

海洋生態熱點地圖

Marine Ecological Hotspot Map

- 01 鵬虹洲 Bluff Island U V B
- 02 鶴咀 Cape O'Aguliar N
- 03 娥眉洲 Crescent Island U L V B
- 04 吉澳 Crooked Island U L T V B
- 05 下白泥至尖鼻咀 Ha Pak Nai to Tsim Bei Tsui U L T V B
- 06 海下灣 Hoi Ha Wan L T V B
- 07 荔枝莊 Lai Chi Chong L V B
- 08 浪茄灣至白蠟 Long Ke Wan to Pak Lap U L T V B
- 09 米埔及后海灣 Mai Po and Inner Deep Bay U L T V B
- 10 果洲群島 Ninepin Group U V B
- 11 赤洲 Port Island B
- 12 蒲台群島 Po Toi Islands B
- 13 沙洲及龍鼓洲 Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau U L T V
- 14 深灣 Sham Wan U T V
- 15 橋咀洲 Sharp Island V B
- 16 石牛洲及打浪排 Shek Ngau Chau and Breaker Reef B
- 17 牛尾洲 Shelter Island V B
- 18 水口 Shui Hau U L T
- 19 索罟群島 Soko Islands L T V
- 20 南部水域 Southern Waters L V B
- 21 海星灣 Starfish Bay L
- 22 沙頭角海 Starling Inlet L V B
- 23 大浪灣 Tai Long Wan U L V
- 24 大潭灣 Tai Tam Harbour U L V B
- 25 企鵝下海 Three Fathoms Cove L V B
- 26 汀角 Ting Kok L V B
- 27 東涌灣 Tung Chung Bay L V B
- 28 東平洲 Tung Ping Chau U L V B
- 29 七星排 Victor Rock U
- 30 西大嶼山水域 West Lantau Waters U L T V
- 31 印洲塘 Yan Chau Tong U L V B


圖例 Legend

- U** 獨特或稀有性 Uniqueness or Rarity
- L** 對物種生長階段的特別重要性 Special Importance for Life-History Stages of Species
- T** 對受威脅、瀕危或數目減少物種及/或生境的重要性 Importance for Threatened, Endangered or Declining Species and/or Habitats
- V** 易受傷害性、脆弱性、敏感性或恢復緩慢 Vulnerability, Fragility, Sensitivity, or Slow Recovery
- B** 生物多樣性 Biological Diversity
- N** 自然性 Naturalness

18 U L T

水口 Shui Hau

這個海灣廣大的沙泥灘在本港獨一無二，對數目正在下降的馬蹄蟹而言，是牠們其中一個重要的育幼地點。海灣亦擁有一個小河口，為鯛魚、鱸魚和笛鯛等的幼魚提供庇護所。



© Billy Kwan

The sheltered bay's expansive sandy-mudflat is one of a kind in the city and acts as an important nursery ground for Chinese horseshoe crabs whose population is going down in Hong Kong. And its small estuary provides shelter for juvenile fishes including sea breams, mullets and snappers.

30 U L T V

西大嶼山水域 West Lantau Waters

這一帶的沿岸水域對數目正減少的中華白海豚的生存非常關鍵。北大嶼山水域本來是海豚的主要棲息地，可惜受大型基建及繁忙海上交通影響，現時牠們多於此水域覓食及與同類互動。



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These coastal waters are key to the survival of Chinese white dolphins which are dwindling in numbers. This is where the cetaceans now mainly hunt for food and socialise after being driven away by large-scale infrastructures and heavy marine traffic near their former core habitats in North Lantau waters.

6 L T V B

海下灣 Hoi Ha Wan

海下灣是在 1996 年香港首批建立的海岸公園之一，各式各樣的石珊瑚、黑珊瑚和海綿遍布水底。在香港有記錄的 84 種石珊瑚品種中，這裡就能找到 64 種，當中更可找到超過 120 多種的珊瑚魚。



© Ng Tsz Yan

Established in 1996, Hoi Ha Wan is one of Hong Kong's first marine parks. Here you can find 64 out of the 84 stony coral species recorded in the territory. More than 120 species of reef fish shimmer above a multi-coloured carpet of stony corals, black corals and sponges.

28 U L V B

東平洲 Tung Ping Chau

這個本港最大的近岸珊瑚群落，養育最少 65 個石珊瑚品種，包括稀有的和平芭羅珊瑚 (*Barabattoia amicorum*) 和微黃癩菊花珊瑚 (*Goniastrea favulus*) 及大面積的輪軟珊瑚屬 (*Sansibia* sp.)，以及 130 個珊瑚魚品種。



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The city's largest coastal coral garden houses stony corals from 65 species - including the rare *Barabattoia amicorum* and *Goniastrea favulus*, high coverage of zooxanthellate soft coral *Sansibia* sp., and shoals of reef fishes from 130 species.

05 U L T V B

下白泥至尖鼻咀 Ha Pak Nai to Tsim Bei Tsui

作為本港最大的潮間帶泥灘的一部分，這個熱點充滿生命力。此處可找到超過 200 種水鳥及濕地生物，包括全球瀕危的黑臉琵鷺、本港最大的兩種馬蹄蟹群，以及本港最大面積的貝克喜鹽草床。



© Billy Kwan

Part of the city's largest intertidal mudflat, this hotspot supports high diversity of species. More than 200 species of waterbirds and wetland-dependent wildlife are found here. The globally endangered Black-faced Spoonbill share the shoreline with the city's largest population of Asian and mangrove horseshoe crabs, and the city's largest area of Ocean Turf Grass.

10 U V B

果洲群島 Ninepin Group

這個有本港最大之一的軟珊瑚及柳珊瑚群落，生長至 30 米水深，珊瑚物種多樣性頗高。潛水人士有機會遇到稀有品種，如聖誕樹珊瑚 (*Studeriotis* sp.)。



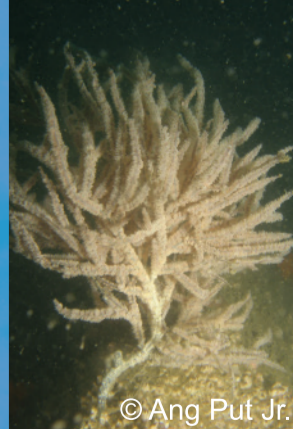
© Adam Minu

Ninepin Islands boasts one of the city's largest communities of soft corals and gorgonians, reaching as deep as 30m. Divers will encounter scores of species including the rare Christmas tree coral (*Studeriotis* sp.).

12 B

蒲台群島 Po Toi Islands

蒲台群島一帶水域擁有本港其中一個最大的軟珊瑚、柳珊瑚及黑珊瑚群落。本港有記錄的該類珊瑚共有 73 個品種，在這裡最少可找到 51 種，當中更包括本港全部 6 種黑珊瑚。



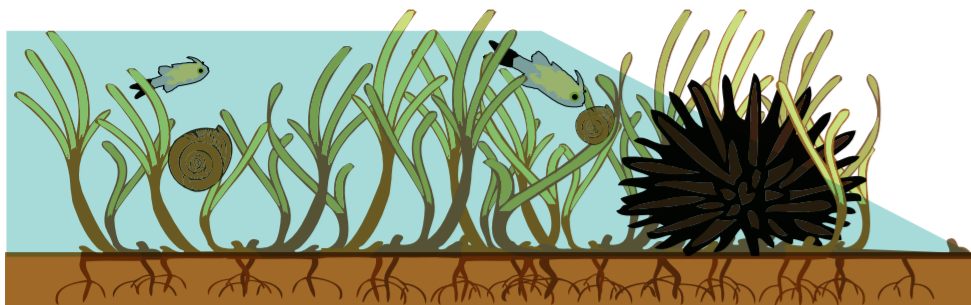
© Ang Put Jr.

Under the waves at this site is one of the city's largest communities of soft corals, gorgonians and black corals. At least 51 out of 73 species of those corals can be found here, and that includes all six species of black corals recorded in Hong Kong.

獨特或稀有性 Uniqueness or Rarity

U

例子 Example 印洲塘 Yan Chau Tong



此熱點擁有全港最大、面積達兩公頃的矮大葉藻床，為各種海洋生物包括幼魚、海螺和海膽提供庇護所及食物。

Largest in Hong Kong, the two-hectare bed of Japanese eelgrass provides food and shelter for a spectrum of sea life including juvenile fishes, gastropods and sea urchins.

對物種生長階段的特別重要性
Special Importance for Life-History Stages of Species

L

例子 Example 東涌灣 Tung Chung Bay



該處的泥灘是成年馬蹄蟹交配及產卵地點，而年幼馬蹄蟹會在泥灘上生活數年，直至成長後才會回到海中生活。

The site's mudflats are where adult horseshoe crabs come ashore to breed and where juveniles live until they are strong enough to move offshore.

對受威脅、瀕危或數目減少物種
及/或生境的重要性 Importance for Threatened,
Endangered or Declining Species and/or Habitats

T

例子 Example 深灣 Sham Wan



這個位於南丫島的海灣是近年香港唯一有瀕危綠海龜會來產卵的地方。

This bay on Lamma Island is the only place in Hong Kong where endangered green turtles have laid their eggs in recent years.

海洋生態 熱點地圖

Marine Ecological Hotspot Map



什麼是海洋生態熱點? What makes a marine ecological hotspot?

海洋生態熱點是一些擁有具代表性、罕見或受威脅的海洋物種及棲息地的區域，有保育及科研價值。

WWF 與 30 多位專家合作，揀選出 31 個香港水域內的海洋生態熱點。評選根據最佳可獲得的科研數據及全球公認的「具有重要生態或生物意義的海洋區域」中的 6 個標準進行。

想了解這 6 個準則，可參考本頁兩側。

Marine ecological hotspots are areas housing representative, rare or threatened species and habitats that merit conservation and scientific research.

Working in tandem with more than 30 experts, WWF has identified 31 marine ecological hotspots across Hong Kong waters based on best available information and six globally recognized scientific criteria for identifying Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs).

Find the six selection criteria on the two sides of this page.

這些熱點為何重要? Why are these hotspots important?

保育這些海洋生態熱點能為人類及生態帶來眾多益處：

1. 推動全面的海洋資源管理；
2. 鼓勵可持續地使用自然資源，包括漁業及生態旅遊，以帶來經濟效益及維持生計；
3. 為稀有或受威脅的物種提供避難所，以及讓瀕臨枯竭的漁業資源得以恢復；
4. 加強海洋生態系統的抵抗自然災害及適應氣候轉變的能力。

Protecting these hotspots brings benefits aplenty for people and wildlife:

1. Support holistic management of marine resources.
2. Promote sustainable uses of natural resources including fisheries and eco-tourism to generate wealth and sustain livelihoods.
3. Provide refuge for rare or threatened species to thrive and depleted fisheries to recover.
4. Build the marine ecosystems' resilience against natural disasters and climate change.

我們的下一步? Where do we go from here?

現時已成立及承諾下的海洋保護區僅覆蓋少於 6% 的香港水域，遠少於「生物多樣性公約」「愛知生物多樣性目標」中所建議的最少 10%。

WWF 下一步的工作是揀選需要優先保護及管理的海洋生態熱點，並為這些地區向政府建議保育措施，如設立海洋保護區及進行影響評估。

只要我們同心協力，保護海洋生態熱點就能為海洋帶來希望。

Present and committed marine protected areas (MPAs) cover only less than 6 per cent of our seas, a far cry from Convention on Biological Diversity's Aichi Target of at least 10 per cent.

WWF's next step is to identify hotspots that require priority protection and management, and to recommend various degrees of conservation measures including no-take zones in MPAs.

Together, we can turn marine ecological hotspots into "hopespots".

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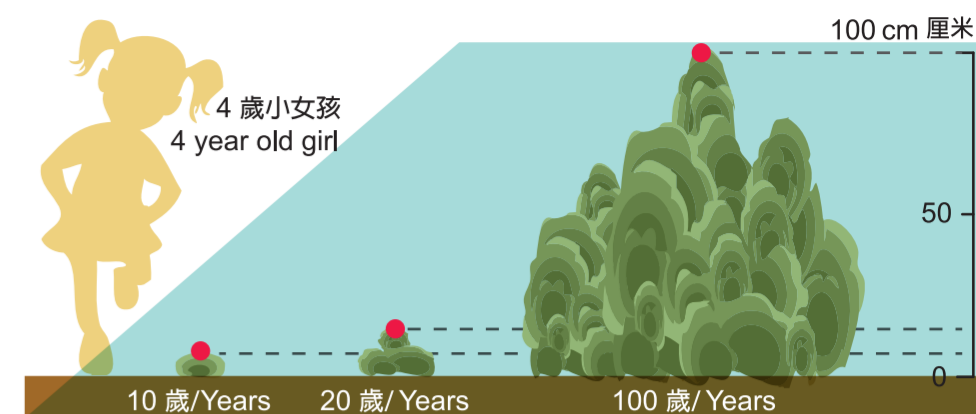


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易受傷害性、脆弱性、敏感性或恢復緩慢
Vulnerability, Fragility, Sensitivity, or Slow Recovery

V

例子 Example 娥眉洲 Crescent Island



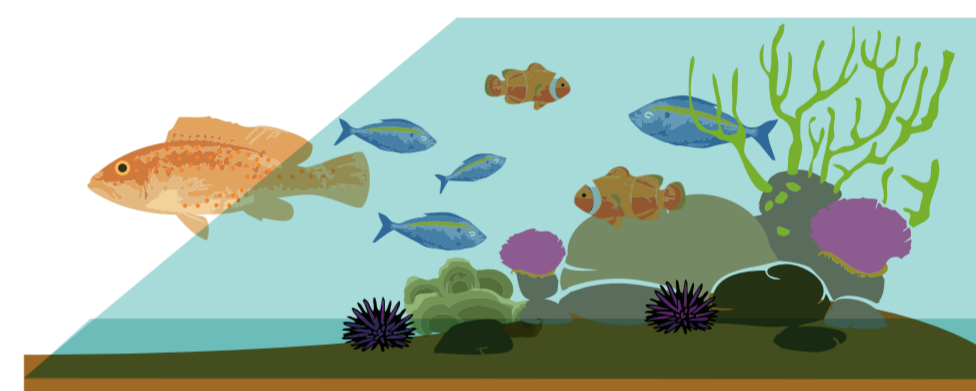
這裏某些石珊瑚品種每年生長少於 1 厘米，需用上過百年時間才達至現有的體積 (約一米高)，因此如受損，將需很長的時間才能復原。

Growing less than 1cm every year, some stony corals here took over a century to reach their current size. If damaged, it will take eons to recover to its former glory.

生物多樣性 Biological Diversity

B

例子 Example 石牛洲及打浪排 Shek Ngau Chau and Breaker Reef



這兩個地方擁有色彩繽紛、奇特及多樣化的海洋生態，包括超過 75 種珊瑚魚、15 種軟珊瑚、25 種柳珊瑚、6 種黑珊瑚及 3 種燕鷗。

These waters are blessed with a colourful explosion of wonderful sea life. There are more than 75 species of reef fish, 15 species of soft coral, 25 species of gorgonian, 6 species of black coral and 3 species of tern.

自然性 Naturalness

N

例子 Example 鶴咀 Cape D'Aguilar



自 1996 年鶴咀已被劃為海岸保護區，旨在保育、科研及教育。為保護區內重要生物及其生境，所有康樂及漁業活動都不得在區內進行，因此成功保留其完整性。

This site was designated as a Marine Reserve for conservation, science and education since 1996. To protect its important sea life and habitats, all recreation and fishing activities are banned, helping to keep the site near pristine.