



2026 International Black-faced Spoonbill Census

2026 年全球黑脸琵鹭普查

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society
香港观鸟会

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2026 International Black-faced Spoonbill Census

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Tel: (852) 2377 4387 Fax: (852) 2314 3687

E-mail: hkbws@hkbws.org.hk Website: www.hkbws.org.hk

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

Photo credit: Jay Kong

2026 International Black-faced Spoonbill Census

Coordinator

Yat-tung Yu

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society

Data contributors

(Republic of Korea 韩国) Chang-Wan Kang 강창완, Eun-Mi Kim 김은미, Hee-Man Kang 강희만, Nam-Joon Ji 지남준, In-Hyeok Song 송인혁, Gi-Chan Ryu 류기찬, Shin-Hwan Kim 김신환, Gun-Seok Park 박건석, Kisup Lee 이기섭, Bang-Yeon Lim 임방연, Kim Soon-Rae 김순래, Su-Min Jeon 전수민, Soo-Kyeong Hwang 황수경, Mi-Eun Kim 김미은, You-Kil Park 박유길, Gwang-Bok Lee 이광복, Myeong-Je Lee 이명제, Mi-Nam Lee 이미남, Mi-Hwa Lee 이미화, Young-Ja Hwang 황영자, Young-Sook Kang 강영숙, Min-Sun Kim 김민선, Hee-Suk Jang 장희숙, Hyeon-Ja Jo 조현자, Eun-Suk Roh 노은숙, Ok-Ja Kim 김옥자, Dong-Ki Moon 문동기, Heung-Beom Oh 오홍범, Kyung-Sook Kim 김경숙, Yeong-Lan Park 박영란, Hyoung-Bok Ham 함형복, Min-Ja Park 박민자, Seong-Hye Jeong 정성혜, In-Ki Kwon 권인기, Hwan-Bong Oh 오환봉, Kye-Sook Lee 이계숙, Sang-Sup Kim 김상섭, Young-Chul Kim 김영철, Hee Yoon 윤희, Ye-Soon Lee 이예순, Hong-Tae Jeon 전홍태, Keonseok Park, Taek-Su Jang 장택수, Yong-Ki Ju 주용기, Chul-Hee Hong 홍철희, Jong-Sun Baek 백종선, Jin-Sun Park 박진선, Hae-Kwang Han 한해광, Myoung-Jung Lee 이명정, Moon-Sik Park 박문식, Jeju Wildlife Research Center members, University Birding Club of Korea, ECO Korea, National Institute of Biological Resources, Korea (NIBR).

(Chinese Mainland 中国内地) 杨琼, 胡柳柳, 戎灿中, 尹玉柱, 欧阳玉莹, 赖嫦红, 桂旭弘, 李春梅, 戚译引, 陈琬玉, 仇秀梅, 李生, 兰柳, 刘虹, 朱启兰, 黄昌兰, 徐亚萍, 王颖, 田穗兴, 金莹, 曾红梅, 刘美娇, 郭淑娟, 计东梅, 张高峰, 谭丽曼, 徐燕, 刘彦均, 夏红彬, 邱晓燕, 卢婉琳, 博鸟, 李志钢, 万顷沙子, 陈汉文, 陈什旺, 陈选梅, 崔腾辉, 杜啸颖, 甘加俊, 古月梅, 郭竣工, 何克宏, 季茜, 姜安辰, 蓝玉杏, 乐伟强, 雷磊, 李芳华, 李基毓, 李维斌, 梁凌紫, 刘剑筠, 刘君, 刘莉, 莫昊, 潘淑芳, 彭程, 任志华, 盛利, 汪克宏, 王修志, 王永红, 吴剑锋, 吴志辉, 熊冰, 徐维然, 余志英, 张福庆, 张俊棠, 张励, 张恕仁, 张雅妮, 钟政, 周悦颖, 许小文, 曾向武, 钟志强, 谢首冕, 林少娜, 吴丹丹, 吴灿, 林小琪, 陈施容, 曾凯, 阿暖, 陈家浩, 何力建, 黄志雄, 刘康全, 梁嘉善, 麦康, 柯伟国, 吴明传, 吕立, 邹惠仪, 郑康华, 王阳鸣, 黄悦琴, 郑重, 钟静贞, 杨海英, 施秋霞, 柯豫斌, 夏习文, 陈肇洧, 龚哲辉, 刘文博, 吴轲朝, 张智舵, 何恩泽, 熊颖, 奚毅文, 李远丽, 杨姗姗, 赖海燕, 黄宝桐, 林恩炳, 杨思盾, 庄绍坤, 连炳新, 陈庆煌, 封婷婷, 王碧英, 陈文森, 林时提, 陈萍萍, 蔡芳芳, 王炳程, 马辰希, 郭凯, 高淑红, 倪天皓, 陈喧原, 曦恒, 王小宁, 林建波, 官念, 老阿童木, 李海雄, 杨川, 王丹, 吕树天, 黄子俊, 刘观卫, 程成, 李飞, 卢刚, 罗理想, 钟其行, 王剑, 陈燕超, 许洋洋, 叶翔, 陈正平, 何三德, 吴波海, 郑丕毅, 蔡挺, 袁媛, 植舒琪, 林静月, 陈保庆, 丁晶晶, 信誉, 汤春艳, 横琴粤澳深度合作区城市规划和建设局, Jiangsu Academy of Forestry 江苏省林业科学研究院、江苏省南通环境监测中心、武汉市观鸟协会, 厦门市观鸟协会, 泉州湾河口湿地自然保护区, 泉州市观鸟学会, Beihai Bird Watching Society 北海观鸟会, Beijing Forestry University 北京林业大学, Dayawan Mangrove Urban Wetland Park 大亚湾红树林城市湿地公园, Fujian Bird Watching Society 福建省观鸟会, Fujian Minjiang River Estuary Wetland National Nature Reserve 长乐闽江河口湿地省级自然保护区, Guangdong Province Wetland Protection Association 广东省湿地保护协会会员, Guangdong Environmental

Protection Foundation 广东省环境保护基金会, 广东省野生动物保护中心, Guangdong Neilingding Futian National Nature Reserve 广东内伶仃福田国家级自然保护区, 广西壮族自治区林业局, 广西野生动植物保护协会, Guangxi Beilun Estuary National Nature Reserve 广西北仑河口国家级自然保护区, Guangxi Biodiversity Research and Conservation Association 广西生物多样性研究和保护协会(美境自然), Haikou Doutian Wetland Research Institute 海口沓替湿地研究所, Hainan Bird Watching Society 海南观鸟会, Hainan Dongzhaigang National Nature Reserve 海南东寨港国家级保护区, Hainan Wildlife Conservation Bureau 海南省野生动植物保护管理局, Kadoorie Conservation China 嘉道理中国保育, Nansha Wetland Park 南沙湿地公园, Putian Bird Watching Society 莆田观鸟会, Shenzhen Bird Watching Society 深圳市观鸟协会, Shenzhen University 深圳大学, Shenzhen Mangrove Wetlands Conservation Foundation 深圳市红树林湿地保护基金会, Shenzhen OCT National Wetland Park 深圳华侨城国家湿地公园, Sun Yat-sen University 广州中山大学, Wenzhou Bird Conservancy 温州野鸟会, Wild Bird Society of Shanghai 上海野鸟会, Guangzhou Nature Association 广州市自然观察协会, 广州市阳光鸟类保护协会, Guangzhou Municipal Forestry and Landscaping Bureau 广州市林业和园林局, Port of Guangzhou 广州港, Zhanjiang Bird Watching Society 湛江市爱鸟协会, Zhanjiang Mangrove National Nature Reserve 湛江红树林国家级保护区, Zhuhai Bird Watching Society 珠海市观鸟协会, 茂名市观鸟生态发展中心, 茂名观鸟会, Operation Earth 守望地球 and many anonymous volunteers 及众多匿名志愿调查员. **(Japan 日本)** Yuichi Yoshida 吉田祐一, Harumi Waseda 早稻田晴美, Ryosuke Harada 原田量介, Miho Hiura 日浦美保, Tetsuo Kawaguchi 川口哲男, Naomi Ogawa 小川直美, Yoshifumi Kii 城井良文, Shungo Takahashi 高桥俊吾, Nobuchika Nishimura 西村信亲, Ryoichi Amae 天江良一, Makoto Hashimoto 桥本诚, Satoru Matsumoto 松本悟, Tomoya Yamashita 山下智也, Takuro Httori 服部卓朗, Makoto Tominaga 冨永诚, Kimio Moriyama 森山林生, Hiroshi Tanaka 田中弘, Masao Tanakamaru 田中丸雅雄, Sayaka Nakamura 中村さやか, Seizaburo Yasuo 安尾征三郎, Minoru Mitsuta 満田实, Tomiko Higashi 东トミ子, Park Sung Bae, Seol Tackhyun, Yeo Sang Kyeong, Team SPOON, Yastushiro Wild Bird Fans Society 八代野鸟爱好会, Masaaki Hagio 萩尾正明, Satoshi Hirakawa 平川谕, Tomomi Takao 高尾友美, Fumiko Yoshino 吉野文美子, Yoshifumi Matsumoto 松本芳文, Hiroshi Okamoto 冈本浩, Jun Goto 后藤淳, Hiroe Goto 后藤洋枝, Satomi Sakaguchi 坂口里美, Kenichi Shiraishi 白石健一, Atsuto Hamasuna 濱砂淳人, Saori Hamasuna 濱砂佐织, Kenzaburo Inoue 井上贤三郎, Tadashi Nakao 中尾祐志, Shigeki Takano 高野茂树, Kazunori Yamamoto 山本和纪, Nobuyuki Nagahama 长濱信幸, Sayo Chobata 丁畑佐代, Naomi Torii 鸟居直美, Hiroshi Yamaguchi 山口广, Hideki Fukushima 福島英树, Yasuhiro Ide 井出保宏, Satoshi Nakahara 中原聡, Tomomi Shimono 下野智美, Hidefumi Watanabe 渡辺秀文, Go Onoda 小野田刚, Tsubasa Kuratani 仓谷梦羽, Soichiro Tashima 田岛奏一朗, Tsukasa Kamimura 上村司, Masakuni Yamashiro 山城正邦, Michio Yamashiro 山城道男, Kunitaro Miyagi 宫城国太郎, Toshihiko Kyan 喜屋武俊彦, Isamu Matayoshi 又吉勇, Kayo Okabe 冈部香代, Yutaka Toguchi 渡久地豊, Ritsuko Tomimori 豊见盛律子, Munetaka Machida 町田宗高, Japan Black-faced Spoonbill Network, Wild Bird Society of Japan. **(Taiwan 台湾)** Cai Shi-peng 蔡世鹏, Cai Wen-kai 蔡文凯, Cai Wen-ze 蔡文泽, Cai Xiu-mei 蔡秀玫, Cai Yi-rong 蔡乙荣, Cao Yan-ming 曹燕铭, Chen An-you 陈安佑, Chen Chang-xin 陈长信, Chen Cui-rong 陈琮琿, Chen Jian-cheng 陈建诚, Chen Ke-heng 陈科亨, Chen Ru-ying 陈汝樱, Chen Shang-qin 陈尚钦, Chen Shu-qin 陈淑琴, Chen Shu-yi 陈淑仪, Chen Wei-ting 陈威廷, Chen

Xiang-zi 陈香孜, Chen Yi-fan 陈翊凡, Chen Yi-fan 陈逸凡, Chen Yi-zheng 陈逸政, Chi Pei-ling 池沛玲, Dai Zi-yao 戴子尧, Du Xiao-yun 杜晓筠, Guan Jia-xiu 官佳岫, Guo Dong-hui 郭东辉, Guo Jun-you 郭俊佑, Hong Hui-yi 洪慧意, Hong Jin-di 洪锦地, Hong Wei-feng 洪维锋, Hua Xiu-qin 华秀琴, Huang Jin-lian 黄金莲, Huang Shi-chang 黄世昌, Huang Shu-lin 黄淑琳, Huang Shu-mei 黄淑美, Huang Yan-wei 黄彦惟, Huang Yong-feng 黄永丰, Huang Zheng-qin 黄政勤, Jian Hong-yu 简宏宇, Jiang Gong-guo 蒋功国, Li Feng-zhen 李凤真, Li He-lun 李赫伦, Li He-xuan 李赫轩, Li Hong-er 李宏二, Li Jia-ling 李佳陵, Li Sheng-xi 李升羲, Li Wen-xiong 李文雄, Li Zhi-rong 李知榕, Liao Gong-yi 廖恭毅, Liao Zi-qiang 廖自强, Lin Jue-juan 林厥隼, Lin Li-ling 林丽玲, Lin Li-nian 林丽年, Lin Ru-jin 林如锦, Lin Yi-hua 林忆桦, Lin Zhao-sheng 林朝胜, Liu Chun-feng 刘春风, Liu Huai-wen 刘怀文, Liu Yu-sheng 刘育升, Liu Zhi-fen 刘芝芬, Luo Rui-kun 罗瑞焜, Mao Shi-min 茆世民, Ou Yu-lan 欧玉岚, Pan Jian-yuan 潘见元, Peng Shu-zhen 彭淑贞, Qiu Cai-chou 邱彩绸, Qiu Jing-wei 邱景威, Wang Bo-sheng 王柏胜, Wang Guo-xing 王国兴, Wang Jian-zhi 王建智, Wang Yu-xin 汪雨新, Wang Yu-xiu 王玉秀, Wang Zhao-mei 王昭湄, Wu Chong-han 吴崇汉, Wu Jun-de 吴俊德, Wu Li-lan 吴丽兰, Wu Yu-xin 吴羽欣, Wu Zheng-wen 吴正文, Wu Zi-qiang 吴自强, Xiao Zhao-zhi 萧朝枝, Xie Min-yan 谢敏燕, Xu Jin-ji 徐金基, Yang Jun-yi 杨俊宜, Yang Zong-wei 杨宗玮, Ye Chuan-feng 叶川逢, Zhang Jun-zhang 张俊章, Zhang Mei-shu 张美淑, Zheng He-tai 郑和泰, Zheng Qian-xun 郑谦逊, Zheng Shi-kan 郑世刊, Zheng Yan-ying 郑炎莹, Zheng Yu-qing 郑宇晴, Zheng Yu-wen 郑玉纹, Zhu Jian-ming 朱建铭, Aogu Wetland Volunteer Team 鳌鼓湿地解说服务团队, Chiehting Ecological and Cultural Association, Ecological Conservation Association of Chai-Yi County 嘉义县生态保育协会, Kaohsiung Jiading Ecology and Culture Association 高雄市茄荳生态文化协会, Kenting National Park 垦丁国家公园管理处, Kinmen National Park 金门国家公园管理处, Marine National Park 海洋国家公园管理处, Marine National Park Headquarters Dongsha Management 海洋国家公园管理处东沙管理站, National University of Tainan 国立台南大学, Taijiang National Park 台江国家公园管理处, Tainan Ecological Conservation Association 台南市生态保育协会, Taiwan Wild Bird Federation 社团法人中华民国野鸟学会, Kuan-Shu Educational Foundation 观树教育基金会, Taiwan Black-faced Spoonbill Conservation Association 台湾黑面琵鹭保育学会, Miaoli Natural Ecology Association 苗栗县自然生态学会, Wild Bird Association of Taiwan 社团法人台湾野鸟协会, Wild Bird Society of Changhwa 社团法人彰化县野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Chiayi 嘉义市野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Chia-yi County 嘉义县野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Hsinchu 新竹市野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Hualien 社团法人花莲县野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of I-Lan 宜兰县野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Kaohsiung City 社团法人高雄市野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Kinmen 社团法人金门县野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Matsu 马祖县野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Peng-Hu 澎湖县野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Pingtung 屏东县野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Tainan 社团法人台南市野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Taipei 社团法人台北市野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Taitung 台东县野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Taoyuan 社团法人桃园市野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Yunlin 云林县野鸟学会, Wild Bird Society of Keelung 社团法人基隆市野鸟学会, and volunteer surveyors of the societies above 及上述鸟会之志愿调查员. (Hong Kong 香港) Belisa Kwong 邝铭慈, David Lo 罗锡源, Au Kai Woon 区继垣, Tsang Suk Man 曾淑雯, Lai Shuk Yee 黎淑仪, Ling Ka Ko 凌家宝, Ho Mo Yin 何慕贤, Li Wing 李颖, Wan Kai Kek 温启杰, Li Man Kwan 李曼君, Kong Pak Yung 江珀壙, Yu Yat Tung 余日东, Wong Hok Sze 王学

思, Chan Oi Lin 陈爱莲, Tse Man Keung 谢民强, Kwan Hop Chu 关合珠, Tsui Suk Yee 徐淑仪, Wong Kwan Chun 黄君秦, Cheung King Tai 张景泰, Chan Kin Kuen 陈健权, Lo Tat Sang 卢达生, Lai Po Chui Stella 黎宝翠, Mui Kit Mei 梅洁媚, Wong Kai Chung John 王启聪, Kuk Yuet Kuen 谷月娟, Lo Yat Nam 卢逸岚, Wong Hei Ching Smiley 黄晞晴, Chan Kai Cheong 陈启昌, Anthony Szeto Chun Bong 司徒镇邦, Wong Shun Lai 黄舜澧, Li Siu Wan Regan 李少云, Ma Yat man Walter 马逸文, Chan Hiu Ting 陈晓婷, Wan Yiu Ming 尹耀铭, Hon Tak Ming 韩德明, Edmond Wong 黄锦文, Anna Wong 黄威娜, Chong Wai Chun 庄慧珍, Ho Siu Chun 何少珍, Tse Yat Long Anson 谢日朗, Monita Chan 陈淑玲, Sherman Yeung 杨少文, Chio Fei 赵飞, Candice Chan 陈旗旗, Li Hong Man 李恒汶, Chung Fu Chong 钟芙庄, Novia Yip 叶嘉殷, Fong Hoi Ning Helen 方海宁, Tse Wai Lun Ivan 谢伟麟, Lau Celia 刘诗雅, Yeung Hiu Wai 杨晓维, Sung Ka Chun 宋家进, Chris Lam 林敏, Chan Kam Wa 陈锦华, Renee Kwong 邝焕英, Kan Hon Kin 简汉乾, Ho Ching Yan Constance 何静欣, Yeung Siu Wei 杨少慧, Man Ka Ling 文嘉铃, Wong Sze Wai 王施慧, Leung Kwok Kei 梁国基, Hui Shuk Kwan 许淑君, Law Chung Kiu Anniqa 罗颂翘, Mak Yuen Ling 麦婉玲, Choi Chun Hing 蔡振兴, Hui Wai Tung 许炜彤, Lam Chiu Kenneth 林钊, Chan Pui Wah 陈佩华, Anna Moulin, Li Chung Hoi 李钟海, Au Wai Yin Fion 欧慧妍, Leung Chui Shing Evans 梁钊成, Chan Lai Ying 陈丽莹, Cheng Ka Tsun 郑嘉峻, Chan Ka Wai 陈家慧, Ng Sze On 吴思安, Aurecon Group Pty. Ltd., Hong Kong Wetland Park 香港湿地公园 and Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department 渔农自然护理署. **(Macao 澳门)** 李金平, 梁栢浩, 谢其津, 于剑丰, 关学然, 关尚然, 梁敏如, 郑文轩, Choi Cheng A, 劳校学生, Macau Ecological Conservation Association 澳门生态环境保育协会, Institute of Zoology, Guangdong Academy of Sciences 广东省科学院动物研究所, Instituto para os Assuntos Municipais (The Municipal Affairs Bureau) 澳门特别行政区市政署, Direcção dos Serviços de Protecção Ambiental (Directorate of Environmental Protection Services) 环境保护局, Macau Aves Society 澳门鸟会 **(Vietnam 越南)** Phan Van Truong, Le Tien Dung, Dinh Van Thi, Dinh Minh Tuan, Nguyen Manh Dat, Tran Thi Hong Hanh, Doan Thi Diep, Xuan Thuy National Park, Viet Nature Conservation Centre. **(The Philippines 菲律宾)** David G. Quimpo, eBird users (Adrian Constantino, Robert Hutchinson), San Miguel Aerocity Inc.'s Avifauna Monitoring Team, Biodiversity Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Wild Bird Club of the Philippines. **(Thailand 泰国)** eBird users (Neil Martin, Ted Sears, Mike Ferguson, Ian Cook, Steven Furino, Alex Mills, David McCorquodale, Phil Chaon, Bird Conservation Society of Thailand, Sunisa Saisangchan, Jukree Sisonmak, Wivian Neo, Fernandez Francis, Clarice Yan, Alain Chen), Bird Conservation Society of Thailand and local birders.

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2026 International Black-faced Spoonbill Census

Yat-tung Yu, Pak-yung Kong, Chung-hoi Li, Yat-long Anson Tse

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society

Abstract

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society (HKBWS) coordinated the annual International Black-faced Spoonbill Census from 9–11 January 2026. A record-high total of 7,746 wintering Black-faced Spoonbills was recorded across East and Southeast Asia, representing a 9.4% increase from 2025. Driven by over three decades of sustained regional conservation, the species was officially downlisted by the IUCN from globally Endangered to Vulnerable in October 2025. Tainan City remains the largest single wintering site (2,034 individuals), with broader population gains observed across Chinese Mainland (+9.8%), Vietnam (+11.6%), and the Philippines (+417.6%), which achieved a historic census high of 88 birds.

Beyond global numerical gains, the 2026 census reveals notable spatial shifts and localized challenges. In the Pearl River Estuary, while Macao recorded under 20 birds for the third consecutive year (14 individuals), adjacent wetlands in Zhuhai and Jiangmen surged by 81.5% (334 individuals), suggesting a shift from a traditional wintering site toward neighboring habitats. Meanwhile, Deep Bay recorded 341 birds, but its proportion of the global total dropped to a historic low of 4.4%, highlighting a local population growth bottleneck. Conversely, Japan experienced a 17.2% decline (593 individuals), likely influenced by adverse weather during the survey period alongside ongoing threats such as avian influenza. Because over 60% of the population remains densely concentrated in a few sites, maintaining synchronized flyway monitoring and active habitat management remains crucial to sustaining this conservation recovery.

Introduction

The Black-faced Spoonbill (*Platalea minor*) is mainly associated with intertidal mudflats along the eastern coast of Asia (Hancock *et al.*, 1992; del Hoyo *et al.*, 1992; Yu and Swennen, 2004; Sung *et al.*, 2017), although it occasionally uses other wetland habitats (Wood *et al.*, 2013; Chen *et al.*, 2021). In the early 1990s, the species was considered very rare, with fewer than 300 individuals recorded at only a few sites in East Asia

(Kennerley, 1990). Since then, conservation measures have been implemented (Severinghaus *et al.*, 1995), and public awareness and protection of the species and its habitat have increased (Chan *et al.*, 2010). Annual census results show a sustained recovery, with counts exceeding 1,000 individuals in 2003, 2,000 in 2008, 3,000 in 2015, 4,000 in 2019, 5,000 in 2021, 6,000 in 2022, and 7,000 in 2025 (Chart 1). Following this marked recovery, the species has recently been downlisted from globally Endangered to Vulnerable in 2025. However, its population remains relatively small and continues to face threats from habitat loss, green energy development, pollution, and disease; therefore, its risk of extinction remains high (BirdLife International, 2025).

This annual census is designated as a “high priority” in the conservation plans for this globally threatened species (Severinghaus *et al.*, 1995; Chan *et al.*, 2010) due to its proven effectiveness in collecting annual data on the wintering Black-faced Spoonbill population and distribution through international collaboration. Furthermore, it serves as a valuable tool for enhancing public awareness of the spoonbill. This synchronized survey across all known wintering sites should continue to provide up-to-date data (Sung *et al.*, 2017). The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society has coordinated this census since 2003. This report aims to present the results of the census conducted in January 2026.

Method

The census methodology has been applied consistently across all survey years and has been described in Sung *et al.* (2017) and in previous census reports (e.g., Yu *et al.*, 2025). The census is undertaken in mid-winter, when wintering spoonbill populations are relatively stable. Census dates are selected to coincide with spring tides in Deep Bay, between Hong Kong and Shenzhen, and in the Red River Delta, Vietnam, as high tide improves count accuracy in these areas. In 2026, the census was scheduled for 9–11 January. Survey areas are shown in Map 1, and details of individual sites are provided in Tables 1 and 2. Technical guidelines were distributed to surveyors before the census. Most counts were conducted within the designated census period. At closely connected sites, such as Mai Po and adjacent fishponds in Hong Kong and Futian in Shenzhen within the Deep Bay area, counts were conducted synchronously because spoonbills may move between these sites within an hour. All counts were conducted using binoculars and telescopes.

The census is dependent on the voluntary contributions of local birdwatchers, conservation practitioners, researchers, ornithologists, and nature reserve staff.

Census results were compiled by regional coordinators or individual surveyors and subsequently submitted to the international coordinator for analysis, public announcement, and preparation of this report.

Results and discussion

Overview

The 2026 census recorded a record-high 7,746 Black-faced Spoonbills across East and Southeast Asia (Tables 1 and 9). This total represents a notable 9.4% increase from the previous census, with an annual percentage change of 8.8% since monitoring began in winter 1993–94 (Table 9). The status of different wintering areas and key sites is reviewed in the following sections. During the survey period, wintering spoonbills were recorded across 126 sites (Table 10), 25 fewer than in the previous year. Most of these locations have supported wintering spoonbills over multiple consecutive years, highlighting their ongoing importance and regular site occupancy by the species.

Taiwan

2026: 4,719 birds

Taiwan continues to serve as the largest wintering ground of the Black-faced Spoonbill. A comprehensive census conducted in 2026 recorded a total of 4,719 birds, marking an increase of 550 individuals (13.2%) compared to the 2025 census. This total constitutes 60.9% of the known global wintering population. The spoonbills were observed in various locations:

- Tainan City: 2,034 birds
- Chiayi County: 1,515 birds
- Zhuoshui River mouth: 465 birds
- Kaohsiung City: 385 birds
- Yunlin County: 175 birds
- Yilan County: 53 birds
- Pingtung County: 42 birds
- Changhua County: 17 birds
- Kinmen County: 14 birds
- Other sites (smaller numbers): Taipei City, New Taipei City, Hsinchu City, Taichung City, Hualien County, and Penghu County.

Detailed information regarding the counts at Taiwan sites is presented in Tables 1 and 3.

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

2026: 355 birds (341 in Deep Bay, 14 in Macao)

The total number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in this region experienced a 3.2% increase (11 birds) compared to the previous year (Table 4). Deep Bay and Macao account for 4.4% and 0.2% of the known global wintering population, respectively. The survey area in Deep Bay encompassed all wetland sites, including fishponds surrounding Mai Po and Lok Ma Chau mitigation wetland, Mai Po Nature Reserve, and the Inner Deep Bay mudflat. Additionally, it included Hong Kong Wetland Park, intertidal areas extending from Tsim Bei Tsui to Pak Nai on the Hong Kong side, and Futian National Nature Reserve, along with its adjacent wetland sites on the Shenzhen side.

In Macao, the primary survey areas were Ecological Zones I and II in Cotai, designated for wildlife and wetland conservation. The intertidal mudflat adjacent to these zones and any suitable coastal habitats were also included in the census. This marks the third consecutive year with fewer than 20 individuals recorded in Macao, reverting to the level observed in the 2000 census. A total of 334 Black-faced Spoonbills were recorded in nearby sites in Zhuhai and Jiangmen during this census, representing an 81.5% increase from the previous year. This suggests that these nearby areas may be more appealing to the species than the traditional site at Macao.

Nansha Wetland in Guangzhou, also located in the Pearl River Estuary, recorded 56 spoonbills during the census (Table 1), with 10 birds more than that of the previous year and constituting 0.7% of the global wintering population.

The surveys conducted in Zhuhai, Jiangmen, and Guangzhou have not yet been synchronized with those in Deep Bay and Macao. Therefore, caution should be exercised when incorporating these figures into the total for the Pearl River Estuary. At present, these figures are categorized under Guangdong, Chinese Mainland.

Chinese Mainland (excluding Shenzhen part of Deep Bay)

2026: 1,834 birds

The number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in Chinese Mainland increased by 9.8% compared to 2025. This census recorded a total of 1,834 individuals across 44 sites, accounting for 23.7% of the current global wintering population. The number of Black-faced Spoonbills in this region has continued to increase since 2017, despite a slight

decline in 2021 (Table 5). This marks the seventh consecutive year that the number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in Chinese Mainland has exceeded 1,000 individuals.

Wintering Black-faced Spoonbills were recorded in several provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions during this census (Chart 4):

- 1 in Jiangsu
- 9 in Shanghai
- 81 in Zhejiang
- 550 in Fujian
- 967 in Guangdong (excluding Shenzhen part of Deep Bay)
- 1 in Guangxi
- 225 in Hainan

Since 2021, Guangdong has remained the primary wintering ground for Black-faced Spoonbills in Chinese Mainland, with an increase of 7.3% this year, making up 52.7% of the wintering population in Chinese Mainland. Following Guangdong, Fujian, Hainan, and Zhejiang are the next prominent provinces for wintering Black-faced Spoonbills, representing 30.0%, 12.3%, and 4.4% of the Chinese Mainland population, respectively.

The largest single wintering flock consisted of 462 individuals recorded at Haifeng in Guangdong, followed by 334 individuals at Zhuhai and Jiangmen, Guangdong, which showed a remarkable increase of 81.5%, and 177 individuals at Xinghua Bay in Fujian. The wintering populations recorded in Guangdong, Fujian and Hainan all reached record highs this year.

Vietnam

2026: 125 birds

Vietnam recorded a new high count of 125 wintering Black-faced Spoonbills at Xuan Thuy National Park in 2026 (Table 6), representing 1.6% of the global population. This total reflects an 11.6% gain (+13 individuals) over the previous year and marks the second consecutive census in which the local population has exceeded 100 birds – a promising sign of ongoing conservation progress at this key location.

Japan

2026: 593 birds

The wintering population of Black-faced Spoonbills in Japan was 593 individuals, representing a decrease of 123 individuals (-17.2%) from the previous year and falling

below the level recorded in the 2022 census. This total accounts for 7.7% of the global wintering population. Adverse weather conditions during the census period may have contributed to this decline. Cases of avian influenza and entanglement in fishing lines were also reported. Continued conservation and monitoring efforts will be essential to ensure that Japan can support a growing wintering population of Black-faced Spoonbills in the future.

Most wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in Japan were recorded in Kyushu, where 503 individuals were counted at 54 sites, representing 6.5% of the global wintering population. In addition, 52 individuals were recorded in Honshu, 37 in the Nansei-shoto Islands, and 1 in Shikoku. Detailed information on site distribution and population numbers in Japan is provided in Tables 1, 2, and 7.

Republic of Korea

2026: 31 birds

A total of 31 Black-faced Spoonbills were recorded in the 2026 census, with 25 individuals on Jeju Island and 6 on the Korean Peninsula. Jeju Island continues to serve as an important and regular wintering ground for the species in Korea. Compared to the 2025 census, the total wintering population in Korea decreased by 21 individuals (Table 8).

Thailand

2026: 1 bird

1 individual was recorded at Hat Chao Samran.

Cambodia

2026: 0 birds

No Black-faced Spoonbills recorded during the census period.

The Philippines

2026: 88 birds

During the census period, a total of 37 Black-faced Spoonbills were recorded at Paombong, Bulacan, and 51 at Bolinao, Pangasinan, representing the highest census count ever recorded for the species in the Philippines.

In addition, 163 Black-faced Spoonbills were observed in Bulakan, Bulacan on 15 January 2026 and 103 remained on 19-20 January 2026, several days after the census period had ended. As this count was not included in the official census total, the

reported population figure may underestimate the actual number of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in the Philippines. Continued surveys and monitoring of additional sites throughout the winter season will help provide a more comprehensive understanding of the species' wintering population in the country.

Conclusion

This census recorded an unprecedented total of 7,746 wintering Black-faced Spoonbills in the East and Southeast Asia region, establishing a new record high for this species. The population continues to exhibit robust long-term growth, with an annual percentage change of 8.8% since the commencement of the census. This positive trend is attributed to ongoing site protection, heightened awareness of the species through the census, and active conservation efforts. The sustained growth aligns with recent studies suggesting the species could potentially achieve full recovery within the next 100 years (Cano-Alonso *et al.*, 2023), marking a significant achievement not only for the species but also for broader bird conservation in the Asian region. Such population recovery also led to the downlisting of IUCN Red List status from globally Endangered to Vulnerable in October 2025.

In contrast to the modest 1.3% growth observed last year, the global population of spoonbills experienced a substantial rebound this year, with a 9.4% annual increase. It is imperative to maintain this annual census to provide up-to-date population trends and monitor the potential carrying capacity of individual wintering sites. This baseline information is crucial for implementing timely conservation measures to ensure the long-term survival of the species.

The population of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills experienced an increase across several significant wintering sites: a 13.2% increase in Taiwan, an 11.6% increase in Vietnam, and a 9.8% increase in the Chinese Mainland (excluding Shenzhen part of Deep Bay). Furthermore, the Philippines recorded a new high count of 88 birds (+417.6%) during the census. However, post-census report of a significantly larger flock (163 individuals) suggests that the official figure may be an underestimate, necessitating further winter investigations and coordination with this census in a synchronous manner.

Conversely, a concerning decline was observed in Japan, where the population decreased by 17.2% to 593 individuals, falling below 2022 levels. This decline may be attributed to adverse weather conditions, in addition to reported threats such as avian

influenza and entanglement in fishing lines. The Republic of Korea also experienced a decline of 21 individuals. These localized declines underscore the fact that while the global population is expanding, ongoing habitat management and threat mitigation throughout the species' entire wintering range remain paramount.

Taiwan continues to serve as the world's primary wintering habitat for the Black-faced Spoonbill, accommodating 4,719 birds (60.9% of the known global population). In the Chinese Mainland (excluding Shenzhen part of Deep Bay), numbers remained strong at 1,834 individuals (23.7% of the global population), exceeding 1,000 birds for the seventh consecutive year. Notably, Guangdong, Fujian, and Hainan all achieved record-high counts this year.

Deep Bay (Hong Kong and Shenzhen) and Macao continue to require close monitoring since they are both traditional wintering sites for the spoonbills. Deep Bay recorded 341 individuals this year. Meanwhile, Macao recorded only 14 individuals, marking the third consecutive year with fewer than 20 birds and returning to population levels last seen in the 2000 census. However, neighboring sites in Zhuhai and Jiangmen saw a massive 81.5% increase (reaching 334 birds). This sharp upward trend suggests that these neighboring habitats are likely becoming more attractive than the traditional sites in Macao.

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., 69 individuals out of 6,922 individuals. Hence, sites with 69 individuals or above of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills could be considered important for this species. From the results of this census, the internationally important sites for Black-faced Spoonbill included:

- Tainan City, Taiwan – 2,034 individuals
- Chiayi County, Taiwan – 1,515 individuals
- Zhuoshui River mouth, Taiwan – 465 individuals
- Haifeng, Guangdong – 462 individuals
- Kaohsiung City, Taiwan – 385 individuals
- Deep Bay, Hong Kong and Shenzhen – 341 individuals
- Zhuhai and Jiangmen, Guangdong – 334 individuals
- Kumamoto Prefecture, Kyushu – 186 individuals
- Xinghua Bay, Fujian – 177 individuals

- Yunlin County, Taiwan – 175 individuals
- Fuzhou, Fujian – 169 individuals
- Xuan Thuy, Red River Delta, Vietnam – 125 individuals
- Quanzhou, Fujian – 116 individuals
- Fukuoka Prefecture, Kyushu – 114 individuals
- Sigeng, Hainan – 81 individuals
- Wenzhou, Zhejiang – 77 individuals
- Zhangzhou, Fujian – 74 individuals
- Saga Prefecture, Kyushu – 71 individuals

All census data can be utilized to evaluate the population trends of spoonbills. According to Sung *et al.* (2017), trends observed at most significant sites are correlated with the habitat quality of those sites. This long-term, volunteer-based census has proven to be a crucial action for studying and promoting the conservation of this globally threatened waterbird by providing comparable annual data.



2026 International Black-faced Spoonbill Census

2026 年全球黑臉琵鷺普查

Chinese Report

中文報告

2026 年全球黑脸琵鹭普查

余日东 江珀堉 李钟海 谢日朗

香港观鸟会

撮要

香港观鸟会于 2026 年 1 月 9 日至 11 日协调进行年度全球黑脸琵鹭普查，是次普查在东亚及东南亚地区共录得创纪录的 7,746 只度冬黑脸琵鹭，较 2025 年增加了 9.4%。经过区域内逾三十年来的持续保育努力，国际自然保护联盟(IUCN)于 2025 年 10 月正式将该物种的受威胁级别由全球「濒危」下调至「易危」。台南市依然是最大的单一度冬地，录得 2,034 只；而在中国内地(+9.8%)、越南(+11.6%)及菲律宾(+417.6%)，种群数量均见广泛增长，其中菲律宾更创下普查历史新高的 88 只。

除了全球总数上升，2026 年的普查亦反映出黑脸琵鹭的度冬分布出现了转移，个别地区亦正面临不同的保育挑战。在珠江口，虽然澳门连续第三年录得少于 20 只(14 只)，但邻近的珠海和江门湿地却大幅飙升 81.5%(334 只)，显示族群正从传统度冬地转移至周边栖息地。此外，后海湾录得 341 只，但其占全球总数的比例跌至 4.4%，创历史新低，显示该区种群增长面临瓶颈。相反，日本的数量下跌了 17.2%(593 只)，这可能受普查期间的恶劣天气影响，同时亦面临禽流感等持续威胁。由于超过 60%的黑脸琵鹭依然高度集中于少数几个地点，因此维持迁徙区内的同步监测及积极的栖地管理，对于延续这项保育成果仍然至关重要。

引言

黑脸琵鹭(*Platalea minor*)主要栖息在亚洲东部沿海的潮间带泥滩(Hancock *et al.*, 1992; del Hoyo *et al.*, 1992; Yu and Swennen, 2004; Sung *et al.*, 2017)，不过偶尔也会利用其他类型的湿地(Wood *et al.*, 2013; Chen *et al.*, 2021)。1990 年代初期，该物种被认为极为罕见，仅在东亚少数地点记录到少于 300 只(Kennerley, 1990)。此后，各地相继实施保育措施(Severinghaus *et al.*, 1995)，公众对该物种及其栖地的认识和保护意识亦有所提升(Chan *et al.*, 2010)。普查结果显示其数量持续回升：2003 年首度突破 1,000 只，2008 年超过 2,000 只，2015 年超过 3,000 只，2019 年超过 4,000 只，2021 年超过 5,000 只，2022 年超过 6,000 只，以及在 2025 年超过 7,000 只(图表 1)。随着数量显著回升，该物种最近于 2025 年由全球「濒危」降级为「易危」。然而，其族群数量仍然相对较小，且持续面临栖息地丧失、绿能开发、污染及疾病等威胁；因此灭绝风险依然很高(BirdLife International, 2025)。

全球同步普查是该受威胁物种保育计划中的「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每年收集度冬黑脸琵鹭的种群及分布数据，亦是提升公众对黑脸琵鹭认识的重要工具。为提供最新数据，这项覆盖所有已知度冬地的同步调查有必要持续进行(Sung *et al.*, 2017)。香港观鸟会自 2003 年起统筹此项普查。本报告旨在发表 2026 年 1 月进行的普查结果。

普查方法

本普查所采用的方法与历年调查一致，详见 Sung *et al.* (2017) 及历年普查报告(e.g. Yu *et al.*, 2025)。普查于隆冬进行，此时度冬琵鹭的族群数量相对稳定。为提高数算准确度，普查日期配合后海湾(香港与深圳之间)及越南红河三角洲的大潮时段，因潮水高涨可将琵鹭集中于可观测范围内。因此，2026 年的普查安排在 1 月 9 日至 11 日进行。调查区域如地图 1 所示，各调查地点详细资料见表 1 及表 2。调查员于普查前均获发技术指引，大部分计数工作于指定期间内完成。对于地理相连的地点(例如香港米埔及邻近鱼塘，与深圳福田，均属后海湾区域)，须进行同步计数，以防琵鹭在一小时内于各地点之间移动而重复或遗漏。所有计数均使用双筒及单筒望远镜进行。

本普查有赖当地观鸟者、保育工作者、研究人员、鸟类学家及自然保护区职员义务参与。普查结果由各区统筹或个别调查员整理后，提交予国际统筹单位，作进一步分析、公开发表及撰写本报告。

結果及討論

綜觀

2026 年的普查在東亞及東南亞地區錄得創紀錄的 7,746 隻黑臉琵鷺(表 1 和表 9)，總數較上年度顯著增加 9.4%，而自 1993-94 年冬季開展監測以來，每年平均增幅為 8.8%(表 9)。各個地區及主要度冬地的狀況將在下文進行探討。普查期間，共有 126 個地點記錄到度冬黑臉琵鷺(表 10)，較去年減少 25 個。大部分地點已連續多年有穩定記錄，顯示這些棲地對該物種持續具有重要性，且其利用模式相當穩定。

台灣

2026: 4,719 只

台灣依然是黑臉琵鷺最大的度冬地。2026 年普查共录得 4,719 只，较 2025 年增加 550 只(13.2%)，占全球已知度冬种群的 60.9%。观察地点主要分布如下：

- 台南市：2,034 只
- 嘉义县：1,515 只
- 浊水溪口：465 只

- 高雄市：385 只
- 云林县：175 只
- 宜兰县：53 只
- 屏东县：42 只
- 彰化县：17 只
- 金门县：14 只

其余数量较少的地点包括台北市、新北市、新竹市、台中市、花莲县及澎湖县。各地点详细数算资料参见表 1 及表 3。

珠江口(包括香港和深圳之间的后海湾，以及澳门路氹区)

2026: 355 只 (后海湾 341 只，澳门 14 只)

与去年相比，该地区度冬黑脸琵鹭总数增加 3.2%(11 只)(表 4)。后海湾和澳门的数量分别占全球已知度冬种群的 4.4% 及 0.2%。后海湾的调查范围涵盖多处湿地，包括米埔外围鱼塘、落马洲补偿湿地、米埔自然护理区及内后海湾泥滩。此外，亦包括香港湿地公园、尖鼻咀至白泥一带的潮间带，以及深圳福田国家级自然保护区及其邻近湿地。澳门的主要调查区域为路氹区用作野生动物及湿地保育用途的生态一区及二区，并涵盖相邻的潮间带泥滩及其他合适的沿海栖地。澳门已连续第三年录得少于 20 只，数量回落至 2000 年普查时的水平。本次普查在邻近的珠海及江门共录得 334 只，较去年大幅增加 81.5%，显示这些邻近地区或较澳门传统栖地更具吸引力。

同样位于珠江口的广州南沙湿地则录得 56 只(表 1)，较去年增加 10 只，占全球度冬种群 0.7%。

由于珠海、江门与广州之调查尚未与后海湾及澳门同步进行，计算珠江口总数时若纳入上述地区数据需审慎处理。目前这些数据仍归类于中国内地广东省范围。

中国内地 (不包括后海湾的深圳部分)

2026: 1,834 只

中国内地度冬的黑脸琵鹭数量较 2025 年增加了 9.8%，本次普查在 44 个地点共录得 1,834 只，占目前全球度冬种群的 23.7%。尽管在 2021 年曾录得轻微下跌，但该区域的数量自 2017 年起持续上升(表 5)，今年已是连续第七年超过 1,000 只。

普查期间，多个省、直辖市及自治区均有记录(图表 4)：

- 江苏 1 只、
- 上海 9 只、
- 浙江 81 只、
- 福建 550 只、
- 广东 967 只(不包括后海湾的深圳部分)、

- 广西 1 只、
- 海南 225 只。

自 2021 年起，广东省一直是中国内地最主要的度冬地区，今年增长 7.3%，占中国内地度冬族群的 52.7%；其余依序为福建(30.0%)、海南(12.3%)及浙江(4.4%)。

最大的单一度冬群体为广东海丰录得的 462 只，其次为广东珠海及江门的 334 只(显著增长 81.5%)，以及福建兴化湾的 177 只。广东、福建及海南今年的度冬数量均创下历史新高。

越南

2026: 125 只

越南春水国家公园于 2026 年录得 125 只度冬黑脸琵鹭，创下新高纪录(表 6)，占全球种群的 1.6%。此数量较去年增长 11.6%(增加 13 只)，同时也是连续第二次普查突破 100 只，对这关键地点的保育进程而言，是令人鼓舞的迹象。

日本

2026: 593 只

日本录得 593 只度冬黑脸琵鹭，较去年减少 123 只(-17.2%)，数量低于 2022 年普查水平，占全球度冬种群的 7.7%。普查期间的恶劣天气可能是导致数量下降的原因之一；此外，当地亦接获禽流感及鱼丝缠绕导致受伤的报告。为确保日本未来能承载持续增长的度冬族群，持续的保育与监测工作至关重要。

日本大部分度冬个体集中于九州，54 个地点共录得 503 只，占全球种群的 6.5%。本州录得 52 只，南西诸岛 37 只，四国 1 只。各地点的分布及数量详见表 1、表 2 及表 7。

韩国

2026: 31 只

2026 年普查共录得 31 只黑脸琵鹭，其中济州岛占 25 只，其余 6 只分布于朝鲜半岛。济州岛继续成为韩国最重要且稳定的常规度冬地。与 2025 年相比，全国总数减少 21 只(表 8)。

泰国

2026: 1 只

在昭三兰(Hat Chao Samran)录得 1 只。

柬埔寨

2026: 0 只

普查期间未有录得黑脸琵鹭。

菲律宾

2026: 88只

普查期间，于布拉干省帕翁邦(Paombong)及邦阿西楠省博利瑙(Bolinao)分别录得37只及51只黑脸琵鹭，创下该国普查历史新高。

此外，普查结束数天后，在布拉干省的布拉干(Bulakan)于2026年1月15日观察到163只黑脸琵鹭，在1月19-20日仍有103只，惟此这两笔记录未纳入正式普查总数。因此，正式普查数据可能低估了菲律宾实际度冬的黑脸琵鹭数量。为更全面掌握该物种在当地的度冬状况，建议于整个冬季在更多地点持续进行调查及监测。

总结

2026年普查在东亚及东南亚共录得破纪录的7,746只度冬黑脸琵鹭，创下历史新高，自普查启动以来年均增幅达8.8%，展现强劲的长期增长趋势。这股正向走势归功于持续的栖地保护、透过普查提升的公众意识，以及积极的保育行动。这与近期研究预测该物种有望在未来100年内完全恢复的结论一致(Cano-Alonso *et al.*, 2023)，不仅是该物种的一大成就，亦是亚洲鸟类保育的重要里程碑。种群回升亦促使国际自然保护联盟(IUCN)于2025年10月将其受威胁级别由全球「濒危」下调至「易危」。

相比去年仅1.3%的温和增长，今年全球琵鹭种群迎来了显著反弹，年度增幅达9.4%。持续进行这项年度普查至关重要，以提供最新的族群趋势，并监测个别度冬地的潜在环境承载力。这些基础数据是制定即时保育措施、确保物种长期存续的关键。

今年多个重要度冬地均录得增长：台湾增加13.2%、越南增11.6%、中国内地(不含后海湾)增9.8%。菲律宾在普查期间更以88只创下历史新高(+417.6%)，惟普查后于布拉干记录到163只较大群体，意味官方数字可能低估实际数量，突显了在冬季进行更广泛调查，并与本普查作同步协调的必要性。

相反，日本的数量录得令人担忧的跌幅，减少了17.2%至593只，低于2022年的水平。此跌幅可能归因于普查时恶劣的天气，以及禽流感及鱼丝缠绕等威胁。韩国亦录得21只的跌幅。这些局部的下跌突显出一个事实：尽管全球种群正在扩张，但在物种整个度冬范围内持续进行栖地管理并缓解威胁，依然是重中之重。

台湾继续作为全球最主要的黑脸琵鹭度冬栖地，录得4,719只(占已知全球种群的60.9%)。在中国内地(不包括后海湾的深圳部分)，数量依然强劲，达1,834只(占全球种群的23.7%)，连续第七年超过1,000只。值得注意的是，广东、福建和海南数量今年均创下历史新高。

后海湾(香港和深圳)及澳门同为琵鹭的传统度冬地，两者均需要继续密切监测。后海湾

今年录得341只。与此同时，澳门仅录得14只，连续第三年少于20只，并回落至2000年普查时的水平。然而，邻近的珠海和江门地点却出现了81.5%的惊人增长(达334只)。这种急剧上升的趋势显示，这些邻近的栖息地很可能比澳门的传统地点更具吸引力。

如一块湿地定期录得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，可参照最近五次普查的平均数—6,922只来界定，亦即是69只或以上。因此，拥有69只或以上度冬黑脸琵鹭的地点可以被认为是该物种的重要栖息地。从这次普查的结果来看，黑脸琵鹭的国际重要栖息地包括：

- 台湾台南市 - 2,034 只
- 台湾嘉义县 - 1,515 只
- 台湾浊水溪口 - 465 只
- 广东海丰 - 462 只
- 台湾高雄市 - 385 只
- 后海湾(香港和深圳) - 341 只
- 广东珠海和江门 - 334 只
- 九州熊本县 - 186 只
- 福建兴化湾 - 177 只
- 台湾云林县 - 175 只
- 福建福州 - 169 只
- 越南红河三角洲 - 125 只
- 福建泉州 - 116 只
- 九州福冈县 - 114 只
- 海南四更 - 81 只
- 浙江温州 - 77 只
- 福建漳州 - 74 只
- 九州佐贺县 - 71 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。这个由义务调查员参与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
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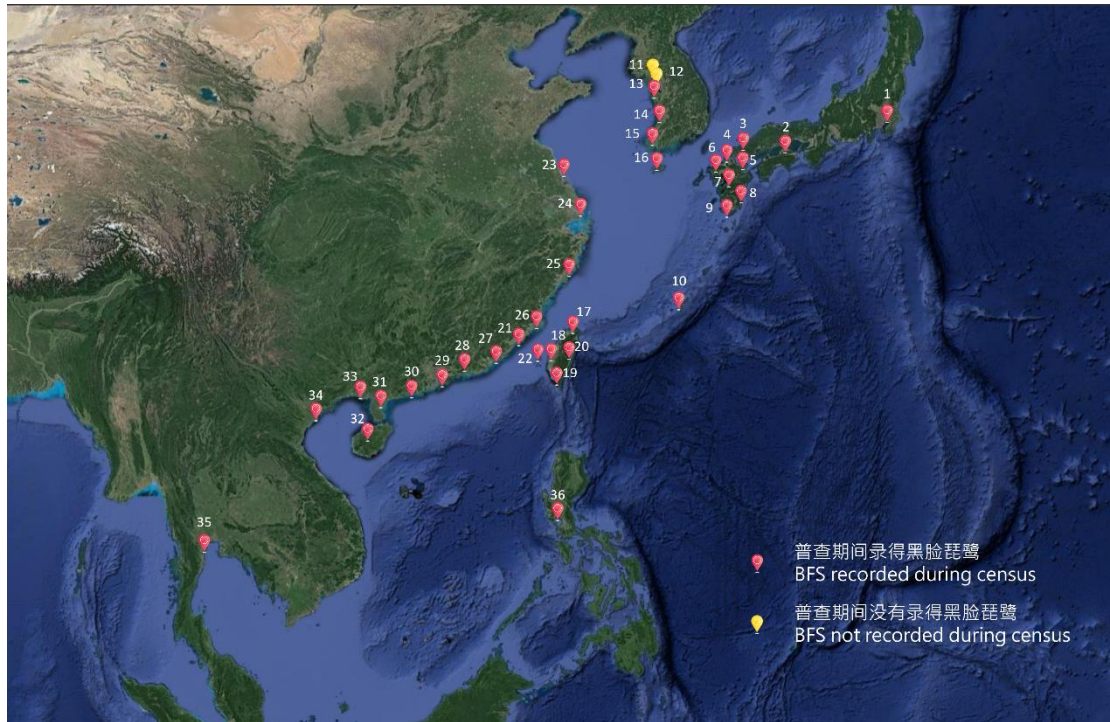


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Maps

地图



Map 1. Locations of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills recorded during the 2026 International Black-faced Spoonbill Census:

地图 1. 2026 年全球黑脸琵鹭普查中记录黑脸琵鹭地点:

1. Tokyo 东京
2. Kagawa Prefecture (Kita District)
香川县 (木田郡)
3. Yamaguchi Prefecture (Kumage County, Yamaguchi City, Sanyo-onoda City, Shimonoseki City)
山口县 (熊毛郡、山口市、山阳小野田市、下关市)
4. Fukuoka Prefecture (Kitakyushu City, Chikujo County, Miyako County, Fukuoka City, Itoshima City, Yanagawa City)
福冈县 (北九州市、筑上郡、京都郡、福岡市、糸岛市、柳川市)
5. Ōita Prefecture (Nakatsu City, Kitsuki City, Usa City)
大分县 (中津市、杵筑市、宇佐市)
6. Saga Prefecture (Kishima County, Saga City, Kashima City)
佐贺县 (杵岛郡、佐贺市、鹿岛市)
7. Kumamoto Prefecture (Arao City, Nagasu Town, Tamana City, Kumamoto City, Uki City, Yatsushiro City)
熊本县 (荒尾市、长洲町、玉名市、熊本市、宇城市、八代市)
8. Miyazaki Prefecture (Miyazaki City, Kushima City)
宫崎县 (宫崎市、串间市)
9. Kagoshima Prefecture (Shibushi City, Soo County, Kimotsuki County, Kirishima City, Aira City, Minamisatsuma City, Izumi City)
鹿儿岛县 (志布志市、曾于郡、肝属郡、雾岛市、始良市、南さつま市、出水市)
10. Nansei Islands 南西诸岛
11. Gyeonggi-do 京畿道
12. Incheon 仁川
13. Chungcheongnam-do 忠清南道
14. Jeollabuk-do 全罗北道
15. Jeollanam-do 全罗南道
16. Jeju Island 济州岛

17. Northern Taiwan (New Taipei City, Taipei City, Hsinchu City, Yilan County)
北台湾 (新北市、台北市、新竹市、宜兰县)
18. Central Taiwan (Taichung City, Changhua County, Yunlin County)
中台湾 (台中市、彰化县、云林县)
19. Southern Taiwan (Chiayi County, Tainan City, Kaohsiung City, Pingtung County)
南台湾 (嘉义县、台南市、高雄市、屏东县)
20. Eastern Taiwan (Taitung County)
东台湾 (台东县)
21. Kinmen County 金门县
22. Penghu County 澎湖县
23. Jiangsu 江苏
24. Shanghai 上海
25. Zhejiang 浙江
26. Fujian 福建
27. Shantou 汕头
28. Haifeng 海丰
29. Pearl River Estuary (Deep Bay, Macao SAR, Guangzhou, Zhuhai)
珠江河口 (后海湾、澳门特别行政区、广州及珠海)
30. Yangjiang 阳江
31. Zhanjiang 湛江
32. Hainan 海南
33. Guangxi 广西
34. Red River Delta 红河三角洲
35. Phetchaburi Province 碧武里府
36. Luzon 吕宋



2026 International Black-faced Spoonbill Census
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Tables
表

Table 1. 2026 International Black-faced Spoonbill Census: locations and numbers recorded. Numbers in parenthesis are birds counted outside the census period.
表 1. 2026 年全球黑脸琵鹭普查录得黑脸琵鹭的地点及其数量。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	Date (2026) 日期 (2026年)	Number 数量
Republic of Korea 韩国	Seosan, Chungcheongnam-do 忠清南道 瑞山	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	2
Republic of Korea 韩国	Seocheon, Chungcheongnam-do 忠清南道 舒川郡	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	2
Republic of Korea 韩国	Gochang and Jeongeup, Jeollabuk-do 全罗北道 高敞 及 井邑市	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	1
Republic of Korea 韩国	Haenam, Jeollanam-do 全罗南道 海南郡	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	1
Republic of Korea 韩国	Jeju-si 济州市	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	25
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Nansha Wetland, Guangzhou, Guangdong 广东 广州 南沙湿地	10-11 Jan 1 月 10-11 日	56
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Zhuhai and Jiangmen, Guangdong 广东 珠海及江门	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	334
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Haifeng, Guangdong 广东 海丰	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	462
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Leizhou, Zhanjiang, Guangdong 广东 湛江 雷州	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	2
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Hailingdati, Yangjiang, Guangdong 广东 阳江 海陵大堤	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	52
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Han River estuary, Shantou, Guangdong 广东 汕头 韩江口	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	33
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Rong River estuary, Shantou, Guangdong 广东 汕头 榕江口	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	28
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Beihai, Guangxi 广西 北海	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	1
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Luoyuan Bay, Fuzhou, Fujian 福建 福州 罗源湾	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	6
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Maluan Bay coastal wetland, Haicang District, Xiamen, Fujian 福建 厦门 海沧区 马銮湾滨海湿地	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	3
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Quanzhou Bay, Quanzhou, Fujian 福建 泉州 泉州湾	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	8
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Shanyao, Quanzhou, Fujian 福建 泉州 山腰	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	36

Region 地区	Location 地点	Date (2026) 日期 (2026年)	Number 数量
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Anhai Bay and Dongshi Bay, Quanzhou, Fujian 福建 泉州 安海湾 及 东石湾	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	27
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Weitou Bay and Shishi Wetland, Quanzhou, Fujian 福建 泉州 围头湾 及 石狮湿地	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	10
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Houren and Liyu Island, Wangchuan, Quanzhou, Fujian 福建 泉州 辋川 后任 及 鲤鱼岛	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	3
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Peripheral ponds of Baiqi Lake, Taishang District, Quanzhou, Fujian 福建 泉州 台商区 百崎湖外围水塘	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	3
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Jiangqi and other areas, Nan'an, Quanzhou, Fujian 福建 泉州 南安 江崎及其他区域	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	29
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Minjiang Estuary, Fujian 福建 闽江河口	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	106
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Funing Bay, Xiapu County, Fujian 福建 霞浦县 福宁湾	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	11
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Xinghua Bay, Fujian 福建 兴化湾	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	124
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Sijiwanghonghai (Xinghua Bay), Hanjiang, Putian, Fujian 福建 莆田 涵江 四季网红海(兴化湾)	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	53
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Fuqing Bay, Fujian 福建 福清湾	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	57
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Jiulong River, Fujian 福建 九龙江	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	25
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Duxun salt field, Zhangpu County, Zhangzhou, Fujian 福建 漳州 漳浦县 杜浔盐场	9 Jan 1 月 9 日	13
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Zhang River estuary, Yunxiao County, Zhangzhou, Fujian 福建 漳州 云霄县 漳江口	9 Jan 1 月 9 日	13
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Dongshan County salt field, Zhangzhou, Fujian 福建 漳州 东山县 盐场	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	23
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Shanghai 上海	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	9
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Wenzhou Bay, Zhejiang 浙江 温州湾	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	77
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Zhoushan, Hangzhou Bay, Zhejiang 浙江 杭州湾 舟山	9-10 Jan 1 月 9-10 日	4
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Sigeng, Hainan 海南 四更	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	81
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Xinying, Hainan 海南 新盈	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	32

Region 地区	Location 地点	Date (2026) 日期 (2026年)	Number 数量
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Xinying Bay, Hainan 海南 新英湾	9 Jan 1 月 9 日	61
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Yinggehai, Hainan 海南 莺歌海	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	51
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Nantong, Jiangsu 江苏 南通	9-10 Jan 1 月 9-10 日	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	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	341
Macao 澳门	Macao 澳门	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	14
Taiwan 台湾	New Taipei City, including Luzhou embankment 新北市 包括芦洲堤防	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	3
Taiwan 台湾	Taipei City, including Guandu 台北市 包括关渡	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	6
Taiwan 台湾	Hsinchu City, including Siangshan Wetland 新竹市 包括香山湿地	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	3
Taiwan 台湾	Taichung City, including Gaomei Wetland 台中市 包括高美湿地	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	1
Taiwan 台湾	Changhua County, including the south bank of Dadu River Estuary and Fangyuan 彰化县 包括大肚溪口南岸及芳苑	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	17
Taiwan 台湾	Zhuoshui River mouth 浊水溪口	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	465
Taiwan 台湾	Yunlin County, including Kouhu 云林县 包括口湖	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	175
Taiwan 台湾	Chiayi County, including Aogu, Budai and Bazhang River 嘉义县 包括鳌鼓、布袋及八掌溪	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	1515
Taiwan 台湾	Tainan City, including Beimen, Tucheng, Yanshui River, etc. 台南市 包括北门、土城、盐水溪等地	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	2034
Taiwan 台湾	Kaohsiung City, including Qieding, Yongan and Kaoping River Estuary 高雄市 包括茄萣、永安及高屏溪口	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	385
Taiwan 台湾	Pingtung County, including Dapeng Bay, Linbian River Mouth 屏东县 包括大鹏湾及林边溪口	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	42
Taiwan 台湾	Hualien County, including Hualien River Estuary 花莲县 包括花莲溪口	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	4
Taiwan 台湾	Yilan County, including Zhu'an, Lanyang River Estuary and 52-Jia 宜兰县 包括竹安、兰阳溪口及五十二甲	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	53
Taiwan 台湾	Penghu County, including Dongwei Reservoir 澎湖县 包括东卫水库	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	2
Taiwan 台湾	Kinmen County, including Ci Lake, Lieyu and Pubian 金门县 包括慈湖、烈屿及浦边	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	14
Vietnam 越南	Red River Delta, Xuan Thuy National Park 红河三角洲 春水国家公园	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	125
The Philippines 菲律宾	Bolinao, Pangasinan 邦阿西楠省 博利瑙	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日	51
The Philippines 菲律宾	Bitas Saltpans, Paombong, Bulacan 布拉干省 帕翁邦 Bitas 盐田	9 Jan 1 月 9 日	37

Region 地区	Location 地点	Date (2026) 日期 (2026年)	Number 数量
Japan 日本	Honshu: Edogawa Ward, Kasai Marine Park. 本州島 江戸川区 葛西海滨公园	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	4
Japan 日本	Honshu: Yamaguchi City, Yamaguchi Bay Hatase. 本州島 山口市 山口湾 波多瀬	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	14
Japan 日本	Honshu: Yamaguchi City, Achisu Kirarahama Nature Park. 本州島 山口市 阿智須 きらら浜自然観察園	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	8
Japan 日本	Honshu: Yamaguchi City, Aio Chudo 本州島 山口市 秋穂 中道	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	2
Japan 日本	Honshu: Kumage County, Hirao Town, Hitojima Yakai Pond. 本州島 熊毛郡 平生町 人島 八海溜池	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	1
Japan 日本	Honshu: Sanyo-onoda City, Asagawa River Estuary. 本州島 山陽小野田市 厚狭川河口	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	6
Japan 日本	Honshu: Shimonoseki City, Koyagawa River Estuary. 本州島 下関市 木屋川河口	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	17
Japan 日本	Shikoku: Kida , Miki Town, Ikedo, Oimaike Pond 四国島 木田郡 三木町 池戸 男井間池	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Sone Tidal flat 九州島 北九州市 曾根干潟	9 Jan 1 月 9 日	4
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitakyushu City, Sone Tidal flat hinterland 九州島 北九州市 曾根干潟后背地	9 Jan 1 月 9 日	5
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Chikujo County, Koge Town, Dainose-oike Pond. 九州島 筑上郡 上毛町 吉岡 大ノ瀬大池	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Chikujo County, Chikujyo Town, Shiida Polder. 九州島 筑上郡 筑上町 椎田干拓	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	8
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Chikujo County, Chikujyo Town, Kiigawa River Estuary. 九州島 筑上郡 筑上町 城井川河口	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Miyako County, Kanda Town, Yobaru Suetaka Pond 九州島 京都郡 苅田町 与原 末高池	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	28
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yanagawa City, Ohama Town Okinohata River left field 九州島 柳川市 大浜町 冲端川左岸畑地	9 Jan 1 月 9 日	47
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka City, Imazu Tidal flat 九州島 福岡市 今津干潟	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Fukuoka City, Tataragawa River Estuary/River island 九州島 福岡市 多々良川河口中州	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	8
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Itoshima City, Nijyo Katayama. 九州島 糸島市 二丈 片山	9 Jan 1 月 9 日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Itoshima City, Kafuri Bay. 九州島 糸島市 加布里湾	9 Jan 1 月 9 日	8
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nakatsu City, Kakizegawa River Estuary 九州島 中津市 蛸瀬川河口	9 Jan 1 月 9 日	13
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nakatsu City, Nabeshima, Ooike Pond. 九州島 中津市 鍋島 大池	9 Jan 1 月 9 日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kitsuki City, Morie Bay. 九州島 杵筑市、守江湾	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	5
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Usa City, Nagasu Coast, Yorimogawa River Estuary 九州島 宇佐市 长洲海岸、寄藻川河口	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	6

Region 地区	Location 地点	Date (2026) 日期 (2026年)	Number 数量
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Usa City, Otomesinden Kurokawa River Estuary. 九州島 宇佐市 乙女新田 黒川河口	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	2
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)	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	43
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Saga City, Hayatsuegawa River Estuary 九州島 佐賀市 早津江川河口	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kishima County, Fukudomi Polder. 九州島 杵島郡 福富干拓	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	0
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Hama Fishery port 九州島 鹿島市 浜漁港	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	14
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Hama Polder 九州島 鹿島市 浜干拓	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	11
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kashima City, Otonari Reservoir. 九州島 鹿島市 音成ため池	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Arao City, Arao Tidal flat. 九州島 荒尾市 荒尾干潟	9 Jan 1 月 9 日	16
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nagasu Town, Otsutsumi-ike Pond. 九州島 長洲町 大堤池	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Tamana City, Kikuchigawa River Estuary. 九州島 玉名市 菊池川河口	10 Jan 1 月 10 日	32
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Tamana City, Tojingawa River Estuary. 九州島 玉名市 唐人川河口	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	7
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Tamana City, Taimei Town, Nagaho Polder/Pond. 九州島 玉名市 岱明町 長保干拓調整池	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City, Ezuko Lake. 九州島 熊本市 江津湖	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	10
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Port 九州島 熊本市 熊本港	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	44
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kumamoto City, Midorikawa River Estuary. 九州島 熊本市 緑川河口	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	9
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Uki City, Onogawa/Sunagawa River Estuary 九州島 宇城市、大野川河口/砂川河口	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	17
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Uki City, Matsubase Town, Motomura Pond 九州島 宇城市、松橋町 本村池	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	5
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Hikawa River Estuary 九州島 八代市、氷川河口	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	21
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Kagamigawa River Estuary 九州島 八代市 鏡川河口	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Maekawa River Estuary 九州島 八代市 前川河口	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	3
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Yatsushiro City, Kumagawa River Estuary 九州島 八代市 球磨川河口	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	18
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Miyazaki City, Sadowara Town, Hitotsusegawa River Estuary 九州島 宮崎市 佐土原町 一ツ瀬川河口	9 Jan 1 月 9 日	33
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Miyazaki City, Kumano, Kaeda River Estuary 九州島 宮崎市 熊野 加江田川河口	11 Jan 1 月 11 日	4
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kushima City, Terasato, Tenjingawa River 九州島 串間市 寺里 天神川	9 Jan 1 月 9 日	12

Region 地区	Location 地点	Date (2026) 日期 (2026年)	Number 数量
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Shibushi City, Shibushi Town, Anraku, Anrakugawa River Estuary 九州岛 志布志市 志布志町 安楽 安楽川河口	9 Jan 1月9日	3
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kirishima City, Hirose Retention Pond 九州岛 雾岛市 広瀬調整池	9 Jan 1月9日	6
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kirishima City, Hamanoichi Retention Pond 九州岛 雾岛市 浜の市調整池	9 Jan 1月9日	5
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Aira City, Suzaki Retention Pond 九州岛 始良市 須崎調整池	9 Jan 1月9日	15
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Izumi City, Arasaki 九州岛 出水市 荒崎	11 Jan 1月11日	1
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Izumi City, Uratagawa River Estuary 九州岛 出水市 浦田川河口	11 Jan 1月11日	3
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Izumi City, Komenotsugawa River 九州岛 出水市 米ノ津川	11 Jan 1月11日	2
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Minamisatsuma City, Kaseda, Manosegawa River Estuary 九州岛 南さつま市 加世田 万之瀬川河口	9 Jan 1月9日	18
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Minamisatsuma City, Oura Town, Oura Polder. 九州岛 南さつま市 大浦町 大浦干拓内	11 Jan 1月11日	2
Japan 日本	Okinawa Island: Tomigusuku City, Yone Triangle Pond 沖縄島 豊見城市 与根三角池	11 Jan 1月11日	22
Japan 日本	Okinawa Island: Uruma City, Haeburu Channel 沖縄島 うるま市 南風原水路	11 Jan 1月11日	5
Japan 日本	Okinawa Island: Tomigusuku City, Manko Tidal-flat 沖縄島 豊見城市 漫湖	11 Jan 1月11日	1
Japan 日本	Okinawa Island: Okinawa City, Awase Tidal flat 沖縄島 沖縄市 泡瀬干潟	11 Jan 1月11日	7
Japan 日本	Okinawa Island: Kin Town, Namisato Paddy field 沖縄島 金武町 并里水田地帯	9 Jan 1月9日	1
Japan 日本	Nansei-shoto Islands: Kumejima island, Zenida River. 南西諸島 久米島 銭田川	10 Jan 1月10日	1
Thailand 泰国	Thetsaban 4 Alley wetlands, Hat Chao Samran, Phetchaburi 碧武里府 昭三兰 Thetsaban 4 Alley 湿地	10-11 Jan 1月10-11日	1
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Haifengcun, Shuzaizhen, Dianbai District, Maoming, Guangdong 广东 茂名 电白区 树仔镇 海丰村	18 Jan 1月18日	(4)
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Hongzhaiwei, Lianjiang, Zhanjiang 湛江 廉江 红寨围	5 Jan 1月5日	(6)
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Anpugang, Lianjiang, Zhanjiang 湛江 廉江 安铺港	25 Jan 1月25日	(1)
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Donghaidao, Zhanjiang 湛江 东海岛	5 Jan 1月5日	(21)
The Philippines 菲律宾	Talao-talao Fishponds, Brgy. Talao-talao, Lucena City, Quezon 奎松省 卢塞纳市 Brgy. Talao-talao 鱼塘	13 Jan 1月13日	(8)
The Philippines 菲律宾	Bulakan, Bulacan 布拉干省 布拉干	15 Jan 1月15日	(163)
Total 总数:			7,746 (+203)

Table 2. Sites visited with no Black-faced Spoonbill recorded during or near the 2026 census period.

表 2. 2026 年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	Date (2026) 日期 (2026 年)
Republic of Korea 韩国	Hwasung, Gyeonggi-do 京畿道 华城市	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日
Republic of Korea 韩国	Ganghwa, Incheon 仁川 江华岛	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日
Republic of Korea 韩国	Siheung, Incheon 仁川 始兴市	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日
Republic of Korea 韩国	Sihwa Lake, Asan, Chungcheongnam-do 忠清南道 牙山 始华湖	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日
Republic of Korea 韩国	Yeonggwang and Hampyeong, Jeollanam-do 全罗南道 灵光郡 及 咸平郡	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日
Republic of Korea 韩国	Gwangyang, Yeosu, Suncheon Bay, Galsa Bay and Seomjin River Estuary 光阳、丽水、顺天湾、葛沙湾 及 蟾津江河口	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日
Republic of Korea 韩国	Asan Bay, Pyeongtaek, Gyeonggi-do 京畿道 平泽市 牙山湾	9-11 Jan 1 月 9-11 日
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Tiaozini, Yenchang, Jiangsu 江苏 盐城 条子泥	9-10 Jan 1 月 9-10 日
Chinese Mainland 中国内地	Shangyu District, Shaoxing, Zhejiang 浙江 绍兴市 上虞区	10 Jan 1 月 10 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Arai City, Ikeguroike Pond. 九州岛 荒尾市 池黒池	11 Jan 1 月 11 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Nagasu Town, Nagasu Port. 九州岛 长洲町 长洲湾	11 Jan 1 月 11 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Soo County, Osaki Town, Hisida, Hisidagawa River Estuary 九州岛 曾于郡 大崎町 菱田 菱田川河口	9 Jan 1 月 9 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Soo County, Osaki Town, Masumaru, Taharagawa River Estuary 九州岛 曾于郡 大崎町 益丸 田原川河口	9 Jan 1 月 9 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Kimotsuki County, Kimotsuki Town, Hami, Kimotsukigawa River Estuary 九州岛 肝属郡 肝付町 波见 肝属川河口	9 Jan 1 月 9 日
Japan 日本	Kyushu: Aira City, Matsubara Retention Pond 九州岛 始良市 松原调整池	9 Jan 1 月 9 日
Japan 日本	Okinawa Island: Tomigusuku City, Yone Tidal flat 冲绳岛 豊见城市 与根干潟	11 Jan 1 月 11 日
Japan 日本	Okinawa Island: Nago City, Untenbaru 冲绳岛 名护市 屋我地鸟獣保护区	11 Jan 1 月 11 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

Year	Jan 21	Jan 22	Jan 23	Jan 24	Jan 25	Jan 26
Total	3132	3824	4228	4135	4169	4719

* 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

Year	Jan 21	Jan 22	Jan 23	Jan 24	Jan 25	Jan 26
Hong Kong	284	328	258	318	284	316
Shenzhen	52	41	41	57	44	25
Macao	45	22	21	13	16	14
Total	381	391	320	388	344	355

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 Chinese Mainland (excludes Shenzhen part of Deep Bay) during the international censuses.
表 5. 全球同步普查期间在中国内地(不包括后海湾的深圳部分)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
Year	Jan 21	Jan 22	Jan 23	Jan 24	Jan 25	Jan 26								
Total	1022	1136	1307	1630	1671	1834								

Table 6. Numbers of Black-faced Spoonbills in Vietnam during the international censuses.
表 6. 全球同步普查期间在越南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
Year	Jan 21	Jan 22	Jan 23	Jan 24	Jan 25	Jan 26								
Total	82	88	80	86	112	125								

nc = no count 未有进行调查

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

Year	Jan 21	Jan 22	Jan 23	Jan 24	Jan 25	Jan 26
Total	570	683	640	702	716	593

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 Republic of Korea, 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

Year	Jan 21	Jan 22	Jan 23	Jan 24	Jan 25	Jan 26
Total	34	37	54	39	52	31

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

Year	Jan 21	Jan 22	Jan 23	Jan 24	Jan 25	Jan 26
Total	5222	6162	6633	6988	7081	7746
% Change	7.4	18.0	7.6	5.4	1.3	9.4

* 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 2026 (by generalised estimating equation): 8.8%

1994 年至 2026 年间的年均变化 (广义估计公式): 8.8%

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

Year	Jan 21	Jan 22	Jan 23	Jan 24	Jan 25	Jan 26
Number of sites recorded BFS	91	115	106	124	151	126
Number of survey sites	119	149	134	158	162	147

* 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年份是分开列出的。



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Charts
图表

Chart 1. Results of International Black-faced Spoonbill Census from 1989-90 to 2025-26

图表 1. 1989-90 至 2025-26 年黑脸琵鹭全球普查结果

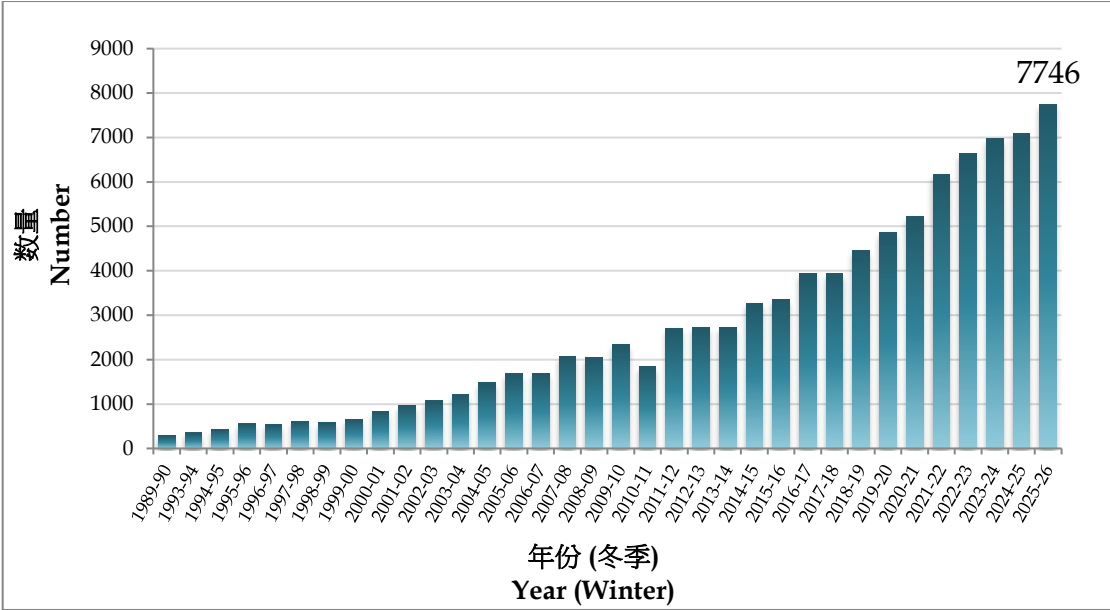


Chart 2. Percentages of Black-faced Spoonbills in different wintering areas during the 2026 international census.

图表 2. 2026 全球同步普查期间黑脸琵鹭在不同度冬地的全球百分比。

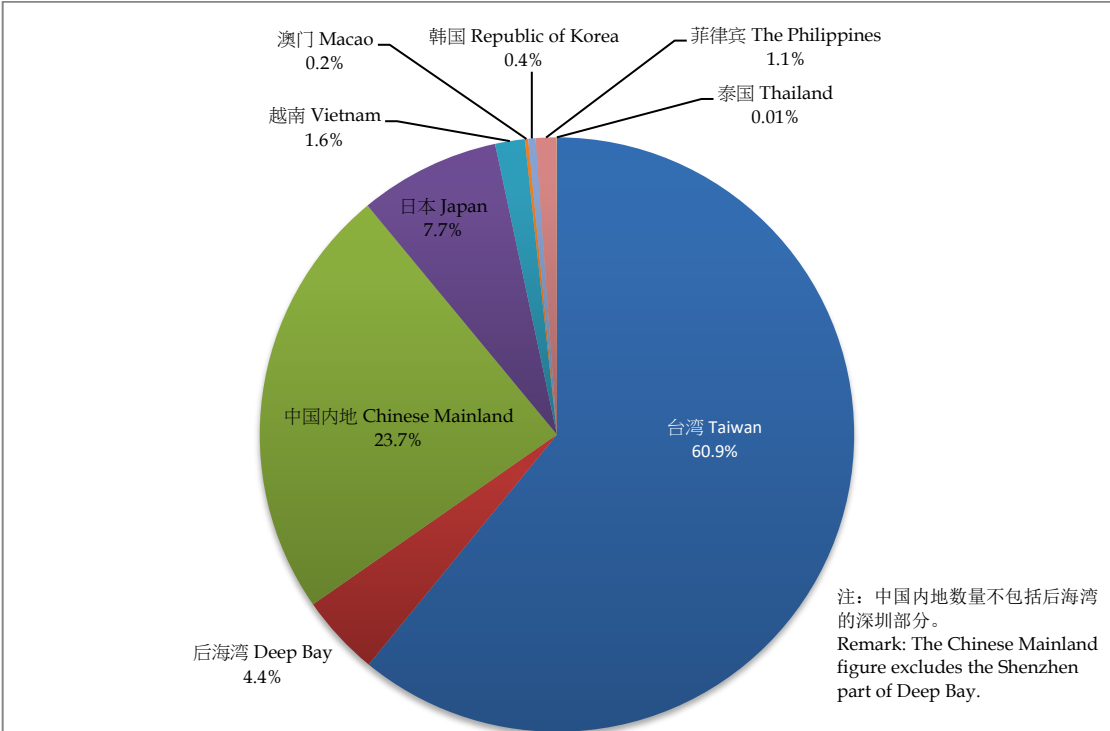


Chart 3. A comparison of the trends of the known global population of Black-faced Spoonbill at some major wintering sites.

图表 3. 比较一些主要度冬地点的已知黑脸琵鹭数量趋势。

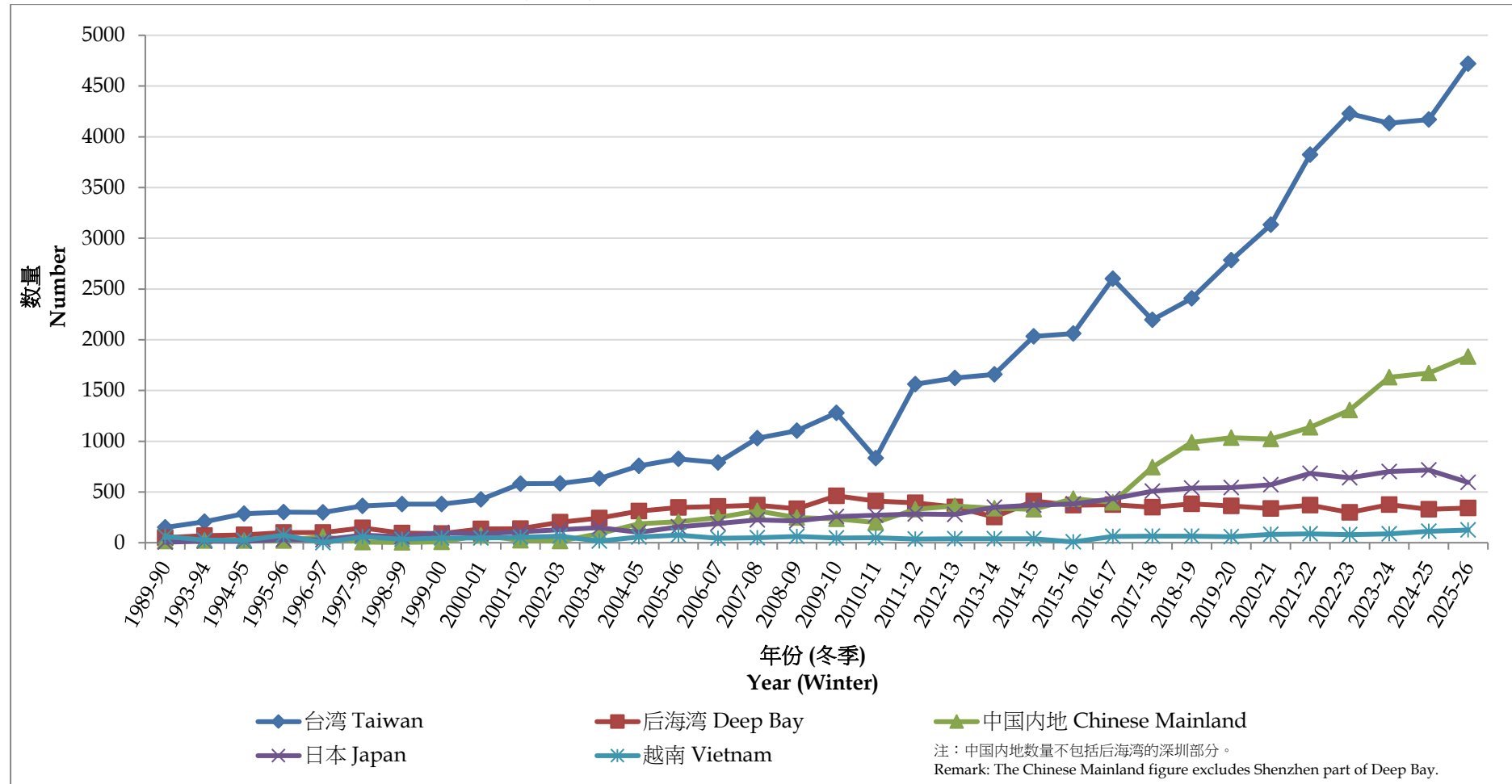
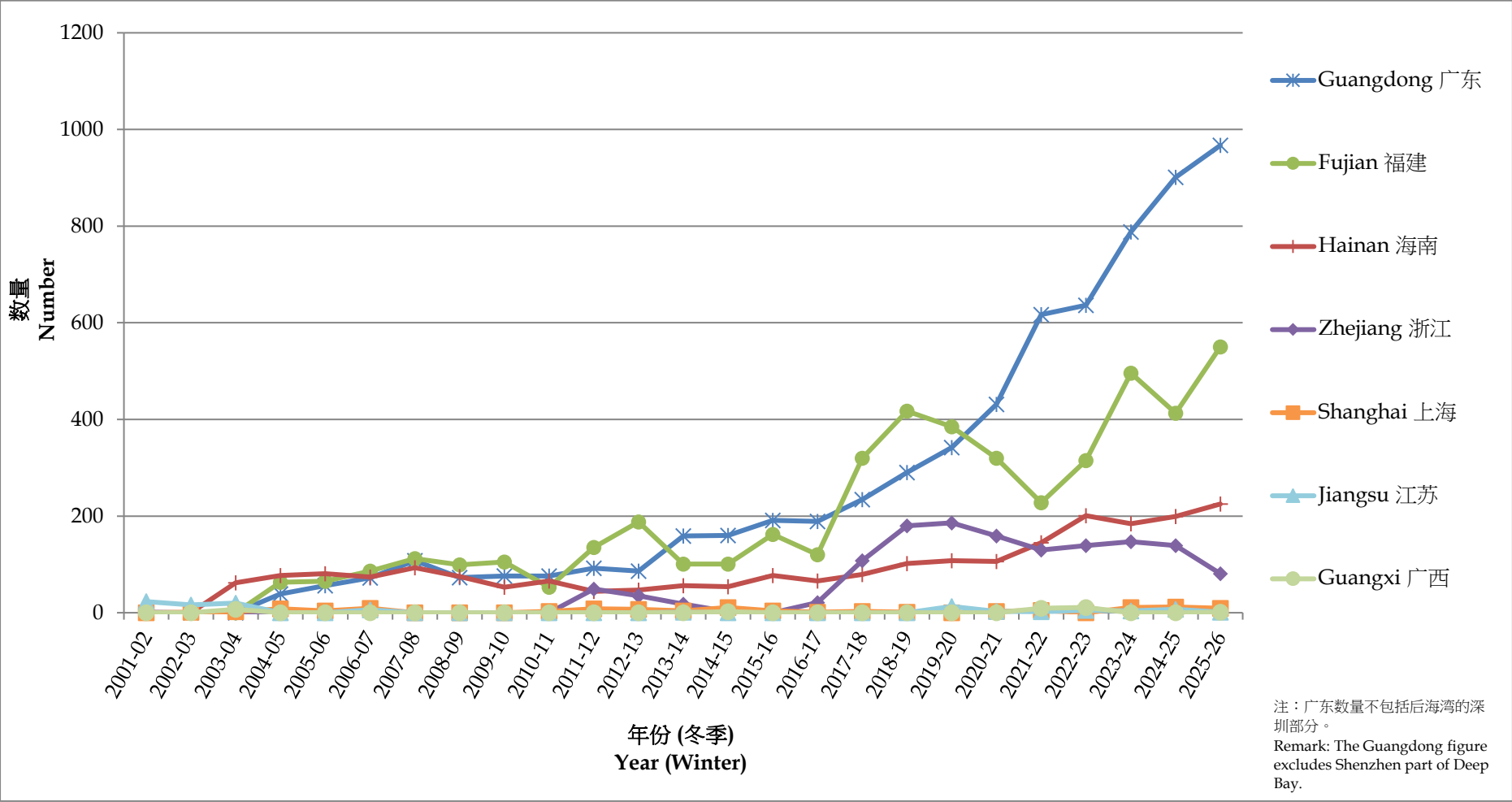


Chart 4. A comparison of the trends of the wintering Black-faced Spoonbill at different provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in Chinese Mainland.

图表 4. 比较中国内地各省、自治区及直辖市的度冬黑脸琵鹭数量趋势。



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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 2026.

附录 1. 2026 年黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查香港及深圳结果。

a) 9 January 2026 / 2026 年 1 月 9 日

Place 地点 /Time 时间	15:00	16:00	17:00
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然护理区及浮桥	161	181	181
Lok Ma Chau 落马洲	19	25	39
Fishponds outside Mai Po 米埔外围鱼塘	13	51	38
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	0	0	0
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔湾	0	0	0
HK Wetland Park 湿地公园	34	31	37
Futian 福田	27	30	37
Total 总数	254	318	332

b) 10 January 2026 / 2026 年 1 月 10 日

Place 地点 /Time 时间	15:00	16:00	17:00
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然护理区及浮桥	156	161	156
Lok Ma Chau 落马洲	23	32	42
Fishponds outside Mai Po 米埔外围鱼塘	5	7	15
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	23	24	30
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔湾	0	0	0
HK Wetland Park 湿地公园	52	54	51
Futian 福田	33	50	43
Total 总数	292	328	337

c) 11 January 2026 / 2026 年 1 月 11 日

Place 地点 /Time 时间	15:00	16:00	17:00
Mai Po Nature Reserve and boardwalk 米埔自然护理区及浮桥	184	193	203
Lok Ma Chau 落马洲	22	45	48
Fishponds outside Mai Po 米埔外围鱼塘	1	8	16
Nam Sang Wai 南生围	6	7	7
Tsim Bei Tsui area to Nim Wan 尖鼻咀至稔湾	0	0	0
HK Wetland Park 湿地公园	45	44	42
Futian 福田	23	25	25
Total 总数	281	322	341