



在海岸公園及海岸保護區內，禁止進行以下活動：

- * 未經許可捕魚、釣魚、捕獵、收集或擁有野生動植物或其部分
- * 干擾受保護海洋生物的卵、幼雛及哺育場
- * 持有拖網、魚槍、炸藥或可用作捕魚的化學劑或電極裝置
- * 滑水、高速滑水或駕駛水上電單車
- * 以超逾10海里的速度駕駛船艇
- * 破壞沿岸任何海灘、泥灘、懸崖及海床
- * 毀壞政府告示、標記等裝置
- * 阻塞水道、污染海水或拋棄垃圾
- * 未經許可進行商業活動、團體活動、繫泊及碇泊
- * 海產養殖

此外，海岸保護區內亦禁止游泳、潛水及任何船艇活動。

違例者可被定罪，罰款\$25,000元及監禁一年。

不過，郊野公園及海岸公園管理局總監可酌情簽發牌照或許可證，准許有關人士進行受管制的活動，例如准許真正漁民或通常居於海岸公園附近的人捕魚，批准舉行會議、集會、運動比賽及商業活動等。



告示板 Information board



船繫浮泡 Mooring buoy for diving boat



海岸公園巡邏船 Marine Park Patrol Boat



海下灣海岸公園護理員站崗
Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park Warden Post

The following activities are prohibited within marine parks and marine reserves:

- * Unauthorized fishing, hunting, collecting or possessing any wild animals or plants, or their parts
- * Disturbing the eggs, juvenile or the nesting sites of any protected marine species
- * Possession of trawl net, spear gun, explosives, chemicals or devices using electric charge which may be used for fishing
- * Water skiing, jet skiing or water scootering
- * Operating vessels exceeding the speed of 10 knots
- * Damaging any shoreline features on a beach, mudflat, cliff or seabed
- * Damaging notices, markers or other installation used by the Authority
- * Obstruct waterways, pollute water body or littering
- * Unauthorized commercial activities, group activities, mooring and anchoring
- * Conduct any mariculture operation

In addition, swimming, diving and boating are prohibited in marine reserves

Contravention may lead to a fine of \$ 25,000 and one year imprisonment.

Notwithstanding the above, the Country and Marine Parks Authority may, at its discretion, issue permits to conduct controlled activities such as fishing by bone fide fishermen or persons who ordinarily resides near a marine park, meetings, group activities, sports competitions and commercial activities.

海岸公園遊客守則

在海岸公園及海岸保護區內，當局鼓勵遊客（包括潛水人士）欣賞豐富和種類繁多的海洋生物及緊記不要破壞牠們的生境。為保護海洋環境和生物，請緊記下列要點：

- * 切勿挖掘沙泥及碎石
- * 切勿翻起海岸石頭
- * 切勿捕獵或騷擾海洋生物
- * 切勿站立於珊瑚上
- * 切勿亂拋垃圾
- * 切勿污染海水
- * 切勿於指定碇泊地點以外下錨
- * 愛護海洋環境
- * 避免於浮力控制完全掌握前於珊瑚區潛水
- * 切勿撿取活生或已死的海洋生物及其部份（建議使用相機或攝錄機作記錄）
- * 遵照海岸公園護理員的指示

The Marine Parks Visitor Code

In marine parks, visitors (including SCUBA divers) are encouraged to appreciate the rich and diverse marine lives, and reminded not to disturb their habitats. It is important to protect our marine environment and marine life by the following visitor code:

- * Do not dig-up the sand and rubbles
- * Do not litter
- * Do not stand on the corals
- * Do not pollute water bodies
- * Do not overturn stones and boulders
- * Do not hurt or disturb any marine wildlife
- * Respect our marine environment
- * Avoid diving in the coral area before you can master your buoyancy properly
- * Do not anchor outside the mooring sites
- * Do not collect any live or dead specimens (it is suggested to take photos or video as records)
- * Listen and follow the advice of Marine Parks Warden

查詢 ENQUIRIES: 1823

電郵 e-mail: marineparks@afcd.gov.hk



漁農自然護理署 海岸公園科 二〇一六年十二月

Marine Parks Division, Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department Dec 2016



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

致力為下一代保護海洋環境— 海岸公園及海岸保護區 CONSERVE A GOOD MARINE ENVIRONMENT FOR OUR NEXT GENERATION — MARINE PARKS AND MARINE RESERVE

香港的海洋環境

香港位於華南地區，在南海以北，海域總面積約共 1,650 平方公里，海岸線約長八百公里。香港的西面水域受到珠江所排放的淡水影響，而季候風及海洋性水流又使近岸水域水溫變暖。由於結合了不同的氣候與水文條件，香港水域擁有多樣化的生境，孕育著熱帶及溫帶的海洋生物，包括海草、珊瑚、珊瑚魚及海洋哺乳動物等。

為何香港需要成立海岸公園及海岸保護區？

香港是世界上最繁忙的城市之一。為應付人口和經濟增長的需求，進行填海等海岸發展工程在所難免，而這些工程亦日趨重要。另一方面，本港正受到污水排放、挖泥工程、廢料傾卸及破壞性捕魚等活動的威脅。因此，為達到存護、教育與康樂目的，以及讓我們的下一代可以享有更佳海洋環境，保護本港的海洋環境實屬必要。

立法

一九九五年頒布的《海岸公園條例》（第476章）是香港海洋存護工作的里程碑。該條例賦予漁農自然護理署署長所需法定權力，擔任郊野公園及海岸公園管理局總監，在聽取郊野公園及海岸公園委員會的意見後，負責指定、管理及管轄海岸公園及海岸保護區。於一九九六年七月頒布的《海岸公園及海岸保護區規例》則訂定條文，禁止及管制在海岸公園及海岸保護區內進行某些活動。

海岸公園及海岸保護區的定義、管理及管制

海岸公園所佔的海域較大，可作存護和康樂用途。在海岸公園內，管理局採用兼容多種用途的概念，容許符合海岸公園成立目標且不會對海洋環境造成破壞的多種活動繼續進行，包括游泳、潛水、獨木舟、風帆及水底攝影。

相對之下，海岸保護區面積較小，但存護價值卻甚高，因此主要用作存護、科學研究及教育用途，其管制也較海岸公園嚴格。事實上，在海岸保護區內，除已獲預先批准的科學研究及教育工作外，其他活動都不准進行。

MARINE ENVIRONMENT IN HONG KONG

Hong Kong lies in the southern China and located in the northern part of South China Sea. It has a total sea area of about 1650 km² and coastline of about 800 km in length. In the west, Hong Kong is influenced by the freshwater discharge from Pearl River while tropical monsoons and oceanic currents ward up the coastal waters of Hong Kong. Such a combination of climatic and hydrographic conditions results in the formation of a wide variety of habitats for tropical and temperate marine organisms such as seagrasses, corals, reef fishes and marine mammals.

Why Needs MARINE PARKS AND MARINE RESERVES IN HONG KONG?

Hong Kong is one of the busiest cities in the world. To cope with the increasing population and economic growth, coastal development such as reclamation is inevitable and of growing importance. Meanwhile, this place is also threatened by the impacts of sewage discharge, dredging, dumping, and other forms of threats such as destructive fishing. There is a need to protect and conserve our marine environment for the purposes of conservation, education and recreation, and allow our next generation to enjoy a better marine environment.

Legislation

In 1995, the enactment of the Marine Parks Ordinance (Cap.476) laid a milestone for marine conservation in Hong Kong. The Marine Parks Ordinance provides for the designation, control and management of marine parks and marine reserves. It also stipulates the Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation as the Country and Marine Parks Authority which is advised by the Country and Marine Parks Board. The Marine Parks and Marine Reserves Regulation was enacted in July 1996 to provide for the prohibition and control certain activities in marine parks and marine reserves.

Definition, Management and Control

A marine park is a relatively large area of sea which can be set aside for conservation and recreation purposes. In marine parks, a multiple-use approach will be adopted to allow activities that are compatible with the objectives of marine parks and non-destructive to the marine environment such as swimming, SCUBA diving, canoeing, sailing, underwater photography to be taken place.

By comparison, a marine reserve is a smaller area of sea but with high conservation value which is reserved for conservation, scientific and educational study. Control will be more stringent in marine reserves. Actually, most of the activities will be prohibited in marine reserves and only prior authorized scientific studies and educational activities will be allowed.



本港的五個海岸公園及一個海岸保護區
Five Marine Parks and one Marine Reserve in Hong Kong