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中國自然保護

Nature Conservation in China

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香港市政局贊助
世界野生生物基金會香港分會，
中國城鄉建設環境保護部環境保護局，
北京自然博物館，
香港博物館 合辦

一九八三年十二月十七日至一九八四年三月十八日
香港博物館

An exhibition presented by: **Hong Kong Urban Council**
Organized by: **World Wildlife Fund, Hong Kong, Environment
Protection Bureau of the Ministry of Urban and Rural
Construction and Environmental Protection, China,
Beijing Natural History Museum, Hong Kong Museum of
History.**

17th December 1983 — 18th March 1984 Hong Kong Museum
of History





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Cover: Morning mist over Wo Long

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COMPLIMENTARY COPY

中國自然保護

Nature Conservation in China



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弁言

中國自然保護展覽，為本港市民介紹中國豐盛珍貴之野生生物資源，與及努力保護自然之成果。市政局有機會贊助是次展覽，深感榮幸。

中國城鄉建設環境保護部環境保護局及北京自然博物館致力籌備是項展覽，本人謹此深切致謝。此外，野生生物基金會香港分會鼎力協助，使展覽得以在香港舉行，本人亦衷心感謝。希望此本畫冊，對本港保護自然之工作，有所貢獻。



張有興
市政局主席

一九八三年十二月十六日

Message

The Urban Council has much pleasure to present the Nature Conservation in China Exhibition which reveals the rich treasures of wildlife in China and what is done to preserve them.

I thank the Environment Protection Bureau of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection of China, as well as the Beijing Natural History Museum for the production of the exhibition.

I also thank the World Wildlife Fund (Hong Kong) for making the exhibition available to Hong Kong. May this handbook contribute to the work of conservation in this part of the world.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Hilton Cheong-Leen', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Hilton Cheong-Leen
Chairman

16th December, 1983.

小序

香港地狹人稠，城市建設及經濟發展對土地的需求很大，可供保留的自然環境不多。即管如此，本港也注意自然保護的工作，設有郊野公園及小型保護區。此外，政府也頒佈法例，保障瀕於絕種的野生動植物。中國地大物博，河山壯麗，擁有許多珍貴的動植物與及尚可保存原始自然面貌的地區，對自然保護事業固然十分重視；在推行自然保護的措施時，更累積了豐富的經驗，值得我們深思與參考。

「中國自然保護」展覽，原本是北京自然博物館爲了推廣自然保護運動而製作的巡迴展覽，曾經在國內許多大城市展出，吸引了千千萬萬的觀眾。這次香港博物館能夠把展覽借到香港展出，使我們可以汲取國內寶貴的經驗，實有賴於國際野生生物基金會香港分會的熱心安排與資助，又蒙中國城鄉建設環境保護部環境保護局允許，及北京自然博物館重新製作全部畫面及說明，並提供印製畫冊的所有圖片及文字。自然博物館設計室副主任蔣建國先生，復於百忙中抽空到香港視察展覽場地和商討細則，使展覽與畫冊的設計順利進行，本館十分感謝。此外，尚有其他熱心人士及公私機構，予以協助，亦謹於冊後臚列，並致以萬二分的謝意。

何清顯
香港博物館館長

一九八三年十二月十六日

Preface

Given its small area and dense population, Hong Kong has to face a great demand for land for urban use and other economic development. Under such harsh conditions, there is precious little natural landscape left for preservation. Even so, Hong Kong is very conscious of the need for nature conservation. Many country parks and at least one nature reserve area have been established, and the Government enacted laws for the protection of endangered animals and plants. China, on the other hand, is a vast and beautiful country with many rare species of plants and animals, as well as a considerable proportion of land which can still preserve its virgin landscape and vegetation. It is understandable that China puts great emphasis on nature conservation, and in the course of time has accumulated rich experience which may be of considerable reference value to us.

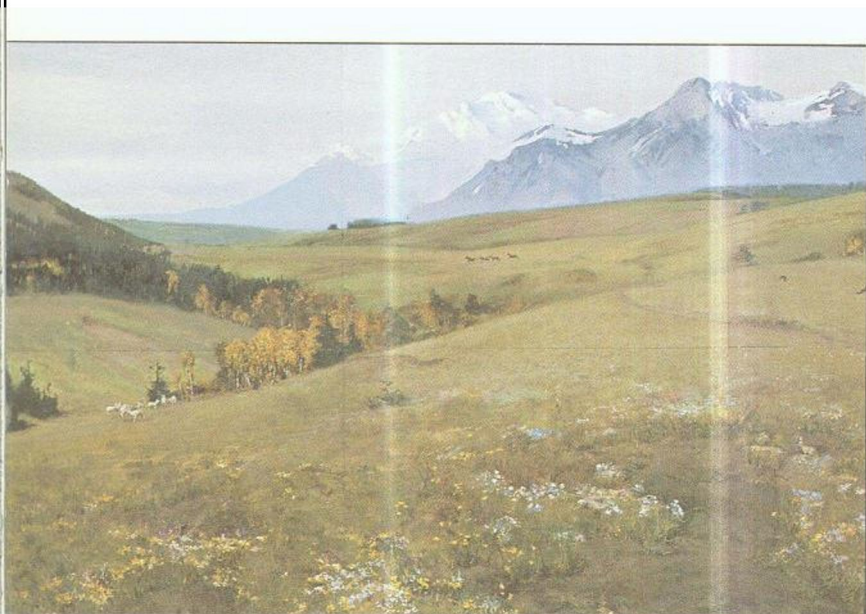
“Nature Conservation in China” was originally a travelling exhibition produced by the Beijing Natural History Museum. It attracted tens of thousands of visitors in many big cities in China, and we are very fortunate indeed to be able to stage this exhibition in Hong Kong. Thanks to the generous co-sponsorship and enthusiastic help of the World Wildlife Fund (Hong Kong), the Environment Protection Bureau of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, China, agreed to the loan, and the Beijing Natural History Museum kindly refabricated all the panels and provided all the illustrations and literature for the production of this handbook. I would also like to thank Mr. Jiang Jian-guo, Vice-Director, Exhibition Design Department, Beijing Natural History Museum, for visiting Hong Kong specially to see our exhibition galleries and discuss design details so that both the display and the handbook could be produced smoothly and in time. Finally, may I thank all individuals, institutions, Government departments etc., as listed at the end of this handbook, for their fervent support.

HO CHING HIN
Curator
Hong Kong Museum of History

16th December, 1983.

前言

保護我們的家園



中

華民族自古以來就具有熱愛自然、探索自然、開發自然和保護自然的優良傳統，為人類留下了許多物質文明和精神文明的寶貴財富。

我們祖先最早飼養昆蟲，利用蠶絲；最先創製地動儀，記錄地震。我們不但修築了古代的都江堰和現代的葛洲壩，而且創作了優美的山水和花鳥詩畫。這些都閃耀着中國人民勤勞智慧和高尚情操的光輝。

中國人民在悠久的生產和生活實踐中，還積累了有關生態平衡和自然保護的豐富知識。「螳螂捕蟬，焉知黃雀在後」，「不可竭澤而漁」，「斧斤要以時入山林」等古代諺語裏，就凝聚着這方面的珍貴經驗。

由於現代人口的增加和工業的發展，神州古國的人與自然的關係，產生了巨大的變化。工廠的煙霧和轟鳴，不僅早已失了詩情畫意，並且造成了城市的污染。打虎擒蛟也不但已非英雄壯舉，反而成為破壞生態的罪行。新中國政府為了保護可愛的家園，除了採取一系列改善自然環境的具體措施外，還加強了這方面科學和道德的宣傳教育。中國城鄉建設環境保護部環境保護局和北京自然博物館共同舉辦這個「中國自然保護展覽」，就是希望通過它喚起人們對錦綉山河的珍惜，增長關於生態科學方面的知識，加強保護自然的自覺性和責任感，不要做自毀家園的蠢事。

讓中華大地，永遠山青水秀，鳥語花香，安居樂業，欣欣向榮。

北京自然博物館副館長

黎先耀

Foreword

Conserving Our Homeland

Since ancient times, the Chinese nation, carrying on the fine tradition of loving nature, exploring nature, exploiting nature and conserving nature, had left a great wealth of material and spiritual civilization to mankind.

Our ancestors were the first to raise silkworms and to make use of silk. They were also the first to invent the seismograph to record earthquakes. Not only had we built the ancient Dujiangyan dike and the modern Gezhouba dam, but we had also created innumerable elegant poems and paintings of hills and waters as well as flowers and birds, all of which are glittering with the glory of diligence, wisdom and noble sentiments of the Chinese people.

During the age-old practice in production and life, the Chinese people had accumulated a rich knowledge relating to the ecologic balance and the conservation of nature. In old proverbs such as "the mantis knows not a siskin is watching from behind while he is catching a cicada", "do not fish by drying up the pond", "lumbering must be arranged in season" etc., one can see the aggregation of such valuable experiences.

Owing to the multiplication of human population and the development of industry in modern times, the relation between man and nature in the ancient country of China had also undergone great changes. The smoke and noise of factories are not only devoid of poetic and painting flavour but are producing pollution for the cities. The act of hunting tigers and catching alligators is not only un-heroic, but actually is a crime against ecology. In order to protect our lovely homeland, the government of new China has taken a series of positive measures to improve her natural environment, at the same time publicity and education

with scientific and moral effect are being strengthened. By holding this Exhibition of Nature Conservation in China, which is jointly sponsored by the Environment Protection Bureau of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection and the Beijing Natural History Museum, we hope that it will arouse people's deeper feelings towards their beautiful motherland, widen their knowledge of the science of ecology, strengthen the consciousness and sense of duty of conserving nature, and avoid committing any foolery harmful to their homeland.

Let mother earth of China, with green hills and clear waters as well as singing birds and fragrant flowers, be thriving and prosperous and its people live and work in peace and contentment forever and ever.

Li Xian Yao, Deputy Director
Beijing Natural History Museum

人與自然

MAN AND NATURE





人從自然中誕生，用自己的雙手改造了世界，並且也改造了自身。腦的發展，知識的積累，生產力的提高，社會的進步增強了人對自然的影響和控制的能力；當然也包含破壞和毀滅自然的能力。

Man was created by Nature but his hands and mind have changed the natural world, and in the process changed himself. The development of human intelligence, the accumulation of knowledge, and the increases in social production and social needs, have all strengthened Man's ability to influence and control Nature. But his power to damage and destroy it has grown even greater.



