



香港生物多樣性及保育
重點指標報告
2015 - 2017

HONG KONG
HEADLINE INDICATORS FOR
BIODIVERSITY &
CONSERVATION
2015 - 2017 REPORT



HKBWS
香港觀鳥會

香港觀鳥會周年報告

Hong Kong Bird Watching Society
Annual Report

2018-19



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關於香港觀鳥會

香港觀鳥會是一個以欣賞及保育香港鳥類及其自然生態為宗旨的民間團體，一直致力教育、科研、生境管理與保育政策倡議，啟發及鼓勵公眾一起欣賞與保護野生雀鳥及其生境，達至「人鳥和諧、自然長存」的願景。

香港觀鳥會成立於 1957 年，2002 年被認可成為公共性質慈善機構，1994 年成為國際鳥盟的香港支會 (Associate Member)，2013 年正式成為國際鳥盟的成員 (Partner)。

2019 年，香港觀鳥會重塑新標誌，保留沿用六十年的黃嘴白鷺作為主視點，以傳承本會前人的努力及使命。希望新標誌為我們的保育工作及香港的大自然帶來更多色彩。



About Hong Kong Bird Watching Society

Hong Kong Bird Watching Society (HKBWS) promotes appreciation and protection of birds and their habitats through education, research, habitat management and conservation advocacy to achieve the vision of "People and birds living in harmony as nature continues to thrive."

HKBWS was founded in 1957. It became a public charitable organization in 2002, an Associate Member of BirdLife International in 1994, and BirdLife International Partner in 2013.

In 2019, Hong Kong Bird Watching Society re-invented its logo and created a brand new one. We have kept the Swinhoe's Egret as the key element to show our continued mission and the dedicated efforts of our predecessors in the past sixty years. At the same time, the new logo has sported new colours to show our new conservation works to protect the birds, their habitats, and nature in Hong Kong.

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2018年9月，十號超級颱風山竹蹂躪香港，不但摧毀大量花草樹木及城市建設，更重要是令我們從「香港是一個安全城市」的幻象中醒覺過來，氣候轉變已經不單是一個學術討論或一件抽象遙遠的事情，假如大家只期待奇蹟出現，我們將會愧對雀鳥、愧對環境、愧對後代。

去年的土地大辯論，最後竟然變出一個填海1,700公頃的「明日大嶼」方案，不但無視山竹的警告，更漠視土地的農業及生態價值。這樣胡亂地規劃香港土地的人士，實在應該好好閱讀本會於2018年8月發表的第四份「香港生物多樣性及保育重點指標報告」（2015-2017）。報告顯示香港的土地規劃制度已不能有效保護具生態價值的土地，加上執法不嚴，本港過去在生態保育方面所取得的成果正逐漸被蠶食。為了香港的可持續發展，發展土地應保護和尊重自然環境，亦應糾正土地規劃亂象，優先善用棕地和空地建造公屋。

拯救瀕危鳥類自然是本會的重要任務，除了監測香港的鳥況及其生態環境，我們從2015年開始參與在海外保育極度瀕危的「中華鳳頭燕鷗」——一種被認為已經滅絕超過六十年的海鳥，卻在2000年再次被發現的神話之鳥，這兩年我們均有組織海外及當地專家到印尼進行衛星追蹤研究，雖然目標未達，但卻發現「大鳳頭燕鷗」一條未為人知的遷徙路線，期望研究團體有更多突破發現。

追蹤鳥類遷徙或移動路線已成為研究鳥類的新方向，我們最近兩年曾在29隻小白鷺及池鷺裝置追蹤器，發現小白鷺在冬季時活動範圍更廣闊，特別是會使用整個后海灣不同的魚塘覓食，證明后海灣大片魚塘對候鳥非常重要。

塋原耕田，后海灣養魚，去年年底更繼續推廣及銷售本會與大生圍漁民馮香蘭女士合作飼養的生態魚，不但保留元朗烏頭的黃油味道，由於採用生態友善的方法養殖及配合使用天然飼料，雖然產量有限，仍然大受市民歡迎，期望試驗有助漁民的銷售。

塋原除了繼續成為保育及研究極度瀕危黃胸鵪的基地外，2019年3月錄得的第315種鳥種——兩隻色彩奇幻的彩鸚，再為塋原增添迷人魅力。而塋原亦在今年踏入新里程，在三年的收地及整地過渡期後，塋原將會發展成為「自然生態公園」，大大提升塋原的濕地價值，我們拭目以待。

最後不得不推薦本會的自然教育，創意無限的同事以不同形式推廣自然教育，以生態藝術啟發市民與大自然的連繫，以聲音及聽覺接觸大自然，針對幼稚園小朋友提供有趣的工作坊，都是希望從基礎做起，為我們的環境，為我們的孩子，創造一個可持續的未來！

劉偉民

Message from the Chairperson

In September 2019, Super Typhoon Mangkhut ravaged Hong Kong. Tens of thousands of trees were destroyed; and many parts of Hong Kong, damaged. The message is loud and clear. "Hong Kong is no longer a safe city!" This awakening is getting more important than ever. Climate change is no longer just an academic argument or a remote issue. If people still expect a miracle cure and disregard the repeated warnings, we all should be ashamed to the birds that we appreciate, to the environment that we care about, and to the future generations to come.

Last year's debate on land supply sadly end up with a 1,700-hectare "Lantau Tomorrow" reclamation proposal. This does not only disregard the alarms sounded by Mangkhut, but also ignores the agricultural and ecological values of our land. The people behind such careless planning of Hong Kong's land resources should take a good look at our fourth report on "Hong Kong Headline Indicators for Biodiversity and Conservation" (2015-2017) published in August 2018. The report demonstrates how a weakening of planning protection for green zones and years of poor enforcement are significantly undermining nature conservation in Hong Kong. In order to ensure the sustainable development of our city, land should be developed in a way that the natural environment is protected and respected. The planning loopholes in the current land use should be plugged, and priorities be given to public housing development in brownfields and vacant lands.

Saving threatened bird species has always been one of our primary objectives. Apart from monitoring the birds and their habitats in Hong Kong, we have also taken part in saving the "Chinese Crested Tern" since 2015. A legendary bird, critically endangered, has vanished for 60 years until it was re-discovered in the year 2000. For the past two years, we have cooperated with overseas and local experts to start a satellite tracking programme in Indonesia. Although we have yet to accomplish the key task, we have discovered a migratory route of the Greater Crested Tern which is brand new to ornithologists. We expect more exciting new discoveries from the study team.

Using GPS tracking devices to study the migratory route or moving pattern of birds is getting more common. We have also put the devices in 29 Little Egrets and Chinese Pond Herons in the past two years. We found that egrets tended to make use of the fishpond as foraging site throughout Inner Deep Bay during winter. That is why the large area of fishpond in Deep Bay is very important to egrets and herons.

We have grown rice in Long Valley and reared fish in Deep Bay. With the support of Ms. H.L. Fung, we have been promoting and selling Eco-fish to the general public, mostly the Grey Mullet. As we have adopted eco-friendly guidelines in the operation of the fishpond, our fish have been very well-received by the consumers. We hope all these endeavours could benefit fishermen of Hong Kong's fishing industry.

Besides developing a base for conservation and study of the critically endangered Yellow-breasted Bunting, we found that Long Valley keeps surprising us with new bird species. The 315th bird species recorded in Long Valley are two spectacular Glossy Ibis found in March 2019. In the coming three years, the Government will develop Long Valley into a Nature Park. We hope a larger and better managed freshwater wetland will contribute more to Hong Kong's biodiversity.

Finally, I would like to thank our imaginative and innovative staff who have invented new approaches to promote nature education. We have promoted eco-art to connect people and nature. We have made use of sounds of nature as a catalyst to help people get in touch with nature. We have provided interesting workshops for our target audience - kindergarten pupils. Basic nature education starts from childhood. For the sake of our environment and of our children, we aspire to inspire all the people to work together and build a sustainable future.

Apache Lau
Chairperson



環境監察及政策倡議

Environmental Monitoring and Policy Advocacy

增加保育資源 緊密監察發展項目

倡議保育政策，長遠保護鳥類及其棲息地是本會的核心使命之一。本會自成立以來，一直關注保育鳥類的各項議題，成功保育后海灣米埔沼澤和塋原濕地，為香港的自然保育奠下重要的里程碑。我們積極監察各項發展和規劃議題，竭力為保育鳥類提出意見，參與政府和不同持分者的公眾諮詢及會議。鑑於保育工作的重要，我們增加投放在政策倡議上的人力及資源，希望可以帶來更多改變。因此，我們提交的意見書整體增加了三分之二。過去一年，我們就 151 個規劃申請向城市規劃委員會（城規會）提交意見，當中三分之二的申請被城規會拒絕或被撤回，23% 的申請獲得批准，11% 仍在審批或延期。

A core mission of HKBWS is to advocate the long-term protection and conservation of birds and their habitats. Since the establishment of the Society, we have successfully protected a large part of the Mai Po marshes in the Deep Bay area and the farmlands in Long Valley, which are important milestones in our advocacy work as well as in Hong Kong's nature conservation history. We actively monitor the environment, voice out for birds in various development and planning issues, and engage in public consultation process and liaison meetings with the Government and other stakeholders. Recognizing the importance of such works, we have expanded the resources for our conservation team in hope of strengthening our influence. With the addition of a new team member since May 2018, we have generally increased two-thirds in the number of formal submissions made, particularly to the Town Planning Board (TPB). This year, we have commented on 151 planning applications, with two-thirds rejected by TPB or withdrawn by the applicant, 23% approved, while the remaining 11% are still pending or deferred.

從危機到希望 -

把保育鳥類的願景貫徹在政府制度中

相信許多市民對於 2017 年在大埔鷺鳥林發生的幼鳥被殺慘劇仍然記憶猶新，縱然律政司最終沒有根據《野生動物保護條例》（第 170 章）提出檢控，我們在過去一年仍然就此情況與康樂及文化事務署（康文署）以及漁農自然護理署（漁護署）保持緊密聯繫，提出建議。康文署亦草擬一份內部指引，要求在進行樹木工程時須要兼顧保護野生動植物，並同時徵詢我們的意見。我們期望政府能妥善執行該指引，避免同類事件再次發生。另外，我們更新了本會的鷺鳥林指引，也增添了中文版，並分發給發展局、環境局及與工程及規劃相關的部門。

本會於 2018 年年底獲康文署委託一項顧問工作，對部份指定樹木工程的工作時間表提供專業意見，避免對繁殖雀鳥造成不必要的干擾。此外，其他部門如建築署也會就鷺鳥林附近的樹木工程徵詢我們的意見。我們希望通過政策倡議和促進部門間的溝通，繼續提升政府部門對保護鷺鳥林和鳥類保育問題的關注。

From danger to hope: mainstreaming bird conservation among Government departments

The tragic incident of tree pruning works in the middle of the breeding season of 2017 at Tai Po Market Egretty is still fresh in people's mind. Although prosecution under the Wild Animal Protection Ordinance (Cap.170) was not advised by the Department of Justice, we kept close communication with Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD) and Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) in the following year for advice on tree works near egrettries. At the same time, LCSD drafted an internal guideline to strengthen the wildlife protection in tree works and sought our advice, which hopefully will be effective when properly implemented to prevent such incident from occurring again in the future. We have also updated our Egretty Guideline with a corresponding Chinese version and distributed to the Development Bureau and Environment Bureau together with relevant works department.

In late 2018, we were awarded the consultancy service and advised LCSD on their request when the tree works can be conducted without unnecessary disturbance to the breeding birds on the trees. Other departments, such as the Architectural Services Department, also sought our advice on the timing of tree works near egrettries as well. We hope to continue to raise the awareness on the protection of egrettries and bird conservation issues among Government departments through advocacy and facilitation of interdepartmental communication.

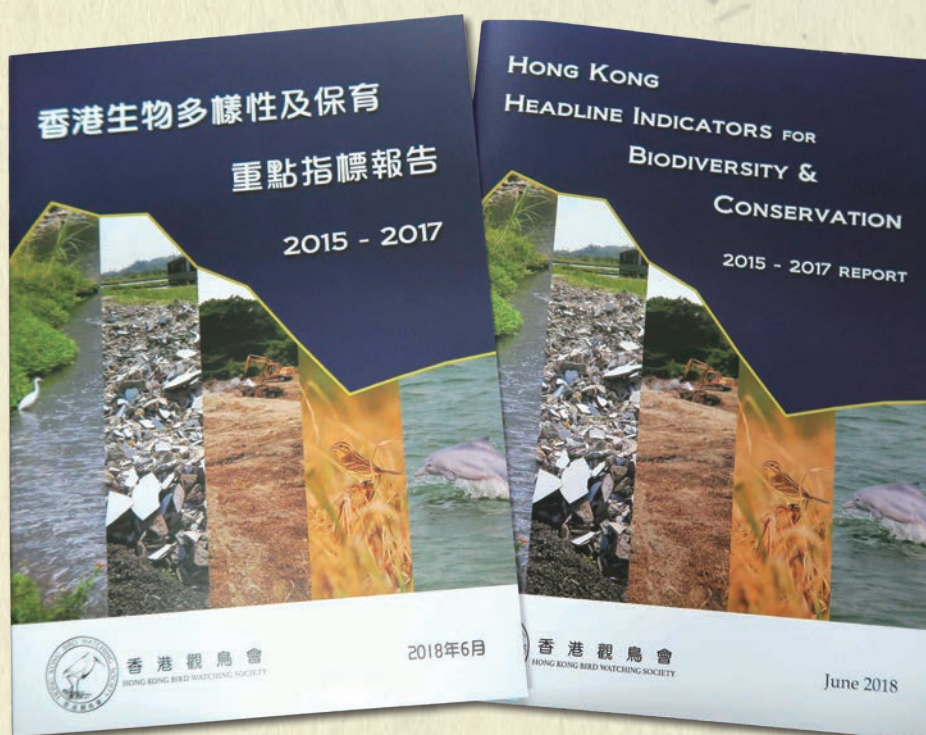


合格？不合格？香港在自然保育及改善生物多樣性的成績表

我們不單關注鳥類，更關心其棲息地以及生物多樣性。自 2011 年，我們透過一套一致、具透明度及符合《生物多樣性公約》的指標，評估香港在管理及提升生物多樣性的進展，並定期發布《香港生物多樣性和自然保護指標》報告。我們於 2018 年 8 月發佈了第四份報告，當中涵蓋過去八年的數據，以及對個別指標的深入評論。

報告的重點包括政府一直未能有效執法及管制那些破壞具重要生態價值地點的行為，甚至加速損害一些原本該保護生物多樣性的土地用途。

另一方面，政府於本港的《生物多樣性策略和行動計劃》採取了新的保育行動，例如編制了一份香港瀕危物種清單，以及提高對外來入侵物種的管理能力。我們的報告在發佈後獲得廣泛報導，涵蓋約 15-20 家報紙、電台和電視媒體。報告亦自 2011 年以來首次引起了發展局的關注，更主動邀請我們討論一些報告中所提出的保育議題。我們將繼續籌備下一份報告，亦將會就香港過去十年的保育狀況作出評估，希望能成為重要的參考文件，助政府在 2022 年制定下一份香港的《生物多樣性策略和行動計劃》。





Doing better or worse?

A report card of Hong Kong's performance in enhancing biodiversity & conservation

We care not only for birds, but also its habitats and our biodiversity. We have published reports in the “Hong Kong Headline Indicators for Biodiversity and Conservation” series, which measures the Hong Kong's progress in managing and enhancing its biodiversity in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity using consistent and transparent indicators since 2011. In August 2018, we published our fourth report covering data over the past eight years and high-level commentary on each indicator. Highlights include the Government's persistent failure to effectively enforce the laws against trashing of ecologically important sites and undermining of the zonings that protects Hong Kong's biodiversity. On the positive side, the Government introduced new conservation actions under the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP), such as compiling a list of threatened species in Hong Kong and increasing the capacity for management of invasive alien species. The release of the report was covered in about 15 - 20 newspaper, radio and TV media. It also caught the attention of the Development Bureau, for the first time since 2011, who invited us to discuss some of the conservation issues raised in the report. We will continue to work on our next report, which will be a ten-year review that will provide an important reference for the preparation of Hong Kong's next BSAP in 2022.

揭示土地供應大辯論中

淡化生態重要地點的手法

開發郊野公園「邊陲」實際上與開發郊野公園無異。「邊陲」一詞用以矮化郊野公園的生態、教育、景觀及康樂價值，而擬議的「邊陲」位置實際上就位於郊野公園範圍內。我們於2018年7月簽署了一份聯合聲明，首次由13個關注劏房的團體和13個綠色團體共同發表，目的是指出保護郊野公園與解決基層的住房需求並無衝突。政府只是故意製造對立，另一邊箱卻繼續無視長期存在的土地規劃不公和住房問題。

近日，有關農地的討論皆集中於如何透過公私營合作模式（PPP）釋放「大面積私人農業用地的潛力」，忽略對農業用地及其價值的基本理解，最終加速農地商業化。

Revealing the myths used in the Land Supply debate that downplay ecologically important areas

To develop the country park “periphery” is actually to open up the country parks. The word “periphery” downplays the ecological, educational, landscape and recreation value of the country parks, and the proposed “periphery” location is in fact inside the Country Park boundary. We co-signed a joint statement in July 2018, which was jointly made with 13 subdivided flats concerned groups and 13 green groups for the first time, pointing out that protection of country parks is not in conflict with resolving the housing needs of grassroots. It is the government who deliberately creates confrontation and ignores the long-existing injustice in land use planning and housing issues.

Discussion on how to unleash the “potential of large-scale private agricultural land” with the use of public-private partnership (PPP), but ignoring the basic understanding of agricultural land and its value and further commercializing agricultural land. As fishpond is also considered as a type of



由於魚塘也是農業用地的一種，我們擔心 PPP 將合理化發展商在后海灣一帶的發展計劃，並威脅后海灣濕地的完整性。我們於 2019 年 1 月開始，以《一分鐘后海灣》為題，定期在 Facebook 發表一系列短文，提高公眾對保育后海灣濕地的意識。我們亦在電視媒體的採訪中，介紹魚塘管理協議計劃倡議保護后海灣濕地的訊息，並表達我們对后海灣面臨發展威脅的關注。

為了香港的可持續發展，我們認為土地發展的優次應以考慮保護和尊重我們的自然環境為先。政府應先善用市區內的棕地和空置地，並應優先建公屋。郊野公園和其他會為環境帶來不可逆轉的影響土地方案，則應被視作最後的選項。只有在所有其他方案都已用盡的情況下，而且達成公眾共識，並依從所有相關法規和國際最佳做法，才可採用這些最後的選項。

政府在未有全面調查和研究下提出「中部水域生態敏感度相對低」。但根據多個團體在周公島和鄰近海域的調查，發現香港獨有的鮑氏雙足蜥，並在中部水域錄得稀有的海筆。我們亦確認在周公島上發現國家二級保護的白腹海鷗的活躍鳥巢。為此，我們發起環團的聯合記招，促請政府撤回「明日大嶼」。

agricultural land, we are concerned PPP would rationalise the developers' development proposals in the Deep Bay area and threaten the integrity of the wetlands there. We made a series of short articles under "Deep Bay in a minute" in January 2019 and posted on Facebook to educate the public about the conservation of Deep Bay. We were also interviewed by a TV media agent to introduce our fishpond management agreement scheme for the conservation of the Deep Bay wetlands, and to express our concerns on the potential development threats in the area.

The Government claimed that the East Lantau waters is of little ecological significance without thorough and comprehensive investigation and research. The ecological surveys on Sunshine Islands and in surrounding waters conducted by environmental and concerned groups found the Bogadek's Burrowing Lizard which is endemic to Hong Kong and the very special and rare Sea Pen in the East Lantau waters. We also confirmed an active nest of the nationally Class II protected White-bellied Sea Eagle on Sunshine Island. We led the groups in March 2019 to organize a joint press conference and urged the Government to abandon the Lantau Tomorrow plan.

For the sustainable development of Hong Kong, we believe priority in the use of land should be given to protect and respect our environment. Brownfields and vacant land within urban areas should be used first and priority should be given to the construction of public housing. While development of the country parks and all other land supply options which would bring irreversible damage to the environment should be adopted as the last resort only when all other options can be shown to have been exhausted, a public consensus is reached, and under rigorous application of all relevant legislation and international best practices.



香港魚塘生態保育計劃

Hong Kong Fishpond Conservation Scheme (Since 2012)

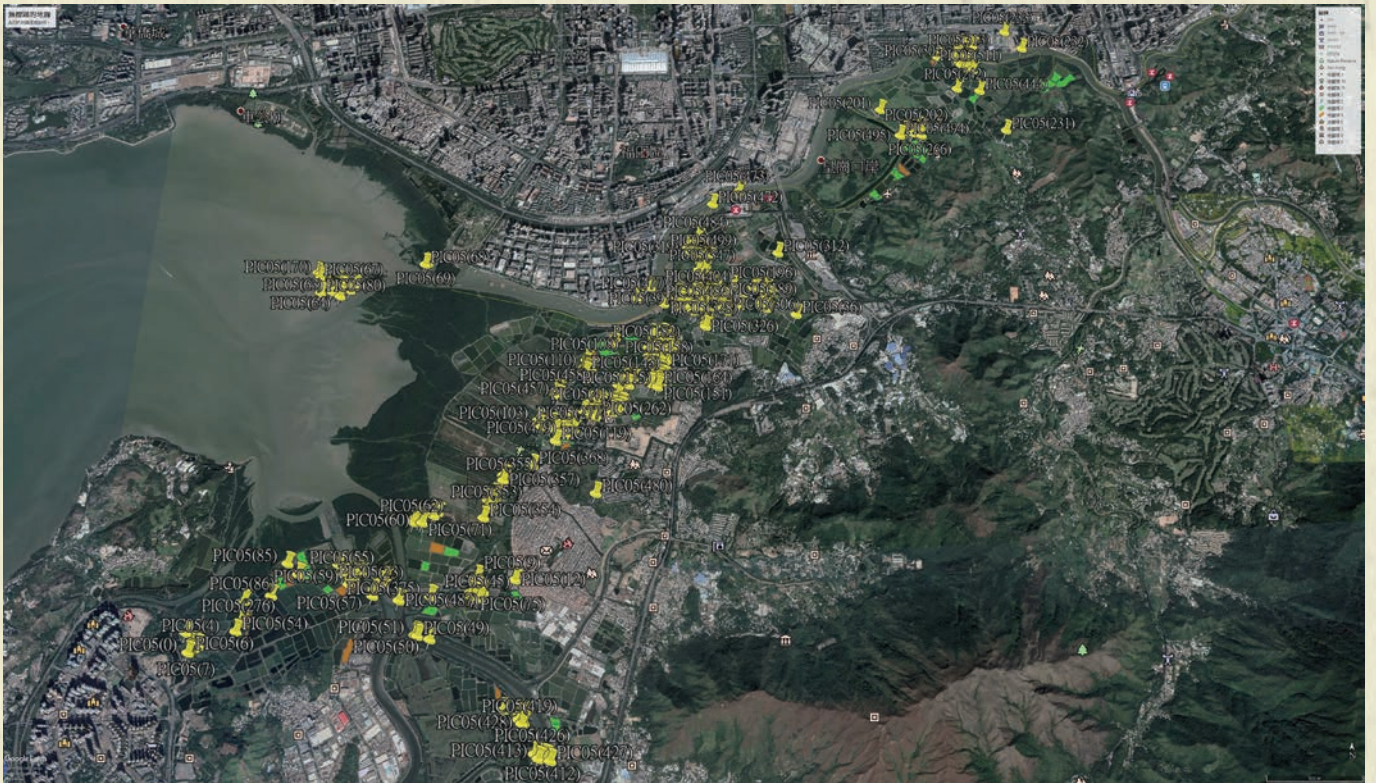
本年度，香港觀鳥會與 147 位本地塘魚養殖漁民合作，管理 600 多公頃魚塘，為水鳥提供重要的棲息及覓食地。

計劃積極鼓勵漁民每年把魚塘水位降低最少七天，甚至放乾，期間容許水鳥在魚塘內捕食雜魚及小蝦。

計劃已經踏入第八年，過去一年得到九成漁民 (147 位漁民) 參與，覆蓋超過 613 公頃的魚塘，七年共累計 224 種鳥類在魚塘一帶覓食及棲息，部分更屬瀕危或極度瀕危鳥類，例如黑臉琵鷺、勺嘴鷸等等。計劃同時舉辦不同類型的教育活動，包括工作坊、導賞團、導賞員訓練、展覽及教育園地等，每年吸引超過 44,512 位市民認識魚塘的保育價值。

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society cooperated with 147 local fish farmers to manage more than 600 hectares of fishpond this year. It provided waterbirds with significant roosting site and feeding ground.

This scheme encouraged the engaged fish farmers to drain down the water of fishponds or dry out the fishponds and keep at least seven days every year. Waterbirds were able to feed on the trash fish and small shrimps during this period. The scheme entered the eighth year. More than ninety percent of fish farmers (147 local fish farmers) were engaged in our conservation scheme. It covered more than 613 hectares of fishponds. 224 bird species feeding and roosting in this area were recorded in the past seven years. Some endangered (EN) or critically endangered (CR) species, such as Black-faced Spoonbill (EN) and Spoon-billed Sandpiper (CR) were recorded. The scheme also organized different kinds of education activities, such as workshops, eco-tours, eco-tour guide training, exhibitions, education kiosks and etc. More than 44,512 people took part or learned about the conservation value of fishponds through the education activities every year.



后海灣進行鷺鳥區域移動追蹤研究

我們的研究發現，白鷺偏好魚塘生境多於其他濕地生境（如泥灘及紅樹林），尤其在冬季，白鷺為了尋找合適的降水魚塘，因而擴大活動範圍。

了解鷺鳥的移動範圍，才能有效制定長遠的保育策略。

2017年9月至2018年12月期間，研究人員一共在29隻小白鷺及池鷺上裝置全球衛星定位追蹤裝置，記錄牠們的移動狀況。我們一共收集了25,733組衛星數據，經初步分析，發現小白鷺的活動範圍較池鷺更廣。另外，鷺鳥的活動範圍也有季節性的變化，冬季時小白鷺的活動範圍更廣闊，也更頻密到訪后海灣的魚塘，估計是因為有較多已放水的魚塘吸引鷺鳥在魚塘集結及覓食。



Local movement of the ardeids in the Deep Bay area

Our study found that commercial fishponds were the most preferred habitat for ardeids compared with other wetland habitats such as mudflat or mangrove. Especially in winter, ardeids extended their home range for searching drained fishponds.

In order to develop long-term conservation strategy effectively, we studied the local movement of the ardeids in the Deep Bay area. A total of 29 individuals of Little Egrets and Chinese Pond Herons were captured from September 2017 to December 2018. They were mounted with tracking devices and their movements were recorded. A total of 25,733 GPS fixes were successfully collected from the tracked individuals. Our analysis detected seasonal variation of daily movement and home range of the ardeids. Ardeids had a greater home range and moved more during winter. They also visited fishponds more frequently in winter as well. Such change of activities were probably explained by the drain-down practice of fishponds in the Deep Bay area, where the egrets and herons attempted to search for the optimal foraging ground in the fishpond area.

生態魚為市民與生態帶來益處

計劃連續第二年在市場推出生態魚，更於多間一田超市、漁農美食嘉年華及新界魚塘節推廣及銷售。短短 2 個月已賣出約 2 千斤生態魚，反映市民需要生態友善及品質安全的本地魚。

生態魚採用生態友善的方法養殖，配合使用天然飼料的本地淡水魚，包括烏頭、鯪魚及大頭。我們與大生圍漁民合作管理生態魚塘，經過一年的艱辛，出產了第二批生態魚。比較市面常規養殖的淡水魚，即使生態魚售價貴約三成，仍吸引很多市民購買，除了味道鮮美，也希望支持本地的淡水魚及保育魚塘濕地。

此外，我們相信生態魚不單只為候鳥及市民而設，也可以與社會上的弱勢社群分享。「愛心魚」計劃應運而生。透過市民的捐助，我們把生態魚送給愛心飯堂及慈善團體，與更多朋友分享美味的生態魚。



Eco-fish benefits the environment and all of us

It was the second year we promoted Eco-fish in the market. The Eco-fish was promoted and sold in several branches of Yata supermarkets, Farm Fest and Fishpond Festival. Two thousand catties of Eco-fish were sold within two months. It reflected the demand for local freshwater fish with good food safety and eco-friendly farming practices.

Eco-fish was local freshwater fish reared by eco-friendly practices and fed by natural feed. It included Grey Mullet, Grass Carp and Bighead Carp. Through the cooperation between the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society and Tai Sang Wai fish farmers for one year, the second batch of eco-fish was harvested. Although the selling price of eco-fish was 30 percent higher than that of regular freshwater fish, many consumers were willing to buy it. It was not only because of the freshness and great taste but also because consumers wanted to support the local fishery and conservation of fishpond wetlands.

Besides, our Society hoped to share the Eco-fish with underprivileged people. The "Fish for all" programme was organized. We received donations and used them to sponsor Eco-fish for Food Banks and NGOs in order to share the benefits of Eco-fish with more people.





第五屆新界魚塘節 - 「百載耕耘·生機無限」

今年新界魚塘節嘉年華的主禮嘉賓包括漁護署助理署長(自然護理)陳堅峰先生及環境運動委員會主席沈祖堯教授, SBS, JP, 表揚漁民近百年的努力奮鬥, 讚嘆新界西北魚塘豐富的生物多樣性。今年嘉年華以「百載耕耘·生機無限」為主題, 舉辦各種體驗活動、導賞、試食及工作坊, 向公眾推廣魚塘生物多樣性, 參與人數超過 500 人。

The 5th Fishpond Festival

Assistant Director (Conservation) of AFCD Mr. Simon Chan and Chairman of Environmental Campaign Committee Professor SUNG Jao-yiu, Joseph, SBS, JP were invited as officiating guests of the 5th Fishpond Festival this year. "Hundred years of cultivation have created unlimited vitality" was the theme of this Fishpond Festival. It praised the contributions of local fish farmers to the abundant biodiversity of fishponds. Eco-tour tasting activities and workshops were organized to promote the biodiversity of fishponds. More than 500 participants joined the Festival.



落塘源野藝術節 2019 —

以魚塘為平台 實踐參與式的藝術創作



魚塘，一個充滿故事又獨特的地方！

魚塘是人鳥共存的地方，是漁民養殖淡水魚的謀生地盤，是候鳥遷徙過境的覓食地，更是發展商虎視眈眈生財項目。要保育這片土地，我們必須讓更多人認識這片獨特而瑰麗的土地，這正是落塘源野藝術節的初心。

真正的教育應具備傳授及培育，每個人都有獨特的天賦，也需要後天的培育發展潛質。融入藝術創作的自然教育，可以啟發不同人的親身感受，以鼓勵大家主動地關愛大自然。因此今年「落塘源野藝術節」的主軸是參與式創作，由藝術家帶領藝術學生一同創作。

自 2018 年秋季開始，既是藝術家也是老師的何遠良、田邊藝術研究所、馬智恆及盧韻淇，共 6 位藝術家帶領 52 位香港藝術學院和香港兆基創意書院的學生及剛畢業的同學以駐場形式「落塘」，在魚塘「落手落腳」地創作共 14 件圍繞魚塘作品的作品。

在 2019 年 1 月 19 至 20 日期間，超過 350 人蒞臨大生圍舉行的藝術節，認識魚塘及出席參與式的創作工作坊。





Hong Kong Fishpond Conservation Scheme – Sustainable Fishpond Art Festival 2019

Fishponds are a platform for participatory art creation

Fishponds are places filled with unique and fascinating stories! They are showcases where people and birds live harmony. Fishponds are where fishermen breed freshwater fish. They provide a habitat for migratory birds to stop over, feed and migrate. But fishponds are also easy targets of property developers who want to fill them up and develop high-rise buildings for sale. To conserve our fishponds, we must let more people know their uniqueness and magnificent features, ecological and cultural value. This is why we started annual art festivals of the fishponds.

Education includes knowledge transfer and nurturing people like gardening or cultivating flowers. Everyone has their own talent and personal development. Integrating art in nature education can make more people feel connected and take the initiative to care for nature. Therefore, the main theme of the "Sustainable Fishpond Art Festival 2019" is participatory art creation, which is led by experienced art educators to create artwork with art students.

From the autumn in 2018, the art students and graduates from Hong Kong Art School and HKICC Lee Shau Kee School of Creativity participated in the art creation process by an invited artist educator Ho Yuen Leung, Farm side Art Research Lab, Ma Chi Hang and Wiki Lo in the form of "artist-in-residence" to do their artwork in the field. Different art installations, house painting, and a documentary were created by the four artists and their art students and 14 art installations were created.

The Fishpond Art Festival was held on 19th & 20th January 2019 and more than 350 participants joined the festival to know more about fishponds and took part in the participatory workshops.





Photo by Kinni Ho

塋原自然保育管理計劃— 促進農地生境多樣性

“Nature Conservation Management for Long Valley” enriches farmland habitat diversity

為了提高塋原的生態價值，香港觀鳥會與長春社自 2005 年在塋原開展自然保育管理計劃，與當地農夫合作，種植不同水生農作物，創造不同濕地生境，增加農地生境的多樣性，從而吸引不同野生生物到塋原棲息、覓食及繁衍下一代。

經過十多年的努力，塋原錄得的雀鳥種類不斷增加，直至 2019 年 3 月，塋原共錄得 315 種雀鳥，當中以 3 月底出現的兩隻彩鸛最為哄動。牠們除了在塋原的菜田和水滋田努力覓食外，亦遊走於南生圍和大生圍等濕地。香港上一次錄得彩鸛已是 1993 年，相隔 26 年，希望牠們日後繼續光臨香江。

To enhance the ecological value of Long Valley, HKBWS and the Conservancy Association (CA) have been running a nature conservation management agreement project in Long Valley since 2005. Through engagement with local farmers, various wetland crops were planted to diversify farmland habitats so as to attract different wildlife to inhabit, forage and breed in Long Valley.

Over years, the number of bird species recorded in Long Valley has kept increasing. Until March 2019, 315 bird species were recorded in Long Valley. At the end of March, two Glossy Ibis were spotted foraging on farmlands in Long Valley. They even flew to Nam Sang Wai and Tai Sang Wai during their stay in Hong Kong. The last record of Glossy Ibis was documented in 1993. 26 years have passed since they last visited Hong Kong. We hope to see them more often in the future.



黃胸鵪 (禾花雀) 研究促進推動保育措施

黃胸鵪 (禾花雀) 的研究及教育工作繼續是本會的工作重點之一。2018 年是第二年在塋原進行秋季鳥類環誌工作，共 54 隻黃胸鵪被環誌、記錄及放飛。熱心鳥友共提供 33 個黃胸鵪帶有環誌的觀察報告。初步數據分析發現黃胸鵪在塋原平均停留約 7.7 日，最長一隻最少停留了 13 日。連同 2017 年環誌的 21 隻，我們共環誌了 75 隻黃胸鵪，可惜我們仍未收到任何海外的觀察報告。俄羅斯、蒙古、日本、泰國均有進行鵪科雀鳥彩環研究，若大家在野外見到有彩色腳環的鵪科雀鳥，請即通知我們，這是推行有效保育措施的重要根據。

Research on Yellow-breasted Bunting helps promoting conservation measures

Research and education on Yellow-breasted Bunting (YBB) is one of the focuses of our works. We conducted our second Autumn Bird Ringing Research at Long Valley in 2018. 54 individuals were ringed, measured and released. Enthusiastic bird watchers have reported 33 observations of ringed YBB. Preliminary analysis found that the average stop-over period at Long Valley was 7.7 days while the longest stay was 13 days. We have altogether ringed 75 YBB including those captured in 2017. However, we have yet to receive any observation report from overseas. Colour banding scheme for buntings is also conducted in Russia, Mongolia, Japan and Thailand. If you have encountered any buntings with colour rings, please contact us! This is important for promoting conservation measures for the species.





呼籲公眾保護黃胸鵪支持本地農業

在教育及宣傳方面，我們在荃灣愉景新城、西九自由約和中環天星碼頭舉辦展覽和手作活動，希望令市民和遊客認識塋原的保育工作和極度瀕危的黃胸鵪，呼籲公眾支持本地農業，購買本地農產品。

2018 年底我們舉辦第六屆生態導賞員訓練課程，訓練新血加入環境教育工作，向廣大市民推廣塋原的重要性和香港的濕地保育工作。28 位學員經過一連串的講座和考察訓練、評核和導賞實習，正式成為塋原生態導賞員。



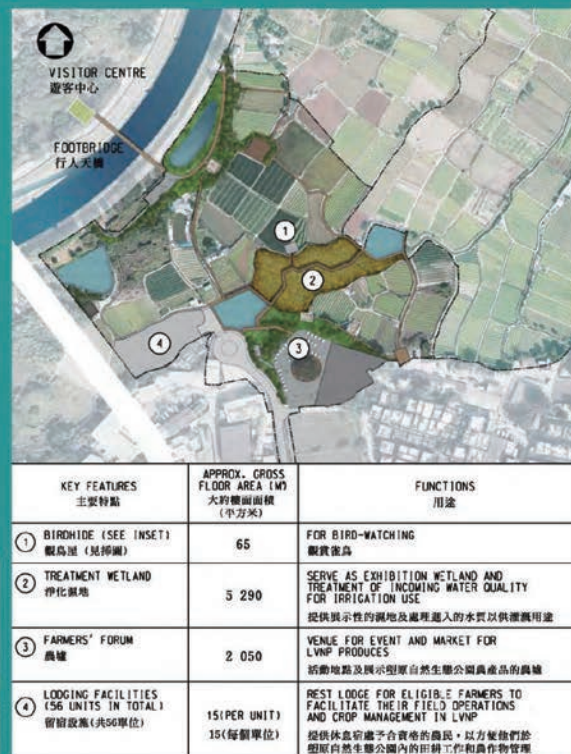
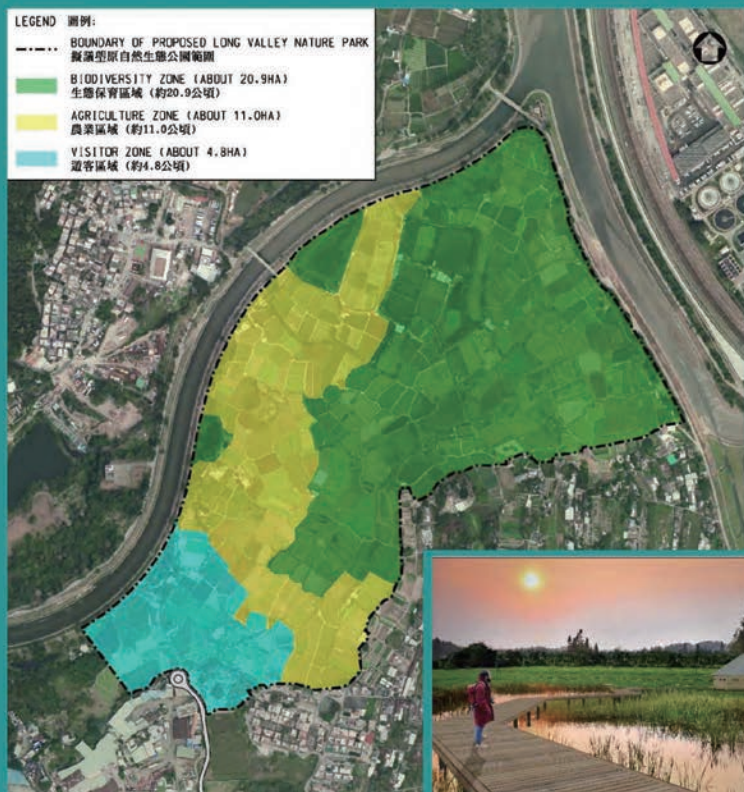
Protect Yellow-breasted Bunting.

Support local agriculture

We have organized exhibitions and workshops at Discovery Park, Tsuen Wan, Freespace Happening and Star Ferry Pier in order to promote to the general public and tourists about our conservation work for Long Valley and the critically endangered Yellow-breasted Bunting, and to encourage them to support local farm products.

In late 2018, we organized the 6th Long Valley Eco-guide Training to equip more trainees with knowledge and skills for environment education, and to promote the importance of Long Valley and wetland conservation in Hong Kong. 28 participants have become accredited Long Valley Eco-guide after a series of trainings, outings, assessment and practical trainings.

塋原自然生態公園



遊客區域主要特點

監察古洞北新發展 維持塋原的生物多樣性

2019 年是九廣鐵路落馬洲支線事件 20 週年，在這特別的一年，塋原亦踏入新階段。政府即將展開古洞北新發展區的前期及第一期工程，而塋原亦將會成為政府土地。為建設塋原自然生態公園作準備，過渡期約為 3 年，期間會進行一些小規模的改善工程。根據發展局本年初提交予立法會的文件，37 公頃的塋原自然生態公園將分為三個區域，包括遊客區域（約 4.8 公頃）、農業區域（約 11 公頃）及生態保育區域（約 20.9 公頃）。農業區域和生態保育區域均會採取生態友善的農耕管理方法，以保留塋原的農耕特色及維持塋原的生態價值。我們和長春社亦會在未來的過渡期和施工期間密切監察，並與有關部門保持聯繫，以免塋原的生境及生物多樣性受到影響。

Monitor the “Kwu Tung North New Development Area”.

Maintain the biodiversity of Long Valley.

2019 is the 20th anniversary of the KCRC Lok Ma Chau spurline issue and Long Valley is going to enter a new phase in this special year. The government is going to begin the proceed with the First Phase Works of the Kwu Tung North New Development Area. Long Valley will become government land. To prepare for the Long Valley Nature Park, small scale enhancement works will be conducted and the transition stage will be around 3 years. According to the paper submitted by the Development Bureau to Panel on Development of the Legislative Council (LegCo) early this year, the 37-hectare LVNP will be divided into three zones: Visitor Zone (about 4.8 hectares), Eco-agriculture Zone (about 11 hectares) and Conservation Zone (about 20.9 hectares). Eco-friendly agriculture will be practiced in Eco-agriculture Zone and Conservation Zone in order to conserve the agricultural characteristics and ecological value of Long Valley. We will closely monitor the site and communicate with relevant Government departments during the transition and construction period of LVNP, so as to prevent any adverse impacts on the habitats and biodiversity of Long Valley.



鳥類調查與研究

Birds Survey and Research

本會一直進行各項有關鳥類的研究工作，豐富我們對野鳥在生態學和生物學上的認知。近年，很多物種以及牠們的棲息地都遭受嚴重威脅，因此，我們開展多個項目、投放更多資源監測受威脅鳥種的數量和趨勢。我們的調查和研究項目包括陸鳥（如市區常見鳥類、林鳥和猛禽）、水鳥（如黑臉琵鷺）和海鳥（如繁殖燕鷗和白腹海鷗）。珍貴的研究成果得來不易，其中人才、資源和對雀鳥的熱愛，更重要的是義工、贊助者與友好團體的支持。

We have carried out a range of research to deepen our understanding on the biology and ecology of wild birds. Given many species, as well as their living environment, are threatened by various kinds of human activities, we focus on monitoring the population status of those threatened species throughout the past decade. Our research and monitoring cover land birds (e.g. urban birds, forest birds and raptors), waterbirds (e.g. Black-faced Spoonbills) and sea birds (e.g. breeding terns and White-bellied Sea Eagle). Most of our projects last for multiple years which therefore requires continual manpower resources, financial support and enthusiasm.

米埔內后海灣水鳥普查計劃

長期監測雀鳥是檢視生態價值的最有效方法。在多個鳥類熱點當中，米埔及內后海灣的生態價值更是無可代替。每年我們都在這廣闊而連綿的濕地看到珍稀而瀕危的黑臉琵鷺和勺嘴鷸。

本會自 1979 年開始進行科學化及系統性的鳥類監測項目。在眾多研究項目當中，米埔內后海灣水鳥普查計劃正是我們的重點工作。計劃包括每月監測超過六十種水鳥的數量和趨勢，從而改善本地的濕地管理，並為全球水鳥種群的估算提供數據。這片珍貴的濕地早於 1995 年便被《拉姆薩爾公約》接納成為「國際重要濕地」，而本會亦在 2004 年開始被漁護署委託進行此普查計劃。我們在 2018/19 間共培訓了 43 位義工參與水鳥的調查工作。每年冬天，成千上萬的水鳥飛越千里到達米埔及內后海灣度冬，當中琵嘴鴨是本季最為常見的水鳥，其次為普通鸕鶿和赤頸鴨。這片位於東亞—澳大利西亞遷飛路線上的濕地亦是不少瀕危水鳥喜愛的棲息地。在冬天，我們在此處不難發現全球瀕危物種，包括大濱鷸、黑臉琵鷺和黑嘴鷸。



Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Waterbird Monitoring Programme

Our long-termed monitoring programme continues to confirm the ecological importance of the Mai Po and Inner Deep Bay wetlands especially for many migratory waterbirds, including globally threatened Black-faced Spoonbill and Spoon-billed Sandpiper.

We have initiated the annual monitoring programme since 1979 to assess the population trend of different concerned species. One of our highlighted projects is the Waterbird Monitoring Programme in the Mai Po and Inner Deep Bay wetlands. The objective of this programme is to monitor the populations of over 60 waterbird species in the Mai Po Nature Reserve and the adjacent wetlands. This continuous wetland had been recognized as a Wetland of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention since 1995. This programme, which became a commissioned project of AFCD in 2004, allows us to support and facilitate the habitat management and inform the global population trend of various waterbird species. In 2018/19, a total of 43 volunteers had been trained to participate in the surveys. Within this time window, winter is the peak season for this wetland to accommodate waterbirds, where most visitors arrived in Hong Kong after they departed their northern breeding grounds. During this winter, Northern Shoveler was the most abundant species in the wetland, followed by Great Cormorant and Eurasian Wigeon. Globally threatened species, including Great Knot, Black-faced Spoonbill and Saunders's Gull, were regularly found to winter in this important wetland along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway.





保持常見雀鳥繼續常見

我們亦同時開展常見留鳥的長期普查計劃，以呼應國際鳥盟及 European Bird Census Council 推動的「保持常見雀鳥繼續常見」。常見雀鳥廣受公眾認識，分布在廣泛地區，相對容易辨識及點算，因此是非常適合的環境指標，尤其適用於監測土地用途或是氣候變化對鳥類的影響。我們的計劃包括了在香港市區範圍進行的「麻鷹晚棲統計」及「全港麻雀普查」。

全港麻雀普查

於 2018/19 年度舉行的第三屆全港麻雀普查，為香港最大型的「公民科學」活動之一。超過 260 位市民報名參加，分別在全港 18 區共 78 條調查路線上收集麻雀紀錄。是次普查估計全港約有 25 萬隻樹麻雀，大多數偏好在住宅區或市區公園居住。然而，數字卻較上年下跌了 14%，估計 2018 年異常乾旱的春季可能導致麻雀築巢育雛周期延遲，令一部分繁殖鳥在普查期間仍然留在鳥巢，未能被點算。

長期進行數量監測並不容易，卻又能提供豐富資訊。普查蒐集的數據十分重要，令我們了解毗鄰的各種野生動物及提供友善並可持續的環境。我們亦在此邀請大家繼續參與未來不同的科研計劃及數據收集。

Keeping common birds common

We have also set out long-term monitoring programmes of common resident birds. This is our response to the notion “Keeping common birds common” promoted by the BirdLife International and the European Bird Census Council. Common birds are popular with the public, widespread, easier to be identified and counted. Therefore they are good environmental indicators, especially for studying bird responses to land-use and climate change. Our programmes include the Roosting Count of Black Kite and the Sparrow Census in Urban Hong Kong.

Sparrow Census

Sparrow Census in Urban Hong Kong, one of the largest citizen science projects in Hong Kong, came to its third year in 2018/19. With the participation of more than 260 surveyors from the general public, we collected the sparrow count from 78 routes distributed all over Hong Kong. A total of 256,287 Eurasian Tree Sparrows were estimated to live in Hong Kong where many of them preferred residential areas or urban parks. However, a 14% decline was noted when compared to the previous year. It is suspected the abnormally dry spring in 2018 delayed the breeding season of the sparrows, where a fraction of the breeding birds remained in their nests during our count, which explained the decline.

Long-term population monitoring is often difficult yet informative to be carried out. We rely on these invaluable data to tell us whether we are creating a sustainable society with reasonable friendliness to our wildlife neighbors. We ask for your continual support to join our upcoming scientific projects and contribution for data collection.





麻鷹晚棲點算

本會於 2005 年開始啟動香港最大型的猛禽普查計劃——「黑鷹(麻鷹)晚棲點算」。此計劃共有 11 位成員參與統籌及進行每月的麻鷹點算。2018/19 年度的最高麻鷹紀錄為 910 隻，當中以馬己仙峽的數量最多。我們的監測計劃持續在冬季錄得峰值，估計數字有機會為度冬鳥以及留鳥數量的總和。有見香港在華南地區內有較高密度的麻鷹分布，我們的監測計劃除了持續提供麻鷹的物種現況，更可在發現任何明顯的下降趨勢時，提醒我們盡快推行生態管理及保育行動。

Black Kite Roosting Count

We have initiated the Roosting Count of Black Kite since 2005 which is the largest raptor monitoring scheme in Hong Kong. A total of 11 members had consistently contributed to coordinate and performed this monthly survey of Black Kite. In 2018/19, the annual peak count of Black Kite was 910, with the largest site in Magazine Gap. Our monitoring consistently detected peak counts in winters, which is likely a combined population from both wintering and resident individuals. Given that Hong Kong holds a very high density of Black Kite in South China, our monitoring programme continues to inform its population status, and any notable decline that would alert future habitat management and conservation action.

香港鳥類分布調查

本會過去均有進行全港性的鳥類普查，例如 1993-96 的繁殖鳥類分布地圖，及 2001-05 年的冬季鳥類分布地圖。2016 年，我們再次啟動全港性鳥類普查，讓



我們能夠在植被面積、土地用途、氣候狀況，以及全球鳥種數量都在慢慢變化的同時，收集不同鳥種在香港的出現紀錄。我們招募了近百位經驗豐富的義工協助搜集這龐大的數據，當中更包括 17 位曾擔當任鳥類分布調查員的鳥友，展現出他們對本地雀鳥保育的熱誠和貢獻。直至 2019 年 3 月，我們的普查員已調查本港超過 7 成的土地，並將於 2019 年 7 月完成整項調查。

Hong Kong Bird Atlas

Our society has a long history of conducting territory-wide bird censuses: Bird Breeding Atlas 1993-96 and Winter Atlas 2001-05. Since 2016, we have re-initiated a bird census in order to update the occurrence of various birds in Hong Kong, given the vegetation cover, land use, climatic condition and global population status of birds have been gradually changing, if not rapidly. We have recruited almost a hundred experienced volunteers to collect this huge dataset. Our volunteer team is also comprised of seventeen surveyors who had participated in our previous censuses, demonstrating their loyalty and enthusiasm in contributing to the local bird studies. By March 2019, our surveyors had completed to survey 70% of the land areas of Hong Kong, and the entire survey is aimed to be completed by July 2019.

保育瀕危鳥種－環誌及追蹤

中華鳳頭燕鷗

2018/19 年，我們與海外的鳥類保育組織合作，在西太平洋為種群稀少而極度瀕危的中華鳳頭燕鷗進行衛星追蹤研究。

隨著動物追蹤技術日新月異，衛星定位追蹤被廣泛使用於學術研究及保育工作上，特別是尋找受威脅物種的移動及繁殖地位置。於 2000 年被重新發現屬極度瀕危的中華鳳頭燕鷗，其遷徙路線及繁殖地一直是未解之謎。2019 年 2 月，本會與印尼保育團體 Burung Indonesia 及印尼科學院 LIPI 前往位於印尼東面的度冬地，可惜並未能捕捉中華鳳頭燕鷗，但仍為兩隻中華鳳頭燕鷗的近親—大鳳頭燕鷗安裝衛星追蹤器。從追蹤器回收的數據顯示，其中一隻成鳥於 2019 年 3 月上旬南下澳洲北部。由於兩種鳳頭燕鷗經常混在一起，此資料亦可能為中華鳳頭燕鷗的遷徙路線提供參考。數據亦顯示牠們沒有向台灣及中國東部移動，故此中國及印尼的中華鳳頭燕鷗可能是兩個獨立的種群。



Ringling and Tracking as a Tool for Conservation of Endangered Species

Chinese Crested Tern

In 2018/19, we worked with overseas bird conservation groups to launch a satellite tracking study of Chinese Crested Tern, a critically endangered, mysterious seabird with an extremely small population in western Pacific Ocean.

With the advanced technology in animal tracking, satellite tracking becomes a very popular tool among academics and conservationists, in order to understand the movement and breeding location of threatened species. Since the rediscovery of the critically endangered Chinese Crested Tern in 2000, their migration route and breeding ground remains unknown. In February 2019, we and our collaborators, LIPI and Burung Indonesia, had our first field trip as a first attempt to track this mysterious species. Unfortunately, no Chinese Crested Tern was captured during the trip, yet trackers were successfully mounted on two individuals of their close ally, Greater Crested Tern. Satellite-transmitted data showed that an adult bird migrated to the northern Australia in early March 2019. This invaluable piece of data suggests that this is a probable route for Chinese Crested Tern as these two species often form a strongly-bonded community. The data also showed that there was no movement towards the direction of Taiwan or the East coast of the mainland China. Chinese Crested Tern in East China and Indonesia may therefore be of two discrete populations.

禾花雀 (黃胸鵪)

黃胸鵪是另一種全球受威脅的鳥種，過去數十年間種群總數下降接近九成。跨地保育行動已經刻不容緩，包括停止捕殺，以及改善其遷徙路線的生境質素，以舒緩消失的速度。我們與長春社合作在塋原重新引入水稻，正是其中成效最大的保育措施。



Another globally threatened species, Yellow-breasted Bunting, had experienced a 90% population decline over the last few decades. Joint country conservation action has been undertaken to cease its decline by prohibiting further poaching and improving habitat management along its migratory pathway. The reintroduction of paddy rice agriculture in Long Valley by our society and the Conservancy Association has been confirmed as a great success for conserving the species.

過去十年我們一直密切監察黃胸鵪的數目，過去我們主要依賴調查員點算數量，為了改善估算的準確度，我們於 2017 年開始於塋原進行環誌。2018/19 年更增加調查的密度，希望覆蓋更多經過香港的個體。直至現時共為 54 隻黃胸鵪進行環誌，另外亦有六種鵪科鳥類被環誌及直接目測。全球性的非法捕獵及生境破壞是黃胸鵪最主要的威脅。在香港重新引入稻米種植是保育黃胸鵪的重要措施。

We kept a close eye on the population of the migratory Yellow-breasted Bunting (Rice bird) in the last decade. Previously, we relied on visual counting to estimate the population size of them in the farmland. In order to improve our estimation accuracy, we have started our ringing programme of buntings in Long Valley since autumn 2017. In 2018/19, we expanded our effort trying to cover more individuals passing through Hong Kong. Encouragingly, a total of 54 Yellow-breasted Buntings were captured and ringed in this period. Another six bunting species were also captured, supported with direct sighting. Illegal hunting and habitat destruction are the two major global threats to Yellow-breasted Bunting. In Hong Kong, re-introducing paddy rice culture plays a key role to support the migratory journey of Yellow-breasted Bunting.

香港受威脅鳥種的地區性評級

本會正連同漁農自然護理署、本地鳥類學者與生態學者，根據國際自然保護聯盟 (IUCN) 所訂立的準則，為本地鳥類進行地區性評級，評估牠們受威脅的程度。

第一階段先對那些有穩定紀錄的 122 種水鳥及其他依賴濕地的鳥種進行地區性評級，我們會仔細研究及評估鳥種族群的數量趨勢、生境利用、生存威脅及所需的保育措施。最後我們會綜合鳥種在本地受威脅的情況，評估牠們受威脅的程度。

Regional Assessment for Hong Kong List of Threatened Species

Our society has been working with the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, together with other local ornithologists and ecologists to carry out a regional assessment of threatened species in Hong Kong, according to the Regional Guideline set out by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Our society took the role as assessor to carry out regional assessments of 122 waterbirds and wetland-dependent species which are regularly recorded in Hong Kong. We shall thoroughly look at their trends of population size, use of habitats, threats that may impact their survival and any conservation action in need. Eventually we shall assign conservation status to them who are regarded as being threatened in a local context.



教育推廣與意識提升

Nature Education and Raising Awareness

知識與情感體驗同樣重要

香港觀鳥會發展情理並重的生態藝術教育，重視人的感性與知性的發展，以藝術連接人與自然保育。透過傳授鳥類知識及帶領參加者親身體驗、再以藝術創作表達對大自然的關愛，令人更容易對自然環境產生使命感，願意以實際行動保護自然生態。

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society has developed an eco-art education that emphasizes knowledge-based art education experiences to connect human and nature. We teach participants about birds and nature by experiential learning first, and then let the participants to express their love and care for nature through artistic creation. That is a good way to develop people's appreciation of the nature environment and a willingness to protect it by proper actions.



以聽覺接觸自然

「香港生物多樣性聲音地圖」與大家一起聆聽香港的自然。自 2017 年 9 月起，我們開展「香港生物多樣性聲音地圖」，放下主導的視覺感官，以聽覺接觸自然。過去一年，我們帶領超過 1,500 人到戶外傾聽自然的聲音，與 50 位學生參與深度的自然體驗活動，張開耳朵進行聲音漫步，重新感受及認識香港。我們亦在全港不同地方收錄不同生物的聲音，製成聲音地圖與公眾分享。（是項計劃由環境及自然保育基金、環境運動委員會資助）



幼兒自然教育

保育大自然必須從培育下一代愛護大自然開始，因此幼兒自然教育是我們的重點教育項目，過去一年超過 1,289 位幼童參與童感大自然活動。

培育幼兒教師更是重中之重，引導教師欣賞自然生態可以更有效地向小朋友推廣自然保育，過去一年共有 215 位香港專業教育學院的準幼師參與本會的生物多樣性教師培訓。（是項計劃由環境及自然保育基金、環境運動委員會資助）

Listen to Nature

"Hong Kong Biodiversity Sound Map" is to listen to the nature of Hong Kong with you. Since September 2017, we have launched the "Hong Kong Biodiversity Sound Map" to lay down the visual senses and to listen to nature. In the past year, we led more than 1,500 people to listen the sounds of nature, and 50 students participated in in-depth experiential nature learning activities by opening their ears in sound walks. We also recorded the sounds of different creatures in different parts of Hong Kong and made the sound map database to share with the public.

Kid nature education

Nurturing the next generation to love and appreciate nature is very important to do nature conservation. So kid education is our key nature education program. In the past year, more than 1,289 kids have participated in kid nature education.

Nurturing kindergarten teachers is also our top priority. Guiding teachers to appreciate and love nature and wildlife can promote nature conservation to children more effectively. In the past year, a total of 215 Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education students who studied early childhood education participated in the biodiversity teacher training.



大專學界生態藝術教育 攜手保育禾花雀

香港觀鳥會與香港理工大學社區學院視覺傳訊課程持續合作，教授鳥類知識給學生，再由學生創作鳥類生態教育作品，視覺傳訊課程學生得知禾花雀面臨的威脅，設計一系列視覺藝術作品，並於2018年5月在愉景新城的「手禾米田」禾花雀生態藝術展與其他生態藝術作品一同展出，令公眾認識禾花雀面對的威脅。



Eco-art education in tertiary education to save Yellow-breasted Bunting

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society and The Hong Kong Polytechnic University Community College Visual Communication program continues to collaborate to teach students bird and conservation knowledge, and then to create bird eco-education artworks. Students of the Visual Communication program learn about the threats of Yellow-breasted Bunting and design a series of visual arts to save Yellow-breasted Bunting. In May 2018, their artwork was exhibited in the Yellow-breasted Bunting Eco-Art Exhibition in Discovery Park, along with other eco-art works, to raise the public awareness of the threat faced by Yellow-breasted Bunting.





2018 年全港麻雀普查 普及公民科學研究

公民科學一方面需要公眾參與科學研究，協助我們持續監察及分析香港的環境質素，另一方面在參與過程中，達到教育公眾的目的。2018 年全港約有 25 萬隻樹麻雀，較過去兩年減少約一成半，估計與 2018 年 1 至 5 月雨量減少有密切關係。數字的轉變令不少公眾關注麻雀的狀況，並了解到持續的數據收集對於鳥類保育工作十分重要。

環保基金 - 『人人可觀』賞鳥計劃

為特殊需要人士提供觀鳥及自然導賞活動

香港很幸運地被公認為世界上其中一個鳥類天堂，因此我們相信每一個香港人都應該有平等機會欣賞香港美麗的雀鳥。香港觀鳥會於 2018 年秋季正式啟動為特殊需要人士而設的觀鳥及自然導賞活動，名為『人人可觀』賞鳥計劃，服務對象包括視障、聽障、智障、肢體殘障人士及長者，帶他們到大自然觀鳥。計劃至今已超過 540 位市民到香港濕地公園及九龍公園一同享受觀鳥的樂趣。本會的紅耳鸂俱樂部更派出近 50 位經過相關訓練的義工擔任導賞員，負責導賞及講解。（是項計劃由環境及自然保育基金、環境運動委員會資助）



Hong Kong Sparrow Census 2018

Popular Citizen Scientists program

On the one hand, citizen science requires the public to participate in scientific research to help us continuously monitor and analyze the environmental quality of Hong Kong. On the other hand, we must achieve the purpose of educating the public in the process of participation. In 2018, more than 260 volunteers served as sparrows census surveyors and counted the number of sparrows on 78 routes in Hong Kong. According to scientific analysis and projections, there were about 250,000 Tree Sparrows in Hong Kong, a decrease of about 15% over the past two years. It is closely related to the decrease in rainfall from January to May 2018. The shift in numbers has led to a lot of public attention to the situation of Tree Sparrows and it showed the importance of continuous data collection for bird conservation.

ECF Bird Watching and Nature Appreciation

for Special Needs People

Hong Kong is internationally recognised as a bird paradise for its blessed bird diversity, that's why HKBWS believes that everyone should have equal opportunity in enjoying bird watching. This programme aim at providing bird watching and nature appreciation activities for people with special needs including people who were visually-impaired, hearing-impaired, mentally-impaired, physically-impaired, and the elderly. This programme started in 2018 Fall and about 540 people with special needs have experiencing the fun of bird watching. This programme was back up by over 50 experienced volunteers from our Crested Bulbul Club.



鳥類知識教育

香港觀鳥會自 1957 年創會以來，一直致力向公眾推廣觀鳥活動，包括戶外觀鳥活動、室內講座、不同程度及主題的觀鳥課程及觀鳥比賽。

戶外觀鳥活動：

戶外觀鳥導賞活動由經驗領隊帶領，到訪香港不同觀鳥地點，尋找雀鳥，享受觀鳥之樂。活動適合任何喜愛雀鳥的人士，特別是觀鳥新手、不太熟悉觀鳥地點的鳥友、以至喜歡與鳥友結伴同行的人士。地點以香港觀鳥熱點為主，例如米埔、塋原、大埔滘、城門、蒲台等，涵概不同的雀鳥生境，例如泥灘、樹林、田野及城市公園。

2018-19 年度本會共舉辦 41 次公眾戶外觀鳥活動，參加者達 1,111 人次；另為 28 個機構舉辦觀鳥導賞活動，共 723 人次一起享受觀鳥之樂。

室內講座：

室內講座的目的是透過不同的雀鳥主題，讓鳥友從多角度認識雀鳥以及其所面對的問題，內容包括雀鳥研究工作、雀鳥保育、海外觀鳥分享、書籍分享、雀鳥辨認等，近年亦不時舉辦非雀鳥題材的生態及文化講座。

本年度內本會共舉辦了 5 次室內講座，吸引了 131 人次參與。

觀鳥課程：

本會的基礎觀鳥課程為不太熟悉觀鳥的新手提供基本訓練，課程除了必需的觀鳥技巧及知識外，亦著重令鳥友熟悉雀鳥的生境及擁有正確的觀鳥態度，課程亦是鳥友建立其觀鳥網絡的重要里程碑。報讀的鳥友來自不同背景，本會更為學生及長者提供特惠學費，使觀鳥能普及至不同階層。

基礎觀鳥課程最初並非定期舉辦，直至 2006 年推出《雀躍蒼》觀鳥訓練證書課程基礎班後，便定期每年舉辦兩期課程。《雀躍蒼》基礎班至今已舉辦了 26 期，為 964 位鳥友提供觀鳥訓練。

本年度共舉辦兩期基礎班，為 66 位鳥友提供觀鳥訓練 (540 人次)。

此外，由 2008 開始，本會不定期舉辦以特定雀鳥為主題的中高階課程，通過小班教學形式提高鳥友的觀鳥技巧，以及對雀鳥生境的認識。相關課程包括林鳥辨識工作坊、涉禽辨識工作坊、猛禽辨識工作坊和田野鳥辨識工作坊。

本年度共舉辦兩期辨識工作坊，為 36 位鳥友提供了觀鳥訓練 (144 人次)。

觀鳥比賽：

自 2002 年開始，本會每年均舉辦觀鳥比賽讓鳥友互相切磋競技，亦成為本會的年度盛事。比賽以觀鳥的經驗與參加者的背景分成不同的組別比賽，例如公開組、家庭組、新手組及中學生組等。觀鳥比賽是以誠信為基礎的隊際比賽，每隊約三至五人，在指定日期和時間內在香港範圍記錄雀鳥，種數最多的一隊便勝出。至今共有 373 隊 1,829 人參與本會的觀鳥比賽。



Bird Knowledge Education

Since the establishment of the Society in 1957, promoting bird watching to the general public through organizing regular bird watching outings, indoor meetings, various levels and topics of bird watching courses and also bird race are our basic mission.

Bird watching outings:

Our bird watching outings are guided by experienced bird leaders visiting different bird watching hot spots of Hong Kong. These outings targeted all kinds of bird lovers, in particular green birders who need guidance, birders who are not familiar with birding place and those who are looking for birding pals. Outing sites covered key birding hot spots in Hong Kong, e.g. Mai Po Nature Reserve, Long Valley, Tai Po Kau, Shing Mun, Po Toi, etc, acrossed various kinds of habitats including mudflat, woodland, farmland and also urban park.

In this financial year, we have organized a total of 41 outings and served 1,111 people. We have also provided birding tours for 28 organizations which served 723 people.

Indoor Meetings:

Indoor meetings cover a variety of topics regarding birds to let people understand more about birds and the problems they are encountering. Common topics includes the study of particular bird species, bird conservation, overseas birding trip, recommending books, bird identification, etc. Topics other than birds such as wildlife and culture, were also introduced in recent years.

In this financial year, we have organized a total of 5 indoor meetings and 131 people were attended.



Bird Courses:

Elementary bird watching course for beginners is a fundamental course targeting green birders who require basic training to build up their birding technique. Other than the basic knowledge and technique for bird watching, the course also highlights habitats that birds relying on and the code of conduct of bird watching. It also serves as a milestone for establishing birdwatchers' personal birding network as attendees came from different backgrounds. In order to promote bird watching to reach different kinds of people, special concession is offered to student and the elderly.

Elementary course has become a regular one, i.e. two courses per year, since 2006 when the current course structure was created. Up to date, 26 courses were organized and 964 birders were trained.

In this financial year, we have organized two elementary courses for 66 birders (540 patronage).

To top up the elementary course, various intermediate to high level courses were introduced since 2008 which were available in small class. These advanced level courses aim at enhancing bird identification skills and increase understanding of their habitats. Some of these advanced level courses are "Forrest Bird Identification Workshop" (7 courses for 126 birders), "Wader Identification Workshop" (4 courses for 78 birders), "Raptor Identification Workshop" (6 courses for 90 birders) and "Farmland Bird Identification Workshop" (2 courses for 41 birders)

In this financial year, we have organized two advanced courses for 36 birders (144 patronage)..

Bird Races:

In 2002, the Society held our first bird watching competition and became our major annual event. The race runs in teams of 3 to 5 birders and aims to record as many bird species as possible on specified dates within a limited time inside Hong Kong. According to birder's experience and background, the competition was further divided into various categories, such as challenger, family, green birder and secondary school. Up to date, there were 373 teams of 1,829 birders participated.



區域項目

Regional Programmes

鳥類無疆界，因此保育也無疆界，誠然！

香港作為東亞 - 澳大利西亞鳥類遷飛路線的重要中途補給站，責任重大。但即使香港做得多好，也要整個區域互助合作才可以有效保護遷徙路上的候鳥，因此，縱使我們人力及資源非常有限，仍然義不容辭地跨過疆域，與各地保育伙伴合作推動各項的保育項目。

保護勺嘴鷸聯合項目

勺嘴鷸現時已經踏入極度瀕危的境地，估計全球只剩下幾百隻。今年我們繼續與與孟加拉勺嘴鷸保護項目和緬甸的生物多樣性和自然保護協會 (BANCA) 合作推行「保護勺嘴鷸聯合項目」，我們主要與湛江市愛鳥協會 (下稱湛江鳥會) 及廣西鳥友繼續合作，針對廣東及廣西非法狩獵涉禽的問題，進行定期巡邏及普查、監察及舉報非法霧網、社區及學校教育活動等等。

Birds know no boundaries! That is why conservation should not be confined by geographical location.

As one of the best stopovers for migrating birds along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, Hong Kong has an unavoidable responsibility to provide a safe and fertile habitats for winter migrants and passage migrants. However, no matter how good we have done in Hong Kong, it is still far from success if regional cooperation is not strong enough to protect migrating birds. HKBWS is dedicated to working with partners in other areas even under very limited resources.

Joint Campaign to Conserve Spoon-billed Sandpiper

Spoon-billed Sandpiper are critically endangered. There are only several hundreds left in the wild. HKBWS continues to work with Bangladesh Spoon-billed Sandpiper Conservation Project and Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Association (BANCA) this year to organise this joint campaign. We were lucky to have the support of Zhanjiang Birdwatching Society (ZJBWS) and bird watchers from Guangxi Province again to tackle illegal poaching, organise regular patrol and bird survey, monitor and report illegal mist net, and promote conservation in community and schools.

2.1 Profile of Spoon-billed Sandpiper "Light Green 05 (L)"



© Kanit Kanikul at Khok Kham

Gender	Female
Year of flagging	2013
Mate	Light green 10 (L) since 2014
Total number of sons and daughters	21
Recorded sites visited	Breeding - Meinypil'gyno, Chukotka, Russia Stop-over - Tiaozini, Dongtai County, Jiangsu Province, China Wintering - Khok Kham, Samut Sakhon Province, Thailand

The information of Light green 05 (L) is from the The Spoon-billed Sandpiper Individual Re-sightings Database (Spoon-billed Sandpipers-IDB) which is maintained by the Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT) and Birds Russia on behalf of the Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force

在總共 29 次的普查及 40 次的反偷獵巡邏行動中，湛江鳥會的調查員共發現 13 隻勺嘴鷸，最意外的驚喜是發現兩隻全球只剩約一百隻的中華鳳頭燕鷗，最心痛便是發現長約 4 千 2 百米共 206 張捕鳥的霧網，最後雖然被森林公安清除，但期間有多少雀鳥誤墮網中卻難以估量。為了持續進行鳥類普查，湛江市愛鳥協會繼續招募及訓練志願者協助相關工作。

在教育方面，湛江鳥會共於 14 間中小學幼稚園舉辦 17 次教育活動，參與的老師及學生共三千人，活動包括講座、展覽、生態遊戲及觀鳥活動等等。

During this period, ZJBS has organised 29 bird surveys and 40 anti-illegal poaching patrol. A total of 13 Spoon-billed Sandpiper individuals were recorded with two legendary Chinese Crested Terns. Less than 100 were still alive. The saddest thing is the discovery of 206 mist net stretching for 4.2 km. All these illegal trappings were reported and cleared by Forest Police although no one could tell how many birds were killed during this period, probably including Spoon-billed Sandpiper. New volunteers were recruited and trained by ZJBWS to conduct bird surveys this year.

For education activities, ZJBWS has coordinated 17 activities in 14 kindergartens, primary and secondary schools which included talks, exhibition, eco-games and bird watching. More than 3,000 teachers and students were invited to join.



華南地區勺嘴鷸冬季調查

調查由東亞—澳大利西亞遷飛區伙伴關係之下的勺嘴鷸工作小組統籌，2019年1月15至25日於廣東湛江雷州一帶進行。我們聯同湛江鳥會、廣州中山大學勺嘴鷸保育團隊、深圳南方科技大學、湛江紅樹林國家級自然保護區、北京林業大學東亞—澳大利西亞候鳥遷徙研究中心及紅樹林基金會一起進行，最後記錄到13隻勺嘴鷸，數字與去年相若。

今年在福建、廣東、廣西和海南的沿海濕地，也有不同組織的志願者參加這次勺嘴鷸調查，在華南地區共記錄到26隻勺嘴鷸。

謹此鳴謝加拿大國際自然保護基金 (International Conservation Fund of Canada) 資助以上保育工作。

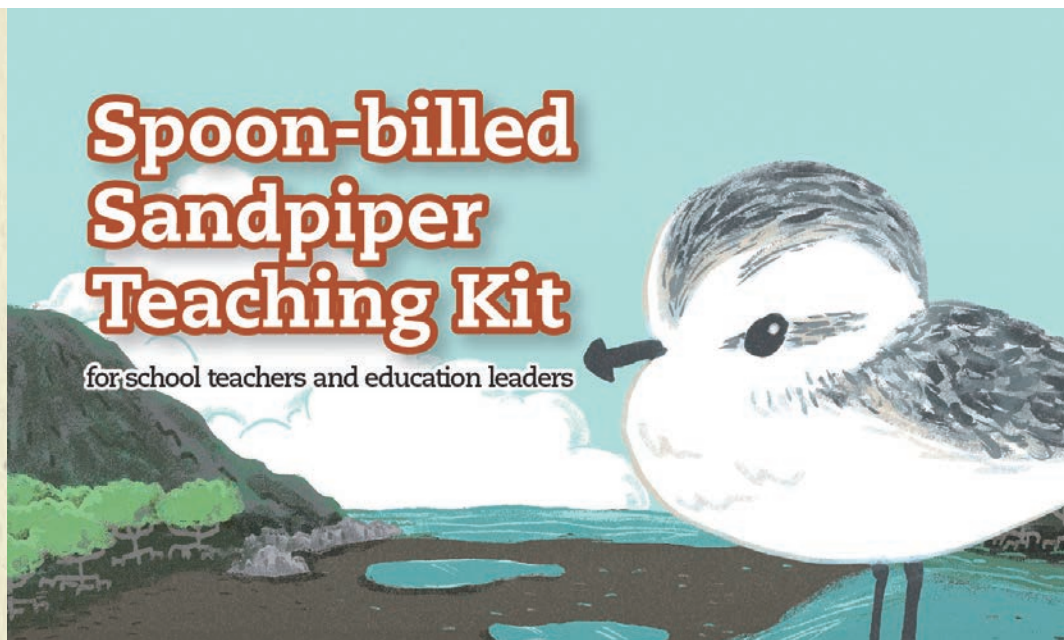


Spoon-billed Sandpiper Wintering Census in South China

Spoon-billed Sandpiper Wintering Census coordinated by Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force of East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership was held between 15th and 25th January this year. With the support of the International Conservation Fund of Canada, we conducted a joint survey at Leizhou, Zhanjiang, Guangdong Province with the following groups: Zhanjiang Birdwatching Society, Spoon-billed Sandpiper conservation team of Sun Yat-sen University, Southern University of Science and Technology, the Zhanjiang Mangrove National Nature Reserve, Center for EAAF Studies of Beijing Forestry University and Mangrove Wetlands Conservation Foundation. Thirteen Spoon-billed Sandpipers were recorded around Leizhou during the survey, which is similar to last year's figure.

This year, volunteers from different organisations also conducted a wider wintering Spoon-billed Sandpiper survey in coastal wetlands in Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, and Hainan. A total of 26 "spoonies" were recorded in South China in the survey. These data help us to understand the wintering pattern in South China for better conservation of the species.

We would like to express our gratitude to International Conservation Fund of Canada for sponsoring this project.



認識勺嘴鷸教材套

教材套由香港觀鳥會、日本野鳥會及本地插畫師林皮一起合作出版，專為教師及環境教育導師而設，內容包括勺嘴鷸的現況及濕地資訊。教材套更提供多種室內室外活動與教材，協助老師為同學設計相關活動。教材套分別以英文、中文、日文和緬甸語出版，特此鳴謝本會義工、日本野鳥會和緬甸生物多樣性和自然保護協會協助翻譯。目前正計劃翻譯成韓文、泰文、越南文及柬埔寨文。

教材套可在此網頁免費下載
<http://bit.ly/2WRGFGQ>

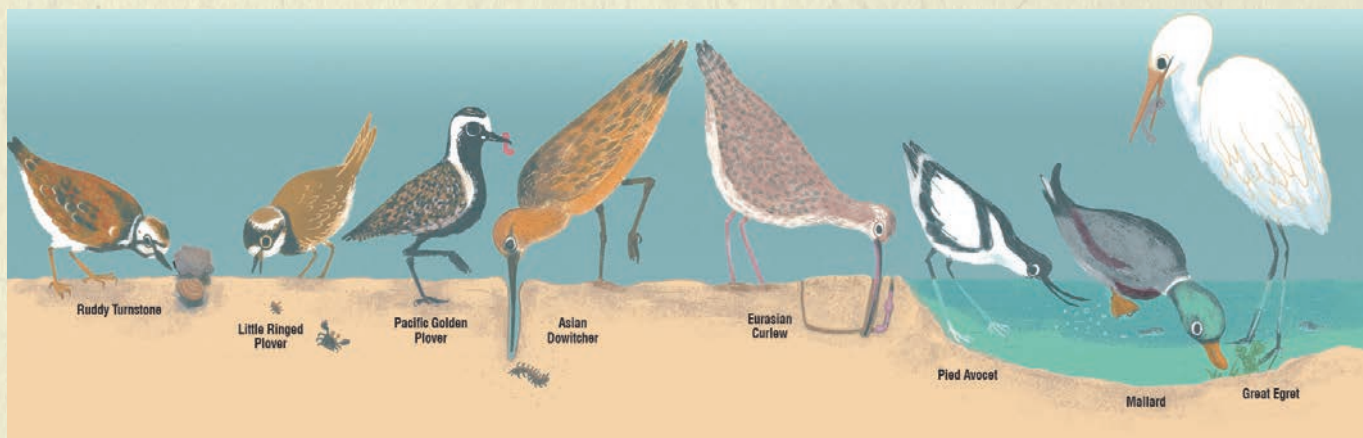
謹此鳴謝太古集團慈善信託基金資助出版。

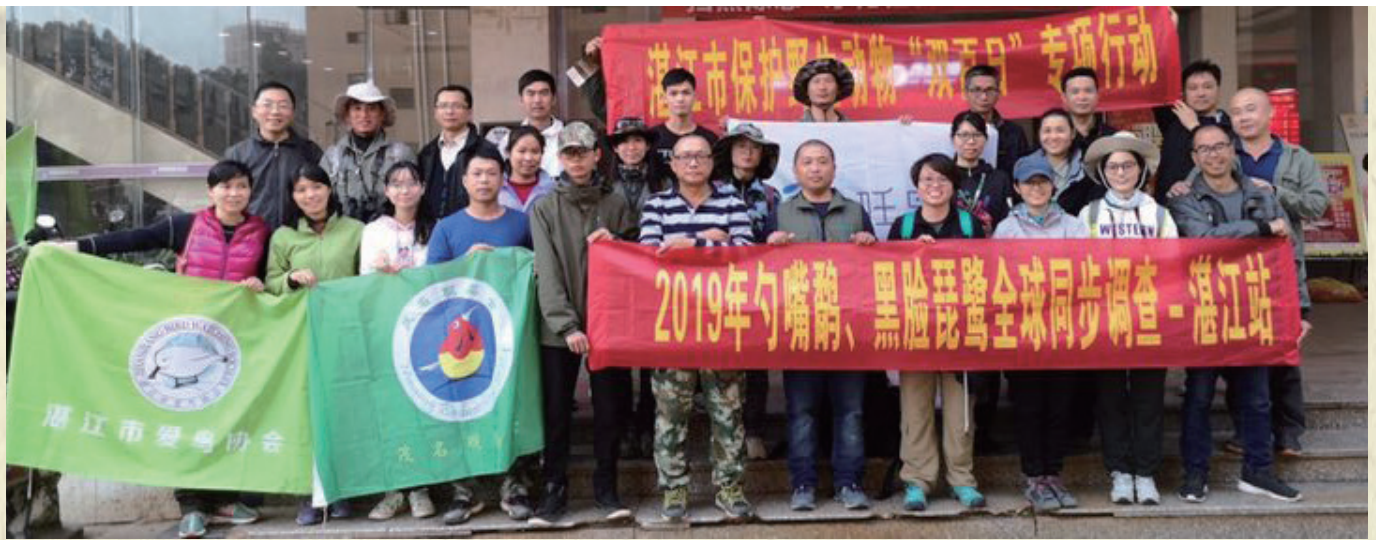
Spoon-billed Sandpiper Teaching Kit

HKBWS China Programme, Wild Bird Society of Japan and local illustrator Lam Pei jointly published the Spoon-billed Sandpiper education kit. This kit is designed for teachers and education leaders. It provides information about wetland for students to learn about the critically-endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper that uses wetlands. The kit also offers a variety of indoor and outdoor activities and materials for teachers and environmental education instructors to design lessons to raise the public awareness towards wetland conservation and to know the importance of this ecosystem. The education kit is available in English, Traditional Chinese, Simplified Chinese, Japanese and Burmese. We would like to thank volunteers of HKBWS, Wild Bird Society of Japan and BANCA in Myanmar for translating the kit.

Download Education Kit for free: <http://bit.ly/2WRGFGQ>

Many thanks to Swire Trust for sponsoring the publication of this teaching kit.





中國沿海水鳥普查—

黃(渤)海候鳥棲息地被列入世界遺產

香港觀鳥會支持及擔任中國沿海水鳥普查的核心協調員 13 年，今年繼續與內地 12 個沿海地點共同進行沿海水鳥調查。

這些長期的水鳥調查資料，除了令我們掌握更多水鳥種類、數量及變化的趨勢，這些數據更提供重要的根據，協助中國政府於 2019 年 7 月 5 日成功申請把中國黃(渤)海候鳥棲息地(第一期)列入《世界遺產名錄》，這是中國首個、全球第二個潮間帶濕地的世界遺產。我們當然期望繼續有第二期、第三期...

2018 年 11 月至 2019 年 1 月，我們與山東省東營市觀鳥協會合作東營市舉辦鳥類保育項目，令 6 百多位東營市的小學老師、學生及村民認識有關濕地保育及保育水鳥的重要性。東營市觀鳥協會更藉此機會成立志願者工作組，以傳遞生態道德教育及宗旨，當中包括 57 位來自 18 間東營中小學的老師，他們的宣傳途徑及對象非常廣泛，成為黃河三角洲濕地保育的一隊先鋒。

謹此鳴謝太古集團慈善信託基金資助 2017-2020 年的普查經費。

China Coastal Waterbird Census -

the Coast of the Yellow Sea- Bohai Gulf (Phase I)

inscribed on the World Heritage List

HKBWS is one of the core coordinators and supporter of the China Coastal Waterbird census in the past 13 years. During the past year, monthly waterbird counts were conducted at 12 coastal sites between September 2018 and August 2019

With all these waterbird data, we can understand more about the number of species, the number of individual birds as well as the changing trend. The on-going census is one of the crucial supports contributing to inscribe the China's Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of the Yellow Sea- Bohai Gulf (Phase I) on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in July 2019. This area of inter-tidal wetlands is the first in China and the second in the world be listed as World Heritage. We of course expect the coming of Phase II, III...

We worked with Dong Ying Bird Watching Society, Shandong Province in organising public education activities and continuous promotions of bird conservation messages in the Yellow River Delta Region during November 2018 to January 2019. A total of 600 participants including primary school students, teachers and local villagers were invited. The activities held by Dong Ying Birdwatching Society facilitated the formation of a volunteer group which focuses on ecological moral education. The volunteers include 57 teachers from 18 primary and secondary schools in Dong Ying.

Many thanks to Swire Trust for sponsoring the waterbird survey between 2017 to 2020.

保育禾花雀（黃胸鵪）遷繁殖地

為了研究禾花雀的遷徙路線，研究經理余日東於 2018 年 6 月隻身前往蒙古，與蒙古團體前往蒙古東北部的 Khurhk Valley—禾花雀的繁殖地，計劃在牠們身上安裝追蹤器及環誌，研究牠們的數量及分佈，最後終於在 10 隻雄性禾花雀身上裝上追蹤器，及為 5 隻雌性禾花雀進行環誌。對於禾花雀的遷徙，我們所知實在太少，只是在禾花雀出現過的地方有紀錄，但牠在遷徙時經甚麼地方、停留的時間、遷徙的數量等資料仍然缺乏。若果我們有足夠的遷徙資料，便能準確地保育牠們遷徙途經的地區及棲息的生境。

謹此鳴謝 Yann Muzika 資助是項研究。

中國自然保基金轉型為亞洲自然保育基金

鑑於中國內地急速的經濟發展，本會於 1969 成立的中國自然保基金可以發揮的效果有限，因此決定把範圍擴展至亞洲地區，特別是東亞—澳大利西亞遷飛區的伙伴成員國，另本會這類小型基金可以發揮更大的效果，歡迎捐款支持我們的基金。

Saving the breeding site of Rice Bird (Yellow-breasted Bunting)

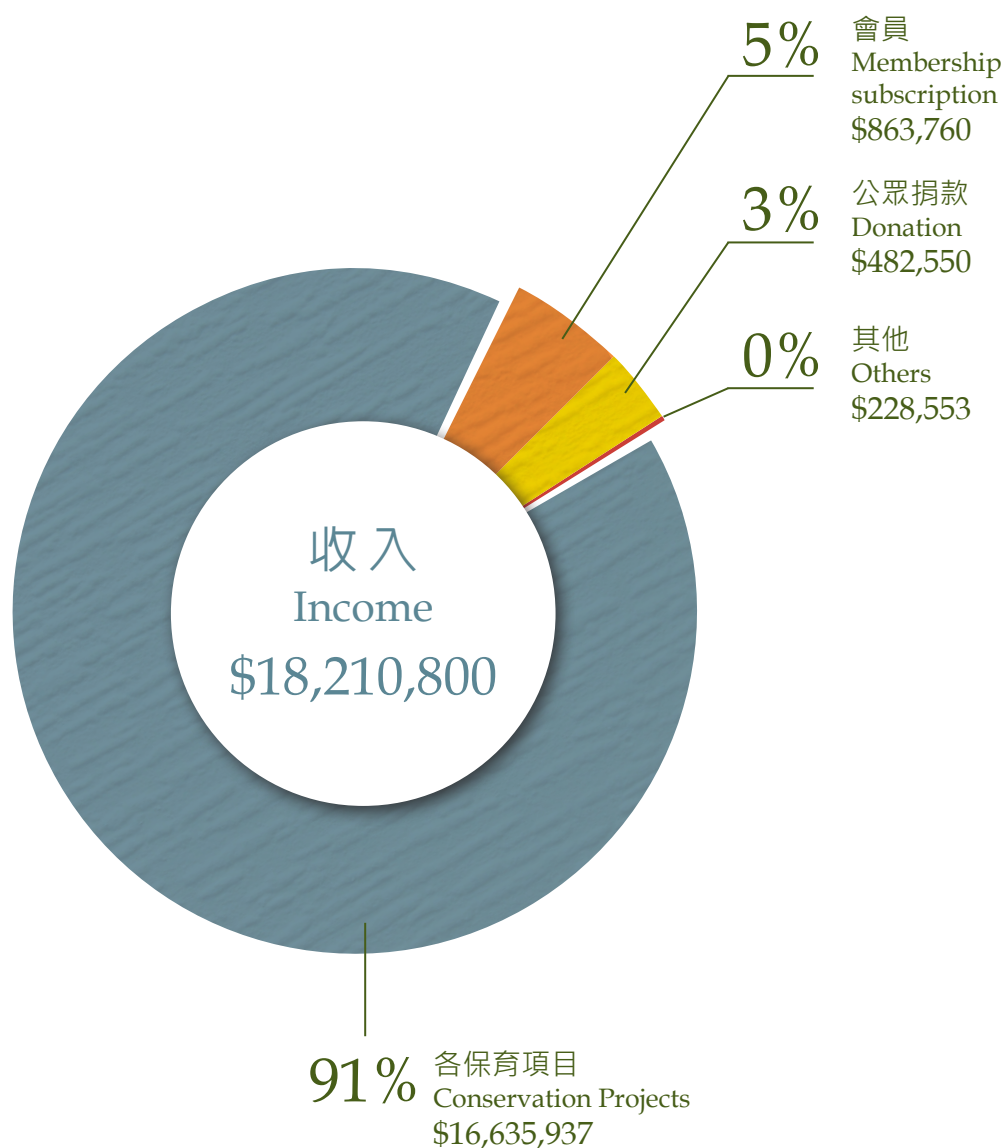
Our Research Manager YT Yu has visited the Khurhk Valley, NE Mongolia, the breeding site of Rice Bird in June 2018 to investigate the starting of the migrating route. Geolocator and ring will be attached in the captured birds to study their numbers and distribution. Finally, ten individuals were captured and attached with geolocator and five were ringed. We know very little about the migrating information of this species, such as the site they pass through, duration of staying and the number of individuals during the migration. It is critical in order to conserve the sites where they will take a rest and refill energy if we have adequate information.

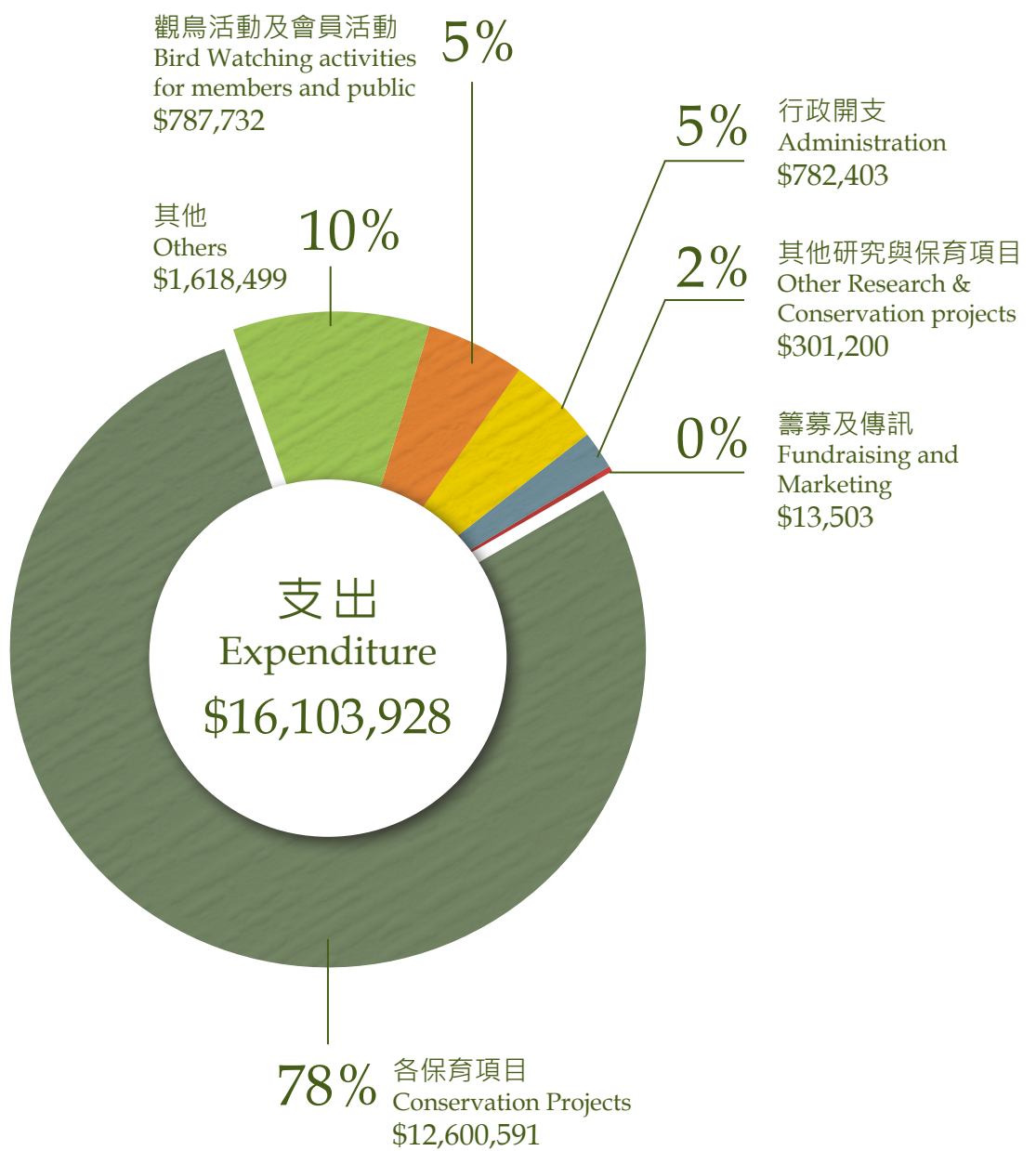
Asia Conservation Fund (former China Conservation Fund)

The effectiveness of our China Conservation Fund (established in 2002) seems decreasing when the economy of mainland China growing rapidly in the past 20 years. We decided to extend the scope of beneficiary to the Asian countries, especially the partner of the EAAFP where small funding such as ours could be more meaningful. Donation to the funding is most welcome.

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