

鲜血淋淋的巴厘岛海滩 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议
阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/234/2021_2022__E9_B2_9C_E8_A1_80_E6_B7_8B_E6_c34_234355.htm It survived the dinosaurs. It survived an ice age. But will the majestic green sea turtle survive us? 恐龙灭绝后海龟仍存活下来，并且挺过了冰河时期的沧桑巨变。而今，硕大肥美的绿海龟会不会葬送在我们的手里？ The stench of freshly butchered meat grates on the nostrils as I approach the turtle slaughterhouse. I can smell it from the grounds of the local primary school, 100m away. The building is about 60m by 10m, and inside are the lobster tanks that are required by law. These are empty. On the other side of the building turtles are packed like sardines into more tanks. The floor between these tanks is barely visible because it is covered with more than 150 live turtles. It is impossible not to tread on them as I wander around. Stacked against one wall are shells, some clean, others still covered in blood. Meat is piled high on a board, and the constant thudthudthud of a swinging cleaver echoes round the chamber. Barbaric is too gentle a word for the slaughtering process I witness. Apparently it would ruin the meat to kill them before skinning them. The turtle, which can live more than 200 years, is one of the few animals that cries, and on more than one occasion I see tears running down these animals' faces. Scientists believe that 17th century Dutch seafarers were barely exaggerating when they wrote of being able to walk from one Indonesian island to another across the back of green turtles. Now the picture is of an increasingly violent struggle to protect a

250myearold species. There were green turtles in our seas e ons before dinosaurs tramped the Earth. they survived the last ice age. but they may not be with us much longer. “ There have been massively significant 0drops in the past 50 to 60 years, ” says Klaas Teule, a scientist with the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), which runs a turtle conservation prject in Bali. “ it ’ s hard to put an exact figure on it, but 80% would be on the conservative side. ” Turtle experts in Australia believe that in 1900 the region was home to up to one thirdof the world ’ s turtles. Th escale of the slaughter in recent decades, especially the past 10 years, has bee n so great that the figure is now down to 5%. “ Part of the problem is that turtles live so long and they take so long to star t breeding. It takes 20 years to see the impact of what ’ s going on now, ” says h is WWF colleague, Ghislaine Llewellyn. “ It may already be too late. ” Most countries agreed to ban trading in the seven turtle species a decade ago wh en they signed the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. Indo nesia, which is home to six of the seven species, was one of the signatories, bu t the goernment gave special dispensation to Balia 5,000 animal annual quo ta after lobbying from traders on the island. They argued that using turtle s in religious and traditional village ceremonies had been part of Balinese cult ure for centuries. Conservationists claim that businessmen then flocked to the island and began ram pantly abusing this quota. “ The reality is that there was no proper monitoring of the quota and no law enforcement, so the traders could do what they liked, ” says Purwo, a memeber of the Indonesian campaigning group Animal Conservation Fo r Life

(KSBK). Research carried out by KSBK found almost 30,000 turtles passed through Tanjung in 1999, and that the figure was not much lower in previous years. The actual death toll is much greater because thousands more turtles are caught in fishing nets and suffocate. Responding to this pressure, the Balinese governor withdrew the quota in June and banned turtle trading and consumption. [参考译文] 我走近海龟屠宰坊，刚从海龟身上割下来的龟肉散发着腥味，直呛入鼻孔；在距此百米远的当地小学校园内也能闻到。这个屠宰用的屋子长约60米，宽约10米。根据法律规定，屋内摆放着装龙虾的缸子。但都是空的。屋子另一侧放的缸子更多，里面的海龟象沙丁鱼一样被塞得满满的。150多只海龟散在缸外，几乎覆盖了地面；我在屋里行走时只好踩在它们背上。龟壳堆在墙边，有的已洗净，有的还留着血迹。龟肉摞在高处的一块木板上，屋子里回荡着屠宰刀来回使用时发出的沙沙声。用“野蛮”一词远不能形容我目睹的宰杀过程的残忍：一看便知，只有先从活海龟身上刮掉龟皮，再宰杀它才不会破坏龟肉。作为仅有的几种会喊叫的海洋动物之一，海龟的寿命达200多年。我已不止在一个场合看到这些海龟眼角流泪。据17世纪荷兰海员记述，在印度尼西亚，绿海龟多得可以踩着它们的后背从一个岛走到另一个岛，科学家们认为这并不夸张。目前的情况则是为保护这一寿命达250年之久的物种而开展的斗争正日益激烈。恐龙在地球上出现之前绿海龟于就已在古生代出现；在最后一个冰河时期绿海龟也幸存下来；但它们与我们在一起的日子可能不多了。世界自然保护基金会（WWF）科学家卡拉斯特尔在巴厘岛成立了的一个海龟保护组织，“在过去

的50 - 60年里，海龟的数量骤然减少”，他说：“很难列出具体数字，但80%尚趋保守”。澳大利亚研究海龟的专家认为，1900年巴厘岛曾生存着世界上1/3的海龟。过去几十年，尤其近十年，乱捕滥杀海龟之多，以至于现在已减少到5%了。“问题还在于海龟寿命很长，长期的性成熟后才开始繁殖。现在这一切对将来的影响，只有等20年后才能看到，”特尔的一位世界自然保护基金会（WWF）的同事吉丝雷鲁利恩说，“但那时也许已经亡羊补牢，为时过晚了。”十多年前，在签订《濒危动植物国际贸易公约》（CITES）时，很多国家都同意禁止对世界上的7种海龟的贸易。印度尼西亚是缔约国之一，其中六种海龟就生活在那里。但在岛上的商人游说之后，印尼政府却给予巴厘岛特殊照顾 每年5,000只海龟的配额。商贩的理由是村落举行宗教和传统仪式时用海龟祭祀在几个世纪以来已成为巴厘文化的一部分了。环保主义者说，商人云集巴厘岛，开始滥用此项配额。“由于没有对此项配额进行适当监控和法律缺乏执行措施，商贩们可以为所欲为”。普沃说，他是印度尼西亚动物保护（KSBK）倡议小组的一名成员。KSBK通过研究发现1999年有30,000只海龟在坎昆死亡，而前几年的海龟死亡数与此相差不大。由于成千上万只海龟因意外地闷死在捕捞虾、鱼的网具中，海龟的实际死亡数要多得多。面对压力，巴厘岛的总督终于在6月取消了此项配额，对海龟贸易和消费施以禁令。

100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问
www.100test.com