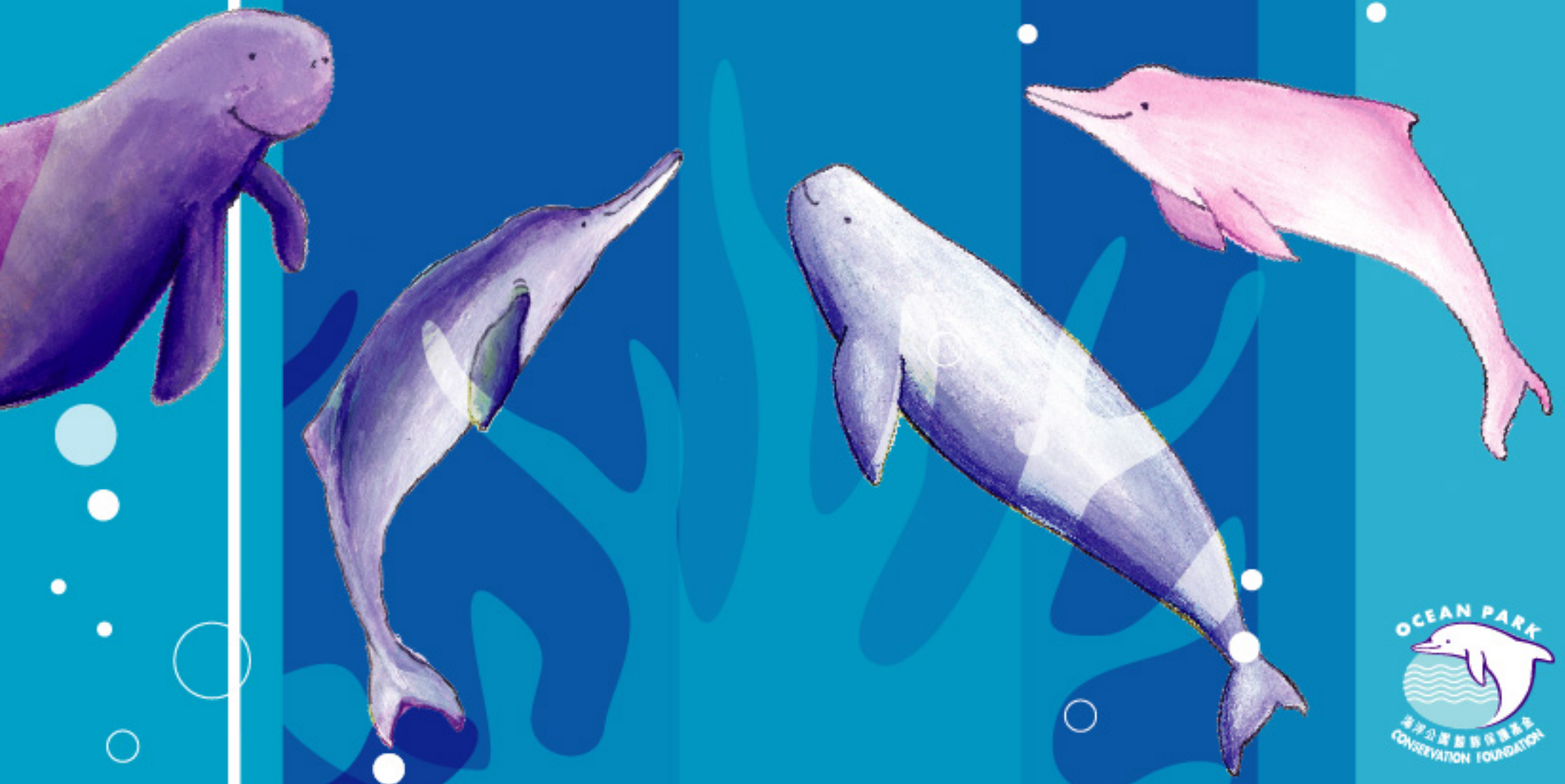
海洋公園鯨豚保護基金年報 03-04

The Ocean Park Conservation Foundation Annual Report 03-04



OCEAN PARK
海洋公園鯨豚保護基金
CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

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Photo contributed by P. Ng, Ocean Park

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海洋公園鯨豚保護基金 (「基金」) 於1993年由海洋公園成立，並於1995年正式註冊為一個獨立慈善信託基金。基金一直本著其宗旨——

透過研究及教育途徑，積極宣揚、協助及參與亞洲河流與沿岸水域海洋哺乳類動物及其棲息地的存護工作

組織各類型的活動。基金的事務由基金總監帶領，並由受託委員會和十人組成的科研顧問團負責監督。由於基金只有一名全職員工，因此大部份工作均需由兼職及義工分擔。

海洋公園一直為基金提供主要的資金贊助、行政支援以及辦公室設施。儘管如此，來自外界關注保育工作的人士和公司的經濟資助在近年愈趨重要，這有助基金支援各類研究計劃和教育項目。

基金支持進行有關香港及亞洲地區海洋哺乳類動物的保育及研究工作已屆十年，我們對此亦深感欣然。在首五年 (1993-1997)，基金的工作主要集中於保育河流和沿岸地區的鯨豚，當中尤以瀕臨絕種的中國長江白鱀豚及香港水域出沒的印度太平洋駝背豚為重點項目。接著的五年 (1998-2002)，基金將保育的目標擴展至其他瀕危的鯨豚，包括恆河豚、印河豚、馬哈坎河豚、沿岸的伊河豚、寬吻海豚、江豚以至西方灰鯨及儒艮等。這些品種當中有很多已因人為因素而令存活極受威脅，而漁民意外捕獲則被列為海豚數量不斷下降的首位元兇。

由2002年起，基金更將其宗旨發揚光大，除了支持在青島至海南地區建立中國海洋哺乳類動物擱淺通報網絡外，更派員出席一連串有關海洋哺乳類的生態和保育的座談會、講座和會議。

此外，基金亦與其他環保團體緊密聯繫，其中包括世界自然保育聯盟鯨豚專家小組、英國鯨豚保護協會 (WDCS)、漁農自然護理署 (AFCD)、世界自然基金會 (WWF) 以及太古海洋科學研究所 (SWIMS)。

Ocean Park Corporation (OPC) established the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation (the Foundation) in 1993 which became an independent charitable trust in 1995. Its mission,

...to advocate, facilitate and participate in the conservation of marine mammals and their habitats in Asian rivers and coastal waters through research and education

guides the Foundation in all it does. The activities of the Foundation, led by the Foundation Director, are administered under the supervision of a Board of Trustees and a ten-member Scientific Advisory Committee. With only one full-time paid employee, part-time staff and volunteers accomplish much of the Foundation's work.

Although the Foundation receives important sponsorships, administrative support and office facilities from OPC, it increasingly relies on outside financial assistance from conservation-minded individuals and companies to further its support of research projects and educational programmes.

The Foundation is currently celebrating 10 years of support for marine mammal conservation and research in Hong Kong and throughout Asia. During the first five years (1993-1997), the Foundation focused its resources on the river and coastal dolphins and porpoises, in particular, the endangered Baiji of the Yangtze River in China and the Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin in Hong Kong waters. The focus was broadened in the second five years (1998-2002) to include the highly vulnerable river dolphins in the Ganges, Indus, and Mahakan rivers and the coastal Irrawaddy Dolphins, aduncus-type Bottlenose Dolphins, Finless Porpoises, Western Gray Whales and Dugongs. The status of most of these species is considered to be critically threatened due to human activities. Fishing, as accidental by-catch, leads the list of causes for their ever-decreasing numbers.

Since 2002, when the Foundation added advocacy to its mission, the Foundation supported the establishment of the China Marine Mammal Stranding Network, from Qingdao to Hainan, as well as the continuous participation in meetings, seminars and conferences dedicated to the conservation and biology of marine mammals.

The Foundation works closely with other conservation-orientated organisations, including the IUCN/SSC Cetacean Specialist Group (CSG), the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society (WDCS), Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD), the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the Swire Institute of Marine Science (SWIMS).

受託委員會主席致意

Message From the Chairman of the Board of Trustees

鯨豚保護基金很榮幸呈獻這份基金十週年的年報。這份報告概括了我們這十年來為保護本地及鄰近地區的海洋哺乳類動物已付出的努力。

基金的宗旨並非只局限於保育各種海洋哺乳類動物，我們更對香港整體的自然資源肩負起保育使命。透過實踐保育工作和教育，我們不斷向市民提倡及展示大自然的美麗和在我們生活中的重要性。世人眼中的香港可能只是一個高樓林立的國際金融城市，但香港亦同時是一個融和了海洋和陸地生態的地方，世上難有其他地方比這裡更精彩了。自然環境和在大自然裡棲息的動物，我們同樣需要保育。

這十年來，我們不斷與科學家、義工、以及世界各地的政府以至非政府機構緊密聯繫，藉以進一步實踐基金的宗旨。為了掌握更多有關本地鯨豚群的資料，我們亦資助了亞洲各地有關鯨豚的調查和研究工作。近年，我們亦積極參與有關的會議和講座，以得到更多資訊和策劃保育工作。

2003至2004年間，我們在區內贊助和進行了各類型的海洋哺乳類動物的研究，包括在香港和台灣以西水域研究印度太平洋駝背豚，以至在柬埔寨及泰國研究儒艮。此外，我們亦繼續向漁民推廣教育，以減少誤捕的情況。

教育公眾是我們工作中非常重要的一環，我們會盡一切努力提高公眾對本土海洋哺乳類動物的關注。而我們的努力亦漸見成績，例如近年公眾已逐漸關注中華白海豚在香港的困境。然而可悲的是這同時亦提醒了我們，中華白海豚作為自然的瑰寶，卻因為與人類生活得太接近而面對困境的實況。

沒有海洋公園的長期支持、基金員工的勞苦、或是來自我們的贊助機構、捐獻人士如鍾普洋太平紳士、義工和公眾的善心貢獻，基金肯定沒有今天的成績。我們非常感激各方的熱忱、支持和貢獻，我們有信心在未來的十年，基金可為香港和亞洲地區的海洋哺乳類動物帶來更大的裨益和支持。

譚鳳儀教授

The Foundation is proud to present this 10th anniversary edition of our annual report, which captures many of the highlights of our decade-long quest to protect local and regional marine mammals.

This mission is vital not only to the conservation of dolphins, porpoises, whales and dugongs, but also of Hong Kong's natural resources as a whole. Through action and education, we continue to highlight the inherent beauty of the territory and the very important role it plays in our lives. The world may see Hong Kong and its towering high-rises as a place of business and finance, but few other places in the world can boast a confluence of land and ocean as dramatic as ours. This environment, and its inhabitants, must be preserved.

Over our 10-year history we have worked closely with scientists, volunteers, and various government and non-governmental organisations worldwide to further our mission. We have funded surveys and research across Asia with the aim of learning more about local cetacean populations. In recent years we have participated in conferences and seminars to exchange information and plans conservational strategies.

In 2003-2004, we funded and conducted a wide range of studies on marine mammals around the region, from Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphins in Hong Kong and western Taiwan to Dugongs in Cambodia and Thailand. We continue to promote awareness among fishermen to reduce the by-catch of numerous species.

Public education is vital to our efforts, and the Foundation does its best to alert people to the issues facing our indigenous marine mammal species. These efforts are well received. In Hong Kong, for example, people are growing more concerned about the plight of the Chinese White Dolphins, a natural treasure that also, tragically, reminds us of the perils of sharing such close living quarters with humans.

None of the progress we have made would be possible without the continued support of the OPC, the hard work of our staff, and the generous contributions of our sponsors like Mr. Po Chung, JP, donors, volunteers and the public. Thanks to this dedication and commitment, we are confident that the next 10 years will produce even more beneficial results for marine mammals in Hong Kong and Asia.

Prof. Nora Tam Fung-yee

基金總監致意

Note From the Foundation Director

當我翻閱過去十年的計劃報告時，我不時會看到「這項資料對發展海豚保育政策至為重要」這類說話，讓我有感而發。基金的成立是有見東南亞地區以及中國各地對海洋哺乳類動物知識的貧乏。這十年來的工作確實提供了不少有關海豚、鯨魚、儒艮生態的珍貴基礎資料，可惜這些資料亦在不斷警醒我們，這些生物正受著人為因素的嚴重威脅而危在旦夕。河流已受污染、近岸的生態正逐漸消失、而世界上逾70%的捕魚作業已超越可持續發展水平。過度捕魚的影響不單是自然魚群的損耗(這本身已是莫大警號)，繁忙的海上交通亦會增加海洋哺乳類動物遭船隻撞倒的機會，部分鯨豚甚至因意外捕獲而被當作食物。

這些因素都為保育工作帶來挑戰。我們應怎樣在平衡共存之際同時維持生物高度多樣性？又該怎樣令自然生態更為豐盛？人類和其他生物彼此在鬥爭，為了爭取同樣的有限資源——食物、水和空間。現時全球人口多達六十億，而每年還在顯著攀升，但其他生物的數量卻在逐年下降。我們應怎樣才可逆轉這個趨勢？還有的是，隨著全球經濟增長，當印尼、馬來西亞、柬埔寨和中國要求「公平地」分享世界資源的時候，又會帶來甚麼後果?

科學家、社會學家和經濟學家都在努力尋找以上這些問題和其他相關問題的答案。但有一點我們可以肯定，我們必須找一個從社會及經濟角度皆認同的方法解決保育的問題。我們要找出方法運用有限的資源，以確保可持續的發展。這並非不可能，而我們正朝著以下方向努力：管理捕魚、監控河流上的船隻數目、清理那些被鄰近工廠排放物污染的河溪。中國、印度和澳洲的大堡礁已分別於1999、2002及2004年制定了捕魚禁令：中國實施了為期兩個月的休漁期，魚穫的改善和魚群數目的增加已有目共睹。有見及此，香港的漁農自然護理署亦正考慮實施同樣的休漁期政策以保護本土的魚群數量。另外，印度亦實施季節性的禁止捕魚政策，而澳洲則全年禁制在大堡礁範圍內進行任何捕魚活動。

然而，更大的挑戰尚在眼前，那就是怎樣維持世界人口的數量於現時的水平而非繼續膨脹？這問題關乎文化、政治以及宗教的範疇，因此控制人口膨脹是現時保護環境的最大挑戰。我們大量珍貴的淡水不是遭直倒進水渠浪費掉，就是遭河流旁邊的工廠污染，我們該怎樣控制淡水的消耗情況？淡水的供應量是有限的，適宜飲用的水更顯得非常珍貴。我們又可怎樣監控全球水域內一眾完全沒有邊界概念的海洋生物？鱈魚基本上已在北大西洋絕跡，而牠們的恢復情況卻比預期緩慢。要是再沒有全球性的解決措施，恐怕劍魚和吞拿魚亦會步向滅絕的道路。

這些問題的解決辦法是聯結國際間的伙伴，共同合作和努力。這並不是超高科技的科學問題，只不過是一般的常識而已。

只要攜手合作，我們便能改變局面。多得一些熱心人，在這些年來一直為改善環境保護而作出努力，如已故的周佐民獸醫和黎德偉博士。另外，我必須向我們的贊助人和捐助者的經濟上和其他形式的支持表示謝意，是他們令我們的理想變成現實。還有我們的基金大使劉德華先生，我們非常感激他能撥冗參與鯨豚保護日一同為獲獎的同學慶祝，和一直以來鼓勵大眾參與拯救海洋的行動。我還要多謝我們的義工團，是他們孜孜不倦替我們推廣榮譽牆贊助計劃，設置攤位以至於擔任基金受託委員會的受託人。各受託人過往亦一如義工般，奉上大量時間和精力帶領我們，向我們提供寶貴的意見。我還要特別鳴謝海洋公園，多謝他們有著遠大的目光，成立海洋公園鯨豚保護基金，堅信定可改善區內環境，並每年對基金慷慨捐獻。最後，我要向我們的助理總監吳守堅先生道謝，多謝他對基金作出的貢獻，日以繼夜的時間和無窮的幽默感。

蔣素珊女士

As I was reviewing the past ten years of projects, I was struck by how often I read: "This information is critical to developing strategies to conserve the dolphins". The Foundation was started because so little was known about the marine mammal situation throughout Southeast Asia and right up through China. Ten years have given us some good baseline data about the various dolphins, whales and dugongs but often it is with the caveat that these animals are highly threatened by numerous manmade causes. Rivers are polluted, nearshore habitats are disappearing and fishing efforts are at unsustainable levels for over 70% of the world's fisheries. This latter situation has ramifications far beyond the mere depletion of the fish stocks (which is frightening in and of itself); it also results in more boat traffic that can collide with the marine mammals and marine mammals being taken accidentally and for food in those same fishing nets.

This then becomes the challenge for conservation. How do we cohabit this world so that biodiversity can remain high and natural ecosystems can thrive? We are competing for the same limited resources of food, water and space. Our numbers are at six billion and increasing exponentially while theirs are decreasing rapidly. How do we reverse these trends? And as world economies improve, what will happen when Indonesia, Malaysia, Cambodia and China demand their "fair" share of the world's resources?

Scientists, sociologists and economists are investigating these questions and more. One thing is for certain; we must find socio-economic solutions to our conservation challenges. We must find sustainable ways to use our limited resources. Neither of these situations is impossible. Progress is being made where fisheries are managed, boating on rivers is controlled and streams are being cleaned of the poisonous effluents from neighbouring factories. Fishing bans have been established in China, India and Australia's Great Barrier Reef in 1999, 2002 and 2004 respectively. In China, a two-month moratorium was implemented. Improved fisheries and fish increases have already been shown. Hong Kong's Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department are proposing to implement the same moratorium to protect our own fish stock. India bans fishing during the monsoon while Australia bans all fishing within the Barrier Reef year round.

The more difficult challenges are still ahead. How do we maintain the human population's current level instead of increasing? This challenge has cultural, political and religious implications that make controlling human population growth our number one conservation challenge. How can our communities control the use of freshwater? So much of our precious freshwater is wasted down drains or polluted by the factories along the river banks. The amount of freshwater is limited; the amount of potable freshwater is comparatively scarce. How do we manage a global oceanic population of creatures that know no borders? Cod has virtually disappeared from the North Atlantic and recovery has been slower than expected. Swordfish and tuna may go the same route if global solutions are not found.

The solutions to these are to be found in international partnerships, collaborations and cooperation. It's not rocket science but just common sense.

Working together, we can make a difference. Some of the people that have made a difference through the years at the Foundation have been the late Dr. Derek Chow, and Dr. Stephen Leatherwood. Our sponsors and donors have made our work possible and I thank them most sincerely for the financial and in-kind donations. Our Ambassador, Andy Lau has generously given his time during the Conservation Day ceremony to congratulate the award-winning students and inspire all to join hands to save our seas. In addition, I would like to thank the many volunteers who tirelessly sell signature bricks, man booths and act as Trustees on the Foundation's Board. They, too, are volunteers that give many hours of their time to help guide and advise us through the years. I would especially like to thank Ocean Park for the foresight to found OPCF and the belief in its ability to make a difference in our region as shown by the generous donations each year. Lastly, I would like to thank my Assistant Director, Mr. Timothy Ng, for his dedication, long hours and sense of humour through it all.

Suzanne M. Gendron

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Photo contributed by P. Ng, Ocean Park

科研項目報告：十年回顧 1993-2003

Scientific Projects – Ten Years Review, 1993-2003

白鱀豚
Baiji

白鱀豚是中國獨有的淡水河豚，被視為「活化石」，在長江的淡水環境中獨自進化。

現時白鱀豚的分佈主要集中於長江主流的中下游地區。牠們被視為是世界上最受威脅的鯨豚品種。儘管現時有關白鱀豚確實數目的資料不足，但牠們的總數已達非常危急境地這個事實是不容置疑的——牠們的數量可能只餘下數十頭。

白鱀豚的數量近年急劇下降的原因是由不同的因素共同引致的：被意外捕獲而導致死亡、遭船隻撞倒、棲息地環境被破壞、支流和湖泊的建壩工程、獵物數目下降和環境污染。

基金自成立初期已一直支持白鱀豚保育工作，從 1994 年開始已不斷投入大量金錢支援有關工作。然而，部份人認為白鱀豚已不能恢復族群的原來數量。

基金贊助有關白鱀豚保育的項目集中於公眾教育，提高公眾對白鱀豚保育情況的關注和協助內地科學家提高保育白鱀豚的能力。

Baiji (*Lipotes vexillifer*) is freshwater river dolphin endemic to China. It is, ostensibly, an evolutionary "relict, left to evolve in isolation in its freshwater Yangtze River environment".

The Baiji's current distribution is confined to the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River's main channel. It is regarded as the world's most endangered cetacean, and while the size of the present Baiji population is unknown, there is little doubt that their numbers are critically low—probably in the low tens.

The recent rapid decline is due to a combination of factors: accidental mortality in fisheries, collision with vessels, habitat degradation, the damming of tributary streams and lakes, reduction in prey populations, and pollution.

The Foundation supported the conservation of Baiji since its inception and substantial funding had been invested in the species since 1994. However, some consider the species to be beyond recovery.

The projects sponsored by the Foundation in relation to the Baiji have focused on public education, promoting awareness about its conservation status and building the capacity of mainland scientists.

項目撮要 Project Summary

1995-96

長江石首半自然保護區內白鱀豚的捕獲、行為監察和死亡的分析
由武漢水生生物研究所河豚研究系負責
Analysis on the Capture, Behavioural Monitoring and Death of the Baiji on the Shishou Semi-nature Reserve in the Yangtze River
by the Department of River Dolphin Research, Institute of Hydrobiology, Wuhan

研究計劃於 1996 年 11 月因石首半自然保護區內的雌性白鱀豚死亡而中斷。

The project finished in November 1996 due to the death of the female Baiji in the Shishou Semi-nature Reserve.

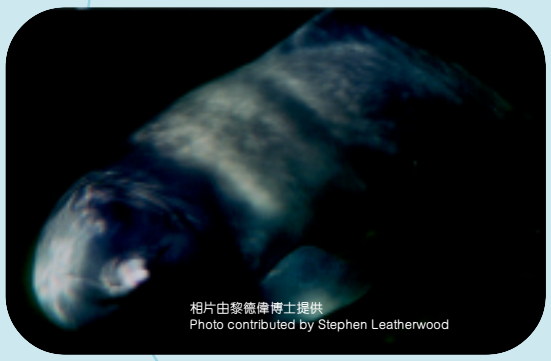
1996-97

拯救白鱀豚計劃
由 Henry Genthe 博士 和 Leslie Marz 女士負責
Baiji Rescue Project by Dr. Henry Genthe and Ms Leslie Marz

Henry Genthe 博士和 Leslie Marz 女士得到基金贊助，於 1995 年開始在中國推行一系列的白鱀豚保育和教育活動，引起了公眾對白鱀豚保育的關注。計劃由不同型式的活動組成：科學家於大學和中學開辦課程和講座、亦有於電台廣播有關消息及協助聯絡於北京自然歷史博物館舉行的「白鱀豚展覽」。此項研究不單有助白鱀豚的保育工作，亦對與其棲身同一環境的江豚有幫助。

Dr. Henry Genthe and Ms Leslie Marz received funding to carry out a series of Baiji conservational and educational activities in China, started in 1995. The project raised public awareness about conserving the Baiji. This was done in several ways: scientists conducted lectures and seminars in tertiary and secondary academic institutes, broadcast on radio, and made contacts that led to the "Baiji Exhibition" at the Beijing Natural History Museum. This benefited not only Baiji but also Finless Porpoises that share the same habitat.

1997-98


相片由黎德偉博士提供
Photo contributed by Stephen Leatherwood

「白鱀豚：長江的瑰寶」展覽
由Henry Genthe博士、Leslie Marz女士及武漢水生生物研究所負責
Baiji - Treasure of the Yangtze River Exhibition
by Dr. Henry Genthe, Ms Leslie Marz & the Institute of Hydrobiology, Wuhan

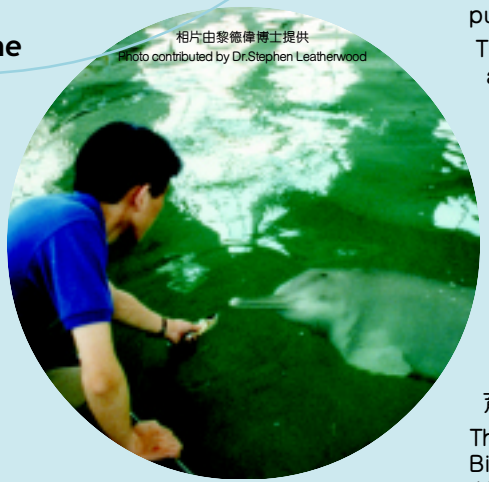
透過基金的贊助，這個為期超過兩個月的展覽在北京舉行，旨在提高各界的關注和向大眾展示白鱀豚現時的困境。這次展覽引起傳媒廣泛的關注，包括中央電視台和北京電視台的新聞報導。

With funding from the Foundation, the exhibition was held in Beijing over two months to raise awareness and to publicise the plight of the Baiji. It generated wide press coverage, including news reports on China Central Television and Beijing Television.

公眾教育和保育白鱀豚宣傳
由綠家園志願者負責
Community Education and Promotion on the Conservation of Baiji
by Green Earth Volunteers

基金資助了國內的一個非政府機構綠家園志願者，讓一群學生和義工由北京到武漢，沿著長江沿岸的學校和村落進行有關白鱀豚保育的教育工作。這次活動引起傳媒廣泛的關注。

Green Earth Volunteers (a Chinese non-governmental organisation) was funded to subsidise a group of students and volunteers to travel from Beijing to Wuhan to educate schools and villages along the Yangtze River about the Baiji. This generated considerable media attention.


相片由黎德偉博士提供
Photo contributed by Dr.Stephen Leatherwood

1999-00

「白鱀豚：長江的瑰寶」展覽延續篇：聯誼活動包括課堂活動和兒童木偶表演
由 Henry Genthe 博士負責
Continuation of Museum Exhibition: Baiji - Treasure in the Yangtze River; and Association Activities including Lecture Programmes and Children's Puppet Shows
by Dr. Henry Genthe

基金為是次「保護長江水拯救白鱀豚」展覽的其中一個主要贊助團體，協助 Henry Genthe 博士籌辦教育活動項目中的木偶表演。

這次活動目的旨在提高長江沿岸的人民對保育白鱀豚的關注及為武漢當地學校提供教學活動。是次活動的開幕禮得到很多中國政府官員和當地學生支持參與。而基金總監蔣素珊女士於開幕禮上的講話更被中國的傳媒廣泛報導。

The Foundation was one of the major sponsors of the Baiji Exhibition "Protect the Water of the Yangtze River and Save the Treasured Baiji". The Foundation helped set up and prepare the puppet shows for the educational programme with Dr. Genthe.

The objective was to increase public awareness of Baiji conservation along the Yangtze River and to provide educational programmes to local schools in Wuhan. A large number of Chinese governmental officials and local students participated in the opening ceremony. The speech by Foundation Director, Ms Suzanne Gendron was also well covered by local media in China.

贊助漁業局代表參與兩年一度的海洋哺乳動物協會會議
由王丁博士和王利民博士負責
Sponsorship for Representatives from the Bureau of Fisheries to Attend the Marine Mammal Biennial Meeting
by Dr. Ding Wang & Dr. Limin Wang

王丁博士和王利民博士獲基金資助前往夏威夷毛利島，出席每兩年一度的海洋哺乳動物協會會議，並與國際知名的專家會面，例如與同樣關注白鱀豚保育工作的世界自然保育聯盟主席共商保育策略。

The Foundation's sponsorship of Dr. Ding Wang and Dr. Limin Wang to attend the Marine Mammal Biennial Meeting in Maui enabled them to meet international experts such as the Chairman of IUCN / CSO, who is also concerned about the conservation of Baiji and discussed appropriate strategies.

References

Guide to Marine Mammals of the World, Alfred A Knopf Publisher, New York 2002 Chanticleer Press

儒艮
Dugong


相片由 Ellen Hines 博士提供
Photo contributed by Ellen Hines

儒艮是唯一一種在海中生活的海牛類動物。牠們是草食性的，以海岸區的海草為主要食糧。牠們常於淺水區出沒，但亦曾在 23 米深的水域被發現。儒艮有跟海豚、鯨魚一樣的扇形尾鰭，亦擁有如其遠親 – 大象 – 的象牙般的長牙。

儒艮在亞洲水域的分佈並不集中。牠們曾被發現於印度洋沿岸，沖繩島以北及中國和台灣對出的海面出沒，但在中國和台灣發現儒艮的紀錄則較少。

儒艮被列為基金第二個五年計劃 (1998- 2002) 中受重點保護的瀕危品種之一，基金於2000年間積極地支持了數項有關儒艮的科研項目。那些項目主要集中在兩個區域：海南島附近的北部灣以及泰國的安達曼海。

棲息於北部灣的儒艮的狀況令人擔心，牠們的數量與 1960 年及 1997 年進行研究時已大大降低，這可從於 2000 至 2001 年間進行的研究未有再發現牠們的蹤影而引證。

而棲息於泰國的儒艮的情況則較為樂觀。基金資助的研究和調查得出很多對籌劃保育工作很重要的資料，當中包括：儒艮族群的數量和分佈的數據、海草的草床情況以及當地村民和官員對待儒艮保育的態度。這些研究亦同時引發了更多公眾參與協助保育工作。

Dugong (*Dugong dugon*) is the only sirenian found in the sea. It is a herbivore whose diet comprises coastal seagrass. It is usually found in shallow water, although it has been seen in water as deep as 23 metres. Dugongs have a fluked tail like dolphins and whales, and tusks, like their distant relatives the elephants.

Dugong distribution is discontinuous in Asian waters. They were once found along the coasts of the Indian Ocean, northward to Okinawa and off the coasts of China and Taiwan, but are rarely seen in Chinese or Taiwanese waters.

As one of the most endangered focal species listed in the Foundation's second 5-Year Action Plan (1998-2002), scientific projects on Dugongs were supported by the Foundation in earnest in 2000. They focused on two areas: near Hainan Island in the Beibu Gulf, and the coast of the Andaman Sea in Thailand.

Dugong's status in the Beibu Gulf appears to be desperate. The numbers, compared to studies conducted in 1960 and 1997, appear to have dropped greatly. This has been underlined by a lack of sightings in surveys conducted there during 2000 and 2001.

The situation in Thailand seems more optimistic. Studies and surveys funded by the Foundation generated information critical to conservational plans, including data on distribution and abundance, status of the seagrass beds, and villagers' and officials' attitudes towards conservation. The studies also generated much publicity to aid conservation.

項目撮要 Project Summary

1999-00

泰國安達曼海岸的儒艮族群數目和生境狀況的評估
首席研究員：Ellen Hines 博士
Population and Habitat Assessment of the Dugong off the Andaman Coast of Thailand
Principal Investigator: Dr. Ellen Hines

研究目的在於評估安達曼海岸的儒艮族群數目和生境狀況。研究員透過族群普查和與村民會面收集到很多重要的資料，而儒艮的死亡亦引起了科學家以及公眾對保育工作的關注。

從這個項目收集得來的資料對發展儒艮的保育計劃是非常重要的。Hines博士警告若情況持續，儒艮將會絕跡於安達曼海。為了保護儒艮族群，當地社區對保護儒艮和海草的態度，以致政府保護鯨豚的措施都必須作出改善，如改良現行對環境造成破壞的捕魚方法和停止食用儒艮等。

The aim of this study was to assess the habitats and the number of Dugongs along the Andaman Coast. Vital information was gained from population censuses and from interviewing villagers. Dugong deaths also raised concern among scientists and the community for their conservation.

The information collected is critical to develop conservational plans for the species. Dr. Hines reported that if the status quo remains, Dugongs would disappear from the Andaman Coast. To conserve the population, the local communities' attitudes and governmental policies towards protecting the marine mammal and the seagrass it eats must be changed. This includes modifying currently destructive fishing methods and stopping the consumption of Dugong.

中國北部灣的儒艮保育情況
首席研究員：徐信榮先生
Conservation Status of the Dugong in Beibu Gulf, China
Principal Investigator: Mr. Xinrong Xu

北部灣是中國近年唯一發現儒艮蹤影的區域，可惜自1998 年起卻再沒有儒艮出沒的紀錄。有見及此，基金便資助了這項調查以了解該區的儒艮保育狀況。調查結果顯示，儘管儒艮仍於北部灣棲息，但由於其棲息地環境已被破壞，以致現時牠們的生存狀況成疑。故此，研究隊伍認為當務之急是找出並保存海南省以西海岸儒艮棲息地。報告亦建議應進一步在區內調查，找出儒艮的數量及分佈，以及展開一系列的教育工作以爭取公眾支持。

Beibu Gulf is the only area where Dugongs have been reported in China recently. However, no Dugongs have been sighted there in surveys since 1998. The Foundation funded a survey to determine its current status. Results indicate that Dugongs, while still inhabiting the Beibu Gulf, their survival is in doubt due to seriously degraded habitat. Identifying critical habitat along the west coast of Hainan Province and its conservation is considered as a high priority by the research team. Further research is needed to determine the abundance and distribution of Dugongs in the region, and educational campaigns to solicit public support were also highly recommended by the report.

2000-01

在泰國安達曼海的儒艮保育
首席研究員：Ellen Hines 博士
Conservation of Dugong at the Coast of Andaman, Thailand
Principal Investigator: Dr. Ellen Hines

此研究為 Hines 博士 1999 至 2000 年在安達曼海岸儒艮研究的延續，該次的研究顯示泰國沿岸的儒艮數目極不穩定。儒艮的數量因破壞性強及非法的捕漁活動而大幅下降。各界對儒艮情況的關注引發起公眾和政府官員對儒艮和海草保育的支持。研究人員亦建議制定全國性的政策以監控和保育僅餘的一小群儒艮和海草，而當中最重要的措施包括嚴厲執行保護儒艮和海草的法例，以及鼓勵和教育村民參與保育工作。

This is a continuation of the 1999-2000 study on the Dugongs along the Andaman coast, which indicated that the abundance of Dugongs off the coast of Thailand is highly variable. Due to destructive and illegal fishing practices, the Dugong population has declined rapidly. Awareness of the situation generated strong support from the community and governmental officials to conserve Dugong and seagrass. The study recommended developing of a national strategy to manage and conserve the remaining small group of Dugong and seagrass. Key elements include strict enforcement of legislation that protects the Dugong and seagrass, as well as involving and educating villagers.

2001-02

於中國海南省設立儒艮自然保護區的可行性調查
首席研究員：王丕烈教授
Feasibility Study to Establish a Dugong Natural Reserve in Hainan Province, People's Republic of China
Principal Investigator: Prof. Peilie Wang

王丕烈教授延續了徐信榮先生於2000年的研究，調查了海南島北部灣的生態環境、儒艮的分佈及海草的數量。可惜，在這十次的調查中都沒有任何儒艮出沒的紀錄，更發現海草的數量正逐漸下降，這都是由捕魚及其他人類活動所引致的。這正好顯示出，為挽救儒艮免受滅絕的威脅，保護海草床已是刻不容緩。而美國的一個非政府機構 "The Pacific Environment"亦因此而與基金共同資助此研究。

As an extension of Prof. Xinrong Xu's study in 2000, Prof. Peilie Wang investigated the Dugong's distribution, seagrass abundance and the environmental conditions of Hainan Island's Beibu Gulf. Unfortunately, no Dugongs were sighted during the ten surveys, and a decreasing seagrass abundance was noted. This is due to fishing and other human activities. The results indicate an urgent need to protect the seagrass beds in order to save the Dugongs from extinction. The Pacific Environment, a United States non-governmental organisation, provided matching funds for this survey.

2002-03

泰國灣東岸的儒艮保育工作
首席研究員：Ellen Hines 博士
Conservation of the Dugong on the Eastern Coast of the Gulf of Thailand
Principal Investigator: Dr. Ellen Hines


相片由 Ellen Hines 博士提供
Photo contributed by Ellen Hines

儒艮並非如一般泰國人所想般僅出沒於安達曼海岸，其實泰國東岸的羅勇府、尖竹汶府和達府省也曾有儒艮出沒的紀錄。Hines博士在本項研究中繼續調查安達曼沿岸的儒艮，並發現了一些新的儒艮族群，亦跟一些本土居民會面商討。她發現支持保育工作能夠確保儒艮的生存，並建議推行綜合的管理運動。此項研究獲得傳媒報導，成功喚起公眾的關注。

Belying common Thai belief, Dugongs are not confined to islands off the Andaman Coast, but are also found in Rayong, Chanthaburi and Trat provinces on the eastern coast of Thailand. Dr. Hines continued to study Dugongs along the Andaman coast and identified previously unknown populations and interviewed local communities. She found the supported conservation efforts to ensure the survival of the Dugong. Integrated management campaigns were recommended, and media coverage of the study raised public awareness.

References

Guide to Marine Mammals of the World, Alfred A Knopf Publisher, New York 2002 Chanticleer Press

江豚
Finless Porpoise


相片由武漢水生物研究所提供
Photo contributed by Wuhan Institute of Hydrobiology

江豚沒有背鰭，只在背部長有一條脊，並只在東南亞及亞洲東部水域出沒。江豚在近岸的淺水區棲息，因此和人類的活動有很密切的接觸。牠們正深深受著污染和捕魚業的威脅。意外誤捕是江豚數量急劇下降的主要原因，而刺網更是牠們的頭號殺手。其他威脅包括被船隻撞擊、賴以為生的獵物被過度捕獲、污染以及棲息地環境被破壞等都可能引致江豚數量下降。

基金資助了多個江豚保育項目，當中包括協助居於長江流域—這同樣屬白鱀豚棲息地—這淡水環境的江豚的保育工作。儘管長江江豚的族群數量近年急劇下降，但相對於白鱀豚而言，長江江豚的數量仍可視作為可維持的族群。基金資助了不少研究項目，而這些研究都能提供有關長江江豚存活的大量珍貴資料。

Finless Porpoise (*Neophocaena phocaenoides*) was so named because it has no dorsal fin, but a groove or a low ridge along its back instead. It is endemic to eastern and Southeast Asia. Finless Porpoise inhabits shallow waters inshore, resulting in close contact with human activities. They are extremely vulnerable to fisheries effects and pollution. The Finless Porpoise population declined dramatically mainly due to incidental capture in fishing gear, especially in gillnets. Other suspected causes include collision with vessels, over-fishing of their prey, pollution and habitat degradation.

Several projects have aided the conservation of the Yangtze Finless Porpoise, a unique freshwater population sharing the same habitat of the Baiji. Although their population has decreased drastically, unlike the Baiji, it is still considered viable. The Foundation has supported many studies that provide information vital to the survival of this unique species.

項目撮要 Project Summary

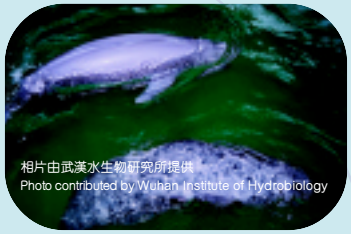
1997-98

長江江豚保育行動計劃的發展
Development of a Conservation Action Plan for the Yangtze River Finless Porpoise

儘管長江江豚正面對著族群數量嚴重下降的問題，但長江江豚的族群仍被視為能持續存活，情況比面對著相同問題的白鱀豚較好。基金在1997年9月16至18日贊助在海洋公園裡召開會議，邀請了來自中國、日本、加拿大和美國的九位科學家，一同討論了多個議題，並訂定了一個保護長江江豚的行動計劃。

Unlike the Baiji in the Yangtze River, the Yangtze Finless Porpoise population, albeit facing some of the same threats as the Baiji, is still considered viable. The Foundation funded and convened a meeting at Ocean Park during 16-18 Septemeber 1997, where nine scientists from China, Japan, Canada and the United States discussed various issues and agreed on a Conservation Action Plan for the Yangtze Finless Porpoise.

1998-99


相片由武漢水生物研究所提供
Photo contributed by Wuhan Institute of Hydrobiology

香港的江豚狀況研究及保育生物學
首席研究員：解斐生博士
Study of the Status and Conservation Biology of the Finless Porpoise in Hong Kong
Principal Investigator: Dr. Thomas Jefferson

香港政府的漁農署 (現稱漁農自然護理署) 委託了解斐生博士進行一項為期兩年半的詳細研究計劃，調查香港水域內的江豚的數量、生態和分佈。基金為是次研究提供了辦公室和行政上的支持。

The Agricultural and Fisheries Department (renamed as Agricultural, Fisheries and Conservation Department) of the HKSAR Government commissioned Dr. Jefferson to carry out a two-and-a-half-year intensive study on the abundance, ecology and distribution of the Finless Porpoise in Hong Kong. The Foundation provided the project with office space and administrative support.

1999-00

透過衛星定位作長江江豚季節性遷移的調查
首席研究員：張先鋒博士及王丁博士

Study on the Seasonal Movement of the Yangtze Finless Porpoise, Using Satellite Tracking
Principal Investigators: Dr. Xianfeng Zhang and Dr. Ding Wang

長江江豚的分佈和族群密度隨著季節和河道的地區而改變。基金贊助張博士和王博士以衛星定位作三至六個月追蹤長江江豚動向的調查。調查的途中遇到不少障礙，例如訊號標籤失靈、標籤背心被江豚甩掉等，幸而調查最終也能收集到足夠的資料並作出分析。有關資料用作研究長江江豚的組群架構、社交行為、對棲息地環境的要求和季節性遷移的模式，以改進長江江豚的保育計劃。

The distribution and population densities of this endangered species vary seasonally and along sections of the river. The Foundation sponsored Dr. Zhang and Dr. Wang to track the mammal's movements for three to six months using satellites. This study met with some hiccups, including tags that did not work and vests that were removed by the Finless Porpoises. In the end, however, enough data were gathered and analysed to indicate the groups' structure, social behaviour, habitat requirements and seasonal movement patterns to improve programmes to conserve them.

2001

參與第十四屆海洋哺乳類動物生物學雙年會
參與者：王丁博士及張先鋒博士

Attending the 14th Biennial Conference on the Biology of Marine Mammals
Participants: Dr. Ding Wang and Dr. Xianfeng Zhang

王丁博士及張先鋒博士獲基金資助參與於溫哥華舉行的研討會議，並出席了一些工作坊，在會上發表他們的調查結果：王博士發佈了有關長江江豚的聲學研究，而張博士則發佈了有關衛星追蹤的研究。兩位於會後返回武漢途經香港時，向傳媒和對此有興趣的團體進行相同的調查結果報告，有助喚起公眾對長江江豚困境的關注。

The Foundation financed the attendance at the Vancouver conference by both scientists. They attended a number of workshops, and presented the findings of their studies; Dr. Wang on the acoustic studies of the Yangtze Finless Porpoise, and Dr. Zhang on the satellite tracking. Both repeated the presentations to Hong Kong media and interested parties on their return to Wuhan. The presentations were well received by the media and helped raise awareness of the species and their plight.

2002-03

中國石首半自然保護區長江江豚的宗族關係和組群行為
首席研究員：張先鋒博士及王丁博士

Consanguinity Relationship and Grouping Behaviour of Finless Porpoises in Shishou Semi-natural Reserve, China
Principal Investigators: Dr. Xianfeng Zhang and Dr. Ding Wang

湖北石首市天鵝洲內灣因魚產豐富，於1992年被訂定為白鱀豚的自然保護區。長江江豚亦被引入該區進行繁殖。

這項調查包括在區內作陸上和船隻調查，以評估江豚的棲息地環境、集群行為以及季節性和時間性的分佈。基於該次的研究所得，研究員建議了一個在區內監察江豚的繁殖行為和減低近親繁殖的計劃。當中包括在區內全年禁止捕魚和其他對江豚有害的活動。

The Tian-E-Zhou oxbow, in Shishou City in Hubei was declared a reserve for the Baiji in 1992 due to its abundant fish stock. Finless Porpoise had also been introduced to the area for breeding.

This study involved land and boat surveys to assess their habitat, grouping behaviour, and spatial-temporal distribution. Based on the findings, a plan to manage their breeding and minimise inbreeding in the reserve was suggested. These include year-round banning of fishing and other harmful activities.

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Guide to Marine Mammals of the World, Alfred A Knopf Publisher, New York 2002 Chanticleer Press

印度太平洋駝背豚 (中華白海豚)
Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin (Chinese White Dolphin)

印度太平洋駝背豚出沒範圍遍佈整個印度太平洋，東至中國及澳洲，西至南非。所有的印度太平洋駝背豚皆生活於近岸水域，通常集中於河口地區。牠們因其背鰭的形狀以及居住地區而命名。印度太平洋駝背豚在中國通常被稱為中華白海豚，並在南中國海沿岸出沒。

自1997年開始，基金贊助了不同地方有關印度太平洋駝背豚的項目，包括香港、廈門、珠江三角州的北面與南面，台灣西部以及印度。

儘管各調查的重點各有不同，但全部均有助於保育印度太平洋駝背豚。當中包括:

- 調查族群分佈和數量；
- 籌辦會議和研討會，以提高科研組織對印度太平洋駝背豚保育的關注和制定保育政策；
- 研究印度太平洋駝背豚的形態和成長過程，以及改善調查方式；
- 研究調查的方法，例如用吸碗把無線電和深度紀錄訊號標籤附於印度太平洋駝背豚身上；以及
- 作出宗族關係學上的研究，透過分析駝背豚 (*Sousa spp.*)的群體遺傳數據，以確認印度太平洋駝背豚(*Sousa chinensis*) 種族是否在駝背豚(*Sousa spp.*)裡唯一的種族

Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin (*Sousa chinensis*) is found throughout the Indo-Pacific, from Australia and China in the East to South Africa in the West. All these dolphins live close to the shore, usually centred at the mouths of large rivers. Their common name refers to the structure of the dorsal fin region on animals in the western part of the range. These dolphins in China are commonly known as Chinese White Dolphins. They are known to occur along the southern China coast.

Since 1997, Foundation sponsorships relating to Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphins have included projects in Hong Kong, Xiamen, north and south of the Pearl River Estuary (PRE), western Taiwan and India.

Although the focuses of the scientific projects have been diverse, all have helped conserve the species. They include:

- Surveys on distribution and abundance;
- Organisation of conferences and symposiums to raise awareness among the scientific fraternity and devise strategies to conserve the species;
- Studies on morphology and development; how to improve research methodology;
- Investigation of research methods, including the feasibility of suction-cup attachments for radios and time-depth recorder tags on free-ranging Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphins; and
- Phylogenetic study on conservation genetics of the humpback dolphins (*Sousa spp.*), which should indicate whether *Sousa chinensis* is a single species within the range of *Sousa spp.*

項目撮要 Project Summary

1997-99

有關廈門的印度太平洋駝背豚保育狀況調查
首席研究員：廈門第三海洋研究所—黃宗國教授和 Wenhua Liu 教授
The Study of the Conservation Status of Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphins in Xiamen, Principal Investigators: Prof. Zongguo Huang and Wenhua Liu of Third Institute of Oceanography in Xiamen

由於目前人們對廈門的印度太平洋駝背豚(中華白海豚)所知甚少，是次研究是為搜集更多有關廈門印度太平洋駝背豚的分佈和數量的資料而進行。這研究有助保育工作的展開，特別是在由廈門政府劃為中華白海豚自然保護區內的情況。研究員在一年半時間裡共進行了33次船隻調查。於1998-99年間，共有118條海豚的出沒紀錄，而在1997-98年間則共發現9群合共46條海豚。研究人員發表了一篇論文，又製作了一套科學性的電視節目，三套錄影帶和一套VCD作為教育和宣傳的用途。

The objective of this study was to provide information on the distribution and abundance of the Xiamen dolphin population, about which little is known. This helped conservation efforts, especially in the Chinese White Dolphin Natural Protection Area established by the Xiamen government. 33 boat surveys were conducted over one and a half years. 118 individual dolphins were sighted between 1998-99, while 46 individuals in 9 groups were sighted between 1997-98. As a result, a paper has been published, and one scientific television programme, three videos and one VCD were produced for education and publicity purposes.

1999-00

珠江三角洲北部和南部的印度太平洋駝背豚的調查
首席研究員：賈曉平教授
Surveys of Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphins in North and South of Pearl River Estuary (PRE)
Principal Investigator: Prof. Xiaoping Jia

由1999年5月開始的十個月期間，研究員一共在珠江三角洲進行了四次調查，範圍涵蓋2,640公里，共有58次海豚出沒的紀錄，當中估計有336條印度太平洋駝背豚和部份江豚。

Four surveys, conducted in the PRE over a period of ten months from May 1999, covered 2,630km. A total of 58 sightings were recorded, including an estimated 336 Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphins and some Finless Porpoises.

2000-01

第一屆中華白海豚國際工作坊
負責人：莫雅頓教授
First Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin International Workshop
Person-in-charge: Prof. Brian Morton

於2001年1月11日至12日，基金聯同漁農自然護理署以及太古海洋科學研究所合辦了是次工作坊。會議的議題集中討論印度太平洋駝背豚的監察和保育策略。多位來自中國大陸、新加坡、澳洲、南非、越南、泰國和香港的專家均有出席。其後更於第六屆鯨豚保護日舉行了記者會和出海觀察海豚活動。

The Foundation, AFCD and the SWIMS organised the conference on the 11 and 12 January 2001. It focused on strategies for the conservation and management of Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphins. Experts from the Mainland China, Singapore, Australia, South Africa, Vietnam, Thailand and Hong Kong attended. It was followed by a press conference and a boat trip on the 6th Conservation Day.

2000-01

香港水域裡的印度太平洋駝背豚和江豚的長期監察
首席研究員：解斐生博士和香港鯨豚研究計劃
Long-term Monitoring of Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphins and Finless Porpoise in Hong Kong Waters
Principal Investigators: Dr. Thomas Jefferson & the Hong Kong Cetacean Research Project Team

這研究主要是以船隻和直昇機在大嶼山以北和以南地區作調查。研究員收集這兩種鯨豚的密度和數量、捕食習慣以及環境對本土族群的影響的資料，更以照片辨認個別的鯨豚。取得的資料用以協助這兩種海豚的保育工作，亦幫助了教育和公眾關注活動。

The project concentrated on the waters to the north and south of Lantau Island using vessel and helicopter surveys. Data were collected on the density and abundance of the two species; their feeding habits; environmental impacts on local populations; and photo identification of individuals, thus contributing to the conservation of these two species and the public educational and awareness activities.

2001-02


相片由黎德偉博士提供
Photo contributed by Stephen Leatherwood

監察香港水域裡的印度太平洋駝背豚和江豚(細小鯨豚)
首席研究員：陳明潔女士
Monitoring of Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin and Finless Porpoises (Small Cetaceans) in Hong Kong Waters
Principal Investigator: Ms Mientje Torey

陳女士在研究中確定了印度太平洋駝背豚和江豚的季節性和地區性分佈，亦發現香港的鯨豚仍然常被誤捕，故建議加強漁民的教育和宣傳活動。

Ms Torey's study identified seasonal geographical distributions of the two cetaceans, and found that Hong Kong cetaceans are still commonly caught as fishing by-catch. Therefore, fishermen educational and awareness programmes were recommended.

印度喀蚩灣和果阿岸鯨豚的比較研究
首席研究員：Dipani Sutaria 女士
Comparative Study of Cetacean Populations in the Gulf of Kutch & along the Coast of Goa, India
Principal Investigator: Ms Dipani Sutaria

在印度進行海洋哺乳類動物的研究極少。Sutari女士是次進行研究的兩個地區無論在地理位置、人類活動以至在環境保育的層面皆有極大的差別。她收集了有關海岸鯨豚的出沒、分佈、組群規模和棲息地的基本資料。此外，她亦就當地漁民捕漁時的態度、捕漁方法及漁網誤捕海豚的情況進行資料搜集。

這次研究發現了一個棲息於喀蚩灣的印度太平洋駝背豚的族群，和棲息於果阿岸的兩種海豚：印度太平洋駝背豚和江豚。

Very few studies on marine mammals have been conducted in India. Ms Sutaria worked in two areas differing greatly in geographic location, human activities and conservational effort. She collected baseline data on the occurrence, distribution, abundance, group size and habitat use of coastal cetaceans. She also investigated fishermen's attitudes and fishing methods, and incidences of by-catch.

The surveys identified one resident population of Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphins in the Gulf of Kutch, and two resident species: Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphins, and Finless Porpoises, along the coast of Goa.

於新加坡水底世界對六條印度太平洋駝背豚進行形態和發展的調查：作為與 *Sousa chinensis* 的地區性研究結果作比較
首席研究員： 布蓮詩博士
Investigation of the Morphology and Development of Six Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphins Held in Singapore Underwater World: for Comparison with Regional Research Collected on the Genus *Sousa chinensis*
Principal Investigator: Dr. Lindsay Porter

被飼養的印度太平洋駝背豚數量不多。新加坡水底世界的印度太平洋駝背豚為布蓮詩博士提供了非常珍貴的機會，使她能對印度太平洋駝背豚的形態特徵和成長發展作紀錄與調查。

There are few Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphins in captivity. The animals at Underwater World in Singapore represented a rare opportunity for Dr. Porter to record the morphological characteristics and the development of this species.

2002-03

初步研究於香港水域內的印度太平洋駝背豚身上附設無線電吸碗和水深紀錄儀標籤的可行性
首席研究員：布蓮詩博士
Preliminary Investigation on the Feasibility of Suction-cup Attachment of Radio and Time-Depth-Recorder Tags to Free-Ranging *Sousa chinensis* in Hong Kong Waters
Principal Investigator: Dr. Lindsay Porter

海水污濁妨礙了在水底觀察海豚的進行，而可附於海豚身上的無線電吸碗和深度紀錄儀則有助紀錄海豚於海底下的行為和活動情況。透過獲取海豚對人類在海水不同深度的活動如拖網、船隻航行和密集的水底噪音等的反應，從而找出人類在管理上可如何配合保育工作，以及取得印度太平洋駝背豚每天的行為模式及潛泳的資料。

這項調查由基金和世界自然基金會聯合支持。研究結果顯示於海豚身上附設標籤並未有對海豚本身構成不良影響，而有關做法亦未有被禁止。

High turbidity precludes the underwater observation of dolphins. Suction-cup radio attachments and time-depth recorders can help document dolphin behaviour and movement underwater, and address questions related to management (e.g. exposure and reactions to depth-specific threats such as fishing gear, vessel traffic or high-intensity underwater sounds) and to the basic biology of a species (e.g. diurnal behavioural patterns and ontology of diving).

The Foundation and WWF jointly supported this survey. Positive findings were that tag contact did not adversely affect the dolphins, and the tagging effort was not prohibitive.

References

Guide to Marine Mammals of the World, Alfred A Knopf Publisher, New York 2002 Chanticleer Press

印度太平洋寬吻海豚
Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin


相片由海洋公園吳乃江先生提供
Photo contributed by
P. Ng, Ocean Park

雖然印度太平洋寬吻海豚並非瀕危的品種，但由於牠們主要在近岸地區出沒，環境污染、人為捕捉和捕魚業都為牠們帶來非常嚴重的威脅。在亞洲地區，牠們偶爾會被漁民捕獲而死亡，也會被捕捉往水族館以娛樂公眾。

由於以往在分類學上的模糊，有關台灣海峽內印度太平洋寬吻海豚的族群資料非常有限。基於近期的捕獵行為、大量的誤捕、和其與人類活動非常接近，中國水域內的寬吻海豚的情況備受關注。因此，我們有必要儘快了解寬吻海豚的生理情況和喚起公眾對其困境的關注。

基金資助了三項有關台灣海峽中寬吻海豚的研究計劃，包括周開亞教授在東山至廈門水域進行的海豚保育評估，和王愈超博士對南灣和台南附近水域進行的兩項研究調查。

研究結果顯示寬吻海豚的族群規模細小，而且意外捕獲的情況仍然持續。為了增加對寬吻海豚的認識和改善有關的保育工作，持續的監察是有必要的。

Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin (*Tursiops aduncus*) is not endangered, but its exclusively near-shore distribution makes it vulnerable to environmental degradation, direct capture and fisheries. They are occasionally killed incidentally by fishing, and are also captured to populate oceanariums in Asia.

Due to previous taxonomic uncertainties, very little is known about Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin populations in the Taiwan Straits. There is concern about its status in Chinese waters because of recent hunting, high rate of by-catch and the species' proximity to human activities. There is an urgent need to understand the biology of this species and to raise public awareness of its plight.

The Foundation funded three research studies in the Taiwan Straits, one by Prof. Kaiya Zhou covering the waters from Dongshan to Xiamen, and two by Dr. John Wang covering Nan Wan and adjacent waters in the southern Taiwan.

Findings suggest that the population is small and incidental captures continue. Continued monitoring is recommended to improve the understanding and conservation of the species.

項目撮要 Project Summary

1998-99

台灣海峽寬吻海豚的保育工作評估
首席研究員：周開亞教授、楊光博士和徐信榮先生
Assessment of Conservation of Bottlenose Dolphins in the Taiwan Straits
Principal Investigators: Prof. Kaiya Zhou, Dr. Guang Yang and Mr. Xinrong Xu

儘管有些近岸的寬吻海豚族群已被深入研究，但有關中國水域內的寬吻海豚族群的資料仍然匱乏。

台灣海峽的寬吻海豚屬南瓶鼻海豚。寬吻海豚在廈門和東山水域內被魚網意外捕獲的情況持續，因此有必要儘快進行有關寬吻海豚在該地區被誤捕的調查。

周教授於1998年12月完成是次研究，分析結果顯示台灣海峽內寬吻海豚的族群密度比於東南台灣地區的為低。另外，由於台灣海峽南部為寬吻海豚的主要出沒地區，而該區的誤捕情況也相當嚴重，因此建議在該地持續進行監察行動。

Although a few inshore Bottlenose Dolphin populations are well studied, there is little information on most of the populations in Chinese waters.

Bottlenose Dolphins in the Taiwan Straits are *Tursiops aduncus*. Incidental catches by fishing nets in the Taiwan Straits off Xiamen and Dongshan, indicating a survey on the status of by-catching Bottlenose Dolphins in the Taiwan Straits was needed urgently.

Prof. Kaiya Zhou completed the survey in December 1998. Analysis of the data showed that the population density in the Taiwan Straits was less than that in the south-eastern Taiwan Straits. Monitoring of incidental catches of small cetaceans should be continued in the southern Taiwan Straits, as this was where most dolphins were sighted and where incidental catches occurred.

2001-03

南灣及台南附近水域的印度太平洋寬吻海豚的活動規律、數量、分佈及移動情況：對保育鯨豚的意義
首席研究員：王愈超博士
Activity Pattern, Abundance, Distribution, Movement and Behavioural Activity of Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphins of Nan Wan and Adjacent Waters of Southern Taiwan: Implications for Conservation
Principal Investigator: Dr. John Wang

在2001年的調查結果顯示，寬吻海豚的數量及密度偏低。研究亦指出牠們是季節性地出沒，並以年齡及性別劃分階級，而牠們避開船隻的行為正正反映了人類活動對牠們的干擾。後期的研究發現海豚的分佈比之前更廣泛，而憑背鰭特徵辨認到的海豚紀錄亦由八個增至十六個。是次研究活動，還進行了公眾教育、籌款活動及培訓當地研究員等。

In 2001, dolphin abundance and density were described as low. The studies also documented seasonal occurrences, age and sex class segregation, and avoidance of boats, which indicated that human activities displaced them. Their distribution was larger in the later study. The dorsal fin catalogue increased from 8 to 16 individuals. Public awareness and fund raising campaigns, as well as training programmes for local researchers were conducted.

References

Guide to Marine Mammals of the World, Alfred A Knopf Publisher, New York 2002 Chanticleer Press

伊河豚
Irrawaddy Dolphin

相片由 Isebel Beasley 提供
Photo contributed by Isebel Beasley

伊河豚身型細小，是極度瀕危的亞洲海豚品種。牠們的分佈並不連貫，而且在所有研究地區錄得的數量皆不多。牠們出沒於整個東南亞、印尼和澳洲北面的河川和近岸淺水區，因此人類活動的威脅對牠們來得特別嚴重。然而直至最近，牠們的情況才得到研究員和環保人士的少量關注。

在伊河豚的保育工作上，基金一直扮演著重要的角色，並加深了對東南亞地區內伊河豚的認識。自1997年起，基金資助了於婆羅洲北部、馬來西亞、印尼的馬哈坎河和湖泊以及柬埔寨的湄公河中進行的基本研究工作。研究發現伊河豚族群的規模非常細小，當中以柬埔寨和印尼的族群尤其嚴重。有關伊河豚的集群、數量、分佈和所面對威脅的基礎資料有助於制定保育和管理的政策。

基金更資助了一批來自印度和孟加拉的科學家到孟加拉辛打邦地區進行伊河豚的保育工作。另外，基金亦協助嘗試拯救一條被困於湄公河旁一水稻田內的伊河豚。

Irrawaddy Dolphin (*Orcaella brevirostris*), also called "Pesut" in Indonesia, is small Asiatic dolphins in serious danger of extinction. Its distribution is fragmented and its abundance low in all areas studied. It occupies rivers and shallow coastal marine waters throughout Southeast Asia, Indonesia and the Northern Australia, making it exceptionally vulnerable to human activities. Until recently, it had received little attention from researchers and conservationists.

The Foundation plays an important role by supporting studies that increase the knowledge about Irrawaddy Dolphins in the Southeast Asia region. The Foundation has funded baseline studies on the species in North Borneo, Malaysia, the Mahakam River and lakes in Indonesia, and the Mekong River, Cambodia since 1997. These studies found that the populations of Irrawaddy Dolphins are critically small, especially in Cambodia and Indonesia. The baseline information, which included data on population, abundance, distribution, and threats to the species, are used to draft conservation and management strategies.

The Foundation also funded Indian and Bangladeshi scientists working on the conservation of the species found in the Sundarbans of Bangladesh, as well as the attempted rescue of an Irrawaddy Dolphin caught in a paddy fields along the Mekong River in Cambodia.

項目撮要 Project Summary

1997-98

馬來西亞沙巴 Sandakan 區內伊河豚的可行性研究
首席研究員：Isabel Beasley 女士
Feasibility Study of Irrawaddy Dolphins in Sandakan, Sabah, Malaysia
Principal Investigator: Ms Isabel Beasley

基金支持Beasley女士進行首個有關伊河豚的詳細研究。是次研究的目的是調查婆羅洲北部地區海洋哺乳類動物的數量、分佈、死亡率和死亡原因。她在該區發現了六種海豚，當中以伊河豚最為常見。研究結果顯示海洋哺乳類動物的最主要威脅包括因砍伐熱帶雨林而對河川造成破壞、在古晉區建設行人道和堤壩而引致河流改道和增加排污物對環境的破壞，以及人為或意外捕獵。

The Foundation supported Ms Beasley to conduct one of the first detailed studies on Irrawaddy Dolphins. The major objectives included studying the abundance, distribution, and rates and causes of marine mammals mortalities in northern Borneo. She sighted six species of dolphins, of which Irrawaddy Dolphins were the most common. Major threats to marine mammals identified included the logging of rainforests, which negatively impacts river systems; the development of causeways and barrages in Kuching, which affects waterway flow and increases sewage concentration; and both incidental and direct catches of dolphins.


相片由 Isabel Beasley 提供
Photo contributed by Isabel Beasley

1998-02

印尼馬哈坎河和喀里曼丹東部的湖泊的伊河豚保育工作；
首席研究員：Danielle Kreb 女士

Conservation of Irrawaddy Dolphins in the Mahakam River and Lakes in East Kalimantan, Indonesia; Principal Investigator: Ms Danielle Kreb

基金資助了三項在印尼進行的有關伊河豚河流族群的研究項目。這些項目調查了世上僅有的三個伊河豚淡水族群中的其中一個，讓科學家對牠們的生理和活動情況有進一步的認識。

是次研究收集了有關牠們現行分佈狀況、族群、生態與威脅、活動和遷移模式、數量、長期和每日的排列規律、社交架構和保育狀況的資料。

資料顯示伊河豚的族群大約只有50至100條，牠們面對的主要生存威脅包括大規模的生態環境變壞、被漁民捕獲、欠缺監管的海上交通以及被刺網誤纏。研究建議政府設立數個鯨豚保育區，禁止區內以刺網捕魚和監管船速，並且推行對大眾的宣傳和教育項目。

The Foundation sponsored three projects on a riverine population of Irrawaddy Dolphins in Indonesia known locally as "Pesut". These studies on one of the only three solely freshwater populations of this species in the world helped scientists better understand their biology and status.

These studies collected information on their distribution, population, ecology and threats; activity and migration patterns; abundance, long-term and daily ranging patterns, social systems; and conservational status.

Data indicated that the population is only 50 to 100 individuals; and the threats to their survival include extensive habitat degradation, catches by fisheries, indiscriminate boat traffic and gillnet fishing. Findings were used to recommend the government establishing several conservational areas, ban gillnet fishing and control boat speed in those areas, as well as promoting educational and public awareness programmes.

孟加拉辛打邦伊河豚及恆河豚的分佈、數量及棲息地研究
首席研究員：Brian Smith 先生

Investigation of the Distribution, Abundance, and Habitat of Irrawaddy Dolphins and Ganges River Dolphins in the Sundarbans of Bangladesh Principal Investigator: Mr. Brian Smith

這項研究由基金、世界自然基金會及英國鯨豚保護協會共同合作完成。當中的工作坊有15位來自印度和孟加拉的科學家和環保人士參與，討論項目包括評估河流海豚的棲息地和實施威脅評估的技巧等。在為期兩天的工作坊之後，參與者在辛打邦區進行超過20 日的實地調查，從中都獲得不少實際經驗。

This project was a collaborative effort between the Foundation, WorldWide Fund for Nature and the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society. The training workshop for 15 scientists and conservationists from India and Bangladesh covered various topics, including river dolphin habitat assessments and the implementation of assessment techniques. Participants gained practical experience surveying the Sundarbans Delta over 20 days following the two-day workshop.

柬埔寨被捕獲的伊河豚的拯救行動和放生
參與者：莫莉蓮博士和黃開明先生

Assistance for Irrawaddy Dolphin Capture and Release in Cambodia Participants: Dr. Nathalie Mauroo & Mr. Gary Wong

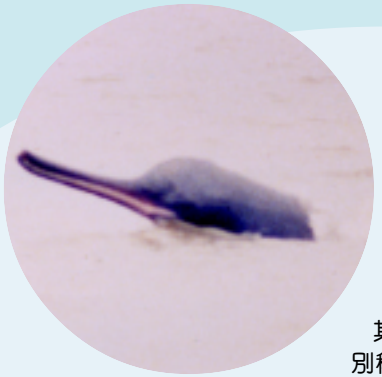
基金提供特發的資金援助，拯救一條被困於金邊附近一稻田的小水池裡的伊河豚。拯救行動雖然並未成功，但研究人員亦有向在場的科學家教授重要的拯救技巧。

A contingency fund was provided for the emergency rescue of an Irrawaddy Dolphin that was trapped in a small pool of a paddy field near Phnom Penh. While the rescue operation was not successful, valuable skills were taught to the field scientists.

References

Guide to Marine Mammals of the World, Alfred A Knopf Publisher, New York 2002 Chanticleer Press

河流海豚
River Dolphins



河流海豚包含了四個不同的品種：亞馬遜河流海豚、普河豚、長江白鱀豚以及恆河豚和印河豚。牠們有共同的頭顱特徵，當中包括長而窄的顎骨，而其他的特徵則彼此不同。

其中白鱀豚和恆河及印河豚在東南亞地區出沒，而恆河及印度河豚分別稱為 "Susu" 及 "Bhulan"，被視為是同一品種。印河豚身體細小，視力嚴重衰退，牠們差不多只依賴迴聲定位、聽覺和觸覺在水中導航，以在印度內陸黑暗且混濁的河流裡棲息。縱使基金資助的研究顯示吉大港三古盆地內恆河豚的數量維持在可持續繁殖的水平，但由於水道發展工程的影響，河流的環境被嚴重破壞，該區內的河流海豚因此受到嚴重的威脅。

基金資助的恆河豚及印河豚的保育工作包括：資助研究員到孟加拉推行保護印河豚的保育工作、調查恆河豚的數量和分佈以及出席亞洲河流海豚委員會會議。

River Dolphins are a disparate group of four species, the Amazon River Dolphin (*Inia geoffrensis*), the Franciscana (*Pontoporia blainvillei*), the Yangtze River Dolphin (*Lipotes vexillifer*) also called the Baiji and the Ganges and Indus River Dolphins (*Platanista gangetica*). They share a few primitive cranial features, and all have long, narrow jaws; otherwise they are distinct from each other.

Two of these species are found in Southeast Asia, the Baiji and the Ganges and Indus River Dolphins—commonly known as Susu and Bhulan—which are considered a single species. The latter are small, virtually blind, and rely almost entirely on echolocation, passive listening and touch to navigate and forage in the dark rivers of the Indian subcontinent. The rivers have been severely degraded by water development projects, and the dolphins are considered endangered throughout their range, although studies funded by the Foundation have identified viable populations of Susu in the Karnaphuli-Sangu complex.

Projects funded by the Foundation for the Ganges and Indus River Dolphins enabling researchers to advocate for the conservation of the Bhulan in Bangladesh; to financially support investigations of their abundance and distribution, and to convene the Asian River Dolphin Committee (ARDC) Meeting.

項目撮要 Project Summary

1996-97

巴基斯坦旁遮普及信德地區印河豚現行情況的研究
首席研究員：Randall Reeves 博士
Study of the Current Status of the Bhulan in Punjab and Sind, Pakistan
Principal Investigator: Dr. Randall Reeves

巴基斯坦的印河豚是極度瀕危的品種，在世界上的珍貴程度以及瀕危狀況僅次於白鱀豚，現時全世界僅存數百條。人類在河流興建堤壩和引水導田，導致牠們死亡。

基金與英國鯨豚保護協會 (WDCS) 聯合資助 Reeves 博士實地到卡拉奇與政府官員和非政府組織代表會面，商討拯救印河豚的措施和行動。是次活動的目的是要建立一個龐大的公眾教育項目，並要求當地政府保證在乾旱的季節仍有足夠的河水流至印河豚棲息的流域，以拯救這種極度瀕危的品種。

The Bhulan, Pakistan's endangered Indus River Dolphin, is ranked just behind the Baiji as one of the rarest and most threatened cetaceans on the planet. Only a few hundred are left. They cannot compete with humans, who dam the rivers and use it for irrigation.

The Foundation and the WDCS jointly funded Dr. Reeves's trip to Karachi to meet with government officials and non-governmental organisations to discuss means and efforts to conserve the Bhulan. The aims were to build a strong public educational programme, commit the local government to guarantee sufficient river flow in the dry season to rescue the dolphin.

於孟加拉舉行的第二屆亞洲河流海豚委員會會議
首席研究員：周開亞教授, Randall Reeves 博士, Brian Smith 先生和解斐生博士
The Second Asian River Dolphin Committee (ARDC) Meeting, Bangladesh
Principal Investigators: Prof. Kaiya Zhou, Dr. Randall Reeves, Mr. Brian Smith and Dr. Thomas Jefferson

亞洲河流海豚委員會會議每兩年舉行一次，為科學家提供一個重要的機會交換資料和交流意見。在第一屆委員會會議之後，進行了亞洲河流海豚如白鱀豚、印河豚和鱀河豚和長江江豚的保育工作。基金的主席和召集人亦支持了不少有關的活動，和籌辦了於孟加拉舉行的第二屆亞洲河流海豚委員會會議。另外，他們亦擬訂了一份共十點的指引，指出在計劃和管理河道發展工程的同時要顧及到鯨豚的需要。這份指引廣被派發，希望將來進行任何工程發展 (如建設堤壩) 時，亦會考慮到當中可能會為鯨豚帶來的影響。

The ARDC, taking place every two years, provides an important forum for scientists to share information and exchange ideas. Following the first ARDC meeting, initiatives were launched to conserve the Asian River Dolphins in the range states of the Baiji, Bhulan, Susu and Yangtze Finless Porpoise. The Foundation Chairman and convenors supported inter-sectional activities, and convened the second meeting in Bangladesh. A ten-point list of guidelines was produced describing the needs of dolphins and porpoises during the planning and management of water development projects. These were widely distributed in the hope that future decisions, e.g. dam construction, will account for the potential impacts on the endangered dolphins and porpoises.

1998-99

孟加拉河流海豚的研究
首席研究員：Brian Smith 先生
Research of River Dolphin in Bangladesh
Principal Investigator: Mr. Brian Smith

是次研究是孟加拉的首個關於河流海豚的科學研究項目，結果顯示出沒於連接 Sikalbaha-Chandkhali運河與吉大港及三古河口接壤水域的恆河豚族群規模能夠持續繁殖。當中，於三古河的最下游地區所錄得的海豚密度是最高的。因此，研究人員建議在該區進行特別的海豚保育工作。

The first scientific research in Bangladesh confirmed that the population of Ganges River Dolphins in the waters of Karnaphuli and Sangu River mouths connecting Sikalbaha-Chandkhali Canal was potentially viable. The highest density of dolphins was in the lowest reaches of the Sangu River. It was recommended that the area should receive special actions to conserve the dolphins.

1999-00

孟加拉南部吉大港、三古及 Matamuhuri 河的河流海豚調查
首席研究員：解斐生博士
Survey of River Dolphins in the Karnaphuli, Sanga and Matamuhuri Rivers of Southeast Bangladesh
Principal Investigator: Dr. Thomas Jefferson

是次研究評估了於吉大港三古盆地的河流海豚的集群規模，並紀錄得該區河流海豚集群最少有119條海豚。

This project surveyed the population of River Dolphins in the Karnaphuli-Sangu complex. It calculated the population of River Dolphins to be at least 119 individuals.

2001-02

為《動物學會誌》中亞洲非特定性河流鯨豚生態和保育的一章作出補遺修訂
負責人：Brian Smith 先生
Project to Co-edit a Supplement on the Biology and Conservation of the Facultative River Cetaceans of Asia in the Raffles Bulletin of Zoology
Person-in-charge: Mr. Brian Smith

《動物學會誌》由新加坡國立大學生物科學系出版，並由基金及漁農自然護理署資助。於2001 年年尾出版的會誌中，有17頁概述了兩個基金的重點品種：伊河豚和江豚。而Smith先生亦在基金資助下擔任會誌的副編輯。

The Raffles Bulletin of Zoology is published by the Department of Biological Sciences, National University of Singapore, and funded by the Foundation and AFCD. The issue published in late 2001 featured 17 pages on two of the Foundation's focal species: Irrawaddy Dolphins and Finless Porpoises. Mr. Brian Smith was funded to be the co-editor of the bulletin.

References

Guide to Marine Mammals of the World, Alfred A Knopf Publisher, New York 2002 Chanticleer Press

其他海洋哺乳類動物
Other Marine Mammals

基金資助的項目部份是以整體的海洋哺乳類動物作為研究對象，而非局限於特定的品種，例如在中國設立海洋哺乳類生物擱淺網絡以及作出有關海洋哺乳類動物的數量和分佈的調查。

基金資助成立中國首個海洋哺乳類動物擱淺網絡，範圍覆蓋中國的南北沿岸。這個網絡除了有效協助對目標動物進行監察，更能協助受傷或患病的動物復康，同時亦能收集有關不同品種的成長數據以作為環保教育的重要資訊。

This includes projects funded by the Foundation that deal with marine mammals as a category rather than individual species, such as funding the establishment of marine mammal stranding networks in China, and surveys on the abundance and distribution of marine mammals.

The Foundation funded the establishment of the first marine mammal stranding network in China, along its southern and northern coasts. These networks are effective in monitoring stranded animals as well as rehabilitating injured or sick animals; they also collect specimens and life history data which are invaluable to environmental education.

項目撮要 Project Summary

1996-97

於《亞洲海洋生物誌》中出版有關東南亞海洋哺乳類動物的特刊
The Publication of a Special Volume on Marine Mammals of South and East Asia in Asian Marine Biology (AMB)

《亞洲海洋生物誌》是亞洲唯一一份集中討論海洋生物的刊物。這份特刊所刊登的海洋哺乳類動物的研究及保育項目，大部份也是由基金提供資助的。特刊被派發往大學圖書館、海洋科學家以及其他有關的研究所，餘下的則給予公眾訂購。

AMB is the only journal published in Asia that focuses on marine biology. The special volume published papers on marine mammal research and conservation programmes in Asia that were largely funded by the Foundation. Recipients of the journal included university libraries, marine science professionals, and other relevant institutions. Remaining copies were sold on request.

1999-00

參與第十三屆海洋哺乳類動物雙年會議
參加者：王利民博士及王丁博士
Attending the 13th Biennial Conference on the Biology of Marine Mammals
Participants: Mr. Limin Wang and Dr. Ding Wang

基金會贊助兩位內地的科學家參與是次會議。

The Foundation sponsored two mainland scientists to attend the conference.

東京灣內的海洋哺乳類動物情況調查
首席研究員：Brian Smith 先生
The Investigation of the Status of Marine Mammals in the Gulf of Tonkin
Principal Investigator: Mr. Brian Smith

基金資助了是次活動的部分經費。這調查提供了很多有關東京灣內鯨豚的重要資訊，如鯨豚的分佈與數量、漁船在區內的分佈與密度以及蓄意捕捉的情況。另外，一個為期兩天的訓練課程亦於海洋公園舉行，以訓練來自中國及越南的參加者有關調查的技巧。

The Foundation partially funded this project. It yielded useful information on the distribution and abundance of cetaceans in the Gulf of Tonkin; on the distribution and density of fishing vessels in the area; and on deliberate catches. It also provided a two-day training course at Ocean Park for scientists from China and Vietnam on research techniques.

2001-02

柬埔寨近岸水域的海洋哺乳類動物的保育管理、數量及分佈調查
首席研究員：Colin Pool 先生
Abundance, Distribution and Conservation Management of Marine Mammals in Cambodia's Coastal Waters
Principal Investigator: Mr. Colin Pool

是次研究項目包括切線調查、查閱擱淺紀錄、與漁民會面以及推行針對大眾和漁民團體的教育宣傳活動。在船隻調查中有57次紀錄到共8類海洋哺乳類動物出沒的紀錄，當中包括殺人鯨和侏飛旋原海豚。另外，研究人員亦於2002年6月舉行有關柬埔寨水域內海洋哺乳類動物的保育管理工作坊。參與人士評估了海洋哺乳類動物所面對的威脅以及對保育管理和研究計劃作出建議。建議包括鼓勵當地團體合作及社區參與、於柬埔寨發展海洋保護區，以及將海洋哺乳類動物的傳統柬埔寨名稱修訂入紀錄內。

This study included line-transect surveys, investigating stranding reports, interviewing fishermen, as well as organising public awareness and educational programmes for community and fisherfolk. Eight marine mammal species were identified from 57 sightings in the boat surveys, including Killer Whales and Dwarf Spinner Dolphins. A workshop on the conservation and management of marine mammals in Cambodian waters was held in June 2002. The threats to the marine populations were assessed. Management and research recommendations were made. Recommendations included encouraging agency co-operation and local community involvement; developing marine protected areas in Cambodia; and designating formal Khmer names to marine mammals recorded in Cambodia.

以衛星定位調查西部灰鯨的遷移路線和繁殖狀況
首席研究員：David Weller 博士
Satellite Tracking Study to Determine the Migratory Pathways and Breeding Calving of Western Gray Whales
Principal Investigator: Dr. David Weller


相片由 David Weller 博士提供
Photo contributed by David Weller

美國和俄羅斯的聯合研究結果顯示，在俄羅斯庫頁島對開海面棲息高度瀕危的西部灰鯨的情況非常危急。牠們的族群規模細小，在遺傳關係和地理環境上都與其他族群有顯著的差異，牠們的健康狀況不佳，而幼豚的死亡率也偏高。牠們面對的威脅有非法或意外的捕捉和因發展海底油田和天然氣所引起的環境破壞，例如聲納噪音、化學污染和被電纜困纏。

西部灰鯨族群正於垂危邊緣掙扎。因此，研究建議持續監察牠們的健康狀況，尋找干擾灰鯨的聲納噪音的範疇以及與科學家和油田代表會面以訂立一個有效的保育計劃。

Joint American and Russian research studied the highly endangered Western Gray Whale off Sakhalin Island, Russia, and found their status to be critical. The population is small, isolated genetically and geographically, in poor physical condition, and low calf survival rates. Threats include illegal poaching, incidental catches, and hazards from underwater oil and gas development, such as sonar noise, chemical pollution, and entanglements in cables.

The Western Gray Whale population is struggling. Recommendations were made to continue monitoring their health, specifying the sonar noise that disturbs the population, and meeting with scientists and oil representatives to develop an effective conservational plan.

2002-03

首次設立南中國海洋哺乳類動物擱淺網絡
首席研究員：周開亞教授及楊光博士
Initial Establishment of Southern China Marine Mammal Stranding Network
Principal Investigators: Prof. Kaiya Zhou & Dr. Guang Yang

基金資助設立中國首個海洋哺乳類動物擱淺網絡。這項計劃制定了一份報告擱淺資料的表格，還為南中國沿岸的漁業官員、當地的漁民和有關組織提供了訓練工作坊。網絡成立的首六個月共接獲42份有關海洋哺乳類動物擱淺和誤捕的報告，當中包括了首次接獲有關弗氏海豚和小香鯨的報告。這個項目仍然繼續，還於 2003 至 04 年度把調查範圍拓展至中國北部水域。

The Foundation funded the establishment of the first marine mammal stranding network in China. This project developed a stranding data report form, and training workshops were given to local fishery officials, fishermen and other interested parties along the coast of southern China. There were 42 stranding and by-catch reports of marine mammals in the first six months after it was set up, including firsts for a Fraser's Dolphin and a Pygmy Sperm Whale. The programme has been continued and was extended to the coast of northern China in 2003 - 04.

2002

第二屆東南亞海洋哺乳類動物國際會議
主辦單位：菲律賓杜馬加德市西利曼大學海洋貴驗室
Second International Conference on the Marine Mammals of Southern Asia
Organiser: Silliman University Marine Laboratory, Dumaguete City, the Philippines

於2002年7月22日至26日，基金資助了數位首席研究員到菲律賓出席於杜馬加德市舉辦的國際會議的部份經費，讓他們有機會在會議上發佈研究成果。會議還包括了一個為期兩天的座談會和兩天的船隻調查活動，內容為討論及檢討現時東南亞海洋哺乳類動物的狀況和其他有關保育和管理的問題，尤以誤捕為討論重點。基金在會議中獲鳴謝多年來支持亞洲海洋哺乳類動物研究工作的努力。

The Foundation partially funded several principal investigators to present their studies at the conference, in Dumaguete City, the Philippines from 22 to 26 July 2002. The conference included a two-day symposium and two-day boat survey. The status of marine mammals in Southeast Asia was reviewed and other conservational and management issues were discussed, especially by-catches. The Foundation was complimented for supporting marine mammal studies in Asia.

其他科研項目
Other Scientific Projects

項目撮要 Project Summary

1998-00

調查香港漁業與鯨豚的相互影響
首席研究員：陳明潔女士
Study on Interactions Between Cetaceans and Fisheries in Hong Kong
Principal Investigator: Ms Mientje Torey

是次研究透過一份詳細的問卷和在陸上進行觀察，以評估漁業對香港水域內的鯨豚所造成的影響，同時亦調查了有關本地漁業團體對鯨豚和其保育工作的態度。

結果顯示在南中國海的鯨豚與香港漁業有著密切的關係。過度捕魚耗盡了海中鯨豚的獵物，刺網和拖網會將鯨豚意外纏繞，其中江豚較易被誤纏。漁民表示只要不影響他們的生計，他們是歡迎鯨豚保育計劃的。因此，在鯨豚保育和漁民的利益中必須取得平衡。這項調查有助發展鯨豚保育和實行漁業管理。

A detailed questionnaire and land-based observations were used to assess how fisheries affect cetaceans in Hong Kong waters, and investigated perceptions and attitudes of the local fishing community towards cetaceans and conservation.

Findings indicated that cetaceans and local fisheries interact closely in the South China Sea. Intensive fishing would deplete the prey of cetaceans; gillnet and trawl would entangle cetaceans, which especially threatens Finless Porpoises. Fishermen welcomed conservation as long as it did not affect their livelihood. A balance between conservation and fisheries was requested. The findings helped to develop strategies to manage fisheries and conservation.

2001-02

類鼻疽菌的環境情況調查
首席研究員：木下禮美獸醫
Environmental Study of *Burkholderia pseudomallei*
Principal Investigator: Dr. Reimi Kinoshita

是次調查的目的是評估類鼻疽桿菌在海洋公園裡的存活情況。調查結果顯示類鼻疽桿菌並非透過園內的海豚而傳入香港。估計海豚是在本地接觸到在公園內泥土裡滋生的類鼻疽桿菌而染上有關疾病。

The purpose of the study was to investigate the presence of *Burkholderia pseudomallei* in Ocean Park. Findings suggest that *B. pseudomallei* was not imported into Hong Kong with the dolphins at the Park. It is likely that animals contact Melioidosis locally, and that the bacterium persisted in soil within the Park and infects native animals.

2002-03

提高本地社區的漁民教育及保育鯨豚的意識
首席研究員：陳明潔女士
Local Community Awareness Programme on Fishermen Education and Cetacean Conservation
Principal Investigator: Ms Mientje Torey


相片由陳明潔女士提供
Photo contributed by Ms. Mientje Torey

由於本地漁民是海洋資源的主要使用者，同時亦與鯨豚有最多的接觸機會，因此，得到他們對鯨豚保育工作的諒解是非常重要的。是次計劃向漁民進行了六次有關鯨豚保育的講座，每次的講座皆有大概 10-20 人出席，參與人士大多為漁民和本地漁業的代表。此外，有關的政府部門、非政府機構以至私人機構亦有派代表出席。講座的反應良好，大部份參與人士亦有正面的回應，活動更為與會者提供交流意見的機會。

As local fishermen are the major users of marine resources and have the highest rates of interaction with cetaceans, it is important to achieve their understanding of the importance of conservation. This project conducted six seminars for fishermen on cetacean conservation. There were about 10-20 participants in each seminar, mostly fishermen and local fishery community leaders. Representatives from relevant governmental departments and non-governmental organisations as well as some from the private sector also attended. The seminars were well received, and most of them responded positively to the talks. It also allowed interested parties to exchange opinions.

2003

參與美國動物園及水族館協會年度會議以及參觀水族館
參與者： 張先鋒博士
Attending American Zoo and Aquarium Association (AZA) Annual Conference and Visiting Aquariums
Participant: Dr. Xianfeng Zhang

基金資助張博士出席在美國俄亥俄州舉行的美國動物園及水族館協會年度會議。會議的主題是「再次與自然生態接軌」。張博士出席了講座、發佈會和討論。在參觀蒙特利海灣水族館期間，那裡的教育和保育活動給他很大的啟發。身為中國水族館協會的成員，張博士將會好好利用是次活動所學到的知識。

The Foundation sponsored Dr. Zhang's attendance at the AZA Conference in Ohio. The theme was "Reconnect With Wildlife". Dr. Zhang attended talks, presentations and discussions. The educational and conservational programmes particularly inspired him when he visited the Monterey Bay Aquarium. As a member of the Chinese Aquarium Association, he will be able to put his learning to good use.

相片由海洋公園
吳乃江先生提供
Photo contributed by
P. Ng, Ocean Park

科研項目
報告 2003-2004
Scientific Projects 2003-2004

Project details:

	首席研究員 Principal Investigator	項目名稱 Project Name
1	周開亞教授 Prof. Kaiya Zhou	首次成立中國北部海洋哺乳類動物擱淺網絡 Initial Establishment of Northern China Marine Mammal Stranding Network
2	Ms Isabel Beasley	湄公河伊河豚族群的保育和管理工作 Conservation and Management of Irrawaddy Dolphin Populations In the Mekong River
3	Dr. Howard Rosenbaum	駝背豚的保育遺傳學：一項有關生物種族發展史的調查 (研究進行中) Conservation Genetics of Humpback Dolphins (*Sousa spp.*): A Phylogenetic Study (processing)
4	Dr. Ellen Hines	泰國東部和柬埔寨沿岸的儒艮和海草 Dugongs (*Dugong dugon*) and Seagrass Along the Coasts of Cambodia and Eastern Thailand
5	王愈超博士 Dr. John Wang	台灣以西水域印度太平洋駝背豚的分佈和數量 Distribution and Abundance of Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphins (*Sousa chinensis*) in the Waters of Western Taiwan
6		台灣馬祖漁業意外捕獲江豚的調查 Incidental Catch of Finless Porpoises (*Neophocaena phocaenoides*) in Fisheries of the Matzu Archipelago, Taiwan
7		保育台灣以西水域印度太平洋駝背豚研討會和工作坊 Symposium and Workshop on the Conservation of *Sousa chinensis* in the Waters of the Western Taiwan

1 首次成立中國北部海洋哺乳類動物擱淺網絡
首席研究員：周開亞教授

Initial Establishment of Northern China Marine Mammal Stranding Network
Principal Investigator: Prof. Kaiya Zhou

作為周教授去年研究項目的延續，海洋哺乳類動物擱淺網絡的調查範圍已擴展至浙江的北部沿岸、上海以及天津地區。研究員向當地的研究隊伍派發單張和擱淺報告表格。計劃中收到很多意外捕獲的報告，當中包括小鬚鯨、江豚和海豹等。

As a continuation of last year's project, the marine mammal-stranding network has been extended to the northern coast of Zhejiang to Shanghai and Tianjin municipalities. Brochures and stranding report forms were distributed to local research teams. Incidental catches of Minke Whales, Finless Porpoises, Seals and more were reported.

相片由Isabel Beasley 女士提供
Photo contributed by Isabel Beasley

2 湄公河的伊河豚族群的保育和管理工作
首席研究員：Isabel Beasley 女士

Conservation and Management of the Irrawaddy Dolphin Population Inhabiting the Mekong River
Principal Investigator: Ms Isabel Beasley

湄公河的伊河豚數目不足 100 條，已達瀕危的水平。因此，在牠們絕跡於此前推行保育工作是必要的。 Beasley 女士的研究提供了有關湄公河內伊河豚的基礎資料，以協助發展相關的保育政策和進行更多教育項目。是次研究亦協助訓練那些負責海洋保育的柬埔寨官員。

The Mekong River Irrawaddy Dolphin population is below the critical level of 100 individuals. To conserve the population before it disappears is essential. Ms Beasley's project provided baseline data to develop conservational strategies and to expand educational programmes. The project also helped to train the officials overseeing the marine conservation of Cambodia.

3 駝背豚的保育遺傳學：一項有關生物種族發展史的調查 (研究進行中)
首席研究員：Howard Rosenbaum 博士

Conservation Genetics of the Humpback Dolphins (*Sousa spp.*): A Phylogenetic Study (Processing)
Principal Investigator: Dr. Howard C. Rosenbaum

Rosenbaum博士的研究進一步發展世界各地駝背豚遺傳學的研究。研究結果對於發展特定駝背豚族群的保育策略可謂非常重要。研究範圍包括非洲、澳洲以及中國。另外，如研究的結果顯示印度太平洋駝背豚不是一個單一物種，這意味著所有個別族群都有滅絕的危機。

Dr. Rosenbaum's study furthers the genetic studies of Humpback Dolphins worldwide. This information is essential to develop strategies to conserve discrete populations of *Sousa*. Their range includes Africa, Australia and China. The study should determine if *Sousa chinensis* is a single species. If not, each discrete population is at risk.

4 柬埔寨沿岸和泰國東部的儒艮和海草
首席研究員： Ellen Hines 博士

Dugongs (*Dugong dugon*) and Seagrass Along the Coasts of Cambodia and Eastern Thailand
Principal Investigator: Dr. Ellen Hines

這項研究延續了 2002 年至 03 年度的「泰國灣東岸的儒艮保育工作」項目。 Hines 博士繼續在安達曼海岸進行研究，亦辨認出一些從未為人所知的儒艮族群。她與當地的社團會面，並獲得他們對保育儒艮的幫助。研究建議推行綜合的管理方法，而傳媒報道亦能提高大眾對儒艮保育工作的關注。

This continued the 2002 to 2003 study "Conservation of the Dugong (*Dugong dugon*) on the Eastern Coast of the Gulf of Thailand". Dr. Hines continued to study Dugongs along the Andaman coast, as well as locating previously unknown populations of Dugongs. Dr. Hines also interviewed local communities and found their support to conserve the Dugong. Integrated management campaigns were recommended, and media coverage of the study raised public awareness.

5 台灣以西水域印度太平洋駝背豚的分佈和數量
首席研究員：王愈超博士
Distribution and Abundance of Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphins (*Sousa chinensis*) in the Waters of Western Taiwan
Principal Investigator: Dr. John Wang

是次的研究範圍差不多覆蓋了整個台灣西岸。研究估計那裡的印度太平洋駝背豚族群約有175條，而當中超過30%有嚴重的創傷，估計是由漁網引致。研究結果在台灣和國際間廣泛發佈，提高了外界對印度太平洋駝背豚現存困境的關注。

This survey covered almost the entire western coast of Taiwan. It estimated the population to be about 175 individuals and identified serious injuries in over 30% of the population that were likely caused by fishing nets. The findings were well publicised in Taiwan and internationally which raised public awareness of their plight.

6 台灣馬祖漁業意外捕獲江豚調查
首席研究員：王愈超博士
Incidental Catch of Finless Porpoises (*Neophocaena phocaenoides*) in Fisheries of the Matzu Archipelago, Taiwan
Principal Investigator: Dr. John Wang

江豚在台灣水域內正受著人類活動的嚴重影響，特別是利用魚網的捕漁業。2003年，這項研究率先在馬祖地區內調查因拖網和海床魚網而引致的誤捕情況。研究工作包括檢驗江豚的屍骸，與漁民會面和在岸上設置鯨豚的觀察平台。王博士籌辦了一些公眾教育項目，包括講座和傳媒報道等。另外，亦為當地政府籌劃了一個有關將來在馬祖地區內的鯨豚進行研究工作的研究計劃。

The Finless Porpoise (*Neophocaena phocaenoides*) in Taiwan waters is greatly affected by human activities articularly the net fisheries. In 2003, this pilot study began to investigate by-catches of the species by trammel net and bottom-set gillnet fisheries at the Matsu Archipelago. Finless Porpoise carcasses were examined, fishermen were interviewed, and land-based platforms were erected to observe cetaceans. Public educational programmes including seminars and media coverage were conducted. A plan for future cetacean research in the waters of the Archipelago was provided to the local government.

7 台灣以西水域印度太平洋駝背豚保育工作研討會和工作坊
首席研究員： 王愈超博士
Symposium and Workshop on the Conservation of *Sousa chinensis* in the Waters of Western Taiwan
Principal Investigator: Dr. John Wang

隨著台灣西部進行了印度太平洋駝背豚的分佈調查，是次研討會和工作坊於2004年2月25日至27日舉行，教育有關科研團體之餘更擬訂一份針對該品種保育工作的行動計劃。共有來自五個國家的學者參與工作坊的活動，當中包括一個有關鯨豚保育的公開旃討會和兩次實地考察。

Following the study on the distribution of *Sousa chinensis* in western Taiwan, a symposium and workshop was held between 25 and 27 February 2004 to educate the scientific community and to develop a research action plan to conserve the species. Researchers from five countries joined local researchers for the workshop, which included a public symposium on cetacean conservation and two field trips.

公眾關注及籌款活動 1995-2003

Public Awareness and Fund Raising Programmes, 1995-2003

基金自創立以來，組織過一系列的活動以教育公眾，並鼓勵他們支持保護海洋哺乳類動物和其棲息環境。這些活動同時亦為基金籌得善款，以支持各項科研和教育活動。

Since its establishment, the Foundation has organised a range of activities to educate the public and encourage their support to conserve marine mammals and their natural habitat. These programmes have also raised funds to support research and educational programmes.

海洋公園鯨豚保護日
Ocean Park Conservation Day

每年一月的第二個星期六，基金都會舉辦其最富代表性的活動「海洋公園鯨豚保護日」，向大眾宣傳保育鯨豚及其棲息環境的訊息。海洋公園亦會將當日的門票收益撥捐基金。

保護日的節目包括開幕典禮和頒獎儀式，以獎勵那些在海洋哺乳類動物保育活動中有出色表現的同學，另外還有由中小學生設計的環保遊戲攤位，令這個以海洋保育為題的活動充滿歡樂的氣氛。

The Foundation holds its signature event, "Ocean Park Conservation Day" on the second Saturday of each January, in order to promote the conservation of whales, dolphins and their habitats. OPC donates the gate revenue of the day to the Foundation.

A ceremony and prize presentation to students with outstanding performances in marine conservation activities, plus environmental game booths designed by primary and secondary students, make the day full of fun that highlights marine conservation.

「攜手愛護鯨豚」獎勵計劃
"Hand-in-Hand, Save the Whales and Dolphins" Award Scheme

「攜手愛護鯨豚」獎勵計劃始於1999年。這為期一年的活動包括戶外考察和工作報告，為中小學生，以至他們的老師及家長提供一個學習保育海洋哺乳類動物及其生境的機會。獎勵計劃非常受歡迎，參與的學生人數逐年遞增，自獎勵計劃成立以來，參加人數有共22,000位學生，分別來自超過650間中小學。基金欲鳴謝聖約翰救傷隊的義務急救支援，和漁農自然護理署支持海下灣海岸公園和香港濕地公園的參觀活動，還有義工團和各位老師多年來的支持與協助。

The "Hand-in-Hand, Save the Whales and Dolphins" Award Scheme was launched in 1999. It is a year-long programme of outdoor site visits and assignments, while primary and secondary students, their teachers and parents have opportunities to learn more about conserving marine mammals and their habitats. This popular programme has increasing number of participants each year. 22,000 students from more than 650 primary and secondary schools ever participated in the programme. The Foundation sincerely thanks St. John Ambulance's voluntary first aid, AFCD for supporting our site visits to Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park and Hong Kong Wetland Park, as well as volunteers' and teachers' continuous support.

第一屆獎勵計劃 (1999-00)
The First Award Scheme (1999-00)

第一屆獎勵計劃獲得來自53間學校共2,045位學生的參與支持，基金並獲得臨時區域市政局贊助舉辦清潔海灘運動。

基金和 Sing Tao Media Holdings Limited 於1998年11月於海洋公園的海洋劇場聯合舉辦了「漫畫比賽1998」，得獎的作品被印製成鯨豚保護日的主題襯衣。

另外，基金亦聯同太陽報於1999年12月合辦了一個海報設計比賽，供成人和年齡介乎12至18歲的學生參加，並從每個參賽組別中各選出三位優勝者，而得獎作品則被張貼於地鐵站和火車站內。

自1999年11月起，「香港海豚練習遊戲」開始在各小學派發。透過閱讀該小冊子和回答當中的問題，學生可藉此對海洋哺乳類動物和其棲息地有更深入的了解。

2,045 students from 53 schools participated the first Award Scheme. The Provisional Regional Council kindly sponsored all related expenses for beach cleaning activities that year.

The Foundation co-organised a "Comic Competition 1998" with Sing Tao Media Holdings Limited, which was held at Ocean Theatre of Ocean Park in November 1998. The winning comic was printed on the Conservation Day sweatshirts.

A poster competition was organised with The Sun newspaper in December 1999 for adults and students between 12 to 18 years old . Three winners were chosen from each group and the winning designs were displayed at MTR and KCR stations.

The "Dolphin Q&A Booklet" has been available to primary school students since November 1999. By reading and answering questions, students learn more about marine mammals and their environment.

第二屆獎勵計劃 (2000-01)
The Second Award Scheme (2000-01)

在香港童軍總會的協助下，基金於2000年籌辦了「海洋保育計劃」。童軍在參與一個為期半天的工作坊和一次出海觀察海豚的活動後可獲頒徽章。

於2000年11月，基金聯同太陽報合辦了一個書籤設計比賽，活動由海洋公園、太古可口可樂公司、柯達(香港)有限公司和新怡印刷(香港)有限公司贊助。此項比賽供中小學生和公眾參加，並於第六屆海洋公園鯨豚保護日中頒獎。當日共更派發了4,000套書籤給在場人士。

在2001年4月舉行的「綠色生活齊響應」的活動中，參與的學生遞交了計劃書，建議如何在日常生活裡保護環境。另外，於2001年5月，基金亦為學生安排了一個特別的海洋公園幕後之旅，開放園內的海洋哺乳類動物設施給學生參觀。隨後，基金人員向學生講解了一些關於海洋哺乳類動物和海洋保育的知識。

The "Marine Conservation Scheme", was launched in 2000 with the help of the Scout Association of Hong Kong. Scouts earned badges by participating in a half-day workshop and a dolphin encounter boat trip.

In November 2000, the Foundation and The Sun newspaper jointly organised a bookmark design competition, sponsored by OPC, Swire Coca-Cola Hong Kong Limited, Kodak (Hong Kong) Company Limited and Sunny Printing (Hong Kong) Company Limited. Primary, secondary students and the general public were all welcomed. Prizes were presented during the 6th Ocean Park Conservation Day. Four thousand sets of the award-winning bookmark were distributed.

Students wrote proposals on how to save the environment in their daily lives in April 2001 for the "Plan a Green Life" activity. Students were given a special behind-the-scenes tour of OPC marine mammal facilities in May 2001, after which, a presentation on marine mammals and marine conservation were given by the Foundation.

第三屆獎勵計劃 (2001-02)
The Third Award Scheme (2001-02)

楊協成香港(2000)有限公司將該公司在新加坡及香港出售的粉紅海豚維他命飲品的部份收益撥捐基金。其中三分之二的捐款用以津貼2001至02年度的獎勵計劃活動。

小海白海豚工作坊和香港教育專業人員協會聯合舉辦了「全港親子環保繪畫比賽」，供全港小學生參加。怡和保險顧問有限公司和鷹星保險有限公司為每位參加者捐贈港幣0.5元予基金。來自260間學校，超過186,000名學生參與了是次比賽，為基金籌得善款港幣93,000元。頒獎典禮則於2001年10月27日在香港科學館舉行。

另外，獎勵計劃亦於2002年3月份舉行了環保復活蛋設計比賽，供中小學生參加。主辦單位鼓勵參賽者以循環再用的物料裝飾復活蛋。

基金聯同螢火蟲兒童雜誌及綠色力量合辦一個名為「地球因你更美」的繪畫比賽，讓全港小學生參加。比賽於2001年4月進行，藉以灌輸兒童有關環保的意識及啟發他們的創作力。由螢火蟲兒童雜誌舉辦的頒獎典禮於2001年7月20日在香港會議展覽中心書展的期間舉行。

Yeo Hiap Seng (YHS) Hong Kong offered the Foundation a yearly sponsorship based on the sales of Pink Dolphin Vitaminised Drink in both Singapore and Hong Kong. Two-thirds of the donations went to support the Award Scheme 2001-2002.

The Hyper Dolphin Workshop and the Teachers' Union organised the Pan-Hong Kong Parent and Child Environmental Drawing Competition, which was opened to all primary students in Hong Kong. For every participant enrolled, Jardine Lloyd

Thompson Limited and Eagle Star Insurance Limited donated HK$0.5 to the Foundation. Over 186,000 students from 260 schools participated, resulting a donation of HK$93,000 from the sponsors. Prizes were presented on 27 October 2001 at the Hong Kong Science Museum.

The Environmental Easter Eggs Design Competition was launched in March 2002 for primary and secondary students. They were encouraged to use recycled materials to decorate Easter eggs.

The Foundation organised a drawing competition with Fire Fly Children Magazine and Green Power with the theme of "You Beautify the Earth" for primary students in April 2001. It educated the children about the environment and stimulated their creativity. The award presentation was organised by Fire Fly Children Magazine at the Hong Kong Convention & Exhibition Centre during the Book Fair on 20 July 2001.

第四屆獎勵計劃 (2002-03)
The Fourth Award Scheme (2002-03)

中小學生被邀請為獎勵計劃設計標誌，優勝作品更被用作2003至04年度獎勵計劃的標誌。

Primary and secondary students were invited to design a logo for the Award Scheme. The winning entry was used as the Award Scheme logo for the year 2003-04.

「海洋之友」榮譽牆贊助計劃
"Friends of the Ocean" Signature Brick Programme

一幅榮譽牆連同兩個實物原大的白鰭豚銅像設置於海洋公園鯨豚保護廣場。榮譽牆上的每一塊磚頭，聯同捐贈者的港幣5000元捐款都代表著個別人士和私人機構對保育海洋哺乳類動物和其棲息地的熱誠。

A signature brick wall with two life-sized bronze statues of Baiji were placed in the Ocean Park Conservation Square. Each brick with a donation of HK$5,000 represents the enthusiasm of individuals and companies for conserving marine mammals and their habitats.

種植紅樹林
Mangrove Planting

紅樹林在維持海岸生態系統的穩定和平衡中擔當著重要角色。香港的紅樹林正受著填海和海岸發展的威脅。為了保育香港的紅樹林，基金聯同漁農自然護理署和香港童軍總會於2000年至01年度舉辦了「紅樹林種植計劃」，當中包括四次的紅樹林種植活動。

Mangroves play an important role in maintaining the stability and ecological balance of coastal ecosystems. In Hong Kong, they have suffered from coastal reclamation and development. To conserve mangroves in Hong Kong, the Foundation organised a "Mangrove Replenishment Project" with AFCD and the Scout Association of Hong Kong that included four mangrove planting activities in 2000-01.

通訊和網站
Newsletters and Website

基金的通訊「鯨豚行動」於1997年一月首次出版。其後的兩年，基金每季發放通訊以介紹基金的活動，直至1999年被新設立的網站所取代。自此，基金的網站http://www.opcf.org.hk成了一個寶貴的渠道讓公眾得悉有關鯨豚保育的資訊。

The Foundation's newsletter "Operation Whales and Dolphins" was first published in January 1997. The Foundation produced the newsletter on the Foundation's activities quarterly for the next two years until it was replaced by a newly created website in 1999. The website http://www.opcf.org.hk has become an invaluable way to post conservation information for the public.

其他籌款活動
Additional Fund Raising Activities

「發現潛水樂」於1996年5月25日至26日在海洋公園水上樂園內舉行，為參加者提供免費的潛水課程和器材。一共有100名人士參與了是次活動，籌得善款總值港幣13,336元。

捐款箱自1997年6月開始放置於海洋公園麥當奴餐廳和禮品店內，為基金籌得可觀的善款。在2001至03年間共籌得港幣46,149.80元。

基金其中一項歷來最大型的籌款活動是在2000年4月14日舉行的Cyber日報慈善籌款夜。是次活動共為中國海洋哺育動物的科研項目籌得港幣一百萬的善款。

On 25 and 26 May 1996, "Discover Scuba", held at Water World in Ocean Park, offered free diving lessons and equipment for guests. A total of 100 guests joined the event, which raised HK$13,336.

McDonald's and the souvenir shops in Ocean Park have allowed donation boxes placed at their outlets since June 1997. This has raised considerable funds for the Foundation. HK$46,149.80 was raised in 2001-03.

One of the biggest fund raising events ever undertaken by the Foundation was the Cyber Daily Fundraising Night, held on 14 April 2000. It raised HK$1 million for marine mammals scientific studies in China. The Environmental Easter Eggs Design Competition was launched in March 2002 for primary and secondary students. They were encouraged to use recycled materials to decorate Easter eggs.

公眾關注及籌款活動 2003-2004

Public Awareness and Fund Raising Programmes, 2003-2004

2003 至 04 年度「攜手愛護鯨豚」獎勵計劃
"Hand-in-Hand, Save the Whales and Dolphins" Award Scheme 2003-04

2003 至 04 年間，144 間中小學共 4,730 名學生參與了獎勵計劃。
In 2003-04, 144 primary and secondary schools and 4,730 students participated in the Award Scheme.

2003 至 04 年的活動包括 Activities in 2003-04 included:

- 出海觀察海豚 Dolphin Encounter Boat Trip
- 參觀海下灣海岸公園 Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park Visit
- 參觀濕地公園及觀鳥 Wetland Park Visit and Bird Watching
- 環保攤位遊戲設計比賽 Environmental Game Booth Design Competition
- 香港海豚練習遊戲 Dolphin Q&A Booklet
- 「海洋之奧秘」講座 Secrets From the Sea Presentation

- 海洋哺乳類動物閱讀報告
  Marine Mammal Book Report Competition
- 「海洋之友」榮譽牆贊助計劃
  "Friends of the Ocean" Signature Brick Fund Raising Programme
- 綠色生活繪畫創作比賽
  Green Life Creative Drawing
- 獎勵計劃口號創作比賽
  Award Scheme Slogan Design Competition
- 海洋公園日營訓練
  Day Camp at Ocean Park

有關香港和台灣中華白海豚的講座
Seminar on Chinese White Dolphins in Hong Kong and Taiwan

基金會於2003年9月5日舉行了一個有關香港和台灣中華白海豚的講座。講座中，王愈超博士發佈了他在「台灣水域內中華白海豚的發現和保育」科研中得到的研究結果。陳明潔女士亦發表了有關「提高本地社區的漁民教育及保育鯨豚的意識」的研究報告。另外，基金總監蔣素珊女士則概述了香港中華白海豚的保育概況和於珠江三角洲興建珠海大橋對白海豚的潛在影響。

On 5 September 2003, the Foundation organised a seminar on the Chinese White Dolphin in Hong Kong and Taiwan. Dr. John Wang presented his findings from the project "Discovery and Conservation of Chinese White Dolphins in Taiwanese Waters". Ms Mientje Torey presented her project, "Local Community Awareness Programme on Fishermen Education and Cetacean Conservation", and Ms Suzanne Gendron, the Foundation Director presented an overview of Chinese White Dolphin conservation in Hong Kong and the potential impacts of the construction of the Zhuhai Bridge at the Pearl River Estuary.

海洋公園鯨豚基金會十週年暨第九屆海洋公園鯨豚保護日
The 10th Anniversary Celebration of Ocean Park Conservation Foundation cum 9th Ocean Park Conservation Day

海洋公園鯨豚基金十週年暨第九屆海洋公園鯨豚保護日於2004年1月10日舉行。海洋公園慷慨地將當日所有的門票收益捐予基金。當日的榮譽嘉賓包括環境運輸及工務局局長廖秀冬博士以及千禧教育大使陳冠希先生。

陳冠希先生給36位「攜手愛護鯨豚」獎勵計劃的金獎得獎者頒授獎狀，在「獎勵計劃標誌設計比賽」中勝出的五邑甄球學校的鄭少蘭同學亦在當日獲贈獎座。鄭同學的優勝標誌更被用作2003至04年度獎勵計劃的標誌。

The 10th Anniversary Celebration was coupled with the 9th Ocean Park Conservation Day on 10 January 2004. The OPC generously donated the gate revenue for the day to the Foundation. The guests of honour included Dr. Sarah Liao, Secretary for the Environment, Transport and Works of the HKSAR Government and Mr. Edison Chen, Education Ambassador Millennium.

Mr. Chen presented certificates to 36 golden winners of the "Hand-in-Hand, Save the Whales and Dolphins" Award Scheme 2002-03. Ms Siu Lan Cheng of F.D.B.W.A. Yan Kow School received the prize for winning the "Award Scheme Logo Design Competition". Ms Cheng's design became the logo for the Award Scheme 2003 - 04.

獲得同學熱烈反應的活動包括：

The students enjoyed participating in activities such as:

- **環保攤位遊戲設計比賽**
  Environmental Game Booth Design Competition

  六間中小學設計了不同的遊戲攤位以傳遞保育海洋的訊息。其中，聖公會呂明才紀念小學上午校贏得「最受歡迎攤位獎」，而佛教大雄中學則勇奪「最具環保意念攤位獎」。

  Six primary and secondary schools designed game booths to deliver messages on marine conservation. S.K.H. Lui Ming Choi Memorial Primary School (a.m.) won "The Most Popular Booth Award" and Buddhist Tai Hung College won "The Most Environmentally Friendly Booth Award".

- **海洋保育工作坊**
  Marine Conservation Workshop

  來自香港城市大學和香港中文大學的學生設計了一系列的工作坊，講解人類活動對海洋生態的影響。

  Students from the City University of Hong Kong and the Chinese University of Hong Kong designed workshops explaining how human activities affect marine ecology.

- **「攜手愛護鯨豚」七彩手印大行動**
  "Hand-in-Hand, Save the Whales and Dolphins" Colourful Dolphin Hand Painting

  由64位10歲的學生聯手製作的海豚手繪，色彩斑斕，充分表示出他們對保護海豚的熱情。而該手繪更被用作典禮的佈景板。

  A colourful dolphin hand painting participated by 64 10-year-old students expressed their passion for protecting dolphins. The painting was used as the backdrop for the ceremony.

- **兒童才藝表演 Children Talent Show**

  來自七間幼稚園和小學的學生在舞台上表演了他們自己編排的舞蹈和話劇表演。聖公會呂明才小學上午校憑著充滿活力的舞蹈表演和富創意的歌詞，最終獲得「最具合作精神獎」。另外，樂善堂幼稚園的芭蕾舞表演則獲得全場總冠軍。

  Students from seven kindergartens and primary schools promoted marine conservation messages by devising and performing their own dances and drama on stage. S.K.H. Lui Ming Choi Memorial Primary School (a.m.) won the "Best Teamwork Award" for their energetic dancing and creative lyrics, and Lok Sin Tong Kindergarten won the "Champion Award" for their beautiful ballet.

鯨豚保護日當天，EC Square Limited 贊助了免費的吹氣遊戲。他們更將當日所有收益合共港幣4,700元撥捐基金。

為強調海洋公園對鯨豚保育的支持，海洋公園將2004年1月10日至11日訂定為鯨豚保育週末，所有十歲兒童的門券獲半價優惠。香港城市大學專業英語傳意學系的四位學生協助籌組是次活動以作為他們畢業的研究課題。

To emphasise the Park's efforts in supporting conservation, OPC dedicated 10 -11 January 2004 as Conservation Weekend. 50% discount of admission tickets were provided to all 10-year-old children. Four students from the Associate of Arts in English for Professional Communication Programme (AAEPC) of the City University of Hong Kong helped organise the event as their final year project.

「豚聚一刻」所籌款項
Donations from Dolphin Encounter Programme

「豚聚一刻」活動每接受一位參加者，海洋公園即捐出港幣20元給基金。在2003至04年間，共籌得港幣10,400元。

OPC donates HK$20 to the Foundation for every participants of the "Dolphin Encounter Programme". HK$10,400 was raised in 2003-2004.

為參加「國泰航空公司兒童遊戲套裝」活動的捐贈者和海洋公園「聚寶盆行運送大禮」的優勝者舉辦海上觀察海豚活動
Dolphin Encounter Boat Trip for Donors from Cathay Pacific Children Kits Promotion and Winners of Ocean Park "Gold Ingot Super Win" Drawings

2003年5月至2004年8月期間，國泰航空公司於航機上派發附有捐贈信封的海洋公園兒童遊戲套裝，為基金籌集善款。捐贈者可參加抽獎活動，獎品是海上觀察海豚活動。基金總共從二十個捐贈者中籌集得港幣1,050.60元。2004年5月22日，七位捐贈者與另外七位在海洋公園「聚寶盆行運送大禮」(抽獎於2004年1月舉行) 中勝出的得獎者參加了海上觀察海豚活動。

From March 2003 to August 2004, Ocean Park children's kits with donation envelopes for the Foundation were distributed on Cathay Pacific flights. Donors could enter a lucky draw for a Chinese White Dolphin encounter boat trip. The Foundation received HK$1,050.60 from 20 donations. On 22 May 2004 seven of the donors joined seven winners from Ocean Park's "Gold Ingot Super Win", which was held in January 2004, to participate in the boat trip.

與警官俱樂部合辦慈善籌款活動
Fundraising Programmes Organised with the Police Officers' Club (POC)

2003年7月中旬至8月期間，基金為警官俱樂部會員組織了一個慈善籌款活動，活動包括設置資訊展板、海洋哺乳類動物的圖片供參考，並在俱樂部設置捐款箱，亦有舉辦海洋公園幕後之旅和野外觀賞白海豚活動。活動總共籌得港幣13,043元。

From mid-July to August 2003, the Foundation organised fund raising programmes for the members of the POC. These included setting up display panels, displaying photographs of marine mammals and placing donation boxes at the POC centre plus Ocean Park behind-the-scene tours and a dolphin encounter boat trip. The programmes raised HK$13,043.

捐款箱 Donation boxes

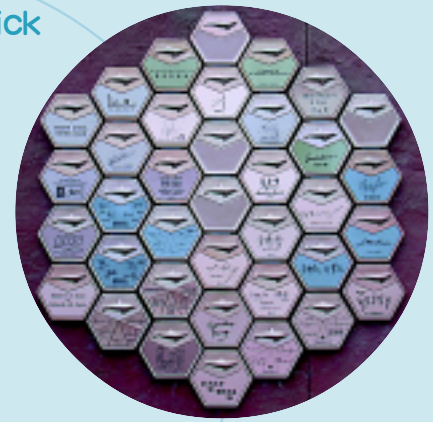
2003年7月1日至2004年6月30日期間，設於海洋公園麥當奴餐廳內的捐款箱共籌得港幣6,670.70元，而在紀念品售賣店的捐款箱則籌得港幣2,656.90元。

From 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004, donation boxes in McDonald's outlets in Ocean Park collected HK$6,670.70 and those in Ocean Park souvenir shops collected HK$2,656.90.

「海洋之友」榮譽牆贊助計劃
"Friends of the Ocean" Signature Brick Programme

由2003年7月1日至2004年6月30日期間，透過榮譽牆贊助計劃，基金從個別贊助人身上籌得捐款港幣81,759.40元。

From 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004, individual sponsors donated HK$81,759.40 through the Signature Brick Programme.



受託人報告
Trustees' Report

受託人同寅謹將截至二零零四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 have pleasure in submitting their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2004.

主要活動 Principal activities

海洋公園鯨豚保護基金(「本基金」)根據一份《受託契約》於一九九五年三月廿二日成立。本基金主要從事研究、保存、保育及協助方式去保護全世界的野生動物，特別針對棲息於亞洲南部和東部河流和沿海水域的海豚和鯨魚。

The Ocean Park Conservation Foundation (the "Foundation") was established by a Trust Deed on 22 March 1995. The principal activities of the Foundation are primarily for the study and preservation and conservation and assistance in the protection of wildlife throughout the world, in particular of dolphins and whales whose natural habitats are in the rivers and coastal waters of south and east Asia.

財務報表 Financial statements

本基金截至二零零四年六月三十日止年度之盈餘及期內事項列於第三十四至三十七頁之財務報表內。

The surplus of the Foundation for the year ended 30 June 2004 and the state of the Foundation's affairs as at that date are set out in the financial statements on pages 34 to 37.

受託人 Trustees

本年度內至報告所載日之基金受託人成員如下：

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

譚鳳儀教授 (於二零零三年七月一日委任)	Prof Nora Tam Fung-yee (appointed on 1 July 2003)
盛智文先生, JP (於二零零三年七月一日委任)	Mr Allan Zeman, JP (appointed on 1 July 2003)
詹康信先生, GBS (於二零零三年七月一日委任)	Mr James E Thompson, GBS (appointed on 1 July 2003)
翁以登博士, JP (於二零零三年七月一日委任)	Dr Eden Woon, JP (appointed on 1 July 2003)
朱家欣先生, BBS (於二零零三年七月一日委任)	Mr John Chu Ka-yan, BBS (appointed on 1 July 2003)
陳晴女士 (於二零零四年十月十一日委任)	Ms Judy Chen (appointed on 11 October 2004)
苗樂文先生 (於二零零四年三月十七日委任)	Mr Thomas Mehrmann (appointed on 17 March 2004)
李繩宗先生	Mr Matthias Li
高詩禮先生 (於二零零四年二月廿四日任滿)	Mr Randolph F Guthrie (resigned on 24 February 2004)

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 have received no emoluments in the period under review. 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.

核數師 Auditors

本基金將於下次受託人會議上提出動議，再度委任畢馬威會計師事務所為本基金之核數師。

A resolution for the reappointment of KPMG as auditors of the Foundation is to be proposed at the forthcoming Trustees' meeting.

譚鳳儀教授
主席，
代表海洋公園鯨豚保護基金出任受託人
香港，二零零四年十月十九日

Prof Nora Tam Fung-yee
Chairperson,
for The Ocean Park Conservation Foundation as Trustees
Hong Kong, 19 October 2004

核數師報告書
致海洋公園鯨豚保護基金受託人
Auditors' Report
to the Trustees of The Ocean Park Conservation Foundation

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審核刊於第三十四至三十七頁按照香港公認會計原則編製的財務報表。

We have audited the financial statements on pages 34 to 37 which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong.

受託人及核數師的責任
Respective responsibilities of Trustees and auditors

海洋公園鯨豚保護基金受託契約規定海洋公園鯨豚保護基金(以下簡稱「該基金」)須安排備存妥善的財務報表，因此受託人須負責編製真實和公允的財務報表。在編製這些財務報表時，受託人必須貫徹採用合適的會計政策，作出審慎及合理的判斷和估計，並說明任何重大背離適用會計準則的原因。

我們的責任是根據我們審核工作的結果，對這些財務報表提出獨立意見，僅向受託人報告。除此以外，我們的報告書不可用作其他用途。我們概不就本報告書的內容，對任何其他人士負責或承擔法律責任。

The Ocean Park Conservation Foundation Trust Deed requires that proper financial statements are prepared and the Trustees have undertaken to prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view. In preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view it is fundamental that appropriate accounting policies are selected and applied consistently, that judgements and estimates are made which are prudent and reasonable and that the reasons for any significant departure from applicable accounting standards are stated.

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

意見的基礎 Basis of opinion

我們是按照香港會計師公會頒布的《核數準則》進行審核工作。審核範圍包括以抽查方式查核與財務報表所載數額及披露事項有關的憑證，亦包括評估受託人於編製財務報表時所作的主要估計和判斷，所釐定的會計政策是否適合該基金的具體情況，以及有否貫徹運用並足夠披露這些會計政策。

我們在策劃和進行審核工作時，是以取得一切我們認為必須的資料及解釋為目標，使我們能獲得充分的憑證，就財務報表是否存在重大的錯誤陳述，作合理的確定。在提出意見時，我們亦已衡量財務報表所載資料在整體上是否足夠。我們相信，我們的審核工作已為下列意見建立合理之基礎。

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

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

意見 Opinion

我們認為，上述的財務報表均真實和公允地反映該基金於二零零四年六月三十日的財政狀況和該基金截至該日止年度的盈餘。

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Foundation as at 30 June 2004 and of the Foundation's surplus for the year then ended.

畢馬威會計師事務所
執業會計師
香港，二零零四年十月十九日

KPMG
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong, 19 October 2004

損益表
截至二零零四年六月三十日止年度
Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 30 June 2004

		Note 附註	2004 港元 HK$		2003 港元 HK$
收入	**Income**				
捐款	Donations		**2,300,665**		2,180,131
利息收入	Interest income		**21,114**		73,572
			2,321,779		2,253,703
開支	**Expenditure**				
捐款活動開支	Direct cost of donation activities		**564,998**		409,746
項目開支	Project expenses		**874,232**		534,635
員工開支	Staff costs		**163,395**		344,573
推廣開支	Promotion expenses		**(6,750)**		21,056
表演及展覽	Shows and exhibitions		**5,232**		9,500
雜項開支	Sundry expenses		**149,967**		64,156
			1,751,074		1,383,666
本年度盈餘	**Surplus for the year**	4	**570,705**		870,037

本年度盈餘是本年度唯一的權益變動。
The surplus for the year is the only movement in equity for the year.

第三十六及第三十七頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部分。
The notes on pages 36 and 37 form part of these financial statements.

資產負債表
二零零四年六月三十日
Balance Sheet
as at 30 June 2004

		Note 附註	2004 港元 HK$	2003 港元 HK$
流動資產	**Current assets**			
存貨	Inventory		-	6,690
其他應收款	Sundry debtor		17,040	-
應收利息	Interest receivable		2,208	13,030
現金及現金等價物	Cash and cash equivalents		7,159,149	6,477,020
			7,178,397	6,496,740
流動負債	**Current liabilities**			
預收款項	Receipts in advance		3,480	800
應付賬款	Accounts payable		41,630	6,014
應計費用	Accruals		200,200	166,484
與海洋公園公司的往來賬項	Current account with Ocean Park Corporation	3	60,021	21,081
			305,331	194,379
流動資產淨值	**NET ASSETS**		6,873,066	6,302,361
資本	**CAPITAL FUND**			
基金成立前捐款所得	Donations received prior to establishment of the Foundation		433,717	433,717
累積基金	Accumulated fund	4	6,439,349	5,868,644
			6,873,066	6,302,361

譚鳳儀教授
主席
代表海洋公園鯨豚保護基金出任受託人

Prof Nora Tam Fung-yee
Chairperson,
for The Ocean Park Conservation Foundation as Trustees

第三十六及第三十七頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部分。
The notes on pages 36 and 37 form part of these financial statements.

財務報表附註
Notes on the Financial Statements

1 基金的地位 Status of the Foundation

海洋公園鯨豚保護基金（「本基金」）於一九九五年三月廿二日成立，是在香港註冊之獨立慈善信託機構。本基金由受託委員會負責管理，並由顧問委員會負責行政工作。

The Ocean Park Conservation Foundation is a registered charitable trust established in Hong Kong on 22 March 1995. The Foundation is managed by a Board of Trustees and administered by an Advisory Committee.

2 主要會計政策 Significant accounting policies

(a) 合規聲明 Statement of compliance

本財務報表是按照香港會計師公會頒布的所有適用的《香港財務報告準則》(包括所有適用的《會計實務準則》及解釋)、香港公認會計原則及海洋公園鯨豚保護基金受託契約的規定編製。以下是本基金採用的主要會計政策概要。

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (which includes all applicable Statements of Standard Accounting Practice and Interpretations) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the requirements of the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation Trust Deed. A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the Foundation is set out below.

(b) 財務報表的編製基準 Basis of preparation of financial statements

本財務報表是以歷史成本作為編製基準。（見下文所載的會計政策）

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is historical cost as explained in the accounting policies set out below.

(c) 收入確認 Revenue recognition

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：

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:

(i) 捐款 Donations

捐款於收取或應收時確認於損益表中。

Donations are accounted for in the income and expenditure account when received or receivable.

(ii) 利息收入 Interest income

銀行存款的利息收入以時間比例為基準，按尚餘本金及適用利率計算。

Interest income from bank deposits is accrued on a time-apportioned basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the rate applicable.

(d) 稅項 Taxation

根據香港《稅務條例》第八十八條的規定，本基金獲豁免繳納香港稅項。

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

(e) 外幣換算 Translation of foreign currencies

年度內的外幣交易按交易日的匯率換算為港幣。以外幣為單位的貨幣資產及負債則按結算日的匯率換算為港幣。匯兌盈虧撥入損益表處理。

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains and losses are dealt with in the income and expenditure account.

3 與海洋公園公司的往來賬項 Current account with Ocean Park Corporation

		2004 港元 HK$	2003 港元 HK$
年初結餘	Balance as at the start of the year	**(21,081)**	(236,927)
來自海洋公園公司捐款	Donations from Ocean Park Corporation	**1,591,845**	1,465,228
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	**(597,342)**	(637,046)
年內付款	Payments received during the year	**(1,033,443)**	(612,336)
年末結餘	**Balance as at the end of the year**	**(60,021)**	(21,081)

捐款包括來自海洋公園公司於鯨豚保護日所得的入場費和從「豚聚一刻」中所得的捐款共港幣一百二十九萬四千八百九十一元(二零零三年：港幣一百二十八萬七千三百元)，以及由海洋公園公司提供的若干行政支援服務，值港幣二十九萬六千九百五十四元 (二零零三年度：港幣十七萬七千九百二十八元)。

Donations include $1,294,891 (2003: $1,287,300) received from Ocean Park Corporation which represent admission fees received on Conservation Day and contributions arising from the dolphin encounter, and $296,954 (2003: $177,928) in respect of the value of certain administrative support services provided by Ocean Park Corporation.

4 累積基金 Accumulated fund

		2004 港元 HK$	2003 港元 HK$
年初結餘	Balance as at the start of the year	**5,868,644**	4,998,607
本年度盈餘	Surplus for the year	**570,705**	870,037
年末結餘	**Balance as at the end of the year**	**6,439,349**	5,868,644

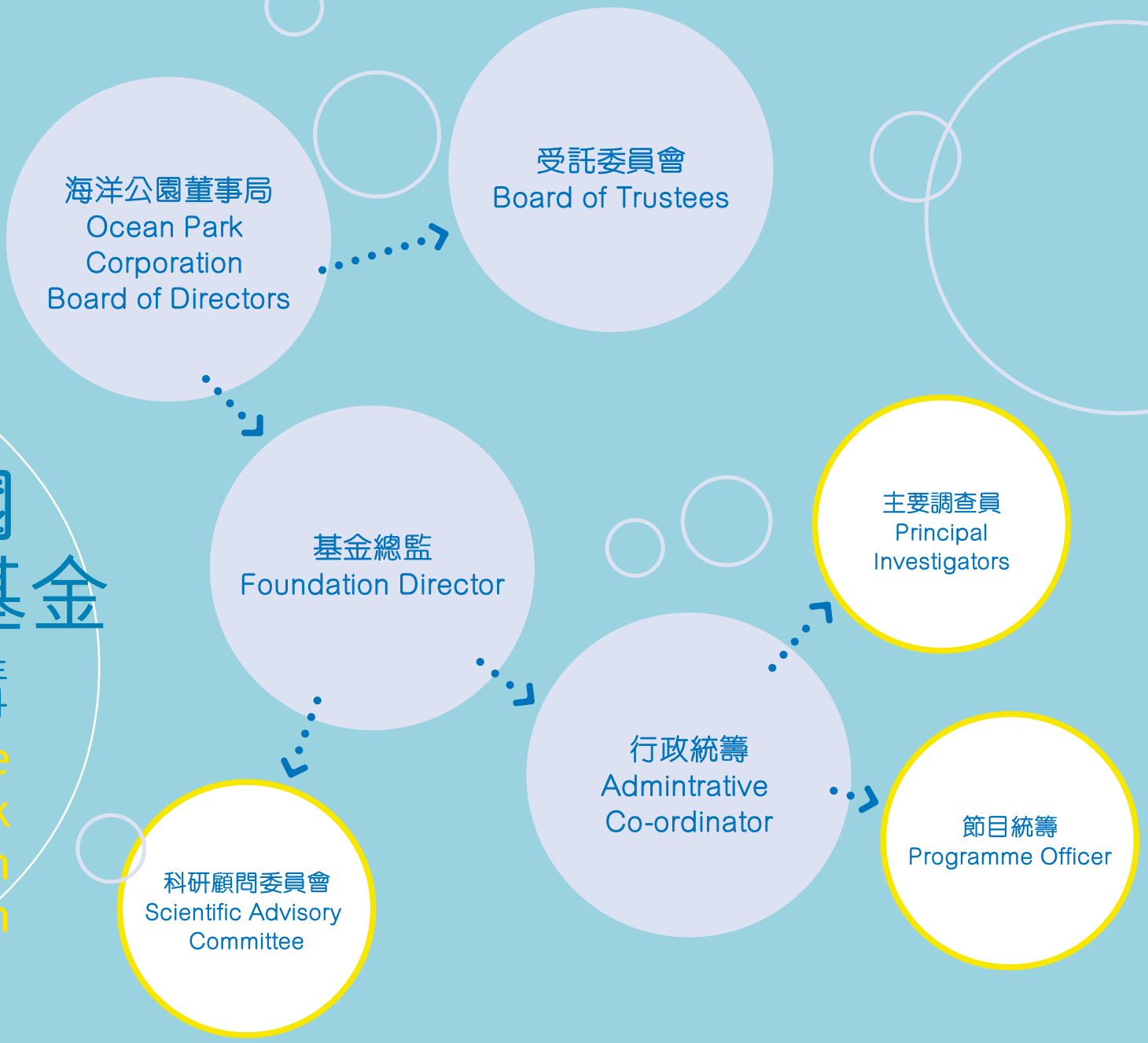
5 財務報表核准 Approval of financial statements

本財務報表已於二零零四年十月十九日獲受託人核准。

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 19 October 2004.

海洋公園鯨豚保護基金架構

Structure of the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation



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苗樂文先生 (於二零零四年二月二十日委任)	Mr. Thomas J. Mehrmann (Appointed on 20 February 2004)
李繩宗先生	Mr. Matthias Li

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Ex-situ Marine Mammal Research Working Group

姓名 Name	大學／機構 University / Organisation	城市 Country
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Prof. Zhou Kaiya	College of Life Sciences, Nanjing Normal University	China
Daniel K. Odell, Ph.D.	Hubbs-SeaWorld Research Institute	USA
Dr. Shinsuke Tanabe resigned in May 2004	Centre for Marine Environmental Studies, Ehime University	Japan
Dr. Jim McBain	Busch Entertainment Corporation, SeaWorld San Diego	USA
Dr. F. Y. Wong	Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, HKSAR Government	Hong Kong
Prof. Toshio Kasuya	Teikyo University of Science and Technology	Japan

原地海洋哺乳類動物研究組
In-situ Marine Mammal Research Working Group

姓名 Name	大學／機構 University / Organisation	城市 Country
Prof. Helene Marsh	Zoology Department, James Cook University	Australia
Dr. William F. Perrin	NOAA/NMFS Southwest Fisheries Science Centre	USA
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Tsang Ching Man Lisa
Wong Hoi Ming Gary
Wong Lai Kuen
Wong Man Ching Irene

榮譽核數師 Honorary Auditors

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Zoe Lam

Zerlina Leung

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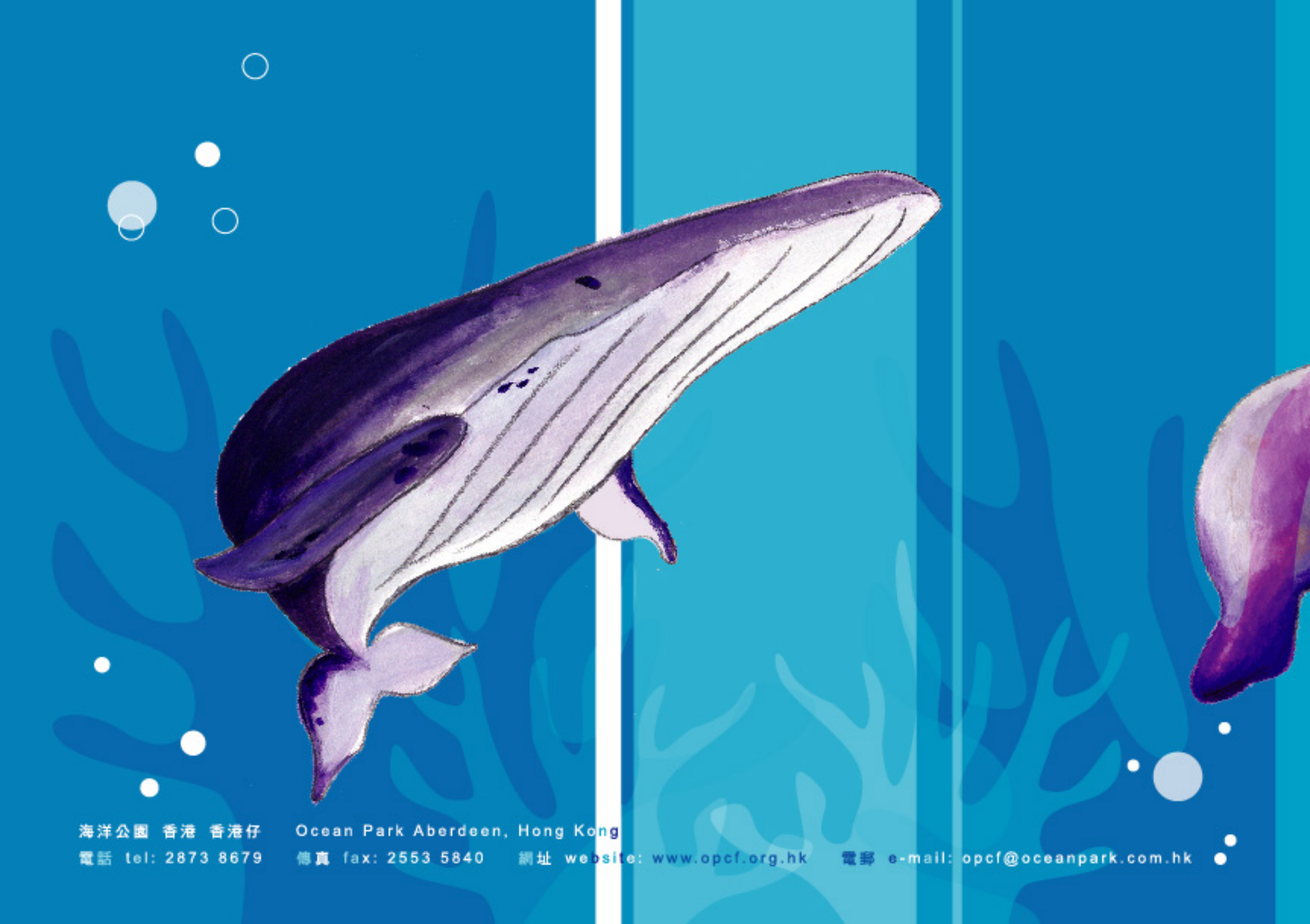
Thanks are also due to the selfless contributions of the many volunteers whose names are not listed here.



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