

探索香港濕地公園的動植物

Meet the Animals and Plants in Hong Kong Wetland Park



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遊客須知 Visitor Code

參觀者在濕地公園內應遵守下列規則，愛護我們的生態環境：

- * 為避免干擾鳥類及其他野生生物，請勿穿著顏色鮮豔的衣服
- * 保持環境安靜，請勿喧嘩、奔跑
- * 為保持空氣清新，請勿吸煙
- * 請把垃圾放在垃圾箱中或自行帶走，切勿亂拋垃圾
- * 請勿在公園內野營，或將食物留在戶外
- * 不要採摘或損毀植物
- * 不要騷擾或捕捉動物
- * 請小心照顧兒童，切勿攀越圍欄
- * 珍惜展品，切勿破壞
- * 不要觸摸野生雀鳥，牠們的羽毛及其排泄物，參觀公園後請洗手

Visitors shall observe the following rules to protect our natural environment:

- * To avoid stressing birds and other wildlife, do not dress in bright colours
- * Keep quiet, do not shout or run in the Park
- * Keep the air clean and do not smoke
- * No littering. Put litter into litter bins or take it with you;
- * Do not picnic in the Park or leave any food in outdoor areas
- * Do not pick or damage plants
- * Do not disturb or catch animals
- * Do not climb over fences. Please take care of children
- * Help to protect the exhibits and do not damage them
- * Do not touch wild birds, their feathers or droppings. Wash hands after the visit

引言 Introduction

濕地是一個獨特而重要的生態系統，當中孕育著豐富的野生生物種。設立香港濕地公園的其中一個目標，是為加強市民對濕地生態系統以及濕地物種的認識。

香港濕地公園設有一個佔地1萬平方米的室內訪客中心和60公頃的戶外濕地保護區。

訪客中心設有五個專題展覽廳，從生物多樣性、文明發展到自然保育等方面來展示濕地的重要性，讓訪客認識本地和其他濕地環境所孕育的物種。

濕地保護區設有淡水沼澤、水池、蘆葦床、泥灘、紅樹林、草地及林地等多元化的濕地生境，這些濕地生境孕育著多種濕地野生動物植物。

參觀時不妨到我們建議的觀察點，尋找一下迷人的濕地動植物，體驗當中的樂趣。

Wetland is a unique and important ecosystem, which supports a high diversity of wildlife. One of the objectives of establishing the Hong Kong Wetland Park (HKWP) is to enhance public understanding on wetland ecosystems as well as the wildlife living there.

Hong Kong Wetland Park comprises a 10,000 m² indoor visitor centre and a 60 ha Wetland Reserve.

There are five galleries in the Visitor Centre, which showcase the importance of wetland in terms of biodiversity, civilization and conservation. Visitors can learn more on wildlife which are native to Hong Kong and other parts of the world.

Visitors can find diverse wetland habitats in the Wetland Reserve, including freshwater marsh, ponds, reedbed, mudflat, mangroves, grassland and woodland, where different wetland wildlife thrive therein.

Let's look for the fascinating wildlife at the observing points suggested here.

濕地知多少

What are Wetlands ?

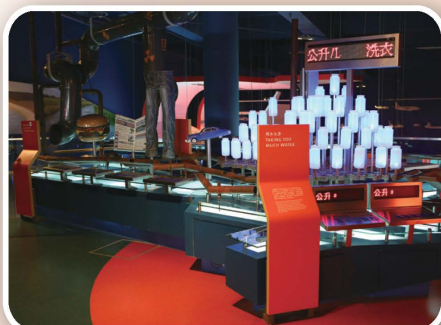


介紹濕地的定義及其功能，讓遊客認識到不同濕地生境內的不同物種。

Introduces the definition and functions of wetlands and showcase diverse wildlife that are inhabited in different wetland habitats.

濕地挑戰

Wetland Challenge



透過電腦互動遊戲，引導訪客探討人類活動對濕地造成的危害及如何保護天然資源。

Leads visitors to learn how human activities adversely affect the wetlands and how to protect natural resources through interactive computer games.

濕地世界

Living Wetlands

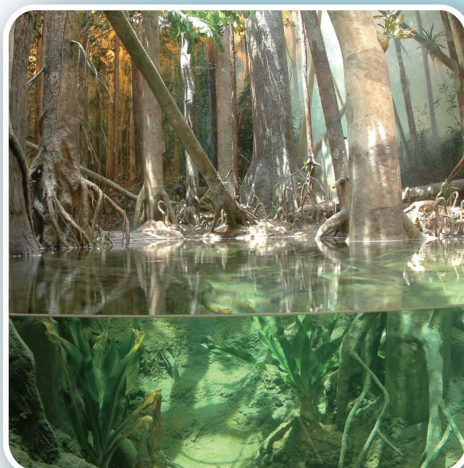
分為北地苔原、熱帶沼澤及香港濕地三個展覽部份，展示了濕地從熱帶到極地的不同形態。

Comprised of three themed areas, namely Frozen North, Tropical Swamp and Hong Kong Wetlands. Reveals wetlands throughout the world from the poles to the tropics in a variety of forms.

北地苔原 Frozen North

展示極北地帶的濕地及動物遷徙的情況，當中包括北美馴鹿、北極狐、旅鼠、雪鴉及多種候鳥。

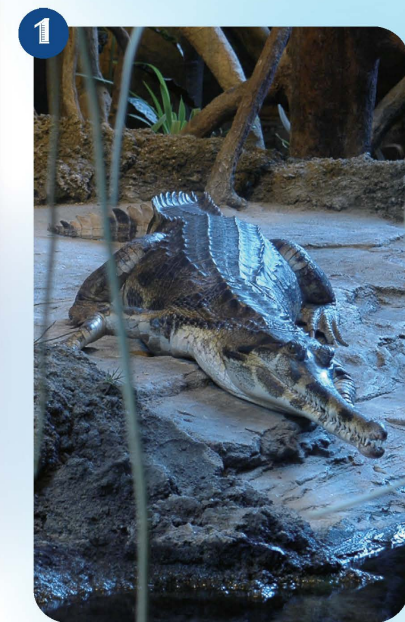
Showcases the wetlands and stories of migratory animals in the Arctic region, including caribou, arctic fox, lemming, snowy owl and various migratory birds.



熱帶沼澤 Tropical Swamp

探索龍魚、馬來鱷及小鼯鹿等熱帶濕地動物的生活。

Explores the lives of tropical wetland animals, like Asian Arowana, False Gharial and Lesser Mouse Deer.



馬來長吻鱷 False Gharial

擁有長長的吻部方便捉魚。主要居於淡水河流、湖泊和沼澤。易危物種，現時已知的野生數量少於10,000隻並正在減少。

Has a long snout for fish catching. Lives in rivers, lakes and swamps. They are vulnerable species, with the wild population under 10,000 and it's further decreasing.



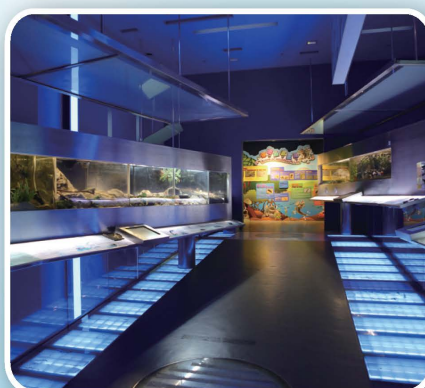
小鼯鹿 Lesser Mouse Deer

雖然小鼯鹿外形像鹿，但其實是全世界體形最小的偶蹄動物，多在夜間活動。

Having an appearance similar to a deer, the Lesser Mouse Deer is the smallest hoofed mammals in the world and they are active at night.

在訪客中心尋找主題動物

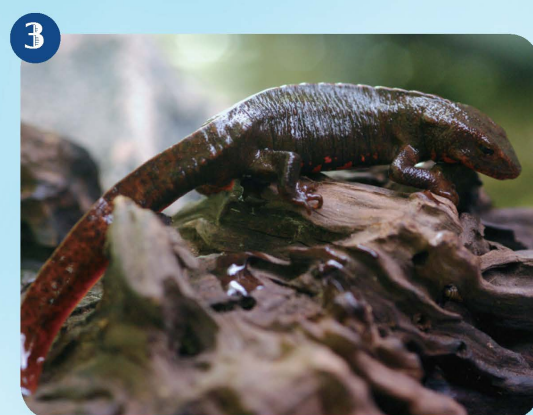
Look for Thematic Animals in Visitor Centre



香港濕地 Hong Kong Wetlands

展示香港的濕地動物，如馬蹄蟹、招潮蟹和彈塗魚等。

Showcases the wetland animals in Hong Kong, like horseshoe crab, fiddler crab and mudskipper.



香港蜆龜 Hong Kong Newt

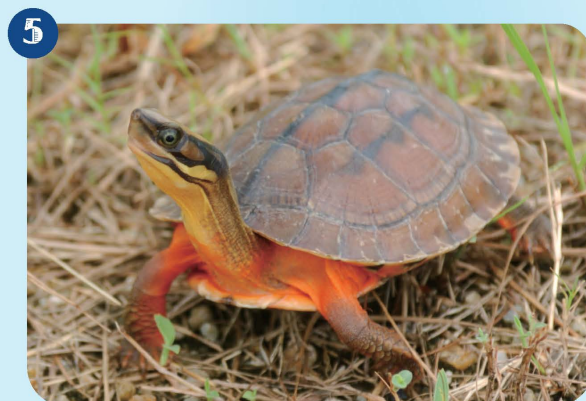
兩栖類，但在成體階段仍保留尾巴。腹部有獨一無二的橙色斑紋。首先在香港被發現，故取名為「香港蜆龜」。香港唯一記錄到的蜆龜品種。

Amphibian but possesses a tail in its adult stage. They have a unique orange-red blotches on their abdomen. As they were first discovered in Hong Kong, they are called the "Hong Kong Newt". They are the only newt recorded in Hong Kong.



斑腿泛樹蛙 Brown Tree Frog

爬樹能手，利用足趾末端發達的吸盤方便樹棲生活。Tree climber. They have well-developed suction discs at the end of its digits for their arboreal life.

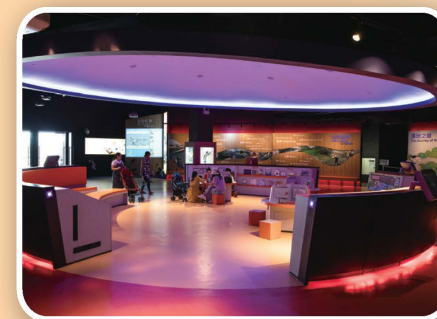


三線閉殼龜 Three-banded Box Turtle

俗稱「金錢龜」。以往被濫捕供應野味和寵物市場，製成傳統中藥，目前數目已大大減少。

Caught as food, pet and for the making of Chinese medicine. The wild population has decreased sharply.

人類文化 Human Culture

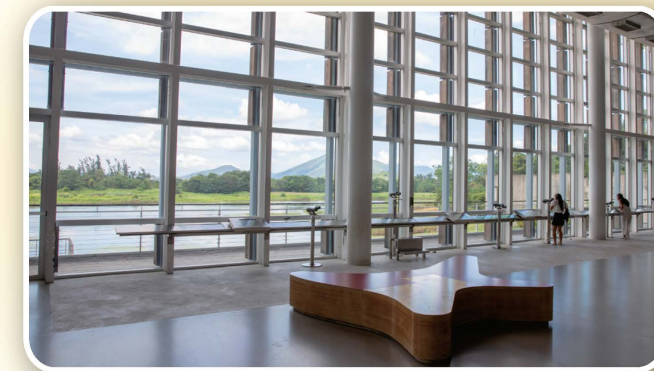


透過短片、書籍、親子及互動遊戲，展示濕地對人類文化發展的重要性。

Reveals the importance of wetlands to the development of human culture through short films, books and interactive games between parents and children.

觀景廊

Viewing Gallery



這是觀鳥和欣賞淡水沼澤的理想地點。It is a spot for watching birds as well as appreciating the landscape of freshwater marsh.



彈塗魚 Shuttles Hoppfish

頭頂上有一雙大眼睛，胸鰭和尾部強壯有力，使牠們能在泥面彈跳自如。

Has a pair of big eyes on the top of their heads. The strong pectoral fins and tail enable them to leap on mud.



馬蹄蟹 Horseshoe Crab

早在三億年前已在地球生活，然而身體結構與現今的馬蹄蟹並沒有多大分別，因此被稱為「活化石」。由於海岸污染及過度捕殺，在香港的野生種群數目已大幅下降。

Have been recorded on earth for over 300 million years, but they have not changed much on their body structure. That's why they are called "living fossils". Due to coastal pollution and over-harvesting, the wild population in Hong Kong has decreased tremendously.

7



大白鷺 Great Egret

全身羽毛純白色。頸長和嘴長。有修長的黑色腿，能涉水而行。繁殖季節時，嘴巴會由黃色變成黑色。

Prominent white plumage with long bill, neck and legs. Their black and long legs enable them wading in shallow water. Yellow bill changes to black in breeding season.

8



小白鷺 Little Egret

體型較大白鷺小。黑色嘴和腳，黃色腳趾。繁殖季節時，頭上長出兩條白色的冠羽。

Smaller than the Great Egret. Black bill and legs. Yellow toes. In the breeding seasons, two narrow elongated feathers can be found at nape.

6



針尾鴨 Northern Pintail

扁平的嘴能過濾水中藻類作為食物。趾間有蹼，方便游泳。覓食時，不時會將上半身潛入水中，尖尖的尾部朝天。

The flattened bill is adapted to filter algae in water for food. Webbed feet functions as paddles when swimming. While searching for food, the upper part of body dips in water, with the pinned tail points upward.

5




黑臉琵鷺 Black-faced Spoonbill

全身羽毛大致為白色，琵琶狀的嘴和腳部則為黑色。覓食時，頭和頸在水中擺動。全球瀕危物種，目前已知的數量約4000隻。

Essentially white plumage. Black spoon-like bill and legs. Sweeps its head from side to side when capturing prey. Globally endangered with a known world population of about 4000.

4



睡蓮 Water Lily

睡蓮與荷花經常被混淆，要分辨兩者其實並不困難。睡蓮的葉是浮於水面，而荷花的葉於成熟時是挺出水面的。

It is easy to distinguish Water Lily from Indian Lotus by observing their leaves. The leaves of Water Lily float on water while that of Indian Lotus emerge from underwater when mature.



3



褐斑異痣蟴 Common Bluetail

腹部以黃綠色及黑色為主，而第8腹節是藍色的。多在池塘、沼澤及流動緩慢的河溪出沒。能忍受略帶鹽份的生境。

Abdomens are mainly yellowish green and black while segment 8 is blue. Often found in ponds, swamps and slow flowing streams. It can tolerate brackish water.

2




黃蜻 Wandering Glider

濕地公園常見的蜻蛉。飛行能力甚強，因此贏得「Wandering Glider」（意即漫遊滑翔機）的稱號。在仲夏尤其是下雨前，常常可見到大群黃蜻在空中飛舞。

A common dragonfly in the Park. Its supreme flying skill has earned it the name 'Wandering Glider'. It is commonly seen in large groups during mid-summer, especially before raining.

1



灣鱷 Saltwater Crocodile

灣鱷是大型的爬行動物之一。牠們能夠適應鹽度較高的水質，主要生活在海岸和河口等鹹淡水交界地方。

It is one of the largest reptiles in the world. They are adapted to water with high salinity and mainly live in coastal and estuarine areas.

16



荷花 Indian Lotus

濕地常見的挺水植物，除了觀賞價值之外，全株皆可食用。

A common emergent plant in wetlands. Serve as ornamental plants and all parts of this plant are edible.

15



小鵜鶘 Little Grebe

與鴨不同，牠們的嘴較尖，體型較小。腳趾間有裂蹼，善於游泳並能潛入水中捕捉獵物，喜愛單隻或小群游泳。

It is easy to differentiate a Little Grebe from a duck, from its pointed bill and smaller size. Webbed feet for quick diving and capturing food in water. Swim alone or sometimes aggregate in small groups.

13



金斑蝶 Plain Tiger

鮮橙色的翅膀，翅緣黑色，前翅有白色斑紋。

Wings are bright orange; margins are black. The forewings apices have white bands.

14



寬邊黃粉蝶 Common Grass Yellow

前後翅皆為黃色，翅緣黑色，是香港最常見的粉蝶之一。

Both forewings and hindwings are yellow and fringed with a black line. One of the most common Pierinae in Hong Kong.

5 7 8



泥灘觀鳥屋 Mudflat Hide

Mangrove Boardwalk

Become part of the mangrove habitat as you enjoy the floating boardwalk experience. Take a few close ups of different parts of the mangrove species and different organisms living here, including fiddler crabs and mudskippers.

6 7 8



淡水沼澤 Freshwater Marsh

水禽棲息及覓食的好地方。在冬天，你可以在這裡觀賞到不同候鳥的美態。

A place where waterbirds rest or feed. In winter, you can see the beauty of different migratory birds there.

12



大彈塗魚 Great Blue Spotted Mudskipper

深灰色的身體上佈滿藍點，體形較彈塗魚大。

Dark gray with blue spots on the body and they are larger than Shuttles Hoppfish.

11



招潮蟹 Fiddler Crabs

雄性有一大螯，雌蟹的雙螯同樣細小。雌蟹會揮舞大螯來求偶及保衛領土，並用小螯將泥土放進口器，攝食泥土中的有機物質。

Male has one enlarged chela while female has two small chelae. Males wave their enlarged chelae to attract females and to protect their homes. They put mud into their mouth by their small chelae and feed on the organic matter in it.

10



木欖 Many-petaled Mangrove

香港最常見的紅樹之一。紅色的花萼中長出青綠色的下胚軸。

One of the most common mangroves in Hong Kong. Droppers are green with a red calyx.

9



秋茄樹/水筆仔 Kandelia obovata

胚軸修長似筆桿，花朵白色呈星形。

Thin and slender droppers look like a pen. Flowers are white and star-shaped.

Red Tree Lignum

Become part of the mangrove habitat as you enjoy the floating boardwalk experience. Take a few close ups of different parts of the mangrove species and different organisms living here, including fiddler crabs and mudskippers.