

總監報告 Director's Note



保育基金今個財政年度的工作讓我們非常振奮！過去十多年來，保育基金與內地在保育大熊貓及中華白海豚的工作建立了緊密的連繫，作為保育基金五年策略計劃的其中一環，我們在未來數年會全力投入保育這兩種亞洲區標誌性的物種。這項策略決定並反映保育基金重視與各國政府、大學、非政府機構及其他團體建立伙伴及協作關係，我們相信，加強區內合作將令我們的工作產生更大成效，對地區內的野生動物，以至全人類帶來裨益。

在2010至2011年度，保育基金共資助了四項有關中華白海豚的研究，其中一項旨在紀錄台灣海峽東部中華白海豚的捕食習性及棲息地選擇因素，另一項是有關珠江三角洲中華白海豚生態的基線研究；為了擴闊我們對區內中華白海豚的了解，我們更分別資助了於馬來西亞浮羅交怡及巴布亞新畿內亞的兩項白海豚研究。

現時中國沿岸一帶共有五個中華白海豚種群，分別在珠江河口、廈門、廣西、雷州及湛江等地棲息，屬「近危」的物種，另一個在台灣海峽東部棲息的中華白海豚種群更已被列為「極危」級別。雖然在珠江口棲息的白海豚約有2,500條，但我們有需要了解地區內不同中華白海豚種群的關係，以確保我們不會高估這個種群的數量而誤以為這個種群只是處於「近」危狀態，而未有按更緊急的情況採取適當的保育措施。惟有從地區層面了解中華白海豚，我們才能訂立更有效的保育計劃。

This is an exciting time for all of us at the Foundation. For over 10 years we've built strong connections with the Mainland regarding giant panda and Chinese white dolphin conservation. Now, as part of our strategic five-year review, the years ahead will see us dedicating special attention to two of Asia's most iconic species, the giant panda and Chinese white dolphin. This decision reflects our belief in the importance of partnership and collaboration with governments, universities, NGOs and other parties. By committing ourselves to a concerted and regional effort, I believe our conservation mission will have a much greater impact, which will not only benefit the region's wildlife but also human populations as well.

In 2010/11 we funded four key projects that improved our understanding of the Chinese white dolphin (CWD). One of these projects was designed to document the feeding habits and habitat selection of CWD in the Eastern Taiwan Strait. A second project established baseline models to understand the ecology of the dolphin population in the Pearl River Estuary. To broaden our regional understanding of this important species, we also funded two projects in new countries, namely in Malaysia's Langkawi Archipelago and in Papua New Guinea.

There are currently about five populations of CWD along the Chinese coast, in the Pearl River Estuary, Xiamen, Guangxi, Leizhou and Zhanjiang, all of which are categorised as Near Threatened, while the Eastern Taiwan Strait population is Critically Endangered. Although the population in the Pearl River Estuary is estimated at around 2,500, it's crucial that we learn the relationship between the different populations on a regional scale.

我們深信，這種放眼於地區的保育研究策略，在未來五年會獲得更大的成果，高質素研究讓我們對中華白海豚的種群結構、種群內的關係及與其他種群的聯繫有更清晰的了解，讓我們能針對個別種群及整個物種制訂更有效的保育計劃。中華白海豚是比較廣為人知的物種，有助提高國民的保育意識，為未來的能力建設工作打下良好的基礎。

此外，中華白海豚的現況亦是評估海洋生態的一個重要基準，因為中華白海豚棲息的河口，正是城市建設及工業化的重心，棲息該處中華白海豚備受重金屬等污染物及頻繁的海上交通的威脅，其數量分佈形態及行為，為人類活動對牠們的影響提供了有價值的參考。倘若我們能了解白海豚在受污染的環境及其他因素下如何掙扎生存，我們就會明白其他物種以至人類正受著何等的威脅。

香港人以至各國人對大熊貓的認識，相信無須贅述，在2010至11年度，保育基金資助了多個大熊貓保育及研究項目，其中一項是有關雌性熊貓是否根據外形或行為特徵選擇配偶，研究結果有助將來挑選合適的熊貓放歸野外生活。本年我們亦資助了一個在成都舉行的工作坊，討論大熊貓、小熊貓及亞洲黑熊的動物行為、福利及野生動物保育等議題。

令人鼓舞的是，大熊貓保護區的重建工作進展良好，2010至2011年度，保育基金為四川及陝西省多個保護區提供了多款電腦及野外裝備，並撥款重建甘肅省裕河自然保護區的洛塘保護站。

為期五年的保護區重建工作已經踏入第三年，保育基金將繼續與四川、陝西及甘肅省合作，更深入地了解大熊貓的生態及生物學特性，現況及受威脅程度，我們會繼續重建及保護大熊貓的棲息地，包括修建竹子走廊以連接被分割的棲息地。保育基金將繼續為各個保護區提供急需的器材及重建設施，提升工作人員的能力，彼能更妥善管理保護區及更有效地推動當地社群參與教育項目。

至目前為止，中央政府共設立了60多個大熊貓保護區，涵蓋了85%的大熊貓棲息地，然而當中不少棲息地出現嚴重破碎化情況。事實上，大熊貓跟大部分野生動物面對相同的困境，包括生境嚴重流失、人類活動的肆意干擾、結果形成物種多樣性消失，因此，保育大熊貓及其獨特生境，同樣會令其他物種得益。

雖然大熊貓及中華白海豚是未來五年的工作重點，

This will ensure we don't overestimate a population's size, giving the impression that it's only "nearly" threatened when in fact more urgent conservation action is needed. Only with a better regional understanding can we develop an effective conservation plan for this species.

It's my belief that our strategy to study regional CWD conservation in the coming five years will reap a number of major benefits. Quality research will give us a much clearer picture of the populations' structure, as well as the relationships within and the connectivity between local populations. We'll also be able to formulate more effective conservation action plans tailored to the needs of each local population and the species as a whole. This well-known species will likewise help to raise awareness of conservation in Mainland China, which will lay a strong foundation for future capacity building.

The CWD is a great benchmark for assessing the general health of local marine ecology because it lives in estuaries, which tend to be the focus of urban development and industrialisation. As such, dolphin populations are highly vulnerable to pollutants such as heavy metals and heavy boat traffic, and their resulting population patterns and behaviours provide valuable insights on the impact of human activities. If we know how the local CWD populations are struggling with environmental pollution and other factors, then we will know how other species, and even human lives, are being threatened.

Both locally and around the world, the giant panda needs no introduction. In 2010/11, we supported a number of important projects to conserve and improve our understanding of this species. For instance, one of our projects sought to understand if female pandas choose a mate based on morphological or behavioural traits. The findings may help the individual selection in re-introduction programme in the future. During the year, we also sponsored a workshop on animal behaviour, welfare and wildlife conservation in Chengdu, with a focus on the giant panda, red panda and Asiatic black bear.

It's encouraging to see our panda reserve rebuilding efforts making good progress. In 2010/11 we sponsored a variety of computer and field equipment for reserves in Sichuan and Shaanxi Provinces, and also provided funding to rebuild the damaged Luotang Field Station in Yuhe nature reserve in Gansu Province.

It is the third year of our five-year reserve rebuilding plan, we'll maintain our collaboration with Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu provinces so we can better understand the giant panda's ecology and biology, as well as its current status and threats. We will rebuild and protect their habitats, such as by creating bamboo corridors that link fragmented habitats.



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但保育基金並未曾忽略對其他物種的保育及倡議工作。過去一年，我們在10個國家資助了21個物種的研究，詳情已列載於本年報供大家參閱。此外，保育基金透過野外生態大學生贊助計劃，贊助了33位本地大學同學前往各地考察、體驗及親身參與保育工作，大家亦可以在本年報讀到其中14位同學的心聲。本年度保育基金更首次與香港演藝學院合作，透過學生拍攝的記錄片推廣保育訊息。

保育基金繼續與漁農自然護理署推行兩個本地保育項目，包括處理在香港水域擱淺的海豚，收集擱淺鯨豚的年歲、性別、體內積存污染物及死因等資料；及在香港的郊野公園監察並為野猴施行絕育手術，以減低近年快速增長的野猴數量。市民在郊野遺下食物，絕對刺激著野猴數目的增長，暫時減低野猴生殖率，可將野猴數量維持於環境可負荷的水平。

本年內，世界自然基金會、海洋公園及保育基金攜手合作，在海洋公園推行環保海鮮活動。保育基金在復活節假期內，向7,700位遊客收集了至少在三個月內不進食魚翅、藍鰭吞拿及蘇眉的承諾，參與者均以年輕人為主，相信有助改善我們的海洋環境。

以上各項工作成果，讓我們體會到保育基金為保育所帶來的成效。展望將來，我們會在來年資助亞洲12個國家的41項保育項目，並推行多項本地保育工作。我衷心期望保育基金能豐富我們對周遭的了解，為我們身處的地球、生活其中的野生動物及人類作出貢獻。

有這麼一句值得記住的話：假如人類消失了，地球

We're well positioned to continue providing the equipment sponsorship and the facilities rebuilding that are still urgently needed at a number of reserves, while also building the capacity of staff to better manage their reserves and more effectively engage local communities in educational programmes.

To date, China's government has established over 60 giant panda nature reserves, accounting for about 85% of pandas' habitat, though a number of these habitats are now seriously fragmented. The threats facing this flagship species touches on all the major issues facing wildlife today: the alarming loss of natural habitats, the relentless intrusion of human activities, and the resulting loss of overall biodiversity. By working to conserve the panda and its unique habitats, that many other species will also benefit.

Although we'll be focusing on two species over the next five years, we've not forgotten the other species that rely on us as protectors and advocates. In the last 12 months, we've studied 21 species in ten countries and our efforts are highlighted in the coming pages. Do learn more from 14 of the 33 students we sponsored under our annual University Student Sponsorship Programme in Wildlife Conservation who ventured into the field to learn, experience and participate in field conservation works. This year marked our first collaboration with the Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts, with the aim to better promote wildlife conservation through the use of video documentaries.

Locally, we continue to collaborate with the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) on two projects: one, responding to marine mammal strandings in local waters whilst gathering information to understand their age, sex, accumulated pollutants and the cause of death; two, a contraceptive and neutering programme for wild macaques



仍可以安然存在，但當地球上的多元物種消失，我們人類卻不能自存。

謝謝大家的不斷支持，讓我們攜手邁向更豐盛的一年。

in Hong Kong's Country Parks. This macaque programme reduces the fertility of local monkey populations, which has multiplied quickly over the years. Food left by humans has certainly exacerbated the situation. By temporarily reducing the population's fertility, we can bring the population into harmony with the environment.

蔣素珊

During the year, WWF, Ocean Park and OPCFHK joined together to promote sustainable seafood in Ocean Park. During the Easter holiday, over 7,700 visitors pledged that they wouldn't eat shark's fin, bluefin tuna or humphead wrasse for at least three months. Since many of these visitors were our younger generations, I believe a brighter future lies ahead for our marine environment.

These successes are an important reminder that our work can achieve real results. In the year ahead, we'll be dedicating resources to 41 conservation projects in 12 countries across Asia, as well as a number of local projects. It is my sincere hope that our work will contribute to a better understanding of the world around us, not only for the future of the planet and the wildlife on it, but also for the sake of all mankind.

It is worth remembering, after all, that the planet could exist quite happily without humans, but we cannot exist without the remarkable biodiversity found on Earth.

Thank you for your continued support, this will be a remarkable year ahead.

Suzanne Gordon

