

我与红树林

MANGROVES AND I

参赛作品集

PORTFOLIO OF ENTRIES

2021 | 中国——东盟儿童红树林绘画比赛

ASEAN-CHINA CHILDREN'S MANGROVE ART COMPETITION

PORTFOLIO OF ENTRIES 2021

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目 录

CONTENTS

背景介绍 Background introduction	01
中国 China	07
缅甸 Myanmar	33
越南 Vietnam	49
印度尼西亚 Indonesia	67
菲律宾 The Philippines	89
泰国 Thailand	109
评委介绍 The Panel of Judges	155
参与机构介绍 Participating NGOs	165
特别鸣谢 Acknowledgements	169

背景介绍

Background introduction

红树林是地球上重要的湿地生态系统之一，能为应对全球气候变化提供基于自然的解决方案。中国-东盟区域是全球红树林分布最主要的区域之一，有着世界上超过30%的红树林，形成的生态廊道为红树林中的动植物、迁飞鸟类提供栖息、觅食之所，同时也为沿海居民提供了重要的生活资源 and 安全保障。然而，人类的生产生活正在导致红树林面积不断减少，全球红树林面积正以每年21,200公顷的速度在减少，东盟各国的红树林也正在以每年0.25-20%不等的速率退化，保护与修复红树林刻不容缓。

2021年8月，永续全球环境研究所（Global Environmental Institute,简称GEI）联合中国和东盟5国本土NGO共同举办“我与红树林：中国-东盟儿童红树林绘画比赛”。本次比赛的参赛选手来自中国红树林社区和东盟社区4岁至16岁的青少年儿童，评审团由中国及东盟的艺术家和红树林保护相关人士组成。我们希望通过本次比赛，加强红树林社区青少年对红树林和生物多样性保护的理解和认识，增强中国-东盟区域的未来影响力。2021年9月18日，GEI成功举办绘画比赛决赛。我们与9位来自中国、缅甸、越南、泰国、菲律宾、印度尼西亚、法国和墨西哥的环境专家与艺术家共同见证了各奖项的诞生。2021年9月27日至28日，优秀作品在《联合国生物多样性公约》第十五次缔约方大会NGO平行论坛上进行了集中展示，受到了与会各方的关注和好评。

“我与红树林：中国-东盟儿童红树林绘画比赛”以提高公众对红树林保护的认知和理解为主旨，希望通过少年们手中的画笔，为观看者展示中国-东盟区域红树林生态系统的自然美景、红树林滨海社区独特的文化习俗，以及红树林保护与修复行动。我们相信，他们充满童趣的笔触、无与伦比的创造力、以及对自然最真挚的热爱，将为你呈现滨海红树林最美的一面。

Mangrove forest is one of the most critical wetland ecosystems that keep coastal areas healthy. The ASEAN-China region is the main mangrove distribution area, housing more than 30% of all mangroves on earth. Mangroves provide habitats for animals and plants, especially migratory birds, and livelihood opportunities for coastal communities. However, human activity is leading to global mangrove loss. Current data suggests an average global mangrove loss of 21,200 hectares annually. According to FAO's report, the world has lost around 3.6 million hectares of mangroves since 1980, equivalent to an alarming 20 percent loss of total mangrove area. The mangrove forests in ASEAN countries are also degrading at a rate ranging from 0.25-20% per year. It is time to save, protect, and restore this critical ecosystem.

In August 2021, Global Environmental Institute (GEI), cooperating with five local NGOs in ASEAN countries, organized the "Mangroves and I: ASEAN-China Children's Mangrove Art Competition." Children and teens between 4 and 16 from China, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines joined this competition. The judging panel is composed of artists and mangrove conservationists from different countries. We hope this art competition can improve public awareness of mangrove protection and enhance the ASEAN-China

region's influence in nature conservation. The finale of the ASEAN-China Children's Mangrove Art Competition was organized on September 18, 2021. GEI and nine artists and environment experts from China, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, France, and Mexico witnessed the ten fantastic artworks outshined all the rest and won the five awards. From September 27 to 28, 2021, the outstanding artworks were exhibited at the NGO parallel forum of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Kunming and appreciated by all participants.

This art competition aims to increase the public awareness of mangrove conservation and display a wide variety of scenery and wildlife in mangrove forests, coastal communities' unique traditions and customs, and mangrove conservation and restoration actions in the ASEAN-China region through the innocent eyes of children. We believe these naive brushstrokes, fantastic creativity, and a sincere love for mother nature will present the viewers with the most magnificent scenes of the coastal mangrove forest.

奖项介绍 | Awards Introduction

红树林之光

The Light of Mangroves

作品生动形象，各方面表现突出

The artwork displays extraordinary performance in all aspects.

小儒艮奖

The Little Dugong Award

生动展现出人与红树林的和谐共处

The artworks show the vivid demonstration of the harmonious coexistence of human beings and mangroves.

小树苗奖

The Little Sapling Award

准确展现红树林自然生态

The artworks accurately display the natural ecology of mangroves.

小渔猫奖

The Little Fishing Cat Award

形象描绘出红树林面临的威胁

The artworks lively describe the threats of mangroves.

小白鹭奖

The Little Egret Award

内容新颖、极具创意，展现了丰富的想象力

The artworks reveal novelty and creativity in painting style or art medium and shows dynamic imagination.

小招潮蟹奖(网络人气奖)

The Fiddler Crab Award
(The Reader's Choice)

获得网络评选投票数第一

The artwork getting the highest votes in the public online voting.

中国 China

在中国，红树林天然分布广泛，北起福建福鼎沙埕湾，南至海南三亚榆林港。本次比赛，中国的参赛作品分别来自广西壮族自治区和海南省的两个红树林社区。值得注意的是，许多作品是以“绘画日记”的形式呈现的。这些文字阐述了小朋友对红树林保护的理解，也表达出了他们对大自然的热爱。尽管许多中国小朋友选择了水彩和水彩笔创作他们的艺术作品，但也有一些小画家选择了不同的艺术形式。陈彦锦的《海上“精灵”》是一幅典型的风景素描，它描绘了新生的红树林和生活在那里的充满活力的“精灵”——螃蟹和白鹭。作品描绘了经历修复后的红树林，黑白风格赋予了画面一种庄严之美，使其与其他作品在风格上显得截然不同。

In China, mangrove forests are widely distributed from Shacheng Bay in Fuding, Fujian Province in the north to the Yulin Bay in Sanya, Hainan Province in the south. The submitted artworks in China are from two mangrove communities in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Hainan Province. It is worth noticing that many paintings by Chinese children were painted in the form of photo diaries, which elaborate their understanding of mangrove conservation or indicate their love for nature. Even though many Chinese children used watercolor or marker pens to create their artistic works, some drew in different aesthetic styles. For instance, the *Elves on Seashore* by Yanjin Chen is a typical landscape sketch depicting the reforested mangroves and the energetic “elves” – the crabs and egret – living there. The black-and-white style endows the image with a solemn and pathetic beauty coming from the newborn of mangrove saplings and makes it distinctive from the others.

33

件参赛作品
Entries

红树林趣知识 Mangrove Fun Facts

红树林是什么？

What is a mangrove forest?

红树林不是一片单一物种组成的树林，红树林植物包含了真红树植物、半红树植物以及伴生植物。真红树植物只生长在红树林地区潮间带，半红树植物则能生长在潮间带和陆地上。在趋同演化的过程中，这些红树林植物都具备了在高盐度、潮汐和缺氧条件下生存的能力。

Mangroves do not belong to a single species but rather to a number of them, including the true mangrove plants, semi-mangrove plants, and associated plants. True mangroves grow only in the intertidal zone, while mangrove associates can grow in the intertidal zone and land. In the process of convergence and evolution, these mangrove plants gradually developed the ability to tolerate high salinity, tide, and hypoxia.



我和红树林 Mangroves and I

宁海静 Haijing NING (11岁, 11-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China

小儒艮奖 The Little Dugong Award



我和红树林 Mangroves and I

张源梦 Yuanmeng Zhang (10岁, 10-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China

张源梦的《我与红树林》是用水彩笔创作的，展现了厚重的纹理、线条和轮廓线。这幅作品的整体构图，由一个面带微笑的孩子和其周围丰富多样的动植物群组成，展现了儿童对大自然的热爱。在这幅画中，我们看到了生命的庆祝。天空被特别强调，白云散落在各处，同时也在向中心聚集。一片片深蓝色的云打乱了天空的节奏，预示着雨水即将来临；灰色的鸟儿在红树林上方飞翔，仿佛在向太阳致敬。张源梦描绘了生命的四个元素，即水、火、土和空气。水在这幅作品中，指代了鱼类和红树林特有水生动物的栖息地；火存在于太阳的火焰中；在空中翱翔的鸟类，是空气的代表。我们可以看到红树林的根部破土而出，伸向天空，如同画中张开双臂拥抱家园的孩子一样。清澈的河流带来了美丽的物种，它们在这里与孩子和谐共生。这种生命的表现力，使观者领略了野生森林的魅力。

《我与红树林》向我们传达了一个愿望，那就是保护红树林。红树林的储碳量是其他热带森林的四倍，创造了一个充满活力的协同效应。画中的原生绿色和灰色，为我们展现了真实的沿海红树林生长景象。我们可以想象，来自空气和水的氧气，通过灰色的土壤、棕色的根系和树枝，与流动的蓝色海水完美结合。这个特殊的栖息地，是大量特有物种的家园，如鸟类和其他水生生物。举例而言，我们看到橙色的螃蟹在陆地上爬行；鱼、蜗牛和贝壳在水面上活动；青蛙和蜥蜴在水中和地面上玩耍，鸟儿在苍穹上飞翔。《我与红树林》反映了自然界的互惠性，它赋予美丽的风景以生命，并表明了为后代保护这些野生森林的重要性。

Mangroves and I by Yuanmeng Zhang was created with markers that provide an intense expressivity through thick textures, lines, and the contour of the figures. The composition shows diverse vegetation and fauna accompanied by a smiley child that represents the love of children for nature. In this painting, we see a celebration of life. Beautifully, the sky of the mangroves presents a particular emphasis on the sky where white clouds intersect on each side while also gathering at the center. The rhythm of the sky is marked by darker blue clouds that indicate that the rain is on the way. However, the gray birds fly above the mangroves saluting the bright sun. Zhang depicted the four elements of life: water, fire, earth, and air. The water is the habitat for fish and endemic aquatic animals that only live in the mangroves; the fire is found in the sun's flames; as a representation of the air, we see unique birds flying along the sky. In the earth, we see the roots of mangroves rise to the sky, similar to the child opening her arms wide and embracing home. The flow of the fresh blue water carries beautiful species cohabitating with the child. The expressiveness of such creatures makes us appreciate the enchantment of the wild forest.

The painting shares with us a desire to protect the mangroves forest, which can store four times as much carbon as any other tropical forest. Creating a vibrant synergy, Mangroves' wild green and gray forest offer a fantastic spectacle of trees growing in coastal waters. We can imagine a perfect combination of oxygen from the air and water through the gray soil, brown roots and branches, and the flowing blue water. This special habitat is the home of vast endemic species such as birds and other aquatic creatures. For instance, we see orange crabs crawling on the land, fish, snails, and shells on the water. Frogs and lizards play simultaneously in the water and on the ground while at the same time birds fly in the firmament. *Mangroves and I* reflect nature reciprocity, which gives life to a beautiful landscape and shows the importance of preserving these wild forests for future generations.

— Emireth Herrera Valdés
艺术教育家 Art Educator



我和红树林 Mangroves and I

张源伊 Yuanyi ZHANG (9岁, 9-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China



我和红树林 Mangroves and I

陈张艺 Zhangyi CHEN (9岁, 9-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China



海岸卫士 Coastline Guards

史芳睿 Fangrui SHI (7岁, 7-year-old)
海南潭门, 中国 Tanmen, Hainan, China

我和红树林 Mangroves and I

黄芯蕊蓉 Xinruirong HUANG (10岁, 10-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China



我和红树林 Mangroves and I

潘媛媛 Yuanyuan PAN (11岁, 11-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China



我和红树林 Mangroves and I
 阮扬 Yang RUAN (9岁, 9-year-old)
 广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China

我和红树林 Mangroves and I
 田文静 Wenjing TIAN (11岁, 11-year-old)
 广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China



我爱红树林 I love Mangrove
 林玉凤 Yufeng LIN (12岁, 12-year-old)
 广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China

我和红树林 Mangroves and I
 傅安康 Ankang FU (9岁, 9-year-old)
 广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China





我和我的红树林 Me and My Mangrove Forest

翟凌丽 Junli ZHAI (8岁, 8-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China



我和红树林 Mangroves and I

张源乔 Yuqiao ZHANG (8岁, 8-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China



我和红树林 Mangroves and I

张源杰 Yuanjie ZHANG (9岁, 9-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China

红树林 Mangrove Forest

何远萍 Yuanping HE (8岁, 8-year-old)
海南潭门, 中国 Tanmen, Hainan, China



海上精灵 Elves on Seashore

陈彦锦 Yanjin CHEN (12岁, 12-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China



红树林 Mangrove Forest

饶世芳 Shifang RAO (10岁, 10-year-old)
海南潭门, 中国 Tanmen, Hainan, China



无题 No Title

饶桓 Huan RAO (9岁, 9-year-old)
海南潭门, 中国 Tanmen, Hainan, China





我和红树林 Mangroves and I

张珊瑜 Shanyu ZHANG (11岁, 11-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China



红树林 Mangrove Forest

宋世珍 Shizhen SONG (11岁, 11-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China



我和红树林 Mangroves and I

张清志 Qingzhi ZHANG (9岁, 9-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China



无题 No Title

钟方毅 Fangyi ZHONG (9岁, 9-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China

我和红树林 Mangroves and I

张源艳 Yuanyan ZHANG (9岁, 9-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China





我和红树林 Mangroves and I

梁鹏 Peng LIANG (9岁, 9-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China

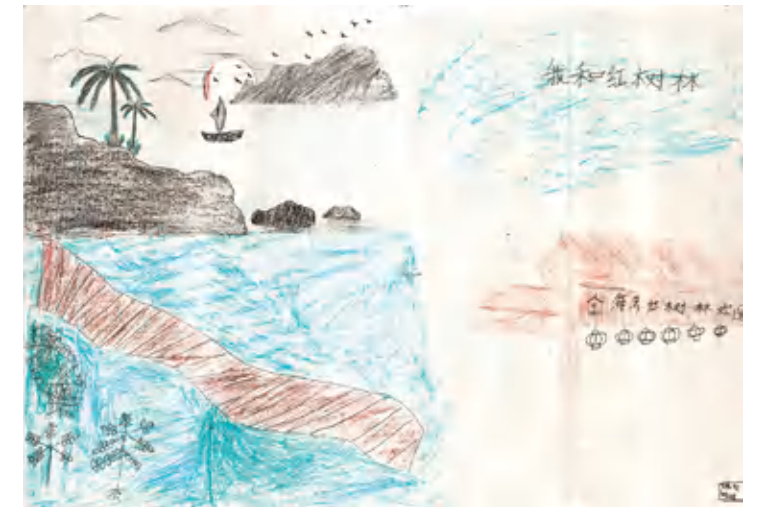
我与红树林 Mangroves and I

罗健婷 Jianting LUO (8岁, 8-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China



我和红树林 Mangroves and I

钟方顺 Fangshun ZHONG (10岁, 10-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China



无题 No Title

张子胜 Zisheng ZHANG (10岁, 10-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China





我和红树林 Mangroves and I

张源丽 Yuanli ZHANG (11岁, 11-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China



我和红树林 Mangroves and I

陈恩如 Enru CHEN (10岁, 10-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China



无题 No Title

吴曾超 Zengchao WU (11岁, 11-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China

我和红树林 Mangroves and I

吴浩源 Haoyuan WU (11岁, 11-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China



我和红树林 Mangroves and I

张伊玲 Yiling ZHANG (12岁, 12-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China



我与红树林 Mangroves and I

翁希敏 Ximin WENG (11岁, 11-year-old)
广西北海, 中国 Beihai, Guangxi, China



缅甸 Myanmar

与那些带有明显的“超现实主义”元素的画作不同，缅甸的作品对真实的红树林生态环境或缅甸沿海生活进行了准确、细致、不加修饰的描绘。此外，部分作品还包含了一些缅甸的传统元素，如渔民佩戴的传统竹锥帽和身着的传统服饰——笼基，一种缝成筒形围拢腰间的布片。几乎每幅作品都描绘了红树高高立于水面的强壮有力的根系，这是红树最显著的特征之一。不同种类的红树在这些作品中被勾勒，例如正红树和秋茄等。一些绘画显示出了画家成熟的艺术技巧，如12岁的Aung Bone Myint Myat的作品。这幅作品拥有典型的巴比松和印象派构图，表现了宁静的山间水景；红树树叶部分，错落有致的小圆点与新印象派的“点彩”技巧如出一辙，不禁令人想起乔治·修拉（Georges Seurat）保罗·西尼亚克（Paul Signac）。大多数绘画作品描绘了真实的红树林景观，但也有一些通过象征性的方式描绘了红树林保护行动。以Kaung Myat San的《拯救红树林》为例，画中的拉链象征着人类活动，它对生态系统有着积极或消极的影响：当人们砍伐树木时，就像拉起画面中的拉链，美丽的红树林就会消失；但当我们拉下拉链时，健康、繁荣的红树林生态系统又会因为我们的保护行动而重现。

Unlike the paintings with intensive "surrealist" color combinations, these artworks display the accurate, detailed, unembellished depiction of mangrove forests or contemporary coastal life in Myanmar and contain certain traditional Myanmar elements, such as the conventional bamboo hat worn by the fishermen and the longyi, a sheet of cloth sewn into a cylindrical shape. Almost every artwork depicts the robust and robust root systems, a distinctive feature of many mangrove species that arch high over the water, and different types of mangroves, including Rhizophora Candelaria and Kandelia candel, are delineated in these images. Some of the artworks expose mature artistic skills, such as the one by the 12 years old Aung Bone Myint Myat. It possesses a typical Barbizon and Impressionist composition of a tranquil mountain water scene; the subdued staccato dots depicting the foliage of mangroves are reminiscent of Neo-Impressionism's most distinctive painting technique – Divisionism, widely used by Georges Seurat and Paul Signac. The artworks depict the actual mangrove landscape, but some of them show the mangrove conservation in a symbolic way. *Take Save the Mangrove* by Kaung Myat San as an example. The zipper of cloth signifies human activities, positively or negatively affect ecosystems: when people cut down the trees, like pulling up the zipper in the image, the beautiful mangrove forests will disappear; but when we pull down the zipper, the healthy and thriving mangrove ecosystem will be back because of the ending deforestation actions we take.

15

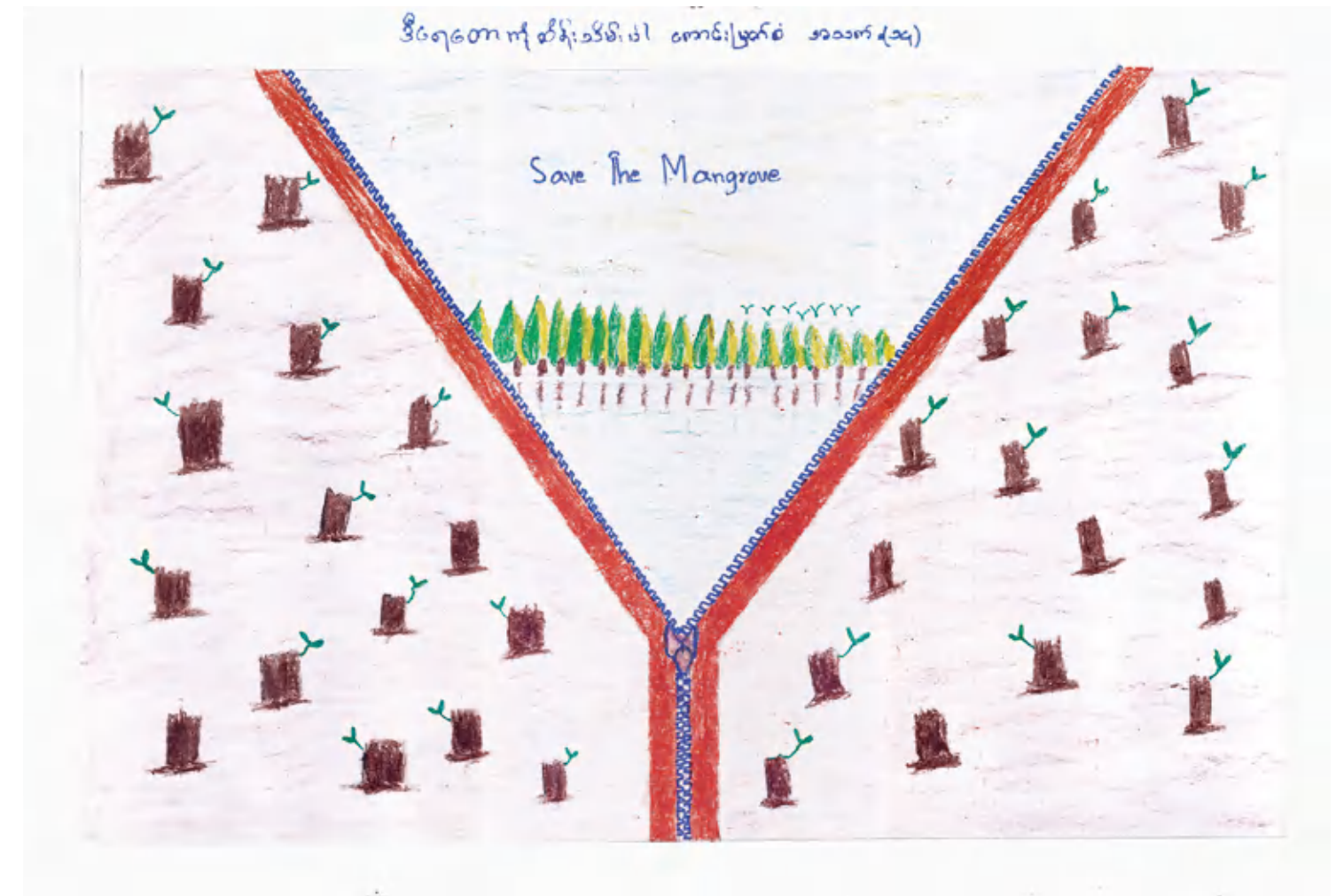
件参赛作品
Entries

红树林趣知识 Mangrove Fun Facts

红树到底哪里红? Are mangroves red?

其实红树的外表和其他树木一样，包含绿色的叶子和深棕色的枝干。到了秋天，红树林也会保持绿色，而不会像枫树林那样变红。红树被称为“红”的原因是它体内含有大量单宁，当单宁在空气中氧化时会显红褐色，所以红树拥有赤诚的“芯”。

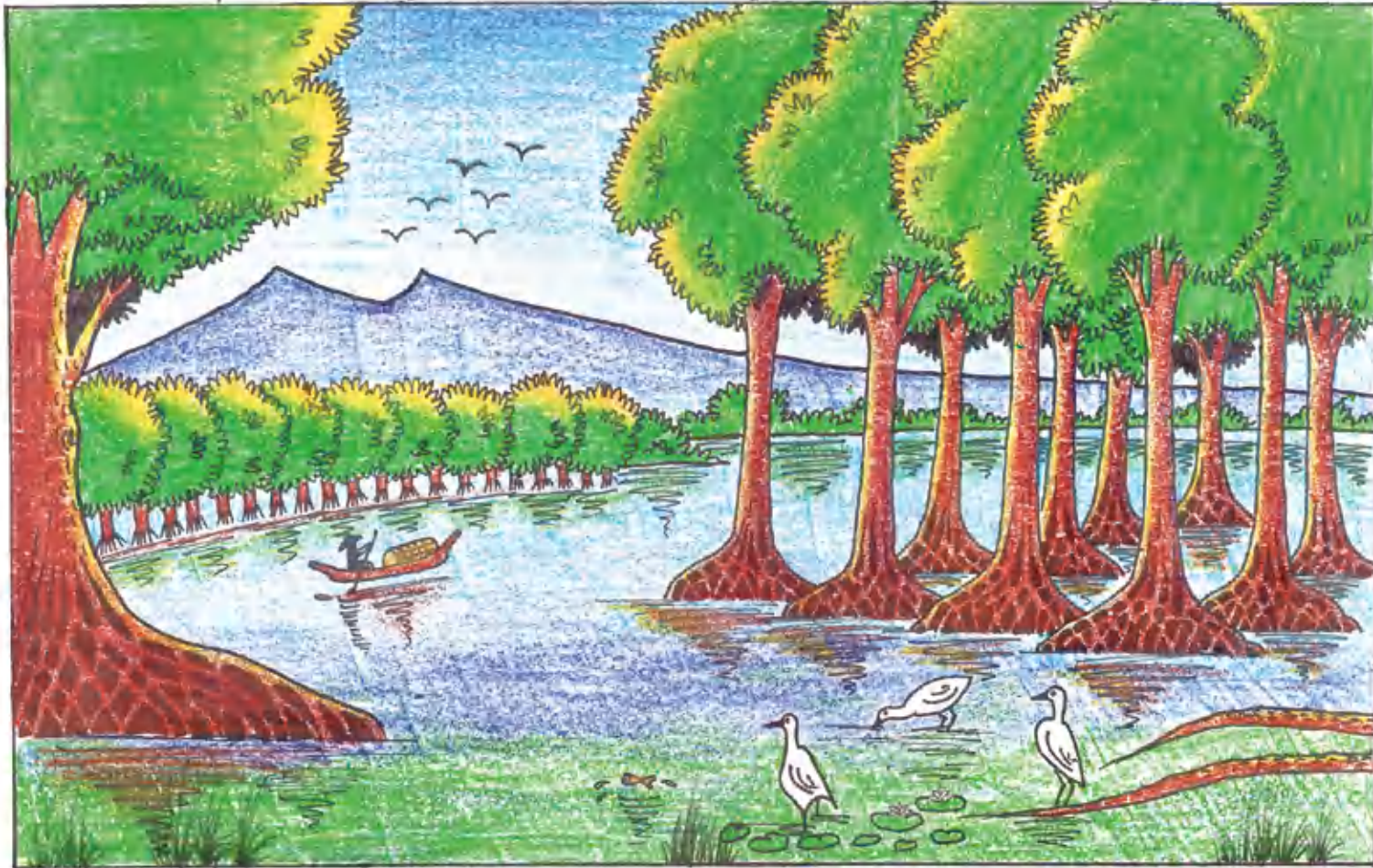
In China, mangroves are called “red trees.” But in fact, the appearance of mangroves is the same as other trees, with green leaves and dark brown branches. Mangrove trees also retain their foliage green in autumn, unlike the maple trees that turn in red. The reason why mangroves are called “red” is that they contain a large number of tannins. When tannins are oxidized in the air, the trees become reddish-brown.



保护红树林
Save the Mangrove
ဒီရတေကိုထိန်းသိမ်းပျံ

ကောင်းမဖြူစ Kaung Myat San (14岁, 14-year-old)
若开邦, 缅甸 Rakhine State, Myanmar

သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်သာယာဖို့ ဒီရေတောများ ထိန်းသိမ်းဖို့ မြေသက်ချယ် (၁၃)နှစ်



保护红树林，营造宜人环境
Protect Mangrove Forest for pleasant Environment
သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်သာယာဖို့ ဒီရေတောများ ထိန်းသိမ်းဖို့

မြေသက်ချယ် Mya Thet Chel (13岁, 13-year-old)
若开邦, 缅甸 Rakhine State, Myanmar

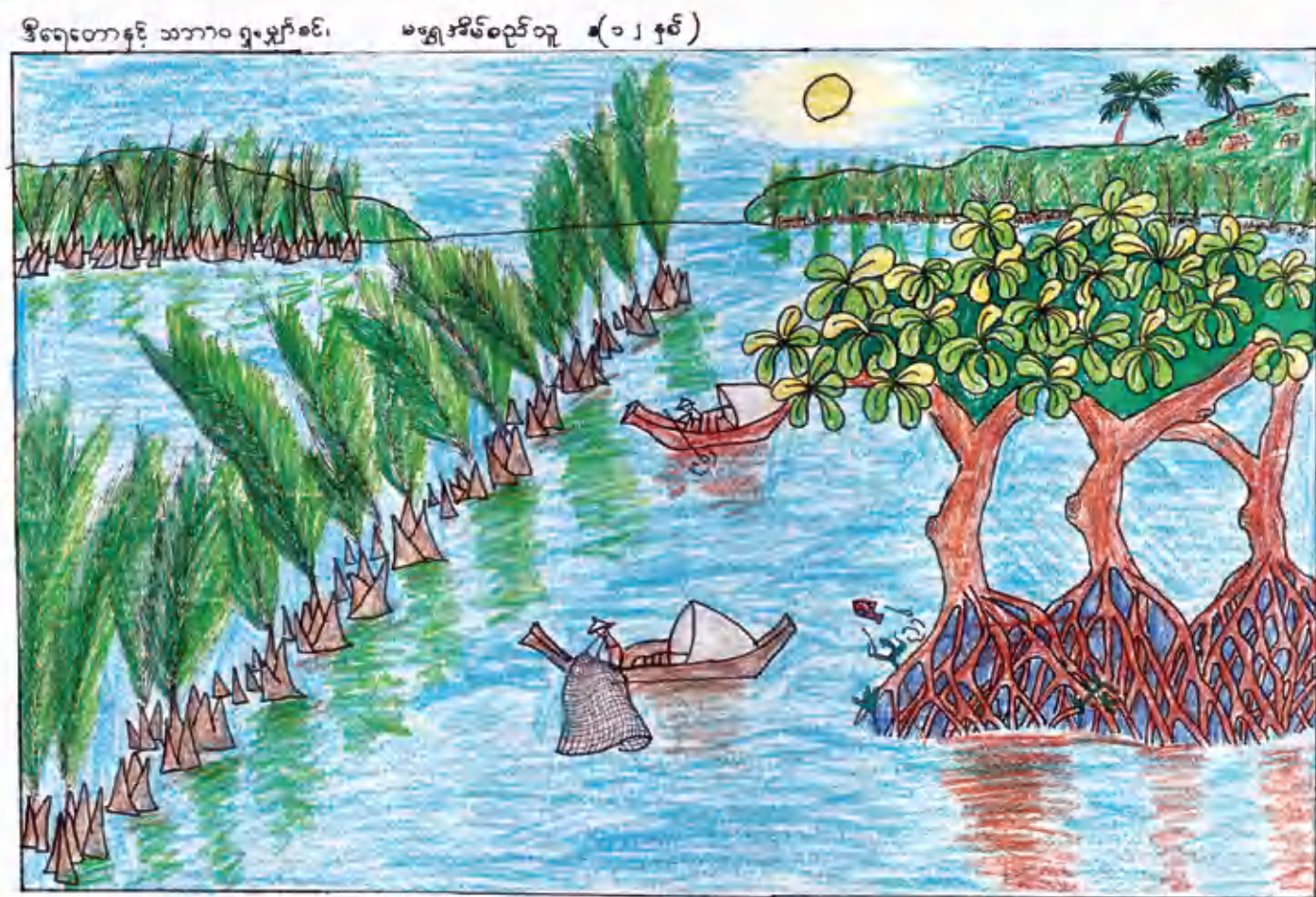
红树林
Mangrove Forests
ဒီရေတောများ

ကောင်းထက်ကျော် Kaung Htet Kyaw (15岁, 15-year-old)
若开邦, 缅甸 Rakhine State, Myanmar

Forests of the Tide and ရေတောများ ထိန်းသိမ်းဖို့



小招潮蟹奖（网络人气奖） The Fiddler Crab Award (Reader's Choice)



红树林与自然景观
Mangrove Forest and Natural Scene
ဒီရေတောနှင့်သဘာဝရှုမျှော်စင်

ရွှေအိမ်စည်သ Shwe Eain Si Thu (12岁, 12-year-old)
若开邦, 缅甸 Rakhine State, Myanmar

“这是一幅是田园诗般的风景（海景）图，画中的村民们正在静静地捕鱼。在我看来，画中最重要元素是居中的一排水椰树（Nipa Palm）*。除另一幅来自缅甸的画作外，其他参赛作品中均未出现水椰树。有趣的是，这幅画和另一组中画有水椰树的那幅画非常相似，而且从文字上看，它们都来自缅甸。也许这两位小画家来自同一个村庄！此外，这些水椰整齐地排成了一排，看上去像是人工种植的。因此，这应该是一个规划过的地区，可以为村民提供所需的食物。画中远处村庄的房屋无疑也是用红树木材建造的，但如图所示，村庄内外仍保有丰富的生物多样性。

An almost idyllic landscape (seascape) with tranquil fishing by villagers. An important feature though, and the one that was key to me, is the row of nipa palms*. No other drawing, except one in the other group, has the nipa palm. (Interestingly, this drawing and the one with nipa palm in it in the other group, are quite similar, and they are both from Myanmar (judging from the script). Perhaps the artists come from the same village! The nipa palms here seem planted to boot, given that they are neatly in a line. So it's a managed area, providing the food villagers need, with houses in the far away village that are undoubtedly built with wood from mangrove trees, but with (presumably) a healthy biodiversity still in and around the village. ”

— Arnoud P. J. Steeman
自然保护区独立顾问
Independent Consultant in Natural Reserve

*水椰属红树族谱，棕榈科热带丛生常绿小乔木，是唯一适应红树林生态群系的棕榈科植物。

*Nipa palm, known as mangrove palm, which is the only palm considered adapted to the mangrove biome.

ဖူးဝံသင်း (၁၁နှစ်) ဒီရေတောများကို ထိန်းသိမ်းပြီး သဘာဝ အန္တရာယ်ကို ကာကွယ်ကြပါစို့။



保护红树林，抵抗自然灾害
Conserve the Mangrove, Protect the Natural Disaster
ဒီရေတောများကိုထိန်းသိမ်းပြီးသဘာဝအန္တရာယ်ကိုကာကွယ်ကြပါစို့

ဖူးဝံသင်း Phoo Nyone Thinn (11岁, 11-year-old)
若开邦, 缅甸 Rakhine State, Myanmar

ထိန်းသိမ်းစိုက်ပျိုး ဒီရေတော
ကောင်းဆတ်လင်း (၁၂နှစ်)



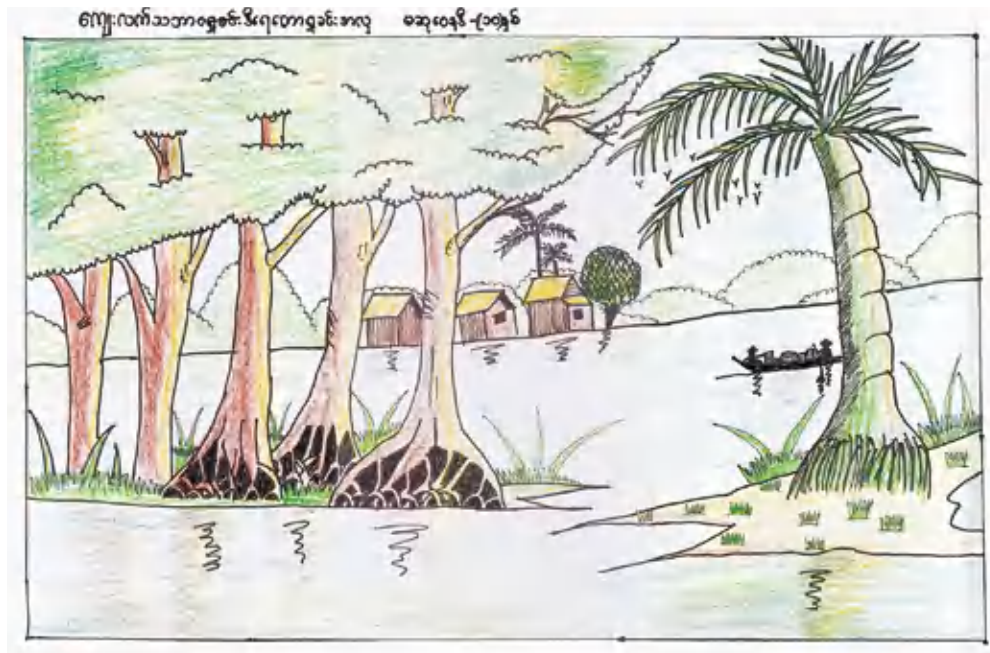
保护和种植红树
Conserve and Replant Mangrove
ထိန်းသိမ်းစိုက်ပျိုးဒီရေတော

ကောင်းဆတ်လင်း Kaung Sat Linn (12岁, 12-year-old)
若开邦, 缅甸 Rakhine State, Myanmar



我爱红树林
I love Mangrove
ကျွန်မချစ်သကီရတေတေ

မပြင်သီရိအောင် Myat Thiri Aung (11岁, 11-year-old)
若开邦, 缅甸 Rakhine State, Myanmar

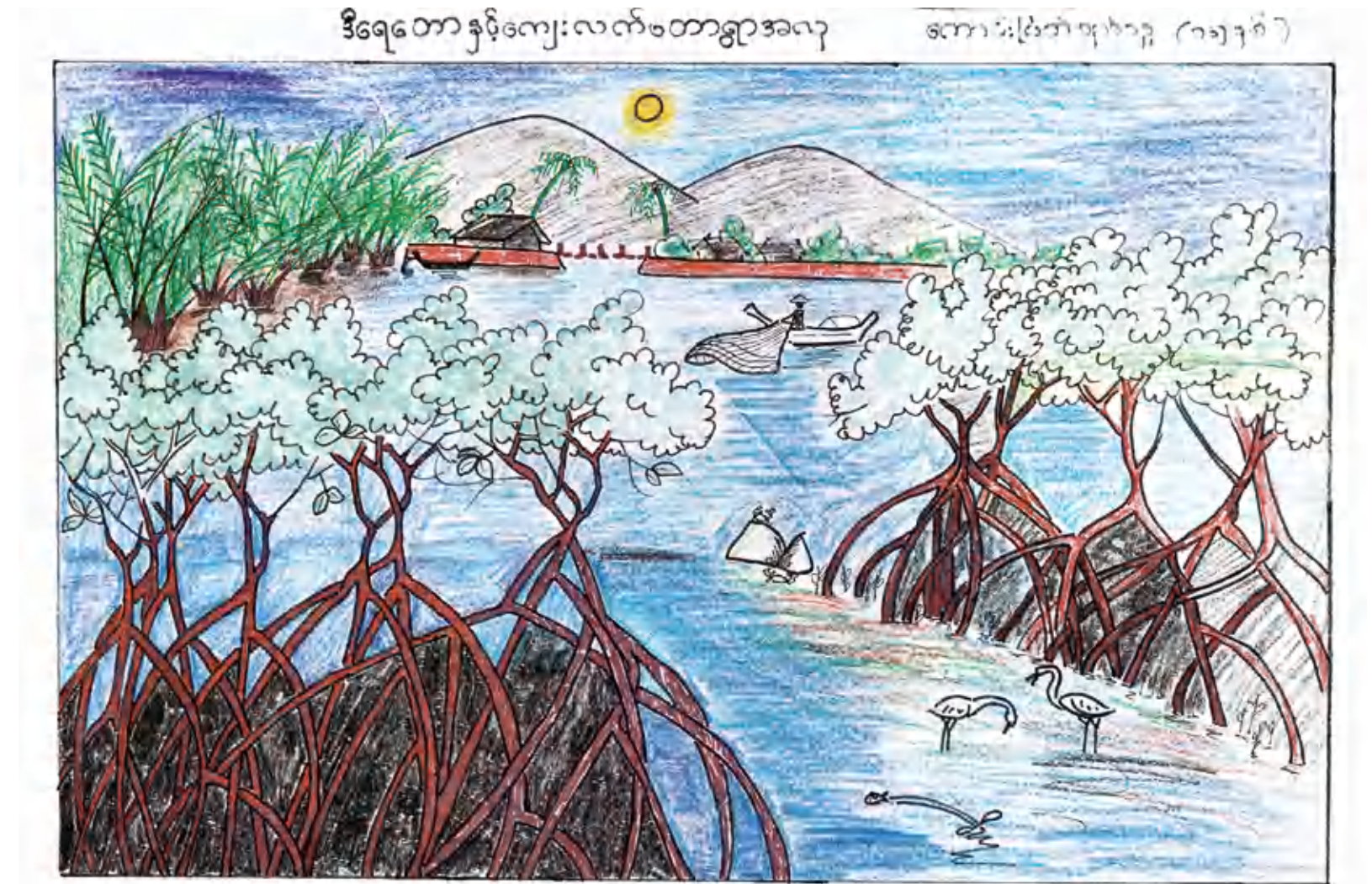


原生态红树林美景
The Nice view of Rural Mangrove Forest
ကျေးလက်သဘာဝဒီရတေတေခင်းအလှ

ဆုဝနေဒ Su Wai Nadi (10岁, 10-year-old)
若开邦, 缅甸 Rakhine State, Myanmar

红树林与美丽村庄
Mangrove Forest and the beauty of Village
ဒီရတေတေနှင့်ကျေးလက်တေတေအလှ

ကောင်းပြိုင်စည်သ Kaung Myat Sithu (15岁, 15-year-old)
若开邦, 缅甸 Rakhine State, Myanmar



ဒီရတေတေနှင့်ကျေးလက်တေတေအလှ
ကောင်းပြိုင်စည်သ (15岁, 15-year-old)



保护红树林和周围的环境
 Conserve the Mangrove and its surrounding environment
 ဒီရေတေပတ်ဝန်းကျင်လှပစွာထိန်းသိမ်းပေးရန်

တဆင်းမဖြူစည်သ အွင်ဗွေမိတ်မိတ် (11岁, 11-year-old)
 若开邦, 缅甸 Rakhine State, Myanmar

红树林的自然之美
 Natural Beauty of Mangrove Forest
 ဒီရေတေပတ်ဝန်းကျင်လှပစွာ

စုစန်းကျော် Su Sandi Kyaw (13岁, 13-year-old)
 若开邦, 缅甸 Rakhine State, Myanmar



我爱红树林
 I Love Mangrove
 ကျွန်တော်ချစ်သောဒီရေတေ

တဆင်းခန့်လင်း Kyaung Khant Linn (12岁, 12-year-old)
 若开邦, 缅甸 Rakhine State, Myanmar



我爱红树林
 I Love Mangrove
 ကျွန်တော်ချစ်သောဒီရေတေ

အဆင်ဖိုးလင်း Aung Phylo Linn (12岁, 12-year-old)
 若开邦, 缅甸 Rakhine State, Myanmar





我与红树林
Mangrove and I
ဒီရေတေကျွန်းကန်

ရွှေမာဝ Shu Ma Wa (15岁, 15-year-old)
若开邦, 缅甸 Rakhine State, Myanmar

红树之美
The Beauty of Mangrove
ဒီရေတေကျွန်းအလှ

သဇင်မင်းစ Thazin Min San (13岁, 13-year-old)
若开邦, 缅甸 Rakhine State, Myanmar



越南 Vietnam

与其他国家的作品相比，越南的参赛作品出现了大量明艳的互补色，如红色和绿色，黄色和紫色，这为观看者带来了强烈的视觉冲击。这些作品大多是用油画棒画的。油画棒是一种由油、蜡和颜料组成的绘画工具，其独特的油性特点令画作表面柔软、细腻，进而展现出油画般的效果。高饱和度的纯色互补色（如蓝色和黄色、红色和绿色）和平铺色块，不禁令人联想到野兽派的领袖——亨利-马蒂斯（Henri Matisse）。以《红树林的啼哭》和《人小志“大”》为例，第一幅作品中压倒性的橙色让人联想到马蒂斯著名的《红色工作室》；后者中的调皮的橙色-蓝色和黄色-紫色的互补色彩组合，也出现在了马蒂斯充满童趣的《猫与鱼》中。

Compared to the artworks from the other countries, the ones by Vietnam children displays bold complementary color combination, red and green, yellow and purple, for example, which presents an intense optical contrast on the viewer's retina. Most artworks by Vietnam children are painted by oil pastels, a painting medium made of oil, wax, and pigment. The unique characteristics of oil pastels lend softness and delicacy to the surface, which made the paintings behave in similarity to glazing paint. Meanwhile, the high saturation, pure complementary colors, such as blue and yellow, red and green, and the flat patches of color are reminiscent of Henri Matisse, the leader of the Fauvist movement. Take *The Cry of the Mangroves Forest* and the *Small Age Doing Small Work* as examples. The overwhelming unmixed, pure orange in the first one conjures up Matisse's *The Red Studio*; the complementary color combinations of orange-blue and yellow-violet displayed in the latter also appear in Matisse's famous joyful, childlike painting – *the Cat with Red Fish*.

18

件参赛作品
Entries

红树林趣知识 Mangrove Fun Facts

“胎生”的红树 Mangroves can “give birth”?

对植物来说，潮间带的环境是非常严峻的。为应对这种环境，真红树植物进化出了独特的繁衍机制，以提高后代的生存能力。真红树植物的种子可以漂浮在水中，通过洋流传播。和其他植物不同，真红树植物的种子并不是在土里发芽，而是还在母树上时就发芽了，这种繁衍方法被称为“胎生”。作为胎生植物，真红树植物的种子在母树上发芽成胚轴，待树芽成熟后掉落到海水中。漂流的树芽可以蛰伏超过一年时间，直到抵达合适的生长地点才在泥土中生根。

The intertidal environment is very severe to all kinds of plants. Thus, the true mangrove plants have evolved unique reproductive mechanisms to the viability of their offspring. The seeds of true mangrove plants can float in the water and spread through ocean currents. Unlike other plants, the seeds of the true mangrove plant do not germinate in the soil but do so while they are still on the mother tree. This is a method of reproduction known as “viviparity.” As a viviparous plant, the true mangrove seeds germinate on the mother tree to form viviparous hypocotyl and fall into the sea when they mature. The drifting hypocotyls can lie dormant for more than a year until they reach a suitable growing site and then take root in the soil.



红树林生态系统保护 Protection of the Mangroves Ecosystem

Khổng Minh Dũng Khong Minh Dung (14岁, 14-year-old)
班卓, 越南 Bản Chợ, Vietnam

小渔猫奖 The Little Fishing Cat Award

“黄、桔黄、桔红、红、土黄、褐色、形成系列色调；蓝色、绿色、白色反差色，再加黑色勾线，构成画面整体颜色丰富协调，清晰明了。树根的断开，白鹭的低头、愁眉苦脸与死亡，人类房屋的被淹没，都烘托了这幅画的主题——“啼哭”。画面主色调黄红褐色表现出气候变暖的炽热，房屋被淹也表现了气候变化海平面上升，整体画面从颜色到构图用画笔描述了红树林的破坏对环境生态的影响。明艳的色彩、大胆的反向思考以烘托保护红树林的重要性，给看画人留下了深刻的印象。”

The artist's use of complementary colors of blue and yellow gives the artwork an intense effect of simultaneous contrast. Marigold, orange, orange garnet, red, khaki, and brown constitute the work's impressive, overwhelming yellow tone. The bold and flat forms of the complementary colors are separated by dark contours, a style widely used by post-Impressionist artists called Cloisonnism. The slouching and dead white egrets and the flooded houses bring out the theme of "crying." The primary yellow-red tone presents the global temperature and sea-level rise caused by climate change; the overall picture from color use to composition delineates the severe impact of mangrove forests degradation on biodiversity and the ecological environment. The bold coloristic hues impress the viewers at first glance and remind us of the importance of mangrove conservation. ”

— 金嘉满 Jiaman Jin
GEI执行主任
Executive Director and co-founder of
the Global Environmental Institute



我和红树林 Mangroves and I

Phùng Hải Anh Phùng Hải Anh (14岁, 14-year-old)
班卓, 越南 Bản Chợ, Vietnam

捡垃圾 - 保护红树林 Picking up trash - Protecting Mangroves

Bế Hoàng Linh Be Hoang Linh (13岁, 13-year-old)
班卓, 越南 Bản Chợ, Vietnam



我爱红树林 I love Mangroves

Hoả Thu Liễu Hoa Thu Lieu (10岁, 10-year-old)
那通, 越南 Nà Tông, Vietnam



一起来看红树林生态系统
Let's see the Mangroves ecosystem

Phạm Thùy Linh Pham Thuy Linh (8岁, 8-year-old)
班卓, 越南 Bản Chợ, Vietnam



红树林之美 Beauty of the Mangroves

Nông Thị Hiền Anh Nong Thi Hien Anh (13岁, 13-year-old)
纳汤姆, 越南 Nà Thom, Vietnam

人小志“大” Small age doing small work

Châu Thị Thu Hằng Chau Thi Thu Hang (10岁, 10-year-old)
卡波, 越南 Cà Nò, Vietnam



携手保护红树林 Join hands to preserve Mangroves

Nông Thị Hiền Anh Nong Thi Hien Anh (13岁, 13-year-old)
纳汤姆, 越南 Nà Thom, Vietnam



我爱红树林 I love Mangroves

Nông Thị Hiền Anh Nguyen Anh Thien (10岁, 10-year-old)
那通, 越南 Nà Tông, Vietnam



在红树林里嬉戏 Playing in the Mangroves

Quan Thị Hải Yến Quan Thi Hai Yen (7岁, 7-year-old)
娜蒙, 越南 Nà Muông, Vietnam





植树 Tree planting

Quan Yến Chi Quan Yen Chi (7岁, 7-year-old)
娜蒙, 越南 Nà Muông, Vietnam



红树林的树木 Trees in the Mangroves

Quan Thị Ngọc Lan Quan Thi Ngoc Lan (10岁, 10-year-old)
娜蒙, 越南 Nà Muông, Vietnam

植树造林 Tree planting

Châu Huy Hoàng Chau Huy Hoang (10岁, 10-year-old)
娜蒙, 越南 Nà Muông, Vietnam



红树林修复 Mangroves Forest Regeneration

Đặng Tiểu Bình Dang Tieu Binh (13岁, 13-year-old)
那庄, 越南 Nà Trang, Vietnam



我爱红树林 I love Mangroves

Phùng Vũ Hải Linh Phung Vu Hai Linh (13岁, 13-year-old)
班卓, 越南 Bản Chợt, Vietnam



植树造林 Afforestation

Phùng Vũ Hải Linh Phung Vu Hai Linh (13岁, 13-year-old)
班卓, 越南 Bản Chợ, Vietnam



携手保护红树林 Join hands to preserve Mangroves

Trần Nguyễn Khánh Hà Tran Nguyen Khanh Ha (12岁, 12-year-old)
班卓, 越南 Bản Chợ, Vietnam



让我们一起保护红树林 Let's protect the Mangroves

Ma Thị Hồng Chiêm Ma Thi Hong Chiem (13岁, 13-year-old)
那庄, 越南 Nà Trang, Vietnam

印度尼西亚 Indonesia

印度尼西亚的参赛作品在艺术形式和风格上，显示出了明显的差异性。这些作品主要以经典的素描、水彩画和油画棒绘画呈现，从静谧的黑白风格到强烈、大胆的色彩对比逐渐转变。很多作品对红树林进行了准确、细致、不加修饰的描绘，如Fatah的风景画和Mila的素描。另一部分作品，特别是用油画棒绘成的作品，包含了想象的、不真实的、甚至带有浪漫色彩的元素，例如Mita画中的紫色云朵和海军蓝的山峰。不同的绘画技巧和审美风格为静态的二维作品注入了活力，并赋予绘画生动性和差异性，就像红树林所拥有的丰富的生物多样性一样。值得注意的是，一些画作有着相似的构图，如Felis、Raise和Andini小朋友的作品，他们都在作品中央画了两只白鹭，并在背景中绘制了生机勃勃的红树林沼泽。然而，即使这些画在构图上相似，但它们在色彩运用和艺术风格上却不尽相同，并展现了强烈的个人风格。

The artworks from Indonesia display significant differences both in the forms and styles of art. The oeuvres are painted mainly in the form of typical drawing, watercolor, and oil pastel painting with a crescendo from the tranquil black-and-white style to the intensive, bold color contrasts reminiscent of Fauvism. Some of the artworks present the accurate, detailed, unembellished depiction of mangrove forests, such as the landscape painting by Fatah and the drawings by Mila. Some other works, especially those painted with oil pastel, contain several imaginative, unreal, and sometimes romantic elements, such as the purple clouds and navy-blue mountains in Mita's painting. The diverse painting skills and aesthetic styles energize the static two-dimension artworks and endow vividness and differences to the images, just like the robust biodiversity of the mangrove ecosystem. It is worth noting that certain paintings share similar compositions, such as Felis, Raise, and Andini, in which they all painted two egrets in the center of the image and put them in front of the vigorous mangrove swamps. Even though these paintings are similar in composition, they are divergent in color use and art styles, which expose strong personal touch.

23

件参赛作品
Entries

红树林趣知识 Mangrove Fun Facts

红树“苹果” The “apple” of mangrove trees

海桑是一种红树林植物，多生长在海滨湿地泥滩上，在东南亚、澳大利亚及中国均有分布。海桑果被称为红树上的“苹果”，通常在春夏季成熟后可采摘食用，味道酸甜，可以用来制作果酱。在东南亚，海桑果是一种常见食材，用来烹饪海桑果酸汤，也被用作调料来烹饪鱼类。

The sea mulberry (*Sonneratia caseolaris*) is a mangrove plant growing on the wetland mudflats along the seashore and can be found in countries from Southeast Asia to Australia and China. Known as the “apple of the mangrove tree,” the fruit of sea mulberry is usually harvested in spring and summer. It tastes sweet and sour and can be used to make jam. In Southeast Asia, sea mulberries are commonly used as an ingredient to make soup or as a seasoning to cook salted fish.



无题 No Title

Felis (16-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia

小树苗奖 The Little Sapling Award



无题 No Title

Raisa (7-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia

“ 这幅铅笔画描绘了生活在红树林的白鹭妈妈和小白鹭。这里，是它们的自然栖息地。清淡的颜色和精心雕琢的细线，加之大面积的白色，为整幅作品营造出了一个平和的氛围。这个场景反映了母亲对孩子的温暖和关爱。同时，作品强调了红树林的重要作用。红树林被认为是最具生产力的生态系统之一，是许多鸟类必不可少的觅食和生活场所。

The drawing shows a mother and baby egrets among mangroves, their natural habitat. The light colors and precise fine lines, combined with dominant white spaces, give the artwork a peaceful and calm atmosphere. The scene reflects the warmth and love of caring that a mother has for her baby. The work underscores the very important role of mangroves, considered one of the most biologically productive ecosystems and essential feeding and resting sites for many birds. ”

— Hratch Arbach
艺术家 Artist



无题 No Title

Mila (16-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia



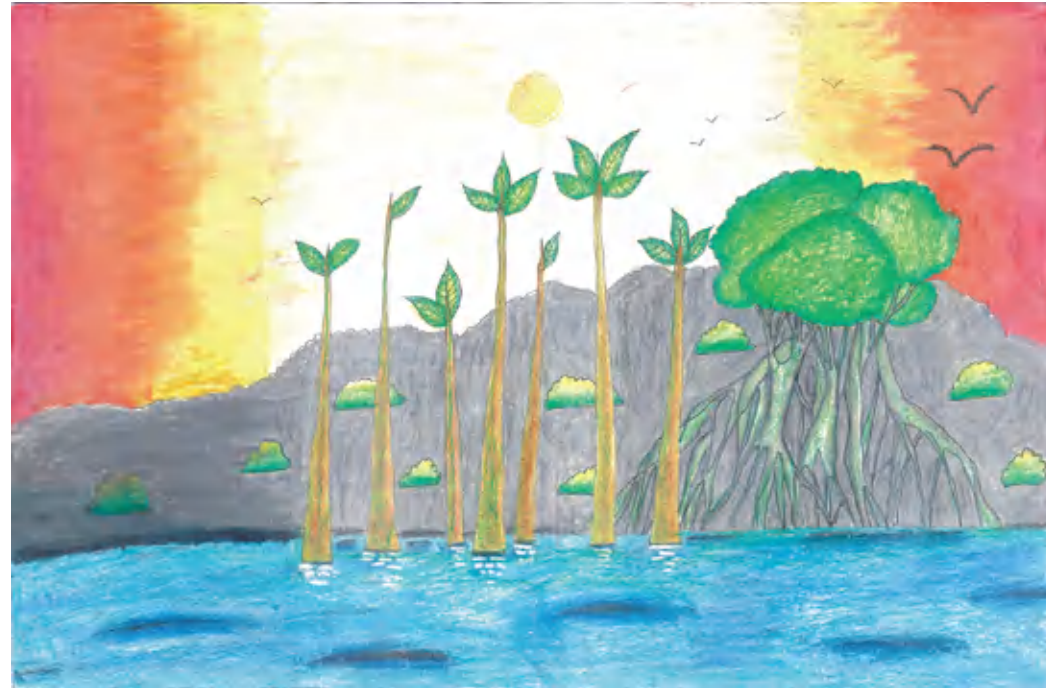
无题 No Title

Bimo (9-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia



无题 No Title

Felis (16-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia



无题 No Title

Ima (14-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia



无题 No Title

Raisa (7-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia



无题 No Title

Fatah (16-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia

无题 No Title

Mita (10-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia



无题 No Title

Rani (9-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia



无题 No Title

Syifa (14-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia



“红树林之光” The Light of Mangroves



无题 No Title

Jeje (15-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia

“ 画家准确地描绘了红树林的环境和生态情况，对细节的把控亦无可挑剔。举例而言，树干的表面纹理以及水面的反光，像这样的细节展示出画家对颜料和水彩的熟练运用。天空中翱翔的飞鸟为整幅作品增添了动态感，也为动物和植物之间创造了微妙的互动。在画作的底部边缘，画家描绘了几只被绿色苔藓覆盖的螃蟹，为整个作品的丰富性锦上添花。对这种风景优美、和谐、宁静的环境进行描绘，可以有效地使观看者意识到保护红树林的重要性。

The painter accurately depicts the environmental and ecological conditions of mangroves, with impeccable presentation of the details, such as the surface texture of the tree trunks as well as the reflection on the water. Details like these show his/her skillful use of the material qualities of both paint and watercolor. The movement of the flying birds adds a vivid sense of dynamism to the work, creating this delicate interaction between animals and plants. Along the bottom edge of the image, the painter includes portrayal of several crabs covered in green moss, which is an intriguing addition to the overall visual abundance of the work. Such a beautiful depiction of this scenic, harmonic, and tranquil environment effectively makes the viewer realize the importance of preserving our precious mangroves. ”

— 李佳峻 Ken Li
艺术空间主理人 Art Patron



无题 No Title

Fatah (16-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia



无题 No Title

Fafa (7-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia



无题 No Title

Farhan (16-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia



无题 No Title

Mita (10-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia

小白鹭奖 The Little Egret Award



无题 No Title

Fafa (7-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia

“ 画中这株令人惊叹的红树，是一棵巨大的红树科木榄属植物的种子。这颗种子没有发育，却迅速萌生了气生根。也许是我的过度解读，我觉得除这棵树苗外，其他树木几乎都已经死了。在空荡荡的背景之下，这棵小苗是整片红树林修复的全部希望。

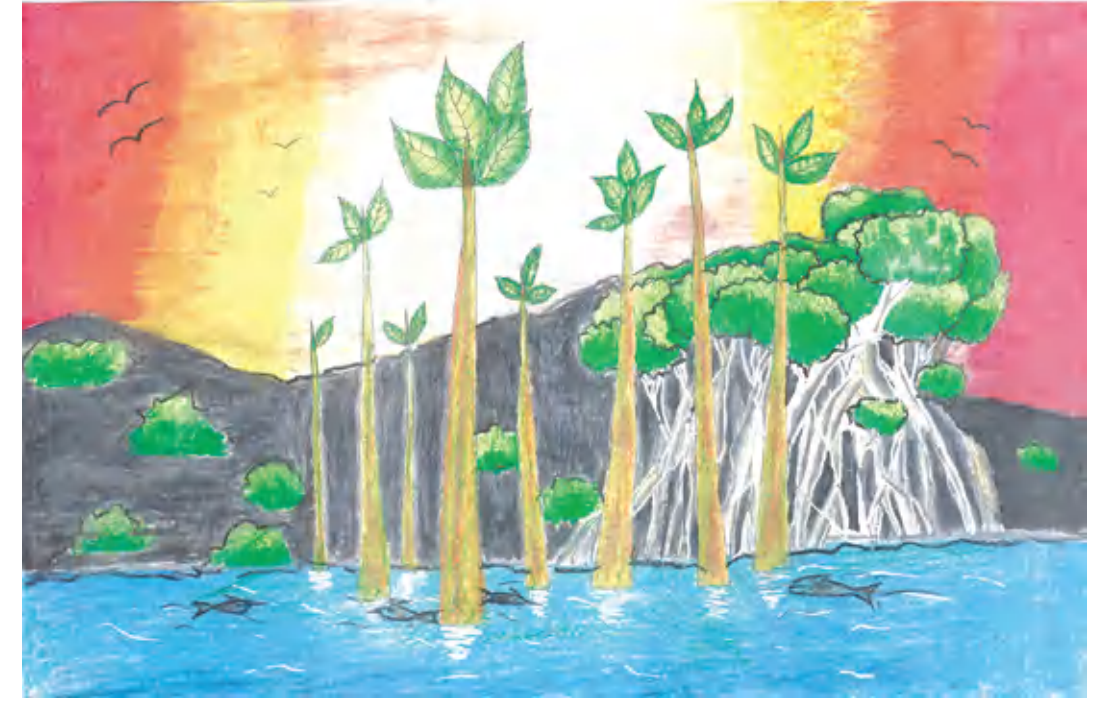
Striking is the representation of the mangrove tree as a gigantic seedpod of *Bruguiera* species, that just simply forget about growing up and immediately sprout aerial roots. Perhaps I read too much in it, but the landscape is for the rest empty, so this is the one tree that is all the hope for regeneration, whereas the other remaining tree is almost dead already. ”

— Arnoud P. J. Steeman
自然保护区独立顾问
Independent Consultant in Natural Reserve



无题 No Title

Mila (16-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia



无题 No Title

Bilqis (9-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia



无题 No Title

Andini (14-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia

PUTRI ARIKA / SMP PGRI 6 MALANG



无题 No Title

Putri (16-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia



无题 No Title

Andini (14-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia



无题 No Title

Jeje (15-year-old)
印度尼西亚 Indonesia

菲律宾

The Philippines

菲律宾参赛作品最突出的特征是多样性。这些画作不仅题材多样，而且在艺术风格、绘画材料和绘画技法上也不尽相同，有些画作甚至表现出了种族和民族的多样性。年龄较小的小朋友的作品在艺术风格上展现出了表现主义和抽象表现主义特征，如Gabrielle Louise Ledesma的《苍鹭》和Coco Ong的《风中的红树林》和《绿树》。在《风中的红树林》中，Ong没有在调色板上混合颜料，而是将颜料管直接挤在画布上，让它们流动起来，自由地搭建出红树的根。由飞溅颜料构成的树叶，让我们想起了杰克逊·波洛克（Jackson Pollock）的“滴画”技法。这些小小艺术家们选择了一种大胆的，甚至是他们这个年龄段所不具备的“反叛”方式来描绘他们眼中、梦中所爱的红树林。这些特点表现了他们无拘无束的创造力和想象力，使他们在参赛者中脱颖而出。

The most distinguishing feature of the artworks from the Philippines is diversity. These paintings are diverse not only in topics, but the artistic styles, art materials, and picture techniques, and some of them even show the racial and ethnic diversity in the images. Younger kids' works have some stylistic similarities to Expressionism and Abstract Expressionism, such as Gabrielle Louise Ledesma's *The Heron* and Coco Ong's *Mangroves in the Wind* and *Tress of Green*. In the *Mangroves in the Wind*, instead of mixing the pigments on the palette, Ong squeezed the tubes of paint directly on the canvas and let them flow to construct the mangrove roots. The foliage made by splashed pigments reminds us of Jackson Pollock's "drip technique." The young artists chose a brave, even an "iconoclastic" way for their age to describe their beloved mangrove forests in their eyes and dreams. These characteristics reveal their unrestricted creativity and imagination, which differentiate them from the others.

29

件参赛作品
Entries

红树林趣知识 Mangrove Fun Facts

“喝”海水的红树林植物 Mangroves can “drink” seawater?

虽然可以生长在海水中，但是红树林植物和其他植物一样都依靠淡水进行新陈代谢。红树林处于潮间带地区，被海水浸泡，周围环境盐度很高，因此淡水是非常稀缺的。为解决缺水和高盐问题，红树林植物进化出了两种不同的耐盐机制：拒盐和泌盐。几乎所有红树林植物都演化出了“半透膜”以过滤海水中的盐分，这种机制被称为“拒盐”；“拒盐”能力弱的红树林植物又演化出了另一种机制——“泌盐”，即通过叶片上的盐腺，将多余的盐分排出去。

Although they can grow in seawater, mangrove plants, like other plants, rely on freshwater for metabolism. Mangroves are located in intertidal areas, where the salinity is very high and freshwater is very scarce. In order to accommodate the water shortage and high salinity, mangrove plants have evolved two different salt tolerance mechanisms. The first is “salt rejection.” Almost all mangrove plants have “semi-permeable membranes” to filter salt from seawater. Nonetheless, as weak in “salt rejection,” the mangrove plants have evolved the “salt secretion” mechanism to allow them to discharge excess salt through the salt glands on the leaves.



我爱红树林 Gipalangga ko ang mga bakhaw

Nathaniel Craig (16-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines

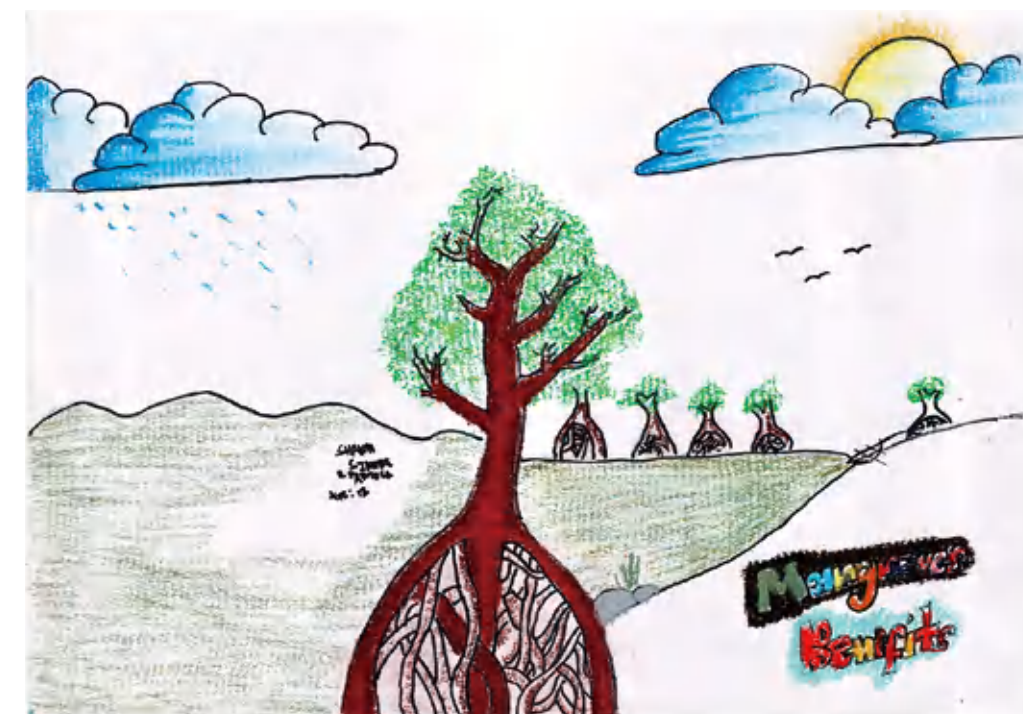


植树造林可拯救生态系统
Do more planting mangrove can save ecosystem

Joseph Kien P. Elloren (11-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines

红树的益处 Mangroves benefits

Shawn Simone (13-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines



保护海洋生命 Conserve marine life

Reishane (15-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines

我的生活与红树林
My life with Mangroves

Cherry Mae T. Gajelloma (16-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines



REISHANE A. ELTANAL - 15 YEARS OLD





无题 No Title

Seb Ledesma (7-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines

红树林之美 The Beauty of Mangroves

Calia Kim Jandog (14-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines



人、鸟类与红树林可和谐相处
Birds and human can live together
with mangroves

Kisha E Porcadella (9-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines



小白鹭奖 The Little Egret Award



无题 No Title

Alfonso Rafael Ledesma (4-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines

“ 这幅作品以压倒性的绿色呈现。树木以其壮丽的姿态矗立，吸引着观看者的目光。画家创造了一个迷人的、波澜壮阔的大自然，唤醒了树木的感官。虽然我们可以通过盘结的根系感受到图像的动感，但我们仍然可以“闹中取静”，从古木参天中感受到一丝宁静。在这幅作品中，观看者可以看到坚固的树干以及茂盛的树叶和树冠。背景中的黄色点亮了画的顶部，如同洒落在树冠间璀璨阳光。画者有意为之的厚重笔触，为这幅作品增色不少。底部的纹理由蓝色、黄色和绿色组合而成的，如同自然界的生态循环。正如标题所示，根是这幅画的精髓。通过将观看者的注意力集中在画面中心，这幅画突出了盘虬卧龙的红树根系。画中的树根形态生动，仿佛在带领观看者进行一场精神探索。

作品的色彩层次反映了地球的四个领域：大气圈、水圈、岩石圈和生物圈。作为这件作品的主要元素，根让我们思考氧气的重要性和红树林的作用，感受树木的坚定和强壮。繁茂的树木和植被寓示着它们在对抗气候变化中的重要作用。树根在地面上交织成不同的形状，从树干位置扩散开来。虽然红树树干是实心的，但它占主导地位的树根却可以深入水下。弯曲复杂的根系像锚一样吸收氧气。根系的周围是蓝色、黄色和绿色的有趣组合，令观看者联想到红树林对水生生物多样性的的重要性。

Surrounded by overwhelming green vegetation, the trees stand by their magnificence, capturing the audience's eyes. Ledesma in *Roots* created a fascinating and tumultuous environment where nature awakens the creature's senses. While we can perceive movement, we can also feel calm due to the image's proper dynamic. One can see the solidity of the trunks of the trees and the richness of their leaves and crowns. The yellow in the background brightens the top of the painting. Suddenly, we can see the subtle appearance of animals behind the trees. The thickness of the brushstrokes allows us to recognize the intentional strength of the author. The textures at the bottom result from a combination of blue, yellow, and green, acting as a reminder of nature's cycle. As the title suggests, the roots are the essence of this painting; their shape intensifies the vividness of the organic forms transforming the image into a spiritual exercise for the viewer. By focusing the attention at the center of the image, it is possible to understand that each line leads to another shape repeatedly.

The colorful layers of the painting *Roots* by Alfonso Rafael Ledesma reflect the four realms of the earth: atmosphere, hydrosphere, geosphere, and biosphere. As the main elements of this work, the roots invite us to think about the incredible importance of oxygen and the impactful role of the Mangrove trees. It is possible to perceive the firm and powerful personality of the trees. The dense forest whose trees and vegetation expand over the painting represents their importance in the fight against climate change. The roots intertwine in the ground creating different forms that expand away from the trunk. Although the trunks of the trees are solid, the roots predominate, reaching the underground water. The curved shapes of the roots suggest their function as anchors that absorb oxygen. We can see an interesting combination of blue, yellow, and green around the roots, which makes us visualize the Mangroves' system cleaning the water and providing rich aquatic biodiversity. ”

— Emireth Herrera Valdés
艺术教育家 Art Educator

红树林生态系统 - 小朋友可拯救世界
Mangrove Ecosystem and Children can save the world

Rain Lorenz Palalon (9-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines



拯救红树林，拯救生命 Save mangroves save lives

Leanne Kate (10-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines



我与红树林生物多样性 The mangrove biodiversity and I

Julie Mae E. Palalon (16-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines



红树林映像 - 生与死
The Reflection of Mangroves - Dying and Alive

Julie Mae Palalon (16-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines



红树林保护我 The Mangroves protect me

Cherry Mae T. Gajelloma (16-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines



一起保护我们的地球母亲
Together we must save our mother earth

Babie Chris T. Baculi (12-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines



强健的根 The mighty roots

IO Palalon (11-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines

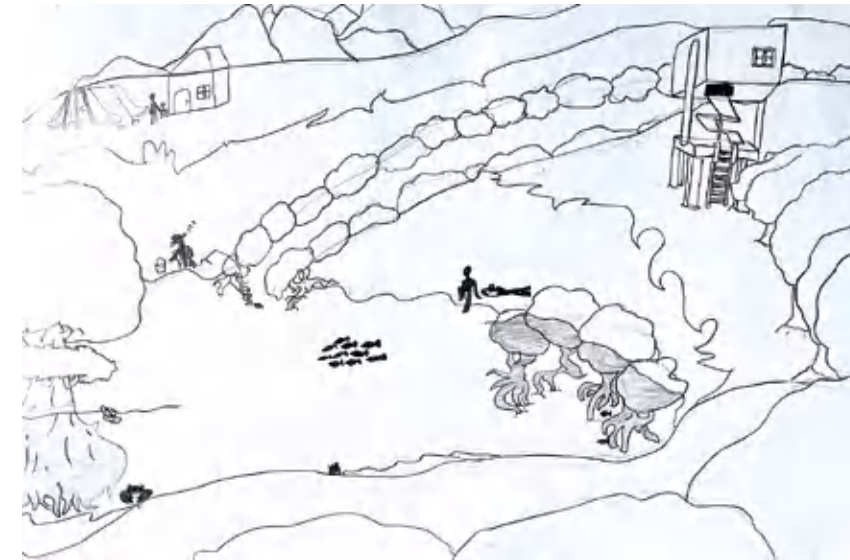


保护红树林就是保护珊瑚礁
Protect mangroves to protect coral reefs

Keith Vince (16-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines

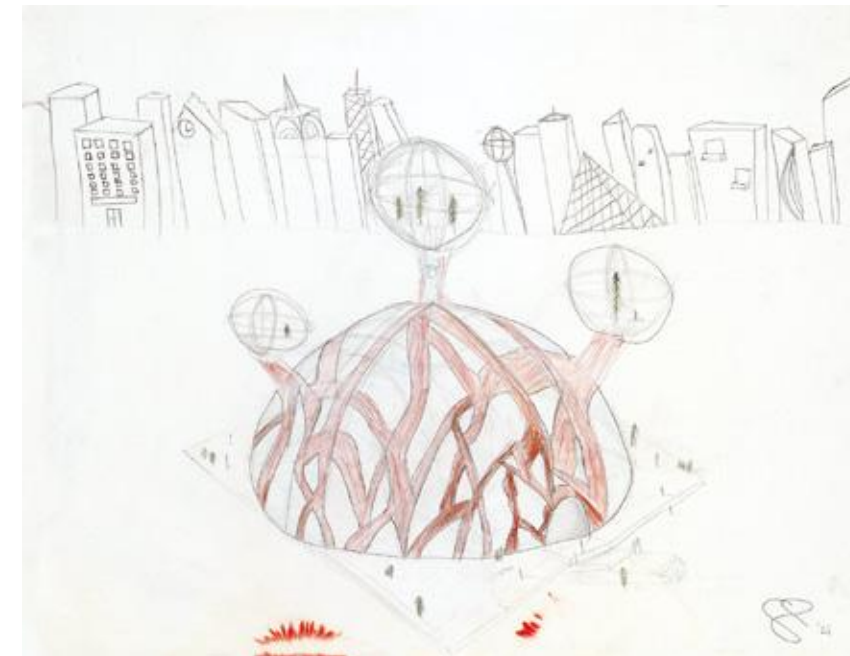
无题 No Title

Mia Manotoc (5-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines



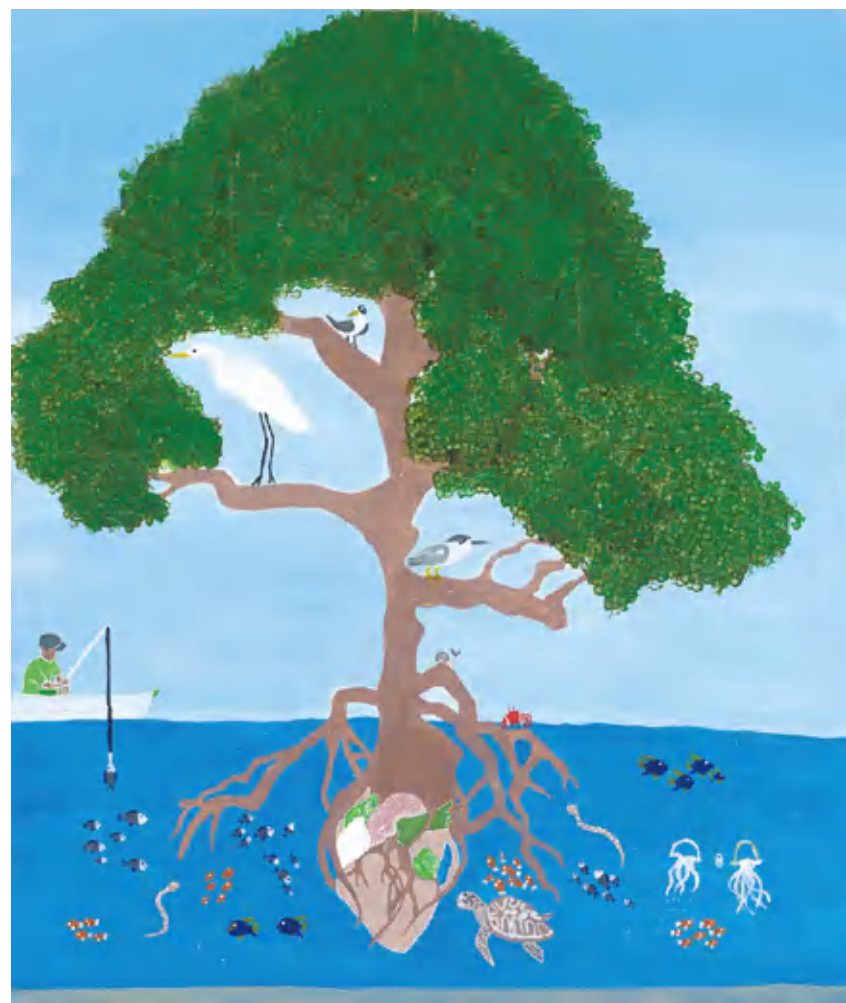
与红树林一起生存 Living With Mangroves

Francis Damian (11-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines



红树林保护中心 Mangrove Convention Center

Calene Ong (13-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines



孕育美丽生命的红树 Mangrove A beautiful life within

Krystel Juliet Mahilom (16-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines



红树林是栖息地 Mangrove is a Habitat

Ma. Aiyannah Aoife P. Escarro (6-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines



无题 No Title

Julio Ledesma (6-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines



绿树 Trees of green

Coco Ong (11-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines



风中的红树林 Mangroves in the wind

Coco Ong (11-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines

鹭 The Heron

Gabrielle Louise Ledesma (10-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines



保护 Protect

Marina tantoco (11-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines



保护红树林，保护海洋生命
Let's protect mangroves to protect marine life

Sofia Camille (11-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines



风雨如磐的小树林 Stormy grove

Xanti Ledesma (11-year-old)
菲律宾 The Philippines

泰国

Thailand



70

件参赛作品
Entries

泰国的参赛作品分别来自四个省份，即甲米府、攀牙府、拉农府和普吉府。不同地区提交的绘画在颜色运用、主题、透视和构图上都不尽相同。举例而言，攀牙府（Phang Nga Province Province）的作品大多使用了明亮、大胆的颜色，而拉农府（Ranong Province）的小朋友则选择了最接近当地地理特征的浅蓝色和绿色，来描绘他们眼中的红树林。与其他地区的小朋友不同，攀牙府的小画家们倾向于竖版绘画而不是横版。参赛作品中出现了大量的泰国特有元素，如长尾船和传统的泰国高脚屋。泰国的高脚通常由竹子或木头搭盖，上层房屋由数根竹桩或木桩托起，顶部有一个陡峭的坡屋顶。由于选择了特定的绘画材料和纸张，某些作品与著名艺术风格和技巧产生了奇妙的相似。在《希望的生命》中，水彩纸上的涂抹的蜡笔画，与安迪·沃霍尔（Andy Warho）最出名的丝网印刷产生了微妙的相似。

The artworks from Thailand were collected from four provinces, including Krabi Province, Phang Nga Province Province, Ranong Province, and Phuket Province. The colors, themes, perspectives, and compositions are vary different provinces. For instance, the paintings from Phang Nga are in bright, bold colors, and the ones from Koh Lao-Ranong, on the other hand, are painted in light blue and green, the predominant colors of the natural scenes in this region. Besides, unlike the children from different places, the young artists in Phangnga Province were inclined to paint their artworks in portrait instead of landscape orientation. Specific components, distinctively prevalent in Thailand, have been represented in the paintings, such as the long-tail boat and the traditional Thai stilt house usually featuring a bamboo or wooden structure, being raised on stilts and topped with a steep gabled roof. Certain artworks expose some similarities with the famous artistic styles and technologies due to the art materials and papers they used. In the *Life of Hope*, the crayons drawing on the watercolor paper creates an affinity of Andy Warhol's most notable style – photographic silkscreen printing.



红树林村庄 Mangrove village

ธนพล หาดทะเล Thanapol Hanthale (14岁, 14-year-old)
攀牙府, 泰国 Phang Nga Province, Thailand

无题 No Title

เมวรินทร์ ช่างน้ำ Maywarin Changnam (14岁, 14-year-old)
攀牙府, 泰国 Phang Nga Province, Thailand



小渔猫奖 The Little Fishing Cat Award



希望的生命 Life of hope

อารักษ์ เทพสง Arak Tepsong (7岁, 7-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand

“画面色彩层次感强，天空沉重的蓝色和干枯巨大的红树林树干占据了画面的中心位，体现了红树林的重要性和被破坏。天空云彩、红树林、海水、湿地、水鸟、树芽画面整体布局均衡。但根部的绿色小芽和飞鸟鹤鹤带给人们新的希望，扣回主题《希望的生命》。”

The painting has a strong layering feeling of the image. The heavy clouds in the sky painted in dark gray endow the sense of sorrow and mourning; the huge withered dry mangrove trunk is placed in the center of the whole picture, reflecting the ecological importance of mangroves and indicating the devastation of the mangrove forests. However, the robust green buds germinating from the roots and the flying birds, cranes, and storks bring hope to people and all the life on this planet. This "new life" is the "Life of Hope," the title of the painting. These various features, the sky, clouds, mangrove trees, seawater, wetlands, flying birds, and the buds enrich the simple composition of the picture and balance the image mainly dominated by the colossal mangrove tree in the center. ”

— 金嘉满 Jiaman Jin
GEI执行主任

Executive Director and co-founder of the Global Environmental Institute



无题 No Title

กุลณัฐ ทะเลลึก Kulanat Thaleluik (12岁, 12-year-old)
欣鲁克迪乌, 普吉府, 泰国 Hinlukdiew, Phuket Province, Thailand



我心爱的红树林 My beloved mangrove

นรมน นวลขำ Naramon Nuankha (14岁, 14-year-old)
兰塔岛, 甲米府, 泰国 Lanta Island, Krabi Province, Thailand

红树林趣知识 Mangrove Fun Facts

大气的“净化器” The “air purifier” of the atmosphere

红树林是抵御气候变化的得力助手，也可以帮助缓解气候变化带来的影响。森林可以吸收和储存二氧化碳，因此人们愈发关注“蓝碳”。红树林是热带地区含碳量最高的森林之一，每公顷平均含有1,023 毫克碳，是其他热带森林的4倍，北方森林和温带森林的3倍。

Mangrove forests can combat climate change and mitigate the effects of climate change in different ways. Considering blue carbon ecosystems' impressive potential on absorbing carbon dioxide, people have paid more and more attention to the conservation and restoration of mangrove forests to offset carbon emissions. Mangroves are among the most carbon-rich forests in tropical areas, containing on average 1,023 Mg carbon per hectare, up to four times more carbon than the other types of tropical forests, and three times more than boreal temperate forests around the world.



自然疗法 Natural therapy

ผาสุข แดงเป็ยน Pasuk Deangpiak (15岁, 15-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand

Thappla的红树林 Mangrove forest at Thappla

ธัญญาพร เทศกุล Thanyaporn Thetkul (13岁, 13-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand



无题 No Title

ระพีพัฒน์ ประมงกิจ Rapeephat Pramongkit (12岁, 12-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand



自然的红树林 Nature of mangrove forest

สิรายุ ประมงกิจ Sirayu Pramongkit (13岁, 13-year-old)
攀牙府, 泰国 Phang Nga Province, Thailand



乌拉瓦伊人的红树林 Mangrove forest of Ulakrawoy people

ธนพนธ์ ทะเลลึก Thanaphon Thaleluik (13岁, 13-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand





无题 No Title

อรณิดา ทะเลลึก Ornita Thaleluik (14岁, 14-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand



令人愉悦的红树林 Mangrove makes joyful

พีชญา วารี Peechaya Varee (11岁, 11-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand



Koh Lao风光 Koh Lao, Landscape

นิค ประมังกิจ Big Pramongkit (12岁, 12-year-old)
欣鲁克迪乌, 普吉府, 泰国 Hinlukdiew, Phuket Province, Thailand



无题 No Title

สุรินทร์ ทะเลลือก Surirun Thaleluik (14岁, 14-year-old)
欣鲁克迪乌, 普吉府, 泰国 Hinlukdiew, Phuket Province, Thailand

参与红树林保护是长远之计
Participating in mangrove conservation is long-term livelihood

มรกต ตูรินทร์ Morakot Turan (14岁, 14-year-old)
兰塔岛, 甲米府, 泰国 Lanta Island, Krabi Province, Thailand



小白鹭奖 The Little Egret Award



缔结幸福的红树 Mangrove of happiness

วรัญญา นาวารักษ์ Waranya Nawarak (14岁, 14-year-old)
兰塔岛, 甲米府, 泰国 Lanta Island, Krabi Province, Thailand

“ 这幅作品的色调明亮而鲜艳，给观看者带来了一种积极乐观的视觉感受。前景的手拉手和中景的四个人物，进一步加强了这种感受。画面的正中央，是红树最具辨识度的发达根系，它的周围充斥着被锯断的树干和枯萎的树叶。这些元素聚集在一起，产生了非常巨大的冲击力：画家想让人们意识到破坏红树林的可怕后果，其中包括威胁我们的生态环境。然而，这些令人震惊的分镜以褪色和暗淡的手法表现出来，在某种程度上，它们仍然被前景的生机盎然的绿色区域所主导。因此，这幅画展现了画家的人文关怀以及红树林对地球影响的理解。

The color palette of this work is bright and vibrant, giving the viewer an optimistic vision. This can be further enhanced by the handholding motif in the foreground as well as the human figures in the midground. The recognizable roots of mangroves are clearly depicted in the very center of the image, surrounded by sub-images filled with sawed-off tree trunks and withered leaves. These presentations are powerful and startling: the painter wants to alert people the horrible outcomes of ruining the mangroves then further threatening our ecology. However, these alarming sub-images are painted slightly pale and faded, in a way that they are still dominated by the prospective depiction of the green area in the middle. This painting shows a great deal of the painter's humanistic care and his/her understanding of what mangroves do to our earth. ”

— 李佳峻 Ken Li
艺术空间主理人 Art Patron

健康的红树林与人 Healthy Mangrove forest with people

แจ้คพอด ประมงกิจ Jackpot Pramongkit (10岁, 10-year-old)
兰塔岛, 甲米府, 泰国 Lanta Island, Krabi Province, Thailand



我的农田 My farm land

ปิยะ ตุหรัน Piya Tuhran (11岁, 11-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand



健康的红树林 Healthy mangrove forest

ตามิน ประมงกิจ Tamin Pramongkit (13岁, 13-year-old)
欣鲁克迪乌, 普吉府, 泰国 Hinlukdiew, Phuket Province, Thailand



大自然是一种馈赠 Nature is a gift

ทัตดาว ประมงกิจ Thatdao Pramongkit (11岁, 11-year-old)
兰塔岛, 甲米府, 泰国 Lanta Island, Krabi Province, Thailand



我爱红树林 I love mangrove forest

นฤมล บุตรฤทธิ์ Naruemon Butrit (14岁, 14-year-old)
欣鲁克迪乌, 普吉府, 泰国 Hinlukdiew, Phuket Province, Thailand



我家乡的海 My home sea

บอล ประมงกิจ Ball Pramongkit (13岁, 13-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand



红树林趣知识 Mangrove Fun Facts

修复工作需要因地制宜

No universal solutions for mangroves restoration

种植红树林时，选择合适的红树物种至关重要。红树林植物不是单一的物种，它包含许多完全不同的物种。每种红树植物都需要特定的生长条件，例如：秋茄和海桑适应低潮带环境，海芒果和海莲适应沙质土地等。在错误的地方种植，会大大降低树苗的成活率。2013年，台风海燕摧毁了菲律宾沿海的红树林社区。灾情过后，政府承诺种植100万棵树苗。然而不幸的是，许多人在修复种植时没有因地制宜地选择正确的物种，从而导致了大量树苗死亡。

Choosing suitable mangrove species is crucial to plant new mangrove trees. As we know, mangroves do not belong to a single species but rather to a number of them. Each mangrove plant needs specific growth conditions. For example, *Kandelia* SPP. and *Sonneratia* SPP. adapt to the low tide environment; *Cerbera* SPP. and *Bruguiera sexangula* accommodate sandy land. Inappropriate planting will massively reduce the survival rate of the seedlings. In 2013, after Typhoon Haiyan slammed the Philippines and destroyed many mangrove communities off the coast, the government promised to plant 1 million saplings to restore. Unfortunately, many saplings were blindly planted in places unsuitable for growing, resulting in the massive death of mangrove saplings.



自然之旅 Nature cruise

กชวรรณ ประมงกิจ Kotchawan Pramongkit (14岁, 14-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand



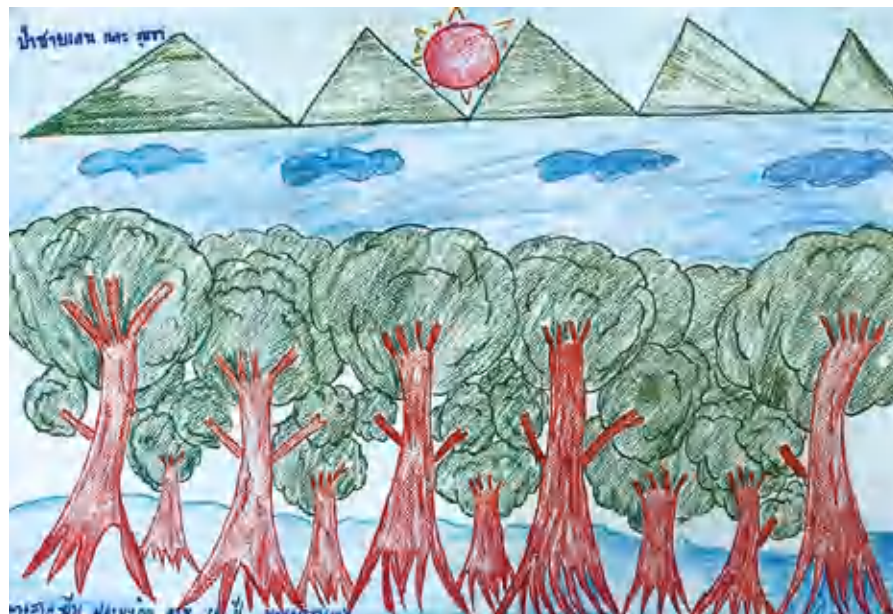
幸福的村庄和多样的树木
Happy village and variety of trees

ทัต ประมงกิจ That Pramongkit (14岁, 14-year-old)
欣鲁克迪乌, 普吉府, 泰国 Hinlukdiew, Phuket Province,
Thailand



红树林生态系统 Mangrove ecosystem

ประยุทธ์ ประมงกิจ Prayut Pramongkit (15岁, 15-year-old)
欣鲁克迪乌, 普吉府, 泰国 Hinlukdiew, Phuket Province,
Thailand



红树林与山 Mangrove forest and mountains

ยีน ประมงกิจ Yeen Pramongkit (16岁, 16-year-old)
攀牙府, 泰国 Phang Nga Province, Thailand



我们的美丽岛屿 Beautiful island by ourselves

สมหญิง ประมงกิจ Somying Pramongkit (16岁, 16-year-old)
欣鲁克迪乌, 普吉府, 泰国 Hinlukdiew, Phuket Province,
Thailand



我的家园 My home

พัดชา เทพสง Phadcha Tepsong (7岁, 7-year-old)
攀牙府, 泰国 Phang Nga Province, Thailand

无题 No Title

ศุภโชค ทะเลเล็ก Suphachok Thaleluik (13岁, 13-year-old)
兰塔岛, 甲米府, 泰国 Lanta Island, Krabi Province, Thailand



巨大的红树 Giant Mangrove

กานาง ประมงกิจ Kabang Pramongkit (12岁, 12-year-old)
欣鲁克迪乌, 普吉府, 泰国 Hinlukdiew, Phuket Province, Thailand



冷空气来袭 Cold weather is coming

ยิ่งลักษณ์ ประมงกิจ Yingluck Pramongkit (9岁, 9-year-old)
兰塔岛, 甲米府, 泰国 Lanta Island, Krabi Province, Thailand



我家乡的天然红树林 Natural Mangrove at my hometown

ทาม ประมงกิจ Time Pramongkit (13岁, 13-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand



我的海洋 My ocean

ณัฐพร ตันเก Nattaporn Tankae (13岁, 13-year-old)
欣鲁克迪乌, 普吉府, 泰国 Hinlukdiew, Phuket Province, Thailand



植树造林, 增加世界的氧气
Trees planting to increase world oxygen

สุตรัก แจ่มพิศ Sutrak Chaemphit (12岁, 12-year-old)
攀牙府, 泰国 Phang Nga Province, Thailand



凶猛的老鹰和金枪鱼 Vicious eagle and tuna fish

ฟ้า ประมงกิจ Fah Pramongkit (12岁, 12-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand





我的红树林 My mangrove forest

ศัพฒชา ทองวล Suphatcha Thongwual (12岁, 12-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand



Koh Lao社区 Koh Lao community

ดอกแก้ว ประมงกิจ Dokkaew Pramongkit (12岁, 12-year-old)
欣鲁克迪乌, 普吉府, 泰国 Hinlukdiew, Phuket Province, Thailand



绿色森林 Green forest

ชาย ประมงกิจ Chai Pramongkit (14岁, 14-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand



我爱的森林 The forest I love

ชัยวัฒน์ อัครชาต Chaiwat Akhad (15岁, 15-year-old)
兰塔岛, 甲米府, 泰国 Lanta Island, Krabi Province, Thailand



红树林里的蕨类 Ferns in mangrove forest

ลดาเมณี ยงโนนแดง Ladamanee Yongnondaeng (10岁, 10-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand



红树林村庄 Mangrove village

สัญญา สกุลหม่อง Sanya Sakulmong (16岁, 16-year-old)
攀牙府, 泰国 Phang Nga Province, Thailand

我的社区 My community

มณฑกานต์ หาญทะเล Monthakan Hanthale (14岁, 14-year-old)
攀牙府, 泰国 Phang Nga Province, Thailand



健康的红树林 Healthy mangrove forest

พิยะดา วารี Piyada Waree (11岁, 11-year-old)
兰塔岛, 甲米府, 泰国 Lanta Island, Krabi Province, Thailand



我的学习源泉 My learning source

กิตติวัฒน์ อ่ำพล Kittiwat Ampol (12岁, 12-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand



小树苗奖 The Little Sapling Award



无题 No Title

วัชรพร ประมงกิจ Watcharaphon Pramongkit (14岁, 14-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand

“ 这幅画中有着各种各样的动物，比如白鹭、栗鸢、短尾猴和螃蟹。画中的鱼儿极具生命力（尽管它们看上去更像是生活在开放大洋中的鱼类），不过除了渔哥和渔嫂，谁还会关注这些细节呢？红树树木在泥土中扎根，而白鹭站在退潮的泥土中，这说明潮汐在这里起了作用。另外，根据泥中探出的根部，我们可以判断这里有海榄雌生长的痕迹。从生态系统的角度看，生活在这片红树林的村民以鱼和螃蟹为生，他们住在吊脚楼里，以防止脚被海水打湿。

An abundance of animal life with egrets and brahminy kite, macaques, and crabs. The fish are quite drawn to life as well, but seem a bit out of place (they look more like fish that belong to the open ocean), but then, who gets to see fish in detail if one is not a fisherman/women? Mangrove trees root in the mud, but here it is also clear that tide is at work, seeing the egret standing with its feet in low water in mud. Also, note the roots that peek out of the mud, a sure sign that avicennia trees are somewhere. If one takes ecology a step further and include humans, then it's quite appropriate that there are some villagers in the midst of the mangroves living from fish and crabs, in stilt-houses, so they don't get their feet wet. ”

— Arnoud P. J. Steeman
自然保护区独立顾问
Independent Consultant in Natural Reserve



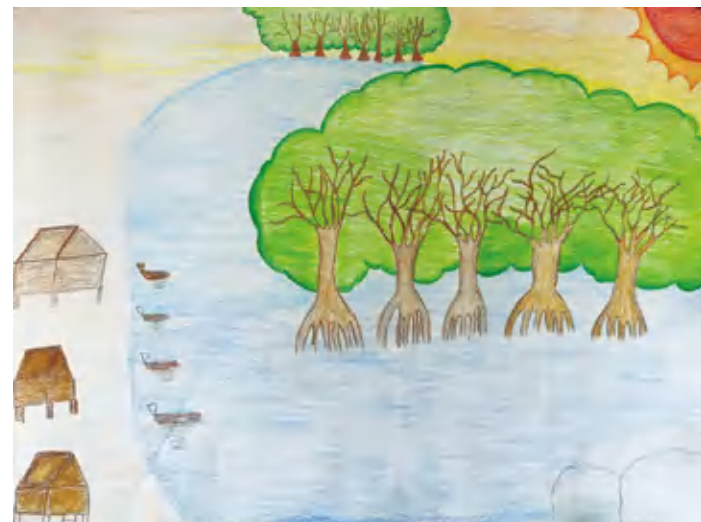
快乐的冰岛 Happy Iceland

เยาะ ประมงกิจ Yaw Pramongkit (13岁, 13-year-old)
欣鲁克迪乌, 普吉府, 泰国 Hinlukdiew, Phuket Province, Thailand



丰富的动物 Abundant animals

อาเจ ประมงกิจ Arjay Pramongkit (14岁, 14-year-old)
攀牙府, 泰国 Phang Nga Province, Thailand



这就是我们所拥有的一切 That is all we have

อำพร ทองวงศ์ษา Amporn Thongwongsa (16岁, 16-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand



美丽的红树林 Beautiful mangrove forest

ณัฐพล ช้างน้ำ Natthaphon Changnam (14岁, 14-year-old)
攀牙府, 泰国 Phang Nga Province, Thailand



我爱自然的红树林 I love mangrove natural forest

เตदनัย ประมงกิจ Te-danai Pramongkit (11岁, 11-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand

小白鹭奖 The Little Egret Award

“ 这幅作品由许多元素和故事组成，勾勒出了一幅叙事性的绘画。画家通过动态和几何的排列组合，引导观看者理解作品。画家强调了人类行为对红树林的影响：黑色和棕色等深色代表了因人类活动而导致的红树林生态系统退化和破坏，以及生态系统层面的物种消失。尽管如此，画家用明亮、丰富的色彩来反衬这个黑暗的主题，表达了生命和谐的积极意象。两个种植红树的小朋友和一只托起地球的手在带来希望的同时，也指出了我们有责任为更美好的未来保护红树林。

The artwork is composed of many elements and stories that create a narrative to the painting through movement and geometric forms that guide the viewers on how to read it. The painter highlights the impact of human behavior towards the mangrove forest. Dark colors such as black and brown are used to represent the consequence of human degradation and destruction of the mangroves and on the ecosystem in which many species are disappearing. However, the painter counters this dark theme with bright and rich colors that reflect life and harmony. The positive action of the two children planting a mangrove tree and a hand holding the earth gives a message of hope and point too our responsibility to preserve mangroves for a better future. viewer realize the importance of preserving our precious mangroves. ”

— Hratch Arbach
艺术家 Artist



我心中的红树林 Mangrove in my heart

กิตติศักดิ์ แซ่หลี่ Kittisak Saeli (15岁, 15-year-old)
欣鲁克迪乌, 普吉府, 泰国 Hinlukdiew, Phuket Province, Thailand

我的家 My home

นัสกร แซ่อึ้ง Nassakorn Saeueng (10岁, 10-year-old)
攀牙府, 泰国 Phang Nga Province, Thailand



蓝天与海 Blue sky and sea

อภิสิทธิ์ ประมงกิจ Aphisit Pramongkit (12岁, 12-year-old)
兰塔岛, 甲米府, 泰国 Lanta Island, Krabi Province, Thailand



红树林是我的学习之源
Mangrove forest is my learning source

อานันต์ สมุทวาริ Anan Samutwaree (15岁, 15-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand



幸福的红树林 Happy mangrove forest

นิตยา เชี่ยวชาญ Nittaya Chiewchan (12岁, 12-year-old)
兰塔岛, 甲米府, 泰国 Lanta Island, Krabi Province, Thailand



梦中的河流 My dream rivers

น้อย ประมงกิจ Noi Pramongkit (13岁, 13-year-old)
欣鲁克迪乌, 普吉府, 泰国 Hinlukdiew, Phuket Province, Thailand



红树林是国家土地的一部分 Mangrove is a country's land

ชลธิชา อุตมผล Chonthicha Udomphol (12岁, 12-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand



我的梦想社区 My dream community

วารุณี อำพล Warunee Amphon (14岁, 14-year-old)
攀牙府, 泰国 Phang Nga Province, Thailand



我在海边的家 My house at the seashore

เมฆ ประมงกิจ Mek Pramongkit (12岁, 12-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand



滋养心灵的大自然 Nature for mental health

กิรณา พงษ์พิทักษ์ Kirana Pongpitak (16岁, 16-year-old)
兰塔岛, 甲米府, 泰国 Lanta Island, Krabi Province, Thailand



红树林创造幸福 Mangrove forest makes happiness

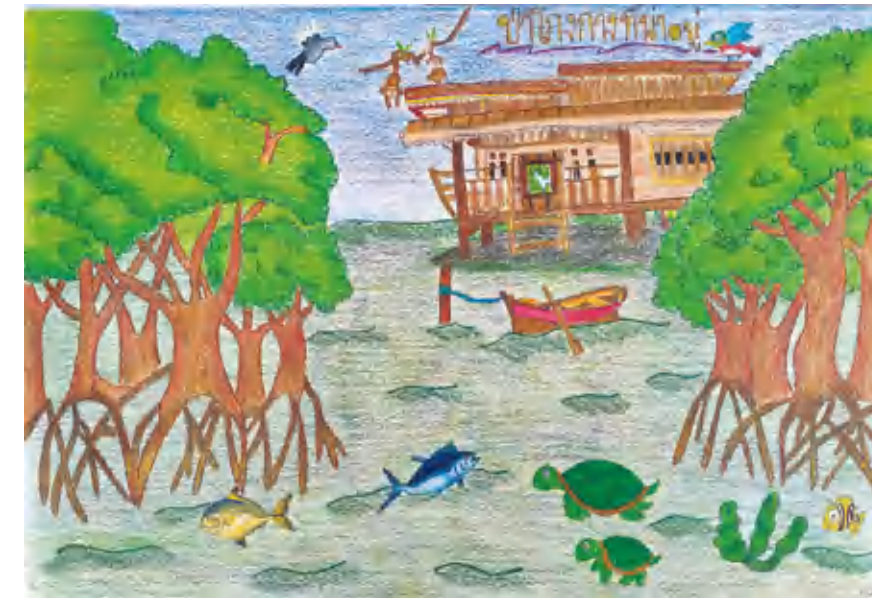
วารัญญา กล้าทะเล Waranya Klatale (13岁, 13-year-old)
攀牙府, 泰国 Phang Nga Province, Thailand





阳光普照的大自然 My brighter nature

พัต ประมงกิจ Pat Pramongkit (16岁, 16-year-old)
欣鲁克迪乌, 普吉府, 泰国 Hinlukdiew, Phuket Province, Thailand



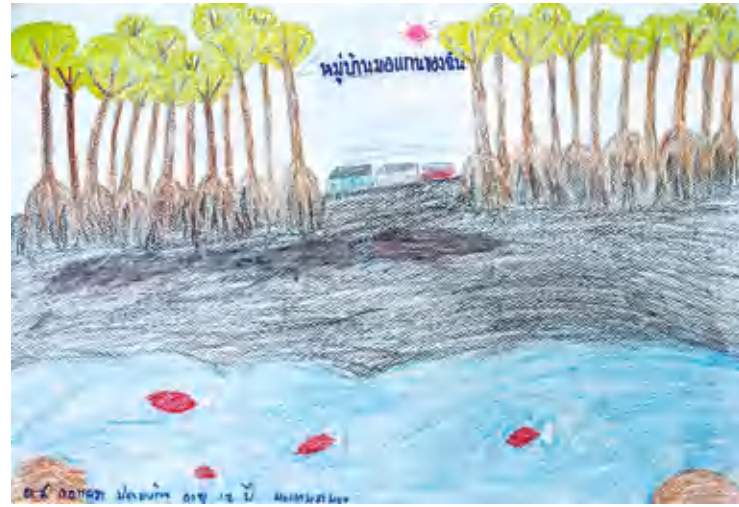
宜居的红树林 Livable mangrove forest

ขวัญฤดี ช่างน้ำ Khawnrudee Changnam (15岁, 15-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand



无题 No Title

ชยากร ทะเลลึก Chayakorn Thaleluik (12岁, 12-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand



我的Moken社区 My Moken community

กอลา ประมงกิจ Kawlaw Pramongkit (12岁, 12-year-old)
欣鲁克迪乌, 普吉府, 泰国 Hinlukkiew, Phuket Province, Thailand



我爱种红树林 I love planting mangrove trees

จ๋อม ประมงกิจ Job Pramongkit (14岁, 14-year-old)
兰塔岛, 甲米府, 泰国 Lanta Island, Krabi Province, Thailand



美丽的地方 Beautiful areas

นokyung ประมงกิจ Nokyung Pramongkit (12岁, 12-year-old)
攀牙府, 泰国 Phang Nga Province, Thailand

快乐的红树林 Happy mangrove forest

จตุวิทย์ สุวรรณฤทธิ์ Jatuwit Suwannarit (14岁, 14-year-old)
兰塔岛, 甲米府, 泰国 Lanta Island, Krabi Province, Thailand



欢乐村庄 Happy village

นภัสน นาวารักษ์ Napat Nawarak (12岁, 12-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand



丰富的红树林资源 Abundance of mangrove forest

แสงอรุณ โต๊ะหมาด Saengarun Tohmad (11岁, 11-year-old)
Lao岛, 拉农府, 泰国 Koh Lao, Ranong Province, Thailand



评委介绍

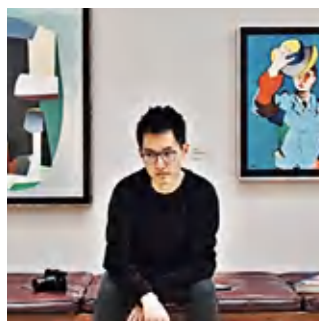
The Panel of Judges



金嘉满
Jiaman JIN

金嘉满女士在环境保护领域有逾40年的工作经验，是永续全球环境研究所（Global Environmental Institute, GEI）的主任兼创始人之一，“气候变化全球行动”秘书处副秘书长。自2004年创立GEI以来，金嘉满女士带领GEI一直深耕于环境保护领域，涵盖能源与气候变化、生态保护与社区发展、海外投资贸易与环境以及海洋保护，致力于推动环境保护和经济的可持续发展。当前GEI的环保足迹遍布中国，并在非洲、南美洲、东盟等区域开展保护工作。

Ms. Jiaman JIN, Executive Director and co-founder of the Global Environmental Institute (GEI), deputy secretary-general of the "Global Climate Change Initiative" secretariat, has nearly 40 years of working experience in environmental fields. Since GEI was founded in 2004, she has led the team on energy and climate change, ecosystem conservation and community development, overseas investment and trade, and marine conservation. As one of the first local NGOs "going out," GEI has left its footprints in China, Africa, South America, South East Asia, and other regions to facilitate environment conservation and sustainable economic development.



李佳峻
Jiajun Li

李佳峻先生毕业于纽约大学美术史研究所 (The Institute of Fine Arts, IFA)，获得艺术史硕士学位，研究方向为20世纪上半叶西方现代艺术。他密切关注国内外当代艺术发展动态，致力于推动西方当代艺术在国内的传播与发展。现任北京一家当代艺术空间主理人，曾多次参与策划西方当代艺术展览。

Mr. Jiajun Li graduated from The Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, with a MA degree. His research interest encompasses 20th-century Western modern art. Closely following the development of national and international contemporary art, Jiajun aims to promote talented emerging artists and their works across multiple art media. He now runs a gallery space that mainly focuses on Western contemporary art in Beijing, where he curated several exhibitions on global contemporary art.



Hratch Arbach

Hratch Arbach 先生是一位叙利亚籍法国艺术家，工作和生活于纽约和巴黎。2005年，Arbach毕业于巴黎第七大学，获得分子生物学博士学位；2008年，毕业于巴黎国立高等艺术学院。他的作品着重于探讨人类社会从过去到现在的历史性话题，创作形式涉及科学概念性绘画、摄影、装置艺术和公共艺术等各个领域。Arbach的作品在全球广泛展出并获得多项奖项，其近期创作的概念性绘画被选为Nature杂志封面。

Mr. Hratch Arbach is a multimedia artist based in New York and Paris. The key element of his work is the human state from past to present, by constantly seeking to push the boundaries of our consciousness on the way to unification and to create a common language that resonates deeply within people's emotions. Arbach's work spans a variety of platforms, starting with his scientific background to varied artistic practice, including photography, drawing, and art installations. His work has been presented at various galleries and museums in the world.



Emireth Herrera Valdés

Emireth Herrera Valdés 女士出生于墨西哥，目前是美国西班牙裔协会的一名艺术教育者。她致力于利用视觉影像，将伊比利亚半岛的文化魅力展现给儿童、青少年和成人。同时，Emireth也是Back to Healing的策展人和展览部经理。她与3D程序员合作设计了虚拟画廊，为观众带来了奇妙的视觉体验。作为一名独立策展人，她曾在纽约的画廊和博物馆策划过一系列展览，例如MASIN Sinaloa艺术博物馆的Marine Laguna个人展览——Todos Bien以及Flux Factory的“Tongue Tide”大型展览。Emireth的研究兴趣包括：拉丁美洲现当代艺术、摄影、时基媒体（Time-based Media）和行为艺术。

Ms. Emireth Herrera Valdés, born in Mexico, is an Art Educator working in the Hispanic Society of America & Library. She brings the culture of the Iberian Peninsula to children, teenagers, and Adults. As a curator and exhibition manager at the Back to Healing, Emireth designs the virtual gallery and works with the 3D programmers to enable a wonderful experience in the audience. She is also an independent curator who has successfully curated special exhibitions at various galleries and museums in New York City, such as the Marine Laguna's solo exhibition - Todos Bien - at the MASIN Sinaloa Art Museum and Flux Factory's "Tongue Tide" Major show. Her research interests include Latin American modern and contemporary art, photography, time-based media, and performance art.



Neinamarti

Neinamarti女士来自印度尼西亚万隆科技学院（ITB），专业是手工艺术。她的爱好是画画和观察动物，并且对传统知识和考古学也有着丰富的学习热情。

Ms. Neinamarti is from Bandung Institute Technology (ITB) and majors in Craft. Her hobbies are drawing and observing animals, and she also has a rich passion for learning about tradition and archeology.



Chupinit Kesmanee

Chupinit Kesmanee先生是一位泰国人类学家，曾在泰国诗纳卡宁威洛大学担任教授，有过多次绘画比赛评审经历。Chupinit先生曾负责多个公众健康和教育项目中并担任顾问。他于2005年成为Indigenous Peoples' Foundation for Education and Environment (IPF) 委员，并于2017年成为ActionAid International Thailand Foundation会长。

Mr. Chupinit Kesmanee is a retired lecturer from Srinakarinwirot university. He is an anthropologist and has rich experiences on judging art competitions. He served as leader and advisor for several projects in public health and education. He joined Indigenous Peoples' Foundation for Education and Environment (IPF) as a committee member from 2005. Since 2017, he has become the chairman of ActionAid International Thailand Foundation.



Saw Pyone Naing

Saw Pyone Naing博士来自缅甸南部的掸邦，于1984年毕业于仰光大学地理学专业，并于2000年在日本东京大学获得系统科学博士学位，专业是人文地理学。他曾在缅甸教育部实皆教育大学担任校长，如今为缅甸环境创新基金会（MEIF）的主席。Saw Pyone Naing博士在教学、教育培训、研究工作和环保意识等方面有超过35年的工作经验，除了教学和研究，他还热衷于阅读、写作、听音乐和绘画。

Dr. Saw Pyone Naing was born in Southern Shan State, Myanmar. He graduated from University of Yangon with Geography Specialization in 1984 and received PhD degree in Systems Science from University of Tokyo, Japan with specialization of Human Geography in 2000. Formerly, he served nearly seven years as a Rector of Sagaing University of Education in Ministry of Education. Now he works as a Chairperson of Myanmar Environmental Innovation Foundation (MEIF). Dr. Saw Pyone Naing has more than 35 years of experiences in teaching, educational training, research work and environmental awareness programs. Besides teaching and doing research, he is also interested in reading, writing, listening to music and painting.



Resurreccion B. Sadaba

Sadaba博士毕业于香港大学，获得植物学博士学位。他曾与2013年至2015年间在菲律宾国立大学米沙鄢分校担任教授。Sadaba博士发表了许多渔业和海洋真菌学相关的学术文章，并参与开展了许多红树林研究和保护项目。他多次参加红树林相关论坛，并有丰富的评委经验。

Dr. Sadaba received his PhD degree in Botany at University of Hong Kong in 1996. He worked at University of the Philippines Visayas as a professor from 2013 to 2015. He has published loads of journals and articles in the fields of fisheries and marine mycology and conducted numerous projects in mangrove research and conservation. He has participated in many mangrove conferences and is experienced as a competition judge.



Arnoud Steeman

Arnoud Steeman先生对红树林等自然保护区有着浓厚的兴趣，作为自然保护区和可持续自然资源管理领域的独立顾问，已经在这一领域耕耘了超过25年。他的工作重点是在协调保护区管理人员和社区居民之间的关系，指导他们如何与彼此、与保护区互动，并不断培养他们对自然的尊重。当作为越南方评委接受邀请时，Arnoud先生说道，“红树林是一个独特的系统，它的重要性往往不被人们所意识到。我非常感谢GEI为红树林组织了一次绘画比赛，也非常高兴我能够帮助更多人了解到红树林的美丽和重要性。”

Mr. Arnoud Steeman has a keen interest in natural areas such as mangroves. As an independent consultant in protected area and sustainable natural resource management, he has been working in this field for over 25 years. His work focuses on coordinating the relationship between protected area managers and community resource users, guiding them on how to interact with each other and with the protected area, and continually improving their respect for nature. When accepted the invitation as a judge from Vietnamese part, "Mangroves are a unique system and the importance of all the services they provide is often not realized or understood. I appreciate very much that GEI has organized an Art Competition for mangroves and am grateful that I can play a small role in helping to increase awareness of mangroves' beauty and importance", said Arnoud.

参与机构介绍 Participating NGOs

永续全球环境研究所 Global Environmental Institute



永续全球环境研究所 (Global Environmental Institute, 简称GEI) 成立于2004年, 是一家中国本土的非营利性环境组织。GEI的总部设在北京, 项目领域涵盖能源与气候变化、海外投资贸易与环境、生态保护与社区发展和海洋保护, 项目点分布于中国、东南亚和南美等地区。作为最早“走出去”的环境保护NGO, GEI与政策制定者、企业家、科学家、民间团体领袖和地方社区一起, 共同推动中国、东南亚、非洲以及南美洲的环境保护和经济发展, 为后世创造一个绿色可持续的未来。

Recognizing China's emerging international presence, the Global Environmental Institute (GEI) was founded in 2004 with the aim of securing sustainable development within the country's borders and abroad. Based in Beijing, we work alongside key policymakers, businesses, scientists, civil society leaders, and local communities to foster dialogue and innovative solutions to protect the environment and enhance economic opportunity within China as well as in Southeast Asia, South America, and Africa. With a priority for conservation, our projects fall into four major categories: energy and climate change, overseas investment and trade, ecosystem conservation and community development, and marine conservation. As China's influence continues to expand, communities develop, and the environment demands protection, we look forward to solving the challenges that lie ahead.

Oceanus Conservation



Oceanus Conservation是一家菲律宾的非营利性组织, 旨在保护和恢复红树林、海草以及其周围的野生动物的“蓝碳栖息地”、开展环境教育, 并致力于菲律宾社区发展。

Oceanus Conservation is a non-profit and science-based organization that aims to protect and restore blue carbon habitats, such as mangroves, seagrass, and the surrounding wildlife to contribute to its conservation, provide environmental education, and community development for the Filipino people.

Indigenous Peoples' Foundation for Education and Environment (IPF)



IPF成立于2005年11月3日，是一家泰国的非政府组织，致力于帮助原住民社区搭建沟通网络，开展能力建设来满足原住民的需求并提高他们应对不同层面问题的能力。IPF的主要活动包括研究和记录、帮助社区居民提高领导能力、宣传、促进可持续和替代性生计的发展、关注粮食安全、提高传统土地使用和自然资源管理能力。

Indigenous Peoples' Foundation for Education and Environment (IPF) is an indigenous peoples' organization established on 3 November 2005 in Thailand. Its main aim is to enhance the capacities of indigenous communities and networks in responding to their concerns and issues at different levels. IPF's main activities include research and documentation, leadership building, advocacy, promotion of sustainable and alternative livelihoods, food security, customary land use, and natural resource management.

People Resources and Conservation Foundation (PRCF)



PRCF（越南）主要从事越南社区参与环境保护管理、野生动物的应用研究，以及在越南北部山区的栖息地恢复等工作。通过这些活动，PRCF帮助当地社区在他们的村庄和各种濒危物种的栖息地附近开展可持续的保护工作。

PRCF Vietnam engages communities in conservation management, applied research in wildlife, and habitat restoration at various Vietnam's northern mountainous region sites. Through these activities, PRCF empowers communities to lead sustainable conservation efforts near their villages and different endangered species' habitats.

Yayasan Gajah Sumatera Aceh (Yagasu)



Yagasu是印度尼西亚的一家非政府组织，在环保领域有超过19年的实践经验，主要工作内容涵盖保护社区生物多样性、生态系统恢复和保护、减缓和适应气候变化、能力建设、环境教育以及促进社区的绿色生计创收以推动地方经济重建等。

Yagasu is an Indonesian NGO with over 19 years of practical experience in community-based biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration and protection, climate change mitigation and adaptation, capacity building, environmental education, and local economic reconstruction by facilitating income for local communities on green livelihoods.

Myanmar Environmental Innovation Foundation (MEIF)



缅甸环境创新基金会（MEIF）是一家受缅甸自然资源与保护部指导的非政府组织，它的愿景是为缅甸的可持续发展提供环境教育和环境咨询。MEIF提供教育和研究方面的服务，如在缅甸各地进行环境调查，开展环境审计，为政府工作人员和社区成员提供相关课程和培训，并为当地人民组织环保意识培训项目。

Myanmar Environmental Innovation Foundation (MEIF) is a non-governmental organization guided by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Conservation. MEIF's vision is to promote environmental education and environmental consultation for sustainable development goals in Myanmar. It provides teaching and academic research services, such as conducting field research and environmental audits. MEIF also provides training and capacity-building workshops to the public and government officials to promote environmental awareness in Myanmar.

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