



pta 植物联盟
plant technology alliance

2026

青年 生物多样性 行动案例集

Youth Action for Biodiversity

Case Studies
from China

14

个行动故事
STORIES OF ACTION

中文与英文
CHINESE AND ENGLISH



编写说明

About this volume

本书汇集pta植物联盟青年生物多样性行动案例征集及补充材料中的14项独立行动，呈现青年行动及支持青年参与的教育、社区和专业实践。

文字依据投稿表单与随附材料编辑。项目规模及成果数据为投稿者提供，统计口径随案例标注；已开展事项与未来计划分别呈现。案例顺序沿用原始材料及补充材料次序，不表示排名。

中文与英文并列供阅读和交流。未获提供官方英文名称的机构、行动及出版物，采用编辑译名。照片由投稿者提供，原作者权利保留；技术资料中提取的插图标明出处。

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编者注：本案例集中的部分行动者使用“自然名”，即从植物、动物或自然现象中选取的昵称，用以表达与自然的联结。自然名并非法定姓名。英文版按含义译为相应的英文词语，而非拼音音译。

This volume brings together 14 distinct initiatives from plant technology alliance's call for youth biodiversity action and supplementary contributions. It includes youth initiatives and educational, community and professional practices that support young people's participation.

Texts were edited from submission forms and accompanying materials. Scale and outcome figures were provided by contributors, with definitions retained where relevant. Completed activities and future plans are distinguished. Case order follows the original submissions and supplementary materials and does not indicate a ranking.

Chinese and English are presented for reading and exchange. Editorial translations are used where official English names for organisations, initiatives or publications were not supplied. Images were provided by contributors; rights remain with their original creators. Illustrations extracted from technical materials identify their sources.

Editor's note: Some contributors use "nature names" (nature-inspired nicknames) drawn from plants, animals or natural phenomena to express their connection with the natural world. These are chosen nicknames, not legal names. In the English text, they are translated by meaning rather than transliterated.



2026 / 14 CASE STUDIES

前言

让更多青年找到参与自然行动的位置

有些相遇，看起来很小。一位海岛长者把采洋菜的经历讲给年轻人听，一位匿名路人为净山的伙伴买下饮用水，几个孩子围在一起读自然故事。翻看这本书里的照片和讲述，我们常常被这样的时刻留住：人与自然的关系，也在一次次人与人的相遇中，变得具体而亲近。

我们鼓励青年参与生物多样性行动，因为每个人都可以从自己的生活里，找到与其他生命相处的方式。喜欢画画，可以为自然故事画一幅插图；对技术好奇，可以试着留下更准确的观察记录；愿意走进社区，也可以与邻居一起照料一片土地。兴趣、知识和一双愿意做事的手，都可能成为起点。

这本文集收录14项行动与支持青年参与的实践。它们来自海岛、校园、公园、山林、河流、草原与城市屋顶，也发生在产品研发和志愿者的线上协作中。有人已经走过多年，有人刚刚开始摸索。我们希望读者能在不同的经历里，找到与自己相近的一小段路。

《昆明-蒙特利尔全球生物多样性框架》目标22强调儿童和青年的充分、公平、包容和有效参与；目标21重视数据、信息和知识的可及性，以及传播与教育的作用。[1][2] 让青年有机会参与，也需要有人分享知识、开放空间，并在最初的热情之后继续给予支持。

持续行动并不总是容易。如何分配有限的时间，如何让伙伴的付出被看见，怎样筹措资金、补足专业知识，都是这些故事里真实的功课。我们愿意把做成的事和仍在寻找的答案一起留下。下一位行动者读到时，也许就能少一些独自摸索，多一个可以交谈的人。

对pta植物联盟而言，教育也发生在这样的彼此陪伴中。认识一种生命，慢慢学习如何与它相处；遇见一位伙伴，试着共同完成一件小事。每一次认真对待，都可能为下一次参与留下位置。

谢谢每一位愿意讲述、记录和分享的行动者。愿这本书带来新的相遇，也陪伴更多年轻人把对自然的好奇，留在往后的日常里。

pta植物联盟

2026年10月

[1] <https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/22>

[2] <https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/21>

Foreword

Making space for young people to act for nature

Some encounters seem small. An older island resident tells young visitors about harvesting seaweed. An anonymous passer-by buys water for a group cleaning a mountain trail. Children gather around a nature story. Looking through the photographs and accounts in this book, we often pause at moments like these. Our relationship with nature becomes more tangible, and more personal, through the relationships we build with one another.

We encourage young people to take part in biodiversity action because there are ways to begin within their own lives. Someone who enjoys drawing can illustrate a nature story. A person curious about technology can help keep better observation records. Someone drawn to community life can care for a patch of land with neighbours. Interests, knowledge and a willingness to do something all offer a place to start.

This collection brings together fourteen initiatives and practices that support youth participation. They take us to islands, schools, parks, forests, rivers, grasslands and urban rooftops, and into product development and online volunteer collaboration. Some contributors have worked for years; others are still finding their way. We hope readers will recognise a small part of their own path in these different experiences.

Target 22 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework calls for full, equitable, inclusive and effective participation, including by children and young people. Target 21 highlights access to data, information and knowledge, and the role of communication and education. [1][2] Making participation possible also means sharing knowledge, opening up spaces and offering support that lasts beyond the first enthusiasm.

Continuing is not always easy. How can limited time be shared? How can a partner's effort be recognised? Where will funding and specialist knowledge come from? These questions belong in the stories too. We have kept the accomplishments alongside the answers still being sought. Perhaps the next person reading them will find a little less to work out alone, and someone with whom to talk.

For plant technology alliance, education also happens through this kind of companionship: coming to know another living thing and learning how to share its world; meeting a partner and trying to accomplish something together. Each act of attention can make room for another person to join.

Thank you to everyone who has acted, recorded and shared. May this book lead to new encounters, and help more young people carry their curiosity about nature into the days that follow.

pta植物联盟

October 2026

plant technology alliance

[1] <https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/22>

[2] <https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/21>

目录

Contents

01	黄礁岛，还有故事要讲	07
	Huangjiao Island Has More Stories to Tell	
	浙江台州·黄礁岛及路桥博物馆	
02	山路上的一份匿名礼物	11
	An Anonymous Gift on the Mountain Trail	
	广东·广州、深圳	
03	花园里，给好奇心留个位置	15
	A Place for Curiosity in the School Garden	
	北京·北京八中京西附小	
04	小端午飞走以后	19
	After Xiao Duanwu Took Flight	
	北京；与南非开展生态文化交流	
05	光重新照进竹林	23
	When Light Reaches the Forest Floor Again	
	浙江杭州·萧山区义桥镇寺坞岭	
06	熟悉的公园，新的相识	27
	New Encounters in Familiar Parks	
	中国广州、佛山、东莞、江门、深圳	
07	在城市里，慢慢读懂一片土地	31
	Getting to Know a Patch of City Ground	
	中国深圳	

目录

Contents

08	蜂群与蜂农，相依的日常	35
	Bees, Beekeepers and the Lives They Share	
	中国多地山区；团队位于成都	
09	牦牛的冷暖，牧民的日常	39
	Yaks, Herders and the Work of Care	
	中国四川阿坝、甘孜及西藏那曲	
10	让产品设计看见生物多样性	43
	Bringing Biodiversity into Product Design	
	浙江杭州	
11	让乡土植物被更多人看见	47
	Helping People Notice Native Plants	
	广东广州	
12	读懂珠江水面下的生命	51
	Reading Life beneath the Pearl River	
	珠江流域及广州城市水域	
13	在城市屋顶种一个农场	55
	Growing a Farm on a City Rooftop	
	北京	
14	自然魔法棒：把世界讲给孩子听	59
	Nature Magic Wand: Bringing Nature Close Through Stories	
	中国多地及海外志愿者共同参与	

海岸生态 · 地方知识 · 自然教育

01

黄礁岛，还有故事要讲

Huangjiao Island Has More Stories to Tell

台州市路桥区蓝天社会工作服务中心 | 彭加宁

Peng Jianing | Lantian Social Work Service Centre, Luqiao District, Taizhou

浙江台州 · 黄礁岛及路桥博物馆 / 2021年

Huangjiao Island and Luqiao Museum, Taizhou, Zhejiang / 2021



黄礁岛主题展览现场，地方记忆进入公共文化空间。

At the Huangjiao Island exhibition, local memories enter a public cultural space.

在路桥博物馆，一位阿婆指着采洋菜的照片，向年轻观众讲起黄礁岛的生活。洋菜、岩蒜、沙蒜的名字，连着天气、劳作与家庭的日常。随着居民陆续离岛，这些经验也需要新的倾听者。自2021年起，彭加宁和伙伴们用口述记录、剧本体验与展览，为海岛的故事留下继续讲述的机会。

At Luqiao Museum, an older woman points to a photograph of yangcai being gathered from the rocks and tells younger visitors about life on Huangjiao Island. The local names yangcai, yansuan and shasuan carry knowledge of weather, work and family life. As residents leave the island, that knowledge needs new listeners. Since 2021, Peng Jianing and her team have brought oral histories into role-playing experiences and exhibitions, giving the island's stories somewhere to continue.

行动如何展开

How the work unfolds

30+

上岛走访

Island visits

2021年起，团队记录

Since 2021; team records

团队一次次上岛，听老人讲天气、海产生计与女性劳作，建立可检索的数字影音档案。女性担任船老大的往事、海产变化的观察，都与讲述者的生活一同保存。工作也需要耐心听懂方言，把一句谚语、一个地方名称放回它原来的日常，让后来的读者知道，这份知识曾经怎样陪伴一个人生活。

真实口述成为气候性别平等主题剧本工具包的素材，参与者沿着角色的处境接近海岸知识。团队又在路桥博物馆策划黄礁岛主题展览，邀请离岛老人到场，亲自向公众讲述。记录下来的声音，由此回到人与人的相遇之中。



院落里晾晒的洋菜，记录着海岛生活与海洋资源之间的联系。

Seaweed drying in a courtyard records the connection between island life and marine resources.

40+

建档老人家庭

Households of older residents documented

截至投稿，团队记录

At submission; team records

The team returns to the island to listen to accounts of weather, marine livelihoods and women's labour, building a searchable digital audiovisual archive. Memories of women captaining boats sit alongside observations of changing marine resources, each connected to the life of its storyteller. Listening also means taking time with dialect: placing a proverb or a local name within the everyday circumstances that gave it meaning, so future readers can understand how this knowledge accompanied a person through life.

These accounts became the material for a role-playing toolkit on climate and gender equality. Participants encounter coastal knowledge through the lives and choices of its characters. The team also created a Huangjiao Island exhibition at Luqiao Museum, inviting former residents to speak to visitors themselves. Recorded voices thus found their way back into conversations between people.

发生了什么改变

What has changed

据团队记录，项目已开展30余次上岛走访，为40余户老人建立数字化影音档案。剧本工具包已共享，团队还培养高校主持人，把这一教育实践带给更多参与者。

展览上，阿婆站在自己的口述展板前，向年轻人讲起岩壁采洋菜的往事。照片留住一个画面，亲历者的讲述则把它交给了下一代。这是团队希望继续促成的、具体而亲近的传承。

The team records more than 30 island visits and digital audiovisual archives for over 40 older households. It has shared the role-playing toolkit and trained university facilitators, bringing this educational practice to more participants.

At the exhibition, an older woman stood beside the display of her own oral history and recalled gathering yangcai from the rocks. A photograph had preserved a scene; her account passed its meaning to another generation. This is the close, personal kind of exchange the team hopes to keep making possible.



岛民、石屋与生产工具，构成地方知识的视觉档案。

Islanders, stone houses and working tools form a visual record of local knowledge.

资料与图像由案例投稿者提供 / Text and images supplied by the contributor

经验与下一步

Learning and next steps

仍在面对的困难

愿意开口的信任，需要慢慢建立；方言中的生态经验，也要仔细理解。经费与交通影响走访，而老人仍在陆续离岛。剧本设计同样需要耐心：故事得好玩，才能邀请年轻人进入；其中真实的人与生活，也应得到充分的讲述。

可以带走的经验

回看实践，团队希望更早请老人一起商量：记录怎样展出，经历怎样写进剧本，都可以从上岛之初开始讨论。让生态资料、口述档案与活动反馈彼此补充，也让讲述者参与决定自己的故事如何与公众相遇。

接下来希望做的事

团队希望走进更多沿海和乡村社区，继续完善地方物种与气候记忆档案。下一段工作，将继续围绕那些正在变化的家乡，以及仍愿意讲述它们的人展开。

Challenges that remain

Trust takes time, as does understanding ecological knowledge carried in dialect. Funding and transport shape the visits, while older residents continue to leave. Designing the role-playing experience calls for equal care: a story must invite young people in, while still giving the real people and lives behind it room to be understood.

Learning to carry forward

Looking back, the team would invite residents into the planning sooner. How an account might be exhibited or become part of a script could be discussed from the first visits. Bringing ecological information, oral histories and participant responses together would also give storytellers a part in deciding how their stories meet the public.

What comes next

The team hopes to work with more coastal and rural communities and enrich its archive of local species knowledge and climate memories. Its next chapter will remain close to changing hometowns and the people who can still tell their stories.

行动者的话 / FROM THE CONTRIBUTOR

“别怕冷门，别怕慢。”

“Don't be afraid of an overlooked subject, or of taking your time.”

自然教育 · 城市行动 · 可持续生活

02

山路上的一份匿名礼物

An Anonymous Gift on the Mountain Trail

大湾区NatureWalk

Greater Bay Area NatureWalk

广东 · 广州、深圳 / 2020年

Guangzhou and Shenzhen, Guangdong / 2020

自然名：熊猫 | 姓名：余嘉怡

Nature name: Panda | Name: Yu Jiayi



早期行动记录：在林间清理垃圾。

An early action record: collecting litter in a wooded area.

2025年10月，广州六片山上，一位路人匿名买水，送给边爬山边捡垃圾的年轻人。大家举起水，在山里笑着干杯。对大湾区NatureWalk主理人余嘉怡（熊猫）而言，这是一次被记住的回应。2020年的三江源之行坚定了参与自然保护的愿望；回到广东，行动就从家门前的山林与海岸开始。

On Guangzhou's Liupian Mountain in October 2025, an anonymous passer-by bought water for a group of young people collecting litter as they hiked. They raised their bottles and laughed together. For Yu Jiayi, who uses the nature name Panda, the founder of Greater Bay Area NatureWalk, it was a gesture to remember. A journey to Sanjiangyuan in 2020 had strengthened Yu's wish to care for nature. Back in Guangdong, that wish found a place among the trails and shores close to home.

行动如何展开

How the work unfolds

100+

自然环保活动

Nature and environmental activities

2020年起，团队统计

Since 2020; team figures

1,000+

线下参与者

Offline participants

截至投稿，粗略估计

At submission; approximate estimate

2

常态开展活动的城市

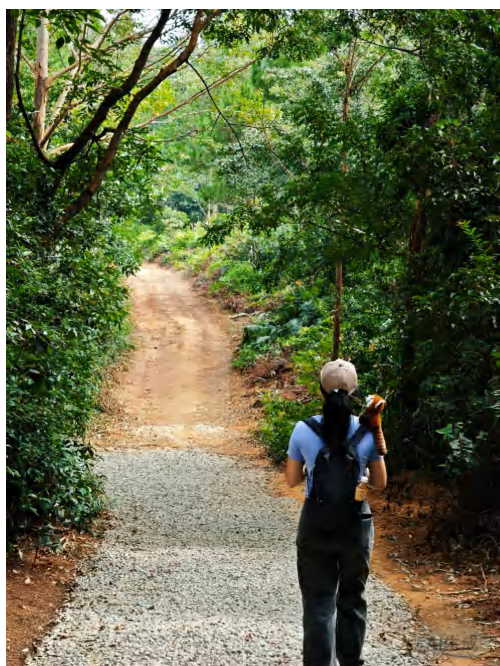
Cities with regular activities

广州、深圳

Guangzhou and Shenzhen

团队在广州、深圳定期开展净山、净滩，结合现场介绍无痕山林、红树林与水獭等知识。物种观察、自然手作和森林漫步，则为不同兴趣的人留出参与的位置。一次熟悉的周末出行，也可以多一点对身边生命的认识。

线上账号分享环保机构与活动信息，帮助公众找到可以继续参与的地方。NatureWalk从容易开始的小事出发，及时分享阶段变化，也鼓励参与者带朋友、家人回来。对于觉得环保遥远、怀疑小行动是否有用的人，亲身参与与身边人的邀请，提供了更亲近的开始。



NatureWalk 行动者行走在林间步道上。

A NatureWalk participant walks along a woodland trail.

The team regularly organises trail and coastal clean-ups in Guangzhou and Shenzhen, introducing low-impact outdoor behaviour, mangroves and otters along the way. Species observation, nature-inspired crafts and forest walks make room for different interests. A familiar weekend outing can become a chance to learn a little more about the lives nearby.

Its social media accounts share information about environmental organisations and activities, helping people find somewhere to take their interest next. NatureWalk begins with manageable actions, shares changes along the way and encourages participants to return with friends or family. For someone who feels that environmental protection is distant, or doubts what a small action can achieve, a personal experience and an invitation from a friend offer a more familiar beginning.

发生了什么改变

What has changed

据团队粗略统计，自2020年以来已举办上百场活动，线下带动上千人参与，线上内容触达近10万人。有人来过之后带孩子、朋友再来，也有人成为志愿者，与发起人共同组织活动。

六片山上的赠水，是另一种人与人的连接。赠送者没有留下姓名，同行者却记住了那次举杯。一个公开、具体的行动，得到了周围人的回应，也成为团队愿意继续分享的故事。

By the team's approximate count, more than 100 activities have involved over 1,000 people offline since 2020, while online content has reached close to 100,000. Participants have returned with children and friends; some have become volunteers who help the founder organise activities.

The gift of water on Liupian Mountain was another kind of connection. The giver remained anonymous, but the group remembered raising their bottles together. Their visible, practical work had met with a response from someone nearby, leaving a story the team continues to share.



参与者在自然活动中围聚交流。

Participants gather for a nature activity.



分享以植物为主题的图像创作与观察。

Sharing plant-themed visual work and observations.

经验与下一步

Learning and next steps

仍在面对的困难

免费活动需要经费，尝试自主创收则要面对招募、定价与需求匹配。报名不足时，准备过的活动也会取消。志愿者的招募和留任，同样需要稳定的支持。照顾好活动，也意味着要为做事的人找到能够持续的条件。

可以带走的经验

余嘉怡希望更早贴近参与者的实际需要，把活动质量、收入与服务一同安排，也更早分享正在做的事。让人容易开始、愿意再来，与让组织者能够继续投入，应当在同一次规划里被认真考虑。

接下来希望做的事

团队希望走进大湾区更多城市，并探索可持续商品和企业服务。家门前的行动还将继续，也期待在更多人的生活中找到可以长久相伴的位置。

Challenges that remain

Free activities need funding. Earning enough to continue brings questions of recruitment, pricing and demand; low bookings can mean cancelling an event already prepared. Volunteers also need steady support to join and stay. Caring for an activity means making it possible for the people behind it to keep going.

Learning to carry forward

Yu would begin sooner with participants' actual needs, planning activity quality, income and services together, and sharing the work earlier. Making a first visit approachable, giving people a reason to return and enabling organisers to remain involved all deserve a place in the same plan.

What comes next

The team hopes to reach more Greater Bay Area cities and explore sustainable products and services for businesses. Its work close to home will continue, with the hope of becoming a lasting part of more people's everyday lives.

行动者的话 / FROM THE CONTRIBUTOR

“先做了再说。”

“Start by doing it.”

校园微生境 · 自然教育 · 公民科学

03

花园里，给好奇心留个位置

A Place for Curiosity in the School Garden

抱朴永续自然学院

Baopu Nature and Sustainability Academy

北京 · 北京八中京西附小 / 2019年

Jingxi Primary School Affiliated to Beijing No. 8 High School, Beijing / 2019



在校园花园中，学生观察、记录并讨论身边的生命。

In the school garden, students observe, record and discuss the life around them.

本草园里的蝉蜕收集箱和科普展板，来自一个二年级孩子自己的探究。那份对昆虫的兴趣，在校园里找到了可以继续生长的位置。自2019年起，抱朴永续自然学院在北京八中京西附小开展生态校园项目，把微生境营造、物种调查与项目式学习放进日常，让孩子在每天经过的地方，认识身边的生命，也发现自己想问的问题。

A second-grade pupil's own investigation led to a box for the shells cicadas leave behind and an educational display in the school garden. His interest in insects had found somewhere to grow. Since 2019, Baopu Nature and Sustainability Academy has worked at Jingxi Primary School Affiliated to Beijing No. 8 High School, bringing microhabitat creation, species surveys and project-based learning into daily school life. In a place they pass through every day, children can become acquainted with other living things and discover questions of their own.

行动如何展开

How the work unfolds

190+

校园记录物种

Species recorded on campus

截至投稿，团队记录

At submission; team records

团队先调查土壤、植被、排水及校园虫鸟，再根据场地条件营造不同生态场景。原有植被较为单一，雨水利用、土壤养护和虫鸟微生境仍需改善。学生通过社团和夏令营参与本草园建设，接触雨水收集、堆肥与种植，让照料土地成为可以亲身参与的学习。

低年级从园艺和昆虫主题活动开始，四至六年级开展植物医生、水培、观鸟、校园植物名录等探究。生态守护小队持续观察、养护微生境，并用自然笔记和展板分享发现。科学、劳动与生命教育有了共同的场地，孩子也有机会把感兴趣的问题，做成可以讲给同学听的作品。



校园水资源地图把雨水与绿地的关系变得可见。

A campus water map makes the relationship between rainwater and green space visible.

2019

项目启动年份

Year the project began

据投稿时间信息

As reported in the submission

The team began by surveying soil, planting, drainage, insects and birds, then developed ecological settings suited to the grounds. The existing planting was relatively simple; rainwater use, soil care and small habitats for insects and birds all needed attention. Through clubs and holiday camps, pupils helped build a botanical learning garden and encountered rainwater collection, composting and planting. Caring for the grounds became something they could learn by doing.

Younger pupils begin with gardening and insect-themed activities. In grades four to six, projects include plant care, hydroponics, birdwatching and a campus plant inventory. Student stewardship teams continue to observe and maintain microhabitats, sharing discoveries in nature journals and display boards. Science, practical work and learning about life share the same ground, giving children opportunities to turn an interest into work they can explain to classmates.

发生了什么改变

What has changed

据团队记录，校园已建设本草园、诗经园、雨水循环系统、堆肥区与昆虫旅馆，记录物种190余种。场地支撑课程，课程也带着孩子一次次回来观察与照料，让认识自然有了连续的日常。

那名对昆虫感兴趣的二年级男孩，主动寻找蝉蜕、查资料，制作展板与收集箱。教育者先看见他的兴趣，再邀请他加入社团；孩子自己的问题，最终成为留在本草园里的作品。

The team reports more than 190 species recorded on campus, alongside botanical learning gardens, a garden inspired by the Book of Songs, a rainwater circulation system, composting facilities and insect hotels. These places support the courses, and the courses bring children back to observe and care for them.

The second-grade pupil searched for cicada shells, consulted references and made his display and collection box. An educator had noticed his interest in insects and invited him to join the club. A question of his own became a piece of work with a place in the garden.



由竹筒、木块等材料构成的昆虫旅馆。

An insect hotel assembled from bamboo tubes, wood and other materials.



学生共同绘制花园设计图。

Students work together on a garden design.

经验与下一步

Learning and next steps

仍在面对的困难

经费限制设施建设，学期安排让连续探究的时间变得紧张，部分夏令营也只能短期开展。随着野生生物使用花园，团队还要持续巡查、管护，并做好课程安全安排。花园的日常与孩子的学习，都需要有人耐心照看。

可以带走的经验

团队希望更顺着孩子的认知节奏安排课程：先熟悉花园，再动手种植、开展博物探索，逐渐进入深入研究。在适当指导下留出自主空间，发现并接纳每个孩子的兴趣，也是教育者需要持续练习的事。

接下来希望做的事

下一步，团队计划整理阶梯式校本教材、项目学习手册和配套资料，开展教师培训，帮助更多学校独立、持续地开展生态校园项目，让日常的花园陪伴更多孩子学习。

Challenges that remain

Funding limits facilities, while the school timetable leaves less time for sustained inquiry; some holiday camps can run only briefly. As wildlife uses the garden, regular checks, maintenance and appropriate safety arrangements remain part of the work. Both the garden's daily life and the children's learning need patient attention.

Learning to carry forward

The team would give the courses a gentler progression: first getting to know the garden, then gardening and natural-history exploration, and gradually moving into deeper inquiry. Leaving room for independence within appropriate guidance, and noticing the interests each child brings, are practices for educators to keep learning too.

What comes next

Next, the team plans to prepare progressive school-based materials, project handbooks and supporting resources, alongside teacher training. It hopes to help more schools sustain ecological campus projects independently, making an everyday garden part of more children's learning.

行动者的话 / FROM THE CONTRIBUTOR

“最好的自然教育就在身边。”

“The best nature education is close at hand.”

城市鸟类 · 青少年共创 · 生态文化交流

04

小端午飞走以后

After Xiao Duanwu Took Flight

守望雨燕行动者

The Actioneers of Common Swift Guardians

北京；与南非开展生态文化交流 / 2024年

Beijing; ecological and cultural exchange with South Africa / 2024

自然名：羽毛 | 姓名：张煦涵

Nature name: Feather | Name: Helena Zhang



建筑构件之间的一只雨燕。

A swift in a sheltered space within a building.

救助后的第六天，北京雨燕雏鸟“小端午”飞离了巢穴。这个发生在2024年端午节后的故事，被守望雨燕的伙伴们记了下来。11岁的羽毛（自然名，张煦涵）是其中的少年宣讲志愿者。团队由青少年承担公众讲述，家庭和不同年龄的伙伴共同参与，希望一份对雨燕的喜欢，能在观察、学习与共同创作中长久延续。

On the sixth day after being returned to its nest, the Beijing swift chick Xiao Duanwu took flight. For Common Swift Guardians, the rescue after the 2024 Dragon Boat Festival became a story to share. Eleven-year-old Helena Zhang, who uses the nature name Feather, is one of the team's young public educators. Young people do the explaining, while families and volunteers of different ages take part. Through observation, learning and making things together, they hope a fondness for swifts can become a lasting commitment.

行动如何展开

How the work unfolds

15

线下公众教育宣讲

In-person public education sessions

2024年起，截至投稿

Since 2024, at submission

团队开展北京雨燕调查与初步栖息地生物多样性调查，少年宣讲志愿者先学习准确辨认、认真记录，再把雨燕的生命故事讲给公众听。世界雨燕日活动、防鸟撞窗贴工作坊，以及风筝、明信片、自然笔记等创作，为不同兴趣的人提供参与方式，也为持续回来的志愿者创造共事与成长的机会。

2026年，团队与龙潭公园、野生动物救护中心、学校鸟类社团等伙伴合作，举办《雨燕看世界--北京雨燕科普艺术展》。公园既是北京雨燕栖息地，也是居民日常经过的地方，展览把相遇的机会放在这里。原创国画风筝与明信片还参与了与南非伙伴的生态文化交流，分享有关雨燕的知识与创作。羽毛还获赴南非雨燕越冬地，探访在地生物与文化多样性。



公众家庭参与防鸟撞窗贴DIY制作工作坊活动。

Families take part in a DIY workshop making bird-collision window markers.

3

连续举办世界雨燕日活动的年份

Consecutive years of World Swift Day events

团队记录，2024-2026年

Team records, 2024-2026

The team surveys Beijing swifts and carries out preliminary biodiversity surveys of their habitats. Young educators learn accurate identification and careful recording, then share the birds' life stories with the public. World Swift Day events, bird-collision window-marker workshops, and creative work with kites, postcards and nature journals offer different ways to participate, giving returning volunteers opportunities to work and grow together.

In 2026, the team worked with Longtan Park, a wildlife rescue centre, school bird clubs and other partners on an exhibition combining swift science and art. The park is both a Beijing swift habitat and a place residents pass through daily, bringing opportunities to learn into a familiar setting. Original Chinese-painting kites and postcards also featured in ecological and cultural exchanges with South African partners, sharing knowledge of swifts alongside creative work. Feather also had the opportunity to visit the swifts' wintering grounds in South Africa and explore local biological and cultural diversity.

发生了什么改变

What has changed

据团队记录，自2024年以来已开展15场线下生态主题公众教育宣讲，连续三年举办世界雨燕日公益活动。少年伙伴逐渐承担讲述与共同创作，连接社区、学校及更多合作机构。超过500名公众直接参与项目活动，参与者不仅加深对北京雨燕的认知，也纷纷为跨越山海迁徙往来的雨燕送上祝福。

2024年端午节，志愿者与龙潭公园工作人员把坠巢雏鸟小端午送回巢中，持续观察到它在第六天离巢。这次具体的协作，让团队有了一个可以与更多人分享的守护故事。



志愿者在公园中为公众科普北京雨燕知识。

Volunteers share knowledge about Beijing swifts with the public in a park.

Since 2024, the team has recorded 15 in-person public education sessions on ecological themes and three consecutive years of World Swift Day public events. Young volunteers communicate and co-create, connecting communities, schools and partner organisations. More than 500 members of the public have participated directly in project activities, learning about Beijing swifts and offering good wishes for their migrations across mountains and seas.

During the 2024 Dragon Boat Festival, volunteers and Longtan Park staff returned the fallen chick Xiao Duanwu to its nest. They observed it until it fledged on day six. This cooperation gave the team a story of care to share.



以雨燕为主题的公共艺术创作。

Creating public artwork inspired by swifts.

经验与下一步

Learning and next steps

仍在面对的困难

公众需要学会辨认北京雨燕，懂得适时寻求专业救助，志愿者也需要愿意继续参与的动力。团队把基础知识学习与共创体验放在一起，既认真对待每一条观察记录，也呵护大家在长期行动中的兴趣。

可以带走的经验

羽毛希望更早期和少年讲解员一起设计宣讲、游戏和展览，让孩子参与决定故事怎样被讲述。共同守护也需要把目光放宽：认识雨燕所在的整个栖息环境，并与愿意合作的伙伴一起，探索富有感染力、可集体共创的长期守护路径。

接下来希望做的事

团队希望走进更多学校、社区和迁徙沿线，开展展览交流、联动科学救助。救助配套设备仍在筹备研发，更多地区的合作也待推进。他们期待有更多人分享雨燕的故事，一起守望它们生活的地方。

Challenges that remain

People need to learn to identify Beijing swifts and know when to seek professional rescue support. Volunteers also need motivation to stay involved. The team brings foundational learning and shared creative experiences together, taking each observation seriously while nurturing people's interest in long-term action.

Learning to carry forward

Feather hopes to involve young educators earlier in designing talks, games and exhibitions, giving them a say in how the stories are told. Caring for swifts also calls for a wider view: understanding their whole habitat and working with willing partners to explore inspiring, lasting approaches to conservation that people can create together.

What comes next

The team hopes to reach more schools, communities and places along migration routes, sharing exhibitions and coordinating rescue support. Equipment is still in preparation and development, and further partnerships remain ahead. They hope more people will share swift stories and care together for the places these birds use.

行动者的话 / FROM THE CONTRIBUTOR

“光喜欢不够，还要科学地喜欢。”

“Affection alone is not enough; it needs to be informed by science.”

森林修复 · 自然教育 · 社区共建

05

光重新照进竹林

When Light Reaches the Forest Floor Again

“江河荟浙江翠” 杭州多样道

Siwu Nature Park | EcoZhejiang Nature Conservation

浙江杭州 · 萧山区义桥镇寺坞岭 / 2021年

Siwuling, Yiqiao, Xiaoshan District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang / 2021



自然观察活动中，孩子们近距离接触身边的植物。

Children explore nearby plants during a nature observation activity.

红外相机里，白鹇带着几只幼鸟，在疏竹后的林下觅食。巡查时看见的灌木新芽，也让刘申敏记住了光重新落进竹林的样子。2021年，万向三农集团发起本项目，万向民生通惠公益基金会组织实施，在地青年团队在寺坞岭开展调查、样地实验与持续监测，为过密的经济毛竹林“开窗”。竹材曾支持村民生计，竹价变化后管护动力减弱；修复山林，也需要重新商量人与土地怎样相伴。

A camera trap recorded a silver pheasant foraging with young birds beneath a thinned bamboo canopy. On field visits, new shrub growth also stayed with Liu Shenmin as a sign of light returning to the forest floor. In 2021, Wanxiang Sannong Group launched the EcoZhejiang Nature Conservation public welfare project, implemented by Wanxiang Minsheng Tonghui Foundation. The local youth team at Siwu Nature Park carried out surveys, plot experiments and long-term monitoring to create gaps in overgrown commercial moso bamboo forests at Siwuling. Bamboo once supported local livelihoods; falling prices weakened the incentive to manage it. Restoring the forest also means reconsidering how the land and the people who live here can sustain one another.

行动如何展开

How the work unfolds

46

引入的本土植物种类

Native plant species introduced

累计，团队记录

Cumulative; team records

≈30

科普课程类别

Types of public education courses

截至投稿，近30类

At submission; nearly 30

7

青年在地团队核心成员

Core members of the local young team

截至投稿，平均年龄28岁

At submission; average age 28

团队调查鸟类、兽类、两栖爬行类、昆虫与维管植物，并与专业团队合作鉴定。不同样地分别保留纯竹林、尝试疏伐后的自然更新，或以不同的策略补植乡土物种。林窗打开后，长期观察与养护继续跟上。

原有农家乐被改造成生物多样性展陈馆，植物园、步道与茶园成为户外学习空间。“与科学家徒步”等课程邀请公众走近修复现场，志愿者也参与监测、科普和场馆运维。山上的工作有了更多可以看见、可以参与的日常。

当地村民参与巡护、植被养护与农事管理。项目同时试点生物多样性友好茶园，推广生态农产品，寻找照料自然与维持生计能够相互支持的方式。

The team surveys birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, insects and vascular plants, working with specialists on identification. Different plots retain bamboo stands, test natural regeneration after thinning, or carry out native plant enrichment planting using different strategies. Opening the canopy is followed by the continuing work of observation and care.

A former rural hospitality venue has become a biodiversity exhibition hall, while gardens, trails and a tea garden serve as outdoor learning spaces. Courses such as “Hike with Scientists” invite people into the restoration site. Volunteers help with monitoring, public education and daily operations, making restoration work more visible and accessible for public participation.

Local residents take part in patrols, vegetation care and agricultural work. A pilot biodiversity-friendly tea garden and the promotion of eco-agricultural products explore ways for caring for nature and earning a living to support one another.



一期样地的林窗对比：2022年6月与2026年5月（投稿图示）。

Canopy-gap comparison in the Phase I study plot: June 2022 and May 2026, as shown in the submitted images.

发生了什么改变

What has changed

据团队记录，项目累计引入46种本土植物，开发近30类科普课程。7名核心成员平均年龄28岁，共同承担科研、教育与运营工作。

疏竹后的修复地块里，巡查者看见新的灌木幼芽，相机记录下白鹇与幼鸟觅食。眼前的植物与镜头里的鸟群，成为团队理解林下变化的具体记录，也让长期的投入有了可以分享的故事。

The team reports introducing 46 native plant species and developing nearly 30 types of public education courses. Seven core members, with an average age of 28, share the work of research, education and operations.

New shrub growth in the thinned plots and camera-trap images of a silver pheasant with young birds give the team particular observations through which to understand changes below the canopy. They also offer stories through which years of work can be shared.



项目提供的红嘴相思鸟影像记录。

A red-billed leiothrix in the project's photographic record.



工作人员维护鸟声监测设备。

A team member maintains bird-sound monitoring equipment.

经验与下一步

Learning and next steps

仍在面对的困难

天气、陡峭地形与基础设施条件限制着山地作业，修复又需要以年计的投入。更需要耐心的，是回应村民对疏竹和收入的担忧。一起参观样地、反复解释、在实际工作中合作，都是建立信任的一部分；对土地的认识，也在这样的往来里逐渐加深。

可以带走的经验

团队希望更早邀请村民参与，把生态目标、就业和生计放在一起讨论。合适的修复方案，需要当地人能够理解、参与的合作关系来陪伴；认真听见每一份顾虑，也是照料这片山林的工作。

接下来希望做的事

下一步，团队希望将修复与协作经验带到华东更多城市近郊山林，结合当地条件继续实践。让居民能够参与，也让山林获得长期照料，是他们希望一起延续的两件事。

Challenges that remain

Weather, steep terrain and infrastructure conditions constrain mountain fieldwork, while restoration asks for years of commitment. Residents' concerns about thinning and income need patient answers. Visiting plots together, explaining the work and cooperating in practice are all part of building trust, and of coming to know the land together.

Learning to carry forward

The team would invite residents into the process earlier, discussing ecological goals alongside jobs and livelihoods. A sound restoration plan needs relationships in which local people can understand the work and take part. Listening carefully to their concerns is itself part of caring for this forest.

What comes next

Next, the team hopes to share its restoration and cooperation experience with more peri-urban forests in eastern China, adapting to local conditions. Keeping residents involved and sustaining the care of the forest are two commitments it hopes to carry forward together.

行动者的话 / FROM THE CONTRIBUTOR

“要多倾听本地群众想法，保护不能与百姓对立。”

“Listen more closely to local people; conservation should not set itself against them.”

熟悉的公园，新的相识

New Encounters in Familiar Parks

绿美阅行 EcoReadia

EcoReadia

中国广州、佛山、东莞、江门、深圳 / 2023年1月

Guangzhou, Foshan, Dongguan, Jiangmen and Shenzhen, China / January 2023



雨中，一对母子对照自然寻宝手册探索社区公园。

A mother and son explore a community park in the rain with a nature scavenger-hunt guide.

一对亲子逛了一下午公园，却难以叫出身边植物的名字。这次在广州天河公园的相遇，成为绿美阅行 EcoReadia 开展野趣公园局的起点。自2023年起，团队把AI识别和主题任务带进大湾区城市公园，希望在寻常的散步里，为人与身边的生命多留一些相识的机会。

An afternoon in a park can pass without learning the names of the plants nearby. An encounter with a parent and child in Guangzhou's Tianhe Park brought that distance home to EcoReadia. In 2023, the team launched Wild Park Bureau, bringing AI-assisted identification and themed activities into urban parks across the Greater Bay Area. Its invitation is a simple one: make a little room in an ordinary walk for getting to know the life around you.

行动如何展开

How the work unfolds

5

覆盖城市

Cities reached

团队申报数据

Reported by the team

90,000+

累计参与人次

Participation instances

非独立参与人数

Not a count of individuals

50,000+

公众上传观察记录

Uploaded observations

不等于专家核验记录

Expert validation not documented

团队从广州、佛山、东莞、江门、深圳的公园出发，梳理物种资源，设计八条主题路线。本草、昆虫、果实与湿地，各有值得停留的地方；任务随公园特点调整，给第一次观察的人一些线索。

选择主题、寻找物种、拍照、答题、点亮图鉴，小程序把探索串成五个步骤，并用勋章记录进展。家庭扫码就能加入，无需另行预约，让一点新的发现安放在原本就有的游园时光里。

社区、学校和亲子社群帮助推广，青年自然引导员陪伴现场探索。团队记得，一个往常只想着滑梯的孩子，沿昆虫路线蹲在草丛边观察了二十分钟。那次游园，多了一位值得认识的小邻居。

The team explored park resources in Guangzhou, Foshan, Dongguan, Jiangmen and Shenzhen, developing eight routes around themes including plants, insects, seasonal fruits and wetlands. Each route responds to its park. The tasks offer first-time observers something to look for, and a reason to pause along a familiar path.

A mini-program links five steps: choose a theme, find a species, take a photograph, answer questions and unlock an illustrated entry. Badges mark progress. Families can join by scanning a code, leaving room for discovery within an outing they were already planning, without booking another activity.

Community groups, schools and family networks support outreach, with young nature guides helping visitors along the way. The team recalls a child who usually came for the playground spending twenty minutes watching an insect beside the grass. That visit made room for a small, previously overlooked neighbour.



参与者借助手册辨认公园里的植物。

Participants use a guide to explore plants in the park.

发生了什么改变

What has changed

据团队记录，项目已走进五座城市的数十座公园，吸引2万余名公众，累计超过9万参与人次，并培养近百名青年自然引导员。人数与人次各有含义，分别记录多少人参与、参与了多少次。

团队还收集到5万余条公众上传的物种观察记录。它们留下了人们留意城市自然的线索，也带来继续辨认的工作。材料未说明专家核验过程；准确的名称与可靠的信息，仍需要在后续整理和研究合作中逐一确认。

The team reports reaching dozens of parks in five cities, involving more than 20,000 people across over 90,000 participation instances, and training nearly 100 young nature guides. The two participation figures tell different stories: one counts people, while the other counts occasions of taking part, including repeat visits.

More than 50,000 public uploads now hold traces of these encounters with urban nature. They also invite further work: the submission does not document expert validation. Accurate names and reliable information still need to be confirmed through subsequent review and research collaboration.



儿童使用手机开展现场观察与记录。

A child uses a phone for on-site observation and recording.



孩子们携带探索手册沿林间步道开展活动。

Children follow a woodland trail with their exploration guides.

经验与下一步

Learning and next steps

仍在面对的困难

一条路线能够留下来，背后有许多不在屏幕上的工作。不同公园需要反复沟通，首次参与的家庭需要现场引导，本土小众物种的AI识别也有待改进。管理协调、技术更新和人的陪伴都需要持续投入，才能照顾到一次次新的参与和随之而来的问题。

可以带走的经验

工具能够帮人开始，往后的观察仍离不开任务和耐心的引导。团队希望更早连接公园管理机构与高校社团，整理本土物种资料、改进AI识别，并逐步开放公民科学数据板块，让技术与人的支持一同跟上。

接下来希望做的事

团队计划拓展社区公园路线，完善公众观察体系，寻找科研合作。新的行动者可以先在熟悉的公园试走一条短路线，听听参与者在哪儿停留、有什么疑问，再一点点调整。认识一种生命，记下另一个尚未确定的名字，都是值得带回下一次散步的收获。

行动者的话 / FROM THE CONTRIBUTOR

“不用等万事俱备再出发，楼下的绿地、身边的公园都是起点。”

Challenges that remain

Much of the work that keeps a route open happens away from the screen. Different parks require patient coordination, while families joining for the first time need personal guidance. Limited training data also make some less familiar local species difficult for AI to identify. Improving the technology, supporting guides and answering questions from managers and visitors all take continuing attention, well beyond the moment an activity goes live.

Learning to carry forward

A tool can help someone begin; clear tasks and patient guidance help them continue. The team would connect with park managers and university groups earlier, organise local species resources, improve AI identification and gradually open its citizen-science data section, developing human support alongside the technology.

What comes next

The team plans to extend community-park routes, improve its observation system and seek research partners. For someone beginning a similar initiative, a short route in a familiar park can be enough: listen to visitors' questions, notice where they pause and adjust the activity. A species newly recognised, or a name still to be checked, can both be reasons to return and look again.

“You do not have to wait until everything is ready. The green space downstairs or a nearby park can be your starting point.”

在城市里，慢慢读懂一片土地

Getting to Know a Patch of City Ground

深圳市龙华区零废弃促进会

Longhua District Zero Waste Promotion Association, Shenzhen

中国深圳 / 2021年6月

Shenzhen, China / June 2021



住宅楼旁的社区稻田，把城市空间变成自然教育现场。

A rice plot beside residential buildings becomes a setting for community nature education.

一把亲手收下的稻谷，可以把孩子带向一碗米饭的来处。自2021年6月起，深圳市龙华区零废弃促进会在蒲公英花园、长坑水农博园两处闲置空间开展行动，邀请社区一起种植、堆肥、观察自然。团队希望为城市家庭留下一处能够再次回来的地方：认识作物怎样长成，也跟随一片菜叶从废弃材料到还田使用的变化。

A handful of rice harvested by a child can open a conversation about an everyday meal. Since June 2021, Shenzhen's Longhua District Zero Waste Promotion Association has brought planting, composting and nature observation to two underused sites: Dandelion Garden and Changkengshui Agricultural Learning Garden. Its ambition is to give urban families somewhere to return to, to follow crops through their growth and watch discarded plant material become compost. Learning takes shape through work that children and their neighbours can share, and through changes that take time.

行动如何展开

How the work unfolds

2

社区实践场地

Community learning sites

蒲公英花园、长坑水农博园

Dandelion and Changkengshui gardens

最初的变化来自手工劳动。志愿者、居民和亲子家庭清理垃圾、翻整板结土壤；团队用堆肥和落叶腐殖土改良土质，种下乡土绿植、花卉、蔬菜与水稻，废旧洁具也被留下，成为种植容器。

播种、插秧、收割，课程沿着作物的生长安排体验。团队记得一次秋收：城市学生亲手整理稻穗后，谈起一碗米饭背后的辛苦。饭碗里熟悉的食物，在劳动中多了一层可以亲自理解的来处。

堆肥课堂让参与者收集材料、观察转化，再把腐熟堆肥用回土地。自然观察、环保嘉年华与旧物再利用活动，也向不同社区群体开放，让循环的道理能够通过一次次具体实践被看见。



学生在社区种植地开展动手实践。

Students take part in hands-on activities in a community growing space.

2021

行动启动年份

Year the initiative began

2021年6月，据团队申报

June 2021, reported by the team

The first changes came through manual work. Volunteers, residents and families cleared waste and loosened compacted soil. Compost and decomposed leaves helped prepare planting areas for local greenery, flowers, vegetables and rice. Discarded sanitary fixtures stayed on site too, finding another use as planting containers.

Activities follow the work of cultivation: sowing, transplanting rice and harvesting. The team recalls urban students handling rice they had harvested and talking about the labour behind a bowl of food. Something familiar from the dinner table had acquired a history they could begin to understand through their own hands.

Composting sessions follow materials from collection through transformation and back into the planting beds. Nature walks, environmental community events and reuse activities welcome different local groups. The process gives people something they can take part in and follow over time, connecting the idea of resource circulation with daily life.

发生了什么改变

What has changed

据团队记录，两处场地已为数千名城市孩子提供水稻种植、植物辨识与堆肥学习的机会，也承载着居民的共同活动。种植和自然课堂，逐步成为这些社区空间的日常。

这份实践把农耕、零废弃和社区参与放在同一块土地上。目前能够清楚呈现的，是场地使用与教育的积累。至于植物、小动物发生了怎样的变化，还需要完整的前后记录，才能了解生物多样性的变化。

The team reports learning opportunities for thousands of urban children across the two sites, from rice growing to plant identification and composting. Shared activities also bring residents together. Cultivation and nature education have gradually become part of the everyday life of these community spaces.

The work brings farming, zero-waste practice and community participation onto the same ground. Its documented achievements lie in education and the use of the sites. Understanding changes in biodiversity calls for something more: complete records of the plants and small animals present before and after the work.



参与者在社区稻田中认识水稻与农耕。

Participants learn about rice and farming in a community field.



洁具被改造成种植容器。

Sanitary fixtures repurposed as planters.

经验与下一步

Learning and next steps

仍在面对的困难

手工整理土地需要时间和体力，让居民理解、愿意参与也需要耐心。初期志愿者不足，长期的课程准备、活动统筹与场地维护又持续需要人手。怎样把最初动手的人与后来加入的人连接起来，让活动当天的参与接得上平日的照料，是团队需要不断学习的功课。

可以带走的经验

团队希望更早认识并记录地块原有的植物与小动物，为后来的比较留下依据。闲置空间也有生命栖居。先知道谁已生活在这里，才能更细心地安排改造，也更好理解土地随后的变化。

接下来希望做的事

团队计划加强学校与社区合作，让蒲公英花园深化社区微园艺，长坑水农博园延续农耕与循环实践。新的行动者可以从小场地开始，和伙伴约定记录、活动及日常照料的分工，让参与有路可循。

Challenges that remain

Working the ground by hand took time and strength; building understanding among residents took patience. Volunteers were initially difficult to recruit, and maintaining two sites, preparing activities and coordinating people remain continuing demands. The lasting task is to connect those who first worked on the sites with those who arrive later, so that participation on an activity day can lead into the quieter work of everyday care.

Learning to carry forward

The team would get to know and record existing plants and small animals earlier, leaving a baseline for later comparisons. Underused ground already holds life. Knowing what lives there makes it possible to plan changes more carefully and understand what follows.

What comes next

The team plans closer ties with schools and communities, with Dandelion Garden focusing on community gardening and Changkengshui on cultivation and material cycles. New groups can begin small, agreeing who will keep records, arrange activities and care for the site between visits.

行动者的话 / FROM THE CONTRIBUTOR

“最珍贵的力量是坚持和落地。”

“The most valuable strength is the commitment to keep putting ideas into practice.”

养蜂实践、传粉教育与乡村生计

08

蜂群与蜂农，相依的日常

Bees, Beekeepers and the Lives They Share

符洪川／蜂谷集团·蜜蜂星球计划

Fu Hongchuan / Fenggu Group · Bee Planet Initiative

中国多地山区；团队位于成都 / 2015年12月

Mountain regions of China; team based in Chengdu / December 2015



团队于2023年研制的移动养蜂场（投稿资料）。

The mobile apiary developed by the team in 2023, as described in the submission.

在养蜂家庭中长大的符洪川，关心蜂群，也关心守着蜂场的人。2015年12月，他与蜂谷集团启动蜜蜂星球计划，把蜂农培训、蜂群照料、产品开发和公众科普连接起来。团队希望在山区的日常劳动中，寻找一种让生态行动与家庭生计能够彼此支持、长久同行的合作方式。

Growing up in a beekeeping family gave Fu Hongchuan a lasting concern for bees and for the people who tend them. In December 2015, he and Fenggu Group launched the Bee Planet Initiative, linking colony care, beekeeper training, products and public education. Working with mountain communities, the team seeks partnerships that can sustain both local action and the livelihoods on which it depends.

行动如何展开

How the work unfolds

200+

生态智慧蜂场

Ecological smart apiaries

团队申报的项目覆盖

Project coverage reported by the team

1,000+

累计培训蜂农

Beekeepers trained

团队申报数据

Reported by the team

2015

行动启动年份

Year the initiative began

2015年12月

December 2015

团队走访山区蜂场，调查蜂种资源，建立智慧蜂场试点，记录蜂群与蜜源植物相关数据。设备之外，还有现场培训与持续沟通，陪伴合作蜂农尝试低干扰的养殖方式，把新的做法用到日常劳动里。

蜂场周围的本土蜜源花草也进入照料的范围。团队开展种植，开发蜂产品，尝试用销售收入支持后续工作；面向公众的科普，则从蜂群、植物与传粉昆虫之间的联系，讲述蜂箱之外更宽广的世界。

团队记下了2022年湖南城步一户人家的经历：一位有残障的蜂农用数字化管理减少往返蜂场，结合社交媒体销售，家庭年增收约2.3万元。这份个案让技术落到具体生活，也提醒项目继续倾听不同家庭的需要。



蜂场中成排布设的蜂箱。

Rows of beehives at an apiary.

The team surveys bee resources in mountain areas and establishes pilot smart apiaries, recording colonies and forage plants. Equipment comes with field training and continuing conversation. Together, these support partner beekeepers as they try practices that disturb colonies less and find ways to incorporate them into daily work.

Care extends beyond the hive to native flowering plants around apiary sites. The team plants forage, develops bee products and seeks to fund further work through sales. Public education follows the connections among bees, plants and other pollinating insects, widening the view beyond a single hive.

The team recalls a household in Chengbu, Hunan, in 2022. A beekeeper with a disability used digital management to reduce journeys to the apiary, alongside sales through social media. The household reportedly saw annual income rise by about RMB 23,000. This one family's experience shows how technology can meet a practical need; understanding other households means listening to their circumstances too.

发生了什么改变

What has changed

据团队记录，项目已在中国山区落地200多处生态智慧蜂场，累计培训上千名蜂农。数字记下了合作与学习走过的范围；要认识蜂场周围的生态变化，还需要把观察延续下去。

现有工作围绕管理蜂群、蜂农与蜜源植物展开，保护本土中华蜜蜂、改善传粉环境仍是需要长期投入的目标。更广泛野生蜂类的变化、区域传粉功能和不同家庭的增收情况，需要各自的连续资料，才能逐步看清。

The team reports more than 200 ecological smart apiaries in China's mountain regions and training for over 1,000 beekeepers. These figures trace the reach of cooperation and learning. Understanding ecological changes around the apiaries requires observation that continues beyond these counts.

Work centres on managed colonies, beekeepers and forage plants. Protecting local Chinese honey bees and improving conditions for pollination remain long-term aims. Changes among wild bees more broadly, regional pollination and household earnings each need their own continuing records before their outcomes can be understood.



蜂巢近景与后方的移动养蜂设施。

A close view of honeycomb, with a mobile apiary behind it.



穿着防护服的参与者在养蜂设施前合影。

Participants in protective suits gather in front of a beekeeping facility.

经验与下一步

Learning and next steps

仍在面对的困难

照顾蜂群的长远需要，必须与蜂农眼前的收入一起商量。改变养殖习惯，需要时间与信任；监测、种植和科普也都需要持续投入。怎样分享产业回报，关系着参与者是否有条件继续合作。

可以带走的经验

团队希望起步时就连接科研机构，建立标准化监测、留下长期资料，并更早讲清收益如何分配。一户人家的成功经验，需要连同它的条件一起理解。让新做法进入蜂场，要听懂蜂农每天遇到的难题，也要让他们了解改变会怎样影响劳动与收入。生态目标与人的生活，值得放在同一次谈话里认真讨论。

接下来希望做的事

团队计划继续拓展乡村合作，完善蜂场和蜜源植物相关实践，并发展面向青少年的自然教育。新的参与者可以先听本地蜂农讲一年里的难处，再一起寻找值得记录的问题，让学习与改进从日常需要出发。

行动者的话 / FROM THE CONTRIBUTOR

“扎根在地，倾听当地人需求，用可持续的模式长期坚持。”

Challenges that remain

Long-term colony care has to be considered alongside a household's immediate income. Changing familiar practices takes time and trust. Monitoring, planting and education also need sustained resources, while sharing returns fairly matters to whether beekeepers can afford to remain involved.

Learning to carry forward

The team would work with researchers earlier, establish standardised monitoring, retain long-term records and clarify how returns are shared. A family's success makes most sense when its circumstances are understood. Bringing a new practice to an apiary means listening to the problems its keeper meets every day, as well as explaining how the change may affect work and earnings. Ecological aims and people's lives belong in the same conversation, with enough time given to both.

What comes next

The team plans further rural partnerships, continued work with apiaries and forage plants, and nature education for young people. New participants can first listen to a local beekeeper's account of the difficult seasons, then find a question they can document and explore together.

“Stay rooted in the place, listen to local needs, and build a model that can last.”

家养动物福利与牧区可持续实践

09

牦牛的冷暖，牧民的日常

Yaks, Herders and the Work of Care

辜茂军与行动伙伴

Gu Maojun and project collaborators

中国四川阿坝、甘孜及西藏那曲 / 2022年5月

Aba and Ganzi, Sichuan; Nagqu, Tibet, China / May 2022



牦牛披风示例。来源：投稿《牛羊保温披风适用性说明》，第5页。

Illustrative yak capes. Source: submitted technical note on livestock capes, p. 5.

红原牧民帐篷里的热牦牛奶，与雨中伏地的家养牦牛，一同留在辜茂军的走访记忆中。自2022年5月起，他与伙伴通过调研、披风设计和试点，探索冬春照料，希望对动物的关心，也能回应牧民生活与草原管理的需要。

Warm yak milk inside a herder's tent in Hongyuan; domestic yaks resting outside in the rain. Both stayed with Gu Maojun after his visit. Since May 2022, he and his collaborators have explored cold-season care through field inquiry, protective-cape design and trials, bringing concern for the animals into conversation with herders' lives and rangeland management.

行动如何展开

How the work unfolds

60,000

披风捐赠总量

Capes donated

团队自述，含炉霍5万套

Team report; includes 50,000 for Luhuo

2

那曲试点区域

Trial areas in Nagqu

据团队申报

Reported by the team

2022

行动启动年份

Year the initiative began

2022年5月

May 2022

团队设计覆盖牛背的披风，希望多添一层挡风遮雨的遮护，并整理结构与适用性材料。一件用品需要适应牧民的日常；后续试用也要把天气、饲喂和动物个体情况一起记下，才能更细致地了解使用条件。

据团队记录，累计捐赠披风6万套，其中5万套送往四川炉霍；随附建议稿记述了2024年炉霍这5万套披风的覆盖情况。团队还报告在西藏那曲两个区域开展试点，将设计带进不同牧区的实际使用之中。

关心也延伸到冬春食物供应。团队提出设施补饲设想，撰写牧区生态与碳减排建议，希望为长期照料寻找支持。补饲、数字化记录和方法学仍在探索，需要逐步把方案带到能够持续检验的实践中。



披风实物样式。来源：投稿适用性说明，第2页。

Cape design shown in the submitted technical note, p. 2.

The team designed capes to cover a yak’s back, intended to offer additional shelter from wind and rain, and prepared structural descriptions and use guidance. An item of equipment has to fit everyday pastoral life. Further trials need to record weather, feeding and differences among animals, making it possible to understand the conditions in which a cape is used.

The team reports donating 60,000 capes, including 50,000 to Luhuo in Sichuan. An accompanying proposal describes coverage involving these 50,000 capes in Luhuo in 2024. The team also reports trials in two areas of Nagqu, Tibet. These accounts trace the movement from a design towards practical use in different pastoral settings.

Concern also extends to winter and spring feed. The team has proposed supplementary-feed facilities and prepared recommendations on pastoral ecology and emissions reduction, seeking ways to sustain care. Feed provision, digital records and methodology remain work in development, requiring continued practical exploration and assessment.

发生了什么改变

What has changed

设计材料、披风捐赠和试点，记下了团队已经做出的投入。一些使用反馈令人鼓舞；要了解动物体重或死亡率的变化与披风有怎样的关系，仍需更多可比较的连续记录。目前的信息，还不足以确定产品的独立作用。

团队希望动物照料能与牧民生活、草原管理彼此支持。减排方法学尚未落地，尚无碳信用或减排量的核证材料。饲养规模、草地压力与家庭收入怎样变化，需要分别跟踪，让长远期待逐步得到事实的回应。

Design documents, reported donations and trials mark the work undertaken so far. Some feedback has been encouraging. Understanding how capes relate to changes in animal weight or mortality still requires consistent records and meaningful comparisons; the available information cannot establish their independent effect.

The hope is to support animal care, herders' lives and rangeland management together. The emissions methodology remains unimplemented, with no certified carbon credits or verified reductions documented. Herd size, grazing pressure and household income each need continuing observation to understand what changes over time.

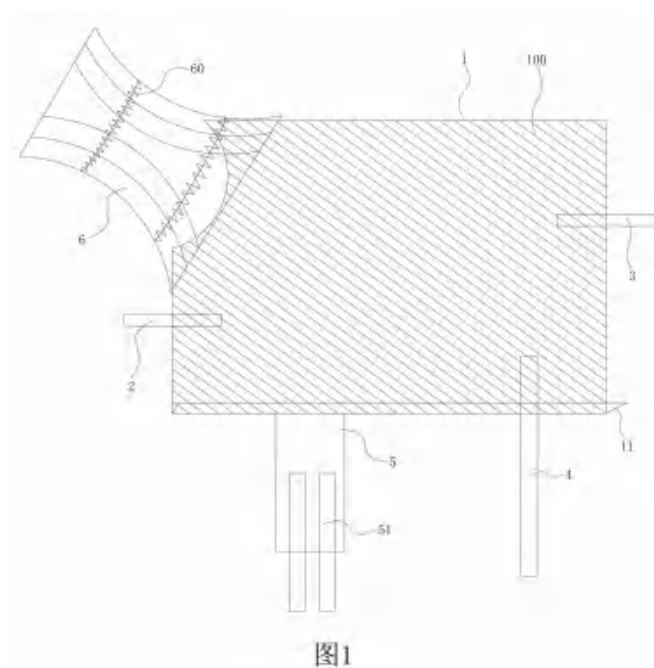


图1

牦牛保暖衣结构图。来源：投稿《一种牦牛保暖衣说明书附图》，图1。

Structural drawing of a yak garment. Source: the submitted technical drawings, Figure 1.

经验与下一步

Learning and next steps

仍在面对的困难

有限经费下，团队先把基础披风送到牧区；增加数字化记录，又需要设备与后续维护的投入。持续资金和资料追溯仍是难题。眼前的物资与往后的观察，都需要有人、有条件接续下去。

可以带走的经验

一次走访能让关切有了对象，接续的记录则帮助关切找到更合适的办法。团队希望更早建立牦牛生长资料，与专业伙伴商量适用条件和评价方法。把牧民的使用经验、不同季节的观察以及比较结果一同留下，其他地方的人才能理解这份探索走到了哪里，又有哪些问题值得继续携手尝试。

接下来希望做的事

团队希望把经验带进牧业教育，继续探索补饲与记录方法。青年伙伴可以协助整理试点台账和学习材料，先听在地参与者讲需要，再把方法、结果与未解的问题清楚留下，让照料动物的经验能够被理解，也能被继续完善。

行动者的话 / FROM THE CONTRIBUTOR

“我们可以一起，加入青藏高原生态保护。”

Challenges that remain

Limited funds have gone first to basic capes. Digital records would require further equipment and maintenance. Continuing finance and traceable information remain difficult: providing material support now and sustaining observation afterwards both need people and resources.

Learning to carry forward

A visit can give concern a focus; sustained records can help it find a more useful form. The team would establish growth records earlier and work with professional partners on conditions of use and assessment. Keeping herders' practical experience alongside observations across seasons and the results of comparisons would give others a fuller account. It would help people elsewhere see how far the work has come, and which questions remain open for further inquiry together.

What comes next

The team hopes to bring its experience into pastoral education and continue exploring feed and record keeping. Young collaborators can help with trial logs and learning materials, listening first to local needs, then preserving methods, results and open questions so that experience can be shared and improved.

“We can work together to contribute to ecological protection on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau.”

让产品设计看见生物多样性

Bringing Biodiversity into Product Design

杭州青绿蓝环境技术有限公司

Hangzhou Qinglvlan Environmental Technology Co., Ltd.

浙江杭州 / 2026年9月

Hangzhou, Zhejiang / September 2026



投稿者在花盆中记录的植物。

A plant recorded by the contributor in a flowerpot.

杭州的一位产品研发从业者，一直记得上班路旁带着晨露的鸭跖草蓝花。后来，熟悉的植物越来越难遇见，这份惦念也走进了工作：产品设计能否更早顾及其他生命？2026年9月，团队开始探索在既有生命周期评价软件中加入生物多样性方法。

A product developer in Hangzhou remembers blue dayflowers, wet with morning dew, along the way to work. As familiar plants became harder to find, a question took shape: could designers consider other living things before a product reaches production? In September 2026, the team began exploring methods to bring that concern into its existing life cycle assessment software.

行动如何展开

How the work unfolds

2026.09

行动启动

Initiative launched

研发探索阶段

Early development stage

LCA

生命周期评价

Life cycle assessment

拟纳入生物多样性方法

Biodiversity methods proposed

1

2

3

方法调研

Method review

功能开发

Feature development

企业应用

Business applications

当前为方法调研；功能开发和企业应用为后续计划。

Method review is current work; development and business applications are planned.

投稿时，团队正查阅评价方法，希望把对自然的关切带入既有软件。从原料获取到制造、使用与报废，各阶段可能产生的直接和间接影响，都在拟研究的范围内。

团队计划通过官网、社区和博客解释方法，再与食品、建筑等行业伙伴一起形成应用案例，让讨论落到具体产品上。投稿时，新功能与示范案例都还在计划之中。

At submission, the team was studying assessment methods to bring this concern for nature into its software. The proposed work would follow potential direct and indirect effects through sourcing, manufacturing, use and the end of a product's life.

The team plans to explain the approach through its website, community activities and blog, then work with partners in food, construction and other sectors to develop examples. At submission, both the software feature and these applications still lay ahead.

发生了什么改变

What has changed

目前已确定研发方向、开始方法调研。团队盼望在产品进入生产之前，设计师和研发人员就能一起讨论对自然的影响与取舍。

一件木制家具，把问题带回木材的来处：取材与当地生态有怎样的关系？这仍是工具希望帮助回答的问题，尚待具体的量化评估。

Work has begun with a clear aim and a search for suitable methods. The team hopes designers and developers will discuss effects on nature and the choices involved before production begins.

A piece of wooden furniture leads the question back to the timber's source and its relationship with local ecosystems. This is a question for the proposed tool to explore; quantitative assessment still lies ahead.



投稿者提供的山地环境照片。

A mountainous landscape supplied by the contributor.

资料与图像由案例投稿者提供 / Text and images supplied by the contributor

经验与下一步

Learning and next steps

仍在面对的困难

从一份关切走到可用的工具，还需补足生态学和评价方法知识，也需让企业与公众理解产品为何要顾及生物多样性。计算方法、数据要求和应用效果，都有待验证。

可以带走的经验

回望起点，团队希望更早与社区、当地环境领域人士和高校相识，让日常自然观察与专业研发彼此启发。从一个具体问题出发，也能找到不同专业的同行者。

接下来希望做的事

接下来，团队希望完善软件功能、寻找企业伙伴，并与本地媒体、校园社团和社区交流。让生物多样性渐进入产品与服务的日常选择，是继续向前的方向。

Challenges that remain

Turning concern into a useful tool takes knowledge of ecology and assessment, and patient explanation of why biodiversity belongs in product decisions. Methods, data needs and performance in practice still have to be tested.

Learning to carry forward

Looking back, the team would connect sooner with communities, local environmental practitioners and universities, allowing everyday observations and technical work to inform one another. A shared question can bring people from different disciplines together.

What comes next

Next come further software development, business partners and conversations with local media, student groups and communities. The team hopes these steps will give biodiversity a lasting place in decisions about products and services.

行动者的话 / FROM THE CONTRIBUTOR

“汇聚更多的志同道合的人，为自然向好发声。”

“Bring together more like-minded people and speak up for a future that is better for nature.”

乡土植物与地方知识

11

让乡土植物被更多人看见

Helping People Notice Native Plants

一个在广州关注乡土植物的本地人

A Guangzhou Resident Who Cares about Native Plants

广东广州 / 2025年3月

Guangzhou, Guangdong / March 2025



2026年，公众在广州黄花岗公园认识乡土古树。

Participants learn about a native tree at Huanghuagang Park, Guangzhou, in 2026.

在广州黄花岗公园，一棵古老的乡土树，连接起植物与地方的故事。一位本地自然教育工作者希望陪公众认识身边的植物，也了解它们承载的人文历史。行动从交通便利的城市公园出发，让城市家庭更容易走近这些熟悉而少被留意的邻居。

At an old native tree in Guangzhou's Huanghuagang Park, plants and local history meet. A local nature educator wants to help people recognise the plants around them and discover the stories they hold. The walks begin in accessible city parks, making it easier for families to get to know these often overlooked neighbours.

行动如何展开

How the work unfolds

5

乡土植物活动

Native-plant activities

投稿者记录

Reported by the organiser

自2025年3月起，行动者在自然之友广州小组带领乡土植物观察。每场免费活动之前，都有踏查、查资料与内容设计；月捐则支持着带领大家走这段路的工作。

离开公园，植物的故事仍可继续。行动者在公众号写下知识与故事，希望一次相遇，也能让日后留意植物多一个理由。

75-90

人参与

Participants

投稿者提供约数

Approximate reported range

Since March 2025, the organiser has led walks with Friends of Nature's Guangzhou group. Each free activity rests on site visits, research and careful planning, with the work of leading it supported by monthly donations.

The stories continue beyond the park. Through a WeChat Official Account, the organiser shares knowledge of native plants, hoping an encounter on a walk will leave people with a reason to keep looking.



公园凉亭里的自然导览与分享。

Nature interpretation and discussion in a park pavilion.

发生了什么改变

What has changed

据投稿记录，5场活动共有约75至90人参加。有人反馈，过去未曾留意的植物，在认识模样、听过故事之后，变得有趣，也留在了记忆里。

这些相遇，积累了公众观察与自然传播的经验。行动者还希望继续调查乡土植物、整理地方名录，把看见的植物留在记录里。

The submission records five activities with around 75 to 90 participants. Some said that plants once unnoticed became interesting and easier to remember after they learned their appearance and heard their stories.

These encounters have built experience in public observation and nature education. The organiser hopes to continue surveying native plants and compile a local species list, giving those observations a lasting record.



参与者近距离观察乡土植物。

Participants take a close look at native plants.

经验与下一步

Learning and next steps

仍在面对的困难

一场免费活动背后，有踩点、查资料与设计内容的劳动，目前都依靠业余时间投入。资金和系统学习机会仍是困难；让公众容易参与，也让带领者能够继续做下去，需要持续支持。

可以带走的经验

回望这条路，行动者希望更早把乡土植物作为自然教育的重点，多积累活动经验。一次次调整内容，让地方知识更容易被听懂，也让公众更容易参与。

接下来希望做的事

下一步是在广州继续调查、带领公众观察，逐渐整理乡土植物资料，并与广东及其他地区的同行交流。从生活于此的人的视角出发，邀请更多人一起认识这个地方。

Challenges that remain

A free walk rests on hours of site visits, research and preparation, currently undertaken in spare time. Funding and structured learning opportunities remain limited. Keeping activities accessible while supporting the educator's work is a continuing challenge.

Learning to carry forward

Looking back, the organiser would have made native plants a focus sooner. Experience and thoughtful changes to each activity can help local knowledge reach people in ways they can readily understand.

What comes next

Next come more surveys and public walks in Guangzhou, native-plant records, and exchanges with peers in Guangdong and elsewhere. Beginning with a resident's knowledge and curiosity, the organiser hopes more people will come to know the place they share.

行动者的话 / FROM THE CONTRIBUTOR

“一个关注乡土植物的人，希望通过线下活动和线上传播，让更多人认识到乡土植物并激发大家去保护自然”

“Someone who cares about native plants, hoping that activities and online communication will help more people recognise them and feel inspired to care for nature.”

读懂珠江水面下的生命

Reading Life beneath the Pearl River

Rosetta Yu

Rosetta Yu

珠江流域及广州城市水域 / 2024年6月

Pearl River Basin and Guangzhou's Urban Waters / June 2024



投稿者提供的城市水域环境记录：水面、岸线与桥梁。

An urban waterway record supplied by the contributor: water, shoreline and bridge.

在Rosetta Yu眼中，城市河流也是许多不易被看见的生命的家。作为研究者与跨媒介创作者，Rosetta Yu和伙伴将珠江流域的水文观察、淡水鱼类调查与独立出版结合，邀请公众再靠近一点，认识日常经过的水域。

For Rosetta Yu, a city river is home to living things that often go unseen. Bringing research and art together, the team combines hydrological observation, freshwater fish surveys and independent publishing in the Pearl River Basin, inviting people to look more closely at the waters they live beside.

行动如何展开

How the work unfolds

2024.06

行动启动

Initiative launched

投稿时间线

Submission timeline

观察 × 出版

连接现场与公众

Fieldwork meets publishing

水文资料与影像记录

Water records and visual documentation

1

2

3

现场观察

Field observation

资料整理

Records and images

独立出版

Independent publishing

自2024年6月起，团队沿珠江干流与支流观察，记录水体理化信息和物种分布。野外资料、水文历史与影像，随后在《广州水文志》等独立出版物中相遇。

团队邀请公众参与城市水文观察与自然采风，也探索数字建模、数据可视化和互动展示。让专业资料有更多讲述方式，帮助不同的人走近身边的水。

Since June 2024, the team has observed the Pearl River and its tributaries, recording water conditions and species distribution. Field data, historical accounts and images now sit together in independent publications such as Guangzhou Hydrological Notes.

Public water observations and nature excursions offer a way to join in. The team also explores digital modelling, data visualisation and interactive displays, finding different ways to share specialist knowledge of nearby waters.

发生了什么改变

What has changed

据团队介绍，已积累本土淡水鱼类与栖息地资料，建立观察数据库，并出版、传播《广州水文志》。活动也邀请公众亲自观察，让认识河流多一种方式。

一次深夜支流调查中，团队在灯光下记录鱼类活动，后来将这段经历写进出版物。从河边到书页，这段现场记录，让读者有机会认识水下的生命。

The team reports compiling records of native freshwater fish and their habitats, creating an observation database, and publishing Guangzhou Hydrological Notes. Public activities carry this work beyond the page, inviting others to observe and keep records.

One night on a tributary, the team recorded fish moving under its lights. That encounter later entered the publication, carrying a moment from the river to readers who might never have considered the life beneath it.

观察记录如何被分享

How records reach readers

1

水文与物种

Water and species

2

文字与影像

Text and images

3

公众参与

Public participation

信息图依据投稿所述工作环节绘制。

Diagram based on the activities described in the submission.

资料与图像由案例投稿者提供 / Text and images supplied by the contributor

经验与下一步

Learning and next steps

仍在面对的困难

每次来到河边，观察条件未必相同。季节、水质与天气影响调查，设备和资金也有待支持。让公众参与，需要合适的工具与持续培训；把专业知识讲清楚，同样需要耐心。

可以带走的经验

团队希望更早使用便于公众上手的数字工具，与社区、高校和环保组织建立长期联系，通过培训，陪更多人学会观察自己的水域。

接下来希望做的事

团队希望把观察与艺术出版的经验带到大湾区更多城市及南方流域，支持城市与学校留下自己的水文、物种档案。这条路，还需要更多合作与实践。

Challenges that remain

A river does not offer the same conditions on every visit. Seasons, water quality and weather shape fieldwork; equipment, funding, accessible tools and training also matter. Sharing specialist knowledge clearly takes patient work.

Learning to carry forward

Looking back, the team would introduce simple digital recording tools sooner and build lasting ties with communities, universities and environmental organisations, giving more people the training to observe their own waters.

What comes next

The team hopes to bring observation and arts-based publishing to more cities in the Greater Bay Area and other southern river basins, helping cities and schools keep their own water and species archives. New partnerships and practical work will be needed along the way.

行动者的话 / FROM THE CONTRIBUTOR

“行动不必等万事俱备，只要你开始迈出第一步去观察身边的一条河或一只鸟，你就在重新连接这个世界”

“Action does not have to wait until everything is ready. When you take a first step to observe a river or a bird nearby, you begin to reconnect with the world.”

城市农业与微型生境

13

在城市屋顶种一个农场

Growing a Farm on a City Rooftop

云里农场

Yunli Farm

北京 / 2023年8月

Beijing / August 2023



模块化种植箱中的蔬菜，构成屋顶农场的一部分。

Vegetables in modular growing boxes form part of the rooftop farm.

北京的一片720平方米屋顶上，居民有机会看见食物怎样生长。自2023年8月起，云里农场持续培育蔬果与蜜源植物，开展社区活动。人们在种植与观察中，也慢慢认识昆虫和鸟类如何使用这片城市里的小小空间。

On a 720-square-metre rooftop in Beijing, residents can see where food begins. Since August 2023, Yunli Farm has brought together vegetables, fruiting crops, nectar plants and community activities. Through cultivation and observation, the team is learning how people, insects and birds might share this small piece of the city.

行动如何展开

How the work unfolds

720 m²

屋顶绿地

Rooftop green space

团队记录

Reported by the team

60+

种蔬果与蜜源植物

Kinds of produce and nectar plants

不等同于全部为乡土物种

Not necessarily all native species

210

人社区社群

Community group members

不等同于单次活动人数

Not attendance at one event

团队用模块化种植等方式搭建农场，培育蔬果与本土蜜源植物，并介绍采用不使用农药的种植方式。种子落下之后，还有浇水、养护、堆肥与采收的日常。

居民与青少年在农场体验农耕，学习可持续农业、观察自然，配套课程帮助大家理解这些过程。居民志愿者参与管护，让学习也成为照料这片地方的一部分。

The team grows produce and native nectar plants using modular planting and other methods, reporting that it uses no pesticides. After sowing comes the continuing rhythm of watering, tending, composting and harvesting.

Residents and young people can grow food, learn about sustainable agriculture and observe nature, with a nature education programme to guide them. Resident volunteers help tend the site, bringing learning into its everyday care.



儿童在屋顶农场参与播种与种植体验。

Children take part in sowing and growing activities at the rooftop farm.

发生了什么改变

What has changed

据团队记录，场地有60余种蔬果与本土蜜源植物，观察到喜鹊、麻雀、中华蜜蜂、菜粉蝶和食蚜蝇等动物。人与人的联系，也凝聚成210人的社区社群。

团队记得，持续照料约三年后，鸟类活动多了起来。喜鹊会把新种的芍药块茎从土中啄出、扔在地上，共用一片地方的功课，就这样进入屋顶日常。

The team records over 60 kinds of produce and native nectar plants, alongside magpies, sparrows, Chinese honey bees, cabbage white butterflies and hoverflies. Human connections have also grown into a community group of 210 members.

After around three years of care, the team recalls seeing more birds. A magpie would dig up planted peony tubers and drop them on the ground: an everyday lesson in sharing a garden.



农场里记录到的食蚜蝇。

A hoverfly recorded at the farm.



农场内昆虫幼虫与蛹的观察记录。

Observations of insect larvae and a pupa at the farm.

经验与下一步

Learning and next steps

仍在面对的困难

让屋顶持续生长，需要为物料更新与植被养护不断投入，项目还缺少稳定收入。居民的理解、信任，以及持续参与的习惯，也需要时间。

可以带走的经验

回望起步时，团队希望更早联系伙伴、规划筹资，持续分享种植与观察，让居民及早理解和参与，一起支撑日后的照料。

接下来希望做的事

团队希望在更多高密度城市的商场和写字楼屋顶，延续种植、微型生境与社区参与的探索。每片新的屋顶，都需要适合的条件与长期照料。

Challenges that remain

Keeping the rooftop growing takes regular spending on materials and plants, without a stable income. Trust, understanding and the habit of returning also need time.

Learning to carry forward

Looking back, the team would bring partners and funding plans in earlier, sharing the work as it unfolds so that residents can help sustain it.

What comes next

The team hopes to explore more shopping-centre and office rooftops in densely built cities, bringing food growing, microhabitats and community life together. Each new roof will need suitable conditions and care that can last.

行动者的话 / FROM THE CONTRIBUTOR

“有很多怀揣同样理想的同行者，多沟通交流，碰撞想法，建立更多的伙伴，并肩前行。”

“Many others share the same hopes. Talk with them, exchange ideas, build partnerships and move forward together.”

自然故事 · 志愿者共创 · 儿童参与

14

自然魔法棒：把世界讲给孩子听

Nature Magic Wand: Bringing Nature Close Through Stories

自然魔法棒 | pta植物联盟 · pta planet皮塔星球

Nature Magic Wand | plant technology alliance · pta planet

中国多地及海外志愿者共同参与 / 2019年11月发起；同年12月首个音频上线

A volunteer community across China and beyond / Founded in November 2019; first audio released in December 2019



孩子围坐在一起，阅读并交流自然故事。

Children gather around illustrated stories, reading and sharing what they notice.

尘埃小时候想成为一名电台主持人。在2019年11月盖娅自然教育体验师的培训中，她遇见了潮汐等伙伴们，一起发起了自然魔法棒，12月16日上线第一个故事。由pta植物联盟孵化支持的自然魔法棒，就从这里出发。蒹葭、萱草、含羞草、太阳、半山等伙伴们希望用故事陪伴5至12岁的孩子和家庭，让四季与其他生命变得可亲近。一个人对声音的向往，渐渐成为许多人共同创造的日常。

As a child, Dust dreamed of becoming a radio presenter. At a Gaia training course for nature educators in November 2019, she met Tide and other companions. Together they founded Nature Magic Wand, releasing their first story on 16 December. Nurtured and supported by pta, it began here. Reed, Daylily, Mimosa, Sun, Half Mountain and fellow volunteers hope to accompany children aged five to twelve and their families through stories, bringing the seasons and other living beings closer. One person's love of sound gradually became a shared, everyday act of creation.

行动如何展开

How the work unfolds

300+

原创少儿环保音频故事

Original audio story episodes

截至2025年12月，团队记录

Team records, December 2025

1.01M+

喜马拉雅播放量（超101万次）

Plays on Ximalaya

三个专辑；截至2026年8月17日

Three albums; 17 August 2026

30+

英文第一季跨国志愿者

Volunteers for the first English season

2025年；团队提供

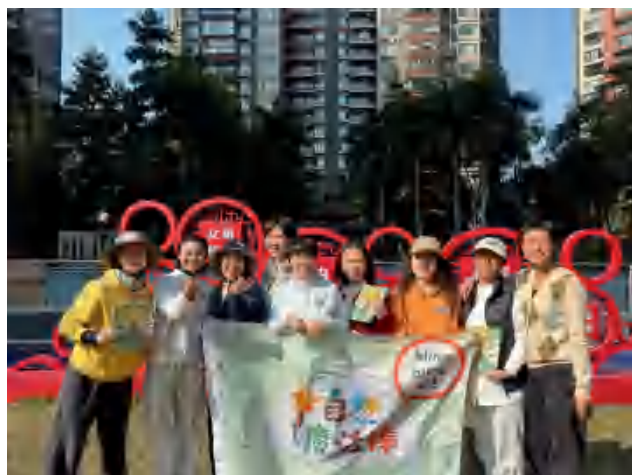
2025; reported by the team

伙伴通过线上协作，把写作、编辑、配音、剪辑、插画与发布接在一起。故事谷、音频谷、美术谷、宣传谷各有分工，也有志愿者把故事发展为亲子活动。许多封面出自儿童志愿者的画笔：孩子既是听众，也参与决定故事呈现的模样。

据团队介绍，每期故事至少有10位志愿者协作。每周的更新，背后是一份额被接过又交出的工作。2025年英文专辑第一季汇聚30多名跨国志愿者，不同语言和成长背景的伙伴，在同一份作品里相遇。

The stories pass through many hands. Volunteers write and edit, lend their voices, shape the recordings, create illustrations and share the finished work online. They organise themselves into groups affectionately called 'valleys', each caring for part of the process. Others develop family activities around the stories. Many cover illustrations are made by children: young listeners also help give the stories their visible form.

The team reports that at least ten volunteers contribute to each story. Weekly releases depend on people making time for one another's work and carrying it forward. In 2025, the first English season brought together more than thirty volunteers across countries, giving people with different languages and backgrounds something to create together.



自然魔法棒伙伴在一次线下聚会中合影。

Nature Magic Wand volunteers at an in-person gathering.

发生了什么改变

What has changed

到2025年12月六周年，团队已共创300多期原创少儿环保音频故事。2026年8月17日的数据简报显示，喜马拉雅三个专辑合计400集、播放超过101万次。故事还走进四册《魔法大自然》绘本和济南、广州等地的课堂；插画展与亲子活动，又把它们带到面对面的相聚里。

2025年，英文故事来到巴西COP30。田政逸（自然名：熊猫）在投稿中回顾团队的发布与展览交流经历：不同地方的人，也能因自然故事产生共鸣。这让团队更愿意相信，故事还可以陪伴更远的家庭。

By its sixth anniversary in December 2025, the team had created more than 300 original audio story episodes. Its briefing dated 17 August 2026 recorded 400 episodes across three Ximalaya albums and over 1.01 million plays. The work has also reached a four-volume picture-book series, Magic Nature, as well as classrooms in Jinan, Guangzhou and other places, illustration exhibitions and family activities.

In 2025, the English stories travelled to COP30 in Brazil. Joey Tian, who uses the nature name Panda, describes the sense of connection the team found while sharing the project with international audiences. The encounter encouraged the team to imagine more families, further away, making room for these stories.



孩子与伙伴在自然魔法棒插画展现场。

Children and volunteers at a Nature Magic Wand illustration exhibition.



户外活动中，故事插画与亲子交流来到真实的树木和天空之下。

Families take part in an outdoor activity, surrounded by story illustrations and living trees.

经验与下一步

Learning and next steps

仍在面对的困难

让故事持续更新，也要照顾讲故事的人。全志愿者团队仍在学习如何合理分工、看见每个人的付出，并给予伙伴留下来的动力。轮值协调和“绿豆积分”是已经开始的尝试，合适的协作节奏还需要一起寻找。

可以带走的经验

一件事会走到哪里，常常要做下去才知道。故事之外，共创也给伙伴留下彼此认识、发挥所长的位置。如果重新开始，团队希望更早推出中英文内容，让成员的多样性从第一天就进入故事。

接下来希望做的事

团队希望把英文音频带到更多国家，让不同地方的孩子与家庭找到亲近自然的入口。故事会继续被讲述，也期待在新的听众和伙伴那里，长出他们自己的理解。

Challenges that remain

Keeping the stories going means caring for the people who make them. The volunteer team is still learning how to share work fairly, recognise contributions and sustain the wish to stay involved. Rotating coordination and a volunteer points scheme are steps towards a rhythm that works for everyone.

Learning to carry forward

The shape of a project is often discovered by continuing to make it. Alongside the stories, collaboration has created room for people to know one another and contribute their strengths. Starting again, the team would bring Chinese and English into the work from day one, welcoming that diversity earlier.

What comes next

The team hopes to reach more countries through its English audio stories, offering children and families another way to feel close to nature. As the stories travel, it looks forward to the meanings that new listeners and collaborators will bring to them.

行动者的话 / FROM THE CONTRIBUTOR

“想做什么就去做，不要给自己设限。”

“Do what you want to do. Don't set limits on yourself.”

资料与图像

Sources and images

本书正文依据14项行动的投稿与随附材料编写。感谢所有投稿者分享经验与图像。各案例的图文资料由对应行动者提供。

Case texts draw on the submission forms and accompanying materials for 14 initiatives. We thank all contributors for sharing their experience and images. Materials for each case were supplied by the corresponding contributor.

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02 熊猫（自然名，余嘉怡） | 大湾区NatureWalk

Panda (nature name; Yu Jiayi) | Greater Bay Area NatureWalk

03 抱朴永续自然学院

Baopu Nature and Sustainability Academy

04 守望雨燕行动者 | 羽毛（自然名，张煦涵）

The Actioneers of Common Swift Guardians |
Helena Zhang (nature name: Feather)
Siwu Nature Park | EcoZhejiang Nature Conservation

05 “江河荟浙江翠” 杭州多样道

EcoReadia

06 绿美阅行 EcoReadia

Longhua District Zero Waste Promotion Association, Shenzhen

07 深圳市龙华区零废弃促进会

08 符洪川／蜂谷集团·蜜蜂星球计划

Fu Hongchuan / Fenggu Group · Bee Planet Initiative

09 辜茂军与行动伙伴

Gu Maojun and project collaborators

10 杭州青绿蓝环境技术有限公司

Hangzhou Qinglvlan Environmental Technology Co., Ltd.

11 一个在广州关注乡土植物的本地人

A Guangzhou Resident Who Cares about Native Plants

12 Rosetta Yu

Rosetta Yu

13 云里农场

Yunli Farm

14 自然魔法棒 | pta植物联盟 · pta planet皮塔星球

Nature Magic Wand | plant technology alliance · pta planet

案例09图像摘自投稿附件《牛羊保温披风适用性说明》第2、5页及《说明书附图》第1页。封面照片由大湾区NatureWalk提供；封底照片由“江河荟浙江翠”杭州多样道提供。

Case 09 illustrations are extracted from the submitted livestock insulation-cape note, pages 2 and 5, and the drawing sheet, page 1. Cover photograph supplied by Greater Bay Area NatureWalk; back-cover photograph supplied by Siwu Nature Park (EcoZhejiang Nature Conservation).

青年生物多样性行动案例集

Youth Action for Biodiversity
Case Studies from China

