



3-8 FEB 2012 ^{TURTLE} SACRIFICE
8-11 FEB 2012 HONG KONG
11-15 FEB 2012 GANGKOU RESERVE
16-18 FEB 2012 HAWAII
18-20 FEB 2012 HONG KONG
BALAZS
GEORGE BALAZS



2 of 3

Width
100 Sheets

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

摊贩长期公开兜售海龟肉

<http://www.sina.com.cn> 2007年06月24日08:08 南海网-海南日报



6月23日下午5时，海鲜广场内正在卖海龟肉的摊主。本报记者 古月

本报热线6681022消息（记者古月）“百年海龟肉，10元一斤。”“蛋中佳品海龟蛋便宜卖啦。”6月23日下午5时，记者在海口市板桥路海鲜广场内，听到一些卖海鲜的摊贩在大声吆喝。

最近一段时间，本报不断接到市民投诉称，在海口市板桥路的海鲜广场内，有人长期出售国家II级保护动物海龟肉。

6月21日至23日，记者连续三天对海口板桥海鲜广场进行了暗访，发现市民反映的情况属实。

在板桥海鲜广场，每天下午4时左右，广场西侧几个摊位就有人将新鲜的海龟肉和海龟蛋摆出来卖。一般她们都是先将海龟肢解成一斤左右的块状，然后根据海龟身体部位定价，每斤10元到30元不等。

“这是一百多岁的海龟肉，很补啦。”在现场，一名卖海龟的中年妇女对记者说。

记者：“海龟是国家保护动物，你们卖没人管吗？”

妇女：“有记者曝光了就有人过来抓，平时没人管。”

记者：“你们在这里卖多久了？”

妇女：“很久啦，你到底买不买啊？”

经几天的观察，记者注意到，出售海龟的摊位主要是该海鲜广场内18号广告招牌下的3个固定摊位，都是中年妇女在叫卖。她们每个摊位，每天销售的海龟肉约五六十公斤，海龟蛋100多

<http://news.sina.com.cn/c/2007-06-24/080812080634s.shtml>

摊贩长期公开兜售海龟肉 新闻中心 新浪网

个。

一名卖海龟的摊主告诉记者，每天都有人将整只海龟送来，肢解后批发给那几个摊位卖。

海口板桥路海鲜广场周围有数个海鲜大排档，专门替客人加工海鲜。在板桥海鲜广场10排1号打工的阿英告诉记者，只要客人买海鲜到店里来，她们就按照客人的要求加工，不懂什么国家保护不保护的野生动物，她们只赚加工费。

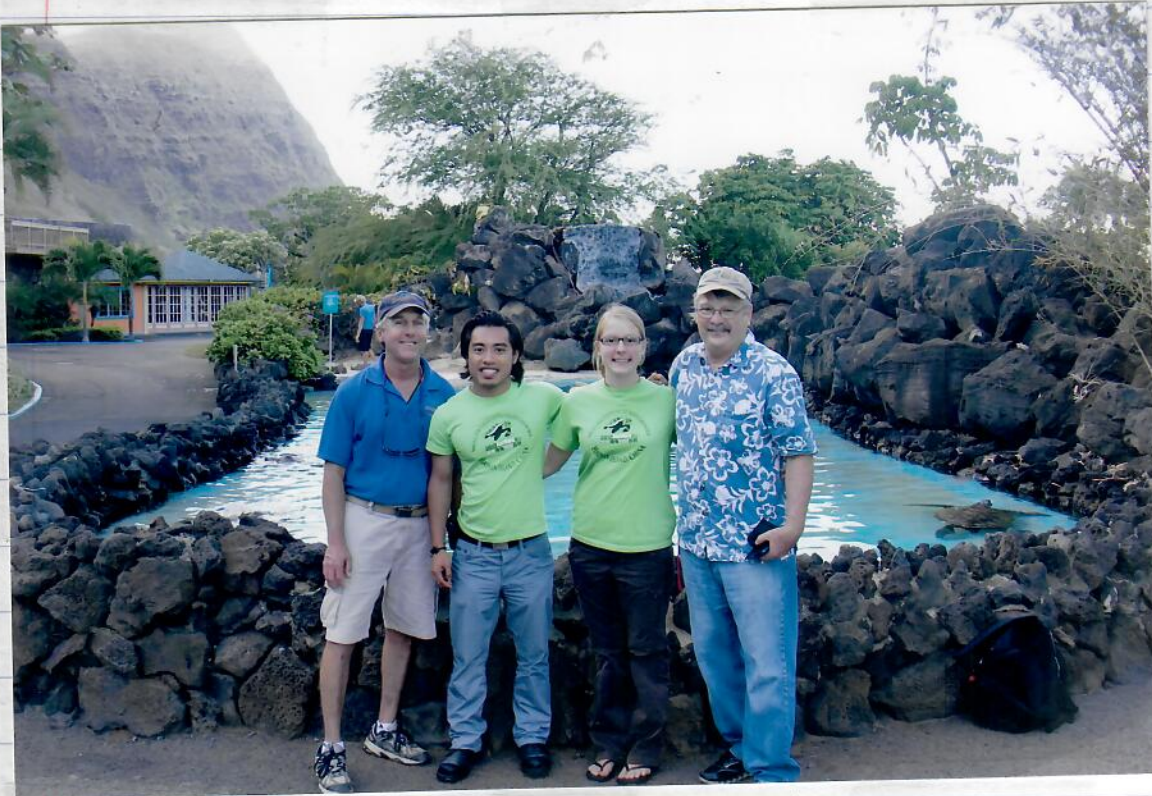
23日下午，记者将暗访到的情况反映给板桥路海鲜广场的管理人员。一位管理人员说：“我们也没办法，过去也管过但人家不听，一般我们都是向工商部门举报，但工商一来这些人就跑了。这种现象长期存在，大家都习惯了。”

随后记者向12315工商值班电话反映，很快白沙工商所一位姓李的值班人员与记者联系了解情况并表示立刻进行查处。

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SEA LIFE PARK

JAN 2012



"TOWERING FIGURES" 2/20/12 S. CHINA MORNING POST
Overall race leader Team Telefonica passes the 108-metre tall Guan Yin statue during the stage one start of the Volvo Ocean Race at Sanya, Hainan Island, in China, yesterday. Organisers introduced an unprecedented delay to the start of the offshore leg after deciding high waves and fierce winds presented an unacceptable risk to the fleet. The teams were instructed to take part in a short race outside Sanya yesterday, before holding off until the dangerous weather system cleared. They were expected to take on the 5,220 nautical-mile fourth leg to Auckland in New Zealand early today. "It was a gut-wrenching decision to delay a leg start for the first time in the history of our race, but in this

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海口一鱼市惊现百岁海龟肉 市场竟公开出售(图)

<http://news.qq.com> 2004年02月05日06:52 [评论\(\)](#)

输入关键词



2月3日上午，海口东门市场出现惊人一幕：一摊主以28元一斤的价格，公开出售国家二级保护野生动物百岁海龟肉。

上午11时，笔者在东门市场看到一个卖海鲜的摊位上，赫然摆着大块大块的海龟肉和海龟掌，摊主还吆喝着：“鲜龟肉28元一斤。”笔者上前寻问，摊主说，是刚从南沙打捞上来的海龟。随后，摊主又小声说：“这是一只百岁海龟，是受国家保护的，平时不敢卖，现在乘春节没人管才拿出来卖。”笔者随即掏出相机拍照，摊主见状扔下龟肉、龟掌撒腿就跑。笔者立即报告有关部门，10分钟后，海洋渔业执法人员赶到现场，对海龟掌进行了现场鉴定。结论是一只成年绿海龟，属国家二级重点保护野生动物。从巨大的前龟掌判断，体重有100多斤，年龄至少在百岁以上。

在现场，海南省海洋渔业厅渔政处负责人说：“捕杀如此大的海龟拿到市场上公开销售，这在海南是少有的。”依据《中华人民共和国野生动物保护法》第三十五条之规定：出售、收购、运输、携带国家或者地方重点保护野生动物或者其产品的，由工商行政管理部门没收实物和违法所得，并处罚款。情节严重、构成投机倒把罪、走私罪的，依照刑法有关规定追究刑事责任。这位负责人表示，将立刻安排人员，同有关部门联合行动，对海口市各大海鲜市场和码头、渔船等进行突击检查，对乘节日期间贩卖野生动物者，严惩重罚，决不手软。

古月摄影报道

《华南新闻》2004年02月05日 第四版

相关专题：[乌兹别克斯坦局势动荡](#)

SOSO 搜搜

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<http://news.qq.com/a/20040205/000105.htm>

The Guanyin Statue of Hainan, a 108 metres (354 ft) Buddhist statue, completed in May 2005 and one of the tallest statues in the world^[6] and the adjoining Nanshan Temple.

Yalong Bay, a 7.5 kilometres (4.7 mi) major tourist beach located east of Sanya City.

Tianya Haijiao (The ends of the earth and the corners of the sea)

Deer Turning Head Park (Luhuitou Park 鹿回头公园) - A park containing a large stone statue above

Sanya harbour telling the story of a hunter pursuing a deer to an isolated headland near the sea.

When the deer could not escape, it turned to look at the hunter and became a beautiful woman. The hunter could not kill the deer and instead fell in love with her. Luhuitou is a place for lovers; many people leave a padlock on a chain at the top of the mountain in the hope that their love will last as long as the lock remains.

Dadonghai, Sanya, Haitang, and Yazhou, Xiangshuiwan Bay are the five major bays in Sanya,

Xiangshuiwan Bay remains the most beautiful and natural near the famous Nuilin Mountain.^[7]

A butterfly museum and a shell aquarium.

Other attractions include:

Phoenix Island, an artificial archipelago resort currently under construction in Sanya Bay.

Wuzhizhou Island.

West Island.

Daxiao Dongtian (Fairy Caves).

The Tiger and Crocodile centre.

Nanshan Temple. — JULIANA RITZ-CARLTON

Luobi Cave, an ancient karst cave 15 kilometres (9.3 mi) north of Sanya.

Lingshui/Xiangshui Li'an Ocean Harbor Theme Park is projected for 2013.^[8] It will be the largest water park in Asia^{[9][10]}

2. ^ "Sanya China-Sanya Government". English.sanya.gov.cn. 2009-03-12. <http://english.sanya.gov.cn>. Retrieved 2010-08-09.

10. ^ "why did sea theme park settle in lingshui - can the inflatable toys save the children who". Fwulong.skyrock.com. 2010-12-30. <http://fwulong.skyrock.com/2964404033-why-did-sea-theme-park->

Climate data for Sanya (1971–2000)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Average high °C (°F)	26.1 (79.0)	26.8 (80.2)	28.6 (83.5)	30.7 (87.3)	32.0 (89.6)	31.9 (89.4)	31.7 (89.1)	31.4 (88.5)	31.2 (88.2)	30.2 (86.4)	28.5 (83.3)	26.6 (79.9)	29.6 (85.3)
Daily mean °C (°F)	21.6 (70.9)	22.5 (72.5)	24.6 (76.3)	26.9 (80.4)	28.4 (83.1)	28.8 (83.8)	28.5 (83.3)	28.1 (82.6)	27.4 (81.3)	26.4 (79.5)	24.3 (75.7)	22.1 (71.8)	25.80 (78.44)
Average low °C (°F)	18.5 (65.3)	19.8 (67.6)	21.9 (71.4)	24.2 (75.6)	25.6 (78.1)	26.1 (79.0)	25.9 (78.6)	25.5 (77.9)	24.7 (76.5)	23.4 (74.1)	21.3 (70.3)	19.0 (66.2)	23.0 (73.4)
Rainfall mm (inches)	8.0 (0.315)	12.8 (0.504)	19.2 (0.756)	43.3 (1.705)	142.3 (5.602)	197.5 (7.776)	192.6 (7.583)	221.5 (8.72)	251.4 (9.898)	234.5 (9.232)	58.3 (2.295)	10.7 (0.421)	1,392.1 (54.807)
Avg. precipitation days (≥ 0.1 mm)	3.4	3.6	3.9	5.6	10.0	14.0	13.8	16.0	17.0	13.5	6.6	3.7	111.1

"seawater above 20°C (68°F) year-round"

Source: Weather.com.cn^[4]

Secretary

Area	
• Total	1,919.58 km ² (741.2 sq mi)
Population (2010 Census)	
• Total	685,408
• Density	357.1/km ² (924.8/sq mi)
Time zone	China Standard (UTC+8)
Postal code	572100
Area code(s)	(0)898
Licence plate prefixes	琼B
Website	http://www.sanya.gov.cn/



Location in China

Coordinates: 18°15'12"N 109°30'13"E

Country	People's Republic of China
Province	Hainan
Government	
• CPC Municipal	Jiang Sixian

情愁

明知相思苦，益愛偏。
偏又苦相思，真是此情。
無計可消除，才下眉頭，
卻上心頭。
壬午年秋
王之龍



2/10/2012 Floating MAZU Temple - Causeway Bay Hong Kong
Workers Address

石蔭邨礼石樓20樓2004室

梁有電 293551009

112 台北市北投區

泉源路71巷189號1F

陳晉錡 (yín-chí)

Ariel (Yichen, CHEN)

412 台灣台中市大里區大明路

317巷10號

10 February 2012
Friday

FLOATING MAZU Temple (139)
By Ka-yan

See
p. 43

* 上三海天后廟

- ~~sea~~ (measured 6 cm long)
Sea turtle received as hatchling from fishermen that fished in South China, the master Mr. Leung raised the turtle with squid, fish and fruits for some 4 years and grew to some 40 cm long. AFD seized the turtle without noticing them in 1996/97. Mr. Leung was very upset about the incident. They planned to release the turtle back to sea originally.
- the floating temple located at Causeway Bay Typhoon shelter since 1952.
- 3 Mazus statues + Kwun-yin
- Celebration of Mazu birthday at Tin Wan of Aberdeen, Hong Kong Island on lunar date May 23rd each year.
- 600 members of the Mazu Society
- entry to membership by donation of at least HK\$500 + attendance to ceremony on May 23rd
- Plan to move floating temple to land and create the world first boat temple for worship
- Mr. Leung works for the temple for some 30 yrs and he was a former fisherman
- the temple was visited by fishermen and foreign visitors

Subject: Fw: some questions from Tao Cuihua in Xiamen

Dear George, here's the correspondence between Tao and me. I provided some comments to her questions with several literature regarding sea turtle research and asked her (in simplified Chinese) about her genetic studies on sea turtle, status of by-catch sea turtle in Xiamen or her study area (e.g. species, size, abundance and seasonality of by catch turtle), and also see if she would kindly send me literature about sea turtle research & conservation in China and the South China Sea Region.

Here is the webpage of her institute of Chinese government:

<http://www.tio.org.cn/Main/index.aspx> (sorry that it's only available in Chinese...)

Regards, Ka-yan

Connie KY NG/AFCD/HKSARG

04/11/2011 14:12

To

<taocuihua@163.com>

cc

Subject

Re: some questions from Tao Cuihua in XiamenLink

RE Genetic Studies

Dear Cuihua,

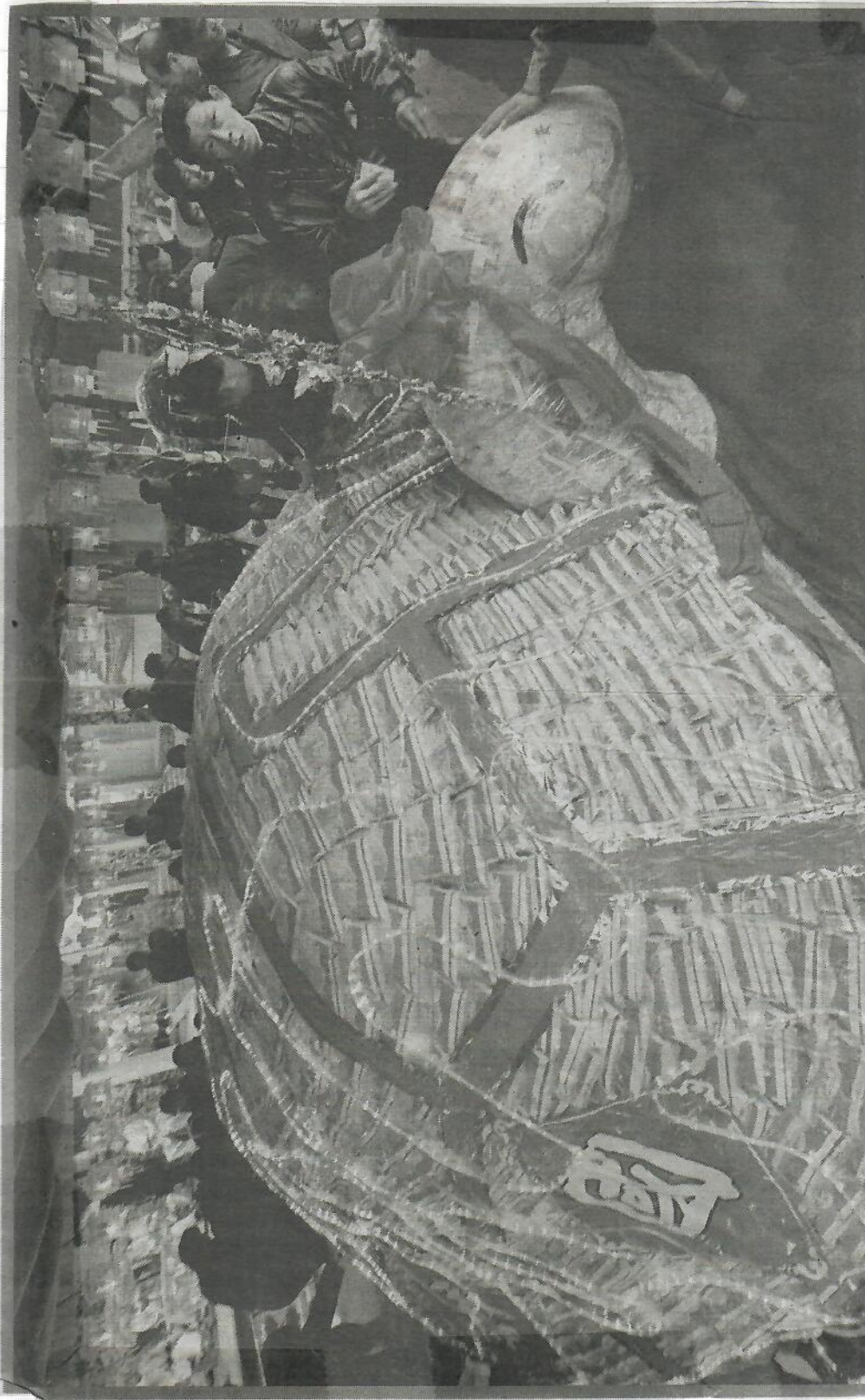
Thank you for the message. Very glad to hear from you and I am sorry to get back to you late.

Please see below *****my response***** to your questions for your reference. I have also attached some references about sea turtle biology and studies in the South China Sea region for your interest please.

Sure, I would like to write in simplified Chinese too, should be fine in reading in my email account. So here I start ---

Regards,
Connie

*World first but turtle for research
Mr. Tang works for the temple for some 30 yrs and he
was a former fisherman
the temple was visited by fishermen and foreign visitors*



FUJIAN

兩岸攜手五萬斤米龜祈福 2-7-2012 Taipei

澎湖天后宮和泉州天后宮昨天聯手在泉州舉辦「乞龜」儀式，兩岸民眾爭相撫摸五萬斤大米做成的「大米龜」，祈求風調雨順、國泰民安。元宵節期間，「乞龜」活動是閩台兩地流傳久遠的傳統民俗，民眾將「乞龜」乞回家中分而食之，隱喻「呷平安」，當年就會取得好彩頭。

(中通社)

Trust lacking in

REUTERS, BEIJING

China and the US suffer a "trust deficit" that Chinese Vice President Xi Jinping's (習近平) trip to Washington could help ease, a Chinese diplomat said in a speech published yesterday, playing down Chinese fears about a US "pivot" toward Asia.

Xi, widely expected to be China's next president, will visit the US starting Tuesday next week, going to the farming state of Iowa where he stayed briefly in 1985 and to Los Angeles, the Chinese foreign ministry said, confirming an earlier statement from the White House.

The speech by Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Cui Tiankai (崔天

凱) was the latest sign that Beijing wants Xi's visit to keep to an upbeat tone, despite frictions that troubled relations, most recently over its decision to veto a UN Security Council resolution on the increasingly bloody conflict in Syria.

However, Cui said mutual misgivings have clouded relations between the world's two biggest economies, despite deep trade ties and greater foreign policy dialogue.

"There is certainly a trust deficit between China and the United States," Cui said in the speech in Shanghai on Monday that was posted on the foreign ministry's Web site.

"Each time the Sino-US relation-

ties with US: PRC

9-8-12 TAIPEI TIMES

ship hits problems, there are voices that fundamentally doubt the relationship. There are constantly those who want to overturn this relationship that can truly be called too big to fail," said Cui, whose portfolio includes overseeing ties with the US.

"Therefore, nurturing and deepening mutual trust remains a major issue that both sides must give full attention to and seriously address," he added.

Xi's visit, including a meeting with US President Barack Obama at the White House on Tuesday next week, appears unlikely to bring big advances on Syria, Iran and other sources of friction, including human

rights and trade imbalances.

Xi will also visit Turkey and Ireland after the US, Chinese foreign ministry spokesman Liu Weimin (劉為民) told a daily briefing. He did not give specific dates for each stop.

While Liu would not say what specific topics would be on the agenda, he did express unhappiness with Obama's recent announcement to create an enforcement unit to crack down on unfair trade practices in China and other countries.

"Exerting pressure unilaterally is irresponsible behavior and not conducive to resolving problems," Liu said.

Provincial groups from China resuming visits

BY SU YUNG-YAO
STAFF REPORTER

TAIPEI
TIMES

Lung-bin (郝龍斌) 2/5/12

Chinese provincial purchasing groups are beginning to resume their visits to Taiwan after more than six months' absence, reportedly in response to President Ma Ying-jeou's (馬英九) call not to come ahead of last month's presidential and legislative elections.

According to statistics from the Mainland Affairs Council (MAC), the number of visits peaked in the first three months of last year. However, the council said because of their failure to buy many items they requested, the groups have a reputation of not keeping their word.

During a meeting with Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) Taipei City councilors in June last year, Ma said Chinese provincial governors' and secretaries' visits to Taiwan might give a bad impression, adding that he had informed China "through certain channels" to cut down the travel plans of high officials "for a certain amount of time."

Ma won re-election in the Jan. 14 presidential election. Beijing is again asking its provincial and city leaders to form groups to visit Taiwan, not only in the name of "exchanges," but also to make large purchases.

At the head of returning Chinese purchasing groups is Beijing Mayor Guo Jinlong (郭金龍), who is slated to visit Taiwan for the first time on Feb. 16, the MAC said, adding that Guo also intended to visit KMT honorary chairmen Lien Chan (連戰) and Wu Poh-hsiung (吳伯雄), as well as Straits Exchange Foundation Chairman Chiang Pin-kung (江丙坤) and Taipei City Mayor Hau

Sources said that unlike past visits by purchasing groups, Guo's group is aiming to be a "culture group" with a heavy emphasis on the Beijing Culture Week hosted in Taipei and other events, such as the play *Lee Bai* (李白) performed in Taiwan by the Beijing People's Art Theater.

Sources added that April would see Jiangsu Province Secretary Luo Zhijun (羅志軍) come to Taiwan, and in May the Hubei Province group, which was supposed to come last year, but was delayed because of flooding of the Yangtze River and the Taiwanese elections, would also make a visit.

The Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) has criticized the Chinese purchasing groups, saying that most groups only made empty promises.

That was the main reason why Taiwanese have a bad impression of them, it said.

Every Chinese provincial or city group claims to bring NT\$10 billion (US\$339 million) of profit to Taiwan, but if they did as they said, "they would have brought at least NT\$2 trillion in profits," the DPP said, adding that if they had not left a bad impression, Ma would not have asked them to cut down their travel plans.

Despite DPP criticism, sources said that no matter which Chinese group visited Taiwan, they would not only continue promoting economic goals, but would also introduce cultural and literary events to let Taiwanese "further understand the Chunghua culture."

TRANSLATED BY JAKE CHUNG, STAFF WRITER

西沙群岛海龟生殖习性的初步观察

中国科学院南海海洋研究所生物室资源组

西沙群岛是我国南海诸岛的岛群之一。南海诸岛历来都是我国不可分割的神圣领土，美丽富饶，蕴藏着丰富的海洋生物资源，我国渔民世代在这里开发和捕鱼，捕捉海龟也是其中的一项。他们在长期的生产作业中，对于掌握海龟生活习性和捕捉技术等方面都积累了丰富的经验。多年来，我国的生物科学工作者对西沙群岛以及东沙、中沙和南沙群岛的生物资源进行了考察，其中也有一些关于海龟的科学报道。解放以后，在党和政府的关怀与重视下，对西沙群岛等进行了一系列的科学考察工作。我们于1974年5—6月在西沙的永乐群岛和宣德群岛对海龟的生殖习性进行了观察，同时也学习了渔民的丰富经验，现整理报道如下，并就海龟资源的繁殖保护问题提出我们的一点意见。

一、海龟的生殖习性

海龟在西沙群岛主要有三种：海龟 *Chelonia mydas* (L.)、玳瑁 *Eretmochelys imbricata* (L.) 和蠓龟 *Caretta caretta* (L.)，但最常见、产量最大的是海龟。

据渔民反映，每年大约从4月开始，海龟即随着西南来的暖流来到西沙群岛进行繁殖，4—6月是它们的繁殖季节。我们5月份先后在中建岛和晋卿岛捕获了4只海龟，它们都是夜间上岸产卵的雌龟，体重都在200斤以上。在此期间，我们还在赵述岛观察了雌雄海龟交配的情况。

雌雄海龟从外形上的鉴别是：雄海龟有一条相当长的尾巴和在前肢有一大而弯曲的钩状爪。这条约等于体长二分之一的长尾和前肢的钩状爪都便于雄海龟与雌海龟交配。繁殖季节，海龟常在这些珊瑚礁岛屿的礁盘边缘或礁盘的水面上进行交配，我们在赵述岛看到的是在傍晚，交配时，雄海龟爬在雌海龟的背上，用前肢爪钩住雌的背甲，长长的尾向下往前弯曲，其交接器插入雌海龟的泄殖孔中（图1¹⁾），交配的时间长达3—1小时之久。海龟在交配前常发生追逐的现象，有时雌海龟不遂意，用头对着雄海龟，雄海龟则从旁边绕至雌的背后，而雌海龟也随之不断地改变方向，总是用

头顶着对方，不让它绕到自己的后面来，一时，雌海龟在内，雄海龟在外，像推磨一样，在水面上团团转动。

雌海龟大约在夜晚10点钟以后爬上沙滩来产卵，我们抓到的4只海龟都是在晚上10点到3点钟当涨潮时爬上来的，它们上岸以后，笨拙地向前爬行，后面留下一条宽宽的痕迹。其中有2只在高潮线上不远的沙滩上停下来，另有2只越过沙丘，爬至沙岸顶上的小树丛中。它们选择好地点以后，先用巨大的鳍状前肢有力地往后挥动，把表面的沙石抛到旁边，同时有次序地移动位置，挖出一个宽大的坑，其深度与龟体高度相当，海龟的整个身体就伏在坑内。然后，一对较短的后肢就开始向下挖一个垂直的“卵坑”。两后肢很有节奏地交替使用，而且像人手一样的灵巧。每掘一下都插进更深的沙层，而且像勺子一样将沙粒舀起，小心翼翼地抬上来抛出坑外（有时抛得很远，打在灌木丛中沙沙作响），马上又用此肢挡住坑口，阻止沙粒掉入坑内。接着另一后肢按同样程式进行挖掘（有时挖出的是珊瑚石块）。这样交替工作，挖到两后肢掘不到沙粒的深度为止。前后需要一个多小时，其间也不时停下来休息片刻，并发出深沉的叹息似的呼气声。这种辛勤挖成的“卵坑”就像一口小井一样，坑口略呈正方形，边壁基本上是垂直的，坑的宽度和深度与后肢的大小、长短有关。坑口一般是20×20厘米，坑底面积略小，深度一般可达50厘米左右。

“卵坑”挖好以后，稍事休息，便开始产卵。产卵前，先从泄殖孔向“卵坑”中排出几滴白色透明的粘液。产卵时最初是一个一个均速地落入坑内，速度比较慢。接着就是2个或3个接连同时落下，速度很快，其间也杂有一个一个掉下来的，但为数很少。整个产卵过程历时较短，只有10分钟左右（图2）。产卵期间都不断有粘液排出，致使整个坑中的卵都被带有粘液的沙粒包裹着。3只产完卵以后捕捉的海龟，其产卵数最少者为91枚，最多者为157枚。卵呈白色圆球状，直径41—43毫米，很像乒乓球，壳软，富有弹性和韧性，不

1) 本文图均见封二。

西沙海龟

(正文见第34页)



图1 海龟交配



图2 海龟产卵

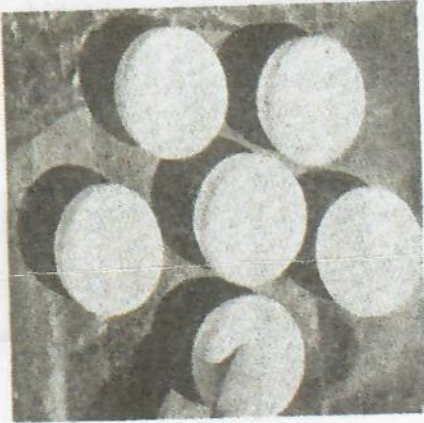


图3 海龟卵。手指按压此处壳软，具弹性



图5 在沙滩上捕捉产卵海龟。把正在产卵或刚产完卵的海龟翻过来，肚朝天，即可装住。图为翻海龟的情况



图4 刚孵出的幼海龟从沙坑中爬出

Look like
Dead and
Dried-up

Penghu Qigui (Turtle Prayer) Ceremony

In Penghu, the Lantern Festival is celebrated by praying "qigui" (the practice of praying to turtles for good fortune). This intriguing folk custom sees a variety of "turtles" prepared and placed on the central tables of various temples in the district. There are "fong-pian sticky rice turtles" for peace, "noodle turtles" for long life, other turtles include "egg turtles", "mochi turtles", and even "gold turtles" made of real gold. During the Qigui ceremony, the person prays in for good fortune to the gods telling them what they hope to get in return. Then the person selects a bamboo divination stick to seek the consent of the gods. Having received consent, he claims a turtle by inserting some in-



鹿港鎮公所的主題花燈「承天雲龍」。
Lugang Town Office's main lantern for 2012
鹿港鎮公所のランタン「承天雲龍」。

2-2012
22 DYNASTY



澎湖乞龜儀式。
Penghu Qigui (Turtle Prayer) Ceremony.
澎湖乞龜祭。

Lantern Festival in Lugang

America's Discovery Channel has highlighted the Taiwan Lantern Festival on its "Fantastic Festivals of the World" program. This year's Lantern Festival will run from February 6 to February 19. The 14-day event will be held in Lugang Town in Changhua County, a popular tourist destination rich in culture. Lugang is full of historic buildings and is home to six National Heritage Award winners including the National lantern arts master Wu Dun-hou. With a highly skilled folk crafts industry and thriving folk cultural activities, the town embodies the festival's philosophy of heritage and innovation.

"Sightsee in Lugang in the day and enjoy the lanterns at night" is the call of the 2012 Taiwan Lantern Festival. While the whole town will light up, the main display will be held in Lugang Stadium. There will also be special lanterns on display down Zhongshan Street at sites like Tienhou Temple in the Northern District, the Public Hall, the historic preservation districts, the main temples and Man Mo Temple in the Southern District. In addition to the main and secondary lanterns designed on the theme of the Year of the Dragon, there are also Traditional Lantern area, Joyous Lantern area, and ignition and performance stages. The lantern displays will be combined with traditional folk, opera and cultural performances in Lugang town, that perfectly present the traditional folk and tourism characteristics of Lugang.

The main lantern is usually designed after the animal of the Chinese zodiac that the year represents. As this is the Year of the Dragon, the main lantern will take the form of a giant dragon more than 10 meters tall. Every 30 minutes, it will light up with music and rotate three minutes. The magnificent background score merges traditional music, orchestral music and traditional Taiwanese folk songs, and is full of emotion. The audio and visual effects promise to be majestic. After the festival, the main lantern will become an important landmark at the intersection of Changhua County. Some of the cultural performances and temple activities will be retained as tourism features after the festival ends.

Date: Sat, 17 Dec 2011 11:51:53 -1000 (HST)
From: George H. Balazs <gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu>
To: Simon Chan <schan8@hkstar.com>, Simon <chankinfung@yahoo.com.hk>
Subject: A long message from George- 12/2012 Hong Kong Trawling Ban

Good morning Simon, it's Sunday for you, and Saturday morning for me here in Hawaii. I hope you have an enjoyable day playing with Michael. Maybe when he's napping you can read the follow.

Note I thought it best to write to your home email on this topic, it might give you more latitude/comfort in possibly freely thinking about and discussing the importance of the subject that I have in mind (maybe viewing from home with your "MTSG Hat" on - ha ha).

The topic I have in mind is the Hong Kong trawling ban that will go into effect at the end of calendar year 2012. You mentioned this to me when we met in your office the day before I left Hong Kong on my last trip. And I think we talked about it a little in past months on email.

I've gone through your CCB paper and clearly (and appropriately) you've emphasized bycatch (quoting from your Abstract) "Fishery bycatch is also believed to have been a major cause of sea turtle mortality in recent years." And Page 192 "Fisheries Bycatch" section "However, it is apparent that the potential impact of bycatch on the sea turtle populations of China cannot be underestimated."

Well, I realize I'm not telling you anything you don't already know and, I'm sure, is of high priority in your conservation-thinking for China turtles. But, sometimes, when you are so close to a situation (your working/living in HK in your agency bureaucracy) some things may not be "seen" as clearly. I know here in Hawaii, where I'm so heavily focused mainly on Hawaiian turtles, immersed in my own at times horrid bureaucracy, I've had visitors that asked questions, or pointed out some facet, that should have been entirely obvious to me. But wasn't- at least not before having it pointed out.

The Hong Kong trawling ban at the end of 2012 surely seems like the Opportunity of a Lifetime for the China Region. A region where no definitive bycatch data for turtles seems to exist. When viewed in this fashion (if this view is correct and I suspect it is), it would behoove you, behoove MTSG, and indeed China PRC itself, to take some action to collect data. This may be an impossible task, but at least trying to achieve something- making the effort- would be a commendable thing to do. For some weeks now I've tried to 'think this through' as an outsider- and I've created two categories to list thoughts. 1) Options, and 2) Information. What options could be taken? And what information is needed? The following is what I came up with, and clearly there must be others, my lists are incomplete:

OPTIONS

- The AFCD Fisheries Division self-initiates the project and carries it out.
- The IUCN MTSG makes a formal request of Hong Kong high-level authorities (above your agency) for the project, and in the process informs others in the East and SE Asia region. The request involves a generous offer to assist, and maybe even raise funds that might be needed through international donations.
- The same as above, But, IUCN and Conservation International work hand-in-hand. Noting that CI also lists bycatch as a major priority for China sea turtle conservation and research in the Plan from the Symposium at the Reserve.

- Or, CI alone approaches high-level Hong Kong with the request.
- Contact Yamin Wang and making him aware (of the forthcoming ban) and asking what he might be able to do about this through whatever route he has access to (maybe Central Gov possibly).
- A full 12-months of data collection won't be possible, since it's almost January now. So some number of months, less than 12 months of bycatch observing, will happen if it happens. Maybe the last 6 months? Maybe 4 months in the middle? Realizing that 'something' in the way of data' is far better than .. nothing.

INFORMATION

How can we obtain basic information about the HK Trawl Fishery? I had intended to pursue this directly in the AFCD Fishery Division, Connie gave me the name of a colleague, but I dropped the ball, or, decided not to do it while in HK. The sort of useful basic information of vital statistics are:

- How many trawl vessels are registered in the HK fleet?
- Approximate size of the vessels?
- Approximately how many fishermen are on each vessel?
- Where do the vessel put into port? At one specific place in HK, or are the dockings scattered?
- Does any off-loading of fishery catch happen at ChinaPR ports?
- Do any ChinaPR trawlers fish *legally* in HK waters?
- What is the target fishery species of the trawling?
- How long - how many days- is each fishing trip?
- What is the fishing range- HK territory waters only, or beyond? The ban will only be in HK territory waters, is that correct?
- The target fishery species are brought back refrigerated? or frozen? Or fresh?
- What is the annual fishery take metric tonnes by species for this fleet in Hong Kong waters?
- Is the HK trawl fishery a new fishery, or a decades-old historical fishery?
- Are the vessels company-owned, or family/individually owned?
- Have turtle-excluder devices ever been used in the HK trawl fishery? Or have they ever been tested experimentally in the fishery?

For all of the above you'll likely tell me that all the information is on the AFCD Web Site. And if so that would be great, point me in the right direction and I'll read and absorb as much as I can! Very Best, Enjoy Sunday at home, Aloha, George



澎湖乞龜趣

濃濃小島元宵味

放天燈、賞燈會、瘋蜂炮、看寒單，台灣元宵節活動豐富且精采，除了本島熱鬧滾滾，離島澎湖也有精采的「萬龜祈福」慶祝活動，也許今年可以考慮過個不一樣的元宵節，到澎湖一同感受萬龜祈福的熱鬧與活力！

撰文·攝影 | 一筆站長

澎湖人瘋農曆新年，以「新正玩三天、上元玩三暝」一語概括再適合不過了！尤其元宵乞龜更是澎湖傳統年俗慶典中的高潮，百年傳承的元宵乞龜文化受重視程度勝於農曆新年，為澎湖最具地方特色的年俗活動。

元宵乞龜 百年傳承

澎湖元宵乞龜歷史源自清道光年間，當時盛行以麵粉、糯米製作「肪片龜」，提供鄉民於元宵節時向各廟宇擲筊乞龜，藉此求得闔家的長壽吉運及來年的好運氣；在物質生活困頓的早期年代，澎湖居民也可趁此時機讓全家飽食難得的甜點，當然也蘊含謝天知足的涵義。爾後隨時代演進，各廟宇元宵乞龜種類時有變化：糯米龜、麵線龜、麻薯龜、蛋糕龜、金錢龜、大米龜等琳瑯滿目，各廟宇使出渾身解數吸引信徒上門乞龜，近年動輒兩百兩以上的黃金龜，更是澎湖元宵各村廟宇比畫高下的焦點。

澎湖元宵乞龜方式為各地信徒於元宵節起3天內，至澎湖各間廟宇參拜，並和神明約定如果連續擲出幾次聖杯（一正一反，亦稱金杯），

2012澎湖鬧元宵乞福龜

* 活動時間：1/10~2/10

* 活動內容：

1/10~2/10：網路歡喜來乞龜

2/4：謝天祈福廟宇嘉年華

2/7~2/8：廟宇擲筊乞龜

活動詳情請參考澎湖縣政府網站
(www.penghu.gov.tw)

JAN. ~ FEB. 2012
UNITY UNI AIR
IN FLIGHT

即可攜回所選定的烏龜，來年元宵節再還願等重烏龜或加添心意；廟內最重、最大的烏龜則連續3天由所有信徒擲筊競賽，於第三日（也就是農曆正月18日）下午後，由擲聖杯最多者得之，往往也成了各廟宇元宵慶典的重頭戲。

現代人因飲食習慣改變、講求養生，糯米龜已較少人食用，擲筊乞龜於是乎也發展出乞車、乞家電與百萬現金等變通玩法，讓民眾擲筊拼手氣。活動期間，各廟宇並安排走平安橋、猜燈謎、神明遶境保平安等傳統民俗活動，讓萬龜祈福成為融和各社區的與民同樂節慶。

萬龜祈福 澎湖最大文化慶典盛會

為推廣澎湖百年元宵乞龜文化，澎湖已連續6年打造萬龜祈福系列活動，2012年活動內容將包括網路乞龜、玩百廟乞龜蓋章送好禮、全民乞萬龜與武轎遶境等活動，時間長達1個月，從新年熱燒到元宵節，並在元宵節前後數日達到活動高潮。今年活動除了要傳達乞龜活動的文化內涵，多元且精巧的活動獎項，如1萬隻迷你蛋糕龜、糯米龜、喜龜公仔、各式3C大禮等也是今年活動的吸睛焦點。

從南到北已經玩透透台灣本島的元宵節活動了嗎？這個元宵節不妨走一趟澎湖，度過一次獨特又另類的澎湖元宵文化之旅吧！有興趣前往澎湖參加澎湖「萬龜祈福」元宵節慶祝活動的旅客，可利用台北、台中、嘉義、台南、高雄直飛馬公的班機前往，詳細班次資訊請上立榮航空全球資訊網（www.uni-air.com.tw）查詢。UNI



1	2	3	
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1. 萬龜祈福活動以可帶來好運的福龜最為吸睛，動輒兩百兩的黃金龜更是活動焦點。
- 2~3. 澎湖萬龜祈福活動由謝天祈福、開眼等儀式揭開序幕
4. 節慶期間，各廟宇亦舉辦神明遶境等祈福活動。

1. The Penghu Ten Thousand Turtles Festival celebrates the archipelago's long association with this aquatic reptile.
- 2~3. The festival begins with a ritual to thank the heavens.
4. During the festival, religious devotees organize temple parades through the streets.

三官殿銅製龍龜今亮相



△馬公三官殿為配合「2012澎湖萬龜祈福」活動，主任委員吳正一在接奉天官的指示，委由工匠師宋森湖打造了一隻重達二十七公斤銅製「龍龜」，並在昨天上午由宋森湖將這一隻打造完工的「靈龜」送到三官殿，吳正一主任委員說：這一隻「龍龜」正式取名為：福慧靈龜，並今天舉行開光點睛的儀式，於元宵節期間開放給民眾來參觀，這是澎湖地區第一隻以「青銅」材質打造的銅龜。

打造這一隻銅龜的宋森湖大師說：他接受馬公三官殿的請託打造這一隻靈龜，內心充滿著惶恐，畢竟這是在工藝藝術上的一項挑戰，他以三個多月的時間、以五十餘公斤的銅料來打造，也許是冥冥之中有天官的庇佑，總算能如期打造完工，這一隻銅龜可說是他的一項傑作，更是一件藝術品。

吳正一主任委員說：這一「福慧靈龜」將在三官殿接受供奉一年，吸取靈氣，在明年才會開放給信眾來求乞。(圖文：黃政義)

澎湖 Daily 2-7-12

燈區結合古蹟、建築、風情萬種



*2/2012
TAIPEI
TIMES*

Monitoring Mercury in the Loggerhead Sea Turtle, *Caretta caretta*

RUSTY D. DAY,^{*,†,‡}
STEVEN J. CHRISTOPHER,[†]
PAUL R. BECKER,[†] AND
DAVID W. WHITAKER[§]

ENVIRO SCI. TECH. 2005
397
397
446

National Institute of Standards and Technology at the Hollings Marine Laboratory, 331 Fort Johnson Road, Charleston, South Carolina 29412, College of Charleston, Grice Marine Laboratory, 205 Fort Johnson Road, Charleston, South Carolina 29412, and South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, 217 Fort Johnson Road, Charleston, South Carolina 29412

The validity of using blood samples and keratinized scutes for nonlethal routine monitoring of mercury (Hg) in loggerhead sea turtles, *Caretta caretta*, is evaluated in the context of how effectively these matrixes predict internal tissue Hg burdens and the different temporal scales of exposure they represent. Total Hg (THg) was measured in blood and scutes collected from live captures ($n = 34$) and liver, kidney, muscle, spinal cord, blood, and scutes collected from freshly stranded loggerhead turtles ($n = 6$) along the coast of the southeastern United States. Linear regressions between monitoring compartments and internal tissues from stranded animals were all statistically significant ($r^2 > 0.805$, $p < 0.015$) but varied in their utility as a predictive tool depending on which tissues were paired. Blood was an effective predictor of THg in muscle ($r^2 = 0.988$, $p < 0.0001$) and spinal cord ($r^2 = 0.988$, $p < 0.0001$), while scute was the most accurate predictor of THg in liver ($r^2 = 0.948$, $p = 0.0010$). The strength of the relationship between tissues types is believed to reflect the similarity in the temporal scales they represent and the variability in the fraction of methylmercury present. The stability of Hg in the scute matrix makes this tissue preferable for approximating long-term exposure, while blood Hg levels can be affected by recent changes in Hg intake. THg levels in blood and scutes from live captures were highly correlated (linear regression $r^2 = 0.926$, $p < 0.0001$) and increased significantly with body mass ($r^2 = 0.173$, $p = 0.016$ and $r^2 = 0.187$, $p = 0.012$ respectively), further supporting that there is a component reflecting long-term accumulation of Hg in these matrixes. We also present a novel technique using the residuals from the blood-scute regression as an index of recent exposure (IRE). The interpretation of this value is derived from the comparison between the most recent Hg intake (which contributes to the Hg measured in the blood) relative to the average past intake (which is recorded in the scute). A stepwise multiple regression revealed

a significant positive relationship between the IRE and the proximity of the capture site to the nearest major industrial river mouth ($p = 0.0102$). This suggests that there is an elevation of bioavailable Hg in nearshore habitats where terrestrial influences and anthropogenic impacts are high. Seasonal foraging site fidelity and the variability in environmental Hg may explain the high intraspecific variability and occasional highly contaminated turtle seen in this and previous studies.

Methods

Field Methods. Blood and scute samples were obtained from 34 live loggerhead turtles captured in the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) sea turtle index of abundance study (National Marine Fisheries Service Grant NA07FL0499) in July and August 2001 under permit from the National Marine Fisheries Services Endangered Species Division. Large-mesh trawl nets were towed in coastal waters 5–16 m in depth from Winyah Bay, South Carolina, to Fernandina Beach, Florida according to a stratified random sampling design. A subsample of captured loggerheads were selected for Hg analysis to provide a representative distribution of size classes and geographic location. Blood samples were collected from the cervical sinus (39) using evacuated test tubes containing sodium or lithium heparin. Scute samples were collected from the eight posterior marginal scutes of the carapace after thoroughly cleaning the area with a plastic scrubbing pad, clean-room wipes, high-purity water and 2-propanol. Keratin was scraped from the radial edge, where the dorsal and ventral surfaces form a thin edge and the keratin and underlying tissue can be discriminated. A disposable stainless steel biopsy tool was used to obtain

* Corresponding author telephone: (843)762-8904; fax: (843)762-8742; e-mail: russell.day@nist.gov.

† Present address: National Institute of Standards and Technology.

‡ College of Charleston, Grice Marine Laboratory.

§ South Carolina Department of Natural Resources.

0.2–0.5 g of the scute by moving the tool parallel to the edge. This yields splinters of keratin ≈ 1 mm in thickness representing the entire depth of scute deposition. A suite of biological and environmental data was also recorded for each capture.

Samples of liver, kidney, muscle, spinal cord, scute, and blood were collected from 6 stranded loggerhead turtles from May 2001 to February 2002 in conjunction with the SCDNR and the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC). Samples were only collected from animals that were discovered freshly dead or required euthanization, and post-mortem and morphometric exams were performed. Blood and scute samples were collected using the same protocols used in live-captures, except a single blood sample that was collected directly from the heart. All samples were stored at -20 °C until processed and then transferred to -80 °C, except blood, which remained at -20 °C.

Laboratory Methods. Liver, kidney, and muscle samples were processed in a Class 100 clean room. The exterior surfaces of each piece of tissue were trimmed away and the remaining sample (≈ 100 g) was frozen in liquid nitrogen in a Teflon bag and then pulverized. Spinal cord was processed under a HEPA filter vertical laminar flow hood. The ends of the spinal cord were trimmed away and the remaining sample sectioned into pieces weighing approximately 0.07 g. All tissues were trimmed using a titanium knife and Teflon cutting board and were rinsed in high-purity deionized water.

Total Hg (THg) concentration (based on wet mass) in tissues was determined using isotope dilution cold vapor inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ID-CV-ICPMS). This analytical method has been previously described in detail (40), and is briefly summarized here. Isotopically enriched ^{201}Hg spike solution was prepared and calibrated using NIST SRM 3133 Hg Spectrometric Solution. The spike was then added quantitatively to a mass of sample (0.1–0.8 g, depending on tissue type and anticipated Hg concentration) to yield an isotopic ratio ($^{201}\text{Hg}/^{202}\text{Hg}$) that minimizes random error propagation. Samples were then digested and equilibrated in a Perkin-Elmer (Shelton, CT) Multiwave microwave oven at the highest possible temperatures (up to 300 °C) and pressures (up to 8 MPa) using quartz microwave decomposition vessels and high-purity nitric acid (Fisher Scientific, Suwanee, GA). The digestant was mixed with a SnCl_2 and HCl reductant solution in a gas-liquid separator, allowing cold vapor transfer of the resulting Hg^0 in a stream of argon to the ICPMS injector. A VG Elemental Plasma Quad 3 ICPMS (United Kingdom) using typical ICP power and gas flows was used in time-resolved analysis mode for measurement of isotope ratios.

Tissue samples were analyzed in 32 analytical batches from January 24 to May 9, 2002. Each batch consisted of four loggerhead tissues, one NIST Standard Reference Material (SRM) used as an external control, and one procedural blank. NIST SRM 2976 Mussel Tissue (Trace Elements & Methylmercury) Freeze-dried (THg certified value = 0.0610 ± 0.0036 $\mu\text{g/g}$) was used as the control with all tissues except blood. NIST SRM 966 Toxic Metals in Bovine Blood (THg certified value = 0.0294 ± 0.00161 $\mu\text{g/g}$) was used as the control with blood batches to provide a close matrix match. The 32 measurements of these SRMs departed from the certified values by an average of 1.56 ng/g over all analytical batches, and the mean procedural blank was 0.13 ± 0.029 ng/g. Reproducibility exercises were performed using aliquots of homogenized material (SRM 2976 and candidate NIST SRM 1947 Trace Metals in Lake Michigan Fish Tissue) analyzed within one analytical batch. There was excellent reproducibility within each batch ($n = 4$), with RSD values of 1.36% for SRM 2976 and 1.07% for candidate SRM 1947.

Field blanks were used to evaluate the blood collection protocol used in the field. The mean Hg concentration in

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field blanks ($n = 5$) was below the mean of the normal procedural blanks ($n = 26$), indicating field contamination was not an issue. Reproducibility experiments were also conducted on potential monitoring tissues (blood and scutes) to assess the variability introduced by heterogeneity of Hg in these tissues. This consisted of analysis of four replicate samples of unprocessed blood (1 individual) and scutes (2 individuals) within the same analytical batch.

Relationship of Blood Mercury Levels to Health Parameters in the Loggerhead Sea Turtle (*Caretta caretta*)

Rusty D. Day,^{1,2} Al L. Segars,^{2,3} Michael D. Arendt,³ A. Michelle Lee,^{2,4} and Margie M. Peden-Adams^{2,4,5,6}

¹National Institute of Standards and Technology, Hollings Marine Laboratory, Charleston, South Carolina, USA; ²College of Charleston, Grice Marine Laboratory, Charleston, South Carolina, USA; ³South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Marine Resources Division, Charleston, South Carolina, USA; ⁴Department of Pediatrics, and ⁵Marine Biomedicine and Environmental Science Center, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina, USA; ⁶Mystic Aquarium and Institute for Exploration, Mystic, Connecticut, USA

BACKGROUND: Mercury is a pervasive environmental pollutant whose toxic effects have not been studied in sea turtles in spite of their threatened status and evidence of immunosuppression in diseased populations.

OBJECTIVES: In the present study we investigate mercury toxicity in loggerhead sea turtles (*Caretta caretta*) by examining trends between blood mercury concentrations and various health parameters.

METHODS: Blood was collected from free-ranging turtles, and correlations between blood mercury concentrations and plasma chemistries, complete blood counts, lysozyme, and lymphocyte proliferation were examined. Lymphocytes were also harvested from free-ranging turtles and exposed *in vitro* to methylmercury to assess proliferative responses.

RESULTS: Blood mercury concentrations were positively correlated with hematocrit and creatine phosphokinase activity, and negatively correlated with lymphocyte cell counts and aspartate aminotransferase. *Ex vivo* negative correlations between blood mercury concentrations and B-cell proliferation were observed in 2001 and 2003 under optimal assay conditions. *In vitro* exposure of peripheral blood leukocytes to methylmercury resulted in suppression of proliferative responses for B cells (0.1 µg/g and 0.35 µg/g) and T cells (0.7 µg/g).

CONCLUSIONS: The positive correlation between blood mercury concentration and hematocrit reflects the higher affinity of mercury species for erythrocytes than plasma, and demonstrates the importance of measuring hematocrit when analyzing whole blood for mercury. *In vitro* immunosuppression occurred at methylmercury concentrations that correspond to approximately 5% of the individuals captured in the wild. This observation and the negative correlation found *ex vivo* between mercury and lymphocyte numbers and mercury and B-cell proliferative responses suggests that subtle negative impacts of mercury on sea turtle immune function are possible at concentrations observed in the wild.

KEY WORDS: aspartate aminotransferase (AST), blood, creatine phosphokinase (CPK), hematocrit, immunotoxicity, lymphocytes, loggerhead sea turtles, mercury, methylmercury, toxicity. *Environ Health Perspect* 115:1421–1428 (2007). doi:10.1289/ehp.9918 available via <http://dx.doi.org> [Online 11 July 2007]

Mercury has been identified as one of the most serious environmental threats to the well-being of wildlife in the southeastern United States (Facemire et al. 1995). The prevalence of Hg in aquatic species has also prompted concerns for the health of subsistence fishermen and the general population who regularly consume fish. This concern is evident in the fact that 76% of fish consumption advisories in the United States in 2003 were due at least in part to Hg, for a total of 5,289,020 hectares of lakes and 1,234,127 river miles [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2004]. The toxic effects of Hg have been demonstrated in mammals, birds, and fish and include neurotoxicity, impaired growth and development, reduced reproductive success, liver and kidney damage, and immunomodulation (Wiener et al. 2003; Zelikoff et al. 1994).

Reptiles are prominent members of ecosystems and often have life history characteristics that make them vulnerable to Hg accumulation (e.g., long life span, high trophic level, aquatic habitat). Despite the fact that many of these reptilian species also have a

tenuous conservation status, there are currently few data on the toxicity of Hg in this taxon. One such example is the sea turtle, of which all species are classified as either threatened or endangered. Many anthropogenic factors have been implicated in the decline in sea turtle populations, including directed harvest for food and trade, fisheries bycatch, and degradation of nesting beach habitat (Lutcavage et al. 1997). However, the role of chemical pollutants in marine turtle health is largely unknown. It is therefore important to understand the risk that contaminants pose to the general health and immunologic function of sea turtles because these effects could also impact the survival of their populations.

Several studies have measured Hg levels in tissues from juvenile and adult sea turtles (Anan et al. 2001; Davenport and Wrench 1990; Day et al. 2005; Godley et al. 1999; Gordon et al. 1998; Maffucci et al. 2005; Orvik 1997; Presti 1999; Sakai et al. 1995, 2000a, 2000b; Storelli et al. 1998, 2005; Wang 2005). However, relatively few studies have assessed health parameters in sea turtles in relation to environmental contaminants

(Keller et al. 2004, 2005, 2006a, 2006b; Lutcavage et al. 1995; Peden-Adams et al. 2002, 2003; Podreka et al. 1998), and these studies have focused primarily on organic contaminants rather than metals. Balazs and Pooley (1991) suggested that environmental contaminants are a possible factor contributing to the development of the viral disease fibropapillomatosis in sea turtles by reducing immune function. Some locations in Florida (Indian River Lagoon and Florida Bay) exhibit up to 70% prevalence of this disease, and these environments also have elevated levels of Hg (Ache et al. 2000; Cantillo et al. 1999; Trocine and Trefry 1996). In the present study we investigated the relationship of blood Hg levels in loggerhead sea turtles (*Caretta caretta*) off the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and northern Florida to various immunologic and general health parameters. Using an integrated approach, correlative field data collection from wild-caught loggerhead sea turtles were combined with laboratory *in vitro* exposure of loggerhead lymphocytes to methylmercury (MeHg).

Material and Methods

Sample collection and processing. Free-ranging subadult and adult loggerhead sea turtles with straight carapace lengths (measured from the nuchal notch to the most posterior marginal notch) between 51.4 and 94.9 cm

Address correspondence to R.D. Day, NIST, Hollings Marine Laboratory, 331 Ft. Johnson Rd., Charleston, SC 29412 USA. Telephone: (843) 762-8904. Fax: (843) 762-8742. E-mail: russell.day@nist.gov

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Certain commercial equipment or instruments are identified in the article to specify adequately the experimental procedures; such identification does not imply recommendations or endorsement by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, nor does it imply that the equipment or instruments are the best available for the purpose.

The authors declare they have no competing financial interests.

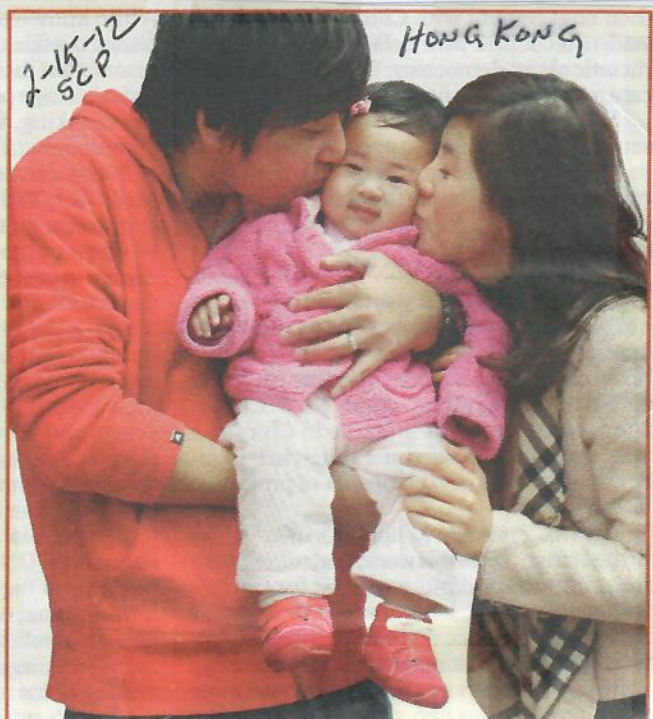
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were captured as part of a sea turtle index-of-abundance study conducted by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (National Marine Fisheries Service Scientific Research Permit No. 1245). All samples for the present study were collected in 2001 and 2003 between the last week in May and the last week in July. Turtles were captured using 20.3-cm stretch mesh trawl nets without turtle excluder devices and a trawl tow time of 30 min. Approximately 750 trawl stations were randomly selected each year and sampled from a sampling "universe" representing every 1 square nautical mile in water depths of 4.8–14.9 m between Winyah Bay, South Carolina, and St. Augustine, Florida (Figure 1). Turtles were tagged, measured, weighed, and released near their capture location. Blood was collected from the dorso-cervical sinus using double-ended Vacutainer needles directly into heparinized Vacutainer blood collection tubes (BD, Franklin Lakes, NJ) and kept cool until processing. Samples for blood chemistry panels, differential white blood cell (WBC) counts, and lymphocyte proliferation were analyzed within 36 hr of collection; samples for plasma lysozyme activity and Hg determination were stored at -20°C until analysis. All animals in this study were treated humanely and with regard for alleviation of suffering.



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HONG KONG

2-15-12
SCP

Sky Hui and his wife Siky Huang hug their daughter Kaka

December 16, 2011 6:17 pm

Turtle watch

Review by Pietra Rivoli

Robert Guest's 'Borderless Economics' reveals that kinship networks are making us richer and more tolerant

Borderless Economics: Chinese Sea Turtles, Indian Fridges and the New Fruits of Global Capitalism, by Robert Guest, *Palgrave Macmillan, RRP£18.99, 256 pages*

Optimism is out of fashion at the moment, what with financial crises and joblessness in the headlines, and optimism about (or in) the US is less fashionable still. Into this dour setting, Robert Guest, business editor of *The Economist*, has arrived in his party clothes. Guest's new book, *Borderless Economics*, is a celebration of the modern upsides of globalisation, immigration and kinship ties. As such, it might be the least fashionable important book to appear in some time.

A few pages in, I thought of Lan, a young woman who came to my office in 1998. She had just arrived from China to begin Georgetown's MBA programme. Though she spoke English perfectly, Lan was a stranger in a strange land. She was nervous, quiet and lost, particularly in the rather macho environment of the typical MBA classroom.

A week later Lan was back in my office. She'd written her first case, attended her first beer keg party and challenged someone in class. I asked how things were going and she confidently replied: "I think I've got it."

"It", of course, was a mostly American way of being that allowed one into global business networks. Lan got more of "it" in her next two years at Georgetown, then moved to New York, where she climbed the ranks of a US bank. In the process, she got the "it" of the global financial services industry, Wall Street and American culture.

After a few years Lan returned to China and became a "sea turtle", the nickname for Chinese who return to China after working or studying abroad (and who often spend their careers going back and forth). Lan brought America with her, of course, as she climbed in the finance industry in Shanghai yet stayed connected to Washington and New York.

Much of *Borderless Economics* is a study of Chinese sea turtles and international equivalents. Such global citizens are networked into both (or many) countries, and falling airfares and instant communication mean that such networks are sizzling with money, trade and, most of all, ideas. Guest reports on these networks from ground level, making a convincing case that, like birds of flight, humans consume and fertilise wherever they land, taking some ideas with them and leaving others behind. The more individuals "to and fro", the richer, smarter and more tolerant societies become.

Borderless Economics is important because it illuminates so well a critical attribute of our global economy that cannot be easily measured. While economists have long studied and counted the goods and dollars that cross borders, Guest gets underneath these conventional measures of globalisation to show how the near costless connections among human beings – often those in the same "tribe" – are powering global flows of goods and money.

Though Guest is far too colourful a storyteller to be weighed down by the language of economists, *Borderless Economics* is in part a story of transaction costs. Networks of countrymen can dispense with translation and all manner of explaining and introducing, getting right down to business with a (nearly free) text or phone call. What's more, such networks are built on trust, which reduces the need for fair courts and functioning contract law. The networks therefore allow poor countries into the rich man's club, serving as substitutes for a whole class of business-enabling "institutions".

Guest's charming bright-sidedness extends even to economic calamities. He barely mentions the recent crises but points out that cross-border kinship networks can be part of the solution. Flows of funds through kinship networks are more dependable and stable than the volatile hot money that fuels some financial crises, he points out, and therefore exert a calming influence on the system.



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He dutifully reports the dark side of global kinship networks, from al-Qaeda to drug smuggling rings, but his heart isn't in it. While it seems churlish to temper Guest's optimism about the value of human ties, one might wish that he had spent a bit more time in the grey areas. We can all agree that global terrorist networks are bad and global scientist networks are good but the space between these is ripe for exploration. Guest is hopeful, for example, that the Chinese diaspora will speed the melt of Communist party rule in China.

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rtle watch - FT.com

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But the Communist party is part of the diaspora and is as plugged into the networks as anyone else. More broadly, the slope is slippery indeed from networks to connections to *guanxi* to corruption, as any study of the great family firms in Asia makes clear. Counter-examples and more tempered enthusiasm, however, do not diminish the power or truth of Guest's message.

At the end of the book, Guest shows his truest colours. He is a British sea turtle, it turns out, back home after several years in the US. The reserved Brit has a tear in his eye, justified with a book's worth of stories, analyses and research. Guest loves the idea of America, the land of immigrants, entrepreneurs and opportunity. More people should visit, he believes, and then go home.

Pietra Rivoli is professor and deputy dean at the McDonough School of Business at Georgetown University and author of 'The Travels of a T-Shirt in the Global Economy' (Wiley)

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張飛燕

FEIYAN ZHANG

中國海龟保护行动计划

China Sea Turtle Conservation Action Plan

1. 目标 Objective

基于生态系统的管理 (EBM) 和海洋综合管理 (IMM) 的理念与技术, 加强海龟及其栖息地的保护, 推动海洋综合管理示范区的建设。

Based on the concept and techniques for Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) and Integrated Marine Management (IMM), to strengthen the conservation of sea turtles and their habitats; and to promote the establishment of IMM demonstration sites.

2. 子目标 Sub-objective

2.1、提高海龟的科学认知 Enhancing the scientific knowledge of sea turtle

开展海龟种群、产卵场、觅食场、洄游通道, 相关海洋生态系统, 以及其与海流、海岸理化因子、海洋温度等环境因子的基础科学研究, 同时开展气候异常对海龟影响的相关研究。

To conduct basic research on sea turtle population, nesting site, foraging ground, migration corridor, and its associated marine ecosystems as well as environmental factors including ocean current, coastal physicochemical factors, and sea water temperature etc.; and research on the effects of climate change on sea turtle .

2.2、推动海洋综合管理区域的建设 Promoting the Establishment of IMM Area

基于当地客观环境, 制定保护与发展的综合管理方案, 并在现有政策、法规的框架下, 推动海洋综合管理区域的建设。

Based on local circumstances, to draw up a comprehensive management plan for conservation and development, and to promote the establishment of IMM Areas under the current framework of policy and laws.

2.3、提高公众参与保护意识 Raising public participation and awareness on conservation

提高公众参与海洋生物多样性保护的意识, 推动社区参与海洋生物多样性的保护

To enhance the awareness of public participation and to promote community participation on marine biodiversity conservation.

2.4、区域合作及国际交流 Regional collaboration and international exchange
开展海龟保育技术的区域合作和国际交流，促进海龟保护的网站建设。

To initiate regional collaboration and international exchange on sea turtle conservation techniques and to promote the development of a sea turtle conservation network.

3. 行动计划 Action Plan

3.1、提高海龟的科学认知 Enhancing the scientific knowledge of sea turtle

3.1.1、开展海龟种群调查和行为学研究，包括海龟的分布、生活习性、种群、栖息地结构（海龟产卵场、觅食场、洄游通道）；
To conduct sea turtle population and behavioral research, including their distribution, life habits, population, habitats (nesting sites, foraging grounds, migration corridors)

3.1.2、与海龟相关海洋生态系统的研究，海流、海岸理化因子、海洋温度、海藻、珊瑚等；
To conduct research on sea turtle-related marine ecosystem, including its ocean current, coastal physicochemical factors, sea water temperature, seaweeds and corals etc.

3.1.3、研究气候变化对海龟的影响，尤其在气候异常背景下海龟行为的变化研究；
To study the impacts of climate change on sea turtles, especially behavioral change of sea turtles in abnormal climate

3.1.4、相关保育技术的研究，如标志放流技术、洄游定位机理、卫星跟踪监测与捕捞技术研究；
To conduct research on sea turtle conservation technique, such as tagging, migratory orientation mechanisms, satellite telemetry and fishing techniques;

3.1.5、调查、分析中国海龟目前面临的威胁，为制定海龟保护计划做准备。
To investigate and analyze the existing threats of China sea turtles in order to prepare for the development of a conservation plan.

3.2、推动海洋综合管理区的建设 Promoting the Establishment of IMM Area

3.2.1、收集中国大陆、香港、台湾等地相关海龟和海洋保护的法律、法规文件；
To collect laws and regulations related to sea turtle and marine conservation of Mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan

3.2.2、在相关法律、法规的框架下，制定设立海洋综合管理区域的方案；
To develop a plan for the establishment of IMM areas under the current framework of policy and laws

3.2.3、海龟分布沿岸渔民的社会经济调查，资源管理和使用方式、发展需求；To conduct a socio-economic survey including resource management and utilization, as well as development needs of coastal fishing communities along the distribution range of sea turtles；

3.2.4、海龟和社区传统文化的关系；To study the relationship between sea turtles and traditional culture of local communities；

3.2.5、基于利益相关者分析，开展海洋综合管理区划，推动海洋综合管理示范区建立。Based on stakeholder analysis, to develop zoning for IMM areas; and to promote the establishment of a demonstration site for IMM.

3.3 提高公众参与保护意识 Raising public participation and awareness on conservation

3.3.1、建立南海海龟保护的网页，出版电子刊物；To establish a website on the conservation of sea turtles in South China Sea and to issue relevant electronic publications；

3.3.2、参与“海龟保护年”或“海龟保护日或周”等类似活动；To take part ‘Year of the Sea Turtle’, ‘sea turtle conservation day/week’ or related sea turtle conservation activities；

3.3.3、针对中小学生对海龟保护和海洋保护的环境教育；To carry out environmental education on sea turtle and marine conservation in primary and secondary school；

3.3.4、摄制、播放电视专题节目，制作海龟保护宣传片；To film and broadcast sea turtle conservation videos；

3.3.5、开展多种形式的有关法律法规的宣传活动，加强视觉效果，增强娱乐性；To carry out various publicity programs with enhanced visual effects and entertainment to promote relevant sea turtle conservation laws and regulations；

3.3.6、公益广告宣传；To advertise public service；

3.3.7、利用各大报纸刊登有关科普文章；To publish relevant popular science articles in major newspapers；

3.3.8、举行渔民座谈会，宣传海龟保护法规与意义。To hold fishermen seminars to promote sea turtle conservation regulations and advocate the significance

3.4、区域合作及国际交流 Regional Collaboration and International Exchange

3.4.1、针对海龟保育技术，邀请不同区域的专家访问、讲学（报告）；To invite experts from different regions to give report on sea turtle conservation techniques；

3.4.2、海龟相关区域的专家、保护工作者互访，相互参加学术交流活动；To organize exchange visits among experts from different regions；

3.4.3、举办有关国际性学术交流活动 ; To organize international academic exchange activities;

3.4.4、加强海龟洄游地之间的区域合作。 To strengthen regional collaboration amongst regions in sea turtle migration corridors.

4. 优先工作区域 Priority Area

优先工作区域为：西沙群岛。西沙群岛中永乐群岛的永兴岛，宣德群岛的东岛、七连屿诸岛等地。The priority area is Xisha Islands (Paracel Islands), including Yongxing Island in Yongle Islands, East Island in Xuande Islands and Qilianyu Islands etc.



see p. 6

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(163)

Date: Tue, 25 Oct 2011 18:06:13 -0400
From: Keith.Chanon <Keith.Chanon@noaa.gov>
To: George H. Balazs <gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu>, Irene Kelly <Irene.Kelly@noaa.gov>, Jeffrey Polovina <Jeffrey.Polovina@noaa.gov>, Evan Howell <Evan.Howell@noaa.gov>, Patrick Opay <Patrick.Opay@noaa.gov>
Cc: Alexis Gutierrez <Alexis.Gutierrez@noaa.gov>, Jeffrey Seminoff <Jeffrey.Seminoff@noaa.gov>, Tomo Eguchi <Tomo.Eguchi@noaa.gov>, Alexander Johnston <Alexander.Johnston@noaa.gov>, Gerard Dinardo <Gerard.Dinardo@noaa.gov>
Subject: US-China Reef Meeting - Nov.1-3, 2011 in Honolulu

Hong

Dear George, Irene, Jeff P., Even, and Pat.....

I believe I've identified everyone located in Honolulu. Just want to follow-up with you regarding the meetings with the Chinese next week. Below is a list of the Chinese delegation and attached are some of their CV's. Also attached is the draft agenda. The reception will be held at 6pm on Tues. Nov.1st at the Waikiki Resort Hotel; <http://www.waikikiresort.com/>

The meetings on Nov.1st will also be held at the hotel, however, the meetings on Nov. 2nd and 3rd will be held at the PIRO building. Gerard DiNardo from PIFSC will be the U.S. Co-Chair.

I hope to see you next week. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Regards,

Keith

Wang Taijin, Vice President, Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences (CAFS)

Li Jilong, Director/Senior Researcher, Center of Natural Resource and Ecology

Environment Research, CAFS

Chen Pimao, Director/Researcher, South China Seas Research Institute, CAFS*

Chen Haigang, Researcher, South China Sea Fisheries Research Institute, CAFS

Tang Zhenzhao, Ph.D., Researcher, South China Sea Fisheries Research Institute, CAFS

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自由時報/自由時報 2011-10-07 06:00

調整字級：小 中 大 特 討論 (+)



【自由時報記者蔡宗憲／車城報導】臺灣四面環海，常有海龜因為生病或卡漁網被沖上岸，國內海龜研究多以學術單位為主，但海龜救援卻大多需要由獸醫執行，海洋國家公園管理處及海生館特別邀請海洋大學及國外海龜專家，昨天在海生館研討交流，並實際解剖海龜研究，希望未來幫更多海龜健康地重回大海。

在兩位夏威夷海龜專家的解說下，不少各縣市防治所人員第一次親眼看到海龜解剖過程，對海龜習性進一步了解，也對海龜的生理構造有了概念，未來面對海龜救援可望不再手忙腳亂。

海龜專家蕭澤民說，海龜的身體構造特殊，過去曾有海龜卡網被救上岸，當地救援人員將漁網剪開後便將海龜野放，沒有在岸上多做觀察，沒想到兩天後海龜便因為肺部積水擱淺死亡，這樣的案例就是各地救援人員專業不足造成，這次研討會就是希望藉由專家的經驗傳授，讓海龜救援經驗更上層樓。

康健人壽
雙享保
 意外+醫療雙重保障
 最後機會 立即擁有

號召好友，再抽歐美熱銷環保型
 破OUT! 救地球

新聞專輯

長久以來，海龜的復育工作均由生物學家來執行，而海龜的救傷工作卻是由獸醫來執行，大多獸醫對海龜醫療不太熟悉，造成海龜救援在台灣海龜保育的工作中，一直未受到應有的重視，這次研討也讓國內知名海龜專家程一駿等學者與獸醫們交流，讓雙方能藉由對野生海龜健康的了解，有效復育保育類的海龜們。

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最新房市訊息



金龍漂亮頂加11

台北市內湖區金龍路 5房3廳4衛
25.8坪 售 1420萬



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台北市內湖區金龍路 3房2廳2衛
70.5坪 售 3500萬



星雲必賣二樓

台北市內湖區星雲街 2房2廳1衛
22.9坪 售 1030萬

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NEWS最新 HOT熱門



金鐘舞台爭艷搶先看!

姚元浩看起來心情很好，問是否看好女友奪金鐘，他力挺：「我看好她，希望...<全文>

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討論區



首頁

漁網勾勾纏 小琉球綠蠔龜險喪命

漁網勾勾纏 小琉球綠蠔龜險喪命

文字大小  

本報2011年10月12日台北訊，莫聞報導

屏東縣琉球鄉長蔡天裕向本報通報，國慶連續假期前夕，小琉球近海一隻綠蠔龜遭民眾發現受困漁網，幸賴適逢在當地研究海洋生態的國內外專家協助，順利獲救，研究人員檢查其健康狀況後，順利野放回歸大海，傳為地方美談。

10月7日上午，在小琉球當地居民向保育警察反應，有一頭綠蠔龜在肚仔坪外海被網具所纏繞，浮潛教練曾建偉及當地居民蔡耀文至該地點巡視時，卻一無所獲。幸好於當日下午在沙瑪基島露營區沿岸，再次發現該頭海龜於海面載浮載沉，遭近海流刺網所纏繞。



蔡天裕表示，當時正值台灣海洋大學海洋生物研究教授程一駿及其研究團隊，陪同世界自然保育聯盟 (IUCN) 海龜專家組副主席博樂茲 (George Balazs)、夏威夷海龜救傷專家瓦克博士 (Thierry Work) 訪問小琉球；在曾建偉、瓦克及海生所博士生陳禾張等人協助下，將漁網剪開，並隨即在岸邊進行健康檢查、記錄其體長後，將牠野放回大海。

該頭綠蠵龜體長為41.5公分，背甲曲線長，由背甲邊緣形狀判斷，牠是剛剛從大洋洄游到近海定居的幼龜。



蔡天裕指出，兩位國際海龜專家，對小琉球豐富的海洋生態資源，讚不絕口，並對綠蠵龜救護的努力，給予高度肯定。

他強調，此事凸顯小琉球近海是綠蠵龜非常重要的成長棲息地，如果要復育台灣的綠蠵龜族群，就要好好保護小琉球周圍的海域。他也藉此機會呼籲地方鄉親，重視小琉球的海洋生態保育，好好保護瀕臨絕種綠蠵龜的生存環境。

* 喜歡這篇報導嗎？台灣環境資訊協會需要您的幫助



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2-3 MAY 2006
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Workshop on Marine Turtles in Taiwan

I-Jiunn Cheng

Institute of Marine Biology, National Taiwan Ocean University, Keelung, Taiwan, 202-24, R.O.C.

(Fax: +886-2-24628974, E-mail: b0107@mail.ntou.edu.tw)

The International Workshop for Sea Turtle Stranding and Necropsy in Taiwan was held in Makung, Penghu County, Taiwan, Republic of China (ROC) from May 2-3 2006. The workshop was sponsored by the National Taiwan Ocean University, Forestry Bureau and Fishery Agency of the Council of Agriculture of ROC. Participants were the veterinaries from various domestic county livestock disease control centers, relevant county officials and faculties as well as students from the Veterinary Department of the universities. Professor C.H. Diong from Nanyang Technological University, Singapore also participate the workshop. Three experts from the US; namely George Balazs (NOAA, Hawaii), Thierry Work (USGS-NWHC-HFS, Hawaii), and Robert Morris (NMFS, Green Sea Turtle Project, Hawaii) were invited.

The workshop recognized that all sea turtles in Taiwan are listed as endangered species (equivalent to Category I of the Red List). However, the human activities such as coastal pollution, nearshore fishing practices, coastal developments, result in the illness, wounds and stranding of sea turtles. Because of their endangered status, all stranded turtles are required to report to the relevant authorities. Nevertheless, due to the limited manpower and different stranding report procedure practiced by different county; the spacial variation in the stranding reports is high. The inconsistent report system will have a negative impact on sea turtle conservation in Taiwan in the long run.

Stranded turtles are always found wounds, sick or dead. Thus, the diagnosis of health condition and necropsy will be very important to the conservation and management of sea turtles. However, because the stranding information is limited in Taiwan, the health condition and the cause of death, either in captive or wild turtle, is limited available.

In USA, the sea turtle stranding network is in the mature status. The wounds, sick or stranded turtles will be treated by different specialists. The communication among stranding components is unimpeded. They even develop a simple, quick necropsy manual on the remote sites where the necessary facilities are limited. Thus, the major causes of death or wounds of the stranded turtle can be diagnosis promptly. This, in turn, will be useful to the disease prevention and management of sea turtle populations. Thus, the main purpose of this workshop was to invite three experienced experts from the US to exchange of information and field experiences between Taiwan and USA, and provide useful recommendations to the current stranding report procedure in Taiwan. The workshop was divided into two parts: public presentations by three experts each from US and Taiwan followed by the discussion session, and necropsy as well as health inspection/ disease diagnosis practices. The workshop stressed the need to set up the standard procedures for sea turtle stranding network and necropsy/health inspections in Taiwan.

The workshop report has thought highly by both the Science and Technology Policy Research Information Center of National Science Council and National Central Library, R.O.C. and request for their book reservations. The review board of National Central Library has decided to publish this report as the official government publication. Copies of the workshop report are available in the electronic form. Because most participants were Chinese, the report is written mostly in Chinese. You can download the workshop report in the pdf form as well as the audio and video files of the practice sessions through the FTP software. The IP address is 140.121.200.84, the ID is any, the s/n is any5303, and the port is 5314.

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MAY
2006

Trade-offs between environmental protection and economic development in China's fisheries policy: A political analysis on the adoption and implementation of the Fisheries Law 2000

Gianluca Ferraro and Marleen Brans

Abstract

The Rio Declaration of 1992 called for states to integrate environmental protection in their process of development in order to achieve the ultimate goal of sustainable development (Principle 4). The paper investigates to what extent the People's Republic of China (PRC) has integrated environmental protection into her fisheries policy. The environment/development nexus is analysed in relation to the adoption and implementation of the Fisheries Law of 2000. Official documents and, more importantly, interviews conducted in several organizations at multiple levels of governance disclose a complex reality beyond the formal commitment to sustainable fisheries. Diverging interests, goals and strategies can be traced beyond formal policy documents in Beijing, Guangdong and between the Centre and the Province. Inter-organizational divergences at the central and local levels, as well as between them, hinder the pursuit of environmental protection in the development of China's fisheries sector. The paper highlights the political complexity of pursuing more responsible fisheries in the multi-actor and multi-level political-administrative system of the PRC. Here, as well as in many other developing countries, economic development constitutes the policy priority. Environmental protection often remains not only an ambitious objective but also an unperceived need.

Keywords: Sustainable development; fisheries policy; China.



神明介紹

- >三太子-太子爺公
- >玉皇大帝
- >註生娘娘
- >福德正神
- >南無釋迦牟尼佛祖
- >南無觀世音菩薩
- >文殊菩薩
- >普賢菩薩
- >北斗星君
- >南斗星君
- >平安燈
- >太歲燈

三太子由來

點燈介紹

關於三鳳宮

About Us



<放大圖>

註生娘娘

台灣的很多廟宇裏，在主神之兩旁另設有兩個廂房，時常可以看到一旁待奉的是土地公，另一房則是待奉註生娘娘。

註生娘娘是掌管婦女產育的神。在過去女人結婚生子育女，以傳宗接代成為重要的職責，多子多孫被認為是人丁旺盛，家道興隆的幸福之兆。所以，婦女對於自己之產育，莫不寄以極大的關懷，未生育者期盼早生貴子，有子者祈望保護他無恙，有病時，希望他早日康復，這種關懷與寄望，自然的產生了一種超乎人力的神，來保佑協助婦女產育之事。這位被民間所信仰待奉的神，她就是註生娘娘。

註生娘娘到底是那位婦女死後，被神格化而予以祭祀，眾說紛紛。有的說是碧霞元君(木知此君何朝代人)，也有的說是臨水夫人，她是救婦女難產的神。到底從什麼時候開始，中國人才祭祀註生娘娘，待考。然而，註生娘娘在台灣普遍地被信奉、膜拜、被許願，卻是事實。註生娘娘掌管婦女之生育，每一個婦女該生幾個兒子幾個女兒，她的生育簿上均有記載，所以，只要她一查，便知道該讓婦女生男或育女，或是接受祈願予以刪改。

According to *Self-Descriptions of Chisongzi* (赤松子自述) located in Wong Tai Sin Temple, in Hong Kong, Wong Tai Sin was born under the name Wong Cho Ping (黃初平 Huang Chuping) in 338 in today's Lanxi City, Jinhua County (金華縣蘭溪市), Zhejiang Province, China.^[3] Western sources have him listed at (c. 284-364 CE).^[2]

Wong Cho Ping experienced poverty and hunger, and decided to become a shepherd boy when he was eight.^[4] He began practicing Taoism at fifteen. Forty years later, he was said to have been able to transform stones into sheep under the cultivation of the religious philosophy.^[4] He is also known as **Immortal Chisong** (赤松仙子), named after his hermit mountain. His birthday is on August 23 of the lunar calendar.^[3]



The famous Wong Tai Sin Temple, dedicated to Wong Tai Sin. Everyday Hong Kong people flock to this temple to wish for good health and prosperity.

歷史沿革

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解籤園地

註生娘娘大權在握，難怪那麼多婦女要來燒香祈求跪拜了。註生娘娘是位女神，頭不戴紗帽，因為她從沒有被歷代的皇帝冊封，所以共有梳妝髻。她左手拿著生育簿，右手執筆。

註生娘娘手下也有不少附祀娘娘，當地稱「婆姐」。福州的註生娘娘廟，在主神兩側，竟有三十六位婆姐，而台灣和福建其他地方的註生娘娘廟中的婆姐，一般為十二位。

十二位婆姐的名稱如下：

1. 註生婆姐陳四娘 7. 護產婆姐許大娘
2. 註胎婆姐葛四娘 8. 註男女婆姐劉七娘
3. 監生婆姐阮三娘 9. 送子婆姐馬五娘
4. 抱送婆姐曾生娘 10. 安胎婆姐林一娘
5. 守胎婆姐林九娘 11. 養生婆姐高四娘
6. 轉生婆姐李大娘 12. 抱子婆姐卓五娘

「註生娘娘」和「臨水夫人」，都是主司生育的神，也是專門保護孕婦、產婦和襁幼的神，但是兩者並非同一位神，而一般記載卻認為「註生娘娘」就是「臨水夫人」。甚至善男信女們都不十分清楚，也把「註生娘娘」當作「臨水夫人」了。

民間相信，人之生死由命中註定，且由「南斗」註生，「北斗」註死，而子女之授予是靠「註生娘娘」庇助，因此，一般婦女都皆為信仰此神。

農曆三月二十日是授子神註生娘娘的誕辰祭典，往昔，此日，不論城市或鄉下，各地婦女都會專程趕往廟宇焚香祭拜，終日絡繹不絕，所以戲稱「三月二十人看人」，可知昔日之盛況。即使在平日，也可以看到許多善男信士，到廟裡來燒香祈願或還願。中國人的社會因受到「不孝有三，無後為大」的倫理思想，因此，註生娘娘的信仰，普及中國各地。

註生娘娘俗稱「註生媽」，是掌管授子、懷孕、生育、保佑孕婦、產婦及襁褓、幼嬰的神明。所以，專司子嗣的註生娘娘，在民間奉祀很廣，普遍受到尊祀。為婚後不孕或懷孕保

<http://www.sunfong.org.tw/a-3.html>

CONTINUED

6/26/201

Transition

The revival of Wong Cho Ping into Wong Tai Sin only happened at the end of the 19th century. Prior to 1911, the dynastic emperor mostly served as the divine religious symbol,^[2] often stretching the mandate of heaven into religious terms. After the fall of the Qing Dynasty, a replacement faith symbol was needed. Leung Renyan arrived in Hong Kong in 1915 with a portrait of the Taoist god. Because his timing of reviving the figure into modern society was so exceptional, one can debate whether the success of Wong Tai Sin Temple is beyond pure coincidence.

Influence

The Wong Tai Sin area and Wong Tai Sin districts are named after the deity's influence. Today, Sik Sik Yuen is an educational and charitable foundation that, true to Leung's origins as a healer, runs a free clinic. In Hong Kong, there is one MTR station named after Wong Tai Sin and there is a Wong Tai sin Temple. Many tourists from all over the world visit Wong Tai Sin temple every day.

胎之婦女奉祀的對象。中國人自古以來，即很重視生兒育女、傳宗接代，尤其婦女們都把生兒育女，視為天職，對子嗣更加重視，註生娘娘因此成為「成育之神」。一般民間習俗，前往禮拜的婦女，無子者求子，註生娘娘成了達成子嗣願望之神明，信仰此神就能懷孕，所以，最得婦女的信仰，有時為了獲得兒子，就備牲禮往拜，特別是在誕辰祭典這一天，各寺廟都要上供，行盛大的祭典，來進香的信徒很多；有子者求祂保佑、求良緣，很多未婚的婦女，為了希望能嫁給一個如意郎君，往往也向此神祭拜許願。註生娘娘除了授子之外，也成了兒童的保護神。所以註生娘娘變成了婦女們的信仰中心。

婦女多將供奉神前之花簪，乞插髮髻上，以求吉祥。民間信仰中以女人本質如花，每一株花冥冥之中註定要開幾朵花，花分紅白二色，紅色生女，白色生男，生男生女由註生娘娘決定，「十二婆姐」則是負責看護這些花的元神，因是久婚不孕者，可求註生媽賜花，稱為「栽花換斗」。又婦女求子求女祭拜註生媽，若或得靈筭允許，可將神前供奉的花簪插在頭髮上戴回家。如果婦女儘生男孩或女孩，可以請註生娘娘換朵白花或紅花，這叫「移花換斗」。

另外，也有請乩童作法，在徵求註生娘娘同意後，重心栽種一盆花，名為「栽花換斗」，以求得子的。如果是想生男，偏偏一直生女；或是想生女，卻老是生男孩的，也可以請乩童來個「移花換斗」，將紅花蠶換成白花蠶，或將白花換紅花，以便如願。

註生娘娘誕辰，以婚或成孕婦女多前往膜拜，或祈求、或還願，也有為疾病或祛邪而去的。帶病兒往拜者，擲筊叩求神諾後，領受神前供奉之布製小鞋，穿以紅絨線，掛在病兒頸上，作為神護。又有以鎖牌或以紅絨線貫通古文錢，供拜後，掛在幼兒頸上，以被災魔，稱「挽索」，以求長命百歲。

按年後，乞願成就，如願以償，花簪或布製小鞋，按例均應於翌年註生娘娘生日，得另製以兩倍奉還。孩子滿十六歲時，亦宜備紅蠶標，向註生娘娘禱告，感謝其撫佑小孩成人，並脫索謝神，表示孩子已長大成人。

註生娘娘亦稱「授子神」，註生娘娘的隨祀神，有花公、花婆及十二婆姐。十二婆姐各抱一嬰，六好六壞，以示生男育女、賢與不肖，皆憑積善行德而論。十二婆姐亦有稱十二延女，又稱十二嫗姆。

此十二婆姐分別為：註生婆姐陳四娘，註胎婆姐葛四娘，監生婆姐阮三娘，抱送婆姐曾三娘，安台婆姐林九娘，轉生婆姐李大娘，護產婆姐許大娘，註男女婆姐劉七娘，送子婆姐馬五娘，安胎婆姐林一娘，養生婆姐高四娘，抱子婆姐卓五娘。

註生娘娘民間也俗稱為「鳥母」，是專司生育的女神。早在商朝時代，就有主嗣之神之祭典，即所謂的高禘之祭。高禘為主嗣之神，祭與必備牛、羊、豬三牲，相當隆重。相傳帝嚳時，有一女簡狄，因吞燕子鳥蛋而懷孕，產下商朝始祖「契」。於是商人就將燕子視為送子神，此即註生娘娘又稱「鳥母」的原因。

按台灣稱「婆姐」、「婆官」，即指乳母（奶媽）。大陸廟宇較大，有三十六個婆官的。三十六宮婆姐像非常生動，或牽或抱，或撫或哺，或戲或懲，憐愛之情淋漓盡致。婆姐背上、懷裡與手中各有一名幼兒，呈現昔日婦女任勞任怨，照顧兒女的情形，婆姐認真哺育，懷中幼兒陶然於吸吮與撫摸，真情自然流露，又有面帶兇像，舉手欲打幼兒的婆姐。

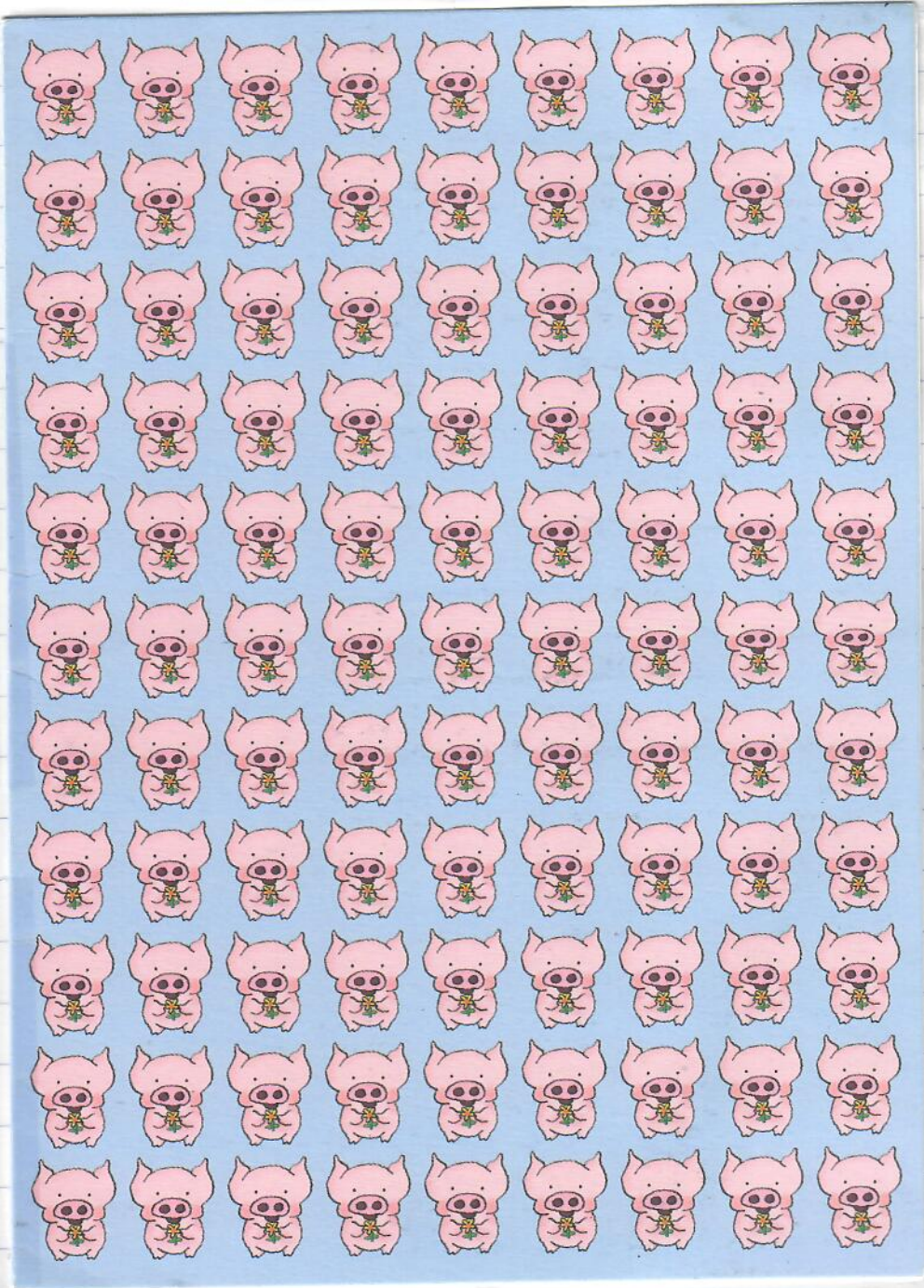
註生娘娘既然掌管天下婦女的生育之事，自是需要許多助手幫助她，相傳三十六宮「鳥母」、和「花公」、「花婆」，即是祂的得力助手。民間俗信，三十六宮鳥母，是輔助生育的神，牠們遵奉註生娘娘的旨意，賜與民婦不同的孩子；而一般也相信，三十六宮鳥母就是註生娘娘身邊的三十六位宮女，又稱「三十六婆姐」或「三十六婆媽」，牠們負責照顧小孩出生後到十六歲這段期間的成長。

至於「花公」或「花婆」，又稱為「樹公」或「花媽」，牠們的職責是照顧花的元神，相傳男人是一棵樹，女人是一株花，這一株花要開幾朵花，花的顏色是白是紅，白花生男紅花生女，全由註生娘娘決定，但花長的好不好，得看花公、花婆是否盡心盡力的施肥、澆水、除蟲害了……孕婦想要生下正常的嬰兒或小孩出生後能否健全的發育成長，則要請花公、花婆多多幫忙。（註七）

註生娘娘究竟所指何人？眾說紛紛。有說是武財神趙光明的妹妹，即雲宵、瓊霄、碧霄三姊妹，合稱「三姑」，統稱為註生娘娘；也有人說註生娘娘就是臨水夫人陳靖姑。

按明代著成的《封神演義》述稱：註生娘娘乃是「龜靈聖母」的門徒，雲宵、瓊霄、碧霄三姊妹。三仙姑共掌「混元金斗」（即產盆，另作淨桶），專攬先後之天，凡所有仙凡人聖，請候天子、貴賤賢愚，落地先後金斗轉劫，故又稱以「混元金斗」練成法寶。高周時，三仙姑曾聯手幫助紂王抵抗周武王，陣亡後，受封為「註生娘娘」，奉玉皇大帝金條，專管人間胎、出生之事。又傳說姜子牙大封諸神時，卻未將三人列封，三仙姑遂投訴於玉帝，玉帝將三人敕封為「註生娘娘」，掌人間胎兒生育之事。

台灣省婦女，非常崇信註生娘娘，許多大寺廟都有配祀註生娘娘，但是奉祀以註生娘娘為主神的廟，並不多，大都擺在寺廟的右邊或後殿，如台北龍山寺的後殿就有註生娘娘；松山慈佑宮（即媽祖殿）內配祀有註生娘娘。祂的裝飾，卻有如皇后般。台灣的很多廟宇裡，在主神的兩旁，另設兩個廂房，時常可以看到一旁奉祀福德正神，另一旁就奉祀註生娘娘，有許多是配祀在奉祀觀音佛祖，媽祖，保生大帝等廟。註生娘娘廟，台北市有三座，嘉義、高雄、屏東各有一座。高雄橋頭鄉仕隆村的「註生宮」和屏東縣竹田鄉竹田村的「永福堂」建廟較早。高雄「註生宮」主祀註生娘娘，配祀有婆姐二人，是一座單純的註生娘娘廟，各地婦女均遠途來此進香祈福，廟雖遠處僻野，佔地極小，但香火倒是鼎盛。嘉義縣新港鄉共和村「水月庵」亦祀註生媽。



Morning Gg, I just woke up and am about to leave for monitoring a stranded dead sea turtle in eastern New Territories. Noted from the informant is a 3-4 ft green turtle, quite decomposed. We got two green turtles in a row, one alive but weak yesterday, and one dead today!

Wish to tell you a gist of discussion with Simon about our turtle work and my study yesterday afternoon.

- 10/26/2011
- Simon received my invitation to meet and discuss the project with my supervisors Paul & Margaret
 - I propose the project of "By-catch sea turtle study in HK" (Recall what I discussed with Ka-shing few days ago) aiming at generating baseline data about sea turtle distribution and demography, expanding sample source for telemetry, genetics & contaminant test of sea turtle residing/ foraging/ transiting in HK waters. BUT he's not that supportive from administrative perspective, opining that time is limited since trawl ban will be in place by end of 2012, rather he suggested interviewing the trawler to acquire historical & current information about by-catch.
Do BOTH
 - >>> I truly wish him to agree that our project shall move forward by my agency, but with his comments, I am now thinking to team up the fisherman association with university to explore the feasibility of the project, and seek Winnie's approval for deploying the (idling) satellite tags on any turtles we got from the by-catch study and provide some financial support in terms of satellite tag & the tracking cost <<<
 - CITES permit, he suggested me contacting Feiyan direct for export permit and shall have no problem to seek assistance from my colleagues for import permit of the sea turtle samples from the Reserve

That's all about our discussion for your information. Glad for your view for sure anytime so we can work in synergy!

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HNL-TPE-HKG-TPE-HNL

SEPT/OCT 2011



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CHINA AIRLINES

Ticket Passenger Receipt

NAME: BALAZS/GEORGEHMR
MEMBERSHIP CARD NUMBER: KGDQNY
TICKET NUMBER: 297 1614681215
BOOKING REFERENCE:

ITINERARY

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28SEP/09:45	CI 17	HNL-HONOLULU TPE-TAIPEI (TAOYUAN)	T/Confirmed	F/B:TKP3M BGA:2PC NVB: NVA:02OCT11
08OCT/14:35	CI 915	TPE-TAIPEI (TAOYUAN) HKG-HONG KONG	T/Confirmed	F/B:TKP3M BGA:2PC NVB: NVA:28DEC11
14OCT/11:05	CI 904	HKG-HONG KONG TPE-TAIPEI (TAOYUAN)	T/Confirmed	F/B:TKP3M BGA:2PC NVB: NVA:28DEC11
14OCT/14:20	CI 18	TPE-TAIPEI (TAOYUAN) HNL-HONOLULU	T/Confirmed	F/B:TKP3M BGA:2PC NVB: NVA:28DEC11

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By DR. CHENG

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