

# 蜻蛉倩影 Charming Dragonflies

## 蜻蛉倩影 Charming Dragonflies

### 甚麼是蜻蜓? What are Dragonflies?

我們日常提及的蜻蜓(蜻蜓目),其實包括了差翅亞目(主要為粗壯的蜻蜓)、束翅亞目(俗稱豆娘)及間翅亞目。自從香港首個蜻蜓物種(方帶溪蟌)於1854年被紀錄以來,香港有記錄的蜻蜓至今已超過125種。蜻蜓棲息於池塘、沼澤和溪流,身形大小各異,但都是肉食性昆蟲。

The dragonflies (order Odonata) that we mention day-to-day actually include suborder Anisoptera (mainly robust dragonflies), suborder Zygoptera (commonly known as damselflies) and suborder Anisozygoptera. Since the first dragonfly (Black-banded Dossamerling) was recorded in 1854, to date, more than 125 dragonfly species have been recorded in Hong Kong. Dragonflies live in ponds, marshes and streams. They vary in body size, but all of them are carnivorous insects.

### 蜻蜓的身體結構 Body Structure of Dragonflies

### 蜻蜓和豆娘的分別 Differences between Dragonflies and Damselflies

成蟲 Adults	蜻蜓 Dragonflies	豆娘 Damselflies
複眼 Compound Eyes	複眼緊貼 Eyes closely together	複眼分開很遠 Eyes widely separated
翅翼 Wings	後翅較前翅寬闊 Hindwings broader than forewings	前後翅相近 Forewings similar to hindwings
停棲姿勢 Resting posture	翅翼一般攤開 Wings usually spread out	翅翼一般收合 Wings usually folded up

### 稚蟲 Naiads

蜻蜓和豆娘的稚蟲普遍為水生,以小型魚類和昆蟲等水生動物為食物。Naiads of dragonflies and damselflies are generally aquatic. They prey on various aquatic animals, such as small fishes and insects.

稚蟲 Naiads	蜻蜓 Dragonflies	豆娘 Damselflies
體型 Size	較粗壯 More robust	較纖長 More slender
呼吸 Respiration	體腔內有氣管 Rictal gills inside the body	二至三對鳃鰓 Two to three caudal gills

### 蜻蜓的生命周期 Life Cycle of Dragonflies

蜻蜓是「不完全變態」的昆蟲,一生中只有卵、稚蟲和成蟲三個階段,不會經歷蛹的過程。在變為成蟲前,蜻蜓需要經歷一個羽化的過程。Dragonflies undergo incomplete metamorphosis with only three stages: egg, naiad and adult (without pupa). Before they become adults, they need to go through a process called emergence.

稚蟲每次成長都需要脫去不合適的外骨骼。經過八至十五次的蛻變,在最後一次蛻變時,牠們需要等待柔軟的身軀和翅膀硬化,以及讓身體的顏色變得成熟,這個過程稱為「羽化」。羽化可能要花上數小時,期間牠們不能移動也缺乏外骨骼保護,因此大部分蜻蜓會在傍晚後不久羽化,以減少被捕食的機會。Naiads have to moult every time when they outgrow their exoskeleton. After 8-15 times of moulting, in the last moulting, the process of hardening of soft body and soft glistening wing as well as attainment of full mature colouration is called "emergence". Emergence may take several hours, they are unable to move and not protected by exoskeleton during the period. Therefore, most dragonflies emerge shortly after dusk in order to reduce the risk of being predated.

### 蜻蜓的有趣行為 Interesting Behaviours of Dragonflies

**體溫 Body Temperature Regulation**  
蜻蜓會隨著太陽照射的方向移動身體,減少陽光直接照射身體的面積。Dragonflies would adjust the position of their body according to the direction of sunlight in order to reduce the area of their body being shone.

**巡邏 Patrolling**  
部分蜻蜓物種會不停在領域範圍低飛巡邏,以保衛其領域。Some dragonfly species would defend their territory by patrolling continuously.

**停棲 Perching**  
大部份蜻蜓科及蜻科的蜻蜓以停棲的方式來看守領域。雄蟲一般會佔據視野較佳的位置以進行監察,並驅趕靠近或入侵其領域的雌蟲。Most of the Gomphidae and Libellulidae species guard their territory by perching. Males usually occupy a position with a better field of vision for monitoring, and drive away other males that are close to or invading their territory.

**求偶與交配 Mating and Mating**  
蜻蜓的交配模式十分獨特,交尾時看起來像個心型。The mating posture of dragonflies is very unique and forms a heart-shape.

**蜻蜓點水 Skimming the Water Surface**  
蜻蜓點水其實是在產卵。除了在水中,蜻蜓還會將卵產在水生植物表面或水生植物的莖內,這樣都是為了能讓卵有更好的存活機會。Dragonflies are spawning when their abdomen is skimming the water surface. Besides water, some dragonfly species spawn on the surface of aquatic plants or inside the stem of emerged plants to increase the survival rate of the eggs.

### 蜻蜓與濕地的關係 Relationship between Dragonflies and Wetlands

大部份蜻蜓交配後會在水中產卵,孵化後的稚蟲在水中生活,這亦是其一生中成長的最長階段。Most dragonflies lay eggs in water after mating. After hatching, naiads spend their life underwater which is the longest stage in their life.

蜻蜓稚蟲對水質有很高的要求,只能於水質良好的水體中生活,個別物種甚至只適應特定的微生境。Naiads are very sensitive to the quality of water bodies they are living in. Some species are even specific to certain microhabitats only.

在野外,蜻蜓容易觀察和統計,因此被視為理想的生態監察指標生物,定期統計蜻蜓成蟲和稚蟲的數量及物種變化,能有效地監測濕地狀況。Since dragonflies can be easily observed in the wild, they are ideal indicator organisms for ecological monitoring. Regular surveys on the population and species composition of adults and naiads of dragonflies can effectively help monitor the conditions of wetlands.

### 威脅對的威脅 Threats to Dragonflies

- 城市化 Urbanisation
- 污染 Pollution
- 氣候變化 Climate Change
- 河流治理 River Training

### 我們如何保護蜻蜓? What can We Do to Protect Dragonflies?

- 保護濕地水資源: 減少使用化學品,減少水污染。
- 減少使用化學品: 減少使用農藥,減少使用除草劑。
- 觀察蜻蜓物種: 觀察蜻蜓物種,記錄其數量和物種。

### 香港濕地公園常見蜻蜓 Common Dragonflies in Hong Kong Wetland Park

觀察長度的方法 Method for measuring length of dragonflies

物種 Species	雄蟲 Male Length	雌蟲 Female Length
尾翅新蜻 Orange-tailed Sprite	17 - 22 mm	20 - 24 mm
藍翅藍尾蜻 Common Bluetail	21 - 23 mm	29 - 35 mm
藍翅藍尾蜻 Common Bluetail	27 mm	29 mm
黑翅藍尾蜻 Black-throated Tail	31 mm	33 mm

物種 Species	雄蟲 Male Length	雌蟲 Female Length
赤翅白尾蜻 Scarlet Dasher	30.4 - 32 mm	30.5 mm
藍翅藍尾蜻 Common Bluetail	29 - 35 mm	30 - 33 mm
斑翅藍尾蜻 Dotted Emperor	56 - 62 mm	67 mm
藍翅藍尾蜻 Common Bluetail	21 - 26 mm	20 - 24 mm
藍翅藍尾蜻 Common Bluetail	14 - 20 mm	16 - 19 mm

### 觀賞蜻蜓小貼士 Tips for Dragonfly Watching

- 帶備雙筒望遠鏡和蜻蜓圖鑑 Bring along binoculars and dragonfly field guides
- 觀察時不要打擾野生生物 Do not disturb the wildlife while watching
- 避免破壞及污染環境 Avoid damaging and polluting the environment
- 自己垃圾,自己帶走 Take your litter home
- 香港濕地公園的深時澤遊徑、生態探索區、演習之路和原野遊徑是觀賞蜻蜓的理想地點 Stream Walk, Life Zone, Succession Walk and Wildside Walk of the Hong Kong Wetland Park are ideal places to observe dragonflies

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



