



野外生態攝影年展

WILDLIFE PHOTOGRAPHER OF THE YEAR

1.6.2013 – 1.9.2013

2012年度最精彩的照片及背後故事

The most striking photos and behind-the-scenes stories of 2012










趣味習作 ACTIVITY SHEET

分類學初探

Taxonomy

在生物學上，將生物分門別類可以方便鑒別及研究。試就展覽中曾出現的生物在其所屬的分類加上 ✓ 號：

In biology, living things are classified into various types for differentiation and study. For the living things that have appeared in the photos of the exhibition, please put a tick to indicate the type which they belong to :

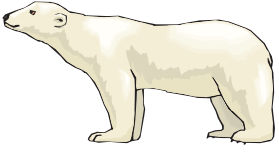
	魚類 Fish	兩棲類 Amphibians	爬行類 Reptiles	鳥類 Birds	哺乳類 Mammals	昆蟲 Insects	真菌 Fungi	植物 Plants
 企鵝 Penguin								
 海龜 Sea turtle								
 蝙蝠 Bat								
 鱷魚 Crocodile								
 塘鵝 Pelican								
 蚊 Mosquito								
 蘑菇 Mushroom								
 落羽杉 Cypress								
 鯊魚 Shark								

認識生境

Habitats

今次展覽中看到的生物主要生活在以下五個生境，請將動物正確連線到它們所屬的生境。

The living things which you have seen in the photos of this exhibition mainly live in the following 5 habitats. Please draw lines to link them with their habitats.



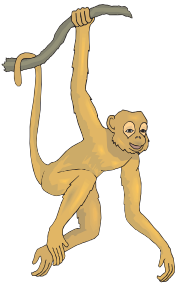
北極熊 Polar bear



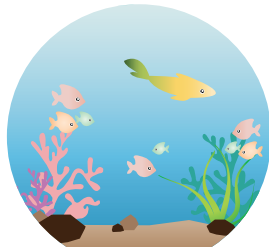
熱帶雨林 Tropical rainforest



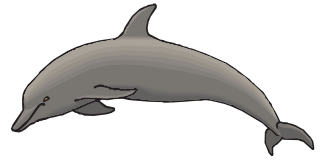
企鵝 Penguin



猴子 Monkey



海洋 Ocean



海豚 Dolphin



老鼠 Rat



極地 Polar region



鱷魚 Crocodile



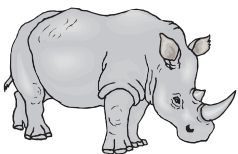
海龜 Sea turtle



草原 Grassland



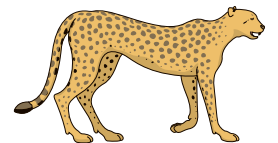
烏鴉 Crow



白犀牛 White rhinoceros



城市 Urban area



獵豹 Cheetah

物競天擇 — 適者生存

Natural Selection, Survival of the Fittest

不同的生境都有其獨特的環境，生物在演化過程中會發展出不同的本領，以適應生境的生活環境。根據第二頁所得出的結果和下面提供的資料，試推敲生物在演化過程中對以下生境發展而成的獨特本領，並加以解釋。

Each habitat has its unique environment. During evolution, living things will develop different skills so as to adapt to the environment of its habitat. Based on the results on P.2 and the information provided below, please state and explain the unique skills developed by the living things in the following habitats.

1. 極地 — 天氣非常寒冷，食物稀少，隱蔽度低

Polar regions - very cold weather, scarcity of food, difficult to conceal

2. 熱帶雨林 — 溫暖、潮濕多雨、食物豐富、環境多變

Rainforests - warm, humid, plenty of rainfall, lots of food, numerous changes in the environment

3. 海洋 — 食物豐富、競爭劇烈

Oceans - lots of food, fierce competition

4. 草原 – 寬廣、一望無際的草地

Grasslands - a boundless stretch of land covered with grass

5. 城市 – 人類主要的居住地

Urban areas - the living place of human beings

科學考考你



展覽中的「林中靈熊」- 柯莫德熊(Kermode bear)是白色的，驟眼看是生活在森林中的北極熊，其實是黑熊的隱性基因(recessive genes)所致。為甚麼這樣顯眼的動物反而並沒有滅絕呢？

“Spirit of the forest”- Kermode bear as shown in one of the photos of the exhibition is white in colour. At a first glance, it seems to be a polar bear living in the forest. In fact, its colour is due to recessive genes of black bears. Why such kind of conspicuous animal has not become extinct?

國際自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

此名錄是全球動植物物種保護現狀最全面的名錄，旨在向公眾及決策者反映保育工作的迫切性，並協助國際社會避免物種滅絕。物種被分類入下列9個級別：

This list, which is aimed at conveying the urgency of conservation issues to the public and policy makers, as well as helping the international community to avoid species extinction, is the most comprehensive list of global conservation status of plant and animal species. In it, species are classified into 9 categories :



絕滅
(EX, Extinct)



野外絕滅
(EW, Extinct
in the Wild)



極危
(CR, Critically
Endangered)



瀕危
(EN, Endangered)



易危
(VU, Vulnerable)



近危
(NT, Near
Threatened)



無危
(LC, Least
Concern)



數據缺乏
(DD, Data
Deficient)



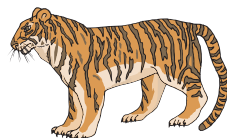
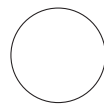
未評估
(NE, Not
Evaluated)

試從國際自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄網頁 (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/search>) 搜查以下動物的生存狀況：

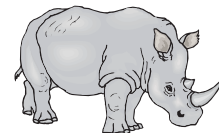
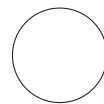
Please search for the conservation status of the following animals from the webpage of IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/search>) :



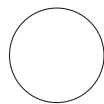
北極熊
Polar bear



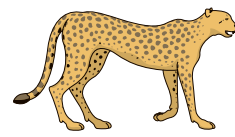
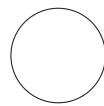
老虎
Tiger



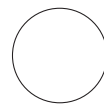
白犀牛
White rhinoceros



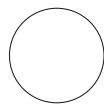
綠海龜
Green turtle



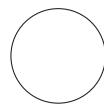
獵豹
Cheetah



黑臉琵鷺
Black-faced spoonbill



麻雀 Tree sparrow



「物競天擇，適者生存」這理論是由誰人提出？
Who proposed the theory "Natural Selection-Survival of the Fittest"?

- A) 達文西 Da Vinci
- B) 達爾文 Charles Darwin
- C) 愛因斯坦 Albert Einstein



答案中的作者於1859年發表《物種起源》“On the Origin of Species”一書，更深入闡釋進化論(evolution)，在當時備受爭議，但現在成為生物學上解釋生物多樣性的重要基石。
The person published a book “On the Origin of Species” in 1859, which elaborated on the theory of evolution. It was controversial at that time but has now become an important foundation in explaining biodiversity in biology.



科學考考你

相片故事

Photo Stories

請參考「野生動物攝影記者獎」的兩輯照片集，推敲作者想表達些甚麼。

Please refer to the photos of the “Wildlife Photojournalist Award” and infer what messages the photographers would like to put across.

(<http://www.nhm.ac.uk/visit-us/whats-on/temporary-exhibitions/wpy/photo.do?photo=2897&category=58&group=3>)

1. 老虎的故事 The Tiger's Tale

最後一眼 → 燃燒森林 → 幼小的受害者 → 危險的融合 → 老虎守衛者 → 幼小的希望

Last look → A burning issue → Little victim → Dangerous crossover → Tiger defenders

→ Little cub of hope

2. 害命的藥 Deadly Medicine

真正的代價 → 糟踐生命 → 夕照犀牛之地 → 權衡價值 → 學習反擊 → 犀角消費者

The real cost → Waste product → Sunset over the land of rhinos → Weighing up the value


→ Learning to fight back → The consumer

科學考考你

以下哪兩種動物比較近親？

Which two of the following animals are close relatives?

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|-------------------------|----|--|
| A) 獵豹 | Cheetah | <i>Acinonyx jubatus</i> | VU | (分佈：非洲，西亞)
(Distribution: Africa, Western Asia) |
| B) 金錢豹 | Leopard | <i>Panthera pardus</i> | NT | (分佈：非洲，亞洲)
(Distribution: Africa, Asia) |
| C) 美洲豹 | Jaguar | <i>Panthera onca</i> | NT | (分佈：美洲)
(Distribution: America) |

 試用二名法Binomial Nomenclature (斜體字首項為屬名，次項為物種名稱)，比較從屬關係。
Try to use binomial nomenclature (the first part of the words in italics refers to the genus and the second part refers to the species) to see their relationship.



香港的野生生物 Wildlife in Hong Kong

在香港其實也有很多機會欣賞到野生動物與植物。試想想在哪裏可以找到這些動植物的芳蹤？

In Hong Kong, there are lots of chances to appreciate wild animals and plants. Where can you find the following plants and animals?



(相片由 Olivia Hon 提供)

含羞草
Sensitive plant



(相片由 TY Tsang 提供)

彈塗魚
Mudskipper



鳳凰木
Flame of the Forest



(相片由 TY Tsang 提供)

黑臉琵鷺
Black-faced spoonbill



(相片由 TY Tsang 提供)

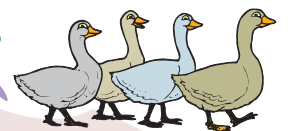
白千層
Paper-bark tree



(相片由 TY Tsang 提供)

獼猴
Monkey

科學小笑話 Science Little Joke



森林定律，適者生存 — 兩男孩在森林遠足，遇上一隻看起來又飢餓又跑得相當快的老虎。其中一人馬上從袋中拉出跑鞋，他的同伴瞪着他問：「你以為這雙鞋能令你跑得比老虎快嗎？」同伴回答說：「我不用跑得比老虎快，我只須要跑得比你快。」

Law of the Jungle, survival for the fittest – Two boys were hiking in a jungle and saw a tiger which looked hungry and fast. One boy pulled out a pair of running shoes from his bag. His friend stared at him and asked, “Do you really think those shoes are going to make you run faster than that tiger?” “I don’t have to run faster than that tiger,” he answered, “I just have to run faster than you.”