

Clerk to Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene
Legislative Council Secretariat
Legislative Council Complex
1 Legislative Council Road
Central, Hong Kong
(E-mail: panel_fseh@legco.gov.hk)



香港觀鳥會
THE
HONG
KONG
BIRD
WATCHING
SOCIETY

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29 May 2015

Dear Sir/Madam,

**Comments on the Consultation Document of the New Agriculture Policy: Sustainable
Agricultural Development in Hong Kong**

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society (HKBWS) is aware of the Government's effort in recognizing the need for a new agriculture policy and trying to promote a sustainable agricultural development in Hong Kong. We believe a true sustainability includes all three aspects of economic, social and environmental sustainability. However, we felt that the Document is not in line with the spirit of the Convention of Biological Diversity. Measures or strategies proposed mainly focused on the economic viability of agriculture development, such as promoting modernization of agriculture, establishing an 80-hectare Agri-Park for the demonstration of modern agriculture technology, and setting up of a Sustainable Agricultural Development Fund; while the conservation of biodiversity and arable agriculture land, and the sustainable use of natural resources for future generations were neglected. In order to implement a comprehensive sustainable agriculture policy in Hong Kong, we consider that the Document, current Government policies and existing legislations should be revised and amended. Below are our detailed concerns and comments regarding the Document and the sustainable agriculture development of Hong Kong.



1 Inconsistency in Government Policies and Loopholes in Existing Legislations

1.1 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Sustainable Agriculture is strongly related to the CBD and the principles of the Convention should be used as the backbone of the Agriculture Policy.

The objectives of the Convention are *“the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources”*¹. This international treaty was extended to Hong Kong on 9 May 2011, and the Government started to formulate the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) for Hong Kong in early 2013 to conserve the local biodiversity based on the principles of the Convention. A Steering Committee and three Working Groups (Terrestrial Biodiversity Working Group, Marine Biodiversity Working Group, and Mainstreaming and Sustainability Working Group) were set up to develop the BSAP. As stated in the 2015 Policy Address², the Government is *“...formulating the first Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Hong Kong with a view to stepping up conservation efforts and supporting the sustainable development of Hong Kong in the next five years”*. A public consultation on the draft BSAP is expected to commence in the first half of 2015.

Aichi Target 7 of the CBD stated that *“By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity”*. This clearly illustrates that sustainable agriculture coheres with the principle of the CBD. Yet, CBD was not mentioned in the Document. Biodiversity was only mentioned in Section 3.6 of the Document as one of the benefits of sustaining agriculture in Hong Kong, which is *“...it (society) may benefit the conservation of natural resources and enrichment of biodiversity, enabling us to pass on a healthy and diverse ecological environment to our future generations”*.

The Government, together with local representatives and expertise, has been putting a lot of effort in drafting the BSAP of Hong Kong. The elements of biodiversity conservation within the Document should be strengthened (e.g., conservation of biodiversity in farmland through protection of arable agriculture land, implementation of conservation management schemes, and adaptation of eco-friendly farming practices), and the CBD principles should be used as the backbone of the New Agriculture Policy in order to achieve sustainable development of agriculture.

¹ Convention on Biological Diversity <<https://www.cbd.int/>>

² Paragraph 183 of the Policy Address 2015

1.2 Land Supply Strategies

To avoid further reduction of farmland, all developments on arable agricultural lands in Hong Kong, including those zoned as AGR and GB, should be reviewed and the current land supply strategies should be revised.

In the 2015 Policy Address³, it mentioned that *“To better use agricultural land now mainly used for industrial purposes or temporary storage, or which is deserted, the Government will continue to review a total of about 257 hectares of such sites in North District and Yuen Long with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of and scale for residential development on these sites. In this connection, Kwu Tung South, Yuen Long South and Fanling/Sheung Shui Area 30 have been identified for planning and engineering studies”*. A lot of arable agricultural land or “Agriculture” (AGR) zoned land are already lost due to various development projects, such as the North East New Territories New Development Area (NDA), Hung Shui Kiu NDA and the Land Use Review in Kam Tin South. Moreover, under the two stages of Green Belt (GB) review by the Planning Department⁴, well-vegetated GB zoned lands will be lost to housing developments. These areas are also potential farmlands which are also likely suitable for cultivation.

In Section 4.19 of the Document, it said that *“farmers who are displaced by Government development projects will continue to be subject to the prevailing policy on compensation and rehousing. If they wish to relocate to the Agri-Park and accept the terms and conditions as laid down by the management of the Agri-Park, they will be charged rent at prevailing market rate for farmland”*. Compensation will be given to farmers affected by development projects, but no concrete measures were proposed to halt the loss of arable agriculture land to development. HKWBS considers that all developments on arable agricultural land in Hong Kong, including those zoned as AGR and GB, should be reviewed. The current strategy of releasing land supply should be changed; brownfields and paved lands in urban areas should have the priority to be developed first.

³ Paragraph 95 of the Policy Address 2015

⁴ Chan, M.P. 2014. Rezoning of Green Belt sites is open, transparent and reasonable. My Blog of the Secretary for Development. < http://www.devb.gov.hk/en/home/my_blog/index_id_80.html>

1.3 Insufficient protection of agriculture land under existing legislation

The Town Planning Ordinance and related legislations should be amended to protect the existing 4,523 hectares of agriculture lands in Hong Kong and to ensure land with AGR zoning are used for cultivation only.

Under the Town Planning Ordinance, there are many uses in the AGR zoning which are not related to cultivation. They are either always permitted or permitted through application to the Town Planning Board (TPB) (**Table 1**). According to the data and information obtained from the Planning Department, Hong Kong SAR Government's Statutory Planning Portal 2 and minutes of TPB meetings, we roughly estimated that planning applications of a total area of 158 hectares of AGR zoned land were received by TPB between 2009 and 2013, and among them, 106 hectares of AGR land were approved⁵. In the same period, approximately 525 planning applications related to New Territories Exempted Houses (NTEHs) or Houses were received by the TPB, and 343 of them were approved with conditions; it can be said that the approval rate is approximately 65%. Given such a high approval rate, it creates an enormous gap between the land value for development (i.e., NTEHs, housing development, or temporary open storage) and that for cultivation. This also generates false hopes to land owners, leading to paving or dumping of soil/construction waste on AGR land, thus a loss of arable AGR land. Furthermore, hobby farms or leisure farms (under Column 2 uses), are loosely regulated, resulting in more paved areas and less cultivated land.

In the Document, the Government tried to address the above issues through the modernization of agriculture and strengthening the marketing and branding of local produce, but these does not close the gap of land value for development and that for farming. Even though 80 hectares of land will be resumed for the Agri-Park, no measures were proposed to adequately protect the 4,523 hectares of farmland outside the Agri-Park. With the existing loopholes in the current ordinances and legislations, AGR land will continue be under imminent development pressure, and the incremental loss of arable agriculture land will persist. Therefore, the Town Planning Board Ordinance and related legislations should be revised and amended in

⁵ Applications and approvals are separately tabulated on a calendar year basis and do not mutually correspond.

order to fully protect the existing arable agriculture land in Hong Kong, and to ensure AGR zoned land are for cultivation only. Definition of some specific uses (i.e., hobby farms or leisure farms) should be clarified and standards of such uses should be set, so as to regulate the operation of these uses and avoid further loss of arable land.

Table 1. Uses under Column 1 and 2 of the AGR zoning

<p style="text-align: center;">Column 1 (Uses always permitted)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Column 2 (Uses that may be permitted with or without conditions on application to the Town Planning Board)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Use • Government Use (Police Reporting Centre only) • On-Farm Domestic Structure • Public Convenience • Religious Institution (Ancestral Hall only) • Rural Committee/Village Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal Boarding Establishment • Barbecue Spot • Burial Ground • Field Study/Education/Visitor Centre • Government Refuse Collection Point • Government Use (not elsewhere specified) • House (New Territories Exempted House only, other than rebuilding of New Territories Exempted House or replacement of existing domestic building by New Territories Exempted House permitted under the covering Notes) • Picnic Area • Place of Recreation, Sports or Culture (Horse Riding School, Hobby Farm, Fishing Ground only) • Public Utility Installation • Religious Institution (not elsewhere specified) • School • Utility Installation for Private Project

1.4 Summary

All the above examples clearly demonstrate that the implementation of sustainable agriculture would not succeed if the existing loopholes in legislations are not filled and development policies are not changed. We consider that interdepartmental cooperation is necessary to conserve natural resources for sustainable agriculture and to implement the Agriculture Policy in a more comprehensive manner. Therefore, the New Agriculture Policy should not only be led by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department under the Food and Health Bureau, other Government

departments such as Lands Department and Planning Department under the Development Bureau should also be actively involved.

2 Multiple Importance of Arable Agriculture Land

The farmland of Hong Kong supports a high diversity of birds and should be of important conservation priority. It is of landscape and cultural values, and can act as wildlife movement corridors and buffers at the urban/rural interfaces.

Agriculture land is a complex mosaic of wet and dry, active and abandoned habitats. It provides shelter, roosting, breeding and foraging habitats for a wide range of fauna at different times of the year. Due to such a fluctuating combination of various habitats, agriculture land is capable of supporting a rich biodiversity. For instance, the White-throated Kingfisher *Halcyon smyrnensis* forages in dry and wet agriculture land, and breeds in woodland. In rice paddy fields, wet paddy fields attracts wetland dependent species (e.g., bitterns, wagtails) while dry paddy fields during harvesting periods attracts granivores (e.g., munias and buntings). Wet agricultural areas particularly attracts various wetland-dependent birds. Chinese Pond Heron *Ardeola bacchus* is often seen wandering around foraging in the water ditches of agriculture land. Eastern Cattle Egret *Bubulcus coromandus* utilizes wet agricultural areas for foraging and breeding, especially where Water Buffalos are present. Vegetable fields growing water spinach and watercress also attract pipits and wagtails. It should be noted that the bird composition of wetland dependent bird species found in wet agricultural land is different from that in the wetlands of the Deep Bay area. Although there are some overlaps in bird species found in these two habitats, agriculture land should be seen separately as a unique habitat.

According to HKBWS bird records, there are approximately 293 species of birds which mainly utilize the farmlands in Hong Kong. This constitutes 55% of the total bird species in Hong Kong⁶ and 20% of the total bird species in China⁷. Among them, almost half of the species recorded (140 species) are regarded as of conservation importance (**Appendix 1**), including the globally endangered Yellow-breasted Bunting *Emberiza aureola* and the globally vulnerable Japanese

⁶ The total number of bird species in Hong Kong is 530.

⁷ According to the CBR Checklist of Birds of China v3.0 (2013), the total number of bird species in China is 1434.

Yellow Bunting *Emberiza sulphurata*⁸. This indicates that the farmland in Hong Kong supports a high diversity of birds and is of conservation importance.

According to a recent assessment of the Bird sub-group under the Status and Trend and Red List Focus Group of BSAP, it stated that “*results vary for species of farmland and open country species, with some doing well and others showing declines. Development pressure in the New Territories suggests a negative trend in the future for these species”.*

Woodland species and wetland species are relatively well protected as these habitats are mostly within Country Parks or the Deep Bay Ramsar Site. However, as explained in the previous section, agriculture land in Hong Kong are currently not well-protected under the existing legislations and the New Agriculture Policy does not offer much protection either; under this circumstances, bird species of farmland and open country are threatened due to continual loss of habitats.

Some abandoned dry agriculture lands may seem to have relatively low ecological value, yet they may be habitats suitable for other wildlife (e.g., butterflies). These vegetated areas can act as wildlife corridors, allowing movements of wildlife between the fragmented landscapes or between separated conservation areas/country parks. Agriculture lands are also of landscape and cultural values. They can be open spaces within an urbanized area, buffer zones at urban/rural interfaces, and buffers for the protection of streams, woodlands and conservation areas. In order to implement sustainable agriculture, arable land must be conserved for cultivation and all the multiple values/functions/importance of agriculture land must be recognized in the context of ecological conservation and town planning.

⁸ The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 31 March 2015.

3 Conservation Management of Agriculture Land

Through the establishment of eco-friendly management schemes, farmers/land owners, the community and the environment can all benefit from the multiple values and functions of agriculture land.

Besides protecting agriculture land for cultivation purposes, the management of farmland and the farming practices adopted are also vital for conserving biodiversity and sustainable agriculture. Suitable management schemes are necessary to avoid the depletion and pollution (i.e., caused by the use of pesticides, herbicides and insecticides) of water and soil resources, which are the basic elements of agriculture. Under the New Nature Conservation Policy, the Management Agreement (MA) scheme has been providing incentives for local farmers/land owners to cooperate with Environmental NGOs to adopt eco-friendly farming practices for the conservation of biodiversity in agriculture land. The HKBWS (and later together with the Conservancy Association) has been implementing wetland conservation and management projects in Long Valley, and has been monitoring the bird populations in the area since the start of the project in 2005. It has been proven that the abundance and diversity of the bird community have benefited from these projects. For example, the number of globally endangered Yellow-breasted Bunting started to increase and reached the high of 68 individuals in 2014. These farmlands can be used for public education, and to strengthen the connection between the farmers and the local community. With the help of local NGOs, the produce from these eco-friendly farmlands can be re-branded and sold at a higher price to increase the income of farmers. The efforts of the farmers can also be recognized through these activities.

Conservation of farmland biodiversity cannot be done effectively without the consent and participation of farmers and land owners, thus it is important to involve the local farming community in protecting and managing their sites. Therefore, a practical way to promote eco-agriculture is to connect farmers/land owners and NGOs through the establishment of eco-friendly management schemes with subsidies from the Government. As such, a win-win-win situation can be achieved, where farmers/land owners, the community and the environment can all benefit from the multiple values of agriculture land.

4 Concluding Remarks

Agriculture is not just about food safety, but also land use, development and the environment. Interdepartmental cooperation is necessary to implement the Agriculture Policy in a more comprehensive manner. On the other hand, sustainability – in terms of economic, social and environmental – is an essential element that the policy should be adhered to. The HKBWS hopes that the agriculture policy, together with the current policies and legislations, can be enhanced and revised through dialogues and discussions, and the community as a whole can work towards a sustainable future.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Woo Ming Chuan', with a large, stylized flourish above the name.

Woo Ming Chuan
Conservation Officer
Hong Kong Bird Watching Society

Appendix 1. List of bird species which mainly utilise the farmland areas in Hong Kong

Common Name (1)(2)	Chinese Name	Scientific Name	Category	Species mainly recorded in farmland areas	Species often found in the farmlands	Type of farmland	Principal Status (3)	Level of Concern (4)	Protection Status in China (5)	China Red Data Book (6)	IUCN Red List (Version 2013.1) (7)
Little Grebe(9)	小鸕鶿	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	I	✓✓✓			P	LC	-	-	-
Dalmatian Pelican(8)(9)	卷羽鵜鶘	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	RC	Class II	-	Vulnerable
Great Cormorant(9)	普通鸕鶿	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	PRC	-	-	-
Grey Heron(9)	蒼鷺	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	PRC	-	-	-
Purple Heron(9)	草鷺	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	I	✓✓✓			AM,P	RC	-	-	-
Great Egret(9)	大白鷺	<i>Ardea alba</i>	I	✓✓✓			P	PRC (RC)	-	-	-
Intermediate Egret(9)	中白鷺	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	I	✓✓✓			M,P	RC	-	-	-
Little Egret(9)	小白鷺	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	I	✓✓✓			P	PRC (RC)	-	-	-
Swinhoe's Egret(9)	黃嘴白鷺	<i>Egretta eulophotes</i>	I	✓✓✓			SpM	GC	Class II	Endangered	Vulnerable
Eastern Cattle Egret(9)	牛背鷺	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>	I	✓✓✓			P	(LC)	-	-	-
Chinese Pond Heron(9)	池鷺	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	I	✓✓✓			P	PRC (RC)	-	-	-
Striated Heron(9)	綠鷺	<i>Butorides striata</i>	I	✓✓✓			Su	(LC)	-	-	-
Black-crowned Night Heron(9)	夜鷺	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	I	✓✓✓			P	(LC)	-	-	-
Yellow Bittern(9)	黃葦鶉	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	I	✓✓✓		Wet farmlands	M,Su	(LC)	-	-	-
Von Schrenck's Bittern(9)	紫背葦鶉	<i>Ixobrychus eurhythmus</i>	I	✓✓✓		Wet farmlands	M	RC	-	-	-
Cinnamon Bittern(9)	栗葦鶉	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	I	✓✓✓		Wet farmlands	M	LC	-	-	-
Black Bittern(9)	黑鶉	<i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>	I	✓✓✓		Wet farmlands	M	LC	-	-	-
Eurasian Bittern(9)	大麻鶉	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	RC	-	-	-
Black Stork(8)(9)	黑鶴	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	RC	Class I	Endangered	-
Eurasian Spoonbill(8)(9)	白琵鷺	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	LC	Class II	Vulnerable	-
Black-faced Spoonbill(9)	黑臉琵鷺	<i>Platalea minor</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	PGC	Class II	Endangered	Endangered
Taiga Bean Goose	寒林豆雁	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Tundra Bean Goose	凍原豆雁	<i>Anser serrirostris</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Greylag Goose(9)	灰雁	<i>Anser anser</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Mandarin Duck(9)	鴛鴦	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	Class II	Vulnerable	-
Eurasian Wigeon(9)	赤頸鴨	<i>Anas penelope</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	RC	-	-	-
Falcated Duck(9)	羅紋鴨	<i>Anas falcata</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	RC	-	-	Near Threatened
Gadwall(9)	赤膀鴨	<i>Anas strepera</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	-	-	-	-
Baikal Teal(8)(9)	花臉鴨	<i>Anas formosa</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	-	-	-	-
Eurasian Teal(9)	綠翅鴨	<i>Anas crecca</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	RC	-	-	-
Mallard(9)	綠頭鴨	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	RC	-	-	-
Indian Spot-billed Duck(9)	印緬斑嘴鴨	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	I	✓✓✓			W,P	RC	-	-	-
Chinese Spot-billed Duck	中華斑嘴鴨	<i>Anas zonorhyncha</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Northern Pintail(9)	針尾鴨	<i>Anas acuta</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	RC	-	-	-
Garganey(9)	白眉鴨	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	I	✓✓✓			M,W	-	-	-	-

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Common Name (1)(2)	Chinese Name	Scientific Name	Category	Species mainly recorded in farmland areas	Species often found in the farmlands	Type of farmland	Principal Status (3)	Level of Concern (4)	Protection Status in China (5)	China Red Data Book (6)	IUCN Red List (Version 2013.1) (7)
Northern Shoveler(9)	琵嘴鴨	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	RC	-	-	-
Western Osprey(8)(9)	鶚	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	RC	-	Rare	-
Black Baza(8)	黑冠鵟隼	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	I	✓✓✓			M,Su	-	Class II	-	-
Crested Honey Buzzard(8)	鳳頭蜂鷹	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	I	✓✓✓			AM	LC	Class II	Vulnerable	-
Black-winged Kite(8)	黑翅鳶	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	I	✓✓✓			O	LC	Class II	Vulnerable	-
Black Kite(8)(9)	黑鳶	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	I	✓✓✓			W,R	(RC)	Class II	-	-
White-bellied Sea Eagle(8)(9)	白腹海鵟	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	(RC)	Class II	-	-
Eurasian Black Vulture(8)	禿鶯	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	-	Class II	Vulnerable	Near Threatened
Crested Serpent Eagle(8)	蛇鵟	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	I	✓✓✓			R,M	(LC)	Class II	Vulnerable	-
Grey-faced Buzzard(8)	灰臉鵟鷹	<i>Butastur indicus</i>	I	✓✓✓			SpM	-	Class II	Rare	-
Pied Harrier(8)	鵞鵝	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	I	✓✓✓			AM	LC	Class II	-	-
Eastern Marsh Harrier(8)(9)	白腹鵞	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	LC	Class II	-	-
Crested Goshawk(8)	鳳頭鷹	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	Class II	Rare	-
Chinese Sparrowhawk(8)	赤腹鷹	<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	I	✓✓✓			SpM	-	Class II	-	-
Japanese Sparrowhawk(8)	日本松雀鷹	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	-	Class II	-	-
Besra(8)	松雀鷹	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	Class II	-	-
Eurasian Sparrowhawk(8)	雀鷹	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	-	Class II	-	-
Eastern Buzzard(8)(9)	普通鵟	<i>Buteo japonicus</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	-	Class II	-	-
Greater Spotted Eagle(8)(9)	烏鵟	<i>Clanga clanga</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	GC	Class II	Rare	Vulnerable
Eastern Imperial Eagle(8)(9)	白肩鵟	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	GC	Class I	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Bonelli's Eagle(8)(9)	白腹隼鵟	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	(RC)	Class II	Rare	-
Mountain Hawk Eagle(8)	鷹鵟	<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	Class II	-	-
Common Kestrel(8)	紅隼	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	I	✓✓✓			AM,W	-	Class II	-	-
Amur Falcon	阿穆爾隼	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	Class II	-	-
Eurasian Hobby(8)	燕隼	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	I	✓✓✓			M,Su	(LC)	Class II	-	-
Peregrine Falcon(8)(9)	遊隼	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	I	✓✓✓			R,W	(LC)	Class II	Rare	-
Chinese Francolin	中華鸕鶿	<i>Francolinus pintadeanus</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Japanese Quail	鶉鴉	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		W	LC	-	-	Near Threatened
Yellow-legged Buttonquail	黃腳三趾鶉	<i>Turnix tanki</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	-	-	-	-
Barred Buttonquail	棕三趾鶉	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	-	-	Indeterminate	-
Slaty-breasted Rail(9)	灰胸秧雞	<i>Gallirallus striatus</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	Wet farmlands	R	RC	-	Rare	-
Eastern Water Rail(9)	普通秧雞	<i>Rallus indicus</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	Wet farmlands	M	LC	-	-	-
Slaty-legged Crake	灰腳秧雞	<i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>	I	✓✓✓			P	-	-	-	-
White-browed Crake	白眉田雞	<i>Porzana cinerea</i>	I	✓✓✓		Wet farmlands	-	-	-	-	-
Baillon's Crake(9)	小田雞	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	I	✓✓✓		Wet farmlands	M	-	-	-	-

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Ruddy-breasted Crake	紅胸田雞	<i>Porzana fusca</i>	I	✓✓✓		Wet farmlands	M,W	LC	-	-	-
Brown Crake	紅腳苦惡鳥	<i>Amaurornis akool</i>	I	✓✓✓		Wet farmlands	O	LC	-	-	-
White-breasted Waterhen(9)	白胸苦惡鳥	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	I	✓✓✓		Wet farmlands	R	-	-	-	-
Watercock(9)	董雞	<i>Gallinula cinerea</i>	I	✓✓✓		Wet farmlands	M	RC	-	-	-
Purple Swamphen	紫水雞	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	I	✓✓✓		Wet farmlands	-	-	-	-	-
Common Moorhen(9)	黑水雞	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	I	✓✓✓		Wet farmlands	R	-	-	-	-
Eurasian Coot(9)	骨頂雞	<i>Fulica atra</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	RC	-	-	-
Pheasant-tailed Jacana(9)	水雉	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	I	✓✓✓		Wet farmlands	M	LC	-	-	-
Greater Painted-snipe(9)	彩鶺鴒	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	Wet farmlands	M,R	LC	-	-	-
Black-winged Stilt(9)	黑翅長腳鶺鴒	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	I	✓✓✓		Wet farmlands	W	RC	-	-	-
Pied Avocet(9)	反嘴鶺鴒	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	RC	-	-	-
Oriental Pratincole(9)	普通燕鴒	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	I	✓✓✓		Wet farmlands	M	LC	-	-	-
Northern Lapwing(9)	鳳頭麥雞	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	LC	-	-	-
Grey-headed Lapwing(9)	灰頭麥雞	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		W	LC	-	-	-
Pacific Golden Plover(9)	太平洋金斑鴉	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	I	✓✓✓			M,W	LC	-	-	-
Grey Plover(9)	灰斑鴉	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	RC	-	-	-
Little Ringed Plover(9)	金眶鴉	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	I	✓✓✓			W,R	(LC)	-	-	-
Kentish Plover(9)	環頸鴉	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	RC	-	-	-
Black-tailed Godwit(9)	黑尾塍鴉	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	I	✓✓✓			M,W	RC	-	Indeterminate	Near Threatened
Little Curlew(9)	小杓鴉	<i>Numenius minutus</i>	I	✓✓✓			SpM	LC	-	-	-
Whimbrel(9)	中杓鴉	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	LC	-	-	-
Eurasian Curlew(9)	白腰杓鴉	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	I	✓✓✓			W/M	RC	-	-	Near Threatened
Far Eastern Curlew(9)	紅腰杓鴉	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	LC	-	-	Vulnerable
Spotted Redshank(9)	鶴鴉	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	I	✓✓✓			W/M	RC	-	-	-
Common Redshank(9)	紅腳鴉	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	RC	-	-	-
Marsh Sandpiper(9)	澤鴉	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	I	✓✓✓			M,W	RC	-	-	-
Common Greenshank(9)	青腳鴉	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	I	✓✓✓			M,W	RC	-	-	-
Green Sandpiper(9)	白腰草鴉	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	Wet farmlands	W	-	-	-	-
Wood Sandpiper(9)	林鴉	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	Wet farmlands	M,W	LC	-	-	-
Terek Sandpiper(9)	翹嘴鴉	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	RC	-	-	-
Common Sandpiper(9)	磯鴉	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	I	✓✓✓			M,W	-	-	-	-
Grey-tailed Tattler(9)	灰尾漂鴉	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	LC	-	-	-
Red-necked Phalarope(9)	紅頸瓣蹼鴉	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	-	-	-	-
Eurasian Woodcock	丘鴉	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		W	-	-	-	-
Pintail Snipe(9)	針尾沙雉	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	I	✓✓✓		Wet farmlands	M	-	-	-	-

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Swinhoe's Snipe(9)	大沙錐	<i>Gallinago megala</i>	I	✓✓✓		Wet farmlands	M	LC	-	-	-
Common Snipe(9)	扇尾沙錐	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	I	✓✓✓		Wet farmlands	W	-	-	-	-
Asian Dowitcher(9)	半蹼鶺鴒	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	RC	-	Rare	Near Threatened
Red-necked Stint(9)	紅頸濱鶺鴒	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	LC	-	-	-
Temminck's Stint(9)	青腳濱鶺鴒	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	I	✓✓✓			M,W	LC	-	-	-
Long-toed Stint(9)	長趾濱鶺鴒	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	I	✓✓✓		Wet farmlands	M	LC	-	-	-
Pectoral Sandpiper(9)	斑胸濱鶺鴒	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	LC	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper(9)	尖尾濱鶺鴒	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	LC	-	-	-
Dunlin(9)	黑腹濱鶺鴒	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	RC	-	-	-
Curlew Sandpiper(9)	彎嘴濱鶺鴒	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	I	✓✓✓			SpM	RC	-	-	-
Broad-billed Sandpiper(9)	闊嘴鶺鴒	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	LC	-	-	-
Ruff(9)	流蘇鶺鴒	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	LC	-	-	-
Whiskered Tern(9)	鬚浮鷗	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	-	-	-	-
White-winged Tern(9)	白翅浮鷗	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	-	-	-	-
Bridled Tern	褐翅燕鷗	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	I	✓✓✓			Su,M	-	-	-	-
Domestic Pigeon	原鴿	<i>Columba livia</i>	IIB	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Oriental Turtle Dove	山斑鳩	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	-	-	-	-
Eurasian Collared Dove	灰斑鳩	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	IIB	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Red Turtle Dove	火斑鳩	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	I	✓✓✓			AM	-	-	-	-
Spotted Dove	珠頸斑鳩	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Yellow-crested Cuckoo(8)	小葵花鳳頭鸚鵡	<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	IIB	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	Critically Endangered
Alexandrine Parakeet	亞歷山大鸚鵡	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	IIB	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	Near Threatened
Rose-ringed Parakeet	紅領綠鸚鵡	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	IIB	✓✓✓			R	-	Class II	-	-
Chestnut-winged Cuckoo	紅翅鳳頭鸚	<i>Clamator coromandus</i>	I	✓✓✓			Su	-	-	-	-
Large Hawk Cuckoo	大鷹鸚	<i>Hierococcyx sparverioides</i>	I	✓✓✓			Su	-	-	-	-
Indian Cuckoo	四聲杜鵑	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	I	✓✓✓			Su	-	-	-	-
Oriental Cuckoo	東方中杜鵑	<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	-	-	-	-
Plaintive Cuckoo	八聲杜鵑	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	I	✓✓✓			Su	-	-	-	-
Asian Koel	噪鸚	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>	I	✓✓✓			Su,R	-	-	-	-
Greater Coucal	褐翅鴉鵂	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	Class II	Vulnerable	-
Lesser Coucal	小鴉鵂	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	Class II	Vulnerable	-
Collared Scops Owl(8)	領角鴞	<i>Otus lettia</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	Class II	-	-
Eurasian Eagle Owl(8)	鵂鴞	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	RC	Class II	Rare	-
Asian Barred Owlet(8)	斑頭鴞鵂	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	Class II	-	-
Savanna Nightjar	林夜鷹	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	I	✓✓✓			Su,?W	-	-	-	-

Common Name (1)(2)	Chinese Name	Scientific Name	Category	Species mainly recorded in farmland areas	Species often found in the farmlands	Type of farmland	Principal Status (3)	Level of Concern (4)	Protection Status in China (5)	China Red Data Book (6)	IUCN Red List (Version 2013.1) (7)
Himalayan Swiftlet	短嘴金絲燕	<i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>	I	✓✓✓			SpM	-	-	-	-
White-throated Needletail	白喉針尾雨燕	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	I	✓✓✓			SpM	-	-	-	-
Silver-backed Needletail	灰喉針尾雨燕	<i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	I	✓✓✓			SpM	-	Class II	-	-
Pacific Swift	白腰雨燕	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	I	✓✓✓			SpM,Su	(LC)	-	-	-
House Swift	小白腰雨燕	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>	I	✓✓✓			R,SpM	-	-	-	-
Pied Kingfisher(9)	斑魚狗	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	(LC)	-	-	-
Common Kingfisher(9)	普通翠鳥	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	I	✓✓✓			AM,P	-	-	-	-
White-throated Kingfisher(9)	白胸翡翠	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	I	✓✓✓			AM,P	(LC)	-	-	-
Black-capped Kingfisher(9)	藍翡翠	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	I	✓✓✓			AM,W	(LC)	-	-	-
Blue-throated Bee-eater	藍喉蜂虎	<i>Merops viridis</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	-	-	-	-
Blue-tailed Bee-eater	栗喉蜂虎	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Eurasian Hoopoe	戴勝	<i>Upupa epops</i>	I	✓✓✓			OV	-	-	-	-
Eurasian Wryneck	蟻鴛	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	I	✓✓✓			W,M	-	-	-	-
Speckled Piculet	斑姬啄木鳥	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	LC	-	-	-
Greater Short-toed Lark	大短趾百靈	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Eurasian Skylark	雲雀	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		W?	-	-	-	-
Oriental Skylark	小雲雀	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		W,P	LC	-	-	-
Grey-throated Martin	灰喉沙燕	<i>Riparia chinensis</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Pale Martin	淡色沙燕	<i>Riparia diluta</i>	I	✓✓✓			SpM	-	-	-	-
Barn Swallow	家燕	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	I	✓✓✓			SpM,Su	-	-	-	-
Red-rumped Swallow	金腰燕	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	-	-	-	-
Common House Martin	白腹毛腳燕	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Asian House Martin	煙腹毛腳燕	<i>Delichon dasypus</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	-	-	-	-
Forest Wagtail	山鵲鶉	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	-	-	-	-
Eastern Yellow Wagtail	東黃鵲鶉	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	Wet farmlands	M,W	-	-	-	-
Citrine Wagtail	黃頭鵲鶉	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	Wet farmlands	M,W	LC	-	-	-
Grey Wagtail	灰鵲鶉	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	-	-	-	-
White Wagtail	白鵲鶉	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	I	✓✓✓			W,R	-	-	-	-
Richard's Pipit	理氏鶉	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		W,R	-	-	-	-
Blyth's Pipit	布氏鶉	<i>Anthus godlewskii</i>	I		✓✓✓		-	-	-	-	-
Olive-backed Pipit	樹鶉	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		W	-	-	-	-
Red-throated Pipit	紅喉鶉	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		M,W	LC	-	-	-
Rosy Pipit	粉紅胸鶉	<i>Anthus roseatus</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	Wet farmlands	-	-	-	-	-
Pechora Pipit	北鶉	<i>Anthus gustavi</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	Wet farmlands	M	LC	-	-	-
Buff-bellied Pipit	黃腹鶉	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	Wet farmlands	W	LC	-	-	-

Hong Kong Bird Watching Society

Appendix 1. List of bird species which mainly utilise the farmland areas in Hong Kong

Common Name (1)(2)	Chinese Name	Scientific Name	Category	Species mainly recorded in farmland areas	Species often found in the farmlands	Type of farmland	Principal Status (3)	Level of Concern (4)	Protection Status in China (5)	China Red Data Book (6)	IUCN Red List (Version 2013.1) (7)
Black-winged Cuckoo-shrike	暗灰鶇鶇	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	I	✓✓✓			AM,W	-	-	-	-
Swinhoe's Minivet	灰山椒鳥	<i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	LC	-	-	-
Scarlet Minivet	赤紅山椒鳥	<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Red-whiskered Bulbul	紅耳鶇	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Chinese Bulbul	白頭鶇	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Sooty-headed Bulbul	白喉紅臀鶇	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Chestnut Bulbul	栗背短腳鶇	<i>Hemixos castanonotus</i>	I	✓✓✓			R,W	-	-	-	-
Black Bulbul	黑短腳鶇	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	-	-	-	-
Bull-headed Shrike	牛頭伯勞	<i>Lanius bucephalus</i>	I	✓✓✓			AM,W	-	-	Rare	-
Brown Shrike	紅尾伯勞	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	I	✓✓✓			SpM	-	-	-	-
Red-backed Shrike	紅背伯勞	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Long-tailed Shrike	棕背伯勞	<i>Lanius schach</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Japanese Waxwing	小太平鳥	<i>Bombycilla japonica</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	Near Threatened
Rufous-tailed Robin	紅尾歌鶇	<i>Larivora sibilans</i>	I	✓✓✓			W,SpM	-	-	-	-
Siberian Rubythroat	紅喉歌鶇	<i>Calliope calliope</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	-	-	-	-
Bluethroat	藍喉歌鶇	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	I	✓✓✓		Wet farmlands	W	LC	-	-	-
Red-flanked Bluetail	紅脇藍尾鶇	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	-	-	-	-
Oriental Magpie Robin	鶇鶇	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Daurian Redstart	北紅尾鶇	<i>Phoenicurus auroreus</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	-	-	-	-
Stejneger's Stonechat	黑喉石(即鳥)	<i>Saxicola stejnegeri</i>	I	✓✓✓			W,M	-	-	-	-
Grey Bush Chat	灰林(即鳥)	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>	I	✓✓✓			AM,W	LC	-	-	-
Blue Rock Thrush	藍磯鶇	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	I	✓✓✓			W,M	-	-	-	-
White's Thrush	懷氏地鶇	<i>Zoothera aurea</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	-	-	-	-
Japanese Thrush	烏灰鶇	<i>Turdus cardis</i>	I	✓✓✓			M,W	-	-	-	-
Common Blackbird	烏鶇	<i>Turdus merula</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		W,M	-	-	-	-
Brown-headed Thrush	赤胸鶇	<i>Turdus chrysolaus</i>	I	✓✓✓			W,M	LC	-	-	-
Grey-backed Thrush	灰背鶇	<i>Turdus hortulorum</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	-	-	-	-
Pale Thrush	白腹鶇	<i>Turdus pallidus</i>	I	✓✓✓			M,W	-	-	-	-
Eyebrowed Thrush	白眉鶇	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	-	-	-	-
Dusky Thrush	斑鶇	<i>Turdus eunomus</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		W	LC	-	-	-
Masked Laughingthrush	黑臉噪鶇	<i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush	黑領噪鶇	<i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	IIA	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Chinese Hwamei	畫眉	<i>Garrulax canorus</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Blue-winged Minla	藍翅希鶇	<i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>	IIB	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Asian Stubtail	鱗頭樹鶇	<i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	-	-	-	-

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Japanese Bush Warbler	日本樹鶯	<i>Horornis diphone</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Brown-flanked Bush Warbler	強腳樹鶯	<i>Horornis fortipes</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	-	-	-	-
Russet Bush Warbler	高山短翅鶯	<i>Locustella mandelli</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	-	-	-	-
Lanceolated Warbler	矛斑蝗鶯	<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	I	✓✓✓			AM	-	-	-	-
Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler	小蝗鶯	<i>Locustella certhiola</i>	I	✓✓✓			AM	LC	-	-	-
Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler	北蝗鶯	<i>Locustella ochotensis</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Styan's Grasshopper Warbler	史氏蝗鶯	<i>Locustella pleskei</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	GC	-	-	Vulnerable
Black-browed Reed Warbler	黑眉葦鶯	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	-	-	-	-
Manchurian Reed Warbler	遠東葦鶯	<i>Acrocephalus tangorum</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	Vulnerable
Paddyfield Warbler	稻田葦鶯	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Oriental Reed Warbler	東方大葦鶯	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	-	-	-	-
Sykes's Warbler	賽氏鶯鶯	<i>Iduna rama</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Zitting Cisticola	棕扇尾鶯	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	LC	-	-	-
Golden-headed Cisticola	金頭扇尾鶯	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	LC	-	-	-
Yellow-bellied Prinia	黃腹鷓鶯	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Plain Prinia	純色鷓鶯	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Common Tailorbird	長尾縫葉鶯	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Willow Warbler	歐柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Common Chiffchaff	嘰喳柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Dusky Warbler	褐柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	-	-	-	-
Pallas's Leaf Warbler	黃腰柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	-	-	-	-
Yellow-browed Warbler	黃眉柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	-	-	-	-
Hume's Leaf Warbler	淡眉柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Arctic Warbler	極北柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	I	✓✓✓			AM	-	-	-	-
Two-barred Warbler	雙斑柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i>	I	✓✓✓			M,W	-	-	-	-
Pale-legged Leaf Warbler	淡腳柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>	I	✓✓✓			AM	-	-	-	-
Lesser Whitethroat	白喉林鶯	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Dark-sided Flycatcher	烏鶇	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	I	✓✓✓			AM	-	-	-	-
Asian Brown Flycatcher	北灰鶇	<i>Muscicapa latirostris</i>	I	✓✓✓			M,W	-	-	-	-
Verditer Flycatcher	銅藍鶇	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	-	-	-	-
Mugimaki Flycatcher	鷓鴣鶇	<i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>	I	✓✓✓			M,W	-	-	-	-
Red-throated Flycatcher	紅喉姬鶇	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	I	✓✓✓			AM,W	-	-	-	-
Blue-and-white Flycatcher	白腹姬鶇	<i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>	I	✓✓✓			SpM	-	-	-	-
Japanese Paradise-Flycatcher	紫綬帶	<i>Terpsiphone atrocaudata</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	LC	-	-	Near Threatened
Chinese Penduline-Tit	中華攀雀	<i>Remiz consobrinus</i>	I	✓✓✓			M,W	RC	-	-	-

Common Name (1)(2)	Chinese Name	Scientific Name	Category	Species mainly recorded in farmland areas	Species often found in the farmlands	Type of farmland	Principal Status (3)	Level of Concern (4)	Protection Status in China (5)	China Red Data Book (6)	IUCN Red List (Version 2013.1) (7)
Cinereous Tit	蒼背山雀	<i>Parus cinereus</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	朱背啄花鳥	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Fork-tailed Sunbird	叉尾太陽鳥	<i>Aethopyga christinae</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Japanese White-eye	暗綠繡眼鳥	<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	I	✓✓✓			R,?W	-	-	-	-
Crested Bunting	鳳頭鷓	<i>Emberiza lathami</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		R	LC	-	-	-
Ortolan Bunting	圃鷓	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Chestnut-eared Bunting	栗耳鷓	<i>Emberiza fucata</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		M	LC	-	-	-
Little Bunting	小鷓	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	-	-	-	-
Yellow-browed Bunting	黃眉鷓	<i>Emberiza chrysophrys</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		M	-	-	-	-
Rustic Bunting	田鷓	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		-	-	-	-	-
Yellow-breasted Bunting	黃胸鷓	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		M	RC	-	-	Endangered
Chestnut Bunting	栗鷓	<i>Emberiza rutila</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	-	-	-	-
Black-headed Bunting	黑頭鷓	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		-	-	-	-	-
Red-headed Bunting	褐頭鷓	<i>Emberiza bruniceps</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		-	-	-	-	-
Japanese Yellow Bunting	硫磺鷓	<i>Emberiza sulphurata</i>	I	✓✓✓			SpM	GC	-	-	Vulnerable
Black-faced Bunting	灰頭鷓	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	I	✓✓✓			M,W	-	-	-	-
Pallas's Reed Bunting	葦鷓	<i>Emberiza pallasi</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Brambling	燕雀	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	-	-	-	-
Grey-capped Greenfinch	金翅雀	<i>Chloris sinica</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		R,M	LC	-	-	-
Eurasian Siskin	黃雀	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	-	-	-	-
Japanese Grosbeak	普通朱雀	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		-	-	-	-	-
Common Rosefinch	錫嘴雀	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	I	✓✓✓			W	LC	-	-	-
Hawfinch	黑尾蠟嘴雀	<i>Eophona migratoria</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Grosbeak	黑頭蠟嘴雀	<i>Eophona personata</i>	I	✓✓✓			M	LC	-	-	-
White-rumped Munia	白腰文鳥	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		R	-	-	-	-
Scaly-breasted Munia	斑文鳥	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		R	-	-	-	-
Chestnut Munia	栗腹文鳥	<i>Lonchura atricapilla</i>	IIC	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Russet Sparrow	山麻雀	<i>Passer rutilans</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		-	-	-	-	-
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	樹麻雀	<i>Passer montanus</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Red-billed Starling(9)	絲光椋鳥	<i>Spodiopsar sericeus</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		W	RC	-	-	-
Chestnut-cheeked Starling	栗頰椋鳥	<i>Agropsar philippensis</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		M	-	-	-	-
Daurian Starling	北椋鳥	<i>Agropsar sturninus</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		M	LC	-	-	-
Rosy Starling	粉紅椋鳥	<i>Pastor roseus</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		-	-	-	-	-
Common Starling	紫翅椋鳥	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		W	LC	-	-	-
White-cheeked Starling	灰椋鳥	<i>Spodiopsar cineraceus</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		W	PRC	-	-	-

Common Name (1)(2)	Chinese Name	Scientific Name	Category	Species mainly recorded in farmland areas	Species often found in the farmlands	Type of farmland	Principal Status (3)	Level of Concern (4)	Protection Status in China (5)	China Red Data Book (6)	IUCN Red List (Version 2013.1) (7)
Black-collared Starling	黑領椋鳥	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
White-shouldered Starling	灰背椋鳥	<i>Sturnia sinensis</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		M,W,Su	(LC)	-	-	-
Common Myna	家八哥	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	IIB	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		R	-	-	-	-
Crested Myna	八哥	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Black-naped Oriole	黑枕黃鸝	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	I	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		AM	LC	-	-	-
Black Drongo	黑卷尾	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	I	✓✓✓			M,Su	-	-	-	-
Hair-crested Drongo	髮冠卷尾	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	I	✓✓✓			M,Su,W	-	-	-	-
Azure-winged Magpie	灰喜鵲	<i>Cyanopica cyanus</i>	IIB	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Red-billed Blue Magpie	紅嘴藍鵲	<i>Urocissa erythroryncha</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Eurasian Magpie	喜鵲	<i>Pica pica</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Carrion Crow	小嘴烏鴉	<i>Corvus corone</i>	I	✓✓✓			-	-	-	-	-
Large-billed Crow	大嘴烏鴉	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	-	-	-	-
Collared Crow	白頸鴉	<i>Corvus torquatus</i>	I	✓✓✓			R	LC	-	-	Near Threatened

Note:

(1) All wild birds are Protected under Wild Animal Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170)

(2) Species of conservation interest is in bold type face

(3) Carey et al. (2001). R=resident; W=winter visitor; Su=summer visitor; M=migrant; Sp=spring; P=present all year, exact composition unknown

(4) Fellowes et al. (2002): GC=Global Concern; LC=Local Concern; RC=Regional Concern; PRC=Potential Regional Concern; PGC: Potential Global Concern.

Letters in parentheses indicate that the assessment is on the basis of restrictedness in nesting and/or roosting sites rather than in general occurrence.

(5) List of Wild Animals Under State Protection (promulgated by State Forestry Administration and Ministry of Agriculture on 14 January, 1989). [國家重點保護野生動物名錄(1989年1月14日林業局及農業部發佈施行)]

(6) Zheng, G. M. and Wang, Q. S. (1998).

(7) IUCN (2013). IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2013.1

(8) Protected under Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586)

(9) Wetland-dependent species (including wetland-dependent species and waterbirds)