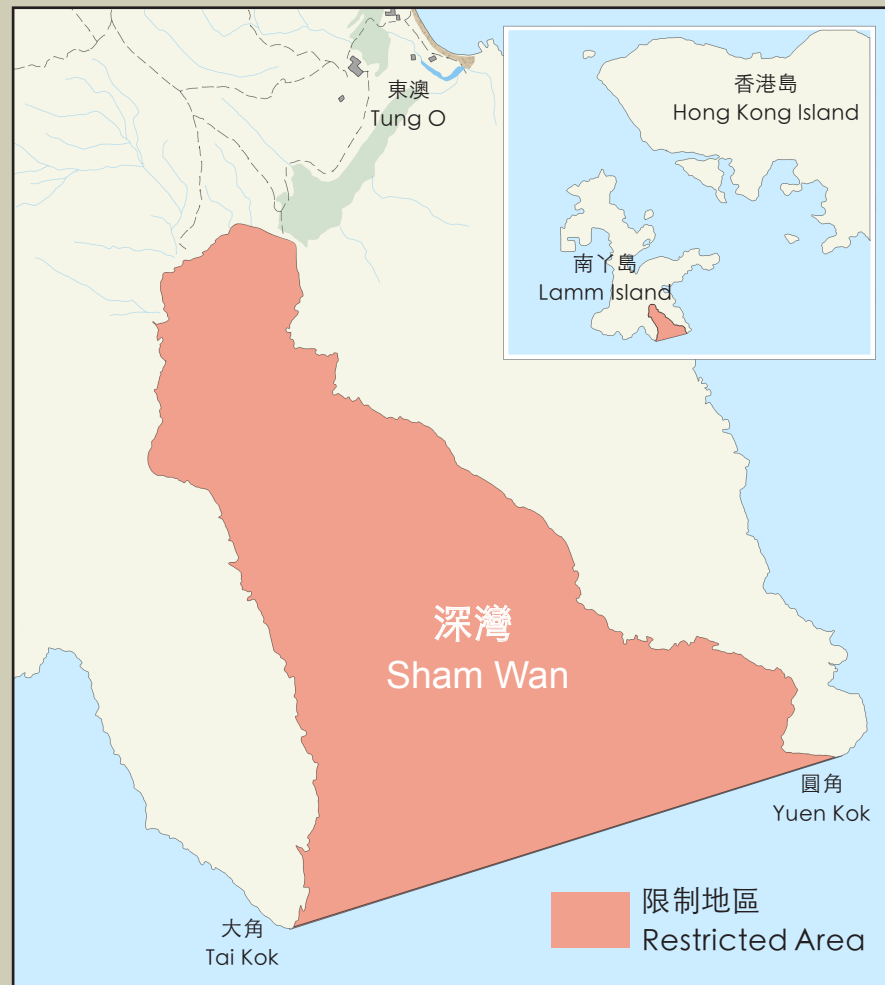


## 南丫島深灣限制地區地圖 Map of Sham Wan Restricted Area, Lamma Island



限制期: 每年4月1日至10月31日  
Restricted Period: From 1 April to 31 October every year

限制地區範圍: 南丫島深灣的沙灘及毗連該沙灘的海灣  
Area: Sandy beach at Sham Wan, Lamma Island and inlet of the sea adjoining the beach

**未經許可進入限制地區最高可被判罰款5萬元**  
**Unauthorised entry is subject to a maximum fine of \$50,000**



## 南丫島深灣限制地區 Sham Wan Restricted Area, Lamma Island



- 位於南丫島深灣的沙灘是本港唯一不時有綠海龜上岸產卵的地點，也是南中國海內為數不多的綠海龜產卵地之一。無論在本地及區域層面而言，深灣都是綠海龜繁衍及存活的重要生境。

The sandy beach at Sham Wan on Lamma Island is the only site in Hong Kong and one of the few sites in South China Sea at which Green Turtles nest from time to time. It is an important habitat to the breeding and survival of this species in the local and regional context.

- 考慮到深灣的重要科學價值，政府早於1999年將深灣沙灘和附近的淺水水域劃為具特殊科學價值地點，並根據《野生動物保護條例》（第170章）把深灣沙灘指定為限制地區。於2021年4月1日起，限制地區更由沙灘延伸至鄰接的綠海龜繁殖水域，而限制期亦由每年5個月延長至每年7個月（即4月1日至10月31日），以加強保護瀕危綠海龜。

In view of the scientific interest of the sandy beach and the nearby shallow water, the area has become a Site of Special Scientific Interest since 1999. The sandy beach at Sham Wan was also designated as a Restricted Area under the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170). To strengthen the protection of the Green Turtle, with effect from 1 April 2021, the Restricted Area has been expanded from the beach to the adjacent waters, and the restricted period has been extended from five months to seven months (1 April to 31 October) every year.



- 任何人士如要進入限制地區，均須持有由漁護署署長發出的相關許可證。未經許可進入限制地區最高可被判罰款港幣5萬元。限制期內，自然護理員將在區內巡邏，以防止未經許可者擅進和監察綠海龜的產卵情況。

An entry permit granted by the Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation is required for entry into the Restricted Area. Unauthorised entry is subject to a maximum fine of HK\$50,000. During the restricted period, patrol would be conducted by the nature wardens to prevent unauthorised entry and to monitor the nesting activities of Green Turtles.



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

## 香港的海龜保育 The conservation of Sea Turtles in Hong Kong







## 香港的海龜紀錄

### Sea Turtle in Hong Kong

- 在全球共有七種海龜品種中，在香港境內曾記錄到五種海龜，包括綠海龜、稜皮龜、欖蠐龜、赤蠐龜及玳瑁。當中以綠海龜的記錄最多，亦只有綠海龜在本港繁殖。南丫島的深灣是現存不時有海龜產卵的地點。

Among the 7 sea turtle species in the world, 5 species are recorded in Hong Kong. They are Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), Leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*), Olive Ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), Loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) and Hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*). Green Turtle is the most spotted and the only species that breeds in Hong Kong. Sham Wan of Lamma Island is where they nest from time to time.



## 綠海龜

### Green Turtle

- 綠海龜別名綠蠐龜。由於其體內的脂肪呈淺綠色，所以被稱為綠海龜。The Green Turtle is named for the green colour of its body fat.
- 成年的綠海龜體長約80至120厘米，龜殼黃綠至黑啡色、闊橢圓形，四肢扁平如槳，成年綠海龜一般體重約100至200公斤。

Adult Green Turtle has a carapace length ranging from 80 to 120 cm and body weighs about 100 to 200 kg. The carapace is broad and oval-shaped, olive to dark brown in colour.



- 綠海龜屬雜食性動物。成年綠海龜在近岸淺水處棲息，以海草及海藻為主要食糧，偶然也進食無脊椎動物如海棉、水母、墨魚及小蝦等。幼龜則比較喜歡吃細小的無脊椎動物。

Green Turtles are omnivorous. Adults feed mainly on seagrass and seaweed and occasionally some marine invertebrates such as sponge, jellyfish, squid and shrimp in coastal waters. Hatchlings and juveniles prefer small marine invertebrates.

- 在本港，每年六月至十月為綠海龜的產卵季節。綠海龜從數百至數千公里以外的棲息地洄游到出生地附近的淺海區交配。雌龜於晚上爬上出生的沙灘挖洞作巢產卵。在一個繁殖季，母龜可產卵三至七次，每次相隔約十二至十四天。同一隻雌龜通常隔數年才交配及產卵。海龜卵的體積與乒乓球相約，一窩卵大約有一百多個。產卵後，雌龜會返回大海，留下龜卵窩和牠上岸爬行時的痕跡。

In Hong Kong, Green Turtle nests from June to October. Mature Green Turtles travel hundreds to thousands of kilometres from their feeding grounds to the shallow waters off the natal beach for mating. After mating, the female turtle comes ashore at night to make nest and lay 3-7 clutches in a nesting season, with each clutch laid at an interval of 12 to 14 days. Each clutch size is over 100 eggs. The same female can only lay eggs once every few years. The eggs are white and of the size of ping-pong balls. After nesting, the female turtle returns to the sea, leaving its eggs and tracks on the beach.



## 海龜保護法例

### Legal Protection of Sea Turtle

- 香港法例第586章《保護瀕危動植物種條例》：所有海龜品種均已列入《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》附錄一。任何人士如無許可證進口、出口或管有海龜，最高刑罰為罰款港幣1,000萬元及監禁10年。

The Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Chapter 586): All species of sea turtles are listed under the Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Import, export or possession of sea turtles without permission is liable to a maximum fine of HK\$10,000,000 and an imprisonment of 10 years.

- 香港法例第170章《野生動物保護條例》：任何人士捕獵、蓄意干擾、管有、售賣或出口海龜(包括巢和蛋)均屬違法，最高刑罰為罰款港幣10萬元及監禁1年。

Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Chapter 170): All wild turtles in Hong Kong including sea turtles are "Protected Wild Animals" under the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Chapter 170). Hunting, willful disturbance, possession, sale or export of sea turtles including their nests and eggs are subject to a maximum fine of HK\$100,000 and an imprisonment of 1 year.



## 海龜保育

### Conservation of Sea Turtle

- 每年在海龜產卵季節來臨前，漁農自然護理署(漁護署)會進行產卵地的護理工作，包括清除沙灘上妨礙海龜上岸產卵的雜草，並定期監察沙灘的環境以及清理垃圾等。Before the onset of the nesting season each year, Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) carries out conservation management of the nesting site. The work includes removal of refuse and unwanted vegetation to maintain suitable habitats for nesting.

- 在綠海龜產卵期間，我們會派員於日間及夜間在深灣限制地區(包括海上)巡邏，以保護上岸產卵的綠海龜及海龜巢。此外，漁護署亦會監察海灣的狀況，並清除水底的廢棄漁網及海洋垃圾。During nesting season, we patrol in the Restricted Area (including at sea) to protect the nesting Green Turtles. We also monitor the situation of the bay and remove abandoned fishing nets or marine debris.



- 漁護署亦與不同機構進行教育及研究工作，攜手推展海龜保育。AFCD also joins hands with relevant stakeholders to carry out education and research projects for the conservation of sea turtles.

- 為提高海龜存活率，漁護署會在有需要時人工孵化海龜蛋，以及拯救和護理受傷海龜。孵出的小海龜或康復後的海龜會放歸大海。

To enhance the survival of sea turtles, AFCD carries out artificial incubation of sea turtle eggs as well as rescues and rehabilitates injured sea turtles where necessary. Hatchlings or recovered sea turtles will be returned to the sea.



## 您的參與

### Your Participation

- 我們相信，要有效保護海龜，必須得到市民的支持和合作才可獲得成功。因此，漁護署的自然護理員會到訪南丫島的村落、派發單張或張貼告示，向村民及遊人宣傳保護海龜的重要性。

We trust that support and cooperation from the public is of utmost importance in sea turtle conservation. In this connection, AFCD nature wardens visit villages on Lamma Island, distribute leaflets and post notices to raise the awareness of villagers and visitors in protecting sea turtles.

- 市民可透過參與深灣清理垃圾及雜草活動，以協助海龜產卵地環境保持整潔。Participate in garbage removal and weeding activities in Sham Wan to maintain the nesting ground for the sea turtles.

- 多年來，我們收到不少熱心市民提供有關海龜的報告，有助我們更有效保護海龜或採取執法行動。如發現海龜出沒或擱淺，請致電1823政府熱線。

Throughout the years, AFCD has been receiving public reports on sea turtle sighting or stranding. The information can facilitate proper rescue or enforcement action taken by AFCD. You can report any sea turtle sightings or strandings by calling 1823.

## 查詢 Enquiries

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