

To protect our natural environment, please follow the following codes during outdoor activities such as bird watching, recreational fishing and hiking. Do not cause any disturbance to the breeding terns.

- ▶ The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department has erected warning notices on known breeding sites to advise visitors not to disturb breeding terns.
- ▶ Do not land on the tern islands during the breeding period, i.e. from May to September. Terns watching should be performed on a boat at least 20 meters away from the breeding site.
- ▶ Do not get close to the nests, eggs, and chicks of terns.
- ▶ Do not touch, take or hurt the eggs and chicks of terns.
- ▶ Do not throw or collect stones, make loud noise or use a loudhailer, light fires or bring along pets to tern breeding sites.
- ▶ Do not take or damage any vegetation at or near the breeding sites.
- ▶ Take your litter away for proper disposal. Do not leave fishing lines, hooks, nets, and other fishing tools on the tern islands.

請注意：所有野生雀鳥包括燕鷗均受香港法例第170章《野生動物保護條例》所保護。凡故意干擾、取走或傷害野生雀鳥或牠們的巢和蛋乃屬違法，最高可被判罰款港幣10萬元及監禁1年。

Please note: All wild birds including terns are protected in Hong Kong by Wild Animals Protection Ordinance, Chapter 170, Laws of Hong Kong. Any person who wilfully disturbs, takes, removes or injures wild birds or their nests and eggs commits an offence and is liable to a maximum fine of \$100,000 and to imprisonment for 1 year.

鳴謝  
Acknowledgement



香港觀鳥會  
Hong Kong Bird Watching Society

查詢  
Enquiries



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◎ 張浩輝 Cheung Ho Fai / 香港觀鳥會 HKBWS

**黑枕燕鷗**的前額和頭頂白色，黑色枕部羽毛延伸至眼部。夏季時份，在香港的海域和海岸可看見。  
**Black-naped Tern (*Sterna sumatrana*)** has white forehead and crown with black nape extending through the eyes. It can be seen over the sea and at coastal area in summer.



◎ 張浩輝 Cheung Ho Fai / 香港觀鳥會 HKBWS

**褐翅燕鷗**的上體呈深褐色，頭頂和枕部黑色，前額白色呈三角形。夏季時份，在香港東北和南面海域和海岸可看見。  
**Bridled Tern (*Onychoprion anaethetus*)** has dark grey-brown upperparts, black crown and nape, white triangular patch on forehead. It can be seen over the sea and at coastal area of northeastern and southern waters in summer.



◎ 何萬邦 Marcus Ho / 香港觀鳥會 HKBWS

**粉紅燕鷗**的嘴和腳部紅色，下體白色而帶少許粉紅。在夏季，在香港東北和南面的海域和海岸可看見。  
**Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougallii*)** has white underparts with pink, red bill and legs. It can be seen over the sea and at coastal area of northeastern and southern waters in summer.



◎ 孔思義 & 黃亞萍 J & J Holmes 香港觀鳥會 HKBWS

**普通燕鷗**的背部和翅膀上部灰色，頭頂和枕部黑色，喙和腳紅色。春季和秋季時份，在香港的東面和東南面海域和海岸可看見。  
**Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*)** has grey upperparts and upperwings, black crown and nape, red bill and legs. It can be seen over the sea at eastern and southeastern Hong Kong waters in spring and autumn.



◎ 孔思義 & 黃亞萍 J & J Holmes 香港觀鳥會 HKBWS

**白腰燕鷗**的前額大部份白色，枕部和頭頂黑色，延伸至眼和喙，喙和腳呈黑色。秋季時份，在香港東面和東南面的海域可看見。  
**Aleutian Tern (*Onychoprion aleuticus*)** has white forehead, black crown and nape extending through the eye to base of bill, black bill and legs. It can be seen over the sea at eastern and southeastern Hong Kong waters in autumn.



◎ 陳志雄 Allen Chan / 香港觀鳥會 HKBWS

**大鳳頭燕鷗**有黃色大嘴和明顯的黑色冠羽，偶然可在香港的東面和東南面海域和海岸見到。  
**Greater Crested Tern (*Thalasseus bergii*)** has a large yellow bill with black crest. It can be occasionally seen over the sea and at coastal area of the eastern and southeastern Hong Kong waters.



◎ 余日東 Yu Yat Tung / 香港觀鳥會 HKBWS

**烏燕鷗**的上體黑色，下體呈白色。成鳥額白色，幼鳥全身黑色，滿佈白色斑點。偶然可在香港南面海域遇見。  
**Sooty Tern (*Onychoprion fuscatus*)** has dark upperparts and white underparts. Adult has white forehead, juveniles are distinctively blackish with pepper white colour. It can be occasionally seen over the sea at southern Hong Kong waters.



◎ 何志剛 Pipe Ho / 香港觀鳥會 HKBWS

**白額燕鷗**的前額白色，頭頂和枕部黑色，喙黃色而未端黑色。春季時份，可在香港西北面的濕地和海岸見到。  
**Little Tern (*Sterna albifrons*)** has white forehead, black crown and nape, and a yellow bill with black tip. It can be seen in wetlands and at coastal area of northwest Hong Kong.



◎ 古愛麗 Kitty Koo / 香港觀鳥會 HKBWS

**鬚浮鷗**的喙部和腳呈紅色，前額至枕部黑色，下體呈灰色。春季和秋季時份，在香港西北面的濕地和海岸可看見。  
**Whiskered Tern (*Chlidonias hybrida*)** has reddish bill and legs, black forehead to nape, and grey underparts. It can be seen in wetlands and at coastal area of northwest Hong Kong in spring and autumn.



◎ 余柏維 Yu Pak Wai / 香港觀鳥會 HKBWS

**鷗嘴噪鷗**的頭頂和前額黑色，具有粗厚的深色喙部。春季時份，在香港西北面的濕地和海岸可看見。  
**Gull-billed Tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*)** has a black cap and forehead, with thick, black and short bill. It can be seen in wetlands and at coastal area of northwest Hong Kong in spring.



◎ 黃理萍 & 江敏儀 Peter & Michelle Wong 香港觀鳥會 HKBWS

**紅嘴巨鷗**有紅色的大嘴和黑色的頭頂。春季時份，在香港西北面的濕地和海岸可看見。  
**Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*)** has a black cap and large red bill. It can be seen in wetlands and at the coastal area of northwest Hong Kong in spring.



◎ 孔思義 & 黃亞萍 J & J Holmes 香港觀鳥會 HKBWS

**白翅浮鷗**全身黑色，翅膀上部呈灰色，腳紅色，喙部呈紅黑色。春季時份，在香港西北面的濕地和海岸可看見。  
**White-winged Tern (*Chlidonias leucopterus*)** has black body with grey upper wings, red legs, and reddish black bill. It can be seen in wetlands and at the coastal area of northwest Hong Kong in spring.



愛護

Please Protect Terns and Their Breeding Sites

燕鷗

保護牠的繁殖地點



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

# 燕鷗 Terns

燕鷗是體型小至中等的海鳥。大多數燕鷗的尾羽修長而開叉，背部和翼面呈灰色，頭冠黑色，胸腹和翼底白色。現時全世界有44種，廣泛分佈在全球不同地方，大多數生活在海洋和海岸地帶，但亦有少數品種在內陸水域生活，以捕捉小魚或空中的昆蟲為生。

Terns are seabirds of small to medium-sized seabird with long forked tail. Most species have grey upperparts and wings, black crown, and white breast, belly and underwings. There are 44 species in the world. They are cosmopolitan, typically marine and coastal, but some species live in inland waters. They mainly feed on small fishes and aerial insects.

# 香港的燕鷗 Terns in Hong Kong

香港有12種燕鷗的記錄，其中7種是春季或秋季的過境遷徙鳥，包括鬚浮鷗、白翅浮鷗、鷗嘴噪鷗、紅嘴巨鷗、普通燕鷗、白腰燕鷗和白額燕鷗，每年只會在香港停留很短日子。另外，粉紅燕鷗、黑枕燕鷗和褐翅燕鷗3種是夏候鳥，會留在香港繁殖下一代。此外，烏燕鷗和大鳳頭燕鷗比較罕見，在春秋過境遷徙時份在香港水域出沒。

12 species of terns are recorded in Hong Kong. Seven species including Whiskered Tern, White-winged Tern, Gull-billed Tern, Caspian Tern, Common Tern, Aleutian Tern, and Little Tern are passage migrants in spring or autumn. Roseate Tern, Black-naped Tern and Bridled Tern are summer visitors and breed in Hong Kong. Sooty Tern and Greater Crested Tern are rare migrants in Hong Kong waters during spring and autumn.

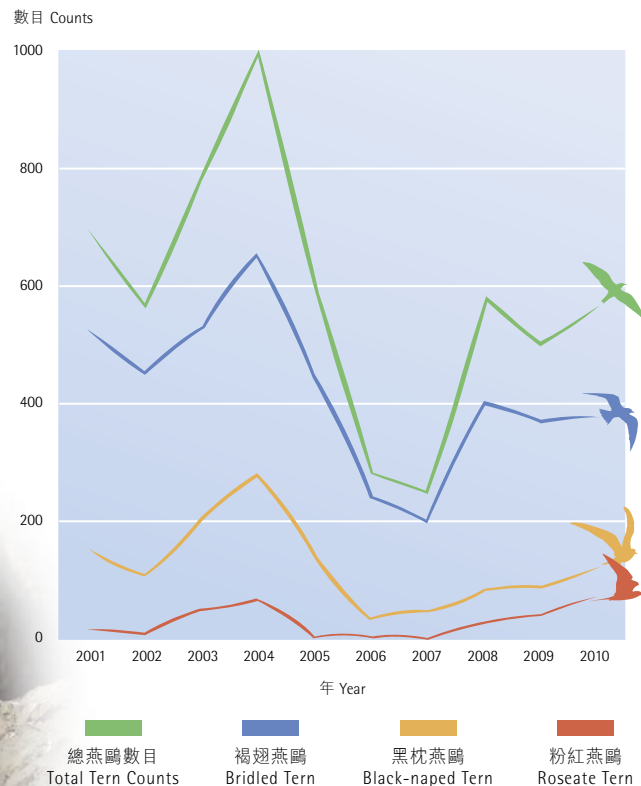
# 在香港繁殖的燕鷗 Breeding terns in Hong Kong



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每年夏季5月至9月期間，粉紅燕鷗、黑枕燕鷗和褐翅燕鷗會到訪香港，並且在東面和南面偏遠海域的岩石小島繁殖。2001至2010年這10年期間，在香港的燕鷗繁殖地點錄得該3種燕鷗的總數目介乎270至990隻之間，平均每年約有570隻。

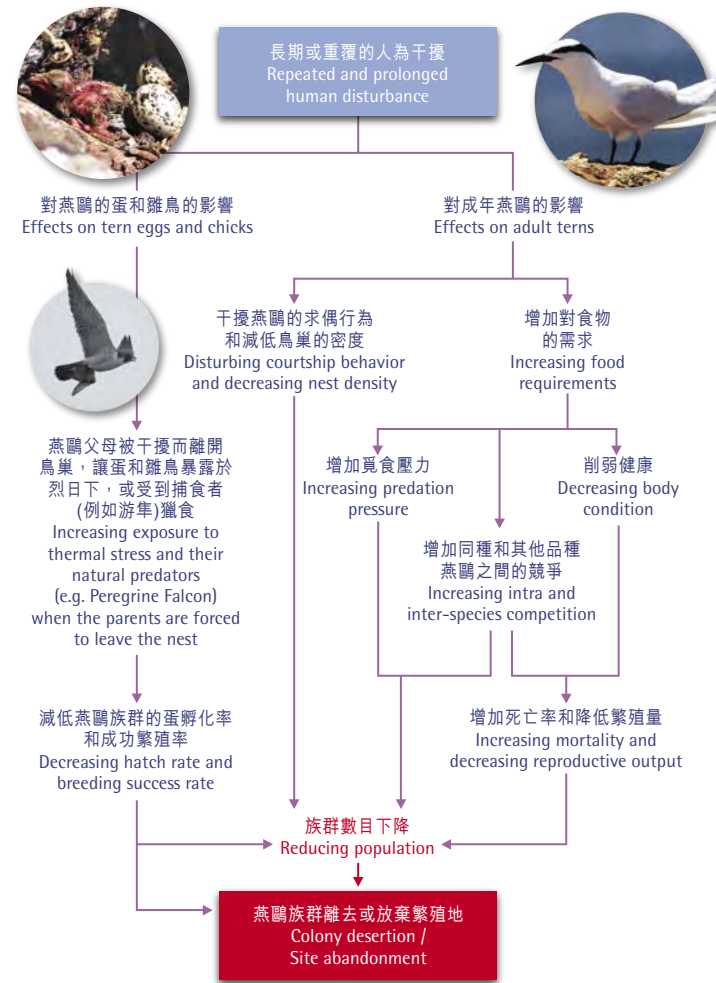
During the summer months from May to September, Roseate Tern, Black-naped Tern and Bridled Tern regularly come to breed on the small and remote rocky islands in eastern and southern of Hong Kong waters. In the last 10 years between 2001 and 2010, summer population of the 3 tern species at these breeding sites ranged at 270 to 990, or 570 on average.



# 減低人為干擾 你做得好 You can help to reduce human disturbance

長期或重覆的人為干擾會對燕鷗造成影響，可能導致繁殖率下降或，族群數目減少，更嚴重的可能令燕鷗放棄在香港繁殖。

Prolonged and repeated human disturbance to breeding terns may reduce their breeding success and summer population. This may eventually result in site abandonment.



# 保護和觀賞燕鷗守則 Codes for protecting and watching terns

燕鷗一般會在人跡罕至的小島岩岸築巢繁殖。為免影響燕鷗，我們在進行觀鳥、釣魚、郊遊等戶外活動時應注意以下事項：

- ▶ 漁農自然護理署已在一些燕鷗繁殖地點豎立警告牌，遊人請依從指示，不要干擾燕鷗繁殖。
- ▶ 切勿在繁殖季節(5月至9月)登上燕鷗島。觀賞燕鷗宜在船上進行，一般須距離燕鷗島至少20米以上。
- ▶ 切勿接近燕鷗的巢、蛋和雛鳥。
- ▶ 請勿接觸、取走或傷害燕鷗的蛋和雛鳥。
- ▶ 請勿在繁殖地點附近拋擲和收集石頭、叫囂或使用揚聲器、生火或帶放寵物。
- ▶ 請勿採摘或破壞繁殖地點周圍的植物。
- ▶ 請帶走垃圾，不要將魚絲、魚鈎、魚網等或其它釣魚用具棄置於燕鷗島上。

