

古今防蟲

Pest Control Through the Times



衣魚
Silverfish

蟲害是十大文物劣化因素之一，書籍、衣服、木器等有機文物都是較易受蟲害的。
Insect infestation is one of the agents of deterioration, with organic materials including books, clothing and wooden artefacts being particularly susceptible to insect damage.

古方防蟲四大法寶，與書畫同放，即可驅除害蟲：

In the past, the “four companions” were often placed alongside paintings and calligraphy to help ward off pests



花椒
Sichuan Peppercorns



藁香
Common Rue



樟腦
Camphor



煙葉
Tobacco Leaves

新收博物館藏品會先安排進行氮氣除蟲後才進入倉庫貯存，下圖為「氮氣滅蟲室」。

Newly acquired museum collections are treated with nitrogen anoxia treatment before being stored in collection rooms. The image below shows a nitrogen fumigation chamber.



氮氣滅蟲是一種對環境友善的滅蟲方法，利用環保且無害的氮氣，把滅蟲室內部氧氣逼出，使氧氣含量壓至低於 0.3%，三星期後，不管害蟲的成長狀態是卵、蛹、幼蟲或成蟲，均會因缺氧而死。

Nitrogen anoxia treatment is an environmentally friendly method of pest control. By utilising green and harmless nitrogen gas to force oxygen out of the fumigation chamber, the oxygen content could be reduced to below 0.3%. After 3 weeks, pests will die from the anoxia environment regardless of their growth stage (egg, pupa, larva or adult).

煙甲蟲
Cigarette beetle



布蛾
Clothes moth



書蝨(啮蟲)
Booklice

