

蝶舞翩翩 Dancing Butterfly

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蝴蝶屬於完全變態昆蟲，其一生有四個階段，分別是卵、幼蟲、蛹及成蟲。 Butterflies are insects that undergo complete metamorphosis. There are four stages in their life which are egg, larva, pupa and adult.

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身體結構 Body Structure

圖狀觸角 Clubbed Antennae
複眼 Compound Eyes
虹彩式口器 Proboscis
翅翼 Wings
足 Legs

彩灰蝶 Purple Sapphire

蝴蝶與飛蛾的分別 Differences between Butterflies and Moths

蝴蝶 Butterfly	蛾 Moth
	
體型 Body Form 大部分較纖細 Most are relatively slender	大部分較粗大 Most are relatively robust
觸角形狀 Shape of Antennae 末端呈不同程度的膨脹 Club-shaped	呈羽毛狀、棍狀或絲狀 Feathery, comb-shaped or filamentary
飛行 Flight 較迅速 Relatively swift	較緩慢 Relatively sluggish
活動時間 Active Period 主要在日間 Mainly diurnal	大部分在夜間 Mostly nocturnal

生命週期 Life Cycle

蝴蝶屬於完全變態昆蟲，其一生有四個階段，分別是卵、幼蟲、蛹及成蟲。 Butterflies are insects that undergo complete metamorphosis. There are four stages in their life which are egg, larva, pupa and adult.



- 1 卵 Egg**
玉帶鳳蝶的生命週期
Life cycle of Common Mormon
- 2 幼蟲 Larva**
- 3 蛹 Pupa**
- 4 成蟲 Adult**

- 雌蝶一般在幼蟲寄主植物上產卵。
Females usually lay eggs on larval host plants.
- 大部分幼蟲會用寄主植物的葉、莖或花。部分幼蟲是肉食性，會捕食微小的昆蟲（如蚜蟲）。幼蟲會蛻皮至六次（每次蛻皮為一個齡期），每次蛻皮時會褪去舊的外骨骼，讓牠們有成長空間。
Most larvae consume leaves, stems or flowers of their host plants, while some are carnivorous feeding on tiny insects like aphids. Larvae moult four to six times (every moulting as an instar). Every time, larvae shed the old exoskeleton when moulting so as to create growing space.
- 終齡幼蟲會停止進食並結蛹。在蛹的階段，幼蟲的器官會被分解，然後重新組合為成蟲的身體。Terminal-age larvae stop feeding and then pupate. During the pupal stage, organs of the larvae are decomposed and re-integrated into the adult form.
- 由蛹變為成蟲的過程稱為羽化。羽化大多會在深夜至清晨期間進行，以減少被掠食的機會。羽化時，蛹體會讓液體流到翅脈，並把翅脈撐起，待翅完全伸展和變硬後，蝶蛹便可以飛行。
The transformation from pupa to adult is called emergence, which usually occurs between late night and early morning to reduce the chance of being attacked. During emergence, butterflies let body fluid flow to the veins and prop up the wings. They can fly when the wings are fully extended and stiffened.

蝴蝶的行為 Behaviour of Butterfly

登峰 Hill-topping

很多蝴蝶都有登峰行為，大部分登峰蝴蝶在清晨時會飛往山頂，隨後飛到山頂或山脊，停留數小時，互相曬曬，等待雌蝶上山。登峰在交配後會飛到山下產卵。
Many butterflies have hill-topping behaviour. Most hill-topping butterflies fly to the topography to fly up and congregate on hilltops or ridges in the early morning. Male butterflies will secure vantage points and chase rivals off their claimed territories to wait for female butterflies. Female butterflies will return to the lowlands to lay eggs after mating.

木犀青蝶 Common Jay

吸水 Puddling

蝴蝶會在濕潤的泥土上吸水，以獲取鹽分和其他礦物質。在炎夏時，蝴蝶吸水亦可幫助降低體溫。
Butterflies puddle from wet soil for salts and other minerals. In hot summer, taking in water can also help butterflies to lower their body temperature.

遷徙 Migration

部分蝴蝶種類具有季節性的遷徙行為。每年冬季，蝴蝶會尋其合適的山林作為越冬處。它們在冬季遷徙到其中一個重要的越冬地點，其數量可多至數萬隻。
Certain butterfly species undergo seasonal migration. In winter, some butterflies will find suitable forested valley for winter aggregation. Siu Lang Shui in Tuen Mun is one of the important overwintering sites in Hong Kong, tens of thousands of butterflies could be found there.

紅尾蝶 Common Redtail Cow

求偶 Courtship

不同種類的蝴蝶會以不同的方式吸引異性，例如：展示獨特如舞蹈般的飛行模式、從腹部伸出「毛筆」，散發費洛蒙等。
Different species of male butterflies adopt different ways to attract females, e.g. flying in a unique dancing way, extending hair-pencils from abdomen, releasing pheromones, etc.

小藍灰蝶 Dark-leaved Bush Brown

蝴蝶的防護方式 Defence Mechanism of Butterfly

蝴蝶在各成長階段都會受到捕食者的威脅，因此演化出各種方式保護自己。 Butterflies are vulnerable to attacks from predators in all stages, different strategies have therefore been evolved to protect themselves.

幼蟲的防護方式 Defence Mechanism of Larva

擬態 Mimicry

蝴蝶幼蟲或蛹的體色、形狀或行為與捕食者的動物，以阻嚇捕食者。
The whole or part of the body mimics suitable or aggressive animal to deter predators.

藍翅幼蟲 Common Blue

葉包 Leaf Shelter

不少蝴蝶幼蟲會吐絲纏繞葉片，以製造遮蔽處，幼蟲會在葉包內進食，避免被敵人發現。
Many butterfly larvae spin silk and sew the leaves to create shelters. The larvae feed inside the leaf shelters to avoid their enemies.

白毒弄蝶幼蟲 Pale Aolar Larva

臭角 Osmeteria

蝴蝶幼蟲或蛹的體色、形狀或行為與捕食者的動物，以阻嚇捕食者。
When the larvae of Papilionidae are being disturbed, they will extrude a pair of "osmeteria" to release odour that makes the predators losing appetite.

黑翅臭角幼蟲 Black-winged Osmeteria

成蟲的防護方式 Defence Mechanism of Adult

警戒色 Warning Colour

有毒的蝴蝶幼蟲或蛹會以鮮豔的顏色來顯示自己的毒性。 Poisonous butterfly species display their toxicity in bright colours.

普通虎斑 Common Tiger

擬態 Mimicry

模仿有毒的蝴蝶物種，避免受到攻擊。
Mimicking poisonous butterfly species to avoid being attacked.

藍翅蝶 Danaid Egfly

藍翅蝶 Pain Tiger

偽頭 False Head

常見於灰蝶，後翅翅脈如頭部的觸角，加上假觸角，停息時上下擺動或顫動，可以誤導敵人，避免真正的觸角受到攻擊。
Common in Lycaenidae. The hindwings have feathery tails and false heads that make them look like the heads, especially when swarming at rest. This can mislead the enemies and avoid being attacked directly on the head.

藍翅蝶 False-head

眼斑 Eyespots

翅上的眼斑可以混淆捕食者的視線，以阻嚇捕食者。
The eyespots on the wings resemble the eyes of raptors to scare away predators.

藍翅蝶 Convictus Eyespot

蝴蝶的食物 Food for Butterfly

幼蟲 Larva

寄主植物是蝴蝶幼蟲取食的食物，大部分蝴蝶幼蟲都很挑食，只會選擇單一屬或種植物作為食物。假若遇上不合口味的植物，幼蟲寧願餓死或餓死，可見寄主植物對幼蟲十分重要。
Host plants are food sources of butterfly larvae. Most butterfly larvae are picky in food and they feed only on certain genus or species of plants. If the specific host plant is not available, the larva would rather choose to starve and die. This explains why host plants are very important to larvae.

白毒弄蝶幼蟲 Larva of Pale Aolar

藍翅蝶 白毒弄蝶的寄主植物 Ivy Tree - host plant of Pale Aolar

白毒弄蝶成蟲 Adult of Pale Aolar

成蟲 Adult

蝴蝶成蟲會吸食蜜源植物的花蜜、樹液、水、腐爛動物排泄物。
Butterfly adults may feed on nectar plants, tree sap, water, rotten fruits or droppings.

藍翅 Rotten Fruit

動物排泄物 Animal Dropping

藍翅 Water

藍翅 Tree Sap

香港濕地公園常見的蝴蝶 Common Butterflies in Hong Kong Wetland Park

鳳蝶科 Papilionidae	粉蝶科 Pieridae
<p>白毒弄蝶 White Aolar</p> <p>藍翅 Common Blue</p>	<p>藍翅 Common Blue</p> <p>藍翅 Common Blue</p>
灰蝶科 Lycaenidae	弄蝶科 Hesperidae
<p>藍翅 Common Blue</p> <p>藍翅 Common Blue</p>	<p>藍翅 Common Blue</p> <p>藍翅 Common Blue</p>
蛺蝶科 Nymphalidae	蛺蝶科 Nymphalidae
<p>藍翅 Common Blue</p> <p>藍翅 Common Blue</p>	<p>藍翅 Common Blue</p> <p>藍翅 Common Blue</p>

蝴蝶小貼士 Butterfly Watching Tips

4-6月及10-11月是最佳的觀蝶月份。
The best months for butterfly watching are April to June and October to November.

在陽光充足的地方會較易發現蝴蝶，而這也是其中一個最佳的觀蝶時機。
Butterflies can be more easily be found at places where there are ample sunlight. Also, it is one of the best timings to watch butterflies after rain.

帽子 Hat
筆 Pen
雙筒望遠鏡 Binoculars
相機 Camera

蝴蝶的有趣小知識 Fun Facts About Butterfly

某些植物的花朵上有標記，稱為蜜源標記，能夠引導來訪的昆蟲。人類引以為例，人類只能看見淡黃色的外表，蝴蝶卻可以看見深色的花朵中心，令牠們能清楚知道花蜜的位置。
Certain plants have developed specialised flowers with markings, known as nectar guides that can guide visiting insects. Taking the picture as an example, what human can see is the pale yellow appearance of the flower, but butterflies are able to see the darkened central part of it that helps lead them to the nectary.

人眼視角 View of Human

蝴蝶視角 View of Butterfly

蝴蝶幼蟲每天要做的事，主要是「吃」。幼蟲從卵孵化後，第一件要做的事，便是吃掉自己的卵殼。卵殼具豐富營養，把它吃掉既能補充體力，也能減少因留下卵殼而被捕食者發現的機會。
The key thing that butterfly larvae have to do everyday is to "eat". After hatching from egg, the first thing that a larva has to do is to consume its egg shell, which is rich in nutrition. By consuming it, the larva cannot only restore energy, but also prevent predators from discovering it because of the trace of eggshell.

美國幼蟲 Larva of Great Mormon

香港濕地公園 Hong Kong Wetland Park

地址：香港新界天水圍濕地公園路
Address: Wetland Park Road, Tin Shui Wai, New Territories, Hong Kong
電話 Tel: 3152 2666
網址 Website: www.wetlandpark.gov.hk

安裝配件 Installation Parts



展板數量 Number of panels : 8 塊 8 pieces
 總尺寸 Gross Dimensions : 290cm (W) x 170cm (H)
 總重量 Total Weight : 約 8 公斤 About 8 kg
 安裝配件 Installation Parts : 8 條 8 pieces

展板預覽 Panel Preview

蝶舞翩翩 Dancing Butterfly

蝴蝶屬於鱗翅目昆蟲，學名稱為 Lepidoptera，希臘文意為「具鱗片的翅類」。當中包括蝴蝶和飛蛾。蝴蝶的翅面佈滿微小的鱗片，前翅的形狀是呈圓形或扇形。現時香港有記錄的蝴蝶物種已超過250種。

Butterflies belong to insect order Lepidoptera. With a meaning of "scaled wing". In Greek, Lepidoptera the beautiful colours and patterns on the wings. Currently, there are more than 250 species of butterflies recorded in Hong Kong.

身體結構 Body Structure

翅翼 Wings
翅脈 Veins
翅翼 Wings
翅翼 Wings
翅翼 Wings
翅翼 Wings
翅翼 Wings
翅翼 Wings

蝴蝶與飛蛾的分別 Differences between Butterflies and Moths

蝴蝶 Butterfly	飛蛾 Moth
<p>體型 Body Form: 大部分較纖細 Most are relatively slender</p> <p>翅翼形狀 Shape of Antennae: 兩端呈不同程度的扇形 Club-shaped</p> <p>飛行 Flight: 相對性 swift</p> <p>活躍時期 Active Period: 通常白天活動 Mostly diurnal</p>	<p>體型 Body Form: 大部分較粗大 Most are relatively robust</p> <p>翅翼形狀 Shape of Antennae: 呈羽狀，梳狀或絲狀 Feathery, comb-shaped or filamentary</p> <p>飛行 Flight: 相對性 sluggish</p> <p>活躍時期 Active Period: 大部分在夜間 Mostly nocturnal</p>

成蟲的防護方式 Defence Mechanism of Adult

警戒色 Warning Colour
有毒的蝴蝶物種以鮮艷的色彩來警告自己的毒性。有毒的蝴蝶物種以鮮艷的色彩來警告自己的毒性。有毒的蝴蝶物種以鮮艷的色彩來警告自己的毒性。

擬態 Mimicry
模仿有毒的蝴蝶物種，避免受到攻擊。Mimicking poisonous butterfly species to avoid being attacked.

偽頭 False Head
模仿有毒的蝴蝶物種，模仿有毒的蝴蝶物種，模仿有毒的蝴蝶物種。

眼斑 Eyespots
眼上的眼斑或斑點，以阻礙捕食者。The eyespots on the wings resemble the eyes of owls to scare away predators.

生命週期 Life Cycle

蝴蝶屬於完全變態昆蟲，一生有四個階段，分別是卵、幼蟲、蛹及成蟲。Butterflies are insects that undergo complete metamorphosis. There are four stages in their life cycle which are egg, larva, pupa and adult.

- 雌蝶一般在幼蟲產卵時上產卵。Females usually lay eggs on larval host plants.
- 大部分幼蟲食性以葉為主，部分幼蟲食性以花為主。幼蟲會經歷四次脫皮（每次脫皮為一個齡期），每次脫皮時其身體的外骨骼，隨牠們成長而脫落。Most larvae consume leaves, stems or flowers of their host plants, while some are carnivorous feeding on tiny insects like aphids. Larvae moult four to six times leaving moulting as an instar. Every time, larvae shed the old exoskeleton when molting so as to create growing space.
- 幼蟲在脫皮後停止生長並結蛹。在蛹的階段，幼蟲的器官會分解，然後重新組合為成蟲的形態。Pupa-stage larvae stop feeding and then pupate. During the pupal stage, organs of the larvae are decomposed and re-integrated into the adult form.
- 成蟲在蛹殼內發育成熟，然後破蛹而出。破蛹後，成蟲會展開翅膀，開始新的生命週期。The transformation from pupa to adult is called emergence, which usually occurs between late night and early morning to reduce the chance of being attacked. During emergence, butterflies let body fluids flow to the veins and pump up the wings. They can fly when the wings are fully extended and stiffened.

蝴蝶的食物 Food for Butterfly

幼蟲 Larva
食性多樣，大部分幼蟲食性以葉為主，部分幼蟲食性以花為主。食性多樣，大部分幼蟲食性以葉為主，部分幼蟲食性以花為主。食性多樣，大部分幼蟲食性以葉為主，部分幼蟲食性以花為主。

成蟲 Adult
蝴蝶成蟲會吸食蜜源植物的花蜜、樹液、水、腐果或動物排泄物。Butterfly adults may feed on nectar plants, tree sap, water, ripen fruits or droppings.

蝴蝶的行為 Behaviour of Butterfly

登峰 Hill-topping
蝴蝶在幼蟲階段有登峰行為，大部分登峰蝴蝶在幼蟲階段登峰行為以上。蝴蝶在幼蟲階段有登峰行為，大部分登峰蝴蝶在幼蟲階段登峰行為以上。蝴蝶在幼蟲階段有登峰行為，大部分登峰蝴蝶在幼蟲階段登峰行為以上。

吸水 Puddling
蝴蝶在幼蟲階段有吸水行為，大部分吸水蝴蝶在幼蟲階段吸水行為以上。蝴蝶在幼蟲階段有吸水行為，大部分吸水蝴蝶在幼蟲階段吸水行為以上。蝴蝶在幼蟲階段有吸水行為，大部分吸水蝴蝶在幼蟲階段吸水行為以上。

遷徙 Migration
部分蝴蝶物種具有季節性的遷徙行為，如帝王蝶。帝王蝶在幼蟲階段有遷徙行為，部分蝴蝶物種具有季節性的遷徙行為，如帝王蝶。帝王蝶在幼蟲階段有遷徙行為，部分蝴蝶物種具有季節性的遷徙行為，如帝王蝶。

求偶 Courtship
不同物種的蝴蝶以不同的方式吸引異性，例如：展示獨特的身體顏色、飛行、釋放化學物質等。Different species of male butterflies adopt different ways to attract females, e.g. flying in a unique formation, revealing their genitalia from abdomen, releasing chemicals, etc.

香港濕地公園常見的蝴蝶 Common Butterflies in Hong Kong Wetland Park

<p>藍翅蝶 Papilionidae</p> <p>藍翅蝶 Blue-winged butterfly</p> <p>藍翅蝶 Blue-winged butterfly</p>	<p>粉蝶科 Pieridae</p> <p>粉蝶 Pink butterfly</p> <p>粉蝶 Pink butterfly</p>
<p>灰蝶科 Lycaenidae</p> <p>灰蝶 Grey butterfly</p> <p>灰蝶 Grey butterfly</p>	<p>弄蝶科 Hesperidae</p> <p>弄蝶 Hesperid butterfly</p> <p>弄蝶 Hesperid butterfly</p>
<p>蛱蝶科 Nymphalidae</p> <p>蛱蝶 Nymphalid butterfly</p> <p>蛱蝶 Nymphalid butterfly</p>	<p>眼蝶科 Gnomonidae</p> <p>眼蝶 Gnomonid butterfly</p> <p>眼蝶 Gnomonid butterfly</p>

蝴蝶小貼士 Butterfly Watching Tips
4-7月及10-11月是最佳觀賞蝴蝶月份。The best months for butterfly watching are April to June and October to November.

在陽光充足的地方會發現更多蝴蝶，但也要注意安全。Butterflies can more easily be found in places where there are ample sunlight. Also, it is one of the best strategies to watch butterflies after rain.

蝴蝶的防護方式 Defence Mechanism of Butterfly

蝴蝶在成長階段都會受到捕食者的威脅，因此演化出各種方式保護自己。Butterflies are vulnerable to attacks from predators in all stages, different strategies have therefore been evolved to protect themselves.

幼蟲的防護方式 Defence Mechanism of Larva

擬態 Mimicry
蝴蝶幼蟲會模仿有毒的蝴蝶物種，以阻礙捕食者。蝴蝶幼蟲會模仿有毒的蝴蝶物種，以阻礙捕食者。蝴蝶幼蟲會模仿有毒的蝴蝶物種，以阻礙捕食者。

葉包 Leaf Shelter
不少蝴蝶幼蟲會利用葉片，以製造隱蔽處。不少蝴蝶幼蟲會利用葉片，以製造隱蔽處。不少蝴蝶幼蟲會利用葉片，以製造隱蔽處。

臭角 Osmoteria
蝴蝶幼蟲在受到威脅時，會伸出「臭角」，發出強烈的氣味來嚇阻捕食者。When the larvae of Papilionidae are being disturbed, they will extrude a pair of "osmeteria" to release odor that makes the predators losing appetite.

蝴蝶的有趣小知識 Fun Facts About Butterfly

某些植物的花上有標記，稱為蜜源標記。人類引導來訪的蝴蝶，以圖形為例，人類引導來訪的蝴蝶，以圖形為例，人類引導來訪的蝴蝶，以圖形為例。

蝴蝶幼蟲每天要喝大量的水，主要是「吃」。蝴蝶幼蟲每天要喝大量的水，主要是「吃」。蝴蝶幼蟲每天要喝大量的水，主要是「吃」。

蝴蝶幼蟲在破蛹後，第一件事是「吃」。蝴蝶幼蟲在破蛹後，第一件事是「吃」。蝴蝶幼蟲在破蛹後，第一件事是「吃」。

香港濕地公園 Hong Kong Wetland Park
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