Hong Kong Birds Zone

1. Header menu, sample as follows:

<https://www.greening.gov.hk/en/home/>

1. Who we are

About Us

The Hong Kong Birds Zone was started in January 2010 with the aim to document all the wild birds in Hong Kong through individual species accounts. As it was a resource aimed at current birders and photographers of all level, we included information we thought to be useful, including photos of the birds, written description on their appearance, their preferred habitat, behaviour, other key features, as well as links to outside resources. The foundation for the website and its content was a constantly updated and accurate bird checklist kept in a database that gradually expanded to include all the elements necessary to support individual species write-ups.

In 2021, we formed the Hong Kong Bird Records Committee (RC) to better assess the status of Hong Kong’s avifauna through a formal foothold. We conceptualised and built an integrated RC voting system from the ground up, and an online user record submission system to go with it. In parallel, we published an online resource known as Hong Kong Bird Database. In it, all known sightings of key species in Hong Kong are easily searchable, with highly detailed information, links to primary resources, and our RC’s assessment on the individual records.

Starting with a small team, we gradually expanded through the years and slowly completed our species accounts. Tying together all these complex elements into a coherent whole took some time but we are now largely done, and can now focus our energy on some newer projects. Feedback, recommendations and ideas for collaboration are warmly welcome. We believe that the community plays a strong role in documenting our avifauna collectively, and we in-turn work with fervour to create content we are confident will serve the local and regional birding community.

Our mission

We support a diverse, Hong Kong community of bird lovers who use the power of science, . exploration, education, and storytelling to illuminate and protect the wonder of our world.

Contributors

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Note: The Writing Team makes no representation regarding the completeness, accuracy, or timeliness of any information and data posted on the Site or that such information and data will be error-free.

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1. Hong Kong Bird Database

Record

What is the important information displayed?

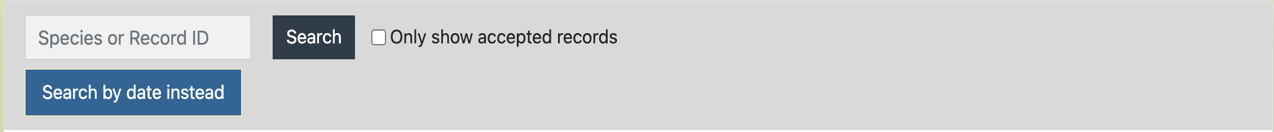
* Species
* Date first seen
* Location
* Any media (images or audio files) If unavailable, descriptions entered by the observer are displayed instead
* References
* Last date of record updated

Species or Record ID

Search

Only show accepted records

Search by data instead



This database provides up-to-date information regarding focal bird species in Hong Kong, which also includes species that are not on our checklist. Records of bird species are accompanied by easily accessible links to primary documents. More details on the methodology and background behind this database are available in this blog post.

See the Review List for more details on the species that we have compiled records for, as well as the number of records for each species.

The references used to compile this database are listed in the references page.

Entering a species name or unique record ID above will show a list of all. records. associated with the search term. Click on any unique record ID to explore specific details of a record.

Record submission

Personal information

Your name\*

Your email address\*

Other observers (Optional)

Sighting details

Species\*

Date first seen\*

Time of observation

Location\*

Supporting information

Describe what you saw/recorded, as well as your identification criteria

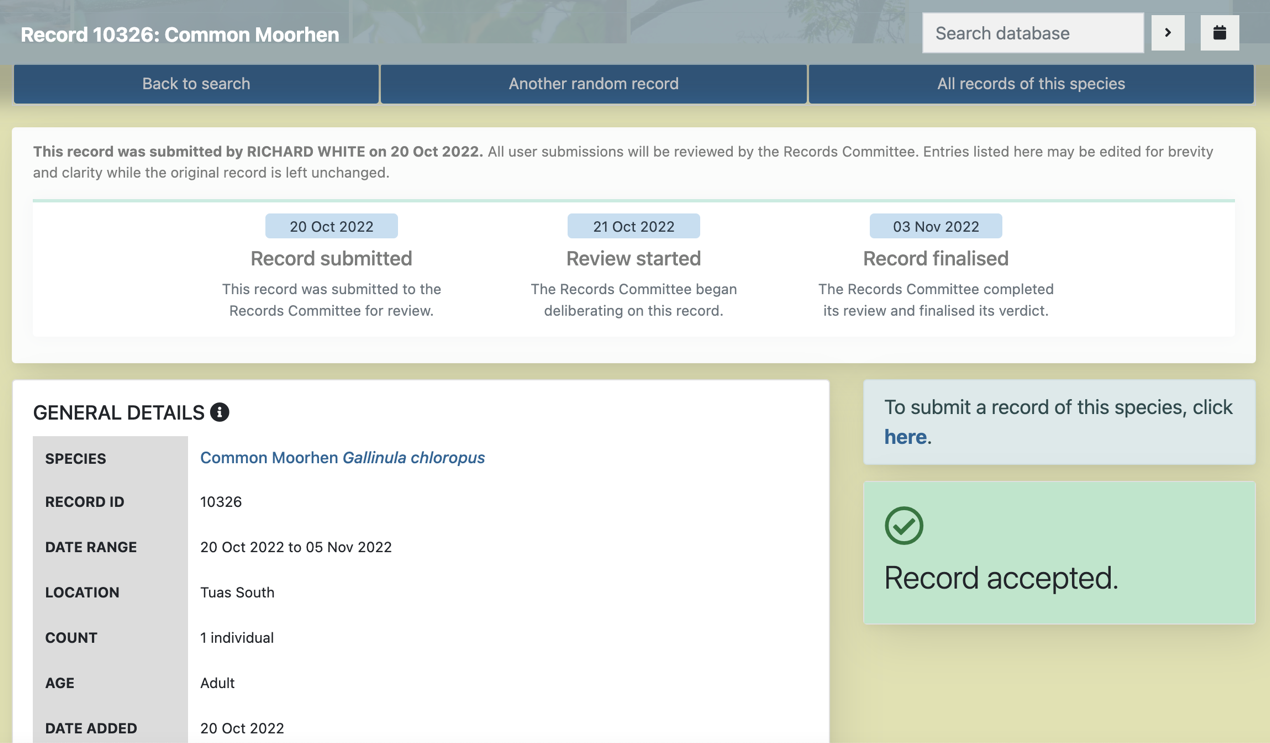
Discuss the behavior of the bird(s) and the habitat it was seen in

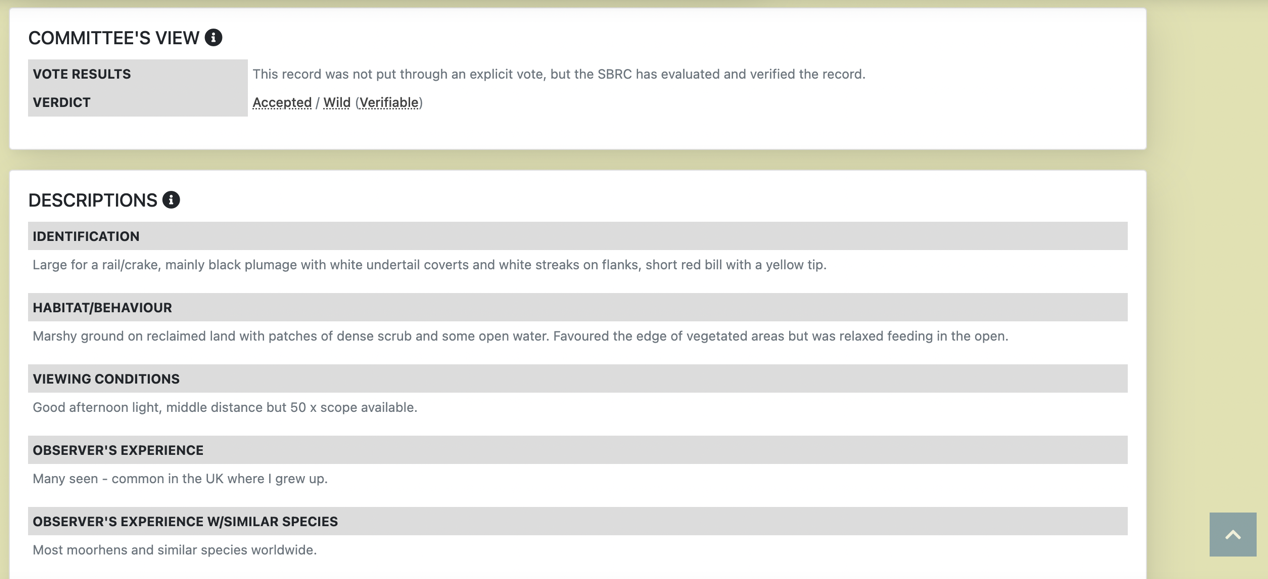
Describe the viewing conditions

I acknowledge I am the the sole owner of the photos/audio uploaded. I give my consent to the Hong Kong Birds Zone to use and display my photos/audio with appropriate credits (optional).

Upload photos below (maximum of ? files, up to 5 MB each)

Example: [Record 10326: Common Moorhen (singaporebirds.com)](https://records.singaporebirds.com/record/10326/)





1. Hong Kong Bird list

**Chestnut Bulbul 栗背短腳鵯**

Tai Po Kau  
9/9/2022  
  
Very hot and quiet. Saw less than ten birds in a brief walk to Tai Po Kau on 9/9/2022

一張含有 樹, 鳥, 室外, 棲息 的圖片

自動產生的描述

**Orange-bellied Leafbird**

7/2/2022  
TPK

一張含有 樹, 室外, 分店, 鳥 的圖片

自動產生的描述一張含有 樹, 室外, 鳥, 分店 的圖片

自動產生的描述一張含有 樹, 室外, 鳥, 鳴禽 的圖片

自動產生的描述

**Scarlet Minivet**

20/1/2022 TPK

**一張含有 樹, 室外, 天空, 坐 的圖片

自動產生的描述**

**Red-whiskered Bulbul - Lamma**

Red-whiskered Bulbul...Tai Shan West, Lamma Island, Hong Kong  
Monday 20th November 2017  
D500 300 AFS 1:4D  
(full frame)

一張含有 文字, 室外, 黑色, 鳥 的圖片

自動產生的描述

一張含有 室外, 鳥 的圖片

自動產生的描述

**Blue-winged Leafbird 藍翅葉鵯**

6.2.2017  
Tai Po Kau



1. Hong Kong Bird Report

**Black-faced Spoonbill population hits record high of 6,000  
Slight rebound in Deep Bay reflects population levelling off**

Post at 1/04/2022

一張含有 草, 鳥, 室外, 直立的 的圖片

自動產生的描述  
  
Coordinated by The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society (HKBWS), The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census 2022 was conducted from 7th to 9th January. **Global population of Black-faced Spoonbills (BFSs) reaches another record high of 6,162**, a rise of 18% (i.e. 940 individuals) from last year. **369 individuals were recorded in Deep Bay, including Hong Kong and Shenzhen side.** While the figure shows a rebound of 9.8%, **it has become stabilized** and does not differ fundamentally from those of previous years.  
  
**BFS global population breaks record for 9th time in decade**  
The 2022 census covered about 150 sites all over the world. All wintering sites, except for Macau and the Philippines, reported growing BFS populations. Taiwan remains the largest congregation site. Number of BFSs recorded there increases by 22.1% to reach 3,824, constituting 62% of the world population. Japan, too, is seeing a surge of 19.8% and recorded 683 individuals. With rebounding numbers in both Deep Bay and mainland China, promising signs from all major wintering sites help boost global BFS population to surpass 6,000 for the first time, making 2022 the 9th recording-breaking year over the past decade. Besides, we are delighted to have two individuals wintering in Malaysia, a new southern record since the census was first launched in 1994. New sightings suggest the BFSs may disperse over a large area in Southeast Asian region to roost.  
  
**Hong Kong population recovers, with declining share of global total**  
After two consecutive years in decline, Deep Bay BFS population gains 33 individuals this year and bounces back to 369. More BFSs were recorded in the Mai Po Nature Reserve and the Hong Kong Wetland Park, where habitat management measures are in place to provide suitable roosting sites for them. Mr. Yu Yat-tung, Director of HKBWS, noted that a mild growth was insufficient to determine whether habitats in Deep Bay have been restored. "Rising numbers in Hong Kong is largely attributed to surging global population, as more BFSs stopped over in Hong Kong and spent the winter here."  
  
Less than two decades ago, Hong Kong was the winter home to one-fifth of BFS population worldwide. However, ever since Deep Bay population reached an all-time high of 462 individuals in 2010, its growth has stalled and the number has been hovering around 300 since 2016. Meanwhile, global figure continues to pick up steadily. Populations in Taiwan, mainland China and Japan keep hitting new record highs. At present, BFSs in Deep Bay constitutes only 6% of the global total.  
  
**Prospects of Deep Bay conservation hinges on the Northern Metropolis**  
Keeping wetland ecosystem in Deep Way intact is a prerequisite for attracting more BFSs during fall migration. The three Wetland Conservation Parks proposed under the Northern Metropolis Development Strategy can bring opportunities for conservation. Yu stressed that the Parks have to be spacious, eco-friendly with minimal human disturbance. "The Parks cannot be small. They must be large enough to provide abundant food supply for the BFSs."  
  
Yu suggested that the "Inner Deep Bay and Shenzhen River catchment area", an Important Bird Area recognized by BirdLife International, be included in the Wetland Conservation Parks or designated as a restricted area under the Wild Animal Protection Ordinance. Long term conservation plans and habitat management measures are needed to preserve fishponds, mudflats and coastal wetlands in areas from Pak Nai to Ma Tso Lung. Feeding grounds for migratory birds including intertidal mudflats and fishponds should remain active both before and after government’s land resumption. Eco-friendly measures should remain in place, e.g. draining fishponds after harvest to let waterbirds feed on trash fish left on the muddy pond bottom. Finally, restricted areas should be delineated in the Wetland Conservation Parks to protect BFSs from human disturbance. For the sake of preserving Deep Bay's biodiversity, HKBWS again calls on government to make proper planning, set out a land resumption timetable for conservation and expand the nature reserve.

Footer:

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