Panel 8 - 《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》與濕地瀕危物種 "Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" and the Threatened Wetland Species

簡介 Introduction

《濕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》(下稱《公約》，英文簡稱CITES)旨在規管瀕危物種的國際貿易，以保護野生物免受過度國際貿易所引致的威脅。《公約》根據物種受規管國際貿易威脅的程度，將三萬多種瀕危動植物分別列入3個附錄內，某些適用可證制度規限其進口、出口、再出口、或從海洋進入管轄。標誌受規管已有175個締約國。

"Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" (CITES) aims to regulate international trade in endangered species to protect wildlife from over exploitation or extinction. Based on the degree of threat posed by international trade, CITES classifies over 30,000 endangered species of animals and plants into three Appendices. The import, export, re-export, introduction from the sea and possession of the listed species are subject to licensing control. Currently, there are 175 Parties.

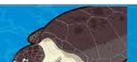
列入《公約》的瀕危物種分類
Classification of endangered species under CITES

類別 Classification	定義 Definition
附錄I Appendix I	• 超過800個瀕臨絕種的真實瀕危物種 • 商業性貿易已被禁止 • Over 800 highly endangered species threatened with extinction • Commercial trade is prohibited
附錄II Appendix II	• 超過32,000種物種 • 如不加強管制其貿易，可能會面臨絕種的威脅 • 可以貿易但受許可證制度規管 • Over 32,000 species • May be threatened with extinction unless trade is controlled • Trade is allowed subject to licensing control
附錄III Appendix III	• 個別締約國要求國際合作管制其貿易的物種 • 貿易必須附有進許證或原產地證明書 • Species identified by any Party to CITES as requiring cooperation of other Parties in controlling their trade • Trade is subject to permits or certificates of origin

《公約》所管制的物種繁多，不同動植物的生境各異。今次的展覽主要介紹一些生活在濕地的瀕危物種，包括海龜、鱷魚、海馬、石珊瑚及蘇眉。

The diverse animal and plant species listed under CITES live in various habitats. This display focuses on endangered species which inhabit wetland, including sea turtle, crocodile, seahorse, stony coral and Humphead wrasse.

海龜 附錄I Sea Turtle Appendix I



海龜是大型的海洋爬行動物，牠們大部分時間都生活在海洋裏，只在產卵時才會返回陸地，海龜擁有很強的嗅覺力，令牠們能準確地返回對出生地產卵。

Sea turtles are large marine reptiles that spend most of their time in the ocean, but return to land for laying eggs. They have very strong navigation capability which enables them to travel long distance back to their natal beaches for nesting.

海龜的特徵和適應力
General characteristics and adaptation of sea turtles

世界上的七種海龜
The seven species of Sea Turtle in the world

全世界共有7種海龜，香港記錄到其中5種，綠海龜是唯一在本港產卵的品種。

There are 7 species of sea turtle in the world, 5 of them have been recorded in Hong Kong. Green Turtle is the only species known to nest in Hong Kong.

Distribution of sea turtles

香港香港出版第170章《野生動物保護條例》，位於香港西南部的綠海龜產卵地已被列入為「限制地區」，以免產卵母龜及牠們的卵受到干擾。漁農自然護理署為保育該處的綠海龜而採取了多項措施，包括管理海灘的使用和加強巡邏，並對綠海龜的產卵期制定一套監察計劃。

The nesting beach of Green Turtle at Sham Wan, Lamma Island, was designated as a Restricted Area under the Wild Animal Protection Ordinance, Chapter 170 to avoid disturbance to the nesting turtles and their hatchlings. Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) patrols and manages the beach during nesting seasons to provide a favorable environment for the nesting and hatching.

由於人類過度捕殺上岸產卵或在近岸交配的海龜作食用和製造工藝品，加上沙灘的開發及海洋污染，以致綠海龜的數目不斷減少，現已瀕到極臨絕種的邊緣。

Over-hunting of sea turtles which come ashore to lay eggs or mate in shallow water for food and handicrafts, together with beach development and sea pollution, their population has decreased drastically to an endangered level.

鱷魚 Crocodile

鱷魚是現存最大的爬行動物，全世界有23個品種的鱷魚，分屬食魚鱷科、鋸齒鱷科及鱷科。

Crocodiles are the largest of all living reptiles. There are 23 species of crocodiles belonging to three families – the Gavialidae, the Alligatoridae and the Crocodylidae.

食魚鱷科 Family Gavialidae　鋸齒鱷科 Family Alligatoridae　鱷科 Family Crocodylidae

西在湖南公園現就展出的鱷科食魚鱷科及鱷科的品種，以下是有關牠們的資料：

Two species which belong to the Gavialidae and the Alligatoridae respectively are displayed in Wetland Park. Information about them is as follows:

馬來鱷 (食魚鱷科) 附錄I
False Gharial *Tomistoma schlegelii* (Family Gavialidae) Appendix I

馬來鱷曾經在印尼和馬來半島一帶，牠們的祖先也首現在中國的廣東和廣西一帶生活，牠們住在有植物覆蓋及緩慢流動的淡水生境，例如淡水湖泊、沼澤和河流等的酒造咖啡。野生馬來鱷現存不足2,500條。

False Gharials are distributed in Indonesia and the Malay Peninsula. Their ancestors once had lived in Guangdong and Guangxi of Mainland China. They are found in fresh water habitats with vegetative cover and slow-flowing waterways such as lakes, marshes and rivers. There are around 2,500 individuals left in the wild.

我國也帶領世界各國加強保護野生的馬來鱷的物種的物種現在生活於，牠們是我的國際有利國家，除食類外，物們還吃小型蟲，蟹等甲殼類動物，有時候甚至會吃小型的哺乳類動物呢！

The animal is well camouflaged by having an olive-green upper port with brown stripes, cross-band pattern on the tail and a white belly. The long and slender snout enables it to catch fish efficiently in the wild. Apart from fishes, they also consume insects, crustaceans (e.g. crabs) and even small mammals.

灣鱷 (鹹水鱷) 附錄II；除了澳洲、印度尼西亞及巴布亞新幾內亞的種群被列入附錄I
Saltwater crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile *Crocodylus porosus* (Family Crocodylidae) Appendix I except the populations of Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea which are included in Appendix II

本公園的益昌是一條灣鱷，灣鱷是現今最大型的爬行動物之一，成年的雄性體可長逾6至7米，是生境體內可長逾2.5至3米，益昌的體型可長逾2.5至3米，益昌的體型可長逾2.5至3米，細小的爬行動物及魚類為主要食糧，成年的灣鱷更會捕食大型動物如大水牛。

Pui Pui is a saltwater crocodile which is one of the largest reptiles in the world. A mature male can grow up to 6-7 meters in length whereas female be around 2.5-3 meters. Young saltwater crocodile feeds on insects, amphibian, small reptiles and fish, adult is capable of feeding on large animals like buffalo.

現時約有二十三三十萬條野生灣鱷分佈於澳洲、柬埔（例如孟加拉及緬甸）及大平洋地區（例如巴布亞新幾內亞及所羅門）。它們能夠適應海水，主要生活在靠內的海岸和河口等鹹淡水交界的地方，與族裔到「其實」的山貴河棲息。

There are about two hundred to three hundred thousands of wild saltwater crocodiles distributed from Australia, southern Asia (Bangladesh and Myanmar) to Pacific region (Papua New Guinea and Palau). They are adapted to water with high salinity and living mainly in coastal and estuarine areas. Just like Sham Pui River where Pui Pui was found.

由於鱷鱷的皮一直被視為珍貴及帶有的皮革原料，人們亦視他鱷的肉食為西餐的一種，因此，人類不斷獵殺，以致鱷的數目銳減至極少，再加上河流和沼海地帶的污染，棲息情況面臨嚴重的威脅。

As the hides of crocodiles have always been used to yield valuable leather and their meat is believed to have medicinal value, people have kept on hunting crocodiles. This leads to the gradual decrease in their population. Moreover, as the rivers and coastal areas are polluted, crocodiles are under the threat of extinction.

蘇眉 附錄II Humphead wrasse *Cheilinus undulatus* Appendix II

蘇眉是熱帶珊瑚的一種，雌雄可達兩米，他出沒於印度太平洋海域，由東非横跨印度洋及大部分的太平洋北至日本南部，南至澳洲東北的本域。

The Humphead Wrasse is a coral reef fish that can grow to over two meters in length. It can be found in the Indo-Pacific region, from East Africa across the Indian Ocean and a large area of the Pacific Ocean to southern Japan in the north, and north-eastern Australia in the south.

小蘇眉生活在珊瑚礁區，成年的蘇眉常棲息於礁海岸較遠的珊瑚礁礁坡及裂縫，牠們成長至五歲便可繁殖後代，可拿壽約三十年。

Juveniles occur in coral-rich areas of lagoon reefs. Adults live in steep offshore reef slopes, reef channels and are usually solitary. Humphead wrasse can live to at least 30 years old and attain sexual maturity at around 5 years old.

蘇眉主要捕食軟體動物、海膽、甲殼類動物及魚為生，牠們某些食性及也帶有毒的動物。

Humphead wrasse feeds primarily on molluska, sea urchins, crustaceans and fishes. They also prey on toxic animals.

Humphead wrasse found in a wet market

由於對幼魚和成魚的過度捕撈，而且破壞性的捕魚方法(例如使用炸藥、有毒物質、電力、地面器具及挖採器具)帶來毀壞牠們的棲息地，導致其數量銳減。

Due to intensive fishing on their juvenile and adult, and destructive fishing methods (e.g. use of explosive, toxic substances, electricity, suction devices and dredging for the purpose of fishing) that destroy their habitat, the population of Humphead wrasse decreases drastically.

海馬 附錄II Seahorse *Hippocampus* species Appendix II

海馬是一條擁有長鼻的魚！雌性品種一行一天一定對的魚類，交配後，在孵育期間從父親的腹袋中，父母是魚自己的魚類，例如2至30天的懷孕期，小海馬要出生一一隻成年的海馬平均每胎可產200隻小海馬。

Seahorse, as its name implies, resembles a horse living in the sea. It is the only fish species that is monogamous. The female deposits her eggs into the brood pouch locating at the ventral front facing side of the male's body after mating and the father then becomes pregnant! Miniature seahorses are born after a gestation period of 22 - 30 days. The size of each brood is about 200 on average for a fully grown seahorse.

海馬分佈於熱帶及溫帶的淺海區，最小的雄到1.5厘米，大的可長逾35厘米。牠們常用尾巴捲纏在海草或石頭等東西，並用長鼻在海水中捕食細小的甲殼類動物。

Seahorse can be found in shallow tropical and temperate waters throughout the world. They range from 1.5 cm to 35 cm in length. They usually anchor themselves to sea grass or coral branches with their prehensile tails, and constantly feed on planktons and small crustaceans with their elongated snouts.

海馬被製作中藥及水族觀賞魚類等原因導致嚴重影響野生的數目
Traditional medicine accounts for the largest consumption of seahorses. Moreover, pet trade, habitat loss and degradation led to further decline in their population.

石珊瑚 附錄II Stony coral Appendix II

珊瑚是數個細的海葵狀生物。石珊瑚由稱為珊瑚蟲的個體組成，並擁有堅固的骨骼，骨骼由碳酸鈣形成一個杯狀的骨骼，似為居留所，供珊瑚蟲收縮縮在內。石珊瑚體內住有小的海藻(蟲黃藻)，它們製造石珊瑚建立骨骼，即使顏色中很漂亮的骨骼的基本，不論是活體的，死體的，都是製作中很漂亮的重要，然而，由於香港冬天的水溫太低，石珊瑚總是以建立生殖的形態。

Corals are colonies of anemone-like individuals. Stony corals are made up of individuals called polyps and have hard skeletons. Each individual polyp has its own cup-like skeletal structure for retreat. Tiny algae living in the tissue of stony corals help to build up their host's skeletons, which make a roof. Stony corals that grow in Hong Kong waters do not make proper reefs because the water is too cold in winter.

珊瑚蟲的內部結構
The general structure of the polyp

石珊瑚群體的生長形態
Common growth forms of stony coral colony

珊瑚礁在海洋生態中很重非常重要的角色，並為海洋生物提供充足的食糧。可惜，人類在海洋中亂為例如：潛水及拖網捕魚，正不斷破壞天然的珊瑚礁。此外，活生石珊瑚在水族市場的需求亦非常大，他們會被採摘並製成裝飾品。

Coral reefs play an important role in the marine ecology and provide plenty of food for marine life. Unfortunately, some human activities, such as scuba diving and trawling, may destroy the coral reefs. Besides, live stony coral is highly demanded in the aquarium trade. They are harvested and kept at aquarium tank as a decoration in household.

保護瀕危物種 Protection of Endangered Species

《公約》自1976年起在香港實施，並於1997年6月30日後繼續適用於香港特別行政區。香港設立擔由立法、執法和公眾教育全面實施《公約》規定。香港法例第586章《保護瀕危動植物物種條例》基本原理行《公約》規定的進口、出口、再出口、從公海引進或管有列明物種的基本，不論是活體的、死體的、部分、均受單充申領香港自然護理署發出的許可證。

CITES has been implemented in Hong Kong since 1976. The Convention continues to apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) after 30 June, 1997. Hong Kong fully committed to its implementation through legislation, law enforcement and public education. The Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance, Chapter 586 is the local legislation which gives effect to the CITES. The Ordinance requires a license to be issued in advance by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department for the import, export, re-export, introduction from the sea or possession of specimens of scheduled species whether alive, dead, its parts or derivatives (including medicines), except those exempted.

我們如何保護瀕危物種呢？
What can we do to Protect endangered species?

不要從非法途徑購買或攜帶瀕危物種或其製成品。
Don't buy specimens of endangered species or their products from illegal sources

每出口/轉口/再出口或引進瀕危物種必須申請及取得許可證
Import and export of endangered species specimens must accompany with a CITES licence

向漁農自然護理署報告瀕危物種的活動或出口和儲存瀕危物種
Report illegal import, export and possession of endangered species to AFCD

關注海洋保護各種物種的意識
Be aware of conservation issues on endangered species

成為漁農公園義工，一同參與濕地保育工作
Be a volunteer of Hong Kong Wetland Park to participate in wetland conservation works

不要將非本土物種帶到本地的海裏而引致破壞
Don't bring in or put souvenirs of suspected endangered species under control if you have doubts when going abroad

保護水質，不污染水質和破壞生境
Conserve water environment, don't pollute water and disturb habitats

與朋友和家人一起保護海洋物種的重要性及如何互相幫助及防止這些保護物種被捕獲
Tell your friends and family members about the importance of endangered species and how they can help protect these species in their daily life

查詢 Enquiry

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瀕危物種保護科 Endangered Species Protection Division

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展板數量 Number of panel：6塊 6 pieces
尺寸 Dimension：1 m (W) x 2 m (H) 每塊 each
總重量 Total Weight： 約20公斤About 20 kg