



The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2015

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2015

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society
香港观鸟会

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The Hong Kong Bird
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The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2015

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Black-faced Spoonbills *Platalea minor* at Putian, Fujian.
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2015**

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**English Report
英文报告**

The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2015

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Abstract

The annual International Black-faced Spoonbill Census was conducted on 16-18 January 2015. 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 2015 recorded a total of 3,272 Black-faced Spoonbills, embracing an increase by 20% from 2014 (2,726 individuals). The count in 2015 reached a record high since the inception of this census in the early 1990s. As in the past censuses, Tsengwen River estuary at Tainan City 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 2015, 296 individuals and 208 individuals were recorded at Chiayi and Kaohsiung respectively, probably an expansion from the nearby wintering flock at Tsengwen estuary area; A larger flock of 116 and 69 individuals were also observed at Haifeng in Guangdong and Fuqing Bay in Fujian respectively, but the wintering individuals recorded decreased in mainland China for two consecutive years.

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 2015). 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 2015). 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 2015.

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 2015, the census period was scheduled on 16-18 January 2015. 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 of the field counts were done within the census period. For some sites in close proximity such as Mai Po in Hong Kong and Futian in Shenzhen 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 surveyors before transmission to the international coordinator for in-depth analysis and announcement.

Results and discussion

Overview

This census in 2015 recorded a total of 3,272 Black-faced Spoonbills in the East Asia region where the majority was sighted along the coast. This figure accounts for a growth of 546 individuals (20%) from the census in 2014 (table 1 and 9). Analysis

with TRIM (Trends and Indices for Monitoring data), a population modeling programme (Pannekoek and van Strien 2005), shows that the average annual growth rate since 1989 is 11.2% (table 9). Though there were significant increases in the numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills recorded in the two largest wintering sites, Tainan area and Pearl River Estuary, and also in Japan, a drop was observed in mainland China in 2015, details of which are discussed below.

Black-faced Spoonbills were found in 62 sites in the census of 2015, showed the same figure as in census of 2014. 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. 27 individuals out of 2,651 individuals. Sites with more than 27 Black-faced Spoonbills are therefore considered as important sites for this species. The findings of each of the sites are elaborated below.

Taiwan

2015: 2,034 birds

Taiwan always has the largest congregation of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in the world (figure 2). The 2015 figure demonstrates an increase of 22.6% from the record of the previous year. Tsengwen River estuary at the Tainan City, which includes places as Chi-ku, Sicao and Tucheng, is largest wintering ground in the world, where a total of 1,490 individuals were recorded during the 2015 census, representing 45.5% of the total count. In particular, it is worthwhile to note that a total of 296 birds were recorded at Chiayi County in 2015, an increase of 37.7% from the record of census 2014 (215 individuals). That's indicating the emergence of another large congregation site from the assemblage nearby Tainan City. In addition, another group of 208 Black-faced Spoonbills was recorded in Kaoshiung, adding up to a total of 1,994 individuals (61% of the global population) wintering in Southern Taiwan. Smaller groups were scattered in other parts of Taiwan, including Taipei, Eastern and Central parts of Taiwan, 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)

2015: 466 birds, including 411 birds in Deep Bay and 55 birds in Taipa-Coloane wetland

The number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in the Pearl River Estuary dropped consecutively in the past censuses since winter 2007-2008, but it showed a significant increase from 2014 to 2015. The increase is mainly attributed to the increase in the number of birds in the Deep Bay area, where a total of 411 birds were present in 2015, showing a rise of 63.1% from the previous year. Same as in the previous censuses, the latest census in the Deep Bay area covered various sites including Mai Po Nature Reserve, Tsim Bei Tsui intertidal area, Hong Kong Wetland Park and Futian National Nature Reserve in Shenzhen. The figure of Deep Bay represents 12.6% of the global wintering population in 2015, returns to a level of more than 10% of global population (9.2% of global population in 2014).

In Macao, a total of 55 birds were counted in Taipa-Coloane wetland during the census in 2015, showing a decrease of 8.3% from the previous year. The figure represents 1.7% of the global wintering population this year. The feeding area of these birds is still uncertain, although there were some sighting records in Heqing near Macao. 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

2015: 330 birds

The number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in mainland China (including Hainan Island) fluctuated in recent years. In the 2015 census, a count of 330 Black-faced Spoonbills was recorded in this area, being a decrease of 2.7% from the previous year (table 5). This figure represents 10.1% of the global population in 2015.

This year, only 69 and 10 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 to the peak count in 2013. Surveyor also reported that the fishponds for wintering Black-faced Spoonbills to loaf had been reclaimed in both sites. The same situation also reported by the surveyor in Wenzhou. The development pressure should be one of the major threats of Black-faced Spoonbill in this region. It is speculated that some of the birds wintered in Eastern China migrated to Guangdong these two years because there was an increase of Black-faced Spoonbill in Haifeng, Guangdong from 72 to 128

individuals (2014 Census) and 116 individuals (2015 Census), which was the largest group of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in mainland China. There were also three new sites found at Guangdong and Guangxi where totally 25 Black-faced Spoonbills were recorded, including 23 individuals recorded at Jiangmen, Guangdong, a single individual recorded at Beihai, Guangxi and a single individual recorded at Beilun estuary, Guangxi.

Red River Delta, Vietnam

2015: 40 birds

A total of 40 Black-faced Spoonbills were recorded in the Red River Delta in 2015, same as that of 2014. Same as in the past censuses, all birds were recorded in the Xuan Thuy area in the Red River Delta. The wintering population at Red River Delta is quite stable, but some years showed extreme figures (e.g. only 23 individuals in winter 94-95, 75 individuals in 1995-96).

Japan

2015: 371 birds

More birds were recorded in the western part of Japan including Nansei-shoto Islands this year. The count of 371 individuals in 2015 was the highest record in Japan (table 7). This represents an increase by 6% from 2014, as well 11% of the global population in 2015. Black-faced Spoonbills were found wintering in 32 sites in the 2015 census (table 1). Kumamoto Prefecture held the largest flock (130 individuals) of the wintering Black-faced Spoonbills, with 50 birds at Kagami River estuary and 23 birds in the area of Kumamoto Port at Shirakawa estuary.

Republic of Korea

2015: 31 birds

In 2015, a total of 30 individuals were recorded at Jeju Island (14 at Hado-ri, 16 at Seongsanpo), one individual was recorded at Seosan City in mainland Korea as a usual record. The wintering population in South Korea was representing 0.9% of the world population in 2015. This is an increase of 19% from 2014 but has still not yet reached the high count of 40 individuals in 2012, which might be an exceptionally high figure.

[Cambodia

2015: 0 (1 bird outside the census period)

A wintering site of the Black-faced Spoonbill at Cambodia was found from satellite-tracking study in the winter of 2011 (van Zalinge *et. al.* 2013). No Black-faced

Spoonbill was found in the same area during this census, but one was recorded on 23 and 24 December 2014.]

[Thailand

2015: 0 (1 bird outside the census period)

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. A single bird was sighted on 22 December 2014 and 10 February 2015.]

[The Philippines

2015: 0

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.]

Conclusion

The number of Black-faced Spoonbills had increased in past several censuses. The figures show that a huge flock of Black-faced Spoonbills stayed in Taiwan and the numbers in Japan has been increasing. However, the number in mainland China continued to decrease in last two years. The decrease in number of Black-faced Spoonbills in some sites along the Southeast China coast (e.g. Fujian) may reveal that Black-faced Spoonbills avoided wintering at this area. It leads to speculate that the habitat quality of Southeast China might be deteriorating.

The number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in the Deep Bay area (Hong Kong and Shenzhen) increased this year. It is an encouraging sign but the overall situation of Black-faced Spoonbills is still worrying as it is believed that some wintering sites in mainland China might have declined in extent and habitat quality. Black-faced Spoonbill is dependent on only several sites in the intertidal area in the East Asia region (Yu and Swennen 2004). The loss of intertidal areas to industrial development, land reclamation and pollution are the main threats to the long-term survival of this species (BirdLife International 2015).

Sites with more than 1% of the world population of Black-faced Spoonbills (i.e. 27 out of 2,651 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 City- 1,490 birds in 2015 (46%),
- Deep Bay, Hong Kong and Shenzhen - 411 birds in 2015 (12%),
- Chiayi, Taiwan - 296 birds in 2015 (9.0%),
- Kaoshiung, Taiwan - 208 birds in 2015 (6.3%),
- Haifeng, Guangdong - 116 birds in 2015 (3.5%),
- Fuqing Bay, Fujian - 69 birds in 2015 (2.1%),
- Taipa-coloane wetland, Macao - 55 birds in 2015 (1.6%),
- Kagami River estuary, Kumamoto, Japan - 50 birds in 2015 (1.5%),
- Xuan Thuy National Park, Red River Delta, Vietnam - 40 birds in 2015 (1.2%),
- Sigang, Changhua River estuary, Hainan - 34 birds in 2015 (1.0%).



**The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census
2015**

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2015

Chinese Report
中文报告

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2015

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撮要

2015 年度的黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查日期为 2015 年 1 月 16-18 日。这项周年调查非常重要，透过每年搜集相类的数据，按年检视黑脸琵鹭越冬种群的健康和分布状况。2015 年共录得 3,272 只黑脸琵鹭，较 2014 年的数量(2,726 只)大幅上升了 20%，也是普查自 1990 年代初开展以来录得的新高。一如过往的普查显示，台南市曾文溪口和香港与深圳间的后海湾，仍然是黑脸琵鹭的两大越冬地点。另外，在 2015 年的普查中，嘉义及高雄分别录得 296 只及 208 只黑脸琵鹭，有可能是曾文溪口越冬种群的扩散；广东的海丰和福建的福清湾亦录得较大群的黑脸琵鹭，分别为 116 只和 69 只，但是在最近两年的普查中中国大陆地区的数字都有下跌的趋势。

引言

黑脸琵鹭 *Platalea minor* 种群细小，分布范围狭窄，加上生境受工业发展、土地开发及污染等破坏，种群数量于可见的将来有下降的危机，因此被列入全球受胁鸟种名单 (BirdLife International 2015)。这个鸟种栖息于东亚沿海地区(Hancock et al. 1992, del Hoyo et al. 1992, Yu and Swennen 2004, BirdLife International 2015)，于 1990 年代初全球数目少于三百只，并仅在东亚几个地点录得，自此在保育方面受到广泛关注 (Kennerley 1990)。从 1993 年开始，全球同步普查于每年冬季进行，以评估黑脸琵鹭越冬种群的状况。随着种群的自然增长和部份地点努力保育，越冬黑脸琵鹭的数量逐步上升，在 2003 年突破 1,000 只(Yu 2003)，自 2009 年开始 (2011 年除外) 更录得超过 2,000 只(Chan & Yu 2012)。

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)，这项国际协作调查已证实能有效提供越冬黑脸琵鹭的数量和分布数据。香港观鸟会于 2003 年起统筹该全球同步普查。本报告会详述 2015 年 1 月普查的结果。

普查方法

过往的普查均选择于隆冬进行，皆因琵鹭数量于冬季中期显然较为稳定。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春水(河口国家公园)潮涨的日子，

因为高涨的潮水有利数算工作。由此，2015年的普查安排在2015年1月16-18日进行。地图1显示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。大部份的实地数算都是在普查期间进行，而部份地点，例如后海湾的香港米埔和深圳福田相隔咫尺，琵鹭可于一小时内飞越两地，因此这些地点的数算工作需要同步进行。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

2015年的普查在东亚地区共录得3,272只黑脸琵鹭，主要在沿海一带录得，较2014年普查录得的数目大幅上升了546只(20%) (表1及9)。使用种群模型程序「TRIM」(Pannekoek and van Strien 2005) 分析往年的普查结果得出黑脸琵鹭的种群数目每年平均增幅为11.2% (表9)。尽管在最大越冬地台南和珠江河口，以及日本录得的黑脸琵鹭数目显着上升，于中国大陆的越冬黑脸琵鹭数量连续两年下跌，详情会于下文论述。

2015年的普查录得黑脸琵鹭于62个地点越冬，地点数量与往年一样。每年的普查均会涵盖所有曾经录得越冬黑脸琵鹭数目达到总数1%的地点，以减低遗漏数算大群黑脸琵鹭的机会。由于近年全球黑脸琵鹭的数目变动颇大，普查参考了最近五年的平均数(2,651只)，把总数1%订于27只的水平。任何地方倘若录得27只黑脸琵鹭或以上，均会视作此鸟种的重要越冬地点，详情会在下面论述。

台湾

2015: 2,034 只

台湾录得的越冬黑脸琵鹭数目一直是全球最多的(图2)，2015年录得的数目更比2015年上升了22.6%，其中台南市曾文溪口(包括七股、四草及土城等地)有全球最大的越冬黑脸琵鹭种群，总共录得1,490只，占全球黑脸琵鹭数量45.5%。此外，今年嘉义县录得296只黑脸琵鹭，足足比2014年上升了37.7%(2014年录得215只)，显示该处成为台南市以外另一个黑脸琵鹭集结地。另一方面，高雄录得另一群为数208只的越冬黑脸琵鹭，即总数共1,994只黑脸琵鹭于台湾南部越冬，占全球种群61%。台湾其他地点也分别录得小群黑脸琵鹭，包括台北、中部、东部及外岛地区。有关台湾方面的调查，详情可见表1, 2和3。

珠江河口(包括香港和深圳的后海湾，以及澳门凼仔路环)

2015: 466 只，包括后海湾(香港及深圳)的411只以及澳门的55只

由 2007-2008 年冬天开始，直到去年于珠江河口越冬的黑脸琵鹭数量都持续下降，但是 2015 年的数量反弹回升。数量上升主要来自后海湾地区的数量显著上升，共纪录得 411 只，较往年上升 63.1%(2014 年录得 252 只)。一如过往的普查，这次调查覆盖后海湾地区多个地点，包括米埔自然保护区、落马洲渔塘、尖鼻咀潮汐带、香港湿地公园以及深圳福田自然保护区。2015 年普查在后海湾录得的越冬黑脸琵鹭数目占全球越冬种群总数的 12.6%，再次多于全球越冬种群的 10% (2014 年为 9.2%)。

澳门方面，2015 年的普查于路氹城生态保护区共录得 55 只黑脸琵鹭，较去年下降了 8.3%，共占全球越冬种群的 1.7%，，虽然于附近的横琴有数个目击纪录，但这些种群的觅食地点尚待考查。然而，随着澳门旅游业迅猛发展，黑脸琵鹭在当地的主要越冬地点外围环境恶化，令保护黑脸琵鹭在澳门的越冬地点仍然严峻。

中国大陆和海南岛

2015: 330 只

近年来，中国大陆（包括海南岛）的黑脸琵鹭越冬种群数目变化较大，2015 年共录得 330 只，较去年下降了 2.7%（表 5），占 2015 年全球越冬种群数量的 10.1%。

今年的普查中，于福建省福清湾及兴化湾分别只录得 69 只及 10 只黑脸琵鹭，相较于 2013 年录得的该地区最高记录----141 只及 43 只，分别下跌了 52%及 93%。调查人员同时指出，往年黑脸琵鹭在两地栖息的渔塘已被填平，而今年于温州的调查员亦回报发生同样的情况。推断部份往年福建越冬的黑脸琵鹭今年可能迁往广东，以致广东海丰的越冬黑脸琵鹭数量由去年的 72 只上升至去年的 128 只及今年的 116 只，这也是中国大陆最大的越冬黑脸琵鹭种群。另外，今次普查于广东及广西发现了三个新越冬地，共录得 25 只黑脸琵鹭，包括广东的江门录得 23 只、广西北海及北仑河口分别录得 1 只。

越南红河口

2015: 40 只

2015 年的普查在红河三角洲录得 40 只黑脸琵鹭，与 2014 年的数目相比维持不变。一如过往的普查，所有的纪录都是在红河三角洲的春水地区(Xuan Thuy)录得。近年来于红河口度冬黑脸琵鹭的数量比较稳定，但有些年份也会出现较极端的数量(如: 94-95 年冬季的 23 只, 95-96 年的 75 只)。

日本

2015: 371 只

2015 年的普查在日本西部（包括南西诸岛）录得 371 只黑脸琵鹭，是破纪录的新高（表 7），较 2014 年上升了 6%，占全球种群的 11%。2015 年的普查共于 32 个地点录得黑脸琵鹭（表 1），其中熊本县有日本最多数量的越冬黑脸琵鹭，包括镜川河口录得的 50

只及白川河口熊本港录得的 23 只。

韩国

2015: 31 只

2015 年的普查于韩国济州岛共录得 30 只越冬黑脸琵鹭（下道里有 14 只，城山浦有 16 只），另外在南韩瑞山市亦有一罕见的纪录，韩国的度冬黑脸琵鹭总数占全球种群的 0.9%，较 2014 年上升了 19%，但仍未及 2012 年 40 只的最高纪录，惟该纪录可能只是一个特殊情况。

[柬埔寨

2015: 0 只 (1 只在普查以外时间录得)

2011 年的卫星追踪研究发现了柬埔寨一个新的黑脸琵鹭越冬地点 (van Zalinge *et. al.* 2013)。今年，研究人员于 2014 年 12 月 22 日及 23 日在该地区录得一只黑脸琵鹭，惟未能在普查期间找到黑脸琵鹭。]

[泰国

2015: 0 只 (1 只在普查以外时间录得)

于普查期间没有纪录。近年冬季，似乎有少数黑脸琵鹭幼鸟经常在泰国海内湾出现。于调查期间以外日子，2014 年 12 月 22 日及 2015 年 2 月 10 日分别录得一只黑脸琵鹭。]

[菲律宾

2015: 0 只

于普查期间没有纪录。近年，菲律宾偶有录得黑脸琵鹭，惟该地的水鸟调查工作仍处于起步阶段，很多湿地地点仍未纳入水鸟调查中。]

总结

在近年的黑脸琵鹭普查中，黑脸琵鹭的数目都呈上升趋势。数据显示，大群黑脸琵鹭停留于台湾，在日本黑脸琵鹭的数量一直上升，而在中国大陆的数量就在过去两年出现下跌。在中国东南沿海(如福建)越冬的黑脸琵鹭数量下跌，可能反映黑脸琵鹭选择远离这地区越冬，显示东南中国沿海地区的生态环境可能正在变坏。

至于今年的普查中，越冬黑脸琵鹭种群于后海湾地区的数量上升是令人鼓舞的。不过黑脸琵鹭的整体情况依然令人担忧，因为在中国沿岸的度冬地点，其范围及环境质素或许在下降中，而黑脸琵鹭一直只依赖东亚沿岸某几个潮汐带度冬(Yu and Swennen 2004)，工业发展，堆填及污染都是黑脸琵鹭存活的主要威胁(BirdLife International 2015)。

以下详列这次普查录得黑脸琵鹭数目超过全球数量 1%的地区（1%即 2,651 只中的 27 只；2,651 只为全球越冬种群的五年平均数），这些地区均会视为保育此鸟种的重要地点：

- 台湾台南市曾文溪口，包括七股及四草等地 - 2015 年有 1,490 只 (46%)；
- 香港和深圳后海湾 - 2015 年有 411 只 (12%)；
- 台湾嘉义 - 2015 年有 296 只 (9.0%)；
- 台湾高雄 - 2015 年有 208 只 (6.3%)；
- 广东海丰 - 2015 年有 116 只 (3.5%)；
- 福建福清湾 - 2015 年有 69 只 (2.1%)；
- 澳门路氹湿地 - 2015 年有 55 只 (1.6%)；
- 日本熊本县镜川河口 - 2015 年有 50 只 (1.5%)；
- 越南红河口春水国家公园 - 2015 年有 40 只 (1.2%)；
- 海南岛昌化江口四更 - 2015 年有 34 只 (1.0%)。



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Acknowledgements and References

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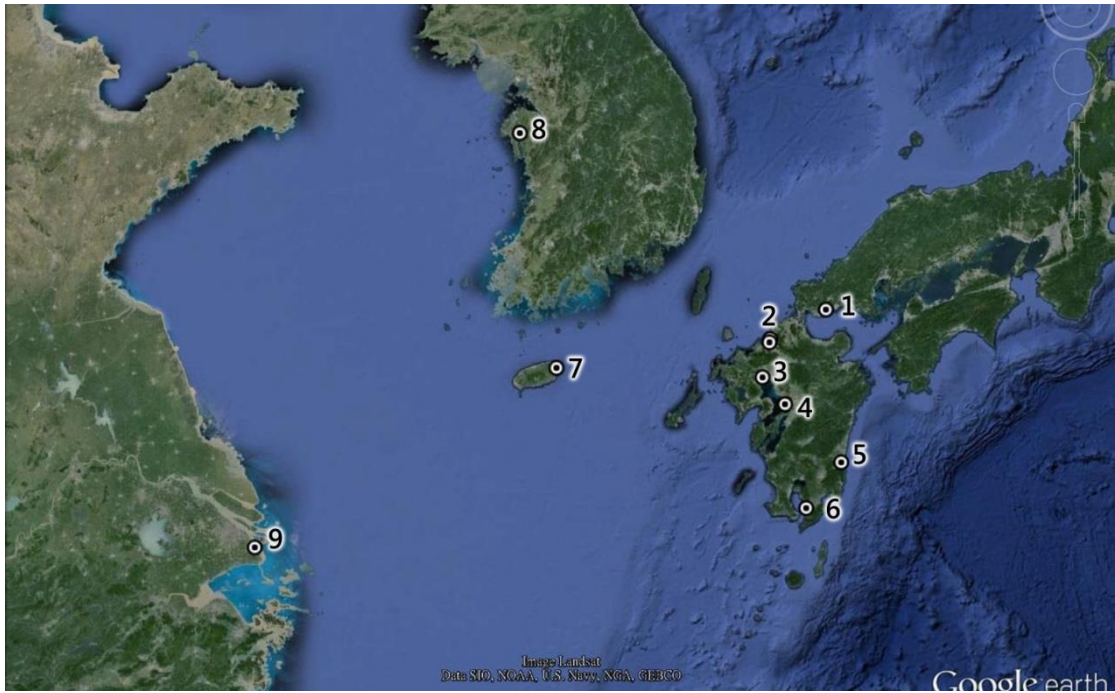
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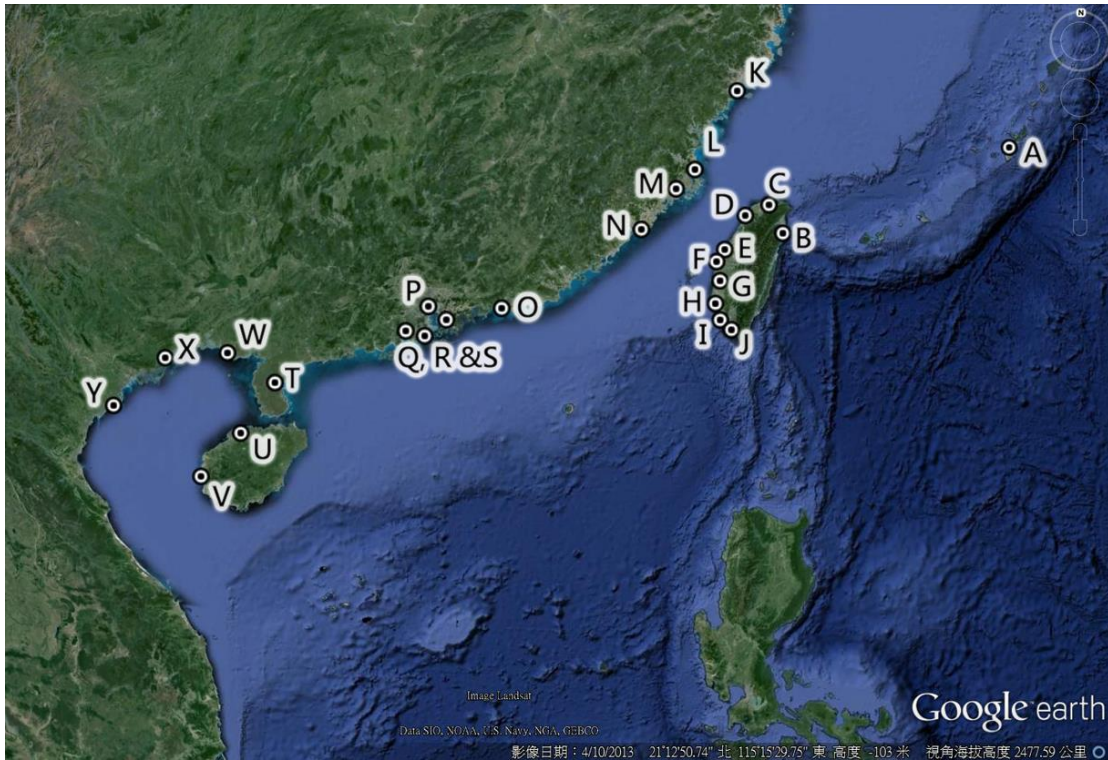
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Maps
地图



Map 1a. Locations of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in winter 2014-15. 1 Yamaguchi, Japan; 2) Fukuoka, Japan; 3) Saga, Japan; 4) Kumamoto, Japan; 5) Miyazaki, Japan; 6) Kagoshima, Japan; 7) Jeju, Republic of Korea; 8) Seosan City, Republic of Korea; 9) Shanghai, China.

地图 1a. 2014--15 年黑脸琵鹭冬季栖息地点： 1) 日本山口县； 2) 日本福冈县； 3) 日本佐贺县； 4) 日本熊本县； 5) 日本宫崎县； 6) 日本鹿儿岛县； 7) 韩国济州岛； 8) 韩国瑞山市； 9) 中国上海。



Map 1b. Locations of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in winter 2014-15. A) Okinawa, Japan; B) Ilan County, Taiwan; C) Taipei City, Taiwan; D) Hsinchu County, Taiwan; E) Changhua County, Taiwan; F) Yunlin County, Taiwan; G) Chiayi County, Taiwan; H) Tsengwen River estuary, Tainan City, Taiwan; I) Kaohsiung City, Taiwan; J) Pingtung County, Taiwan; K) Wenzhou, Zhejiang; L) Mingjiang estuary, Fujian; M) Xinhua (Fuqing Bay and Xinhua Bay, Putian), Fujian; N) Kinmen County, Taiwan; O) Haifeng, Guangdong; P) Guangzhou, Guangdong; Q) Deep Bay, Hong Kong and Shenzhen; R) Taipa, Macao; S) Jiangmen, Guangdong; T) Leizhou, Guangdong; U) Lingao, Hainan; V) Sigang, Hainan; W) Beihai, Guangxi; X) Beilun estuary, Guangxi; Y) Xuan Thuy, Vietnam.

地图 1b. 2014-15 年黑脸琵鹭冬季栖息地点： A) 日本冲绳群岛； B) 台湾宜兰； C) 台湾台北市； D) 台湾新竹县； E) 台湾彰化县； F) 台湾云林县； G) 台湾嘉义县； H) 台湾台南市曾文溪口； I) 台湾高雄市； J) 台湾屏东县； K) 浙江温州； L) 福建闽江口； M) 福建兴化 (福清湾和莆田兴化湾)； N) 台湾金门； O) 广东海丰； P) 广东广州； Q) 香港和深圳后海湾； R) 澳门路氹； S) 广东江门； T) 广东雷州； U) 海南临高； V) 海南四更； W) 广西北海； X) 广西北仑河口； Y) 越南红河口春水。



**The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census
2015**

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2015

Tables

图表

Table 1. Number of Black-faced Spoonbills in different locations of East Asia, winter 2014-2015. Numbers in parenthesis are birds counted outside the census period.
表 1. 2014-2015 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	2015	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	16 Jan 1月16日	3
China mainland 中国大陆	Nanhui, Shanghai 上海 南汇	18 Jan 1月18日	8
China mainland 中国大陆	Ou Jiang estuary, Wenzhou, Zhejiang 浙江 温州 瓯江口	18 Jan 1月18日	2
China mainland 中国大陆	Minjiang estuary, Fuzhou, Fujian 福建 福州 闽江口	18 Jan 1月18日	22
China mainland 中国大陆	Xinhua Bay, Fuqing, Putian, Fujian 福建 福清 莆田 兴化湾	18 Jan 1月18日	10
China mainland 中国大陆	Fuqian Bay, Fuqing, Fujian 福建 福清 福清湾	18 Jan 1月18日	69
China mainland 中国大陆	Shantou, Guangdong 广东 汕头	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日	(1)
China mainland 中国大陆	Haifeng, Guangdong 广东 海丰	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日	116
China mainland 中国大陆	Nansha, Guangzhou, Guangdong 广东 广州 南沙	18 Jan 1月18日	16
China mainland 中国大陆	Yinhu Bay, Jiangmen, Guangdong 广东 江门 银湖湾	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日	23
China mainland 中国大陆	Tujiao Chun intertidal, Zhanjiang, Guangdong 广东 湛江 雷州附近城镇土角村海边湿地	18 Jan 1月18日	5
China mainland 中国大陆	Beihai, Guangxi 广西 北海	18 Jan 1月18日	1
China mainland 中国大陆	Beilun estuary, Guangxi 广西 北仑河口国家级自然保护区	16 Jan 1月16日	1
China mainland 中国大陆	Xinying, Lingao, Hainan 海南省 临高 新盈	18 Jan 1月18日	20
China mainland 中国大陆	Sigang, Dongfang, Hainan 海南省 东方 四更	18 Jan 1月18日	34
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	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日	411
Macao 澳门	Taipa-coloane 凼仔-路环	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日	55
Taiwan 台湾	Taipei City 台北市	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日	1
Taiwan 台湾	Chiayi County 嘉义县	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日	296
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	17-18 Jan 1月17-18日	1,490
Taiwan 台湾	Kaohsiung City, including Qieding and Kaoping River estuary 高雄市 包括茄萣及高屏溪口	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日	208
Taiwan 台湾	Changhua County 彰化县	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日	2
Taiwan 台湾	Hsinchu City 新竹市	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日	3
Taiwan 台湾	Yunli County 云林县	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日	11
Taiwan 台湾	Ilan County 宜兰县	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日	15

Taiwan 台湾	Kinmen County 金门县	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日	5
Taiwan 台湾	Pingtung County 屏东县	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日	3
Japan 日本	Honshu: Yamaguchi Pref., Yamaguchi Bay 本州岛岛岛岛岛 山口县 山口市 山口湾周边	17 Jan 1月17日	15
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Kitakyushu City, Suo coast 九州岛岛岛岛岛 福冈县 北九州岛岛岛岛市 周防滩周边	18 Jan 1月18日	16
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Fukutsu City, Tsuyazaki Irie 九州岛岛岛岛岛 福冈县 津屋崎	18 Jan 1月18日	9
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Fukuoka City, Wajiro tidal flat 九州岛岛岛岛岛 福冈县 福冈市 和白干潟	16 Jan 1月16日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Fukuoka City, Tataru River estuary 九州岛岛岛岛岛 福冈县 多多良川河口	18 Jan 1月18日	15
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Fukuoka City, Zuibaiji River estuary, Imazu tidal flat 九州岛岛岛岛岛 福冈县 瑞梅寺川河口 今津干潟	18 Jan 1月18日	21
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Itoshima City, Izumi River estuary 九州岛岛岛岛岛 福冈县 糸岛市 泉川河口周边	16 Jan 1月16日	16
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Yanagawa City, Chikugo River estuary 九州岛岛岛岛岛 福冈县 筑后川河口	17 Jan 1月17日	4
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga Pref., Saga City, Hayatsue River estuary 九州岛岛岛岛岛 佐贺县 佐贺市 早津江川河口	17 Jan 1月17日	5
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga Pref., Daijugurami 九州岛岛岛岛岛 佐贺县 大掬	18 Jan 1月18日	17
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga Pref., Kashima City, Shingomori 九州岛岛岛岛岛 佐贺县 鹿岛市 新笼周边	16 Jan 1月16日	3
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga Pref., Kashima City, Hama Fishery Port 九州岛岛岛岛岛 佐贺县 鹿岛市 滨渔港	16 Jan 1月16日	15
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kikuchi River estuary 九州岛岛岛岛岛 熊本县 菊池川河口	18 Jan 1月18日	20
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Port 九州岛岛岛岛岛 熊本县 熊本市 熊本港	18 Jan 1月18日	23
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Midori River estuary 九州岛岛岛岛岛 熊本县 绿川河口	18 Jan 1月18日	11
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Uki City, Ohno River estuary and Suna River estuary 九州岛岛岛岛岛 熊本县 宇城市 大野川河口、砂川河口	18 Jan 1月18日	8
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kagami River estuary 九州岛岛岛岛岛 熊本县 镜川河口	18 Jan 1月18日	50
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Mae/Kuma River estuary 九州岛岛岛岛岛 熊本县 前川/球磨河口	18 Jan 1月18日	18
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Miyazaki Pref., Hitotsuse River estuary 九州岛岛岛岛岛 宫崎县 一瀬川河口	16 Jan 1月16日	15
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Miyazaki Pref., Kushima City, Tenjin River 九州岛岛岛岛岛 宫崎县 串间市 天神川	17 Jan 1月17日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Kirishima City, Hamanoichi Irrigation Reservoir 九州岛岛岛岛岛 鹿儿岛县 雾岛市 滨之市调整池	16 Jan 1月16日	15

Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Kajiki Town, Suzaki Irrigation Reservoir 九州岛岛岛岛岛 鹿儿岛县 加治木町 须崎调整池	16 Jan 1月16日	16
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Minamisatsuma City, Manose River stuary 九州岛岛岛岛岛 鹿儿岛县 南萨摩市 万之濑川河口	17 Jan 1月17日	19
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Minamisatsuma City, Ohura Reclamation Area 九州岛岛岛岛岛 鹿儿岛县 南萨摩市 大浦干拓周边	17 Jan 1月17日	3
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Hishida River estuary 九 九州岛岛岛岛岛 鹿儿岛县 大崎町 菱田川河口	17 Jan 1月17日	5
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Osaki Cho, Tabaru River estuary 九州岛岛岛岛岛 鹿儿岛县 大崎町 田原川河口	17 Jan 1月17日	2
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Awase tidal flat 西南诸岛 冲绳县 泡濑干潟(海岸)	18 Jan 1月18日	9
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Tomigusuku, Yone-Sankaku-ike Pond 西南诸岛 冲绳县 与根三角池	17 Jan 1月17日	15
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Tomigusuku, Toyosaki tidal flat 西南诸岛 冲绳县 豊见城 豊崎干潟	17 Jan 1月17日	1
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Nanjyo City, Sashiki tidal flat 南西诸岛 冲绳县 南城市 佐敷干潟	17 Jan 1月17日	1
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Itoman City, Makabe Pond 南西诸岛 冲绳县 糸满市 真壁农业用水池	17 Jan 1月17日	1
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Haneji Naikai tidal flat 南西诸岛 冲绳县 羽地内海	18 Jan 1月18日	1
Republic of Korea 韩国	Jeju: Hado-ri fishponds 济州 下道里 鱼塘	18 Jan 1月18日	14
Republic of Korea 韩国	Jeju: Seongsanpo 济州 城山浦	18 Jan 1月18日	16
Republic of Korea 韩国	South Chungcheong Province: Haemi Stream, Seosan City 忠清南道 瑞山市	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日	1
Vietnam 越南	Red River Delta, Xuan Thuy National Park 红河三角洲 春水国家公园	17-18 Jan 1月17-18日	40
Thailand 泰国	Khao Takrao, Petchaburi 碧武里	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日	(1)
Cambodia 柬埔寨	Boeung Prek Lapouv, Takeo province 茶胶省	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日	(1)
	Total 总数:		3,272 (3)

Table 2. Sites visited with no Black-faced Spoonbill counted during or near the 2015 census period.

表 2. 2015 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	2015
China mainland 中国大陆	Quanzhou Bay, Fujian 福建 泉州湾	9-10 Jan 1月9-10日
China mainland 中国大陆	Xiamen, Fujian 福建 厦门	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日
China mainland 中国大陆	Hengqin, Zhuhai, Guangdong 广东 珠海 横琴	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日
China mainland 中国大陆	Hezhou & Jinwan, Zhuhai, Guangdong 广东 珠海 鹤州和金湾	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日
China mainland 中国大陆	Qi'ao Island, Zhuhai, Guangdong 广东 珠海 淇澳岛	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日
China mainland 中国大陆	Dongzhaigong, Hainan 海南 东寨港	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日
China mainland 中国大陆	Yinggehai, Hainan 海南 莺歌海	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日
China mainland 中国大陆	Qinglan Harbour, Hainan 海南 清澜港	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日
Taiwan 台湾	Keelung City 基隆市	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日
Taiwan 台湾	Miaoli County 苗栗县	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日
Taiwan 台湾	Taoyuan City 桃园市	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日
Taiwan 台湾	Hualien County 花莲县	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日
Taiwan 台湾	Taitung County 台东县	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日
Taiwan 台湾	Penghu County 澎湖县	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日
Taiwan 台湾	Taichung City 台中市	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日
Taiwan 台湾	Matsu Islands 马祖	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日
Taiwan 台湾	Pratas Islands 东沙岛	16-18 Jan 1月16-18日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Kasuya County, Kayoicho Pond 九州岛岛岛岛岛 福岡县 糟屋郡 驾与丁池	18 Jan 1月18日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga Pref., Kashima City, Nanaura coast 九州岛岛岛岛岛 佐贺县 鹿岛市 七浦海岸	16 Jan 1月16日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nagasaki Pref., Isahaya City, Isahaya Bay 九州岛岛岛岛岛 长崎县 谏早市 谏早湾	18 Jan 1月18日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Arao City, Arao tidal flat 九州岛岛岛岛岛 熊本县 荒尾市 荒尾干潟	18 Jan 1月18日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Tamana City, Tojin River estuary 九州岛岛岛岛岛 熊本县 玉名市 唐人川河口	18 Jan 1月18日

Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kikuyo Cho, Tsukure Irrigation Reservoir 九州岛岛岛岛岛 熊本县 菊阳町 津久礼调整池	18 Jan 1月18日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kumamoto City, Ezuko Lake 九州岛岛岛岛岛 熊本县 熊本市 江津湖	18 Jan 1月18日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Hikawa Cho/ Yatsushiro City, Hikawa River estuary 九州岛岛岛岛岛 熊本县 氷川町 八代市 氷川河口	18 Jan 1月18日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Kirishima City, Hirose Irrigation Reservoir 九州岛岛岛岛岛 鹿儿岛县 雾岛市 广瀬调整池	16 Jan 1月16日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Aira City, Matsubara Irrigation Reservoir 九州岛岛岛岛岛 鹿儿岛县 始良市 松原调整池	16 Jan 1月16日
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Naha City/Tomigusuku City, Man-ko tidal flat 南西诸岛 冲绳县 那霸市/丰见城市 漫湖干潟	17 Jan 1月17日
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Okinawa Pref., Gushi tidal flat 南西诸岛 冲绳县 具志干潟	17 Jan 1月17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
Total	150	206	286	300	298	363	380	380	427	582	580*	632

Year	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15
Total	757	826	790	1030	1104	1280	834	1562	1624	1659	2034

* 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
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	Jan 15
Hong Kong	272	296	320	331	273	429	386	357	322	222	363
Shenzhen	39	50	36	38	62	33	25	36	29	30	48
Macao	39	51	48	50	52	39	49	51	48	60	55
Total	350	397	404	419	387	501	460	444	399	312	466

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
Total	15	22	21	21	58	5	3	9	72	24	17	91

Year	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan15
Total	187	206	247	313	247	234	198	328	363	339	330

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
Total	62	25	23	75	nc	59	34*	46*	47	54*	65	62

Year	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan15
Total	56	74	45	49	63	46	49	35	39	40	40

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
Total	5	16	14	31	28	75	60	99	87	107	128	149

Year	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan15
Total	103 (150)	155	189	224	215	258	270	284	277	350	371

Number in parenthesis is number of birds recorded outside but near the census period. 括号内的数字为普查期间以外录得的黑脸琵鹭数量。

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
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	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15
Total	21	21	20	28	25	27	26	40	23	26	31

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
Total	294	351	430	551	535	613	586	660
% change	-	19.4	22.5	28.1	-2.9	14.6	-4.4	12.6

Year	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08
Total	828	969	1069	1206	1475	1679	1695	2065
% change	25.5	17.0	10.3	12.8	22.3	13.8	1.0	21.8

Year	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15
Total	2041	2347	1839	2693	2725	2726	3272
% change	-1.2	15.0	-21.6	46.4	1.2	0.04	20.0

Annual % change (SD) from 1989 to 2015: 11.2%

1989 年至 2015 年间的年均变化: 11.2%

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

Year	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15
Number of sites recorded BFS	44	52	56	56	53	62	62
Number of survey site	No detail record	82	83	86	67	96	91

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Figures

图片

Figure 1 Known wintering Black-faced Spoonbill populations from winter 1989-90 to 2014-15.

图 1. 1989-90 至 2014-15 年冬季已知的黑脸琵鹭数量。

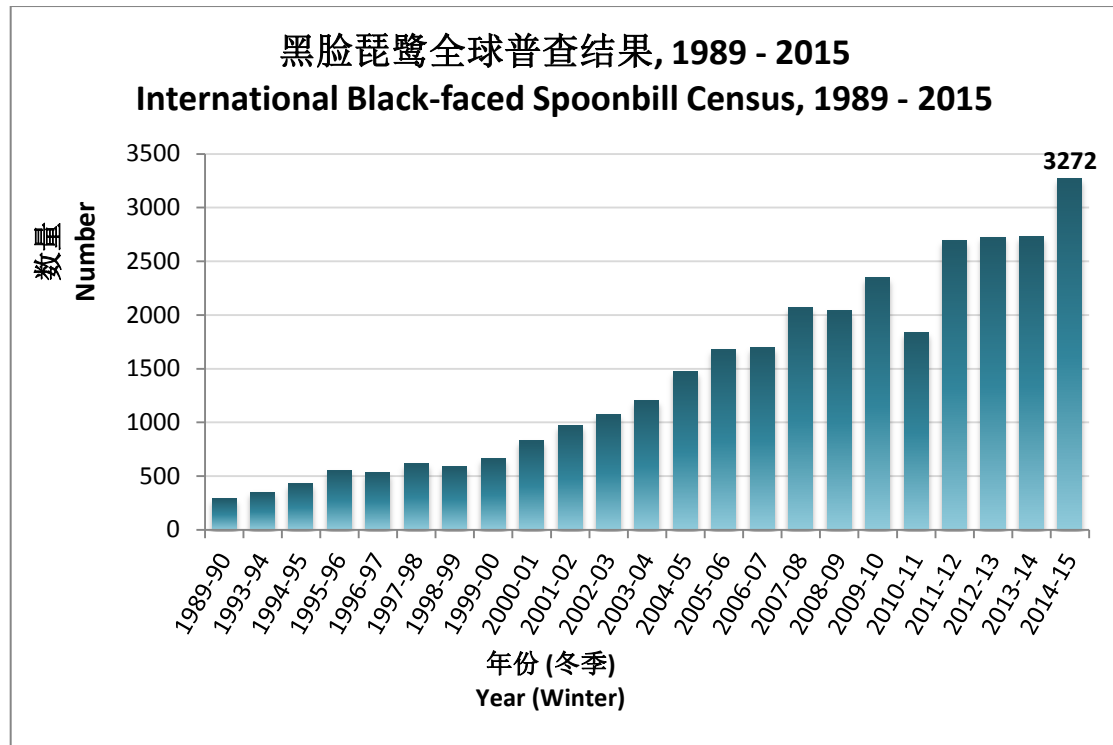


Figure 2. Percentages of Black-faced Spoonbills in different wintering areas during the 2015 international census.

图 2. 2015 全球同步普查期间黑脸琵鹭在不同越冬地的全球百分比。

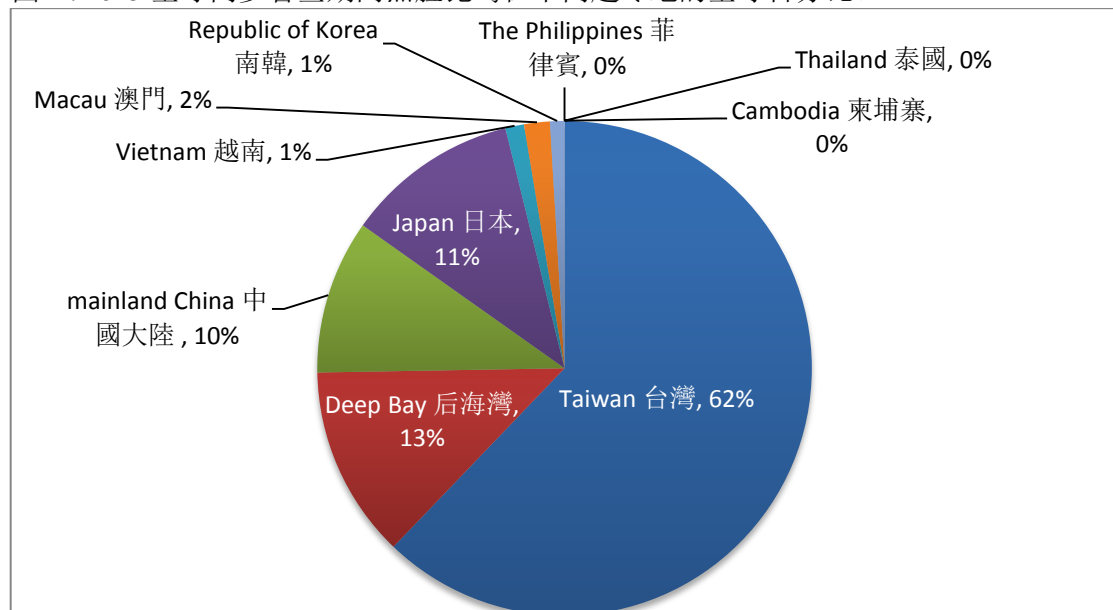
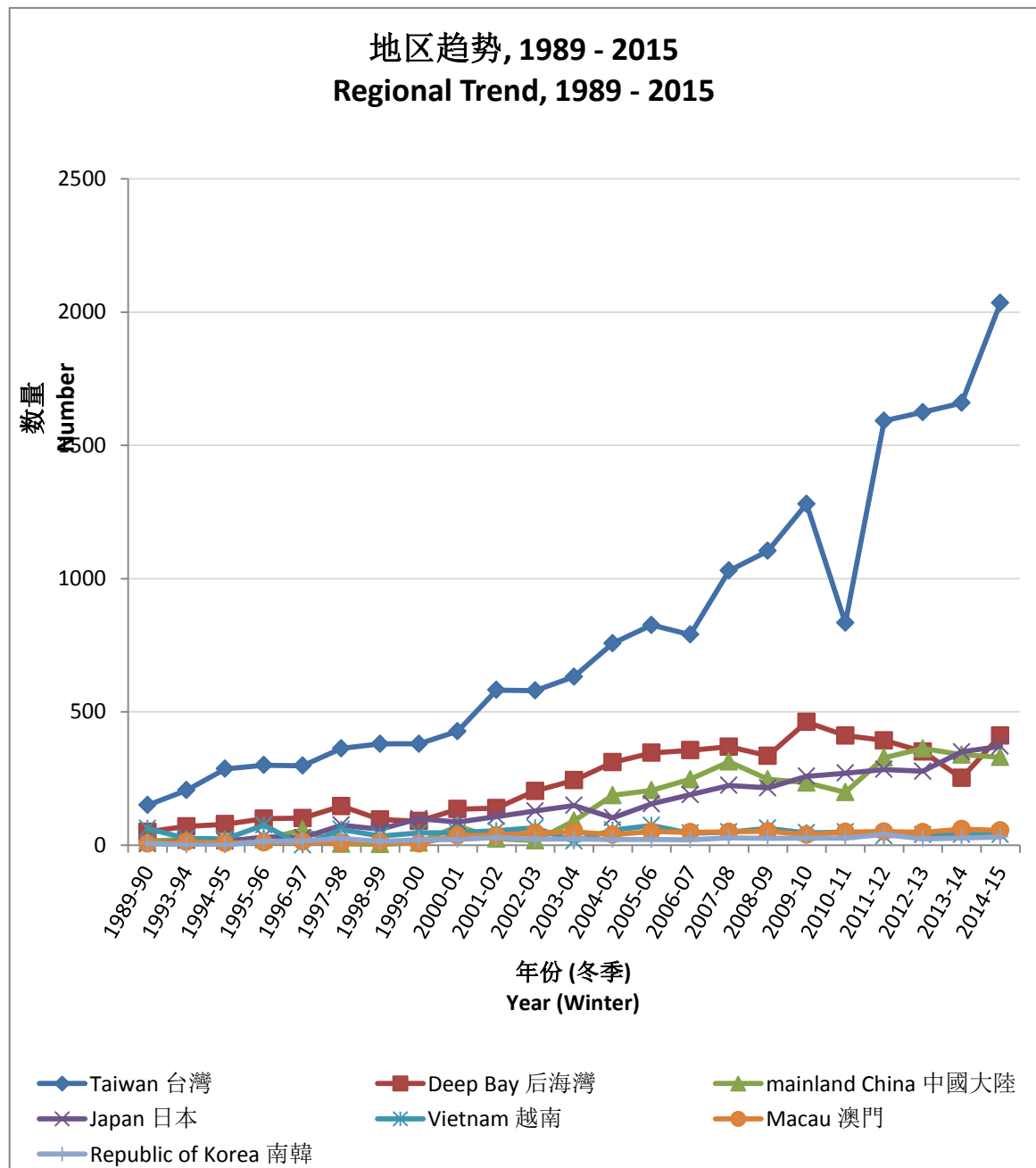


Figure 3. A comparison of the trends of the known global population of Black-faced Spoonbill at main wintering areas.

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 2015.

附录 1. 2015 年黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查香港及深圳结果。

a) 16 January 2015 / 2015 年 1 月 16 日

Place 地点 /Time 时间	1530h	1630h	1730h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然护理区及浮桥	88	125	161
San Tin 新田	6	0	0
Mai Po San Tsuen 米埔新村	7	0	0
Tai Sang Wai 大生围	NA	NA	NA
Tam Kon Chau 担竿洲	0	0	0
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	7	3	2
Tsim Bei Tsui area, including Wetland Park 尖鼻咀 (包括湿地公园)	105	140	103
Futian 福田	43	85	55
Total 总数	256	353	321

b) 17 January 2015 / 2015 年 1 月 17 日

Place 地点 /Time 时间	1530h	1630h	1730h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然护理区及浮桥	65	112	186
San Tin 新田	NA	NA	13
Mai Po San Tsuen 米埔新村	NA	NA	14
Tai Sang Wai 大生围	0	0	1
Tam Kon Chau 担竿洲	NA	NA	1
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	24	16	8
Tsim Bei Tsui area, including Wetland Park 尖鼻咀 (包括湿地公园)	122	155	140
Futian 福田	95	50	48
Total 总数	306	333	411

c) 18 January 2015 / 2015 年 1 月 18 日

Place 地点 /Time 时间	1530h	1630h	1730h
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然护理区及浮桥	65	97	146
San Tin 新田	0	7	0
Mai Po San Tsuen 米埔新村	0	0	1
Tai Sang Wai 大生围	0	0	0
Tam Kon Chau 担竿洲	0	0	0
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	14	20	6
Tsim Bei Tsui area, including Wetland Park 尖鼻咀 (包括湿地公园)	84	103	118
Futian 福田	43	80	99
Total 总数	206	307	370