



瀕危物種
紅色名錄

易危
Vulnerable

EW CR EN **VU** NT LC DD

角鰐 Manta Ray

角鰐小知識 Fun Facts of Manta Ray



身長 Body Length : 雙鰭的寬度可達5.5米 Disc width up to 5.5 m
體重 Body Weight : 可達1,400公斤 Could reach 1,400 kg
壽命 Lifespan : 25-30歲 25-30 years
棲息地 Natural Habitat : 全球的熱帶及亞熱帶水域 Tropical and subtropical waters around the globe
分佈 Distribution : 全球 Around the globe
攝食習性 Feeding Habit : 雜食性 Omnivore
食糧 Diet : 各類型的浮游生物 Different types of plankton

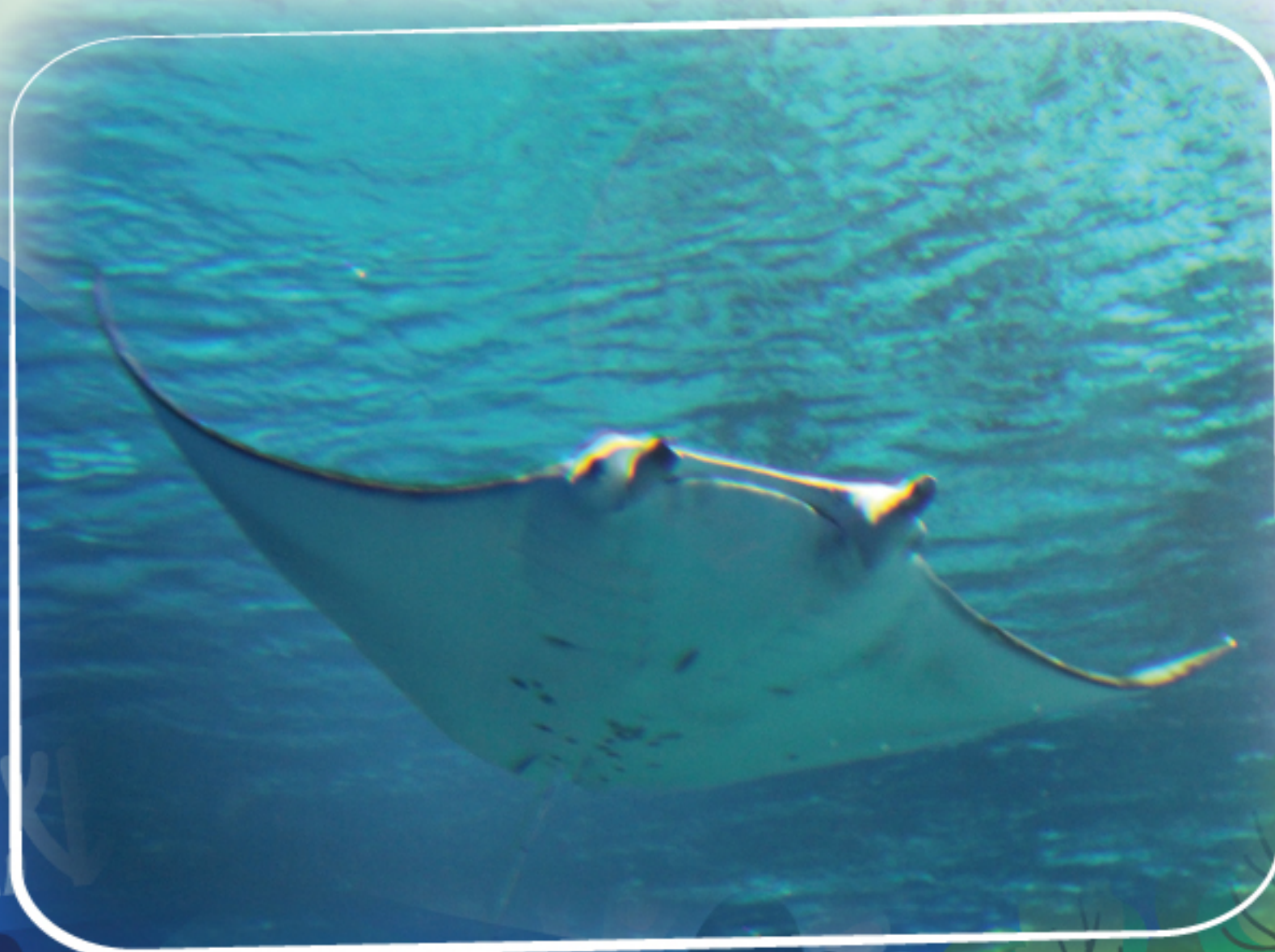
- 角鰐是世界體型最大的鰐魚之一。
Manta rays are one of the largest rays in the world.
- 角鰐喜歡在近水面位置覓食，透過鰓部過濾海水以收集各類型的浮游生物。
Manta rays like to swim near water surface when feeding, filtering out water to keep different types of plankton with their gills.
- 角鰐會利用嘴旁兩側的肉瓣引領浮游生物進入口中濾食。
Manta rays use two flaps on either side of the mouth to feed on different types of plankton.
- 角鰐有時會躍離水面再撲回水裏。這除了有助清除身上的寄生蟲外，也是牠們跟同類溝通的方式之一。
Manta rays sometimes leap out of the water before splashing back in. This may help remove parasites on the body or communicate with other manta rays.
- 角鰐背部呈黑色或灰藍色，白色的腹部有大量灰色斑點，這些斑點就像人類的指紋一樣，是獨一無二的。
The back of manta rays is black or grey-blue, and the white belly has a large number of grey spots, which are as unique as human fingerprints.

角鰐面對的威脅

Threats Faced by Manta Ray

全球角鰐的數量正在減少，過量捕撈和誤捕都是導致角鰐數量減少的主因。在亞洲，角鰐鰓部結構內的鰓耙會被製成藥材，不少漁民為了得到鰓耙而捕殺牠們。

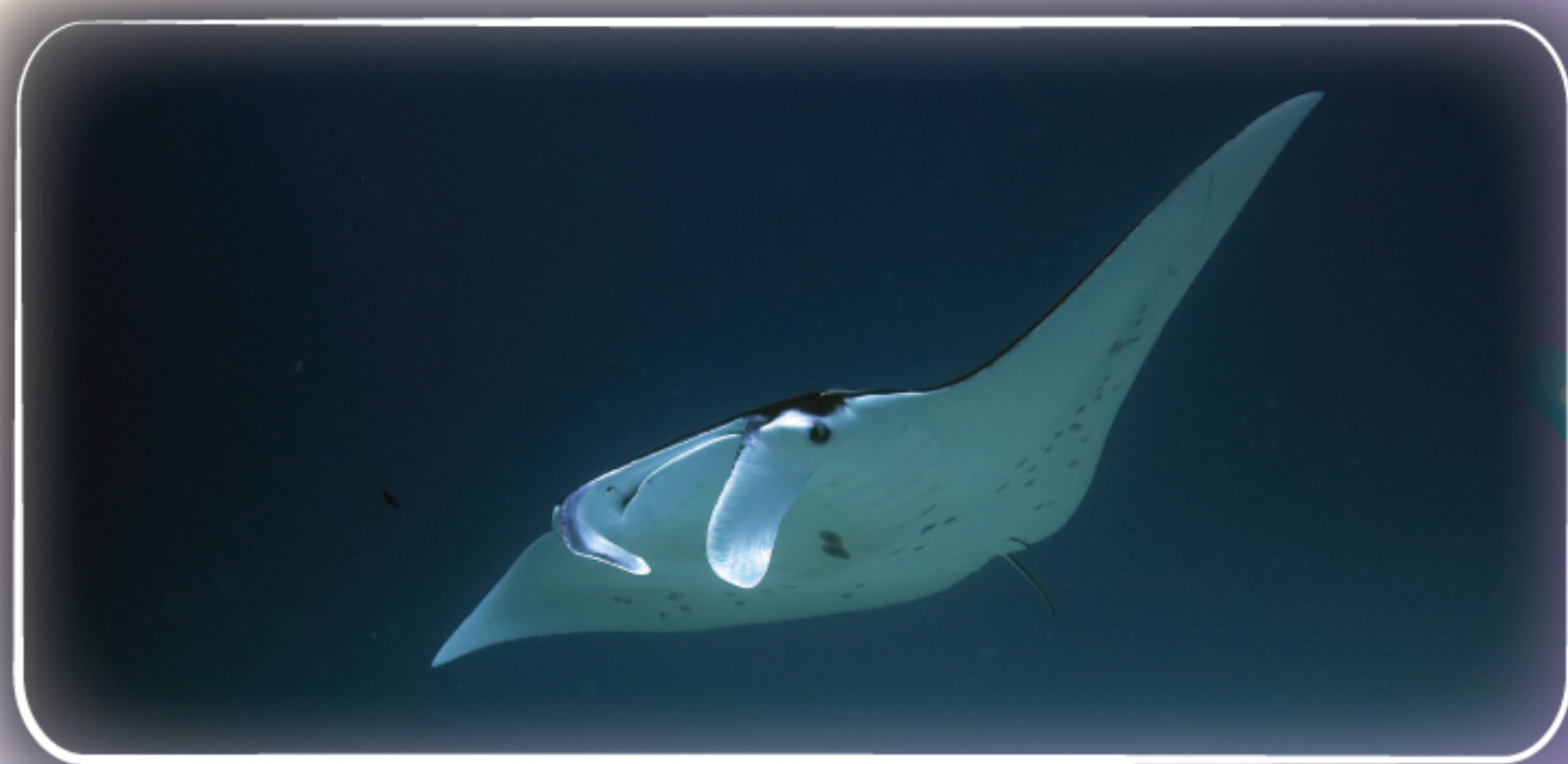
The number of manta rays in the world is decreasing. Overfishing and bycatch are the main reasons for the decline. In Asia, branchial arch in the manta ray gills are used as medicinal herbs, and many fishermen hunt them for the branchial arch.



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海洋的資源雖然豐富，卻非取之不盡。請大家一同支持環保海鮮，拒絕購買鰓耙製成的藥材，以及其他來自瀕危海洋動物的食品及副產品。

The resources in the ocean are abundant, yet limited. Let's support sustainable seafood together. Do not buy medicinal herbs made from the branchial arch or other food and by-products made from endangered marine animals.



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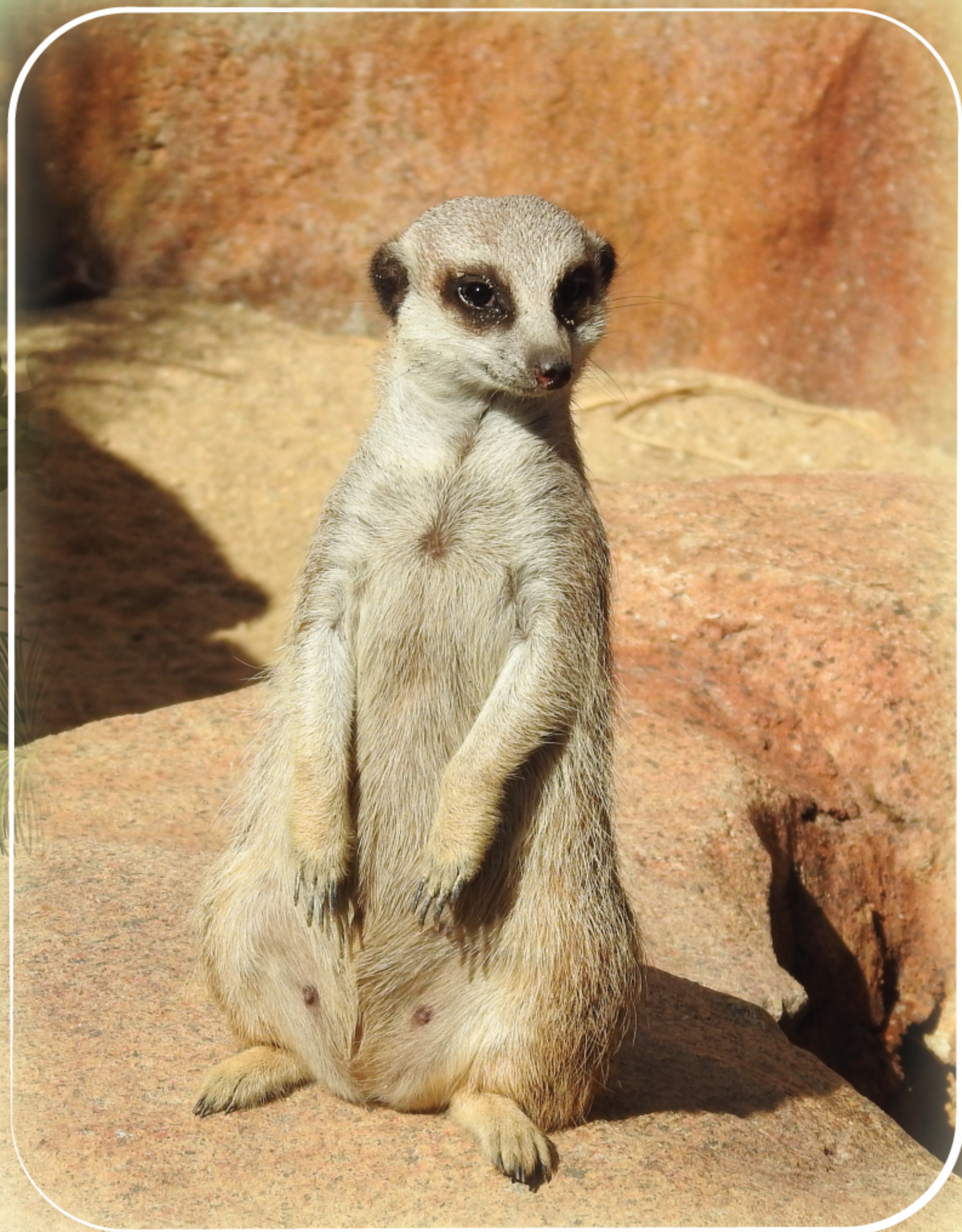
無危
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狐獴

Meerkat

狐獴小知識 Fun Facts of Meerkat



身長 Body Length : 25–35厘米(不包括尾巴) 25–35 cm (excluding the tail)

體重 Body Weight : 可達7公斤 Could reach 7 kg

壽命 Lifespan : 8–13歲 8–13 years

棲息地 Natural Habitat : 熱帶稀樹草原 Savanna

分佈 Distribution : 非洲南部，包括南非及波札那 Southern Africa including South Africa and Botswana

攝食習性 Feeding Habit : 肉食性 Carnivore

食糧 Diet : 昆蟲、蜘蛛、蝸牛、嚙齒動物、鳥類、蛋、蜥蜴、蠍子和植物 Insects, spiders, snails, rodents, birds, eggs, lizards, scorpions and plant matter

- 在野外，狐獴可組成多達40位成員的大家族。
In the wild, meerkats may live in groups as large as 40 family members.
- 家族成員有不同崗位，其中一位成員擔任哨兵，負責提醒同伴在巢穴內或外出覓食時注意危險。
Family members have different roles to play. One member acts as a sentinel and alerts the others to danger when they are in the burrow or foraging for food outside.
- 當遇到掠食者，狐獴會團結起來擊退敵人。
When meerkats encounter a predator, they will band together to fight off the enemy.
- 狐獴在戒備時會躬起背部及豎起尾巴。
When meerkats are alert, they will bend their bodies and raise the tails.
- 狐獴通常生活在其他動物（如：地松鼠）挖的洞穴中。這些洞穴有入口、廁所、臥室和出口。
Meerkats usually live in burrows dug by other animals such as ground squirrels. These burrows have entrances and exits with different chambers which serve as toilets and bedrooms.

狐獴面對的威脅 Threats Faced by Meerkat

狐獴棲息在乾旱的草原，但在全球氣候變化的影響下，這些乾旱草原的降雨量變得更少，導致狐獴的食水，甚至食物也隨之減少。
Meerkats live in arid grasslands. However, under the influence of global climate change, the rainfall in these arid grasslands further reduces, resulting in less drinking water and food for them.



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二氧化碳(CO₂)是溫室氣體之一。保護狐獴最直接的方法就是減少碳排放以紓緩氣候變化。大家可由對環境造成最小不良影響的產品著手，多選購本地生產的食材，以減少遠距離運輸的碳排放，進而減少溫室氣體排放量。

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is one of the greenhouse gases. The most direct way to protect meerkats is to reduce carbon emissions so as to alleviate climate change. We can purchase products that have the least adverse impact on the environment, and buy more local agricultural products to reduce carbon emissions from long-distance transportation, which in turn reduces the emission of greenhouse gases.



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牛奶魚 Milkfish

牛奶魚小知識 Fun Facts of Milkfish

身長 Body Length：可達1.8米 Could reach 1.8 m
 體重 Body Weight：可達14公斤 Could reach 14 kg
 壽命 Lifespan：8-10歲 8-10 years
 棲息地 Natural Habitat：熱帶水域 Tropical waters
 分佈 Distribution：印度洋及太平洋 The Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean
 攝食習性 Feeding Habit：雜食性 Omnivore
 食糧 Diet：藍綠藻及矽藻 Blue-green algae and diatoms

- 牛奶魚會組成一個大魚群在海中游動，互相保護。
Milkfish swim in a large school to protect each other.
- 牛奶魚全身呈銀色，群游時像一條大魚，能阻嚇敵人。
Milkfish have a silver body so they look like a big fish when they swim together in groups, which can deter predators.
- 牛奶魚受傷時身體會分泌一種警報物質，警惕同伴提防獵食者或其他危險。
Milkfish produce an alarm substance when injured, which alerts their companions to be wary of predators or other dangers.
- 牛奶魚的叉狀尾鰭能有助減低水阻，讓牠們游得更快。
The forked tail fin of milkfish can minimise water resistance, which allows them to swim faster.
- 牛奶魚在水中活動非常靈敏，但一旦離開水面便會全身僵硬，頭部及尾部翹起，呈獨特體態。
Milkfish are very agile in the water, but once they leave the water, their whole bodies become stiff, with their heads and tails tilted up, giving them a unique posture.



牛奶魚面對的威脅 Threats Faced by Milkfish

牛奶魚須生活在潔淨的海洋環境，但現時海洋污染非常嚴重，塑膠垃圾如：廢棄的漁網、飲管等，成為海洋生物的陷阱。若魚類誤吃由塑膠垃圾分解而成的微膠粒便會影響健康，甚至會對牠們的生命構成威脅。

Milkfish need to live in a clean marine environment. However, marine pollution is currently very serious. Plastic waste such as fishing nets and straws becomes traps for marine life. If fish accidentally ingest microplastics decomposed from plastic waste, it will affect their health and even threaten their lives in severe cases.



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塑膠垃圾從不同途徑入侵海洋，如：填海和非法棄置垃圾等。大家需要同心協力，減少使用塑膠產品，實行源頭減廢，這就是最有效保護牛奶魚的方法。請大家自備餐具和環保袋，拒絕使用即棄的塑膠餐具及飲管，為減少海洋垃圾出一分力！
Plastic waste is invaded into the ocean by different ways, such as reclamation and illegal disposal. We need to work together to reduce the use of plastic products and implement waste reduction at the source. That is the most effective way to protect milkfish. Let's use reusable tableware and eco-bag. Do not use disposable tableware or straw! Make an effort to reduce marine litter.



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小爪水獺 Asian Small-clawed Otter

小爪水獺小知識

Fun Facts of Asian Small-clawed Otter



身長 Body Length：可達65厘米(不包括尾巴) Could reach 65 cm (excluding the tail)

體重 Body Weight：可達5公斤 Could reach 5 kg

壽命 Lifespan：11-16歲 11-16 years

棲息地 Natural Habitat：淡水沼澤、河流、紅樹林及潮池 Freshwater swamps, rivers, mangroves and tide pool

分佈 Distribution：東南亞地區，包括中國和印度 Southeast Asia, including China and India

攝食習性 Feeding Habit：肉食性 Carnivore

食糧 Diet：蟹、昆蟲、小魚、蝸牛及其他軟體動物 Crabs, insects, small fish, snails and other mollusks

- 小爪水獺是群居動物，通常由12隻或以上組成一個群體。
Asian small-clawed otters are social animals, living in groups of 12 or more members.
- 小爪水獺覓食時主要利用前爪挖掘泥沙或石頭底部來搜尋食物。
Asian small-clawed otters mainly search for food by digging through mud and sand or around the bottom of rocks with their front paws.
- 流線型的身軀和短短的四肢讓小爪水獺能在水中靈活自如地移動和翻轉。
The streamlined bodies and short limbs of Asian small-clawed otters allow them to move and flip flexibly in the water.
- 小爪水獺懂得「煮食」，牠們會把蛤蜊堆到岸上，利用太陽的熱力令蛤蜊的殼打開，以便食用內裏的肉。
Asian small-clawed otters know how to “cook”! They pile clams on the shore, making use of the heat of sunlight to open the clams so as to eat the meat inside.
- 在馬來西亞，小爪水獺還會被訓練成漁民的助手，協助把魚趕到魚網內。
In Malaysia, Asian small-clawed otters can be trained to help fishermen to drive the fish into the nets.

小爪水獺面對的威脅

Threats Faced by Asian Small-clawed Otter

小爪水獺居住的棲息地因人類不同的發展活動而逐漸減少，包括：填平濕地、養殖水產和種植農作物等，而這些發展活動也使牠們棲息的河流受到殺蟲劑、抗生素和肥料等污染。
The habitat of Asian small-clawed otters is decreasing due to various human development activities, such as reclamation of wetlands, aquaculture, and agriculture. At the same time, these activities discharge insecticides, antibiotics and fertilizers, which pollute the rivers of their habitat.



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淡水資源對小爪水獺的生活非常重要。為減少水資源的污染以保護小爪水獺的棲息地，大家可選用符合可持續發展原則的產品，例如：獲水產養殖管理委員會(ASC)、森林管理委員會(FSC)及雨林聯盟(RA)認證的產品，一同珍惜和善用水資源。

Freshwater resources are very important to the livelihood of Asian small-clawed otters. To reduce water pollution and protect the habitat of Asian small-clawed otters, we can choose products that comply with the principles of sustainable development, for example, products that are certified by the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Rainforest Alliance (RA). Let's cherish water resources together.



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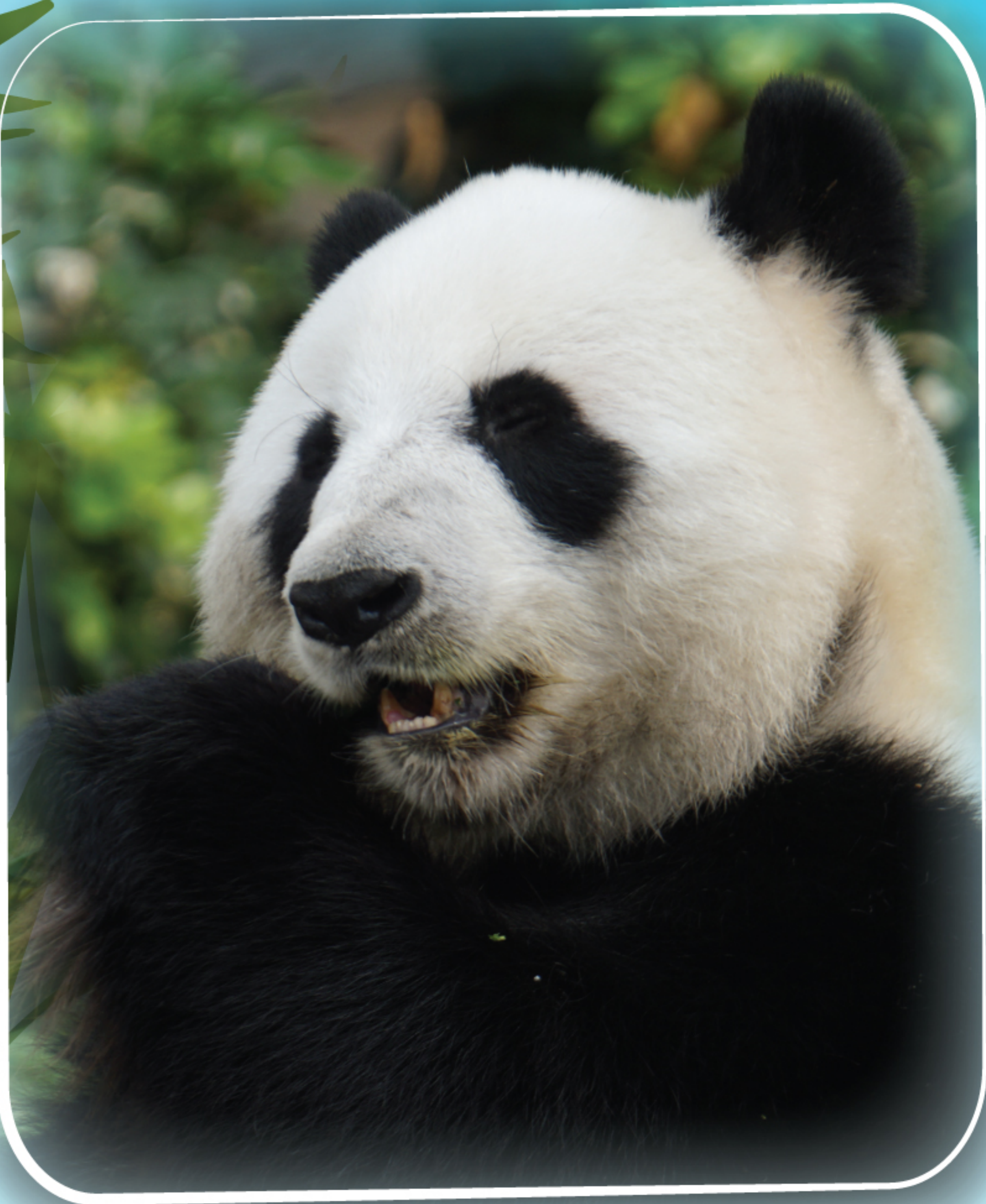
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大熊貓

Giant Panda

大熊貓小知識 Fun Facts of Giant Panda



身長 Body Length : 120–180厘米 120–180 cm
 體重 Body Weight : 可達100公斤 Could reach 100 kg
 壽命 Lifespan : 20–30歲 20–30 years
 棲息地 Natural Habitat : 竹林及針葉林 Bamboo forests and coniferous forests
 分佈 Distribution : 中國四川、陝西及甘肅 China – Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu
 攝食習性 Feeding Habit : 草食性 Herbivore
 食糧 Diet : 竹子 Bamboo

- 大熊貓喜歡在竹林的山洞裏休息。
Giant pandas like to rest in the caves of bamboo forests.
- 黑白色的毛讓大熊貓在竹林裏也可以清楚辨認同類。
The black and white fur of giant pandas allows them to clearly identify each other in bamboo forests.
- 手掌上長有「偽拇指」，有助大熊貓握緊竹子進食。
With a pseudo-thumb, giant pandas can grasp bamboo while eating.
- 剛出生的大熊貓重100克。當牠們長大後，體重可達100公斤，是剛出生時的1,000倍。
Newborn cubs weigh about 100 g. When they grow up, their weight could reach 100 kg, which is 1,000 times of the weight when they were born.
- 大熊貓每日需要攝取4,300至5,500千卡路里，大約需進食9至14公斤的竹子，相當於人類進食20碗飯或20個漢堡包！
Giant pandas need 4,300 to 5,500 kilocalories of food per day to survive. They need to eat almost 9–14 kg of bamboo every day, which is equivalent to twenty bowls of rice or twenty hamburgers for humans!

大熊貓面對的威脅 Threats Faced by Giant Panda

現時全中國只有約1,800頭野生大熊貓。牠們生活的竹林正因人類不同的發展活動而減少和被分割，如：伐木及採礦，以致牠們能棲息及覓食的地方越來越少。
Currently, there are only about 1,800 wild giant pandas in China. Their bamboo forests are decreasing and fragmented due to different human development activities, such as logging and mining, leading them to have fewer places to live and feed.



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日常生活中有不少物品來自竹林，如：竹製餐具。大熊貓非常依賴竹林生活。大家可自備餐具，減少使用即棄的木製或竹製餐具，一起攜手保護大熊貓的家園！
Many daily necessities come from bamboo forests, such as bamboo tableware. Giant pandas rely heavily on bamboo forests for their livelihood. We can bring our own cutlery and reduce the use of disposable wooden or bamboo cutlery. Let's protect the home of giant pandas together!



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Critically Endangered

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錘頭鯊

Scalloped Hammerhead Shark

錘頭鯊小知識

Fun Facts of Scalloped Hammerhead Shark

身長 Body Length : 3.7-4.3米 3.7-4.3 m

體重 Body Weight : 可達150公斤 Could reach 150 kg

壽命 Lifespan : 20-30歲 20-30 years

棲息地 Natural Habitat : 沿岸水域 Coastal waters

分佈 Distribution : 熱帶及較暖的溫帶 Tropical and warm temperate regions

攝食習性 Feeding Habit : 肉食性 Carnivore

食糧 Diet : 鯊魚、魷魚、章魚、甲殼類與魚，尤其喜好鮪魚 Shark, squid, octopus, crustacean and fish, with a particular preference for stingray

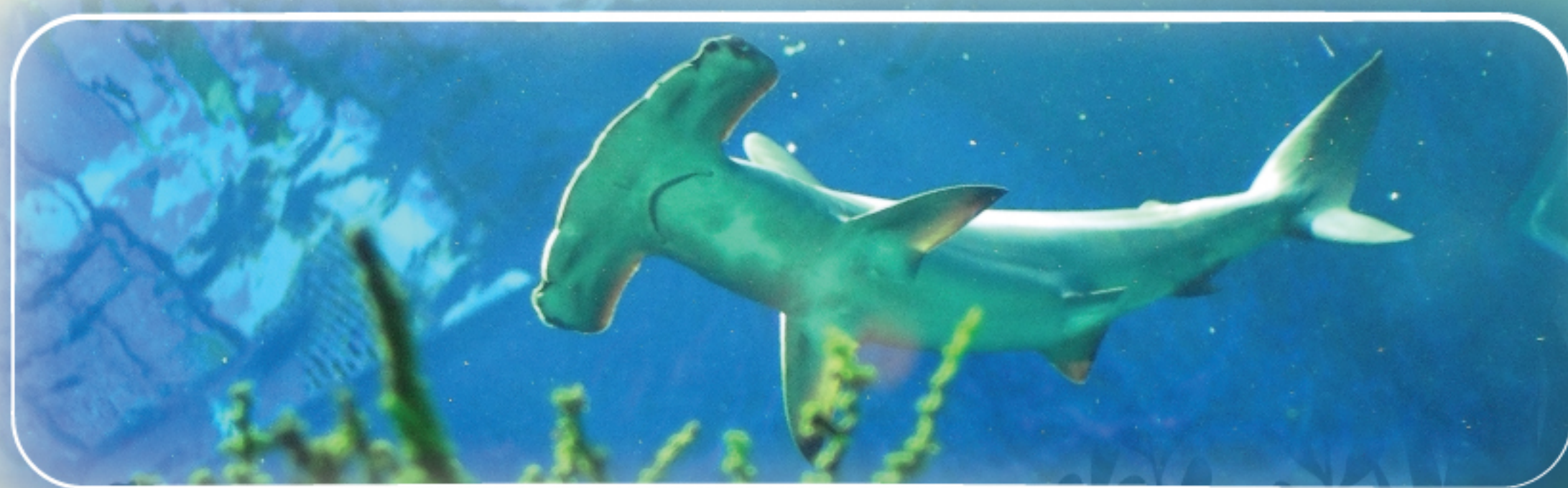
- 錘頭鯊的頭部扁平，有利牠們於追逐獵物時可急速而準確地轉變方向。
With the flattened head, scalloped hammerhead sharks can make sharp and quick turns when chasing the prey.
- 錘頭鯊身上有細小而排列緊密的盾鱗，有助減少身體與水的磨擦，從而加快在水中移動的速度。
The skin of scalloped hammerhead sharks is lined with small and closely placed placoid scales, which can reduce the friction between bodies and water, allowing them to swim faster.
- 錘頭鯊的雙眼位於頭部兩端，擁有近360度的廣闊視野。
The eyes of scalloped hammerhead sharks are set on the sides of their heads, allowing them to have a nearly 360-degree field of vision.
- 錘頭鯊的側鰭及背鰭有助牠們在急速游動時保持身體平衡。
Scalloped hammerhead sharks' side and dorsal fins can help them maintain balance when swimming rapidly.
- 錘頭鯊和清潔魚有互利共生的關係，清潔魚以錘頭鯊身上的寄生蟲為食，而在錘頭鯊身旁，這些小魚能受到保護，免受捕食者的傷害。
Scalloped hammerhead sharks and cleaner wrasses have a mutualistic (win-win) relationship. Cleaner wrasses feed on the parasites on scalloped hammerhead sharks, and by staying close to them, these little fish are protected from their predators.
- 錘頭鯊在白天時通常成群行動，在傍晚後則和其他鯊魚一樣，是獨行的掠食者。
Scalloped hammerhead sharks often swim in groups during the day, but after dusk, like other sharks, they are solitary predators.



錘頭鯊面對的威脅

Threats Faced by Scalloped Hammerhead Shark

過度捕撈是導致錘頭鯊在全球數量不斷減少的主要原因。人類對魚翅的需求，使錘頭鯊成為了漁民的獵物；加上不時的誤捕，以致無論年幼還是成年的錘頭鯊都正在減少。Overfishing is the main cause of the declining global population of scalloped hammerhead sharks. The demand for shark fins has made the scalloped hammerhead shark a prey for fishermen. Also, as a result of bycatch, the number of young and adult scalloped hammerhead sharks is decreasing.



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鯊魚協助清理患病的魚類及海洋生物的遺骸，在維持海洋生態平衡方面擔當重要的角色。然而，鯊魚卻因魚翅貿易而被大量捕殺，影響了整個海洋生態的平衡，更令部分海洋物種因而滅絕，使地球資源進一步減少，因此大家應拒絕食用魚翅及購買其他鯊魚副產品。

Sharks play an important role in maintaining the ecological balance of the ocean by helping to clean up sick fish and marine life remains. However, sharks are overhunted due to the trade of shark fins, which has affected the balance of the entire marine ecosystem, causing the extinction of some marine species and further reduces the global resources. Therefore, we should not consume shark fins or purchase other shark by-products.



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亞達伯拉象龜



瀕危物種
紅色名錄

易危
Vulnerable

EW CR EN VU NT LC DD

Aldabra Giant Tortoise

亞達伯拉象龜小知識

Fun Facts of Aldabra Giant Tortoise



身長 Body Length : 90–120厘米 90–120 cm

體重 Body Weight : 可達 250公斤 Could reach 250 kg

壽命 Lifespan : 80–120歲 80–120 years

棲息地 Natural Habitat : 叢林、草地、紅樹林和沙灘 Scrublands, grasslands, mangroves and beaches

分佈 Distribution : 塞舌爾的亞達伯拉環礁 The Aldabra Atoll of Seychelles

攝食習性 Feeding Habit : 草食性 Herbivore

食糧 Diet : 草、葉子和木質植物的莖，有時亦會進食體型細小的無脊椎動物和腐肉 Grass, leaves and woody stems, sometimes small invertebrates and carrion

- 亞達伯拉象龜不能控制體溫，當天氣炎熱時，牠們會在沼澤中挖坑並把身體浸泡在泥漿中降溫，此舉亦有助驅除蚊蟲的效果。
Aldabra giant tortoises cannot control their body temperature. When the weather is hot, they dig holes in a swamp and soak their bodies in mud to cool down. This action helps repel insects as well.
- 亞達伯拉象龜的頸部可伸長至1米，方便進食叢林中較高的植物。
The neck of Aldabra giant tortoises can stretch up to 1 metre, allowing them to eat taller plants in the forest.
- 亞達伯拉象龜以植物為主食，因此所排出的大便常常含有植物的種子，有助植物在叢林中傳播種子。
Aldabra giant tortoises mainly feed on plants so their excrement always consists of plant seeds, which helps with seed dispersal in the forest.
- 亞達伯拉象龜行走時會推倒矮小的樹木及灌木叢，形成林地中的通道，為其他動物「開路」。
When Aldabra giant tortoises walk, they push over small trees and bushes to form passages for other animals in the forest.

亞達伯拉象龜面對的威脅

Threats Faced by Aldabra Giant Tortoise

亞達伯拉象龜生活的環礁位處低窪地區。由於氣候變化導致冰川不斷融化，引致海平面上升。若情況持續，極有可能淹沒象龜的家園。

The atolls where Aldabra giant tortoises live are located in low-lying areas. Due to climate change, the melting of glaciers leads to rising sea levels. If this situation continues, the tortoises' home will be submerged.



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減少溫室氣體排放以紓緩氣候變化，刻不容緩。大家可以為保護象龜的棲息地出一分力，例如：在選購電器產品時，選擇一些高能源效益的產品，在節省能源之餘，也可減少發電廠排放溫室氣體及其他空氣污染物。

There is an urgent need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate climate change. We can do our part to protect the habitat of tortoises. For example, when purchasing electrical appliances, choosing energy-efficient products not only can save energy, but also reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and other air pollutants from power plants.



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瀕危物種
紅色名錄

瀕危
Endangered

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小熊猫

Red Panda

小熊猫小知識 Fun Facts of Red Panda

身長 Body Length : 50-63厘米 (不包括尾巴) 50-63 cm (excluding the tail)

體重 Body Weight : 4-6公斤 4-6 kg

壽命 Lifespan : 12-14歲 12-14 years

棲息地 Natural Habitat : 溫帶森林和竹林 Temperate forests with bamboo understories

分佈 Distribution : 東南亞地區, 包括: 中國和印度 Southeast Asia, including China and India

攝食習性 Feeding Habit : 雜食性動物 Omnivore

食糧 Diet : 竹子, 也會吃橡子、植物根部、漿果、地衣, 偶爾會吃鳥蛋及幼鳥 Bamboo, also feed on acorns, roots, berries, lichens and occasionally eggs and young birds

- 小熊猫有紅褐色的皮毛, 是牠們在秋天的樹林中的保護色。
Red pandas' fur is reddish-brown, which acts as camouflage in forests in Autumn.
- 小熊猫長長的尾巴上有9個紅色和淺黃色交替的環紋。
Red pandas' long tails have 9 rings with alternate red and light-yellow colours.
- 天氣寒冷時, 小熊猫會用尾巴圍繞着自己保暖。
When the weather is cold, red pandas will wrap themselves up with their tails to keep warm.
- 小熊猫的前掌有與大熊猫一樣的「偽拇指」, 有助抓緊竹子進食。
Red pandas share the giant panda's pseudo-thumb, which is used to grasp bamboo when eating.
- 受到威脅時, 野外小熊猫會以後腿站立, 作勢威嚇敵人, 或以鋒利的前爪迎敵。
When threatened, wild red pandas stand on their hind legs to intimidate the enemy or use their sharp front claws to defend themselves.



小熊猫面對的威脅 Threats Faced by Red Panda

小熊猫生活在森林中, 可是, 因人類大量砍伐樹木以製造紙張, 又開闢土地作耕種和建設用途, 令小熊猫的棲息地正在不斷減少。

Red pandas live in forests. However, due to deforestation for paper making and reclamation of land for cultivation and construction, the habitat of red pandas keeps decreasing.



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常用的紙張都來自森林, 為保護小熊猫的家園, 大家可珍惜用紙、選用獲森林管理委員會(FSC)認證的紙張產品, 確保產品使用的木材並非來自濫墾濫伐的森林。
Paper commonly comes from forests. In order to protect the home of red pandas, we can save paper and choose paper products that are certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). It is to ensure that the wood used in the products do not come from deforested forests.

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瀕危物種
紅色名錄

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Least Concern

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二趾樹懶

Southern Two-toed Sloth

二趾樹懶小知識

Fun Facts of Southern Two-toed Sloth

身長 Body Length : 46-86厘米 46-86 cm

體重 Body Weight : 4-8公斤 4-8 kg

壽命 Lifespan : 20-30歲 20-30 years

棲息地 Natural Habitat : 熱帶雨林 Tropical rainforests

分佈 Distribution : 中美洲及南美洲北部，包括委內瑞拉和巴西 Central and northern South America, including Venezuela and Brazil

攝食習性 Feeding Habit : 草食性 Herbivore

食糧 Diet : 樹葉和果實 Leaves and fruits

- 二趾樹懶無論在進食、睡覺還是繁殖時，牠們都會在樹上保持倒吊的姿勢。

Southern two-toed sloths maintain a hanging posture on the tree regardless of whether they are eating, sleeping or breeding.

- 二趾樹懶只會在需要排便或前往另一棵樹時才會爬到地面。

Southern two-toed sloths only climb down to the ground when they need to defecate or move to another tree.

- 二趾樹懶是夜行性動物，喜歡在晚上才活動及覓食，於日間便會睡覺。

Southern two-toed sloths are nocturnal animals, preferring to be active and forage at night and sleep during the day.

- 二趾樹懶的新陳代謝相當緩慢，牠們進食後需時約一個月才能完全消化。為減少能量消耗，牠們每天睡眠超過15小時。

Southern two-toed sloths have low metabolic rate. It takes about a month for them to digest the food. To conserve energy, they sleep for more than 15 hours a day.

- 二趾樹懶每星期只會排泄一次。

Southern two-toed sloths only excrete once a week.



二趾樹懶面對的威脅

Threats Faced by Southern Two-toed Sloth

二趾樹懶一生大部分時間都在熱帶雨林中的樹上生活。人類為了得到木材及食物原材料（如：棕櫚油），在熱帶雨林中進行大量發展活動，如：伐木及開採資源等，破壞了二趾樹懶的棲息地。

Southern two-toed sloths spend most of their lives on trees in tropical rainforests. In order to obtain timber and raw food materials (such as palm oil), humans have carried out a lot of development activities there, such as logging and mining, which destroy the habitat of southern two-toed sloths.



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紙張、食物和日常生活中不少物品都來自熱帶雨林。除了減少浪費紙張外，減少購買含棕櫚油的食物及產品，都有助保護二趾樹懶的家園。

Paper, food and many daily necessities come from tropical rainforests. Apart from reducing paper use, reducing the purchase of food and products containing palm oil can also help protect the home of southern two-toed sloths.



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