



# 海寶圖 Marine Biodiversity Map

### 珊瑚群落 Coral Communities

- 石珊瑚 Hard Coral
  - 八放珊瑚 (軟珊瑚、柳珊瑚) Octocoral (Soft Coral, Gorgonian)
  - 黑珊瑚 Black Coral
- ### 海岸邊的生境地 Intertidal Habitats
- 紅樹林 Mangrove
  - 潮間帶泥灘 Intertidal Mudflat
  - 馬蹄蟹 Horseshoe Crab
  - 海草床 Seagrass

### 海洋哺乳動物 Marine Mammals

- 中華白海豚分布密度 Chinese White Dolphin Distribution Density
- 低至中 Low to Medium
- 高 High
- 江豚分布密度 Finless Porpoise Distribution Density
- 低至中 Low to Medium
- 高 High

### 海鳥 Seabird

- 白腹海鵝繁殖地 White-bellied Sea Eagle Nesting Site

### 其他「海寶」 Other Precious Species

- 綠海龜產卵地點 Green Turtle Nesting Site
- 文昌魚生境地 Amphioxus Habitat

### 海洋保護區 Marine Protected Area

- 海岸公園 Marine Park
- 海岸保護區 Marine Reserve





### 歡迎成為熱愛海洋的一分子！

想置身於美麗的珊瑚群落和親身觀察奇趣的海洋生物，不一定要耗費飛機遠遊並大大增加個人的碳排放才可感受得到。香港其實有很多彌足珍貴海洋生態，例如比加勒比海還多品種的珊瑚群落，延綿不絕的紅樹林，也有中華白海豚、馬蹄蟹等有趣的海洋生物！海寶圖勾勒出在本地找得到的珍貴「海寶」，你只要按圖索驥就可以看到蔚為奇觀的海洋景象，探索生命之源的美，培養保護環境的意識。海寶圖只是個開始，你可以與同樣愛好大自然的朋友一起同遊，發掘更多的生態景點，創造自己的海寶圖！

### Welcome aboard!

Usually, visiting incredible coral reefs and seeing stunning marine life involves an expensive holiday. The good news is – you don't need to spend an exorbitant amount of money and generate carbon emissions through air travel for a unique, memorable oceanic experience overseas! You can find astonishing corals, a myriad of mangroves and amazing marine species like Chinese white dolphins, horseshoe crabs and many more precious species right here in Hong Kong waters. WWF's Marine Biodiversity Map will show you where to find some of our marine environment's most precious gems\*. Best of all, this does not have to be a once-in-a-lifetime experience – by spending time in the wild, you and other marine life enthusiasts can discover more remarkable habitats and add to your own Marine Biodiversity Map!



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\*本地圖乃綜合政府公布的調查結果及本地專家的研究報告而成。基於保育理由，一些生態敏感的地點並不包括在這地圖內。歡迎瀏覽本會網頁，查閱完整的參考目錄：[wwf.org.hk/marinemap](http://wwf.org.hk/marinemap)。

\* The map is produced based on the best available data from government surveys and research conducted by local experts. Some ecologically sensitive sites are not indicated for conservation reasons. Please visit our website for the list of reference: [wwf.org.hk/marinemap/en](http://wwf.org.hk/marinemap/en).

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### 珊瑚群落

說香港擁有豐富及品種多樣化的珊瑚，似是天方夜譚，但其實並不然。在本港水域可以找到豐富的珊瑚物種，包括石珊瑚、八放珊瑚（如軟珊瑚、柳珊瑚）及黑珊瑚。事實上，很多人以為珊瑚是海中植物，其實牠們是動物呢！

石珊瑚因擁有堅硬的外骨骼而得名。大部分石珊瑚都有名為蟲黃藻的海藻類生物寄居體內，幫助石珊瑚吸收養分。由於蟲黃藻需要充足的光線進行光合作用，因此石珊瑚喜歡於隱蔽的海灣及清澈的海水區域作落腳點。至於八放珊瑚科的軟珊瑚和柳珊瑚，就散落分布於水深約8至10米的水域。黑珊瑚則擁有一身柔軟的黑色或褐色內骨骼，常見於水深4至30米的水域。牠們的群落形狀千變萬化，可以是密集或稀疏的分岔生長，又或是呈鞭狀，故有「水中樹」之名。

珊瑚為各樣海洋生物提供食物和住所，也為許多具商業價值的魚類提供產卵及育苗場地。



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### Coral communities

Strange as it may sound, Hong Kong is home to prosperous, highly-diverse coral communities, including hard corals, octocorals (such as soft corals and gorgonians) and black corals. In case you were wondering, yes, corals are actually animals. Hard corals have hard exoskeletons, most also have symbiotic algae known as zooxanthellae living in their tissues from which their food can be obtained; this limits their distribution to more shallow and sheltered waters. Octocorals are softer corals and are more widely dispersed through 8 to 10 metres of Hong Kong waters. Black corals have flexible endoskeletons which are black or brownish in colour with pale tentacles. They form many different colony shapes: densely or sparsely branched, or even whip-like in appearance - they have even been called "underwater trees", and usually be found at depths of 4 to 30 metres.

Corals provide food and shelter for a huge diversity of organisms. They are spawning and nursery grounds for some commercially important reef fish.



© Allen To

### 海岸邊的生境地

香港沿岸遍布珍貴的生境地，如紅樹林、潮間帶泥灘，也可找到馬蹄蟹及海草的蹤影。紅樹林是適應力很強的水本植物，常見於海浪較少的鹹淡水交界的軟質海岸，如河口一帶。潮間帶泥灘則是一片鬆軟的海岸生境，淤泥和黏土在一些受地理屏障包圍及只有輕微海浪的地帶內沉積，是擁有高生物生產力的重要生態系統。香港最大的潮間帶泥灘位於后海灣，每年為數以萬計的水鳥，包括留鳥及候鳥提供食物。

馬蹄蟹並不是蟹，從生物學角度看牠們和蜘蛛更為相近。四億年以來，牠們依然保持基本身體形態不變，因此常被稱為「活化石」。幼馬蹄蟹偶爾在香港的沙灘及泥灘露面。海草是一種在完全被海水浸沒下仍能生存的花植物。海草床是海洋的大富翁，為許多海底動物提供食物和庇護所，亦是魚類、甲殼類動物和馬蹄蟹的育苗地。

### Intertidal habitats

Hong Kong's intertidal zones are thriving habitats full of life, where mangroves, intertidal mudflats, horseshoe crabs and seagrasses can all be found. Mangroves are specially-adapted woody plants which usually occur along sheltered soft shores with freshwater flows; river estuaries are a good example. The mangrove environment often serves as a nursery ground for fish, crustaceans, and many other animals. Intertidal mudflats are made up of fine particles of silt and clay which have been deposited in very sheltered environments – this type of environment has an astonishingly high productivity and shelters numerous sea creatures. The largest local intertidal mudflat, the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay, provides food for many thousands of residents and migratory waterbirds each year.

Horseshoe crabs are not actually crabs – they are more closely related to spiders. They are living fossils, with their basic body form unchanged for the past 400 million years. Although rare, juveniles can still be seen on shores with soft sandy or muddy bottom in Hong Kong. Seagrasses are flowering plants which establish dense beds underwater, serving as nursery grounds for fish, crustaceans and horseshoe crabs.



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### 愛惜海洋生物和資源， 你有責

香港現存的四個海岸公園及一個海岸保護區只覆蓋本地百分之二的水域，以致大部分敏感的海洋生境及居住其中的珍貴物種，暫未得到法律條文有效地保護。因此，當大家遠遊預備欣賞大自然萬物時，應該盡量避免干擾自然環境。

### 以下是一些小提示，幫你做個負責任的遊客：

1. 用照片留下最美的風景，不要摘下或拿走任何東西；只留下足跡，不留下任何痕跡或破壞；只保存最燦爛奪目的回憶，不保留本來屬於自然的一景一物。
2. 適當棄置垃圾。
3. 不要觸摸、餵飼或騷擾野生生物；與動物及其巢穴盡量保持距離。
4. 輕聲輕步緩緩前進，盡量減低聲浪，可考慮關上電話的震鬧裝置，換成震動模式。
5. 細心挑選行山路線及小休位置，以避免傷害天然生境。
6. 拍攝動物時避免使用閃燈。
7. 於浮潛時，不要以珊瑚作借力或踏腳點，否則會破壞其結構。
8. 於潛水前，檢查所有測量表及器材已牢固扣好，避免在落水後被鬆動的器材纏繞或破壞珊瑚及其他生物。
9. 位於南丫島深灣的沙灘，在每年六月一日至十月三十一日會劃為禁區，所有遊客不可在這個綠海龜產卵的季節前往該處。
10. 每年十二月至翌年五月，遊人宜前往白腹海鵬繁殖的島嶼活動，以免騷擾海鵬及影響其繁殖成功率。
11. 觀豚時，切勿追逐或干擾海豚的前進路線。
12. 當你漫步於大自然時，沿途可協助清理膠樽或廢物，並棄置於適當的垃圾或回收箱內。

### Code of conduct

The existing four Marine Parks and one Marine Reserve cover only two percent of Hong Kong waters. This means that most of the sensitive marine habitats and their vulnerable species are not yet effectively protected by regulations. Everyone should know how to appreciate nature and how to minimize their own environmental impact when in the field.

### Here are a few gentle reminders about how to be a responsible nature visitor:

1. Take nothing but photographs; leave nothing but footprints; keep nothing but memories.
2. Do not litter.
3. Do not touch, feed or disturb any wildlife; maintain distance with animals and their nests
4. Walk slowly, with small movements and keep your voice level low. If possible, turn off your mobile phones or put them on vibrate.
5. Carefully choose your trails and rest areas to avoid environmental degradation.
6. Avoid using a flash when taking photographs of animals.
7. When snorkeling, do not brace against or step on coral communities – this could cause irreparable physical damage to them.
8. Make sure diving gauges and other gear are clipped and secured so that they do not dangle, risk entanglement in or damage to corals or other marine life.
9. The sandy beach at Sham Wan is specified as a restricted area from 1 June to 31 October during the nesting season of green turtles. No visitors are allowed during this period.
10. Do not land on islands which are home to White-bellied Sea eagle breeding sites during their breeding season (December to May). This will prevent disturbance to the birds and avoid reducing their breeding success.
11. While dolphin watching, never chase or cut across the course of dolphins.
12. Wherever you are, if you notice plastic bottles or debris, remove it and place it in an appropriate recycling or rubbish bin.

1,650<sup>km<sup>2</sup></sup>  
平方公里

香港水域總面積：1,650 平方公里  
Total Hong Kong marine area: 1,650 km<sup>2</sup>



50,000

每年冬季，后海灣的潮間帶泥灘為50,000隻過冬的水鳥提供盛筵

Every winter, the intertidal mudflat at Deep Bay is a "dining table" for an average of 50,000 wintering waterbirds



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為了防止破壞環境，請人離開自然生物種群的棲息地。  
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84

礁石珊瑚品種於我們的水域爭妍鬥艷，比加勒比海擁有的品種更豐富！

84 different hard coral species thrive in our waters – even more than those found in the Caribbean!

1637

於1637年首次於香港發現中華白海豚的跡象

Chinese white dolphins were first spotted in 1637 in Hong Kong

### 海洋哺乳類動物

中華白海豚是香港水域最多人認識的和受喜愛的海洋哺乳類動物，擁有活潑開朗的陽光性格和討好的外表而成為「萬人迷」，是香港回歸時的吉祥物，牠們最喜歡在本港西面的鹹淡水交界地區暢泳，成年的中華白海豚，皮膚呈粉紅色，亮麗的外型，加上好動及多元的社交表現，輕易取得大眾歡心。另一種香港的海洋哺乳類動物是江豚，則喜愛在本港南面的水域出沒，牠們沒有背鰭，灰色的江豚十分害羞及難以捉摸，在野外追尋其行蹤並不容易。可惜，這兩種海洋哺乳類動物的數量於近年有下降的趨勢，在野外的狀況備受威脅。

### Marine mammals

Hong Kong's most well-known, indeed famous marine mammals are the Chinese white dolphin and the finless porpoise.

A Hong Kong icon, Chinese white dolphins are readily seen in Hong Kong's western waters. Their striking pink appearance when they become adults, their playfulness and their complex social behaviour has long made them highly-popular. Their counterparts, finless porpoises, are shy and elusive, making them much harder to observe in the wild. The porpoises have grey bodies and lack dorsal fins, and are more commonly found in our southern waters. Unfortunately, both mammals have in recent years suffered an alarming decline in numbers and their status is now threatened.



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### 海鳥

白腹海鵬是香港其中一種最大型和美麗的信鳥，於本地繁殖的少於二十對，成年白腹海鵬披著一身摺疊的羽毛，純白的頭、胸、下腹和尾巴，與深色的飛羽形成強烈對比，雖然牠們未至全球瀕危的境地，但在東南亞部分地區的數目卻出現大幅下降的情況，白腹海鵬喜歡在沿岸的偏遠地區或島嶼棲息，鳥巢通常建於近海的樹木或懸崖，在香港東部和南部水域不時也會看到牠們展翅高飛，魚類為牠們的主要食糧。

### Seabird

The White-bellied sea eagle is one of Hong Kong's most rare and magnificent resident birds of prey – less than 20 pairs breed locally. Adults have distinctive plumage, with a white head, breast, tail and underbelly which provides startling contrast to its dark flight feathers. Though they are not endangered yet, numbers have declined significantly in parts of southeast Asia. Preferring remote areas along coasts or on islands, White-bellied sea eagles are commonly found in eastern and southern Hong Kong. They largely feed on fish and build their nests on trees or cliffs near water.