

全球环境研究所

海洋保护

Global Environmental Institute

Marine Conservation



@Ace Wu

保护海洋生态系统健康，帮助海洋可持续服务于人类福祉 To Protect Marine Ecosystems is to Protect Humankind

海洋拥有地球上最大的生态系统，覆盖了地球表面超过 2/3 的面积，为世界上超过 1/4 的人口提供了直接的食物来源。同时，海洋也是地球上最丰富的物种资源库。海洋通过调节地球气候和提供生命呼吸所需要的氧，为地球上的所有生命提供生存基础。

The ocean is the largest ecosystem on Earth. Covering over two-thirds of the planet's surface, oceans are a direct food source for more than a quarter of the world's population. The ocean also acts as an abundant resource pool, hosting the most diverse species on planet. Oceans regulate the climate and provide oxygen necessary to survive.

我们的宗旨:

Our Mission:

通过研究、示范与实践，为政府部门提供海洋保护新思路，为海洋国家公园的建设提供借鉴与参考，为国家建设海洋强国提供政策建议和研究支持。

We provide practical solutions and new marine conservation pathways for decision-makers through research support and policy recommendation.

我们的工作方法:

Our Methods:

通过搭建科学研究平台，开展海洋国家公园建设的研究，在示范和实践基础上，为海洋国家公园的建设提供政策建议与实践参考。

Establish scientific research platforms, conduct research and provide references for marine conservation based on research findings and on-the-ground pilot experiences.



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全球海洋危机

Problems Facing Our Seas



由于人类活动的影响，海洋的健康正在面临前所未有的危机，包括：

- 海岸带生境退化—全球超过 67% 的红树林、35% 的潮间带盐沼和 29% 的海草床严重退化甚至消失；
- 珊瑚白化—严重的珊瑚白化现象发生频次从 20 世纪 80 年代早期记录的每 25-30 年发生一次到 2016 年记录的每 5.9 年发生一次；
- 渔业资源枯竭—世界范围内超过 52% 的海洋渔业资源消耗殆尽，17% 受到过度开发；
- 物种消失—地球上的物种正以 50 倍于自然灭绝的速度消失；相较于陆地生态系统，人类对于海洋的认知还存在许多未知。

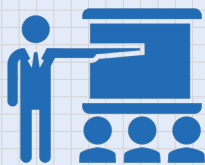
我们已经到了必须面对这些海洋环境问题、必须共同努力来采取行动的关头。

Due to human activities, the ocean is facing an unprecedented crisis, including:

- Coral bleaching: the frequency of severe coral bleaching has grown from occurring every 25-30 years in the 1980s to occurring every 5.9 years in 2016;
- Coastal habitat degradation: more than 67% of the world's mangrove forests, 35% of intertidal salt marshes, and 29% of seaweed beds are degenerating, even disappearing;
- Exhaustion of fishing resources: over 52% of fishing resources are depleted and 17% are overexploited worldwide;
- Species extinction: species on the planet are disappearing 50 times greater than the speed of natural extinction;
- Insufficient knowledge: compared to our knowledge of terrestrial ecosystems, the oceans still hold a great deal of the unknown.

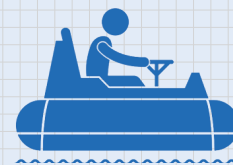
We have already reached a critical point where we must face the environmental problems present for our ocean, and work together to take action towards them.

我们的工作 Our Work



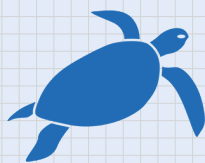
构建多方合作交流平台，
包括建立专家组、开展国际交流等，
为海洋国家公园建设提供沟通渠道与智力支持

Create multi-stakeholder exchange platforms, including establishing expert groups and promoting international exchanges to streamline a pathway of informative learning and communications on marine conservation.



促成海洋空间规划的制定，
结合物种保护、生境保护及社区可持续生计的研究与示范经验，
为海洋国家公园试点建设提供实践参考

Promote the development of marine spacial planning and provide learning for marine national parks and protected areas through combining research and pilot experiences ranging from marine species conservation, habitat protection and sustainable livelihoods of fishing communities.



开展物种和生态保护与社区可持续发展的研究与示范，
为海洋国家公园建设提供借鉴，包括：

- 开展旗舰物种的保护实践与示范；
- 开展海岸带生境保护模式的研究与示范；
- 探索可持续渔业与社区生计的实践模式

Conduct research and pilot on species and habitat conservation, as well as sustainable livelihoods development in order to provide learning and reference for marine national parks and protected areas. This includes:

- Piloting conservation practices of flagship species;
- Researching and piloting innovative coastal habitat conservation models;
- Exploring effective methods to promote sustainable fishery and the development of fishing community livelihoods.



将中国的研究与示范推广至跨国、
跨区域的海洋保护合作中去

Share China's research and pilot experiences in marine conservation with other developing countries and enhance China's contributions to marine conservation at trans-regional levels.