



Internet

Development of Pest Surveillance System on Internet

1996

“

Internet

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8

2.

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1999. 10. 31.

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Internet

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1.

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가 가

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o

가

가

o

o

2.

o : Internet

o :

1 : ,
GIS Spatial Database Dispersion Model

2 :

3 : Internet DB

1-3 : ()

1.

Spatial Database Dispersion Model

가. : (, ,)

GIS Spatial Database :

Spatial GIS Database

Dispersion Model .

Spatial Dispersion Model :

Spatial

GIS Model

2.

가. :
, , , .
. , ,
, :

가 .

3. Internet DB

가. Internet DB : Monitoring
Internet , , DB .
. Internet :
Internet Web Internet
Information Exchange System .
. DB Internet DB :
“ ” Database Internet
DB .

4. ()

가. DB Internet

1.

가.

, DNA DNA

가 ,

1) CO-1 850bp base .
base 3 haplotype

. haplotype ,
haplotype 가 ,
가 haplotype 가 .

Red River
Haplotype , Haplotype
0.2% .
3가 Haplotype ,
Haplotype Origin .

2) CO-1 820bp base

base haplotype

가 가

가 , 가 가 Sample

3) CO-1 800 4% 32

site 가

A B

가 (Cnaphalocrosis medinalis)

Marasmia patnalis, M. exigua, M. rularis

3

Sample Marasmia 3 가

가 4%

(10%

가), A B

(3가),

가

4) EPIC-PCR DNA 가

intron

, SOD, EF PCR exon

actin wingless primer

exon , 289bp 378bp exon Intron

5) wingless base

가 DNA

Nilaparvata Sogatella 3 가
Nilaparvata

가

Sogawa(1995)

가

(gene flow)

(tool)

가

2000

가

GIS Spatial Database Dispersion Model

Internet

(system)

(component)

GIS

1) digitized data

base map

2) population dynamic model

3) GIS model ()

, 1996- 1998

(9) 가

GIS

PeMoS

Blayer

() ,

simulation ,

(Transport) , ,

B | ▽

飛上 移動 落下 定着 Mechanism

, GIS Model, PeMoS Internet

data

Boundary Layer

simulation

Blayer Model

Model 1987-88 episode

system PeMoS GIS

system 가 1997 1999 3

data , 1997 1998 -

Model , 가

() , 1999 Model 가

, Model

Blayer Model

Internet DB

“ ” , , , , ,
가 , 가

PeMoS . PeMoS 5

3

(, ,)

2

PeMoS

가

1)

2)

3)

가

PeMoS 2

3

, PeMoS 가 가

PeMoS GIS Blayer
가 , /
가, 가 DB
가

2.

가. (, ,)

, Database

On-line

Newsletter

On-line

()

SUMMARY

Some major rice pests, such as the brown planthopper, migrate from the East and South Asia by the low level jet stream (LLJet) while others are overwintering within temperate area such as Korea and Japan (Sogawa 1997b), then become main source of outbreaks and wide spreading according to geographic and climate conditions. To prevent effectively these migratory pests from spreading and outbreaks in Korean rice area, an intensive "**international pest surveillance system**" is essential to predict their density changes and distribution as well as how they spread out by geographically and where they possibly outbreaks.

To organize the international pest surveillance system, the domain area of the migratory pests should be identified first, then efficient surveillance data exchange and management system should be established with some basic analytical tools equipped. The two major analytical tools can be considered as the boundary layer atmospheric model (Blayer) for understanding/predicting the transport of the pests, and the geographic information system (GIS) for predicting/analyzing the local density development after their migration. These two models are incorporated into the database management system (PeMoS) under the internet environment.

This paper discusses the four major components in the suggested "international surveillance of long range migratory rice pests" in Korea. These are (1) the origin and gene flow of migratory rice planthoppers, (2) the use of geographic information system (GIS), (3) boundary layer (Blayer) atmospheric model to predict the air current which carries the migratory pests, and (4) the internet pest surveillance database system (PeMoS).

The four components have been integrated into one comprehensive system of pest surveillance to complete the "Pest Surveillance System on Internet", the final goal of this research project.

1. The origin and gene flow of migratory rice planthoppers

Many species of insects associated with cultivated rice do not over-winter in Korea and Japan, but immigrate into these areas each year. To understand better the origins of these immigrations as well as the geographic structure of rice pests in Asian rice growing regions, we examined intraspecific variation in two species of delphacid planthoppers, *Nilaparvata lugens* (Stål) and *Sogatella furcifera* Horvath.

We sequenced an 850 base pair region of mitochondrial DNA *cytochrome oxidase-I* (CO-I) from a total of 71 individuals collected from 11 localities in seven countries: Korea, Philippines, China, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Vietnam, and Thailand.

In *N. lugens*, three haplotypes were found and all populations sampled shared a dominant haplotype. Localities in Korea contained two haplotypes and localities in China and the Philippines contained three. However, in samples from the Indochina peninsula we detected no variation either within or between populations, consistent with a hypothesis of regular migration and gene flow. These populations did not contain some haplotypes found in Korea, suggesting they are not the source of yearly immigration into Korea and, by extension, Japan. Populations from China did share haplotypes with Korea, which is consistent the hypothesis that China is the source for yearly immigration into Korea.

There was insufficient resolution to distinguish among populations in

China. For *N. lugens*, the data suggest that populations south of the Red River Valley in Vietnam experience regular mixing and are distinct from populations to the north which contribute to yearly immigrations.

In *S. furcifera*, there was less differentiation among populations. Two haplotypes were found in all populations except Malaysia. The results for both species are consistent with seasonal weather data and indicate that more detailed analysis of DNA sequence data will be fruitful.

2. The use of geographic information system (GIS)

Although the temporal dynamics of insect populations take place within a spatial context, population ecology tends to concentrate on the dynamics at single locations (Johnson & Worobec, 1988). Much of the recent attention given to large-scale spatial dynamics of insect populations has been related to migration as a factor in synoptic pest studies (Taylor, 1986). However, it is known that insect distributions and abundances can be greatly affected by local conditions (Song et al., 1982).

A recent technology for the analysis of geographic variables can be adopted to examine the spatial aspects of pest population dynamics. Large scale movement and dispersal of insect pests may be investigated. GIS is an information system designed to work with data referenced by spatial or geographic coordinates (Star & Estes, 1990). Besides functioning as a database system with specific capabilities for spatially-referenced data, a GIS can be used to analyze data.

The geographical information systems of Arc/Info™ and Arcview™ were used to establish a system which can display/monitor the spreading of long range migratory pests and predict/identify the pest risk area by overlaying the

map layers of pest densities and the spatial distribution of environment, such as temperature.

The system established successfully predict/identify late season planthopper damages by overlaying the early season migration and the temperature conditions, especially in September.

In conclusion, the potential of applying GIS to rice pest surveillance system seemed to be very much promising. Besides its capability of constructing a spatial data base, its uses for making pest predictions and for management decisions were also well determined as useful.

3. Boundary layer (Blayer) atmospheric model

We developed and test the performance of an atmospheric numerical model (Blayer) adapted to forecast the movement of migrant Brown and White-Backed Planthopper (*Nilaparvata lugens* and *Sogatella furcifera*) populations from China to Korea. The numerical model forecasts will be incorporated as a component into an internet surveillance system operated in the Republic of Korea.

Comparison of model forecasts with trapping data indicates (i) that the model is capable of successfully simulating the movement of planthoppers to Korea, with demonstrable regional skill, (ii) the source region for early season migrants is most likely south-eastern China (i.e., south of 25 N and east of 115 E), (iii) later season migrants may not necessarily originate from the expanded northward region (south of 30 N) as suggested in the current literature and (iv) the flight level of migrants may vary from 733 m altitude to 1960 m altitude from one migration episode to another. Procedures for converting meteorological real-time forecast and analysis products (available

from National Meteorological agencies) into a format suitable for driving Blayer have been developed and trialed. These procedures are necessary for the operational forecasting of planthopper migration and their development is important for this component of the planned internet surveillance system.

4. The internet pest surveillance database system (PeMoS) and system integration

Considering various data types and large data size in the current pest surveillance system for the long range migratory insect pests, a new spatial information management system should be considered. The integrated system should express complex types of information, such as text, multimedia, and other scientific data under the Internet environment.

We have developed the PeMoS (Pest Monitoring System) that is able to manage the pest surveillance data collected from 152 pest monitoring stations in Korea. The system of Blayer and GIS related to the pest surveillance were integrated into an internet based comprehensive database management system to facilitate information resources systematically organized and closely linked.

The three components of GIS, Blayer, and PeMoS, relevant to the automated pest surveillance were integrated to complete the "Pest Surveillance System on Internet", which is the final goal of this research project.

Keywords: pest surveillance, GIS, Blayer, PeMoS, database, internet, model, information, forecasting, prediction, object relational.

CONTENTS

Chapter 1. Introduction	1
Section 1. History and importance	1
Section 2. Background and objectives	2
Chapter 2. The origin and gene flow of migratory rice planthoppers	5
Section 1. Introduction	5
Section 2. Method and materials	7
Section 3. Results and discussion	10
Section 4. Conclusion and summary	24
Chapter 3. The use of geographical information system (GIS)	27
Section 1. Introduction	27
Section 2. Method and materials	28
Section 3. Results and discussion	30
Section 4. Conclusion and summary	39
Chapter 4. Boundary layer (BLAYER) atmospheric model ---	40
Section 1. Introduction	40
Section 2. Method and materials	41
Section 3. Results and discussion	44
Section 4. Conclusion and summary	57
Chapter 5. The internet pest surveillance database system (PeMoS)	59
Section 1. Introduction	59
Section 2. System design	61
Section 3. System organization and implementation	66
Section 4. Data conversion	83
Section 5. Conclusion	93
Chapter 6. The system integration	95
Section 1. Introduction	95
Section 2. Integrated system overview	95
Section 3. Subsystem for hosting BLAYER model	99
Section 4. Subsystem for hosting GIS model	105
Section 5. Conclusion and summary	114

1	-----	1
1	-----	1
2	-----	2
2	-----	5
1	-----	5
2	-----	7
1.	-----	7
2. DNA	PCR -----	9
3. Cloning	-----	10
3	-----	10
1.	DNA ---	10
2. DNA	-----	21
4	-----	24
3	GIS Spatial Database	
	Dispersion Model -----	27
1	-----	27
2	-----	28
1.	Software Spatial data -----	28
2. Base map	-----	29
3. Model	-----	29
3	-----	30
1. GIS	(base map) -----	30
2.	GIS -----	33
3. GIS	() -----	35
4	-----	39

4	(Blayer)	40
1	-----	40
2	-----	41
1.	Boundary Layer Atmospheric Model (Blayer) -----	41
2.	Simulation -----	42
3.	Simulation -----	44
3	-----	44
1.	1987-88 model validation -----	44
2.	Blayer Workstation -----	49
3.	Blayer Simulation (Domain) -----	51
4.	Blayer 1997-99 -----	53
4	-----	57
5	(PeMoS)	59
1	-----	59
2	-----	61
1.	-----	61
2.	-----	62
3.	-----	63
4.	-----	64
5.	-----	65
3	-----	66
1.	-----	66
2.	-----	66
3.	-----	67
4.	-----	70
5.	-----	72
6.	-----	74
7.	-----	82
4	-----	83
1.	-----	83
2.	-----	83
3.	-----	83

6	-----	95
1	-----	95
2	-----	95
1.	-----	95
2.	-----	96
3.	-----	97
3	-----	99
1.	-----	100
2.	-----	102
4	-----	105
1.	-----	105
2.	-----	106
3. /	-----	107
4.	-----	107
5	-----	114
	-----	120
	-----	129

가()

가

가

()

가 (1994).

가

2

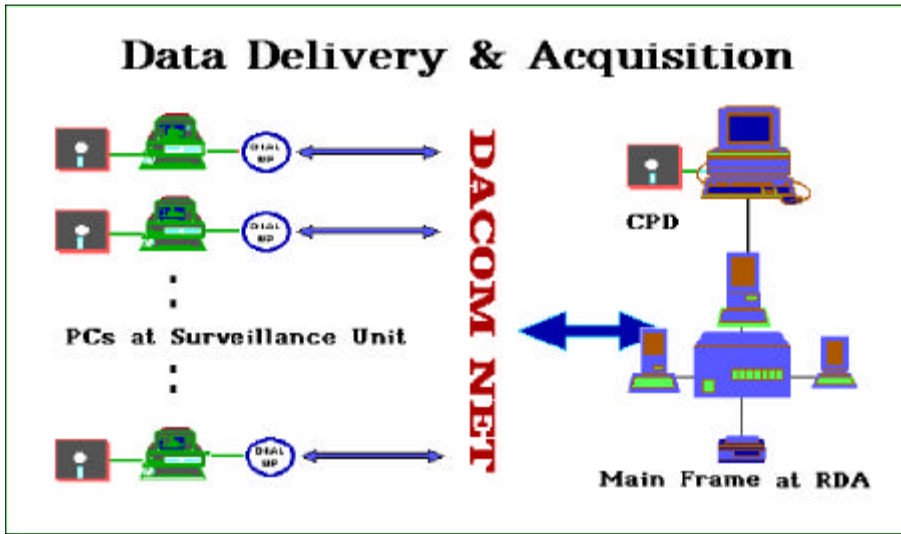
“

”

152

400

가



[1-1]

(

(DACOMNET)

>

1986

가 1987 “
”가 , 1988 “ ” 1990 “
” [1-1] 가
(1986; 1987, 1988, 1990).

“ ”

152

1981

가

()가 .

(GIS) (Arc/Info)

(Blayer) (Song 1993; 1992, 1995, 1997; Turner 1998).

[1-1]

(Density Layer), 가

,

가 .

(1997) Database

,

Database I/O Web

“ (PeMoS)”

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3

, 1

,

GIS Spatial Database Dispersion Model

(Blayer)

, 3

Internet DB ,

Internet

2

1

가
 , , 15 가 2000 가
 (Paik 1972), “ ”
 (Sogawa 1991). 가 가
 가 . 가
 () 가
 가 (Uhm et al. 1988).
 가
 가 .
 Red River 가
 (Kisimoto 1976, Kisimoto & Sogawa 1995, Sogawa, 1997, Uhm, 1988, Ashina & Tsrnoka, 1986).
 가 , 가
 .
 가 ,
 (Bui, 1991, Chen 1991, 1997) .

가 ,

DNA

(Jones et al, 1996, Simon et al, 1994, Hoshizaki, 1994, Neigel & Avise 1985, Demaya et al 1990).

가 .

가 DNA

(Roderick, 1996, Simon et al., 1994).

DNA cytochrome oxidase

(Mun 1999, Simon 1994).

primer

DNA

intron 가

(Davies et al, 1999, Villablanca et al 1998, Pollett & Roderick, 1996, Palumbi et al, 1991).

, DNA DNA

, mtDNA DNA ,

(Gene Flow)가 .

가 .

1.

Kisimoto,

Sogawa, Cheng

95%

[2-1] 1997 7

Sample

Korea	Kokseong	36cN / 129cE	BPH,WBPH	Jul. 1997
	Yeoncheon	35cN / 126cE	BPH,WBPH	Jul. 1997
	Gohung	35cN / 126cE	BPH,WBPH	Jul. 1997
	Cheju	33cN / 126cE	BPH,WBPH,RLRM	Jul.Aug 1997
	Namhae		BPH,WBPH,RLRM	Jul. 1997
	Chinju	35cN / 128cE	BPH,WBPH,RLRM	Jul. Sep.1997
Indonesia	Deli Serdang	3cN / 99cE	BPH,,WBPH	Feb. 1998
	Karawang	6cN / 107cE	BPH,WBPH	Jan. 1998.
	Subang	6cN / 107cE	BPH,WBPH,RLRM	Jan. 1998
	Indramayv		BPH,WBPH,RLRM	Jan. 1998
	Cirebon		BPH,WBPH,RLRM	Mar. 1998
Vietnam	Hanoi		BPH,WBPH	Dec. 1997
	Mekong Delta		BPH,WBPH	Jul. 1997
China	Jiangpo	32cN / 117cE	BPH,WBPH	Jul. 1997
	Anqin	32cN / 117cE	BPH,WBPH	Jul. 1997
	Nanning	27cN / 112cE	BPH,WBPH,RLRM	Jul. 1997
	changsa	22cN / 108cE	BPH,WBPH	Jul. 1997
Thailand	Pathum Thani		BPH,WBPH	Aug.1997
	Bangkok	15cN / 100cE	BPH,WBPH,RLRM	Apr. 1997
Malaysia	Seberang Perak	4cN / 100cE	BPH,WBPH,RLRM	Nor. 1997
	Tanjong karang	3cN / 100cE	BPH,WBPH,RLRM	Nor. 1997
	Sungailintang	5cN / 100E	BPH,WBPH,RLRM	Dec. 1997
Bangladsh	Penang	5cN / 101cE	BPH,WBPH	Aug. 1997
	Sripur		BPH,WBPH,RLRM	Oct. 1997
	BRRI		BPH,WBPH,RLRM	Oct. 1997
	Gazipur		BPH,WBPH,RLRM	Oct. 1997
	Dacca	23cN / 60cE	BPH,WBPH,RLRM	Aug. 1997
Philippines	Los Banos	16cN / 120cE	BPH	1983
	Central Luzon	16 cN / 122cE	BPH,WBPH,RLRM	Aug. 1997
	North Quotabata	6 cN / 125cE	BPH,WBPH,RLRM	Aug. 1997

Xi-Jiang , Nanjing, Nanning, Changsa,
Hanoi Mekong Delta , Bangkok ,
Vientiene, Dacca ,
Alor Setar Penang , Java Sumatra ,
Munos Northern Quotabato

[2-1]

(. , ,)

1998 6 [2-2]

[2-2] 1998

(飛來波)

	WBPH	1998. 6. 14.	
	WBPH	1998. 6. 15.	
	WBPH	1998. 6. 21.	
	WBPH	1998. 6. 25.	
	BPH,WBPH	1998. 6. 26.	1
	BPH,WBPH	1998. 6. 27.	
	BPH,WBPH	1998. 6. 29.	
	BPH,WBPH	1998. 6. 29.	
	BPH,WBPH	1998. 7. 5.	2
	BPH,WBPH	1998. 7. 7.	
	BPH,WBPH	1998. 7. 8.	
	BPH,WBPH	1998. 7. 10.	
	BPH,WBPH	1998. 7. 11.	
	BPH,WBPH	1998. 7. 12.	
	BPH,WBPH	1998. 7. 23.	3
	BPH,WBPH	1998. 7. 23.	
	BPH,WBPH	1998. 7. 24.	
	BPH	1998. 7. 30.	
	BPH,WBPH	1998. 8. 1.	

2. DNA PCR

가. DNA

- 1) 95% 1.5ml E-Tube ddH2O 5
- 2) Tube Lysis 200ul
- 3) 1ul Proteinase RNase 62
- 4) 13000rpm 3
- 5) phenol 200ul Phenol 13000rpm
- 6) tube Phenol/chloroform
13000rpm 10
- 7) tube chloroform
13000rpm 10
- 8) tube 3M 1/2
- 9) 95% 3 -20 10
- 10) 13000rpm 10
- 11) 70% 1.5ml
- 12) 13000rpm 10
- 13) ddH2O 25ul DNA DNA
1/5 PCR

. PCR

- PCR 2ul DNA 33ul ddH2O, 5ul 10 × Taq polymerase
 buffer, 5ul 8mM dNTP, 2.5ul 10uM primer , 0.12ul Taq polymerase
 PCR Mitochondrial DNA 95 60 ,
 48 30 , 72 45 35 , DNA 95

60 , 60 30 , 72 60 35 PCR
PCR GeneAmp PCR thermocycler (Perkin Elmer)

3. Cloning

가. Cloning

Cloning T-tailing pBluescript ligation , 42 heat-shock
E. coli transformation . PCR 가 colony
primer PCR .

PCR Gene Clean Kit (BIO101)
DNA , cloning Quantum Prep Kit plasmid DNA
20ul 20
50nm DNA, 2.3pmol Primer DyeDeoxy Terminator Cycle Sequencing
Kit (ABI) cycle sequencing . Cycle sequencing DNA
Sequencer (ABI 377, ABI 310) DNA
Sequencher 3.1

3

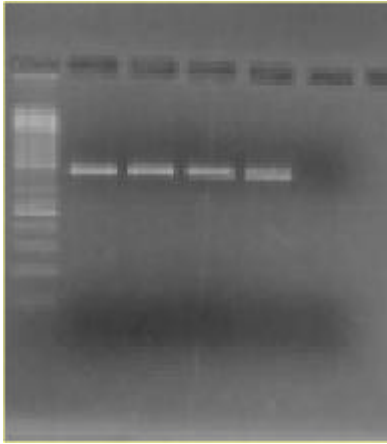
1. DNA

가. CO-1 Mitochondrial DNA(mtDNA)
Cytochrome Oxidase-1(CO-I) gene Sequencing
4
DNA PCR

CO-1

. PCR

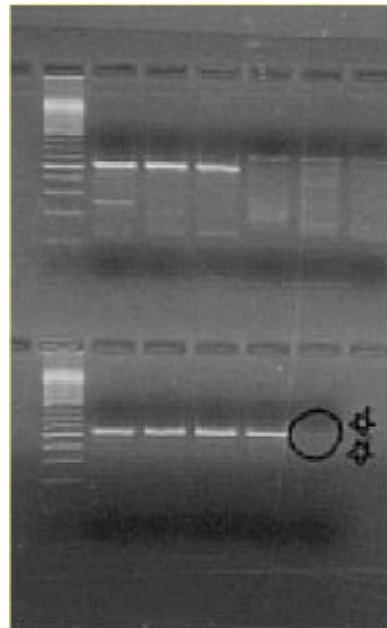
[2-1]



A



B



C

[2-1]

primer

PCR

agarose gel

1)

([2-2]), ([2-3]), ([2-4]) CO-I
Coding mtDNA (DNA Sequence) . ,

가 ,

가 가 .

```

CAACATTTAATTTGATTTTTGGTCACCCAGGAAGTATACATCCTTATICTTCCAGGATTIG
GATIAATTTCTCATATTATATACAAGAAAGAGGAAAAAGGAAACTTTCCGGATCIATTGGAA
TAATTTATGCAATAATTGCAATTGGAATTTTAGGTTTTATTGTTTGAGCTCACCAIATTTIAC
TGIAGGIATAGATATTGATACCCGAGCCTATTTIACGTCAGCTACTATAATTATIGCGGTC
ACCGAATCAAAATTTTITAGATGATCGCAACAATTTACGGTICCAAAATGAACTTTTCCCCC
AAATAATTTGATCATTIAGGATTCATTTTACTTTTTACTIATGGAGGATTAACAGGTGIAATAT
TATCAAATTCCTCAATTGATATTATICTACATGATACCTATATGAGTGGCTCATTTTCACT
ATGTCCTTTCCATGGGAGCAGIATTCACCATIATCGCTAGATTIATCCATTGATACCCCTIAT
TIACAGGTAGAAACATAAAATAAAATGACTAAAAATTCATTTTATCCATATTTCTIAGGAG
TAAATTTAACATTTTTTCCCCAACATTTTTTAGGATTAAGTGGIATACCACGACGATACTCG
ACTATCCAGATATATACACCCGTGAAACCTTTTTTCTTCTATGGGTTCATTCATTTCCTTAA
TTAGAATTTTAAATATIAATGTTTATATATGAGAAAAGATIAAGATTTAAACGAAAAATGGTGT
TIAAAACCAATCAACCTCAATCAATTGAATGAAAAATAAATTTACCCCTIAGAGAACACTCCT
TAAATGAAATTCCTATATIAATTAAGTTCAAATGCGCAGATTAGTGCATTTGAA

```

[2-2] mitochondrial DNA CO-I(Cytochrome Oxidase subunit-I)

, CO-II Sequence CO-I
, 가 Case
가 . ,

Oxidase Coding Gene

```

ACCCAGGAAGTTTATATCCIGATTCTCCCGGATTGGATTAATTTCCCATATCATTATACAA
CAAAGAGGTAACCGTGAAACCTTIGGATCAATTGGIATAATCTACGCCATACTAGCTATIGGA
ATCCTAGGATTTATCGTTTGAGCACACCATATATTTACAGTAGGAATAGATATTGATACACGA
GGGIACCTTACTTCAGCGACAATAATTATGTCIGIACCTACAGGAATIAAAATTTTITAGATGG
ATCGCCACCATTTACGGATCAAAAATTAATTTTTCCCCCAAATAATTTGGTCTIATAGGATTC
ATTTTGCTTTTTIACAATIGGTGGTCTAACAGGAGTAATACTAGCAAACCTCAATCGATGTT
GTTCTICATGATACCTIACIATGAGTTGCTCACTTICACIATIGTTTTGICTATAGGAGCCGTT
TTTACAATIGTIGCCAGTTTCATCCACIGGTAACCAATTTTTIACCTGGAGTTGCCTIAACAAT
AAATGACTIAAAAATTCATTTTTTTTCTATATTTTTAGGAGTAAATTTAACATTTTTTCCGCAA
CATTTTCTAGGGCTTACAGGATACCACGTCGATATTCGATTACCCGATATATACACCCTA
TGAAACTIAACGCTTCAATCGGATCCATAATTTICATTAATTIAGAATTTTACTATTAACATTT
ATTACTTGAGAAAGATTAGTTTATAAACGAAAAATCTTTTTIAAAACAAATATAGCGCAATCT
TTAGAATGAAAAATAAATCTACCCCGICTGAACATGCATTTAATCAATCCCATCTIAGCAAG
TCCCNCTIANTTATTN

```

[2-3] mitochondrial DNA CO-I (Cytochrome Oxidase subunit I) 가 Location

mtDNA CO-I gene

Sample

mtDNA CO-I gene

[2-3], 345 , 470 site

Variation-1

CACCCAGGAAGTTTATATTTTAAATTTTACCAGGATTTGGTATAATTTCTCATATATTTTCTCAA
 GAGAGAGGAAAAAAGAACTTTTGGATCACTAGGAATAATTTATGCTATAATAGCAATTGGTT
 TATTAGGGTTTGTAGIATGAGCICATCATATATTACAGTTGGIATAGATATTGATACTCGAGC
 TTATTTTACTTCAGCACTATAATTATTGCTGTACCAACTGGAATTTAAATTTTATGTTGATTA
 GCAACTTTCATGGTACACAAATTAATTATAGACCTTCAATTTTATGAAGATTAGGATTTGTTT
 TTTTATTTTACTGTAGGAGGATTAACCTGGAGTAATTTTATGCTAATTCATCAATGATGTAGCTC
 TCATGATACTTATTATGTTGTGGACATTTTCATTATGTTCTTCTATAGGAGCAGIATTTGCA
 ATTATAGGAGGATTTATTCATIGATATCCTTTATTTACAGGATTAACCTTAAATCCTTTTTTTT
 TAAAAATTCATTTCTTCAATATTTATGAGGATTAATTTAACTTTTTTCCACAACATTTTTT
 AGGATTAGCAGGAATACCTCGTCGTATCTGATTAATCCAGATGCTTATATTTCATGAAATATT
 ATTCTTCATTAGGATCATATATTTTATTATAGCAGIATATTAATTTTAAATTTATTTGAG
 AATCAATAATTAATCAACGAATAATTTTATTTTATTAAATCTATCATCTTCTATTTGAATGATA
 TCAAAATTTACCICCCAGCAGAACATTCATATAATGAACCTCCCAATTTTAAAGAATTICA

Variation-2

GAGGAAAAAAGAACTTTTGGTCTTTAGGAATAATTTATGCTATAATAGCAATTGGTTTATT
 AGGATTTGTGTATGAGCICATCATATATTTACAGTAGGTATAGATATTGATACTCGAGCTTAT
 TTTACTTCAGCTACTAIGATTATTGCTGTCCAACTGGAATTTAAATTTTATGTTGATTAGCAA
 CTTTTCATGGAACACAAATTAATTATAGICCTTCAATTTTATGAAGATTAGGATTTGTTTTTTT
 ATTTACTGTGGAGGATTAACCTGGAGTAATTTTATGCTAATTCATCTATTGATGTTGCTCTTCAT
 GATACTTATTATGTTGTGCTCATTTTCATTATGTTCTTCTATAGGAGCAGIATTTGCAATTA
 TAGGAGGTTTTATTCATTGATAICCTTTATTTACAGGATTAACCTTAAATCCTTTTTTCTTAAA
 AATICAATTTTTTACAATATTIATGAGGATTAATTTAACTTTTTTCCCAACATTTTTTAGGA
 TTAGCAGGAATACCTCGTCGTATCTGATTAATCCTGATGCTTATATTTCATGAAATATTATT
 CATCTTATAGGATCATATATTTTATTATAGCAGIATATTAATTTTAAATTTATTTGAGAATC
 AATAATTAATCAACGAATAATTTTATTTTATTAAATTTATCATCTTCTATTTGAATGATACCAA
 AATTTACCICCCAGCAGAACATTCATATAATGAACCTCCCAATTTTAAAGAATTICA

[2-4] mitochondrial DNA CO-I (Cytochrome Oxidase subunit

I) * 가
 Sites

site 가 4 AC, AA, GA 가
 Haplotype . , AC type 11 ,

Haplotype , AA type , GA type
 [2-3] CO-I gene

Collection site	No. of Tested Individual	Haplotypes		
		A [*] . C ^{**}	A [*] . A ^{**}	G [*] . A ^{**}
Korea(Chinju)	4	1.000	-	-
Korea(Cheju)	6	0.833	-	0.167
China(Nanjing)	8	0.875	0.125	-
China(Nanning)	4	0.500	0.250	0.250
China(Changsa)	4	0.750	-	0.250
Philippines(IRRI)	4	-	-	1.000
Philippines (Central Luzon)	2	0.500	0.500	-
Philippines (North Quotabata)	5	0.600	-	0.4000
Vietnam(Mekongdelta)	6	1.000	-	-
Malaysia(Malaysia)	4	1.000	-	-
Thailand(Bangkok)	4	1.000	-	-
Bangladesh(Dakka)	4	1.000	-	-
Indonesia	4	1.000	-	-

*The 345th variation site, **The 470th variation site

1
 AC, AA, GA 3가 Haplotype ,
 (Nanjing) , Bottle Neck
 , Dr. Sogawa 가

[2-4] CO-I gene

Collection site	No. of Tested Individual	Haplotypes	
		C*	T*
Korea(Cheju)	6	0.667	0.333
(Goseong--'98)	4	1.000	-
(Sacheon--'98)	4	0.500	0.500
(Sacheon--'98)	4	1.000	-
China(Nanning)	5	0.800	0.200
Philippines (Central Luzon)	4	0.750	0.250
Vietnam (Mekongdelta)	4	0.750	0.250
Malaysia (Penang)	4	1.000	-
Bangladesh (Sripur)	4	0.750	0.250
Indonesia (Subang)	4	0.500	0.500

* The 372th variation site

, 372 site [2-4], C type
T type Haplotype 5
(C type) type
, C type 75%
가

5 mtDNA CO-I gene ([2-5]).
, 800 3% 32 site

가 (Variation, [2-4] [2-5])
 A B

[2-5] 가 CO-I gene

Collection site	No. of Tested Individual	Variation Groups	
		Group A	Group B
Korea(Cheju)	8	1.00	-
China(Nanning)	4	1.00	-
Vietnam(Mekongdelta)	4	0.75	0.25
Malaysia(Malaysia)	4	0.75	0.25
Thailand(Bangkok)	4	0.50	0.50

The number present variation site

60 66 90 93 94 135 141 168 207 213 225 264 270 288 333 369
 A : T G A A C G A T A A A C T A A A
 B : C A T T T A T A T G T T A T T T

378 408 459 507 525 528 561 564 615 645 648 735 745 768 795 807
 A : A A A T C C T A A T A T C T A T
 B : T T T C T T C C T A T C T C T A

가

(*Cnaphalocrosis medinalis*),

Marasmia patnalis, *M. exigua*, *M. rularis* 3

Sample

Marasmia 3 가

가 4% (

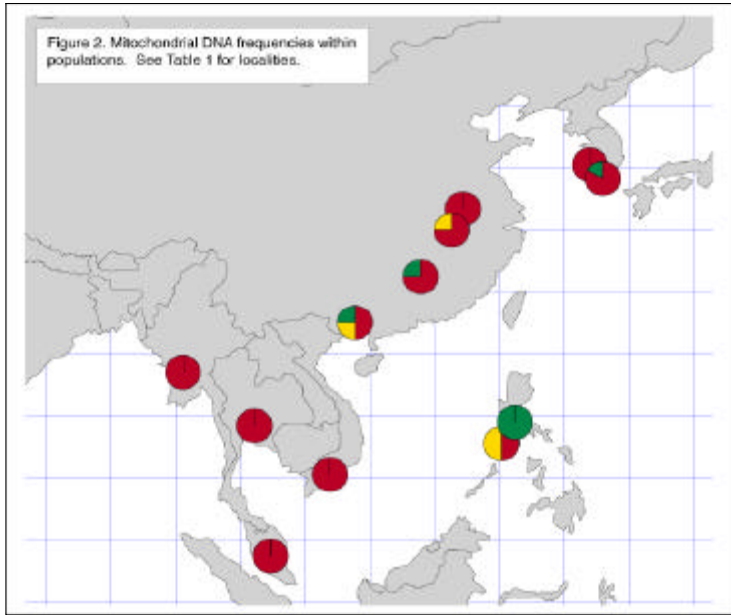
10% 가), A B

(3가

), 가

가 가

CO-1



[2-5] Mitochondrial DNA CO-I (Cytochrome Oxidase subunit I)

3 Haplotype

[2-5] , 赤色江(red river) 가

flow)가 (gene 가

[2-6]

mtDNA CO-I

Chi-Square

Comparison	N*	HS	KS	HST	KST	ChiSq.	p
A. <i>N. lugens</i> ()							
All populations	13	0.18 (0.07)	0.35	0.579	0.564	44.8	0.002
N. of Red River, Vietnam	5	0.30 (0.10)	0.56	0.144	0.347	6.3	0.69
S. of Red River, Vietnam	5	0.00 (0.00)	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.0	1.0
B. <i>S. furcifera</i> ()							
All populations	5	0.30 (0.08)	0.40	0.076	0.083	1.7	0.9
N. of Red River, Vietnam	2	0.38 (0.06)	0.47	0.022	0.024	0.2	0.53
S. of Red River, Vietnam	2	0.19 (0.19)	0.25	0.143	0.143	0.9	0.40

N = number of populations; *HS* = average within-population haplotype diversity

KS = average within-population sequence diversity (weighted)

HST = haplotype differentiation among populations

KST = sequence differentiation among populations

Chi-Square = test statistic calculated in usual way

p = probability determined by randomization

Sampling Site DNA 가

色江 가 Chi-Square , 赤

Research> , <Bulletin of Entomological

[2-6]

가

Haplotype , Haplotype

0.2%

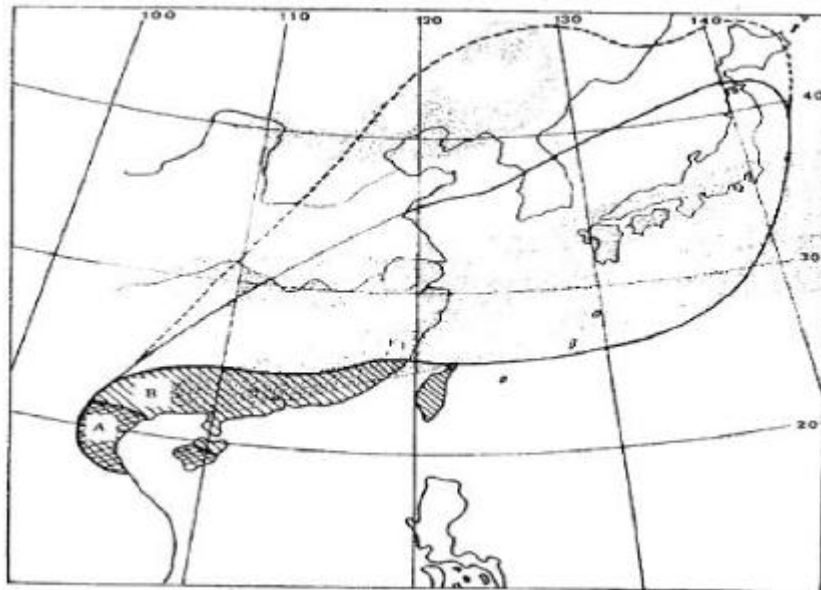
3가 Haplotype ,

Haplotype Origin

1

(Nanning) 3 Haplotype , 南京(Nanjing),
Bottle Neck

, 가 가
, 가 , 가 가 Sample



[2-6] . A: , B:
가 , :

(CNRRI) Dr. Sogawa(1995, 1997)
, Back Trajectory Analysis , [2-6]

Sinario , 1
(Guang Xi) (Guang Dong) ,

, , Red River Delta([2-6] A)

(Winter Spring Rice) 가 2-4

. Sogawa

가 ,

RAPD-PCR , RFLP

. Isozyme ,

가 Sogawa 가 .

가 ,

Gene Flow , Haplotype Origine

가 .

“ ”

2. DNA

EPIC-PCR DNA 가 intron

SOD, EF, Actin, wingless primer . primer SOD
primer DNA , EF primer DNA

([2-7]), 가 elongation

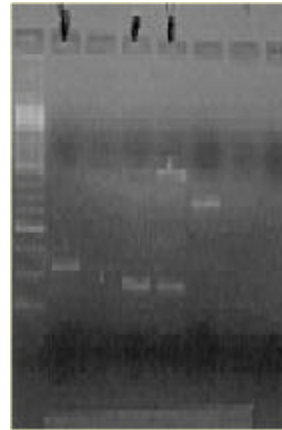
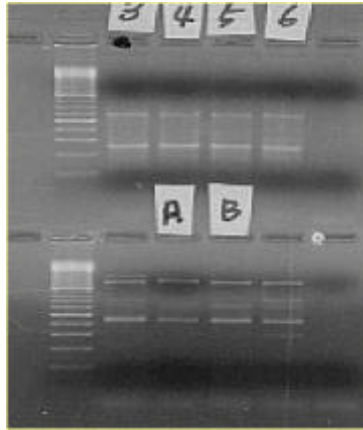
factor elongation factor

actin primer ([2-9) cloning

289bp 가 actin .

[2-8] 가

intron ,



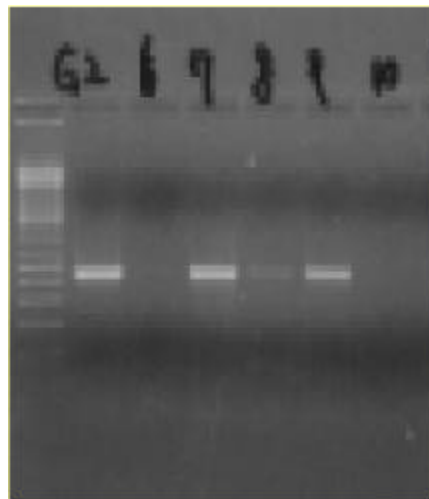
[2-7] *EF actin* primer PCR agarose

```

ATTCACGAGACTGTCIACCAGTCAATCATGAAGTGCGACGTCACATCCGTAAGGACCTGTACGC
CAACACCGTCTCTCAGGAGGTACCACCATGTACCCAGGCATCGCCGACCGCATGCAGAAGGAG
ATCACTGCCCTCGCCCATCAACAATGAAGATCAAGATCATTGCCCCGCCGAGAGGAAGTACT
CCGIATGGATCGGAGGATCCATCCTGGCCTCCCTGTCCACCTTCCAACAGATGTCGATCTCAA
GCAGGAGT

```

[2-8] *Nilaparvata bakeri actin*



[2-9] *wingless* primer PCR agarose

Wingless primer PCR ,
 378bp wingless [2-10].
 wilngless site , wingless actin
 intron
 가 DNA
 가

Nilaparvata lugens

TCGTCACGGTGAAGACGTGTGGATGCGACTGCCGAACCTGCGTGCGGTGGGGACAGCCT
 CAAGGACCGGTTTCGACGGCGCGTCACGGGTGATGGTCGGCAACGCGGGCAGCTCACGGGTCA
 ACGCGGGCAGGAACAGATACAACCTCCAGCTGAAGCCCTACAACCCGGAGCACAAGCCGCCC
 GGACCCAAGGACCTCGTCTACCTGGAGTCGTCGCCCGGCTTCTGCGAGCGCAACCCGCGCT
 TGGCATCCAGGGCAGCACGGTCGCCAGTGCAACGACACGTCGATCGGGCTCGACGGCTGCG
 ACCTCATGTGTGTGGGGCTGGCTACCGGACTCAGGAGGTGCTCGTCACCGAGCGATGTCAC
 TGCACATTCACATGGTGGCCCA

N. bakeri

TCGTCACGGTGAAGACGTGTGGATGCGACTGCCGAACCTGCGTGCGGTGGGGACAGCCT
 CAAGGACCGGTTTCGACGGCGCGTCACGGGTGATGGTCGGCAACGCGGGCAGCTCACGGGTCA
 ATGCGGGAAGGAACAGATACAACCTCCAGCTGAAGCCCTACAACCCAGAGCACAAGCCGCCC
 GGACCCAAGGACCTCGTCTACCTGGAGTCGTCACCGGCTTCTGCGAGCGCAACCCGCGCT
 TGGCATCCAGGGCAGCACGGTCGCCAGTGCAACGACACGTCGATCGGGCTCGACGGCTGCG
 ACCTCATGTGTGTGGGGCTGGCTACCGGACTCAGGAGGTGCTCGTCACCGAGCGATGTCAC
 TGCACATTCACATGGTGGCCCA

Sogatella furcifera

TCGTCACGGTGAAGACGTGTGGATGCGGCTGCCAACCCTGTCGGGTGGGGACAGCCT
 CAAGGAACGGTTTCGACGGTGGCTCACGTGTCATGGTGGGCAACGCGGGCAGCACACAGGTCA
 ACGGAGCGGCAAGAACCCTACAACCTCCAGTGAAGCCCTACAACCCGGAGCACAAGCCG
 CCCGACCCAAGGACCTCGTCTACCTGGAGTCGTCGCCCTGGCTTCTGCGAGCGCAACCCGCG
 ATTGGGATCCAGGGCAGCACGGCCGCCAGTGCAACGACACGTCGATCGGGCTCGACGGCT
 GCGACCTGATGTGTCGCGGGCTGGCTACCGCAGCAGGAGGTGCTGTCACCGAGCGCTGT
 CACTGCACATTCACATGGTGGCCCA

[2-10] Wingless

DNA DNA

가

1. CO-1 850bp base .
 base 3 haplotype .
 haplotype ,
 haplotype 가 ,
 가 haplotype 가 .
 Red River
 Haplotype , Haplotype
 0.2% .
 3가 Haplotype ,
 Haplotype Origin .
2. CO-1 820bp base .
 base haplotype .
 , , ,
 가 가 , 가
 , 가 가 Sample
3. CO-1 800 4% 32

site

가

A B

가

(*Cnaphalocrosis medinalis*)

Marasmia patnalis, *M. exigua*, *M. rularis* 3

Sample

Marasmia 3 가

가 4% (

10% 가),

A B

3가

),

가

4. EPIC-PCR

DNA

가

intron

, SOD, EF

PCR

exon

actin wingless primer

exon ,

289bp 378bp

exon

Intron

5. wingless

base

가

DNA

Nilaparvata

Sogatella

3

가

Nilaparvata

가

Sogawa(1995)

가

,

(gene flow)

(tool)

가

2000

가

,

Dispersion Model

(Geographical Information System: GIS) “

” (Song 1995).

(Database)

GIS 가 (spatial information or data)

가 (locations)가 (referencing information) 가

GIS GIS Arc/InfoTM

“ (ESRI, 1992)”

- o 가?
- o 가?
- o 가?
- o 가
- o 가?
- o 가?

. GIS

가 , GIS

가 , GIS
Spatial GIS Database

가

Internet

(system)

(component)

GIS

2

1. Software Spatial data

GIS Software ESRI (Environmental System
Research Institute, Inc) Arc/Info™ Arc/View™
Software IBRD

Domain , (Municipal
Boundary) Spatial data ESRI Arc
World™

가 Base Map
(200,000:1, Digital Map) 13 , 90m

Digital Elevation Model(DEM)

Vector data

homepage(www.rda.go.kr)

database

2. Base map

(Domain area)

Municipal Boundary

Vector Data

Arc WorldTM Database

CD-ROM

51

가

domain

가

Vector

, DEM

가

가

가

3. Model

GIS map layer overlay

가

(Song 1992, 1995)

map layer

가

1. GIS (base map)

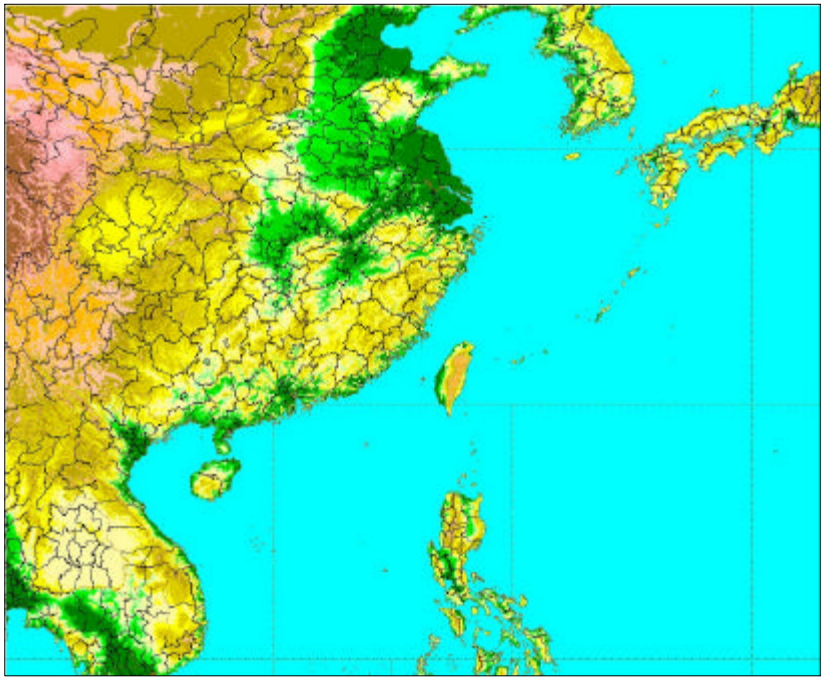
(Domain) Municipal

Boundary Arc WorldTM Vector Map

Domain , 30 Digital Elevation Model

Arc/Info System . [

3-1] .



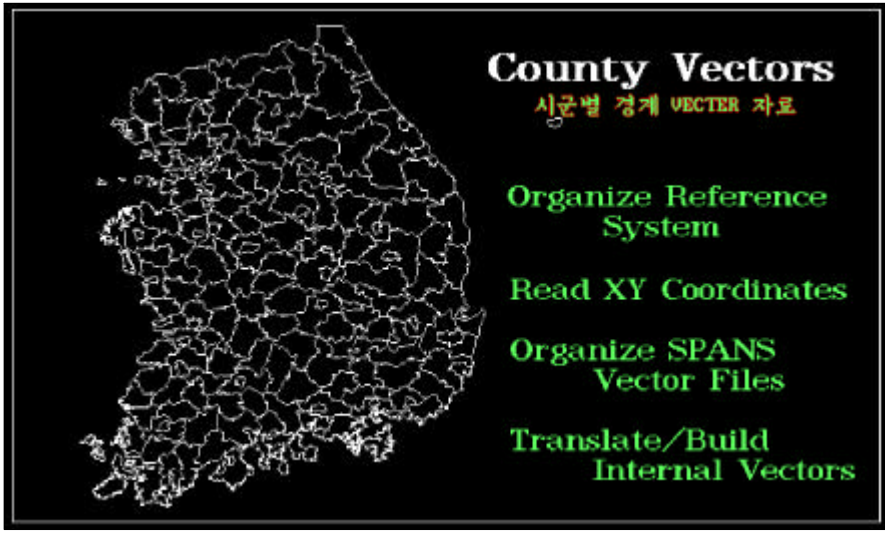
[3-1] (), () 가
GIS (base map)

(2)

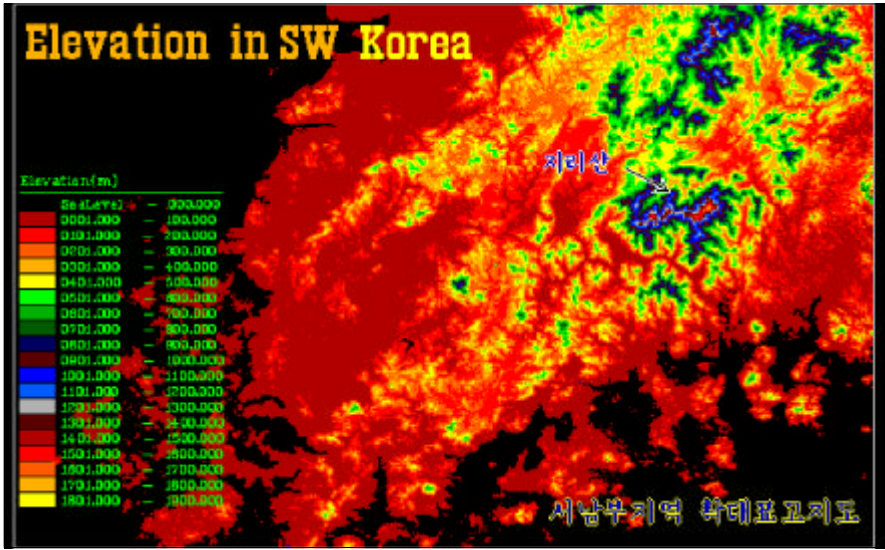
()

() 152

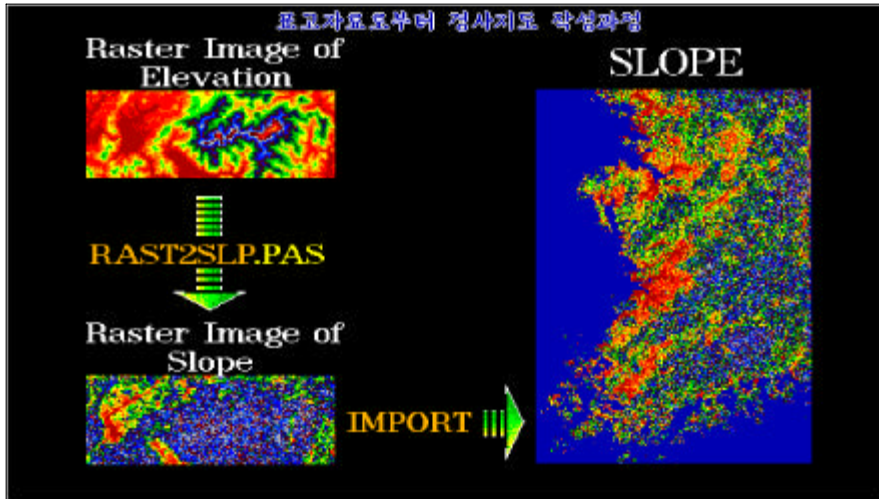
monitoring base map
 vector map ([3-2]), elevation map ([3-3]), slope map ([3-4])



[3-2] Municipal Boundary Vector Data (Domain)



[3-3] Digital Elevation Model(DEM)



[3-4] GIS Digitizing : DEM
 Layer Layer .

가 vector elevation base map
 base map([3-5]) Blayer(4)



[3-5] Blayer
 (base map).

2.

GIS

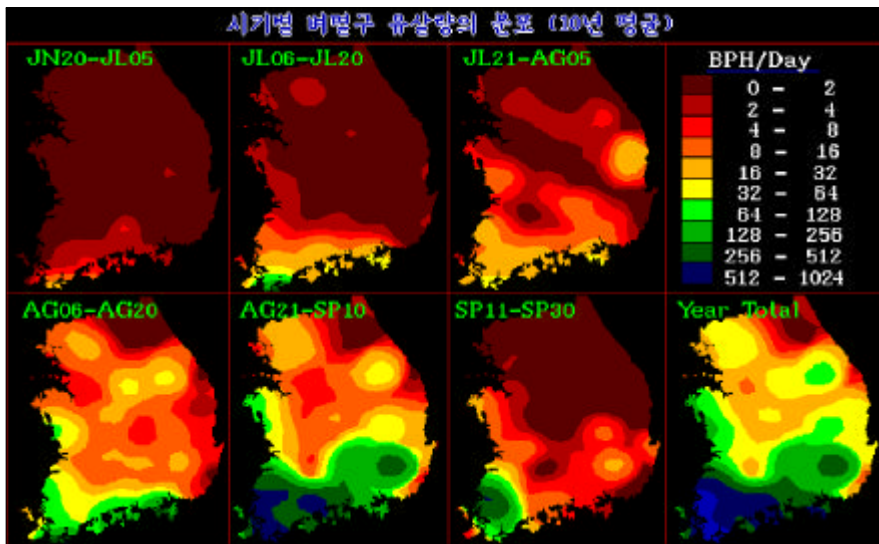
System (Time Delay)

System

가

Simulation Distributed Time Delay

(Manetsch 1976; Manetsch & Park 1978).



[3-6]

Interpolation

가

([3-6) map layer([tm_p1], [tm_p2],
) map layer([bph_p1], [bph_p2])
 ([BPH]) Song (1993)

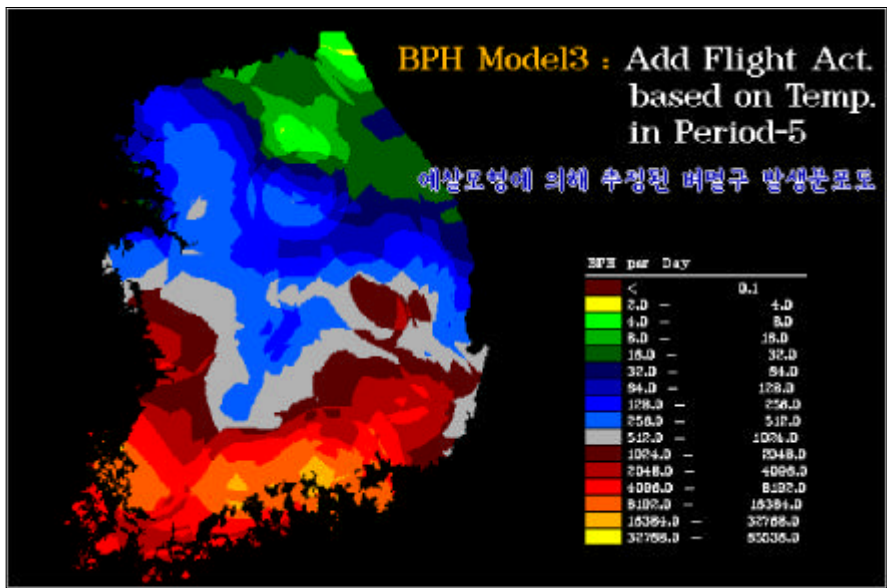
(Song, 1993, [3-7]).

$$E([BPH]) = f ([bph1_p1], [tm_p1], [tm_p2], \dots [tm_p5])$$

where

[BPH]= Brown planthopper distribution layer in September
 [bph1_p1]= Distribution layer of early immigration
 [tm_p1]= Temperature layer-1 after immigration
 [tm_p2]= Temperature layer-2 after immigration
 .
 .
 .
 [tm_p5]= Temperature layer-5 after immigration

[3- 7] GIS :



[3- 8] GIS Model (1990)

GIS Model 1990

model

([3-6] Year-Total).

GIS (PeMoS database, 5)
가 . Blayer(4)

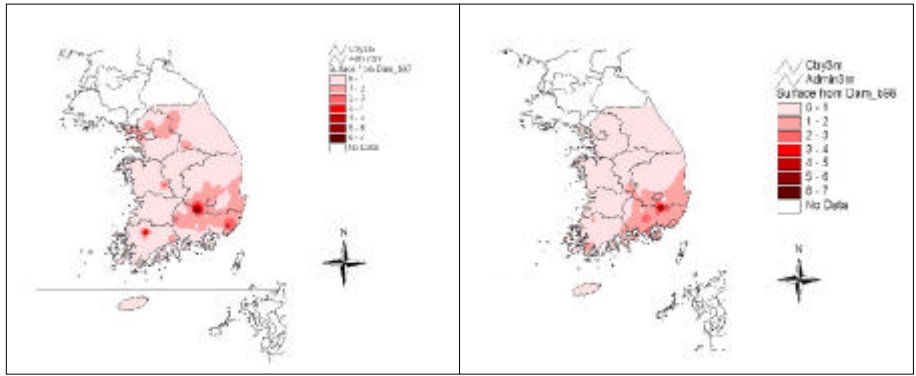
GIS

3. GIS ()

1996 1999 , 가
가 , 1997 1998
4 GIS
가 , (Blayer)
- Spatial Dispersion Model
“ Internet (PeMoS)” component

가. ()

1996 . 1997
1998
, (1999)
가 .
가 1997 1998 GIS point data
interpolation [3-9] , -
가
가
, 1998 1997 가



[3-9] 1997 , 1998 interpolation: ()

()

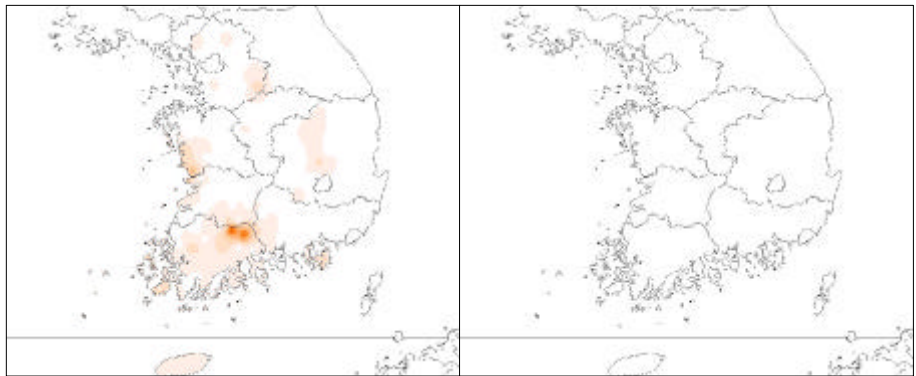
GIS

1996 ([3-10]) 1999 ([3-13])

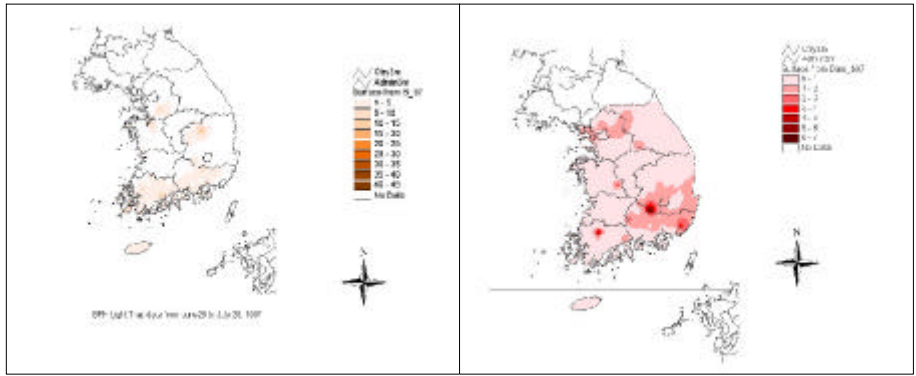
가

, 1997 - 1998 ([3-11])

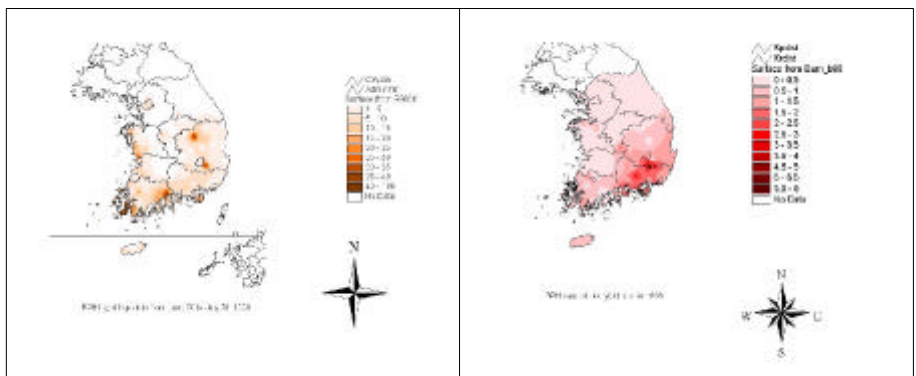
[3-12])



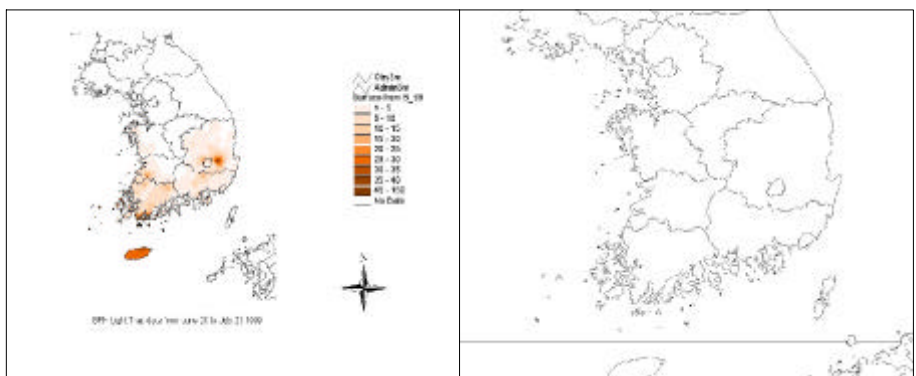
[3-10] 1996 () ()



[3- 11] 1997 () ()



[3- 12] 1998 () ()



[3- 13] 1999 () ()

()

4 ,

() (1996) (1997)

1998) ,

GIS (2)

가 .

2 1996 () 1997 ()

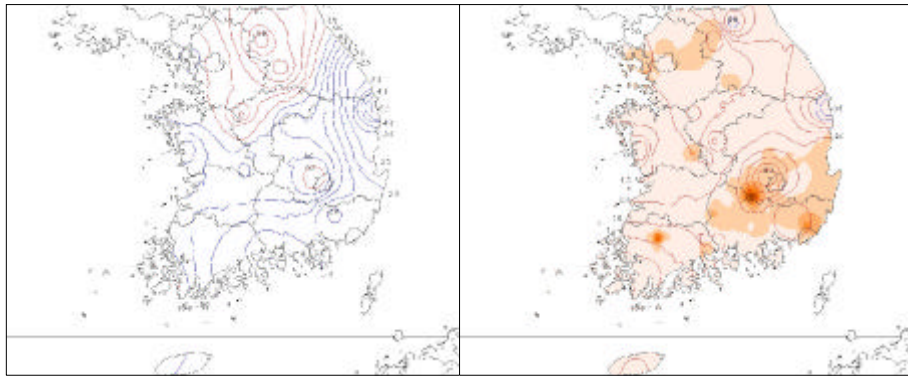
, overlay [3- 14]

()

, 9 - ()

) 가 , 9

(1996) , 1997



[3- 14] 1996 () 1997 () ()

,

() , simulation ,

PeMoS(5 6)

(component) GIS Internet (system)

- 1. , digitized data
base map .
- 2. population dynamic model
- 3. GIS model ()
, 1996- 1998 (9) 가

GIS PeMoS Blayer () ,
simulation ,

4

1

1

(1988), Sogawa(1995)

1000km

6-7

(Bei-Yu Front)

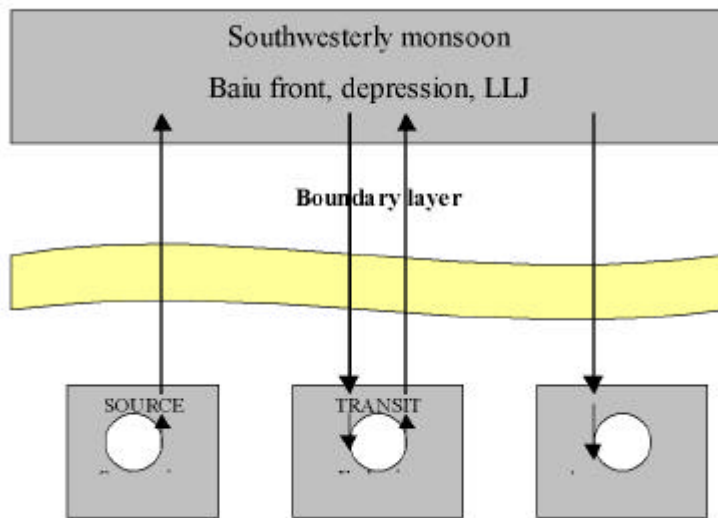
가

[4-1]

①

가 , ③

() 가



[4-1]

(Sogawa, 1995).

3가 (Boundary Layer: Blayer) 가 (Sogawa 1995).

가 Watanabe (1990) back trajectory analysis, back trajectory

(Boundary Layer Atmospheric Model: Blayer) Simulation

(Turner 1993), Iowa / (Turner 1998). (Transport)

Blayer 飛上 移動 落下 定着 Mechanism, GIS Model(3), PeMoS(5) (integration, 6) Internet

2

1. Boundary Layer Atmospheric Model (Blayer)

Blayer Model

非彈性 (anelastic hydrostatic set of equations)

,)
가

$$A / t + V \cdot A = (K A / z) / z + F$$

, A 가 (, , ,)
) , F () /
, ()

$$x / t + V \cdot x = (Kx x / z) / z + S + \cdot (Kd x)$$

, term , 氣象移流(advection),
가/ ,
, 解 Blayer simulation

2. Simulation

Blayer simulation simulation

① simulation 5 , domain grid 0.5 degree ,

⑤ 가 GIS(3) ,

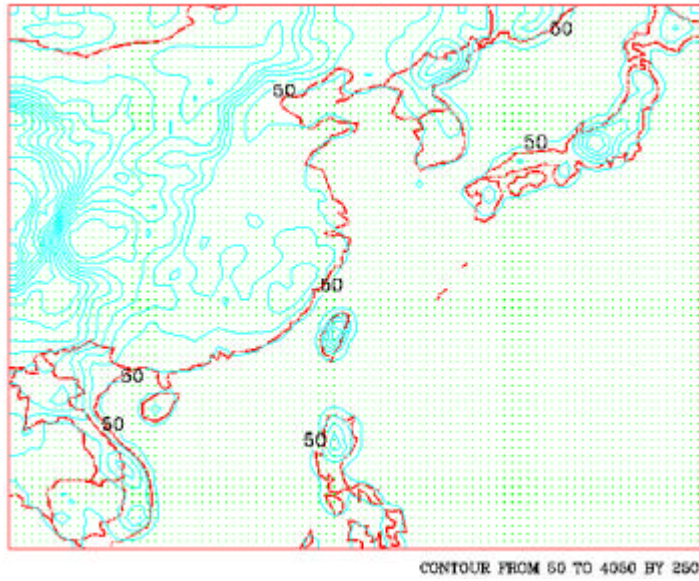
③ domain 91x71 100 145

10 45 ([4-2]),

④ 2200m 24 node 850hpa

② grid data (USAs National Center for

Environmental Prediction, NCEP)



[4-2] () Simulation

Grid

가

simulation

① 9 가

Cheng (personal information)

가

⑤ 51 가

③ 가

④ 500m

3. Simulation

Simulation series, ① (1997 2
) Blayer validation
grid data 1987 1988 (episode)
simulation, ⑤ 가
data 1997 1999 6-7 ,
180 simulation .
series simulation NCAR graphic
, series simulation graphic software가
GIS utility .

3

1. 1987-88 model validation

Blayer validation
grid data 1987 1988
(episode) simulation ,
1988 6 .
, [4-3] 1998 6

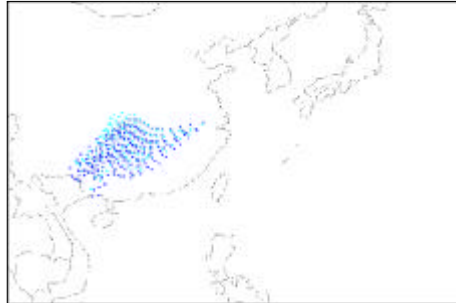
51 .

가 , (Back Trajectory Analysis)
[4-4] ,

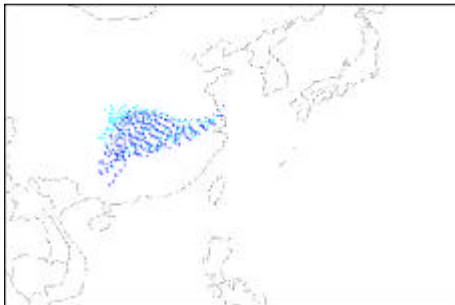
, 가



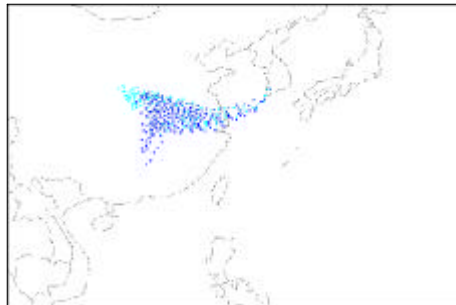
A



B



C

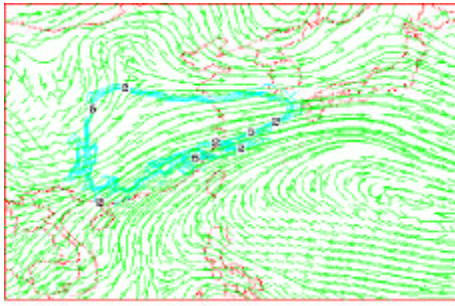


D

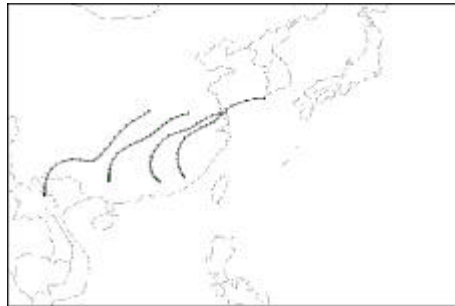
[4-3] Blayer 1988 6 . A:
 (); B: 6 3 1
 27 ; C: 39
 ; D: 51 ()
 1988 6 5)

가 7 Blayer

[4-5] , 1987 7 3-6
 가 , 가
 60



A



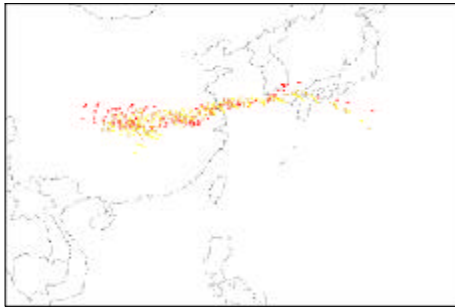
B

[4-4] Blayer 1988 6 1

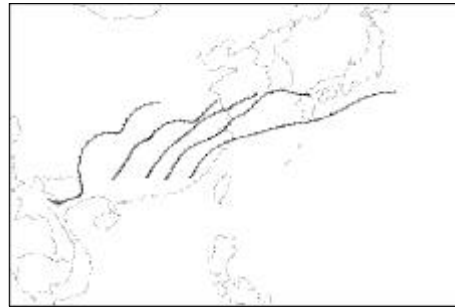
(A)

(B). (1960m AGL at 02 UTC, 6 June

1998)



B



D

[4-5] Blayer 1987 7 3 60

(A, : 733mAGL, : 1350mAGL, : 1960mAGL) 7

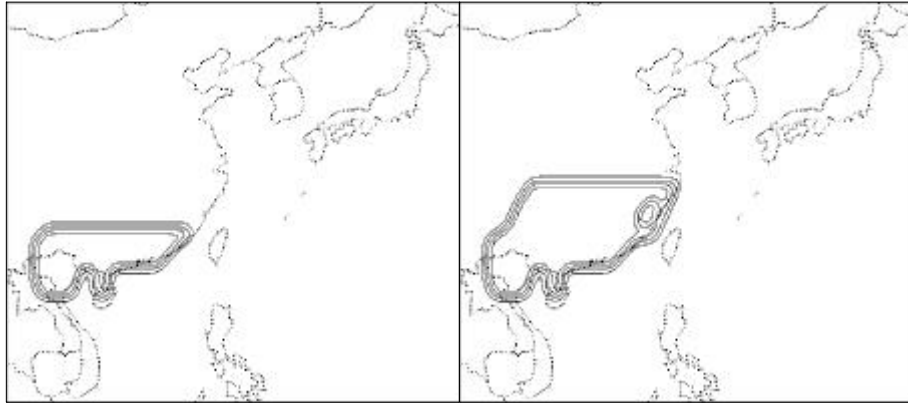
2 5 back trajectory.

(6) (7) 가 ,

Back Trajectory [4-6] (OW

) (A) 가 1987 1988

simulation .



[4-6]

(OW), : (A).

1 가 .

Monitoring Region-1: , Region-2:
 , Region-3: , Region-4: , Region-5: 5
 , 1987 1, 3, 5 3 , 6
 , 1 -8 1, 3, 5 , 1
 2 가 ([4-7]).

Blayer OW

, 가

가

[4-7]

Simulation

가 60

, Blayer Simulation 6 13

, 가 48

, 가 가

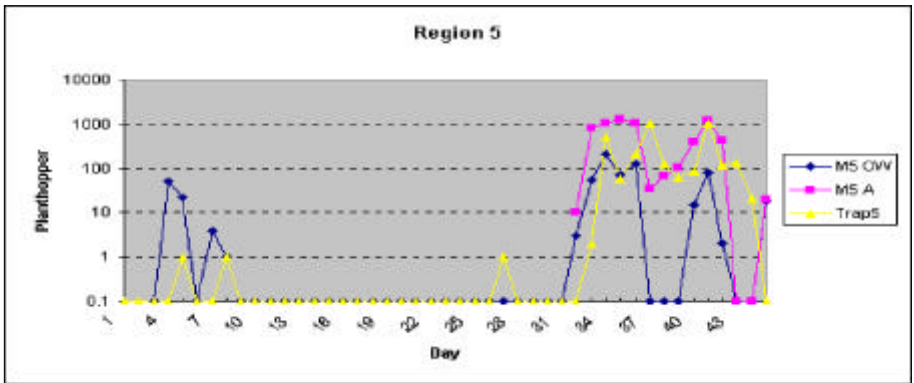
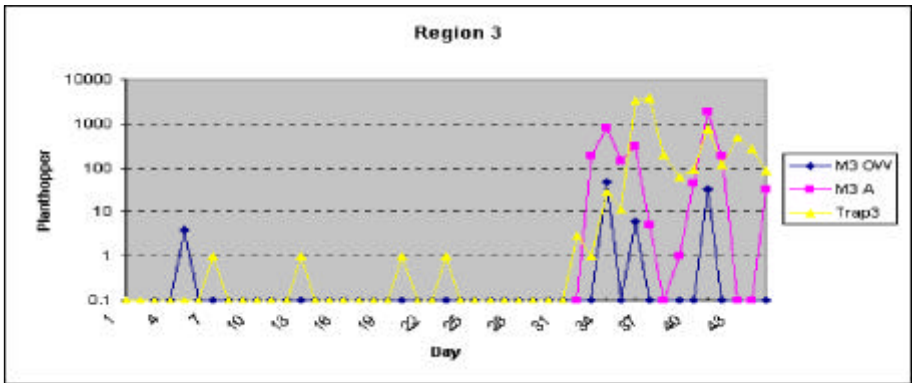
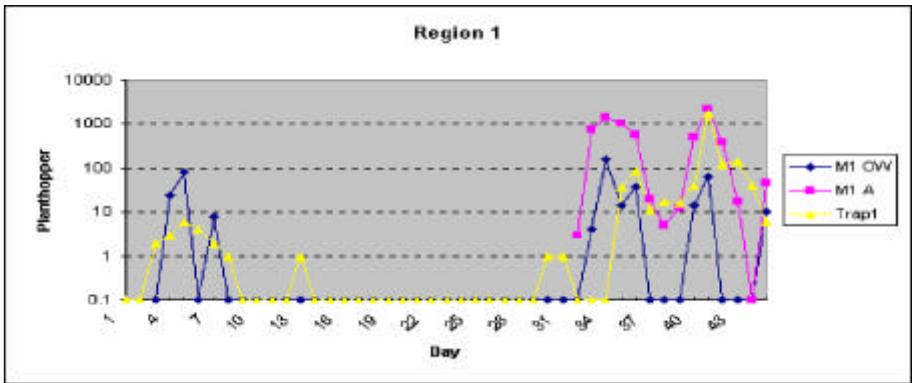
, 13

1 3

1

48

60



[4-7] 1987 6 1

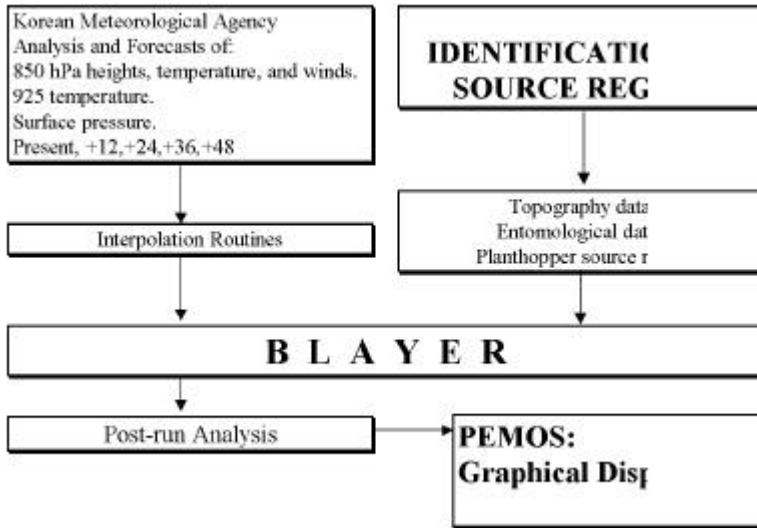
Blayer . Region 1:
 ; Region 3: ; Region 5: . (:
 , : OW 가
 , : A
 가).

7 Blayer Simulation ,
 1, 3, 5 7 가 , Simulation
 OW A 가
 () . , 7 2 3
 A . 7 11 13-15
 A Simulation ,
 (A) 가
 가 , OW 가
 Blayer

2. Blayer Workstation

Blayer Model 1987-88 data
 validation
 가 , "Internet Pest Surveillance System"
 PeMoS(5) "agribio.gsnu.ac.kr
 (IP:203.255.3.155)"
 Workstation Compiler (C,
 C++, PASCAL, FORTRAN77, FORTRAN90) Public Domain
 ,
 .
 agribio Source Code , Simulation
 NIWA 6
 .
 model data

data simulation
(post run analysis)가 PeMoS



[4-8] Blayer Model PeMoS

6 integration

[4-8]

(KMA)	Blayer
Interpolation Program	(2)
	PeMoS(5)
Post Analysis	3 GIS software Arc/Info
Arc/View	
KMA	40Km Data Grid Blayer Domain
, Simulation	10 18
, 145	142

3. Blayer Simulation (Domain)

가 , , , , , (1995)

가



[4-9] domain 250m ()

Gene Flow

Simulation (Domain)

[4-9]

domain

domain

1987 7 3-4 가

Simulation [4-10] [4-11]

([

4-10)) 48

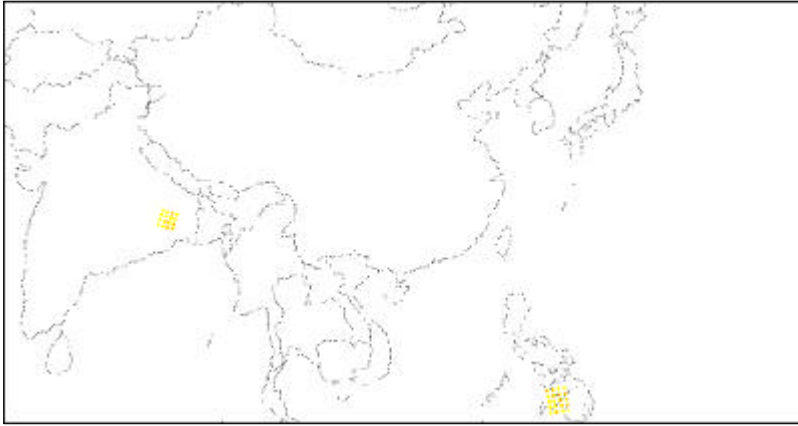
([4-11),

Drifting

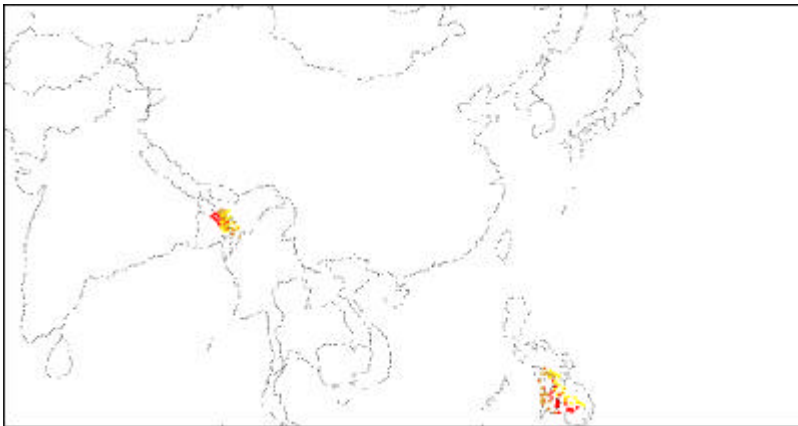
가

Simulation

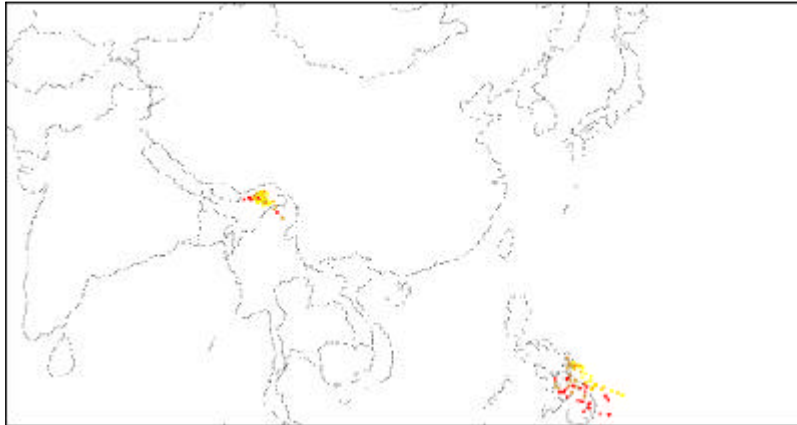
가



[4-10] domain 1987 7 2 . : 733m
AGL, : 1350m AGL, : 1960m AGL



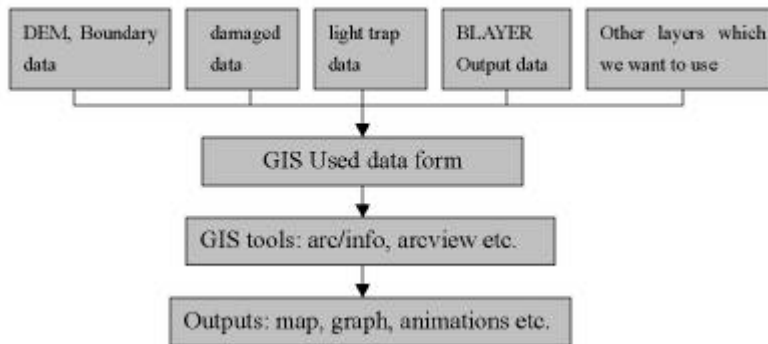
[4-11] domain 1987 7 3 . : 733m
AGL, : 1350m AGL, : 1960m AGL.



[4-12] domain 1987 7 4 . : 733m
 AGL, : 1350m AGL, : 1960m AGL.

4. Blayer 1997-99

Blayer Model 1978-88 validation ,
 model simulation



[4-14] (GIS) Blayer

FTP site, GIS, Blayer (4-14).

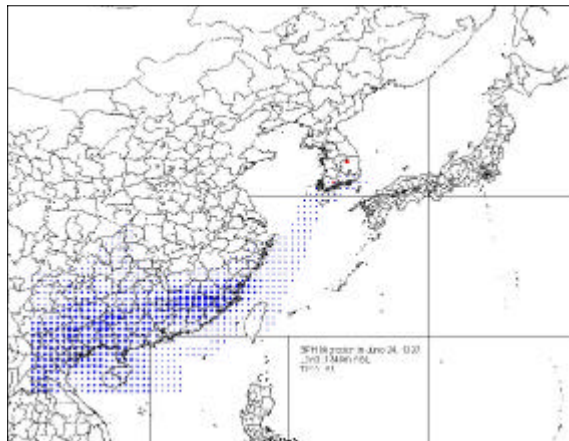
가. 1997-99

Blayer Model 가 1997 1999 3 6
 7 simulation (180 , 1 10 , 1800
 simulation), 152

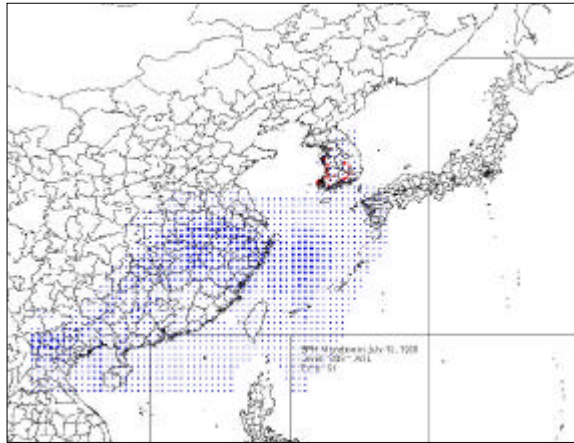
[4-1] 1997 1998 (episodes)

1997			1998		
Process	Date	BPH light trap number	Process	Date	BPH Light trap number
1	June 20	1	1	June 16	1
2	June 24	6	2	June 22	17
3	July 14	30	3	June 26	45
			4	July 13	70

180 simulation [4-1] 1997
 1998 가 7



[4-15] 1997 6 23

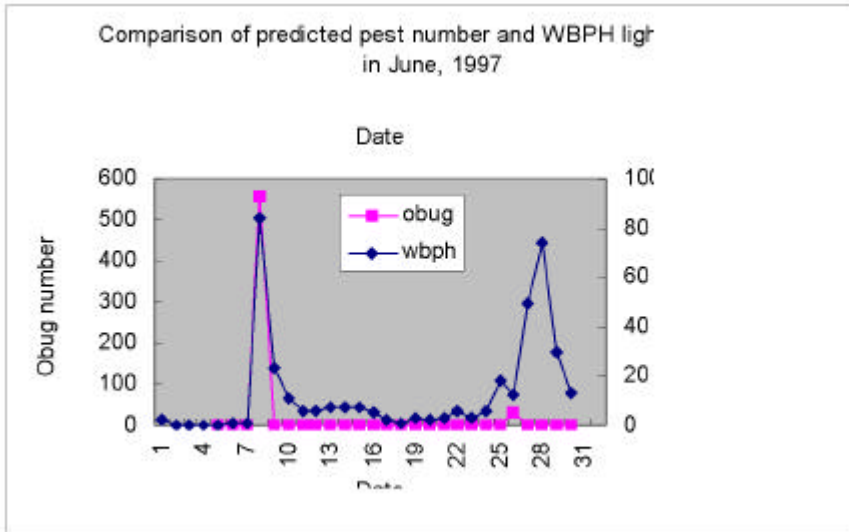


[4-16] 1998 7 13 (48).

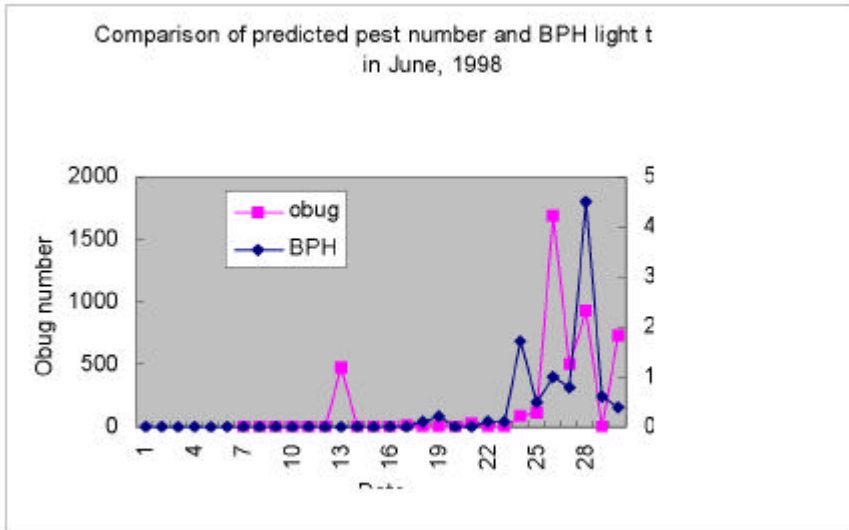
, 7 episode 1997 6 24
 ([4-15]) 1998 7 13 ([4-16]) Blayer Model
 6 20 가 4 episode
 가 .

. 1997-99

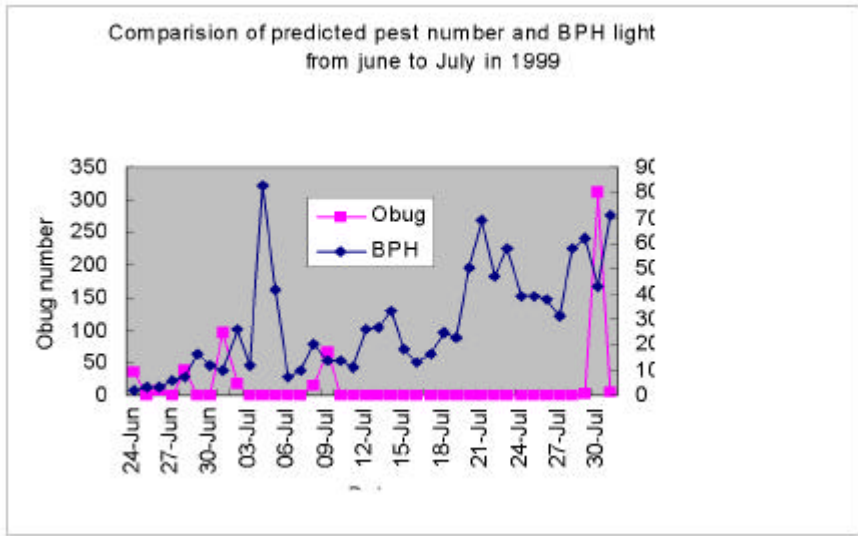
Blayer 가
 1997 -99 3 simulation
 .
 가 가 6 [4-17](1997
), [4-18](1998), [4-19](1999) , 1997 1
 998 Blayer Model



[4-17] 1997 6 Blayer



[4-18] 1998 6 Blayer



[4-19] 1999 6 Blayer

, [4-19] 1999 Blayer
가

1997 98 가 ,
1999 가 Blayer
1999

Blayer Model

4

(Transport) , ,

飛上 移動 落下 定着 Mechanism

, GIS Model, PeMoS

Internet

data

Boundary Layer

simulation

Blayer Model

Model 1987-88

episode

system PeMoS GIS

system 가

1997 1999 3

data , 1997 1998 -

Model , 가

() , 1999 Model 가 , Model

Blayer Model

1

가

가

가

가

가 . (1)

가

가

가

가

(26Km),

(2000)

가

(GIS)가 가

(3)

GIS

(Blayer: Boundary Layer Model)

(4).

GIS 가
, Blayer

,

PeMoS

가

PeMoS

PeMoS ,
가

. PeMoS

가

(1)

, (2) , (3)

. PeMoS

2

1.

, PeMoS 9

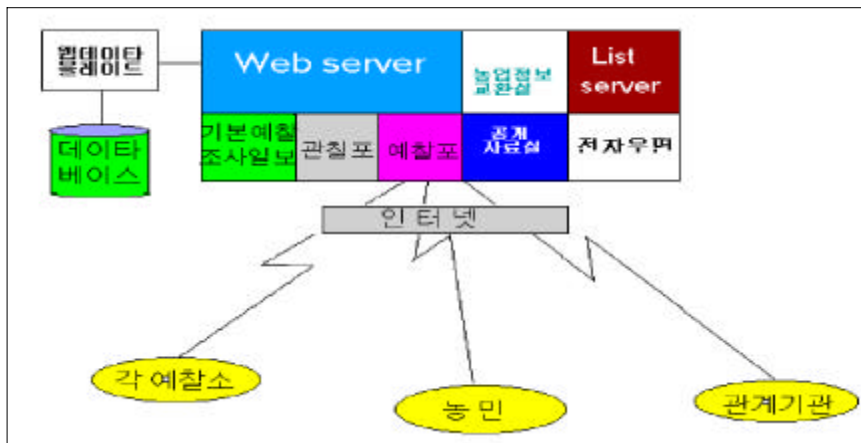
DBMS Illustra /
3가

, List-Server,

Illustra DBMS DB

Web ,

Illustra DBMS



[5-1]

가
Illustra DBMS

[5-1]
Web , DBMS, , List-Server, 9

2.

[5-2]

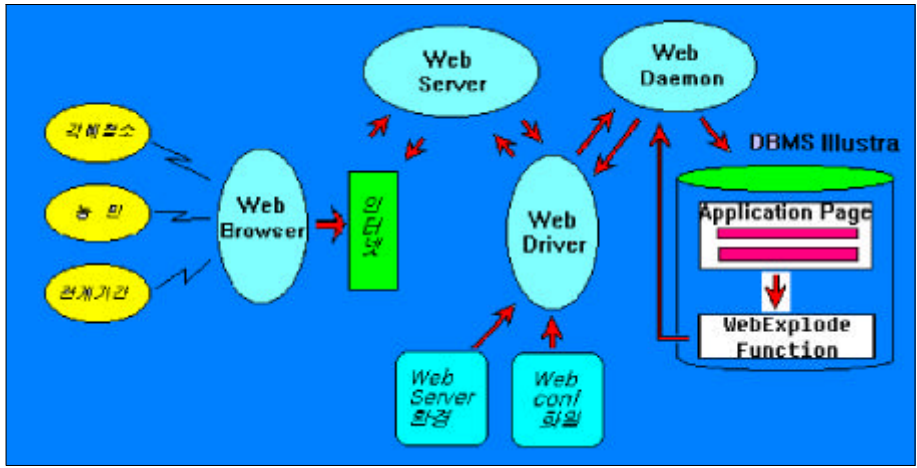
Illustra DBMS

, CGI(Common Gateway Interface), JAVA

[5-2]

[5-2]

Illustra DBMS



[5-2]

3.

가 가 .

ID PASSWORD

/ /

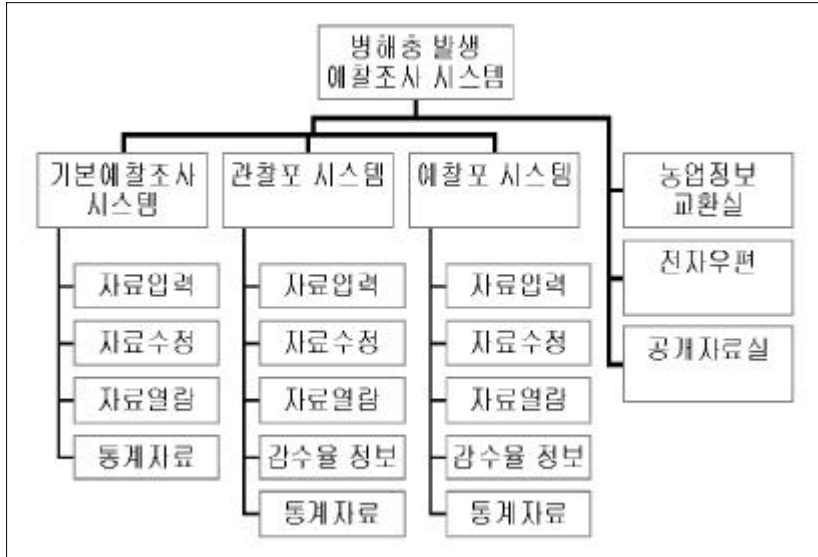
DBMS

GUI

4.

6

[5-3]



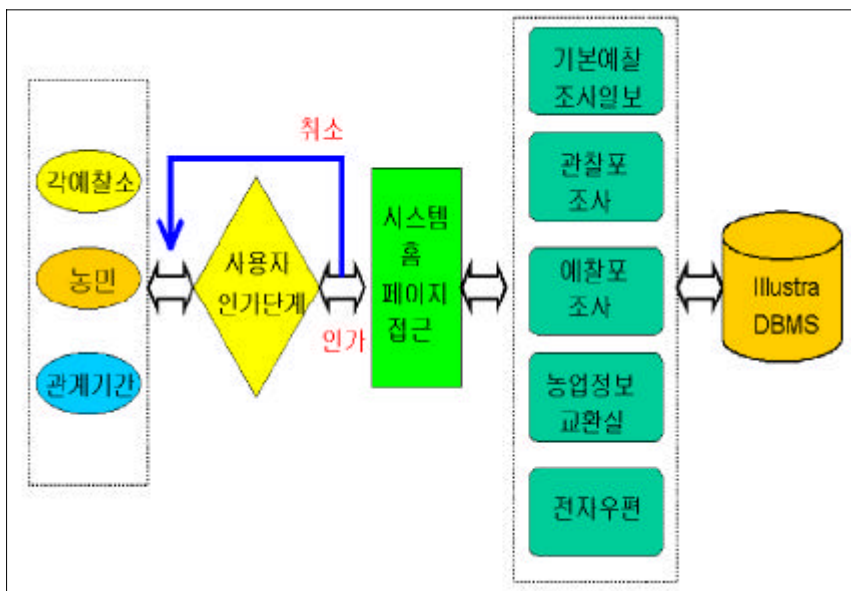
[5-3]

가 ,

GUI

5.

가 [5-4]



[5-4]

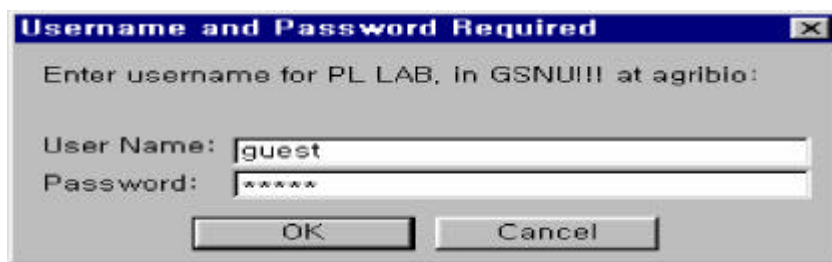
3

GUI

1.

ID PASSWORD

[5-5]



[5-5]

2.

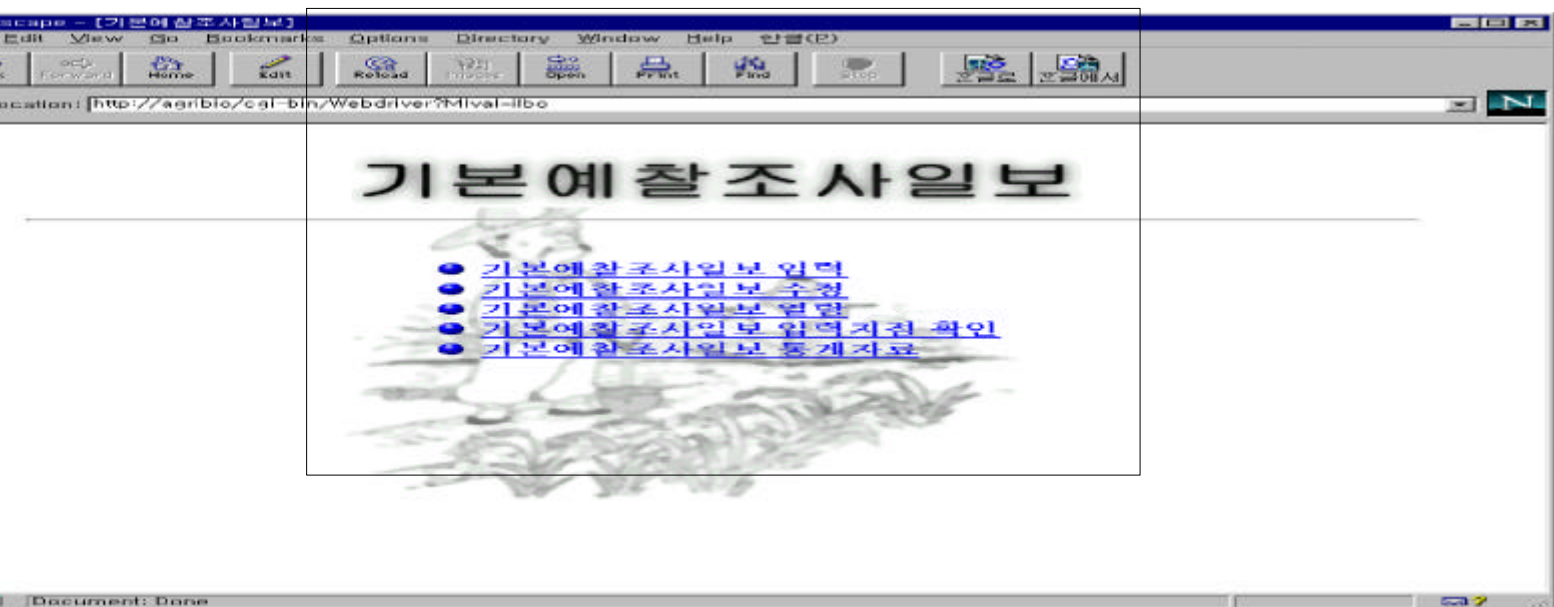
[5-6]



[5-6]

3.

[5-7]



[5-8]

5

가 가

5

2

“ ”

가

가

[5-8]

예찰포 병해구 자료입력

* 각 항목 사이를 이용하실 때는 마우스나 키패드를 이용하십시오.

1. 병해구 조사자료

지역CODE	조사회
000	제 회

병해구 조사

병 해 종	다 미 구		병 해 종	다 미 구	
	A	B		A	B
일도열병 병무늬 면적율(%)	0.0	0.0	이삭도열병 병든이삭비율	0.0	0.0
일도열병 병무늬수 1엽 급성	0.0	0.0	일도열병 병무늬수 1엽 만성	0.0	0.0
일도열병 병무늬수 2엽 급성	0.0	0.0	일도열병 병무늬수 2엽 만성	0.0	0.0
일도열병 병무늬수 3엽 급성	0.0	0.0	일도열병 병무늬수 3엽 만성	0.0	0.0
문교병 이병감률(%)	0.0	0.0	문교병 수직 전전도	0.0	0.0
문교병 피해도	0.0	0.0	백엽교병 병반면적률(%)	0.0	0.0
간색입교병 병반면적률(%)	0.0	0.0	기 타 (1)	0.0	0.0

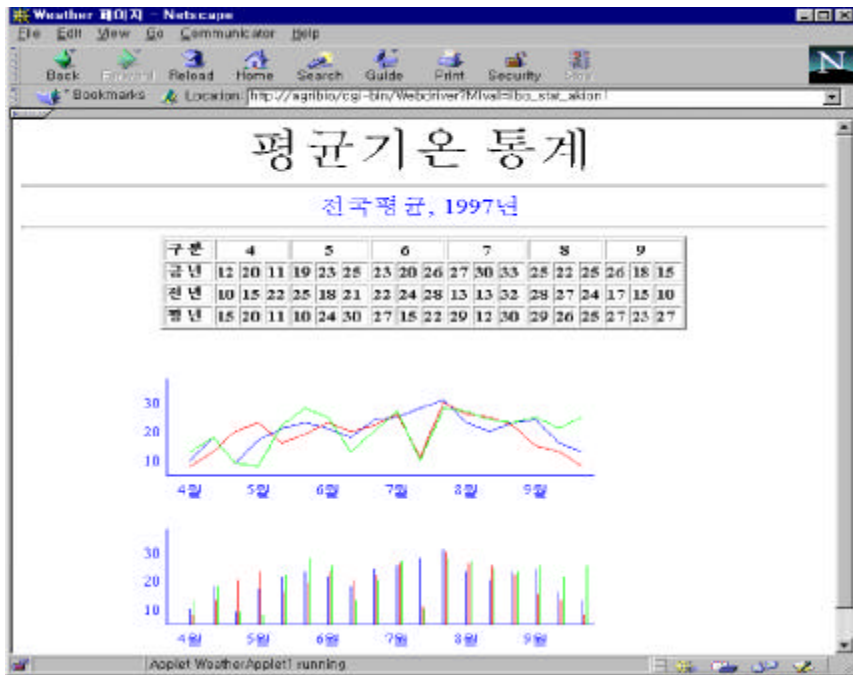
[5-8]

2가

X, Y

가

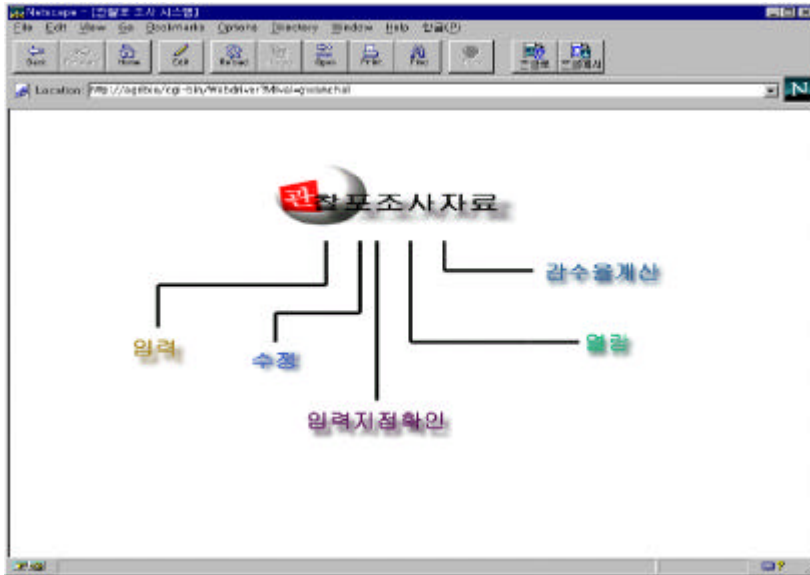
[5-9]



[5-9]

4.

[5-10] .



[5-10]

[5-10] “ ” [5-11]

[5-11]

, , ,

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“ ”

가 ,

가

[5-11]

The screenshot shows a Netscape browser window with the following content:

Location: <http://agnbio/cgi-bin/Webdriver?Mival-gwanchaLform>

구분	숫자리	일반계
조사면적	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="25"/>
식부면적	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="560"/>

해충별	벼잎	애	줄기	관동	애벌	흰등	벼멸	조고	심고	혹명	법
일반계 소중다심	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>
	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	
	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="12"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	
	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	

병해별	모도	일	줄무	편잎	일립	이삭	검줄	오갈	커다	모갈	기타
일반계 소중다심	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>
	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>
	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>
	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>

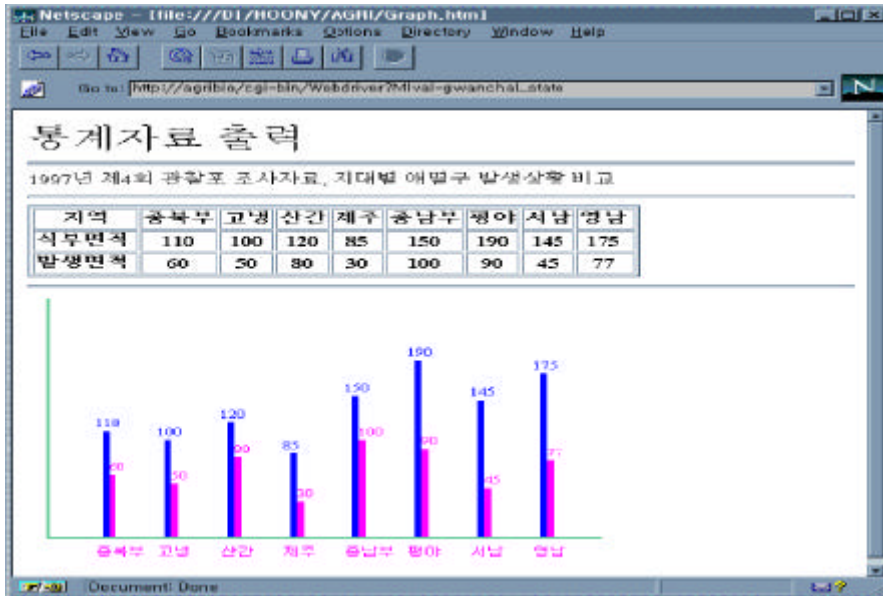
[5-11]

가

X

, Y

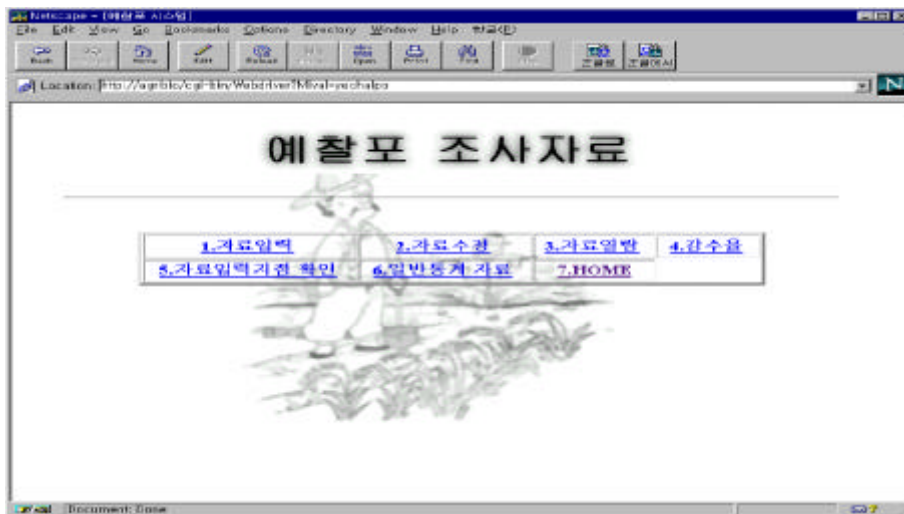
[5-12]



[5-12]

5.

[5-13]



[5-13]

가

가

[5-14]

예찰포 병해구 자료입력

각 항목 사이를 이용할 때는 마우스나 키보드를 이용하십시오.

1. 병해구 조사자료

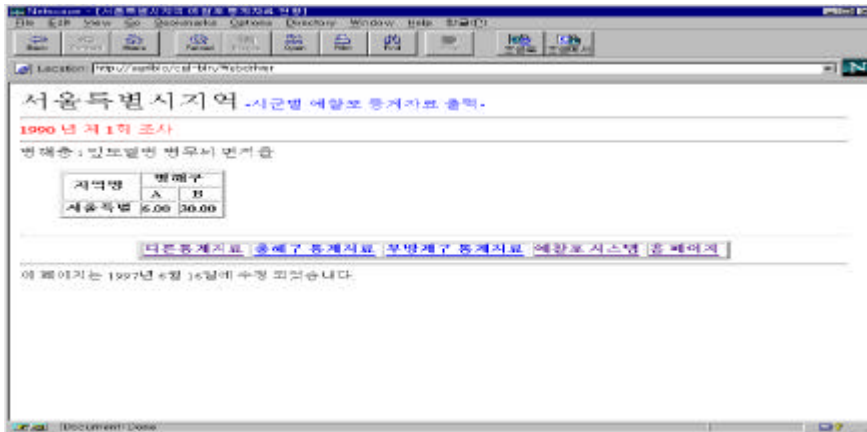
지역CODE	조사회
000	제 1 회

병해구 조사

병 해 종	다 미 구		병 해 종	다 미 구	
	A	B		A	B
일도열병 병무늬 면적률(%)	0.0	0.0	이삭도열병 병은이삭비율	0.0	0.0
일도열병 병무늬수 1엽 급성	0.0	0.0	일도열병 병무늬수 1엽 만성	0.0	0.0
일도열병 병무늬수 2엽 급성	0.0	0.0	일도열병 병무늬수 2엽 만성	0.0	0.0
일도열병 병무늬수 3엽 급성	0.0	0.0	일도열병 병무늬수 3엽 만성	0.0	0.0
문고병 이병경률(%)	0.0	0.0	문고병 수직 결건도	0.0	0.0
문고병 피해도	0.0	0.0	벼검교병 병반면적률(%)	0.0	0.0
강색입교병 병반면적률(%)	0.0	0.0	기 타 (1)	0.0	0.0

[5-14]

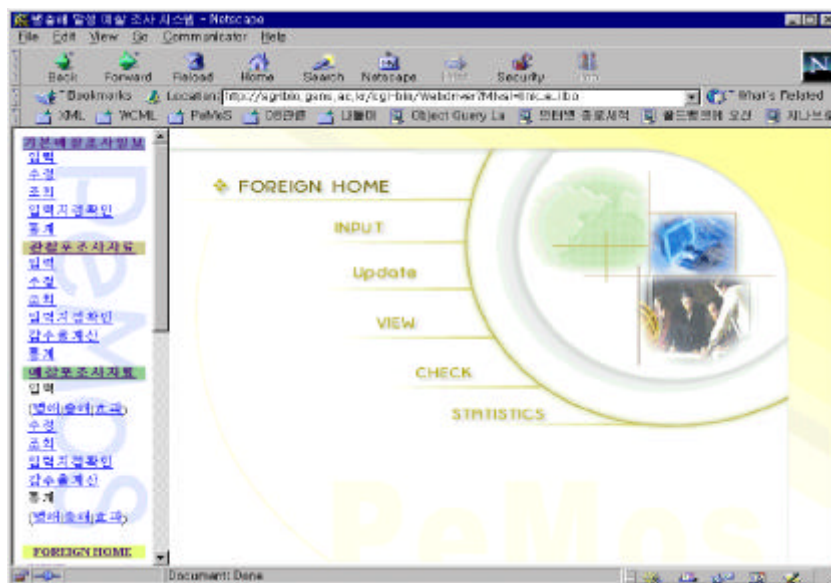
[5-15]



[5-15]

6.

[5-16]



[5-16]

가.

가

('Click here after inputting every item')

Input Surveillance Data
Use a Mouse or Tab Key to move among items, please

Date: 100 Date of Measurements: 1996 year 4 month 1 day

A. Weather Measurements and RB Spore Counts

Items	Average Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Maximum Temperature	Humidity	Precipitation	Daylight Length	Maximum Wind speed	Spore Number
Measurement Value	10 °C	8 °C	12 °C	60 %	0 mm	0 hour	0 m/s	0

B. Insect Count from Light Trap and Aerial Net Trap

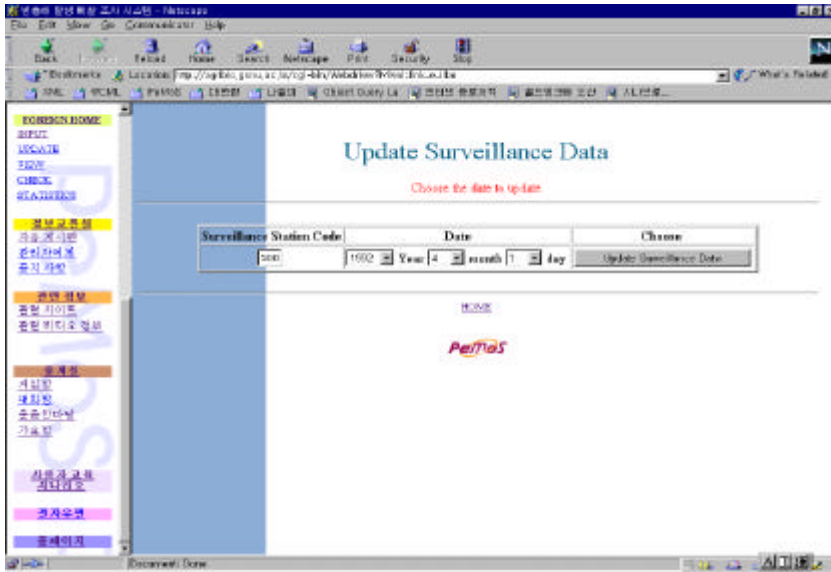
Items	Rice Stem Borer	Rice Leaf Folder	Army Worms	Green Leafhopper	Small Brown Planthopper	White Backed Planthopper	Brown Planthopper	Rice Wasp	Weed	Others
Light Trap	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aerial Net Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Click here after inputting every item

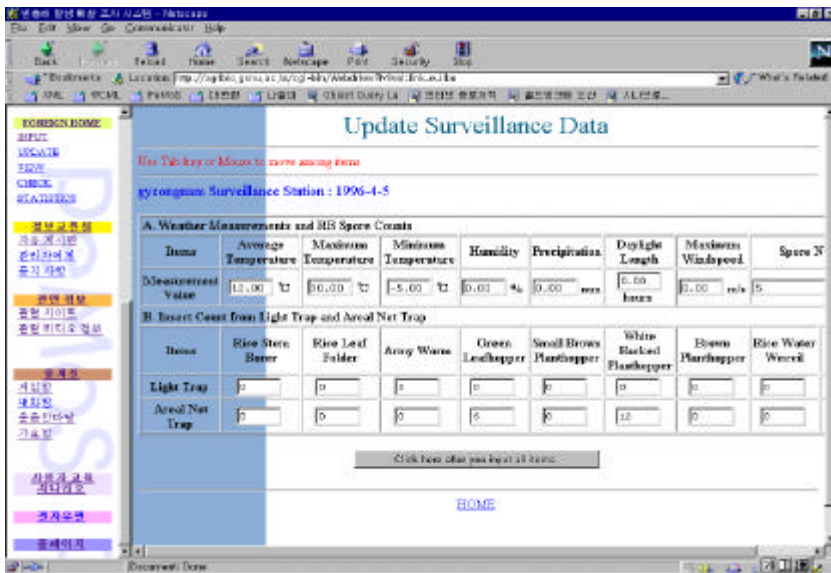
HOME

[5-17]

[5-18]



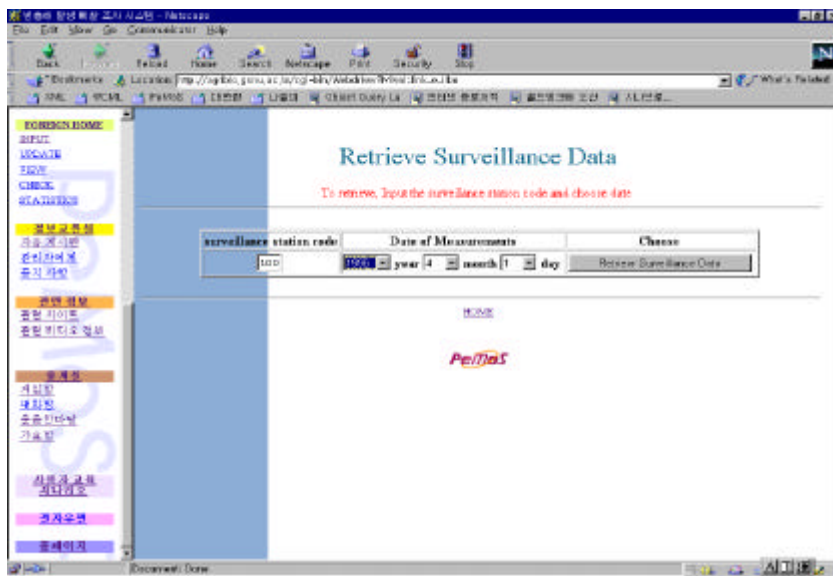
[5- 18] ()



[5- 20] ()

[5- 20]

가
가

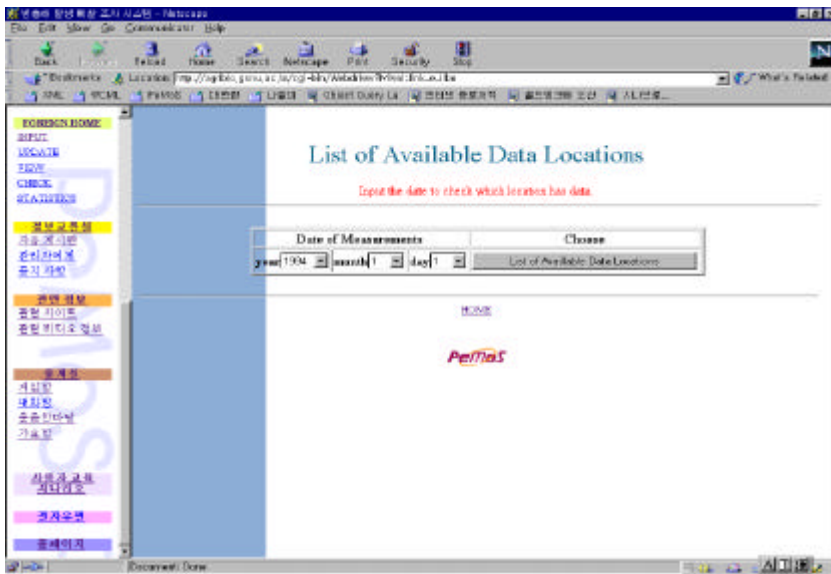


[5-21]

([5-22]).

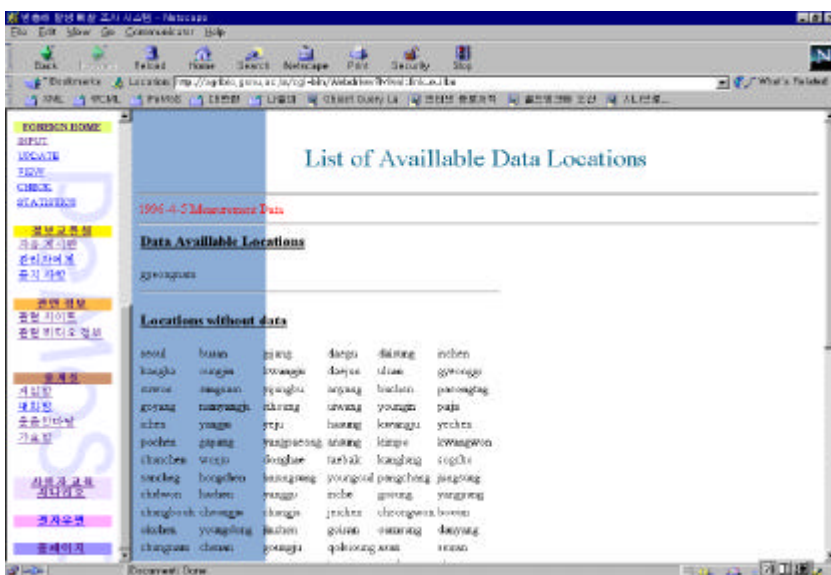
[5-23]

가



[5-22]

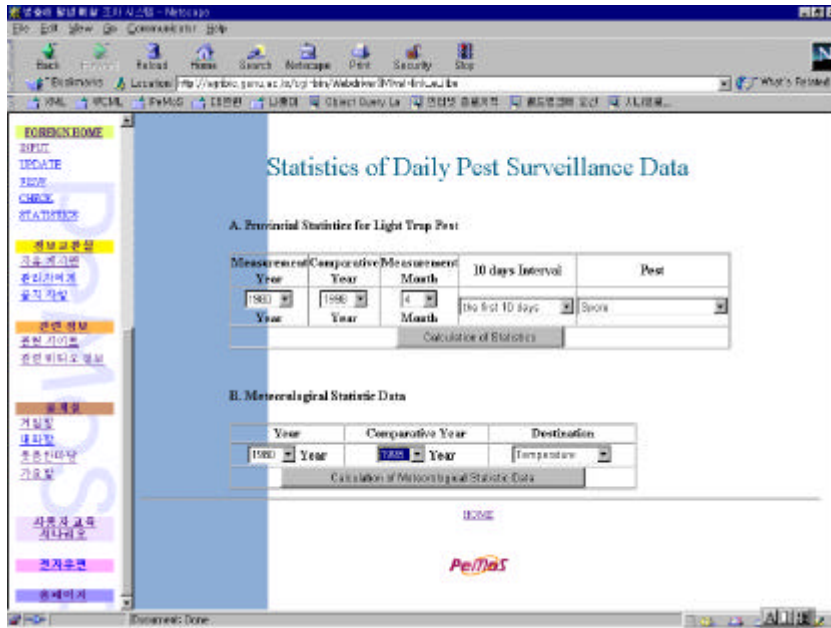
()



[5-23]

()

가 . [5-24]

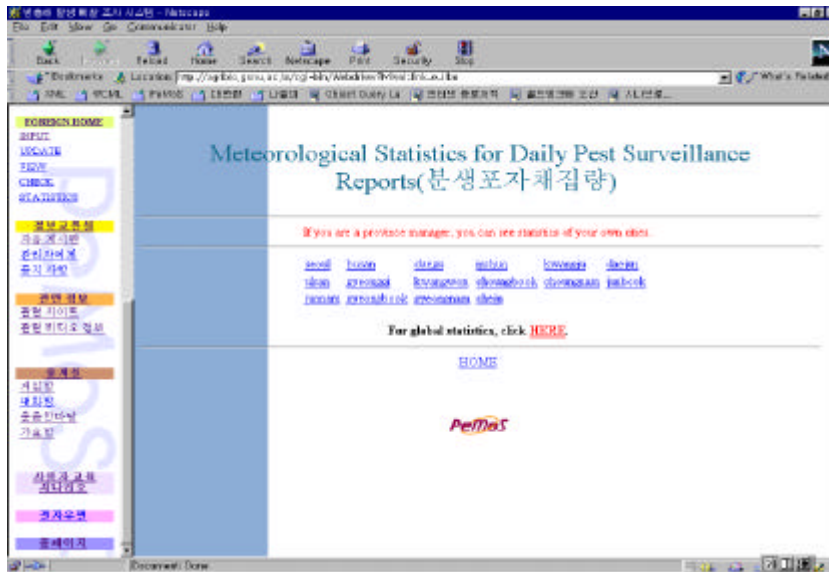


[5-24] ()

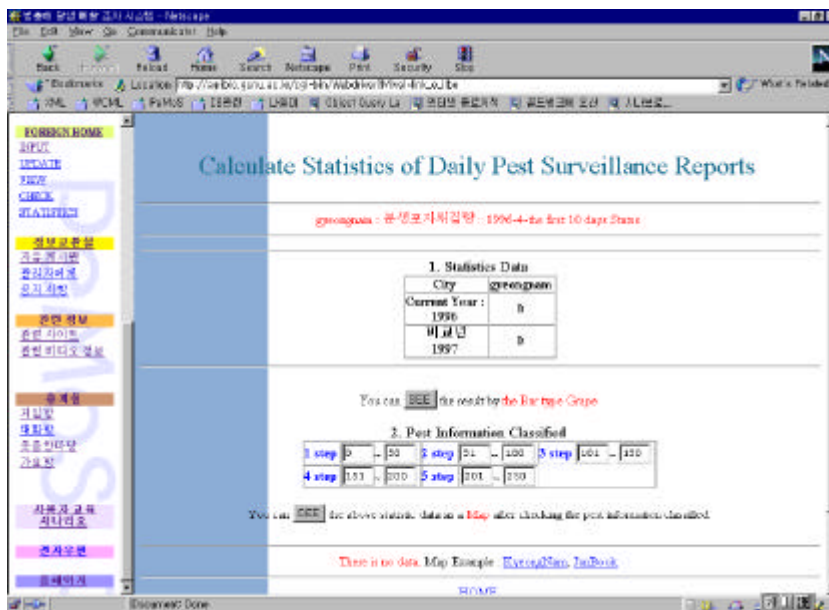
“A. Provincial Statistics for Light Trap Pest”

[5-25]

[5-26]



[5-25] ()



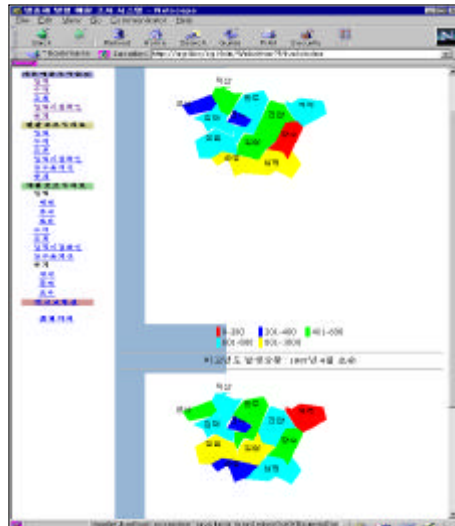
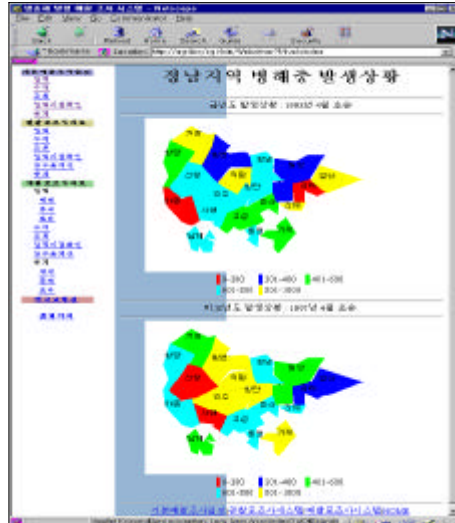
[5-26] ()

(‘SEE’)

가

가

[5-27]



[5-27]

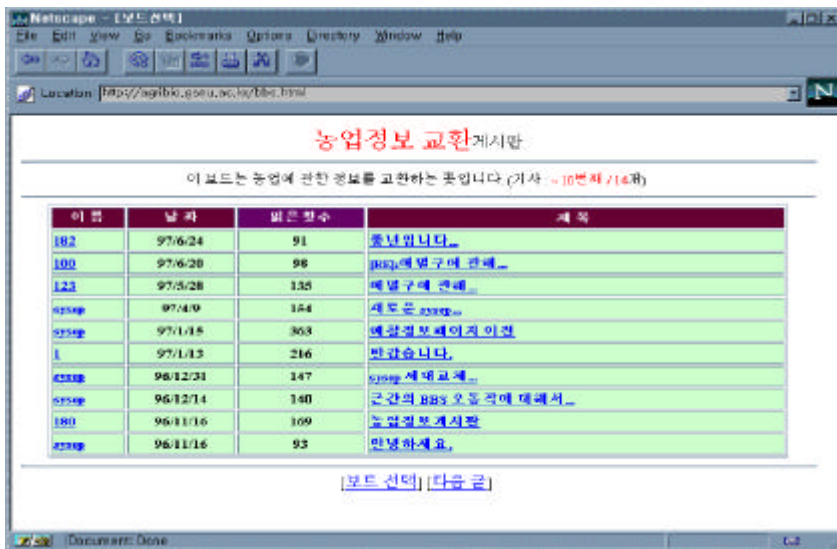
()

가 “B. Meteorological Statistic Data” (, ,) ,

가 Java Applet Java Applet 가 .

7.

가 , . [5- 28]



[5- 28]

4

VAX

DBMS

VAX

, Illustra DBMS

COBOL

, “

” “ ”

“

”

COBOL

PeMoS

“agribio.gsnu.ac.kr”

1.

agribio "/usr3/happy/*.*" .
: "ye01.cbl"

2.

agribio "/usr3/convert/gwanchalpo" .
: "qwanchl01.cbl"

3.

가.

[5-29]

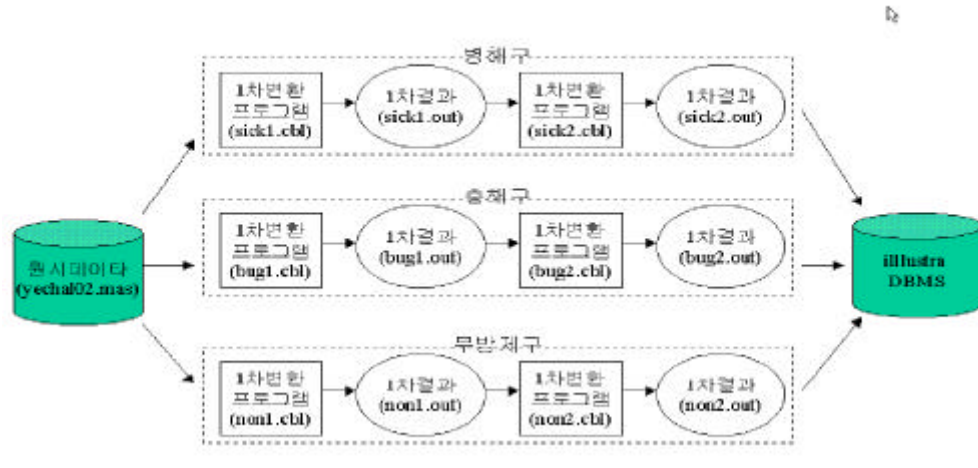
3

(1) , (2) , (3) ()

3

3

예찰포조사 원시데이터 변환프로그램



[5-29]

1 : 3 DBMS

2 : 가

3 : Illustra DBMS

1 2 3

2가

1 (1)

```
// 1
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
PROGRAM- ID. TEST01.

ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
CONFIGURATION SECTION.
SOURCE- COMPUTER. IBM- PC.
OBJECT- COMPUTER. IBM- PC.
INPUT- OUTPUT SECTION.
FILE- CONTROL.
    SELECT IN- F ASSIGN TO INPUT, 'YECHAL02.MAS'
    ORGANIZATION IS LINE SEQUENTIAL.
    SELECT OUT- F ASSIGN TO PRINT, 'sick1.OUT'.

DATA DIVISION.
FILE SECTION.
FD IN- F LABEL RECORD IS STANDARD.
```

```
//
01 IN- R.
    03 A PIC 9(1).
    03 B PIC 9(2).
    03 C PIC X(2).
    03 D PIC 9(3).
    03 E PIC X(2).
    03 F PIC X(2).
    03 G PIC X(8).
    03 I PIC X(36).
    03 H OCCURS 96 PIC X(6).
```

```
// 1
FD OUT- F LABEL RECORD IS STANDARD.
01 OUT- R.
* 03 A1 PIC X(1).
* 03 X1 PIC X(1).
03 D1 PIC X(3).
03 X4 PIC X(1).
03 B1 PIC 9(4).
03 X2 PIC X(1).
03 E1 PIC X(2).
03 X5 PIC X(1).
03 F1 PIC X(2).
03 X3 PIC X(1).
03 C1 PIC X(2).
* 03 X6 PIC X(1).
```

03 H1 OCCURS 96 PIC X(7).
03 X1 PIC X(1).

WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.

01 II PIC 9(3) VALUE ZERO.

01 JJ PIC 9(3) VALUE ZERO.

01 KK PIC 9(3) VALUE 1.

01 LL PIC 9(3) VALUE ZERO.

01 TEMP.

03 TEMP1 PIC 9(1).

03 TEMP2 PIC 9(1).

03 TEMP3 PIC 9(1).

03 TEMP4 PIC 9(1).

03 TEMP5 PIC 9(1).

03 TEMP6 PIC 9(1).

01 TEMP-R.

03 TEMP-R1 PIC X(1) VALUE '|'.
03 TEMP-R2 PIC X(1).

03 TEMP-R3 PIC X(1).

03 TEMP-R4 PIC X(1).

03 TEMP-R5 PIC X(1).

03 TEMP-R6 PIC X(1).

03 TEMP-R7 PIC X(1).

PROCEDURE DIVISION.

GAJA-RTN.

OPEN INPUT IN-F.

OPEN OUTPUT OUT-F.

READ-RTN.

READ IN-F AT END GO TO END-RTN.

IF A NOT = 0 THEN GO TO READ-RTN.

//

IF d = 001 THEN MOVE "010" to d1.

IF d = 002 THEN MOVE "020" to d1.

IF d = 128 THEN MOVE "030" to d1.

//

//

IF d = 162 THEN MOVE "E82" to d1.

IF d = 163 THEN MOVE "E83" to d1.

IF d = 166 THEN MOVE "E84" to d1.

//

* MOVE A TO A1.

MOVE '|' TO X1.

```

ADD B 1900 GIVING B1.
* MOVE B TO B1.
MOVE '|' TO X2.
MOVE C TO C1.
MOVE '|' TO X3.
* MOVE D TO D1.
MOVE '|' TO X4.
MOVE E TO E1.
MOVE '|' TO X5.
MOVE F TO F1.
* MOVE '|' TO X6.
* MOVE G TO G1.
MOVE ZERO TO JJ.

```

LOOP-RTN.

```

PERFORM LOOP-3 THRU LOOP-4
VARYING II FROM 1 BY 1 UNTIL II = 96.

```

// 가 blank 0

LOOP-3.

```

MOVE H(II) TO TEMP.
IF TEMP1 = SPACE THEN MOVE '0' TO TEMP1.

MOVE TEMP1 TO TEMP-R2.
IF TEMP2 = SPACE THEN MOVE '0' TO TEMP2.

MOVE TEMP2 TO TEMP-R3.
IF TEMP3 = SPACE THEN MOVE '0' TO TEMP3.

MOVE TEMP3 TO TEMP-R4.
IF TEMP4 = SPACE THEN MOVE '0' TO TEMP4.

MOVE TEMP4 TO TEMP-R5.
IF TEMP5 = SPACE THEN MOVE '0' TO TEMP5.
MOVE TEMP5 TO TEMP-R6.

IF TEMP6 = SPACE THEN MOVE '0' TO TEMP6.
MOVE TEMP6 TO TEMP-R7.
MOVE TEMP-R TO H1(II).

```

LOOP-4.

LOOP-END.

```

DISPLAY OUT-R.
WRITE OUT-R.
GO TO READ-RTN.

```

END-RTN.

CLOSE IN-F OUT-F.
STOP RUN.

2 (2)

```
//      2
IDENTIFICATION      DIVISION.
PROGRAM-ID.         TEST01.

ENVIRONMENT         DIVISION.
CONFIGURATION       SECTION.
SOURCE-COMPUTER.   IBM-PC.
OBJECT-COMPUTER.   IBM-PC.
INPUT-OUTPUT       SECTION.
FILE-CONTROL.
    SELECT in-F ASSIGN TO INPUT, 'sick1.OUT'
        ORGANIZATION IS LINE SEQUENTIAL.
    SELECT out-F ASSIGN TO PRINT, 'sick2.OUT'.
DATA                DIVISION.
FILE                SECTION.
FD out-F LABEL RECORD IS STANDARD.
```

```
//2
01 out-R.
03 A1 PIC X(18).
03 DATA11.
05 N1 PIC X(5).
05 B01 PIC X(14).
05 D01 PIC X(14).
05 N2 PIC X(5).
05 B22 PIC X(14).
05 D22 PIC X(14).
05 N3 PIC X(5).
05 B33 PIC X(14).
05 D33 PIC X(14).
05 N4 PIC X(5).
05 B44 PIC X(14).
05 D44 PIC X(14).
05 N5 PIC X(5).
05 B55 PIC X(14).
05 D55 PIC X(14).
05 N6 PIC X(5).
05 B66 PIC X(14).
05 D66 PIC X(14).
05 N7 PIC X(5).
05 B77 PIC X(14).
05 D77 PIC X(14).
```

05 N8 PIC X(5).
05 B88 PIC X(14).
05 D88 PIC X(14).
05 N9 PIC X(5).
05 B99 PIC X(14).
05 D99 PIC X(14).
05 N10 PIC X(6).
05 B100 PIC X(14).
05 D100 PIC X(14).
05 N11 PIC X(6).
05 B110 PIC X(14).
05 D110 PIC X(14).
05 N12 PIC X(6).
05 B120 PIC X(14).
05 D120 PIC X(14).
05 N13 PIC X(6).
05 B130 PIC X(14).
05 D130 PIC X(14).
05 N14 PIC X(6).
05 B140 PIC X(14).
05 D140 PIC X(14).
05 N15 PIC X(6).
05 B150 PIC X(14).
05 D150 PIC X(14).
05 N16 PIC X(6).
05 B160 PIC X(14).
05 D160 PIC X(14).
05 N17 PIC X(6).
05 B170 PIC X(14).
05 D170 PIC X(14).
05 N18 PIC X(6).
05 B180 PIC X(14).
05 D180 PIC X(14).

FD in-F LABEL RECORD IS STANDARD.

// 2

(1

)

01 in-R.

03 A PIC X(18).

03 DATA2.

05 B1 PIC X(14).
05 C1 PIC X(7).
05 D1 PIC X(14).
05 E1 PIC X(7).
05 B2 PIC X(14).
05 C2 PIC X(7).
05 D2 PIC X(14).
05 E2 PIC X(7).
05 B3 PIC X(14).

05 C3 PIC X(7).
05 D3 PIC X(14).
05 E3 PIC X(7).
05 B4 PIC X(14).
05 C4 PIC X(7).
05 D4 PIC X(14).
05 E4 PIC X(7).
05 B5 PIC X(14).
05 C5 PIC X(7).
05 D5 PIC X(14).
05 E5 PIC X(7).
05 B6 PIC X(14).
05 C6 PIC X(7).
05 D6 PIC X(14).
05 E6 PIC X(7).
05 B7 PIC X(14).
05 C7 PIC X(7).
05 D7 PIC X(14).
05 E7 PIC X(7).
05 B8 PIC X(14).
05 C8 PIC X(7).
05 D8 PIC X(14).
05 E8 PIC X(7).
05 B9 PIC X(14).
05 C9 PIC X(7).
05 D9 PIC X(14).
05 E9 PIC X(7).
05 B10 PIC X(14).
05 C10 PIC X(7).
05 D10 PIC X(14).
05 E10 PIC X(7).
05 B11 PIC X(14).
05 C11 PIC X(7).
05 D11 PIC X(14).
05 E11 PIC X(7).
05 B12 PIC X(14).
05 C12 PIC X(7).
05 D12 PIC X(14).
05 E12 PIC X(7).
05 B13 PIC X(14).
05 C13 PIC X(7).
05 D13 PIC X(14).
05 E13 PIC X(7).
05 B14 PIC X(14).
05 C14 PIC X(7).
05 D14 PIC X(14).
05 E14 PIC X(7).
05 B15 PIC X(14).

```

05 C15 PIC X(7).
05 D15 PIC X(14).
05 E15 PIC X(7).
05 B16 PIC X(14).
05 C16 PIC X(7).
05 D16 PIC X(14).
05 E16 PIC X(7).
PROCEDURE          DIVISION.
GAJA-RTN.
  OPEN  INPUT      in-F.
  OPEN  OUTPUT     out-F.
READ-RTN.
  READ in-F AT END GO TO END-RTN.

//
  MOVE 'sick1|' TO N1.

  //          //

  MOVE 'sick18|' TO N18.

  MOVE A      TO A1.
  MOVE B1     TO B01.

  //          :          //

  MOVE B16    TO B160.
  MOVE D16    TO D160.
  MOVE '000000|000000|' TO B170.
  MOVE '000000|000000|' TO D170.
  MOVE '000000|000000|' TO B180.
  MOVE '000000|000000|' TO D180.
LOOP-END.
  DISPLAY out-R.
  WRITE out-R.
  GO TO READ-RTN.
END-RTN.
  CLOSE IN-F OUT-F.
  STOP RUN.

```

DBMS (3)

Illustra DBMS "MICOPY"
DBMS .

“ ” , , , ,
가 , 가

PeMoS . PeMoS 5

, . 3

(, ,)

, 2

PeMoS

가

(1)

(2)

(3)

가

PeMoS 2

3
PeMoS
가
가
PeMoS GIS Blayer
/ 가
가, 가 DB
가 6

6

1

5 PeMoS . , 가

3 GIS 4 Blayer

(Blayer) (GIS)

5 PeMoS

/ , Blayer Arc/Info GIS

2

1.

(GIS, Blayer, PeMoS) 3

(1) , (2)

, (3) PeMoS , [

6-1] .



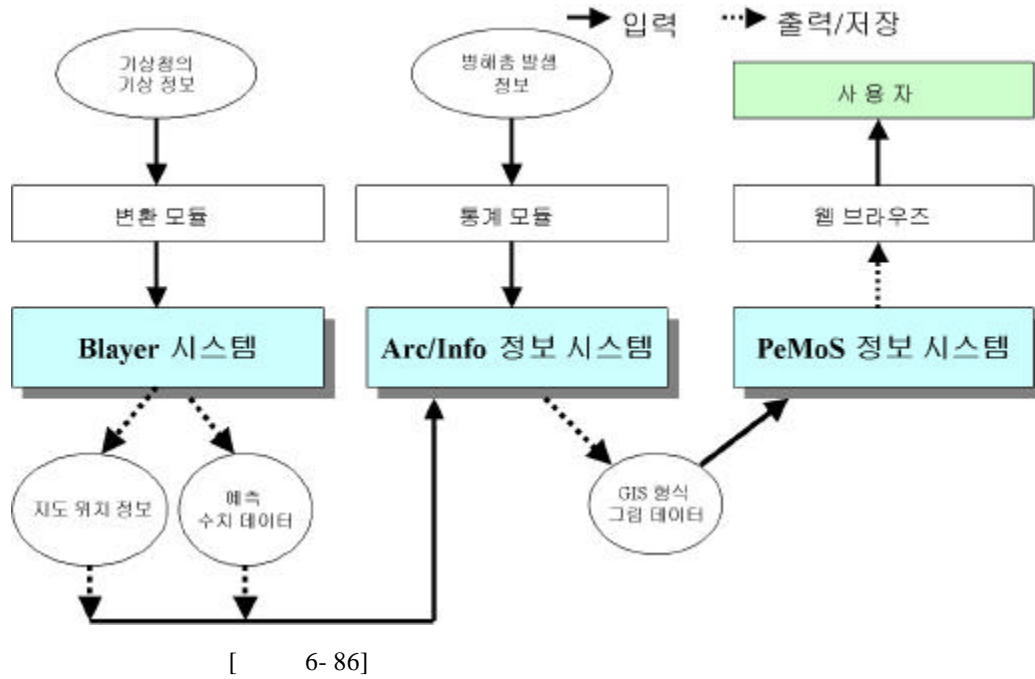
[6-85]

UNIX Blayer
 Arc/Info GIS .
 가 ,
 .
 ,
 Illustra DBMS .

2.

[6-2]

, Blayer . Blayer
 가 ,
 Arc/Info PeMoS
 .
 PeMoS
 Arc/Info
 , Arc/Info



3.

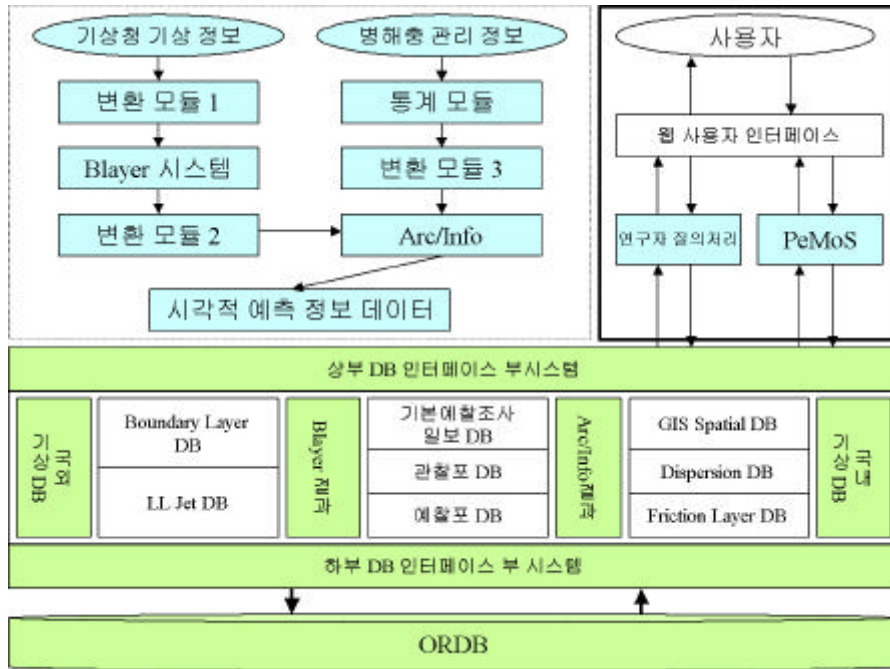
[6-3]

[6-3] ,
 UNIX , Blayer
 Arch/Info , 12
 Blayer , GPV(Grid
 Point Value) , Blayer
 Arch/Info , 가

GIS

Blayer

가 가 GIS



[6-87]

UNIX

가

FORTTRAN C

Blayer Arch/Info

[6-3]

PeMoS

. PeMoS 5 1, 2

3

가

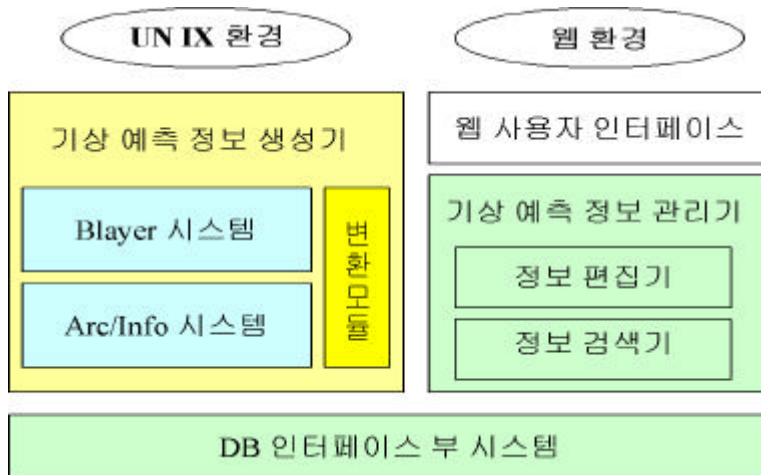
3

(Grid Point

Value) UNIX Blayer Arc/Info

Illustra

DBMS . [6-4]



[6-88]

[6-4]

UNIX

1.

Blayer

GIS

Arc/Info

DBMS

가. Balyer

Blayer

(Grid Point Value)

GPV(Grid Point Value)

3

PostScript

Bitmap

가

1)

Blayer

[6-5]

3

, 1

Blayer

12

Blayer

GIS

FORTRAN

. Blayer

2

, 1

. Blayer

Text

Arc/Info

GIS

DBase

2

Text

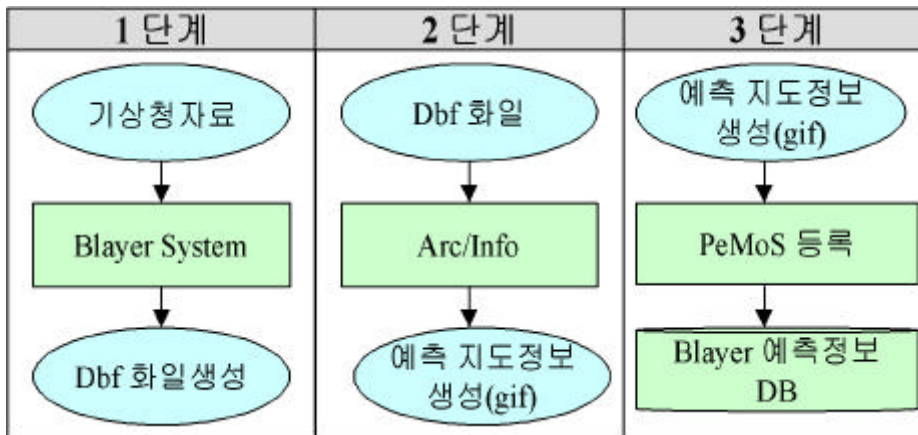
DBase

Text2Dbf

. DBase

Arc/Info

Blayer



[6- 89] Blayer

3

3 ,

PeMoS

가

2) /

[6-5]

/

[6-1]

[6-18] Blayer

3

/

1		Dbase	Blayer
2	Dbase	(gif)	Arc/Info
3		(gif)	

2.

Blayer

[6-6]

[6-7]

[6-7]

PeMoS

“

“

[”http://agribio.gsnu.ac.kr”]

-> [

가]

-> [

]

,

[6-6]

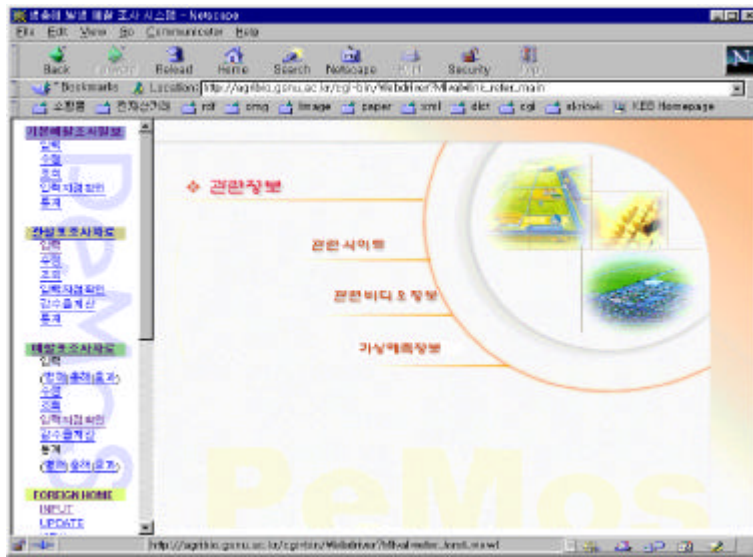
[6-7]

[6-6]

“

”

Blayer

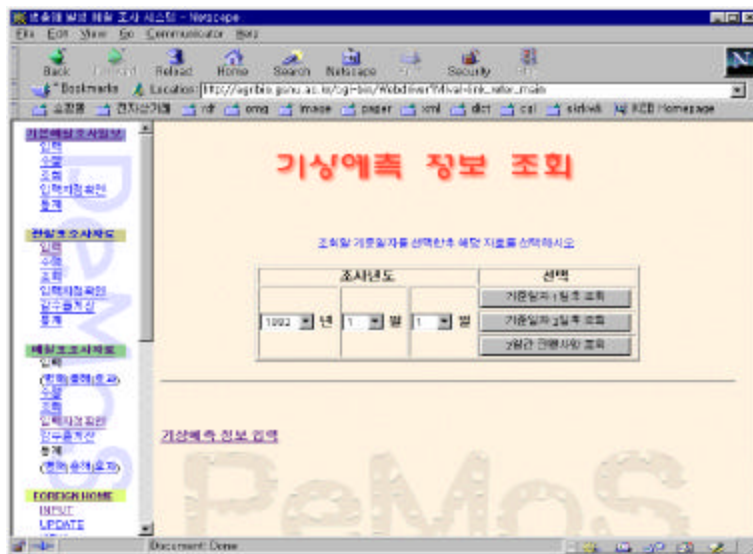


[6-90]

[6-7]

, , 3가

3가



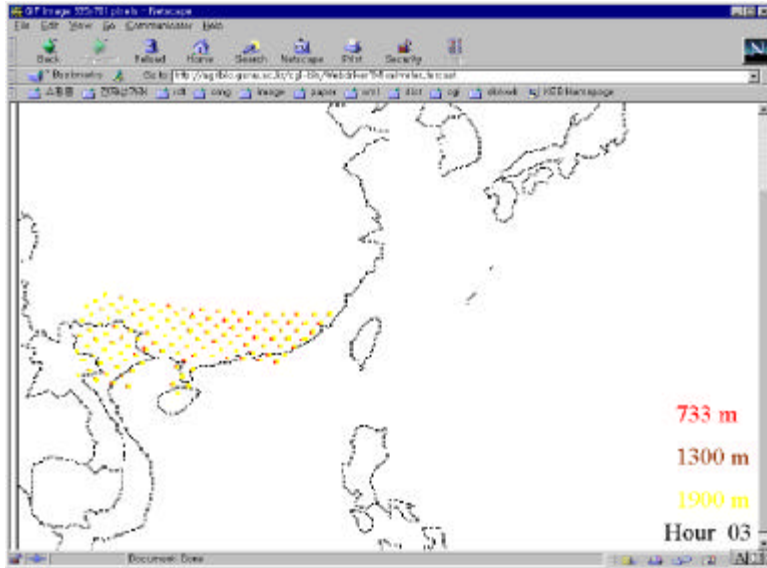
[6-91]

[6-8] , ,

1

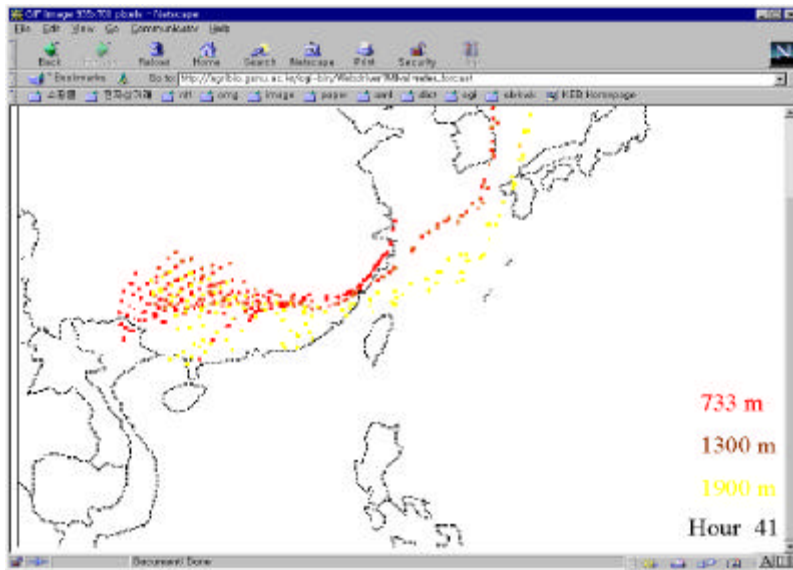
, [6-9]

2



[6-92]

1



[6-93]

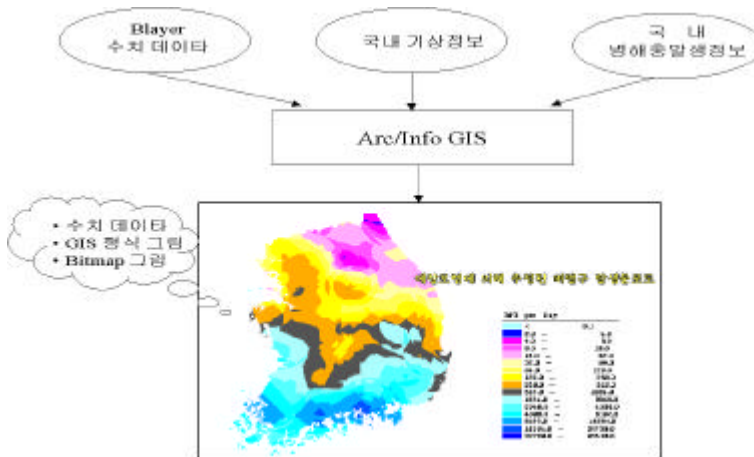
2

PeMoS Arc/Info GIS
 가 Blayer
 , PeMoS

1.

[6-10] Arc/Info GIS
 Blayer

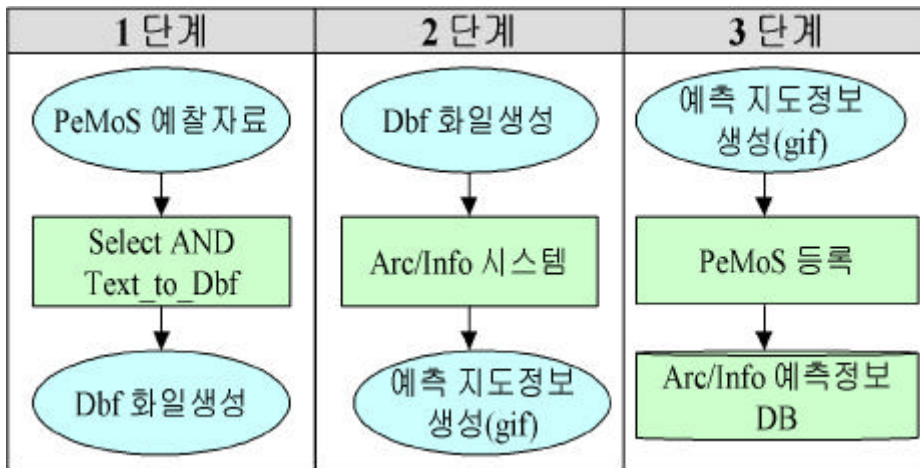
가 가 GIS
 GIS
 가



[6-94] Arc/Info GIS

2.

Arc/Info 3
 [6- 11] PeMoS
 Arc/Info 3
 [6- 11] Arc/Info 가
 가 PeMoS
 Arc/Info



[6- 95] Arc/Info 3

PeMoS 가

Arc/Info

, PeMoS

“Text_to_Dbf”

Arc/Info

"dbf"

“dbf”

가 UNIX

Arc/Info

”

“

Arc/Info

가

Arc/Info

3. /

[6- 11]

/

[6- 2]

[6- 19] Arc/Info

3

/

1	1) 2) PeMoS	1) Dbf (Arc/Info)	
2	1) Dbf (Arc/Info)	1) (gif)	
3	1) 2) (gif)	1) (gif)	

4.

Arc/Info

PeMoS

“

“

["http://agribio.gsnu.ac.kr"] -> [가] -> []

가.

1)

=> <http://agribio.gsnu.ac.kr/~hjkim/swboard/weboard.cgi?id=arcinfo>




2) PeMoS

=> [PeMoS] -> [] -> []

[6-12]

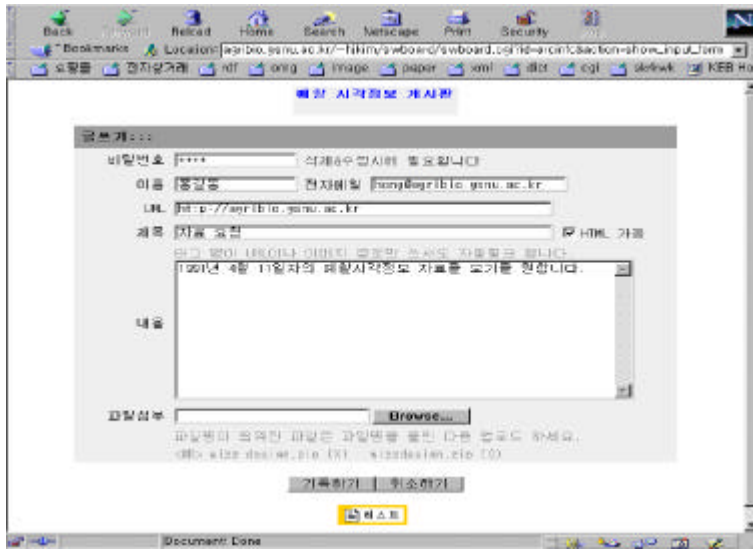


[6-96]

가 [6-12] “ “ [6-13]

[6-13]



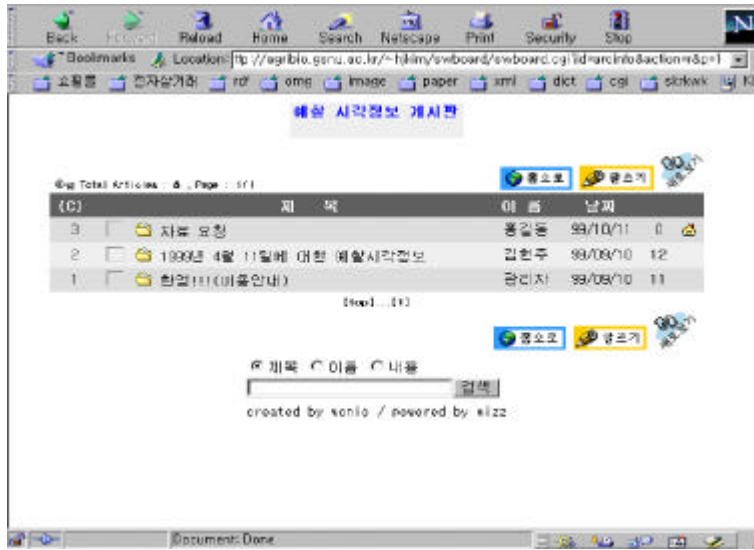
[6-97]

< >

1) :

2) : 가

3) : () .



[6- 98]

“ ”

가

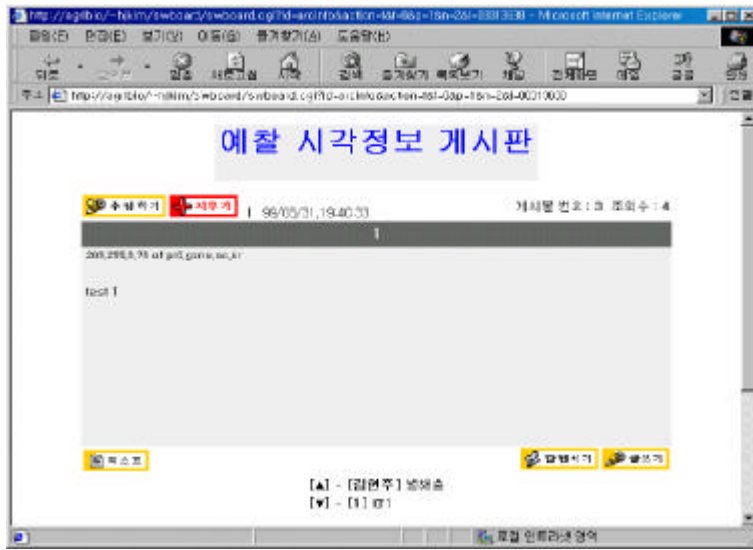
“ ”

. [6- 14] “ ”

가




가

. [6- 15] [6- 14] 3



[6-15]

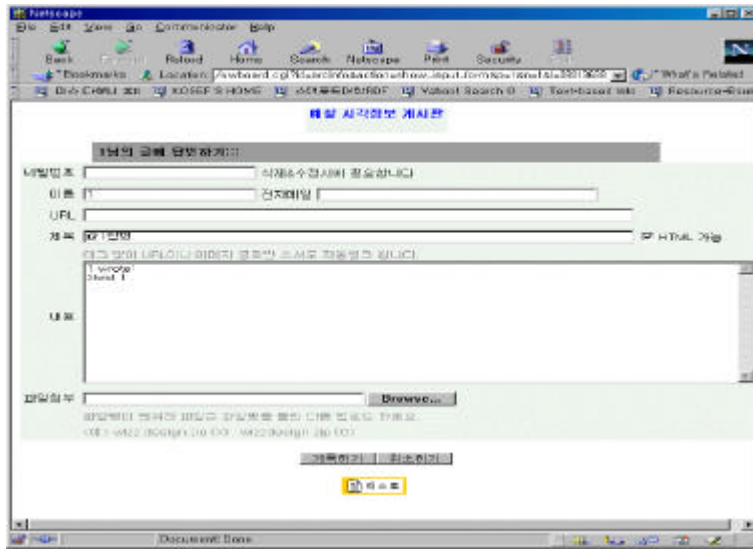
[6-15]

 수정하기	
 지우기	
 답변하기	
 글쓰기	
 리스트	

[6-15]

” “

[6-16]

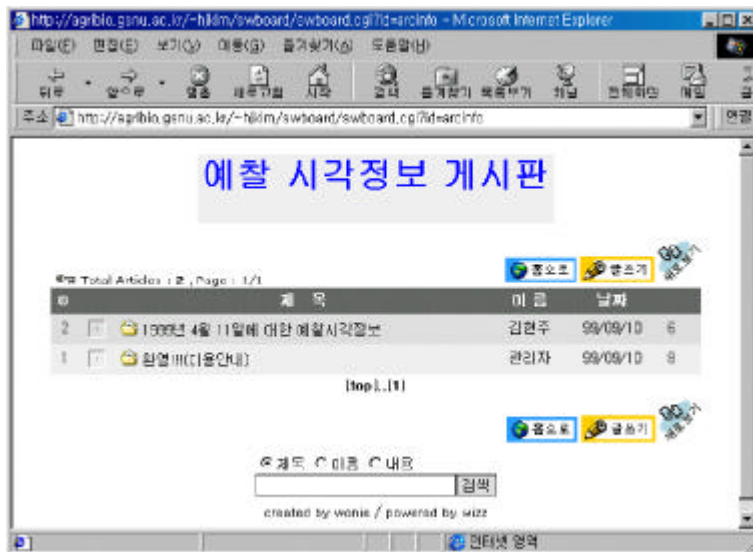


[6-16]

[6-16] . [6-13]

가 . [6-13]

[6-16]



[6-17]

“ “

” “

[6-17]

< >

1) : [6-14]

2) : [6-15] “ ”

3) : [6-16]

4) : [6-16] “ ”

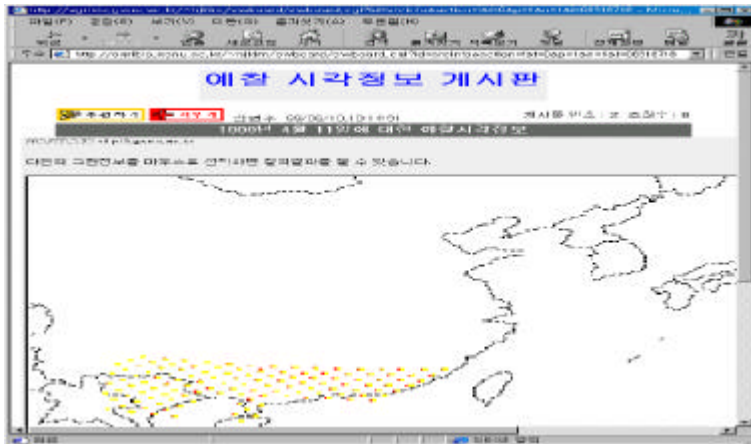
4

가

6-18]

가

[6-17]



[6-102]

(loosely-coupled)

3

(tightly-coupled)

3

DB

, (1)

Blayer

, (2)

Arc/Info GIS , (3)

PeMoS

(1) Blayer

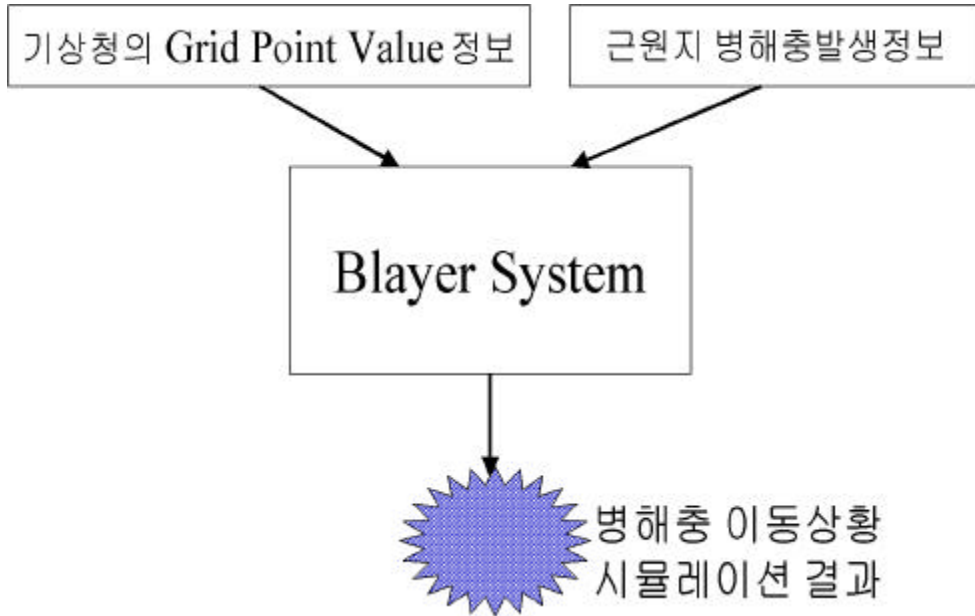
()

GPV(Grid Point Value)

3

Postscript
6-19]

Bitmap (



[6-103] Blayer

(2) Arc/Info

GIS

Blayer

가 GIS

가
([6-20]

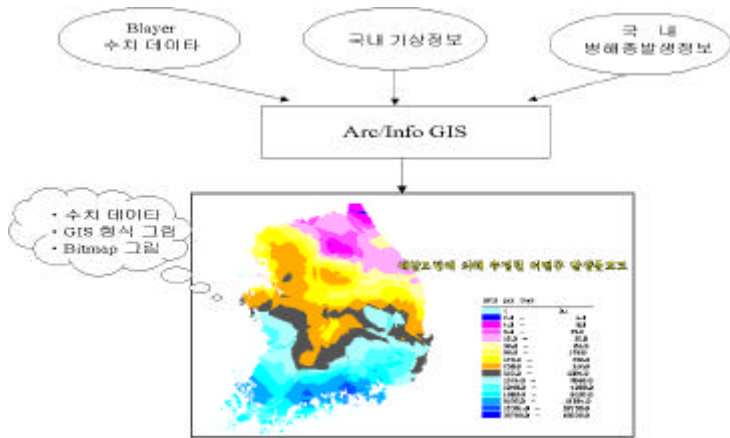
).

(3) PeMoS

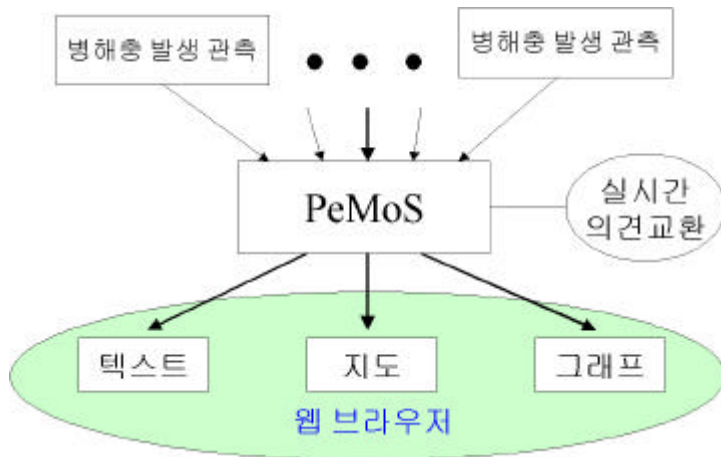
가

([6-21]

).



[6- 104] Arc/Info GIS

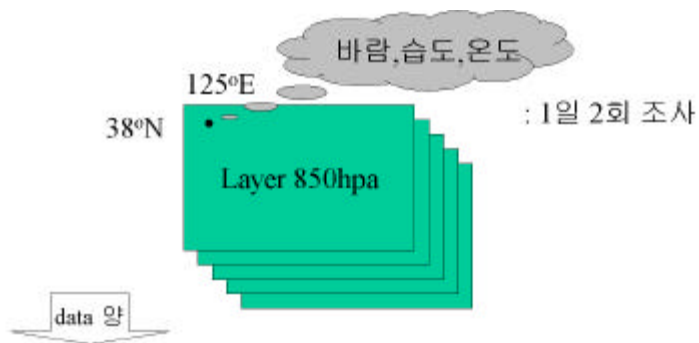


[6- 105] PeMoS

가
 가
 ,
 가
 ,
 GIS ,
 , Blayer

1

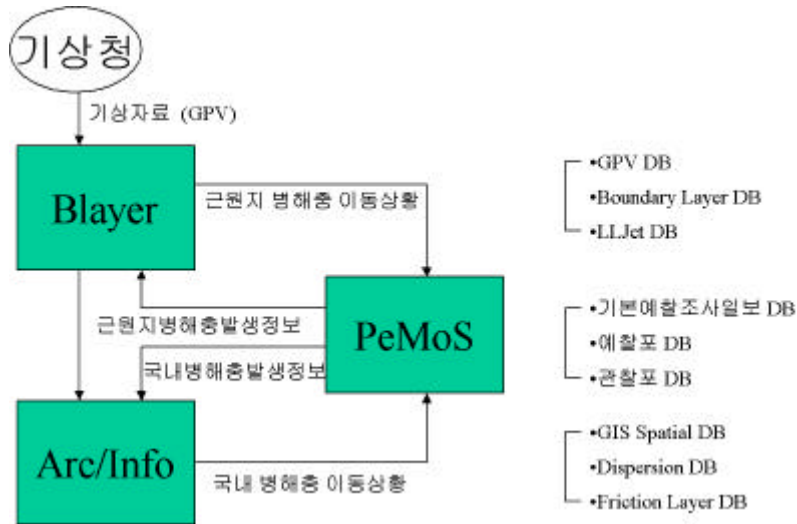
0.5M Byte
 ([6-22]).



$$50 \times 50 \times 5\text{layer} \times 3\text{종류} \times 2\text{회} \times 365 \text{ 일/년}$$

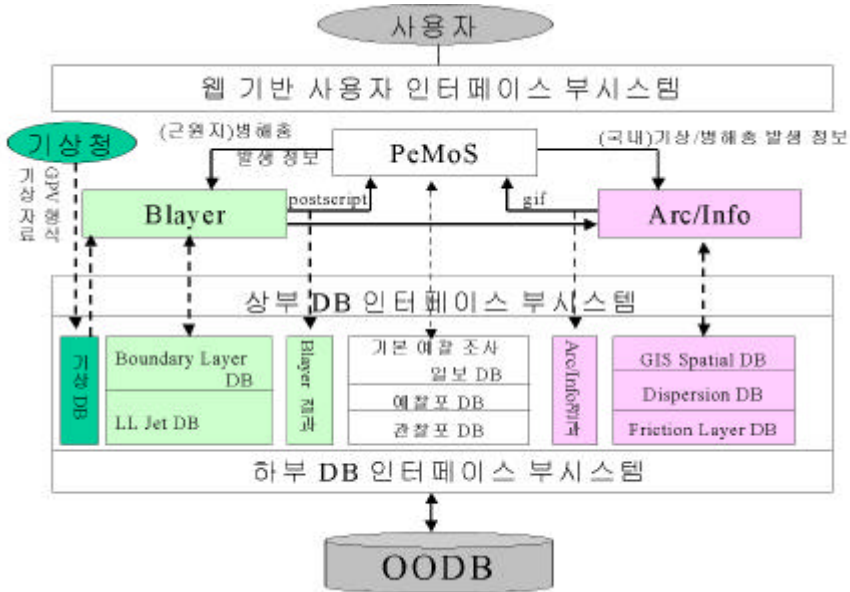
[6-106] Blayer

[6-23]



[6-107]

[6-24]



[6-108]

[6-24]

가 DB
 GPV Blayer , PeMoS
 Blayer
 Boundary Layer DB LL Jet DB가
 Blayer
 PeMoS
 , Arc/Info
 가
 Arc/Info Blayer PeMoS
 GIS Spatial DB,
 Dispersion DB, Friction Layer DB GIS
 PeMoS
 PeMoS
 DB, DB,
 DB , Blayer Arc/Info
 ,
 (1)
 Blayer Arc/Info , (2) PeMoS
 , (3)
 (4)

가

가

GIS

가 가

WWW HTTP

가 가

가

GIS

Java

GIS

가

Java

가

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1. PeMoS

1. 1
2. 19
3. 41

2.

1. 1
2. 12
3. 25

3. Internet

1. 1
2. 1 3
3. 2 21
4. 3 35
5. Netscape 45
6. WS_FTP 52
7. 57
8. 66
9. 71
10. 78
11. 83
12. 87
13. 95
14. 101
15. 114

4. Blayer

1. Introduction 1
2. Flow Chart for BLAYER on agribio 4
3. Preparation of Meteorological data 5
4. Structure of input data 8
5. Running the BLAYER code 14
6. Structure for the output files. 16
7. Directory Structure on agribio 20
8. The Code 21

5.

1.

2.

3. 가