



WWF

HK



元洲仔 — 文化及自然遺產

ISLAND HOUSE — OUR CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

序言

FOREWORD

元洲仔

吐露港群山圍繞，蜿蜒有致，放眼小港盡處的小島，只見茂密的紫檀、樟樹、桉樹和白蘭中，隱藏著一幢別樹一幟的建築物，娓娓道出寶安縣一隅成為香港殖民地的歷史。完備的道路與鐵路系統途經這片殖民地，往北伸展直達中國大陸，象徵步入二十世紀高度發展的年代。今天元洲仔依然默默聳立，俯視眼前的水道，顯得沈著、寧靜。昔日的漁舟已不復見，背後那曾經寧靜的小鎮，亦早已成為人流如鯽的鬧市。

鍾逸傑爵士

(1973 - 1985年居於元洲仔)

Island House

Where Tolo Harbour, a long, mountain-fringed inlet from the open sea, comes finally to an end, great trees — rosewood, camphor, eucalypt and champak — flank a small island protruding from the shoreline, hiding a strange house, left over from the past, a reminder of when a part of San On County of China was added to the colony of Hong Kong; when a road and railway reached north through the new colonial land into the mainland of China and began a twentieth century of change. Now the house remains, imperturbable, looking quietly down the channel. In front, the fishing boats are gone, behind, the former quiet market town lays claim to be a city.

Sir David Akers-Jones

(Resident 1973 - 1985)

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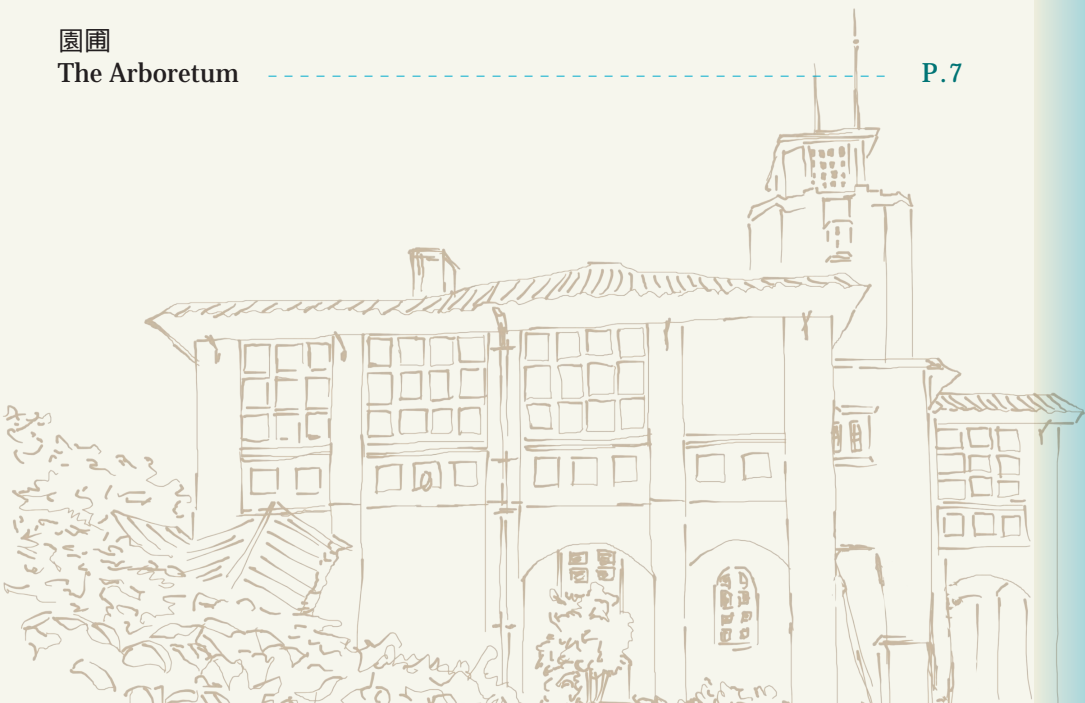
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大埔 TAI PO



大埔一帶的漁船
Fish boats in Tai Po

一個世紀前，大埔是個墟市，為林村的農民和在吐露港水域作業的漁民提供日常所需。大埔位處吐露港頂端，成為鄰近地區的貿易和資訊交流樞紐。1898年，英國政府向中國租借新界，為期99年。自此港英政府認為大埔具策略價值，並將這裡定為新界區的行政中心。

A century ago, Tai Po was a small market town serving the farmers of the Lam Tsuen Valley and the many fishermen who made their living on the waters of Tolo Harbour. Located at the head of the harbour, Tai Po was a focal point for trade and communication in the region. The strategic significance of the town was realized by the Hong Kong Government when the New Territories were leased from China in 1898 for a period of 99 years. Tai Po was chosen to become the centre for all New Territories administration.



1899年，港督卜力爵士與新界的鄉紳於大埔墟會面。
Meeting at Tai Po Market between Sir Henry Blake, the Governor, and the gentry and elders of the New Territories communities in 1899.



九廣鐵路於1906年開始興建，大埔火車站於1913年竣工。
Construction of Kowloon-Canton Railway started in 1906. Tai Po Railway Station was completed in 1913.



曬穀，圖為林村谷。
Drying grains, Lam Tsuen Valley.

大埔墟內的水果攤檔
Fruit stall in Tai Po Market



元洲仔

THE PLACE NAMED ISLAND HOUSE



連接元洲仔與陸地的堤道。

The causeway was built to link up the Island Yuen Chau Tsai with the mainland.

1903年，連接九龍及大埔的新道路大埔道竣工，當局計劃修築堤道連接元洲仔，為取得建築材料，故決定把元洲仔島上的山峰削平。平頂後的小島成為駐大埔官員的理想官邸選址，這落成後的建築物就被稱為「島上房子」。



圖為1980年代的大王爺廟。清代末年，該廟於元洲仔重建，以供奉水神。

Tai Wong Yeh Temple, dedicated to the God of Sea, was rebuilt on the Island at the end of Qing Dynasty. The photo shows the temple in 1980's.



官邸興建於元洲仔頂端。

The House was built on the summit of Yuen Chau Tsai.



元洲仔昔日四面環海，附近停泊不少漁船。

Island House was surrounded by sea and fishing boats.

In 1903, the construction of a new road, Tai Po Road, linking Kowloon and Tai Po was completed. In order to obtain material for the embankment on which the road was built, the summit of the Yuen Chau Tsai island was leveled off. The flat-topped island now provided an ideal location for a building to accommodate the government officials sent to work in Tai Po. Inevitably, this building was to acquire the name 'Island House'.

島上房子

THE HOUSE ON THE ISLAND



主建築物
The main building

元洲仔官邸於1904年開始施工，工程開支約港幣31,000元，於1906年3月竣工，殖民地式設計流露出20世紀初的典型建築風格。主建築樓高兩層，建有遊廊，內有飯廳、客廳、辦公室、四間睡房及浴室、大廳、樓梯、配膳室及洗手間。別樹一幟的樓塔內設有貯水箱和為吐露港船隻導航的燈塔。旁邊獨立的建築內有僕人宿舍、歐陸式廚房及貯物室，而馬廄及馬車房則建於山腳。

Construction of Island House began early in 1904. After a total expenditure of some \$31,000, it was finally completed in March 1906. The main building is 2 storeys high and contains a dining-room, drawing room, office, 4 bed-rooms, 4 bath-rooms, hall, staircase, pantry and lavatory and is almost entirely surrounded by verandahs. Its attractive 'Colonial' style is typical of turn of the century architecture. The distinctive tower contained a water tank and a beacon to help vessels navigating Tolo Harbour. A separate building provided servants quarters, a European kitchen, and a storage area, whilst a stable and coach house was constructed at the foot of the hill.



燈塔
The beacon



官邸的東面
The building facing east



建築物周圍建有遊廊。
The House is surrounded by verandahs.



元洲仔貴客

OCCUPANTS OF ISLAND HOUSE

第二次世界大戰前，曾有4名官員入住元洲仔，包括2名警察裁判官和2名助理田土主任。自1947年起，元洲仔成為新界政務司的官邸，此後共有15名新界政務司入住元洲仔，最後的住客為鍾逸傑爵士伉儷。鍾逸傑爵士於1985年獲委任為布政司後喬遷至港島定居，元洲仔的新一章亦隨即揭開。



鍾逸傑爵士
Sir David Akers-Jones



舊北區理民府是裁判官的辦公地點。
Old District Office North, where
the magistrate used to be working in.



主建築物內的樓梯
Staircase in the main building

In the years before the Second World War four Officers were housed there, including 2 Police Magistrate and 2 Assistant Lands Officers. Then, in 1947 the building became the sole official residence of the District Commissioner, New Territories. A total of 15 District Commissioners have resided in the house since that time, the last occupants being Sir David and Lady Akers-Jones. In 1985 Sir David was appointed as Chief Secretary, and moved to his official residence on Hong Kong Island. A new chapter in the life of Island House was about to begin.



元洲仔的庭園派對
Garden party at Island House

元洲仔重新出發

ISLAND HOUSE A NEW BEGINNING

世界自然基金會成立於1961年，現今是全球性環保組織，分會及辦事處遍佈全球逾100個國家。本會的使命是建立人類與大自然和諧共存的未來。具備國際視野及網絡，世界自然基金會致力與各方合作，提出並執行解決方法，取得保育成就達成目標。世界自然基金會香港分會自1981年成立，透過保育、生態足印及教育項目提出解決方法，締造生生不息的地球。



元洲仔自然環境保護研究中心於1987年開幕。
Opening of Island House Conservation Studies Centre in 1987.



昔日的飯廳已被改建為圖書室。
The dinning room now becomes a mini library.

Found in 1961, WWF is currently a leading global conservation organization with a network active in more than 100 countries. WWF's mission is to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature. With a global perspective and network, WWF is always determined to identify and implement solutions to achieve successes, working with others to achieve our goals. WWF-Hong Kong has been working since 1981 to deliver solutions for a living planet through Conservation, Footprint and Education programmes.



吐露港公路擴闊後連接元洲仔。
Tolo Highway is extended and reaching the Island.



1986年，世界自然基金會獲授予元洲仔的管理權，更被委以重任，妥善存護這幢珍貴的建築物，後來元洲仔發展成為自然環境保護研究中心。政府根據《古物及古蹟條例》把元洲仔列為法定古蹟，以肯定它的歷史價值及雅致的庭園建築，保護元洲仔的任務亦因而顯得格外重要。世界自然基金會在致力保護這座古蹟的同時，亦充分利用中心的寶貴資源，積極推廣本港的可持續發展教育。



學生於園圃認識植物。
Students learning plants in the arboretum.

為阻止地球的自然環境持續惡化，並積極締造人類和大自然和諧共處的未來，本會希望於可見的未來能把香港轉化成一個以可持續發展見稱的低碳城市先驅。香港不但有超然的金融和貿易中心地位，更擁有既豐富多樣，又為人所鍾愛的生態系統。本會的願景是教育年輕一代，讓他們明白到大家必須合力保護自然環境，才能邁向更光明的未來。



1978



1985

元洲仔見證大埔的發展。
City growing behind Island House.

In 1986, WWF was awarded custodianship of the House, and charged with the responsibility for maintaining its fragile fabric. The House then became a Conservation Studies Centre. This is an important task as Island House is a declared historic heritage under the provisions of the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance, in recognition of its historic significance and of the beautiful grounds. Equally important is the commitment that WWF has made to use the centre's resources to actively promote education for sustainable development in Hong Kong.

To find solutions to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, we hope to transform Hong Kong into a leading low-carbon city that prides itself on sustainable development. Hong Kong not only is a remarkable financial and trading hub, it is surrounded by rich, flourishing ecosystems which are cherished by its people as well. Our vision is, therefore, a noticeable transformation in behaviour and attitudes, driven by the younger generation, who are educated to understand that we must all work together to protect our natural world, and that by doing so we can create a bright new future.



**精選植物
Select Plants**

- 1 白蘭
White Jade Orchid Tree
- 2 忍冬
Honeysuckle
- 3 土沉香
Incense Tree
- 4 落羽杉
Bald Cypress
- 5 蒲桃
Rose Apple
- 6 紫檀
Burmese Rosewood
- 7 榕樹
Chinese Banyan
- 8 紅皮糙果茶
Crapnell's Camellia
- 9 福建蓮座蕨
Mules-foot Fern
- 10 臘腸樹
Golden-shower
- 11 紅花荷
Rhodoleia
- 12 雞蛋花
Frangipani
- 13 鳳凰木
Flame Tree
- 14 黃金間碧竹
Stripe Bamboo



主要建築物
Main Building



馬廄及馬車房
Stable and Coach house



僕人宿舍及貯物室
Servant Quarters and Storage Area



大王爺廟
Tai Wong Yeh Temple



網球場
Tennis Court



碼頭
Pier



直昇機坪
Helipad

園圃

THE ARBORETUM



元洲仔佔地1.75公頃，集英國式花園及草坪於一身。鍾逸傑爵士伉儷入住期間，在庭園中種植了不同的本地及觀賞植物。園內長有超過140種已識別的植物，包括本地及引進品種，小至蕨類植物，大至成熟的喬木均茂密地生長。



The grounds of Island House cover an area of 1.75 hectares and are a mixture of formal gardens and lawns in the English style. Various native and ornamental species have been planted during the period that Sir David and Lady Akers-Jones lived at Island House. There are over 140 identified species of plants. They comprise a mixture of local and introduced species and range from ferns to mature trees.

元洲仔的植物 Plants in Island House

齊來踏上觀賞植物之旅吧！
Let's go for a plant walk!

忍冬, 金銀花 (忍冬科)

Honeysuckle (Caprifoliaceae)

Lonicera japonica

外貌：

攀援植物，葉對生並呈卵形，枝頂的葉兩面均密披短毛。花冠初時白色，後變金黃色。果實為黑色漿果。

趣味資料：

金銀花的花朵是涼茶「五花茶」的材料，人們在它於含苞待放時加以採擷。



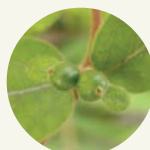
花-Flower

Description:

A climber whose egg-shaped leaves occur in pairs. Its flowers are whitish at first, later golden. The fruits are black berries.

Fun Fact:

The flowers of Honeysuckle are collected when they are about to bloom. It is one of the ingredients of the "Five Flower" herbal tea.



果-Fruit



葉-Leaf

白蘭 (木蘭科)

White Jade Orchid Tree , White Champak (Magnoliaceae)

Michelia x alba

外貌：

常綠喬木，高10至20米。葉互生，呈橢圓形，末端漸尖。每年春、夏兩季開放芳香的白色花朵。

趣味資料：

白蘭的樹冠茂密成蔭，常種植於鄉村供之乘涼。村民喜歡收集它那芳香的花朵當作頭飾配戴。



花-Flower



葉-Leaf



整株-Whole

Description:

An evergreen tree, about 10 to 20 metres high. The leaves grow alternately along the branch and are elliptical and taper at each end. The fragrant white flowers can be seen every spring and summer.

Fun Fact:

The White Jade Orchid Tree is leafy and a popular shading tree that is planted in villages. Some villagers like to collect the fragrant flowers for headdresses.

落羽杉,落羽松 (杉科)

Bald Cypress, Deciduous Cypress (Taxodiaceae)

Taxodium distichum

外貌：

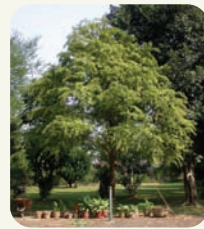
落葉喬木，葉片非常細小，線形，末梢尖銳。



葉-Leaf

趣味資料：

落羽杉是優美的觀賞樹木，樹冠呈圓錐狀。樹葉的顏色隨季節而改變。嫩葉是青綠色，落葉時整個樹冠變成橙色，最後變成褐色。



整株 (攝於夏天)

Whole tree (Photo in Summer)



整株 (攝於冬天)

Whole tree (Photo in Winter)

Description:

A deciduous tree with small, straight leaves that have pointed tips.

Fun Fact:

Bald Cypress is a handsome ornamental tree with a cone-shaped crown. The colour of the foliage changes with the seasons. The new leaves are light green. When the leaves are about to fall, they turn orange and finally brown.

蒲桃 (桃金娘科)

Rose Apple (Myrtaceae)

Syzygium jambos

外貌：

常綠喬木，高度可達9米。葉對生，呈長橢圓形。花朵乳白色，有大量帶花粉的雄蕊。梨形的果實為可食用的多肉漿果。

趣味資料：

蒲桃的花朵芳香，果實多肉，吸引雀鳥、蝙蝠及昆蟲。



葉-Leaf



花-Flower



果-Fruit

Description:

An evergreen tree reaching a height of 9 metres. Leaves are long and elliptical and occur in pairs. The flowers are creamy-white and filled with many pollen-bearing structures (stamens). Fruits are edible fleshy berries, slightly pear-shaped.

Fun Fact:

The fragrant flowers and fleshy berries of Rose Apple attract birds, bats and insects.

紫檀,牛血樹 (蝶形花科)

Burmese Rosewood (Fabaceae)

Pterocarpus indicus

外貌：

落葉喬木，可生長達25米以上。5至13片的小葉互生成羽毛狀。花朵黃色，成簇生長。

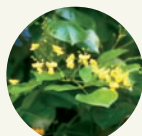
果為圓形豆莢，外圍有一層薄膜。

趣味資料：

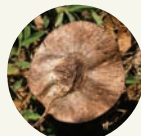
紫檀是上等紅木，木質堅硬，可用作製造優質傢俱及樂器。



整株-Whole



花-Flower



果-Fruit

Description:

A deciduous tree, reaching a height of 25 metres or more. 5 to 13 leaflets grow alternately along its branches in a feather-like arrangement. Yellow flowers occur in clusters. Fruit are round winged pods.

Fun Fact:

Burmese Rosewood is an excellent red wood. The high quality timber is used for fine furniture and musical instruments.

榕樹,細葉榕 (桑科)

Chinese Banyan (Moraceae)

Ficus microcarpa

外貌：

常綠喬木，可生長至20至25米，單葉互生

且呈橢圓形。小花隱藏在果狀的花托內生長，成為無花果。榕樹是香港最常見的本地喬木之一。



無花果-Fig



葉-Leaf

Description:

An evergreen tree measures up to 20 to 25 metres. Its leaves are alternate and elliptical. The flowers are tiny and line the inside of the fruit-like urn, and are completely concealed. Produces figs. Chinese Banyan is one of Hong Kong's (check) most common native trees.

趣味資料：

無數纖幼成流蘇狀的氣根由枝條下垂，當氣根生長至泥面時便形成可支撐樹木的新樹幹。



氣根-Root

Fun Fact:

Numerous slender aerial roots dangle from its branches. When these roots reach the soil, they act as another supporting trunk for the tree.

紅皮糙果茶, 克氏茶 (山茶科)

Crapnell's Camellia (Theaceae)

Camellia crapnelliana



外貌： 花-Flower

紅皮糙果茶是常綠小喬木，高5至7米。樹皮平滑且呈橙紅色，十分容易辨認。葉片長圓形，邊緣有細鋸齒。花白色，直徑約8至10厘米，有花瓣6至8片，花的中央有無數黃色的雄蕊。



整株-Whole



葉-Leaf



果-Fruit

Description:

An evergreen small tree about 5 to 7m tall, which can be easily recognized by its smooth, orange-red bark. The leaves are long ellipses with short-toothed edges. The white flowers are 8 to 10cm in diameter, composed of six to eight petals surrounding the numerous yellow pollen-bearing stamens at the centre.

Fun Fact:

Crapnell's Camellia was first discovered by Mr. W. J. Tutcher, the former Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, on Mount Parker on Hong Kong Island in 1903.

福建蓮座蕨 (蓮座蕨科)

Mules-foot Fern (Angiopteridaceae)

Angiopteris fokiensis

外貌：

大型草本植物，可生長至3米。肉質根狀莖形狀粗短。葉片以羽毛狀排列，通常有5至7對。



葉-Leaf



孢子-Spore



整株-Whole

Description:

A large herb-like plant, up to 3m tall. Leaves grow in a feather like arrangement (typically 5 to 7 pairs).

Fun Fact:

Under threat due to habitat destruction and over-collection as ornament plant. This species has been listed in order to control its sale or possession.

趣味資料：

面對的威脅包括生境受破壞及被人過度挖掘。政府已把福建蓮座蕨已列入《林務規例》加以規管，嚴禁管有和售賣這種植物。

土沉香,牙香樹 (瑞香科)

Incense Tree (Thymelaeaceae)

Aquilaria sinensis

外貌：

常綠喬木，可生長達6至20米。葉互生，呈倒卵形至橢圓形。黃綠色的花見於三月以後，在夏天結出倒卵形的蒴果。



線香-Joss stick

趣味資料：

牙香樹的樹脂可製成香料和藥材，木材則可製成線香。香港名稱的由來也相信與這種植物有關。昔日香港為牙香樹的轉運港口，香港一名有「芳香的港口」的意思。



葉和花-Leaf and flower



果-Fruit

Description:

An evergreen tree, about 6 to 20 metres high. Leaves are alternate and elliptical. The yellowish-green flowers bloom from March. The fruit is an egg-shaped capsule which is produced in summer.

Fun Fact:

The resin extracted from wood can be used for making incense and Chinese medicine, its wood for joss sticks. The origin of the name 'Hong Kong' is believed from this tree. Hong Kong was a port of transshipment of Incense Tree, Hong Kong derives its name from "Fragrant Harbour".

臘腸樹,豬腸豆 (蘇木科)

Golden-shower (Caesalpinaceae)

Cassia fistula



果-Fruit



花-Flower

外貌：

落葉喬木，高達15米。葉互生，屬複葉，有4至8對橢圓形小葉。金黃色的花簇長而懸垂，盛開時十分壯麗。果實為長約30至60厘米的圓形黑色荚果。

趣味資料：

臘腸樹原產於錫蘭及印度，當地土著把種子肉當作瀉藥用。

Description:

A deciduous tree growing up to 15 metres. Leaves alternate, with 4 to 8 pairs of elliptical leaflets. The yellow flowers hang down in clusters resembling a "golden shower". Fruit is a long (30 to 60 cm) cylindrical black pod.

Fun Fact:

The seed pulp is used as a purgative in its native, Ceylon and India.



種子-Seed



葉-Leaf

紅花荷,紅苞木 (金縷梅科)

Rhodoleia (Hamamelidaceae)

Rhodoleia championii

外貌：

紅花荷是常綠小喬木，高約9米。葉片很厚，光滑無毛，葉面深綠色，帶光澤；葉底灰白色。花簇由大約五朵花聚合而成，花瓣紅色，懸垂生長，形態如吊鐘，所以紅花荷又名「吊鐘王」。



整株-Whole

花-Flower

趣味資料：

紅花荷於每年農曆新年左右開花，顏色鮮艷悅目的花朵，增添節日氣氛。

Description:

An evergreen tree about 9m tall. The leaves are thick, with a glossy dark green upperside but the underside is white. A cluster of about five red flowers hangs from the branches. As it is similar in appearance to a hanging bell, the local folk name of this species is “Diao Zhong Wang” (the King of Hanging Bells).

Fun Fact:

It produces large and colourful flowers around the Lunar New Year, in time to celebrate the Spring festival.



葉面-Leaf upperside



葉底-Leaf underside

雞蛋花 (夾竹桃科)

Frangipani (Apocynaceae)

Plumeria rubra



整株-Whole

外貌：

雞蛋花是落葉喬木，可生長至5米。樹皮淺灰色中帶青色，有明顯的環形痕跡。葉橢圓形，有明顯和平行的側脈。清香的花朵聚生於枝頂，直徑約4至7厘米，花瓣五枚。

趣味資料：

雞蛋花的花是涼茶「五花茶」的材料。

Description:

Frangipani is a deciduous tree which can reach a height of 5 m. The bark is pale grey with prominent green circular leaf scars. Leaves are elliptical with clearly visible veins. The fragrant five-petal flowers, of 4 to 7 cm in diameter, are found at the end of the branches.

Fun Fact:

Frangipani's dried flower is one of the components of the “Five Flower” herbal tea.



花-Flower

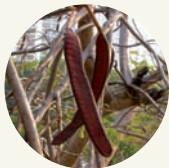


葉-Leaf

鳳凰木,金鳳 (蘇木科)

Flame Tree, Flame of the Forest (Caesalpinaceae)

Delonix regia



果-Fruit



葉-Leaf

外貌：

鳳凰木是落葉喬木，

可高達20米。葉片由互生的羽毛狀橢圓形小葉組成。有美麗的樹冠及色彩奪目的花朵，於每年初夏盛放。

趣味資料：

原產馬達加斯加，常栽種於花園及道路旁。

Description:

The Flame tree is deciduous, growing up to 20 metres in height. The leaves are made up of alternating elliptical leaflets. It has a graceful tree crown and red flame-coloured blossoms that flower in early summer.

Fun Fact:

A common tree cultivated in gardens and along roadsides. It is native in Madagascar.



葉冠-Canopy



花-Flower

黃金間碧竹 (禾本科)

Stripe Bamboo (Poaceae)

Bambusa vulgaris cv. Vittata



葉-Leaf



稈-Culm

外貌：

竹類，最高可達20米，莖呈圓筒形，每隔20至30厘米就被圓形的竹節所間斷，金黃色的莖長有不規則綠色直條紋，葉片互生成線形。通常生長於山坡灌木叢中，也可人工栽培。

趣味資料：

竹類很少開花，不同品種每隔10至100年才開花一次，整片竹林會一起開花然後枯死。

Description:

Clumped tree bamboo, growing up to 20 metres high. Its cylindrical stems are interrupted at intervals of 20 to 30 cm by circular nodes. Golden-yellow stems are randomly marked with green, vertical stripes. Leaves are straight, narrow and alternate. Stripe Bamboo usually grows naturally on slopes or can be cultivated.

Fun Fact:

Bamboo only flowers every 10 to 100 years, depending on the species.

It flowers over large area and then dies.



叢生的竹-A clump of bamboo

保育文化遺產與植物的生物多樣性

IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PLANT BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

文物和歷史是文化本體的一部份，構成我們的集體回憶，賦予我們延續及歸屬的觀念。

現代人工作繁忙，生活步伐急促，很容易忘記植物在我們的傳統習俗中扮演的角色，以及大自然在人類日常生活中佔據的重要位置。

世界自然基金會透過利用元洲仔作為教育中心，向公眾推廣可持續使用天然資源，展示如何保存自然資源，延續傳統文化。

文化及自然遺產是我們珍貴的財產，我們在欣賞之餘，更應為後代好好保存這份寶貴的資源。

Heritage and history are part of our cultural identity. They help form our collective memories, and provide us with a sense of continuity and belonging.

In today's busy and fast paced life it is easy to forget the role that plants play in our customs and traditions, and the vital part that nature plays in our everyday lives.

By using Island House as an education centre to promote the concept of sustainable use of natural resources to the public, WWF naturally demonstrates how to preserve and continue our cultural and natural heritage.

Our heritage, both cultural and natural, is a marvelous possession not only to be enjoyed but also to be treasured and conserved for future generations.

鳴謝

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- Ms. Li Chi Fong

元洲仔 — 文化及自然遺產

ISLAND HOUSE — OUR CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

1961

世界自然基金會是全球化環保組織，具有領導地位，分會及辦事處遍佈全球100個國家。

本會使命是建立人類與大自然和諧共存的未來。總會於1961年成立，總部設於瑞士。

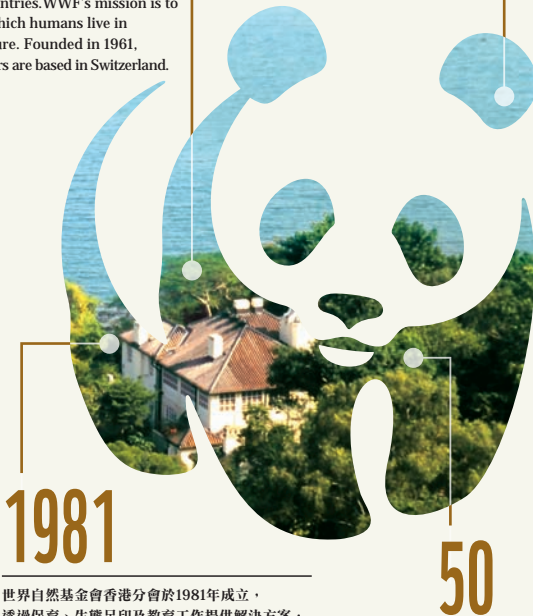
WWF is the world's leading conservation organisation, with a global network active in more than 100 countries. WWF's mission is to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature. Founded in 1961, WWF's headquarters are based in Switzerland.

+34,000

現有超過34,000捐款者。

一起締造生生不息的地球，全賴你的支持。We now have over 34,000 individual financial supporters.

With your support we can all play a part in delivering solutions for a living planet.



1981

世界自然基金會香港分會於1981年成立，透過保育、生態足印及教育工作提供解決方案，令地球生生不息。

WWF -Hong Kong has been working since 1981 to deliver solutions for a living planet through conservation, footprint and education programmes.

50

成立近50年來，我們與各國政府、非牟利組織、跨國機構合作無間，鼓勵大眾以行動作出改變。我們具備國際視野及網絡，致力與各方合作，提出並實行解決方案，達成保育目標。

Operating for nearly fifty years, WWF has forged unprecedented global partnerships with governments, other NGOs and the private sector, and has inspired individuals to take action and make a difference. With a global perspective and network, WWF is determined to identify and implement solutions to achieve success, working with others to achieve our goals.



我們在這裏 **Why we are here**

為了遏止自然環境惡化，建立人類與大自然和諧共存的未來。
To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

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