

## 引言 Introduction



香港動植物公園座落於鬧市之中，是我們休閒和放鬆身心的好去處。在這裡可以找到一些獨特的植物和珍貴的動物朋友，就讓這個展覽帶大家進入奇妙的動植物世界吧！

Located at the busy city centre, the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens (HKZBG) is a good place for leisure and relaxation. Unique plants and precious animals can be found here. Let this exhibition bring you into an amazing zoological and botanical world!



公園地圖  
Garden Map



## 香港動植物公園的歷史 History of the HKZBG

香港動植物公園是本港歷史最悠久的公園，1860年動工興建，1864年局部開放，1871年全面落成並開放予公眾參觀。同年，福特先生獲委任為公園首位園林監督。公園早期以蒐集和研究本地植物為主，故名植物公園。自1876年起，公園陸續飼養雀鳥及哺乳類動物，後於1975年正式易名為「香港動植物公園」。園址於1841至1842年為督憲府所在地，而總督兼任駐港三軍總司令，人稱「兵頭」，故公園又俗稱「兵頭花園」。

公園佔地5.6公頃，座落花園道、羅便臣道、己連拿利和上亞厘畢道之間，雅賓利道貫穿其中，使公園分為東、西部分，兩者由一條行人隧道連接。公園東面部分稱為「舊公園」，設有兒童遊樂場、鳥舍、溫室及噴水池平台花園；西面部分稱為「新公園」，主要是哺乳類和爬行類動物的居所。

The HKZBG is the oldest park in the territory. Built in 1860 and partially opened in 1864, the HKZBG was fully completed and opened to the public in 1871, with Mr Charles Ford appointed as its first Superintendent in the same year. Used to house an assemblage of native plants for collection and research in its early years, it had been known as the Botanic Gardens. Since 1876, the HKZBG has been building its zoological collection comprising birds and mammals. In 1975, it was officially renamed as the "Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens". The HKZBG is also nicknamed by locals as "Bing Tau Fa Yuen" ("Bing Tau" means the head of soldiers and "Fa Yuen" means garden) because it was the site of the Government House from 1841 to 1842 and the Governor also served as the Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong.

The HKZBG, with an area of 5.6 hectares, is surrounded by Garden Road, Robinson Road, Glenealy and Upper Albert Road, and divided into the eastern and western parts by Albany Road. The two parts are connected by a pedestrian subway. The eastern part, known as the Old Garden, provides children's playground, aviaries, a green house and the fountain terrace garden, whereas the western part, or the New Garden, is mainly home to mammals and reptiles.



噴水池 Fountain



紀念牌坊 Memorial Arch



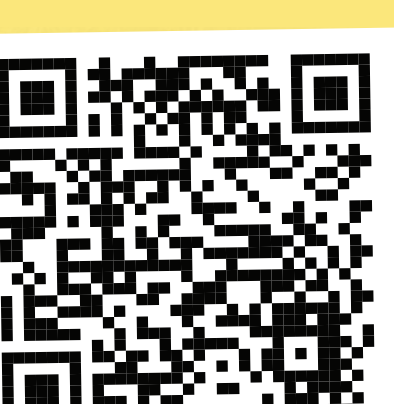
鳥舍 Aviary



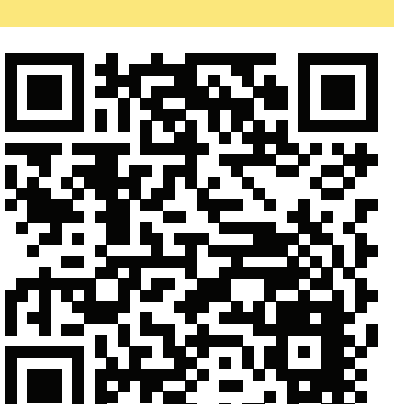
石柱 Stone Pillars



英皇佐治六世銅像  
Bronze Statue of King George VI



時光隧道 Time Tunnel





## 香港動植物公園內特別的動植物 Special Animals and Plants in the HKZBG

香港動植物公園是國際自然保護聯盟(IUCN)的會員，與世界各地其他動物園及同類組織緊密合作，推動罕有及瀕危動物的飼養繁殖計劃。園內的動物朋友因不同原因在這裡生活，有些更屬於瀕危動物。由2016年6月至今，園內共有17隻動物寶寶誕生。接下來有請一些動物朋友出場，介紹自己的特別之處。

Being a member of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the HKZBG works closely with other zoos and similar institutions around the world to promote captive breeding programmes for rare and endangered species. Our animal friends live in the HKZBG for different reasons, and some of them are endangered species. Since June 2016, a total of 17 animals have been born in the HKZBG. Let's invite some of these animal friends to introduce themselves and explain why they are so special.



### 動物 Animals

#### 婆羅洲猩猩 Bornean Orangutan, *Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus*



大家好，我是雲雲，我還有一個妹妹，牠的名字是華華。我們是香港動植物公園首次成功繁殖的婆羅洲猩猩龍鳳胎。媽媽 Raba和我們一樣在香港動植物公園

出生，而爸爸 Vandu則在比利時出生，透過保育繁殖計劃由匈牙利的動物園來到這裡。

Hi everyone, my name is Wan Wan. I have a younger sister called Wah Wah. We are the first pigeon pair of Bornean Orangutan twins successfully bred by the HKZBG. Our mother Raba was born in the HKZBG too. Our father Vandu, who was born in Belgium, came here from a zoo in Hungary through a conservation breeding programme.



華華和雲雲 Wah Wah & Wan Wan  
(相片攝於 Photo taken in 2011)



Raba 和 Vandu Raba & Vandu



婆羅洲猩猩 Bornean Orangutan

#### 棉頂狨猴 Cotton-top Tamarin, *Saguinus oedipus*



大家好，我是棉頂狨猴！園內還有另外兩頭棉頂狨猴，與我同住。牠們來自新加坡動物園的。

Hi everyone, I am a Cotton-top Tamarin. My two fellow Cotton-top Tamarins are from the Singapore Zoo. We live together.



棉頂狨猴 Cotton-top Tamarin



#### 白面僧面猴 White-faced Saki, *Pithecia pithecia*



白面僧面猴 White-faced Saki  
女 Female



聽說你們正在尋找一隻由新加坡動物園遷居這裏的猴子？你們找對地方了！

我是白面僧面猴，其中一隻與我同住的白面僧面猴朋友就是參加了動物的交換計劃，與香港動植物公園的婆羅洲猩猩雲雲交換，來到這裏。

I heard that you are looking for a monkey from the Singapore Zoo? You have come to the right place. I am a White-faced Saki. One of the White-faced Sakis living with me came here via the animal exchange programme for a swap with Wan Wan, a Bornean Orangutan from the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens.



白面僧面猴 White-faced Saki 男 Male



## 環尾狐猴 Ring-tailed Lemur, *Lemur catta*

園內有一對環尾狐猴朋友，是漁農自然護理署所檢獲的非法進口動物，後來送到香港動植物公園與我們一起生活。看見我這條黑白相間的長尾巴嗎？我是原本生活在馬達加斯加疏林的環尾狐猴。



環尾狐猴 Ring-tailed Lemur



The two ring-tailed lemurs here were illegally imported animals seized by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department. They were transferred to the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens to live with us. See my long tail with alternating black and white bands? I am a ring-tailed lemur.



## 黑臉琵鷺 Black-faced Spoonbill, *Platalea minor*

我是一隻曾經受傷的黑臉琵鷺。當時我右翼翼端骨折，使我無法飛行和覓食。漁農自然護理署在南生圍把我救起，然後送往嘉道理農場暨植物園的野生動物拯救中心。由於我傷勢嚴重，所以要接受截肢手術。身體康復後，我已不能再飛行，失去在野外生存的能力，因此被送到香港動植物公園定居。



黑臉琵鷺  
Black-faced Spoonbill



I am a black-faced spoonbill. I had an injury before and sustained a bone fracture at the tip of the right wing, which deprived me of the ability to fly and forage. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department rescued me from Nam Sang Wai and sent me to the Wild Animal Rescue Centre of the Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden. I had to undergo amputation because of the serious injury. After recovery, I could no longer fly or survive in the wild, and was therefore transferred to the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens where I now reside.

## 黃盔犀鳥 Yellow-casqued Hornbill, *Ceratogymna elata*

我們差點成為非法運送入境的貨物，幸好漁農自然護理署及時發現並拯救了我們，將我們送到這裏，成為香港動植物公園的一份子。



黃盔犀鳥 Yellow-casqued Hornbill



We almost ended up as smuggled goods. Luckily, we were found and confiscated by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department. After that, we were sent here to become part of the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens.





## 植物 Plants

### 古樹名木 Old and Valuable Trees

古樹名木冊內的樹木均為大樹、古樹、珍貴或稀有品種，而一些具有文化、歷史或重要紀念意義或樹形特出的樹木亦收錄在內。現在就來看看香港動植物公園有哪些特別的古樹名木。

Trees recorded in the Register of Old and Valuable Trees are trees of large size, old age, precious or rare species. Trees of cultural, historical or memorable significance or trees of outstanding forms are also recorded. Let's have a look at some special Old and Valuable Trees in the HKZBG.



#### 貝殼杉(昆士蘭貝殼杉) Dammar Pine (Queensland Kauri), *Agathis dammara*



貝殼杉 Dammar Pine



常綠針葉喬木，原產澳大利亞。香港有引種栽培，生長良好。樹姿雄壯優美，四季長青，是門前對植、大庭院中庭孤植，或在紀念性建築物前列植的好樹種，也可於草地、山坡群植或散植。



Dammar Pine is an evergreen coniferous tree native to Australia. After being introduced to Hong Kong, the tree has been growing well here. The strong yet graceful evergreen tree is ideal for planting at entrances in pairs, as a solitary plant in courtyards or in rows in front of memorial buildings. It is also suitable for growing in groups or scatteringly on lawns and slopes.



#### 落羽杉(落羽松) Bald Cypress, *Taxodium distichum*

落葉喬木，原產北美東南部，主要生長在亞熱帶地區的沼澤地。引入中國後，廣植於長江流域一帶及以南地區。易加工，經久耐用，可用於建築，製造電杆、車輛、船隻和家具等。



落羽杉(落羽松)  
Bald Cypress

Bald Cypress is a deciduous tree native to southeastern North America, growing mainly in subtropical marshes. Following its introduction to China, Bald Cypress has been extensively planted along the Yangtze River and south of it. Easy to process and its termite-resistant nature makes it a durable material for construction, and also the manufacture of poles, cars, ships and furniture.



#### 泰國大風子 Chaulmoogra Tree, *Hydnocarpus anthelminthica*



泰國大風子 Chaulmoogra Tree



大喬木，原產東南亞，中國廣東、海南、雲南、香港等地均有引種栽培。種仁可提取大風子油，昔日用於治療麻風，但毒性強烈，且療效不彰，現已較少使用。

Chaulmoogra Tree is indigenous to Southeast Asia. It has been introduced to and cultivated in multiple places in China, including Guangdong, Hainan, Yunnan and Hong Kong. The chaulmoogra oil derived from the kernels was once introduced as a treatment for leprosy, it is now rarely used due to its high poisonousness and unsatisfactory effects.



#### 東方烏檀 Pincushion Tree, *Nauclea orientalis*



東方烏檀 Pincushion Tree

落葉喬木，原產泰國、緬甸、斯里蘭卡、馬來西亞、巴布亞新幾內亞和澳大利亞。香港和廣州有引種栽培。在香港屬罕見樹種，枝無毛，葉紙質或薄革質，為良好建築材料。

Pincushion Tree is a deciduous tree native to Thailand, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and Australia. It has been introduced and cultivated in Hong Kong and Guangzhou. A rare species in Hong Kong, it has hairless branches and papery or thin-leathery leaves, makes a good construction material.





## 罕有和特別的植物 Rare and Special Plant Species

香港動植物公園亦栽種了一些較為罕有和特別的植物，大家可以去一睹這些植物的風采。

Some rare and special plant species have also been planted in the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens. Come visit the Gardens to see these gorgeous plants.

### 大苞山茶 (葛量洪茶) *Grantham's Camellia, Camellia granthamiana*

大苞山茶在秋季開花，花朵碩大潔白，葉片有明顯陷入的葉脈。這種植物最初在大帽山由漁農自然護理署香港植物標本室的職員發現，其後在馬鞍山和廣東省境內亦見其蹤跡。大苞山茶受《林務規例》保護，並已載入《中國植物紅皮書》。



Grantham's Camellia blooms in autumn with large white flowers. Its blade has deeply impressed leaf veins. It was first discovered by the staff of the Hong Kong Herbarium of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department at Tai Mo Shan, and was later also found in Ma On Shan and the Guangdong Province. Grantham's Camellia is protected under the Forestry Regulations and recorded in the China Plant Red Data Book.



Grantham's Camellia  
大苞山茶(葛量洪茶)

### 紅皮糙果茶(克氏茶) *Crapnell's Camellia, Camellia crapneliana*

紅皮糙果茶是喬木植物，可長至七米高，樹皮橙紅色，在秋季長出白色大花，在冬天結果，其果實為本地茶屬中最大，果皮粗糙。紅皮糙果茶受《林務規則》保護，並已載入《中國植物紅皮書》。

Crapnell's camellia is a tree with red bark that grows up to 7m tall. It blooms with large white flowers in autumn and bear fruits in winter. Its rough-surfaced fruits are the largest amongst local species of Camellia. Crapnell's camellia is protected under the Forestry Regulations and recorded in the China Plant Red Data Book.

紅皮糙果茶(克氏茶) Crapnell's Camellia



### 紅花荷 (吊鐘王) *Rhodoleia, Rhodoleia championii Hook. f.*



紅花荷 (吊鐘王) Rhodoleia

紅花荷是中型常綠小喬木。花期由晚冬至早春，花紅色。紅花荷的假頭狀花序懸垂，與吊鐘花相似，但花朵較大，因而被稱為「吊鐘王」。

Rhodoleia is a medium-size evergreen tree, blooming between late winter and early spring with red flowers. The appearance of its bell-like pseudanthial heads resembles the Chinese New Year Flower except for the larger flowers. It is from their bell-like flowers that their local folk name "the King of Hanging Bells" is derived.



### 調料九里香 *Curry-leaved tree, Murraya koenigii (L.) Spreng*

調料九里香是灌木或喬木，葉片呈卵形，葉基偏斜，葉緣全緣或細圓齒狀；花白色，花瓣倒披針形至長圓形，果實藍黑色。調料九里香又稱咖喱葉，葉片有香氣，可作印度咖喱的香料。



調料九里香 Curry-leaved tree



Curry-leaved tree is a shrub or tree. It has ovate leaves, and an oblique base with entire or crenulate margin. Its flowers are white, with petals oblanceolate to oblong in shape. The fruit is bluish black in colour. Curry-leaved tree is also called "curry leaf" as its aromatic leaves can be used as spices in Indian curry.





## 植物專類園 Thematic Gardens

香港動植物公園設有七個不同主題的植物專類園，今次我們為你介紹其中兩個較為特別的專類園 - 百草園和傳粉媒介園。

The Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens has seven different thematic gardens. Let's look at the two more special ones - the Herb Garden and the Pollinator's Garden.



### 百草園 Herb Garden

香港動植物公園的百草園設於1986年。園內種有逾300種藥用植物，根據品種、藥性、應用等分成九個展區。



The Herb Garden of the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens was set up in 1986. The garden curates a collection of medicinal plants spanning over 300 species. Categorised by species, pharmaceutical properties and applications, these plants are grouped into nine different zones.

### 傳粉媒介園 Pollinator's Garden



本園植物均為蜜源植物，能吸引松鼠、蝙蝠、雀鳥、蝴蝶、蛾、蜜蜂等傳粉動物。這些動物把花粉帶到遠處，傳送給其他植物，讓植物開花結果，產生種子，繁衍後代。

The plants in this garden are all nectar plants, which attract animal pollinators such as squirrels, bats, birds, butterflies, moths and bees. These animals carry pollen over long distances to plants elsewhere, enabling the flowering and production of fruits and seeds, and hence the reproduction of plants.



### 蜜源植物例子 Examples of nectar plants:

#### 吊燈花 Coral Hibiscus, *Hibiscus schizopetalus*

五至十月開花，吸引大型鳳蝶和粉蝶到訪  
Flowering from May to October, attracts large Swallowtails, Whites and Yellows



吊燈花 Coral Hibiscus

#### 龍船花 Chinese Ixora, *Ixora chinensis*

六至十月開花，吸引各種鳳蝶和粉蝶  
Flowering from June to October, attracts Swallowtails, Whites and Yellows



龍船花 Chinese Ixora

#### 五星花 Pentas, *Pentas lanceolata*

三至十一月開花，吸引各種鳳蝶和粉蝶  
Flowering from March to November, attracts Swallowtails, Whites and Yellows



五星花 Pentas

#### 蟛蜞菊 Wedelia, *Wedelia trilobata*

幾乎全年開花，吸引弄蝶、灰蝶和小型粉蝶  
Flowering almost throughout the year, attracts Skippers, Blues, small Whites and Yellows



蟛蜞菊 Wedelia

#### 假連翹 Golden Dewdrops, *Duranta erecta*

五至十一月開花，吸引弄蝶、灰蝶和小型粉蝶  
Flowering from May to November, attracts Skippers, Blues, small Whites and Yellows



假連翹 Golden Dewdrops

#### 馬纓丹 Lantana, *Lantana camara*

幾乎全年開花，吸引鳳蝶、弄蝶、粉蝶和部分蛱蝶  
Flowering almost throughout the year, attracts Swallowtails, Skippers, small Whites and Yellows and some Nymphs



馬纓丹 Lantana

#### 吊裙草 Retuse-leaved, *Crotalaria*

全年開花，吸引斑蝶。吊裙草的汁液有助雄性斑蝶製造激素。  
Flowering throughout the year, attracts Danainae. The sap of the retuse-leaved *Crotalaria* can help male Danainae produce pheromones.



吊裙草  
Retuse-leaved *Crotalaria*





## 自然保育園地 Conservation Corner

為提倡保育野生雀鳥、蝴蝶和蜻蜓，公園特闢設「自然保育園地」。我們會採用保護自然生態的方法進行日常園藝保養，包括減少使用化學劑、多種植開花和結果的本土樹木，以及減少修剪和移除花木，以存護野生動物的棲息地。

In order to promote the conservation of wild birds, butterflies and dragonflies, the area is designated as a conservation corner. Towards this end, we are taking an ecological approach in our daily horticultural maintenance, including using less chemicals, planting more native flowering and fruit-bearing trees, and minimising pruning and vegetation clearance to preserve the habitats of wildlife.

### 自然保育園地一 Conservation corner I

除植物專類園外，香港動植物公園還設有兩個自然保育園地，一個在溫室附近，另一個則是傳粉媒介園。在日常園藝保養方面，我們採用了保護自然生態的方法，包括減少使用化學殺蟲劑、減少修剪和移除花木，以及多種植開花和結果的植物，希望能夠存護野生動物的棲息地。



Apart from thematic gardens, the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens also has two conservation corners, one near the greenhouse, and the other being the Pollinator's Garden. In our daily horticultural maintenance, we are taking an ecological approach by using less chemicals, minimising pruning and vegetation clearance, and planting more native flowering and fruit bearing plants to preserve the habitats of wildlife.

### 自然保育園地二 Conservation corner II

這裡栽種了不同種類的特色植物。大家在公園噴水池附近隨便逛逛，便會看見一些特色植物，細看更會發現多種特別的果實。

Different types of special plants are planted near the fountain of the Gardens. Take a walk there and you will see some special plants. Upon a closer look, you may even see special fruits.

走近噴水池你會發現 -

When you walk near the fountain of the Gardens, you may discover -

#### 人心果 Sapodilla, *Manilkara zapota*

常綠喬木，高八至十五米，因果實長得像人的心臟而得名。全樹均可利用，經濟價值甚高。人心果可生吃，味極鮮美，營養豐富，清心潤肺；亦可製成果醬，曬成乾果，釀成果子酒。種子、樹皮、樹根皆可入藥。樹身含有白色膠汁，是製造口香糖的上等原料。



An evergreen tree ranging in height from 8 to 15m, Sapodilla is known as “the Human Heart Fruit” in Chinese for its heart-shaped fruit. The whole plant is useful and economically valuable. Delicious and rich in nutrients, the fruit can be eaten fresh and is good for the heart and lungs. It can also be dried, made into jam or fermented into wine. The seeds, bark and roots of Sapodilla can all be used as herbal medicine. The white resin inside the tree trunks makes a good ingredient for chewing gum.

#### 神秘果 Miracle Fruit, *Synsepalum dulcificum*

神秘果屬於常綠灌木，葉色深綠有光澤，葉形呈卵形。開花時會長出白色小花，結果時會結出鮮紅色卵形果實。進食完神秘果後，即使再進食酸或苦的食物也會變成甜味。

Miracle fruit is an evergreen shrub with ovate leaves which are dark green in colour and shiny. The plant blooms with small white flower, and bears bright red fruits in oval shape. Its fruits make subsequently eaten sour or bitter food taste sweet.



神秘果 Miracle fruit

#### 大樹菠蘿 Jackfruit, *Artocarpus heterophyllus*

常綠喬木，原產於印度和東南亞，現盛產於中國嶺南、福建等地。果實大如冬瓜，外皮像荔枝，內有大塊黃肉，味甜如蜜，是馳名的熱帶水果，可入饌或製成果脯和罐頭食品。種子狀如腰子，富含澱粉，生食或會中毒，炒熟後味如栗子。大樹菠蘿的樹幹常用作製造樂器。



An evergreen tree native to India and Southeast Asia, Jackfruit is now widely grown in the Lingnan region and Fujian in China. The fruit is as large as a wax gourd, with its peel similar to that of Lychee. The large bulbs of yellow, honeysweet flesh of this famous tropical fruit can be used as a cooking ingredient or made into preserved or canned food. Rich in starch, the kidney-shaped seeds could be poisonous if eaten raw, and taste like chestnuts when cooked. The wood of Jackfruit tree is commonly used for making musical instruments.



大樹菠蘿 Jackfruit

#### 火龍果 Dragon Fruit, *Hylocereus undatus*

屬於仙人掌科攀緣植物的果實，只在晚上開花，會長出較大和白色的花朵。果實呈橢圓形，顏色鮮粉紅或黃色，果肉白色或紅色，並且有很多黑色細小的種子。

Dragon fruit is the fruit of a climbing cactus plant under the Cactaceae family. Its large white flowers only bloom at night, and its bright red or yellow oval-shaped fruits contain white or red flesh with lots of black seeds.



火龍果 Dragon fruit



## 動物園的管理 Management of Zoo

很多先進國家的動物園都注重動物福利，香港動植物公園也不例外，我們會從不同方面着手確保動物心理和生理健康。

Like many other zoos in the advanced countries, the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens attaches great importance to animal welfare. We adopt different approaches to ensure that the animals are mentally and physically healthy.

### 特別設計的動物籠 Special design of the cages

所有動物籠都是仿效動物的原生棲息地而設計，以增強動物對環境的適應能力。動物籠內更會放置一些玩具供動物玩耍和娛樂。飼養員會將食物放在玩具裡，讓動物運用自己的能力獲得食物，藉此促進動物各方面的發展，例如解難和協調能力。

The cages are designed to imitate the habitats of the animals so as to enhance their adaptability to the environment. Toys are placed inside the cages for animals to play with and have fun. Food is stuffed into the toys, so that the animals can learn how to get food with their own ability. This also helps them develop better in various aspects, such as problem-solving and coordination.



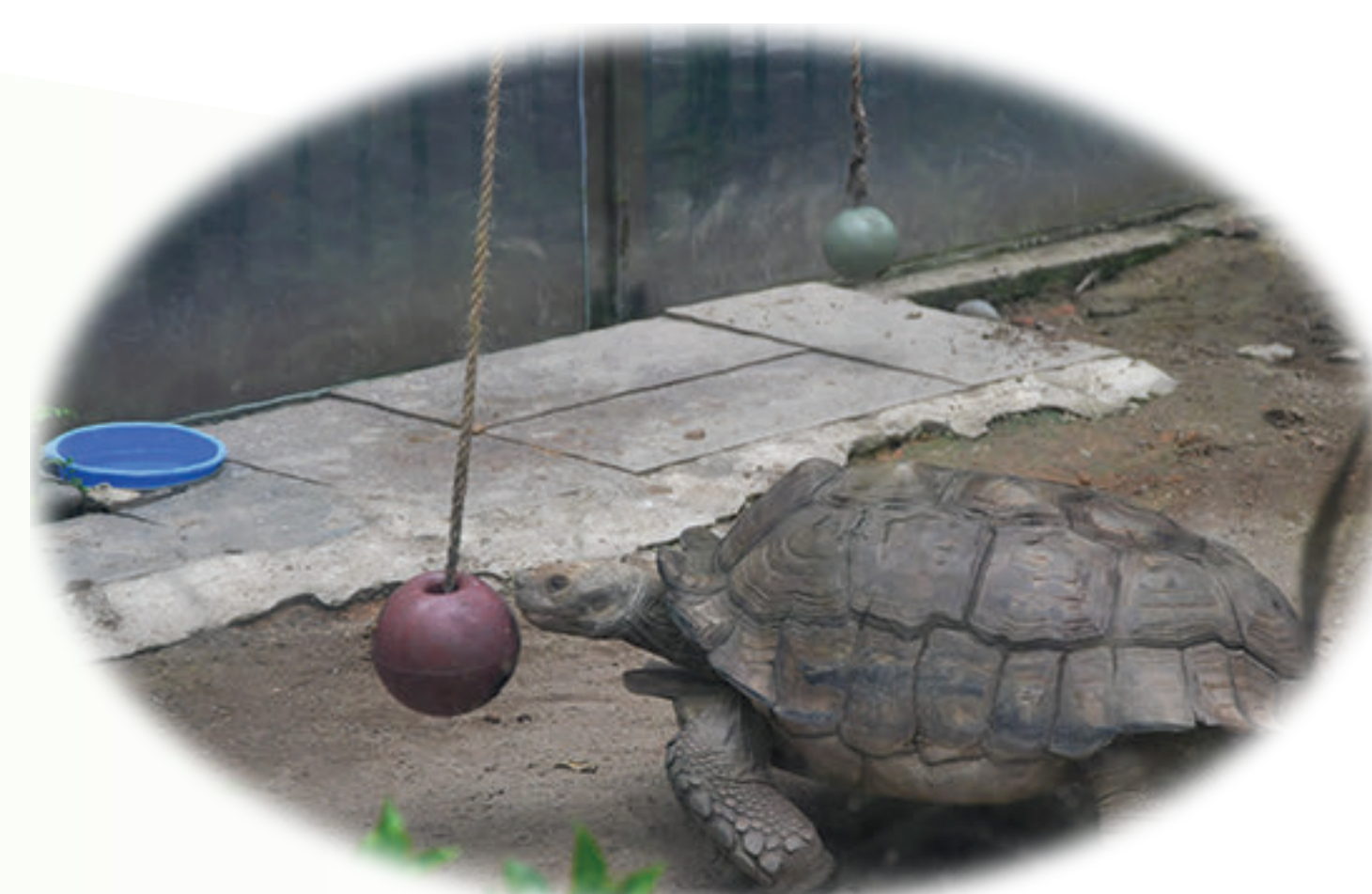
紅鸚的家  
Cage for Scarlet Ibis



環尾狐猴的家  
Cage for Ring-tailed Lemur



婆羅洲猩猩新籠  
New cage for Bornean Orangutan



盾臂龜在玩玩具  
Spurred Tortoise is playing with the toy

### 特別的動物飼料 Special animal feed

動物的正餐會放在一些顯眼位置，確保牠們能夠找到。正餐以外的食物會藏在較隱蔽的地方，例如樹洞，作為額外獎賞，鼓勵動物靠自己能力尋找食物，保持覓食技能。

Regular meals for the animals are placed in prominent positions to ensure that they can be reached by the animals. Extra food hidden at places such as tree holes will be provided as an incentive for the animals to find food themselves and maintain their foraging ability.

在飼料方面，獸醫會為園內每種動物親自設計食譜，動物飼養員會按照食譜準備食物，以確保動物得到所需的營養。

For the animal feed, zookeepers follow the recipes designed by the veterinarians specifically for each kind of animals to make sure that they have all the nutrition they need.

哺乳類動物會進食一些高蛋白質的食物，例如麥皮蟲和草蜢。部分鳥類的飼料會加入小蝦和多春魚，而犀鳥的飼料則會加入免治牛肉。在雀鳥繁殖季節前，動物飼養員會在飼料中加入蠔殼粉，讓雀鳥吸收更多礦物質，以提升其繁殖能力。

Mammals are given animal feed rich in protein, such as mealworms and grasshoppers. Feed for some birds is enriched with small shrimp and capelins, while minced beef is added to feed for the hornbills. Before the breeding season of the birds, oyster shell powder is added to bird feed to give the birds an extra dose of minerals in order to raise their reproductive capacity.



麥皮蟲 Mealworm



草蜢 Grasshopper



小蝦 Small shrimp



免治牛肉 Minced beef



蠔殼粉 Oyster shell powder

### 動物的健康 Animal health

動物飼養員帶着溫度計，可隨時量度動物的體溫，檢查動物的身體狀況。動物籠設有房間（例如石屋）供動物作躲避處，內有溫度計監測房間的溫度。有關設備可在動物感到高興時，收集動物體溫和房間溫度的數據，然後大概估算令該動物最感舒適的溫度，從而保障動物的心身健康。

Zookeepers carry a thermometer around for measurement of the animals' body temperature whenever necessary to check their health conditions. A room (such as a stone room) is provided in every cage as a hideaway for the animals. Inside the room there is a thermometer to measure the room temperature. The equipment collects data on the body temperature of the animals when they feel happy and the relevant room temperature for the rough estimation of an optimal temperature for the animals, so as to ensure their mental and physical health.



溫度計與溫濕度計（爬行類）  
Thermometer and thermo  
hygrometer (reptile)

### 動物居所的清潔-清洗動物籠 Cleanliness of animal living place - Cleaning cages

溫純動物（例如雀鳥）的獸籠，動物飼養員可直接入內進行清洗工作。

For docile animals like birds, zookeepers can go into their cages directly for cleaning.

較聰明或較具攻擊性的動物（例如靈長類動物），動物飼養員首先會將其趕進獨立房間裡，然後才能清洗動物籠。在進行清洗時，先將動物隔開，能有效保障動物飼養員的安全。

For more intelligent or aggressive animals such as the primates, zookeepers have to keep the animals at another place before cleaning the cages, so as to protect their own safety.



清潔獸籠  
Cleaning the cages



## 教育活動 Educational Programmes

此外，我們會在公園舉辦一些費用全免的教育活動，增進市民對動物的認識，從而推廣保育。

Moreover, we organise free educational programmes in HKZBG to enhance public knowledge of animals and thus promote conservation.



### 教育及展覽中心 Education and Exhibition Centre

公園內設有教育及展覽中心，陳列了不同類型的動物標本，例如穿山甲和貓頭鷹，讓大眾認識這些珍貴的生物。中心內更設有兒童圖書和多媒體遊戲，供訪客親子玩樂。遊戲以「香港的生物多樣性」和「世界動物之最」為主題，通過互動有趣的形式，讓參加者更容易學習和吸收知識，並提升大眾對保育的關注度。

HKZBG has an Education and Exhibition Centre (the Centre), where animal specimens such as pangolin and owl are displayed to educate the public about these precious animal species. Children can read books and play multimedia games with their parents inside the Centre. The interactive and interesting games named "Hong Kong Biodiversity" and "Most Extreme Animals in the World" allow the participants to learn in an easy manner and help to enhance public awareness of conservation.



小朋友的活動  
Activities for children



多媒體遊戲  
Multimedia games



### 公園導賞團 Guided Visits

為加深遊人對香港動植物公園歷史和園內動植物的認識，從而增加觀賞樂趣，公園免費提供粵語導賞服務予學校及市民。



To enhance visitors' knowledge and interest in the history of the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens as well as its animals and plants, guided visits are offered in Cantonese to schools and the public free of charge.



### 動物護理聚談 Meet-the-Zookeepers



園內資深動物飼養員會與遊人分享日常照顧靈長類動物及雀鳥的心得，以及動物保育工作的情況。市民亦可藉着這個機會，加深對園內各類動物的認識。活動以廣東話進行，費用全免。

The zookeepers will share with visitors their experience in daily primate and bird care and animal conservation. Visitors will also have an opportunity to learn more about the Garden's animals. This is a free programme conducted in Cantonese.



### 全接觸 @ 動植物公園 In Touch with HKZBG

為加深市民對動植物及公園的認識，我們會就相關題材舉辦講座和公園導賞，參加對象為6至12歲的兒童。活動以廣東話進行，費用全免。



With a view to enhancing public knowledge of animals and plants as well as the Gardens, we organise talks on the relevant topics and guided visits, with children aged between 6 and 12 as the target group. This is a free programme conducted in Cantonese.





## 與其他部門和組織合作 Collaboration with Other Departments and Organisations

香港動植物公園會與不同部門和外間機構合作，共同積極推廣動植物保育。在本地和海外合作的例子如下：

The Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens collaborates with other departments and outside organisations in promoting plant and animal conservation. Here are some local and overseas examples:

### 本地合作伙伴 Local collaboration

#### 舉辦教育講座 Conducting educational talks

在動物教育展覽會中與一些非政府組織合作，去年邀請了香港海洋公園、香港濕地公園和「350香港」舉辦教育講座，主題圍繞香港蝙蝠、珊瑚蟲、濕地和全球暖化，希望令大眾加深對保育的認識。

The Zoo Education Exhibition is held in collaboration with some non-government organisations. Last year, the Ocean Park Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Wetland Park and the 350HK were invited to conduct educational talks in the Gardens about bats in Hong Kong, coral larvae, biodiversity in wetland and global warming in order to raise public awareness of animal conservation.



#### 接收動物 Receiving animals



環尾狐猴 Ring-tailed Lemur

香港動植物公園會接收其他政府部門和本地環保團體所拯救的動物，包括一隻經嘉道理農場暨植物園拯救後康復的黑臉琵鷺，以及被漁農自然護理署發現非法運送入境的黃盔犀鳥和環尾狐猴。



黑臉琵鷺  
Black-faced  
Spoonbill

The Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens also receives animals rescued by other government departments and local green groups, including a black-faced spoonbill from the Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden, as well as a yellow-casqued hornbill and a ring-tailed lemur which the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department found were illegally imported.

### 國內和海外合作伙伴 Overseas and mainland collaboration

#### 舉辦公園導賞團接待海外機構

#### Conducting guided tours for organisations from overseas and Mainland China

香港動植物公園去年曾舉辦導賞團，接待韓國愛寶樂園負責教育的職員參觀，並就有關動物和保育教育的主題進行交流。今年6月，本園也有導賞團活動，接待合肥市林業和園林局的職員參觀和交流經驗。

When the education officers of Korea's Everland Zoo visited the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens last year, they received a guided tour and exchanged with us on zoological and conservation education. The staff of the Forestry & Landscape Gardens Bureau of Hefei Municipality (the name of the organization to be confirmed) also visited the Gardens in June 2019 for a guided tour and an exchange of experience.



韓國愛寶樂園職員到公園參觀  
Officers of Everland Zoo from Korea visited the Gardens

#### 與海外動物園合作進行動物交換計劃和保育繁殖計劃 Collaborating with overseas zoos on the Animal Exchange Programme and Conservation Breeding Programme

動物交換計劃和保育繁殖計劃旨在保育稀有和瀕危物種，並幫助牠們繁殖下一代。香港動植物公園的婆羅洲猩猩爸爸Vandu也是通過保育繁殖計劃由匈牙利移送本園。

The Animal Exchange Programme and the Conservation Breeding Programme aim to protect rare and endangered animal species and to help them breed. A male Bornean Orangutan Vandu was transferred from a zoo in Hungary to the Gardens through the Conservation Breeding Programme.

### 參加國際性會議 Attending international conferences/meetings

我們會派代表參加由世界動物園暨水族館協會(WAZA)和東南亞動物園暨水族館協會(SEAZA)舉辦的會議。

WAZA 的目標是帶領和支持全球動物園和水族館在動物護理和福利、環境教育和全球保育方面的工作。

SEAZA 是WAZA的區域協會成員，致力關注動物的福利，以及確保動物園有能力維持生物的可持續性和多樣性。國際性會議能夠提供一個平台，讓動物學家和研究人員更有效地交換最新的保育資訊。本署獲邀出席了瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約(CITES)會議的簡介會，部門人員因而更深入了解動植物貿易，以及不同物種的貿易情況及用途。

Our staff were sent to attend conferences organised by the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA) and the Southeast Asian Zoos and Aquariums Association (SEAZA). WAZA aims to guide and support animal care and welfare, environmental education and global conservation services of zoos and aquariums around the globe. SEAZA, a regional associate member of WAZA, is committed to protecting animal welfare and ensuring that zoological institutions have the ability to maintain animal diversity and sustainability. International conferences provide a platform for the zoologists and researchers to exchange and update their information effectively. Our department was invited to attend the briefing session of a conference conducted by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), through which our staff understood more about wildlife trade, trade in various species and the applications.



參加世界動物園暨水族館協會會議  
Attend the conference of the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA)



## 保育的重要性 Importance of Conservation

### 非法走私數據 Data of smuggling



「滅絕交易：香港非法野生動植物貿易」報告指出，香港有很大的非法野生動植物貿易量，其數字更被低估。在2013年至2017年期間，香港海關進行的2,011次緝私行動中，共檢獲1,456公噸的野生動植物產品。

這些產品屬於超過59種的瀕危物種，當中非法走私穿山甲的問題最為嚴重，從已緝獲穿山甲屍體和鱗片數量估計，其屠宰量相等於約52,760隻穿山甲。從行動中檢獲的象牙數量估計，被獵殺的大象約3,010頭。世界自然保護聯盟更指出，單是在2018年，香港已檢獲超過225公噸的瀕危木材，如黃檀木。

According to the report of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) 'Trading in Extinction: The Illegal Side of Hong Kong's Wildlife Trade', there is a large amount of illegal wildlife trade in Hong Kong which is underestimated. From 2013 to 2017, Hong Kong Customs recorded 2,011 wildlife seizures and found 1,456 metric tonnes of wildlife products in total. These wildlife products were sorted into more than 59 threatened wildlife species. Illegal pangolin trade was the most serious. Judging from the pangolin carcasses and scales seized, about 52,760 pangolins were slaughtered. It is estimated from the amount of ivory seized that about 3,010 elephants were slaughtered. According to IUCN, more than 225 metric tonnes of endangered wood species such as rosewood were seized by the Hong Kong authorities.

### 瀕危物種數量上升 Increasing number of endangered species

根據國際自然保護聯盟，被評為「受絕種威脅」物種的數量持續增加，由2000年的11,064種不斷上升至2019年的28,338種。在已評估的105,732種物種中，「受絕種威脅」物種佔了26.8%。棲息地減少，令動物數量下降甚至死亡。生境往往因不同原因遭受破壞，例如為了開闢農地而砍伐樹林。國際自然保護聯盟更提到，有7種靈長類動物因經常被獵殺和生境受到破壞而差點滅絕；一些淡水魚因為生境受到污染和缺乏流動水源而死亡。



According to IUCN, the number of threatened species increased from 11,064 in 2000 to 28,338 in 2019. Among the 105,732 species assessed by IUCN, threatened species account for 26.8%. Habitat loss due to reasons such as forest conversion to agriculture leads to reduction of species and even animal death. IUCN also mentioned that seven primate species are close to extinction because of habitat loss and hunting; some freshwater fish species died from water pollution and loss of free-flowing water.

### 保育的方法 Promotion of conservation

#### 拒絕購買野生動植物產品 Refusing to purchase wildlife products

瀕臨絕種動物會因其稀少性和高經濟價值而成為非法走私的目標，有機會被製成紀念品和藥物。然而，只要我們拒絕購買野生動物產品，沒有需求就沒有供應，沒有買賣就沒有捕殺。在購買旅遊紀念品時應先考慮物品的來源，可選購一些不涉及野生動物的本地手工產品，既能支持當地經濟，亦能達到保育效果。參加生態旅遊也有助保育，在享受大自然的同時可將人類對環境的影響減至最低。

Because of their rarity and high economic value, endangered species become the target of illegal wildlife trade and are sometimes made into souvenirs and medicine. However, if we refuse to buy wildlife products, no demand will mean no supply, no trading will mean no hunting. When we buy souvenirs in other countries, we should first think about their sources. Buying local handcrafted products not made of wildlife can support both local economy and wildlife conservation. By joining eco-tours, we can also help reduce human impacts on the environment while enjoying the nature, thereby fostering wildlife conservation.



#### 「四用」原則 4-R Principle



減少使用  
Reduce



廢物利用  
Reuse



循環再用  
Recycle



替代使用  
Replace

源頭減廢有效紓緩廢物所帶來的問題，其中一個方法是採取「四用」原則，即減少使用、廢物利用、循環再用和替代使用，以減少廢物量及保護生態。太平洋垃圾帶位於加利福尼亞州與夏威夷之間，這裡估計共有1.8兆不同大小的海洋塑膠垃圾，例如微塑膠，膠水瓶和漁網，每年估計約有100,000隻海洋動物因塑膠而受傷、窒息或被勒死。國際自然保護聯盟提到，海洋的塑膠垃圾主要來自陸地，成因包括亂拋垃圾和廢物處理不當。

Waste reduction at source is effective in relieving waste problem. One of the methods is the adoption of 4-R Principle, i.e. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Replace to reduce the amount of waste and conserve the nature. The Great Pacific Garbage Patch, where the largest amount of marine trash in the world is accumulated, is located between Hawaii and California. In the Patch, about 1.8 trillion pieces of marine trash of different sizes such as microplastics, plastic bottles and fishing nets were found, and 100,000 marine creatures are estimated to have been injured, suffocated or strangled annually by plastics. IUCN mentioned that most of the marine plastic trash is land-based and caused by littering and improper waste management, etc.