

野生生物 - 兩棲類及爬行動物 Wildlife Highlights - Amphibians and Reptiles

由於大部份的兩棲與爬行動物都是夜行性，因此大眾對牠們的認識都較鳥類、魚類及其他的生物為少。當大家到訪濕地，亦未必會容易看見牠們的蹤跡。其實兩棲與爬行動物在牠們部份或整個生命週期中，都十分依賴健康的濕地和清潔的水源。

Most of the amphibians and reptiles in Hong Kong are nocturnal animals, you may not be able to see them as easily as birds, fishes and other wildlife. They depend on wetlands for whole or part of their life cycles, so wetlands are crucial for their survival.

兩棲動物 Amphibians

Amphibian (兩棲動物) 一字源於希臘文 *amphibios*，意思是兩種生活。兩棲動物是有脊椎動物，其生命週期中最少有一個階段在水中度過。兩棲動物表面沒有鱗片，擁有光滑和可透水的皮膚。如果牠們離開水太久，水分會透過皮膚散失，產生脫水，因此我們很少會在陽光充沛的日子裡看見牠們享受日光浴。牠們偏愛躲藏在濕潤的泥土中休息，而在繁殖期時牠們在水中或水邊的植物產卵，十分依賴濕地生存。兩棲動物是變溫動物，會選擇在厚厚的泥層下度過嚴寒乾燥的冬季。在仲夏的晚上，牠們會變得非常活躍，你不難聽到多種兩棲動物同時引吭高歌。

在分類學上，兩棲動物可分為三個目，分別是無尾目（如蛙與蟾蜍）、有尾目（如蠑螈與鮭）和無足目（如魚螈）。直到2007年底，我們可以在香港找到一種蠑螈科的瘰螈（香港瘰螈）及23種蛙與蟾蜍。瘰螈擁有尾巴與修長的身軀，可輕易從蛙和蟾蜍分辨出來。

'Amphibian' is derived from the Greek word 'amphibios' meaning living two lives. They are vertebrates which spend at least one stage of their life cycle in water. Amphibians have smooth, scaleless skin which is permeable to water. They will suffer from dehydration if exposed for a long time, as water is lost through their permeable skin. This explains why they are seldom found basking in the sun but prefer to hide in moist soil. They also lay their eggs in water or on plants at the water edge, and they rely heavily on wetlands for survival. Amphibians are cold-blooded animals. They hibernate in dry and cold winter, and are active in summer. You might recall the symphony of frog calls in mid-summer nights.

香港湍蛙
Hong Kong Cascade Frog
(*Amolops hongkongensis*)



香港瘰螈常出沒於清澈、有大石和植物覆蓋的山澗
Hong Kong Newt (*Paramesotriton hongkongensis*)
usually appears in natural hill streams with clear water,
large boulders and vegetated areas

Amphibians consist of three orders: Anura (tailless) - frogs and toads, Caudata (tailed) - salamanders and newts, and Apoda (limbless) - caecilians. By the end of 2007, a total of 23 species of frogs and toads and one newt (Hong Kong Newt) have been recorded in Hong Kong. Newts are easily distinguished from frogs and toads by their slender body shape and the presence of a tail throughout their life time.



黑眶蟾蜍
Asian Common Toad
(*Bufo melanostictus*)



花狹口蛙
Asiatic Painted Frog
(*Kaloula pulchra pulchra*)



花細狹口蛙
Spotted Narrow-mouthed Frog
(*Kalophrynus interlineatus*)

在香港濕地公園的濕地保護區，有多種不同的濕地生境適合各種兩棲動物的棲息。倘若你在夏季到訪而適逢下雨天，不妨到濕地工作間的水耕田及原野漫遊徑參觀。雖然未必能夠看到身披保護色的兩棲動物，或許可從鳴叫聲辨別及尋找牠們。沼蛙和花狹口蛙是其中兩種香港濕地公園常見的品種。沼蛙背部淺棕色，兩側深棕色並有明顯摺紋，鼓膜有顯眼的白邊，鳴叫聲有如犬吠。而花狹口蛙全身大致棕色，背部有背心形深棕色斑紋，鳴叫聲有如牛吼。

There are diverse habitats for amphibians in Wetland Reserve of the Hong Kong Wetland Park. If it rains when you are visiting, don't be disappointed. You may wander around the wet crop fields at Wetlands at Work as well as the Wildside Walk. Although you may not spot the well-camouflaged amphibians, you might be able to hear their calls. Two common species found here are Günther's Frog and Asiatic Painted Frog. The back of Günther's Frog is pale-brown and the lateral sides are dark-brown with a prominent dorsal lateral fold. Its eardrums are conspicuous with white margins. Its call resembles a dog's barking. The body of Asiatic Painted Frog is light-brown with a large dark brown vest-like marking on its back. It bellows like a cow.



沼蛙
Günther's Frog
(*Rana guentheri*)

爬行動物 Reptiles

絕大部份的爬行動物都有防水的鱗片或皮革般強韌的皮膚以抵抗較乾旱的環境。此外，牠們的卵亦擁有一層堅硬的外殼，使牠們可以於陸上繁殖。爬行動物可適應多種不同的生境，如海洋、河流，有些品種甚至會在沙漠出沒。香港有83種天然棲息的爬行動物，牠們分別屬於龜鱉目(龜)、有鱗目(蛇和蜥蜴)。在香港濕地公園你也可以找到屬鱷目的「貝貝」及四條馬來鱷。

All reptiles have water-proof scales or leathery skin that can cope with desiccation. As their eggs are protected by a hard shell, they are not restricted to live around water, but they also live on land. Some reptiles favour aquatic environments (e.g. ocean and stream) while a few of them are capable of living in desert. In Hong Kong, there are 83 species of reptiles, they belong to order Testudoformes (turtles and tortoises) and order Squamata (snakes and lizards). Pui Pui and the four False Gharials on display in Hong Kong Wetland Park belong to Order Crocodilia.

龜 Turtles and Terrapins

香港原生的淡水龜，多年來受到人類獵捕的威脅。在訪客中心的香港濕地展覽廊內展出了瀕危的三線閉殼龜(又名金錢龜)。金錢龜曾經廣泛分佈於本地河溪，但現在已十分罕見。此外，該展覽廊亦曾經於2006年11月至2007年7月期間展出從西貢大浪灣拯救的海龜卵所孵出的綠海龜。綠海龜也是瀕危物種，牠們大部份時間留在海中生活，只會在交配季節靠近岸邊，雌龜會回到其出生的海灘產卵。

In Hong Kong, native freshwater turtles and terrapins have been exploited by man in the past. The Hong Kong Wetlands Gallery displays an endangered Three-banded Box Terrapin that used to be widely distributed in local streams. During November 2006 to July 2007, a few juvenile Green Turtles were displayed in this gallery. These juveniles hatched from the eggs that were saved from a beach at Tai Long Wan of Sai Kung in 2006. Green Turtle is an endangered species that spends most of its life in deep water, and approaches the coastal area in breeding season. The females lay their eggs at the beach where they hatched.



三線閉殼龜
Three-banded Box Terrapin
(*Coura trifasciata*)



綠海龜
Green Turtle
(*Chelonia mydas*)

蛇 Snakes

蛇是一種適應能力極強的生物。除了南北兩極外，差不多全球每個角落都可找到牠們。很多人誤會所有蛇類都帶毒性，事實上只有部份品種有毒，而且大部份的蛇都不會主動襲擊人類。截至2006年底，在香港共記錄到51種蛇，當中少於一半有毒。在香港濕地公園曾記錄9種蛇類，最常見的是漁游蛇。漁游蛇沒有毒，牠們是潛泳高手，能夠持續潛泳達20分鐘。偶爾你會在濕地探索中心附近的水中，看到牠們的蹤影。

Snakes are highly adaptive animals which could be found in most habitats (except the poles). Many people think that all snakes are venomous, but in fact only some are venomous and they seldom attack human. By the end of 2006, 51 species of snake have been recorded in Hong Kong, of which less than half are venomous. The Checkered Keelback is the most common among the 9 species of snakes recorded in the Hong Kong Wetland Park. This species is a good diver which can submerge for up to 20 minutes. Occasionally, you might see it moving nimbly underwater with the head slightly sticking out when walking along the boardwalk near the Wetland Discovery Centre.



漁游蛇
Checkered Keelback
(*Xenochrophis piscator*)

蜥蜴 Lizards

香港有22個原生的蜥蜴品種。在香港濕地公園最常見的就是偶爾會出現在家居的原尾蜥虎(壁虎)。另一種常見的蜥蜴是南滑蜥，牠們全身棕色，背則每邊有一條黑色條紋。這種蜥蜴身手敏捷，往往在你接近牠們之前，已迅速躲藏在枯葉底下。

There are a total of 22 native species of lizards in Hong Kong. In the Hong Kong Wetland Park, you might encounter the Bowring's Gecko, which is the species we commonly spot on the walls of our home. Another common lizard is the Reeves' Smooth Skink. It is in tan-colour with black dorsolateral stripe on both sides. It is a highly alert species and will dart away when you attempt to get closer.

原尾蜥虎(壁虎)
Bowring's Gecko
(*Hemidactylus bowringii*)



南滑蜥
Reeves' Smooth Skink
(*Scincella reevesii*)

鱷魚 Crocodiles

香港並沒有原生的鱷魚。目前在香港濕地公園的展出的「貝貝」是灣鱷，另外在熱帶沼澤展覽廊展出了四條瀕危的馬來鱷。灣鱷的分佈範圍廣泛，包括柬埔寨、泰國、印度、斯里蘭卡、菲律賓、印尼、新幾內亞、澳洲西北部等地。而馬來鱷則分佈於印尼、馬來半島的淡水沼澤、湖及河。

There is no native crocodile in Hong Kong. "Pui Pui" the crocodile that lives in the Hong Kong Wetland Park is a Saltwater Crocodile. Saltwater Crocodiles are widely distributed in Cambodia, Thailand, India, Sri Lanka, the Philippine Islands, Indonesia, New Guinea to Northwest Australia. The four False Gharials that live in the Living Wetlands Gallery are globally endangered. They are distributed in freshwater marshes, lakes and rivers in Indonesia and Malay Peninsula.



灣鱷
Saltwater Crocodile
(*Crocodylus porosus*)

■ 兩棲及爬行動物正面臨的威脅 Threats to Amphibians and Reptiles

近年，香港流行飼養外來兩棲及爬行動物作寵物。但不少寵物主人因不同的原因，將這些外來物種在野外放生。這樣做會對本地物種構成威脅。另一方面，兩棲及爬行動物的居住環境正遭受人類的嚴重破壞。改建天然河道、填平魚塘及濕耕農地都會影響兩棲及爬行動物的生存空間。牠們對生境極為敏感，很容易被人類所排放的污染物影響。此外，人類過量捕捉，把牠們製成藥材、食物或手工藝品，更會將牠們趕上絕路。

Recently, there is a trend of keeping exotic reptiles and amphibians as pets. However, the owners might release them to the wild for different reasons. Such practice threatens the survival of native species. On the other hand, amphibians and reptiles are under the threat of habitat loss by channelisation, filling of fishponds and wet crop fields. Herpetofauna is very sensitive to changes in environment and in particular to pollutants. Many species are highly endangered as a result of over exploitation – people hunt them for food, medicine or accessories.

■ 我們能做甚麼？ What Can We Do?

部份人會害怕接觸兩棲及爬行動物，但牠們也是生態系統的一員，同樣需要我們的保護。其中一個保護牠們的方法，就是告訴身邊的朋友不要購買外來寵物或隨便將寵物在野外放生。大家還可以透過書籍及參加有關講座，增加對牠們的認識，並於野外活動時，減低對牠們造成的滋擾。

Some people might be afraid of amphibians and reptiles. However, we should note that they are members of the local ecosystems as other wetland wildlife. They should be cherished and protected. One thing we can do is to remind your friends not to buy exotic pets or release them in the wild. We can learn more about the amphibians and reptiles through reading or attending relevant lectures, and try our best not to disturb them when visiting the countryside.

以下是直到2007年底，濕地公園內曾記錄的9種兩棲動物及15種爬行動物。

The following is a list of 9 species of amphibians and 15 species of reptiles which have been recorded in the Hong Kong Wetland Park up to the end of 2007.

兩棲動物 Amphibians

中文名稱 Chinese Name	英文名稱(拉丁學名) English Name (Scientific Name)
花細狹口蛙	Spotted Narrow-mouthed Frog (<i>Kalophrynus interlineatus</i>)
花狹口蛙	Asiatic Painted Frog (<i>Kaloula pulchra pulchra</i>)
飾紋姬蛙	Ornate Pigmy Frog (<i>Microhyla ornata</i>)
花姬蛙	Marbled Pigmy Frog (<i>Microhyla pulchra</i>)
斑腿泛樹蛙	Brown Tree Frog (<i>Polypedates megacephalus</i>)
沼蛙	Günther's Frog (<i>Rana guentheri</i>)
澤蛙	Paddy Frog (<i>Rana limnocharis</i>)
虎紋蛙(田雞)	Chinese Bullfrog (<i>Rana rugulosa</i>)
黑眶蟾蜍	Asian Common Toad (<i>Bufo melanostictus</i>)

爬行動物 Reptiles

中文名稱 Chinese Name	英文名稱(拉丁學名) English Name (Scientific Name)
變色樹蜥	Changeable Lizard (<i>Calotes versicolor</i>)
股銅蜓蜥	Brown Forest Skink (<i>Sphenomorphus incognitus</i>)
南滑蜥	Reeve's Smooth Skink (<i>Scincella reevesii</i>)
草游蛇	Buff-striped Keelback (<i>Amphiesma stolatum</i>)
漁游蛇	Checkered Keelback (<i>Xenochrophis piscator</i>)
鈎盲蛇	Common Blind Snake (<i>Ramphotyphlops braminus</i>)
原尾蜥虎/鹽蛇	Bowring's Gecko (<i>Hemidactylus bowringii</i>)
滑鼠蛇/水律	Common Rat Snake (<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>)
繁花林蛇	Large-spotted Cat Snake (<i>Boiga multomaculata</i>)
黑斑水蛇	Mangrove Water Snake (<i>Enhydrys bennettii</i>)
截趾虎	Four-clawed Gecko (<i>Gehyra mutilata</i>)
銀腳帶	Many-banded Krait (<i>Bungarus multicinctus multicinctus</i>)
青竹蛇	Bamboo Snake (<i>Trimeresurus albolabris</i>)
眼鏡蛇	Chinese Cobra (<i>Naja atra</i>)
中國水蛇	Chinese Water Snake (<i>Enhydrys chinensis</i>)

