



The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census: 21-23 January 2005

Y. T. Yu

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The Hong Kong Bird
Watching Society



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The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census: 21-23 January 2005

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Cover photo and photo below: Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor* at Mai Po, Hong Kong
(Photo by: Owen Chiang (www.i-owen.com))



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黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查： 2005年1月21至23日

余日东

香港观鸟会 有限公司
(认可公共性质慈善机构)

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黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查: 2005 年 1 月 21 至 23 日

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Abstract

The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census was conducted during the period of 21-23 January 2005. A total of 1,475 globally endangered Black-faced Spoonbills were counted during the census. This figure has shown a minimum of 22% increase from the figure of 1,206 individuals in the 2004 census. Taiwan and Hong Kong are still two largest wintering places for this species and hold a total of 72% of the known wintering population. The increasing trend of the wintering population indicates that this bird species is recovering from the previous known low numbers.

Introduction

Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor* only inhabits to coastal areas on the east fringe of Asia (Hancock *et al.* 1992, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992, Yu and Swennen 2004). Its world known population is as small as only a few hundreds in 1990s (Kennerley 1990, Dahmer and Felley 2000). Therefore, it was listed as globally endangered species (Collar *et al.* 1994, Baillie and Groombridge 1996, BirdLife International 2000) and then more attention was paid to the conservation of this species. Its population rose to over 1,000 individuals in January 2003 (Yu 2003) and even higher to over 1,200 birds in 2004 (Yu 2004). However, large proportion of this population concentrates in only a few places during winter, thus increase the chance that susceptible to some threats such as habitat degradation and destruction, and avian disease.

The wintering population of the Black-faced Spoonbills has been assessed by this international census annually since 1993. This census was also listed as high priority recommendation by Severinghaus *et al.* (1995). This census proved to be an effective and practical means to provide annual and comparable information on the population and distribution of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills. The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society, an affiliate of BirdLife International started coordinated the international census from 2003 onwards.

Method

The census period was 21, 22 and 23 January 2005. Census dates have always been chosen in mid or late January because the spoonbills seem to be stable in mid-winter. Map 1 shows the area covered by the census and also sites with wintering spoonbills in this winter. Surveys were carried out in areas where Black-faced Spoonbills had been reported before and habitats are suitable to the spoonbills. Guidelines were sent to surveyors before the census as technical basis. Field counts were done in a synchronized manner, making use of binoculars and telescopes. Some other counts in the mid-winter period are also presented in this report.

Counting of the spoonbills relies on voluntary efforts from counters including experienced bird watchers, researchers and ornithologists. The census results in Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, Vietnam and Japan are summarized by coordinators in the respective regions. The counts in South Korea, China mainland including Hainan Island, the Philippines and Thailand were carried out by individuals sending in separate reports.

Some sites in close proximity, such as Mai Po in Hong Kong, Futian in Shenzhen and Taipa in Macao, all are in the Pearl River Estuary in southern China. Spoonbills can fly between these sites within a day. Hence, counts in these sites were conducted in synchronization.

Results and discussion

Overview

A total of 1,475 Black-faced Spoonbills were counted during the census period that is the new high number of the species (Table 1). It also has a 22% increase from the number of 2004 census and such increase is also the highest in comparison of two previous censuses (2004: 13%, 2003: 9.3%). This increasing trend has been continued since the commencement of this annual census, except slightly drops in winter 1996-97 and 1998-99 (Figure 1).

The actual number of the Black-faced Spoonbills could be higher than this figure. It is because an additional 79 individuals were reported in other sites not in the census period and hence the possibility of birds moving between sites could not completely be ruled out. The increase of the number mainly is contributed by more spoonbills present in the largest congregation places: Tainan area, Taiwan and Deep Bay, Hong Kong, as well as in China mainland. An increase of 125 and 73 birds were

made in Taiwan and Hong Kong respectively. The number recorded in China mainland has doubled from 91 birds in previous census to a total of 187 birds in this census. This is resulted by discovering two new important winter sites in Fujian and Guangdong. Details are referred to Table 1.

All participants surveyed in total of 61 sites during the winter 2004-05 (Table 1 and 2), of which the spoonbills were found in 40 sites. This is also the highest coverage of this census so far (winter 2003-04: 54 sites, winter 2002-03: 25 sites, winter 2001-02: 27 sites). More discussions of the numbers and trends of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in different places are made below.

Taiwan

A total of 757 individuals (51% of the known world population, Figure 2) were recorded in Taiwan during this census. This is also a new high number in this area, indicated an increased of 20% from the figure of 632 birds in previous census (Table 3, Figure 3). The Chiku-Tsengwen Estuary area, including Sitsao, still holds the largest wintering population of this species in the world where 684 birds were counted. Another large flock of 57 birds were recorded at Pa-chang Estuary, Tainan, together with other 11 birds at Ilan, four at Yunlin and one at Taitung.

Pearl River Estuary (including Deep Bay in Hong Kong and Shenzhen, Taipa in Macao)

Counting of spoonbills was conducted in a synchronous manner. A total number of 350 Black-faced Spoonbills were recorded in this area during the census, of which 311 birds (21% of the known world population) were recorded in Deep Bay and the other 39 birds (2.6% of the known world population) were counted in Macao (Table 4, Figure 2). This is the new high number recorded in this area and it shows an increase in 20% from the last year figure (i.e. 293 birds, Figure 3).

In Deep Bay, birds were mobile between Mai Po Inner Deep Bay area and Futian during the census days. Their numbers showed a considerable fluctuation (Appendix 1). The highest number obtained in Hong Kong and Shenzhen was 288 and 48 respectively, however, these did not appear on the same time. Survey area in both Hong Kong and Shenzhen sides has good coverage, this includes the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site, fishponds at Lok Ma Chau to the intertidal area at Pak Nai, and also most of the areas in the Futian National Nature Reserve. This new high number is closed to an earlier maximum count of 324 birds at Mai Po in November 2004 (W.H. Lee of AFCD *in litt.*), indicating that this synchronous count is an effective method of counting the wintering spoonbills in this area.

In contrast, 39 Black-faced Spoonbills were recorded at Taipa, Macao. Although the numbers were apparently more stable over the whole census period, it is in fact the first sign of decline in the increasing trend of past five years. It may indicate that habitat destruction and degradation from reclamations brought adverse impact to the wintering spoonbills in this site. More concern should be made on this important site for this species.

China Mainland and Hainan Island

Encouraging result was obtained from the Black-faced Spoonbill's population in China mainland. A new high number of total 187 birds were counted (Table 5) and two important wintering sites at Fuqing, Fujian province and Haifeng, Guangdong province were identified, where 52 (3.5% of the known world population) and 39 (2.6% of the known world population) birds were recorded in these two places respectively during the census. The largest wintering flock of the spoonbill was still recorded in Hainan Island at the same site (i.e. Segang in Dongfang), where a total of 68 birds were counted. Besides, small numbers were also present at Chongming Dongtan in Shanghai, Xiapu in Fujian and Lingao in Hainan.

Unfortunately, Yenchang in Jiangsu province, a well-known regular wintering site of this species, could not be covered during the census period. According to other reports of observation, a total of 21 birds were seen regularly in this winter. We believed the actual total number in China mainland could be even higher than the present figure. In addition to this, some areas are still largely under-surveyed, e.g. Zhejiang province where only one site at Wenzhou Bay was surveyed in this census. There has been record of spoonbills in this place during a satellite tracking study in 1999 (Ueta *et al.* 2002). Guangxi province where no survey was conducted in this census, but there has been record of seven birds at Hepu in 2004 census (Yu 2004).

Red River Delta, Vietnam

Same as previous years, Xuan Thuy National Park holds the largest number of the spoonbills in this area and a total of 56 birds were recorded (Table 1, 2 and 6). In this census, the tide was high to favour the count of the spoonbills but this high number was still slightly lower than the peak number of 61 birds recorded in previous winter. No apparent increasing trend of the wintering spoonbill is noted in this site, while numbers in Tainan and Hong Kong has shown increased considerably (Figure 3). It reflects that habitat degradation suggested by Yu and Swennen (2001) made the general condition of the national park less favourable for the spoonbills. The increase of wintering spoonbills at Hainan might relate to the decrease of numbers in Xuan Thuy as well. Some birds may change from wintering at the Red River Delta to Hainan Island.

Japan

A total of 103 Black-faced Spoonbills were counted from western Japan and Nansei-shoto Islands during the census period and additional 47 birds were recorded outside the census period. The total number of these birds is very similar to the figure of 149 birds in the 2004 census (Table 7), indicating that the wintering population is relatively stable in recent two winters.

Republic of Korea

Twenty-one Black-faced Spoonbills were recorded in Jeju Island in this census. This number falls again in the range of 14 to 29 birds since 1990s (Table 8) and the number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in this site is rather stable. This is the northern boundary of the known wintering range of this species.

Thailand

Only one bird was seen during the census period and another bird was also seen later on 25 January in the Gulf of Thailand. These sightings together with those in previous winters indicate that small number of the Black-faced Spoonbills may visit the Gulf of Thailand in winter in regular basis.

The Philippines

No bird was seen in the census period in the Philippines. However, one of three birds found at Palawan Island in previous winter still remained there over the summer and also intermittently appeared till 25 January 2005. Unfortunately, the fishpond where the spoonbills were usually seen had been drained out by local government on 4 February 2005 (Wild Bird Club, the Philippines *in litt.*). In addition, a single bird was also seen at Batanes Islands on December 2004 and the previous record in the island was three birds in 2001. It used to be very few Black-faced Spoonbills recorded in the Philippines, the present records would be related to the blooming of the population in recent years.

Conclusion

It is amazing that the number of the Black-faced Spoonbill could go over 1,400 individuals just after passing the boundary of 1,200 birds in last year. The increasing rate could even reach to 20% and this trend is encouraging for safeguarding this globally endangered species. Although two new important wintering sites are found along the coast of China mainland and one in Hainan Island found last year, more birds are still present at the traditional sites in Taiwan and Hong Kong that constitutes a total of 72% of the known global population. It reflects that the species

is still facing considerable threats from habitat degradation and destruction, and any bird disease. Besides, the breeding ground of this species is still not addressed in detail that is essential for saving this species from the brink of extinction in future.

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(认可公共性质慈善机构)

撮要

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查于2005年1月21至23日进行。有关普查共录得1,475只全球濒危黑脸琵鹭，另外有79只在接近普查期间录得。这数字显示黑脸琵鹭较2004年的1,206只有至少22%增幅，这越冬种群增加趋势，反映这鸟种正由从前的低数字逐渐恢复。

引言

黑脸琵鹭 *Platalea minor* 栖息于东亚沿海地区(Hancock *et al.* 1992, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992, Yu and Swennen 2004)。1990年代初，黑脸琵鹭的全球已知数量只有数百只(Kennerley 1990, Dahmer and Felley 2000)，因而列入全球受胁鸟种名单(Collar *et al.* 1994, Baillie and Groombridge 1996, BirdLife International 2000)，在保育方面受到广泛关注。黑脸琵鹭的种群在2003年1月上升至超过1,000只(Yu 2003)，并于2004年超过1,200只(Yu 2004)。可是，大部份越冬琵鹭种群集中于数个地点，这使牠们受到的威胁包括生态环境质素下降和破坏、感染疾病等机会随之增加。

自从1993年开始，每年都有进行全球同步普查，以评估黑脸琵鹭的越冬种群状况。这项普查并被刘小如等(1995)列入为优先保育次序。现时这项调查已证实为有效和实用的工具，提供越冬黑脸琵鹭数量和分布资料。国际鸟盟支会香港观鸟会于2003年起开始统筹全球同步普查。这个报告包含了2005年1月21至23日期间，在多个越冬地点进行的隆冬普查结果。

普查方法

普查于2005年1月21, 22及23日进行。日期选择于1月中或后旬的原因是琵鹭数量于冬季中期较为稳定。地图1显示全球同步普查的进行地点。选择这些地点的原因是它们过去有黑脸琵鹭的纪录。在普查之前，本会向各参与者提供普查指引作为技术基础。普查以同步方式，利用双筒和单筒望远镜进行。这报告也包括一些普查期间外的数算。

琵鹭普查有赖各地资深观鸟者、研究员和鸟类学家共同义务合作。香港、澳门、台湾、越南和日本的普查结果由当地的统筹员收集和整理。南韩、中国大陆包括海南岛、菲律宾和泰国方面，则由个别人士提交纪录。

有些地区距离咫尺，例如香港米埔、深圳福田和澳门路环，都是位于华南珠江河口地区，琵鹭可于一天内飞达这几个地点。因此，所以这些地点的数算工作需要同步进行。

结果及讨论

综观

普查期间共录得 1,475 只黑脸琵鹭，这是新高数字（表 1），亦较 2004 年进行的调查增加了 22%，有关升幅亦较以往为多（2004 年：13%；2003 年：9.3%）。随着全球同步普查展开，除了 1996-97 和 1997-98 年外，有关数量趋势每年陆续上升（图 1）。

黑脸琵鹭的实际种群可能高于上述数字，原因是另外 79 只琵鹭在普查期间外录得，但这不能排除琵鹭会在这些地区来回飞行的可能性。琵鹭数字的升幅，主要是在牠们的主要越冬地，有更多数量聚集，这些地区包括台湾台南、香港后海湾、以及中国大陆。台湾和香港的黑脸琵鹭数量分别曾增加了 125 只和 73 只。中国大陆方面，则由去年录得的 91 只上升至今年的 187 只，升幅达两倍。其中原因是发现了两个重要的越冬地，位于福建和广东，详见表 1。

参与是次黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查的人员共考察了 61 个调查地点（表 1 和表 2），其中 40 个有黑脸琵鹭纪录。调查的覆盖范围亦较以往高（2003-04 年冬：54 个，2002-03 年冬：25 个；2001-02 年冬：27 个）。以下是关于各地黑脸琵鹭越冬地数量及趋势的讨论。

台湾

台湾共录得 757 只琵鹭（占全球已知总数的 51%，见图 2），这个是新高数量，较上届普查的 632 只上升了 20%（图 3，表 3）。其中七股和曾文溪口一带，包括四草，录得 684 只琵鹭，是全球最多越冬琵鹭的地方。其它地区包括台南八掌溪口录得 57 只，宜兰 4 只以及台东 1 只。

珠江河口（包括香港和深圳的后海湾，以及澳门路环）

普查以同步方式进行，共录得 350 只琵鹭。其中 311 只（全球已知种群 21%）在

后海湾录得、39 只（全球已知种群 2.6%）在澳门录得。这是琵鹭在这地区的新高数字，较去年增加了 20%（去年 293 只，见图 3）。

普查进行期间，琵鹭会来回飞行米埔内后海湾和福田范围，而调查结果亦反映出有关的数字波动（附录 1）。香港和深圳录得最高的琵鹭数字分别为 288 只和 48 只，不过这都不是在同一时间记录。香港和深圳两地的普查覆盖范围相当高，包括米埔内后海湾国际重要湿地、落马洲鱼塘区、白泥潮涧带、以及福田国家级自然保护区。有关最高数字接近 2004 年 11 月期间报告的 324 只（渔农自然护理署利伟雄书信记载），这亦证实了在这地区进行的同步普查，是一个有效的数算方法。

相反，普查期间在澳门路环录得 39 只琵鹭，这数字明显较为稳定。不过以往 5 年连续上升趋势中，今年却现下跌迹象，这可能是填海工程导致生境破坏和环境质素下降，影响该区的越冬琵鹭。

中国大陆和海南岛

今年在中国大陆录得的琵鹭种群数字令人鼓舞：共录得 187 只琵鹭，以及新发现广东省海丰和福建省福清两个重要的越冬地点。这两个地方分别录得 52 只（全球已知种群 3.5%）和 39 只（全球已知种群 2.6%）琵鹭。录得琵鹭最多的地方是海南岛，在同一地方（东方四更）录得 68 只琵鹭。此外上海崇明岛东滩、福建霞浦以及海南临高亦录得有小量琵鹭。

可是，江苏省盐城这个经常录得琵鹭的地方，普查期间却没有琵鹭数算工作进行。不过根据其它报告，这地今年冬天共录得 21 只琵鹭，我们相信实际数量多于这个报告数字。此外，有些地方仍未有足够数算人手，例如浙江省只有温州湾有进行普查，这地是 1999 年在一项人造卫星追踪研究中，发现有越冬琵鹭的地方。今年广西没有参与数算工作，根据记录 2004 年(Yu 2004)曾于合浦录得 7 只琵鹭。

越南红河口

一如以往，春水国家公园是越南最大的黑脸琵鹭越冬地，共录得 56 只琵鹭（表 1，表 2 及表 6）。今年的潮汐高度理想，使数算工作顺利进行，不过所得结果仍较去年最高的 61 只略低。与台南和香港的升幅比较，这地的琵鹭数字未有明显上升趋势（图 3），Yu and Swennen (2001) 指出生境质素下降，使该国公园整体状况的未能像以往一样，提供适合琵鹭栖息的环境。海南岛的琵鹭数字上升，相信与春水数字下降有关，部份红河口的琵鹭会选择在海南岛越冬。

日本

日本西面和西南群岛共录得 103 只琵鹭，有另外 47 只是在普查期间以外录得。琵鹭总数与 2004 年的 149 只相当接近（表 7），这指出过去两年的越冬琵鹭种群较稳定。

韩国

是次普查在济州岛录得 21 只琵鹭，从九十年代起，黑脸琵鹭的数字介乎 14 至 29 只(表 8)之间，今年也不例外，而且数目亦算稳定。这是已知这鸟种最北面的越冬地。

泰国

普查期间在泰国只有一只琵鹭纪录，该鸟在 1 月 25 日之后在泰国湾录得。过去几个冬季有都黑脸琵鹭的纪录，我们相信泰国湾每年冬天都会有少量琵鹭越冬。

菲律宾

今年没有琵鹭在普查期间录得。去年冬天在巴拉望岛有 3 只琵鹭，其中一只在夏天留下至今年 1 月 25 日。2005 年 2 月 4 日，当地政府放了鱼塘的水，这个鱼塘是琵鹭常出没的地方（菲律宾 Wild Bird Club 书信记载）。此外，2004 年 12 月在 Batanes 岛录得 1 只琵鹭，这地曾于 2001 年录得 3 只。菲律宾过去很少机会录得琵鹭，近年的记录显示与琵鹭数量增长有关。

总结

今年琵鹭的数字能突破 1,400 只，多于去年 1,200 边缘，确实令人感到意外。有关增长率超越 20%，无疑为保育这重全球性濒危鸟类，带来鼓舞的讯息。虽然今年在中国大陆沿海地区发现了两个新的越冬地，而去年在海南岛发现一个，不过大部份琵鹭仍逗留在台湾和香港越冬，占已知数量 72%。因此，琵鹭种群仍然面对很大的威胁，例如如生境质素下降和破坏，以及疾病等。此外，琵鹭的繁殖地亦不能忽视，这对拯救牠们远离绝种危机是十分重要的。

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**The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census,
21 – 23 January 2005**

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查: 2005 年 1 月 21 至 23 日

**Map
地图**

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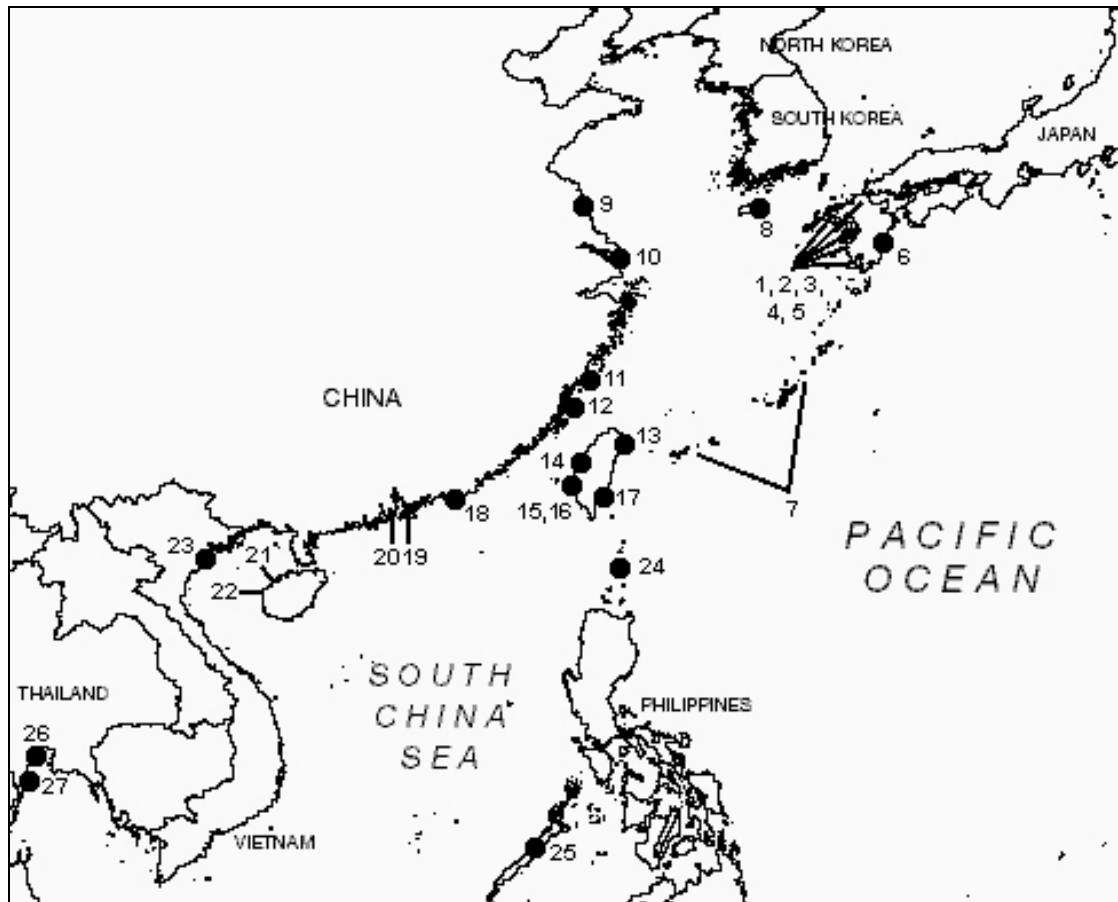


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Map 1. Locations of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills, winter 2004-05. 1) Fukuoka, Japan; 2) Saga, Japan; 3) Nagasaki, Japan; 4) Kumamoto, Japan; 5) Kagoshima, Japan; 6) Miyazaki, Japan; 7) Nansei-shoto Islands, Japan; 8) Jeju Island, Republic of Korea; 9) Yenchang, Jiangsu; 10) Chongming Dongtian, Shanghai; 11) Xiapu, Fujian; 12) Fuqing, Fujian 13) Ilan, Taiwan; 14) Yunlin, Taiwan; 15) Chi-ku, Taiwan; 16) Szu-tsao, Taiwan; 17) Taitung, Taiwan; 18) Haifeng, Guangdong, 19) Deep Bay, Hong Kong and Shenzhen, 20) Taipa, Macao; 21) Lingao, Hainan; 22) Dongfang, Hainan; 23) Xuan Thuy, Red River Delta, Vietnam; 24) Batanes Islands, the Philippines; 25) Palawan Island, the Philippines; 26) Sumutsakorn, Thailand; 27) Lam Pak Bea, Thailand.

地图 1. 2005 年黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查地点 1) 日本福冈县; 2) 日本佐贺县; 3) 日本长崎县; 4) 日本熊本县; 5) 日本鹿儿岛; 6) 日本宫崎县; 7) 日本西南群岛; 8) 韩国济州岛; 9) 江苏盐城; 10) 上海崇明东滩; 11) 福建霞浦; 12) 福建福清 13) 台湾宜兰; 14) 台湾云林; 15) 台湾七股; 16) 台湾四草; 17) 台湾台东; 18) 广东海丰, 19) 香港后海湾和深圳, 20) 澳门路环; 21) 海南临高; 22) 海南东方; 23) 越南红河口春水; 24) 菲律宾 Batanes Islands; 25) 菲律宾巴拉望岛; 26) 泰国 Sumutsakorn; 27) 泰国碧武理。

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Tables
图表

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Table 1. Number of Black-faced Spoonbills in different locations of East Asia, winter 2004-2005. Numbers in parenthesis are extra birds counted outside the census period.

表 1. 2004-05 年冬季东亚各地的黑脸琵鹭数量

Region 地区	Location 地点	Date 日期	Number 数量	Reported by 普查员 / 记录者
China mainland 中国大陆	Yenchang, Jiangsu 江苏 盐城	Jan-Feb 1 月至 2 月	(21)	Wang Hui 王会
China mainland 中国大陆	Chongming Dongtan, Shanghai 上海 崇明东滩	21,22 Jan 1 月 21 及 22 日	8	Wang Jiyi, Zhang Kejia 王吉衣和章克家
China mainland 中国大陆	Fuqian, Fujian 福建 福清	21-23 Jan 1 月 21 至 23 日	52 (8)	Fujian Bird Watching Society 福建观鸟会
China mainland 中国大陆	Xiapu, Fujian 福建 霞浦	21-23 Jan 1 月 21 至 23 日	11	Fujian Bird Watching Society 福建观鸟会
China mainland 中国大陆	Haifeng, Guangdong 广东 海丰	21-23 Jan 1 月 21 至 23 日	39	Zeng Xianwu 曾向武
China mainland 中国大陆	Houshui Bay, Lingao, Hainan 海南省 临高 后水湾	21-23 Jan 1 月 21 至 23 日	9	Zhang Guogang, Lee Kwok Shing, Liang Wei and Su Wenba 张国纲、李国诚、梁伟 及苏文拔
China mainland 中国大陆	Segeng, Dongfang, Hainan 海南省 东方 四更	21-23 Jan 1 月 21 至 23 日	68	Zhang Guogang, Lee Kwok Shing, Liang Wei and Su Wenba 张国纲、李国诚、梁伟 及苏文拔
Hong Kong 香港	Mai Po and Deep Bay, including Futian, Shenzhen 米埔后海湾、包括深圳福田	21-23 Jan 1 月 21 至 23 日	311	Asia Ecological Consultants, Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, Hong Kong Bird Watching Society and Shenzhen Bird Watching Society 亚洲生态环境顾问公 司、渔护自然护理署、 香港观鸟会及深圳市观 鸟协会
Macao 澳门	Taipa 路环	21-23 Jan 1 月 21 至 23 日	39	Leung Va, Silvia Choi 梁华及蔡静亚
Taiwan 台湾	Chiku, Tainan 台南 七股	23 Jan 1 月 23 日	407	Black-faced Spoonbill Conservation Association, Wild Bird Society of Tainan County and Wild Bird Society of Happy Family 黑脸琵鹭保育协会、台 南野鸟学会、黑皮家族
Taiwan 台湾	Sitsao, Tainan 台南 四草	23 Jan 1 月 23 日	277	Wild Bird Society of Tainan 台南野鸟学会

Taiwan 台湾	Pa-chang Estuary, Tainan 台南 八掌溪口	23 Jan 1月23日	57	Black-faced Spoonbill Conservation Association 黑脸琵鹭保育协会
Taiwan 台湾	Zhuo-shui Estuary, Yunlin 云林 浊水溪口	23 Jan 1月23日	4	Zhan Zong-da 詹宗达
Taiwan 台湾	Zhi-ben, Taitung 台东 知本	23 Jan 1月23日	1	Wang Ke-hsiao, Li Fu-mei 王克孝、李富美
Taiwan 台湾	Weng-di, Ilan 宜兰 塭底	21,22 Jan 1月21及22日	11	Pai Shih-yang, Ho Rui-yang, Lin Zhe-an 白仕阳、何瑞昶、林哲安
Vietnam 越南	Red River Delta, Xuan Thuy National Park 红河口 春水国家公园	23 Jan 1月23日	56	Nguyen Duc Tu
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Imazu-Higata (tidal flat) 九州岛 福冈县 今津干潟	23 Jan 1月23日	25	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵 鹭网络
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Artificial Island reclamation at Wajiro, Fukuoka City 九州岛 福冈县 人工岛埋立地	23 Jan 1月23日	7	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵 鹭网络
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Wajiro tidal flat 九州岛 福冈县 和白干潟	23 Jan 1月23日	5	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵 鹭网络
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Tatara River estuary 九州岛 福冈县 多多良川河口	23 Jan 1月23日	6	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵 鹭网络
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Sone tidal flat 九州岛 福冈县 岛根干潟	23 Jan 1月23日	1	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵 鹭网络
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga Pref., Hayatsue River estuary 九州岛 佐贺县 Hayatsue 河口	22 Jan 1月22日	9	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵 鹭网络
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nagasaki Pref., inside the embarkment of Isahaya Bay 九州岛 长崎县 諫早干拓地	21 Jan 1月21日	4	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵 鹭网络
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kumamoto New Port 九州岛 熊本县 新港	16 Jan 1月16日	(25)	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵 鹭网络
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Midori River estuary 九州岛 熊本县 绿川河口	16 Jan 1月16日	(6)	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵 鹭网络
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., estuaries of Ohno River & Suna River 九州岛 熊本县 大野川及砂川河口	16 Jan 1月16日	(5)	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵 鹭网络
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Hi-kawa River estuary 九州岛 熊本县 冰川河口	16 Jan 1月16日	(1)	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵 鹭网络

Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kagami River estuary 九州岛 熊本县 Kagami 河口	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	(7)	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵鹭网络
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Miyazaki Pref., Hitotsuse River estuary 九州岛 宫崎县 一瀬川河口	23 Jan 1 月 23 日	4	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵鹭网络
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Beppu River estuary 九州岛 鹿儿岛 别府川河口	23 Jan 1 月 23 日	12	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵鹭网络
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Manose River estuary 九州岛 鹿儿岛 万之瀬川河口	23 Jan 1 月 23 日	15	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵鹭网络
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., reclaimed land of Izumi 九州岛 鹿儿岛 出水市的填土区	23 Jan 1 月 23 日	1	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵鹭网络
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Tomigusuku, Yone-Shankaku-ike Pond 西南群岛: 冲绳县 与根三角池	21,22 Jan 1 月 21 及 22 日	14	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵鹭网络
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Awase River estuary 西南群岛: 冲绳县 泡瀬干潟	24 Jan 1 月 24 日	(1)	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵鹭网络
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Ishigaki Island 西南群岛: 冲绳县 石垣岛	Dec 2004 – Feb 2005 2004 年 12 月至 2005 年 2 月	(2)	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵鹭网络
Republic of Korea 韩国	Seongsanpo and Hado-ri fishponds, Jeju 济州 城山浦及 Hado-ri 渔塘	21-23 Jan 1 月 21 至 23 日	21	Kang Chang-wan, Kim Eun-mi via Choi Chang-yong
The Philippines 菲律宾	Palawan Island 巴拉望岛	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	(1)	Mike Lu and Wild Bird Club, the Philippines
The Philippines 菲律宾	Sitio Chatapuyan, Ivana, Batanes	23 Dec 12 月 23 日	(1)	Byron D. Peralta
Thailand 泰国	Mangrove Research Centre, Sumutsakorn	22,23 Jan 1 月 22 及 23 日	1	Uaiphorn Khwanphae
Thailand 泰国	Lam Pak Bea	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	(1)	Chirdphong Termtanan
Total			1475 (79)	

Table 2. Site visited but no Black-faced Spoonbills seen during or near the census period.

表 2. 全球同步普查期间曾进行调查但未有录得琵鹭的地方

Region 地区	Location 地点	Date 日期	Reported by 普查员 / 记录者
China mainland 中国大陆	Wenzhou Bay, Zhejiang 浙江 温州湾	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	Chen Shuihua 陈水华
China mainland 中国大陆	Xiamen, Fujian 福建 厦门	21-23 Jan 1 月 21 至 23 日	Xiamen Bird Watching Society 厦门观鸟会
China mainland 中国大陆	Longhai, Fujian 福建 龙海	21-23 Jan 1 月 21 至 23 日	Xiamen Bird Watching Society 厦门观鸟会
China mainland 中国大陆	Yunxiao, Fujian 福建 云霄	21-23 Jan 1 月 21 至 23 日	Xiamen Bird Watching Society 厦门观鸟会
China mainland 中国大陆	Putian, Fujian 福建 莆田	21-23 Jan 1 月 21 至 23 日	Xiamen Bird Watching Society 厦门观鸟会
China mainland 中国大陆	Panyu, Guangzhou, Guangdong 广东 广州 番禺	23 Jan 1 月 23 日	Yu Haiyan, Dong Yuping and Huang Xinyi 虞海燕、董玉平、黄欣怡
China mainland 中国大陆	Shantou to Raoping, Guangdong 广东 汕头至饶平	22 Jan 1 月 22 日	Zhang Kanghua 张康华
China mainland 中国大陆	Leizhou Peninsular, Zhanjiang Guangdong 广东 湛江 雷州半岛	21-23 Jan 1 月 21 至 23 日	Tom Dahmer 戴名扬
China mainland 中国大陆	Dongzhaigong Nature Reserve, Hainan 海南 东寨港自然保护区	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	Samson So and Chen Wei 苏毅雄及陈伟
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Tsuyazaki Irie 九州岛 福冈县 津屋崎町	23 Jan 1 月 23 日	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵鹭 网络
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Izumi River estuary 九州岛 福冈县 今津干潟	23 Jan 1 月 23 日	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵鹭 网络
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Chikugo River estuary 九州岛 福冈县 Chikugo 河口	23 Jan 1 月 23 日	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵鹭 网络
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga Pref., Daijugurami 九州岛 佐贺县 大授掬	23 Jan 1 月 23 日	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵鹭 网络
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga Pref., Rokkaku River estuary 九州岛 佐贺县 六角川河口	23 Jan 1 月 23 日	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵鹭 网络
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kikuchi River estuary 九州岛 熊本县 菊池川河口	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵鹭 网络
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Shira-kawa River estuary 九州岛 熊本县 白川河口	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network

Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Mae River estuary 九州岛 熊本县 Mae 河口	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵鹭网络
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kuma River estuary 九州岛 熊本县 球磨河口	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	MJ Ueta and Japan BFS Network 植田睦之及日本黑脸琵鹭网络
Vietnam 越南	Red River Delta, Thai Binh Estuary 红河口 太平河口	22, 23 Jan 1 月 22 及 23 日	Stephan Doppage and Ha Quy Quynh (via Nguyen Duc Tu)
Vietnam 越南	Red River Delta, Tien Lang District, Hai Phong Province 海防省 先郎县 红河口	22 Jan 1 月 22 日	Stephan Doppage and Ha Quy Quynh (via Nguyen Duc Tu)
Vietnam 越南	Ha Nam Island, Yen Hung District, Quang Ninh Province 广宁省 安兴县 哈南岛	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	Vu Thi Minh Phuong (via Nguyen Duc Tu)

Table 3. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in Taiwan during the international censuses.

表 3. 全球同步普查期间在台湾录得的黑脸琵鹭数量

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99
Total	150	206	286	300	298	363	380

Year	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05
Total	380	427	582	580*	632	757

* This number also included 18 injured and sick individuals from the outbreak of avian botulism.

Table 4. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in the Pearl River Estuary during the international censuses.

表 4. 全球同步普查期间在珠江河口录得的黑脸琵鹭数量

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99
Mai Po	50	70	78	99	69	88	96
Futian	nc	nc	nc	nc	32	58	nc
Taipa	6	12	8	10	13	9	12
Total	56	82	86	109	114	155	108

Year	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05
Mai Po	90	135	136	179	238	272
Futian	nc	42*	3	24	5	39
Taipa	6	36	37	46	50	39
Total	96	171*	176	249	293	350

nc = no count, *Forty-two birds in Futian was not included in the total number because counts in Mai Po and Futian were not taken simultaneously.

Table 5. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in China Mainland (exclude Futian, Shenzhen) and Hainan Island during the international censuses.

表 5. 全球同步普查期间在中国大陆及海南岛录得的黑脸琵鹭数量

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99
Total	15	22	21	21	58	5	3

Year	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05
Total	9	72	24	17	91	187

Table 6. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in Red River Delta, Vietnam during the international censuses.

表 6. 全球同步普查期间在越南红河口录得的黑脸琵鹭数量

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99
Total	62	25	23	75	nc	59	34*

Year	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05
Total	46*	47	54*	65*	15	56

nc = no count, * Surveys also included Thai Binh and other places in the Delta.

Table 7. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in Japan during the international censuses.

表 7. 全球同步普查期间在日本录得的黑脸琵鹭数量

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99
Total	5	16	14	31	28	75	60

Year	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05
Total	99	87	107	128	149	103 (47)

Number in parenthesis is the birds recorded outside but closed the census period.

Table 8. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in Jeju Island, Republic of Korea during the international censuses.

表 8 全球同步普查期间在韩国济州岛录得的黑脸琵鹭数量

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99
Total	6	nc	nc	15	16	25	14

Year	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05
Total	20	21	29	22	23	21

nc = no count

**International Black-faced Spoonbill Census
21 – 23 January 2005**

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查: 2005 年 1 月 21 至 23 日

Figures
图片

Organized by:



The Hong Kong Bird
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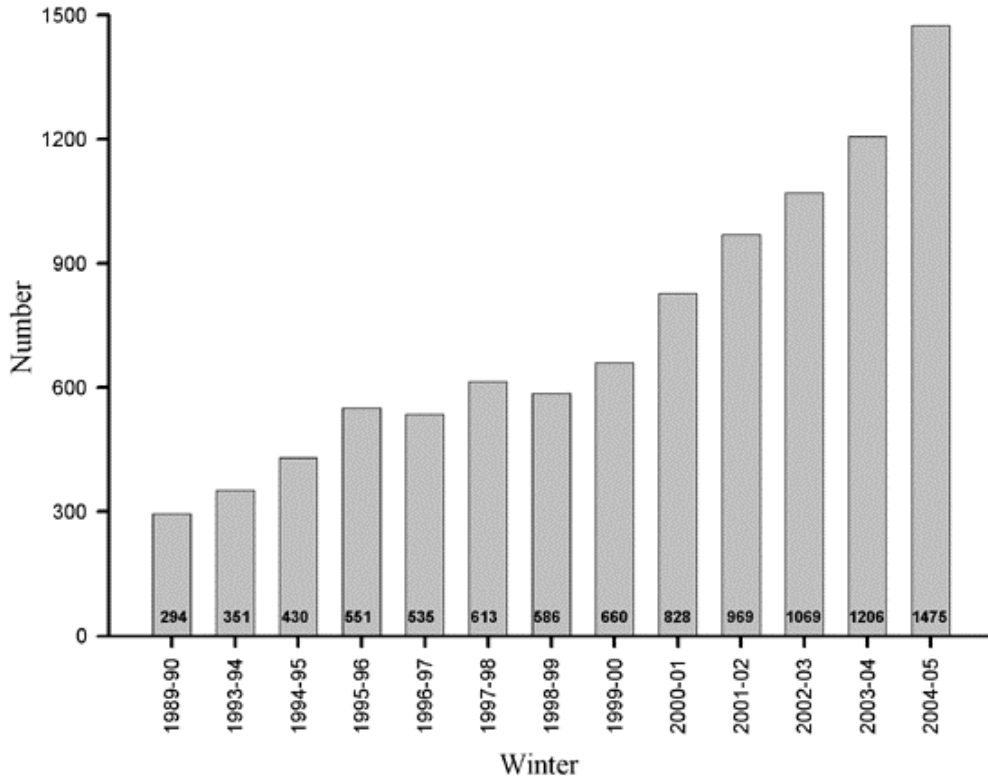


Figure 1 Known wintering Black-faced Spoonbill populations from winter 1989-90 to 2004-05.

图 1. 1989-90 至 2005-05 年冬季已知的黑脸琵鹭数量

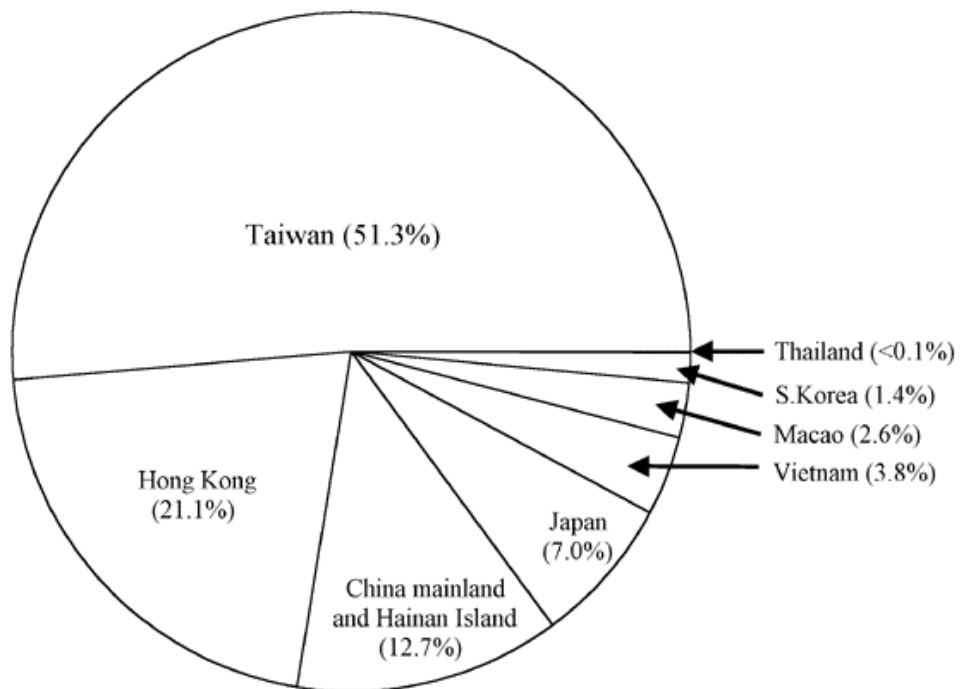


Figure 2. Percentages of Black-faced Spoonbills in different wintering areas during the 2005 international census.

图 2. 2005 全球同步普查期间黑脸琵鹭在不同越冬地的全球百分比

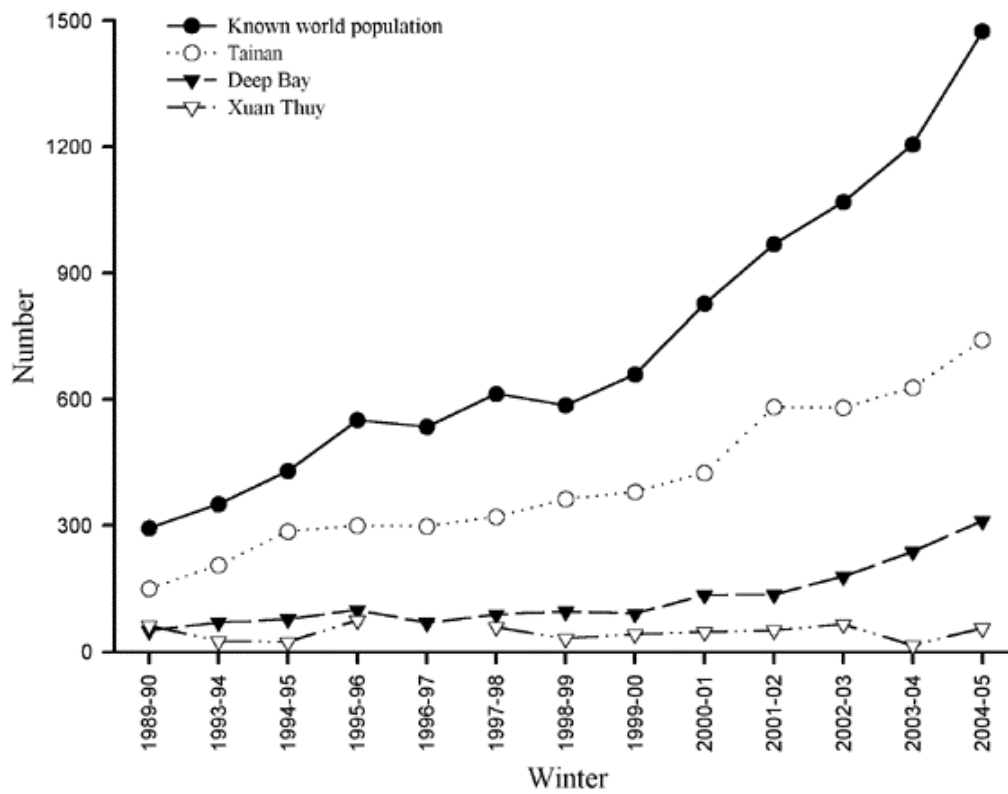


Figure 3. Trends of known Black-faced Spoonbills in the world and in three important congregation sites: Tainan of Taiwan, Deep Bay of Hong Kong, Red River Delta of Vietnam from the international censuses. Numbers were based on a review by Kennerley (1990) and table 3,4 and 6.

图 3. 比较全球同步普查的已知黑脸琵鹭数量，以及三个重要聚集点（台湾台南、香港后海湾和越南红河口）的数量趋势

**International Black-faced Spoonbill Census
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黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查: 2005 年 1 月 21 至 23 日

**Appendix
附录**

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Appendix

Appendix 1. Counts in Hong Kong (including Futian, Shenzhen) during the International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2005. NC - no count; * No counts were assigned in 'outer' Deep Bay at 1700h and 1800h due to high water.

a) Counts on 21 January 2005

Place/Time	1600h	1700h	1800h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk	120	197	200
Wo Sang Wai	10	17	19
Lok Ma Chau	0	0	0
Tsim Bei Tsui area, including environs of Wetland Park	95	18	18
'Outer' Deep Bay*	0	NC	NC
Futian	46	46	46
Total	271	278	283

b) Counts on 22 January 2005

Place/Time	1600h	1700h	1800h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk	141	147	157
Wo Sang Wai	26	26	15
Lok Ma Chau	0	0	4
Tsim Bei Tsui area, including environs of Wetland Park	121	99	50
'Outer' Deep Bay*	0	NC	NC
Futian	9	39	48
Total	297	311	274

c) Counts on 23 January 2005

Place/Time	1600h	1700h	1800h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk	139	126	70
Wo Sang Wai	0	0	0
Lok Ma Chau	17	17	17
Tsim Bei Tsui area, including environs of Wetland Park	64	38	40
'Outer' Deep Bay*	0	NC	NC
Futian	NC	NC	NC
Total	220	181	127

Appendix 2. Figure of numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in Hong Kong during the international censuses. Note that the number excludes the counts from Futian, Shenzhen c.f. Table 1.

