

生物多樣性與可持續生活

Biodiversity and Sustainability

對香港有何重要性?
Why important to HK?

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Mr. Ray Chu

18-11-2016

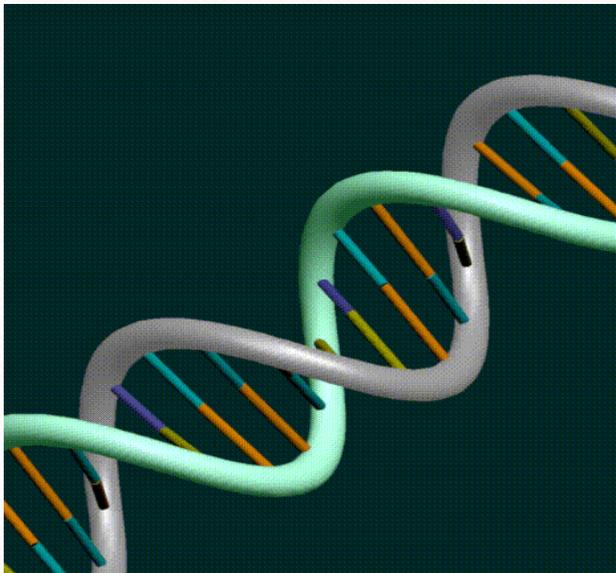


甚麼是生物多樣性?

What is Biodiversity?

- 生物的豐富度，並可以從不同的層面解釋

Biodiversity can be explained as biological variety and can be seen at various levels



基因層面
Genetic level



物種層面
Species level



生態系統層面
Ecosystem level

基因多樣性 (物種之間)

Genetic diversity : Within Species



綠翅鴨
Common
Teal

- 物種能演化適應不同的環境
- Species can evolve to adapt to different environments
- 例子: 稻米 (需要大量水分 vs 耐乾旱)
- Example: Rice (water consuming vs drought enduring)
- 基因變化越多，遺傳多樣性越大，生物越有辦法適應環境而不被淘汰消失
The more genetic changes, the greater the genetic diversity, organisms have higher chance to adapt to the environment without being eliminated

物種多樣性

Species diversity

1. 物種不同

Difference in Species



獼猴 Monkey



大猩猩 Gorilla

2. 生物綱不同

Difference in Class



哺乳類 Mammal



鳥類 Bird



爬蟲類 Reptile

- 物種通常互有關連，關係複雜
Species are often interrelated and have complex relationship with others

- 它們互相依賴從而得到食物、保護和棲身之所
They depend on each other for food, protection and shelter

生態系統多樣性

Ecosystem diversity

- 指在特定範圍內不同生物群落的數量，以及與它們互動的自然環境

Refers to the number of different communities of organisms and their interacting physical environments within a given area

- 不同的生態系統。它們有特定的自然環境

Different ecosystems have specific physical environment

- 盡力維護多樣化的生態系統，才能保全多樣化的物種

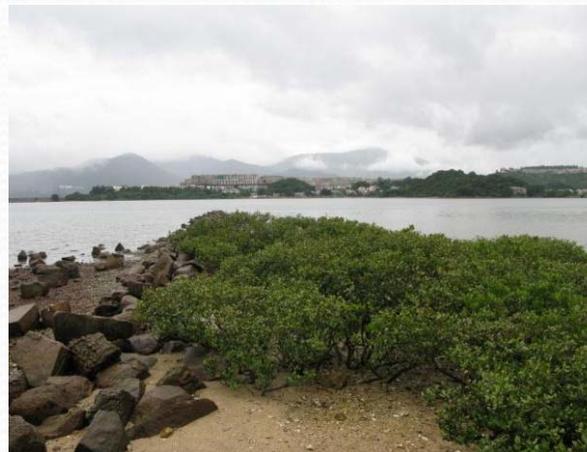
Maintaining ecosystem diversity is essential to maintaining species diversity



溪流 Stream



岩岸 Rocky Shore



紅樹林 Mangrove



森林 Forest

香港現有物種數目

The number of species in HK

物種類別 Species group	香港原生物種估計數目 (2016 年) Estimated number of native species in Hong Kong (2016)	佔中國發現物種的百分比 (2016 年) Accounting for the percentage of species found in China (2016)
雀鳥 Birds	520	35%
爬行動物 Reptiles	86	20%
淡水魚 Freshwater Fish	185	15%
蝴蝶 Butterflies	236	11%
蜻蜓 Dragonflies	117	15%

香港 HK: (1,104 平方公里(km²))

中國 China: (>9,000,000 平方公里(km²))

香港的特有物種

Endemic Species in Hong Kong

- 特有物種-只在當地出現，在世上其他地方沒有
Endemic species – only found in that region and nowhere else
- 盧氏小樹蛙
Romer's Tree Frog
- 平均體長：
1.5 - 2cm
Average body length:
1.5 – 2cm
- 成蛙專門捕食白蟻等小型節肢動物
Adults feed on small arthropods such as termites
- 每年3月至9月是其繁殖季節
Breeding season: March - September
- 由蝌蚪演變至成蛙需時4至5週
Metamorphosis completed in 4 – 5 weeks



香港為何擁有如此繁多的動植物？

Why Hong Kong Supports a Rich Variety of Flora and Fauna?

(a) 地理優勢 Geographical advantage

- 長海岸線
Long Coastline
- 地勢不平均
Uneven Terrain
- 亞熱帶氣候
Subtropical Climate



香港為何擁有如此繁多的動植物?

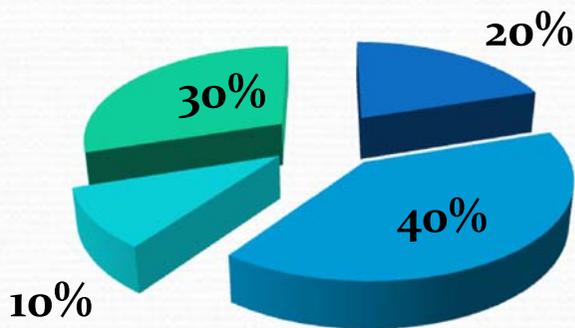
Why Hong Kong Supports a Rich Variety of Flora and Fauna?

(b) 高比例受保護土地面積

High percentage of protected area coverage

香港土地使用 Land use in Hong Kong

- urban areas 市區
- country parks 郊野公園
- other protected areas 其他受保護地區
- unprotected areas 不受保護地區



資料來源: 山坡
(香港野外圖鑑3)
Source: Hillsides
(Hong Kong
Field Guide 3)

- 40%的土地被劃入受保護的郊野公園範圍(香港共有24個郊野公園)

40% of the land area is included in Country Parks (There are 24 country parks in Hong Kong)

- 10%土地受到法律保障

10% of the land area receives legal protection

- 1.2%的海岸水域則被列入海岸公園和海洋保護區

A total of 1.2% of the coastal water is included in Marine Parks and Reserves

生物多樣性與可持續生活

Biodiversity and Sustainability

環境局可持續發展科

Sustainable Development Division of the Environment Bureau

「生物多樣性不僅在整體的可持續發展中擔當著**相當關鍵**的角色，亦是**消除貧窮**重要的一環。它對於我們的**生活、文化完整性**以至人類及地球的**福祉**都**不可或缺**。」

“Biodiversity plays a **critical** role in the overall SD and is important for **poverty eradication** as well as people’s **livelihood** and **cultural integrity**, thus is **essential** to the human well-being and to our planet.”

綠色力量

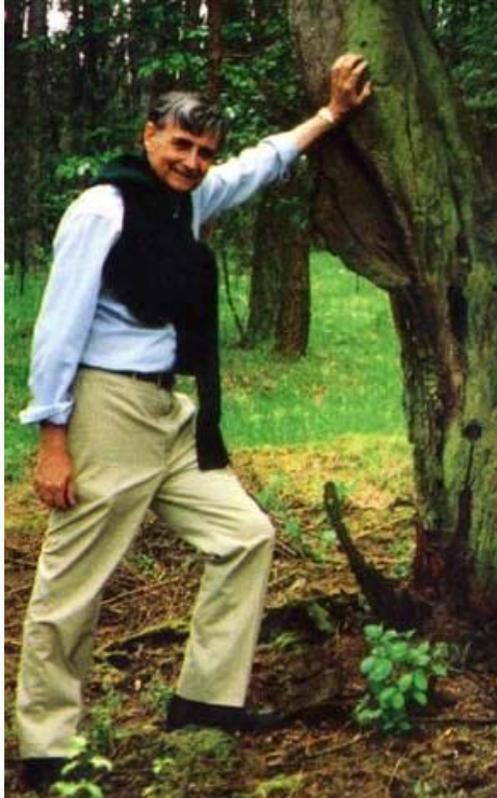
Green Power

「人類賴以**生存的基本元素**，包括了清新的空氣、潔淨的食水、充足的食物，均是依靠生態系統去維持，而生態系統則是**依靠生物多樣性去維繫**。」

“Clean air, water and food—the **basic elements of human survival**—depend on the ecosystem which, in turn is **maintained by biodiversity**.”

生物多樣性與可持續生活

Biodiversity and Sustainability



威爾森 – (美國生物學家及研究學者)

E.O. Wilson (American biologist and researcher)

“Should all insects and terrestrial invertebrates disappear from this planet, human can survive for at most a couple of months”

Credit: Holldobler & Wilson 1994. Journey to the Ants. Belknap Harvard, U.S.A.

生物多樣性的重要性

Importance of biodiversity

A. 提供食物

Providing Food



保留農作物的野生近緣種對於保持農作物的遺傳多樣性是必要的

Storage of wild relatives of many crops are essential in maintaining the genetic diversity of the crops

研抗旱大豆

發現失落基因片段

【明報專訊】植物基因之父、中文大學生物學研究講座教授辛世文領導的「大豆回家」項目取得重大突破。研究發現，長期耕種令大豆失去了野生大豆的優良基因，例如抗旱及抗蟲等特質，以致擁有種植大豆歷史達5000年的中國，近年要向外國入口大豆。研究成果獲學術期刊《自然遺傳》(Nature Genetics) 刊登為封面故事。

研究團隊表示，研究項目從亞洲及外國蒐集了進行更深。令大豆基。示野生大。舉足輕重。豆，以免。工耕作的。野生大豆。

長期耕種導致大豆的遺傳多樣性降低

Long term farming leads to reduction in genetic diversity of soybean.

辛世文今年中曾接受傳媒訪問，他指研究目的嘗試尋回失落的大豆基因，長遠令中國生產的大豆還原為野生大豆，因此將研究項目名稱定為「大豆回家」。資料顯示，全中國市場每年平均需求5463萬公噸大豆，但全國僅生產1500萬公噸，其餘進口，當中七成來自美國，進口額約達7000億港元。

大豆以閉花受精方式繁殖，缺乏機會與其他大豆繁殖，本身已有機會減低物種的基因多樣性，人工耕種活動有可能令情況惡化；人工種植大豆通過篩選，以保留某些特質，配合不同環境的耕種模式，但這樣做會令大豆出現基因轉變，逐漸失去一些優良特質，例如抗蟲及抗旱能力，中國大豆的產量亦因而下降。

生物多樣性的重要性

Importance of biodiversity

B. 碳平衡

Carbon balance

樹林，特別是熱帶雨林是一個重要的碳匯

Forest, especially tropical forest, is an important carbon sink



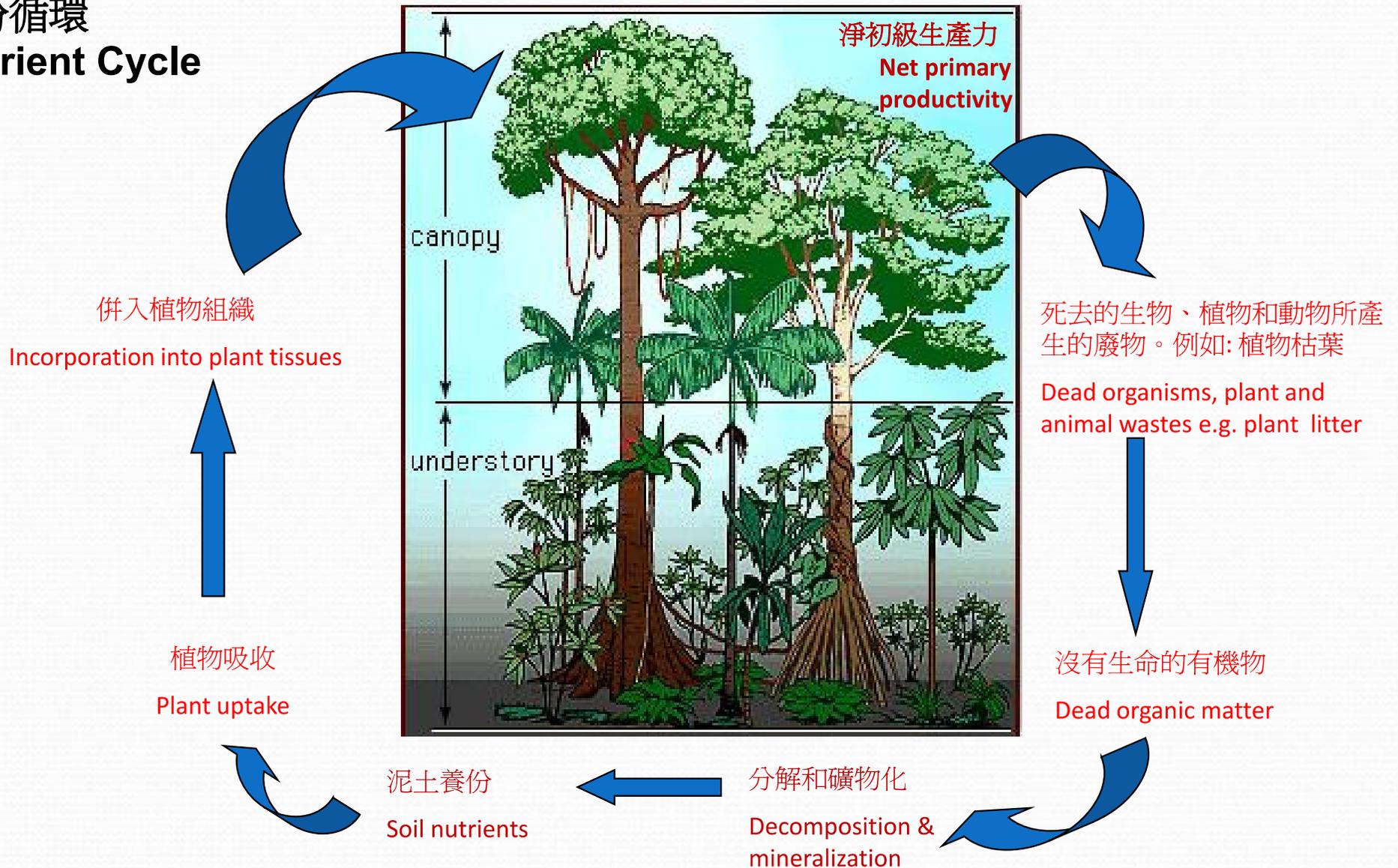
控制二氧化碳濃度，達至調節氣候的效果

It helps control the concentration of carbon dioxide, so as to adjust the climate

生物多樣性的重要性

Importance of biodiversity

C. 養份循環 Nutrient Cycle



生物多樣性的重要性

Importance of biodiversity

D. 維持生態系統穩定

Stabilization of ecosystem

一個地區的物種歧異度愈是龐大，彼此相互依存，相互牽制，相生相剋的情形愈多，生態系就愈容易達成平衡

The greater the degree of species diversity in an area, the more interdependent and interdependent it is, and the more synergistic the situation is, it is easier to strike a balance in the ecosystem



螳螂捕食蝗蟲
Mantis prey on locusts

圖片來源：科技大觀園
Photo Source: Sci-Tech Vista

生物多樣性的重要性

Importance of biodiversity

E. 傳播花粉 Pollination

人類息息相關的作物中，包括大豆、玉米、許多蔬菜及水果，約有八成是依靠蜜蜂授粉

About 80 percent of the crops for human consumption, including soybeans, corn, many vegetables and fruits, depend on bee pollination



民報 / Taiwan People News

關於民報

首頁 總覽 政治 財經 社會 生活 文化 全球 專欄 人物 論壇

生活

【專文】蜜蜂日漸消失，將是人類的災難，搶救刻不容緩！
獨傲村夫 2016-04-02 10:10

讚 分享 1,457 分享 1 Plurk! 推文

If the bee disappears from the surface of the earth, man would have no more than four years to live. - Albert Einstein

今年二月底，來自世界各地的80位科學家，在吉隆坡開會，向聯合國提出了一項評估地球生物多樣性的研究報告，該報告指出，野生蜜蜂、蝴蝶和其他許多授粉的物種正迅速走向滅絕。

這項研究是由IPBES《生物多樣性與生態服務政府間科學政策平台》發表的，該組織於2012年成立，總共有124個會員國。領銜主持研究的英國瑞丁大學農業環境教授塞門·波茨 (Simon Potts) 說：「我們正處於生物多樣性下降時期，其後果則有

香港生物多樣性面對的威脅

Threats of Biodiversity in Hong Kong

- 氣候變化 Climate change
- 生境破壞 Habitat degradation
- 外來物種 Exotic species
- 商業活動 Commercial activities
 - (1) 過度/非法捕捉 Illegal / Over-exploitation
 - (2) 動物交易 Pet trade



氣候變化 Climate change

世界
華文

[前往舊版面]

明報 加西網



參加講座 有機會贏取
來回溫哥華及香港或中國直航機票，
《Disney On Ice》門票，及張惠妹演唱會門票。
立即登記

有酬

Google™ 自訂搜尋

明報 > 新聞 > 港聞

影響全球八成生態系統 暖化下港獨有物種臨絕路

[2016.11.11] 發表

推文

【明報專訊】氣候變化不但引致極端天氣，研究更顯示會令生物滅絕。由美國佛羅里達大學主導、香港大學共同參與的研究指出，八成生態系統受氣候變化影響，有參與研究的港大學者預期，本港獨有的物種如香港瘰螈及香港鬥魚等，在氣候變化衝擊下，將步向滅亡。

升1°C影響嚴重

研究由美國佛羅里達大學主導、香港大學共同參與，評估生態系統中的94個指標，包括物種的體型、分布、棲息地、繁殖模式、開花及結果時間等，結果發現當中82%因全球變暖而出現變化；研究亦提出，全球氣溫只要上升1°C，自然界已受到嚴重影響。研究結果於今日出版的著名學術期刊《科學》(Science)發表。

報告指出，氣候變化影響所有物種，人類亦不能倖免；氣候變化會令害蟲肆虐和增加疾病爆發風險，導致漁農業產



香港瘰螈

港大生態學及生物多樣性講座教授杜德俊表示，香港瘰螈（上圖）只會在每年最寒冷月份繁殖，但本港未來的冬天愈來愈短，牠們有可能成為氣候暖化的受害者。本港高度都市化，除了令氣溫上升，亦令不少物種如香港鬥魚（下圖）失去棲息地，有可能走向滅亡之路。（杜德俊攝/劉彥芹攝/港大提供）



香港瘰螈只會在每年最寒冷的月份繁殖，但本港未來的冬天愈來愈短
Hong Kong Newt will only breed in the coldest month of the year, but Hong Kong's winter is getting shorter and shorter in the future

現有棲息地的四周已極度城市化，受影響物種無法調整根據地
The surrounding area of existing habitat has been extremely urbanized for four weeks, and the affected species can not adjust the base area

最終將走向滅亡之路

At the end, extinction should be the outcome

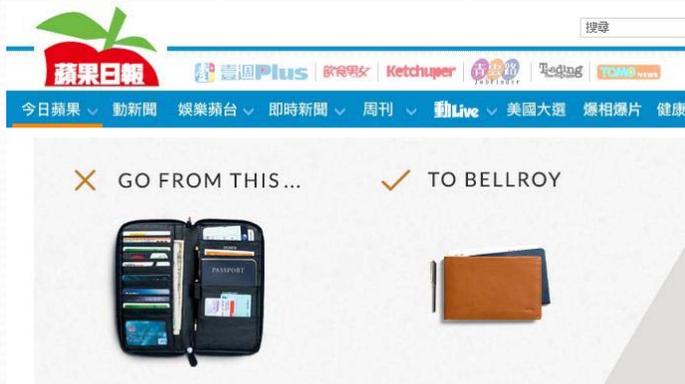
生境破壞

Habitat degradation



生境破壞

Habitat degradation



要聞港聞 2014年08月13日 | 官指並非管海馬獨特棲息地 反對龍尾建泳灘 環團敗訴

官指並非管海馬獨特棲息地
反對龍尾建泳灘 環團敗訴



深度前瞻 專家分析



環保 >

中華白海豚數目創新低 環團憂三跑填海趕盡殺絕

撰文：鄧志怡 發佈日期：2016-07-15 21:14 最後更新日期：2016-07-15 21:15

標籤： 保育中華白海豚 + 港珠澳大橋工程 + 大嶼山發展 + 世界自然基金會 +

第三跑 +



漁護署昨日（7月14日）向海洋哺乳動物存護工作小組，匯告最新一份中華白海豚監察報告，與會的環團世界自然基金會（香港分會）引述該報告指，位於北大嶼山水域的中華白海豚，數量較去年暴跌六成，而本港3個海豚主要出沒的區域僅錄得65條海豚，創歷年新低。

環團估計，中華白海豚數目急跌受港珠澳大橋工程影響，隨著三跑填海工程即將動工，環團憂慮會進一步趕絕海豚，促請政府盡快將大澳一帶水域劃為西大嶼山海岸公園，以保護未被破壞的海豚家園。

機場第三跑道 → 影響中華白海豚棲息地

Third runway → affect the habitat of Chinese white dolphins

龍尾泳灘 → 破壞海岸生境
Lung Mei Beach → destroy coastal habitat

外來物種

Exotic species

- 外來物種 – 因人類活動 (如放生) 被帶進原生地以外的地方
Exotic species – brought to a region outside its native range by human activities (e.g. release)

- 薇甘菊
Mile-a-minute Weed

- 生長快，屬攀緣植物
Fast growing, is a climbing plant



- 薇甘菊會與被攀附的植物競爭泥土中的水分和養分，亦會掠奪陽光，被攀附的植物會因缺乏陽光照射而枯死

Mikania micrantha will compete with the affected plant for moisture and nutrients, in addition to sunlight, the affected plant will die eventually due to lack of sunlight

外來物種

Exotic species

- 很強的繁殖力及競爭力
Very strong ability in reproduction and competition
- 原生物種的居住環境備受威脅
The habitat of native species is threatened

溫室蟾
Greenhouse Frog



紅耳龜
Red-eared slider



商業活動 Commercial activities

非法砍伐/過度捕捉 Illegal logging/Over-exploitation

即時新聞 2016年10月26日 請選擇

西貢下洋偷伐土沉香 斬樹黨4人幫落網

12,923

24

建立時間 (HKT): 1026 20:49



近年本港發生多宗內地斬樹黨來港斬伐土沉香案件。(資料圖片)

斬樹黨再現，早上8時許，將軍澳分區警署特遣隊人員根據線報，懷疑有人於西貢下洋路附近山坡偷伐土沉香。警方到場調查，其後於下洋路附近山坡截獲四名持雙程證可疑內地男子，當場檢獲一批伐木工具及3公斤的沉香樹枝幹，警方懷疑他們在上址斬伐土沉香樹，拘捕帶署。

警方以涉嫌盜竊被捕4人，他們年齡介乎29至39歲，4人仍被警方扣留調查。案件交水警警區重案組跟進。

近年本港發生多宗內地斬樹黨來港斬伐土沉香案件，其實土沉香受《保護瀕危動植物物種條例》(第586章)管制，進出口或管有野生活體沉香作商業用途，必須領有漁護署簽發的許可證，否則最高可處罰款5萬元及監禁6個月。任何人非法在政府土地砍伐或摧毀樹木，一經定罪，可處罰款\$25,000及監禁1年

- 土沉香屬本地郊野常見的樹種
Common tree species found in our countryside
- 樹脂可製成香料或供藥用，木材可制線香
The resin extracted from wood can be used for making incense and Chinese medicine, its wood for joss sticks
- 非法砍伐嚴重
Problem of illegal logging is very serious
(2014年警方接獲非法砍伐土沉香案件145宗，拘捕71人)
(In 2014, police received 145 cases of illegal logging of the Incense Tree. Totally 71 people were arrested)
(資料來源 Source: TrailWatch)

動物交易 Pet trade

港澳版 > 新聞 > 港澳

金錢龜黑頸龜有價 市價逾10萬港元

08月01日(-) 12:51

推介 28

Tweet

G+1 0

分享



金錢龜能醫治癌症，加上「金錢」兩字有財運之意，故金錢龜有長久的炒賣歷史



Three-banded Box Terrapin can cure cancer. Along with its name having a meaning of wealth, it has a long history of speculation

保育生物多樣性

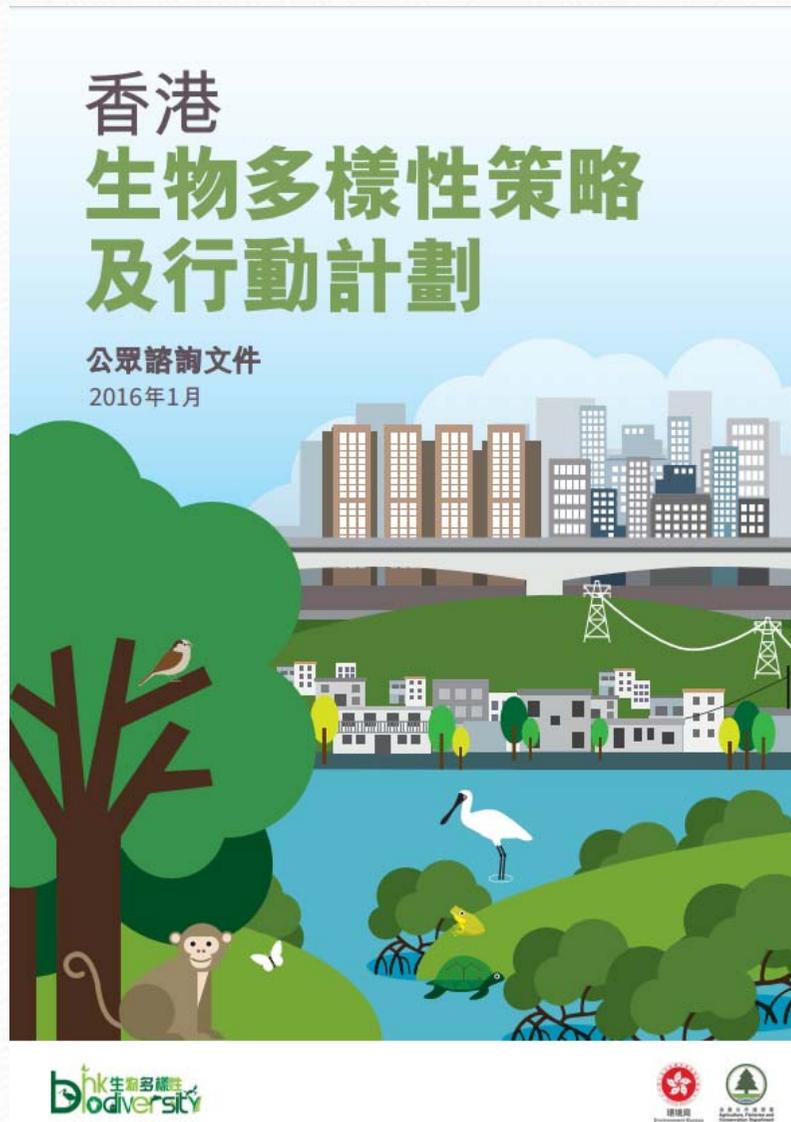
Biodiversity Conservation

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

(生物多樣性公約)

- 1992年在巴西里約熱內盧舉行的「地球高峰會」上，不少國家簽署了《公約》
At the “Earth Summit” in 1992 (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), many countries signed the CBD
- 簽署國家需為保育和持續利用生物多樣性制訂國家策略、計劃或方案，或為此修訂相關計劃
Countries that have ratified the CBD should develop national strategies, plans or programmes for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or equivalent measures, or adapt existing ones for this purpose
- 《公約》締約方通過《2011-2020生物多樣性策略計劃》（《策略計劃》），以促使所有國家及持份者在未來十年透過採取行動保育生物多樣性
- Parties to the CBD adopted a Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 with the aim of inspiring action in support of biodiversity over the next decade by all countries and stakeholders
- 中央人民政府於2011年把《公約》的適用範圍延伸至香港特別行政區（特區）
The Central People’s Government extended the CBD to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) in 2011

保育生物多樣性 Biodiversity Conservation



著手制訂本港的《生物多樣性策略及行動計劃》（《計劃》）

Start to work on a Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP)

公眾諮詢: 讓市民可以參與這個《計劃》的制定過程

Public consultation: Public can participate in the working process of BSAP

4大行動範疇

Four major areas:

- (1) 保育 Conservation
- (2) 主流化 Mainstreaming
- (3) 知識 Knowledge
- (4) 社會參與 Community Involvement

保育生物多樣性

Biodiversity Conservation

- 現行保育工作

How it works

- 法例 Law Enforcement
 - 生境保護 Area Protection
 - 物種保護 Species Protection
 - 環境影響評估 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- 生物多樣性保育計劃研究 Researches on Biodiversity Conservation
- 教育 Education

執行法例– 受保護地區

Law Enforcement – Protected Area

- 郊野公園條例 Country Park Ordinance
 - 設立24個郊野公園及11個特別地區
Designate 24 Country Parks and 11 Special Areas
 - 佔香港約4成土地
Covering about 40% of lands



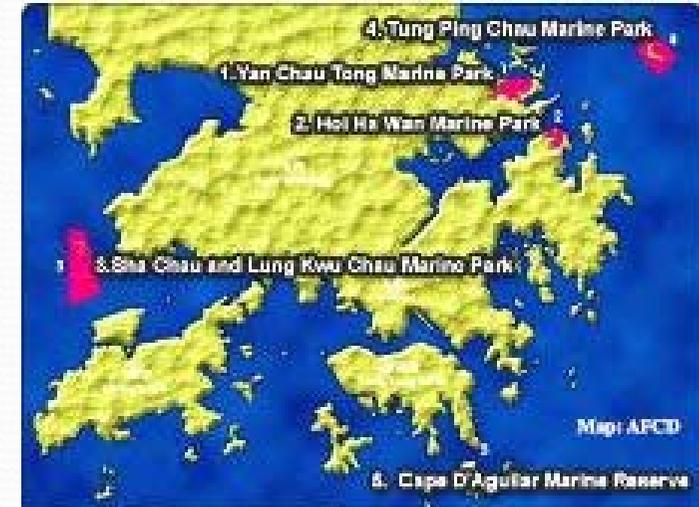
船灣郊野公園
Plover Cove
Country Park



執行法例– 受保護地區

Law Enforcement – Protected Area

- 海岸公園條例 Marine Park Ordinance
 - 設立4個海岸公園及1個海岸保護區
Set up 4 Marine Parks and 1 Marine Reserve



Credit: AFCD

鶴咀海岸保護區

Cape D'Aguiar Marine Reserve

- 城市規劃條例 Town Planning Ordinance
 - 劃出66個具特殊科學價值地點 (SSSI)
Zone 66 Sites of Special Scientific Interest



荔枝莊 Lai Chi Chong



梧桐寨 Ng Tung Chai

執行法例- 受保護物種

Law Enforcement- Protected Species

- 野生動物保護條例
Wild Animal Protection Ordinance
- 林區及郊區條例
Forests and Countryside Ordinance
- 保護瀕危動植物物種條例
The Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance
- 瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

環境影響評估條例

Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIA)

- 大型的發展項目開始前都需要進行環境評估

Must assess environmental impacts before all major development projects start

- 一般而言，評估都需要包括發展對生態的影響評估，市區內的發展項目除外

Usually include an assessment of ecological impact, except in urban area

- 如生態影響評估為高，環保署有權終止項目的發展或要求更改發展藍圖 (例: 落馬洲支線)

If the ecological impact is too high, EPD can stop the project or require changes (e.g. Lok Ma Chau Railway)



生物多樣性保育計劃研究

Researches on Biodiversity Conservation

● 學術研究 Academic Researches

FISH and FISHERIES



FISH and FISHERIES

The sharks of South East Asia – unknown, unmonitored and unmanaged

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Abstract

Sharks fisheries have declined globally due to over- and unregulated fisheries. In many collapsed and unmonitored coastal fisheries, information is difficult to come by yet it is important to understand the historical changes determine current trends and evaluate the current status of sharks in order to conserve threatened species. Here, we document for the first time the history and general characteristics of shark fisheries of Southern China, specifically Hong Kong, and Guai and Hainan Provinces. This study shows, through the use of historical anecdotal accounts, including fisher interviews, that all known shark fisheries in the region collapsed between the 1970s and the 1990s. Of the 109 shark species recorded in the South China Sea, only 18 species were recorded in

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Biodiversity of fungi on submerged wood in Hong Kong streams

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Beyond Singapore: Hong Kong and Asian biodiversity

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At first sight, Hong Kong confirms the worst fears of Sodhi *et al.* in their recent review article in *TREE* on the impending biodiversity crisis in Southeast Asia [1]. Hong Kong rivals Singapore in economic development and population density, but is well ahead in its transformation from a forested to human-dominated landscape, which began at least 1000 years ago and was largely completed 700 years later [2]. The loss of species from disturbed and isolated forest fragments that is still underway in Singapore [3] is nearing completion in Hong Kong. There are now no endemic primates, dogs, bears, elephants, tapirs, rhinos, cattle or even squirrels; neither are there any pheasants, hornbills or trogons, and only the occasional vagrant woodpecker is seen. Most forest passerines are habitat generalists and all remaining mammals use successional habitats [2]. Although we do not have pre-impact baselines or intact ecosystems in the region for comparison, it is a reasonable assumption that these missing taxa were present when Hong Kong was covered in forest, and that they disappeared as a result of the human impacts described by Sodhi *et al.* [1]. Hong Kong appears to be a worst-case scenario for tropical Asian biodiversity.

However, Hong Kong also offers some reasons for guarded optimism. First, extinction has slowed or stopped in most taxonomic groups. Over the past century, during which Singapore suffered many documented species losses [3], few have

been identified in 5 freshwater streams in Hong Kong and the fungi on of 153 species were identified, comprising 61 ascomycete previously undescribed. About 30% of the ascomycetes (ulatasaceae), *Aniptodera*, *Savoryella* (Halosphaeriaceae), (haceae) and *Massarina* (Lophiostomataceae). *Endophrag-* were common mitosporic genera. Species overlap occurred were common in Hong Kong streams. Species composition l factors causing variations are discussed. Sampling tech- of fungi on submerged wood are discussed.

Ecology · Freshwater · Hyphomycetes · Lignicolous · Stream ·

生態普查計劃 Ecological Monitoring Programmes



香港海洋公園保育基金 2011 至 2012 年海馬普查報告摘要

背景

香港海洋公園保育基金（保育基金）自 1993 年成立以來，一直致力推動亞洲區內的野生生態保育工作。由 2005 年擴展至今，保育基金已撥款資助逾 290 項研究，研究物種包括鯨豚、大熊貓以及其他物種，資助總額逾港幣 3,400 萬。

海馬面對的最大威脅是被濫捕作傳統藥材、紀念品和水族貿易，並面對棲息地被破壞，以及被捕魚作業意外誤捕等威脅，令現時全球海馬 55 個品種中，已有 11 種被國際自然保護聯盟(IUCN) 瀕危物種紅色名錄評為易危或瀕危級別。

香港是區內其中一個主要的海味貿易樞紐，而海馬正是當中重要商品之一。雖然，所有海馬品種均被列入《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》附錄二中，並有 177 個締約地區負責監察及管控其貿易，但海馬的全球貿易量依然龐大。根據政府統計處資料顯示，僅在 2011 年，香港從兩大進口國輸入約 7.1 公噸的乾海馬（即超過 220 隻乾海馬）。而我們對本港現有的海馬資源的了解甚少，因此，我們迫切需要評估本港野生海馬的狀況，並讓公眾更關注此易危物種。

保育基金由 2011 年開始，於香港東面水域展開海馬普查，希望記錄水深 7 米以上的淺水珊瑚群落及鄰近水域海馬的數目、品種多樣性、大小及分佈情況等。

教育 Education

- 導賞團 Guided Tour
- 講座 Seminar

- 工作坊 Workshop
- 訓練計劃 Training Programme

保育生物多樣性

Biodiversity Conservation

支持保育工作!
Support the work
of wildlife
conservation!

欣賞大自然!
Enjoy and
appreciate the
nature!

買之前，諗一諗!
Think before you
buy!

創造與生物共存的
和諧環境!
Create wildlife
friendly places!

關心社會的保育議題!
Reflex your
environmental
concerns!

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