

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

《瀕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，以保護野生生物免受過度採集及由引致滅絕。《公約》根據物種受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，並通過許可證制度規管其進口、出口、再出口、從公海引進及管有。現時全球已有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個瀕臨絕種的高度瀕危物種 • 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 • 如不加適當管制其貿易，可能面臨絕種的威脅 • 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 • 貿易必須附有進出口證明書或來源證明書 • 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

海龜 Sea Turtle

老虎 Tiger

中華白海豚 Chinese white dolphin

粉紅鮑 Slipper shell

大象 Elephant

海馬 Seahorse

玳瑁 Turtle

白蟻蟻 White ant

蘇眉 Humphead wrasse

紅腹鮑 American ginseng

龜板 Tortoise

海狗 Seal

海狗油 Seal oil

海狗肝 Seal liver

海狗腎 Seal kidney

海狗膽 Seal gall

海狗腦 Seal brain

海龜 Sea Turtle

海龜是大型海洋爬行動物，牠們大部分時間都生活在海洋中，只在產卵時才會返回陸地。海龜擁有很強的導航力，令牠們能準確地游到出生地產卵。

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 distances 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

世界上共有7種海龜，香港記錄到其中5種。綠海龜是惟一在香港繁殖的品種。

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.

海龜的分佈 Distribution of sea turtles

海龜的繁殖地 (Sea turtle's breeding ground)

海龜種類	海龜種類	海龜種類	海龜種類
平背龜 Flatback	綠海龜 Green Turtle	玳瑁 Hawksbill	海龜 Leatherback
海龜 Flatback	綠海龜 Green Turtle	玳瑁 Hawksbill	海龜 Leatherback
海龜 Flatback	綠海龜 Green Turtle	玳瑁 Hawksbill	海龜 Leatherback
海龜 Flatback	綠海龜 Green Turtle	玳瑁 Hawksbill	海龜 Leatherback

根據香港法例第170章《野生動物保護條例》，位於南丫島深灣的綠海龜產卵地已被列入為「限制地區」，以免受到母龜和剛出生的幼龜受威脅。漁務自然護理署為確保沙灘的環境適合綠海龜產卵及孵化，會於綠海龜的高峯期到島上巡邏並管理海灘。

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.

由於人類過度採集上岸產卵或在泥岸挖取的海龜用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，現已達到瀕臨絕種的邊緣。

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

鱷魚是現存體大的爬行動物，全世界有23種的鱷魚，分屬鱷科、短吻鱷科及鱷科。

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.

鱷魚種類	鱷魚種類	鱷魚種類
鱷魚科 Family Gavialidae	短吻鱷科 Family Alligatoridae	鱷科 Family Crocodylidae

而在濕地公園裡就展出了屬鱷科的鱷魚和鱷科的鱷魚，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(鱷科) 附錄I False Gharial *Tomistoma schlegelii* (Family Gavialidae) Appendix I

馬來鱷屬於印度和馬來半島一帶，牠們的祖先也曾分布在中國的高南和廣西一帶生活。牠們住在有植物叢生及緩慢流動的淡水生活，例如淡水湖泊、沼澤和河渠等的濕地環境。野生馬來鱷僅存不足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.

如鱷魚體色斑駁的鱷魚，橫紋狀斑紋的鱷魚和白色斑點鱷魚牠們都生活在淡水。牠們與鱷魚的相似，但牠們比鱷魚小，鱷魚是鱷科，鱷魚是鱷科，鱷魚是鱷科。

The animal is well camouflaged by having an olive-green upper part 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.

鱷科(鱷科) 附錄I; 除了澳洲、印度尼西亞及巴布亞新幾內亞的鱷科被列入附錄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

本公園的貝貝是一條鱷魚，海龜是現今最大的爬行動物之一，成年的雄性海龜可長達3.5米，最重可達2,500公斤。牠們主要生活在淡水及鹹水環境，牠們是爬行動物及魚類的主要天敵，成年的海龜更會捕食大型動物如水牛。

Pui Pui is a saltwater crocodile which is one of the largest reptiles in the world. A mature male can grow up to 3.5 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.

現存約有二十至三十萬條野生海龜分佈於澳洲、南亞(包括孟加拉及緬甸)及太平洋地區(包括巴布亞新幾內亞及馬紹爾)。它們與鱷魚等高度肉食性，主要生活在濕地的海岸和河口等鹹淡水交界的地方，與鱷魚「貝貝」的出現可相似。

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 Shan Pui River where Pui Pui was found.

由於鱷魚的皮一直被視為珍貴及罕有的皮革原料，人們亦把鱷魚的肉食食用價值。因此，人類不斷獵殺，以致鱷魚的數目急劇減少，現已達到瀕臨絕種的邊緣。

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 Humphead wrasse *Cheilinus undulatus*

蘇眉是珊瑚礁的一種，體長可達兩米，牠出產於印度太平洋海域，由南非洲經印度洋及大部分的太平洋(北至日本南部，南至澳洲東北的水域)。

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間，成年的蘇眉常棲於離海岸較遠的珊瑚礁後及礁脊，牠們成長至五歲便可繁殖後代，可繁殖約三十年。

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、海龜、甲殼類動物及魚類，牠們甚至會捕食其他帶毒性的動物。

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

由於對幼魚和成魚的過度捕撈，而具破壞性的捕魚方法(例如使用炸藥、有毒物質、電力、抽吸器具及挖探器具)亦破壞蘇眉的棲息地，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 Seahorse *Hippocampus* species

海馬是一種擁有馬蹄的魚！牠也是一行一夫一妻制的魚類。交配後，母魚把卵產在父親的孵卵袋中，父親便負責孵卵的任務。經過22至30天的懷孕期，小海馬便出生。一隻成年海馬平均每胎可產250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 located 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 250 on average for a fully grown seahorse.

海馬分布於熱帶及溫帶的淺海區，最小的體長1.5厘米，大的可長達35厘米。牠們常利用巴拿馬海峽海草或石珊瑚棲息，並用長而細的尾巴游動及捕食小型浮游動物。

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.

被大量捕獲作中藥及水族館觀賞牠們與環境破壞都導致牠們數目大降的原因。

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 Stony coral

珊瑚是群居的海葵狀生物，石珊瑚由無數個珊瑚蟲組成，並擁有堅硬的外殼。每個珊瑚蟲都有一個口形的口，稱為口，口內有消化腺。口內有消化腺，口內有消化腺，口內有消化腺。

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 reef. 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

平盤狀 Lamina, forming a flat

圓盤狀 Discoid, forming a disk

柱狀 Columnar, forming a column

塊狀 Massive, forming a mass

枝狀 Branching, forming a branch

葉狀 Leaf-like, forming a leaf

珊瑚礁 Coral reef

珊瑚礁在海洋生態中擔當非常重要的角色，並為海洋生物提供充足的食糧。可惜，人類在海洋中活動(例如潛水及拖網捕魚)，正不斷破壞天然的珊瑚礁。此外，高生石珊瑚在水族市場的需求亦非常火，牠們會被採掘並置於水族箱內，作裝飾用途。

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》由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。香港政府由立法、執法和公眾教育全面實施《公約》。香港法例第586章《保護瀕危動植物物種條例》是本港履行《公約》規定的法律。進口、出口、再出口、從公海引進或管有瀕危物種的執照，不論該物種是活的、死的，其部分或其衍生物(包括藥物)，均須事先申請漁務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?

不要買非法捕獲的瀕危物種或其製品 Don't buy specimens of endangered species or their products from illegal sources

進口或出口瀕危物種必須持有許可證 Import and export of endangered species requires a CITES licence

向漁務自然護理署報告非法進口和出口瀕危物種 Report illegal import, export and possession of endangered species to AFCD

不要買瀕危物種或其製品 Be aware of conservation status of endangered species

成為護照公民，一同參與護照工作 Be a volunteer of Hong Kong Wetland Park to participate in wetland conservation work

升格時或不滿意護照時出入海關時是否受管制，切勿帶走 Don't bring in or out specimens of suspected endangered species without control, you have doubts when going aboard

保護水資源，不污染水質和破壞生態環境 Conserve water resources, don't pollute water and disturb habitats

告訴你的朋友和家人保護瀕危物種的重要性及如何保護 Tell your friends and family members about the importance of endangered species and how they can help protect those species in their daily life

查詢 Enquiry

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