



歷史遺跡 Historical Remnant

石灰窖遺址是海下灣的著名古蹟。在該處可找到的四個石灰窖，其中只有兩個是較為完整的坐落在海下內灣東岸。從蠔殼或珊瑚骨骼提煉石灰作建築及農業用途的石灰工業是香港的其中一種最早期工業（一八〇〇至一九三九年）。海下灣一帶曾一度蓬勃的石灰工業，印證了這海岸公園內的珊瑚群落悠久的歷史。



石灰窖的燃燒室
Burning chamber of the lime kiln



有過百年歷史的石灰窖
The lime kilns have over hundred year history

either oyster shells or coral skeletons for construction and agricultural uses. The once-thriving lime industry in Hoi Ha Wan area reflects the history and longevity of coral communities within the Park.

漁農自然護理署 海岸公園科 二〇一八年三月
Marine Parks Division
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
March 2018

查詢 Enquiries: 1823



香港生物多樣性策略及行動計劃
Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) for Hong Kong
www.afcd.gov.hk/bsap

海下灣海岸公園 Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park



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海下灣海岸公園 是香港首批於一九九六年七月獲指定的海岸公園之一，位於西貢郊野公園北端，是一個受遮蔽的海灣。此海岸公園海域面積約佔260公頃，其海上界線以連接嚮螺角與棺材角尖端的直線為限，並穿越銀洲和磨洲的北端；陸地的界線則一般沿海岸的高潮線劃定。

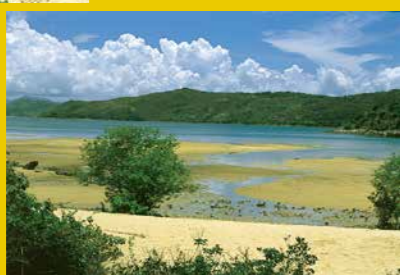
The **Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park** is one of the first batch of marine parks designated in Hong Kong in July 1996. Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park is a sheltered bay located north of the Sai Kung West Country Park. It covers an area of about 260 hectares. The seaward boundary is demarcated by linking the tips of Heung Lo Kok and Kwun Tsoi Kok through the northern end of Flat Island (Ngan Chau) and Moon Island (Mo Chau). The landward boundary generally follows the high water mark along the coastline.



鳥瞰海下灣海岸公園 Bird's eye view of Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park



海灘牽牛 Ipomoea pes-caprae



海下灣內的沙灘及紅樹 Mangrove and beach in Hoi Ha Wan



近岸植物—紅樹林

在海下灣海岸公園的河口一帶，有一個小型的紅樹林群落在該處生長。該紅樹林群落約佔 0.53 公頃面積，當中錄得五種真紅樹品種，包括秋茄、桐花樹、海漆、木欖及海欖雌（白骨壤）。海下灣海岸公園的其他紅樹林地區亦錄得另外一種真紅樹，品種為欖李。紅樹林地區常用作幼魚、潮間及潮下帶無脊椎動物的哺育場。

COASTAL VEGETATION—MANGROVE

A small mangrove community is located at the estuary of the Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park. The mangrove community occupies about 0.53 hectares of area. Five true mangrove species including *Kandelia obovata*, *Aegiceras corniculatum*, *Excoecaria agallocha*, *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza* and *Avicennia marina* are recorded in this mangrove community. Another true mangrove plant, *Lumnitzera racemosa*, is also recorded in other mangrove sites in Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park. Mangrove areas commonly act as nursery grounds for juvenile fishes and other intertidal and subtidal invertebrates.



海漆 Excoecaria agallocha



桐花樹 Aegiceras corniculatum

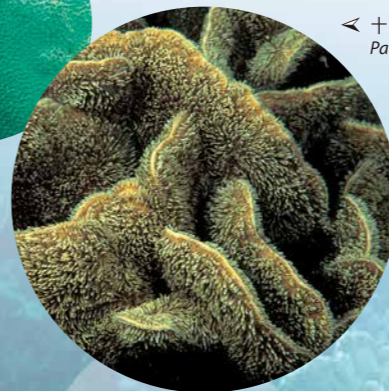


珊瑚群落及其他海洋生物

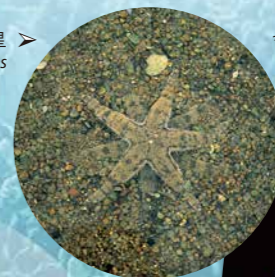
海下灣海岸公園是一個受遮蔽的海灣，水質潔淨，因此為各種海洋生物提供了良好的海洋棲息環境。眾所周知，海下灣海岸公園有繁茂的珊瑚群落。本港錄得的八十四種石珊瑚中，有六十四種可在該處找到。多個石珊瑚品種，包括刺星珊瑚、刺葉珊瑚、蜂巢珊瑚、角蜂巢珊瑚、角孔珊瑚、小星珊瑚、石葉珊瑚、牡丹珊瑚及扁腦珊瑚，是海岸公園內的一個或多個珊瑚區內的優勢品種。該海岸公園已錄得超過一百二十種珊瑚礁魚類。此外，多種具科學價值的海洋生物，如海星及水母，亦可在海下灣海岸公園找到，進一步證明該處的生態價值極高。



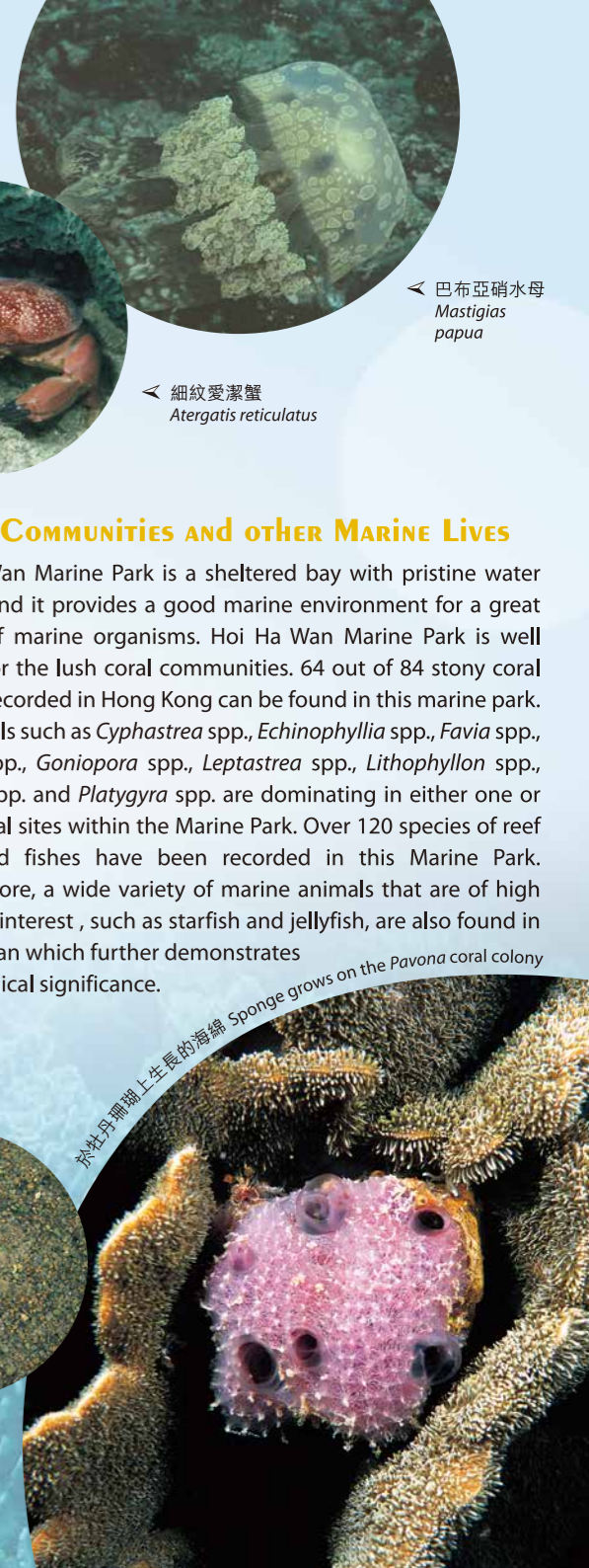
扁腦珊瑚 Platygira sp.



十字牡丹珊瑚 Pavona decussata



飛白楓海星 Archaster typicus



於牡丹珊瑚上生長的海綿 Sponge grows on the Pavona coral colony

Coral Communities and other Marine Lives

Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park is a sheltered bay with pristine water quality, and it provides a good marine environment for a great variety of marine organisms. Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park is well known for the lush coral communities. 64 out of 84 stony coral species recorded in Hong Kong can be found in this marine park. Hard corals such as *Cyphastrea* spp., *Echinophyllia* spp., *Favia* spp., *Favites* spp., *Goniopora* spp., *Leptastrea* spp., *Lithophyllon* spp., *Pavona* spp. and *Platygira* spp. are dominating in either one or more coral sites within the Marine Park. Over 120 species of reef associated fishes have been recorded in this Marine Park. Furthermore, a wide variety of marine animals that are of high scientific interest, such as starfish and jellyfish, are also found in Hoi Ha Wan which further demonstrates its ecological significance.