Settlement of Tropical Moth into Korean Peninsula due to Global Warming

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This study has been designed to publicize the possibility that foreign species introduced to the Korean Peninsula by port entires and disoriented ones thrown by typhoons from Southeast Asia into the peninsula, which was carried out in Yeongdo, Busan, from February 2014 to December 2014, can be naturalized as they are not to be frozen to death, not like the case in the past when it was harshly freezing for tropical moths, thanks to the influence of the global warming, and, therefore, can cause grave disruption on the eco-system. Among the 64 species, 58 of them were identified and 56 found to be Korean natives. The habitats of 56 outside of the peninsula were determined and further study was carried out in order to illustrate how much of them overlaps with Southeast Asian ones. The remaining two species of tropical moths were first seen in Korean Peninsula. The fact that these were never witnessed before despite quite a few insect research in Yeongdo, performed by government agencies in the period from 1997 to 2001, raises the possibility that they were foreign species introduced into the area quite recently and managed to be naturalized. Yeongdo's temperature being higher. This demonstrates that Yeongdo or the other southern region of the peninsula has already become the environment helping naturalization of foreign tropical species. The deterioration of global warming poses the probable danger that the naturalization of Southeastern tropical moths may accelerate. There can be found numerous cases of serious damages on forests caused by the introduction of foreign species which hasn't done harm to their native surroundings. So, no positive effect is expected from those incoming tropical moth species except for substantial damages to our woods and ecological disturbance.

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