

香港

危險

海洋生物

Dangerous

MARINE LIFE

of Hong Kong



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



封面圖片：藍圈八爪魚
Cover photo: Blue-ringed Octopus

香港危險海洋生物
DANGEROUS MARINE LIFE
OF HONG KONG 2-3

A. 需要完全避開的海洋動物 Avoid completely

海膽 Sea urchin	4-5
水母 Jellyfish	6-7
魚 Fish	8-11
海毛蟲 Bristle worm	12
海蛇 Sea snake	13
織錦芋螺 Cone shell	14-15
八爪魚 Octopus	16-19

B. 如受騷擾或觸摸就可能傷害人
Potential injury if disturbed or handled

海綿 Sponge	20
海葵和群體海葵 Sea anemone and zoanthids	21
珊瑚 Corals	22-23
海星 / 羽毛星 Sea star/ Feather star	24-25
海參 Sea cucumber	26-27

與危險海洋生物有關的安全守則
SAFETY ADVICE ON DANGEROUS
MARINE CREATURES

其他忠告 OTHER ADVICE 30-31

不少本地及海外遊客甚為喜愛香港的海岸環境。進行徒手潛水、潛水、在海灘撿拾貝殼等活動。香港擁有獨特的海洋生境，可以觀賞到多種奇妙的海洋生物，包括各式各樣的魚類、珊瑚，以及其他種類繁多的海洋無脊椎動物。由於

香港危險 海洋生物

有不少的海洋動物是有潛在危險的，因此，在海上作樂時應特別小心。為了確保海洋資源完整無缺，持續生長，我們不能隨便驚擾或觸摸海洋生物，這點極為重要。另外，人們通常由於不清楚部分海洋生物的習性及危險性而被牠們弄傷。

危險海洋生物的數目及種類繁多，難以盡錄。本文旨在提供一般背景資料，介紹已知在本港水域出現的危險海洋生物，以及有何特徵和危險。

不少海洋動物是需要完全避開的，亦有部分是在受驚擾時可能會使人受傷，現以該兩類生物分別概述如下。

Many local and overseas visitors enjoy the coastal environment of Hong Kong and pursue recreational activities such as snorkeling, diving and beach combing. There are many wonderful marine creatures including fishes, corals and a diverse variety of other marine invertebrates to

observe here in Hong Kong's unique marine habitats. Care is required when enjoying the sea as numerous marine animals can be potentially dangerous. No marine life should be disturbed or handled as this is important for maintaining the integrity and long-term survival of our marine resources. There is also the risk that certain marine

DANGEROUS MARINE LIFE OF HONG KONG

life can harm you though this is typically due to an ignorance

of the behaviour and dangers of certain marine animals.

The list of dangerous marine creatures is long and varied and can never be exhaustive. This serves to provide some background and general information on the features of and hazards presented by dangerous marine creatures that are known to exist in our territorial waters.

There are a number of marine animals to avoid completely and others that if disturbed do have the potential to inflict nasty injuries. These are outlined below in these two categories.



海膽

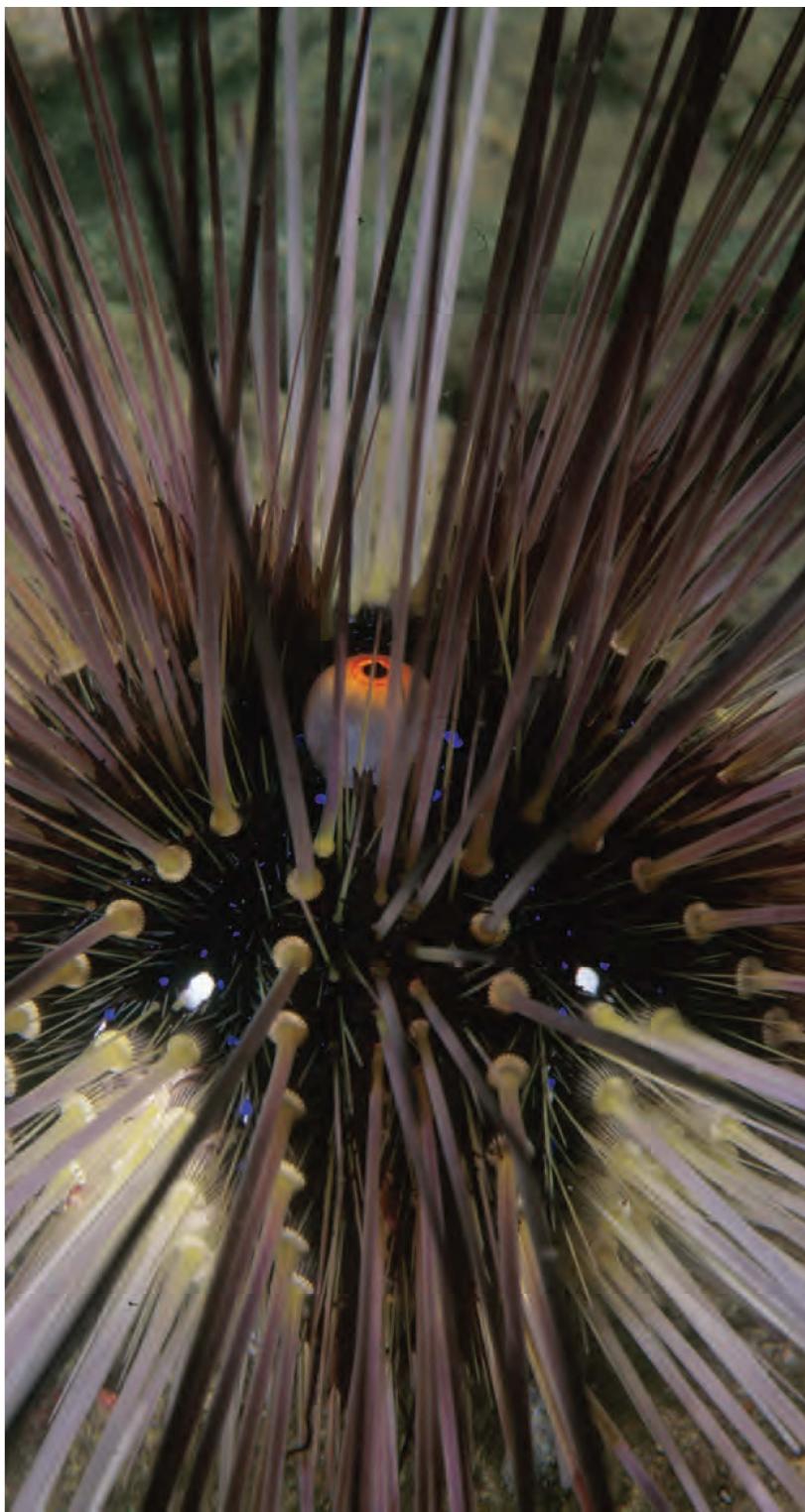
SEA URCHIN

海膽身體表面的刺及管足均布滿毒腺。常見的品種包括長刺海膽(*Diadema setosum*)。被海膽刺傷時，傷口會紅腫麻痺及劇痛。海膽的刺非常尖銳，可刺穿手套及蛙鞋。

Both the spines and tube-feet on the body surface of sea urchins possess venomous glands. Common species include long-spined sea urchin (*Diadema setosum*). Redness, swelling and excruciating pain will be caused if hurt by the spines. The spines are so sharp that they can penetrate through gloves and flippers.

長刺海膽
Diadema setosum

AVOID COMPLETELY

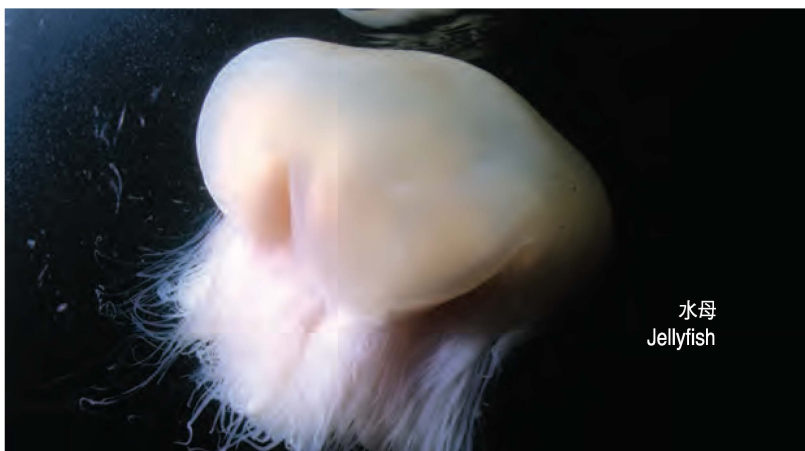


水母

JELLYFISH

水母觸鬚上的刺絲細胞(cnidoblasts)含有毒素。若被有毒觸鬚刺中，輕者身體會紅腫及痕癢，嚴重者可令人休克及肌肉痙攣，甚至死亡。獅鬃水母(*Chrysaora melanaster*)的有毒觸鬚可伸展至幾呎長，需特別小心。

The stinging cells (cnidoblasts) on tentacles of jellyfish possess toxin. If one is stung by the venomous tentacles, redness, swelling and itching will be resulted in minor case. In serious case, unconsciousness, muscle cramp and even death will be resulted. Extra care should be taken for Lion's mane jellyfish (*Chrysaora melanaster*). This animal possesses toxin in its tentacles which can extend up to several feet.



水母
Jellyfish

AVOID COMPLETELY



獅鬃水母

Chrysaora melanaster



FISH

有些魚類牙齒非常鋒利，如遭人騷擾或觸摸，便會咬人，因此在接近牠們時需提高警覺。這些魚包括鯊魚、油魴、牙帶、海狼及雞泡魚等。此外，大部分魚類都有尖刺，尤其是在鰓蓋(operculum)、魚鱗、鰭及尾部通常都有尖刺。有些魚的刺或與毒腺相連，令人受傷，可令傷口劇痛，必須避免觸摸這些魚類。例如鮪魚、赤魚、坑壕、打鼓鎚、泥鯚、老虎魚、石頭魚、石九公、石崇、獅子魚等都屬於這類魚。如給毒刺刺中，肌肉會呈現麻痺，嚴重者可能會感到劇痛、暈眩、噁心以及嘔吐，甚至死亡。此外，有些魚類具有保護色，例如石頭魚，若不察覺下徒手觸摸這些魚類是十分危險的。

Some fishes have very sharp teeth and care must be taken in approaching them as they will bite when provoked or handled. Examples of such fishes include sharks, moray eels, hairtails, barracuda and puffer fishes. Sharp spines are also present in many species of fish, particularly on the gill cover (operculum), scales, fins and tail. The spines of some species may be connected to poisonous glands and can cause very painful

A V O I D C O M P L E T E L Y

wounds and contact with such fishes must be avoided, for example stingrays, marine catfish, stargazer, rabbitfish, waspfish, stonefish, rockfish, scorpionfish, and lionfish. In serious cases, venomous spines may cause excruciating pain, dizziness, nausea, vomiting and even death. It should also be noted of camouflage of some fish such as stonefish which looks like a stone but is extremely dangerous when touched with bare hands.

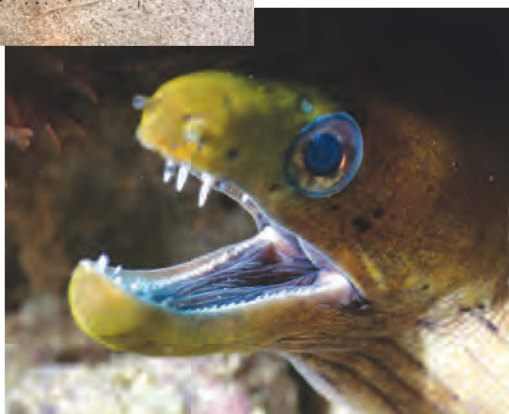
海狼
Barracuda



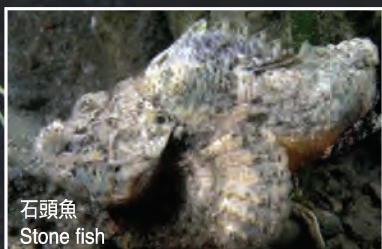
鰐魚
Stingray



油鯰
Morayeel



需要完全避開的海洋動物



石頭魚
Stone fish

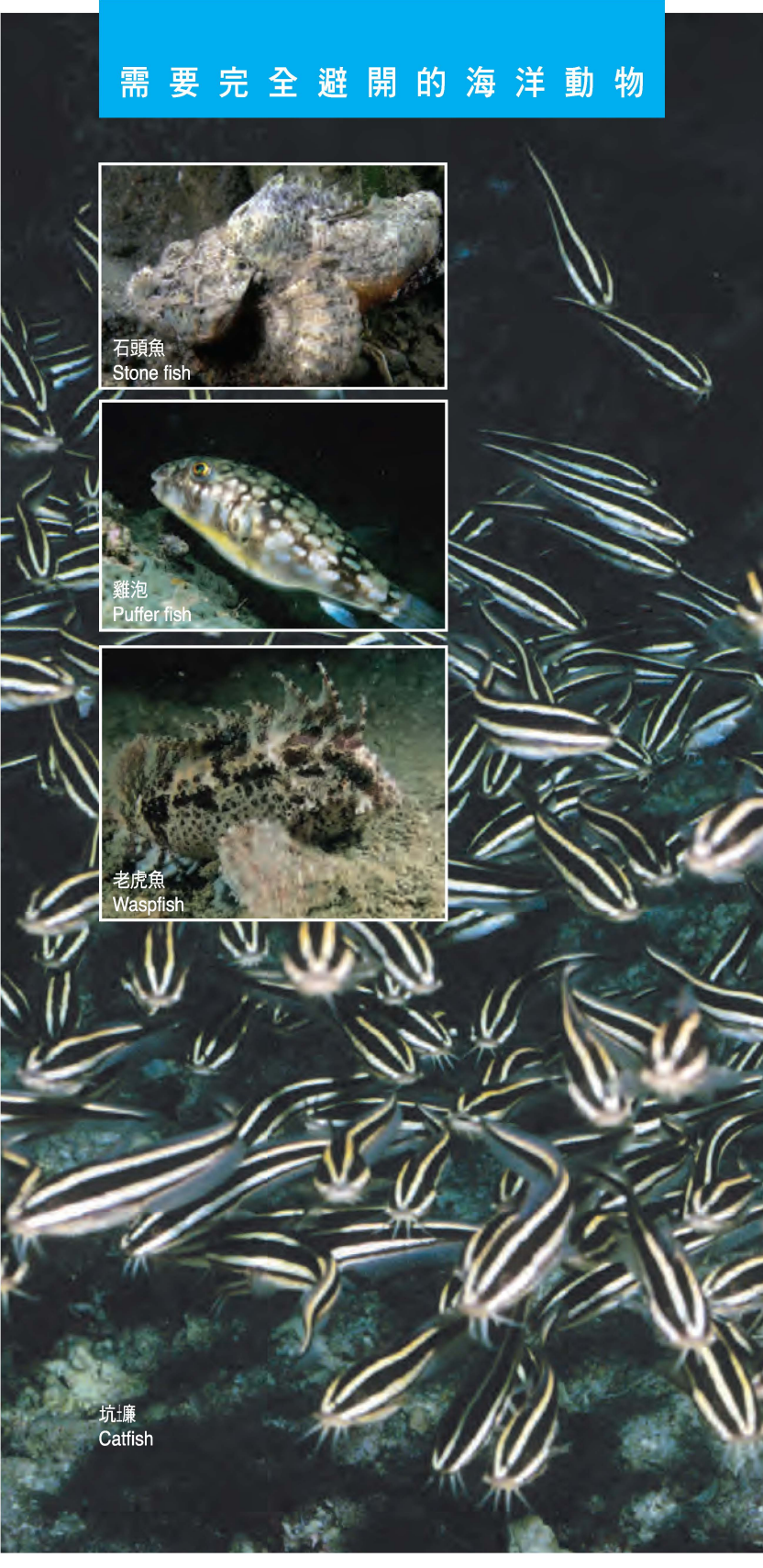


雞泡
Puffer fish

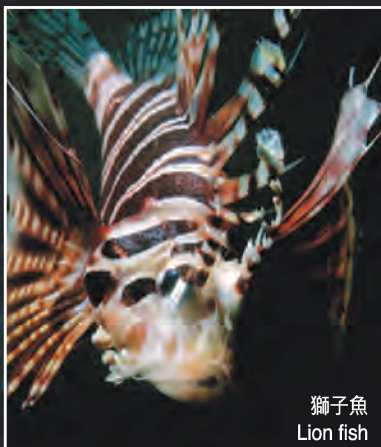


老虎魚
Waspfish

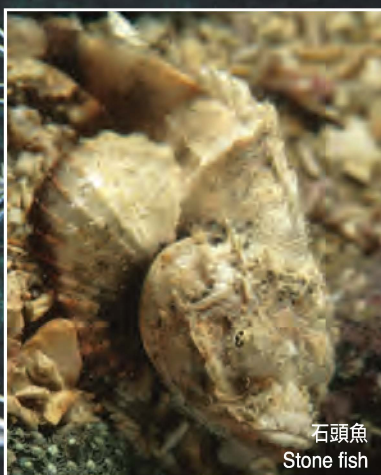
坑廉
Catfish



AVOID COMPLETELY



獅子魚
Lion fish



石頭魚
Stone fish



石崇
Scorpion fish

海毛蟲

BRISTLE WORM

海毛蟲腿上的微細硬毛布滿毒腺，如被它們刺傷，皮膚會痕癢、紅腫以及起膿。

The tiny bristles on their legs possess venomous glands. If one's skin is punctured by these sharp bristles, the venom will cause itching, redness, swelling and blisters.



海毛蟲
Chloeia parva

AVOID COMPLETELY

海蛇

SEA SNAKE



大部分海蛇均能放出毒液，應避免觸摸。如遭咬傷，應立即到醫院求診，切勿試圖用口吸出毒液。

Most sea snakes produce venom. One should avoid touching them. If being bitten, the victim should be sent to the hospital immediately. Do not try to suck out the venom with mouth.

需要完全避開的海洋動物

織錦芋螺

CONE SHELL

織錦芋螺(例如 *Conus textile*)的倒刺箭狀齒布滿毒腺，應避免徒手拾起牠們。若被刺中，傷口會紅腫疼痛，肌肉會麻痺以及令人虛脫。嚴重時可能會令人心臟衰竭而死亡。

織錦芋螺
Conus textile



AVOID COMPLETELY

The harpooned teeth of cone snails (e.g. *Conus textile*) possess venomous glands. One should avoid collecting cone shells with hand. If being stung, the wound will turn red, swollen and become painful. Muscle paralysis and exhaustion will be resulted. In serious case, death may occur due to heart failure.

織錦芋螺
Conus textile



八爪魚

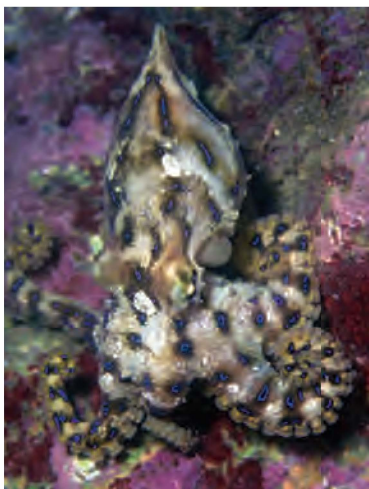
OCTOPUS

八爪魚、魷魚及墨魚（頭足類動物）嘴部呈鳥喙型，很鋒利，會咬痛人。有些頭足類動物的唾液有毒，可以麻痺以及殺死獵物，因此需提高警覺，免遭咬傷。藍圈八爪魚 (*Hapalochlaena* spp.) 是海洋一種毒性最劇的動物，千萬不要拾起。藍圈八爪魚體形細小且看似無害，在潮澗淺水帶出沒，例如在石珊瑚及潮濕處出沒。藍圈八爪魚身體呈淡灰色及黃褐色，不會隨意襲擊其他動物；然而，當受到驚擾以及威脅時，身體會閃現出極明亮的藍圈圖案，並會咬人。據報由於被牠咬傷的傷口不會覺痛，很多時候傷者甚至被牠咬傷後也不知道。但是，牠的毒液帶有劇毒，傷者在被牠咬傷後的五至十分鐘內會感到麻痺、噁心及視線不清。嚴重者會隨後甚至會癱瘓、無法呼吸、不省人事以及窒息致死。據報澳洲已有數人因此死亡，該處經常有藍圈八爪魚出沒。

Octopuses, squid and cuttlefish (the cephalopods) have sharp, beak-like mouthparts that can inflict a painful bite. Some cephalopods use venom in their saliva to paralyze and kill their prey, so care must be taken to prevent being bitten. The blue-ringed octopus (*Hapalochlaena* spp.) is

A V O I D C O M P L E T E L Y

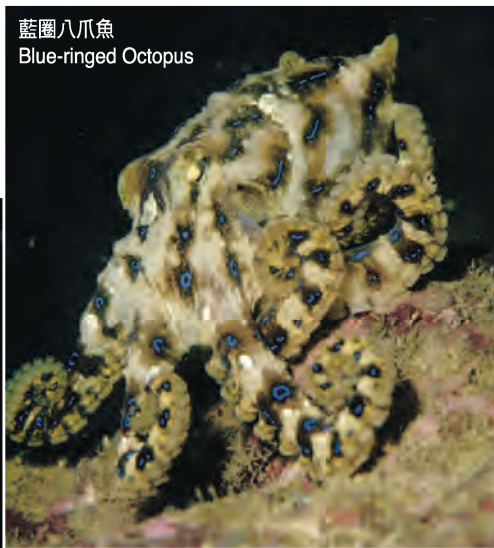
among the deadliest of animals in the sea and must never be picked up. The blue-ringed octopus is a small, innocuous-looking animal that occurs in shallow intertidal areas such as rocky reefs and tide pools. Normally it is not aggressive and is a pale grey to tan colour, but when disturbed or threatened it will flash its brilliant blue rings and bite. The bite has been reported as painless, so often the victim is not even aware of having been bitten. However, the venom is extremely toxic. Numbness, nausea and visual disturbances may result after 5-10 minutes. In severe cases, this is followed by paralysis, respiratory failure, unconsciousness and death through asphyxia. Several deaths have been reported in Australia where blue-ring octopuses are relatively common.



藍圈八爪魚
Blue-ringed Octopus

需要完全避開的海洋動物

藍圈八爪魚
Blue-ringed Octopus



藍圈八爪魚
Blue-ringed Octopus



AVOID COMPLETELY



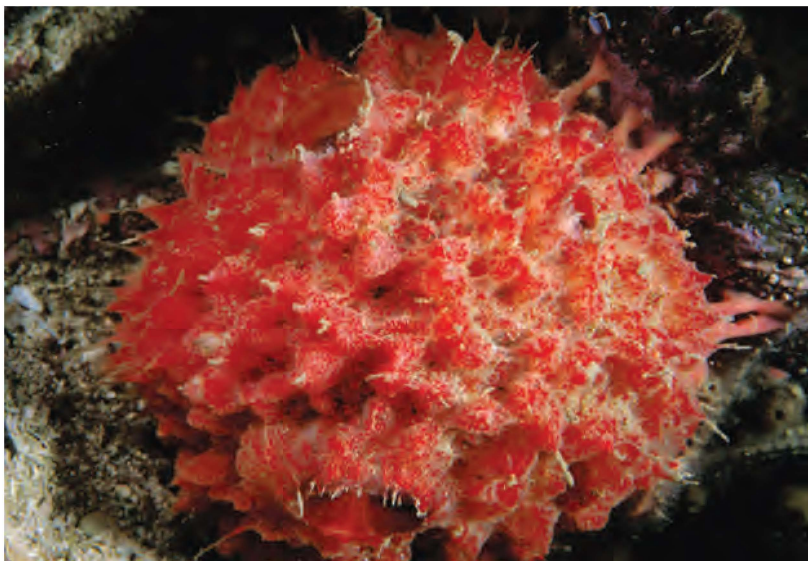
如受騷擾或觸摸就可能傷害人

海綿

Sponge

海綿身體表面含有有毒物質，可引致皮膚敏感和發炎。

The body surface of sponge has toxic substances. These substances can cause allergy and inflammation on skin.



海綿
Sponge

POTENTIAL INJURY IF
DISTURBED OR HANDLED

海葵和群體海葵 SEA ANEMONE AND ZOANTHIDS

海葵觸鬚長有細小的刺細胞，分泌的毒素可引致皮膚痛楚紅腫。

Sea anemone possesses tiny stinging cells on their tentacles. The toxin from the stinging cells can cause pain, redness and swelling on skin.

海葵
Sea anemone



群體海葵
Zoanthids



如受騷擾或觸摸就可能傷害人

珊瑚

CORALS

香港沒有刺人的“火珊瑚”多孔螅(*Millepora*)，這種珊瑚能令皮膚刺痛和出疹，然而普通珊瑚的石灰岩骨骼既鋒利，往往又粗糙，在珊瑚上面游泳時仍須小心。如給珊瑚幼細的骨骼割傷，傷口可以頗深，傷口如處理不當，則會受細菌感染。不過，珊瑚相當脆弱，損傷可能比人更多，可能因而受到細菌和其他疾病侵襲，以致活組織死去。

石珊瑚群落

Hard coral communities



POTENTIAL INJURY IF DISTURBED OR HANDLED

In Hong Kong we do not have the stinging fire coral *Millepora* which can inflict painful stings and rashes, however, care is needed when swimming over corals as their limestone skeletons are sharp and often abrasive. Deep cut can be inflicted by the intricate skeletal structure of corals and bacterial infections induced by not treating the wound correctly. Corals, however, are delicate and you will most likely inflict more injury to the coral colonies and exposure of the coral to bacterial and other diseases which can lead to live tissue die-off.



如受騷擾或觸摸就可能傷害人

海星 / 羽毛星

SEA STAR/
FEATHER STAR

一些品種表面有尖刺和毒腺，應避免觸摸。

Some species have sharp spines and venomous glands on their surface. One should avoid touching them with hand.

斑砂海星
Luidia maculata



POTENTIAL INJURY IF DISTURBED OR HANDLED

羽毛星
Feather star



如受騷擾或觸摸就可能傷害人

海參

SEA CUCUMBER

一些海參受干擾時能夠由肛門排出白色黏性線狀物（又名居維葉小管），以纏繞入侵者或分散入侵者的注意力，部份海參甚至會噴出腸臟。據知那些白色黏性線狀物含有毒素，可刺激皮膚或眼睛，嚴重者可導致皮膚發炎或致盲。

When disturbed, some sea cucumbers can expel white sticky threads (known as Cuvierian tubules) from its anus to entangle or distract the intruder and some even eject their guts for the same purpose. It is known that the white sticky threads contain toxin which can cause skin or eye irritation and in serious case may cause dermatitis or blindness.

方柱五角爪參

Colochirus quadrangularis

**POTENTIAL INJURY IF
DISTURBED OR HANDLED**



與危險海洋生物有關的安全守則

為減低遭危險海洋生物刺傷或咬傷的機會，請注意以下事項。在下列情況下，不應觸摸海洋生物：

- 不熟悉那種生物；
- 那種生物顏色鮮豔；
- 那種生物有鋒利或尖銳的刺；
- 那種生物的表面有黏液；
- 那種生物有銳利的牙齒；
- 那種生物是人所共知有毒或有害的。

如真的需要觸摸以上生物（不論生死），則應戴上厚手套、穿著保護衣物，或佩戴諸如護目鏡的保護器具，亦應使用儀器／輔助工具，如鉗子和剪刀。

游泳、徒手潛水和潛水時要保持警覺和留意四周環境。

避免在混濁的水中活動。

避免徒手在泥中或裂縫尋找東西。

Some advices are given below to minimize the chance of being stung or bitten by dangerous marine creatures. Under the following circumstances, one should not touch the marine organism with hand.

SAFETY ADVICE ON DANGEROUS MARINE CREATURES

- The organism is unfamiliar;
- The organism is brightly coloured;
- The organism has sharp or pointed spines;
- The organism has mucus on their surfaces;
- The organism has sharp teeth;
- The organism is well-known to be venomous or harmful.

When it is really necessary to handle the above animals (no matter it is alive or dead), one should wear thick gloves, protective clothing or other protective devices such as goggles. Instruments / assisting tools such as forceps, scissors should be used.

Be alert and pay attention to the surroundings during swimming, snorkeling and diving.

Avoid carrying out activities in turbid water.

Avoid searching in mud or crevices with bare hands.

有關機構有出版急救手冊，請參考和熟讀，如有需要，可向醫生查詢急救方法。

傷者如遭有毒海洋生物弄傷，且病情嚴重，如不斷出血、有過敏反應、不醒人事和呼吸困難，就應立即送院醫治。

鳴謝

香港海洋生物學協會

相片提供

陳志賢博士

漁農自然護理署
二零零二年十一月

Please make reference to and get familiar with First Aids Manuals provided by relevant authorities. Consult medical doctors after first aids treatment, if necessary.

If the casualty is hurt by venomous/poisonous marine creatures and there are serious symptoms such as continuous bleeding, allergic reaction, unconsciousness and difficulties in breathing, the casualty should be sent to the hospital immediately.

Acknowledgement

Hong Kong Marine Biological Association

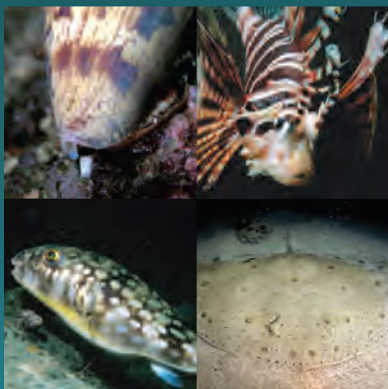
Photo Credit

Dr Leslie CHAN

Agriculture, Fisheries and
Conservation Department
November 2002







香港危險海洋生物
DANGEROUS MARINE LIFE OF HONG KONG

重印, 二零二零年五月
Reprint, May 2020