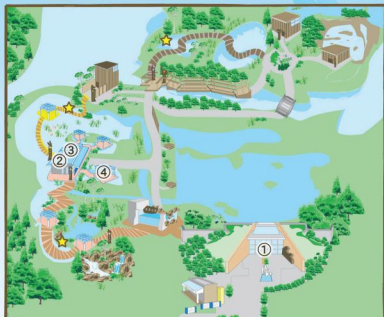


在今次「尋找蜻蜓」生態探索遊戲中，大家須要根據本書的提示，完成所有任務並填妥答案，之後便可到位於詢問處側的「蜻蜓節」櫃台，換取一份紀念品。最重要的「禮物」，當然是認識到被喻為「有翅寶石」的蜻蜓。
In the "Look for Dragonfly" Eco-exploration, you may redeem a souvenir after completing the mission according to the instructions in this book. The most important is, you will know more about dragonflies - the winged jewels!



★可找到蜻蜓出沒的地區
Places where dragonflies can be found

①②③④ 定點展覽/導覽
Fixed-point exhibition/interpretation

探索熱點 Exploration Hotspots

專題展覽 Thematic Exhibition	
蜻蜓倩影 The Charming Dragonflies	6月13日至9月30日 (全日) 13 June to 30 September (Whole day)
認識蜻蜓 Knowing Dragonflies	6月至9月30日 (全日) June to 30 September (Whole day)
蜻蜓導覽團 Guided Tours on Dragonflies	6月13日至9月30日 13 June to 30 September
與蜻蜓相遇 Meets the Odonates	逢星期三、五 (公眾假期除外) Wed and Fri (except PHs)
知多一點點：蜻蜓 Know More on Dragonflies	逢星期日及公眾假期 Sun and PHs
生態導覽點：生態探索區 Eco-interpretation point: Life Zone	逢星期六、日及公眾假期 Sat, Sun and PHs
工作坊 Workshops	
池塘生趣多 Encounter Pond Life	逢星期一、三至五 (公眾假期除外) Mon, Wed to Fri (except PHs)
	逢星期六、日及公眾假期 Sat, Sun and PHs

11:00

10:30-12:00 / 14:30-16:00

10:30-12:30 / 14:30-16:30

14:15-15:00

14:15-15:30

14:15-15:30

14:15-15:30

14:15-15:30

14:15-15:30

14:15-15:30

14:15-15:30

14:15-15:30

任務一：蜻蜓與豆娘 Task 1: Dragonfly and Damselfly

蜻蜓和豆娘這兩個親戚，外形接近，但只要細心觀察牠們，就不難區分。試用線把牠們各自的相關特徵連繫起來。
(提示：可到「認識蜻蜓」找到線索)

Dragonfly and damselfly have similar appearances. However, it is easy to distinguish the differences between them if you observe carefully. Try to match the characteristics of dragonfly or damselfly below by drawing lines between them. (Hints: you can find clues in "Knowing Dragonflies")

眼睛
Eyes



停息時，翅膀的型態
Position of wings at rest



前、後翅基的大小差異
Size difference between forewing and hindwing



蜻蜓
dragonfly

豆娘
damselfly



任務二：蜻蜓知趣站 Task 2: Dragonfly Q and A

原來有很多關於蜻蜓的冷知識都是十分有趣的，不知道你能夠答對多少題呢？請在以下的選擇題中，圈出正確的答案(提示：可到各個專題展覽找到線索)。There are many interesting facts about dragonfly. How many questions can you answer? Please circle the correct answers (Hints: you can find clues in the thematic exhibitions).

1. 在烈日當空下，蜻蜓怎樣減少由陽光帶來的熱能呢？

How can dragonfly reduce heat absorption under the burning sun?

- A. 成蟲會隨著太陽照射的方向移動身體，減少陽光直接照射身體的面積
Adult can adjust the position of its body to the sunlight direction, to reduce area of body in contact with sunlight
- B. 不斷揮動翅膀，作用就像風扇
Adult can flap its wings to act like a fan
- C. 留在陰暗的地方
Adult stays away from sunlight

哇！真的好熱呀！
Oh! Very hot!



2. 在香港，體型最細小的蜻蜓和豆娘分別是甚麼？

Which are the smallest dragonfly and damselfly in Hong Kong?

- A. 侏紅小蜻 和 黃尾小蠅
Scarlet Dwarf and Wandering Midget
- B. 狹腹灰蜻 和 褐斑異痣蟴
Green Skimmer and Common Bluetail
- C. 斑麗翅蜻 和 琉球橘黃蟴
Variegated Flutterer and Orange-tailed Sorite

就是牠們！
They are the smallest dragonfly and damselfly!

3. 蜻蜓擁有複眼(由數千隻小眼組成)，視覺非常敏銳而且視野範圍很廣闊，你猜牠們的視野範圍有多少度？

Dragonflies have compound eyes (consists of thousands of optical units - ommatidia). They have acute eyesight and wide field of vision. How wide are their field of vision?

- A. 90度
90 degree
- B. 180度
180 degree
- C. 接近360度
Almost 360 degree

看，我的眼睛大多漂亮！
Look, my eyes are so large and beautiful!



4. 蜻蜓的稚蟲要蛻變成長，是需要經過蛻皮的，而蛻皮的次數會因應品種而有異，一般會進行多少次？

Larvae (naiads) have to undergo moulting to grow larger and the number of moulting varies among species. How many times of moulting do larvae usually experience?

- A. 1 - 5
- B. 6 - 10
- C. 9 - 17



豆娘的稚蟲
Larva of damselfly



蜻蜓的稚蟲
Larva of dragonfly

5. 為何蜻蜓的稚蟲通常會在深夜至清晨的時間羽化為成蟲呢？

Why do larvae usually emerge to become adults during the period of midnight to early morning?

- A. 不易被天敵發現，減少被捕食的可能
Less likely to be found by predators and reduce the risk of being eaten
- B. 溫度較低，適合進行羽化
Lower temperature is suitable for emergence
- C. 因剛羽化為成蟲的眼睛十分敏感，太強陽光會傷害到牠
The eyes of adults (just after emergence) are very sensitive to sunlight, as strong sunlight may hurt their eyes

這是蜻蜓羽化後所遺下的蛻
This is an exuviae remained after emergence



6. 蜻蜓的性別是怎樣分辨的？

How to distinguish the sex of dragonfly?

- A. 雄性的腹部第二及第三節有突出的第二組生殖器官，而雌性則沒有
Males have a set of secondary sexual organs located in the second and third abdominal segments while females do not
- B. 雌性蜻蜓比雄性多出一對觸角
Females have one more pair of antennae than males do
- C. 雌性蜻蜓的飛行速度較慢
Females fly slower than males

我們都是赤班曲鉤脈蜻，你猜猜我們誰是男孩誰是女孩？
We are both Scarlet Basker, do you know our sex?



任務三：濕地-蜻蜓的家園 Task 3: Wetlands - Home for Dragonfly

濕地能提供十分重要資源，給包括蜻蜓在內的眾多生物。請畫出濕地為蜻蜓提供的各種所需(提示：可到「池塘生趣多」找到線索)。Wetlands provide important resources to many wildlife including dragonflies. Draw these necessities provided by wetlands.

(Hints: you can find clues in "Encounter Pond Life")

食物(成蟲)
Food (Adult)

成蟲的棲息處
Resting place for adult

羽化時所攀附的地方
Place for emergence

產卵的地方
Place of laying eggs

稚蟲生活的地方
Living place of larvae



任務四：蜻蜓的一生 Task 4: Life of Dragonfly

蜻蜓的生命週期經歷不同形態及階段，你能正確地圈出它們嗎？
(提示：可到「蜻蜓倩影」找到線索)
Dragonflies pass through different forms and stages in their life history.
Can you circle them correctly?
(Hints: you can find clues in "The Charming Dragonflies")

蜻蜓生命週期的階段
Life Stages of Dragonfly

- 1 交尾 Mating
- 2 產卵 Laying eggs
- 3 稚蟲 Larva (Naiad)
- 4 成蟲 Adult



任務五：奇特的蜻蜓稚蟲 Task 5: Amazing Dragonfly Larvae

原來蜻蜓稚蟲的外形會因應牠們居住的不同生境，而有所差異的。看看你能否用畫鬼腳的形式(劃上兩行橫線)，把以下品種的稚蟲配對出牠們居住的生境。(提示：可到「蜻蜓倩影」找到線索)
Dragonflies have different body-shapes when live in different habitats. See if you can match the following species of dragonfly larvae to their relevant habitats via ladder lottery
(draw horizontal lines between the vertical lines). (Hints: you can find clues in "The Charming Dragonflies")



任務六：蜻蜓大搜查 Task 6: Dragonfly Survey

相信你已對蜻蜓和豆娘有了初步的認識，現在就試試成為一個蜻蜓普查員吧！
以下的蜻蜓和豆娘都是香港濕地公園的常見品種，把你看到的，加上☑。
You should now have preliminary knowledge of dragonflies and damselflies. Try to be a dragonfly surveyor!
The following are common species of dragonflies and damselflies in Hong Kong Wetland Park. Put a ☑ to the ones you meet.

- | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. 斑麗翅蜻
Variegated Flutterer
<i>Rhyothemis variegata arria</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. 截斑箴蜻
Pied Percher
<i>Neurothemis tullia tullia</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. 紅蜻
Crimson Darter
<i>Crocothemis servilla servilla</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. 暗褐蜻
Crimson Drowner
<i>Trithemis aurora</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. 霸王葉春蜩
Common Flangetail
<i>Ictinogomphus pertinax</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. 褐斑異痣蜩
Common Bluetail
<i>Ischnura senegalensis</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. 狭腹灰蜻
Green Skimmer
<i>Orthetrum sabina sabina</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. 琉球橘黃蜩
Orange-tailed Sorite
<i>Ceriatagrion auranticum ryukyuanum</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |