

常見的海釣魚類

Common types of marine fish for angling

根據記錄，香港約有1000種海水魚，常見的海釣魚類亦超過100種。

主要的閒釣魚類包括：

According to records, we can find over 1 000 species of marine fishes in Hong Kong and over 100 species are common for angling. The major species of angling fish include:



中西區海濱長廊 — 中環段位置圖 Location of Central and Western District Promenade - Central Section



開放時間 Opening Hours:

每日24小時開放 24 hours daily

前往途徑 How to Access:

港鐵 MTR:

金鐘港鐵站A出口 Admiralty Station Exit A

巴士 Bus:

2, 12A, 12M, 18, 111, 260, 301, 302, 307, 307A, 373, 511, 590A, 601, 601P, 641, 680A, 680P, 681P, 692, 692P, 720, 720A, 720P, 722, 780, 780P, 788, 905, 914, 914X, 934, 935, 948, 948P, 948X, 960, 960S, 961, 968, 962B

專線小巴 Green Mini Bus:

10, 24A, 24M, 31, 56A

渡輪 Ferry:

從中環碼頭步行約數分鐘

Few minutes' walk from Central Piers

聯絡我們 Contact Us:

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康樂及文化事務署
Leisure and Cultural
Services Department

中西區海濱長廊 — 中環段

Central and Western District Promenade - Central Section

閒釣輔助設施 Leisure Angling Ancillary Facilities



簡介Introduction

中西區海濱長廊 — 中環段閒釣輔助設施包括擺放魚杆的裝置、長椅、遮蔭棚及飲水機等，讓市民在較舒適的環境下進行垂釣活動。場地亦設有教育展板介紹閒釣觀念及安全守則。

The leisure angling ancillary facilities in the Central and Western District Promenade - Central Section include fishing rod holders, benches, arbours and water dispensers to enable members of the public to take part in angling activities in a more pleasant environment. Educational display panels on good practices and safety rules for leisure angling have also been installed at the promenade.

閒釣活動的正確行為和安全守則 Good Practices and Safety in Leisure Angling

閒釣人士請遵守下列守則，合力保護海洋環境，使閒釣活動得以持續發展。市民參加釣魚活動時亦應量力而為，安全第一。

The following practices should be observed during leisure angling activities so as to join hands in protecting our marine environment and making leisure angling a sustainable activity. Anglers should act within their limits of competence during angling activities. Safety should always come first.

保護海洋資源Conservation of marine resources

- 重參與，不多取。應只釣取適量的漁獲。
Leisure angling is about participation rather than fish catch. The fish catch should be moderate.
- 把幼魚和小魚放生，讓牠們有機會生長和繁殖，對資源的補充十分重要。
Juvenile and undersized fish should be returned to the water to allow them a chance to grow and reproduce, which is vital to replenishment of fish resources.
- 把即將生產的魚放生，這樣可使魚類資源得以補充增加，令閒釣活動得以持續。
Return fish that are about to spawn to the water to allow replenishment and growth of fish resources, making leisure angling a sustainable activity.

善待魚類Be fish friendly

- 將不要的魚放生並小心處理漁獲，提高牠們在放生後繼續生存的機會。
Return unwanted fish to the water with care to increase their survival rates.
- 迅速輕巧地除去魚鈎，盡量避免令魚類受嚴重傷害。
Remove fish hooks as gently and quickly as possible to do the least harm to fish.
- 使用可被銹蝕材料製造的魚鈎，這些魚鈎如留在魚的身體內或海中，能被銹蝕及分解。
Use fish hooks made of materials that will rust and decompose in fish bodies or the water.
- 應注意漁具及珍惜所釣的魚，盡快把上釣的魚從魚鈎解下。
Use suitable angling tackle. Be fish friendly and remove fish hooks as quickly as possible.

保護海洋環境Protection of marine environment

- 帶走垃圾以防污染環境，避免破壞閒釣活動的興致。
Bring your litter home and refrain from polluting the environment. Make leisure angling an enjoyment.
- 適量使用魚餌和誘餌，不應使用過量或不能由生物降解的魚餌和誘餌。
Apply correct amount of baits and lures. Do not apply too much baits and lures or those which are not biodegradable.

遵守法規Compliance with legislation

- 根據《漁業保護條例》(第171章)，使用破壞性的捕魚方法捕魚（例如使用有毒物質等方法）均屬違法。
Adoption of destructive fishing practices (such as the use of toxic substances) is an offence under the Fisheries Protection Ordinance (Cap 171).

注意安全Safety tips

- 初學釣魚人士可參考以下釣魚安全守則，而資深的釣魚人士亦更應注意安全。
Novice anglers should take note of the following safety tips, while veteran anglers should also pay attention to safety.
- 注意本身和他人的安全，切勿為釣魚而冒生命危險。
Ensure the safety of yourself and others. Do not risk your life for the sake of angling.
- 小心使用及放置魚鈎及釣魚工具，以免妨礙或危害他人。
Use and place fish hooks and tackle safely to avoid causing obstruction or harm to others.
- 切勿在釣魚地點奔跑嬉戲，以免發生危險。
Do not run or play at the angling site to avoid danger.

- 如天氣變壞，應立即終止釣魚活動，並到安全地方暫避。
Stop angling and take shelter immediately when the weather turns for the worst.
- 如在晚上進行閒釣，應加倍留意四周環境。
Be more attentive to the surrounding environment when angling at night.
- 應帶備防曬用品或雨具。
Bring sunscreen and rainwear.
- 如不小心墮海，應保持冷靜，附近的人士應盡快拋下救生圈，把墮海人士救起，並盡快通知其他人協助救援。
Keep calm when someone falls into water by accident. Throw a lifebuoy out to rescue the victim immediately and seek help.

尊重他人的權利Respect the right of others

- 對其他使用者待之以禮，互諒互讓和洽共用有限的資源和環境。
Show consideration for other users and respect their right to shared use of limited resources and environment.

漁獲的處理Handling of fish catch

學習辨認有毒的魚類，因為它們會對人類構成危害。釣到有毒的魚類時要小心處理漁獲，否則可能會給魚鰭刺傷，嚴重者可能會中毒，甚至死亡。
Learn to identify toxic fish species as they will pose a danger to us. Toxic fish should be handled with care or else a cut by the fish may cause poisoning and even death.

透過直接接觸而產生危害Hazards caused by direct contact

- 有些魚類的牙齒非常銳利(例如海狼、牙帶等)，有些魚類則有鋒利的鰓蓋、鰓耙、鰭棘或尖刺，在處理這些魚類時，要非常小心，以免被割傷或刺傷。
Avoid cuts and stings, be extra careful with the sharp parts of some fish species, such as Great Barracuda, Hair-tails with sharp teeth and those with sharp operculum, gill, fin spines or sting.
- 有些魚類的鰭棘和刺與毒腺相連，若不小被刺傷，傷口會劇痛，嚴重者可能會休克，甚至死亡。這些魚類包括泥鰻、坑鰻、金鼓、老虎魚、石崇、鰻魚等。
Certain fish species have venomous fin spines and stings, which may cause great pain and even coma and death in serious cases of cuts and stings. These include Rabbitfish, Striped Eel Catfish, Spotted Scat, Waspfish, Scorpionfish and Rays, etc.
- 在處理上述魚類時，應非常小心，不可徒手觸摸，應使用魚鉗或毛巾把漁獲從魚鈎解下，然後妥善處理，或把漁獲放回海中。
The fish species mentioned above should be handled with extra care. Do not touch fish with bare hands. Use fishing pliers or towel to remove fish hooks, the fish should then be handled properly or returned to the water.

透過進食而產生危害Possible health hazards caused by fish consumption

- 大部份雞泡魚的身體均含有劇毒，毒素可能分佈於內臟、皮膚、血液、卵巢或肌肉。食用輕則嘴脣、指尖麻木、四肢顫抖、嘔吐、腹瀉，嚴重者會麻痺、呼吸困難，甚至死亡，因此絕對不應冒險進食。
The highly toxic substances present in the bodies of most globefish are normally found in their livers, skin, blood, ovaries or flesh. Consumption of these fish parts may cause numbness of lips and fingers, trembling of limbs, vomiting or diarrhea in less serious cases, and numbness, breathing trouble or even death in more serious cases. Do not risk your life for the sake of eating globefish.
- 一些魚類(例如老虎斑、杉斑、蘇眉、油魷、紅魷等)曾有熱帶性海魚毒(例如雪卡毒素)的記錄，但大部份均為入口活海鮮，在香港釣獲含雪卡毒素海魚的機會較微。
Ciguateric toxins (such as ciguatera) have been found in some fish species, such as Brown Marbled Grouper, Humphead Wrasse, White-margined Moray, Two-spot Red Snapper, etc. Most of them are imported live and are rarely caught in Hong Kong waters.
- 一般而言，除了雞泡魚及個別品種外，大部份在香港釣獲的魚類均適合食用。然而，已發展地區的近岸水質難免可能受地面徑流及市區內各種活動所影響。從食物安全角度，政府不鼓勵市民在已發展地區沿岸釣魚作食用用途。
In general, with the exception of globefish and specific species, most of the fish caught in Hong Kong waters are edible. However, the water quality near the waterfronts of developed areas are inevitably affected by surface run-offs and other contamination from various activities in urban areas. From the food safety point of view, the Government does not encourage consumption of fish angled at the waterfronts of developed areas.