



# 齊來體驗難忘的 濕地之旅 Wetland Tourism: A Great Experience



2/2 世界濕地日  
World Wetlands Day 2012

## 拉姆薩爾公約 Ramsar Convention



拉姆薩爾公約（又稱濕地公約）於1971年於伊朗的拉姆薩爾簽訂，旨在為促進各國及國際間濕地保育和善用的國際條約。直至2012年1月，全球已有160個締約成員。而超過1,900片，總面積逾一億九千萬公頃的濕地亦被列入國際重要濕地名錄內（亦稱拉姆薩爾濕地）。

Ramsar Convention (also called the Convention on Wetlands), adopted in the Iranian city of Ramsar in 1971, is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. As at January 2012, there are 160 contracting parties all over the world. Over 1,900 sites with a total area of more than 190 million hectares of areas are designated as wetlands of international importance (also known as Ramsar Sites).



## 什麼是濕地? What are Wetlands?



濕地泛指水與陸地的相匯之處，約佔全球土地面積百分之六。「拉姆薩爾公約」提到：濕地泛指沼澤、泥沼與泥礫沼地帶，當中的水體可以是天然的或是人造的；可以是永久存在的或是暫時性的。當中的水分可能是靜止的也可以是流動的；可以是淡的、是鹹的、也可以是半鹹半淡的；也包括退潮時水深不超過六米的海域。



濕地的例子包括湖泊、河流、池塘、沼澤、泥礫沼、紅樹林、鹽沼、沙灘、珊瑚礁，以至人工魚塘或濕耕農地。

Wetlands are places where water connects to land and account for around 6% of the total surface area of the Earth. Wetlands are illustrated in the Ramsar Convention as: "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres".

There are various examples of wetlands including lakes, rivers, ponds, marshes, swamps, peatlands, mangrove forests, salt pans, sandy beaches, coral reefs, and also artificial fish ponds or wet farmlands.



## 世界濕地日2012 - 濕地與旅遊 World Wetlands Day 2012 - Wetlands and Tourism

每年的2月2日均被定為世界濕地日，以紀念拉姆薩爾公約(公約)簽訂的日子。全球各地政府機構、非政府組織，以及不同團體都藉世界濕地日提高公眾對濕地保育，特別是對公約的認識。

濕地公約秘書處把2012年世界濕地日的主題訂為「濕地與旅遊」，並以「齊來體驗難忘的濕地之旅」作為口號，藉此讓大眾了解濕地和旅遊之間相輔相成的關係，亦配合2012年於羅馬尼亞布加勒斯特舉行之第十一屆公約締約方會議的主題「濕地、旅遊與消閒」。

The World Wetlands Day on 2 February each year marks the date of the adoption of the Ramsar Convention. Government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and groups of citizens at all levels of the community take the opportunity to raise public awareness of wetland values and benefits in general, and the Ramsar Convention in particular.

The Ramsar Secretariat has selected "Wetlands and Tourism" as the theme for the World Wetlands Day 2012, with the slogan "Wetland Tourism - A Great Experience", aiming at deepening public understanding on the interrelationship between wetlands and tourism. This is also in harmony with the theme, "Wetlands, Tourism and Recreation", of the 11<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in Bucharest, Romania in 2012.



## 濕地與旅遊 緊密的連繫 Wetlands and tourism - the interrelationship



濕地的其中一項重要功能就是提供旅遊資源，全球超過百分之三十五的拉姆薩爾濕地均在發展不同規模的旅遊事業。濕地及其生態一直為旅客帶來多樣化的難忘經歷，如觀鯨活動、潛探珊瑚礁、欣賞動人的景致，以及各式新奇活動。濕地旅遊吸引來自全球的旅客，入場費及售賣本土產物等則可大大增加國民生產總值，改善本地居民的生活。

旅遊收益亦可支持濕地保育的工作。在不少地方，濕地旅遊帶來的收入使用於興建保育設施、營運保育計劃、編制教育資源，及訓練導賞員。另外，旅遊業界亦可確保所舉辦的活動符合可持續旅遊的原則，向營運者及旅客宣揚濕地的價值，並吸引政府或私人的資助，從而達到保護濕地生物多樣性的目的。

Being one of the most important services that wetlands provide, tourism of different scales has been reported in at least 35% of Ramsar Sites globally. Wetlands and their wildlife are a key part of the global tourism experience, and offer unique experiences such as whale watching, diving at coral reefs, appreciating breath-taking landscapes, and adventurous journeys. Apart from bringing tourists from all parts of the world, the enormous economic income generated by wetland tourism such as entry fees and sale of local products can contribute substantially to a country's GDP as well as the local communities' livelihood.

The income from tourism can also benefit wetland conservation. In many wetlands, earnings from wetland tourism were used directly for conservation infrastructures, operations, educational materials and training of local guides. The tourism business could also support wetland biodiversity by ensuring a well-managed and sustainable form of tourism, attracting governmental or private sponsorships and donations, as well as raising awareness of local operators and tourists towards the value of wetlands.

## 旅遊責任意識 造福人和濕地 Responsible tourism supports wetlands and people

根據世界旅遊組織的定義，生態旅遊就是一種以自然為本的旅遊方式，透過教育和解說，去觀察和欣賞自然生態及傳統文化。

生態旅遊也是其中一種體現可持續發展原則的旅遊方式。可持續的生態旅遊，有以下要素：

- 盡量減少破壞自然及社會文化資源，並提高旅客及居民的保育意識，從而關注自然環境及生物多樣性
- 尊重原居民及其文化遺產和價值觀
- 為持分者帶來社會及經濟上的益處，包括為居民帶來就業及增加收入的機會，以及為保育管理工作帶來經費

According to the World Tourism Organization, Ecotourism generally refers to nature-based form of tourism with educational and interpretation features which aims at observing and appreciating the nature and traditional cultures.

Ecotourism is a special kind of sustainable tourism putting the principles of sustainable development into practice. Sustainable ecotourism contains the following elements:

- minimises negative impacts upon the natural and socio-cultural resources, and protects the environment and helps conserve biodiversity by increasing awareness among locals and tourists
- respects host communities, their cultural heritage and values
- provides socio-economic benefits to stakeholders, including stable employment and income-earning opportunities and social services to host communities, and generate income for managing natural areas with conservation purposes



## 威脅



濕地生態系統是脆弱的，如果沒有妥善的管理，迅速增長的旅遊活動可能對濕地生境、動植物，及依賴濕地而活的居民構成威脅。

- 過度的旅遊活動為濕地帶來壓力：
- 旅客活動對脆弱生境造成的破壞
  - 缺乏人數管制而對野生動物造成的干擾
  - 對本地文化的衝擊，及影響居民使用濕地資源的權利
  - 過度開採及消耗濕地資源作旅遊用途
  - 處理不當的廢物及污水所產生的污染

Wetland ecosystems are often fragile, and without proper controls there is always a risk that the rapid growth of tourism in wetlands can have negative effects on wetland habitats, animals and plants, as well as on the local communities that depend on the wetland for livelihood.

- The enormous pressure posed by expanding tourist activities on wetlands:
- damage to sensitive habitats due to visitor activities
  - disturbance of wildlife caused by uncontrolled visit rate
  - damage to local culture and deprivation of access to wetland resources from local communities
  - over exploitation and overharvesting of wetland resources for tourism
  - pollution caused by poor management of wastes and effluents

## 米埔內后海灣拉姆薩爾濕地

這片濕地擁有香港最大的紅樹林及蘆葦床，是候鳥的重要棲息地及補給站，也是一個作為自然保育、科學研究、自然教育、生態旅遊和觀鳥的好地方。

With the largest mangrove and reedbed in Hong Kong, this is an important over-wintering site and refueling station for migratory birds. It is also an ideal place for nature conservation, scientific research, nature education, ecotourism and bird watching.



## 香港濕地公園 Hong Kong Wetland Park

香港濕地公園位於天水圍，是以濕地功能及價值為主題的生態旅遊景點。公園擁有一個佔地1萬平方米的室內訪客中心，及60公頃的戶外保育區，是本地居民及海外遊客探訪濕地的好去處。

Located at Tin Shui Wai, the Hong Kong Wetland Park is an ecotourism spot with a theme on the functions and values of wetlands. The Park consists of a 10,000m<sup>2</sup> Visitor Centre and a 60ha reserve area and is an ideal place for local and overseas visitors who wish to get a glimpse of wetlands.



## 磤頭 San Tau

毗鄰東涌新市鎮的磤頭，遊人除可找到泥灘上飛快彈跳的彈塗魚，及奇特海草床外，還可感受到人與自然和諧共存的微妙關係。

With its close proximity to Tung Chung new town, San Tau is an accessible wetland where you can see bouncing mudskippers and vibrant seagrass bed, as well as experience how human co-exist in harmony with the natural environment.



## 大澳 Tai O

位於大嶼山西南端的大澳，是香港其中一個仍然保存的漁村。除了特色棚屋外，生態盎然的紅樹林及鹽田遺址都令人留連忘返。

Tai O at the southwestern end of Lantau is one of Hong Kong's last fishing villages where you can see traditional stilt houses, vibrant mangroves and bygone salt pans.



## 大潭篤 Tai Tam Tuk

這片位於香港島東南面的海岸濕地，不但擁有優美迷人的海濱景致，還孕育了豐富多姿的濕地生物，如鱖鮒魚、招潮蟹，及樣子趣緻的和尚蟹等。

Located at southeastern part of the Hong Kong Island, this coastal wetland has appealing bays which are breathtakingly beautiful. The site is flourished with wildlife including Freshwater Gobies, Fiddler Crabs the adorable Soldier Crabs.



## 香港濕地之旅

香港雖然只有1,104平方公里的面積，卻擁許多不同類型的濕地生境，例如河溪、紅樹林、珊瑚礁、池塘、人工魚塘和濕耕農地等。這裡介紹十片具生態價值的濕地，均適合作為濕地旅遊的好去處，讓我們立即展開香港濕地之旅吧！

Despite its small area of 1,104km<sup>2</sup>, Hong Kong has a wealth of wetland habitats including streams, mangroves, coral reefs, ponds, artificial fish ponds and wet farmlands. Ten wetland sites rich in ecological value are illustrated here, and they are ideal places for wetland tourism. Let's start the journey to discover our wetlands in Hong Kong!



## 鹿頸 Luk Keng

在新界東北面的鹿頸，遊人除可探尋寧靜而古樸的鹿頸村，享受田園氣息外，更可在這個蜻蜓天堂裡搜尋香港最細小的蜻蜓-侏紅小蜻的蹤影。

Luk Keng at the northeastern corner of Hong Kong is one of the best places to enjoy our rural landscapes. You can explore the Luk Keng Village with tranquility, in search for the smallest dragonflies in Hong Kong-Scarlet Dwarf.



## 荔枝窩 Lai Chi Wo

位於新界東北端海岸的荔枝窩，擁有全港最大最古老的銀葉樹林、矮大葉藻海草床，和在香港碩果僅存的客家村落。

Lai Chi Wo, situated at the northeastern end of the New Territories, has the largest stand of Coastal Heritiera in Hong Kong, a seagrass bed of Dwarf Eel Grass, and one of the remaining Hakka villages in Hong Kong.



## 鹽田仔 Yim Tin Tsai

位於新界大埔東面的鹽田仔及其附近的馬屎洲特別地區，遊人除可訪尋生機勃勃的紅樹林外，更可探索源自遠古的奇特地貌及地貌。

Located at the eastern part of Tai Po in the New Territories, Yim Tin Tsai and Ma Shi Chau Special Area are ideal places for visitors to explore remnants of early landforms, and the mangroves bubbling with life.



## 土瓜坪 To Kwa Peng

位於西貢的土瓜坪寧靜而優美。遊人可找到兩種在香港較不常見的紅樹品種：木樨及樺李。當潮退時，彈塗魚及濱螺等動物會把寧靜的海灣變成熱鬧的泥灘。

By visiting the peaceful To Kwa Peng in Sai Kung, you can find two uncommon mangrove species - Many-petalled Mangrove and Luminitzera, as well as the vibrant wildlife like mudskippers and Mangrove Gastropod in the mudflat during low tide.



## 企嶺下 Kei Ling Ha

從企嶺下老圍的海邊開始，一條連綿不斷、沿著海岸遙遠的紅樹林帶，會引領訪客去探索紅樹林奇特而有趣的生態環境。

Start your ecotour at Kei Ling Ha Lo Wai and follow the mangrove belt extending along the coast for a fascinating exploration of mangrove habitats.



## 實現可持續的濕地旅遊

要實現可持續的濕地旅遊，需要你我攜手合作：

- 國家/政府
- 制定相關的全國政策
  - 土地利用的規劃
- 地方
- 非政府組織提供有關濕地管理的專業意見
  - 旅遊服務營運者實行可持續的旅遊模式

- 旅客
- 做個負責任的旅客
  - 選擇符合可持續旅遊原則的服務提供者
  - 向制定相關政策的決策者發表你的意見

In order to facilitate the sustainable management of wetland tourism, we need the following parties to put hands together:

- National/ Government Level
- National policy making process
  - Land-use planning

- Site Level
- Non-governmental organizations providing expertise in wetland management
  - Tourism operators putting sustainable form of tourism into practice

- Tourist Level
- Be a responsible tourist
  - Make suitable choice of service providers for sustainable tourism
  - Share your views with policy makers

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