

香港鯨豚相關報導 (2000 或以前)

News Clippings on Hong Kong Cetaceans (2000 or before)

Hopes rise for danger dolphins 1996.03.03 (Source: SCMP)

HK dolphins doomed, say world experts 1996.07.04 (Source: SCMP)

Calls for research as porpoise deaths increase 1997.02.17 (Source: SCMP)

料海水污染致死 中華白海豚屍浮龍鼓灘 1999.07.07 (資料來源：明報)

DDT 含量較菲高百倍 青口白海豚污染達危險水平 2000.03.13 (資料來源：明報)

嶼北龍鼓水道 白海豚重災區 2000.06.22 (資料來源：明報)

長洲海域建電纜工程 影響中華白海豚生態 2000.07.28 (資料來源：明報)

DDT found in dead dolphins 2000.08.07 (Source: SCMP)

Hopes rise for danger dolphins

1996.03.03 (Source: South China Morning Post)

A MARINE expert believes there could be four times more dolphins swimming off Lantau Island than earlier thought.

Dr Tom Jefferson, Ocean Park Conservation Foundation research associate, said there were likely to be more than 230 Chinese white dolphins near the north Lantau coast, compared to initial estimates of about 80.

Environmentalists have expressed fears that the dolphin community was endangered by construction of the new airport at Chek Lap Kok, and have been campaigning for their protection.

The news comes in preliminary findings of a two-year survey project financed by the Airport Authority and the Agriculture and Fisheries Department, which began in September.

Dr Jefferson said the apparent discrepancy was due to different survey methods and did not mean the number of animals had increased.

"It is too early to assess whether dolphin numbers are increasing or decreasing," he said. Two research assistants patrolled the north Lantau coast in a boat, recording all dolphin sightings since November.

Dr Jefferson carried out a computer analysis of the figures using international standards of animal behaviour to estimate how many more dolphins were in the survey area.

His assessment, which has just been completed, was based on more scientific evidence than the earlier estimate, compiled from photographs of dolphins with individual characteristics identified by researchers.

Friends of the Earth spokesman Lisa Hopkinson was pleased by the increase in dolphin estimates.

But she said that it showed how much work had been left to conservationists and that a great deal of Government support was needed.

HK dolphins doomed, say world experts

1996.07.04 (Source: South China Morning Post)

The headlong rush for economic development is likely to doom the Chinese white dolphin to extinction, international experts warned yesterday.

Dr Bernd Wursig, of the Texas A & M University, said: "If growth continues without proper concern for environmental issues, I think the environment in Hong Kong is heading for real . . . disaster."

Cetacean specialists were speaking after a workshop designed to devise a management strategy for two species, the Chinese white dolphin and the finless porpoise.

Experts called for a halt to development of the North Lantau area, a reduction of pollution levels and a coastal management plan for the dolphins' favourite feeding and nursery grounds. Strict regulation of dolphin watching, a survey of fisheries in the proposed



Hong Kong Dolphin Conservation Society 香港海豚保育學會

sanctuary and underwater acoustic monitoring were also recommended.

Dr Wursig said Hong Kong should be ashamed of wiping out one of its rarest species, which the Government was bound to conserve under the Rio Convention on biodiversity.

Dr Victor Cockcroft, of South Africa's Port Elizabeth Museum, said there was no doubt about the dolphins' fate. "You can forget about them," he said.

Unless the Government made reserves ecologically meaningful and not just "nice little green parks" they would be pointless.

The proposed sanctuary north of Lantau around Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau would be too small to be of any real benefit. "It is not going to save them," he said. But he said it was worth establishing the sanctuary to raise awareness about the marine environment.

Dr Wursig said the increasing amount of pollutants pumped into the sea spelled disaster for the dolphins.

Toxic contamination lowered dolphins' reproductive ability and increased their susceptibility to parasites and viruses - including the killer morbillivirus, which has devastated cetacean populations elsewhere in the world.

"If it goes through this population as it has with several populations of bottlenose dolphins, striped dolphins in the Mediterranean and grey seals in North Sea, then we could have a real disaster right here," he said.

Calls for more research as porpoise deaths increase

1997.02.17 (Source: South China Morning Post)

If you do see one, it may look like a discarded tyre afloat in the territory's waters.

But finless porpoises, lacking a distinctive dorsal fin, are rarely seen. They are also one of the territory's most endangered species.



Hong Kong Dolphin Conservation Society 香港海豚保育學會

Listed in appendix one of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES), which means all trade is banned, the finless porpoise is one of two cetaceans resident in Hong Kong.

Despite a wide range from southern Lantau to Sai Kung, the rarely seen and little understood shiny black porpoise is far less familiar than the Chinese white dolphin.

During a three-year study of the Chinese white dolphin researchers found an increasing number of dead porpoises.

Last year record numbers of finless porpoises washed up dead - 15 compared to seven in 1995 and four in 1994. So far this year two have been found stranded.

Analysis of their tissues and mothers' milk revealed that, like the Chinese white dolphins, the finless porpoises are suffering from toxic contamination by organochlorines, including the pesticide DDT.

Increasing pollution and disturbance of the marine environment are potential threats to the species but as so little research has been conducted, much about the porpoises remains a mystery.

Scientists have no idea of the size of the population, or whether the porpoise species is unique.

Finless porpoises are found throughout Asia and one population in China's Yangtze River has been put on the red list of the World Conservation Union's endangered species.

Dolphin researcher Chris Parsons said: "There could be finless porpoises all around the South China coast or there might be a couple of populations in Hong Kong, Xiamen and another estuary.

"It may be that the Hong Kong population could be classified as endangered under the union - but we have to know how many there are to know how serious 15 deaths a year is



Hong Kong Dolphin Conservation Society 香港海豚保育學會

- it seems quite a lot."

Agriculture and Fisheries Department senior conservation officer Lay Chik-chuen said it was awaiting approval for a multi-million dollar study into the porpoises.

料海水污染致死 中華白海豚屍浮龍鼓灘

1999.07.07 (資料來源：明報)

龍鼓灘昨午發現一條半歲大中華白海豚屍體，漁農處及海洋公園人員到場調查並即時解剖，初步相信是因受到海水污染致死。這已是今年第七條死亡的中華白海豚，環保團體擔心，今年死去的都是海豚幼兒，若幼兒繼續不斷死亡，可能會加快本港白海豚絕種。

現場是龍鼓灘離海面約一米的沙灘上面，附近有一西北污水渠，將屯門部分污水，從該處排出海面，據居民表示，最近不時出現大量死魚。

漁農處海岸公園主任鄭和榮表示，該海豚並無表面傷痕，初步現信該海豚因受海水污染而死亡，工作人員會帶走海豚腎臟及生殖腺，稍後再作化驗，他表示，除排水污染海面外，亦有不法之徒經常在附近一帶進行非法賣油活動，造成油污，亦造成中華白海豚的致命傷，希望水警能加強掃蕩。漁農處會在本年九月間考慮在沙洲及索罟群島，分別計劃一個人工湖礁區及海岸公園，令到中華白海豚有棲身之所。

現時中華白海豚只剩下二百五十條，是次因海水污染而死亡的中華白海豚又稱「粉紅海豚」，身長一百三十二厘米，雌性、六個月大，相信已死去約五日。

昨午四時，有居民首先發現一條海豚被沖上岸，已經死去，而且屍身滿佈蒼蠅，於是報警。漁農處及海洋公園亦派員到現場了解情況，抽取海豚牙齒化驗，確實其年歲為六個月大，屬少年期，工作人員並即時進行一小時的解剖，發現內臟已經腐爛。

中華白海豚資料中心總監兼綠色力量行政總幹事文志森表示，白海豚今年的死亡情況嚴重，七條死去的白海豚當中，有五條是幼兒，一般只有一至兩歲，最小的一條更只有三個月大，由於白海豚一年最多才生一胎，一胎只有一條，若海豚幼兒繼續不斷死亡，有機會絕種。

文志森指，香港有不少海洋學家太樂觀，以為機場工程完結後，去年海豚亡數目減少，就顯

示情況有改善。

他說，根據資料，今年死亡的首六條海豚，除了一條有明顯傷痕，疑被船撞死，其餘五條均死因不明，他估計是中毒身亡。

事實上，今年五月及六月，海豚經常出沒的沙洲附近之蝴蝶灣，發生兩次化學品泄漏，分別漏出二十噸俗稱氯酸鈉的漂白粉及大量輕質柴油。文志森說，海豚有機會是因海水污染直接中毒，或食物鏈受污染，長年累月食用有毒的小魚而死亡，特別是海豚經常出沒的地區有三個淤泥區，毒性會慢慢滲出，毒害海豚，而小海豚往往較易中毒死亡。

DDT 含量較菲高百倍 青口白海豚污染達危險水平

2000.03.13 (資料來源：明報)

環保組織「綠色和平」完成的首份有關亞洲區內污染物水平報告，發現本港的中華白海豚和青口所含污染物已達危險水平，其中青口的 DDT(殺蟲劑「滴滴涕」)含量較菲律賓高出一百倍，較印度和泰國高出十倍，反映本港以及南中國海一帶的環境污染已響起警號。

綠色和平強調，透過自然生態中的食物鏈，污染物亦會積聚人體內，透過母體傳給胎兒，影響胎兒成長，破壞免疫系統；故促請各國必須全面禁止使用含有毒物質的化學品。

報告結論是經由蒐集空氣中、海水裡、陸地上等樣本，化驗其持久有機污染物(Persistent Organic Pollutants，簡稱 POPs)含量而得出，研究範圍以亞洲區為主，包括香港、日本、泰國、澳洲等。

團體促禁用有毒化學品

POPs 可在殺蟲劑、殺真菌劑和工業副產品中產生，最常見的如 PCB(此等物質曾於鯊魚丸內發現，而有關代理商已被消費者委員會作出警告)、 DDT 和二噁英等等。

綠色和平策劃幹事林孝建透露，報告中提及中華白海豚和青口均含有過高的 POPs 水平，其中本港的青口 DDT 含量已較菲律賓的高出一百倍，較印度和泰國的高出十倍，這個指標已反映本港的環境毒素已達至危險水平，情況令人憂慮。

由於有關報告尚未公布，故食物環境衛生處署不作正面回應。該署發言人稱，最常見的 PCB、

DDT 及二噁英均被納入署方的食物監察計劃測試項目內；過去三年，署方已抽查一千八百個不同食物的樣本，包括所有貝殼類樣本，化驗結果都屬滿意水平。

發言人稱，國際間現時尚有一致的安全標準，但本港基本上是參考美國等先進國家的相關標準。

污染物傷害神經可致癌

中文大學化學系何永成博士指出，持久有機污染物(POPs)若處理得不當，會對人體帶來害處：輕者影響人體中樞神經，或有致癌的可能。

綠色和平將於周五公布的報告內，亦列舉出 POPs 對人體帶來的害處，包括：

- 致癌症及腫瘤
- 破壞免疫系統和生殖系統
- 影響賀爾蒙分泌
- 引致子宮內膜炎

27 種貝殼類污染超標

城市大學曾於去年中針對貝殼類海產的金屬含量，在位於香港以南的擔杆群島海域內，捕取共二十七種雙貝類及螺類的海產，包括：扇貝、蠔蚶、東風螺、角螺、蛙螺等，進行化驗。結果發現，在該些貝殼類海產中，有毒金屬的含量均超出法定安全標準。而當上述的化驗結果公開後，衛生署亦已呼籲市民宜減少食用貝類海產。

而消費者委員會亦在聲稱「健康食品」的鯊魚丸中，發現含有致癌的 PCB 物質。消委會指出，人類在平日膳食中已無可避免地攝入 PCB，如魚類在受污染海洋中已吸入該物質，故應盡量避免攝入多餘的 PCB。

嶼北龍鼓水道 白海豚重災區

2000.06.22 (資料來源：明報)

活躍於大嶼山北面水域的中華白海豚多災多難。漁農自然護理署委託的顧問在監察下，發現二百一十三條被識別的中華白海豚中，六條身上有明顯傷痕。過去四年來，能查證死因的十四條擱淺中華白海豚及江豚，有兩成證實是被船隻撞死。顧問呼籲，駛經有關航道的船主應減慢船速。

水道航運繁忙

中華白海豚活躍約北大嶼山部分水域，正是海上交通繁忙的龍鼓水道。海事處提供的資料顯示，每天約有五百艘船隻行經龍鼓水道，包括遠洋船、小型貨輪、內河船及高速船隻。其中來往中港碼頭及江門、中山、及蛇口等地的高速船隻，每日約有一百一十五船次，這些船最高可以時速三十二海浬行走。

漁農自然護理署委託的香港鯨豚研究計劃總監洪家耀，每星期出海至少兩次監察江豚及中華白海豚活動，就曾經多次目擊中華白海豚險被高速船隻撞擊的驚險場面。

海豚常遭撞傷

白海豚明顯死於船隻撞擊的統計數字不算很高，洪解釋說大部分海豚的死因都不明，因為為擱淺海豚解剖，通常屍體被發現時都已腐爛不堪。不過，他卻經常發現海豚屍體有被撞擊傷痕，只是不能就此斷定是被船隻撞死。而漁農自然護理署最近發表的白海豚存護計劃亦確定，被船隻碰撞及被漁民誤捕是白海豚兩個最重要的人為死因。

洪家耀表示，明白船隻航行效率很重要，但認為有必要做點事保護海豚。日本為了保護海豚免受船隻撞擊，特別研究在船上安裝高頻率儀器，來提醒海豚。

船隻應減速度

高級海洋護理主任蔡廣全表示，要保護北大嶼山的中華白海豚免受高速船撞擊，是兩難局面：「我們總不能在北嶼山無限擴大海岸公園範圍，來限制船速，海事處也未必同意這樣做；但可以考慮加強向駕船者宣傳，遇上中華白海豚時，自律地避開及盡量減速。」

事實上，海事處與漁農自然護理署就進一步限制船速保護中華白海豚有不同意見。海事處助理處長李家武接受查詢時表示，要求船隻避海豚未必實際：「我也有行船經驗，那些海豚喜歡跟隨船隻。最重要是目前是否有證據中華白海豚的死因被高速船撞擊？如果有證據的話，我們不介意考慮限制船速。但整個珠江口都是白海豚，公眾又是否接受由香港去蛇口的船程，由五十五分鐘變成三個鐘？」

長洲海域建電纜工程 影響中華白海豚生態

2000.07.28 (資料來源：明報)

中電計劃由大嶼山貝澳接駁三條高壓電纜至長洲，不過，該處於夏季卻是中華白海豚有機會出沒的海域，挖掘工程將影響他們的生態，及縮小牠們的活動範圍。

為改善長洲的電力供應質素，中電計劃由現有的大嶼山貝澳分站至長洲，興建三條十三萬二千伏特的高壓電路。電路將由貝澳經芝麻灣半島橫過海峽至長洲，包括地底電纜、電纜隧道及海底電纜等工程項目。

根據中電提供予環保署的資料，受《野生動物保護條例》保護的中華白海豚，在夏季有時會在工程附近海域出沒，要關注挖掘工程對海豚的潛在影響。

香港鯨豚研究計劃總監洪家耀表示，進行工程的船隻會造成噪音，破壞海豚聽覺，從而影響他們的覓食能力。

另一方面，挖掘工程期間，會掘出海床污染物，令海水污染程度加劇，影響該區整體生態環境，例如招致魚類死亡，海豚的食物便大大減少。

洪家耀又指出，挖掘工程會直接縮小海豚的活動範圍，逼牠們游往其他海域。

三條電纜將橫越南大嶼山郊野公園，但中電指出，有關地方均以電紙隧道形式鋪設，對陸地生態環境影響不大。

DDT found in dead dolphins

2000.08.07 (Source: South China Morning Post)

Pesticides and heavy metals may be responsible for killing the dolphins whose bodies keep washing up on beaches.

A dolphin calf found dead near Tuen Mun and a 10-year-old female adult found near the Ting Kau Bridge last week were not exceptions, experts said.

More than half of the dolphins that die each year are newborns, and autopsies have revealed traces of the pesticide DDT and other pollutants in the bodies of adults and calves. But researchers have been unable to identify the specific factors responsible for



Hong Kong Dolphin Conservation Society 香港海豚保育學會

killing the dolphins, an estimated 1,000 of which live in the Pearl River Delta.

This year, seven bodies have been found. "We don't know the extent that pollution affects animals, but we have found traces of pollutants like DDT and heavy metals in the dolphins that can affect the immune system," said Samuel Hung Ka-ya, an Ocean Park researcher and member of the Finless Porpoise Project.

The project is a government-sponsored group studying the dolphin population. Its scientists were given \$8 million by the Government for the four-year study.

Mr Hung said pesticides were considered a possible explanation because of the high number of calves among the dead dolphins. The mammals were swimming in the same stew of industrial waste and raw sewage that caused health problems for people in the Pearl River Delta. The number of dolphin deaths had stayed fairly consistent at about a dozen a year, Mr Hung said.

"The populations are not going to disappear in five years, but they will dwindle unless we start cleaning things up now," said Bill Leverett, general manager of Dolphinwatch, a tour company that takes visitors to see the pink dolphins.

According to Mr Leverett, the number of potential tourists seeking dolphin sightings is rising, but the harbour pollution problem is getting worse.

Hong Kong discharges more than two million tonnes of sewage and industrial effluent daily, nearly 80 per cent of it untreated, according to government figures.
