



野性全接觸之 動物「猜」「情」「尋」

Connect with Wilderness - Animals at LCSD:
Learn it! Feel it! Find it!

康樂及文化事務署轄下現有五個公園飼養動物供市民觀賞，分別為香港動植物公園、香港公園尤德觀鳥園、九龍公園百鳥苑及鳥湖、屯門公園爬蟲館和元朗公園百鳥塔。

At present, there are five parks under the management of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department where animals are being kept for the public to see, namely the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens, the Edward Youde Aviary of Hong Kong Park, the Aviary and Bird Lake of Kowloon Park, the Reptile House of Tuen Mun Park, and the Aviary Pagoda of Yuen Long Park.



香港公園尤德觀鳥園
Edward Youde Aviary of Hong Kong Park



九龍公園百鳥苑及鳥湖
Aviary and Bird Lake of Kowloon Park



香港動植物公園
Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens



屯門公園爬蟲館
Reptile House of Tuen Mun Park

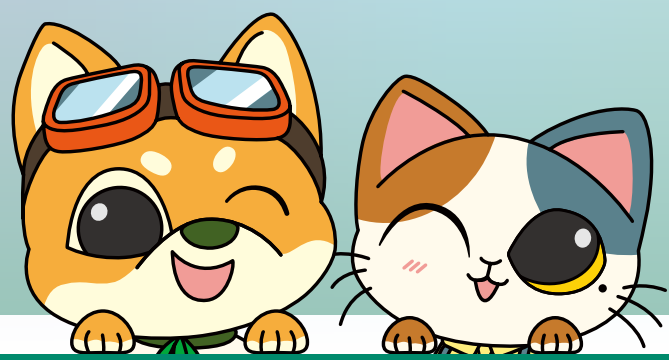


元朗公園百鳥塔
Aviary Pagoda of Yuen Long Park

公園是讓市民舒展身心及享受大自然的地方。在這些公園進行動物園教育，有助加深市民對動物的認識，並建立人與動物及自然共融的正面態度。透過參觀動物公園，市民可認識動物的習性及行為動態，從而體會到保護動物及周遭環境是何其重要。

Parks are the places where people may relax their body and mind while enjoying nature. In conducting zoo education in these parks, we may help enhance the public's understanding of animals, and develop their positive attitude towards living harmoniously with animals and nature. Visits to zoological parks allow members of the public to learn about the habits and behaviours of animals, inspiring them to understand the importance of protecting animals and the surrounding environments.





香港動植物公園

Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens



自1876年起，香港動植物公園(公園)已飼養動物作展覽用途。在起初階段，公園於簡陋建築物內飼養少數雀鳥和哺乳類動物，以供遊人觀賞。到了1970年代中期，才着手飼養保育及繁殖技術方面工作。公園致力推動各保育活動及研究計劃，讓市民認識及重視動物界，並學會欣賞物種之間的共存之道。目前，公園約有一半地方用作飼養動物。公園是康文署轄下唯一飼養哺乳類動物的公園。公園內現設置了約40個籠舍，飼養多達180隻雀鳥、78頭哺乳類動物和23頭爬行類動物，其中36個品種為瀕臨絕種野生動物，日後說不定還會有新成員加入。

公園的教育及展覽中心陳列了多種動物標本供遊客觀賞，並備有動物保育書籍供人閱覽，同時提供多媒體遊戲供親子玩樂，藉此加深市民對動物多樣性和環境保育的關注。此外，公園會舉辦導賞團、動物護理聚談、專題講座及動物教育展覽等活動，讓訪客認識園內設施和動物。

The Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens (the HKZBG) has been keeping animals for exhibition purposes since 1876. In those very early days, birds and mammals were kept in small numbers in simple and makeshift structures for visitors to see. It was not until the mid-1970s that we undertook the work related to captive conservation and breeding technology. The HKZBG is committed to promoting various conservation activities and research programmes to foster an awareness and concern about animals among the public, and help them appreciate the co-existence of different species. At present, about half of its area is home to animals. The HKZBG is the only LCSD park that keeps mammals. There are about 40 enclosures, housing up to 180 birds, 78 mammals and 23 reptiles, of which 36 are endangered wildlife species. Perhaps more members will join the HKZBG in the future.

The HKZBG's Education and Exhibition Centre boasts an extensive display of animal specimens, while books on animal conservation are available for visitors to read. In addition, the Centre provides multimedia parent-child games, aiming to raise the public's awareness of animal diversity and environmental conservation. Activities such as guided visits, Meet-the-Zookeepers, Thematic Talks and Zoological Education Exhibition are also organised to deepen visitors' understanding about the facilities and animals in the park.



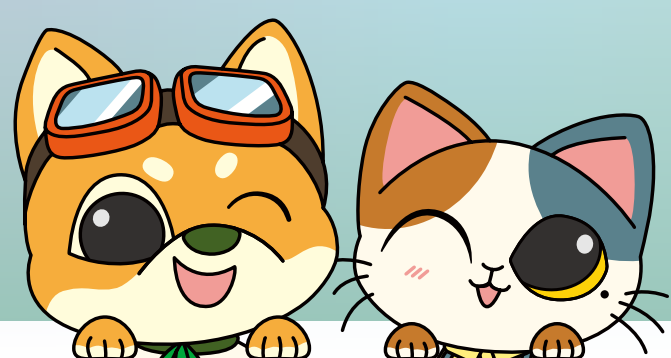
公園教育及展覽中心
Education and Exhibition Centre of the HKZBG



教育講座
Thematic Talk



公園導賞
Guided visits



香港動植物公園

Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens

公園新貌

為使公園更臻完善，康文署開展了多項改善工程，包括建造新的哺乳類動物屋舍、鳥舍及優化園景設施等。此外，公園亦特別製作了全新標誌，呼應「市中森 自然共生」的主題，給大家煥然一新、生機蓬勃的感覺。公園亦會繼續與其他國際動植物機構合作進行自然保育計劃，以及園藝和野生動物教育計劃，務使公園繼續成為香港最具特色和最受歡迎的公園。

Facelift of the HKZBG

In further enhancing the park, the LCSD has commenced a number of improvement projects, including the construction of new mammal enclosures and aviaries, and upgrading of landscape facilities. In addition, a brand new logo which echoes the theme of "Urban Forest Living As One" is specially created for the park, giving a refreshing and vibrant feel. On another front, the park will also continue to conduct collaborative conservation programmes as well as horticulture and wildlife education programmes with international zoological and botanical institutions, in order to ensure that the HKZBG remains the most unique and popular park in Hong Kong.



婆羅洲猩猩的新籠舍

New animal enclosure for Bornean Orangutans



紅鶴的新鳥湖

New bird lake for American Flamingos



人類和婆羅洲猩猩的基因有多相似？

How similar are the genes between humans and Bornean Orangutans?



人類和婆羅洲猩猩共享高達97%的基因！親近程度僅次於黑猩猩。

Bornean Orangutans share up to 97% of the same genes as humans, making them our closest living relatives after chimpanzees.

新成員

New Members



亞洲小爪水獺
Asian Small-clawed Otter
(*Aonyx cinerea*)



黑冕鶴
Black Crowned Crane
(*Balearica pavonina*)



白鷺鷥
Great White Pelican
(*Pelecanus onocrotalus*)



鞭答巨嘴鳥
Toco Toucan
(*Ramphastos toco*)

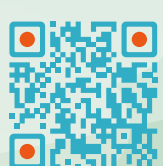


康樂及文化事務署
Leisure and Cultural
Services Department

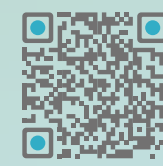
LCSD

edutainment

CHANNEL 康文署寓樂頻道

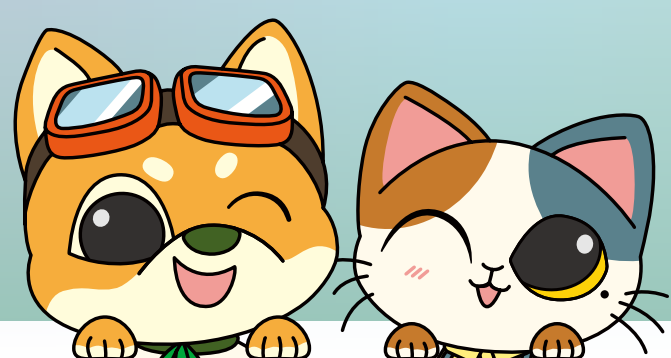


academy
入門教室



香港動植物公園
HONG KONG ZOOLOGICAL
AND BOTANICAL GARDENS





香港動植物公園

Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens

公園老友記

Old Friends in the Park



狐獴
Meerkat
(*Suricata Suricata*)



狐獴為甚麼眼睛周圍黑蒙蒙的？是不是失眠以致有黑眼圈？
Why do meerkats have dark rings around their eyes?
Is it because they do not have enough sleep?



那是牠們天生的太陽眼鏡！黑色有助吸收太陽光，讓牠們在烈日當空下可看清楚天上有沒有敵人。

Those are the sunglasses they got by birth! The black rings help absorb sunlight, so that meerkats can watch out for enemies in the sky even in bright sunlight.



霍氏樹懶
Hoffmann's Two-toed Sloth
(*Choloepus hoffmani*)



環尾狐猴
Ring-tailed Lemur
(*Lemur catta*)



棉頂狨猴
Cotton-top Tamarin
(*Saguinus oedipus*)



領狐猴
Black-and-white Ruffed Lemur
(*Varecia variegata variegata*)



為甚麼樹懶的行動總是那麼慢？牠真的那麼懶散嗎？
Why do sloths move slowly? Are they really that lazy?



牠們並不是懶散，而是想節省能量。由於牠們的主食如樹葉和樹皮無法提供豐富營養，所以牠們會盡可能減慢活動速度，以減少新陳代謝和能量消耗。

They are not lazy, they are just saving their energy. Since their diet is mainly composed of leaves and barks which cannot provide rich nutrients, they move in slow motion as far as possible in order to slow down metabolism and reduce energy consumption.



雄性環尾狐猴有甚麼特別的打架方法？
What is the special fighting method of the male Ring-tailed Lemur?



雄性環尾狐猴會打「氣味架」！雄猴為保護群首地位及地盤，不讓別的環尾狐猴入侵，會把個體氣味腺的分泌物擦在尾巴上，再向敵人揮舞。

The males engage in "stink fights" to maintain their dominant position and protect their territories from others. They rub secretions from their scent glands onto their tails and wave them at rivals.



黃盔犀鳥
Yellow-casqued Hornbill
(*Ceratogymna elata*)



丹頂鶴
Red-crowned Crane
(*Grus japonensis*)



黑臉琵鷺
Black-faced Spoonbill
(*Platalea minor*)

常駐野生動物

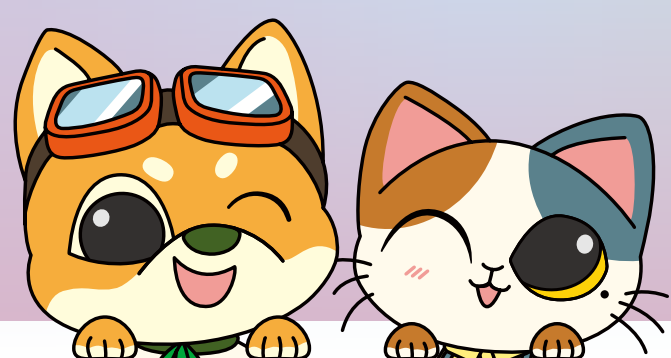
Resident Wild Animals



赤腹松鼠
Squirrel
(*Callosciurus erythraeus*)



小葵花鳳頭鸚鵡
Yellow-crested Cockatoo
(*Cacatua sulphurea*)



香港公園尤德觀鳥園

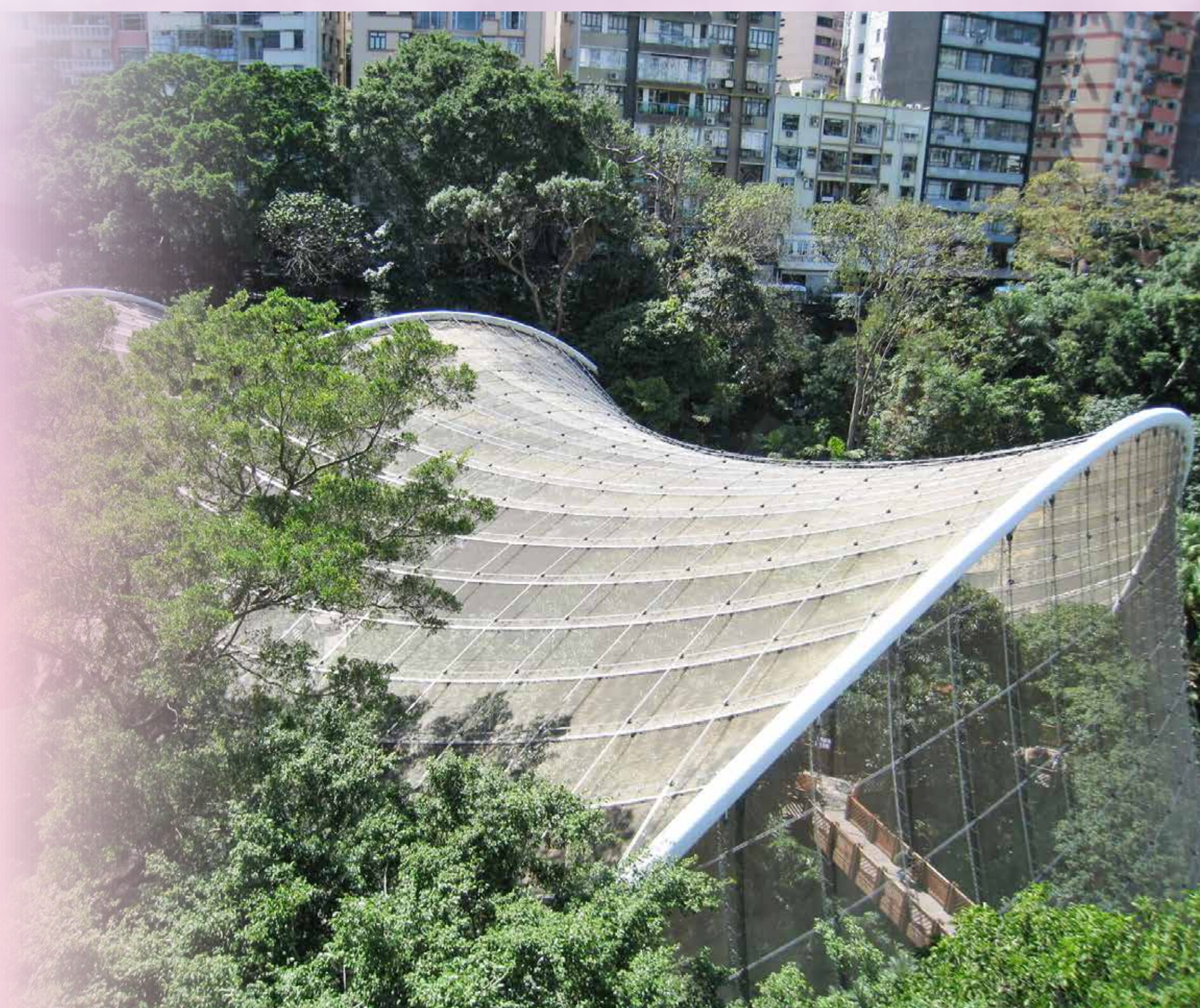
The Edward Youde Aviary of Hong Kong Park

要數香港公園最吸引遊人的景點，當推尤德觀鳥園；該觀鳥園是以已故香港總督尤德爵士命名。自1992年9月起，已開放給市民參觀。尤德觀鳥園是世界上最大的開放式觀鳥園之一，是一個可讓雀鳥在遊客四周隨意活動的大型觀鳥園。現時園內飼養了超過520隻雀鳥，共計有62個品種。

觀鳥園內的高架行人道可讓遊人穿梭於樹冠之間，全方位觀賞園內雀鳥及景觀。觀鳥園山谷底部設有由淺水池和小瀑布形成的林蔭河床，並將河水引流至大型水池，供遊人觀賞水禽。至於捕食小型雀鳥的兇猛犀鳥，則另行飼養在展覽籠內供遊人觀賞。

香港公園亦提供導賞團、觀鳥活動及義工計劃等活動供公眾參加，藉以加強市民對大自然及熱帶雨林雀鳥的認識，同時提升保育意識。

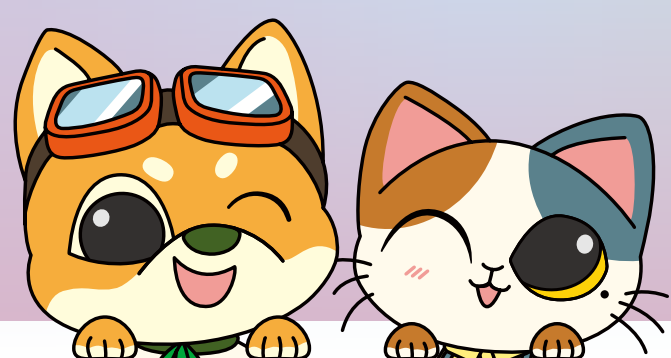
The Edward Youde Aviary is definitely the most popular attraction in Hong Kong Park. Named after the late Sir Edward Youde, the then Governor of Hong Kong, the Aviary has been opened to the public since September 1992. The Edward Youde Aviary is one of the world's largest open aviaries. It is also a major aviary in Hong Kong where birds can live or roam freely around visitors. At present, the Aviary accommodates over 520 birds of 60 species in total.



The Aviary has a raised walkway that allows visitors to walk through the tree canopy, from which they can watch the birds and appreciate the scenic views from all directions. The valley floor of the Aviary is a streambed full of trees and shrubs, and adorned with shallow pools and small waterfalls. Water goes down the valley and flows into a large pool, offering a nice place for waterfowl watching. Great Hornbills preying on smaller birds are kept separately in display cages for visitors to watch.

Hong Kong Park also organises such activities as guided visits, bird watching and volunteer schemes for the public, with a view to enhancing their understanding of nature and tropical rainforest birds, while raising their awareness of conservation.





香港公園尤德觀鳥園

The Edward Youde Aviary of Hong Kong Park

尤德觀鳥園的出入口已於2018年翻新，讓遊人耳目一新。

The entrance of the Edward Youde Aviary was renovated in 2018, giving a refreshing feel.

尤德觀鳥園翻新前

The Edward Youde Aviary before renovation



尤德觀鳥園翻新後

The Edward Youde Aviary after renovation



新成員

New Members



折衷鸚鵡
Eclectus Parrot
(*Eclectus roratus*)



白額亞馬遜鸚鵡
White-Fronted Amazon
(*Amazona albifrons*)

公園老友記

Old Friends in the Park



長冠八哥
Bali Myna
(*Leucopsar rothschildi*)



虹彩吸蜜鸚鵡
Rainbow Lorikeet
(*Trichoglossus haematodus*)



黑頂吸蜜鸚鵡
Black-capped Lory
(*Lorius lory*)



長尾闊嘴鳥
Long-tail Broadbill
(*Psarisomus dalhousiae*)



雙角犀鳥
Great Pied Hornbill
(*Buceros bicornis*)

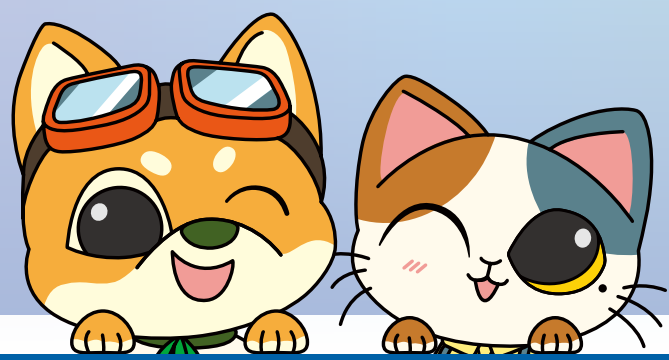


所有鸚鵡都能說話嗎？
Can all parrots speak?



很多鸚鵡均可說話，亦有個別品種的鸚鵡不能說話。鸚鵡不是以聲帶發聲。牠們長有耳咽管，位於氣管向肺部分叉之處。空氣通過耳咽管並引起管壁震動，從而發出聲音。

Many parrots can speak, but some of their species cannot. Parrots do not produce sound with their vocal cords. Instead, they have a syrinx which is located where the trachea branches into the lungs. When air passes through the syrinx, its walls vibrate to produce sound.



九龍公園百鳥苑及鳥湖 The Aviary and the Bird Lake of Kowloon Park

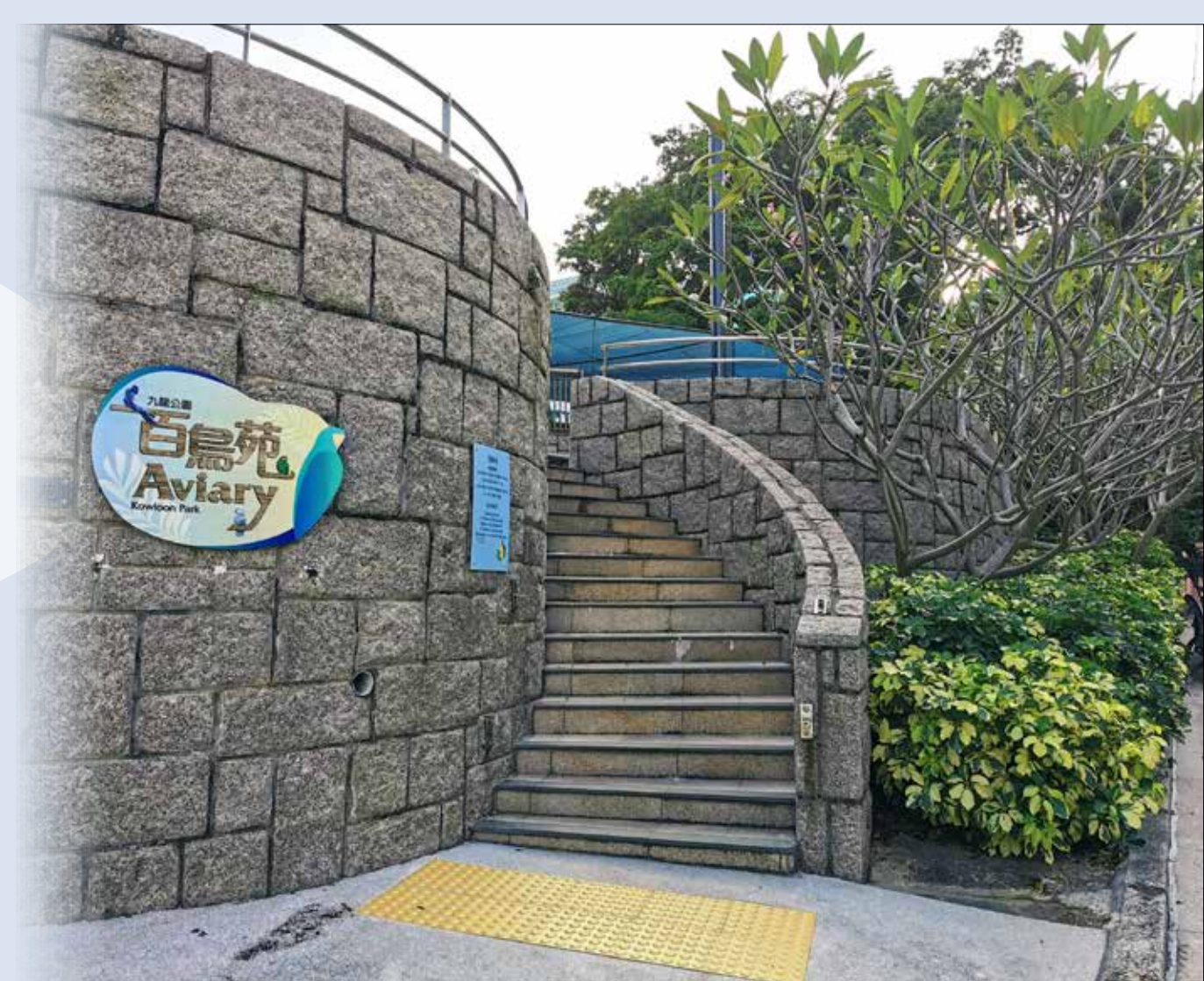


九龍公園的動物棲息於鳥湖和百鳥苑。鳥湖由一個大型紅鸛池塘和一個小型水禽池塘組成。兩個池塘合共飼養了190多隻雀鳥，當中以大小紅鸛最引人注目。九龍公園鳥湖是全港觀賞紅鸛的最佳地點。至於百鳥苑的籠舍，則飼養了接近22個品種合共70隻的雀鳥，當中包括不同品種的鸚鵡，例如棕樹鳳頭鸚鵡和黃頭亞馬遜鸚哥等，以及其他異國鳥類，如馬來犀鳥。

九龍公園會不時舉辦觀鳥活動，以加強市民對鳥類的了解，並提升其保育意識。此外，九龍公園設有多個花園，為野生雀鳥提供居所，也為市民提供了賞鳥好去處。

The Aviary and the Bird Lake are home to animals in Kowloon Park. The Bird Lake is comprised of a large flamingo pond and a small waterfowl pond. There are over 190 birds living at the two ponds, among which Greater Flamingos and Lesser Flamingos are the most eye-catching to visitors. The Bird Lake of Kowloon Park is the best place to watch flamingos in Hong Kong. The Aviary is home to a total of 70 birds of nearly 22 species, including parrots of various species such as Palm Cockatoos and Yellow-headed Amazon Parrots, as well as other exotic birds like Rhinoceros Hornbills.

To augment public understanding of birds and raise their awareness of conservation, Kowloon Park organises bird watching activities from time to time. In addition, there are various gardens in Kowloon Park, providing not only homes for wild birds but bird-watching attractions for members of the public.



近年，九龍公園安裝了新告示牌；除了印有動物圖案外，亦備有QR CODE，可供遊人掃描，從而閱覽各類動物資料。

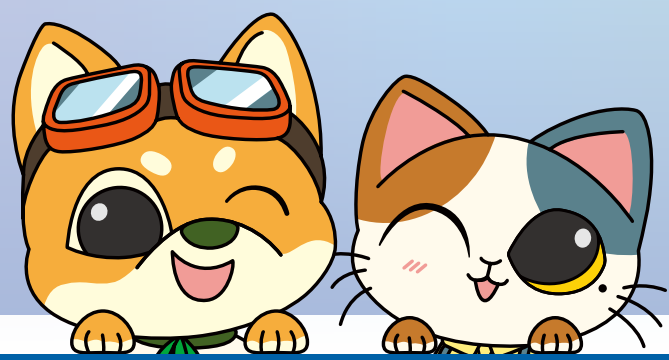
New signage has been installed in Kowloon Park in recent years. In addition to animal graphics, QR codes are also displayed on signage for visitors to scan for the information on various animals.

舊有指示牌
Old signage



新設指示牌
New signage





九龍公園百鳥苑及鳥湖

The Aviary and the Bird Lake of Kowloon Park

新成員

New Members



大紅鶴 BB
Greater Flamingo chick
(*Phoenicopterus roseus*)



為何紅鶴總是單腳站立？

Why do flamingos always stand on one leg?



紅鶴單腳站立時，可減少體力消耗，有助減少肌肉疲勞，從而讓紅鶴可一邊打瞌睡，一邊直挺挺站着。

Flamingos stand on one leg to reduce both energy consumption and muscle fatigue. This allows flamingos to doze off while standing upright.

公園老友記

Old Friends in the Park



大紅鶴
Greater Flamingo
(*Phoenicopterus roseus*)



小紅鶴
Lesser Flamingo
(*Phoeniconaias minor*)



非洲灰鸚鵡
Grey Parrot
(*Psittacus erithacus*)



粉紅鳳頭鸚鵡
Galah
(*Eolophus roseicapillus*)



黑領噪鵲
Greater Necklaced Laughing Thrush
(*Garrulax pectoralis*)



馬來犀鳥是哪個國家的國鳥？

Rhinoceros Hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*)
is the national bird of which country?



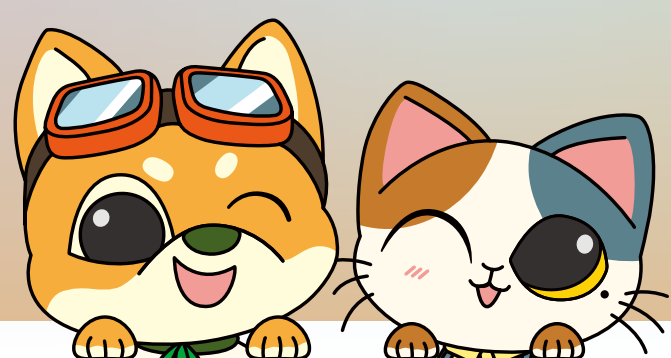
馬來西亞
Malaysia



扁咀鵝
Coscoroba Swan
(*Coscoroba coscoroba*)



馬來犀鳥
Rhinoceros Hornbill
(*Buceros rhinoceros*)



屯門公園爬蟲館 Reptile House of Tuen Mun Park



屯門公園爬蟲館於1999年啟用，是康文署設立的首個爬蟲館。爬蟲館原來面積約245平方米，後於2006年擴建至約500平方米。爬蟲館的設施包括室內展覽缸及露天展覽場，當中展出了多種爬蟲類活展品，包括地氈蟒、輻紋陸龜、盾臂龜和藍舌石龍子等。現時館內飼養了超過60隻爬蟲，共計有33個品種。

雖然地方不大，爬蟲館飼養了不少瀕危物種。爬蟲館亦會向學校及受資助機構提供免費導賞服務，以期加深市民對爬蟲保育工作的興趣和認識。



Opened in 1999, the Reptile House of Tuen Mun Park is the first of its kind under the LCSD. With an original floor area of about 245 square metres, the Reptile House was expanded to an area of about 500 square metres in 2006. The facilities include indoor terraria and a courtyard terrarium, where reptiles of various species, including Carpet Python, Radiated Tortoise, Spurred Tortoise and Blue-tongued Skink, are displayed. The Reptile House currently accommodates over 60 reptiles of 33 species in total.

Despite its small size, the Reptile House is home to several endangered species. On another front, the Reptile House provides free guided tour services for schools and subvented organisations, in a bid to augment public interest and understanding in reptile conservation.

鱷魚池改建為蜥蜴屋

Conversion of Crocodile Pool into Lizard House

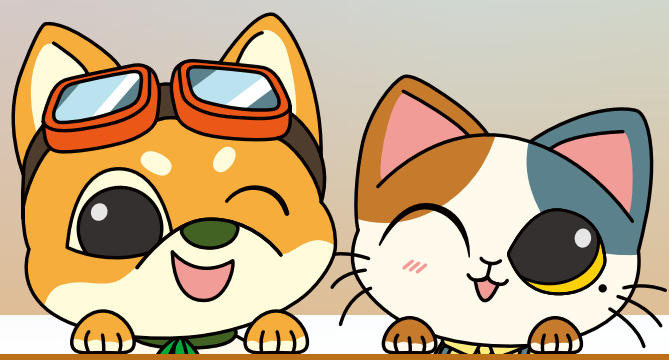
改建前的鱷魚池
Crocodile pool before conversion



改建後的蜥蜴屋
Lizard house after renovation



紅樹巨蜥
Mangrove Monitor
(*Varanus indicus*)



屯門公園爬蟲館

Reptile House of Tuen Mun Park

新成員 New Members



紅腿象龜
Red-footed Tortoise
(*Geochelone carbonaria*)



馬來閉殼龜
Malayan Box Turtle
(*Cuora amboinensis*)



韋伯氏海蜥
Weber's Sailfin Lizard
(*Hydrosaurus weberi*)

公園老友記 Old friends in the Park



地氈蟒
Morelia spilota variegata/Carpet python
(*Morelia spilota variegata*)



為什麼蜥蜴尾巴會斷掉？ Why do lizards shed their tails?



蜥蜴自斷尾巴，是遇有危急時的自救手段。尾巴可斷落，是因為尾骨和肌肉之間留有斷層，遇有危險時可收縮肌肉，致令骨頭和肌肉斷層斷裂，以期斷尾自保。

Lizards shed their tails for self-defence in emergencies. There is a gap between the tailbone and muscle, allowing them to break off tails. In the case of dangers, lizards will contract their muscle to separate the bone from the gap, thereby shedding their tails for self-defence.



輻紋陸龜
Radiated Tortoise
(*Astrochelys radiata*)



蘇卡達陸龜
African Spurred Tortoise
(*Geochelone sulcata*)



豬鼻鱉
Pig-nosed Turtle
(*Carettochelys insculpta*)



藍舌石龍子
Eastern Blue-tongued Lizard
(*Tiliqua scincoides scincoides*)



華麗刺尾蜥
Orante Spiny-tailed Lizard
(*Uromastix ornate*)



綠樹蟒
Green tree python
(*Morelia viridis*)



你知道如何分辨陸龜雄雌嗎？ Do you know how to distinguish the genders of a Tortoise?



雄性陸龜長有凹陷底板和較長尾巴，而雌性陸龜則長有平底板和較短尾巴。
The male ones have concave plastrons with longer tails, while the female ones have flat plastrons with shorter tails.

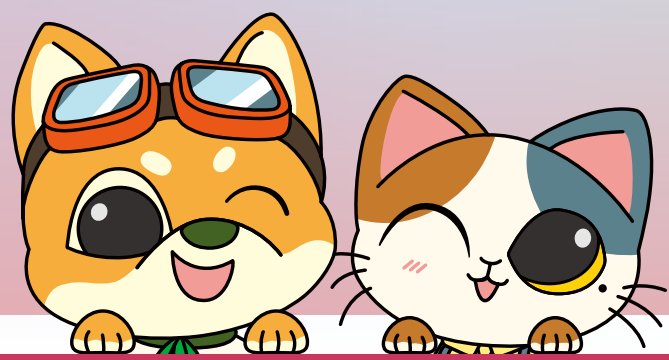


冷血動物真的「冷血」嗎？ Is cold-blooded animals really "cold in blood"?



冷血動物並非單指血是冷的動物。冷血動物泛指體內並無調溫系統的動物。此類動物一般體溫不平，又或以行動及環境調節體溫。除了哺乳類和鳥類動物，大部分動物均屬冷血動物，例如魚類、兩棲類及爬蟲類等。

Cold-blooded animals do not just refer to those animals with cold blood. They generally refer to those animals without any temperature regulatory systems inside bodies. Their temperature usually fluctuates or may be adjusted by means of their movements and in light of the environment. Except for mammals and birds, most animals such as fish, amphibians and reptiles are cold-blooded.



元朗公園百鳥塔 The Aviary Pagoda of Yuen Long Park



百鳥塔為元朗公園著名地標。該處建有7層觀景紅塔，外觀頗具中國傳統建築特色。百鳥塔樓高30米，矗立在水牛嶺上；登臨塔上，即可瀏覽整個元朗市的景色，更能遠眺屏山、廈村和天水圍新市鎮。

該塔低層設有面積85平方米的開放式空間，可讓雀鳥在遊客身邊自由穿梭飛翔。該處飼養了共26種75多隻雀鳥，當中包括爪哇禾雀、灰胸藪鵪及紅嘴相思鳥等特色品種。

雖然百鳥塔面積不大，但飼養了不少罕有的瀕危鳥類。遊人亦可登上塔頂，觀賞本地野生雀鳥。此外，元朗公園設有導賞團服務，以推廣環境保育及提升市民對動植物的興趣。

Erected on top of Shui Ngau Ling, the 7-storey Aviary Pagoda, with a height of 30 metres and traditional Chinese architectural features, is the famous landmark for Yuen Long Park. On the top level of the pagoda, visitors can enjoy a panoramic view of the Yuen Long Town, as well as a fine distant view of Ping Shan, Ha Tsuen and the Tin Shui Wai New Town.

The lower storey of the pagoda features an open space with an area of 85 square metres, allowing birds to fly and roam freely around visitors. The pagoda houses over 75 birds of 26 species in total, including Java Sparrow, Mount Omei Liocichla and Peking Robin.

Despite its limited size, the Aviary Pagoda is home to some rare and endangered bird species. Visitors may climb stairs to the top level of the pagoda for wild bird watching. In addition, Yuen Long Park organises guided tours to promote environmental conservation and to enhance the public's interest in animals and plants.

新成員 New Members



尼柯巴鳩
Nicobar Pigeon
(*Caloenas nicobarica*)

公園老友記 Old friends in the Park



紫輝椋鳥
Purple Glossy Starling
(*Lamprolornis purpureus*)



紅嘴相思鳥
Red-billed Leiothrix
(*Leiothrix lutea*)



爪哇禾雀
Java Sparrow
(*Padda oryzivora*)

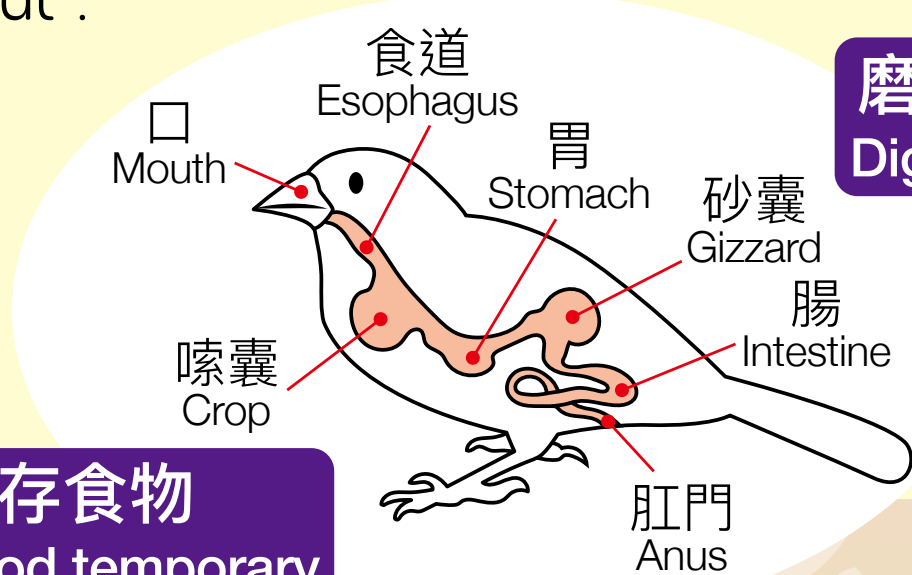


為何雀鳥會被形容是「直腸直肚」？
Why are birds described as "having a straight gut"?



鳥類沒有牙齒，進食後食物會先經食道進入嗉囊，以暫時保存食物並使食物變軟。食物其後會進入胃部，最後到達腸道以吸收營養。鳥類腸道較其他哺乳類動物為短，不會貯存糞便，吸收也因而較有效。此身體構造特點有助飛行時減少消耗能量和減輕重量。正因為鳥類新陳代謝那麼快，進食後食物一下子便被消化及吸收了，所以鳥類會不斷覓食，甚至被稱為「直腸直肚」。

As birds are toothless, food will first enter their crops through the esophagus for temporary storage and softening. It will then enter their stomachs and eventually arrive at intestines for nutrient absorption. As birds have shorter intestines than other mammals and do not store faeces, their nutrient absorption is more efficient. Such a unique body structure helps reduce their energy consumption and body weights when flying. With a high metabolism, birds keep foraging for food owing to their rapid food digestion and nutrient absorption. That is why birds are said to "have a straight gut".



暫存食物
Store food temporary

磨碎食物
Digest food



鳥類的視覺和人類有什麼不同呢？
What are the differences between the vision of humans and birds?

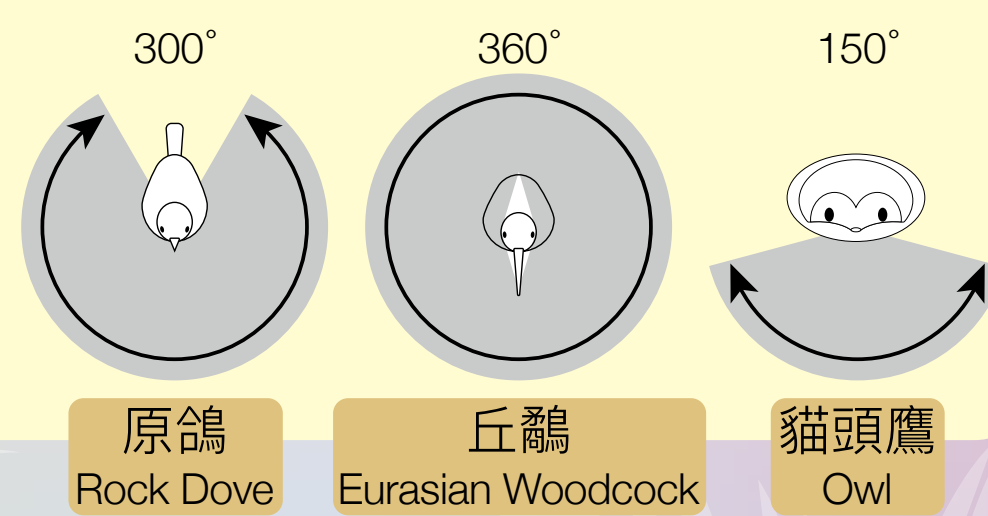


人類的眼睛長在頭部前方，水平視野最闊只有約240度，而鳥類的眼睛長在頭部兩側，視野廣闊，但眼球轉動的範圍則有所局限，不若人類可轉動眼球。然而，鳥類長有靈活的脖子，可補不足。

各種鳥類視野不一，原鴿的視野角度可達300度；丘鵲的視野角度達360度，甚至眼的後方也能看到事物。少數鳥類的雙眼長在頭部前方，例如俗稱貓頭鷹的鴞科雀鳥，雖然視野寬度只有150度，但雙眼看到重疊影像後，即可產生立體感，對判斷距離大有幫助。

Human eyes are at the front of heads with a maximum horizontal visual field of about 240°, whereas bird eyes are on both sides of heads with a broader vision but limited eyeball movement. Though birds cannot rotate eyeballs like humans do, they have flexible necks to offset this disadvantage.

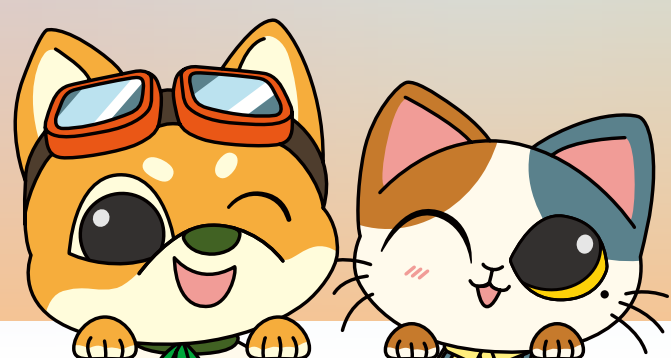
Visual field varies across bird species. The Rock Dove has a visual field of up to 300°. The Eurasian Woodcock has a 360° visual field, even allowing it to see things behind its eyes. Birds of a few species have their eyes at the front of heads. Take the Owl as an example. With a visual field of 150°, it can have a stereoscopic vision upon seeing overlapping images, greatly helpful for them to determine distances.



原鴿
Rock Dove

丘鵲
Eurasian Woodcock

貓頭鷹
Owl



公園在動物保育的角色 Roles of the HKZBG in Animal Conservation

保育意指保護及妥善管理環境。最有效的保育方法，其實是永久保護瀕危動物的棲息地，包括國家公園、天然保護區及野外地區。至於圈養繁殖，在受控制的環境下(如野生動物保護區、動物園以及其他保育設施)繁殖瀕危動物，亦屬有效方法。

世界各地動物園在保育動物方面均發揮重要作用，而康文署轄下公園亦不例外，多年來已成功培育多種瀕危動物。

Conservation refers to protection and wise management of the environment. The most effective way to conserve animals is to protect the habitats for the endangered species, including national parks, nature reserves and the wild, on a permanent basis. Captive breeding is one of the effective means to conserve animals. It means breeding the endangered species in controlled environments, such as wildlife conservation areas, zoos and other conservation facilities.

While zoos play a vital role in animal conservation in different parts of the world, the parks under the LCSD are no exception. We have succeeded in breeding various endangered animals over the years.

康文署轄下公園飼養的瀕危動物 Endangered Animals in the parks under the LCSD



白臀長尾猴
De Brazza's Monkey
(*Cercopithecus neglectus*)



皇狨猴
Emperor Tamarin
(*Saguinus imperator subgriseus*)



獅狨猴
Golden Lion Tamarin
(*Leontopithecus rosalia*)



紫胸鳳冠鳩
Maroon-breasted Crowned Pigeon
(*Goura scheepmakeri*)



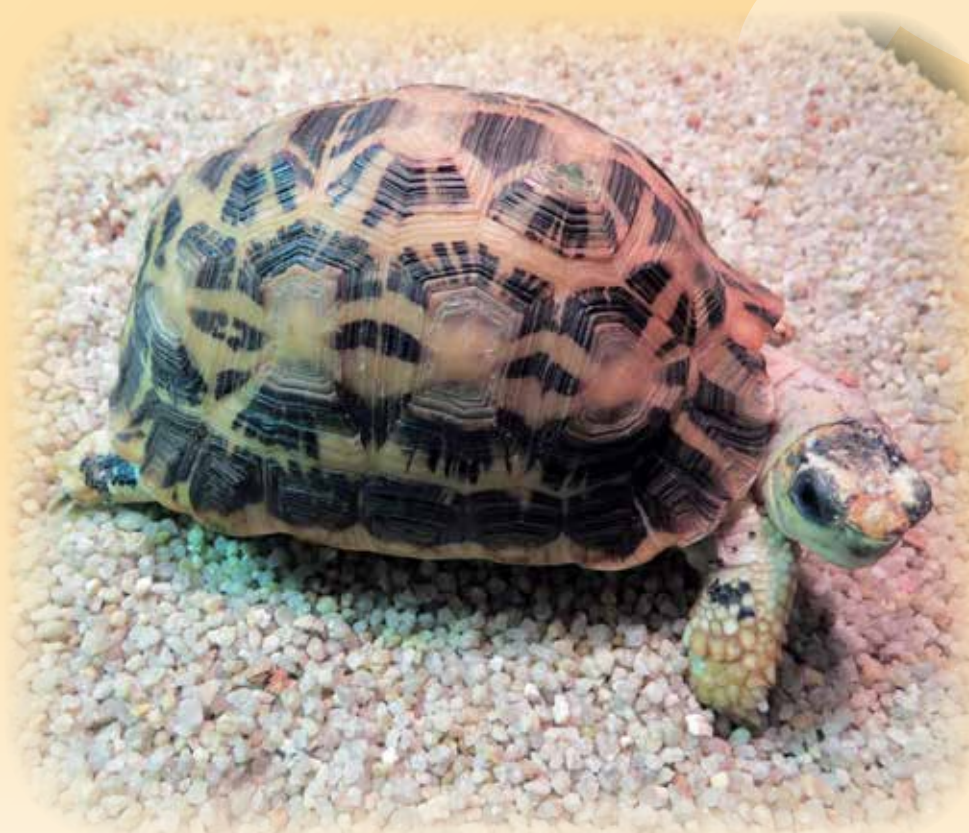
黃頭亞馬遜鸚哥
Yellow-headed Amazon Parrot
(*Amazona ochrocephala*)



黃頸黑雁
Hawaiian Goose
(*Branta sandvicensis*)



豹紋壁虎
Leopard gecko
(*Eublepharis macularius*)



蛛網龜
Spider Tortoise
(*Pyxis arachnoides*)