



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

香港野生動物

HONG KONG WILDLIFE

猴子 MONKEYS



滋擾及預防措施

NUISANCE & PREVENTIVE MEASURES

有些猴子會受戶外、棄置或餵飼食物吸引而走近民居，造成滋擾，甚至釀成交通意外。要減少猴子滋擾，可採取以下措施：

- 切勿餵飼任何野生或流浪動物；
- 應妥善處理戶外的垃圾或使用可防止猴子的垃圾箱；
- 民居附近如種有果樹，應及時收割成熟的果實。

Some monkeys are attracted to residential areas by outdoor, abandoned or provisioned food, causing nuisance and even resulting in traffic accidents. To mitigate the nuisance caused by monkeys, the following measures can be taken:

- Do not feed any wild or stray animals;
- Manage outdoor rubbish waste properly or use monkey proof rubbish bins;
- If fruit trees are planted near residential areas, harvest ripened fruits as soon as possible.



遇到猴子時的注意事項

WHAT SHOULD I DO WHEN I SEE A MONKEY?

一般情況下，如果猴子認為你沒有食物供應，牠們不會騷擾你。如遇到猴子，請保持冷靜及不用慌張，可參考以下注意事項：

Generally, monkeys would not harass you if you do not offer food to them. Please remain calm when there are monkeys nearby and take the following advice:



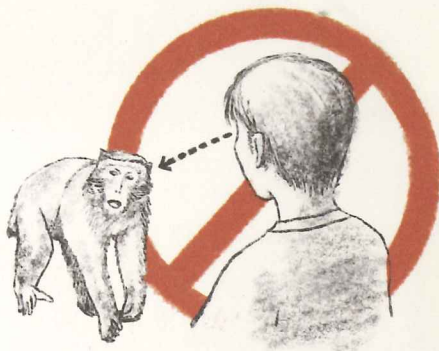
切勿餵飼猴子，
讓牠們自行在野外覓食
Do not feed the monkeys.
Nature can meet their needs



切勿在猴子面前手持背心膠袋，
應把背心膠袋放入布袋或背囊之內
Avoid carrying plastic bags. Hide all plastic
bags away in a cloth bag or backpack



不要在猴子面前進食
Do not eat when there are monkeys around



不可盯視猴子，對猴子來說，
四目交接是一種挑釁行為
Do not stare at the monkeys as staring
would provoke them



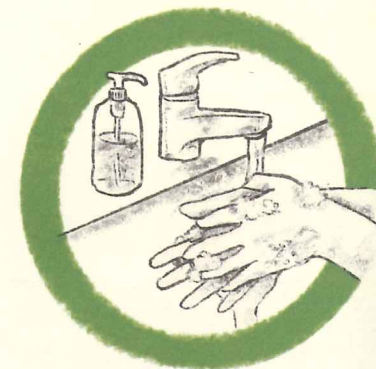
不要向猴子拋擲食物或物件
Do not throw any food or objects
at the monkeys



不要發出過大聲響使猴子
感到慌張失措
Do not make any loud noise.
Noise would make the monkeys nervous



不要走近或觸摸猴子，
特別是幼猴，
應與牠們保持距離
Do not approach the monkeys,
especially the babies.
Keep a distance from them



如果你會接觸猴子(或任何野生動物)
或其排泄物，請立即用梘液和清水
徹底洗手
If you come into contact with monkeys
(or any wild animals) or their excreta,
please wash your hand thoroughly with
soap and water immediately

市民如受猴子滋擾，
可致電 1823 通知本署跟進，
如情況緊急，應立刻致電 999
報警求助。如被猴子咬傷
或抓傷，應盡快清洗傷口
並立即求醫。

If members of the
public are disturbed by
monkeys, they can call 1823 to notify
AFCD for follow up. In case of emergency,
they should immediately call 999 for police
assistance. In the event of being bitten or scratched
by a monkey, the wound should be promptly cleaned,
and immediate medical attention should be sought.

生態與習性

ECOLOGY & HABITS

香港的猴子總數目約為 2,000 隻，分成約 30 個族群。品種主要為獼猴 (*Macaca mulatta*)，亦有獼猴和長尾獼猴 (*M. fascicularis*) 的雜交種，主要分布於金山、獅子山及城門郊野公園。

猴子能適應不同的生境，如森林和草原，甚至市區。雖然猴子是爬樹及游泳能手，但牠們大多在地面活動。牠們的主要食物為植物的葉、果實、花、根、嫩芽及樹皮，但偶然也會捕食一些昆蟲。

The total population of monkeys in Hong Kong is around 2,000, they were distributed in 30 social troops. The existing species are mainly Rhesus Macaque (*Macaca mulatta*) and the hybrids of Rhesus and Long-tailed Macaque (*M. fascicularis*). They are mainly found in Kam Shan, Lion Rock and Shing Mun Country Parks.

Monkeys have adapted to different types of habitats, such as forests, grasslands, and even urban areas. Although monkeys are good climbers and swimmers, they spend a lot of time on the ground. They mostly feed on plant materials like leaves, fruits, flowers, roots, shoots and barks, but occasionally feed on insects.



餵飼猴子壞處多

FEEDING OF MONKEYS LEADS TO PROBLEMS

過去多年，由於人們過度餵飼，使本地猴子數目會急速增長。經過不斷與人類頻密接觸，有些猴子失去了畏懼人類的本性。由於餵飼人士經常以膠袋攜帶食物，猴子因而學會了搶奪遊人手持的膠袋試圖獲得食物。有些猴子因而習慣依賴人類提供的食物，對市民造成滋擾。

Over the years, the local monkey population of monkeys in Hong Kong has experienced a rapid increased owing to heavy human feeding. Through frequent contact with humans, some monkeys have lost their nature fear to humans. As feeders often carry food in plastic bags, the monkeys have learned to snatch bags from visitors in an attempt to obtain food. As a result, some monkeys have become habituated to relying on human food sources, causing nuisance to the public.



《野生動物保護條例》

《WILD ANIMALS PROTECTION ORDINANCE》

根據《野生動物保護條例》(第170章)，任何人除按照特別許可證行事外，不得狩獵、故意干擾、售賣或出口，或管有任何受保護野生動物(包括猴子)。一經定罪，最高可被判罰款 10 萬元及監禁 1 年。

According to the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170), no person shall, except in accordance with a special permit, hunt or wilfully disturb, sell, export, have in his possession or under his control of any protected wild animals (including monkeys). Upon conviction, the maximum penalty is a fine of HK\$100,000 and to imprisonment for one year.

全港禁餵 TERRITORY-WIDE FEEDING BAN

現時，全港一律禁止餵飼野生動物(包括猴子)和野鴿。任何人如未經許可餵飼野生動物和野鴿，會被處定額罰款5千元，或會被檢控，一經定罪，最高可被判罰款10萬元及監禁1年。

At present, it is strictly prohibited throughout Hong Kong to feed any wild animals (including monkeys) and feral pigeons. Any person who feeds wild animals or feral pigeons without permission is liable to a fixed-penalty of \$5,000, or prosecution and a maximum penalty of \$100,000 and imprisonment for 1 year.

**任何人如觸犯禁餵條例，
最高可被判罰款10萬元及監禁1年。**

Any person contravening the feeding restriction will be liable to a maximum penalty of HK\$100,000 and imprisonment for 1 year upon conviction.



猴子避孕/絕育計劃

MONKEY CONTRACEPTIVE/STERILISATION PROGRAMME

自2007年開始，本署每年委託承辦商為金山、獅子山和城門郊野公園的猴群進行避孕或絕育處理，並監察猴子數量的變化，從而長遠控制牠們的數量。承辦商會使用捕猴籠捕捉猴子，捕獲的猴子會交由獸醫檢查，在確認猴子適合進行手術後，替猴子進行內視鏡絕育處理，完成手術的猴子可於同日放歸大自然。群落調查顯示，有關郊野公園的猴群出生率明顯下降，由2009年約60%下降至近年約30%。

Since 2007, AFCD has engaged a contractor to perform contraceptive or sterilization treatments on the monkey populations in Kam Shan, Lion Rock, and Shing Mun Country Parks, while also monitoring changes in their numbers to control the monkey population in the long run. The contractor uses trapping cages to capture the monkeys, which are then examined by veterinarians. Upon confirmation of suitability, the monkeys undergo endoscopic sterilisation procedures before being released back into the wild on the same day. According to the population surveys, the birth rates of the monkey populations in these country parks have declined notably, from around 60% in 2009 to approximately 30% in recent years.



2024年8月1日起，**非法餵飼野生動物或野鴿**
可被處**定額罰款5,000元**
或者被檢控，最高刑罰為罰款100,000元及監禁一年。

Starting from 1 August 2024, **illegal feeding of wild animals or feral pigeons** is liable to **a fixed penalty of \$5,000** or prosecution with a maximum penalty of \$100,000 and imprisonment for one year.

餵唔好呀!
STOP FEEDING!