

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2014

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society 香港觀鳥會

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

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English Report 英文報告

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Abstract

The annual International Black-faced Spoonbill Census was conducted on 17-19 January 2014. This is an important project to acquire comparable figures to assess the health and the distribution range of the wintering population of Black-faced Spoonbill on an annual basis. The census in 2014 recorded a total of 2,726 Black-faced Spoonbills, embracing a mild increase by one individual from 2013. The count in 2014 reached a record high since the inception of this census in the early 1990s. As in the past censuses, Tsengwen River estuary of Tainan as well as Deep Bay between Hong Kong and Shenzhen are the two largest wintering sites of Black-faced Spoonbill. Apart from these two sites, in 2014, 215 individuals and 157 individuals were recorded at Chiayi and Kaoshiung respectively, probably an expansion from the nearby wintering flock at Tsengwen estuary area; 128 and 68 individuals were also observed respectively at Haifeng in Guangdong and Fuqing Bay in Fujian. These sites have become more important in recent years for the wintering of the globally endangered Black-faced Spoonbill.

Introduction

Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor* is listed as a globally endangered species due to its small known population in a restricted range. The overall population is expected to decline in the near future from the loss of habitat to industrial development, land reclamation and pollution (BirdLife International 2014). This species inhabits along the coastal areas on the eastern fringe of Asia (Hancock et al. 1992, del Hoyo et al. 1992, Yu and Swennen 2004, BirdLife International 2014). In early 1990s, this species, with fewer than 300 individuals, confined to a few sites in the East Asian region (Kennerley 1990), and drew the attention of conservationists. Subsequently, this annual census was inaugurated in 1993 with a view to assessing the wintering population of Black-faced Spoonbill. Since then, the wintering population was found to be recovering through natural population expansion and conservation efforts in some of the sites. The number of individuals recorded has exceeded 1,000 since 2003 (Yu 2003), soaring further to over 2,000 since 2009, with an exception in 2011 (Chan & Yu 2012).

This annual census is of high priority in the conservation plans of this 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 population and distribution of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills through international collaboration.

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society began to spearhead this census from 2003 onwards. This report aims to present the results of the census undertaken in January of 2014.

Method

Past censuses were unanimously held in mid-winter when the wintering population of spoonbills apparently remained stable. The dates scheduled for the censuses usually coincided with the dates of high tides in the Red River Delta in Vietnam and Deep Bay between Hong Kong and Shenzhen, given that high tide facilitates the counting in these sites. In 2014, the census period was scheduled on 17-19 January 2014. Geographical area covered by this census is shown in map 1. Guidelines on the technical basis were sent to the surveyors in advance of the census. Most of the field counts were done within the census period. For some sites in close proximity such as Mai Po and Futian in the Deep Bay area, where the spoonbills can fly between these sites within an hour, counts were conducted at the two sites simultaneously. All the counts in the census were made with binoculars and telescopes.

Counting of spoonbills is indebted to the voluntary efforts by observers who are experienced bird watchers, conservationists, researchers, ornithologists, government officers working in reserves and many enthusiastic local volunteers. Census results were summarized by coordinators in the respective regions or individual counters before transmission to the international coordinator for in-depth analysis and announcement.

Results and discussion

Overview

This census in 2014 recorded a total of 2,726 Black-faced Spoonbills in the East Asia region where the majority was sighted along the coast. This figure accounts for a mild growth of a single individual (0.04%) from the census in 2013 (table 1 and 9). The average annual population growth rate in the last 21 years is 11.1% (with SD = 13.8, table 9). Though there were significant increases in the numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills recorded in the largest wintering site, Tainan area and in Japan, a drop was observed in Pearl River Estuary and mainland China in 2014, details of which are discussed below.

Black-faced Spoonbills were found in 62 sites in the census of 2014, an increase from the 53 sites in 2013. All the main wintering sites, which are sites with more than 1% of the overall wintering population, are included in the surveys for almost all the years, thereby allaying the chance of missing any considerable groups of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills. As the population figures fluctuated in recent years, the figures from the last five years were averaged to yield a 1% population level of this species, i.e. 25 individuals out of 2,466 individuals. Sites with more than 25 Black-faced Spoonbills are therefore considered as important sites for this species. The findings of each of the sites are elaborated below.

Taiwan

2014: 1,659 birds

Taiwan always has the largest congregation of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in the world (figure 2). The 2014 figure demonstrates an increase of 2.2% from the record of the previous year. Chi-ku and Sitsao of Tainan area are jointly the largest wintering ground in the world, where a total of 1,246 individuals were recorded during the 2014 census, representing 45.7% of the total count. In particular, it is worthwhile to note that a total of 215 birds were recorded at Chiayi County in 2014, indicating the emergence of another large congregation site from the assemblage nearby Tainan County. In addition, another group of 157 Black-faced Spoonbills was recorded in Kaoshiung, adding up to a total of 1,621 individuals (59.5% of the global population) wintering in Southern Taiwan. Smaller groups were scattered in other parts of Taiwan, including Taichung and the outlying islands. More details of the counts in Taiwan are available in tables 1, 2 and 3.

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

2014: 312 birds, including 252 birds in Deep Bay and 60 birds in Taipa-Coloane wetland

The number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in the Pearl River Estuary area dropped consecutively in the past censuses, with a significant decrease of 21.8% in 2014. The decrease this year is mainly attributed to the fall in the number of birds in the Deep Bay area, where a total of 252 birds were present in 2014, showing a drop of 28.2% from the previous year. The reason of this decline is still unknown. Same as in the previous census, the latest census covered various sites in the Deep Bay area including Mai Po Nature Reserve, Lok Ma Chau fishponds, Tsim Bei Tsui intertidal area, Hong Kong Wetland Park and Futian National Nature Reserve at Shenzhen. The figure of Deep Bay represents 9.2% of the global wintering population in 2014. This is the first time that the number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in the Deep Bay area is lower than 10% of the global wintering population since this census started in 1989-90 winter.

In Macao, a total of 60 birds were counted in Taipa-Coloane wetland during the census in 2014, showing an increase of 25% from the previous year. The figure also represents 2.2% of the global wintering population this year. While the feeding area of these birds is still uncertain, the main loafing area of the spoonbills wintering in Macao has been deteriorating because of the ambitious development paving way for the tourism industry. The conservation of the wintering site of Black-faced Spoonbills will be a challenge in Macao.

Mainland China and Hainan Island

2014: 339 birds

The number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in mainland China (including Hainan Island) fluctuated in recent years. In the 2014 census, a peak count of 339 Black-faced Spoonbills was recorded in this area, being a decrease of 6.6% from the previous year (table 5). This figure represents 12.4% of the global population in 2014.

This year, only 68 and 3 birds were counted in Fuqing Bay and Xinhua Bay of Fujian province respectively, whilst there were 141 and 43 individuals recorded at the same sites during the 2013 census. Therefore, both sites had a considerable decrease of 52% and 93% respectively. Surveyor also reported that the fishponds for wintering Black-faced Spoonbills to loaf had been reclaimed in both sites. It is speculated that some of the birds wintered in Fujian last year migrated to Guangdong this year because there was an increase of Black-faced Spoonbill in Haifeng, Guangdong from 72 to 128 individuals. This was the largest group of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in mainland China. There was also a new site found at Leizhou, Zhanjiang, Guangdong where 4 Black-faced Spoonbills were recorded.

Red River Delta, Vietnam

2014: 40 birds

A total of 40 Black-faced Spoonbills were recorded in the Red River Delta in 2014, one individual more than that of 2013. Same as in the past censuses, all birds were recorded in the Xuan Thuy area in the Red River Delta. Surveys were also carried out in Thai Thuy IBA, another site in the Red River Delta area. Yet no Black-faced Spoonbill was found there.

Japan

2014: 350 birds

More than 300 birds were recorded in the western part of Japan including Nansei-shoto Islands this year. The count of 350 individuals in 2014 was the highest record in Japan (table 7). This represents an increase by 26.3% from 2013, as well 12.8% of the global population in 2014. Black-faced Spoonbills were found wintering in 32 sites in the 2014 census (table 1). Kumamoto Prefecture held the largest flock of the wintering Black-faced Spoonbills, with 35 birds at Kagami River estuary and 23 birds in the area of Kumamoto Port at Shirakawa River estuary. In 2014, 2 individuals were counted in Ibaraki and Tokyo in eastern Japan, the most eastern and northern sites of the Black-faced Spoonbill wintering distribution range ever recorded.

Republic of Korea

2014: 26 birds

In 2014, a total of 26 individuals were recorded at Jeju Island (8 at Hado-ri, 10 at the area between Seongsanpo and Hado-ri and 8 at Seongsanpo), representing 1% of the world population in 2014. This is an increase of 13% from 2013 but has still not yet reached the high count of 40 individuals in 2012, which might be an exceptionally high figure.

[Cambodia

2014: 0

A new wintering site of the Black-faced Spoonbill at Cambodia was found from satellite-tracking study in

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the winter of 2011 (van Zalinge *et. al.* 2013). Though researchers surveyed the same area during this census, no Black-faced Spoonbill was found.]

[Thailand

2014: 0

None was reported during the census period. Nevertheless, small number of Black-faced Spoonbills, especially the young individuals, could be regularly found in the Inner Gulf of Thailand during winter months.]

[The Philippines

2014: 0 (3 birds outside the census period)

Three were recorded at Candaba, Luzon during the last week of December 2013 but none was reported in the Philippines during the census period. Black-faced Spoonbill was only recorded irregularly in recent years. Survey coverage of waterbirds was still low in the Philippines.]

[Palau

2014: 0 (1 unidentified spoonbill outside the census period)

A single spoonbill was found and subsequently photographed at Palau, Western Pacific in December 2013. Its identification has yet to be resolved to Black-faced or Royal Spoonbill *Platalea regia*. Either species will be a new record for Palau. The distribution range of Royal Spoonbill would be closer to this site. Nevertheless, it could not completely rule out the chance for Black-faced Spoonbill as there was also one confirmed record of Black-faced Spoonbill at Palawan, the Philippines, indicating that Black-faced Spoonbill, particularly the young individuals, could also be found far away from its main wintering grounds along the East Asia coast.]

Conclusion

The number of Black-faced Spoonbills had increased only slightly in the three latest censuses. Significant decrease is observed in mainland China and Hong Kong, especially in the Deep Bay area where the number continued to decrease since 2011. The figures show that a huge flock of Black-faced Spoonbills has stayed in the eastern part of their wintering area this year, especially in Japan and Taiwan. Habitat destruction and degradation might be the main threats of the wintering population along the China coast. Unfortunately, two important sites in Fujian province, China were found destroyed by reclamations.

The decline of the number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in the Deep Bay area, Hong Kong and Shenzhen is of both global and regional concerns to the conservation of this endangered species. This area is the second largest wintering ground for this species and many conservation measures from the local government and NGOs have been undertaken in order to safeguard this site. Despite that, the number of

birds has dropped from the peak of 462 individuals recorded in 2010 to 252 individuals this year, and the percentage of the total wintering population has also dropped from 20% to 9% from 2010 to 2014 in five consecutive years. The reason was not fully understood as no large number of spoonbills was found dead or injured in the site in recent winters. Coincidentally, the total number of wintering waterbirds in the Deep Bay area has also declined in the same period (Anon. 2014).

The increase of numbers in Taiwan and Japan and the decreases in Deep Bay and other sites along the South China coast (e.g. Fujian and Hainan provinces) might be revealing that the Black-faced Spoonbills chose to stay away from the South China coastal area. It leads to speculate that the habitat quality along the South China coast might have deteriorated. Black-faced Spoonbill is dependent to several sites of the intertidal area in the East Asia region only (Yu and Swennen 2004). Whilst degradation and destruction of the coastal habitat as well as hunting are still happening in many places in the region, this species is still facing considerable risk of extinction in the near future.

Sites with more than 1% of the world population of Black-faced Spoonbills (i.e. 25 out of 2,466 individuals – a 5-year average of the total wintering population) from the census are listed below. They are considered as important sites for the conservation of the spoonbills.

- Tsengwen River estuary area including Chiku and Sitsao, Tainan 1,246 birds in 2014 (46%),
- Deep Bay, Hong Kong and Shenzhen 252 birds in 2014 (9.2%),
- Chiayi, Taiwan 215 birds in 2014 (7.9%),
- Kaoshiung, Taiwan 157 birds in 2014 (5.8%),
- Haifeng, Guangdong 128 birds in 2014 (4.7%),
- Fuqing Bay, Fujian 68 birds in 2014 (2.5%),
- Taipa-coloane wetland, Macao 60 birds in 2014 (2.2%),
- XuanThuy, Red River Delta, Vietnam 40 birds in 2014 (1.5%),
- Sigang, Changhua River estuary, Hainan 36 birds in 2014 (1.3%),
- Kagami River estuary, Kumamoto, Japan 35 birds in 2014 (1.3%),
- Ilan, Taiwan 28 birds in 2014 (1.1%).

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2014

Chinese Report 中文報告

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2014

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撮要

2014年度的黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查日期為2014年1月17-19日。這項周年調查非常重要,透過每年搜集相類的數據,按年檢視黑臉琵鷺越冬種群的健康和分佈狀況。2014年共錄得2,726隻黑臉琵鷺,較2013年的數量輕微上升了1隻(0.04%),也是普查自1990年代初開展以來錄得的新高。一如過往的普查顯示,台南曾文溪口和香港與深圳間的后海灣,仍然是黑臉琵鷺的兩大越冬地點。另外,在2014年的普查中,嘉義及高雄分別錄得215隻及157隻黑臉琵鷺,有可能是曾文溪口越冬種群的擴散;廣東的海豐和福建的福清灣則分別錄得128隻和68隻黑臉琵鷺,已成為這個全球性瀕危物種在中國大陸的重要越冬地點。

引言

黑臉琵鷺 Platelea minor 種群細小,分布範圍狹窄,加上生境受工業發展、土地開發及污染等破壞,種群數量於可見的將來有下降的危機,因此被列入全球受脅鳥種名單(BirdLife International 2014)。這個鳥種棲息於東亞沿海地區(Hancock et al. 1992, del Hoyo et al. 1992, Yu and Swennen 2004, BirdLife International 2014),於1990 年代初全球數目少於三百隻,並僅在東亞幾個地點錄得,自此在保育方面受到廣泛關注(Kennerley 1990)。從1993 年開始,全球同步普查於每年冬季進行,以評估黑臉琵鷺越冬種群的狀況。隨着種群的自然增長和部份地點努力保育,越冬黑臉琵鷺的數量逐步上升,在2003 年突破1,000 隻(Yu 2003),自2009 年開始(2011年除外)更錄得超過2,000 隻(Chan & Yu 2012)。

全球同步普查是黑臉琵鷺保育計劃的優先項目(Severinghaus et al. 1995, Chan et al. 2010),這項國際協作調查已證實能有效提供越冬黑臉琵鷺的數量和分布資料。香港觀鳥會於 2003 年起統籌該全球同步普查。本報告會詳述 2014 年 1 月普查的結果。

普查方法

過往的普查均選擇於隆冬進行,皆因琵鷺數量於冬季中期顯然較為穩定。普查進行的日子,也必須是位於香港與深圳間的后海灣和越南春水(河口國家公園)潮漲的日子,因為高漲的潮水有利數算工作。由此,2014 年的普查安排在 2014 年 1 月 17-19 日進行。地圖 1 顯示全球同步普查的進行地點。在普查之前,本會向各調查員提供普查指引作為技術基礎。大部份的實地數算都是在普查期間進行,而部份地點,例如后海灣的香港米埔和深圳福田相隔咫尺,琵鷺可於一小時內飛越兩地,因此這些地點的數算工作有需要同步進行。是次普查的所有數算工作均利用雙筒和單筒望遠鏡進行。

琵鷺普查有賴各地資深觀鳥者、保育工作者、研究員、鳥類學家和保護區內工作的官員共同義務承擔。各地的 統籌員和個別的調查員收集和整理普查紀錄後,將結果提交予國際統籌員,作進一步的分析和結果公佈。

結果及討論

綜觀

2014年的普查在東亞地區共錄得 2,726 隻黑臉琵鷺,主要在沿海一帶錄得,較 2013年普查錄得的數目輕微上升了1隻(表1及9)。以往21年的普查結果顯示,黑臉琵鷺的種群數目每年平均增幅為 11.1% (SD = 13.8,表9)。儘管在最大越冬地台南以及日本錄得的黑臉琵鷺數目顯著上升,於珠江河口及中國內地的越冬黑臉琵鷺數量卻見下跌,詳情會於下文論述。

2014年的普查錄得黑臉琵鷺於 62 個地點越冬,比 2013年的 53 個地點要多。每年的普查均會涵蓋所有曾經錄得越冬黑臉琵鷺數目達到總數 1%的地點,以減低遺漏數算大群黑臉琵鷺的機會。由於近年全球黑臉琵鷺的數目變動頗大,普查參考了最近五年的平均數(2,466隻),把總數 1%訂於 25 隻的水平。任何地方倘若錄得 25 隻黑臉琵鷺或以上,均會視作此鳥種的重要越冬地點,詳情會在下面論述。

台灣

2014:1,659 隻

台灣錄得的越冬黑臉琵鷺數目一直是全球最多的(圖2),2014年錄得的數目更比2013年上升了2.2%,其中台南七股及四草有全球最大的越冬黑臉琵鷺種群,總共錄得1,246隻,佔全球黑臉琵鷺數量45.7%。此外,今年嘉義縣錄得215隻黑臉琵鷺,顯示該處有可能成為台南縣以外另一個黑臉琵鷺集結地。另一方面,高雄錄得另一群為數157隻的越冬黑臉琵鷺,即總數共1,621隻黑臉琵鷺於台灣南部越冬,佔全球種群59.5%。台灣其他地點也分別錄得小群黑臉琵鷺,包括台中及外島地區。有關台灣方面的調查,詳情可見表1,2和3。

珠江河口(包括香港和深圳的后海灣,以及澳門氹仔路環)

2014:312 隻,包括后海灣(香港及深圳)的 252 隻以及澳門的 60 隻

普查結果顯示,於珠江河口越冬的黑臉琵鷺數量持續下降,2014 年更較去年顯著下跌了 21.8%,主要由於后海灣錄得的數目減少,總共只有252隻,較去年下降了28.2%,下降原因未明。一如去年的普查,這次調查覆蓋后海灣地區多個地點,包括米埔自然保護區、落馬洲漁塘、尖鼻咀潮汐帶、香港濕地公園以及深圳福田自然保護區。2014年普查在后海灣錄得的越冬黑臉琵鷺數目,佔全球越冬種群總數的9.2%,這是全球黑臉琵鷺普查於1989-1990年冬天開展以來,后海灣的越冬種群數目第一次少於全球越冬種群的10%。

澳門方面,2014年的普查於路氹城生態保護區共錄得60隻黑臉琵鷺,較去年上升了25%,共佔全球越冬種群的2.2%,這些種群的覓食地點尚待考查。然而,隨着澳門旅遊業迅猛發展,黑臉琵鷺在當地的主要越冬地點週邊環境惡化,令保護黑臉琵鷺在澳門的越冬地點變成一項挑戰。

中國大陸和海南島

2014:339隻

近年來,中國大陸(包括海南島)的黑臉琵鷺越冬種群數目變化較大,2014 年共錄得 339 隻,較去年下降了 6.6% (表五), 佔全球越冬種群數量的 12.4%。

今年的普查中,於福建省福清灣及興化灣分別只錄得 68 隻及 3 隻黑臉琵鷺,較去年錄得 141 隻及 43 隻分別下跌了 51.8%及 93%。調查人員同時指出,往年黑臉琵鷺在兩地棲息的漁塘已被填平,推斷部份往年在福建越冬的黑臉琵鷺今年可能遷往廣東,以致廣東海豐的越冬黑臉琵鷺數量由去年的 72 隻上升至今年的 128 隻,這也是中國大陸最大的越冬黑臉琵鷺種群。另外,今次普查也發現了一個新的越冬地,於廣東湛江的雷州錄得 4 隻黑臉琵鷺。

越南紅河口

2014:40 隻

2014年的普查在紅河三角洲錄得 40 隻黑臉琵鷺,比 2013年增加 1 隻。一如過往的普查,所有的紀錄都是在紅河三角洲的春水地區(Xuan Thuy)錄得。調查亦有在同屬紅河三角州的 Thai Thuy 國際鳥類重要地點進行,不過並未在該地錄得黑臉琵鷺。

日本

2014:350隻

2014年的普查在日本西部(包括南西諸島)錄得350隻黑臉琵鷺,是破紀錄的新高(表7),較2013年大幅上升了26.3%,佔全球種群的12.8%。2014年的普查共於32個地點錄得黑臉琵鷺(表1),其中熊本縣有日本最多數量的越冬黑臉琵鷺,包括鏡川河口錄得的35隻及熊本港錄得的23隻。另外,2014年普查於日本東部的茨城縣及東京都錄得2隻黑臉琵鷺,是有紀錄以來最為東北的黑臉琵鷺越冬地。

韓國

2014:26 隻

2014年的普查於韓國濟州島共錄得 26 隻越冬黑臉琵鷺(下道里有 8 隻,城山浦及下道里之間的漁塘有 10 隻,城山浦有 8 隻),佔全球總數的 1.0%,較 2013年上升了 13.0%,但仍未及 2012年 40 隻的最高紀錄,惟該紀錄可能只是一個特殊情況。

[柬埔寨

2014:0隻

2011年的衛星追蹤研究發現了柬埔寨一個新的黑臉琵鷺越冬地點 (van Zalinge et. al. 2013)。今年,研究人員根據這筆資料在該地區進行調查,惟未能找到黑臉琵鷺。]

[泰國

2014:0隻

於普查期間沒有紀錄。近年冬季,似乎有少數黑臉琵鷺幼鳥經常在泰國海內灣出現。]

[菲律賓

2014:0隻(3隻在普查以外時間錄得)

於 2013 年 12 月最後一周, 坎達巴曾經錄得 3 隻黑臉琵鷺, 但於普查期間再沒有紀錄。近年, 菲律賓偶有錄得 黑臉琵鷺, 惟該地的水鳥調查工作仍處於起步階段, 很多濕地地點仍未納入水鳥調查中。]

[帛琉

2014:0隻(1隻未能辨認的琵鷺在普查以外時間錄得)

2013年12月,西太平洋島國帛琉錄得一隻擁有黑色臉部的琵鷺,但是未能成功辨認為黑臉琵鷺或是澳洲琵鷺 Platalea regia。然而不論是哪種琵鷺,都為該地的新紀錄種。澳洲琵鷺的分佈地域與帛琉較為接近,但不能完全否定黑臉琵鷺於當地出現的可能性,因為於菲律賓的巴拉望亦曾錄得黑臉琵鷺,顯示黑臉琵鷺尤其未成鳥仍有機會於遠離東亞沿岸主要越冬地的地區出現。]

總結

在近三年的全球黑臉琵鷺普查中,黑臉琵鷺的數目只輕微上升,而在中國大陸及香港越冬種群的數量卻明顯下跌,尤其是后海灣地區,自 2011 年開始數目連年下降。數據顯示,大群黑臉琵鷺停留於越冬地區的東面,尤其是日本及台灣。至於在中國沿岸,生境破壞也許是對越冬種群的主要威脅。遺憾的是,兩個在中國福建的重要越冬地點都因為土地開發而遭破壞。

黑臉琵鷺於后海灣地區的數量下降,已經成為關注保育這瀕危物種的全球性及地區性議題。后海灣地區一直是全球第二大黑臉琵鷺越冬種群棲息地,很多保育團體及政府部門均採取措施盡力保育。儘管如此,黑臉琵鷺的數量卻於2010年至2014年五年之內,由高鋒的462隻下降至252隻,由佔全球種群20%下降至只佔9%。目前為止仍然未知原因為何,也未有於區內發現大量黑臉琵鷺傷亡的情況。與此同時,於后海灣渡冬的水鳥,在同一期間的數目亦有下降的趨勢(Anon.2014)。

台灣及日本的黑臉琵鷺數量上升,后海灣及其他華南沿岸地區(例如福建省及海南省)的黑臉琵鷺數量下降,由此看來,黑臉琵鷺可能選擇遠離華南地區渡冬,此情況可能反映的事實是,華南沿岸地區的生境質素持續惡化。黑臉琵鷺一直只依賴東亞沿岸某幾個潮汐帶渡冬(Yu and Swennen 2004),而沿海生境的破壞及非法捕獵則一直仍在這些地區發生,故此這個物種仍然面臨着絕種的危機。

以下詳列這次普查錄得黑臉琵鷺數目超過全球數量 1%的地區(1%即 2,466 隻中的 25 隻; 2,466 隻為全球越冬種群的五年平均數),這些地區均會視為保育此鳥種的重要地點:

- 台灣台南曾文溪口,包括七股及四草 2014 年有 1,246 隻 (46%),
- 香港和深圳后海灣 2014 年有 252 隻 (9.2%),
- 台灣嘉義 2014 有 215 隻 (7.9%),
- 台灣高雄 2014 年有 157 隻 (5.8%),
- 廣東海豐 2014 年有 128 隻 (4.7%),

- 福建福清灣 2014 年有 68 隻 (2.5%),
- 澳門路氹濕地 2014 年有 60 隻 (2.2%)
- 越南紅河□春水國家公園 2014 年有 40 隻 (1.5%),
- 海南島昌化江口四更 2014 年有 36 隻 (1.3%),
- 日本熊本縣鏡川河口 2014 年有 35 隻 (1.3%),
- 台灣宜蘭 2014年有28隻 (1.1%)。

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2014

Acknowledgements and References 鳴謝及參考資料

Acknowledgments 鳴謝

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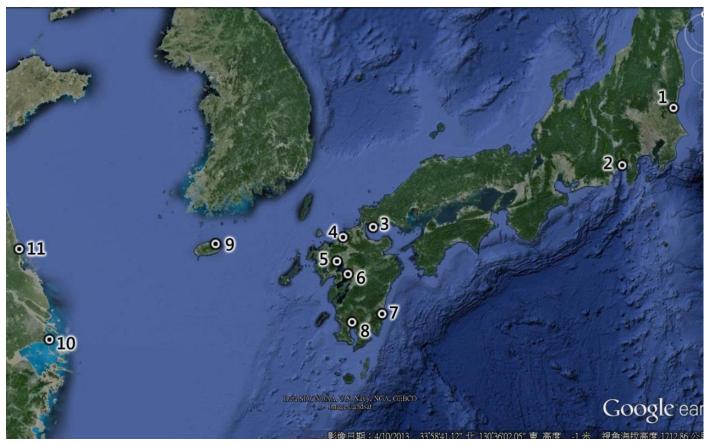
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Maps

地圖

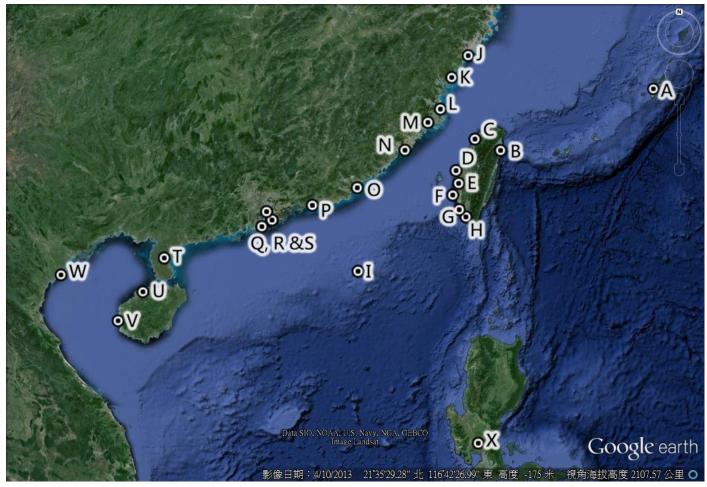


Map 1a. Locations of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in winter 2013-14.

1) Ibaraki, Japan; 2) Tokyo, Japan; 3) Yamaguchi, Japan; 4) Fukuoka, Japan; 5) Saga, Japan; 6) Kumanmoto, Japan; 7) Miyazaki, Japan; 8) Kagoshima, Japan; 9) Jeju, Republic of Korea; 10) Shanghai, China; 11) Jiangsu, China.

地圖 1a. 2013-14 年黑臉琵鷺冬季棲息地點:

1)日本茨城縣; 2)日本東京都; 3)日本山口縣; 4)日本福岡縣; 5)日本佐賀縣; 6)日本熊本縣; 7)日本宮崎縣; 8)日本鹿兒島縣; 9)韓國濟州島; 10)中國上海; 11)中國江蘇。



Map 1b. Locations of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in winter 2013-14.

A) Okinawa, Japan; B) Ilan, Taiwan; C) Hsinchu, Taiwan; D) Yunlin, Taiwan; E) Chiayi, Taiwan; F) Tainan, Tawain; G) Kaohsiung, Taiwan; H) Pingtung, Taiwan; I) Pratas Islands, Taiwan; J) Wenzhou, Zhejiang; K) Xiapu, Fujian; L) Mingjiang estuary; M) Xinhua (Fuqing Bay and Xinhua Bay, Putian), Fujian; N) Kinmen, Taiwan; O) Shantou, Guangdong; P) Haifeng, Guangdong; Q) Deep Bay, Hong Kong and Shenzhen; R) Guangzhou, Guangdong; S) Taipa, Macao and Zhuhai, Guangdong; T) Leizhou, Guangdong; U) Lingao, Hainan; V) Sigang, Hainan; W) Xuan Thuy, Vietnam; X) Candaba, The Philippines.

地圖 1b. 2013-14 年黑臉琵鷺冬季棲息地點:

A) 日本沖繩群島; B) 台灣宜蘭; C) 台灣新竹; D) 台灣雲林; E) 台灣嘉義; F) 台灣台南(七股和四草) ; G) 台灣高雄; H) 台灣屏東; I) 台灣東沙群島; J) 浙江溫州; K) 福建霞浦; L) 福建閩江口; M) 福建興化(福清灣和莆田興化灣); N) 台灣金門; O) 廣東汕頭; P) 廣東海豐; Q) 香港和深圳后海灣; R) 廣東廣州; S) 澳門路氹及廣東珠海; T) 廣東雷州; U) 海南臨高; V) 海南四更; W) 越南紅河口春水; X) 菲律賓坎達巴。

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2014

Tables

圖表

Table 1. Number of Black-faced Spoonbills in different locations of East Asia, winter 2013-2014. Numbers in parenthesis are extra birds counted outside the census period.

表 1.2013-2014 年冬季東亞各地的黑臉琵鷺數量。括號內的數字為普查期間以外錄得的黑臉琵鷺。

	台地引赤贼氏鳥数里。泊流四切数于向百旦别		
Region 地區	Location 地點	2014	Number 數量
China mainland	Yenchang, Jiangsu	19 Jan	1
中國大陸	江蘇 鹽城	1月19日	
China mainland	Dongtian and Wetland Park, Chongming, Shanghai	19 Jan	4
中國大陸	上海 崇明 東灘及濕地公園	1月19日	10
China mainland 中國大陸	Ou Jiang estuary, Wenzhou, Zhejiang 浙江 溫州 甌江口	18 Jan 1月 18日	18
China mainland	Minjiang estuary, Fuzhou, Fujian	18 Jan	18
中國大陸	福建 福州 閩江口	1月18日	10
China mainland	Xinhua Bay, Fuqian, Putian, Fujian	18 Jan	3
中國大陸	福建福清莆田興化灣	1月18日	
China mainland 中國大陸	Fuqian Bay, Fuqian , Fujian 福建 福清 福清灣	18 Jan 1月 18 日	68
China mainland	Funing Bay, Xiapu, Fujian	18 Jan	12
中國大陸	福建 霞浦 福寧灣	1月18日	12
China mainland	Shantou, Guangdong	18-19 Jan	15
中國大陸	廣東 汕頭	1月18-19日	10
China mainland	Haifeng, Guangdong	18 Jan	128
中國大陸	廣東 海豐	1月18日	
China mainland	Nansha, Guangzhou, Guangdong	17-19 Jan	11
中國大陸	廣東 廣州 南沙	1月17-19日	
China mainland 中國大陸	Zhuhai, Guangdong 廣東 珠海	19 Jan 1月 19 日	1
China mainland	Leizhou, Zhanjiang, Guangdong	18-19 Jan	4
中國大陸	廣東 湛江 雷州	1月18-19日	
China mainland	Xinying, Lingao, Hainan	19 Jan	20
中國大陸	海南省 臨高 新盈	1月19日	
China mainland 中國大陸	Sigang, Dongfang, Hainan 海南省 東方 四更	19 Jan 1月 19 日	36
Hong Kong and	Deep Bay, including Mai Po, Hong Kong and Futian,	17-19 Jan	252
Shenzhen	Shenzhen	1月17-19日	
香港和深圳	后海灣、包括香港米埔及深圳福田		
Macao	Taipa-coloane	17-19 Jan	60
澳門 T-:	氹仔-路環 Chiani	1月17-19日 18-19 Jan	015
Taiwan 台灣	Chiayi 嘉義	1月18-19日	215
Taiwan	Tainan	18-19 Jan	1246
台灣	台南 包括七股、四草及土城	1月18-19日	1240
Taiwan	Kaoshiung	18 Jan	157
台灣	高雄 包括茄萣及高屏溪口	1月18日	
Taiwan	Hsinchu	18 Jan	1
台灣	新竹	1月18日	
Taiwan	Yunli	18 Jan	3
台灣	雲林	1月18日	20
Taiwan 台灣	Ilan 宜蘭	18 Jan 1月 18日	28
Taiwan	且陳 Kinmen	19 Jan	5
台灣	金門	1月19日	
Taiwan	Pingtung	18 Jan	3
台灣	屏東	1月18日	
Taiwan 台灣	Pratas Islands 東沙群島	18 Jan 1月 18日	1
Japan	果沙群島 Honshu: Ibaraki Pref., Kamisu City Hasaki Tone	1月18日 17 Jan	1
Japan 日本	River Estuary	1月17日	1
H'T-	本州島 茨城縣 神栖市波崎 利根川河口	= /3 ±' H	
Japan	Honshu: Tokyo Edogawa-ku, Kasai Rinkai Park	17 Jan	1
日本	本州島 東京都 江戸川區 葛西臨海公園	1月17日	

Region	Location	2014	Number
地區	地點		數量
Japan 日本	Honshu: Yamaguchi Pref., Yamaguchi City, Yamaguchi Bay 本州島 山口縣 山口市 山口灣	17 Jan 1月17日	10
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Yukuhashi City, Imagawa River estuary 九州島 福岡縣 行橋市 今川河口	17 Jan 1月17日	5
Japan	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Fukutu City, Tsuyazaki Irie	19 Jan	7
日本	九州島 福岡縣 津屋崎	1 月 19 日	
Japan	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Fukuoka City, Tatara River estuary	18Jan	15
日本	九州島 福岡縣 多々良川河口	1月18日	
Japan	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Fukuoka City, Zuibaiji River estuary, Imazu tidal flat	19 Jan	18
日本	九州島 福岡縣 瑞梅寺川河口 今津干潟	1月19日	
Japan	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Itosima City, Kafuri Bay (tidal flat)	19 Jan	13
日本	九州島 福岡縣 加布里灣	1月 19日	
Japan	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Yanagawa City, Chikugo	18 Jan	15
日本	River estuary 九州島 福岡縣 築後川河口	1 月 18 日	
Japan	Kyushu: Saga Pref.,Daijugarami	19 Jan	18
日本	九州島 佐賀縣 大授搦	1月19日	
Japan	Kyushu: Saga Pref., Kashima City, Hama fishery Port	17 Jan	17
日本	九州島 佐賀縣 鹿島市、濱漁港	1 月 17 日	
Japan	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Arao City, Arao Coast	19 Jan	2
日本	九州島 熊本縣 荒尾市 荒尾海岸	1 月 19 日	
Japan	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kikuchi River estuary	19 Jan	16
日本	九州島 熊本縣 菊池川河口	1 月 19 日	
Japan	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Tamana City, Tojin River estuary	19 Jan	1
日本	九州島 熊本縣 玉名市 唐人川河口	1月19日	
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kumamoto City Ezuko Lake 九州島 熊本縣 熊本市 江津湖	19 Jan 1月 19日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Port 九州島 熊本縣 熊本市 熊本港	19 Jan 1月19日	23
Japan	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Midori River estuary	19 Jan	12
日本	九州島 熊本縣 綠川河口	1 月 19 日"	
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Uki City, Ohno River Estury, Suna River Estuary 九州島 熊本縣 宇城市、大野川河口、砂川河口	19 Jan 1月19日	4
Japan	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kagami River estuary	19 Jan	35
日本	九州島 熊本縣 鏡川河口	1 月 19 日	
Japan	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Mae/Kuma River estuary	19 Jan	12
日本	九州島 熊本縣 前川/球磨河口	1 月 19 日	
Japan	Kyushu: Miyazaki Pref., Hitotsuse River estuary	17-19 Jan	13
日本	九州島 宮崎縣 一瀨川河口	1月17-19日	
Japan	Kyushu: Miyazaki Pref., Kushima City Tenjin River	18 Jan	12
日本	九州島 宮崎縣 串間市 天神川	1 月 18 日	
Japan	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Manose River estuary	19 Jan	17
日本	九州島 鹿兒島縣 萬之瀬川河口	1 月 19 日	
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Kirishima City, Hamanoichi Regulation Pond 九州島 鹿兒島縣 霧島市 濱之市調整池	17 Jan 1月17日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Kajiki Town, Suzaki Regulation Pond 九州島 鹿兒島縣 加治木町 須崎調整池	17 Jan 1月17日	20
Japan	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Kokubu Town, Hirose regulation pond	17 Jan	16
日本	九州島 鹿兒島縣 國分町 廣瀨調整池	1月17日	
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Hishida River estuary 九九州島 鹿兒島縣 大崎町 菱田川河口	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	7

Region	Location	2014	Number
地區	地點		數量
Japan	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Awase tidal flat	19 Jan	14
日本	西南群島 沖繩縣 泡瀨幹潟(海岸)	1月19日	
Japan	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref.,	19 Jan	3
日本	Naha/Tomigusuku, Man-ko Tidal Flat 西南諸島 沖西南群島 沖繩縣 漫湖幹潟	1月19日	
Japan	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref.,	19 Jan	17
日本	Tomigusuku, Yone-Sankaku-ike Pond 西南群島 沖縄縣 與根三角池	1月19日	
Japan	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Tomigusuku,	19 Jan	1
日本	Toyosaki Tidal Flat 西南諸島 沖繩縣 豊見城 豊崎幹 潟	1月19日	
Japan	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref.,	19 Jan	1
日本	Haneji Naikai Tidal Flat	1月19日	
	南西諸島 沖縄縣 羽地内海		
Republic of Korea	Jeju: Hado-ri fishponds	19 Jan	8
韓國	濟州 下道里 漁塘	1月19日	
Republic of Korea	Jeju: area between Seongsanpo and Hado-ri	19 Jan	10
韓國	濟州 城山浦與下道里之間	1月19日	
Republic of Korea	Jeju: Seongsanpo	19 Jan	8
韓國	濟州 城山浦	1月19日	
Vietnam	Red River Delta, Xuan Thuy National Park	19 Jan	40
越南	紅河口 春水國家公園	1月19日	
The Philippines	Candaba	17-19 Jan	(3)
菲律賓	坎達巴	1月17-19日	
	Total 總數:		2726 (3)

Table 2. Sites visited with no Black-faced Spoonbill spotted during or near the 2014 census period. 表 2. 2014 年全球同步普查期間曾進行調查但未有錄得琵鷺的地方。

Region	Location	2014
地區	bush bush bush bush bush bush bush bush	2014
China mainland	Yunxiao, Fujian	17-19 Jan
中國大陸	福建 雲霄	1月17-19日
China mainland	Quanzhou Bay, Fujian	17-19 Jan
中國大陸	福建泉州灣	1月17-19日
China mainland	Xiamen, Fujian	17-19 Jan
中國大陸	福建 廈門	1月17-19日
China mainland	Jianxin estuary, Zhanjiang, Guangdong	17 Jan
中國大陸	廣東 湛江 建新河口濕地	1月17日
China mainland	Tongming estuary, Zhanjiang, Guangdong	17 Jan
中國大陸	廣東 湛江 通明河口濕地	1月17日
China mainland	Dongzhaigong, Hainan	19 Jan
中國大陸	海南省 東寨港	1月19日
Taiwan	Taipei	18 Jan
台灣	台北市	1月18日
Taiwan	New Taipei	18 Jan
台灣	新北市	1月18日
Taiwan	Miaoli	18 Jan
台灣	苗栗	1月18日
Taiwan 台灣	Taoyuan	18 Jan
	桃園 Hualien	1月18日
Taiwan 台灣	Trualien 花蓮	18 Jan 1月 18日
口冯 Taiwan	Taitung	18 Jan
台灣	faitung 台東	1月18日
Taiwan	Penghu	18 Jan
台灣	澎湖	1月18日
Taiwan	Taichung	18 Jan
台灣	台中	1月18日
Taiwan	Changhua	18 Jan
台灣	彰化	1月18日
Taiwan	Matsu Islands	18 Jan
台灣	馬祖	1月18日
Japan	Honshu: Miyagi Pref., Sendai City Gamou Tidal Flat	17 Jan
日本	本州島 宮城縣 仙台市 蒲生幹潟	1月17日
Japan	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Kanda Town Shiraishi	17 Jan
日本	Regulation Pond	1月17日
Ianan	九州島 福岡縣 苅田町 白石調整池	17 f- 10 Iam
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Wajiro Tidal Flat 九州島 福岡縣 和白幹潟	17 & 19 Jan 1 月 17&19 日
Japan	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Itoshima City,	17 Jan
日本	Kanobaru Pond · Fukuryuu Pond, Tanaka Pond	1月17日
LIT.	九州島、福岡縣 糸島市 葉原池、伏龍池、田中池	1/11/
Japan	Kyushu: Kukuoka Pref., Yanagawa City, Okinohata	18 Jan
日本	River Estuary	1月18日
	九州島 福岡縣 沖之端川河口	, , , , , ,
Japan	Kyushu: Saga Pref., Hayatsue River Estuary	18 Jan
日本	九州島 佐賀縣 早津江川河口	1月18日
Japan	Kyushu: Saga Pref., Kashima City, Shingomori	19 Jan
日本	九州島 佐賀縣 鹿島市 新籠周辺	1月19日
Japan	Kyuahu: Nagasaki Pref., Isahaya Bay	18 Jan
日本	九州島 長崎縣 諫早湾	1月18日
Japan	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Hikawa-Machi, Yatsushiro	19 Jan
日本	City, Hikawa River Estuary	1月19日
Ianan	九州島 熊本縣 氷川町・八代市、氷川河口 Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Shibushi City, Anraku	19 Jan
Japan 日本	River Estuary	1月19日
	九州島 鹿兒島縣 志布志市 安樂川	= /3 ÷/ H
	1	1

Region	Location	2014
地區	地點	
Japan	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Matsubara Regulation	17 Jan
日本	Pond	1月17日
	九州島 鹿兒島縣 松原調整池	
Japan	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Minamisatsuma City,	19 Jan
日本	Ohura Reclamation Area	1月19日
	九州島 鹿兒島縣 南薩摩市 大浦干拓周邊	
Japan	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref.,	19 Jan
日本	Gushi Tidal Flat	1月19日
	南西諸島 沖縄縣 具志干潟	
Japan	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref.,	19 Jan
日本	Sashiki Tidal Flat	1月19日
	南西諸島 沖縄縣 佐敷干潟	
Cambodia	Boeung Prek Lapouv, Takéo	17-19 Jan
柬埔寨	茶膠省	1月17-19日
Vietnam	Thai Thuy IBA, Red River Delta	19 Jan
越南		1月19日
Thailand	Laem Pak Bia , Nong Bong Kai, Chiangrai	18 Jan
泰國		1月18日
Thailand	Petchaburi, Khao Takrao	18 Jan
泰國		1月18日

Table 3. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in Taiwan during the international censuses.

表 3. 全球同步普查期間在台灣錄得的黑臉琵鷺數量。

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04
Total	150	206	286	300	298	363	380	380	427	582	580*	632
Year	Jan 05	Jan ()6 Jai	n 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan	11 J	an 12	Jan 13	Jan 14
Total	757	826	79	0	1030	1104	1280	834	1	1562	1624	1659

^{*} This number also included the 18 sick individuals infected by avian botulism. 此數字包括 18 隻受鳥類肉毒桿菌感染的黑臉琵鷺。

Table 4. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in the Pearl River Estuary during the international censuses.

表 4. 全球同步普查期間在珠江河口錄得的黑臉琵鷺數量。

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

Year	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14
Hong Kong	272	296	320	331	273	429	386	357	322	222
Shenzhen	39	50	36	38	62	33	25	36	29	30
Macao	39	51	48	50	52	39	49	51	48	60
Total	350	397	404	419	387	501	460	444	399	312

nc = no count 未有進行調查

^{*}Forty-two birds in Futian were not included in the total number because counts in Mai Po and Futian were not taken simultaneously. 因米埔與福田的調查未能與同步進行,故總數未有包括 42 隻在福田錄得的黑臉琵鷺。

Table 5. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in mainland China (excludes Futian, Shenzhen) and Hainan Island during the international censuses.

表 5. 全球同步普查期間在中國大陸及海南島錄得的黑臉琵鷺數量。

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04
Total	15	22	21	21	58	5	3	9	72	24	17	91
Year	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	. Jan	08 J	an 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan	12 J	an 13	Jan 14
Total	187	206	247	313	2	47	234	198	328	3	63	339

Table 6. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in Red River Delta, Vietnam during the international censuses. 表 6. 全球同步普查期間在越南紅河口錄得的黑臉琵鷺數量。

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04
Total	62	25	23	75	nc	59	34*	46*	47	54*	65	62
Year	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan	08 J	an 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 1	12 Ja	n 13	Jan 14
Total	56	74	45	49	6	53	46	49	35	39)	40

nc = no count 未有進行調查

Table 7. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in Japan during the international censuses.

表 7. 全球同步普查期間在日本錄得的黑臉琵鷺數量。

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04
Total	5	16	14	31	28	75	60	99	87	107	128	149
Year	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan	08 Ja	an 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan	12 Ja	n 13	Jan 14
Total	103	155	189	224	2	15	258	270	284	27	77	350

Number in parenthesis is extra birds recorded outside but near the census period. 括號內的數字為普查期間以外錄得的黑臉琵鷺。

Table 8. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in Jeju Island, Republic of Korea during the international censuses.

表 8. 全球同步普查期間在韓國濟州島錄得的黑臉琵鷺數量。

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	' Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04
Total	6	nc	nc	15	16	25	14	20	21	29	22	23
Year	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan	08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan	12 Ja	n 13	Jan 14
Total	21	21	20	28		25	27	26	40	23	3	26

nc = no count 未有進行調查

^{*} Surveys also included Thai Binh and other places in the Delta. 普查地點包括 Thai Binh 及紅河口內的其他地點。

Table 9. Numbers and percentage increase of total number of Black-faced Spoonbills during the international censuses.

表 9. 全球同步普查的黑臉琵鷺總數及百分比增加。

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	2 Jan 03	Jan 04	
Total	294	351	430	551	535	613	586	660	828	969	1069	1206	_
% change	-	19.4	22.5	28.1	-2.9	14.6	-4.4	12.6	25.5	17.0	10.3	12.8	_
Year	Jan 05	Jan 06	5 Jan	07 Ja	an 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	l Jan	12	Jan 13	Jan 14	

2041

-1.2

2347

15.0

1839

-21.6

2693

46.4

2725

1.2

2726

0.04

Annual % change (SD) from 93-94 to 2014: 11.1% (13.8), n = 20 93-94 年至 2014 年間的年均變化: 11.1% (13.8), n = 20

1695

1.0

2065

21.8

1679

13.8

Total

% change

1475

22.3

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2014

Figures 圖片

Figure 1. Known wintering Black-faced Spoonbill populations from winter 1989-90 to 2013-14. 圖 $1.1989-90 \Xi 2013-14$ 年冬季已知的黑臉琵鷺數量。

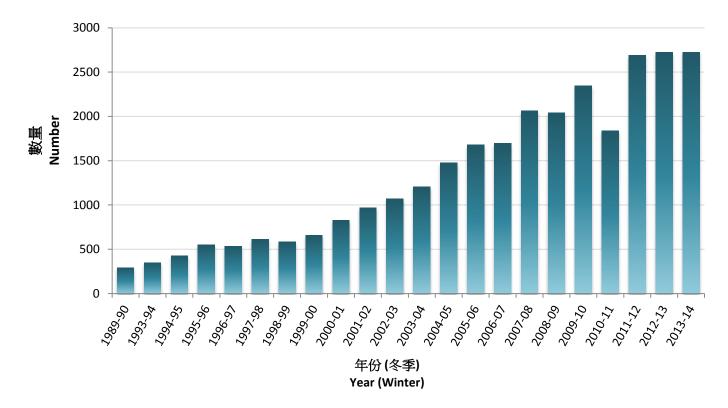


Figure 2. Percentages of Black-faced Spoonbills in different wintering areas during the 2014 international census.

圖 2.2014 全球同步普查期間黑臉琵鷺在不同越冬地的全球百分比。

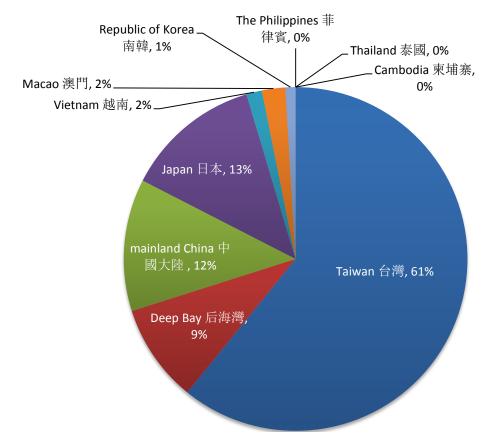
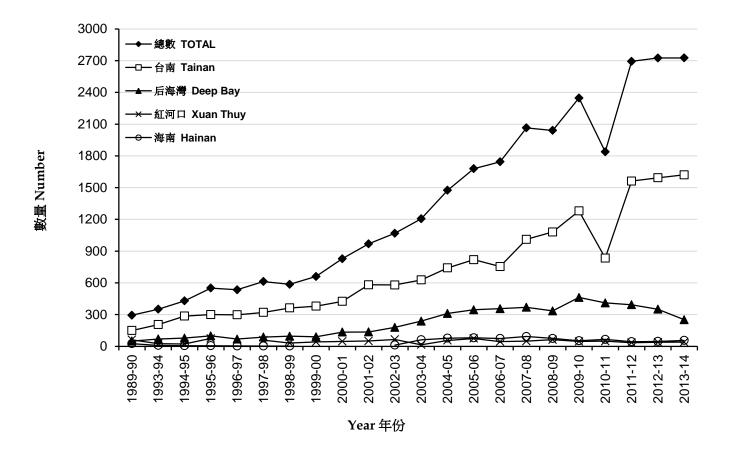


Figure 3. Trends of known Black-faced Spoonbills in the world, and in four important congregation sites: Tainan of Taiwan, Deep Bay of Hong Kong and Shenzhen, Red River Delta of Vietnam, and Hainan Island from the international censuses.

圖 3. 比較全球同步普查的已知黑臉琵鷺數量,以及四個重要聚集地點(台灣台南、香港深圳后海灣、越南紅河□和海南島)的數量趨勢。



黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查 2014

Appendix

附錄

Appendix 1. Counts of Black-faced Spoonbills in Hong Kong and Shenzhen during the International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2014.

附錄 1.2014 年黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查香港及深圳結果。

a) 17 January 2014 2014年1月17日

Place 地點 /Time 時間	1045h	1145h	1245h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and	104	109	93
boardwalk 米埔自然護理區及浮橋			
Lok Ma Chau 落馬洲	32	44	30
Nam Sang Wai 南生圍	0	0	11
Tsim Bei Tsui area, including Wetland	79	78	88
Park 尖鼻咀 (包括濕地公園)			
Futian 福田	21	13	30
Total 總數	236	244	252

b) 18 January 2014 2014年1月18日

Place 地點 /Time 時間	1115h	1215h	1315h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and	77	56	53
boardwalk 米埔自然護理區及浮橋			
Lok Ma Chau 落馬洲	12	10	8
Nam Sang Wai 南生圍	0	0	0
Tsim Bei Tsui area, including Wetland	67	61	58
Park 尖鼻咀 (包括濕地公園)			
Futian 福田	8	13	32
Total 總數	164	140	151

c) 19 January 2014 2014年1月19日

Place 地點 /Time 時間	1100h	1200h	1300h	1400h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and	55	68	65	41
boardwalk 米埔自然護理區及浮橋				
Lok Ma Chau 落馬洲	69	46	49	56
Nam Sang Wai 南生圍	18	17	11	9
Tsim Bei Tsui area, including Wetland	51	64	44	42
Park 尖鼻咀 (包括濕地公園)				
Futian 福田	37	26	24	13
Total 總數	242	221	193	161