

(3) 香港法例第一七〇章《野生動物保護條例》：任何人士故意干擾海龜、其巢穴或海龜蛋；擁有、售賣或輸出於香港取得的海龜或海龜蛋，均屬違法。一經定罪，最高可處罰款十萬元及監禁一年。另外，南丫島的深灣根據《野生動物保護條例》被列為「限制地區」。每年由六月一日至十月三十一日，即海龜的產卵季節，禁止未持有許可證人士進入或逗留。違例者可能遭受檢控及罰款五萬元。

Under Chapter 170 "Wild Animals Protection Ordinance", it is an offence to take, possess, wilfully disturb, sell or export any part of a sea turtle and its nest or egg. Offenders are liable to a maximum fine of \$100,000 and 1 year imprisonment. Besides, Sham Wan of Lamma Island has been designated as a Restricted Area under Chapter 170. Any person who enters into or stays within this area without a permit within the period from 1 June to 31 October shall be liable to a maximum fine of \$50,000.

海龜護理工作 Sea Turtle Conservation Measures

- 每年，在海龜產卵季節來臨前，我們會進行產卵地的護理工作，例如清除沙灘上妨礙海龜上岸產卵的雜草、定期監察沙灘的環境以及清理垃圾等。

Before the onset of nesting season each year, management works are carried out in the nesting site at Sham Wan. These include removal of weeds which hinder turtles coming ashore to nest, regular monitoring of the site conditions and collection of refuse on the beach etc.

- 在綠海龜產卵期間，漁農自然護理署的自然護理員於日間及晚上在南丫島深灣進行巡邏，以保護上岸產卵的綠海龜及海龜卵。

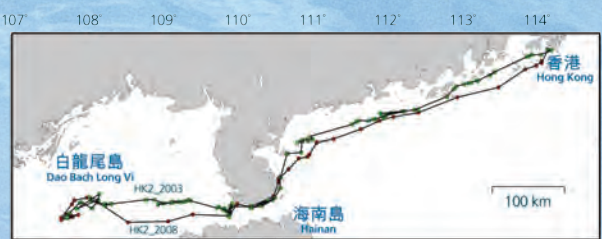
During the nesting season, AFCD nature wardens regularly conduct day-time as well as night-time patrol at Sham Wan of Lamma Island to protect nesting turtles and their eggs.



▲ 自然護理員於南丫島深灣進行巡邏
Nature wardens patrol in Sham Wan of Lamma Island

- 為了解海龜產卵後的遷游路線，漁農自然護理署自二〇〇二年開始進行海龜衛星追蹤。根據衛星追蹤顯示，在二〇〇三年及二〇〇八年，同一頭雌性綠海龜（名為香港二號）產卵後，於一個月內返回位於越南的覓食地——白龍尾島的海洋保護區。

To identify the migratory routes of the nesting green turtles, AFCD has commenced satellite tracking programme of green turtles since 2002. According to the



▲ 「香港二號」在二〇〇三及二〇〇八年的遷游路線
Satellite tracking of 'HK2' in 2003 and 2008
(Maptool @ seaturtle.org)

- 在孵化期間若出現連場豪雨，可令卵窩積水，導致海龜胚胎因窒息而死亡。在這種情況下，我們會採取人工孵化，以提高海龜孵化的成功率。自一九九八年起，漁農自然護理署已野放超過六百隻小海龜。

On occasions that turtle eggs are threatened by external environmental factors in the natural nesting beach, e.g. inundation due to heavy rainfall, artificial incubation of the eggs would be undertaken to enhance the hatching success. Since 1998, over 600 hatchlings from artificial incubation have been released to Sham Wan.



▲ 裝有衛星追蹤儀的海龜
Turtle with satellite transmitter attached



市民的參與 Public Engagement

- 我們相信，要有效保護海龜，必須得到市民的支持和合作才可獲得成功。因此，漁農自然護理署的自然護理員會定期到訪南丫島的村落、派發單張及貼出告示，向村民及遊人解釋保護海龜的重要性。

We trust that support and cooperation from the public is of utmost importance in sea turtle conservation. In this connection, AFCD nature wardens regularly visit villages on Lamma Island, dispatch leaflets and post notices to arouse the awareness of villagers and visitors in protecting sea turtles.

- 義工定期到深灣清理垃圾及雜草，以保持海龜產卵地的良好環境。Garbage and weeds in Sham Wan are periodically removed by volunteers to maintain the well-being of Sham Wan beach as a nesting ground for the green turtles.

- 多年來，我們收到不少熱心市民提供有關海龜的報告，有助我們更有效保護海龜或採取執法行動。如發現海龜出沒或擱淺，您可致電1823政府熱線。

Throughout the years, AFCD has been receiving public reports on sea turtle sighting or stranding. This information can facilitate proper rescue or enforcement action taken by AFCD. You can report any sea turtle sightings by calling 1823. Public engagement and cooperation is indispensable in sea turtle conservation!

查詢 Enquiries

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Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
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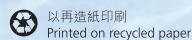
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漁農自然護理署 二〇一〇年六月
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department June 2010



Hong Kong Living Fossil SEA TURTLE

香港的活化石

海龜



漁農自然護理署
Agriculture, Fisheries and
Conservation Department

本港的海龜紀錄 Sea Turtle in Hong Kong

- 海龜的祖先可追溯到至少一億年前，與恐龍同期出現。

The ancestry of sea turtles can be traced back over 110 million years during Cretaceous or Jurassic Period.

- 全球有七種海龜品種。在香港境內，曾記錄到五種海龜，包括綠海龜 (*Chelonia mydas*)、棱皮龜 (*Dermochelys coriacea*)、欖蠟龜 (*Lepidochelys olivacea*)、赤蠟龜 (*Caretta caretta*) 及玳瑁 (*Eretmochelys imbricata*)。當中以綠海龜的記錄次數最多，亦只有綠海龜在本港繁殖。南丫島的深灣是現存不時有海龜產卵的地點。

Among the 7 sea turtle species in the world, 5 species are recorded in Hong Kong. They are green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*), olive ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) and hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*). Green turtle is most commonly spotted and the only species that nests at Sham Wan of Lamma Island in Hong Kong from time to time.



綠海龜 Green Turtle

- 綠海龜別名綠蠟龜。由於其體內的脂肪呈淺綠色，所以被稱為綠海龜。

Due to the green colour of its body fat, green turtle is thus named as "GREEN" turtle.

- 成年的綠海龜體長約八十至一百二十厘米，龜殼黃綠至黑啡色、闊橢圓形，四肢扁平如槳，體重約三百公斤。

Adult green turtle has a carapace length ranges from 80 to 120 cm and weighs about 300 kg. The carapace is broad and oval-shaped, olive to dark brown in colour. The feet are modified into flippers.

- 綠海龜屬雜食性動物。成年綠海龜在近岸淺水處棲息，以海草及海藻為主要食糧，偶然也進食無脊椎動物如海棉、水母、墨魚及小蝦等。幼龜則比較喜歡吃細小的無脊椎動物。

Green turtles are omnivorous. Adults feed mainly on seagrass and seaweed and occasionally some marine invertebrates such as sponge, jellyfish, squid and shrimp in coastal waters. Hatchlings and juveniles prefer small marine invertebrates.

- 在本港，每年六月至十月為綠海龜的產卵季節。綠海龜從數百至千公里以外的棲息地迴游到出生地附近的淺海區交配。雌龜於晚上爬上出生的沙灘挖洞作巢產卵。在一個繁殖季，母龜可產卵三至七次，每次相隔約十二至十四日。同一隻雌龜通常隔數年才交配及產卵。海龜卵和乒乓球的大小差不多，一窩卵大約有一百多隻。產卵後，雌龜會返回大海，留下龜卵窩並牠上岸爬行時的痕跡。

In Hong Kong, nesting season of green turtle lasts from June to October. Mature green turtles travel hundreds to thousands of kilometres from feeding grounds to the shallow waters off the natal beach for mating. After mating, female comes ashore at night to make nest and lay 3-7 clutches of eggs, each clutch laid at an interval of 12 to 14 days, in a nesting season. Each clutch size is about 100 eggs. The same female can only lay eggs every few years. Eggs are white and in the size of Ping-Pong balls. After nesting, female turtle crawls back to the sea, leaving its eggs and tracks on the beach.

綠海龜的生活史 Life cycle of Green Turtle



▲ 雌龜在沙灘挖洞作巢
Female green turtle making nest



▲ 雌龜留下的爬行痕跡
Crawling tracks left by the female turtle



▲ 海龜蛋
Turtle eggs



▲ 成年海龜與初生海龜體積的比較
Size comparison between hatchling and adult turtle

危害海龜的活動 Threats to Sea Turtle

- 高速航行的船隻或螺旋槳有機會導致海龜傷亡。
High speed vessel or its propellers can cause trauma or even death to sea turtles.

- 棄置於海中的漁網可纏繞海龜，令海龜窒息及死亡。
Ghost nets in the sea can entangle sea turtles, making them drown to death.

- 海灘的發展、康樂活動或燈光會影響母龜，令母龜放棄上岸產卵。此外，強光會令剛孵化的幼龜迷失前往大海的方向，因而導致死亡。
Beach development, recreational activities or light may deter the female turtles from coming ashore to nest. Moreover, intense light can disorient the turtle hatchlings from crawling into the sea, causing deaths to the hatchlings.

- 堆積在沙灘上的垃圾亦會妨礙母龜登陸沙灘築巢及幼龜前往大海。
Debris accumulated ashore hinders movement of nesting turtles and hatchlings.

公約及法例的保護 Protection of Sea Turtle by International Treaty and Local Laws

- (1) 所有海龜屬於高度瀕危的動物，被列入「瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約」的附表I。另外，海龜亦被列入中國的「國家重點保護野生動物名錄」的國家II級保護動物中。

Sea turtles are highly endangered species and listed under Appendix I of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora). In Mainland China, it is scheduled as "Class II Protected Animal" in the "List of State Key Protected Wildlife in China".

- (2) 香港法例第五八六章《保護瀕危動植物物種條例》：任何人士進口、出口或管有海龜或海龜蛋，均屬違法，一經定罪，最高可處罰款五百萬元及監禁兩年。

Under Chapter 586 "Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance", any person who imports/exports/possesses a sea turtle or its egg, shall be liable to a maximum fine of \$5,000,000 and an imprisonment for 2 years.