



# The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2018

## 黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2018

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society  
香港觀鳥會

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HONG KONG BIRD WATCHING SOCIETY



BirdLife International  
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## Cover photo

Black-faced Spoonbills *Platalea minor* at Mai Po, Hong Kong.  
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**The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census  
2018**

**黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2018**

**English Report  
英文報告**

# The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2018

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## Abstract

International Black-faced Spoonbill Census is conducted annually to assess wintering abundance and distribution of this globally endangered waterbird. The 2018 census took place on 19-21 January, which covered the wintering sites from Korea and Japan in the north to the Philippines in the south and recorded a total of 3,941 spoonbills. This figure is exactly the same as that of the previous census, but figures of different places show locally increases or decreases. The largest three wintering sites of this species have been the same over the years: Tainan (1,265 individuals), Chiayi (559 individuals) and Deep Bay (350 individuals). The numbers of spoonbills recorded in Taiwan, Deep Bay and Korea decreased, while the numbers in mainland China, Macao, Japan and Vietnam increased.

## 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). In the 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 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 species is currently listed as globally Endangered based on a suspected very rapid population decline in short future, owing to predicted loss of habitat to industrial development, land reclamation and pollution (BirdLife International 2017).

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 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 2018.

## **Method**

The methodology of this census has been the same in all censuses, and was published in Sung *et al.* (2017) and included in the previous report (Yu *et al.* 2018). Census is unanimously held in mid-winter when the wintering populations of spoonbills are apparently stable. The dates scheduled for the censuses coincided with the dates of spring tides in the Deep Bay between Hong Kong and Shenzhen and the Red River Delta in Vietnam, given that high tide facilitates the counting in these sites. In 2018, the census period was scheduled on 19-21 January. 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 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 simultaneously. All the counts in the census were made with binoculars and telescopes.

Census depends on the volunteer work by 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 analysis and announcement.

## **Results and discussion**

### **Overview**

The 2018 census recorded a total of 3,941 individuals in the East Asia region, equal to the figure from that of the previous year, which also means no increase from that of the 2017 census (table 1 and 9). The average annual population change is 11.5% since 1994 when the census started conducting in annual basis (table 9). Changes and differences at wintering sites are discussed in details below. The wintering Black-faced Spoonbills were found in 82 sites in this census, having a significant increase from 65



sites recorded in the previous year (table 10). This indicates that the wintering Black-faced Spoonbills have dispersed to more sites.

## **Taiwan**

**2018:** 2,195 birds

Since the commencement of this census, Taiwan is always the biggest wintering ground of Black-faced Spoonbills in the world and this remained the same in 2018. A total of 2,195 individuals were recorded in the census, constituting 56% of the known wintering population recorded in this census. However, this saw a decrease of 16% (i.e. 406 birds) from that of the previous year (2,601 individuals). This could be the largest drawback in the result of this census and it could be of a global conservation concern of this species. As mentioned in the previous report (Yu *et. al.* 2018), the long-term future of the Black-faced Spoonbill in Taiwan is not totally secured, despite that it is always the largest wintering ground of this species. The reason for this decline is still largely unknown and this may be related to the increasing numbers in mainland China.

Wintering flocks of the spoonbills were recorded in various places, including the big flocks of 1,265 individuals in the traditional site of Tainan City area, 559 at Chiayi County and 257 at Kaohsiung City area, while smaller numbers were also recorded in other places including Yunlin (55 birds), Yilan (25 birds), Kinmen (20 birds), Taipei (5 birds), Hsinchu (4 birds), New Taipei City (2 birds), Pratas Island (2 birds) and Hualien (1 bird). Details of the count recorded in Taiwan are shown in Table 1, 2 and 3.

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

**2018:** 400 birds, including 350 birds in Deep Bay and 50 birds in Macao

The total number of the Black-faced Spoonbill in the Pearl River Estuary saw a small decrease of 4.5% (19 birds) from that of the previous winter. This decrease mainly came from fewer birds recorded in the Deep Bay area, despite a small increase recorded in Macao (2017: 375 birds in Deep Bay and 44 birds in Macao). This decrease could also reflect that the quality of this wintering ground is also declining as other important sites along the coast of mainland China and in Japan now attracted more wintering Black-faced 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-

Black-faced Spoonbill loafed mainly in 'Ecological Zone I' during the 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 the Deep Bay area and in Taipa-Coloane represents 8.9% and 1.3% of the global wintering population respectively.

Within the Pearl River Delta area, this census also recorded 35 Black-faced Spoonbills at Nansha Wetlands of Guangzhou where has become a regular wintering site since the late 2000s. However, the survey of this site was still not coordinated with other sites in the Pearl River Delta. The result is not included in the part of the Pearl River Delta figure in this census. The survey in this site shall be synchronized to the Deep Bay area and Macao in the coming census.

### **Mainland China and Hainan Island**

**2018:** 744 birds

The numbers of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in mainland China show fluctuations in censuses of many years, this census produced an astonishing and unpredictable result of 744 individuals having a tremendous increase of 87% (i.e. 347 birds) from that of the previous year (i.e. 397 individuals). This high figure constitutes 19% of the current known world population. Trends of the Black-faced Spoonbill in mainland China (and Hainan) have been changing from year to year: it was increasing from 2015 to 2016, decreasing from 2016 to 2017, and now increasing again from 2017 to 2018. Details of the count recorded in mainland China and Hainan are shown in Table 5.

The biggest single flock of wintering Black-faced Spoonbill recorded in mainland China was 205 individuals at Fuqing, Fujian Province and another flock of 65 birds at Putian, Fujian Province was within a range of 30km. Another big flock was 161 individuals recorded at Haifeng in Guangdong. To summarise all numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in different sites, there were totals of 108 individuals found in Zhejiang province, 320 individuals in Fujian province, 234 individuals in Guangdong province and 79 individuals in Hainan province.

### **Red River Delta, Vietnam**

**2018:** 65 birds

A total of 65 Black-faced Spoonbills were recorded in the Xuan Thuy National Park of the Red River Delta. This figure saw a continuous increase from that of the two previous winters (2016: 9 birds, 2017: 62 birds) and all census figures are listed in Table

6. The figure of 2018 represents 1.6% of the global population. Further increase of the number recorded in the Xuan Thuy area is a very encouraging sign for the conservation of this species and its habitat in the Red River Delta. No survey took place in Tien Hai IBA during this census.

### **Japan**

**2018:** 508 birds

The number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills recorded in Japan has been increasing since 2009 and this trend continued in this census. A total of 508 individuals were recorded in 40 sites located mostly in the western part of Japan. This is the new high figure of this species in Japan and the first time exceeding 500 individuals. It constitutes 13% of the global population and saw an increase of 17% from that of the previous year (433 individuals in 2017). During the census, Kumamoto Prefecture recorded the largest group of wintering Black-faced Spoonbill at 171 individuals, of which 80 birds were found in the areas within Yatsushiro City. On the other hand, the wintering group in Okinawa Island was 21 individuals, higher than that of the previous winter (i.e. 17 individuals).

### **Republic of Korea**

**2018:** 26 birds

In Korea, Jeju Island is the major wintering ground of the Black-faced Spoonbill. This census saw a total of 26 individuals recorded on the island, having 3 birds fewer than that of the previous winter. In fact, the Jeju wintering population has a rather stable range between 20 to 40 individuals since mid-1990s. None was recorded in the Korean Peninsular during the census period.

### **The Philippines**

**2018:** 3 birds

Three Black-faced Spoonbills were found and photographed at Sabtang, Batanes in December 2017 and the birds remained in the area until the census period. This is one of the few confirmed record of this species during the census period in the Philippines in recent winters. Batanes locates in the most northern part of the Philippines, where is the most likely place to find the Black-faced Spoonbills in winter months. Recent reports of the Black-faced Spoonbills in this place came almost annually but there also lacks observers or surveyors documenting the occurrence of this species with exact date and location.

## [Thailand

2018: 0

None was reported during the census period, but one was reported at Nong Ya Plong district, Petchaburi province on 5 March 2018. This record was not fallen in the winter period, it was not considered to be included in the figure of the wintering population.]

## Conclusion

The number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in this census was the same as that of the previous year, hence there was no increase and the average annual population change is 11.5% since 1994. A strong decline in the Taiwan wintering population and a tremendous increase in the total numbers from sites along the coast of mainland China were found during this census. Specific scientific studies would be needed to shed light of reasons for these changing numbers in different sites. This change is of international conservation concern because significant declines of Black-faced Spoonbill population happened in the traditional sites such as Tainan and Deep Bay and increasing populations were found in the smaller but unprotected sites, e.g. Kaohsiung City and Xinhua Bay of Fujian.

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 is defined by an average figure of the last five censuses, i.e. 34 individuals out of 3,447 individuals. Hence, sites with more than 34 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 – 1,265 birds,
- Chiayi County, Taiwan – 559 birds,
- Deep Bay, Hong Kong and Shenzhen – 350 birds,
- Kaohsiung City, Taiwan – 257 birds,
- Xinhua Bay, Fuqing, Fujian – 205 birds,
- Haifeng, Guangdong – 161 birds,
- Yatsushiro City, Kumamoto – 80 birds,
- Xinhua Bay, Putian, Fujian – 65 birds,
- Xuan Thuy, Nam Dinh, Vietnam – 65 birds,
- Yulin County, Taiwan – 55 birds,
- Taipa-Coloane, Macao – 50 birds,

- Oujiang estuary, Wenzhou, Zhejiang - 44 birds,
- Kumamoto City, Kumamoto - 44 birds,
- Fukuoka City, Fukuoka - 39 birds,
- Kitakyushu City, Fukuoka - 38 birds,
- Sigeng, Hainan - 36 birds,
- Nansha wetland, Guangzhou, Guangdong - 35 birds.

All the sites mentioned above were included in all the past censuses. Thus, missing 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. When the important wintering sites were identified, suitable management practices, e.g. strict control of human activities, could be applied to the site and so to provide more suitable habitats to the Black-faced Spoonbills for their long-term survival.



**The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census  
2018**

**黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2018**

**Chinese Report  
中文報告**

# 黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2018

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## 撮要

每年進行的全球黑臉琵鷺普查用以評估這全球性瀕危鳥種的度冬數量和分佈情況。2018 年度的普查日期為 1 月 19-21 日，調查地區涵蓋從北面的韓國和日本，到南方的菲律賓等度冬地點，以及共錄 3,941 隻黑臉琵鷺。這數字與去年普查的數字完全相同，但不同地方的數字顯示有當地的增加及減少。本年度調查結果所得的黑臉琵鷺三大度冬地也跟去年一樣：台南（記錄到 1,265 隻），嘉義（記錄到 559 隻）和後海灣（記錄到 350 隻）。黑臉琵鷺於台灣、後海灣和韓國有所下降，而在中國大陸，澳門、日本及越南的數字則有所上升。

## 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）。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）。黑臉琵鷺目前被列為瀕危（Endangered），原因是預期短期內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）。

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。這個度冬地的同步調查也應該繼續進行從而提供最新的數據（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 2018 年 1 月普查的結果。

## 普查方法

普查的方法一直維持相同，這已在 (Sung *et al.* 2017) 中刊出及包括在去年的報告 (Yu *et al.* 2018)。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，2018 年的普查安排在 2018 年 1 月 19-21 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

2018 年的普查在東亞地區共錄 3,941 隻黑臉琵鷺，跟去年的數字是相同，亦表示跟 2017 年的數字沒有增加 (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 2018 年的每年平均增幅為 11.5% (表 9)。於不同度冬地的改變及分別會於下文詳細論述。2018 年的普查錄得黑臉琵鷺於 82 個地點度冬，地點比往年有顯著增多 (表 10)；這顯示出度冬黑臉琵鷺有散開至更多的地點。

### 台灣

#### 2018：2,195 隻

自普查開始以來，台灣一直是世上最大黑臉琵鷺的度冬地，這情況在 2018 年亦維持一樣。這普查共錄 2,195 隻黑臉琵鷺，佔全球已知數量的 56%。不過這比較去年的數字就見到減少了 16% (去年是 2,601 隻)。這可能是是次普查結果的最大缺失，也可能是該物種的全球保育問題。在去年的報告 (Yu *et al.* 2018) 中已提及過，儘管台灣經常是世上最大的度冬地，黑臉琵鷺的長遠未來並非完全安全的。導致數量下降的原因仍然很未知，但估計或許跟在中國大陸上升的數字有關。

調查員在台灣多個地方錄得度冬種群，包括大群的 1,265 隻在傳統度冬地台南，559 隻在嘉義，247 隻在高雄；而少數則散落在其他地點，包括雲林 (55 隻)，宜蘭 (25 隻)，金門 (20 隻)，台北 (5 隻)，新竹 (4 隻)，新北 (2 隻)，東沙島 (2 隻) 及花蓮 (1 隻)。詳情可見表 1, 2 和 3。



### 珠江河口（包括香港和深圳的后海灣，以及澳門路氹區）

**2018**：400 隻，包括后海灣的 350 隻以及路氹濕地的 50 隻

珠江河口黑臉琵鷺的總數比前一個冬季減少了 4.5%（19 隻）。儘管澳門有少量增加，總數的減少是因為在后海灣地區記錄的數量減少（2017 年：后海灣有 375 隻鳥，澳門有 44 隻）。數量減少也可能反映出這個度冬地的質量在下降，因為中國大陸沿岸和日本的其他地點現在吸引了更多的度冬黑臉琵鷺。

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 8.9% 和 1.3%。

在珠江口地區，是次普查亦在廣州南沙濕地錄得 35 隻黑臉琵鷺。自 2000 年代末，每年在這地點都穩定地錄得度冬的黑臉琵鷺。不過當地的數算沒有跟其他珠江河口的地點作同步協調，數算的結果也沒有包括在珠江口的總數內。在往後的調查，這地點應與后海灣及澳門的地點作同步協調為佳。

### 中國大陸和海南島

**2018**：744 隻

中國大陸的黑臉琵鷺度冬種群數字在多年的普查中仍然波動，今年的結果是令人驚訝的 744 隻，較去年的結果(397 隻)有巨大的 87% 增長(較往年多 347 隻)。這個高數字佔現時全球總數的 19%。中國大陸(包括海南島)黑臉琵鷺的數量趨勢是每年都改變的，從 2015 到 2016 年數字是上升的，而 2016 到 2017 年是下跌，到 2018 年又再度回升。中國大陸及海南島的詳細數字可見表 5。

在中國大陸最大的黑臉琵鷺度冬群是在福建福清的 205 隻，以及另一群在 30 公里外的莆田有 65 隻；另一大群是廣東海豐的 161 隻。總結不同省份的黑臉琵鷺數量，浙江省共有 108 隻，福建省 320 隻，廣東省 234 隻，海南省 79 隻。

### 越南紅河口

**2018**：65 隻

65 隻黑臉琵鷺在越南的紅河三角洲春水國家公園錄得。這個數字比之前的兩個冬季（2016 年：9 隻，2017 年：62 隻）有持續增加，而所有的普查數字都列在表 6。這個 2018 的數字相當於全球數字的 1.6%。春水國家公園記錄的數量進一步增加是對於該鳥種及在紅河三角洲生境棲息地的保育是一個非常令人鼓舞的跡象。今年的普查沒有在 Tien Hai 重要鳥點進行調查。

## 日本

**2018**：508 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。2018 年的普查在日本的西部地區共 40 個地點錄得 508 隻，這是在日本紀錄到的最高數字，亦是第一次超過五百隻；佔全球種群 13%，亦同時較去年的數字增加 17% (2017 年是 433 隻)。在這普查中，熊本縣是記錄得最多度冬黑臉琵鷺，共 171 隻，當中的 80 隻是在八代市的範圍內；另一方面，沖繩度冬的琵鷺達到 21 隻，高於去年的 17 隻。

## 韓國

**2017**：26 隻

在韓國，濟州島仍然是黑臉琵鷺的主要越冬地。今年在島上總共錄得 26 隻，較去年減少 3 隻。實際上，濟州島上的度冬種群自九十年代中期，一直在相對穩定的 20 至 40 隻的範圍內。今年的普查中，在朝鮮半島上沒有紀錄到黑臉琵鷺。

## 菲律賓

**2018**：3隻

2017年12月，在巴丹群島 (Batanes)的沙坦(Sabtang)發現並拍攝了三隻黑臉琵鷺，這三隻一直留在該地區到普查期間，這是近幾個冬季普查中在菲律賓的少數確認記錄之一。巴丹群島位於菲律賓最北部，是在冬季最有可能找到黑臉琵鷺的地方。在這地方發現黑臉琵鷺的報導是接近每年都會出現，但該地缺乏觀察員或調查員去記錄黑臉琵鷺出現的確切日期和地點。

## [泰國

**2018**：0隻

於普查期間在泰國沒有紀錄得黑臉琵鷺，但在2018年3月5日，在碧武里府的農亞邦縣有一隻的報告。這記錄不在冬季期間，所以不會考慮包括在冬季種群的總數內。]

## 總結

今年的普查紀錄到度冬黑臉琵鷺種群與去年相同，因此數量沒有增加。黑臉琵鷺自 1994 年的平均種群變化為每年上升 11.5%。在普查的結果中看到台灣的數字大幅下降，而中國大陸沿海地點的總數有大量增加，這需要進一步的科學研究來找出這些數量變化的原因。因為黑臉琵鷺的數量下跌是在傳統的度冬地如台南及后海灣中發生，而有數量上升的種群往往在一些較小及未受保護的棲息地中見到，例如高雄及福建興化灣；因此這些數量的改變應受到國際保育關注。

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 3,447 隻，所以 1%訂於 34 隻的水平。因此，擁有超過 34 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 — 1,265 隻，
- 台灣嘉義 — 559 隻，
- 香港和深圳前海灣 — 350 隻，
- 台灣高雄 — 257 隻，
- 福建福清興化灣 — 205 隻，
- 廣東海豐 — 161 隻，
- 熊本八代市 — 80 隻，
- 福建莆田興化灣 — 65 隻，
- 越南春水 — 65 隻，
- 台灣雲林 — 55 隻，
- 澳門路氹濕地 — 50 隻，
- 浙江溫州甌江口 — 44 隻，
- 熊本熊本市 — 44 隻，
- 福岡福岡市 — 39 隻，
- 福岡北九州市 — 38 隻，
- 海南四更 — 36 隻，
- 廣州南沙濕地 — 35 隻。

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。所以當重要的越冬地點確認後，在當地採取適當的管理措施如嚴格控制人類活動，從而為黑臉琵鷺的長期存活營造更多合適的棲息地。



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**Acknowledgements and References**  
鳴謝及參考資料

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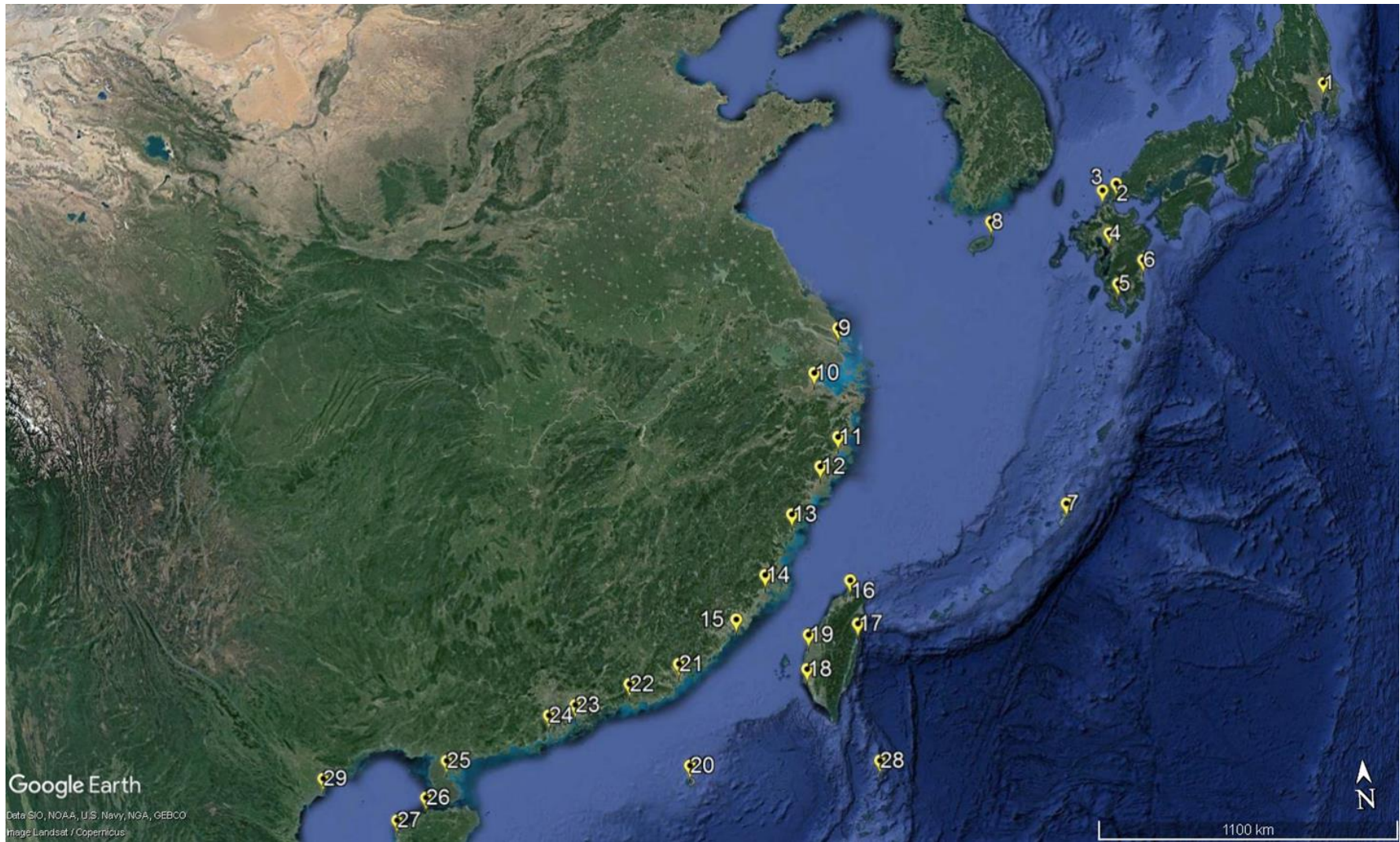
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**The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census  
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黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2018

**Maps**  
地圖



Map 1. Location of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in winter 2017-18. 地圖 1. 2017-18 年黑臉琵鷺冬季棲息地點。



Map 1. Locations of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in winter 2017-18:

- 1) Tokyo, 2) Western Honshu including Yamaguchi and Sanyoonoda cities,
- 3) Northern Kyushu including Kitakyushu, Fukutsu, Fukuoka and Itoshima cities,
- 4) Central Kyushu including Chikuzen town, Ogori city and coastal sites in Ariake and Yatsushiro seas, 5) Southwestern Kyushu including Kirishima, Aira and Minamisatsuma cities,
- 6) Southeastern Kyushu including Miyazaki and Kushima cities,
- 7) Okinawa and Tomigusuku cities, 8) Jeju Island, 9) Shanghai,
- 10) Northeastern Zhejiang including Shangyu and Cixi, 11) Jiaojiang,
- 12) Southeastern Zhejiang including Yueqing, Ou Jiang estuary and Yuhuan,
- 13) Northeastern Fujian including Funing Bay and Luoyuan Bay,
- 14) Eastern Fujian including Minjiang estuary and Xinhua Bay, 15) Kinmen,
- 16) Northern Taiwan including Taipei city, New Taipei city, Yilan and Hsinchu city
- 17) Hualien County, 18) Southwestern Taiwan including Chiayi, Tainan and Kaohsiung,
- 19) Yunlin County, 20) Pratas Island, 21) Rong Jiang estuary, 22) Haifeng,
- 23) Pearl River Delta including Deep Bay, Nansha, Yakou and Taipa-coloane, 24) Jiangmen,
- 25) Leizhou, 26) Northern Hainan Island including Lingao and Yangpu,
- 27) Sigeng, 28) Batanes, 29) Red River Delta

地圖 1. 2017-18 年黑臉琵鷺冬季棲息地點：

- 1)東京，2)本州西部包括山口市及山陽小野田市，
- 3)九州北部包括北九州市、福津市、福岡市及糸島市，
- 4)九州中部包括筑前町、小郡市、有明海及八代海濱地點，
- 5)九州西南部包括霧島市、始良市及南薩摩市，6)九州東南部包括宮崎市及串間市，
- 7)沖繩市及豐見城市，8)濟州島，9)上海，10)浙江東北部包括上虞區及慈溪市，
- 11)椒江區，12)浙江東南部包括樂清市、甌江河口及玉環市，
- 13)福建東北部包括福寧灣及羅源灣，
- 14)福建東部包括閩江河口及興化灣，15)金門，
- 16)台灣北部包括台北市、新北市、宜蘭及新竹市，17)花蓮縣，
- 18)台灣西南部包括嘉義市、台南市及高雄市，19)雲林縣， 20)東沙群島，
- 21)榕江河口，22)海豐，23)珠江三角洲包括后海灣、南沙及路丞，24)江門，
- 25)雷洲，26)海南島北部包括臨高及洋浦，27)四更，
- 28)巴丹群島，29)紅河三角洲

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**The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census  
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黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2018

**Tables**

圖表

Table 1. Number of Black-faced Spoonbills in different locations of East Asia, winter 2017-2018. Numbers in parenthesis are birds counted outside the census period.

表 1. 2017-2018 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	2018	Number 數量
China mainland 中國大陸	Dongtan and Wetland Park, Chongming, Shanghai 上海 崇明 東灘及濕地公園	20-21 Jan 1 月 20-21 日	2
China mainland 中國大陸	Nanhui, Shanghai 上海 南匯	20-21 Jan 1 月 20-21 日	1
China mainland 中國大陸	Shangyu, Shaoxing, Zhejiang 浙江 紹興 上虞	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	2
China mainland 中國大陸	Cixi, Ningbo, Zhejiang 浙江 寧波 慈溪	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	6
China mainland 中國大陸	Jiaojiang, Taizhou, Zhejiang 浙江 台州 椒江	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	4
China mainland 中國大陸	Wetland Park, Xuanmen Bay, Yuhuan, Zhejiang 浙江 台州 玉環漩門灣 濕地公園	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	29
China mainland 中國大陸	Xuanmen Bay, Yuhuan, Zhejiang 浙江 台州 玉環漩門灣	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	17
China mainland 中國大陸	Yueqing, Zhejiang 浙江 樂清	20-21 Jan 1 月 20-21 日	6
China mainland 中國大陸	Oujiang estuary, Wenzhou, Zhejiang 浙江 溫州 甌江口	20-21 Jan 1 月 20-21 日	44
China mainland 中國大陸	Funing Bay, Xiapu, Fujian 福建 霞浦 福寧灣	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	3
China mainland 中國大陸	Luoyuan Bay, Luoyuan, Fujian 福建 羅源 羅源灣	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	25
China mainland 中國大陸	Minjiang estuary, Fuzhou, Fujian 福建 福州 閩江口	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	22
China mainland 中國大陸	Jiangjing Farm, Xinhua Bay, Fuqing, Fujian 福建 福清 興化灣 江鏡農場	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	205
China mainland 中國大陸	Chigang Farm, Xinhua Bay, Putian, Fujian 福建 莆田 興化灣 赤港農場	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	65
China mainland 中國大陸	Weitou Bay, Jinjiang, Quanzhou, Fujian 福建 泉州 晉江 圍頭灣	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	(18)
China mainland 中國大陸	Shantou, Guangdong 廣東 汕頭	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	3
China mainland 中國大陸	Haifeng, Guangdong 廣東 海豐	19-21 Jan 1 月 19-21 日	161

China mainland 中國大陸	Nansha, Guangzhou, Guangdong 廣東 廣州 南沙	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	35
China mainland 中國大陸	Yakou, Zhongshan, Guangdong 廣東 中山 崖口	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	5
China mainland 中國大陸	Qí'ao Island, Hengqin, Guangdong 廣東 珠海 橫琴島	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	9*
China mainland 中國大陸	Yinhu Bay, Jiangmen, Guangdong 廣東 江門 銀湖灣	20-21 Jan 1 月 20-21 日	27
China mainland 中國大陸	Fucheng, Leizhou, Zhanjiang, Guangdong 廣東 湛江 雷州市 附城鎮	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	3
China mainland 中國大陸	Xinying, Lingao, Hainan 海南省 臨高 新盈	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	30
China mainland 中國大陸	Yangpu, Danzhou, Hainan 海南省 儋州 洋浦	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	13
China mainland 中國大陸	Sigang, Dongfang, Hainan 海南省 東方 四更	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	36
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	19-21 Jan 1 月 19-21 日	350
Macao 澳門	Taipa-coloane 氹仔-路環	19-21 Jan 1 月 19-21 日	50
Taiwan 台灣	New Taipei City 新北市	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	2
Taiwan 台灣	Taipei City 台北市	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	5
Taiwan 台灣	Hsinchu City 新竹市	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	4
Taiwan 台灣	Yunlin County 雲林縣	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	55
Taiwan 台灣	Chiayi County, including Aogu Wetland, Budai saltpan and Bazheng River estuary 嘉義縣 包括鰲鼓濕地, 布袋鹽田及八掌溪口	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	559
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	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	1265
Taiwan 台灣	Kaohsiung City, including Qieding and Kaoping River estuary 高雄市 包括茄萣及高屏溪口	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	257
Taiwan 台灣	Hualien County 花蓮縣	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	1
Taiwan 台灣	Ilan County 宜蘭縣	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	25
Taiwan 台灣	Kinmen County 金門縣	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	20
Taiwan 台灣	Pratas Island 東沙群島	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	2
Vietnam 越南	Red River Delta, Xuan Thuy National Park 紅河口 春水國家公園	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	65
Republic of Korea 韓國	Jeju: Gujiwa-eup, Hado-ri fishponds 濟州市 下道里 魚塘	19-21 Jan 1 月 19-21 日	12

Republic of Korea 韓國	Jeju: Seongsan-eup, Ojo-ri 西歸浦市 城山邑 吾照里	19-21 Jan 1月19-21日	12
Republic of Korea 韓國	Jeju: Gujwa-eup, Jongdal-ri 濟州市 舊左邑 終達里	19-21 Jan 1月19-21日	1
Republic of Korea 韓國	Jeju: Jocheon-eup, Sinheung-ri 濟州市 朝天邑 新興里	19-21 Jan 1月19-21日	1
Japan 日本	Honshu: Edogawa-ku, Kaisai, Seaside Park, Tokyo 本州島 東京都 江戸川區 葛西海濱公園	20 Jan 1月20日	1
Japan 日本	Honshu: Yamaguchi City, Yamaguchi Bay Hatase 本州島 山口市 山口灣 波多瀨	20 Jan 1月20日	24
Japan 日本	Honshu: Sanyoonoda City, Asa River estuary 本州島 山陽小野田市 厚狹川河口	20 Jan 1月20日	18
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	19 Jan 1月19日	15
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Suou coast, Torigoe Pond 九州島 北九州市 周防灘 鳥越池	19 Jan 1月19日	4
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Suou coast Sone shore 九州島 北九州市 周防灘 曾根海岸	19 Jan 1月19日	19
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka City, Tsuyazaki Inlet 九州島 福岡市 津屋崎入り江	20 Jan 1月20日	7
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka City, Wajiro tidal flat 九州島 福岡市 和白干潟	21 Jan 1月21日	10
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka City, Tatara River estuary 九州島 福岡市 多多良川河口	19 Jan 1月19日	6
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka City, Imazu tidal flat 九州島 福岡市 今津干潟	20 Jan 1月20日	23
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	19 Jan 1月19日	14
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Chikuzen Town, Sainoki-higashi Pond 九州島 朝倉郡筑前町 才ノ木東池	19 Jan 1月19日	4
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Ogori City, Oozoe Pond 九州島 小郡市 大添ため池	19 Jan 1月19日	3
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yanagawa City, Okinohata River estuary 九州島 柳川市 沖の端川河口	21 Jan 1月21日	25
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)	21 Jan 1月21日	18
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Shiraishi Town, Fukudomi Polder (Shingomori) 九州島 杵島郡白石町 福富干潟	21 Jan 1月21日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Hama Fishery Port 九州島 鹿島市 濱川漁港	20 Jan 1月20日	21
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Isahaya City, Azuma Reclamation Area 九州島 諫早市 吾妻干拓	21 Jan 1月21日	4
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nagasu Cho, Nagasu Port 九州島 長洲町 長洲港	21 Jan 1月21日	13
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nagasu Cho, Ootsutsumi Pond 九州島 長洲町 大堤池	21 Jan 1月21日	5
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Tamana City, Kikuchi River estuary 九州島 玉名市 菊池川河口	21 Jan 1月21日	19
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Tamana City, Tojin River Estuary 九州島 玉名市 唐人川河口	21 Jan 1月21日	6
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City Ezuko Lake 九州島 熊本市 江津湖	21 Jan 1月21日	7

Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Port 九州島 熊本市 熊本港	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	20
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City, Midori River estuary 九州島 熊本市 綠川河口	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	17
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	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	4
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Kagami River estuary 九州島 八代市 鏡川河口	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	51
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City., Mizunashi River estuary 九州島 八代市 水無川河口	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	8
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Mae River estuary 九州島 八代市 前川河口	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	21
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Miyazaki City, Shintomi Cho, Hitotsuse River estuary 九州島 宮崎市 新富町 一瀨川河口	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	16
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kushima City, Tenjin River 九州島 串間市 天神川	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	5
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kirishima City, Hirose Regulation Pond 九州島 霧島市 広瀬調整池	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	29
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Aira City, Suzaki Regulation Pond 九州島 始良市 須崎調整池	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	25
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Minamisatsuma City, Manose River Estuary 九州島 南薩摩市 万之瀨川河口	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	17
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Minamisatsuma City, Ohura Reclamation Area 九州島 南薩摩市 大浦干拓周邊	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	7
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Naha City/Tomigusuku City, Man-ko Tidal flat 西南諸島 那霸市/豊見城市 漫湖干潟	20 Jan 1 月 20 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	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	3
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Tomigusuku City, Toyosaki tidal flat 西南諸島 豊見城市 豊崎干潟	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	9
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa City, Awase tidal flat 西南諸島 沖縄市 泡瀬干地	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	8
The Philippines 菲律賓	Ivana and Sabtang, Batanes 巴丹群島 伊凡那及沙坦	Dec 2017 to Feb 2018 2017 年 12 月 至 2018 年 2 月	3
Thailand 泰國	Nong Ya Plong, Petchaburi 碧武里府 農亞邦縣	Mar 2018 2018 年 3 月	1**
	<b>Total 總數:</b>		<b>3,941 (3,959)</b>

\*Nine BFS was found at Qiao Island, Zhuhai on 21 January 2018, which could be same individuals recorded in the survey of Macao. 在 1 月 21 日, 淇澳島記錄 9 隻黑臉琵鷺, 可能跟澳門調查點的琵鷺有重複。

\*\* This BFS was not found in the winter period and this figure is not included in the winter total. 這隻黑臉琵鷺不在冬季錄得, 數字不會包括在冬季總數內。

Table 2. Sites visited with no Black-faced Spoonbill counted during or near the 2018 census period.

表 2. 2018 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	2018
China mainland 中國大陸	Rui'an, Zhejiang 浙江 瑞安	20-21 Jan 1月20-21日
China mainland 中國大陸	Cangnan, Zhejiang 浙江 蒼南	20-21 Jan 1月20-21日
China mainland 中國大陸	Meizhou Bay, Fujian 福建 湄州灣	20 Jan 1月20日
China mainland 中國大陸	Quanzhou Bay, Fujian 福建 泉州灣	20 Jan 1月20日
China mainland 中國大陸	Weitou Bay, Jinjiang, Quanzhou, Fujian* 福建 泉州 晉江 圍頭灣 *	20 Jan 1月20日
China mainland 中國大陸	Zhanjiang city, Guangdong 廣東 湛江市	20 Jan 1月20日
China mainland 中國大陸	Leigou, Leizhou, Guangdong 廣東 雷州 雷高鎮	20 Jan 1月20日
China mainland 中國大陸	Beilun Estuary National NR, Fangchenggang, Guangxi 廣西 防城港 北侖河口國家級自然保護區	20 Jan 1月20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	20 Jan 1月20日
China mainland 中國大陸	Yinggehai saltpan, Ledong, Hainan 海南省 樂東 鶯歌海鹽田	20 Jan 1月20日
China mainland 中國大陸	Sanya, Hainan 海南 三亞	20 Jan 1月20日
Taiwan 台灣	Taoyuan City 桃園市	21 Jan 1月21日
Taiwan 台灣	Miaoli County 苗栗縣	21 Jan 1月21日
Taiwan 台灣	Taichung City 台中市	21 Jan 1月21日
Taiwan 台灣	Changhua City 彰化縣	21 Jan 1月21日
Taiwan 台灣	Pingtung County 屏東縣	21 Jan 1月21日
Taiwan 台灣	Taitung County 台東縣	21 Jan 1月21日
Taiwan 台灣	Penghu County 澎湖縣	21 Jan 1月21日
Taiwan 台灣	Lienchiang County 連江縣	21 Jan 1月21日
Japan 日本	Honshu: Shimonoseki City, Itone shore 本洲島 下關市 系根	20 Jan 1月20日
Japan 日本	Honshu: Shimonoseki City, Kiya River estuary. 本洲島 下關市 木屋川河口	20 Jan 1月20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	19 Jan 1月19日
Japan 日本	Kyuhau: Yanagawa City, Chikugo River estuary & coast 九州島 柳川市 筑後川河口	21 Jan 1月21日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga City, Hayatsue River estuary 九州島 佐賀市 早津江川河口	21 Jan 1月21日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Nanaura Fishery port 九州島 鹿島市 鹽屋漁港	20 Jan 1月20日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Hikawa Cho/Yatsushiro City, Hikawa River Estuary 九州島 氷川町/八代市、氷川河口	21 Jan 1月21日

Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Kuma River Estuary 九州島 八代市 球磨川河口	21 Jan 1月21日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Shibushi City, Anraku River estuary 九州島 志布志市 安楽川河口	20 Jan 1月20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	20 Jan 1月20日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kimotsuki County, Oosaki Cho, Tabaru River estuary 九州島 曾於郡大崎町 田原川河口	20 Jan 1月20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	20 Jan 1月20日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kirishima City, Hamanoichi Regulation Pond 九州島 霧島市 濱之市調整池	19 Jan 1月19日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Aira City, Matsubara Regulation Pond 九州島 始良市 松原調整池	19 Jan 1月19日
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Tomigusuku City, Gushi Tidal flat 南西諸島 豊見城市 具志干潟	20 Jan 1月20日

\* Survey at Weitou Bay on 20 Jan found no BFS but 18 BFS was recorded on 27 Jan 2018. 在泉州圍頭灣的調查, 在同步普查日子中的1月20日沒有發現, 在之後的1月27日一共發現18隻黑臉琵鷺。



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	Jan 18
Total	826	790	1030	1104	1280	834	1562	1624	1659	2034	2060	2601	2195

\* 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	Jan 18
Hong Kong	296	320	331	273	429	386	357	322	222	363	322	360	337
Shenzhen	50	36	38	62	33	25	36	29	30	48	49	15	13
Macao	51	48	50	52	39	49	51	48	60	55	61	44	50
Total	397	404	419	387	501	460	444	399	312	466	432	419	400

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	Jan 18
Total	206	247	313	247	234	198	328	363	339	330	434	397	744

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	Jan 18
Total	74	45	49	63	46	49	35	39	40	40	9	62	65

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	Jan 18
Total	155	189	224	215	258	270	284	277	350	371	383	433	508

\*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	Jan 18
Total	21	20	28	25	27	26	40	23	26	31	38	29	26

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	Jan 18
Total	1679	1695	2065	2041	2347	1839	2693	2725	2726	3272	3356	3941	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	0.0

Annual % change from 1994 to 2018: 11.5%

1994 年至 2018 年間的年均變化：11.5%

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	Jan 18
Number of sites recorded BFS	36	39	40	40	44	43	44	52	56	56	53	62	62	68	65*	82
Number of survey sites	41	61	61	59	68	No detail record	No detail record	82	83	86	67	96	91	94	100	116

\* 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 2017-18.

圖 1. 1989-90 至 2017-18 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 2018 international census.

圖 2. 2018 全球同步普查期間黑臉琵鷺在不同越冬地的全球百分比。

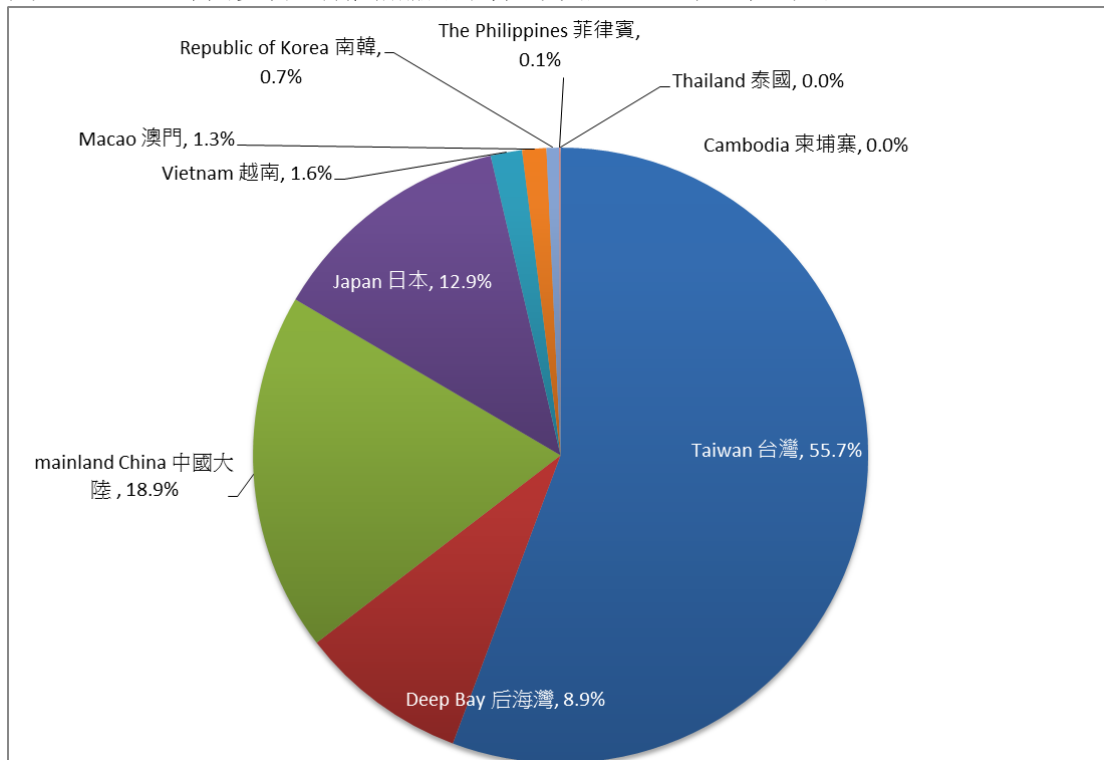
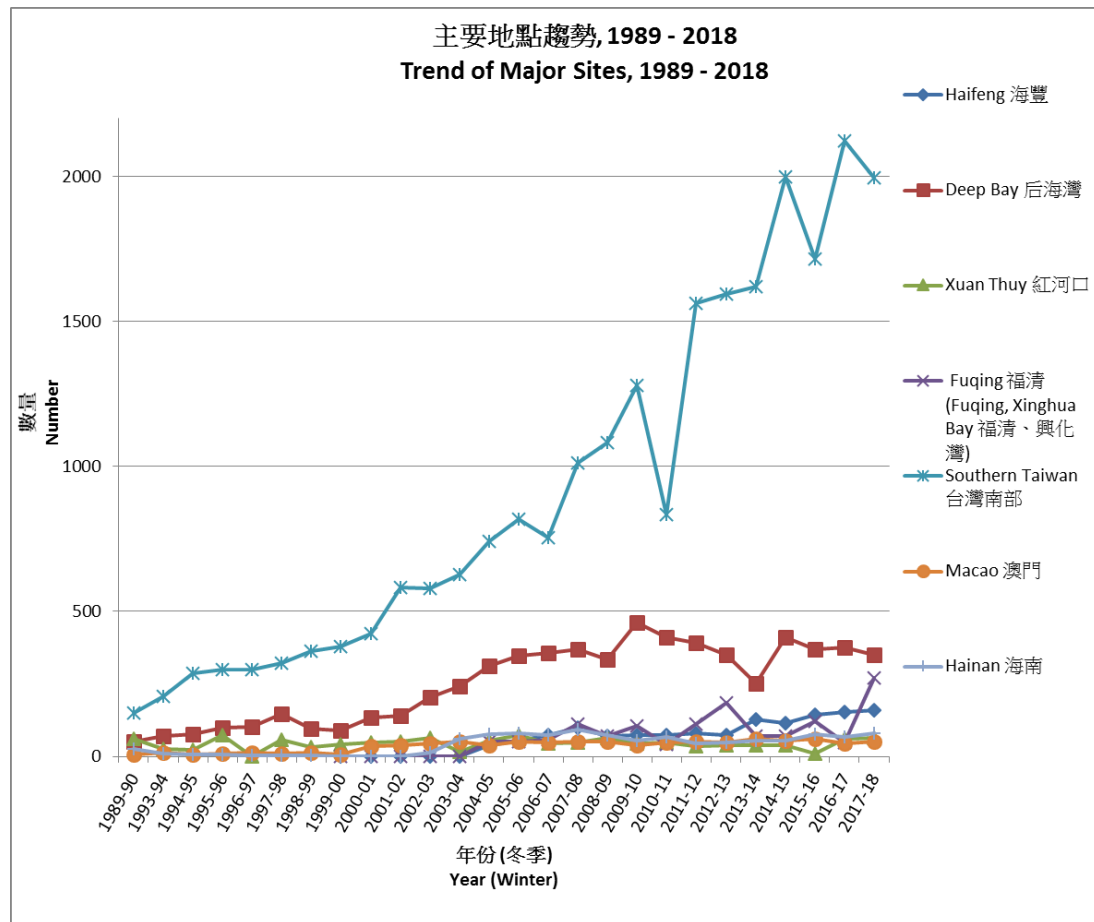


Figure 3. A comparison of the trends of the known global population of Black-faced Spoonbill at main wintering areas.

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 2018.

附錄 1. 2018 年黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查香港及深圳結果。

a) 19 January 2018 / 2018 年 1 月 19 日

Place 地點 /Time 時間	1030h	1130h	1230h	1330h	1430h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然護理區及浮橋	111	109	71	88	84
Lok Ma Chau 落馬洲	95	95	15	61	105
San Tin 新田	1	1	6	3	54
Tai Sang Wai 大生圍	10	6	9	12	NC
Nam Sang Wai 南生圍	2	0	0	0	4
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔灣	37	21	22	23	24
HK Wetland Park 濕地公園	43	65	62	66	66
Futian 福田	24	13	28	12	13
Total 總數	323	310	213	265	350

NC: No count 沒有調查

b) 20 January 2018 / 2018 年 1 月 20 日

Place 地點 /Time 時間	1100h	1200h	1300h	1400h	1500h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然護理區及浮橋	105	93	85	67	86
Lok Ma Chau 落馬洲	95	58	36	56	94
San Tin 新田	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Tai Sang Wai 大生圍	5	2	22	7	1
Nam Sang Wai 南生圍	29	4	16	9	14
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔灣	36	18	3	2	5
HK Wetland Park 濕地公園	46	54	51	82	61
Futian 福田	17	18	37	38	30
Total 總數	333	247	250	261	291

NC: No count 沒有調查

c) 21 January 2018 / 2018 年 1 月 21 日

Place 地點 /Time 時間	1130h	1230h	1330h	1430h	1530h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然護理區及浮橋	62	75	89	96	86
Lok Ma Chau 落馬洲	61	45	70	88	103
San Tin 新田	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Tai Sang Wai 大生圍	2	4	1	13	NC
Nam Sang Wai 南生圍	8	11	0	0	2
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔灣	38	15	3	3	5
HK Wetland Park 濕地公園	67	82	68	70	87
Futian 福田	24	6	12	13	17
Total 總數	260	238	243	283	300

NC: No count 沒有調查