



The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2017

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2017

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society
香港观鸟会

Organized by 统筹:



The Hong Kong Bird
Watching Society



BirdLife International
Asia Division

The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2017

Copyright

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society. All rights reserved.

The publisher hereby gives permission to teachers, students, educational institutions, research institutions, conservation organizations and the media to make use of short extracts of the text and also charts in this publication for non-commercial, educational, scientific and conservation purpose, provided always that due acknowledgement is given and that a copy of the work containing such extracts and charts is sent to the publisher for record.

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
Postal address: G.P.O. Box 12460, Hong Kong
Tel: (852) 2377 4387 Fax: (852) 2314 3687
E-mail: hkbws@hkbws.org.hk Website: www.hkbws.org.hk

Recommended citation

Yu, Y.T, Tse, I.W.L. and Fong, H.H.N. 2018. International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2017. Black-faced Spoonbill Research Group, The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society. Hong Kong.

Cover photo

Black-faced Spoonbills *Platalea minor* at Xigang, Hainan.
Credited by Yat-tung Yu, The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society

The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2017

Coordinator

Yat-tung Yu

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society

Data contributors

(Republic of Korea 韩国) Keonseok Park, Ji Nam-Joon, Kang Chang-Wan, Kang Hee-Man, Kim Eun-Mi, Min Dong-Won, Jeju Wildlife Research Center **(Mainland China and Hainan 中国大陆及海南岛)** Bao Shunqi 薄顺奇, Bo Biao 卜标, Cai Xiaoli 蔡小莉, Ceng Liman 曾立满, Ceng Qingjie 曾庆阶, Ceng Xiangwu 曾向武, Ceng Zhaochi 曾昭驰, Chen Chunqing 陈春庆, Chen Jiaxin 陈嘉欣, Chen Junteng 陈俊腾, Chen Rubing 沈如冰, Chen Qiongfa 陈琼发, Chen Qiuhe 陈秋和, Chen Shiqian 陈世倩, Chen Shirong 陈施容, Chen Zhihong 陈志鸿, Cui Tenghui 崔腾辉, Deng Xiaolong 邓小龙, Feng Erhui 冯尔辉, Fu Yongqin 傅咏芹, Ge Xiuping 葛秀萍, Guo Binghua 郭炳华, Gu Feng 谷峰, Guo Jungong 郭竣工, He Kehong 何克宏, He Yixiong 何奕雄, He Tao 何韬, Hu Wei 胡伟, Huang Guojin 黄国进, Huang Mingcai 黄明才, Jiao Qingli 焦庆利, Jian Qin Xiang 简勤乡, Jiang Xiao Di 蒋晓迪, Jin Ying 金莹, Lan Yuxing 蓝玉幸, Li Fanghua 李芳华, Li Qiwan 李启旺, Lin Guangxuan 林广旋, Lin Shaona 林少娜, Lin Xiaohui 林夏卉, Lin Xin 林鑫, Liu Bofeng 刘伯锋, Liu Yebin 刘业斌, Liu Yihong 刘一红, Lu Gang 卢刚, Luo lixiang 罗理想, Ma Liyin 马丽茵, Ni Guanghui 倪光辉, Pan Shufang 潘淑芳, Pang Huidan 庞惠丹, Peng Qiuyan 彭秋燕, Qiu Wenling 邱文玲, Shen Fengwen 沈凤文, Sheng Li 盛利, Sun Renjie 孙仁杰, Tang Guisheng 唐桂生, Tang Shangbo 唐上波, Tang Xuemei 唐雪梅, Tian Li 田丽, Tian Suixing 田穗兴, Wang Fuping 王富平, Wang Jun 王军, Wang Xiaoning 王小宁, Wen Ping 文平, Wu Shipu 吴世普, Xia Xu 夏旭, Xiao Chuchu 肖楚楚, Xie Shoumian 谢首冕, Xiong Guangping 熊光萍, Yang Chuan 杨川, Yang Jin 杨金, Yang Wei Min 杨伟民, Yao Li 姚力, Ye Tengfang 叶腾芳, Yu Hai 余海, Zhan Xia 湛霞, Zhang Fuqing 张福庆, Zhang Jiejun 张杰君, Zhang Junxuan 张俊轩, Zhang Kai 张凯, Zhang Lixing 张力行, Zhang Wei 张苇, Zhao Wanyun 赵婉韵, Zhao Zhenbiao 赵振标, Zheng Kanghua 郑康华, Zheng Sexin 郑色鑫, Zheng Xiaojie 郑晓洁, Zheng Zesheng 郑泽剩, Zhong Qixing 钟琪行, Zhong Zhiqiang 钟志强, Zhou Zhiqin 周志琴, Zhuang Weimin 庄伟民, Zhuo Fulie 卓辅烈, Zhou Zhe 周哲, Beihai Bird Watching Society 北海观鸟会, Chongming Dongtan Nature Reserve 崇明东滩国家级自然保护区, Fujian Bird Watching Society 福建省观鸟会, Fujian Wildlife and Wetland Resources Monitoring Centre 福建省野生动植物与湿地资源监测中心, Guangdong Hafieng Gongping Daihu Provincial Nature Reserve Office 广东海丰公平大湖保护区办公室, Guangxi Bird Watching Society 广西观鸟会, Guangzhou Nature Watch Association 广州市自然观察协会, Guangzhou Sunshine Bird Club 广州阳光鸟会, Hainan Bird Watching Society 海南观鸟会, Hainan Wildlife Conservation Bureau 海南省野生动植物保护管理局, Kadoorie Conservation China 嘉道理中国保育, Putian Bird Watching Society 莆田观鸟会, Shenzhen Bird Watching Society 深圳市观鸟协会, Wenzhou Bird Conservancy 温州野鸟会, Wild Bird Society of Shanghai 上海野鸟会, Xiamen Coastal Wetland and Bird Research Center 厦门市滨海湿地与鸟类研究中心, Zhanjiang Bird Watching Society 湛江爱鸟会, Zhanjiang Mangrove National Nature Reserve 湛江红树林国家级自然保护区 and Zhuhai Bird

Watching Society 珠海市观鸟协会. (Japan 日本) Toru Watanabe 渡辺彻, Ryosuke harada 原田量介, Tetsuo Kawaguchi 川口哲男, Shoji Tashiro 田代省二, Syungo Takahashi 高桥俊吾, Kimiko Kouno 河野纪美子, Satoru Matsuomoto 松元悟, Masuko Kinoshita 木下マス子, Kazuhisa Oue 尾上和久, Makoto Tominaga 冨永诚, Satoru Matsumoto 松元悟, Masao Tanakamaru 田中丸雅雄, Sayaka Nakamura 中村さやか, Seizaburoh Yasuo 安尾征三郎, Tadashi Toyoshima 豊島正, Junichi Furutaa 古田顺一, Masayo Hoshi 星昌代, Makoto Nishimura 西村诚, Mutsuo Fjikake 藤挂睦夫, Miwa Miyamoto 宫本美和, Mitsuo Iwaihara 祝原光雄, Masahiko Kikushima 菊岛正彦, Minoru Mitsuda 満田实, Kanroku Aoyama 青山寛六, Yoko Fujimoto 藤本洋子, Yoshifumi Matsumoto 松元芳文, Satomi Sakaguchi 坂口里美, Tomoyuki Murayama 村山友之, Takashi Asada 浅田骏, Kenta Mizukami 水上健太, Junichi Maeda 前田润一, Hiroshi Okamoto 冈本浩, Eiji Suzaki 洲崎英儿, Ken-ichi Shiraishi 白石健一, Hiroshi Mitsunaga 光永汪, Yasuko Kano 嘉野康子, Syoko Nakahara 中原菖子, Tadashi Nakao 中尾禎志, Yoshimiti Tsuchiya 土屋义道, Kazuharu Matsumoto 松元和治, Kenzaburo Inoue 井上贤三郎, Atsuhito Hamasuna 滨砂淳人, Saori Hamasuna 滨砂沙织, Kazunori Yamamoto 山本和纪, Masashi Okazaki 冈崎昭司, Shigeki Takano 高野茂树, Shiori Asai 浅井しおり, Sayo Chohata 丁畑佐代, Ian Smith イアン・スミス, Naoto Togano 桐野直人, Hiroshi Yamaguchi 山口广, Hiroko Yamaguchi 山口宏子, Satoshi Nakahara 中原聡, Tomomi Shimono 下野智美, Hidefumi Watanabe 渡辺秀文, Kusunoki Shizenkan くすの木自然馆, Tsukasa Kamimura 上村司, Hiroshi Tomida 富田宏, Kayo Okabe 冈部香代, Chihiro Kakazu 嘉数ちひろ, Manami Honda 本田まなみ, Kunitaro Miyagi 宫城国太郎, Masakuni Yamashiro 山城正邦, Kenji Takahara 嵩原谦二. (Taiwan 台湾) 蔡世鹏 Cai Shih-Peng, 蔡乙荣 Cai Yi-Rong, 张钧普 Chang Chun-Pu, 章文刚 Chang Wen-Kang, 陈祖扬 Chen Tsu-Yang, 陈杞泮 Chen Chi-Yueh, 陈安佑 Chen An-You, 陈秋伶 Chen Ciou-Ling, 陈琿琿 Chen Cuei-Rong, 陈富霖 Chen Fu-Lin, 陈冠翰 Chen Hank, 陈建诚 Chen Jian-Cheng, 陈建桦 Chen Jian-Hua, 陈淑琴 Chen Sun-Chin, 陈雪琴 Chen Syue-Cin, 陈逸政 Chen Yi-Cheng, 陈岳辉 Chen Yue-Huei, 青佳苓 Ching Chia-Ling, 邱景威 Ciou Jing-Wei, 方怡尧 Fang I-Yao, 洪慧意 Hong Huei-Yi, 洪维锋 Hong Wei-Fong, 黄锦云 Huang Chin-Yun, 黄福兴 Huang Fu-Hsing, 黄金莲 Huang Jin-Lian, 黄礼仪 Huang Li-Yi, 黄明达 Huang Ming-Da, 黄世昌 Huang Shih-Chang, 黄旭茂 Huang Syu-Mao, 黄永丰 Huang Yong-Fong, 洪玉华 Hung Yu-Hua, 詹宗达 Jhan Zong-Da, 张全 Jhang Cyuan, 张弘和 Jhang Hong-He, 郑谦逊 Jheng Cian-Syun, 郑和泰 Jheng He-Tai, 周品秀 Jhou Pin-Siou, 周雅芬 Jhou Ya-Fen, 庄西进 Jhuang Si-Jin, 柯孟祺 Ke Meng-Chi, 柯惠珍 Ke Huei-Jhen, 郭东辉 Kuo Dong-Huei, 郭忠诚 Kuo Jong-Cheng, 赖惠昭 Lai Hui-Jau, 李青颖 Lee Ching-Yin, 李纮璇 Li Hung-Hsuan, 李昶诚 Li Chang-Cheng, 李灌霖 Li Guan-Lin, 李真明 Li Jhen-Ming, 李振文 Li Jhen-Wun, 李佳陵 Li Jia-Ling, 李坤璋 Li Kun-Jhang, 李明华 Li Ming-Hua, 李文雄 Li Wun-Syong, 廖自强 Liao Zih-Ciang, 林淡樱 Lin Dan-Ying, 林芳泽 Lin Fang-Ze, 林慧美 Lin Huei-Mei, 林章信 Lin Jhang-Sin, 林厥隽 Lin Jyue-Jyun, 林凯逸 Lin Kai-Yi, 林昆海 Lin Kun-Hai, 林利中 Lin Li-Jhong, 林佩蓉 Lin Pei-Rong, 林忆华 lin Yi-Hua, 刘春凤 Liou Chun-Fong, 刘芝芬 Liou Jhih-Fen, 刘秀丽 Liou Siou-Li, 刘翠涵 Liu Tsui-Han, 罗国瑞 Luo Guo-Ruei, 罗瑞焜 Luo Ruei-Kun, 潘致远 Pan Jhih-Yuan, 彭正良 Peng Jheng-Liang, 施澄钟 Shih Cheng-Jhong, 萧舜昌 Siao Shun-Chang, 谢奇男 Sie Ji-Nan, 谢孟霖 Sie Meng-Lin, 谢子元 Sie Zih-Yuan, 苏祝慧 Su Chu-Hui, 苏俊荣 Su Jyun-Rong, 许昆贤 Syu Kun-Sian, 许永面 Syu Yong-Mian, 戴子尧 Tai Tzu-Yao, 丁振管 Ting Chen-Kuan, 蔡文章 Tsai Wen-Chang, 蔡文凯 Tsai Wen-Kai,

曾惠珠 Tseng Hui-Chu, 曾保德 Tseng Pao-Te, 汪佩仪 Wang Pei-Yi, 汪雨新 Wang Yu-Hsin, 王俊尧 Wang Chun-Yao, 王国兴 Wang Guo-Sing, 王振芳 Wang Jhen-Fang, 王征吉 Wang Jheng-Ji, 王克孝 Wang Ke-Siao, 王玉秀 Wang Yu-Hsiu, 吴世鸿 Wu Shih-Hung, 吴崇祥 Wu Chong-Siang, 吴国泰 Wu Guo-Tai, 吴正文 Wu Jheng-Wun, 吴俊德 Wu Jyun-De, 吴丽英 Wu Li-Ying, 吴旻骏 Wu Min-Jyun, 吴泰佑 Wu Tai-You, 吴自强 Wu Zih-Ciang, 颜馨斌 Yan Xin-Bin, 杨宏义 Yang Hong-Yi, 杨育宽 Yang Yu-Kuan, Black-faced Spoonbill Conservation Association 台湾黑面琵鹭保育学会, Chiehting Ecological and Cultural Association, Kaohsiung 茄荳生态文化协会, Chinese Wild Bird Federation 社团法人中华民国野鸟学会, Ecological Conservation Association of Chai-Yi County 嘉义县生态保育协会, Kenting National Park 垦丁国家公园管理处, Kinmen National Park, 金门国家公园管理处, Marine National Park 海洋国家公园管理处, National University of Tainan 国立台南大学, Taijiang National Park 台江国家公园管理处, Tainan Ecological Conservation Association 台南市生态保育协会, The Nature & Ecology Society of Miao Li 苗栗县自然生态学会, Wild Bird Association of Taiwan 社团法人台湾省野鸟协会, Wild Bird Society of Changhwa 彰化县野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Chiayi 嘉义市野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Hsinchu 新竹市野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Hualien 社团法人花莲县野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of I-Lan 宜兰县野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Kaohsiung 社团法人高雄市野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Kimen 社团法人金门县野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Matsu 马祖县野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Peng-Hu 澎湖县野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Pingtung 屏東县野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Tainan 社团法人台南市野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Taipei 台北市野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Taitung 台东县野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Taoyuan 桃园市管理处野鸟学会 and Wild Bird Society of Yunlin 云林县野鸟学会 及上述鸟会之志愿调查员 and volunteer surveyors of the societies above. **(Hong Kong 香港)** Bill Chan, 陈丽莹, Iddy Chan, Chan Kam Nga, 何静欣, 何慕贤, 何少珍, Hon Tak Ming, Alvin Hui, 简汉干, 高家浩, Jay Kong 江珀壙, 洪国基, Cecilia Kwan 关小春, Chris Lam 林敏, Lau Wai Hei, Norman Law, Lee Sin Man Iris, Leung Chui Shing Evans 梁钊成, 梁厚键, 梁国基, 龙杰明, 麦敏中, Tom Li 李钟海, Wing Li, Ma Yat Man Watter 马逸文, Kenneth Pang, Pun Ho Yin Joe, Tai Siu Yee Jessica, Tang Kam Ming 邓锦明, Anna Wong 黄威娜, Edmond Wong 黄锦文, Helen Wong, Wong Hing Fat Benjamin, Wong Hok Sze 王学思, Wong Tsz Kit 王子杰, Ying Hak King 英克劲, Austin NG 吴文正, AEC Ltd. and Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department 渔农自然护理署. **(Macao 澳门)** Chan Sot 陈述, Choi Cheng A 蔡静亚, Geils Loi 吕锦强, Yeung Chun Yu 杨镇宇, Tam Wing Keung 谭永强, Leung Va 梁华, Instituto para os Assuntos Cívicos e Municipais (Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau) 民政总署, Direcção dos Serviços de Protecção Ambiental 环境保护局 and Macau Aves Society 澳门鸟会. **(Vietnam 越南)** Mr. Thu, Mr Thuong, Le Trong Trai Viet Nature Conservation Centre and Xuan Thuy National Park. **(The Philippines 菲律宾)** Jerome Acebedo, Derick Adap, Ana Almazar, Nikki Bautista, Aida Buen, Roman Capilli, Princess del Castillo, James Concepcion, Emerlynn Daliong, April Enriquez, Rodante Galamay II, Heaven Garcia, Geffre Julian, Mike Lu, Zoy Pagalilauan, Amos Quilang Jr., Josiah David Quimpo, Angelo Rivero, Jonathan Time, Eunice Tarun, Haribon Foundation and Wild Bird Club of the Philippines. **(Cambodia 柬埔寨)** Vorsak Bou, Birdlife Cambodia and Wildlife Conservation Society. **(Thailand 泰国)** Thattaya Bidayabha, Surakit Kaewmorakot, Uaiphorn Khwanphae and Bird Conservation Society of Thailand.



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

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2017

**English Report
英文报告**

The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2017

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

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

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**

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2017

**Chinese Report
中文报告**

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2017

余日东 谢伟麟 方海宁

黑脸琵鹭研究组
香港观鸟会

撮要

黑脸琵鹭全球普查是一项重要的任务，这是评估该濒临灭绝鸟种的种群数量，因为普查能有效地提供可比较的数据和分布的资料。2017 年度的黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查日期为 2017 年 1 月 13-15 日，调查地区涵盖从北面的韩国和日本，到南方的泰国和菲律宾等的度冬地点。在 2017 普查期间共录 3,941 只黑脸琵鹭，是该物种的新高。台南（记录到 1,810 只），嘉义（记录到 513 只）和后海湾（记录到 375 只）是本年度调查结果所得的黑脸琵鹭三大度冬地。黑脸琵鹭于台湾、后海湾、日本及越南的数字有所上升，而在中国大陆，澳门和韩国则有所下降。

引言

黑脸琵鹭 *Platalea minor* 主要是栖息在亚洲东部沿潮间带滩涂的水鸟 (Hancock *et. al.* 1992, del Hoyo *et. al.* 1992, Yu and Swennen 2004, Sung *et. al.* 2017)，不过偶尔也会出现在其他类型的湿地上 (Wood *et. al.* 2013)。最新的国际自然保护联盟(IUCN) 红色名录仍然将黑脸琵鹭列为濒危 (Endangered)，因为预料在不久的将来，该鸟种会因工业发展，土地开发及污染等各种栖息地损失而导致数量急速下降 (BirdLife International 2017)。在 20 世纪 90 年代初期，这鸟种只在东亚的少数地点记录到少于 300 只 (Kernerley 1990)。随着后来保护措施的计划 and 实施 (Severinghaus *et. al.* 1995)，公众对于这鸟种的认识及保护牠及牠的栖息地的意识有所增加 (Chan *et. al.* 2010)。自此，这普查的结果也记录到黑脸琵鹭的数字在增长，2003 年超过 1,000 只，2008 年超过 2,000 只，以及在 2015 年超过 3,000 只 (Yu *et. al.* 2016)。

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)，原因是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资料，亦同时提高公众对黑脸琵鹭的认识。为了提供最新的数据，这个度冬地的同步调查也应该继续进行 (Sung *et. al.* 2017)。香港观鸟会于 2003 年起统筹该全球同步普查。本报告会详述 2017 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，皆因琵鹭数量在不同的度冬地于冬季中期显得较为稳定。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红河口（春水国家公园）大潮的日子，因为高涨的潮水有利数算工作。因此，2017年的普查安排在2017年1月13-15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。大部份的数算都是在普查期间进行，而部份地点如后海湾相隔咫尺的香港米埔和深圳福田，以及澳门的路凼区，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

2017年的普查在东亚地区共录3,941只黑脸琵鹭，是该鸟种的新高数字。较2016年普查录得的数目大幅上升了585只（17.4%）（表1和表9）。自1994年以来普查每年都进行，用每年的增幅作计算，到2017年的每年平均增幅为12.0%，于不同度冬地的详情会于下文论述。2017年的普查录得黑脸琵鹭于65个地点度冬，地点比往年少了3个（表10），不过今年嘉义及台南不同地点的数字在向国际统筹员汇报前已合并。

台湾

2017: 2,601 只

台湾一直是世上最大黑脸琵鹭的度冬地，这情况在2017年亦保持不变。本年共录2,601只黑脸琵鹭，占全球已知数量的66%，比2016年增加了26%（去年是2,060只）。调查员在台湾多个地方录得度冬种群，包括大群在台南(1,810只)，嘉义(513只)，高雄(247只)；而少数则散落在其他地点，包括宜兰（18只），金门（10只），澎湖（2只）及云林（1只）。详情可见表1，2和3。

台湾黑脸琵鹭的数量大幅度增加，对台湾黑琵保育是一个非常令人鼓舞的消息，但是琵鹭的长远未来还未算完全受保障，原因在于很大数量的琵鹭依靠少数的度冬地点。

珠江河口（包括香港和深圳的后海湾，以及澳门路凼区）

2017: 419 只，包括后海湾的375只以及路凼湿地的44只

后海湾地区的琵鹭数目只较去年多四只，而澳门的数目则较上一年有所减少（2016:

后海湾 371 只，澳门的 61 只)。因此，珠江三角洲的总数比 2016 年数字低。数量下降值得我们在这地区的黑脸琵鹭保育工作作出关注，因为近年来琵鹭在台湾和日本度冬地的数越来越多，反映出珠江三角洲地区的吸引力可能不如其他地区。

在后海湾地区，普查的调查范围包括米埔自然保护区，落马洲补偿湿地，尖鼻咀潮汐带，米埔外围的鱼塘，香港湿地公园以及深圳福田国家级自然保护区等地点。在路鹵湿地，黑脸琵鹭的度冬群日间主要在“生态一区”内栖息，这是位于莲花大桥附近，路鹵区的西侧，生态一区是主要的黑脸琵鹭的调查地点。后海湾地区和鹵仔路环的黑脸琵鹭数目分别占全球数量的 9.5% 和 1.1%。

此外，自 2000 年代末，每年在广州的南沙湿地稳定地录得一群度冬的黑脸琵鹭，最高记录为 2017 年 1 月 13 日录得的 23 只。现时，本报告仍将南沙湿地的数目分开处理，不过这地点的调查建议此后可与珠江三角洲内其他地点同步协调，并将调查数据一并整合。

中国大陆和海南岛

2017: 397 只

中国大陆(包括海南岛)的黑脸琵鹭度冬种群数仍然出现波动，较去年普查的 434 只减少了 37 只 (少 8.5%)。2017 年共录得 397 只，占总数的 10.1%。是次普查，琵鹭在多个省市录得，包括江苏 (在普查期间外)，上海，浙江，福建，广东和海南，只有在广西没记录到。

2017 年的调查中于中国大陆最大两个黑脸琵鹭度冬地是广东海丰 (152 只) 及福建闽江口 (71 只)，同一地点在去年是数目是较少的 (分别为 144 只及 2 只)。相比之下，福建的兴化湾及福清湾一直是黑脸琵鹭主要的度冬地，有超过 100 只的记录。在今年普查中，莆田及福清分别只录得 38 只及 9 只的黑脸琵鹭。琵鹭数目在这地区的下跌，跟海丰及闽江的数目增加同时发生。

越南红河口

2017: 62 只

越南的黑脸琵鹭全部在红河三角洲春水国家公园录得，总数是 62 只，相当于全球数字的 1.6%。这数字比去年的大幅增加近 6 倍 (去年只有 9 只)，不过这可能是一个异常的低数字。红河三角洲数量的增加与该鸟种的全球数量增长符合，对在越南的黑脸琵鹭及其栖息地的保育者是出一个令人鼓舞的消息。

日本

2017: 433 只

自 2009 年以来，在日本度冬黑脸琵鹭的数字一直增加，这个趋势在今年的普查仍然持

续。2017 年的普查在日本的西部地区共录得 433 只，占全球种群 11%，亦同时较去年的数字增加 13%(2016 年是 383 只)。熊本县是记录得最多度冬黑脸琵鹭，共 195 只，当中的 103 只是在八代市的范围内；另一方面，冲绳度冬的琵鹭达到 17 只。

韩国

2017: 29 只

济州岛仍然是韩国黑脸琵鹭的主要越冬地。今年在岛上总共录得 29 只，占全球种群的 0.7%，较去年减少 24%（2016 年有 38 只）。此外，与去年一样的情况，于调查外的日子纪录到一只黑脸琵鹭在瑞山市。

[菲律宾

2017: 0 只

尽管已安排在普查期间进行调查，在吕宋岛的 Candaba 及 Cagayan 的 Buguey Wetlands 都没有发现黑脸琵鹭。在 2016-17 年的冬季期间菲律宾也没有其他的琵鹭记录。过往的冬季偶尔有少量的琵鹭报告，不过菲律宾的许多地点都没有对度冬的黑脸琵鹭及其他水鸟组织调查。]

[泰国

2017: 0 只（2 只于普查期间外录得）

于普查期间在泰国没有纪录得黑脸琵鹭，但在 2016 年 12 月 31 日及 2017 年 1 月 1 日，在泰国湾边的北柳府挽巴功县的河口地区，发现两只黑脸琵鹭及拍下照片。近年来在泰国湾的海岸潮间带，偶尔都有发现单只的年幼的黑脸琵鹭。]

总结

今年的普查纪录到度冬黑脸琵鹭种群有 17% 的大幅度增长，然而从 1994 年开始（年度普查开始的年份）全球的黑脸琵鹭数字每年有 12% 的增加，琵鹭录得的数字已直逼 4,000 只。话虽如此，每个越冬地的状况都有不同：台湾及日本的数字有大幅度的上升，后海湾的数字温和增加，中国大陆的数字仍然波动，而红河三角洲的数字有下跌趋势（图 3 及 Sung *et. al.* 2017）。

是次普查的结果大幅增加了 585 只，对黑脸琵鹭保育来说是非常令人鼓舞。但是发现更多的黑脸琵鹭只集中在台湾的少数地方，现时在台湾度冬的数量已达到已知数量的 66%。这种情况不利于琵鹭的长期存活，因为如果大部分的琵鹭停留在一个或少数几个地点，疫症的爆发及污染已可以影响很大部份的种群。

另外，Sung *et. al.* (2017) 分析了这项普查收集的数据，并显现出人为干扰程度较低的保护区会有较大的度冬黑脸琵鹭数字升幅。因此，规划和管理稳定的黑脸琵鹭越冬地

并严格控制人为活动，可为这全球性受胁的水鸟提供更适宜的栖息地。

另一方面，如果一块湿地会定期维持有一种水鸟的百分之一的种群，则应将其视为具有国际重要性的湿地（Ramsar Convention Secretariat 2005）。百分之一的度冬黑脸琵鹭种群的定义是可以参考最近五年的平均数，这是 3,204 只，所以 1% 订于 32 只的水平。因此，拥有超过 32 只度冬黑脸琵鹭的地点可以被认为是对该种的重要栖息地。从这次普查的结果来看，黑脸琵鹭的国际重要栖息地包括：

- 台湾台南 — 1,810 只 (56.6%)，
- 台湾嘉义 — 513 只 (16.0%)，
- 香港和深圳后海湾 — 375 只 (11.7%)，
- 台湾高雄 — 247 只 (7.7%)，
- 广东海丰 — 152 只 (4.8%)，
- 福建闽江口 — 71 只 (2.2%)，
- 越南春水 — 62 只 (1.9%)，
- 澳门路凼湿地 — 44 只 (1.4%)，
- 日本八代市镜川河口 — 42 只 (1.3%)；
- 福建莆田兴化湾 — 38 只 (1.2%)；
- 日本永川町 / 八代市永川河口 — 34 只 (1.1%)；
- 海南四更 — 34 只 (1.1%)。

上述的地点在以前的普查中都已覆盖，因此，普查中有遗漏大群的度冬黑脸琵鹭是表面上是不太可能，而对这些地点进行定期及长期的监测，不仅可以为琵鹭的趋势和分布提供可比较的数字，还可以为该湿地作出质量评估。



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

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2017

**Acknowledgements and References
鸣谢及参考资料**

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)。

References 参考资料

BirdLife International (2017) Species factsheet: *Platalea minor*. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 21/12/2017.

Chan, S. Fang, W.H, Lee, K.S., Yamada, Y. and Yu, Y.T. 2010. International Single Species Action for the conservation of the Black-faced Spoonbill (*Platalea minor*). BirdLife International Asia Division & CMS Secretariat, Tokyo & Bonn, Germany.

Hancock, J.A., Kushlan, J.A. and Kahl, M.P. 1992. Storks, Ibises and Spoonbills of the World. Academic Press. London.

del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A. and Saragatal, J. (Eds.). 1992. Handbook of the Birds of the World Volume 1. Lynx Edicions. Barcelona.

Kennerley, P.R. 1990. A review of the status and distribution of the Black-faced Spoonbill. Hong Kong Bird Report 1989: 83-100.

Ramsar Convention Secretariat. 2005. The Criteria for identifying Wetlands of International Importance. Downloaded at: https://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/ramsarsites_criteria_eng.pdf

Severinghaus, L.L., Brouwer, K., Chan, S. Chong, J.R., Coulter, M.C., Poorter, E.P.R. and Wang, Y. 1995. Action plan for the Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor*. "Task Force to Develop an Action plan for the Preservation of the Black-faced Spoonbill" Taipei, Taiwan. January 16-22, 1995.

Sung, Y.H., Tse, I.W.L. and Yu, Y.T. 2017. Population trends of the Black-faced

Spoonbill *Platalea minor*: analysis of data from international synchronised censuses. Bird Conservation International. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0959270917000016>.

Wood, C. Tomida, H., Kim, J.H., Lee, K.S., Cho, H.J., Nishida, S., Ibrahim, J., Hur, W.H., Kim, H.J., Kim, S.H., Koike, H., Fujita, G., Higuchi, H. and Yahara, T. 2013. New perspective on habitat selection by the Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor* based upon satellite telemetry. Bird Conservation International 23(4): 495-501.

Yu, Y.T. and Swennen, C. 2004. Habitat use of the Black-faced Spoonbill. Waterbirds 27(2): 129-134.

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.



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

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2017

**Maps
地图**



Map 1. Location of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in winter 2016-17. 地图 1. 2016-17 年黑脸琵鹭冬季栖息地点。

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.

地图. 2016-17 年黑脸琵鹭冬季栖息地点: 1)本州岛西部包括山口市及下关市,

- 2)九州岛北部包括北九州岛市、福津市及福冈市,
- 3)九州岛中部包括有明海及八代海海滨地点,
- 4)九州岛西南部包括雾岛市、始良市及南萨摩市,
- 5)九州岛东南部包括宫崎市及串间市,
- 6)那霸市及豊见城市, 7)瑞山市, 8)济州岛, 9)东台, 10)上海,
- 11)浙江南部包括乐清、温州、瑞安及苍南,
- 12)福建中部包括闽江口、福清湾及兴化湾, 13)泉州及金门, 14)宜兰, 15)云林,
- 16)澎湖, 17)台湾西南部包括嘉义、台南及高雄, 18)海丰,
- 19)珠江三角洲包括后海湾、南沙及路函, 20)江门,
- 21)海南北部包括临高及洋浦, 22)东方, 23)莺歌海, 24)春水, 25)北柳府。



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

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2017

Tables

图表

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	2017	Number 数量
China mainland 中国大陆	Tiaozini, Dongtai, Jiangsu 江苏 东台 条子泥	16 Jan 1 月 16 日	(5)
China mainland 中国大陆	Dongtan and Wetland Park, Chongming, Shanghai 上海 崇明 东滩及湿地公园	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	(33)
China mainland 中国大陆	Nanhui, Shanghai 上海 南汇	14 Jan 1 月 14 日	1
China mainland 中国大陆	Yueqing, Zhejiang 浙江 乐清	13-15 Jan 1 月 13-15 日	4
China mainland 中国大陆	Oujiang estuary, Wenzhou, Zhejiang 浙江 温州 瓯江口	13-15 Jan 1 月 13-15 日	15
China mainland 中国大陆	Rui'an, Zhejiang 浙江 瑞安	13-15 Jan 1 月 13-15 日	1
China mainland 中国大陆	Cangnan, Zhejiang 浙江 苍南	13-15 Jan 1 月 13-15 日	1
China mainland 中国大陆	Minjiang estuary, Fuzhou, Fujian 福建 福州 闽江口	15 Jan 1 月 15 日	71
China mainland 中国大陆	Jiangjing Farm, Xinhua Bay, Fuqing, Fujian 福建 福清 兴化湾 江镜农场	14 Jan 1 月 14 日	9
China mainland 中国大陆	Chigang Farm, Xinhua Bay, Putian, Fujian 福建 莆田 兴化湾 赤港农场	14 Jan 1 月 14 日	38
China mainland 中国大陆	Weitou Bay, Jinjiang, Quanzhou, Fujian 福建 泉州 晋江 围头湾	14 Jan 1 月 14 日	2
China mainland 中国大陆	Haifeng, Guangdong 广东 海丰	13-15 Jan 1 月 13-15 日	152
China mainland 中国大陆	Nansha, Guangzhou, Guangdong 广东 广州 南沙	13-15 Jan 1 月 13-15 日	23
China mainland 中国大陆	Yinhu Bay, Jiangmen, Guangdong 广东 江门 银湖湾	15 Jan 1 月 15 日	14
China mainland 中国大陆	Xinying, Lingao, Hainan 海南省 临高 新盈	14 Jan 1 月 14 日	27
China mainland 中国大陆	Yangpu, Danzhou, Hainan 海南省 儋州 洋浦	14 Jan 1 月 14 日	4
China mainland 中国大陆	Sigang, Dongfang, Hainan 海南省 东方 四更	14 Jan 1 月 14 日	34
China mainland 中国大陆	Yinggehai saltpan, Ledong, Hainan 海南省 乐东 莺歌海盐田	14 Jan 1 月 14 日	1
China mainland 中国大陆	Sanya, Hainan 海南 三亚	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 后海湾、包括香港米埔及深圳福田	13-15 Jan 1 月 13-15 日	375
Macao 澳门	Taipa-coloane 凼仔-路环	13-15 Jan 1 月 13-15 日	44
Taiwan 台湾	Yunlin County 云林县	14-15 Jan 1 月 14-15 日	1
Taiwan 台湾	Chiayi County, Aogu Wetland and Bazheng River estuary 嘉义县 包括鳌鼓湿地及八掌溪口	14-15 Jan 1 月 14-15 日	513
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	14-15 Jan 1 月 14-15 日	1810

Taiwan 台湾	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 台湾	Ilan County 宜兰县	14-15 Jan 1月14-15日	18
Taiwan 台湾	Penghu County 澎湖县	14-15 Jan 1月14-15日	2
Taiwan 台湾	Kinmen County 金门县	14-15 Jan 1月14-15日	10
Vietnam 越南	Red River Delta, Xuan Thuy National Park 红河口 春水国家公园	14 Jan 1月14日	62
Republic of Korea 韩国	Jeju: Hado-ri fishponds 济州市 下道里 鱼塘	13-15 Jan 1月13-15日	15
Republic of Korea 韩国	Jeju: Ojo-ri 西归浦市 城山邑 吾照里	13-15 Jan 1月13-15日	11
Republic of Korea 韩国	Jeju: Sinchon-ri 济州市 朝天邑 新农村	13-15 Jan 1月13-15日	2
Republic of Korea 韩国	Jeju: Geumdeung-ri 济州市 汉京面 今耆里	13-15 Jan 1月13-15日	1
Republic of Korea 韩国	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 本州岛 山口市 山口湾 波多瀬	14 Jan 1月14日	21
Japan 日本	Honshu: Shimonoseki City, Itone shore 本州岛 下关市	14 Jan 1月14日	10
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Suou coast, Imagawa River estuary 九州岛 北九州岛 周防滩 今川河口	15 Jan 1月15日	7
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Suou coast, Nissan regulation pond 九州岛 北九州岛 周防滩 日产调整池	15 Jan 1月15日	4
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Suou coast, Ishido pond 九州岛 北九州岛 周防滩 石堂池	15 Jan 1月15日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukutsu City, Tsuyazaki Inlet 九州岛 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 九州岛 福岡市 和白干潟	15 Jan 1月15日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka City, Tatara River estuary 九州岛 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 九州岛 福岡市 今津干潟	13 Jan 1月13日	18
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yanagawa City, Okinohata River estuary 九州岛 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) 九州岛 佐贺市 東よか干潟 (大授搦)	13 Jan 1月13日	27
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Hama Fishery Port 九州岛 鹿岛市 浜川渔港	15 Jan 1月15日	24
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Arao City, Arao Tidal flat 九州岛 荒尾市 荒尾干潟	15 Jan 1月15日	4
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nagasu Cho, Ootsutsumi Pond 九州岛 长洲町 大堤池	15 Jan 1月15日	11
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nagasu Cho, Ikeguro Pond 九州岛 长洲町 池黒池	17 Jan 1月17日	6
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Tamana City, Kikuchi River estuary 九州岛 玉名市 菊池川河口	15 Jan 1月15日	19
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Tamana City, Tojin River Estuary 九州岛 玉名市 唐人川河口	15 Jan 1月15日	3

Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City Ezuko Lake 九州岛岛 熊本市 江津湖	15 Jan 1月15日	6
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Port 九州岛岛 熊本市 熊本港	15 Jan 1月15日	26
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City, Midori River estuary 九州岛岛 熊本市 绿川河口	15 Jan 1月15日	14
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Uki City, Ohno River estuary and Suna River estuary 九州岛岛 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 九州岛岛 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 九州岛岛 八代市 鏡川河口	15 Jan 1月15日	42
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City., Mizunashi River estuary 九州岛岛 八代市 水无川河口	15 Jan 1月15日	11
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Mae River estuary 九州岛岛 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 九州岛岛 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 九州岛岛 串間市 天神川	15 Jan 1月15日	5
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kirishima City, Hirose Regulation Pond 九州岛岛 霧島市 広瀬調整池	14 Jan 1月14日	15
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kirishima City, Hamanoichi Regulation Pond 九州岛岛 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 九州岛岛 始良市 須崎調整池	14 Jan 1月14日	17
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Aira City, Matsubara Regulation Pond 九州岛岛 始良市 松原調整池	14 Jan 1月14日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Minamisatsuma City, Manose River Estuary 九州岛岛 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 西南诸岛 那霸市/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 西南诸岛 豊見城市 与根三角池	15 Jan 1月15日	1
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Tomigusuku City, Toyosaki tidal flat 西南诸岛 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 西南诸岛 沖縄市 泡瀬干地	16 Jan 1月16日	(11)
Thailand 泰国	Bang Pakong, Chachoengsao 挽巴功县 北柳府	1 Jan 1月1日	(2)
	Total 总数:		3,941 (3,994)

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

表 2. 2017 年全球同步普查期间曾进行调查但未有录得琵鹭的地方。

Region 地区	Location 地点	2017
China mainland 中国大陆	Nanhui, Shanghai 浙江 平阳	13-15 Jan 1 月 13-15 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Meizhou Bay, Fujian 福建 湄州湾	14 Jan 1 月 14 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Quanzhou Bay, Fujian 福建 泉州湾	14 Jan 1 月 14 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Ziao'an Zhangzhou, Fujian 福建 漳州 诏安	14 Jan 1 月 14 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Shantou, Guangdong 广东 汕头	14 Jan 1 月 14 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Qi'ao Island, Zhuhai, Guangdong 广东 珠海 淇澳岛	15 Jan 1 月 15 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Qi'ao Island, Hengqin, Guangdong 广东 珠海 横琴岛	15 Jan 1 月 15 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Zhanjiang, Guangdong 广东 湛江	13-15 Jan 1 月 13-15 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Leizhou, Guangdong 广东 雷州	13-15 Jan 1 月 13-15 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Beilun Estuary National Nature Reserve, Dongxing, Guangxi 广西 东兴 北仑河口国家级自然保护区	14 Jan 1 月 14 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Beihai, Guangxi 广西 北海	14-15 Jan 1 月 14-15 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Qinzhou, Guangxi 广西 北海	14-15 Jan 1 月 14-15 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Fangchenggang, Guangxi 广西 防城港	14-15 Jan 1 月 14-15 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Dongzhaigong National Nature Reserve, Hainan 海南 东寨港国家级自然保护区	13-15 Jan 1 月 13-15 日
Vietnam 越南	Red River Delta, Tien Hai IBA 红河三角洲 天海重要鸟区	14 Jan 1 月 14 日
Japan 日本	Honshu: Sanyoonoda City, Asa River estuary. 本州岛 山阳小野田市 厚狭川河口	14 Jan 1 月 14 日
Japan 日本	Honshu: Shimonoseki City, Kiya River estuary. 本州岛 下关市 木屋川河口	14 Jan 1 月 14 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Suou coast Matsuyama reclaimed land 九州岛 北九州岛市 周防滩 松山埋立地	15 Jan 1 月 15 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	15 Jan 1 月 15 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Itoshima City, Kafuri Bay, Izumi River estuary 九州岛 糸岛市 加布里湾 泉川河口周边	15 Jan 1 月 15 日

Japan 日本	Kyuhau: Yanagawa City, Chikugo River estuary & coast 九州島島 柳川市 筑后川河口	14 Jan 1月14日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga City, Hayatsue River estuary 九州島島 佐贺市 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 九州島島 鹿島市 盐屋渔港	15 Jan 1月15日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nagasu Cho, Nagasu Port 九州島島 长洲町 长洲港	15 Jan 1月15日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Kuma River Estuary 九州島島 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 九州島島 曾于郡大崎町 菱田川河	15 Jan 1月15日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Soo County, Oosaki Cho, Kimotsuki River estuary 九州島島 曾于郡大崎町 肝属川河口	15 Jan 1月15日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Minamisatsuma City, Ohura Reclamation Area 九州島島 南萨摩市 大浦干拓周边	13 Jan 1月13日
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa City, Awase Tidal Flat 南西诸岛 冲绳市 泡瀬干潟	15 Jan 1月15日
The Philippines 菲律宾	Buguey Wetlands, Cagayan, Luzon 吕宋 卡加延 布格伊湿地	13 Jan 1月13日
The Philippines 菲律宾	Candaba, Luzon 吕宋 坎达巴	14 Jan 1月14日
Cambodia 柬埔寨	Boeung Prek Lapouv, Takeo 茶胶省	13-15 Jan 1月13-15日
Cambodia 柬埔寨	Ang Tropeang Thmor, Banteay Meanchey 班达棉吉省	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	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	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	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	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	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.
 总数为 150 只黑脸琵鹭是包括 47 只在普查以外的时间录得，牠们也是很大机会整个冬季都留在日本境内。

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	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	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 年间的年均变化: 12.0%

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	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. 台湾的地区统筹今年把八掌溪及鳌鼓湿地的数字合并作一个数字为嘉义，这两个地点的数字在之前的普查是分开列出。

**The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census
2017**
黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2017

Figures
图片

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

图 1. 1989-90 至 2016-17 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 2017 international census.

图 2. 2017 全球同步普查期间黑脸琵鹭在不同越冬地的全球百分比。

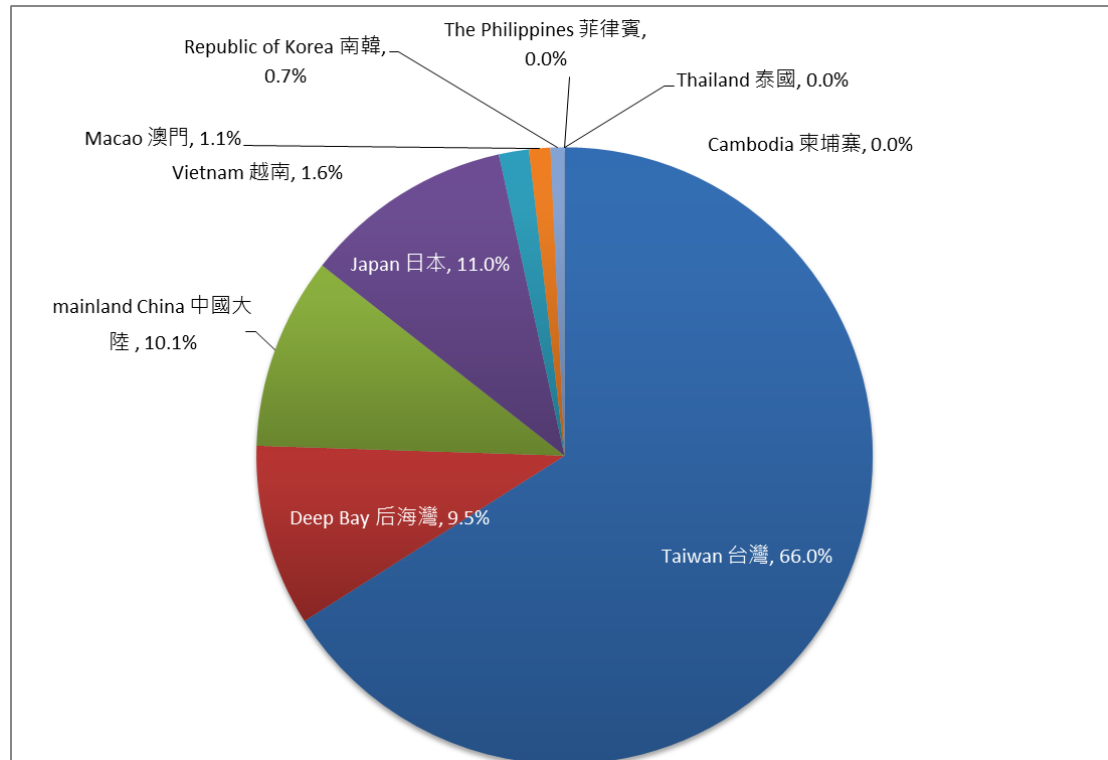
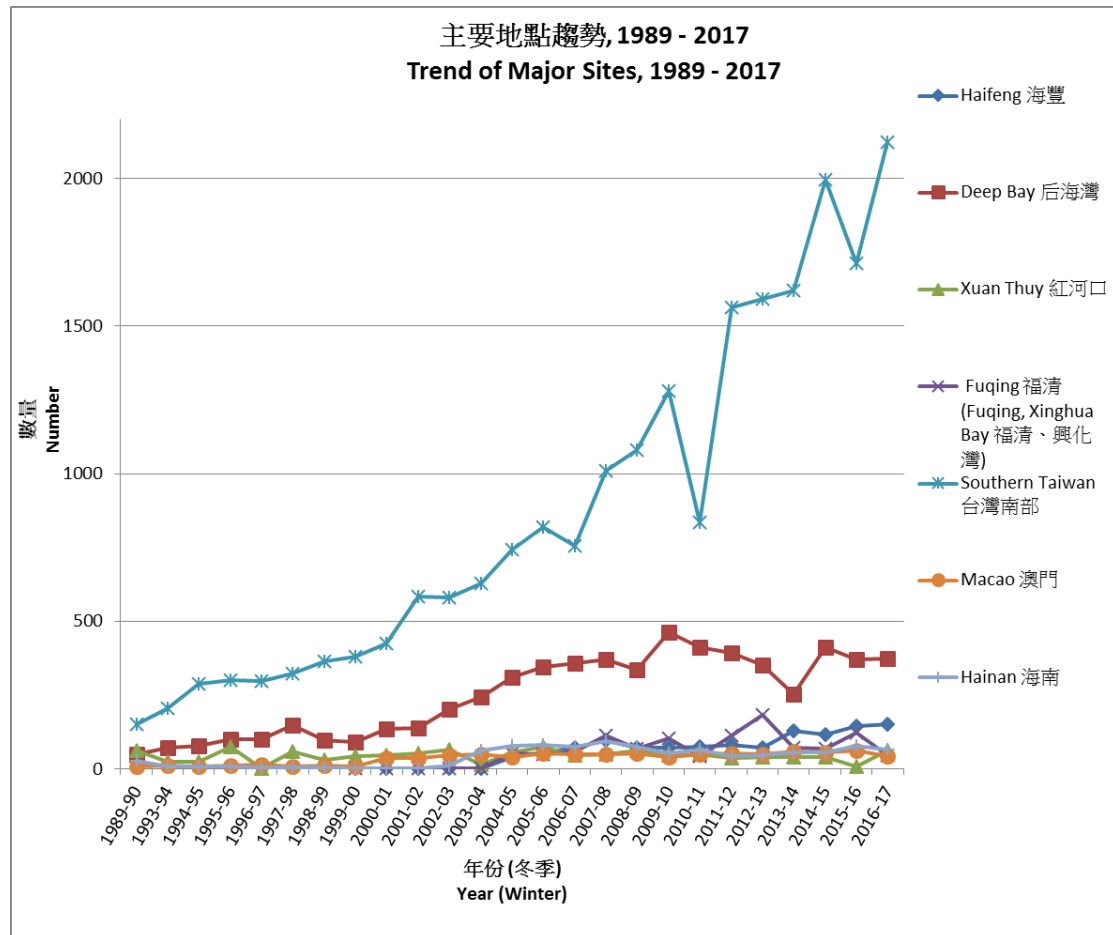


Figure 3. A comparison of the trends of the known global population of Black-faced Spoonbill at main wintering areas.

图 3. 比较七个主要越冬地区的已知黑脸琵鹭数量趋势。





**The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census
2017**
黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2017

Appendix
附录

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

附录 1. 2017 年黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查香港及深圳结果。

a) 13 January 2017 / 2017 年 1 月 13 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	75	131	61	140
Lok Ma Chau 落马洲	7	4	14	8
Ma Tso Lung 马草垄	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 大生围	23	18	23	14
Tam Kon Chau 担竿洲	NC	NC	NC	NC
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	0	2	0	1
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔湾	5	14	2	6
HK Wetland Park 湿地公园	118	120	125	119
Futian 福田	19	15	18	17
Total 总数	247	304	243	305

NC: No count 没有调查

b) 14 January 2017 / 2017 年 1 月 14 日

Place 地点 /Time 时间	1100h	1200h	1300h	1400h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然护理区及浮桥	116	121	149	158
Lok Ma Chau 落马洲	0	5	4	0
Ma Tso Lung 马草垄	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 大生围	30	30	16	32
Tam Kon Chau 担竿洲	14	1	20	15
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	2	11	0	1
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔湾	0	0	1	8
HK Wetland Park 湿地公园	119	135	120	146
Futian 福田	16	15	15	15
Total 总数	297	318	325	375

NC: No count 没有调查

c) 15 January 2017 / 2017 年 1 月 15 日

Place 地点 /Time 时间	1130h	1230h	1330h	1430h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然护理区及浮桥	67	69	97	119
Lok Ma Chau 落马洲	15	20	12	7
Ma Tso Lung 马草垄	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 大生围	40	15	50	1
Tam Kon Chau 担竿洲	7	NC	1	0
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	0	13	0	0
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔湾	2	5	2	0
HK Wetland Park 湿地公园	135	121	129	133
Futian 福田	9	23	21	20
Total 总数	275	282	312	280

NC: No count 没有调查