

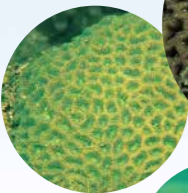
荔枝窩的珊瑚群落 CORAL COMMUNITY AT Lai Chi Wo

荔枝窩的珊瑚群落雖不及海下灣著名，但亦十分重要，而且種類豐富。荔枝窩是印洲塘海岸公園內的其中一個最佳珊瑚生長區，共錄得超過四十種石珊瑚品種。石珊瑚屬的扁腦珊瑚及蜂巢珊瑚是在近岸淺水區生長的優勢種，另有大量的小星珊瑚及刺星珊瑚在較深水處生長。

Though not as renown as in Hoi Ha Wan, the coral community at Lai Chi Wo is also important and rich in diversity. Over forty species of hard corals were recorded at Lai Chi Wo in Yan Chau Tong Marine Park. It is one of the best coral growing sites known in Yan Chau Tong Marine Park. The dominant hard coral species in the shallow coastal water are *Platygyra* spp. and *Favia* spp. while *Leptastrea* spp. and *Cyphastrea* spp. are most abundant in deeper water.

角蜂巢珊瑚
Favites sp.

菊花珊瑚
Goniastrea sp.



火燒腰
Diploprion bifasciatum

觀光 SIGHTSEEING



▲ 筆架洲 Pak Ka Chau

印洲塘有多種地形，例如海灣、突出的陸岬、半島、石崖、沙坑及海灘，並有泥灘、石岸等多類海灘。該處景色優美，一些本地人士更稱它為香港的“小桂林”。

A wide variety of landforms, such as bays, projecting headlands, peninsulas, rock cliffs, sand pits and beaches can be found within Double Haven (Yan Chau Tong) creating diversified beach types ranging from mudflat to rocky shores. Some local people even appreciate this area and called it "Mini Kweilin" in Hong Kong.

▲ 印洲 Yan Chau

海岸公園遊客守則

在海岸公園內，當局鼓勵遊客（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
- 切勿捕獵或騷擾海洋生物
- 切勿亂拋垃圾
- 切勿於指定碇泊地點以外下錨
- 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）
- 切勿翻起海岸石頭
- 切勿站立於珊瑚上
- 切勿污染海水
- 愛護海洋環境
- 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 the sand and rubbles
- Do not hurt or disturb any marine wildlife
- Do not litter
- Do not anchor outside the mooring sites
- Avoid diving in the coral area before you can master your buoyancy properly
- Do not collect any live or dead specimens (it is suggested to take photos or video as records)
- Do not overturn stones and boulders
- Do not stand on the corals
- Do not pollute water bodies
- Respect our marine environment
- Listen and follow the advice of Marine Parks Warden

海岸公園內的主要規例

根據《海岸公園及海岸保護區規例》(第476A章)，在海岸公園內不得進行下列活動：

- 以超過10海哩的速度操作船隻。
- 未經准許進行釣魚、捕魚、獵捕、移走和帶走動、植物。
- 未經准許採集任何海洋生物及資源。
- 阻塞航道、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。

MAJOR MARINE PARKS PROVISIONS

According to the Marine Parks and Marine Reserves Regulation (Cap. 476A), the following activities should not be carried out within the marine parks:

- Operation of a power driven vessel at a speed exceeding 10 knots.
- Unauthorised fishing, hunting and removal or taking away any animal or plant.
- Unauthorised collection of any marine life or resources.
- Obstruction of the fairways, pollution of the water body or discharge of waste.
- Unauthorised anchoring or mooring outside the designated mooring site.
- Unauthorised commercial or hawking activity.

查詢 Enquiries: 1823

電郵 Email: marineparks@afcd.gov.hk



漁農自然護理署 海岸公園科
二〇一九年十一月
Marine Parks Division
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
November 2019



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



印洲塘海岸公園位於船灣郊野公園的東北岸。此海岸公園由兩個部分組成：

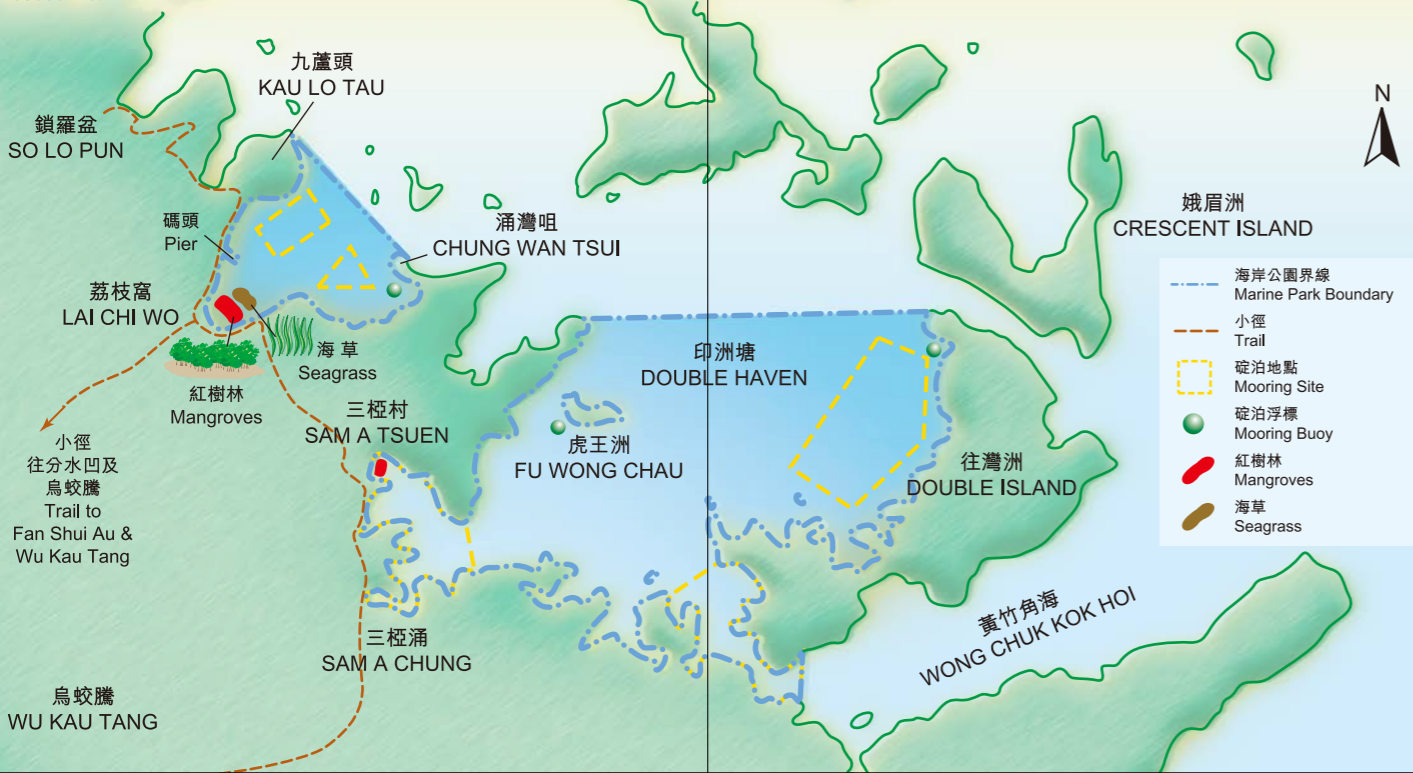
- (一) 第一部分位於印洲塘，西面以包括三桠村在內的陸地海岸線為界，東面以往灣洲的海岸線為界；
- (二) 第二部分毗鄰荔枝窩，其界線由涌灣咀起連接九蘆頭的北端。

印洲塘海岸公園於一九九六年七月指定，其海域總面積約680公頃，而陸地的界線一般沿海岸的高潮線劃定。

The **YAN CHAU TONG MARINE PARK** is located on the north east coast of Plover Cove Country Park. This Marine Park is made up of two portions:

- (1) The first portion at Yan Chau Tong (Double Haven) is bounded by the high water mark along the coastline of the mainland in the west including Sam A Tsuen and that of Wong Wan Chau (Double Island) in the east;
- (2) The second portion is located next to Lai Chi Wo and bounded by the line linking Chung Wan Tsui and the northern tip of Kau Lo Tau.

Yan Chau Tong Marine Park was designated in July 1996. The total sea area of this marine park is about 680 hectares. The landward boundary generally follows the high water mark along the coastline.



印洲塘海岸公園的生態 Ecology of YAN CHAU TONG MARINE PARK

印洲塘海岸公園的海洋生物及生境甚為多樣化，可在此找到三種重要的海岸生境，包括海草床、紅樹林地區及珊瑚群落。

The Yan Chau Tong Marine Park is diverse in both marine organisms and habitats. Three significant coastal ecological habitats are found within Yan Chau Tong Marine Park: seagrass bed, mangrove areas and coral communities.

海草是海生開花植物，在沙泥海床的環境生長，對防止近岸沙泥的流失十分重要。在生態價值方面，海草為各種魚類的幼魚和海洋無脊椎動物的幼體提供重要的藏身之地，亦為海膽及魚類等海洋生物提供食物。

一種通常被稱為矮大葉藻的海草品種主要分佈於香港東北海岸，而絕大部份都在印洲塘海岸公園內生長。同時，荔枝窩更是本港的矮大葉藻覆蓋範圍最廣的地點，花期由每年三月至七月。

荔枝窩的海草

SEAGRASS BED AT LAI CHI WO



SEAGRASS is a marine flowering plant that grows on sandy and muddy substrate. It is important to prevent the loss of coastal sand and mud. Ecologically, seagrass is an

荔枝窩的紅樹林及海草床重疊覆蓋
Seagrass and mangrove overlap in habitat at Lai Chi Wo

important shelter for juvenile and larvae of many fishes and marine invertebrates. It also serves as food for some marine lives such as sea urchin and fishes.

One species of seagrass commonly known as Japanese eel grass (*Zostera japonica*) is mainly distributed on the northeastern coast of Hong Kong, mostly found within Yan Chau Tong Marine Parks. Meanwhile, Lai Chi Wo is the site with the best coverage of Japanese eel grass in Hong Kong. The flowering period ranges from March to July.



矮大葉藻及彩螺 *Zostera japonica* and *Clithon* sp.



荔枝窩及三桠村的紅樹林 MANGROVES AT LAI CHI WO AND SAM A TSUEN

在印洲塘海岸公園內的荔枝窩及三桠村，可找到兩個重要的紅樹林地區。三桠村的紅樹林地區面積約3公頃，當中錄得七種真紅樹品種；荔枝窩紅樹林地區面積約2.7公頃，當中錄得八種真紅樹品種。紅樹林地區常被用作幼魚及其他海洋無脊椎動物幼體的哺育場。

Two important mangrove areas are located at Lai Chi Wo and Sam A Tsuen within Yan Chau Tong Marine Park. The mangrove site at Lai Chi Wo and Sam A Tsuen covers about 3 hectares while those at Lai Chi Wo covers about 2.7 hectares. Seven species of true mangrove plants were recorded in Sam A Tsuen while eight species were recorded at Lai Chi Wo. Mangrove areas commonly act as nursery grounds for juvenile of fishes and other marine invertebrates.



荔枝窩內的水筆仔
Kandelia obovata at Lai Chi Wo