

The Ocean Park

Conservation Foundation

海洋公園鯨豚保護基金

PROGRESS REPORT 進展報告



OCTOBER 1993 TO JUNE 1996

一九九三年十月至一九九六年六月

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COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

Two Indo-Pacific hump-backed dolphins (Chinese White Dolphins) surfacing next to a gillnet boat in Hong Kong's western waters. Just after this photo was taken, a large fish (70 cm long) was brought up in the net. Dolphins and fishermen are interested in the same resources, and this brings them into close contact, and occasionally conflict.

封面圖片：

在香港西部水域，兩隻印度太平洋駝背豚（中華白海豚）游上水面，且接近一艘捕魚艇。剛剛拍攝完這幅照片，一尾魚（約七十厘米長）隨即被捕入網內。海豚與漁民同樣對相同資源有興趣，才使彼此間距離接近，不過有時卻也引起利益衝突。

MISSION STATEMENT 宗旨

海洋公園鯨豚保護基金的成立，旨在領導有關亞洲河流及沿岸水域的鯨豚及其生活環境之教育、研究及保護工作。

亞洲河流及沿岸水域的鯨豚正面臨多方面的威脅，如沒有即時及堅決的拯救行動，這些地區的鯨豚數目及某些品種恐怕將於下個世紀消失。

有見及此，海洋公園於一九九三年十月成立海洋公園鯨豚保護基金，以拯救亞洲區的鯨豚。

海洋公園除提供海洋公園鯨豚保護基金成立之經費外，尚負責經營初期所需開支及部份項目內容之費用。然而，經過三年的發展，基金已成為一財政獨立之慈善團體，故需要更多外界私人及公司的贊助，令基金活動計劃可繼續推行。

海洋公園鯨豚保護基金與多個環保團體及人士有緊密的合作。國際上最活躍的拍檔包括國際自然環保同盟 (IUCN)、聯合國環境保護計劃委員會 (UNEP)、鯨豚保護協會 (WDCS)、世界自然基金 (WWF)、the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) 及 the David Shepherd Conservation Foundation；本地則有漁農處 (AFD) 及香港機場管理局 (AA)。

The goal of The Ocean Park Conservation Foundation is to assume a leadership role in education, research and conservation activities involving dolphins and whales and their habitats in Asian rivers and coastal waters.

BACKGROUND 背景

Whales and dolphins in rivers and coastal waters of Asia face many threats. Without prompt and decisive action, many populations and even some species will likely disappear in the next few decades.

Recognizing the problems with Asian dolphins and whales, Ocean Park Corporation established the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation in October 1993.

The Ocean Park Corporation provided the funds for establishing the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation and committed itself to providing operating expenses and some project support for the Foundation in the initial stages. After three years of development, the Foundation has become an independent charitable organization. It must increasingly rely on outside financial assistance from conservation-minded individuals and companies to continue developing and supporting its projects.

The Ocean Park Conservation Foundation works closely in partnerships and collaborations with conservation-minded individuals and organizations. The most active partners internationally include the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society (WDCS), the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), the David Shepherd Conservation Foundation and locally the Hong Kong Agriculture and Fisheries Department (AFD) and the Hong Kong Airport Authority (AA).

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES 受託委員會主席致意



Robert C. Y. Kwan, JP
Chairman of the Board of Trustees
關超然先生, JP
受託委員會主席

Dear Friends,

Let me begin this progress report by restating our mission. The goal of the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation is to assume a leadership role in education, research and conservation activities involving dolphins and whales and their habitats in Asian rivers and coastal waters.

We have certainly met with some success in this mission. In the years since our establishment in 1993, the Foundation has become known as a widely recognized leader in the conservation of marine life in Asia, working ceaselessly to fight the environmental damage which is devastating our precious and irreplaceable aquatic wildlife.

This year we made headway in a great number of projects, especially in the preservation of baiji, which are at present considered the world's most endangered dolphin species. We have also made strenuous effort on behalf of Indo-Pacific hump-backed dolphins (locally known as Chinese White Dolphins), finless porpoises, and other endangered species. Currently the Foundation is supporting 14 conservation projects in 8 Asian countries.

One sad note this year is the passing away of Dr. Stephen Leatherwood, the world famous marine biologist who was the Foundation's previous director. We have pledged to continue the late Dr. Leatherwood's work. His dedication has set a magnificent example that we will be proud to follow.

Looking forward, the Foundation will continue to dedicate its resources to the conservation of marine life. We will extend our coverage to include more conservation projects. This is extremely vital work, as it is predicted that some species will disappear in the next century if nothing is done.

致各位摯愛朋友：

在開始此進展報告時，我想再次強調我們的目標。海洋公園鯨豚保護基金的成立，旨在負起領導作用，推動保護亞洲區河流及沿岸水域的鯨豚及其生態環境，及進行教育、研究及存護等工作。

以上的任務，我們已取得一定的成績。自基金成立於一九九三年，我們便不懈地領導亞洲海洋生態存護工作，對抗環境污染，保護那些珍貴、不可替代的海洋生物，因此而廣受讚譽。

本年度，一連串工作計劃都有一定的進展，尤以保護被認為本世紀最瀕危的白暨豚工作最為傑出。同樣，我們亦竭盡所能，保護印度太平洋駝背豚（本地稱為中華白海豚）、江豚及其他瀕危品種。到目前為止，基金支持八個亞洲國家所發展的十四項存護計劃。

前基金領導人，世界著名的海洋生物學家，黎德偉博士的逝世是最令人傷感的事。我們保證繼承黎德偉博士的遺志。黎博士對存護基金工作那種專注、努力不懈的精神，絕對值得我們景仰與學習。

展望未來，基金仍繼續將資源投入在海洋生態存護的工作上。存護計劃範圍亦將不斷擴大，這是一項極為有意義的工作，假如我們的工作做得不夠完美，在下一世紀一些海豚品種或將滅絕。

基金需要金錢與人力的支持是理所當然的。在此，我謹向各主要機構、基金贊助人致以深切的道謝。基金在一九九六年一月廿一日，舉行了海洋公園鯨豚保護日。這活動目標在籌措資金及提高公眾人士對鯨豚保護的關注。海洋公園並把部份門票收益撥歸基金。「海洋之友」榮譽牆贊助計劃亦深受歡迎，每位到訪者可在公園入口處的鯨豚保護廣場看見刻上贊助者芳名的磚塊。

我們非常感激海洋公園一直以來對我們的支持。另外，我們也感謝基金大使，香港著名的歌星藝人劉德華先生對宣揚存護海洋生態所作出的貢獻。

我們會繼續從事教育公眾關注海洋生態存護之重要性。積極尋求贊助者也是未來工作計劃之一，我們為亞洲海洋生態的存護而奮鬥的同時亦保衛我們自身的生活環境。

關超然先生, JP
受託委員會主席

Of course, conservation takes money as well as effort, and I would like to express sincere gratitude to the patrons of the Foundation, which include many major corporations. We organized the Ocean Park Conservation Day on 21 January 1996, to raise funds and to increase the public's awareness of conservation issues. The Park donated part of the admission revenues from the day to the Foundation. Our "Friends of the Ocean" Signature Brick programme was also very well received. Every visitor to Ocean Park will see the names of the programme's sponsors inscribed on bricks at the Conservation Square located at the Park's Main Entrance Plaza.

We are much indebted and grateful to Ocean Park for its continuous support and to Mr. Andy Lau, Hong Kong's famous singer and actor, for his contribution in spreading the messages of marine life conservation as the Foundation's Ambassador.

We will continue to dedicate ourselves to educating the public about the importance of marine conservation. We look forward to the continued support from our patrons, as we come to the aid of Asia's marine life in their fight for survival, a fight that is closely tied in with our own.

Robert C. Y. Kwan, JP
Chairman of the Board of Trustees

MESSAGE FROM THE FOUNDATION DIRECTOR 基金總監致意



Stephen Leatherwood, Ph.D.
Foundation Director
黎德偉博士
基金總監

The Ocean Park Conservation Foundation (OPCF) was established only two and a half years ago in October 1993. Its mission, then and now, has been to take the lead in conservation of whales, dolphins and porpoises and their habitats throughout eastern and southern Asia. We have worked aggressively to establish an organization which can help stem the rising tide of environmental damage in the region, as seen dramatically in rivers and coastal waters. Our small administrative staff, fully supported by Ocean Park Corporation, develops strategic plans and tends day to day duties; a nine-member Scientific Advisory Committee, all internationally recognized scientists and conservationists, keeps the Foundation's course true to the conservation needs of the region; and a five-member Board of Trustees oversees all activities, most importantly the raising and disbursement of funds. This streamlined structure makes OPCF efficient in channeling funds from sponsors directly to field workers who need them, whilst incurring only nominal overhead costs.

Our budgets have been modest, but by establishing partnerships and collaborations with other conservation-minded individuals and organizations, we have managed to initiate and develop projects on species and ecosystems from China, the principal geographical focus of our activities, westward to Nepal, India and Pakistan and southward through Southeast Asia to the Philippines and Indonesia.

Throughout the region, scientists under contract to OPCF are planning and assisting with the initiation of field projects, leaving behind them trained workers ready to continue on their own. Gradually through these efforts, marine mammals are being considered in national and regional plans for resource use and protection. OPCF and its partners are playing a prominent role in these positive developments.

兩年半以前，即一九九三年十月，海洋公園鯨豚保護基金才剛成立。一直以來，基金旨在領導有關東南亞水域的鯨豚及其生活環境的存護工作。我們已積極組織團體，協助保護河流及沿岸水域已受破壞之生態環境，海洋公園全力支持基金的行政工作，雖然負責人員不多，但擔任發展政策計劃及日常職務；九人科研顧問委員會，由世界著名的科學家及環保份子組成，專責監察基金路向，確保它真正能支援地方環保；五人受託委員會則監督基金所有活動，尤其是經費籌募及支出。這個精簡運作架構促使基金能以低微的人力開支而有效地將贊助捐款直接運用到有需要的實地工作人員手中。

我們的經費不多，但通過與其他環保人仕及團體建立合作關係，我們已設法開展有關動物及生態保育計劃，主要活動地區為中國，及向西至尼泊爾、印度及巴斯坦，向南經東南亞至菲律賓和印尼。

就整個地區而言，受聘於基金的科學家，計劃及協助實地研究，即使日後離開，當地受訓人員仍能繼續其研究工作。通過這些循序漸進的努力，海洋哺乳類動物將被納入國家及地方計劃項目，作為可用及受保護資源。在這些有建設性的發展中，鯨豚保護基金及其夥伴正扮演重要角色。

海洋公園的財政支助，贊助「海洋之友」榮譽牆的公司和個別人士，與其他許多認同我們工作的團體及個人，沒有你們的支持，行動計劃將沒法完成，我們衷心感謝你們的支持。

亞洲人口及經濟正迅速成長，但更多時候，這迅速成長所帶來的成果，卻因危害環境與品種繁多的生物而遭抵銷，我們須團結一致，匯集人力與資金，在短時間內平衡人類利益與生態健康及多樣化的矛盾衝突。我們由衷感激你們對海洋公園鯨豚保護基金的信賴，我們將盡力為保護整體河流及沿岸水域的生態環境而繼續努力。

謝謝您們的支持！

基金總監
黎德偉

None of this would have been accomplished without the financial support of Ocean Park Corporation, the Corporate Donors who have participated so generously in the Signature Brick Programme at Ocean Park's Conservation Square, and the many other organizations and individuals who have considered our work worthy of support. To all of you, we offer our hearty thanks.

Asian populations and economies are growing fast. Too often, the benefits of rapid growth are offset by damage to the environment and to the many non-human species that enrich our world. To meet the challenges of balancing human welfare in the short term with ecological health and diversity, we need to combine our energy and resources. We sincerely appreciate the trust that you have placed in us at the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, and we intend to continue working for healthy rivers and coastal waters throughout the region.

Thank you.

Stephen Leatherwood, Ph.D.
Foundation Director

黎德偉博士因淋巴癌，於一九九七年一月廿五日在美國聖地牙哥與世長辭。

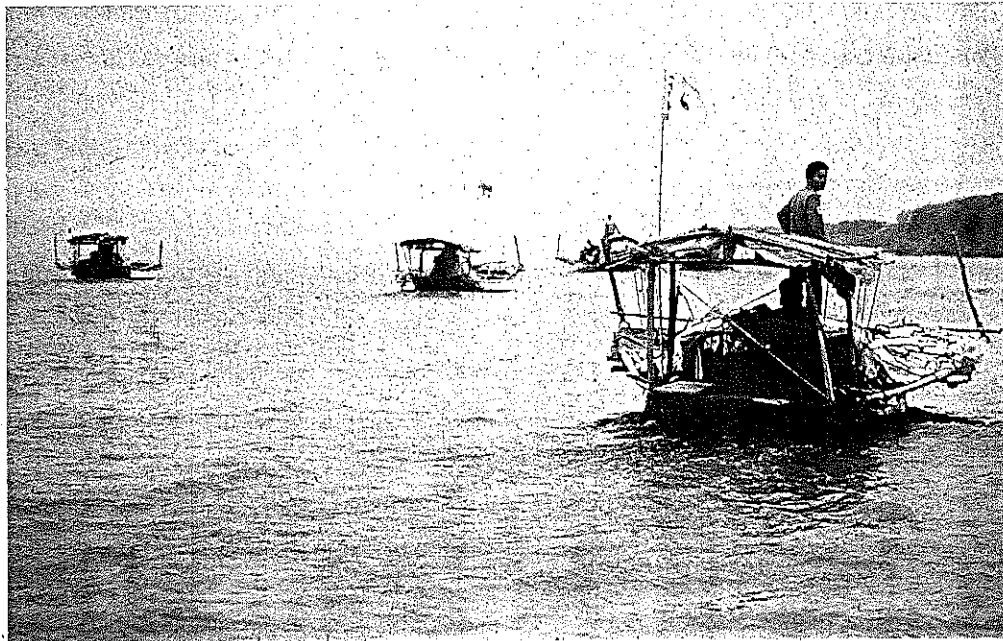
Dr Stephen Leatherwood died of lymphatic cancer on 25th January 1997 in peace in San Diego, USA.

REPORT ON THE SUPPORTED PROJECTS ON WHALES, DOLPHINS AND PORPOISES 基金資助的鯨豚研究報告

The Ocean Park Conservation Foundation initiates, develops and supports many projects on endangered species of whales, dolphins and porpoises and their habitats in Asia's riverine and coastal waters. The geographical focus of OPCF has been China, but our work has stretched westward to Nepal, India and Pakistan and southward through Southeast Asia to the Philippines and Indonesia.

LAST CHANCE FOR CHINA'S RIVER DOLPHIN 中華河豚的最後機會

The most endangered dolphin in the world is the baiji, or Yangtze River dolphin. Found only in the Changjiang (Yangtze), below Yichang, the baiji population now numbers fewer than 100, perhaps only a few dozen, judging by surveys jointly sponsored and conducted by OPCF in 1995-1996.



海洋公園鯨豚保護基金推動、發展及贊助多項保護亞洲水域及沿海瀕危鯨豚及其環境的計劃。此計劃主要地區為中國大陸，及伸延西至尼泊爾、印度及巴基斯坦，南至東南亞包括菲律賓及印尼。

世上最瀕危的海豚品種是白鱗豚（長江河豚）。白鱗豚只能在宜昌下方的長江流域找到。根據海洋公園鯨豚保護基金聯合贊助及執行的九五至九六年度調查，估計白鱗豚現存數量少於一百條，甚至只剩下數十條。

Searching for baiji to capture and translocate to the Shishou semi-natural reserve involves an enormous number of vessels and personnel.

搜索白鱗豚，及將之捕捉和轉送到石首半自然保護區，過程當中需要大量船隻和人力。

白鱔豚的護存計劃在一九八零年代開始發展，計劃包括開發自然保護區，人工繁殖區及半自然保護區，即在河塘及湖區建立保護區，但一九九七年的事實顯示，現時可以拯救白鱔豚的方法實在非常有限。污染、居所被破壞及資源耗盡的情況在長江仍有增無減，海豚死於船隻碰撞及漁業運作的情形仍有發生。

國際環保團體剛剛完成檢討白鱔豚的保護方式；根據其檢討結果，鯨豚保護基金對白鱔豚存護的支持已轉移到個別特殊行動項目：

1. 記錄白鱔豚近年減少的歷史因由。
2. 將江豚搬離石首半自然保護區，避免與該區之白鱔豚發生競爭。
3. 協助將唯一人工飼養的白鱔豚搬往石首半自然保護區，以及協助其適應該區環境。
4. 協助捕捉江河中剩存的白鱔豚，把牠們送往保護區內。

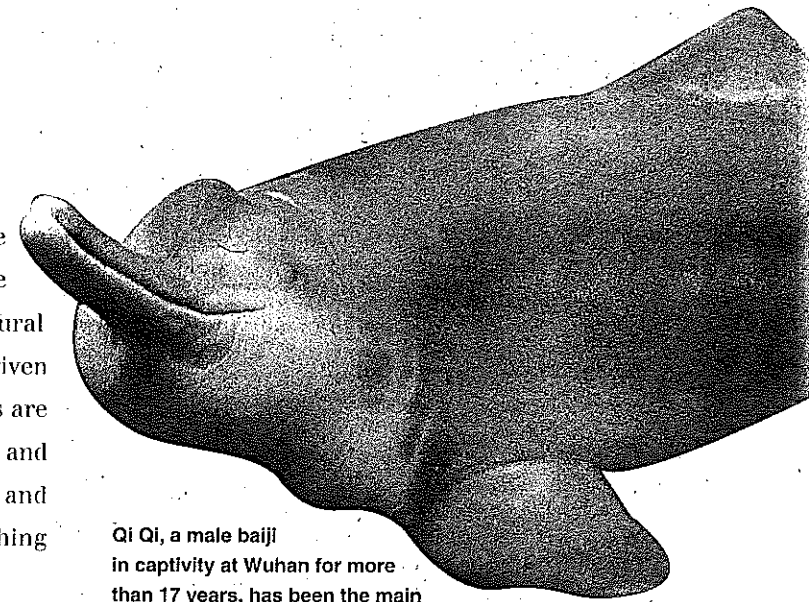
即使不能免白鱔豚於滅絕，亦從此保護行動中可吸取經驗，以滋日後應用在江豚（與白鱔豚共存於長江）及其他淡水海豚的護存工作上。

Conservation plans for the baiji developed during the 1980s included calls for natural reserves and captive breeding as well as for development of "semi-natural reserves", or sanctuaries in oxbows and lakes. But, given the realities of 1997, options for saving the species are now severely limited. Pollution, habitat destruction, and resource depletion are increasing in the Yangtze, and dolphins continue to die in boat collisions and fishing operations.

The international conservation community has recently reviewed conservation options. Accordingly, OPCF has shifted its support for baiji conservation to a few specific activities:

1. Documenting the recent history of the decline of the baiji.
2. Assisting with the removal of finless porpoises from Shishou semi-natural reserve so that they do not compete with baiji placed there.
3. Assisting with the transfer and acclimation to the reserve of the only baiji currently in captivity.
4. Assisting with capture from the river and translocation to the reserve of as many as possible of the remaining baiji.

Even if it is not possible to save the baiji from extinction, the lessons learned in this conservation effort can be applied to the finless porpoises which share the Yangtze with the baiji, as well as to other river dolphins.



Qi Qi, a male baiji in captivity at Wuhan for more than 17 years, has been the main window for biologists into the natural history of the species.

淇淇是一條在武漢人工飼養了十七年的白鱔豚。牠一直是生物學家認識這種生物自然生命史的主要渠道。

HELPING THE SUSU SURVIVE: INITIATIVES IN INDIA AND NEPAL

協助恆河豚生存：在印度及尼泊爾發起的活動

Of Asia's three species of true river dolphin, the susu is the most abundant and widespread. India's beloved and sacred river, the Ganges, has been dammed and degraded in many ways, but it still provides some of the most important habitat for the endangered gangetic dolphin.

Dr. R.K. Sinha at Patna University, India, is working to understand many aspects of this dolphin species' ecology, population size and trends, distribution and interactions with people. OPCF has provided direct support for Dr. Sinha's surveys near Farakka Barrage and downstream to Calcutta. In partnership with the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society (WDOS) and the IUCN Cetacean Specialist Group (CSG), OPCF has supported Dr. Sinha not only in his scientific efforts but also in promoting protection policies and seeking to educate the public about the dolphin's value as a symbol of ecosystem health in the Ganges.

OPCF considers it critically important to build local expertise and to encourage initiatives by local people in developing their own approaches to conservation. Dr. Sinha has taken the lead in establishing the Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary in Bihar state.

Interest and excitement among local people, especially youngsters, inevitably accompany scientific field work. By keeping people like Dr. Sinha (2nd from left) in the field, interacting with fishermen and the children playing along the banks of the Ganges, we help raise the dolphin's profile. There can be a strong conservation message in the act of doing field work, especially when the researcher shows a respect for the animals and the people who share their habitat.

當參與科研野外工作時，當地人（尤其年輕人）不其然地流露出興奮雀躍之情。得到像 Dr Sinha（左二）一樣的人才在實地工作，且與恆河沿岸的漁民和孩子互相玩樂、溝通與接觸將有助於提高海豚的形象。研究學者在野外工作，與當地人一起分享他們的生活樂趣，表示尊重他們，同時透露出強烈的環保訊息。

作為亞洲三種真正淡水海豚之一，恆河豚屬於最多數量及分佈最廣的品種。印度人所愛護及膜拜的恆河，雖已被堤壩分隔成多個水道，環境質素亦與日俱降，但仍為瀕危的恆河豚提供最重要的居所。

印度 Patna 大學的 Dr R. K. Sinha 現正研究此海豚品種的生態、數量大小和趨勢、分佈及與人類的相互關係。鯨豚保護基金直接支持 Dr Sinha 調查研究 Farakka 堤壩及 Calcutta 下游水域。基金與鯨豚保護協會 (WDOS) 及國際自然環保同盟轄下鯨類專家小組 (CSG)，不單支持 Dr Sinha 在科學上的努力，更支持他促進保護政策及致力教育大眾，明白恆河豚是恆河生態健康的象徵。

基金認為培養當地專業人才及鼓勵當地人發起自己的環保運動是非常重要的。Dr Sinha 已發起在 Bihar 州建立 Vikramshila 恆河豚保護區。



另外，鯨豚保護基金與其夥伴－WDCS 及 CSG，一起贊助一次水上旅程：沿著尼泊爾的 Karnali 河向下航行，此行目的是希望推展一項行動計劃，以設立水中生物多樣化保護區。生活於 Karnali 河的恆河豚群種乃尼泊爾一帶唯一有生機的一群種，與瀕危鱷魚品種、水獺和數種硬殼及軟殼龜的情況雷同。

孟加拉的防洪計劃是對恆河豚及其居所的主要威脅。一九九五年十月及一九九六年四月期間，海洋公園鯨豚保護基金、鯨豚保護協會 (WDCS) 及芝加哥動物學協會贊助 Brian Smith 先生著手調查因大量築堤及挖沙工程對 Brahmaputra 及 Kalni/Kushiyara 河一帶的淡水海豚所產生的影響。研究包括評估水力工程對該區及其他地方的影響。

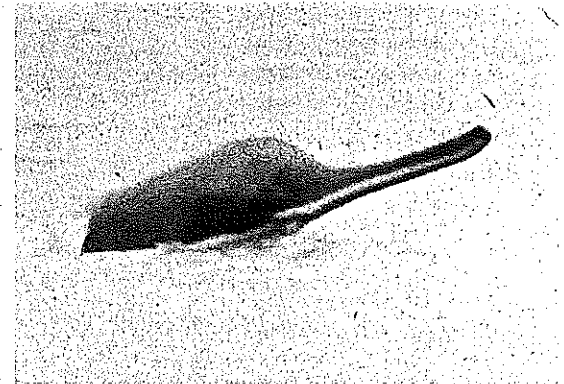
海豚生長的 Brahmaputra 及 Kalni/Kushiyara 河區的生態特殊複雜，水力發展項目一般會毀滅或減少淡水海豚生存所依賴的河道特色。孟加拉漁民利用海豚油膏作為魚餌及藥膏用。油膏是從意外被網捉的海豚中取得。從油膏之被廣泛使用，可判斷因意外捕獲致死的海豚數量是不能容忍的，更壞的是：印度教牧民有時會用鐵矛獵殺海豚。

OPCF also joined its partners - the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society and the Cetacean Specialist Group - in sponsoring a floattrip down the Karnali River in Nepal, with the goal of developing an action plan for the designation of an aquatic biodiversity conservation zone. The Karnali River contains the last remaining viable population of dolphins in Nepal, as well as endangered gharial crocodiles, otters and several species of hard and soft shell turtles.

WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND OTHER THREATS TO SUSUS IN BANGLADESH 水力發展工程及其他對孟加拉恆河豚構成的威脅

The Flood Action Plan in Bangladesh has been seen as a major threat to the susu and its habitat. During October 1995 and April 1996, OPCF, the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society and the Chicago Zoological Society sponsored Mr. Brian Smith to conduct surveys for river dolphins in areas of the Brahmaputra and Kalni/Kushiyara rivers affected by large embankment and dredging projects. His study included an evaluation of the effects of water development projects in these and other areas.

Dolphins were found throughout the Brahmaputra and Kalni/Kushiyara rivers in areas characterized by complex habitat features. Water development projects generally eliminate or degrade the features of river channels that support dolphins. Some local fishermen in Bangladesh use dolphin oil as a fish attractant and for medicine. They obtain the oil from animals caught accidentally in nets. Judging by the amount of oil being used, the number of dolphins being killed as bycatch is probably more than the population can sustain. In addition, a migratory group of Hindu people occasionally hunt dolphins in Bangladesh with iron-tipped spears.



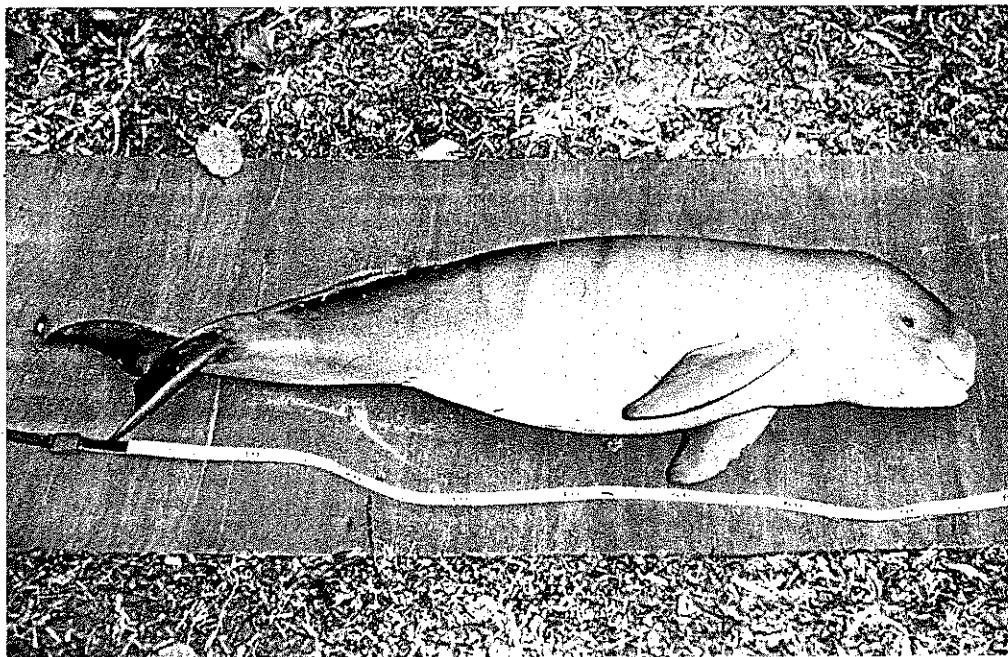
Susus inhabit rivers throughout Bangladesh, including areas near Dhaka, the capital. Their habitat, in much of the country, however, has been badly degraded by the effects of human overpopulation.

恆河豚居住在整個孟加拉的河域，包括首都 Dhaka。可是牠們的生存環境已因人口膨脹而遭嚴重破壞。

CONSERVATION PLANNING: IRRAWADDY DOLPHIN AND FINLESS PORPOISE ACTION PLANS 保護計劃：伊河豚及江豚

The diminutive finless porpoise has long managed to live in close association with people who share its coastal marine and riverine habitat. In recent years, however, the widespread use of gillnets has greatly reduced some porpoise populations.

細小的江豚與沿海及河域居住的人類生活在一起。但近幾年間，人類廣泛使用漁網，江豚數量因此而大大減少。



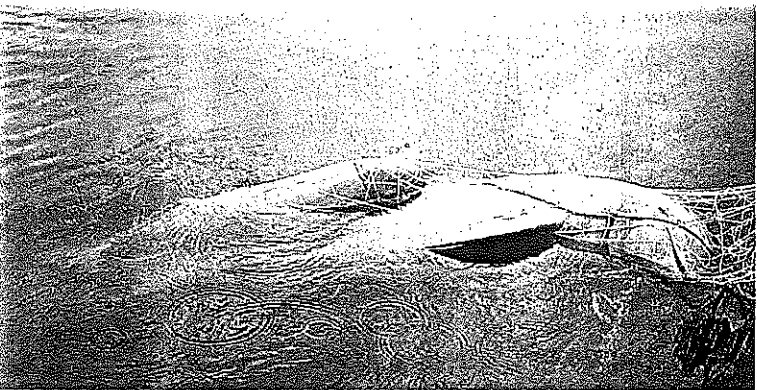
Planning for conservation is one aspect of OPCF's mission. In the action plan of the IUCN Cetacean Specialist Group, attention is called to the need for range-wide evaluations of two Asian endemics - the Irrawaddy dolphin and the finless porpoise.

OPCF commissioned reports on both species, which were completed in collaboration with Canadian researchers. The Irrawaddy dolphin report, by Ms Pamela Stacey and Dr Stephen Leatherwood, establishes that the species is found in coastal marine waters, and some rivers, all the way from India east to Papua New Guinea, and from Vietnam south to Australia. Despite this wide range, however, Irrawaddy dolphins, or pesut as they are called in Indonesia, are declining. They apparently have been extirpated from some areas.

保護計劃是鯨豚保護基金其中一項目標。與 IUCN 轄下鯨類專家小組合作的行動計劃裏，兩種亞洲特有的伊河豚及江豚，有需要作廣泛之評估。

鯨豚保護基金與加拿大研究學者合作已完成以上兩種生物的報告。伊河豚報告由 Pamela Stacey 小姐及黎德偉博士負責。報告指出伊河豚生活於沿海、若干河流域；遍及印度東面至巴布亞新畿內亞、越南南面至澳洲。分佈雖然廣泛，伊河豚或稱 pesut（印尼稱呼）的數量卻正下降。有些地區的群種也明顯地消失。

江豚報告由 Randall Reeves 博士，黎德偉博士及 John Y. Wang 先生撰寫。報告指出此品種的分佈有如「絲帶」般，從波斯灣向東伸延，沿著亞洲大陸架至日本，其中包括香港、台灣、整個中國大陸沿岸及長江流域。由於沿岸及河流區域所進行的龐大經濟建設，如伊河豚一樣，江豚的數量日益減少，也漸難發現其踪影。基金已委託成員作出報告，準備在不久將來，為環保份子及研究學者提供有關這兩種生物存護的行動計劃藍圖。基金與太古海洋研究所的研究員已作實地研究，為江豚在香港水域的數目評估準備好基礎工作。



Even though fishermen in Southeast Asia may wish no ill to Irrawaddy dolphins, the animals continue to die in fishing gear. Their unselective killing too often includes mothers and their young - with devastating implications for the mammal's populations.

東南亞漁民對伊河豚不一定懷有惡意，但伊河豚卻不斷死於捕魚作業。這種盲目的殺害，許多時候包括了海豚母親及幼豚，對這種哺乳類生物的生存構成災難性危機。

從長江出口至靠近越南的南中國海水域，出現不同群體的印度太平洋駝背豚（本地稱為中華白海豚），但直至近年，這種生物才成為研究對象。鯨豚保護基金的研究員於一九九五年開始研究本港水域的海豚品種，這長期研究計劃由機場管理局及漁農處贊助。與太古海洋研究院合作，我們開始整理資料，以協助籌劃合適的保育管理。切線及照片辨認的調查方式能提供有系統的資料。此外，藉著處理擱淺海豚計劃，對有關海豚死亡率及原因提供了有用資料。

The finless porpoise report, by Dr. Randall Reeves, Dr. Stephen Leatherwood and Mr. John Y. Wang, described the range of this species as "ribbon-like", extending from the Persian Gulf eastward along the coast of continental Asia to Japan, including Hong Kong, Taiwan, the entire coast of mainland China and the Yangtze River. Like the Irrawaddy dolphin, the finless porpoise is rapidly declining, and its range is shrinking as its coastal and riverine habitat comes under intensive development.

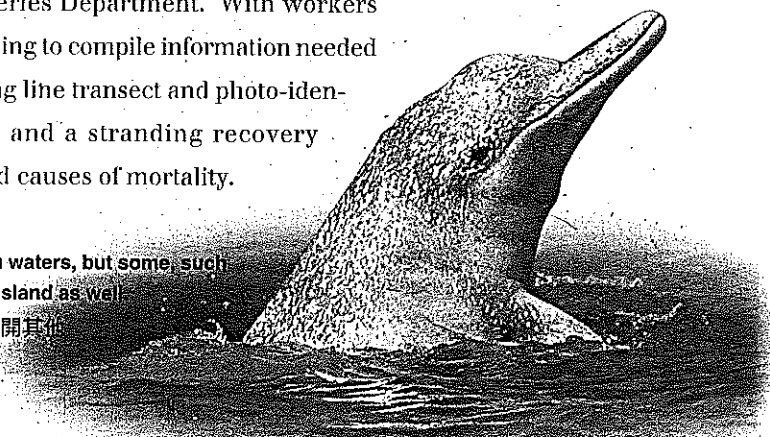
For both these species, the reports prepared on behalf of OPCF will provide conservationists and researchers with blueprints for action in the coming years. Already, fieldwork by OPCF and Swire Institute of Marine Science researchers has laid a groundwork for finless porpoise population assessment in Hong Kong waters.

DEFINING THE POPULATION STATUS OF INDO-PACIFIC HUMP-BACKED DOLPHINS IN SOUTHERN CHINA 分析南中國海的印度太平洋駝背豚的數目狀況

From the mouth of the Yangtze River to the Vietnam border, southern China appears to have a number of populations of Indo-Pacific hump-backed dolphins (known locally as Chinese white dolphins). Until recently, these animals were completely unstudied. OPCF researchers began a long-term project on this species in Hong Kong waters in 1995, funded by the Airport Authority and the Agriculture and Fisheries Department. With workers from the Swire Institute of Marine Science, we are beginning to compile information needed for proper management and conservation. Surveys using line transect and photo-identification techniques are proving very informative, and a stranding recovery programme is providing useful information on rates and causes of mortality.

Hong Kong's hump-backed dolphins occur mostly in North Lantau waters, but some, such as this juvenile, also use waters around the other sides of Lantau Island as well.

香港的駝背豚多數出沒於大嶼北部水域，但有些亦活動於大嶼山對開其他水域，例如圖中的年青海豚。

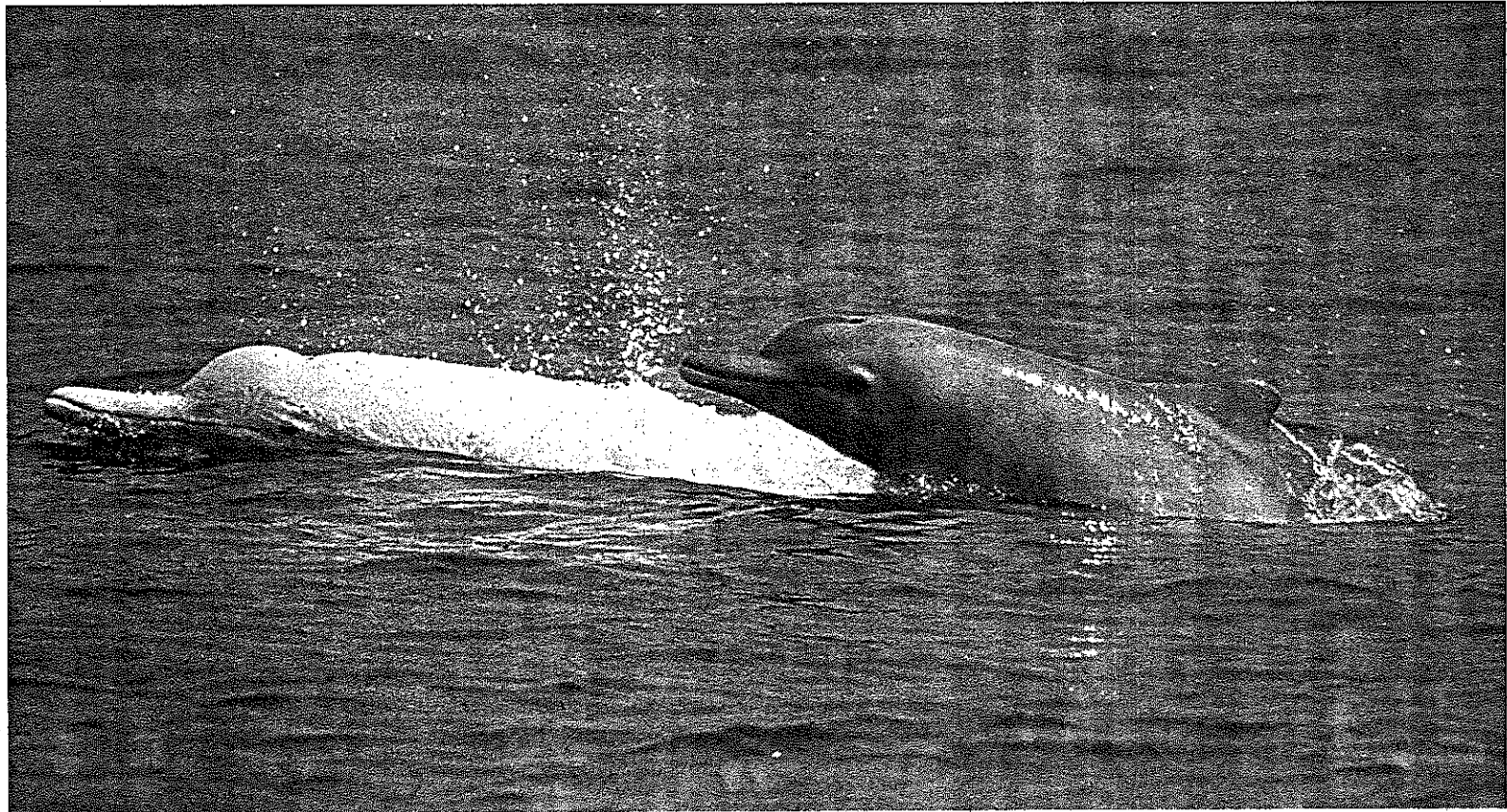


The next step will be to study Chinese white dolphins in the remainder of their range, starting with the coast of Xiamen.

Our studies thus far have shown that there are more of these dolphins in Hong Kong than first thought, so the population may be viable in the long term. Ensuring their future, however, will require a strong commitment to environmental protection by the Hong Kong people and government.

計劃的下一步是研究其他水域的中華白海豚，範圍由廈門沿海開始。

我們的研究顯示本港水域中華白海豚的數量比最初預期的為多，牠們生存下去的前景是樂觀的。雖然如此，長遠的成果是有賴香港政府及市民對環境保護堅定的承擔。



A mother and calf following pair trawlers fishing near Sha Chau. Groups of up to 22 dolphins gather to feed behind these fishing boats during winter months.

海豚媽媽及幼兒尾隨在沙洲作業的雙拖網船隻後面。在冬季節，不同海豚群隻（可達廿二條海豚一群）集中在此種漁船後面捕食魚類。

Staff from Ocean Park and University of Hong Kong examine a Bryde's whale caught in a cable in Tolo Harbour. Studies under OPCF sponsorship are helping us to describe the distribution of the "great whales" in southern Asia.

海洋公園及香港大學的工作人員檢查一頭在吐露港被鋼纜絆倒的布氏鯨。海洋公園鯨豚保護基金贊助的研究報告協助我們瞭解南亞大型鯨類的分佈。



直至最近，有關出版鯨豚的資料仍然很少。一九九五至一九九六年間，鯨豚保護基金開展大陸沿岸野外觀察及鯨類擱淺聯系網絡之初步計劃。計劃的第一步，是將現存有關中國水域的細小鯨類分佈及狀況編纂整理。於一九九五年，有關資料已在一篇論文中發表。接著是與聯合國糧食農業組織合作，贊助撰寫、製作及分發一份權威性的中國海洋哺乳類（鯨豚及儒艮）指南。這以中文撰字的指南除了有存活動物的照片及繪圖外，更有精確具科學性的頭顱插圖，這些資料都給予科學家一定的貢獻與幫助。該指南出版後，將用作建立海豚觀察員及有關從事人員的聯系網絡；有關人士藉此取得中國細小鯨豚分佈、漁業影響及護存狀況等。只有當這些資料具備實用價值，管理政策才得以開展。

Until recently, little information had been published on whales and dolphins in Chinese coastal waters. In 1995 and 1996, OPCF supported the first stages of development of a sightings and strandings network for the mainland coast. The first step was to compile all available information on small cetacean distribution and status in Chinese waters. A paper was published in 1995, which presented this background information. As the next part of that project, OPCF joined the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization to subsidize the writing, production and distribution of an authoritative field guide to marine mammals (whales, dolphins, porpoises and dugongs) of China. The guide, to be published in Chinese, includes not only drawings and photographs of live animals but also scientifically accurate illustrations of skulls - invaluable tools for scientists. Once the field guide is published, it will be used in establishing a network of observers and collaborators, who will aid in obtaining information on small cetacean distribution, fisheries interactions and conservation status in China. Only when such information is available can sound management policies be developed.

MAKING ASIAN RIVER DOLPHINS A PRIORITY: THE ASIAN RIVER DOLPHIN COMMITTEE

優先關注亞洲河豚：亞洲河豚委員會



Asian River Dolphin Committee meeting participants, following a successful meeting at Ocean Park. From left, (front) Toshio Kasuya, A. K. M. Aminul Haque, Michael Andersen, Carl Kinze, B.C. Choudhury, Irene Wong, (middle) Benazir Ahmed, Liu Renjen, Pamela Stacey, Kumar Sapkota, Wang Ding, Zhou Kaiya, (back) R. S. Lal Mohan, Randall Reeves, Stephen Leatherwood, R. K. Sinha, Brian Smith and Abrar Husain Mirza

亞洲河豚委員會全人於第一次會議成功舉行後，高興地合照留念。左起（前排）Toshio Kasuya，A.K.M. Aminul Haque，Michael Andersen，Carl Kinze，B.C. Choudhury 及黃敏貞；（中排）Benazir Ahmed，劉仁俊，Pamela Stacy，Kumar Sapkota，王丁及周開亞；（後排）R.S. Lal Mohan，Randall Reeves，黎德偉，R.K. Sinha，Brian Smith 及 Abrar Husain Mirza。

The river dolphins of Asia are among the most threatened cetaceans in the world. China's baiji is on the brink of extinction. Pakistan's bhulan is not far behind. The trends for the susu of India, Bangladesh and Nepal are not hopeful.

For many years it has been clear to cetologists that Asian researchers and conservationists would need outside support - moral, technical and financial - to ensure the survival of river dolphins. The IUCN Cetacean Specialist Group convened a conference in Delhi in 1992 to begin building linkages among concerned individuals. At long last, in 1994, with critical support from OPCF and the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society, the first official meeting of the Asian River Dolphin Committee (ARDC) was held at Ocean Park. The report of that meeting, published and distributed by OPCF, established the committee's rules of procedure and made a series of recommendations for research and conservation action.

The ARDC provides an opportunity for scientists from China, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan to share common concerns, learn from one another, standardize methods and coordinate efforts. Involvement of outside experts from Japan, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States allows for the introduction of fresh approaches and new technology.

亞洲河流中的海豚是世上最受威脅的鯨類。中國的白鱘豚現陷於絕種邊緣。巴基斯坦的印河豚也正面對同一的命運。印度、孟加拉及尼泊爾的恆河豚亦前景黯淡。

許多年來鯨類專家清楚知道，亞洲研究學者及環保份子需要外界在道德上、技術上及財政上支援，才可確保淡水海豚的生存。於一九九二年 IUCN 轄下鯨類專家小組在德里召集一次會議，開始建立有心人仕之間的聯網。直到後期於一九九四年因得到海洋公園鯨豚保護基金及鯨豚保護協會重大的支持，亞洲河豚委員會 (ARDC) 第一屆會議於海洋公園正式召開。該次會議的報告由鯨豚保護基金出版及派發，內容除建立該委會的規程序外，就研究保育方面提供一系列建議方案。

亞洲河豚委員會為中國、孟加拉、印度、尼泊爾及巴基斯坦等地的科學家，提供商討共同關心的問題之機會，並藉此相互學習、把研究方法標準規範化及發揮共同合作的成果。而委員會以外的專家有來自日本、加拿大、英國及美國，可有助於引入最新的科研動向及先進的技術。

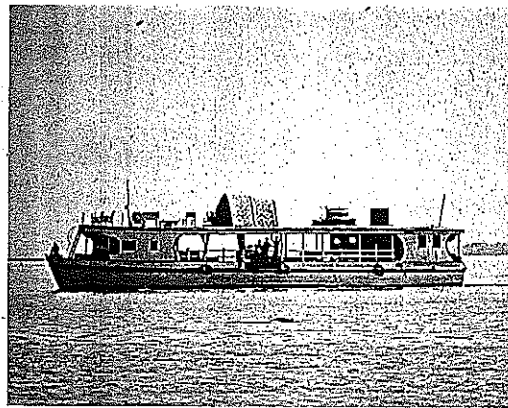
A FIRST LOOK AT COASTAL AND RIVERINE CETACEANS IN MYANMAR (BURMA)

首觀緬甸的沿海及河區鯨類

直到最近，唯一有關緬甸鯨類及伊河豚的資料，是分別來自英國動物研究隊伍在一八六五年的報告及一位當地研究者出版的簡報。為了清楚瞭解鯨類在海洋和淡水環境所面對的潛伏危機，鯨豚保護基金推展了一項有關緬甸鯨類的初步調查計劃。一九九六年三月至四月期間，Brian Smith 先生在伊洛互底江及西北沿海進行了調查。

根據在 Mandalay 上游考察結果，危害伊河豚生存之元凶是意外被魚網纏結及水銀中毒。其實當地一些擲網漁民須靠海豚協助他們捕魚。他們用圓錐木條拍著船邊來召喚海豚。海豚隨後即驅趕魚群成一球團狀，使漁民易於捕魚。這種合作關係更清楚顯示海豚存護對當地人也是非常有利的。

在東北沿海，可以找到四種鯨類：即布氏鯨、樽鼻海豚、伊河豚及長吻飛旋海豚。此外，在一漁網上發現印度太平洋駝背豚乾掉了的皮膚。捕魚量不斷擴大與漁網的濫用，已成為該區水域鯨類生存最為嚴重的威脅。



Fishing communities in southern Asia hold Irrawaddy dolphins in high esteem. In fact, as OPCF investigator, Mr. Brian Smith learned during an expedition to Myanmar in 1996, some fishermen have a special relationship with the dolphins. They actually call the dolphins to help them corral fish, then share their catch with the obliging cetaceans.

南亞的捕魚團體非常重視伊河豚。事實上於一九九六年，受鯨豚保護基金委託的 Brian Smith 先生一次在緬甸的探險旅程中，認識到一些漁民與海豚的特別關係。漁民確實召喚海豚圍趕魚群，然後與有份參與的海豚分享魚獲。

Until recently, the only information available on cetaceans in Myanmar came from the report of a British zoological expedition in 1865 and a brief note published by a local researcher on dolphins in the Irrawaddy River. Recognizing the potential threats to cetaceans in marine and freshwater environments, OPCF sponsored a preliminary survey of cetaceans in Myanmar. In March and April 1996, Mr. Brian Smith conducted surveys in the Irrawaddy River and in the nearshore waters of the northwest coast.

Irrawaddy dolphins were observed in the river upstream of Mandalay. Accidental entanglement in gillnets and mercury poisoning were identified as the primary threats to the survival of these animals. Some local throw-net fishermen depend on the dolphins to help them catch fish. They call the dolphins by tapping the sides of their boats with a conical wooden pin. The dolphins then herd the fish into a tight ball, making them easy for the fishermen to catch. This co-operative relationship clearly links dolphin conservation to the livelihood of local people.

Four species were observed along the northeast coast, including a Bryde's whale, bottlenose dolphins, Irrawaddy dolphins and spinner dolphins. In addition, a dried skin from an Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin, that had been taken in a gillnet, was found. Intense fishing pressure, involving the extensive use of gillnets, was identified as the most significant threat to cetaceans in these waters.

EXPLORING VIETNAM'S CETACEAN FAUNA 研發越南鯨豚的品種

In early 1995, researchers sponsored by OPCF undertook the first detailed assessment of the cetaceans of Vietnam. Previous to this effort, there were no more than a handful of cetacean records for Vietnam, which boasts an extensive coastline. Although there were only a few sightings during vessel surveys, many cetacean species were added to the known fauna of Vietnam as a result of finds in local whale temples. Fishermen along the coast of Vietnam revere whales and dolphins, and save their bones in special temples built just for that purpose. The stores of specimens in these temples were a great find, and they allowed for a preliminary assessment of the cetacean species composition of the area.



Extensive fishing along the Vietnam coast may be the explanation for an apparent paucity of cetacean in coastal waters.

在越南沿岸的大量捕魚活動，可能是只有少數鯨類在那裡出沒的原由。



Whales and dolphins are revered along the coast of Vietnam, and special temples are built in fishing villages for whale worship and storage of their bones.

在越南沿岸一帶，鯨豚被視為神聖，當地更有為拜祭鯨豚及存放鯨骨而設的廟宇。

在一九九五年初，鯨豚保護基金贊助的研究員著手第一份有關越南鯨豚的詳盡評估工作。在此以前，這國家雖有綿長的海岸線，但有關當地鯨豚的記錄資料卻不足。雖然在船上觀察的鯨豚次數不多，但綜合自鯨豚廟宇的收集品，對越南的鯨豚品種已略知一二。當地漁民尊敬鯨豚，並將其骨骼保存於特別興建的廟宇。廟內的收藏對我們來說是一大發現，亦給予我們對當地鯨豚品種作初步評估的機會。

TRAINING AND WORKSHOPS - PHILIPPINES AND MALAYSIA 訓練及工作營—菲律賓及馬來西亞

由於近年來有關亞洲海豚的研究不斷增加，有需要召開一次有關細小鯨豚研究及存護的會議及舉辦工作營。是次會議於一九九五年六月在菲律賓召開，超過五十人參與。會議的主要目的是編纂所有關於當地細小鯨豚（及儒艮）的研究及護存資料，並利用以上資料提出適當的管理建議。

印度馬來亞群島的區域範圍廣大，但有關當地細小鯨豚的研究卻不多。為了協助促進該區的研究及保育工作，本基金於一九九六年五月已在馬來西亞山打根舉辦了訓練工作營。該訓練營包括正式發表文章及實地乘船出海指導當地觀察人員進行鯨豚的數量評估。受訓者來自馬來西亞及菲律賓的政府生物學家，他們當中包括有從未接觸鯨豚或對鯨豚甚少認識的學者。



As a result of the great increase in the amount and extent of dolphin and porpoise work in Asian waters in the last few years, it was deemed necessary to hold a conference and workshop on small cetacean research and conservation. This meeting was held in Dumaguete, the Philippines, in June 1995, and was attended by over 50 people. A focus of the meeting was to compile information on all the research and conservation projects affecting small cetaceans (and dugongs) in the region, and to use this information to make recommendations for proper management.

The Indo-Malay archipelago is a huge area in which there has been very little work done on cetaceans. To assist in furthering research and conservation in this area, a training workshop was held in Sandakan, Malaysia, in May 1996. The workshop consisted of formal presentations, as well as a "hands-on" cruise to teach observers techniques of population assessment for cetaceans. Trainees from Malaysia and the Philippines included many government biologists with little or no previous experience with cetaceans.

Training courses, such as this one held in Malaysia in April 1996, help to ensure that qualified people will be available for conservation work on Asian cetaceans.

類似於九六年四月在馬來西亞舉辦的訓練課程，有助於合適人仕從事適當的亞洲鯨豚存護工作。

FUNDING ALLOCATION TO PROJECTS 研究項目資助一覽

SUPPORTED SPECIES AND PROJECTS (Mainly funded by Ocean Park Corporation)	AMOUNT OF FUNDING (HK\$) 資助金額 (港幣)	資助的品種及項目 (主要由海洋公園資助)
Baiji	522,297	白鱘豚
Irrawaddy Dolphins	80,600	伊河豚
Chinese FAO Marine Mammal Guide	431,204	中國海洋哺乳類動物指南 (以中文撰寫)
First Asian River Dolphin Committee Meeting	558,739	第一屆亞洲河豚委員會會議
Susu	88,207	恆河豚
Indo-Pacific Hump-backed Dolphins	63,400	印度太平洋駝背豚
Finless Porpoises	70,200	江豚
Conservation work in Myanmar, Vietnam & Bangladesh	54,600	緬甸、越南及孟加拉的存護工作
Miscellaneous *	290,959	其他 *
TOTAL	2,160,206	總共

* represents funding for consultants to conduct training programmes overseas, attend international meetings and conferences, etc.

* 作為資助顧問於海外進行培訓課程及參予國際性會議及研討會等等。

Located at the Park's Main Entrance Plaza, Conservation Square features two life-sized bronze statues of baiji, the world's most endangered dolphin species. The Square, with its array of educational exhibits and photos, promotes concern and generates support for the protection of endangered whales and dolphins.

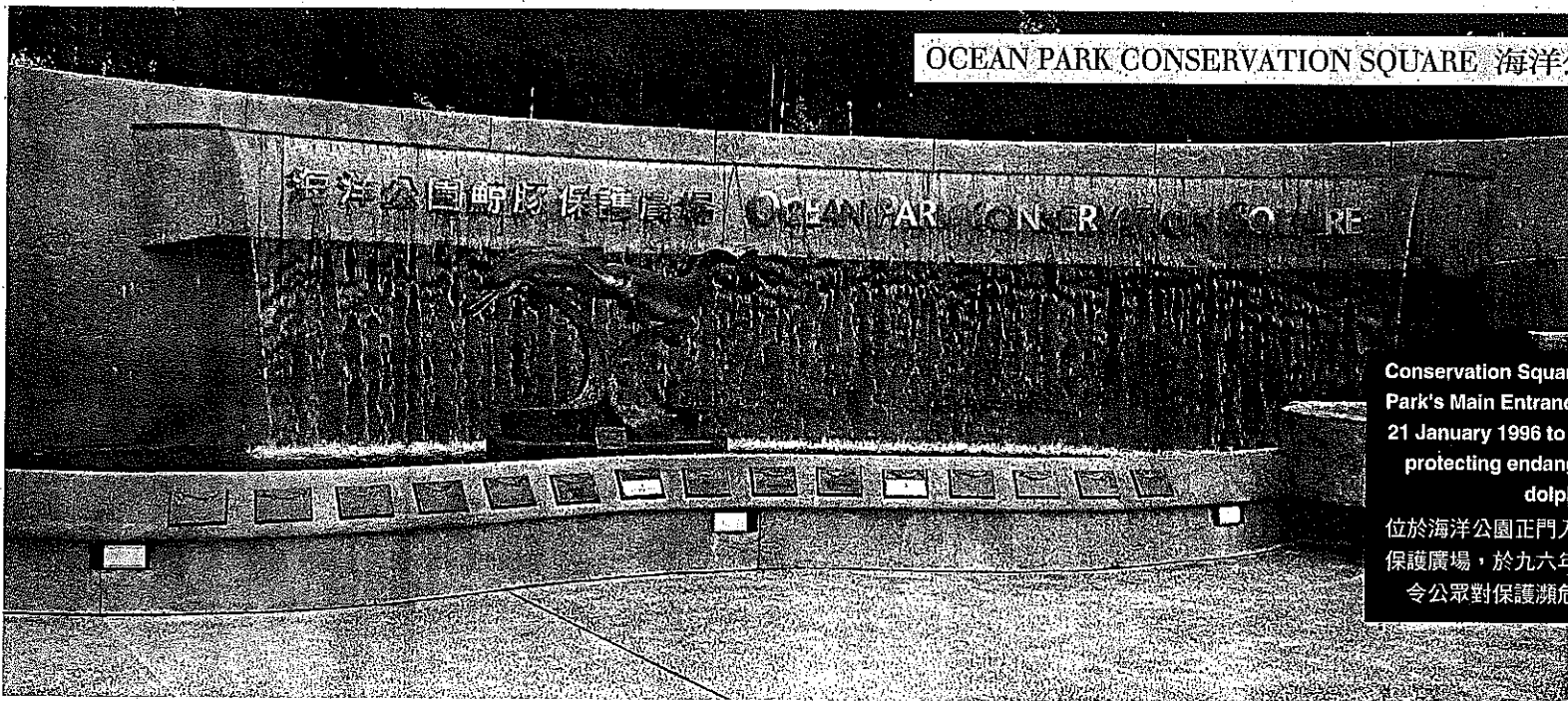
The Square opened on 21 January 1996 in conjunction with the Park's first Conservation Day.

位於海洋公園正門入口內的海洋公園鯨豚保護廣場，中央陳列了兩座栩栩如生的白鱘豚銅像。白鱘豚是當今世上最瀕危的海豚品種。配合教育性圖片資料展覽，於廣場內能加深遊客對受威脅鯨豚的認識及關注。

廣場於九六年一月廿一日正式落成，當日亦定為第一屆鯨豚保護日。

A number of activities were held to increase the public's concern about protecting the environment and to raise funds to support the various research projects that OPCF has identified. Ocean Park Corporation has been its major supporter.

鯨豚保護基金舉辦了一連串活動以促進公眾關注環境保護及籌募經費，以支持其研究計劃。海洋公園一直是基金最大的支持者。



OCEAN PARK CONSERVATION SQUARE 海洋公園鯨豚保護廣場

Conservation Square, located at Ocean Park's Main Entrance Plaza, opened on 21 January 1996 to promote interest in protecting endangered whales and dolphins.

位於海洋公園正門入口的海洋公園鯨豚保護廣場，於九六年一月廿一日揭幕，令公眾對保護瀕危鯨豚產生興趣。

FIRST CONSERVATION DAY 第一屆海洋公園鯨豚保護日



The First Ocean Park Conservation Day was held on 21 January 1996. Thereafter, every second Saturday in January will be designated as Ocean Park Conservation Day, and admission fees on that day will be donated to OPCF.

第一屆海洋公園鯨豚保護日於九六年一月廿一日舉行，此後，每年一月的第二個星期六會定為海洋公園鯨豚保護日，當日門券收益會撥捐本基金。

Co-organized with Commercial Radio One, the first Conservation Day raised HK\$1,564,578, most of which was donated by the Park from the day's gate receipts. Activities, such as the selling of flags and other merchandise by volunteer staff, raised the balance. The Board of Ocean Park Corporation has decided that every second Saturday in January would be designated as Ocean Park Conservation Day and gate receipts, net of the organizational expenses, would be donated to OPCF. During the ceremony, Mr. Andy

Lau, a celebrated local artist, was officially appointed as the Ocean Park Conservation Ambassador. This helped raise the Foundation's public profile and ensured publicity in the local newspapers.

與商業一台合辦的第一屆海洋公園鯨豚保護日籌得港幣一百卅六萬四千五百七十八元，其中絕大部份來自公園的門券收益，其他款項來自賣旗及義賣活動。自此以後每年一月的第二個星期六亦已定為海洋公園鯨豚保護日。當日門券收益，扣除支出後，全部會撥捐鯨豚保護基金。在廣場的開幕儀式上，著名藝人劉德華先生正式成為海洋公園鯨豚保護基金名譽大使，有助提高公眾及報章傳媒對基金之認識及關注。

A "Friends of the Ocean" Signature Brick Sponsorship Programme was launched at the January 1996 ceremony as another way of generating public support and raising funds, both of which are essential for the Foundation's continuing success. By 30 June 1996, the Foundation had raised HK\$355,000 by selling 71 bricks to individuals. We are also actively seeking donations from major corporations. Through the Corporate Signature Brick Sponsorship Programme, a total of HK\$260,000 was raised from six renowned companies, namely the MTR Corporation, Citybus Limited, Henderson Land Development Co. Ltd, Lloyd George Management Hong Kong Ltd., Merrill Lynch (Asia Pacific) Limited and Mobil Oil Hong Kong Ltd.

鯨豚保護廣場揭幕當天，基金亦同時推出"海洋之友"榮譽牆贊助計劃，提供另一個讓公眾支持及贊助基金的途徑，這樣基金的行動成果才能延綿不斷。九六年六月以前，基金已賣出七十一片磚塊，共籌得港幣三十五萬五千元。我們同時尋求大型公司企業的支持，通過公司榮譽牆贊助計劃，從六大著名機構，即香港地下鐵路公司、城巴有限公司、恆基兆業有限公司、羅祖儒投資顧問有限公司、Merrill Lynch (Asia Pacific) Limited 及美孚石油公司，籌得港幣二十六萬元。

"FRIENDS OF THE OCEAN" SPONSORSHIP PROGRAMME "海洋之友"榮譽牆贊助計劃



The 'Friends of the Ocean' Signature Brick programme draws attention from Ocean Park's visitors to marine conservation.

"海洋之友"榮譽牆贊助計劃把保護海洋的訊息帶給海洋公園的遊客。

潛水樂游游 救救小海豚

DISCOVER SCUBA - SAVE THE WHALES AND DOLPHINS

潛水體驗同樂日



Sponsored by Scuba Centre and Pro Dive USA Ltd, 'Discover Scuba Save Whales and Dolphins' was held in May 1996 to raise funds for OPCF and generate public concern about the marine environment.

由潛水館及美國專業潛水培訓中心贊助「潛水樂游游，救救小海豚」活動，於九六年五月舉行，用作為基金籌款及吸引大眾關注海洋環境。

'Discover Scuba - Save the Whales and Dolphins' was held in Water World on 25 and 26 May, 1996. Two volunteer diving organizations - Hong Kong Scuba Centre and Pro Dive USA - offered diving courses and supplied equipment for guests at no charge. A total of 100 people participated in the event and contributed a total of HK\$13,336.

九六年五月廿五日及廿六日於水上樂園舉辦「潛水樂游游，救救小海豚」活動。此項活動得潛水館及美國專業潛水培訓中心鼎力支持，免費提供潛水體驗課程及潛水器材。當日總共有一百名參加者，捐款合共港幣一萬三千三百卅六元。

Elkin Cheng, a renowned local artist, raised HK\$50,000 for the Foundation by holding a Christmas Charity Fair at Ocean Park on 25 December 1995. 725 fans of Mr Cheng attended the event and contributed to save the whales and dolphins in Asia.

著名藝人鄭伊健於一九九五年十二月廿三日假海洋公園舉行慈善聖誕晚會，為海洋公園鯨豚保護基金籌得港幣五萬元。當晚共有七百廿五位歌迷參予，一同為拯救亞洲區內鯨豚努力。

EKIN CHENG CHRISTMAS CHARITY FAIR

鄭伊健慈善聖誕晚會



Elkin Cheng encouraged his fans to protect the Ocean.

鄭伊健鼓勵歌迷保護海洋。

TRUSTEES' REPORT 受託人報告

For the Period from 22nd March 1995 (Date of establishment) to 30th June 1996 一九九五年三月廿二日 (基金成立之日) 至一九九六年六月三十日

TRUSTEES' REPORT

The Trustees have pleasure in submitting their report together with the audited accounts for the period from 22nd March 1995 (date of establishment) to 30th June 1996.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

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

ACCOUNTS

The results of the Foundation for the period are set out in the income and expenditure account on page 24 of the accounts.

TRUSTEES

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

Mr. Robert C.Y. Kwan, JP (appointed on 1st July 1995)

Mr. Rod Eddington (appointed on 28th September 1995)

Mr. Eddie Lee, JP (appointed on 28th September 1995)

Mr. John E. Corcoran (appointed on 21st August 1995)

Mr. Matthias Li (appointed on 22nd March 1995)

Mr. Ronald Carstairs (appointed on 22nd March 1995; resigned on 30th June 1995)

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

AUDITORS

The accounts have been audited by Price Waterhouse who retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment.

Robert C.Y. Kwan, JP

Chairman

For and on behalf of the Trustees

26th September 1996

受託人報告

受託人現提交一九九五年三月廿二日(基金成立日)至一九九六年六月三十日期間的報告，內容包括核數賬目。

主要活動

本基金根據一份受託契約於一九九五年三月廿二日成立。本基金主要從事研究、保存、保育及協助保護世界各地的野生動物，特別針對東南亞河流及沿岸水域的鯨豚。

賬目

本基金於期內之收支結算賬目列於第廿四頁。

受託人

於本期間至報告所載日之基金受託人成員分別為：

關超然先生, JP (任期由一九九五年七月一日開始)

艾廷俊先生 (任期由一九九五年九月廿八日開始)

李振強先生, JP (任期由一九九五年九月廿八日開始)

霍浩宏先生 (任期由一九九五年八月廿一日開始)

李繩宗先生 (任期由一九九五年三月廿二日開始)

賈世德先生 (任期由一九九五年三月廿二日開始；

於一九九五年六月三十日離任)

各受託人均為義務性質，在期內並無領取酬金。各成員於期內或於期末時對基金管理項目上之任何重要合約均無重大利益。

核數師

本基金核數賬目已經由核數師羅兵威會計師事務所審核，該核數師現依章告退，但表示願意繼續受聘。

關超然先生, JP

受託委員會主席

一九九六年九月廿六日

本核數師已完成審核第廿四至第廿五頁之賬目，該等賬目乃按照香港普遍採納之會計原則編製。

受託人及核數師各自之責任

海洋公園鯨豚保護基金受託契約規定受託人須編製真實公平之賬目。在編製真實兼公平之賬目時，必須採用適當之會計方法，並且貫徹應用該等會計方法。

本核數師之責任是根據我們之審核結果，對該等賬目提出中肯意見，並向受託人報告。

意見之基礎

本核數師已按照香港會計師公會所頒佈之核數準則進行審核工作。審核範圍包括以抽查方式查核與賬目所載數額及披露事項有關之憑證，亦包括評審編製賬目時所作之重大估計和判斷，所採用之會計政策是否適合基金之具體情況，及有否貫徹應用並足夠披露該等會計方法。

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

意見

本核數師認為，上述之賬目在各重大方面足以真實兼公平地顯示基金於一九九六年六月三十日結算時之財務狀況，及截至該日止期間之盈餘。

羅兵咸會計師事務所

香港執業會計師

香港，一九九六年九月廿六日

We have audited the accounts on pages 24 to 25 which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRUSTEES AND AUDITORS

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

It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on those accounts and to report our opinion to you.

BASIS OF OPINION

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

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

OPINION

In our opinion the accounts give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the state of the Foundation's affairs as at 30th June 1996 and of its surplus for the period then ended.

Price Waterhouse

Certified Public Accountants

HONG KONG, 26th September 1996

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT 收支賬目表

from 22nd March 1995 to 30th June 1996 一九九五年三月廿二日至一九九六年六月三十日

	NOTE 註釋	HK\$	
INCOME			收入
Donations Received		2,153,482	捐款所得
EXPENDITURE			支出
Expense for the Period		1,104,956	本期間支出
Surplus for the Period Retained		1,048,526	本期間盈餘

BALANCE SHEET 資產負債表

as at 30th June 1996 一九九六年六月三十日

	NOTES 註釋	HK\$	
CURRENT ASSETS			流動資產
Bank Balances		765,396	銀行結存
Current Account with Ocean Park Corporation	3	716,847	與海洋公園之來往賬項
		1,482,243	
CAPITAL FUND			資本
Donations Received prior to establishment of the Foundation	3	433,717	基金成立前之捐款所得
Transfer from Income and Expenditure Account		1,048,526	來自收支賬目之收入
		1,482,243	

1 基金地位

海洋公園鯨豚保護基金是在香港註冊之獨立慈善信託機構，成立於一九九五年三月廿二日。基金由受託委員會及顧問委員會管理。

2 主要會計政策**(甲) 捐款收入**

捐款收入以現金計算。

(乙) 稅項

依據香港稅務條例第 88 條，基金獲豁免繳納香港稅項。

(丙) 外幣折算

以外幣進行之交易，按交易當日之匯率折算。資產負債表結算以外幣計值之貨幣資產及負債，按照資產負債表結算當日之匯率折算為港元。所有外匯盈虧均於收支賬目表內結算。

3 與海洋公園之來往賬項

一九九五年三月廿二日

本期間來自海洋公園之捐款

由海洋公園代表基金支付之支出

一九九六年六月三十日

1. STATUS OF THE FOUNDATION

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

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**(a) Donation Income**

Donation income is recognised on a cash basis.

(b) Taxation

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

(c) Foreign Currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All exchange differences are dealt with in the income and expenditure account.

3. CURRENT ACCOUNT WITH OCEAN PARK CORPORATION

	HK\$
At 22nd March 1995	433,717
Donation from Ocean Park Corporation during the period	1,389,086
Expenses paid by the Park on behalf of the Foundation	(1,105,956)
At 30th June 1996	716,847

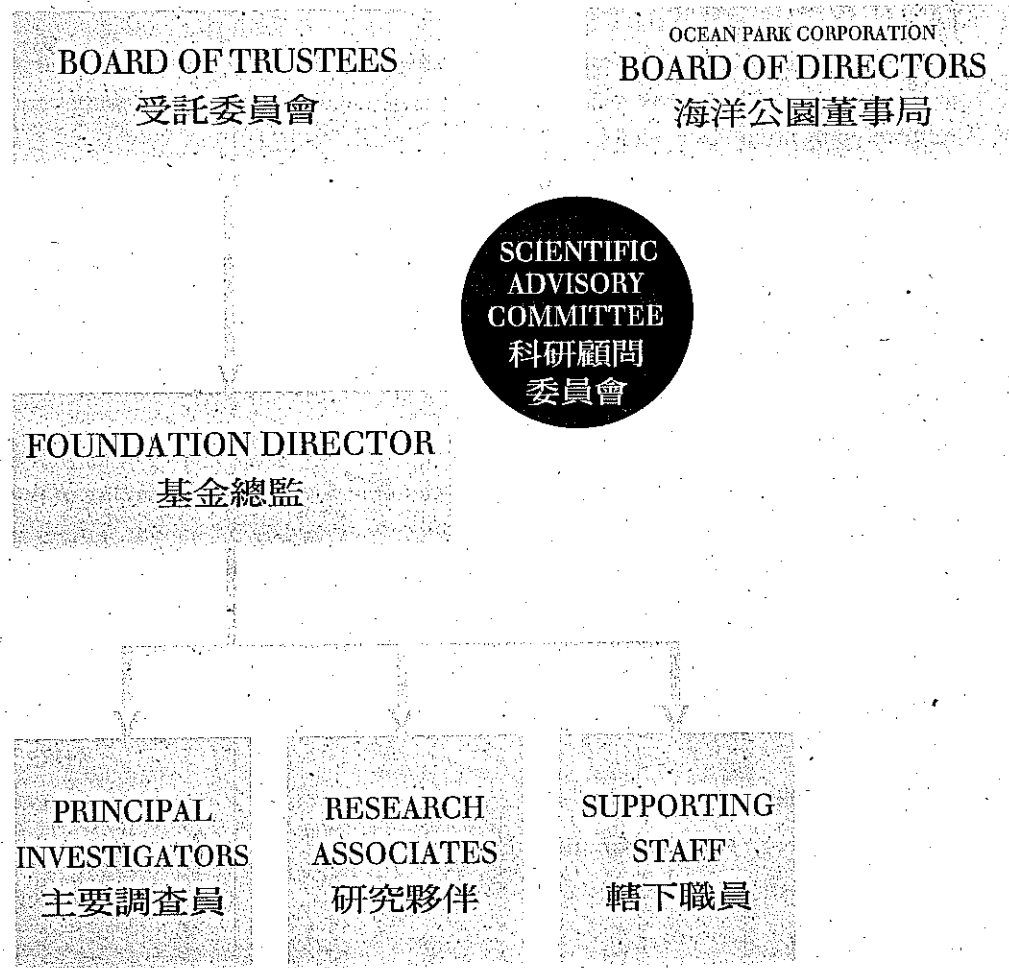
4 核准賬目

此賬目已於一九九六年九月廿六日由受託人核准。

4. APPROVAL OF ACCOUNTS

The accounts were approved by the Trustees on 26th September 1996.

STRUCTURE OF THE OCEAN PARK CONSERVATION FOUNDATION (OPCF)
海洋公園鯨豚保護基金 (OPCF) 的架構



- MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES**
受託委員會成員
- Mr. Robert C.Y. Kwan, JP**
 Chairman, Board of Directors, Ocean Park Corporation
關超然先生, JP
 海洋公園董事局主席
- Mr. Rod Eddington**
 Member, Board of Directors, Ocean Park Corporation
文廷俊先生
 海洋公園董事局成員
- Mr. Eddie Lee, JP**
 Member, Board of Directors, Ocean Park Corporation
李振強先生, JP
 海洋公園董事局成員
- Mr. John E. Corcoran**
 Chief Executive, Ocean Park Corporation
霍浩宏先生
 海洋公園行政總裁
- Mr. Matthias Li**
 Finance & Administration Director, Ocean Park Corporation
李繩宗先生
 海洋公園財務及行政總監
- Mr. Ronald Carstairs**
 Member, Board of Directors, Ocean Park Corporation
 (resigned on 30 June 1995)
賈世德先生
 海洋公園董事局成員
 (於一九九五年六月三十日離任)

MEMBERS OF SCIENTIFIC
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

科研顧問委員會成員

Dr. Alan Baker

Manager, Marine Species Protection Division

Prof. Chen Yiyu

Deputy Director, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Dr. David DudgeonChairman, Department of Ecology and
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