

拉姆薩爾濕地 Ramsar Site

何謂濕地？

What are Wetlands?

濕地的定義甚廣，泛指水陸交界的地方。根據拉姆薩爾公約，濕地即沼澤、泥沼地、泥炭沼或被水淹浸的地區。無論是天然或人工；永久性還是暫時性；死水或是流動的水；淡水、鹹淡水或鹹水，均是濕地。沿海岸地區，潮退時水深不超過六米的地方均稱作濕地。由高山至海洋都可以找到濕地，我們常見的泥灘、紅樹林、蘆葦叢、基圍和魚塘都是一些濕地的例子。

The term "wetland" covers a broad range of habitats where land and water meets. According to Ramsar Convention, wetlands are defined 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 salty, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters". Wetlands can be found from high mountain to coastal area. Some of them are well known to us, for example, mudflat, mangrove, reedbed, *gei wai* and fishpond.



黃河源頭的沼澤生境
Marsh area in the origin of Yellow River



河水從高山向下流，途經河谷的泛濫平原
Water flows downward along the floodplain of a river valley



海岸的紅樹林沼澤
Mangrove marsh at the coastal area

濕地有何重要？

Why are Wetlands Important?

濕地是全球最具生產力的生態系統。對人類而言，濕地為我們提供生活所需的水和食物，例如稻米和多種蔬菜。人類利用濕地植物的天然纖維製造出多種日常用品。此外，它也為野生生物提供食物和居所。

Wetlands are one of the most productive ecosystems in the world. Wetlands provide us freshwater, food, rice, reed and a variety of vegetables. People also make use of plant fibers for producing commodities. In addition to provide us with necessities, wetlands also supply food and shelters for wildlife.



濕地為野生生物提供繁殖場所
A variety of organisms use wetlands as breeding place



稻米
Rice



蠔
Oyster



蝦和魚
Shrimps and fishes

拉姆薩爾公約

Ramsar Convention

拉姆薩爾公約是一個保護濕地的國際公約，於1971年2月2日在伊朗拉姆薩爾(Ramsar)簽定。這亦是首個以濕地保育和可持續發展為主要內容的國際性條約。

截至2008年2月，共有158個締約國成員簽署公約，合共1720片濕地被列入國際重要濕地名錄。

The Ramsar Convention (Convention on Wetlands), is an intergovernmental treaty signed on 2 February 1971 in the Iranian city of Ramsar. It provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.

By the end of February 2008, 158 contracting parties have signed the convention and 1720 wetland sites were included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar List).



越南紅河口新水自然保護區於1988年9月20日被列為國際重要濕地
Xuan Thuy Natural Wetland Reserve in Vietnam was designated as a Ramsar Site on 20 September 1988



中國青海湖鳥島於1992年3月31日被列為國際重要濕地
Niaodao (Bird Island) in Qinghai Lake, China was designated as a Ramsar Site on 31 March 1992

香港的拉姆薩爾濕地

Ramsar Site in Hong Kong

位於新界西北的米埔內后海灣於1995年9月4日正式被列為拉姆薩爾濕地。米埔內后海灣拉姆薩爾濕地面積達1540公頃，生境包括泥灘、魚塘、基圍、蘆葦叢和紅樹林，這些不同類型的濕地是野生動物的棲息場所。

Mai Po Inner Deep Bay was designated as a Ramsar Site on 4 September 1995. This Ramsar Site is located at the northwestern New Territories. It covers 1540 hectares including intertidal mudflat, mangroves, *gei wais*, reedbeds and fishponds. These wetland habitats are homes to a diversity of wildlife.



米埔內后海灣是一片國際重要濕地

Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site is a wetland of international importance

■ 為甚麼米埔內后海灣會成為拉姆薩爾濕地？ Why is Mai Po Inner Deep Bay a Ramsar Site?

成為拉姆薩爾濕地，必須符合由拉姆薩爾締約成員於1999年所訂立的「國際重要濕地」準則其中最少一項。米埔內后海灣符合其中四項有關保育水鳥多樣性的準則，包括：

1. 易危、瀕危或極度瀕危物種或受脅的生態群落都倚賴這片濕地——在米埔內后海灣有23種全球受脅的鳥種，包括瀕危的東方白鸛、黑臉琵鷺及小青腳鵞。
2. 這片濕地的動植物品種對維持該生物地理區域的生物多樣性非常重要——米埔內后海灣是13種無脊椎動物的原生生境，其中包括一種本港獨有的米埔相手蟹。
3. 2萬隻或更多的水鳥經常倚賴這片濕地——2006/07年冬天於米埔內后海灣拉姆薩爾濕地記錄超過70,000隻越冬水鳥。
4. 有1%數量的一個水鳥品種或其亞種倚賴這片濕地——每年約有全球數量20%的黑臉琵鷺遷徙到香港越冬，紅嘴鷗和鶴鷗的數目亦佔地區種群的1%或以上。

To be designated as a Wetland of International Importance (a Ramsar Site), a wetland must satisfy at least one of the "criteria", as adopted by the contracting parties in 1999. The Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site satisfied four criterias based on conserving biological diversity of waterbirds:

1. Supports vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened ecological communities—the Ramsar Site in Hong Kong regularly holds 23 globally threatened species. Amongst these, Oriental Stork, Black-faced Spoonbill and Nordmann's Greenshank are endangered.
2. Supports populations of plant and/or animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of a particular biogeographic region—the Ramsar Site in Hong Kong is the type locality for 13 species of invertebrates. *Perisesarma maipoensis* is an endemic crab species, which is found nowhere else in the world.
3. Supports 20,000 or more waterbirds—the Ramsar Site in Hong Kong supports a maximum of 70,000 wintering waterbirds in 2006/07 winter.
4. Regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird—the Ramsar Site in Hong Kong supports one-fifth of the known global populations of Black-faced Spoonbill (*Platalea minor*) to winter here. The site also holds regularly over 1% of the regional populations of Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*) and Spotted Redshank (*Tringa erythropus*).



每年於米埔內后海灣越冬的黑臉琵鷺約佔全球已知數量的20%
About 20% of the known global population of Black-faced Spoonbill winter at the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay area every year



大量越冬水鳥倚賴米埔內后海灣濕地
The Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site supports a large amount of wintering waterbirds

■ 米埔內后海灣拉姆薩爾濕地受到的威脅 Threats to Mai Po and Inner Deep Bay

米埔內后海灣拉姆薩爾濕地雖為一片國際重要濕地，但和其他濕地一樣面對城市化所帶來的威脅。后海灣受工業和家庭污水所污染，深圳河及山貝河的有機養份影響食物鏈的健康。其他威脅還包括魚塘被填平、工業及城市的發展、外來物種入侵和旅遊業等，都對這濕地構成壓力。

Like other wetlands, the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site is facing threats caused by urbanisation. The food chain is affected by the degraded water quality due to discharge of industrial and domestic sewage as well as organic nutrients from Shenzhen River and Shan Pui River. Other threats include filling up abandoned fishponds, industrial and urban development, invasive species and tourism.



紅樹被砍伐
Felled mangrove



落馬洲一帶的濕地毗鄰已發展為深圳經濟特區
Adjacent the Lok Ma Chau wetland is the developed Shenzhen Special Economic Zone

■ 香港濕地公園的角色 The Role of Hong Kong Wetland Park

香港濕地公園位於米埔內后海灣拉姆薩爾濕地及天水圍新市鎮之間，並位於米埔內后海灣拉姆薩爾濕地的濕地緩衝區內。這裡是一個為彌償天水圍新市鎮發展所損失的濕地而建造的生態緩解區，其作用是紓緩都市發展對拉姆薩爾濕地造成的壓力。此外，香港濕地公園亦會透過各種環境教育活動，提高公眾對濕地的認識，從而推動他們身體力行，保護濕地環境。

Hong Kong Wetland Park locates between the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site and Tin Shui Wai town. It is situated within the Wetland Buffer Zone adjacent to the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site. It is an ecological mitigation area to compensate for the loss of wetlands due to urban development and minimise the impacts on the Ramsar Site by urbanisation. The Hong Kong Wetland Park organises environmental education activities to raise public awareness on wetland conservation.



香港濕地公園位於米埔內后海灣拉姆薩爾濕地和水圍新市鎮之間
Hong Kong Wetland Park is located between the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site and Tin Shui Wai town



香港濕地公園的教育活動
Education activities in the Hong Kong Wetland Park