



The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2017

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2017

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society

香港觀鳥會

Organized by 統籌:



The Hong Kong Bird
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BirdLife International
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The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2017

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Black-faced Spoonbills *Platalea minor* at Xigang, Hainan.
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2017**

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**English Report
英文報告**

The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2017

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Abstract

The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census is an important task to assess the population health of this globally endangered waterbirds as it provides comparable figures and distributions of the wintering birds in an effective way. The 2017 international census was conducted on 13-15 January, covering the wintering sites from Korea and Japan in the north to Thailand and the Philippines in the south. The total number of the spoonbills recorded during the census is 3,941, the new highest figure for this species. The largest three wintering sites of this species are identified: Tainan (1,810 individuals), Chiayi (513 individuals) and Deep Bay (375 individuals). The numbers of spoonbills recorded in Taiwan, Deep Bay, Japan and Vietnam increased, while declines of numbers were found in mainland China, Macao and Korea.

Introduction

Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor* is an intertidal mudflat specialist inhabiting along the coastal area on the eastern fringe of Asia (Hancock *et al.* 1992, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992, Yu and Swennen 2004, Sung *et al.* 2017), but also occasionally found in other types of wetlands (Wood *et al.* 2013). The recent IUCN Red List update still lists this species as Endangered due to suspected very rapid population decline in near future from predicted habitat loss to industrial development, land reclamation and pollution (BirdLife International 2017). In early 1990s, this species was recorded with fewer than 300 individuals in a few sites of East Asia region (Kennerley 1990). Since then, conservation measures have been planned and undertaken (Severinghaus *et al.* 1995), public awareness and protection of this species and its habitat have also been increased (Chan *et al.* 2010). The number of the spoonbills was found to be recovering from the results of this annual census as over 1,000 individuals in 2003, over 2,000 in 2008 and more than 3,000 in 2015 (Yu *et al.* 2016).

This annual census is listed as 'high priority' in the conservation plans for this

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

Method

Past censuses were unanimously held in mid-winter when the wintering populations of spoonbills are apparently 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 2017, the census period was scheduled on 13-15 January 2017. 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 counts were done within the census period. For some sites in close proximity such as Mai Po in Hong Kong, Futian in Shenzhen in the Deep Bay area and Taipa-coloane in Macao, where the spoonbills can fly between these sites within an hour, counts were conducted at three 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 submission to the international coordinator for in-depth analysis and announcement.

Results and discussion

Overview

This 2017 census recorded a total of 3,941 Black-faced Spoonbills in the East Asia region, being a new high figure of this species. This figure had an increase of 585 individuals (17.4%) from the census in 2016 (table 1 and 9). The average annual population change is 12.0% since 1994 when the census started conducting in annual basis (table 9). More details of changes in different wintering areas are

discussed below. The wintering Black-faced Spoonbills were found in 65 sites in this census, three sites fewer than that in the census of 2016 (table 10), but figures from different sites in Chiayi and Tainan of Taiwan were combined before reporting to the census international coordinator.

Taiwan

2017: 2,601 birds

Taiwan is always the biggest wintering grounds of Black-faced Spoonbills in the world and this remains the same in 2017. A total of 2,601 individuals were recorded in the census, constituting 66% of the known wintering population recorded in this census. This saw an increase of 26% from that of the previous year (2,060 individuals). Wintering flocks of the spoonbills were recorded in different places, including big flocks of 1,810 individuals recorded in Tainan city area, 513 at Chiayi County and 247 at Kaohsiung city area, while small numbers scattered in other places including Ilan (18 birds), Kinmen (10 birds), Penghu (2 birds) and Yunlin (1 bird). More details of the counts in Taiwan are shown in table 1, 2 and 3.

This big increase of Taiwan's Black-faced Spoonbill numbers is a very encouraging sign for the conservation of this species in Taiwan, but their long-term future is not totally secured because many birds depend on only a few sites now.

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

2017: 419 birds, including 375 birds in Deep Bay and 44 birds in Macao.

The number of spoonbills in the Deep Bay area has a small increase of four birds, while the number in Macao were decreased from that of the previous year (2016: 371 birds in Deep Bay, 61 birds in Macao). Therefore the total number was lower than the figure of 2016 census, this decline could be of regional conservation concern because wintering grounds in Taiwan and Japan are having increasing numbers in recent years and this reflects sites in Pearl River Delta might be less attractive than the other sites to the wintering spoonbills.

In Deep Bay area, the survey undertaken during the census period covered various sites including Mai Po Nature Reserve, Lok Ma Chau mitigation wetland, Tsim Bei Tsui intertidal area, fishponds around Mai Po, Hong Kong Wetland Park and Futian National Nature Reserve in Shenzhen. In Taipa-Coloane, the wintering flock of Black-faced Spoonbill loafed mainly in 'Ecological Zone I' during daytime, where is located adjacent to the Lotus Flower Bridge and on the western side of the

Taipa-Coloane area and the Ecological Zone I is the main survey area. The figure in Deep Bay area and in Taipa-Coloane represents 9.5% and 1.1% of the global wintering population respectively.

In addition, a group of wintering Black-faced Spoonbill is now regularly recorded at Nansha Wetlands of Guangzhou since late 2000s and the highest count was 23 recorded on 13 January 2017. The figures of this site is still not included in the Pearl River Delta in this report but survey in this site shall be coordinated with the other sites in the Pearl River Delta and then count data could be treated together with other sites in the area.

Mainland China and Hainan Island

2017: 397 birds

The numbers of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in Mainland China still show fluctuations in this census, which had a decrease of 37 individuals (8.5%) from the previous census (i.e. 434 individuals in 2016). The count of 397 birds represents 10.1% of the world population in 2017. Spoonbills were recorded in provinces and cities including Jiangsu (not in census period), Shanghai, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong and Hainan, but none from Guangxi in this census.

The two biggest wintering flocks of Black-faced Spoonbills were 152 and 71 individuals recorded at Haifeng of Guangdong and Minjiang estuary of Fujian respectively, while the same sites had records of fewer individuals (i.e. 144 and 2 birds) in the previous year. In contrast, Xinhua Bay and Fuqing Bay of Fujian province had long been an important site of the wintering Black-faced Spoonbills with over 100 individuals recorded in the area previously. In this census, there were only 38 and 9 Black-faced Spoonbills recorded at Putian and Fuqing respectively. The declines of the Black-faced Spoonbills in this area apparently coincided to the increase of numbers in Haifeng and Minjiang estuary.

Red River Delta, Vietnam

2017: 62 birds

All the Black-faced Spoonbills in Vietnam were still recorded in the Xuan Thuy National Park of the Red River Delta, where a total of 62 individuals, equivalent to 1.6% of the global population, were counted. This figure has a significant increase of almost six times from that of the previous year (i.e. only 9 individuals), which could be an exceptional low figure. This increase of number in Red River Delta is an encouraging sign for the conservation of this species and its habitat in Vietnam in

line with increasing world population of this species.

Japan

2017: 433 birds

The numbers of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills recorded in Japan has been increasing since 2009 and this trend still continues in this census. A total of 433 individuals were recorded in 35 sites located in western part of Japan. This figure represents 11% of the global population and saw an increase of 13% from that of the previous year (383 individuals in 2016). In this census, Kumamoto Prefecture had recorded the highest number of the wintering Black-faced Spoonbill in Japan where a total of 195 individuals were counted, including 103 birds in the areas within Yatsushiro City. On the other hand, the wintering group in Okinawa Island reached 17 individuals.

Republic of Korea

2017: 29 birds

Jeju Island is still the major wintering ground of the Black-faced Spoonbills in Korea. A total of 29 individuals were recorded on the island, which accounted for 0.7% of the global population. However, it has a decrease of 24% from that of the previous year (38 individuals in 2016). Also, as same as the previous year, a single bird was noted at Seosan City outside the census period.

[The Philippines

2017: 0

Despite of survey undertaken, no Black-faced Spoonbill was found in Candaba and Buguey Wetlands of Cagayan, both located in Luzon, during the census period. There was also apparently no record of the spoonbill in the Philippines during the winter period. Only small numbers of spoonbills were occasionally reported in previous years but many sites in the Philippines are under-surveyed for the wintering Black-faced Spoonbills and other waterbirds.]

[Thailand

2017: 0 (2 birds outside census period)

None was reported during the census period but two individuals were seen and photographed at Bang Pakong, Chachoengsao Province, where is the estuary linked to the Inner Gulf of Thailand, on 31 December 2016 and 1 January 2017. Single young birds were occasionally found in the intertidal area along the coast of Inner Gulf of Thailand in recent years.]

Conclusion

The wintering Black-faced Spoonbill had a very strong increase of 17% in this census. The global population figure is generally increasing in 12% every year from 1994 (when the annual census took place annually), its number is now approaching to 4,000 individuals. However, numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in wintering sites have different trends since the commencement of this census: strong increases in Taiwan and Japan, mild increase in Pearl River Delta, fluctuating in sites along the coast of mainland China and decline in Red River Delta (Figure 3 and Sung *et. al.* 2017).

The large increase of 585 birds recorded in this census is very encouraging for the conservation of this species. However, more birds were found concentrating to only a few sites in Taiwan and the Taiwan wintering population now constitutes 66% of the world population. This situation is not favour for a long term survival of the spoonbills because diseases outbreaks and pollution could make a big impact on the population if most of the birds stay together in one or only a few sites.

In addition, Sung *et. al.* (2017) analysed the information collected in this census to show that protected sites with low levels of human disturbances could have more pronounced increases of the wintering Black-faced Spoonbills. Therefore, regular wintering sites of the Black-faced Spoonbills could be planned and managed with a strict control of human activities in order to provide more suitable habitats for this globally threatened waterbird.

A wetland site should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species of waterbird (Ramsar Convention Secretariat 2005). The “1% population level” of the wintering Black-faced Spoonbill could be defined by an average figure of the last five censuses, i.e. 32 individuals out of 3,204 individuals. Hence, site with more than 32 individuals of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills could be considered as important sites for this species. From the results of this census, the internationally important sites for the Black-faced Spoonbill included:

- Tainan City, Taiwan – 1,810 birds (56.6%),
- Chiayi County, Taiwan – 513 birds (16.0%),

- Deep Bay, Hong Kong and Shenzhen - 375 birds (11.7%),
- Kaohsiung City, Taiwan - 247 birds (7.7%),
- Haifeng, Guangdong - 152 birds (4.8%),
- Minjiang estuary, Fujian - 71 birds (2.2%),
- Xuan Thuy, Vietnam - 62 birds (1.9%),
- Taipa-Coloane, Macao - 44 birds (1.4%),
- Kagami River estuary, Yatsushiro City - 42 birds (1.3%),
- Xinhua Bay, Putian, Fujian - 38 birds (1.2%),
- Hikawa River estuary, Hikawa Cho/Yatsushiro City - 34 birds (1.1%),
- Sigeng, Hainan - 34 birds (1.1%).

All the sites mentioned above were included in all the past censuses. Thus, missing of any wintering flocks of Black-faced Spoonbills in significant numbers was apparently unlikely. Regular and long-term monitoring of these sites could not only provide comparable figures for the trends and distributions of the spoonbills, but also act as an assessment for the quality of the wetland habitat of that particular site.



**The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census
2017**

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2017

Chinese Report
中文報告

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2017

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撮要

黑臉琵鷺全球普查是一項重要的任務，這是評估該瀕臨滅絕鳥種的種群數量，因為普查能有效地提供可比較的數據和分佈的資料。2017 年度的黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查日期為 2017 年 1 月 13-15 日，調查地區涵蓋從北面的韓國和日本，到南方的泰國和菲律賓等的度冬地點。在 2017 普查期間共錄 3,941 隻黑臉琵鷺，是該物種的新高。台南（記錄到 1,810 隻），嘉義（記錄到 513 隻）和後海灣（記錄到 375 隻）是本年度調查結果所得的黑臉琵鷺三大度冬地。黑臉琵鷺於台灣、後海灣、日本及越南的數字有所上升，而在中國大陸，澳門和韓國則有所下降。

引言

黑臉琵鷺 *Platalea minor* 主要是棲息在亞洲東部沿潮間帶灘塗的水鳥 (Hancock *et. al.* 1992, del Hoyo *et. al.* 1992, Yu and Swennen 2004, Sung *et. al.* 2017)，不過偶爾也會出現在其他類型的濕地上 (Wood *et. al.* 2013)。最新的國際自然保護聯盟(IUCN) 紅色名錄仍然將黑臉琵鷺列為瀕危 (Endangered)，因為預料在不久的將來，該鳥種會因工業發展，土地開發及污染等各種棲息地損失而導致數量急速下降 (BirdLife International 2017)。在 20 世紀 90 年代初期，這鳥種只在東亞的少數地點記錄到少於 300 隻 (Kennerley 1990)。隨著後來保護措施的計劃和實施 (Severinghaus *et. al.* 1995)，公眾對於這鳥種的認識及保護牠及牠的棲息地的意識有所增加 (Chan *et. al.* 2010)。自此，這普查的結果也記錄到黑臉琵鷺的數字在增長，2003 年超過 1,000 隻，2008 年超過 2,000 隻，以及在 2015 年超過 3,000 隻 (Yu *et. al.* 2016)。

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

普查方法

過往的普查均選擇於隆冬進行，皆因琵鷺數量在不同的度冬地於冬季中期顯得較為穩定。普查進行的日子，也必須是位於香港與深圳間的后海灣和越南紅河口（春水國家公園）大潮的日子，因為高漲的潮水有利數算工作。因此，2017 年的普查安排在 2017 年 1 月 13-15 日進行。地圖 1 顯示了全球同步普查錄得黑臉琵鷺的地點。在普查之前，本會向各調查員提供普查指引作為技術基礎。大部份的數算都是在普查期間進行，而部份地點如后海灣相隔咫尺的香港米埔和深圳福田，以及澳門的路氹區，琵鷺可於一小時內飛越兩地，這些地點的數算工作需要同步進行。是次普查的所有數算工作均利用雙筒和單筒望遠鏡進行。

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

結果及討論

綜觀

2017 年的普查在東亞地區共錄 3,941 隻黑臉琵鷺，是該鳥種的新高數字。較 2016 年普查錄得的數目大幅上升了 585 隻（17.4%）（表 1 和表 9）。自 1994 年以來普查每年都進行，用每年的增幅作計算，到 2017 年的每年平均增幅為 12.0%，於不同度冬地的詳情會於下文論述。2017 年的普查錄得黑臉琵鷺於 65 個地點度冬，地點比往年少了 3 個（表 10），不過今年嘉義及台南不同地點的數字在向國際統籌員匯報前已合併。

台灣

2017：2,601 隻

台灣一直是世上最大黑臉琵鷺的度冬地，這情況在 2017 年亦保持不變。本年共錄 2,601 隻黑臉琵鷺，佔全球已知數量的 66%，比 2016 年增加了 26%（去年是 2,060 隻）。調查員在台灣多個地方錄得度冬種群，包括大群在台南(1,810 隻)，嘉義(513 隻)，高雄(247 隻)；而少數則散落在其他地點，包括宜蘭（18 隻），金門（10 隻），澎湖（2 隻）及雲林（1 隻）。詳情可見表 1，2 和 3。

台灣黑臉琵鷺的數量大幅度增加，對台灣黑琵保育是一個非常令人鼓舞的消息，但是琵鷺的長遠未來還未算完全受保障，原因在於很大數量的琵鷺依靠少數的度冬地點。

珠江河口（包括香港和深圳的后海灣，以及澳門路氹區）

2017：419 隻，包括后海灣的 375 隻以及路氹濕地的 44 隻

后海灣地區的琵鷺數目只較去年多四隻，而澳門的數目則較上一年有所減少（2016：

后海灣 371 隻，澳門的 61 隻)。因此，珠江三角洲的總數比 2016 年數字低。數量下降值得我們對這地區的黑臉琵鷺保育工作作出關注，因為近年來琵鷺在台灣和日本度冬地的數越來越多，反映出珠江三角洲地區的吸引力可能不如其他地區。

在后海灣地區，普查的調查範圍包括米埔自然保護區，落馬洲補償濕地，尖鼻咀潮汐帶，米埔外圍的魚塘，香港濕地公園以及深圳福田國家級自然保護區等地點。在路氹濕地，黑臉琵鷺的度冬群日間主要在“生態一區”內棲息，這是位於蓮花大橋附近，路氹區的西側，生態一區是主要的黑臉琵鷺的調查地點。后海灣地區和氹仔路環的黑臉琵鷺數目分別佔全球數量的 9.5% 和 1.1%。

此外，自 2000 年代末，每年在廣州的南沙濕地穩定地錄得一群度冬的黑臉琵鷺，最高記錄為 2017 年 1 月 13 日錄得的 23 隻。現時，本報告仍將南沙濕地的數目分開處理，不過這地點的調查建議此後可與珠江三角洲內其他地點同步協調，並將調查數據一併整合。

中國大陸和海南島

2017：397 隻

中國大陸(包括海南島)的黑臉琵鷺度冬種群數仍然出現波動，較去年普查的 434 隻減少了 37 隻(少 8.5%)。2017 年共錄得 397 隻，佔總數的 10.1%。是次普查，琵鷺在多個省市錄得，包括江蘇(在普查期間外)，上海，浙江，福建，廣東和海南，只有在廣西沒記錄到。

2017 年的調查中於中國大陸最大兩個黑臉琵鷺度冬地是廣東海豐(152 隻)及福建閩江口(71 隻)，同一地點在去年是數目是較少的(分別為 144 隻及 2 隻)。相比之下，福建的興化灣及福清灣一直是黑臉琵鷺主要的度冬地，有超過 100 隻的記錄。在今年普查中，莆田及福清分別只錄得 38 隻及 9 隻的黑臉琵鷺。琵鷺數目在這地區的下落，跟海豐及閩江的數目增加同時發生。

越南紅河口

2017：62 隻

越南的黑臉琵鷺全部在紅河三角洲春水國家公園錄得，總數是 62 隻，相當於全球數字的 1.6%。這數字比去年大幅增加近 6 倍(去年只有 9 隻)，不過這可能是一個異常的低數字。紅河三角洲數量的增加與該鳥種的全球數量增長符合，對在越南的黑臉琵鷺及其棲息地的保育者是出一個令人鼓舞的消息。

日本

2017：433 隻

自 2009 年以來，在日本度冬黑臉琵鷺的數字一直增加，這個趨勢在今年的普查仍然持

續。2017 年的普查在日本的西部地區共錄得 433 隻，佔全球種群 11%，亦同時較去年的數字增加 13%(2016 年是 383 隻)。熊本縣是記錄得最多度冬黑臉琵鷺，共 195 隻，當中的 103 隻是在八代市的範圍內；另一方面，沖繩度冬的琵鷺達到 17 隻。

韓國

2017：29 隻

濟州島仍然是韓國黑臉琵鷺的主要越冬地。今年在島上總共錄得 29 隻，佔全球種群的 0.7%，較去年減少 24%（2016 年有 38 隻）。此外，與去年一樣的情況，於調查外的日子紀錄到一隻黑臉琵鷺在瑞山市。

[菲律賓

2017：0隻

儘管已安排在普查期間進行調查，在呂宋島的 Candaba 及 Cagayan 的 Buguey Wetlands 都沒有發現黑臉琵鷺。在 2016-17 年的冬季期間菲律賓也沒有其他的琵鷺記錄。過往的冬季偶爾有少量的琵鷺報告，不過菲律賓的許多地點都沒有對度冬的黑臉琵鷺及其他水鳥組織調查。]

[泰國

2017：0隻（2隻於普查期間外錄得）

於普查期間在泰國沒有紀錄得黑臉琵鷺，但在 2016 年 12 月 31 日及 2017 年 1 月 1 日，在泰國灣邊的北柳府挽巴功縣的河口地區，發現兩隻黑臉琵鷺及拍下照片。近年來在泰國灣的海岸潮間帶，偶爾都有發現單隻的年幼的黑臉琵鷺。]

總結

今年的普查紀錄到度冬黑臉琵鷺種群有 17% 的大幅度增長，然而從 1994 年開始（年度普查開始的年份）全球的黑臉琵鷺數字每年有 12% 的增加，琵鷺錄得的數字已直逼 4,000 隻。話雖如此，每個度冬地的狀況都有不同：台灣及日本的數字有大幅度的上升，后海灣的數字溫和增加，中國大陸的數字仍然波動，而紅河三角洲的數字有下跌趨勢（圖 3 及 Sung *et. al.* 2017）。

是次普查的結果大幅增加了 585 隻，對黑臉琵鷺保育來說是非常令人鼓舞。但是發現更多的黑臉琵鷺只集中在台灣的少數地方，現時在台灣度冬的數量已達到已知數量的 66%。這種情況不利於琵鷺的長期存活，因為如果大部分的琵鷺停留在一個或少數幾個地點，疫症的爆發及污染已可以影響很大部份的種群。

另外，Sung *et. al.* (2017) 分析了這項普查收集的數據，並顯現出人為干擾程度較低的保護區會有較大的度冬黑臉琵鷺數字升幅。因此，規劃和管理穩定的黑臉琵鷺度冬

地並嚴格控制人為活動，可為這全球性受脅的水鳥提供更適宜的棲息地。

另一方面，如果一塊濕地會定期維持有一種水鳥的百分之一的種群，則應將其視為具有國際重要性的濕地（Ramsar Convention Secretariat 2005）。百分之一的度冬黑臉琵鷺種群的定義是可以參考最近五年的平均數，這是 3,204 隻，所以 1%訂於 32 隻的水平。因此，擁有超過 32 隻度冬黑臉琵鷺的地點可以被認為是對該種的重要棲息地。從這次普查的結果來看，黑臉琵鷺的國際重要棲息地包括：

- 台灣台南 — 1,810 隻 (56.6%)，
- 台灣嘉義 — 513 隻 (16.0%)，
- 香港和深圳前海灣 — 375 隻 (11.7%)，
- 台灣高雄 — 247 隻 (7.7%)，
- 廣東海豐 — 152 隻 (4.8%)，
- 福建閩江口 — 71 隻 (2.2%)，
- 越南春水 — 62 隻 (1.9%)，
- 澳門路氹濕地 — 44 隻 (1.4%)，
- 日本八代市鏡川河口 — 42 隻 (1.3%)；
- 福建莆田興化灣 — 38 隻 (1.2%)；
- 日本永川町／八代市永川河口 — 34 隻 (1.1%)；
- 海南四更 — 34 隻 (1.1%)。

上述的地點在以前的普查中都已覆蓋，因此，普查中有遺漏大群的度冬黑臉琵鷺是表面上是不太可能，而對這些地點進行定期及長期的監測，不僅可以為琵鷺的趨勢和分佈提供可比較的數字，還可以為該濕地作出質量評估。



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Acknowledgements and References
鳴謝及參考資料

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**Maps
地圖**



Map 1. Location of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in winter 2016-17. 地圖 1. 2016-17 年黑臉琵鷺冬季棲息地點。

Map 1. Locations of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in winter 2016-17:

- 1) Western Honshu including Yamaguchi and Shimonoseki cities,
- 2) Northern Kyushu including Kitakyushu, Fukutsu and Fukuoka cities,
- 3) Central Kyushu including coastal sites in Ariake and Yatsushiro seas,
- 4) Southwestern Kyushu including Kirishima, Aira and Minamisatsuma cities,
- 5) South-eastern Kyushu including Miyazaki and Kushima cities,
- 6) Naha and Tomigusuku cities, 7) Seosan City, 8) Jeju island,
- 9) Dongtai, 10) Shanghai,
- 11) Southern Zhejiang including Yueqing, Wenzhou, Rui'an and Cangnan,
- 12) Central Fujian including Minjiang estuary, Fuqing Bay and Xinhua Bay,
- 13) Quanzhou and Kinmen, 14) Ilan, 15) Yunlin, 16) Penghu,
- 17) Southwestern Taiwan including Chiayi, Tainan and Kaohsiung, 18) Haifeng,
- 19) Pearl River Delta including Deep Bay, Nansha and Taipa-coloane, 20) Jiangmen,
- 21) Northern Hainan Island including Lingao and Yangpu, 22) Dongfeng,
- 23) Yinggehai, 24) Xuan Thuy and 25) Chachoengsao.

地圖. 2016-17 年黑臉琵鷺冬季棲息地點：1)本州西部包括山口市及下關市，
2)九州北部包括北九州市、福津市及福岡市，3)九州中部包括有明海及八代海海濱地點，
4)九州西南部包括霧島市、始良市及南薩摩市，5)九州東南部包括宮崎市及串間市，
6)那霸市及豐見城市，7)瑞山市，8)濟州島，9)東台，10)上海，
11)浙江南部包括樂清、溫州、瑞安及蒼南，12)福建中部包括閩江口、福清灣及興化灣，
13)泉州及金門，14)宜蘭，15)雲林，16)澎湖，17)台灣西南部包括嘉義、台南及高雄，
18)海豐，19)珠江三角洲包括后海灣、南沙及路氹，20)江門，
21)海南北部包括臨高及洋浦，22)東方，23)鶯歌海，24)春水，25)北柳府。

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Tables

圖表

Table 1. Number of Black-faced Spoonbills in different locations of East Asia, winter 2016-2017. Numbers in parenthesis are birds counted outside the census period.

表 1. 2016-2017 年冬季東亞各地的黑臉琵鷺數量。括號內的數字為普查期間以外錄得的黑臉琵鷺。

Region 地區	Location 地點	2017	Number 數量
China mainland 中國大陸	Tiaozini, Dongtai, Jiangsu 江蘇 東台 條子泥	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	(5)
China mainland 中國大陸	Dongtan and Wetland Park, Chongming, Shanghai 上海 崇明 東灘及濕地公園	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	(33)
China mainland 中國大陸	Nanhui, Shanghai 上海 南匯	14 Jan 1 月 14 日	1
China mainland 中國大陸	Yueqing, Zhejiang 浙江 樂清	13-15 Jan 1 月 13-15 日	4
China mainland 中國大陸	Oujiang estuary, Wenzhou, Zhejiang 浙江 溫州 甌江口	13-15 Jan 1 月 13-15 日	15
China mainland 中國大陸	Rui'an, Zhejiang 浙江 瑞安	13-15 Jan 1 月 13-15 日	1
China mainland 中國大陸	Cangnan, Zhejiang 浙江 蒼南	13-15 Jan 1 月 13-15 日	1
China mainland 中國大陸	Minjiang estuary, Fuzhou, Fujian 福建 福州 閩江口	15 Jan 1 月 15 日	71
China mainland 中國大陸	Jiangjing Farm, Xinhua Bay, Fuqing, Fujian 福建 福清 興化灣 江鏡農場	14 Jan 1 月 14 日	9
China mainland 中國大陸	Chigang Farm, Xinhua Bay, Putian, Fujian 福建 莆田 興化灣 赤港農場	14 Jan 1 月 14 日	38
China mainland 中國大陸	Weitou Bay, Jinjiang, Quanzhou, Fujian 福建 泉州 晉江 圍頭灣	14 Jan 1 月 14 日	2
China mainland 中國大陸	Haifeng, Guangdong 廣東 海豐	13-15 Jan 1 月 13-15 日	152
China mainland 中國大陸	Nansha, Guangzhou, Guangdong 廣東 廣州 南沙	13-15 Jan 1 月 13-15 日	23
China mainland 中國大陸	Yinhu Bay, Jiangmen, Guangdong 廣東 江門 銀湖灣	15 Jan 1 月 15 日	14
China mainland 中國大陸	Xinying, Lingao, Hainan 海南省 臨高 新盈	14 Jan 1 月 14 日	27
China mainland 中國大陸	Yangpu, Danzhou, Hainan 海南省 儋州 洋浦	14 Jan 1 月 14 日	4
China mainland 中國大陸	Sigang, Dongfang, Hainan 海南省 東方 四更	14 Jan 1 月 14 日	34
China mainland 中國大陸	Yinggehai saltpan, Ledong, Hainan 海南省 樂東 鶯歌海鹽田	14 Jan 1 月 14 日	1
China mainland 中國大陸	Sanya, Hainan 海南 三亞	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	(1)
Hong Kong and Shenzhen 香港和深圳	Deep Bay, including Mai Po, Hong Kong and Futian, Shenzhen 后海灣、包括香港米埔及深圳福田	13-15 Jan 1 月 13-15 日	375
Macao 澳門	Taipa-coloane 氹仔-路環	13-15 Jan 1 月 13-15 日	44
Taiwan 台灣	Yunlin County 雲林縣	14-15 Jan 1 月 14-15 日	1
Taiwan 台灣	Chiayi County, Aogu Wetland and Bazheng River estuary 嘉義縣 包括鰲鼓濕地及八掌溪口	14-15 Jan 1 月 14-15 日	513
Taiwan 台灣	Tainan City, Tsengwen River estuary, including Chi-ku, Sicao and Tucheng 台南市曾文溪口 包括七股、四草及土城	14-15 Jan 1 月 14-15 日	1810

Taiwan 台灣	Kaohsiung City, including Qieding and Kaoping River estuary 高雄市 包括茄萣及高屏溪口	14-15 Jan 1月14-15日	247
Taiwan 台灣	Ilan County 宜蘭縣	14-15 Jan 1月14-15日	18
Taiwan 台灣	Penghu County 澎湖縣	14-15 Jan 1月14-15日	2
Taiwan 台灣	Kinmen County 金門縣	14-15 Jan 1月14-15日	10
Vietnam 越南	Red River Delta, Xuan Thuy National Park 紅河口 春水國家公園	14 Jan 1月14日	62
Republic of Korea 韓國	Jeju: Hado-ri fishponds 濟州市 下道里 魚塘	13-15 Jan 1月13-15日	15
Republic of Korea 韓國	Jeju: Ojo-ri 西歸浦市 城山邑 吾照里	13-15 Jan 1月13-15日	11
Republic of Korea 韓國	Jeju: Sinchon-ri 濟州市 朝天邑 新村里	13-15 Jan 1月13-15日	2
Republic of Korea 韓國	Jeju: Geumdeung-ri 濟州市 漢京面 今騰里	13-15 Jan 1月13-15日	1
Republic of Korea 韓國	South Chungcheong Province, Seosan City 忠清南道 瑞山市	19 Jan 1月19日	(1)
Japan 日本	Honshu: Yamaguchi City, Yamaguchi Bay Hatase 本州島 山口市 山口灣 波多瀨	14 Jan 1月14日	21
Japan 日本	Honshu: Shimonoseki City, Itone shore 本州島 下關市	14 Jan 1月14日	10
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Suou coast, Imagawa River estuary 九州島 北九州市 周防灘 今川河口	15 Jan 1月15日	7
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Suou coast, Nissan regulation pond 九州島 北九州市 周防灘 日產調整池	15 Jan 1月15日	4
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Suou coast, Ishido pond 九州島 北九州市 周防灘 石堂池	15 Jan 1月15日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukutsu City, Tsuyazaki Inlet 九州島 福津市 津屋崎入り江	15 Jan 1月15日	6
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka City, Wajiro tidal flat 九州島 福岡市 和白干潟	15 Jan 1月15日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka City, Tatara River estuary 九州島 福岡市 多多良川河口	14 Jan 1月14日	17
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka City, Imazu tidal flat 九州島 福岡市 今津干潟	13 Jan 1月13日	18
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yanagawa City, Okinohata River estuary 九州島 柳川市 沖の端川河口	14 Jan 1月14日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga City, Higashi Yoka Tidal flat (Daijugarami) 九州島 佐賀市 東よか干潟 (大授搦)	13 Jan 1月13日	27
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Hama Fishery Port 九州島 鹿島市 浜川漁港	15 Jan 1月15日	24
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Arao City, Arao Tidal flat 九州島 荒尾市 荒尾干潟	15 Jan 1月15日	4
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nagasu Cho, Ootsutsumi Pond 九州島 長洲町 大堤池	15 Jan 1月15日	11
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nagasu Cho, Ikeguro Pond 九州島 長洲町 池黒池	17 Jan 1月17日	6
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Tamana City, Kikuchi River estuary 九州島 玉名市 菊池川河口	15 Jan 1月15日	19
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Tamana City, Tojin River Estuary 九州島 玉名市 唐人川河口	15 Jan 1月15日	3

Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City Ezuko Lake 九州島 熊本市 江津湖	15 Jan 1月15日	6
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Port 九州島 熊本市 熊本港	15 Jan 1月15日	26
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City, Midori River estuary 九州島 熊本市 綠川河口	15 Jan 1月15日	14
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Uki City, Ohno River estuary and Suna River estuary 九州島 宇城市 大野川河口、砂川河口	15 Jan 1月15日	3
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Hikawa Cho/Yatsushiro City, Hikawa River Estuary 九州島 氷川町/八代市、氷川河口	15 Jan 1月15日	34
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Kagami River estuary 九州島 八代市 鏡川河口	15 Jan 1月15日	42
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City., Mizunashi River estuary 九州島 八代市 水無川河口	15 Jan 1月15日	11
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Mae River estuary 九州島 八代市 前川河口	15 Jan 1月15日	16
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Miyazaki City, Shintomi Cho, Hitotsuse River estuary 九州島 宮崎市 新富町 一瀬川河口	15 Jan 1月15日	15
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kushima City, Tenjin River 九州島 串間市 天神川	15 Jan 1月15日	5
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kirishima City, Hirose Regulation Pond 九州島 霧島市 広瀬調整池	14 Jan 1月14日	15
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kirishima City, Hamanoichi Regulation Pond 九州島 霧島市 濱之市調整池	14 Jan 1月14日	11
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Aira City, Suzaki Regulation Pond 九州島 始良市 須崎調整池	14 Jan 1月14日	17
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Aira City, Matsubara Regulation Pond 九州島 始良市 松原調整池	14 Jan 1月14日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Minamisatsuma City, Manose River Estuary 九州島 南薩摩市 万之瀬川河口	13 Jan 1月13日	16
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Naha City/Tomigusuku City, Man-ko Tidal flat 西南諸島 那覇市/豊見城市 漫湖干潟	15 Jan 1月15日	1
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Tomigusuku City, Yone-Sankaku-ike Pond 西南諸島 豊見城市 與根三角池	15 Jan 1月15日	1
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Tomigusuku City, Toyosaki tidal flat 西南諸島 豊見城市 豊崎干潟	15 Jan 1月15日	15
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa City, Awase tidal flat 西南諸島 沖縄市 泡瀬干地	16 Jan 1月16日	(11)
Thailand 泰國	Bang Pakong, Chachoengsao 挽巴功縣 北柳府	1 Jan 1月1日	(2)
	Total 總數:		3,941 (3,994)

Table 2. Sites visited with no Black-faced Spoonbill counted during or near the 2017 census period.

表 2. 2017 年全球同步普查期間曾進行調查但未有錄得琵鷺的地方。

Region 地區	Location 地點	2017
China mainland 中國大陸	Nanhui, Shanghai 浙江 平陽	13-15 Jan 1月13-15日
China mainland 中國大陸	Meizhou Bay, Fujian 福建 湄州灣	14 Jan 1月14日
China mainland 中國大陸	Quanzhou Bay, Fujian 福建 泉州灣	14 Jan 1月14日
China mainland 中國大陸	Ziao'an Zhangzhou, Fujian 福建 漳州 詔安	14 Jan 1月14日
China mainland 中國大陸	Shantou, Guangdong 廣東 汕頭	14 Jan 1月14日
China mainland 中國大陸	Qi'ao Island, Zhuhai, Guangdong 廣東 珠海 淇澳島	15 Jan 1月15日
China mainland 中國大陸	Qi'ao Island, Hengqin, Guangdong 廣東 珠海 橫琴島	15 Jan 1月15日
China mainland 中國大陸	Zhanjiang, Guangdong 廣東 湛江	13-15 Jan 1月13-15日
China mainland 中國大陸	Leizhou, Guangdong 廣東 雷州	13-15 Jan 1月13-15日
China mainland 中國大陸	Beilun Estuary National Nature Reserve, Dongxing, Guangxi 廣西 東興 北侖河口國家級自然保護區	14 Jan 1月14日
China mainland 中國大陸	Beihai, Guangxi 廣西 北海	14-15 Jan 1月14-15日
China mainland 中國大陸	Qinzhou, Guangxi 廣西 北海	14-15 Jan 1月14-15日
China mainland 中國大陸	Fangchenggang, Guangxi 廣西 防城港	14-15 Jan 1月14-15日
China mainland 中國大陸	Dongzhaigong National Nature Reserve, Hainan 海南 東寨港國家級自然保護區	13-15 Jan 1月13-15日
Vietnam 越南	Red River Delta, Tien Hai IBA 紅河口 天海重要鳥區	14 Jan 1月14日
Japan 日本	Honshu: Sanyoonoda City, Asa River estuary. 本州島 山陽小野田市 厚狹川河口	14 Jan 1月14日
Japan 日本	Honshu: Shimonoseki City, Kiya River estuary. 本州島 下關市 木屋川河口	14 Jan 1月14日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Suou coast Matsuyama reclaimed land 九州島 北九州市 周防灘 松山埋立地	15 Jan 1月15日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Suou coast Sone shore 九州島 北九州市 周防灘 曾根海岸	15 Jan 1月15日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Itoshima City, Kafuri Bay, Izumi River estuary 九州島 糸島市 加布里灣 泉川河口周邊	15 Jan 1月15日

Japan 日本	Kyuhau: Yanagawa City, Chikugo River estuary & coast 九州島 柳川市 筑後川河口	14 Jan 1月14日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga City, Hayatsue River estuary 九州島 佐賀市 早津江川河口	14 Jan 1月14日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Hizen-Kashima Tidal flat (Shingomori) 九州島 鹿島市 肥前鹿島干潟(新籠)	15 Jan 1月15日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Nanaura Fishery port 九州島 鹿島市 鹽屋漁港	15 Jan 1月15日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nagasu Cho, Nagasu Port 九州島 長洲町 長洲港	15 Jan 1月15日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Kuma River Estuary 九州島 八代市 球磨川河口	15 Jan 1月15日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Shibushi City, Anraku River estuary 九州島 志布志市 安楽川河口	15 Jan 1月15日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Soo County, Oosaki Cho, Hishida River estuary 九州島 曾於郡大崎町 菱田川河	15 Jan 1月15日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Soo County, Oosaki Cho, Kimotsuki River estuary 九州島 曾於郡大崎町 肝属川河口	15 Jan 1月15日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Minamisatsuma City, Ohura Reclamation Area 九州島 南薩摩市 大浦干拓周邊	13 Jan 1月13日
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa City, Awase Tidal Flat 南西諸島 沖繩市 泡瀬干潟	15 Jan 1月15日
The Philippines 菲律賓	Buguey Wetlands, Cagayan, Luzon 呂宋 卡加延 布格伊濕地	13 Jan 1月13日
The Philippines 菲律賓	Candaba, Luzon 呂宋 坎達巴	14 Jan 1月14日
Cambodia 柬埔寨	Boeung Prek Lapouv, Takeo 茶膠省	13-15 Jan 1月13-15日
Cambodia 柬埔寨	Ang Tropeang Thmor, Banteay Meanchey 班達棉吉省	13-15 Jan 1月13-15日

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

表 3. 全球同步普查期間在台灣錄得的黑臉琵鷺數量。

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

Year	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17
Total	826	790	1030	1104	1280	834	1562	1624	1659	2034	2060	2601

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

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

表 4. 全球同步普查期間在珠江河口錄得的黑臉琵鷺數量。

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

Year	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17
Hong Kong	296	320	331	273	429	386	357	322	222	363	322	360
Shenzhen	50	36	38	62	33	25	36	29	30	48	49	15
Macao	51	48	50	52	39	49	51	48	60	55	61	44
Total	397	404	419	387	501	460	444	399	312	466	432	419

nc = no count 未有進行調查

*Forty-two birds in Futian were not included in the total number because counts in Mai Po and Futian were not taken simultaneously. 因米埔與福田的調查未能與同步進行，故總數未有包括 42 隻在福田錄得的黑臉琵鷺。

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

表 5. 全球同步普查期間在中國大陸(不包括深圳福田)及海南島錄得的黑臉琵鷺數量。

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

Year	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17
Total	206	247	313	247	234	198	328	363	339	330	434	397

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

表 6. 全球同步普查期間在越南紅河口錄得的黑臉琵鷺數量。

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

Year	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17
Total	74	45	49	63	46	49	35	39	40	40	9	62

nc = no count 未有進行調查

* Surveys also included Thai Binh and other places in the Delta.

普查地點包括 Thai Binh 及紅河口內的其他地點。

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

表 7. 全球同步普查期間在日本錄得的黑臉琵鷺數量。

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

Year	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17
Total	155	189	224	215	258	270	284	277	350	371	383	433

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

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

表 8. 全球同步普查期間在韓國濟州島錄得的黑臉琵鷺數量。

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

Year	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17
Total	21	20	28	25	27	26	40	23	26	31	38	29

nc = no count 未有進行調查

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

表 9. 全球同步普查的黑臉琵鷺總數及百分比增加。

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

Year	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17
Total	1679	1695	2065	2041	2347	1839	2693	2725	2726	3272	3356	3941
% Change	13.8	1.0	21.8	-1.2	15.0	-21.6	46.4	1.2	0.0	20.0	2.6	17.4

Annual % change (SD) from 1994 to 2017: 12.0%

1994 年至 2017 年間的年均變化: 12.0%

Table 10. Number of survey sites in past censuses.

表 10. 歷年全球同步普查調查地點的數目。

Year	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17
Number of sites recorded BFS	36	39	40	40	44	43	44	52	56	56	53	62	62	68	65*
Number of survey site	41	61	61	59	68	No detail record	No detail record	82	83	86	67	96	91	94	100

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

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Figures
圖片

Figure 1 Known wintering Black-faced Spoonbill populations from winter 1989-90 to 2016-17.

圖 1. 1989-90 至 2016-17 年冬季已知的黑臉琵鷺數量。

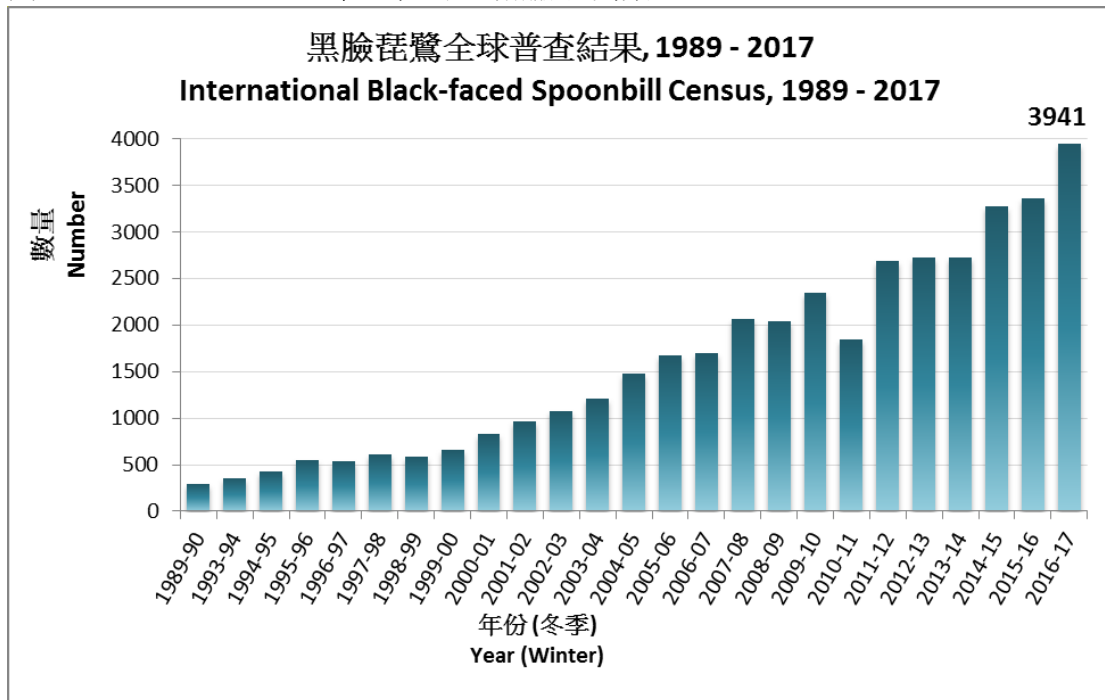


Figure 2. Percentages of Black-faced Spoonbills in different wintering areas during the 2017 international census.

圖 2. 2017 全球同步普查期間黑臉琵鷺在不同越冬地的全球百分比。

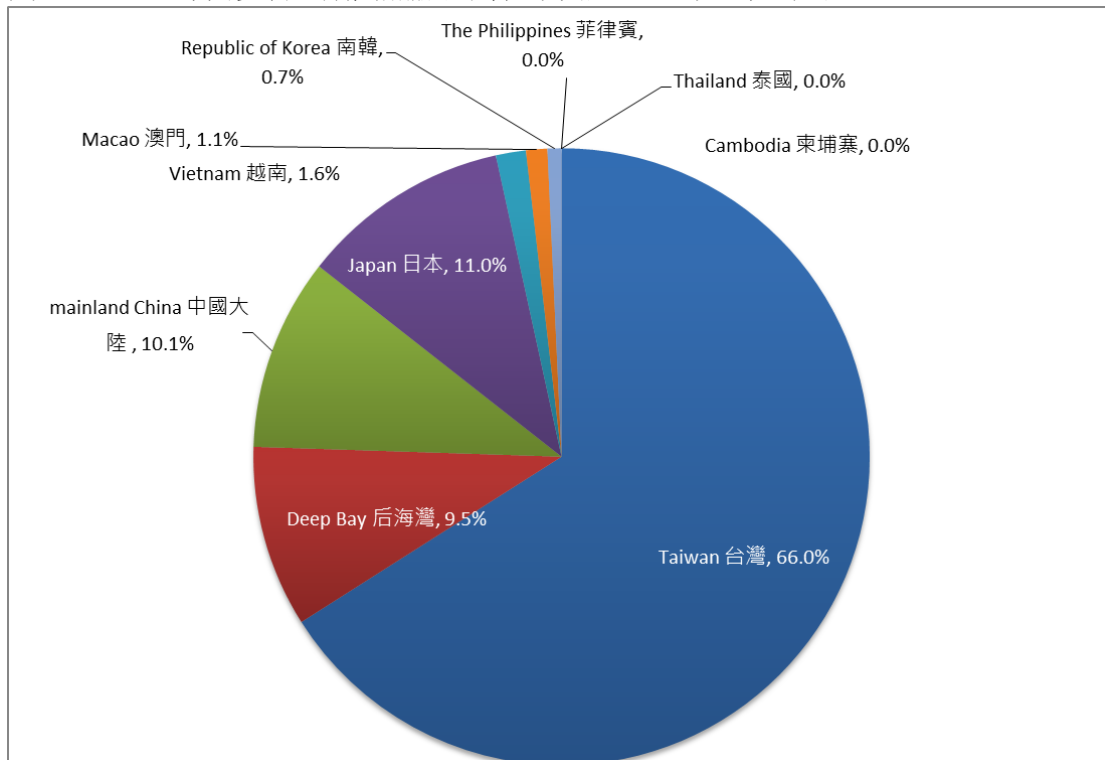
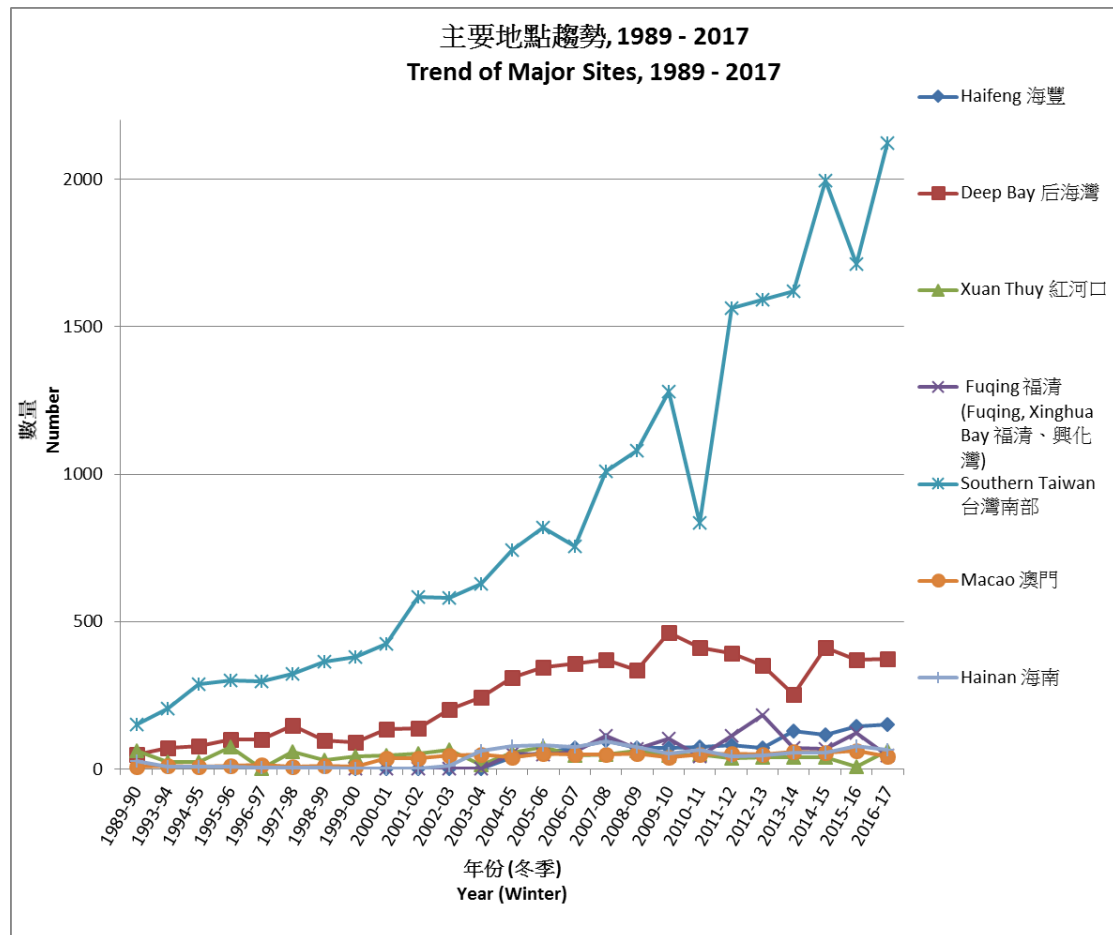


Figure 3. A comparison of the trends of the known global population of Black-faced Spoonbill at main wintering areas.

圖 3. 比較七個主要越冬地區的已知黑臉琵鷺數量趨勢。



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Appendix
附錄

Appendix 1. Counts of Black-faced Spoonbills in Hong Kong and Shenzhen during the International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2017.

附錄 1. 2017 年黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查香港及深圳結果。

a) 13 January 2017 / 2017 年 1 月 13 日

Place 地點 /Time 時間	1030h	1130h	1230h	1330h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然護理區及浮橋	75	131	61	140
Lok Ma Chau 落馬洲	7	4	14	8
Ma Tso Lung 馬草壟	NC	NC	NC	NC
San Tin 新田	NC	NC	NC	NC
Mai Po San Tsuen 米埔新村	NC	NC	NC	NC
Tai Sang Wai 大生圍	23	18	23	14
Tam Kon Chau 擔竿洲	NC	NC	NC	NC
Nam Sang Wai 南生圍	0	2	0	1
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔灣	5	14	2	6
HK Wetland Park 濕地公園	118	120	125	119
Futian 福田	19	15	18	17
Total 總數	247	304	243	305

NC: No count 沒有調查

b) 14 January 2017 / 2017 年 1 月 14 日

Place 地點 /Time 時間	1100h	1200h	1300h	1400h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然護理區及浮橋	116	121	149	158
Lok Ma Chau 落馬洲	0	5	4	0
Ma Tso Lung 馬草壟	NC	NC	NC	NC
San Tin 新田	NC	NC	NC	NC
Mai Po San Tsuen 米埔新村	NC	NC	NC	NC
Tai Sang Wai 大生圍	30	30	16	32
Tam Kon Chau 擔竿洲	14	1	20	15
Nam Sang Wai 南生圍	2	11	0	1
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔灣	0	0	1	8
HK Wetland Park 濕地公園	119	135	120	146
Futian 福田	16	15	15	15
Total 總數	297	318	325	375

NC: No count 沒有調查

c) 15 January 2017 / 2017 年 1 月 15 日

Place 地點 / Time 時間	1130h	1230h	1330h	1430h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然護理區及浮橋	67	69	97	119
Lok Ma Chau 落馬洲	15	20	12	7
Ma Tso Lung 馬草壟	NC	15	NC	NC
San Tin 新田	NC	1	NC	NC
Mai Po San Tsuen 米埔新村	NC	NC	NC	NC
Tai Sang Wai 大生圍	40	15	50	1
Tam Kon Chau 擔竿洲	7	NC	1	0
Nam Sang Wai 南生圍	0	13	0	0
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔灣	2	5	2	0
HK Wetland Park 濕地公園	135	121	129	133
Futian 福田	9	23	21	20
Total 總數	275	282	312	280

NC: No count 沒有調查