

香港海洋公園保育基金

Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong

2005 - 2006

年度年報
Annual Report



目錄

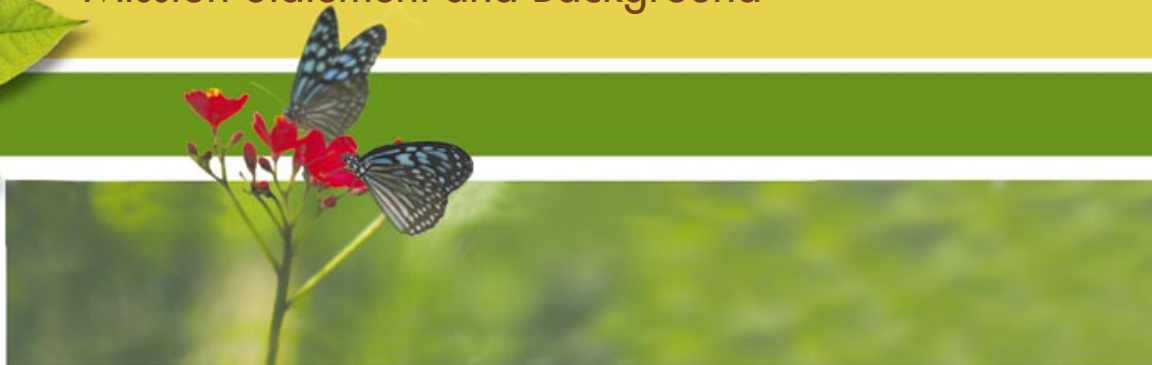
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基金宗旨及背景

Mission Statement and Background



宗旨

香港海洋公園保育基金肩負香港海洋公園保育使命，透過研究及教育途徑，積極宣揚、協助及參與亞洲區內野生動物及其棲息地的保育工作，確保野生生態及生物多樣性的持續發展。

背景

「香港海洋公園保育基金」於2005年7月匯合了「海洋公園鯨豚保護基金」(1993年成立)與「香港熊貓保育協會」(1999年成立)的力量，正式沿用此名稱。保育工作由海洋哺乳類動物及大熊貓擴展至亞洲地區的其他野生動物，包括鳥類、兩棲類及爬蟲類。自1993年成立至今，基金已撥款資助超過100個保育項目，研究各類鯨豚及大熊貓的數目、分佈及保育行動等。

教育方面，基金由1999年開始舉辦獎勵計劃，每年為超過6,000名中小學生提供一個特別的學習平台，鼓勵他們多參與本地的動物及環境保育工作。「野外生態保育大學生贊助計劃」則希望透過給予大學生親身參與前線保育工作的機會，鼓勵更多學生考慮從事保育行業。

為履行保育工作並實踐宗旨，香港海洋公園保育基金一直與其他學術團體、政府及非政府機構緊密合作及交流，包括野生動物保育協會、香港大學太古海洋科學研究所、四川省林業廳以及香港漁農自然護理署等。

Our Mission

As Ocean Park's conservation arm, Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong (OPCFHK) advocates, facilitates and participates in the conservation of Asian wildlife and their habitats through research and education to ensure the sustainability of wildlife and biodiversity.

Our Background

With effect from 1 July 2005, OPCFHK was renamed by the joining together of The Ocean Park Conservation Foundation (established in 1993) and The Hong Kong Society for Panda Conservation (established in 1999). Conservation efforts have been extended from marine mammals and giant pandas to other wildlife species like birds, amphibians and reptiles in Asia. Since establishment in 1993, OPCFHK has funded over 100 projects on marine mammals and giant pandas to study their population, distribution and conservation action plans.

The Annual School Award Scheme since 1999 has created an extraordinary educational opportunity for over 6,000 primary and secondary students annually to inspire their participation in conserving our local animals and their habitats. The University Sponsorship Programme in Wildlife Conservation aims to encourage more students to consider a career in conservation by giving them a chance to experience a real-life conservation job in the field.

To fully realise its mission, OPCFHK works closely with other research units, government authorities and non-governmental organisations, including Wildlife Conservation Society, the University of Hong Kong's Swire Institute of Marine Science, Sichuan Forestry Department of the People's Republic of China as well as the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department of Hong Kong.

受託委員會主席致辭

Message from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees



香港海洋公園保育基金自2005年7月擴充後，我們渡過了充實而繁忙的一年。在過往穩固的基礎上，基金在蛻變中重新定位，不但重生更不斷自強，為未來的發展努力不懈。

受託委員會於2005年9月舉行了策略研討會，訂定了香港海洋公園保育基金的未來發展路向，建立了長遠發展的里程碑：

1. 建立穩紮的科學根基，資助優質的科研及保育項目，以提昇公眾的保育知識；
2. 致力加強社區對野生動物保育及生物多樣性的關注及參與；
3. 訂定長遠的籌款策略及尋求與商界合作的機會，以配合基金的長遠發展。

除了保育大熊貓及鯨豚外，基金亦將保育工作擴展至其他亞洲區珍貴的動物及棲息環境。在香港，我們自2006年4月起與漁農自然護理署建立合作伙伴關係，在兩年內攜手跟進及研究擱淺於本港水域的鯨豚個案。只有多了解鯨豚擱淺的情況，政府才有進一步資料制訂相關保育政策。

同時，我們很榮幸能得到政務司司長許仕仁太平紳士的支持，成為了基金的新任贊助人；楊采妮小姐與郭富城先生亦分別接受委任為基金的教育大使及慈善大使，對於他們支持，我們十分感謝。

我們的保育項目得以持續，全賴各熱心推動保育工作的機構及善長的支持。感謝香港海洋公園的董事局及管理層成員，進一步將全年門票收入的部份撥捐基金作保育用途，大大加強了基金的保育力量。我亦藉此機會鳴謝鍾普洋太平紳士，他的長期捐助讓基金能作長遠的規劃。基金的保育大使劉德華先生的支持更是難能可貴，他十三年以來的支持實在令人鼓舞，我們亦期待與他更緊密合作。請讓我再一次感謝各位！

身為保育工作者，我很高興在基金渡過了3個年頭，對基金的成績亦感欣慰，感謝受託委員會各成員與基金團隊的無私奉獻與支持。今後我將會肩負起新的使命，專注於基金的科研項目發展，受託委員會主席一職將由陳晴女士繼任。憑藉她對野生動物保育的熱誠以及在籌款與公關方面的強大網絡，我相信陳晴女士是主席的最佳人選。謹祝她成功帶領基金邁步向前，開創新紀元。

譚鳳儀教授





We have a fruitful and busy year for OPCFHK following its expansion in July 2005. Riding on the strong foundation of past work, OPCFHK has been reborn with a new identity and has strengthened itself for future growth.

The strategic workshop held by the trustees in September 2005 was one of the great milestones of OPCFHK's development. Directives for future development were formulated. In the years ahead, OPCFHK will

1. create a solid scientific base and become the premium conservation foundation providing funding for conservation projects to enhance the public's knowledge of conservation;
2. strive to increase community engagement in wildlife conservation and biodiversity;
3. identify new fundraising strategies and opportunities to collaborate with the business sector to match with the growth of OPCFHK.

Conservation efforts have been expanded from marine mammals and giant pandas to other precious animal species and their natural habitats in Asia. Closer to home, we are also directly involved in conservation project on marine mammals. Since April 2006, we have started a collaboration with the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department to investigate and respond to marine mammal stranding cases in Hong Kong waters on a two-year basis. With a better understanding of the phenomenon, the government would be better able to implement relevant conservation works.

We would also like to share the honour to have successfully invited a host of zealous conservation supporters to join us, with the Hon Rafael Hui, GBS, JP as our new patron, Ms Charlie Young as our Education Ambassador and Mr. Aaron Kwok as our Fundraising Ambassador.

Expansion of conservation effort would not be possible without the long term support we received. I would like to thank Ocean Park Corporation's Board of Directors and management for enhancing its support to conservation by donating part of the year-long gate admission to OPCFHK. Special gratitude also goes to Mr. Po Chung, SBS, OBE, JP for his long term donation every year. Our Conservation Ambassador, Mr. Andy Lau's 13-year support was encouraging and has confirmed his long-term commitment to conservation. All these generous support were highly appreciated.

As a conservationist, I am excited to be with OPCFHK in the past 3 years and take pleasure in its accomplishments. I am ever so grateful to the Board of Trustees and the OPCFHK team for their selfless support and contributions. With the new mission to expand the scientific projects of OPCFHK, I am pleased to hand over the Chairman position to Ms Judy Chen. With Judy's enthusiasm in wildlife conservation and strong connection in fundraising and public relation, I believe she is the best choice of persons. I wish her every success in leading OPCFHK to evolve and pursue conservation continually.

Professor Nora Tam Fung-yee



基金總監致辭 Note from the Director



保育基金由周佐民獸醫及黎德偉博士成立，經過多年努力羽翼漸豐，能夠進一步推動亞洲區的保育工作以及了解區內的獨特天然環境，維持生物多樣性。自2005年7月1日匯合了海洋公園鯨豚保護基金及香港熊貓保育協會的力量後，香港海洋公園保育基金得以處於更佳位置，將保育工作範疇擴展至亞洲區的各种野生動物及棲息環境。我們除了繼續支持保育研究項目外，亦會推動公眾教育工作，以求喚起大眾的保育意識，並付諸行動。

為了履行我們新的責任，保育基金增聘全職員工至四名，以分擔保育研究、教育、行政及籌募拓展四方面的重要工作。此外，科研顧問委員會轄下成立了三個特別工作小組，就不同物種研究項目提供專業意見。為了更善用各受託委員會成員的專長及時間，我們亦分別成立了籌募小組委員會及科研小組委員會。對於各委員長久的支持，我深表謝意！

特別一提的是，為了推動亞洲區內海洋哺乳類動物保育工作及獎勵高質素研究，我們與海洋哺乳類動物協會等共同成立黎德偉博士紀念獎項，並於2005年12月的海洋哺乳類動物生物學雙年會中頒發。首屆得獎者是James Cook University 的Isabel Beasley女士，得獎研究亦是由我們資助的。

海洋公園加強對保育基金的支持是我們往年成績的關鍵：公園董事局除了決定從每張入場券中撥捐一元作保育用途外，亦保留了將海洋公園保育日的全日門券收入撥捐保育基金。有了如此強大的支持，我們得以錄得盈餘港幣330萬，累積基金更高達港幣1,400萬。在2006/2007的財政年度，我們將加倍支持保育研究工作，撥款港幣500萬資助保育研究項目。

保育基金的成就不能單靠個人的努力，實在有賴眾人的支持。感謝主席譚鳳儀教授過去三年來的領導，今後她將專注科研小組委員會的工作，帶領保育基金在科研領域上再創新猷。最後，我亦多謝眾位不辭勞苦的義工及保育基金的團隊，透過他們的努力，保育基金才可於亞洲區的保育工作發熱發亮。謝謝！

蔣素珊女士





Our small conservation foundation initially begun by Drs. Chow and Leatherwood has grown considerably over the years, thus allowing us to accomplish more towards the conservation of biodiversity and understanding of our unique Asian environment. Coupled with the consolidation of the two foundations into the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong as of 1 July 2005, we are in a strong position to expand our area of "conservation" influence to all Asian wildlife and habitats. We will continue to support conservation research in our region, as well as the educational and community awareness efforts, but with the goal to inspire conservation action.



In order to better accomplish our expanded role, the Foundation has delineated four full time positions to oversee the scientific studies, the educational efforts, the administration duties and the development or fundraising programmes. In addition, the Foundation has reorganised the Scientific Advisory Committee into three working groups and established a scientific sub-committee, as well as a fundraising sub-committee that will allow us to better utilise our Trustees' time and talents. My sincere appreciation goes out to our Trustees for all the support that they give. Thank you.

Of special note, during the past year the Foundation collaborated with the Society of Marine Mammalogy to create a new J. Stephen Leatherwood Award for high quality research and conservation work on Asian marine mammals. The first recipient of this award, presented at the Society's biennial conference held in December 2005 was one of our own researchers, Ms Isabel Beasley of James Cook University.

What has truly made a difference this past year is the increased funding from Ocean Park Corporation. The Park's Board approved not only to donate \$1 per paid visitor but voted to retain the donation of the Conservation Day gate net proceeds. This strong commitment to conservation on the part of Ocean Park contributed greatly to the year's surplus of HK\$3.3 million resulting in a solid HK\$14.0 million financial foundation for the coming year. The Foundation will be able to double the support in 2006/2007 to \$5.0 million to fund research projects.

A Foundation does not run without the incredible support from many. Many thanks go to Professor Nora Tam for her three years leading the Foundation. Her continual involvement with the scientific sub-committee will ensure that the Foundation maintains that position! Lastly, I would like to thank the hardworking volunteers and staff of the Foundation for their efforts to make the Foundation events and efforts a great success. Thank you!

開創新紀元 The New Era



踏進新的紀元，香港海洋公園保育基金有著新的願景，希望能確保自然生態及生物多樣性的持續發展。我們將透過研究及教育途徑，積極宣揚、協助及參與亞洲區內野生動物及其棲息地的保育工作。匯合了海洋公園鯨豚保護基金與香港熊貓保育協會的力量，保育工作可擴展至雀鳥，魚類及其他棲息地。

With this new era, OPCFHK's vision is to ensure the sustainability of wildlife and biodiversity. We will advocate, facilitate and participate in the conservation of Asian wildlife and their habitats, through research and education. With the combined resources of The Ocean Park Conservation Foundation and The Hong Kong Society for Panda Conservation, conservation efforts can expand to include birds, fishes and terrestrial habitats.

全新標誌

新的定位，新的使命，促使香港海洋公園保育基金邀請香港理工大學設計學院設計全新標誌。在導師領導下，設計學院的三位同學透過調查及討論，得出基金的五個核心價值，並根據這些概念設計出基金的新標誌。

New Logo

With our new vision and mission, OPCFHK invited The School of Design of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University to design a new logo to reflect the new brand and core values. Through surveys and discussions, five core values were identified :





「透過研究、訪問和討論，我發覺保育這個概念中最重要不是甚麼理論或知識，而是我們與自然和動物之間的關係。與牠們相處過後，我深信您必會盡力保護牠們。」

- 香港理工大學學生 **葉駿濠**

"After studies, interviews and discussions on conservation, we found that the most important part is not about theories and knowledge you learned, but the relationship with the nature and animals."

Edmund, Student of the Hong Kong Polytechnic University

「設計這個標誌讓我學到很多有關保育的知識，是一個很好的經驗。」

- 香港理工大學學生 **羅永雲**

"I learnt a lot about conservation from designing the OPCFHK's logo and it was a very good experience for me!"

Suet, Student of the Hong Kong Polytechnic University

「參與設計這個新標誌是一個很寶貴的經驗，我獲益良多。」

- 香港理工大學學生 **陳曦成**

"It was a great experience to be involved in designing the OPCFHK's new logo and I really learnt a lot from this project!"

Shing, Student of the Hong Kong Polytechnic University

「在資源緊絀的情況下，我們看到在香港推行保育工作的難度。可喜的是，曾經參與過香港海洋公園保育基金活動的學生，他們確實透過參與活動深刻並親切地體會到保育工作的情况，這是令我們感動的。還有，我們亦對保育基金受託委員會成員的遠見感到鼓舞：香港雖然只是彈丸之地，但各界的熱心足以燃亮亞洲區的野生生態的存活。」

「今次的工作並不限於單純設計標誌，我們更確定了保育基金的核心價值，這不單是保育基金的寫照，更是我們共同建立的一個願景。我們衷心希望這個標誌能成為一個最愉快的提示，提醒我們愛護環境。」

- 香港理工大學設計學院課程副主任 **張家蓮**

"We see the limitation on what Hong Kong can contribute to conservation with limited resources, but at the same time, we were impressed by the impact of OPCFHK's outreach activities upon Hong Kong youngsters. We were touched by the feedbacks of some of the university students on what they have learnt through the activities; and were also encouraged by the vision of OPCFHK's trustee members. Though Hong Kong is a small place, its heart is big enough to care about the wildlife outside the Hong Kong region."

"With what we have come to realise, what we have provided is not just a design execution but also the core values of the organisation. The identity to us is not a picture but the vision that we build and share. We sincerely hope that this logo can become the happiest reminder of all our love to our environment."

Katherine Cheung, Associate Programme Leader of the School of Design of the Hong Kong Polytechnic University



新任贊助人及大使 New Patron & Ambassadors

香港海洋公園保育基金很榮幸能得到政務司司長許仕仁太平紳士的支持，成為新任贊助人，支持基金的保育工作。

OPCFHK is grateful to The Hon Rafael Hui, GBS, JP, Chief Secretary for Administration of the HKSAR for being the new Patron to endorse our conservation efforts.



Fundraising Ambassador - Mr. Aaron Kwok 慈善大使 - 郭富城先生

郭富城先生出席了第11屆海洋公園保育日並頒發獎狀予2004/2005「攜手愛護鯨豚」獎勵計劃的金獎得主，他亦於典禮上向公眾講述鸚鵡及白鯨豚面對的威脅。

Mr. Aaron Kwok attended the 11th Ocean Park Conservation Day and presented awards to the gold winners of Award Scheme 04/05 programme. He also talked about the threats Eagle Owl and the Baiji are facing.



Conservation Ambassador - Mr. Andy Lau 保育大使 - 劉德華先生

劉德華先生擔任保育大使已屆十三年，透過他的幫助，慈善晚宴成功籌得超過港幣74萬元。在晚會中，劉德華先生更積極主持慈善競投活動，並擔任海洋劇場表演的特別嘉賓，以答謝基金的支持者。

Mr. Andy Lau has been supporting the Foundation for over 13 years. He helped raise over HK\$ 740,000 during our charity dinner. He also featured in Ocean Theatre Show to thank the long-term supporters of OPCFHK.



Education Ambassador - Ms. Charlie Young 教育大使 - 楊采妮小姐

楊采妮小姐出席了第11屆海洋公園保育日並頒發獎狀予2004/2005「攜手愛護鯨豚」獎勵計劃的金獎得主。她亦帶領多位小朋友前往香港海洋公園熱帶雨林大探索，透過探望動物朋友，啟發了新一代的保育愛好者。

Ms Charlie Young attended the 11th Ocean Park Conservation Day and presented awards to the gold winners of Award Scheme 04/05 programme. By leading a group of children to explore the animal friends in the Rainforest Exploration in Ocean Park, she inspired a new generation of conservationists.

重整科研顧問委員會

重整後的科研顧問委員會成立了三個研究小組，分別針對 (1) 海洋哺乳類動物、(2) 大熊貓及 (3) 鳥類、兩棲類、爬蟲類及其他，我們很榮幸邀請到香港大學David Dudgeon教授成為委員會的新成員。

我們亦藉此機會向三位剛卸任的委員會成員柏谷俊雄教授、李光漢教授及Donald Lindburg博士致意，對於他們多年來的貢獻，我們深存感激。

Re-structured Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC)

The restructuring of SAC includes the formation of three working groups, namely (1) marine mammals, (2) giant pandas and (3) birds, amphibians, reptiles and others. We have the pleasure to have Prof. David Dudgeon from The University of Hong Kong as our newest member.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank our recently retired members, Professors Toshio Kasuya and Li Guang-han and Dr. Donald Lindburg. Their invaluable advice has been greatly appreciated.

2005 - 2006 科研項目

Scientific Projects 2005 - 2006



No	研究項目 Scientific Project	地區 Location
1	駝背豚的保育遺傳研究第一部分：種族發展研究 Conservation Genetics of the Humpback Dolphins (<i>Sousa spp.</i>) - Part I - A Phylogenetic Study	東南亞、澳洲、印度洋北部及西南部、非洲西岸 SE Asia, Australia, N. Indian Ocean, SW Indian Ocean, Coast of West Africa
2	廣西欽州三娘灣中華白海豚的族群數量和存護情況 Population and Conservation of Chinese white-dolphins (<i>Sousa chinensis</i>) in Sanniang Bay of Qinzhou City, Guangxi province, China	中國廣西 Guangxi, China
3	中國雷州半島東部沿岸水域的印度太平洋駝背豚的分佈與數量 Distribution and Abundance of Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin (<i>Sousa Chinensis</i>) in the Waters off the East Coast of Leizhou Peninsula, China	中國雷州半島 Leizhou Peninsula, China
4	台灣西部水域印度太平洋駝背豚研究 Survey of Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphins, <i>Sousa chinensis</i> , in Waters Inshore of Sandbars (Western Taiwan)	台灣西部 Western Taiwan
5	籌辦拯救長江白鱘豚緊急會議 Conservation of the Yangtze River Dolphin: Emergency Implementation Meeting	中國長江 Yangtze River, China
6	監察中國鄱陽湖口與鄰近水域的江豚與白鱘豚數量與活動情況 Monitoring the Abundance and Movement of the Finless Porpoise and Baiji in Outlet and Adjacent Waters of Poyang Lake, China	中國鄱陽湖 Poyang Lake, China
7	香港水域的江豚族群遺傳分析 Population Genetic Analyses of Finless Porpoises, <i>Neophocaena Phocaenoides</i> , from the Waters of Hong Kong	香港 Hong Kong
8	於緬甸伊洛瓦底江建立伊河豚保護區以及提倡人豚共存的捕魚方法 Establishing a Protected Area for Irrawaddy Dolphins and a Human-dolphin Cooperative Fishery in the Ayeyarwady River of Myanmar	緬甸 Myanmar
9	馬來西亞沙巴的儒艮及其海草棲息地的保育生物學：保育計劃的基礎 The Conservation Biology of Dugongs (<i>Dugong dugon</i>) and their Seagrass Habitats in Sabah, Malaysia: a Basis for Conservation Planning	馬來西亞 Malaysia
10	柬埔寨儒艮保育與管理：公眾教育活動 Education and Public Awareness Programme : Dugong Conservation and Management in Cambodia	柬埔寨 Cambodia
11	巴基斯坦 Korangi - Phitti 河流系統細小鯨豚的棲息地、數量、分佈及季節性遷移模式 Determining the Critical Habitat, Abundance, Distribution and Seasonal Movement Pattern of Small Cetaceans in Korangi - Phitti Creek System of Pakistan Coastal Water	巴基斯坦 Pakistan
12	俄羅斯庫頁島沿岸的西部灰鯨：國際培訓與合作 Western Gray Whales off Sakhalin Island, Russia: International Training and Collaboration	俄羅斯 Russia
13	馬邊大風頂自然保護區生物多樣性基線調查 Mabian Dafengding Nature Reserve Biodiversity Baseline Survey	中國四川 Sichuan, China
14	斯里蘭卡南部Kosgoda社區推廣海龜保育工作及延續Rekawa及Kosgoda海嘯後的重建工作 Continuation of Community Based Marine Turtle Conservation Programme in Kosgoda & Continuation of Tsunami Recovery Efforts in Rekawa and Kosgoda in South Sri Lanka	斯里蘭卡南部 South Sri Lanka
15	古巴鸚鵡的保育工作評估與管理計劃 Conservation Assessment and Management Plan for the Cuban Psittacids	古巴 Cuba
16	2005年保育生物學會第19屆年會 Attending the 19th Annual Meeting of the Society for Conservation Biology	會議於巴西舉行 Meeting in Brazil

駝背豚的保育遺傳研究第一部分：種族發展研究

Conservation Genetics of the Humpback Dolphins (*Sousa spp.*) - Part I - A Phylogenetic Study

威脅物種存活的因素

「我們希望了解駝背豚現存的品種數量。駝背豚棲息於非常靠近岸邊的沿岸水域這些人類頻繁使用的地方，牠們可能因為被漁網纏著而死亡。我們的研究工作能幫助有關當局了解在其水域存活的駝背豚族群，從而鼓勵他們作出適當的措施保育區內的珍貴物種。」

讓物種與棲息地重生

「保育工作需要大家在不同層面的參與，每一分力量都有助保護野生動物與牠們的棲息地。我們的遺傳學研究希望能找出目前有多少種族的駝背豚存在，並分析牠們之間的關係。到目前為止，在澳洲及馬來西亞仍然有未能歸類的駝背豚存在，希望我們日後的研究能破解這些疑團。」

WHAT CONSTITUTES A THREAT

"We are trying to understand how many species of humpback dolphins exist. Humpback dolphins inhabit extremely nearshore and coastal waters. These are also areas that may be heavily used by humans. For example, these dolphins can die from getting entangled in fishing nets. Our science can help governments understand the unique species that exist in their waters and can encourage them to have the appropriate measures to protect their wildlife."

WHAT CONTRIBUTES TO REBIRTH

"It is so important people get involved at whatever level they feel they can make a difference. Every action counts and can have an impact for protecting wildlife and their important habitats. While our genetic approach is providing the resolution required to best determine how many species within the genus *Sousa* currently exist, as well as resolve relationships among them, there is still considerable taxonomic uncertainty for humpback dolphins from Australia and Malaysia. Our future work will hopefully help to provide needed resolution."

主
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研
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員



Principal Investigator

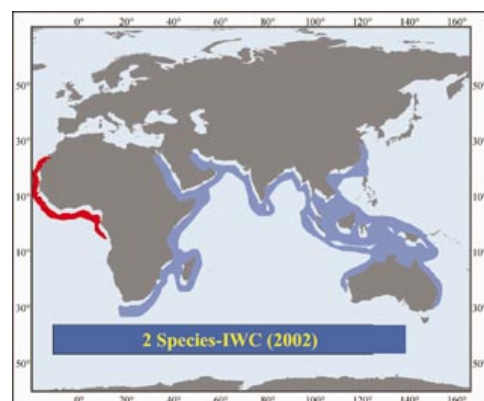
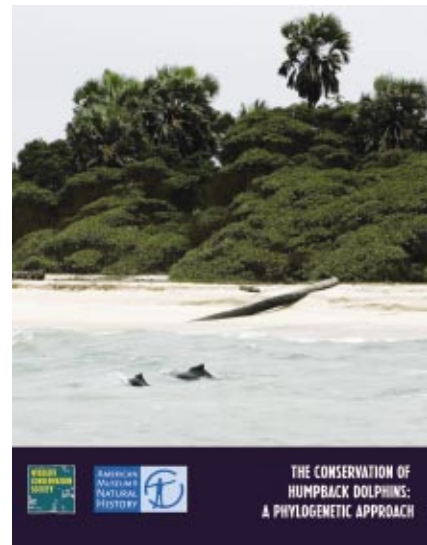
Dr. Howard C. Rosenbaum

物種 Species

駝背豚
Humpback Dolphins

研究機構 Institute

Wildlife Conservation Society, USA





2 廣西欽州三娘灣中華白海豚的族群數量和存護情況



主要研究員

Principal Investigator

潘文石教授

Prof. Pan Wenshi

物種 Species

印度太平洋駝背豚

Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin

研究機構 Institute

中國北京大學

Peking University, China



Population and Conservation of Chinese white-dolphins (*Sousa chinensis*) in Sanniang Bay of Qinzhou City, Guangxi province, China

威脅物種存活的因素

「中華白海豚面對的威脅主要來自人類活動的直接傷害、棲息地的減少與環境惡化。海豚會被船隻撞傷、被螺旋槳割傷或被水底炸魚活動所傷。因應工業發展的填海工程不但剝削了海豚的生活空間，挖掘工程與廢物棄置亦引起水底噪音問題，加上水質惡化及海豚糧食的減少，直接威脅到牠們的存活。」

讓物種與棲息地重生

「建議於三娘灣建立一個中華白海豚自然保護區，保護當地的中華白海豚，並重建三娘灣淺海自然生態環境及維持其中豐富的生物多樣性。」

WHAT CONSTITUTES A THREAT

"The main threats faced by Chinese white dolphins include human activities, habitat loss and degradation. Dolphins are injured by boat collision, propeller cuts and underwater bombing activities. Reclamation for industrial development not only competes with the dolphins for space, the excavation work involved and the disposal of waste also creates sea noise, deteriorating water quality and reduces food sources, which threatens the survival of dolphins."

WHAT CONTRIBUTES TO REBIRTH

"It is suggested that a natural reserve for Chinese white dolphins in Sanniang Bay be established to protect the dolphins, to restore the natural environment and to maintain its biodiversity at the neritic* coastal regions."

*neritic is a belt or region of shallow-water adjoining the sea coast

中國雷州半島東部沿岸水域的印度太平洋駝背豚的分佈與數量

3

Distribution and Abundance of Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin (*Sousa chinensis*) in the Waters off the East Coast of Leizhou Peninsula, China



威脅物種存活的因素

「面對污染、海岸與海床的變更、水質變差、糧食減少以及船隻的干擾與撞擊等沿岸水域棲息地環境的惡化，中華白海豚實在難以抵禦。這些棲息於中國沿岸水域的中華白海豚族群正被棲息地的破壞與分裂危害。珠江三角洲、福建南部、台灣西部、北部灣及廣東雷州灣等地急速的沿岸經濟發展，令中國沿岸白海豚族群的棲息地分裂成幾個細小的水域。」

讓物種與棲息地重生

「雷州灣約有為數200條中華白海豚，可見此族群及其棲息地較其他地區的情況理想，較有可能成為中國水域的白海豚的『庇護所』。雷州灣位於雷州半島的東岸，面積約900平方公里。湛江市海洋與漁業局已向湛江市政府提交申請，於雷州灣建立白海豚自然保護區。我們將會進行一個長期及全面的計劃，研究及記錄雷州族群的數量，並就有效保育及管理這地區的白海豚提出建議。」

Principal Investigator

周開亞教授

Prof. Zhou Kaiya

物種 Species

印度太平洋駝背豚

Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin

研究機構 Institute

中國南京師範大學

Nanjing Normal University, China

WHAT CONSTITUTES A THREAT

"Indo-Pacific humpback dolphins are vulnerable to coastal habitat degradation including pollution, coastal and seabed modification, water quality deterioration, prey depletion, and vessel disturbance and collisions. The populations of humpback dolphins off the Chinese coast are suffering from habitat degradation and fragmentation. Along the Chinese coast, the habitat for populations of humpback dolphins has been subdivided into a few smaller units in the course of rapid coastal economic development, including Pearl River Estuary, southern Fujian, western Taiwan, Beibu Gulf and Leizhou Bay, Guangdong"

WHAT CONTRIBUTES TO REBIRTH

"The preliminary estimate of 200 individuals indicated that the Leizhou humpback dolphin population and its habitat are in better condition compared with those of the other areas, and that Leizhou Bay has the potential to serve as a "sanctuary" for humpback dolphins in Chinese waters. The Leizhou Bay lies off the east coast of Leizhou Peninsula, covering an area of about 900 km². The Ocean and Fisheries Bureau of Zhangjiang City has submitted an application for establishing a natural reserve for the humpback dolphins in Leizhou Bay to the Government of Zhangjiang City. We will carry out a long term comprehensive project to study and monitor the Leizhou population and to make recommendations for effective conservation and management of the humpback dolphins here."





4

台灣西部水域印度太平洋駝背豚研究



主要研究員

Survey of Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphins, *Sousa chinensis*, in Waters Inshore of Sandbars (Western Taiwan)

Principal Investigator

王愈超博士
Dr. John Y. Wang

物種 Species

印度太平洋駝背豚
Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin

研究機構 Institute

台灣福爾摩莎鯨保育研究小組
FormosaCetus Research & Conservation Group, Taiwan



威脅物種存活的因素

「台灣西岸的過度發展是這些海豚繼續存活的最大威脅，填海、排放工業廢料及過度使用淡水水源持續令海豚的棲息地萎縮及變差，並且加劇環境污染。於海豚棲息地捕漁會令海豚因漁網誤纏致死，城市及農業廢物棄置於河流，令白海豚居住的海岸與河口水質污染更加嚴重。隨著其他大型發展項目的規劃(如興建鋼廠、石化廠、新漁港及風力農場)，台灣西岸每況愈下的水質對白海豚的威脅實在不亞於其他因素，這些項目漠視了對當地野生動物、環境及居民健康的長遠影響。」

讓物種與棲息地重生

「居民可以減少製造廢物，支持愛護環境的產品與企業。他們可以運用消費者權益，只購買對環境造成較少影響或支持環保的產品。他們更可以遊說當地政府官員及政客進行台灣西部海水清潔，令那裡變成更安全、更健康、更適合海豚生活的水域。」

WHAT CONSTITUTES A THREAT

"Over-development of Taiwan's west coast is a major threat to the continued existence of these dolphins. Land reclamation, industrial discharge and over-utilisation of freshwater resources continue to reduce and degrade dolphin habitat and to increase contamination in the environment. In addition, numerous fishing nets in the home of humpback dolphins is a direct source of mortality while municipal and agricultural waste discharged into rivers further burdens the coastal and estuarine waters used by these dolphins with contaminants. The state of the coastal waters of western Taiwan is worsening with little to no betterment of any of the threats while other large-scale development projects are planned (e.g., the construction of steel factory; petrochemical factory; new fishing port; offshore wind farms). All projects have afforded little sincere consideration for the long-term well-being of local wildlife, environment and citizens."

WHAT CONTRIBUTES TO REBIRTH

"People can reduce the amount of solid and liquid waste they generate; and support environmentally-friendly products and companies. They can exercise their consumer power by only purchasing products that have the least amount of impact on the environment or have proven to be environmentally-friendly. They can also lobby their local government officials and politicians to clean up the waters of western Taiwan and to make the coastal waters a much safer and healthier place for the dolphins to live."

籌辦拯救長江白鱔豚緊急會議

Conservation of the Yangtze River Dolphin: Emergency Implementation Meeting

白鱔豚是中國長江獨有的淡水河豚，並且被列入世界自然保育聯盟（IUCN）的《瀕危物種紅色名錄》。導致野生白鱔豚數量急劇下降的原因包括：棲息地環境嚴重惡化、滾鉤作業、被電擊或遭魚炮所傷及遭船隻撞倒等。長江的環境在可見的將來似乎都不會有顯著的改善，要白鱔豚繼續存活，最重要的短期目標是在一個與長江環境最近似的地方繁殖一個遷地保育族群，當長江的威脅減少、天然環境改善時，再將族群放回長江。不過，這個捕捉與遷徙的行動需要一連串的配套，包括天鵝洲白鱔豚自然保護區的基建、人員的培訓及財務與技術的支援。

這個有關拯救白鱔豚的緊急會議於2005年12月在美國聖地牙哥舉行，討論議題包括可行的捕捉策略、長江的河流系統以及後勤計劃與財務事宜。

Baiji (Yangtze River Dolphin) is endemic to the Yangtze River in China and is listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List. The factors responsible for the decline of Baiji in the wild include severe habitat degradation, rolling hook, electric and explosive fishing as well as collision of vessels. It is unlikely that conditions in the Yangtze will improve in the foreseeable future so establishment of a viable *ex situ* breeding population under conditions very close to those of the Yangtze is now widely regarded as an essential short-term goal for the continued survival of the species, for re-release back into the Yangtze when threats have decreased and the natural environment has improved. However, before this capture-translocation efforts is made possible, a series of requirements must be fulfilled, such as infrastructural and staff improvements at Tian-e-Zhou National Baiji Reserve, as well as financial and technical support.

An emergency meeting was held in December 2005 in San Diego USA to discuss on the potential capture strategies, the Yangtze River system, and some logistic plans and financial issues.

相片由中國科學院水生生物研究所提供
Photos provided by the Institute of Hydrobiology, The Chinese Academy of Sciences

5

主要研究員

Principal Investigator

Dr. Samuel Turvey

物種 Species

白鱔豚

Baiji

研究機構 Institute

Institute of Zoology, United Kingdom





6

監察中國鄱陽湖口與鄰近水域的江豚與白鱓豚數量與活動情況



主要研究員

Principal Investigator

王克雄博士

Dr. Wang Kexiong

物種 Species

白鱓豚及江豚

Baiji & Finless Porpoise

研究機構 Institute

中國科學院水生生物研究所

Institute of Hydrobiology,

The Chinese Academy of

Sciences, China

Monitoring the Abundance and Movement of the Finless Porpoise and Baiji in Outlet and Adjacent Waters of Poyang Lake, China

威脅物種存活的因素

「鄱陽湖是長江江豚的主要棲息地，湖中孕育著約350條江豚。一般相信，湖中與鄰近河流的江豚在過往可以自由遷移，但現在卻已不是這回事，頻繁的海上交通與橋樑建造是主要的障礙。每30秒便有一艘挖沙船進出鄱陽湖，這不但在狹窄的河道造成猛烈的水流，其發出的聲浪更影響到欲渡過河口的江豚的回聲定位。在水中的橋墩不但阻礙了江豚的活動，更將橋面的交通噪音傳到水中。」

讓物種與棲息地重生

「我們需要有效地控制及管理湖中的挖沙活動，減少駛經河道的運沙船隻數量，從而減輕對環境的負面影響。我們將來更要停止在河道再建新橋，並立即制定一個長期計劃，監察現有橋樑對江豚在湖與河之間遷移的負面影響。」



WHAT CONSTITUTES A THREAT

"Poyang Lake is a key habitat of Yangtze finless porpoise, and there are about 350 individuals in the lake. In the past, it is believed that porpoises in the lake and adjacent river section could move freely but this is no longer the case. Heavy vessel traffic and bridge construction are the main reason behind this. Sand dredging vessels, with a record of one in every 30 seconds entering and leaving the lake, not only creates turbulence in the narrow channel but the noise it creates, act as an acoustic obstruction to the dolphin passing through the river mouth. The underwater part of the highway bridge across the river mouth not only blocks the physical movement of porpoises, but also transmits the traffic noise from the bridge above."

WHAT CONTRIBUTES TO REBIRTH

"We need to reduce the negative impact on environment by controlling and managing effectively the sand-dredging activities in the lake, and decrease the number of sand-transporting vessels passing through the channel. Additionally, we should stop building new bridges in the channel waters in the future, and immediately, we should develop a long-term programme for monitoring the negative effects of the existing bridges on the movements of porpoises between the lake and the river."

香港水域的江豚族群遺傳分析

Population Genetic Analyses of Finless Porpoises, *Neophocaena phocaenoides*, from the Waters of Hong Kong

威脅物種存活的因素

「江豚在亞洲的沿岸棲息地正被人類活動嚴重破壞，部份的族群更是特別容易被漁網纏繞。中國水域的漁民使用數以百萬計的刺網，江豚因而意外死亡的數量甚多。人類對海洋資源的不斷需求增加了捕魚活動，同時亦增加了江豚的死亡率。」

讓物種與棲息地重生

「大家可以選購以非破壞性的方法(如手釣絲)捕獲的海鮮，從而主動改善江豚的生活環境。消費者的購買決定能有力地影響漁民的作業模式，有關當局更可以鼓勵漁民減少使用破壞性的捕魚方法，沿海居民可以減少製造廢物並鼓勵政府改善沿海環境。這項研究有助尋求合適方法管理江豚，並且讓公眾更加了解這個面對嚴重威脅的族群。」

WHAT CONSTITUTES A THREAT

"The finless porpoise inhabits the coastal waters of Asia where human activities have heavily impacted its environment. Some populations of finless porpoises are especially vulnerable to entanglement in fishing nets. The fishing industry operating in Chinese waters employs several million gillnets and incidental mortality of finless porpoises is high. Continuing demands for marine resources have resulted in increasing fishing effort, with increasing mortalities of finless porpoise."

WHAT CONTRIBUTES TO REBIRTH

"People can actively improve the environment for finless porpoises by choosing to purchase seafood that is harvested using non-destructive methods (e.g., hand-lines.). The power of the consumers' purchasing decisions can significantly affect and influence how fisheries are operated. Governmental and inter-governmental agencies can also encourage less destructive fishing practices. Coastal inhabitants can help by reducing the amount of waste they contribute to the environment and encourage their local governments to improve the health of the coastal environment. This project helps define appropriate management units for the finless porpoise and lead to a better understanding of the populations under the greatest threat."



相片由中國科學院水生生物研究所提供

Photos provided by the Institute of Hydrobiology, The Chinese Academy of Sciences

主要研究員

Principal Investigator

Dr. Bradley N. White

物種 Species

江豚

Finless Porpoise

研究機構 Institute

Trent University, USA

7



8

於緬甸伊洛瓦底江建立伊河豚保護區以及提倡人豚共存的捕魚方法



主要研究員

Principal Investigator

Mr. Brian Smith

物種 Species

伊河豚

Irrawaddy Dolphin

研究機構 Institute

Wildlife Conservation Society, USA

Establishing a Protected Area for Irrawaddy Dolphins and a Human-dolphin Cooperative Fishery in the Ayeyarwady River of Myanmar



威脅物種存活的因素

「伊洛瓦底江最主要的環境威脅是過度捕魚及高含量的水銀，此外，非法但普遍使用的電魚方式捕魚是伊洛瓦底江的一個特殊問題，伊河豚可以一瞬間被電死，其他魚類等食糧亦會同時遭殃。重金屬如水銀在食物鏈內積累至最頂層的獵食者包括人類與伊河豚，構成中毒的威脅。水銀用作開採金礦用途，並已遍佈伊洛瓦底江，情況至最近才有所改善。」

讓物種與棲息地重生

「大部份沿江居住的當地人以捕魚為生，並以魚類為主要食糧，保護環境對保育伊河豚及當地人的健康與生命均十分重要。我們與緬甸漁業部聯手，以取締電力捕魚為其中一個首要目標，並特別針對新建立的伊河豚保護區。我們為此舉辦了大型的公眾教育活動，說明這種捕魚方法的破壞力。我們亦經常巡邏保護區，落實禁止電力捕魚的法例，並與魚販合作為使用電力捕魚的漁民提供其他裝備。當地政府近年亦已禁止了在伊洛瓦底江開採金礦，部份原因是考慮到江中魚產的水銀含量。在2004年年尾的研究期間，即禁令實施前，我們記錄到超過300個採礦工程，但在2005年與2006年的時候，已再沒有任何採礦工程，可見禁令的成效。」

WHAT CONSTITUTES A THREAT

"The primary threats to the aquatic environment in the Ayeyarwady River are overfishing and potentially high levels of mercury. A particular problem in the Ayeyarwady is the widespread but illegal use of electro-fishing which can kill dolphins outright from electrocution and deplete their prey. Mercury poisoning may also be a problem, especially since this trace metal accumulates up the food chain to its highest levels in the top predators - humans and dolphins. Mercury is used in the process of gold mining which until recently was widespread in the river."

WHAT CONTRIBUTES TO REBIRTH

"Many local people living along the banks of the Ayeyarwady River depend upon fisheries for their livelihoods and as an important source of nutrition. The issue of environmental conservation is therefore critical not only for conserving Irrawaddy dolphins but also for the survival and health of local people. Together with the Department of Fisheries in Myanmar we have made eliminating electro-fishing as one of our primary goals, especially within the newly established protect area for Irrawaddy dolphins. We are accomplishing this through an extensive public education program focusing on the destructiveness of this fishing practice, implementing frequent patrols in the protected area, enforcing laws prohibiting electro-fishing and working with fish contractors to provide alternative gears for fishermen using this technique. Due in part to data presented to the government on mercury concentrations in fish from the Ayeyarwady, gold mining was recently banned in the entire river. We know the ban has been effective because we recorded more than 300 gold mining operations during a dolphin survey in late 2004, before the ban was in place, but could not find a single operation during surveys in 2005 and 2006."

馬來西亞沙巴的儒艮及其海草棲息地的保育生物學：保育計劃的基礎

The Conservation Biology of Dugongs (*Dugong dugon*) and their Seagrass Habitats in Sabah, Malaysia: a Basis for Conservation Planning

主
擊
研
究
員



Principal Investigator

Ms. Leela Rajamani

物種 Species

儒艮

Dugong

研究機構 Institute

Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia

威脅物種存活的因素

「沙巴的儒艮一直沒有受到太多關注，保育的重點都落在犀牛與紅毛猩猩等瀕危哺乳類動物身上。這是首個在馬來西亞進行的儒艮研究，提供了儒艮的數量、威脅因素以及保育計劃等豐富資料。沙巴的儒艮數量只有少於200條，在全長約1,440公里的整個沙巴海岸線中，現在只能看見26條。雖然沙巴有廣闊而且仍然完整無缺的海草讓儒艮棲息，但是儒艮正面對非法使用漁炮與誤捕的威脅。」

讓物種與棲息地重生

「區內的村民生活貧困，要保育工作有效地進行，必須先提昇他們的生活水平。只有尋找到其他方法謀生，才能制止他們使用漁炮及非法捕魚。與社群建立關係，讓他們參與研究工作是重要的第一步，讓他們更加認識儒艮等瀕危物種的苦況。持續與村民溝通並且向他們灌輸更切實的知識，便能提昇他們對儒艮的關注。」

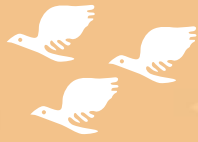
WHAT CONSTITUTES A THREAT

"Dugongs in Sabah have largely been forgotten and much emphasis has been given to the conservation of other endangered mammals such as the rhino and orang-utan. This first dugong project in Malaysia provides a wealth of information in terms of numbers, threats and conservation planning. Dugong numbers in Sabah are low - less than 200 animals. To date a total of only 26 dugongs have been sighted for the entire coastline of Sabah, an estimated 1440 km. Dugongs face increasing threat from illegal fish-bombing and incidental catch although seagrass habitats which dugong depend on in Sabah are vast and still intact."

WHAT CONTRIBUTES TO REBIRTH

"Villagers who live with the dugong live in poverty, and their standard of living must be raised for conservation to be implemented effectively. Alternative forms of livelihood to curb fish-bombing and methods to halt illegal fishing need to be taken seriously. Developing a relationship with the community and involving community in this research has been a significant first step to increasing awareness of the plight of endangered species such as the dugong. Further dialogue with the community and education at a more practical level will raise awareness in villagers who share the dugongs' habitats."





10

柬埔寨儒艮保育與管理：公眾教育活動

Principal Investigator

Mr. Pich Sereywath

物種 Species

Dugong

研究機構 Institute

The Department of Fisheries of Cambodia

Education and Public Awareness Programme: Dugong Conservation and Management in Cambodia



威脅物種存活的因素

「漁民在海草地區使用具破壞力的捕魚方法，蠶食著儒艮的棲息地，令漁船數及儒艮的數量成反比。儒艮經常被刺網、拖網及沿岸的漁網誤捕，然後被宰殺及於黑市販賣。這可歸咎於公眾關注活動沒有充分的發展，以及教育當地社群及各階層講解保育與管理瀕危物種重要性的會議不足夠。」



讓物種與棲息地重生

「傳遞有關儒艮與柬埔寨水域其他海洋哺乳類動物族群的知識與資訊是十分重要的。必須與當地社群合作，攜手保護這些海洋動物。」

WHAT CONSTITUTES A THREAT

"Dugongs and their habitats are destroyed through destructive fishing practices in seagrass areas. The increase in number of fishing boats contributes to their decline. Often dugongs are accidentally caught by gill nets, trawl nets and coastal surrounding nets, then they are killed and sold on the black market. This is due to poor awareness thus making consultation meetings on the importance of conservation and management on such endangered species with local communities and stakeholders critical to their survival."

WHAT CONTRIBUTES TO REBIRTH

"Disseminating knowledge and information concerning the status of dugong and other marine mammals population in Cambodia water is important. Joint co-operation with local community is vital for protecting and conserving these marine animals."

巴基斯坦Korangi-Phitti河流系統細小鯨豚的棲息地、數量、分佈及季節性遷移模式

Determining the Critical Habitat, Abundance, Distribution and Seasonal Movement Pattern of Small Cetaceans in Korangi-Phitti Creek System of Pakistan Coastal Water



主
擊
研
究
員

Principal Investigator

Dr. Ejaz Ahmad

物種 Species

細小鯨豚

Small Cetaceans

研究機構 Institute

世界自然基金會—巴基斯坦

WWF - Pakistan

威脅物種存活的因素

「Korangi-Phitti 河流系統內細小鯨豚面對的主要環境威脅是污染，鄰近地區內約有2,500個工業單位，當中包括170間製革廠。工業產生的有機及有毒廢料未經處理便經由Malir河流進整個河流系統。除了有毒廢料，家居廢物、熱能電力站的污水、以致船隻的油污與化學分散劑亦污染著水源。部分河流由於充滿大量有機污染物等營養物質，引致藻類急速繁殖，水中溶氧耗盡。當地人亦指出流域內的動物族群與數量已大幅下降。在這項研究期間，在約1,500平方公里的區域內，共記錄到59條駝背豚、52條江豚及18條寬吻海豚出現。」

讓物種與棲息地重生

「研究期間，研究員與當地社群定期召開會議，約300名來自13個沿岸村落的漁民開始關注及學習鯨豚保育的知識並參與保育活動。漁民們普遍都有一個誤解，以為鯨豚是魚類。他們表示，以往海豚與江豚被漁網纏住，都會因為他們不懂處理而死亡，現在他們都誓言會拯救這些物種。研究員更鼓勵漁民不再將船隻的油污與分散劑棄置海中，改為用桶或罐收集，並於當地市場售賣作循環再用兼賺取金錢，以及遊說有關當局竭力阻止棲息地破壞的情況。」

WHAT CONSTITUTES A THREAT

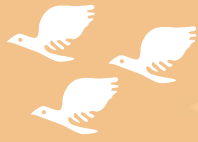
"The main environmental threat to the small cetaceans in the Korangi - Phitti creek system is the pollution problem. About 2,500 industrial units including 170 tanneries locate in the close proximity of this creek system and discharge untreated organic and toxic wastes into creek waters through Malir River. Besides, domestic sewages, thermal effluents from the Korangi Thermal Power Station together with oil and dispersants from the boats are also source of water pollution. Some of the creeks exhibit eutrophication* due to presence of high level of organic pollutant. The locals claim that there has been considerable decrease in the population and number of species in the creek system. During the present study, a total of 59 humpback dolphins, 52 finless porpoises and 18 bottlenose dolphins were sighted in an area of about of 1,500 km²."

WHAT CONTRIBUTES TO REBIRTH

"Under the project, regular meetings with the community have been organised and about 300 fisher folk community members of 13 coastal villages have been sensitized, educated in cetacean conservation and involved in conservation activities. The fishermen had a general misconception of cetaceans being fish and indicated that dolphins and porpoises entangled into their nets would die as they did not know how to care for animals. Now, they pledged to rescue the specimen. The fishermen are encouraged not to throw the oil and dispersants from the boat into the sea. Rather, they collect it into a drum or tin can, which can be sold in the local market for recycling. They are also encouraged to lobby with concerned agencies to prevent habitat degradation."



* Eutrophication is a process whereby water receive excess nutrients stimulating excessive plant growth which will reduce dissolved oxygen in the water subsequently.



12

俄羅斯庫頁島沿岸的西部灰鯨：國際培訓與合作



主要研究員

Principal Investigator

Dr. David W. Weller

物種 Species

西部灰鯨
Western Gray Whale

研究機構 Institute

NOAA Fisheries Service

Western Gray Whales off Sakhalin Island, Russia: International Training and Collaboration

WHAT CONSTITUTES A THREAT

"This project has produced vital new information about the Western gray whale population. Modern commercial whaling between the 1890s and 1960s reduced the population to such low numbers that some thought it to be extinct. Today, the western gray whale population numbers only about 122 individuals, and its future survival is questionable. In 2000, the IUCN listed the western gray whale as Critically Endangered; a designation that states the population faces an extremely high risk of extinction in the immediate future. A variety of human-related activities continue to threaten the population. Major offshore oil and gas development projects now overlap with the primary feeding area of the western gray whale off Sakhalin. These operations, together with related habitat modification, increased shipping activity and oil spill risk, represent significant potential threat to the whales and their habitat. Other threats to the population include incidental catches in coastal net fisheries off Japan. In 2005 alone, three female western gray whales (one mother-calf pair and one yearling) were killed in fishing nets on the Pacific shore of Japan."



威脅物種存活的因素

「這項研究得出了有關西部灰鯨族群的重要新資料。1890年代至1960年代的商業捕鯨活動令鯨魚數量大減，差不多瀕臨絕種邊緣。時至今日，西部灰鯨的數量只剩122條，將來能否繼續存活仍是未知之數。世界自然保育聯盟於2000年將西部灰鯨列為極度瀕危物種，標誌著這族群處於高危境況，可能即將絕種。人類各式各樣的活動不斷威脅其生存，主要離岸燃料發展項目的所在地恰恰就是庫頁島沿海西部灰鯨的主要覓食區域，再加上棲息地的環境變更、船隻航行頻繁及洩漏燃油的危險，令鯨魚及其棲息地都面對嚴重的威脅。族群更要面對誤墮日本沿海漁網的威脅，單單在2005年，便有3條雌性的西部灰鯨，包括一對母女與一條幼鯨在接近日本的太平洋海岸墮入漁網致死。」

WHAT CONTRIBUTES TO REBIRTH

"Protection of this population requires continued international research collaboration, development of effective conservation measures and dedicated cooperation between science, industry and government."

讓物種與棲息地重生

「保護這個族群需要持續的國際研究與合作，並縱合科學界、工業界與政府竭誠合作的力量，以制定有效的保育措施。」



馬邊大風頂自然保護區生物多樣性基線調查

Mabian Dafengding Nature Reserve Biodiversity Baseline Survey

13

這個國家級自然保護區始建於1978年，位於中國四川省樂山市馬邊彝族自治縣，是以保護大熊貓等珍稀瀕危野生動植物及其棲息地為主的野生生物自然保護區。

研究機構 Institute

中國四川省林業廳

Sichuan Forestry Department, China

威脅物種存活的因素

竹筍不單止是大熊貓的食糧，亦影響了當地高達97%以務農為生的居民的生計。調查數據顯示，人類對大熊貓棲息地的三大干擾包括伐木、採筍及放牧。在全面禁止伐木後，當地社區居民轉而進行大規模的採筍活動，這不僅干擾了大熊貓的正常生活，也使大熊貓現在及將來的食糧受到了極大的威脅。若然在野外僅餘的竹子亦同時開花並枯死，亦會是威脅食物來源的另一潛在因素。在2000年第三次全國大熊貓調查時只發現11隻大熊貓，其活動範圍亦推至海拔2060至3000米的山上。



讓物種與棲息地重生

為了保護這個細小而偏遠的保護區，香港海洋公園保育基金撥款125萬港元，支持保護區的持續發展，希望當地居民、大熊貓與保護區能和平共處。此外，基金亦會支援當地職員的培訓工作及捐贈器材。

This national-grade reserve, located in the Yi tribal autonomous region in Liangshan, Sichuan, China, was established in 1978. It is a wildlife nature reserve to conserve the natural habitats of giant pandas and other precious endangered wildlife species.

WHAT CONSTITUTE A THREAT

Bamboo shoots are not only a favourite food for giant pandas but also important to 97% of the local population as they rely mainly on agriculture. There are three major human threats to the survival of giant pandas, namely logging, bamboo shoot collection and grazing. After the prohibition of logging, the local community turned to large scale bamboo shoot collection, which affects daily lives as well as present and future food sources for the giant pandas. The situation may further be complicated by the potential crisis should all the remaining bamboo bloom and die. In the third national giant panda survey carried out in 2000, only 11 giant pandas were found and they were pushed up to 2,060m to 3,000m of the mountain.

WHAT CONSTITUTES TO REBIRTH

In order to protect this relatively small and inaccessible reserve, OPCFHK has committed HK\$1,250,000 to promote sustainable development of the area and establish a harmonious relationship among local people, giant pandas and the Reserve. Resources are also allocated for local staff training and equipment.



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斯里蘭卡南部Kosgoda社區推廣海龜保育工作及延續Rekawa及Kosgoda海嘯後的重建工作

Continuation of Community Based Marine Turtle Conservation Programme in Kosgoda & Continuation of Tsunami Recovery Efforts in Rekawa and Kosgoda in South Sri Lanka

Principal Investigator

Mr. K.A.D.T.J Kapurusinghe

研究機構 Institute

The Turtle Conservation Project, Sri Lanka



威脅物種存活的因素

「斯里蘭卡的海灘是五種海龜的繁殖區。儘管自1972年國際與本地政府均已執行保護海龜法例，本地海龜仍然被大量捕殺。海灘因旅遊業發展受到騷擾，珊瑚礁與海草床等覓食環境亦承受著污染與過度收割的破壞。每年均有大量海龜因被漁網誤纏而溺斃，而極度瀕危的玳瑁更因其甲殼可加工成商品非法販賣而被濫捕，身陷絕種邊緣。採集珊瑚及進行具破壞力的捕魚作業會引致海灘被侵蝕、珊瑚礁破損甚至沿岸植被減少等，不斷蠶食著適合海龜繁殖的地方。單單就盜取海龜蛋的影響，我們估計若情況持續，本地的海龜可能於數十年內絕種。」

讓物種與棲息地重生

「斯里蘭卡的海龜保育計劃(TCP)明白到沿海社群與沿海資源互相依存的相互關係，因此，TCP旨在幫助沿海社群發展其他謀生方法，讓居民認識到運用天然資源必須考慮持續性，並為過往的破壞作出補救。我們亦有提供圖書館與小學等社區設施，並進行研究以保育及管理海龜及其棲息地。」

WHAT CONSTITUTES A THREAT

"Five species of sea turtles nest on Sri Lankan beaches. Despite international legislation and local protection of marine turtles by government legislation since 1972, marine turtles are still extensively exploited in Sri Lanka for their eggs and meat. In addition, turtle nesting beaches (rookeries) are being disturbed by tourism development and feeding habitats like coral reefs and sea grass beds are being destroyed by pollution and unsustainable harvesting. Many turtles are accidentally caught and drowned in fishing gear each year, while the critically endangered hawksbill turtle has been hunted to the brink of extinction for its shell to fuel the illegal 'tortoiseshell' trade. Loss of nesting habitat is another problem, which is the combined effects of beach erosion, reef degradation and coastal vegetation reduction due to removing corals and destructive fishing practices. As a result of egg collection alone, we predicts that the marine turtle populations of Sri Lanka will decline to extinction within the next few decades, if the current situation persists.

WHAT CONTRIBUTES TO REBIRTH

"The Turtle Conservation Project of Sri Lanka realised the chain connection between the coastal communities and coastal resources, which heavily depend on each other. Therefore, the TCP aims to provide alternatives to the coastal communities, to develop various talents in community members, to increase awareness on sustainable use of natural resources and to take remedial measures to redeem them from destructive practices. TCP also provides community facilities such as libraries and primary schools, and conducts researches and surveys on sea turtles and their habitats as conservation and management measures."

古巴鸚鵡的保育工作評估與管理計劃

15

Conservation Assessment and Management Plan for the Cuban Psittacids

古巴鸚鵡族群大部分是古巴獨有的品種，動植物研究所、大學與其他組織的專家已對牠們進行了多年的研究。直到目前，尚未有一個對古巴鸚鵡的正式評估，也沒有一個全面的保育行動計劃。

2006年2月舉行的工作坊為古巴管理人員提供一個很寶貴的機會。工作坊訂立了保育工作的方向與管理的優先次序，亦為其他受威脅物種的保育工作提供了一個良好的參考。工作坊致力在下列各方面協助當地的生物學家、管理人員及制定政策者：

- I. 根據世界自然保育聯盟（IUCN）的《瀕危物種紅色名錄》，對古巴鸚鵡的現況作出評估；
- II. 共同為古巴鸚鵡族群的存活制定一個可行的管理方案並訂出優先次序；
- III. 選出一個古巴鸚鵡品種，優先進行風險分析及制定族群模擬樣式，用作評估管理及研究活動；
- IV. 訂出可以令保護工作及管理更嚴謹的明確行動；
- V. 訂出需要進行的保育研究項目。

Principal Investigator

Ms Yolanda Matamoros

物種 Species

鸚鵡

Psittacids

研究機構 Institute

CBSG Mesoamerica

Cuban psittacids, most of which are endemic, have been studied for many years by experts of the Flora and Fauna Institute, the University and other institutions. So far, neither a formal assessment of the Cuban psittacids has been undertaken nor does a comprehensive action plan exist for their conservation. The workshop held in February 2006 was a valuable tool for managers in Cuba, setting directions and priorities for management, and serving as a model for other threatened species living in this ecosystem. The workshop aimed to assist local biologists, managers and policy makers to

- I. assess the status of the Cuban psittacids species using the IUCN Red List categories of threat;
- II. collaboratively formulate priorities for a practical management programme for survival of the Cuban psittacids populations;
- III. develop a risk analysis and a population simulation model for one priority Cuban psittacids species that can be used to evaluate management and research activities;
- IV. identify specific actions that will afford stricter protection and management; and
- V. identify needed conservation research projects.



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2005年保育生物學會第19屆年會

The 19th Annual Meeting of the Society for Conservation Biology in 2005



主要研究員

Principal Investigator

張先鋒博士

Dr. Zhang Xianfeng

研究機構 Institute

中國科學院水生生物研究所

The Chinese Academy of

Sciences, Institute of

Hydrobiology

保育生物學會第19屆年會有來自60個國家大約1,000名與會者出席。會上，中國科學院水生生物研究所張先鋒博士發表了中國的白鱘豚與長江江豚的保育情況。

威脅物種存活的因素

「由於受到工業及農業污染、過度捕漁、塋原耕作及海岸/水上建築發展項目的破壞，長江的生態系統每況愈下。白鱘豚與長江江豚是長江獨有的兩種淡水河豚，牠們是長江生態健康狀況的生物指標，牠們的數量急劇下跌，反映了長江淡水生態系統的完整性備受破壞，而貴為中國瑰寶的白鱘豚更可能於不久的將來絕種。」

讓物種與棲息地重生

「研究員與香港海洋公園保育基金等機構多年來一直致力研究長江流域鯨豚數量與經濟發展及環境負面影響的關係，並藉著教育活動向當地漁業社群解釋政府新近推行的捕漁禁令。我們印刷宣傳海報及資料單張，製作展覽板，舉辦講座及放映光碟，透過白鱘豚與長江江豚的困境，說明我們與長江資源互相依存的關係，為著這些旗艦物種而妥善管理河流，不但能為整個生態系統尋求持續的解決方案，更可以為倚靠淡水資源過活的居民找到長遠的生計。」

About 1,000 participants from 60 countries attended the 19th Annual Meeting of the Society for Conservation Biology. During the meeting, Dr. Zhang Xianfeng from Institute of Hydrobiology of The Chinese Academy of Sciences presented on the conservation status of Baiji and Yangtze finless porpoise in China.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A THREAT

"The Yangtze river ecosystem is increasingly degraded by industrial and agricultural pollution, unsustainable fishing, floodplain farming, and shoreline/water development construction projects. The river's two endemic species of freshwater cetacean - the Baiji and Yangtze finless porpoise - are bio-indicators of the river's ecological health, and their rapid population declines can only be viewed as a reflection of the reduced integrity of entire Yangtze River freshwater ecosystem. It is very likely that the Baiji, the national treasure of China, will extinct in the near future."

WHAT CONTRIBUTES TO REBIRTH

"For many years now scientists and organisations, including OPCFHK, have been working to address the cetacean declines and environmental mismanagement that is an unfortunate yet inevitable negative by-product of China's rapid economic boom in the Yangtze region. We run educational campaigns for local fishing communities to explain the recently introduced government fishing ban. Through poster campaigns, information leaflets, public exhibition displays, lectures and DVD screenings, we use the plight of the Baiji and finless porpoise to demonstrate how we are all inter-dependent on the Yangtze's resources, and how managing the river for these flagship species means finding a sustainable solution for the entire ecosystem and the people who are economically dependent on its freshwater resources."

2006 - 2007 科研項目 Scientific Projects 2006 - 2007

保育工作由香港開始!

Conservation begins at home!

1 跟進及研究香港水域擱淺鯨豚個案
Marine Mammal Stranding Response in Hong Kong Waters

與香港漁農自然護理署合作
Collaborated with the Agriculture,
Fisheries and Conservation Department,
HKSAR

2 沙洲與龍鼓洲海岸公園作為中華白海豚保護區的效用
Evaluating the Effectiveness of Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine
Park as a Sanctuary for the Chinese White Dolphin

香港中文大學
伍澤廣博士
Dr. Put Ang, Jr.,
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

3 香港的馬蹄蟹保育工作：人工繁殖與公眾關注
Conservation of Horseshoe Crabs in Hong Kong : Artificial Breeding
and Public Awareness

香港城市大學
單錦城博士
Dr. Paul K. S. Shin,
City University of Hong Kong

制定保育海洋哺乳類動物的策略必先了解其數量的變化及正面對的環境威脅。

Understanding of marine mammal population dynamics, as well as the environmental challenges that they face are the foundation for developing conservation solutions.

4 中國雷州灣中華白海豚的族群數量、季節性遷移及棲息模式
Population Size, Seasonal Movement and Residence Patterns of Indo-
Pacific Humpback Dolphins in Leizhou Bay, China

南京師範大學
周開亞教授
Prof. Zhou Kaiya,
Nanjing Normal University

5 運用標誌放流技術重新估計於台灣西部已獲相片辨認的中華白海豚的
族群數量
Estimating the Population Size of Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphins of
Western Taiwan Using Mark-recapture Analysis of Photographically
Identified Individuals

台灣福爾摩莎鯨保育研究小組
王愈超博士
Dr. John Y. Wang,
FormosaCetus Research
& Conservation Group, Taiwan

6 台灣西部與鄰近水域中華白海豚族群結構基因評估
Genetic Assessment of Population Structure of Indo-Pacific Humpback
Dolphins from the Waters of Western Taiwan and Adjacent Regions

Dr. Bradley White,
Trent University

7 緬甸米耶群島儒艮的族群數量及保育議題
Dugongs in the Myeik Islands of Myanmar : Assessment of Population
and Conservation Issues

Dr. Ellen Hines,
San Francisco State University

8 菲律賓中部儒艮族群與棲息地評估 - 第二階段
Assessment of Dugong Population and its Habitat in Central Philippines
- Phase II

Dr. Hilconida P. Calumpong,
Silliman University Marine Laboratory



9

湄公河伊河豚保育工作：族群數量與觀豚活動對伊河豚行為的影響
Conservation of Irrawaddy Dolphins that Inhabit the Mekong River :
Population Size and Effects of Dolphin-watching Tourism of Dolphin
Behaviour

Ms. Isabel L. Beasley,
ORCAELLA

10

籌辦工作坊就菲律賓Malampaya及Palawan地區誤捕或擱淺的伊河豚
制定緊急通報及拯救方針
Workshop on Developing a Rapid Response and Recovery Plan to
Incidental Catch and Stranding of Irrawaddy Dolphin in Malampaya,
Palawan, Philippines

Mr. Jose Angelito M. Palma,
WWF - Philippines

11

保育孟加拉鯨豚多樣性研究計劃：強化綜合研究與教育元素
Strengthening Integrative Research and Education Components of a
Programme to Conserve Cetacean Diversity in Bangladesh

Mr. Brian Smith,
Wildlife Conservation Society

12

巴基斯坦卡拉奇地區沿岸及河流細小鯨豚的重要棲息地、數量、分佈
及季節性遷移模式：第二階段
Determining the Critical Habitat, Abundance and Conservation of Small
Cetaceans Along Karachi Coast and Creeks - Phase II

Dr. Ejaz Ahmad,
WWF - Pakistan

13

調查中國各地水族館過去及現時圈養鯨豚的紀錄
Investigation on Historical and Current Records of Captive Cetaceans
in Chinese Aquariums

中國科學院水生生物研究所
張先鋒博士
Dr. Zhang Xianfeng,
Institute of Hydrobiology,
The Chinese Academy of Sciences

為研究員及保護區人員提供培訓及器材，以及了解周邊社區對天然棲息地的影響亦是保育工作的另一層面。

Capacity building and training for scientists and reserve staff, as well as understanding communities' impact on their environment is another aspect of conservation.

14

馬邊大風頂自然保護區人材培訓及保護區發展項目
Adoption of the Mabian Dafengding Nature Reserve - Staff Training and
Reserve Development

四川省林業廳
Sichuan Forestry Department

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研究採竹對竹地組成及無性系分株個體之生理特質的影響
Determining the Impact of Bamboo Harvest on Bamboo Stand
Recruitment and Physiological Characteristics of Individual Ramment

Dr. Brian J. Rude,
The Memphis Zoo

16

海嘯重建工作：教育公眾減低斯里蘭卡海洋哺乳類動物與海龜因捕獵
致死情況、重建棲息地及發展生態旅遊計劃
Marine Mammals and Marine Turtles By-catch Reduction Awareness,
Habitat Restoration and Nature Tourism Programme in Sri Lanka

Mr. K.A.D.T.J. Kapurusinghe,
The Turtle Conservation Project, Sri Lanka

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於印尼科莫多國家公園豎立繫泊浮標保護珊瑚礁
Mooring Buoy Project for Reef Protection in Komodo National Park,
Indonesia

Ms Helen Elizabeth Newman

公眾關注及教育活動 Public Awareness and Education Programmes



第11屆海洋公園保育日 11th Ocean Park Conservation Day

第11屆海洋公園保育日於2006年1月14日假海洋公園正門劇場舉行，保育日分為兩個環節：上午為基金的成立典禮，下午是基金新任大使的委任典禮。

基金成立典禮

基金贊助人政務司司長許仕仁太平紳士與海洋公園主席盛智文博士為基金的成立典禮揭開序幕，並聯同基金受託委員會主席譚鳳儀教授、委員苗樂文先生及李繩宗先生與基金總監蔣素珊女士，向公眾展示基金的全新標誌。典禮完成後，許司長帶領嘉賓移步大熊貓館，與20名正在繪畫安安佳佳的小學生交流，更獲贈一幅大熊貓畫作紀念。



基金大使委任典禮

基金大使委任典禮主禮嘉賓包括漁農自然護理署助理署長(郊野及海岸公園)王福義博士，基金大使郭富城先生及楊采妮小姐。基金於典禮上委任楊采妮小姐為基金教育大使，郭富城先生則為基金慈善大使。他們於典禮上頒發獎狀予30名2004/2005「攜手愛護鯨豚」獎勵計劃的金獎得主，並於典禮完成後移師威威劇場，透過與海獅的接觸，向公眾展示保育基金與海洋公園對動物保育工作的支持。

環保攤位設計比賽

基金特別舉辦此活動讓中小學生參與保育野生動物的推廣工作。六間參與2005/06年度「攜手保育生態」獎勵計劃的中小學

學生，親自設計及於保

育日設置攤位遊戲供海洋公園遊客參與。保良局馬錦明中學摘取了最受歡迎攤位獎，而最具環保創意的攤位獎則由香港仔浸信會呂明才書院獲得。



參與表演的小朋友的舞台化妝由Beauty Tech免費提供。

Beauty Tech sponsored the make-up services to children with stage performance.



The 11th Ocean Park Conservation Day was held on 14 January 2006 at Ocean Park Main Entrance Theatre to launch the OPCFHK in the morning and appoint new ambassadors in the afternoon.

The Re-launching Ceremony

The Foundation's Patron, The Hon. Rafael Hui, GBS, JP, Chief Secretary for Administration of the HKSAR and Dr. Allan Zeman JP, Chairman of Ocean Park jointly officiated the ceremony. The Patron and Trustees including Chairman Prof. Nora Tam, Mr. Thomas J. Mehrmann and Mr. Matthias Li, as well as Director Ms Suzanne M. Gendron officially launched OPCFHK



by unveiling the new logo. The patron visited the Giant Panda Habitat where twenty primary students were drawing portraits of An An and Jia Jia. He was presented with one of the children's pictures as a memento of the Conservation Day.

The Ambassadors Appointment Ceremony

The event's officiating guests included Dr. Wong Fook Yee, Assistant Director (Country and Marine Park), Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department and OPCFHK's newly appointed Education Ambassador Ms Charlie Young and Fundraising Ambassador Mr. Aaron Kwok. Thirty golden winners of "Hand-in-Hand, Save the Whales and Dolphins" Award Scheme 2004/2005 received certificates from the ambassadors. A sea lion interactive and chat session with the Ambassadors at Whiskers Theatre highlighted the conservation efforts that the Foundation and Ocean Park support.



Environmental Game Booth Design Competition

To involve students in conservation, six primary and secondary schools from "Hand-in-Hand, Conserve the Wildlife" Award Scheme 2005/06 designed and produced their game booths for "Environmental Game Booth Design Competition" to deliver wildlife conservation message. The winner of "The Most Popular Booth" was Po Leung Kuk Ma Kam Ming College and Aberdeen Baptist Lui Ming Choi College won the prize of "The Most Environmental-friendly Booth".



2. 野外生態保育大學生贊助計劃 2006 University Student Sponsorship Programme in Wildlife Conservation 2006

此贊助計劃旨在透過給予大學生親身參與前線保育工作的機會，鼓勵更多學生考慮從事保育行業。本年度是基金與太古海洋科學院合作的第二年，基金贊助了八名香港大學生態學及生物多樣性學系的學生參與同樣由基金資助的四個不同研究項目。在研究員帶領下，同學們親身體驗了國內最前線的野外保育考察工作。基金於3月9日舉行了新聞發佈會，學生們分享了他們在野外保育考察所得的經驗，發佈會於香港、新加坡、澳門及國內獲得報章、電台及互聯網等媒體廣泛報導。

The programme aims to encourage more students to consider a career in conservation by giving them a chance to participate in a real-life conservation project in the field. It was the second year to collaborate with The Swire Institute of Marine Science. Eight students from The University of Hong Kong's Department of Ecology & Biodiversity joined four OPCFHK funded field research projects in China. A media briefing was held on 9 March to share the students' experience which received extensive media coverage in Hong Kong, Singapore, Macau and China.



東方日報 (2006年3月10日)
Oriental Daily News (10 March, 2006)



蘋果日報
(2006年3月10日)
Apple Daily
(10 March, 2006)



文匯報 (2006年3月10日)
Wen Wei Po (10 March, 2006)



南華早報 (2006年3月10日)
South China Morning Post (10 March, 2006)



明報 (2006年3月10日)
Ming Pao (10 March, 2006)



PROJECT I

中華白海豚 (印度太平洋駝背豚)
的數量統計

Chinese White Dolphin
(Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin)
- Population Monitoring

日期 Date

2006年2月5日至15日
5 to 15 February 2006

地點 Location

中國廣西三娘灣及欽洲鄰近水域
Sanniang Bay and adjacent waters in Qinzhou City,
Guangxi, China

主要研究員 Principal Investigator

北京大學 潘文石教授
Professor Pan Wenshi, Peking University

參與學生 Students

洗映彤、林因恩
Shadow Sin, Vivian Lam

內容 Description

參與學生於廣西監察中華白海豚的數量，並研究其數量如何因人類影響而下降。
Students studied the threatened Chinese White Dolphin in Guangxi to understand their populations and challenges.

結果 Outcome

研究結果有助訂定保育中華白海豚的措施。
Findings to be used to help develop effective conservation measures to save the Chinese White Dolphin.



洗映彤 Shadow Sin

「這裡的海豚不會跟隨拖網漁船，這是代表牠們可以自行覓食的好現象... 很想保護牠們，讓牠們在這個污染較少的環境好好生活。」

"Dolphins here do not follow trawlers and it's a good sign as they can get their food supply independently... A strong sense of protecting them in this relatively unpolluted area came to my head."

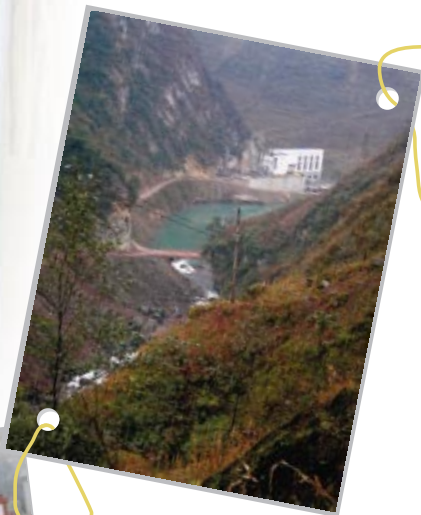


洗映彤 Shadow Sin

林因恩 Vivian Lam

林因恩 Vivian Lam

「重複又單調的資料搜集與研究，雖然很容易令人對保育工作失去興趣，但只要牢記保護野生動物的最終目標，必能推動你我跨越難關。要成為一個保育工作者，我們正需要這些經歷擴闊視野。」
"One may lose interest in conservation easily as most research works like data collection is repetitive and monotonous. But as long as you can stick to the ultimate goal, that is to protect the animals in your heart, you will get motivated through the hard times. We need this sort of experience to broaden our horizons to be a conservationist."



洪敦熹 Tony Hung 張嘉穎 Fion Cheung



PROJECT 2

馬邊大風頂自然保護區研究計劃
Study of Mabian
Dafengding Nature Reserve

日期 Date

2005年12月4日至14日
4 to 14 December 2005

地點 Location

中國四川省馬邊大風頂自然保護區
Mabian Dafengding Nature Reserve, Sichuan, China

主要研究員 Principal Investigator

四川省林業廳代表
Sichuan Forestry Department delegates

參與學生 Students

張嘉穎、洪敦熹
Fion Cheung, Tony Hung

內容 Description

參與學生於四川馬邊大風頂自然保護區研究當地生態，統計當地的動植物物種豐富程度。
Studying the ecosystem of the Mabian Dafengding Nature Reserve, Sichuan to establish a baseline of how diverse the animals and plants are in the region.

結果 Outcome

研究資料有助訂定保護區的長遠發展計劃。
Information can be used to develop appropriate long-term management plan for the Reserve.

張嘉穎 Fion Cheung

「保護區附近採礦活動頻繁，水土流失嚴重。前往馬邊之前，我絕不能想像保護區附近的環境是這樣的...幸好，在山頂附近尚有可以供野生動物不受騷擾的避難所。」

"Heavy mining and soil erosion is serious around the area. Before the trip, I could not image the environment around the reserve would look like this...Luckily, there was still a shelter without disturbance where wildlife could rest in."

洪敦熹 Tony Hung

「一天內來回海拔1,000米高的距離，很有成就感。更高興的是在保護區裡看見大黃冠啄木鳥及紅頭咬鵙，因為前者是保護區的新紀錄，而後者是第一次在冬天錄得，可能證明牠變成了留鳥。」

"I had a sense of achievement when I finished climbing an altitude of 1,000 metre within a day...I was more heartened to see Greater Yellownappe and Red-headed Trogon in the reserve as the former was a new comer and it was the first time the latter was seen here in winter. It might be that it had become a resident bird."



霍敏詩
Milla Fok

彭翠兒 Tracy Pang

「看見那些船和在船上工作的人，令我深感不安。可以想像到鄱陽湖的命運將會跟長江一樣，而江豚面對的威脅有目共睹，我真的希望能夠為拯救白鱘豚與江豚出一分力。」

「觀察到愈多江豚，我們便愈高興，因為我們可以肯定江豚仍能在長江生活。這個在水生生物研究所實習的機會對我來說實在是一份寶貴的禮物。」

"I felt so uncomfortable when seeing those boats, as well as those who work on them. One can guess the fate of Poyang Lake to be the same as the Yangtze River and the threat to finless porpoise is obvious. I really hope I could do something to help saving baiji and finless porpoise."

"The more porpoise we observe, the happier we are because we could reassure ourselves that porpoise is still living in Yangtze. Having the opportunity to work as intern in Institute of Hydrobiology was a precious gift for me."

霍敏詩 Milla Fok

「考察的第一天，我們看見大約9條江豚，感到十分興奮！但我們亦同時看見很多挖沙船，挖沙令江水更加渾濁，有時更會割傷江豚或影響牠們的回聲定位。據說這些沙會運往中國東部用作填海，但我們其實可以用垃圾來代替的。」

"On our first day, we saw a total of about nine porpoises, which was very exciting! But at the same time, we saw many sand dredging boats. Dredging makes water much more turbid and sometimes hurt the porpoises directly by cutting them or affecting their echolocation. People said the sand will be transported to East China for reclamation but we can use rubbish for reclamation instead."



PROJECT 3

白鱘豚及江豚的數量統計
Baiji (Yangtze river dolphin)
and Finless Porpoise
- Population Monitoring

日期 Date

2005年11月15日至24日
15 to 24 November 2005

地點 Location

中國江西省鄱陽湖
Poyang Lake, Jiangxi, China

主要研究員 Principal Investigator

中國科學院水生生物研究所王克雄博士
Dr. Wang Kexiong, Institute of Hydrobiology, the Chinese Academy of Sciences

參與學生 Students

霍敏詩、彭翠兒
Milla Fok, Tracy Pang

內容 Description

環境惡化及誤捕情況令長江獨有的白鱘豚估計全世界只剩餘不足50條。參與學生協助統計白鱘豚及江豚在鄱陽湖及長江交匯處的活動情況，可是調查期間並沒有發現白鱘豚的蹤跡。

With the quality of their habitat deteriorating due to pollution and by-catch, there are fewer than 50 Baijis left in the Yangtze River. Students monitored the daily movements of the porpoises and Baiji between the lake and river but did not see any Baiji dolphins.

結果 Outcome

研究結果為設計、成立及管理保護區提供資料，有助拯救白鱘豚及江豚的工作

Findings to be used in the design, establishment and management of reserves in the area needed to help prevent them from extinction



彭翠兒 Tracy Pang

PROJECT 4

大熊貓-環境豐富項目設計
Giant Pandas - Enrichment
Items Design Programme

日期 Date

2006年1月7日至19日
7 to 19 January 2006

地點 Location

中國四川臥龍中國保護大熊貓研究中心
China Conservation and Research Centre for the
Giant Panda, Wolong, Sichuan, China

合作單位 Collaboration Parties

由香港海洋公園保育基金主辦，與臥龍中國保護
大熊貓研究中心合作
Initiated by OPCFHK, collaborated with China
Conservation and Research Centre for Giant Panda

參與學生 Students

鮑薇薇、林嘉琪
Vivien Bao, Angela Lam

內容 Description

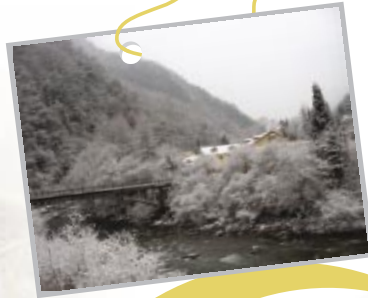
參與學生設計大熊貓環境豐富項目，讓臥龍的大
熊貓試玩。

Students designed enrichment items (toys) for
giant pandas at Wolong Nature Reserve to try out

結果 Outcome

由大學生設計的環境豐富項目，有助刺激大熊貓
活動，讓牠們更健康。

Enrichment items designed by students stimulate
giant pandas both physically and mentally to keep
them healthy in captive environment.



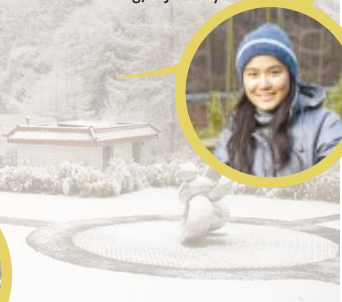
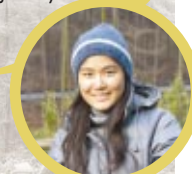
林嘉琪 Angela Lam

「臥龍之旅絕對是一個珍貴而難忘的經驗！我們能近距離接觸很多熊貓，長時間觀察牠們的行為，又可以進一步了解臥龍中心。最重要的是我們能夠為熊貓的生活加添色彩，直接參與保育工作，真的很有意義！」
"This Wolong trip was definitely a valuable and memorable experience for me. We got into close contact with many pandas, had the chance to spend long hours observing their behaviours, learn more about the Wolong Centre and most importantly, we were able to enrich the lives of pandas and carry out conservation work. It was a meaningful journey!"

鮑薇薇 Vivien Bao

「大家都認為熊貓笨拙，事實上，雖然牠們有厚厚的皮毛抵禦寒冷的天氣，牠們卻十分聰明、敏捷和靈活。看見牠們把玩我們製作的玩具，十足人類的小孩。」

"People always think that pandas are clumsy. Although they have a thick layer of hair to defend against cold weather, they are very smart, quick and flexible. Just look at the way they played with the toys we made! They are just like human children."





3. 資助修建臥龍熊貓保育醫院 Sponsorship to the Renovation of Wolong Panda Conservation Hospital

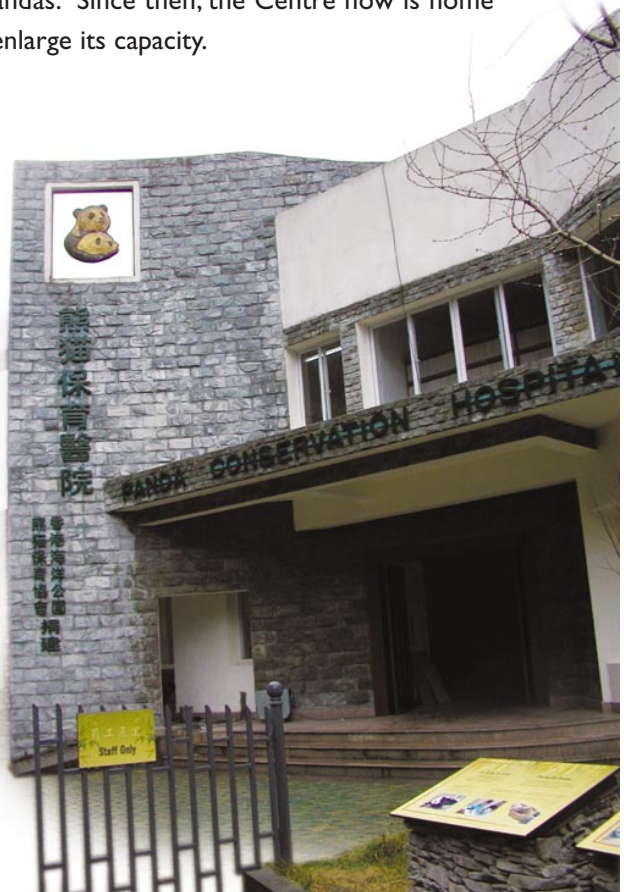
早在1980年，中國政府於四川臥龍自然保護區成立了中國保護大熊貓研究中心。而為了拯救、飼養及繁殖大熊貓，當局在1983年建立一間大熊貓醫院。因設備簡陋，當時只能收容十頭大熊貓。現時研究中心居住了六十五頭大熊貓，促使醫院不斷擴建。



基金撥款港幣100萬元資助大熊貓保育醫院整修研究及醫療器材。2006年6月29日，基金受託委員會成員李繩宗先生及基金總監蔣素珊女士遠赴臥龍頒贈為數港幣20萬的第四筆撥款予中國保護大熊貓研究中心，並由副局長張黎明先生及高級工程師張貴權先生接收，並積極商討未來的合作計劃。

In 1980, the Chinese government established the Chinese Conservation and Research Centre for the Giant Panda in the Wolong Giant Panda Nature Reserve in Suchuan. Initially, a basic veterinary hospital and some simple facilities were built in 1983 to rescue, breed and rear giant pandas. These facilities were designed to cope with a capacity of 10 giant pandas. Since then, the Centre now is home to over 65 giant pandas necessitating the hospital to enlarge its capacity.

OPCFHK committed HK\$1,000,000 for the purchase and upgrade of research and medical equipment for the Hospital. On 29 June 06, our trustee Mr. Matthias Li and Director Ms Suzanne M. Gendron presented the fourth donation of HK\$200,000 to Mr. Zhang Limin, Deputy Director and Mr. Zhang Quiquan, Senior Engineer and discussed future collaboration with the organisation.



4. 熱帶雨林大探索 Conservation Month Media Awareness in Rainforest Exploration

基金教育大使楊采妮小姐於2006年4月18日肩負起推廣保育基金的野生動物保育工作，帶領著6位學生到海洋公園熱帶雨林大探索探望動物朋友們，之後又前往海豚學堂，探望海豚媽媽與寶寶，並宣揚保護海洋的重要性。

Our Education Ambassador, Ms Charlie Young helped us to promote wildlife conservation and OPCFHK's conservation efforts on 18 April 2006. Charlie led six students to explore the animals in the Rainforest Exploration at Ocean Park before they moved to the Dolphin University where they met a mother and a calf dolphin and spoke of the need to protect the ocean.



5. 「攜手保育生態」獎勵計劃 "Hand-in-Hand, Conserve the Wildlife" Award Scheme



約6,000名來自173間學校的學生參與了本屆計劃，教育活動包括出海觀察海豚、參觀海下灣海岸公園、環保攤位遊戲創作比賽、閱讀報告以及由基金職員主講的學校講座等。

About 6,000 students from 173 schools joined this informative and educational programme, which includes dolphin boat trips, Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park visits, an environmental game a booth competition, book report competition, and school talks by the Foundation's officers.



6. 2005「西區兒童嘉年華」大熊貓推廣活動 Panda Promotion in the Western District Carnival 2005

西區警署於2005年12月11日舉辦了「西區兒童嘉年華」，為區內的家庭提供親子家庭樂的機會。香港海洋公園舉辦保育基金獲邀設置推廣攤位，並與聖公會呂明才紀念小學上下午校合作舉辦了遊戲攤位「回收百發百中」，宣揚循環再用的訊息，甚得在場人士歡迎。

OPCFHK was invited to join the Carnival organised by the Western District Police Office on 11 December 2005 for families in the district. An educational booth was set up with the game "Select and Recycle" jointly produced by OPCFHK and SKH Lui Ming Choi Memorial Primary School promoting recycling. It was well received by participants.



7. 2005年國際海岸清潔活動 International Coastal Cleanup 2005

2005年8月19日，基金號召了15名義工參與由思匯政策研究所及海洋公園主辦的2005年國際海岸清潔運動。60名義工於鄰近海洋公園海豚學堂的沙灘收集了270公斤的垃圾。透過參與此等活動，基金希望公眾明白防範污染於未然的重要性。

OPCFHK led fifteen volunteers to join the annual International Coastal Cleanup activity organised by Civic Exchange and Ocean Park on 19 August 2005. Sixty volunteers collected 270kg of garbage at the beach near Dolphin University of Ocean Park. Participation in activities such as this highlights the importance of preventing pollution before it happens!



籌款活動 Fundraising Programmes



海洋公園加強對保育工作的支持 Enhanced Donation from Ocean Park



自基金成立以來，海洋公園一直是我們的長期及最大支持者。2006年1月開始，海洋公園進一步體現對保育野生動物的支持，加強對香港公司保育基金的捐款，包括：



- 全年入場門券的部份收益
- 海洋公園保育日全日門票收益 (保育日於每年1月第二個星期六舉行)
- 動物全接觸活動 (包括豚聚一刻、與動物晉餐活動及婚禮服務套餐等)及售賣熊貓紀念品的部份收益

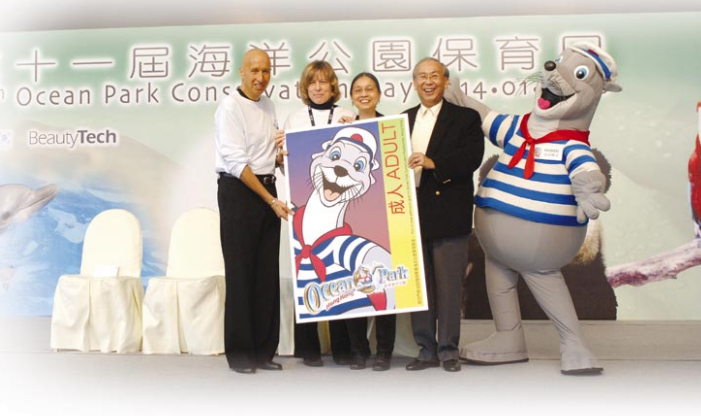


2005/2006年度，海洋公園捐款達港幣450萬元，行政支援捐助總值港幣81萬元。基金謹此向海洋公園的慷慨捐助致萬分謝意。

Ocean Park has been our long term supporter and the largest donor since OPCFHK's establishment. Effective January 2006, Ocean Park has enhanced its support to wildlife conservation by donating:

- percentage of paid gate admission for each day of the year
- day admission revenue from Ocean Park Conservation Day (2nd Saturday of January each year)
- a set portion of the proceeds from the Park's animal interactive programmes (dolphin encounter, meal with animals & wedding package, etc) and panda merchandise revenue

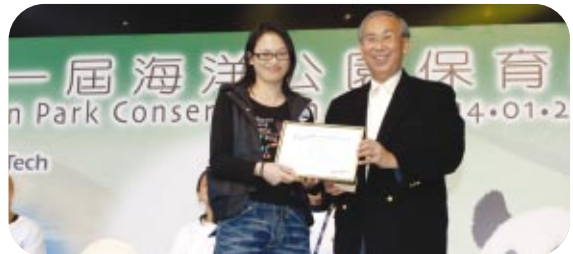
In year 2005/2006, cash donation from Ocean Park amounted to HK\$4,500,000 while administrative support valued HK\$ 810,000. The Foundation is extremely grateful to the generosity of Ocean Park.



2. 全新贊助計劃 Launching Sponsorship Programme

為配合於2006年1月14日保育日舉行的基金重新命名儀式，基金推出了一個特別的贊助計劃，我們很高興 Baleno，利衛、孖士打律師行、富勤保險 (香港) 有限公司、中國銀行 (香港) 及盛智文博士積極響應，成為我們的金企業捐助人。連同其他善長的捐款，計劃共籌得港幣25萬元。

A special programme to launch the rebranding of OPCFHK was organised for 14 January 2006. We were pleased to have Baleno, Johnson Stokes & Master, Falcon Insurance Company (HK) Ltd., Bank of China (Hong Kong) and Dr. Allan Zeman as our Special Gold Corporate Donors. Together with the donations from other philanthropists, the programme raised approximately HK\$250,000.



3. 「保育大自然」慈善獎券籌款活動 2006 "Conserve Our Nature" Raffle Ticket Campaign 2006

基金已連續第三年舉行「保育大自然」慈善獎券籌款活動，獎券每張價值港幣10元，於2006年4月中旬至5月下旬期間售賣，並於5月26日舉行抽獎。基金有幸獲得海洋公園的商業伙伴及各中小學的支持，連同超過一百名義工售賣予海洋公園入場人士，合共籌得港幣近34萬元的善款。善款將有助基金延續區內各保育計劃，包括瀕危物種的研究及保育人才培訓等。

是次籌款活動的贊助機構包括海洋公園、港龍航空、安達旅運、悅來酒店、麗星郵輪、香港賽馬會、可口可樂、Nikko、永安百貨、新怡印刷 (香港) 有限公司及萬億寶有限公司。





It was the third year of the campaign. Tickets were sold at HK\$10 each during mid-April to end of May 2006 and a lucky draw was held on 26 May 2006. Over 100 volunteers helped sell the tickets to Ocean Park's visitors. With the generous support from local schools and Ocean Park's business associates, OPCFHK was able to raise close to HK\$340,000 to support its conservation projects including population survey on endangered animals, as well as research staff training on conservation efforts in the region.

Sponsors of the campaign include Ocean Park Corporation, Dragon Air, Lotus Tours, Panda Hotel, Star Cruises, The Hong Kong Jockey Club, Swire Coca-Cola Hong Kong, Nikko, Wing On, Sunny Printing (H.K.) Co. Ltd. and Billion Bond Garments Factory Ltd.



4. 「保育大自然」慈善晚宴2006 "Conserve Our Nature" Charity Dinner 2006

香港海洋公園保育基金於2006年5月30日舉辦首個「保育大自然」慈善晚宴，並透過銷售晚宴門券、慈善競投活動及募捐，籌得超過港幣74萬元善款。150名賓客與主禮嘉賓民政事務局局长何志平博士以及基金保育大使劉德華先生於海洋公園灣景餐廳渡過了一個愉快的晚上。



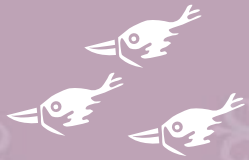
OPCFHK organised its first "Conserve Our Nature" Charity Dinner on 30 May 2006 and raised over HK\$740,000 through ticket sales, charity auction and general donation. 150 guests shared an enjoyable evening with the Officiating Guest, Dr. Patrick Ho, and our Conservation Ambassador Mr. Andy Lau at the Bayview Restaurant in Ocean Park.



劉德華化身為訓練員，帶領海豚海獅完成了一個精彩的表演，並生動地宣揚野生動物保育工作。

Andy was the trainer of the evening, performing a spectacular marine show with dolphins and sea lions at Ocean Theatre. Together, Andy and the animals eloquently advocated for wildlife conservation.





為了隆重其事，我們特別邀請了海洋公園的威威獅令及由海洋公園繁殖的鵞鴞一同歡迎我們的賓客。賓客更可於纜車上享受香檳，並飽覽沿途南中國海的醉人夜景。

Greeted by Ocean Park's Eagle Owl and Whiskers, guests then enjoyed an elegant champagne cable car ride with a breath-taking view of the South China Sea.



蘭花螳螂、草蜢及蠍子亦加入迎賓行列，在晚宴正式開始前的「昆蟲全接觸」活動上與賓客見面。

Orchid mantis, grass hoppers, and scorpions were also there to greet guests at the "Insect Encounter" during the fore-dinner.



「海洋館」及新建成的「水母萬花筒」幕後之旅，令慈善晚宴的教育元素更為豐富。

A visit to Ocean Park would not be complete without an exclusive Behind-the-Scene Tour of Sea Jelly Spectacular and Atoll Reef.



民政事務局局长何志平博士及基金副主席陳晴女士為晚宴致開幕詞，以歡迎各位來賓的光臨。

Opening speeches were given by Dr. Patrick Ho, the Secretary for Home Affairs and Ms. Judy Chen, OPCFHK's Deputy Chairman.



太古海洋科學研究所榮譽總監韋念時博士與香港大學生態學及生物多樣性學系的學生亦獲邀上台，分享他們參與由基金贊助的「野外生態保育大學生贊助計劃」的親身經驗。



Dr. Gray A Williams, Honorary Director of The Swire Institute of Marine Science was invited on-stage with his students, from the Department of Ecology and Biodiversity, the University of Hong Kong, participated in the University Sponsorship Programme in Wildlife Conservation sponsored by OPCFHK, to share their the experiences and gains from the programme.



保育大使劉德華先生慷慨捐出名貴手錶、CD及基金簽名T-恤作競投項目，並與彭博電視的Bernard Lo先生聯合主持首部份的慈善拍賣活動。

Mr. Andy Lau generously sponsored a special collection of watch, CD and OPCFHK T-shirt and co-hosted the auction session with Mr. Bernard Lo of Bloomberg.

晚宴中的慈善競投活動反應相當熱烈，獲拍賣的項目包括四川臥龍生態之旅、中華白海豚觀豚活動及與海洋公園的海獅、海豚聚餐等，合共為基金籌得超過港幣38萬元。



The charity auction raised over HK\$380,000 for items like Eco-tour to Wolong, Sichuan, Chinese white dolphin watch tour and other dining programmes with sea lions and dolphins in Ocean Park.



晚宴接近尾聲時，海洋公園主席盛智文博士，基金受託委員會主席譚鳳儀教授及基金總監蔣素珊女士致謝詞，以多謝所有出席的賓客。

Dr. Allan Zeman, Chairman of Ocean Park, OPCFHK's Chairman Prof. Nora Tam and OPCFHK's Director Ms Suzanne M. Gendron thanked all for coming and concluded the dinner.

基金衷心感謝主禮嘉賓民政事務局局长何志平博士、晚宴義務主持Bernard Lo先生以及作出特別表演的劉德華先生。我們的第一屆慈善晚宴得以成功舉辦，全賴他們的出席以及各熱心機構及人士的慷慨捐輸。

The Foundation would like to thank Dr. Patrick Ho for his support, Mr. Bernard Lo as the honorary MC and Mr. Andy Lau's special appearance. Without them and the generous donations from many caring corporations and individuals, the first-ever Charity Dinner would not have been such a success!



受託人同寅謹將截至二零零六年六月三十日止年度報告連同經已審核之財務報表呈覽。

The Trustees submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2006.

主要活動

海洋公園鯨豚保護基金根據一份《受託契約》於一九九五年三月廿二日成立，從二零零五年七月一日起匯合了香港熊貓保育協會的力量，正式易名為香港海洋公園保育基金（「本基金」）。本基金主要透過研究和教育途徑提倡、推動和參與亞洲地區的野生動物及其棲息地的保育工作。

Principal activities

The Ocean Park Conservation Foundation was established by a Trust Deed on 22nd March 1995. Effective 1st July 2005, The Ocean Park Conservation Foundation has joined hands with The Hong Kong Society for Panda Conservation and the name has been changed to Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong (the "Foundation"). The principal activity of the Foundation is to advocate, facilitate and participate in the conservation of wildlife and habitats, with an emphasis on Asia, through research and education.

業績及分配

本基金本年度之業績列於48頁之損益表內。

Results and appropriation

The results of the Foundation for the year are set out in the income and expenditure account on page 48.

受託人

本年度內至報告所載日之基金受託人成員如下：

Trustees

The Trustees of the Foundation in office during the year and up to the date of this report are:

陳 晴女士	(於二零零六年七月一日擔任主席)	Ms. Judy Chen	(Chairperson effective 1st July 2006)
譚鳳儀教授	(於二零零六年六月三十日辭任主席)	Prof. Nora Tam Fung-yee	(retired from Chairperson on 30th June 2006)
詹志勇教授 JP		Prof. Jim Chi-yung, JP	
林鄭月娥女士 JP	(於二零零六年七月一日委任)	Mrs. Carrie Lam, JP	(appointed on 1st July 2006)
劉小康先生		Mr. Freeman Lau	
翁以登博士 JP		Dr. Eden Woon, JP	
盛智文博士 GBS, JP		Dr. Allan Zeman, GBS, JP	
苗樂文先生		Mr. Tom Mehrmann	
李繩宗先生		Mr. Matthias Li	
詹康信先生 GBS	(於二零零五年七月二十七日任滿)	Mr. James E. Thompson, GBS	(resigned on 27th July 2005)
趙婉珠女士 JP	(於二零零六年六月三十日任滿)	Ms. Lolly Chiu, JP	(resigned on 30th June 2006)

各受託人均為義務性質，在任期內並無領酬金。各成員於任期內或於任期末時對基金管理項目上任何重要合約均無實際利益。

Trustees act in an entirely honorary capacity and have received no emoluments during the period. No Trustee had, during or at the end of the year, any material interest in any contract of significance to the projects managed by the Foundation.

陳 晴女士

主席，
代表香港海洋公園保育基金出任受託人

Ms. Judy Chen

Chairperson,
for Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong as Trustees

香港，二零零六年十月十六日

Hong Kong, 16th October 2006



核數師報告書及財務報表

Auditors' Report and Financial Statement

核數師報告書

致香港海洋公園保育基金受託人

本核數師已完成審核第47至64頁的財務報表，該等財務報表乃按香港普遍採納的會計原則編製。

受託人及核數師各自的責任

香港海洋公園保育基金（以下簡稱「貴基金」）受託契約規定受託人須安排備存妥善的財務報表，故受託人須負責編製真實兼公平的財務報表。在編製該等真實兼公平的財務報表時，受託人必須採用適當的會計政策，並且貫徹應用該等會計政策。

本核數師之責任是根據審核之結果，對該等財務報表出具獨立意見，僅向受託委員會報告，除此之外，本報告別無其他目的。本核數師不會就本報告的內容向其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。

意見之基礎

本核數師已按照香港會計師公會所頒佈之《香港審計準則》進行審核工作。審核範圍包括以抽查方式查核與財務報表所載數額及披露事項有關的憑證，亦包括評審受託人於編製財務報表時所作之重大估計和判斷，所採用之會計政策是否適合貴基金之具體情況，及有否貫徹應用並足夠披露該等會計政策。

本核數師在策劃和進行審核工作時，均以取得所有本核數師認為必需之資料及解釋為目標，以便獲得充分的憑證，就該等財務報表是否存有重大錯誤陳述，作出合理之確定。在作出意見時，本核數師亦已評估該等財務報表所載之資料在整體上是否足夠。本核數師相信我們之審核工作已為下列意見提供合理之基礎。

意見

本核數師認為，上述的財務報表足以真實兼公平地反映貴基金於二零零六年六月三十日結算時的財政狀況及貴基金截至該日止年度的盈餘及現金流量。

羅兵咸永道會計師事務所
執業會計師

香港，二零零六年十月十六日



Auditors' Report to the Trustees of Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong

We have audited the financial statements on pages 47 to 64 which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and auditors

Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong Trust Deed requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view. In preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view it is fundamental that appropriate accounting policies are selected and applied consistently.

It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on those financial statements and to report our opinion solely to the Trustees, as a body, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the Trustees in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Foundation's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Foundation as at 30th June 2006 and of the Foundation's surplus and cash flows for the year then ended.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 16th October 2006



資產負債表

二零零六年六月三十日

Balance Sheet

As at 30th June 2006

		附註 Note	2006 港元 HK\$	2005 港元 HK\$
非流動資產	Non-current assets			
物業、機器及設備	Property, plant and equipment	4	27,701	-
			<u>27,701</u>	<u>-</u>
流動資產	Current assets			
應收捐款	Donations receivable		311,688	650
應收利息	Interest receivable		101,553	31,333
存貨	Inventories		136,923	-
與海洋公園公司的往來賬項	Current account with Ocean Park Corporation	5	204,405	-
債務證券	Debt securities	6	1,952,000	1,941,800
銀行結餘及現金	Bank balances and cash	7	12,372,810	5,585,756
			<u>15,079,379</u>	<u>7,559,539</u>
流動負債	Current liabilities			
貿易及其他應付款	Trade and other payables		886,070	335,894
與海洋公園公司的往來賬項	Current account with Ocean Park Corporation	5	-	36,452
			<u>886,070</u>	<u>372,346</u>
流動資產淨值	Net current assets		<u>14,193,309</u>	<u>7,187,193</u>
資產淨值	Net assets		<u>14,221,010</u>	<u>7,187,193</u>
資金來源：	Financed by:			
資本基金	Capital funds			
基金成立前捐款所得	Donations received prior to establishment of the Foundation		433,717	433,717
			<u>13,787,293</u>	<u>6,753,476</u>
累積基金	Accumulated fund		<u>14,221,010</u>	<u>7,187,193</u>

陳 晴女士
主席，
代表香港海洋公園保育基金出任受託人

Ms. Judy Chen
Chairperson,
for Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong as Trustees

第51至64頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on pages 51 to 64 are an integral part of these financial statements.



損益表

截至二零零六年六月三十日止年度

Income and Expenditure Account

For the year ended 30th June 2006

		附註 Note	2006 港元 HK\$	2005 港元 HK\$
收入	Income			
捐款	Donations	8	7,617,193	2,236,101
利息收入	Interest income		360,826	47,553
銷售收入	Merchandise sales		15,588	-
債務證券未變現收益/(虧損)	Unrealised gain/(loss) on debt securities		<u>10,200</u>	<u>(29,140)</u>
總收入	Total income		<u>8,003,807</u>	<u>2,254,514</u>
開支	Expenditure			
銷售成本	Cost of sales		14,488	-
捐款活動開支	Direct costs of donation activities		1,432,572	645,679
科研項目開支	Project expenses		1,955,706	835,465
員工開支	Staff costs		657,984	189,265
推廣開支	Promotion expenses		169,451	50,098
表演及展覽	Show and exhibitions		1,600	18,764
法律開支	Legal fees		1,928	60,000
雜項開支	Sundry expenses		468,918	141,116
折舊	Depreciation		<u>23,277</u>	<u>-</u>
總支出	Total expenditure		<u>4,725,924</u>	<u>1,940,387</u>
本年度盈餘	Surplus for the year		<u>3,277,883</u>	<u>314,127</u>

第51至64頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on pages 51 to 64 are an integral part of these financial statements.

資本基金變動表
二零零六年六月三十日

Statement Of Changes in Capital Fund
As at 30th June 2006

		基金成立前 捐款所得 Donation received prior to establishment of the Foundation 港元 HK\$	一般 儲備 General Reserve 港元 HK\$	熊貓項目 儲備 Panda Reserve 港元 HK\$	鳥類項目 儲備 Bird Reserve 港元 HK\$	總額 Total 港元 HK\$
二零零四年七月一日結餘	Balance at 1st Jul 2004	433,717	6,439,349	-	-	6,873,066
年度盈餘	Surplus for the year	-	314,127	-	-	314,127
二零零五年六月三十日結餘	Balance at 30th June 2005	<u>433,717</u>	<u>6,753,476</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,187,193</u>
二零零五年七月一日結餘	Balance at 1st July 2005	433,717	6,753,476	-	-	7,187,193
轉自香港熊貓保育協會	Transferred from The Hong Kong Society for Panda Conservation	-	-	3,755,934	-	3,755,934
年度盈餘/(虧損)	Surplus/ (deficit) for the year	-	3,761,304	(623,684)	140,263	3,277,883
二零零六年六月三十日結餘	Balance at 30th June 2006	<u>433,717</u>	<u>10,514,780</u>	<u>3,132,250</u>	<u>140,263</u>	<u>14,221,010</u>

第51至64頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on pages 51 to 64 are an integral part of these financial statements.



現金流量表

截至二零零六年六月三十日止年度

Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 30th June 2006

		2006	2005
		港元	港元
		HK\$	HK\$
營運活動的現金流量	Cash flows from operating activities		
營運產生的現金	Cash generated from operations		
本年度盈餘	Surplus for the year	3,277,883	314,127
調整項目：	Adjustments for:		
- 折舊	- Depreciation	23,277	-
- 利息收入	- Interest income	(360,826)	(47,553)
債務證券未變現(收益)/虧損	- Unrealised (gain)/loss on debt securities	<u>(10,200)</u>	<u>29,140</u>
營運資金變動前的經營盈餘	Operating surplus before changes in working capital	2,930,134	295,714
營運資金變動	Changes in working capital		
應收捐款(增加)/減少	(Increase)/ decrease in donation receivables	(311,038)	16,390
存貨減少	Decrease in inventories	14,620	-
貿易及其他應付款增加	Increase in trade and other payables	255,176	90,584
與海洋公園公司的往來賬項增加	Increase in current account with Ocean Park Corporation	<u>(191,436)</u>	<u>(23,569)</u>
營運活動淨現金	Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>2,697,456</u>	<u>379,119</u>
投資活動的現金流量	Cash flows from investing activities		
已收利息	Interest received	300,934	18,428
購入物業、機器及設備	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(32,776)	-
購入債務證券	Purchase of debt securities	-	(1,970,940)
(存入)/提取超過三個月到期的銀行定期存款	(Placements)/ withdrawals of fixed deposits with banks with maturity over three months	<u>(7,827,132)</u>	<u>2,144,410</u>
投資活動(使用)/產生的淨現金	Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities	<u>(7,558,974)</u>	<u>191,898</u>
融資活動產生的現金流量	Cash flows from financing activities		
轉自香港熊貓保育協會的現金	Cash inflow from the transfer from The Hong Kong Society for Panda Conservation	<u>3,821,440</u>	-
現金及現金等價值(減少)/增加	Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,040,078)	571,017
年初現金及現金等價物	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>2,385,756</u>	<u>1,814,739</u>
年終現金及現金等價物	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>1,345,678</u>	<u>2,385,756</u>

第51至64頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on pages 51 to 64 are an integral part of these financial statements.

財務報表附註

1 一般資料

從二零零六年七月一日起，海洋公園鯨豚保護基金接收轉自香港熊貓保育協會的資產淨額港幣3,755,934元及承擔港幣600,000元，並易名為香港海洋公園保育基金（「本基金」）。本基金於一九九五年三月二十二日在香港註冊成立為獨立慈善信託機構，通訊地址為香港香港仔海洋公園公司。

本基金由受託委員會管理，並由基金總監統籌行政工作。本基金主要透過研究和教育途徑提倡、推動和參與亞洲地區的野生動物及其棲息地的保育工作。

除非另有說明，財務報表以港幣列報。財務報表已經由受託委員會在二零零六年十月十六日批准刊發。

2 重要會計政策摘要

編制本財務報表所採用之主要會計政策載列下文。除另有說明外，此等政策在所呈報的所有年度內貫徹應用。

2.1 編制基準

本財務報表是按照香港會計師公會頒布的香港財務報告準則（「財務準則」，此詞語統稱包括香港會計準則（「會計準則」）及註釋（「會計準則註釋」））以及香港海洋公園保育基金受託契約的規定編製。財務報表已按照歷史成本法編製，並就債務證券按公平值列賬予以修訂。

編製符合財務準則的財務報表需要使用若干關鍵會計估算。這亦需要管理層在應用本基金的會計政策過程中行使其判斷。估算和判斷會被持續評估，並根據過往經驗和其他因素進行評價，包括在有關情況下相信對未來事件的合理預測。

採納新訂/經修訂財務準則

在二零零六年，本基金採納下列與其業務相關的新訂/經修訂財務準則及詮釋。

- 會計準則 1 財務報表之呈報
- 會計準則 2 存貨
- 會計準則 7 現金流量表
- 會計準則 8 會計政策、會計估算更改及錯誤更正
- 會計準則 10 結算日後事項



Notes to the Financial Statements

I General information

Effective 1st July 2006, The Hong Kong Society for Panda Conservation transferred its net assets of HK\$3,755,934 and commitments of HK\$600,000 to The Ocean Park Conservation Foundation which was subsequently renamed Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong (the "Foundation"). The Foundation was registered as a charitable trust in Hong Kong on 22nd March 1995, with correspondence address at Ocean Park Corporation, Aberdeen, Hong Kong.

Managed by a Board of Trustees and administered by the Foundation Director, the Foundation's principal activity is to advocate, facilitate and participate in the conservation of wildlife and habitats, with an emphasis on Asia, through research and education.

The financial statements are presented in units of HK dollars (HK\$), unless otherwise stated. These financial statements were approved for issue by the Trustees on 16th October 2006.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements is set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

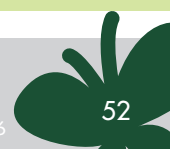
The financial statements of the Foundation have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRS", which term collectively includes Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKAS") and interpretations ("HK-INT")) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the requirements of Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong Trust Deed. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by debt securities, which are carried at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Foundation's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The adoption of new / revised HKFRS

In 2006, the Foundation adopted the new / revised standards and interpretations of HKFRS below, which are relevant to its operations.

HKAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements
HKAS 2	Inventories
HKAS 7	Cash Flow Statements
HKAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
HKAS 10	Events after the Balance Sheet Date



財務報表附註 (續)

2 重要會計政策摘要 (續)

2.1 編制基準(續)

會計準則16	物業、機器及設備
會計準則21	匯率變更之影響
會計準則24	關聯方披露
會計準則32	金融工具：披露及呈報
會計準則36	資產減值
會計準則39	金融工具：確認及計量
會計準則39 ^{修訂}	財務資產和財務負債的過渡和初步確認

採納以上新訂/經修訂財務準則導致本基金的會計政策出現變動。總括而言：

- 會計準則 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 16, 21 及 36對本基金政策並無重大影響
- 會計準則 24影響關聯方的確認和若干其他關聯方披露。
- 會計準則 32及39產生以下的影響：
採納會計準則32及39導致債務證券的確認、計量、終止確認和披露的會計政策改變。在二零零五年六月三十日以前，本基金之投資被分類為買賣證券，並以公平價值記錄於損益表。根據會計準則39，投資已被分類為債務證券，並以公平價值記入損益表。

所有會計政策已根據各個別適用準則的過渡條文作出變動。本基金所採用所有準則均須追溯應用，除了以下者外：

會計準則39	此準則不容許追溯確認、終止確認及計量財務資產及負債。所需調整已在二零零五年一月一日確認及入賬。
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在財務報表批准日期，若干新訂及經修訂的準則和詮釋已經發出但仍未生效。於未來期間採納此等準則及詮釋預期不會令本基金的會計政策出現重大變動。

2.2 外幣匯兌

功能和列賬貨幣

本基金財務報表所列項目均以實體營運所在的主要經濟環境的貨幣計量（「功能貨幣」）。財務報表以港幣呈報，港幣為本基金的功能及列賬貨幣。



Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

HKAS 16	Property, plant and equipment
HKAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
HKAS 24	Related Party Disclosures
HKAS 32	Financial Instruments: Disclosures and Presentation
HKAS 36	Impairment of Assets
HKAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement
HKAS 39 Amendment	Transition and Initial Recognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The adoption of the above new / revised HKFRS has resulted in changes to the Foundation's accounting policies. In summary:

- HKASs 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 16, 21 and 36 had no material effect on the Foundation's policies.
- HKAS 24 has affected the identification of related parties and some other related-party disclosures.

- HKAS 32 and 39 have had the following effects:

The adoption of HKASs 32 and 39 has resulted in a change in the accounting policy for recognition, measurement, derecognition and disclosure of debt securities. Until 30th June 2005, investments of the Foundation were classified as trading securities, and were stated in the balance sheet at fair value. In accordance with the provisions of HKAS 39, the investments have been classified as debt securities, carried at fair value through income and expenditure account.

All changes in the accounting policies have been made in accordance with the transition provisions in the respective standards, wherever applicable. All standards adopted by the Foundation require retrospective application other than:

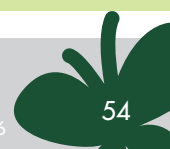
HKAS 39 disallow recognition, derecognition and measurement of financial assets and liabilities in accordance in the standard on a retrospective basis. The adjustments required are determined and recognised on 1st January 2005.

At the date of approval of the financial statements, certain new and revised standards and interpretations were in issue but not yet effective. The adoption of these standards and interpretations in future periods is not expected to result in substantial changes to the Foundation's accounting policies.

2.2 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Foundation's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars, which is the Foundation's functional and presentation currency.



財務報表附註 (續)

2 重要會計政策摘要 (續)

2.3 物業、機器及設備

物業、機器及設備按成本減累計折舊和減值虧損列賬。

物業、機器及設備的折舊採用以下的估計可使用年期將成本分攤計算：

傢俬及裝置	五年
電腦器材	五年

資產的剩餘價值及可使用年期在每個結算日進行檢討，及按適當作出調整。

若資產的賬面值高於其估計可收回價值，其賬面值即時撇減至可收回金額。

2.4 以公平價值記入損益表的債務證券

由二零零四年七月一日至二零零五年六月三十日

本基金將證券投資分類為買賣證券。公平值的轉變在產生時錄於損益表。出售買賣證券之盈利或虧損指出售所得款項淨額與賬面值之差額，並在產生時於損益表記賬。

由二零零五年七月一日起

本基金將投資分類為以公平值記入損益表的債務證券。此等分類視乎購入財務資產的目的。管理層在初步確認時釐定其財務資產的分類，並於每個報告日期重新評估有關指定。

財務資產若在購入時主要用作在短期內出售或由管理層如此指定，則分類為債務證券。在此類別的資產若為持作買賣或預期將於結算日後12個月內變現，則分類為流動資產。

債務證券的定期購入及出售在交易日確認——交易日指本基金承諾購入或出售該資產之日。此類債務證券初步按公平值確認，交易成本錄入損益表。當從投資收取現金流量的權利經已到期或經已轉讓，而本基金已將擁有權的所有風險和回報實際轉讓時，債務證券即終止確認。

因債務證券公平值變動而產生的盈虧，包括利息和股息收入，列入產生期間的損益表內作為投資收入。

有報價財務資產的公平值根據當時的買盤價計算。對於沒有活躍市場的非上市證券，本基金利用估值技術設定公平值，這些技術包括利用近期的公平原則交易和參考大致相同的其他資訊。



Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Computer equipment	5 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

2.4 Debt securities at fair value through income and expenditure account

From 1st July 2004 to 30th June 2005

The Foundation classified its investments in securities as trading securities. Changes in fair value are recognised in the income and expenditure account as they arise. Gains or losses on disposal of investments are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the investments and are accounted for in the income and expenditure account as they arise.

From 1st July 2005 onwards

The Foundation classifies its investments as debt securities at fair value through income or expenditure. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

A financial asset is classified as a debt security if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Regular purchases and sales of debt securities are recognised on trade-date - the date on which the Foundation commits to purchase or sell the asset. Such debt securities are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the income and expenditure account. Debt securities are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Foundation has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of debt securities, including interest and dividend income, are presented in the income and expenditure account as investment income, in the period in which they arise.

The fair values of quoted financial assets are based on current bid prices. For unlisted securities without an active market, the Foundation establishes the fair value by using valuation techniques including the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other information that are substantially the same.



財務報表附註 (續)

2 重要會計政策摘要 (續)

2.5 存貨

存貨按成本及可變現淨值兩者的較低者列賬。成本利用先進先出法釐定，可變現淨值為在通常業務過程中的估計銷售價，減適用的變動銷售費用。

2.6 應收捐款

應入捐款初步以公平值確認，其後利用實際利息法按攤銷成本扣除減值撥備計量。當有客觀證據證明本基金將無法按應收捐款的原有條款收回所有款項時，即設定減值撥備。撥備金額為資產賬面值與按實際利率貼現的估計未來現金流量的現值兩者的差額，並在損益表中確認。

2.7 現金及現金等價物

現金及現金等價物包括現金、銀行通知存款、以及原到期日為三個月或以下的其他短期高流動性投資。

2.8 撥備

當本基金因已發生的事件而產生現有的法律或推定責任；較有可能需要有資源流出以償付該等責任；有關金額已經可靠估計，則本基金須確認撥備。

2.9 收入確認

收入是在經濟效益可能會流入本基金，以及能夠可靠地計算收入和成本（如適用）時，根據下列方法在損益表內確認：

- (a) 捐款
已收取及應收捐款於損益表列賬。
- (b) 利息收入
銀行存款和證券的利息收入以時間比例為基準，按尚欠本金及適用利率計算。

2.10 稅項

根據香港《稅務條例》第88條的規定，本基金獲豁免繳納香港稅項。



Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

2.6 Donations receivable

Donations receivable are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Foundation will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the income and expenditure account.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

2.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Foundation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

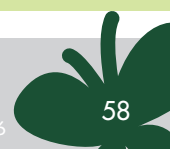
2.9 Revenue recognition

Provided it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Foundation and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, revenue is recognised in the income and expenditure account as follows:

- (a) Donations
Donations are accounted for in the income and expenditure account when received and receivable.
- (b) Interest income
Interest income from bank deposits and securities is accrued on a time-apportioned basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the rate applicable.

2.10 Taxation

The Foundation is exempt from Hong Kong taxation under Section 88 of the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance.



財務報表附註 (續)

3 財務風險管理

3.1 財務風險因素

本基金的活動承受著市場風險(包括貨幣風及公平值利率風險)。本基金的債務證券因未來價格的不穩定性而承受市場價格風險。本基金利用分散投資組合管理市場價格風險。

3.2 公平值估計

在活躍市場買賣的債務證券之公平根據結算日的市場報價列賬。本基金持有的財務資產的市場報價為當時買盤價。沒有在活躍市場買賣的債務證券的公平值利用近期的公平原則交易和參考大致相同的其他資訊來釐定。

應收捐款、貿易及其他應付款的賬面值減去減值撥備後的金額假設與其公平值相若。



Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3 Financial risk management

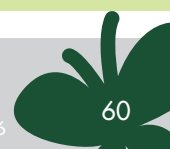
3.1 Financial risk factors

The Foundation's activities expose it to market risk (including currency risk and fair value interest rate risk). The Foundation's debt securities are subject to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future price of the securities. The Foundation's market price risk is managed through diversification of the underlying investment portfolio.

3.2 Fair value measurement

The fair value of debt securities traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Foundation is the current bid price. The fair value of debt securities that are not traded in an active market is determined by using recent arm's length transactions with reference to other information that are substantially the same.

The nominal value less impairment provision of donations receivable, trade and other payables are assumed to approximate their fair values.



4 物業、機器及設備 Property, plant and equipment

		傢俬及裝置 Furniture and fixtures	電腦器材 Computer equipment	總額 Total
		港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$
於二零零四年七月一日	At 1st July 2004			
成本	Cost	-	-	-
累計折舊	Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-
賬面淨值	Net book amount	-	-	-
於二零零五年六月三十日	Year ended 30th June 2005			
止年度				
期初及期終賬面淨值	Opening and closing net book amount	-	-	-
於二零零五年六月三十日	At 30th June 2005			
成本	Cost	-	-	-
累計折舊	Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-
賬面淨值	Net book amount	-	-	-
於二零零六年六月三十日	Year ended 30th June 2006			
止年度				
期初賬面淨值	Opening net book amount	-	-	-
增置	Additions	-	32,776	32,776
轉自香港熊貓保育協會	Transfer from The Hong Kong Society for Panda Conservation	14,148	4,054	18,202
折舊	Depreciation	(14,148)	(9,129)	(23,277)
期終賬面淨值	Closing net book amount	-	27,701	27,701
於二零零六年六月三十日	At 30th June 2006			
成本	Cost	169,530	98,781	268,311
累計折舊	Accumulated depreciation	(169,530)	(71,080)	(240,610)
賬面淨值	Net book amount	-	27,701	27,701



財務報表附註 (續)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

5 與海洋公園的往來賬項 Current account with Ocean Park Corporation

		2006 港元 HK\$	2005 港元 HK\$
年初結餘	Balance as at the start of the year	(36,452)	(60,021)
來自海洋公園公司之捐款	Donation from Ocean Park Corporation	5,325,260	1,661,912
海洋公園公司代售郵票收入	Stamp sales by the Park on behalf of The Foundation	15,588	-
海洋公園公司代本基金 支付的開支	Expenses paid by the Park on behalf of the Foundation	(1,692,923)	(891,951)
年內付款	Payments made during the year	(3,456,489)	(746,392)
轉自香港熊貓保育協會	Transferred from The Hong Kong Society for Panda Conservation	49,421	-
年末結餘	Balance as at the end of the year	<u>204,405</u>	<u>(36,452)</u>

6 債務證券 Debt securities

		2006 港元 HK\$	2005 港元 HK\$
債務證券 - 非上市	Debt securities - Unlisted	<u>1,952,000</u>	<u>1,941,800</u>

7 銀行結餘及現金 Bank balances and cash

		2006 港元 HK\$	2005 港元 HK\$
少於三個月到期的 銀行定期存款	Fixed deposits with banks with maturity less than three months	-	2,104,262
銀行存款及現金	Cash at bank and in hand	<u>1,345,678</u>	<u>281,494</u>
現金及現金等價物	Cash and cash equivalents	1,345,678	2,385,756
超過三個月到期的 銀行定期存款	Fixed deposits with banks with maturity over three months	<u>11,027,132</u>	<u>3,200,000</u>
銀行結餘及現金	Bank balances and cash	<u>12,372,810</u>	<u>5,585,756</u>

財務報表附註 (續)

8 捐款

來自海洋公園公司的捐款總額共港幣四百五十一萬四千六百九十八元 (二零零五年：港幣一百二十六萬八千七百二十四元)，當中包括海洋公園保育日當日出售入場門券收益、自2006年1月起海洋公園公司從每人入場費收入捐出港幣1元、全年入場證的部分收入及銷售熊貓商品和與動物全接觸活動的溢利。

此外，捐款收入和捐款活動開支包括由海洋公園公司提供的若干行政支援服務，值港幣八十一萬五千六百二十二元 (二零零五年：港幣三十九萬三千一百八十八元)。

9 承擔

於二零零六年六月三十日，本基金為重建中華人民共和國臥龍大熊貓醫院進行籌募資助的未償付而又未在財務報表內提撥準備的承擔為港幣二十萬元。

10 關聯方交易

如果有某方人士有能力以直接或間接控制本基金或對本基金的財務或營運決策發揮重大影響力，此等人士即視為本基金的關聯方。本基金在年度內並無該等關聯方。



Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

8 Donations

Donations include HK\$4,514,698 (2005: HK\$1,268,724) received from Ocean Park Corporation. There represent admission fees received on Conservation Day, HK\$1 per paid admission income since January 2006, annual pass donation, and contributions from panda merchandise items and animal interactive programmes.

In addition, donation income and direct costs of donation activities include an amount of HK\$810,562 (2005: HK\$393,188) in respect of the value of certain administrative support services provided by Ocean Park Corporation.

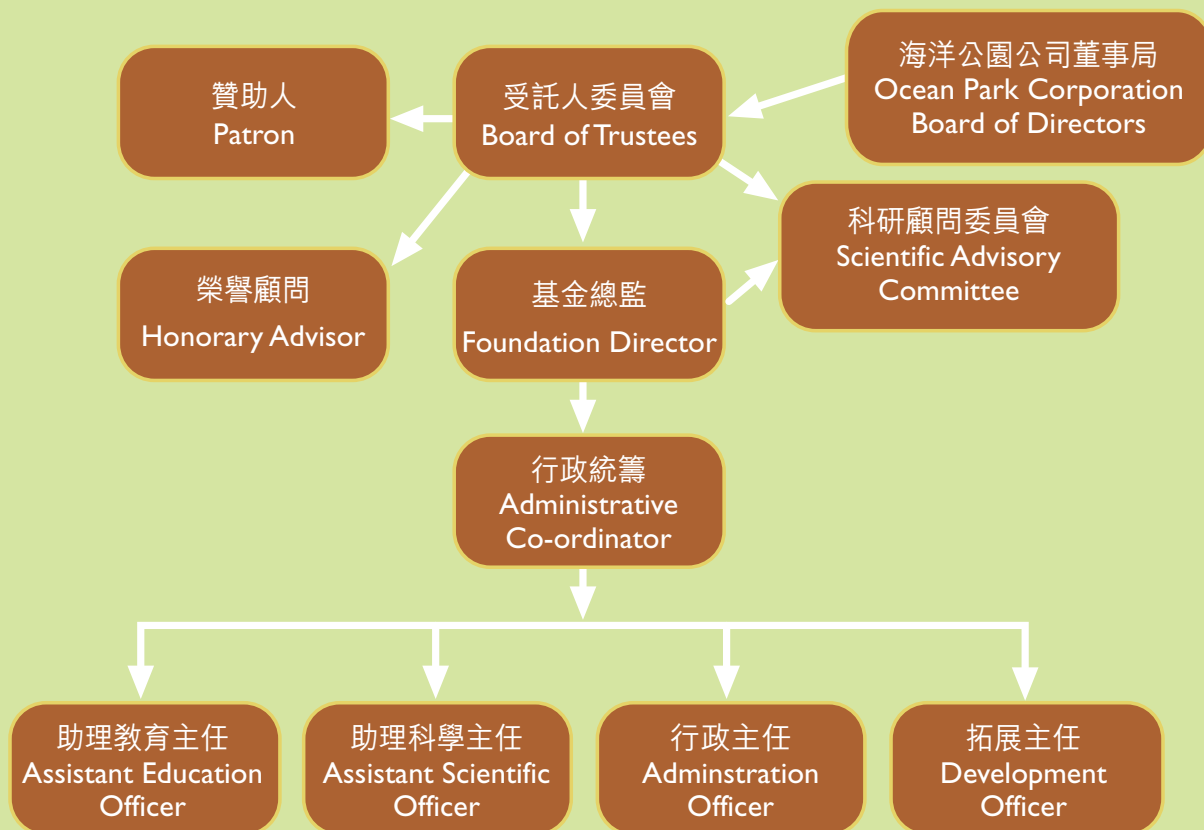
9 Commitments

At 30th June 2006, the Foundation had an outstanding commitment to provide a donation of HK\$200,000 to Wolong Veterinary Hospital in the People's Republic of China in aid of its renovation programme.

10 Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related to the Foundation if the party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the Foundation or exercise significant influence over the Foundation in making financial or operational decisions. The Foundation had no related party transactions during the year.

組織架構 Organisational Structure



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Ms. Charlie Young, Education Ambassador
Mr. Aaron Kwok, Fundraising Ambassador



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Ms. Lolly Chiu, JP
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		海洋哺乳類 動物 Marine Mammal	大熊貓 Giant Panda	鳥類，兩棲 類，爬蟲類 及其他 Birds, Amphibians, Reptiles and others
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李光漢教授 Prof. LI Guang-han (retired February 2006)	Professor and Director, Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding, China		★	
Dr. Donald LINDBURG (retired June 2006)	Head, Behaviour Division for the Centre for Reproduction of Endangered Species, Zoological Society of San Diego		★	
Prof. Toshio KASUYA (retired March 2006)	Professor and Head of Department of Animal Sciences, Teikyo University of Science and Technology, Japan	★		

鳴謝 Acknowledgements



基金謹對下列各善長及贊助人致以萬分謝意，你們的慷慨捐助，可以改善亞洲野生生態環境，並為下一代創造更美好的將來。

The Foundation would like to express its deepest gratitude for the generous support of the donors and sponsors listed below. Your contribution has made a difference to Asia wildlife, which in turn creates a better future to the next generations.

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Marine Mammal Department, Ocean Park
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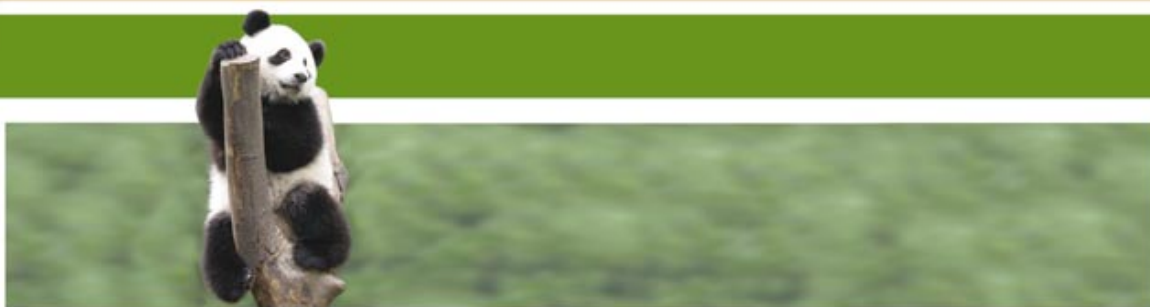
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基金謹此向鍾普洋太平紳士致意，感謝其對基金的長期捐助。基金亦多謝各研究員、香港大學及香港理工大學相關學生及Mr. Cliff Wallace提供相片，令本年報充滿色彩。

The Foundation would like to thank Mr. Po Chung for his long-term commitment of donation. We would also like to thank the principal investigators, students from the University of Hong Kong and the Polytechnic University of Hong Kong, as well as Mr. Cliff Wallace for providing nice photos to make this report so colourful.

我們的團隊 The Team



吳守堅 Timothy Ng

行政統籌 Administrative Co-ordinator

「亞洲有著全球最豐富的生物物種，我們必須加以保育，避免因過度開發資源而破壞生態，好讓生物繼續繁衍，多樣性得以持續。」

"Asia has the most abundant biodiversity! We need to conserve for its sustainability before it disappears due to our overexploitation."

馮麗葆 Bobo Fong

拓展主任 Development Officer

美國總統 Lyndon Baines Johnson 說：「保育是崇高的工作。我們致力保育工作，因為我們愛護大地，並且尊重其他物種的權益，以及願意委身法規。」

「我正努力為保育工作出一份力，你呢？」

"Conservation is ethically sound. It is rooted in our love of the land, our respect for the rights of others, our devotion to the rule of law." -- Lyndon Baines Johnson

"I'm part of the team now, how about you?"



馮家璋 Jonathan Fung

助理科學主任

Assistant Scientific Officer

「保育工作不只是保護野生動物與環境，而是在保護大自然的同時，亦要平衡政府與市民大眾的需要。要達到這個終極目標需要時間與努力，能夠參與其中，我深感榮幸。」

"Conservation is more than protecting the environment and wildlife, it is about achieving a perfect balancing between preserving the nature and satisfying the wants of the government, local people, and the society... Achieving this final goal needs time and effort, and I'm honoured to be part of the process."

梁淑萍 Zerlina Leung

行政主任 Administration Officer

「這裡的工作加深了我對野生動物保育工作的認識。透過日常與研究員、學生及贊助人的接觸，我體驗到各界正攜手合作，為下一代的生活環境努力，而我亦有幸能參與其中。」

"OPCFHK broadens my horizon towards wildlife conservation. Through our daily contact with researchers, students and donors sharing the same goal, I have come to realise how various groups are making a difference to the planet for our next generations. I am lucky to be one of them!"

李凱盈 April Li

助理教育主任

Assistant Education Officer

「在野外看見中華白海豚，學生們都興奮得想尖叫，卻立即掩著嘴巴，惟恐騷擾到牠們。此情此景，讓我知道我們給予他們的不只是一個觀看海豚的機會，而是一個令他們畢生受用的經驗，讓他們與本地野生動物聯成一體並學習尊重牠們。」

"When students became so thrilled when they saw a wild Chinese white dolphin, wanted to scream but covered their mouth immediately because they did not want to disturb these animals, I know we did not only provide a chance for them to see the dolphins, but a connection and respect to our local wildlife that would last a lifetime."

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