



表示該地點可欣賞到的紅樹品種
Indicate the existence of the mangrove species in the corresponding location

鹼蕨 *Acrostichum aureum*



桐花樹 *Aegiceras comiculatum*



白骨壤 *Avicennia marina*



木欖 *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*



海漆 *Excoecaria agallocha*



銀葉樹 *Heritiera littoralis*



秋茄 *Kandelia obovata*



欖李 *Lumnitzera racemosa*



香港海岸公園的紅樹林 Mangrove Habitats

in Marine Parks of Hong Kong



紅樹林泛指一種獨特的生境，通常出現於河口及上潮間帶交界的範圍。這生境主要由一些生長於遮蔽的泥灘，已適應高鹽度、長期積水的環境的植物所構成。紅樹植物因應它們與海洋之間的關係，大可分類為真紅樹及類紅樹兩類。真紅樹是指那些植物本身擁有最少一種或多種特徵去適應潮間帶的嚴酷環境，例如發展出鹽腺去減低植物內過多的鹽份；或擁有特殊的根去適應柔軟及不穩定的流動基質等等。

香港的海岸公園裡亦有紅樹林的紀錄，紅樹林生態系統是重要的生境之一，紅樹植物更是潮間帶環境中有機物質其中一種的主要來源，亦是很多魚類的幼魚及甲殼動物幼體的重要孕育場所，包括那些高經濟價值的品種。

在香港紀錄到的八種真紅樹的當中，所有品種都能於印洲塘海岸公園內尋找到；而海下灣則有六種。而分別位於印洲塘海岸公園的三枝及荔枝窩的紅樹林是香港海岸公園當中面積最大的兩個，分別佔地約3公頃及2.7公頃。

這份圖鑑主要是以圖片形式介紹在海岸公園裡紀錄到的真紅樹。內附的紅樹林遊覽守則提醒遊客如何去保護紅樹林。

Mangrove refers to a distinctive habitat which is usually found at the upper intertidal region of estuaries. It constitutes of plants adapted for living in saline waterlogged environment on protected soft shores. Depending on the association with the sea, mangrove plants can be classified into true or associated mangroves. True mangrove refers to the group that shows at least one or more modifications adapting for their harsh life in the intertidal environment, such as salt glands for salinity stress and root modification for the soft and mobile substratum.

Mangrove ecosystem is also one of the most important ecological habitats found in the marine parks of Hong Kong. Mangrove is believed to be one of the important sources of organic matter to the intertidal environment. In addition, mangrove is also an important nursery ground for larvae and juveniles of many fishes and crustaceans including those commercially important ones.

Among the eight (8) species of true mangroves recorded in Hong Kong, all of them can be found in Yan Chau Tong Marine Park while six (6) species are recorded in Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park. The mangrove habitats at Sam A and Lai Chi Wo in Yan Chau Tong Marine Park are found to be the two largest mangrove sites in the marine parks of Hong Kong which occupied about 3 and 2.7 hectares of area, respectively.

This is a guide to introduce pictorially the true mangrove plants recorded in both marine parks. A visitor code is also introduced to visitors on how & what they can do to help conserve the mangrove site.



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



海下灣海岸公園

印洲塘海岸公園

三枝

荔枝窩



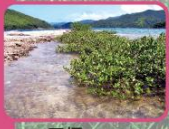
河口 Main Estuary



攔路坳 Lan Lo Au



荔枝窩 Lai Chi Wo



三枝 Sam A

當你遊覽紅樹林時，請注意遵守下列守則及愛護自然環境：

- 切勿挖掘沙泥、泥灘及碎石
- 切勿翻起海岸石頭
- 切勿捕攔或騷擾海洋生物
- 切勿站立或踐踏紅樹植物的根及幼苗和海草床（它們通常生長於紅樹林的前緣部份）
- 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）
- 切勿亂拋垃圾
- 請帶走攜來的廢物及觀察時保持安靜
- 切勿污染紅樹林及海水
- 愛護海洋環境

漁農自然護理署海岸公園科編製 二〇一八年一月

When you visit the mangrove areas, please help to follow the codes and conserve the environment

- Do not dig up the sand, mud and rubbles
- Do not overturn stones and boulders
- Do not hunt or disturb any marine wild life
- Do not stand and trample on the root and seedling of mangrove plant and seagrasses (which are usually grow along the offshore margin of mangrove site)
- Do not collect any live or dead specimens (photos or video taking are recommended for recording)
- Do not litter
- Take away any rubbish and observe wetland quietly
- Do not pollute mangrove substrate and water bodies
- Respect our marine environment

Marine Parks Division, Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department Jan, 2018.



整株植物
Whole plant



根部
Roots



葉
Leaves



花
Flowers

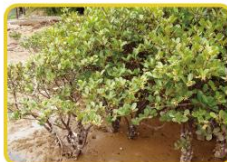


繁殖體
Propagules

鹵蕨
Acrostichum aureum



桐花樹
Aegiceras comiculatum



白骨壤
Avicennia marina



木欖
Bruguiera gymnorhiza



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