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English report

英文報告



The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society Limited



Y.T. Yu

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society Ltd.1

Introduction

Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor* is a globally endangered species (BirdLife International 2000), which only occurs on the east fringe of Asia. Its known world

population was less than 1000 individuals (Dahmer and Felley Unpub. MS 2002).

Known wintering populations of the Black-faced Spoonbill have been assessed by international census since 1993, with Tom Dahmer as the coordinator. This census was listed as a high priority recommendation in the 'Action Plan for the Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor*' (Severinghaus *et al.* 1995). At the International Black-faced Spoonbill Workshop held in Beijing in 1996, representatives from all range countries agreed to expand upon the census coordinated by Tom Dahmer to gain a wider

coverage of the wintering grounds.

This census proved to be an effective and practical means to provide information on the population and distribution of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills. The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society (HKBWS), an affiliate of BirdLife International accepted the responsibility to co-ordinate the International Census from 2003 onwards. This note

reports on the mid-winter census undertaken in wintering sites 24-26 January 2003.

Method

The census period was 24, 25 and 26 January 2003. Census dates have always been chosen in mid or late January because the spoonbills seem to be stable in mid-winter. Map 1 shows the area covered by the census. Surveys were carried out in areas where Black-faced Spoonbills had been reported before. Field counts were done in a

synchronized manner, making use of binoculars and telescopes.

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Counting of the spoonbills relies on voluntary efforts from counters including experienced bird watchers, researchers and ornithologist. The census results in Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, Vietnam and Japan are summarized by coordinators in the respective regions. As in the last few years, Taiwanese birdwatchers assisted in the counts in Vietnam. The counts in South Korea, China Mainland and Thailand were carried out by individuals sending in separate reports.

Some sites are located in close proximity, such as Mai Po in Hong Kong, Futian in Shenzhen and Taipa in Macao, all being in the Pearl River estuary in southern China. Spoonbills can fly between these sites within a day. Hence, counts in these sites were conducted in synchronization.

During the counts, the counters recorded the numbers of the Black-faced Spoonbills, the location and time of counts at the specified sites. In the previous counts observers were asked to send in number of immature birds as well. But this may not be easy at sites with many spoonbills (e.g. Taiwan and Hong Kong) or sites where experienced observers were not available. The information was then reported to the Coordinator designated by the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society.

Results and discussion

Overview

A minimum of 1069 Black-faced Spoonbills were counted in the census this year (Table 1). This is the first time for the spoonbill number to exceed 1,000.

The actual number of spoonbills may be higher than this number because we did receive a record of twelve spoonbills in Hainan Island (Table 2). However, the Hainan counts were not made during the specified period of the International Census and hence the number has not been included in the total figure of this census. An outbreak of botulism in Tsengwen estuary, Taiwan, killed a total of 73 Black-faced Spoonbills from December 2002 to February 2003. Otherwise the total number would have exceeded 1,100.

The 2003 figure is at least 10% more than that of 2002. The known world population of Black-faced Spoonbill from the census has been increasing for five consecutive years since 1998. Indeed, the number of the spoonbills has increased generally since the commencement of the international census (Figure 1).

Hong Kong and Pearl River Estuary

In Hong Kong, the number of Black-faced Spoonbills has increased since the 1980s. Annual peak numbers of the spoonbills increased from 50 individuals in 1989 (Kennerley 1990) to 258 on 31 December 2002 (P.J. Leader pers. comm.). However, the census results in the past shows that the number of spoonbills in Hong Kong has been relatively smaller and stable till 2000 and the numbers only reached 99 in winter 1995-96. Then numbers has then increased to 136 and 137 individuals in January 2001 and 2002 respectively, partially because of the improved census effort and almost certainly a real increase of the wintering population.

The census in Hong Kong was undertaken in a large scale in January 2003, covering the whole Deep Bay area including Mai Po Nature Reserve, Lok Ma Chau, Tsim Bei Tsui (Inner Deep Bay), and from Lau Fau Shan to Nim Wan (Outer Deep Bay). As a result, 179 birds were recorded during the census (Figure 2). Together with 24 and 46 birds counted in Futian and Macao respectively, it gave a total of 249 birds in Pearl River Estuary. This total number is very close to that of the peak number (i.e. 258 birds) in Hong Kong in winter 2002-03. It is tempting to suggest that birds in Macao and Futian might belong to the same wintering group in the Mai Po Marshes and Inner Deep Bay Ramsar site. A sighting of colour-ringed Black-faced Spoonbills in Futian (e.g. Anon 2001) supports this speculation. However, the movement of Black-faced Spoonbills between Macao and Hong Kong still has to be proved.

Main Wintering Sites

The known numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills expressed as percentage figures relative to the total population for each country and region are shown in Figure 3. Tsengwen estuary and the area near Tainan constituted the largest wintering site and a total of 562 (52.6%) individuals were recorded. The Deep Bay inclusive of Mai Po was the second largest where 179 (16.7%) birds were counted. Xuan Thuy in the Red River Delta of Vietnam also held 65 (6.1%) spoonbills, which was the third largest site. In this census, a total of 75.4% of the known wintering population of the spoonbills was recorded in these three sites.

In addition, spoonbill numbers in Tsengwen Estuary area have been increasing drastically since 1996-97, while numbers in Mai Po have only risen slowly. In Red River Delta, numbers have decreased since 1995-96 but tended to be stable in the most recent years (Figure 4).

The survey in Japan is coordinated by the Japan Black-faced Spoonbill Network formed in June 2002 and the Wild Bird society of Japan. Since 2000 the total number recorded in Japan has been rather stable (slightly less than 100 birds). This year the number increased to 128 birds. That was probably a real increase in the number of birds wintering in Japan.

Surveys in South China

The Huanan coast of China mainland was largely under-surveyed in the past due to its extensive area, lack of observers and baseline information, and difficulties in communication. In this census, volunteers in China were invited to carry out the census in sites along the coast including Chongming Dao of Shanghai Municipality, Quanzhou of Fujian Province, Panyu, Leizhou Peninsular and Zhanjiang area of Guangdong Province. However, the survey in Quanzhou was finally called off because the vehicle involved was broken and the counter could not reach the target area. Surveys in Leizhou Peninsula and Zhanjiang did take place but they were carried out before the period of census. Furthermore, no spoonbill was found.

Threats

The census showed strikingly that wintering Black-faced Spoonbills were concentrated in three sites. Thus the future of the spoonbill is highly susceptible to individual catastrophic events at these small number of sites. Habitat deterioration and other threats might drastically reduce the number of the spoonbills. One notable illustration of potential catastrophes is the recent mass death of seventy-three Black-faced Spoonbills caused by Avian Botulism in Taiwan. The higher the congregation of birds is in one site, the higher the risk of massive population loss would be. Thus, this species is still facing a high risk of extinction.

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Chinese Report

中文報告



The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society Limited



黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查,2003年1月24-26日

余日東

香港觀鳥會 有限公司 2

引言

黑臉琵鷺 *Platelea minor* 是全球性受脅鳥種(BirdLife International 2000), 只在亞洲東部沿分佈。現時已知的全球總數約在一千隻以下(Dahmer 和 Felley 2002)。

自 1993 年起,已有黑臉琵鷺全球已知數量的調查,當時由戴名揚(Tom Dahmer) 先生擔任統籌。這項調查,曾納入「黑面琵鷺 *Platalea minor* 保育行動綱領*」最 優先保育次序(劉小如等 1995)。1996 年在北京的黑臉琵鷺國際研討會中,各地 與會者同意擴大當時由戴名揚先生進行的普查範圍,並覆蓋整個越冬地。

這項普查已經證實爲有效和實用的工具,提供越冬黑臉琵鷺數量和分佈的資料。 國際鳥盟支會香港觀鳥會接受委任,由 2003 年起開始擔任統籌全球同步普查。 這個報告,列出 2003 年 1 月 24 至 26 日的普查結果。

(* 註:在台灣黑臉琵鷺被稱爲「黑面琵鷺」)

方法:

普查於 2003 年 1 月 24、25 和 26 日進行。日期選擇於 1 月中或後旬的原因是琵鷺數量於冬季中期較爲穩定。地圖 1 顯示全球同步普查的進行地點。選擇這些地點的原因是它們過去有黑臉琵鷺的紀錄。普查以同步方式,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、研究員和鳥類學家共同義務合作。在香港、澳門、 越南和日本的普查結果由當地的統籌員收集和整理。越南方面,過去幾年有台灣 的觀鳥者前往協助調查。韓國、中國大陸和泰國方面,則由個別人士提交紀錄。

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有些地區距離咫尺,例如香港米埔、深圳福田和澳門路環,都是位於華南珠江河口地區,琵鷺可於一天內飛達這幾個地點。因此,所以這些地點的數算工作有需要同步進行。

普查過程,各普查員將黑臉琵鷺的數字、地點和時間逐一記下。以往的普查有要求普查員將幼鳥紀錄一併提交。不過,對於一些有大量琵鷺聚集的地區(例如台灣、香港)、或缺乏資深觀鳥者的地方,要達到這要求有實際上的困難。普查所獲得的紀錄,須向香港觀鳥會委任的全球同步普查統籌員報告。

結果及討論

整體狀況

本年共錄得至少 1,609 隻黑臉琵鷺 (表 1)。這是首次琵鷺數量超越 1,000 隻。

琵鷺的實際種群可能高於上述數字。其中原因是我們收到來自海南島共 12 隻琵鷺的紀錄(表 2),可是由於海南島的紀錄並不是於全球同步普查期間錄得,故此沒有被納入統計總數。此外,台灣曾文溪口於 2002 年 12 月至 2003 年 1 月初發生了肉毒桿菌事件,導致 73 隻黑臉琵鷺死亡。如此推測,實際總數可能會超過 1,100。

2003 年的數字比 2002 年高至少 10%。自 1998 年起,黑臉琵鷺已知的全球數字已連續第五年上升。同時,琵鷺的數量亦隨全球同步普查展開而陸續增加。

香港及珠江河口

香港的黑臉琵鷺數字自 80 年代開始上升,由過往 1989 年錄得全年高峰 50 隻 (Kennerley 1990) 至今 2003 年的 258 隻 (Paul Leader 私人通訊)的數字可見。不過據過往普查結果所得,直至 2000 年之前,香港的琵鷺數字相對較低和穩定,而 1995-96 年冬季亦只錄得 99 隻。到了 2001 年和 2002 年 1 月,才分別增長至 136 和 137 隻,部份原因是增加普查力度,以及越冬種群數目有實質增加。

香港的大型普查在 2003 年 1 月展開,普查範圍覆蓋后海灣,包括米埔自然護理區、落馬洲、尖鼻咀(內后海灣),以及流浮山至稔灣(外后海灣)。普查期間結果共錄得 179 隻琵鷺(圖 2)。另外,福田和澳門分錄得 24 和 46 隻琵鷺,將這些數目相加,結果顯示珠江河口共有 249 隻。這數字非常接近香港 2002-03 年冬季的最高數字(即 258 隻)。我們估計澳門和福田的琵鷺,是同屬於米埔后海灣越冬的種群;在福田曾錄得附有顏色環誌的黑臉琵鷺亦支持了這項例子。不過香港至澳門之間琵鷺的活動狀況仍有待證實。

主要越冬地

圖 3 記錄了在各地區的黑臉琵鷺的已知數字和全球百分比。曾文溪口和台南一帶有全球最大的越冬地,本年共錄得 562 隻(全球總數 52.6%);另外米埔后海灣是第二大越冬地,共錄得 179 隻(16.7%)。越南紅河口新水錄得 65 隻(6.1%),成爲全球第三大越冬地。結果顯示,這三個地方已知的越冬種群共佔全球 75.4%。

此外,1996-97 年曾文溪口的琵鷺數字自 1996-97 年起大幅增長,而米埔后海灣方面的增長緩慢。紅河口的數字自 1995-96 年起持續下降,直至近年才回復穩定(圖 4)。

日本的普查由 2002 年 6 月成立的日本黑臉琵鷺網絡和日本野鳥會共同合作。日本的數據自 2000 年開起比較爲穩定(少於 100 隻),不過今年的數字上升至 128 隻,這可能是日本的越冬的琵鷺數量增加所致。

華南的調查

中國華南過去的普查不夠全面,由要原因是地區面積廣闊、缺乏觀察者和基礎資料、以及訊息傳遞方面困難。是次普查,我們邀請了中國的義務工作者在沿岸多個地點進行統計,包括上海市崇明島、福建省泉州、廣東省番禺、雷州和浙江。可是泉洲的普查最終沒有進行,原因開往當地的汽車在中途壞了,而導致未能到達目的地。雷州和浙江的統計在指定普查日期之前進行,不過沒有琵鷺紀錄。

威脅

是次普查顯示黑臉琵鷺集中在三個地區越冬。若這些地區發生個別災難性意外, 黑臉琵鷺將會面臨重大威脅。此外,生態環境質素下降、以及其他類別的威脅都 會導致琵鷺數字下跌。最近在台灣發生的肉毒桿菌事件導至 73 隻琵鷺死亡的大 量數字,已具體指出這點。一個地區的鳥類愈密集,大量失去的危機會愈高。所 以,這鳥種仍然面對很大的絕種威脅。

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查: 2003年1月24至26日

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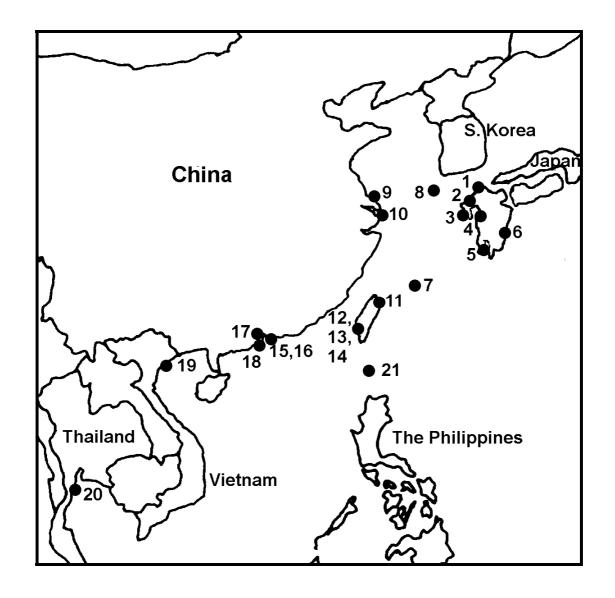
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地圖



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Map 1. Locations of International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2003. 1) Fukoka, Japan; 2) Saga, Japan; 3) Nagasaki, Japan; 4) Kumamoto, Japan; 5) Kagoshima, Japan; 6) Miyazaki, Japan; 7) Okinawa Islands, Japan; 8) Jeju Island, South Korea; 9) Yenchang, Jiangsu; 10) Chongming Dao, Shanghai; 11) Ilan, Taiwan; 12) Pa Chung River, Taiwan, 13) Tsengwen Estuary, Taiwan; 14) Szu-tsao, Taiwan; 15) Mai Po and Inner Deep Bay, Hong Kong; 16) Futian, Shenzhen; 17) Panyu, Guangzhou; 18) Taipa, Macao; 19) Red River Delta, Vietnam; 20) Phentchaburi, Thailand; 21) Batanes, the Philippines.

地圖 1:黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查地點:1)日本福岡縣;2)日本佐賀縣;3)日本長崎縣;4)日本熊本縣;5)日本鹿児島縣;6)日本宮崎縣;7)日本沖繩縣;8)南韓濟洲島;9)江蘇鹽城;10)上海崇明島;11)台灣宜蘭;12)台灣八掌溪河口;13)台灣曾文溪口;14)台灣四草;15)香港米埔內后海灣;16)深圳福田;17)廣州番禺;18)澳門路環;19)越南紅河口;20)泰國 Phentchaburi;21)菲律賓 Batanes

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查: 2003年1月24至26日

Tables

圖表



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Table 1. Number of Black-faced Spoonbill in different locations of East Asia.

Numbers in brackets may be over-counting.

表一: 東亞各地黑臉琵鷺的數量。括號內的數字表示可能數算過多。

Region	Location	Date	Number	Reported by
地區	地點	日期	數量	普查員 / 記錄者
China	Yenchang, Jiangsu	27 Jan	16	Wang Hui via Simba
mainland	江蘇鹽城	1月27日		Chan
中國大陸 China	Chongming Dao, Shanghai	24-26 Jan	1	王會 (經陳承彥) Wang Tinhou and Mark
mainland 中國大陸	上海崇明鳥	1月24-26日	1	Barter via Wang 王天厚和 Mark Barter (經王吉衣)
China mainland 中國大陸	Panyu, Guangzhou 廣州番禺	24-26 Jan 1月25日	0	Yu Haiyin 虞海燕
China mainland 中國大陸	Futian, Shenzhen 深圳福田	24-26 Jan 1月 24-26 日	24	Wang Yongjun 王勇軍
Hong Kong	Mai Po and Deep Bay	24-26 Jan	179	HKBWS
香港	米埔和后海灣	1 月 24-26 日		香港觀鳥會
Macao	Taipa	24-26 Jan	46	Leung Va
澳門	路環	1月 24-26 日		梁華
Taiwan	Chiku, Tainan	26 Jan	429	WBFT
台灣	台南七股	1 月 26 日		中華鳥會
Taiwan	Pa-Chang estuary, Tainan	26 Jan	7	WBFT
台灣	台南八掌溪河口	1 月 26 日		中華鳥會
Taiwan	Szu-Tsao, Tainan	26 Jan	126	WBFT
台灣	台南四草	1 月 26 日		中華鳥會
Taiwan	Wen-ti, Ilan	25 Jan	3	WBFT
台灣	宜蘭塭底	1 月 25 日		中華鳥會
Taiwan	Lan-yang Esutary, Ilan	25 Jan	1	WBFT
台灣	宜蘭蘭陽溪口	1 月 25 日		中華鳥會
Taiwan	Kang-nan, Hsinchu City	25 Jan	1	WBFT
台灣	新竹市港南	1 月 25 日		中華鳥會
Taiwan	Injuried and sick Individuals ¹	24-26 Jan	18	WBFT
台灣	受傷或患病個體 ¹	1 月 24-26 日		中華鳥會
Vietnam 越南	Red River Delta, Xuan Thuy Nature Reserve 紅河口新水自然保護區	24 Jan 1 月 24 日	65	Fang Woei-horng (WBFT) 方偉宏 (中華鳥會)
Vietnam 越南	Red River Delta, Thai Binh Estuary 紅河口 Thai Binh Estuary	24 Jan 1 月 24 日	0	Nguyen Duc Tu (BIIP 國際鳥盟印度支那項目)
Vietnam 越南	Red River Delta, Nghia Hung District 紅河口 Nghia Hung District	24 Jan 1 月 24 日	0	Le Trong Trai (BIIP 國際 鳥盟印度支那項目)
Vietnam	Ha Nam Island, Quang Ninh	24 Jan	0	Jack Tordoff (BIIP 國際
越南	province, Yen Hung District	1 月 24 日		鳥盟印度支那項目)
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Imazu tidal flat 九州:福岡縣,今津干潟	26-Jan 1月26日	19	Japan BFS Network, Simba Chan and M.J. Ueta 日本黑臉琵鷺網絡、陳承 彥和植田睦之

Japan	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Jinko-to	26-Jan	2	Japan BFS Network,
日本	reclaimed land 九州:福岡縣,Jinko-to 人工島	1月26日		Simba Chan and M.J. Ueta 日本黑臉琵鷺網絡、陳承
				彥和植田睦之
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Wajiro tidal flat 九州:福岡縣,和白干潟	26-Jan 1月26日	2	Japan BFS Network, Simba Chan and M.J. Ueta 日本黑臉琵鷺網絡、陳承 彥和植田睦之
Japan	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Tatara	26-Jan	4	Japan BFS Network,
日本	estuary 九州:福岡縣,多多良川河口	1月26日		Simba Chan and M.J. Ueta 日本黑臉琵鷺網絡、陳承 彥和植田睦之
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Tsuyazaki 九州:福岡縣,津屋崎町	26-Jan 1月26日	1	Japan BFS Network, Simba Chan and M.J. Ueta
				日本黑臉琵鷺網絡、陳承彦和植田睦之
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Sone tidal flat 九州:福岡縣,島根干潟	25-Jan 1月25日	1	Yamamoto Hiroko, Simba Chan and M.J. Ueta 山本廣子、陳承彥和植田 睦之
Japan	Kyushu: Saga Pref., Rokkaku	25-Jan	2	Japan BFS Network,
日本	Estuary 九州:佐賀縣,六角川河口	1月25日		Simba Chan and M.J. Ueta 日本黑臉琵鷺網絡、陳承 彥和植田睦之
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kumamoto new port 九州:熊本縣新港	25-Jan 1月25日	13	Japan BFS Network, Simba Chan and M.J. Ueta 日本黑臉琵鷺網絡、陳承 彥和植田睦之
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Ezu lake 九州:熊本縣,江津湖	25-Jan 1月25日	1	Japan BFS Network, Simba Chan and M.J. Ueta 日本黑臉琵鷺網絡、陳承 彥和植田睦之
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Hikawa Estuary 九州:熊本縣,氷川河口	25-Jan 1月25日	12	Japan BFS Network, Simba Chan and M.J. Ueta 日本黑臉琵鷺網絡、陳承 彥和植田睦之
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Kagamigawa Estuary 九州:熊本縣,鏡川河口	25-Jan 1月25日	2	Japan BFS Network, Simba Chan and M.J. Ueta 日本黑臉琵鷺網絡、陳承 彥和植田睦之
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto Pref., Maekawa Estuary 九州:熊本縣,前川河口	25-Jan 1月25日	6	Japan BFS Network, Simba Chan and M.J. Ueta 日本黑臉琵鷺網絡、陳承 彥和植田睦之

Japan 日本	Kyushu: Miyazaki Pref., Hitotsuse Estuary 九州:宮崎縣,一瀬川河口	26-Jan 1月26日	5	Japan BFS Network, Simba Chan and M.J. Ueta 日本黑臉琵鷺網絡、陳承 彥和植田睦之
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Beppu Estuary 九州: 鹿児島,別府川河口	25-Jan 1月25日	11	Japan BFS Network, Simba Chan and M.J. Ueta 日本黑臉琵鷺網絡、陳承 彥和植田睦之
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Manose River mouth 九州:鹿児島,万之瀬川河口	26-Jan 1月26日	16	Japan BFS Network, Simba Chan and M.J. Ueta 日本黑臉琵鷺網絡、陳承 彥和植田睦之
Japan 日本	Okinawa Pref., Manko 沖繩縣,漫湖	24-Jan 1月24日	2	Japan BFS Network, Simba Chan and M.J. Ueta 日本黑臉琵鷺網絡、陳承 彥和植田睦之
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nagasaki Pref., Inside the embankment of Isahaya Bay 九州:長崎縣,諫早干拓地	24-Jan 1月24日	11	Yamamoto Hiroko, Simba Chan and M.J. Ueta 山本廣子、陳承彥和植田 睦之
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., Izumi 九州:鹿児島,出水市	26-Jan 1月26日	2	Japan BFS Network, Simba Chan and M.J. Ueta 日本黑臉琵鷺網絡、陳承 彥和植田睦之
Japan 日本	Okinawa Pref., Gushi Tidal Flat 沖繩縣,具志干潟	25-Jan? 1月25日?	14	Yamamoto Hiroko, Simba Chan and M.J. Ueta 山本廣子、陳承彥和植田 睦之
Japan 日本	Okinawa Pref., Tomishiro 沖繩縣,豊見城村	25-Jan? 1月25日?	1	Yamamoto Hiroko, Simba Chan and M.J. Ueta 日本黑臉琵鷺網絡、陳承 彥和植田睦之
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref., Funakoshi Bay 九州:福岡縣,船越	26-Jan 1月26日	1	Japan BFS Network, Simba Chan and M.J. Ueta 日本黑臉琵鷺網絡、陳承 彥和植田睦之
Republic of Korea 韓國	Seongsanpo, Jeju 濟州城山浦	24-25 Jan 1月 24-25 日	22 (24)	Choi Chang-yong, Kim Wan-byung
The Philippines 菲律賓	Savidug and Sabtan, Batanes	24-25 Jan 1月 24-25 日	0	Marlynn Mendoza
Thailand 泰國	Phentchaburi	Late Jan 1月底 Total	3 (6) 1069	Uaiphorn Khwanphae
1 Initimized	and sick Black-faced Spoonbills in Taiv	總數	(1074)	

Injuried and sick Black-faced Spoonbills in Taiwan are recovering well under treatment and seventeen spoonbills were released on 18 February 2003.

受傷或患病的黑臉琵鷺經悉心照料下,已有 17 隻痊癒,並於 2003 年 2 月 18 日獲放生

Table 2. Additional counts from some sites in winter 2002-03

表二: 2002-03 年冬季附加的調查地點和紀錄

Region 地區	Location 地點	Date 日期	Number 數量	Reported by 普查員/紀錄者
China mainland 中國大陸	Dongzhaigong, Hainan 海南省,東寨港	10-Jan 1月10日	1	Liang Wei 梁偉
China mainland 中國大陸	Xinying, Lingao, Hainan 海南省,臨高,新英	11-Jan 1月11日	11	Liang Wei 梁偉
China mainland 中國大陸	Yinggehai, Ledong, Hainan 海南省,樂東,鶯歌海	Jan 1月	0	Liang Wei 梁偉
China mainland 中國大陸	Leizhou Peninsular, Guangdong 廣東省,雷州半島	23-Dec 02 to 13-Jan 03 02 年 12 月 23 日至 03 年 1 月 13	0	Zhou Fasang 鄒發生
China mainland 中國大陸	Ming Jiang Estuary, Fujian 福建省,閩江河口	1-Mar 3月1日	2	M.J. Ueta and Zhang Guogang 植田睦之和張國綱
China mainland 中國大陸	Coasts of Zhejiang 浙江省沿岸	Feb 2月	0	M.J. Ueta and Zhang Guogang 植田睦之和張國綱
		Total 總數	14	

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查: 2003年1月24至26日

Figures

圖片



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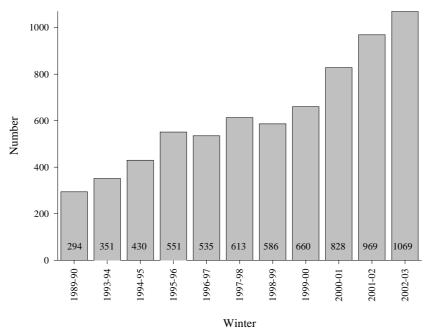


Figure 1 Known wintering Black-faced Spoonbills, 1989-2003 圖 1 已知越冬黑臉琵鷺數字,1989-2003

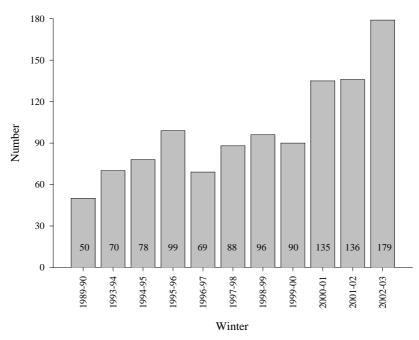


Figure 2 Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in Hong Kong during the International Censuses.

圖 2 過去全球同步普查香港的黑臉琵鷺數字

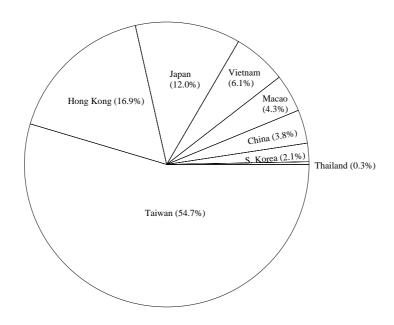


Figure 3 Percentages of Black-faced Spoonbills in different wintering grounds.

圖 3 黑臉琵鷺在不同越冬地的全球百分比

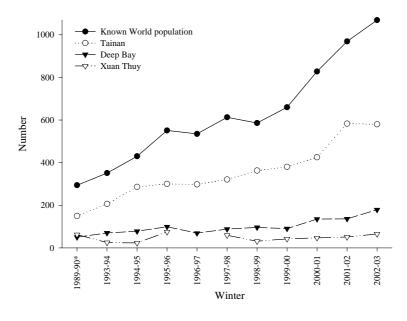


Figure 4 Numbers and trends of Black-faced Spoonbills in the world, Tainan of Taiwan, Deep Bay of Hong Kong, Red River Delta of Vietnam from the International Censuses. *Numbers were based on a review by Kennerley (1990).

圖 4 比較過去黑臉琵鷺的全球、台灣台南、香港和越南紅河口的 趨勢。圖中星號表示數據來自 Kennerley (1990) 的覆核。

黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查: 2003年1月24至26日

Appendix

附錄



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Appendix 附錄

Appendix 1. Counts of Black-faced Spoonbills in Hong Kong during International Census, January 2003.

附錄一: 2003 年黑臉琵鷺全球同步普查香港結果

a) Counts on 24 January 2003 2003 年 1 月 24 日數算結果

Place/Time 時間/地點	1400h	1500h	1600h
Mai Po Nature Reserve 米埔自然護理區	85	127	58
Lok Ma Chau 落馬洲	0	0	0
Mai Po Boardwalk 米埔浮橋	4	0	0
Tsim Bei Tsui 尖鼻咀	0	0	0
'Outer' Deep Bay 外后海灣	NC	NC	NC
Total 總數	89	127	58

b) Counts on 25 January 2003 2003 年 1 月 25 日數算結果

Place/Time 時間/地點	1445h	1545h	1645h
Mai Po Nature Reserve 米埔自然護理區	129	85	11
Lok Ma Chau 落馬洲	0	0	0
Mai Po Boardwalk 米埔浮橋	0	3	0
Tsim Bei Tsui 尖鼻咀	0	0	0
'Outer' Deep Bay 外后海灣	0	2	0
Total 終數	129	90	11

c) Counts on 26 January 2003 2003 年 1 月 26 日數算結果

Place/Time 時間/地點	1530h	1630h	1730h
Mai Po Nature Reserve 米埔自然護理區	143	156	179
Lok Ma Chau 落馬洲	0	0	0
Mai Po Boardwalk 米埔浮橋	3	0	0
Tsim Bei Tsui 尖鼻咀	0	0	0
'Outer' Deep Bay 外后海灣	0	0	0
Total 總數	146	156	179