

GEORGE BALAZS

SEPT 28 - OCT 11 HONG KONG II
SEPT-OCT. 2011 TAIWAN
HONG KONG 8-15 OCT 2011
GEORGE BALAZS
8-15 AUGUST 2011 (RESERVE) HKT
HONG KONG 1 GUAM
HK VERIZON 800-96 11 201
CHINA CTS 10812 ENG 108712

STANDING
WORKSHOP
+ LIU CHU

3 of 3

Wide Ruled
100 Sheets

9.75 in x 7.5 in (24.8 cm x 19 cm)



【降龙王水族谢恩】

see p.162 for k-5 translation

东海历来水怪众多，时常兴风作浪，破船沉舟，过往渔民商旅，深受其害。默娘自十六岁起就经常飞巡于海上，游于礁屿之间，降妖伏魔，靖清海域。一日，她与当地官员巡行海上，命驻舟中流，只见四海龙王率领水族骈集，毕恭毕敬，向默娘请罪问安，她命免其罪，但以后要庇护渔商百姓，不得兴风作浪。四海龙王率水族齐齐谢恩，然后退潮。至今每年天后诞辰，犹见水族集结，前来庆祝，渔民见之不敢下网捕捞。

媽祖故事

林加國題



林加國
天宮天后宮

162

【降龙王水族传说】

东海四海水怪众多，时常兴风作浪，破坏沉舟，过往渔民商贾，深受其害。瓊娘自十六岁起就经常飞越于海上，游于礁岛之间，降妖伏魔，靖清海域。一日，她与当地官员巡行海上，命艇舟中流，只见四海龙王率领水族朝集，毕恭毕敬，向瓊娘请罪问安，她命免其罪，但以后要庇护渔民百姓，不得兴风作浪。四海龙王率水族齐齐谢罪，然后退潮。至今每年天后诞我，犹见水族集拜，前来庆祝，渔民见之不敢下网捕捞。

Overpowering the Dragon Kings Sea tribes are grateful

There are plenty of beasts in South Sea, causing storms and sinking ships. The fishermen and merchants are very worried. Moniang has watched over the sea since sixteen, venturing among reefs and islands to subdue the beasts. One day, she patrols with the local officials across the sea and orders the boat to anchor in the middle of the waters. Soon, the Dragon Kings from the four seas (the four directions) with their sea tribes greet Moniang and plead for mercy. Moniang agrees but orders them to stop causing troubles and to protect the nearby people. The Dragon Kings and sea tribes recede thankfully. Since then, the sea tribes gather to celebrate upon the birthday of Moniang. Fishermen dare not catch them.

MAR 04
2011

163

Tonight, I read my correspondance with my revered primary school teacher (Ms. Antonia Chan), refreshing my child memories with her. She was my English teacher in a very ordinary school in my homeplace, humorous and elegant, very tall, I think about 6 feet. I was not a good and sharp student, both in academic studies and in discipline. Ms. Chan joined into my life as my inspiration, her words and teaching guide me to a proper path with goal. I remember one day, as I played fervently on the playground, sweating all wet, and late back to classroom. I was punished by a teacher to request me standing in front of the teacher classroom during recess time. Ms. Chan came by during the recess and inquired about why I was here. By that time, I was impressed by this tall elegant lady, and started being interested in English and wanted to be her, like a teacher in the future. You see, the small things she did nurture Ka-yan of today.

She's now in the heaven resting peacefully, laying eyes on me. Please share with me a passage she wrote to me a few years ago.

****The wonder of being a teacher is always rewarded by other people's success. I really feel happy everytime when I hear from you guys, telling me that you got good results in your study, got a good job, had a successful business or getting married....All these are heartening news for me and it really adds a little sunshine to my dull life.****

Dear Connie,

Sorry for my late reply.

My colleagues and I have not seen this kind of pound net in Hong Kong and we are not aware of any local fisherman practising this kind of fishing activity. The type of fishing operation practiced by local fishermen using net mounted on a fixed structure erected at the sea is stake net fishing.

Regards,

Valerie Ho
Fisheries Officer
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
Tel: 2873 8341
Fax: 2814 0018





STAKE NET FISHING

inlake.com

持咭人存根
CARDHOLDER COPY

BILL NO. SALES STAFF
MERCHANT NAME
LUCKY RANK INT'L LTD
T/A SNOW GARDEN REST
155-181 CASTLE PEAK RD
TERMINAL NO. 81714553
MERCHANT NO. 010311114000001

*Ng Family
10/11/11*

*10/11/2011 TUESDAY
DINNER
→ HK*

CARD TYPE / NUMBER
VISA
*****0162 5
GEORGE BALAZS
TX. 銷售 SALE EXPIRY **/**
BATCH NO. 000044 TRACE NO. 013515
DATE/TIME OCT 11, 2011 20:29
REF. NO. 128412032182 APP. CODE 00500C
BASE HKD\$623.00
TIPS

TOTAL: HK DOLLAR

RATE: 0.133000 NO Commission Fee
TXN CUR (BASE AMT): USD 82.86
I declare that I have been offered a choice
Of payment currencies and my choice is
final. I understand that the currency
conversion is not provided by VISA.

I ACKNOWLEDGE SATISFACTORY RECEIPT OF RELATIVE GOODS / SERVICES.

[Signature]
X CARDHOLDER SIGNATURE **NO REFUND**

THE ISSUER OF THE CARD IDENTIFIED ON THIS ITEM IS AUTHORIZED TO PAY THE AMOUNT SHOWN AS TOTAL UPON PROPER PRESENTATION. I PROMISE TO PAY SUCH TOTAL (TOGETHER WITH ANY OTHER CHARGES DUE THEREON) SUBJECT TO AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT GOVERNING THE USE OF SUCH CARD.

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BILL NO. SALES STAFF
MERCHANT NAME
TRIAL TEA HOUSE
B & C G/F POK WAH BLDG
170-172 KIU KIANG ST
71188625
4019548370
TERMINAL NO.
MERCHANT NO. VISA

CARD TYPE / NUMBER
*****0162 5
BALAZS/GEORGE
TX. 銷售 SALE EXPIRY 11/13
BATCH NO. 000410 TRACE NO. 012421
DATE/TIME OCT 12, 2011 22:03
REF. NO. 000021012421 APP. CODE 00694C
BASE
TIP \$243.20

TOTAL HKD

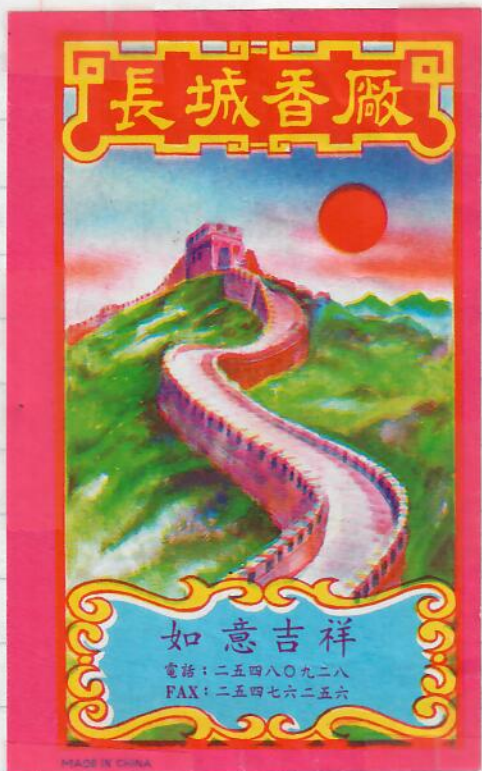
TEA HOUSE RESTAURANT
X CARDHOLDER SIGNATURE **NO REFUND**

I ACKNOWLEDGE SATISFACTORY RECEIPT OF RELATIVE GOODS / SERVICES.

[Signature]
X CARDHOLDER SIGNATURE **NO REFUND**

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*10/12/11
→ Hosted Dinner*



8-10-2011
 @D Tis-HAO Temple -
 Incense burned
 Hong Kong



HONG KONG was a British Crown Colony 1842 - 1997 consisting of a peninsula plus 260+ islands. 1,000+ sq. km. over 400-sq. mi.

1557: China permitted Portugal enclave Macau up until 31-Dec-1999.

1841: Great Britain seized HK Island.

1842: China ceded H.K. Island.

1860: Kowloon and Stonecutters Island ceded.

1898: China granted 99-year lease New Territories w/Lantau, etc. which expired end-June, 1997.

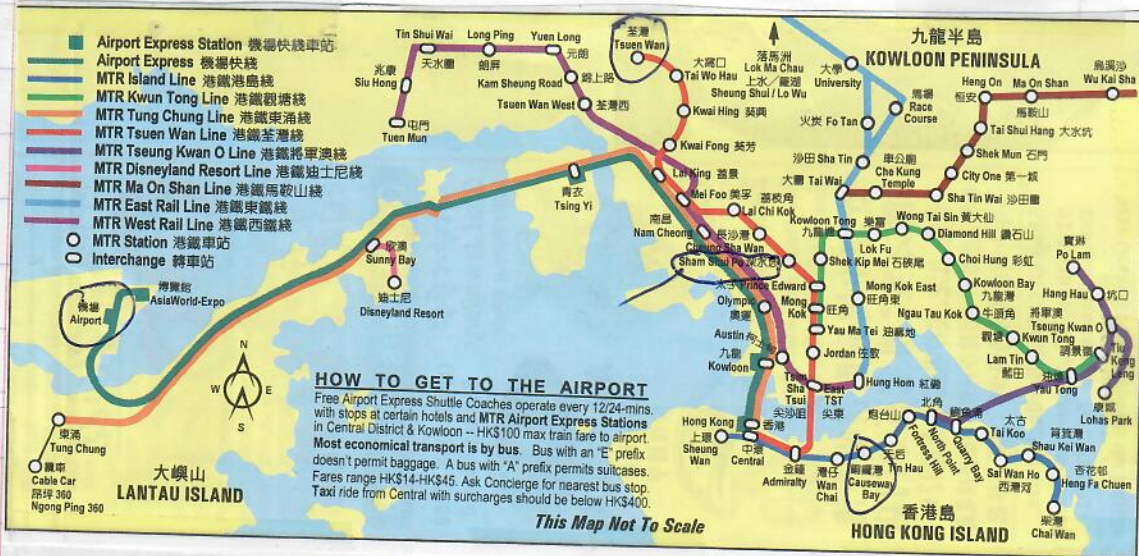
1997: From 1-July-97 Hong Kong is designated a "SAR" of China Special Administrative Region.

SUGGESTION re A-D-A Map TEL: 2389-03

Multilingual Visitor Hotline Tel: 2508-12

----- Forwarded message -----
 Date: Thu, 23 Jun 2011 18:38:10 +0800
 From: ks_cheung@afcd.gov.hk
 To: George H. Balazs
 <gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu>
 Subject: Su Su Yan Yan

SAY
 I guess you mean "Zhusheng Niangniang" (mandarin pronunciation), aka "Songzi Niangniang". A deity popular in Fujian



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From Ka-shing



註生娘娘 Zhusheng Niangniang's Notes
 Notes About 註生娘娘 Zhusheng Niangniang

Subscribe

註生娘娘 Zhusheng Niangniang's Notes

Zhusheng Niangniang, is a Taoist fertility goddess

by 註生娘娘 Zhusheng Niangniang on Thursday, June 17, 2010 at 7:52pm

Songzi Niangniang (送子娘娘, "The Maiden Who Brings Children"), also referred to in Taiwan as Zhusheng Niangniang (註生娘娘), is a Taoist fertility goddess. She is often depicted as Guan Yin herself in drawings, or alternatively as an attendant of Guan Yin; Guan Yin herself is also often referred to as "Guan Yin Who Brings Children". She is depicted as an empress figure, much like Xi Wangmu and Mazu.



Like · Comment · Share

PANDA HOTEL

8/8, 8/9, 8/10/11
3 Nights + Breakfast
laundry
PANDA HOTEL
3 TSUEN WAH STREET
TSUEN WAN
MID: 000189228000
ID: 51939032
07:54
11 AUG 11

BALAZS/GEORGE
CARD NO: 4388576043300162 5
CARD TYPE: VISA 11/13
TRANS: OFFLINE
BATCH NO: 000305 REF: 060248
RRN:

APP CODE: 05708C
ACCOMMODATION
FX RATE: USD/HKD @.1332947

Mark[X] Transaction Currency
C JHKD AMOUNT USD AMOUNT
\$2883.00 384.29
USD

Default Amount=HKD
Your choice is final. You acknowledge being offered a choice of currencies for payment. This service is offered by the merchant's service provider. No additional fee or commission is applied.

Room 2518

I ACKNOWLEDGE SATISFACTORY RECEIPT OF RELATIVE GOODS / SERVICES. I confirm that I have read and understood the Terms and Conditions for Interest-free Instalment Plan and agree to be bound by them

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THE ISSUER OF THE CARD IDENTIFIED ON THIS ITEM IS AUTHORIZED TO PAY THE AMOUNT SHOWN AS TOTAL UPON PROPER PRESENTATION. I PROMISE TO PAY SUCH TOTAL TOGETHER WITH ANY OTHER CHARGES DUE THEREON SUBJECT TO AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT GOVERNING THE USE OF SUCH CARD.

PANDA HOTEL

8/13, 8/14, 8/15 (pm checkout)
3 nights + Laundry
PANDA HOTEL
3 TSUEN WAH STREET
TSUEN WAN
MID: 000189228000
TID: 51939031
18:45
15 AUG 11

BALAZS/GEORGE
CARD NO: 4388576043300162 5
CARD TYPE: VISA 11/13
TRANS: SALE
BATCH NO: 000331 REF: 060758
RRN: 122791497902

APP CODE: 05573C
ACCOMMODATION
FX RATE: USD/HKD @.1334622

Mark[X] Transaction Currency
C JHKD AMOUNT USD AMOUNT
\$2905.00 387.71

Default Amount=HKD
Your choice is final. You acknowledge being offered a choice of currencies for payment. This service is offered by the merchant's service provider. No additional fee or commission is applied.

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NO REFUND

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AUGUST 2011
HONG KONG

171

Pokka 19 (T.W. Plaza)
 日期 : 08/10/11 時間 : 22:03:29
 單號# : 732343 印單 : 1
 收銀員 : Jeff
 樓號 : 25
 付款方法 數額 小結 總數

VISA
 403.7 0.0 403.7

請保留單據

持咭人存根
CARDHOLDER COPY

BILL NO. SALES STAFF
 MERCHANT NAME
 DRAGON PALACE RESTAURANT O/B SURE BILLION INVESTMENT LTD
 TERMINAL NO. 81715853
 MERCHANT NO. 01030780000001

8/15/2011
Lunch for Simon, Royen, Winnie, Ka Shing

CARD TYPE / NUMBER VISA
 *****0162 5
 GEORGE BALAZS

TX. 銷售 SALE EXPIRY **/**
 BATCH NO. 000015 TRACE NO. 001896
 DATE/TIME AUG 15, 2011 13:45
 REF. NO. 122705004303 APP CODE 05836C
 BASE TIPS HKD\$342.00

TOTAL:
 H.K. DOLLAR
 RATE: 0.132800 NO Commission Fee
 TXN CUR (BASE AMT): USD 45.42
 I declare that I have been offered a choice of payment currencies and my choice is final. I understand that the currency conversion is not provided by VISA.

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 MERCHANT NAME
 POKKA CAFE
 SHOP 321-323 LV3 TSUEN
 TERMINAL NO. HON PLZ 4-30 TAI PA ST
 MERCHANT NO. 32863883
 581212039103019

CARD TYPE / NUMBER VISA
 XXXXXXXXXXXX0162 5
 BALAZS/GEORGE
 TX. 銷售 SALE EXPIRY 11/13
 BATCH NO. 001193 TRACE NO. 111970
 DATE/TIME AUG 10, 2011 22:04
 REF. NO. 110810634029 APP CODE 09979C

BASE TIP
 TOTAL HKD \$403.70

I ACKNOWLEDGE SATISFACTORY RECEIPT OF RELATIVE GOODS / SERVICES.
 X CARDHOLDER SIGNATURE
NO REFUND

THE ISSUER OF THE CARD IDENTIFIED ON THIS ITEM IS AUTHORIZED TO PAY THE AMOUNT SHOWN AS TOTAL UPON PROPER PRESENTATION. I PROMISE TO PAY SUCH TOTAL (TOGETHER WITH ANY OTHER CHARGES DUE THEREON) SUBJECT TO AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT GOVERNING THE USE OF SUCH CARD. (12/2010)

Arone Specialties Co., Ltd. Tel: 2723 6986 ST-10-46400

HONG KONG



FIRST INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES LIMITED

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EXCHANGE MEMO 找換單

Date 日期 11/08/2011 Time 時間 09:11:41 Inv. No 單號碼 EM-001974-5

Shop 舖位 LWD Cashier 出納員 524 Tel 電話 26722613

Currency 貨幣 Amount 數額 · Net Rate 淨匯率 Equivalent Amount 等值數額

HKD 800.00 123.4000 = 648.30 YUAN

Total 總數 CNY 648.30

Currency 貨幣 Description 名稱

HKD 港元 HONG KONG DOLLAR
CNY 人民幣 CHINESE YUAN (PER 100)

HKD 800.00

Total HKD: 800.00

MTR Lo Wu Station G/F Shop 2

香港鐵路羅湖站地下2號舖

Customer's Signature 顧客簽署

A customer may cancel an exchange transaction within 3 days and obtain a refund of the original currency tendered in exchange for the Equivalent Amount shown above...
The Money Changer accepts no responsibility for the customer's failure to comply with any country's or territory's currency controls.

neef

天坛大佛



Photo by Garden Wang

享有盛名的户外青铜坐佛
高约34米，重250公吨，天坛大佛端坐在三层祭坛上，宏伟肃穆，是香港著名的旅游景点之一。

over
10A 11
Sunday

THE PEAK



The Ultimate Peak Experience

Don't miss the chance to ride on one of the world's oldest trams, the Peak Tram, and enjoy the stunning 360-degree view of Hong Kong by visiting the Sky Terrace in Peak Tower.

STANLEY MARKET



Photo by Garden Wang

Open-Air Marketplace

Escape from the hustle of the city and head to Stanley market. It is a shopper's paradise for tourists and locals alike, where a wide range of souvenirs including silk, paintings, Chinese crafts and artworks can be found.

CHEUNG CHAU



Cheung Chau is a picturesque island with various localized attraction (Cheung Po Tsai Cave & Pak Tai Temple). Every year, there is a weeklong Bun Festival in April/ May which is a unique cultural experience to all the tourists and locals.

Animal releases

TAIPEI TIMES

CHAN
SHUN-KUEI

10/1/2011 SAT. 詹順貴

THE CHINESE-LANGUAGE magazine *China Times Weekly* recently published an article by media personality Sisy Chen (陳文茜). In the article, Chen talks about a lawyer who spent NT\$5 million (US\$164,000) buying 14,000kg of fish from a market and then took the fish to a reservoir where, with a nod to Amitabha, she set the fish free. It was a cathartic act. She had been feeling low and could not sleep without the help of pills, but she experienced a degree of emotional release from her feelings of solitude and heartache even as she released the fish.

The piece is well observed. Chen writes with eloquence and an understanding of how to manipulate emotions. However, her article casts the Buddhist religious practice of releasing animals in an overly positive light that leaves the reader with a false impression.

First, the reservoir already has too many fish and excessive numbers tends to reduce water quality. Would the reservoir, given the intended use of the water, be able to sustain so many fish? I have my doubts.

Second, in September 2004, the Environment and Animal Society of Taiwan (EAST) published a report about the phenomenon of religious groups in Taiwan releasing animals from captivity. The study was started in March 2003 and finished in August 2004, about 18 months in all, followed by a related documentary in November, two months after the report was published.

According to this study, of the 2,007 temples and religious groups questioned, 483 were found to have released animals into the wild, which was estimated to have cost at least NT\$200 million a year,

with more than 200 million animals released. Also surveyed were bird retailers within the three main catchment areas of northern, central and southern Taiwan. It was found that of 155 businesses surveyed, almost 60 percent sold birds of various types specifically for the purpose of releasing them into the wild and they had received orders in advance for specific types of birds, so they could catch or rear the birds in advance.

The animals were released in a variety of locations, including in the mountains, along rivers or waterways, around lakes, along the coast, in ports or harbors, reservoirs and even golf courses or parks. Furthermore, a whole range of animals were chosen for release, from birds to fish, crustaceans to shellfish, insects to reptiles (including poisonous snakes), soft-bodied organisms and even primates such as macaques, as well as living creatures smuggled in from abroad.

From January to September 2009, the EAST conducted a follow-up study to see whether the situation had changed after five years of education on the matter. It hadn't. For example, many of the birds reared or captured for the purpose of release died before they could be let go and many farmed fish were released together into reservoirs or the sea, regardless of whether they were freshwater species or not.

These "animal release" groups are encouraging people to free animals into the wild to accumulate karmic merit and rid themselves of bad karma,

can be bad karma

even attributing miracles to the practice. The EAST's records contain a reference to one such group that claims releasing animals in itself brings considerable karmic merit and that one should also consider the amount of money spent, because paying more "will be more efficacious." It even gave an example of someone who had been bedridden before the release and afterwards was able to get up again, predominantly because, it said, they had spent a good deal of money, "bringing immediate results."

In addition, temples in Taiwan hold frequent events at which worshipers pool resources to organize releases, or get people to pledge money which is used to pay for the capture of many animals, at regular intervals, for subsequent release.

If this type of organized, commercialized, high-volume animal release is aimed at protecting animals from being eaten, it has a very limited effect and, in fact, actually results in higher numbers of animals dying. According to a study on the effect of organized releases on birds and bird ecologies conducted by ecologists Hsu Fu-hsiung (許富雄) and Shao Kuang-chao (邵廣昭), birds released after a period of captivity were often too weak to fly and the mortality rate was quite high.

Because of high demand for organized releases, other creatures that were born in the wild, such as snakes or tortoises, are often trapped, transported, bought, sold and finally released back into the wild. In other words, so long as there is demand, worshipers do not mind whether the creatures they release are protected or imported species, whether they

live or die subsequent to their release, or whether their release will cause an ecological disaster, such as when imported creatures are introduced into an ecology in which they have no natural enemies. If the worshipers do not care, the traders taking their money certainly will not bat an eyelid.

In fact, the late and much venerated Buddhist master Yin Shun (印順導師) wrote about the need for Buddhists to think less about the accumulation of merit for themselves and more about the innocent creatures that they are releasing. Addressing Buddhist monks and scholars involved in releases, he implored them to have compassion and to desist from such activities.

Texts such as the Brahmajala Sutra and the Golden Light Sutra, he explained, do talk of releases, but they are referring to compassion for other living things. The actual meaning of "release" in these texts is that if, during the natural course of events one comes across an injured creature or one close to dying, one should exercise compassion and do what one can to save the animal. It is only by releasing an animal in the natural course of things, and not through some contrived event, that one stands to gain karmic merit.

We have to see things for what they are. The commercialized nature of animal releases nowadays is not providing living creatures with a new lease of life, it is most likely consigning them to death. Far from being a way to accumulate good karma, it is actually committing a sin.

Chan Shun-kuei is a lawyer and chairman of the Environment and Animal Society of Taiwan.

TRANSLATED BY PAUL COOPER

Large-scale movements and high-use areas of western Pacific leatherback turtles, *Dermochelys coriacea*

SCOTT R. BENSON,^{1,†} TOMOHARU EGUCHI,² DAVE G. FOLEY,³ KARIN A. FORNEY,⁴ HELEN BAILEY,⁵
CREUSA HITIPEUW,⁶ BETUEL P. SAMBER,⁷ RICARDO F. TAPILATU,⁸ VAGI REI,⁹ PETER RAMOHIA,¹⁰
JOHN PITA,¹⁰ AND PETER H. DUTTON²

¹Protected Resources Division, Southwest Fisheries Science Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Moss Landing, California 95039 USA

²Protected Resources Division, Southwest Fisheries Science Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, La Jolla, California 92037 USA

³Environmental Research Division, Southwest Fisheries Science Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Pacific Grove, California 93950 USA

⁴Protected Resources Division, Southwest Fisheries Science Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Santa Cruz, California 95060 USA

⁵Chesapeake Biological Laboratory, University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science, Solomons, Maryland 20688 USA

⁶World Wide Fund for Nature-Indonesia, Kawasan Mega Kuningan Jakarta 12950 Indonesia

⁷Natural Resources Conservation Office Papua Barat, Forestry Department, Sorong, Papua Barat Province, Indonesia

⁸Marine Laboratory, The State University of Papua, Manokwari, 98314 Papua Barat Province, Indonesia

⁹Office of Environment and Conservation, Boroko, National Capital District, Papua New Guinea

¹⁰The Nature Conservancy, Honiara, Solomon Islands

Citation: Benson, S. R., T. Eguchi, D. G. Foley, K. A. Forney, H. Bailey, C. Hitipeuw, B. P. Samber, R. F. Tapilatu, V. Rei, P. Ramohia, J. Pita, and P. H. Dutton. 2011. Large-scale movements and high-use areas of western Pacific leatherback turtles, *Dermochelys coriacea*. *Ecosphere* 2(7):art84. doi:10.1890/ES11-00053.1

Abstract. The western Pacific leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), one of three genetically distinct stocks in the Indo-Pacific region, has declined markedly during past decades. This metapopulation nests year-round at beaches of several western Pacific island nations and has been documented through genetic analysis and telemetry studies to occur in multiple regions of the Pacific Ocean. To provide a large-scale perspective of their movements, high-use areas, and habitat associations, we report and synthesize results of 126 satellite telemetry deployments conducted on leatherbacks at western Pacific nesting beaches and at one eastern Pacific foraging ground during 2000–2007. A Bayesian switching state-space model was applied to raw Argos-acquired surface locations to estimate daily positions and behavioral mode (either transiting or area-restricted search) for each turtle. Monthly areas of high use were identified for post-nesting periods using kernel density estimation. There was a clear separation of migratory destinations for boreal summer vs. boreal winter nesters. Leatherbacks that nested during boreal summer moved into Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) of the temperate North Pacific Ocean or into tropical waters of the South China Sea. Turtles that nested during boreal winter moved into temperate and tropical LMEs of the southern hemisphere. Area-restricted search occurred in temperate and tropical waters at diverse pelagic and coastal regions exhibiting a wide range of oceanographic features, including mesoscale eddies, coastal retention areas, current boundaries, or stationary fronts, all of which are known mechanisms for aggregating leatherback prey. Use of the most distant and temperate foraging ground, the California Current LME, required a 10–12 month trans-Pacific migration and commonly involved multiple years of migrating between high-latitude summer foraging grounds and low-latitude eastern tropical Pacific wintering areas without returning to western Pacific nesting beaches. In contrast, tropical foraging destinations were reached within 5–7 months and appeared to support year-round foraging, potentially allowing a more rapid return to nesting beaches. Based on these observations, we hypothesize that demographic differences are likely among nesting females using different LMEs of the Indo-Pacific. The differences in movements and foraging strategies underscore the importance of and the need for ecosystem-based management and coordinated Pacific-wide conservation efforts.

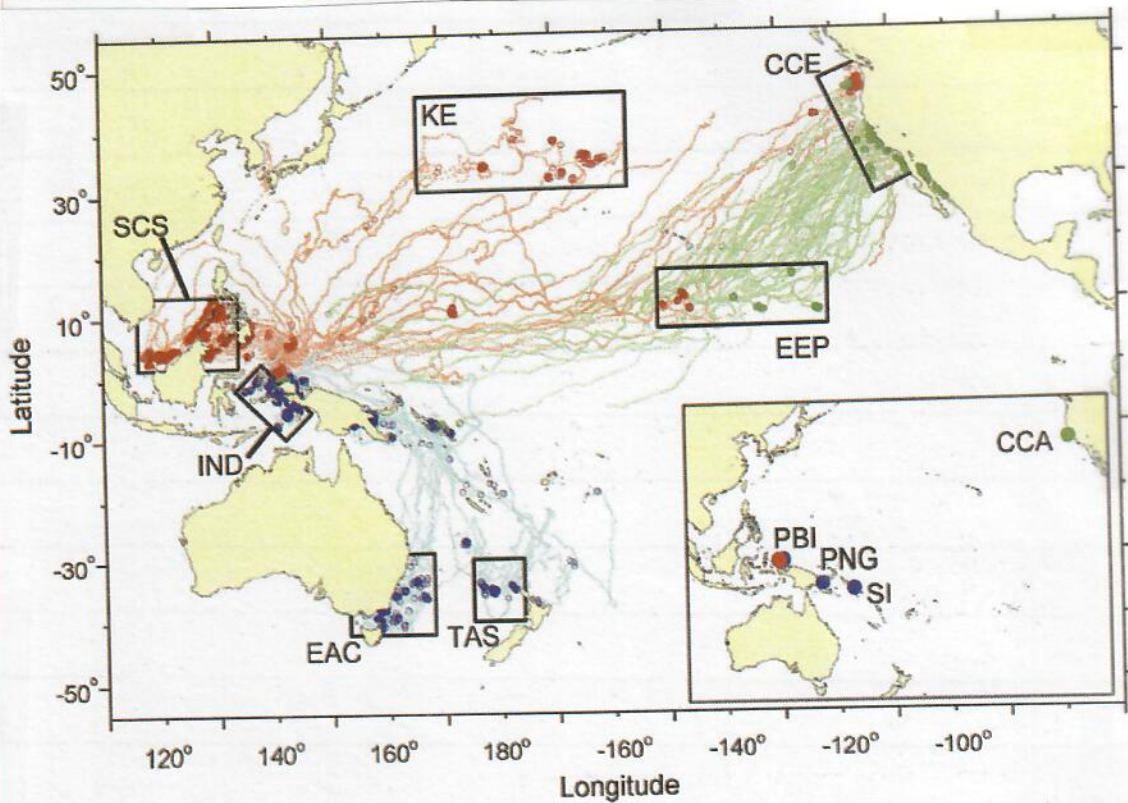


Fig. 1. All 126 deployments presented as probability of transit. Large, darker circles indicate Area Restricted Search (ARS) behavior; small, lighter dots indicate transiting behavior. Color of track indicates deployment season: red = summer nesters, blue = winter nesters, green = deployments at central California foraging grounds. Inset shows deployment locations; PBI = Papua Barat, Indonesia, PNG = Papua New Guinea, SI = Solomon Islands, CCA = central California. Black boxes represent ecoregions for which habitat associations were quantitatively examined (see text): SCS = South China, Sulu and Sulawesi Seas, IND = Indonesian Seas, EAC = East Australia Current Extension, TAS = Tasman Front, KE = Kuroshio Extension, EEP = equatorial eastern Pacific, and CCE = California Current Ecosystem.



Taipei Teacher's Hostel

台北教師會館

電子計算機統一發票

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MY SHARE 10/29 -

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High-use post-nesting areas

The high-use post-nesting areas identified by the KDE (Fig. 3) represent areas with greater occurrence of ARS behavior by multiple tagged individuals or by some individuals for prolonged periods. The areas used represent diverse ecoregions with varying oceanic processes, and leatherbacks associated with different suites of habitat features across all regions. To examine the habitats and how leatherbacks use them, we defined seven ecoregions of interest in which ARS was observed frequently (Fig. 1). Each will be considered separately below to summarize associations between leatherbacks and regional habitat features, based on the permutation test results (Fig. 4).

Two tropical ecoregions, the South China, Sulu, and Sulawesi Seas (SCS) and Indonesian seas (IND), were associated with year-round ARS behavior that was highly concentrated in shallow waters adjacent to islands ($P < 0.001$, Figs. 4–5). Within the SCS, ARS behavior occurred for 59% of the daily locations, associated with warm water ($P < 0.001$), in lower EKP (downwelling, $P < 0.001$) and greater SSH variation ($P = 0.029$). There was no significant association with respect to CHL or EKE. There were two primary ARS areas within the SCS, one along the northern and western coasts of Palawan Island and one on the shelf off northwestern Borneo (Fig. 5). Leatherbacks engaged in ARS behavior off Palawan exhibited a seasonal shift (Fig. 3), arriving at the northern tip of Palawan Island (about 11° N and 119° E) in October–January, and then shifting southward along the western coast from June through September. In contrast, leatherbacks using the shelf off Borneo remained in the same area year-round. Some additional short-term ARS behavior was identified during September–January in the western Sulawesi Sea off Borneo

9

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and throughout the Sulu Archipelago. ARS behavior in the IND occurred for 78% of daily locations and was significantly associated with the coolest water ($P < 0.001$), high CHL ($P < 0.001$) and low EKE ($P < 0.001$), while EKP and SSH variation showed no relationship with ARS

behavior. ARS behavior occurred year-round throughout the eastern Banda, Ceram, Halmahera, and Molucca Seas (Figs. 3, 5), with turtles moving among islands but exhibiting the most ARS behavior off the islands of Kei, Aru, Tanimbar, and Ceram.

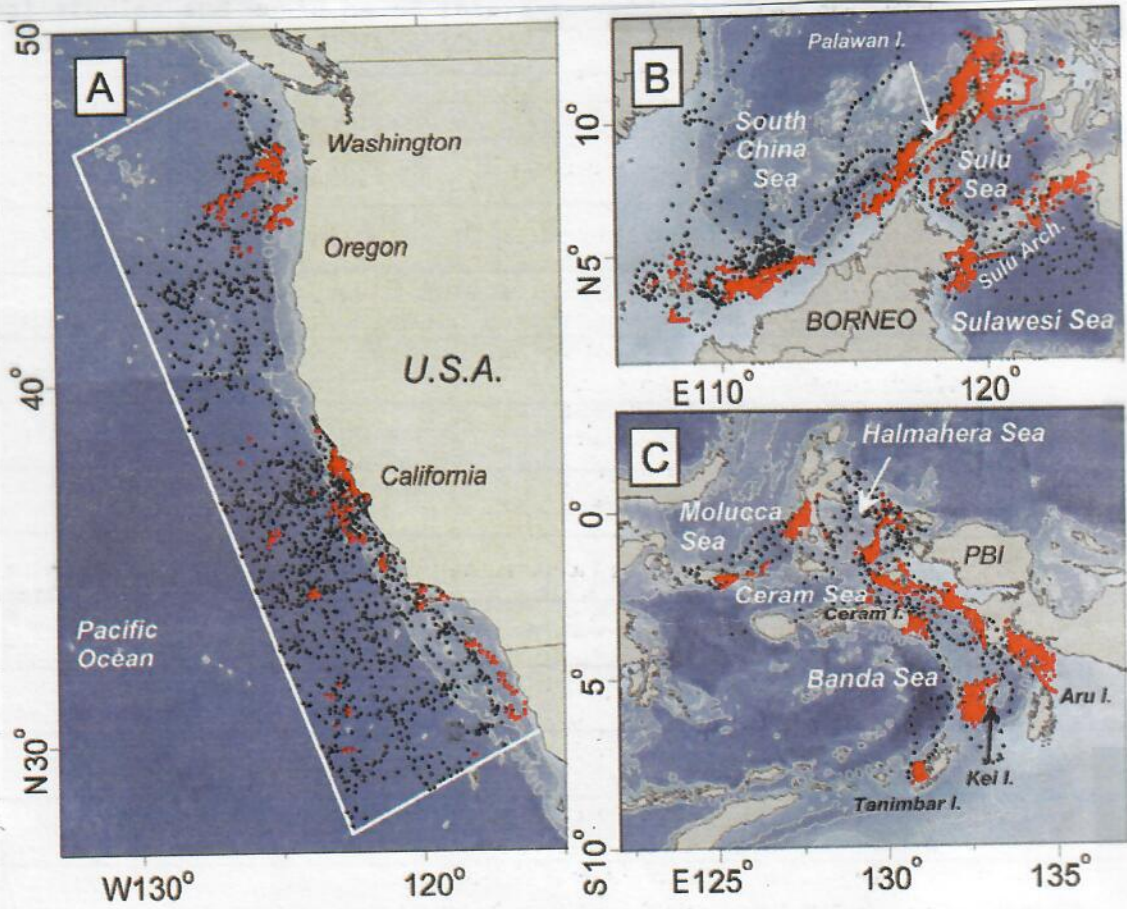


Fig. 5. Leatherback telemetry locations with ARS behavior (red dots) and transit behavior (black dots) relative to bathymetry in high-use areas (A) CCE ($n = 40$ turtles), (B) SCS ($n = 13$), and (C) IND ($n = 18$), with 200-m and 2000-m isobaths. Only locations within each defined ecoregion (Fig. 1) are included. PBI = Papua Barat, Indonesia (Bird's Head Peninsula).



"Peter H. Dutton"
<Peter.Dutton@noaa.gov>
30/09/2011 07:16

To ka_yan_ng@afcd.gov.hk
cc gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu
bcc

Subject Re: Genetic diversity of green turtles in Hong Kong

Urgent Return receipt Sign Encrypt

History: This message has been replied to.

Dear Connie,

Please forgive my delayed response, and once again thank you for sharing your internal report...i do have some thoughts after reading the report and looking at the sequences more closely.

First, thanks for sharing this information...it is good to see that samples have been collected and analyzed and I am very interested in encouraging their publication...so please do not take my comments as discouragement in that regard. I'm afraid that with the small sample size...and the fact that samples include strandings (e.g. not nesting females), the extensive phylogenetic analysis which is the basis of most of this report, is not really appropriate as a stand-alone scientific publication. The labwork and analysis is technically good...but the phylogenetic analysis approach is a blunt tool...and relies on published (and some unpublished) sequence data downloaded from Genbank and only allows a broad conclusion that the Hong Kong sample haplotypes are similar to those reported from the Pacific and Indian Ocean, but not the Atlantic. There's also a problem lumping juveniles and nesting female data into a study to characterize genetic variability of "Hong Kong" turtles. For genetic surveys, the population units should be separated based on life history and demography. I agree you should for publication characterize the genetic composition of the nesting population, since any foraging animals (stranded juveniles, we'd assume are part of a foraging population...while stranded adults...male and females...could be breeding animals (Hong Kong rookery) that died during nesting season...or animals foraging in or migrating through Hong Kong waters that are part of a different breeding population...It will not be possible to assign stock origin to the few foraging animals you have sampled at this point...you need larger sample sizes for the Mixed Stock Analysis to be statistically meaningful...and individual assignment analysis will require a baseline dataset with haplotype frequencies of potential source rookeries...there are a few published, but many incomplete. Once we finish our extensive Pacific/Indian Ocean green turtle study (recall Mike Jensen, my post-doc presented work to date at the symposium), we'll have some management units further defined to make foraging stock analysis possible...and in the meantime, if possible, you could continue to collect samples to build up sample size of strandings/foraging turtles. Typically you would aim for 50-100 samples for MSA, but depending on how distinct they are, you might be able to get away with less. You could also try an individual assignment approach for assigning each individual to a source stock...I have been exploring this with leatherbacks...depending on the quality of the baseline data, there is a degree of uncertainty...but to make the story interesting, you should consider the biological meaning...e.g. is/are there known foraging areas/habitat around Hong Kong and what is role in regional green turtle life history? are they small juveniles, transitory populations...mixed population with larger adults?...George I'm sure will have some ideas. then where the genetics come in is assigning where they might be from. I'd be happy to collaborate and

I'd be very happy Connie to discuss and explore ideas further and hope these comments are taken as positive input as intended rather than negative.

I look forward to further discussion,

All the best - Peter

ka_yan_ng@afcd.gov.hk wrote:

>
 > Dear Peter,
 >
 > Nice to meet you again. Recently I have been working with George and
 > told him about my plan to revise the report of genetic studies on
 > green turtles of stranded and nesting individuals in Hong Kong (as
 > attached) for potential publication subject to my seniors' endorsement
 > in the agency. While the report is currently restricted to internal
 > use of our agency only, he recommended my referring to you the report
 > for your professional opinions and comments for possible joint
 > collaboration.
 >
 > My preliminary idea of publication on genetic diversity of nesting
 > population in Hong Kong is to present the 385bp D-loop mtDNA sequences
 > of nesting/ hatchling green turtles in Hong Kong, i.e. specimens code
 > 15, 21-25 in Appendix I on p.20 of the report (you may wish to further
 > refer to the enclosed table "Specimen Code Revision") and to revise
 > phylogenetic analysis tree Figures 1-6 on p.5-10 of the report
 > accordingly by aligning the 6 subject sequences with sequences of
 > other nesting population in the Pacific Region from published studies/
 > Genbank.
 > Another part of the publication would be based on the other specimens
 > in the study which are stranded green turtles sampled in Hong Kong
 > waters, in the purposes of indicating the genetic diversity of green
 > turtles in potential foraging ground or migratory pathway in Hong Kong
 > waters.
 >
 > I should be most grateful for your advice on the report please. Thank
 > you.
 > Please have a nice day.
 >
 > Regards,
 > Connie
 >
 > *****
 > NG Ka-yan, Connie
 > Wetland and Fauna Conservation Division
 > Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
 > Hong Kong SAR



Blank lined writing area on a notebook page.

Taiwanese paying for a Chinese anniversary

10-15-11 Taipei

PRESIDENT MA YING-jeou's (馬英九) government recently used several billion New Taiwan dollars worth of taxpayers' hard-earned money to celebrate what it calls the 100th anniversary of the "Republic of China" (ROC).

However, based on what I have seen and experienced over more than six decades, the essence of and truth about the "ROC" can be demonstrated through the following three points:

First, the ROC is a foreign entity.

After World War II, dictator Chiang Kai-shek (蔣介石), who lost the Chinese Civil War against the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), brought millions of soldiers and civilians from China with him to Taiwan and set up his "ROC shop" here.

After experiencing the 228 Incident of 1947, people in Taiwan were afraid and did not dare stop them, but gave them a "cold welcome" as some overseas encyclopedias have described the way Taiwanese reacted to the arrival of Chiang and his troops.

Despite Taiwan's democratization, Ma, after restoring the Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) to power, has forced the "one China" principle of the so-called "1992 consensus" that was purportedly secretly formulated between the KMT and China onto Taiwan.

This is clear evidence that the "foreign" nature of the ROC has never changed.

Second, the "ROC" belongs to the KMT.

More than 60 years after losing the Chinese Civil War and coming to Taiwan, the national flag still has the Chinese Nationalist Party's emblem on it and what is supposed to be the "national anthem" still has lines about "the foundation of our party."

The "ROC" is clearly still part of the Chinese KMT's party-state system rather than a state that belongs to everyone, across party lines.

What's more, after Taiwan's democratization, the KMT still has huge amounts of ill-gotten party assets that came from their direct access to the national treasury.

This has enabled the party to corrupt the hearts and minds of the public by continuing to control the media, and through its local vote captains, vote buying.

Third, the ROC has disappeared from the international community: UN General Assembly Resolution 2758 of Oct. 25, 1971, expelled Chiang's representatives from the UN and gave China's seat to the People's Republic of China.

After Ma became president, he implemented his "diplomatic truce," which also included giving up on the idea of UN membership for Taiwan, thus continuing to eliminate the presence of the ROC in the international arena.

It is no wonder then that when China's Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits Chairman Chen Yunlin (陳雲林) came to Taiwan — there was a lot of effort made to hide the ROC flag, that symbol of the party-state — Chen addressed Ma as "you" instead of using the title "president."

On that occasion, despite being on Taiwanese soil, Ma showed a total lack of courage by refusing to even talk about the existence of the ROC.

As the KMT celebrates the 100th anniversary of "its" party-state, we Taiwanese have to wake up and realize that joining hands to rectify the name of our country, drawing up a new Constitution and taking part in a citizens' movement aimed at gaining Taiwan's acceptance into the UN are the only ways in which Taiwan can become a nation defined by common goals and thereby ensure its survival.

William J.K. Lo is president of the Taiwan United Nations Alliance.

TRANSLATED BY DREW CAMERON

ID Code	Hexcode	PTT Type	PTT system no.	Date built	Battery Connect Date	Duty cycle (on/off)	Date deployed	Deployment location	Species
18045	2987D							Sham Wan?	
18047	298D5							Sham Wan?	
30086	DF7BA							Sham Wan?	
52101	6F7CE5F	A-2010B					23-Oct-06	Huidong Sea Turtle Nature Reserve, Gangkou(Gangkou 6)	CM
52099	6F7CE35	A-2010B					25-May-07	Huidong Sea Turtle Nature Reserve, Gangkou(Gangkou 8)	CM
76439	102D279	A-118	596572	4-Jun-07	4-Jun-07		16-Jul-08	southern sea of HK (E:834057, N:802465)	CM
76440	102D28B	A-2010B	599993	4-Jun-07	4-Jun-07		7-Aug-08	Sham Wan	CM (Nesting)
76441		A-2010B	599994	4-Jun-07	4-Jun-07		8-Oct-08	near Basalt Island Sai Kung (E:852354, N:819185)	CM
52100	6F7CE4C	A-2010B	634059A	21-Jul-09	21-Jul-09	Always on	5-Jun-10	Yangliang, released on 6 June 2010	CM
60991	1AB77F2	TAM-2639	635294A	8-Jun-10	8-Jun-10	24 hr on / 12 hr off	6-Aug-10	Near Pok Liu, Po Toi, Hong Kong 22.197N 114.172E	CM
96513	9F2DF13	TGM-4510	630246	8-Jul-09	8-Jul-09	Always on	11-Nov-10	South of Lo Chau and West of Po Toi N 22.177 E:114.247	CM
104684	2E745C7	TGM-4310	638988	17-Jan-11	17-Jan-11	12 hr on / 24 hr off	5-May-11	South of Lo Chau and West of Po Toi (X:843262 Y:803836)	CM
104685	2E745D4	TGM-4310	646314	17-Jan-11	17-Jan-11	12 hr on / 24 hr off	5-May-11	South of Lo Chau and West of Po Toi (X:843262 Y:803836)	CM
104686	2E745E1	TGM-4310	649150	17-Jan-11	17-Jan-11	12 hr on / 24 hr off	5-May-11	South of Lo Chau and West of Po Toi (X:843262 Y:803836)	CM
104713	2E95986	TAM-2639	647271	17-Jan-11	17-Jan-11	Always on	5-May-11	South of Lo Chau and West of Po Toi (X:843262 Y:803836)	CM
104637	2E745F2	TGM-4310	649198	17-Jan-11	17-Jan-11	8 hr on / 24 hr off	7-Jul-11	South of Lo Chau & West of Po Toi (X: 843915, Y:804316)	CM
60992	1AB8200	TGM-4510	638752	25-Jun-10	25-Jun-10	12 hr on / 24 hr off	7-Jul-11	South of Lo Chau & West of Po Toi (X: 843915, Y:804316)	CM

PHOTO x FACULA PHOTO

Remarks:
 deployment outside HK no record (2002 & 2003 Sham Wan nesting turtle??)
 tracking in progress (data to be updated)

ID Code	SCL (cm)	CCL (cm)	Sex	Tag nos.	Metastol no.	Tumor score	Final location	Date terminated
19045								
19047								
30686								
52101		38	F		None	0	South of Luzon, Philippines	25-Mar-07
52099			F					
76439	37	39	U	Tagged HK066 (left hind limb) AVID*045*553*838 (thigh muscle of Left front limb) AVID*072*098*545 (Left front limb)	None	0	Kao Hsiung, Taiwan	8-Aug-08
76440	98.0	101	F	Tagged HK008 (Right front limb) & HK007 (Left hind limb) AVID*072*065*803 (Left front limb)	None	0	Bach Long Vi in Vietnam	19-Nov-08
76441	94	100	F	Tagged HK018 (right front limb) and HK019 (left hind limb) AVID*071*848*352 (left front limb) AVID*071*830*864 (right front limb)	None	0	Tai Miu Wan, Sai Kung E:847531 N:813694	26-Jul-09
52100				西沙2010.06.06 廣東東莞白然保區 TYJ887528560918	None	0	Xinbuhai, Hainan 20.098N 110.587E	30-Jun-10
60991	45.0	46.5	U	AVID*100*308*121 (left hind limb), metal tag HK-054 (left hind limb)	None	0	Near Jiashengzhen, Shanwei 22.710N 115.434E	9-Oct-10
96513	95	101	F	AVID*100*313*326, tagged microchip HK055 to HK056	None	0	Dongsha Island 20.743N 116.745E	11-Dec-10
104684	47.1	49.5	U	AVID*100*339*071 tagged HK059 to HK062	None	0		
104685	69	73.5	U	AVID*100*316*084 tagged HK063-HK065	None	0		
104686	53	56	U	AVID*100*319*288 tagged HK067-HK070	None	0		
104713	44.1	48.5	U	AVID*100*324*288 tagged HK071-HK074	None	0		
104687	72.8	76	F	AVID*047*792*623 tagged HK080-HK083	None	0		
00992	83.9	87.7	F	AVID*082*879*103 tagged HK076-HK079	None	0		

Remarks:



ID Code

ID Code	Final Map	Distance traveled	Transmitting days	Mean Speed of Travel	Capture status	Age	Wt. (kg)	Genetics	Date P.I. resighted
19045									
19047									
30686			153		Net	Adult	100		
52101									
52099									
76439		618km	22		Line fishing	Juvenile	8		
76440			105		Nesting	Adult			
76441					Net	Adult			15-Jun-10
52100			26						
60991	Y	394 km*	66	0.2 km/hr	Net	Sub-adult	10.6		
60991						Adult	123		
96513			31			Sub-adult	15.9		
104684						Sub-adult	42.28		
104685						Sub-adult	22.96		
104686						Sub-adult	14.72		
104713						Sub-adult	95		
104687					Net	Sub-adult	116		
60992						Sub-adult			

Remarks:



ID Code	PTT resighting location	Date PTT retrieved	Retrieval location	Comment	Program number
19045					
19047					
30686					
52101				Caught by fisherman in May 1995 at Gangkou, Huidong and kept in Huidong Sea Turtle Nature Reserve	2563
52099				green turtle rescued by Huidong reserve	2563
76439				Turtle caught by fisherman during fishing at Maowan Dao, Wanshan Qundao in late May 2007. kept in fish culture raft at Ma Wan before sending to AFCD on 6 June 2007	2563
76440				Nesting turtle at Sham Wan, Lamna. Satellite Transmitter deployed during 2nd nesting. Total 7 nests.	2563
76441				HK3 Green Turtle. Bycatch female captured by local fisherman, with old scar on carapace near left hind limb, transmitter installed and released in, on 8 Oct 2008. Its dead body was found on 28 Jul 2009 near Tai Mu Wan, Sai Kung.	2563
52100	Xinliao Dao 20.660N 110.407E			Turtle of National Gangkou Sea Turtle Reserve, released in the release activity held by Ministry of Agriculture and the Guangdong Provincial Government at Yangliang City on 6 June 2010.	2563
60991				Turtle rescued from net entanglement by fisherman on 4/13/2010 at Mui Wo, Lantau Island. Turtle was rehabilitated for 3 months prior to release. SCL at capture = 40 cm. Total distance calculated at 384 km, distance to area of last dive data = 284 km	2563
96513				Abandoned turtle at Tai Wai small animal and exotic hospital. Received on 19 Oct 2010.	2563
104684				Abandoned turtle at Tai Wai small animal and exotic hospital. Received on 19 Oct 2010.	2563
104685				Abandoned turtle at Tai Wai small animal and exotic hospital. Received on 19 Oct 2010.	2563
104686				Abandoned turtle at Tai Wai small animal and exotic hospital. Received on 19 Oct 2010.	2563
104713				Abandoned turtle at Tai Wai small animal and exotic hospital. Received on 19 Oct 2010.	2563
104687				Hebe (Ocean Park turtle), trapped by disposed net near Pak Sha Wan on 12 Aug 2005, kept in Ocean Park since 14 Aug 2005	2563
60992				Philippa (Ocean Park turtle)	2563

Remarks:



Satellite Tracking of Post-Nesting Movements of Green Turtles *Chelonia mydas* from the Gangkou Sea Turtle National Nature Reserve, China, 2001

Xiaojun Song¹, Huajie Wang^{2,3}, Wenzhi Wang², Hexiang Gu⁴, Simon Chan⁵ & Haisheng Jiang¹

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³Ocean and Fisheries Environment Monitoring Center, Guangdong 510222 Guangzhou, China, ⁴Gangkou Sea Turtle National Nature Reserve 516359 Huidong, China,

⁵Agriculture, Fisheries & Conservation Dept., Hong Kong, China

MTN 2002

Previously distributed widely throughout the waters of China and commonly found on nesting beaches in South China, green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) regional breeding populations have declined dramatically in recent years. Presently only seven natural beaches in China are used by nesting green turtles. The single remaining mainland nesting beach is located in the Gangkou Sea Turtle National Nature Reserve (114°52'E, 22°33'N) in Guangdong Province. Since 1987, nesting turtles at this Reserve have been flipper-tagged annually, but to-date there are no records of sightings of these tagged individuals. In order to discover the post-nesting migratory routes and the foraging grounds of this nesting population, we recently tracked three individuals using satellite telemetry.

The Green Turtle Satellite Tracking Project at the Gangkou Sea Turtle National Nature Reserve began on August 17, 2001. Three green turtle females (numbered as 'Gangkou 1', 'Gangkou 2', and 'Gangkou 3') were equipped with Platform Transmitter Terminals, PTTs (Telonics, ST-6 Model) after successfully nesting in the Gangkou Reserve. Our PTT attachment procedures followed Schroeder *et al.* (2000). The following is a brief summary of the movements of each turtle also illustrated in figure 1:

'Gangkou 1' was deployed with a PTT (No. 10673, Duty cycle constantly on) on August 17, 2001. She left the breeding site on August 28th, 2001, at first traveling parallel to the coast in an easterly direction, and then detouring through oceanic waters in the south to reach

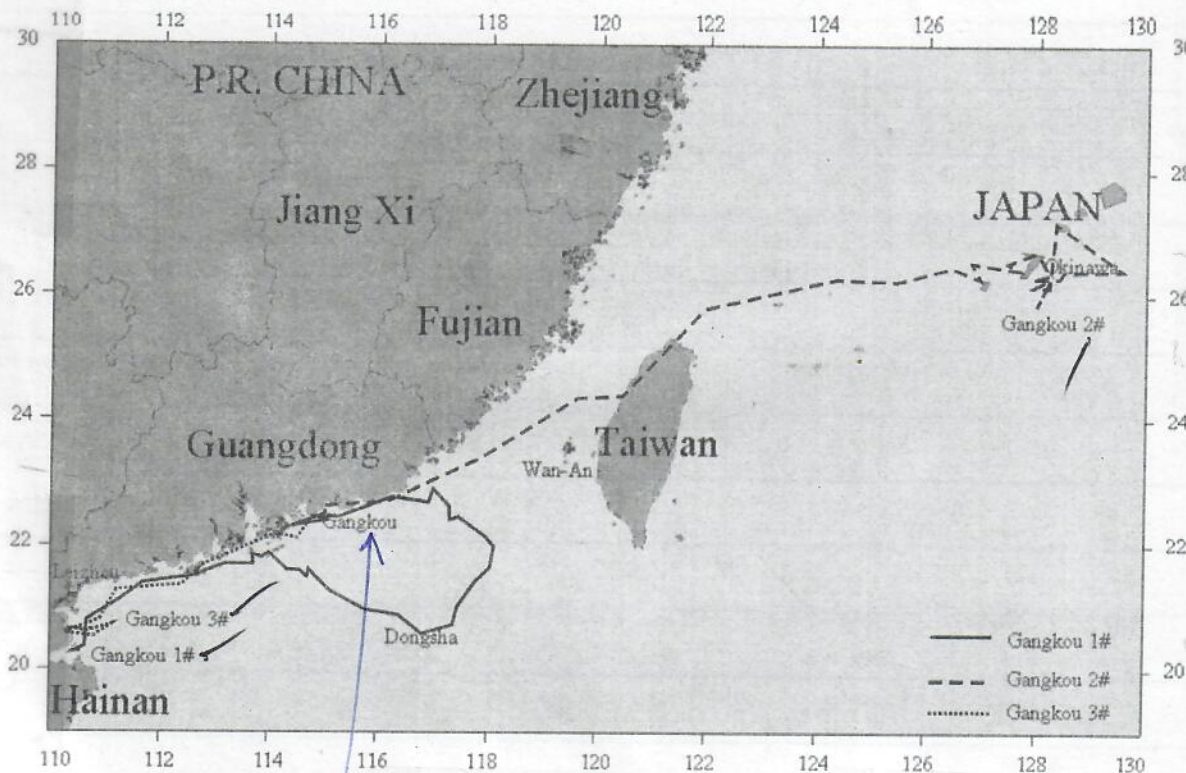


Figure 1. Routes of three green turtles tracked using satellite transmitters.

Dongsha Island, some 250 km southeast of Mainland China. She then began traveling in a northwesterly route towards the Mainland coast. Upon reaching the southwest coast of Mainland China, this female turtle continued to travel along the coast until she reached the waters near Leizhou Peninsula (111°38'E, 20°54'N) on September 23, 2001. The PTT ceased transmission on September 25, 2001. We were thus not able to ascertain with surety whether Leizhou Peninsula was her final destination. The total distance traveled by 'Gangkou 1' is estimated to be 1855km, and the average swimming speed was 3.0 km.hr⁻¹

'Gangkou 2' was deployed (Duty cycle 50%, 3 hours on, 3 hours off) on August 24, 2001. She left the breeding site on September 15, 2001 and initially moved northeastward along the Taiwan Strait, then moved along the northwest coast of Taiwan, before continuing her migration in oceanic waters in the same direction, eventually reaching Okinawa, Japan (127°13'E, 26°21'N) on October 9, 2001. As of December 5, 2001, the PTT was still transmitting data showing that the turtle remained in the waters near Okinawa. The estimated total distance traveled by 'Gangkou 2' was 1465 km and the average swimming speed during migration was 2.5 km.hr⁻¹.

'Gangkou 3' was deployed (No. 10676, Duty cycle constantly on) on August 28, 2001. She started her migration on August 29, 2001, moving along the southwest coast of Mainland China, and she arrived in the waters near Leizhou Peninsula (110°52'E, 20°55'N) on September 11, 2001. She remained there for 23 days until her PTT stopped transmission on October 4th, 2001. The estimated total traveling distance of 'Gangkou 3' was 484 km and the average swimming speed was 1.4 km.hr⁻¹.

The 3 turtles we tracked from the Gangkou Reserve migrated in two opposite directions, one direction was to the southwest to waters near the Leizhou Peninsula, China, and the other to the northeast to waters off Okinawa, Japan. Our results are similar to the migratory patterns of the green turtle population at Wan-An Island, 470 km northeast of the Gangkou Reserve. In that study, Cheng (2000) observed variable migratory patterns of post-nesting green turtles, with different turtles moving in different directions and traveling variable distances. Considering that 'Gangkou 1' made an unusual detour to the Dongsha Islands, which is another green turtle nesting site as reported by Cheng (1995), more studies, including mtDNA analysis, are needed to understand the relationship of the breeding populations at Gangkou

Reserve, Wan-An Island and Dongsha Island. The individual distances traveled by the 3 Gangkou turtles are comparable to those reported for yet another green turtle population in the South China Sea (Luschi *et al.* 1996).

Acknowledgements: The project was sponsored jointly by Guangdong Provincial Ocean and Fisheries Bureau, Knowledge Innovation Program of Chinese Academy of Sciences and Sea Turtle Reproductive Ecology Research Program of Guangdong Provincial Academy of Science. Mr. George Balazs, Leader of the Marine Turtle Research Program, National Marine Fisheries Service in Honolulu, USA and Dr C. H. Diong of Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, gave much help to start the project.

CHENG, I. 1995. Sea turtles At Dungsha Tao, South China Sea. *Marine Turtle Newsletter* 70: 13-14.

CHENG, I. 2000. Post-nesting migrations of green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) at Wan-An Island, Penghu Archipelago, Taiwan. *Marine Biology* 137: 747-754.

LUSCHI, P., F. PAPI, H.C. LIEW, E.C. CHAN & F. BONADONNA. 1996. Long-distance migration and homing after displacement in the Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*): a satellite tracking study. *Journal of Comparative Physiology* 178: 447-452.

SCHROEDER, B., G. BALAZS, & M. ROGERS. 2000. ST-14 Sea turtle satellite transmitter attachment instructions. Prepared specifically for Pacific Region Hawksbill Research - Satellite Tracking Project 2000 and Caribbean Hawksbill Research - Satellite Tracking Project 1998/1999/2000. National Marine Fisheries Services, USA.



海龟湾

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 传真：0752-8560336
 MSN：hzcysts@hotmail.com
 http://www.seaturtle.cn



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銅鑼灣廟船/ 陳天權

2009-8-9



圖: 停泊在銅鑼灣避風塘的廟船

香港遍佈佛寺廟宇，但有一間與眾不同，它不在陸上，而設於船中，人稱天后廟船。此廟船位於銅鑼灣避風塘，平日經過不易察覺，因為它與其他漁船無大分別，只是船頂加了一個細小的廡殿殿。踏入船中，發覺周圍環境與一般廟宇相同，前面的神壇供奉「水上三角天后娘娘」，兩旁有醫靈大帝和觀音的神位。神像都放在玻璃箱內，目的是避免受海上鹽份侵蝕。

何謂「水上三角」？據《東區風物志》所載和廟祝解釋，一九四〇年代初日軍侵華時期，一名姓羅漁民逃難，捧著天后像由珠江三角洲（一說三角島）撐船南下，來到香港後因無力建廟，便將天后像安放在漁船上，供漁民拜祭。其後漁民合力籌建廟艇，停泊於銅鑼灣避風塘，至今所見的廟船已是第三代了。廟中最有價值的文物大概是那張供桌了，上有「八仙教會」圖，繪於辛亥（應是一九一一年）端陽節。門外有兩座石獸，還有一隻神龜，該龜原是活海龜，現在改為石龜，但依然有人拜祭。

這所頗具特色的廟船不為外界所知，出入的人要乘坐駁艇，對已遷居陸上的善信甚為不便。負責管理廟船的三角天后平安堂，一直希望遷至岸邊，成為香港一景，而幫助他們爭取上岸的周潔冰議員說，三年前已獲當局答應，預留消防局附近一塊地方給廟船，當中環灣仔繞道工程動工，就可讓廟船泊岸了。

相關新聞

- 道教課程/陳天權2009-8-7
- 澳門世遺建築/ 陳天權2009-8-3
- 耶穌會來華/陳天權2009-8-1
- 巴洛克建築/陳天權2009-7-30
- 田中昭信/陳天權2009-7-28

Seen from shore 8/10/2011

MAGIC TURTLE FROM

即時新聞

- 王濂「醉打領隊」被開除出國家隊
- 浙警破跨省POS機套現案 案值43億
- 夏衍《包身工》廠房原址在滬仍存
- 澳洲擬建高鐵 連接東部沿海城市
- 安監總局:7.23特重大事故不是天災
- 七夕女性是主角 意在乞巧藝求巧配
- 安慶一名三歲女童被遺棄車致死
- 敘利亞總統簽令 允許實行多黨制
- 吉林「裸泳島」吸引越來越多泳者
- 故宮危機 管理疏漏缺「敬畏心」
- 奧運冠軍陳一冰何雯娜承認情變
- 被傳與范冰冰同居 王學圻起訴新社

焦點關注



- 日本地震 釣魚島爭端 中國大推銷
- 2011全國兩會 金正日訪華 富士康事件
- 第五次陳江會 青海地震 H1N1流感爆發
- 中美對話 2010施政報告 吉爾吉斯動亂

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R22

Director He-Xiang GU,
Gangkou Sea Turtle Reserve Management Bureau,
Huidong Gangkou Sea Turtle National Nature Reserve,
Huidong, Guangdong 516359, China

中国广东省惠东县港口镇海龟保护区
邮编: 516359
惠东港口海龟国家级自然保护区管理局
古河祥 局长

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(Eng) Panda Hotel

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Tsuen Wan, Hong Kong



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4001-201-922

Name of Guest 客人姓名 BALAZS .G.H

Room Number 客房號碼 2925

Departure Date 離開日期 16 AUG 11

Daily Room Rate 每日房價 \$902 NET (13-14 AUG)
\$792 NET (15 AUG)
W/10% S/F

Subject to 10% service charge and prevailing government tax
另加一服務費及政府相關稅項

Check-out time : 12:00 noon
退房時間 : 中午十二時

For security reason, please do not write your room number on the Key Card.
為 閣下安全着想，請勿將客房號碼寫於匙卡上。

Mandatory learning of

10-3-2011

TAIPEI

BY CHRIS WANG
STAFF REPORTER

While the Four Books and Five Classics (四書五經), a collection of Confucian writings dating back to 300 BC, are considered examples of good literature, it is inappropriate to make them mandatory texts in schools because building a Taiwanese identity and Taiwanese literature is even more important, academics said in a forum yesterday.

Discussing the de-sinicization of four Asian countries — Japan, South Korea, Mongolia and Vietnam — at a forum organized by

the Taiwan Association of University Professors (TAUP), panelists made side comments on President Ma Ying-jeou's (馬英九) recent reelection campaign ad in support of efforts to promote the reading of Chinese classics among children.

The television ad, released on Monday last week, highlighted Ma's commitment to promoting Chinese culture.

"Reading the books is not bad, but making it mandatory by state authorities is wrong. It's the Chinese way of doing things. If you want to talk about de-sinicization,

that would be the first thing we should de-sinicize," said Lee Yeng-chyh (李永熾), a history professor at National Taiwan University.

Lee, who specializes in Japanese history, said Japan "absorbed" what it perceived as good in Chinese culture — rather than de-sinicize — and empowered its own culture.

However, he said, Japan abandoned Confucianism, which uses Confucian moral standards as the backbone of society, and opted to follow the example of Western European democracy and civilization.

Confucian texts wrong: panel

TIMES

Influenced by China for centuries and later colonized by France, Vietnam decided it would establish its own writing system, literature and culture, said Chiung Wi-vun (蔣為文), a professor of Taiwanese literature at National Cheng Kung University.

Though Vietnam has been strongly influenced by Chinese culture, it lists Chinese literature as "foreign literature" in its national curriculum, he said.

Taiwan is at the same crossroads that Vietnam once was at, Chiung said, adding that he has called for improving education in

Taiwanese language, literature and history, listing Taiwanese as a mandatory language course in schools and enacting a language equality act as ways to build up a strong Taiwanese culture and identity.

Meanwhile, Rick Chu (朱立熙), chief executive officer of the Korean Studies Academy, said South Korea did not carry out de-sinicization on a national level, although the country did change the official Chinese translation of the name of its capital Seoul in 2005 amid escalated tension between South Korea and China.

"Instead of de-sinicization, I

would say [South] Korea did everything it could to encourage its people to be proud of its own culture, language and history," Chu said.

Taiwanese have long been influenced by Chinese culture to the extent that people think it would be unwise or impossible to de-sinicize, TAUP president Chang Yen-hsien (張炎憲) said.

"The experience of the four Asian countries could serve as examples for us. Building one's own culture and identity is never easy. It takes hard work, wisdom and time," he said.

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INTERNATIONAL CITIES

Route lines do not reflect actual flight path

— United/United Express/
Continental/Continental Express/
Continental Connection Route

--- United/Continental Seasonal Service
 --- United/Continental Future Service
CITY United/Continental Hub (Red All Caps)
 • Cities served
 ✂ Cities served by select airline partners
 - - - - - Time zone boundary



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World time zones shown in Standard Time.

540 pm

to San Fran
to Los Angeles

Hermsillo
Guaymas

Los Cabos
Me
León/Quana
Puerto Vall
M.
Cua
M.
Itzapa

PAC



統領夜叉眾。
毘沙門天王、統治北方。



統領龍眾。
廣目天王。統治西方。



統領鳩槃荼眾。
增長天王。統治南方。



統領乾闥婆眾。
持國天王。統治東方。

維密天等執東法護慈漸



觀世音菩薩
自誦咒之本身相



摩訶沙多婆夜
摩訶薩垂婆耶

(5)

婆盧吉帝
室佛囉楞馱婆



婆盧基地
司父喇第陀婆
現圖滿報身
觀世音菩薩相

(11)

觀世音菩薩
現甘露王菩薩相



沙婆阿拖豆書時
薩婆阿他豆輸朋

(14)

觀世音菩薩
現白衣觀世音菩薩相



摩訶摩囉
摩訶摩囉

(25)

觀世音菩薩
現獅子王身相



地哩尼
地哩尼

(31)

觀世音菩薩
現樂王菩薩相



司喇生阿務騎夜
悉囉僧阿穆佉耶

(64)

觀世音菩薩
現應化善賢菩薩相



南無阿利耶
南無阿哩夜

(77)





- 荃灣綫 Tsuen Wan Line
- 西鐵綫 West Rail Line
- 港島綫 Island Line
- 東涌綫 Tung Chung Line
- 輕鐵 Light Rail
- 迪士尼綫 Disneyland Resort Line
- 深圳地鐵綫 Shenzhen Metro
- 隧道(非入閘) Subway(Unpaid area)
- 隧道(已付票) Subway(Paid area)
- 觀塘綫 Kwun Tong Line
- 東鐵綫 East Rail Line
- 將軍澳綫 Tseung Koon O Line
- 馬鞍山綫 Ma On Shan Line
- 機場快綫 Airport Express

USEFUL INFORMATION



CONVERSION TABLE

METERS	YARDS	INCHES
1.000	1.093	39.37
0.914	1.000	36.00

CENTIMETERS	INCHES	FEET
1.00	0.394	0.0328
2.54		
30.48		

KILOMETERS
1.0
1.6

GRAMS
1.00
28.35
453.59
1,000.00

KILOGRAMS
1.000
0.028
0.454

LITERS
1.000
0.473
0.946
3.785

LENGTH
1 meter
1 millimeter
1 centimeter
1 decimeter
1 decaliter
1 hectoliter
1 kiloliter

CAPACITY
1 liter (l) = 100 cl
1 milliliter (ml)
1 centiliter (cl)
1 deciliter (dl)
1 decaliter (dcl)
1 hectoliter (hl)
1 kiloliter (kl)

WEIGHT
1 gram (g) = 100 cg
1 milligram (mg)
1 centigram (cg)
1 decigram (dg)
1 decagram (dkg)
1 hectogram (hg)
1 kilogram (kg)

Table of Time Measure

60 seconds	= 1 minute
60 minutes	= 1 hour
24 hours	= 1 day
7 days	= 1 week
30 days	= 1 month
12 months	= 1 year
365 days	= 1 common year
366 days	= 1 leap year
100 years	= 1 century

Table of Dry Measure

Table of Cubic Measure

1728 cubic inches	= 1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	= 1 cubic yard
128 cubic feet	= 1 cord of wood
24-34 cubic feet	= 1 perch of stone

Note: A cord of wood is a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 4 feet high.
A perch of stone or brick is 16-12 feet long, 1-12 feet wide, and 1 foot high.

Table of Apothecary Weight





Event HONG KONG CHINA 8-16 AUG 2011 Date AUGUST 11



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7	8	9	10	11	12
7	8	9	10	11	12
14	15	16	17	18	19
21	24	27	30	33	36
28	32	36	40	44	48
35	40	45	50	55	60
42	48	54	60	66	72
49	56	63	70	77	84
56	64	72	80	88	96
63	72	81	90	99	108
70	80	90	100	110	120
77	88	99	110	121	132
84	96	108	120	132	144

137144



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