

# 2017 國際海龜保育工作坊

## 簡報摘要

## 國際海龜保育工作坊報告時間表：

- 8:30-9:00 學員報到
- 9:00-9:20 開幕式-長官致詞
- 9:20-10:00 夏威夷海龜的衰落與興起-50年見證文化與保育的變遷 George Balazs
- 10:00-10:40 臺灣與澎湖海龜保育歷史回顧 陳添喜
- 10:40-11:00 休息/咖啡時間
- 11:00-11:40 澎湖地區海龜繁殖現況與棲地經營管理 羅柳墀
- 11:40-12:20 日本八重山群島的綠蠵龜現況 Kazunari Kameda
- 12:20-14:00 午間休息
- 14:00-14:40 日本海龜族群結構與保育策略 Naoki Kamezaki
- 14:40-15:20 夏威夷海龜保育與海洋教育 Marc Rice
- 15:20-15:40 休息/咖啡時間
- 15:40-16:00 臺灣海龜救傷野放與洄游路徑 蔡雅如
- 16:00-16:20 澎湖地區海龜保育管理與未來願景 藍志嵐
- 16:20-17:00 綜合討論

散會

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**TITLE: Fall and Rise of the Hawaiian Green Turtle: A 50-Year Witness to Cultural and Conservation Change**

George H. Balazs  
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Seven species of ocean turtles exist globally as descendants of ancient reptilian lineages that have adapted and survived for millions of years. Over the course of human history an array of relationships have developed with turtles, and especially marine turtles amongst coastal and island peoples such as in the Hawaiian Islands. Turtles are woven deeply into the cultural, traditional, and contemporary fabric of humanity with uses ranging from food to fortune telling, pets to funerary. In 2012, Hawaii's green turtles, or honu (*Chelonia mydas*), were downlisted from Endangered to the category of Least Concern following a comprehensive assessment by the IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group (see <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/16285718/0>). Over the past 50 years, Hawaii's honu have exhibited new behaviors and adaptations along with an increasing population and expansion into new habitats. These favorable changes have ranged from increases in terrestrial basking to feeding on new types of vegetation, to name a few as witnessed firsthand by the authors. Even more beneficial changes and acclimations can be expected in the future, including shifts in nesting to adapt to climate change, as sea turtles have successfully done with resiliency for millennia. In light of their rise to abundance, green turtles in Hawai'i constitute a unique experimental model to comprehensively understand the restoration dynamics of an increasing sea turtle population. Conservation practices in Hawai'i can serve as a real-life learning ground for people in other regions striving to save and sustainably use their own charismatic and culturally important sea turtle resources.

**Abstract for presentation at International Sea Turtle Protection Workshop in Penghu, Taiwan, October 2017.**

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Chinese translation by Connie Ng

標題：夏威夷綠海龜的興衰：五十年見證文化及保育上的變化

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海龜的祖先數百萬年前已存在，至今全球有七種海龜。在人類歷史中，人與海龜建立了千絲萬縷的關係，尤其是沿海島嶼人民，如夏威夷群島。海龜在文化、傳統和人文層面擔當著重要角色，包括食物、算命、寵物和禮儀殯葬等。2012年，國際自然保護聯盟(IUCN)國際海龜專家小組進行綜合評估，評定夏威夷的綠海龜種群 (*Chelonia mydas*) (夏威夷語稱綠海龜為 honu) 可從瀕危級別降至無危級別 (見

<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/16285718/0>)。近五十年來，隨著種群數量增加和新棲息地擴大，夏威夷綠海龜展現出新的行為及適應。作者親身目睹這些變化，包括愈來愈多海龜上岸曬太陽、覓食新植物等。海龜靈巧地在地球上成功活上數百萬年。預期未來夏威夷綠海龜將展現更多有利的變化及適應力，如應對氣候變化而改變產卵模式。夏威夷綠海龜種群數量增加成為了一個獨特的實驗模型，可全面了解當中種群數量恢復的動態。夏威夷的海龜保育方案為其他地區提供實在的學習領域，以積極保存和可持續地善用其魅力及文化重要性的海龜資源。

台灣澎湖縣 2017 年國際海龜保育工作坊。簡報摘要。

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TITLE: MAGNIFYING THE IMPACT OF RESEARCH: Getting Students Excited About Conservation and Science

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Scientific research generally focuses on specific questions and deals with issues important to certain groups, regions or organisms. The people involved in the research and those interested in or affected by the results of the research are the beneficiaries. Magnifying the impact of research, both the process and the outcomes, can have positive effects. One way to accomplish this is through the active participation of middle and high school students in the scientific process of field research. For the last 30 years NOAA scientists have partnered with Hawai'i Preparatory Academy teachers and students to provide students with the opportunity to assist in the capture and tagging of sea turtles in the coastal waters of Hawaii. Students in the program learn sea turtle biology and ecology, field techniques for handling and working with wild sea turtles, the use of technology to study sea turtle behavior and communication skills while dealing with the public. The skills and experiences that they gain through this unique opportunity make them more knowledgeable, active and dedicated conservationists. For some, these experiences open the way to a career in scientific research and conservation. While it is not always possible to include outsiders in basic research projects, doing so is almost always beneficial to all involved and always leads to better informed citizenry.

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標題：刺激學生對保育與科研的參與以放大研究的影響力

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科學研究一般集中於具體問題，並針對處理關於某群體、地區或生物的議題。參與研究的人員和對研究結果感興趣或受其影響的人員是受益群眾。在研究過程及結論時放大其影響力，可產生正面的影響。實現此目標的其中一個方法是刺激初高中學生在科研考察過程的積極參與。在過去 30 年，NOAA 的科學家與 Hawai'i Preparatory Academy 的老師及學生合作，為學生提供機會協助科學家捕捉和標誌夏威夷沿海的海龜。學生可在課程中學習海龜的生物學及生態學、考察及處理野生海龜、使用科技研究海龜的行為、及促進與公眾的溝通技巧。透過這獨特的機會，學生們所建立的技能和經驗，使他們更知識淵博、積極主動，成為專注的保育人士。有些學生更從事於科研和保育的工作。雖然非專業人員並不能完全參與所有研究項目，但鼓勵公民學生參與對所有群眾來說都是有益的，並促成更優良的公民意識。

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