

蝶舞翩翩 Dancing Butterfly

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蝴蝶屬於昆蟲綱，鱗翅目的名稱 Lepidoptera，希臘原文意指「具鱗片的翅膀」，當中包括蝶類和飛蛾。蝴蝶的翅膀佈滿細小的鱗片，構成的斑紋便是由鱗片組成。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 includes butterflies and moths. The wings of butterflies are covered by tiny scales, which give rise to 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

蝴蝶屬於昆蟲綱，鱗翅目的名稱 Lepidoptera，希臘原文意指「具鱗片的翅膀」，當中包括蝶類和飛蛾。蝴蝶的翅膀佈滿細小的鱗片，構成的斑紋便是由鱗片組成。現時香港有記錄的蝴蝶物種已超過250種。

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
觸角形狀 Shape of Antennae	大部分較粗大 Most are relatively robust
飛行 Flight	通常呈不同形狀的扇形 Cilia-shaped
活動時間 Active Period	主要在日間 Mainly diurnal

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 which are egg, larva, pupa and adult.

- 卵 Egg**
玉帶鳳蝶的生命週期
Life cycle of Common Mormon
- 幼蟲 Larva**
- 蛹 Pupa**
- 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.
- 大部分幼蟲食用寄主植物的葉、莖或花。部分幼蟲是肉食性，會捕食細小的昆蟲（如蚜蟲）。幼蟲會蛻皮至六次（每次蛻皮為一個齡期）。每次蛻皮時會換上新的外骨骼，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.
- 將脫落的幼蟲會停止進食並結蛹。在蛹的階段，幼蟲的器官會被分解，然後重新結合為成蟲的身體。 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凌晨期間進行，以減少被發現的機會。羽化時，蝴蝶會讓體液流動到翅，並把翅撐開。待翅完全伸展和變硬後，蝴蝶便可以飛行。 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，大部分蝴蝶登峰在清晨時會登峰地形上，雌蝶則多在上午後登峰。登峰會在山頂停留，互相碰觸，等待雌蝶登峰。蝴蝶在交配後會飛到山下下。

Many butterflies have hill-topping behaviour. Most hill-topping butterflies follow 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.

吸水 Puddling

蝴蝶會在濕潤的泥土上吸水，以攝取鹽分和其他礦物質。在炎熱時，蝴蝶吸水亦可幫助降溫。

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

部分蝴蝶物種具有季節性的遷徙性。每年冬季，斑蝶會從香港的山区往南遷徙。某些蝴蝶物種具有季節性的遷徙性。在冬季，斑蝶會從香港的山区往南遷徙。某些蝴蝶物種具有季節性的遷徙性。在冬季，斑蝶會從香港的山区往南遷徙。

Certain butterfly species undergo seasonal migration. In winter, demasine butterflies will find suitable forested valley for winter migration. Siu Lung Shui in Tuen Mun is one of the important overwintering sites in Hong Kong, tens of thousands of butterflies could be found there.

求偶 Courtship

不同物種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、從腹部末端伸出「毛筆」、散發氣味等。

Different species of male butterflies adopt different ways to attract females, e.g. flying in a unique dancing way, extruding hair-pencils from abdomen, releasing pheromones, etc.

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

身體全部或部分模仿大型動物或具有攻擊性的動物，以阻嚇捕食者。The whole or part of the body mimics sizeable or aggressive animal to deter predators.

藍帶鳳蝶幼蟲模仿蛇類
Larva of Great Orange Tip mimics a snake

葉包 Leaf Shelter

不少蝴蝶幼蟲會把葉片捲起，以製造遮蔽。幼蟲會在葉片的背面，咬食葉肉，並將葉片捲起，以製造遮蔽。Many butterfly larvae spin silk and sew the leaves to create shelters. The larvae feed inside the leaf shelters to avoid their enemies.

白帶鳳蝶幼蟲
Larva of Pale Awlet

臭角 Osmeteria

高麗幼蟲受到驚嚇時，會伸出「臭角」，發出惡臭以嚇退捕食者。When the larvae of Papilionidae are being disturbed, they will extrude a pair of "osmeteria" to release odour that makes the predators loathsome.

高麗幼蟲受到驚嚇時
Larva of Common Bush in the process of making a leaf shelter

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豔的色彩來顯示自己的毒性。Poisonous butterfly species display their toxicity in bright colours.

普通虎 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.

金斑蝶 Dotted Calfy

金斑蝶 Plain Tiger

偽頭 False Head

有些蝴蝶，後翅具有與頭部相似的角，加上眼斑，使捕食者誤以為頭部在後翅。可以誤導敵人，使捕食者誤以為頭部在後翅，使捕食者誤以為頭部在後翅。Common in Lycaenidae. The hindwings have feature tails and false eyespots that make them look like the heads, especially when swaying at rest. This can mislead the enemies and avoid being attacked directly on the head.

眼斑 Eyespots

翅上的眼斑像猛禽的眼睛，以阻嚇捕食者。The eyespots on the wings resemble the eyes of raptors to scare away predators.

眼斑 Common Ringlet

蝴蝶的食物 Food for Butterfly

幼蟲 Larva

寄主植物指蝴蝶幼蟲取食的植物。大部分蝴蝶幼蟲都很挑食，只會選擇一種或幾種植物作為食物。寄主植物不含乳白汁液。幼蟲若誤食腐爛食物，可見寄主植物幼蟲十分重要。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 larvae would rather choose to starve and die. This explains why host plants are very important to larvae.

白帶弄蝶幼蟲
Larva of Pale Awlet

蘭草弄蝶幼蟲
Larva of Pale Awlet

白帶弄蝶成蟲
Adult of Pale Awlet

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.

蜜源 Nectar

動物排泄物 Animal Droppings

水 Water

腐爛 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
藍 Admiral Blue Admiral Papilio deiphobus	玉帶鳳蝶 Common Mormon Papilio polytes
藍 Common Blue Common Blue Glaucopsyche alexis	眼斑 Common Ringlet Common Ringlet Lycaenopsis horta
普通虎 Common Tiger Common Tiger Papilio xuthus	眼斑 Common Ringlet Common Ringlet Lycaenopsis horta
眼斑 Common Ringlet Common Ringlet Lycaenopsis horta	眼斑 Common Ringlet Common Ringlet Lycaenopsis horta
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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.
- 在陽光充足的戶外會較易發現蝴蝶，而這也是其中一個最佳的觀蝶時間。Butterflies are more likely to be found at places where there are ample sunlight. Also, it is one of the best timings to watch butterflies after rain.

蝴蝶指南 Butterfly guide

電子書 E-book

相機 Camera

望遠鏡 Binoculars

帽子 Hat

手帕 Handkerchief

水瓶 Water Bottle

防蚊液 Mosquito Repellent

防蟲藥 Insect Repellent

防蟲網 Insect Net

防蟲袋 Insect Bag

防蟲帽 Insect Hat

防蟲鞋 Insect Shoe

防蟲襪 Insect Sock

防蟲手套 Insect Glove

防蟲面罩 Insect Mask

防蟲眼罩 Insect Goggles

防蟲耳罩 Insect Earplugs

防蟲鼻罩 Insect Nose Mask

防蟲口罩 Insect Mouth Mask

防蟲面罩 Insect Mask

防蟲眼罩 Insect Goggles

防蟲耳罩 Insect Earplugs

防蟲鼻罩 Insect Nose Mask

防蟲口罩 Insect Mouth Mask

蝴蝶的有趣知識 Fun Facts About Butterfly

某些植物的花朵上有標記，稱為蜜源標記，能吸引蝴蝶來訪。以圖片為例，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

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

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Butterflies belong to insect order Lepidoptera. With a meaning of "scaled wing" in Greek, Lepidoptera includes butterflies and moths. The wings of butterflies are covered by tiny scales, which give rise to butterflies' beautiful colours and patterns on the wings. Currently, there are more than 250 species of butterflies recorded in Hong Kong.



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

	蝴蝶 Butterfly	蛾 Moth
外觀 Appearance	蝴蝶通常較纖細，大部分蝴蝶在白天活動。 Butterflies are usually slender. Most are relatively slender. Most are relatively slender.	蛾通常較粗壯，大部分蛾在晚上活動。 Moths are relatively robust. Most are relatively robust.
觸角形狀 Shape of Antennae	末端呈不同程度的膨脹，呈球狀或棒狀。 Club-shaped.	呈羽毛狀，絲狀或棒狀。 Feathery, comb-shaped or filamentary.
飛行 Flight	相對輕快。 Relatively swift.	相對緩慢。 Relatively sluggish.
活躍時期 Active Period	主要在日間。 Mainly diurnal.	主要在夜間。 Mainly nocturnal.

生命週期 Life Cycle

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



- 雌蝶一般在幼蟲產卵後，將卵產在寄主植物上。
Females usually lay eggs on larval host plants.
- 大部分幼蟲會利用寄主植物的葉、莖或花，部分幼蟲是肉食性，會捕食較小的昆蟲（如蚜蟲）。幼蟲會經歷四次蛻皮（每次蛻皮後，幼蟲的體型會變大）。每次蛻皮時，幼蟲會將舊的皮膚脫下，露出新的皮膚。
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 before reaching adulthood. Every time, larvae shed the old exoskeleton when moulting so as to create growing space.
- 幼蟲在蛻皮後，會停止進食並結蛹。在蛹的階段，幼蟲的器官會分解，然後重新組合為成蟲的器官。
Terminally-stage larvae stop feeding and then pupate. During the pupal stage, organs of the larvae are decomposed and re-integrated into the adult form.
- 成蟲在蛹殼破裂後，會從蛹中爬出。剛爬出的成蟲，身體是軟弱的，需要一段時間才能硬化。剛爬出的成蟲，身體是軟弱的，需要一段時間才能硬化。剛爬出的成蟲，身體是軟弱的，需要一段時間才能硬化。
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 pump 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

部分蝴蝶有登峰行為，大部分登峰蝴蝶在清晨時分會飛到山頂上，最後會留在山頂上。登峰蝴蝶在山頂上，是為了覓食，或是為了曬太陽，或是為了尋找配偶。
Many butterflies have hill-topping behaviour. Most hill-topping butterflies follow the topography to fly up and congregate on hilltops or ridges in the early morning. Many butterflies will secure vantage points and those climb off their claimed territories to wait for better butterflies. Female butterflies will return to the hilltops to lay eggs after mating.

吸水 Puddling

蝴蝶會在濕潤的泥土上吸水，以獲取水分和某些礦物質。在炎熱時，蝴蝶吸水亦可幫助降溫。
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

部分蝴蝶有長距離遷徙的習性，每年冬季，蝴蝶會飛往較溫暖的地區越冬。蝴蝶的遷徙，是為了躲避嚴寒的冬季，或是為了尋找較溫暖的地區越冬。蝴蝶的遷徙，是為了躲避嚴寒的冬季，或是為了尋找較溫暖的地區越冬。
Certain butterfly species undergo seasonal migration. In winter, butterflies will find suitable hibernation sites for winter hibernation. In Hong Kong, the most famous butterfly migration is the annual migration of the Common Indian Dove.

求偶 Courtship

不同物種的蝴蝶會以不同的方式吸引異性，例如：展示特殊的舞蹈動作、飛行模式、花蜜等。蝴蝶的求偶，是為了吸引異性，或是為了尋找配偶。
Different species of male butterflies adopt different ways to attract females, e.g. flying in a unique dancing way, extending their genitalia from abdomen, releasing pheromones, etc.

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昆蟲的顏色和形狀，以逃避捕食者。
The whole or part of the body mimics stinging or aggressive animal to deter predators.

葉包 Leaf Shelter

不少蝴蝶幼蟲會利用葉片，以製造遮蔽處，以躲避捕食者。
Many butterfly larvae spin silk and sew the leaves to create shelters. The larvae feed inside the leaf shelters to avoid their enemies.

臭角 Osmeteria

蝴蝶幼蟲在受到威脅時，會伸出「臭角」，以釋放揮發性化學物質，以嚇退捕食者。
When the larvae of Papilionidae are being disturbed, they will subvert a pair of "osmeteria" to release odor that makes the predators fleeing quickly.

成蟲的防護方式 Defence Mechanism of Adult

警戒色 Warning Colour

有毒的蝴蝶會以鮮豔的顏色來警告捕食者。
Poisonous butterfly species display their toxicity in bright colours.

擬態 Mimicry

無毒的蝴蝶會模仿有毒蝴蝶的顏色，以逃避捕食者。
Mimicking poisonous butterfly species to avoid being attacked.

偽頭 False Head

蝴蝶的偽頭，通常位於翅的基部，並有類似眼睛的斑點。蝴蝶的偽頭，通常位於翅的基部，並有類似眼睛的斑點。蝴蝶的偽頭，通常位於翅的基部，並有類似眼睛的斑點。
The hindwings have feature tails and Common in Lycaenidae. The hindwings have feature tails and Common in Lycaenidae. The hindwings have feature tails and Common in Lycaenidae.

眼斑 Eyespots

翅上的眼斑可以迷惑捕食者，以逃避捕食者。
The eyespots on the wings resemble the eyes of reptiles to scare away predators.

蝴蝶的食物 Food for Butterfly

幼蟲 Larva

寄主植物是蝴蝶幼蟲取食的植物。大部分蝴蝶幼蟲都是食草，只會選擇一種或幾種植物作為食物。有些蝴蝶幼蟲會吃昆蟲，如蚜蟲、介殼蟲等。有些蝴蝶幼蟲會吃昆蟲，如蚜蟲、介殼蟲等。
Host plants are food source 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 larvae would either choose to starve and die. This explains why host plants are very important to larvae.



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, rotten fruits or droppings.



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



蝴蝶小貼士 Butterfly Watching Tips

4-8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發現較多蝴蝶，而陰影處則是一個觀察的好地點。
Butterflies can more easily be found at places where there are ample sunlight. Also, it is one of the best strategies to watch butterflies after rain.

蝴蝶的有趣小知識 Fun Facts About Butterfly

某些植物的花朵上有標記，稱為蜜導線，能引導蝴蝶找到花蜜。蝴蝶的蜜導線，能引導蝴蝶找到花蜜。蝴蝶的蜜導線，能引導蝴蝶找到花蜜。
Certain plants have developed specialized 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.

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。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。
The key thing that butterfly larvae have to do everyday is to "eat". After hatching from egg, someone its first thing to do is to eat its own egg shell, which is rich in nutrition. By consuming it, the larvae cannot predators from discovering it because of the trace of eggshell.

香港濕地公園
Hong Kong Wetland Park

地址：香港新界天水圍濕地公園
Address: Wetland Park Road, Tin Shui Wai, New Territories, Hong Kong

電話：Tel: 3152 2666

網址：Website: www.wetlandpark.gov.hk