

野生動物精選 - 哺乳動物 Wildlife Highlights - Mammals

■ 哺乳動物是我們最熟悉的溫血脊椎動物，我們亦是哺乳動物的其中一員。

1. 哺乳動物的皮膚長有毛髮，然而部份哺乳動物的毛髮並不明顯。
2. 所有的雌性哺乳動物均會由乳腺分泌乳液來哺育幼兒。
3. 所有哺乳動物都有微細的聽骨鏈，有助將音波的振動放大，再形成脈衝傳送至大腦。
4. 哺乳動物是恆溫動物。

部份哺乳類動物靠攝食濕地植物的葉和果實為生，而部份哺乳動物以活躍於濕地的昆蟲、甲殼類、兩棲類和魚類等作為主要食物。因此牠們與濕地的關係非常密切。

Mammals are the most familiar group of warm-blooded vertebrates to us. Human beings are mammals.

1. Mammals have hairs, although it is not conspicuous in some of them.
2. All mammals nourish their young with milk produced by female's mammary glands.
3. Mammals detect sounds transmitted by a series of tiny ear bones, which help to amplify the vibration of sound wave for formation of impulse received by the brain.
4. Mammals can regulate their temperature.

Most mammals search for food at wetland habitats. Some of them feed on leaves and fruits of aquatic plants, while others prey on aquatic insects, crustaceans, amphibians and fishes. Mammals have close relationship with wetlands.



香港濕地公園的濕地保護區內有不同的生境，適合小型至中型哺乳動物棲身

There are diverse habitats for small to medium-sized mammals in Wetland Reserve of the Hong Kong Wetland Park

香港的哺乳動物 Mammals in Hong Kong

在香港，每當提起野生哺乳動物，不少人都會想起猴子和黃牛，因為我們經常遇到這兩類動物。事實上，本港有不少哺乳動物，目前為止共有56種。當中有體型龐大的水牛，嬌小玲瓏的小菊頭蝠；有活躍於日間的紅頰獺；亦有晝伏夜出的豹貓。而蝙蝠是本港種類最多的哺乳動物，共有26種。

由於本港大部份哺乳動物都是羞怯的或晝伏夜出，大家平日未必會留意到牠們的存在。不過，若你在郊遊時細心觀察，或許會發現牠們留下的糞便、巢穴及發出的叫聲，這些都是牠們存在的憑證。



豹貓
Leopard Cat



Monkeys and Domestic Ox are commonly encountered in the countryside, thus they are the most familiar mammals to Hong Kong people. In Hong Kong, a total of 56 species of mammals have been recorded. Some of them are bigger in size, such as the Domestic Water Buffalo. Some of them are smaller in size, such as the Least Horseshoe Bat. Some of them are diurnal, such as the Small Asian Mongoose, and some are active at night, such as the Leopard Cat. Bats have the highest diversity amongst all wild mammals in Hong Kong, there are 26 species recorded so far.

Since most of the wild mammals in Hong Kong are either shy or nocturnal, you might not notice their presence in day time. However, you might discover signs of life by their faeces, nests and calls when you are in the countryside.

香港濕地公園的哺乳動物

Mammals in Hong Kong Wetland Park

香港濕地公園的濕地保護區有不同的濕地生境，是小至中型哺乳動物的棲息及覓食場所。公園內亦安裝了為蝙蝠而設的人工巢箱。

截至2007年底，透過紅外線攝影機及工作人員的監察，在濕地保護區共記錄了11種哺乳動物出現。

There are diverse habitats for small to medium-sized mammals in Wetland Reserve of the Hong Kong Wetland Park. Artificial bat boxes were installed within the park.

By the end of 2007, 11 mammalian species have been recorded in the Wetland Reserve by infra-red-trigger camera and on-site observation.



人工蝙蝠箱
Artificial bat box

東亞家蝠
Japanese Pipistrelle



短吻果蝠
Short-nosed Fruit Bat

夜行哺乳動物

Nocturnal Mammals

假如你在傍晚時分途經香港濕地公園，不難發現體型細小，身手敏捷的蝙蝠在昏暗的空中飛翔。根據生態調查報告，東亞家蝠是其中一種在公園較常見的蝙蝠。牠們有灰棕色的背部，腹部顏色較淺，眼睛及唇部周圍的皮膚呈粉紅色。牠們主要靠捕食蚊和蛾等昆蟲為生。東亞家蝠是已知會棲息於人造蝙蝠巢箱的品種。另一種常於濕地公園出沒的是中黃蝠，牠們的背部顏色栗黃，腹部則是淺棕或棕黃色，翼、耳及吻部顏色較深，並有短而貼服的皮毛；喜歡捕食空中的昆蟲，如白蟻。

除此之外，香港濕地公園內還記錄了印支林鼠、小靈貓、豹貓等夜行動物。牠們的體色與周圍的環境接近，而且不會像蝙蝠般飛行，所以較難被觀察到。



小靈貓
Small Indian Civet



印支林鼠
Indochinese Forest Rat

大家可以到香港濕地公園訪客中心的熱帶沼澤展覽廊，展覽廊內設有模擬夜間熱帶沼澤的飼養室，在這裡可探訪夜行性哺乳動物——小鼯鹿。小鼯鹿是世界上最細小的偶蹄動物，偶蹄動物擁有兩隻具功能的蹄趾和兩隻側小趾，牛和豬就是我們常見的偶蹄動物。小鼯鹿原生於馬來半島和印尼的樹林及灌木林，落在地面上的果實和植物的嫩芽是牠們的主要糧食。

When you are walking near the Hong Kong Wetland Park in the evening, it is not difficult to see bats flying in the dim light. According to ecological monitoring report, Japanese Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus abramus*) is the most easily found species here. The body of Japanese Pipistrelle is greyish brown above and paler below. The skin near the eyes and lips are pink in colour. They are used to prey on flying insects such as the mosquitoes and moths. Another bat species that is more likely to be seen is the Lesser Yellow Bat (*Scotophilus kuhlii*). Its body is chestnut brown above, paler brown to yellowish tinge below. It has darker wings, ears and muzzle as well as short and velvety fur. They often feed on flying insects above aquatic plants and along streams.

The Indochinese Forest Rat (*Rattus andamanensis*), Small Indian Civet (*Viverricula indica*) and Leopard Cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*) have also been recorded in the Wetland Reserve. But they are more difficult to be observed as they are camouflaged among the dense vegetations.

In the Living Wetland Gallery of the Hong Kong Wetland Park, there is an enclosure that imitates a night time environment, where you can see Lesser Mouse Deers. Lesser Mouse Deer (*Tragulus javanicus*) is the smallest Artiodactyle in the world. Members of this order have two functional hoofed toes and two small natural toes on each foot. Cattles and pigs are Artiodactyle which are familiar to us. The Lesser Mouse Deer is native in the forests and bushes around the Malay Peninsula and Indonesia. Fruits dropped on the ground and buds are its staple food.



濕地世界展覽廊內的小鼯鹿
Mouse Deer in Living Wetland Gallery

日行哺乳動物 Diurnal Mammals

紅頰獾是香港濕地公園內記錄到的日間出沒的哺乳動物。牠的身體呈深褐至紅褐色，長尾巴佈滿茸毛，尾部末端尖狹。牠們的身手敏捷，偶然會快速橫過原野漫遊徑及溪畔漫遊徑的步道，為訪客帶來驚喜。一般來說牠們喜歡在開闊生境居住，喜歡在濕地覓食。紅頰獾是肉食性的，會捕食螺、兩棲類、甲殼類和魚類等濕地動物，牠們更是捕蛇高手。

Small Asian Mongoose (*Herpestes javanicus*) is the only diurnal mammal found in the Hong Kong Wetland Park. It has dark brown to reddish brown body and a long bushy tail with tapered end. Sometimes, you may find a single Small Asian Mongoose running across the Stream Walk or the Wildside Walk. Generally, they prefer to inhabit open areas and feed in wetlands. They are carnivorous, and feed mainly on snails, amphibians, crustaceans and fishes. They are good at preying on snakes.



紅頰獾
Small Asian Mongoose

■ 潛在威脅 Potential Threats

野外狩獵(香港已禁止所有狩獵)對哺乳動物構成嚴重威脅，不少野生哺乳動物被宰殺烹調為菜餚、製成藥物或利用皮毛製成服飾。另一方面，生境被破壞亦是哺乳動物面臨的問題。山火會破壞動物家園，甚至奪去牠們的生命。土地發展使生境減少或將牠們的生境分割。由於大部份哺乳動物都處於食性層次的較高層，各種環境污染物，經過食物鏈累積亦會危及牠們的生存。

Hunting (Hong Kong had banned hunting) is crucial threat to wild mammals. Many of them are hunted for food, medicine and fur for making fashion and accessories. Another major threat faced by mammals is the loss of habitats. For example, hill fire damages their homeland or even kill them. Development reduces and fragmentises their habitats. Mammals may also be killed by bioaccumulation of pollutants as many of them are at high trophic level.



在中國新疆，哺乳動物被獵殺後，獸皮被製成服裝或飾物
Mammals were hunted for production of clothes and decorations in Xijiang, China

■ 我們能做甚麼？ What Can We Do?

不要購買利用野生哺乳動物身體部份製成的商品，包括食物、藥物及服飾等。此外，為保護本地哺乳動物，我們應避免任何有可能破壞牠們生境的活動，例如在野外進行考察或參觀時，要小心處理火種，避免污染水源或集水區。

To protect the wild mammals, we should not buy any products or food that is made from them. We can try our best to avoid any action that might damage the habitats of mammals. For example, we should handle fire carefully and avoid polluting catchments and water sources during outings.

以下是截至2007年底，香港濕地公園內曾記錄的11種哺乳動物。當你參觀香港濕地公園遇見牠們時，可以在適當位置加上“✓”，以便數算你的觀察記錄(下表按動物所屬的科，再按拉丁學名的字首順序排列)。

The following is an updated list by the end of 2007 which includes 11 species of mammals that have been recorded in the Hong Kong Wetland Park. Please “✓” in the appropriate place and count your personal observation record during your visit here (The sequence is arranged in alphabetical order of the Scientific Name).

	中文名稱 Chinese Name	英文名稱(拉丁學名) English Name (Scientific Name)
☐	豹貓	Leopard Cat (<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>)
☐	小靈貓	Small Indian Civet (<i>Viverricula indica</i>)
☐	紅頰獺	Small Asian Mongoose (<i>Herpestes javanicus</i>)
☐	田鼠	Ryukyu Mouse (<i>Mus caroli</i>)
☐	印支林鼠	Indochinese Forest Rat (<i>Rattus andamanensis</i>)
☐	屋頂鼠	Roof Rat (<i>Rattus rattus</i>)
☐	短吻果蝠	Short-nosed Fruit Bat (<i>Cynopterus sphinx</i>)
☐	東亞家蝠	Japanese Pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus abramus</i>)
☐	棕果蝠	Leschenault's Rousette (<i>Rousettus leschenaulti</i>)
☐	中華菊頭蝠	Chinese Horseshoe Bat (<i>Rhinolophus sinicus</i>)
☐	中黃蝠	Lesser Yellow Bat (<i>Scotophilus kuhlii</i>)

