The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2019
黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2019

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society
香港觀鳥會

Organized by 統籌:

HKBWS 香港觀鳥會

BirdLife INTERNATIONAL Asia Division

The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2019

Copyright

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society. All rights reserved.
The publisher hereby gives permission to teachers, students, educational institutions, research institutions, conservation organizations and the media to make use of short extracts of the text and also charts in this publication for non-commercial, educational, scientific and conservation purpose, provided always that due acknowledgement is given and that a copy of the work containing such extracts and charts is sent to the publisher for record.

Published by

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society
BirdLife International Partner

Available from

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society
7C, V Ga Building,
532 Castle Peak Road,
Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Postal address: G.P.O. Box 12460, Hong Kong
Tel: (852) 2377 4387 Fax: (852) 2314 3687
E-mail: hkbws@hkbws.org.hk Website: www.hkbws.org.hk

Recommended citation

Yu, Y.T, Li, C.H., Tse, I.W.L. and Fong, H.H.N. 2019. International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2019. Black-faced Spoonbill Research Group, The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society. Hong Kong.

Cover photo

Black-faced Spoonbills *Platalea minor* at Mai Po, Hong Kong.

Credited by Kenneth Lam

The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2019

Coordinator

Yat-tung Yu

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society

Data contributors

(Republic of Korea 韓國) Ji Nam-Ju, Kang Chang-Wan, Kang Hee-Man, Kim Eun-Mi, Min Dong-Won, Jeju Wildlife Research Center. **(Mainland China and Hainan 中國大陸及海南島)** Bao Honggang 包紅剛, Bao Houjia 包厚甲, Bo Shunqi 薄順奇, Cai Ting 蔡挺, Chen Chunqing 蔡挺, Chen Chunqing 陳春慶, Chen Junrong 陳駿榮, Chen Junteng 陳俊騰, Chen Shiqian 陳世倩, Chen Shirong 陳施容, Chen Tan 陳坦, Chen Xi 陳晰, Chen Yanxue 陳嚴雪, Chen Yanxue 陳嚴雪, Chen Ying 陳瑩, Chen Yufan 陳泓帆, Chen Zhihong 陳志鴻, Cheng Li 程立, Feng Erhui 馮爾輝, Fu Wei 傅偉, Gan Haoran 干浩然, Gan Jianhui 干建慧, Ge Xiuping 葛秀萍, Guan Xiaochuan 關小川, Han Shanjie 韓善傑, Huang Can 黃燦, Huang Guojin 黃國進, Huang Liuding 黃綠汀, Huang Mingpan 黃明攀, Huang Zhenqiu 黃振求, Huo Bin 霍斌, Ji Haoxi 姬皓曦, Jia Hongjian 賈洪建, Jian Qinxiang 簡勤鄉, Jin Wei 金偉, Jin Wei 金偉, Jin Ying 金瑩, Ke Da 柯大, Ke Weiguo 柯偉國, Li Fanghua 李芳華, Lin Changluo 林長洛, Lin Guangxuan 林廣旋, Lin Jianbo 林建波, Lin Qingxian 林清賢, Lin Shutian 林恬田, Lin Yuchun 林遇春 ,Lin Zhi 林植, Lin Zhiming 林智明, Liu Kangquan 劉康全, Liu Wei 劉霄, Liu Wen 劉雯, Liu Yihong 劉一紅, Lu Gang 盧剛, Lu Guocheng 盧國成, Luo Bin 洛彬, Luo Shirong 羅時榮, Luo Yuwei 羅雨薇, Mo Yanhua 莫艷華, Ni Guanghui 倪光輝, Pan Hao 潘浩, Pan Huanyan 潘歡燕, Pan Qinying 潘琴英, Pan Wenxiang 潘文翔, Pan Yue 潘越, Pang Weiqiang 龐偉強, Peng Lifang 彭麗芳, Peng Yingbin 彭穎斌, Shan Kai 單凱, Shen Rubing 沈如冰, Shen Shiqi 沈世奇, Shen Shiqi 沈世, Sun Renjie 孫仁傑, Sun Zhixiong 孫志雄, Tang Shangbo 唐上波, Tian Li 田麗, Wang Dong 王東, Wang Meng 王萌, Wang Qingliang 王青良,Wang Xiaoxiao 王翊肖, Wang Yongli 王永力, Wei Weiwei 虞偉鉉, Wu Hao 吳璟, Wu Jiali 吳佳立, Wu Jianxin 吳建鑫,Wu Shipu 吳世普, Wu Yifeng 吳毅鋒, Wu Zhijing 吳志淨, Xie Shixiang 謝世祥, Xie Shoumian 謝首冕, Xiong Lihu 熊李虎, Xu Hualin 徐華林, Yan Xin 阮鑫, Yan Yajing 祁雅靜, Yang Fang 楊芳, Yang Tengqi 楊騰硯, Yao Li 姚力, Ye Yuyan 葉宇艷, Yin Yuzhu 尹玉柱, Yuan Wei 袁珂, Zeng Xiangru 曾向如, Zeng Xiangwu 曾向武, Zhan Xiaocen 戰曉岑, Zhang Dongsheng 張東昇, Zhang Gaofeng 張高峰, Zhang Jiejun 張傑君, Zhang Wei 張偉, Zhang Xiaolei 張笑磊, Zhang Ying 張瑩, Zhao Chi 張弛, Zhao Ruzhen 趙茹薏, Zheng Chong 鄭沖, Zheng Fan 鄭凡, Zheng Songjian 鄭松健, Zhong Zhiqiang 鍾志強, Zhou Jinfeng 周進鋒, Zhou Jinwen 周金文, Zhou Yang 周陽, Zhu Fenfang 諸芬芳, Zhu Wei 朱維, Zhuang Lifeng 莊禮鳳, Zhuang Ximei 莊西妹, Fujian Bird Watching Society 福建省觀鳥協會, Guangdong Neilingding Futian National Nature Reserve 福田紅樹林國家級自然保護區, Guangxi Beilun Estuary National Nature Reserve 廣西北侖河口國家級自然保護區, Haikou Doutian Wetland Research Insititue 海口畓替濕地研究所, Hainan Bird Watching Society 海南觀鳥會, Hainan Dongzhaigang National Nature Reserve 海南東寨港國家級保護區, Kadoorie Conservation China 嘉道理中國保育, Putian Bird Watching Society 莆田觀鳥會, Shenzhen Bird Watching Society 深圳市觀鳥協會, Shenzhen Mangrove Wetlands

Conservation Foundation 深圳市紅樹林濕地保護基金會, Sun Yat-sen University 廣州中山大學, Wenzhou Bird Conservancy 溫州野鳥會, Guangdong Province Wetland Protection Association 廣東省濕地保護協會會員, Wild Bird Society of Shanghai 上海野鳥會, Zhanjiang Bird Watching Society 湛江市愛鳥協會, Zhanjiang Mangrove National Nature Reserve 湛江紅樹林國家級保護區, Zhuhai Bird Watching Society 珠海市觀鳥協會 and many anonymous volunteers 及其餘沒有透露真實姓名的志願調查員. **(Japan 日本)** Akihiko Kamimoto 神本明彦, Atsuto Hamasuna 濱砂淳人, Eiji Suzaki 洲崎英児, Eisuke harada 原田英祐, Hidefumi Watanabe 渡辺秀文, Hikaru Arume 有銘ひかる, Hiroe Goto 後藤洋枝, Hiroshi Mitsunaga 光永汪, Hiroshi Okamoto 岡本浩, Hiroshi Tomida 富田宏, Hiroshi Yamaguchi 山口廣, Hiroto Okabe 岡部海都, Ian Smith イアン・スミス, Isoji Onishi 大西五十二, Jun Goto 後藤淳, Jun-ichi Maeda 前田潤一, Kamenobi Ooshiro 大城亀信, Katsuaki Takara 高良克明, Kazuharu Matsumoto 松本和治, Kazuhiro Arume 有銘かずひろ, Kazuhiro Mori-iwa 森岩和浩, Kazunori Yamamoto 山本和紀, Keiko Miyano 宮野啓子, Ken-ichi Shiraishi 白石健一, Kenta Minakami 水上健太, Kentaro Obata 小畑賢太郎, Kenzaburo Inoue 井上賢三郎, Kimiko Kouno 河野紀美子, Kusunoki Shizenkan くすの木自然館, Makoto Nishimura 西村誠, Makoto Tominaga 冨永誠, Mariko Obata 小畑真理子, Masakuni Yamashiro 山城正邦, Masaya Ishizaki 石崎雅哉, Masuko Kinoshita 木下マス子, Minoru Mitsuta 満田實, Miyako Kato 迦統美陽子, Naoto Togano 栂野直人, Raika Moriya 守屋来花, Ryouji Tokitsu 時津良治, Saori Hamasuna 濱砂佐織, Satomi Sakaguchi 坂口里美, Satoru Hirakawa 平川諭, Satoru Matsumoto 松本悟, Satoshi Nakahara 中原聡, Sayaka Nakamura 中村さやか, Sayo Cyohata 丁畑佐代, Shigeki Takano 高野茂樹, Shinichi Yoshida 吉田新一, Shioko Takahashi 高橋秋桜子, Shiori Asai 浅井しおり, Shotaro Kawabata 河端正太郎, Syungo Takahashi 高橋俊吾, Tadashi Nakao 中尾禎志, Tadashi Tanaka 田中忠, Takanori Moriya 守屋隆徳, Tetsuo Kawaguchi 川口哲男, Tomiko Higashi 東トミ子, Toru Watanabe 渡辺徹, Toshihiko Kiyabu 喜屋武俊彦, Tsukasa Kamimura 上村司, Yasuhiro Ide 井出保宏, Yoko Hashiguchi 橋口陽子, Yoshifumi Matsumoto 松本芳文, Yoshimiti Tsuchiya 土屋義道, Yoshitaka Shinjo 新城美高, Japan Black-faced Spoonbill Network, Wild Bird Society of Japan. (**Taiwan 台灣)** Chan Tsung-Ta 詹宗達, Chang Chin-Lung 張進隆, Chang Shu-Chi 張淑姬, Chen An-Yu 陳安佑, Chen Chia-Hung 陳嘉宏, Chen Chien-Cheng 陳建誠, Chen Chun-Han 陳俊漢, Chen Fu-Lin 陳富霖, Chen Li-Li 陳莉莉, Chen Shang-Chin 陳尚欽, Chen Shu-Chin 陳淑琴, Chen Wen-Hsien 陳文賢, Chen Yi-Cheng 陳逸政, Cheng Chien Hsun 鄭謙遜, Cheng Ho-Tai 鄭和泰, Cheng Hsiu-Lan 程秀蘭, Chiu Ching-Wei 邱景威, Chiu Tsai-Chou 邱彩綢, Chou Pin-Hsiu 周品秀, Chou Ya-Fen 周雅芬, Chuang Hsi-Chin 莊西進, Chung Cho-Chun 鍾卓均, Fei Ma-Ko 費馬克, Hsueh Ming-Yang 薛明陽, Huang Chin-Li 黃錦麗, Huang Chin-Lien 黃金蓮, Huang Fu-Hsing 黃福興, Huang Han-Chin 黃漢欽, Huang Hsu-Mao 黃旭茂, Huang Li-Yi 黃禮儀, Huang Shih-Chang 黃世昌, Huang Yueh-Ying 黃月英, Huang Yung-Feng 黃永豐, Hung Hui-Yi 洪慧意, Hung Wei-Ting 洪維廷, Kao Wan-Hsuan 高婉瑄, Kuo Chung-Cheng 郭忠誠, Kuo Lan-Chen 郭蘭貞, Kuo Tung-Hui 郭東輝, Kuo Yu-Chien 郭玉倩, Lai Hui-Chao 賴惠昭, Li Chen-Ming 李真明, Li Chen-Wen 李振文, Li Ming-Hua 李明華, Lin Chang-Hsin 林章信, Lin Cheng-Hao 林承昊, Lin Chueh-Chun 林厥雋, Lin Hsiu-Ling 林秀齡, Lin Hui-Mei 林慧美, Lin Huo-Wen 林火文, Lin Kun-Hai 林昆海, Lin Li Chung 林利中, Lin Wei-Hsiu 林韋秀, Lin Yi-Hua 林憶華, Lin Yu-Ching 林玉菁, Liu Chih-Fen 劉芝芬, Liu Chun-Feng 劉春鳳, Lo Jui-Kun 羅瑞焜, Allen Lyu 呂翊維, Pan Chien-Yuan 潘見元, Shen Ling-Chiu 沈玲秋, Su Chun-Jung 蘇俊榮, Tai

Tzu-Yao 戴子堯, Tai Yen-Wen 戴炎文, Tasi Ching Hsuan 蔡瀞萱, Tsai Chia-Feng 蔡嘉峰, Tsai Chi-Hsuan 蔡其萱, Tsai Ching-Wen 蔡青芠, Tsai Chin-Lu 蔡金露, Tsai Chiu-Ping 蔡秋萍, Tsai Shu-Li 蔡淑麗, Tsai Wen-Kai 蔡文凱, Tsai Wen-Neng 蔡文能, Tsai Yi-Jung 蔡乙榮, Tseng Hui-Chu 曾惠珠, Wang Chen-Fang 王振芳, Wang Hsiao-Chi 王曉琪, Wang Ko-Hsiao 王克孝, Wang Kuo-Hsing 王國興, Wang Mei-Chin 王美錦, Wang Pei-Yi 汪佩儀, Wang Tsai-Wei 汪采葳, Wang Tsun-Ming 王村銘, Wang Yi-Hua 王依華, Wang Yu-Hsiu 王玉秀, Wu Cheng-Wen 吳正文, Wu Che-Wei 吳哲維, Wu Chun-Te 吳俊德, Wu Li-Lan 吳麗蘭, Wu Li-Ying 吳麗英, Wu Tai-Yu 吳泰佑, Wu Tzu-Chiang 吳自強, Wu Wen-Hsin 吳文心, Wu Yu-Chou 吳豫州, Yang Yueh-Tzu 楊月姿, Yang Yu-Hsiang 楊玉祥, Yeh Chih-Wei 葉志偉, Yeh Tsai-Fu 葉再富. Chinese Wild Bird Federation 社團法人中華民國野鳥學會, Black-faced Spoonbill Conservation Association 台灣黑面琵鷺保育學會, Chiehting Ecological and Cultural Association, Kaohsiung 茄萣生態文化協會, Ecological Conservation Association of Chai-Yi County 嘉義縣生態保育協會, Kenting National Park 墾丁國家公園管理處, Kinmen National Park 金門國家公園管理處, Marine National Park 海洋國家公園管理處, National University of Tainan 國立台南大學, Taijiang National Park 台江國家公園管理處, Tainan Ecological Conservation Association 台南市生態保育協會, The Nature & Ecology Society of Miao Li 苗栗縣自然生態學會, Wild Bird Association of Taiwan 社團法人臺灣省野鳥協會, Wild Bird Society of Changhwa 彰化縣野鳥學會, Wild Bird Society of Chiayi 嘉義市野鳥學會, Wild Bird Society of Hsinchu 新竹市野鳥學會, Wild Bird Society of Hualien 社團法人花蓮縣野鳥學會, Wild Bird Society of I-Lan 宜蘭縣野鳥學會, Wild Bird Society of Kaohsiung 社團法人高雄市野鳥學會, Wild Bird Society of Kimen 社團法人金門縣野鳥學會, Wild Bird Society of Matsu 馬祖縣野鳥學會, Wild Bird Society of Peng-Hu 澎湖縣野鳥學會, Wild Bird Society of Pingtung 屏東縣野鳥學會, Wild Bird Society of Tainan 社團法人台南市野鳥學會, Wild Bird Society of Taipei 台北市野鳥學會, Wild Bird Society of Taitung 台東縣野鳥學會, Wild Bird Society of Taoyuan 桃園市管理處野鳥學會 and Wild Bird Society of Yunlin 雲林縣野鳥學會 and volunteer surveyors of the societies above 及上述鳥會之志願調查員. **(Hong Kong 香港)** Aaron Keung, Alan Yuen, Alvin Hui, Andy So, Anna Wong, Austin Ng, Chan Lai Ying, Alex, Chan Tsz Lam, Chau Ka Lai, Katy, 張彩珍, Cheung Wing Yiu, Edmond Wong, Evans Leung, Ho Mo Yin 何慕賢, 何少珍, Holis Lam, 韓德明, Jan Ho, 簡漢乾, 何靜欣, 高家浩, 江珀墉 Jay Kong, 谷月娟, 關合珠, 關小春, Lee Sin Man Iris, 梁厚鍵, 梁國基, Li Wing, 李曼君, 伍君而, Pun Ho Yin, Joe, Tang Kam Ming, 徐淑儀, Walter Ma, 溫啟杰, 尹耀銘, Wong Hei Ching, Smiley, 王學思, 葉嘉殷, 余國傑, AEC Ltd., Hong Kong Wetland Park 香港濕地公園 and Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department 漁農自然護理署. **(Macao 澳門)** Silvia Choi 蔡靜亞, Leung Va 梁華, Tam Wing Keung 譚永強, Yeung Chun Yu 楊鎮宇, Instituto para os Assuntos Cívicos e Municipais (Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau) 民政總署, Direcção dos Serviços de Protecção Ambiental (Directorate of Environmental Protection Services) 環境保護局 and Macau Aves Society 澳門鳥會. **(Vietnam 越南)** Le Trong Trai, Phan Van Truong, Viet Nature Conservation Centre, Xuan Thuy National Park. **(The Philippines 菲律賓)** Charles Lee Ibañes, Lu-Ann Fuentes-Bajarias, Mike Lu, Walter Asantor, Wild Bird Club of the Philippines. **(Thailand 泰國)** Chukiat nualsri, Pouthong Junaaj, Uaiphorn Khwanphae **(Cambodia 柬埔寨)** Bou Vorsak, BirdLife International Cambodia Programme.

The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2019

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2019

English Report
英文報告

The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2019

Yat-tung Yu, Li Chung Hoi, Ivan W.L. Tse and Helen H.N. Fong

Black-faced Spoonbill Research Group,
The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society

Abstract

International Black-faced Spoonbill Census is conducted annually in the wintering period to assess global distribution and population of this endangered waterbird. In winter 2018-19, the census was scheduled on 25-27 January 2019 which covered the spoonbill wintering sites from Korea and Japan in the north, coastal areas of China and down to Thailand and the Philippines in the south. This census recorded a total of 4,463 wintering Black-faced Spoonbills, a new high figure of this speices and a breakthrough to 4,000 birds. This figure also shows an increase of 13% from 3,941 individuals of that of the previous winter. The largest wintering site of the Black-faced Spoonbills is still Tainan where 1,572 were counted. Numbers in Taiwan, mainland China (including Hainan Island), Deep Bay (Hong Kong and Shenzhen), Japan and Macau increased in this census, while decrease was found in Korea and no change in Vietnam and the Philipppines.

Introduction

Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor* is an intertidal mudflat specialist inhabiting along the coastal area on the eastern fringe of Asia (Hancock *et al.* 1992, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992, Yu and Swennen 2004, Sung *et al.* 2017), but also occasionally found in other types of wetlands (Wood *et al.* 2013). In the early 1990s, this species was recorded with fewer than 300 individuals in a few sites of East Asia region (Kennerley 1990). Since then, conservation measures have been undertaken (Severinghaus *et al.* 1995), public awareness and protection of this species and its habitat have also been increased (Chan *et al.* 2010). The number of the spoonbills was found to be recovering from the results of this annual census as over 1,000 individuals in 2003, 2,000 in 2008, 3,000 in 2015, and very closed to 4,000 in 2017 and 2018 (Yu *et al.* 2019). This species is currently listed as globally Endangered based on a suspected very rapid population decline in short future, owing to predicted loss of habitat to industrial development, land reclamation and pollution (BirdLife International 2017).

This annual census is listed as 'high priority' in the conservation plans for this globally endangered species (Severinghaus *et al.* 1995, Chan *et al.* 2010) because it has been proven to be an effective means to gather annual figures of the wintering Black-faced Spoonbill population and distribution through international collaboration, and a good means for increasing public awareness of the spoonbill. This synchronised survey in all known wintering sites should be continued in order to provide up-to-date data (Sung *et al.* 2017). The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society began to coordinate this census from 2003 onwards. This report aims to present the results of the census undertaken in January 2019.

Method

The methodology of this census has been the same in all censuses, and was published in Sung *et al*. (2017) and included in the previous report (Yu *et al.* 2019). Census is unanimously held in mid-winter when the wintering populations of spoonbills are apparently stable. The dates scheduled for the censuses coincided with the dates of spring tides in the Deep Bay between Hong Kong and Shenzhen and the Red River Delta in Vietnam, given that high tide facilitates the counting in these sites. In 2019, the census period was scheduled on 25-27 January. Sites with Black-faced Spoonbills recorded during the census are shown in map 1. Guidelines on the technical basis were sent to the surveyors in advance of the census. Most counts were done within the census period. For some sites in close proximity such as Mai Po in Hong Kong, Futian in Shenzhen in the Deep Bay area and Taipa-coloane in Macao, where the spoonbills can fly between these sites within an hour, counts were conducted simultaneously. All the counts in the census were made with binoculars and telescopes.

Census depends on the volunteer work by local birdwatchers, conservationists, researchers, ornithologists and nature reserve officers. Census results were summarized by coordinators in the respective regions or individual surveyors before submission to the international coordinator for analysis and announcement.

Results and discussion

Overview

The 2019 census recorded a total of 4,463 individuals in the East Asia region, a new high figure of this species and the first time exceeding 4,000 individuals (table 1 and 9). This total figure is a 13% increase on that in the previous census and the average annual population change since the commencement of this census in winter 1993-94 is

9.6% (table 9). Details of changes and differences at wintering sites are discussed below. The wintering Black-faced Spoonbills were found in 83 sites in this census, similar to the 82 sites recorded in the previous year (table 10). Many of these spoonbill wintering sites have been surveyed consistently in recent years.

Taiwan

2019: 2,407 birds

A total of 2,407 individuals were recorded in this census, having an increase of 212 birds, equivalent to 9.7%, from the figure of the previous year. This figure constituted 54% of the known wintering population recorded in this census. Though numbers have been fluctuated in recent years, Taiwan is still the largest wintering ground of this species in the world. Survey method could be improved with coordinated surveys throughout Taiwan to provide results aiming to understand changes of numbers of the Taiwan wintering population. In Taiwan, the numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills were recorded at different places as 1,572 birds at Tainan, 488 at Chiayi, 245 at Kaohsiung, 53 at Yunlin, 22 at Kinmen, 21 at Yilan, four at Taoyuan and singles at Taipei City and Hsinchu City. More details of the counts in Taiwan are shown in Table 1, 2 and 3.

Peral River Estuary (including Deep Bay between Hong Kong and Shenzhen, Taipa-Coloane in Macao)

2019: 436 birds, including 383 birds in Deep Bay and 53 birds in Macao

The total number of the Black-faced Spoonbill in the Pearl River Estuary in this census had an increase of 9% (i.e. 36 birds) from that of the previous winter and the increase of the numbers came from both Deep Bay and Macao surveys. The surveys covered many wetland areas including Mai Po Nature Reserve, Lok Ma Chau mitigation wetland, Tsim Bei Tsui intertidal area, fishponds around Mai Po, Hong Kong Wetland Park (all in Hong Kong), Futian National Nature Reserve at Shenzhen and, Ecological Zone I and II at Taipa-Coloane, Macao. The figures in the Deep Bay area and Macao represent 8.6% and 1.2% of the known wintering population, respectively.

Among these wetlands, the Mai Po Nature Reserve, Futian National Nature Reserve and Ecological Zone I of the Taipa-Coloane wetland have been intensively managed to provide suitable habitats for the wintering Black-faced Spoonbills. Increase of the numbers of the Black-faced Spoonbills in these wetlands is a positive response to offices and staffs of these wetlands in regard of their conservation planning and habitat management practices.

Nansha Wetlands of Guangzhou has become a regular Black-faced Spoonbill wintering site since late 2000s, this census recorded 19 Black-faced Spoonbills in this site. However, survey of this site, not far away from other sites locating within the Pearl River Delta area, has not been synchronized with other sites, therefore this figure could not be combined with the a total number in the Pearl River Delta mentioned above (but included in the figure of Mainland China and Hainan Island).

Mainland China and Hainan Island

2019: 990 birds

The number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in mainland China gave another significant boost in this census with a total of 990 birds and were found in many wetland sites along the coast of China. This figure had a significant increase of 33% from the figure (i.e. 744 birds) of the previous census, also constituting 22% of the global wintering population. Trend of this population has been fluctuating in many years but recent censuses show an increasing trend.

During this census, wintering Black-faced Spoonbills were found in cities and provinces of Shanghai (1 bird), Zhejiang (180 birds), Fujian (417 birds), Guangdong (290 birds) and Hainan (102 birds), while surveys also took places in Shandong and Guangxi provinces but not in Jiangsu. Fujian province recorded the highest number of spoonbills from six sites, including two groups of 166 and 87 individuals at Xinhua Bay. Another large flock of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in mainland China was 185 individuals recorded at Haifeng of Guangdong. Details of the count recorded in mainland China and Hainan are shown in Table 5.

Red River Delta, Vietnam

2019: 65 birds

A total of 65 individuals was recorded in the Xuan Thuy National Park of the Red River Delta in this census, the same figure of that of the previous winter. It represents 1.5% of the wintering population. Numbers of BFS from recent censuses are relatively high, indicating that this traditional wintering site could accommodate more individuals of BFS with the general increase of the global population. This is a very encouraging sign for conservation of the spoonbills and this site.

Japan

2019: 538 birds

The number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills recorded in Japan still continues increasing in this census. A total of 538 individuals were recorded, which is a new high

number in Japan. This figure is a 6% increase on the figure of the previous census (i.e. 508 individuals) and constitutes 12% of the global population.

Kumamoto Prefecture of Kyushu is the largest wintering ground of the Black-faced Spoonbill in Japan as in last year, where the spoonbills were recorded at 205 individuals in 15 sites, of which 99 individuals were recorded in the areas of Yatsushiro City and nearby Uki City, and also 58 individuals in Kumamoto City. On the other hand, a total of 25 wintering Black-faced Spoonbills were recorded at Okinawa Island during the census, higher than that of the previous census (i.e. 21 individuals). Details of the count in Japan are shown in Table 1, 2 and 7.

Republic of Korea

2019: 23 birds

Jeju Island is the major wintering ground of the Black-faced Spoonbill in Korea. In 2019 census, two groups of 11 and 12 individuals were recorded at Hado-ri, Jeju City and Ojo-ri, Seogwipo City respectively. The total of these birds still is a decrease of 3 individuals on that of the previous winter. None was reported from any site in the Korean Peninsula during the census period.

The Philippines

2019: 3 birds

Three wintering Black-faced Spoonbills were found staying in Batanes, the island group in the northern part of the Philippines, since November 2018 till the census period in January 2019. This number is the same to that of the previous year. In fact, more wintering BFS could be presented in this country. Three individuals of BFS were also recorded and photographed at Pampanga, Manila Bay on 12 January 2019 but unfortunately no survey at this site could be arranged during the census period to confirm their presence. More awareness activities of the Black-faced Spoonbill could be designed and conducted in the Philippines and hence more sightings of the spoonbills could be reported.

Thailand

2019: 1

A juvenile Black-faced Spoonbill was firstly seen at Ban Laem, Phetchaburi on 13 January 2019 and it remained in the same area till the census period.

[Cambodia
2019: 0
Survey was conducted at Boeung Prek Lapouv during the census period but none was found.**]**

Conclusion

A total of 4,463 wintering Black-faced Spoonbills recorded in this census is the new high figure for this highly threatened waterbird species since the commencement of this annual census in 1994. During the 26 years of census, the census figures have been recorded with increasing numbers in 20 censuses, but decreases in four censuses and no changes in the other two. All these figures show a geniue increase of the population of the spoonbill. In this census, increases were noted in many areas including Taiwan, Deep Bay, mainland China, Japan and Macao. This positive result could be resulted from better habitat management of the protected sites and higher awareness of the public to the conservation of this species.

A wetland site should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species of waterbird (Ramsar Convention Secretariat 2005). The "1% population level" of the wintering Black-faced Spoonbill is defined by an average figure of the last five censuses, i.e. 38 individuals out of 3,795 individuals. Hence, sites with more than 38 individuals of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills could be considered as important sites for this species. From the results of this census, the internationally important sites for the Black-faced Spoonbill included:

- Tainan City, Taiwan – 1,572 birds,
- Chiayi County, Taiwan – 488 birds,
- Deep Bay, Hong Kong and Shenzhen – 383 birds,
- Kaohsiung City, Taiwan – 245 birds,
- Haifeng, Guangdong – 185 birds,
- Xinhua Bay, Fuqing, Fujian – 166 birds,
- Yatsushiro City and Uki City, Kumamoto – 99 birds,
- Xuanmen Bay, Taizhou, Zhejiang – 91 birds,
- Wenzhou Bay, Wenzhou, Zhejiang – 89 birds,
- Xinhua Bay, Putian, Fujian – 87 birds,
- Luoyuan Bay, Fuzhou, Fujian – 70 birds,
- Xuan Thuy, Nam Dinh, Vietnam – 65 birds,
- Duxun, Zhangpu, Zhangzhou, Fujian – 65 birds,

- Yinhu Bay, Jiangmen, Guangdong – 61 birds,
- Kumamoto City, Kumamoto – 58 birds,
- Yulin County, Taiwan – 53 birds,
- Taipa-Coloane, Macao – 53 birds,
- Saga City and Yanagawa City, Saga – 43 birds
- Sigeng, Hainan – 46 birds,
- Aira City and Kirishima City – 43 birds.

Many of these important spoonbill wintering sites were surveyed for some years. Hence, trends in these sites are well known (Sung *et al.* 2017) and this provides some basic information for assessing quality of both spoonbill populations and the habitat of the sites. This long-term voluntary census that could provide annual comparable figures has been proven to be an important action for studying and promoting the conservation of this globally threatened bird.

The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2019

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2019

Chinese Report
中文報告

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2019

余日東 李鍾海 謝偉麟 方海寧

黑臉琵鷺研究組
香港觀鳥會

撮要

每年進行的全球黑臉琵鷺普查是用以評估這全球性瀕危鳥種的度冬數量和分佈情況。在 2018-19 年度的冬季，普查日期定為 1 月 25-27 日，調查地區涵蓋北面的韓國和日本，中國沿海地方，以及南方的泰國及菲律賓等度冬地點。是次普查總共錄得 4,463 隻黑臉琵鷺，是有普查以來的最高數字，也是首次突破四千大關。與去年的 3,941 隻比較，今年的總數有 13%增長。最大的度冬地仍然是台南，在當地記錄到 1,572 隻黑臉琵鷺。黑臉琵鷺的數目於台灣，中國大陸(包括海南島)，后海灣(香港及深圳)，日本及澳門有增加，在韓國有減少，而在越南及菲律賓則沒有改變。

引言

黑臉琵鷺 *Platalea minor* 主要是棲息在亞洲東部沿潮間帶灘塗的水鳥（Hancock *et. al.* 1992，del Hoyo *et. al.*1992，Yu and Swennen 2004，Sung *et. al.* 2017），不過偶爾會也會出現在其他類型的濕地上（Wood *et. al.* 2013）。在 20 世紀 90 年代初期，這鳥種只在東亞的數個地點記錄到共少於 300 隻（Kennerley 1990）。隨著後來保護措施的計劃和實施（Severinghaus *et. al.*1995），公眾對於這鳥種的認識及保護牠及牠的棲息地的意識有所增加（Chan *et. al.* 2010）。自此，這普查的結果也記錄到黑臉琵鷺的數字在增長，2003 年超過 1,000 隻，2008 年超過 2,000 隻， 2015 年超過 3,000 隻，以及在 2017 及 18 年已經很接近 4,000 隻（Yu *et. al.* 2019）。黑臉琵鷺目前被列為瀕危（Endangered），原因是預期短期內該鳥種會因工業發展，土地開發及污染等各種棲息地損失而導致數量急速下降（BirdLife International 2017）。

全球同步普查是黑臉琵鷺保育計劃的優先項目(Severinghaus *et al*. 1995, Chan *et al*. 2010)，原因是這項國際協作調查已證實能有效提供度冬黑臉琵鷺的數量和分布資料，亦同時提高公眾對黑臉琵鷺的認識。這個度冬地的同步調查也應該繼續進行從而提供最新的數據（Sung *et al.* 2017）。香港觀鳥會於 2003 年起統籌該全球同步普查。本報告會詳述 2019 年 1 月普查的結果。

普查方法

普查的方法一直維持相同，這已在（Sung *et al.* 2017）中刋出及包括在去年的報告（Yu *et al.* 2019）。過往的普查均選擇於隆冬進行，皆因琵鷺數量在不同的度冬地於冬季中期顯得較為穩定。普查進行的日子，也必須是位於香港與深圳間的后海灣和越南紅河口（春水國家公園）大潮的日子，因為高漲的潮水有利數算工作。因此，2019 年的普查安排在 1 月 25-27 日進行。地圖 1 顯示了全球同步普查錄得黑臉琵鷺的地點。在普查之前，本會向各調查員提供普查指引作為技術基礎。大部份的數算都是在普查期間進行，而部份地點如后海灣相隔咫尺的香港米埔和深圳福田，以及澳門的路氹區，琵鷺可於一小時內飛越兩地，這些地點的數算工作有需要同步進行。是次普查的所有數算工作均利用雙筒和單筒望遠鏡進行。

琵鷺普查有賴各地資深觀鳥者、保育工作者、研究員、鳥類學家和保護區內工作的官員共同義務承擔。各地的統籌員和個別的調查員收集和整理普查紀錄後，將結果提交予國際統籌員，作進一步的分析和結果公佈。

結果及討論

綜觀

2019 年的普查在東亞地區共錄 4,463 隻黑臉琵鷺，是該普查的新高數字以及首次突破四千大關（表 1 和表 9）。這個總數跟去年數字的比較增加了 13%，而用每年增幅作計算，到 2019 年的每年平均增幅為 9.6%（表 9）。於不同度冬地的改變及分別會於下文詳細論述。2019 年的普查錄得黑臉琵鷺於 83 個地點度冬，非常接近往年的 82 個地點（表 10)。大部分有度冬黑臉琵鷺的地點，在近年的普查中都有覆蓋。

台灣

2019: 2,407 隻

今年的普查共錄得 2,407 隻黑臉琵鷺，與去年數字比較增加 212 隻, 亦相等於 9.7%的增幅。這個數字佔全球已知度冬種群的 54%。縱使該數字在近年有波動，台灣仍然是這鳥種的最大度冬地。要知道台灣度冬種群數量波動的原因，可以通過協調而改善調查方法，從而提供數據去瞭解。調查員在台灣多個地方錄得度冬種群的數量分別為台南 1,572 隻，嘉義 488 隻，高雄 245 隻，雲林 53 隻，金門 22 隻，宜蘭 21 隻，桃園四隻，以及台北市及新竹市各一隻。詳情可見表 1，2 和 3 。

珠江河口（包括香港和深圳的后海灣，以及澳門路氹區）

2019：436 隻，包括后海灣的 383 隻以及路氹濕地的 53 隻

珠江河口黑臉琵鷺的總數比前一個冬季增加了 9% (36 隻)，而后海灣及澳門的數目都有增長，今次普查的調查範圍覆蓋多個濕地包括米埔自然護理區，落馬洲補償濕地，尖鼻

咀潮汐帶，米埔外圍的魚塘，香港濕地公園，深圳福田國家級自然保護區，澳門路氹區的生態一區及二區。后海灣及澳門這兩個總數分別佔全球度冬種群的 8.6%及 1.2%。

在上述提及的濕地之中，米埔自然護理區，深圳福田國家級自然保護區及澳門路氹區生態一區都有積極進行濕地管理工作而營造對琵鷺有利的生境。因此在今次普查中黑臉琵鷺的數字在這些地點有所增長，對濕地保護區的工作人員及其實施的保育計劃及生境管理工作有一個正面的作用。

廣州的南沙濕地自 2000 年代後期亦成為黑臉琵鷺的穩定度冬地，在今次的普查中共錄得 19 隻。該地點跟其他珠江三角洲的調查地點距離不遠，可惜調查並沒有跟其他地點一同同步進行，故此這個數字沒有併入珠江河口的總數內 (會納入在中國大陸及海南島的總數)。

中國大陸和海南島

2018：990 隻

中國大陸及海南島的黑臉琵鷺普查數字在今年一再躍升，在很多濕地內都記錄到黑臉琵鷺，共錄得總數 990 隻。這個數字比去年(即 744 隻) 增加 33%，為全球總數的 22%。黑臉琵鷺在中國大陸的數字一直都有波動，不過近年來有較明顯的上升趨勢。

在普查期間於下列的省市發現度冬的黑臉琵鷺：上海(1 隻)，浙江(180 隻)，福建(417 隻)，廣東(290 隻)以及海南(102 隻)，而山東及廣西也有進行調查，江蘇則沒有調查。福建是記錄得琵鷺數量最多的省份，其中包括在興化灣內的兩群分別為數 166 隻及 87 隻。另一群數量較大的是在廣東海豐的 185 隻。中國大陸及海南島的詳細數字可見表 5。

越南紅河口

2019：65 隻

今年的普查在紅河口共錄 65 隻黑臉琵鷺，跟去年的數字相同。這數字亦佔全球度冬數字的 1.5%。近年來這地點的數字較以往略高，結果顯示在全球黑臉琵鷺總數上升時，這個傳統度冬地仍然可以容納更多的琵鷺，這對黑臉琵鷺及其棲息地保育是一個令人鼓舞的跡象。

日本

2018：538 隻

日本度冬黑臉琵鷺的數字在今年的普查中仍然持續增加，一共錄得 538 隻，這也是日本的新高數字。較去年的數字(即 508 隻)有 6%的增加及佔全球數字的 12%。

跟往年一樣，日本最大的黑臉琵鷺度冬地仍然是九州的熊本縣，在那裡一共在 15 個地點記錄得 205 隻琵鷺，其中包括在八代市及字城市內的 99 隻, 以及熊本市內的 58 隻。

另一方面，在沖繩度冬的黑臉琵鷺達到 25 隻, 較去年的 21 隻為高。其餘詳情可見表 1，2 和 7 。

韓國

2019：23 隻

濟洲島是黑臉琵鷺在韓國的主要度冬地。在 2019 年，兩群的琵鷺分別為 11 及 12 隻在濟洲市及西歸浦市錄得，這總數 23 隻較去年的 26 隻減少三隻。今年的普查中，在朝鮮半島上沒有紀錄到黑臉琵鷺。

菲律賓

2019：3隻

2018年11月，在菲律賓北部的巴丹群島 (Batanes) 發現並拍攝了三隻黑臉琵鷺，這三隻一直留在該地區到普查期間，這個黑臉琵鷺的地點及數目跟去年的一樣。事實上，可能有更多的黑臉琵鷺到達這個國家，在2019年1月12日，馬尼拉灣的邦板牙亦錄得三隻黑臉琵鷺，可惜當地觀鳥者未能在普查期間再安排一次調查去確認琵鷺有沒有逗留在當地。更多有關黑臉琵鷺的宣傳工作可以在菲律賓開展，相信這會帶來更多琵鷺的報告。

泰國

2019：1隻

於2019年1月13日在碧武里府的Ban Laem首次錄得一隻幼鳥，該幼鳥一直逗留到普查期間。

[柬埔寨

2019: 0

今年的黑臉琵鷺普查在 Boeung Prek Lapouv 進行，可惜未有見到任何黑臉琵鷺。]

總結

今年普查錄得總數4,463隻黑臉琵鷺，是自1994年開始進行這年度普查以來這種高度受脅水鳥的最高數字。在26年的普查中，有二十個年頭黑臉琵鷺的數字錄得上升, 亦有四年錄得下跌以及兩年沒有變動。今年的普查中，琵鷺數量的上升來自多個地方包括台灣，后海灣，中國大陸，日本及澳門。由這些數字可見，黑臉琵鷺的數目有真正的增加。這正面的結果或許來自保護區內日益改良的生境管理及公眾對黑臉琵鷺保育意識的提高。

如一塊濕地定期維持有一種水鳥的百分之一的種群，則應將其視為具有國際重要性的濕地（Ramsar Convention Secretariat 2005）。百分之一的度冬黑臉琵鷺種群的定義是可以參考照最近五年的平均數，亦即3,795隻，所以1%訂於38隻的水平。因此，擁有超過38隻度冬黑臉琵鷺的地點可以被認為是該鳥種的重要棲息地。從這次普查的結果來看，黑臉琵鷺的國際重要棲息地包括：

- 台灣台南 — 1,572 隻，
- 台灣嘉義 — 488 隻，
- 香港和深圳后海灣 – 383 隻，
- 台灣高雄 — 245 隻，
- 廣東海豐 – 185 隻，
- 福建福清興化灣 — 166 隻，
- 熊本八代市及字城市 — 99 隻，
- 浙江台洲漩門灣 – 91 隻，
- 浙江溫洲溫洲灣 – 89 隻，
- 福建莆田興化灣 — 87 隻，
- 福建福洲羅源灣 – 70 隻，
- 越南春水 — 65 隻，
- 福建漳州杜潯 – 65 隻，
- 廣東江門銀湖灣 – 61 隻，
- 熊本熊本市 — 58 隻，
- 台灣雲林 — 53 隻，
- 澳門路氹濕地 — 53 隻，
- 九州佐賀市及柳川市 – 43 隻，
- 海南四更 — 46 隻，
- 九州姶良市及霧島市 – 43 隻。

上述大部分地點已經進行普查多年；因此，在該地的數量趨勢是已知的(Sung *et al.* 2017)，同時這些數據提供了對評估琵鷺數量及生境質素的基本資料。這個自發性的長期普查既可提供每年可比較的數字，亦是研究黑臉琵鷺及宣傳保育這全球受脅鳥種的重要行動。

The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2019

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 **2019**

Acknowledgements and References
鳴謝及參考資料

Acknowledgments 鳴謝

Counting of spoonbills is indebted to the voluntary efforts by observers who are experienced bird watchers, conservationists, researchers, ornithologists, government officers working in reserves and many enthusiastic local volunteers. Our heartfelt gratitude goes to all the observers, data contributors and organizations that participated and coordinated the census. A list of all participants is appended at the beginning of this report. We are also grateful to Ariel Tam, Karen Tong and Monique Yip for all the assistants for preparing this report.

是次普查能順利完成，全賴有經驗的鳥友、保育人士、研究員、鳥類學家、保護區的政府人員及各地熱心調查員等協力收集資料。我們要感謝所有參加野外調查，提供資料及協助聯絡或統籌的各位同仁(參加者的名單已在本報告開端列出)。我們亦感謝 譚健婷，湯映蕎及葉穎心幫忙準備這份報告。

References 參考資料

BirdLife International. 2017. *Platalea minor*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2017: e.T22697568A119347801. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2017-3.RLTS.T22697568A119347801.en. Downloaded on 22 August 2019.

Chan, S. Fang, W.H, Lee, K.S., Yamada, Y. and Yu, Y.T. 2010. International Single Species Action for the conservation of the Black-faced Spoonbill (*Platelea minor*). BirdLife International Asia Division & CMS Secretariat, Tokyo & Bonn, Germany.

Hancock, J.A., Kushlan, J.A. and Kahl, M.P. 1992. Storks, Ibises and Spoonbills of the World. Academic Press. London.

del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A. and Saragatal, J. (Eds.). 1992. Handbook of the Birds of the World Volume 1. Lynx Edicions. Barcelona.

Kennerley, P.R. 1990. A review of the status and distribution of the Black-faced Spoonbill. Hong Kong Bird Report 1989: 83-100.

Ramsar Convention Secretariat. 2005. The Criteria for identifying Wetlands of International Importance. Downloaded at: https://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/ramsarsites_criteria_eng.pdf

Severinghaus, L.L., Brouwer, K., Chan, S. Chong, J.R., Coulter, M.C., Poorter, E.P.R. and Wang, Y. 1995. Action plan for the Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor*. "Task Force to Develop an Action plan for the Preservation of the Black-faced Spoonbill"

Taipei, Taiwan. January 16-22, 1995.

Sung, Y.H., Tse, I.W.L. and Yu, Y.T. 2017. Population trends of the Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor*: analysis of data from international synchronised censuses. Bird Conservation International. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1017/S0959270917000016.

Wood, C. Tomida, H., Kim, J.H., Lee, K.S., Cho, H.J., Nishida, S., Ibrahim, J., Hur, W.H., Kim, H.J., Kim, S.H., Koike, H., Fujita, G., Higuchi, H. and Yahara, T. 2013. New perspective on habitat selection by the Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor* based upon satellite telemetry. Bird Conservation International 23(4): 495-501.

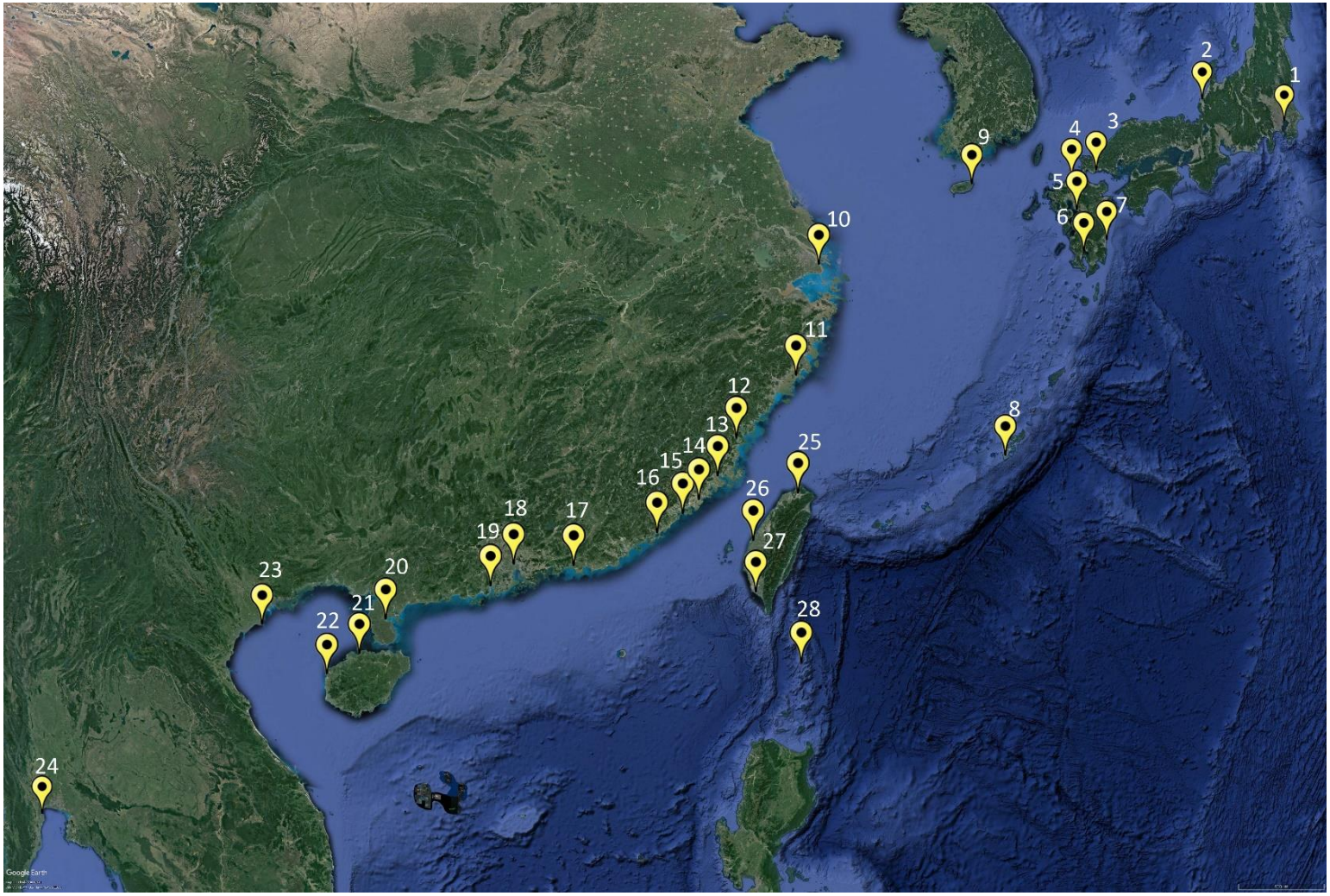
Yu, Y.T. and Swennen, C. 2004. Habitat use of the Black-faced Spoonbill. Waterbirds 27(2): 129-134.

Yu, Y.T, Li, C.H., Tse, I.W.L. and Fong, H.H.N. 2019. International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2018. Black-faced Spoonbill Research Group, The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society. Hong Kong.

The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2019

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 **2019**

Maps
地圖



Map 1. Locations of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills recorded during the 2019 international census.
地圖 1. 2019 年全球普查中越冬黑臉琵鷺地點。

Map 1. Locations of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills recorded during the 2019 international census:
1) Central Honshu, Tokyo, 2) Central Honsu, Awara City,
3) Western Honshu including Yamaguchi and Sanyoonoda cities,
4) Northern Kyushu including Kitakyushu, Fukutsu, Fukuoka and Itoshima cities,
5) Central Kyushu including Chikuzen town, Ogori city and coastal sites in Ariake and Yatsushiro seas,
6) Southwestern Kyushu including Kirishima, Aira and Minamisatsuma cities,
7) Southeastern Kyushu, Miyazaki City, 8) Okinawa and Tomigusuku cities,
9) Jeju Island, 10) Shanghai and Hangzhou Bay of Zhejiang,
11) Zhejiang, Xuanmen Bay and Wenzhou Bay,
12) Northeastern Fujian including Funing Bay and Luoyuan Bay,
13) Central Fujian, Xinhua Bay, 14) Central Fujian, Quanzhou Bay,
15) Taiwan, Kinmen, 16) Southern Fujian, Zhangzhou, 17) Guangdong, Haifeng,
18) Pearl River Estuary including Deep Bay, Macao and Guangzhou,
19) Guangdong, Jiangmen, 20) Guangdong, Zhanjiang,
21) Hainan, Lingao and Danzhou Bay, 22) Hainan, Sigang, 23) Red River Delta,
24) Phetchaburi, 25) Northern Taiwan including Yilan, Taipei City and Hsinchu City,
26) Central western Taiwan including Yunlin and Chiayi,
27) Southwestern Taiwan including Tainan and Kaohsiung, 28) Batanes

地圖 1. 2019 年全球普查中越冬黑臉琵鷺地點。
1) 本州中部，東京，2) 本州中部，芦原市，
3) 本州西部包括山口市及山陽小野田市，
4) 九州北部包括北九州市、福津市、福岡市及系島市，
5) 九州中部包括筑前町、小郡市、有明海及八代海海濱地點，
6) 九州西南部包括霧島市、姶良市及南薩摩市，7) 九州東南部宮崎市，
8) 沖繩市及豊見城市，9) 濟州島，10)上海及浙江杭州灣，
11) 浙江漩門灣及溫洲灣，12) 福建東北部包括福寧灣及羅源灣，
13) 福建中部興化灣，14) 福建中部泉州灣，15) 台灣金門，16) 福建漳州，
17) 廣東海豐，18) 珠江三角洲包括后海灣、澳門及廣州，19) 廣東江門，
20) 廣東湛江，21) 海南臨高及儋州灣，22) 海南四更，23) 紅河口，24) 碧武里，
25) 台灣北部包括宜蘭、台北市及新北市，26) 台灣中部西面包括雲林及嘉義，
27) 台灣西南部包括台南及高雄，28) 巴丹群島

The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2019
黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 **2019**

Tables
圖表

Table 1. Number of Black-faced Spoonbills in different locations of East Asia, winter 2018-2019. Numbers in parenthesis are birds counted outside the census period.
表 1. 2018-2019 年冬季東亞各地的黑臉琵鷺數量。括號內的數字為普查期間以外錄得的黑臉琵鷺。

Region 地區	Location 地點	2019	Number 數量
China mainland 中國大陸	Dongtan and Wetland Park, Chongming, Shanghai 上海 崇明 東灘及濕地公園	23 Jan 1 月 23 日	(7)
China mainland 中國大陸	Nanhui, Shanghai 上海 南匯	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日	1
China mainland 中國大陸	Wetland Park, Xuanmen Bay, Yuhuan, Taizhou, Zhejiang 浙江 台洲 玉環璇門灣 濕地公園	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	91
China mainland 中國大陸	Oujiang estuary, Wenzhou, Zhejiang 浙江 溫洲 甌江口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	89
China mainland 中國大陸	Funing Bay, Xiapu, Fujian 福建 霞浦 福寧灣	28 Jan 1 月 28 日	(9)
China mainland 中國大陸	Luoyuan Bay, Luoyuan, Fujian 福建 羅源 羅源灣	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	70
China mainland 中國大陸	Minjiang estuary, Fuzhou, Fujian 福建 福州 閩江口	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	19
China mainland 中國大陸	Jiangjing Farm, Xinhua Bay, Fuqing, Fujian 福建 福清 興化灣 江鏡農場	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	166
China mainland 中國大陸	Chigang Farm, Xinhua Bay, Putian, Fujian 福建 莆田 興化灣 赤港農場	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	87
China mainland 中國大陸	Jiangqi wetland, Quanzhou Bay, Quanzhou, Fujian 福建 泉州 泉州灣 江崎濕地	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	10
China mainland 中國大陸	Duxun, Zhangpu, Zhangzhou, Fujian 福建 漳州市 漳浦 杜潯	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	65
China mainland 中國大陸	Fengzhou, Chenghai, Santou, Guangdong 廣東 汕頭 澄海 鳳洲	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	7
China mainland 中國大陸	Haifeng, Guangdong 廣東 海豐	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	185
China mainland 中國大陸	Nansha, Guangzhou, Guangdong 廣東 廣州 南沙	25-26 Jan 1 月 25-26 日	19
China mainland 中國大陸	Qi'ao Island, Hengqin, Guangdong 廣東 珠海 橫琴島	25Jan 1 月 25 日	4
China mainland 中國大陸	Yinhu Bay, Jiangmen, Guangdong 廣東 江門 銀湖灣	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	61
China mainland 中國大陸	Fucheng (Tujiaocun), Leizhou, Zhanjiang, Guangdong 廣東 湛江 雷洲市 附城鎮 土角村	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	10

China mainland 中國大陸	Fucheng (Hebei village), Leizhou, Zhanjiang, Guangdong 廣東 湛江 雷洲市 附城鎮 河北村	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	1
China mainland 中國大陸	Fucheng (south of Tujiaocun), Leizhao City, Zhanjiang, Guangdong 廣東 湛江 雷洲市 附城鎮 土角村南邊	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	1
China mainland 中國大陸	Gaoqiao, Lianjiang City, Zhanjiang, Guangdong 廣東 湛江 廉江市 高橋	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	2
China mainland 中國大陸	Xinying, Lingao, Hainan 海南省 臨高 新盈	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日	37
China mainland 中國大陸	Yangpu, Danzhou, Hainan 海南省 儋州 洋浦	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日	19
China mainland 中國大陸	Sigang, Dongfang, Hainan 海南省 東方 四更	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日	46
Hong Kong and Shenzhen 香港和深圳	Deep Bay, including Mai Po, Hong Kong and Futian, Shenzhen 后海灣、包括香港米埔及深圳福田	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日	383
Macao 澳門	Taipa-coloane 氹仔-路環	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日	53
Taiwan 台灣	Taipei City 台北市	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日	1
Taiwan 台灣	Taoyuan City 桃園市	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日	4
Taiwan 台灣	Hsinchu City 新竹市	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日	1
Taiwan 台灣	Yunlin County 雲林縣	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日	53
Taiwan 台灣	Chiayi County, including Aogu Wetland, Budai saltpan and Bazheng River estuary 嘉義縣 包括鰲鼓濕地, 布袋鹽田及八掌溪口	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日	488
Taiwan 台灣	Tainan City, Tsengwen River estuary, including Chi-ku, Sicao and Tucheng 台南市曾文溪口 包括七股,四草及土城	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日	1572
Taiwan 台灣	Kaohsiung City, including Qieding and Kaoping River estuary 高雄市 包括茄萣及高屏溪口	26-27Jan 1 月 26-27 日	245
Taiwan 台灣	Ilan County 宜蘭縣	26-27Jan 1 月 26-27 日	21
Taiwan 台灣	Kinmen County 金門縣	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日	22
Vietnam 越南	Red River Delta, Xuan Thuy National Park 紅河口 春水國家公園	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	65
Republic of Korea 韓國	Jeju: Gujiwa-eup, Hado-ri fishponds 濟州市 旧左邑 下道里 魚塘	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日	11
Republic of Korea 韓國	Jeju: Seongsan-eup, Ojo-ri 西歸浦市 城山邑 吾照里	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日	12
Japan 日本	Honshu: Tokyo, Edogawa-ku, Kaisai, Seaside Park 本州島 東京都 江戸川區 葛西海濱公園	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	1
Japan 日本	Honshu: Kitagata-ko Lake, Awara City 本州島 蘆原市 北潟湖	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	1
Japan 日本	Honshu: Yamaguchi City, Yamaguchi Bay, Hatase 本州島 山口市 山口灣 波多瀨	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	24
Japan 日本	Honshu: Sanyoonoda City, Asa River estuary 本州島 山陽小野田市 厚狭川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	13

Japan 日本	Honshu: Koya River estuary, Shimonoseki City 本州島　下関市　木屋川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	6
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Suou coast, Imagawa River estuary 九州島　北九州市　周防灘　今川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	22
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City (Matsuyama reclaimed land) 九州島　北九州市　周防灘　松山埋立地	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	12
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukutsu City, Tsuyazaki Inlet 九州島　福津市　津屋崎入り江	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	5
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka City, Tatara River estuary 九州島 福岡市 多多良川河口	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	11
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka City, Imazu tidal flat 九州島 福岡市 今津干潟	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	15
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Itoshima City, Kafuri Bay, Izumi River estuary 九州島 糸島市 加布里湾　泉川河口周邊	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	11
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Chikuzen Town, Sainoki-higashi Pond 九州島 朝倉郡筑前町 才ノ木東池	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	11
Japan 日本	Chikuzen Town (Mukobaru Pond) 九州島 朝倉郡筑前町	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	11
Japan 日本	Chikuzen Town (Seiri Pond) 九州島 朝倉郡筑前町	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	10
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Ogori City, Oozoe Pond 九州島 小郡市 大添ため池	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	3
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yanagawa City, (Chikugo River estuary and coast) 九州島 柳川市 築後川河口和海岸	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	27
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga City, Higashi Yoka Tidal flat (Daijugarami) 九州島 佐賀市 東よか干潟 (大授搦)	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	16
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Hama Fishery Port 九州島 鹿島市　浜川漁港	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	25
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Shioya Fishery Port 九州島 鹿島市 鹽屋漁港	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu:　Nagasu Cho, Nagasu Port 九州島　長洲町　長洲港	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	5
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nagasu Cho, Ootsutsumi Pond 九州島　長洲町　大堤池	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	11
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nagasu Cho, Kumamoto Prefecture (Ikeguro Pond) 九州島　長洲町 熊本縣 池袋池塘	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	3
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Tamana City, Kikuchi River estuary 九州島 玉名市 菊池川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	20
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Tamana City, Tojin River Estuary 九州島　玉名市　唐人川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	9
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City Ezuko Lake 九州島　熊本市　江津湖	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	3
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Port 九州島 熊本市　熊本港	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	35
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City, Midorikawa River estuary 九州島 熊本市 綠川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	20
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Uki City, Ohno River estuary and Suna River estuary 九州島 宇城市 大野川河口、砂川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	16
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Hikawa Cho/Yatsushiro City, Hikawa River Estuary 九州島 氷川町/八代市、氷川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	3

Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Kagami River estuary 九州島 八代市 鏡川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	47
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City., Mizunashi River estuary 九州島 八代市 水無川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	11
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Mae River estuary 九州島 八代市 前川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	14
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Mae River estuary, development area 九州島 八代市 前川河口 開發區	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	8
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Miyazaki City, Shintomi Cho, Hitotsuse River estuary 九州島 宮崎市 新富町 一瀨川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	16
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kushima City, Tenjin River 九州島 串間市 天神川	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	5
Japan 日本	Shibushi City (Anraku River estuary) 九州島 志布志市	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	3
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kimotsuki County, Oosaki Cho, Tabaru River estuary 九州島 曾於郡大崎町 田原川河口	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kirishima City, Hirose Regulation Pond 九州島 霧島市 広瀨調整池	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	18
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kirishima City, Hamanoichi Regulation Pond 九州島 霧島市 濱之市調整池	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	9
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kirishima City, Hayato Reclamation Area 九州島 霧島市 隼人填海區	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Aira City, Suzaki Regulation Pond 九州島 姶良市 須崎調整池	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	15
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Minamisatsuma City, Manose River Estuary 九州島 南薩摩市 万之瀨川河口	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	12
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Minamisatsuma City, Ohura Reclamation Area 九州島 南薩摩市 大浦干拓周邊	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	1
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Naha City/Tomigusuku City, Man-ko Tidal flat 西南諸島 那覇市/豊見城市 漫湖干潟	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	3
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Tomigusuku City, Toyosaki tidal flat 西南諸島 豊見城市 豊崎干潟	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	21
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Tomigusuku City, Gushi Tidal flat 南西諸島 豊見城市 具志干潟	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	1
The Philippines 菲律賓	Itbayat, Batanes 巴丹群島 伊巴雅特	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日	3
The Philippines 菲律賓	Pampanga, Manila Bay, Luzon 呂宋 邦板牙 馬尼拉灣	12 Jan 1 月 12 日	(3)
Thailand 泰國	Phetchaburi Ban Laem 碧武裡 班蘭	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日	1
	Total 總數:		**4,463 (4,482)**

Table 2. Sites visited with no Black-faced Spoonbill counted during or near the 2019 census period.
表 2. 2019 年全球同步普查期間曾進行調查但未有錄得琵鷺的地方。

Region 地區	Location 地點	2019
China mainland 中國大陸	Yellow River Delta, Shandong 廣東 山東 黃河三角洲	25-26 Jan 1 月 25-26 日
China mainland 中國大陸	Hangzhou Bay, Zhejiang 浙江 杭州灣	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日
China mainland 中國大陸	Meizhou Bay, Quanzhou, Fujian 福建 泉州 湄洲岛	26 Jan 1 月 26 日
China mainland 中國大陸	Xitou, Yangjiang, Guangdong 廣東 陽西縣 溪頭	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日
China mainland 中國大陸	Yakou, Zhongshan, Guangdong 廣東 中山 崖口	25-26 Jan 1 月 25-26 日
China mainland 中國大陸	Beilun Estuary National NR, Fangchenggang, Guangxi 廣西 防城港 北侖河口國家級自然保護區	25 Jan 1 月 25 日
China mainland 中國大陸	Beihai, Guangxi 廣西 北海	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日
China mainland 中國大陸	Qinzhou, Guangxi 廣西 欽洲	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日
China mainland 中國大陸	Dongzhaigong National Nature Reserve, Hainan 海南 東寨港國家級自然保護區	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日
China mainland 中國大陸	Yinggehai saltpan, Ledong, Hainan 海南省 樂東 鶯歌海鹽田	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日
China mainland 中國大陸	Sanya, Hainan 海南 三亞	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日
Taiwan 台灣	New Taipei City 新北市	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日
Taiwan 台灣	Miaoli County 苗栗縣	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日
Taiwan 台灣	Taichung City 台中市	26-27 Jan 1月26-27日
Taiwan 台灣	Changhua City 彰化縣	26-27 Jan 1月26-27日
Taiwan 台灣	Pratas Island 東沙群島	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日
Taiwan 台灣	Pingtung County 屏東縣	26-27 Jan 1月26-27日
Taiwan 台灣	Hualien County 花蓮縣	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日
Taiwan 台灣	Taitung County 台東縣	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日
Taiwan 台灣	Penghu County 澎湖縣	26-27 Jan 1月26-27日
Taiwan 台灣	Lienchiang County 連江縣	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日
Japan 日本	Honshu: Shimonoseki City, Itone shore 本洲島 下關市 糸根	27 Jan 1 月 27 日
Japan 日本	Honshu: Fukuoka City (Wajiro tidal flat) 本州島 福岡市 和白干潟	27 Jan 1 月 27 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yanagawa City, Okinohata River estuary 九州島 柳川市 沖の端川河口	26 Jan 1 月 26 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga City, Hayatsue River estuary 九州島 佐賀市 早津江川河口	26 Jan 1 月 26 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Hizen Kashima Tidal flat 九州島 鹿島市 肥前干潟	25 Jan 1 月 25 日

Japan 日本	Kyushu: Isahaya City, Isahaya Reclamation Area 九州島 諫早市 諫早干拓	25 Jan 1 月 25 日
Japan 日本	Arao Port, Arao City 荒尾市 荒尾港	27 Jan 1 月 27 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Soo County, Oosaki Cho, Hishida River estuary 九州島　曽於郡大崎町　菱田川河	26 Jan 1 月 26 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Soo County, Oosaki Cho, Kimotsuki River estuary 九州島　曽於郡大崎町　肝属川河口	26 Jan 1 月 26 日
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Tomigusuku City, Yone-Sankaku-ike Pond 西南諸島 豊見城市 與根三角池	27 Jan 1月27日
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa City, Awase tidal flat 西南諸島 沖縄市　泡瀬干地	27 Jan 1月27日
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Itoman City, Komesu Coast 沖縄島 糸満市 米須海岸	26 Jan 1月26日
The Philippines 菲律賓	Ivana, Batan, Batanes 巴丹群島 巴丹 伊凡那	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日
The Philippines 菲律賓	Sabtang, Batanes 巴丹群島 沙坦	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日
Cambodia 柬埔寨	Takeo Province Boeung Prek Lapouv 茶膠省 奔雷拉博景點保護區	26 Jan 1 月 26 日

Table 3. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in Taiwan during the international censuses.
表 3. 全球同步普查期間在台灣錄得的黑臉琵鷺數量。

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06
Total	150	206	286	300	298	363	380	380	427	582	580*	632	757	826

Year	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19
Total	790	1030	1104	1280	834	1562	1624	1659	2034	2060	2601	2195	2407

* This number also included the 18 sick individuals infected by avian botulism. 此數字包括 18 隻受鳥類肉毒桿菌感染的黑臉琵鷺。

Table 4. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in the Pearl River Estuary during the international censuses.
表 4. 全球同步普查期間在珠江河口錄得的黑臉琵鷺數量。

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06
Hong Kong	50	70	78	99	69	88	96	90	135	136	179	238	272	296
Shenzhen	nc	nc	nc	nc	32	58	nc	nc	42*	3	24	5	39	50
Macao	6	12	8	10	13	9	12	6	36	37	46	50	39	51
Total	56	82	86	109	114	155	108	96	171*	176	249	293	350	397

Year	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19
Hong Kong	320	331	273	429	386	357	322	222	363	322	360	337	320
Shenzhen	36	38	62	33	25	36	29	30	48	49	15	13	63
Macao	48	50	52	39	49	51	48	60	55	61	44	50	53
Total	404	419	387	501	460	444	399	312	466	432	419	400	436

nc = no count 未有進行調查
*Forty-two birds in Futian were not included in the total number because counts in Mai Po and Futian were not taken simultaneously.
因米埔與福田的調查未能與同步進行，故總數未有包括 42 隻在福田錄得的黑臉琵鷺。

Table 5. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in China mainland (excludes Futian, Shenzhen) and Hainan Island during the international censuses.
表 5. 全球同步普查期間在中國大陸(不包括深圳福田)及海南島錄得的黑臉琵鷺數量。

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06
Total	15	22	21	21	58	5	3	9	72	24	17	91	187	206

Year	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19
Total	247	313	247	234	198	328	363	339	330	434	397	744	990

Table 6. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in Red River Delta, Vietnam during the international censuses.
表 6. 全球同步普查期間在越南紅河口錄得的黑臉琵鷺數量。

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06
Total	62	25	23	75	nc	59	34*	46*	47	54*	65	62	56	74

Year	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19
Total	45	49	63	46	49	35	39	40	40	9	62	65	65

nc = no count 未有進行調查
* Surveys also included Thai Binh and other places in the Delta.
普查地點包括 Thai Binh 及紅河口內的其他地點。

Table 7. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in Japan during the international censuses.
表 7. 全球同步普查期間在日本錄得的黑臉琵鷺數量。

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06
Total	5	16	14	31	28	75	60	99	87	107	128	149	103 (150*)	155

Year	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19
Total	189	224	215	258	270	284	277	350	371	383	433	508	538

*The figure of 150 included 47 individuals recorded outside the census period but they were likely staying in Japan for the whole winter.
總數為 150 隻黑臉琵鷺是包括 47 隻在普查以外的時間錄得，牠們也是很大機會整個冬季都留在日本境內。

Table 8. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in Jeju Island, Republic of Korea during the international censuses.
表 8. 全球同步普查期間在韓國濟州島錄得的黑臉琵鷺數量。

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06
Total	6	nc	nc	15	16	25	14	20	21	29	22	23	21	21

Year	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19
Total	20	28	25	27	26	40	23	26	31	38	29	26	23

nc = no count 未有進行調查

Table 9. Numbers and percentage increase of total number of Black-faced Spoonbills during the international censuses.
表 9. 全球同步普查的黑臉琵鷺總數及百分比增加。

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06
Total	294	351	430	551	535	613	586	660	828	969	1069	1206	1475	1679
% Change	-	19.4	22.5	28.1	-2.9	14.6	-4.4	12.6	25.5	17.0	10.3	12.8	22.3	13.8

Year	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19
Total	1695	2065	2041	2347	1839	2693	2725	2726	3272	3356	3941	3941	4463
% Change	1.0	21.8	-1.2	15.0	-21.6	46.4	1.2	0.0	20.0	2.6	17.4	0.0	13.2

Annual % change from 1994 to 2019 (by generalised estimating equation): 9.6%
1994 年至 2019 年間的年均變化：9.6%

Table 10. Number of survey sites in past censuses.
表 10. 歷年全球同步普查調查地點的數目。

Year	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10
Number of sites recorded BFS	36	39	40	40	44	43	44	52
Number of survey sites	41	61	61	59	68	No detail record	No detail record	82

Year	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19
Number of sites recorded BFS	56	56	53	62	62	68	65*	82	83
Number of survey sites	83	86	67	96	91	94	100	116	119

* Figures of Bazhang River and Aogu Wetland provided by regional coordinator were combined for one figure of Chiayi County, Taiwan, which were treated differently in other previous censuses. 台灣的地區統籌今年把八掌溪及鰲鼓濕地的數字合併作一個數字為嘉義，這兩個地點的數字在之前的普查是分開列出。

The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2019
黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 **2019**

Figures
圖片

Figure 1 Known wintering Black-faced Spoonbill populations from winter 1989-90 to 2018-19.
圖 1. 1989-90 至 2018-19 年冬季已知的黑臉琵鷺數量。

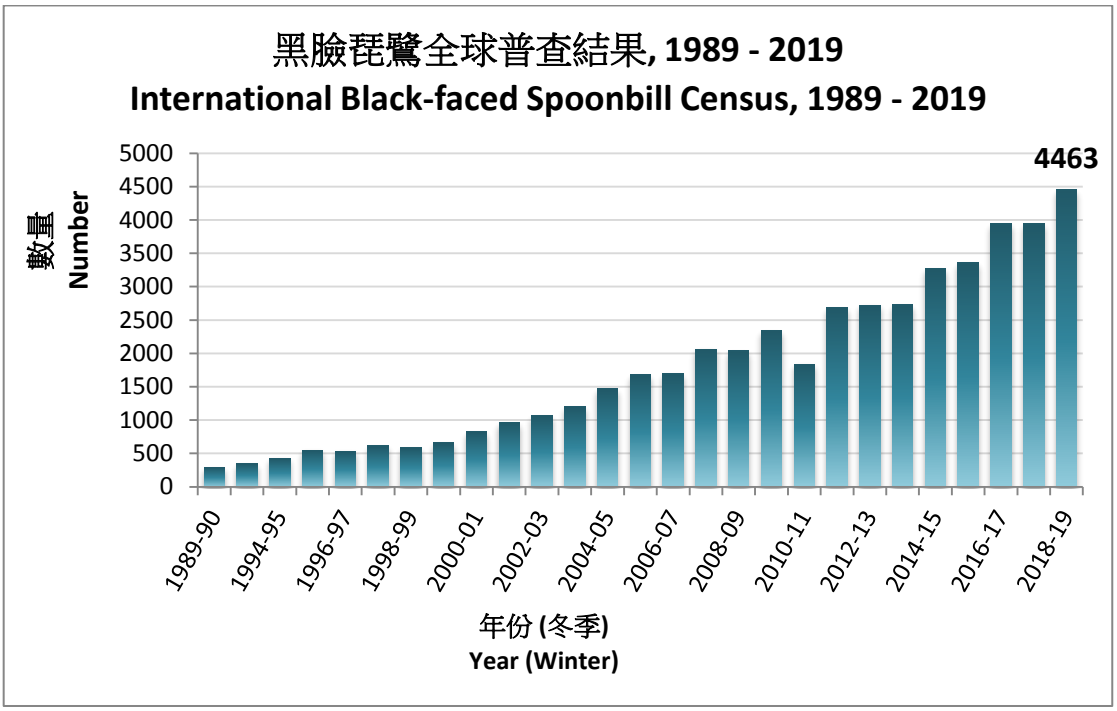


Figure 2. Percentages of Black-faced Spoonbills in different wintering areas during the 2019 international census.
圖 2. 2019 全球同步普查期間黑臉琵鷺在不同越冬地的全球百分比。

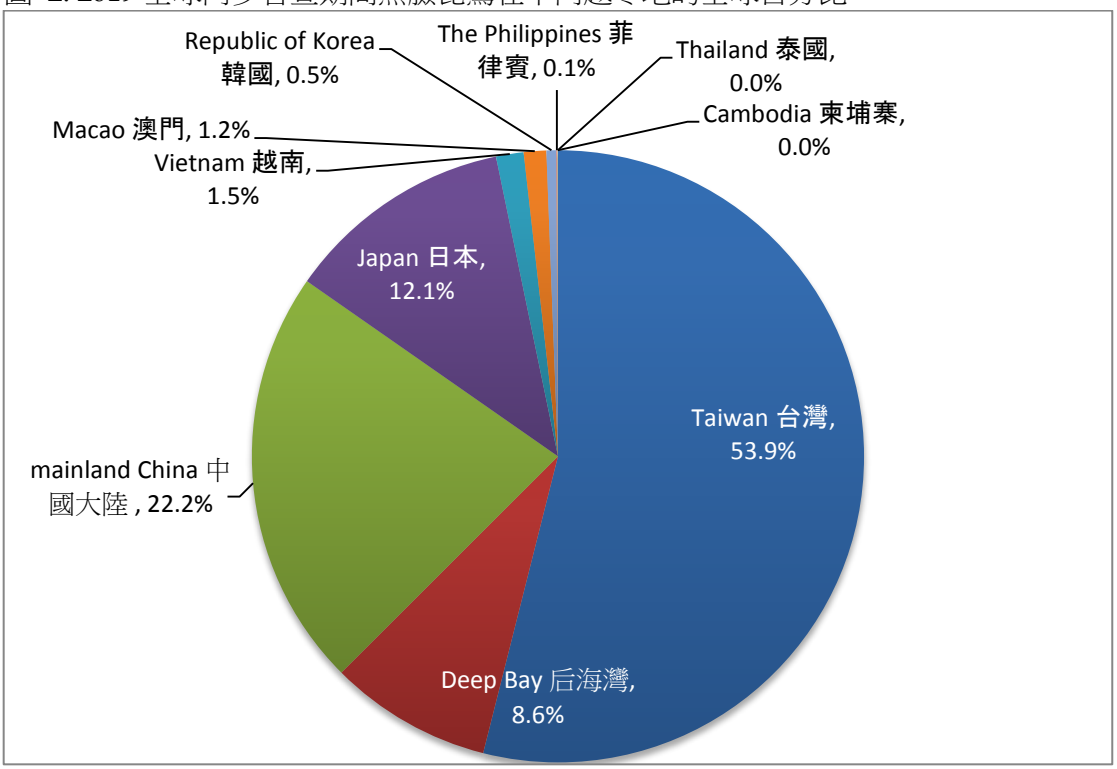
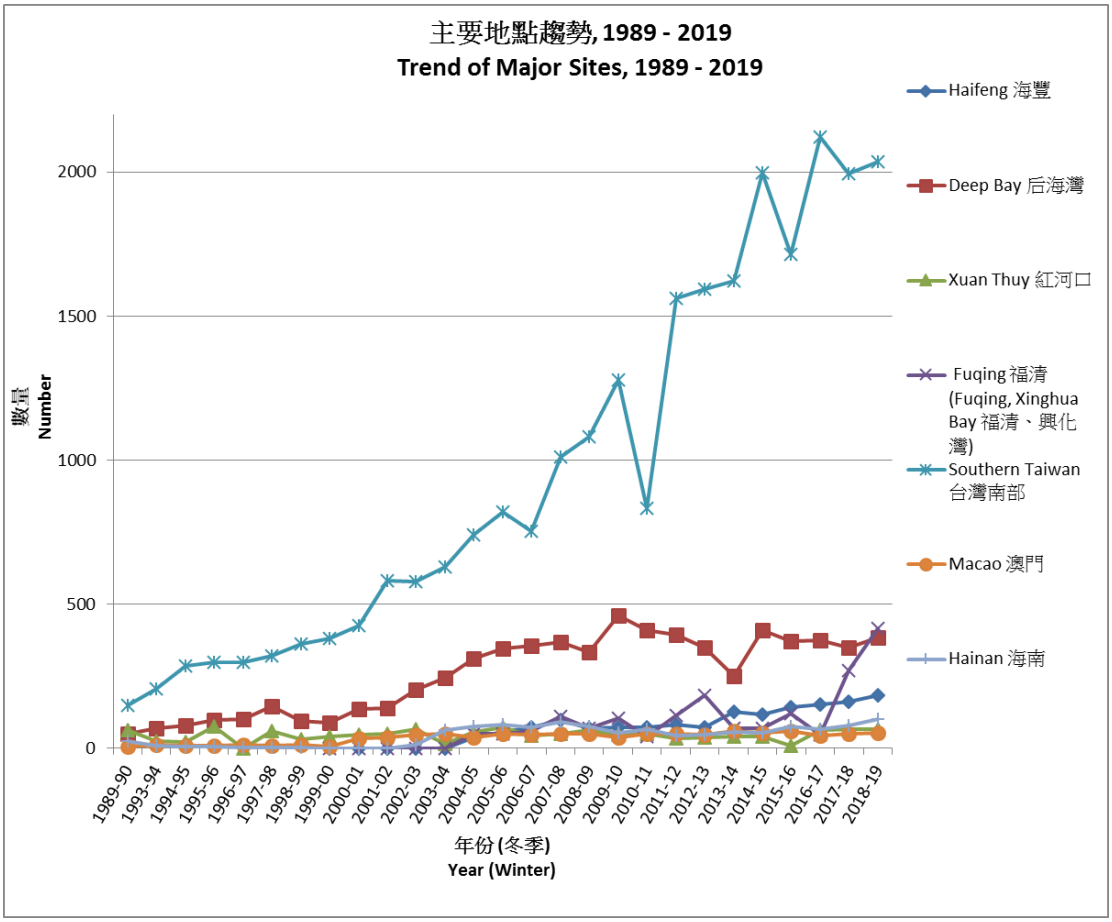


Figure 3. A comparison of the trends of the known global population of Black-faced Spoonbill at main wintering areas.
圖 3. 比較七個主要越冬地區的已知黑臉琵鷺數量趨勢。



The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2019
黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 **2019**

Appendix
附錄

Appendix 1. Counts of Black-faced Spoonbills in Hong Kong and Shenzhen during the International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2019.
附錄 1. 2019 年黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查香港及深圳結果。

a) 25 January 2019 / 2018 年 1 月 25 日

Place 地點 /Time 時間	1300h	1400h	1500h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然護理區及浮橋	136	200	179
Lok Ma Chau 落馬洲	NC	NC	NC
Tai Sang Wai 大生圍	NC	NC	NC
Nam Sang Wai 南生圍	0	0	6
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔灣	16	10	5
HK Wetland Park 濕地公園	94	94	107
Futian 福田	31	22	14
Total 總數	277	326	311

NC: No count 沒有調查

b) 26 January 2019 / 2019 年 1 月 26 日

Place 地點 /Time 時間	1400h	1500h	1600h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然護理區及浮橋	91	81	82
Lok Ma Chau 落馬洲	14	24	26
Tai Sang Wai 大生圍	NC	NC	NC
Nam Sang Wai 南生圍	21	16	26
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔灣	43	37	23
HK Wetland Park 濕地公園	97	102	116
Futian 福田	13	10	9
Total 總數	279	270	282

NC: No count 沒有調查

c) 27 January 2019 / 2019 年 1 月 27 日

Place 地點 /Time 時間	1430h	1530h	1630h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然護理區及浮橋	92	62	77
Lok Ma Chau 落馬洲	57	70	84
Tai Sang Wai 大生圍	NC	NC	5
Nam Sang Wai 南生圍	27	22	18
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔灣	95	80	67
HK Wetland Park 濕地公園	49	52	56
Futian 福田	63	56	68
Total 總數	383	342	375

NC: No count 沒有調查