

鶴咀海岸保護區內遍佈各種動植物,種類繁多。該處岩岸的生物多樣性相當豐富,在本港甚有代表性。在保護區內的潮下帶,可以找到很多有趣的海洋生物。一種以跳躍代替步行的腹足綱軟體動物篱風螺(俗稱為「跳螺」),是保護區內常見的生物。多種石珊瑚及軟珊瑚皆可在此處找到,例如筒星珊瑚及木軟珊瑚,而很多相關的海洋生物亦在此棲身。而在本港錄得的各類柳珊瑚中,絕大多數亦可在此處找到。由於鶴咀灣受到良好保護而未受干擾,因此該處可找到很多各式各樣的魚類,包括魰魚、笛鯛、石斑及其他高經濟價值的魚類。

The flora and fauna within Cape D' Aguilar Marine Reserve are rich and diverse. The rocky shore biodiversity is rich and typical of Hong Kong. In the subtidal environment, many interesting and fascinating marine organisms are found. An interesting gastropod *Strombus Iuhuanas*, propels itself by leaping instead of crawling, is a common resident of the reserve. Fascinating hard and soft corals such as *Tubastrea* sp. and *Dendronephthya* sp., are found in the reserve which provide shelters for many associated marine organisms. Most

gorgonian recorded in Hong Kong are also found within the reserve. Being a well-protected and undisturbed area, Lobster Bay has rich diversity of fish fauna including seabreams, snappers, groupers and other fishes of high economic value.



人筒星珊瑚 Tubastrea sp.

鶴**归海岸保護區**一直保持着原來的天然環境,是進行教育及科學研究的好地方。該處的海灣不利船艇前往,而陸路又是電訊公司的私家路,因此得以免受外界滋擾。香港大學太古海洋科學研究所位於鶴咀半島末端,鳥瞰整個海岸保護區。該研究所是本地及國際科學研究人員從事本港海洋生物研究工作的基地,現有多項長期研究項目正在進行,有助累積與該區生態價值有關的寶貴基線資料。

Cape D'Aquilar Marine Reserve also provides great opportunities for educational studies and scientific research of this pristine natural environment. The area is relatively undisturbed due to the fact that it is protected by a difficult sea inlet and a restricted Telecommunication Company's access on land. The Swire Institute of Marine Science of the University of Hong Kong is situated at the tip of the peninsula overlooking the marine reserve. It is a base for local and international scientists to carry out researches on the marine biology of Hong

Kong. There are on-going research projects on the site which are accumulating valuable baseline information on the ecological value of the area.



▲綠鱗笠藤壺 Acorn Barnacle



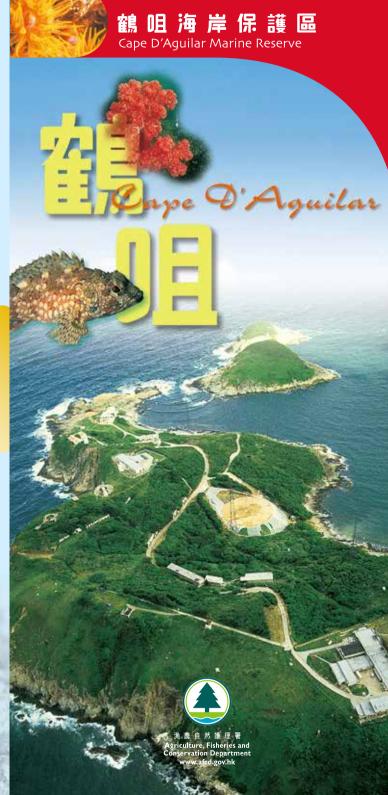
人有柄藤壺 Stalked Barnacle

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鶴咀海岸保護區於一九九六年七月五日指定,位於 香港島的東南端。該海岸保護區總海域面積約 20 公頃,東 面邊界由雙四門伸展至鶴咀海岸的東端,然後向南伸展至 狗髀洲的東南端;西面邊界由電訊公司的高頻無線電發射 站對開的岩石陸岬伸展至狗髀洲海岸線的南端。

鶴叫海岸保護區的地質、地貌及生物都很多樣化,而且各 有特色。

The Cape D'Aquilar Marine Reserve was designated on 5 July 1996. It lies in the southeastern tip of the Hong Kong Island. The total sea area of this marine reserve is about 20 hectares. The eastern boundary stretches from Sheung Sz Mun to the eastern tip of the Cape D' Aguilar coast, the southwards to the southeastern tip of Kau Pei Chau. The western boundary stretches from the rocky headland

The Cape D' Aquilar Marine Reserve is geologically, geomorphologically and biologically diverse.

opposite the Telecommunication Company's High Frequency Radio Transmitting Station to the

地貌方面,海岸保護區內有受風浪衝擊的石岸,是本港 垃圾灣 LAP SAP WAN 東南面海角和陸岬常見的地形。其海岸特徵,是母石經 風吹雨打和潮汐海浪衝擊而成。該陡斜的花崗石岸崎嶇 雙四門 SHEUNG SZ MUN 不平,呈不規則石階狀,有高至1米的垂直面,亦有狹 小的岩棚,若海浪湧至,便會形成臨時的小水池。 Geomorphologically, the Marine Reserve has typical exposed rocky shore of south-easterly-directed capes and headlands in Hong Kong. Its coastal features are the result of the interaction between prevailing wind, tidal actions and parent rock. The steep granite coast is rugged and Science of the University of HOK TSUI WAN (Lobster Bay) 鶴咀 HOK TSU (Cape D'Aguilar) 雜色角孔海膽 Salmacis sphaeroides KAU PEI CHAU 質、地貌研究價值 Geological and

GEOMORPHOLOGICAL INTERESTS

保護區周邊可找到四種主要岩石種類,以岩石 形成的年代計算,最古老的是由火山爆發形成

的凝灰岩,然後依次是花崗閃長岩、流紋斑岩及玄武岩。

Four major rock types are found adjacent to the reserve. From the oldest to the youngest, they are the tuffs with volcanic bombs; granodiorites; porphyritic rhyolites and basaltic dykes, respectively.





外露的岩岸 Exposed rocky shore ▲

southern tip of Kau Pei Chau.