

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2013

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society 香港觀鳥會

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Coordinator

Yat-tung Yu The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society

Data contributors

(Republic of Korea 韓國) I-Goon Jung, Chang-Wan Kang, Hee-Man Kang, In-Yeop Kang, Min-Su Jeong, In-Hyeok Song, Nam-Joon Ji, Jeju Wildlife Research Center, Seoul National University. (China mainland and Hainan 中國大陸及海南島) Chen Chen 陳晨, Chen Chunqing 陳春慶, Chen Xuejun 陳學軍, Chen Zhihong 陳志鴻, Dong Guotai 董國泰, Dong wenxiao 董文曉, Ge Zengming 葛增明, Hu Dianshi 胡典世, Huang Haiqun 黃海群, Huang Pengzhen 黃鵬真, Li Jing 李靜, Li Shining 李仕寧, Li Yao 李堯, Li Yulong 李玉龍, Lin Shaona 林少娜, Lin Xiuyun 林秀雲, Lin Zhi 林植, Liu Yang 劉陽, Lu Gang 盧剛, Luo Baogen 羅保根, Ma Liyin 馬麗茵, Ma Yun 馬雲, Qin Li 覃莉, Sun Fuping 孫傅平, Sung Yik Hei 宋亦希, Tian Suixing 田穗興, Wang Jian 王劍, Wang Jun 王軍, Wang Qingliang 王青良, Wang Xuejing 王雪婧, Wu Kansong 吳坎宋, Xu Jiawen 徐嘉雯, Xu Meng 徐萌, Yang Jin 楊金, Yang Zhidong 楊志棟, Ye Gongjie 葉龔頡, Yu Qiang 喻強, Zeng Xiangwu 曾向武, Zhang Hang 張航, Zhang Wei 張偉, Zhang Xiaolei 張笑磊, Zheng Kanghua 鄭康華, Fujian Bird Watching Society 福建 省觀鳥會, Fujian Province Wildlife Protection and Management Centre 福建省野生動植物保護與管理 中心, Hainan Wildlife Conservation Bureau 海南省林業局野生動植物保護管理局, Kadoorie Farm & Botanic Garden 嘉道理農場暨植物園, Minjiang Estuary Wetland Provincial Natural Reserve Office 閩 江河口濕地省級自然保護區管理處, Putian Bird Watching Society 莆田觀鳥會, Shenzhen Bird Watching Society 深圳市觀鳥協會, Sun Yat-sen University 中山大學, Xiamen Bird Watching Society 厦門市觀鳥會. (Japan 日本) Shiori Asai 浅井 しおり, Sayo Chohata 丁畑 佐代, Kenji Fukushima 福 島 健二, Reiko Fukushima 福嶋 令子, Tomoharu Gima 儀間 朝治, Atsuo Hamasuna 濱砂 淳人, Ryosuke Harada 原田 量介, Masatoshi Ikeda 池田 正稔, Kenzaburoh Inoue 井上 賢三郎, Masasue Ishihara 石原 政末, Toshihiko Kanesada 金貞 俊彦, Masuko Kinoshita 木下 マス子, Kiyotaka Kotegawa 小手川 清隆, Kimiko Kouno 河野 紀美子, Hiroshi Kukita 久木田 拡, Junichi Maeda 前田 潤一, Satoru Matsumoto 松本 悟, Yoshifumi Matsumoto 松本 芳文, Hiroshi Mitsunaga 光永 ひろ し, Minoru Mitsuta 満田 實, Kunitaro Miyagi 宮城 国太郎, Keiko Miyano 宮野 啓子, Yasuo Miyazaki 宮崎 八州男, Takako Morikawa 森河 貴子, Takashi Morikawa 森河 隆志, Kenjiroh Nagano 永野 建次郎, Syoko Nakahara 中原 昌子, Yuichi Nakamura 中村 佑一, Tadashi Nakao 中 尾 禎志, Hiroto Okabe 岡部 海都, Masashi Okazaki 岡崎昭司, Satomi Sakaguchi 坂口 里美, Koji 新城 公次, Hisayoshi Shiraishi 白石 久善, Ken-ichi Shiraishi 白石 健一, Shigeki Takano 高野 茂樹, Yukinori Takeshita 竹下 将明, Shoji Tashiro 田代 省二, Naoto Togano 栂野 直人, Ryoji Tokitsu 時津 良治, Hiroshi Tokunaga 徳永 博士, Tatsuroh Tokunaga 徳永 達郎, Makoto Tominaga 冨永 誠, Yoshimichi Tsuchiya 土屋 義道, Tsukasa Uemura 上村 司, Hiroko Yamaguchi 山口 宏子, Hiroshi Yamaguchi 山口 廣, Kazunori Yamamoto 山本 和紀, Masakuni Yamashiro 山城 正邦, Suzuka Yamashiro 山城 涼佳, Syougo Yamashiro 山城 星湖, Yoshiko Yamashiro 山城 良子,

Seizaburoh Yasuo 安尾 征三郎, Shizuo Yonekura 米倉 鎮雄, Wild Bird Society of Japan, Japan Black-faced Spoonbill Network. (Taiwan 台灣) 王文延, 王克孝, 王施博, 王振芳, 王國興, 王國權, 王 徵吉, 任基, 江志明, 吳麗蘭, 呂學麟, 李文雄, 李明治, 李明華, 李真明, 李裕仁, 尚林梅, 林昆海, 林凱 逸, 林厥雋, 邱彩綢, 邱新發, 洪旭逸, 洪維鋒, 紀怡安, 茆世民, 徐瑞玲, 張世鴻, 張儷瓊, 梁玉興, 莊西 進, 許世文, 許永面, 郭東輝, 郭慶略, 陳佳秀, 陳尚欽, 陳怡宗, 陳建樺, 陳韋佑, 陳崇濤, 陳淑美, 陳琗 瑢,陳慎哲,陳曉輝,陳謂熊,陳麒麟,彭竟凱,曾昭炯,湯昭宇,黃月英,黃永豐,黃光瀛,黃宏森,黃明 達,黃南銘,黃家發,黃斯梵,黃禮儀,黃麗卿,黃麟鳴,楊秀鎣,楊瑞玲,楊蕙菁,葉世煌,葉陳松,詹宗 達,廖美鳳,劉春鳳,劉興貴,蔡乙榮,蔡金助,蔡青芠,蔡富義,蔡嘉峰,蔡麗芬,鄧玉雪,鄭和泰,盧淑 華,魏紹倫,羅英倉,蘇銀添, Cieding Nature Society 茄萣自然生態保育學會, Ecological and Environmental Conservation Association of Chiayi County 嘉義縣生態環境保育協會, I-lan Nature Society 宜蘭縣生態保育學會, Kaohsiung Wild Bird Society 高雄市野鳥學會, Kenting National Park Office 墾丁國家公園公園管理處, Miaoli Nature Society 苗栗縣自然生態學會, Taijiang National Park Office and Black-faced Spoonbill Patrol Team 台江國家公園管理處及黑面琵鷺巡守隊, Tainan Nature Society 台南市自然生態保育協會, Wild Bird Society of Chiayi County 嘉義縣野鳥學會, 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 花蓮縣野鳥學會, Wild Bird Society of Kinmen 金門縣野鳥學會, Wild Bird Society of Peng-Hu 澎湖縣野鳥學會, Wild Bird Society of Ping Tung 屏東縣野鳥學會, Wild Bird Society of Tainan 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 桃園縣野鳥學會, Wild Bird Society of Yunlin 雲林縣野鳥 學會, Wild Bird Society og I-lan 宜蘭縣野鳥學會, 及上述鳥會之志願調查員 and volunteer surveyors of the societies above. (Hong Kong 香港) Cheung Wai-leung 張惠良, Chung Yun-tak 鍾潤德, Forrest Fong 方健華, Helen Fong 方海寧, Bowie Fung 馮寶儀, Aaron Keung 姜焯榮, Shirley Lam, Lau Siu Kuen 劉少娟, Evans Leung 梁釗成, Banson Leung 梁浩男, Michael Leven, Janice Lo 勞丕禮, Bosco Ng 伍顯勤, Austin Ng 吳文正, So Ying-kin 蘇英健, Leo Tong 唐振樂, Ivan Tse 謝偉麟, Dickson Wong 黃志俊, Xing Shuang 刑爽, Haley Yeung 楊靖懃, Winny Yeung 楊詠然, Nina Yu Tai-nga, Yu Yat-tung, AEC Ltd., Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department. (Macao 澳門) Leung Va, Silvia Choi. (Vietnam 越南) Ha Van Nghia, Hoang Thanh Ha, Le Trong Trai, Phan Van Truong, BirdLife Vietnam Programme Office, Viet Nature, Xuan Thuy National Park. (The Philippines 菲律賓) Mike Lu, Wild Bird Club of the Philippines. (Cambodia 柬埔寨) Robert van Zalinge, Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust. (Thailand 泰國) Jintana Chanjungchit, Wicha Narangsri, Bird Conservation Society of Thailand.

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E-mail: hkbws@hkbws.org.hk Website: www.hkbws.org.hk

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Black-faced Spoonbills *Platalea minor* at Xuan Thuy National Park, Vietnam.

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The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society

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黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2013

香港觀鳥會

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黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2013

English Report 英文報告

Yat-tung Yu, Kin-tak Chan, Helen H.N. Fong and Ivan W.L. Tse

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

Abstract

The annual International Black-faced Spoonbill Census was conducted on 11-13 January 2013. This census is an important initiative to acquire comparable figures to assess the health and the distribution range of the wintering population of Black-faced Spoonbill on an annual basis. The census in 2013 recorded a total of 2,725 Black-faced Spoonbills, embracing a mild increase by 1.2% from 2012. The total count in 2013 reached a record high since the inception of this census in the early 1990s. As in past censuses, Tsengwen River estuary of Tainan as well as Deep Bay between Hong Kong and Shenzhen are the two largest wintering sites of the Black-faced Spoonbill. In 2013, 72 and 141 Black-faced Spoonbills were respectively observed at Haifeng in Guangdong and Fuqing Bay in Fujian. These two sites have recently become two other important wintering sites of this globally endangered species in mainland China.

Introduction

Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor* is listed as a globally endangered species due to its small known population and restricted range (BirdLife International 2013). This species inhabits along the coastal areas on the eastern fringe of Asia (Hancock *et al.* 1992, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992, Yu and Swennen 2004, BirdLife International 2013). In early 1990s, this species, with fewer than 300 individuals confined to a few sites in the East Asian region (Kennerley 1990) then, began to draw the attention of conservationists. Subsequently, annual census was inaugurated in 1993 with a view to assessing the wintering population of the Black-faced Spoonbills. Since then, the wintering population was found to be recovering through natural population expansion and conservation efforts in some of the sites. Numbers exceeded 1,000 individuals since 2003 (Yu 2003) and soared further to over 2,000 since 2009, with an exception in 2011 (Chan & Yu 2012).

This annual census was of high priority in the conservation plans of this

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 population and distribution of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills through international collaboration. The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society began to spearhead this census from 2003 onwards. This report aims to present the results of census undertaken in January of 2013.

Method

Past censuses were unanimously held in mid-winter when the wintering populations of spoonbills apparently remain stable. The dates scheduled for the censuses usually coincide with dates of high tides in Red River Delta in Vietnam and Deep Bay between Hong Kong and Shenzhen, given that high tide facilitates the counting in these sites. In 2013, the census period was scheduled on 11-13 January 2013. Geographical area covered by this census is shown in map 1. Guidelines on the technical basis were sent to surveyors in advance of the census. Most of the field counts were done within the census period, and for some sites in close proximity such as Mai Po and Futian in the Deep Bay area where the spoonbills can fly between these sites within an hour, counts were conducted in the two sites simultaneously. All counts in the census were made with binoculars and telescopes.

Counting of spoonbills is indebted to the voluntary efforts by observers who are experienced bird watchers, conservationists, researchers, ornithologists and government officers working in reserves. Census results were summarized by coordinators in the respective regions or individual counters before transmission to the international coordinator for in-depth analysis and announcement.

Results and discussion

Overview

This census in 2013 recorded a total of 2,725 Black-faced Spoonbills in the East Asia region where the majority was sighted along the coast. This figure accounts for a mild growth of 1.2% from the census in 2012 (table 1 and 9). The average annual population growth rate in the last 20 years is 11.4% (with SD = 15.0, table 9). The rise in 2013 is mainly attributable to the significant increase in the number of Black-faced Spoonbills recorded in the largest wintering site, Tainan area, and mainland China. On the other hand, a drop is observed in Pearl River Estuary,

Japan and Korea in 2013, details of which are discussed below.

Black-faced Spoonbills were found in 53 sites in the census of 2013, fewer than 56 sites in both 2011 and 2012. All the main wintering sites, which are sites with more than 1% of the overall wintering populations, are included in the surveys for almost all years, thereby allaying the chance of missing any considerable groups of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills. As the population figures fluctuated in recent years, the figures from the last five years were averaged to yield a 1% population level of this species, i.e. 23 individuals out of 2,329 individuals. Sites with more than 23 Black-faced Spoonbills are therefore considered as important sites for this species. The findings of each of the sites are elaborated below.

Taiwan

2013: 1,624 birds

Taiwan always has the largest congregation of the Black-faced Spoonbills in the world (figure 2). The 2013 figure demonstrates an increase of 4.0% from the record of the previous year. Chi-ku and Sitsao of Tainan area are jointly the largest wintering ground in the world, where a total of 1,312 individuals were recorded during the 2013 census, representing 48.1% of the total count. In particular, it is worthwhile to note that a total of 266 birds were recorded at Chiayi County in 2013, indicating the emergence of another large congregation site from the assemblage nearby Tainan County. Smaller groups were scattered in other parts of Taiwan, including Taichung and outlying islands. More details of the count in Taiwan are available in table 1, 2 and 3.

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

2013: 399 birds, including 351 birds in Deep Bay and 48 birds in Taipa

The number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in the Pearl River Estuary area dropped consecutively in the census, with a significant decrease of 10.1% in 2013. The decrease this year is mainly attributed to the fall in the number of birds in the Deep Bay area, where a total of 351 birds were present in 2013, showing a drop of 10.7% from the previous year's count. Same as the previous census, the latest census covered various sites in Deep Bay area including Mai Po Nature Reserve, Lok Ma Chau fishponds, Tsim Bei Tsui intertidal area, Hong Kong Wetland Park and Futian National Nature Reserve at Shenzhen. The figure of Deep Bay area represents 12.9% of the global wintering population in 2013.

In Macao, a total of 48 birds were counted in Taipa-Coloane wetland during the census in 2013, showing a slight decrease of 5.9% from the previous year, and the figure still represents 1.8% of the global wintering population this year. While the feeding area of these birds is still uncertain, the main loafing area of the spoonbill wintering in Macao has been deteriorating because of the ambitious development to pave way for the tourism industry. Moreover, both the Government and the public have low awareness towards the situation. Conservation of the wintering site of Black-faced Spoonbills is a real challenge in Macao.

China Mainland and Hainan Island

2013: 363 birds

The number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in mainland China (including Hainan Island) fluctuates in recent years. In the 2013 census, a peak count of 363 Black-faced Spoonbills was recorded in this area, being an increase of 10.7% over the previous year's figure (table 5). This figure represents 13.3% of the global population in 2013.

One major reason leading to the rise in 2013 is that 141 spoonbills were recorded in Fujian (Fuqing Bay), being an increase of 25% over last winter. It was the largest group of Black-faced Spoonbill in China mainland. However, slight decline recorded in the sites of conservation concerns in Guangdong (Haifeng) and Hainan (Sigang).

Red River Delta, Vietnam

2013: 39 birds

A total of 39 Black-faced Spoonbills were recorded in the Red River Delta in 2013, which were four individuals more than that of 2012. However, the numbers in this site is still considered low comparing to older records (e.g. 75 individuals in 1996). It suggests that the habitat of Red River Delta becomes unfavourable to Black-faced Spoonbills. Same as past censuses, all birds were recorded in the Xuan Thuy area in the Red River Delta. Surveys were also carried out in Thai Thuy IBA, another site in the Red River Delta area, and Ha Ham Island, but no Black-faced Spoonbill could be found there.

Japan

2013: 277 birds

More than 200 birds were recorded in the western part of Japan including Nansei-shoto Islands in past six censuses. The count of 277 individuals in 2013 was

the second highest record following the peak count of 284 individuals in 2012 (table 7). This represents a decrease by 2.5% from the 2012 figure, and represents 10.2% of the global population in 2013. Black-faced Spoonbills were found wintering in 29 sites in census 2013 (table 1). Kumamoto Prefecture held the largest flock of the wintering Black-faced Spoonbills, with 34 birds at Kagami River estuary and 27 birds in the area of Kumamoto Port at Shirakawa River estuary.

Republic of Korea

2013: 23 birds

In 2013, a total of 23 individuals were recorded at Jeju Island (8 at Hado-ri, 7 at the area between Seongsanpo and Hado-ri and 8 at Seongsanpo), representing 0.8% of the world population in 2013. This is a decrease of 43% from the 2012 figure – 40 individuals that might be an exceptionally high figure.

[Cambodia

2013: 0

A new wintering site of the Black-faced Spoonbill at Cambodia was found from satellite-tracking study in the winter 2011 (van Zalinge *et. al.* 2013). Though researchers surveyed the same area during this census, no Black-faced Spoonbill could be found.]

[Thailand

2013: 0 (1 bird outside the census period)

A single individual was recorded at Khao Takrao, Petchaburi on 1 February but none was reported during the census period. Small numbers of Black-faced Spoonbill, especially the young individual, could be regularly found in Inner Gulf of Thailand during winter months.]

[The Philippines

2013: 0 (1 bird outside the census period)

One was recorded at Camarines Sur a week before the census but none was reported in the Philippines during the census period. The Black-faced Spoonbill was only recorded irregularly in recent years. Survey coverage of waterbirds was still low in the Philippines.]

Conclusion

Although the most recent survey recorded a high count, this species is dependant on several pockets of intertidal area in the East Asia region (Yu and Swennen 2004) and the increase of numbers was only found in a few sites. This is hardly a desirable trend for the long term survival of the spoonbills. Given that hunting, habitat destruction and degradation are happening in many places in the region, this species is still facing considerable risk of extinction in near future.

The number of Black-faced Spoonbills had decreased and subsequently increased in the three latest censuses. Significant fluctuation is observed in Taiwan and mainland China, where huge flocks of birds were found in 'new' sites, e.g. at Chiayi and Wenzhou. The decrease in number in some areas might be caused by birds staying in sites which were not covered in these surveys. As such, survey efforts should be arranged to include other possible sites in forthcoming censuses.

Sites with more than 1% of the world population of the Black-faced Spoonbills (i.e. 23 out of 2,329 individuals) from the census are listed below. They are considered important sites for the conservation of the Spoonbills.

- Tsengwen River estuary area including Chiku and Sitsao, Tainan 1,312 birds in 2013 (56%),
- Deep Bay, Hong Kong and Shenzhen 351 birds in 2013 (15%),
- Chiayi, Taiwan 266 birds in 2013 (11%),
- Fuqing Bay, Fujian 141 birds in 2013 (6.1%),
- Haifeng, Guangdong 72 birds in 2013 (3.1%),
- Sigang, Changhua River estuary, Hainan 47 birds in 2013 (2.0%),
- Taipa-coloane wetland, Macao 48 birds in 2013 (2.1%),
- Xinhua Bay, Fujian 43 bird in 2013 (1.8%),
- XuanThuy, Red River Delta, Vietnam 39 birds in 2013 (1.7%),
- Lingkun, Wenzhou, Zhejiang 35 birds in 2013 (1.5%)
- Kagami River estuary, Kumamoto, Japan 34 birds in 2013 (1.5%),
- Kumamoto Port and Shira-kawa River estuary, Kumamoto, Japan 27 birds in 2013 (1.2%)
- Ilan, Taiwan 26 birds in 2013 (1.1%)

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2013

Chinese Report

中文報告

2013 年黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查

余日東 陳健徳 方海寧 謝偉麟

香港觀鳥會 黑臉琵鷺研究組

撮要

黑臉琵鷺的週年普查於 2013 年 1 月 11-13 日舉行。這項週年普查具相當重要性,因為普查每年搜集相類的數據,讓我們可以按年檢視黑臉琵鷺越冬種群的健康和分佈狀況。 2013 年的普查錄得 2,725 隻黑臉琵鷺,這個結果創下普查在九十年代初期開展以來黑臉琵鷺數目的新高,比 2012 年的數量上升 1.2%。一如過去的普查,台南曾文溪口和香港與深圳間的后海灣仍然是黑臉琵鷺的兩個最大越冬地點。另外,在 2013 年的普查中,廣東的海豐和福建的福清灣分別錄得 72 隻和 141 隻黑臉琵鷺,這兩個地點現已成為這個全球性瀕危物種在中國大陸的重要越冬地點。

引言

黑臉琵鷺 Platelea minor 種群細小,加上分布範圍狹窄,因此被列入全球受脅鳥種名單(國際鳥盟 2013)。這個鳥種棲息於東亞沿海地區(Hancock et al. 1992, del Hoyo et al. 1992, Yu and Swennen 2004,國際鳥盟 2013)。1990 年代初,黑臉琵鷺全球數目少於三百隻,並僅在東亞幾個地點錄得,自此在保育方面受到廣泛關注 (Kennerley 1990)。從 1993 年開始,每年冬季都會進行全球同步普查,以評估黑臉琵鷺的越冬種群狀況。因應種群的自然增長和一些地點所付出的保育努力,越冬黑臉琵鷺的數量逐步上升,在 2003 年突破 1,000 隻(Yu 2003),於 2009 年開始更錄得超過 2,000 隻(Chan & Yu 2012)。

這項普查是黑臉琵鷺保育計劃的優先項目(Severinghaus et al. 1995, Chan et al. 2010),因為這樣的國際協作調查已證實為有效的工具以提供越冬黑臉琵鷺數量和分布資料。香港觀鳥會於 2003 年起統籌該全球同步普查。本報告會詳述 2013 年一月所進行的普查結果。

普查方法

過往的普查均會選擇於隆冬時份進行,皆因琵鷺數量於冬季中期顯得較為穩定,而普查必須訂於位於香港與深圳間的后海灣和越南春水(紅河口國家公園)潮水高漲的日子進行,因為高漲的潮水有利數算工作。由此,2013年的普查安排在2013年1月11-13日舉行。地圖1顯示全球同步普查的進行地點。在普查之前,本會向各調查員提供普查指引作為技術基礎。大部份的實地數算都是在普查期間進行,而部分地點,例如后海灣的香港米埔和深圳福田距離咫尺,琵鷺可於一個小時內飛越這兩個地點。因此,

這些地點的數算工作有需要以同步方式進行。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

2013年的普查在東亞地區錄得2,725隻黑臉琵鷺,主要在沿海一帶。這個結果顯示,黑臉琵鷺在2013年的數目比2012年上升了1.2%(表1及9);而在近二十年內的黑臉琵鷺種群數目達到平均每年11.4%的增幅(SD = 15.0,詳見表9)。2013年普查錄得黑臉琵鷺數目上升,主要源於兩個越冬地點,即台南地區和中國大陸在這段時間的數量上升。不過,黑臉琵鷺於后海灣、日本和韓國則數量下跌,詳情會在下文論述。

2013 年普查錄得黑臉琵鷺在 53 個地點越冬,比 2011 年及 2012 年的 56 個地點要低。每次普查均會涵蓋所有曾經錄得越冬黑臉琵鷺數目達到總數 1%的地點,以減低遺漏大群黑臉琵鷺的機會。由於近年來全球黑臉琵鷺的數目上落波幅較大,因此經參考最近五年的數字後,總數 1%訂於 23 隻的水平。任何地方倘若錄得 23 隻黑臉琵鷺或以上,均被視作此鳥種的重要越冬地點,詳情會在下面論述。

台灣

2013:1624 隻

台灣一直擁有世上最大群的越冬黑臉琵鷺(圖 2)。2013 年錄得的數目比 2012 年上升了 4.0%。另外,台南七股和四草仍然是全球最大的黑臉琵鷺越冬地,今年的普查中有 1,312 隻黑臉琵鷺在此錄得,佔總數的 48.1%。值得留意的是,2013 年的普查中於嘉義縣錄得 266 隻,顯示該處有可能成為台南市以外另一個黑臉琵鷺集結地。少數的黑臉琵鷺也有在台灣其他地點錄得。有關台灣方面的調查,詳情可見於表 1,2 和 3。

珠江河口(包括香港和深圳的后海灣,以及澳門氹仔路環)

2013:399 隻,包括后海灣(香港及深圳)的351 隻,以及澳門的48 隻在珠江河口地區錄得的黑臉琵鷺,數目在今年的普查繼續下降,較去年少10.1%。2013年,后海灣錄得的黑臉琵鷺越來越少,相比往年下跌10.7%,致令整個珠江河口地區錄得的黑臉琵鷺數目在今年繼續下滑。一如過去的普查,這兩年調查覆蓋后海灣地區多個地點,包括米埔自然保護區、落馬州魚塘、尖鼻咀潮汐帶、香港濕地公園以及深圳福田自然保護區。后海灣地區的數目在2013年分別佔該種越冬種群的12.9%。

2013年的澳門路氹濕地調查錄得 48 隻黑臉琵鷺,數目較 2012年稍為下跌 5.9%,而數目仍佔該種在 2013年越冬種群的 1.8%。隨著旅遊業的發展,琵鷺在澳門的主要越冬地點正不斷惡化,我們至今對牠們的覓食地點仍然不甚了解。除此之外,政府以至公眾對琵鷺在澳門的保育情況關注偏低,保護黑臉琵鷺越冬地點的工作存在不少挑戰。

中國大陸和海南島

2013:363 隻

近年來,中國大陸(包括海南島)錄得的黑臉琵鷺變化幅度較大。在2013年的調查錄得的363隻,是有史以來的最高數字,較往年數目上升10.7%(表5)。2013年的數量佔2013年全球總數的13.3%。福建福清灣錄得的141隻黑臉琵鷺數目較2012年上升了25%,是中國大陸數算到的最大群落,亦是2013年中國大陸總數上升的主要原因。不過,屬於琵鷺重要越冬地的海南島東方昌化江河口及浙江溫州則錄得輕微跌幅。

越南紅河口

2013:39隻

在 2013 年的普查中,黑臉琵鷺在紅河三角州的數目為 39 隻,數量比 2012 年增加 4 隻。不過,此數字相較於早期的普查紀錄依然為低 (例:1996 年有 75 隻的紀錄),這個情況可能反映紅河三角州的條件,開始對黑臉琵鷺變得不太適合。一如過去的普查,所有的紀錄都是在紅河三角州的春水地區(Xuan Thuy)錄得。調查亦有在同屬紅河三角州的 Thai Thuy 的國際鳥類重要地點,以及 Ha Ham Island 進行,不過以上地點均沒有紀錄。

日本

2013:277 隻

在過去六次的普查,日本都錄得超過 200 隻黑臉琵鷺,而 2013 年的普查更在日本西部包括西南諸島錄得 277 隻(表7),為歷年來的第二高紀錄(最高紀錄為 2012 的 284 隻)。這意味 2013 年的數目比 2012 年數字下跌 2.5%,佔 2013 年全球數目的 10.2%。普查紀錄顯示,黑臉琵鷺在日本的越冬地點於 2013 年達到 29 個(表 1)。最大的越冬種群在熊本縣錄得,在鏡川河口錄得 34 隻,在白川河口的熊本港則有 27 隻。

韓國

2013:23 隻

2013年的普查在濟州島錄得總共23隻黑臉琵鷺(8隻在下道里,8隻在城山浦,及7隻在下道里及城山浦之間)。韓國在2013年的數目佔全球總數的0.8%。此數字較2012年的40 隻黑臉琵鷺紀錄下跌43%,但該數字或為罕見紀錄。

[柬埔寨

2013:0隻

2011年的衛星追蹤研究發現了一個新的黑臉琵鷺越冬地點 (van Zalinge et. al. 2013)。今年,研究人員根據這筆資料,在該地區進行調查,卻未能找到黑臉琵鷺。]

[泰國

2013:1隻(在普查以外時間錄得)

2013年2月1日,在泰國海內灣 Phetchaburi 地區的 Pak Thale 錄得單隻黑臉琵鷺紀錄,不過只在普查以外時間錄得。近年冬季,似乎有少數幼鳥經常在泰國海內灣,尤其是 Pak Thale 出現。]

[菲律賓

2013:1 隻 (在普查以外時間錄得)

2013 年普查的一個星期前,Camarines Sur 錄得單隻黑臉琵鷺紀錄,可惜普查時段內並無現。近年,菲律賓偶有錄得黑臉琵鷺,惟菲律賓的水鳥調查活動處於起步階段,很多濕地地點仍未納入水鳥調查中。]

總結

儘管在近年的普查中,黑臉琵鷺的數目屢創新高,本種主要集中於幾個在東亞區內的細小潮汐間濕地(Yu and Swennen 2004),而數目的增長只在幾個地點出現,這種情形對琵鷺的長遠生存並非是一個理想的方向。這些國家的大部份地方未受恰當保護,打獵和生境破壞仍然存在,令這鳥種在短期內仍然面對相當的絕種威脅。

近三年普查錄得的黑臉琵鷺數目先下跌後回升,其中台灣和中國大陸的數量反覆,大 群琵鷺在「新」地點,例如嘉義、福清灣和溫州出現。而普查中某些地區的數目下跌, 可能是由於琵鷺停歇在一些沒有進行普查的地點。因此,往後的普查應該嘗試涵蓋某 些潛在的越冬地點。

任何地方所錄得的黑臉琵鷺數目倘若超過全球數量的 1% (亦即 2,329 隻總數中的 23 隻)的話,均會視為保育此鳥種的重要地點,這些地點臚列如下:

- 台灣台南曾文溪口,包括七股及四草 2013 年有 1,312 隻 (56%),
- 香港和深圳后海灣 2013 年有 351 隻 (15%),
- 台灣嘉義 2013 年有 266 隻 (11%),
- 福建福清灣-2013年有141隻 (6.1%),
- 廣東海豐-2013年有72隻 (3.1%),
- 海南島昌化江口四更-2013年有47隻 (2.0%),
- 澳門路氹濕地-2013年有48隻 (2.1%),
- 福建興化灣- 2013 年有 43 隻 (1.8%),
- 越南紅河口春水國家公園 2013 年有 39 隻 (1.7%),
- 浙江溫洲靈昆 2013 年有 35 隻 (1.5%)

- 日本熊本縣鏡川河口 2013 年有 34 隻(1.5%),
- 日本熊本縣新港及白川河口-2013年有27隻 (1.2%),
- 台灣宜蘭 2013 年有 26 隻 (1.1%)

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2013

Acknowledgements and References 鳴謝及參考資料

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是次普查能順利完成,全賴各熱心調查員協力收集資料。我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)。

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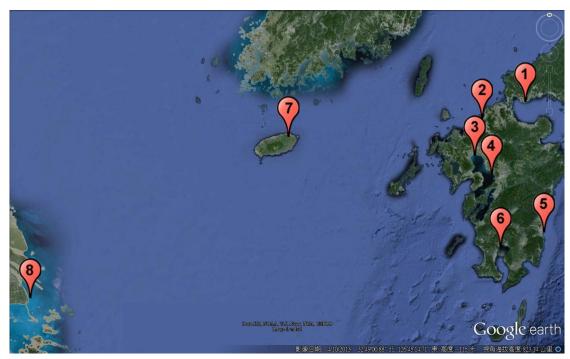
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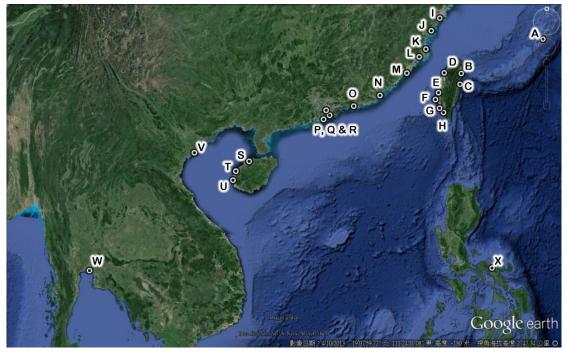
黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2013

Maps

地圖



Map 1a. Locations of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in winter 2012-13. 1) Yamaguchi, Japan; 2) Fukuoka, Japan; 3) Saga, Japan; 4) Kumanmoto, Japan; 5) Miyazaki, Japan; 6) Kagoshima, Japan; 7) Jeju, Republic of Korea; 8) Shanghai, China. 地圖 1a. 2012-13 年黑臉琵鷺冬季棲息地點: 1) 日本山口縣; 2) 日本福岡縣; 3) 日本佐賀縣; 4) 日本熊本縣; 5) 日本宮崎縣; 6) 日本鹿児島縣; 7) 韓國濟州島; 8) 中國上海。



Map 1b. Locations of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in winter 2012-13. A) Okinawa, Japan; B) Ilan, Taiwan; C) Hualin, Taiwan; D) Miaoli, Taiwan; E) Chiayi, Taiwan; F) Tainan, Tawain; G) Kaohsiung, Taiwan; H) Pingtung, Taiwan; I) Wenzhou, Zhejiang; J) Xiapu, Fujian; K) Mingjiang estuary; L) Xinhua (Fuqing Bay and Xinhua Bay, Putian), Fujian; M) Kinmen, Taiwan; N) Shantou, Guangdong; O) Haifeng, Guangdong; P) Deep Bay, Hong Kong and Shenzhen; Q) Guangzhou, Guangdong; R) Taipa, Macao; S) Lingao, Hainan; T) Changhua River estuary, Hainan; U) Sigang, Hainan; V) Xuan Thuy, Vietnam; W) Phetchaburi, Thailand; X) Camarines Sur, The Philippines.

地圖 1b. 2012-13 年黑臉琵鷺冬季棲息地點: A) 日本沖繩群島; B) 台灣宜蘭; C) 台灣花蓮; D) 台灣苗栗; E) 台灣嘉義; F) 台灣台南(七股和四草); G) 台灣高雄; H) 台灣屏東; I) 浙江溫州; J) 福建霞浦; K) 福建閩江口; L) 福建興化(福清灣和莆田興化灣); M) 台灣金門; N) 廣東汕頭; O) 廣東海豐; P) 香港和深圳后海灣; Q) 廣東廣州; R) 澳門路氹; S) 海南臨高; T) 海南昌化江口; U) 海南四更; V) 越南紅河口春水; W) 泰國碧武里; X) 菲律賓南甘馬仁省。

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2013

Tables

圖表

Table 1. Number of Black-faced Spoonbills in different locations of East Asia, winter 2012-2013. Numbers in parenthesis are extra birds counted outside the census period. 表 1. 2012-2013 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。

黒臉琵鷺。	Γ	1	
Region 地區	Location 地點	2013	Number 數量
China mainland	Dongtian and Wetland Park, Chongming, Shanghai	12 Jan	2
中國大陸	上海 祟明 東灘及濕地公園	1月12日	
China mainland	Nanhui, Shanghai	12 Jan	5
中國大陸	上海 南匯	1月12日	
China mainland	Lingkun, Wenzhou, Zhejiang	11 Jan	35
中國大陸	浙江 溫州 靈昆	1月11日	30
China mainland	Minjiang estuary, Fuzhou, Fujian	12 Jan	4
中國大陸	福建福州閩江口	1月12日	_
China mainland	Xinhua Bay, Fuqian, Putian, Fujian	13 Jan	43
中國大陸	福建 福清 莆田 興化灣	1月13日	10
China mainland	Fuqian Bay, Fuqian , Fujian	13 Jan	141
中國大陸	福建 福清 福清灣	1月13日	141
China mainland	Shantou, Guangdong	11-13 Jan	1
中國大陸	廣東 汕頭	1月11-13月	1
一個八座 China mainland	関本 川嶼 Haifeng, Guangdong	12 Jan	72
中國大陸	Haireng, Guangdong 廣東 海豐		12
中國大陸 China mainland	廣果 母豊 Nansha, Guangzhou, Guangdong	1月12日 11 Jan	13
			13
中國大陸	廣東 廣州 南沙	1月11日	15
China mainland	Xinying, Lingao, Hainan	11-13 Jan	15
中國大陸	海南省 臨高 新盈	1月11-13日	
China mainland	Sigang, Dongfang, Hainan	11-13 Jan	32
中國大陸	海南省 東方 四更	1月11-13日	
Hong Kong and	Deep Bay Bay, including Mai Po, Hong Kong and	12 Jan	351
Shenzhen	Futian, Shenzhen	1月12日	
香港和深圳	后海灣、包括香港米埔及深圳福田		
Macao	Taipa-coloane	12 Jan	48
澳門	氹仔-路環	1月12日	
Taiwan	Chiayi	11-13 Jan	266
台灣	嘉義	1月11-13日	
Taiwan	Tainan	11 - 13 Jan	1,312
台灣	台南 包括七股,四草及土城	1月11-13日	
Taiwan	Kaoshiung	11 - 13 Jan	15
台灣	高雄 包括茄萣及高屏溪口	1月11-13日	
Taiwan	Yunli, banks of Zhuozhui River	12 Jan	2
台灣	雲林 濁水溪南北岸	1月12日	
Taiwan	Ilan	13 Jan	26
台灣	宜蘭	1月13日	
Taiwan	Hualien	13 Jan	3
台灣	花蓮	1月13日	
Japan	Honshu: Yamaguchi Pref., Yamaguchi City,	12 Jan	13
日本	Yamaguchi Bay 本州島 山口縣 山口市 山口湾	1月12日	
Japan	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Yukuhashi City, Imagawa	12 Jan	10
日本	River estuary	1月12日	
	九州島 福岡縣 行橋市 今川河口		
Japan	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Fukutu City, Tsuyazaki Irie	13 Jan	9
日本	九州島 福岡縣 津屋崎	1月13日	
Japan	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Fukuoka City, Tatara River	13 Jan	17
日本	estuary	1月13日	
, 	九州島 福岡縣 多々良川河口		
Japan	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Fukuoka City, Zuibaiji River	12 Jan	22
日本	estuary, Imazu tidal flat	1月12日	
	九州島 福岡縣 瑞梅寺川河口 今津干潟	/3 -11	
口华		1月12日	

			1.
Japan	Kyuahu: Fukuoka Pref., Itoshima City,	12 Jan	1
日本	Shito Raszan River	1月12日	
	九州島 福岡縣 糸島市 志登雷山川		
Ionon		13 Jan	7
Japan	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Itosima City, Kafuri Bay		/
日本	(tidal flat)	1月13日	
	九州島 福岡縣 加布里灣		
Japan	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Itoshima City,	13 Jan	1
_	Kanobaru Pond	-	1
日本		1月13日	
	九州島 福岡縣 糸島市叶原池		
Japan	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Yanagawa City, Chikugo	12 Jan	14
日本	River estuary 九州島 福岡縣 筑後川河口	1月12日	
·			(
Japan	Kyushu: Saga Pref., Daijugarami	12 Jan	6
日本	九州島 佐賀縣 大授搦	1月12日	
Japan	Kyushu: Saga Pref., Kashima City, Hama fishery Port	12 Jan	3
日本	九州島 佐賀縣 鹿島市、浜漁港	1月12日	
Japan	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kikuchi River estuary	13 Jan	9
日本	九州島 熊本縣 菊池川河口	1月13日	
Japan	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Tamana City, Tojin River	13 Jan	1
			1
日本	estuary	1月13日	
	九州島 熊本縣 玉名市 唐人川河口		
Japan	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kumamoto City,	13 Jan	27
Japan 日本	Kumamoto Port	-	~
口华		1月13日	
	九州島 熊本縣 熊本市 熊本港		
Japan	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Hi-kawa River estuary	13 Jan	2
日本	九州島 熊本縣 氷川河口	1月13日	
Japan	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Midori River estuary	13 Jan	6
日本	九州島 熊本縣 綠川河口	1月13日	
Japan	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kagami River estuary	13 Jan	34
			34
日本	九州島 熊本縣 鏡川河口	1月13日	
Japan	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Mae/Kuma River estuary	13 Jan	1
日本	九州島 熊本縣 前川/球磨河口	1月13日	
			15
Japan	Kyushu: Miyazaki Pref., Hitotsuse River estuary	13 Jan	15
日本	九州島 宮崎縣 一瀨川河口	1月13日	
Japan	Kyushu: Miyazaki Pref., Kushima City Tenjin River	11 Jan	10
日本	九州島 宮崎縣 串間市 天神川	1月11日	
Japan	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Minamisatsuma Akougi	13 Jan	1
日本	九州島 鹿兒島縣 南薩摩市	1月13日	
Japan	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Manose River estuary	13 Jan	16
	九州島 鹿兒島縣 萬之瀬川河口	-	10
日本		1月13日	
Japan	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Kajikisuzaki regulation	11 Jan	12
日本	pond	1月11日	
,	九州島 鹿兒島縣 加治木須崎調整池		
T		11 T	1
Japan	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., the regulation pond next to	11 Jan	1
日本	Hayato Port	1月11日	
	九州島 鹿兒島縣 隼人港調整池		
Japan	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Kokubu Town, Hirose	11 Jan	12
			1-
日本	regulation pond	1月11日	
	九州島 鹿兒島縣 国分町 広瀬調整池	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Japan	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Hishida River estuary 九	11 Jan	4
日本	九州島 鹿兒島縣 大崎町 菱田川河口	1月11日	
			+-
Japan	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Awase tidal flat	13 Jan	7
日本	西南群島 沖繩縣 泡瀨幹潟(海岸)	1月13日	
Japan	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref.,	13 Jan	5
日本	Naha/Tomigusuku, Man-ko Tidal Flat 西南諸島 沖	1月13日	
	西南群島 沖繩縣 漫湖幹潟		
Japan	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref.,	13 Jan	8
		-	
日本	Tomigusuku, Yone-Sankaku-ike Pond	1月13日	
	西南群島 沖縄縣 与根三角池		
Japan	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Tomigusuku,	13 Jan	3
· · ·	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>

日本	Toyosaki Tidal Flat 西南諸島 沖繩縣 豊見城 豊崎幹	1月13日	
	潟		
Republic of Korea	Jeju: Hado-ri fishponds	12 Jan	8
韓國	濟州 下道里 漁塘	1月12日	
Republic of Korea	Jeju: area between Seongsanpo and Hado-ri	12 Jan	7
韓國	濟州 城山浦與下道里之間	1月12日	
Republic of Korea	Jeju: Seongsanpo	12 Jan	8
韓國	濟州 城山浦	1月12日	
Vietnam	Red River Delta, Xuan Thuy National Park	11 Jan	39
越南	紅河口 春水國家公園	1月11日	
Thailand	Pak Thale, Phetchaburi	1 Feb	(1)
泰國	碧武里	2月1日	
The Philippines	Camarines Sur, Bicol Region, Luzon	1-6 Jan	(1)
菲律賓	呂宋島 比科爾區 南甘馬仁省	1月1-6日	
	Total 總數:		2,725 (2)

Table 2. Sites visited with no Black-faced Spoonbill spotted during or near the census period.

表 2. 全球同步普查期間曾進行調查但未有錄得琵鷺的地方。

Region	Location	
地區	地點	2013
China	Funing Bay, Xiapu, Fujian	13 Jan
mainland	福建 霞浦 福寧灣	1月13日
中國大陸		
China	Changhua River estuary, Dongfang, Hainan	13-15 Jan
mainland	海南省 東方 昌化江口	1月13-15日
中國大陸		
Taiwan	Miaoli	11-13 Jan
台灣	苗栗	1月11-13日
Taiwan	Kinmen	11-13 Jan
台灣	金門	1月11-13日
Taiwan	Pingtung	11-13 Jan
台灣	屏東	1月11-13日
Japan	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Kitakyusyu City, Sone tidal flat, Kusami	12 Jan
日本	River estuary	1月12日
	九州島 福岡縣 曽根幹潟 朽網川河口	
Japan	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Yanagawa City, Okinohata River estuary	12 Jan
日本	九州島 福岡縣 沖之端川河口	1月12日
Japan	Kyushu: Saga Pref., Hayatue River estuary	12 Jan
日本	九州島 佐賀縣 早津江川河口	1月12日
Japan	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Arao coast	13 Jan
日本	九州島 熊本縣 荒尾海岸	1月13日
Japan	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kumamoto City Ezuko lake	13 Jan
日本	九州島 熊本縣 熊本市 江津湖	1月13日
Japan	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., estuaries of Ohno River & Suna River	13 Jan
日本	九州島 熊本縣 大野川及砂川河口	1月13日
Cambodia	Phumi Rôméenh, Takéo	11-13 Jan
柬埔寨	茶膠省	1月11-13日
Thailand	Ban Pak Thale, Phatchaburi	11-13 Jan
泰國	碧武里	1月11-13日
Philippine	Mahato, Batan Island, Batanes	11-13 Jan
菲律賓	巴坦群島	1月11-13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。

	_ + 1 +/-		7	47.4.1.4	37111/4/01 -	_,,,,,					
Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 9	9 Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03
Total	150	206	286	300	298	363	380	380	427	582	580*
Year	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan (07 Jan	08 Ja1	า 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13
Total	632	<i>7</i> 57	826	790	103	0 11	04	1280	834	1562	1624

^{*} 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
Hong Kong	50	70	78	99	69	88	96	90	135	136	179
Shenzhen	nc	nc	nc	nc	32	58	nc	nc	42*	3	24
Macao	6	12	8	10	13	9	12	6	36	37	46
Total	56	82	86	109	114	155	108	96	171*	176	249

Year	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13
Hong Kong	238	272	296	320	331	273	429	386	357	322
Shenzhen	5	39	50	36	38	62	33	25	36	29
Macao	50	39	51	48	50	52	39	49	51	48
Total	293	350	397	404	419	387	501	460	444	399

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 9	9 Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03
Total	15	22	21	21	58	5	3	9	72	24	17
Year	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	⁷ Jan	08 Ja	n 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13
Total	91	187	206	247	313	24	7	234	198	328	363

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。

	_ + 1 + 2										
Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 9	9 Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03
Total	62	25	23	75	nc	59	34*	46*	47	54*	65
Year	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 0	5 Jan 0	7 Jan	08 Ja	n 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13
Total	15	56	74	45	49	63		46	49	35	39

nc = no count 未有進行調查

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
Total	5	16	14	31	28	75	60	99	87	107	128
Year	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 0	7 Jan	08 Ja1	n 09 – Ja	an 10 J	an 11	Jan 12	Jan 13
Total	149	103 (150)	155	189	224	21	5 2	58 2	270	284	277

Number in parenthesis is extra birds recorded outside but near the census period. 括號內的數字為普查期間以外錄得的黑臉琵鷺。

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
Total	6	nc	nc	15	16	25	14	20	21	29	22
Year	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 0	6 Jan	07 Jan	08 Ja	n 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13
Total	23	21	21	20	28	25	5	27	26	40	23

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 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 9	99 Jan 00) Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03
Total	294	351	430	551	535	613	586	660	828	969	1069
% change	-	19.4	22.5	28.1	-2.9	14.6	-4.4	12.6	25.5	17.0	10.3
Year	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	7 Jan	08 Jai	n 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13
Total	1206	1475	1679	1695	206	5 20	41	2347	1839	2693	2725
% change	12.8	22.3	13.8	1.0	21.8	3 -1.	.2	15.0	-21.6	46.4	1.2

Annual % change (SD) from 93-94 to 2013: 11.4% (15.0), n = 19

93-94 年至 2013 年間的年均變化: 11.4% (15.0), n = 19

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2013

Figures 圖片

Figure 1 Known wintering Black-faced Spoonbill populations from winter 1989-90 to 2012-13.

圖 1.1989-90 至 2012-13 年冬季已知的黑臉琵鷺數量。

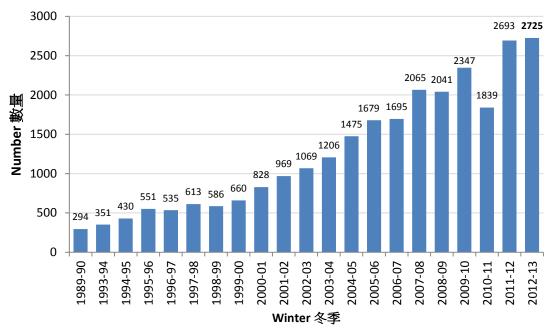


Figure 2. Percentages of Black-faced Spoonbills in different wintering areas during the 2013 international census.

圖 2.2013 全球同步普查期間黑臉琵鷺在不同越冬地的全球百分比。

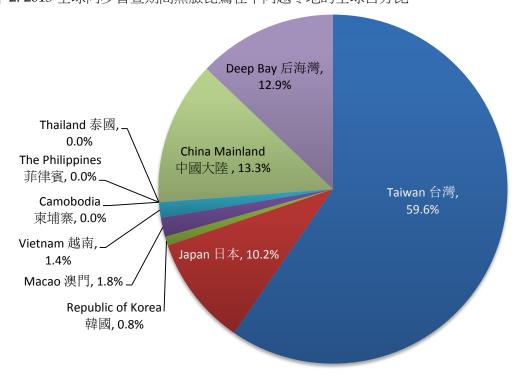
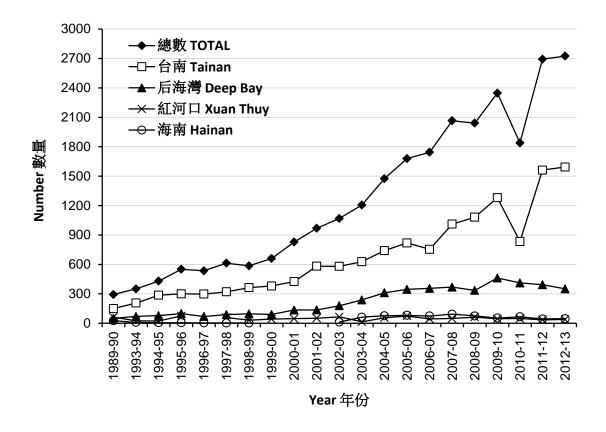


Figure 3. Trends of known Black-faced Spoonbills in the world, and in four important congregation sites: Tainan of Taiwan, Deep Bay of Hong Kong and Shenzhen, Red River Delta of Vietnam, and Hainan Island from the international censuses.

圖 3. 比較全球同步普查的已知黑臉琵鷺數量,以及四個重要聚集地點(台灣台南、香港深圳后海灣、越南紅河口和海南島)的數量趨勢。



黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2013

Appendix 附錄

Appendix 1. Counts of Black-faced Spoonbills in Hong Kong and Shenzhen during the International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2013.

附錄 1. 2013 年黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查香港及深圳結果。

a) 11 January 2013 2013年1月11日

77			
Place 地點 /Time 時間	1030h	1130h	1230h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and	173	189	191
boardwalk 米埔自然護理區及浮橋			
Lok Ma Chau 落馬洲	13	14	15
Nam Sang Wai 南生圍	4	9	8
Tsim Bei Tsui area, including Wetland	63	96	85
Park 尖鼻咀 (包括濕地公園)			
Futian 福田	0	31	30
Total 總數	253	339	329

b) 12 January 2013 2013 年 1 月 12 日

Place 地點 /Time 時間	1030h	1130h	1230h	1330h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and	69	82	94	98
boardwalk 米埔自然護理區及浮橋				
Lok Ma Chau 落馬洲	58	68	69	70
Nam Sang Wai 南生圍	2	2	9	11
Tsim Bei Tsui area, including Wetland	108	94	150	148
Park 尖鼻咀 (包括濕地公園)				
Futian 福田	12	9	29	23
Total 總數	249	255	351	350

c) 11 January 2013 2013 年 1 月 12 日

Place 地點 /Time 時間	1330h	1430h	1530h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and	95	85	101
boardwalk 米埔自然護理區及浮橋			
Lok Ma Chau 落馬洲	54	57	69
Nam Sang Wai 南生圍	1	0	1
Tsim Bei Tsui area, including Wetland	67	167	17
Park 尖鼻咀 (包括濕地公園)			
Futian 福田	0	0	51
Total 總數	217	309	239