The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2018

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2018

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society

香港观鸟会

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The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2018

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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

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2018

English Report
英文报告

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-

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

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2018

Chinese Report
中文报告

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2018

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撮要

每年进行的全球黑脸琵鹭普查用以评估这全球性濒危鸟种的度冬数量和分布情况。2018 年度的普查日期为 1 月 19-21 日，调查地区涵盖从北面的韩国和日本，到南方的菲律宾等度冬地点，以及共录 3,941 只黑脸琵鹭。这数字与去年普查的数字完全相同,但不同地方的数字显示有当地的增加及减少。本年度调查结果所得的黑脸琵鹭三大度冬地也跟去年一样: 台南 (记录到 1,265 只),嘉义(记录到 559 只)和后海湾(记录到 350 只)。 黑脸琵鹭于台湾、后海湾和韩国有所下降,而在中国大陆,澳门、日本及越南的数字则有所上升。

引言

黑脸琵鹭 *Platalea minor* 主要是栖息在亚洲东部沿潮间带滩涂的水鸟(Hancock *et al.* 1992, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992, Yu and Swennen 2004, Sung *et al.* 2017)，不过偶尔会也会出现在其他类型的湿地上 (Wood *et al.* 2013) 。在 20 世纪 90 年代初期,这鸟种只在东亚的少数地点记录到少于 300 只(Kennerley 1990)。随着后来保护措施的计划和实施(Severinghaus *et al.* 1995)，公众对于这鸟种的认识及保护牠及牠的栖息地的意识有所增加 (Chan *et al.* 2010) 。自此,这普查的结果也记录到黑脸琵鹭的数字在增长,2003 年超过 1,000 只,2008 年超过 2,000 只,以及在 2015 年超过 3,000 只(Yu *et al.* 2016)。黑脸琵鹭目前被列为濒危(Endangered),原因是预期短期内该鸟种会因工业发展,土地开发及污染等各种栖息地损失而导致数量急速下降(BirdLife International 2017)。

全球同步普查是黑脸琵鹭保育计划的优先项目(Severinghaus et al. 1995, Chan et al. 2010)，原因是这项国际协作调查已证实能有效提供度冬黑脸琵鹭的数量和分布数据，亦同时提高公众对黑脸琵鹭的认识。 这个度冬地的同步调查也应该继续进行从而提供最新的数据(Sung et al. 2017)。 香港观鸟会于 2003 年起统筹该全球同步普查。 本报告会详述 2018 年 1 月普查的结果。

普查方法

普查的方法一直维持相同,这已在（Sung *et al.* 2017）中刊出及包括在去年的报告（Yu *et al.* 2018) 。过往的普查均选择于隆冬进行,皆因琵鹭数量在不同的度冬地于冬季中期显得较为稳定。 普查进行的日子,也必须是位于香港与深圳间的后海湾和越南红河口(春水国家公园)大潮的日子,因为高涨的潮水有利数算工作。 因此,2018 年的普查安排在 2018 年 1 月 19-21 日进行。 地图 1 显示了全球同步普查录得黑脸琵鹭的地点。 在普查之前,本会向各调查员提供普查指引作为技术基础。 大部份的数算都是在普查期间进行,而部份地点如后海湾相隔咫尺的香港米埔和深圳福田,以及澳门的路凼区,琵鹭可于一小时内飞越两地,这些地点的数算工作有需要同步进行。 是次普查的所有数算工作均利用双筒和单筒望远镜进行。

琵鹭普查有赖各地资深观鸟者、保育工作者、研究员、鸟类学家和保护区内工作的官员共同义务承担。 各地的统筹员和个别的调查员收集和整理普查纪录后,将结果提交予国际统筹员,作进一步的分析和结果公布。

结果及讨论

综观 2018 年的普查在东亚地区共录 3,941 只黑脸琵鹭,跟去年的数字是相同,亦表示跟 2017 年的数字没有增加(表 1 和表 9)。 自 1994 年以来普查每年都进行,用每年的增幅作计算,到 2018 年的每年平均增幅为 11.5%(表 9)。 于不同度冬地的改变及分别会于下文详细论述。 2018 年的普查录得黑脸琵鹭于 82 个地点度冬, 地点比往年有显著增多 (表 10); 这显示出度冬黑脸琵鹭有散开至更多的地点。

台湾

2018: 2,195 只

自普查开始以来,台湾一直是世上最大黑脸琵鹭的度冬地,这情况在 2018 年亦维持一样。这普查共录 2,195 只黑脸琵鹭,占全球已知数量的 56%。 不过这比较去年的数字就见到减少了 16%(去年是 2,601 只)。 这可能是是次普查结果的最大缺失,也可能是该物种的全球保育问题。 在去年的报告（Yu *et al.* 2018）中已提及过, 尽管台湾经常是世上最大的度冬地, 黑脸琵鹭的长远未来并非完全安全的。 导致数量下降的原因仍然很未知,但估计或许跟在中国大陆上升的数字有关。

调查员在台湾多个地方录得度冬种群,包括大群的 1,265 只在传统度冬地台南,559 只在嘉义,247 只在高雄;而少数则散落在其他地点,包括云林(55 只),宜兰(25 只),金门(20 只),台北(5 只),新竹(4 只),新北(2 只),东沙岛(2 只)及花莲(1 只)。 详情可见表 1,2 和 3 。

珠江河口(包括香港和深圳的后海湾,以及澳门路凼区)

2018：400 只, 包括后海湾的 350 只以及路凼湿地的 50 只

珠江河口黑脸琵鹭的总数比前一个冬季减少了 4.5%(19 只)。 尽管澳门有少量增加,总数

的减少是因为在后海湾地区记录的数量减少(2017 年:后海湾有 375 只鸟,澳门有 44 只)。数量减少也可能反映出这个度冬地的质量在下降,因为中国大陆沿岸和日本的其他地点现在吸引了更多的度冬黑脸琵鹭。

在后海湾地区,普查的调查范围包括米埔自然保护区,落马洲补偿湿地,尖鼻咀潮汐带,米埔外围的鱼塘,香港湿地公园以及深圳福田国家级自然保护区等地点。 在路凼湿地,黑脸琵鹭的度冬群日间主要在“生态一区”内栖息,这是位于莲花大桥附近,路凼区的西侧,生态一区是主要的黑脸琵鹭的调查地点。 后海湾地区和凼仔路环的黑脸琵鹭数目分别占全球数量的 8.9%和 1.3%。

在珠江口地区,是次普查亦在广州南沙湿地录得 35 只黑脸琵鹭。 自 2000 年代末,每年在这地点都稳定地录得度冬的黑脸琵鹭。 不过当地的数算没有跟其他珠江河口的地点作同步协调,数算的结果也没有包括在珠江口的总数内。 在往后的调查,这地点应与后海湾及澳门的地点作同步协调为佳。

中国大陆和海南岛

2018：744 只

中国大陆的黑脸琵鹭度冬种群数字在多年的普查中仍然波动,今年的结果是令人惊讶的 744 只,较去年的结果(397 只)有巨大的 87%增长(较往年多 347 只)。 这个高数字占现时全球总数的 19%。 中国大陆(包括海南岛)黑脸琵鹭的数量趋势是每年都改变的,从 2015 到 2016 年数字是上升的,而 2016 到 2017 年是下跌,到 2018 年又再度回升。 中国大陆及海南岛的详细数字可见表 5。

在中国大陆最大的黑脸琵鹭度冬群是在福建福清的 205 只,以及另一群在 30 公里外的莆田有 65 只;另一大群是广东海丰的 161 只。 总结不同省份的黑脸琵鹭数量,浙江省共有 108 只,福建省 320 只,广东省 234 只,海南省 79 只。

越南红河口

2018：65 只

65 只黑脸琵鹭在越南的红河三角洲春水国家公园录得。 这个数字比之前的两个冬季(2016 年:9 只,2017 年:62 只)有持续增加,而所有的普查数字都列在表 6。 这个 2018 的数字相当于全球数字的 1.6%。 春水国家公园记录的数量进一步增加是对于该鸟种及在红河三角洲生境栖息地的保育是一个非常令人鼓舞的迹象。 今年的普查没有在 Tien Hai 重要鸟点进行调查。

日本

2018：508 只

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

2018 年的普查在日本的西部地区共 40 个地点录得 508 只，这是在日本纪录到的最高数字，亦是第一次超过五百只；占全球种群 13%，亦同时较去年的数字增加 17% (2017 年是 433 只)。 在这普查中,熊本县是记录得最多度冬黑脸琵鹭,共 171 只,当中的 80 只是在八代市的范围内;另一方面,冲绳度冬的琵鹭达到 21 只,高于去年的 17 只。

韩国

2017：26 只

在韩国,济州岛仍然是黑脸琵鹭的主要越冬地。 今年在岛上总共录得 26 只,较去年减少 3 只。 实际上,济州岛上的度冬种群自九十年代中期,一直在相对稳定的 20 至 40 只的范围内。 今年的普查中,在朝鲜半岛上没有纪录到黑脸琵鹭。

菲律宾

2018：3只

2017年12月，在巴丹群岛 (Batanes) 的沙坦 (Sabtang) 发现并拍摄了三只黑脸琵鹭，这三只一直留在该地区到普查期间,这是近几个冬季普查中在菲律宾的少数确认记录之一。 巴丹群岛位于菲律宾最北部,是在冬季最有可能找到黑脸琵鹭的地方。 在这地方发现黑脸琵鹭的报导是接近每年都会出现,但该地缺乏观察员或调查员去记录黑脸琵鹭出现的确切日期和地点。

[泰国

2018：0只

于普查期间在泰国没有纪录得黑脸琵鹭,但在2018年3月5日,在碧武里府的依亚邦县有一只的报告。 这记录不在冬季期间,所以不会考虑包括在冬季种群的总数内。**]**

总结

今年的普查纪录到度冬黑脸琵鹭种群与去年相同,因此数量没有增加。 黑脸琵鹭自 1994 年的平均种群变化为每年上升 11.5%。 在普查的结果中看到台湾的数字大幅下降,而中国大陆沿海地点的总数有大量增加,这需要进一步的科学研究来找出这些数量变化的原因。 因为黑脸琵鹭的数量下跌是在传统的度冬地如台南及后海湾中发生,而有数量上升的种群往往在一些较小及未受保护的栖息地中见到,例如高雄及福建兴化湾;因此这些数量的改变应受到国际保育关注。

一块湿地会定期维持有一种水鸟的百分之一的种群,则应将其视为具有国际重要性的湿地（Ramsar Convention Secretariat 2005）。百分之一的度冬黑脸琵鹭种群的定义是可以参考照最近五年的平均数，这是 3,447 只，所以 1%订于 34 只的水平。 因此,拥有超过 34 只度冬黑脸琵鹭的地点可以被认为是对该种的重要栖息地。 从这次普查的结果来看,黑脸琵鹭的国际重要栖息地包括:

- 台湾台南 - 1,265 只,
- 台湾嘉义 - 559 只,
- 香港和深圳后海湾 – 350 只,
- 台湾高雄 - 257 只,
- 福建福清兴化湾 - 205 只,
- 广东海丰 – 161 只,
- 熊本八代市 - 80 只,
- 福建莆田兴化湾 - 65 只,
- 越南春水 - 65 只,
- 台湾云林 - 55 只,
- 澳门路凼湿地 - 50 只,
- 浙江温洲瓯江口 – 44 只,
- 熊本熊本市 - 44 只,
- 福冈福冈市 – 39 只,
- 福冈北九州岛市 – 38 只,
- 海南四更 - 36 只,
- 广州南沙湿地 – 35 只。

上述的地点在以前的普查中都已覆盖,因此,普查中有遗漏大群的度冬黑脸琵鹭表面上是不太可能,而对这些地点进行定期及长期的监测,不仅可以为琵鹭的趋势和分布提供可比较的数字,还可以为该湿地作出质量评估。 所以当重要的越冬地点确认后,在当地采取适当的管理措施如严格控制人类活动,从而为黑脸琵鹭的长期存活营造更多合适的栖息地。

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Acknowledgements and References
鸣谢及参考数据

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

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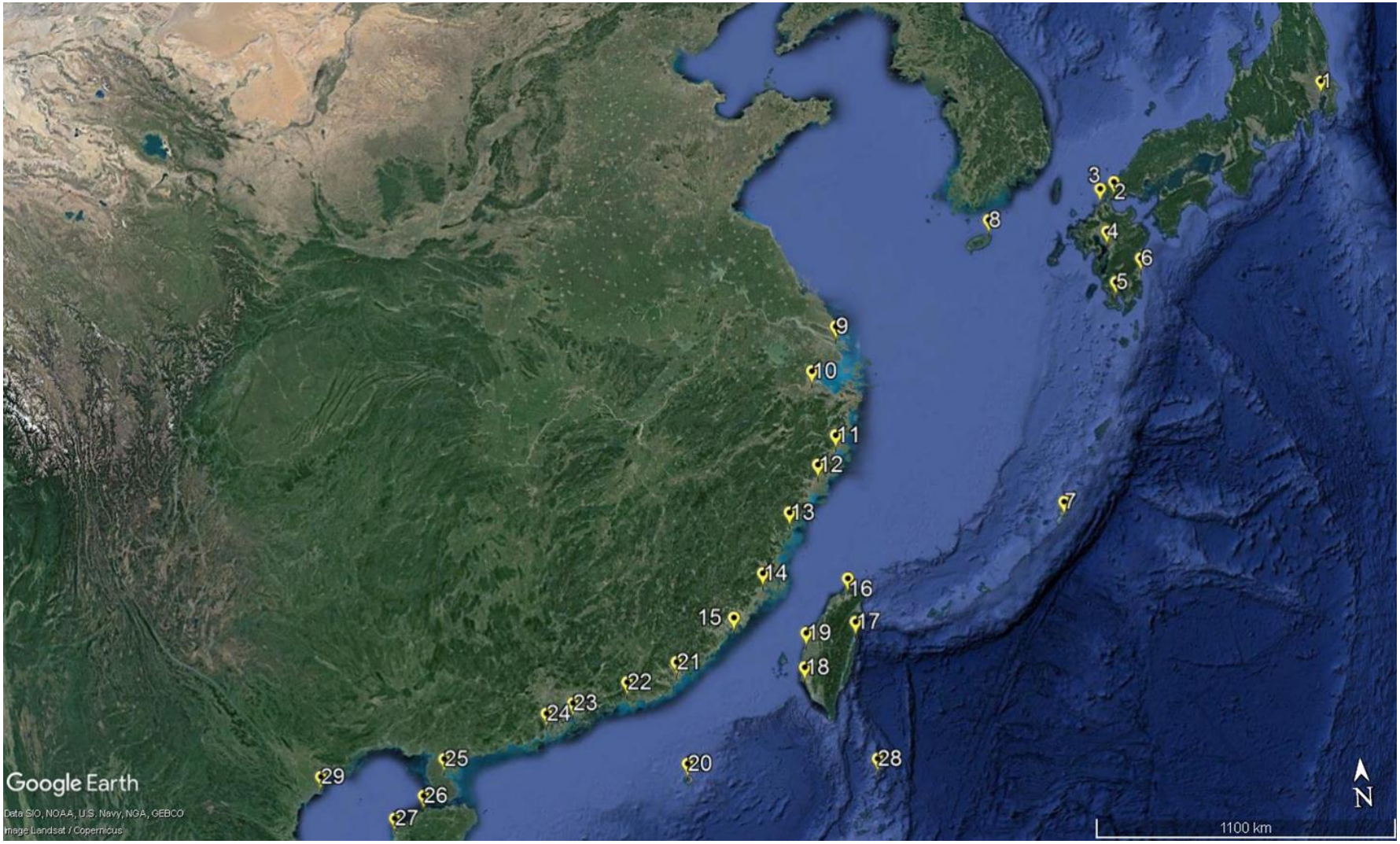
Maps
地图



Map 1. Location of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in winter 2017-18. 地图 1. 2017-18 年黑脸琵鹭冬季栖息地点。

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

地图 1. 2017-18 年黑脸琵鹭冬季栖息地点:
1) 东京,2)本州岛西部包括山口市及山阳小野田市,
3) 九州岛北部包括北九州岛市、福津市、福冈市及系岛市,
4) 九州岛中部包括筑前町、小郡市、有明海及八代海海滨地点,
5) 九州岛西南部包括雾岛市、姶良市及南萨摩市,
6) 九州岛东南部包括宫崎市及串间市, 7) 冲绳市及豊见城市,
8) 济州岛, 9) 上海, 10) 浙江东北部包括上虞区及慈溪市, 11) 椒江区,
12) 浙江东南部包括乐清市、瓯江河口及玉环市,
13) 福建东北部包括福宁湾及罗源湾, 14) 福建东部包括闽江河口及兴化湾, 15) 金门,
16) 台湾北部包括台北市、新北市、宜兰及新竹市, 17) 花莲县, 18) 台湾西南部包括嘉义市、台南市及高雄市, 19) 云林县, 20) 东沙群岛, 21) 榕江河口, 22) 海丰,
23) 珠江三角洲包括后海湾、南沙及路凼, 24) 江门, 25) 雷洲,
26) 海南岛北部包括临高及洋浦, 27) 四更, 28) 巴丹群岛, 29) 红河三角洲

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黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 **2018**

Tables
图表

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 年冬季东亚各地的黑脸琵鹭数量。 括号内的数字为普查期间以外录得的黑脸琵鹭。

Region **地区**	**Location** **地点**	**2018**	**Number** **数量**
China mainland 中国大陆	Dongtan and Wetland Park, Chongming, Shanghai 上海 崇明 东滩及湿地公园	20-21 Jan 1 月 20-21 日	2
China mainland 中国大陆	Nanhui, Shanghai 上海 南汇	20-21 Jan 1 月 20-21 日	1
China mainland 中国大陆	Shangyu, Shaoxing, Zhejiang 浙江 绍兴 上虞	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	2
China mainland 中国大陆	Cixi, Ningbo, Zhejiang 浙江 宁波 慈溪	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	6
China mainland 中国大陆	Jiaojiang, Taizhou, Zhejiang 浙江 台洲 椒江	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	4
China mainland 中国大陆	Wetland Park, Xuanmen Bay, Yuhuan, Zhejiang 浙江 台洲 玉环璇门湾 湿地公园	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	29
China mainland 中国大陆	Xuanmen Bay, Yuhuan, Zhejiang 浙江 台洲 玉环璇门湾	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	17
China mainland 中国大陆	Yueqing, Zhejiang 浙江 乐清	20-21 Jan 1 月 20-21 日	6
China mainland 中国大陆	Oujiang estuary, Wenzhou, Zhejiang 浙江 温洲 瓯江口	20-21 Jan 1 月 20-21 日	44
China mainland 中国大陆	Funing Bay, Xiapu, Fujian 福建 霞浦 福宁湾	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	3
China mainland 中国大陆	Luoyuan Bay, Luoyuan, Fujian 福建 罗源 罗源湾	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	25
China mainland 中国大陆	Minjiang estuary, Fuzhou, Fujian 福建 福州 闽江口	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	22
China mainland 中国大陆	Jiangjing Farm, Xinhua Bay, Fuqing, Fujian 福建 福清 兴化湾 江镜农场	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	205
China mainland 中国大陆	Chigang Farm, Xinhua Bay, Putian, Fujian 福建 莆田 兴化湾 赤港农场	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	65
China mainland 中国大陆	Weitou Bay, Jinjiang, Quanzhou, Fujian 福建 泉州 晋江 围头湾	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	(18)
China mainland 中国大陆	Shantou, Guangdong 广东 汕头	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	3
China mainland 中国大陆	Haifeng, Guangdong 广东 海丰	19-21 Jan 1 月 19-21 日	161

China mainland 中国大陆	Nansha, Guangzhou, Guangdong 广东 广州 南沙	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	35
China mainland 中国大陆	Yakou, Zhongshan, Guangdong 广东 中山 崖口	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	5
China mainland 中国大陆	Qi'ao Island, Hengqin, Guangdong 广东 珠海 横琴岛	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	9*
China mainland 中国大陆	Yinhu Bay, Jiangmen, Guangdong 广东 江门 银湖湾	20-21 Jan 1 月 20-21 日	27
China mainland 中国大陆	Fucheng, Leizhou, Zhanjiang, Guangdong 广东 湛江 雷洲市 附城镇	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	3
China mainland 中国大陆	Xinying, Lingao, Hainan 海南省 临高 新盈	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	30
China mainland 中国大陆	Yangpu, Danzhou, Hainan 海南省 儋州 洋浦	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	13
China mainland 中国大陆	Sigang, Dongfang, Hainan 海南省 东方 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 后海湾、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 凼仔-路环	19-21 Jan 1 月 19-21 日	50
Taiwan 台湾	New Taipei City 新北市	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	2
Taiwan 台湾	Taipei City 台北市	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	5
Taiwan 台湾	Hsinchu City 新竹市	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	4
Taiwan 台湾	Yunlin County 云林县	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	55
Taiwan 台湾	Chiayi County, including Aogu Wetland, Budai saltpan and Bazheng River estuary 嘉义县 包括鳌鼓湿地, 布袋盐田及八掌溪口	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	559
Taiwan 台湾	Tainan City, Tsengwen River estuary, including Chi-ku, Sicao and Tucheng 台南市曾文溪口 包括七股,四草及土城	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	1265
Taiwan 台湾	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 台湾	Hualien County 花莲县	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	1
Taiwan 台湾	Ilan County 宜兰县	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	25
Taiwan 台湾	Kinmen County 金门县	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	20
Taiwan 台湾	Pratas Island 东沙群岛	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	2
Vietnam 越南	Red River Delta, Xuan Thuy National Park 红河口 春水国家公园	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	65
Republic of Korea 韩国	Jeju: Gujiwa-eup, Hado-ri fishponds 济州市 下道里 鱼塘	19-21 Jan 1 月 19-21 日	12

Republic of Korea 韩国	Jeju: Seongsan-eup, Ojo-ri 西归浦市 城山邑 吾照里	19-21 Jan 1 月 19-21 日	12
Republic of Korea 韩国	Jeju: Gujwa-eup, Jongdal-ri 济州市 旧左邑 终達里	19-21 Jan 1 月 19-21 日	1
Republic of Korea 韩国	Jeju: Jocheon-eup, Sinheung-ri 济州市 朝天邑 新兴里	19-21 Jan 1 月 19-21 日	1
Japan 日本	Honshu: Edogawa-ku, Kaisai, Seaside Park, Tokyo 本州岛 东京都 江户川区 葛西海滨公园	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	1
Japan 日本	Honshu: Yamaguchi City, Yamaguchi Bay Hatase 本州岛　山口市　山口湾 波多濑	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	24
Japan 日本	Honshu: Sanyoonoda City, Asa River estuary 本州岛　山阳小野田市　厚狭川河口	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	18
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Suou coast, Imagawa River estuary 九州岛　北九州岛市　周防滩　今川河口	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	15
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Suou coast, Torigoe Pond 九州岛　北九州岛市　周防滩　鸟越池	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	4
Japan 日本	Kyushu:　Kitakyushu City, Suou coast Sone shore 九州岛　北九州岛市　周防滩　曾根海岸	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	19
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukutsu City, Tsuyazaki Inlet 九州岛　福津市津屋崎入り江	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	7
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka City, Wajiro tidal flat 九州岛 福冈市　和白干舄	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	10
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka City, Tatara River estuary 九州岛 福冈市 多多良川河口	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	6
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka City, Imazu tidal flat 九州岛 福冈市 今津干舄	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	23
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Itoshima City, Kafuri Bay, Izumi River estuary 九州岛 糸岛市 加布里湾 泉川河口周边	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	14
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Chikuzen Town, Sainoki-higashi Pond 九州岛 朝仓郡筑前町才ノ木东池	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	4
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Ogori City, Oozoe Pond 九州岛 小郡市 大添ため池	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	3
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yanagawa City, Okinohata River estuary 九州岛 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) 九州岛 佐贺市东よか干舄(大授搦)	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	18
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Shiraishi Town, Fukudomi Polder (Shingomori) 九州岛 杵岛郡白石町　福富干舄	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Hama Fishery Port 九州岛 鹿岛市　浜川渔港	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	21
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Isahaya City, Azuma Reclamation Area 九州岛 谏早市 吾妻干拓	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	4
Japan 日本	Kyushu:　Nagasu Cho, Nagasu Port 九州岛　长洲町　长洲港	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	13
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nagasu Cho, Ootsutsumi Pond 九州岛　长洲町　大堤池	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	5
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Tamana City, Kikuchi River estuary 九州岛 玉名市 菊池川河口	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	19
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Tamana City, Tojin River Estuary 九州岛　玉名市　唐人川河口	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	6
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City Ezuko Lake 九州岛　熊本市　江津湖	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	7

Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Port 九州岛 熊本市 熊本港	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	20
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City, Midori River estuary 九州岛 熊本市 绿川河口	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	17
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Uki City, Ohno River estuary and Suna River estuary 九州岛 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 九州岛 八代市 镜川河口	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	51
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City., Mizunashi River estuary 九州岛 八代市 水无川河口	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	8
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Mae River estuary 九州岛 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 九州岛 宫崎市 新富町 一濑川河口	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	16
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kushima City, Tenjin River 九州岛 串间市 天神川	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	5
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kirishima City, Hirose Regulation Pond 九州岛 雾岛市 广濑调整池	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	29
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Aira City, Suzaki Regulation Pond 九州岛 姶良市 须崎调整池	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	25
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Minamisatsuma City, Manose River Estuary 九州岛 南萨摩市 万之濑川河口	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	17
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Minamisatsuma City, Ohura Reclamation Area 九州岛 南萨摩市 大浦干拓周边	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	7
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Naha City/Tomigusuku City, Man-ko Tidal flat 西南诸岛 那覇市/豊见城市 漫湖干舄	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	1
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Tomigusuku City, Yone-Sankaku-ike Pond 西南诸岛 豊见城市 与根三角池	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	3
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Tomigusuku City, Toyosaki tidal flat 西南诸岛 豊见城市 豊崎干舄	20 Jan 1 月 20 日	9
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa City, Awase tidal flat 西南诸岛 冲绳市 泡瀬干地	21 Jan 1 月 21 日	8
The Philippines 菲律宾	Ivana and Sabtang, Batanes 巴丹群岛 伊凡那及沙坦	Dec 2017 to Feb 2018 2017 年 12 月 至 2018 年 2 月	3
Thailand 泰国	Nong Ya Plong, Petchaburi 碧武里府 依亚邦县	Mar 2018 2018 年 3 月	1**
	Total 总数:		**3,941 (3,959)**

*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. 这只黑脸琵鹭不在冬季录得，数字不会包括在冬季总数内。

Table 2. Sites visited with no Black-faced Spoonbill counted during or near the 2018 census period.
表 2. 2018 年全球同步普查期间曾进行调查但未有录得琵鹭的地方。

Region **地区**	**Location** **地点**	**2018**
China mainland 中国大陆	Rui'an, Zhejiang 浙江 瑞安	20-21 Jan 1 月 20-21 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Cangnan, Zhejiang 浙江 苍南	20-21 Jan 1 月 20-21 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Meizhou Bay, Fujian 福建 湄州湾	20 Jan 1 月 20 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Quanzhou Bay, Fujian 福建 泉州湾	20 Jan 1 月 20 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Weitou Bay, Jinjiang, Quanzhou, Fujian* 福建 泉州 晋江 围头湾 *	20 Jan 1 月 20 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Zhanjiang city, Guangdong 广东 湛江市	20 Jan 1 月 20 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Leigou, Leizhou, Guangdong 广东 雷洲 雷高镇	20 Jan 1 月 20 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Beilun Estuary National NR, Fangchenggang, Guangxi 广西 防城港 北仑河口国家级自然保护区	20 Jan 1 月 20 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Dongzhaigong National Nature Reserve, Hainan 海南 东寨港国家级自然保护区	20 Jan 1 月 20 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Yinggehai saltpan, Ledong, Hainan 海南省 乐东 莺歌海盐田	20 Jan 1 月 20 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Sanya, Hainan 海南 三亚	20 Jan 1 月 20 日
Taiwan 台湾	Taoyuan City 桃园市	21 Jan 1 月 21 日
Taiwan 台湾	Miaoli County 苗栗县	21 Jan 1 月 21 日
Taiwan 台湾	Taichung City 台中市	21 Jan 1月21日
Taiwan 台湾	Changhua City 彰化县	21 Jan 1月21日
Taiwan 台湾	Pingtung County 屏东县	21 Jan 1月21日
Taiwan 台湾	Taitung County 台东县	21 Jan 1 月 21 日
Taiwan 台湾	Penghu County 澎湖县	21 Jan 1月21日
Taiwan 台湾	Lienchiang County 连江县	21 Jan 1 月 21 日
Japan 日本	Honshu: Shimonoseki City, Itone shore 本洲岛 下关市 系根	20 Jan 1 月 20 日
Japan 日本	Honshu: Shimonoseki City, Kiya River estuary. 本州岛 下关市 木屋川河口	20 Jan 1 月 20 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Suou coast Matsuyama reclaimed land 九州岛 北九州岛市 周防滩 松山埋立地	19 Jan 1 月 19 日
Japan 日本	Kyuahu: Yanagawa City, Chikugo River estuary & coast 九州岛 柳川市 筑后川河口	21 Jan 1 月 21 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga City, Hayatsue River estuary 九州岛 佐贺市 早津江川河口	21 Jan 1 月 21 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Nanaura Fishery port 九州岛 鹿岛市 盐屋渔港	20 Jan 1 月 20 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Hikawa Cho/Yatsushiro City, Hikawa River Estuary	21 Jan 1 月 21 日

	九州岛 氷川町/八代市、氷川河口	
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Kuma River Estuary 九州岛　八代市　球磨川河口	21 Jan 1 月 21 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Shibushi City, Anraku River estuary 九州岛　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 九州岛　曽于郡大崎町　菱田川河	20 Jan 1 月 20 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kimotsuki County, Oosaki Cho, Tabaru River estuary 九州岛　曽于郡大崎町　田原川河口	20 Jan 1 月 20 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Soo County, Oosaki Cho, Kimotsuki River estuary 九州岛　曽于郡大崎町　肝属川河口	20 Jan 1 月 20 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kirishima City, Hamanoichi Regulation Pond 九州岛 雾岛市　滨之市调整池	19 Jan 1月19日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Aira City, Matsubara Regulation Pond 九州岛 姶良市 松原调整池	19 Jan 1月19日
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Tomigusuku City, Gushi Tidal flat 南西诸岛　豊见城市　具志干舄	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. 在泉州围头湾的调查，在同步普查日子中的 1 月 20 日没有发现，在之后的 1 月 27 日一共发现 18 只黑脸琵鹭。

Table 3. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in Taiwan during the international censuses.
表 3. 全球同步普查期间在台湾录得的黑脸琵鹭数量。

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

Year	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	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. 此数字包括 18 只受鸟类肉毒杆菌感染的黑脸琵鹭。

Table 4. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in the Pearl River Estuary during the international censuses.
表 4. 全球同步普查期间在珠江河口录得的黑脸琵鹭数量。

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

Year	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	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 未有进行调查
*Forty-two birds in Futian were not included in the total number because counts in Mai Po and Futian were not taken simultaneously.
因米埔与福田的调查未能与同步进行,故总数未有包括 42 只在福田录得的黑脸琵鹭。

Table 5. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in China mainland (excludes Futian, Shenzhen) and Hainan Island during the international censuses.
表 5. 全球同步普查期间在中国大陆(不包括深圳福田)及海南岛录得的黑脸琵鹭数量。

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

Year	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	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. 全球同步普查期间在越南红河口录得的黑脸琵鹭数量。

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

Year	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18
Total	74	45	49	63	46	49	35	39	40	40	9	62	65

nc = no count 未有进行调查
* Surveys also included Thai Binh and other places in the Delta.
普查地点包括 Thai Binh 及红河口内的其他地点。

Table 7. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in Japan during the international censuses.
表 7. 全球同步普查期间在日本录得的黑脸琵鹭数量。

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

Year	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	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.
总数为 150 只黑脸琵鹭是包括 47 只在普查以外的时间录得,牠们也是很大机会整个冬季都留在日本境内。

Table 8. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in Jeju Island, Republic of Korea during the international censuses.
表 8. 全球同步普查期间在韩国济州岛录得的黑脸琵鹭数量。

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

Year	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	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.　全球同步普查的黑脸琵鹭总数及百分比增加。

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

Year	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	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 年间的年均变化：11.5%

Table 10. Number of survey sites in past censuses.
表 10. 历年全球同步普查调查地点的数目。

Year	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	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.台湾的地区统筹今年把八掌溪及鳌鼓湿地的数字合并作一个数字为嘉义，这两个地点的数字在之前的普查是分开列出。

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Figures
图片

Figure 1 Known wintering Black-faced Spoonbill populations from winter 1989-90 to 2017-18.
图 1. 1989-90 至 2017-18 年冬季已知的黑脸琵鹭数量。

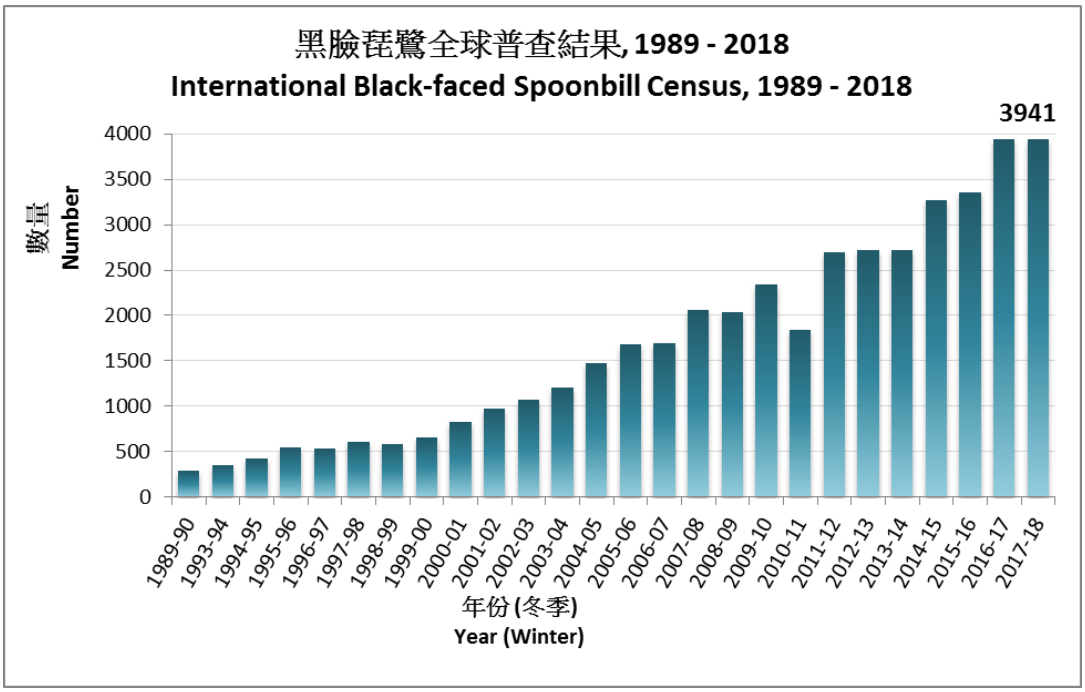


Figure 2. Percentages of Black-faced Spoonbills in different wintering areas during the 2018 international census.
图 2. 2018 全球同步普查期间黑脸琵鹭在不同越冬地的全球百分比。

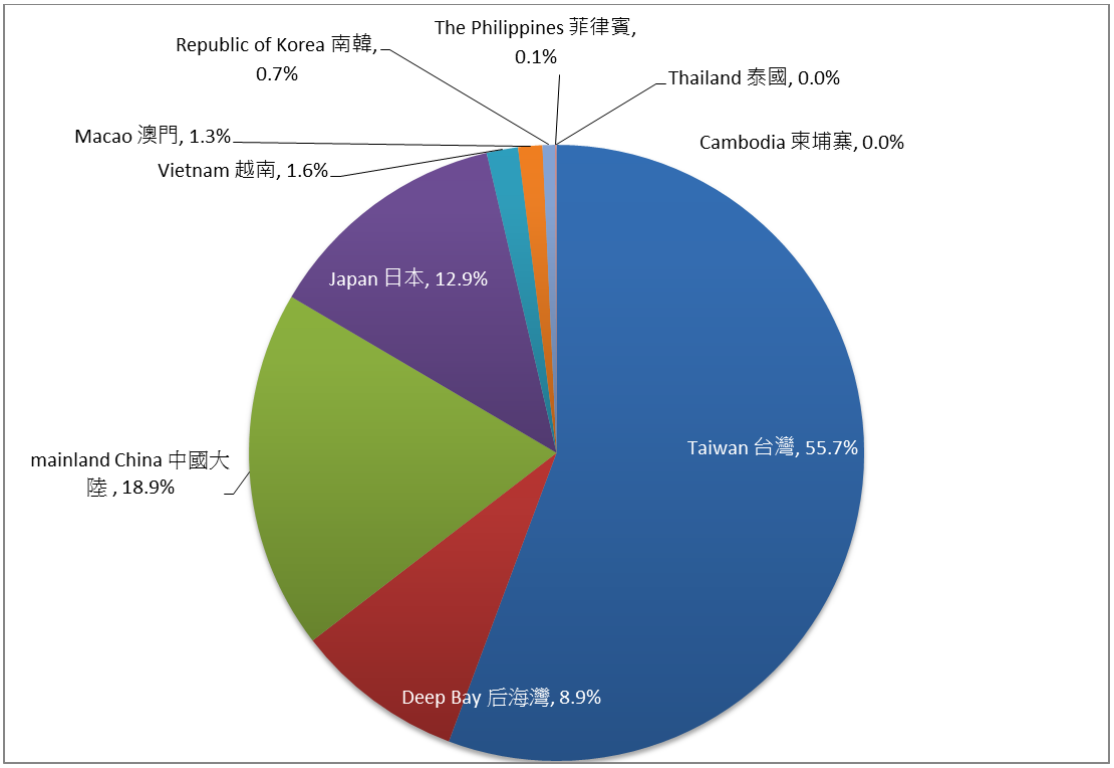
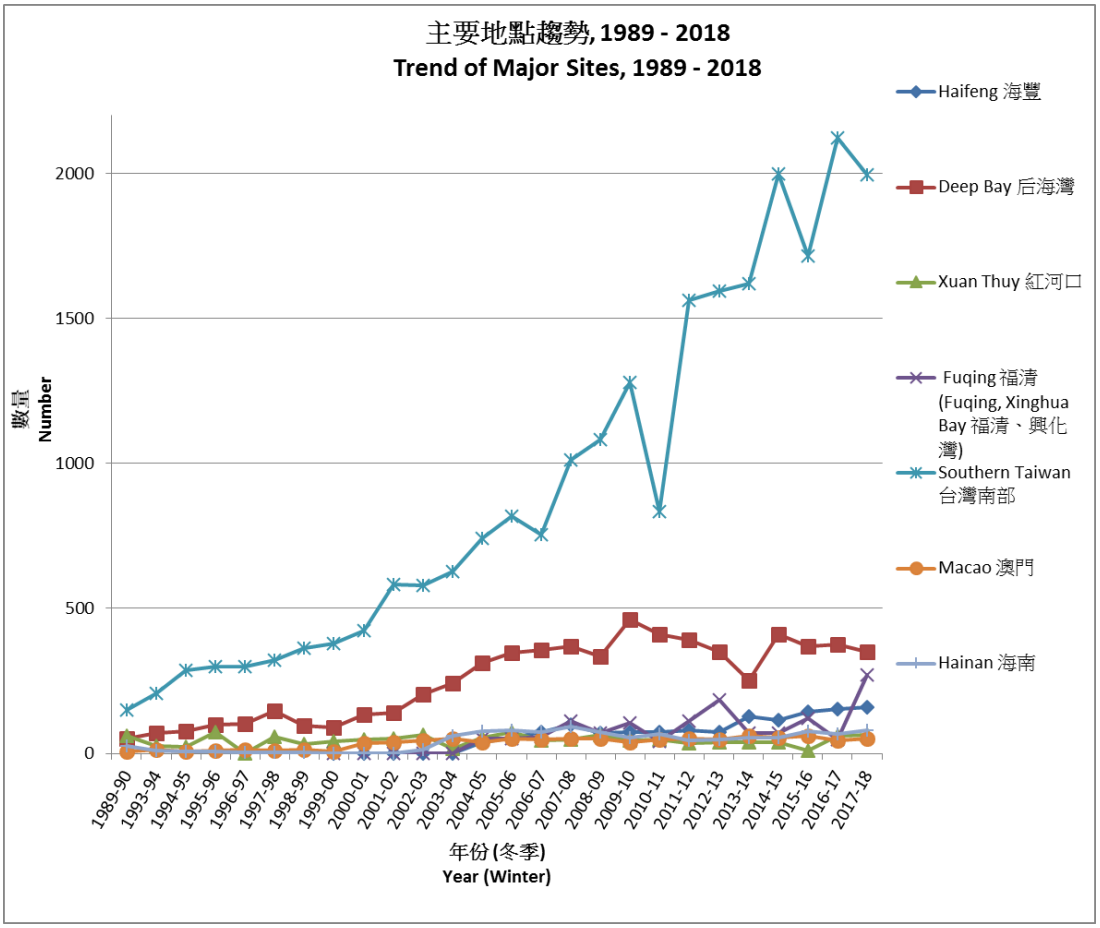


Figure 3. A comparison of the trends of the known global population of Black-faced Spoonbill at main wintering areas.
图 3. 比较七个主要越冬地区的已知黑脸琵鹭数量趋势。



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Appendix
附录

Appendix 1. Counts of Black-faced Spoonbills in Hong Kong and Shenzhen during the International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2018.
附录 1. 2018 年黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查香港及深圳结果。

a) 19 January 2018 / 2018 年 1 月 19 日

Place 地点/Time 时间	1030h	1130h	1230h	1330h	1430h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然护理区及浮桥	111	109	71	88	84
Lok Ma Chau 落马洲	95	95	15	61	105
San Tin 新田	1	1	6	3	54
Tai Sang Wai 大生围	10	6	9	12	NC
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	2	0	0	0	4
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔湾	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 总数	323	310	213	265	350

NC: No count 没有调查

b) 20 January 2018 / 2018 年 1 月 20 日

Place 地点/Time 时间	1100h	1200h	1300h	1400h	1500h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然护理区及浮桥	105	93	85	67	86
Lok Ma Chau 落马洲	95	58	36	56	94
San Tin 新田	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Tai Sang Wai 大生围	5	2	22	7	1
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	29	4	16	9	14
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔湾	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 总数	333	247	250	261	291

NC: No count 没有调查

c) 21 January 2018 / 2018 年 1 月 21 日

Place 地点/Time 时间	1130h	1230h	1330h	1430h	1530h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然护理区及浮桥	62	75	89	96	86
Lok Ma Chau 落马洲	61	45	70	88	103
San Tin 新田	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Tai Sang Wai 大生围	2	4	1	13	NC
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	8	11	0	0	2
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔湾	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 总数	260	238	243	283	300

NC: No count 没有调查