

**PROPOSAL FOR THE INCLUSION OF SPECIES ON THE APPENDICES OF  
THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES  
OF WILD ANIMALS**

**A. PROPOSAL:** Listing the entire population of *Platalea minor* on Appendix I.

**B. PROPONENT:** Government of the Philippines.

**C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT**

**1. Taxon**

- |     |              |                       |
|-----|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1.1 | Classis:     | Aves                  |
| 1.2 | Ordo:        | Ciconiiformes         |
| 1.3 | Familia:     | Threskiornithidae     |
| 1.4 | Species:     | <i>Platalea minor</i> |
| 1.5 | Common name: | Black-faced Spoonbill |

**2. Biological data**

2.1 Distribution

Breeds in North Korea and South Korea, and in China (just possibly also in Russia).  
Winters in China, Japan, the Philippines, South Korea and Vietnam.

2.2 Population

The population is estimated at 700 birds. May be declining or likely to decline in the near future.

2.3 Habitat

Breeds in mixed colonies on small islands. Winters on tidal mudflats.

2.4 Migrations

A migrant between distinct summer and winter ranges, including regularly across international boundaries. The entire population is migratory. Satellite tracking has shown that birds wintering in Hong Kong migrate along the coast of eastern China to northern Jiangsu, then over the Yellow Sea to the Korean peninsula.

**3. Threat data**

3.1 Direct threats

Habitat destruction of the wintering areas is probably the biggest threat, also pollution of these areas. Hunting and the collection of eggs for food is a factor in some locations.

3.2 Habitat destruction

The main wintering grounds are threatened by industrial and aquaculture development, and other reclamation.

3.3 Indirect threats

Increasing levels of disturbance are a problem in some areas.

3.4 Threats connected especially with migrations

As in 3.1 to 3.3.

3.5 National and international utilisation

Hunting and egg collecting are against national legislation and not sustainable.

**4. Protection status and needs**

4.1 National protection status

Legally protected in most Range States. Breeding sites are afforded various levels of protection. Some of the regular wintering sites are also protected.

4.2 International protection status

Listed as Endangered. Does not appear on the appendices of any conventions.

4.3 Additional protection needs

More key sites for the species need to be protected. Management plans and education programmes are needed for all sites.

**5. Range States**

China, Japan, North Korea, the Philippines (CMS Party), Russia, South Korea.

**6. Comments from Range States**

**7. Additional remarks**

**8. References**

BirdLife International (2000) *Threatened Birds of the World*. Barcelona and Cambridge, UK: Lynx Edicions and BirdLife International.