

Yunlin Offshore Wind Farm

Black-faced Spoonbill

Satellite Tracking Survey Program

November 2021 - June 2022

Result Report

Developer : Yunneng Wind Power Co., Ltd.

Monitoring Unit : National Pingtung University of Science and
Technology

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Contents

Figures	II
Tables	I
Preface	1
Chapter I Monitoring Summary	3
1.1 Survey Statement	3
1.2 Survey Summary.....	3
1.3 Survey Method.....	7
1.4 Operation Process of QA/QC.....	10
Chapter II Analysis of Survey results	11
2.1 Satellite Tracking Survey	11
2.2 Date and Time of Migration.....	21
2.3 Migration Routes.....	27
2.4 Departure and Arrival Location	32
2.5 Flying Altitude	37
Chapter III Review and Suggestions	40
3.1 Review on Monitoring Results and Response	40
3.2 Suggestions	41
Reference.....	42
Appendix 1 External Features of Black-faced Spoonbill	43
Appendix 2 Survey Photos	45

Figures

Figure 1.3-1 Distribution Map of BFS in Taiwan (2022).....	8
Figure 1.3-2 Example of Snare Trap.....	9
Figure 2.2-1 Departure Dates of Spring Migration of BFS (n=15) in 2021	23
Figure 2.2-2 Departure Dates of Spring Migration of BFS (n=13) in 2022	24
Figure 2.2-3 Arrival Dates of Autumn Migration of BFS (n=4) in 2021	24
Figure 2.2-4 Departure Times of Spring Migration of BFS (n=15) from Taiwan in 2021.....	25
Figure 2.2-5 Departure Times of Spring Migration of BFS (n=12) from Taiwan in 2022.....	25
Figure 2.2-6 Arrival Times of Autumn Migration of BFS (n=4) in Taiwan in 2021	26
Figure 2.3-1 Routes of Spring Migration of BFS (n=15, solid lines) and of Autumn Migration of BFS (n=4, dashed lines) in 2021 Across Taiwan Strait..	28
Figure 2.3-2 Routes of Spring Migration of BFS (n=13) in 2022 Across Taiwan Strait	29
Figure 2.3-3 Routes of Spring Migration of BFS (n=15, solid lines) and Autumn Migration of BFS (n=4, dashed lines) near Yunlin Wind Farm in 2021. The First Departure on March 10th of BFS (Right blue-6837) Almost Passed the Vicinity of the Wind Farm Area.	30
Figure 2.3-4 Routes of Spring Migration of BFS (n=13) in 2022	30
Figure 2.3-5 The Migration Routes of BFS in 2021 (To-and-fro; n=15; n=4) and Spring, 2022 (n=13).....	31
Figure 2.4-1 (a) BFS Departure Locations between March-June 2021; (b) BFS Departure Locations between March-April 2022	33
Figure 2.4-2 BFS Departure Routes between 2012-Spring 2018 (Wang 2016 and Kisup Lee, unpublished data)	34
Figure 2.4-3 BFS Arrival Locations in Taiwan between October-November 2021 (locations for some individuals could not be accurately determined due to low positioning frequencies, dashed arrows).....	35
Figure 2.5-1 Percentage of Flying Altitudes within Each Interval for BFS Positionings in Taiwan Strait (March-June, Spring, 2021) (Red number: sample size).....	38

Figure 2.5-2 Percentage of Flying Altitudes within Each Interval for BFS Positionings in Taiwan Strait (March-April, Spring, 2022) (Red number: sample size).....	38
Figure 2.5-3 Percentage of Flying Altitudes within Each Interval for BFS Positionings in Taiwan Strait (October-November, autumn, 2021) (Red number: sample size)	39

Tables

Table 1.1-1 Monitoring Summary of BFS Satellite Tracking Survey	3
Table 1.2-1 BFS Monitoring Schedule	6
Table 2.1-1 Tagging Information of Black-faced Spoonbill Satellite Tracking Survey Phase I.....	13
Table 2.1-2 Tagging Information of Black-faced Spoonbill Satellite Tracking Survey Phase II.....	18
Table 2.4-1 BFS Arrival Locations in Taiwan between October-November 2021 .	36
Table 2.5-1 Percentage of Flying Altitudes within Each Height Interval for BFS Positionings in Taiwan Strait (Spring in 2021 and 2022).....	37
Table 2.5-2 Percentage of Flying Altitudes within Each Height Interval for BFS Positionings in Taiwan Strait (October-November, autumn, 2021)	39
Table 3.1-1 Overview of Survey Result of Satellite Tracking Survey	40

Preface

I. Regulatory

Yunneng Wind Power Co., Ltd. has formed a Bird and Bat Survey Protocol based on Article no. 20 in “Environment and Social Action Plan” and the IFC PS6 standard. The protocol includes descriptions of the survey methods for bird and bat monitoring during the offshore pre-construction, construction and operation phases of “Yunlin Offshore Wind Farm Project” (hereinafter abbreviated as “the Project”). In the Project, proper survey methods are established according to the protocol to evaluate the changes in birds/bats population and to estimate the possible impacts of the Project. It is expected that the quality of bird and bat monitoring tasks can therefore be ensured.

In addition, according to the “Yunlin Offshore Wind Farm: Critical Habitat and Net Gain Assessment” (March 2020) released by ERM, black-faced spoonbill (hereinafter abbreviated as “BFS”) is the potential “candidate critical habitat species” in the Project site. To clarify if there is any impact of the Project on BFS, the Project has developed a BFS monitoring plan following the prescribed protocol. The plan includes a satellite tracking survey of BFS to get a clearer picture of the activity area and flying routes of BFS near the Project area.

II. Monitoring Period

The satellite tracking survey has been separated into two phases, phase I started in January 2021, and phase II started in November 2021. This report is the survey result report from November 2021 to June 2022.

III. Monitoring Unit

The result report of BFS satellite tracking survey phase I is compiled and written by Unitech New Energy Engineering Co., Ltd., and the National Pingtung University of Science and Technology (hereinafter

referred to as “NPUST”) was commissioned to carry out the satellite tracking survey works. The result report and works of phase II are carried out by NPUST.

Chapter I Monitoring Summary

1.1 Survey Statement

Satellite tracking survey phase I began in January 2021, and as of February, all 16 BFSs have been banded; satellite tracking survey phase II began in November 2021, and as of April 2022, all 17 BFSs have been banded. Monitoring data this season are summarized in Table 1.1-1.

1.2 Survey Summary

The survey items, locations, frequencies, and survey dates of the BFS satellite tracking survey are compiled in Table 1.2-1.

Table 1.1-1 Monitoring Summary of BFS Satellite Tracking Survey

Survey Item	Survey Summary
Black-faced Spoonbill Satellite Tracking Survey Phase I	Survey results starting from January 2021, are as summarized below: <u>Banding results</u> In February 2021, a total of 16 BFSs were banded and tracked, including 11 individuals that were rehabbed and 5 individuals that were captured in Tainan and Chiayi. <u>Migration date and time</u> - Date of migration Among the 16 BFSs tracked in this project, the transmitter of 1 individual (N01-6819) malfunctioned in Taiwan, and the remaining 15 individuals all successfully departed offshore in spring migration in 2021. Departure dates were between March 10th and June 13th. April was the main migration departure month, accounting for 46.7% of the records. In the autumn migration of BFS in 2021, there were 5 birds that returned to Taiwan, but one bird lost signal during the migration period (Y43-6838), the migration data of 4 individuals were obtained. Arrival dates were between October 18th and November 9th. - Time of migration In the spring migration of BFS in 2021, the migration data of 15 individuals were obtained. The departure time for most BFS was in the early morning, followed by departure between evening and midnight. In the analysis of three-hour periods, 11 individuals (accounting for 73.3%) departed offshore between 5:00-8:00; 2 individuals (accounting for 13.3%) departed offshore between 17:00-20:00, and 1 individual departed offshore between 2:00-5:00 and 20:00-23:00 respectively

	(accounting for 6.7%). During autumn migration in 2021, there were 5 birds that returned to Taiwan, but one bird lost signal during the migration period (Y43-6838), the migration data of 4 individuals were obtained. Two individuals arrived between 2:00-5:00, while 1 individual each arrived from 14:00-17:00 and from 17:00-20:00. 3. <u>Migration routes</u> (1) Departure routes in the Taiwan Strait In the spring migration of BFS in 2021, the migration data of 15 individuals were obtained. Additionally, 5 individuals migrated south, with 4 migration routes that were recorded successfully. According to the departure/arrival routes, none of the BFS flew over the Yunlin wind farm area. Only the blue leg band individual (right blue-6837) that departed the earliest, on March 10th, 2021, flew a mere 400 meters from the wind farm perimeter at its nearest. (2) Departure/arrival location In the spring migration of BFS in 2021, the migration data of 15 individuals were obtained. By identifying the location of departure for BFS using the administrative districts for cities and counties, 5 individuals (33.3%) departed from Changhua, and 2 individuals each (13.3%) departed from districts including Chiayi, Yunlin, Taoyuan, and New Taipei; the remaining 2 individuals (6.7%) departed from Miaoli and Tainan, respectively. During the southern migratory routes of 4 individuals, it is known that the arrival location of BFS fell between Miaoli and Chiayi.
Black-faced Spoonbill Satellite Tracking Survey Phase II	Survey results starting from November 2021, are as summarized below: 1. <u>Banding results</u> From November 2021 to April 2022, a total of 17 BFSs were banded and tracked, including 7 individuals that were rehabbed and 10 individuals that were captured in Tainan and Chiayi. 2. <u>Migration date and time</u> (1) Date of migration Among the 17 BFSs tracked in this project, the transmitter of 4 individuals (N12-6827, N13-6821, N14-6836, N32-11541) malfunctioned in Taiwan, and 1 juvenile bird is still active in Taiwan. The remaining 12 individuals in phase II and 1 individual in phase I all successfully departed offshore in the Spring migration of 2022. The migration data of 13 individuals were obtained. Departure dates were between March 13th and April 24th. In March and April, 6 (46.2%) and 7 (53.8%) birds departed offshore respectively. (2) Time of migration In the spring migration of BFS in 2022, the migration data of 13 individuals were obtained. The departure time for most BFS was in the morning. In the analysis of three-hour periods, 3 individuals (accounting for 25%) departed offshore between 5:00-8:00 and 8:00-11:00 respectively; and the rest of the time periods were from 0 to 1 bird, with

	no apparent peak. 3. <u>Migration routes</u> (1) Departure routes in the Taiwan Strait In the spring migration of BFS in 2022, the migration data of 13 individuals were obtained. According to the departure routes, none of the BFS flew over the Yunlin wind farm area. (2) Departure location In the spring migration of BFS in 2022, the migration data of 13 individuals were obtained. By identifying the location of departure for BFS using the administrative districts for cities and counties, 5 individuals (38.5%) departed from Changhua, followed by 4 individuals (30.8%) departed from New Taipei, 2 individuals (15.4%) departed from Yunlin, the remaining 2 individuals (7.7%) departed from Taoyuan and Hsinchu, respectively.
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Table 1.2-1 BFS Monitoring Schedule

Survey Item	Survey Location	Survey quantity	Survey Dates
Black-faced Spoonbill Satellite Tracking Survey Phase I	Tainan City and Chiayi County	16 birds were tracked in 2021	2021.2.1 (3 birds were banded) 2021.2.2 (1 bird was banded) 2021.2.3 (1 bird was banded) 2021.2.4 (3 birds were banded) 2021.2.5 (1 bird was banded) 2021.2.10 (1 bird was banded) 2021.2.19 (2 birds were banded) 2021.2.24 (2 birds were banded) 2021.2.27 (2 birds were banded)
Black-faced Spoonbill Satellite Tracking Survey Phase II	Tainan City and Chiayi County	17 birds* were tracked in 2022	2021.11.11 (1 bird was banded) 2021.12.8 (2 birds were banded) 2021.12.15 (1 bird was banded) 2021.12.17 (1 bird was banded) 2021.12.31 (1 bird was banded) 2022.1.11 (3 birds were banded) 2022.1.12 (1 bird was banded) 2022.1.13 (1 bird was banded) 2022.2.8 (2 birds were banded) 2022.2.24 (1 bird was banded) 2022.2.26 (1 bird was banded) 2022.3.5 (1 bird was banded) 2022.4.1 (1 bird was banded)

*Note: the 17th individual is to supplement the one that stops tracking before spring migration in 2021.

1.3 Survey Method

The habitat of BFS in the wintering sites mainly includes aquaculture fish farms, abandoned salt fields, estuaries, grass swamps, et cetera. For BFS wintering in Taiwan, around 70 % winter in Tainan, 26% winter in Chiayi, < 10% winter in Qieding, Kaohsiung, and the remaining BFS are scattered around other areas (Kuo 2016). The census data from Taiwan Wild Bird Federation shows the largest number of BFS distributed in various areas in a single day (as shown in Figure 1.3-1). For the Yunlin project, satellite tracking for BFS was conducted along the coast of Tainan and Chiayi.

The project adopts two methods for BFS banding:

I. Cooperating with BFS Protection Organization— Banding of rescued birds

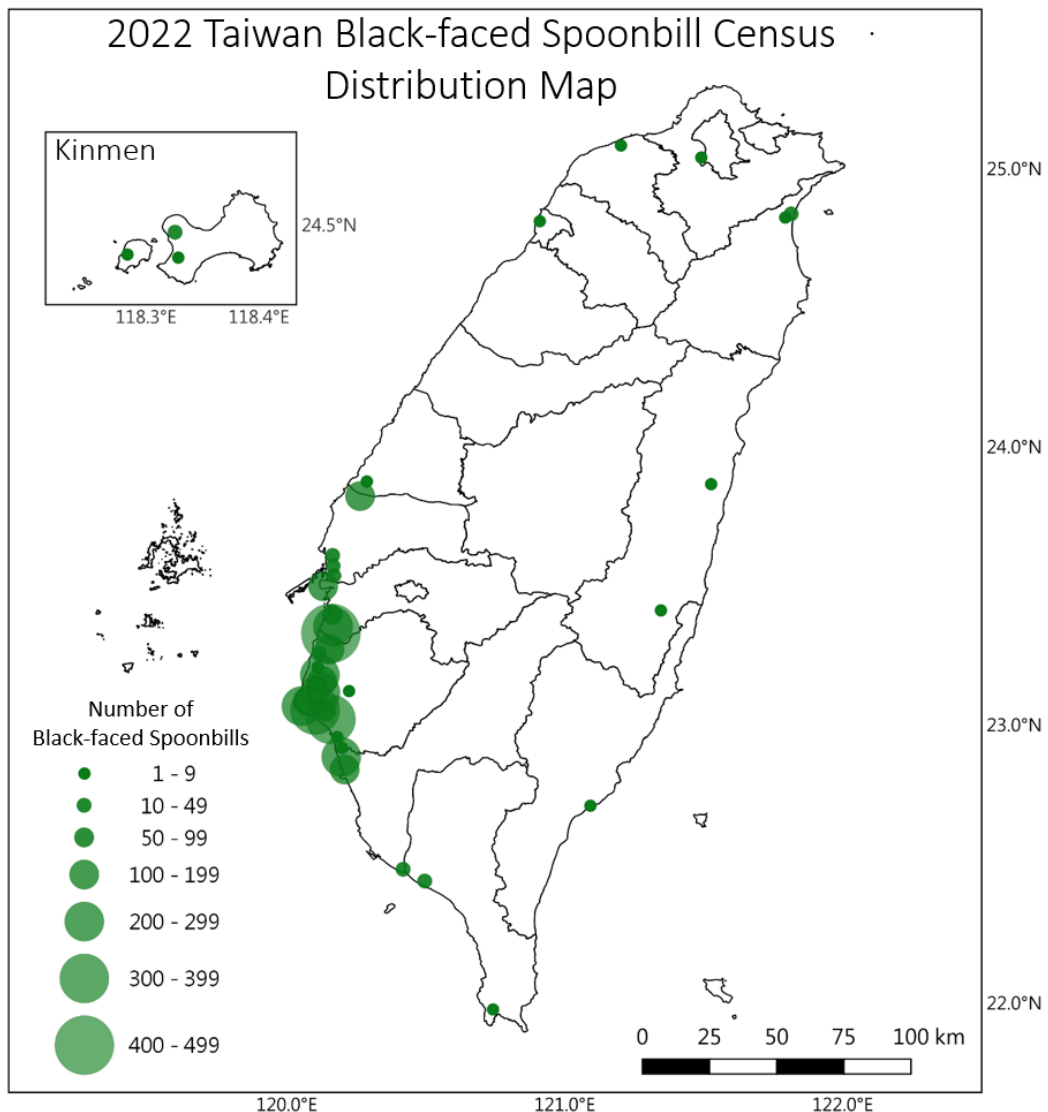
In 2002-2003, mass mortality of BFS caused by botulism infection occurred in Tainan during wintering season. Since then, Tainan City Government has been cooperating with non-governmental organizations in developing a BFS rescuing process that includes BFS rescuing tasks and habitat maintenance carried out every year. If BFS with suspected Botulism infections is spotted by bird lovers, wildlife preservation organizations, or patrol, the individual will be sent to an animal hospital for treatment, and the Wild Bird Society of Tainan will be informed. After recovery, the BFS will be sent to the Endemic Species Research Institute, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan for physical assessment. If the individual's physical strength is fully restored upon assessment, our team will band it with a transmitter and release it into its original habitat.

II. Setting snare trap –Banding of captured birds

The snare method will be deployed at suitable sites. This trap is made up of about 200 snares (15 cm in diameter) tied onto a 20 m rope. Both ends of the rope are fastened to an iron bar that is plugged into

shallow water (Figure 1.3-2). Each trapping site will contain 5-10 ropes depending on the number of BFS. The captured BFS will be released on site after the transmitter is attached.

GSM/GPS solar-powered transmitters made in China will be used for satellite tracking in the project. The transmitters can provide positioning spots at a 1-hour interval. Each positioning spot will include GPS coordinate, altitude, and speed. The interval can be tuned into 20-second when the bird stays aloft and with sufficient battery power.



Source of data: Taiwan Wild Bird Federation (<https://www.bird.org.tw/news/1892>)

Figure 1.3-1 Distribution Map of BFS in Taiwan (2022)



Figure 1.3-2 Example of Snare Trap

1.4 Operation Process of QA/QC

Preparation of this survey includes the application of purchasing and importing satellite transmitters, sampling site inspection, and trap deployment. Researchers will set snare traps at places where targeted species are frequently seen, and stand by near the trap.

Researchers will take photos and measure the external features of the captured birds (as shown in appendix 1). The birds will be banded with satellite transmitters (weighting < 3% of the bird's weight) and set free on-site. BFS are large water birds weighing over 1000 g, thus GSM/GPS Debut Lego 3G transmitter (Druid Technology, Inc.), weighting 25.4 g, is applied.

The satellite transmitter may receive data from the tracked bird including GPS coordinates, flying altitude, direction, flying speed, and remaining battery life. The transmitters were preset to provide positioning spots at a 1-hour interval. Each positioning spot will include GPS coordinate, altitude, and speed. The interval can be tuned into 20-second when the bird stays aloft and with sufficient battery power.

The satellite transmitter should be placed at a known altitude before banding in order to calculate the positioning altitude and calibrate discrepancies between actual altitude. This is conducted due to the discrepancy between the GPS positioning altitude and the actual altitude.

Chapter II Analysis of Survey results

2.1 Satellite Tracking Survey

The satellite tracking survey has been separated into two phases, phase I started in January 2021, and phase II started in November 2021. The survey results from November 2021 to June 2022 are as follows.

I. Banding Results of Black-faced Spoonbill Satellite Tracking Survey Phase I

In February 2021, a total of 16 BFSs were banded and tracked for this project, including 11 rescued birds and 5 captured birds banded in Tainan and Chiayi (Table 2.1-1). Among the rescued birds, one juvenile female (Y43-6838) was already banded by a Korean team, and a transmitter was attached by our team before releasing; another adult bird (T98-6833) got sick once again for an unknown reason other than botulism infection on April 8th, the individual was released after recovering on April 30th and departed offshore on May 8th.

The transmitter of 1 individual (N01-6819) malfunctioned in Taiwan after a brief tracking period, the remaining 15 individuals all successfully departed offshore. Among them, 7 birds (T98-6833, T97-6834, T99-6817, right brown-6830, right blue -6837, N09-6835, N03-6053) had disconnected in Korea, 3 birds (NB-6826, N04-6818, N08-6823) had disconnected in China, 5 birds (T95-6820, T00-6814, N02-6831, N05-6822) had returned to Taiwan in autumn 2021. In the autumn migration of 2021, one device stopped working during migration (Y43-6838), and the migration data of 4 individuals were obtained. Among the 5 birds that return to Taiwan in autumn 2021, 3 birds had disconnected in Taiwan, 1 bird was found dead (Y43-6838), and the other one departed offshore in spring 2022 (N05-6822), and is currently being tracked in South Korea.

II. Banding Results of Black-faced Spoonbill Satellite Tracking Survey Phase II

From November 2021 to April 2022, a total of 17 BFSs were banded

and tracked for this project, including 7 rescued birds and 10 captured birds banded in Tainan and Chiayi (Table 2.1-2).

The transmitter of 4 individuals (N12-6827, N13-6821, N14-6836, N32-11541) malfunctioned in Taiwan after a brief tracking period, and 1 juvenile was still active in Taiwan (N16-7378), the remaining 12 individuals all successfully departed offshore. Among them, 2 birds (N15-7371, N35-12506) had disconnected in China, 1 bird (N29-11543) had disconnected in Korea, and 9 birds (N33-11551, N24-11534, N26-11540, N25-11536, N28-11548, N21-7377, N22-7379, N23-11330, N31-11553) are active on Korea. Some devices have been disconnected for less than 3 months and are still waiting for the signal.

Table 2.1-1 Tagging Information of Black-faced Spoonbill Satellite Tracking Survey Phase I

No.	Device	International identification band		Age	Tagging date	Tagging location	Source	Spring migration, 2021	Autumn migration, 2021	Spring migration, 2022	Tracking Status (Note ¹)
		Number band	Colour band								
1	6820	T95	White, blue, green	Adult	2021/2/1	Yanshui River, Tainan	Rescued	2021/4/12 flew from Taiwan to China, departed from Changhua 2021/4/29 flew from China to Korea	2021/10/17 flew from South Korea to China and continued moving south until eventually reached Taiwan on 10/18, entered from between Miaoli and Chiayi		N (2021/10/26)
2	6834	T97	White, green, red	Adult	2021/2/1	Sicao, Tainan	Rescued	2021/4/8 flew from Taiwan to China, departed from Taoyuan 2021/4/26 flew from China to South Korea			N (2021/4/29)
3	6833	T98	White, green, yellow	Adult	2021/2/1	Sicao, Tainan	Rescued	2021/5/8 flew from Taiwan to China, departed from Chiayi 2021/5/22 flew from China and arrived			N (2021/9/21)

No.	Device	International identification band		Age	Tagging date	Tagging location	Source	Spring migration, 2021	Autumn migration, 2021	Spring migration, 2022	Tracking Status (Note ¹)
		Number band	Colour band								
								South Korea on 5/23			
4	6817	T99	White, green, blue	Subadult	2021/2/2	Sicao, Tainan	Rescued	2021/3/28 flew from Taiwan to China, departed from Yunlin 2021/4/5 Flew from China and arrived South Korea on 4/6			N (2021/8/13)
5	6838	Y43	Yellow, blue, green	Juvenile	2021/2/3	Budai, Chiayi	Rescued	2021/6/13 Flew from Taiwan to China, departed from Taoyuan	Power of transmitter was too low to locate from 2021/10/22 to 12/24, unable to know the date and location of the flight from China to Taiwan		S (2022/4/12) (Note ²)
6	6814	T00	White, green, white	Adult	2021/2/4	Sicao, Tainan	Rescued	2021/4/12 flew from Taiwan to China, departed from Changhua 2021/4/28 signal transmission lost, yet	2021/10/22-23 flew from South Korea to China 2021/10/30-31 flew from China to Taiwan, entered from between Changhua and Yunlin		N (2022/2/28)

No.	Device	International identification band		Age	Tagging date	Tagging location	Source	Spring migration, 2021	Autumn migration, 2021	Spring migration, 2022	Tracking Status (Note ¹)
		Number band	Colour band								
								5/1 signal recovered showing location at South Korea			
7	6830	--	Right brown	Adult	2021/2/4	Yanshui River, Tainan	Captured	2021/3/16 flew from Taiwan to China, departed from Chiayi 2021/3/26 flew from China to South Korea			N (2021/6/25)
8	6837	--	Right blue	Subadult	2021/2/4	Qigu, Tainan	Captured	2021/3/10 flew from Taiwan to China, departed from Tainan 2021/3/22 flew from China to South Korea			N (2021/10/22); no GPS (2021/6/24) (Note ³)
9	6826	--	No band	Juvenile	2021/2/5	Qigu, Tainan	Captured	2021/5/31 flew from Taiwan and arrived China on 6/1, departed from New Taipei			N (2021/8/21)
10	6819	N01	Blue, red	Adult	2021/2/10	Sicao, Tainan	Rescued	2021/2/16 last active in Tainan area.			N (2021/2/16)
11	6831	N02	Blue, yellow	Juvenile	2021/2/19	Budai, Chiayi	Rescued	2021/4/20 flew from Taiwan to China,	2021/10/17 flew from South Korea to China		N (2022/2/23)

No.	Device	International identification band		Age	Tagging date	Tagging location	Source	Spring migration, 2021	Autumn migration, 2021	Spring migration, 2022	Tracking Status (Note ¹)
		Number band	Colour band								
								departed from Changhua 2021/5/15 flew from China and arrived South Korea on 5/16	2021/11/9 flew from China to Taiwan, entered from Changhua		
12	6053	N03	Blue, green	Subadult	2021/2/19	Budai, Chiayi	Rescued	2021/4/27 flew from Taiwan to China, departed from Miaoli 2021/5/19 flew from China and arrived South Korea on 5/20			N (2021/10/20)
13	6823	N08	Green, white	Juvenile	2021/2/24	Tucheng, Tainan	Rescued	2021/5/22 flew from Taiwan and arrived China on 5/23, departed from New Taipei			N (2021/10/24)
14	6835	N09	White, red	Subadult	2021/2/24	Qigu, Tainan	Rescued	2021/4/12 flew from Taiwan to China, departed from Changhua			N (2021/5/15)

No.	Device	International identification band		Age	Tagging date	Tagging location	Source	Spring migration, 2021	Autumn migration, 2021	Spring migration, 2022	Tracking Status (Note ¹)
		Number band	Colour band								
								2021/4/29 flew from China to South Korea			
15	6818	N04	Blue, white	Adult	2021/2/27	Qigu, Tainan	Captured	2021/3/24 flew from Taiwan and arrived China on 3/25, departed from Yunlin			N (2021/3/25)
16	6822	N05	Green, red	Subadult	2021/2/27	Qigu, Tainan	Captured	2021/4/30 flew from Taiwan to China, departed from Changhua 2021/5/15 flew from China and arrived South Korea on 5/16	2021/10/19 flew from South Korea to China 2021/10/21 flew from China to Taiwan, entered from between Taichung and Yunlin	2022/4/14 flew from Taiwan to China ,departed from New Taipei 2022/5/9 flew from China to South Korea	T (2022/6/30)

*Note¹: T stands for tracking; no GPS stands for GPS data pending; N stands for no signal transmission; S stands for stop tracking since the device fell off or the BFS died; bracket shows the last signal transmission date.

*Note²: This bird has been found dead in April 2022 in Taiwan Tainan with no obvious trauma.

*Note³: In some tracking device, it is observed that GPS data is only partially transmitted or GPS has not been able to locate successfully, resulting in no GPS situation.

Table 2.1-2 Tagging Information of Black-faced Spoonbill Satellite Tracking Survey Phase II

No.	Device	International identification band		Age	Tagging date	Tagging location	Source	Spring migration, 2022	Tracking Status (Note ¹)
		Number band	Colour band						
1	6827	N12	White, green	Juvenile	2021/11/11	Aogu, Chiayi	Captured	Haven't departed	W (2022/4/27)
2	6836	N14	Red, blue	Adult	2021/12/8	Qigu, Tainan	Rescued	Haven't departed	N (2021/12/25)
3	6821	N13	Red, yellow	Adult	2021/12/8	Qigu, Tainan	Rescued	Haven't departed	N (2022/1/29)
4	7378	N16	Red, white	Juvenile	2021/12/15	Aogu, Chiayi	Captured	Haven't departed	T (2022/6/30)
5	7371	N15	Red, green	Adult	2021/12/17	Qigu, Tainan	Rescued	2022/3/18 flew from Taiwan to China, departed from Taoyuan	S (2022/3/23)(Note ²)
6	7377	N21	Blue, red, yellow	Adult	2021/12/31	Sicao, Tainan	Rescued	2022/3/26 Flew from Taiwan to China, departed from Hsinchu 2022/5/1 Flew from China and arrived North Korea on 5/2	T (2022/6/30)
7	7379	N22	Blue, red, blue	Adult	2022/1/11	Qigu, Tainan	Captured	2022/3/13 Flew from Taiwan to China, departed from Changhua 2022/3/15 Flew from China and arrived South Korea on 3/16	T (2022/6/30)

No.	Device	International identification band		Age	Tagging date	Tagging location	Source	Spring migration, 2022	Tracking Status (Note ¹)
		Number band	Colour band						
8	11330	N23	Blue, red, green	Adult	2022/1/11	Qigu, Tainan	Captured	2022/3/25 Flew from Taiwan and arrived China on 3/26, departed from New Taipei 2022/4/3 Flew from China to North Korea	T (2022/6/30)
9	11534	N24	Blue, red, white	Adult	2022/1/11	Qigu, Tainan	Captured	2022/3/25 Flew from Taiwan to China, departed from Changhua 2022/4/8 Flew from China and arrived South Korea on 4/9	T (2022/6/30)
10	11536	N25	Blue, yellow, red	Adult	2022/1/12	Qigu, Tainan	Captured	2022/3/25 Flew from Taiwan to China, departed from Yunlin 2022/4/8 Flew from China and arrived South Korea on 4/10	T (2022/6/30)
11	11540	N26	Blue, yellow, blue	Subadult	2022/1/13	Aogu, Chiayi	Captured	2022/4/22 Flew from Taiwan to China, departed from New Taipei 2022/5/14 Flew from China and arrived South Korea on 5/15	T (2022/6/30)
12	11543	N29	Blue, green, red	Subadult	2022/2/8	Qigu, Tainan	Captured	2022/4/23 Flew from Taiwan to China, departed from Changhua 2022/5/14 Flew from China and arrived North Korea on 5/15	W (2022/5/19)

No.	Device	International identification band		Age	Tagging date	Tagging location	Source	Spring migration, 2022	Tracking Status (Note ¹)
		Number band	Colour band						
13	11548	N28	Blue, yellow, white	Juvenile	2022/2/8	Qigu, Tainan	Captured	2022/4/21 Flew from Taiwan to China, departed from Yunlin 2022/4/22 Flew from China to North Korea	T (2022/6/30)
14	11553	N31	Blue, green, blue	Subadult	2022/2/24	Qigu, Tainan	Rescued	2022/4/24 Flew from Taiwan to China, departed from New Taipei 2022/5/18 Flew from China to South Korea	T (2022/6/30)
15	11541	N32	Blue, green, white	Juvenile	2022/2/26	Qigu, Tainan	Captured	Haven't departed	W (2022/4/7)
16	11551	N33	Blue, green, red	Subadult	2022/3/5	Qigu, Tainan	Rescued	2022/4/21 Flew from Taiwan and arrived China on 4/22, departed from Changhua 2022/5/23 Flew from China and arrived North Korea on 5/24	T (2022/6/30)
17	12506	N35	Blue, white, blue	Adult	2022/4/1	Qigu, Tainan	Rescued	2022/4/23 Flew from Taiwan to China, departed from Changhua	W (2022/4/27)

*Note¹: T stands for tracking; W stands for waiting for signal transmission; N stands for no signal transmission; S stands for stop tracking since the device fell off or the BFS died; bracket shows the last signal transmission date.

*Note²: The GPS coordinates are fixed in a small area, and the ODBA(behavior) value is lower than normal, by which we determine the bird was either dead or the transmitter fell off.

2.2 Date and Time of Migration

I. Date of Migration

In this survey, departure offshore during spring migration in 2021 occurred between March 10th to June 13th, and the migration data of 15 individuals were obtained. The first half (including the 15th) and the second half of each month are separated on the 15th. A total of 4 individuals (26.7%) departed in March; 7 individuals (46.7%) departed in April, this is the main migration departure month; 3 individuals (20%) departed in May, and 1 individual (6.7%) departed in June. In the Spring migration of 2022, the migration data of 13 individuals were obtained. The date of departure is from March 13th to April 24th. In March and April, 6 (46.2%) and 7 (53.8%) individuals departed respectively. The date of departure correlates with age, as the adult departed first, followed by the subadult, then finally the juvenile (Figure 2.2-1, Figure 2.2-2). Noteworthy, the adult (T98-6833) migrated in the first half of May 2021, and the adult (N35-12506) migrated in the second half of April 2022, these may be due to their illness delaying the departure.

The trend for adult BFS to depart earlier during spring migration has been observed and described in the past (Chen 2003). In addition, in the past, some subadults have chosen to stay in Taiwan for wintering instead of migrating North (Wang 2016; Jung et al. 2018). These subadult and juvenile birds do not face the pressures of procreation, and therefore, chose a different mode of migration from the adult birds (Pugesek et al. 1999; Choi and Lee 2005). The juvenile bird N16-7378 tagged in 2022 is still active in Taiwan by the end of June 2022, and it is likely to follow this model.

During autumn in 2021, tracking of 2 adults and 2 subadults indicated they had begun southern migration. Among them, 2 adults and

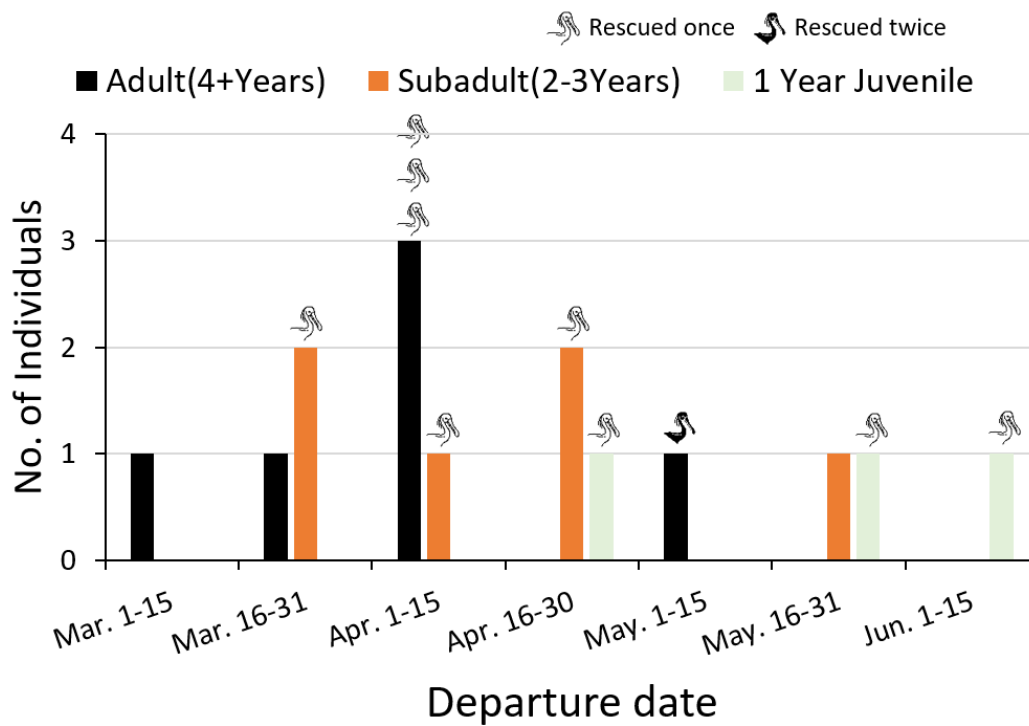
1 subadult arrived in Taiwan in the second half of October, while 1 subadult arrived in the first half of November (Figure 2.2-3).

II. Time of Migration

In the analysis of three-hour periods, 11 individuals departed offshore between 5:00-8:00 during spring migration in 2021; 2 individuals departed offshore between 17:00-20:00, and 1 individual each departed offshore between 2:00-5:00 as well as 20:00-23:00 (Figure 2.2-4). The trend in 2022 is not as obvious as in 2021, but it can still be seen that most birds departed offshore between 5:00-11:00 (Figure 2.2-5).

An overview of the two-year data, 5:00-8:00 has the most, with a total of 14 times (accounting for 51.9%), followed by 8:00-11:00 and 17:00-20:00 each with 3 times (accounting for 11.1%), indicating that the departure time for most BFS was from early morning to noon, followed by evening.

During autumn migration in 2021, 2 individuals arrived between 2:00-5:00, while 1 individual each arrived between 14:00-17:00 and 17:00-20:00 (Figure 2.2-6).



Note 1: As 1 BFS lost signal before leaving Taiwan, the sample size of this data is n=15.

Note 2: The first half (including the 15th) and second half of each month is separated on the 15th.

Figure 2.2-1 Departure Dates of Spring Migration of BFS (n=15) in 2021

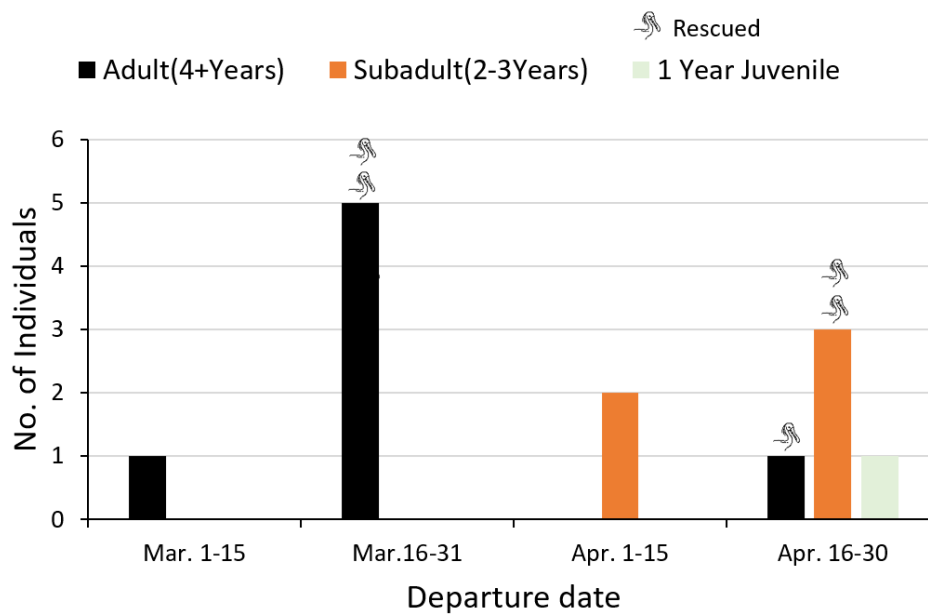
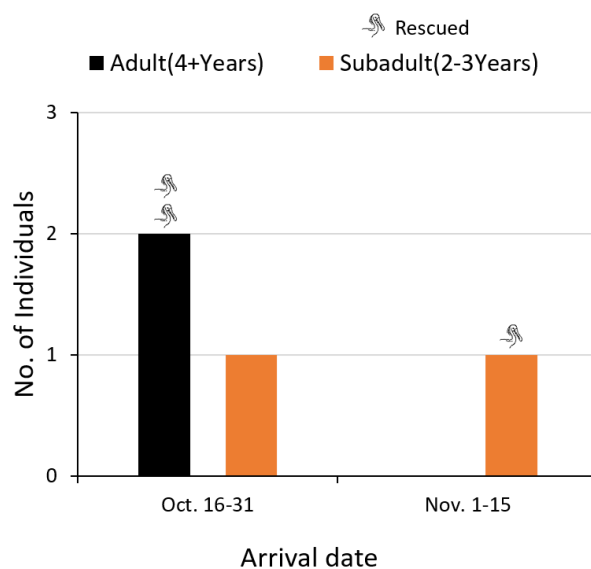


Figure 2.2-2 Departure Dates of Spring Migration of BFS (n=13) in 2022



Note: Y43-6838 lost signal during autumn migration 2021

Figure 2.2-3 Arrival Dates of Autumn Migration of BFS (n=4) in 2021

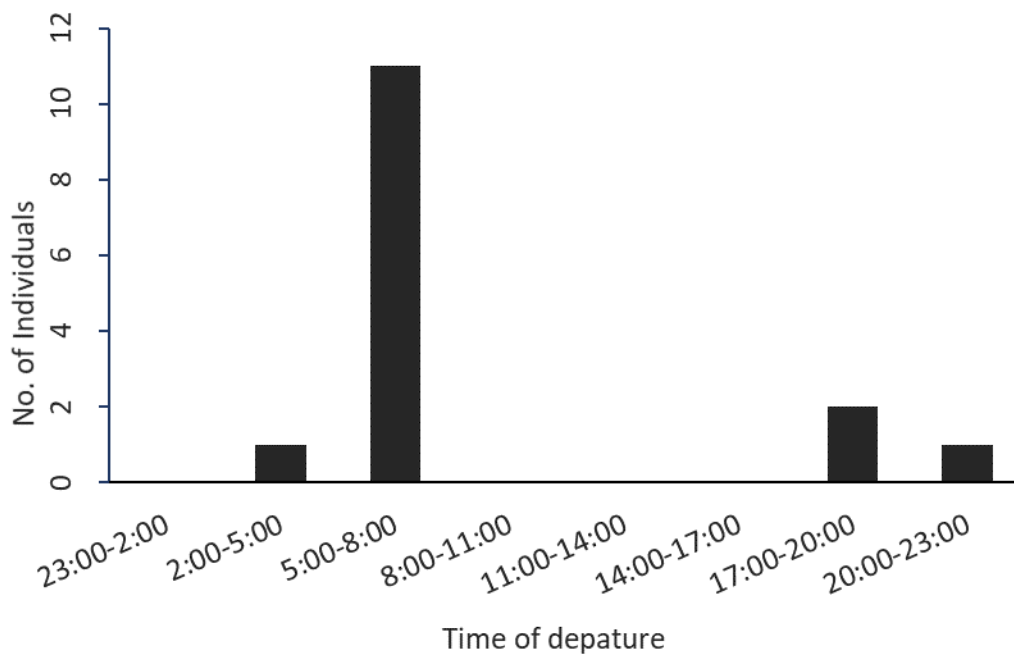
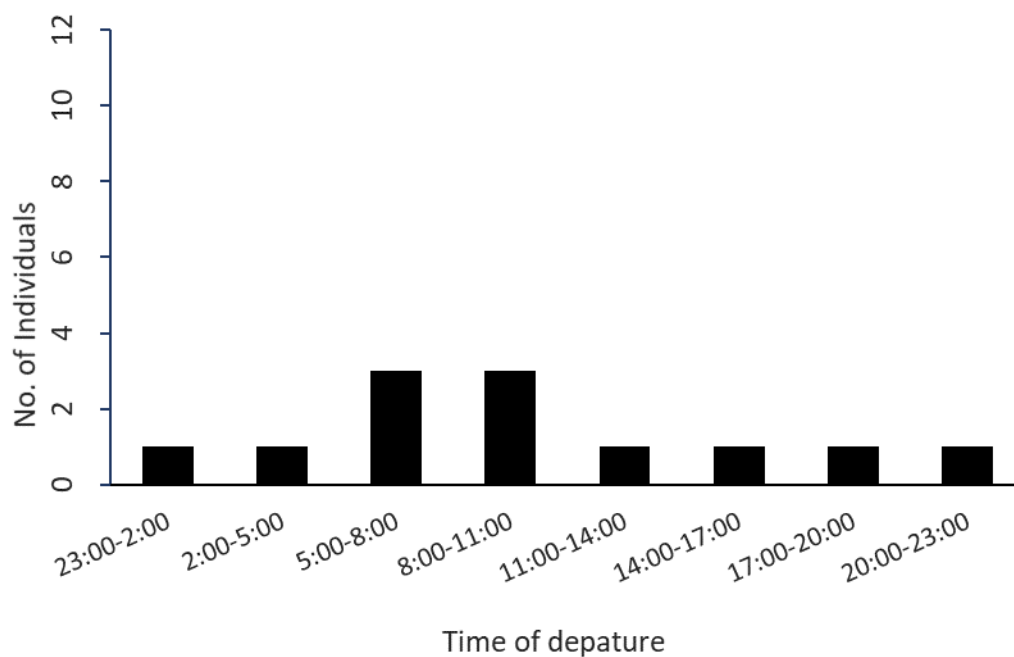
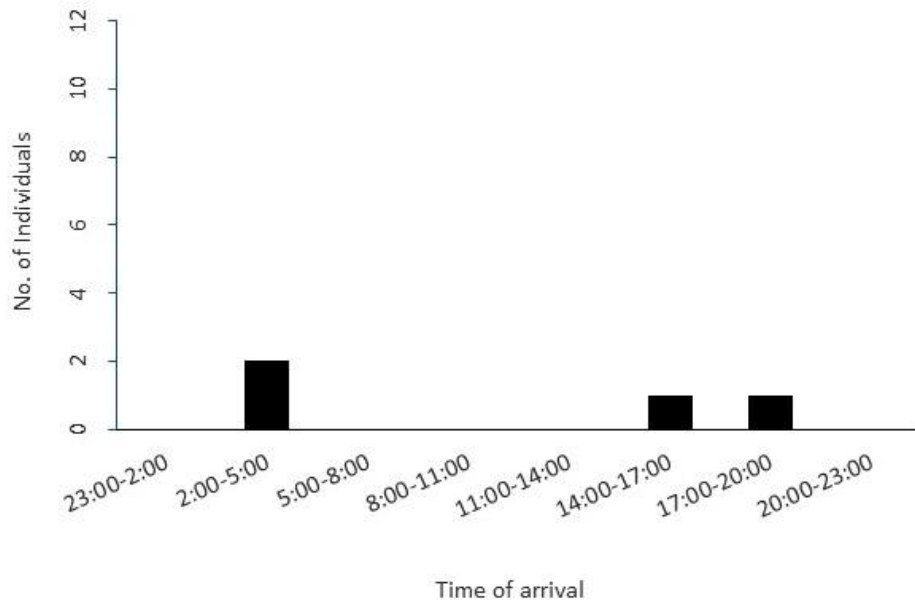


Figure 2.2-4 Departure Times of Spring Migration of BFS (n=15) from Taiwan in 2021



Note: The GPS position of N05-6822 was too less to determine the departure time, so it is not shown in this picture

Figure 2.2-5 Departure Times of Spring Migration of BFS (n=12) from Taiwan in 2022



Note: Y43-6838 lost signal during autumn migration 2021

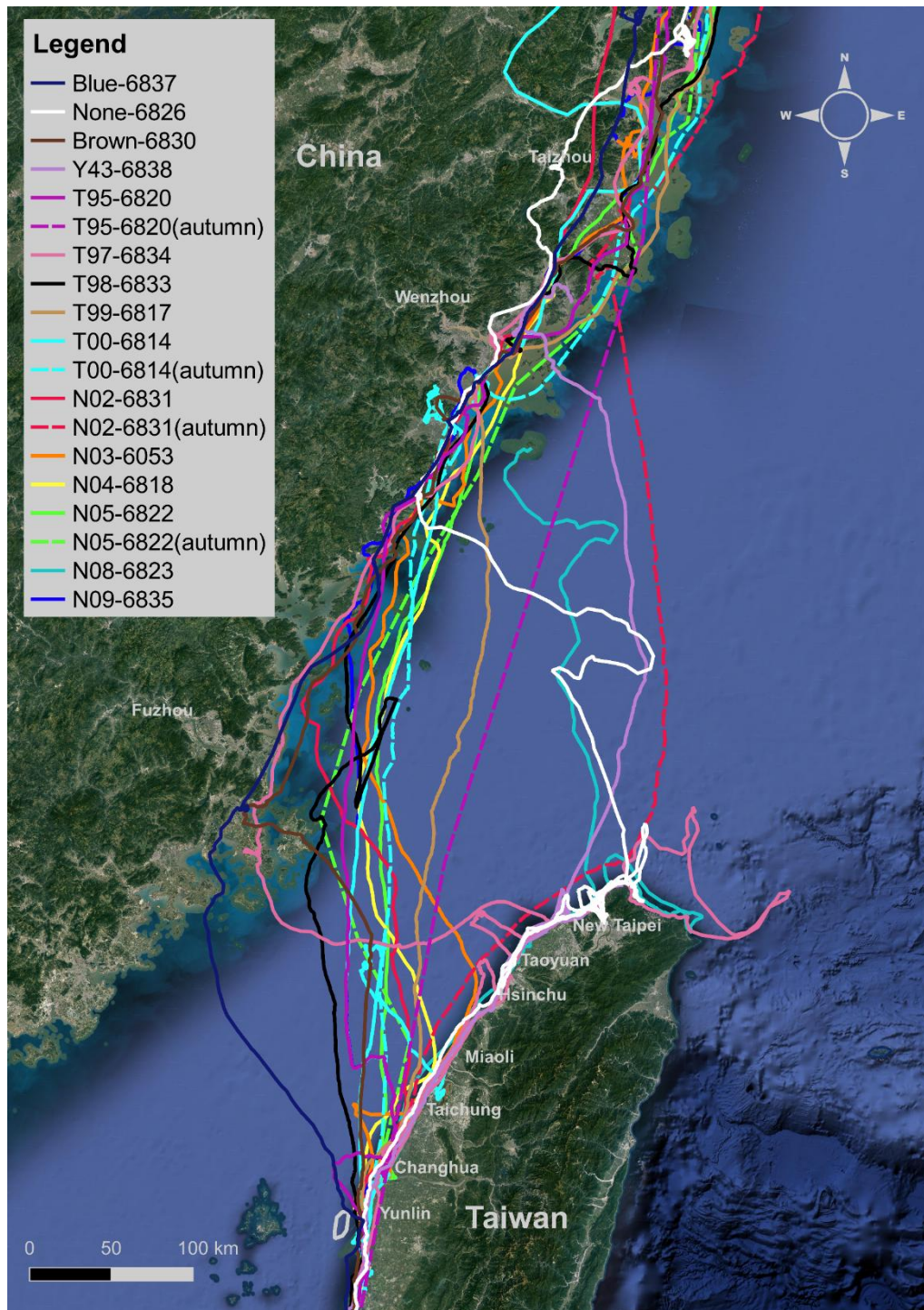
Figure 2.2-6 Arrival Times of Autumn Migration of BFS (n=4) in Taiwan in 2021

2.3 Migration Routes

Of the 16 satellite tracking BFS in 2021, the transmitter of 1 bird (N01-6819) malfunctioned in Taiwan after a brief tracking period, the remaining 15 birds all successfully departed offshore, additionally, 4 individuals were recorded migrating south (Figure 2.3-1). Of the 17 satellite tracking BFS in 2022, the transmitter of 4 birds (N12-6827, N13-6821, N14-6836, N32-11541) malfunctioned in Taiwan after a brief tracking period, 1 bird is still active in Taiwan, and the remaining 12 birds, together with the 1 individual that tagged in phase I, a total of 13 birds all successfully departed offshore (Figure 2.3-2).

According to the departure and arrival routes, none of the BFS flew across Yunlin wind farm. Only the bird (Right blue-6837) that departed the earliest, on March 10th, 2021, almost passed the vicinity of the wind farm on the day of its departure, the departure route was 400 m away from the wind farm perimeter (Figure 2.3-3, Figure 2.3-4).

After departing offshore in Spring 2021, the 15 BFSs flew northward along the coast of southeastern China. Among the 15 BFSs, 11 individuals were observed heading to Korea, and the flying routes of 11 individuals during departure were successfully tracked. Meanwhile, 4 individuals were successfully tracked upon their arrival during the autumn migration in 2021. In Spring 2022, 11 individuals were observed heading to Korea. The locations for departure and arrival were mainly between Shanghai and Yancheng, China (Figure 2.3-5).



Note: Y43-6838 lost signal during autumn migration 2021

Figure 2.3-1 Routes of Spring Migration of BFS (n=15, solid lines) and of Autumn Migration of BFS (n=4, dashed lines) in 2021 Across Taiwan Strait

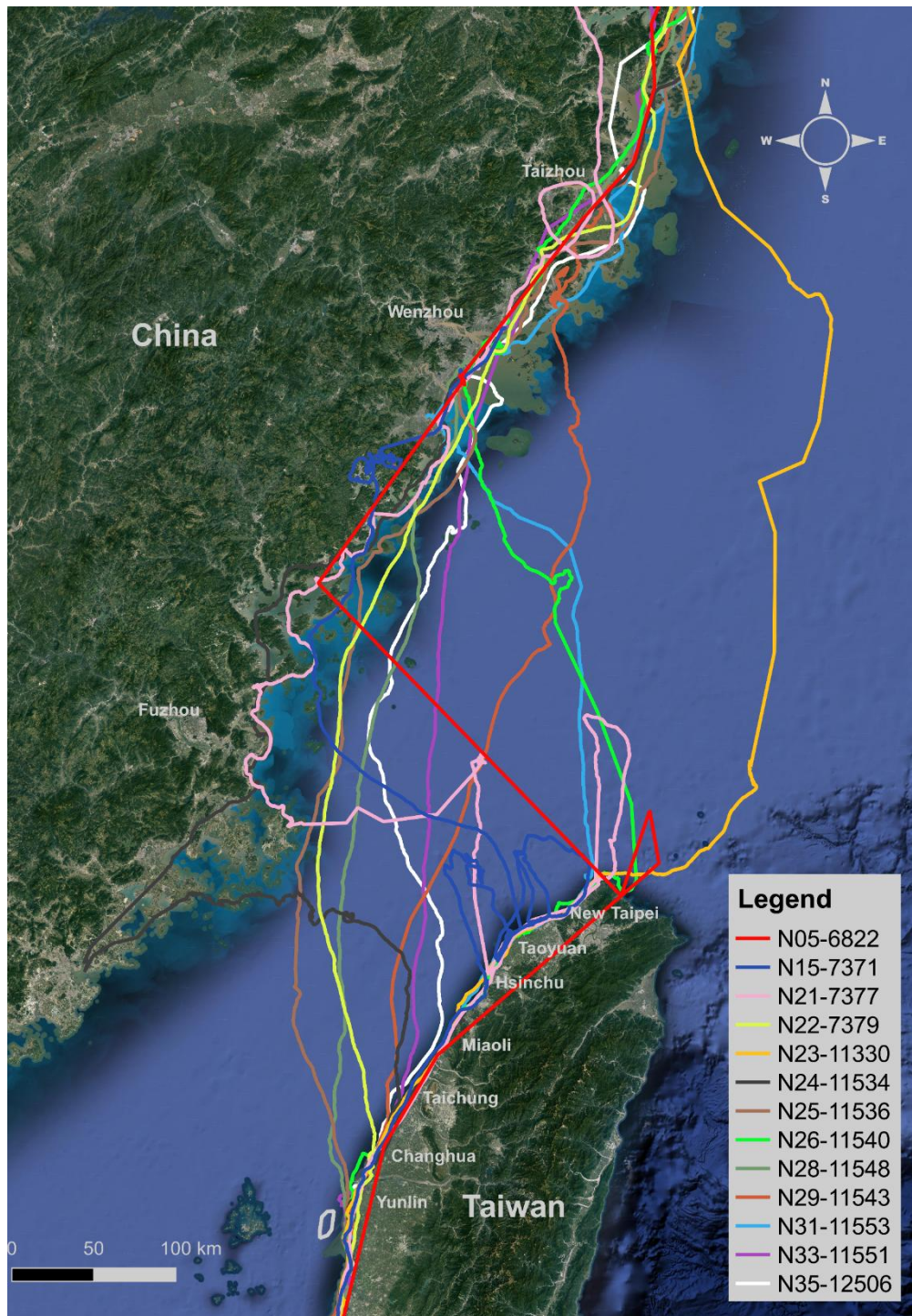
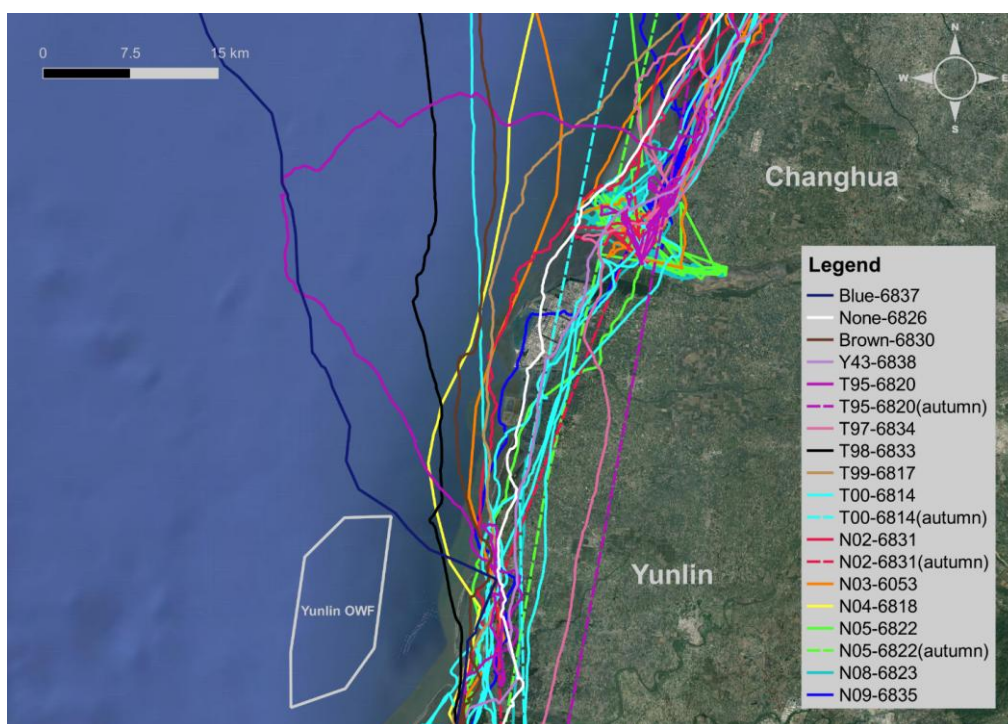


Figure 2.3-2 Routes of Spring Migration of BFS (n=13) in 2022 Across Taiwan Strait



Note1: Day of departure of Right blue-6837 was on March 10th, 2021

Note2: Y43-6838 lost signal during autumn migration 2021

Figure 2.3-3 Routes of Spring Migration of BFS (n=15, solid lines) and Autumn Migration of BFS (n=4, dashed lines) near Yunlin Wind Farm in 2021. The First Departure on March 10th of BFS (Right blue-6837) Almost Passed the Vicinity of the Wind Farm Area

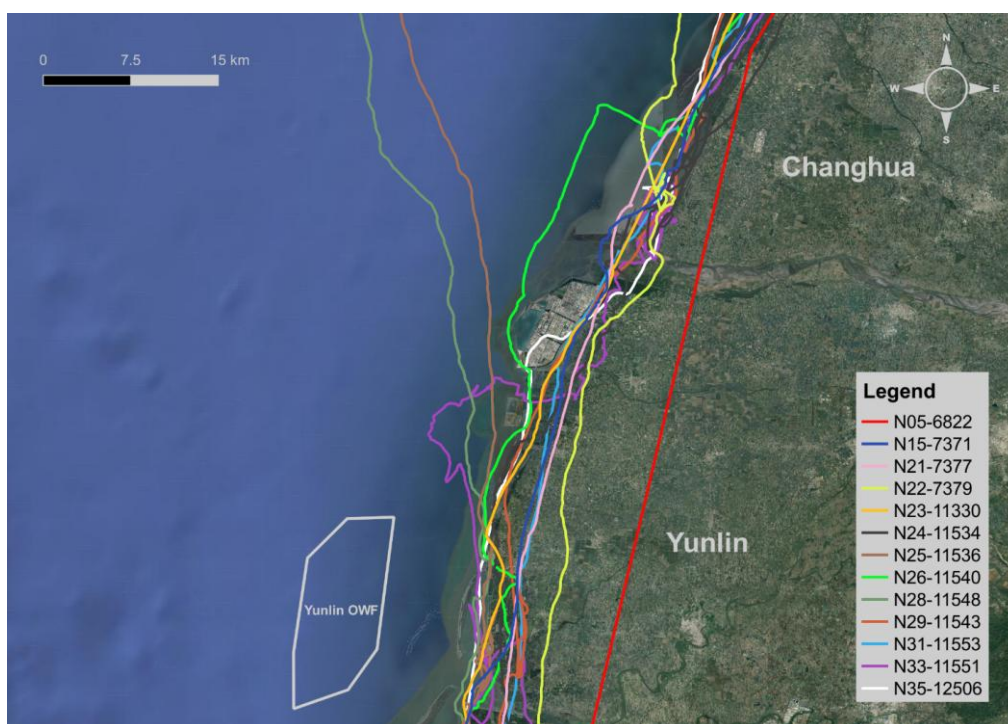
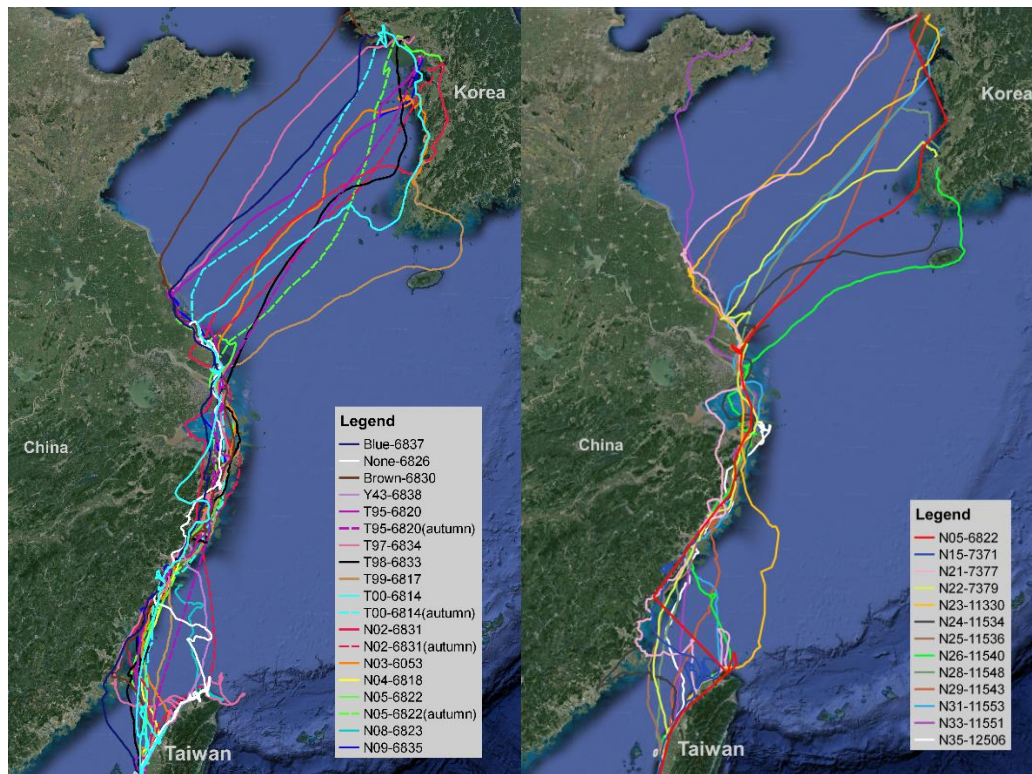


Figure 2.3-4 Routes of Spring Migration of BFS (n=13) in 2022



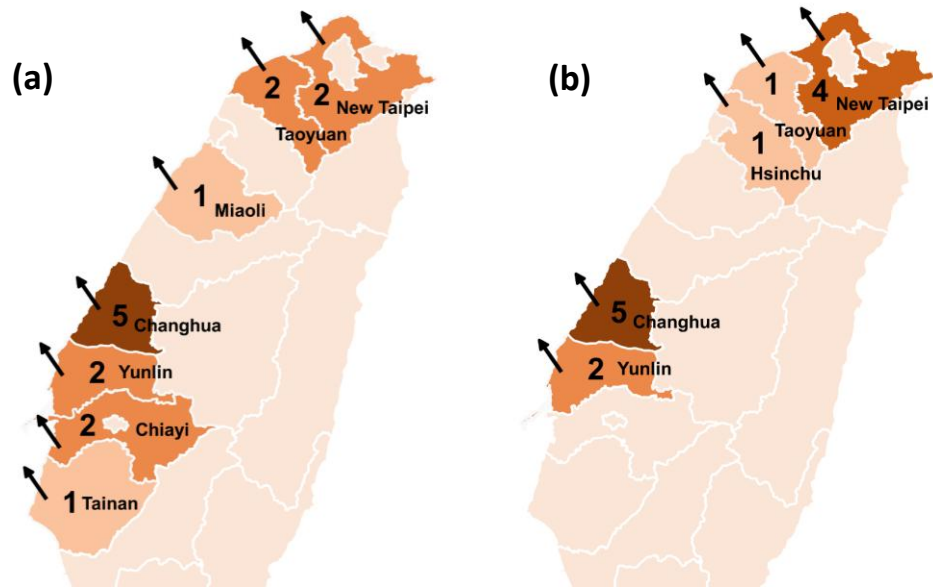
Note: Y43-6838 lost signal during autumn migration 2021

Figure 2.3-5 The Migration Routes of BFS in 2021 (To-and-fro; n=15; n=4) and Spring, 2022 (n=13)

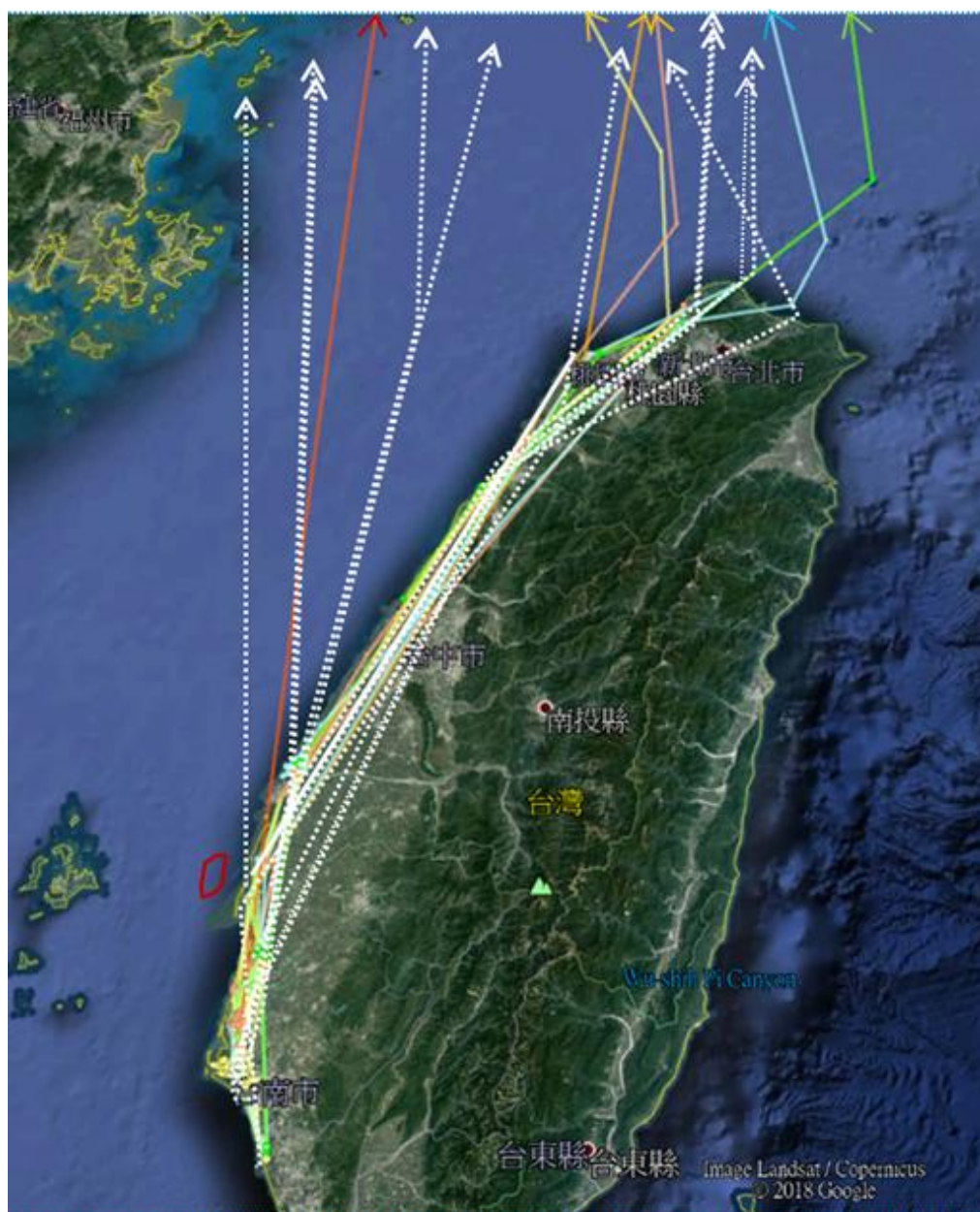
2.4 Departure and Arrival Location

By identifying the location of departure for BFS using the cities and counties, and discussing the combined data of two years, there are 10 times (36%) from Changhua, 6 times (21%) from New Taipei, 4 times from Yunlin (14%), 3 times from Taoyuan (11%), 2 times from Chiayi (7%), and 1 time (4%) departed from Hsinchu, Miaoli, and Tainan (Figure 2.4-1). In comparison with estimated routes from the satellite tracking of BFS conducted by Taiwan and Korea between 2012-2018 (Figure 2.4-2; Wang 2016 and Kisup Lee, unpublished data), the departure routes from this survey include more twists and turns and even has an individual that departed from the north coast and then returned immediately. This is due to the intervals for the positioning in this survey being shorter. Another difference is the main location of departure in this survey is Changhua, and an additional location of departure is added, Miaoli. In comparison, the main location of departure for tracking between 2012-2018 was mainly in Northern Taiwan.

During southern migration in autumn 2021, as the BFS had already undergone long trips of flight, the battery life of the transmitters was in varying degrees of usage, and the frequencies for positioning were adjusted automatically. Therefore, the exact locations of arrival in Taiwan for some of the individuals could not be accurately determined. Only the arrival location of 6831 in Changhua was confirmed, for the remaining 3 individuals, the arrival location was between Miaoli and Chiayi (Figure 2.4-3, Table 2.4-1).

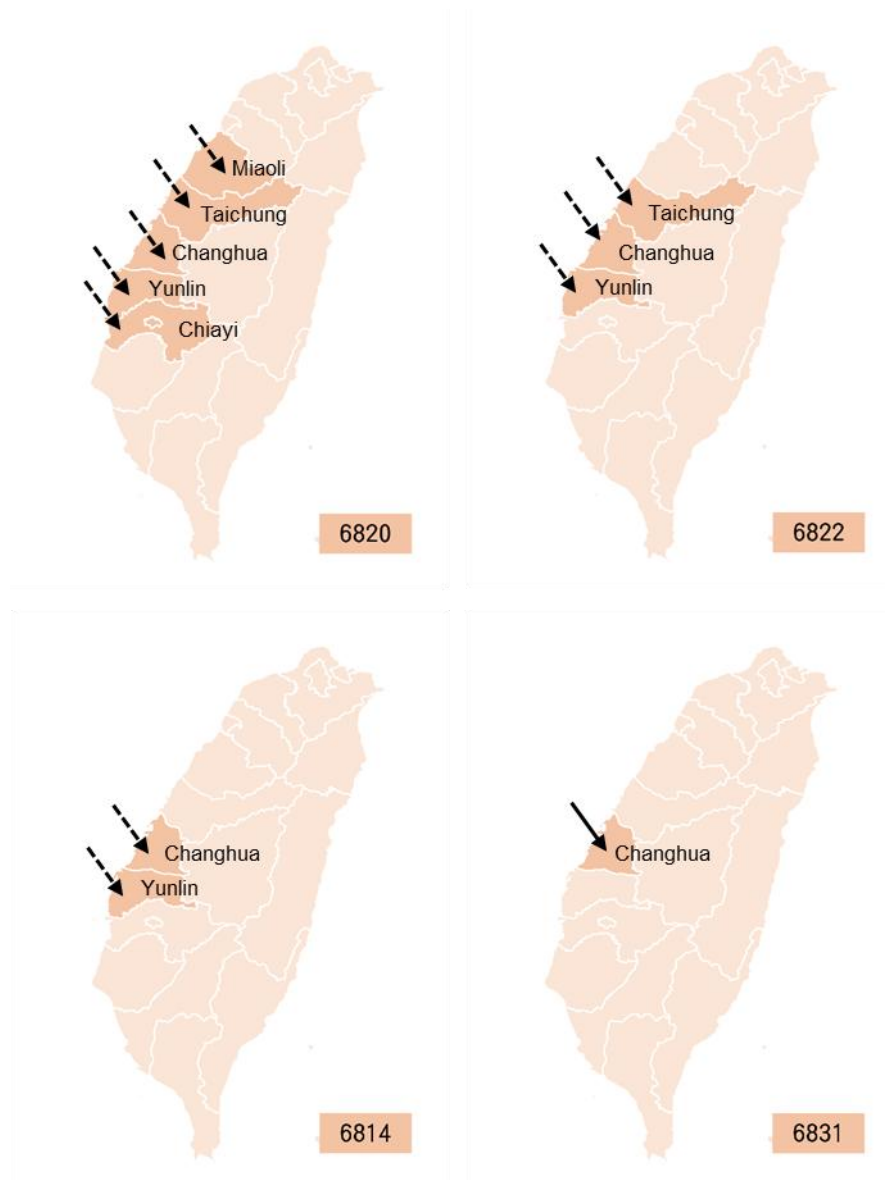


**Figure 2.4-1 (a) BFS Departure Locations between March-June 2021;
(b) BFS Departure Locations between March-April 2022**



Note: Dotted lines indicate tracking between 2012-2015, and the solid lines indicate tracking between 2015-2018.

Figure 2.4-2 BFS Departure Routes between 2012-Spring 2018 (Wang 2016 and Kisup Lee, unpublished data)



Note: Y43-6838 lost signal during autumn migration 2021.

Figure 2.4-3 BFS Arrival Locations in Taiwan between October-November 2021 (locations for some individuals could not be accurately determined due to low positioning frequencies, dashed arrows)

**Table 2.4-1 BFS Arrival Locations in Taiwan between October-
November 2021**

Transmitter No.	Arrival Location	Positioning Frequency
6820	Between Miaoli and Chiayi	4 hr
6814	Between Changhua and Yunlin	30 min
6831	Changhua	20 sec
6822	Between Taichung and Yunlin	1 hr
6838	-*	-

*Y43-6838 lost signal during autumn migration 2021.

2.5 Flying Altitude

During the spring migration in 2021, the percentage of flying altitudes that were between the sweeping area (25-200 m) during the flight in Taiwan Strait varies between the 15 BFSs. An average of $51\pm 26\%$ of positionings for all individuals were between the sweeping area, with the highest percentage at 88% and the lowest at 4% (Table 2.5-1, Figure 2.5-1). An average of $44\pm 28\%$ of positionings for all individuals were below 25 m; during the spring migration of 2022, an average of $66\pm 24\%$ of positionings for all individuals were between the sweeping area (Table 2.5-1, Figure 2.5-2). In an overview of the two-year data, some individuals do not even fly above 200 m, which indicates that BFS generally keep to low altitudes during migration, and over half of the positionings are within the sweeping area.

During the autumn migration, the positioning points of the 4 individuals within the Taiwan strait were not frequent, hence presented in a Table. The 4 individuals only included 27 positioning points, with the highest percentage (44%) being between the sweeping area (Table 2.5-2, Figure 2.5-3).

Table 2.5-1 Percentage of Flying Altitudes within Each Height Interval for BFS Positionings in Taiwan Strait (Spring in 2021 and 2022)

Interval Period	< 25 m	25 - 200 m	> 200 m
Spring, 2021	$44\pm 28\%$	$51\pm 26\%$	$4\pm 5\%$
Spring, 2022	$22\pm 21\%$	$66\pm 24\%$	$13\pm 22\%$

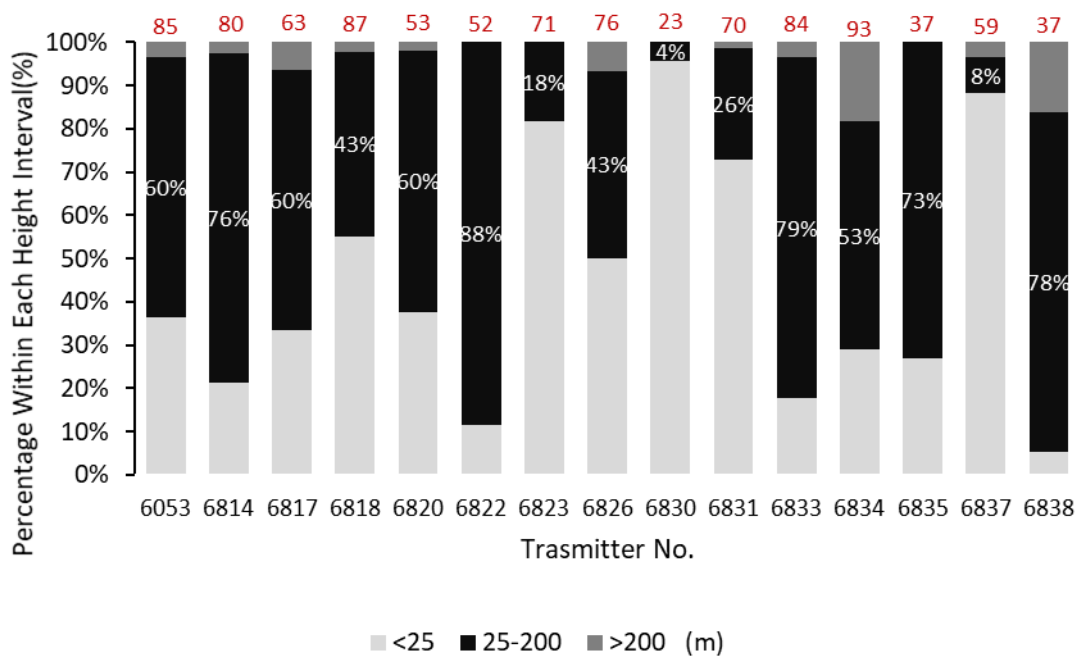


Figure 2.5-1 Percentage of Flying Altitudes within Each Interval for BFS Positionings in Taiwan Strait (March-June, Spring, 2021) (Red number: sample size)

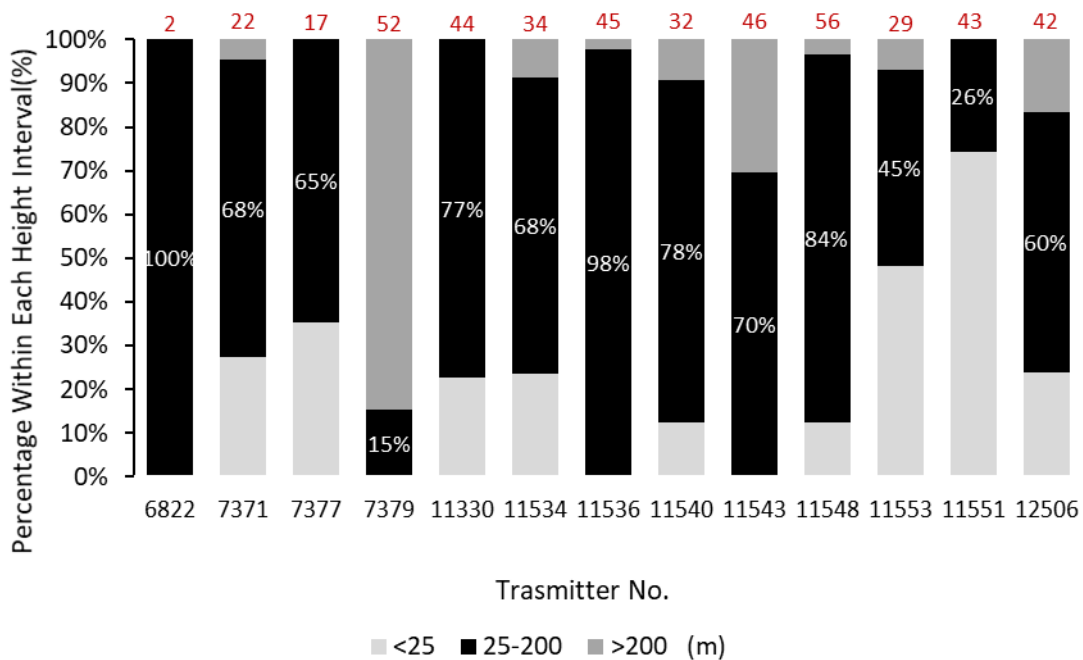


Figure 2.5-2 Percentage of Flying Altitudes within Each Interval for BFS Positionings in Taiwan Strait (March-April, Spring, 2022) (Red number: sample size)

Table 2.5-2 Percentage of Flying Altitudes within Each Height Interval for BFS Positionings in Taiwan Strait (October-November, autumn, 2021)

Interval Transmitter No.	< 25 m	25 - 200 m	> 200 m
6814	1	3	4
6822	3	4	0
6831	0	4	7
6820	0	1	0
Total	4	12	11
Percentage (%)	15%	44%	41%

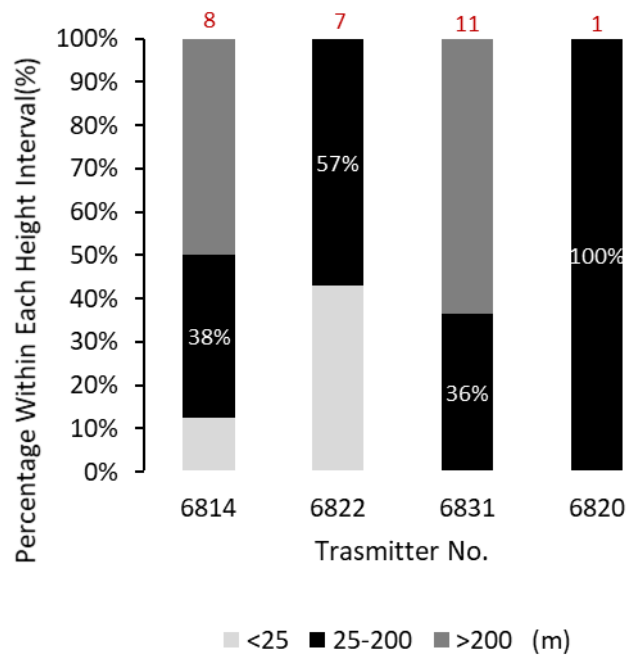


Figure 2.5-3 Percentage of Flying Altitudes within Each Interval for BFS Positionings in Taiwan Strait (October-November, autumn, 2021) (Red number: sample size)

Chapter III Review and Suggestions

3.1 Review on Monitoring Results and Response

The transmitter used in this project has a boost power system, which can shorten the time interval of the positioning point to 20 seconds. Which provides a powerful tool for the study of detailed migration route and avoidance behavior of BFS (avoidance behavior was observed with some BFS and will be explained in detail in the further report), and is also the only option on the market at present. However, the disadvantage is that the yield rate of this system is lower than that of other brands, this can be seen as the tradeoff between a higher position frequency with higher accuracy and device life, and this part can only be additionally captured in the future to make up for the preset samples.

Other potential reasons can also influence the lifetime of transmitters, for example, the monsoon season in Korea may reduce charging efficiency, and some places of North Korea may have poor GSM signal, which can make the device in low battery. This year we try to lower the position frequency of devices that had entered Korea from 1 hour to 2 hours, to extend the life of transmitters. When the time of autumn migration is approaching, the frequency will be adjusted back to 1 hour.

Table 3.1-1 Overview of Survey Result of Satellite Tracking Survey

No.	Status	Period	Number of BFS
1	BFS Tagging	February 2021	16
2	Malfunctioned	February 2021	1
3	Departed to China/South Korea	March to June 2021	15
4	Lost signal in China/South Korea	March to October 2021	10
5	Migrated South, back to Taiwan	October to November 2021	5

6	Lost signal in Taiwan	October 2021 to February 2022	4
7	BFS Tagging	November 2021 to April 2022	17
8	Malfunctioned	December 2021 to April 2022	4
9	Departed to China/South Korea	March to April 2022	13
10	Haven't departed	December 2021 to June 2022	1
11	Lost signal in China/South Korea	March to May 2022	3
12	Active in Taiwan, China and South Korea	Up till June 30 th , 2022	11

3.2 Suggestions

The satellite tracking results of the past two years show that there is less probability of BFS passing through Yunlin wind farm.

Due to the yield rate of the transmitter, the number of individuals returning in autumn is relatively small, and the general situation of the autumn migration route passing through the wind farm is not yet clear.

It is recommended to continue the survey to increase the effort and to cooperate with the construction information of other offshore wind farms to accumulate long-term and more detailed investigation data.

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Appendix 1 External Features of Black-faced Spoonbill

a.2021

No.	Device No.	Band No.	Weight (g)	Tarsometatarsus length (mm)	Beak length (mm)	Whole head length (mm)	Notes
1	6820	T95	1220	119	153	200.3	
2	6834	T97	1670	128.4	185	240	
3	6833	T98	1630	129.5	188	246	
4	6817	T99	1226	123.5	154	207	
5	6838	Y43	--	118	157	212	Measure in 2022/4
6	6814	T00	1513	135.8	189	245	
7	6830	--	1850	123	168.5	218	
8	6837	--	1850	119	159	210	
9	6826	--	1400	103	151	208	
10	6819	N01	1317	117.1	155	206	
11	6831	N02	1134	106	149	200	
12	6053	N03	1173	111	163	212	
13	6823	N08	1283	--	155.9	210	
14	6835	N09	1213	188.5	162.3	215	
15	6818	N04	2300	121	191	247	
16	6822	N05	1600	122.5	160	220	

b.2022

No.	Device No.	Band No.	Weight (g)	Tarsometatarsus length (mm)	Beak length (mm)	Whole head length (mm)	Notes
1	6827	N12	1192	117	148	200	
2	6821	N13	1152	111	150	204	
3	6836	N14	1378	119	166	220	
4	7371	N15	1208	116.5	160	219	
5	7378	N16	1404	120	155.5	207	
6	7377	N21	1432	137	186.5	245	
7	7379	N22	1590	116.9	171.7	225	
8	11330	N23	1725	113.1	162.9	213	
9	11534	N24	1755	117.8	158.7	213	
10	11536	N25	1790	119.2	169	22.3	
11	11540	N26	1356	127.1	160	210	
12	11548	N28	1690	119	163	218	
13	11543	N29	1830	140	181	235	
14	11553	N31	1232	115	158.7	208	
15	11541	N32	1325	114	154	210	
16	11551	N33	1498	124.8	164.2	220	
17	12506	N35	1470	129	190.5	250	

Appendix 2 Survey Photos



Figure 1. Tagging of BFS



Figure 2. Releasing of BFS



Figure 3. T95-6820: rescued adult female



Figure 4. T97-6834: rescued adult male



Figure 5. T98-6833: rescued adult male



Figure 6. T99-6817: rescued subadult female



Figure 7. T00-6814: rescued adult male



Figure 8. Y43-6838: rescued 1 year bird (banded by Korea) (Courtesy of Dung Hui, Kuo)



Figure 9. Right brown-6830: captured adult male



Figure 10. Right blue-6837: captured adult male



Figure 11. Right brown and right blue paired in Korea with 2 chicks (Courtesy of Kisup, Lee)

	
Figure 12. N01-6819: adult female with the tag malfunctioned before migration	Figure 13. N01-6819: the bird was resighted in Taiwan after tag malfunctioned (Courtesy of BFS*)
	
Figure 14. NB-6826: captured 1 year juvenile	Figure 15. N08-6823: rescued 1 year female (Courtesy of Dung Hui, Kuo)
	
Figure 16. N04-6818: captured adult	Figure 17. N04-6818: was resighted by Korean team in Gijido, South Korea in May (Courtesy of Kisup, Lee)



Figure 18. N05-6822: captured subadult



Figure 19. N03-6053: rescued subadult female (Courtesy of Dung Hui, Kuo)



Figure 20. N09-6835: rescued subadult female (Courtesy of Dung Hui, Kuo)



Figure 21. N02-6831: rescued 1 year female (Courtesy of Dung Hui, Kuo)



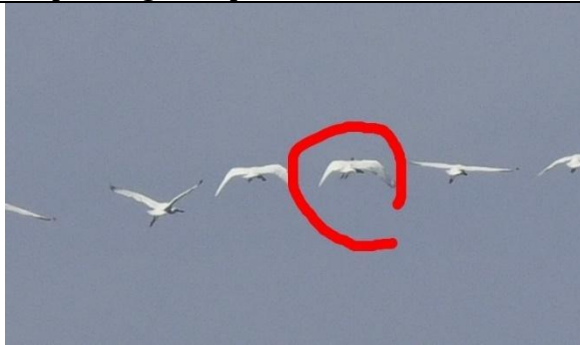
Figure 22. N12-6827: captured juvenile



Figure 23. N13-6821: rescued adult

female	female
	
Figure 24. N14-6836: rescued adult male	Figure 25. N15-7371: rescued adult
	
Figure 26. N16-7378: captured juvenile female	Figure 27. N21-7377: rescued adult male
	
Figure 28. N22-7379: captured adult female	Figure 29. N23-11330: captured adult female

	
Figure 30. N24-11534: captured adult female	Figure 31. N25-11536: captured adult female
	
Figure 32. N26-11540: captured subadult female	Figure 33. N28-11548: captured juvenile
	
Figure 34. N29-11543: captured subadult male	Figure 35. N31-11553: rescued subadult female

	
Figure 36. N32-11541: captured juvenile	Figure 37. N33-11551: rescued subadult female
	
Figure 38. N35-12506: the rescued adult male was found by satellite tracking data cooperating with patrol work	Figure 39. Y43-6838 was found dead on April 2022 in Tainan with no obvious trauma
	
Figure 40. Juvenile bird N28-11548 was recorded by researchers while migrating through Taichung offshore on April 21, 2022(red circle) (Courtesy of Chung Han, Hong)	Figure 41. Juvenile bird N28-11548 migrated with a group of 75 individuals (Courtesy of Chung Han, Hong)

*Taiwan Black-Faced Spoonbill Conservation Association