



WWF

雜誌 MAGAZINE

夏季 SUMMER

2011

About Life

生命之延

海洋永續 Life Must Go On

珊瑚大三角孕育著大量海洋生物，但卻備受威脅。
香港，原來有能力轉危為機。

The Coral Triangle, home to the world's centre of marine biodiversity, is under threat. Hong Kong has a crucial role to play to reverse the threats.

做個負責任的消費者，購買可持續海鮮！
Be a responsible consumer, buy sustainable seafood!





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本會感謝以下雙鑽石會員對環境保育的鼎力支持。

WWF-Hong Kong thanks the following Double Diamond members for their support to conservation.



CEO 的話 CEO'S MESSAGE



在2008年6月初，本會向香港特別行政區行政長官遞交請願信及逾58,000個簽名，促請政府落實執行可持續漁業管理措施。該簽名請願運動有兩個目標：一是保護海洋環境，二是保障漁業社群的未來生計。我們很高興向您宣佈，政府已立法在香港水域禁止所有拖網捕魚活動，並於2011年6月10日獲立法會通過賠償方案。這是保育海洋環境的關鍵第一步，亦代表著本會和支持者再次取得保育成果。

但我們的工作不會就此完結。要確保法例能為人類發展及環境帶來長遠裨益，我們必須採取一連串重要的跟進工作。首先，受影響的漁民需要接受再培訓，以保障他們的生計。第二，擴展香港的海岸公園範圍，全面禁止區內的商業捕魚活動，讓魚群可以休養生息，加速漁業資源的恢復。

無論是在香港或是全球，政府的保育角色都舉足輕重。不少科學家、政府以至部分漁業界人士，都逐步意識到過度捕撈，對曾幾何時十分豐富的漁業資源所帶來的沉重壓力。珊瑚大三角的專題故事揭示我們需要採取大規模的保育行動，方能確保下一代可繼續享受豐富的海洋資源和美態。

消費者在這個議題上同樣擔當重要的角色。我們應盡量選擇食用在可持續管理下生產的魚類和海鮮。為什麼？因為如果我們不立即行動，下一代就要承受一個失衡的生態系統，進一步將人類推向絕種危機。

In early June 2008 WWF presented a petition containing over 58,000 signatures to the Chief Executive of the HKSAR. The petition called for a policy of sustainable fishery management to be implemented. The purpose is two-fold; first to protect the marine environment and second to ensure the future livelihood of the fishing community. We are pleased to advise you that the Government has legislated for a trawling ban in Hong Kong waters, with Legco approving the compensation package on 10 June 2011. This is an important first step to preserve the marine environment. The enactment of the legislation is a major conservation achievement for WWF and its supporters.

But the work is not finished. There are important next steps that must be undertaken to ensure the legislation represents a long term solution for the benefit of both human development and the environment. Firstly, the affected fishers need retraining to maintain their livelihood. Secondly, the marine park system should be expanded and fishing in them totally banned to allow the parts to become nurseries to speed the replenishment process of fish stocks.

The role of Government is very important in this work, not only in Hong Kong but also globally. There is an increasing awareness amongst scientists, some government leaders and to a lesser extent the fishing industry itself that once abundant fish stocks are now under severe stress caused by over fishing. Our article on the Coral Triangle Initiative reveals the magnitude of the work that needs to be done to ensure that future generations are able to enjoy both the abundance as well as the beauty of our oceans.

We as consumers also have a crucial role to play in this issue. We need be aware that we should try our best to consume fish and seafood that is sustainably managed. Why? Because if we do not act now, future generations will inherit a damaged marine ecosystem. Then mankind moves one step closer to becoming endangered.

行政總裁 龐毅理
Eric Bohm, CEO

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教育 EDUCATION

保育 CONSERVATION

如有任何意見，請電郵至 aboutlife@wwf.org.hk
For comments, email aboutlife@wwf.org.hk

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封面 Cover: Adam Minu

出版機構 Publisher: 世界自然基金會香港分會
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印刷 Printing:
精雅印刷有限公司
Elegance Printing Company Limited

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本會大事記 EVENT SCRAP BOOK



SOS海洋勝利 SOS MARINE VICTORY

立法會在5月18日通過在本港水域禁止拖網捕魚的附屬法例。本會自2005年以來一直爭取立例，現在法例終獲通過，實在是保育上的一大成就。香港向發展可持續漁業終邁出第一步，讓魚群和其棲息地可休養生息。更多有關拯救海洋大行動的資料，請看隨書附送特刊。

The Legislative Council banned trawling in local waters on 18 May. WWF has been campaigning for a ban since 2005. This was a huge achievement for wildlife conservationists—it's the first step to developing sustainable fisheries, and to allow the fish populations and habitats to regenerate. For more information about SOS, please see the supplement accompanying this issue.

世界海洋日 WORLD OCEANS DAY

每年6月8日被聯合國訂定為「世界海洋日」，海洋不單為我們提供氧氣和食物，並孕育著無數生物。世界各地有不少人趁這機會去慶祝海洋的偉大，本會亦特別設計了一款慶祝世界海洋日的電子卡供大家免費下載，呼籲大家繼續愛護海洋。不同款式的電子卡會陸續推出，請密切留意。

World Oceans Day took place on 8 June. Oceans provide us with oxygen and food, and a home for a plethora of organisms. People from a number of countries celebrated marine conservation with different events. WWF created a special e-card for download, and continues to roll out new e-cards with different themes.



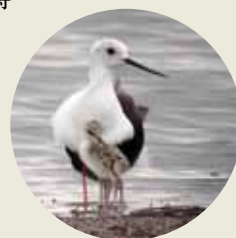
可持續海鮮午餐飯盒計劃圓滿結束 SUSTAINABLE SEAFOOD SCHOOL CATERING PROGRAMME ENDS ON A HIGH NOTE

為期兩年的可持續海鮮午餐飯盒計劃在5月圓滿結束。此計劃由可持續發展基金資助，世界自然基金會策劃，旨在增加學生的環保意識，培養他們對可持續海鮮的觀念，從而成為負責任的消費者。為了達成這目標，過去兩年，本會為10間學校的教職員、學生及其餐飲供應商舉辦了多個培訓班及講座（包括在海上灣舉行潛水工作坊了解海洋生態），令他們更了解此議題。

The Sustainable Seafood School Catering Programme, sponsored by the Sustainable Development Fund, held a closing ceremony at the end of May. The two-year programme aimed to increase students' awareness of marine conservation and to cultivate an interest in, and taste for, consuming only sustainable seafood. To achieve this goal, various training workshops (including a snorkelling workshop in Hoi Ha Wan) were conducted over the past two years so teachers and students from the ten partnering schools and their lunch caterers could learn more about this issue.

米埔自然保護區內 黑翅長腳鷸繁殖數目創新高 RECORD NUMBERS OF BREEDING BLACK-WINGED STILT AT MAI PO NATURE RESERVE

本會今年在米埔自然保護區內錄得最少58對黑翅長腳鷸繁殖，這是歷年最高的繁殖數目。對上一次錄得的最高繁殖數目為2007年共有31對，今年的數目差不多是2007年的一倍。黑翅長腳鷸於2003年首次在香港繁殖，當時有六對黑翅長腳鷸的幼鳥成功在米埔自然保護區成長。此後每年愈來愈多黑翅長腳鷸在保護區繁殖，而米埔自然保護區亦已成為牠們的固定繁殖地點。



At least 58 pairs of breeding Black-winged stilt have been found in Mai Po Nature Reserve this year. It is a new high count for Hong Kong, and is nearly double the previous record of 31 pairs in 2007. The Black-winged stilt first started to breed in Hong Kong in 2003 when six pairs successfully raised young at the Reserve, which has since become a regular breeding site for the species.

30 & 6

十月
OCTOBER

十一月
NOVEMBER



步走大自然 @ 米埔2011 WALK FOR NATURE @ MAI PO 2011

本會一年一度的大型步行籌款活動「步走大自然@米埔」將於10月30日及11月6日(星期日)舉行。今年的主題是「濕地情•源」，參加者除了可學到關於濕地的源起和它與人類的微妙關係外，更可參觀米埔自然保護區平時不對外開放的地方。敬請密切留意本會網站公布報名日期。

The annual fundraising event returns on 30 October and 6 November with the theme "humans and wetlands". Participants can support conservation and learn more about WWF, while enjoying the opportunity to visit a restricted area in the Mai Po Nature Reserve. Please stay tuned for enrolment details.



虛擬海下灣 VIRTUAL REALITY

繼米埔虛擬導賞團後，本會將再接再厲推出網上海下灣虛擬導賞團，內容有精采照片和關於海岸公園的各種資訊，還可讓你深入探訪本會在海下灣的海洋生物中心。你更可了解更多關於該處的珊瑚、浮游生物以及海岸棲息地！

WWF is getting ready to launch a virtual tour of Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park. The site will contain photos and information about the park, and provide an in-depth look into the Marine Life Centre. Learn more about coral, plankton, and a multitude of shore habitats!



WWF KIDS 急智加油站正式開幕 WWF QUESTION OF THE MONTH — BRING IT ON!

本會最新推出的兒童環保網站「WWF Kids」，以動畫、遊戲、短片等生動有趣的方法，為小朋友提供自然生態及環境保護資訊 (P.24 對網站有更詳細報導)。瀏覽網站後，想測試一下自己有多認識自然保育？快到「急智加油站」回答問題！每月不同，答案在下一個月揭曉。由即日起至2012年6月，首50位連續答對六條問題的朋友，將獲得本會送出的紀念品一份。立即登入「WWF Kids」(wwf.org.hk/kids)！

WWF Kids is a fun, new eco-friendly website run by WWF-Hong Kong, specifically for children to learn about the latest nature and conservation issues (see P.24 for more information). If you want to test your nature knowledge, why not join the WWF Question of the Month challenge? A question will be posted on WWF Kids at the beginning of each month, and the answer will be unveiled the following month. From now on until June 2012, the first 50 participants who give the right answers to six consecutive questions will receive a selected gift from WWF-Hong Kong. Check out WWF Kids now (wwf.org.hk/kids)!



 生態足印 FOOTPRINT

珊瑚怨曲 CORAL BLUES

珊瑚大三角被譽為「海洋之搖籃」，孕育著多樣海洋生物。由食用珊瑚魚到潛水歷奇，香港都大大受惠於這個天然寶庫。但珊瑚大三角的未來卻面臨威脅。

The Coral Triangle is home to the world's centre of marine biodiversity. Hong Kong benefits tremendously from the natural wealth of this "nursery of the seas", from the consumption of coral reef fish to scuba diving. The future of the Coral Triangle, however, is at risk.



很

多香港人喜歡在菲律賓享受一個潛水假期，或到中菜館享用肥美的清蒸東星斑。這些豐富的

資源，皆來自鄰近的珊瑚大三角—它的面積約佔600萬平方公里，橫跨印尼、馬來西亞、菲律賓、巴布亞新畿內亞、東帝汶和所羅門群島，為區內超過一億二千萬人口提供生活所需，而全球石珊瑚品種的百分之76，都可在那裏找到，不少港人熱愛的海鮮也源於此地。但珊瑚大三角的完整性，因珊瑚礁遭過度開採、珊瑚白化及漁業資源枯竭等問題而受到威脅。

M

any Hong Kong people love indulging in a scuba diving vacation in the Philippines or eating a succulent steamed leopard coral trout in a Chinese restaurant. These riches stem from the Coral Triangle, our tropical neighbour.

It is a six-million square kilometre ecosystem that sprawls across parts of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste and the Solomon Islands. It sustains the livelihoods of over 120 million people in the region. The area contains 76 percent of the world's hard coral species and is the major source of our favourite seafood items. Its natural integrity is under threat in many areas due to coral reef over-exploitation, coral bleaching and depletion of fish stocks.

FISHY BIG BUSINESS AND ITS ECOLOGICAL PRICE

The Coral Triangle has the most diverse coral reefs in the world, and is home to over 2,228 reef fish species, which represents 37 percent of the Earth's total number. In addition, this is the habitat to six



海鮮貿易利潤豐厚， 但生態代價不菲

珊瑚大三角擁有全球最多樣化的珊瑚礁，孕育著逾2,228個珊瑚魚品種，佔

全球珊瑚魚品種中的37%。

除此之外，它更是六個海龜品種（全球共有七個海龜品種），以及多種鯊魚、海豚、江豚和鯨魚（部分是受威脅物種）的棲息之所；全球體型最大的動物藍鯨更經常在附近一帶出沒。

珊瑚大三角覆蓋印尼與菲律賓之間及太平洋西南部兩個生物地理區，對本地及全世界都有重要的生態和經濟價值。它為整個區域提供大量海鮮，每年的活珊瑚魚貿易額高達八億一千萬美元，香港的活珊瑚魚有一半是從該區進口。

人類對海產的持續需求，加上人口的迅速增長，導致不可持續發展原則的沿海開發，助長具破壞性的捕魚方法，以及令珊瑚礁遭過度開採。為了應付日益增

of the world's seven marine turtle species, as well as a wide range of sharks, dolphins, porpoises and whales (some of which are endangered). The world's largest animal, the Blue whale, also frequents the area.

Encompassing portions of two biogeographic regions—the Indonesian-Philippines Region, and the Far Southwestern Pacific Region—the Coral Triangle is ecologically and economically valuable on a local as well as a global level. The Coral Triangle provides a considerable amount of seafood to the region at large, with the live reef food fish trade valued at US\$810 million per year. Half of Hong Kong's imported live reef food fish are from the region.

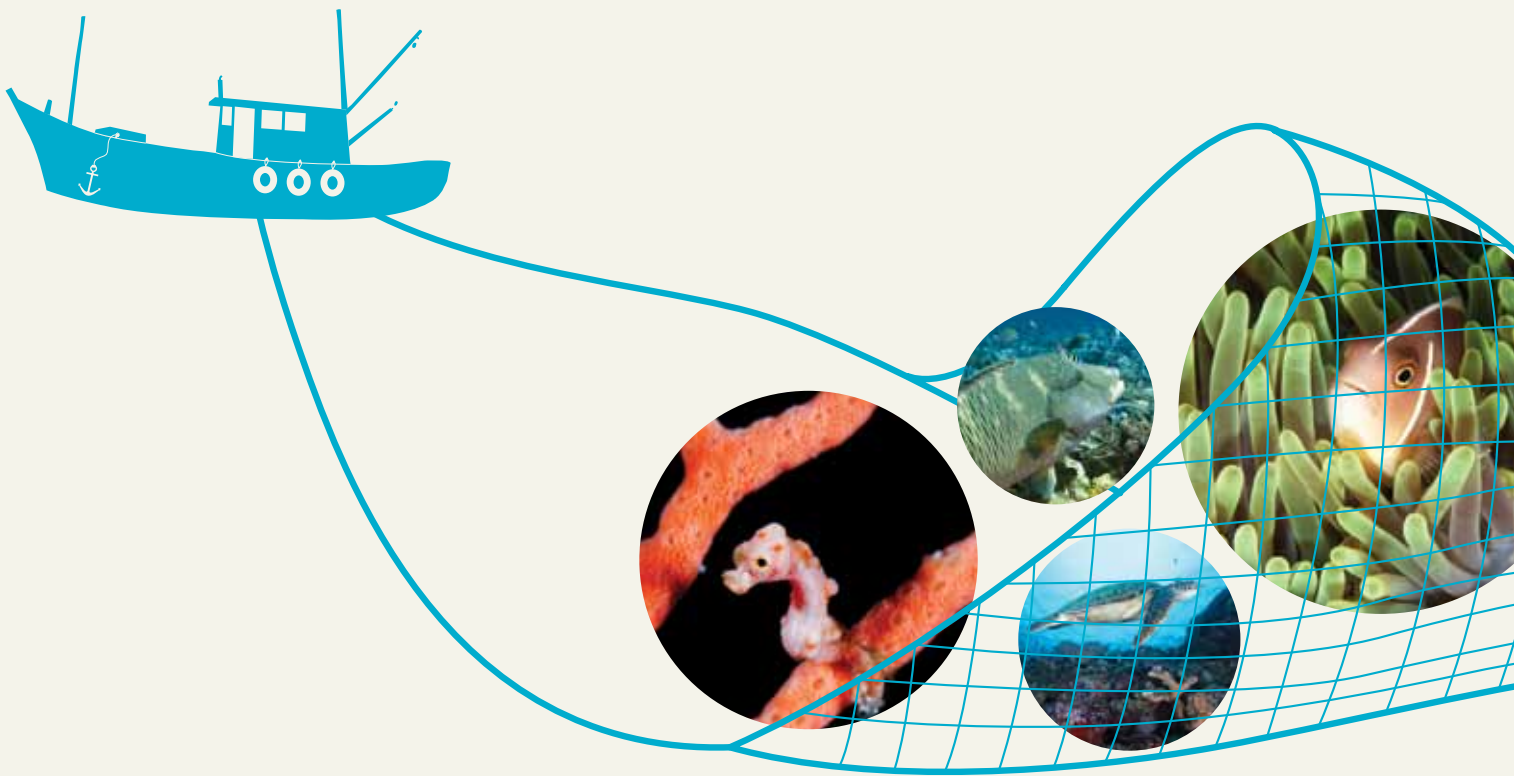
The combination of the world's population growth resulting in the rising demand for marine products, and, destructive fishing methods are the root causes for our concern. There is an over-exploitation of coral reefs. To keep pace with this increasing demand, tuna, shark fin and live reef fish are taken out of the water at unsustainable rates.

“With the lack of effective fishery management

76%
珊瑚大三角佔
全球石珊瑚的
品種數目

**PERCENTAGE OF
THE WORLD'S HARD
CORAL SPECIES
IN THE CORAL
TRIANGLE**





若不遏止不負責任的捕魚行為，保護漁業資源，這些旅遊景點的美態將不復見。

But how long will the beauty last in these destinations if repeated irresponsible fishing and continuous fish stock depletion are not stopped?

長的需求，人類正以前所未有的速度捕撈吞拿魚、鯊魚，及食用珊瑚魚。

世界自然基金會香港分會環境保護主任(海洋)杜偉倫博士表示：「珊瑚大三角普遍缺乏有效的漁業管理措施。香港對活珊瑚魚的持續需求不但令區內的野生魚類受漁業壓力所威脅，更危害其他魚類、鯊魚及吞拿魚。」

每年，這裡的自然美態、豐富的海洋生物及動人景致吸引了世界各地的旅客到訪。除了可食用的海洋資源外，珊瑚大三角在旅遊方面的收入亦數以10億美元計。菲律賓的塔巴他哈、印尼的科莫多島和四國群島就是其中的熱門旅遊勝地。若不遏止不負責任的捕魚行為，保護漁業資源，這些旅遊景點的美態將不復見。

香港對珊瑚魚的龐大需求

香港從前是一個漁村，因而發展出食用「生猛」游水海鮮的傳統。不過城市人口增長，對海鮮需求與日俱增，令本地水域的漁業崩潰，如今香港主要倚賴進口海鮮。根據本會的《香港生態足印報告2010》，本港約90%的海鮮皆由全球150個國家及地區進口，而珊瑚大三角正是主要的出產地之一。

in many places within the Coral Triangle, the ever increasing demand for live reef food fish from Hong Kong puts massive pressure on wild fish stocks of many fisheries in the Coral Triangle, as well as sharks and tunas,” says Dr Allen To, Marine Conservation Officer, WWF-Hong Kong.

In addition to its edible marine resources, the region has a tourist industry worth billions of dollars. Every year, tourists from all over the world fly to the Coral Triangle to enjoy its natural beauty and fascinating marine wildlife and seascapes. Tubbataha in the Philippines, and Komodo and Raja Ampat in Indonesia are just some of the most popular vacation destinations. But how long will the beauty last in these destinations if repeated irresponsible fishing and continuous fish stock depletion are not stopped?

HONG KONG'S CRAVING FOR CORAL REEF FISH

Hong Kong, which was once a fishing village, has developed a tradition for the consumption of live seafood. As the population of the city kept growing, the increased demand for seafood contributed to the collapse of fisheries in local waters. The city currently depends heavily on imported seafood. WWF's Hong Kong Ecological Footprint Report 2010 shows that nearly 90 percent of seafood is imported from more than 150 countries and territories. The Coral Triangle is one of the major sourcing regions.

“If you look at a normal banquet menu today, it is not difficult to find around eight types of species of seafood,” Dr To says when asked about the possible reasons behind Hong Kong's surging demand for

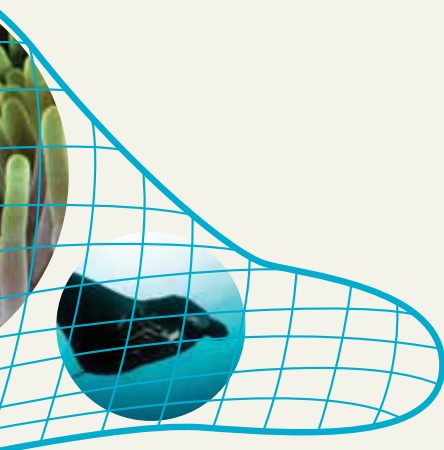


PHOTO CREDIT:
ADAM MINU / WWF - HONG KONG
ROBERT DELFS / WWF - CANON

為甚麼港人那麼嗜吃海鮮呢？杜博士說：「可能香港人相信海鮮較其他食品來得『健康』。曾有研究顯示『新鮮』是香港和華南地區顧客選擇海鮮時的首要條件。很多顧客喜歡石斑、紅魷和蘇眉等珊瑚魚的鮮味。香港社會日漸富裕，普遍顧客負擔得起由較遠地區運到本港的進口海鮮，現時的宴會菜單普遍會約有八道海鮮菜式，可能因而導致龐大的海鮮消耗量。全球和地區交通網絡的逐步完善亦是驚人海鮮消耗量的成因之一；在珊瑚大三角捕捉的石斑，如今不消三天就可以在香港餐廳享用到。」

香港人食用的珊瑚魚主要由珊瑚大三角的國家進口，因此我們的消耗會對該區的生態平衡有直接的負面影響。在印度太平洋，79%珊瑚魚的群聚繁殖活動已逐漸減少，甚至消失。

珊瑚大三角的一些漁民為了有更大的漁獲以賺取更高利潤，採取了不符合可持續發展的漁業作業方式，如使用炸藥和毒藥捕魚。隨著大型珊瑚魚的數目急降，漁民集中捕捉幼魚，將其置於大海的網箱內養殖到可供出售的體積。多達50%的珊瑚魚在產卵前已經被捕捉，野生環境中的成年珊瑚魚數目銳減，無法正常繁殖下一代。老鼠斑、西星斑和蘇眉都是港人至愛的海鮮，如今已被世界自然保護聯盟 (IUCN) 列為全球受威脅品種。

至今尚未有正式的研究探討港人嗜吃海鮮的原因，在數字上，我們每年的海鮮消耗量已經反映出港人對食用海鮮的驚人需求—香港人均海鮮消耗量在全亞洲排第二，僅次於馬爾代夫。聯合國糧食及農業組織 (UNFAO) 最新的報告指出在2007年平均每名香港人約吃掉64.4公斤海鮮，超越了日本的海鮮消耗量。

若珊瑚大三角的魚類品種衰竭至不能扭轉的數量，便會對該區的海洋生態造成災難性的破壞。香港對區內海產的需求殷切，實應該在海洋保育和推廣可持續海鮮消費上擔當領導的角色。

seafood. “Maybe it’s because people think seafood is more ‘healthy’ than other products.

“Factors that are contributing to high levels of seafood consumption may include increasing wealth in Hong Kong in general, which means consumers are able to pay more for seafood types sourced from far away,” Dr To continues. “It may also be facilitated by the increasing convenience of the global and regional transportation network in Hong Kong. Today, the capture of a grouper in the Coral Triangle to it being served in a Hong Kong restaurant may take less than three days.”

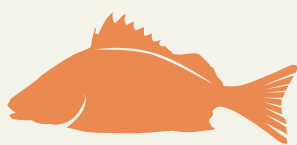
Coral reef fish are primarily sourced from the Coral Triangle countries, which means our consumption causes a direct adverse impact upon the region’s ecological balance. Across the Indo-Pacific, 79 percent of spawning aggregations (reproductive gatherings) of reef fish have stopped forming or are in decline.

Some fishermen in the Coral Triangle have adopted unsustainable fishing techniques such as blasting coral and fishing with poison to ensure quick harvests and a bigger profit. With the number of large-size coral fish plummeting, immature fish are caught at sea and reared in open sea cages, where they are kept until they have reached a profitable sale size. As much as 50 percent of reef fish are being captured for trade before they have had a chance to spawn, reducing the number of reproductive fish in the wild. High-finned grouper, squaretail coral trout and the humphead wrasse—which are among Hong Kong’s favourite seafood species—are considered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to be globally threatened.

Although there is no official assessment of the reasons for Hong Kong’s considerable seafood consumption, the figures of our annual consumption indicate our enormous craving for seafood.

“Hong Kong is one of the places in Asia where people prefer live fish over dead fish,” says Dr To. “Not surprisingly, a recent survey suggests that in Hong Kong and Southern China, consumers’ top purchasing criteria when selecting seafood is freshness. Many consumers like groupers, snappers and wrasses, possibly because of the perceived flavour and taste.”

Hong Kong’s per capita consumption of seafood is the second highest in Asia, after the Maldives. According to the United Nations Food and



64.4
公斤 KILOGRAMS
平均每名香港人
每年吃掉的海鮮
CONSUMPTION
OF SEAFOOD PER
PERSON EVERY
YEAR IN HONG KONG



Agriculture Organisation (UNFAO, 2007), people in Hong Kong consume 64.4 kilograms of seafood per capita every year, surpassing Japan's consumption.

If the populations of exploited fish species drop to an irreversibly low level in the Coral Triangle, this will have a devastating effect on the region's marine ecology. Hong Kong, with its insatiable demand for marine products from the region, should take the lead in marine conservation and promote sustainable seafood consumption.

回饋海洋 刻不容緩

按照可持續的原則去挑選海鮮，並不表示我們要停止食用海產。市面上很多海產都是以符合環保原則的方式捕捉或養殖，作為精明的消費者，你先要做好功夫，例如參考世界自然基金會的《海鮮選擇指引》。負責任的消費者應該選購有海洋管理委員會 (MSC) 標籤的海鮮。附有此標誌的海鮮，證明其漁業由可持續方式管理和生產。(詳細資料見第29頁)

購買海鮮時，要留意海鮮的來源地和捕撈方法；外出用膳時，請選擇參與了本會「環保海鮮菜單」計劃的餐廳。本港愈來愈多餐廳和酒店供應可持續海鮮，反映市場對綠色海鮮菜式需求殷切，同時顯示市面上環保海產供應日漸增加。這最終會成為一強而有力的聲音，告訴漁業界是時候以可持續方式作業。

作為全球其中一個最大的海鮮進口地區，同時愛好珊瑚魚，香港實應責無旁貸地肩負保護珊瑚大三角的責任。以上提及的《海鮮選擇指引》、「環保海鮮菜單」計劃等項目，可以連結成一個有效的本地平台，讓不同的利益相關者成為負責任的海鮮消費者及商人。只要我們群策群力，一定可以令珊瑚大三角繼續成為「海洋之搖籃」。

欲更了解珊瑚大三角，請瀏覽 wwf.org.hk/ctni。

IT'S TIME TO GIVE BACK

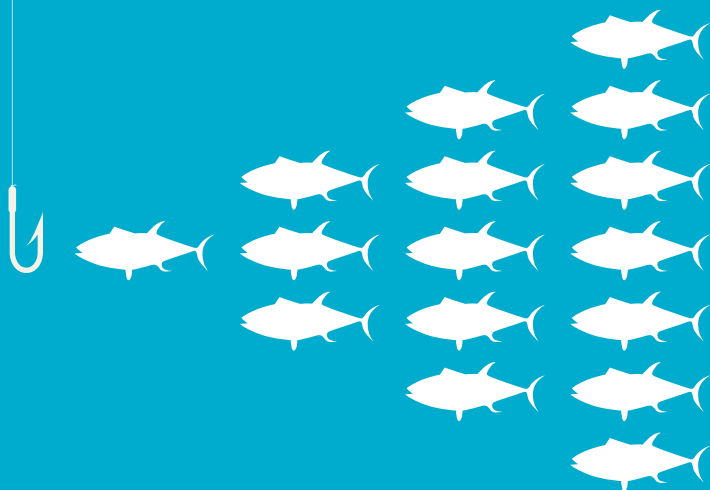
Adopting a sustainable seafood diet doesn't mean we have to stop eating seafood. There are many species available on the market that are caught or farmed using environmentally-friendly practices. To become a wise consumer, it's necessary to do a bit of homework and consult references, such as WWF's Seafood Guide. As well, responsible consumers should choose seafood products bearing the MSC label—a certification by the Marine Stewardship Council that recognises sustainable fishing practices. (See page 29 for more details.)

When choosing seafood, be cautious about the origin and breed. When dining out, pick a restaurant that is taking part in WWF's Ocean-Friendly Menu Programme. There is an increasing number of restaurants and hotels in the territory that serve sustainable seafood. This reflects a demand for green seafood dishes, and takes advantage of the increasing supply of alternatives to coral fish on the market. Consumers can thus influence fisheries to adopt a more sustainable practice.

As one of the world's biggest seafood importers and a lover of reef fish species, Hong Kong has the capacity to make a positive influence on the fate of the Coral Triangle. The initiatives mentioned can serve as a local platform for different stakeholders to become responsible seafood consumers and traders. By working together we can ensure that the Coral Triangle continues to be a "nursery of the seas".

Learn more about the Coral Triangle at wwf.org.hk/ctni

選擇參與
「環保海鮮菜單」
計劃的餐廳
CHOOSE A
RESTAURANT
WITH WWF'S
OCEAN-FRIENDLY
MENU



PILOTING SUSTAINABLE TUNA FISHING IN THE CORAL TRIANGLE

在珊瑚大三角 試行以 可持續模式 捕捉吞拿魚

吞拿魚是世界上最受歡迎的魚類品種之一，深受港人喜愛。近年，吞拿魚數目急劇下降，引起全球關注。愈來愈多顧客要求以負責任的方式捕撈海產，歐盟亦針對捕撈吞拿魚訂定了嚴格的政策。在吞拿魚數量較少的國家，小規模作業漁民努力迎合全球標準，因而往往錯失了利潤豐厚的市場機會。

在珊瑚大三角仍有一些不損害海洋生態的傳統捕魚作業，相對於大規模漁業，這些捕魚方式生產力較低，卻更符合可持續發展的原則。舉例說，小型的傳統漁船以手線釣魚，利用單鉤逐條捕捉魚類。這個高選擇性的方式較其他捕魚方法環保，因為它專為捕捉已繁殖的成年吞拿魚而設。

世界自然基金會、Blueyou Consultancy、歐洲的海產公司及德國政府正聯手展開一個公私合營計劃，協助菲律賓一帶以手線捕捉吞拿魚的漁民在歐洲市場競爭。計劃將於未來四年以菲律賓為試點，針對以手線釣魚的方式捕捉黃鰭吞拿魚，目標是引導漁民達致海洋管理委員會 (MSC) 的可持續發展認證準則。MSC 制定環保標籤，對符合可持續發展原則的漁業進行認證。

如需要更多資料，請瀏覽：www.wwf.org.hk/news

Tuna is one of the world's favourite fish species. It's also extremely popular in Hong Kong. In recent years, the decline in the species' population size has attracted much attention. More consumers are demanding responsibly-caught seafood around the world, and there are strict European Union policies on sourcing tuna. Small-scale fishers in impoverished tuna producing countries are struggling to keep up with global standards, and, as a result, often lose out on profitable market opportunities.

There are some traditional fishing methods that can be used in the Coral Triangle that are friendly to marine ecology. These methods may be less productive than those adopted by large-scale fisheries, but they are sustainable. Handline fishing, for instance, is done on small traditional boats and involves only the use of single hooks to catch each fish individually. This highly selective method is considered more environmentally friendly than other methods because it usually targets large and mature tuna that have already reproduced.

WWF, Blueyou Consultancy, European seafood companies and the Government of Germany are collaborating in a private-public partnership to assist tuna handline fishers in the Philippines to compete in European markets. Focusing on handline-caught yellowfin tuna, the project will be implemented at pilot sites in the Philippines for four years. The goal is to guide fishers to meet the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)'s sustainability criteria. The MSC is the world's leading certification and ecolabelling programme for sustainable seafood.

To find out more visit: www.wwf.org.hk/news ■



 生態足印 FOOTPRINT

不要核電 SAY NO TO ADDITIONAL NUCLEAR

需求管理，是比增加核電更明智的選擇去滿足本港的能源需求。
There's no need to use additional nuclear power resources. Hong Kong's energy needs can be best met with Demand Side Management.

只有無視環境、安全及廢料處理方面的成本時，核電才可算是較為便宜的選擇。

Nuclear appears to be cheaper only when environmental, safety and waste handling costs are ignored.

日本東北大地震至今仍震撼許多人的心靈，而地震引起的核危機，亦為全球帶來另一潛在的災難性威脅。香港曾視增加核電為解決龐大能源需求的方法，但這次核事故正好及時提醒我們此策略並不可行。將本港的核供電量，於十年內由23%大幅增加至50%，是特區政府在2010年《香港應對氣候變化策略及行動綱領》的三項建議之一。這卻反映政府忽視使用核電的潛在危險，對很多能源需求管理的可行方法缺乏認識。

本會氣候項目主管余遠聘博士表示：「增加核電而非天然氣發電，將迫使市民在可能減低環境安全及增加電費兩者之間作出抉擇。只有無視環境、安全及廢料處理方面的成本時，核電才可算是較為便宜的選擇。」

我們有更多充分理由，向從內地引入更多核電及在本港興建核電廠說「不」。從2010年大亞灣核電廠燃料棒損壞事件可見，市民仍未知悉本港對核輻射洩漏有何應變措施。本會估計，如在2015年開始將核電佔總電力供應增至一半，本港每年需付出逾150億港元對外購買核電。外國的經驗顯示，開發核電的資金及時間，會較投資於能源效益措施及可再生能源為多。此外，在核原料處理及興建核電廠的過程中，均需消耗大量化石燃料。而由於受核輻射廢料影響，日後即使核電廠停產，其所在位置亦不可以作其他用途，絕對不符合可持續發展原則。

本會的《香港生態足印報告2010》指出，目前本港每年的人均二氧化碳排放量為13.44公噸。1990至2007年間，本港的住宅家居及辦公室耗電量增幅分別為92%及134%。鑒於政府提出的減排目標是在2020年前，以2005年為基準，將碳濃度減少50至60%。因此，只增

The Great East Japan Earthquake is still haunting us. The resulting nuclear crisis continues to pose a potentially disastrous threat. It's a wake up call to Hong Kong, where additional nuclear power is viewed as an option to alleviate the city's substantial energy demand. One of the government's three propositions in "Hong Kong's Climate Change Strategy and Action Agenda" in 2010 calls for the significant increase in the city's nuclear supply from 23 percent to 50 percent in 10 years. The proposition reveals the government's oversight regarding the potential hazards of using nuclear energy, and betrays an ignorance of feasible alternatives to manage the energy demand.

"Choosing to increase more nuclear will force the public to choose between the potential decrease in environmental safety or an increase in their electricity tariff," says Dr William Yu, Head of Climate Programme, WWF-Hong Kong. "Nuclear appears to be cheaper only when environmental, safety and waste handling costs are ignored."

There are other valid reasons we should say "no" to importing additional nuclear power from the mainland or building nuclear plants in Hong Kong. The incident at the Daya Bay Nuclear Plant in 2010 involving a defective fuel rod highlighted the fact that the public is still not familiar with contingency plans for responding to radioactive leakage.

WWF estimates that if nuclear power increases to 50 percent in the energy mix beginning 2015, Hong Kong will need to pay HK\$15 billion annually to purchase nuclear energy. Examples from other countries also suggest that investment in nuclear power costs more money and time than investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy. Not only does the processing of nuclear raw materials and the construction of nuclear power stations consume a vast amount of fossil fuels, a decommissioned nuclear site cannot be used for other purposes due to contamination by radioactive waste. This goes against the principles of sustainable development.

According to WWF's Ecological Footprint Report 2010, Hong Kong generates carbon dioxide emissions of 13.44 tonnes per capita annually. From 1990 to 2007, our electricity consumption increased by 92 percent in residential households and 134 percent in the commercial sector. The government has set a target to reduce carbon intensity by 50 to 60 percent of the 2005 levels by 2020. It is unwise to raise the energy supply. Instead we should revise the current ways we use energy and look for saving measures.

"How much supply we need entirely depends on how much we use and most importantly how much we can save," stresses Agnes Tsang, Manager, Conservation Strategy, WWF Hong Kong. "Wasting



加能源供應量，而不做好提升能源效益的措施，實在是不智的做法。本會環保策略經理曾國屏強調：「我們需要多少能源供應，取決於我們使用量，更重要的是，我們能節省多少電力。須知，浪費核電仍然等於浪費能源。」事實上，即使不額外引入核電，我們仍能以實施需求管理（DSM）實現減排目標。

需求管理（DSM）是指在不影響服務質素及用戶的情況下，減低高峰時段用電需求以及減少整體用電量的措施。本港仍有空間減少能源消耗—只要政府實施進取的能源政策。舉例說，政府與電力公司簽訂的《管制計劃協議》（SOC），並不利於節能。在傳統運作模式下，電力公司「賣電愈多」，利潤則愈多。換言之，提升能源效益的措施將與電廠一直以來的運作模式相違背。

作為個別消費者，我們絕對可精明用電。本會最新研究發現，在本港市場上出售的六款主要家庭電器中，能源效益最佳及最差的電器比較，耗電量相差達32%。政府如能加強電器能源效益標籤措施及提升節能標準，可令本港整體用電量減少接近10%。

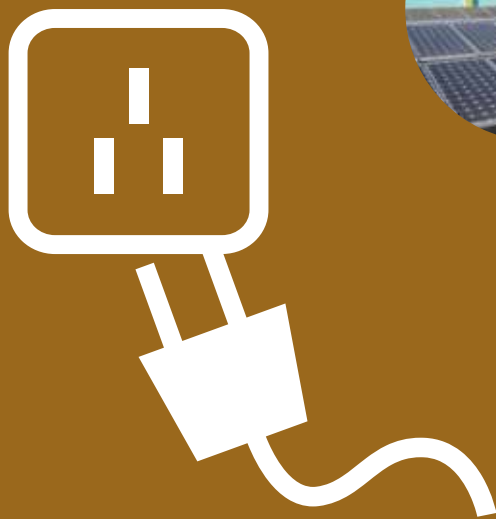
需求管理措施在許多已發展城市已取得成效，例如台灣、新加坡及美國加州均成功落實電費折扣/節能電器回贈優惠。目前已有不少研究顯示，內地以至其他國家地區推行具成本效益的需求管理措施，可減少用電量以及高峰時段用電需求達20%至40%。因此，我們應再三考慮本港是否真的需要增加核電，以及由此帶來的核危機。

nuclear energy is still wasting energy.” It is still possible to attain the carbon reduction target without introducing additional nuclear supplies. The answer is Demand Side Management (DSM).

DSM refers to measures that allow the reduction of peak electricity demand within the electricity grid system and the reduction of the energy consumption of end users without sacrificing quality of service and user comfort. Hong Kong can drastically cut back on its energy consumption, which is high as a result of inadequate energy policies. The Scheme of Control (SOC), for instance, discourages energy-saving practices. Under traditional rates, the more electricity a utility sells, the more money it makes. This means efficiency programmes will be in conflict with the utility's traditional service objective.

As individual consumers, we are capable of being smart energy users. After comparing the models of the six major home appliances available in Hong Kong, WWF's latest findings show that the difference in energy consumption between the most energy-efficient electrical appliances and that of the least can be as high as 32 percent. With a stricter energy efficiency labelling scheme that covers a wider scope of appliances, the city's overall energy consumption could be reduced by almost 10 percent.

The implementation of DSM measures has met with success in many developed areas. Taiwan, Singapore and California have successful examples of tariff rebate/appliance rebate programmes. A number of studies in China and other countries have found that cost-effective DSM programmes can reduce electricity usage and peak demand by approximately 20 to 40 percent. With this in mind, we should reconsider whether Hong Kong really needs more nuclear energy and the possible safety hazards it brings.



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POVERTY-STRICKEN VILLAGES IN INDIA GET GRID QUALITY POWER

貧窮與環境問題息息相關，形成惡性循環。在本港為應付過高的能源需求，而考慮增加核電之時，一些發展中國家卻致力發展環保能源，並使其普及。在印度，目前仍有無數村落缺乏安全及潔淨能源供應。由於這些村落位置偏僻，故無論在技術上及經濟上，均難以建設電網覆蓋。缺乏低成本供電，意味著村民在日常生活上需依賴如煤油等生物能源及昂貴能源。事實上，安全及潔淨能源供應是對抗貧窮的必要元素。

世界自然基金會印度分會及澳洲CAT計劃攜手合作，在孟加拉西部孫德爾本斯區（Sundarbans）Satjelia島建設一座微型太陽能發電廠。該發電廠於2011年3月9日起啟用，與Bushlight India Model共同運作，通過全面的規劃程序，並建立離網中央可再生能源系統。目前，該發電廠連接50個家庭、六家當地企業及三座社區建築，無間斷地由電網供應高質電力。

供電服務以類似電信服務的預繳方式，向特定村落供應電力。供電系統根據消費者的需要及偏好，提供必要的支援、資訊及工具，從而協助他們使用能源以維持生活。該系統並設立故障安全防護裝置，防止過度用電帶來的損害，同時維持高質量、可靠及公平的供電。

這次合作是為印度偏遠村落供應可持續能源的第一步，也為未來發展中國家偏遠地區的能源發展邁進一大步。已發展地區實應為過度耗用能源作出反思。

Poverty and environmental plights are bound in a vicious cycle. While Hong Kong is contemplating additional nuclear power on top of its exorbitant energy demand, developing countries are still striving to make environmentally friendly energy sources more accessible.

In India, there are currently thousands of villages deprived of safe and clean energy. Owing to their far-flung locations, grid electricity is neither technically nor economically viable. The lack of low-cost electricity means villagers have to rely on biomass collection and expensive resources, such as kerosene. Access to safe and clean energy is essential for eliminating poverty.

WWF-India and CAT Projects Australia jointly set in motion a micro solar power station on 9 March 2011 at Rajat Jubilee on Satjelia Island in the Sundarbans region of West Bengal. Following the Bushlight India Model, the power station underwent a comprehensive process for planning and establishing off-grid centralised renewable energy-based village energy systems. Currently the station connects 50 households, six local businesses and three community buildings, supplying uninterrupted grid quality power.

Based on a prepaid model akin to that of telecom services, energy service is delivered to selected villages. Consumers are provided with the necessary support, information and tools to use their energy to complement and build their livelihoods according to their need and preference. The systems also incorporate fail-safe protection against damaging overuse, while also maintaining the quality, reliability and equity of supply to all consumers.

The collaborative effort is a first and promising step to the provision of technically and financially sustainable energy in remote villages in India. Meanwhile, developed regions must reflect on their excessive energy consumption, and make viable changes. ■

集結一小時力量 POWER HOUR

地球一小時2011已於香港圓滿結束。現在是時候延續地球一小時的精神。

2011年3月26日晚上8:30，香港連同全球134個國家及地區參與地球一小時全球熄燈運動，以示實踐可持續生活的決心。全港所有大學及逾320間中小學，以及超過3,200間公司和大廈均響應這次運動。

3月26日晚上天朗氣清，讓我們可以捕捉到此鳥瞰港島的景象。熄了燈的大廈表示香港對惜用資源、邁向更光明未來的決心。

今年，本會鼓勵市民延續地球一小時的精神，在日常生活中善用資源，實踐可持續的生活模式。Earth Hour Pool環保大組團 (wwf.org.hk/ehpool)為市民提供一個網上平台，讓人們可聚集一起共用資源。你可以組成搭車團、電視團、遊戲團或晚餐團一齊分享，減少不必要的浪費，內容更會張貼於你facebook上讓朋友閱覽。

Earth Hour 2011 was a success in Hong Kong. Now it's time to go beyond the hour.

Hong Kong was one of 134 countries that took part in Earth Hour, the global lights out campaign that promotes sustainable living, at 8:30pm on 26 March. The city saw all its universities, as well as more than 320 schools, and 3,200 buildings and companies participate in the event.

The night of 26 March was clear, making it possible for us to capture this aerial image of the Hong Kong skyline. The darkened buildings show the city's determination to strive towards a bright future by making an effort to conserve resources.

This year, WWF-Hong Kong is encouraging people to go beyond the hour, and apply conservation practices to daily routines. The Earth Hour Pool (wwf.org.hk/ehpool) provides an online platform for people to come together and pool resources and activities. You can start car pools, TV pools, game pools or dinner pools, and eliminate waste. Your efforts can be posted on your facebook wall! ■







黑臉琵鷺，你在何方？

WHERE IN THE WORLD IS THE BLACK-FACED SPOONBILL?

去年冬天，東亞地區不同棲息地的黑臉琵鷺數量均錄得下降。專家們於是聚在一起探究原因。

This past winter, the numbers of Black-faced spoonbills declined across different roosting points in East Asia. A group of experts gathered to find out why.



黑臉琵鷺通常在3月至9月期間，棲息於南北韓至中國遼寧省沿岸一帶。已確認的越冬地則包括中國大陸、香港、澳門、台灣、日本、南韓、越南、柬埔寨、泰國和菲律賓的沿岸地區。

The Black-faced spoonbill spends March through September along the coast between North and South Korea and Liaoning Province, China. Its confirmed wintering sites include Mainland China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand and the Philippines.



4月初，全球的黑臉琵鷺專家紛紛飛到台灣出席研討會，特別加入一項重要議程—為何有顯著數量的黑臉琵鷺突然不知所蹤？

黑臉琵鷺棲息於濕地，可算是香港米埔自然保護區的鎮區之寶。2010年末，有種種跡象顯示將有破紀錄數目的黑臉琵鷺會到訪米埔。米埔保護區經理施百納表示：「在剛過去的冬天之始，台灣錄得非常高的黑臉琵鷺數目，打破以往的紀錄。大家於是估計整個冬天會有高紀錄的黑臉琵鷺數目，早期跡象亦顯示今年黑臉琵鷺的數目十分樂觀。」

不過參考後期所收集的數據卻得出另一番結論。1月的正式國際統計數字顯示，飛到台灣、中國(包括香港)和日本的雀鳥較去年冬天少。

自2000年，黑臉琵鷺在全球的數目一直上升，令人鼓舞。2010年共錄得2,347隻雀鳥。至2011年1月，雀鳥數目卻只有1,848隻，較之前下跌21%。在香港后海灣一帶，錄得的最新數字亦由2010年的462隻跌至411隻。黑臉琵鷺的平均壽命達20至25年，這些數字的轉變實屬反常。到底這些雀鳥到了哪裡去？

In early April, Black-faced spoonbill experts from around the world flew to Taiwan for a symposium. There was one issue high on the agenda: a notable number of this endangered species had gone missing.

The Black-faced spoonbill inhabits wetlands, and is the star of Hong Kong's Mai Po Nature Reserve. In late 2010, everything indicated that a record-breaking number of the birds would be visiting their wintering grounds. "In early winter there was a very high count in Taiwan—their highest ever," says Bena Smith, Mai Po Reserve Manager. "People were assuming the winter just gone was going to be a very good one. The early indications were that it could be a healthy year for the Spoonbills."

The data later collected, however, told a different story. The official international count done in January showed a drop in the number of birds visiting Taiwan, China (including Hong Kong) and Japan from the previous winter.

Since 2000, the worldwide population trend for the Black-faced spoonbill has been very favourable. There were 2,347 birds counted in 2010. But in January 2011, the count was only 1,848, representing a 21 percent drop in the population. In Deep Bay, Hong Kong, the most recent count had declined to 411 birds, from 462 in 2010. The bird has an average lifespan of 20 to 25 years, so these numbers



在2011年錄得的黑臉琵鷺
數目，較2010年的下跌21%。
究竟牠們到了那裏去？

*The number of Black-faced
spoonbills recorded in
2011 is 21 percent less than
that in 2010. Where in the
world have they gone?*

專家至今尚未得出任何結論。其中一個猜測是因為生境地消失，以及水產養殖方法的轉變，導至黑臉琵鷺的食物減少。施百納說：「在臺灣，保育人士認為黑臉琵鷺的減少，是因為台南地區的魚塘採取了不同的水產養殖方式，黑臉琵鷺的食物可能因而減少。」

不過，情況還不到太恐慌的地步，施百納先生補充說：「我們一致認為在過去15、20年內，這個品種的數目明顯地逐年遞增，情況相當健康。區內未有報告或發現黑臉琵鷺大量死亡……所以牠們很可能只是找到其他越冬的新地方。」

雖然科學家至今尚未查明這些雀鳥到底往何處去，令人鼓舞的是，在《黑臉琵鷺研究和沿岸濕地保育國際研討會2011》上簽訂了一份聲明。該文件為各地政府和有關機構提供保育黑臉琵鷺棲息地區的指引及方向。世界自然基金會團隊和其他地區的專家將繼續密切監察情況，期待黑臉琵鷺會在年底重臨。

represent quite an unusual phenomenon. Where did the missing birds go?

The experts have not yet drawn any conclusions. One explanation speculated on is a decline in the availability of food driven by habitat loss and changes in aquaculture practices across the spoonbills range. "In Taiwan, the conservationists there were of the opinion that the spoonbill numbers have dropped because of a change in local aquaculture practices being employed by the pond fish farmers in the Tainan area," says Smith. "It's all related to the milkfish, which is the main fish that they breed and sell to the markets...there is potentially less food for the spoonbills."

Perhaps there is no need to panic—at least for now. "The consensus was that because the species had clearly, over the last 15, 20 years, been increasing almost every year and had been really healthy," says Smith. "Nobody had reported any major deaths or large numbers of birds being found dead in the region...so perhaps the birds had found some new sites to spend the winter."

Though scientists have yet to find out where the birds might have gone, it is encouraging to know that a declaration was signed at the International Symposium on Black-faced Spoonbill and Coastal Wetland Conservation 2011. The document gives guidance and direction to the local governments and organisations around the sites where the Black-faced spoonbill inhabits. The WWF team and experts from other sites will continue to monitor the situation, and everyone is looking forward to the spoonbill's visit later this year. ■



美國前財長保爾森伉儷在聚精會神地觀鳥
Former United States Treasury Secretary Mr Henry Paulson and his wife engage in birdwatching.

米埔自然 保護區名人處處

自1983年開放以來，米埔自然保護區迷人的景致吸引了世界各地的人造訪，當中不乏名人如影星任達華和靈長類動物專家Jane Goodall。近來最為人津津樂道的，是美國前財長保爾森伉儷在訪港期間參觀米埔。保爾森先生支持森林和濕地保育，太太則積極參與多個北美的保育組織。他們二人均是觀鳥愛好者。

保爾森及太太在保護區逗留了三小時，期間在觀鳥屋的有利位置觀察到一群黑臉琵鷺。由於觀鳥屋獨特的設計，這對夫婦可以近距離觀察這種水鳥，令他們讚歎不已。

MAI PO NATURE RESERVE HALL OF FAME

Mai Po Nature Reserve's stunning scenery has charmed people from around the globe since its inauguration in 1983. Celebrity fans include actor Simon Yam and primate expert Jane Goodall. The latest famous visitor is former United States Treasury Secretary Mr Henry Paulson who, along with his wife, ventured out to Mai Po during a trip to Hong Kong. Mr Paulson advocates for forest and wetland conservation, while Mrs Paulson is involved with a number of North American conservation organisations. Both enjoy birdwatching.

Mr and Mrs Paulson spent three hours at the Reserve, spotting a flock of Black-faced spoonbills from an excellent vantage point in the bird hide. Due to the design of the bird hide, the couple had their closest-ever view of shorebirds.



栽種新思維 AGAINST THE GRAIN

於米埔自然保護區工作的環保主任洪敦熹熱衷觀鳥，他採取了一個非常創新的方法提高米埔的鳥類多樣性。

WWF's Conservation Officer Tony Hung, an ardent birdwatcher, takes an innovative approach to promoting bird diversity in Mai Po.

洪敦熹經常於戶外工作，亦因此曬得一身健康的古銅膚色。他在今年1月加入世界自然基金會，主要職責是監察米埔計劃的生境管理；亦是保育項目「邁向後海灣可持續發展」的主要策劃人員。

為了增加米埔的鳥類多樣性，洪敦熹最近想到利用米埔一塊空置了的濕地種植稻米。他表示：「本會的工作激發我們不斷提出新構思。就以此為例，當我和上司分享這個構思時，他非常支持，並鼓勵我作出嘗試。」

其實種植稻米並不是一個心血來潮的想法。洪敦熹在加入本會前，曾在香港另一片重要濕地塱原種植稻米，之後該區的雀鳥品種數目亦因此增加。

他說：「我希望能透過這次嘗試，加強米埔的文化價值，並進行教育推廣。稻米田亦可吸引一些以種子為食物的

The healthy tan on Tony Hung, WWF-Hong Kong's Conservation Officer for Mai Po Projects, is a testimony to his daily outdoor activity and his passion for birdwatching. Hung joined WWF this January; his main responsibilities include overseeing the habitat management of Mai Po's projects, and working with the Local Biodiversity team on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reviews. He is also a forerunner of the conservation project "Deep Bay Towards Sustainability".

Hung's work as a proactive environmentalist doesn't stop there. Recently, he came up with the idea of retrieving a piece of vacated wetland in Mai Po in order to grow rice to promote bird diversity. "Working for WWF, one can generate many ideas," says Hung. "This rice growing trial, for example, was an idea that came to me one day. When I told my senior about it, to my pleasant surprise, I was encouraged to give it a try."



洪敦熹和他的隊員正密鑼緊鼓進行翻土工作，令雨水更容易滲透到土壤之中去沖淡田中鹽份。 Hung and his team members are busy ploughing the soil to facilitate the penetration of rainwater to dilute the seawater contents.

雀鳥，如在11月候鳥遷徙季節出現的鵲和文鳥，同時為身型較細的越冬涉禽，如千鳥和濱鵲等，提供漲潮棲息處。」

稻米是淡水植物，現時的海水濕地並不生長。洪敦熹和他的隊員因而要利用各種措施沖淡田中鹽份，例如進行翻土工作，令雨水更容易滲透到土壤之中。如淡化鹽份成功，第一次播種將會最快在今年7月進行。

洪敦熹亦特別關注與雀鳥相關的生態議題。近年個別攝影發燒友作出好些破壞性行為，威脅到本地雀鳥的生存環境。他解釋：「有些攝影師為求拍得精彩照片，吸引鳥類注意而使用蠕蟲等誘餌來餵飼雀鳥，但這可能會影響鳥類的正常行為。雖然香港有法例去保護雀鳥，但並不是每一種傷害雀鳥的行為都會受到法律監管和干犯者會被起訴。」

作為愛鳥之人，他明白到這些破壞行為背後的動機。他的保育職責正是要令公眾意識到他們對動物該負起的責任。他說：「我相信部分攝影者的行為是出於對雀鳥的熱愛。他們希望能拍攝更多美麗的照片，卻沒有想到這樣做可能會對雀鳥帶來傷害。這些例子再一次讓我明白到保育不能只專注於『硬件』——以法律去強制人們不能做什麼——教育這『軟件』更為重要。這就是世界自然基金會所致力推動的理念。」

The trial is far from simply a spontaneous thought. Prior to his post at WWF, Hung assisted another conservation organisation in preservation tasks for Long Yuen wetland, where he acquired experience in rice cultivation and achieved success in increasing bird species in the region.

“The main purpose for the trial is to improve the cultural value in Mai Po and for education purposes,” explains Hung. “The secondary function is to attract birds which feed on seeds, such as Buntings and Munias during migratory season in November, and provide high-tide roosting habitats for small wintering waders, such as plovers and stints.”

The current condition of the seawater-soaked wetland, however, is not the most ideal for rice, which requires a freshwater growing environment. As a result, Hung and his team members must dilute the seawater contents by various measures, such as ploughing the soil to facilitate the penetration of rainwater. If all goes well, the first sowing is expected to take place in July.

As a dedicated birdwatcher, Hung is particularly concerned about birds and their related ecological issues. Although in recent years there has been greater awareness for the well-being of birds among the public, some photographers are acting in a disruptive manner that threatens local birds.

Hung explains, “Some photographers attempt to attract the birds’ attention using bait [worms] to feed the birds to get good pictures, which may affect the birds’ usual behaviour. Although there are laws protecting birds in Hong Kong, these photographers wouldn’t be prosecuted, as not every kind of harmful behaviour is taken into account in the legislation.”

As a bird-lover, Hung understands the motives behind these potentially destructive actions. It is part of his job, as a conservationist, to inform the public of their responsibilities to the animals. “I believe some of these photographers’ actions may mainly be due to their passion for birds,” he says. “They want to get more beautiful photos, but the way to achieve it may not be the best option for the birds. From these cases, I found that conservation cannot only focus on ‘hard’ skills—forcing people not to do something by law—but also the ‘soft’ skills—through education. This is also what we do in WWF.” ■



 教育 EDUCATION

親親大自然

A NATURAL CONNECTION

本會最新推出專為小朋友而設的環保網站，以故事、動畫及互動遊戲等方式，為小朋友提供有關自然生態及環境保護的資訊。
The latest kid-friendly website by WWF draws children closer to nature, as well as green concepts, through stories, games and creative interactive activities.

用滑鼠輕輕一「click」，水母、樹蛙等看似遙不可及的動物，都會一一出現眼前！對居住在城市的小朋友來說，互聯網是認識大自然的方便途徑。現在他們都可透過瀏覽「WWF Kids」網站，拉近與大自然的距離。

甫登入「WWF Kids」網站，小朋友即時便可看見來自世界各地的野生動物圖片。在網站內有多個圖示，分別連結至網站的不同部分，如「熊貓話你知」、「智趣樂園」、「大自然照相館」及「急智加油站」，為小朋友帶來源源不絕的新奇體驗。

Jellyfish and Tree frogs are now only a click away. For children living in the city, the Internet is a convenient portal to the natural world. Now they can get closer to Mother Nature via the WWF Kids website!

Upon visiting the website, children are immediately greeted by images of wildlife from every corner of the world. There are a number of icons that lead to sections such as Stories, Fun, Wildlife and Question of the Month. There are lots of exciting discoveries to be made.

Inside the Stories section, there are interesting facts about nature, based on themes from biodiversity to climate change. Concepts involved in wildlife preservation and sustainability, such as low-carbon living, are written in an animated tone that appeals to kids.



「熊貓話你知」以生物多樣性及氣候變化等為主題，提供有關自然生態及環境保護的趣味資訊，並以生動有趣的方式，向小朋友介紹生態保育及可持續生活方式等概念，如低碳生活等。

本會教育經理梁恩銘表示：「我們富經驗的同事，整理好有關環保及科學的資訊後，會將原本複雜的概念，轉化為簡潔易明的文字，使小朋友更容易理解。」

可有想過自己動手做一個水底觀察儀？在「智趣樂園」中，「自己動手做」環節讓小朋友按照短片的示範，自行製作工具和玩具來探索大自然。除了互動遊戲及動畫外，網站還提供小朋友最愛的「儲卡」玩意——「大自然照相館」展示一系列可打印出來的收藏卡，讓小朋友認識每種野生動物的生活、棲息地、保育狀況及面臨的威脅等。最後，「急智加油站」有每月一問，測試小朋友們的環保知識，從而鼓勵他們更熱心學習。

本會設立「WWF Kids」網站的其中一個主要目的，是鼓勵小朋友自主學習，但網站的對象不止是小學生。梁恩銘續說：「家長們可陪同小朋友閱讀故事、玩遊戲，和在子女嘗試『自己動手做』時提供指導。事實上，所有活動大都是以親子為重。教師亦可利用網站資訊，作為準備教材時的參考資料。教師也可鼓勵學生根據所提供的資料，作進一步學習。即使是『自己動手做』環節，教師也可以用網站上的資訊，設計視覺藝術課的內容。」在家長及老師的指導下，幼稚園學童也可利用網站學習，獲益良多。

網站每部分結尾，均設有五星評分系統，讓小朋友評分，表達他們的喜好供本會參考。本會傳訊及教育團隊正致力改良「WWF Kids」網站的功能，希望持續為小朋友提供最新的環保知識及本會的最新消息。未來，本會將於網站內加入籌款項目、理解練習及其他更多自主學習的環節。這個新網站的內容將不斷更新，伴隨著小朋友成長。

歡迎瀏覽WWF Kids網站：wwf.org.hk/kids

“After getting relevant environmental and scientific information from various sources, our experienced staff then translated the complicated scientific information to language which kids can understand,” explains Yamme Leung, Education Manager, WWF-Hong Kong.

Ever thought of hand-making a water scope? In the Fun section, a “Zoo-it-yourself” segment allows children to follow the demonstrations in video clips to make DIY tools and toys for their green adventures. Alongside interactive mini games and flash comics, children can also enjoy a favourite pastime: collecting cards. The Wildlife section displays a series of printable collectable cards that allow kids to learn about each species’ life, habitat, conservation status and threats. Last but not least, Question of the Month poses a monthly question to test young visitors’ environmental knowledge, which in turn motivates their will to learn.

While self-directed learning is one of the core objectives of the WWF Kids website, the platform is not made with only primary school students in mind. “We’re assuming parents accompany their kids to read the stories, play the games and provide guidance for kids attempting the Zoo-it-yourself section,” says Leung. “Actually, all activities are quite parent-kids oriented. Teachers can make use of the information provided as a reference for preparing teaching materials in class. They can facilitate students to make further studies based on information provided. Even for the Zoo-it-yourself section, teachers can refer to the available information on the web to plan their visual art classes.” With guidance from parents and teachers, kindergarten students can benefit from the website too.

At the end of each section, there is a five-star rating system where kids have their say about their preferences. WWF’s Communications and Education teams are continuing to improve the function of the WWF Kids website to keep young people up-to-date with environmental knowledge and WWF’s news. Fundraising items, comprehension exercises and other more diverse self-directed learning columns may be included in the future. The relatively new website continues to grow along with its young audience. ■

Visit WWF Kids website at wwf.org.hk/kids



齊來「助養」! ADOPT!

瀕臨絕種的大熊貓及老虎最近齊齊上電視，宣傳本會最新的助養計劃。

WWF's latest venture is direct response TV, a series of commercials featuring adorable pandas and fierce tigers in need of help.

大熊貓及老虎每天於本地電視頻道與觀眾見面，呼籲觀眾以每月最少港幣\$50，助養大熊貓或老虎。這是象徵式的助養，受助動物仍會自由自在居於自然環境中，不會被追蹤或騷擾。

「助養」所籌得的善款會用作支持本會的保育項目，饒具意義。全球野生老虎的數目估計只剩下約3,200隻。偷獵、生境地喪失及與人類之間的衝突，均使老虎瀕臨絕種。偷獵者捕捉老虎以取其虎皮製作被視為身份象徵的紀念品；老虎的器官被認為具藥用價值，亦是牠們被捕殺的另一原因。牠們

Pandas and tigers are the stars of WWF's direct response TV (DRTV) commercials, which run on local channels daily, asking viewers to consider adopting pandas or tigers for HK\$50 or above a month. The adoption is symbolic; the animals remain in the wild, where they roam freely, and are neither tracked nor visited.

The money raised supports WWF's conservation efforts and makes adopting an animal for yourself or on behalf of someone else very meaningful. At the moment, there are as few as 3,200 tigers living in the wild. They are on the brink of extinction because of poaching, habitat loss and conflicts with humans—poachers target the animal



透過這象徵式的『助養』，你可為保育這些瀕危動物及其生境地的工作出一分力。你也可以此作為送給家人及朋友的禮物，幫助宣揚保育訊息，別具意義！

By making this symbolic adoption, you can definitely help WWF's conservation work to save these endangered animals and protect their habitats, You can also adopt for your family and friends as a meaningful gift and help spread conservation message.

的生境地因伐林活動而縮減。農業及工業發展亦使其棲息地不斷減少。

大熊貓的處境同樣嚴峻。據估計，目前全球只剩下約1,600隻野生大熊貓，主要是因為生境地喪失。為農業發展及木材貿易所進行的森林砍伐，破壞了50%的竹林。砍伐竹林，不但令大熊貓喪失棲息地，更令牠們的主要食糧竹子減少，令大熊貓糧食不足。要種植讓大熊貓族群生存的竹林需時10至20年。如竹林突然被廣泛地破壞，可致大熊貓營養不良，甚至飢荒。

因此，你每月的捐款，將有助我們為這些瀕危野生動物帶來轉機。本會電視廣告項目經理羅詠儀說：「持續性捐款將有助我們保護大熊貓及老虎免受偷獵者的威脅，讓我們捍衛並復原牠們因森林砍伐及農耕活動而喪失的生境地；更能促成本會與各國政府、機構及當地居民合作，協助拯救瀕臨絕種動物。在香港，我們希望教育大眾了解保護動物的方法，並增進市民對瀕危野生動物品種的認識。只有保護地球豐富的生物多樣性，人類才能與大自然和諧共存。」

為了答謝支持，參加「助養」計劃的每月捐款者，均可獲贈精美禮品，包括趣緻的大熊貓或老虎公仔一隻、助養證書、限量環保袋一個、《生命之延》四期及每年三次有關本會大熊貓及老虎保育工作的最新資訊。

羅詠儀說：「透過這象徵式的『助養』，你可為保育這些瀕危動物及其生境地的工作出一分力。你也可以此作為送給家人及朋友的禮物，幫助宣揚保育訊息，別具意義！」

本會的目標是在2022年，即下一個虎年之前，野生老虎的數目可較現時增加一倍。我們將與中國政府合作，設立逾50個大熊貓保護區，以捍衛大熊貓僅餘的生境地。

歡迎瀏覽 wwf.org.hk/adoptpanda 及 wwf.org.hk/adopttiger，收看短片及獲取更多相關資訊。

for its skin, to make trophies, as well as to harvest body parts for traditional Asian medicine. Furthermore, the big cat's habitats are under threat due to the clear cutting of jungles. Agricultural and industrial development continues to encroach on these habitats.

The panda's situation is just as precarious. It is now estimated that as few as 1,600 pandas remain in the wild today, mainly at risk due to the loss of habitat. Clear-cutting of forests for agriculture, timber and fuel wood have destroyed 50 percent of the bamboo forests that make up the panda's home. And the instability of bamboo, which is the panda's major food supply, is another problem. It takes 10 to 20 years to grow enough bamboo to sustain a viable panda population, and any sudden widespread damage could cause malnourishment and even starvation.

Your monthly donation can help us make a difference. "With consistent funding, we will be able to protect pandas and tigers from poachers, protect and restore habitats lost due to deforestation and farming, and work with governments, organisations and local people to help endangered species," says Dorothy Law, Project Manager, DRTV at WWF-Hong Kong. "And in Hong Kong, we aim to educate the public to learn how to protect the animals and to arouse awareness towards the endangered species. Only by protecting the Earth's lush biodiversity can humans live in harmony with nature."

Panda and Tiger monthly donors will receive an attractive gift pack containing a cuddly stuffed toy panda or tiger, an adoption certificate, a limited edition bag, four issues of *About Life* and three updates a year about WWF's work with pandas and tigers.

"By making this symbolic adoption, you can definitely help WWF's conservation work to save these endangered animals and protect their habitats," says Law. "You can also adopt for your family and friends as a meaningful gift and help spread the conservation message."

WWF's goal is to double the number of wild tigers by 2022, the next Year of the Tiger. We have also partnered with the Chinese government to establish over 50 panda reserves and to protect the remaining panda habitats. ■

To see the stars of our commercials and for more information, visit wwf.org.hk/adoptpanda and wwf.org.hk/adopttiger.



全球願景 地區起動

THINK GLOBALLY, ACT LOCALLY

看看跨國公司如何能擔當驅動者的角色，鼓勵其地區分公司支持環保。
How can multi-national companies act as crucial top-down drivers to ignite regional offices to go green?

轉變往往由社區開始。即使只有一間學校、一間公司，甚至只得一個人，也可透過積極行動，為我們的環境帶來美好的轉變。學校在這層面上可培養年青一代的環保意識，而跨國企業則可將環保訊息宣揚到各地分公司。

許多跨國企業的分區辦事處也是實踐企業環保目標的重要成員。索迪斯（香港）就是其中一個例子。1966年，索迪斯於法國成立，至今於全球各地設立逾80間分公司。其香港集團已為本港提供食品及設施管理服務達18年。以具能源效益及可持續的政策營運，是該集團的主要目標之一。今年3月，索迪斯與本會合作，為公司有提供午膳服務的學校舉辦可持續海鮮推廣活動，目的是提高學生的海洋保育意識，尤其在食用海鮮產生的生態足印方面。

此計劃的目的，並不只是為學生設計可持續生產海鮮餐單，而是希望透過教育，讓年輕人了解如何以可持續方式使用海洋資源。從而引導學生作出行為上的改變，實踐可持續生活模式。

除了免費派發本會印製的《海鮮選擇指引》外，活動還包括講座及展覽，讓學生進一步了解食用本港及華南地區不同種類海鮮，對環境造成的影響。學生可享用根據本會《海鮮選擇指引》設計、以不同方法烹調具各國風味的可持續海鮮菜式。

索迪斯（香港）有限公司環保及質量經理梅詠芝指此計劃

Change starts at the community level. One school, one office and one person at a time can act positively to make a difference to our environment. Schools can cultivate environmental consciousness among the young. Multi-national corporations can convey green messages via their local affiliates.

District offices of many global corporations are becoming key players in actualising corporate objectives in environmental protection. Sodexo Hong Kong is one such office. The Sodexo Group was established in France in 1966 and now has over 80 branches around the world. Its Hong Kong group has been providing food and facilities management services for 18 years. Operating with energy-efficient and sustainable policies is one of its key objectives. In March this year, Sodexo joined together with WWF to raise student awareness of marine conservation related specifically to the ecological footprint of seafood consumption.

The programme is more than just designing a sustainable seafood menu for students. It aims at supplying young people with knowledge of sustainable consumption of marine resources. The ultimate goal is to induce a behavioural change among students, guiding them towards a sustainable lifestyle.

In addition to free copies of the WWF Seafood Guide, talks and exhibitions are presented to students to better their understanding of the environmental impacts caused by the consumption of different types of seafood available in Hong Kong and South China. Currently, there are eight international schools participating. Students can enjoy sustainable seafood dishes in a variety of cooking methods and national flavours, all designed according to the WWF Seafood Guide.

“The programme is extremely welcomed by the schools and students,” says Gigi Mui, Safety, Environment and Quality Manager of Sodexo (Hong Kong) Limited. Despite the extra effort in drawing students’ attention to marine conservation knowledge and adjusting



香港的可持續生產海鮮

SUSTAINABLE SEAFOOD IN HONG KONG

「海洋管理委員會」(MSC)於1997年由世界自然基金會英國分會及聯合利華共同創立，為非牟利機構，根據漁業對海洋生態系統的影響，以及有關漁業機構的管理系統，提供全球認可的生態標籤及漁業認證。

MSC is a buzzword in sustainable seafood. MSC stands for Marine Stewardship Council. It was founded by WWF UK and Unilever in 1997, and is a non-profit organisation. It provides a globally recognised ecolabel and fishery certification programme that takes into account the impact on the marine ecosystem and an organisation's management system.

MSC的標準及認證系統符合聯合國糧食及農業組織制定的《海鮮生態標籤指引》，以及國際社會與環境鑑定標籤聯盟 (ISEAL) 的《社會與環境標準制定守則》。2011年初，超過10,000款海鮮產品獲得MSC標籤。現在，愈來愈多歐美連鎖超級市場及食品服務供應商採購可持續生產海鮮，例如獲MSC認證的產品。

MSC's standards and certification system meets seafood ecolabelling guidelines set by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (UNFAO), as well as the ISEAL Code of Good Practice for Setting Social and Environmental Standards. In early 2011, more than 10,000 seafood products bore the MSC ecolabel. Supermarket chains and food service providers in Europe and North America are increasingly sourcing sustainable seafood, such as those certified by MSC.

MSC認證主要用於冷藏海鮮，但因中菜喜用生猛鮮活材料，所以在香港的MSC認證海鮮市場尚在起步階段。為了向本港消費者推廣可持續生產海鮮，本會於2007年推出《海鮮選擇指引》，包括逾60種於本港常見的海鮮品種，並將海鮮品種分為三個類別：綠色 — 「建議」，黃色 — 「想清楚」和紅色 — 「避免」。本會建議消費者選購綠色及黃色類別的海鮮，避免購買紅色類別的海鮮。消費者可利用本會的《海鮮選擇指引》，作出明智的消費選擇，並支持在菜單中提供環保海鮮菜式的食肆和酒店。

The MSC seafood market is still in its infancy in Hong Kong, where most seafood is available fresh from the sea, a more popular option in Chinese cuisine. To facilitate sustainable seafood consumption among local consumers, WWF-Hong Kong launched a Seafood Guide in 2007, covering over 60 types of seafood commonly sold in the city. The selected species are categorised into three colours: "Green—Recommended", "Yellow—Think Twice" and "Red—Avoid". WWF-Hong Kong advises consumers to choose seafood from the Green and the Yellow categories, while avoiding those in the Red category. Consumers can use the WWF Seafood Guide to make wise choices when making purchases, or to support restaurants and hotels that provide these options on their menus.

如想取得更多關於「海洋管理委員會」的資料，請瀏覽www.msc.org。

Learn more about MSC at www.msc.org.

消費者可到 wwf.org.hk/seafood/，下載本會的《海鮮選擇指引》，作出明智的消費選擇。

Consumers can download WWF's Seafood Guide at wwf.org.hk/seafood/ to make informed purchases.

哪些機構及食肆供應「環保海鮮」？餐廳及酒店可如何響應本會的「海鮮選擇大行動」？想尋找答案，請瀏覽wwf.org.hk/seafood/ofm。

Which establishments serve sustainable seafood? How can restaurants or hotels participate in the sustainable seafood movement? For the answers, check out wwf.org.hk/seafood/ofm/en



備受學校及學生歡迎。雖然要用額外人手及資源提高學生的海洋保育知識，及調整因進口可持續海鮮帶來的成本改變外，集團一直堅持其環保信念。早於去年11月，集團便簽署了本會的《吞拿魚貿易宣言》，承諾不會購買或售賣太平洋及地中海藍鰹吞拿魚，為保護這因過度捕撈而瀕危的物種出一分力。

to the cost of imported sustainable seafood, the catering company adheres conscientiously to their environmental vision. Earlier in November last year, the multi-national group signed WWF's Tuna Market Manifesto, pledging not to buy or sell Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna in a move aimed at helping the species recover from overfishing.

梅詠芝說：「尊重及保護環境是我們的長遠承諾。我們將繼續努力，推廣可持續生活模式。作為企業公民及社會的一分子，索迪斯一直致力提升生活質素，並期望為我們業務所在國家、地區及城市的經濟、社會及環境發展作出貢獻。」

"Respecting and protecting the environment is our long-term commitment and we continue our efforts to advance sustainability," says Mui. "As a corporate citizen and part of a community with its clients, customers, employees, suppliers, shareholders and host countries, the Sodexo commitment is to improve the quality of daily life and contribute to the economic, social and environmental development of the cities, regions and countries in which we operate." ■



Making a difference for a sustainable society,
for our future generations.



For 125 years, "Building for Tomorrow" has been the mission for The Wharf (Holdings) Limited. As a good corporate citizen, the Group, through its "Business-in-Community" (BIC) banner, is committed to building a better Hong Kong and the sustainability of the community.

The Group's latest BIC initiative is Project *WeCan*, a pioneer holistic and sustainable educational programme aiming to help the less privileged schools and students in Hong Kong.

The Group's CSR pursuit covers the key aspects of Social, Environment, Workplace Practices and Corporate Governance, taking into consideration social welfare, art and culture; efficient use of natural resources, staff development, stakeholders' communications and compliance with legislation. For more information, please visit www.wharfholdings.com.



可持續生活模式教育計劃

Sustainable lifestyle Target Education Programme



STEP 是由太古發起、世界自然基金會香港分會推行的教育計劃，旨在向小學生灌輸有關氣候變化的知識。

STEP is an education programme initiated by the Swire group and administered by WWF Hong Kong to teach primary school students about the impact of climate change.

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香港與珊瑚大三角 Hong Kong and the Coral Triangle

2,228+

珊瑚大三角孕育的
珊瑚魚品種數目
The number of reef fish
species that can be found
in the Coral Triangle

150

本港約90%的海鮮皆由全球150
個國家及地區進口，而珊瑚大三角
正是主要的出產地之一
Nearly 90 percent of seafood in
Hong Kong is imported from more
than 150 countries and territories.
The Coral Triangle is one of the
major sourcing regions

64.4公斤
KG

平均每名香港人
每年吃掉的海鮮
The amount of seafood
consumption per person
every year in Hong Kong

6,000,000平方公里
KM²

珊瑚大三角所佔面積，橫跨印尼、馬來西亞、菲律
賓、巴布亞新畿內亞、東帝汶和所羅門群島
The area of the Coral Triangle, which sprawls
across parts of Indonesia, Malaysia, the
Philippines, Papua New Guinea,
Timor-Leste and the Solomon Islands



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.
wwf.org.hk

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