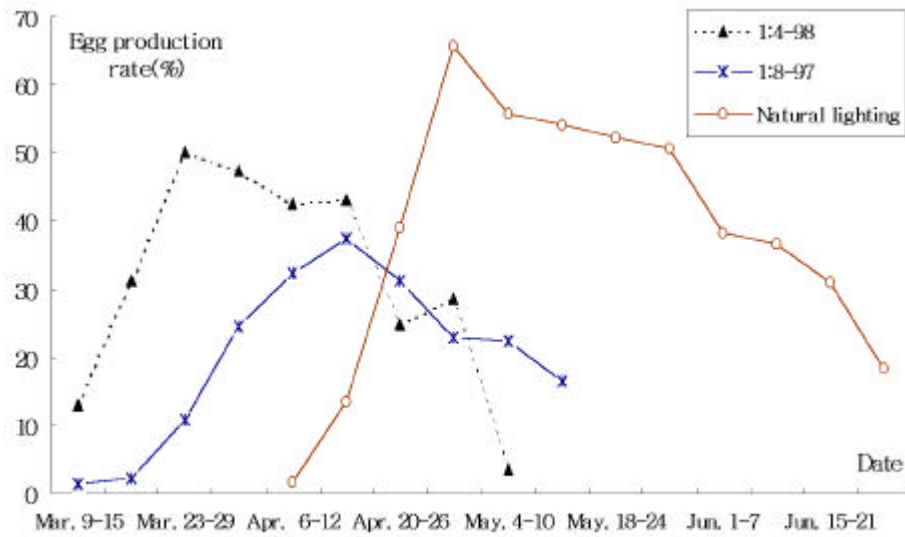


Figure 3-2. Distribution of laying dates in Korean ring-neck pheasant.

97

4 9

6 26

(Fig. 3-2).

3

6

( , 1993)

2)

(Table 3-3). 97 1 25 2  
26 , 98 2 25  
3 12 17 3 4 (Fig. 3-3).

2 3 Synder

(1964)

가

Cycle (Wodard *et al.*, 1989)

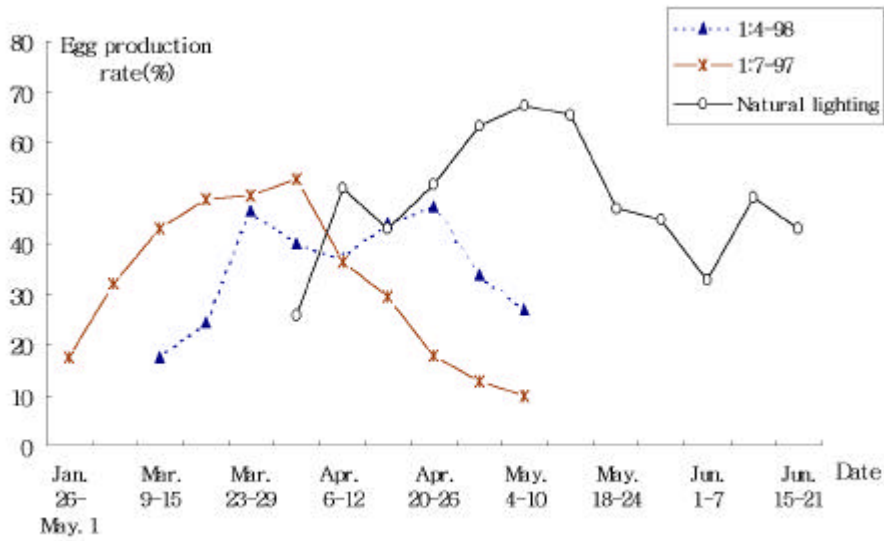


Figure 3-3. Distribution of laying dates in white-feathered mutant pheasant.

가 . 97  
 1:8 72 1 가 14.2 , 98 1:8  
 59 11.1 , 1:4 57 19.3 .  
 79 1 가 31.3 .  
 97 1:7 83 1 가 24.8 , 98  
 1:8 67 38.1 , 1:4 58 21.1  
 84 1 가 41.0 .  
 가  
 가 1:4 1:8  
 가 (P<0.05) 1:7 1:4  
 (P>0.05).

Table 3-4. Mean egg yield per hen during the experiment.

Treatment	Period	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Total
	Korean ring-necked P. <sup>1</sup>	1 : 8 <sup>1</sup>	0.23	2.46	4.69	3.80	2.98	-
1 : 8		0.62	3.12	4.14	2.27	0.93	-	11.1
1 : 4		2.71	6.81	6.0	3.63	0.14	-	19.3
NA <sup>2</sup>		1.04	7.36	7.24	6.87	5.69	3.11	31.3
White P. <sup>4</sup>	1 : 7	2.94	6.4	7.15	4.6	2.15	1.6	24.84
	1 : 8	1.63	6.1	6.6	10.51	9.5	3.8	38.1
	1 : 4	2.4	6.1	5.6	5.7	1.3	-	21.1
	NA	1.54	6.6	8.1	9.3	6.4	9.1	41.0

<sup>1</sup> Sex ratio (male : female), <sup>2</sup> Natural lighting, <sup>4</sup>White-feathered mutant Pheasant.



19.7% , 98 1:8 18.8% , 1:4 33.2%  
 (Table 3-5). 39.6% . 97 1:8

가 1:8 가 1:4

34.7% , 98 1:8 56.9% , 1:7  
 36.40% . 48.8% . 1:8 1:4  
 , 1:7 1:4  
 가

Mshaly Keene (1979) 22 16  
 35 45.0% , Blake (1987)  
 14 10 55.6% . ,  
 (1993d) 16  
 4.3 5.3%

Mshaly Keene (1979)

(1993d)

2 97 1:8  
 1.61% 98 1:8 5.68% 1:4 24.62%

9.45%

1:4

(Table

3-5).

Table 3-5. Egg production rates during the experimental periods. (Unit: %)

Treatment \ Period		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Mean
Korean ring-necked P.	1 : 8 <sup>1</sup>	1.61 ±2.2 <sup>2</sup>	17.61 ±9.3	33.51 ±8.9	27.14 ±7.0	18.65 ±6.8	-	19.7
	1 : 8	5.68 ±4.3	22.32 ±11.7	29.55 ±13.9	16.19 ±13.7	15.56 ±16.1	-	18.8
	1 : 4	24.62 ±13.6	48.65 ±11.7	42.66 ±6.8	25.9 ±9.6	3.4 ±4.8	-	33.2
	NA <sup>3</sup>	9.45 ±7.2	52.57 ±15.5	51.72 ±11.7	49.10 ±10.0	40.67 ±6.0	25.94 ±7.2	39.6
White P.	1 : 7	26.82 ±8.7	45.71 ±16.8	51.07 ±9.6	32.86 ±17.1	15.36 ±5.3	-	34.7
	1 : 8	32.5 ±14.2	43.56 ±19.7	47.17 ±16.9	75.11 ±13.5	67.53 ±15.8	63.64 ±14.0	56.9
	1 : 4	21.85 ±9.7	43.41 ±7.7	40.11 ±6.3	40.57 ±10.7	26.77 ±7.0	-	36.4
	NA	25.74 ±14.8	56.83 ±17.7	57.52 ±19.2	66.33 ±17.3	45.92 ±16.9	41.56 ±16.4	48.8

<sup>1</sup>Sex ratio ( : ), <sup>2</sup>Mean ±S.D, <sup>3</sup>Natural lighting.

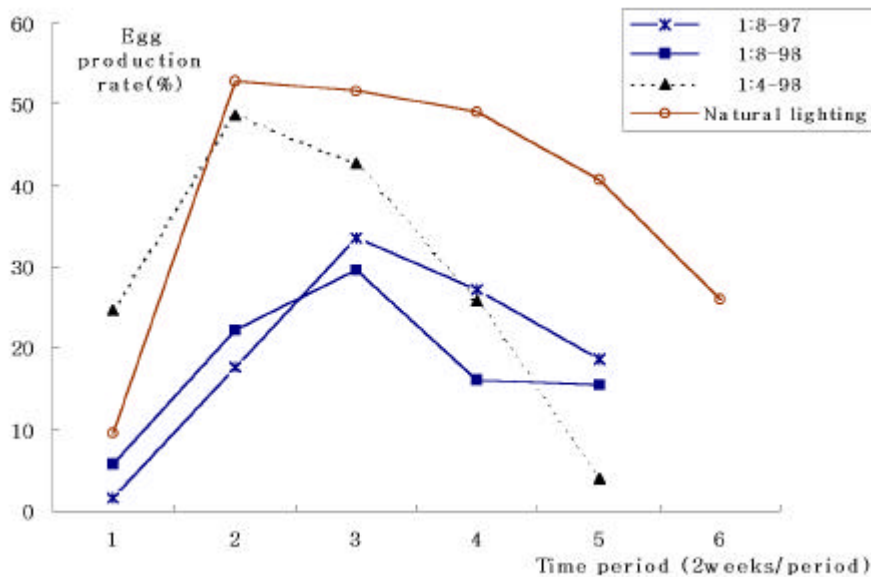


Figure 3-4. Mean egg production rates of Korean ring-necked pheasant.

97, 98 1:8 3, 1:4 2  
 , 3 (Fig. 3-5).  
 가 가 .  
 2, 3, 4 .  
 가 가 .  
 (1993d) 가 .  
 가 가 3 4

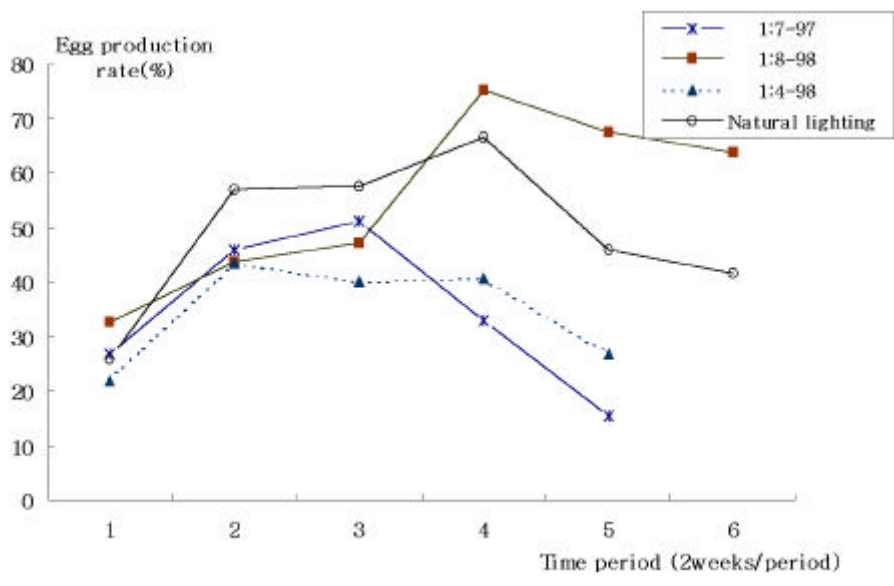


Figure 3-5. Mean egg production rates of white-feathered mutant pheasant.

가 ,  
 가 .

Floor Pen

가

가 1 2

(Lateral strut, Aerial chase)

가

(rape)

(Body

condition)가

(Bengtson 1972; Batt &

Prince 1979; Krapu 1979; Dijkstra *et al.*, 1982)

가

가

3 10 (12 )

4 (20 ) (1992) 가

가

가

가

Buss (1950) Baxter (1973)

가  
가  
가

가

1: 8 70.9% ,

1: 4 44.5% (Table 3-6).

78.9%

1: 7

54.1% 1: 4 38.8% ,

82.4%

1: 8 1: 4

1: 7 1: 4

1: 5

69.7% ,

73.4%

(1993d)

가 ,

가

(1992) , ,

, , , , , ,

Table 3-6. Effects of light stimulation on fertility of eggs. (Unit: %)

Species		Times					Mean
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
Korean ring -necked P.	1 : 8 <sup>1</sup>	27.78 ±44.3	83.60 ±9.2	84.86 ±6.2	87.50 ±5.7	-	70.9
	1 : 4	37.69 ±16.6	60.47 ±12.4	54.37 ±30.1	25.54 ±11.9	-	44.5
	NA <sup>3</sup>	62.0	84.7	80.5	88.4	-	78.9
White P.	1 : 8 <sup>1</sup>	39.58 ±26.6	52.09 ±23.0	53.12 ±17.3	58.09 ±31.9	67.36 ±30.2	54.1
	1 : 4	18.81 ±16.0	35.87 ±21.7	63.84 ±26.3	39.37 ±13.0	36.19 ±21.5	38.8
	NA <sup>3</sup>	76.0	88.5	75.8	88.6	83.1	82.4

<sup>1</sup> Sex ratio (male : female), <sup>2</sup> Mean ±S. D., <sup>3</sup> Natural lighting

1:8  
 . 1 , 2,3,4  
 (80.5 87.5%)  
 (1993d) 가  
 .  
 가  
 1:7 가 , 가  
 1:4 3  
 .  
 1:4  
 1 가  
 (1993d)

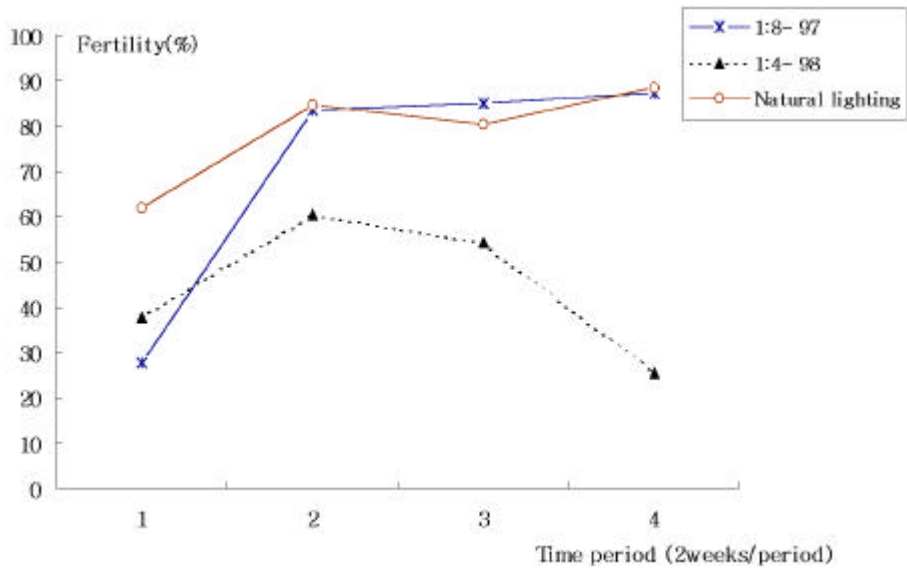


Figure 3-6. Effects of light stimulation on fertility of Korean pheasant eggs.

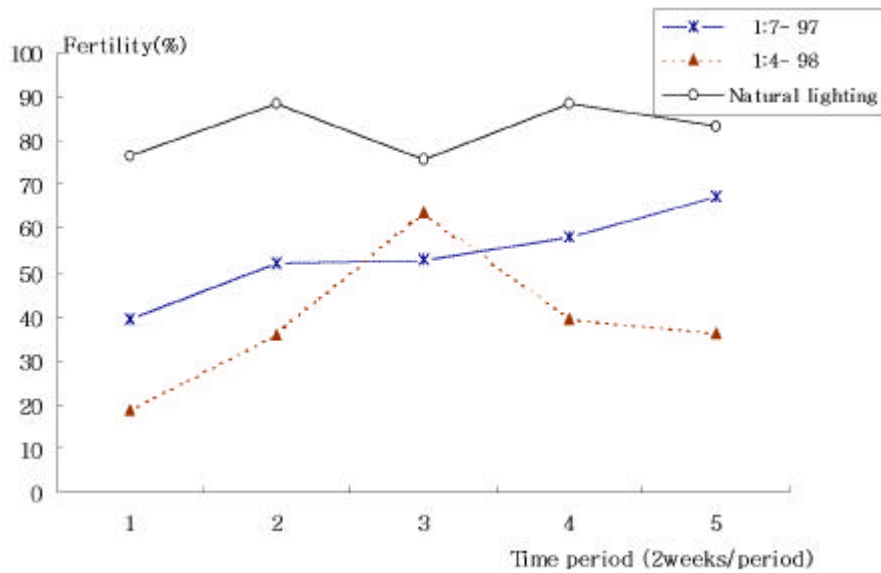


Figure 3-7. Effects of light stimulation on fertility of white mutant pheasant.

(1992)

가

3.7 12.5% ,  
 2.2% (Table 3-7). 8.0  
 32.4% 가 , 5.0%  
 Blake (1987)  
 0.5 1.9% (1993d) 0.88 3.55%

Table 3-7. Effects of light stimulation on mean breakage rate of the Korean ring-necked pheasant. (Unit: %)

Period		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Mean
Treatment								
Korean ring-necked P.	1 : 8 <sup>1</sup>	25.0	21.29	8.11	6.18	1.87		12.5
	1 : 8	0	13.52	14.70	26.04	5.55		12.0
	1 : 4	0.91	1.68	5.0	11.14	0	-	3.7
	NA <sup>2</sup>	3.44	2.03	2.89	2.47	0	2.57	2.2
White P.	1 : 7	43.71	42.66	37.05	30.06	28.57	12.50	32.4
	1 : 8	0	9.22	21.58	4.52	4.60	-	8.0
	1 : 4	34.03	19.12	22.41	30.91	41.1	-	29.5
	NA	8.33	12.74	1.43	0	3.57	4.16	5.0

<sup>1</sup> Sex ratio (male : female), <sup>2</sup> Natural lighting.



( , 1993).

, Wodard (1987)가 가 1 2  
. (1993)

,

4 .

, (Millin, 1991).

97 1:8 4 25.0% 21.29% 가

12.5% , 98 1:8

가 13.52% 14.70% 26.04% 5.55%

가 . 1:4

3.7% 4 11.14% .

1:7 가 32.4% ,

가 5.0% (Fi g. 3-9). 1:4

29.5% , 1:8 3 21.58%

8.0% 1:4 1:7 .

1:7 43.71% 42.66% 37.05% 30.06% 28.56% 12.5%

.

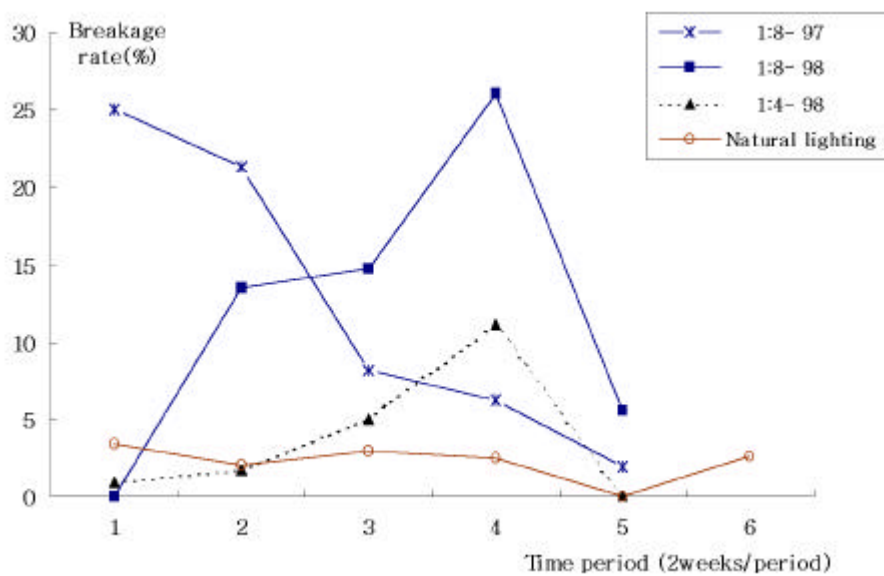


Figure 3-8. Egg breakage rate of Korean ring-necked pheasant.

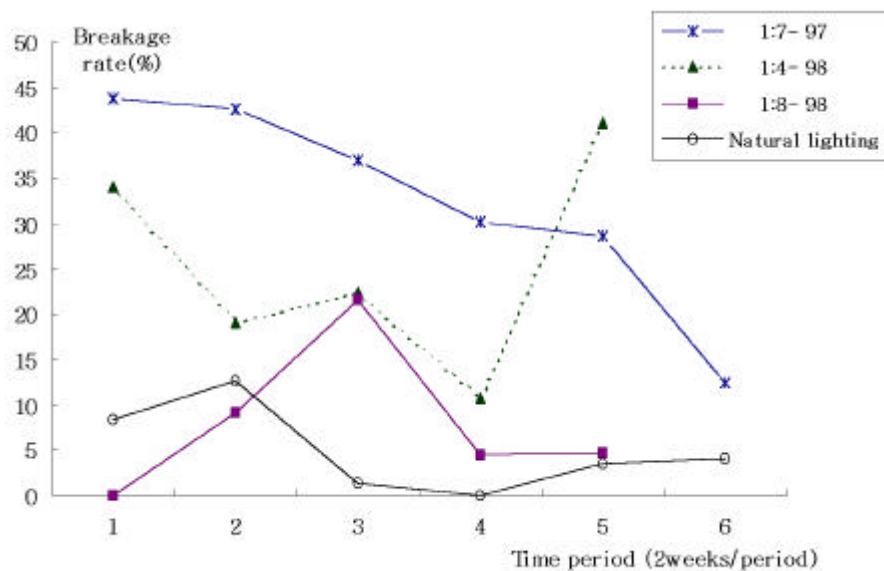


Figure 3-9. Egg breakage rate of white-feathered mutant pheasant.

1 1:8 16.25% ,  
 20% (Table 3-8). 2 1:8  
 12.5% , 1:4  
 35.4% , 16.75% 가 1:4  
 18.7% ,  
 15.8% .  
 1:7 가 ,  
 1:8 31.25% , 50% (Table 3-8).  
 1:4 25% , 50% .

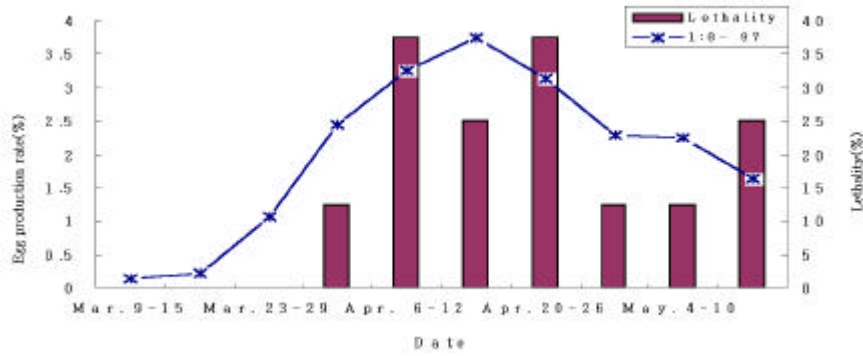
Figure 3-10 (a, b)

3 가 4 6  
 4 19 , 5 4 5 17  
 가 .  
 가 .

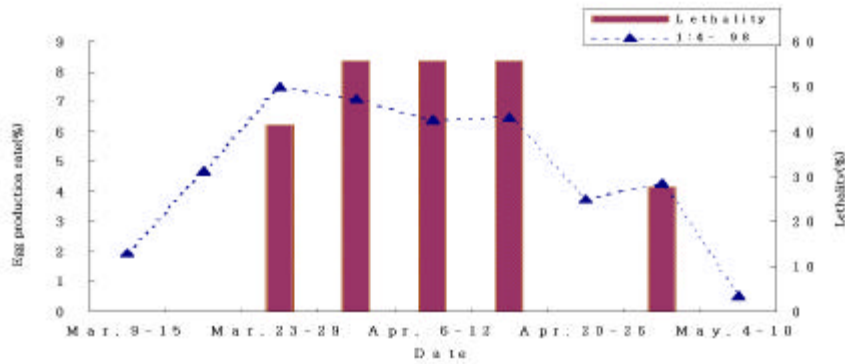
Table 3-8. Lethality rate in the breeding season.

Treatment Species	Sex ratio ( : )	Lethality rate ( : )
Korean ring-necked P.	1 : 8	20.0 : 16.25
	1 : 8	0 : 12.5
	1 : 4	16.7 : 35.4
	Natural lighting	15.8 : 18.7
White P.	1 : 7	0
	1 : 8	50 : 31.25
	1 : 4	50 : 25
	Natural lighting	0

(a)



(b)



(c)

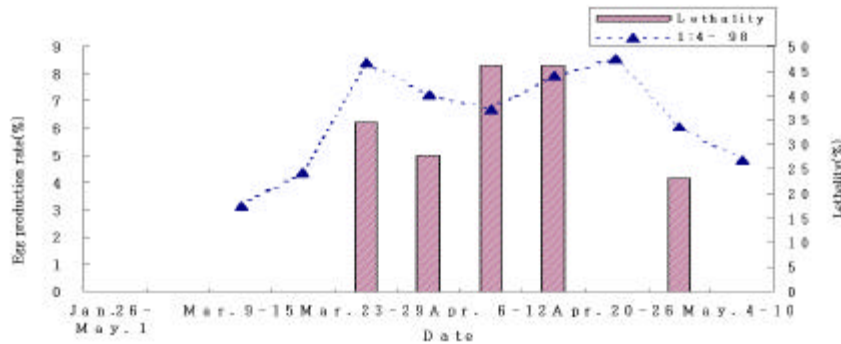


Figure 3-10. The egg production rate and lethality during the breeding season (a)sex ratio of 1:8,(b) sex ratio of 1:4 in the Korean ring-necked pheasant. (c)sex ratio of 1:4 in the white P.

가 .  
(rape)

(Cont our feather) Wittle  
(Hil l & Robert son, 1987b).

3가 (Ritual approach,  
Lateral display, Tid-bitting) (Woodard *et al.*,  
1993).

Tid-bitting . Wittle

Ritual approach

가 Lateral display

Display

가

가 . 가

(Bates, 1987).

1,054

1,100 ,

469

302

(Table 3-9).

27.22g , 42.40mm × 34.15mm  
 27.74g  
 29.58g , 44.85mm × 35.11mm

Table 3-9. Mean egg weight following the egg yield period. (Unit: g)

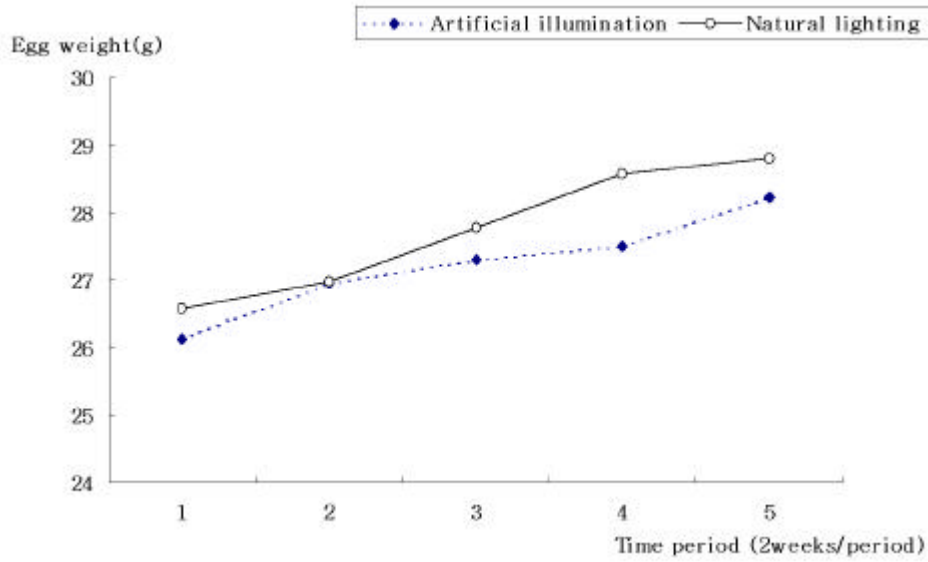
Period		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Mean
Treatment							
Korean ring -necked P.	AR	26.12 ± 1.78 <sup>1</sup>	26.96 ± 2.18	27.29 ± 1.72	27.50 ± 0.42	28.23 ± 1.53	27.22
	NA	26.58 ± 2.14	26.98 ± 2.02	27.78 ± 1.26	28.58 ± 0.88	28.80 ± 0.49	27.74
White P.	AR	27.21 ± 2.75	29.18 ± 2.28	30.49 ± 2.37	30.70 ± 2.09	30.31 ± 1.44	29.58
	NA	30.28 ± 1.72	29.72 ± 1.63	32.88 ± 1.46	33.75 ± 1.05	33.04 ± 1.30	31.93

<sup>1</sup> Mean ± S.D., <sup>2</sup> Artificial illumination, <sup>3</sup> Natural lighting.

Labi nsky (1958)

2 26.12g ,  
 가 가 28.23g  
 (Fi g. 3-11). 2 27.21g , 가  
 29.18g, 30.49g, 30.70g, 30.31g 가  
 30.28g, 29.72g, 32.88g, 33.75g, 33.04g  
 가

(a)



(b)

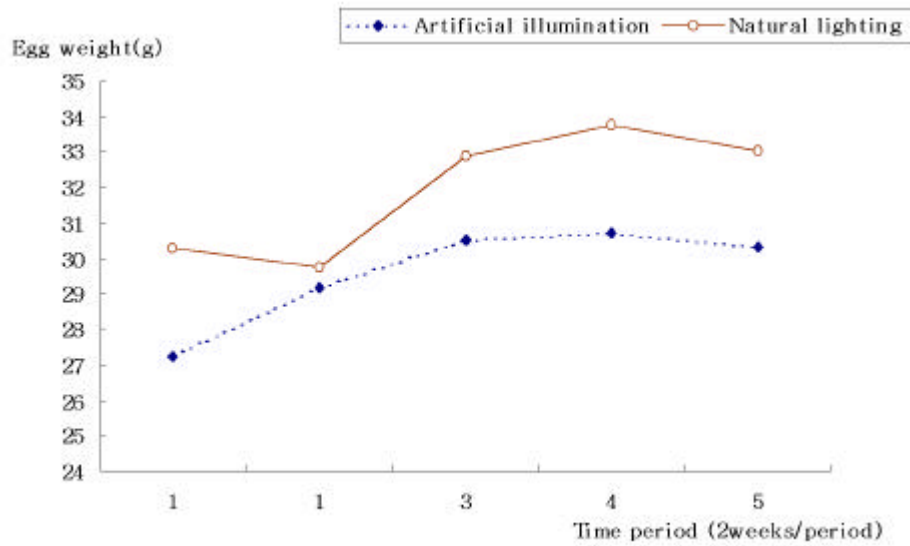


Figure 3-11. Mean egg weight during the breeding season (a) Korean ring-necked P. (b) white P.

5.

43 , 219 ,  
 14 , 79 4,106 ,  
 1,813 ,

1)

4 6  
 1 .  
 3 .  
 1 14.5 25 36  
 , 17 25 .

2)

11.1 19.3  
 21.1 38.1 . 31.3  
 , 41 .

가

3)

57.7% 46.4% ,  
 78.9% 82.4%  
 1:4 44.5% 1:8



70.5% , 1:4 38.8% 1:7 54.1% .

1

가

cannibalism

가

4)

3.7 12.5% ,

2.2% .

8.0 32.4%

가

5.0%

5)

18.4% 21.4%

15.8%

18.7%

33.35%

18.7%

가

(rape),

20 30%

1

가

4

1.

20

가

2.

가. 1 (0 2 )

• 3 ( 32 , 34 , 36 ) 1  
324 . 40 / 0.9m<sup>2</sup>

3

• 4  
• 1 2.5 가  
2 2 30, 32, 3

4

• 2 (2 4 )

• 27 , 31 , 35 3 1  
108 , 12 / 0.9m<sup>2</sup>

2  
• 2 4 0 2 4

• 0.9m<sup>2</sup> (0.9m×1m×0.7m)  
• (250W) 40cm  
(thermosense)  
• 60 - 70%

• 2  
가

3.

1

가. 0 2

0 2 32 34.82g 가  
, 34 32.42g, 36 31.98g

1 35

36 5% (6 )

, 32 34

2 30 62.2g 가  
 , 32 59.0g , 34 60.38g

Table 3-10. Weight gain of pheasant chicks depend on raising temp. (Unit: g)

Temp. Age	32 (30 after 2 weeks)			34 (32 after 2 weeks)			36 (34 after 2 weeks)		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1 week	35.35	34.9	34.2	33.9	31.7	31.65	32.5	31.25	32.2
2 weeks*	63.9	61.85	60.85	62.16	53.05	61.8	62.15	59.4	59.6

\* lower 2 each groups after 2 weeks.

• 34 1.2% 36 10%가

• 2 4

2 27 가

bobwhite 가

20 (Ryser & Morrison, 1954;

Burchelt & Ringer 1973) 20

Cannibalism 0 2

가 , 3

Table 3-11. Weight gain chicks since 2 weeks old depend on temp. (Unit: g)

Temp. \ Age (days)	27			31			35		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
14	62	62.2	62.2	62	62.3	62.3	62.2	62	61.8
18	88.5	92.3	90.3	88.5	88.0	87.5	83.3	85.8	86.0
21	105.7	104.0	110.3	102.0	107.1	102.5	96.3	100.5	102.8
25	133.7	137.8	133.7	128.4	134.9	133.7	125.7	124.0	124.3
28	151.2	154.5	157.2	140.9	148.2	148.6	138.5	139.8	139.1

\* A B C

3

2

가. 0 2

• 32 26.44g 가 ,

34 26.06g, 36 25.63g

(Table 3-12).

• 1  
1 35

Table 3-12. Weight gain of pheasant chicks depend on raising temp. (Unit: g)

Temp. \ Age	32 (30 after 2 weeks)			34 (32 after 2 weeks)			36 (34 after 2 weeks)		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1 day	17.85	17.55	18.0	17.45	17.65	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.5
3 days	20.3	19.85	19.95	20.2	19.7	20.55	19.5	20.0	20.6
1 week	26.77	26.84	25.7	25.74	26.28	26.15	26.51	25.54	24.85
2 weeks	44.22	43.59	44.10	43.84	44.32	41.19	40.78	39.37	41.66

\* Rearing in 36 in 1 day old chicks.

• 2 , 30 43.97g 가  
 , 32 43.11g, 34 40.60g  
 (Table 3-12).

• 1 36 .

32 가 ,  
 34 , 36 10% (12 ) (Table 3-13).

Table 3-13. No. of died pheasant chicks in temperature experiment.

Temp. Class	32 (30 after 2 weeks)			34 (32 after 2 weeks)			36 (34 after 2 weeks)		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
No. of Death	0	0	0	3	5	4	4	3	4
Total	0			12			12		

. 2 4

• 2 27 가 ,  
 Cannibalism .

Table 3-14. Weight gain of pheasant chicks depend on raising temp (2-4 weeks). (Unit: g)

Temp. Age	27		31		35	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
14 days	42	42.5	42.2	42.2	42.0	42.3
20 days	63.54	61.5	60	62.8	58.7	62.7
27 days	93.7	92.4	88	86.2	83.5	84

• 14

• 2 1

4.

가

가

가

2

, 2

10w

. 1

34, 36, 38

34 가

34 32

가 2

2

5

1.

Canni bal i sm

*Phas i anus*

가

가

가

, canni bal i sm

2.

가.

1) 1 : 1997 6 17 540 0  
 2 18 /0.9m<sup>2</sup>, 36 /0.9m<sup>2</sup>, 54 /0.9m<sup>2</sup>, 72 /0.9m<sup>2</sup>  
 4 , 3 .

2) 2 : 1 273 14 /0.9m<sup>2</sup>,  
 18 /0.9m<sup>2</sup>, 27 /m<sup>2</sup>, 32 /m<sup>2</sup> 4 , 3

• (0.9m ×1m ×0.6m) : 0.9m<sup>2</sup> 3cm  
 (250w) 50cm .

• 1 34  
 , 2 .

. Cannibalism

가

cannibalism

, cannibalism

가 .

Cannibalism 2

7 .



Table 3-15. Grade of Cannibalism in reared pheasants.

Grade \ Con.	Feathers condition of pheasants
1st	• healthy birds with perfect feather condition
2nd	• 1) 0-2 weeks old : healthy birds with damaged on head feather • 2) *more than 2 weeks : damaged on back feather less than 20%
3rd	• 1) 0-2 weeks old : damaged on head feather, showing skin • 2) *more than 2 weeks : damaged on back feather between 20% 50%
4th	• damaged on back, shoulder feather between 30% 50%
5th	• damaged on back, shoulder feather around 50%
6th	• damaged on back, shoulder feather between 50% 70%
7th	• damaged on back, shoulder feather more than 70% showing skin

3.

가. 1

• 2

2g

2                      18      36                      가                      , 18

/0.9m<sup>2</sup>    4                      72      3.4                      .

2                      가    0.0232m<sup>2</sup>/1

Woodard

Table 3-16. Weight gain of pheasant chicks depend on rearing density (until 2 weeks old). (Unit: g)

Density(birds/0.9m <sup>2</sup> ) Age (days)	18	36	54	72
2	19.23	19.23	18.20	17.03
4	22.73	22.73	20.97	20.33
7	29.77	28.70	27.0	25.67
11	43.23	41.33	38.13	36.93
14	51.97	49.67	47.17	43.73

- cannibalism . 18  
/0.9m<sup>2</sup> 36 /0.9m<sup>2</sup> cannibalism 가
- . 72 18  
4 가

Table 3-17. No. of died pheasants depend on rearing density until 2 weeks.

Density (birds/0.9m <sup>2</sup> ) Age (days)	18	36	54	72
Nb. of death	2	8	15	33
Death rates (%)	3.7	7.4	9.3	15.3

- 18 /0.9m<sup>2</sup> 36 /0.9m<sup>2</sup> 가  
cannibalism .
- 2
- 14 /0.9m<sup>2</sup> 가 가 .
- 32 , 3

133.4g (182.9-49.5g) 가 , 14 160.8g  
 (211.7-50.9g) 가 . 2  
 가 .

Table 3-18. Cannibalism rates classified by cannibalism grades until 2 weeks old. (unit: %)

Density (birds/0.9m <sup>2</sup> ) Grade		18	36	54	72
		2 weeks	1	100	93.0
2	0		2.7	7.5	19.1
3	0		0	0.6	4.8
4	0		0	0	0
5	0		0	0	0
6	0		0	0	0
7	0		0	0	0

Table 3-19. Weight gain of pheasant chicks depend on rearing density (2-5 weeks). (Unit: g)

Density (birds/0.9m <sup>2</sup> ) Age (days)		14	18	27	32
14		50.9	48.9	48.4	49.5
17		66.0	63.5	62.7	64.3
21		85.6	81.3	80.1	80.5
24		103.5	97.6	94.8	97.2
28		127.0	123.4	115.4	116.8
35		184.9	176.8	168.0	163.7
36		211.7	198.1	187.0	182.9

Table 3-20. Cannibalism rates between 2-5 weeks old pheasants. (unit: %)

Density (birds/0.9m <sup>3</sup> ) Age/ grade		14	18	27	32
		17days	1st	90.5	90.6
2nd	7.1		9.4	20.3	11.6
3rd	2.4		0	1.2	3.1
4th	0		0	0	0
5th	0		0	0	0
6th	0		0	0	0
7th	0		0	0	0
21days	1st	68.3	73.1	59.7	68.5
	2nd	29.3	26.9	33.8	29.3
	3rd	2.4	0	6.5	2.2
	4th	0	0	0	0
	5th	0	0	0	0
	6th	0	0	0	0
	7th	0	0	0	0
28days	1st	2.4	9.9	0	0
	2nd	26.2	39.2	16.2	1.1
	3rd	16.7	17.6	25.7	3.4
	4th	28.6	23.45	31.1	29.2
	5th	19.0	9.8	25.7	46.0
	6th	7.1	0	2.7	16.9
	7th	0	0	1.4	3.4
38days	1st	2.4	22.0	0	0
	2nd	0	20	0	0
	3rd	0	38	1.3	0
	4th	12.2	20	23.4	1.1
	5th	19.5	0	29.9	4.6
	6th	36.6	0	23.4	34.5
	7th	29.3	0	22.1	59.8

4.

• Cannibalism

가

가 .

•

cannibalism

cannibalism

cannibalism

가

(Table 3-20).

6

1.

가가

가

Infantile Wattle

, Infantile Wattle

가

(papillary tissue)

가

가

, Wattle

1.5mm

가

Wattle Tissue

2.

가.

• 574

4

• 가

가

가

1) , 1

Wattle

• 98 5 20

353

• 98 6 9

527

7 11

260

2) Wattle ,

• 386

4

• 가

,

가

가

• , cannibalism

가

3) 4

가

가

. 1

infantile wattle type, type, type I,  
 type II 4가 .

Table 3-21. Standard of sex determination in 1 day old pheasant chicks.

Class	Wattle and black hair line in chick's face
type	•No Black Hair Line and Wattles are Existed Under Eyes.
type	•No Wattle and Black Hair Lines are Existed Under Eyes.
Type I	•No (or Yes) Wattle and Two Segments of Black Hair Line are Existed Under eyes.
Type II	•No Wattle and More Than Two Segments of Black Hair Line are Existed Under eyes.

가 Infantile wattle  
 가  
 . 60 infantile wattle

가 Infantile wattle ,  
 가 가 .  
 , type II 100%  
 . 1.2%

3.

가. 1 .

574 4가 type  
 type 293 , type 186 , type I 88,  
 type II 7 .

type 94.2% type  
 98.2% . type I 87.2% , type  
 II 100% .

Table 3-22. Sex determination due to wattle and black hair line in 1 day old chick' s .

Types	Grade	Nb. of chicks	Expectancy	Confidence (%)
type		293	: 276	94.2%
type		186	: 183	98.4%
Type I		88	: 75	87.2%
Type II		7	: 7	100%

. 574  
 1:1 . type I 가  
 15.3% 가 , type II 가  
 1.22% .





<♂ TYPE>



<♀ TYPE>



< TYPE I >



< TYPE II >

Figure 3-12. Standard of sex determination in 1day old pheasant chicks.

Table 3-23. Wattle and black hair line changing in pheasants due to ages.

Sex Age	Cock	Hen
0 day	• no black hair line and wattles within down are existed under eyes.	• black hair line is existed under eyes and no wattles within down.
25 days	• no down in wattle and brownish dark feathers are growing from eyes	• no black hair line and brownish feathers are growing from eyes
40 days	• dark feathers are growing around wattle from eyes.	• brownish feathers are growing around wattle from eyes.
60 days	• red wattles on chin are growing.	• brownish feathers are shown around wattle.

1) 1998 5 20 353  
 1 type  
 95.5% t type 93.3% t type I  
 90.0% II 100%

Table 3-24. Sex determination exp. of pheasant chicks on May. 20th.

Class	Expected Nb.	Nb. of birds		Confidence (%)
t type	176	168	8	95.5
t type	89	6	83	93.3
Type I	: 81	8	73	: 90.1
Type II	: 7	0	7	: 100
Sum	353	182	171	

2) 1998 6 9 527  
 1 t type  
 95.6% t type 95.5% . t type I  
 II 1 .

Table 3-25. Sex determination exp. of pheasant chicks on Jun. 9th.

Class	Expected Nb.	Nb. of birds		Confidence (%)
t type	251	240	11	95.6
t type	198	9	189	95.5
Type I	: 69	1	68	: 98.6
Type II	: 9	0	9	: 100
Sum	527	430	97	

3) 1998 7 11 260  
 1 t type  
 95.6% t type 95.2% . t type I  
 1, 2 II t type  
 .

Table 3-26. Sex determination exp. of pheasant chicks on Jul. 11th.

Class	Expected Nb.	Nb. of birds		Confidence (%)
t type	135	129	6	95.6
t type	110	5	105	95.2
Type I	: 15	1	14	: 93.3
Type II	: 0			
Sum	260	135	125	

4.

- Wehler & Catets .

infantile wattle .

infantile wattle 가 가 .

- 4 가 가

, 가

, 87.2% .

7

1.

, ,

가

, 가 .

가

가

가 .

2.

가.

1997 5 27 9 542 6 920  
1,462 .

9 가 가 cannibalism  
, ,

가

, , , , ,  
8 .

: , ,  
, , .  
:

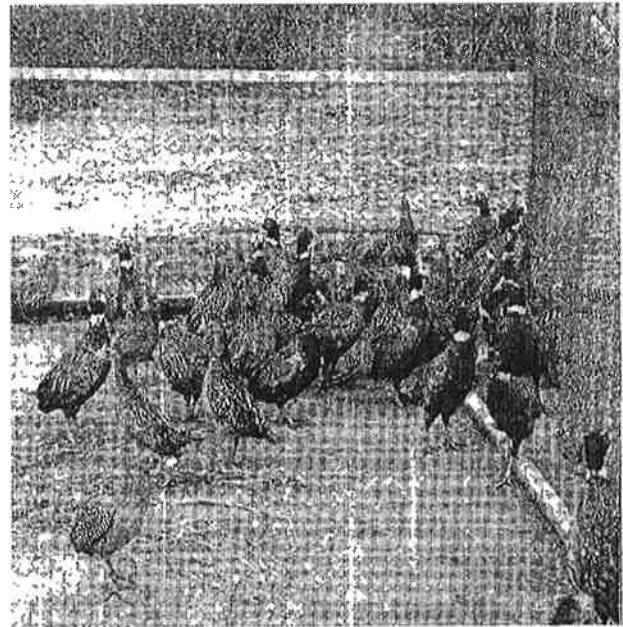
1, 2, 3 :

( $0.6\text{m}^2/1$  ,  $0.8\text{m}^2/1$  ,  $1.2\text{m}^2/1$  ) .

: ,



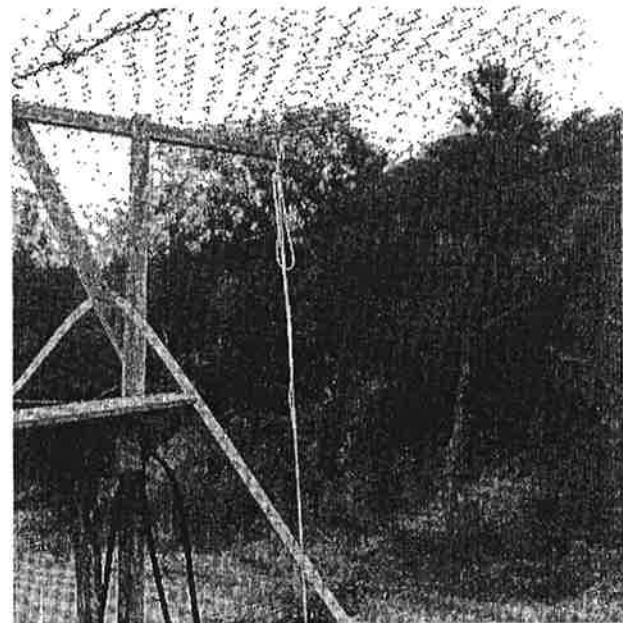
<Cover supply>



<Peeper & beak trimming>



<Large pens>



<Natural forest pens>

Figure 3-13. Rearing circumstances.

2 가 ,  
 2m 1.5m 2 .  
 가

Table 3-27. Rearing circumstances, density, and measuring pens.

Rearing circumstances	No. of birds	Measuring pens (m <sup>2</sup> )	Density (m <sup>2</sup> /bird)
Cover supply	60	72	1.2
Naked land	60	72	1.2
Corn 1	90 (high density)	72	0.8
Corn 2	52	62.4	1.2
Peeper and beak trimming	52	62.4	1.2
Corn 3	104 (high density)	62.4	0.6
Large pens	318	382.1	1.2
Natural forest pens	756	1812.3	2.4

3.

20 가  
 cannibalism

Table 3-28. Weight gain of cock pheasants depend on rearing circumstances.

Rearing Age(wks)	Cover supply	Naked land	Corn 1	Corn 2	Peeper	Beak trimming	Corn 3	Large pens	Natural forest pens
11	575.8	548.8	521.6	563.6	-	-	549.6	554.7	557.9
14	803.6	748.6	717.1	735.5	-	-	707.0	769.4	782.2
17	1015.8	940.7	938.0	958.4	937.3	872.2	919.0	987.7	983.4
20	1187.2	1066.4	1111.0	1138.2	1144.4	1103.2	1091.0	1206.7	1122.4

가

Table 3-29. Wng length of cock pheasants depend on rearing circumstances. (unit: mm)

Rearing Age(wks)	Cover supply	Naked land	Corn 1	Corn 2	Peeper	Beak trimming	Corn 3	Large pens	Natural forest pens
11	192.2	186.8	189.3	196.0	-	-	177.4	191.2	193.5
14	225.8	221.3	216.8	224.7	-	-	224.5	220.9	225.4
17	242.7	234.1	227.6	234.8	231.3	227.0	227.8	236.8	232.1
20	246.2	242.2	237.0	241.0	238.3	237.2	238.9	246.2	240.6

가



8

1.

, , . , , 가 가 가 . 가 . 가 . , . , , . 가 가 . 가 .

2.

98 3 16 , “ ”  
( 400 ) 15 , 50  
가 1.5 : 1 : 1  
가

3 ,

가 ,

5 가 ,

1

3.

가 .

- 3 16 29 4 14

가

- 5 28 , 2

, 14 ,

가

- 6 9 , 6 2 ,

2 가

- 7 .

,

( )

- 6 12 ,

- 6 17 , CCTV

, 2 15

(Figure 3-14).

- 6 23 ,

- 7 2 , SBS

PD

- 7 4 ,

12 2

, 3

7

- 7 7 , 7

- 7 20 , 16

SBS

CCTV

가 가

가 가

가

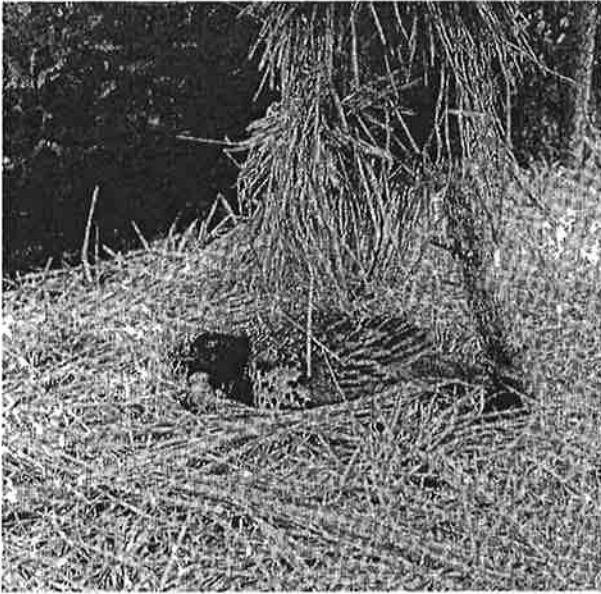


Figure 3-14. Incubating eggs by cock pheasant.

9

1.

가 , 1 가  
 가  
 가 ,  
 가 ,  
 가

2.

가.  
 - 5 20  
 5  
 가  
 ( 0 4 )  
 • 98 5 20 6 20  
 :  
 - 0.9m<sup>2</sup> (250 W 50cm

Table 3-30. Classifications in forage nutrition and growth rates experiment (1 day - 4 wks).

Class	Species	No. of birds	Density (m <sup>2</sup> )	Classification (type)
1	Korean	15	0.9	•Commercial normal forage (A)
2	Korean	15	0.9	•Commercial normal forage (A)
3	Ring-necked	15	0.9	•Commercial normal forage (A)
4	Mutant	15	0.9	•Commercial normal forage (A)
5	White	15	0.9	•Commercial normal forage (A)
6	Korean	15	0.9	•Com forage (100%) +Vegetable (B) +Meal worm
7	Korean	15	0.9	•Com forage (50%) +Grass (C) +Chun-chi (50%)
8	Korean	15	0.9	•Com forage (50%) +Chun-chi (50%) (D)

(3 9 )

3

9

0.54m<sup>2</sup> ( :90 × :60 ×

:22)

11

3

가 6

- cannibalism 가  
 - 5 Mitant 가 9

(10 21 )

- 0.24m<sup>2</sup> ( : 66 × : 36 × : 33)

2

cannibalism 14

1 3

가

- 9 12 가, 13

( , : )

: 10

1 / 1 = { ( - ) / } × 1 / 10

가 : 10

:

가

= (g) / 가 (g)

3.

가.

1 가

Table 3-31

Table 3-31. Forage volume by pheasants depend to ages. (Unit: g)

Species Age (wks)	Korean Ring-Neck	Korean Ring-Neck	Ring-Neck	Mitant	White
4days	12.2	14.0	10.4	23.2	13.0
2	66.0	58.0	78.0	84.0	67.0
3	29.0	21.5	22.0	20.0	13.0
4	52.8	45.9	60.0	65.1	53.7
5	156.1	111.3	112.0	138.6	136.5
6	184.8	140.7	182.0	196.0	184.8
7	311.5	217.7	344.4	347.9	302.4
9	882.0	551.6	625.8	823.2	820.4
11	810.6	707.0	785.4	866.6	844.2
13	754.6	638.4	665.0	940.8	861.0
15	1157.8	890.4	1374.8	1344.0	1094.8
17	991.2	639.8	876.4	1028.3	1180.2
19	1134.0	695.4	826.0	901.6	1079.4
21	1274.0	750.4	775.6	775.6	980.0

- 7 9 가

가

- 15 가

가

가



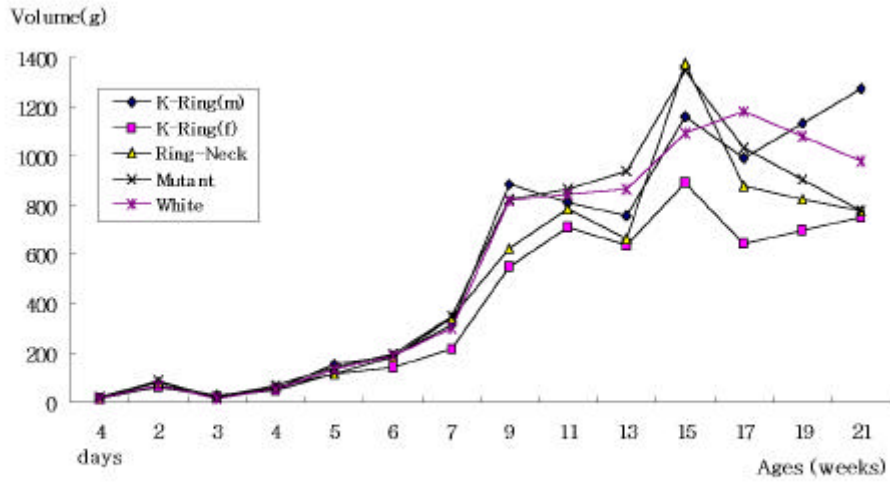


Figure 3-15. Forage volume depend on pheasant species.

1 가

Table 3-32

가

- A Type 가 , B Type 가

가

- C, D Type 가 A

가

Table 3-32. Forage volume by pheasants depend on ages. (Unit: g)

Types Age (wks)	A	B	C	D
4 days	12.06	13.6	0.0	0.0
2	66.0	64.0	71.0	67.0
3	29.0	26.5	17.5	23.5
4	52.8	50.4	48.3	50.4
5	156.1	118.3	137.9	116.9
6	184.8	173.6	146.3	162.4
7	311.5	245.0	275.1	199.5
9	882.0	834.4	529.2	443.8
11	810.6	803.6	695.8	617.4
13	754.6	847.0	915.6	466.2
15	957.8	1069.6	1176.0	823.2
17	991.2	747.6	876.4	579.6
19	1130.0	760.0	1000.0	732.5
21	1274.0	792.4	1131.2	904.4

A : commercial forage,      B : com forage (100%) + meal worm + vegetable,  
 C : commercial forage (50%) + chun-chi (50%) + grass,  
 D : commercial forage (50%) + chun-chi (50%)

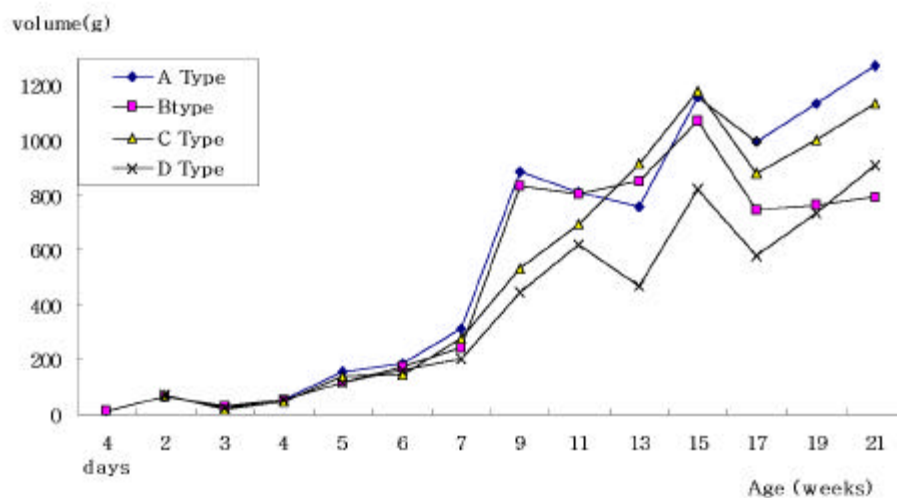


Figure 3-16. Forage volume depend on forage type.

Table 3-33. Total forage volume by pheasants due to species. (Unit: g)

Species Class	Korean Ring-Neck	Korean Ring-Neck	Ring-Neck	Mutant	White
Volume	7869.0	5521.2	6774.0	7590.9	7653.8
Weight	1166.0	803.0	1389.0	1437.0	1343.0

21 가 5

7,869.0g, 5,521.2g

, Ring-neck : 6,774.0g, Mutant : 7,590.9g, White : 7653.8g

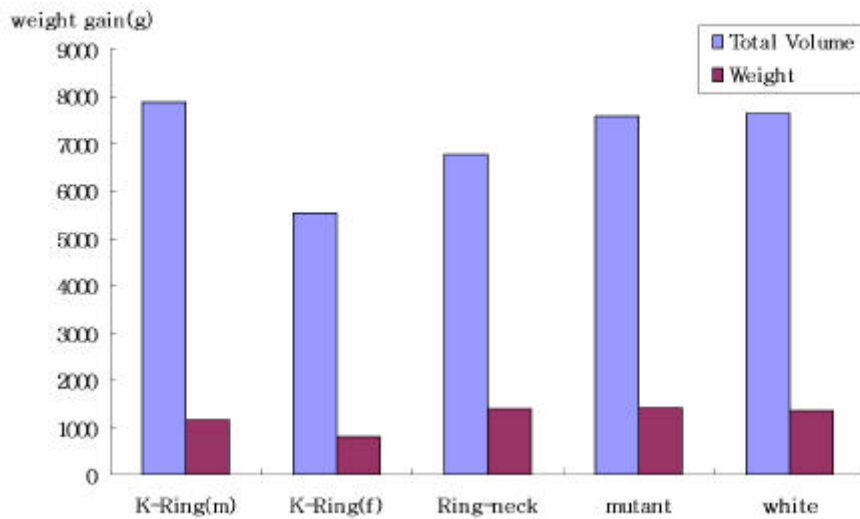


Figure 3-17. Weight gain according to forage total volume on pheasant species.

- 가 : 1,166.0g,  
: 803.0g , Ring-neck : 1,389.0g, Mit ant : 1,437.0g, White  
: 1,343.0g

가 가가

가

Table 3-34. Total forage volume by Korean pheasants. (Unit: g)

Types Class	A	B	C	D
Total Volume	7869.0	6603.7	7055.6	5238.6
Weight	1166.0	1230.0	1060.0	1009.0

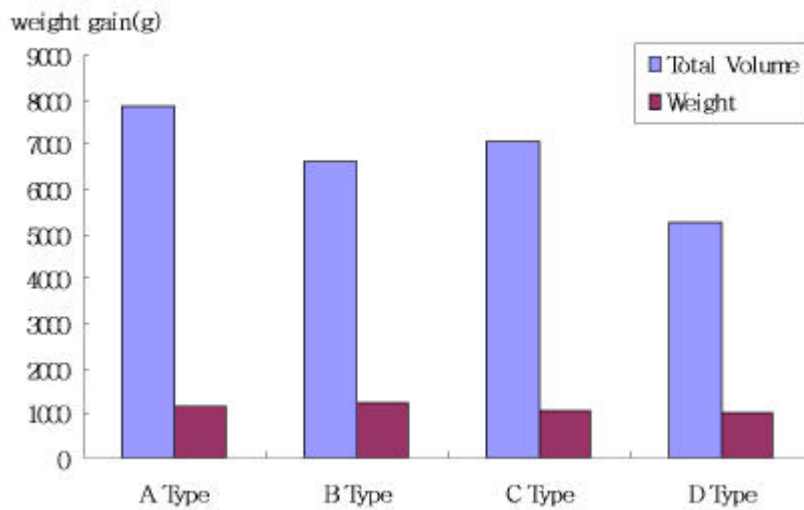


Figure 3-18. Weight gain according to forage types.

- 21 A type: 7,869.0g, B type: 6,603.7g, C type: 7,055.6g, D type: 5,238.6g

가

- 가 A type: 1,166.0g, B type: 1,230.0g, C type: 1,060.0g, D type: 1,009.0g B type 가

가

가 가

- C, D type ( ) ( ) 가

A type

가

- 가

가

- 가 A type: 70.6g, B type: 68.0g, C type: 47.3g, D type: 44.2g A type:

435.0g, B type: 445.0g, C type: 304.7g, D type: 306.7g

, A B, C, D

- A type: 1166.0g, B type: 1230.0g, C type: 1060.0g, D type: 1009.0g B 가

- 가 A B 가 C

D A B

Table 3-35. Total forage volume taken by Korean pheasants depend on ages. (Unit: g)

Types Age (wks)	A	B	C	D
3	70.6	68.0	47.3	44.2
4 - 9	435.0	445.0	304.7	306.7
10 -	1166.0	1230.0	1060.0	1009.0

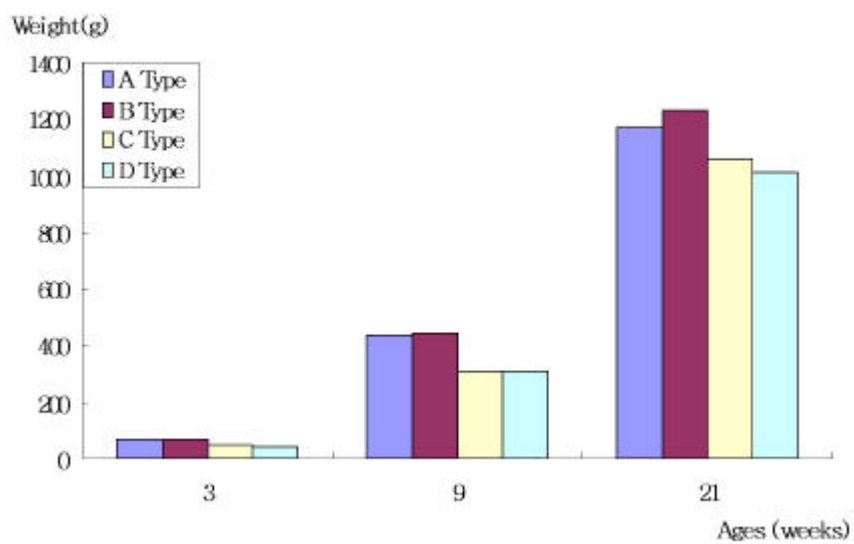


Figure 3-19. Weight gain according to ages.

, 1993d. .  
. , 35  
(4): 271-277.  
, 1993e. .  
. , 35  
(4): 279-284.  
, 1995a.  
. 가 , 22 (1): 7-13.  
, 1993c.  
. 가 , 20  
(4): 197-210.  
, , , 1995b. 가  
, 가 , 22 (1): 1-6.  
, , , 1996.  
20 . ,  
38 (1): 9-14.  
, 1992. 가 . pp37-52.  
, 1993. .  
, , , 1992.  
. .  
. 1979. . pp12-50.  
. 1988. . pp8-75

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4

1

(*Phasianus* spp.)

(Woodard *et al.*, 1993; Millin, 1994),

가

(McClure, 1948; Snyder, 1984; Werner *et al.*, 1987; Draycott, 1998).

, ,

(Werner *et*

*al.*, 1987; Leptich, 1992),

• 가 가

(Burger, 1964; Willard *et*

*al.*, 1977; Woodard *et al.*, 1993; Millin, 1994).

1994

가

가 가 .

가

• ,

,

가

,

( , ).

가

,

가

(Snyder, 1985; Brittas *et al.*, 1992).

가  
가  
(Snyder, 1985; Brittas *et al.*, 1992; , 1994; , 1996).

가  
가  
가

(Hessler *et al.*, 1970; Warner and Etter, 1983; Snyder, 1985; Brittas *et al.*, 1992).

(yagi)  
(radio telemetry technique)

radio telemetry  
가

## 2

(Korean ring-necked pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus karpowi*)  
(XL White, *Phasianus colchicus mut*)  
*Phasianus* Green Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus versicolor*),  
Chinese Ring-Neck Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus vianchii*)

33 (Woodard *et al.*, 1993; Millin, 1994). 10-48  
40-145 ,

(Woodard *et al.*, 1993; Millin, 1994). 가

( , 1972; , 1979),

가

( , 1998).

1800

(Woodard *et al.*, 1993; Millin, 1994). Leedy (1949)

Chi o ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*)

New Jersey

가 , (band)

(Mcnamara *et al.*, 1949). 16,219

1,756 (10.8%),

92 (0.6%) ,

1960 가

가 . Wisconsin

(crowing count methods)

가 (Burger, 1966; Cates, 1966), Stoles (1968)

1953 1965 8 , Utah

가  
 (Colorado Dept. of Nat. Res., 1967; 1970; Willard *et al.*, 1977)  
 1958 Missouri ,  
 Willard *et al.* (1977) 1967 1971 4,172

Labsky and Mann (1962)  
 (back-tagging), (nest-searching),  
 (crowing-count)

Wisconsin 가  
 The Bark River 1,500  
 (Burger, 1966). 가

(random field observation) ,  
 roadside (Hanson and  
 Progulske, 1973),  
 가 , 1970 (radio  
 telemetry) ,  
 (Hanson and Progulske, 1973).

Minnesota Hessler *et al.* (1970) , 74  
 radio telemetry  
 28 81% (n=60) 가  
 가 (n=55),  
 (n=3), (n=1) (n=1)

, 1980 Johnson and Berner

가

• , 1968 (n=200 ) 24% 1970 (n=193) 32%  
, 가 (3.12%  
)

Snyder (1985) Colorado

가 가 (0.786/ ), 가  
Hessler *et al.* (1970)

(breeding success)

(Brittas *et al.*, 1992).

307 21 ±7% 53 ±7%

가

(74 ±6%)

(Brittas *et al.*, 1992).

(Hill and Robertson, 1988;

Robertson and Dowell, 1990), 가

가 (Robertson *et al.*, 1993).



가 , 1970  
가 (Kenward, 1987; White  
and Carrott, 1990; , 1994) radio telemetry  
( , 1994).

,  
, 가  
(originality) 가  
가

### 3

1.

(Korean ring-necked pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus*  
*karpowi*) (XL White, *Phasianus colchicus mut*)  
. 5 ,

,  
, cannibalism (  
) 가

4-1 . Table

가. 1 : , 50 11  
17 5 .

. 2 : 15 , 15

1

. 3 : 34 , 16  
8 ( 1:1) 40 . 3

. 1  
4

. 4 : 50

15

. 3

가

. 5 : 23 21 ( 11  
10 ) . 4

(gender

release method)

5

가

cannibalism

Table 4-1. Pheasants in released experiments.

Experiment	Species	Age (weeks)	Sex	n	Mean Weight (g)
1st	Korean <sup>a</sup>	50	Female	11	
		50	Male	17	
	XL White <sup>b</sup>	50	Male	5	
2nd	Korean	15	Female	15	771.3
		15	Male	15	574.4
3rd	Korean	> 34	Female	16	1312.9
		> 34	Male	16	869.1
	XL White	> 34	Female	4	1928.5
		> 34	Male	4	1546.5
4th	Korean	> 50	Female	12	1214.7
		> 50	Male	14	905.6
5th	Korean	> 23	Female	11	
		> 23	Male	10	

a : Korean ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus karpowi*)

b : XL White (*Phasianus colchicus mut*)

2.

가.

1 46-1  
950 .

2

가

28Km

가

가

2

“

”

31 ° 25 48 - 37 °

30 8 , 127 ° 40 48 - 127 ° 40 154 ,

558.8ha .

( 324.6m)

279.8m 263.4m .

20 °- 40 ° .

, 20 ° .

가

1 .

10

1

-7.4 , 7

24.7

1,365mm ( , 1993).

가 43.8

가

,

21.1,

9.2

1994).

8  
가

가

3-4 가 가

가

가

가

10%

가

가

1

3.

가.

(1, 4 ), 가 (2,

5 )

(3 )

가

(Table 4-2).

Table 4-2. Released dates and data collecting times.

Experiment	Released date	Last date of data collecting	Data collecting period (days)
1st	May. 16th, 1997	Jul. 27th, 1997	72
2nd	Oct. 7th, 1997	Nov. 16th, 1997	40
3rd	Jan. 6th, 1998	Feb. 7th, 1998	33
4th	Apr. 18th, 1998	May. 27th, 1998	40
5th	Oct. 18th, 1998	Nov. 16th, 1998	29

(Hessler *et al.*, 1970;

Warner and David, 1983; Brittas *et al.*, 1992) 2

3.67 (4 ), 2.38 (5 )

( 6 8 ), ( 11 2 )

( 5 8 ) . 1, 2

가

,

. 3

1

(-12

)가

15

15

. 5

(2.60 / )가

생태분석을 위해서 방사 26일째인 11월12일 집중적으로 하루 24시간 측정을 시도하였음에 기인한다.

개체크기와 생존율과의 상관관계를 분석하기 위해서 송신기를 부착할 때 Greenberg *et al.* (1972)와 Warner and Joselyn (1986)의 방법에 따라서 방사개체의 성별, 체중 및 익장을 측정하였다 (2차-4차 방사실험). 방사후 생존율은 각 송신기 고유 주파수별로 휴대용 수신기인 TRX1000을 이용하여 수신여부를 판단하여 분석하였다. 폐사했을 경우에는 감쇄기와 지향성 (yagi) 안테나 등을 이용하여 폐사개체를 찾고 사체의 상처부위나 흔적, 주변의 발자국과 유전시료 (배설물, 털, 혈액 등)를 채집하여 원인을 분석하였다.

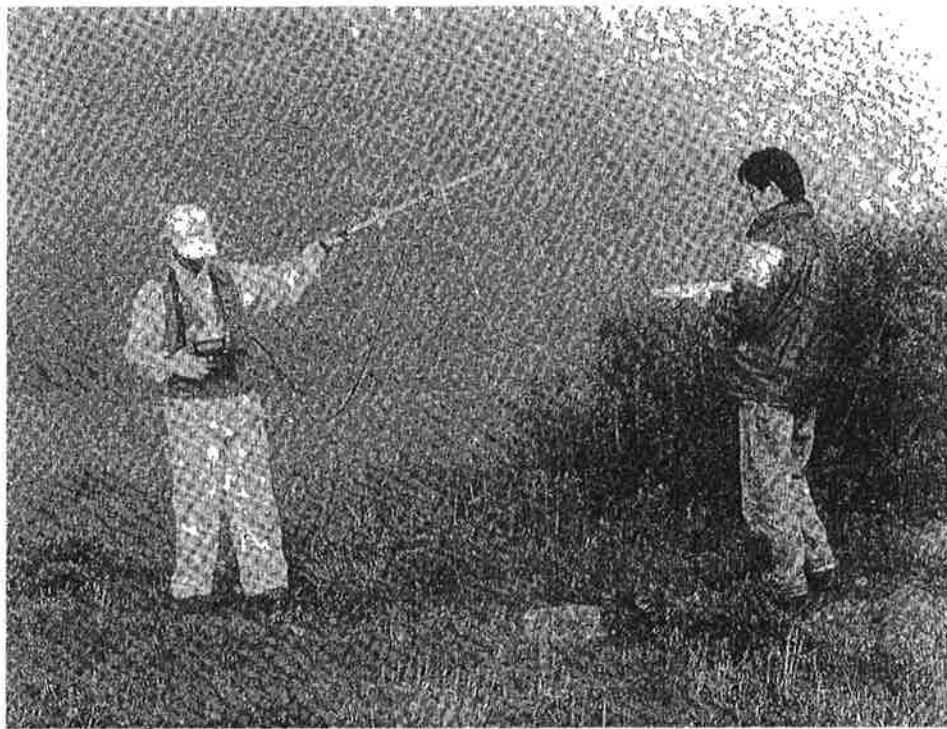


Figure 4-1. Data collecting through radio telemetry techniques

4. (Radio Telemetry Technique)

가

(frequency band)

138-174MHz,

40MHz 216MHz,

230MHz

(, 1994).

1987).

(Kenward,

가

가

가

가

가

10KHz

가 10KHz

(Kenward, 1987).

가.

Radio Telemetry

가

3-4%

(Johnson and Berner, 1980; Snyder,

1985).



( )

Wildlife Material Inc.

(Illinois, USA) HLPB-2150, SCPB-2380 LPB-2800

28 ±2g, 22 ±2g 16 ±2g

2.4%

(Johnson and Berner, 1980). 220 ,

20ms 가 2Km

가 가

가 가 4

pulse (45-50ppm) 3 (150ppm)  
(mortality switch)

TRX-1000

가 150.000MHz - 150.999MHz

가 가

가

가  
(attenuator)가 TRX-1000 가

가 Table 4-3

(Wildlife Material Inc., Illinois, USA).

1KHz

(bearing)

DC 10-15V

10 AA

5

TRX1000 900g 17.5cm×10.0cm×11.0cm

±1KHz 가 20 70

(Wildlife Material Inc., Illinois, USA).

Table 4-3. Characteristics of transmitters, receivers and antennas.

	Model	Frequencies Bands
Transmitter	HLPB-2150AM	150.032 150.095 MHz
	HLPB-2150B	150.103 MHz
	HLPB-2150M	150.113 150.653 MHz
	LPB-2800LDM	150.684 150.954 MHz
	LPB-2800M	150.791 150.934 MHz
	SCPB-2380M	150.957 150.997 MHz
	Frequency Difference between Transmitters; 10 kHz (0.010MHz)	
Receivers and Data Logger	FALCON 5	150.000 151.999 MHz (bands : 2 MHz)
	DL-2000 DATA LOGGER	
	TRX-1000	150.000 150.999 MHz (band : 1 MHz)
	Yaesu FT-290	146.000 152.999 MHz (bands : 9 MHz)
	Extra Memory Chip for DL2000	
Antennas	QUICKCONNECT 3 HEMIT YAG DIRECTIONAL ANTENNA	150.000 150.999 MHz (band : 1 MHz)
	2 HEMIT YAG ANTENNA	150.000 150.999 MHz (band : 1 MHz)
	DAOD3-fold GP ANTENNA	150.000 150.999 MHz (band : 1 MHz)

Falcon 5 DL2000  
 가 가  
 가 Falcon 5 DL  
 2000 가 가  
 GP  
 DC 12V 14  
 가 Falcon 5  
 DL2000 RS232 serial  
 port PC ,  
 GP 가  
 가 DL2000 64  
 digital  
 (Wildlife Material Inc., Illinois, USA). 900g ,  
 20.0cm×13.75cm×9.0cm .  
 yagi GP 가  
 yagi 가  
 2-3  
 1.5m

BNC

GP

3-4m

가

6m

, 3

Falcon 5

Radio Telemetry

3-4%

(Johnson and Berner, 1980)

가

(Herzog,

1979). 1-3

2

4-5

3

가

(Johnson and Berner,

1980; Warner and Etter, 1983).

Wildlife Material Inc.

(necklace harness type)

가

가

4

1. 1

1 50 28 5

5

6 가 21.4% , 14

20 가 72.4%

33 92.9% (n=26) 가

2 (Fi g 4-1).

7 77.0% , 15

53.0% 60.0% 5.9%

33 94.1% ,

82.0% (Fi g.

4-1).

25 80% (n=4)

59 가 가

2 가 20.0%

가 (n=5)

가

가 700m가

Whiteside and Guthery (1983)

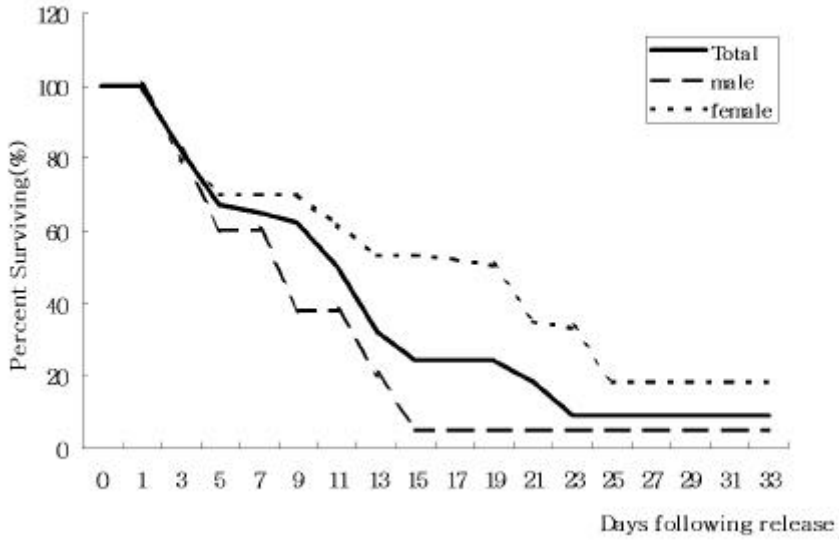


Figure 4-1. Survival rates of released Korean pheasants in 1st experiment ; Chuncheon, Kangwon Province.

16 13  
 (81.3%)  
 3  
 (starvation)

가 (Table  
 4-5). 2 ( , )가  
 가

가

2. 2

“ ” 2  
 15 30  
 33 73.3% (n=22)  
 (Fi g. 4-2). 1 5  
 40.0% (n=13) 가 , 9 60.0%  
 (n=17) 가

(Fi g 4-2).

1  
 , 5 60.0% (n= 9), 11 73.3%  
 (n=11) , 3 3 , 7

1 , 15 2

(Table 4-4).

33 80.0% 66.7%  
 (Fi g. 4-2). 33 2  
 (26.7% n=8) 1 (7.1% n=2)

. 2 10

1                    5                    가                    가  
                           가  
 가  
                           가

Table 4-4. No. of died pheasants depend on sexes in 2nd experiment.

Dates following releasing (days)	Male (sub-total)	Female (sub-total)	Total (sub-total)
1	0	0	0
3	4 (4)	3 (3)	7 (7)
5	3 (7)		
7	0	0	0
9	3 (10)	1 (5)	4 (15)
11	1 (11)	1 (6)	2 (17)
13	0	0	0
15	0	0	0
17	0	1 (7)	1 (18)
19	0	0	0
21	0	0	0
23	1 (12)	1 (8)	2 (20)
25	0	1 (9)	1 (21)
27	1 (13)	0	1 (22)
29	0	0	0
31	0	1 (10)	1 (23)

2                    19                    •                    14 (                     
 73.7%)                    .                    8.2

(Table 4-5).



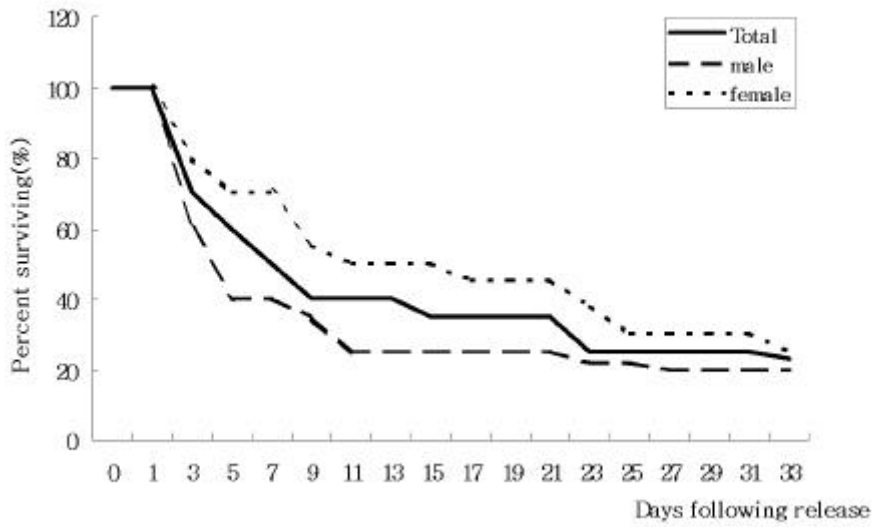


Figure 4-2. Survival rates of released pheasants (juvenile) in 2nd experiment; Yangpyung Experimental Forest, Kyunggi Province.

가 (n=11),  
 ,  
 가  
 (n=14) 85.7% (n=12)

1

가  
 (*Mustela erminea*) (n=8, 66.7%)  
 (*Procyon lotor*) (n=3, 25.0%)  
 가 (n=1, 8.3%)

3. 3

3                      34                      40

(cover supply),                      (naked land),                      (with  
 peeper),                      (nature alike)                      가

1:1                      4

14                      42.5% ( 25.0%  
 50.0%,                      50.0% ( 75.0% 100.0%,  
 100%                      (Fi g. 4-3).

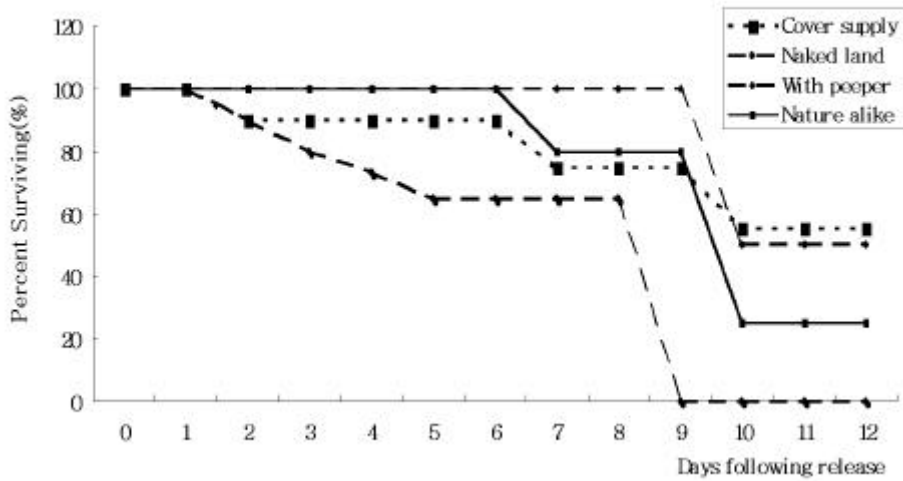


Figure 4-3. Survival rates of released pheasants depend on rearing conditions.

9                      100%  
 가                      가 가 14  
 50%                      (Fi g. 4-3).

2 1 가  
 14 57.5% 14  
 100%

(Fi g. 4-3).

9 80% 가  
 15 80%  
 33 12.5% (n=2), 6.25% (n=1)  
 (Fi g. 4-4).

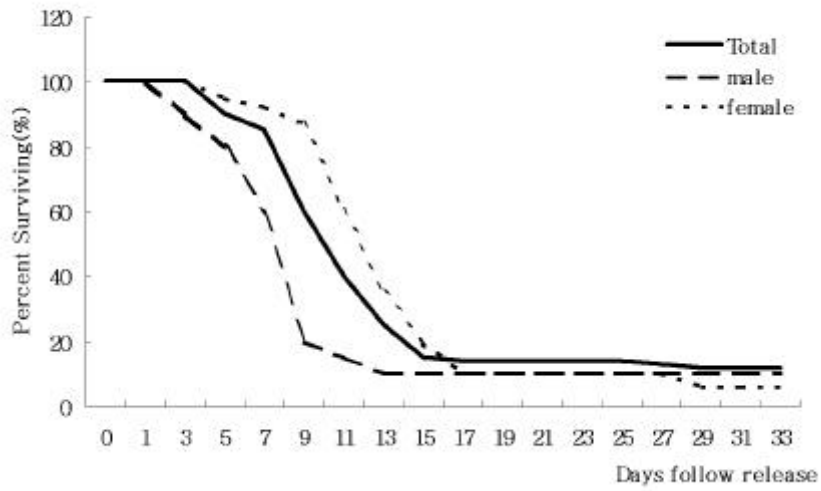


Figure 4-4. Survival rates of released pheasants in 3rd experiment (winter); Yangpyung Experimental Forest, Kyunggi Province.

Fig. 4-5 . 9

62.5% ( 75.0% 50.0%) 100.0%  
 . 1

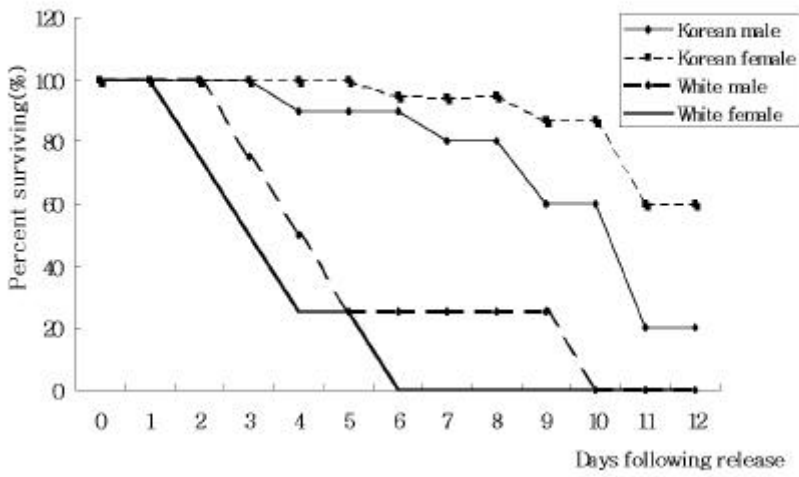


Figure 4-5. Survival rates of released pheasants depend on species.

21 1 27 , 40 4  
 (12.5%)

. Willard *et al.* (1977)

( 12 )

가 . Col ol ado

Snyder (1985)

3 5

55.0%

Snyder

가

가

4. 4

(nature alike)

(with peeper)

2가

50

12 , 14

, 3

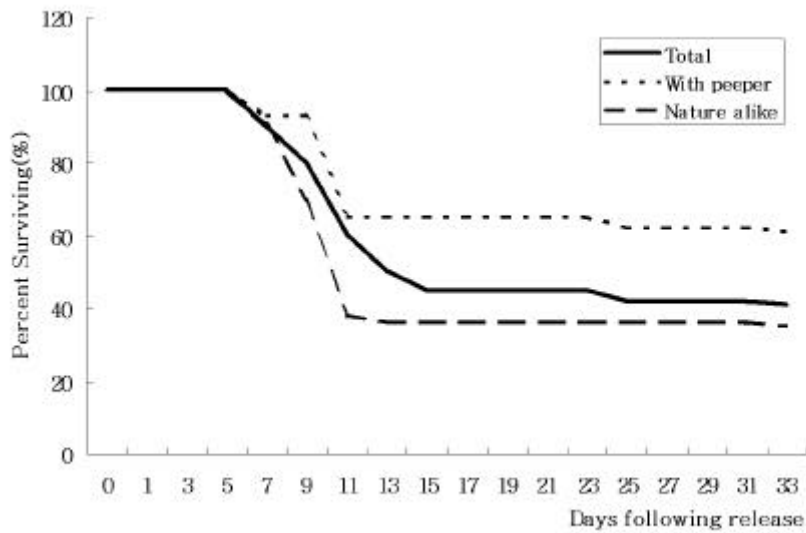


Figure 4-6. Survival rates of pheasants depend on adapting program in 4th experiment.

33

58.5% (n=15)

53.8%

53.3%

15

(n=15) 86.6% 13 가 (Fi g.  
 4-6). 38.4% ( 37.5% 50%)  
 62.7% ( 71.4% 60.0%)

, 1 1 (<64.5%), 2 (<50.0%)  
 (>85.%)

4 60.0%  
 가

5. 5

5 23 11 10

가 6.0m 9.4m 2.1m 57.6m<sup>2</sup>  
 2-3  
 4

(gender releasing method)

3

1

90.5% n=19).

71.4% (n=15)

(Fi g. 4-7).

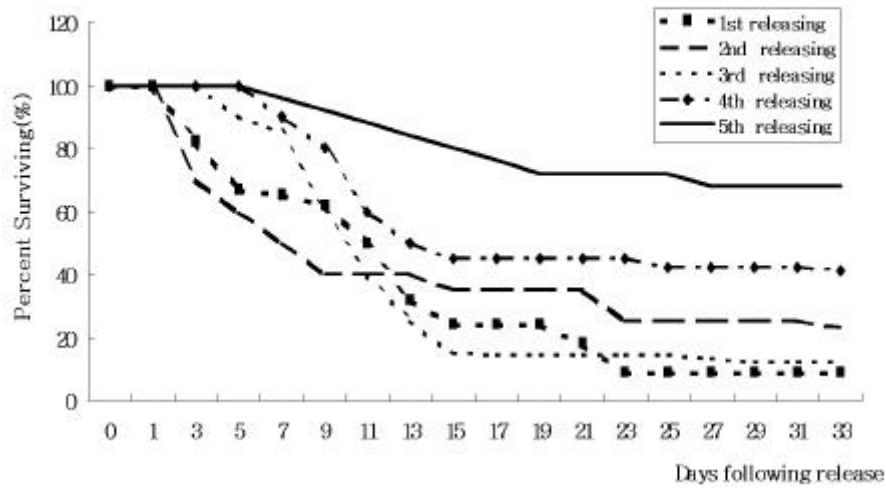


Figure 4-7. Survival rates of released pheasants in 1st-5th experiment.

5 71.4%  
 21 ±7% 53 ±7%  
 (74 ±6%) (Brittas *et al.*, 1992). , Colorado  
 Snyder (1985)

100 79.0%

5 ( )  
 가  
 가

6.

5

Einarsen (1956)

Table 4-5

( , , )

가 (67.9% n=38)

. Hessler et

al. (1970) Minnesota

가 91.0% 가

(avian predators) 48.0%

가 . Snyder (1985)

가 가

가 가

(goshawk, *Accipiter gentilis schvedowi*)

가 2 4 1

(originality)

가

(starvation) 가 4

7.1%

가



5.6% (n=3)

가

가 1

가

Table 4-5. Putative mortality causes of released pheasants.

Experiment Causes	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Total (%)
predators-related <sup>a</sup>	13	11		10	2	36 (64.3%)
avian predators		1		1		2 (3.6%)
transmitter only <sup>b</sup>	2			1	1	4 (7.1%)
starvation	1			2	1	4 (7.1%)
failed in adapting		1	1	1		3 (5.4%)
drown					1	1 (1.8%)
disease <sup>c</sup>				1		1 (1.8%)
NA <sup>d</sup>		1	2	2		5 (8.9%)
	16	14	3	18	5	56 (100%)

a. predators-related means carcass were found with predators' traces; hairs, feces, feathers, etc., even though the direct mortality causes were still unknown.

b. transmitter was found without any traces of pheasants and/or predators.

c. serious symptom of disease in cloaca.

d. unknown mortality causes.

Fig. 4-8

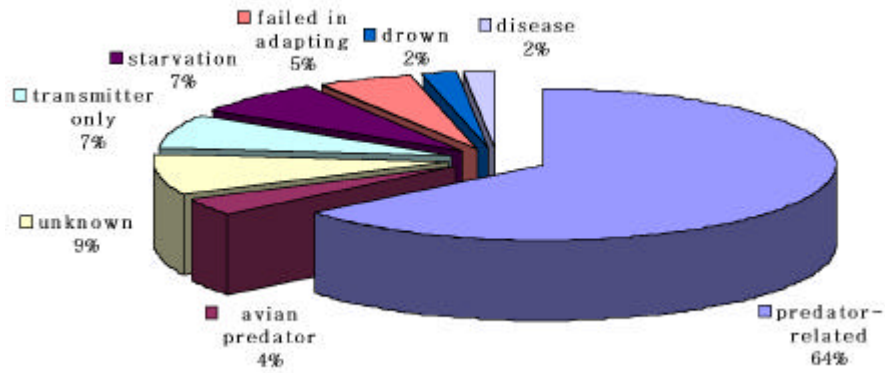


Figure 4-8. Putative mortality causes of released pheasants.

가 가

가 4 (7.1%)

가

가

7.

, GS

가

가

가. GIS program

PC ARC/INFO    PC ARC/View GIS Program  
(attribute) , , 가

1) PC ARC/INFO

6  
GIS , , , , , , , , , , .

2) PC ARCVIEW

Software / database  
data 가

3) Modeling

, , , , ( ) .

4) Topology

scanning    Image data source  
PC Arc-view

5)

Topology    PC ArcView  
data    export  
file .

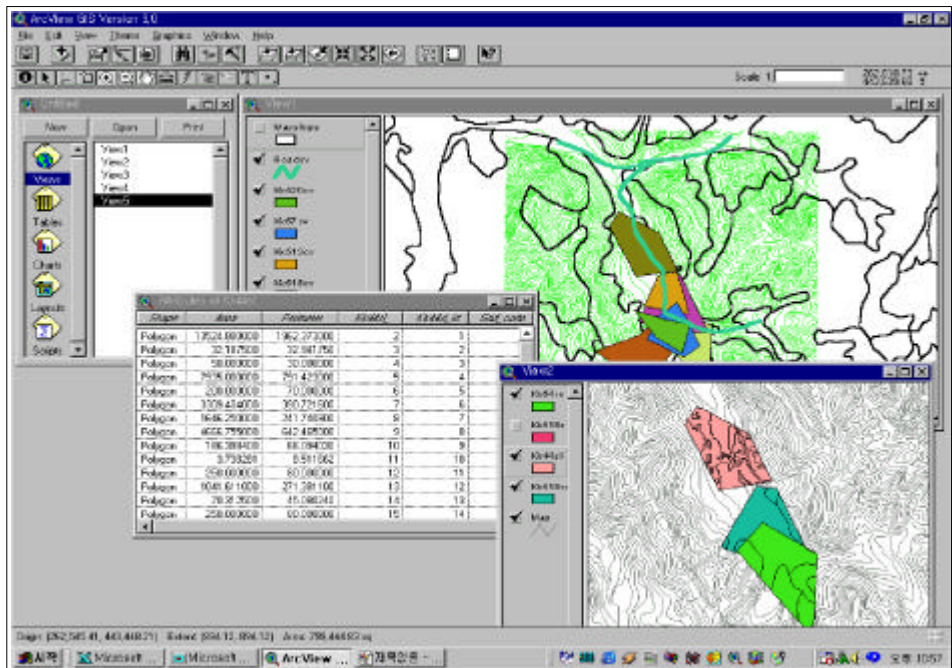


Figure 4-9. The consist of analysis by PC Arc-view

GIS

1)

3.1ha,

7.6ha

Table 4-6

2)

가

Table 4-6

10%

가  
가 가 ,  
가

Table 4-6. Individual habitat size due to gender.

Exp.	Individual	sex	size (m <sup>2</sup> )
Spring	a	male	157881.6
	b	female	43428.37
	c	male	24512.75
	d	female	21917.34
Aytum	e	male	49386.98
	f	male	70259.37
	g	male	51609.88
	h	female	29309.85
	I	female	30955.76
	j	male	43792.36
	k	male	18260.24
Average measuring of female			31341.63
Average measuring of male			76921.27

3)

20% 가  
20% 70% 가

가

(20% ) ,

가

( )

Table 4-7. Habitat slope pattern.

slope	male	female
<10%	31.91%	38.15%
10% ~ 20%	28.40%	35.02%
20%~	39.69%	26.83%
t ot al	100.00%	100.00%

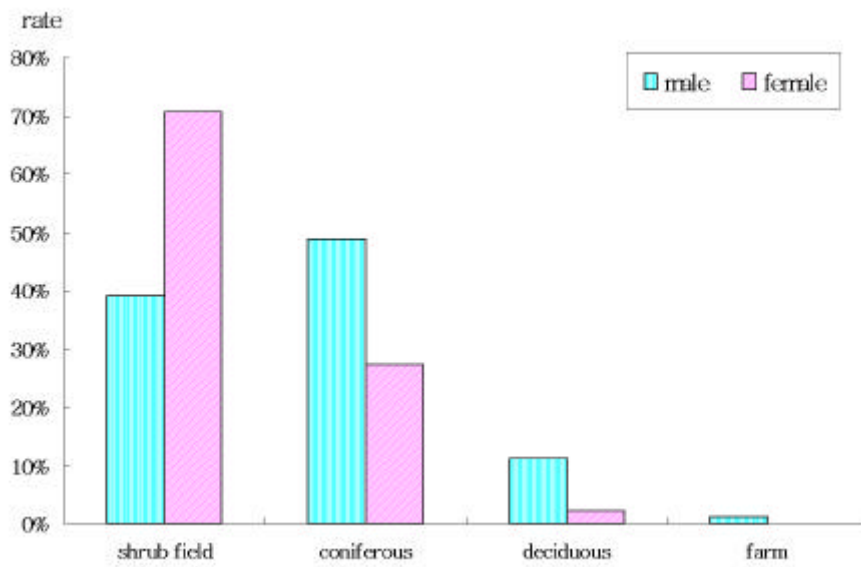


Figure 3-4. Habitat pattern due to forest type.

4)

Fig. 4-11

가



Figure 3-5. Analysis of Habitat pattern.

5

1. 가 .

137 5

,

70.0%

40.0%

1 (92.9%), 2 (72.5%), 3 (88.0%)

가 .

2.

,

.

.

3.

가 . 가

9 100%가 . 가 (<25.0%) ,

(<50.0%)

2 >55.0% 가 .

4.

. 가

(5 ) 2 72.0% ,

(4 ) 45.0% . Willard *et al.*

(1977) 가 .



가

12

가

5.

(27.1%)

(29.0%)

가

가가

가

15

가

6.

가 가

가

7.

가 가

(67.9% n=38)가

( ,

, )

(7.1%),

(7.1%),

(5.4%)

가 5

가

4

8.

3. 1ha,

7. 6ha

가

20%

가

20%

70%

가

가

가

가

가

가

(gender release

net hod)

- . 1994. (Sus scrofa coreanus Heude)  
Radio Telemetry . . .
- . 1992. . .  
69pp.
- . 1986. . . 74: 47- 55.
- , . 1996. . .  
4: 16- 28.
- , . 1992a. . . 46: 156- 159.
- , . 1992b. . . 47: 122- 125.
- , . 1998. OECD 가 . . .  
87: 286- 299.
- . 1998. . .
- . 1991. 2 . . .
- . 1972. . . .
- , , , , , . 1994. . .  
34: 13- 21.
- 17 . 1998. . . .
- . 1979. . . .
- . 1993. . . .

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pp. 158-171.

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5

1

가 , 가 (Wodard et al., 1993; Millin, 1994).  
 (Phasianidae) 16 49 150 ,  
 가 가 (Johnsgard, 1986; Wodard et al., 1993). (True pheasant (*Phasianus* spp.)) 가 가

(Wodard et al., 1993; Millin, 1994).

(屬) 33 ,  
 (Mongolian pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus mongolicus*)), (Chinese ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus torquatus*)), (Southern Green Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus versicolor*)) (Pacific Copper Pheasant (*Syrnaticus soemmerringi subrufus*)) .  
 가 , Afghan white-wing (*Phasianus colchicus bianchii*) . (Korean ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus karpowi*))

1970

1980

가가 3000 가 가  
 가가 . ,

( , 1986; , 1992; , 1998: ,  
1999)

가  
. 1960  
(Vohs, 1966; Baker, 1966;  
Rogers, 1972; Trautman, 1982; Warner, 1988; Gesel *et al.*, 1997)  
(Willard *et al.*, 1977)  
가

I-SSR (Inter-simple sequence repeats)  
genomic DNA  
Analysis of Molecular Variance (AMOVA) (Excoffier *et al.*, 1992)

2

1960

, Vohs



(1966)

, Baker (1966),  
가, Warner (1988) 3 가  
esterase 가  
, allozyme (Rogers, 1972)  
가, 가

가 (, 1993; , 1993),  
(Trautman, 1982)가  
가

가 . Sai ki  
(1985) Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)  
Williams (1990) RAPD PCR (Randomly  
Amplified Polymorphic DNA)  
(Welsh and McClelland, 1990; Williams *et al.*, 1990; Williams *et al.*, 1992; Caetano-Anolles *et al.*, 1991; Deragon, 1992; Hadrys *et al.*, 1992; , 1997). RAPD PCR  
DNA  
(Klein-Lankhorst *et al.*, 1991; Dawson *et al.*, 1993; Huff *et al.*, 1993; Peakall *et al.*, 1995; Rossetto *et al.*, 1995; , 1997) (Ballinger-Grabtree *et al.*,

1992, Chalmers *et al.*, 1992; Chapco *et al.*, 1992; Khanbhanapati *et al.*, 1992), (Haig *et al.*, 1994; Gibbs *et al.*, 1994; Bowditch *et al.*, 1994; Naish *et al.*, 1995; Nusser *et al.*, 1996; Giesel *et al.*, 1997)

RAPD PCR

Haig (1994) red-cockaded woodpeckers (*Picoides borealis*) 14 RAPD

AMOVA

92.5% 3.7%  
 , 10 RAPD (n=75) allozymes  
 (n=245)

Haig (1994) 가 , RAPD  
 2  
 2  
 (Lynch & Milligan, 1994; , 1997; , 1999) RAPD

Nusser (1996) light footed clapper rails (*Rallus longirostris levipes*) (light footed clapper rail Yuma clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris yumanensis*))

. San Diego Los Angeles  
 300 km가 5  
 RAPD AMOVA , light footed clapper rail  
 rail 80% (P<0.001),  
 20% , Yuma clapper rail  
 58.2% (P<0.001), 7.4%

34.4%

5

RAPD

AMOVA

(Giesel *et al.*, 1997)

84%

16% (P=0.001)

가 5-30 km

가

RAPD

Inter-Simple Sequence Repeats (I-SSR)

Simple sequence repeats (SSRs) 1-5

DNA sequences (microsatellite sequence) (Litt and Luty,

1989) PCR DNA amplification DNA

marker (Gupta *et al.*, 1994; Zietkiewicz *et al.*, 1994; Sanchez *et*

*al.*, 1996). Inter-Simple Sequence Repeats (I-SSR) primer

PCR genome DNA RAPD

, primer PCR primer

template DNA annealing

(annealing temperature: RAPD 36 , I-SSR 52 ) RAPD

. I-SSR

(Senior & Hun, 1993; Wu & Tanksley, 1993; Saghai-Maroof *et al.*, 1994;

Roder *et al.*, 1995)

( , 1993)

( , 1993)가

RAPD PCR

I-SSR

AMOVA

3

1.

가. (Korean ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus karpowi*))

(*Phasianus colchicus*)

(頭部)

가 ( , 1991). 1997 2 1998 2 2  
1 1

(出獵)

4 , 9 ,  
7 , 10 , 11 ,  
12 , 13 (Fi g. 5-1).

(Domesticated Korean pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus karpowi*))

가

8

(Chinese ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus torquatus*))  
 (Phasianus colchicus) 가 가  
 (Wodard et al., 1993). 가

96

8

(Melanistic mutant pheasant (*P. colchicus mut. tenebrosus*))  
 (Phasianus colchicus)  
 1910 (Green, 1993;  
 Wodard et al., 1993).

96

8

(XL White pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus mt*))  
 (Phasianus colchicus)  
 1930 (Shelley, 1935;  
 Wodard et al., 1993).

(頭部) (Wattle)가 . 96

XL White Pheasant 8

(Southern Green Pheasant, きじ (*Phasianus colchicus versicolor*))

(, 1991). (頭部), 가

96

2

(Pacific Copper P., やまだじ (*Syrnaticus soemmeringi subrufus*))

(Long-tailed

pheasant, *Syrnaticus*)

5

(Scintillating

Copper(*S. s. scintillans*), Soemmering's Copper(*S. s. soemmeringi*),

Ijima Copper (*S. s. ijimae*), Shikoku Copper(*S. s. intermedius*)

Pacific Copper(*S. s. subrufus*))

(Keith, 1993).

(頭部) 가

Pacific Copper (*S. s. subrufus*)

96

1

(Hybrid mixture of Melanistic mutant X Domesticated Korean ring-necked pheasant and other subspecies)

1997

1998

(Melanistic mutant )

(Domesticated Korean ring-necked

pheasant )

hybrid

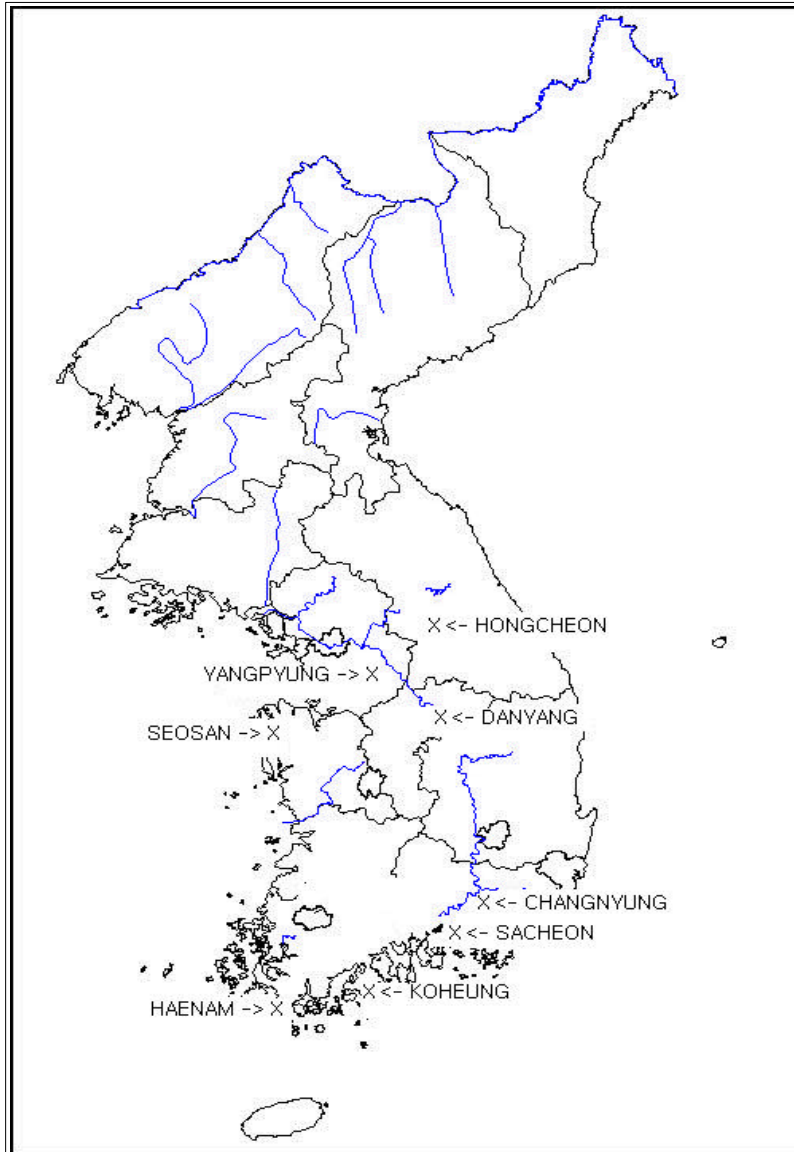


Figure 5-1. The sampling site of *Phasianus colchicus karpowi*.

2.

DNA

가 , vial  
 가 -20 .  
 2 ml (常用) 3  
 cc EDTA contained bottle ( 社, )  
 가 .

Table 5-1. Pheasants in DNA analysis experiment.

Species		Nb. (sex ratio)	Sample material
Korean <sup>1</sup>	Yangpyung habitat	4 ( 2; 2)	liver
	Changnyung habitat	9 ( 1; 8)	liver
	Sacheon habitat	7 ( 5; 2)	liver
	SeoSan habitat	1 ( )	liver
	Danyang habitat	7 ( 3; 4)	liver
	Koheung habitat	9 ( 3; 6)	liver
	Henam habitat	9 ( 4; 5)	liver
	Hngcheon habitat	9 ( 2; 7)	liver
	subtotal	55	
Korean-D <sup>2</sup>		8 ( 4; 4)	blood
Ringneck <sup>3</sup>		8 ( 4; 4)	blood
Mutant <sup>4</sup>		8 ( 4; 4)	blood
White <sup>5</sup>		8 ( 4; 4)	blood
Green Pheasant <sup>6</sup>		2 ( 1; 1)	blood
Copper Pheasant <sup>7</sup>		1 ( )	blood
Hybrid mixture <sup>8</sup>		3 ( )	blood
Total		93	

<sup>1</sup> Korean ring-necked pheasant, <sup>2</sup> Domesticated Korean ring-necked pheasant, <sup>3</sup> Chinese ring-necked pheasant, <sup>4</sup> Melanistic mutant pheasant, <sup>5</sup> XL white pheasant, <sup>6</sup> Southern Green pheasant, <sup>7</sup> Pacific Copper pheasant, <sup>8</sup> Hybrid mixture (Hybrid of Melanistic mutant X Domesticated Korean pheasant and other subspecies).



### 3. DNA extraction

DNA 2 . 1997-1998  
 98 7-8 . 1999  
 99 9 . DNA -2  
 0  
 powder DNA  
 . 0.5 M cell lysis buffer 0.75 M (320  
 mM Sucrose, 1% (v/v) Triton X-100, 5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.6)  
 가 (2500 g, 10  
 ) 3 lysis  
 . pellet TEN buffer (0.1 M NaCl,  
 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0) 1500g 10  
 (4 ) . pellet extraction buffer  
 (TEN buffer 375  $\mu$ l, 10% sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS) 25  $\mu$ l, 20 mg/Ml  
 proteinase K 5  $\mu$ l) 56 water bath 2 .  
 5 M NaCl 160  $\mu$ l 12,000g 10  
 tube , 2 100% ethanol 가 DNA  
 . pellet TE buffer (10 mM  
 Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0) .

### 4. Inter-Simple Sequence Repeats (I-SSR) Primer

I-SSR primer (Table 5-2) British Columbia  
 Biotechnology Laboratory 16-22 Nucleotides  
 Primer (UBC set #9) . 가 24 primer ,  
 Korean ring-necked pheasant, Chinese ring-necked pheasant, Melanistic

mutant pheasant, XL white pheasant 1  
 primer screening , DNA ,  
 8 primer .

Table. 5-2. Primers used in the present study (derived from UBC set #9)  
*R* purine; *Y* pyrimidine; \* selected primers for PCR amplification.

Types	Nb.	Sequence
Dinucleotide primer	813	CTC TCT CTC TCT CTC TT or (CT) <sub>8</sub> T
	814	CTC TCT CTC TCT CTC TA
	815	CTC TCT CTC TCT CTC TG
	816*	CAC ACA CAC ACA CAC AT
	817*	CAC ACA CAC ACA CAC AA
	822	TCT CTC TCT CTC TCT CA
	823*	TCT CTC TCT CTC TCT CC
	824	TCT CTC TCT CTC TCT CG
	827	ACA CAC ACA CAC ACA CG
	828	TGT GTG TGT GTG TGT GA
	830	TGT GTG TGT GTG TGT GG
	834*	AGA GAG AGA GAG AGA GTT
	835*	AGA GAG AGA GAG AGA GTC
	836*	AGA GAG AGA GAG AGA GTA
	842*	GAG AGA GAG AGA GAG AYG
	843	CTC TCT CTC TCT CTC TRA
	845	CTC TCT CTC TCT CTC TRG
	846	CAC ACA CAC ACA CAC ART
	854	TCT CTC TCT CTC TCT CRG
856*	ACA CAC ACA CAC ACA CYA	
859	TGT GTG TGT GTG TGT GRC	
Trinucleotide primer	864	ATG ATG ATG ATG ATG ATG
	866	CTC CTC CTC CTC CTCCTC
Others	899	CAT GGT GGT GGT CAT TGT TCC A

5. I-SSR PCR Amplification

DNA 100 μM dNTP (dATP, dCTP, dGTP, dTTP), 0.75 μM primer, 1.5mM 10 X PCR reaction buffer (Tris-HCl 75 mM pH 8.8, 20 mM (NH)<sub>4</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 0.01% Tween 20), MgCl<sub>2</sub> 1.5mM 2 μg BSA (Bovine Serum Albumin), AmpliTaq DNA polymerase (Advanced Biotechnologies, UK) 0.8 unit/Reaction, Template DNA 25 ng volume 25 μl . PCR M Research PTC200 thermal cycler , 94 5 , 94 30 denaturation, 52 30 annealing, 72 1 extension 45 cycles cycle 72 10 final extension .

6.

Loading buffer (EDTA 1mM Sucrose 40% Bromophenol-Blue 0.025% Xylene Cyanole 0.025%) 1:5 I-SSR PCR product 8μl 1X TBE buffer (890 mM Tris-Base, 890 mM Boric Acid, 20mM EDTA ·2H<sub>2</sub>O) 2% agarose gels loading 150 V 3 et hi di um bromi de UV . DNA Size Marker pGEMsize ladder DNA marker (Promega, USA) .

7.

가. ( ) I-SSR

Shannon's Information index (Lewontin, 1972) ,

가 1

Analysis of Molecular Variance (AMOVA) (Excoffier *et al.*, 1992)

AMOVA, Excoffier (1992)

( $\Phi_{st}$ ) (, 1999).

Excoffier (1992) distance (distance matrix)

AMOVA, AMOVA

Table 5-3

(group)

AMOVA

7 ( , , , , , , ) ,

4 ( , , , )

(subgroup)

가 1

AMOVA

93 , 15

( 8 , 5 , , )

가 91 , 13

( 7 , )

4 , , )

- Excoffier's distance =  $n(1 - n_{xy}/n)$  (Formula 5-1)

$n$  : total number of polymorphism band positions

$n_{xy}$  : the number of markers shared by the two individuals

Table 5-3. General design for hierarchical analysis of molecular variance (AMOVA).

Source of variance	d. f.	MSD	Expected MSD
Among region	$G - 1$	MSD (AG)	$\sigma_c^2 + n' \sigma_b^2 + n'' \sigma_a^2$
Among population within regions	$\sum_{g=1}^G I_g - G$	MSD (AP/VG)	$\sigma_c^2 + n \sigma_b^2$
Among individuals within population	$N - \sum I_g$	MSD (WP)	$\sigma_c^2$
Total	$N - 1$		

$G$  : number of regions

$I_g$  : number of populations at  $g$ th region

$N$  : total number of individuals

### . Genetic Distance

Genetic distance Nei (1972), UPGMA

(unweighted pari-group method with arithmetic mean, 가 )

bootstrapping

100 data set

1.

가. I-SSR band

24 primer 가 primer screen 8 primer  
 15 ( 8 , 1 , 5 ,  
 hybrid 1 ) 93 UBC 816 31 band, UBC 817  
 35 , UBC 823 32 , UBC 834 44 , UBC 835 45 , UBC 836 41  
 , UBC 842 52 , UBC 856 42 322  
 (polymorphic) (monomorphic)

(Fig. 5-2).

. ( ) I-SSR

15 ( ), 93 가

가 1

13 , 91 I-SSR

Shannons' s Information Index (Lewontin, 1972)

(Table 5-4).

0.175-0.324

0.324 가 가

, 가 0.175 가 가

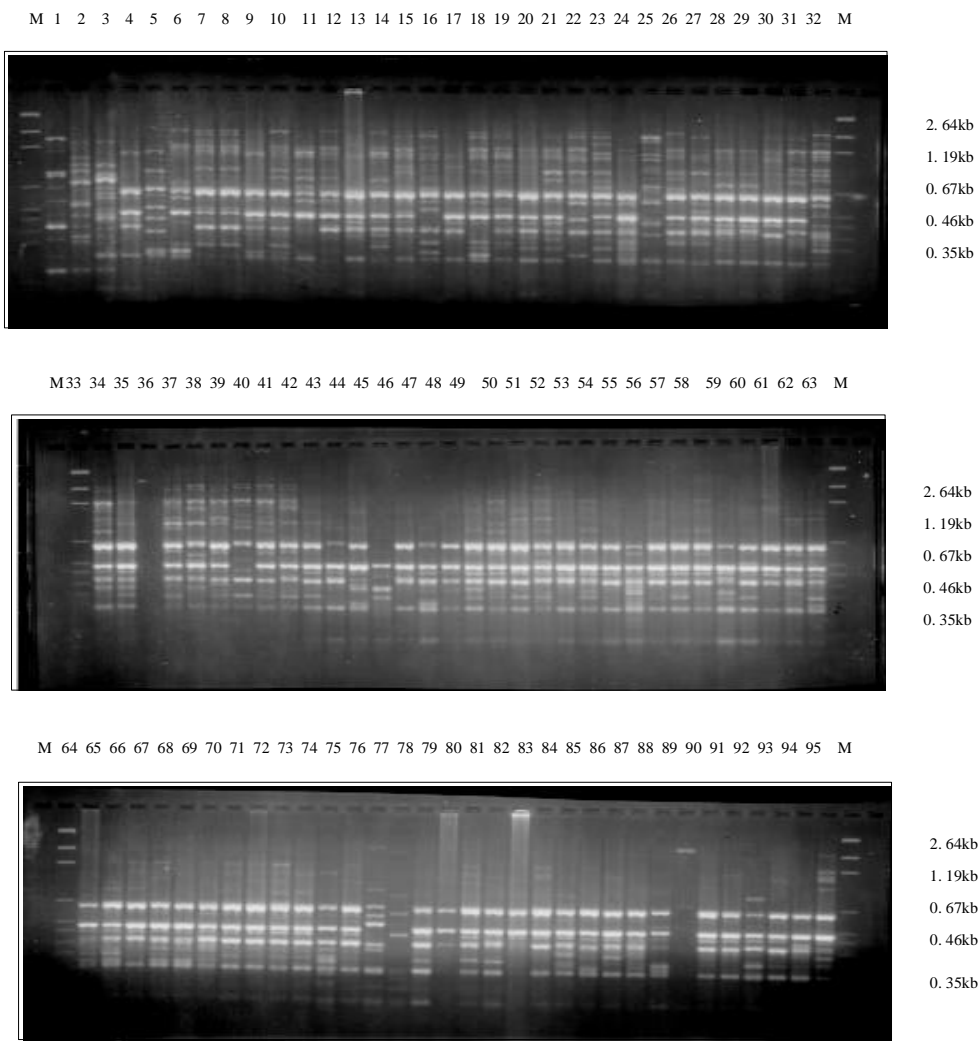


Figure 5-2. I-SSR banding pattern *Phasianus colchicus* subspecies for with primer UBC 856.

M	: pGEMDNA size marker	Lane 41-44	: Yangpyung habit at (Korean ring-necked pheasant)
Lane 3	: Pacific Copper pheasant	Lane 45-53	: Changnyung habit at (Korean ring-necked pheasant)
Lane 4-11	: Melanistic mutant pheasant	Lane 54-60	: Sacheon habit at (Korean ring-necked pheasant)
Lane 12-19	: XL White pheasant	Lane 61	: SeoSan habit at (Korean ring-necked pheasant)
Lane 20-27	: Chinese ring-necked pheasant	Lane 62-68	: Dnyang habit at (Korean ring-necked pheasant)
Lane 28-29	: Southern Green pheasant	Lane 69-77	: Koheung habit at (Korean ring-necked pheasant)
Lane 30-37	: domesticated Korean ring-necked pheasant	Lane 78-86	: Hienam habit at (Korean ring-necked pheasant)
Lane 38-40	: Hybrid mixture	Lane 87-95	: Hngcheon habit at (Korean ring-necked pheasant)

가 가

가

7

Table 5-3. Genetic Variation for Loci in Single-Population with Shannons's Information Index (I) and within population variance.

Population/subspecies		I	Variance
Melanistic Mutant		0.299	254.500
White Mutant		0.286	243.125
Chinese ring-necked		0.324	271.250
Southern Green		0.028	6.500
Domesticated Korean ring-necked		0.278	236.750
Hybrid mixture		0.2036	68.667
Korean ring-necked	Yangpyung in Kyunggi Province	0.1922	86.750
	Changnyung in KyungNam Province	0.213	203.778
	Sacheon in KyungNam Province	0.221	164.858
	Danyang in ChoongBuk Province	0.175	141.714
	Koheung in JunNam Province	0.248	243.778
	Haenam in JunNam Province	0.183	183.556
	Hongcheon in Kangwon Province	0.257	245.111



13  
 13 ( ) AMOVA  
 , 16%† , 84%  
 (Table 5-5: 13  
 ( ) ).

Table 5-5. Analysis of Molecular Variance (AMOVA) for 13 subgroups, 91 individuals of *Phasianus colchicus* subspecies, using 322 I-SSR markers.

Source of variation	df	SSD	MSD	Variance component	% of total variance	P-value
Variance among population	12	839.467	69.956	5.741	16.00	
Variance within population	78	2350.335	30.133	30.133	84.00	<0.001

\* Total pheasant samples are divided into 13 subgroups (91 individuals) of fifty four Korean ring-necked pheasants from seven habitats, eight domesticated Korean ring-necked pheasants, three hybrid mixtures, eight Chinese ring-necked pheasants, eight White Mutant pheasants, eight Melanistic Mutant pheasants, and two Southern Green pheasants.

\*\* Measurements include: degrees of freedom (df), sums of squared deviations (SSD), and mean squared deviations (MSD). P-value represents the probability that by chance a more extreme variance component would be observed compared to a null distribution generated from 1000 random permutations of the data matrix.

7  
 AMOVA , 5.92%†  
 13 ( )  
 ) (Table 5-5: 16%)  
 (Table 5-6: ) .

Table 5-5. Analysis of Molecular Variance (AMOVA) for seven habitats, fifty four individuals of *Phasianus colchicus karpowi*, using 322 I-SSR markers.

Source of variation	df	SSD	M&D	Variance component	% of total variance	P-value
Variance among population	6	240.0304	40.005	1.699	5.92	<0.001
Variance within population	47	1269.5437	27.012	27.012	94.08	

AMOVA

12.14%

(Table 5-6: 5.92%) 2

(Table 5-7. ).

Table 5-7. Analysis of Molecular Variance (AMOVA) for fifty four Korean ring-necked pheasant from seven habitats and eight domesticated Korean ring-necked pheasants, using 322 I-SSR markers.

Source of variation	df	SSD	M&D	Variance component	% of total variance	P-value
Variance among population	7	402.981	57.569	3.854	12.14	<0.001
Variance within population	54	1506.294	27.894	27.894	87.86	

( ), ,

13.46% ,

(Table 5-7: 12.14%)

(Table 5-8. , ).

(Table 5-6)

5-7, 5-8) , (Table 5-7, 5-8) 가 (5.92%) 2 가

Table 5-8. Analysis of Molecular Variance (AMOVA) for fifty four Korean ring-necked pheasant from seven habitats, eight domesticated Korean ring-necked pheasants and three hybrid mixtures, using 322 I-SSR markers.

Source of variation	df	SSD	MSD	Variance component	% of total variance	P-value
Variance among population	8	474.8551	59.357	4.3729	13.46	<0.001
Variance within population	56	1574.9603	28.124	28.1243	86.54	

( , , , 4 ) 12.5%가 , 9.33%가 (Table 5-9. ).

Table 5-9. Analysis of Molecular Variance (AMOVA) for 13 subgroups, 91 individuals of *Phasianus colchicus* subspecies in 2 groups as Korean Pheasant Group<sup>a</sup> and Foreign Pheasant Group<sup>b</sup>, using 322 I-SSR markers.

Source of variation	df	SSD	MD	Variance component	% of total variance	P-value
Variance among groups	1	236.2176	236.218	4.8098	12.48	=0.008
Variance among population within groups	11	603.2493	54.841	3.5951	9.33	<0.001
Variance within population	78	2350.3353	30.133	30.1325	78.19	<0.001

Korean Pheasant Group<sup>a</sup> is composed of domesticated Korean ring-necked pheasant, hybrid mixture, and Korean ring-necked pheasants from seven habitats such as Yangpyung, Changwon, Sacheon, Danyang, Koheung, Hienam and Hongcheon.

Foreign Pheasant Group<sup>b</sup> is composed of four foreign subspecies of *Phasianus colchicus karpowi* such as Chinese ring-necked pheasant, Melanistic mutant pheasant, XL white pheasant and Southern green pheasant.

가

( 7 ),

, 17.32%

4.46% (Table

5-10: , , ( )

).

5-9) , (>12.5%)

(<9.33%)

가

Table 5-10. Analysis of Molecular Variance (AMOVA) for 13 subgroups, 91 individuals of *Phasianus colchicus* subspecies in 3 groups as Wld Korean Pheasant Group<sup>c</sup>, Foreign Pheasant Group<sup>b</sup> and Mx Group<sup>d</sup>, using 322 I-SSR markers.

Source of variation	df	SSD	MSD	Variance component	% of total variance	P-value
Variance among groups	2	420.0953	210.048	6.6714	17.32	<0.001
Variance among population within groups	10	419.3716	41.937	1.7179	4.46	
Variance within population	78	2350.3353	30.133	30.1325	78.22	

Wld Korean Pheasant Group<sup>c</sup> is composed of Korean ring-necked pheasants from seven habitats such as Yangpyung, Changwon, Sacheon, Danyang, Koheung, Hienam and Hngcheon

Mx Group<sup>d</sup> is composed of domesticated Korean ring-necked pheasant and hybrid mixture.

(  
 7 ) ,  
 18.37%가 , 4.92%가  
 (Table 5-11: ,  
 ).  
 (Table 5-9) ,  
 (> 12.5%)  
 (< 9.33%) . , ( )  
 ) 3 (Table 5-10) ,  
 (>17.32%) (>4.46%)  
 가 ,

Table 5-11. Analysis of Molecular Variance (AMOVA) for 13 subgroups, 91 individuals of *Phasianus colchicus* subspecies in 2 groups as Wild Korean Pheasant Group<sup>c</sup> and Foreign-Mx Pheasant Group<sup>e</sup>, using 322 I-SSR markers.

Source of variation	df	SSD	M&D	Variance component	% of total variance	P-value
Variance among groups	1	361.7416	361.742	7.2164	18.37	<0.001
Variance among population within groups	11	477.7252	43.430	1.9343	4.92	
Variance within population	78	2350.3353	30.133	30.1325	76.71	

Foreign-Mx Pheasant Group<sup>e</sup> is composed of Foreign Pheasant Group<sup>b</sup> and Mx Group<sup>d</sup>.

4  
4  
6 5.76%  
(Table 5-12. 4, ).  
, ( )  
(Table 5-8) , (13.46%)  
가 .

Table 5-12. Analysis of Molecular Variance (AMOVA) for four foreign subspecies of *Phasianus colchicus karpowi* (26 individuals), domesticated Korean ring-necked pheasant (8 individuals) and hybrid mixture (3 individuals), using 322 I-SSR markers.

Source of variation	df	SSD	M&D	Variance component	% of total variance	P-value
Variance among population	5	237.695	47.539	2.132	5.76	<0.001
Variance within population	31	1080.792	34.864	34.864	94.24	

4  
4 AMOVA , 3.37% (Table 5-13:  
4 ). 4 ,  
( < 5.76% )  
가 가 .

Table 5-13. Analysis of Molecular Variance (AMOVA) for four foreign subspecies of eight Chinese ring-necked pheasants, eight Melanistic mutant pheasants, eight XL white pheasants and two Southern green pheasants.

Source of variation	df	SSD	MSD	Variance component	% of total variance	P-value
Variance among population	3	128.3952	42.798	1.2275	3.37	=0.023
Variance within population	22	775.3750	35.244	35.2443	96.63	

. Nei Genetic Distance ( )  
15 Nei's distance (1972)  
genetic distance matrix (Table 5-14) , UPGMA  
dendrogram (Fig.  
5-3). , ,  
0.093 .

가 0.029 , 3 ( , , ) 가

0.05 . 가

3 0.057, 0.025

(genetic distance=0.085) 가

(n=1) . 가 (genetic distance=0.3165) ,

(Long-tailed pheasant: *Syrnaticus soemmerringi subrufus*) 가 가 (n=1)

가 . (genetic distance=0.097), (genetic distance=0.3628)

가 가 가

(n=2) 가



Table 4-11. Genetic Distance Matrix of *Phasianus colchicus karpowi* habitats and *Phasianus colchicus* subspecies.

	YA	MUT	WHI	RNC	JAP	DOM	MX	GP	KCW	KSC	CSS	CND	JKH	JHN	KHC
YA	0.0000														
MUT	0.3499	0.0000													
WHI	0.3658	0.0283	0.0000												
RNC	0.3438	0.0268	0.0292	0.0000											
JAP	0.4523	0.1231	0.1233	0.1245	0.0000										
DOM	0.3803	0.0409	0.0418	0.0358	0.1173	0.00000									
MX	0.4081	0.0744	0.0733	0.0594	0.1852	0.0760	0.000								
GP	0.3348	0.1015	0.1259	0.0992	0.1693	0.1216	0.1168	0.0000							
KCW	0.3575	0.0733	0.0900	0.0778	0.1269	0.0886	0.1034	0.0502	0.0000						
KSC	0.3566	0.0928	0.1122	0.0983	0.1288	0.1132	0.1262	0.0572	0.0335	0.0000					
CSS	0.4133	0.1652	0.1850	0.1667	0.2339	0.1806	0.1672	0.1287	0.0881	0.1054	0.0000				
CND	0.3504	0.0779	0.0911	0.0809	0.1290	0.0922	0.1048	0.0563	0.0324	0.0379	0.1029	0.0000			
JKH	0.3192	0.0636	0.0814	0.0620	0.1386	0.0855	0.0891	0.0515	0.0400	0.0349	0.1065	0.0459	0.0000		
JHN	0.3329	0.0675	0.0845	0.0713	0.1401	0.0886	0.0888	0.0489	0.0299	0.0370	0.0798	0.0312	0.0299	0.0000	
KHC	0.3143	0.0818	0.1008	0.0797	0.1579	0.1100	0.0981	0.0415	0.0446	0.0390	0.0996	0.0474	0.0271	0.0257	0.0000

YA Pacific Copper; MUT Melanistic mutant; WHI XL white; RNC Chinese ring-necked; JAP Southern Green; DOM Domesticated Korean ring-necked; MX Hybrid mixture; GP Yangpyung in Kyunggi; KCW Changwon in KyungNam; KSC Sacheon in KyungNam; CSS SeoSan in ChoongNam; CND Danyang in ChoongBuk; JKH Koheung in JunNam; JHN Hienam in JunNam; KHC Hngcheon in Kangwon.

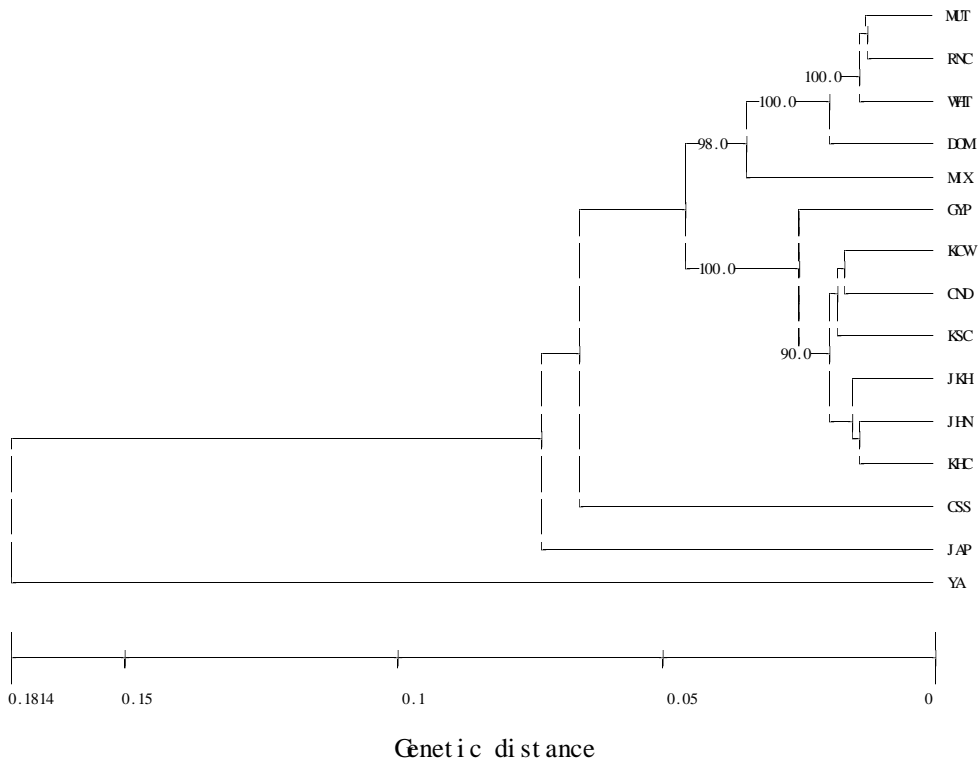


Figure 5-3. dendrogram based on **UPGMA** of *Phasianus colchicus karpowi* habitats and *Phasianus colchicus* subspecies.

The numbers at the forks indicate the number of times the group consisting of the speices which are to the right of that fork ocured among the trees, out of 100.00 trees.

YA Pacific Copper; *MUT* Mlanistic mutant; *WHI* XL white; *RNC* Chinese ring-necked; *JAP* Southern Green; *DOM* Dnesticated Korean ring-necked; *MX* Hybrid mixture; *GYP* Yangpyung in Kyunggi; *KCW* Changwon in KyungNam; *KSC* Sacheon in KyungNam; *CSS* SeoSan in ChoongNam; *CND* Danyang in ChoongBuk; *JKH* Koheung in JunNam; *JHN* Hienam in JunNam; *KHC* Hongcheon in Kangwon.

2.

가.

(n=1) 7

AMOVA

5.9% (Table 5-6)

가

(Fig. 5-3)

8

가

가

(genetic distance=0.106)

가

(n=1)

(genetic distance=0.05)

, Gesel (1997)

5-30 km

5

ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*)

가 16%

가

가

가

San Diego

Los Angeles

300 km가

light footed clapper rails (*Rallus longirostris levipes*)

Nusser (1996)

가 20% (P<0.001)

Gesel (1997)

가

가

가

, Haig (1994)

red-cookaded woodpeckers (*Picoi des borealis*) 14

가 3.7%

가

가

ANOVA ( 4 )

(Table 5-9, 5-10, 5-11),

4 가

(Fig. 5-3)

(群)

가

가

Fig. 5-3

Table 5-12, 5-13

가

hybrid

가

가 , 1996 1999

가 3

가

가

가

가

가

가

4

(

,

, )

AMOVA

3.37%

4

light footed clapper rails (Nusser *et al.*,

1996)

(58.2%)

(Table

5-5: 5.92%)

(Fig. 5-3)

5

가

가

(genetic

distance=0.3624)

가

가

(n=1). AMOVA

4

(Fig. 5-4)

3

(genetic distance=0.1316)

3

가

(genetic distance=0.02876)

4

가

4

ANOVA

(Table 5-10, 5-11).

(

7

)

( 4 )

17%

(

4%

(Table 5-5: 5.92%)

(Table 5-13: 3.37%)

4

가

(Fig. 5-3)

Bootstrapping

가

( 100%.

3

가

( 98%. Nusser (1996)

light

footed clapper rails (*Rallus longirostris levipes*)

가 Yuma clapper rail

58.2% ( $P < 0.001$ ), light footed clapper

rail

7.4%

가

I-SSR  
 ( )  
 (Table 5-5), 가  
 가  
 3  
 Clapper rails Nisser  
 (1996), 5  
 가 (Nei, 1973) 0.022 0.066  
 ,  
 ) 가  
 가  
 , 가  
 , 가  
 가

5

1. 7 AMOVA ,  
 94.1% ,  
 ( $\Phi_{st}$ ) 5.9% 가  
 . UPGMA  
 8 가 (n=1)가  
 가 ,  
 가 .  
 0.05

2. ,  
 AMOVA ( , , , ,  
 4 ) ,  
 가  
 4 가 가  
 .  
 3 (群)  
 , 3 .

가

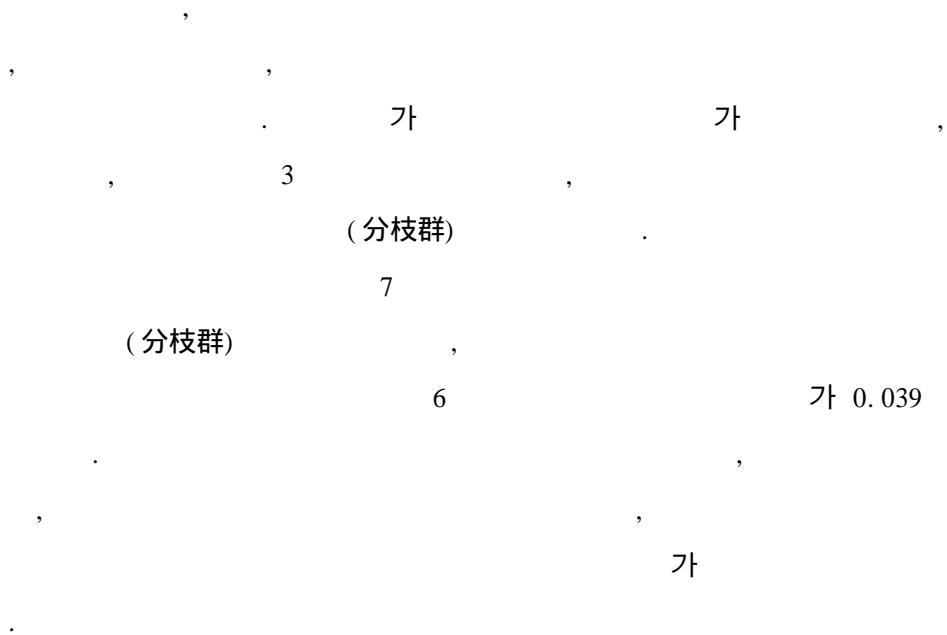
가



3. 5 ( , , )  
 , )  
 96.6% , (  $\Phi_{st}$  ) 3.4% 4  
 가  
 ( , ) 가  
 , , ,  
 3 가 (genetic distace=0.029),  
 , 3 ( 3  
 : 0.348; 3 : 0.132). 4  
 가 3  
 4 가  
 , , 3  
 .  
 4  
 가 ,  
 (*Phasianus colchicus* subspecies)  
 가 .

4. 7  
 4  
 ,  
 17% ( / 4%)  
 4 ( , , , )  
 )  
 , , 3  
 가 ,  
 (群) .

5. UPGMA ( )



가 . DNA  
 (codominant DNA marker)

- . 1997. RAPD marker ,
- . 1993. (III):
- , . 1999. RAPD  
88: 408-418
- . 1991.
- . 1993.
- . 1986. 74: 47-55.
- , . 1992a. . 46: 156-159.
- , . 1992b. . 47: 122-125.
- , . 1998. OECD 가  
87: 286-299.
- . 1999.

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<http://www.knm.net/~woopoman/page3.htm>

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### 3. 향후 계획

- 방조용 꿩의 계약 사육을 위한 법적·제도적 장치 기초자료 정립.
- 미국산 백꿩, 중국산 링넥 등의 육용꿩은 향후 생태계 교란의 문제에 대한 연구가 더욱 진행된 다음 보급 예정임
- 희귀한 꿩과 조류는 동물원에 기증함.
- 방조용 꿩의 생산설비 기준과 납품 기준에 대한 설명 및 보급 작업 수행함.

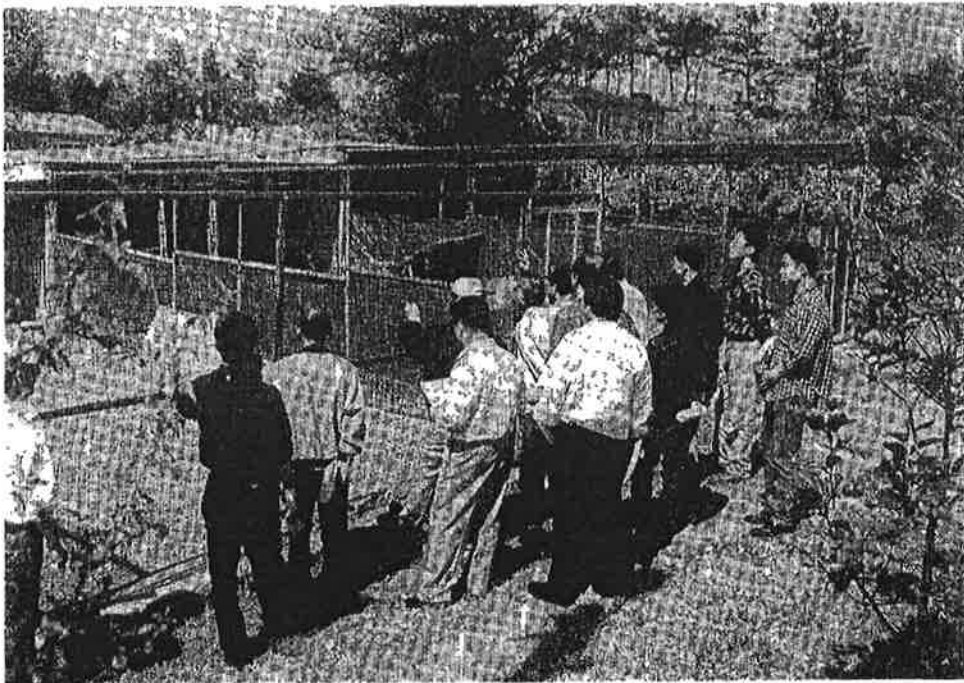


Figure 6-1. Seminar with farmers about pheasants breeding.

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 18  
 /0.9 m<sup>2</sup>, 36 /0.9 m<sup>2</sup>, 72 /0.9 m<sup>2</sup> cannibalism  
 18 /0.9 m<sup>2</sup>, 36 /0.9 m<sup>2</sup>  
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Woodard (1993)가 1 0.09 m<sup>2</sup>

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Woodard (1993) 0.9 m<sup>2</sup>/1 가  
 , 0.87 m<sup>2</sup>/1 가  
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Table 6-1. Measuring standards of releasing pheasants due to ages.

Grade Age	Weight (g)		Wing length (mm)		Tail length (mm)	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
1wk.	30-50	30-40	50-65	50-60	20-25	10-15
2wks.	50-70	40-50	65-85	60-80	25-35	15-20
3wks.	70-100	50-70	85-100	80-100	40-55	20-35
4wks.	100-300	90-120	110-120	100-120	55-90	35-55
6wks.	300-400	180-280	130-170	140-160	90-100	60-85
8wks.	400-500	280-380	170-185	160-170	100-140	85-100
10wks.	500-650	380-460	185-200	170-185	100-160	100-140
12wks.	650-800	460-520	200-215	185-195	100-160	100-150
14wks.	800-900	520-600	215-230	195-205	100-160	100-150
16wks.	900-1,000	600-650	230-235	205-210	100-200	100-150
18wks.	1,000-1,100	650-700	235-240	210-215	> 200	150-200
20wks.	1,100-1,200	700-750	240-245	210-215	> 250	> 200
22wks.	1,200-1,300	750-800	240-250	210-215	> 300	> 200
24wks.	1,200-1,350	750-800	240-250	210-215	> 350	> 200

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Table 6-2.

Table 6-2. Forage consume and cost for each pheasant.

Age \ Grade	Consume (g)		Accumulated consume (g)		Accumulated cost (won)	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
1wk.	21	24.5	21	24.5	7	8
2wks.	47	30	68	54.5	23	19
3wks.	40	40.5	108	95	37	33
4wks.	123	107	231	202	80	69
8wks.	1,094	746	1,325	948	451	322
12wks.	1,129	1,330	2,454	2,278	825	765
16wks.	2,330	1,502	4,784	3,780	1,607	1,270
20wks.	2,263	1,390	7,047	5,170	2,368	1,737
24wks.	2,263	1,340	9,310	6,510	3,128	2,187

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1\text{kg } 340^4) \quad \cdot \quad 1 \text{ 가 } 1 \\
 & (9,310\text{g}/180) \quad 51.7\text{g} \quad , \quad 1 \text{ 가 } 1 \\
 & (6,510\text{g}/180) \quad 36.2\text{g} \quad \cdot \quad 1 \\
 & (51.7\text{g} \times 0.34 \times 180) \quad 3,164 \quad , \quad 1 \\
 & (36.2\text{g} \times 0.34 \times 180) \quad 2,245 \quad \cdot \quad 6 \quad 1 \\
 & \{ (3,164+2,245)/2 \} \quad 2,700 \quad \cdot \\
 & = \text{g/day} \times 0.34 / \text{g} \times 180
 \end{aligned}$$

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1 / 150 ( 250W×24 ) = 6KW

= 6KW×36.7 =220.2

1 / 1 ( 220.2 / 150 ) =1.5

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Table 6-3

Table 6-3. Area of rearing pens depend on no. of pheasants. (unit: m<sup>2</sup>)

No. of pheasants Grade	1,000	3,000	5,000	10,000
Before 3 weeks	6	18	30	60
Before 8 weeks	27	82	136	270
After 8 weeks	270	816	1,360	2,720
Total	303	916	1,526	3,050

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Table 6-5 .

Table 6-4. Rearing pens contents and cost for chicks(before 3 weeks).

Contents	Grade	Cost (won/unit)	Number	Total cost - 5,000 birds
Blanket	1.8m × 20m	18,000	7 roll	126,000
Veneer	0.4cm×120cm×240cm	10,000	3 pieces	30,000
House pole	2.5cm×9m	6,000	58 pieces	348,000
Tent cloth	1.8 ×90m	60,000	1 roll	60,000
Heater	250W	8,500	33 pieces	280,500
Vinyl	0.07mm 8m×90m	80,000	1/2 roll	40,000
Pole	1.5cm×1.5cm×3.6m	1,600	10 pieces	16,000
Food supply	for chicks	2,000	50 pieces	100,000
Water supply	for chicks	2,500	100 pieces	250,000
Pen	K 500	90,000	1 pieces	90,000
Boiler	cement, sand etc	.	.	244,000
total cost				1,584,500

Table 6-5. Measuring rearing pens and cost depend on no. of pheasants (before 3 weeks).

No. of pheasants / Grade	1,000	3,000	5,000	10,000
Measuring (㎡)	20	60	100	200
Total cost (won)	350,000	918,000	1,584,500	3,269,000

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Table

6-6

Table 6-7

Table 6-6. Rearing pens contents and cost for chicks(before 8 weeks).

Contents	Grade	Cost (won/unit)	Number	Total cost - 1,000 birds
Blanket	1.8m × 20m	18,000	7 roll	126,000
Veneer	0.4cm×120cm×240cm	10,000	3 pieces	30,000
House pole	2.5cm × 9m	6,000	58 pieces	348,000
Tent cloth	1.8 × 90m	60,000	1 roll	60,000
Heater	250W	8,500	4pieces	34,000
Vinyl	0.07mm, 8m × 90m	80,000	1/2 roll	40,000
Pole	1.5cm × 1.5cm × 3.6m	1,600	10 pieces	16,000
Food supply	for adult	4,000	4 pieces	16,000
Water supply	for adult	7,000	4 pieces	28,000
Pen	K-500	90,000	1 pieces	90,000
Boiler				788,000

Table 6-7. Measuring rearing pens and cost depend on no. of pheasants (before 8 weeks).

No. of pheasants Grade	1,000	3,000	5,000	10,000
Measuring (㎡)	90	270	450	900
Total cost (won)	788,000	2,364,000	3,940,000	7,880,000

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Table 6-8

Table 6-9

Table 6-8. Rearing pens contents and cost for adults (after 8 weeks).

Contents	Grade	Cost (won/unit)	Number	Total cost - 1,000 birds
Pipe	2.5cm×6m	6,000	68 piece	408,000
Wire net	1.8m×30m	60,000	5 roll	300,000
Net	9m×100m	350,000	3 roll	1,050,000
Veneer	0.4cm×120cm×240cm	10,000	3 piece	30,000
Pole	1.5cm×1.5cm×3.6m	1,600	8 piece	12,800
Food supply	for adult	4,000	4 piece	16,000
Water supply	for adult	7,000	4 piece	28,000
Water tank	1t	100,000	1 piece	100,000
Hbse	100m	100,000	1 piece	100,000
Total cost				2,044,800

Table 6-9. Measuring rearing pens and cost depend on no. of pheasants (after 8 weeks).

No. of pheasants Grade	1,000	3,000	5,000	10,000
Measuring (m <sup>3</sup> )	900	2,700	4,500	9,000
Total cost (won)	2,044,800	2,940,000	4,267,200	6,288,000

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Table 6-10

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6,607 , 10,000                    6,443  
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17.7 20.2%                    .                    1,300  
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Table 6-10. Profit analysis for producing releasing pheasant. (Unit: won)

Class			Cost won/unit	1,000	3,000	5,000	10,000	
				cost	cost	cost	cost	
Cost for pro duc tion	Cost for man age ment	birds	1,300	1,300,000	3,900,000	6,500,000	113,000,000	
		main forage	2,700	2,700,000	8,100,000	13,500,000	27,000,000	
		sub forage	270	270,000	810,000	1,350,000	2,700,000	
		medicine	30	30,000	90,000	150,000	300,000	
		electricity	135	135,000	405,000	675,000	1,350,000	
		gas		120,000	150,000	250,000	400,000	
		reduction		318,000	622,000	980,000	1,744,000	
	labor hired	30,000	0	0	600,000	2,400,000		
	<b>Total</b>				4,873,000	14,077,000	24,005,000	48,894,000
	self-labor			30,000	1,200,000	2,400,000	3,000,000	3,600,000
fund				244,000	704,000	1,200,000	2,445,000	
land			1,000	303,000	916,000	1,526,000	3,050,000	
<b>Total</b>				6,620,000	18,097,000	29,731,000	57,989,000	
<b>Production cost per pheasant</b>				<b>7,356</b>	<b>6,702</b>	<b>6,607</b>	<b>6,443</b>	

\* Production cost per pheasant is calculated with lethality 10%

\* Income = total income-cost for management / Profit = total income-cost for production

\* Cost for management : Direct cost consume for production.

\* Cost for production : Total cost for production factors include management cost.

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Table 6-11

Table 6-11. Pheasants price suggested by supplier. (Unit: won, pheasant)

Production planning per pheasant		1,000	3,000	5,000	10,000
Production cost		7,356	6,702	6,607	6,443
Expected cost	P.C <sup>*</sup> -1.2	8,827	8,042	7,928	7,731
	P.C <sup>*</sup> -1.5	11,034	10,053	9,910	9,664
	P.C <sup>*</sup> -2.0	14,712	12,404	13,214	12,886

\* P.C<sup>\*</sup> = production cost

20% 1,000 8,827 , 3,000  
 8,042 , 5,000 7,928 , 10,000 7,731  
 . 50% 100% 가 9,664  
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Table 6-12 1,000 10,000 가  
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11,761 , 10,000 9,020  
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Table 6-12. Expected price for producing profit. (Unit: won)

No. of pheasants	1,000	3,000	5,000	10,000
Production cost per pheasant	7,356	6,702	6,607	6,443
Expected profit per pheasant	18,038	6,012	5,154	2,577
Expected price	25,394	12,714	11,761	9,020

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Table 6-13. Measuring standards of releasing pheasants according to ages.

Age \ Grade	Weight (g)		Wng length (mm)		Tail length (mm)	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
14wks.	800-900	520-600	215-230	195-205	100-160	100-150
16wks.	900-1,000	600-650	230-235	205-210	100-200	100-150
18wks.	1,000-1,100	650-700	235-240	210-215	> 200	150-200
20wks.	1,100-1,200	700-750	240-245	210-215	> 250	> 200
22wks.	1,200-1,300	750-800	240-250	210-215	> 300	> 200
24wks.	1,200-1,350	750-800	240-250	210-215	> 350	> 200

Table 6-13

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Table 6-14

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Table 6-14. Grade of Cannibalism in reared pheasants.

Grade \ Con.	Feathers condition of pheasants
1st	• healthy birds with perfect feather condition
2nd	• 1) 0 2 weeks old : healthy birds with damaged on head feather • 2) *more than 2 weeks : damaged on back feather less than 20%
3rd	• 1) 0 2 weeks old : damaged on head feather, showing skin • 2) *more than 2 weeks : damaged on back feather between 20% 50%

, 1993d. .  
. , 35  
(4): 271-277.  
, 1993e. .  
. , 35  
(4): 279-284.  
, 1995a.  
. 가 , 22 (1): 7-13.  
, 1993c.  
. 가 , 20  
(4): 197-210.  
, , , 1995b. 가  
, 가 , 22 (1): 1-6.  
, , , 1996.  
20 . ,  
38 (1): 9-14.  
, 1992. 가 . pp37-52.  
, 1993. .  
, , , 1992.  
. .  
. 1979. . pp12-50.  
. 1988. . pp8-75

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system)

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(gene pool)

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(XL white, *Phasianus colchicus mut*)

(Chinese Ring-Neck *Phasianus colchicus vianchii*)

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cannibalism

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가  
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4.

cannibalism

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1 (92.9%), 2 (72.5%), 3 (88.0%)

가 .

70.0%

40.0%

가 (5 )

2 72.0% , (4  
) 45.0%

가 .

(27.1%)

(29.0%) 가 .

가가

가

16

가 .

가 가 . (67.9% n=38)가 ( , , )

6.

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## Publ i c a t i o n

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WH Byun, S. Yoon. 1999. Survival rates and mortality causes of pen-reared pheasants (*Phasianus* spp.) after release. '99 2nd International Wildlife Management Congress. (being reviewed)

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