

## 街市/固定小販攤檔/小販市場 防治鼠患須知

### Prevention and Control of Rodents in Markets/Fixed Pitch Hawker Stalls/Hawker Bazaars

街市/固定小販攤檔/小販市場的鼠患

#### **Rodent Problems in Markets/Fixed Pitch Hawker Stalls/Hawker Bazaars**

街市/固定小販攤檔/小販市場內的食物、食物殘渣及垃圾，若處理不善，會是老鼠的食物來源。攤檔內堆積的貨物、垃圾間、被覆蓋的排水通道、地上的裂縫及洞等，也有機會成為老鼠匿藏的地點。

Food, food remnants and refuse in markets/fixed pitch hawker stalls/hawker bazaars, if not handled properly, may become a source of food for rodents. Accumulation of goods, refuse collection rooms, covered surface channels and structural defects such as cracks and holes on the ground also provide harbourage for rodents.

老鼠的種類及特性

#### **Types and Characteristics of Rodents**

老鼠是群居動物，繁殖力極強。成年雌鼠每年約可產下50隻幼鼠。老鼠善於游泳和攀爬。本港常見的鼠類有溝鼠、黑家鼠和小家鼠三種。

Rodents are social animals with a very high reproduction rate. An adult female rat can give birth to about 50 baby rats a year. They are good at swimming and climbing. Rodents commonly found in Hong Kong include *Rattus norvegicus* (sewer rat), *Rattus rattus* (black rat), and *Mus musculus* (house mouse).

老鼠帶來的禍害

#### **Hazards Caused by Rodents**

##### 1 傳播疾病

#### **Transmission of Diseases**

老鼠可直接或間接向人類傳播疾病，例如鼠疫、鉤端螺旋體病、叢林斑疹傷寒、鼠斑疹傷寒及漢坦病。老鼠在骯髒環境生活，可帶有多種病菌。進食或飲用受老鼠污染的食物和水後，可引致食物中毒或感染傳染病。

Rodents can transmit directly or indirectly to humans diseases such as plague, leptospirosis, scrub typhus, urban typhus and hantaviral infection. Living in dirty environment, rodents are prone to carry pathogens. Ingestion of food and water contaminated by them can cause food poisoning or contraction of infectious diseases.

##### 2 財物損失

## Loss of Property

老鼠會咬爛攤檔裝置和貯存的物品，造成財物損失。牠們會咬斷電線或電纜，導致短路而引起火警。老鼠也會破壞電話線。

Rodents cause economic loss by gnawing stall fittings and goods. They may bite electric wires or cables, causing fire due to short-circuiting. They may also damage telephone wires.

## 3 咬傷人類

### Biting People

老鼠如受驚嚇會襲擊人。

Rodents may attack people when they are frightened.

## 鼠患跡象

### Signs of Rodent Infestation

如發現老鼠出沒，附近必有鼠患。若有鼠糞、鼠洞、鼠道、嚙痕、腳印或擦跡等痕跡，亦顯示有老鼠為患。

Apart from finding rodents around the stalls, other signs of rodent infestation include rodent droppings, rat holes, runways, gnawing marks, footmarks or smears.

## 防治老鼠措施

### Rodent Prevention and Control Measures

#### 1. 基本防治措施

##### Fundamental measures

##### (a) 斷絕老鼠的食物來源

##### Remove food sources for rodents

— 攤檔內可供老鼠作為食糧的東西應妥善存放。

Food inside stalls should be stored properly.

##### (b) 清除老鼠匿藏地點

##### Eliminate rodent harbourage

— 不要堆積廢物、垃圾或雜物。

Avoid accumulation of disused articles, refuse or junk.

— 妥善貯存貨物，並應定期檢查。

Store goods properly and inspect regularly.

##### (c) 保持環境清潔

##### Keep the environment clean

— 把食物殘渣和垃圾放入有蓋的垃圾桶，並每天清理垃圾。

Dispose of food remnants and refuse properly in covered rubbish bins and clear daily.

## 2. 輔助防治措施

### Supplementary measures

尋求專業防治蟲鼠人員處理鼠患。

Request professional pest control operators to handle rodent problems.

#### (a) 毒殺

##### Poisoning

— 小心使用殺鼠劑毒殺老鼠，並嚴格遵照標籤上的用法說明，以免傷及人畜。

Use rodenticides with caution. Follow strictly application instructions on the label to avoid harming people and other animals.

#### (b) 誘捕

##### Trapping

— 在老鼠經常出沒的地方，放置有鼠餌的捕鼠器（如老鼠籠）誘捕老鼠。

Use baited trapping devices (e.g. cages) at places visited by rodents frequently.

防鼠工作做得好 鼠患問題自然冇

*Eliminate Rodent Nuisance Take Preventive Measures*

食物環境衛生署

Food and Environmental Hygiene Department

查詢熱線 Enquiry Hotline : **2868 0000**

網址 Website : **www.fehd.gov.hk**

防治蟲鼠事務諮詢組

Pest Control Advisory Section

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