

講座

2019年5月31日
19:00 - 21:30

青年會專業書院



環保基金
公民科學家計劃
由認識入侵物種到保育兩爬多樣性

資助機構



主辦機構



詳情及報名

hkherp.com/herpscientist

在此刊物上/任何項目活動內獲准的任務意見、研究或與、建議或建議，
並不一定反映增博博行辦事處、增博及自然保育基金會或香港兩棲爬蟲學會的觀點。

內容

1915-2045

[講座] 南中國兩爬保育

2045-2100

發問環節

2100-2105

小休

2105-2120

大潭考察回顧

2120-2130

[小組研習] 視覺資訊圖表





講座(三)
南中國的兩爬保育
楊劍煥先生





發問環節





小休





大潭考察回顧

























n male.

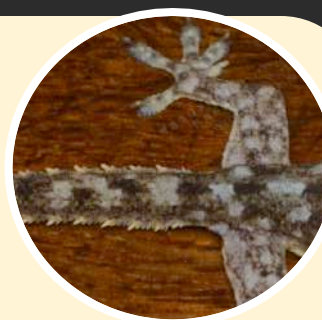
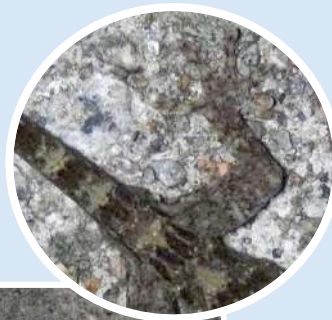


仲記唔記得點分呀？



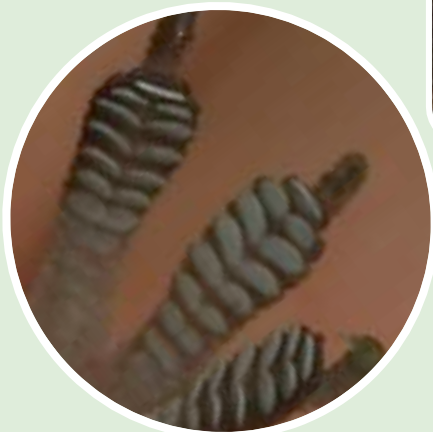
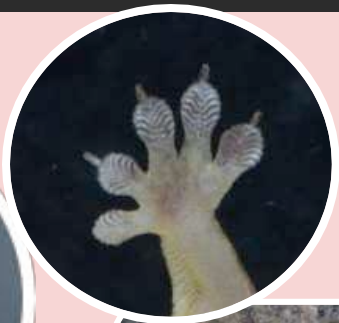
仲記唔記得點分呀？











就係咁分喇~

截趾虎

Gehyra mutilata



中國壁虎

Gekko chinensis



原尾蜥虎

Hemidactylus bowringii



鋸尾蜥虎

Hemidactylus garnotii



呢隻？

香港半葉趾虎

Hemiphyllodactylus hongkongensis





「**蝸牛殺手**」
現 **中**
驚 **環**

新聞

r: 14°C

令美國逾半蝸牛品種
瀕臨滅絕

新幾內亞扁平蟲

兩名校生在港首發現蝸牛殺手「新幾內亞扁平蟲」獲獎 促政府正視







⚠生態調查員注意事項⚠



影響生態調查結果的因素



HUMAN FACTORS

- way we work
- why errors occurred
- design better ways



影響生態調查結果的因素 - 人為因素



↓ Detection rate



影響生態調查結果的因素 - 人為因素



Detection rate



Survey effort not fair



功課結果



功課結果

Chinese Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Total#	Seen	Heard	Location
短腳角蟾	Short-legged Toad	<i>Xenophrys brachykolos</i>		9	6	3 Tai Tam
中國壁虎	Chinese Gecko	<i>Gekko Chinensis</i>		8	8	0 Tai Tam
黑眶蟾蜍	Asian Common Toad	<i>Duttaphrynus melanostictus</i>		20	20	0 Tai Tam
小棘蛙	Lesser Spiny Frog	<i>Quasipaa exilispinos</i>		5	4	1 Tai Tam
大綠蛙	Green Cascade Frog	<i>Odorrana chloronota</i>		6	6	0 Tai Tam
溫室蟾	Greenhouse Frog	<i>Eleutherodactylus planirostris</i>		2	2	0 Tai Tam
花狹口蛙	Asiatic Painted Frog	<i>Kaloula pulchra</i>		3	3	0 Tai Tam
鋸尾蜥虎	Garnot's Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus garnotii</i>		2	2	0 Tai Tam
原尾蜥虎	Bowring's Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus bowringii</i>		3	3	0 Tai Tam
斑腿泛樹蛙	Brown Tree Frog	<i>Polypedates megacephalus</i>		5	3	2 Tai Tam
沼蛙	Gunther's Frog	<i>Hylarana guentheri</i>		4	1	3 Tai Tam
盧氏小樹蛙	Romer's Tree Frog	<i>Liuixalus romeri</i>		1	1	0 Tai Tam
截趾虎	Four-clawed Gecko	<i>Gehyra mutilata</i>		1	1	0 Tai Tam

✓ 有記錄Visual和Call

✓ 有記錄地點

✓ 簡潔清楚

⚠ 需要記錄天氣資料

⚠ 不需重複記錄中文名/別名

⚠ 需要記錄調查日期、時間等



功課結果

Species list				
天氣: 多雲 溫度: 28°C 濕度: 87%				
日期: 25 - 05 - 2019				
開始調查時間: 19:09 p.m.				
結束調查時間: 22:23 p.m.				
品種名稱	數量	位置	聲音	Remarks
中國壁虎	7	水牌後	No	
		引水道	No	
		地圖牌×3	No	
		護土牆	No	
		路邊	No	
				蛋×7
黑眶蟾蜍	15	草叢×4	No	
		下水道	No	
		路面×3	No	
		引水道×7	No	
短腳角蟾	7	樹林	Yes	
		草叢×4	No	
		引水道	No	
			No	
小棘蛙	4	引水道	Yes	
		水池×2	No	
			No	
				卵(一堆)約 20
大綠蛙	7	樹林×5	No	

大綠蛙	7	樹林×5 樹上	No No Yes	
温室蟾	2	草叢 引水道	No No	
盧氏小樹蛙	3	樹林×2	Yes No	
鋸尾蜥虎	1	引水道	No	
基維口蛙	1	引水道	No	
蛇皮	1			
泥蛙	1	水池	No Yes (約 5-6 最少 3 隻)	
斑腿泛樹蛙	4	水池 水渠上×3	No No	
截趾虎	1	路邊	No	

✓ 有記錄天氣、氣溫、濕度

- ⚠ 需要記錄調查地點
- ⚠ Visual 和 Call 記錄可以分行
- ⚠ 蛇皮不是品種：)



功課結果

Date: 25/5/2019	Time: 19:10-22:20		
Temperature (°C): 26.9	Wind speed (km/h): 14	General weather condition: cloudy Relative humidity (%): 84	
Chinese common name	Number of individuals per species	Sight (S) / Hear (H)	Remarks
黑眶蟾蜍	23	23S	
短腳角蟾	14	7S + 7H	
花狹口蛙	3	3S	
小棘蛙	6	3S + 3H	1 juvenile
沼蛙	8	2S + 6H	
大綠蛙	5	5S	
盧氏小樹蛙	4	2S + 2H	
斑腿泛樹蛙	3	2S + 1H	
溫室蟾	6	6S	
截趾虎	1	1S	
中國壁虎	13	13S	

✓ 有記錄天氣、氣溫、濕度

- ⚠ 需要記錄調查地點
- ⚠ Visual 和 Call 記錄可以分行
- ⚠ 可記錄其他資料(如生境等)



功課結果

Ecological Surveyor Survey Record Sheet							Recording codes	
Amphibian and Reptile Transect Record Form							Detection method	C = Call
Survey date	25/5/2019	Start time	1901	Group	4	Stage	A = Adult	
Survey site	Tai Tam CP	End time	2228	Surveyor	HRK	Habitat	S = Stream	
Temperature (C)	26.9	Humidity (%)	87%	Sunset time	1858			
Weather condition	Cloudy							
Observation	Species name	Detection method	No. of individual	Stage	Habitat	Brief location	Remarks (e.g. sex, SVL)	GPS coordination
1	<i>Megophrys brachykolos</i>	C	5	A	S	Entrance		
2	<i>Liuxialus romeri</i>	C	2	A	S	Entrance		
3	<i>Duttaphrynus melanostictus</i>	V	3	A	C	Entrance	female	
4	<i>Megophrys brachykolos</i>	V	1	A	C	Arbor		
5	<i>Gekko chinensis</i>	V	3	A	A	Arbor		
6	<i>Tropidophorus sinicus</i>	V	1	A	L	Near arbor		
7	<i>Duttaphrynus melanostictus</i>	V	4	A	C	Near arbor	female	
8	<i>Quasipaa exilispinosa</i>	C	2	A	S	Grassland seepage		
9	<i>Quasipaa exilispinosa</i>	V	1	J	S	Grassland seepage		
10	<i>Quasipaa exilispinosa</i>	V	15	E	S	Grassland seepage		
11	<i>Megophrys brachykolos</i>	C	2	A	S	Grassland seepage		
12	<i>Eleutherodactylus planirostris</i>	V	3	A	A	Retaining wall		
13	<i>Kaloula pulchra pulchra</i>	C	2	A	A	Retaining wall		
14	<i>Odorrana chloronota</i>	V	2	A	A	Near toilet	female	
15	<i>Eleutherodactylus planirostris</i>	V	3	A	A	Near toilet		

Casual Record							
Species name/item	Detection method	No. of individual	Stage	Habitat	Location	Remarks (e.g. s)	GPS coordination
Snake skin	V	1	Unknown	A	Retaining wall		

100

- ✓ 有記錄天氣、氣溫、濕度
- ✓ 有標題、組別名稱
- ✓ 將 visual 和 call 記錄分開
- ✓ 使用簡寫
- ✓ 其他觀察可以列入 casual record



功課結果 - 溫馨提示 😊

大綠蛙 ✗

Bowling's Gecko ✗

Gekko Chinensis ✗

Individivuals ✗

大綠蛙 ✓

Bowring's Gecko ✓

Gekko chinensis ✓

Individuals ✓



[小組研習] 視覺資訊圖表

功課結果 - 圖像與文字比例

資訊長度



吸引度



功課結果

1. 文字、圖像比例
2. 確認語法、串法是否正確
3. 標題與正文字體大小

INVASION OF CANE TOAD IN AUSTRALIA



FACTS ON CANE TOAD

Average length : 15-17 cm
Largest length: 25 cm
Weight: Up to 1.3 kg
Origin: Central America
Current population in Australia: >1.5 billion
Introduced in 1935 from Amazon



CURRENT DISTRIBUTION

Land conquered in 75 years = 386,000 square miles!
1,506 miles (2,424 km) west to Kununurra, just inside the Western Australia border!
Still spreading at > 50 km per year!
In places, form masses of up to 2000 toads per hectare



WHY DID THEY SUCCEED?

- Each female
 - lays 8,000 to 35,000 eggs at a time
 - produce 2 clutches a year
- Each egg
 - hatches within 24-72 hours
- Each tadpole
 - lasts from three to twenty weeks
- Each toad
 - matures in 18 months to 2 years

WHY?

THREAT TO ECOSYSTEM

- 27 native species of individual terrestrial vertebrates have died after moulting or ingesting cane toads.
- Large predators declined > 80% due to lethal poisoning when attempt to eat toads



Brown tree snake Invasive Species in Guam



From
1,500 km
far away

Life Cycle

PARTHENOGENESIS

12 EGGS PER TIME



Ecological Cause

9 out of 11 Native land
bird species Extinction

Solutions



MILITARY
DOG



2500
CAGES
RODDA ET AL., 2002



BARRIERS
PENNY ET AL., 1998



MICE INJECTED
WITH ACETAMETAPHINE
PSHAK ET AL., 2002

BROWN TREE FROG

AN INVASIVE SPECIES IN TAIWAN

ORIGIN

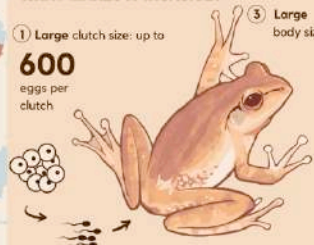


India, Bangladesh, Myanmar,
Thailand, Laos, Cambodia,
Vietnam and southern China

Farmlands, near ponds;
also streams, shrubland
and grassland

WHAT MAKES IT INVASIVE?

- 1 Large clutch size: up to
600
eggs per
clutch
- 2 High hatching rate of over
90%
- 3 Large
body size



INTRODUCTION TO TAIWAN

Brought in by a citizen from Tienwei, Changhua in 2006

Was also reported to have invaded Guam from China through shipments

Now found in 13 out of 22 countries



MITIGATION

Hundreds were removed
annually from 4 spots

Removal projects have been
proven to be **effective** in
depressing the population but is
impossible to eradicate
completely

Possibly stop expanding
through ecological fences

THREATS TO LOCAL FAUNA

Having similar niche with an
endemic species, *P. braueri*

Competitive exclusion have
been documented



4. 需加上學名
- 5.



[小組研習] 社交媒體發文



[小組研習] 社交媒體發文



截止日期：6月14日 (星期五)

內容：介紹你所屬組別所研習的入侵物種

語言：中英對照

字數上限：中文 150 字；英文 300 字

提交渠道：[HKHerp Portal](#)

把文字貼上到 HKHerp Portal 的表格裡

*****亦需要上傳已作更改的視覺資訊圖表*****

稍後我們會以電郵方式把對於你們製作的視覺資訊圖表的意見傳送給你們





2019年6月1日
(後備日：2019年6月9日)
18:00-22:00

野外考察 (二) | 東涌 認識調查地點的生態



集合

集合地點：逸東邨巴士總站

如何到達集合地點？

1. 乘搭港鐵到東涌站
2. 從東涌站B出口離開
3. 到巴士總站乘搭38號巴士
4. 於逸東邨巴士總站下車



意見調查



<https://forms.gle/QcSTmWtGhTsUkonBA>

