The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2020
黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2020

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society
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Cover photo

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

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The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2020

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The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2020

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Abstract

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society (HKBWS) coordinated the annual International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2020 from 17th to 19th January. This census recorded a total of 4,864 wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in wetland sites covering from Korean Peninsular and western Japan in the north, coastline of China and down to the Philippines in the south. This total figure saw an increase of 9% from that of the previous winter, also hitting a new record high of this species. The largest wintering site of the Black-faced Spoonbills is still Tainan where 1,839 were counted. Numbers in Taiwan, mainland China (including Hainan), Japan and Korea increased in this census, while decrease was found in Deep Bay (Hong Kong and Shenzhen), Macao and Vietnam and no change in the Philippines. As its number is approaching to the level of 5,000 individuals, the Black-faced Spoonbill could be considered to have better conservation prospect than that in the past. Nevertheless, situations in some areas, e.g. Deep Bay, should still draw more attentions and resources to improve the recent declining numbers from better understanding habitat requirements of this species in the site.

Introduction

Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor* mainly inhabits intertidal mudflat on the eastern fringe of Asia (Hancock *et al.* 1992, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992, Yu and Swennen 2004, Sung *et al.* 2017), but this mudflat specialist could also be occasionally found in other types of wetlands (Wood *et al.* 2013). In the early 1990s, this species was found very rare with fewer than 300 individuals recorded in a few sites of East Asia region (Kennerley 1990). Since then, conservation measures have been undertaken (Severinghaus *et al.* 1995), public awareness and protection of this species and its habitat have also been increased (Chan *et al.* 2010). The number of the spoonbills was found to be recovering from the results of this annual census as over 1,000 individuals in 2003, 2,000 in 2008, 3,000 in 2015, and 4,000 in 2019 (Yu *et al.* 2019). This species is currently listed as globally Endangered based on a suspected very rapid population decline in short future, owing to predicted loss of habitat to industrial development, land reclamation and pollution (BirdLife International 2017).

This annual census is listed as 'high priority' in the conservation plans for this globally endangered species (Severinghaus *et al.* 1995, Chan *et al.* 2010) because it has been proven to be an effective means to gather annual figures of the wintering Black-faced Spoonbill population and distribution through international collaboration, and a good means for increasing public awareness of the spoonbill. This synchronised survey in all known wintering sites should be continued in order to provide up-to-date data (Sung *et al.* 2017). The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society began to coordinate this census from 2003 onwards. This report aims to present the results of the census undertaken in January 2020.

Method

The methodology of this census has been the same in all censuses, and was published in Sung *et al*. (2017) and included in the previous report (Yu *et al.* 2019). Census is unanimously held in mid-winter when the wintering populations of spoonbills are apparently stable. The dates scheduled for the censuses coincided with the dates of spring tides in the Deep Bay between Hong Kong and Shenzhen and the Red River Delta in Vietnam, given that high tide facilitates the counting in these sites. In 2020, the census period was scheduled on 17-19 January. Survey areas for this census are shown in map 1 and details of each sites are listed in table 1 and 2. Guidelines on the technical basis were sent to the surveyors in advance of the census. Most counts were done within the census period. For some sites in close proximity such as Mai Po in Hong Kong, Futian in Shenzhen in the Deep Bay area and Taipa-coloane in Macao, where the spoonbills can fly between these sites within an hour, counts were conducted in a synchronous manner. All the counts in the census were aided by using binoculars and telescopes.

Census depends on the volunteer work by local birdwatchers, conservationists, researchers, ornithologists and nature reserve officers. Census results were summarized by coordinators in the respective regions or individual surveyors before submission to the international coordinator for analysis, announcement and preparation of this report.

Results and discussion

Overview

The 2020 census recorded an unprecedented figure of 4,864 individuals in the East Asia region, being a new high figure for this species (table 1 and 9). This figure has an increase of 9.0% from that in the previous census, and the annual percentage change remains 9.6% since the commencement of this census in winter 1993-94 (table 9). Situations of different wintering areas and specific sites are discussed below. All wintering Black-faced Spoonbill found in the census period were found in 88 sites in this region, seeing an increase of 5 sites from that in the previous year (table 10). Many sites have multiple-year observations of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills, indicating that the sites are regularly visited by the spoonbills.

Taiwan

2020: 2,785 birds

Taiwan is the world largest wintering ground of the Black-faced Spoonbill. This situation remains the same because there was a total of 2,785 birds recorded in this census, having an increase of 378 individuals, equivalent to 16%, from that in the 2019 census. This total figure also constituted to 57% of this known wintering population of this species. The spoonbills were found in several places as 1,839 birds at Tainan, 550 at Chiayi, 241 at Kaohsiung, 102 at Yunlin, 24 at Ilan and Kinmen each, and small numbers as two at Taipei City and Pratas Island each, single at Hsinchu City. Details of counts in Taiwan sites are shown in table 1, 2 and 3.

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

2020: 401 birds, including 361 in Deep Bay and 40 in Macao

The total number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbill in this area saw a 8% (i.e. 35 birds) decrease from that of the previous year, that was similar to the same figure of 2018 census (table 4). Both the figures of the Deep Bay and Macao dropped, representing 7.4% and 0.8% of the world known wintering population respectively. The survey area in Deep Bay covered all the wetland sites, including fishponds around Mai Po and Lok Ma Chau mitigation wetland, Mai Po Nature Reserve and the Inner Deep Bay mudflat, the Hong Kong Wetland Park, intertidal areas from Tsim Bei Tsui to Pak Nai from Hong Kong side, also Futian National Nature Reserve and nearby wetland sites at Shenzhen side. In Taipa-coloane of Macao, the main survey area was Ecological Zone I and II, where are designated area for wildlife and wetland conservation purposes. Decrease in numbers at these sites where active habitat mamangement practices are implemented is of great conservation concern of this species.

Nansha Wetland of Guangzhou, also locating in the Pearl River Delta area, recorded 31 spoonbills during the census, constituting 0.6% of the world wintering population and having an increase of 12 birds from that of the previous year. The survey of this site was still not synchronsed to Deep Bay and Macao, so the total number of the Pearl River Delta should be treated with cautious to include the figure of Nansha Wetland and currently it was included in mainland China and Hainan island area.

Mainland China and Hainan Island

2020: 1,034 birds

The number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbill in mainland China (including Hainan island) continues its increasing trend in recent years. This census recorded a total of 1,034 individuals from 25 sites. Not only is this the first time for the number to surpass the record of 1,000 birds, there is also an increase of 4.4% from the same figure of the 2019 census. The increase in the past 5 years is tremendous as it doubled the record of 434 birds in 2016, and recorded 1,034 birds this year. This total number constituted 21% of the current world wintering population.

The wintering Black-faced Spoonbills were found in various areas during this census as 13 birds at Jiangsu province, 186 birds at Zhejiang, 385 birds at Fujian, 342 birds at Guangdong, 108 birds at Hainan, while survey at Shanghai Nanhui failed to record any Black-faced Spoonbill and Chongming Dongtian National Nature Reserve was not surveyed in this census; surveys at Guangxi province during the census also could not find any spoonbill but single was found in a reservoir at Fuchuan, an island site, in early January. The single largest wintering flock was 290 individuals recorded at Xinghua Bay area, Fuqing of Fujian province, followed by 198 individuals at Haifeng of Guangdong province. Details of the counts in mainland China and Hainan are shown in table 5.

Red River Delta, Vietnam

2020: 60 birds

The 2020 census recorded 60 individuals of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in the Xuan Thuy National Park of the Red River Delta, including one colour-ringed individual. This figure represents 1.2% of the wintering population, but had a decrease of 5 birds (i.e. 8%) from that of the previous year. Despite of the decrease, the recent numbers of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills at Xuan Thuy remain higher than the figures from early 2010s.

Japan

2020: 544 birds

The number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in Japan was 544 individuals, having only a maginal increase of 6 individuals (i.e. 1.1%) from that of the previous year but still becoming a new high figure of this species for Japan. The annual total number has an increasing trend since 2015. This figure constitutes 11% of the global wintering population.

Kumamoto Prefecture holds several wintering sites or flocks of the Black-faced Spoonbills, where the larger numbers were recorded as 85 birds at Kumamoto City, 59 at Yatsushiro City and 29 at Uki City. Meanwhile, another wintering flock in the Okinawa Perfecture recorded a total of 22 individuals, which was 3 birds fewer than that in the 2019 census. Details of the numbers and the sites in Japan are shown in table 1, 2 and 7.

Korean Peninsula

2020: 37 birds

Jeju island has always been the most northern wintering ground for the Black-faced Spoonbills, but this situation might start to change recently. Apart from 24 Black-faced Spoonbills recorded at Jeju Island, a total of 13 individuals were also found at Jeollanamdo and Gyeonggido provinces, locating at west coast of Korean Peninsular, from the regular waterbird monitoring survey. This is a relatively high number recorded in the site of the Korean Peninsula during winter time. More surveys shall be planned to confirm any regular wintering flock of Black-faced Spoonbills in the Peninsular during the winter period.

The Philippines

2020: 3 birds, another 24 birds were recorded outside the period

Three birds had been found staying in Batanes Island, north of the Philippines, in this winter period again, which were also recorded during the census period. A more exciting news came on 11 January as a flock of 24 Black-faced Spoonbills, mostly immature individuals, were found and photographed in Barangay Taliptip in Bulakan, Bulacan, Manila Bay during the annual Asian Waterbird Census. However, no more survey could be arranged during this BFS census to confirm how many BFS acutally stayed in the area. Hence, it is suggested that more wetland surveys targeted on wintering Black-faced Spoonbills, particularly in the Manila Bay area, could be planned to join this census in coming future.

[Thailand
2020: 0 bird
No Black-faced Spoonbill was reported in the winter priod.**]**

[Cambodia
2020: 0 bird
Survey was conducted at Lower Mekong area including Boeung Prek Lapouv during the census period but none was found.**]**

Conclusion

This census saw a total of 4,864 wintering Black-faced Spoonbill, a new record high figure for this species and that approaches the level of 5,000 individuals. This species has a genuine increase since the commencement of this annual census as most counts are having increasing numbers and this is benefited by promoting the awareness of this species through the census and other conservation activities. This could be a massive achievement for not only the species, but also in the context of bird conservation in Asia region.

The spoonbill has a strong increasing trend in the wintering population of Taiwan in recent censuses, so do the populations in Japan and in mainland China. It is observed that many of these birds in Taiwan and mainland China are found in the area of intensified aquaculture ponds where fish were kept in high density. Perhaps there were lower human disturbance as the areas are closed for visitors but only few numbers of workers operating the aquaculture activities. Furthermore, more spoonbills could also be found in the area modified as wetland parks. The spoonbills apparently depend more on these anthropogenic habitats. Conservationists and researchers shall assess the management sustainability of these sites and secure the spoonbills' long-term survival in this type of habitat.

Focuses must also be made to the management of sites with declining numbers. With increasing total numbers of the spoonbills, more sites will be needed to accommodate the expanding population in coming future. Reversing the deterioration of some wetlands could be one option to increase the capacity of wintering grounds. Declines of Black-faced Spoonbills at Deep Bay area in Hong Kong and Shenzhen is an alarming situation, indicating that the habitats could not provide a better condition for hosting more wintering spoonbills contrasting to the increased global population. Abundant food availability, free from disturbance and hunting could be important factors for the spoonbills to choose a wintering site. Last but not least, wetland sites with high naturalness shall be protected and properly managed because they have fewer human intervention, therefore lower cost for habitat management and modification of these sites is required to make them readily suitable for the spoonbills and other wildlife.

A wetland site should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of a waterbird species (Ramsar Convention Secretariat 2005). The '1% population level' of wintering Black-faced Spoonbill could be defined by an average figure of the last five censuses, i.e. 41 individuals out of 4,113 individuals. Hence, site with 40 individuals or above of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills could be considered as an important site for this species. From the results of this census, the internationally important sites for Black-faced Spoonbill included:

- Tainan City, Taiwan – 1,839 birds,
- Chiayi County, Taiwan – 550 birds,
- Deep Bay, Hong Kong and Shenzhen – 361 birds,
- Xinhua Bay, Fuqing, Fujian – 290 birds,
- Kaohsiung City, Taiwan – 241 birds,
- Haifeng, Guangdong – 198 birds,
- Yulin County, Taiwan – 102 birds,
- Yinhu Bay, Jiangmen, Guangdong – 90 birds,
- Yatsushiro City and Uki City, Kumamoto – 88 birds,
- Wenzhou Bay, Wenzhou, Zhejiang – 86 birds,
- Kumamoto City, Kumamoto – 85 birds,
- Eastern Xuanmen Bay, Taizhou, Zhejiang – 77 birds,
- Xuan Thuy, Nam Dinh, Vietnam – 60 birds,
- Nagasu Cho and Tamana City, Kumamoto – 53 birds,
- Kashima City, Saga – 45 birds,
- Sigeng, Hainan – 44 birds,
- Xinying Port, Lingao, Hainan – 42 birds,
- Taipa-Coloane, Macao – 40 birds.

All the census figures could be used to assess the spoonbill population trends. Trends at most major sites above have been analyzed by Sung *et al.* (2017), and showed that the trends could associate to the habitat quality of the respective sites. This long-term volunteer-based census has been proven to be an important action for studying and promoting the conservation of this globally threatened waterbird through providing annual comparable figures.

The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2020

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2020

Chinese Report
中文报告

黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2020

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撮要

香港观鸟会在 2020 年 1 月 17-19 日进行了年度全球黑脸琵鹭普查。是次普查涵盖由北面的朝鲜半岛及日本西部，到中国沿海地区以至南面的菲律宾的多片湿地，一共录得 4,864 只度冬的黑脸琵鹭。这个总数比较去年有 9%的增加，亦是有普查以来的最高数字。最大的黑脸琵鹭度冬地仍然是台湾，调查员在当地录得 1,839 只琵鹭。在台湾，中国大陆(包括海南岛)， 日本及韩国的黑脸琵鹭数量都有增加；而在后海湾(香港及深圳) ，澳门及越南的琵鹭就较去年少，而在菲律宾则没有改变。随着数字逼近五千大关，黑脸琵鹭在一些地区的保育前境确实比以前好；不过，我们应该对一些地区如后海湾等多加留意，并调配资源去深入了解琵鹭对栖息地生境的要求，从而改善及扭转最近数量减少的趋势。

引言

黑脸琵鹭 *Platalea minor* 主要栖息在亚洲东部沿潮间带滩涂（Hancock *et. al.* 1992，del Hoyo *et. al.*1992，Yu and Swennen 2004，Sung *et. al.* 2017），不过牠们偶尔也会出现在其他类型的湿地上（Wood *et. al.* 2013）。在 20 世纪 90 年代初期，这鸟种只在东亚的数个地点记录到共少于 300 只（Kennerley 1990）。随着后来保护措施的计划和实施（Severinghaus *et. al.*1995），公众对于这鸟种的认识及保护牠及其栖息地的意识有所增加（Chan *et. al.* 2010）。自此，这普查的结果也记录到黑脸琵鹭的数字在增长；2003 年记录到超过 1,000 只，2008 年超过 2,000 只， 2015 年超过 3,000 只，以及在 2019 年超过 4,000 只（Yu *et. al.* 2019）。黑脸琵鹭目前被列为濒危（Endangered），原因是预期短期内该鸟种或会因工业发展，土地开发及污染等各种栖息地损失而导致数量急速下降（BirdLife International 2017）。

全球同步普查是黑脸琵鹭保育计划的优先项目(Severinghaus *et al*. 1995, Chan *et al.* 2010)，原因是这项国际协作调查已证实能有效提供度冬黑脸琵鹭的数量和分布数据，亦同时提高公众对黑脸琵鹭的认识。这个度冬地的同步调查也应该继续进行从而提供最新的数据（Sung *et al.* 2017）。香港观鸟会于 2003 年起统筹该全球同步普查。本报告会详述 2020 年 1 月普查的结果。

普查方法

普查的方法一直维持相同，这已在 Sung *et al.* (2017) 中列出及包括在去年的报告之中（Yu *et al.* 2019）。过往的普查均选择于隆冬进行，皆因琵鹭数量在不同的度冬地于冬季中期显得较为稳定。普查进行的日子，也必须是位于香港与深圳间的后海湾和越南红河口（春水国家公园）大潮的日子，因为高涨的潮水有利数算工作。因此，2020 年的普查安排在 1 月 17-19 日进行。地图 1 显示了全球同步普查录得黑脸琵鹭的地点，而表 1 及 2 列出每个调查地点的资料。在普查之前，我们向各调查员提供普查指引作为技术基础。大部份的数算都是在普查期间进行，而部份地点如后海湾相隔咫尺的香港米埔和深圳福田，以及澳门的路凼区，由于琵鹭可于一小时内飞越两地，这些地点的数算工作有需要同步进行。是次普查的所有数算工作均利用双筒和单筒望远镜进行。

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

结果及讨论

综观

2020 年的普查在东亚地区录得了前所未有的 4,864 只黑脸琵鹭,这是琵鹭数量的新高(表 1 和表 9)。这个总数跟去年数字的比较增加了 9.0%，而自普查从 1993-94 年度开始的每年平均增幅仍为 9.6%(表 9)。各个不同地区及个别度冬地的情况会在下文论述。在普查期间发现的黑脸琵鹭分布在 88 个地点中，比去年多五个地点(表 10)。大部分地点已多年录得度冬黑脸琵鹭，显示了这些地点都是稳定的度冬地。

台湾

2020: 2,785 只

台湾依然是黑脸琵鹭最大的度冬地区；在当地总共录得 2,785 只黑脸琵鹭，比 2019 年增加 378 只，相等于 16%。这个数字占全球已知度冬种群的 57%。这群琵鹭在台湾多个地点的数字如下：台南 1,839 只，嘉义 550 只，高雄 241 只，云林 102 只，宜兰及金门各 24 只，并各有两只在台北市及东沙岛，一只在新竹市。详情可参见表 1，2 和 3 。

珠江河口（包括香港和深圳的后海湾，以及澳门路凼区）

2020：401 只，包括后海湾的 361 只以及澳门的 40 只

在这个地区的度冬黑脸琵鹭总数较去年减少了 8% (即 35 只)，跟 2018 年的总数相若(表 4)。后海湾和澳门的数字均有下降，分别占全球度冬总数的 7.4%及 0.8%。后海湾的调查范围涵盖在香港境内的米埔外围鱼塘，落马洲补偿湿地，米埔自然护理区，内后海湾泥滩，香港湿地公园，尖鼻咀到白泥的潮汐带，以及在深圳境内的深圳福田国家级自然

保护区及外围的湿地。澳门的调查点主要是在路凼区作野生生物及湿地保育用途的生态一区及二区。虽然后海湾和澳门已经有生境管理工作在积极进行中，但琵鹭数字仍有所下跌，令我们对黑脸琵鹭保育起了重大关注。

广州的南沙湿地一样位处于珠江三角洲内，在是次普查中记录到 31 只黑脸琵鹭，占全球度冬总数的 0.6%，以及较去年增加 12 只。是次在当地的普查没有跟后海湾及澳门的普查作同步，故此在珠江三角洲的黑脸琵鹭总数上，南沙湿地的数字要留心处理，现时仍纳入在中国大陆和海南岛内。

中国大陆和海南岛

2020：1,034 只

今年中国大陆及海南岛的黑脸琵鹭普查数字继续最近几年的升势，在 25 个地点录得一共 1,034 只黑脸琵鹭。这数量不但是首次突破一千大关，同时比较 2019 年的数字增加了 4.4%。过去五年的增长是惊人的，从 2016 年的 434 只，到今年的 1,034 只，增长了超过一倍。这数量占现时全球度冬种群总数的 21%。

在普查期间于多个省市发现度冬的黑脸琵鹭：江苏(13 只)，浙江(186 只)，福建(385 只)，广东(342 只)，海南(108 只)，然而在上海南汇的调查没有发现黑脸琵鹭，而崇明东滩则没有参加是次普查。广西在普查期间也没有发现，不过在一月初富川县一个水库录得一只，这是一个内陆的地点。最大的单一度冬种群是在福建福清兴化湾内的 290 只，其次是广东海丰的 198 只。中国大陆及海南岛的详细数字可见表 5。

越南红河口

2020：60 只

2020 年的普查中，红河三角洲的春水国家公园记录了 60 只度冬的黑脸琵鹭，其中包括一只有配有颜色脚环。这数字占整个度冬种群的 1.2%，但比上年减少了 5 只（即 8%）。尽管有所下降，近年在春水度冬的黑脸琵鹭数量仍相对高于 2010 年代初的数量。

日本

2020：544 只

日本度冬黑脸琵鹭的数字为 544 只，比较去年的数字仅轻微增加 6 只(1.1%)，不过已足以成为日本有纪录以来的最高数字。在日本度冬的黑脸琵鹭的年度数量从 2015 年以来一直上升，今年的数量占全球度冬数量的 11%。

熊本县拥有多个黑脸琵鹭度冬种群；较为大群的纪录包括熊本市的 85 只，以及八代市及宇城市的 88 只。另一方面，冲绳县一共记录到 22 只黑脸琵鹭，比去年的数字少三只。其余详情可见表 1，2 和 7。

韩国

2020：37 只

韩国的济洲岛一向都是黑脸琵鹭最北的度冬地，不过这情况在近年可能开始改变。今年的普查除了在济洲岛录得 24 只黑脸琵鹭外，在位于朝鲜半岛西岸的全罗南道及京畿道进行定期的水鸟调查也记录到另外 13 只黑脸琵鹭。这总数是在朝鲜半岛黑脸琵鹭冬季纪录中一个较高的数字。我们需要计划更多的调查以确认半岛上是否有稳定的黑脸琵鹭度冬族群。

菲律宾

2020： 3只，普查以外时间记录到另外24只

今个冬季在菲律宾北部的巴丹群岛再次发现三只度冬的黑脸琵鹭，而牠们亦于普查期间出现。一件更令人振奋的消息在1月11日出现，调查员在位于马尼拉湾的Barangay Taliptip进行亚洲水鸟普查时发现一群24只的黑脸琵鹭，当中大部分是幼鸟。可惜的是在稍后举行的黑脸琵鹭普查日期内未能再次安排在当地确认琵鹭的数量。因此，我们建议将来尤其在马尼拉湾地区应该计划更多针对度冬黑脸琵鹭的调查。

[泰国

2020：0只

今个冬季没有发现度冬的黑脸琵鹭。**]**

[柬埔寨

2019: 0只

今年的黑脸琵鹭普查在湄公河下游地区包括 Boeung Prek Lapouv 进行，可惜未有见到任何黑脸琵鹭。]

总结

今年普查录得总数4,864只黑脸琵鹭，是这个鸟种的新高纪录，同时其数量亦迈向五千大关。 自普查开展以来，多年持续上升的普查纪录反映黑脸琵鹭的种群数量增加是毋庸置疑的；这受惠于针对牠们的教育宣传以及其他的保育措施。这不仅是对琵鹭黑脸来说是一个重大成果，也是亚洲地区鸟类保护方面的一项成就。

在近年的普查中，台湾黑脸琵鹭的度冬数量有强劲的增长，而在日本及中国大陆也一样。在中国大陆及台湾观察到很多黑脸琵鹭都是在密集式管理的鱼塘(鱼类养殖在高密度的环境)范围内活动；这些鱼塘对外封闭，而且只有少量工作人员在范围内进行水产产业活动，人为的干扰可能较外边更少。另外，调查员发现越来越多的琵鹭在一些被改造成湿地公园的地点内，明显有不少的琵鹭依赖着这些人工湿地，保育工作者及研究人员也应该考虑提高这些地点在管理上的可持续性，从而让琵鹭在这些生境的生活有长远保障。

我们的焦点也要放在管理一些琵鹭数字有下降的度冬地点。随着琵鹭的整体数字上升，未来需要更多的地点收容正在扩大的黑脸琵鹭种群，而加强改善正在劣化的湿地状况以增加生态承载力亦不失为一个方法。在香港及深圳的后海湾内，黑脸琵鹭的减少正是一个警号，显示了这地区及其生境不能够提供更好的条件去容纳更多的度冬黑脸琵鹭，而这跟琵鹭数量整体呈向上的趋势相反。丰盛的食物来源，免受打猎及其他人为干扰都是黑脸琵鹭选择度冬地的重要因素。最后但同样重要的，鉴于高自然度的湿地较少受人为介入影响，所以这些地点只需要较低的成本进行生境管理及改善，已可适合琵鹭及其他野生生物居住，因此这些地方应该受到保护及进行适当的管理。

如一块湿地定期记录到一种水鸟的全球种群数量的百分之一，则应将其视为具有国际重要性的湿地（Ramsar Convention Secretariat 2005）。百分之一的度冬黑脸琵鹭种群的标准建议参照最近五年的平均数 — 4,113只，亦即以41只为1%标准。因此，拥有超过40只度冬黑脸琵鹭的地点可以被认为是该鸟种的重要栖息地。从这次普查的结果来看，黑脸琵鹭的国际重要栖息地包括：

- 台湾台南 — 1,839 只，
- 台湾嘉义 — 550 只，
- 香港和深圳后海湾 – 361 只，
- 福建福清兴化湾 — 290 只，
- 台湾高雄 — 241 只，
- 广东海丰 – 198 只，
- 台湾云林 — 102 只，
- 广东江门银湖湾 – 90 只，
- 熊本八代市及宇城市 — 88 只，
- 浙江温洲温洲湾 – 86 只，
- 熊本熊本市 — 85 只，
- 浙江台洲东玉环璇门湾 – 77 只，
- 越南春水 — 60 只，
- 熊本长洲町及玉名市 — 53 只，
- 佐贺鹿岛市 – 45 只，
- 海南四更 — 44 只，
- 海南临高新盈港 — 42 只，
- 澳门路凼湿地 — 40 只。

上述所有普查纪录都能够用作评估琵鹭数量的趋势；而大部分重要栖息地的数量趋势曾在 Sung *et al.* 2017 作出分析，显示了趋势跟当地的生境质素有关。这个由自愿者组织的年度普查为黑脸琵鹭的数量提供了可比较的长期数据，已证明是研究黑脸琵鹭及宣传琵鹭保育其中一项重要的活动。

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Acknowledgements and References
鸣谢及参考数据

Acknowledgments 鸣谢

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

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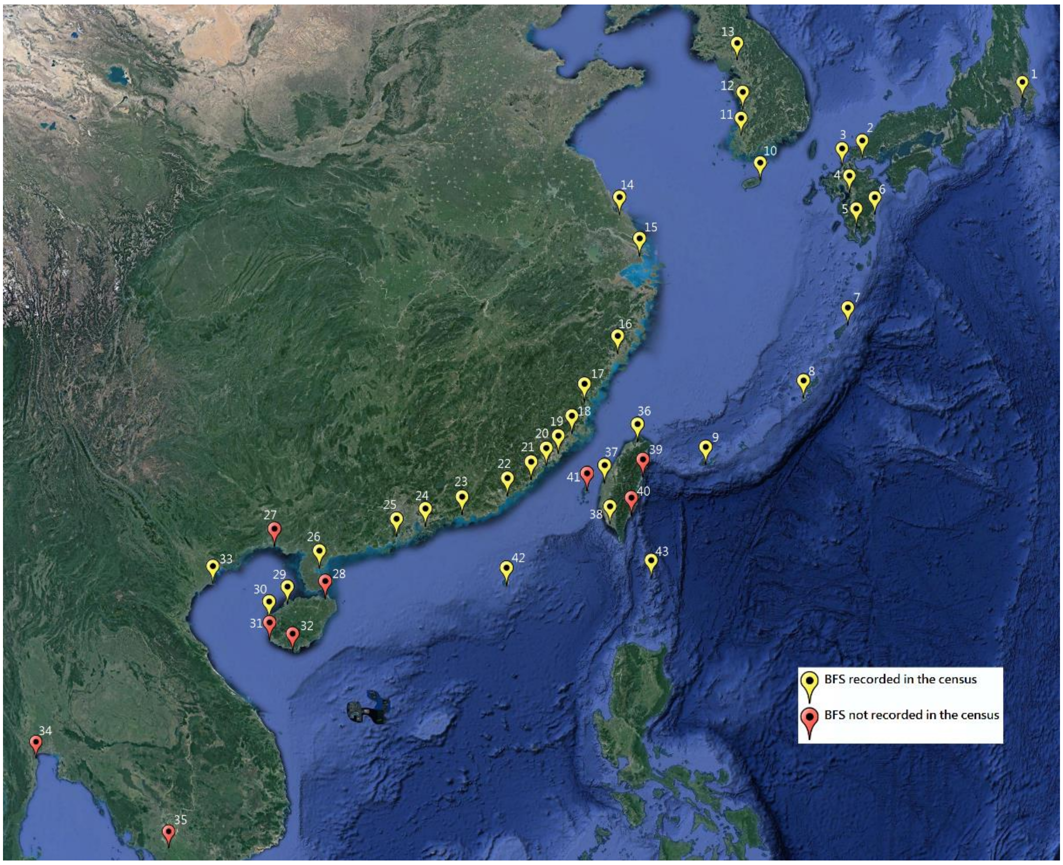
Maps
地图



Map 1. Locations of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills recorded during the 2020 international census: 1) Tokyo; 2) Yamaguchi Prefecture; 3) Northern Kyushu including Fukuoka Prefecture and Isahaya city; 4) Central Kyushu including Kumamoto Prefecture and Saga Prefecture; 5) Southern Kyushu including Kagoshima Prefecture and Kushima City; 6) Miyazaki City; 7) Amami City; 8) Okinawa; 9) Iromoete-jima; 10) Jeju Island; 11) Jeollanam-do; 12) Jeollabuk-do; 13) Gyeonggi-do; 14) Jiangsu; 15) Shanghai; 16) Zhejiang including Ningbo, Zhoushan, Taizhou and Wenzhou; 17) Fujian including Luoyuan Bay, Fuzhou and Ningde; 18) Fujian including Xinghua Bay and Fuqing Bay; 19) Quanzhou; 20) Kinmen County; 21) Zhangzhou; 22) Santou; 23) Haifeng; 24) Pearl River Estuary including Deep Bay, Taipa-Coloane and Guangzhou; 25) Jiangmen; 26) Leizhao; 27) Guangxi including Beihai and Fangchenggang; 28) Dongzhaigang; 29) Hainan including Yangpu and Xinying Port; 30) Sigeng; 31)Yinggehai; 32) Sanya; 33) Red River Delta; 34) Phetchaburi; 35) Takeo Province; 36) Northern Taiwan including Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Hsinchu City and Yilan County; 37) Western Taiwan including Yunlin County, Chiayi County, Miaoli County, Taichung City and Changhua County; 38) Southern Taiwan including Tainan City and Kaohsiung City; 39) Hualien County; 40) Taitung County; 41) Penghu County; 42) Pratas Island; 43) Batanes

地图 1. 2020 年全球普查中度冬黑脸琵鹭地点: 1)东京；2)山口县；3)九州岛北部包括福冈县及谏早市；4)九州岛中部包括熊本县及佐贺县; 5)九州岛南部包括鹿儿岛县及串间市；6)宫崎市；7)奄美市；8)冲绳岛; 9)西表岛；10)济州岛；11)全罗南道；12)全罗北道；13)京畿道；14)江苏；15)上海；16)浙江包括宁波、舟山、台洲及温洲；17)福建包括罗源湾、福州及宁德；18)福建包括兴化湾及福清湾；19)泉州；20)金门；21)漳州; 22)汕头；23)海丰；24)珠江三角洲包括后海湾、路凼及广州；25)江门；26)雷州；27)广西包括北海及防城港；28)东寨港; 29)海南包括新盈及洋浦；30)四更；31)莺歌海；32)三亚; 33)红河口；34)碧武里；35)茶胶省；36)台湾北部包括台北市、新北市、桃园市、新竹市及宜兰县; 37)台湾西部包括云林县、嘉义县、苗栗县、台中市及彰化县；38)台湾南部包括台南市及高雄市；39)花莲县；40)台东县；41)澎湖县
42)东沙岛；43)巴丹群岛

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黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查 2020

Tables
图表

Table 1. Number of Black-faced Spoonbills in different locations of East Asia, winter 2019-2020. Numbers in parenthesis are birds counted outside the census period.
表 1. 2019-2020 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	2020	Number 数量
Republic of Korea 韩国	Han River estuary, Goyang City, Gyeonggi-do 京畿道 高阳市 汉江口	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	2
Republic of Korea 韩国	Gochang-gun, Jeollabuk-do 全罗北道 高敞郡	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	5
Republic of Korea 韩国	Jeollanam-do, Yeonggwang-gun, Beopseongpo 全罗南道 灵光郡 法圣浦	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	1
Republic of Korea 韩国	Jeollanam-do, Muan-gun, Sinan, Imja Island 全罗南道 务安郡 新安 荏子岛	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	5
Republic of Korea 韩国	Hado-ri fishponds, Gujiwa-eup, Jeju 济州市 旧左邑 下道里 鱼塘	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	9
Republic of Korea 韩国	Shinchon-ri, Jocheon-eup, Jeju 济州市 朝天邑 新川里	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	2
Republic of Korea 韩国	Ojo-ri, Seongsan-eup, Jeju 西归浦市 城山邑 吾照里	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	13
China mainland 中国大陆	Taozini, Yenchang, Jiangsu 江苏 盐城 条子泥	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	5
China mainland 中国大陆	Rudong, Nantong, Jiangsu 江苏 南通 如东	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	8
China mainland 中国大陆	Cixi, Ningbo, Zhejiang 浙江 宁波 慈溪	17-19 Jan 1 月 17-19 日	1
China mainland 中国大陆	Putuo, Zhoushan, Zhejiang 浙江 舟山 普佗	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	2
China mainland 中国大陆	East Xuanmen Bay, Yuhuan, Taizhou, Zhejiang 浙江 台洲 东玉环璇门湾	18-19 Jan 1 月 18-19 日	77
China mainland 中国大陆	West Xuanmen Bay, Yuhuan, Taizhou, Zhejiang 浙江 台洲 西玉环璇门湾	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	20
China mainland 中国大陆	Wenzhou, Zhejiang 浙江 温洲	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	86
China mainland 中国大陆	Minjiang estuary, Fuzhou, Fujian 福建 福州 闽江口	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	15
China mainland 中国大陆	Jiangjing Farm, Xinhua Bay, Fuqing, Fujian 福建 福清 兴化湾 江镜农场	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	290
China mainland 中国大陆	Chigang Farm, Xinhua Bay, Putian, Fujian 福建 莆田 兴化湾 赤港农场	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	33

China mainland 中国大陆	Quanzhou Bay, Quanzhou, Fujian 福建 泉州 泉州湾	17 Jan 1 月 17 日	3
China mainland 中国大陆	Duxun, Zhangpu, Zhangzhou, Fujian 福建 漳州市 漳浦 杜浔	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	38
China mainland 中国大陆	Zhangjiang Estuary, Yunxiao, Fujian 福建 云霄 漳江口	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	6
China mainland 中国大陆	Santou, Guangdong 广东 汕头	17-19 Jan 1 月 17-19 日	6
China mainland 中国大陆	Haifeng, Guangdong 广东 海丰	17-19 Jan 1 月 17-19 日	198
China mainland 中国大陆	Nansha, Guangzhou, Guangdong 广东 广州 南沙	17 Jan 1 月 17 日	31
China mainland 中国大陆	Qi'ao Island, Zhuhai, Guangdong 广东 珠海 淇澳岛	17-19 Jan 1 月 17-19 日	11
China mainland 中国大陆	Hengqin, Zhuhai Guangdong 广东 珠海 横琴岛	17-19 Jan 1 月 17-19 日	3*
China mainland 中国大陆	Yinhu Bay, Jiangmen, Guangdong 广东 江门 银湖湾	17-19 Jan 1 月 17-19 日	90
China mainland 中国大陆	Fucheng (Tujiaocun), Leizhou, Zhanjiang, Guangdong 广东 湛江 雷洲市 附城镇 土角村	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	4
China mainland 中国大陆	Fucheng (Hebei village), Leizhou, Zhanjiang, Guangdong 广东 湛江 雷洲市 附城镇 河北村	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	2
China mainland 中国大陆	Xinying, Lingao, Hainan 海南 临高 新盈	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	42
China mainland 中国大陆	Yangpu, Danzhou, Hainan 海南 儋州 洋浦	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	22
China mainland 中国大陆	Sigeng, Dongfang, Hainan 海南 东方 四更	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	44
China mainland 中国大陆	Fuchuan, Guangxi 广西 富川	Early January 1 月初	(1)
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	17-19 Jan 1 月 17-19 日	361
Macao 澳门	Taipa-coloane 凼仔-路环	17-19 Jan 1 月 17-19 日	40
Taiwan 台湾	Taipei City 台北市	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	2
Taiwan 台湾	Hsinchu City 新竹市	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	1
Taiwan 台湾	Yunlin County 云林县	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	102
Taiwan 台湾	Chiayi County, including Aogu, Budai and Bazheng River 嘉义县 包括鳌鼓，布袋及八掌溪	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	550

Taiwan 台湾	Tainan City, Tsengwen River estuary, including Chi-ku, Sicao, Tucheng, etc. 台南市曾文溪口 包括七股,四草,土城等地	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	1839
Taiwan 台湾	Kaohsiung City, including Qieding, Kaoping River estuary, Pratas Island, etc. 高雄市 包括茄萣,高屏溪口,东沙岛等地	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	243
Taiwan 台湾	Ilan County 宜兰县	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	24
Taiwan 台湾	Kinmen County 金门县	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	24
Vietnam 越南	Red River Delta, Xuan Thuy National Park 红河口 春水国家公园	17 Jan 1 月 17 日	60
Japan 日本	Honshu: Tokyo, Edogawa-ku, Kaisai, Seaside Park 本州岛岛 东京都 江户川区 葛西海滨公园	17 Jan 1 月 17 日	1
Japan 日本	Honshu: Sanyoonoda City, Asa River estuary 本州岛岛 山阳小野田市 厚狭川河口	17 Jan 1 月 17 日	10
Japan 日本	Honshu: Yamaguchi City, Yamaguchi Bay, Hatase 本州岛岛 山口市 山口湾 波多濑	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	21
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yukuhashi City, Ima River estuary 九州岛岛 行桥市 今川河口	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yukuhashi City, Ishido Pond 九州岛岛 行桥市 Ishido 池	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Kanda Town (Matsuyama reclaimed land) 九州岛岛 北九州岛市 苅田町 周防滩 松山埋立地	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	12
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Kanda Town (Regulation Pond) 九州岛岛 北九州岛市 苅田町 调整池	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	25
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukutsu City, Tsuyazaki Inlet 九州島 福津市 津屋崎入り江	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	8
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka City, Wajiro tidal flat 九州岛岛 福冈市 和白干舄	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	4
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka City, Tatara River estuary 九州岛岛 福冈市 多多良川河口	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	11
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka City, Hirabaru Pond 九州岛岛 福冈市 平原池	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka City, Imazu tidal flat 九州岛岛 福冈市 今津干舄	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	13
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Itoshima City, Kafuri Bay, Izumi River estuary 九州岛岛 乡 岛市 加布里湾 泉川河口周边	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	9
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Chikuzen Town, Nishi Pond 九州岛岛 朝仓郡筑前町	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	4
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga City, Higashi Yoka Tidal flat (Daijugarami) 九州島 佐賀市 東よか干潟 (大授搦)	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	33
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Hama Fishery Port 九州岛岛 鹿岛市 浜川渔港	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	45
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Isahaya City, Isahaya Reclamation Area 九州岛岛 谏早市 谏早干拓	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	8
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Prefecture, Nagasu Cho, Ikeguro Pond 九州岛岛 熊本县 长洲町 池袋池塘	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	27
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Tamana City, Kikuchi River estuary 九州岛岛 玉名市 菊池川河口	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	17
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Tamana City, Tojin River Estuary 九州岛岛 玉名市 唐人川河口	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	9
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City Ezuko Lake 九州岛岛 熊本市 江津湖	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	1

Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Port 九州岛岛 熊本市　熊本港	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	61
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City, Midorikawa estuary 九州岛岛 熊本市 绿川河口	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	23
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Uki City, Ohno River estuary and Suna River estuary 九州岛岛 宇城市 大野川河口、砂川河口	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	29
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Hikawa Cho/Yatsushiro City, Hikawa River Estuary 九州岛岛 氷川町/八代市、氷川河口	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	4
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Kagami River estuary 九州岛岛 八代市 镜川河口	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	22
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City., Mizunashi River estuary 九州岛岛 八代市 水无川河口	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Mae River estuary 九州岛岛 八代市 前川河口	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	18
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Mae River estuary, development area 九州岛岛 八代市 前川河口 开发区	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	6
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Kumagawa River estuary 九州岛岛 八代市 球磨川河口	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	8
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Miyazaki City, Shintomi Cho, Hitotsuse River estuary 九州岛岛 宫崎市 新富町 一濑川河口	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	14
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kushima City, Tenjin River 九州岛岛 串间市 天神川	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	6
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Shibushi City (Anraku River estuary) 九州岛岛 志布志市	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Izumi City, Higashi reclamation land 九州岛岛 出水市	18 Jan 1 月 18 日	3
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kirishima City, Hirose Regulation Pond 九州岛岛　雾岛市 広濑调整池	17 Jan 1 月 17 日	4
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kirishima City, Hamanoichi Regulation Pond 九州岛岛　雾岛市　滨之市调整池	17 Jan 1 月 17 日	16
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Aira City, Suzaki Regulation Pond 九州岛岛 姶良市 须崎调整池	17 Jan 1 月 17 日	17
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Aira City, Matsubara Regulation Pond 九州岛岛 姶良市 松原调整池	17 Jan 1 月 17 日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Minamisatsuma City, Manose River Estuary 九州岛岛 南萨摩市 万之濑川河口	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	19
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Minamisatsuma City, Ohura Reclamation Area 九州岛岛　南萨摩市 大浦干拓周边	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Amami City, Ose Coast 九州岛岛 奄美市	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	4
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Naha City/Tomigusuku City, Man-ko Tidal flat 西南诸岛　那覇市/豊见城市　漫湖干舄	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	2
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Tomigusuku City, Yone-Sankaku-ike Pond 西南诸岛 豊见城市 与根三角池	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	14
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Itoman City, Komesu Coast 西南诸岛 系满市 米须海岸	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	2
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Iriomoe Island, Yaeyama County, Taketomi Cho 西南诸岛 西表岛 八重山郡 竹富町	19 Jan 1 月 19 日	4
The Philippines 菲律宾	Itbayat, Batanes 巴丹群岛 伊巴雅特	17-19 Jan 1 月 17-19 日	3

The Philippines 菲律宾	Barangay Taliptip, Bulacan, Manila Bay, Luzon 吕宋 马尼拉湾 布拉干 Barangay Taliptip	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	(24)
	Total 总数:		**4,864 (4,889)**

* These three birds at Hengqin could also be recorded in the count at Macao and hence is not included in the total. 在横琴岛记录到的 3 只黑脸琵鹭或会在澳门调查点被重复记录，故不纳入总数内。

Table 2. Sites visited with no Black-faced Spoonbill counted during or near the 2020 census period.
表 2. 2020 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**	**2020**
China mainland 中国大陆	Nanhui, Shanghai 上海 南汇	18 Jan 1 月 18 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Yueqing, Zhejiang 浙江 乐清	17-19 Jan 1 月 17-19 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Rui'an, Zhejiang 浙江 瑞安	17-19 Jan 1 月 17-19 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Pingyang, Zhejiang 浙江 平阳	17-19 Jan 1 月 17-19 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Cangnan, Zhejiang 浙江 苍南	17-19 Jan 1 月 17-19 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Luoyuan Bay, Luoyuan, Fujian 福建 罗源 罗源湾	19 Jan 1 月 19 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Chengle Fuzhou, Fujian 福建 福州 长乐	19 Jan 1 月 19 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Yakou, Zhongshan, Guangdong 广东 中山 崖口	18 Jan 1 月 18 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Dongzhaigong National Nature Reserve, Hainan 海南 东寨港国家级自然保护区	18-19 Jan 1 月 18-19 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Yinggehai saltpan, Ledong, Hainan 海南 乐东 莺歌海盐田	18-19 Jan 1 月 18-19 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Sanya, Hainan 海南 三亚	18-19 Jan 1 月 18-19 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Beihai, Guangxi 广西 北海	17-19 Jan 1 月 17-19 日
China mainland 中国大陆	Beilun Estuary National NR, Fangchenggang, Guangxi 广西 防城港 北仑河口国家级自然保护区	18 Jan 1 月 18 日
Taiwan 台湾	New Taipei City 新北市	18 Jan 1 月 18 日
Taiwan 台湾	Taoyuan City 桃园市	18 Jan 1 月 18 日
Taiwan 台湾	Miaoli County 苗栗县	18 Jan 1 月 18 日
Taiwan 台湾	Taichung City 台中市	18 Jan 1月18日
Taiwan 台湾	Changhua City 彰化县	18 Jan 1月18日
Taiwan 台湾	Hualien County 花莲县	18 Jan 1 月 18 日
Taiwan 台湾	Taitung County 台东县	18 Jan 1 月 18 日
Taiwan 台湾	Penghu County 澎湖县	18 Jan 1月18日

Japan 日本	Honshu: Sanyoonoda City, Itone shore 本州岛岛　山阳小野田市　系根	17 Jan 1 月 17 日
Japan 日本	Honshu: Shimonoseki City, Koya River estuary 本洲岛 下关市 木屋川河口	17 Jan 1 月 17 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Chikuzen Town, Sainoki-higashi Pond 九州島 朝倉郡筑前町 才ノ木東池	18 Jan 1 月 18 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Chikuzen Town, Mukobaru Pond 九州岛岛 朝仓郡筑前町	18 Jan 1 月 18 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Ogori City, Oozoe Pond 九州島 小郡市 大添ため池	18 Jan 1 月 18 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga City, Hayatsue River estuary 九州岛岛　佐贺市　早津江川河口	18 Jan 1 月 18 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Iida Fishery Port 九州岛岛 鹿岛市 饭田渔港	19 Jan 1 月 19 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Shioya Fishery Port 九州岛岛 鹿岛市 盐屋渔港	19 Jan 1 月 19 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Arao Port, Arao City 九州岛岛 荒尾市 荒尾港	19 Jan 1 月 19 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nagasu Cho, Nagasu Port 九州岛岛　长洲町　长洲港	19 Jan 1 月 19 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nagasu Cho, Ootsutsumi Pond 九州岛岛　长洲町　大堤池	19 Jan 1 月 19 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kimotsuki County, Oosaki Cho, Tabaru River estuary 九州岛岛　肝付町 田原川河口	18 Jan 1 月 18 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Soo County, Oosaki Cho, Hishida River estuary 九州岛岛　曾于郡大崎町　菱田川河	18 Jan 1 月 18 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Soo County, Oosaki Cho, Kimotsuki River estuary 九州岛岛　曾于郡大崎町　肝属川河口	18 Jan 1 月 18 日
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Tomigusuku City, Toyosaki tidal flat 西南诸岛 豊见城市 宇丰崎干舄	19 Jan 1 月 19 日
Cambodia 柬埔寨	Boeung Prek Lapouv, Takeo Province 茶胶省 奔雷拉博景点保护区	17-19 Jan 1 月 17-19 日

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

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06
Total	150	206	286	300	298	363	380	380	427	582	585*	632	757	826

Year	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19	Jan 20
Total	790	1030	1104	1280	834	1562	1624	1659	2034	2060	2601	2195	2407	2785

* This number also included the 18 sick individuals infected by avian botulism. 此数字包括 18 只受鸟类肉毒杆菌感染的黑脸琵鹭。

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

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06
Hong Kong	50	70	78	99	69	88	96	90	135	136	179	238	272	296
Shenzhen	nc	nc	nc	nc	32	58	nc	nc	42*	3	24	5	39	50
Macao	6	12	8	10	13	9	12	6	36	37	46	50	39	51
Total	56	82	86	109	114	155	108	96	171	176	249	293	350	397

Year	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19	Jan 20
Hong Kong	320	331	273	429	386	357	322	222	363	322	360	337	320	319
Shenzhen	36	38	62	33	25	36	29	30	48	49	15	13	63	42
Macao	48	50	52	39	49	51	48	60	55	61	44	50	53	40
Total	404	419	387	501	460	444	399	312	466	432	419	400	436	401

nc = no count 未有进行调查
*Forty-two birds in Futian were not included in the total number because counts in Mai Po and Futian were not taken simultaneously.
因米埔与福田的调查未能与同步进行，故总数未有包括 42 只在福田录得的黑脸琵鹭。

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

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06
Total	15	22	21	21	58	5	3	9	72	24	17	91	187	206

Year	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19	Jan 20
Total	247	313	247	234	198	328	363	339	330	434	397	744	990	1034

Table 6. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in Red River Delta, Vietnam during the international censuses.
表 6. 全球同步普查期间在越南红河口录得的黑脸琵鹭数量。

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06
Total	62	25	23	75	nc	59	34*	46*	47	54*	65	15	56	74

Year	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19	Jan 20
Total	45	49	63	46	49	35	39	40	40	9	62	65	65	60

nc = no count 未有进行调查
* Surveys also included Thai Binh and other places around the Delta.
普查地点包括 Thai Binh 及红河口附近地点。

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

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06
Total	5	16	14	31	28	75	60	99	87	107	128	149	103 (47)	155

Year	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19	Jan 20
Total	189	224	215	258	270	284	277	350	371	383	433	508	538	544

Number in parenthesis is number of birds recorded outside the census period, which was not included in the total. It is provided as reference as the flocks were likely staying in Japan for the whole winter.
括号内的数字为普查期间以外录得的黑脸琵鹭数量，并不计入总数。因这数群琵鹭大机会整个冬季都留在日本境内，故一并提供作参考。

Table 8. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in Korean Peninsula, including Jeju Island during the international censuses.
表 8. 全球同步普查期间在朝鲜半岛包括济州岛录得的黑脸琵鹭数量。

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 01	Jan 02	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06
Total	6	nc	nc	15	16	25	14	20	21	29	22	24	21	21

Year	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19	Jan 20
Total	20	28	25	27	26	40	23	26	31	38	29	26	23	37

nc = no count 未有进行调查

Table 9. Numbers and percentage changes 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变化。

Year	89-90	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jan 97*	Jan 98*	Jan 99*	Jan 00*	Jan 01*	Jan 02*	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06
Total	294	351	430	551	514	682	599	650	825	972	1069	1206	1475	1679
% Change	-	19.4	22.5	28.1	-6.7	32.7	-12.2	8.5	26.9	17.8	10.0	12.8	22.3	13.8

Year	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19	Jan 20
Total	1695	2065	2041	2347	1839	2693	2725	2726	3272	3356	3941	3941	4463	4864
% Change	1.0	21.8	-1.2	15.0	-21.6	46.4	1.2	0.0	20.0	2.6	17.4	0.0	13.2	9.0

* Data from some sites between 1997 and 2002 had been updated without amendment to the total figures in previous reports. The total figures have been corrected in this report. 过往的报告曾更新部分地点由 1997 年至 2002 的数据，但未相应修改总数。在此报告已作出修正。

Annual % change from 1994 to 2020 (by generalised estimating equation): 9.6%
1994 年至 2020 年间的年均变化 (广义估计公式): 9.6%

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

Year	Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09	Jan 10	Jan 11
Number of sites recorded BFS	36	39	40	40	44	43	44	52	56
Number of survey sites	41	61	61	59	68	No detailed record	No detailed record	82	83

Year	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19	Jan 20
Number of sites recorded BFS	56	53	62	62	68	65*	82	83	88
Number of survey sites	86	67	96	91	94	100*	116	119	128

* Figures of Bazhang River and Aogu Wetland provided by regional coordinator were combined into one figure as Chiayi County, Taiwan, which were treated differently in other censuses. 台湾的地区统筹是年把八掌溪及鳌鼓湿地的数字合并到嘉义县，这两个地点的数字在其余普查是分开列出的。

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Charts
图表

Chart 1. Results of International Black-faced Spoonbill Census from 1989-90 to 2019-20.
图表 1. 1989-90 至 2019-20 年黑脸琵鹭全球普查结果。

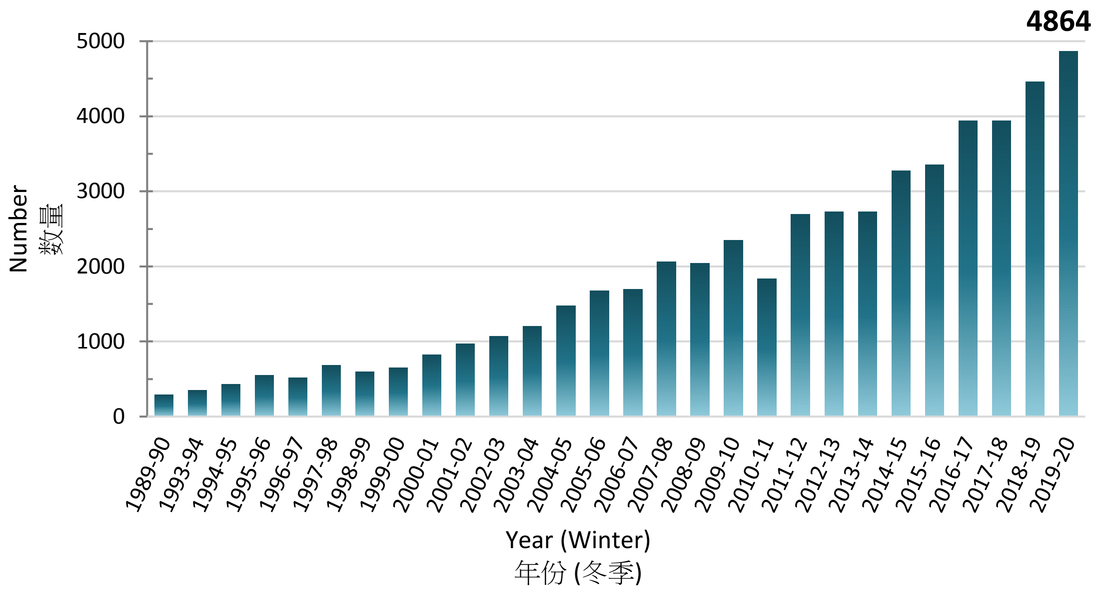


Chart 2. Percentages of Black-faced Spoonbills in different wintering areas during the 2020 international census.
图表 2. 2020 全球同步普查期间黑脸琵鹭在不同度冬地的全球百分比。

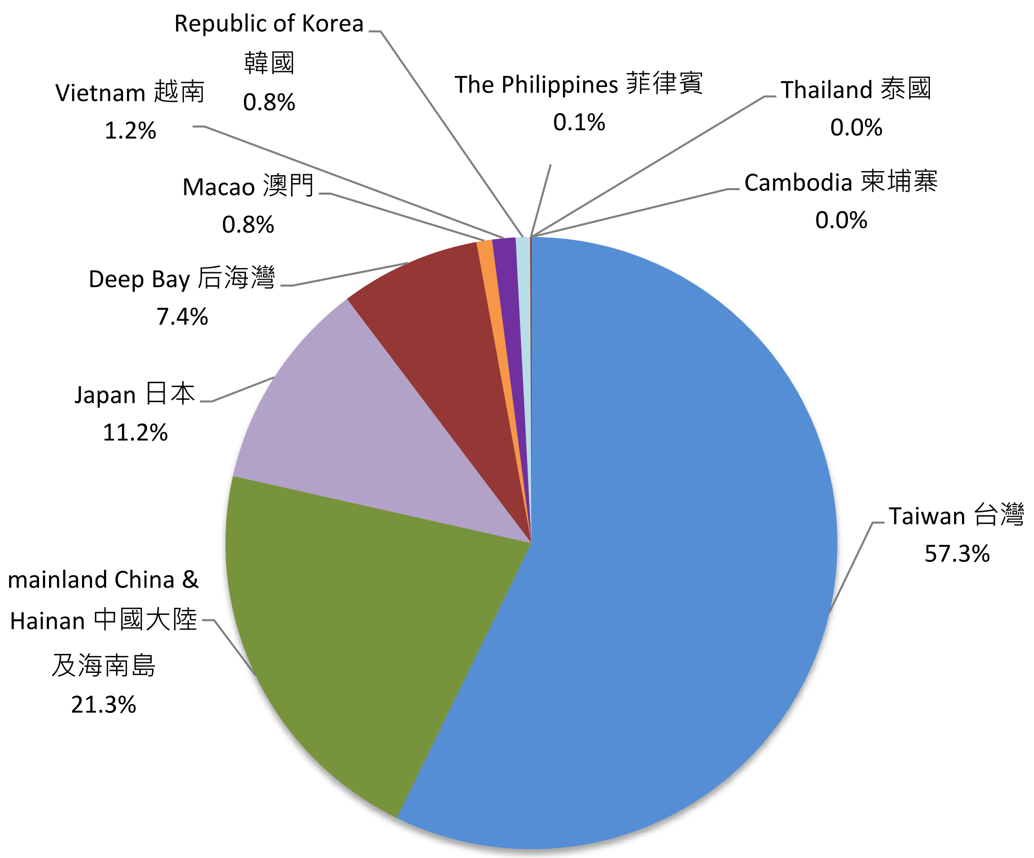
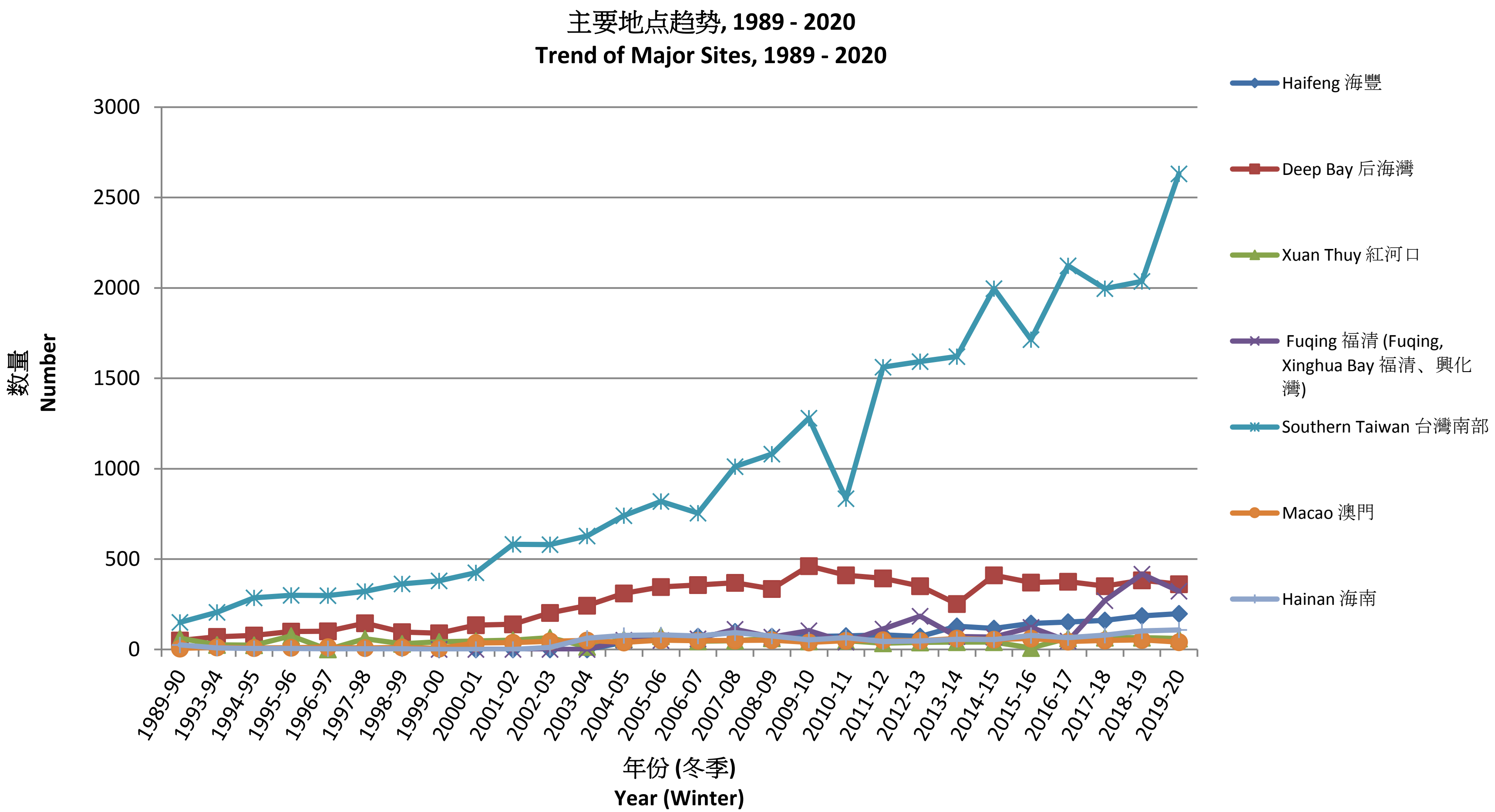


Chart 3. A comparison of the trends of the known global population of Black-faced Spoonbill at some major wintering sites.
图表 3. 比较一些主要度冬地点的已知黑脸琵鹭数量趋势。



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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 2020.
附录 1. 2020 年黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查香港及深圳结果。

a) 17 January 2020 / 2020 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	64	61	54
Lok Ma Chau 落马洲	25	79	28
Fishponds outside Mai Po 米埔外围鱼塘	NC	NC	NC
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	41	50	55
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔湾	17	20	28
HK Wetland Park 湿地公园	31	31	10
Futian 福田	48	69	57
Total 总数	226	310	232

NC: No count 没有调查

b) 18 January 2020 / 2020 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	59	70	62
Lok Ma Chau 落马洲	20	31	17
Fishponds outside Mai Po 米埔外围鱼塘	NC	NC	NC
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	67	48	44
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔湾	11	15	15
HK Wetland Park 湿地公园	10	21	20
Futian 福田	52	59	56
Total 总数	219	244	214

NC: No count 没有调查

c) 19 January 2020 / 2020 年 1 月 19 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	134	127	203
Lok Ma Chau 落马洲	8	32	24
Fishponds outside Mai Po 米埔外围鱼塘	19	9	NC
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	60	43	70
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔湾	23	9	10
HK Wetland Park 湿地公园	7	9	12
Futian 福田	32	37	42
Total 总数	283	266	361

NC: No count 没有调查