



# The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2016

## 黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2016

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society  
香港观鸟会

Organized by 统筹:



The Hong Kong Bird  
Watching Society



BirdLife International  
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## Published by

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society  
BirdLife International Partner

## Available from

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society  
7C, V Ga Building,  
532 Castle Peak Road,  
Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong  
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## Recommended citation

Yu, Y.T, Fong, H.H.N. and Tse, I.W.L. 2016. International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2016. Black-faced Spoonbill Research Group, The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society. Hong Kong.

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Black-faced Spoonbills *Platalea minor* at Cixi, Zhejiang.  
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**The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census  
2016**

**黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2016**

**English Report**  
英文报告

# The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2016

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## Abstract

The annual International Black-faced Spoonbill Census has been proven to be an effective method to provide comparable figures and distribution of this endangered intertidal waterbirds for assessing its population health. The 2016 International Census was conducted on 15-17 January 2016, covering the area from Korea and Japan in the north to Thailand and the Philippines in the south. The result is a total of 3,356 Black-faced Spoonbills counted in this period, being the highest figure for this species since the inception of this census in the early 1990s. The three largest congregation sites of this species are Tsengwen estuary area in Tainan (963 individuals), Bazheng estuary area in Chiayi (782 individuals) and Deep Bay between Hong Kong and Shenzhen (371 individuals), while the first two sites are only 30km apart. The numbers recorded in Taiwan, mainland China and Japan increased, while declines of numbers were found in Deep Bay and the Red River Delta of Vietnam.

## Introduction

Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor* is listed as a globally endangered from its very small population, which is expected to undergo a continuing decline in near future owing primarily to the loss of habitat to industrial development, land reclamation and pollution (BirdLife International 2015). 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 2015). In early 1990s, this species, with fewer than 300 individuals, confined to a few sites in the East Asian region (Kennerley 1990), and drew the attention of conservationists. Subsequently, this annual census was inaugurated in 1993 to assess the wintering population of Black-faced Spoonbill. Since then, the wintering population was found to be recovering through natural population expansion and conservation efforts in some of the sites. The number of individuals recorded has exceeded 1,000 since 2003 (Yu 2003), soaring further to over 2,000 since 2009, with an exception in 2011 (Chan & Yu 2012).

This annual census is 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 the census undertaken in January of 2016.

## **Method**

Past censuses were unanimously held in mid-winter when the wintering population of spoonbills apparently remained stable. The dates scheduled for the censuses usually coincided with the dates of high tides in the Red River Delta in Vietnam and Deep Bay between Hong Kong and Shenzhen, given that high tide facilitates the counting in these sites. In 2016, the census period was scheduled on 15-17 January 2016. Sites with Black-faced Spoonbills recorded during the census are shown in map 1. Guidelines on the technical basis were sent to the surveyors in advance of the census. Most of the field counts were done within the census period. For some sites in close proximity such as Mai Po in Hong Kong and Futian in Shenzhen in the Deep Bay area, where the spoonbills can fly between these sites within an hour, counts were conducted at the two sites simultaneously. All the counts in the census were made with binoculars and telescopes.

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

## **Results and discussion**

### **Overview**

This census in 2016 recorded a total of 3,356 Black-faced Spoonbills in the East Asia region where all records were along the coast. This figure accounts for a growth of 84 individuals (2.6%) from the census in 2015 (table 1 and 9). The annual population change is in an average of 11% increase since 1989 (table 9). Changes in different wintering areas are discussed below. The wintering Black-faced Spoonbills were found in 68 sites in this census, 6 more sites than that in census of 2015.



## **Taiwan**

**2016:** 2,060 birds

Taiwan is the largest wintering ground of Black-faced Spoonbills in the world and the figure of 2016 retains this status (figure 2). A total of 2,060 individuals recorded in Taiwan (including Penghu and Kinmen Counties) demonstrates an increase of 1.3% from that of the previous year (2,034 individuals). Among these individuals, 963 birds were recorded in the area of Tsengwen River estuary at the Tainan City, including places as Chi-ku, Sicao and Tucheng; followed by 782 wintering Black-faced Spoonbills at Bazheng River estuary at the boundary of Chiayi and 186 at Kaoshiung, indicating the emergence of other large congregation sites from the original assemblage site at Tsengwen River estuary. Smaller groups were scattered in other parts of Taiwan, including Taipei, Eastern and Central parts of Taiwan, and the outlying islands. More details of the counts in Taiwan are available in tables 1, 2 and 3.

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

**2016:** 432 birds, including 371 birds in Deep Bay and 61 birds in Taipa-Coloane wetland

The number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in the Pearl River Estuary decreased in 2016 again, despite to an increase recorded in 2015. The decrease is mainly attributed by a dropping number of birds in the Deep Bay area, where a total of 371 birds were present in 2016, showing a drop of 9.7% from the previous year. Same as in the previous censuses, the latest census in the Deep Bay area covered various sites including Mai Po Nature Reserve, Lok Ma Chau, Tsim Bei Tsui intertidal area, Hong Kong Wetland Park and Futian National Nature Reserve in Shenzhen. The figure of Deep Bay represents 11% of the global wintering population in 2016, retains a level of more than 10% of global population.

At Macao, 61 birds were counted in Taipa-Coloane wetland during the census in 2016 showing an increase of 10.9% from the previous year. The figure represents 1.8% of the global wintering population this year. The feeding area of these birds is still uncertain, although there were some sighting records in Heqing near Macao (5 individuals recorded in Heqing, but maybe the same flock of Macao birds). This wintering site has been deteriorating due to the development of tourism industry, making conservation of this spoonbill's site difficult.

## **Mainland China and Hainan Island**

**2016:** 434 birds

The number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in mainland China (including Hainan Island) fluctuated in recent years. In the 2016 census, a count of 434 Black-faced Spoonbills was recorded in this area, being an increase of 32% from the previous year (table 5) and also a new high figure for mainland China in this census. This figure represents 12.9% of the global population in 2016.

Two large wintering flocks were recorded: 122 individuals at Xinhua Bay and 144 individuals at Haifeng, the latter being the largest wintering flock in mainland China. Several new wintering sites were found in Eastern China including Fujian County and Zhejiang County in this winter, some of those had Black-faced Spoonbill recorded during census period. The new sites were including 38 individuals recorded at Luoyuan Bay on 17 Jan and 8 birds recorded at Hangzhou Bay on 19 Jan. The new wintering sites may be a result of natural dispersion of Black-faced Spoonbill or the habitat decline of original wintering site. More study and survey in mainland China would be suggested to do for long term monitoring and conservation.

## **Red River Delta, Vietnam**

**2016:** 9 birds

Nine Black-faced Spoonbills were recorded in the Red River Delta in 2016, having a decrease of 77.5% from 2015 (44 birds). The actual number in this area might be higher, as disturbances in this site were noted in the same week of the census. Same as in the past censuses, most birds were recorded in the Xuan Thuy area in the Red River Delta. The wintering population trend at Red River Delta did not match with the global one and showed a decreasing trend, with high numbers occasionally recorded in the past (e.g. 75 individuals in 1995-96).

## **Japan**

**2016:** 383 birds

A total of 383 individuals were recorded in 40 sites (table 1), representing 11.4% of the global population in this census. It also had an increase of 3.2% from 2015 and being a new high figure for Japan (table 7). Kumamoto Prefecture held the largest flock (127 individuals) of the wintering Black-faced Spoonbills, including 44 birds at Kagami River estuary and 21 birds in the area of Uki City, Ohno River estuary and Suna River estuary.

## **Republic of Korea**

**2016:** 38 birds

Jeju Island is a main wintering site of the Black-faced Spoonbill in South Korea, this census had a record of 38 birds (23 at Hado-ri and 15 at Seongsanpo). This total represented 1.1% of the global population and had an increase of 23% from that of the 2015 (31 individuals). Besides, there was a single bird recorded near Seosan City outside the census period.

## **[The Philippines**

**2016:** 0 (1 bird outside census period)

None was reported during the census period but single was recorded on 14 Jan 2016. Small numbers of the Black-faced Spoonbill were recorded irregularly in recent years. Survey coverage for the wintering Black-faced Spoonbills and other waterbirds was still low in the Philippines.]

## **[Thailand**

**2016:** 0

None was reported in winter 2015-16, though small numbers, especially young birds, were found in the Inner Gulf of Thailand in previous years.]

## **Conclusion**

The wintering Black-faced Spoonbill population had a very mild increase of 2.5% recorded in this census. The global population is generally increasing (in 11% annually) since the commencement of this census in 1993, except a few winters (e.g. 2009 and 2011). However, it does not apply to individual sites. Tainan area has a similar trend to the global population and the number in Japan increases too, while Deep Bay and Red River Delta had decreases in the past 10 years. Sites along the coast of mainland China had mixed trends.

Few sites have been implementing habitat management practices benefiting to Black-faced Spoonbill and/or other waterbirds. Given that the population trend of Black-faced Spoonbill is increasing, there is a need of increase of the total wetland capacity, in order to have more and bigger sites for accommodating a larger population Black-faced Spoonbills in the future. It is suggested that wetland management practices should be considered, planned and implemented in wetlands within the distribution range of Black-faced Spoonbills, especially sites with decreasing numbers of birds to reverse the adverse situation, and/or sites with potentials to support more birds.

Hopefully, this will further secure long term survival of the Black-faced Spoonbill.

At present, the decrease of Black-faced Spoonbills in the Deep Bay area is of global conservation concern. The Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site has been well managed in order to support more Black-faced Spoonbills and other waterbirds. Conservation practices have been applied to the site, such as improving loafing and roosting sites condition and draining of fishponds and *gei wai* (i.e. traditional shrimp ponds) to provide more feeding habitats. Therefore the reasons for declines of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills at Deep Bay are still largely unknown, it might hamper the recovery of the global Black-faced Spoonbill population and researches of spoonbill's habitat utilization in the Deep Bay area are suggested.

The population figures are different in every year, "1% population level" was defined as the average of the figures from the last five years, 30 individuals out of 2,954 individuals. Site with more than 30 Black-faced Spoonbills could therefore be suggested as important sites for this species and these sites included:

- Tsengwen River estuary, Tainan City, Taiwan – 963 birds in 2016 (28.7%),
- Bazhang River estuary in Southern Chiayi and Northern Tainan, Taiwan – 782 birds in 2016 (23.3%),
- Deep Bay, Hong Kong and Shenzhen – 371 birds in 2016 (11.1%),
- Kaoshiung, Taiwan – 186 birds in 2016 (5.5%),
- Haifeng, Guangdong – 144 birds in 2016 (4.3%),
- Xinhua Bay, Fujian – 122 birds in 2016 (4.1%),
- Aogu Wetland, Taiwan – 88 birds in 2016 (2.7%),
- Taipa-coloane wetland, Macao – 61 birds in 2016 (1.6%),
- Sigang, Changhua River estuary, Hainan – 47 birds in 2016 (1.4%),
- Kagami River estuary, Kumamoto, Japan – 44 birds in 2016 (1.3%),
- \*Luoyuan Bay, Fujian – 38 birds in 2016 (1.1%),
- \*Yinhu Bay, Guangdong – 31 birds in 2016 (1.0%).

Almost all the sites with more than 1% wintering population were included in all past censuses, thereby allaying the chance of missing any considerable groups of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills. The latter two sites (marked with asterisks above) were found with more than 1% world population of the Black-faced Spoonbill from this census. Therefore, it is suggested to conduct more surveys in these two sites in future to better assess the actual populations of these sites and the trend.



**The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census  
2016**

**黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2016**

**Chinese Report  
中文报告**

# 黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2016

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## 撮要

黑脸琵鹭全球普查是一个搜集相类数据的重要途径，用以按年检视这种栖息于潮间带的濒危水鸟的越冬种群的健康和分布状况。2016年度的黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查日期为2016年1月15-17日，调查地区包括北至韩国、日本，南至泰国和菲律宾等地。2016年共录得3,356只黑脸琵鹭，是普查自1990年代初开展以来录得的新高。台南市曾文溪口(记录到963只)、嘉义县八掌溪口(记录到782只)和香港与深圳间的后海湾(记录到371只)，是本年度调查结果所得的黑脸琵鹭三大度冬地点，当中八掌溪口及曾文溪口只相距30公里；黑脸琵鹭于台湾、中国大陆及日本的数字都有所上升，但是后海湾及越南红河口的数字则有所下降。

## 引言

黑脸琵鹭 *Platalea minor* 种群细小，分布范围狭窄，加上生境受工业发展、土地开发及污染等破坏，种群数量于可见的未来有下降的危机，因此被列入全球受胁鸟种名单(BirdLife International 2015)。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, BirdLife International 2015)。于1990年代初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，全球同步普查于每年冬季进行，以评估黑脸琵鹭度冬种群的状况。随着种群的自然增长和部份地点努力保育，度冬黑脸琵鹭的数量逐步上升，在2003年突破1,000只(Yu 2003)，自2009年开始(2011年除外)更录得超过2,000只(Chan & Yu 2012)。

全球同步普查是黑脸琵鹭保育计划的优先项目(Severinghaus *et al.* 1995, Chan *et al.* 2010)，这项国际协作调查已证实能有效提供度冬黑脸琵鹭的数量和分布数据。香港观鸟会于2003年起统筹该全球同步普查。本报告会详述2016年1月普查的结果。

## 普查方法

过往的普查均选择于隆冬进行，皆因琵鹭数量于冬季中期显然较为稳定。普查进行的日

子，也必须是位于香港与深圳间的后海湾和越南春水（河口国家公园）潮涨的日子，因为高涨的潮水有利数算工作。因此，2016年的普查安排在2016年1月15-17日进行。地图1显示了全球同步普查录得黑脸琵鹭的地点。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，而部份地点如后海湾的香港米埔和深圳福田相隔咫尺，琵鹭可于一小时内飞越两地，这些地点的数算工作需要同步进行。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

2016年的普查在东亚地区共录得3,356只黑脸琵鹭，主要在沿海一带录得，较2015年普查录得的数目大幅上升了84只(2.6%)（表1及9）。分析往年的普查结果得出自1989年起，黑脸琵鹭的种群数目每年平均增幅为11%（表9）。于不同度冬地的详情会于下文论述。2016年的普查录得黑脸琵鹭于68个地点越冬，地点比往年多6个。

### 台湾

**2016:** 2,060 只

台湾录得的度冬黑脸琵鹭数目一直是全球最多的（图2），本年共录得2,060只度冬黑脸琵鹭（其中包括澎湖及金门县），比2015年(2,034只)上升了1.3%。其中，台南市曾文溪口(包括七股、四草及土城等地)有全球最大的越冬黑脸琵鹭种群，总共录得963只，紧接着的是嘉义县八掌溪口录得782只黑脸琵鹭。另一方面，高雄录得另一群为数186只的度冬黑脸琵鹭，显示该两处成为曾文溪口以外的黑脸琵鹭集结地。台湾其他地点也分别录得小群黑脸琵鹭，包括台北、东部、中部及外岛地区。有关台湾方面的调查，详情可见表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）

**2016:** 432 只，包括后海湾的371只以及路凼湿地的61只

珠江河口越冬的黑脸琵鹭数量在2015年的数量反弹之后，于2016年再次下降。数量下降主要来自后海湾地区的数量显著下降，该地区本年只纪录得371只，较往年下降9.7%。一如过往的普查，这次调查覆盖后海湾地区多个地点，包括米埔自然保护区、落马洲鱼塘、尖鼻咀潮汐带、香港湿地公园以及深圳福田自然保护区。2016年普查在后海湾录得的越冬黑脸琵鹭数目占全球度冬种群总数的11%，维持在多于全球度冬种群10%的水平。

澳门方面,2016年的普查于路凼城生态保护区录得61只黑脸琵鹭,较去年上升了10.9%,占全球越冬种群的1.8%。虽然曾于附近的横琴有数个目击纪录(调查期间亦纪录到5只,但极可能是部分澳门的种群),但此度冬种群的觅食区域仍然不明。然而,随着澳门旅游业迅猛发展,黑脸琵鹭在当地的主要度冬地点外围环境恶化,令保护黑脸琵鹭在澳门的度冬地点的情况仍然严峻。

## 中国大陆和海南岛

**2016:** 434 只

近年来,中国大陆(包括海南岛)的黑脸琵鹭度冬种群数目变化较大,2016年共录得434只,较去年上升了32%(表5),同时亦是于中国大陆度冬种群的新高,占2016年全球越冬种群数量的12.9%。

2016年的调查中于中国大陆最大两个黑脸琵鹭越冬地是兴化湾(122只)及海丰(144只),后者为2016年中国大陆最大的黑脸琵鹭度冬种群。今年冬天于中国东部的浙江及福建发现数个新的黑脸琵鹭度冬地点,部分更于调查期间纪录到黑脸琵鹭。新的度冬地点包括福建的罗源湾(于1月17日录得38只度冬黑脸琵鹭)及浙江的杭州湾(于1月19日录得8只度冬黑脸琵鹭)。新的度冬点可能是由于黑脸琵鹭的自然扩散或是本来的度冬地受破坏。中国大陆仍然需要进行更多的调查及研究作长时间的监测及保育工作。

## 越南红河口

**2016:** 9 只

2016年的普查在红河三角洲只录得9只黑脸琵鹭,较2015年的数目(44只)大幅下降了77.5%。由于与调查日相距不足一周的时间内,调查地点受到了干扰,故此真实的数量可能比在调查中录得的更高。一如过往的普查,所有的纪录都是在红河三角洲的春水地区(Xuan Thuy)录得。近年来于红河口度冬黑脸琵鹭的趋势与整个种群数量的趋势不符,呈下降的趋势,但偶尔有些年份也会出现较高的数量(如:95-96年的75只)。

## 日本

**2016:** 383 只

2016年的普查共于40个地点录得黑脸琵鹭(表1),共录得383只黑脸琵鹭,占全球种群的11.4%。较2015年上升了3.2%,是破纪录的新高(表7)。其中熊本县有日本最多数量的度冬黑脸琵鹭(127只度冬个体),包括镜川河口录得的44只及宇城市的砂川及大野川河口录得的21只。

## 韩国

**2016:** 38 只

2016年的普查于韩国济州岛共录得38只度冬黑脸琵鹭(下道里有23只,城山浦有15只),为黑脸琵鹭于韩国的主要度冬地,占全球种群的1.1%,较2015年上升了23%(31



只)。另外，于调查期外有一只黑脸琵鹭纪录于韩国瑞山市。

#### [菲律宾]

**2016:** 0只 (1只在普查以外时间录得)

于调查期间未有纪录到黑脸琵鹭，但是于1月14日有单只纪录。近年，菲律宾偶有录得黑脸琵鹭，惟该地的水鸟调查工作仍处于起步阶段，很多湿地仍未纳入水鸟调查中。]

#### [泰国]

**2016:** 0只

于整个 2015-16 年度的冬季都没有纪录。近年冬季，似乎有少数黑脸琵鹭幼鸟经常在泰国海内湾出现。]

#### 总结

今年普查纪录到度冬黑脸琵鹭种群呈 2.5% 的轻微上升趋势，自 1993 年开始，除了部分年份外(2009 及 2011 年)，全球种群数量持续上升，每年平均升幅约 11%，但个别地点的趋势则未必与全球趋势相同。台南地区及日本与全球种群的变化趋势相同，但是过去十年后海湾及越南红河口纪录到的度冬种群都呈下降趋势，而中国大陆沿海则在不同地点有个别的上升或下降的趋势。

部分的地点显示了生境管理工作对黑脸琵鹭及其他水鸟有正面的影响，鉴于黑脸琵鹭种群的上升，故需要扩展整个度冬地区的湿地资源，以容纳更多的黑脸琵鹭度冬种群。故此，尤其在黑脸琵鹭度冬种群下降，以及有潜力容纳更大度冬种群的地点，湿地管理工作包括管理措施的计划及实行等极其重要，有利黑脸琵鹭种群在将来的存续。

至于今年的普查中，度冬黑脸琵鹭种群于后海湾地区的数量下降对全球黑脸琵鹭保育响起警号。米埔自然保护区的管理良好，其管理计划的其中一项就是提供合适生境予度冬黑脸琵鹭及其他水鸟，包括提供觅食及休息的生境，所以后海湾度冬黑脸琵鹭数量下跌的原因还未找到。如果我们未能了解影响黑脸琵鹭数量的因素，可能会窒碍全球黑脸琵鹭数量的恢复。因此，我们提议详细研究黑脸琵鹭在后海湾的生境地利用。

由于全球黑脸琵鹭的数目每年都在变动，普查参考了最近五年的平均数 (2,954 只)，把总数 1% 订于 30 只的水平。任何地方倘若录得 30 只黑脸琵鹭或以上，均会视作此鸟种的重要度冬地点，包括：

- 台湾台南市曾文溪口 - 2016 年有 963 只 (28.7%);
- 嘉义县南部及台南市北部八掌溪口 - 2016 年有 782 只 (23.3%);

- 香港和深圳后海湾 - 2016 年有 371 只 (11.1%);
- 台湾高雄 - 2016 年有 186 只 (5.5%);
- 广东海丰 - 2016 年有 144 只 (4.3%);
- 福建兴化湾 - 2016 年有 122 只 (4.1%);
- 台湾鳌鼓湿地 - 2016 年有 88 只 (2.7%);
- 澳门路凼湿地 - 2016 年有 61 只 (1.6%);
- 海南岛昌化江口四更 - 2016 年有 47 只 (1.4%)。
- 日本熊本县镜川河口 - 2016 年有 44 只 (1.3%);
- \*福建罗源湾 - 2016 年有 38 只 (1.1%);
- \*广东银湖湾 - 2016 年有 31 只 (1.0%)

每年的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，以减低遗漏数算大群黑脸琵鹭的机会。最后两个调查地点(有\*者)于今次普查发现其纪录到多于 1% 全球黑脸琵鹭种群，故建议应于未来于此两个地方进行更多的调查以得出其实际的黑脸琵鹭种群数目及趋势。



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**Acknowledgements and References**  
**鸣谢及参考数据**

## Acknowledgments 鸣谢

Counting of spoonbills is indebted to the voluntary efforts by observers who are experienced bird watchers, conservationists, researchers, ornithologists, government officers working in reserves and many enthusiastic local volunteers. My heartfelt gratitude goes to all the observers, data contributors and organizations that participated and coordinated the census. A list of all participants is appended at the beginning of this report.

是次普查能顺利完成，全赖有经验的鸟友、保育人士、研究员、鸟类学家、保护区的政府人员及各地热心调查员等协力收集资料。我们要感谢所有参加野外调查，提供资料及协助联络或统筹的各位同仁(参加者的名单已在本报告开端列出)。

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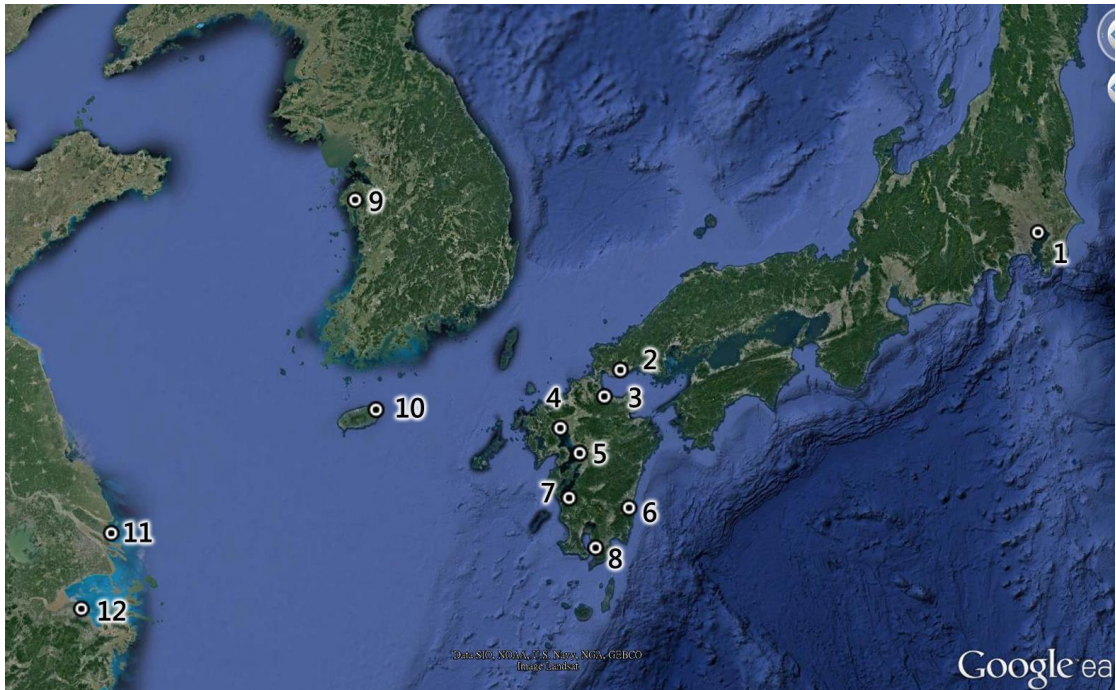
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**Maps**  
地图

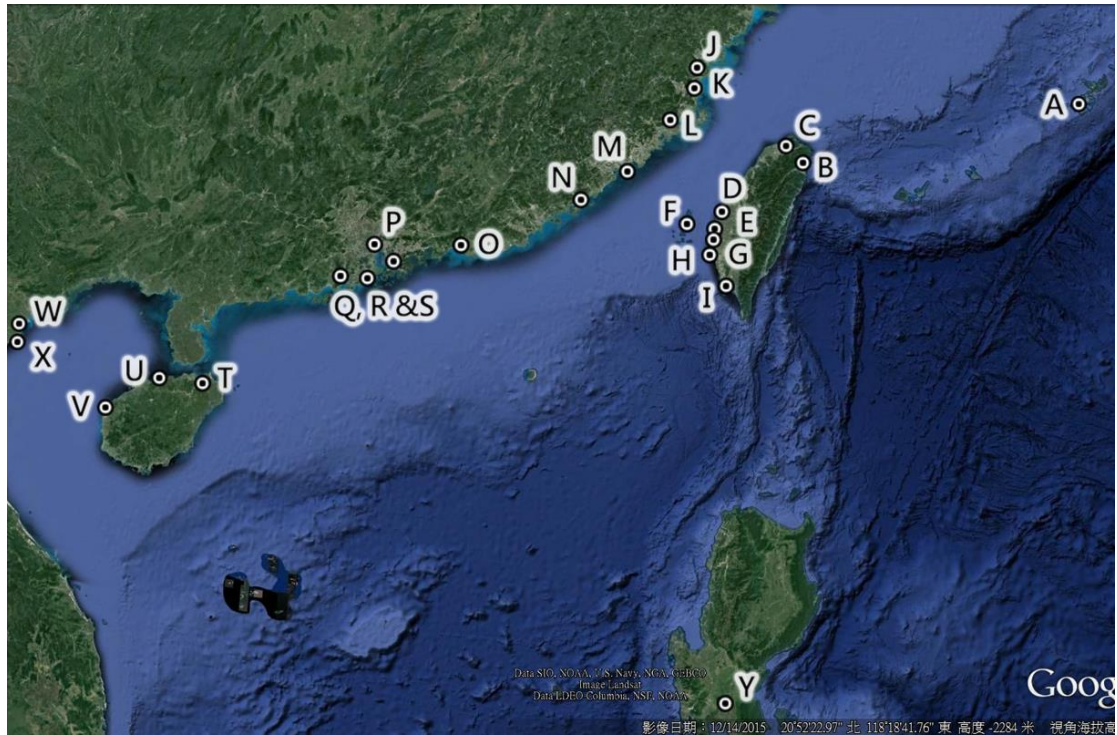


Map 1a. Locations of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in winter 2015-16.

- 1) Yamaguchi, Japan; 2) Yamaguchi, Japan; 3) Fukuoka, Japan; 4) Saga, Japan;  
 5) Kumamoto, Japan; 6) Miyazaki, Japan; 7) Izumi, Japan; 8) Kagoshima, Japan;  
 9) Seosan City, Republic of Korea; 10) Jeju Island, China; 11) Shanghai, China;  
 12) Cixi, China.

地图 1a. 2015-16 年黑脸琵鹭冬季栖息地点:

- 1) 日本东京都; 2) 日本山口县; 3) 日本福冈县; 4) 日本佐贺县; 5) 日本熊本县;  
 6) 日本宫崎县; 7) 日本出水市; 8) 日本鹿儿岛县; 9) 韩国瑞山市; 10) 韩国济洲岛;  
 11) 中国上海; 12) 中国慈溪。



Map 1b. Locations of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in winter 2015-16.

- A) Okinawa, Japan; B) Ilan County, Taiwan; C) Taipei City, Taiwan;  
 D) Yunlin County, Taiwan; E) Aogu Wetland, Chiayi County, Taiwan;  
 F) Penghu County, Taiwan; G) Chiayi County, Taiwan;  
 H) Tsengwen River estuary, Tainan City, Taiwan; I) Kaohsiung City, Taiwan;  
 J) Luoyuan Bay, Luoyuan, Fujian; K) Minjiang estuary, Fuzhou, Fujian;  
 L) Xinhua, Fujian (Fuqing Bay & Xinhua Bay in Putian);  
 M) Kinmen County, Taiwan; N) Dongshan Bay, Zhangzhou, Fujian;  
 O) Haifeng, Guangdong; P) Guangzhou, Guangdong;  
 Q) Deep Bay, Hong Kong and Shenzhen; R) Taipa, Macao;  
 S) Jiangmen, Guangdong; T) Dongzhaigong, Hainan; U) Lingao, Hainan;  
 V) Sigang, Hainan; W) Xuan Thuy, Vietnam; X) Thai Thuy IBA, Vietnam;  
 Y) Candaba, Luzon, The Philippines.

地图 1b. 2015-16 年黑脸琵鹭冬季栖息地点：

- A) 日本冲绳群岛； B) 台湾宜兰； C) 台湾台北市； D) 台湾云林县；  
 E) 台湾嘉义县鳌鼓湿地； F) 台湾澎湖县； G) 台湾嘉义县八掌溪口；  
 H) 台湾台南市曾文溪口； I) 台湾高雄市； J) 福建罗源湾； 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) 福建东山湾；  
 O) 广东海丰； P) 广东广州； Q) 香港和深圳后海湾； R) 澳门路氹； S) 广东江  
 门； T) 海南东寨港； U) 海南临高； V) 海南四更； W) 越南红河口春水；  
 X) 越南泰瑞； Y) 菲律宾吕宋坎达巴。





**The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census  
2016**

**黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2016**

**Tables**

**图表**

Table 1. Number of Black-faced Spoonbills in different locations of East Asia, winter 2015-2016. Numbers in parenthesis are birds counted outside the census period.

表 1. 2015-2016 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	2016	Number 数量
China mainland 中国大陆	Dongtan and Wetland Park, Chongming, Shanghai 上海 崇明 东滩及湿地公园	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	4
China mainland 中国大陆	Cixi, Hangzhou Bay, Zhejiang 浙江 杭州湾 慈溪	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	(8)
China mainland 中国大陆	Luoyuan Bay, Luoyuan, Fujian 福建 罗源 罗源湾	17 Jan 1 月 17 日	38
China mainland 中国大陆	Minjiang estuary, Fuzhou, Fujian 福建 福州 闽江口	15 Jan 1 月 15 日	2
China mainland 中国大陆	Xinhua Bay, Fuqing, Putian, Fujian 福建 福清 莆田 兴化湾	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	122
China mainland 中国大陆	Dongshan Bay, Zhangzhou, Fujian 福建 漳州 东山湾	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	(29)
China mainland 中国大陆	Haifeng, Guangdong 广东 海丰	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	144
China mainland 中国大陆	Nansha, Guangzhou, Guangdong 广东 广州 南沙	15 Jan 1 月 15 日	16
China mainland 中国大陆	Yinhu Bay, Jiangmen, Guangdong 广东 江门 银湖湾	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	31
China mainland 中国大陆	Dongzhaigong, Hainan 海南 东寨港	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	2
China mainland 中国大陆	Xinying, Lingao, Hainan 海南省 临高 新盈	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	28
China mainland 中国大陆	Sigang, Dongfang, Hainan 海南省 东方 四更	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	47
Hong Kong and Shenzhen 香港和深圳	Deep Bay, including Mai Po, Hong Kong and Futian, Shenzhen 后海湾、包括香港米埔及深圳福田	15-17 Jan 1 月 15-17 日	371
Macao 澳门	Taipa-coloane 凼仔-路环	15-17 Jan 1 月 15-17 日	61
Taiwan 台湾	Taipei City 台北市	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	1
Taiwan 台湾	Chiayi County, Aogu Wetland 嘉义县 鳌鼓湿地	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	88
Taiwan 台湾	Chiayi County & Tainan City, Bazheng River estuary 嘉义县及台南市 八掌溪口	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	782
Taiwan 台湾	Tainan City, Tsengwen River estuary, including Chi-ku, Sicao and Tucheng 台南市曾文溪口 包括七股,四草及土城	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	963
Taiwan 台湾	Kaohsiung City, including Qieding and Kaoping River estuary 高雄市 包括茄苳及高屏溪口	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	186
Taiwan 台湾	Yunli County 云林县	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	24
Taiwan 台湾	Ilan County 宜兰县	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	14
Taiwan 台湾	Penghu County 澎湖县	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	1
Taiwan 台湾	Kinmen County 金门县	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	1

Japan 日本	Honshu: Tokyo Pref., Edogawa-ku, Tokyo Bay Kasai-rinkai Park. 本州島島 東京都 江戸川区 東京湾 葛西臨海公園	17 Jan 1月17日	1
Japan 日本	Honshu: Yamaguchi Pref., Yamaguchi Bay 本州島島 山口県 山口市 山口湾周辺	17 Jan 1月17日	17
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Suou coast Imagawa River estuary 九州島島 北九州島市 周防灘 今川河口	16 Jan 1月16日	6
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Suou coast Matsuyama reclaimed land 九州島島 北九州島市 周防灘 松山埋立地	16 Jan 1月16日	17
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Fukutsu City, Tsuyazaki Irie 九州島島 福岡県 津屋崎	16 Jan 1月16日	6
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Fukuoka City, Wajiro tidal flat 九州島島 福岡県 福岡市 和白干潟	17 Jan 1月17日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Fukuoka City, Tatara River estuary 九州島島 福岡県 多多良川河口	16 Jan 1月16日	13
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Fukuoka City, Zuibaiji River estuary, Imazu tidal flat 九州島島 福岡県 瑞梅寺川河口 今津干潟	17 Jan 1月17日	18
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Itoshima City, Raizan River 九州島島 糸島市 雷山川	17 Jan 1月17日	3
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Itoshima City, Izumi River estuary 九州島島 福岡県 糸島市 泉川河口周辺	16 Jan 1月16日	13
Japan 日本	Kyushu : Yanagawa City, Okinohata River estuary 九州島島 柳川市 沖の端川河口	16 Jan 1月16日	15
Japan 日本	Kyushu : Yanagawa City, Chikugo River estuary & coast 九州島島 柳川市 筑后川河口	16 Jan 1月16日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga Pref., Daijugarami 九州島島 佐賀県 大掬搦	16 Jan 1月16日	17
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Hama River estuary 九州島島 鹿島市 浜川河口	17 Jan 1月17日	12
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Arao City, Arao Tidal flat 九州島島 荒尾市 荒尾干潟	17 Jan 1月17日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nagasu Cho, Nagasu Port 九州島島 長洲町 長洲港	17 Jan 1月17日	6
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nagasu Cho, Ootsutsumi Pond 九州島島 長洲町 大堤池	17 Jan 1月17日	8
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kikuchi River estuary 九州島島 熊本県 菊池川河口	17 Jan 1月17日	15
Japan 日本	Kyushu:Tamana City, Tojin River Estuary 九州島島 玉名市 唐人川河口	17 Jan 1月17日	4
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City Ezuko Lake 九州島島 熊本市 江津湖	17 Jan 1月17日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Port 九州島島 熊本県 熊本市 熊本港	17 Jan 1月17日	13
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Midori River estuary 九州島島 熊本県 緑川河口	17 Jan 1月17日	13
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Uki City, Ohno River estuary and Suna River estuary 九州島島 熊本県 宇城市 大野川河口、砂川河口	17 Jan 1月17日	21

Japan 日本	Kyushu: Hikawa Cho/Yatsushiro City, Hikawa River Estuary 九州島 熊本県 氷川町・八代市、氷川河口	17 Jan 1月17日	4
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kagami River estuary 九州島島 熊本县 镜川河口	17 Jan 1月17日	44
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Mae/Kuma River estuary 九州島島 熊本县 前川/球磨河口	17 Jan 1月17日	11
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Miyazaki Pref., Hitotsuse River estuary 九州島島 宫崎县 一瀬川河口	17 Jan 1月17日	12
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Miyazaki Pref., Kushima City, Tenjin River 九州島島 宫崎县 串间市 天神川	16 Jan 1月16日	5
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Shibushi City, Anraku River estuary 九州島島 志布志市 安楽川河口	15 Jan 1月15日	3
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Kirishima City, Hirose Regulation Pond 九州島島 鹿儿岛县 雾岛市 広瀬調整池	15 Jan 1月15日	4
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Kirishima City, Hamanoichi Irrigation Reservoir 九州島島 鹿儿岛县 雾岛市 滨之市調整池	15 Jan 1月15日	14
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Kajiki Town, Suzaki Irrigation Reservoir 九州島島 鹿儿岛县 加治木町 須崎調整池	15 Jan 1月15日	21
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Izumi City, Arasaki 九州島島 出水市 荒崎	15 Jan 1月15日	3
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Minamisatsuma City, Manose River Estuary 九州島島 鹿儿岛县 南萨摩市 万之瀬川河口	17 Jan 1月17日	15
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Minamisatsuma City, Ohura Reclamation Area 九州島島 鹿儿岛县 南萨摩市 大浦干拓周边	17 Jan 1月17日	2
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Naha City/Tomigusuku City, Man-ko Tidal flat 南西诸岛 那霸市/豊见城市 漫湖干潟	17 Jan 1月17日	2
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Tomigusuku, Yone-Sankaku-ike Pond 西南诸岛 冲绳县 与根三角池	17 Jan 1月17日	2
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Tomigusuku, Toyosaki tidal flat 西南诸岛 冲绳县 豊见城 豊崎干潟	17 Jan 1月17日	13
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Haneji Naikai tidal flat 南西诸岛 冲绳县 羽地内海	17 Jan 1月17日	2
Republic of Korea 韩国	Jeju: Hado-ri fishponds 济州 下道里 鱼塘	16 Jan 1月16日	23
Republic of Korea 韩国	Jeju: Seongsanpo 济州 城山浦	16 Jan 1月16日	15
Republic of Korea 韩国	South Chungcheong Province: Haemi Stream, Seosan City 忠清南道 瑞山市	22 Jan 1月22日	(1)
Vietnam 越南	Red River Delta, Xuan Thuy National Park 红河口 春水国家公园	17 Jan 1月17日	8
Vietnam 越南	Thai Thuy 泰瑞	16 Jan 1月16日	1
The Philippines 菲律宾	Candaba, Luzon 吕宋 坎达巴	15-17 Jan 1月15-17日	(1)
	<b>Total 总数:</b>		3,356 (3,395)

Table 2. Sites visited with no Black-faced Spoonbill counted during or near the 2016 census period.

表 2. 2016 年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	2016
China mainland 中国大陆	Nanhui, Shanghai 上海 南汇	16 Jan 1月16日
China mainland 中国大陆	Quanzhou Bay, Fujian 福建 泉州湾	16 Jan 1月16日
China mainland 中国大陆	Xiamen, Fujian 福建 厦门	16 Jan 1月16日
China mainland 中国大陆	Qí'ao Island, Zhuhai, Guangdong 广东 珠海 淇澳岛	16-17 Jan 1月16-17日
China mainland 中国大陆	Zhanjiang, Guangdong 广东 湛江	16-17 Jan 1月16-17日
China mainland 中国大陆	Beihai, Guangxi 广西 北海	17 Jan 1月17日
China mainland 中国大陆	Sanya, Hainan 海南 三亚	15-17 Jan 1月15-17日
Taiwan 台湾	Changhua County 彰化县	16 Jan 1月16日
Taiwan 台湾	Hualien County 花莲县	16 Jan 1月16日
Taiwan 台湾	Taitung County 台东县	16 Jan 1月16日
Taiwan 台湾	Taichung City 台中市	16 Jan 1月16日
Taiwan 台湾	Matsu Islands 马祖	16 Jan 1月16日
Japan 日本	Honshu: Ibaraki Pref., Kamisu City Hasaki Tone River Estuary 本州岛 茨城县 神栖市波崎 利根川河口	15 Jan 1月15日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Suou coast Kanda regulation pond 九州岛 北九州岛市 周防滩 苅田调整池	16 Jan 1月16日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Suou coast Sone shore 九州岛 北九州岛市 周防滩 曾根海岸	16 Jan 1月16日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Itoshima City, Fukuryu Pond etc. 九州岛 糸岛市 伏龙池	17 Jan 1月17日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga City, Hayatsue River estuary 九州岛 佐贺市 早津江川河口	16 Jan 1月16日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Hizen-Kashima Tidal flat (Shingomori) 九州岛 鹿岛市 肥前鹿岛干潟 (新笼)	17 Jan 1月17日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Nanaura Shioya coast 九州岛 鹿岛市 七浦塩屋	17 Jan 1月17日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Nanaura Iida Fishery port 九州岛 鹿岛市 饭田渔港	17 Jan 1月17日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Isahaya City, Isahaya Bay 九州岛 谏早市 谏早湾	16 Jan 1月16日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Soo County, Oosaki Cho, Hishida River estuary 九州岛 曾于郡大崎町 菱田川河口	16 Jan 1月16日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kimotsuki County, Oosaki Cho, Tabaru River estuary 九州岛 曾于郡大崎町 田原川河口	16 Jan 1月16日

Japan 日本	Kyushu: Soo County, Oosaki Cho, Kimotsuki River estuary 九州島島 曾于郡大崎町 肝属川河口	16 Jan 1月16日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Aira City, Matsubara Regulation Pond 九州島島 始良市 松原調整池	15 Jan 1月15日
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Gushi tidal flat 南西諸島 沖縄県 具志干潟	17 Jan 1月17日
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Itoman City, Komesu Coast 南西諸島 糸満市 米洲海岸	17 Jan 1月17日
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Nago City, Ooura Bay-Teima River estuary 南西諸島 名護市 大浦湾一汀間川河口	17 Jan 1月17日
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Nago City, Teniya Coast 南西諸島 名護市 天仁屋海岸	17 Jan 1月17日
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Oogimison, Shioya Bay 南西諸島 大宜味村 塩屋湾	17 Jan 1月17日
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Uruma City, Uminaka Road 南西諸島 宇流麻 海中道路	17 Jan 1月17日
Thailand 泰国	Khao Takrao, Petchaburi 碧武里	15-17 Jan 1月15-17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
Total	150	206	286	300	298	363	380	380	427

Year	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09
Total	582	580*	632	757	826	790	1030	1104

Year	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16
Total	1280	834	1562	1624	1659	2034	2060

\* 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
Hong Kong	50	70	78	99	69	88	96	90
Shenzhen	nc	nc	nc	nc	32	58	nc	nc
Macao	6	12	8	10	13	9	12	6
Total	56	82	86	109	114	155	108	96

Year	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08
Hong Kong	135	136	179	238	272	296	320	331
Shenzhen	42*	3	24	5	39	50	36	38
Macao	36	37	46	50	39	51	48	50
Total	171*	176	249	293	350	397	404	419

Year	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16
Hong Kong	273	429	386	357	322	222	363	322
Shenzhen	62	33	25	36	29	30	48	49
Macao	52	39	49	51	48	60	55	61
Total	387	501	460	444	399	312	466	432

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(不包括深圳福田)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
Total	15	22	21	21	58	5	3	9

Year	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08
Total	72	24	17	91	187	206	247	313

Year	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16
Total	247	234	198	328	363	339	330	434

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
Total	62	25	23	75	nc	59	34*	46*

Year	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08
Total	47	54*	65	62	56	74	45	49

Year	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16
Total	63	46	49	35	39	40	40	9

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 及红河口内的其他地点。

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
Total	5	16	14	31	28	75	60	99

Year	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08
Total	87	107	128	149	103 (150*)	155	189	224

Year	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16
Total	215	258	270	284	277	350	371	383

\*The figure of 150 included 47 individuals recorded outside the census period but they were likely staying in Japan for the whole winter.



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
Total	6	nc	nc	15	16	25	14	20

Year	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08
Total	21	29	22	23	21	21	20	28

Year	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16
Total	25	27	26	40	23	26	31	38

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
Total	294	351	430	551	535	613	586	660
% change	-	19.4	22.5	28.1	-2.9	14.6	-4.4	12.6

Year	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08
Total	828	969	1069	1206	1475	1679	1695	2065
% change	25.5	17.0	10.3	12.8	22.3	13.8	1.0	21.8

Year	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16
Total	2041	2347	1839	2693	2725	2726	3272	3356
% change	-1.2	15.0	-21.6	46.4	1.2	0.04	20.0	2.57

Annual % change (SD) from 1989 to 2016: 11.0%

1989 年至 2016 年间的年均变化: 11.0%

Table 10. Number of survey sites in past censuses.

表 10. 历年全球同步普查调查地点的数目。

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

Year	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16
Number of sites recorded BFS	52	56	56	53	62	62	68
Number of survey site	82	83	86	67	96	91	94

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**Figures**

图片

Figure 1 Known wintering Black-faced Spoonbill populations from winter 1989-90 to 2015-16.

图 1. 1989-90 至 2015-16 年冬季已知的黑脸琵鹭数量。

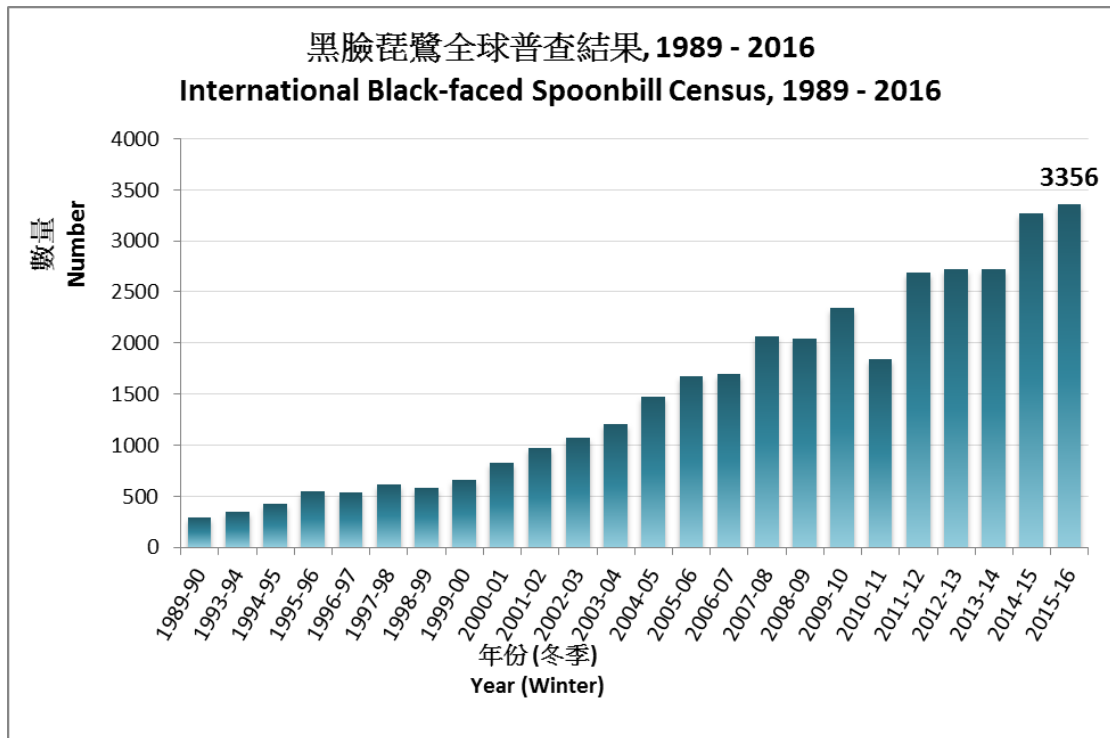


Figure 2. Percentages of Black-faced Spoonbills in different wintering areas during the 2016 international census.

图 2. 2016 全球同步普查期间黑脸琵鹭在不同越冬地的全球百分比。

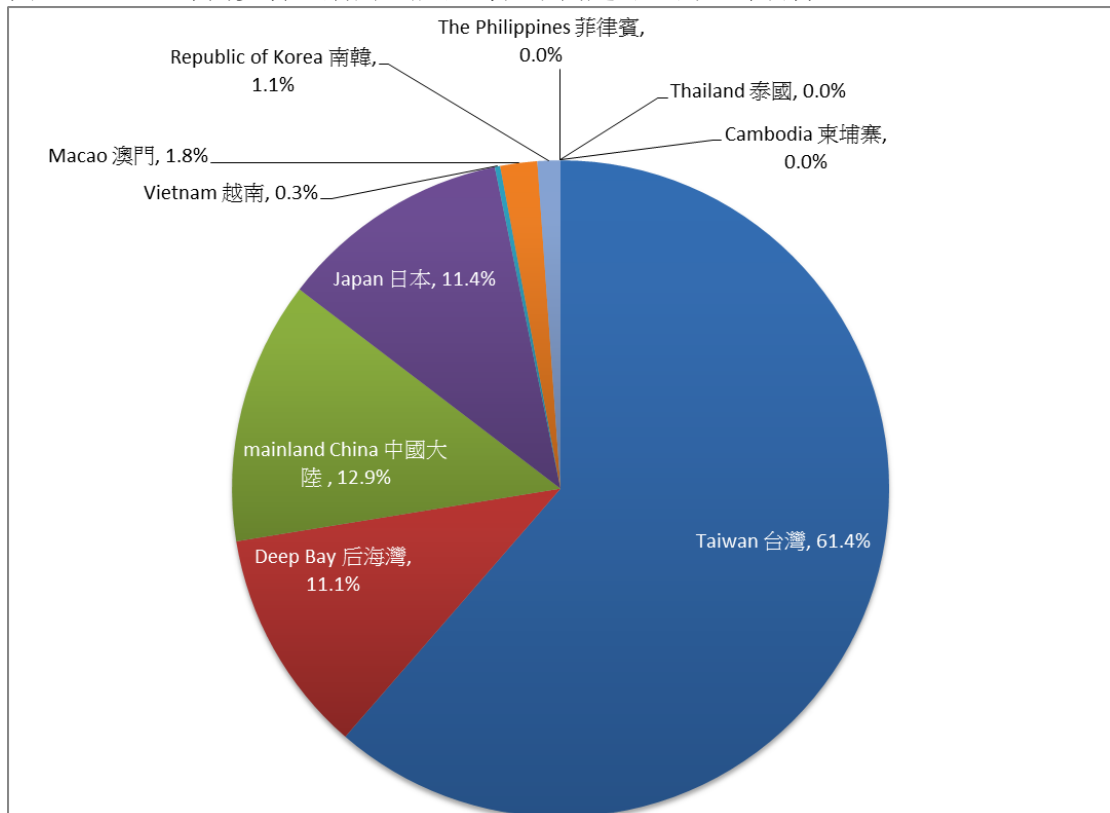
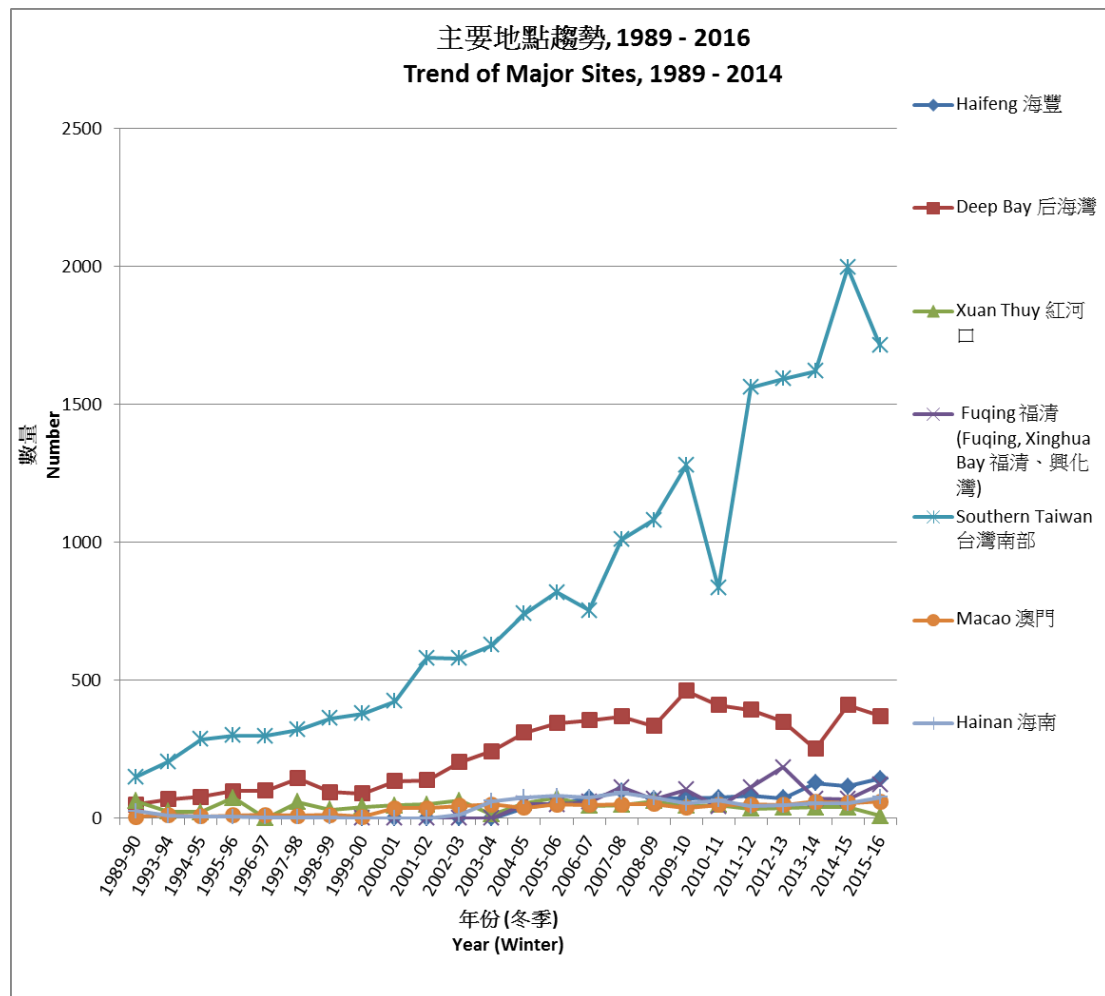


Figure 3. A comparison of the trends of the known global population of Black-faced Spoonbill at main wintering areas.

图 3. 比较七个主要越冬地区的已知黑脸琵鹭数量趋势。





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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 2016.

附录 1. 2016 年黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查香港及深圳结果。

a) 15 January 2016 / 2016 年 1 月 15 日

Place 地点 /Time 时间	1300h	1400h	1500h	1600h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然护理区及浮桥	80	84	83	60
Lok Ma Chau 落马洲	40	38	42	45
San Tin 新田	0	0	0	0
Mai Po San Tsuen 米埔新村	7	0	0	0
Tai Sang Wai 大生围	25	3	24	0
Tam Kon Chau 担竿洲	0	0	0	0
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	1	0	1	5
Tsim Bei Tsui area, including Wetland Park 尖鼻咀 (包括湿地公园)	89	93	90	23
Futian 福田	22	32	36	42
Total 总数	257	250	276	175

b) 16 January 2016 / 2016 年 1 月 16 日

Place 地点 /Time 时间	1330h	1430h	1530h	1630h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然护理区及浮桥	79	101	80	79
Lok Ma Chau 落马洲	2	0	22	46
San Tin 新田	0	0	0	0
Mai Po San Tsuen 米埔新村	0	0	0	0
Tai Sang Wai 大生围	0	17	19	17
Tam Kon Chau 担竿洲	0	0	0	0
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	0	0	0	0
Tsim Bei Tsui area, including Wetland Park 尖鼻咀 (包括湿地公园)	108	105	106	96
Futian 福田	42	38	34	30
Total 总数	231	261	261	268

c) 17 January 2016 / 2016 年 1 月 17 日

Place 地点 /Time 时间	1430h	1530h	1630h	1730h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然护理区及浮桥	81	101	56	118
Lok Ma Chau 落马洲	85	42	70	NA
San Tin 新田	1	0	2	0
Mai Po San Tsuen 米埔新村	27	31	36	24
Tai Sang Wai 大生围	4	7	7	0
Tam Kon Chau 担竿洲	0	0	0	0
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	14	4	4	5
Ma Tso Lung 马草垄	2	6	0	0
Tsim Bei Tsui area, including Wetland Park 尖鼻咀 (包括湿地公园)	108	111	112	93
Futian 福田	49	45	50	42
Total 总数	371	347	337	282