

# 抱擁天地·萬物共融

The ocean is in each of us

香港海洋公園保育基金年報

Ocean Park Conservation

Foundation, Hong Kong

Annual Report 2006-2007



香港海洋公園保育基金  
Ocean Park  
Conservation Foundation  
Hong Kong



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## 有關香港海洋公園保育基金

Our Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong





# 生生不息的期盼

## Our Hope for the Sustainability of All Lives

地球上的生命形式多采多姿，花草樹木、鳥獸蟲魚、微生物.....生命體息息相關、環環相扣，每一個都是地球村的一份子。可是，人類活動和經濟發展傷害了生態系統，威脅著生物多樣性。人類希望能世代代在地球上繁衍，便要重拾與大自然的相處之道，致力維持生態的平衡，讓我們與其他生物都能繼續在地球上和平共處，生生不息。

There are many forms of life on Earth. Flowers and plants, birds and beasts, insects and micro-organisms... all living creatures are inextricably bound together with one another. Each of us is a member of a global ecology. However, human activity and economic development are damaging our ecosystem and threatening the world's biodiversity. For humans to remain, we must find a way to live harmoniously with nature and strive for an ecological balance. Only then can all species, including ourselves, flourish and co-exist.

於陸上觀察中華白海豚的數量  
Land-based survey to monitor Chinese white dolphin population



# 基金宗旨及背景

## 宗旨

### 讓保育工作薪火相傳

香港海洋公園保育基金致力推廣及積極參與亞洲區內野生動物及其棲息地的保育工作，以維持亞洲區的生物多樣性。

## 背景

保育基金是一個獨立的慈善團體，於1993年成立，至今已撥款逾港幣3千3百萬元支持保育工作。歷年資助的研究集中於鯨豚及大熊貓，於2005年開始亦已擴展至鳥類、魚類、爬蟲類及陸棲哺乳類動物等。

教育方面，保育基金自1998年起為中小學生舉辦獎勵計劃，鼓勵他們多參與本地的動物及環境保育工作，至今已有超過4萬名學生透過計劃參與及學會保育工作。「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，鼓勵他們從事保育行業，讓保育力量不斷壯大。保育基金目前已贊助了30名大學生參與多個遍及亞洲各地的保育項目。

## Mission Statement and Background

### Our Mission - Conserve and Pass It On

The Foundation advocates and participates in the conservation of Asian wildlife and its habitats so as to ensure the sustainability of wildlife and biodiversity in Asia.

### Our Background

Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong (OPCFHK) is an independent charity organisation. Established by Ocean Park in 1993, the Foundation to date has spent over HK\$33 million to support various conservation efforts. Although research efforts were originally focused on marine mammals and giant pandas, we have expanded our conservation efforts to birds, fish, reptiles and other terrestrial mammals since 2005.

The Foundation organises the Award Scheme, with over 40,000 primary and secondary students joining, learning and conserving since 1998! This annual programme inspires young people to participate in the conservation of animals and their habitats. The University Sponsorship Programme in wildlife conservation also gives undergraduate and graduate students the opportunity to experience hands-on conservation in the field to lead them consider a career in this profession in order to strengthen Asia's conservation force. To date, the Foundation has sponsored 30 students to take part in projects throughout Asia.



# 受託委員會主席 Foundation Chair



## Personal Profile 個人檔案

姓名 Name	: 陳晴 Judy CHEN
職位 Position	: 基金受託委員會主席 Foundation Chair
加盟日期 Joining Date	: 自2006年7月開始出任基金主席一職 Chair since July 2006
職責 Duties	: 帶領基金的籌款與公眾關注活動 Steering fundraising and community awareness programmes
個性 Personality	: 熱愛大自然及所有動物 Love the nature and animals

問：是甚麼推動你致力於野生動物的保育工作？

Q: *What drives your efforts to advocate wildlife conservation?*

答：媽媽病重時也堅持去看流浪貓，很讓我感動。隨著她的離去，我就將悲傷轉為對萬物的愛，全力推動野生動物保育工作。

A: *I was really touched when my mother took care of homeless cats even while she herself was seriously ill. After she passed away, I transformed my grief into love and began to advocate for wildlife conservation.*

問：有哪些與動物共處的難忘經驗？

Q: *What is your most unforgettable moment with an animal?*

答：第一次在臥龍見到熊貓寶寶「晴晴」時她在哭，我抱她她就不哭了，我就知道與她有緣，所以認養了她，為大熊貓保育略盡綿力。

A: *When I first met the baby panda Qing Qing at Wolong, she was crying, but when I held her in my arms, she stopped crying! I immediately knew we shared a bond, so I decided to adopt her. I knew that was something I could do to help conserve the giant panda.*





Q: 你認為怎麼樣的保育工作最有效?

Q: *What do you think is the most effective conservation tool?*

答: 我們必須要讓保育工作薪火相傳! 幾十人數十載的力量未必能扭轉局面, 可是當數以萬計的人一代傳一代努力推動保育工作, 我深信必能創一番新境地。未來是由我們開創, 所以我們致力推動教育工作, 既贊助大學生參與前線研究, 亦為中小學生舉辦活動, 希望能啟蒙他們的保育愛心。

A: *We need to conserve and pass it on! Several working for decades might not make a great difference but I do believe that many working generations after generations can do. The future is out there for us to build and therefore, we are sponsoring university students to join the field trips, and organising activities for secondary and primary students to enlighten their love to nature.*

Q: 你的理想是甚麼?

Q: *What is your idea of Utopia?*

答: 野生動物有廣闊的生存空間, 人類與大自然保持和諧共融的關係。

A: *That all wildlife can live freely, and that human beings maintain a harmonious and understanding relationship with*

Q: 大家可以怎樣支持基金?

Q: *How can people support the Foundation?*

答: 參與基金的義務工作、蒞臨海洋公園或登入我們的網頁直接捐款。

A: *Be a volunteer, go to Ocean Park or visit our website for donations.*



感謝廖秀東局長及保育日之星房祖名出席一月舉行的保育日, 讓活動當日生色不少。第十三屆保育日將於2008年1月20日舉行, 您的門券收入將全數撥作保育用途。

Dr. Sarah Liao and Mr. Jaycee Chan officiated our Conservation Day in January. Thank you so much! Please join us for the 13th Conservation Day on 20 January 2008, all gate revenue goes to support our conservation efforts!



慈善晚宴的善款數字達標讓我舒了一口氣, 證明我們多個月來的努力是值得的。當晚活動氣氛熾熱, 我亦很投入參與競投呢!

I was so relieved to see our charity dinner meeting our fundraising goal with the full support from donors and staff. It was a great boost! I enjoyed the night and bid an auction item myself.



終於完成了捐款一百萬作修建臥龍熊貓保育醫院的承諾。

The pledge of donating HK\$1 million was realised of Wolong Panda Conservation Hospital.



# 基金總監 Foundation Director

## Personal Profile 個人檔案

姓名 Name	: 蔣素珊 Suzanne M. GENDRON
職位 Position	: 基金總監 Foundation Director
加盟日期 Joining Date	: 自1998年開始出任基金總監一職 Director since 1998
職責 Duties	: 提昇基金科研團隊的工作質量 Enhance the scientific calibre of the Foundation



Q: 生物多樣性有甚麼重要?  
Q: *Why is biodiversity important?*

答: 我們在地球的生態系統裡與其他動物相連, 好像砌積木一樣, 移動一塊「積木」, 整個結構都會遭到破壞。若然大熊貓或海豚絕種了, 我們不但無法再見這些美麗的動物, 到了失去相當數量的物種時, 更可能導致我們整個「生態系統」瓦解。

A: *We are linked with animals in Earth's eco-system. Like building blocks, if we remove one "block", the whole structure can fall apart. The extinction of a species like a giant panda or a dolphin would be a great loss for the beauty and grace of these animals but also could bring our whole "eco-system" down when enough species vanish.*

Q: 你的理想是甚麼?  
Q: *What is your idea of Utopia?*

答: 希望我們的每一個決定, 都能考慮到對野生動物及生境的尊重。

A: *A world where respect for wild animals and places influence our every decision.*





問：是甚麼推動你致力於野生動物的保育工作？

Q: *What drives your efforts to advocate wildlife conservation?*

答：小時候，我很幸運可以住在郊區，但是隨著歲月流逝，我看見我們的「郊區」亦逐漸消失。正如美國生物學家愛德華·威爾遜提出，人與自然有著密切的聯繫。大自然的損失其實也讓我們變得更貧困。在孩子的生活中，探索野外地方和野生動物的驚喜和樂趣是不可或缺的。

A: *As a child, I was fortunate to live in the countryside, but through the years, I have watched our "countryside" disappear. We have an innate connection with nature - "Biophilia" as E.O. Wilson once wrote. We are poorer for the loss. Our children should not live without the wonder and joy of exploring wild places; wild animals!*



保育工作由教育下一代開始！我們透過獎勵計劃教育學生，每年超過6,000名學生得到保育工作的知識。除了教育工作外，我們亦支持本地的研究項目。

Conservation starts with our children! Our Award Scheme allows over 6,000 students per year to join conservation efforts in Hong Kong. Not only do we work with the children but we also support local research projects.

問：保育工作有哪些當前急務？

Q: *What do you consider to be the most pressing conservation issue?*

答：這是一個難題，因為我們正面對氣候轉變這個新挑戰，但是棲息地的流失和分裂仍然是動物數量減少的主要原因。

A: *It is a difficult question as we face a new challenge with climate change but habitat loss and fragmentation still are the major causes for animal loss.*



能夠在印尼科莫多國家公園幫忙豎立繫泊浮標，保護這個潛水天堂的珊瑚礁，我真的感到十分振奮！  
I was excited to dive the pristine waters of Komodo Island and pleased to assist with the installation of mooring buoys at the Komodo National Park, Indonesia that can help protect that beauty.



大熊貓工作講座於07年4月在科學館舉行，我很高興與張和民教授同台分享大熊貓保育工作。  
It was an honour to share the stage with Professor Zhang Hemin when we spoke about panda conservation at the Science Museum in April 2007.





# 適者生存的反思

## Our Reflections on the "Survival of the Fittest"\*

在物競天擇中求存，最能彰顯生命力的強韌。  
也許生物都具有不可思議的潛能，能隨著生活環境的改變，演化出相應的生存技能。然而，現今環境變化速度之快與規模之大，就連「萬物之靈」的人類也始料不及，其他生物要作出怎樣的「緊急應變措施」，才能逃過被淘汰的厄運？人類還能夠置身事外嗎？

Vitality manifests itself when a living entity strives to survive under the laws of natural selection. It's possible that all that lives has an incredible potential to evolve with the environmental changes. However, the increasing pace and scale of today's environmental change is already surpassing even human beings' expectations. Under these circumstances, how can species change so quickly? And can we humans continue to consider ourselves mere observers?

\*達爾文的物競天擇論  
The Theory of Natural Selection of Charles Robert Darwin



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# 中華白海豚的前景 步向樂土 還是被迫進死胡同？

## The Prospects of the World Without the Chinese White Dolphin



©Ken Ching



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©Prof Pan Wenshi

可愛的中華白海豚是香港回歸祖國的吉祥物呢！  
The lovely Chinese white dolphin was chosen  
as the mascot of Hong Kong's return of  
sovereignty to China.





提到海洋哺乳類動物，香港人最關注及熟悉的，相信會是中華白海豚。中華白海豚是我們較為熟悉的名字，其實牠們學名為印度太平洋駝背豚，灰黑色的身體隨著發育成熟逐漸變成白色。

因為部份人將白海豚與長江白鱘豚混淆了，所以曾經有傳聞說中華白海豚快要絕種了，於是更多的人希望能及時一睹其風采，觀豚船經常絡繹不絕。人們看著這些線條優美、活潑跳脫的海豚，在感到興奮之餘，也會為牠們的生命飽受威脅而生憐憫之情嗎？

When it comes to marine mammals, it seems that most people in Hong Kong are familiar with the Chinese white dolphin. Also called the Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin, the name "Chinese white dolphin" is best known to most people, so named because its body turns from dark grey to white as it grows older.

Confused with the Yangtze river dolphin, a rumour spread that the Chinese white dolphin was on the verge of extinction. Suddenly everyone wanted to see this rare animal and dolphin-watching boats flooded into the sea. Yet while watching these truly vivacious dolphins gracefully swim through the waves, do we understand the dolphins' plight?



在香港，中華白海豚受《野生動物保護條例》及《保護瀕危動植物物種條例》的保護，騷擾、傷害、捕捉、殺害或非法出入口及販賣中華白海豚都是違法的行為。  
In Hong Kong, Chinese white dolphins are protected by the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance and the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance. Disturbance, injury, catching, killing or the illegal import, export and sale of Chinese white dolphins are all violations of the law.



「大部份在香港水域擱淺的鯨豚被發現時已經死亡。目睹那麼可愛的動物死去，實在十分難過！我認為自己的工作很有意義.....只有多一點認識牠們，我們才可以進一步保育牠們，讓我們的子孫也能夠看到這樣漂亮的生物。」

黎雅儀  
香港水域擱淺鯨豚研究工作項目助理

"Most of the stranded cetaceans in Hong Kong's waters were already dead when they were found. It was really sad to see the loss of these lovely animals. I consider my work very meaningful... Only if we know more about them can we protect them further. This is the only way our descendents will be able to see such beautiful creatures."

Lai Ngai Yee, Field Assistant of the study into stranded cetaceans in Hong Kong's waters

參與： Joined	香港水域擱淺鯨豚研究工作 Marine Mammal Stranding Response in Hong Kong Waters
地點： Location	香港 Hong Kong
日期： Date	由2006年4月起 Starting from April, 2006



曾經有傳聞說中華白海豚快要絕種了，於是有更多的人希望能及時一睹其風采，觀豚船經常絡繹不絕。

There was once a rumour that the Chinese white dolphin was on the verge of extinction. Suddenly everyone wanted to see this rare animal and dolphin-watching ships streamed into the sea.



## 香港海洋公園 保育基金的工作： OPCFHK's work

海洋是人類賴以為生的自然資源寶庫，海洋生物更是海洋健康狀況的指標。香港水域中華白海豚正面對的威脅包括：沿海發展、水底工程及船隻造成的噪音有機會影響海豚的迴聲定位，加上高速船船葉與漁民的拖網等等，這些威脅不但影響了海豚覓食以及牠們的社交活動，甚至會致牠們於死地！

若情況持續，中華白海豚可能會因為未能適應香港的海洋生態而離去。設立及妥善管理中華白海豚保護區也許能收治標之效，反思發展與保育的平衡，制訂可持續發展方案，才是治本之策。

The ocean is one of the most valuable resources upon which humans rely on. We can tell whether it is healthy by studying the health of the resident animals. The threats that Chinese white dolphin are facing include: noise pollution from underwater construction and vessels that may damage the dolphins' echo-location, propellers of high-speed vessels and fishing nets. These dangers can cause difficulties in looking for food, affect their social behaviours and even kill the dolphins.

If this situation persists, the pink dolphins might flee Hong Kong's waters as they can no longer adapt to the marine condition here. Short-term dangers can be alleviated by setting up and managing a conservation area for Chinese white dolphins. But more importantly, an overall review of the balance between development and conservation, followed by the formulation of sustainable development plans, are the only ways to deal with the root causes.

- 保護中華白海豚是基金的重點研究工作，包括了解數量與分佈、是否分離族群、評估其棲息地以及探究擱淺的原因等。

### • 06/07研究結果：

- 沙洲及龍鼓洲海岸公園是香港水域內重要的保育基地。
- 估計數量：台灣海峽東部102條，雷州半島230條。
- 與漁護署合作研究34宗擱淺個案，當中13宗為中華白海豚：2宗網纏，2宗撞傷。
- 南中國海的白海豚數量穩定，但持續監察對保育管理計劃十分重要，因此保育基金在2007/08年度將資助6個新增研究項目。

- Protecting the Chinese white dolphin has always been the focus of OPCFHK. The areas of study include the dolphins' population and distribution, whether they are isolated populations, the assessment of their habitats and the causes of stranding.

### • 06/07 research results:

- Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park is the most important nursing ground in Hong Kong.
- Estimated dolphin population: 102 in the Eastern Taiwan Strait, 230 around the Leizhou Peninsula.
- OPCFHK, in collaboration with the AFCD, studied 34 stranding cases, of which 13 cases were Chinese White Dolphins. Of this number, two were found with net entanglement and two deaths were suspected to be caused by boat or harpoon.
- Population in the South China Sea remains steady but continuous monitoring of the conservation management programme is very important. In year 2007/2008, OPCFHK is funding six more programmes to continue the meaningful work.





# 2

## 過度採捕馬蹄蟹 = 銷毀歷史的印記！

Over-Harvesting of  
Horseshoe Crabs:  
Killing the Witnesses to History



雖然馬蹄蟹是活化石，但是在香港仍然不受法例保障。  
Horseshoe crabs are living fossils, but they do not enjoy any legislative protection in Hong Kong.





馬蹄蟹在很多香港人的心目中可能只是海鮮的一種，想不到這種「海鮮」竟然已經有4億5千萬年的歷史，比第一隻恐龍在地球出現還要早2億2千萬年！而且牠們的身體構造基本上沒有改變，難怪又被稱為「活化石」。馬蹄蟹的血液可以用來測試和淨化毒素，具有藥用價值令這種生物更見珍奇。

Horseshoe crabs are regarded as a type of seafood by many Hong Kong people, so it is quite unexpected that this "seafood" has actually been on Earth for 450 million years, some 220 million years before the appearance of the first dinosaur! Horseshoe crabs are called "living fossils" because their body shape has almost remained unchanged in all those millions of years. The blood of horseshoe crabs can be used for testing and purifying toxins, which makes these special creature extremely valuable from a medicinal perspective.



©Paul Shin

研究人員與成年馬蹄蟹的合照。透過製造接近自然的生境，研究員希望能增加馬蹄蟹存活數量，以達致最終放歸野外的目的。

Researchers holding an adult horseshoe crab in the laboratory. They hope to increase the population for future re-introduction to the wild, through aquaculture in simulated natural environments.

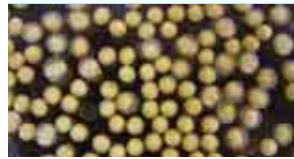
### 馬蹄蟹的生活周期 Horseshoe Crab Life Cycle

交配對 Mating pairs



產卵地 Spawning Ground

受精卵 Egg



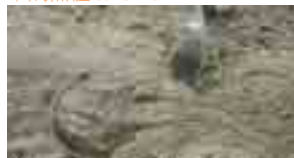
2-3個月 2-3months  
育幼地 Nursery Ground

幼體 Larvae



10年 10years

未成熟體 Juvenile



外海 Open Sea



「再不採取適當的保育措施，以保護僅存的馬蹄蟹棲息地，以及增加牠們的數量，這些活化石很快便會在我們的海岸永遠消失。」

香港城市大學  
生物及化學系副教授單錦城博士

"There is an imminent threat that without proper conservation measures to protect the remaining horseshoe crab habitats and enhance their populations, these living fossils will disappear from our shores forever."

Dr. Paul Shin, Associate Professor,  
Department of Biology and Chemistry,  
City University of Hong Kong

參與：	馬蹄蟹保育計劃
Joined	人工繁殖和公眾教育工作 Conservation of Horseshoe Crabs in Hong Kong : Artificial Breeding and Public Awareness
地點： Location	香港 Hong Kong
日期： Date	2006-2007

成年的馬蹄蟹因為其食用和醫療價值而被過度採捕，恐怕不久將來再難以在海岸看見牠們。

Adult horseshoe crabs have been over-harvested due to their culinary and medicinal value. Experts fear that horseshoe crabs will virtually disappear from our shores in the near future.



基金總監蔣素珊女士及香港城市大學單錦城博士手持馬蹄蟹。  
OPCFHK Director Ms. Suzanne M. Gendron and Dr. Paul Shin of CityU hold horseshoe crabs.





目前馬蹄蟹的人工繁殖成功率只有0.03%！  
The current success rate of artificial breeding is only 0.03%.

馬蹄蟹其實不是蟹類，而是蠍子和蜘蛛的近親，牠們的學名是蠯，共有四個品種，其中三種曾在香港找到，現在卻只發現到中國蠯和圓尾蠯兩種，數量亦持續下降。在香港西面包括后海灣等沿岸，有時候也會看到幼年的馬蹄蟹，但是由於沿海發展造成的污染破壞了馬蹄蟹的繁殖地，幼年馬蹄蟹的數量在過去20年已大幅下降；而成年的馬蹄蟹又因為其食用和醫療價值而被過度採捕，恐怕不久將來再難以在海岸看見牠們。

人工繁殖是幫助馬蹄蟹擺脫瀕危命運的希望，但是由於難以在本港水域找到成年的野生馬蹄蟹，而在市場上出售的馬蹄蟹又因為長時間被困而身體狀況不利繁殖，因此目前的人工繁殖成功率仍然很低。

增加大眾對馬蹄蟹的認知是保育工作的另一重點，透過教育和推廣可以讓更多人拒絕食用這種奇妙的生物，並且關注到基建工程所造成的污染如何影響生物多樣性。長遠來說，我們希望能促請政府考慮立法禁止採捕與售賣，以及設立馬蹄蟹保育區。

Horseshoe crabs are not actually crabs, but rather are relatives of scorpions and spiders. There are four species in total, of which three species used to be found in Hong Kong. At present only two species remain in Hong Kong and even their numbers are steadily decreasing. The juveniles can occasionally be seen on the western coast of Hong Kong, including the area of Deep Bay. However, pollution resulting from coastal development has destroyed many of their breeding beaches, resulting in a significant drop in population over the past 20 years. In addition, adult horseshoe crabs have been over-harvested due to their culinary and medicinal value. For all these reasons, experts fear that horseshoe crabs will virtually disappear from our shores in the near future.

The effort to save horseshoe crabs from the threat of extinction now focuses on artificial breeding. However, there is great difficulty in finding wild adult horseshoe crabs in local waters, and the condition of adult horseshoe crabs sold in markets are unfavourable for breeding as they have been held in captivity with bad rearing condition, so the present success rate for artificial breeding is very low.

That is why enhancing public awareness of horseshoe crabs is so important. Through education, more people will refuse to eat them and become aware of the environmental impact of infrastructural projects on local biodiversity. It is hoped that conservation areas could be established, and in the end, harvesting, selling and buying of horseshoe crabs be made illegal.

## 香港海洋公園 保育基金的工作： OPCFHK's work

- 與香港海洋公園及香港城市大學合作，改善培植幼年馬蹄蟹的設施。
- 改良人工繁殖技術，研究最理想的繁殖環境，以提高馬蹄蟹的生存機會。
- 教育大眾關於香港馬蹄蟹的歷史、生態及保育情況。
- Improve facilities for the culturing of juvenile horseshoe crabs in collaboration with Ocean Park Hong Kong and the City University of Hong Kong.
- Refine artificial breeding techniques and research the optimal conditions for horseshoe crabs, with the ultimate goal of increasing their chance of survival.
- Enhance public awareness of the history, ecology and conservation of horseshoe crabs in local waters.



香港城市大學及香港海洋公園保育基金攜手保育本地野生生態。  
City University of Hong Kong (CityU) joined hands with OPCFHK in the conservation of local wildlife.

# 3

生境被侵、糧食短缺，  
野生大熊貓何去何從？

What Can the Giant Panda Do in the Face  
of Habitat Loss and Food Shortages?



被熊貓咬過的竹支  
Bamboo with giant panda bites

©Sung Yik Hei and Ronald Wu



熊貓糞便是綠色的，呈橢球狀。從糞便大小可以估計熊貓的年齡；從顏色深淺可以估計糞便遺下的時間。  
A green and rugby ball like pandas faeces. From its size, we can estimate the age of the panda, and we can also estimate the time of excretion from the shade of green.

©Sung Yik Hei and Ronald Wu





從臥龍移居香港海洋公園的國寶級朋友樂樂和盈盈，很快便適應了新環境。儘管如此，盈盈在大熊貓網誌裡曾透露：「雖然我和樂樂很榮幸地以中央政府慶祝香港回歸十週年的大使身份來港，但我們從來沒有忘記居住在國內的同胞。」盈盈的想法我們未必能確定，但是野生大熊貓面對的威脅，卻是迫在眉睫。

目前全球只有約1,600頭野生大熊貓，主要分佈在中國四川、甘肅及陝西三個省份。野生大熊貓生活在海拔1,200至3,400米有竹林生長的地方，需要接近水源並且有山洞或樹洞作棲息處。人類人口增加，擴大了砍伐林木和開墾耕地的範圍，以致大熊貓的生境地備受侵佔及破壞。

The national treasures Ying Ying and Le Le adapted well to their new environment in Ocean Park. However, in a recent entry in the Giant Panda Blog, Ying Ying said, 'Although Le Le and me were lucky to be chosen as ambassadors to Hong Kong for the celebration of the SAR's 10th Anniversary, we still concern about our siblings in the Mainland.' Although we cannot clarify this with Ying Ying, we can confirm that wild giant pandas still face many threats.

Currently, there are only 1,600 giant pandas surviving in the wild, living in China's Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi provinces. Found only in China, these wild giant pandas live in mountain forests at altitudes of 1,200 to 3,400 metres where there is an abundance of bamboo, with water and caves nearby. Unfortunately with the rapid growth of human population, a large area of giant panda habitat was fragmented with the clearing for agriculture, logging or transportation network.



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「儘管只能看到大熊貓的糞便和腳印而未能親眼目睹大熊貓，可是能夠看到國家二級保護的藍馬雞已讓我們眼界大開。因為海拔高，天氣乾燥又寒冷，我們走不了多遠就氣呼呼的，真佩服保護區的工作人員。」

**宋亦希及胡偉強，參與大學生贊助計劃  
前赴四川的同學**

"Although we only saw its faeces and footprints rather than the giant panda itself, we are so excited to see the blue eared pheasant that is grade II national protected bird. With the high altitude as well as the dry and cold weather, we panted long after walking just a short distance. We really appreciated the toughness and perseverance of the reserve's staff."

**Sung Yik Hei and Ronald Wu,  
participants of University Student  
Sponsorship Programme to Sichuan**

參與： Joined	野生大熊貓數量與活動調查 Giant Panda Monitoring at Wang Lang National Nature Reserve, Sichuan
地點： Location	中國四川王朗國家級自然保護區 Wang Lang National Nature Reserve, Sichuan, China
日期： Date	2007年1月27日至2月9日 27 January - 9 February, 2007

**GO** <http://blog.opcf.org.hk/usp0607/panda.html>





人類人口增加，擴大了砍伐林木和開墾耕地的範圍，以致大熊貓的生境地備受侵佔及破壞。

To meet the needs of China's large and growing human population, significant areas of giant pandas' habitat have been cleared for agriculture, timber and firewood.



樂樂與盈盈在臥龍時已顯得特別精靈可愛，難怪會成為大使。

Ying Ying and Le Le in Wolong. They are so cute and it is no wonder they were chosen to be ambassadors!



©Sung Yik Hei and Ronald Wu

幾年來，保護區和白馬藏族合作發展生態旅遊，協助他們從野生資源經濟轉型至旅遊業。The Reserve and Baimazang tribe have been cooperating in recent years, shifting the reliance on wild resources to nature tourism.

原是食肉類的大熊貓，在進化的過程中變成以竹子為主要糧食，每天要進食12至16公斤竹子。若然竹樹開花，再加上棲息地四分五裂，大熊貓可能要面對糧食短缺的問題。

大熊貓發情期短、對交配對象的選擇性很高，因此繁殖率低。眼見種種不利牠們生存的因素，我們的保育工作實在刻不容緩。

除了進行研究，保育工作還需要附近社區的參與。例如透過合作發展生態旅遊，可以讓當地社區從野生資源經濟轉型至旅遊業，生活得以改善，也令該區的資源可持續發展。朝著這個大方向，我們希望能讓社區、大熊貓與保護區永遠和諧共處。

Giant pandas were originally carnivores, but evolved to become bamboo eaters. In fact, a giant panda needs to consume 12-16 kg of bamboo every day! After the bamboo flowers, however, it dies. When this coincides with habitat fragmentation, the giant panda may face a food shortage.

Giant pandas only breed once each year and very selective about their mating partners. With such low breeding rate and the many threats they are facing, our conservation work is more urgent than ever.

In addition to research, our conservation work needs the participation of the peripheral communities. For example, by working with locals to develop ecotourism, we can help those communities transform their economies, which not only reduces resources competition with the giant pandas, but also improves villagers' livelihoods and enables sustainable development. By following this path, we sincerely hope that the local community, the giant pandas and the nature reserves can live in harmony with one another.

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## 香港海洋公園 保育基金的工作： OPCFHK's work



- 支持馬邊大風頂國家級自然保護區的保育工作，歷年資助包括進行綜合科學考察、合辦研討會及捐助監察儀器及物資等。
- 資助修建臥龍大熊貓保育醫院。
- 研究砍伐活動對竹子生理特質及竹林生態造成的影響。
- 承諾在五年內籌款港幣一千萬元，支持大熊貓原地及遷地的保育工作。
- 保育工作將擴展至四川、陝西和甘肅省的保護區。
- Adopting Mabian Dafengding National Nature Reserve: supports including sponsorship on biodiversity baseline survey, staff training and equipment sponsorship.
- Sponsor the renovation of Wolong Giant Panda Conservation Hospital.
- Study the impact of bamboo harvesting on bamboo's physiological characteristics and ecology.
- Commit to raise HK\$10 million in 5 years to support *in-situ* and *ex-situ* panda conservation efforts.
- Extend our efforts to other Reserves in Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu provinces.

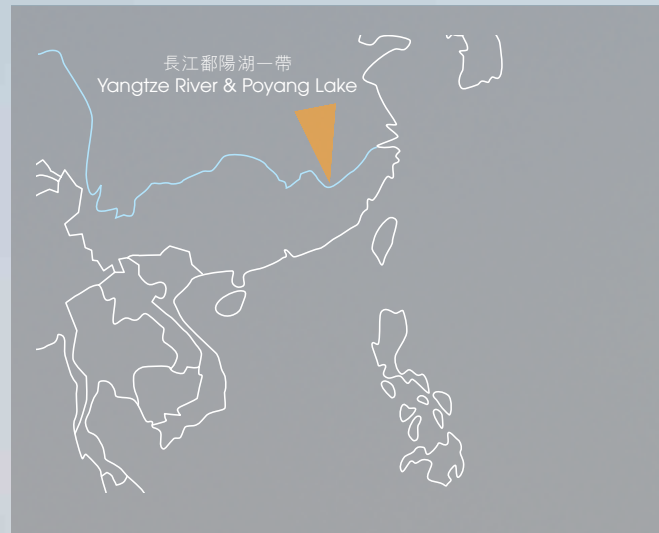


# 4

白鱘豚芳蹤杳然，長江江豚殊途同歸？

The Baiji is vanishing.

Will the Yangtze Finless Porpoise follow?



©Apple Chui and Vivian Fu



©Gao Baoyan

江豚屬於國家二級保護的動物！  
The Yangtze Finless Porpoise is currently given Grade 2 national protection.



白鱘豚是中國長江獨有的淡水海豚，被譽為長江的女神，並列入國際自然保育聯盟（IUCN）的《瀕危物種紅色名錄》，屬極度瀕危。因為極度稀少，因此又有長江大熊貓的稱號。牠們的棲息環境因為人類的經濟活動及工業發展而嚴重惡化；白鱘豚及江豚亦同時面對誤捕、遇到電擊、漁雷或遭船隻撞倒的生存威脅。

鄱陽湖是長江江豚的主要棲息地，但是現在湖裡都是船，挖砂的運砂的，一隻緊隨一隻在狹窄的河道上運行，發出噪音可能會干擾江豚的迴聲定位；湖內的化工廠更將污水排至長江；江豚因為湖中頻繁的水上交通與建橋工程，活動嚴重受阻！棲息地生態不斷遭受破壞，江豚會像白鱘豚一樣漸漸消失得無影無蹤嗎？

Named "Goddess of the Yangtze", the Baiji was endemic to the Yangtze River in China and is now listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List. Today, there are so few of them in existence, that they are in extinct. This has led some to also call it "the Giant Panda of the Yangtze River". The Baiji's habitat has deteriorated due to economic activities and industrial development. The Baiji and the finless porpoise are living under the additional threats such as electrocution, explosive fishing, net entanglement and collisions with vessels.

Poyang Lake is the main habitat of the Yangtze finless porpoise. However, the lake shore is now lined with vessels for sand-dredging. Transport vessels flooded the narrow course of the river, causing noise that might affects the porpoises' echo-location. Chemical factories are also polluting the water, and the porpoises' activities are being blocked by the construction of new bridges. With its natural habitat in decline, will the Yangtze finless porpoise follow in the path of the Baiji and start to vanish?

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「這就是長江.....簡直嚇了我們一跳! 從沒有想像過長江會是這般繁忙的! 船隻往來密密麻麻的程度令人難以相信這竟然是江豚的棲息地.....不禁有種無處棲身的無奈感覺.....這些大船對江豚的滋擾程度究竟會有多大?」

**崔佩怡及傅詠芹，參與大學生贊助計劃  
前赴鄱陽湖的同學**

"So this is how the Yangtze River is like... We could never image that there would be so many vessels, one after another, that we could hardly believe this was also the habitat of Yangtze finless porpoises. We felt that the porpoises would have no escape... and we kept asking ourselves, how disturbing must those vessels be?"

**Apple Chui and Vivian Fu,  
participants of University Student  
Sponsorship Programme to Poyang Lake**

參與：  
Joined 監察江豚及白鱘豚的數量與活動  
Monitoring the Abundance and Movement of the Finless Porpoise and Baiji

地點：  
Location 中國江西省鄱陽湖一帶水域  
Adjacent Waters of Poyang Lake, China

日期：  
Date 2007年1月21日至1月30日  
21-30 January, 2007

**GO** <http://blog.opcf.org.hk/usp0607/fp.html>

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受到建築中的橋及船隻往來的影響，江豚在兩橋之間出現的機會大大減少。  
Affected by construction and heavy traffic, the porpoises now appear less and less between these two bridges.

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挖砂不但令水變得混濁，還會令水底生物因長期被騷擾而無法生存，大大破壞湖底的生態系統。  
Sand-dredging not only pollutes the water, it also destroys species living underwater. The long-term disturbance caused by dredging has now seriously damaged the lake's ecosystem.

棲息地生態不斷遭受破壞，江豚會像白鱘豚一樣漸漸消失得無影無蹤嗎？

With its natural habitat progressively deteriorating, will the Yangtze finless porpoise follow in the path of the Baiji and vanish?





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部份漁民使用此等魚勾捕魚！  
Some fisherman use these kinds of hook in the Yangtze River!



©Apple Chui and Vivian Fu

考察隊忙著準備儀器！  
The research team busily preparing its monitoring equipment!

## 香港海洋公園 保育基金的工作： OPCFHK's work

- 資助為期兩年的研究項目，觀察中國鄱陽湖口與鄰近水域的江豚與白鱘豚數量與遷移。研究顯示，江豚的數量在過去10年內銳減，而白鱘豚則已經不見影蹤。
- 資助2006年11月及12月於長江主流進行的調查，很遺憾完全監測不到白鱘豚。
- 雖然已有不少資源投放於保育白鱘豚的工作，但仍然未能成功，可見我們在這方面需要更多的努力。
- Funded a two-year project to monitor the abundance and movement of the Yangtze finless porpoise and the Baiji in Poyang Lake. To date, there have been no Baiji sightings and the number of finless porpoises has rapidly declined in the last ten years.
- Funded a survey in November and December 2006 along the main course of the Yangtze River. Sadly, no Baiji were found visually or acoustically.
- Although significant resources have been allocated to conserving the Baiji, we have not made progress in protecting the species. We must make even greater efforts in this area.

可幸的是，2005年7月5日，一條江豚在武漢的白鱘豚館誕生，為中國科學院水生生物研究所帶來一陣鼓舞與喜悅。這是世界上首宗成功人工繁殖江豚的個案，而在2007年6月2日，第二條小江豚亦誕生，可見人工繁殖的技術正日漸成熟。

據估計，現時長江江豚已不足2,000條！除了遷地保育及繼續研究人工飼養外，亦需要有效控制及管理湖中的挖砂及捕魚活動。我們需要減輕對生態造成的負面影響，並檢視高速發展如何衝擊長江的生物多樣性，尋求平衡的發展方案。

A Yangtze finless porpoise calf was born at the Baiji Dolphinarium, Institute of Hydrobiology in Wuhan on 5 July 2005. It was a milestone marking the birth of the first finless porpoise through artificial breeding. A second porpoise was born on 2 June 2007, and we are glad to see the improvement of artificial breeding technique.

It is now estimated that there are less than 2,000 Yangtze finless porpoises! Apart from capture-translocation and artificial breeding programmes, effective control and management of the sand-dredging and fishing activities in the Poyang Lake is needed. We can reduce the negative impact on local ecology, rectify the damages thus far to the biodiversity, and seek to maintain an ecological balance.

©Institute of Hydrobiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences





# 5

## 帶動可持續發展 - 保育工作的未來

The Future of Conservation Work - Advocating Sustainable Development



© Chiang Yan Ting and June Leung

海龜正努力挖窩準備生蛋  
Turtle nesting



© Chiang Yan Ting and June Leung

正在下蛋的海龜  
Turtle laying eggs



© Chiang Yan Ting and June Leung

打開未能成功孵化的海龜蛋，評估其發育情況。  
This un-hatched egg was opened to examine its development.



© Chiang Yan Ting and June Leung

大海龜留在沙灘上的足跡。  
Traces of turtles

人為破壞對生態與生物多樣性造成的傷害，有時候與自然災害同樣可怕。人類不斷地開發自然資源，不惜破壞能抵禦天災的天然屏障，讓自己身陷險境。我們在經歷了2005年南亞海嘯的斯里蘭卡，看到能保護海岸的紅樹林被砍伐，組成重要棲息地的珊瑚被非法開採，而一直面臨困擾的海龜，除了因為其商業及食用價值而被過度捕獵之外，誤墮漁網溺斃亦是牠們面對的重大威脅。雖然海龜每次可以產卵60至120顆，但是非法採集海龜蛋的行為十分猖獗，而且海龜要在飽受侵蝕和污染的沙灘上找到適合產卵的地方也並不容易。

The damage that humans can cause to ecosystems and biodiversity is sometimes as terrifying as that brought by natural disasters. All too often, human beings extract natural resources without considering the impacts, particularly on what may happen when those natural defences have been destroyed. In Sri Lanka, for instance, a place that was devastated by the Southern Asia Tsunami in 2005, mangroves that can help protect the coast continue to be cut down. Corals forming important habitats are also being exploited illegally. Similarly, many marine turtles in Sri Lanka are now threatened by exploitation because of their economic and culinary value. There are many examples of these endangered turtles also dying as by-catch. Although marine turtles lay some 60-120 eggs each time, its eggs are routinely collected by poachers. It is also increasingly difficult for marine turtles to find appropriate places for breeding on the island's eroded and polluted beaches.



© Chiang Yan Ting and June Leung

未能返回大海而曬乾的小龜  
A dried baby turtle failing to get to the sea



「無論在保育工作以至文化方面，今次旅程都讓我們獲益良多。除了對海龜有了更深的認識外，我們參與的各種實地考察工作均幫助了保護海龜的存活，意義重大；加上與當地人的珍貴交流機會，交織成這一次別具意義及令人難忘的體驗。」

**蔣沅錠及梁傲晞，參與大學生贊助計劃  
前赴斯里蘭卡的同學**

"The trip has widened our vision, both from conservational and cultural perspectives. Apart from knowing more about marine turtles, we also gained valuable field experience towards the conservation of the marine turtles. This is really meaningful! Together with the precious experience of working with the local people, this trip was extraordinary and memorable."

**Chiang Yan Ting and June Leung,  
participants of University Student  
Sponsorship Programme to Sri Lanka**

參與：	海洋哺乳類動物及海龜研究
Joined	Marine Mammals & Marine Turtles Study
地點：	斯里蘭卡
Location	Sri Lanka
日期：	2007年2月15日至3月1日
Date	15 February - 1 March, 2007

**GO** <http://blog.opcf.org.hk/usp0607/turtle.html>





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海龜保育計劃在辦公室的後園種了紅樹苗，然後運到海邊種植，以恢復生境。  
Mangrove seedlings are planted in the backyard of TCP's office. They were brought here to help restore the environment.



© Chiang Yan Ting and June Leung

我們仍然看見被宰食的海龜龜殼、違法的海龜蛋孵化場、被非法採集而死去的珊瑚……海龜的存活仍然面對著很大挑戰。  
Sadly, it is still possible to see turtles being killed and eaten. Illegal hatcheries still exist, and dead coral litters the coast due to illegal collection. It is obvious, then, that marine turtles still face many challenges in their fight for survival.



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## 香港海洋公園 保育基金的工作： OPCFHK's work

斯里蘭卡是2004年南亞海嘯的重災區之一，保育基金自2005年開始支持海龜保育計劃的工作，包括：

- 南部Kosgoda的海龜保育及Rekawa與Kosgoda的海嘯後重建工作 (05/06)。
- 推廣減少海洋哺乳類動物及海龜誤捕致死的訊息，重建棲息地及發展生態旅遊 (06/07)。
- 保護海龜繁殖窩社區參與計劃及Rekawa社區外展計劃 (07/08)。

Sri Lanka was one of the countries most badly affected by the tsunami in late-2004. OPCFHK has been supporting the Turtle Conservation Project since 2005, which has enabled the following progress:

- Community based marine turtle conservation programme in Kosgoda and tsunami recovery efforts in Rekawa and Kosgoda in South Sri Lanka (05/06).
- Marine mammal and marine turtle by-catch reduction awareness, habitat restoration and nature tourism programme (06/07).
- Community-based *in-situ* marine turtle nest protection and community outreach programme in Rekawa (07/08).

要保育包括海龜等海洋生物，首先要讓「靠海吃海」的沿海社群認識到過度取用天然資源的代價，讓他們明白資源的運用必須考慮到持續性，並且幫助他們另覓生計。斯里蘭卡海龜保育計劃(TCP) 正為此而成立，目前已經有15個本來以採集海龜蛋謀生的當地人被培訓成為保育大使，專責保護海龜及其巢穴，並擔任生態團導遊。

在2006年計劃期間，當地成功紀錄到超過100隻海龜，為大家帶來了一陣鼓舞。在遏止捕獵海龜及盜取海龜蛋的同時，海龜保育計劃亦進行了保育及改善棲息地環境的工作，其中一項是重新種植紅樹林，以維持海岸河口的生態平衡。

我們仍然看見被宰食的海龜龜殼、違法的海龜蛋孵化場、被非法採集而死亡的珊瑚.....海龜與其他海洋生物的存活仍然面對著很大挑戰。教育當地人減少污染、停止過度採集珊瑚與海藻、採用破壞力較小的捕魚方法.....保育工作，仍需努力。

To conserve marine turtles and other marine animals, the first task is to educate coastal communities about the cost of over-harvesting natural resources, increase their awareness of sustainable fishing, and help them find alternative sources of income. The Turtle Conservation Project of Sri Lanka (TCP) was established with such mission and so far, fifteen people who previously made a living by collecting marine turtle eggs have now been trained as conservation ambassadors! In their new roles, they are responsible for protecting marine turtles and their nests, and are qualified ecotour guides.

In 2006, the TCP successfully recorded over 100 marine turtles and this is very encouraging. In addition to curbing marine turtle hunting and the illegal collection of eggs, the TCP also does much to conserve and improve the turtles' habitat. For instance, it is replanting mangroves to help maintain the ecological balance in areas where rivers meet the sea.

Sadly, it is still possible to see turtles being killed and eaten. Illegal hatcheries still exist, and dead coral litters the coast due to illegal collection. It is obvious, then, that marine turtles and other marine species still face many challenges in their fight for survival. We must continue educating the local community to reduce pollution, stop the illegal collection of coral and seaweed, and use less destructive fishing methods. There remains much work to be done.

© Chiang Yan Ting and June Leung



接待家庭和其他當地居民都十分友善親切。  
Host families and other local people were very kind and friendly.



外展活動  
Community outreach



# 科研項目2006 - 2007

## Scientific Projects

想了解科研項目的詳情，歡迎登入基金網站  
For more information, please visit our website

GO

<http://www.opcf.org.hk>

### Pakistan

# 巴基斯坦

- 教育漁民辨認海豚及於目睹時進行記錄。
- Taught fishermen how to identify dolphins and to record sightings when they go fishing.



### Cambodia

# 柬埔寨

- 觀察到有23群伊河豚。
- Observed 23 Irrawaddy Dolphin groups.



### Sri Lanka

# 斯里蘭卡

- 監察海龜的數量並進行恢復棲息地之工作。
- 推廣生態旅遊，減低直接採用自然資源的耗損。
- Replanting and monitoring turtle population.
- Promoted ecotourism to reduce environmental stress.



### Indonesia

# 印尼

- 於科莫多國家公園豎立了29個保護珊瑚礁的繫泊浮標。
- Installed 29 boat moorings to protect corals at Komodo National Park, a scuba diving paradise.



### Leizhou Peninsula

# 雷州半島

- 估計雷州半島約有230條中華白海豚，當中106條已有相片辨認紀錄。
- Identified 106 out of around 230 Chinese white dolphins using photo-identification method.



## 俄羅斯 Russia

- 監察庫頁島沿岸的西部灰鯨數量，估計有79條灰鯨，包括4條幼鯨。
- Identified 79 individual whales, including four calves along the Sakhalin Island.



## 長江 Yangtze River

- 估計江豚及白鱘豚的數量，並研究其每日生態活動。
- 進行為期六周的野外調查，卻未有發現白鱘豚。
- Confirmed a rapid decline in the number of finless porpoises.
- Co-funded a 6 weeks expedition on Baiji, but none was sighted.



## 台灣 Taiwa

- 估計台灣海峽以東約有102條中華白海豚。
- Discovered and estimated 102 Chinese White Dolphins living in the Eastern Taiwan Strait.



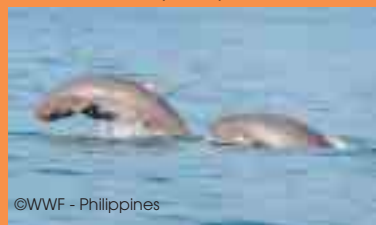
## 香港 Hong Kong

- 跟進了34個擱淺鯨豚個案。
- 沙洲及龍鼓洲海岸公園是重要的中華白海豚繁殖區。
- 馬蹄蟹保育計劃 — 人工繁殖和公眾教育工作。
- Investigated 34 strandings in Hong Kong waters.
- Sha Chau Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park—An important nursing ground for Chinese white dolphins.
- Studied artificial breeding and promote awareness for "living fossil" horseshoe crabs.



## Philippine 菲律賓

- 確定儒艮在菲律賓中部的常見地點。
- 制定拯救誤捕或擱淺伊河豚的計劃。
- Identified a regular sighting area of Dugongs in the Central Philippines.
- Developing recovery plan to incidental catch and stranding of Irrawaddy Dolphin.





# 科研項目2007 - 2008

## Scientific Projects

我們的保育工作將會擴展至其他物種：

In the year ahead, our conservation efforts will be extended to other species:

新增研究項目	
No. of new projects	28
正在進行的研究	
Continuing projects	16
物種	
Species	17
國家	
Countries	14

斯里蘭卡，巴基斯坦及中國  
Sri Lanka, Paskistan and China

### 海龜及淡水龜

### Marine and Freshwater Turtles

- 所有海龜品種都已列入《瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約》，來年將資助於斯里蘭卡及巴基斯坦的海龜保育工作。
- 約八成亞洲淡水龜的品種受生存威脅，來年將資助有關越南平背龜及中國廣東省多種淡水龜的研究。
- All marine turtle species are listed in CITES: we will support conservation efforts in Sri Lanka and Pakistan.
- About 80% of Asian freshwater turtles are threatened, funding will go to study the Keeled Box Turtle in Vietnam and various freshwater turtles in Guangdong, China.



©Turtle Conservation Project

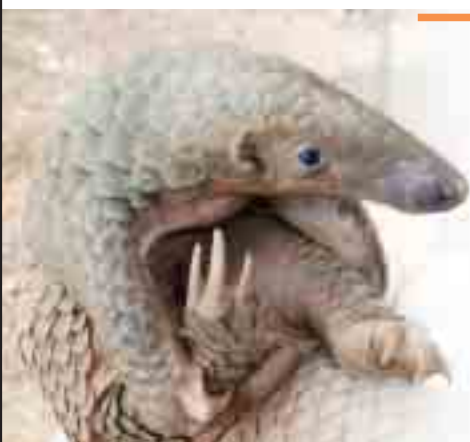


越南  
Vietnam

### 穿山甲

### Pangolins

- 共有7個品種，是次研究的兩個亞洲品種收錄於《瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約》附錄II。
- 於夜間活動，日間大部份時間卷成球狀睡覺，因為藥用價值被非法捕獵。
- 研究重點加強穿山甲救援中心的培訓及支援，提高被充公穿山甲的存活率。
- 7 species exist and the 2 Asian species in study are listed in CITES Appendix II.
- Nocturnal and spending most of the daytime sleeping, curled up to a ball. Under threat from illegal hunting for their medicinal value.
- Research aims at increasing the capacity of rescue centers by providing training and support to rehabilitate pangolins confiscated from illegal trade.



©Asian Pangolin Conservation Program

印尼  
Indonesia

### 大象

### Elephants

- 人類為了經濟而與大象爭奪土地資源，不惜殺害和捕捉大象。
- 過去5年被捕捉的大象超過200頭，23頭被毒害，亦造成16人死亡。
- 研究希望有助緩和人類與大象的衝突。
- Human-elephant conflicts arise from economic issues and often result in retribution killing, or the capture and removal of elephants.
- More than 200 elephants have been captured in the last five years, 23 elephants have been poisoned and 16 humans have died.
- Study aims at finding ways to help mitigate the conflict.



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老撾  
Laos

## 老虎 Tigers

- 屬極度瀕危，受著棲息地流失與分裂，以及被獵殺及獵物數量減少等威脅。
- These animals are now critically endangered, including threats from habitat loss, fragmentation, direct poaching and depletion of prey



## 海馬 Seahorses

菲律賓及香港  
Philippines & Hong Kong

- 所有海馬都列入了《瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約》附錄II。
- 威脅：過度捕魚及非法採捕作藥用。
- 於菲律賓進行研究，並於本港推行公眾教育活動。
- All seahorses belong to the CITES Appendix II.
- Currently under threat from over-fishing and illegal hunting for their medicinal value.
- Engaging research in the Philippines, and organise educational programmes in Hong Kong.

## 珊瑚 Corals

香港  
Hong Kong

- 威脅：人類過度開發、環境變差、潛水活動增加造成的壓力。
- 氣候變化，尤其是氣溫變化會影響到珊瑚的健康。
- Faces threats from human exploitation, environmental degradation, and pressure from increased diving activities.
- Climate change, in particular a change in temperature, directly affects the health of corals.



© Helen Newman





小孩手持用作紀錄海豚分佈的月曆。  
A child holding a calendar used  
to record dolphin distribution.

# 生命教育的延伸

## Our Efforts to Spread the Conservation Spirit

保育，源自一份對生命的熱愛與尊重。大自然給予我們寶貴的資源，讓生命得以滋長；要讓生命延續，便要維護珍貴的自然資源與環境品質。面對急速發展帶來的破壞與衝擊，我們必須集結一股強大的保育力量，不斷累積經驗與知識，全民參與，薪火相傳，為自然生態的平衡而努力。

Conservation comes from a love for and respect of life and nature is providing us with all the precious resources that we need. For the sustainability of all species, we have to protect the resources and maintain a balance ecology. In response to the challenges of rapid development, we have to enhance our conservation efforts, accumulate more experience and knowledge and involve all stakeholders to ensure a long-term commitment to maintain a balance ecosystem.

保育基金委託香港大學民意研究中心訪問了500名香港市民，調查結果發現市民普遍對環保與野生生物保育有所混淆，66%市民認同保育工作的重要性，但只有22%曾參與有關活動，78%受訪者於過去一年未有對任何保育機構作出捐獻。我們明白到宣傳及教育的重要，並將致力提高市民對野生生物保育的意識。**保育是關乎每一個人的事，保育工作絕對需要你的支持和參與，讓我們並肩作戰，為維持生態平衡努力！**

OPCFHK commissioned the University of Hong Kong's Public Opinion Programme to conduct a survey of more than 500 people in Hong Kong. The results indicated that the public generally is not able to distinguish between environmental protection and wildlife conservation. Some 66% of respondents felt that conservation is important, but only 22% participated in conservation work and 78% had not donated to any wildlife conservation organisation or participated in any conservation activity in the last twelve months. These findings are a powerful reminder of the importance of public awareness and education, and are inspiring us to work even harder to raise the public profile of wildlife conservation. **Conservation requires joint efforts from everyone. That is why we need your support and participation. Together, we can make a difference!**

你有沒有聽過任何與動物保育有關的本地活動？

Have you heard about any local activities related to conservation of animals?



只有27%香港市民曾經參與本地舉行的保育活動

Only 27% of Hong Kong people have taken part in local conservation activities

以過去12個月計，你有參加過任何本地舉行的保育活動嗎？

In the past 12 months, have you taken part in any local conservation activities?







## 公共關注及教育活動

### Public Awareness and Education Programmes

#### 1. 第十二屆海洋公園保育日 The 12th Ocean Park Conservation Day

第十二屆海洋公園保育日於2007年1月13日舉行，當日活動包括生態攝影比賽展覽、攤位遊戲以及下午的保育日典禮。海洋公園慷慨將當日門券收益超過港幣140萬元撥捐保育基金支持亞洲區內的保育工作。

The 12th Ocean Park Conservation Day was successfully held on 13 January 2007. Special events to celebrate this meaningful day included an exhibition of the winning entries to the Healthy Coastal and Marine Life Digital Photography and Video Competition. The event also featured a prize presentation, student game booths and an official Conservation Day ceremony. Ocean Park generously donated its full-day gate revenue of HK\$1.4 million to OPCFHK to support its conservation efforts in the region.



主禮嘉賓環境運輸及工務局局長廖秀冬博士。  
Officiating guest Dr. Sarah Liao, Secretary for the Environment, Transport and Works Bureau.

上午舉行的攝影比賽頒獎典禮。  
Award presentation for the Photo Competition in the morning.







主禮嘉賓解答小朋友有關保育工作的問題。  
Officiating guests answering students' queries about conservation.



海洋公園主席盛智文博士表示海洋公園會繼續全力支持香港海洋公園保育基金的保育工作。  
Dr. Allan Zeman, Chairman of Ocean Park, vowed to continue its support to OPCFHK's conservation work.



2007保育日之星房祖明先生。  
Mr. Jaycee Chan, Star of Conservation Day 2007.







# 計劃簡介 Programme Brief

- 今年已是第3年舉辦，協辦單位為香港大學生態學及生物多樣性學系太古海洋科學研究所與香港科技大學理學院。
- 12位同學分別參與基金贊助的6個不同科研項目，基金亦額外資助4位同學參與台灣鯨豚生物學及保育課程。
- This was the third year's programme held in collaboration with SWIMS of HKU and the Faculty of Science, HKUST.
- Funded 12 students to participate in six different projects. Another four students also joined a cetacean biology and conservation field course in Taiwan.



## 野生大熊貓數量與活動調查 Giant Panda - Population Monitoring

日期： 2007年1月27日至2月9日  
Date 27 January to 9 February 2007

地點： 中國四川王朗國家級自然保護區  
Location WangLang National Nature Reserve, Sichuan, China

合作單位： 四川省林業廳  
Collaboration Sichuan Forestry Department Party

參與學生： 香港大學宋亦希及香港科技大學胡偉強  
Students Sung Yik Hei, HKU & Ronald Wu, HKUST

## 2. 野外生態保育大學生贊助計劃 University Student Sponsorship Programme



保育工作在香港及中國的發展機會日漸增多，但保育人才並不足夠，極需要更多新血的加入。保育基金希望透過給予前線保育工作的經驗，啟發大學生投身保育工作。

基金亦贊助了4名研究生及博士生於2007年5月7至22日期間參與台灣的海洋哺乳類動物生物學及保育課程。課程包括講課、實地考察、實驗室工作及解剖一條擱淺的海豚，讓學生更明白台灣的中華白海豚所面對的威脅。



## 細小鯨豚數量統計 Small Cetaceans - Population Survey

日期： 2007年1月14日至29日  
Date 14 to 29 January 2007

地點： 巴基斯坦卡拉奇沿岸及河流  
Location Karachi coast and creeks, Pakistan

合作單位： Dr. Ejaz Ahmad, WWF - Pakistan  
Collaboration Party

參與學生： 香港大學黎雅儀及香港科技大學張露朵  
Students Lai Nga Yee, HKU & Zhang Luduo, HKUST

## 白鱘豚及江豚數量統計

### Baiji (Yangtze River Dolphin) and Finless Porpoise - Population Monitoring

日期： 2007年1月21日至1月30日  
Date 21 to 30 January 2007

地點： 中國江西省鄱陽湖一帶水域  
Location Poyang Lake, Jiangxi Province, China

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

參與學生： 香港大學傅詠芹及香港科技大學崔佩怡  
Students Vivian Fu, HKU & Apple Tsui, HKUST





## d 中華白海豚數量統計

Chinese White Dolphin -  
Population Survey

日期： 2007年1月22日至2月4日  
Date 22 January to 4 February 2007

地點： 中國雷州半島東岸水域  
Location Leizhou Bay, Leizhou Peninsula, China

合作單位： 南京師範大學周開亞教授  
Collaboration Professor Zhou Kaiya,  
Party Nanjing Normal University

參與學生： 香港大學鄧榮佳及香港科技大學李鏗珽  
Students Ricky Tang, HKU & Kathy Li, HKUST



The need for conservation work continues to develop rapidly in Hong Kong and Mainland China. To meet the growing need, we are committed to building local capacity by igniting university students' passion for a career in conservation through first-hand field experience.

OPCFHK also funded four post-graduate and doctorate students to attend a field course on marine mammal biology and conservation in Taiwan between 7 and 22 May 2007. The course included lectures, field trips, laboratory works and the dissection of a stranded dolphin, enabling students to better understand the threats that Chinese White Dolphins face in Taiwan.

想了解大學生贊助計劃各項目的詳情，歡迎登入基金網站

For more details about the University Student Sponsorship Programme, please visit

GO

[http://www.opcf.org.hk/chi/university\\_sponsorship\\_programme.asp](http://www.opcf.org.hk/chi/university_sponsorship_programme.asp)

## e 保育海龜及重建棲息地

Marine Turtle Protection and  
Habitat Restoration

日期： 2007年2月15日至3月1日  
Date 15 February to 1 March 2007

地點： 斯里蘭卡  
Location Sri Lanka

合作單位： Mr. K.A.D.T.J. Kapurusinghe  
Collaboration Turtle Conservation Project  
Party

參與學生： 香港大學梁傲晞及香港科技大學蔣沅錠  
Students June Leung, HKU & Chiang Yan-Ting, HKUST



## f 評估儒艮數量及棲息地

Dugong - Population and Habitat  
Assessment

日期： 2007年4月5日至16日  
Date 5 to 16 April 2007

地點： 菲律賓中部  
Location Central Philippines

合作單位： Dr. Hilconida P. Calumpang  
Collaboration Sillimon University Marine Laboratory  
Party

參與學生： 香港大學嘉德智及香港科技大學黃麗妍  
Students Stephen Cartwright, HKU & June Wong, HKUST







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

今年已是保育基金第二年舉辦此獎勵計劃，目的是為同學、家長及參加者提供具環保教育意義的學習機會，讓他們透過參加出海觀豚、環保講座與論壇、環保攤位遊戲創作比賽、海洋公園保育日、閱讀報告及校內義賣獎券等不同種類的活動，親身接觸及體驗大自然，以啟發他們對生態保育的意識。本年度的獎勵計劃共有6,500中小學生參加。

This was the second year of our renamed "Hand-in-Hand, Conserve the Wildlife" Award Scheme. Through a variety of outreach activities, including dolphin encounter boat trips, environmental protection seminars, an environmental game booth competition, the Ocean Park Conservation Day, a book report project, the sale of raffle tickets at school, and other interesting assignments, the Scheme creates the platform for students and their parents to learn about, and ultimately to inspire their participation in conserving local animals and their habitats. This year, the Scheme accommodated 6,500 secondary and primary school students.

在樂樂和盈盈獲選為中央政府慶祝香港回歸十週年的大使後，民政事務局於2007年4月24日在香港科學館舉辦了大熊貓保育工作講座。臥龍自然保護區管理局張和民局長講述了大熊貓的繁殖問題以及介紹了臥龍保護區的工作，而基金總監則闡述了保育基金歷年的大熊貓保育工作。

Following the selection of two young pandas to Hong Kong, the Home Affairs Bureau organised a panda seminar at the Science Museum on 24 April 2007. During the event, Professor Zhang Hemin, Director of the Wolong Nature Reserve Administration, talked about Wolong's breeding and conservation activities, whilst OPCFHK Director presented our panda conservation efforts over the years.

### 4. 大熊貓保育工作 講座 Giant Panda Conservation Awareness Seminar



書中自有黃金屋！「大熊貓-人類共有的自然遺產」是一本極全面的科普專著，在各善長的贊助下，我們得以送贈予中央圖書館及本港的中小學。在新的學年，我們將會繼續送贈予更多的學校。

We can learn so much from reading! Giant Panda, Natural Heritage of the Humanity is a comprehensive science book that OPCFHK has donated to the Central Library and local schools, all thanks to the generous sponsorship of many devoted supporters. In the new school term, we will donate even more books to more schools.

## 5. 「大熊貓-人類共有的自然遺產」贈書大行動

### Giant Panda Book Donation Programme



主編趙學敏先生贈書予中央圖書館代表。  
Editor Mr. Zhao Xuemin presented a book to representative from the Central Library.



## 6. 「大自然感覺」電子報 "Nature's Touch" Electronic Newsletter

為了讓關注保育工作的人士知道基金工作的最新進展，我們定期製作電子報，提供最新資訊，歡迎瀏覽基金網站及登記訂閱。

To provide updated information about conservation to interested parties, OPCFHK now produces an electronic newsletter on a regular basis. To subscribe, please visit our website at [www.opcf.org.hk](http://www.opcf.org.hk).





# 無私奉獻的觸動

## Our Gratitude to Devoted Supporters

保育是一項艱鉅而浩瀚的工程，儘管我們主力於亞洲區內的瀕危物種，所需要的資源仍然十分龐大。幸而，我們在這條路上從不孤單！全賴一群不問回報、身體力行、盡心盡力的支持者，讓亞洲區內的瀕危物種得到一線生機。然而，需要保育的物種數量眾多，需要資助的計劃接踵而來，保育的路還需有您繼續同行。

Conservation can sometimes be an arduous and overwhelming task. Although our focus is limited to endangered species in Asia, enormous resources are still needed to help the many species. Fortunately, we are not alone! It is our generous supporters, who exercise every effort to support conservation without reward, who really give hope to Asia's endangered species. Nevertheless, endangered species and research projects are increasing in number very quickly. Your support is vital on the road to conservation.



# 籌款活動

## Fundraising Programmes

每張門券收入撥捐港幣一元支持保育工作。  
\$1 of each paid admission to Ocean Park is donated to the Foundation.



遊客購買精緻可愛的大熊貓紀念品，也同時為保育工作出一分力。  
Even purchasing cute panda souvenirs can contribute to conservation.



為慶祝每年一月舉行的海洋公園保育日，當日入場門券收入將全數撥捐保育基金。  
Join us on the Ocean Park Conservation Day every January, full day's ticket proceeds goes to conservation.

# 1. 海洋公園的支持 Donations from Ocean Park

「一直以來，海洋公園都全力支持香港海洋公園保育基金的工作，並積極參與不同類型的保育活動。我們今年亦會繼往開來，將部份門券收入、動物活動和大熊貓紀念品收益捐贈予保育基金；故每一位蒞臨海洋公園的遊客，都已支持了香港海洋公園保育基金，為凝聚保育力量作出貢獻。」~ 海洋公園主席盛智文博士

自基金成立以來，海洋公園一直提供大額捐款，捐款額亦續年遞增。2006/2007年度，海洋公園捐款總數港幣638萬元，行政支援捐助總值港幣83萬元。保育基金謹此向海洋公園致以萬分謝意。

"Ocean Park is a long-time supporter of conservation efforts driven by OPCFHK and participates actively in various conservation efforts. This year we will continue to donate \$1 from each paid admission ticket, animal interactive programmes and panda souvenirs to OPCFHK. In this way, each visitor to Ocean Park has already contributed to OPCFHK's conservation efforts." Dr. Allan Zeman, Chairman of Ocean Park.

Since OPCFHK's establishment, Ocean Park has been providing consistently huge donations and the amount is increasing every year. In the fiscal year 2006/2007, Ocean Park's cash donation amounted to \$6.38 million, while its administrative support was worth \$0.83 million. We would like to express our heartfelt appreciation to Ocean Park.



參與各項「動物全接觸」如「豚聚一刻」、「大熊貓護理員」等活動，支持保育研究工作。Joining animal interactive programmes like "Dolphin Encounter" and "Giant Panda Keeper Programme" can also facilitate scientific research.



## 2. 「保育大熊貓」 慈善晚宴2007 "Conserve the Panda" Charity Dinner 2007

本年度的慈善晚宴於五月十九日舉行，以愛上熊貓、「愛上黑與白」為主題，為大熊貓籌款工作揭開序幕，門券迅即售罄，成功籌得超過港幣200萬元支持大熊貓保育工作。

This year's Charity Dinner was held on 19 May 2007 at Ocean Park. As the kick-off event of the Panda Fundraising Year, the evening's theme and dress code was "In Love with Black & White". We are happy to report that tickets sold out quickly and the event successfully raised \$2 million to support both our *in-situ* and *ex-situ* panda conservation efforts!



科研項目捐助機構 Crown Worldwide Group  
Scientific Research Donor - Crown Worldwide Group



名嘴張達明及李麗蕊主持公開競投環節，氣氛熾熱。  
A lively auction session was presided over by Tat-Ming Cheung and Sara Lee.

慈善晚宴政經界名人雲集，包括民政事務局常任秘書長林鄭月娥太平紳士與香港立法會議員霍震霆先生。

Honourable guests of the evening included Mrs. Carrie Lam, JP, Permanent Secretary for Home Affairs, and the Hon Timothy Fok, GBS, JP.



徐熾婷博士及他捐出的畫作「美人蕉」籌款金額為各競投項目之最。Dr. Xu Yanting and her painting "the Canna", generating the biggest donation from auction.



基金主席陳晴女士感謝各善長仁翁的鼎力支持。Chairlady Ms. Judy Chen thanks all for their kind support.

四大競投項目之一：上海新晉設計師華娟特別為晚宴而設計的獨一無二服飾。One of the four auction items: a unique, tailor-made piece by Judy Hua, a rising star fashion designer from Shanghai.





### 3. 「保育大自然」慈善獎券籌款活動

#### "Conserve our Nature" Raffle Ticket Charity Sales

今年的「保育大自然」慈善獎券籌款活動已經是第四年舉行，抽獎於5月25日舉行。基金有幸獲得各機構及中小學的支持與捐助，成功籌募港幣30萬元的善款。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項目。

For the fourth year, our raffle ticket campaign was a great success, culminating in a lucky draw held on 25 May 2007. With your support, OPCFHK was able to raise HK\$300,000 for wildlife conservation efforts throughout Asia.



義工於海洋公園內售賣獎券  
Volunteers selling raffle tickets at Ocean Park

### 4. 網上捐款 <http://www.opcf.org.hk/donation.asp> Online Donation



保育亞洲區內野生動物及其棲息地的科研及教育工作需要龐大經費，我們十分需要你的支持和參與。網上捐款手續簡便，只需幾分鐘，便可以為區內的野生動物與生態出一分力。請即登入基金網址，捐款直接推動保育工作。

Huge funds are required for the research and education projects for conservation of Asian wildlife and their habitats. We need your support and participation. Online donation is easy and convenient. Just a few clicks and a couple of minutes, you can help save wildlife and the ecosystem. Please visit our website to donate and directly give an impetus to conservation.

# 受託人報告

## TRUSTEES' REPORT

受託人同寅謹將截至二零零七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 2007.

### 主要活動

香港海洋公園保育基金（「本基金」）根據一份《受託契約》於一九九五年三月廿二日成立，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, Hong Kong (the "Foundation") was established by a Trust Deed on 22nd March 1995. 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55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 55.

### 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)
陳淑玲女士（於二零零七年三月廿二日委任）	Ms. Shirley Chan (appointed on 22nd March 2007)
詹志勇教授, JP	Prof. Jim Chi-yung, JP
紀文鳳女士, JP（於二零零七年三月廿二日委任）	Ms. Leonie Ki, JP (appointed on 22nd March 2007)
譚鳳儀教授	Prof. Nora Tam
尤曾嘉麗女士, JP（於二零零七年七月一日委任）	Mrs. Carrie Yau, JP (appointed on 1st July 2007)
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
林鄭月娥女士, JP（於二零零七年六月卅日離任）	Mrs. Carrie Lam, JP (resigned on 30th June 2007)
劉小康先生（於二零零七年三月廿一日離任）	Mr. Freeman Lau (resigned on 21st March 2007)
翁以登博士, JP（於二零零七年三月廿一日離任）	Dr. Eden Woon, JP (resigned on 21st March 2007)

各受託人均為義務性質，在任期內並無領取酬金。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 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，二零零七年十月廿三日

Hong Kong, 23rd October 2007



# 獨立核數師報告

## 致香港海洋公園保育基金受託人

本核數師（以下簡稱「我們」）已審核載於第54頁至69頁香港海洋公園保育基金（「貴基金」）的財務報表，此財務報表包括於二零零七年六月三十日的資產負債表與截至該日止年度的損益表、權益變動表和現金流量表，以及主要會計政策概要及其他附註解釋。

### 受託人就財務報表須承擔的責任

受託人須負責根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港財務報告準則及香港海洋公園保育基金《受託契約》編製及真實而公平地列報該等財務報表。這責任包括設計、實施及維護與編製及真實而公平地列報財務報表相關的內部控制，以使財務報表不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述；選擇和應用適當的會計政策；及按情況下作出合理的會計估計。

### 核數師的責任

我們的責任是根據我們的審核對該等財務報表作出意見，並按照香港海洋公園保育基金《受託契約》的規定僅向受託委員會報告，除此之外本報告別無其他目的。我們不會就本報告的內容向任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港審計準則進行審核。這些準則要求我們遵守道德規範，其規劃及執行審核，以合理確定此等財務報表是否不存有任何重大錯誤陳述。

審核涉及執程序以獲取有關財務報表所載金額及披露資料的審核憑證。所選定的程序取決於核數師的判斷，包括評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致財務報表存有重大錯誤陳述的風險。在評估該等風險時，核數師考慮與該公司編製及真實而公平地列報財務報表相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審核程序，但並非為對基金的內部控制的效能發表意見。審核亦包括評價受託委員會所採用的會計政策的合適性及所作出的會計估計的合理性，以及評價財務報表的整體列報方式。

我們相信，我們所獲得的審核憑證是充足和適當地為我們的審核意見提供基礎。

### 意見

我們認為，該等財務報表已根據香港財務報告準則真實而公平地反映貴基金於二零零七年六月三十日的事務狀況及截至該日止年度的盈餘及現金流量，並已按照香港海洋公園保育基金《受託契約》妥為編製。

### 羅兵咸永道會計師事務所

執業會計師

香港，二零零七年十月廿三日

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF OCEAN PARK CONSERVATION FOUNDATION, HONG KONG

We have audited the financial statements of Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong (the "Foundation") set out on pages 54 to 69, which comprise the balance sheet as at 30th June 2007, and the income and expenditure account, statement of changes in capital fund and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

## Trustees' responsibility for the financial statements

The trustees are responsible for the preparation and the true and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong Trust Deed. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and the true and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

## Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit and to report our opinion solely to you in accordance with the provisions of the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong Trust Deed and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and true and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Trustees, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

## Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Foundation's affairs as at 30th June 2007 and of its surplus and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong Trust Deed.

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**  
Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 23rd October 2007



# 資產負債表

## BALANCE SHEET

二零零七年六月三十日 As At 30th June 2007

		附註 Note	2007 港元 HK\$	2006 港元 HK\$
<b>非流動資產</b>	<b>Non-current assets</b>			
物業、機器及設備	Property, plant and equipment	5	<u>52,704</u>	<u>27,701</u>
			52,704	27,701
<b>流動資產</b>	<b>Current assets</b>			
應收捐款	Donations receivable		135,500	311,688
其他應收款	Other receivables	6	219,229	101,553
存貨	Inventories		114,968	136,923
與海洋公園公司的往來賬項	Current account with Ocean Park Corporation	7	133,677	204,405
債務證券	Debt securities	8	6,464,350	1,952,000
銀行結餘及現金	Bank balances and cash	9	<u>12,761,591</u>	<u>12,372,810</u>
			19,829,315	15,079,379
<b>流動負債</b>	<b>Current liabilities</b>			
貿易及其他應付款	Trade and other payables		<u>1,183,406</u>	<u>886,070</u>
			1,183,406	886,070
<b>流動資產淨值</b>	<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>18,645,909</u>	<u>14,193,309</u>
<b>資產淨值</b>	<b>Net assets</b>		<u>18,698,613</u>	<u>14,221,010</u>
<b>資金來源：</b>	<b>Financed by:</b>			
<b>資本基金</b>	<b>Capital funds</b>			
	Donations received prior to			
基金成立前捐款所得	establishment of the Foundation		433,717	433,717
累積基金	Accumulated fund		<u>18,264,896</u>	<u>13,787,293</u>
			18,698,613	14,221,010
<b>陳 晴女士</b>	<b>Ms Judy Chen</b>			
主席，	Chairperson,			
代表香港海洋公園保育基金出任受託人	for Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong as Trustees			

第58至69頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on page 58 to 69 are an integral part of these financial statements.

# 損益表

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

截至二零零七年六月三十日止年度 For the year ended 30th June 2007

		附註 Note	2007 港元 HK\$	2006 港元 HK\$
<b>收入</b>	<b>Income</b>			
捐款	Donations	10	9,893,040	7,632,781
利息收入	Interest income		619,406	360,826
債務證券已變現 及未變現收益	Realised and unrealised gain on debt securities		<u>12,659</u>	<u>10,200</u>
<b>總收入</b>	<b>Total income</b>		<u>10,525,105</u>	<u>8,003,807</u>
<b>開支</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>			
捐款活動開支	Direct costs of donation		1,767,566	1,447,060
科研項目開支	Project expenses		2,495,585	1,955,706
員工開支	Staff costs		863,194	657,984
公眾關注活動開支	Public awareness expenses		664,850	486,663
法律開支	Legal fees		50,000	1,928
雜項開支	Sundry expenses		192,900	153,306
折舊	Depreciation		<u>13,407</u>	<u>23,277</u>
<b>總支出</b>	<b>Total expenditure</b>		<u>6,047,502</u>	<u>4,725,924</u>
<b>本年度盈餘</b>	<b>Surplus for the year</b>		<u><u>4,477,603</u></u>	<u><u>3,277,883</u></u>

第58至69頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on page 58 to 69 are an integral part of these financial statements.



# 資本基金變動表

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL FUND

截至二零零七年六月三十日止年度 For the year ended 30th June 2007

		基金成立前 捐款所得	一般儲備	熊貓項目 儲備	鳥類項目 儲備	總額
		Donation received prior to establishment of the Foundation	General Reserves	Panda Reserve	Bird Reserve	Total
		港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$
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>
二零零六年七月一日結餘	Balance at 1st July 2006	433,717	10,514,780	3,132,250	140,263	14,221,010
年度盈餘	Surplus for the year	-	<u>4,114,165</u>	<u>363,438</u>	-	<u>4,477,603</u>
二零零七年六月三十日結餘	Balance at 30th June 2007	<u>433,717</u>	<u>14,628,945</u>	<u>3,495,688</u>	<u>140,263</u>	<u>18,698,613</u>

第58至69頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on page 58 to 69 are an integral part of these financial statements.

# 現金流量表

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT

截至二零零七年六月三十日止年度 For the year ended 30th June 2007

	附註 Note	2007 港元 HK\$	2006 港元 HK\$
<b>營運活動的現金流量</b>			
營運產生的現金			
本年度盈餘		4,477,603	3,277,883
調整項目：			
- 折舊		13,407	23,277
- 利息收入		(619,406)	(360,826)
- 債務證券未變現虧損 / (收益)		16,401	(10,200)
- 出售債務證券已變現收益		(29,060)	-
營運資金變動前的經營盈餘		3,858,945	2,930,134
營運資金變動			
應收捐款減少 / (增加)		176,188	(311,038)
存貨及其他流動資產減少		12,645	14,620
貿易及其他應付款增加		297,336	255,176
與海洋公園公司的往來賬項 減少 / (增加)		70,728	(191,436)
<b>營運活動淨現金</b>		<b>4,415,842</b>	<b>2,697,456</b>
<b>投資活動的現金流量</b>			
已收利息		511,040	300,934
購入物業、機器及設備		(38,410)	(32,776)
出售債務證券所得款項		2,000,000	-
購入債務證券		(6,502,950)	-
存入超過三個月到期的 銀行定期存款		(494,063)	(7,827,132)
<b>投資活動 (使用) / 產生的淨現金</b>		<b>(4,524,383)</b>	<b>(7,558,974)</b>
<b>融資活動產生的現金流量</b>			
轉自香港熊貓保育協會的現金		-	3,821,440
<b>現金及現金等價物減少</b>		<b>(108,541)</b>	<b>(1,040,078)</b>
<b>年初現金及現金等價物</b>		<b>1,345,678</b>	<b>2,385,756</b>
現金及現金等價物匯兌收益		3,259	-
<b>年終現金及現金等價物</b>	9	<b>1,240,396</b>	<b>1,345,678</b>

第58至69頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on page 58 to 69 are an integral part of these financial statements.

# 財務報表附註

## 1 一般資料

從二零零五年七月一日起，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廿二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及教育途徑提倡、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二零零七年十月廿三日批准刊發。

## 2 重要會計政策摘要

編製本財務報表所採用的主要會計政策載於下文。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 編製基準

本財務報表是按照香港會計師公會頒佈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，並就金融工具的重估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。

#### (a) 採納新訂/經修訂財務準則

採納新訂或經修訂的準則和詮釋對本基金並無任何影響。

#### (b) 有關仍未生效而本基金亦無提早採納的準則、修訂及詮釋

本基金並無選擇提早採納下列於二零零七年六月三十日止已頒佈但尚未生效之新準則、修訂或詮釋：

香港會計準則第1號（修訂本）	財務報表之呈報
香港財務報告準則第7號	財務工具：披露
香港（國際財務匯報詮釋委員會）- 註釋第9號	重新評估勘入式衍生工具
香港（國際財務匯報詮釋委員會）- 註釋第12號	服務特許權安排

本基金相信於未來期間採納此等新準則、修訂及詮釋將不會令本基金的會計政策出現重大變動。



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 1 General information

Effective 1st July 2005, 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 23rd October 2007.

## 2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are 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 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 the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong Trust Deed. The financial statements have been prepared under historic cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial instruments, 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 Fund'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.

#### (a) Adoption of new/revised HKFRS

The adoption of new or amended standards and interpretations did not have any impact to the Foundation.

#### (b) Standard, amendment and interpretations that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Foundation.

The Foundation has not elected to early adopt the following new standards, amendment or interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective as at 30th June 2007.

HKAS 1 (Amend)	Presentation of Financial Statements
HKFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures
HK(IFRIC)-Int 9	Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives
HK(IFRIC)-Int 12	Service Concession Arrangements

The Foundation believes the adoption of the above new standards, amendment and interpretations will not result in substantial changes to the Foundation's accounting policies.

# 財務報表附註（續）

## 2 重要會計政策摘要 (續)

### 2.2 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。

### 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

本基金將投資分類為以公平價值記入損益表的債務證券。此分類視乎購入財務資產之目的而定。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價值確認，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。

因債務證券公平價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價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價值，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)

#### 2.2 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.

#### 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

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（包括貨幣風險及公平值利率風險）。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值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。

## 4 關鍵會計估算及判斷

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。

本基金在會計政策的應用過程中，並無涉及關鍵會計估算。



## 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 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

There are no critical estimates in applying the foundation's accounting principles.

# 財務報表附註 (續)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 5 物業、機器及設備

### Property, plant and equipment

		傢俬及裝置 Furniture and fixtures 港元 HK\$	電腦器材 Computer equipment 港元 HK\$	總額 Total 港元 HK\$
<b>截至二零零六年六月三十日止年度</b>	<b>Year ended 30th June 2006</b>			
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
<b>於二零零六年六月三十日</b>	<b>At 30th June 2006</b>			
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
<b>截至二零零七年六月三十日止年度</b>	<b>Year ended 30th June 2007</b>			
期初賬面淨值	Opening net book amount	-	27,701	27,701
增置	Additions	-	38,410	38,410
折舊	Depreciation	-	(13,407)	(13,407)
期終賬面淨值	Closing net book amount	-	52,704	52,704
<b>於二零零七年六月三十日</b>	<b>At 30th June 2007</b>			
成本	Cost	169,530	137,191	306,721
累計折舊	Accumulated depreciation	(169,530)	(84,487)	(254,017)
賬面淨值	Net book amount	-	52,704	52,704

### 6 其他應收款

### Other receivables

		2007 港元 HK\$	2006 港元 HK\$
應收利息	Interest receivable	209,919	101,553
預繳款項	Prepayment	9,310	-
其他應收款	Other receivables	219,229	101,553

## 財務報表附註 (續)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

<b>7 與海洋公園的往來賬款</b>		<b>Current account with Ocean Park Corporation</b>	
		<b>2007 港元 HK\$</b>	<b>2006 港元 HK\$</b>
年初結餘	Balance as at the start of the year	204,405	(36,452)
來自海洋公園公司之捐款	Donation from Ocean Park Corporation	7,205,917	5,325,260
海洋公園公司 代售郵票收入	Stamp sales by the Park on behalf of the Foundation	48,032	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	(1,973,135)	(1,692,923)
年內付款	Payments made during the year	(5,351,542)	(3,456,489)
轉自香港熊貓保育協會	Transferred from The Hong Kong Society for Panda Conservation	-	49,421
		<hr/>	<hr/>
年末結餘	Balance as at the end of the year	<u>133,677</u>	<u>204,405</u>
<b>8 債務證券</b>		<b>Debt securities</b>	
		<b>2007 港元 HK\$</b>	<b>2006 港元 HK\$</b>
債務證券	Debt securities		
- 非上市	- Unlisted	<u>6,464,350</u>	<u>1,952,000</u>
<b>9 銀行結餘及現金</b>		<b>Bank balances and cash</b>	
		<b>2007 港元 HK\$</b>	<b>2006 港元 HK\$</b>
銀行存款及現金	Cash at bank and in hand	<u>1,240,396</u>	<u>1,345,678</u>
現金及現金等價物	Cash and cash equivalents	1,240,396	1,345,678
超過三個月到期的 銀行定期存款	Fixed deposits with banks with maturity over three months	<u>11,521,195</u>	<u>11,027,132</u>
銀行結餘及現金	Bank balances and cash	<u>12,761,591</u>	<u>12,372,810</u>



# 財務報表附註（續）

## 10 捐款

來自海洋公園公司的捐款總額共港幣六百三十七萬七千五百元（二零零六年：四百五十一萬元四千六百九十八元），當中包括海洋公園保育日當日出售入場門券收益、從每人入場費收入捐出港幣1元、銷售熊貓商品和動物全接觸活動的部份收入。

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，值港幣八十二萬八千八百六十七元（二零零六年：八十一萬五百六十二元）。

## 11 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承擔為港幣二十萬元，該項承擔於二零零七年完滿支付。

於二零零七年六月三十日，本基金概無任何未償付的承擔。

## 12 關聯方交易

如果有某一方人士有能力直接或間接控制本基金或對本基金的財務或經營決策發揮重大影響力，此等人士即視為本基金的關聯方。本基金在本年度並沒有關聯方交易。

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 10 Donations

Donations include HK\$6,377,050 (2006: HK\$4,514,698) received from Ocean Park Corporation. These represent admission fees received on Conservation Day, HK\$1 per paid admission income, contributions from panda merchandise items and animal interactive programmes.

In addition, donation income and direct costs of donation activities include an amount of HK\$828,867 (2006: HK\$810,562) in respect of the value of certain administrative support services provided by Ocean Park Corporation.

### 11 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. This commitment was paid in full during 2007.

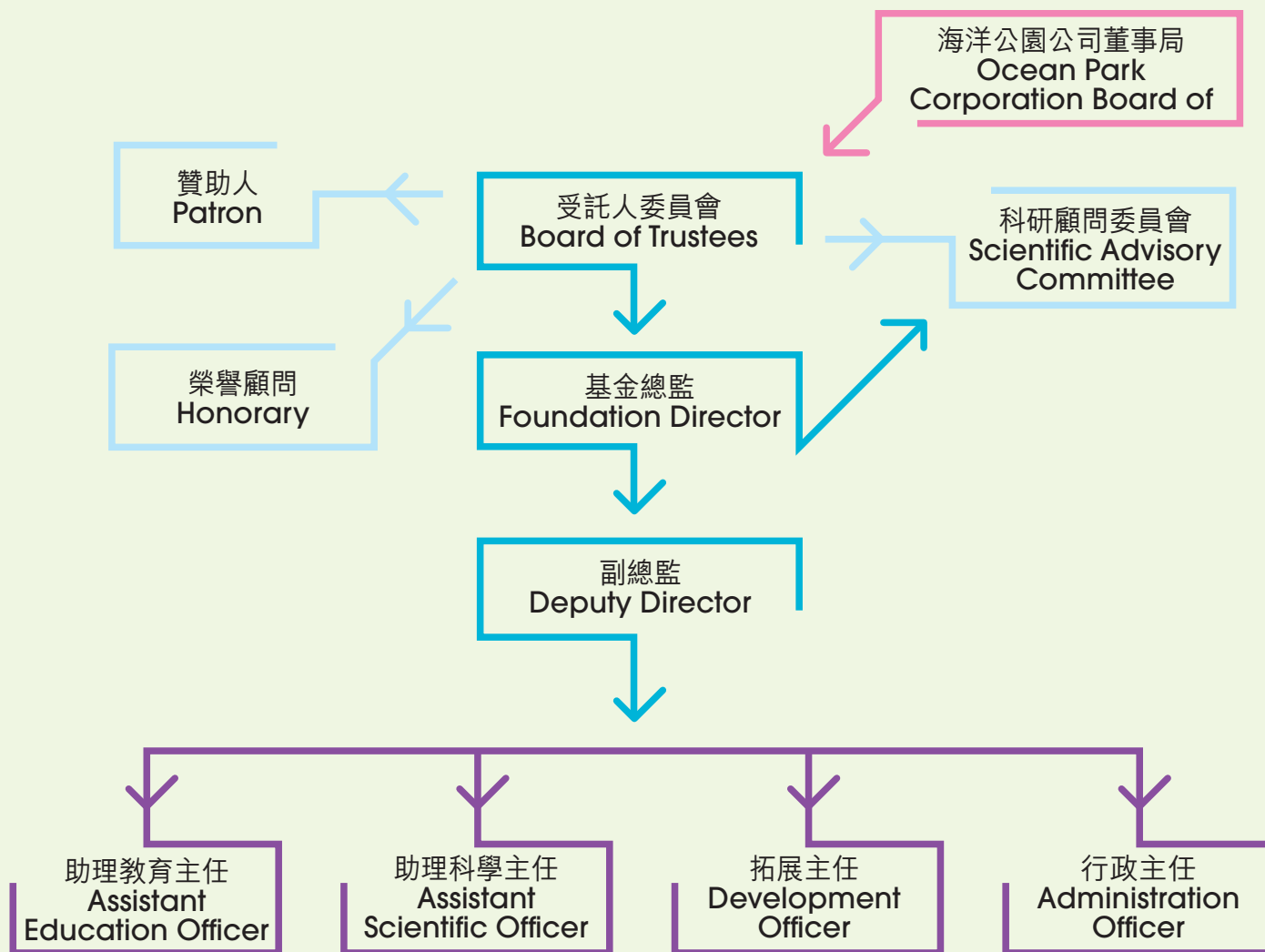
The Foundation had no further commitments outstanding as of 30th June 2007.

### 12 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

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# 鳴謝

## Acknowledgements

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感謝羅兵咸永道會計師事務所為保育基金義務進行審核工作。

Gratitude to PricewaterhouseCoopers for their honorary service to OPCFHK.

### 首席研究員 Principal Investigators

野外考察工作並不簡單，面對惡劣的環境，研究員憑藉對大自然的熱愛努力不懈地堅持著。保育基金謹此向各位研究員致謝，感激他們對生態保育的無私奉獻。

Field work is tough and researchers have shown their perseverance to overcome the environmental hardships. OPCFHK is expressing our deepest gratitude for their contribution towards conservation.

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保育工作有賴各界群策群力，海洋公園公司及蘭桂芳控股有限公司在過去幾年均不問回報默默支持保育基金，好讓我們的資源能直接支持亞洲區的各项保育工程，保育基金謹此致謝。

Conservation requires long-term commitment and OPCFHK is honoured to receive the continuous support from Ocean Park Corporation and Lan Kwai Fong Holdings Limited over the years, upon which resources could be concentrated to support our conservation efforts in Asia.



在2006/2007年度，有賴下列各善長及贊助機構的支持，保育基金方可體現推動生物多樣性的宗旨。您的慷慨捐助，正改善著亞洲野生動物的命運，並為下一代創造更美好的將來。

Thank you very much, donors and sponsors of year 2006/2007, for your generous contribution. Your support has made a difference to Asian wildlife, which in turn creates a better future to our next generations.

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Deputy Director

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吳守堅



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Assistant Scientific Officer

Anna SITU  
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