



池塘裏的小生物

LIFE IN A POND

甚麼是池塘?

What is a pond?

池塘是其中一種濕地，一般來說，它是指容量比湖泊小和較淺水的水體，陽光可以直接照射到底部。水邊受浪的衝擊較小，而塘底通常有泥土覆蓋。無論是在水面或水底，池塘的水溫都很平均；而水中的含氧量則會隨着外界的氣溫改變，在一天之內也可以變化很大。

池塘是一個生物的寶庫，讓不同種類的水生動植物生活在其中，不斷繁衍。池塘中的水是不可或缺。水生植物進行光合作用製造養份和氧氣，亦為水中小動物提供舒適的居所，當中的「住客」包括水生昆蟲(例如蜻蜓和豆娘稚蟲)、魚、龜和蝌蚪等。

A pond is a typical type of wetlands. Generally speaking, the capacity and depth of a pond are much less than that of a lake. Sunlight can usually penetrate through to reach the bottom. A pond is suffered less from wave destruction and the bottom of a pond is usually covered with mud. The water temperature of a pond is fairly even from the surface to the bottom. However, the amount of dissolved oxygen in the pond water may also change dramatically within a day as a result of a change of air temperature.

A pond is a treasury of living organisms. It allows different kinds of aquatic organisms to live therein and to reproduce their offspring. Water is crucial to the survival of organisms living in a pond. Aquatic plants carry out photosynthesis to produce nutrients and oxygen. They also provide comfortable habitats for small animals living therein. The residents in those aquatic plants include aquatic animals such as larva of dragonflies and damselflies, fishes, terrapins and tadpoles.

在香港濕地公園哪裡才能找到池塘?

Where to find ponds in Hong Kong Wetland Park?

濕地保護區的生態探索區、點水池、演替之路和原野漫遊徑，都可以找到不同大小的池塘。

You can find different sizes of ponds at Life Zone, Dipping Pond, Succession Walk and Wildside Walk in the Wetland Reserve.



公園地圖可於詢問處免費索取
Free guide map is available at the side of information counter

水邊 Pond Edge



怎樣才能找到池塘裡的小生物?

How can you find pond life?

當我們走到池塘旁邊觀察，很容易會發現水生生物的蹤影。有關生物的詳細資料，請參看後頁。When you get closer to a pond, you can easily spot signs of aquatic life. For more details of pond life, please refer to the overleaf.

先走近水邊看看，蜻蜓喜歡停在植物的枝條上休息，偶爾四處巡視一下，確保沒有敵人入侵。當靜下來細心聆聽，可聽見水邊的叢林裡傳來陣陣的蛙叫聲。Get closer to the bank. You may find dragonflies resting on the tips of small branches. Dragonflies like patrolling around their territories regularly to ensure no invasion by enemies. If you are quiet, you can hear frog calls from bushes nearby.

再看看水面，水黽(水餃剪)施展絕技，浮在水面上，用牠們的中足及後足不停地畫出很多漣漪。Look at the water surface. You may find water skaters floating around. The movement of their middle legs and hind legs produce numerous ripples on a pond surface.

小魚兒在水中快速地游動，像小孩子一樣互相嬉戲。相反，生活在淡水中的螺兒，卻在池底休閒地漫步。In the water, small fishes swim quickly, like children frolicking on a playground. On the contrary, the freshwater snails wander leisurely at the bottom of the pond.

水面 Water Surface



水中 In the Water



池塘只孕育水中生物嗎?

Do ponds only furnish organisms living in water?

當然不是！有些生物整個生命週期在水中生活(例如魚類)；有些生物幼蟲期在水中生活，成蟲期會離開水中(例如蜻蜓)；有些生物則相反，離開水中產卵，卵孵化後再回到水中生活(例如福壽螺)。而大多數水生生物在幼蟲期與成蟲期的生理構造、習性與捕食對象大多不同，充分利用資源亦大大減低同類互相競爭的可能性。

Certainly not! Some organisms live in water all the time in their life cycle, such as fishes, while some are aquatic in the larval stage but land-based in the adult stage, such as dragonflies. In contrast, some lay eggs above water but return to water after hatching, such as golden apple snails. In many aquatic organisms, their structures, habits and foods are different between stages in order to fully utilise the resources while reducing the possibility of intra-species competition.

哪裡可以找到更多池塘?

Where to find more ponds?

我們可以在很多地方找到池塘。它可以是天然形成的(例如水潭、低窪地的積水)，也可以是人工建造的(例如市區公園裏的水池、水塘、農田的灌溉池)。各式各樣的池塘，孕育著各種不同的水生生物，等著我們去探索。

You can find ponds at many places. They can be formed naturally, such as pools, water accumulated at low-lying lands. Or they can be man-made, such as ponds in urban parks, reservoirs, irrigation ponds of crop fields. All types of ponds furnish different kinds of aquatic life awaiting us to explore.



觀察水生生物注意事項 Rules of observing aquatic life

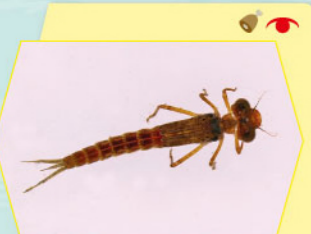
- 觀察時，保持安靜，以免騷擾野生生物
Be quiet to avoid disturbing wildlife
- 利用望遠鏡、相機及記事簿，作觀察及記錄
Bring binoculars, camera and notebook to observe and record the features of wildlife
- 穿著長袖衣服及長褲
Wear long-sleeve clothes and trousers
- 帶備充足的食物、水及防曬用品
Bring enough food, water and sunblock
- 離開前，緊記把垃圾帶走
Take away your rubbish

香港濕地公園 Hong Kong Wetland Park

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Address：Hong Kong Wetland Park Road,
Tin Shui Wai, New Territories, Hong Kong
電話Tel：3152 2666
傳真Fax：3152 2668
網址Website：www.wetlandpark.gov.hk

香港濕地公園的池塘生物

Pond life in Hong Kong Wetland Park



豆娘稚蟲 Damselfly Larva
體型纖細，腹部末端有三條尾鰭。捕食水中小動物，例如孑孓、小魚和蝌蚪。
Elongated body shape with three tail-like gills. Preys on small aquatic animals, such as mosquito larvae, small fishes and tadpoles.



福壽螺 Golden Apple Snail
Pomacea canaliculata
主要分佈於南美，食量驚人，能把大部份環境的植物作為食物，威脅原生植物和農作物生長。Mainly distributed in South America. A voracious eater eats almost all types of plants. Threatens native plant species and crop growth.



淡水螺貝 Freshwater Snail
可在溪流找到；多以水中藻類或腐殖質為食。Can be found in streams; normally feeds on algae or detritus.



蜻蜓稚蟲 Dragonfly Larva
體型粗壯，以腹部裡的直腸呼吸。捕食水中小動物，例如孑孓、小魚和蝌蚪。
Fatter body shape with gills at the hind part of its gut. Preys on small aquatic animals, such as mosquito larvae, small fishes and tadpoles.



黑眶蟾蜍蝌蚪 Tadpole of Asian Common Toad
Duttaphrynus melanostictus
全身黑色，體型較其他蛙類蝌蚪大。Whole body black in colour, with a body size larger than tadpoles of other species.



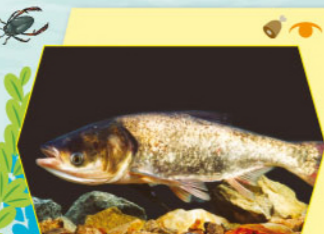
齊氏非鯽 Redbelly Tilapia
Tilapia zillii
適應能力極強，能與其他原生魚類競爭食物和生境。Strong adaptability; competes with other native fishes for foods and habitats.



蜉蝣稚蟲 Mayfly Larva
腹部兩側有鰓，末端有二至三條尾鰭。Lateral gills on the abdomen, with 2 or 3 long cerci at the end of abdomen.



澤蛙蝌蚪 Tadpole of Paddy Frog
Fejervarya limnocharis
背及尾部有不規則黑點。Back and tail are covered with irregular dark spots.



鱮魚 (大頭魚) Big Head Carp
Hypophthalmichthys nobilis
頭大寬寬，為中國四大家魚之一。Large and wide head; one of the four major domestic carps in China.



草魚 (鯪魚) Grass Carp
Ctenopharyngodon idella
身上有大鱗片，為中國四大家魚之一。Body covered with large scales; one of the four major domestic carps in China.



鯪 (土鯪魚) Mud Carp
Cirrhinus molitorella
銀白色的身體，具有深叉型的尾鰭。Whitish body with a deeply forked caudal fin.



鯉 Common Carp
Cyprinus carpio
體型粗壯，背部隆起，身上蓋有大片的鱗片。Robust and high-backed body covered with large cycloid scales.



條紋四鬚鯰 (七星魚) Chinese Barb
Puntius semifasciolatus
本港最常見的淡水魚之一，身上有五至七條明顯深色直紋。One of the most common freshwater fishes. Body has 5 to 7 distinctive dark vertical bands.



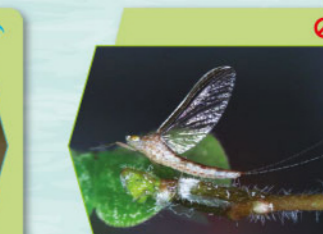
水生蝽象 Water Bug
攜帶氣泡到水底，以用作呼吸。Breathes under water surface by carrying air bubble.



孑孓 (蚊稚蟲) Mosquito larva
攝食水中的微生物，包括細菌。Feeds on micro-organisms in water, including bacteria.



巴西龜 (紅耳龜) Red-eared Slider
Trachemys scripta elegans
由北美運到香港作為寵物，由於放生而導致與其他原生龜類競爭食物和生境。Imported from North America as pets, competes with other native turtle species for foods and habitats due to release.

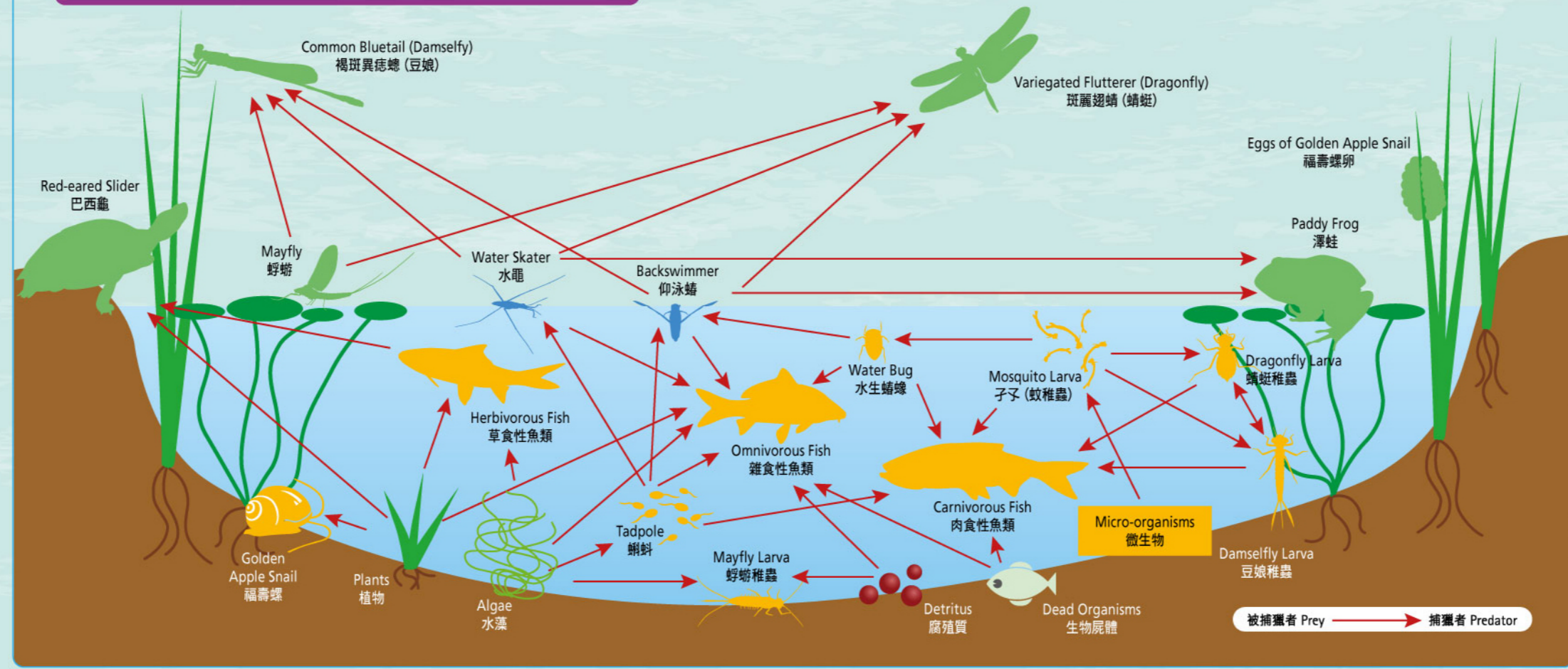


蜉蝣 Mayfly
Baetis spp.
不進食，生命很短暫，所謂「朝生暮死」。Never feeds; short life span; ephemeral.



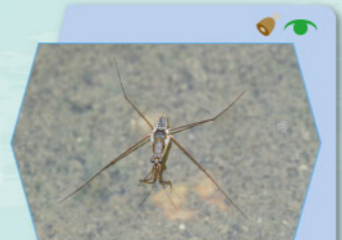
福壽螺卵 Eggs of Golden Apple Snail
Pomacea canaliculata
粉紅色的膠狀物產在離水面上的水生植物或石頭上；每枚膠狀物有二百至六百粒。Pink eggs attached to the aquatic plants or rocks above the waterline; an average clutch contains 200 to 600 eggs.

池塘的食物鏈 (節錄) Food web in a pond (extracted)



圖例 Key

背景顏色 Colour of Background	肉食 Animal	食腐肉 Scavenger	很常見 Very common	外來物種 Invasive species
水邊生物 Pond Edge	草食 Plant / Algae	不進食 Do not eat	常見 Common	
水面生物 Water Surface	食腐殖質 Detritus		難見 Not common	
水中生物 In the Water			難被發現 Difficult to spot	



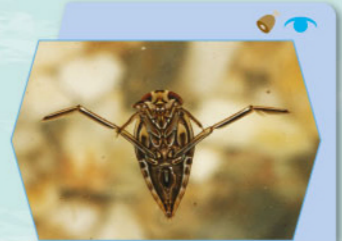
水黽 (水餃剪) Water Skater
Limnognus fossarum
短小的前足用以捕捉食物，以刺狀口器吸食獵物例如昆蟲的體液，得長的中腿是可以利用水面張力滑翔。Uses short fore legs for catching preys. Feeds on live and dead insects by means of its tubular beak for sucking body juice from its prey. Uses elongated middle legs and hind legs for skating over the water surface.



褐斑異痣蟴 (豆娘) Common Bluetail (Damselfly)
Ischnura senegalensis
就如很多其他豆娘品種一樣，牠們休息時翅是合起來的。Except the area between the eyes and near the snout, the whole body is covered with granules and tubercles.



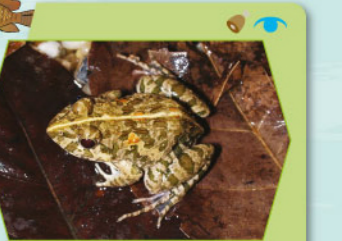
黑眶蟾蜍 Asian Common Toad
Duttaphrynus melanostictus
除腹部之間和吻部外，全身佈滿疣粒和小瘤。Except the area between the eyes and near the snout, the whole body is covered with granules and tubercles.



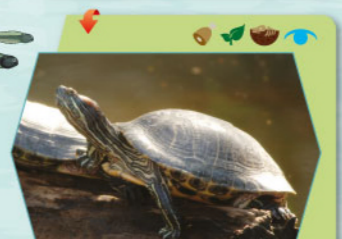
仰泳蟴 Backswimmer
Family Notonectidae
自然狀態是腹部向上，帶著氣泡作呼吸，以後腳游動，像划槳一樣。Rests upside down below water surface, carries a bubble of air on its underside for breathing. Rows through the water with hind legs like a pair of oars.



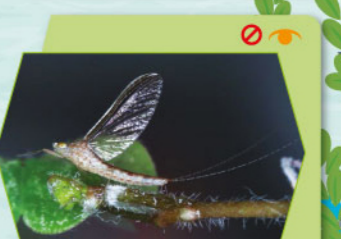
斑麗翅蜻 (蜻蜓) Variegated Flutterer (Dragonfly)
Rhyothemis variegata aria
顏色鮮豔的蜻蜓；翅於休息時打開。Dragonfly with attractive coloured wings; wings open when resting.



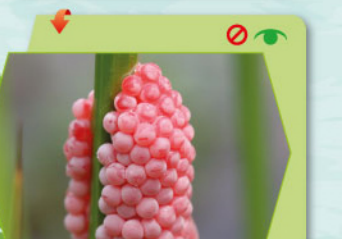
澤蛙 Paddy Frog
Fejervarya limnocharis
廣泛分佈於香港，腹部有三至四個幼黑直紋。Widely distributed in Hong Kong. Lips with 3-4 narrow and black vertical bands.



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