



漁農自然護理署
Agriculture, Fisheries and
Conservation Department



香港
濕地公園 Hong Kong
Wetland Park

Hong Kong Wetland Park Self-Paced Visit Plan- “Indoor Exhibition Galleries”



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“Indoor Exhibition Galleries”



1. Target: Primary 1 to 6 students

2. Implementation Type: whole class activity

3. Activity Time: 105 mins

- Pre-visit Classroom Activity (30 mins)
- Visit “Hong Kong Wetland Park (HKWP) Indoor Exhibition Galleries” (60 mins)
- Post-visit Activity (15 mins)

“Indoor Exhibition Galleries”



4. Learning Curriculum # :

Grade	Primary 1	Primary 2	Primary 3
Unit of General Studies	Plants and Animals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing environment of animals and plants and their interdependent relationship Growing environment of plants 	Going to the Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caring for parks Joy in Nature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observing regulations and protecting the environment 	Green Living <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influence of natural environment on our living Ways of protecting environment and saving resources Love of Nature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural landscapes Common animals and plants in Hong Kong Caring for and conserving the natural environment
	Grade	Primary 4	Primary 5
Unit of General Studies	Living on the Earth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life of people and living things in different climatic regions 	Continuation of Life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity and classification of living things The interdependence of living things and the environment Caring about endangered species Energy source <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventing pollution, and making good use of resources 	Survival of the Fittest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forms and functions of living things and their adaptation to the environment The effects of human activities on the natural environment Making good use of resources and practising green living

“Indoor Exhibition Galleries”



5. Introduction

- Students are able to learn the basic knowledge of wetlands. Through visiting “Indoor Exhibition Galleries”, students can understand the characteristics and adaptations of plants and animals living in different types of wetlands around the world, as well as the concept of protecting the environment.

6. Learning Objectives

- To learn about the definition, functions and types of wetlands
- To understand the biodiversity of wetlands
- To study the adaptations of animals and plants in their habitats

“Indoor Exhibition Galleries”



Teaching Plan

Activities	Duration	Outline	Teaching Activities & Visits
Pre-visit Classroom Activity	30 mins	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To learn about the definition, functions, and types of wetland	<ul style="list-style-type: none">What are Wetlands?
HKWP Self-paced visit plan- “Indoor exhibition Galleries”	60 mins	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To learn about the ecological values of wetlandsTo learn about the adaptations and characteristics of animals and plants in wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Visiting Indoor Exhibition Galleries (What are Wetlands?, Frozen North, Tropical Swamp and Hong Kong Wetlands) and Pui Pui’s home
Post-visit Consolidation Activity	15 mins	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To reinforce the knowledge of wetlands and its animals and plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Conclusion

Pre-visit Classroom Activity



Pre-visit Classroom Activity (30 mins)



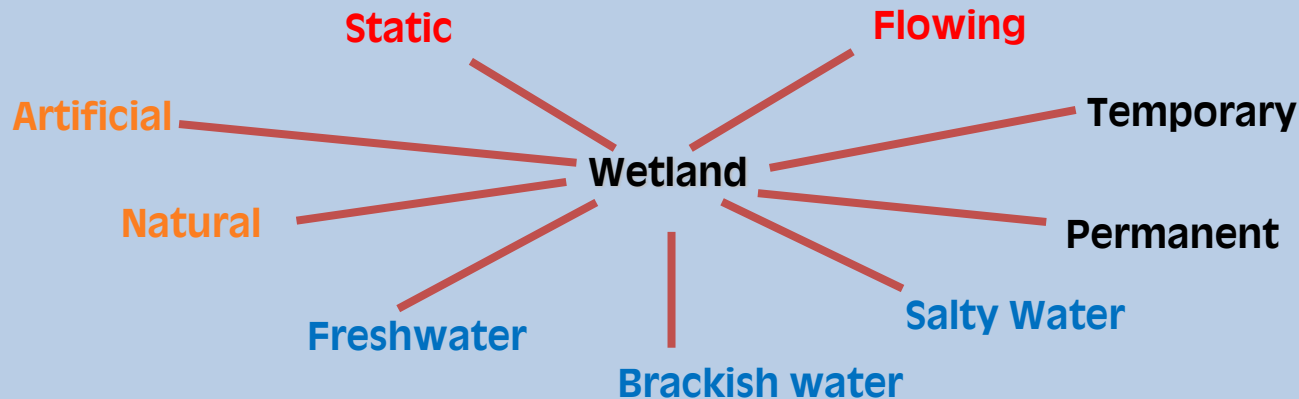
“What are Wetlands?”

Learning Objectives	Classroom Activities	Venue	Reference
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To engage students • To learn about the concept, types and functions of wetlands • To understand HKWP 	<p>Preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ask students to search photos of wetland animals before the trip to HKWP <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide students to describe wetlands, what are the elements & features of wetlands, what will they expect to encounter in the wetlands • Ask students to complete Worksheet 1 and make a guess on what are wetlands. Then, students can work on Worksheet 2 and select the functions of wetlands • Teachers will check out the answers and explain the definition and functions of wetlands. Teachers can also introduce the background of HKWP in order to let the students to have a preliminary idea of the forthcoming visit • Teachers can select a few students to share their researched photos with the class 	<p>Classroom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HKWP Factsheet No. 2 – Functions of Wetlands • Worksheet 1.1 – Are these wetlands? • Worksheet 1.2 – Functions of wetlands

What are Wetlands?



- Wetland is the place where land and water meet. The water depth is generally not more than six meters during low tide.
- Widely distributed throughout the world, with many wild animals and plants, it is a unique and important ecosystem.
- Wetlands include: swamps, streams, ponds, wet farmlands, coral reefs and mangroves, etc.



Water, Human and Wetland

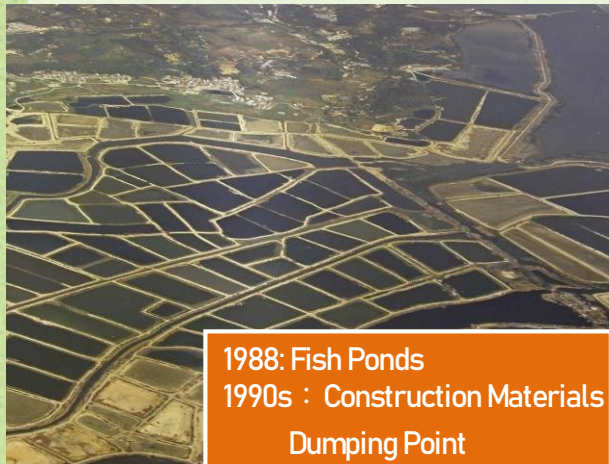


- Water is the key element in wetland
- It is important to all living organism (including human)
 - Origin of life
 - Necessity in daily life
- Protecting wetlands is crucial for protecting water resources

Background of HKWP



- Construction work started in 2000 and completed in 2006
- The Park is 61 hectares including artificial and natural wetlands, and world-class exhibition galleries
- Hong Kong's first major green tourism facility
- As an attraction to promote green tourism, environmental education and wetland conservation





Hong Kong Wetland Park Self-paced visit plan- “Indoor Exhibition Galleries”



“Indoor Exhibition Galleries” Teaching Activity and Visit (60mins)



Learning Outcomes	Activities	Venues	References Materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn the adaptive features and habits of living organism in wetland Learn about the ecological value of wetlands 	<p>Preparation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehend the information of wetland (Based on this teaching plan and the references provided) Recap the content taught in class session: “What are Wetlands?” List out the objective of the visit: to know the various wetland animals Through questioning and observing, teachers introduce the adaptive features and the habits of wetland organism (Choose 3 to 4 species from each gallery to introduce), and emphasize the ecological value of wetlands and their inter-relationship Summarize the visit (such as reviewing and matching the animals and their habitats introduced), and emphasise the importance of inter-relationship between different wetland habitats and wildlife, as well as to human beings. This helps to bring out the importance of wetlands and to encourages students to conserve wetlands in daily life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indoor Exhibition Galleries (What are Wetlands?, Frozen North, Tropical Swamp and Hong Kong Wetlands) Pui Pui's Home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HKWP Factsheet 2 – Functions of Wetlands HKWP Factsheet 3 – Wetlands – Homes to Wild Animals HKWP Factsheet 14 – Ramsar Site

Suggested Route



Indoor Exhibition Galleries: Route of Visit



4. Hong Kong Wetlands

3. Tropical Swamp

2. Frozen North

1. What are Wetlands?

5. Pui Pui's Home

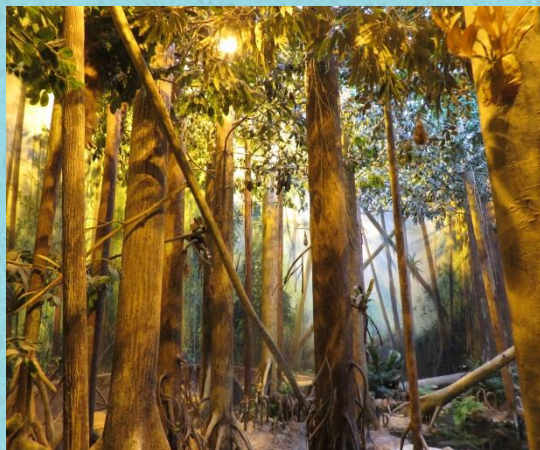
First Floor

地下

往入口廣場 To Entry Plaza

往濕地保護區 (戶外) To Wetland Reserve (Outdoor)

Indoor Exhibition Galleries



1. What are Wetlands?



4. Hong Kong Wetlands

3. Tropical Swamp

2. Frozen North

1. What are Wetlands?

5. Pui Pui's Home

What are Wetlands?



- What are Wetlands?
- Functions of Wetlands
- Life Wall (with precious animal models and specimens)
- Relationship between Ramsar Site and Hong Kong Wetland Park



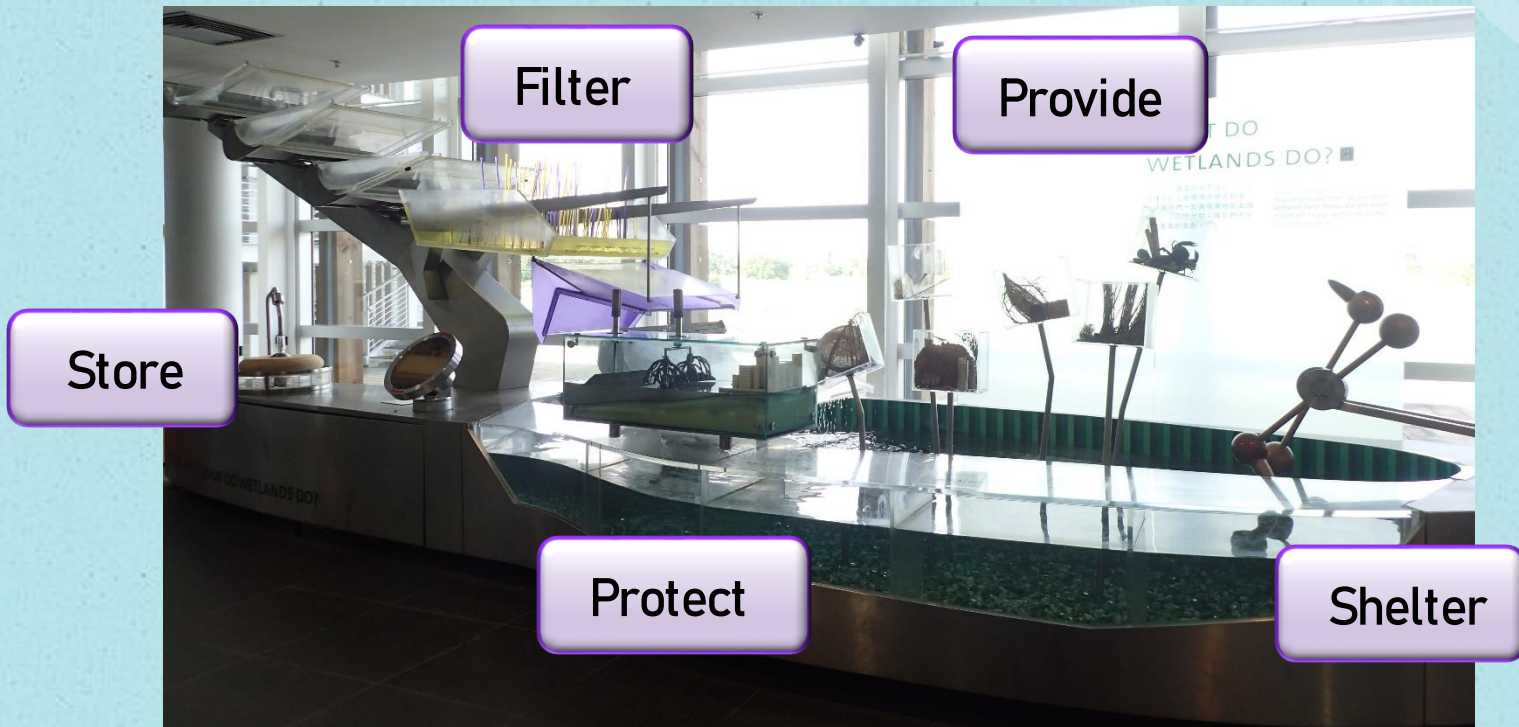
What are Wetlands? — Land and Water



- Wetland refers to the place where water and land meet, with water as the basic factor
 - Water bodies can be static or flowing
 - Can be permanent or temporary
 - Can be artificial or natural
 - Can be saltwater, fresh water or brackish water
 - Including coastal areas where the water depth is not higher than 6 meters during low tide (ebb)
- Three categories of wetlands
 - Marine and coastal wetlands (eg. mangrove swamps, coral reefs)
 - Inland wetlands (eg. rivers, freshwater marsh)
 - Constructed wetlands (eg. fish ponds, hydroponic farmlands)



What are Wetlands?— Functions of Wetlands



What are Wetlands?— Functions of Wetlands



- **Store**
 - Wetlands such as swamps and lakes, act like a giant sponge to absorb massive water.
- **Filter**
 - Many plants such as reed beds in wetlands are like natural water filters, which can trap waste and break down pollutants.
- **Protect**
 - Mangrove can protect the shore lines against strong waves, floods and erosions. Wetland plants growing on river banks can also hold the soil.



What are Wetlands?— Functions of Wetlands

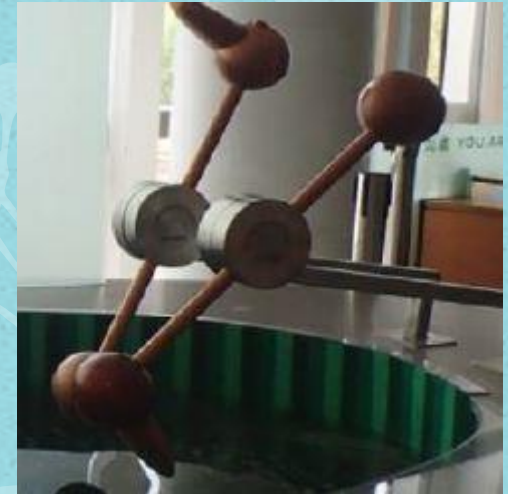


- Shelter

- Wetlands provide homes to living organisms and support complex food web.
- Inhabited by more than 100,000 known freshwater species*.

- Provide

- Wetlands provide us food such as seafood, seaweed, and raw materials.
- More than 660 million people depend on wetlands for a living*.



*According to http://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/factsheet1_why_should_i_care_0.pdf

What are Wetlands?— Around the World



- The Ramsar Convention was first signed in 2 February 1971 at Ramsar, Iran.
- Different countries signed the Ramsar Convention to ensure the protection and wise use of wetlands and avoid wetland losses.
- In 1995, Mai Po and Deep Bay were listed as important protected wetlands in the Ramsar Convention. (Hong Kong Wetland Park is not a wetland protected by the Convention).
- Hong Kong Wetland Park serves as a buffer zone to mitigate the impact of urban development on Mai Po Inner Deep Bay.



Life Wall

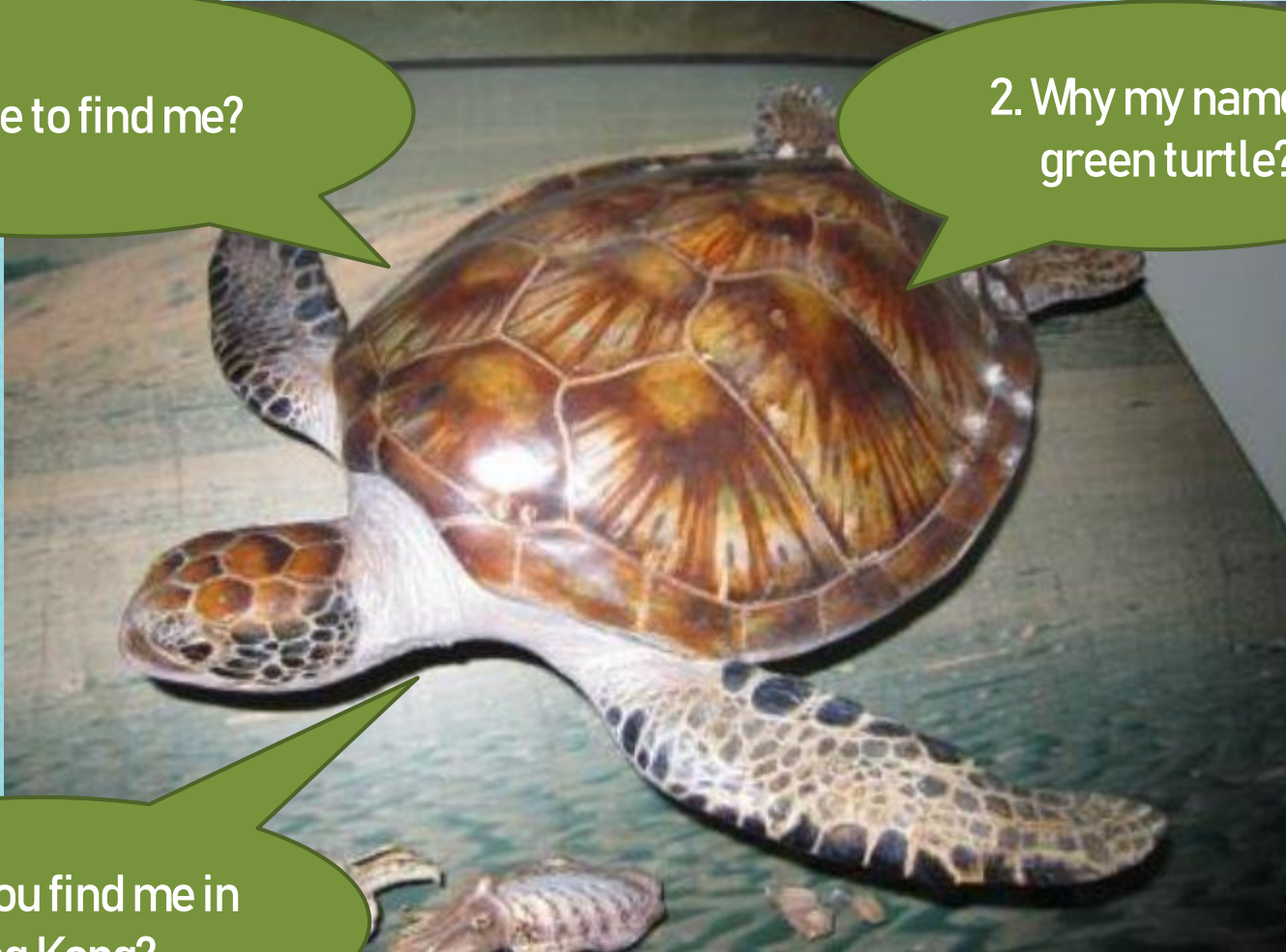
Animal Highlight 1: Green Turtle



1. Where to find me?

2. Why my name is green turtle?

3. Can you find me in Hong Kong?





1. Green turtles usually can be found along coastal area including mudflats, sandy shores, or shallow coral reef.
2. They mainly feed on seaweed and algae, the green pigment accumulate in the body as body fat, and is light green in colour, thus it called "green sea turtle".
3. Sham Wan of Lamma Island, Hong Kong is the only nesting site for green turtles.

Life Wall

Animal Highlights 2: Sumatran Tiger



1. Where to find me?

2. Can I swim?



3. Am I a large tiger?

4. Why do tigers have stripes on its body?

Life Wall

Animal Highlights 2: Sumatran Tiger



1. The Sumatran tiger lives in the primitive forest of Sumatra, Indonesia.
2. They have webs between their toes and are good at swimming.
3. The Sumatran tiger is the smallest tiger in the world.
4. Tigers live mainly in the jungle, the stripes on its body act as camouflage, allowing them to easily hide from their prey.

Life Wall

Animal Highlight 3: Three-toed Sloth



1. Where to find me?

2. How long I sleep every day?

3. What do I eat?

4. What caused me to climb down a tree?



Life Wall

Animal Highlights 3: Three-toed Sloth



1. Three-toed sloth lives in the dense tropical forests of Central and South America.
2. An average of 19 hours sleep on the tree a day.
3. Trees are their home and they eat leaves, shoots and fruits.
4. Defecation. About once a week. They can only lie on the ground, use their forelimbs to drag body forward.

Life Wall

Animal Highlights 4: Proboscis Monkey



1. Where to find me?

2. Why do I have a big long nose?



3. Can I swim?

4. Is human a threat to me?



1. Proboscis monkeys are endemic to Borneo.
2. The male proboscis monkey has relatively large nose. Its size develops with age and represents the strength and power in the group.
3. They have webbed feet to aid their swimming and escape from attacks of crocodiles.
4. Increasing demand of timber and arable land drives deforestation, which threatens proboscis monkeys to extinction.

Life Wall

Animal Highlights 5: Hawksbill Turtle



1. Am I a sea turtle?



2. What's special about my beak and carapace?

3. What's special about my muscle?

4. Is human a threat to me?



1. Hawksbill is one of seven sea turtles found in the world, which can be found throughout the tropical oceans.
2. Since it has a beak-like mouth and a serrated look carapace. It is also known as the hawkbill turtle.
3. Their meat contains deadly toxins. They like to eat sponges, but they are not affected by the toxins of the sponge itself, and those toxins tend to accumulate in the meat.
4. Due to the trade in Hawksbills' beautiful carapace, they were hunted almost to extinction.

Summary



- Animals of Life Wall (eg. green turtle, Sumatran tiger, three-toed sloth, proboscis monkey, hawksbill turtle) live in specific types of wetlands.
- Human activities have damaged their homes.
- As a result, animals lose their habitats and places for food, posing a threat to their survival.
- To protect these declining and endangered animals, we should protect our wetlands and homes.

2. Frozen North



4. Hong Kong Wetlands

3. Tropical Swamp

2. Frozen North

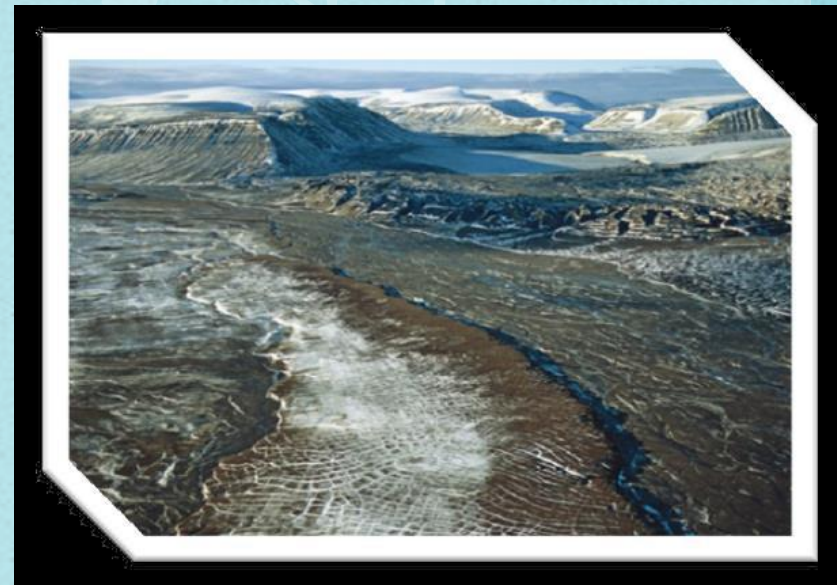
1. What are Wetlands?

5. Pui Pui's Home

Frozen North



- Frozen North (Arctic tundra) is located in the Arctic Circle.
- The environment is different in summer and winter.
- Winter:
 - The temperature can be as low as minus 30°C or below, with short day time and long night time.
 - Most animals hibernate or migrate to the south during winter.
- Summer:
 - Temperature is about 20°C, daylight can be up to 24 hours.
 - Different organisms are busy with breeding and feeding.



Frozen North

- Explore the wildlife of the frozen north wetlands
- Adaptation:
 - Physiological adaptation
 - Heat insulation
 - Camouflage
 - Migration



Warm keeping Snowy Owl

- Snowy owls are powerful raptors, they are a kind of owls.
- Body and feet are covered with thick white feathers which is effective for keeping warm.
- Sharp eye sight and hearing with powerful claws allow them to hunt lemmings.
- Unlike other owls, snowy owls hunt mainly during the day.
- They can hunt 7-12 lemmings per day and will catch small mammals, birds and fish.



Camouflage

Arctic Fox



- White fur forms a protective color, keeping them hidden in the snow.
- Protective colors can prevent the arctic fox being found by prey or predator, thus increasing the chance of success in hunting or survival.
- When the snow melts in summer, their furs will change to thin and brown.
- Lemmings are their main food source.
- Possess great hearing ability to find small animals under the snow.



Frozen North

Animal Highlight: Reindeer (Caribou)



1. What do I eat?



2. Do female deers have antlers?

3. What little animal I am most afraid of?

Frozen North

Animal Highlight: Reindeer (Caribou)



1. Reindeer's main food is moss and grass.
2. Both males and females have antlers, and males have larger antlers.
3. Mosquitoes. They breed during summer and suck out 1 liter of reindeer's blood in an hour. In summer, reindeer will go to the colder highlands to avoid mosquitoes.

Bird Migration



- Many migratory birds, such as the black-faced spoonbills, are wetland travelers. They will fly from the north to the warmer south in autumn, vice versa in spring.
- Migratory birds return to the tundra in summer for the long daylight and abundant food supply.
- Hong Kong is located on the **East Asia-Australasian Flyway** (the yellow route on the wall) and is one of the migrating stops, thus, many migratory birds will stop in Hong Kong for winter.
- The flyway shows that protecting birds requires cooperation from various regions. We must take good care of all wetlands.



3. Tropical Swamp



4. Hong Kong Wetlands

3. Tropical Swamp

2. Frozen North

1. What are Wetlands?

5. Pui Pui's Home

Tropical Swamp

- Modeling the tropical swamp in Borneo. Tourists can experience a walk from underwater to the canopy level to explore different wildlife.
- Flooded forest is formed where a woodland area is flooded by seasonal heavy rain.
- Hot and rainy through out the year. Climate is warm and humid with average 25-26 °C. Flourishes many plants.



Tropical Swamp

Animal Highlights 1: Arowana



1. How do I take care of my kids?

2. What's so special about my mouth?



3. Can I jump out of the water?

4. Is human a threat to me?

Tropical Swamp

Animal Highlights 1: Arowana



1. Arowana is a hatchery fish. After the female lays eggs, the eggs will be kept in the male's mouth for about 2 months until they hatched, so that they will not be eaten by predators. During this period, males will stop eating.
2. Living in lakes, deep marshes, and flooded forests. Their mouths point upwards and feed on insects that fall to the water surface.
3. They are excellent jumpers which are able to jump out of water which is up to 1.5 meters above the water hunting for insects and small animals.
4. Their shape is beautiful leading to overhunting by human.

Tropical Swamp

Animal Highlights 2: Archer Fish



1. How do I prey?



2. How far can I shoot water?

3. Can I jump out of the water?

Tropical Swamp

Featured Creature 2: Archer Fish



1. Archer fish is a tropical carnivorous fish. They spray water and shoot down the insects on the branches for feeding.
2. They have very good eyesight and able to shoot the target as far as 150 cm away.
3. In addition to water shooting, they sometimes jump out of the water to prey.

Tropical Swamp

Animal Highlights 3: Reticulated Python



1. Am I poisonous?

2. What do I eat?



3. Where to find me?

4. Is human a threat to me?

Tropical Swamp

Animal Highlights 3: Reticulated Python



1. The reticulated python is one of the longest snakes in the world. They have teeth to attack, but they are not venomous. They mainly rely on the muscles to entangle the animal, suffocate them to death, and then swallow the entire prey.
2. They eat animals such as pangolins, porcupine, and Lesser Malay mouse-deer.
3. They generally live in Southeast Asia and inhabit at the forest near streams.
4. The beautiful skin of the reticulated python can be used for leather goods. Their meat is also popular in the market, so it is often the target of hunters.

4. Hong Kong Wetlands



4. Hong Kong Wetlands

3. Tropical Swamp

2. Frozen North

1. What are Wetlands?

5. Pui Pui's Home

First Floor

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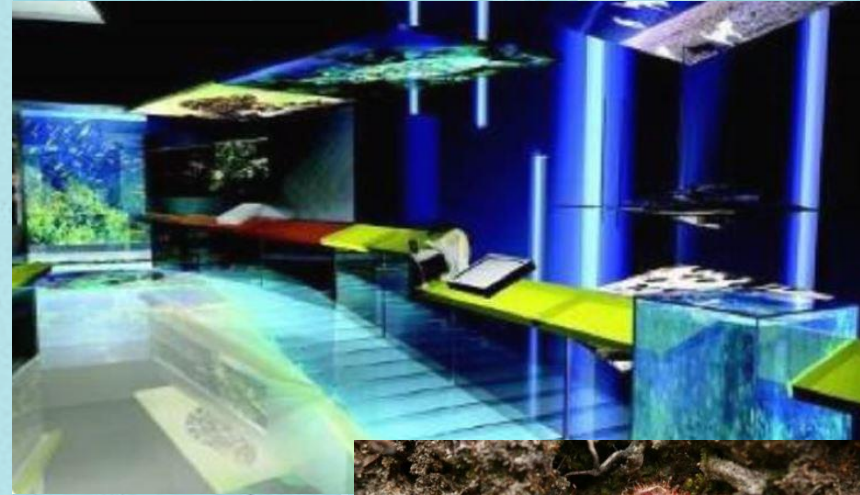
往入口廣場 To Entry Plaza

往濕地郊遊區 (戶外) To Wetland Reserve (Outdoor)

Hong Kong Wetlands



- Get to know the unique species with conservation value and understand Hong Kong's diverse wetland habitats.
- Although Hong Kong is small in area, with the sub-tropical climate with abundant sun light and precipitation, types of wetlands are diversified.
- HK landscape is mostly dominated by steep hills and ravines, while the flat land is restricted to the low floodplains and coastal regions.
- Diverse types of wetlands Including freshwater rivers, brackish mangroves and saltwater coasts.



Hong Kong Wetlands

Animal Highlights 1: Hong Kong Newt



1. Am I a reptile?

2. What's so special about my belly?



3. Where to find me?

Hong Kong Wetlands

Animal Highlights 1: Hong Kong Newt



1. The Hong Kong Newt looks like a lizard, but it is an amphibian, same group as frogs. Juveniles have finger-shaped external gills that will disappear when they become adult. Unlike frogs, Hong Kong Newt still have tails when they grow up.
2. They have orange-red patterns on stomach. Those patterns serve as a warning color to frighten predators. The pattern of each Hong Kong Newt is unique, just like our fingerprint.
3. They are not endemic to Hong Kong as they also can be found in streams at the mountains in Guangdong Province.

Hong Kong Wetlands

Animal Highlights 2: Three-banded Box Terrapin



1. Why am I called a Three-banded Box Terrapin?

2. What do I eat?



3. Why our numbers are declining?



1. They are named because of the three-line pattern on the carapace, which resembles an ancient coin pattern. Also, in ancient times, people used to put coins into the shell of the turtle for divination. When they are scared, they retract their heads and limbs and close the shell, hence the name "box turtle"
2. They inhabit in streams near vegetated area, ponds and swamps. They hunt fish, crustaceans, insects and aquatic plants at night.
3. It is often hunted and killed for making traditional Chinese medicine, turtle jelly. Now it has become critically endangered.

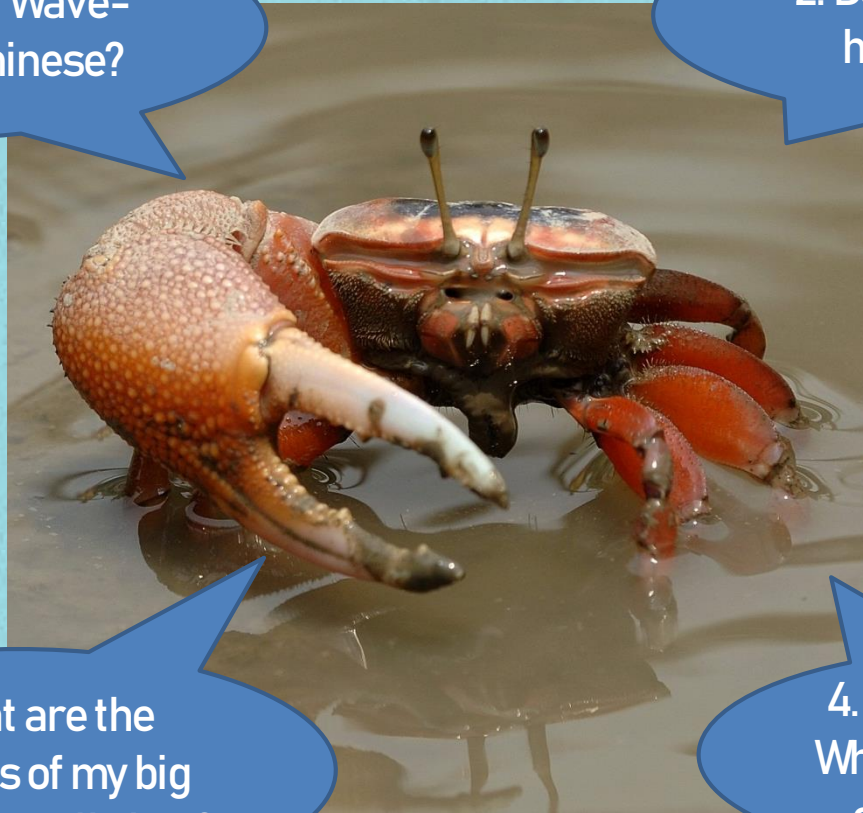
Hong Kong Wetlands

Animal Highlights 3: Fiddler Crab



1. Why am I called "Wave-calling crab" in Chinese?

2. Do all fiddler crabs have big claws?



3. What are the functions of my big claw and small claw?

4. I often dig holes. What is the purpose of the burrows?



1. They feed on mudflats during low tides. Males will wave their big claws for attracting the female and defending their territories. This act is like praying for the arrival of tidal wave, thus they are called "Wave-calling crab" in Chinese.
2. No, only male have one large and one small claw. Female have two small claws.
3. The larger claw stalks to scare off enemies and attract female. The small claw are used for feeding.
4. Burrows are places where fiddler crabs hide from when the tide arrive or when they encounter enemies. They also breed and spawn in that.

Hong Kong Wetlands

Animal Highlights 4: Mudskipper



1. Am I a fish or amphibian?

2. Why can I breathe on land?

3. When will I jump?

4. Why do my eyes grow above my head?



Hong Kong Wetlands

Animal Highlights 4: Mudskipper



1. Mudskippers are fish that live in mudflats. They breathe with gills, and have the characteristics of fish, such as scales, fins, and tails.
2. Because of the cavity in the gill, it can temporarily store water or air for breathing on land, just like we can hold our breath for a short time to stay underwater. In addition, moist skin helps them breathe on land.
3. They jump to scare off intruders or attract females during breeding season.
4. Their eyes grow on top of their heads, making it easier to spot predators in the sky, such as birds and allow them to escape in time.

Hong Kong Wetlands

Animal Highlights 5: Horseshoe Crab



1. Where do I like to hide?

2. Am I a crab?



3. What color is my blood?

4. What threats do I face?

Hong Kong Wetlands

Animal Highlights 5: Horseshoe Crab



1. Horseshoe crabs live in mudflats along the coast and like to bury themselves in the sand for protection.
2. They are not real crabs, but close relatives of spiders and scorpions. Horseshoe crabs first appeared 300 million years ago, and the morphology has not changed much, so they are known as “living fossils.”
3. Their blood is blue and can be used to test pharmaceutical products for bacterial infections.
4. They are threatened by habitat loss due to urban development and reclamation projects.

5. Pui Pui's Home



4. Hong Kong Wetlands

3. Tropical Swamp

2. Frozen North

1. What are Wetlands?

5. Pui Pui's Home

First Floor

地下

往入口廣場 To Entry Plaza

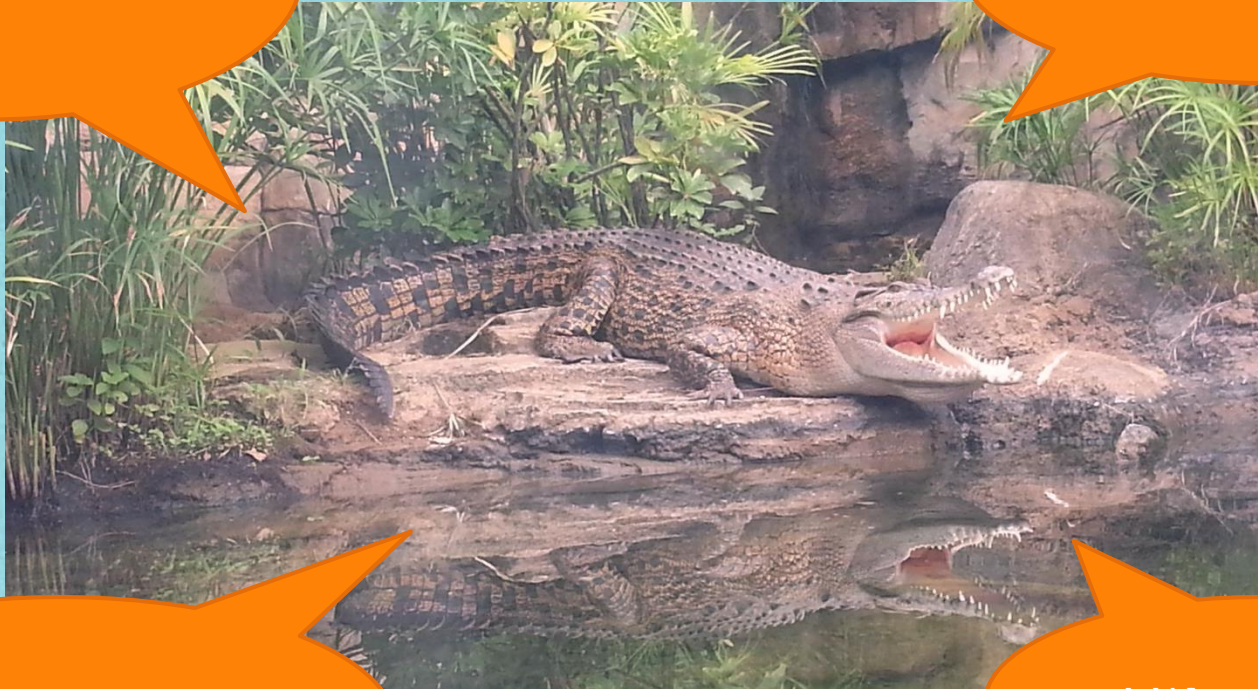
往濕地保護區 (戶外) To Wetland Reserve (Outdoor)

Pui Pui's Home: Crocodile "Pui Pui"



1. What kind of crocodile am I?

2. Do I afraid of heat?



3. How do I prey?

4. What do I eat?

Pui Pui's Home: Crocodile "Pui Pui"



1. Crocodile Pui Pui is a female saltwater crocodile, about 23 years old (2023), and is about 2.7 meters long.
2. Saltwater crocodile belongs to reptiles which is a kind of cold blooded animals. Their body temperature changes according to the environment. When the weather is hot during the day, Pui Pui's body temperature rises accordingly. Therefore, it stays in the water to cool down or open its mouth under the plants to dissipate heat.
3. The crocodile hunt by ambush as their metabolism is slow. Ambush enable them to use the least amount of physical exertion when it hunts the prey.
4. Pui Pui only eats one meal per week, mainly chicken and fish, and eats only one meal in two weeks in winter.

Pui Pui's Additional Information



Why is it called "Pui Pui"?

- Crocodile Pui Pui was found in the Shan Pui River in Yuen Long in 2003.
- Pui Pui was captured by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department for general public safety concerns.
- In 2006, Crocodile Pui Pui moved to Pui Pui's House.
- In a naming competition, the name "Pui Pui" is interesting and easy to remember, and it also means "baby", which is suitable for describing this crocodile from the Shan Pui River.



Conclusion

- Wetlands are the world's most diversified and productive ecosystems.
- Wetlands provide food & resources for humans and wild animals.
- Wetlands are home of animals. The animals develop their own characteristics and behavior to adapt the environment correspondingly.
- Once the types of wetlands are reduced or even diminished, the animals may not be able to survive and may become extinct. Consequently, human beings will not be immune to the resources and food crisis.



How to Protect Wetlands?



- When visiting wetlands:
 - Take away garbage and avoid polluting water sources
 - Do not disturb and capture wildlife
- Avoid buying products from endangered species:
 - Such as ornaments made of hawksbill turtle, shark fin, tiger skin, etc.
- Use less paper
- Cherish water resources in daily life, such as:
 - Reduce the time of shower by 1 minute => Saving 10 liters of water
 - Do not keep the water running when brushing teeth and washing hands, => saving 5 liters of water



Post-visit Activity



Post-visit Activity (15mins)



Learning Outcomes	Classroom Activities	Venues	References Materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reinforce the knowledge of plants and animals in wetlands • To train students' hand-eye coordination • To learn the importance of wetlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide the students to tell us what animals have been observed during the tour. What is the most impressed animal? • Direct students to recall the habitats of the animals and the corresponding adaptive features. Why are wetlands so important? • Ask students to finish Worksheet 3 • Students can finish the 3D origamis, such as fiddler crab or crocodile which can be downloaded from HKWP website or obtained from Self-paced Visit Offers. 	<p>Classroom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3D Origamis from Hong Kong Wetland Park Website

References



- Hong Kong Wetland Park Teaching Resource Education Factsheets No. 2 – Functions of Wetlands
https://www.wetlandpark.gov.hk/filemanager/files/public/wcms/Factsheet_2.pdf
- Hong Kong Wetland Park Teaching Resource Education Factsheets No. 3 – Wetlands – Home to of Wild Animals
https://www.wetlandpark.gov.hk/filemanager/files/public/wcms/Factsheet_3.pdf
- Hong Kong Wetland Park Teaching Resource Education Factsheets No. 14– Ramsar Site
https://www.wetlandpark.gov.hk/filemanager/files/public/wcms/Factsheet_14.pdf
- Worksheet 1.1 – Are these wetlands?
https://www.wetlandpark.gov.hk/filemanager/files/public/wcms/Worksheet_1_1_Eng.pdf
- Worksheet 1.2 – Functions of Wetlands
https://www.wetlandpark.gov.hk/filemanager/files/public/wcms/Worksheet_1_2_Eng.pdf
- Hong Kong Wetland Park 3D Origami
<https://www.wetlandpark.gov.hk/en/download/gadgets-3d-origami>
- Wetlands: why should I care?
http://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/factsheet1_why_should_i_care_0.pdf
- General Studies Curriculum Guide for Primary Schools (Primary 1 – Primary 6) (2017)
<https://www.edb.gov.hk/en/curriculum-development/cross-kla-studies/gs-primary/curriculum-documents.html>



Notes for Visiting Hong Kong Wetland Park



1. Select Date and Time



- Hong Kong Wetland Park Opening Hours:
 - 10:00–17:00 (Closed on Tuesdays, except Public Holidays)
(Ticket selling: 9:30 am to 4:00 pm)
 - Theatre Film Show*
- * Remarks: Film schedule may be subject to change. Please refer to “the Event Calendar” on the website homepage (<https://www.wetlandpark.gov.hk/en>) and the notice outside the Theatre for the latest arrangement.

2. Mode of Visiting



Visit by yourself



Online booking / instant booking

Self-paced visit

Hong Kong Wetland Park "Self-paced Visit Offer"

The Hong Kong Wetland Park is an ideal venue for outdoor learning activities, cross-curricular learning, OLE activities, as well as school outings. Besides joining the Park's guided tours, self-paced visit is another option for schools to arrange their visits with more flexibility.

For schools that are planning self-paced visits at the Park, fill out the registration form on the inside page and enjoy:

-  **Ticket Booking**
-  **Complimentary Souvenirs**
-  **Teaching Aids Lending Service**



Enjoy your fun-filled learning journey at the Hong Kong Wetland Park!

Information for Visitors

Opening Hours	Mondays, Wednesdays to Sundays, Public Holidays: 10:00am - 5:00pm (Ticket selling: 9:30am - 4:00pm)
	Tuesdays: Closed (except Public Holidays)



Self-paced Visit



Hong Kong Wetland Park Registration Form for Self-paced Visit Offers and Teaching Aids Lending Service



➤ Guidelines to complete the Registration Form

Please fill in this form and return to School Programme Unit, HKWP by fax (3152 2668) or e-mail (education@wetlandpark.gov.hk) at least 7 working days prior to the date of visit. The registrant will receive a confirmation via fax within 5 working days upon registration.

School Name: _____ Date of Visit: (DD/MM/YYYY) _____

Teacher's Name: _____ Contact No.: _____

E-mail: _____ Fax: _____

① Quantity of Admission Tickets: _____ Concessionary tickets + _____ Student

② Souvenirs (Choose one only) Tick ✓ the to select the souvenir. Each ticket holder will receive _____



Registration:
• Souvenirs
• Tickets ordering

*The pictures above are for reference only and souvenirs are randomly distributed.

Lending Service of Teaching Aids

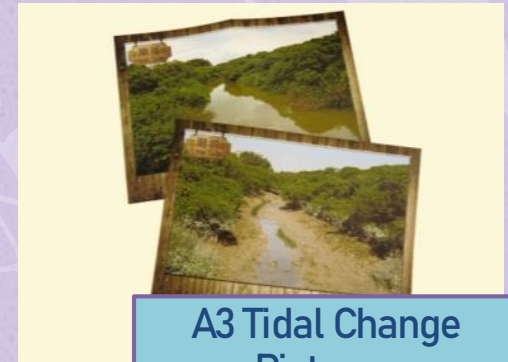
- Lending of teaching aids to teachers on the day of activities for free.



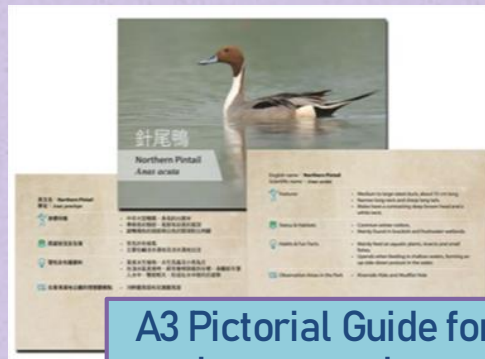
Magnetic puzzle



Today's lunch
(food-web Game)
(Chinese version only)



A3 Tidal Change
Pictures



A3 Pictorial Guide for
Interpretation



Field Guide of Life Zone
and Birds

3. Visiting Arrangement

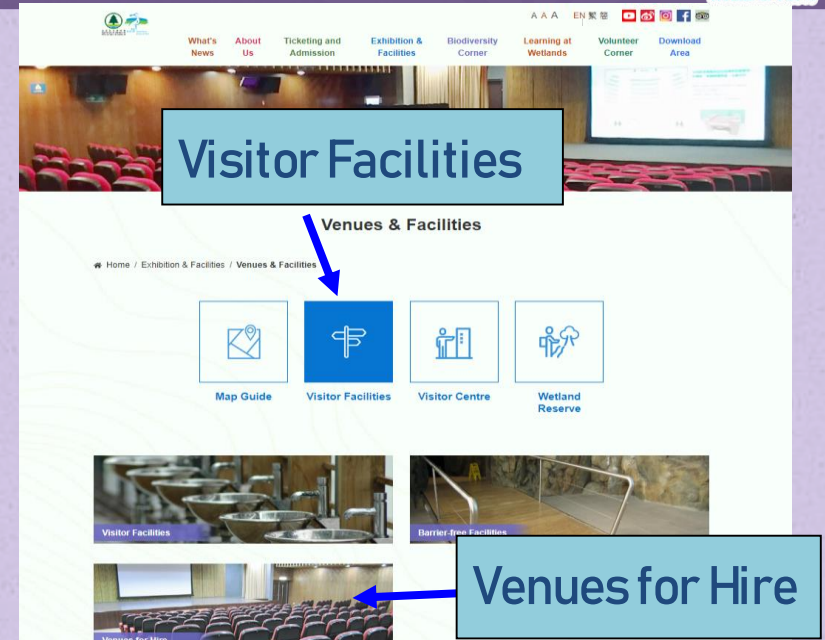
- Grouping
 - It is recommended that each teacher leads no more than 25 students
- Lunch options
 - Self-arrangement required
 - Dining area: atrium and viewing gallery
 - Ordering: restaurant
(Tel: 2617 2030)
- No picnic
- Keep clean



4. Venues for Hire



- Venues for Hire
 - Multi-function Room 1: 50 people
 - Theatre: 200 people



Multi-function Room 1



Theatre

Visitor's Code



- Keep quiet.
- Do not run in the Park.
- Do not tap the glass.
- Turn off the flash light when taking indoor photos.
- Do not touch specimens in the indoor exhibition gallery.
- Do not disturb, pick or damage animals and plants.
- Respect other visitors, such as children, seniors and wheelchair users.



Teachers' Page



Navigation menu: [What's News](#) [About Us](#) [Ticketing and Admission](#) [Exhibition & Facilities](#) [Biodiversity Corner](#) [Learning at Wetlands](#) [Volunteer Corner](#) [Download Area](#)

Utility: A A A EN 繁體 社交媒体图标

Weather: 2020 - 01 - 05 (SUN) 22.1°C %

Notice: Park has limited parking spaces, visitors please use public transport

Quick links: [Opening Hours](#) [Transportation](#) [Map](#)

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