The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2019
黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2019

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society
香港观鸟会

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BirdLife INTERNATIONAL Asia Division

The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2019

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Cover photo

Black-faced Spoonbills *Platalea minor* at Mai Po, Hong Kong.

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English Report
英文报告

The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2019

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Abstract

International Black-faced Spoonbill Census is conducted annually in the wintering period to assess global distribution and population of this endangered waterbird. In winter 2018-19, the census was scheduled on 25-27 January 2019 which covered the spoonbill wintering sites from Korea and Japan in the north, coastal areas of China and down to Thailand and the Philippines in the south. This census recorded a total of 4,463 wintering Black-faced Spoonbills, a new high figure of this speices and a breakthrough to 4,000 birds. This figure also shows an increase of 13% from 3,941 individuals of that of the previous winter. The largest wintering site of the Black-faced Spoonbills is still Tainan where 1,572 were counted. Numbers in Taiwan, mainland China (including Hainan Island), Deep Bay (Hong Kong and Shenzhen), Japan and Macau increased in this census, while decrease was found in Korea and no change in Vietnam and the Philipppines.

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, 2,000 in 2008, 3,000 in 2015, and very closed to 4,000 in 2017 and 2018 (Yu *et al.* 2019). 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 2019.

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.* 2019). 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 2019, the census period was scheduled on 25-27 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 nature 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 2019 census recorded a total of 4,463 individuals in the East Asia region, a new high figure of this species and the first time exceeding 4,000 individuals (table 1 and 9). This total figure is a 13% increase on that in the previous census and the average annual population change since the commencement of this census in winter 1993-94 is

9.6% (table 9). Details of changes and differences at wintering sites are discussed below. The wintering Black-faced Spoonbills were found in 83 sites in this census, similar to the 82 sites recorded in the previous year (table 10). Many of these spoonbill wintering sites have been surveyed consistently in recent years.

Taiwan

2019: 2,407 birds

A total of 2,407 individuals were recorded in this census, having an increase of 212 birds, equivalent to 9.7%, from the figure of the previous year. This figure constituted 54% of the known wintering population recorded in this census. Though numbers have been fluctuated in recent years, Taiwan is still the largest wintering ground of this species in the world. Survey method could be improved with coordinated surveys throughout Taiwan to provide results aiming to understand changes of numbers of the Taiwan wintering population. In Taiwan, the numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills were recorded at different places as 1,572 birds at Tainan, 488 at Chiayi, 245 at Kaohsiung, 53 at Yunlin, 22 at Kinmen, 21 at Yilan, four at Taoyuan and singles at Taipei City and Hsinchu City. More details of the counts in Taiwan are shown in Table 1, 2 and 3.

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

2019: 436 birds, including 383 birds in Deep Bay and 53 birds in Macao

The total number of the Black-faced Spoonbill in the Pearl River Estuary in this census had an increase of 9% (i.e. 36 birds) from that of the previous winter and the increase of the numbers came from both Deep Bay and Macao surveys. The surveys covered many wetland areas including Mai Po Nature Reserve, Lok Ma Chau mitigation wetland, Tsim Bei Tsui intertidal area, fishponds around Mai Po, Hong Kong Wetland Park (all in Hong Kong), Futian National Nature Reserve at Shenzhen and, Ecological Zone I and II at Taipa-Coloane, Macao. The figures in the Deep Bay area and Macao represent 8.6% and 1.2% of the known wintering population, respectively.

Among these wetlands, the Mai Po Nature Reserve, Futian National Nature Reserve and Ecological Zone I of the Taipa-Coloane wetland have been intensively managed to provide suitable habitats for the wintering Black-faced Spoonbills. Increase of the numbers of the Black-faced Spoonbills in these wetlands is a positive response to offices and staffs of these wetlands in regard of their conservation planning and habitat management practices.

Nansha Wetlands of Guangzhou has become a regular Black-faced Spoonbill wintering site since late 2000s, this census recorded 19 Black-faced Spoonbills in this site. However, survey of this site, not far away from other sites locating within the Pearl River Delta area, has not been synchronized with other sites, therefore this figure could not be combined with the a total number in the Pearl River Delta mentioned above (but included in the figure of Mainland China and Hainan Island).

Mainland China and Hainan Island

2019: 990 birds

The number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in mainland China gave another significant boost in this census with a total of 990 birds and were found in many wetland sites along the coast of China. This figure had a significant increase of 33% from the figure (i.e. 744 birds) of the previous census, also constituting 22% of the global wintering population. Trend of this population has been fluctuating in many years but recent censuses show an increasing trend.

During this census, wintering Black-faced Spoonbills were found in cities and provinces of Shanghai (1 bird), Zhejiang (180 birds), Fujian (417 birds), Guangdong (290 birds) and Hainan (102 birds), while surveys also took places in Shandong and Guangxi provinces but not in Jiangsu. Fujian province recorded the highest number of spoonbills from six sites, including two groups of 166 and 87 individuals at Xinhua Bay. Another large flock of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in mainland China was 185 individuals recorded at Haifeng of Guangdong. Details of the count recorded in mainland China and Hainan are shown in Table 5.

Red River Delta, Vietnam

2019: 65 birds

A total of 65 individuals was recorded in the Xuan Thuy National Park of the Red River Delta in this census, the same figure of that of the previous winter. It represents 1.5% of the wintering population. Numbers of BFS from recent censuses are relatively high, indicating that this traditional wintering site could accommodate more individuals of BFS with the general increase of the global population. This is a very encouraging sign for conservation of the spoonbills and this site.

Japan

2019: 538 birds

The number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills recorded in Japan still continues increasing in this census. A total of 538 individuals were recorded, which is a new high

number in Japan. This figure is a 6% increase on the figure of the previous census (i.e. 508 individuals) and constitutes 12% of the global population.

Kumamoto Prefecture of Kyushu is the largest wintering ground of the Black-faced Spoonbill in Japan as in last year, where the spoonbills were recorded at 205 individuals in 15 sites, of which 99 individuals were recorded in the areas of Yatsushiro City and nearby Uki City, and also 58 individuals in Kumamoto City. On the other hand, a total of 25 wintering Black-faced Spoonbills were recorded at Okinawa Island during the census, higher than that of the previous census (i.e. 21 individuals). Details of the count in Japan are shown in Table 1, 2 and 7.

Republic of Korea

2019: 23 birds

Jeju Island is the major wintering ground of the Black-faced Spoonbill in Korea. In 2019 census, two groups of 11 and 12 individuals were recorded at Hado-ri, Jeju City and Ojo-ri, Seogwipo City respectively. The total of these birds still is a decrease of 3 individuals on that of the previous winter. None was reported from any site in the Korean Peninsula during the census period.

The Philippines

2019: 3 birds

Three wintering Black-faced Spoonbills were found staying in Batanes, the island group in the northern part of the Philippines, since November 2018 till the census period in January 2019. This number is the same to that of the previous year. In fact, more wintering BFS could be presented in this country. Three individuals of BFS were also recorded and photographed at Pampanga, Manila Bay on 12 January 2019 but unfortunately no survey at this site could be arranged during the census period to confirm their presence. More awareness activities of the Black-faced Spoonbill could be designed and conducted in the Philippines and hence more sightings of the spoonbills could be reported.

Thailand

2019: 1

A juvenile Black-faced Spoonbill was firstly seen at Ban Laem, Phetchaburi on 13 January 2019 and it remained in the same area till the census period.

[Cambodia
2019: 0
Survey was conducted at Boeung Prek Lapouv during the census period but none was found.**]**

Conclusion

A total of 4,463 wintering Black-faced Spoonbills recorded in this census is the new high figure for this highly threatened waterbird species since the commencement of this annual census in 1994. During the 26 years of census, the census figures have been recorded with increasing numbers in 20 censuses, but decreases in four censuses and no changes in the other two. All these figures show a geniue increase of the population of the spoonbill. In this census, increases were noted in many areas including Taiwan, Deep Bay, mainland China, Japan and Macao. This positive result could be resulted from better habitat management of the protected sites and higher awareness of the public to the conservation of this species.

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. 38 individuals out of 3,795 individuals. Hence, sites with more than 38 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 – 1,572 birds,
- Chiayi County, Taiwan – 488 birds,
- Deep Bay, Hong Kong and Shenzhen – 383 birds,
- Kaohsiung City, Taiwan – 245 birds,
- Haifeng, Guangdong – 185 birds,
- Xinhua Bay, Fuqing, Fujian – 166 birds,
- Yatsushiro City and Uki City, Kumamoto – 99 birds,
- Xuanmen Bay, Taizhou, Zhejiang – 91 birds,
- Wenzhou Bay, Wenzhou, Zhejiang – 89 birds,
- Xinhua Bay, Putian, Fujian – 87 birds,
- Luoyuan Bay, Fuzhou, Fujian – 70 birds,
- Xuan Thuy, Nam Dinh, Vietnam – 65 birds,
- Duxun, Zhangpu, Zhangzhou, Fujian – 65 birds,

- Yinhu Bay, Jiangmen, Guangdong – 61 birds,
- Kumamoto City, Kumamoto – 58 birds,
- Yulin County, Taiwan – 53 birds,
- Taipa-Coloane, Macao – 53 birds,
- Saga City and Yanagawa City, Saga – 43 birds
- Sigeng, Hainan – 46 birds,
- Aira City and Kirishima City – 43 birds.

Many of these important spoonbill wintering sites were surveyed for some years. Hence, trends in these sites are well known (Sung *et al.* 2017) and this provides some basic information for assessing quality of both spoonbill populations and the habitat of the sites. This long-term voluntary census that could provide annual comparable figures has been proven to be an important action for studying and promoting the conservation of this globally threatened bird.

The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2019

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2019

Chinese Report
中文报告

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2019

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撮要

每年进行的全球黑脸琵鹭普查是用以评估这全球性濒危鸟种的度冬数量和分布情况。在2018-19 年度的冬季，普查日期定为 1 月 25-27 日，调查地区涵盖北面的韩国和日本，中国沿海地方，以及南方的泰国及菲律宾等度冬地点。是次普查总共录得 4,463 只黑脸琵鹭，是有普查以来的最高数字，也是首次突破四千大关。与去年的 3,941 只比较，今年的总数有 13%增长。最大的度冬地仍然是台南，在当地记录到 1,572 只黑脸琵鹭。黑脸琵鹭的数目于台湾，中国大陆(包括海南岛)，后海湾(香港及深圳)，日本及澳门有增加，在韩国有减少，而在越南及菲律宾则没有改变。

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，这鸟种只在东亚的数个地点记录到共少于 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， 2015 年超过 3,000 只，以及在 2017 及 18 年已经很接近 4,000 只（Yu *et. al.* 2019）。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 2019 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.* 2019）。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，2019 年的普查安排在 1 月 25-27 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

2019 年的普查在东亚地区共录 4,463 只黑脸琵鹭，是该普查的新高数字以及首次突破四千大关（表 1 和表 9）。这个总数跟去年数字的比较增加了 13%，而用每年增幅作计算，到 2019 年的每年平均增幅为 9.6%（表 9）。于不同度冬地的改变及分别会于下文详细论述。2019 年的普查录得黑脸琵鹭于 83 个地点度冬，非常接近往年的 82 个地点（表 10)。大部分有度冬黑脸琵鹭的地点，在近年的普查中都有覆盖。

台湾

2019: 2,407 只

今年的普查共录得 2,407 只黑脸琵鹭，与去年数字比较增加 212 只，亦相等于 9.7%的增幅。这个数字占全球已知度冬种群的 54%。纵使该数字在近年有波动，台湾仍然是这鸟种的最大度冬地。要知道台湾度冬种群数量波动的原因，可以通过协调而改善调查方法，从而提供资料去了解。调查员在台湾多个地方录得度冬种群的数量分别为台南 1,572 只，嘉义 488 只，高雄 245 只，云林 53 只，金门 22 只，宜兰 21 只，桃园四只，以及台北市及新竹市各一只。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）

2019：436 只，包括后海湾的 383 只以及路凼湿地的 53 只

珠江河口黑脸琵鹭的总数比前一个冬季增加了 9% (36 只)，而后海湾及澳门的数目都有增长，今次普查的调查范围覆盖多个湿地包括米埔自然护理区，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，深圳福田国家级自然保护区，澳门路凼区的生态一区及二区。后海湾及澳门这两个总数分别占全球度冬种群的 8.6%及 1.2%。

在上述提及的湿地之中，米埔自然护理区，深圳福田国家级自然保护区及澳门路凼区生态一区都有积极进行湿地管理工作而营造对琵鹭有利的生境。因此在今次普查中黑脸琵鹭的数字在这些地点有所增长，对湿地保护区的工作人员及其实施的保育计划及生境管理工作有一个正面的作用。

广州的南沙湿地自 2000 年代后期亦成为黑脸琵鹭的稳定度冬地，在今次的普查中共录得 19 只。该地点跟其他珠江三角洲的调查地点距离不远，可惜调查并没有跟其他地点一同同步进行，故此这个数字没有并入珠江河口的总数内 (会纳入在中国大陆及海南岛的总数)。

中国大陆和海南岛

2018：990 只

中国大陆及海南岛的黑脸琵鹭普查数字在今年一再跃升，在很多湿地内都记录到黑脸琵鹭，共录得总数 990 只。这个数字比去年(即 744 只) 增加 33%，为全球总数的 22%。黑脸琵鹭在中国大陆的数字一直都有波动，不过近年来有较明显的上升趋势。

在普查期间于下列的省市发现度冬的黑脸琵鹭：上海(1 只)，浙江(180 只)，福建(417 只)，广东(290 只)以及海南(102 只)，而山东及广西也有进行调查，江苏则没有调查。福建是记录得琵鹭数量最多的省份，其中包括在兴化湾内的两群分别为数 166 只及 87 只。另一群数量较大的是在广东海丰的 185 只。中国大陆及海南岛的详细数字可见表 5。

越南红河口

2019：65 只

今年的普查在红河口共录 65 只黑脸琵鹭，跟去年的数字相同。这数字亦占全球度冬数字的 1.5%。近年来这地点的数字较以往略高，结果显示在全球黑脸琵鹭总数上升时，这个传统度冬地仍然可以容纳更多的琵鹭，这对黑脸琵鹭及其栖息地保育是一个令人鼓舞的迹象。

日本

2018：538 只

日本度冬黑脸琵鹭的数字在今年的普查中仍然持续增加，一共录得 538 只，这也是日本的新高数字。较去年的数字(即 508 只)有 6%的增加及占全球数字的 12%。

跟往年一样，日本最大的黑脸琵鹭度冬地仍然是九州岛的熊本县，在那里一共在 15 个地点记录得 205 只琵鹭，其中包括在八代市及字城市内的 99 只，以及熊本市内的 58 只。

另一方面，在冲绳度冬的黑脸琵鹭达到 25 只，较去年的 21 只为高。其余详情可见表 1，2 和 7 。

韩国

2019：23 只

济洲岛是黑脸琵鹭在韩国的主要度冬地。在 2019 年，两群的琵鹭分别为 11 及 12 只在济洲市及西归浦市录得，这总数 23 只较去年的 26 只减少三只。今年的普查中，在朝鲜半岛上没有纪录到黑脸琵鹭。

菲律宾

2019：3只

2018年11月，在菲律宾北部的巴丹群岛 (Batanes) 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，这个黑脸琵鹭的地点及数目跟去年的一样。事实上，可能有更多的黑脸琵鹭到达这个国家，在2019年1月12日，马尼拉湾的邦板牙亦录得三只黑脸琵鹭，可惜当地观鸟者未能在普查期间再安排一次调查去确认琵鹭有没有逗留在当地。更多有关黑脸琵鹭的宣传工作可以在菲律宾开展，相信这会带来更多琵鹭的报告。

泰国

2019：1只

于2019年1月13日在碧武里府的Ban Laem首次录得一只幼鸟，该幼鸟一直逗留到普查期间。

[柬埔寨

2019: 0

今年的黑脸琵鹭普查在 Boeung Prek Lapouv 进行，可惜未有见到任何黑脸琵鹭。]

总结

今年普查录得总数4,463只黑脸琵鹭，是自1994年开始进行这年度普查以来这种高度受胁水鸟的最高数字。在26年的普查中，有二十个年头黑脸琵鹭的数字录得上升，亦有四年录得下跌以及两年没有变动。今年的普查中，琵鹭数量的上升来自多个地方包括台湾，后海湾，中国大陆，日本及澳门。由这些数字可见，黑脸琵鹭的数目有真正的增加。这正面的结果或许来自保护区内日益改良的生境管理及公众对黑脸琵鹭保育意识的提高。

如一块湿地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，亦即3,795只，所以1%订于38只的水平。因此，拥有超过38只度冬黑脸琵鹭的地点可以被认为是该鸟种的重要栖息地。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 — 1,572 只，
- 台湾嘉义 — 488 只，
- 香港和深圳后海湾 – 383 只，
- 台湾高雄 — 245 只，
- 广东海丰 – 185 只，
- 福建福清兴化湾 — 166 只，
- 熊本八代市及字城市 — 99 只，
- 浙江台洲漩门湾 – 91 只，
- 浙江温洲温洲湾 – 89 只，
- 福建莆田兴化湾 — 87 只，
- 福建福洲罗源湾 – 70 只，
- 越南春水 — 65 只，
- 福建漳州杜浔 – 65 只，
- 广东江门银湖湾 – 61 只，
- 熊本熊本市 — 58 只，
- 台湾云林 — 53 只，
- 澳门路凼湿地 — 53 只，
- 九州岛佐贺市及柳川市 – 43 只，
- 海南四更 — 46 只，
- 九州岛姶良市及雾岛市 – 43 只。

上述大部分地点已经进行普查多年；因此，在该地的数量趋势是已知的(Sung *et al.* 2017)，同时这些数据提供了对评估琵鹭数量及生境质素的基本资料。这个自发性的长期普查既可提供每年可比较的数字，亦是研究黑脸琵鹭及宣传保育这全球受胁鸟种的重要行动。

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Acknowledgements and References
鸣谢及参考资料

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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资料。我们要感谢所有参加野外调查，提供资料及协助联络或统筹的各位同仁(参加者的名单已在本报告开端列出)。我们亦感谢 谭健婷，汤映荞及叶颖心帮忙准备这份报告。

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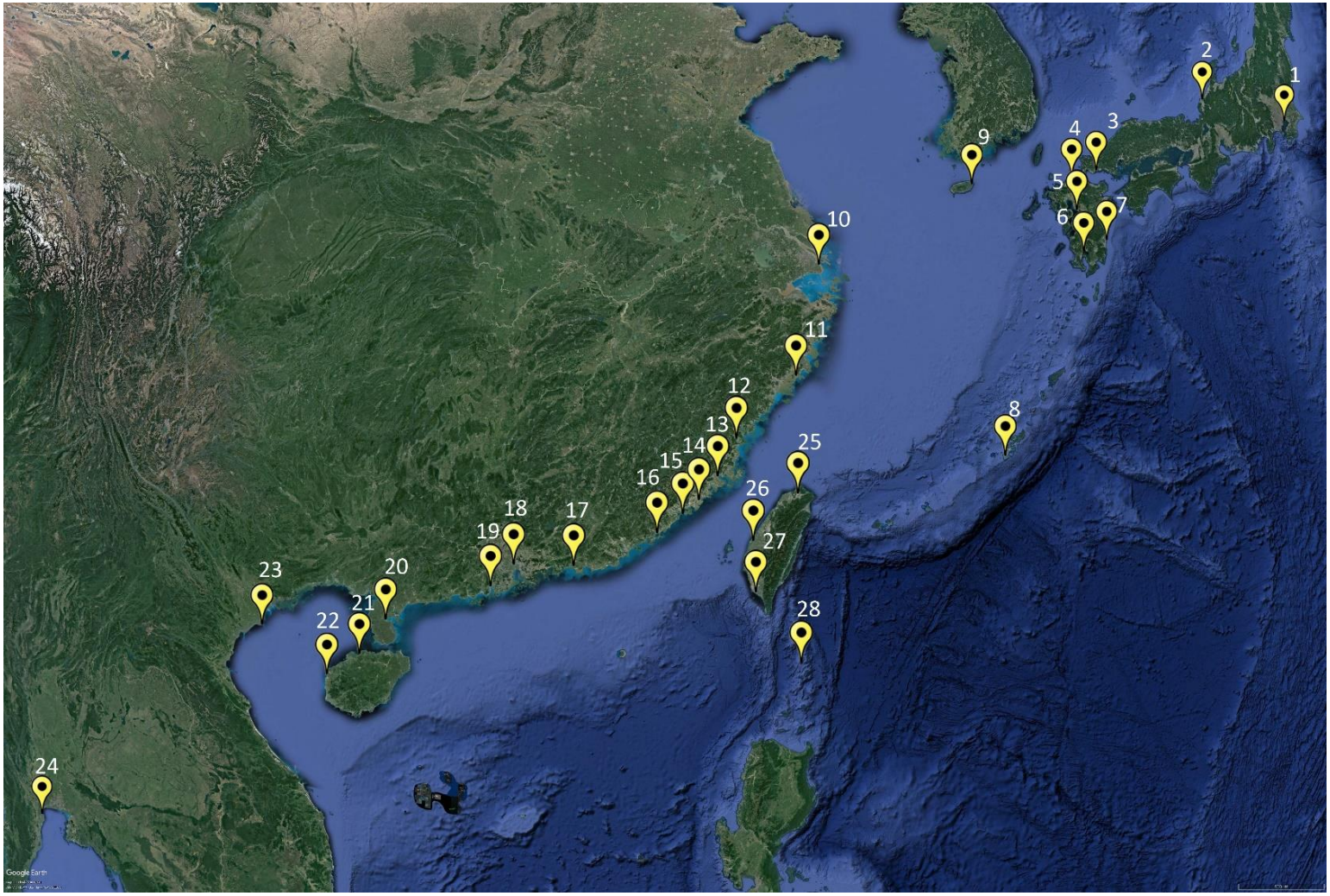
Maps
地图



Map 1. Locations of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills recorded during the 2019 international census.
地图 1. 2019 年全球普查中越冬黑脸琵鹭地点。

Map 1. Locations of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills recorded during the 2019 international census:
1) Central Honshu, Tokyo, 2) Central Honsu, Awara City,
3) Western Honshu including Yamaguchi and Sanyoonoda cities,
4) Northern Kyushu including Kitakyushu, Fukutsu, Fukuoka and Itoshima cities,
5) Central Kyushu including Chikuzen town, Ogori city and coastal sites in Ariake and Yatsushiro seas,
6) Southwestern Kyushu including Kirishima, Aira and Minamisatsuma cities,
7) Southeastern Kyushu, Miyazaki City, 8) Okinawa and Tomigusuku cities,
9) Jeju Island, 10) Shanghai and Hangzhou Bay of Zhejiang,
11) Zhejiang, Xuanmen Bay and Wenzhou Bay,
12) Northeastern Fujian including Funing Bay and Luoyuan Bay,
13) Central Fujian, Xinhua Bay, 14) Central Fujian, Quanzhou Bay,
15) Taiwan, Kinmen, 16) Southern Fujian, Zhangzhou, 17) Guangdong, Haifeng,
18) Pearl River Estuary including Deep Bay, Macao and Guangzhou,
19) Guangdong, Jiangmen, 20) Guangdong, Zhanjiang,
21) Hainan, Lingao and Danzhou Bay, 22) Hainan, Sigang, 23) Red River Delta,
24) Phetchaburi, 25) Northern Taiwan including Yilan, Taipei City and Hsinchu City,
26) Central western Taiwan including Yunlin and Chiayi,
27) Southwestern Taiwan including Tainan and Kaohsiung, 28) Batanes

地图 1. 2019 年全球普查中越冬黑脸琵鹭地点。
1) 本州岛中部，东京，2) 本州岛中部，芦原市，
3) 本州岛西部包括山口市及山阳小野田市，
4) 九州岛北部包括北九州岛市、福津市、福冈市及系岛市，
5) 九州岛中部包括筑前町、小郡市、有明海及八代海海滨地点，
6) 九州岛西南部包括雾岛市、姶良市及南萨摩市，7) 九州岛东南部宫崎市，
8) 冲绳市及豊见城市，9) 济州岛，10)上海及浙江杭州湾，
11) 浙江漩门湾及温洲湾，12) 福建东北部包括福宁湾及罗源湾，
13) 福建中部兴化湾，14) 福建中部泉州湾，15) 台湾金门，16) 福建漳州，
17) 广东海丰，18) 珠江三角洲包括后海湾、澳门及广州，19) 广东江门，
20) 广东湛江，21) 海南临高及儋州湾，22) 海南四更，23) 红河口，24) 碧武里，
25) 台湾北部包括宜兰、台北市及新北市，26) 台湾中部西面包括云林及嘉义，
27) 台湾西南部包括台南及高雄，28) 巴丹群岛

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黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2019

Tables
图表

Table 1. Number of Black-faced Spoonbills in different locations of East Asia, winter 2018-2019. Numbers in parenthesis are birds counted outside the census period.
表 1. 2018-2019 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**	**2019**	**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	23 Jan 1 月 23 日	(7)
China mainland 中国大陆	Nanhui, Shanghai 上海 南汇	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日	1
China mainland 中国大陆	Wetland Park, Xuanmen Bay, Yuhuan, Taizhou, Zhejiang 浙江 台洲 玉环璇门湾 湿地公园	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	91
China mainland 中国大陆	Oujiang estuary, Wenzhou, Zhejiang 浙江 温洲 瓯江口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	89
China mainland 中国大陆	Funing Bay, Xiapu, Fujian 福建 霞浦 福宁湾	28 Jan 1 月 28 日	(9)
China mainland 中国大陆	Luoyuan Bay, Luoyuan, Fujian 福建 罗源 罗源湾	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	70
China mainland 中国大陆	Minjiang estuary, Fuzhou, Fujian 福建 福州 闽江口	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	19
China mainland 中国大陆	Jiangjing Farm, Xinhua Bay, Fuqing, Fujian 福建 福清 兴化湾 江镜农场	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	166
China mainland 中国大陆	Chigang Farm, Xinhua Bay, Putian, Fujian 福建 莆田 兴化湾 赤港农场	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	87
China mainland 中国大陆	Jiangqi wetland, Quanzhou Bay, Quanzhou, Fujian 福建 泉州 泉州湾 江崎湿地	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	10
China mainland 中国大陆	Duxun, Zhangpu, Zhangzhou, Fujian 福建 漳州市 漳浦 杜浔	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	65
China mainland 中国大陆	Fengzhou, Chenghai, Santou, Guangdong 广东 汕头 澄海 凤洲	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	7
China mainland 中国大陆	Haifeng, Guangdong 广东 海丰	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	185
China mainland 中国大陆	Nansha, Guangzhou, Guangdong 广东 广州 南沙	25-26 Jan 1 月 25-26 日	19
China mainland 中国大陆	Qi'ao Island, Hengqin, Guangdong 广东 珠海 横琴岛	25Jan 1 月 25 日	4
China mainland 中国大陆	Yinhu Bay, Jiangmen, Guangdong 广东 江门 银湖湾	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	61
China mainland 中国大陆	Fucheng (Tujiaocun), Leizhou, Zhanjiang, Guangdong 广东 湛江 雷洲市 附城镇 土角村	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	10

China mainland 中国大陆	Fucheng (Hebei village), Leizhou, Zhanjiang, Guangdong 广东 湛江 雷洲市 附城镇 河北村	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	1
China mainland 中国大陆	Fucheng (south of Tujiaocun), Leizhao City, Zhanjiang, Guangdong 广东 湛江 雷洲市 附城镇 土角村南边	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	1
China mainland 中国大陆	Gaoqiao, Lianjiang City, Zhanjiang, Guangdong 广东 湛江 廉江市 高桥	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	2
China mainland 中国大陆	Xinying, Lingao, Hainan 海南省 临高 新盈	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日	37
China mainland 中国大陆	Yangpu, Danzhou, Hainan 海南省 儋州 洋浦	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日	19
China mainland 中国大陆	Sigang, Dongfang, Hainan 海南省 东方 四更	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日	46
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	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日	383
Macao 澳门	Taipa-coloane 凼仔-路环	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日	53
Taiwan 台湾	Taipei City 台北市	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日	1
Taiwan 台湾	Taoyuan City 桃园市	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日	4
Taiwan 台湾	Hsinchu City 新竹市	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日	1
Taiwan 台湾	Yunlin County 云林县	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日	53
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	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日	488
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	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日	1572
Taiwan 台湾	Kaohsiung City, including Qieding and Kaoping River estuary 高雄市 包括茄萣及高屏溪口	26-27Jan 1 月 26-27 日	245
Taiwan 台湾	Ilan County 宜兰县	26-27Jan 1 月 26-27 日	21
Taiwan 台湾	Kinmen County 金门县	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日	22
Vietnam 越南	Red River Delta, Xuan Thuy National Park 红河口 春水国家公园	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	65
Republic of Korea 韩国	Jeju: Gujiwa-eup, Hado-ri fishponds 济州市 旧左邑 下道里 鱼塘	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日	11
Republic of Korea 韩国	Jeju: Seongsan-eup, Ojo-ri 西归浦市 城山邑 吾照里	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日	12
Japan 日本	Honshu: Tokyo, Edogawa-ku, Kaisai, Seaside Park 本州岛岛 东京都 江户川区 葛西海滨公园	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	1
Japan 日本	Honshu: Kitagata-ko Lake, Awara City 本州岛岛 芦原市 北舄湖	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	1
Japan 日本	Honshu: Yamaguchi City, Yamaguchi Bay, Hatase 本州岛岛 山口市 山口湾 波多濑	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	24
Japan 日本	Honshu: Sanyoonoda City, Asa River estuary 本州岛岛 山阳小野田市 厚狭川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	13

Japan 日本	Honshu: Koya River estuary, Shimonoseki City 本州島島　下关市　木屋川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	6
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Suou coast, Imagawa River estuary 九州島島　北九州島市　周防滩　今川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	22
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City (Matsuyama reclaimed land) 九州島島　北九州島市　周防滩　松山埋立地	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	12
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukutsu City, Tsuyazaki Inlet 九州島　福津市　津屋崎入り江	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	5
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka City, Tatara River estuary 九州島島 福冈市 多多良川河口	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	11
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka City, Imazu tidal flat 九州島島 福冈市 今津干舄	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	15
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Itoshima City, Kafuri Bay, Izumi River estuary 九州島島 糸 島市 加布里湾　泉川河口周边	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	11
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Chikuzen Town, Sainoki-higashi Pond 九州島 朝倉郡筑前町 才ノ木東池	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	11
Japan 日本	Chikuzen Town (Mukobaru Pond) 九州島島 朝仓郡筑前町	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	11
Japan 日本	Chikuzen Town (Seiri Pond) 九州島島 朝仓郡筑前町	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	10
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Ogori City, Oozoe Pond 九州島島 小郡市 大添ため池	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	3
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yanagawa City, (Chikugo River estuary and coast) 九州島島 柳川市 筑后川河口和海岸	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	27
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga City, Higashi Yoka Tidal flat (Daijugarami) 九州島 佐賀市 東よか干潟 (大授搦)	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	16
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Hama Fishery Port 九州島島 鹿島市　浜川漁港	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	25
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Shioya Fishery Port 九州島島 鹿島市 盐屋漁港	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu:　Nagasu Cho, Nagasu Port 九州島島　长洲町　长洲港	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	5
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nagasu Cho, Ootsutsumi Pond 九州島島　长洲町　大堤池	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	11
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nagasu Cho, Kumamoto Prefecture (Ikeguro Pond) 九州島島　长洲町 熊本县 池袋池塘	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	3
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Tamana City, Kikuchi River estuary 九州島島 玉名市 菊池川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	20
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Tamana City, Tojin River Estuary 九州島島　玉名市　唐人川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	9
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City Ezuko Lake 九州島島　熊本市　江津湖	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	3
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Port 九州島島 熊本市　熊本港	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	35
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City, Midorikawa River estuary 九州島島 熊本市 绿川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	20
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Uki City, Ohno River estuary and Suna River estuary 九州島島 宇城市 大野川河口、砂川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	16
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Hikawa Cho/Yatsushiro City, Hikawa River Estuary 九州島島 氷川町/八代市、氷川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	3
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Kagami River estuary 九州島島 八代市 镜川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	47

Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City., Mizunashi River estuary 九州岛岛 八代市 水无川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	11
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Mae River estuary 九州岛岛 八代市 前川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	14
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Mae River estuary, development area 九州岛岛 八代市 前川河口 开发区	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	8
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Miyazaki City, Shintomi Cho, Hitotsuse River estuary 九州岛岛 宫崎市 新富町 一濑川河口	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	16
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kushima City, Tenjin River 九州岛岛 串间市 天神川	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	5
Japan 日本	Shibushi City (Anraku River estuary) 九州岛岛 志布志市	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	3
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kimotsuki County, Oosaki Cho, Tabaru River estuary 九州岛岛 曾于郡大崎町 田原川河口	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kirishima City, Hirose Regulation Pond 九州岛岛 雾岛市 广濑调整池	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	18
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kirishima City, Hamanoichi Regulation Pond 九州岛岛 雾岛市 滨之市调整池	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	9
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kirishima City, Hayato Reclamation Area 九州岛岛 雾岛市 隼人填海区	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Aira City, Suzaki Regulation Pond 九州岛岛 姶良市 须崎调整池	25 Jan 1 月 25 日	15
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Minamisatsuma City, Manose River Estuary 九州岛岛 南萨摩市 万之濑川河口	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	12
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Minamisatsuma City, Ohura Reclamation Area 九州岛岛 南萨摩市 大浦干拓周边	26 Jan 1 月 26 日	1
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	27 Jan 1 月 27 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	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	21
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Tomigusuku City, Gushi Tidal flat 南西诸岛 豊见城市 具志干舄	27 Jan 1 月 27 日	1
The Philippines 菲律宾	Itbayat, Batanes 巴丹群岛 伊巴雅特	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日	3
The Philippines 菲律宾	Pampanga, Manila Bay, Luzon 吕宋 邦板牙 马尼拉湾	12 Jan 1 月 12 日	(3)
Thailand 泰国	Phetchaburi Ban Laem 碧武里 班兰	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日	1
	Total 总数:		**4,463 (4,482)**

Table 2. Sites visited with no Black-faced Spoonbill counted during or near the 2019 census period.
表 2. 2019 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**	**2019**
China mainland 中国大陆	Yellow River Delta, Shandong 广东 山东 黄河三角洲	25-26 Jan 1 月 25-26 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Hangzhou Bay, Zhejiang 浙江 杭州湾	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Meizhou Bay, Quanzhou, Fujian 福建 泉州 湄洲岛	26 Jan 1 月 26 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Xitou, Yangjiang, Guangdong 广东 阳西县 溪头	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Yakou, Zhongshan, Guangdong 广东 中山 崖口	25-26 Jan 1 月 25-26 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	25 Jan 1 月 25 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Beihai, Guangxi 广西 北海	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Qinzhou, Guangxi 广西 钦洲	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 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	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Yinggehai saltpan, Ledong, Hainan 海南省 乐东 莺歌海盐田	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Sanya, Hainan 海南 三亚	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日
Taiwan 台湾	New Taipei City 新北市	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日
Taiwan 台湾	Miaoli County 苗栗县	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日
Taiwan 台湾	Taichung City 台中市	26-27 Jan 1月26-27日
Taiwan 台湾	Changhua City 彰化县	26-27 Jan 1月26-27日
Taiwan 台湾	Pratas Island 东沙群岛	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日
Taiwan 台湾	Pingtung County 屏东县	26-27 Jan 1月26-27日
Taiwan 台湾	Hualien County 花莲县	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日
Taiwan 台湾	Taitung County 台东县	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日
Taiwan 台湾	Penghu County 澎湖县	26-27 Jan 1月26-27日
Taiwan 台湾	Lienchiang County 连江县	26-27 Jan 1 月 26-27 日
Japan 日本	Honshu: Shimonoseki City, Itone shore 本洲岛 下关市 系根	27 Jan 1 月 27 日
Japan 日本	Honshu: Fukuoka City (Wajiro tidal flat) 本州岛岛 福冈市 和白干舄	27 Jan 1 月 27 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yanagawa City, Okinohata River estuary 九州島 柳川市 沖の端川河口	26 Jan 1 月 26 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga City, Hayatsue River estuary 九州岛岛 佐贺市 早津江川河口	26 Jan 1 月 26 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Hizen Kashima Tidal flat 九州岛岛 鹿岛市 肥前干舄	25 Jan 1 月 25 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Isahaya City, Isahaya Reclamation Area 九州岛岛 谏早市 谏早干拓	25 Jan 1 月 25 日

Japan 日本	Arao Port, Arao City 荒尾市 荒尾港	27 Jan 1 月 27 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Soo County, Oosaki Cho, Hishida River estuary 九州岛岛　曽于郡大崎町　菱田川河	26 Jan 1 月 26 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Soo County, Oosaki Cho, Kimotsuki River estuary 九州岛岛　曽于郡大崎町　肝属川河口	26 Jan 1 月 26 日
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	27 Jan 1月27日
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa City, Awase tidal flat 西南诸岛 冲绳市　泡濑干地	27 Jan 1月27日
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Itoman City, Komesu Coast 冲绳岛 纟满市 米须海岸	26 Jan 1月26日
The Philippines 菲律宾	Ivana, Batan, Batanes 巴丹群岛 巴丹 伊凡那	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日
The Philippines 菲律宾	Sabtang, Batanes 巴丹群岛 沙坦	25-27 Jan 1 月 25-27 日
Cambodia 柬埔寨	Takeo Province Boeung Prek Lapouv 茶胶省 奔雷拉博景点保护区	26 Jan 1 月 26 日

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

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06
Total	150	206	286	300	298	363	380	380	427	582	580*	632	757	826

Year	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19
Total	790	1030	1104	1280	834	1562	1624	1659	2034	2060	2601	2195	2407

* 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	Jan 06
Hong Kong	50	70	78	99	69	88	96	90	135	136	179	238	272	296
Shenzhen	nc	nc	nc	nc	32	58	nc	nc	42*	3	24	5	39	50
Macao	6	12	8	10	13	9	12	6	36	37	46	50	39	51
Total	56	82	86	109	114	155	108	96	171*	176	249	293	350	397

Year	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19
Hong Kong	320	331	273	429	386	357	322	222	363	322	360	337	320
Shenzhen	36	38	62	33	25	36	29	30	48	49	15	13	63
Macao	48	50	52	39	49	51	48	60	55	61	44	50	53
Total	404	419	387	501	460	444	399	312	466	432	419	400	436

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	Jan 06
Total	15	22	21	21	58	5	3	9	72	24	17	91	187	206

Year	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19
Total	247	313	247	234	198	328	363	339	330	434	397	744	990

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	Jan 06
Total	62	25	23	75	nc	59	34*	46*	47	54*	65	62	56	74

Year	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19
Total	45	49	63	46	49	35	39	40	40	9	62	65	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	Jan 06
Total	5	16	14	31	28	75	60	99	87	107	128	149	103 (150*)	155

Year	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19
Total	189	224	215	258	270	284	277	350	371	383	433	508	538

*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	Jan 06
Total	6	nc	nc	15	16	25	14	20	21	29	22	23	21	21

Year	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19
Total	20	28	25	27	26	40	23	26	31	38	29	26	23

nc = no count 未有进行调查

Table 9. Numbers and percentage increase of total number of Black-faced Spoonbills during the international censuses.
表 9. 全球同步普查的黑脸琵鹭总数及百分比增加。

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06
Total	294	351	430	551	535	613	586	660	828	969	1069	1206	1475	1679
% 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	13.8

Year	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19
Total	1695	2065	2041	2347	1839	2693	2725	2726	3272	3356	3941	3941	4463
% Change	1.0	21.8	-1.2	15.0	-21.6	46.4	1.2	0.0	20.0	2.6	17.4	0.0	13.2

Annual % change from 1994 to 2019 (by generalised estimating equation): 9.6%
1994 年至 2019 年间的年均变化：9.6%

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
Number of sites recorded BFS	36	39	40	40	44	43	44	52
Number of survey sites	41	61	61	59	68	No detail record	No detail record	82

Year	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19
Number of sites recorded BFS	56	56	53	62	62	68	65*	82	83
Number of survey sites	83	86	67	96	91	94	100	116	119

* 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 2018-19.
图 1. 1989-90 至 2018-19 年冬季已知的黑脸琵鹭数量。

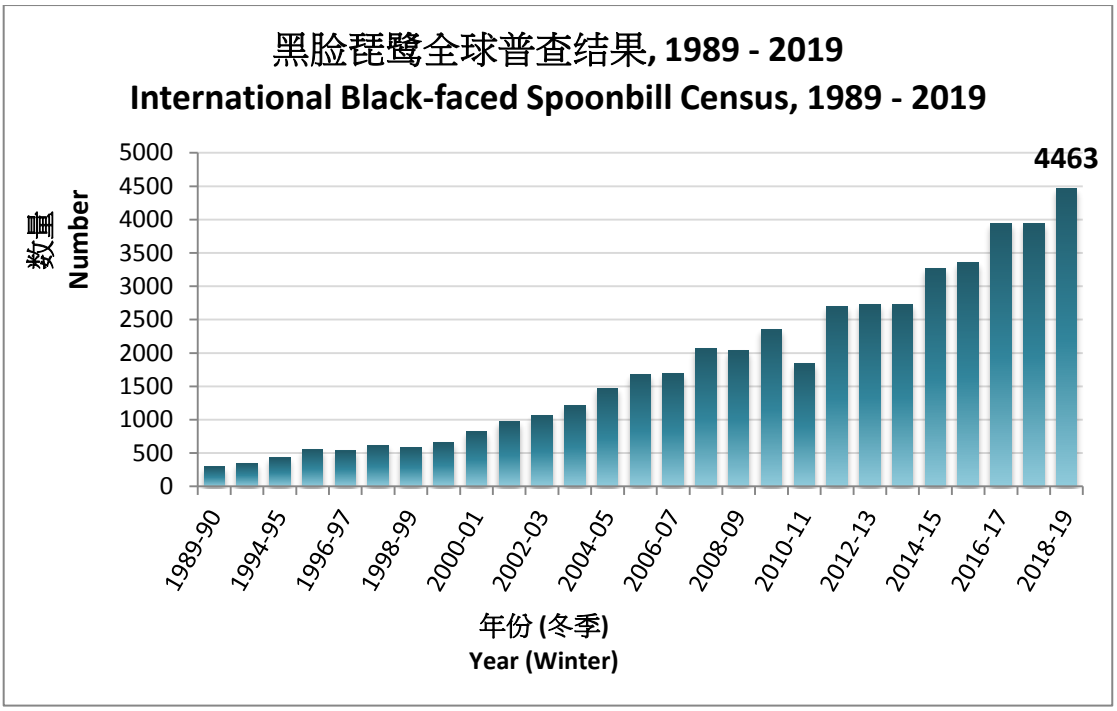


Figure 2. Percentages of Black-faced Spoonbills in different wintering areas during the 2019 international census.
图 2. 2019 全球同步普查期间黑脸琵鹭在不同越冬地的全球百分比。

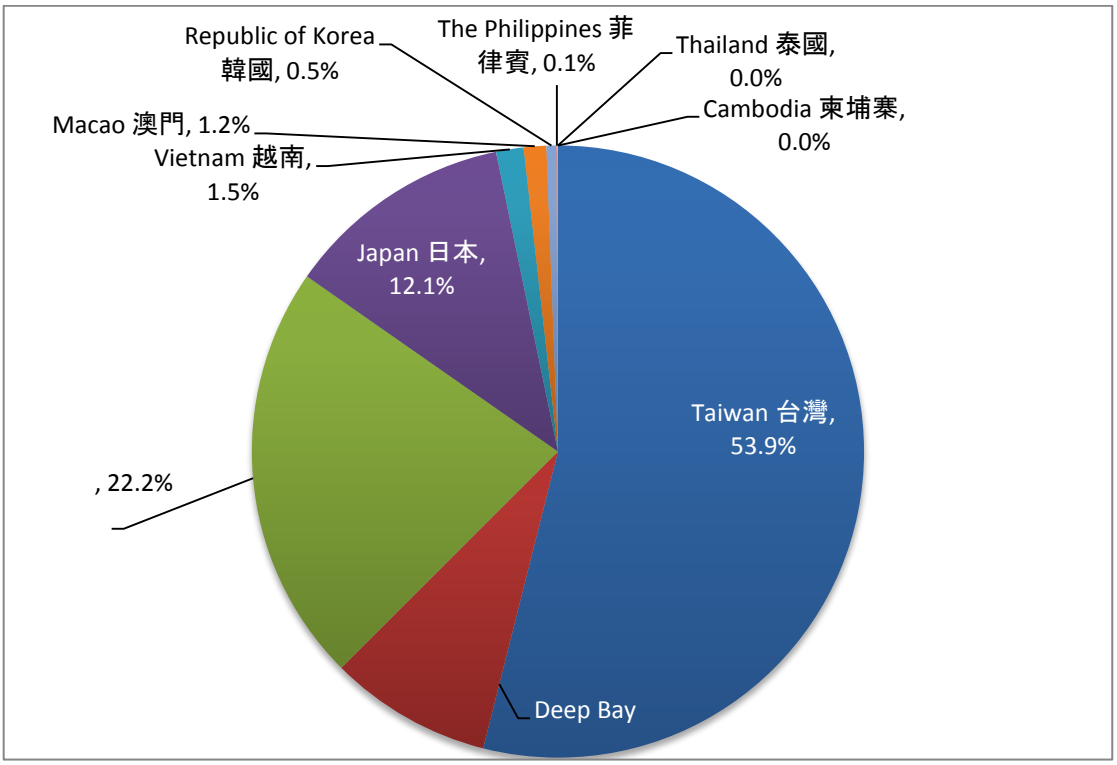
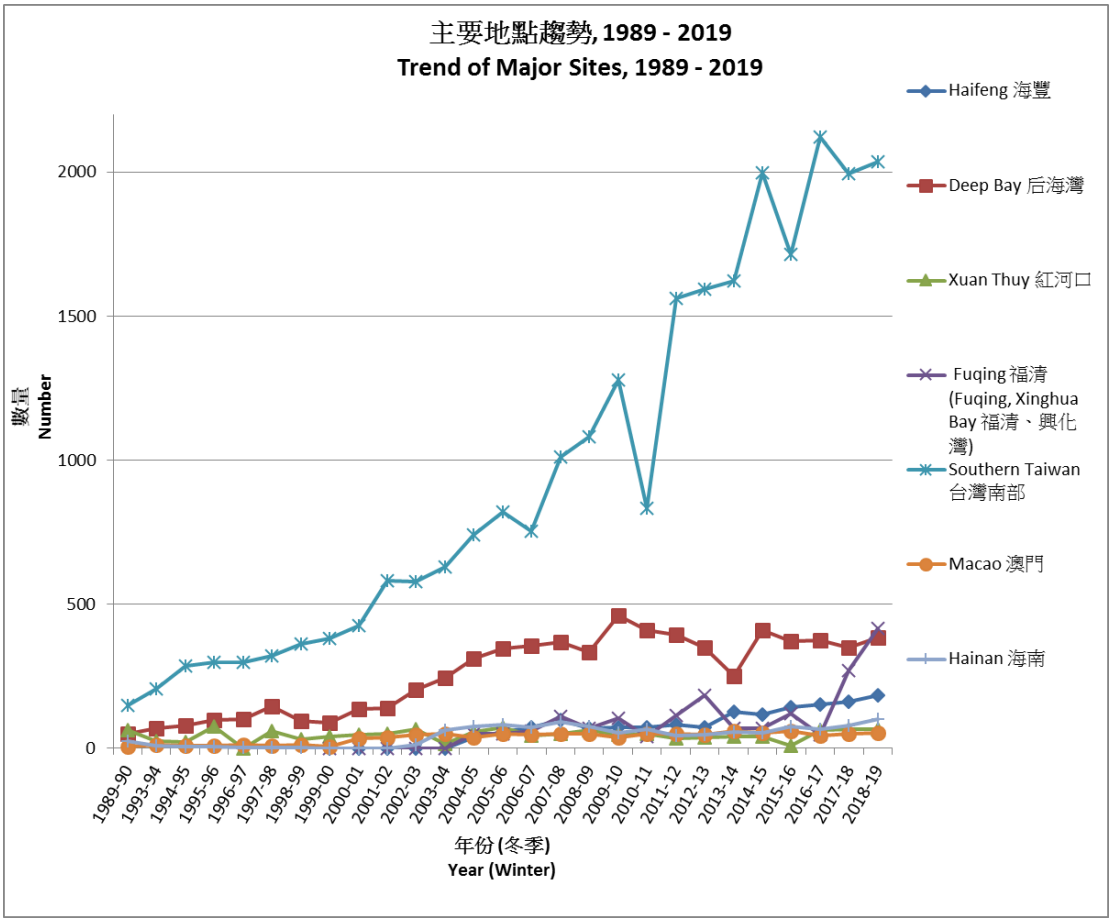


Figure 3. A comparison of the trends of the known global population of Black-faced Spoonbill at main wintering areas.
图 3. 比较七个主要越冬地区的已知黑脸琵鹭数量趋势。



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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 2019.
附录 1. 2019 年黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查香港及深圳结果。

a) 25 January 2019 / 2018 年 1 月 25 日

Place 地点 /Time 时间	1300h	1400h	1500h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然护理区及浮桥	136	200	179
Lok Ma Chau 落马洲	NC	NC	NC
Tai Sang Wai 大生围	NC	NC	NC
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	0	0	6
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔湾	16	10	5
HK Wetland Park 湿地公园	94	94	107
Futian 福田	31	22	14
Total 总数	277	326	311

NC: No count 没有调查

b) 26 January 2019 / 2019 年 1 月 26 日

Place 地点 /Time 时间	1400h	1500h	1600h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然护理区及浮桥	91	81	82
Lok Ma Chau 落马洲	14	24	26
Tai Sang Wai 大生围	NC	NC	NC
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	21	16	26
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔湾	43	37	23
HK Wetland Park 湿地公园	97	102	116
Futian 福田	13	10	9
Total 总数	279	270	282

NC: No count 没有调查

c) 27 January 2019 / 2019 年 1 月 27 日

Place 地点 /Time 时间	1430h	1530h	1630h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然护理区及浮桥	92	62	77
Lok Ma Chau 落马洲	57	70	84
Tai Sang Wai 大生围	NC	NC	5
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	27	22	18
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔湾	95	80	67
HK Wetland Park 湿地公园	49	52	56
Futian 福田	63	56	68
Total 总数	383	342	375

NC: No count 没有调查