

在海岸公園及海岸保護區內，禁止進行以下活動：

- * 未經准許進行釣魚、捕魚、獵捕、移走或帶走動物或植物
- * 干擾受保護海洋生物的卵、幼雛及哺育場
- * 持有拖網、魚槍、炸藥或可用作捕魚的化學劑或電極裝置
- * 滑水、高速滑水或駕駛水上電單車
- * 以超過10節的速度操作動力驅動的船隻
- * 破壞沿岸任何海灘、泥灘、懸崖及海床
- * 毀壞政府告示、標記等裝置
- * 阻塞或污染水體或棄置廢物
- * 未經准許在指定碇泊地點以外繫泊及碇泊
- * 未經准許進行商業或販賣活動
- * 海產養殖

此外，海岸保護區內亦禁止游泳、潛水及任何船艇活動。

違例者可被定罪，罰款\$25,000元及監禁一年。

郊野公園及海岸公園管理局總監可酌情簽發牌照或許可證，准許有關人士進行受管制的活動，例如准許真正漁民或通常居於海岸公園附近的人捕魚，以及批准進行教育或科學方面的研究。



告示板 Information board



人 船繫浮泡 Mooring buoy for small boat



人 海下灣海岸公園護理員站崗
Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park Warden Post



人 海岸公園巡邏船 Marine Park Patrol Boat

The following activities are prohibited within marine parks and marine reserves:

- * Unauthorised fishing, hunting, collecting or possessing any wild animals or plants, or their parts
- * Disturbing the eggs, juvenile or the nesting sites of any protected marine species
- * Possession of trawl net, spear gun, explosives, chemicals or devices using electric charge which may be used for fishing
- * Water skiing, jet skiing or water scootering
- * Operating vessels exceeding the speed of 10 knots
- * Damaging any shoreline features on a beach, mudflat, cliff or seabed
- * Damaging notices, markers or other installation used by the Authority
- * Obstructing or polluting water body, or discharge of waste
- * Unauthorised anchoring or mooring outside the designated mooring site
- * Unauthorised commercial or hawking activities
- * Conducting mariculture operation

In addition, swimming, diving and boating are prohibited in marine reserves

Contravention may lead to a fine of \$ 25,000 and one year imprisonment.

The Country and Marine Parks Authority may, at its discretion, issue permits to conduct controlled activities such as fishing by bone fide fishermen or persons who ordinarily resides near a marine park, and may allow educational and scientific studies.

海岸公園遊客守則

在海岸公園及海岸保護區內，我們鼓勵遊客（包括潛水人士）欣賞豐富和種類繁多的海洋生物及緊記不要破壞牠們的生境。為保護海洋環境和生物，請緊記下列要點：

- * 切勿挖掘沙泥及碎石
- * 切勿翻起海岸石頭
- * 切勿捕獵或騷擾海洋生物
- * 切勿站立於珊瑚上
- * 切勿亂拋垃圾
- * 切勿污染海水
- * 切勿於指定碇泊地點以外下錨
- * 愛護海洋環境
- * 避免於浮力控制完全掌握前於珊瑚區潛水
- * 切勿撿取活生或已死的海洋生物及其部份（建議使用相機或攝錄機作記錄）
- * 遵照海岸公園護理員的指示

The Marine Parks Visitor Code

In marine parks, visitors (including SCUBA divers) are encouraged to appreciate the rich and diverse marine lives, and reminded not to disturb their habitats. It is important to protect our marine environment and marine life by the following visitor code:

- * Do not dig-up sand and rubbles
- * Do not litter
- * Do not stand on the corals
- * Do not pollute water bodies
- * Do not overturn stones and boulders
- * Do not hurt or disturb any marine wildlife
- * Respect our marine environment
- * Avoid diving in the coral area before you can master your buoyancy properly
- * Do not anchor outside the mooring sites
- * Do not collect any live or dead specimens (it is suggested to take photos or video as records)
- * Listen and follow the advice of Marine Parks Wardens

查詢 ENQUIRIES: 1823

電郵 e-mail: marineparks@afcd.gov.hk



漁農自然護理署 海岸公園科 二〇二〇年四月

Marine Parks Division, Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department April 2020



香港生物多樣性策略及行動計劃
Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) for Hong Kong
www.afcd.gov.hk/bsap

海岸公園及海岸保護區
Marine Parks & Marine Reserve



漁農自然護理署
Agriculture, Fisheries and
Conservation Department

致力為下一代保護海洋環境— 海岸公園及海岸保護區

CONSERVE A GOOD MARINE ENVIRONMENT FOR OUR NEXT GENERATION — MARINE PARKS AND MARINE RESERVE

香港的海洋環境

香港位於華南地區，在南海以北，西面毗鄰珠江河口淡水區，東臨遼闊的南中國海，由235個島嶼組成，海域總面積達1,650平方公里，約佔全港總面積的百分之六十。香港屬亞熱帶氣候，加上東西水域分別受海洋性和江河排放的影響，塑造了香港獨特而多樣化的海洋特色以及近岸生態。

為何香港需要成立海岸公園及海岸保護區？

由於結合了不同的氣候與水文條件，香港水域擁有多樣化的生境，孕育著熱帶及溫帶的海洋生物，包括海草、珊瑚、珊瑚魚及海洋哺乳動物等。為了保護香港獨特的海洋環境及物種多元化，政府特別展開海岸公園計劃，以達到存護、教育、科研與康樂的用途。透過海岸公園及海岸保護區的成立及對其之認識，達至海洋生物與人類共存的成果。

立法

一九九五年頒布的《海岸公園條例》（第476章）是香港海洋存護工作的里程碑。該條例賦予漁農自然護理署署長所需法定權力，擔任郊野公園及海岸公園管理局總監，在聽取郊野公園及海岸公園委員會的意見後，負責指定、管理及管轄海岸公園及海岸保護區。於一九九六年七月頒布的《海岸公園及海岸保護區規例》則訂定條文，禁止及管制在海岸公園及海岸保護區內進行某些活動。

海岸公園及海岸保護區的定義、管理及管制

海岸公園所佔的海域較大，可作存護和康樂用途。在海岸公園內，管理局採用兼容多種用途的概念，容許符合海岸公園成立目標且不會對海洋環境造成破壞的多種活動繼續進行，包括游泳、潛水、獨木舟、風帆及水底攝影。

相對之下，海岸保護區面積較小，但存護價值卻甚高，因此主要用作存護、科學研究及教育用途，其管制也較海岸公園嚴格。事實上，在海岸保護區內，除已獲預先批准的科學研究及教育工作外，其他活動一般都不准進行。

MARINE ENVIRONMENT IN HONG KONG

Hong Kong lies in the southern China and is located in the northern part of South China Sea. It is adjacent to the Pearl River Estuary's freshwater area in the west, while on its east lies the vast South China Sea. Hong Kong consists of 235 islands and has a marine area of 1,650 sq. km, accounting for about 60% of the total area of Hong Kong. The climate in Hong Kong is subtropical, coupled with that in the east and west sea areas are respectively affected by oceanic factor and river emissions, shaping the unique and diverse marine characteristics and coastal ecology of Hong Kong.

Why Need MARINE PARKS AND MARINE RESERVES IN HONG KONG?

The combination of climatic and hydrographic conditions results in the formation of a wide variety of habitats for tropical and temperate marine organisms such as seagrasses, corals, reef fishes and marine mammals. In order to effectively protect the unique marine environment and species diversity in Hong Kong, the Government has especially implemented the marine parks plan for the purposes of conservation, education, scientific research and recreation. We wish that through the establishment of marine parks and marine reserve and through understanding their objectives, the coexistence of marine species and humans can be achieved.

Legislation

In 1995, the enactment of the Marine Parks Ordinance (Cap.476) laid a milestone for marine conservation in Hong Kong. The Marine Parks Ordinance provides for the designation, control and management of marine parks and marine reserves. It also stipulates the Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation as the Country and Marine Parks Authority which is advised by the Country and Marine Parks Board. The Marine Parks and Marine Reserves Regulation was enacted in July 1996 to provide for the prohibition and control certain activities in marine parks and marine reserves.

DEFINITION, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

A marine park is a relatively large area of sea which can be set aside for conservation and recreation purposes. In marine parks, a multiple-use approach will be adopted to allow activities that are compatible with the objectives of marine parks and non-destructive to the marine environment such as swimming, SCUBA diving, canoeing, sailing, underwater photography to be taken place.

By comparison, a marine reserve is a smaller area of sea but with high conservation value which is reserved for conservation, scientific and educational study. Control will be more stringent in marine reserves. Actually, most of the activities will be prohibited in marine reserves and only prior authorized scientific studies and educational activities will be allowed.

