Fauna Conservation Department

History Timeline from 1995 to 2016

動物保育部1995至2016年歷史里程

established. In the first year, the fauna section had a Department Head, Gary Ades, 2 officers (Judy and Rupert), and 2 Animal Keepers (Ah Chau and Ah Chan 自然保育及教育部正式成立。第一年動物保育組成員包 括主管艾加里、兩名主任(喬建欣及 Rupert)和兩名動物 護理員(阿周和阿陳)。

Wild Animal Rescue & Rehabilitation Programme 野生動物拯救及復康計劃正式成立。

The Raptor Sanctuary, the Reptile & Amphibian House and Streamlife Display were established. All display facilities were created from converted livestock

1994年4月,猛禽護理中心、兩棲及爬行動物屋和淡水 生物屋正式成立。展覽館都是由舊有的家畜飼養設施改













動物保育部第一次安排亞洲淡水龜返回原居地計劃。本園與漁 護署及沙巴政府合作,把13隻在香港充公的成年馬來西亞巨 The Insect House display was completed in 1997. Unique

designs, models and interactive displays made it an attractive display. 1997年昆蟲館落成,館內有獨特的螞蟻模型及互動展覽。

A key event was the first repatriation of Asian Fresh Water

Government of Sabah collaborated to repatriate 13 large

Turtles to their home range. Together KFBG, AFCD and the

Construction of Veterinary Hospital, Ward and Reptile Sanctuary enclosures were completed at the Rescue Centre. 獸醫院、隔離病房及爬行動物收容設施相繼於拯救中心落成

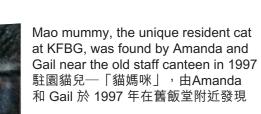
A reshuffle of the existing exotic bird collection display to the

1997年11月,管理層重新改組,把動物組及教育組分為兩個

establishment of the Parrot Sanctuary theme display. 成立鸚鵡護理中心,重新安置外來鳥類及提供永久居所。 n November 1997, a restructure of management split Fauna and Education into 2 separate departments.







January 1999, the first critically endangered Black-faced Spoonbill was received for rehabilitation. After its release, the bird travelled to its summer breeding grounds in the Korean DMZ. It was recorded in HK the following winter, an indication of the success of the rehabilitation process 1999年1月,拯救中心首次接收極危的黑臉琵鷺作復康護理 野放後,我們發現黑臉琵鷺在夏季交配季節時飛到南北韓邊界 及在冬天返回香港。這標誌著復康計劃的成功。

Summer 1999 — The Stray Snake Conservation Project commenced in collaboration with the HK Police and AFCD. 1999年夏季,本園與香港警察及漁護署合作的蛇類保育計劃正

December 1999 department staff took part in what would be a landmark conference to discuss the plight and necessary action for the survival of Asian Fresh Water Turtle species. KFBG was to play a major role in Chelonian conservation in

1999年12月,動物保育部職員參與了有關亞洲淡水龜種的會 去一直是保護龜類的主要機構。



議,討論亞洲淡水龜所面對的困難及應採取的行動。本園在過



uangdong for release. This was a 嶺國家自然保育地區進行野放。該次野 T動是本園與國內合作的一大里程碑,參!

機構包括漁護署及廣東CITES機構。

July 2001, 10 rehabilitated Saker Falcons were repatriated to Beijing and released in collaboration with AFCD and China CITES management authorities. These collaborative activities helped to develop awareness about the department's work with the Chinese 2001年1月,本園得到漁護署及中國CITIES管理局的支持,在北京野店

10隻游隼。是次活動有助於提升大眾對部門與中國政府合作的認識。 December 2001, the Rescue Centre received over 8,000 turtles that were seized by local authorities. This was the largest seizure of live turtles in Hong Kong and received wide international attention. The event was key to the establishment of the TSA in USA, an alliance created to deal with the growing numbers of confiscated turtles.

Ecological Advisory Programme became actively engaged in the Lok Ma Chau Spur Line case. Members of the programme served as Government witnesses to defend the decision to reject the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the project which encroached an important wetland in Long Valley. The EIA was finally

:態諮詢計劃積極參與落馬洲支線發展相關的保育工作。計劃成員為政

被政府充公的馬來西亞巨龜,剛抵達本

rejected by the Environmental Protection Department.

2001年12月,拯救中心接收了逾8,000隻被有關當局充公的龜隻。該次

充公是本港歷來最大規模的案件,受到國際傳媒的關注;也是與美國

TSA建立長遠合作的關鍵時刻,有助處理亞洲地區不斷增長的充公龜隻



2001年12月,共三架貨車把被 · 公的龜隻送到本園

A Pilot study of the Big-headed Turtle population in the KFBG stream was undertaken by fauna staff and visiting scientists from the USA 動物保育部職員及來自美國的科學家為大頭龜在本園的群族進行了一項

Sam, the Brown Fish Owl, was successfully released in Sai Kung after 9 years as a captive exhibit. Sam was radio tracked for 5 months post release indicating good survivorship even after his extended stay in 褐魚鴞 Sam 在本園圈養了9年後,成功在西貢野放。我們為 Sam 進行

In late 2003, extensive land filling was spotted at She Shan, Lam Tsuen. EAP collaborating with other Environmental NGOs lobbied various Government Departments. This was instrumental in the Government's agreement to enhance the statutory planning control mechanisms for land filling/ dumping activities on farmlands. 2003年底,林村社山發生大規模的傾倒泥頭事件。生態諮詢計劃聯同

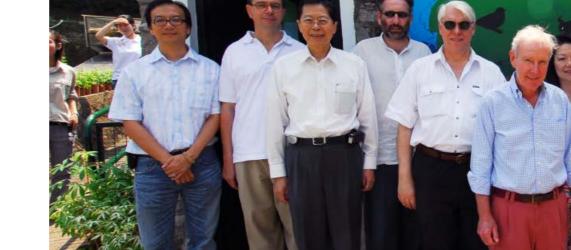
其他非政府環保組織向政府施壓,最終成功令政府加強對於農地傾倒泥

了為期5個月的無線電追蹤,結果發現即使曾長時間圈養也有良好的生

The Night Safari was first established by the department in 2003 to show the nocturnal world of KFBG to participants. It later became a regular monthly activity undertaken in collaboration with the Education · 2003年首次舉行的夜間考察活動向參加者展示本園的夜間世界。該



2002



The first regular liaison meeting between Environmental NGOs and the Planning Department were coordinated by EAP. Parties agreed to 生態諮詢計劃統籌了首個非政府環保組織與規劃署的聯絡會 議,各方同意每年舉行兩次會議以加強溝通。



The Piers Jacobs Wildlife Sanctuary exhibit was opened on 6 O 2007, displaying native rescued and non-releasable mammals. The event was attended by Lady and Isobel Jacobs, the Kadoorie Foundation Trustees, KFBG Board Members, KFBG Heads of

2007年10月6日,由翟克誠夫人、本園信託人及董事會成員 持翟克誠護理中心開幕典禮。護理中心展示了獲救後不能野放 的本土哺乳類動物。

2006

609 Pig-nosed turtles were repatriated to Indonesia and released in the Maro river in West Papua. This involved a collaboration with AFCD, the Indonesian Government and a local Indonesian NGO. This was a breakthrough collaboration with Indonesia. 609隻豬鼻龜被送返原生地-印尼並放歸在巴布亞西面的馬老河。這項歷史性的事件能順利完成,有賴漁護署、印尼政府及當地 組織的協助。該次是與印尼有關當局一次突破性的合作。

Eight individuals of the world's rarest tortoise — the Ploughshare were transported to the Behler Chelonian Conservation Center in California to join a breeding programme for the species. 八隻全球最稀有的陸龜一型頭龜(又稱安哥洛卡象龜)轉送到美國加州貝爾勒龜類保育中心參與繁殖計劃。

he Convention on Biological Diversity was extended to Hong Kong in May 2011. EAP held meetings with relevant Government departments to urge the implementation of this convention in Hong Kong. 《生物多樣性公約》於2011年5月延伸至香港,生態諮詢計劃為此與政府舉行了多次會議

cological Hotspots in Hong Kong". The report should assist the 生態諮詢計劃出版了一份名為「監察香港生態熱點之標準運作程序」的 刊物,有助公眾更有效舉報破壞生態的活動。



ollaboration with the AFCD, Ocean Park and HKU









Golden Coin Turtles from the Behler Chelonian Center in the USA

oined the Golden Coin Turtle Conservation Project. It was the first

本園的金錢龜保育計劃首次接收來自美國加州貝爾勒龜類保育中心的5

overseas import made into the project.

Members of EAP actively participated in various biodiversity focus/





Our team was contracted by the Government Wetland Park to catch, transport and treat a 'False Gharial' crocodile, for surgery on its injured left front foot.

本園團隊受香港濕地公園委託,捕捉、運輸及治癒 一隻左前足受傷的馬來長吻鱷。

51 raptors and owls were admitted in the first year of the Rescue Programme The treatment area was actually a converted kitchen in the Conservation Building! 拯救中心在第一年共接收了51隻猛禽。治療設施由保育大樓的廚房改建而成。

The Butterfly Garden was established in collaboration with the Flora Section as one of the early hillside theme areas for public enjoyment and education. 動物組與植物組合力打造蝴蝶園。蝴蝶園是本園其中一個最早期的公眾教育主題設施



One of two rare Chinese Giant Salamanders confiscated from a narket food stall in late 1995. The nphibians to be rehabilitated. 95年於食物市場充公的兩條大鯢 俗稱娃娃魚),這次是本園首次

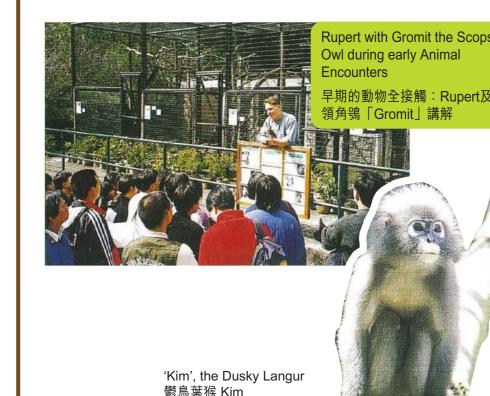
ique designs that introduced lucational themes. Deborah McAulay小姐為蝴蝶園設



AFCD granted the Department permission to assist in the search for permanent homes for rescued exotic species with emphasis on species conservation & education. 漁護署允許動物保育部為外來物種尋找永久居所,但需以物種的 保育及教育為重點。

以往飼養雞隻的「Cock Summer Camp」改建成貓頭鷹護理中 ,展覽無法回歸大自然的貓頭鷹。

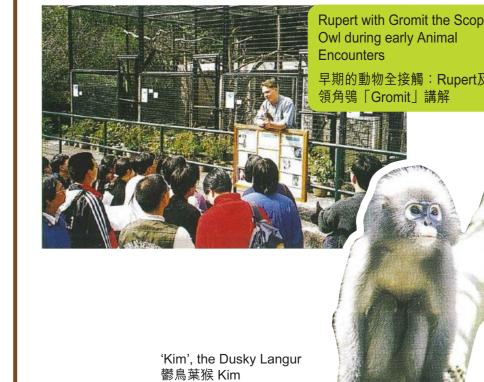
A section called the Ecological Advisory Group (EAG) was established. The team, made up of members from various Departments, commented on and instigated action regarding ncidents of illegal land use and Government developments. 由各部門成員組成生態諮詢組成立,主要為不當土地使用或政府 發展項目發表意見。



The Cock Summer Camp that used to house bantam chickens was converted into a Sanctuary for non-releasable owls.

bite patients with snake identification. 咬的病人辨認蛇類。

Kim the Dusky Langur who had resided at the Rescue Centre for over 2 years was rehomed to Howletts Wild Animal Park in UK to join a captive breeding group of langurs. 鬱鳥葉猴 Kim 在拯救中心逗留兩年後獲英國的 Howletts 野生動 物園收留,及後更參與同類的繁殖計劃。



Early 2000, construction of a Flight Exercise Facility was

Several members of the Fauna team agreed to be on call 24 hours a day to assist the Hospital Authority doctors and snake 數名動物保育部職員同意24小時候命,協助醫院管理局和被蛇

completed to speed up fitness training of falcons and hawks 2000年早期,飛行訓練籠落成,加強了隼及鷹在護理期間的放

Ecological Advisory Group was re-named the Ecological Advisory Programme (EAP) and become a formal programme of the Fauna Conservation Department. 生態諮詢組改名為生態諮詢計劃,亦正式歸入動物保育部。



vas threatened by development in 2000



2000年,西貢大浪灣受到發展威脅,生態諮詢計劃積極參與相關的保育工作



r, Asian Turtles will become EXTI

October 2002 — The Aquatics Room (AQ) was established to

house Golden Coin Turtle hatchlings as part of the increasing

為了加強保育和繁殖珍稀的金錢龜,水族飼養室(俗稱AQ)」

efforts to preserve and breed the rare Turtle.

2002年10月落成,用作養育金錢龜幼龜。

A public awareness campaign

with a joint action between Fa

and Education Departments

nighlights the Asian Turtle Crisis

動物部與教育部攜手合作,在數

個地鐵站放置「救救亞洲龜」的

廣告,喚醒大眾對保育亞洲龜的



EAP coordinated rapid biodiversity surveys of sites within the Frontier Closed Area in the Northern New Territories, after news that Government was planning to open up the area. Prior to this, the area was poorly documented and after the results were published as a Technical Report in 2004 it continued to be a guiding document for use by the public, the Government, planners and ecological consultants. 政府計劃開放新界北的邊境禁區,生態諮詢計劃隨即於該

地進行短期生態調查。在此之前,此邊境禁區的生態資料

乏善可陳,而生態諮詢計劃的調查報告於2004年公佈。時

至今日,此報告仍為公眾、政府、規劃師及生態顧問等提

供該區的重要生態資料。



nsferred to the Rescue Centre after being aptured in Shan Pui River. Pui Pui stayed at BG as an exhibit for two years and was a opular attraction of the Reptile Lookout. 富為港人熟悉的小灣鱬「貝貝」在山貝河捕獲後 皮送往拯救中心。隨後兩年,貝貝成為了本園的 爬行動物觀賞台|的動物明星。



Animal Discovery Tables were first launched in April 2006 during KFBG's 50th Anniversary Carnival. The exhibit of animal specimens was well-received and it became a regular 「動物知多點」在2006年4月本園50周年慶典上首次亮相,原 示的動物標本獲得好評,此後「動物知多點」成為每月定期的 教育活動。

A leaflet raising concern about 'Mercy Release' of

non-native animals into the wild was published. It was sent to







A Wildlife Rescue Workshop for Mainland Rescue Centres was held at Kadoorie Centre in November. It was an important step in creating a China-wide support network and sharing minimum operational standards for rescue work. 野生動物拯救工作坊在本年11月於嘉道理中心舉行。這次工作 坊為本部門與中國建立合作關係和交流拯救工作上的操作標準 邁進了一大步。

A collaboration with the AFCD saw the clearance of exotic

理隊清除了約12棵外來紅樹。香港電台亦前來拍攝此活動。

weeds and mangrove at Ha Pak Nai. The KFBG tree

2007

management team felled about 12 exotic mangrove trees an about 50 volunteers joined the event from several local NGOs. RTHK also filmed the event as part of the Hong Kong Geographic series. 與漁護署於下白泥合辦了一次清除外來雜草及紅樹活動,吸 了來自多個本地非政府組織的約50名義工參與。本園的樹木管



'Animal Encounters', a fauna education programme was first launched in 2008, to giv the public an opportunity to get closer to rescued animals. 動物保育部的教育活動「動物全接觸」於2008 年首次舉行,讓公眾可近距離接觸園內的動物

The Tai Long Sai Wan "ecological destruction event" occurred in 2010 and triggered a community "battle" to protect the "Country Park Enclaves". EAP and WWF-HK first spotted excavation activity in early June 2010. The Chief Executive later stated in his 2010 Policy Address that these Enclaves should be appropriately protected by the relevant Government Departments.

2009

首先於2010年6月初觀察到有關的挖土工程。當時的特首於



Over 100 confiscated rare reptiles were repatriated to the

ool children and a KFBG staff releas-

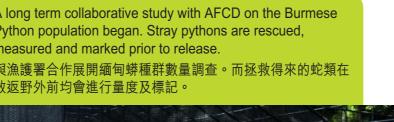
g some of the 609 Pig-nosed Turtles into

學童們與一名本園職員把豬鼻龜放回馬老河

the Maro River in West Papua.

2010年的大浪西灣生態破壞事件,為「郊野公園不包括土地 的保衞戰揭開序幕。生態諮詢計劃與世界自然基金會香港分會 2010年的施政報告表明,政府部門應為這些不包括土地提供適

> 環評未能全面反映該地的生態環境。有見及此,我們主動與相 政府部門及諮詢組織聯絡及商討。最終,該環評不獲批准。





Philippines after 2 months of temporary holding and liaising with the Philippine Government. The case received wide med 過百隻被充公的稀有爬行動物獲拯救中心短暫收容兩個月後 返原生地菲律賓。該次安排在香港引起傳媒的廣泛報導。

2011

he Ecological Impact Assessment (EIA) report for a propose Columbarium Development in Sha Lo Tung was published in 2012. EAP found that the EIA report did not fully reflect the true ecological conditions at the site and proactively discussed this issue with relevant Government departments and advisory groups. In the end, the EIA was not approved. 沙螺洞骨灰龕發展的環評於2012年公佈。生態諮詢計劃發現詞



Over the past 20 years, more than 34,000 animals have been received by the Rescue Centre. Many were successfully nursed back to health and returned to the wild, or were found good permanent homes in overseas conservation facilities. 在過去20年,拯救中心收容過逾34.000隻動物。大部分動物經 悉心照料後已回復健康並放歸野外或在海外保育設施覓得長遠

2013

The 6th East and Southeast Asian Wild Animal Rescue Network (WARN) Conference was held at Kadoorie Centre and hosted by the Fauna Conservation Department. Experiences with animal rescue and rehabilitation were shared by over 60 overseas and local participants. 第六屆東及東南亞野生動物拯救聯網(WARN)會議於嘉道理中 心舉行。逾60位本地及海外參加者在會議中分享動物拯救及復

In 2014, EAP and other Environmental NGOs successfully urged the Government to reduce the size of development zonings, and also enhance the conservation zonings for many Country Park Enclaves.

2014年,生態諮詢計劃及其他非政府環保組織成功要求政府洞 少多幅郊野公園不包括土地內的發展地帶面積,並增加這些土 地的保育地帶。

動物保育部職員呼籲大眾拒絕參與佛教放生外來物種之 活動。以林村河為例,本園職員在某次放生活動後從河 流中移除了153隻青蛙及179隻龜。

2015 2016



so called 'Mercy Release' activities (cruel and disruptive release of exotic animal species by the public as part of a Buddhist ritual) in the Lam Tsuen River. Staff removed 153 frogs and 179 turtles from

Fauna staff challenged members of public engaged in

