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白泥 Pak Nai's

生態、保育和參觀守則
WILDLIFE, CONSERVATION AND
VISITOR CODE OF CONDUCT

TNC保育團隊自2024年開始，在復修的泥灘上，持續觀察到瀕危馬蹄蟹的足跡，這或反映出白泥的生態正逐步改善。

Since 2024, TNC conservationists have begun to discover more endangered horseshoe crabs on the restored mudflats, this may reflect the ecosystem of Pak Nai is gradually improving.

白泥的海邊除了是著名觀賞日落的勝地外，更具有豐富的自然資源，多樣化的生態環境，例如：蠔礁、泥灘、海草床、河口和紅樹林等，為眾多海洋生物提供合適的棲息環境，包括香港蠔、中國蠔、黑臉琵鷺、貝克喜鹽草、招潮蟹和彈塗魚等。

In addition to being a famous sunset viewing spot, the coastal areas of Pak Nai are also rich in natural resources. The diverse habitats in Pak Nai, such as oyster reefs, mudflats, seagrass beds, estuaries and mangrove stands etc., together provide a perfect nursery and foraging ground for many species, include the Hong Kong oysters, Chinese horseshoe crabs, black-faced spoonbills, Beccarii's seagrass, fiddler crabs and mudskippers.

自 2021 年，TNC 與超過 5000 名義工、當地持份者、生態學家、學生和其他保育團體，一同透過社區保育模式主動復修白泥的生態。經過 3 年時間：
Since 2021, TNC has been collaborating with more than 5,000 of volunteers, local stakeholders, ecologists, students, and other conservation groups, to actively restore the Pak Nai's ecosystem, using a community conservation approach. After three years of active restoration work, TNC and our volunteers have:

2021



超過 8000 平方米的
廢棄蠔田已經回
復至泥灘和蠔礁

2024



Rehabilitated
more than 8000 m²
of abandoned oyster farms
into mudflats and oyster reefs

2021



約 2600 平方米的
大米草已經被清除

2024



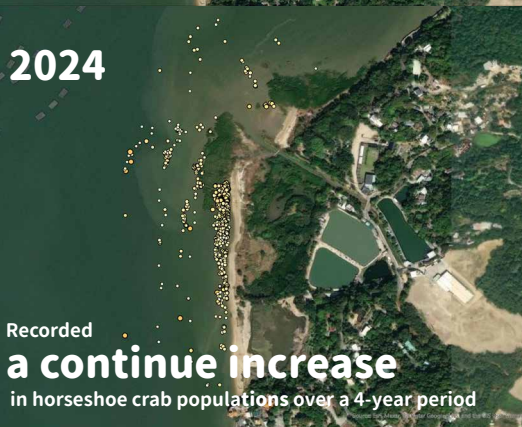
Cleared
about 2600 m²
of invasive *Spartina cordgrass*

2021



馬蹄蟹的數量亦自 2021 年夏天起，
錄得連續 4 年的上升

2024



Recorded
a continue increase
in horseshoe crab populations over a 4-year period

已修復的蠔礁 Reconfigured oyster reefs 已修復的泥灘 Restored mudflats 已荒廢的蠔田 Abandoned oyster farms 大米草 *Spartina cordgrass* 馬蹄蟹 Horseshoe crab

參觀白泥守則 Pak Nai's Visitor Code of Conduct

白泥長期的保育成果除了 TNC 的管理和義工的參與外，亦有賴大眾的一同努力。請在進入白泥前仔細閱讀遊客守則，讓你在享受大自然的美景和日落時，減少對野生動物的影響。

The continuous improvement of Pak Nai's ecosystem is not just contributed by TNC and our volunteers, it also requires everyone's effort, including you as well. Please carefully go through the visitor's conduct of conduct before entering Pak Nai, to minimize your disturbance to the wildlife while enjoying the nature and sunset.



請不要騎單車
進入泥灘範圍
Please don't cycle
into the mudflats



將單車停泊在沙灘
Park your bike
on the sandy beach



自己垃圾自己帶走
Take out the trash



請不要遺留垃圾
Please don't litter



請不要大聲喧嘩
Please don't shout



尊重生物，細聲交談
Respect the wildlife,
speak softly



請不要觸摸及帶走
任何生物和文物
Please don't touch and take
away the wildlife and
historic artifacts



用眼觀察，拍照留念
Observe the wildlife and
cultural heritage, take
photo as your souvenirs



請不要踐踏
泥灘上的生物
Please don't step on
the wildlife



小心留意泥灘上的生物
Carefully keep an eye
out for the wildlife
on the mudflats



請不要影響其他遊客
及附近社區
Please don't disturb other
visitors and communities



尊重其他遊客及附近居民
Be considerate of others

白泥

Pak Nai of Hong Kong

一個集合海洋生態、生態旅遊和
傳統養蠔文化的香港地點

A VITAL HUB WITH RICH MARINE BIODIVERSITY, ECO-TOURISM
VALUES AND TRADITIONAL OYSTER FARMING CULTURE

白泥常見的野生動物
Commonly found wildlife in Pak Nai

地方
Places

生境
Habitats



大自然保護協會 (TNC) 自 2021 年起進行的生境管理工作 TNC Habitat Management Work from 2021

修復工作 Restoration Work



將廢棄的底棲蠔田修復為空曠的泥灘和近似天然的蠔礁 Rehabilitation of abandoned benthic oyster farm into exposed mudflats and more natural oyster reefs

修復後的泥灘能為軟岸物種(如馬蹄蟹和海草)提供更多覓食和活動空間。而新建的蠔礁則能提供更複雜的立體結構，容納更多硬岸物種(如其他貝類、藤壺、蟹和螺)。這些改變不僅增強了海岸線的保護能力；還提升了過濾海水中多餘營養的效率。

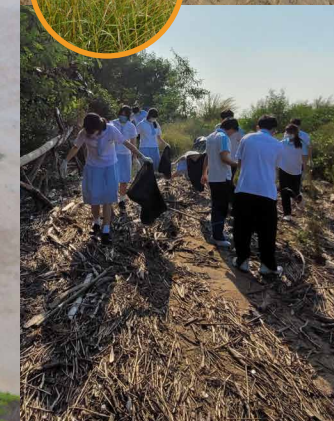
The reconfigured oyster reefs create complex, three-dimensional structures that house hard shore species such as shellfish, barnacles, crabs, and snails. These reefs enhance shoreline protection and increase the ability to filter excess nutrients from seawater. This restoration process also exposes more mudflat areas, providing more space for seagrass and for the foraging and movement of soft shore species like horseshoe crabs.



清除泥灘上的入侵大米草 Removal of invasive *Spartina cordgrass* on the mudflats

根據 eBird 資料，白泥已記錄約 240 種鳥類，其中約 44% 的鳥類依賴沿海濕地。持續清除泥灘上的入侵大米草，有助於維持泥灘的承載能力，並減少對鳥類的潛在負面影響。

According to the eBird database, Pak Nai has recorded about 240 bird species, with approximately 44% relying on coastal wetland areas. Managing invasive *Spartina cordgrass* improves the overall health of the site, benefiting a wide range of biodiversity, including birds.



清理養殖廢料和海洋垃圾 Clean-up of aquaculture debris and marine litter

透過定期的清理活動，能減少沿岸生物意外捕食或被海洋垃圾和養殖廢料纏繞的風險。養殖廢料，如鬆散的蠔和蠔殼，還會影響年幼馬蹄蟹的棲息環境。從 2021 年至 2024 年，TNC 的保育團體和義工在白泥收集並清除了超過 3 噸海洋垃圾和約 480 立方米的養殖廢料。

From 2021 to 2024, over 3 tons of marine litter and about 480 m³ of aquaculture debris and were collected and removed from Pak Nai, by TNC staff and volunteers. This reduces the chance of coastal organisms being accidentally entangled and improves the habitat quality for juvenile horseshoe crabs.

生態監測 Ecological Monitoring



馬蹄蟹數量調查 Horseshoe crab population survey

自 2021 年夏季起，TNC 保育團隊在白泥進行馬蹄蟹數量調查，以此作為展示我們復修進展的重要指標。從 2021 年至 2023 年夏季，我們發現瀕危的中國鱗數量增加了 56%。The TNC conservation team has been conducting population surveys for horseshoe crabs since 2021. These surveys serve as indicators of our restoration progress. From 2021 to the summer of 2023, we observed a 56% increase in the population of endangered Chinese horseshoe crabs (*Tachypleus tridentatus*) at Pak Nai.



棲息地分布測繪 Habitat mapping

根據我們過去三年的分析，超過 8,000 平方米的廢棄蠔田已成功修復，其中 95% 的面積回復為空曠的泥灘。此外，在這三年間，我們還清除了超過 2,600 平方米的大米草。這標誌着從 2021 年到 2024 年，被大米草佔據的面積減少了 94%。

From our habitat mapping analysis conducted over the past three years, over 8,000m² of abandoned oyster farms have been reconfigured. Within these reconfigured areas, 95% of the abandoned farm area was restored into exposed mudflats and over 2,600 m² of cordgrass has been removed. This marks a 94% reduction in the area occupied by invasive cordgrass from 2021 to 2024.