《海岸公園條例》

The Marine Parks Ordinance

為了更好地保護海洋環境及生態,《海岸公園條例》(第 476章) 及其附例在90年代制定, 藉以提供一個法律框架以 訂定海岸公園和海岸保護區的指定、監察和管理。海岸公園 是為了自然存護、教育、科研及康樂而設立。而海岸保護區 則不可進行康樂活動例如游泳及潛水。

To better protect the marine environment and ecosystems, promote nature education and scientific studies, and to facilitate recreational activities, the Marine Parks Ordinance (Chapter 476) and its sub-legislations were established in the 90s to provide a legal framework for the designation, monitoring, and management of marine parks and marine reserve. Marine parks are designated for nature conservation, education, scientific research, and recreation. Nevertheless, recreational activities such as swimming and diving are prohibited in the marine reserve.



海岸公園遊客中心

Marine Park Visitor Centre

海下游客中心於2021年6月開幕,是首個以海岸公園為主題的 遊客中心。中心主要向市民介紹香港海岸公園和海岸保護區的 海洋生態資源及研究進展、海下歷史文化及周邊地區的資訊。 中心設有互動式展覽,並在週末及公眾假期提供免費生態導賞 服務和工作坊,加深公眾對海岸公園功能及其管理工作的了 解,並提高市民的海洋保育意識。

The first marine park-themed Hoi Ha Visitor Centre was opened in June 2021. The Centre showcases the marine ecological resources and research progress in Hong Kong's marine parks and marine reserve, information on the history and culture of Hoi Ha and the surrounding areas to the public. The Centre features interactive exhibitions and offers free guided eco-tours and workshops on the weekends and public holidays for the visitors to understand the functions and management of marine parks and thereby, to enhance public awareness of marine conservation.



保育和管理

漁農自然護理署負責管理海岸公園及海岸保護 區,透過進行分區管理和執法、生態監察和優化 措施,同時亦舉辦相關的教育及推廣活動予公 眾,以更好地保育海洋自然資源。

CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) is responsible for managing marine parks and marine reserve. Through zoning management and law enforcement, ecological monitoring and enhancement measures, and organizing relevant public education and promotion activities, AFCD contributes to better conservation of marine natural resources.

海岸公園遊客守則 **MARINE PARKS VISITOR CODES**







切勿滋擾或拾取海洋生物



Keep your distance from coral when diving











tion, recreational activities, such as swimming, diving and boating

為減少對環境的潛在影響,在海岸公園內 進行受管制活動需申請並領有海岸公園許可證。

To reduce potential impacts on the environment, it is necessary to apply for and obtain permits to conduct regulated activities in marine parks.

查詢 Enquiries: 1823



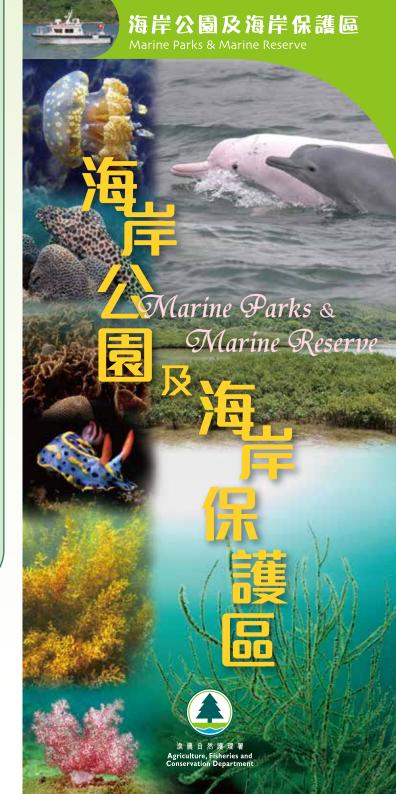




漁農自然護理署 二〇二四年 Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department 2024



Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) for Hong Kong www.afcd.gov.hk/bsap



為未來,保育我們珍貴的海洋環境

Conserve Our Precious Marine Environment For The Future

香港的海洋環境 MARINE ENVIRONMENT IN HONG KONG

香港位於亞熱帶沿海地區, 海洋總面積約1,640平方公 里。由於香港西面水域受珠 江河口淡水徑流影響,而東 面則受季節性水流及季候風

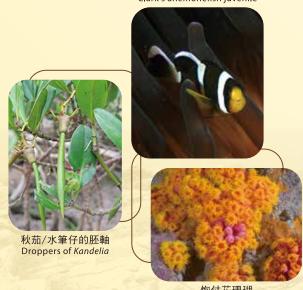


蝴蝶幼魚常躲藏於鹿角珊瑚中 Juvenile butterflyfish seeks shelter in the staghorn coral

影響,孕育了多種熱帶及溫帶地區的海洋生物物種,包括各種珊瑚、海藻、魚類及海洋哺乳類等。

Hong Kong is located within a subtropical coastal region, with a total sea area of 1,640 km². Under the influence of freshwater runoff from the Pearl River estuary in the West, and the seasonal currents and monsoons in the East, Hong Kong waters nurtures a variety of tropical and temperate marine life species, including various corals, seaweeds, fish, and marine mammals, etc.

克氏雙鋸魚幼魚 Clark's anemonefish juvenile



香港的海岸公園及海岸保護區

Marine Parks and Marine Reserve in Hong Kong

香港特別行政區政府現時一共指定了八個海岸公園及一個海岸保護區,海域總面積達8,517公頃,以保護多樣化的生境包括珊瑚群落、紅樹林、河口、岩岸、沙岸等。

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government has currently designated eight marine parks and one marine reserve, covering a total marine area of 8,517 hectares, to protect diverse habitats including coral communities, mangroves, estuaries, rocky shores, sandy shores, etc.

