



# EAST AFRICA WILDLIFE ECO-TOUR



THE UNIVERSITY  
OF HONG KONG  
FOUNDATION

香港大學基金



HKU **SCIENCE**  
Oak Anniversary  
明德於樑 格物以理

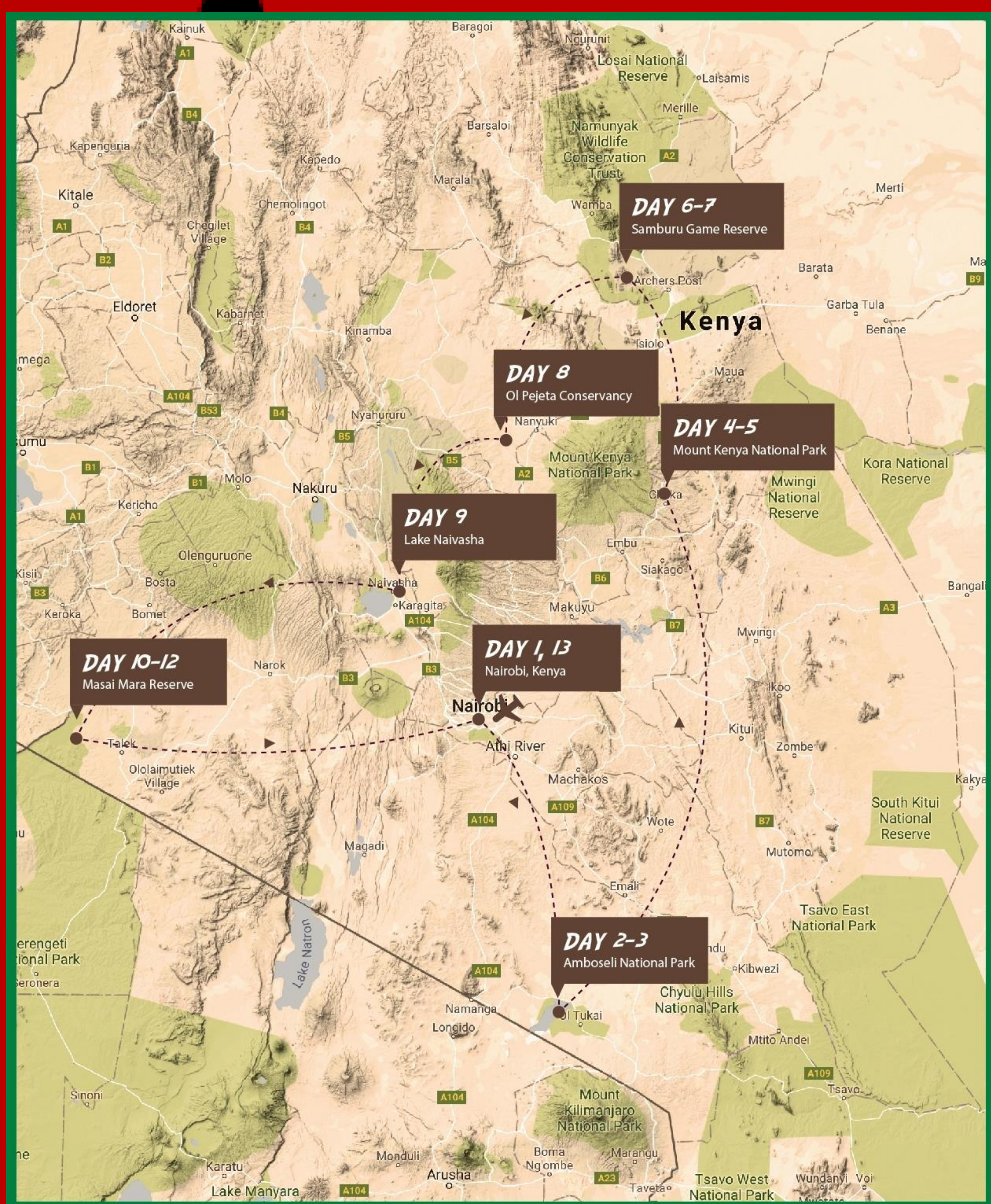
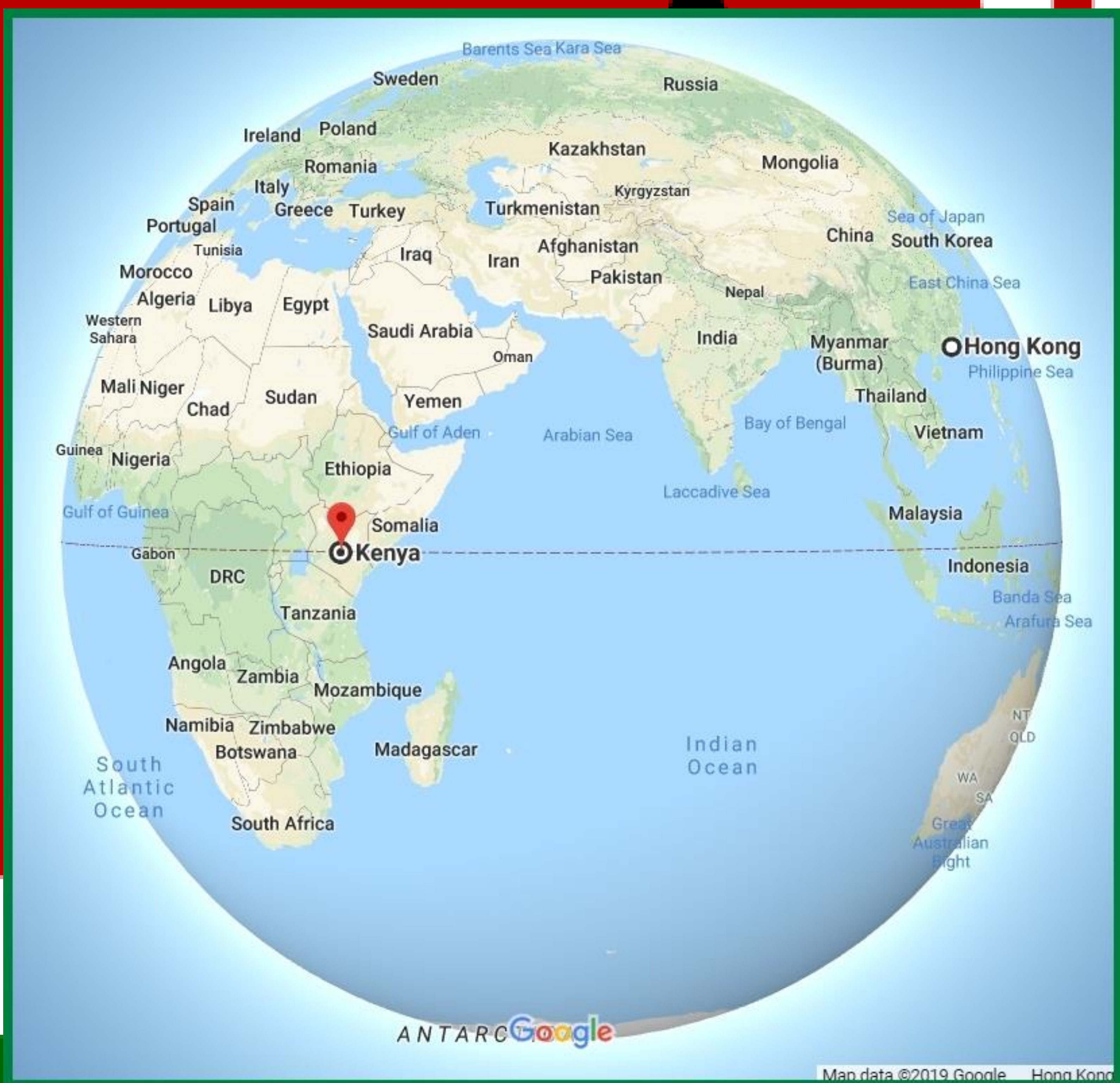
# HKU Eco-Leaders Training Programme East Africa Wildlife Eco-Tour, Kenya, July 2019



Dr. Billy Hau  
侯智恒博士

To celebrate its Oak Anniversary, the Faculty of Science, The University of Hong Kong (HKU) and the HKU Foundation co-presented a knowledge exchange East Africa Wildlife Eco-Tour in July 2019. The Eco-Tour, led by Dr Billy Hau from the School of Biological Sciences, aimed to spread the important message of nature conversation. The programme included a 6-month pre-trip ecological training in Hong Kong and a wildlife Eco-Tour to different protected areas in Kenya, East Africa. Participants were able to observe unique African wildlife, travel through spectacular scenery and experience the Great Migration, one of the most remarkable natural wonders in the world. In the eco-tour, students took up the role as Eco-leaders and were paired up with alumni and HKU Foundation Members, who supported the students' participation on this meaningful learning journey.

為慶祝理學院成立80週年，學院與香港大學及香港大學基金於2019年7月共同舉辦了一項知識交流項目 - 東非野生動物生態遊，由生物科學學院的侯智恒博士帶領，宣揚環境保育的重要性。計劃包括在香港進行為期6個月的生態培訓，以及到東非肯尼亞不同的保護區進行生態考察。參加者能夠觀察到獨特的非洲野生動物，欣賞壯觀的景色，體驗世界上最引人注目的自然奇觀之一的非洲動物大遷徙。在旅程中，學生擔任校友和香港大學基金會會員（贊助人）的專業生態導賞員，有賴他們的支持，讓學生能參與這趟富有意義的學習旅程。



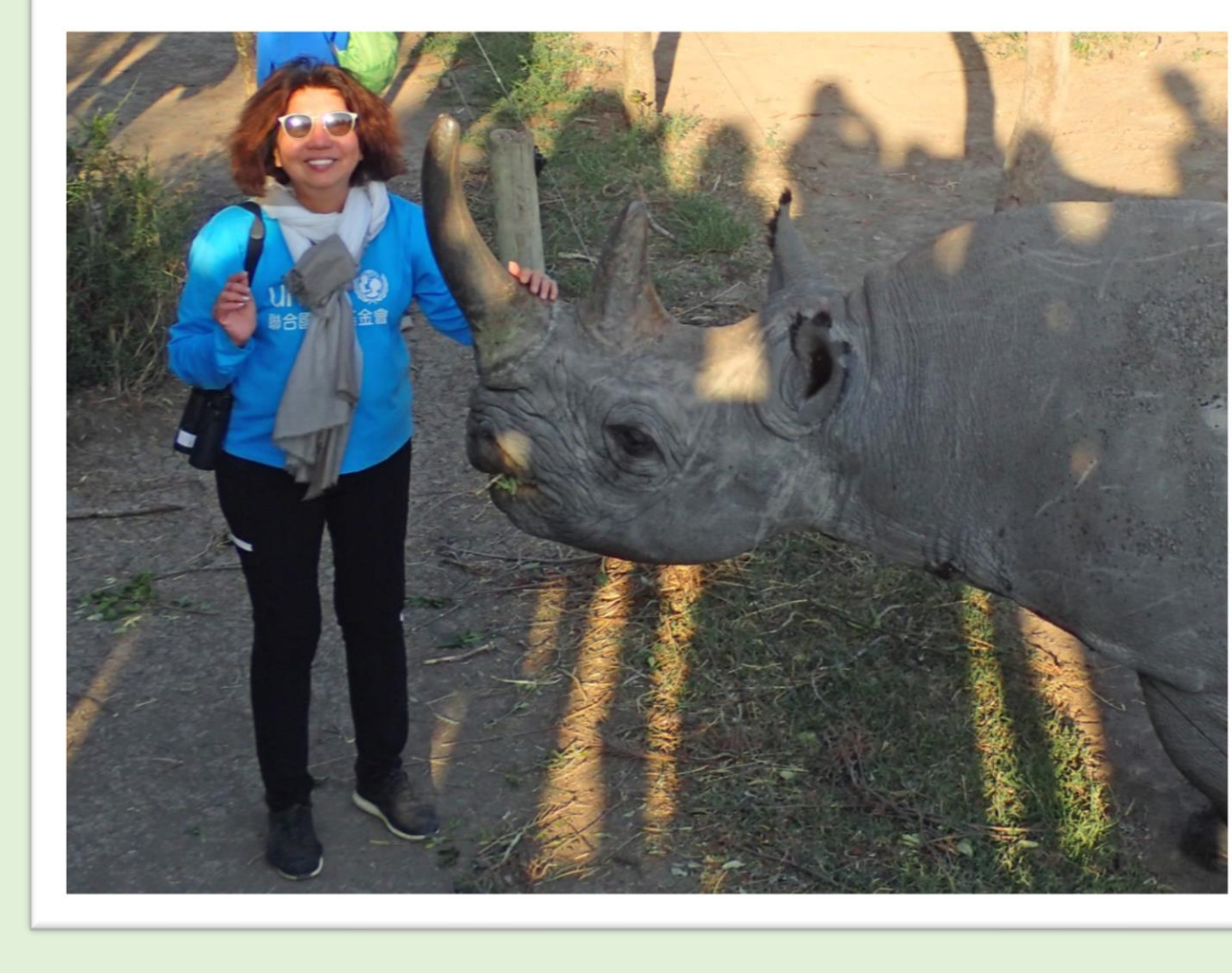
**Ivan Tse, MSc Year 2 student,** "Big cats are charming animals to wildlife lovers and leopard is my favourite. I have tried very hard to look for it on several safaris in Asia but failed. This time in Samburu National Reserve, I had a close encounter with a Leopard family of three. It was a very fantastic moment for me and leopard is simply beautiful!"

**謝偉倫同學（環境管理學碩士二年級）：**「大型貓科動物是令野生動物愛好者沉醉的動物，豹是我的最愛。我曾在亞洲的幾次野外考察非常努力地尋找牠的踪影，但都失敗而回。這次在桑布魯國家保護區，我與一家三口的花豹家族有過近距離的接觸。對我來說這是一個非常奇妙的時刻，花豹真是太美了！」



**Ms. KI Man Fung Leonie (Alumni & HKU Foundation Member),** "I felt so fortunate and happy that I joined the East Africa Wildlife Eco-tour. I saw many spectacular animals including the Big Five, cheetahs and many bird species. I also saw the Great Migration in action: hundreds of wildebeests crossing the Mara River which was stunning. I hope more of this kind of knowledge exchange programmes could be organized by HKU in future such that more students and alumni can be benefited."

**紀文鳳女士（校友及港大基金會會員）：**「我參與了是次東非野生動物生態之旅，感到非常幸運和高興。我看到許多壯觀的動物，包括非洲五霸，獵豹和許多鳥類。我還看到了非洲動物大遷徙，數以百計的牛羚橫渡馬拉河，令人驚嘆！我希望將來香港大學會舉辦更多這種智識交流項目，令更多的學生和校友受益。」





## African Elephant 非洲象 - *Loxodonta africana*

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species- Vulnerable (2008), population increasing.  
世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄-易危(2008)，種群有增加趨勢。

**Threats** – African elephants are threatened by human-wildlife conflict, agriculture and livestock farming leading to habitat degradation and loss, climate change impacts, and ongoing poaching for illegal ivory trade worldwide.

非洲象面對的威脅包括與人類在生活上的衝突，因農業及畜牧業令棲息地受損及喪失，氣候變化的影響，以及持續偷獵象牙以供應非法的國際象牙貿易。



**Conservation** – The African elephant is protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Appendix I, meaning international trade of this species is banned except for exceptional circumstances. However, populations in Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa are on CITES Appendix II only where international trade is regulated but not prohibited.

保育 - 非洲象受“瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約”(CITES) 附錄I的保護，除特殊情況外，這物種的國際貿易是被禁止的。可是，博茨瓦納，納米比亞，津巴布韋和南非的種群卻在CITES附錄II中，國際貿易只是受監管而非禁止。

Use this QR code to get more information about African elephant:  
可用這二維碼獲得更多非洲象的資訊：

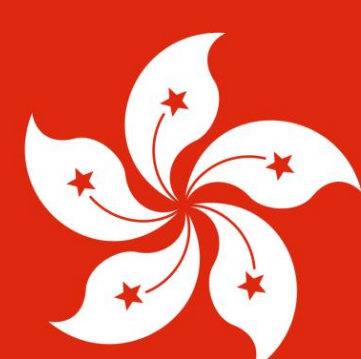


We visited the field research station of The Amboseli Trust for Elephants and listened to the staff's sharing of their work on African elephants. We learnt that elephants have brilliant memories and could recognize their staff even after many years not seeing each other. We also learnt many sad stories of elephants being killed for various causes, which highlight the importance of elephant conservation work.

我們參觀了安博塞利大象信託基金的研究基地，並聽取了工作人員分享他們在非洲大象方面的工作。我們了解到，大象擁有良好的記憶，即使多年沒有見面，也能認出員工。我們還聽到很多關於大象因各種原因被殺害的悲慘故事，這些故事反映了大象保護工作的重要性。

The Amboseli Trust for Elephants aims to ensure the long-term conservation and welfare of Africa's elephants in the context of human needs and pressures through scientific research, training, community outreach, public awareness and advocacy. Please use the QR code to learn more about their work or visit [www.elephanttrust.org](http://www.elephanttrust.org)

安博塞利大象信託基金會旨在通過科學研究、培訓、社區外展及教育等工作，確保非洲象在人類需求和各種壓力下得到長期保護。要了解有關基金會及其工作項目，請透二維碼或瀏覽 [www.elephanttrust.org](http://www.elephanttrust.org)



Hong Kong's Legislative Council voted to ban the local ivory trade in January 2018 after lobbying by WWF and other NGOs. Conservationists believe that legal local ivory trade will increase the demand for ivory, which will enhance the illegal trade and increase the poaching of elephants. Hong Kong has been regarded as a trading hub for ivory for almost a century.

經過世界自然基金會和其他非政府組織的遊說之後，香港立法委員會在2018年1月投票禁止所有象牙貿易。保育人士認為，合法的本土貿易會增加對象牙的需求，並加劇非法貿易，令偷獵行為更猖獗。近一個世紀以來，香港一直被視為象牙貿易的樞紐。



## White Rhinoceros 白犀牛 - *Ceratotherium simum*

**IUCN Red List of Threatened Species** - Near Threatened (listed 2011), population increasing.  
世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄 - 接近受威脅 (2011)，種群有上升趨勢。

**Threats** - Increased poaching threat due to increasing illegal demand for horns. Increasing involvement of organized international criminal syndicates in rhino poaching. In the last decade, 8,889 African rhinos have been lost to poaching.

威脅 - 隨著對犀牛角非法需求增加，越來越多有組織的犯罪集團參與偷獵犀牛，因而令對犀牛的威脅大增。在過去的十年，非洲因偷獵已失去有8,889隻犀牛。

**Conservation** - Save the Rhino International is an NGO which supports rhino conservation organizations across Africa, Indonesia and Vietnam.

保育 - 國際拯救犀牛是一個支持非洲，印尼和越南犀牛保育團體的非政府組織。



Save the Rhino



Use this QR code to get more information about White Rhinos: 可用這二維碼獲得更多白犀牛的資訊:



Hong Kong Government Press Release

In April 2019, Hong Kong Customs seized 82.5 kilograms of suspected rhino horn and cut pieces with an estimated market value of about \$16.5 million.

2019年4月，香港海關檢獲82.5公斤懷疑犀牛角及切片，估計市值約為1,650萬元。

## Black Rhinoceros 黑犀牛 - *Diceros bicornis*

**IUCN Red List of Threatened Species** - Critically Endangered (2011) population increasing.

世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄 - 極度瀕危 (2011) 種群有上升趨勢。

### How to tell the two species apart:

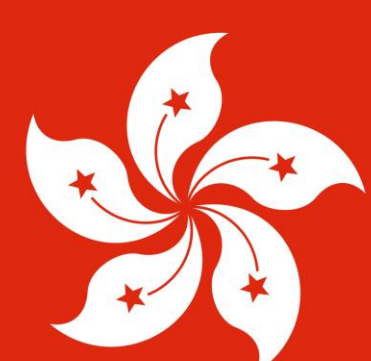
White rhino: larger body with a square lip for grazing on grasses.

Black rhino: smaller body with a hooked lip for browsing on leaves.

### 如何區分兩種犀牛：

白犀牛：體型較大，嘴唇方形，適合放牧。

黑犀牛：較小的身體，有鉤狀的嘴唇，以便咀嚼葉子。

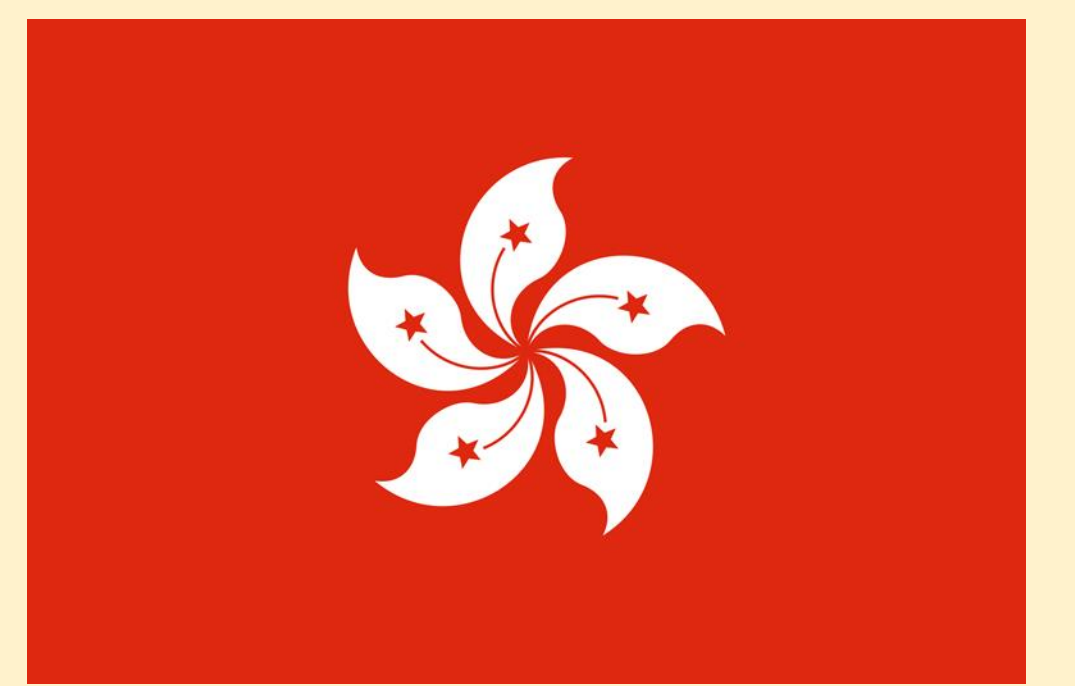


Hong Kong and Singapore are major holding centres for rhinoceros horns. China and Vietnam are the largest markets where it is consumed in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). Other uses include carving as antiques and commodity investments. In TCM, rhino horn is allegedly used to treat fever, rheumatism, gout, and other disorders.

香港和新加坡是犀牛角的主要交易點，而中國和越南是犀牛角買賣的最大市場，包括用作傳統中藥，古董或商品投資。在傳統中醫中，犀牛角聲稱可用於治療發燒，風濕，痛風等其他疾病。



# Wildlife Trade in the News in HK 香港野生動物貿易的新聞



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ANIMALS HONG KONG LAW & CRIME

## In Pictures: Hong Kong approves ivory trade ban after years-long battle

31 January 2018 18:31 · Tom Grundy · 4 min read



Hong Kong's legislature has voted to ban ivory sales, after a years-long battle to ban the trade.



Grundy, Tom. (2018, January 31). In Pictures: *Hong Kong approves ivory ban after years-long battle*. Retrieved from <https://www.hongkongfp.com/2018/01/31/breaking-hong-kong-approves-ivory-trade-ban-years-long-battle/> (Used with permission)

Health & Environment

## Why Hong Kong's ban on ivory trade is such a big deal

The decision taken by the Legislative Council on Wednesday is seen by green groups as the 'breakthrough moment' in the battle to save elephants from extinction



Ernest Kao

Published: 10:00am, 2 Feb, 2018

SCMP (2018, Feb 2). *Why Hong Kong's ban on ivory trade is such a big deal*. Retrieved from <https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/health-environment/article/2131642/why-hong-kongs-ban-ivory-trade-such-big-deal>

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region  
Press Releases

GovHK 香港政府一站通 繁體版 簡體版

Government will phase out local ivory trade and increase penalties on illicit trade in endangered species from May

A spokesman for the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) announced today (April 23) that the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants (Amendment) Ordinance 2018 (Amendment Ordinance) will come into effect on May 1. The Amendment Ordinance will take forward a three-step plan to enhance regulations on import and re-export of ivory and elephant hunting trophies and to phase out the local ivory trade, and increase the maximum penalties on smuggling and illegal trade in endangered species to a \$10 million fine and 10 years' imprisonment to provide stronger deterrent effects.

The spokesman said, "The Government is committed to the protection of all endangered species including elephants. Species listed in the Appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) are regulated under the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance in Hong Kong. As the first step of the plan, we will ban the import and re-export of all elephant hunting trophies and the remaining post-convention ivory items from May 1, for which their import, export and re-export are currently permitted under the CITES.

"For the next step, the import and re-export of pre-convention ivory will be banned and the commercial possession of pre-convention ivory in local markets will be subject to licensing control on August 1, and lastly, banning the commercial possession of all ivory. The whole process will be completed by December 31, 2021, and the local trade in all ivory (except antique ivory) will be completely closed down."

Meanwhile, various departments, including the AFCD, Customs and Excise Department and Hong Kong Police Force, will continue to take vigorous enforcement action against smuggling and illegal trade in ivory.

Hong Kong Government. (2018, April 23). *Government will phase out local ivory trade and increase penalties on illicit trade in endangered species from May*. [Press Release]. Retrieved from <https://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201804/23/P2018042000739.htm> (Used with permission)

News > Health

## World Health Organisation's recognition of traditional Chinese medicine 'could push species into extinction'

Failure to condemn use of animal parts in traditional remedies 'egregiously negligent and irresponsible', wildlife groups say

Alex Matthews-King Health Correspondent | Tuesday 28 May 2019 13:30

Matthews-King, Alex. (2019, May 28). *World Health Organization's recognition of traditional Chinese medicine 'could push species into extinction'*. Retrieved from <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/health/china-medicine-wildlife-poaching-conservation-world-health-organisation-a8933061.html>

WORLD NEWS MARCH 28, 2019 / 1:09 PM / 5 MONTHS AGO

## As China pushes traditional medicine globally, illegal wildlife trade flourishes

Farah Master

6 MIN READ

Master, Farah. (2019, March 28). *As China pushes traditional medicine globally, illegal wildlife trade flourishes*. Retrieved from <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-tcm/as-china-pushes-traditional-medicine-globally-illegal-wildlife-trade-flourishes-idUSKCN1R90D5>

Williams, V.L., Newton, D.J., Loveridge, A.J. and Macdonald, D.W. (2015). *Bones of Contention: An Assessment of the South African Trade in African Lion Panthera leo Bones and Other Body Parts*. TRAFFIC, Cambridge, UK & WildCRU, Oxford, UK (used with permission)

## BONES OF CONTENTION: An assessment of the South African trade in African Lion Panthera leo bones and other body parts

Winnie Williams, David Newton, Andrew Loveridge and David Macdonald

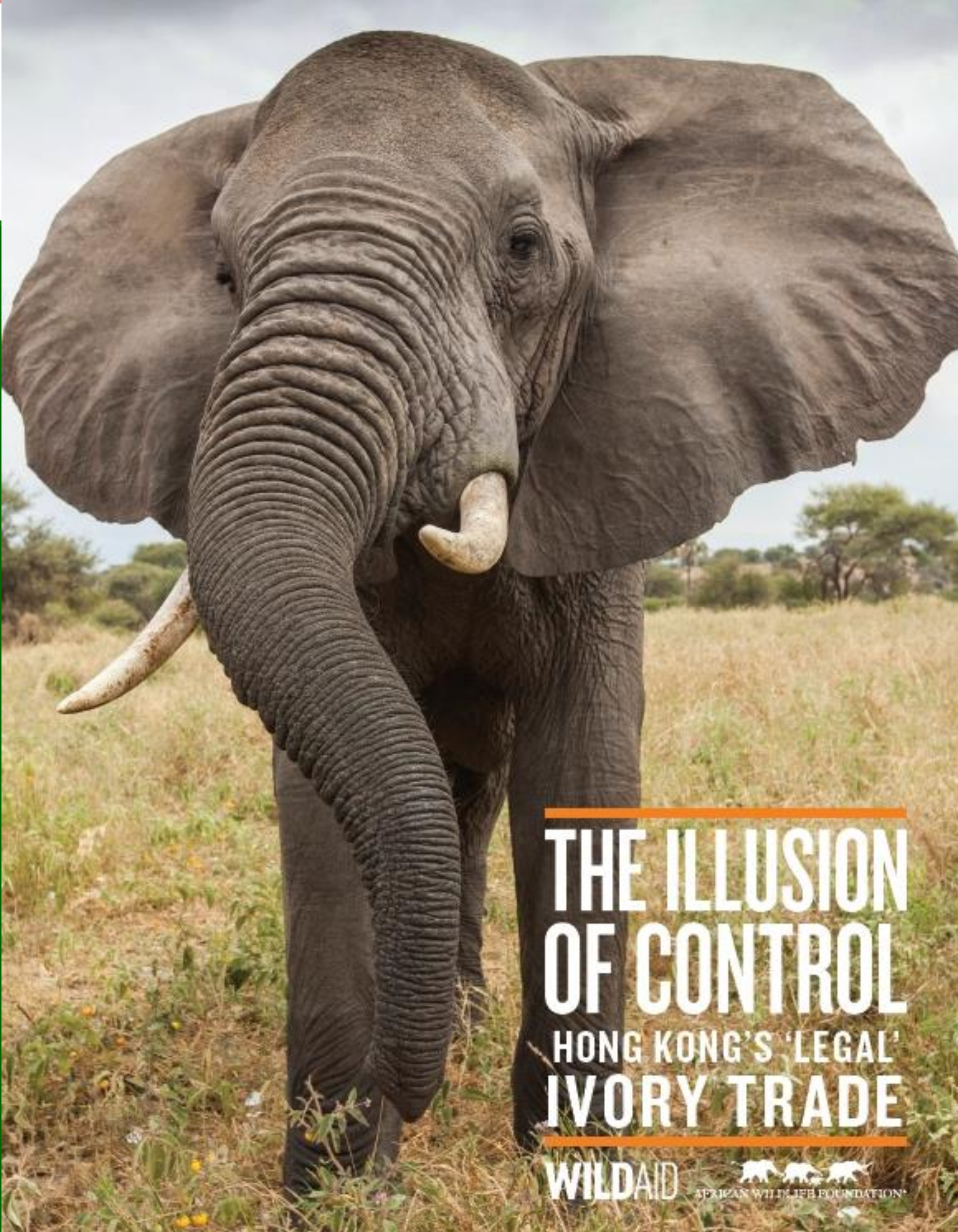
REPORT

July 2015



WILDCRU Wildlife Conservation Research Unit

TRAFFIC The wildlife trade monitoring network



Knights, Peter; Hofford, A.; Andersson, A.; and Cheng, D. (2015). *The Illusion of Control: Hong Kong's 'Legal' Ivory Trade*. WildAid. (Used with permission)

Law and Crime

## Customs seizes HK\$16.5 million record haul of rhino horns in Hong Kong

Discovery follows last year's surge of 72 per cent in illegal wildlife cases, with biggest ever pangolin scales haul recorded in January



Christy Leung

Published: 3:51pm, 6 Apr, 2019

Leung, Christy (2019, April 6). *Customs seizes HK\$16.5 million record haul of rhino horns in Hong Kong*. Retrieved from <https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/law-and-crime/article/3004956/customs-seizes-hk165-million-record-haul-rhino-horns>

Health & Environment

## Delay on full ban of ivory trade in Hong Kong could encourage elephant poaching, study shows

While China stopped the sale of ivory last year, Hong Kong's gradual approach will only see it outlawed in December 2021



Ernest Kao

Published: 7:03am, 5 Sep, 2018

Kao, Ernest. (2018, September 5). *Delay on full ban of ivory trade in Hong Kong could encourage elephant poaching, study shows*. Retrieved from <https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/health-environment/article/2162757/delay-full-ban-ivory-trade-hong-kong-could>



## THE HONG KONG IVORY TRADE

INTRODUCTION

Few conservation battles have garnered more global attention than the current crisis facing Africa's elephants. A resurgence in consumer demand for ivory, primarily in Asia, has resulted in widespread poaching across the African continent, with up to 33,000 elephants killed annually.<sup>1</sup>

Much of this ivory is smuggled into Hong Kong, a longstanding hub for the international ivory trade. While the Hong Kong government issues licenses to traders allowing them to sell ivory obtained before 1989 (the year international commercial trade in ivory was banned), retailers use this system to sell illegal, recently poached ivory. Officials turn a blind eye to the fraud, making no meaningful checks to ensure the ivory is from original stock held prior to the international ban.

The Hong Kong government insists that its regulatory system is adequate in curbing illegal sales and trafficking. The evidence laid out in this report tells a different story.

Over the past year, WildAid has investigated licensed ivory dealers throughout Hong Kong. Undercover field investigators posing as ivory buyers also provided undercover footage to WildAid as well as to WWF-Hong Kong.<sup>2</sup> What we found is a "legal" trade that provides cover for smuggling, profit for criminal syndicates and incentive for poachers to kill as many elephants as they can.

<sup>1</sup> Wittman, George; Northrup, Joseph M.; Blaw, Julian; Douglas-Hamilton, Iain; Omselt, Patrick; and Burnham, Kenneth P. (2014). *Illegal Killing for Ivory Drives Global Decline in African Elephants*. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, Vol. 111, No. 26.

<sup>2</sup> Le, Cheryl and Edwards, Curtis (2013). *The Hard Truth: A Report on How Hong Kong's Ivory Trade Is Fueling Africa's Poaching Crisis*. Retrieved from [www.wwf.org/uk/en](http://www.wwf.org/uk/en).

Chelsea Brown

THE ILLUSION OF CONTROL



## Leopard 豹 - *Panthera pardus*

**IUCN Red List of Threatened Species** - Vulnerable (2015), population decreasing.  
**世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄** - 易危 (2015)，種群有下降趨勢

**Threats** – Leopards are threatened by continued persecution with increasing human populations, habitat fragmentation, increased illegal wildlife trade, excessive harvesting for ceremonial use of skins, prey base declines and poorly managed trophy hunting (IUCN).

**威脅** – 花豹受到不同威脅，包括人口增加，棲息地破碎化，非法野生動物貿易增加，過度被獵取毛皮，獵物數量下降及戰利品狩獵等威脅影響。

**Conservation** – The Leopard Conservation Project is devoted to protecting Leopards from hunting and trapping, as well as gathering data on populations and genetic diversity to inform scientific research. The project has three focus areas: to protect leopards throughout their range; to research on their ecology; to educate farmers and the general public about leopard issues.

**保育** - 花豹保育項目致力於保護花豹免受狩獵和誘捕，以及收集種群和遺傳多樣性數據，以進行科學研究。該項目有三個重點範疇：保護整個範圍內的豹；研究牠們的生態學；以及向農民和公眾宣傳與豹有關的知識和問題。



Use this QR code to get more information about leopards:  
可用這二維碼獲得更多花豹的資訊：



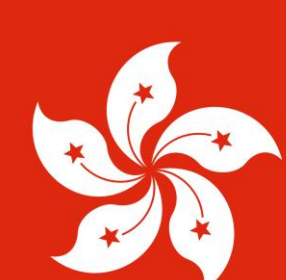
Leopard Conservation Project  
花豹保育項目



**Nicholas Tam, BSc Year 3 student**, “Easily the cutest and (one of the) luckiest moment of the trip. To have such a majestic and secretive creature to appear before our eyes in such a short distance and letting its guard down are both endearing and concerning. While this moment solidifies the fact that this trip is a once in a lifetime opportunity for me, it also reminds me to be wary of the fate of these animals and to continue to fight for conservation.”



**譚詩翰同學（理學士三年級）**：「旅途中最可愛和（最幸運）的時刻之一，是這樣一隻雄偉而神秘的生物，在如此近距離出現在我們的眼前，他們保持警惕的樣子既可愛又令人關注。雖然這一刻引證了這次是一生難得一次的旅程這事實，但它也提醒我，要警惕著這些動物的命運，並繼續參與保育工作。」



Historically, leopards occurred throughout southern China. Today, subspecies *P. pardus japonensis* is extant in southern China, though with a much-reduced range.

歷史上，花豹遍佈中國南部。但今天，其亞種 *P. pardus japonensis* 存在於中國南方，但分佈範圍卻大大縮小了。



## African Lion 非洲獅子 - *Panthera leo*

**IUCN Red List of Threatened Species** - Vulnerable (2014), population decreasing.  
世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄 - 易危 (2014)，種群有減少趨勢。

**Threats** – Lions are subjected to indiscriminate killing in defense of human life and livestock, habitat loss, and prey base depletion. An emerging threat is the trade in bones and other body parts for traditional medicine, both within Africa and in Asia (IUCN). Trophy hunting is another important threat.

**威脅** - 人類會以保護人命和牲畜的理由而獵殺獅子，而棲息地喪失和獵物數量下降也是獅子正面對的威脅。而一個新興的威脅是非洲和亞洲的傳統醫藥，因其會利用獅子的骨骼和其他身體部位作入藥，而增加偷獵獅子作貿易用途。而戰利品狩獵是獅子的另一大威脅。

**Conservation** – There are many organisations worldwide running research, education or fund raising projects on the conservation of African lions.

**保育** - 世界上有不同團體正在以科研、教育或基金籌募等項目去保育非洲獅子。

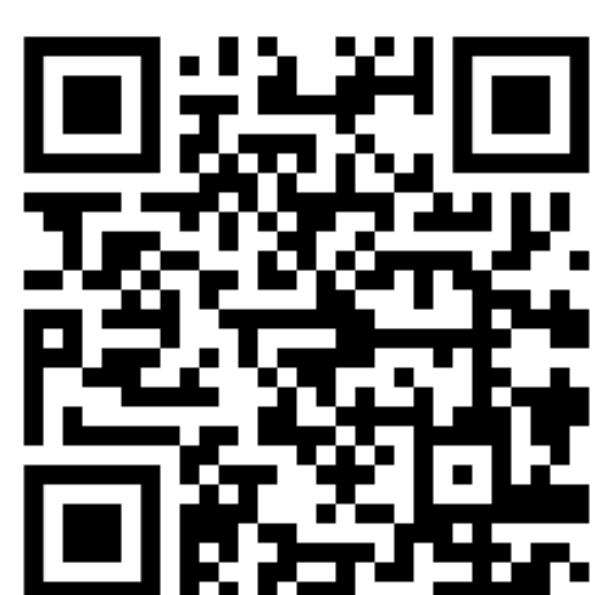


Use this QR code to get more information about African lions:  
可用這二維碼獲得更多非洲獅子的資訊：



Use the QR code to learn more about the Mara Predator Project or donate to them:

請使用二維碼了解更多有關馬拉捕食動物計劃的信息或捐助他們：



**The Mara Predator Project** has a long term conservation project on the lions and other predators in Maasai Mara National Reserve. They collect data on the predators' ecology and behavior in order to educate the public about ways to share the environment with these predators.

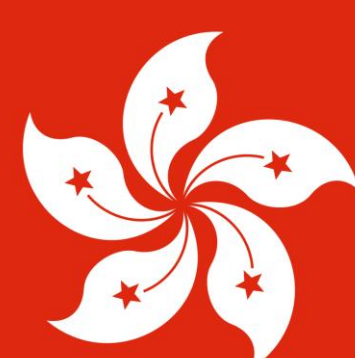
**馬拉捕食動物計劃**有長遠保育馬賽馬拉國家保護區的獅子及其他捕食者的計畫，他們收集捕食動物的生態及行為等資料，以便向公眾宣傳與這些動物共享環境的方法。

## SIMILAR SPECIES 相似物種

**Asiatic lion 亞洲獅** - *Panthera leo ssp. persica*

**IUCN Red List of Threatened Species** - Endangered (2008), population stable.  
世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄 - 瀕危(2008)，種群穩定。

The Asiatic lion exists as a single isolated population in India's Gujarat State, numbering approximately 175 mature individuals. 亞洲獅祇有一個獨立的種群，存活於在印度古吉拉特邦，數量約有175隻。



In 2005, TRAFFIC, an NGO combating wildlife trade, found evidence that African lion bones were an ingredient in "tiger bone strengthening" wine produced in Guilin, China. The wine was distributed in tiger-shaped bottles. 2005年，TRAFFIC (一個打擊野生生物貿易的非政府組織)有證據顯示，中國桂林生產的“虎骨強化酒”有非洲獅子骨的成分，並以老虎形狀的酒瓶販賣。



## Blue Wildebeest 牛羚 - *Connochaetes taurinus*

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species - Least Concern, population stable  
世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄 - 無危，數量穩定

Threats - agriculture, livestock farming, hunting, habitat loss and degradation  
威脅 - 農業、畜牧業、狩獵及棲息地退化及損失。

Use this QR code to get more information about blue wildebeest: 可用這二維碼獲得更多牛羚的資訊:



Every year, over 1 million migratory wildebeests and other herbivores migrate in a clock-wise manner across Serengeti in Tanzania and Kenya. This is the renowned "The Great Migration" of African animals. The migration follows the rainfall pattern in Serengeti which affects the herbivores main food: grass! Watching tens of thousands of wildebeests crossing the Mara River in the Maasai Mara National Park is one of the most thrilling experiences. Sadly, the Great Migration is also under threat from infrastructure development such as highways and agriculture.

每年有超過100萬隻牛羚和其他食草動物以順時針方式在坦桑尼亞和肯尼亞的塞倫蓋蒂進行遷徙。這便是舉世聞名的非洲動物“大遷徙”。大遷徙遵循塞倫蓋蒂的降雨模式進行，因為雨量影響食草動物的主要食物草的生長。在馬賽馬拉國家公園觀看成千上萬的牛羚穿越馬拉河是最令人興奮的體驗之一。可悲的是，大遷徙也面臨高速公路和農業等基礎設施發展的威脅。



**Kenneth Lam, MSc Year 2 student** – "I still remember the amazing scene of wildebeests crossing the Mara River when I watched wildlife programmes on TV. It was more than exciting that I was able to see this in my own eyes on this trip! It was a hundred thousand times more spectacular than what I imagined. Definitely once in a lifetime experience!"

**林釗同學（環境管理學碩士二年級）** - 我還記得當年我在電視節看到牛羚橫過馬拉河的驚人場景。當我這次親眼看到這場面時，真是萬分激動！它比我想像中震撼十萬倍，絕對是一世人一次的體驗！“





## Grevy's Zebra 細紋斑馬 - *Equus grevyi*

**IUCN Red List of Threatened Species - Endangered (2016), population stable.**  
**世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄 - 瀕危 (2016)，種群數量穩定。**

**Threats** – As the largest living zebra species, Grevy's zebra is threatened by poaching for its meat, competition with domestic livestock for water and grass, habitat degradation, and climate change impacts which bring more extreme weather and droughts.

**威脅** - 作為體型最大的一種斑馬，細紋斑馬受到偷獵作食用、與牲畜爭奪水源和草、棲息地退化、以及氣候變化帶來更多的極端天氣和乾旱的威脅。

**Conservation** – The Grevy's Zebra Trust is re-planting native grasses, working with local communities on protection and education, and conducting supplemental feeding in times of drought.

**保育** - 細紋斑馬保育聯盟正在重新種植本地草，與當地社區合作保育和教育工作，並在乾旱時期進行補充餵飼以保育細紋斑馬。

Use this QR code to get more information about Grevy's zebra: 可用這二維碼獲得更多細紋斑馬的資訊：



We were fortunate to have the chance listening to the staff of the Grevy's Zebra Trust at their Westgate Community Conservancy Headquarters in the Samburu Game Reserve about their work and the threats the species is facing.

我們有幸於桑布魯野生動物保護區的細紋斑馬保育基金西門社區保育總部，聽取其工作人員有關細紋斑馬面對的威脅及保育工作。

Grevy's Zebra Trust  
細紋斑馬保育基金



## SIMILAR SPECIES 相似物種

### Common Zebra 普通斑馬 - *Equus quagga*

**IUCN Red list of Threatened Species -**

**世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄 -**

Near Threatened (2016), population decreasing.

近危 (2016)，種群有下降趨勢。





## Maasai Giraffe 馬賽長頸鹿 - *Giraffa camelopardalis ssp. tippelskirchi*

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species - Endangered (2019), population decreasing.

世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄 - 瀕危 (2019)，種群有下降趨勢。

**Threats** – The four main threats to giraffes are habitat loss and degradation, civil unrest (ethnic conflict), poaching for food, and ecological changes (habitat conversion, climate change) [IUCN].

**威脅** - 根據世界自然保護聯盟，長頸鹿面對四大威脅，分別是棲息地退化及損失，種族衝突，被偷獵作食用和生態改變（包括棲息地用途改變及氣候變化）。

**Conservation** - The Giraffe Conservation Foundation is an umbrella organization promoting conservation of giraffe habitat, threat mitigation and awareness of giraffe issues in Africa.

**保育** - 長頸鹿保護基金會是一個傘式組織，旨在促進長頸鹿棲息地的保育，減輕威脅並提高公眾對非洲長頸鹿問題的認識。

Use this QR code to get more information about giraffe:  
可用這二維碼獲得更多長頸鹿的資訊：



## OTHER GIRAFFE SPECIES IN KENYA 肯亞其他種的長頸鹿

**Reticulated Giraffe 網紋長頸鹿** *Giraffa c. ssp. Reticulata*  
2018

IUCN Red list of Threatened Species -	Endangered, population decreasing.
世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄 -	瀕危，種群有下降趨勢。

**Rothschild's Giraffe 羅氏長頸鹿** *Giraffa c. ssp. Rothschildi*  
2018

IUCN Red list of Threatened Species -	Near Threatened, population increasing.
世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄 -	近危，種群有增加趨勢。





Endangered  
瀕危

### African Wild Dog 非洲野犬 - *Lycaon pictus*

Human activities, prey shortages, and disease pose the biggest threats to African wild dogs.

人類的活動，食物短缺和疾病對非洲野狗構成重大威脅。



Least  
Concern  
無危

### Nile Crocodile 尼羅鱷 - *Crocodylus niloticus*

Nile crocodiles are intensively farmed for their meat and skins.

尼羅鱷廣泛被人工養殖，以取其皮革及肉。





Least  
Concern  
無危

### Lilac-breasted Roller 紫胸佛法僧 - *Coracias caudata*

The colourful lilac-breasted roller is the national bird of Kenya and Botswana.

顏色鮮艷的紫胸佛法僧，是肯尼亞和博茨瓦納的國鳥。



Least  
Concern  
無危

### African Spoonbill 非洲琵鷺 - *Platalea alba*

The habitat and breeding areas of African spoonbill are threatened by dams and water management.

水壩和水力工程威脅著非洲琵鷺的棲息地和繁殖地。





Vulnerable  
易危

**Secretary Bird 蛇鷲 - *Sagittarius serpentarius***  
Agriculture and urbanization are direct threats to their habitats.  
農業發展和城市化對其棲息地構成直接威脅。



Critically  
Endangered  
極危

**White-backed Vulture 白背禿鷲 - *Gyps africanus***  
Populations are reduced by habitat degradation and fragmentation.  
棲息地減少和破碎化會減少其種群數量。





Population explosion, poverty, civil unrest, poor education, governance and institutional framework are the root causes of biodiversity loss in Africa. These often lead to over-exploitation of biodiversity resources e.g. bushmeat trade and animal poaching; and habitat degradation and loss e.g. excessive ecotourism development, cattle ranching, farming and urbanization.

人口膨脹，貧窮，內亂，差勁的教育、政府管治與架構，是非洲生物多樣性損耗的根本原因，往往引致過度利用生物多樣性資源，例如狩獵及偷獵。亦令生境退化及損耗，例如過度發展生態旅遊、放牧、耕作及都市化。



**Sherry Tse, BSc Year 3 student** – “It was disturbing to see a great number of jeeps parking really close to the crowd of wildebeest to watch them crossing the river. This showed us how important the Great Migration is to tourism in Africa, but also showed us how bad the etiquette of drivers and tourists could be. They scared the animals a number of times which stopped them from crossing. Tourism is good to boost conservation of wild animals economically, but it can also interfere with their natural behaviours. Tourists have to think more about the animals.”

**謝尚頤同學（理學士三年級）** – 「看到大量的吉普車停在牛羚群附近，等待他們過河，我感到不安。這向我們展示了大遷徙對非洲旅遊業的重要性，同時也向我們展示了司機和遊客過份熱情的禍害。他們為了靠近觀看而多次防礙牛羚過河。旅遊業在經濟上有利於促進野生動物的保護，但也會干擾它們的自然行為。遊客必須考慮多一些動物的利益。」



“Mountain, hills, plateaus and plains, because of their aesthetic value, are important tourist attractions. Mountains and hills also regulate river flows and prevent flooding; help recharge ground-water tables; improve soil fertility; help regulate local climate conditions; are part of cultural ceremonies and form sacred groves or sites; harbour forests; and are important as wildlife habitats (flora and fauna) and watersheds. Tourism contributed US\$ 1.2 billion in 2011 (KNBS 2012) and provides employment to 3 hundred thousand Kenyans.” (Kenya’s Natural Capital: A Biodiversity Atlas, 2015)

山脈，丘陵，高原和平原，因其觀賞價值，是重要的旅遊景點。山脈和丘陵也可以調節河流流量並防止洪水氾濫；幫助補給地下水位；提高土壤肥力；幫助調節當地的氣候條件；也是傳統文化儀式的一部分，形成神聖的樹林或遺址；孕育森林；是野生生物（動植物）非常重要的棲息地及集區。這些生境在2011年的旅遊業貢獻了12億美元（KNBS 2012），並為30萬肯尼亞人提供了就業機會。（Kenya’s Natural Capital: A Biodiversity Atlas, 2015）



**Linus Hung, BSc Year 2 student**, “Human activities are threatening lots of animals and are one of the main factors causing animal extinctions. I would like to remind everyone to save animals, save Mother Nature, and save the Earth.”

**洪伯鑫同學（理學士二年級）**：「人類活動威脅著許多動物，並且是導致動物滅絕的主要因素之一。我想提醒所有人，我們要拯救動物，拯救大自然，拯救我們的地球。」

**Jade Lam, MSc Year 1 student**, “This was my first time to Africa. Amazingly, you can find peace here. Animals are free and people are happy. I feel that Africans are animal lovers and they respect Nature. I think we should learn from them and help them with their conservation work.”

**林嘉瑜同學（環境管理學碩士一年級）**：「這是我第一次來到非洲。太神奇了！你在這裡可以找到安寧 - 動物是自由的，人們是快樂的。我覺得非洲人是動物愛好者，他們尊重大自然。我認為如果可以的話，我們應該向他們學習，並幫助他們做好保育工作。」





After a tough selection process, 15 undergraduate and postgraduate students were selected to join the HKU Eco-Leaders Training Programme. They went through a 6-month ecological training programme to become Eco-Leaders. They were responsible for sharing their knowledge about East African wildlife, ecology and biodiversity conservation with our alumni and Foundation members during the field trip to Kenya.

十五位本科生及研究生經過一個嚴格的篩選過程，被獲選參加香港大學生態領袖訓練計劃，進入為期六個月的生態訓練課程，成為生態領袖。他們於肯亞的生態旅程當中，與校友及基金會會員分享有關東非野生動物、自然生態及保護生物多樣性的智識。

HKU Eco-Leaders  
Training Programme  
香港大學生態領袖  
訓練計劃



**Jamie Fung, BSc Year 4 student,** "I loved how the wind gushed past me and I had to use all my strength just to hold on tight while the safari jeep rushed forward. Yet, it was unexpectedly relaxing. Amid the rolling dust, I could discern the shapes of animals against the beautiful dusky backdrop. It was a scene I will never forget. I wish I could stay on the safari jeep forever!"

**馮家瑋同學（理學士四年級）：**「我喜歡讓飛馳中的觀光吉普車的疾風吹著我的臉，更不得不用盡全力抓緊扶手，穩住身子。然而，我卻感覺到出人意表的放鬆。在塵土飛揚當中，我仍可以在美麗的，昏暗的背景下，辨別動物的形狀。這是一個我永遠不會忘記的場景，暗暗希望我能永遠留在觀光吉普車上！」



**David Chan, MPhil Year 1 student,** "I hope someday I could use my skills and knowledge to achieve conservation, not only in Africa but also in our own neighbourhood, our country parks, and our rapidly changing country. This is my motivation in pursuing further study in biology."

**陳子頌同學（研究碩士一年級生）：**「我希望有一天，我可以利用自己的技能和知識來實踐保育，不僅在非洲，而是在我們自己的社區及我們的郊野公園和快速變化的國家。這是我進一步研究生物學的動機。」



**Nicholas Tam, BSc Year 3 student,** "I am glad to see the smiles on the face of the alumni and Foundation members when they encountered some of nature's most spectacular animals. I found the trip very rewarding when they said they were surprised and moved by students' passion for wildlife."

**譚詩翰同學（理學士三年級）：**「當贊助人看到自然界一些壯觀的動物時，我很高興看到他們的笑容。當他們說，他們對於學生們對野生動物的熱情感到驚訝和感動時，我覺得整個旅程變得更加有意義。」



**Jackson Lau, BSc Year 4 student,** "This was my first ever safari trip and it was amazing!"

**劉偉庭同學（理學士四年級）：**「這是我第一次觀看野生動物的旅程，實在太棒了。」



**Joey So, BSc Year 2 student,** "Thank you all of you for making my big dream of watching African wildlife come true. We were so lucky to have encountered all of the amazing animals."

**蘇子津同學（理學士二年級）：**「謝謝大家讓我能實踐觀看非洲野生動物的夢想。我們非常幸運地在這次旅程中，遇到了所有神奇的動物。」



The staff and students of the HKU Eco-Leaders Training Programme would like to express their sincere gratitude to the alumni and Foundation Members for their generous support. 香港大學生態領袖訓練計劃的老師及學生們對校友及基金會會員的慷慨支持，表示衷心的感謝！

Mr. CHENG Wai Tung John  
 Ms. YUE Pui Hang Lily  
 Dr. IP Wei Chung  
 Ms. MAK Po Kit Flora  
 Mr. LI Hau Tak  
 Dr. LIAO York  
 Mr. LUI Kit Cheung Teddy  
 Mr. LEE Edmond Kam  
 Ms. WONG Yuet Hing

Ms. KI Man Fung Leonie  
 Ms. WONG Christie  
 Ms. HUNG Kwai Yi Belinda  
 Dr. CHENG Yuk Luen Lydia  
 Dr. HO Kwok Keung  
 Mrs. HO Winnie Wing Yee  
 Mr. CHAN Chun Shing Otto  
 Mrs. CHAN TEH Kwan Geok Dawn

**Kenneth Lam, MSc Year 2 student,** "I had a really great time with the alumni and Foundation members who were very interested in nature and animals, which was really essential for nature lovers like us to spread wildlife conservation messages by introducing them to different amazing animals."

**林釗同學（環境管理學碩士二年級）：**「我和那些對大自然和動物非常感興趣的贊助人渡過了非常美好的時光，這對於像我們這樣的大自然愛好者來說是非常重要的，可以通過向他們介紹不同的野生動物，來傳播野生動植物保育信息。」



**Mr. Cheng Wai Tung John (Alumni & HKU Foundation Member),** "We were given pre-tours and briefings in which information, books and reading materials were dispatched to us. So, we gained a lot more knowledge about the ecology and wildlife of Africa than what we would normally get from an ordinary tour."

**鄭偉東先生（校友及港大基金會會員）：**「我們從前期訓練與簡介會中，接收不少資訊，書籍和閱讀材料，獲得很多關於非洲生態和野生動物的知識，這並不是我們從一般旅行團中可獲得的知識。」