香港海洋公園保育基金

OPCFHK

年報 ANNUAL REPORT 2021-2022

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

讓豐饒生態 成為未來常態

Making Biodiversity the Priority

目錄
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願景Vision

我們展望各界無私合作，攜手保護亞洲野生生態長久繁盛豐饒。
We envision a world where Asian wildlife remains biologically diverse under the stewardship of humans, corporations and governments.

宗旨Mission

我們承諾透過協作籌款與科研教育，致力提倡促進及參與亞洲區內務實有效的野生生態保育工作，並重點保育中華白海豚與大熊貓以及其棲息地。
We are committed to advocating, facilitating and participating in effective conservation of Asian wildlife, with an emphasis on Chinese white dolphins and giant pandas as well as their habitats. This will be achieved through partnerships, fundraising, research and education.

主席的話
Chair's Message

守護生物多樣性　維護地球福祉
Safeguard Biodiversity – The Cornerstone of Our Planet's Wellbeing

生物多樣性是地球上所有生命的基礎，主宰著萬物的未來。然而，它所面臨的全球性威脅持續地擴大。全球所有物種之中，就有四分之一正面臨滅絕的危險。棲息於珊瑚礁的鯊魚和鰩魚為例，三分之二都處於瀕臨絕種的危機中。調查指出，相比起1,199個鯊魚和鰩魚品種中的受威脅物種，生活於珊瑚礁一帶的鯊魚和鰩魚之中的受威脅物種的百分比幾乎多出一倍。棲息地喪失、人為污染、過度開發、入侵物種和氣候變化，通通都是導致生物多樣性急劇下降的主要原因。

生物多樣性的未來雖然充滿挑戰，但我們仍然可以保持樂觀，因為越來越多力量正在加入這場使命，致力減緩物種流失及恢復生態系統。2022年12月，聯合國《生物多樣性公約》第十五屆大會通過了《昆明-蒙特利爾生物多樣性框架》，並設下了23個具體目標。其中一個目標，就是要確保在2030年前，世界上最少30%的土地、內陸水域、沿海地區和海洋都可以通過保護得以保存（相較於2020年的15%）。這樣看來，我們必需採取更多實質的長期措施，以扭轉眼前的生態危機。

Biodiversity is the backbone of life. It is the key to our planet's future. Yet the threats it's facing are mounting across the world, with a quarter of all species at risk of extinction. Among them, two-thirds of coral reef shark and ray species worldwide are facing extinction. Results suggest that the global extinction risk of sharks and rays, as a percentage of threatened species, on coral reefs is almost double that of all 1,199 sharks and rays. Habitat loss, pollution, overexploitation, invasive species and climate change are all key causes of the decline of biodiversity.

The future of biodiversity seems to be daunting, but there is great room for optimism, as more forces are joining hands to mitigate species loss and restore ecosystems. In December 2022, the UN Biodiversity Conference (COP15) was held, where 23 targets were set under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. One of them is to effectively conserve 30% of terrestrial, inland water, coastal, and marine areas through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures by 2030 (compared to 15% by 2020). Looking ahead, more solid and long-term global actions must be taken to reverse the ecological crisis.

「生物多樣性的未來雖然充滿挑戰，但我們仍然可以保持樂觀，因為越來越多力量正在加入這場使命，致力減緩物種流失及恢復生態系統。」

"The future of biodiversity seems to be daunting, but there is great room for optimism, as more forces are joining hands to mitigate species loss and restore ecosystems."

作為亞洲生態保育力量的先鋒，香港海洋公園保育基金銳意積極面對目前的挑戰。「讓多元生態，成為未來常態」是二零二一至二零二二年度的主題，彰顯了我們對守護生態的決心。當中，漁業是其中一個我們重點關注的領域，因為它對海洋生態系統造成了不同的重大影響。自二零一九年起，香港保育基金一直為一個斯里蘭卡研究項目提供支援，以研究板鰓魚類種群狀況與捕撈壓力之間的關係。而本地，保育基金亦與漁農自然護理署（漁護署）合作調查香港的鯨豚擱淺個案。這些個案中，有鯨豚是因為被漁網纏繞或船隻撞擊而死亡。要減低海洋物種的流失，便需要更大力地推行可持續漁業。

為了加強生物多樣性保育工作和推行可持續發展，香港特區政府於二零一六年制訂了首份城市級的《生物多樣性策略及行動計劃》（BSAP），為保育基金的方案提供了大方向。當中，我們一直視馬蹄蟹和淡水龜為重點保育物種，而牠們正是位列於政府所列出的五個優先保育物種之中。在環境及自然保育基金的支持下，保育基金除了繼續推行已第十二年的「明日之蠔保母育成計劃」，亦推出了全新的「環保基金　保育本地淡水龜教育計劃」，希望可啓發新一代投身保育行列，延續保育工作的使命。

全賴各捐助機構的慷慨支持，我們才能把這些里程碑逐一實現。我們特別感謝海洋公園一直以來為我們提供資金與技術支援，亦衷心鳴謝各方的資助，包括劉鑾雄慈善基金、企業伙伴、持分者、捐助者及一眾義工。我們亦要感謝各受託人成員、委員會成員、首席研究員和研究團隊的辛勤付出，以及每一位保育基金同事所作出的貢獻，為我們的生物多樣性保育工作建立了強大支柱。

生物多樣性是地球的瑰寶。未來，保育基金將會繼續全力推進保育工作，積極推行和參與亞洲區內各個項目。我們期待與來自世界各地的決策者攜手努力，共同塑造一個更美好的明天。只要把多元生態一步步變成常態，我們就能夠為地球上所有的居民打造一個更理想的家園。

陳晴，太平紳士
基金主席

Being the forefront of Asian efforts to conserve biodiversity, OPCFHK endeavours to continue tackling this challenge head-on. "Making Biodiversity the Priority", our theme for 2021/22, is a crucial reminder for us all to stay dedicated in the fight for the wildlife. Fishery has been one of our major areas of concern, as it poses multiple direct effects on marine ecosystems. Since 2019, OPCFHK has been supporting a research project in Sri Lanka, as an effort to study the relationship between elasmobranch population status and fishing pressure. Locally, we have been collaborating with Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) to investigate the cetacean stranding cases in Hong Kong. Among the cases, multiple deaths were caused by fishing net entanglement or boat strikes. To curb marine species losses, much more efforts are needed to promote sustainable fishery.

To step up biodiversity conservation and support sustainable development, the HKSAR Government formulated the first city-level Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) for Hong Kong in 2016. OPCFHK has been taking reference from the Plan as we design our programme. Horseshoe crab and freshwater turtle – two of the five priority species listed by the government, have been key targets of our conservation efforts. Aside from the long-running Juvenile Horseshoe Crab Rearing Programme, the Key to Better Conservation for Native Freshwater Turtles Education Programme was also launched under the support of the Environment and Conservation fund (ECF), seeking to inspire students to pursue careers in conservation and continue the mission of conserving wildlife.

We would not have achieved these milestones without the support of our generous and devoted donors. We thank Ocean Park for their unwavering commitment, both in donations and technical expertise. We are also deeply appreciative for all of our other sponsors, including the Joseph Lau Luen-hung Charitable Trust, corporate partners, stakeholders, individual donors and volunteers. Finally, we would like to honour the hard work of our trustee members, committee members, principal investigators and research teams, as well as the immense dedication of our staff members, who serve as the central pillar of all our ongoing efforts to safeguard biodiversity.

Biodiversity is the wealth of our planet. In the coming year, OPCFHK will continue our work to advocate, facilitate and participate in the effective conservation of Asian wildlife. We look forward to joining hands with policymakers around the world to shape a brighter future. By making biodiversity a priority together, we can preserve a better home for all the residents of planet Earth.

Judy CHEN, JP
Foundation Chair

總監報告
Director's Message

教育下一代，為生物多樣性帶來曙光
Education – The Hope for Biodiversity

隨著生物多樣性持續銳減，保育工作變得刻不容緩。研究指出，到2070年，地球上三分之一的動植物物種都有可能面臨滅絕。不過，我們仍然心存希望。保育基金相信，透過教育，我們將可啟發和激勵下一代，把生物多樣性置於關注議題中的首位。

二零二一至二零二二年度，我們迎來了「明日之鱟保母育成計劃」的十二週年，並把STEAM元素融入其中。透過多元化的STEAM培訓項目，學生可以親身參與保育馬蹄蟹的工作。計劃至今共有超過6,100名學生參與，並成功將約1,500隻馬蹄蟹放歸野外。多年來，我們很高興見證到年輕人對這個重要物種所產生的濃厚興趣。

The clock is ticking, as biodiversity continues to decline. Study warns that one-third of all animal and plant species on the planet could face extinction by 2070. But there is still reason for hope. OPCFHK believes that through education, our future generation will be inspired and motivated to make biodiversity the priority in the long run.

In 2021/22, we welcomed the 12th anniversary of the Juvenile Horseshoe Crab School Rearing Programme, which was revamped into the ECF STEAM Juvenile Horseshoe Crab Rearing Programme. The students were encouraged to help conserve the species through a wide variety of STEAM activities. Over 6,100 students had participated and close to 1,500 horseshoe crabs were released into the wild. We are very pleased to see young people actively showing their interest in such an important species over the years.

「展望未來，保育基金將繼續加強教育工作，連繫更多的年輕一代，致力提高他們對生物多樣性的保育意識。」

"Looking ahead, OPCFHK will continue to engage the younger generation and promote the significance of biodiversity through education."

在劉鑾雄慈善基金的慷慨資助下，我們以培育年輕保育份子為目標，推出了「自然保育小先鋒」保育教育計劃。小學四年級到小學六年級的學生被招募成為小先鋒，透過各類型的保育活動和工作坊，更深入地了解氣候變化和生物多樣性的重要性，把保育資訊傳播至學校及社區。為了讓已從計劃畢業的小先鋒能夠繼續參與保育活動，保育基金亦宣佈成立「保育小先鋒校友會」，旨在薪火相傳。

另一個重點項目就是「環保基金保育本地淡水龜教育計劃」。該計劃培訓了一群可以支援本地淡水龜保育工作的年輕成員。參與計劃的中學生有機會在保育專家的專業指導下，學習各種技能，例如是識別本地物種，或照顧被充公的淡水龜。衷心感謝捐助機構和團隊的鼎力支持，讓以上這些都能夠一一實現。

展望未來，保育基金將繼續加強教育工作，連繫更多的年輕一代，致力提高他們對生物多樣性的保育意識。隨着疫情日漸緩和，我們希望能在年青族群之間播下更多種子，並透過更多嶄新項目，將保育訊息傳至更廣更遠。在守護生物多樣性的路上，我們承諾會與每一位保育基金同事、研究團隊、企業伙伴及社區成員並肩前行。

布文傑
基金總監

Funded by the Joseph Lau Luen-hung Charitable Trust, the 'Conservation Education Experience Programme for Youth' (CEEPY) was launched, with the goal to nurture young conservationists. Students from Primary 4 to Primary 6 were recruited to become Conservation Youth Leaders. Through a wide variety of conservation activities and workshops, they were able to gain in-depth knowledge on climate change and biodiversity conservation, and were encouraged to help spread the word across the community. The 'Alumni Association of Conservation Youth Leader' was also set up, so that Conservation Youth Leaders can continue to participate in ongoing conservation activities.

Another notable new education programme is the ECF: Key to Better Conservation for Native Freshwater Turtles Education Programme, which had trained up a young group of enthusiasts who could aid local freshwater turtle conservation efforts. Through the programme, secondary school students had the opportunity of being trained by conservation professionals, learning skills such as identifying local species and taking care of confiscated freshwater turtles. All of these would not have been possible without the generous support of our dedicated sponsors and passionate team members. For that, we are beyond grateful.

Looking ahead, OPCFHK will continue to engage the younger generation and promote the significance of biodiversity through education. As the pandemic recedes, we look forward to planting the seed of conservation in youth and expanding our reach through more new initiatives. We are dedicated to stay the course with our devoted team of staff members, researchers, business partners, and community members.

Michael BOOS
Foundation Director

保育年度回顧
Highlights of the Year

面對2019冠狀病毒病疫情持續，保育基金一直堅守使命，致力推動生態保育和公眾教育。二零二一至二零二二年度，保育基金繼續以守護生物多樣性為首要任務，推行了多元化的研究和保育項目，並重點發展教育工作。透過連繫持份者、學者和社區，我們在努力擴大知識基礎的同時，亦不忘深耕細作，啟發更多年輕人參與保育工作。

As the COVID-19 pandemic persisted, OPCFHK had remained unswerving in its commitment to wildlife conservation and public education. In 2021/22, OPCFHK continued to prioritise biodiversity through a series of initiatives and projects, with a strong emphasis on education. By bringing together key stakeholders in the industry, academia and the general public, we are dedicated to expanding our knowledge base, as well as to empowering young minds to get involved in conservation efforts.

保育教育
Conservation Education

環保基金 明日之黌保母育成計劃
ECF STEAM Juvenile Horseshoe Crab Rearing Programme

在環保及自然保育基金的撥款資助下，保育基金於二零二一至二零二二年期間繼續以提高中學生保育意識為目標，推行「環保基金 明日之黌保母育成計劃」。學生們不但可以親身協助飼養馬蹄蟹，並把牠們放歸野外，更可透過一連串的STEAM活動，加深對馬蹄蟹的認識。

With the support of the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF), OPCFHK has continued to run the ECF STEAM Juvenile Horseshoe Crab Rearing Programme in 2021/22, which aims to raise conservation awareness among secondary school students. Not only were students given the opportunities of rearing juvenile horseshoe crabs and ultimately, releasing them back to the wild, they were also engaged in a plethora of STEAM activities to learn about the significance of this endangered species.

環保基金 保育本地淡水龜教育計劃
ECF Key to Better Conservation for Native Freshwater Turtles Education Programme

面對著棲息地喪失和非法捕獵等威脅，不少淡水龜品種都正面臨滅絕的危機。「環保基金 保育本地淡水龜教育計劃」致力透過實地考察和教育講座，提高年輕學生的保育意識，讓他們能夠更加認識淡水龜以及其面臨的生態威脅。

Many freshwater turtle species are teetering on the brink of extinction, due to habitat degradation and illegal hunting. The ECF Key to Better Conservation for Native Freshwater Turtles Education Programme was launched to raise awareness among young students through a series of field trips and lectures, giving them the opportunities to learn about native freshwater turtles and the pressing ecological threats.

「自然保育小先鋒」保育教育計劃：啟發年輕一代關注氣候變化
Conservation Education Experience Programme for Youth: Inspiring Young Minds to Help Fight Climate Change

教育，是保育工作中極為重要的一環。保育基金在劉鑾雄慈善基金的贊助下，推出了一項名為「自然保育小先鋒」的教育項目，旨在培訓小學四年級至六年級的學生成為小先鋒。透過近距離觀察動物大使及參與研討會，學生們可以增長有關生態保育和氣候變化的知識，並擔起了在社區傳播保育訊息的使命。

Education plays a vital role when it comes to safeguarding biodiversity in the long run. Funded by the Joseph Lau Luen-hung Charitable Trust, OPCFHK launched the Conservation Education Experience Programme for Youth (CEEPY), in which students from Primary 4 to Primary 6 were trained to become Conservation Youth Leaders. From seminars to animal encounters, students were enriched with wildlife and climate knowledge, and were encouraged to spread the conservation message within their schools and communities.

保育研究
Conservation & Research

候鳥種群：協助沿岸保育工作啟航
Migratory Shorebirds: Taking Flight to Protect Coastal Biodiversity

對候鳥而言，連雲港是一個重要的中途站和越冬地方。可惜，該地一直處於過度開發的狀態，沒有受到足夠保護，而且研究工作嚴重不足。保育基金資助了一個旨在研究候鳥遷徙習性的項目，並全面記錄了候鳥的種群數目。項目亦致力於當地進行各種教育工作，以提高當地人的保育意識。

Lianyungang, a key stopover and wintering site for migratory waterbirds, has remained overdeveloped, largely unprotected, and significantly understudied. OPCFHK funded a project that aimed to study shorebirds' migration strategies and investigate their population sizes by conducting comprehensive surveys. Extensive outreach and educational activities were also launched to raise awareness within the local community.

大壁虎：拆解環球貿易版圖
Tokay Gecko: Dissecting the Map of a Global Trade

壁虎乾常見於本地的中藥材市場，然而，能夠在自然棲息地看到大壁虎的機會卻不大，顯示了這些中藥材有機會是來自非法貿易。有見及此，保育基金資助了一個由香港大學進行的項目，旨在確認本地中藥市場所出售的野生大壁虎和大壁虎乾的來源地，以及評估牠們的基因多樣性。

Tokay geckos are commonly spotted in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) markets, yet they are rarely sighted in their natural habitat locally, which implies a chance of unregulated trade. OPCFHK funded a project led by the University of Hong Kong, an initiative that determines the geographic origin of wild tokay geckos, and dried tokay geckos sold in local TCM markets.

社區參與
Community Engagement

慈善接力挑戰
Charity Relay Challenge

二零二一年十一月二十八日，保育基金於香港海洋公園及海洋公園水上樂園舉辦了首屆「慈善接力挑戰」。活動以「同心接力、保衛海洋」為主題，並由明星隊及星級運動員隊帶領著超過七十隊參加隊伍完成挑戰。活動共籌得超過港幣一百二十萬元，將會用作支持生態保育及有關教育項目。

On November 28, 2021, OPCFHK hosted its first-ever Charity Relay Challenge at Ocean Park Hong Kong and Water World Ocean Park, with "Relay For Our Oceans" as the theme. Under the lead of the Celebrity Team and the Star Athletes Team, over 70 teams of participants had joined the event, raising over HK$1.2 million for future wildlife conservation work and educational programmes.

二零二一年港島區賣旗日
Hong Kong Island Region Flag Day 2021

二零二一年八月二十一日，保育基金以「珍惜自然寶藏」為主題，舉行了賣旗籌款。是次活動獲得二千五百名義工參與，售出六款旗紙，每款皆印有一個本地瀕危物種，以提高市民對本地生物多樣性及保育瀕危物種的意識。是次活動共籌得逾港幣九十萬零五千元的公眾和企業捐款。

OPCFHK held its Flag Day on August 21, 2021, with "Cherish the Hidden Treasures" as the theme. More than 2,500 volunteers were engaged to sell flags featuring 6 local endangered species, with the aim to raise awareness about local diversity and endangered species preservation. Altogether, we have raised HK$905,000 in public and corporate donations.

保育英雄支援計劃
Conservation Hero Support Programme

二零二一至二零二二年度，保育基金延續「保育英雄支援計劃」，旨在募集各界人士及企業機構的捐款支持，透過單次或每月捐款資助保育研究及教育工作。

In 2021/22, with the generous support from our corporate partners, OPCFHK has continued to run the Conservation Hero Support Programme, in which individuals and corporations can make one-off or monthly donations to aid in conservation research and education.

二零二一至二零二二年度保育成果
2021/22 Achievements in Numbers

全賴你的支持，保育基金得以於本年度繼續在香港以至亞洲推動保育和研究工作，守護生物多樣性。以下數字展示我們過去一年的成果：

Your support has enabled OPCFHK to fund conservation projects throughout Asia and locally in Hong Kong. These numbers speak for themselves about our efforts to preserve biodiversity:

32
個亞洲物種得到保育基金幫助
species in Asia benefitted from OPCFHK funding, including

- **4** 陸生哺乳類 terrestrial mammals

- **9** 兩棲類及爬行類 amphibians and reptiles

- **7** 魚類 fish

- **8** 鳥類 birds

- **4** 其他 others

HK$4,133,281

善款用作支持亞洲野生生態保育項目
was spent to support wildlife conservation projects in Asia

15 CR EN

個涵蓋於保育基金保育工作中的物種，被世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄列為「瀕危」或「極度瀕危」
of the species OPCFHK helped are listed as "Endangered" or "Critically Endangered" on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

詳情可參閱第十二至十三頁
For more information, please refer to pages 12 to 13

你的每一分捐獻，都能幫助保育基金與各界伙伴繼續推行保育研究、公眾教育與宣傳項目，為守護亞洲物種、生物多樣性及生態系統努力。我們衷心感謝你的支持，期望你能繼續與我們攜手護生態、拓未來！

Your generous donations allow OPCFHK to continue the very important work of preserving Asia's species, biodiversity and ecosystems through research, education, partnerships and awareness campaigns. Join us as we work to create a better future. Thank you for your support!

立即捐款 Donate now

214,000+
名學生及公眾受惠於保育基金的教育活動
of the general public benefitted from OPCFHK's education programmes

詳情可參閱第三十四至四十七頁
For more information, please refer to pages 34 to 47

8,900+
個義工工時
volunteer man-hours were received

22
宗本地鯨豚擱淺個案獲跟進
marine life stranding cases in Hong Kong were investigated

- **21** 江豚 Finless porpoise cases
- **1** 中華白海豚 Chinese white dolphin cases

詳情可參閱第二十六頁
For more information, please refer to page 26

保育研究
Conservation & Research

開發知識的力量
提高保育工作成效
Enriching Our Knowledge to Devise Effective Solutions

保育科學，博大精深。為了守護生物多樣性和人類的未來，我們需進行更深入的科學研究，就着不同物種的現況、生態和棲息地，填補知識鴻溝，從而制定更具成效的保育方案。二零二一年至二零二二年度，保育基金一如以往，支持了多個本地及亞洲研究項目，重點關注氣候變化、淡水野生動物、海洋保護、非法野生動物貿易等議題，致力為決策者提供更多資訊和洞見。透過與不同的保育組織、科學家、各地政府和社區攜手合作，我們承諾會秉持過去二十年的堅持，全力推動保育研究工作。

Conservation science is a complex realm. To devise effective solutions that can help safeguard biodiversity and our future generation, extensive scientific research is needed to fill in knowledge gaps on different species' status, ecology and habitat. In 2021/22, OPCFHK continued its support of local and regional research projects focusing on climate change, freshwater wildlife, marine conservation, illegal wildlife trade, and more. OPCFHK endeavours to empower decision makers with knowledge and insight. By joining hands with organisations, scientists, authorities and communities, we will continue to advance conservation research and action, just as we have over the past two decades.

二零二一至二零二二年度保育項目
Conservation Project in 2021/22

亞洲地區
Asia

亞洲馬蹄蟹的全球貿易數據研究
Generating global trade data on Asian horseshoe crabs

中華鱟 EN
Chinese horseshoe crab

巨鱟 DD
Tachypleus gigas

圓尾鱟 DD
Mangrove horseshoe crab

透過探討瀕危山瑞的零碎族群以評估其遺傳多樣性和生態角色
Assessing the genetic diversity and ecological role of the endangered wattle-necked softshell turtle *(Palea steindachneri)* through the study of remnant populations

*項目在中國內地、香港、越南及美國
Project was conducted in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Vietnam and United States

山瑞 CR
Wattle-necked softshell turtle

斯里蘭卡
Sri Lanka

以增長生態知識、記錄種群趨勢和研究分子技術支援斯里蘭卡板鰓類的管理
Expanding ecological knowledge, documenting population trends, and developing molecular tools to support the management of Sri Lanka's elasmobranchs

紅肉丫髻鮫 CR
Scalloped hammerhead

背蝠鱝 EN
Chilean devil ray

鬼蝠魟 EN
Giant manta ray

條紋吻犁頭鰩 CR
Stripnose guitarfish

顆粒藍吻犁頭鰩 CR
Sharpnose guitarfish

日本蝠鱝 EN
Spinetail devil ray

透過社區保育和人為地貌研究保育斯里蘭卡旗艦食肉性物種
Conservation of flagship carnivores through community based conservation and research in human mediated landscapes in Sri Lanka

漁貓 VU
Fishing cat

鏽斑豹貓 NT
Rusty spotted cat

斯里蘭卡豹 VU
Sri Lankan leopard

叢林貓 LC
Jungle cat

香港
Hong Kong

透過新科技和傳統行為研究保育淡水龜
New technological and traditional behavioral approaches for freshwater turtle conservation

大頭龜 CR
Big-headed turtle

眼斑水龜 EN
Beale's-eyed turtle

對赤點石斑魚進行保育策劃的評估和監測
Assessment and monitoring of the Hong Kong grouper for conservation planning

赤點石斑魚 EN
Hong Kong grouper

評估易危貝克喜鹽草的遺傳多樣性和滅絕風險：在亞洲恢復這關鍵種的以基因工具協助恢復亞洲的關鍵物種
Assessing genetic diversity and extinction risk of the vulnerable seagrass Halophila beccarii: Genomic tools for ecological restoration of this keystone species in Asia

貝克喜鹽草 VU
Ocean turf grass

打擊東亞非法和不可持續的鳴禽貿易
Combating the illegal and unsustainable trade in songbirds in East Asia

畫眉 LC
Chinese hwamei

鵲鴝 LC
Oriental magpie-robin

紅喉歌鴝 LC
Siberian rubythroat

鶇哥 LC
Common hill myna

白腰鵲鴝 LC
White-rumped shama

栗背地鶇 NT
Chestnut-backed thrush

栗頂地鶇 EN
Chestnut-capped thrush

大綠葉鵯 EN
Greater green leafbird

伊朗
Iran

伊朗瀕危蠑螈生態研究與保護策劃
Ecological study and conservation planning towards endangered salamanders in Iran

伊朗山溪鯢 NT
Persian mountain salamander

星斑蠑螈 VU
Azarbaijan mountain newt

帝王蠑螈 VU
Luristan newt

大斑真螈 NT
Fire salamander

庫德蠑螈 CR
Kurdistan newt

古爾日山溪鯢 CR
Gorgan mountain salamander

保育狀況 Conservation Status

根據世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄：
According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species

CR 極度瀕危 Critically Endangered
EN 瀕危 Endangered
VU 易危 Vulnerable
NT 近危 Nearly threatened
LC 無危 Least Concern
DD 數據缺乏 Data Deficient

亞洲區內保育工作
候鳥種群：協助沿岸保育工作啟航

Regional Conservation Efforts
Migratory Shorebirds: Taking Flight to Protect Coastal Biodiversity

江蘇省連雲港海岸濕地位處於東亞—澳大利西亞遷飛路線（EAAF）上，對候鳥而言，是一個不可或缺的中途站和越冬地。 儘管於國際上，連雲港對候鳥遷徙甚為重要，但卻並未受到足夠保護。 近十年來，至少有百分之二十七的連雲港潮間帶濕地被開墾改造成工業區和養殖池塘，導致候鳥的數量大幅下降。

連雲港海岸濕地於二零二一年被暫列為世界自然遺產。為了能就提名第二階段提供重要的科學依據，我們必需評估連雲港沿岸棲息地的保護價值，以及了解不同候鳥的棲息習性。不過，直至二零一九年前，連雲港的水鳥普查僅由一名調查員負責進行，覆蓋的時段和地域範圍皆十分有限。

為了彌補知識的不足，從而促進未來的保育工作，保育基金資助了一個研究候鳥遷徙習性和候鳥的種群數目的項目，項目數據能助決策者和保育人士計劃更有效的保育方案。項目亦致力於當地進行各種教育工作，以提高當地人的保育意識。

Coastal wetlands of Lianyungang, Jiangsu province are important stopover and wintering sites for migratory waterbirds on the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF). Despite its global importance to migratory shorebirds, Lianyungang had remained largely unprotected. Over the past decade, at least 27% of the intertidal wetlands in Lianyungang had been reclaimed and converted into industrial zones and aquaculture ponds, causing the populations of these migratory shorebirds to decline sharply.

In 2021, the coastal wetlands of Lianyungang were listed as a natural World Heritage Site tentatively. To provide important scientific basis for the Phase II nomination in 2021, it was crucial to evaluate the conservational significance of Lianyungang's coastal habitats and to understand the habitat-use patterns of different shorebirds. However, prior to 2019, waterbird surveys in Lianyungang were carried out by a single surveyor only, so the spatial and temporal coverage were both limited.

To fill the knowledge gap and push for future conservation efforts, OPCFHK funded a project that aimed to study shorebirds' migration strategies and investigate their population sizes by conducting comprehensive surveys. With the survey findings, decision makers and conservationists would be able to devise better management recommendations. Actions were also taken to raise the environmental awareness within the local community.

最新普查結果
To-Date Results

此項目主要就三個候鳥品種進行了普查，包括半蹼鷸、大濱鷸和小青腳鷸。二零二零年至二零二一年，於南遷和北遷期間，團隊分別進行了五次水鳥普查。
The project mainly focused on three shorebird species - Asian Dowitcher, Great Knot, and Spotted Greenshank. 5 waterbird surveys were conducted during the southward migration and northward migration respectively in 2020 and 2021.

普查共錄得
The project recorded

75 個品種
species

9 個受威脅品種，包括一個極度瀕危品種，四個瀕危品種，兩個易危品種及兩個近危品種
threatened species, including 1 Critically Endangered, 4 Endangered, 2 Vulnerable, and 2 Near Threatened

二零二一年五月錄得
In May 2021 recorded

27,186 隻半蹼鷸，與二零一九年及二零二零年的數據相近，顯示了超過百分之九十的半蹼鷸恆常停留連雲港
Asian Dowitcher were recorded, which was similar to counts from 2019 and 2020, indicating that over 90% of Asian Dowitcher utilize Lianyungang regularly

Birds coming from **17** 個地區的候鳥，其中不少地區屬於國家保護區，或是極具國際地位的濕地，顯示了連雲港的保育價值
regions were observed. Many of these regions are either national protected areas or wetlands of international importance. This has validated the conservation value of Lianyungang

這些普查結果已於專業期刊上發表，並已分享至地方政府、中央政府，以及三個相關會議，期望有助推動未來的保育計劃。
These survey results were published in the peer reviewed journal, also disseminated to the local and central governments, and were also shared at three conferences, in the hopes of facilitating future conservation plans.

概覽 A Quick Look	
學名 Scientific Name	*Limnodromus semipalmatus, Calidris tenuirostris, Tringa guttifer*
棲息地類型 Type of Habitat	森林、草原、內陸濕地、海洋潮間帶 Forests, grasslands, inland wetlands, marine Intertidal
保育狀況 Conservation Status	近危至瀕危* From Near Threatened (NT) to Endangered (EN)*
主要威脅 Major Threats	工業發展、人類活動 industrialisation, human activities

** 根據世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄*
According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species

結集社區力量，全力守護候鳥

進行普查只是物種保育工作的第一步。若缺乏了政府官員和當地社區的支持，守護候鳥多樣性這個使命將會變得極具挑戰性。項目研究人員聯同自然之友，先後致函連雲港市自然資源和規劃局及連雲港市生態環境局，促請他們重新考慮是否繼續推行將會為現有濕地造成破壞的基建項目。除此之外，是次項目亦致力透過多元化的教育活動，提高當地社區的保育意識。

二零二零年，三位來連雲港的美術老師獲邀參加一在如東縣舉行的培訓班，到訪所有於當地建成的勺嘴鷸教室。教室內，學生們可以透過藝術了解到保護候鳥的重要性。藉著是次機會，老師們能夠互相交流想法和分享經驗，為創建半蹼鷸教室奠定了基礎。項目亦舉辦了半蹼鷸繪畫比賽，以激發年輕學生的興趣。

為了提高社交媒體上的討論度，團隊持續在各個社交媒體平台，包括微信、微博、Facebook 和 Twitter上，發佈有關項目的最新資訊，讓保育訊息能更廣泛地觸及不同受眾。團隊亦推出了各式商品，包括半蹼鷸毛絨玩具及主題餐具套裝，以提高大眾對這個品種的認識。

It Takes a Community to Conserve a Species

Conducting surveys marked only the beginning of this conservation journey. Without the support of government officials and the local community, the protection of shorebird diversity would be extremely challenging. Collaborating with Friends of Nature, the research team had written letters to Lianyungang's Ministry of Natural Resources and Planning Bureau and Lianyungang's Ecology and Environment Bureau, urging them to reconsider construction plans that would bring damage to the existing wetlands. Extensive outreach and educational activities were also launched to raise awareness within the local community.

In 2020, three art teachers from Lianyungang were invited to attend a training workshop in Rudong. The workshop showcased all the established Spoon-billed Sandpiper classrooms in Rudong, where students got to learn about the importance of shorebird conservation through art. The participating teachers were able to exchange ideas and share experiences with one another, paving way for the creation of the Asian Dowitcher classroom. Asian Dowitcher drawing competition was held to spark interest among young students.

To gain social media exposure, the team has been posting project updates on various social media platforms, including WeChat, Weibo, Facebook, and Twitter, so that the conservation messages could reach a much wider audience. Merchandises such as an Asian Dowitcher plush toy and an Asian Dowitcher-themed cutlery set were developed to raise awareness.

未來的路

為連雲港海岸濕地的保育工作建立了紮實的基礎後，我們需要繼續努力，透過更多長期方案，守護該地的候鳥多樣性。研究團隊將繼續在該地區進行更多的水鳥普查，希望能助研究人員及決策者獲得更多洞見。各類型的外展活動亦會陸續推行，以教育和啟發當地社區成員。

The Journey Ahead

While a solid foundation has been laid for coastal wetland conservation in the region, more continued efforts will be needed for the long-term protection of shorebird biodiversity in Lianyungang. The research team will continue to conduct more waterbird surveys in the region, in the hopes of giving researchers and decision makers more insight into the issue. A greater variety of outreach activities will be rolled out to educate and influence local community members.

亞洲區內保育工作
板鰓類：致力實現可持續的鯊魚及鮭魚漁業

Regional Conservation Efforts
Elasmobranchs: Paving Way for Better Management of Sustainable Shark and Ray Fisheries

根據世界自然保護聯盟鯊魚專家組於二零一四年的紀錄，全球有超過百分之二十四的鯊魚和鮭魚面臨滅絕威脅，其餘百分之四十六則被歸類為數據不足。鯊魚和鮭魚種群的大幅下降，主要是由於市場對貴價魚翅、魚油、其他相關產品、以及鯊魚和鮭魚肉的需求不斷增長。加上一般商業捕魚所造成的誤捕，鯊魚和鮭魚的滅絕危機絕對是不容忽視。作為主要捕食者，鯊魚和鮭魚有助控制食物鏈下游物種種群，因此保育牠們，同時是在守護海洋的生物多樣性。

斯里蘭卡是全世界最大的鯊魚捕撈國之一，為鯊魚和鮭魚種群帶來了重大威脅。由於缺乏了經過驗證的本地和區域數據，推行成之有效的漁業管理和監管變得極具挑戰性。有見及此，保育基金自二零一九年起開始資助斯里蘭卡海洋研究及保育組織—Blue Resources Trust的兩個研究項目，旨在蒐集對未來保育工作有用的數據.

In 2014, the IUCN Shark Specialist Group documented that over 24% of global sharks and rays were threatened with extinction, and had classified 46% as Data Deficient. Such decline in population is largely due to an ever-growing demand for high value elasmobranch fins, oil, other derivatives and an increased domestic consumption of meat. When coupled with the mortality associated with commercial fisheries bycatch, the threat of extinction is undeniably mounting. Since sharks and rays are key predators that help to control the species population down the food chain, their conservation is therefore paramount to the protection of biodiversity.

In Sri Lanka, one of the largest shark fishing nations in the world, threats faced by sharks and rays are particularly daunting. With a lack of locally or regionally validated data, carrying out informed management and regulatory measures for these species would be extremely challenging. In view of this, OPCFHK has begun to support two research projects led by the Blue Resources Trust, a Sri Lankan based marine research and conservation organisation, since 2019. Overall, the two projects strive to acquire data that will be useful for future conservation efforts.

第一步：研究板鰓魚類的生物多樣性及分析其年齡增長
The First Step: Determining Elasmobranch Diversity and Conducting Age-Growth Analyses

第一個項目的主要目標之一是在兩年內，在三個地點（瓦萊切奈、賈夫納及奇洛）進行超過一千日的漁業調查，增加現有的漁類批發數據庫的資料(數據庫現時有八十五個物種，共一萬五百個樣本)。為了能準確地判斷每條漁獲的年齡，團隊特別針對被世界自然保護聯盟及瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約界定為受威脅的物種，蒐集、處理和研究了至少一百個椎骨樣本。

One of the key objectives of the first project was to build upon the existing dataset of 10,500 specimens comprising 85 species by conducting over 1,000 days of fishery surveys in two years, across 3 landing sites (Valaichchenai, Jaffna, and Chilaw). To accurately identify the age of every catch with a specific focus on IUCN threatened and CITES listed species, researchers collected, processed and studied at least 100 vertebrae samples.

除此之外，識別新物種亦是保育板鰓魚類的關鍵。研究人員致力善用DNA條碼工具以識別物種複合體和新物種，更利用漁類批發數據和漁獲年齡與成長的資訊，進行了資源研究，以確定板鰓魚類種群狀況與過度捕撈之間的關係。得出的關鍵數據填補了這些物種的現存知識的不足。

Identifying novel species is also key to elasmobranch conservation. Using DNA barcoding tools, the team strived to identify species complexes and novel species. With the landing data and age-growth information, the team had also conducted stock assessments to determine the relationship between elasmobranch population status and fishing pressure. With these crucial data, researchers were able to fill knowledge gaps for these vulnerable species.

主要成果
Key Results

調查了 Surveyed over **70** 個漁類批發點 landing sites

收集了 Collected **1,280** 個組織樣本 tissue sample

- 進行有關blue-spotted mask ray年齡與成長分析
  Conducted age-growth analysis on Blue-spotted mask ray
- 為斯里蘭卡當地研發基因條碼序列方法以便進行快速識別
  Developed method for genetic barcoding for local Sri Lanka use for rapid identification

概覽 A Quick Look	
學名 Scientific Name	***Sphyrna lewini, Mobula tarapacana, Mobula birostris, Mobula japanica, Acroteriobatus variegatus, Mobula kuhlii, Glaucostegus granulatus, Mobula mobular***
棲息地類型 Type of Habitat	**森淺海區、海洋深海區 Marine Neritic, Marine Oceanic**
保育狀況 Conservation Status	**由數據缺乏至瀕危* From Data Deficient (DD) to Endangered (EN)***
主要威脅 Major Threats	**因全球對魚翅和膨魚鰓的需求而造成的過度捕撈 Overfishing driven by international demand for shark fins and gill plates**

** 根據世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄*
According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species

努力不懈鎖定重要棲息地並確認種群數量

隨著斯里蘭卡的漁業規模不斷擴大，加上來自鄰國印度的非法捕漁活動，保育工作所面臨的挑戰亦日益嚴峻。我們需要盡快鎖定生物多樣性熱點，找出有急切保育需要的棲息地。因此，作為第一個項目的延伸，研究團隊繼續努力擴展數據庫，務求設計出更具成效的保育方案。透過 GPS 設備，研究人員能夠記錄捕魚地點，並找出它們與漁獲的關聯，以鎖定關鍵的棲息地及繁殖地。為了確認種群數量，團隊更在受威脅的沿海板鰓魚上裝置了至少一百個標籤。

此項目亦致力協助建立斯里蘭卡第一個海洋基因實驗室，支援內部的DNA條碼鑑辨工作，為CITES的監察和執法工作出一分力。

總括而言，自二零一九年以來，在保育基金的支持下，數據蒐集工作一直在穩定發展。現時，數據庫而增設了二萬四千條板鰓魚的數據，當中涵蓋了九十九個物種。團隊更蒐集了四千五百個組織樣本，為全球的保育夥伴提供了珍貴的研究資源。

Continuing The Effort: Identifying Critical Habitats and Determining Population Sizes

The expanding fisheries in Sri Lanka, coupled with growing challenges brought by illegal or unregulated fisheries from neighbouring India, gave rise to the need of identifying biodiversity hotspots, including habitats that required urgent protection. Therefore, as an extension of the first project, the research team had continued its efforts to expand the database, acquiring data that would help implement better conservation measures. Using GPS logging devices, researchers were able to record fishing locations and correlate them with catch to identify critical habitats and species philopatry. To determine population sizes, the team had also deployed at least 100 fish tags on threatened coastal elasmobranchs.

The project had also strived to support the establishment of Sri Lanka's first marine genetic laboratory, which can facilitate in-house DNA barcoding and provide support for the monitoring and enforcement of CITES.

Overall, with the support from OPCFHK since 2019, the data collection has grown steadily and is now equipped with 24,000 elasmobranchs in the database, comprising 99 species. 4,500 tissue samples have also been collected and are made available to a whole suite of collaborators worldwide.

未來的路

繼續善用與漁民、中間商戶和貿易商的關係網，獲得接觸板鰓魚的機會，從中獲取有價值的數據。

團隊現正在BRT的野外工作站建立斯里蘭卡第一個海洋基因實驗室，將條碼物種鑑辨工作提升至國家層面，有助提高數據質量，讓持份者更容易監察物種。

計劃為研究人員在愛丁堡的提供一個基因工作流程培訓。

The Journey Ahead

Continue to take advantage of the strong links established with fishers, middlemen, and traders and acquire valuable data from such unrestricted access to elasmobranchs.

In the process of establishing Sri Lanka's first marine genetic laboratory at the BRT field station. This would allow species barcoding to be done nationally, which would help enhance data quality and easier monitoring by stakeholders.

Planned a genetic workflow workshop in Edinburgh as training for staff.

亞洲區內保育工作
伊朗蠑螈：全方位守護值得更多關注的兩棲動物

©Seyyed Saeed Hosseinian Yousefkhani

Regional Conservation Efforts
Iranian Salamanders: All-Round Effort in the Conservation of Understudied Amphibians

人類活動為全世界的兩棲類動物帶來了巨大威脅。影響之一是蠑螈多樣性的急劇下降。這是因為牠們對環境變化非常敏感，亦因此特別容易受到棲息地破壞、非法貿易和過度擒捕的影響。而在伊朗，這個現象就尤其嚴峻。

為了扭轉蠑螈數量下降的趨勢，保育基金資助了一項由伊朗達姆甘大學主力推行的保育先導計劃，以伊朗已知的六種蠑螈為保育對象，包括大斑真螈、庫德蠑螈、星斑蠑螈、帝王蠑螈、古爾日山溪鯢和伊朗山溪鯢。項目旨在透過找出牠們的所在地、製作分佈圖、進行威脅評估以及推行社區教育，為未來的保育工作提供建議，以協助保護這些稀有兩棲動物。

蠑螈在大眾眼中可能微不足道，實際上卻是科學家眼中的棲息地生態指標，因為牠們的健康狀況可以高度反映周圍環境的質量。此外，蠑螈亦對生物多樣性發揮着重要作用。因此，我們必需盡快阻止局部地區滅絕，長遠而言，亦要阻止全國性的滅絕。

Human activities worldwide are posing immense threats on amphibians. Among them, the diversity of salamanders is in drastic decline, as they are very sensitive to environmental change and are therefore more vulnerable to habitat destruction, illegal trade and overharvesting. The situation is especially grim in Iran.

To counter the decline of salamander populations, OPCFHK funded a pilot conservation program led by Damghan University in Iran, targeting six known species of salamanders and newts in the country, including fire salamander, Kurdistan newt, Azerbaijan newt, Lorestan newt, Persian mountain salamander and Gorgan mountain salamander. By identifying localities, mapping distributions, evaluating threats, and conducting community education, the project strives to provide insights for future conservation actions that help safeguard these rare amphibians.

While salamanders may be deemed insignificant by the general public, they are actually considered as “habitat indicators” by scientists, meaning that their well-being can highly reflect the quality of the surrounding environment. They also play an instrumental role in the thriving of biodiversity. It is therefore important to prevent local extinctions in the short term and national extinctions in the long term.

由於現時缺乏每個目標物種的分佈資訊，團隊首先進行了野外調查，以確定所有棲息地的地點。蒐集了相關資料後，團隊便能夠準確地記錄每個棲息地的地理坐標，以及每個目標品種的生態需求。總括而言，研究團隊共調查了五十二個棲息地，並記錄了四十七個地點的地形、氣溫、水溫、pH值、溶解氧和總溶解固體等資訊。這些數據將有助補足未來所獲取的分佈資料、繪製物種分佈圖、以及模擬棲息地。

As there was a lack of exact information on the distribution of each of the targeted species, researchers had conducted field studies to identify all available localities. Habitat parameters were collected so that the team could accurately map out the geographic coordinates of these salamanders’ habitats, and their ecological needs. Overall, the team visited 52 habitats in total and had recorded information such as topography, air temperature, water temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen and total dissolved solids for 47 locations. All these data will be used in the future to supplement distribution information and prepare species distribution maps and target species habitat modeling.

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Neurergus kaiseri ©Seyyed Saeed Hosseinian Yousefkhani

	採樣地點數目 Number of Locations Sampled	樣本數目 Number of Samples Found
大斑真螈 Fire salamanders	18	122
庫德蠑螈 Kurdistan newts	17	180
星斑蠑螈 Azerbaijani newts	1	7
帝王蠑螈 Luristan Newt	7	45
伊朗山溪鯢 Persian mountain salamander	3	10
古爾日山溪鯢 Gorgan mountain salamander	4	27

社區教育亦是此項目的重要一環。為了推行長期保育，團隊設計出一系列的教育活動，以提高當地人的保育意識，亦嘗試了運用不同方法，降低蠑螈淡水棲息地的人類干擾，例如是為當地社區的農作活動提供替代水源。

Community education has also been a crucial part of the project. To aid long-term conservation, educational activities were designed to raise awareness among locals. Practical solutions have been explored to mitigate human activity in freshwaters where salamanders inhabit. For example, alternative water sources were provided for local communities to carry out their gardening activities.

概覽 A Quick Look	
學名 **Scientific Name**	***Salamandra infraimmaculata semenovi, Neurergus microspilotus, Neurergus crocatus, Neurergus kaiseri, Paradactylodon persicus, Paradoactylodon gorganensis***
棲息地類型 **Type of Habitat**	**濕地、森林、岩石區、洞穴、地下棲息地** **Wetlands, Forests, Rocky Areas, Caves, Subterranean habitats**
保育狀況 **Conservation Status**	**由近危至極度瀕危*** **From Near Threatened (NT) to Critically Endangered (CR)***
主要威脅 **Major Threats**	**人為造成的棲息地喪失、寵物非法貿易、遺傳變異流失、過度擒捕、受壺菌感染** **Human-caused habitat loss, illegal trade as pets, loss of genetic variation, overharvesting, and susceptibility to chytrid fungi**

* *根據世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄*
According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species

亞洲區內保育工作
斯里蘭卡肉食性物種：緩解人類與野生動物之間的衝突

Regional Conservation Efforts
Carnivores in Sri Lanka: Mitigating Human-Wildlife Conflicts

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斯里蘭卡雖然佔地不廣，卻坐擁豐饒的生物多樣性。在這小島上發現的九十一種原生哺乳類動物中，就有十四種是屬於食肉目。牠們都有著不同屬性、體型以及棲息地，當中包括獴、黑熊、以及斯里蘭卡豹。不過，大多數特有種及受威脅的哺乳類動物都僅限於山區、山腳和低地雨林出沒，而這些地區都容易受到人為滋擾和自然退化影響。

肉食性動物對於維持生態系統中的捕食者和獵物平衡非常重要，與生物多樣性息息相關。為守護斯里蘭卡物種的多樣性，保育基金一直支援Small Cat Advocacy and Research Organisation所進行的一項研究。研究為期十八個月，分別於不同棲息地進行了紅外線相機調查以及社區訪談，以評估人類與肉食性動物之間的互動與衝突。團隊亦持續與當地政府緊密合作，以守護受威脅的肉食性動物及其棲息地為共同目標，例如是為野生貓科幼獸提供了獸醫護理及治療。

公眾教育是全面的保育計劃當中不可或缺的一部分。為了盡量減少路殺個案，團隊翻新了路標和指示牌的設計，以提醒司機和行人在途經部份地區時放慢車速。團隊亦設計了宣傳海報，旨在向公眾宣傳此研究項目，並邀請了一批大學生參觀考察地點，以加深他們對當地生物多樣性的認識、了解如何參與保育行動、以及學習一些考察技巧。

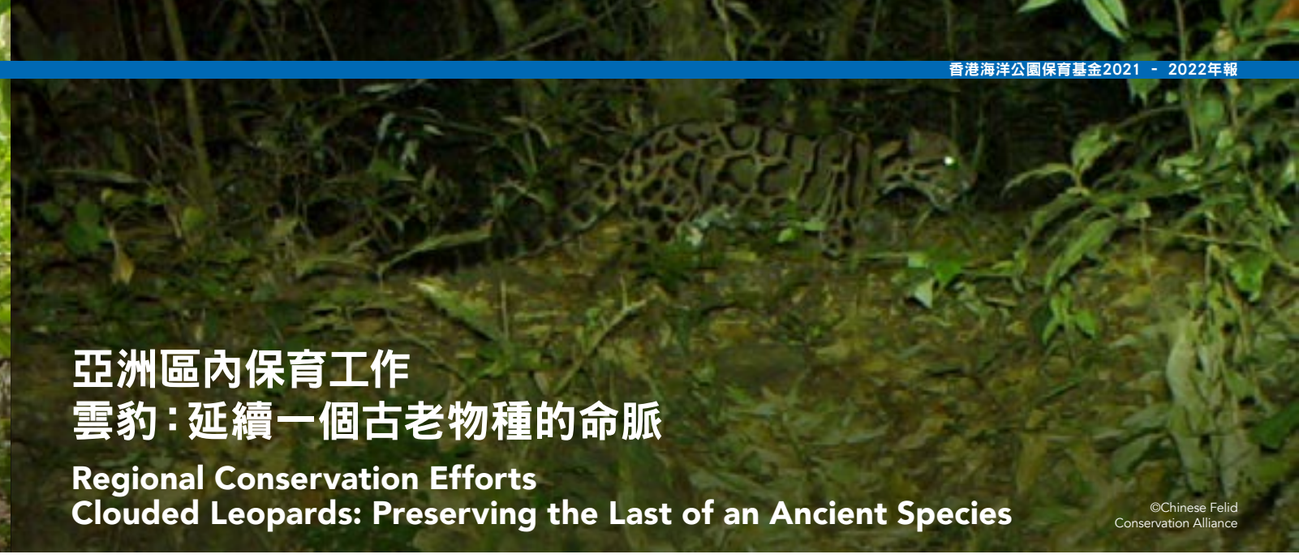
Sri Lanka, despite its small size, possesses a wealth of species diversity. Among the 91 species of native mammals found on the island, 14 species are of the order Carnivora. Examples include mongooses, bears, and the Sri Lankan leopard - all vary in genus, size and habitat. However, a majority of the endemic and threatened mammals are confined to the montane, sub-montane, and lowland rain forests – areas that are susceptible to anthropogenic disturbances and natural degradation.

Carnivores are important in maintaining the predator-prey balance and biodiversity in an ecosystem. As an effort to protect Sri Lanka's rich biodiversity, OPCFHK has been supporting an 18-month study led by the Small Cat Advocacy and Research (SCAR) Organisation. Camera trap surveys and interviews with villagers have been conducted in different habitats to assess the interaction and conflicts with carnivores. The team has also been working closely with local government officials towards the common goal of protecting threatened carnivores and their habitats. For instance, veterinary support has been given to protect and care for orphan wildcat kittens.

Public education is always an indispensable part when it comes to a comprehensive conservation plan. To minimize road side deaths, road signs and information boards were renovated to remind drivers and pedestrians to slow down their vehicles in certain ecological sensitive areas. Awareness posters have also been designed to educate the general public about this project, and a group of university students were invited to visit the field site and learn about local biodiversity, conservation actions and certain field techniques.

概覽 A Quick Look	
學名 Scientific Name	*Prionailurus viverrinus, Prionailurus rubiginosus, Felis chaus, Panthera pardus kotiya*
棲息地類型 Type of Habitat	森林、 灌木地、草地、內陸濕地內陸、人工/陸生稀樹草原、沙漠 Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial Savanna, Desert
保育狀況 Conservation Status	由無危至瀕危* From Least Concerned (LC) to Endangered (EN)*
主要威脅 Major Threats	棲息地的喪失和退化 Loss and degradation of habitats

** 根據世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄*
According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species



亞洲區內保育工作
雲豹：延續一個古老物種的命脈

Regional Conservation Efforts
Clouded Leopards: Preserving the Last of an Ancient Species

©Chinese Felid Conservation Alliance

雲豹曾廣泛分佈於東南亞的熱帶雨林、熱帶草原和紅樹林沼澤，對森林的生物多樣性極具指標性。可惜，無止盡的森林砍伐和捕獵行為，導致雲豹的數目大幅下降。現時，雲南省、緬甸和老撾的交界地域成為了僅存可以發現雲豹的地區。有見及此，保育基金、北京大學和重慶江北飛地貓盟生態科普中心於二零二一年啟動了一個跨境野生動物監測網絡。

項目的主要目標之一，是要透過設置紅外感應相機，建立一個跨境監測網絡。為了提高調查成效，團隊亦致力培訓新的護林員，並與其他保育人士分享收集到的數據。團隊更在中國和老撾發佈了一份以「不吃野味、留住森林、守護雲豹」為題的宣傳刊物。此外，當地的村民亦應邀分享有關人獸衝突、非法捕獵和目擊雲豹的最新消息。

Clouded leopards were once widely distributed in the rainforests, tropical grasslands and mangrove swamps in Southeast Asia, and have been important indicators of forest biodiversity. Due to relentless deforestation and poaching, the population size of clouded leopards continues to decline, making the border area that connects Yunnan Province, Myanmar and Laos one of the few remaining areas where clouded leopards can be spotted. As a joint effort between OPCFHK, Beijing University and the Chinese Felid Conservation Alliance, a project was launched in 2021 to establish a cross-border monitoring network.

One of the key objectives of the project was to construct a cross-border field monitoring network, mainly through the setup of camera traps. The team had also strived to enhance its field investigation capability by training new forest rangers and sharing data collected. Moreover, the team enhanced cross-border community education through the dissemination of materials under the theme "Refuse bushmeat; Preserve our forest; Save the Clouded Leopard". Villagers were also invited to share updates or sightings of human-wildlife conflict, poaching activities, and clouded leopards in China and Laos.

主要成果
Key Results

於中國和老撾交界安裝了共**79**台紅外感應相機
79 camera traps were set up across the China-Laos border

從42個相機點累積**11,715**晚的相機數據
A total of **11,715** trap night data were captured by 42 cameras

團隊製作及發佈了一份以**《不吃野味、留住森林、守護雲豹》**為題的宣傳刊物
Created and disseminated a pamphlet titled **"Refuse bushmeat, Preserve our forest, Save the Clouded Leopard"**

團隊開展了一個名為「同一個球兒，同一口氣兒」的網上企劃，倡導禁食野味的重要性，獲得了超過**3億**的閱讀量。
An online campaign, titled "Same Planet, Same Breath", was launched to raise awareness about bushmeat. **300million** readership was reached

概覽 A Quick Look	
學名 Scientific Name	*Neofelis nebulosa*
棲息地類型 Type of Habitat	森林、灌叢 Forests, Shrublands
保育狀況 Conservation Status	易危* Vulnerable*
主要威脅 Major Threats	森林砍伐、非法捕獵 Deforestation, Poaching

** 根據世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄*
According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species

本地保育工作
淡水龜：守衛這群弱小的原居民

Local Conservation Efforts
Freshwater Turtles: Protecting Our Vulnerable Neighbours

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目前，亞洲有超過百分之八十的淡水龜正瀕臨滅絕，主因包括棲息地遭受到破壞、放生活動造成的入侵、以及非法捕獵行為。一步步把不同的本土淡水龜種群，例如是大頭龜、眼斑水龜、三綫閉殼龜、烏龜和中國鱉推向滅絕。

淡水龜不僅是淡水生態系統中的主要捕食者，更具有播種的潛能，因此極具保育價值。由於香港淡水龜的數量稀少，而且活動範圍有限，即使是喪失一隻，亦會對本地的種群帶來巨大的負面影響。因此，保護這些弱少的原居民，並嘗試恢復野生淡水龜的種群，就變得極為重要。有見及此，保育基金資助了一個由嶺南大學推出的科研項目。該項目的主要目標是評估使用晶片監測站去打擊非法淡水龜捕獵的可行性、進行行為研究以改良現有的繁殖工作、以及檢討和改進眼斑水龜的飼養工作。

全面恢復日益下降的淡水龜數量

總括而言，團隊目前已經取得顯著進展。為了追蹤到被捕獵的淡水龜，研究人員現正研發一個晶片監測站，並且已經進行了一系列初步測試以確認該站的覆蓋範圍。

除了打擊非法捕獵外，培育新種群亦對本地淡水龜保育亦至關重要。為了提升繁殖工作的成效，嶺南大學的團隊使用了監控系統記錄龜隻的行為。透過研究錄到龜隻的片段，研究人員可以更準確地找出有利繁殖的條件。團隊亦與香港兩棲及爬蟲協會聯手，對飼養狀況進度進行檢討，預計將於二零二三年完成報告。

Over 80% of freshwater turtles are endangered in Asia, due to habitat destruction, mercy release-related invasion and most particularly, illegal poaching, which threatened the local populations of freshwater turtle species such as the big-headed turtles, Beale's eyed turtles, Chinese three-striped box turtles, Reeves' turtles, Chinese soft-shelled turtles with extinction.

As key predators and possible seed dispersers in freshwater ecosystems, freshwater turtles are of significant conservation importance. Due to small populations and restricted ranges in Hong Kong, the loss of even one single turtle can have an immense adverse impact on the population. It is therefore important to protect and restore the wild populations of these vulnerable residents. In view of this, OPCFHK has funded a project led by Lingnan University. Key objectives of the project are to assess the feasibility of using microchip detection station for in-situ enforcement against turtle hunting, perform behavioural study to improve existing captive breeding efforts, and review and improve the husbandry of Beale's eyed turtles.

All-Round Effort to Restore the Diminishing Populations

Overall, considerable progress has been achieved. With the goal to detect hunted turtles, a microchip detection station is being developed and a series of preliminary test has already been conducted to investigate the reading range of the station.

Aside from combating illegal hunting, fostering new populations is also key when it comes to conserving local freshwater turtles. To improve captive breeding, the team at Lingnan University recorded turtles with a surveillance system. By studying the footages of turtle behaviours, researchers can more accurately identify the conditions that are favourable for turtle reproduction. Collaborating with the Hong Kong Society of Herpetology Foundation, a review of husbandry condition is also under way, and is expected to be ready by early 2023.

概覽 A Quick Look	
學名 Scientific Name	*Platysternon megacephalum, Sacalia bealei*
棲息地類型 Type of Habitat	森林、濕地 Forests, Wetlands
保育狀況 Conservation Status	由瀕危至極度瀕危* From Endangered to Critically Endangered*
主要威脅 Major Threats	非法捕獵 Poaching

* 根據世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄
According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species

本地保育工作
大壁虎：拆解環球貿易版圖

Local Conservation Efforts
Tokay Gecko: Dissecting the Map of a Global Trade

©Tsz Ching Kong

作為常見的傳統中藥藥材，大壁虎是全球交易量最大的物種之一，即使是在非法寵物市場上，也有大量交易。

於香港，能夠在自然棲息地看到大壁虎的機會不大。在保育基金資助此項目之前，只在大嶼山和獅子山上發現過兩個小種群。然而，本地的中藥材市場每天仍在販賣大量的壁虎乾。因此，我們有必要調查這些壁虎的來源，以判斷香港在全球大壁虎貿易中擔當着甚麼角色。

從基因分析中尋覓答案

由於缺乏了有關物種數量的數據，研究人員和保育人士實在是很難實施保育措施。保育基金資助了一個由香港大學進行的項目，目標就是要確認本地中藥市場所出售的野生大壁虎和大壁虎乾的來源地。為了能更準確地評估大壁虎的基因多樣性，研究人員更向亞洲現有的大壁虎基因資訊庫提供了本地野生種群的基因序列。

Commonly used in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), tokay geckos are one of the most heavily traded species across the globe. Large volumes are also being traded in the unregulated pet market.

In Hong Kong, tokay geckos are seldom sighted in their natural habitat. Prior to the project funded by OPCFHK, only two small populations have been found on Lantau Island and the Lion Rock. However, large numbers of dried geckos are still being sold in the local TCM market every day. It is therefore important to investigate the origins of these geckos, and to identify Hong Kong's role in the fate of tokay geckos globally.

Seeking Answers from Genetic Analyses

With little baseline data on population numbers and it is challenging for researchers and conservationists to implement conservation measures. OPCFHK has funded a project led by the University of Hong Kong, an initiative that strives to determine the geographic origin of wild tokay geckos, and dried tokay geckos sold in local TCM markets. To develop a more accurate evaluation of tokay geckos' genetic diversity, researchers have been enriching the current genetic resources of tokay geckos in Asia by providing the first sequences from local wild populations.

重要發現
Key Findings

團隊成功確認香港有七個個別大壁虎種群，透過將本地和中藥用的壁虎的基因序列與基因銀行的數據進行比對，發現了有五個野生種群是與華南地區有關聯，可能代表了自然定居的發生。其餘的兩個則被發現與東南亞物種有遺傳相關性，表明了牠們可能是逃脫的寵物或被蓄意釋放的壁虎。隨著團隊能夠就全球大壁虎的遺傳多樣性進行更深入的研究，相信我們能更有效地監察這類型的貿易，在保育大壁虎的旅途上穩步向前。

The research team identified 7 separate gecko populations within Hong Kong. By comparing the genetic sequences of local and TCM geckos with the data from GenBank, it was found that 5/7 of the wild populations were related to the Southern China region, which could be an indicator of natural colonization. The remaining 2/7 were found to be genetically related to Southeast Asian species, which suggested the possibilities of escaped pets or intentional releases of geckos. With more research being conducted on their genetic diversity worldwide, it is believed that we are on the right track to monitor this trade more efficiently.

概覽 A Quick Look	
學名 Scientific Name	*Gekko gecko*
棲息地類型 Type of Habitat	森林 Forests
保育狀況 Conservation Status	無危* Least Concern*
主要威脅 Major Threats	非法和不受監管的爬蟲動物貿易 Illegal and unregulated trade of exotic reptiles

* 根據世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄
According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species

本地保育工作
赤點石斑魚：為瀕危物種開發更有效的保育方法

Local Conservation Efforts
Hong Kong Grouper: Paving Way for Better Conservation Methods for Our Vulnerable Neighbours

©Shadow Sin

赤點石斑魚曾經是常見於本地水域的物種，昔日於本地街市有售。可惜近年來，過度的捕撈活動以及漁業管理不足，都成為了赤點石斑魚數量急劇下降的原因。二零零三年，赤點石斑魚正式被世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄列為瀕危物種。

由於研究人員缺乏了有關種群數目、產卵以及育苗地點的資訊，在進行保育工作時一直面臨很大障礙。由於赤點石斑魚的棲息地廣泛多元，要進行準確的魚類普查，亦需消耗大量人力物力。為了協助保育者克服這些挑戰，保育基金資助了一項由香港大學推出的科研項目，旨在開發了一個具有成本效益且非侵入性的方法來探測赤點石斑魚。

監測稀有物種

作為首個針對赤點石斑魚種群的指定物種普查，此項目致力找出本地赤點石斑魚的數量和分佈數據，並對牠們進行時間性和地域性的種群評估。報告將會經過同行評審，最終於國際科學期刊上發表。

目前進度

研究團隊共到訪了蒲台島、鶴咀海岸保護區、坪洲、白腊仔、火石洲、平面洲、牛尾洲、果洲群島、東平洲海岸公園及弓洲等十四個取樣地點。透過非入侵性的環境DNA取樣方法，研究人員可以以更具成本效益的方法抽取赤點石斑魚的DNA樣本，有助於監測和評估此物種的種群動態。團隊更設計了熒光探針，以提高PCR的準確性和針對性。這些工作全都有助於保育赤點石斑魚這個曾在本地繁生的物種。

Once an abundant species in local waters and commonly sold in local wet markets, Hong Kong groupers have been experiencing a drastic population decline in recent years, due to unsustainable fishing effort and inadequate fishery management. In 2003, the Hong Kong grouper was listed on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List as endangered (EN).

With inadequate population information and knowledge of Hong Kong groupers' spawning and nursery sites, researchers have been experiencing great hurdles when it comes to protecting the species. As Hong Kong groupers share a diverse range of habitats, it is also logistically difficult and time consuming to conduct accurate fish surveys. To help conservationists overcome such challenges, OPCFHK funded a scientific research project led by the University of Hong Kong, which has developed a cost-efficient and non-invasive method to detect Hong Kong groupers.

Keep Track of a Rare Species

As the first species-specific survey to assess the population of Hong Kong groupers in Hong Kong, this project endeavoured to provide data on the abundance and distribution of Hong Kong grouper. The project also aimed to carry out a population assessment of Hong Kong groupers in local marine waters on a temporal and spatial scale, and ultimately, to publish a peer-reviewed article in an international scientific journal.

Key Steps Taken

The research team visited 14 sampling sites in total, including Po Toi Island, Cape d'Aguilar Marine Reserve, Peng Chau, Pak Lap Tsai, Basalt Island, Table Island, Shelter Island, Ninepins Islands, Tung Ping Chau Marine Park, and Kung Chau. With the use of a non-invasive environmental DNA method, DNA samples of Hong Kong groupers could be obtained in a more cost-efficient manner, which helped to detect and assess the population dynamics of the species. The team had also designed fluorescent probe to increase PCR accuracy and specificity. All of these efforts are contributing to the conservation planning for an iconic species that once thrived in our local ecosystem.

概覽 A Quick Look	
學名 Scientific Name	*Epinephelus akaara*
棲息地類型 Type of Habitat	淺海區 Marine Neritic
保育狀況 Conservation Status	瀕危* Endangered (EN)*
主要威脅 Major Threats	過度捕撈以及漁業管理不足 Unsustainable fishing effort and inadequate fishery management

** 根據世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄*
According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species

本地保育工作
貝克喜鹽草：恢復一個關鍵物種

Local Conservation Efforts
Ocean Turf Grass: The Restoration of a Keystone Species

© Simon Tse

不少人會以為海草的生態價值微乎其微，實際上，於印度洋至太平洋一帶，海草是許多海洋生物的覓食區和棲息地。然而，在東南亞，氣候變化和各種人類活動都導致了這個關鍵物種的種群急劇下降。

在香港，貝克喜鹽草 — 一種被世界自然保護聯盟列為易危的海草物種，正在面臨滅絕危機，亦因此被視為一個應優先保育的物種。沿海地區的急速發展以及不斷惡化的海水水質皆為貝克喜鹽草帶來重大威脅，保育工作亦因此變得刻不容緩。然而，目前有助於制定保育措施的資訊仍然是嚴重不足。有見及此，保育基金資助了一個由香港大學推行的項目，旨在評估貝克喜鹽草的遺傳多樣性和滅絕風險、找出保育熱點、並透過使用種子庫所存有的遺傳資訊，評估恢復群種和加強海草生存力的可能性。

為了提升貝克喜鹽草的生存力和適應性，我們就需要更深入地了解它們的遺傳多樣性。就此而言，此項目已取得了一些成果，特別是在抽取DNA樣本和為基因排序作準備。團隊從香港的三個種群中，收集了共六十個樣本。為了促進知識交流並讓持份者了解到保育海草的重要，團隊更與各非牟利機構、學校和漁護署舉辦了兩場研討會。這些工作將有助研究人員輔助貝克喜鹽草的基因流動，從而進行生態修復。

While seagrasses might appear as ecologically insignificant at first, they are in fact hotspots of biodiversity that serve as feeding areas and habitats for a great variety of marine organisms in the Indo-Pacific region. However, natural populations of these key players are drastically declining in South-East Asia as a result of human activities and climate change.

In Hong Kong, *H. beccarii* - a seagrass species listed as vulnerable by the IUCN, is a major conservation priority as local populations of this species are entering into an extinction. Heavily threatened by the rapid development of coastal areas and the deterioration of offshore water quality, the need for conservation actions is imperative. However, the information required for implementing effective conservation interventions has been severely insufficient. In view of this, OPCFHK funded a project led by The University of Hong Kong, which aimed to assess the genetic diversity and extinction risk of *H. beccarii*, identify hotspots of conservation, and assess the potential for implementing interventions for habitat restoration and enhancement of seagrasses by using a genetically-informed seed bank program.

To aid *H. beccarii's* persistence and adaptation, getting a more in-depth understanding of their genetic diversity would be essential. Regarding this, the project has achieved certain milestones, particularly associated with DNA extractions and preparation for sequencing. A total 60 samples were collected from 3 populations in Hong Kong. To facilitate knowledge exchange and inform stakeholders about local seagrass conservation, two workshops with NGOs, schools and the AFCD were also held. All these efforts would help researchers conduct ecological restoration through enhanced gene flow of *H. beccarii* in Hong Kong in the future.

概覽 A Quick Look	
學名 Scientific Name	*Halophila beccarii*
棲息地類型 Type of Habitat	淺海區、海洋潮間帶 Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal
保育狀況 Conservation Status	易危* Vulnerable (VU)*
主要威脅 Major Threats	沿岸地區的急速發展、沿岸水質不斷惡化 Rapid Development of Coastal Areas, Deterioration of Offshore Water Quality

** 根據世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄*
According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species

本地保育工作
鳴禽：打擊非法野生動物貿易

Local Conservation Efforts
Song Birds: Investigating Illegal Trades in Multiple Markets

在野生動物面臨的種種威脅中，非法貿易所帶來的問題甚為嚴重，是導致許多物種數量急劇減少的原因。而在交易量驚人的眾多動物中，鳴禽絕對是一個經常被忽視的種群。位於香港的元朗禽鳥市場亦曾有栗背地鶲、栗頂地鶲、大綠葉鵯被販賣，當中，栗頂地鶲和大綠葉鵯都是被世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄列為瀕危物種。

全球一萬一千個鳥類品種中，鳴禽品種佔了接近一半，在眾多食物鍊和生態系統中皆發揮著重要作用。要制定有效的保育方案，就要先了解東亞的鳴禽貿易現況。在香港保育基金的支持下，香港大學正在進行一項研究項目，致力打擊東亞地區非法和非持續性的鳴禽貿易。

深入了解本地鳴禽貿易現況

隨著電子商務的發展，網上的野生動植物貿易呈上升趨勢，為打擊非法野生動植物貿易帶來了全新挑戰。因此，此項目其中一個主要目標就是要了解中國大陸、香港和台灣的線上鳴禽貿易，記錄有關貿易的規模、覆蓋範圍、涉及的品種、和價格趨勢。團隊亦透過不同渠道，致力提高本地雀鳥消費者對鳴禽貿易的合法性和可持續性的認識，並支援各類型的監管及保育行動。團隊將會與持份者分享項目調查結果，為制定政策及未來的鳴禽保育工作提供具參考價值的知識基礎。

項目內容

團隊進行了一項初步調查，以確認和監察常被用以進行鳴禽貿易的網上平台。整體而言，在納入監察範圍的網上平台中，我們發現貿易涉及了屬於二十八個科的一百一十八個品種，而有關鳥類走私活動的證據則未有發現。團隊亦進行了市場普查，務求更深入地了解本地鳴禽貿易，以及消費者的偏好。這些發現都有助推動改變，為未來的執法工作和政策改革提供資訊。

Illegal trade is one of the direst threats to wildlife, causing the populations of many species to diminish. Among the many animals traded in alarming numbers are an often-overlooked group – songbirds. In Hong Kong, species such as Chestnut-backed thrush, Chestnut-capped thrush and greater green leafbird have also been recorded in Yuen Po Bird Market, with the latter two species currently classified as Endangered on the IUCN Red List.

Making up almost half of the world's 11,000 bird species, songbirds play a vital role in the functioning of numerous food chains and ecosystems. To devise effective conservation strategies, it is important to map out the East Asian songbird trade. Supported by OPCFHK, the University of Hong Kong has been carrying out a research project that strives to combat the illegal and unsustainable trade in songbirds in East Asia.

Deepening Our Understanding of the Local Songbird Trade Scene

With the advancement of eCommerce, online wildlife trade is on the rise, which has brought new challenges to the fight against illegal wildlife trade. One of the key objectives of the project is therefore to document and understand the online songbird trade, including the scale, scope, species diversity, and price trends in mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan. Efforts have also been made to raise awareness regarding the legality and sustainability of songbird trade among local bird consumers, and to support regulatory and conservation actions. Findings of the project will be shared with key stakeholders to help guide policy interventions and future songbird conservation planning.

Key Steps Taken

A preliminary survey was conducted to identify and monitor online platforms commonly used for songbird trade. Overall, 118 species across 28 families have been identified in trade across the platforms monitored. Little evidence of bird smuggling was found. Extensive market surveys have also been conducted to deepen the team's understanding of local songbird trade and consumer preferences. Such information will help inform future behavioral change ,ongoing enforcement efforts and policy change.

概覽 A Quick Look	
學名 **Scientific Name**	***Gracula religiosa, Kittacincla malabarica, Geokichla dohertyi, Geokichla interpres, Chloropsis sonnerati***
棲息地類型 **Type of Habitat**	**森林、灌木地、草地、濕地** **Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetland**
保育狀況 **Conservation Status**	**無危至頻危*** **From Least Concern (LC) to Endangered (EN)***
主要威脅 **Major Threats**	**非法和非持續性的貿易** **Illegal and unsustainable trade**

** 根據世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄*
According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species

本地保育工作
科研網上講座：衝破界限，讓資訊繼續流動

Local Conservation Efforts
Scientific Webinar: Breaking Boundaries and Spreading the Word Online

鑑於 2019 冠狀病毒疫情持續，保育基金於二零二一至二零二二年度繼續透過科研網上講座，與公眾分享研究成果，促進知識傳播，致力恆常地提高社會對保育生物多樣性的意識。

年內一共舉行了四場網上研討會，主題包括鳥類、水獺及其地瀕危動物的保育議題，超過一百多參加者。在維持生物多樣性這個議題上，所涵蓋的物種擔當着重要角色。未來，保育基金期望舉行更多科研網上講座，將保育訊息傳播得更遠、更廣。

As the COVID-19 pandemic persists in 2021/22, OPCFHK continues its efforts to inform and inspire the general public by sharing research results through online seminars. The goal is to make this an ongoing-movement that strives to raise awareness on the importance of safeguarding biodiversity.

Four webinars were conducted this year. With over 100 participants, conservation topics on birds, otter, and endangered animals were discussed. All of the species are key to maintaining a healthy biodiversity. In the future, OPCFHK looks forward to holding more webinars to spread the message of conservation even further and more pervasively.

鳥類保育
Bird Conservation

黃胸鵐(禾花雀)曾經是歐洲和亞洲常見的鳥類之一，但由於牠們是中國廣受歡迎的食材，因此正面臨滅絕的危機。為了保育這個瀕危物種，保育基金資助香港觀鳥會，透過從研究、生態環境管理、公眾教育三方面，取得更多數據以加深對禾花雀的理解，同時提高大眾對保育這個品種的意識。二零二二年一月，更舉行了科研網上講座，讓研究團隊分享他們的調查結果以及往後的保育方案。

Yellow-breasted bunting (YBB), a bird that was once one of the most abundant in Europe and Asia, is on the verge of extinction, as they are largely consumed as delicacy in China. To conserve this critically endangered species, OPCFHK funded the project led by Hong Kong Bird Watching Society. The Society has been conducting scientific research, habitat management and public education aimed to collect more data on YBB and raise public awareness about its conservation. A webinar was held in January 2022, where researchers shared the status survey and the conservation action plan for YBB.

水生生物多樣性
Aquatic Biodiversity

於香港，有為數不多的原生歐亞水獺棲息於新界西北部的濕地。作為水陸兩棲的捕食者，水獺的消失會嚴重影響本地食物鏈平衡，構成生物多樣性的威脅。在二零二一年十一月舉行的科研網上講座上，保育基金邀請了香港大學的研究員分享有關保育本地水獺的研究結果。

There is a small, native population of Eurasian otter that has managed to survive in the wetland habitats of the North-west New Territories in Hong Kong. Eurasian otter is a nocturnal species that is experiencing a sharp decline in population. As otters are top predators in both terrestrial and aquatic environments, the loss of this species will pose severe threats on local food webs, biodiversity and habitat relationships. In a webinar held in November 2021, OPCFHK invited researchers from the University of Hong Kong to share her findings concerning local otter protection.

海洋生物多樣性
Marine Biodiversity

為了有效打擊並杜絕蘇眉的非法貿易，保育基金支持了一個由SCRFA帶領的科研項目。蘇眉主要以棘冠海星為食，而棘冠海星的主要食物則是珊瑚，對珊瑚礁帶來嚴重威脅。沒有足夠的蘇眉去控制棘冠海星的種群數目，珊瑚生態將會面臨巨大危機，並因此危及同一個食物網中的其他物種。保育基金於二零二一年九月邀請了此項目的研究團隊成員參與科研網上講座，分享他們所獲得的資訊和研究結果。

To combat the illegal trading of humphead wrasses, OPCFHK funded a research led by SCRFA. Humphead wrasses feed on crown-of-thorns starfish, a voracious coral predator that can cause severe damages to coral reefs. Without enough humphead wrasses to limit the population of this marine pest, the reef system will be greatly endangered, putting more species in the same food web at risk. In a webinar held in September 2021, OPCFHK invited the key researchers to share their learnings and the latest project result.

本地保育工作
海洋生物擱淺：應對及了解香港水域內鯨豚擱淺的死亡個案

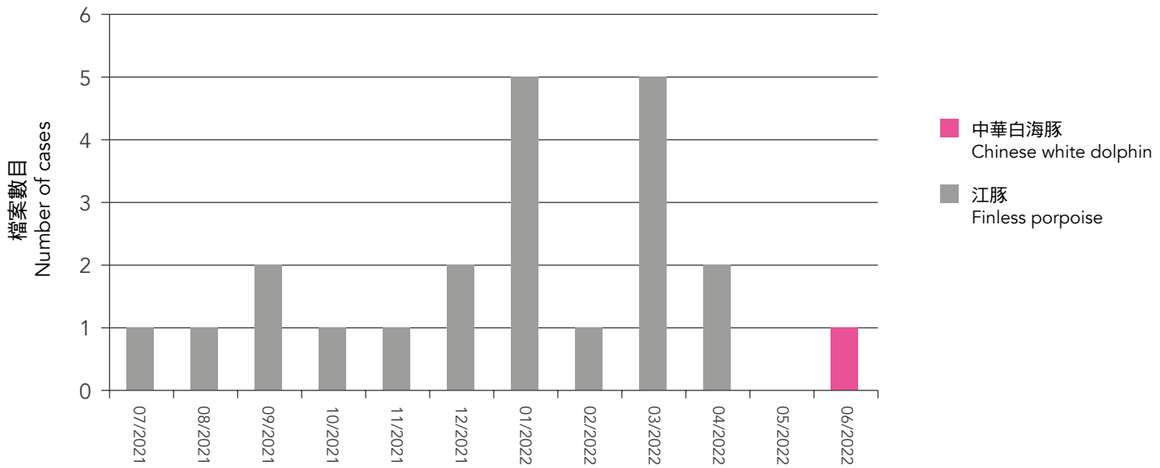
Local Conservation Efforts
Stranding: Responding and Learning from Stranding Deaths in Hong Kong Waters

自二零零六年五月起，保育基金便一直與漁農自然護理署（漁護署）合作，調查本港的鯨豚擱淺個案。海洋公園的獸醫團隊及海洋哺乳動物團隊亦持續地為海洋生物擱淺行動組提供技術支援。

Since May 2006, OPCFHK has been collaborating with Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) to investigate the cetacean stranding cases in Hong Kong. Ocean Park also supports the Marine Life Stranding Response Team with technical expertise through our veterinary team and the Marine Mammal Department.

二零二一至二零二二年度，海洋生物擱淺行動組共處理了　二十二宗鯨豚擱淺個案。在海洋公園獸醫的專業支援下，團隊致力透過調查擱淺地點及進行解剖，找出每宗個案的死因。以下為行動組去年調查過的其中三宗個案，當中的調查結果有助保育基金向香港特別行政區政府和漁護署提出具建設性的保育建議。

In 2021/22, the Marine Life Stranding Response Team had responded to 22 cases of cetacean stranding. With the support of Ocean Park's veterinary experts, the Team strived to identify the cause of death of various cases through investigating the stranding sites and conducting necropsies. Below are three of the cases investigated by the Team during this past year, which have provided valuable learnings for OPCFHK to make recommendations to the HKSAR government and AFCD on marine life conservation.



擱淺個案一：受寄生蟲感染的幼年江豚
Stranding Case 1: A Juvenile Finless Porpoise Infected by Parasites

於二零二一年十二月二十一日，在清水灣鄉村俱樂部外的石岸發現一條雄性幼年江豚，並在它的聽骨周圍發現了大量寄生蟲。這種寄生蟲很大可能傷害了牠的聽力，有機會是與海洋污染有關，並會危害海洋生物的免疫系統。

On December 21, 2021, A juvenile male finless porpoise was found on the rocky shore outside the Clearwater Bay Golf and Country Club. A large number of parasites was found around its ossicles, which had likely affected its hearing. Such parasitism might be linked to marine pollution, which could be detrimental to the immune system of marine animals.

擱淺個案二：患有輕度寄生性肺炎的小江豚
Stranding Case 2: A Finless Porpoise Calf with Mild Parasitic Pneumonia

二零二二年一月十日，有人報告目擊到一條擱淺的小江豚。團隊在牠的氣管中發現了一些線蟲，更在牠的肺部發現了幾個帶有蠕蟲的囊腫。寄生蟲等類型的感染在擱淺了的江豚中十分常見，對年紀較小的江豚來說，甚至有機會致命。

On January 10, 2022, sighting of a stranded finless porpoise calf was reported. A few nematodes were found in its airways. Several cysts with worms were also identified in its lungs. Parasitic and other infections can be common in porpoise stranding and could be fatal to calves, possibly due to their young age.

擱淺個案三：一隻被魚絲纏住的成年江豚
Stranding Case 3: An Adult Finless Porpoise Tangled in Fishing Line

海洋污染是導致江豚擱淺的常見因素之一。　二零二二年三月十六日，有人發現了一條已成年的江豚，牠的肱骨下端嵌入了一條長釣魚絲。解剖過程沒有發現任何炎症和疤痕組織，顯示了事故已發生了一段時間。海洋生物每天都面臨著各種海洋垃圾的威脅，實在令人難過。

Marine pollution is one of the common factors that lead to porpoise stranding. On March 16, 2022, a fully grown finless porpoise was found with a long fishing line embedded in the lower end of its humerus. No inflammation nor scar tissue were seen during the necropsy, which suggests this event happened some time ago. It is saddening that our marine life had to live with embedded debris in their bodies.

本地保育工作
猴子絕育計劃：人猴和諧

Local Conservation Efforts
Monkey Contraceptive Programme: Living in Harmony with the Monkeys

香港居住了不少野生猴子，目前的猴子族群是屬於一九一零年年代興建九龍水塘時所引入的猴子後代。在人類餵飼及沒有捕食者的情況下，導致金山、獅子山和城門郊野公園等地方出沒的猴子數量急劇增加。部分猴子因習慣被餵飼及進食人類的食物，更造成人猴衝突，包括搶奪途人食物和導致交通意外等。為了控制野生猴子的數量，保育基金自二零零九年起受漁護署委任，推行猴子絕育計劃。

Hong Kong is home to a population of wild monkeys. The current population is descendant of a few individuals introduced to the Kowloon Hills in the 1910s after the original wild ones were extirpated. High provisioning with the absence of predation saw rapid monkey population growth in areas like Kam Shan, Lion Rock and Shing Mun Country Parks. Some monkeys have become so habituated to people and human food, leading to conflicts between human and monkeys such as food snatching and traffic accidents. Since 2009, OPCFHK has been contracted by AFCD to help manage the population growth of wild monkeys with the implementation of a contraceptive programme.

一個長期使命
A Long Term Effort

每年九月至三月，保育基金的團隊每兩個星期會在野外設置的大型捕猴籠捕捉野生猴子群，為牠們進行絕育手術。成年和亞成年猴子會進行內窺鏡輸卵管切除術或輸精管切除術。此技術不但可令野猴永久絕育，同時亦可完整地保留野猴的性腺，讓牠們可正常地進行交配。此計劃成功地把野生猴子生育率從二零零九年的百分之六十下降至近年的百分之三十。自計劃開始以來，已有一千三百一十六隻雌性和二百四十七隻雄性猴子接受了絕育。

The programme involves trapping troops of monkeys once every two weeks between September to March. Adult and sub-adult monkeys are then selected for endoscopic tubectomy or vasectomy. Animals become infertile through this procedure, nevertheless they still maintain normal sexual behaviour as the gonads remain intact. The programme has successfully reduced the birth rate of monkeys from over 60% in 2009 to around 30% in recent years. Since the launch of the programme, a total of 1,316 females and 247 males have been sterilised.

二零二一至二零二二年度的成果
Results of 2021/22

51 隻雌性和
female monkeys and

21 隻雄性猴子已接受絕育
male monkeys were sterilized

48 隻猴子接受了身體檢查
monkeys were checked-up

馬蹄蟹種群普查計劃：
蒐集數據　支援保育工作

Horseshoe Crab Population Survey:
Capturing Crucial Data for Future Conservation Actions

為了制訂更有效的保育計劃，我們必須準確地記錄馬蹄蟹的數量和分布。二零二一年，世界自然保護聯盟(IUCN)鱟專家組啟動成立「亞太區鱟觀測站網絡」，推動對亞洲的馬蹄蟹進行統一的調查及長期監察。

To support the formulation of effective measures, it is important to enhance our understanding of the population and distribution of horseshoe crabs. In 2021, The IUCN SSC Horseshoe Crab Specialist Group (HCSG) initiated the "Asian Horseshoe Crab Observation Network" programme, which strived to facilitate the long-term systematic monitoring horseshoe crab population in Asia.

第一階段中，來自中國內地和香港的保育機構及科研團隊聯手為二十五個監測站進行普查，以獲取沿岸鱟種群的最新資料。當中，保育基金參與了位於下白泥、沙頭角及鹿頸的調查工作，協助收集有關馬蹄蟹的數據。錄得的數據包括有馬蹄蟹的數量、品種、頭胸部寬度、座標及水溫。

In the first phase, conservation groups and research institutes from Mainland China and Hong Kong joint hands to survey 25 monitoring stations to obtain the latest information of horseshoe crabs population along the shorelines. Among them, OPCFHK assisted in surveying Ha Pak Nai, Sha Tau Kok and Luk Keng and had helped sampling emerging horseshoe crabs. The number of horseshoe crabs, prosomal width, species, coordination and water temperature were recorded.

展開下一階段
The Next Step

普查計劃已於二零二二年展開了第二階段，並擴展至東南亞多個地區。所蒐集的資料包括馬蹄蟹的分佈、種群的大小、以及主要種群的發展趨勢。這些數據將有助填補亞洲馬蹄蟹的資料不足，對促進馬蹄蟹保育有着莫大作用。

The second phase of the programme has commenced in 2022 across multiple South Asian locations. Information including the distribution, size and trend of the core populations will be acquired, which will play an indispensable role in filling the baseline gap for Asian horseshoe crab conservation.

2021/22年度關鍵數字一覽
Key Figures in 2021/22

30 位實習生及義工參加
interns and volunteers had participated

3 個地點，包括下白泥、沙頭角及鹿頸
locations were investigated, including Ha Pak Nai, Sha Tau Kok and Luk Keng

8,705 平方米的樣方（相等於1.22倍的足球場）已完成調查
metres quadrat (equivalent to 1.22 football pitch-sized area) were completed

保育教育
Conservation Education

培育年輕一代 視守護生態為己任
Empowering the Future Generation to Safeguard Biodiversity

隨著地球所面臨的種種威脅越趨嚴峻，保育教育變得不可或缺。為了有效地推動可持續發展、守護未來，我們需要發掘年輕一代的潛能，協力扭轉氣候危機以及保護生物多樣性。因此，保育基金一直致力向年輕學生宣揚生態保育的重要。透過多元化的項目，包括「環保基金 — 明日之鰲保母育成計劃」和「環保基金 - 保育本地淡水龜教育計劃」等，我們希望讓保育意識及早萌芽。未來，我們會以更多的實踐經驗、工作坊和研討會來加強教育工作，孕育更多能力和環保意識兼備的年輕人，啟發他們為環境帶來長遠的正面影響。

As the planet Earth becomes more threatened than ever, conservation education is becoming indispensable when it comes to promoting sustainability and safeguarding our collective future. From climate change to biodiversity conservation, the next generation has immense untapped potential to create positive changes. That is why OPCFHK is dedicated to educating Hong Kong's youth about the importance of preserving our natural environment and biodiversity. Through a wide variety of programmes and initiatives, including the ECF STEAM Juvenile Horseshoe Crab Rearing Programme, ECF Freshwater Turtle Programme, and more, OPCFHK is devoted to plant the seed of conservation in youth. We will continue to enhance our programmes with more hands-on experiences, practical workshops and sharing sessions, in the hope of nurturing a generation of empowered and conservation-minded young people who can bring forward a long-lasting positive impact on the environment.

環保基金　明日之鱟保母育成計劃：開展下一個十年　孕育更多改變

ECF STEAM Juvenile Horseshoe Crab Rearing Programme: Entering the Second Decade of Breeding New Generation For Change

二零二一至二零二二年度，由保育基金與香港城市大學(城大)合辦的「馬蹄蟹校園保母計劃」迎來了十二週年。多年來，一系列的活動已成功向超過三萬人宣揚守護此瀕危物種的重要性。

在環境及自然保育基金的撥款資助下，我們已於二零二零至二零二二年期間將常設的馬蹄蟹保育項目重新設計成「環保基金 — 明日之鱟保母育成計劃」，並增設了連串STEAM（科學、科技、工程、藝術及數學）培訓項目。中學生可透過飼養人工繁殖的幼年馬蹄蟹和相關的教育活動，更深入了解馬蹄蟹以及保育鱟種群的重要性。總括而言，此計劃的目標是要提高公眾和學生對馬蹄蟹瀕危狀況的認知及關注。

2021/22 marked the 12th anniversary of the collaboration with the City University of Hong Kong (CityU) on the Juvenile Horseshoe Crab School Rearing Program. Over 30,000 people were reached by the promotional activities to convey the importance of protecting this endangered species.

Under the support of the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) throughout 2020 to 2022, the programme has been revamped into the ECF STEAM Juvenile Horseshoe Crab Rearing Programme. Such revamp has enhanced the programme with a series of STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Art and Mathematics) training. A variety of activities and first-hand rearing experiences have been arranged for secondary school students, empowering them to develop a more in-depth understanding of the species and the importance of conservation. Overall, the core objective is to enhance the public and students' awareness of the endangered status of horseshoe crabs.

一個正面臨滅絕的物種

馬蹄蟹是地球上現存最古老的物種之一，其化石可追溯到四億五千萬年前，因此亦有「活化石」之稱，是一個極具保育價值的物種。

遺憾的是，面對過度捕撈和自然棲息地的喪失，中國鱟已被「世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄」列為瀕危物種，而圓尾鱟則仍被列為「數據缺乏」。二零二一年二月，中國鱟和圓尾鱟已被「國家重點保護野生動物名錄」列入國家二級重點保護物種。及早加強教育工作並深化大眾對馬蹄蟹的認識，因此變得更為重要。

A Species at Dire Risk of Extinction

The horseshoe crab is one of the oldest living species on Earth, with fossils dating back as far as 450 million years ago. Horseshoe crabs are therefore considered as "living fossils", and are of great conservation value.

Sadly, due to overharvesting and the loss of natural habitats, Chinese horseshoe crab is classified as endangered by the IUCN Red List, while Mangrove horseshoe crab is listed as "Data Deficient". In Feb 2021, the two species was also classified as a Class II protected species by the List of State Key Protected Wild Animals. This calls for prompt action to strengthen awareness and education.

啟發中學生將 STEAM 元素融入馬蹄蟹保育工作
Empowering Secondary School Students to Apply STEAM Elements to the Conservation of Horseshoe Crabs



參加者可以見證到年幼馬蹄蟹的成長，最後把馬蹄蟹放歸野外，為保育工作出一分力。參與的學校更把STEAM元素融入多元教學活動當中，讓學生以 STEAM 模式設計出保護馬蹄蟹或推廣保育訊息的方法。

計劃給予學生發揮極大的自由度，讓他們可將課堂上吸收到的知識應用到自己的企劃中。無論是設計更完善的年幼馬蹄蟹飼養設備，抑或是創作出吸引大眾關注的藝術作品，學生們都可以發揮創意和解難能力，為保育工作作出貢獻。

當中，有學生研發了一個用作飼養馬蹄蟹的自動補水裝置，亦有學生嘗試透過虛擬實境和互動遊戲進行公眾教育。參與計劃的學校舉辦了不同的宣傳活動，並以海報展示予公眾。於二零二二年七月二十三日在愉景新城舉行的馬蹄蟹保育展覽便吸引了三千四百多名公眾人士參觀。

As an effort to conserve the species, students were given the valuable opportunities of rearing juvenile horseshoe crabs, monitoring their growth and ultimately, releasing them to the wild under the supervision of conservation specialists. A wide variety of STEAM activities were also organized by the participating schools, through which secondary students were encouraged to apply STEAM elements in the conservation of horseshoe crabs and the promotion of the conservation message.

Students were given the freedom to apply what they had learnt in the classrooms to their own environmental projects. Be it designing a device that improves the rearing of juvenile horseshoe crabs, or creating an art piece that calls for action, students were able to utilize their creativity and problem-solving skills as they contributed to the conservation actions.

For instance, an auto water refilling device for juvenile horseshoe crab rearing was invented, while some schools attempted to conduct public education through VR models and interactive games. All of these projects were featured in various promotional activities and the conservation showcase. Overall, more than 3,400 people were reached in the horseshoe crab and marine conservation showcase on 23-Jul-22 at D Park.

中華基督教會蒙民偉書院的學生善用編碼技術，運用Micro:bit 追蹤關鍵數據，例如是水質、二氧化碳水平及環境溫度。

By applying coding technology, participants from CCC Mong Man Wai College managed to use Micro:bit to track key data, such as water quality, level of carbon dioxide, and temperature.

皇仁舊生會中學的學生想到以虛擬實境技術來觀察幼年馬蹄蟹的原棲息地。

Students from Queen's College Old Boys' Association Secondary School had come up with idea of using virtual reality to study the habitat of juvenile horseshoe crabs remotely.

2021/22年度關鍵數字一覽
Key Figures in 2021/22

20 間中學參與計劃
secondary schools had participated

340+ 名學生參與飼養馬蹄蟹
secondary school students were enrolled in the Rearing Programme

多年來的里程碑
Milestones Over the Years

自2009年
Since 2009

300+ 間學校參與計劃
schools have participated

6100+ 名學生參與
students have participated

1400+ 隻馬蹄蟹被放歸野外
horseshoe crabs have been released

301,000+ 名公眾人士透過參與計劃的學生認識到保育馬蹄蟹的重要性
people were reached by the student foster parents to convey the importance of protecting horseshoe crabs

向小學生介紹馬蹄蟹種群
Fostering Pro-environment Behaviours among Primary School Students

向未來一代灌輸生物多樣性以及瀕危物種的保育重要性，永遠是不會太早。二零二一至二零二二年度，小學馬蹄蟹教育計劃繼續以啟發保育熱忱為目標，為小學生提供了多元化的體驗，包括教育講座、攤位遊戲和實驗示範。通過這些活動，小學生能了解到馬蹄蟹的生活習性及棲息環境。

計劃為時一個半小時，並由教育講座揭開序幕，向學生介紹馬蹄蟹及其面臨的威脅。活動內容涵蓋了各個主題，包括海水特點、馬蹄蟹的形態、食物鏈背後的科學理論以及海洋垃圾所帶來的生態災害。計劃旨在透過大量互動元素，將保育訊息傳達至這群年輕的受眾。

It is never too early for our next generation to learn about the importance of biodiversity and the conservation value of endangered species. In 2021/2022, the Primary School Horseshoe Crab Workshop had continued to engage primary school students. In order to inspire a lifelong interest in wildlife conservation, a conservation talk, game booths and experiment demonstrations were organized, through which primary school students could learn about the biology and natural habitat of horseshoe crabs.

The programme lasted for 1.5 hour long and had commenced with a lecture that introduced horseshoe crabs and the threats they were facing. Various topics were covered, including the characteristics of sea water, the morphology of horseshoe crabs, the science behind food chains, and the impact of marine debris on the ecosystem. By maintaining high interactivity, the programme aimed to get the conservation message across to this young group of audience.

2021/22年度關鍵數字一覽
Key Figures in 2021/22

已完成 **23** 個活動
activity sessions were held

2,500+ 名小學生參與
Primary school students participated

環保基金 保育本地淡水龜教育計劃 培育新一代保育專家

ECF Key to Better Conservation for Native Freshwater Turtles Education Programme: Nurturing A New Genotype of Conservationist

由於棲息地受到破壞，加上非法捕獵以供應寵物售賣市場及傳統藥材貿易等因素，香港原生淡水龜的數量已大幅減少。有見及此，保育基金展開此計劃以提高學生保育意識為目標，透過一系列的實地考察和教育講座，讓學生能夠更加認識淡水龜以及其面臨的生態威脅。

淡水龜正面臨前所未有的威脅

根據聯合國於二零二一年九月發表的報告，在二零一零年所制訂的二十項「愛知生物多樣性目標」當中，沒有一項能在過去十年間得以實現，可見保護生物多樣性仍然挑戰重重，尤其是對於淡水生態系統而言。

香港有紀錄的原生淡水龜有五種，分別是烏龜、三線閉殼龜、眼斑水龜、中華鱉和大頭龜。這五個物種現已被世界自然保護聯盟紅色名錄列為瀕危動物。

由於淡水龜在非法寵物貿易和傳統中藥市場中皆具極高商業價值，牠們已被捕獵至滅絕的邊緣。在這五個物種之中，任何一個的消失都會對本地生態系統造成破壞。例如大頭龜就有散播植物種子的作用，對於本地的森林發展擔當着重要角色。因此，為了保護本地淡水龜，我們必須立即採取行動。

Due to habitat degradation, illegal hunting to supply demanding pet-trade and traditional medicine consumption, the number of Hong Kong's native freshwater turtles have shrunk dramatically over time. This conservation education programme was designed to raise awareness among young students through a series of field trips and lectures, giving them the opportunities to learn about native freshwater turtles and the pressing ecological threats.

Freshwater Turtles are facing Imminent Threats

According to the UN report published in September 2021, none of the 20 Aichi-Biodiversity Targets set in 2010 has been achieved in the past decade. The conservation of biodiversity therefore remains a major challenge, particularly for freshwater ecosystems.

There are five species of freshwater turtles native to Hong Kong, namely Reeves' turtle, Chinese three-stripped box turtle, Beale's eyed turtle, Chinese soft-shelled turtle and Big-headed turtle. These five species are now listed as endangered animals by the IUCN Red List.

Given the species' high commercial value in illegal pet trade and traditional Chinese medicine, they have been hunted to the brink of extinction. The loss of any of these five species would cause disruption to the local ecosystem. For instance, Big-headed turtles help disperse seeds and therefore play an important role in the plantation of local forests. It is therefore important to take immediate actions when it comes to conserving local freshwater turtles.

讓學生參與實地體驗
Hands-on Learning Opportunities for Students

計劃共有十間中學參與。當中，有五十位學生接受培訓成為淡水龜保育大使。迎新活動於嶺南大學舉行，並邀請了嶺南大學的宋亦希博士和香港兩棲及爬行動物保育基金代表講授淡水龜面臨的威脅以及本地野生動物的保育工作。

10 secondary schools had participated in the programme and 50 students were nominated for training as freshwater turtles ambassadors. The education programme commenced with an orientation at Lingnan University, where Dr. Sung Yik-hei from Lingnan University, and representative from Hong Kong Society of Herpetology Foundation conducted a lecture on threats faced by freshwater turtles and local wildlife conservation efforts.

計劃為師生舉辦了講座及導賞團，讓他們可近距離觀察棲息於本地溪流的物種，例如是香港瘰螈和眼斑水龜，並與海洋公園的動物護理員進行交流。

A lecture and a guided tour were given to students and teachers in Ocean Park, where they could closely observe animals inhabited in local streams, such as the Hong Kong newt and Beale's eyed turtle, and exchange their views with the animal team from the Park.

透過參與烏蛟騰生態導賞團，學生和老師可近距離視察淡水棲息地，更深入地了解到本地淡水龜的保育價值。

A guided tour was given to students and teachers in Wu Kau Tang, where participants could study the freshwater habitat upclose and understand the ecological importance of local freshwater turtles.

在海洋公園和香港兩棲及爬行動物保育基金的職員帶領下，學生大使親身體驗照料淡水龜的過程，包括為淡水龜準備食物和紀錄重量。

Under the supervision of staff members from Ocean Park and the Hong Kong Society of Herpetology Foundation, student ambassadors had an opportunity to experience the "real" caretaking of freshwater turtles, through tasks such as food preparation and weight measurement.

透過公眾研討會 宣揚保育知識

全賴淡水龜專家團隊和一眾經驗豐富的計劃成員的協作，保育基金一共舉辦了八場研討會，吸引了共三百三十三名人士參加，包括小學生、中學生、大學生和公眾人士。部份參加者更是來自海外的大學交流生，令我們的保育訊息得以傳播至更廣更遠。對於一些參加者來說，這更是他們第一次得知到淡水龜所面臨的危機以及保護淡水龜的重要性。總括而言，是次計劃得到了非常正面的反饋。

Spreading the Word through Public Seminars

With the help of freshwater turtle experts and our experienced programme staff, 8 seminars were given and 333 participants were reached, backgrounds of which ranged from primary school students, secondary school students, university students, to general public. The content also managed to reach beyond a local audience, as some participants were overseas students enrolled in local university programmes. It was also a first-time to some participants, learning about the threats faced by freshwater turtles and the importance of conserving the species. Overall, positive feedbacks were received.

80%+ 參加者同意/非常同意此活動增長了他們對淡水龜生態的認識
of participants agreed/strongly agreed that the activity had enhanced their knowledge in the ecology of freshwater turtles

80%+ 同意/非常同意此活動啟發了他們在日常生活中為保育生態作出行動
agreed that the activity had encouraged them to take conservation actions in their daily lives

為保育工作注入正面影響

透過讓中學生參與其中，以及為學生大使提供實踐經驗和有關淡水龜的知識，此計劃旨在培養一群熱心於支持本地淡水龜保育工作的年輕人。學生們在保育專家的專業培訓下，掌握到各種基本技巧，例如辨識瀕危和受保護的本地物種，淡水生態系統的重要性以及照料淡水龜的知識。

學生們亦擔當著訊息傳播者的角色。在保育基金的鼓勵下，他們不但會把學習到的知識與家人分享，將來亦有望能與其他持分者進行交流討論，就著淡水龜保育議題作出明智決定。

為復育眼斑水龜種群的數量，我們於海洋公園內建設了人工繁殖的設施，以支援該復育計劃。我們更設置了一個戶外的飼養區，提供眼斑水龜於野外生活所需的自然日光及氣溫，希望能提高牠們的生活條件質素。

在環境及自然保育基金的資助下，保育基金即將於園區創立首個展示眼斑水龜的展覽區，為淡水龜保育計劃發揮更大的影響力，進一步加強教育工作。展覽區中除了展示眼斑水龜、教育展板和互動角落，更設有導賞，鼓勵大家攜手保護淡水龜。

The Conservation Impact Made

By engaging secondary school students and equipping student ambassadors with hands-on experiences and the knowledge of freshwater turtles, the programme aimed at training up a young group of enthusiasts who could aid local freshwater turtle conservation efforts. Students got to receive professional training from conservation professionals, picking up essential skills such as identifying endangered and protected local species, and taking care of confiscated freshwater turtles.

Students would also play a vital role in spreading the word within the community, as they were encouraged to reach out to family members and local representatives such that informed decisions could be made when future discussions over freshwater turtle conservation arise.

To restore the remnant population of Beale's eyed turtles, an ex-situ rearing facility established in Ocean Park to facilitate the breeding programme. An outdoor basking area was built to provide living environments in the field such as sunlight and temperature, aimed to improve the quality of captivity for animals.

Under funding support from Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF), the Foundation will expand the project's influence and further strengthen our education efforts through development of a first-ever live exhibition of Beale's eyed turtle educational exhibition in Ocean Park. The exhibition comprises a Beale's eyed turtle exhibit, education panels and interactive kiosk, together with narration service to marshal public support for the conservation of freshwater turtles.

「停止餵飼野生動物計劃」延續過去努力 加強公眾教育

Don't Feed Wild Animals: Continuing the Effort and Expanding the Influence

於香港，野生動物（包括猴子和野豬）和人類之間的衝突偶有發生，而餵飼行為是主要的誘因。餵飼野生動物會令牠們的行為產生變化，不但會試圖搶奪人類手上的食物，並且造成滋擾，更會變得具侵略性及引起衛生等問題，加劇人類與野生動物之間的矛盾。

Conflicts between wild animals including monkeys, wild pigs and humans have long been a local issue, which is largely caused by human feeding. Feeding wild animals lead to changes in their behaviour, not only causing nuisances by searching for food from human, but also developing aggression towards human and intensifying the human-wild animals conflict, such as hygiene concerns.

有見及此，保育基金受漁農自然護理署委託，並延續過去努力，推行「停止餵飼野生動物計劃」向公眾教育宣傳不餵飼野生動物的訊息。計劃內容包括設置教育攤位，舉辦導賞團、學校講座和製作社交媒體教材，向公眾介紹這些野生動物的自然生態以及餵飼野生動物所帶來的禍害。

For this reason, OPCFHK commissioned by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, continued its efforts and once again organised the Don't Feed Wild Animals Programme aimed to disseminate the message on not feeding wild animals. The Programme encompassed educational booths, guided tours, school talks, and the development of social media education materials, introducing the ecology of wild animals and striving to raise awareness of the negative consequences of human feeding.

教育公眾應對野生動物的正確方法

延續過往的努力，保育基金於二零二一至二零二二年度，把教育攤位的開放時段增至平日，涵蓋了更多受猴子或野豬滋擾的地點，包括獅子山郊野公園、城門郊野公園、金山郊野公園等。

全賴義工和工作人員的熱心支援，保育基金一共進行了四十場教育攤位活動，並進行問卷調查，教育訪客不餵飼野生動物的重要性，和遇見野生動物時的正確行為，總訪客量高達四千零四十五人次。我們更舉辦了八場導賞活動，讓參加者更進一步了解猴子的行為和牠們的自然生態。

Spreading the Correct Message in the Community

As a continuation of previous efforts, the operation of educational booths had been extended to weekdays in 2021/22. Location-wise, more areas where nuisances related to monkeys and wild pigs had been reported were covered. These locations include Lion Rock Country Park, Shing Mun Country Park, Kam Shan Country Park and other conflict sites.

With the help of enthusiastic volunteers and staff members, OPCFHK operated 40 educational booth days to give out questionnaires and educate the importance of not feeding wild animals and the appropriate ways to interact with them. 4,045 visitors were reached in total. 8 guided tours were also held for visitors who would like to understand more about the natural habitat and behaviours of monkey.

問卷調查結果
Key Questionnaire Results
四百零一名受訪者中：
Among 401 respondents:

75% 認為人為餵飼是導致野生動物走近鄰近其棲息地的民居範圍並造成滋擾的主因
believed that human feeding was the main reason for wild animals to stray into the nearby residence and cause nuisance to people

88% 相信人為餵飼會增加野生動物為社區帶來滋擾的機會
believed that human feeding would increase the chance of wild animal nuisance in the community

96% 同意此教育計劃有助提高公眾意識，並有機會減少人為餵飼活動及它們所帶來的負面影響
agreed that the current educational programme could help to enhance public awareness, which might reduce feeding activities and the subsequent adverse effects

從小培養尊重自然的態度
Cultivating the Respectful Attitude Towards the Nature at a Young age

為了讓學生更了解野生動物生態以及人為餵飼的禍害，保育基金一共舉行了八十五場教育講座予幼稚園或小學。幼稚園學生們透過角色扮演遊戲，體驗到擔當「自然觀察員」的樂趣，並於活動完結後獲得承諾卡，令他們對成為富責任感的自然觀察員產生使命感。

此外，為小學生而設的講座則融合了STEM元素，學生可學習不餵飼野生動物的概念，動動手設計一個防止野生動物搜掠的垃圾桶的同時，也能嘗試將項目學會的知識融入生活中。

整體而言，教育講座均獲得學生和老師的正面評價。我們期待日後能為此計劃注入更多互動元素。

To enhance students' understanding of the impact of human feeding and the ecology of wild animals, OPCFHK had organized 85 sessions of school talk for primary school and kindergarten students. Kindergarten students were engaged in role-play games as "Nature Observers". Pledge cards were distributed to them as a souvenir, recognised them as responsible nature observers.

Talks for primary school students took a STEM approach, where students got to understand the concept of not feeding wild animals through hands-on engineering activities. By discussing over a rubbish bin design that could prevent animals from raiding garbage, students could integrate the knowledge learnt from the Programme into their daily life.

Overall, positive feedback had been received from students and teachers. We look forward to enriching the programme with more interactive elements in the future.

2021/22年度「停止餵飼野生動物計劃」數字一覽：
Don't Feed Wild Animals 2021/22 at a Glance:

40 次教育攤位活動
educational booth days hosted

4,045 人次參與
booth visitors reached

8 場導賞團
guided tours conducted

85 場教育講座*
sessions of school talks held*

3,514 人次參與講座及導賞活動
participates in school talks and guided tours in total

*為配合防疫政策，部份教育講座是以網上講座形式進行
* In comply to pandemic precautionary measures, several planned talks were instead held as webinars

「自然保育小先鋒」保育教育計劃：啟發年輕一代關注氣候變化

Conservation Education Experience Programme for Youth: Inspiring Young Minds to Help Fight Climate Change

為確保維繫生物多樣性的保育工作得以延續，未來一代的參與是不可或缺的。因此，保育基金在劉鑾雄慈善基金的資助下，於二零二一年至二零二二年度展開了一個為期五年的「自然保育小先鋒」保育教育計劃，旨在培訓小學四年級至六年級的學生成為保育小先鋒。

為著增加各學員的興趣及認知的建立，「自然保育小先鋒」計劃設計了一系列具探索性的活動給學生參與，包括保育知識講座、於海洋公園內進行的動物全接觸、與政府官員及科學家交流的專家座談會及建立校友網絡等。計劃亦以畢業典禮作為總結年度各活動的成效，各位保育小先鋒在場分享有關氣候變化及生態保育的專題報告，為本計劃年度畫上完美句號。

這些寶貴的機會提高了學生們對生物多樣性、瀕危物種保育及低碳生活的知識，從而強化他們對保育環境的意識。

When it comes to conserving biodiversity in the long run, our future generation plays a vital role. Funded by the Joseph Lau Luen-hung Charitable Trust, OPCFHK launched a 5-year Conservation Education Experience Programme for Youth (CEEPY) in 2021/22, in which students from Primary 4 to Primary 6 were trained to become Conservation Youth Leaders.

With the aim to arouse interest and build awareness, a series of explorative activities were designed for the participants. Students were engaged in conservation seminars, Animal Ambassador encounters at Ocean Park, dialogues with government officials and scientists, and alumni networking. As a finale of the programme, a graduation ceremony was held, in which Conservation Youth Leaders had to present their projects on climate change and biodiversity conservation.

All these valuable opportunities had equipped students with knowledge of biodiversity, endangered species conservation, and low-carbon lifestyle, therefore strengthening their mindfulness of the importance to safeguard the environment.

「自然保育小先鋒」數字一覽
CEEPY at a Glance

10 小學參與計劃
primary schools were enrolled in the programme

300 名學生參與
students had participated

10 個保育閣由「自然保育小先鋒」於校園設立，連繫來自社區的保育力量
conservation corners were launched by the Conservation Youth Leaders in schools to nourish the connection of conservation in the community

透過保育講座傳播知識
Disseminating Environmental Knowledge through Conservation Seminar

透過保育講座，學生能更深入地了解各種生態危機，以及保護環境的重要性。

Through the seminar, participants were brought together to learn about the threats faced by wildlife and the importance of environmental protection.

探訪海洋公園動物大使及了解牠們的需要
Meeting Animal Ambassadors and Understanding Their Needs

小先鋒們以小組形式，近距離觀察了不同動物，例如斑海豹。這些機會除了讓學生能夠認識到動物的身體結構及行為等與棲息地之間緊密關係外，更深入地了解到氣候變化所造成的生態危機。

Groups of Conservation Youth Leaders were given the opportunities to meet various animal species, such as spotted seals. These encounters not only allowed students to learn about the relationship between the body structure, behaviour of animals and their habitats, but also increased their awareness of the climate-driven threats for wildlife.

以保育閣提高社區關注度
Promoting Awareness with Conservation Corners

參與學校善用了校園環境及資源，於校內設置了保育閣，把保育資訊傳播至學校及社區。

Wisely utilizing the school environment and resources, each school has established a Conservation Corner on campus, as an effort to disseminate conservation messages within the school and community.

保良局莊啟程第二小學
P.L.K. Vicwood K.T. Chong No.2 Primary School

於校內建造了小花園，並種植了吸引蝴蝶的蜜源及寄主植物，例如是柑桔、檸檬、龍船花、朱槿、秋海棠等。學生可以觀察蝴蝶棲息及覓食行為，從而了解到當中的保育價值。

在小先鋒們的指導下，學生更可以在遊覽小花園的同時，進行簡單的蝴蝶紀錄活動，認識生態數據收集過程。收集到的數據可展現出小花園的生態價值。

A garden was set up on campus, where nectar plants and host plants such as tangerine, lemon, Ixora, Hibiscus and Begonia plants were planted to attract butterflies. Students could then observe the perching and foraging behaviours of these insects and learn about their conservation value.

Under the guidance of the Conservation Youth Leaders, fellow students would visit the garden and learn to carry out butterfly survey. The data collected from the survey could demonstrate the ecological importance of an urban garden.

博愛醫院歷屆總理聯誼會梁省德學校
AD&FD of POHL Leung Sing Tak School

小先鋒將水母缸融入保育閣當中，展現出海洋的生物多樣性。校內亦會舉行講座，提高大家對海洋生態的關注。

Conservation Youth Leaders combined the Conservation Corner with the jellyfish rearing exhibition to showcase the marine biodiversity. Talks were also carried out to arouse the awareness in school.

於畢業禮上分享專題報告
Student Presentations at the Graduation Ceremony

參與保育知識講座及與動物大使見面後，每所參與學校將會自選一個環保議題作為專題研習的題目。過程中，學生們獲得了來自保育基金的教育人員指導，為專題報告建立內容，他們更以不同的報告形式，發揮創意來展示研習成果。

Upon completion of the seminar and animal encounter activities, each participating school would select an environmental issue as its project topic. Throughout the programme, students had been coached by the OPCFHK education team to develop the content for the final presentation, and were encouraged to adopt any innovative format of presentation to showcase their studies.

光明學校
Kwong Ming School

來自光明學校的同學創作的短片，利用電腦合成影像帶領大家穿越時空，親歷氣候變化及能源危機為未來所造成的災難，從而鼓勵觀眾培養更環保的生活習慣。

A CG animated short film with a time traveling plot was created by the students of Kwong Ming School, showcasing the dire consequences of climate change and energy shortage and urging the audience to take prompt action.

元朗公立中學校友會小學
Yuen Long Public Middle School Alumni Association Primary School

元朗公立中學校友會小學的同學以戲劇的形式表達對人類浪費糧食的情況和看法，藉以提高大眾對糧食短缺問題的認知，同時亦提醒大眾珍惜食物。

Students from Yuen Long Public Middle School Alumni Association Primary School expressed their views on food wastage through drama performance, in order to raise public awareness of the global food crisis and remind the public to cherish food.

成立保育小先鋒校友會，延續保育使命
The establishment of Alumni Association to Continue the Mission of Conservation Youth Leader

為了持續讓學生增進有關環保議題的知識，保育基金宣佈成立「保育小先鋒校友會」，讓已從計劃畢業的小先鋒能夠繼續參與保育活動，例如是修復棲息地、與瀕危物種有關的教育活動、保育講座等。我們希望校友們能夠薪火相傳，把他們所累積到的經驗和知識與未來的自然保育小先鋒分享、積極於校園及社區內傳遞保育資訊、並讓更多人對氣候變化問題產生關注。

To further enhance students' knowledge of various environmental issues, the 'Alumni Association of Conservation Youth Leader' was set up, so that the Conservation Youth Leaders can continue to participate in ongoing conservation activities, such as habitat restoration, conservation programme on endangered species, conservation seminars, and more. We hope that they can pass on their experience and knowledge to the future Conservation Youth Leaders, actively disseminate the conservation message within their schools and communities, and reach out to more people on climate change issues.

推行合作計劃：攜手宣導守護自然的理念
Collaboration Programmes: Promoting Conservation Awareness With Dedicated Partners

香港海洋保育聯盟
Hong Kong Marine Protection Alliance (HKMPA)

香港海洋保育聯盟由學者、教育工作者、科研人員、環保倡議人士和企業團體所組成，保育基金很榮幸可以成為香港海洋保育聯盟的一員，與不同持分者合作，提高大眾對海洋相關議題的認知，例如是海洋保育，或食用環保海鮮等。而我們的首要任務，就是要促請政府設立更大面積的海洋保護區。

Comprising academics, educators, researchers, environmental advocates and corporate entities, OPCFHK is honoured to have become a member of HKMPA, and will be working closely with different stakeholders to promote awareness on marine-related issues such as marine conservation and sustainable seafood consumption. Together, we have also established as our top priority to advocate for an increased coverage of marine protected areas (MPAs) in Hong Kong.

與置地公司「家基金」合辦保育教育工作坊
HongKong Land Home Fund Virtual Conservation Education Workshop

保育基金與置地公司「家基金」攜手舉辦了線上工作坊，教育年輕一代氣候變化所帶來的災難性影響，以及減少使用一次性塑膠對保護海洋生物的重要性。我們亦有幸得到置地公司義工的熱心參與，如協助主持討論，示範製作步驟。

As a joint effort with Hong Kong Land (HKL) HOME FUND, virtual workshops were organized to educate a young audience about the hazardous impact of climate change, and how the habit of using less single-use plastic would help protect marine life. Staff volunteers from HKL had also played an important role in facilitating discussion and demonstrating the DIY steps to the young audience virtually.

「動物守護 · 社區大使計劃」
OPCFHK x Animal Watchers Programme

保育基金參與了「動物守護·社區大使計劃」，為香港警務處的成員以及其學生大使舉行一系列保育講座。透過這些講座，參加者不但可以了解到打擊非法捕獵野生動物的重要性，亦可以學習到有關本地海洋生物的基本生態知識。我們更於二零二一至二零二二年度推出全新工作坊，讓參加者學習辨別不同動物的技能，為執法提供支援。

As a partner of the Animal Watchers Programme, OPCFHK delivered a series of conservation talks to members of the Hong Kong Police Force and their student ambassadors. Through these talks, participants got to learn about the importance of fighting illegal wildlife poaching, and the basic ecology of local marine animals. As a new initiative in 2021/22, workshops were conducted to educate participants on animal identification as well – an important skill that could support on-site law enforcement.

社區參與
Community Engagement

連繫彼此
為未來締造改變
Connecting Change-Makers for a Better Tomorrow

要守護自然環境，拆解氣候和生物多樣性危機，必需結集各方之力，推動社區參與。自成立以來，保育基金一直有幸得到社會各界的鼎力支持。儘管二零一九年冠狀病毒疫情帶來了嚴峻考驗，我們於今個財政年度仍然獲得不少援手，助我們一步步砥礪前行。透過與政府和商界緊密合作，保育基金成功促成了各類型的夥伴關係及籌款活動，致力提高大眾的環境保護意識。就讓我們並肩而行，將這個共同願景塑造成一個可見的未來。

Community participation is key to environmental conservation, as it takes all of us working together to tackle climate and biodiversity challenges. Since its founding, OPCFHK has harnessed the support and commitment from different sectors of the community, and this fiscal year is no exception, in spite of the COVID-19 pandemic. Through collaborating with stakeholders from both the government and the private sectors, OPCFHK has successfully pushed forward various partnerships and fundraising efforts that strived to raise awareness of the importance of environmental conservation. Together, let us bring the shared vision to life with effective solutions.

慈善接力挑戰：同心同步，應對環境威脅

Charity Relay Challenge: Teaming up to tackle environmental challenges

二零二一年十一月二十八日，保育基金於海洋公園及海洋公園水上樂園舉行首屆「慈善接力挑戰」。活動以「同心接力、保衛海洋」為主題，旨在提高公眾對各種環境問題的關注，例如是氣候變化及塑膠污染。是次活動成功籌得超過港幣一百二十萬元，而所籌得的善款將會用作支持保育基金在本地及亞洲的野生生態保育及有關教育項目。

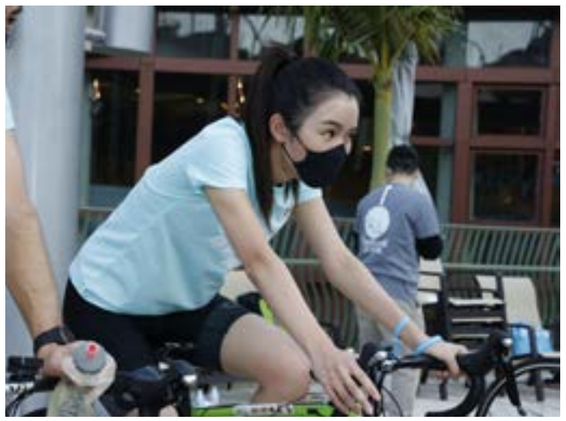
On November 28, 2021, OPCFHK hosted its first-ever Charity Relay Challenge at Ocean Park Hong Kong and Water World Ocean Park. With "Relay For Our Oceans" as the theme, the event aimed to raise public awareness on pressing environmental issues, including climate change and plastic pollution. Over HK$1.2 million was raised and all proceeds would be used to support local and Asian wildlife conservation work and related educational programmes.

「慈善接力挑戰2021」共分為三部份：三百五十米游泳、十公里單車以及三公里山跑，並由明星隊及星級運動員隊揭開序幕。明星隊由海洋公園主席劉鳴煒打頭陣，隊員包括徐濠縈、麥明詩以及麥大力；星級運動員隊則由海洋保育大使郭晶晶率領，隊員包括江忞懿、陳仲泓及陳晞文。緊隨在後更有超過七十多隊參賽隊伍。

The Charity Relay Challenge 2021 consisted of three relay items: 350m swimming, 10km cycling and 3km trail running. The event was kick-started by a Celebrity Team and a Star Athletes Team. The Celebrity Team was led by Lau Ming Wai, Chairman of Ocean Park, with Hilary Tsui, Louisa Mak and Derek Mackesy being the team members; the Star Athletes Team was led by Guo Jing-jing, Marine Conservation Ambassador, with Yvette Kong, Arenas Chan and Hayley Chan as the team members. The two teams participated in the challenge to promote the message of environmental protection. Follow them were over 70 teams of participants.

每位成功完成活動的參加者均獲得精美獎牌，並可於活動當日結束後繼續享受水上樂園設施。

Every participant was awarded a finisher medal and stayed behind to enjoy Water World Ocean Park Hong Kong facilities on the day of the event.



除了接力挑戰，活動當日更設有獎問答環節，讓參加者透過回答與保育及環境有關的問題，加深對本地生態威脅的了解。總括而言，是次活動旨在啟發大眾更珍惜自然生態系統，並開始實行環保的生活習慣。

Apart from the relay challenge, a prize-winning quiz was also held at the event, in which participants were asked to answer questions related to conservation topics and environmental issues. Through the game, participants developed a deeper understanding of local environmental challenges. Overall, the event bore the mission of inspiring the general public to treasure the natural ecosystem and to start practising greener lifestyle.

未來的路

隨着活動完滿結束，香港海洋公園保育基金主席陳晴於閉幕禮上向一眾嘉賓及參加者致以感謝。我們的海洋保護大使郭晶晶亦向所有來賓致詞，重申減少塑膠垃圾和向下一代做好環保教育的重要性。

保育基金感謝一眾企業的慷慨支持，包括新世界發展有限公司、Clarins、華僑永亨銀行有限公司、RYTHM Foundation、信和集團、香港中華煤氣有限公司、嘉里物流、呂元祥建築師事務所及會德豐地產。

The Relay Ahead

At the closing ceremony, Judy Chen, JP, Foundation Chair of OPCFHK, expressed her gratitude towards every individual who had contributed to the success of the event. Guo Jingjing, our Marine Conservation Ambassador, also delivered a speech to reiterate the importance of reducing plastic consumption and educating the future generation on environmental protection.

OPCFHK is grateful for the generous support provided by numerous enterprises and companies, including New World Development Company Limited, Clarins, OCBC Wing Hang Bank Limited, RYTHM Foundation, Sino Group, The Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited, Kerry Logistics, Ronald Lu & Partners and Wheelock Properties.

公眾與私人機構的參與和支持
Public and Corporate Support Generated:

HK$1.2 million 善款 in donations raised

90 名義工參與 volunteers engaged

二零二一年港島區賣旗日：合力守護　香港自然瑰寶

Hong Kong Island Region Flag Day 2021: The Guardians of the Hidden Treasures

2022

公眾與私人機構的參與和支持：
Public and Corporate Support Generated:

HK$905,000+
善款
in donations raised

2,500
名義工參與
volunteers engaged

二零二一年八月二十一日，保育基金以「珍惜生態寶藏」為主題，於港島區舉行賣旗籌款。是次活動獲得二千五百名義工踴躍參與，售出六款旗紙，每款皆印有一個本地瀕危物種，包括金鳳蝶、綠海龜、珊瑚、馬蹄蟹、眼斑水龜和印度太平洋江豚，以提高市民對本地生物多樣性及保育瀕危物種的意識。除了旗紙，市民更可認購限量版金旗套裝，內含一套六個印有本地瀕危物種的口罩，及一個熊貓口罩套。

二零二一年港島區賣旗日合共籌得逾港幣九十萬零五千元。善款將會用作支持保育基金的鯨豚擱淺應對工作、各個有關本地物種的科研項目、以及社區保育教育。

威脅迫在眉睫

香港有大約六千種海洋生物，而牠們大部分都正在面臨種種人為危機，包括過度開發及污染問題。要守護這些珍貴的自然寶藏，就要及早行動。

保育基金衷心感謝各界企業的熱心捐助，為保育生物多樣性出一分力，致力實現對未來抱有的美好願景。同時，亦感謝保育基金籌款委員會成員黃德源捐出熊貓口罩套及SKYPRO特別贊助口罩。我們期待在未來繼續獲得各企業的支持，以守護本地的自然寶藏。

二零二一年賣旗日的主要企業伙伴：
Main Corporate Donors of Flag Day 2021:

- 鵬程慈善基金 Future Charitable Foundation
- 資本策略地產有限公司 CSI Properties
- HID Globel
- 蘭桂坊集團 Lan Kwai Fong Group
- 香港中華煤氣有限公司 The Hong Kong and China Gas Limited

Under the theme “Cherish the Hidden Treasures”, OPCFHK held its Flag Day on Hong Kong Island on August 21, 2021. Striving to raise awareness about local biodiversity and endangered species preservation, more than 2,500 volunteers participated to sell flags featuring 6 local endangered species - golden birdwing, green turtle, corals, horseshoe crab, Beale’s eyed turtle and Indo-Pacific finless porpoise. Other than flags, donors also contributed by purchasing the limited-edition Gold Flag giftset – face masks printed with the 6 featured species, and a panda face mask holder.

Altogether, the Hong Kong Island Region Flag Day 2021 raised more than HK$905,000, which would be used to support OPCFHK’s efforts in the local marine cetacean stranding response programme, scientific projects of local species and local community education programmes.

The Pressing Challenge

In Hong Kong, nearly 6,000 species are recorded in ocean. Yet, many of them are susceptible to over-exploitation and pollution. It is more important than ever for us to take action and be the guardians of our local hidden treasures.

OPCFHK would like to express our gratitude to our dedicated corporate donors, who share the same pursuit of local biodiversity and the same vision of a better future. Our special thanks convey to OPCFHK Fundraising Committee Member, Peter Wong who donated the panda face mask holders and SKYPRO which sponsored the tailor-made masks. We look forward to receiving continued support from corporations, in the mission of safeguarding local hidden treasures.

保育英雄支援計劃 匯聚保育力量　守護生物多樣性

Conservation Hero Support Programme A Collective Effort to Safeguard Biodiversity

二零二一至二零二二年度，儘管疫情持續，保育基金仍矢志堅守使命，致力宣揚與促進亞洲野生生態保育工作。受氣候變化、塑膠污染、過度捕撈、非法野生動物交易及棲息地喪失等因素影響，越來越多生物正面臨滅絕的威脅。支援本地及亞洲區內的保育研究、開拓具成效的保育方案，因此變得極為重要。為了實現這個目標，保育基金延續「保育英雄支援計劃」，旨在募集各界人士及企業機構的捐款支持，透過單次或每月捐款資助保育研究及教育工作。當中，保育基金特別鳴謝以下企業伙伴的慷慨支持：

COVID-19 persisted in 2021/22, but that didn’t stop OPCFHK from advocating, facilitating and participating in the effective conservation of Asian wildlife. More and more species are facing extinction, due to threats such as climate change, plastic pollution, overfishing, illegal wildlife trade, and habitat loss. It is crucial to support conservation research locally and across Asia, in the hopes of forging effective conservation solutions. To appeal for public donations, OPCFHK has continued to run the Conservation Hero Support Programme, in which individuals and corporations can make one-off or monthly donations to aid in conservation research and education. OPCFHK would like to thank the following corporate partners for their generous support:

金級捐款者 (HK$60,000) Gold Donor (HK$60,000)
銀級捐款者 (HK$30,000) Silver Donor (HK$30,000)
銅級捐款者 (HK$15,000) Bronze Donor (HK$15,000)

今天起，成為保育英雄。
Become a conservation hero today.

沒有戰衣，一樣可以成為英雄。
每日只需港幣 3.3 元，即可為未來作出貢獻。選擇你所想要支持的環保議題及物種，並透過單次或每月捐款出一分力，為保育基金的工作提供直接幫助。掃描二維碼，了解更多！

Not all heroes wear capes.
Creating positive impact might simply take you HK$3.3 a day. Choose an environmental issue and species that you are most concerned about and support the cause with either a one-off or monthly donation. Your donation will directly contribute to OPCFHK’s conservation efforts. Scan now to learn more!

連繫商界力量：攜手促進生物多樣性

Joining Forces with Business Sector: Shared Mission of Conserving Biodiversity

多年來，保育基金一直得到本地商界的大力支持，而今個財政年度亦不例外。透過與多個企業伙伴攜手合作，保育基金成功推出多項活動及倡議，繼續為保育野生動物及自然生態向前邁進。

OPCFHK has garnered immense support from Hong Kong's business sector over the years, and this financial year is no exception. Through joining hands with various corporate partners, OPCFHK has successfully launched a wide array of events and initiatives that strive to promote wildlife conservation.

與劉鑾雄慈善基金合作　攜手關注氣候變化問題
Partnering with The Joseph Lau Luen Hung Charitable Trust to Combat Climate Change

保育基金十分榮幸得到劉鑾雄慈善基金的資助，由二零二一至二零二二年度開始，分五年合共捐出港幣一千萬元支持推行兩大保育計劃，分別為「自然保育小先鋒」計劃及「氣候變化倡導」計劃。「自然保育小先鋒」計劃每年資助300名小四至小六的學生參與各種不同的保育活動，並透過於校園設立「保育區」，向其他同學及公眾傳播保育訊息。至於「氣候變化倡導」計劃則委任劉鑾雄慈善基金信託人之董事陳凱韻為保育特使，向大眾宣揚保護生態環境的訊息。陳女士亦以身作則，身體力行以各種不同途徑呼籲大眾關注氣候變化及保育議題。

We are honoured to receive the generous sponsorship from The Joseph Lau Luen Hung Charitable Trust. A total of HK$10 million is donated in 5 years starting from 2021/22 to support the implementation of two major conservation programmes - "Conservation Education Experience Program for Youth" and "Climate Change Advocacy Programme". The "Conservation Education Experience Program for Youth" funded 300 students from Primary 4 to 6 each year, to participate in various conservation activities. Students also set up a "Conservation Zone" at schools to share messages of environmental conservation with other students and the public. As for "Climate Change Advocacy Programme", Chan Hoi-wan, Director of Trustee of The Joseph Lau Luen Hung Charitable Trust, was appointed the Conservation Advocate of OPCFHK to promote messages of environmental protection. She acts as the role model to raise public awareness for climate change and conservation issues through different channels.

重建受威脅物種的家園
Restoring the Homeland of a Threatened Species

「馬蹄蟹保母計劃」 有幸得到深灣遊艇會及華僑永亨銀行有限公司的鼎力支持，同心為保育馬蹄蟹出一分力。活動歷時數個月，企業成員協助照顧年幼馬蹄蟹，最後把牠們放歸野外，並一起清潔泥灘，修復馬蹄蟹的生態環境。

Aberdeen Marina Club and OCBC Wing Hang Bank Limited supported the Juvenile Horseshoe Crab Rearing Programme to help in the conservation efforts of horseshoe crabs. The companies helped take care of juvenile horse crabs for months, ultimately releasing them to the wild, and cleaning up the mudflat of the horseshoe crabs' habitat.

繪出美好未來
Painting a Promising Future

保育基金亦與亞洲兒童才藝交流網合作舉辦了填色及繪畫比賽，邀請參賽者為瀕危動物填上豐富色彩。活動旨在教育小朋友保育生物多樣性的概念，以及讓公眾認識不同的稀有物種。

Collaborating with Asia Kids Talent, a colouring and drawing competition was organized, in which participants were asked to colour different endangered species. The event strived to introduce the concept of conserving biodiversity and various rare species to the public.

義工參與：帶動社區　凝聚保育

Volunteer Engagement: Mobilizing a Supportive Force in the Community

保育基金於二零二一至二零二二年度再次得到眾多義工的鼎力支持，成功募集了超過二千六百人參與多個保育推廣活動。感謝他們的無私付出，為保育基金貢獻了逾八千九百小時的義工服務。

In 2021/22, OPCFHK once again garnered immense support from our devoted volunteers. Over 2,600 individuals were engaged in our conservation actions. Thanks to their amazing efforts, over 8,900 volunteer man-hours were contributed collectively.

二零二一年港島區賣旗日
Flag Day 2021

有賴超過二千五百名義工的踴躍參與，保育基金成功以「珍惜生態寶藏」為主題，舉辦「二零二一年港島區賣旗日」，並籌得逾港幣九十萬零五千元。是次活動售出六款旗紙，每款皆印有一個本地瀕危物種，包括金鳳蝶、綠海龜、珊瑚、馬蹄蟹、眼斑水龜和印度太平洋江豚，目的是提高公眾對本地生物多樣性的認識。善款將會用作支持保育基金的鯨豚擱淺應對工作、各個有關本地物種的科研項目、以及社區保育教育。

Thanks to the support of over 2,500 volunteers, OPCFHK successfully held the "Hong Kong Island Flag Day 2021" under the theme of "Cherish the Hidden Treasures" and raised over HK$905,000. With the goal of raising awareness about local biodiversity, the flag stickers featured 6 local endangered species - golden birdwing, green turtle, corals, horseshoe crab, Beale's eyed turtle and Indo-Pacific finless porpoise. The donations were used to support local cetacean stranding cases, community & public education and local conservation research projects.

慈善接力挑戰2021
Charity Relay Challenge 2021

今個財政年度，保育基金舉辦了全新的「慈善接力挑戰」籌款活動，旨在提高公眾對各種環境問題的關注，例如是氣候變化及塑膠污染。由賽前為參加者們準備跑手包，至活動當天設置比賽場地，我們有幸得到超過九十位義工的熱心支援，成功於清晨六時為接力挑戰揭開序幕。在南中國海的攝人景致相伴下，一眾參加者順利完成了游泳、單車以及山跑挑戰。

This year, a new fundraising event, Charity Relay Challenge 2021, was organized to raise the public's awareness on various environmental issues, such as climate change and plastic pollution. From preparing racer packs days before the event to setting up the venue early in the morning, over 90 enthusiastic volunteers were mobilized. With their help, the relay started at 6am successfully, in which participants were able to appreciate the stunning views of South China Sea through swimming, cycling, and running.

保育推廣活動
Conservation Education Programmes

「自然保育小先鋒培訓計劃」邀請了一眾高年級小學生，以二十至三十人為一組參觀海洋公園，並近距離接觸園內的各種動物。在接受過保育基金培訓的義工帶領下，學生們可以透過參觀不同的保育設施，加深對氣候變化和生物多樣性的了解。

In the Conservation Education Experience Programme for Youth, senior primary school students were invited to visit Ocean Park for animal encounter activities in groups of 20-30. Under the lead of the volunteers trained by OPCFHK, students got to navigate the conservation education facilities to learn about climate change and biodiversity.

香港海洋生物救護及教育中心導賞團：近距離了解鯨豚擱淺救護行動

Hong Kong Marine Life Stranding and Education Centre Guided Tours – Giving a Closer Look at Marine life Stranding Response Operations

為了讓公眾更深入了解保育基金有關海洋生物保育及擱淺個案的工作，香港海洋生物救護及教育中心會定期舉辦開放日活動，吸引了近一千八百名訪客參觀。他們更提出了一些非常有趣的問題：

To allow the general public to have a closer look at OPCFHK's work in marine life conservation and stranding response actions, an Open Day has been regularly organized at the Hong Kong Marine Life Stranding & Education Centre. 1,800 visitors had participated in guided tour and here are some of the very interesting questions they had asked:

Q1 **我們可以把樣本帶走嗎？**
Can we take away the specimen?

無論是活體標本或死體標本，均受到《野生動物保護條例》第170章條例保護。只有持有特別許可的人才可擁有標本。

Both the live specimen and dead specimen are protected by the Cap 170 Ordinance. Only individuals with a special permit can possess a specimen.

Q2 **處理擱淺的鯊魚和鯨豚，有甚麼分別？**
Is there a difference between handling a shark stranding and cetacean stranding?

鯊魚在水中才可呼吸，因此發然擱淺的鯊魚後，必需立即將牠魚放回水中。發現鯨豚的話，則不宜立刻把牠放回大海。如你發現有海洋生物擱淺，請即致電 ***1823*** 向漁護署或保育基金舉報。

Sharks have to be returned to the water immediately as water is essential for their respiration. Cetaceans, on the other hand, should not be returned to the sea immediately. One should call ***1823*** to contact AFCD or OPCFHK to handle any live stranding.

Q3 **鯨豚的屍體聞起來是甚麼味道？**
What does a cetacean cadaver smell like?

聞起來像是甜醬，帶點魚腥的氣味。

It smells like sweet sauce with a fishy odour.

我們的團隊及鳴謝
The Team & Acknowledgements

我們的團隊
The Team

受託委員會成員
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Ms. Judy CHEN, JP

基金主席 Foundation Chair
自二零零四年十月起 Since October 2004

鄭詩韻女士
Ms. Michelle CHENG

自二零一七年六月起 Since June 2017

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Mr. LAU Ming-wai, GBS, JP

自二零二零年七月起 Since July 2020
(於二零二二年七月離任 Retired in July 2022)

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曾立基先生
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自二零一零年九月起 Since September 2010

黃嗣輝先生
Mr. Ivan WONG

自二零二一年九月起 Since September 2021

陳善瑜女士
Ms. Ysanne CHAN

自二零一七年七月起 Since July 2017
(於二零二一年五月離任，並於二零二一年七月再委任
Retired in May 2021, re-appointed in July 2021)

方蘊萱女士
Ms. Loretta FONG Wan-huen

自二零一七年六月起 Since June 2017

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Mr. Leo KUNG Lin-cheng, GBS, JP

自二零一四年九月起 Since September 2014

盧佩瑩教授
Prof. Becky LOO Pui-ying

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(於二零二一年十月離任 Retired in October 2021)

黃智祖先生, JP
Mr. Joe WONG Chi-cho, JP

自二零二一年五月起 Since May 2021
(於二零二一年九月離任，並於二零二一年十月再委任
Retired in September 2021, re-appointed in October 2021)

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保育基金聘用二十五位兼職保育助理支援本地保育工作，包括「海洋生物擱淺行動組」，並成立了一個由項目經理Karthi MARTELLI獸醫督導的特別小組，專責調查香港野猴數量及為野猴進行絕育手術。

The Foundation also employs 25 part-time Conservation Assistants to support local conservation efforts including the Marine Life Stranding Response Team. A special team supervised by Project Manager Dr. Karthi MARTELLI was formed to conduct macaque population survey and contraception in Hong Kong.

鳴謝
Acknowledgements

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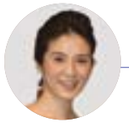

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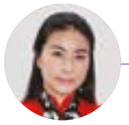

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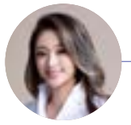

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榮譽核數師
Honorary Auditor

安永會計師事務所 Ernst & Young

委員會
Committee

保育基金於過往一年承蒙籌款委員會、提名委員會、科研委員會及科研顧問委員會的支持，特此致謝。於二零二一至二零二二年度，委員會成員，包括業界的專業人士和獨立權威的科學家，為我們的籌款活動及研究申請書提供其專業知識和寶貴意見，為我們作出了不可多得的貢獻。

We would like to extend our deepest gratitude to our Fundraising Committee, Nomination Committee, Scientific Committee and Scientific Advisory Committee. In 2021/2022, the members of the Committees, including the professionals from various industries and the independent and respected scientists, contributed their expertise and knowledge in fundraising and evaluating our conservation funding proposals. Their insightful advice throughout the year has been invaluable.

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黃嗣輝先生	Mr. Ivan WONG	Chief Executive, Ocean Park Hong Kong (since September 2021)
黃智祖先生, JP	Mr. Joe WONG Chi-cho, JP	Chief Executive, Ocean Park Hong Kong (retired in September 2021)
黃德源先生	Mr. Peter WONG	Managing Director, Integrated Publicity Services
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黃嗣輝先生（自二零二一年九月起）	Mr. Ivan WONG (Since September 2021)	Chief Executive, Ocean Park Hong Kong
黃智祖先生, JP（自二零二一年九月離任）	Mr. Joe WONG Chi-cho, JP (Retired in September 2021)	Chief Executive, Ocean Park Hong Kong

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李成業教授*	Prof. Joe LEE Shing Yip	Professor, School of Life Sciences, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
邱建文教授*	Prof. QIU Jianwen	Associate Head and Professor, Department of Biology, Hong Kong Baptist University
蘇詠梅教授*	Prof. Winnie SO Wing-mui	Associate Dean, Graduate School, The Education University of Hong Kong
談儉邦博士*	Dr. Kevin TAM Kim-Pong	Associate Professor, Division of Social Science, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

* 增選成員 Co-opt members

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冼雅華博士	Dr. Simon SIN	Assistant Professor, School of Biological Sciences, The University of Hong Kong
Craig STRANG博士	Dr. Craig STRANG	Associate Director for Learning and Teaching, Lawrence Hall of Science, University of California, Berkeley
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王福義博士	Dr. WONG Fook-yee	Adjunct Professor, Geography Resource Management, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
嚴佳代教授	Dr. YEN Chia-dai	Assistant Professor, National Taiwan Ocean University
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張澤鈞教授	Prof. ZHANG Zejun	Vice President, College of Life Science, China West Normal University
張志忠司長	Mr. ZHANG Zhi Zhong	Director, Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Management Agency, National Forestry and Grassland Administration

首席研究員
Principal Investigators

陸生哺乳類 Terrestrial Mammals

首席研究員 Principal Investigator	所屬機構 Institute/ Organisation	研究物種 Supported Species	研究工作 Conservation Project
Mr. Ashan Thudugala	Small Cat Advocacy & Research	漁貓、鏽斑豹貓、叢林貓、斯里蘭卡豹 Fishing Cat, Rusty spotted cat, Jungle cat, Sri Lankan Leopard	透過社區保育和人為地貌研究保育斯里蘭卡旗艦食肉性物種 Conservation of flagship carnivores through community based conservation and research in human mediated landscapes in Sri Lanka

兩棲類及爬行類 Amphibians and Reptiles

首席研究員 Principal Investigator	所屬機構 Institute/ Organisation	研究物種 Supported Species	研究工作 Conservation Project
Dr. Seyyed Saeed Hosseinian Yousefkhani	達姆甘大學 Damghan University	伊朗山溪鯢、星斑蠑螈、帝王蠑螈、大斑真螈、古爾日山溪鯢 、庫德蠑螈 Persian Mountain Salamander, Azarbaijan Mountain Newt, Luristan Newt, Salamandra infraimmaculata semenovi, Gorgan Mountain Salamander, Kurdistan Newt	伊朗瀕危蠑螈生態研究與保護策劃 Ecological study and conservation planning towards endangered salamanders in Iran
方健恩博士 Prof. Jonathan Fong	嶺南大學 Lingnan University	山瑞 Wattle-necked Softshell Turtle	透過探討瀕危山瑞的零碎族群以評估其遺傳多樣性和生態角色 Assessing the genetic diversity and ecological role of the endangered wattle-necked softshell turtle *(Palea steindachneri)* through the study of remnant populations
宋亦希博士 Dr. Yik Hei Sung	嶺南大學 Lingnan University	大頭龜、眼斑水龜 Big-headed turtle, Beale's eyed turtle	透過新科技和傳統行為研究保育淡水龜 New technological and traditional behavioral approaches for freshwater turtle conservation

魚類、鳥類及其他 Fishes, Birds & Others

首席研究員 Principal Investigator	所屬機構 Institute/ Organisation	研究物種 Supported Species	研究工作 Conservation Project
Dr. Caroline Dingle	香港大學 The University of Hong Kong	畫眉、鵲鴝、紅喉歌鴝、鶲哥 、白腰鵲鴝、栗背地鶇、栗頂地鶇、大綠葉鵯 Chinese Hwamei, Oriental Magpie-robin, Siberian Rubythroat, Common Hill Myna, White-rumped Shama, Chestnut-backed Thrush, Chestnut-capped Thrush, Greater Green Leafbird	打擊東亞非法和不可持續的鳴禽貿易 Combating the illegal and unsustainable trade in songbirds in East Asia
Dr. Celia Schunter	香港大學 The University of Hong Kong	赤點石斑魚 Hong Kong Grouper	對赤點石斑魚進行保育策劃的評估和監測 Assessment and monitoring of the Hong Kong grouper *(Epinephelus akaara)* for conservation planning
Mr. Daniel Fernando	Blue Resources Trust	紅肉丫髻鮫、鎚頭鯊、背蝠鱝、鬼蝠魟、日本蝠鱝、犁頭鰩科 Scalloped hammerhead, Sharpnose Guitarfish, Chilean Devil Ray/Sicklefin Devilray, Giant Manta Ray, Spinetail Giant Devil Ray, Stripnose Guitarfish	以增長生態知識、記錄種群趨勢和研究分子技術支援斯里蘭卡板鰓類的管理 Expanding ecological knowledge, documenting population trends, and developing molecular tools to support the management of Sri Lanka's elasmobranchs
Dr. Juan Diego Gaitan-Espitia	香港大學 The University of Hong Kong	貝克喜鹽草 Ocean Turf Grass	評估易危貝克喜鹽草的遺傳多樣性和滅絕風險：在亞洲恢復這關鍵種的以基因工具協助恢復亞洲的關鍵物種 Assessing genetic diversity and extinction risk of the vulnerable seagrass *Halophila beccarii:* Genomic tools for ecological restoration of this keystone species in Asia
Dr. Akbar John Bava John	馬來西亞國際伊斯蘭大學 International Islamic University Malaysia	中華鱟、巨鱟、圓尾鱟 Chinese horseshoe crab/Tri-spine Horseshoe Crab, Tachypleus gigas, Mangrove horseshoe crab/ Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda	亞洲馬蹄蟹的全球貿易數據研究 Generating global trade data on Asian horseshoe crab

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Major Donor (over HK$2,000,000)

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香港海洋生物救護及教育中心
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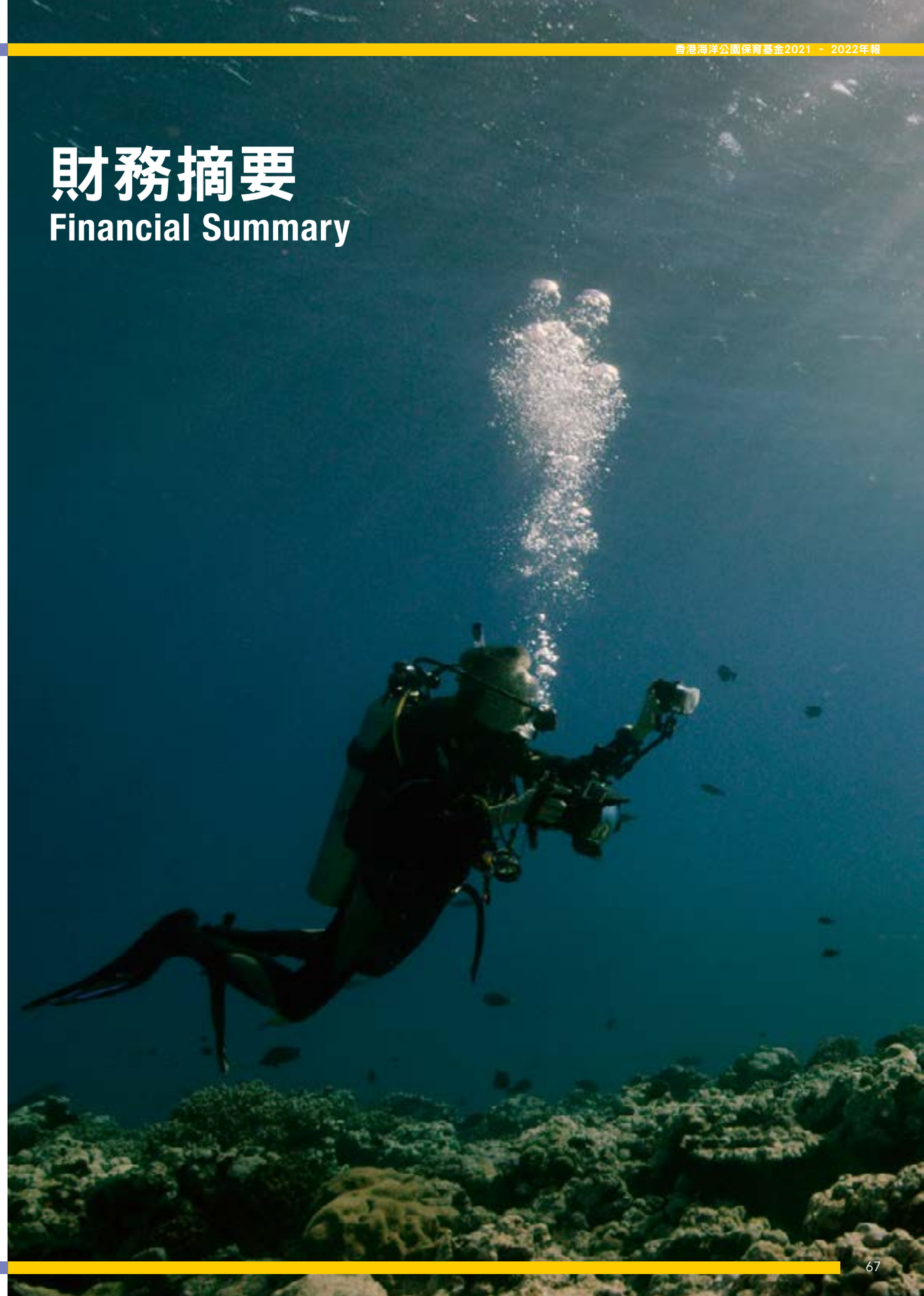
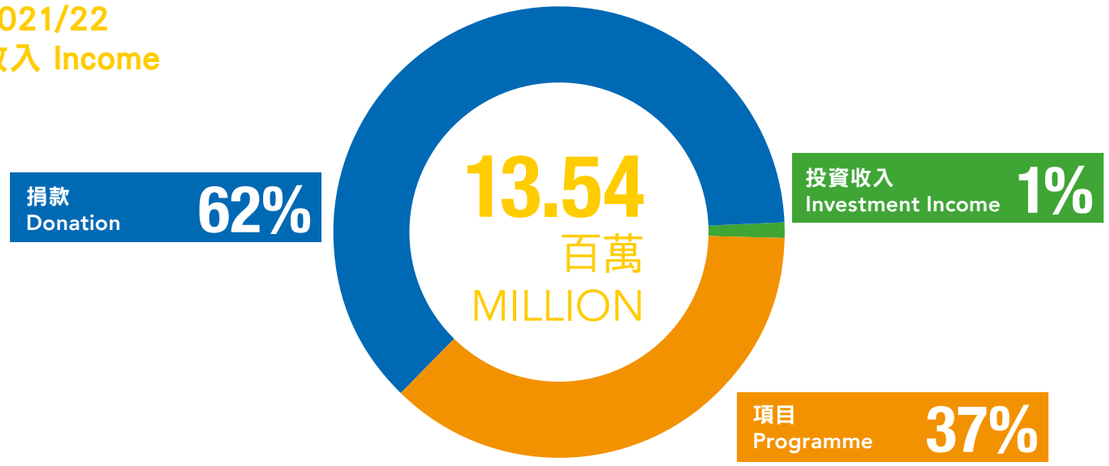
財務摘要
Financial Summary



二零二一至二二年度財務摘要
Financial Summary 2021/22

2021/22
收入 Income



收入 (港幣) Income (HK$)	2021/22	2020/21
捐款 Donation	8,434,052	7,057,707
項目 Programme	4,982,884	5,228,190
投資收入 Investment Income	119,641	240,403
總額 Total	13,536,577	12,526,300

保育基金總收入為港幣一千三百五十四萬元，較去年增加百分之八。本年度錄得赤字約港幣四十八萬元，主要是為加強保育和教育工作及公眾關注活動。

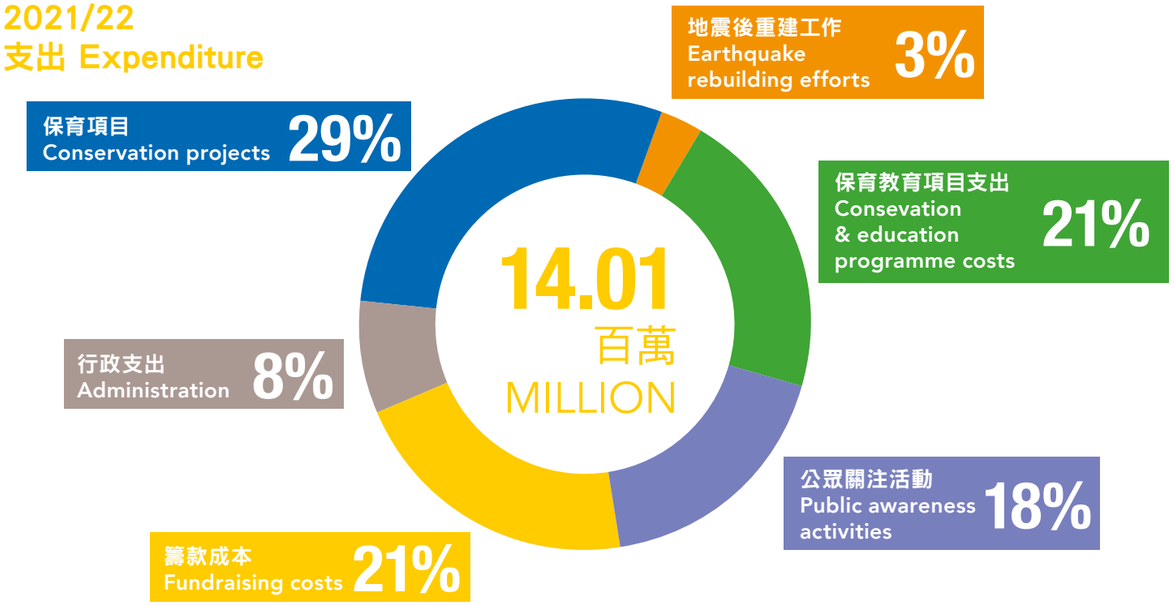
在二零二一至二零二二年度，保育基金的總支出為港幣一千四百零一萬元，較去年減少百分之零點五，主要是在保育項目及籌款活動方面的支出減少。

我們在保育及公眾關注活動上的開支（包括地震後臥龍的重建工作及相關項目）佔總支出的百分之七十一，其中保育項目及地震後重建工作的支出達港幣四百六十萬元，用以資助九個涉及超過二十三個物種的全新保育項目，以及眾多已開展的項目及公眾關注活動。

展望未來，我們將更積極投入保育工作，繼續投放資源於亞洲區內亟需關注的保育項目，並走進社區中宣揚保育工作，鼓勵下一代積極參與。

註：核數師報告及財務報表已上載至保育基金網頁，以供閱覽。

2021/22
支出 Expenditure



支出 (港幣) Expenditure (HK$)	2021/22	2020/21
保育項目 Conservation projects	4,133,281	5,285,514
地震後重建工作 Earthquake rebuilding efforts	463,904	322,345
保育教育項目支出 Consevation & education Programme costs	2,929,738	2,259,228
公眾關注活動 Public awareness activities	2,447,861	2,193,102
籌款成本 Fundraising costs	2,955,872	3,249,434
行政支出 Administration	1,083,408	779,743
總額 Total	14,014,064	14,089,366

Total income for the year increased by 8% to HK$13.54 million. Overall, the Foundation recorded a deficit of HK$0.48 million mainly due to increased conservation and education efforts as well as public awareness activities.

Total expenditure slightly decreased by 0.5% to HK$14.01 million in 2021/22, reflecting a decrease in costs for conservation projects and fundraising.

71 percent of our total expenditure was spent on conservation projects, public awareness activities and other conservation and education programmes, including post-earthquake rebuilding efforts. Our projects expenditures and post-earthquake rebuilding efforts amounted HK$4.60 million, stemming from 9 new projects for 23 species, and many ongoing projects and public awareness efforts throughout the year.

In the coming year, we are looking to pay more efforts to engage our communities to conserve our wildlife in Asia, our efforts include but are not limited to collaboration with scientists, raising environmental awareness among younger generation and nurturing future conservationists.

Remarks: Auditor's report and full financial statements were uploaded on website for reference.

香港海洋公園保育基金
OCEAN PARK CONSERVATION FOUNDATION, HONG KONG

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