



K11 SPICE UP GALAPAGOS! 2013



SPICE UP!

As the world's first art mall to pioneer the blend of the three essential elements of Art • People • Nature, K11 is dedicated to promote the conservation of nature and wildlife. Since 2010, K11 has been partnering with The University of Hong Kong (HKU) to conduct a range of nature based activities under the "Spice Up" series. Every year, K11 sponsors over ten HKU ecology students for an overseas ecology field study trip. Students then produce a theme-based exhibition from the information collected in the trip. Through the Spice Up initiative, K11 wishes to enhance public awareness in the conservation of biodiversity, raising our concern on sustainable development. It aims to enable city dwellers to realise the greatness of the world, to feel the wonder of nature in a strange environment, and to get in touch with different cultures so as to widen our horizon. This should allow us to have a deeper understanding and inspiration of our existence value.

K11作為全球首個購物藝術館結合「藝術・人文・自然」三大元素，一直積極推廣保育大自然。自2010年起與香港大學以Spice Up為主題舉辦一系列有關自然動物生態的活動。每年由K11贊助香港大學十多名修讀生態學的學生到海外遊歷，將其所見所聞製作成專題展覽，通過這個活動加強市民對保存大自然生物多樣性的意識，喚醒對地球可持續發展的關注，用心感受大自然的浩瀚，接觸不同文化，藉此拓寬視野，從而對自己的存在價值有更深體會和啟發。

SPICE UP, GALAPAGOS! 2013

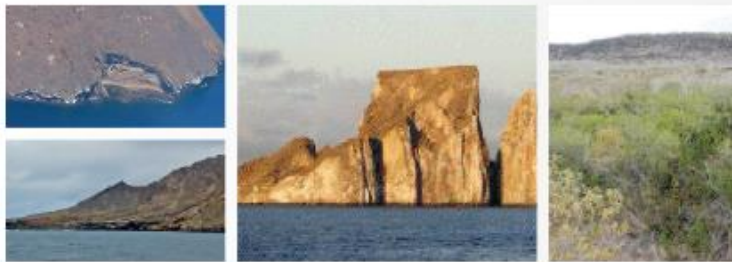
The "Spice Up!" series of events has been held for four consecutive years covering Kenya, Tanzania and Madagascar in the past three years. This year, we followed the foot steps of Charles Darwin over 170 years ago to the Galapagos – the archipelago which enabled him to develop the evolution theory of natural selection.

K11 teams up with the students of the School of Biological Sciences of The University of Hong Kong who have participated in the Spice Up, Galapagos! field study trip to present an educational and interesting exhibition featuring text, photos and video clips that take you on the road which led to the inception of Darwin's evolution theory, a journey to explore the Galapagos Islands to experience the mysteries of evolution.

今年已經是Spice Up! 活動系列連續第四年舉行，過去三年曾經到訪的地方包括肯雅、坦桑尼亞及馬達加斯加，今次考察團更重踏一百七十多年前，生物學家達爾文的足跡，到達加拉帕戈斯群島——一個啟發達爾文構想出《進化論》的地方。

K11聯同參與Spice Up, Galapagos! 生態之旅的香港大學生物學學生，用文字、相片及短片集結成富趣味和教育意義的展覽，帶你重踏達爾文研究之路，探索加拉帕戈斯群島，感受自然界進化的奧秘。

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THE STORY OF THE EVOLUTION THEORY

CHARLES DARWIN 達爾文

Charles Darwin visited Galapagos from 15 September to 20 October 1835 on Her Majesty's Ship Beagle which was on a five-year trip from the UK to chart the coast of South America via the Atlantic. Darwin was on board as a naturalist to collect plant and animal specimen and geological information. His observations and specimen collected in the Galapagos had triggered him to develop the evolution theory of natural selection. Darwin observed that closely related populations of similar but distinct species were found on different islands of the Galapagos. Species that were particularly inspiring to him in this aspect included the mockingbirds, giant tortoises and finches.

達爾文於1835年9月15日至10月20日期間於加拉帕戈斯考察，當時他是英國皇家貝格爾號的自然學家，而貝格爾號是由英國出發，巡迴大西洋至南美洲，主要目標是測量南美洲海岸，達爾文沿途負責收集動植物標本、生物及地質等資料。他於加拉帕戈斯群島的觀察及所收集的標本，正是促成他日後構想出進化論的重要基礎，而最重要的觀察，是加拉帕戈斯不同的島嶼上有著極之相似但又不同的物種，當中以嘲鸚、加拉帕戈斯巨龜及達爾文雀對他最具啟發性。

THE GALAPAGOS 加拉帕戈斯群島

Located in the Pacific Ocean, the Galapagos is formed by 13 main islands and over 70 islets and emerging rocks in Ecuador, South America. These islands and islets were formed by recent volcanic eruptions on the geological time scale. Natural resources are scarce. Together with long-term isolation from Mainland America, species on the islands are allowed to evolve on their own leading to many endemic species that can be found nowhere else in the world. Some even evolved into distinct subspecies on different islands. It makes the Galapagos Islands the ideal showroom of evolution which had enabled Charles Darwin to develop his evolution theory of natural selection.

加拉帕戈斯群島位於太平洋上，由十三個島嶼及超過七十個小島及岩礁組成，屬於南美洲國家厄瓜多爾。這些由火山爆發形成的群島及岩礁只有很短的地質歷史，島上的資源非常貧乏，加上群島長期與南美洲大陸隔絕，物種甚少交流，因此島上孕育出很多獨有的物種，甚至個別物種在不同的島嶼上發展成另一亞種。島上的巨型陸龜、達爾文雀及嘲鸚等，令千萬科學家為之著迷，視這裡為研究進化論的天然實驗場。



Galapagos Giant Tortoise

Geochelone elephantopus

加拉帕戈斯巨龜

HABITS 習性

- One of the most important animals of Galapagos, an iconic species.
- Endemic to the Galapagos and 14 subspecies have been recognised but four have become extinct already.
- The largest living tortoise species in the world (Weighing up to 250 kg, 1.2m long).
- Long lived, up to 100 years.
- 加拉帕戈斯其中一種最重要的標誌性物種。
- 是加拉帕戈斯特有種，共有十四個品種，但當中四個已經滅絕。
- 世界上體型最大的陸龜（重達250公斤，長1.2米）。
- 長壽，可活至一百年。

Medium Ground Finch

Geospiza fortis

中地雀



HABITS 習性

- Darwin's Finches are considered a classic example of evolution.
- There are 14 species of Darwin's Finches, of which 13 inhabit on the Galapagos.
- These birds were only called the Darwin's Finches almost a century later.
- Due to limited food supply, the ancestor birds evolved into a different diet depending on which islands they were in.
- 達爾文雀是研究物種進化的典型例子。
- 達爾文雀共有十四種，其中十三種活於加拉帕戈斯。
- 牠們是差不多一百年之後才被統稱為達爾文雀。
- 由於資源貧乏，這些祖先雀的食性於不同島嶼慢慢變得不一樣。

Red-Footed Booby

Sula sula

紅腳鯉鳥



HABITS 習性

- A common species but have very localised distribution in the Galapagos.
- All other booby species in the Galapagos nest on the ground but Red-footed Booby nests on trees.
- Whilst the adult birds are mostly brown in colour, around 5% of the Galapagos population is of the white form but both have red feet.
- 常見於加拉帕戈斯但分佈不廣泛。
- 其他的鯉鳥於地上築巢，唯獨是紅腳鯉鳥於樹上築巢。
- 牠的成鳥多為棕色，卻有百分之五的加拉帕戈斯種群是白色的，但腳部依然是紅色。



Blue-footed Booby

Sula nebouxii

藍腳鯉鳥

HABITS 習性

- An endemic subspecies in the Galapagos.
- An icon of the Galapagos, they are common, cute and not bothered by the presence of human.
- Interesting courtship display in which male birds will lift up the blue feet and wave them alternately.
- Feed on fish near the coast by plunge diving.
- 加拉帕戈斯的特有亞種。
- 由於牠的樣子趣怪，十分常見而並不怕人，因此被視為加拉帕戈斯的標誌物種。
- 雄鳥於求偶時會輪流揮舞牠們藍色的腳掌，十分有趣。
- 喜於岸邊以高空插水式捕食小魚。

Galapagos Sea Lion

Zalophus wollebaeki

加拉巴哥海獅

HABITS 習性

- Endemic and very common in the Galapagos.
- Very similar in appearance to the Galapagos Fur Seal but much bigger in size.
- Form large colonies on sandy beaches.
- Feed mainly on sardines during the day and are fallen prey to sharks and Killer Whales.
- 加拉巴哥斯常見的特有種。
- 與加拉巴哥斯海豹很相似但其體型較大。
- 於沙灘上成羣出現。
- 日間狩獵沙丁魚為食，但牠們卻是鯊魚及殺人鯨的獵物。

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Galapagos Mockingbird

Nesomimus parvulus

加島嘲鶉



HABITS 習性

- The mockingbird is the first group of birds which caught Darwin's attention.
- Four species and six subspecies have been identified now and they all occur on different islands in the Galapagos.
- 嘲鶉是達爾文於加拉帕戈斯首先注意的鳥類。
- 時至今日加拉帕戈斯共發現四種嘲鶉及六個亞種，牠們各自分佈於不同島嶼。

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Galapagos Dove

Zenaida galapagoensis

加拉島哀鴿



HABITS 習性

- Endemic to the Galapagos.
- Common resident on most islands.
- The only dove species that is likely to be encountered away from human settlements.
- Nest on the ground under cacti or lava.
- 加拉帕戈斯特有種。
- 常見於大部份島嶼。
- 唯一可於遠離人煙的地方看到的斑鳩。
- 於仙人掌下或岩石上築巢。

Magnificent Frigatebird

Fregata magnificens

華麗軍艦鳥



HABITS 習性

- An endemic subspecies in the Galapagos.
 - A large, dark seabird with deeply forked tail. Its wingspan is larger than 2 m.
 - Generally forage along the coast by robbing fish caught by other seabirds especially the Blue-footed Boobies.
 - To attract female birds during breeding season, the males will inflate the bright red throat pouch and at the same time call and vibrate their outstretched wings.
- 加拉帕戈斯特有亞種。
- 體型巨大的黑色海鳥，尾部開叉，翼長達兩米。
- 善於沿岸覓食，通常以武力打劫其他海鳥的魚獲，特別是藍腳鯉鳥。
- 為了吸引雌鳥，雄鳥於繁殖季節會將喉部的氣囊充氣，形成一個如紅色的氣球，並同時震動開展的翅膀及鳴叫。

Brown Pelican

Pelecanus occidentalis

褐鵜鶘



HABITS 習性

- A common endemic subspecies in the Galapagos.
- Large in size, wingspan larger than 2m.
- Feed on fish by plunge-diving from the air near the coast.
- 加拉帕戈斯常見的特有亞種。
- 體型巨大，翼長逾兩米。
- 喜於岸邊以高空插水式捕食魚類。

American Oystercatcher

Haematopus palliatus
美洲蠣鵝



HABITS 習性

- An endemic subspecies in the Galapagos.
- Only around 200 pairs left.
- Only seen in rocky shores, sandy beaches and coastal lagoons, usually in pairs.
- Prey on bivalves using its rather strong bill.
- 加拉帕戈斯的特有亞種。
- 只剩下二百對。
- 通常於岩岸、沙灘及沿岸的鹽湖成雙成對出現。
- 以強壯的喙部食用雙貝類動物。

Lava Gull

Larus fuliginosus

岩鷗



HABITS 習性

- An endemic species to the Galapagos.
- For most sea gull species, the adult has some white feathers. The Lava Gull is the only species that is "all-dark".
- Fewer than 400 pairs left, one of the rarest gull species on Earth. Now classified as Vulnerable.
- 加拉帕戈斯的特有種。
- 大部份海鷗的成鳥多有白色的羽毛，只有岩鷗是全黑的。
- 只有少於四百對，是世界上其中一種最稀有的海鷗。

Marine Iguana

Amblyrhynchus cristatus

海鬣蜥

HABITS 習性

- Endemic to the Galapagos, seven subspecies are recognized.
- Another icon of the Galapagos.
- The only lizard in the world which feeds on marine algae.
- Able to dive in the sea for up to an hour.

- 加拉帕戈斯的特有種，共有七個亞種。
- 另一加拉帕戈斯的標誌物種。
- 世界上唯一以海藻為食糧的蜥蜴。
- 可潛水達一小時。

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Santa Fe Land Iguana

Conolophus pallidus

聖塔菲陸鬣蜥



HABITS 習性

- Endemic to the Galapagos and only occurs on Santa Fe Island.
- One of the two land iguana species in the Galapagos.
- The land and marine iguanas in the Galapagos have a common ancestor and they began to diverge into different species some 10 to 20 million years ago.
- Large, up to 1.2m in length.
- 加拉帕戈斯的特有種，只於聖塔菲島存活。
- 加拉帕戈斯兩種陸鬣蜥的其中一種。
- 加拉帕戈斯的海鬣蜥及陸鬣蜥源於同一祖先，牠們於一至二千萬年前開始進化成不同的種。
- 體型較大，身長達1.2米。

Galapagos Land Iguana

Conolophus subcristatus

加拉巴戈陸鬣蜥



HABITS 習性

- Endemic to the Galapagos and found on more islands than the Santa Fe Land Iguana.
- Slightly smaller in size than Santa Fe Land Iguana, up to 1m in body length.
- Primarily feed on plants like cacti but would opportunistically take meat.
- 加拉巴戈斯的特有種，比起聖塔菲陸鬣蜥分佈較廣泛。
- 體型比聖塔菲陸鬣蜥略為細小，身長達一米。
- 主要食用植物如仙人掌，有時亦會食肉。

Galapagos Lava Lizard

Microlophus albemarlensis

加拉帕戈斯岩蜥



HABITS 習性

- Seven species, all are endemic to the Galapagos.
- A much smaller reptile than the marine or land iguanas, 30cm long.
- Moves fast.
- 加拉帕戈斯共有七種岩蜥，全是特有種。
- 體型比海鬣蜥及陸鬣蜥細小得多，長約30厘米。
- 行動快捷。