



# 海洋歷奇

# Wonders of the Ocean



製作:世界自然(香港)基金會  
Produced by: WWF Hong Kong



贊助: 環境保護運動委員會  
Sponsored by: Environmental Campaign Committee



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茱迪: 你好, 我叫茱迪。  
我來自2300年的香港。在我的年代, 大部份的海洋都受到嚴重污染, 沒有動植物居住在其中。這裡的海灘和海洋十分漂亮啊! 我希望學習更多有關海洋的知識, 你可以幫我嗎?

Judy: Hi, I am Judy, I come from Hong Kong year 2300. There are no animals or plants living in the sea in 2300. The beach and sea here are so beautiful and I would like to learn more about them. Could you help me?

東尼: 當然可以! 我叫東尼, 是一位海洋生態學家!

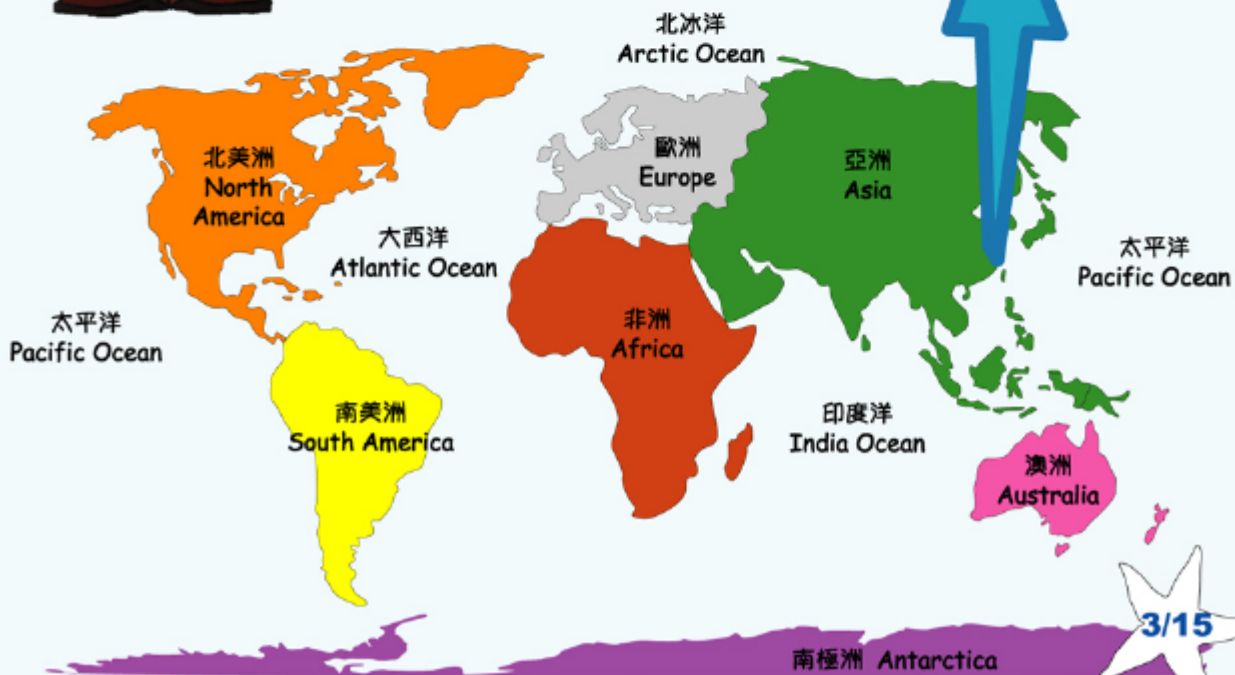
Tony: Oh sure! My name is Tony. I am a marine ecologist.





東尼: 地球的總表面面積約有七成被海洋覆蓋。香港位於亞熱帶地區，擁有長而曲折的海岸線(約800公里，相等於2,000個標準田徑場跑道的長度)，為多種沿岸動植物提供庇護所。

Tony: Oceans cover about 70% of the surface area of the Earth. Hong Kong is located within the sub-tropical area and has a long and curving coastline (about 800km, equals to 2,000 standard athletic playgrounds runway). This provides shelters for many coastal tropical animals and plants.





Credit : WWF-Canon/Sandra MBANEFO OBIAGO  
海參 Sea cucumber



Credit : Leung Wai Ki  
彈塗魚 Mudskipper



Credit : Alex Wong  
藤壺 Barnacle



Credit : Alex Wong  
海星 Sea star



Credit : Alex Wong  
蠔 Oyster



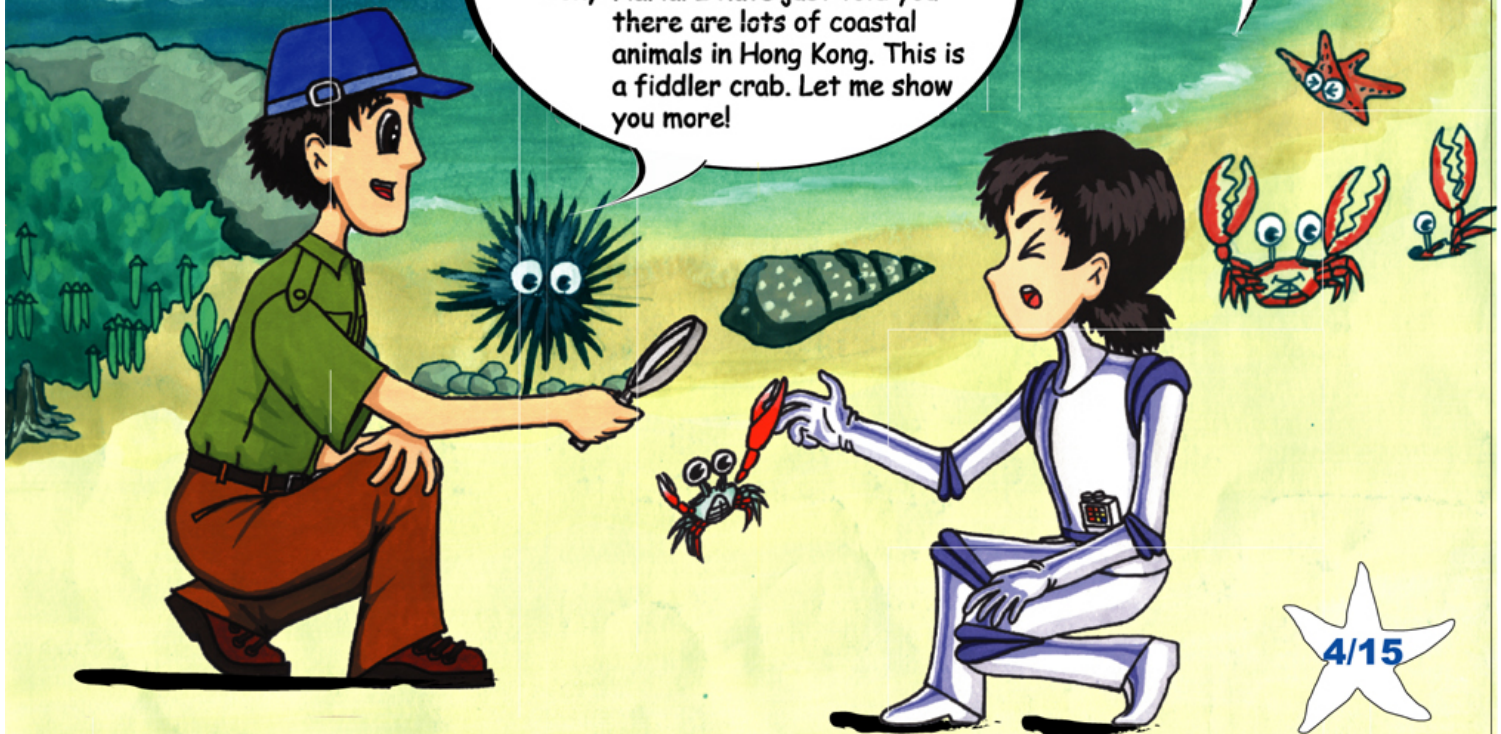
Credit : Alex Wong  
招潮蟹 Fiddler crab

東尼: 哈哈! 我剛剛說過香港沿岸有很多生物居住。這是一隻招潮蟹。不如我帶你看看其他沿岸生物吧!

Tony: HaHa! I have just told you there are lots of coastal animals in Hong Kong. This is a fiddler crab. Let me show you more!

茱迪: 哎呀! 什麼東西咬我?

Judy: Ouch! What bit me?





東尼: 在香港及鄰近水域更可找到其他較大型的海洋生物啊! 你想潛入水底看看美麗的海洋世界嗎?

Tony: Big marine animals could also be found in Hong Kong or nearby water. Hey Judy! Do you want to dive into the water and see the beautiful underwater world?

茱迪: 好主意! 出發吧!

Judy: That's a good idea, let's go!



Credit : Lindsay Porter / WWF Hong Kong

中華白海豚

Chinese White Dolphin

出現於香港西面一帶水域如沙洲

Found in the western side of Hong Kong water e.g. Sha Chau



Credit : WWF-Canon Cat HOLLOWAY

黑尾真鯊

Grey Reef Shark

出現於香港東面一帶水域如西貢

Found in the eastern side of Hong Kong water e.g. Sai Kung



Credit : WWF-Canon Javier ORDONEZ

鯨鯊

Whale Shark

出現於香港以東一帶水域

Found in the eastern side of Hong Kong water boundary



Credit : WWF-Canon Martin HARVEY

綠海龜

Green Turtle

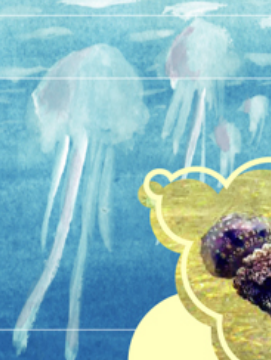
出現於香港南面一帶水域如南丫島

Found in the southern side of Hong Kong water e.g. Lamma Island



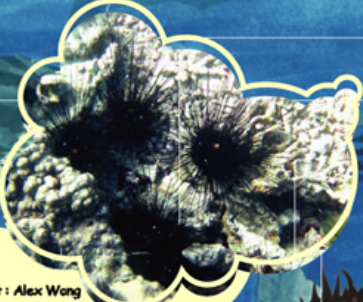
Credit : Alex Wong

海牛 Sea slug



Credit : Laung Wai Ki

水母 Jellyfish



Credit : Alex Wong

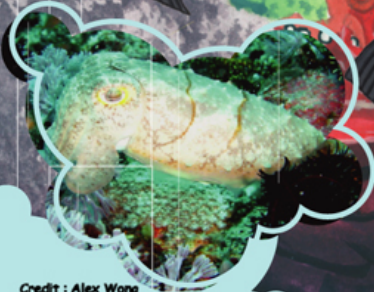
海膽 Sea urchin

茱迪: 嘩! 東尼你看, 有很多不同形狀和顏色的石頭呀!

Judy: Wow! You see Tony, there are lots of different shapes and colourful stones.

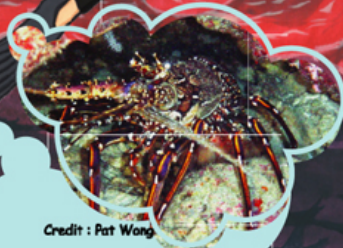
東尼: 牠們並不是石頭, 是珊瑚呢! 單在香港就可找到超過85種石珊瑚。珊瑚群落更是無數海洋生物的家呢!

Tony: They are not stones but corals. Hong Kong has over 85 species of hard coral. The coral community is also the home of many beautiful marine creatures.



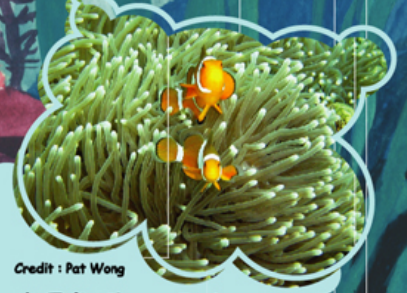
Credit : Alex Wong

墨魚 Cuttlefish



Credit : Pat Wong

龍蝦 Lobster



Credit : Pat Wong

小丑魚 Clown Fish



Credit : Alex Wong Credit : Paul Hodgson

石珊瑚 Hard Coral



Credit : WWF-Canon Jurgen FREUND

軟珊瑚 Soft Coral



Credit : Nicole Wong / WWF Hong Kong  
教學活動  
Education activity



Credit : WWF Hong Kong  
賽馬會滙豐世界自然(香港)基金會海下灣  
海洋生物中心  
Jockey Club HSBC WWF Hong Kong  
Hoi Ha Marine Life Centre



Credit : Leung Wai Ki  
潛水 Diving



獨木舟 Canoeing

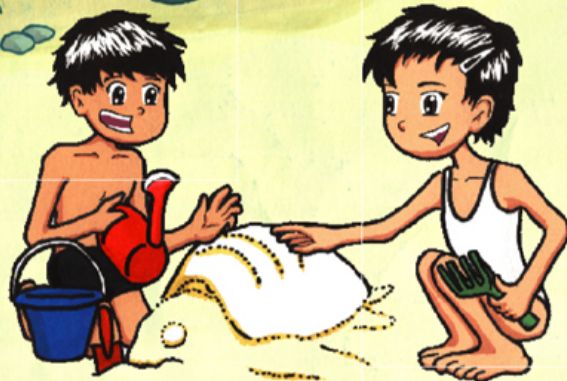


風帆 Windsurfing

東尼: 海洋環境更是理想的康樂及教育場地。  
Tony: The marine environment is also an ideal place for recreation and education.



Credit : Nicole Wong / WWF Hong Kong  
科學研究 Scientific research





東尼: 除此之外, 海洋中的原油、食物及礦物均對人類作出很大的貢獻。

Tony: This is not all, we humans also depend on the sea for oil, food and minerals.



Credit : Alex Wong / WWF Hong Kong  
汽車燃料 Fuel for cars



Credit : Alex Wong / WWF Hong Kong  
塑膠用品 Plastic goods

原油  
Crude Oil



Credit : WWF-Canon Michael SUTTON  
鑽油台 Oil rig



Credit : Leung Wai Ki  
蠔豉 Dried oyster

食物  
Food



Credit : Alex Wong / WWF Hong Kong  
金 Gold



Credit : Alex Wong  
紫菜 Seaweed



Credit : Ellen Shek  
海魚 Marine fish

礦物  
Minerals



Credit : Alex Wong / WWF Hong Kong  
食鹽 Salt

你知道嗎?  
於海洋中提取原油必須十分小心, 如果原油洩漏到海中, 會對魚類及其他海洋生物的生命做成很大的威脅。

Did you know?  
Without proper handling of oil drilling, the oil may spill and threaten the fisheries and marine lives.





茱迪: 海洋真的十分奇妙。但在我們的年代並沒有人到海灘遊玩，在海中也沒有生物居住。究竟發生了什麼事？

Judy: This is so wonderful. But people in my time do not visit the beach and there is no marine life at all. What has happened?

東尼: 嗯……我想污染是其中一個主要原因吧。例如人類所排放的污水便對海洋環境及生物造成威脅。

Tony: Mm one of the main reasons may due to pollution. For example, sewage can worsen the marine environment and threaten marine lives.



Credit: WWF-Canon Mauri RAUTKARI

香港港口內的垃圾  
Rubbish in Hong Kong's harbour



Credit: WWF-Canon Martin HARVEY

水鳥全身佈滿油污  
Birds with sticky oil all over the body



Credit: WWF-Canon WWF-Spain

污水中的死魚  
Dead fishes in polluted water



Credit: WWF-Canon Mauri RAUTKARI

工業廢料排放  
Industrial sewage discharge



Credit: WWF-Canon Ra'IGARCÍA

油輪漏出的原油污染海岸  
The leaked oil pollutes the coast



# 吐露港填海工程 Reclamation of Tolo Harbour

1997



東尼: 填海工程是另一個海洋面對的重大危機。直至2003年, 共有66平方公里的海洋(相等約10,312個標準足球場的面積)被填為陸地。海床裡提供海洋生物棲息及繁殖的地方都受到徹底的破壞。

Tony: Reclamation (filling in of the sea) is another threat to the marine environment. Up to year 2003, 66 sq. km (equals to the total area of 10,312 standard football pitches) of sea has been filled in to make land in Hong Kong. This completely destroys the roosting and nursery places for marine lives.

1999



2001



2003



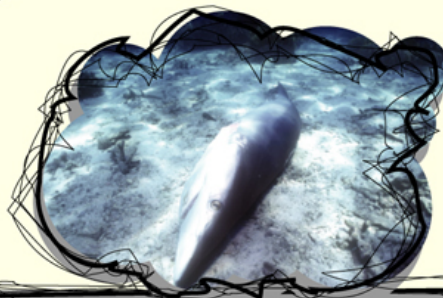


東尼: 一些破壞性的捕魚方法, 也會使海洋中的魚類資源蘊藏量急遽下降。這些捕魚方法不但對魚類有害, 連帶其他的海洋生物也遭殃。

Tony: Some destructive fishing practices deplete the marine fishery resources rapidly. These practices are not only harmful to fish but also other marine lives.

茱迪: 有甚麼方法可令海洋環境不會持續惡化呢?

Judy: How can we protect our marine environment from getting worse?



Credit: WWF-Canon Jurgen FREUND

剛被割下魚鰭的鯊魚被活生生地拋回海中  
Finned shark is thrown back to the sea when it is still alive



Credit: WWF-Canon Meg GAWLER

西貢的海鮮酒家  
Sea food store in Sai Kung



Credit: Ellen Shek

魚翅是中國傳統飲宴中的主要菜色  
Shark's fin soup is the main dish of traditional Chinese banquet



Credit: WWF-Canon Helene PETIT

被誤捕的海龜  
By-catch of sea turtle



魚炮及化學品捕魚  
Dynamite and poison fishing



底拖網捕魚  
Bottom trawling fishing



過度捕魚令海洋資源耗盡  
Over-fishing depletes the marine resources



東尼: 我們的政府都意識到保護海洋的重要性,並於1995年訂立了《海岸公園條例》。在1996年更設立海岸公園及海岸保護區。它們都是香港海洋保育的里程碑。

Tony: Our government also realizes the need to protect the marine environment. In 1995, the Marine Parks Ordinance was enacted. In 1996, Marine Parks and a Marine Reserve were also established. They are the milestones for marine conservation in Hong Kong.



印洲塘海岸公園  
Yan Chau Tong Marine Park



沙洲及龍鼓洲海岸公園  
Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park



海下灣海岸公園  
Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park



Cape D' Aguilar Marine Reserve

Credit : Leung Wai Ki  
鶴咀海岸保護區



東平洲海岸公園  
Tung Ping Chau Marine Park

Marine Park Photos Credit :  
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

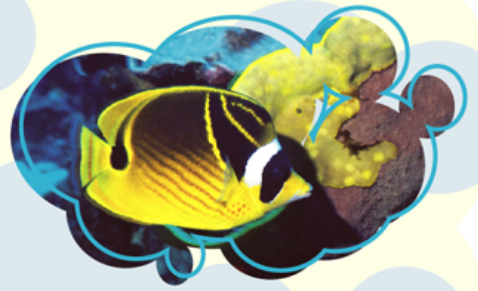
### 海岸公園遊客守則

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  
切勿亂拋垃圾  
切勿污染海水  
愛護海洋環境  
切勿撿取活生或已死的海洋生物及其部份,  
例如貝殼 (建議使用相機或攝錄機作記錄)  
資料來源: 漁農自然護理署

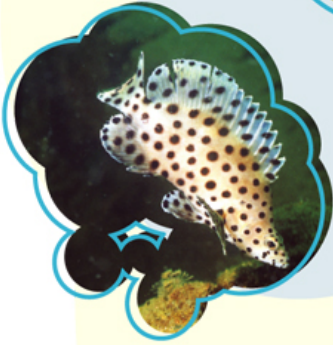
### Codes of conduct in Marine Park

Do not dig-up the sand and rubbles  
Do not overturn stones and boulders  
Do not hurt or disturb any marine wildlife  
Do not litter  
Do not pollute water bodies  
Respect our marine environment  
Do not collect any live or dead specimens, for example  
shell (it is suggested to take photos or video as records)  
Source: Agriculture Fisheries and Conversation  
Department





於香港人工魚礁找到的珊瑚魚  
The reef fishes found in Artificial Reef in Hong Kong



茱迪: 除了訂立條例, 香港還有其他海洋保育的措施嗎?

Judy: Other than setting up ordinance, is there any method to conserve the marine environment in Hong Kong?



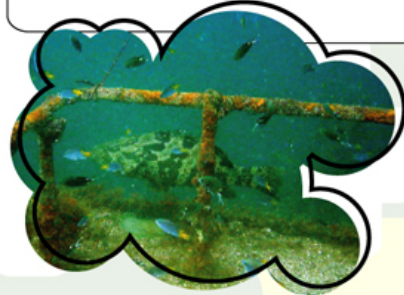
東尼: 有! 人工魚礁就是一個好例子。人工魚礁為不同種類的魚類提供了一個重要的棲息、孕育及繁殖地方。香港有不同種類的人工魚礁, 例如:

Tony: Yes! The implementation of Artificial Reefs (ARs) in Hong Kong is a good example. ARs provide important roosting, feeding and breeding shelters for different kinds of fish. ARs can be made of different materials, for examples:



Credit : Paul Hodgson

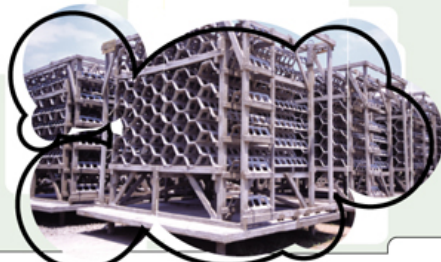
於人工魚礁生活的魚類品種繁多  
Different kinds of fish can be found in ARs



鋼鐵船 Steel vessel



舊輪胎 Used tyre



塗混凝土物料 Concrete-coated material

Photos Credit : Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department



茶迪: 東尼, 我們以個人力量可以怎樣保護海洋呢?

Judy: Tony, what should we do to conserve the marine environment?

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我們應:

- 增強我們對海洋的認識
- 遵守海岸公園及海岸保護區的守則
- 珍惜用水, 從而減少製造污水
- 支持及參與環保組織的工作
- 食用飼養海魚

We should:

- Enrich our knowledge about the marine environment
- Follow the code of conduct in Marine Parks and Reserve
- Reduce the amount of wastewater by using less water
- Support green groups by joining their activities
- Consume cultured marine fishes

我們不應:

- 在沙灘挖掘沙泥及碎石
- 翻開海岸的石頭(很多海岸生物會居住在石頭下)
- 污染海洋(例如亂拋垃圾到海中)
- 收集或騷擾任何海洋及海岸生物
- 食用瀕危的海洋生物如珊瑚魚及魚翅

We shouldn't:

- Dig-up the sand at the beach
- Turn over the stones at the beach (The space under the stone may be the home for many coastal creatures)
- Pollute the sea (e.g. Throwing rubbish into the sea)
- Collect and disturb any marine and coastal creatures
- Consume endangered marine lives like reef fishes and shark's fin



Credit: WWF-Canon Cat HOLLOWAY



Credit: WWF-Canon Mauri BAUTKARI



茱迪: 我希望當我回到未來還可以看到一個美麗的海洋世界。

Judy: I hope I can see a beautiful marine world when I go back to the future.

東尼: 我們今天的行動可決定海洋的未來

Tony: We can decide our marine environment's future by today's action!



如欲查詢更多香港海洋保育資料，  
可聯絡: 世界自然(香港)基金會  
地址: 香港中環纜車徑一號  
網址: <http://www.wwf.org.hk>  
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