



The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2013

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2013

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society
香港观鸟会

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The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2013

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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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**The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census
2013**

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2013

English Report
英文报告

The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2013

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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%)



**The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census
2013**

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2013

Chinese Report
中文报告

2013 年黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查

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撮要

黑脸琵鹭的周年普查于 2013 年 1 月 11-13 日举行。这项周年普查具相当重要性，因为普查每年搜集相类的数据，让我们可以按年检视黑脸琵鹭越冬种群的健康和分布状况。2013 年的普查录得 2,725 只黑脸琵鹭，这个结果创下普查在九十年代初期开展以来黑脸琵鹭数目的新高，比 2012 年的数量上升 1.2%。一如过去的普查，台南曾文溪口和香港与深圳间的后海湾仍然是黑脸琵鹭的两个最大越冬地点。另外，在 2013 年的普查中，广东的海丰和福建的福清湾分别录得 72 只和 141 只黑脸琵鹭，这两个地点现已成为这个全球性濒危物种在中国大陆的重要越冬地点。

引言

黑脸琵鹭 *Platylea minor* 种群细小，加上分布范围狭窄，因此被列入全球受胁鸟种名单(国际鸟盟 2013)。这个鸟种栖息于东亚沿海地区(Hancock et al. 1992, del Hoyo et al. 1992, Yu and Swennen 2004, 国际鸟盟 2013)。1990 年代初，黑脸琵鹭全球数目少于三百只，并仅在东亚几个地点录得，自此在保育方面受到广泛关注(Kennerley 1990)。从 1993 年开始，每年冬季都会进行全球同步普查，以评估黑脸琵鹭的越冬种群状况。因应种群的天然增长和一些地点所付出的保育努力，越冬黑脸琵鹭的数量逐步上升，在 2003 年突破 1,000 只(Yu 2003)，于 2009 年开始更录得超过 2,000 只(Chan & Yu 2012)。

这项普查是黑脸琵鹭保育计划的优先项目(Severinghaus et al. 1995, Chan et al. 2010)，因为这样的国际协作调查已证实为有效的工具以提供越冬黑脸琵鹭数量和分布数据。香港观鸟会于 2003 年起统筹该全球同步普查。本报告会详述 2013 年一月所进行的普查结果。

普查方法

过往的普查均会选择于隆冬时份进行，皆因琵鹭数量于冬季中期显得较为稳定，而普查必须订于位于香港与深圳间的后海湾和越南春水(红河口国家公园)潮水高涨的日子进行，因为高涨的潮水有利数算工作。由此，2013 年的普查安排在 2013 年 1 月 11-13 日举行。地图 1 显示全球同步普查的进行地点。在普查之前，本会向各调查员提供普查指引作为技术基础。大部份的实地数算都是在普查期间进行，而部分地点，例如后海湾的香港米埔和深圳福田距离咫尺，琵鹭可于一个小时内飞越这两个地点。因此，

这些地点的数算工作需要以同步方式进行。是次普查的所有数算工作均利用双筒和单筒望远镜进行。

琵鹭普查有赖各地资深观鸟者、保育工作者、研究员、鸟类学家和保护区内工作的官员共同义务承担。各地的统筹员和个别的调查员收集和整理普查纪录后，将结果提交予国际统筹员，作进一步的分析和结果公布。

结果及讨论

综观

2013年的普查在东亚地区录得2,725只黑脸琵鹭，主要在沿海一带。这个结果显示，黑脸琵鹭在2013年的数目比2012年上升了1.2%（表1及9）；而在近二十年内的黑脸琵鹭种群数目达到平均每年11.4%的增幅（SD = 15.0，详见表9）。2013年普查录得黑脸琵鹭数目上升，主要源于两个越冬地点，即台南地区和中国大陆在这段时间的数量上升。不过，黑脸琵鹭于后海湾、日本和韩国则数量下跌，详情会在下文论述。

2013年普查录得黑脸琵鹭在53个地点越冬，比2011年及2012年的56个地点要低。每次普查均会涵盖所有曾经录得越冬黑脸琵鹭数目达到总数1%的地点，以减低遗漏大群黑脸琵鹭的机会。由于近年来全球黑脸琵鹭的数目上落波幅较大，因此经参考最近五年的数字后，总数1%订于23只的水平。任何地方倘若录得23只黑脸琵鹭或以上，均被视作此鸟种的重要越冬地点，详情会在下面论述。

台湾

2013：1624只

台湾一直拥有世上最大群的越冬黑脸琵鹭（图2）。2013年录得的数目比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脸琵鹭越冬地，今年的普查中有1,312只黑脸琵鹭在此录得，占总数的48.1%。值得注意的是，2013年的普查中于嘉义县录得266只，显示该处有可能成为台南市以外另一个黑脸琵鹭集结地。少数的黑脸琵鹭也有在台湾其它地点录得。有关台湾方面的调查，详情可见于表1，2和3。

珠江河口（包括香港和深圳的后海湾，以及澳门凼仔路环）

2013：399只，包括后海湾（香港及深圳）的351只，以及澳门的48只

在珠江河口地区录得的黑脸琵鹭，数目在今年的普查继续下降，较去年少10.1%。2013年，后海湾录得的黑脸琵鹭越来越少，相比往年下跌10.7%，致令整个珠江河口地区录得的黑脸琵鹭数目在今年继续下滑。一如过去的普查，这两年调查覆盖后海湾地区多个地点，包括米埔自然保护区、落马州鱼塘、尖鼻咀潮汐带、香港湿地公园以及深圳福田自然保护区。后海湾地区的数目在2013年分别占该种越冬种群的12.9%。

2013 年的澳门路氹湿地调查录得 48 只黑脸琵鹭，数目较 2012 年稍为下跌 5.9%，而数目仍占该种在 2013 年越冬种群的 1.8%。随着旅游业的发展，琵鹭在澳门的主要越冬地点正不断恶化，我们至今对牠们的觅食地点仍然不甚了解。除此之外，政府以至公众对琵鹭在澳门的保育情况关注偏低，保护黑脸琵鹭越冬地点的工作存在不少挑战。

中国大陆和海南岛

2013：363 只

近年来，中国大陆（包括海南岛）录得的黑脸琵鹭变化幅度较大。在2013年的调查录得的363只，是有史以来的最高数字，较往年数目上升10.7%（表5）。2013年的数量占2013年全球总数的13.3%。福建福清湾录得的141只黑脸琵鹭数目较2012年上升了25%，是中国大陆数算到的最大群落，亦是2013年中国大陆总数上升的主要原因。不过，属于琵鹭重要越冬地的海南岛东方昌化江河口及浙江温州则录得轻微跌幅。

越南红河口

2013：39 只

在 2013 年的普查中，黑脸琵鹭在红河三角洲的数目为 39 只，数量比 2012 年增加 4 只。不过，此数字相较于早期的普查纪录依然为低（例：1996 年有 75 只的纪录），这个情况可能反映红河三角洲的条件，开始对黑脸琵鹭变得不太适合。一如过去的普查，所有的纪录都是在红河三角洲的春水地区(Xuan Thuy)录得。调查亦有在同属红河三角洲的 Thai Thuy 的国际鸟类重要地点，以及 Ha Ham Island 进行，不过以上地点均没有纪录。

日本

2013：277 只

在过去六次的普查，日本都录得超过 200 只黑脸琵鹭，而 2013 年的普查更在日本西部包括西南诸岛录得 277 只（表 7），为历年来的第二高纪录（最高纪录为 2012 的 284 只）。这意味 2013 年的数目比 2012 年数字下跌 2.5%，占 2013 年全球数目的 10.2%。普查纪录显示，黑脸琵鹭在日本的越冬地点于 2013 年达到 29 个（表 1）。最大的越冬种群在熊本县录得，在镜川河口录得 34 只，在白川河口的熊本港则有 27 只。

韩国

2013：23 只

2013年的普查在济州岛录得总共23只黑脸琵鹭（8只在下道里，8只在城山浦，及7只在下道里及城山浦之间）。韩国在2013年的数目占全球总数的0.8%。此数字较2012年的40只黑脸琵鹭纪录下跌43%，但该数字或为罕见纪录。

[柬埔寨

2013：0只

2011年的卫星追踪研究发现了一个新的黑脸琵鹭越冬地点 (van Zalinge *et. al.* 2013)。今年，研究人员根据这笔资料，在该地区进行调查，却未能找到黑脸琵鹭。]

[泰国]

2013：1 只（在普查以外时间录得）

2013 年 2 月 1 日，在泰国海内湾 Phetchaburi 地区的 Pak Thale 录得单只黑脸琵鹭纪录，不过只在普查以外时间录得。近年冬季，似乎有少数幼鸟经常在泰国海内湾，尤其是 Pak Thale 出现。]

[菲律宾]

2013：1 只（在普查以外时间录得）

2013 年普查的一个星期前，Camarines Sur 录得单只黑脸琵鹭纪录，可惜普查时段内并无现。近年，菲律宾偶有录得黑脸琵鹭，惟菲律宾的水鸟调查活动处于起步阶段，很多湿地地点仍未纳入水鸟调查中。]

总结

尽管在近年的普查中，黑脸琵鹭的数目屡创新高，本种主要集中于几个在东亚区内的细小潮汐间湿地(Yu and Swennen 2004)，而数目的增长只在几个地点出现，这种情形对琵鹭的长远生存并非是一个理想的方向。这些国家的大部份地方未受恰当保护，打猎和生境破坏仍然存在，令这鸟种在短期内仍然面对相当的绝种威胁。

近三年普查录得的黑脸琵鹭数目先下跌后回升，其中台湾和中国大陆的数量反复，大群琵鹭在「新」地点，例如嘉义、福清湾和温州出现。而普查中某些地区的数目下跌，可能是由于琵鹭停歇在一些没有进行普查的地点。因此，往后的普查应该尝试涵盖某些潜在的越冬地点。

任何地方所录得的黑脸琵鹭数目倘若超过全球数量的 1%（亦即 2,329 只总数中的 23 只）的话，均会视为保育此鸟种的重要地点，这些地点胪列如下：

- 台湾台南曾文溪口，包括七股及四草 - 2013 年有 1,312 只 (56%)，
- 香港和深圳后海湾 - 2013 年有 351 只 (15%)，
- 台湾嘉义 - 2013 年有 266 只 (11%)，
- 福建福清湾- 2013 年有 141 只 (6.1%)，
- 广东海丰- 2013 年有 72 只 (3.1%)，
- 海南岛昌化江口四更- 2013 年有 47 只 (2.0%)，
- 澳门路氹湿地- 2013 年有 48 只 (2.1%)，
- 福建兴化湾- 2013 年有 43 只 (1.8%)，
- 越南红河口春水国家公园 - 2013 年有 39 只 (1.7%)，
- 浙江温州灵昆 - 2013 年有 35 只 (1.5%)

- 日本熊本县镜川河口 - 2013 年有 34 只(1.5%),
- 日本熊本县新港及白川河口- 2013 年有 27 只 (1.2%),
- 台湾宜兰 - 2013 年有 26 只 (1.1%)



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Acknowledgements and References

鸣谢及参考资料

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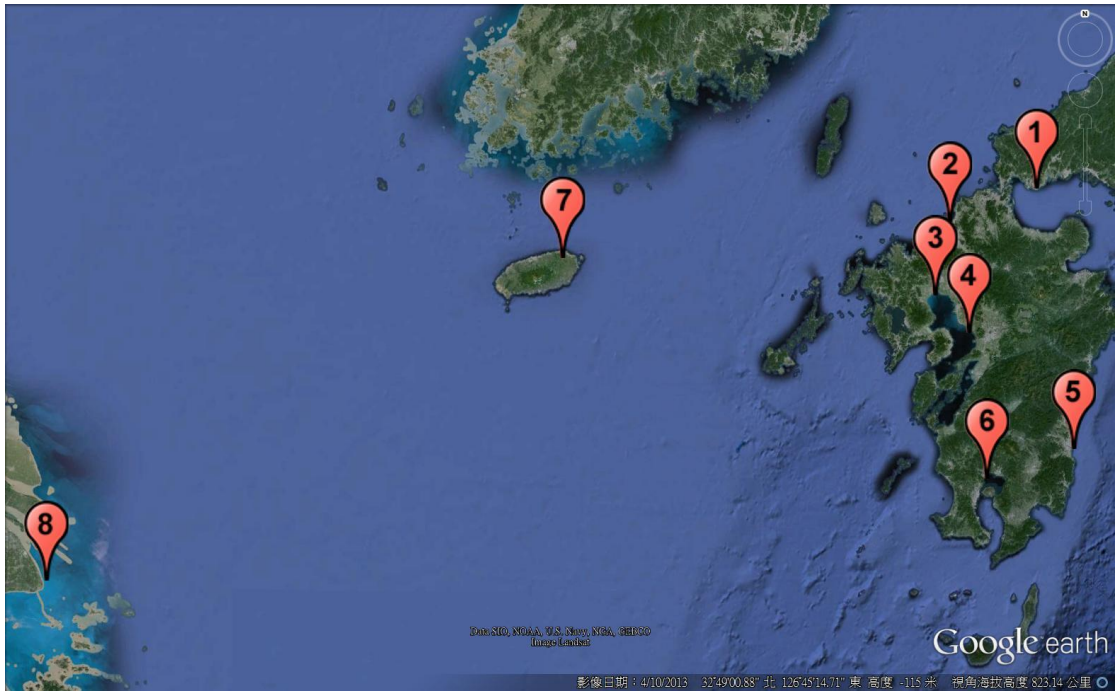
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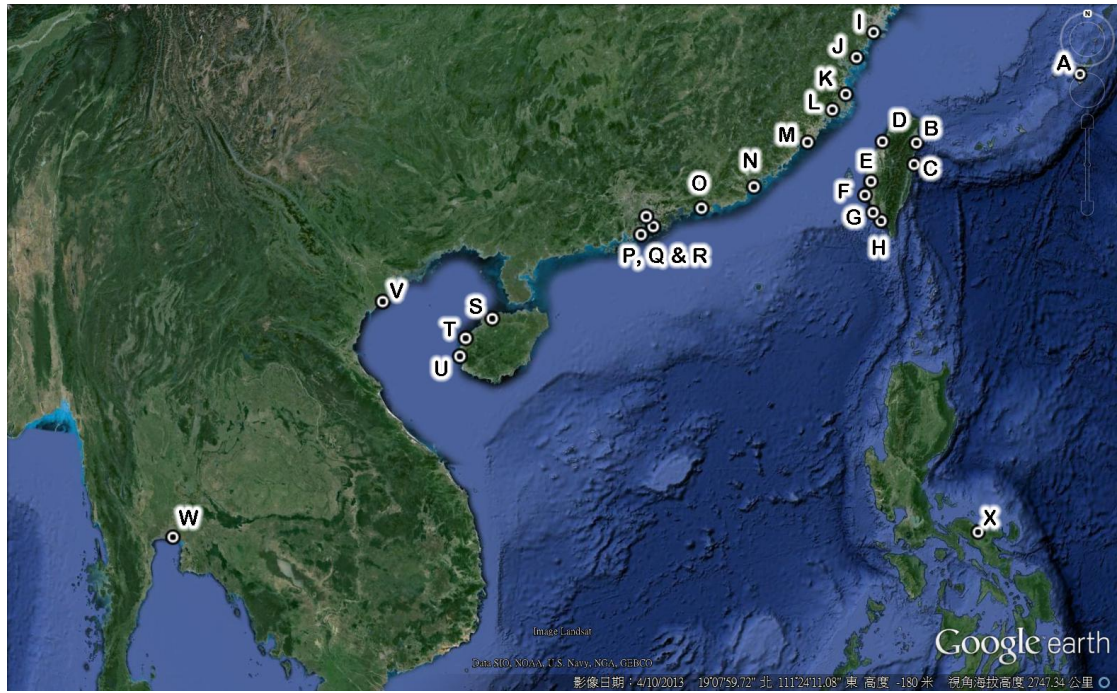
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Maps
地图



Map 1a. Locations of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in winter 2012-13. 1) Yamaguchi, Japan; 2) Fukuoka, Japan; 3) Saga, Japan; 4) Kumamoto, Japan; 5) Miyazaki, Japan; 6) Kagoshima, Japan; 7) Jeju, Republic of Korea; 8) Shanghai, China.
地图 1a. 2012-13 年黑脸琵鹭冬季栖息地点: 1) 日本山口县; 2) 日本福冈县; 3) 日本佐贺县; 4) 日本熊本县; 5) 日本宫崎县; 6) 日本鹿儿岛县; 7) 韩国济州岛; 8) 中国上海。



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, Taiwan; 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.

地图 1b. 2012-13 年黑脸琵鹭冬季栖息地点： A) 日本冲绳群岛； B) 台湾宜兰； C) 台湾花莲； D) 台湾苗栗； E) 台湾嘉义； F) 台湾台南(七股和四草)； G) 台湾高雄； H) 台湾屏东； I) 浙江温州； J) 福建霞浦； K) 福建闽江口； L) 福建兴化 (福清湾和莆田兴化湾)； M) 台湾金门； N) 广东汕头； O) 广东海丰； P) 香港和深圳后海湾； Q) 广东广州； R) 澳门路氹； S) 海南临高； T) 海南昌化江口； U) 海南四更； V) 越南红河口春水； W) 泰国碧武里； X) 菲律宾南甘马仁省。



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Tables

图表

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 年冬季东亚各地的黑脸琵鹭数量。括号内的数字为普查期间以外录得的黑脸琵鹭。

Region 地区	Location 地点	2013	Number 数量
China mainland 中国大陆	Dongtian and Wetland Park, Chongming, Shanghai 上海 崇明 东滩及湿地公园	12 Jan 1月12日	2
China mainland 中国大陆	Nanhui, Shanghai 上海 南汇	12 Jan 1月12日	5
China mainland 中国大陆	Lingkun, Wenzhou, Zhejiang 浙江 温州 灵昆	11 Jan 1月11日	35
China mainland 中国大陆	Minjiang estuary, Fuzhou, Fujian 福建 福州 闽江口	12 Jan 1月12日	4
China mainland 中国大陆	Xinhua Bay, Fuqian, Putian, Fujian 福建 福清 莆田 兴化湾	13 Jan 1月13日	43
China mainland 中国大陆	Fuqian Bay, Fuqian, Fujian 福建 福清 福清湾	13 Jan 1月13日	141
China mainland 中国大陆	Shantou, Guangdong 广东 汕头	11-13 Jan 1月11-13日	1
China mainland 中国大陆	Haifeng, Guangdong 广东 海丰	12 Jan 1月12日	72
China mainland 中国大陆	Nansha, Guangzhou, Guangdong 广东 广州 南沙	11 Jan 1月11日	13
China mainland 中国大陆	Xinying, Lingao, Hainan 海南省 临高 新盈	11-13 Jan 1月11-13日	15
China mainland 中国大陆	Sigang, Dongfang, Hainan 海南省 东方 四更	11-13 Jan 1月11-13日	32
Hong Kong and Shenzhen 香港和深圳	Deep Bay Bay, including Mai Po, Hong Kong and Futian, Shenzhen 后海湾、包括香港米埔及深圳福田	12 Jan 1月12日	351
Macao 澳门	Taipa-coloane 凼仔-路环	12 Jan 1月12日	48
Taiwan 台湾	Chiayi 嘉义	11-13 Jan 1月11-13日	266
Taiwan 台湾	Tainan 台南 包括七股,四草及土城	11-13 Jan 1月11-13日	1,312
Taiwan 台湾	Kaoshiung 高雄 包括茄苳及高屏溪口	11-13 Jan 1月11-13日	15
Taiwan 台湾	Yunli, banks of Zhuozhui River 云林 浊水溪南北岸	12 Jan 1月12日	2
Taiwan 台湾	Ilan 宜兰	13 Jan 1月13日	26
Taiwan 台湾	Hualien 花莲	13 Jan 1月13日	3
Japan 日本	Honshu: Yamaguchi Pref., Yamaguchi City, Yamaguchi Bay 本州岛 山口县 山口市 山口湾	12 Jan 1月12日	13
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Yukuhashi City, Imagawa River estuary 九州岛 福冈县 行桥市 今川河口	12 Jan 1月12日	10
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Fukutu City, Tsuyazaki Irie 九州岛 福冈县 津屋崎	13 Jan 1月13日	9
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Fukuoka City, Tataru River estuary 九州岛 福冈县 多々良川河口	13 Jan 1月13日	17
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Fukuoka City, Zuibaiji River estuary, Imazu tidal flat 九州岛 福冈县 瑞梅寺川河口 今津干潟	12 Jan 1月12日	22
Japan	Kyuahu: Fukuoka Pref., Itoshima City,	12 Jan	1

日本	Shito Raszan River 九州岛 福冈县 糸岛市 志登雷山川	1月12日	
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Itosima City, Kafuri Bay (tidal flat) 九州岛 福冈县 加布里湾	13 Jan 1月13日	7
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Itoshima City, Kanobaru Pond 九州岛 福冈县 糸岛市叶原池	13 Jan 1月13日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Yanagawa City, Chikugo River estuary 九州岛 福冈县 筑后川河口	12 Jan 1月12日	14
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga Pref.,Daijugarami 九州岛 佐贺县 大授掬	12 Jan 1月12日	6
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga Pref., Kashima City, Hama fishery Port 九州岛 佐贺县 鹿岛市、浜渔港	12 Jan 1月12日	3
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kikuchi River estuary 九州岛 熊本县 菊池川河口	13 Jan 1月13日	9
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Tamana City, Tojin River estuary 九州岛 熊本县 玉名市 唐人川河口	13 Jan 1月13日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Port 九州岛 熊本县 熊本市 熊本港	13 Jan 1月13日	27
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Hi-kawa River estuary 九州岛 熊本县 氷川河口	13 Jan 1月13日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Midori River estuary 九州岛 熊本县 绿川河口	13 Jan 1月13日	6
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kagami River estuary 九州岛 熊本县 镜川河口	13 Jan 1月13日	34
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Mae/Kuma River estuary 九州岛 熊本县 前川/球磨河口	13 Jan 1月13日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Miyazaki Pref., Hitotsuse River estuary 九州岛 宫崎县 一瀬川河口	13 Jan 1月13日	15
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Miyazaki Pref., Kushima City Tenjin River 九州岛 宫崎县 串间市 天神川	11 Jan 1月11日	10
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Minamisatsuma Akougi 九州岛 鹿儿岛县 南萨摩市	13 Jan 1月13日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Manose River estuary 九州岛 鹿儿岛县 万之瀬川河口	13 Jan 1月13日	16
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Kajikisuzaki regulation pond 九州岛 鹿儿岛县 加治木须崎调整池	11 Jan 1月11日	12
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., the regulation pond next to Hayato Port 九州岛 鹿儿岛县 隼人港调整池	11 Jan 1月11日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Kokubu Town, Hirose regulation pond 九州岛 鹿儿岛县 国分町 広瀬调整池	11 Jan 1月11日	12
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Hishida River estuary 九 九州岛 鹿儿岛县 大崎町 菱田川河口	11 Jan 1月11日	4
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Awase tidal flat 西南群岛 冲绳县 泡瀬干潟(海岸)	13 Jan 1月13日	7
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Naha/Tomigusuku, Man-ko Tidal Flat 西南诸岛 冲 西南群岛 冲绳县 漫湖干潟	13 Jan 1月13日	5
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Tomigusuku, Yone-Sankaku-ike Pond 西南群岛 冲绳县 与根三角池	13 Jan 1月13日	8
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Tomigusuku, Toyosaki Tidal Flat 西南诸岛 冲绳县 豊见城 豊崎干	13 Jan 1月13日	3

	鷗		
Republic of Korea 韩国	Jeju: Hado-ri fishponds 济州 下道里 渔塘	12 Jan 1月12日	8
Republic of Korea 韩国	Jeju: area between Seongsanpo and Hado-ri 济州 城山浦与下道里之间	12 Jan 1月12日	7
Republic of Korea 韩国	Jeju: Seongsanpo 济州 城山浦	12 Jan 1月12日	8
Vietnam 越南	Red River Delta, Xuan Thuy National Park 红河口 春水国家公园	11 Jan 1月11日	39
Thailand 泰国	Pak Thale, Phetchaburi 碧武里	1 Feb 2月1日	(1)
The Philippines 菲律宾	Camarines Sur, Bicol Region, Luzon 吕宋岛 比科尔区 南甘马仁省	1-6 Jan 1月1-6日	(1)
	Total 总数:		2,725 (2)

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

表 2. 全球同步普查期间曾进行调查但未有录得琵鹭的地方。

Region 地区	Location 地点	2013
China mainland 中国大陆	Funing Bay, Xiapu, Fujian 福建 霞浦 福宁湾	13 Jan 1月13日
China mainland 中国大陆	Changhua River estuary, Dongfang, Hainan 海南省 东方 昌化江口	13-15 Jan 1月13-15日
Taiwan 台湾	Miaoli 苗栗	11-13 Jan 1月11-13日
Taiwan 台湾	Kinmen 金门	11-13 Jan 1月11-13日
Taiwan 台湾	Pingtung 屏东	11-13 Jan 1月11-13日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Kitakyusyu City, Sone tidal flat, Kusami River estuary 九州岛 福冈县 曾根干潟 朽网川河口	12 Jan 1月12日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Yanagawa City, Okinohata River estuary 九州岛 福冈县 冲之端川河口	12 Jan 1月12日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga Pref., Hayatue River estuary 九州岛 佐贺县 早津江川河口	12 Jan 1月12日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Arao coast 九州岛 熊本县 荒尾海岸	13 Jan 1月13日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kumamoto City Ezuko lake 九州岛 熊本县 熊本市 江津湖	13 Jan 1月13日
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	13 Jan 1月13日
Cambodia 柬埔寨	Phumi Rôméenh, Takéo 茶胶省	11-13 Jan 1月11-13日
Thailand 泰国	Ban Pak Thale, Phatchaburi 碧武里	11-13 Jan 1月11-13日
Philippine 菲律宾	Mahato, Batan Island, Batanes 巴坦群岛	11-13 Jan 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	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	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13
Total	632	757	826	790	1030	1104	1280	834	1562	1624

* This number also included the 18 sick individuals infected by avian botulism. 此数字包括 18 只受鸟类肉毒杆菌感染的黑脸琵鹭。

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	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 未有进行调查

*Forty-two birds in Futian were not included in the total number because counts in Mai Po and Futian were not taken simultaneously. 因米埔与福田的调查未能与同步进行，故总数未有包括 42 只在福田录得的黑脸琵鹭。

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	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	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13
Total	91	187	206	247	313	247	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	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 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13
Total	15	56	74	45	49	63	46	49	35	39

nc = no count 未有进行调查

* Surveys also included Thai Binh and other places in the Delta. 普查地点包括 Thai Binh 及红河口内的其它地点。

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	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 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13
Total	149	103 (150)	155	189	224	215	258	270	284	277

Number in parenthesis is extra birds recorded outside but near the census period. 括号内的数字为普查期间以外录得的黑脸琵鹭。

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	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 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13
Total	23	21	21	20	28	25	27	26	40	23

nc = no count 未有进行调查

Table 9. Numbers and percentage increase of total number of Black-faced Spoonbills during the international censuses.

表 9. 全球同步普查的黑脸琵鹭总数及百分比增加。

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03
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	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13
Total	1206	1475	1679	1695	2065	2041	2347	1839	2693	2725
% change	12.8	22.3	13.8	1.0	21.8	-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 年间的年均变化: 11.4% (15.0), n = 19

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Figures

图片

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

图 1. 1989-90 至 2012-13 年冬季已知的黑脸琵鹭数量。

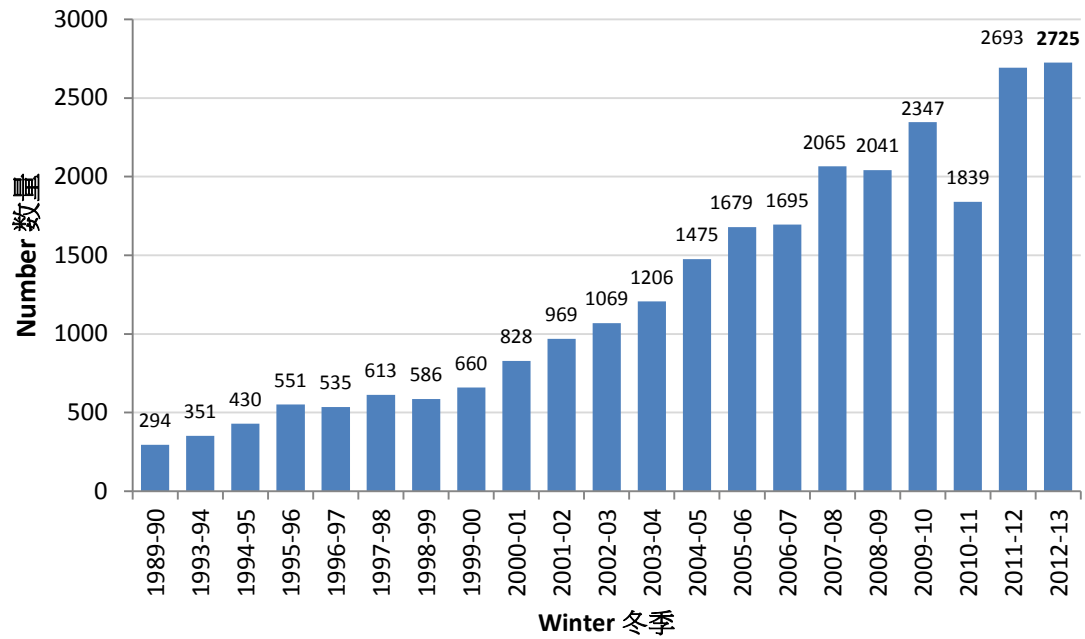


Figure 2. Percentages of Black-faced Spoonbills in different wintering areas during the 2013 international census.

图 2. 2013 全球同步普查期间黑脸琵鹭在不同越冬地的全球百分比。

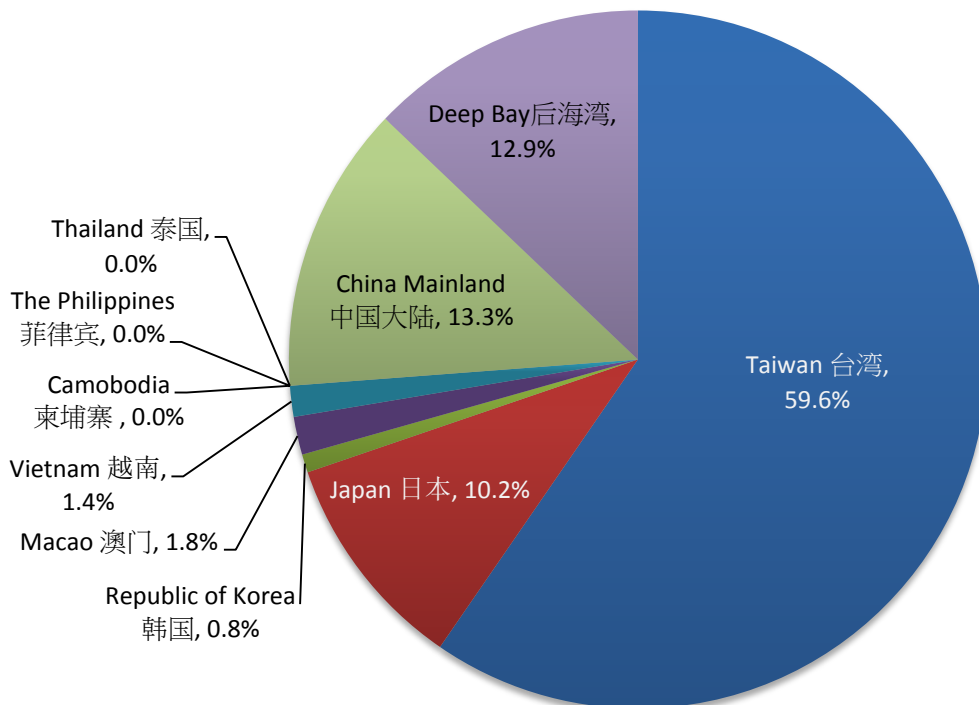
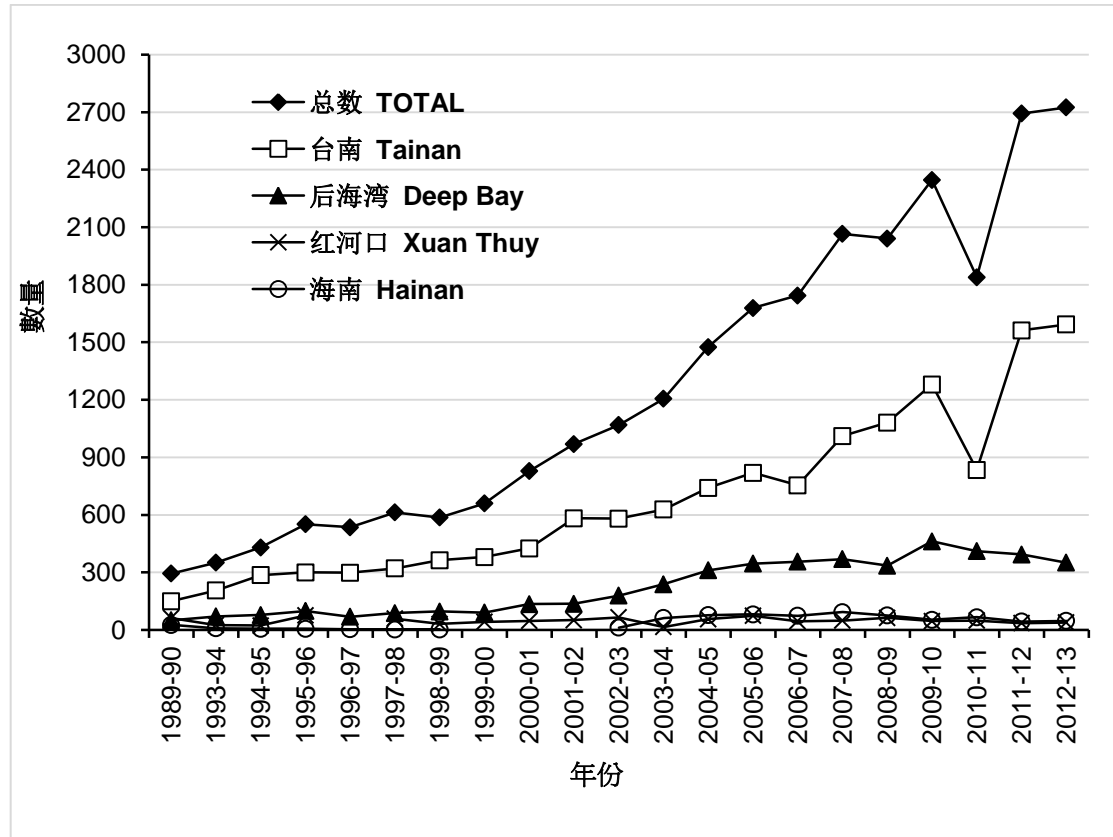


Figure 3. Trends of known Black-faced Spoonbills in the world, and in four important congregation sites: Tainan of Taiwan, Deep Bay of Hong Kong and Shenzhen, Red River Delta of Vietnam, and Hainan Island from the international censuses.

图 3. 比较全球同步普查的已知黑脸琵鹭数量，以及四个重要聚集地点（台湾台南、香港深圳后海湾、越南红河口和海南岛）的数量趋势。





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Appendix

附录

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

附录 1. 2013 年黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查香港及深圳结果。

a) 11 January 2013
2013 年 1 月 11 日

Place 地点 /Time 时间	1030h	1130h	1230h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然护理区及浮桥	173	189	191
Lok Ma Chau 落马洲	13	14	15
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	4	9	8
Tsim Bei Tsui area, including Wetland Park 尖鼻咀 (包括湿地公园)	63	96	85
Futian 福田	0	31	30
Total 总数	253	339	329

b) 12 January 2013
2013 年 1 月 12 日

Place 地点 /Time 时间	1030h	1130h	1230h	1330h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然护理区及浮桥	69	82	94	98
Lok Ma Chau 落马洲	58	68	69	70
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	2	2	9	11
Tsim Bei Tsui area, including Wetland Park 尖鼻咀 (包括湿地公园)	108	94	150	148
Futian 福田	12	9	29	23
Total 总数	249	255	351	350

c) 11 January 2013
2013 年 1 月 12 日

Place 地点 /Time 时间	1330h	1430h	1530h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然护理区及浮桥	95	85	101
Lok Ma Chau 落马洲	54	57	69
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	1	0	1
Tsim Bei Tsui area, including Wetland Park 尖鼻咀 (包括湿地公园)	67	167	17
Futian 福田	0	0	51
Total 总数	217	309	239