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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: Secondary 1-3 students
2. Implementation mode: Whole class (≤ 25 per group suggested)
3. Time required: 150 mins
 - Pre-visit Classroom Activity (30 mins)
 - Visit Hong Kong Wetland Park “Indoor Exhibition Galleries” (90 mins)
 - Post-visit Activity (30 mins)

“Indoor Exhibition Galleries”



4. Learning Curriculum#:

Level	Science Unit	Geology Unit
Secondary 1-3	<p>Unit 2: Water 2.5 Water conservation and pollution</p> <p>Unit 3: Looking at Living Things 3.1 Living things</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wide variety of living things <p>3.2 Grouping of living things</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Key features of different groups of living things <p>3.3 Biodiversity</p>	<p>Section A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changing Climate, Changing Environments <p>Section C:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scramble for Energy• Oceans in Trouble

“Indoor Exhibition Galleries”



5. Introduction

- Through the activity and visit, students will be able to gain a conceptual understanding of wetlands, as well as to realize the characteristics and adaptations of wildlife in different wetland environments. Conservation awareness among the students will also be fostered.

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”



• Exemplar

Activity	Time	Lecture/Activity Outline	Teaching activity and visit
Pre-visit Classroom Activity	30 mins	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the concept, varieties and functions of wetlands• Learn about Hong Kong Wetland Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “What are wetlands?”
HKWP Self-paced visit plan– “Indoor exhibition Galleries”	90 mins	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To learn about the ecological values of wetlands• To learn about the adaptations and characteristics of animals and plants in wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visit Indoor Exhibition Galleries and Pui Pui's Home in HKWP
Post-visit Activity	30 mins	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consolidate the knowledge of wetland living organisms• Discuss human impact to the environment• Review the daily living habits and conserve wetland together	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indoor debriefing

Pre-visit Classroom Activity



Pre-visit Classroom Activity (30 mins)



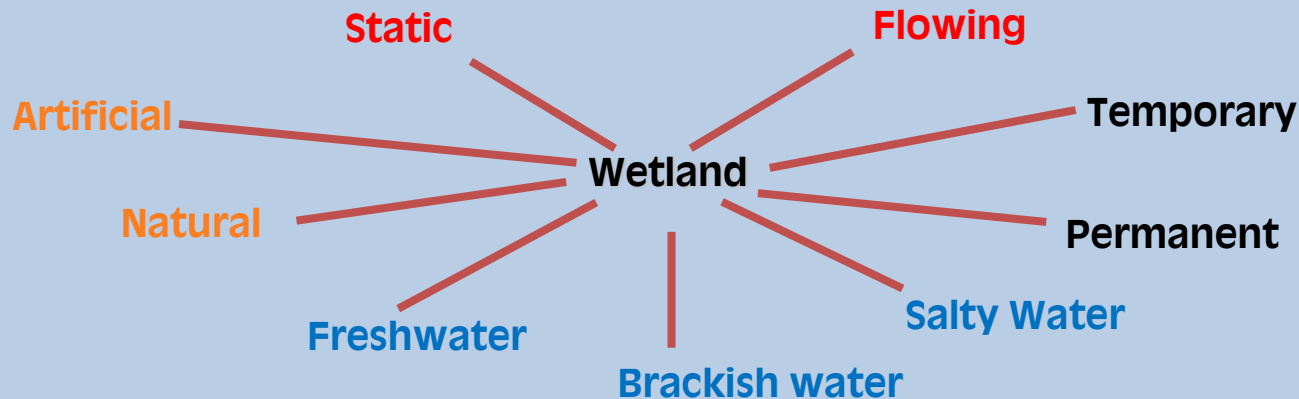
“What are wetlands?”

Learning Objectives:	Classroom activity	Venue	References
<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"> Teachers ask the student to search for threats faced by wetland on the Internet <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers ask the students to group and discuss the definition and function of the wetland (worksheet 1 and worksheet 2 can be distributed as auxiliary) Teachers give the worksheet answers which include the definition and function of wetlands, and the background information of Hong Kong Wetland Park, so that students can have a preliminary idea of the places being visited Teachers ask students to share the wetland threats they found 	<p>School classroom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HKWP Factsheet 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 farmland, coral reefs and mangroves, etc.



Water, Human and Wetland

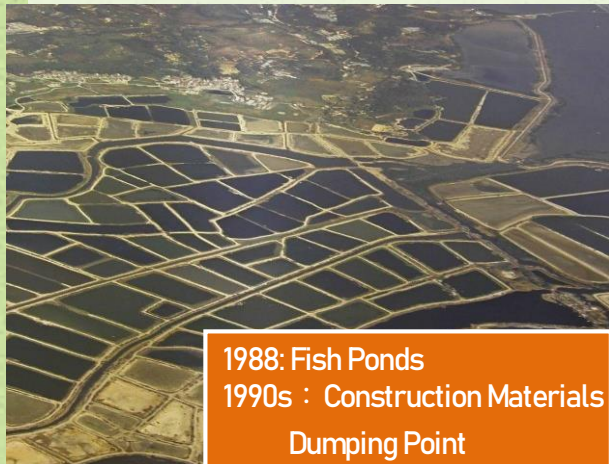


- Water is a key element in wetland
- It's important to all living organism (including human)
 - Origin of life
 - Necessity in daily life
- Protecting wetlands is crucial for protecting water resources

Background of HKWP



- Construction 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”



Hong Kong Wetland Park

Self-paced visit plan–“Indoor Exhibition Galleries”

Teaching activity and visit (90 mins)



Learning Outcomes	Activities	Venues	References
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate motivation • Learn about the ecological value of wetlands, the geological location and climate • Learn the adaptive features and habits of living organism in wetland • Examine the current threats faced by wetlands 	<p>Preparation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehend the information of wetland (Based on this teaching plan and the provided references) <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recap the content taught in class session: “What are wetlands?” • Raise the objective of the visit: to appreciate the various wetland animals and the importance of wetlands to them • Through questioning and observing, teachers introduce the adaptive features and the habits of wetland organism (Choose 2 to 3 species from “What are Wetlands?”, “Frozen North”, “Tropical Swamp” and “Hong Kong Wetlands” to introduce), and emphasise the ecological value of wetlands and their relationship with organisms • Teachers can lead students to understand the impact of human activities to wetlands and wildlife • The teacher summarise the visit (such as reviewing and matching the animals and their habitats introduced, human activities damage to the animals and the wetland which they depended), and emphasise different wetland habitats are important to different wildlife, as well as to human beings. This helps to bring out the message that any wetland should not be destroyed, and encourages students to conserve wetlands in daily life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indoor Exhibition Galleries • 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



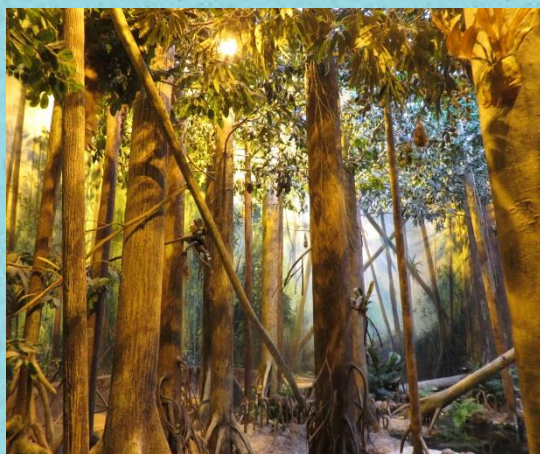
Pui Pui's
Home

Indoor Exhibition
Galleries

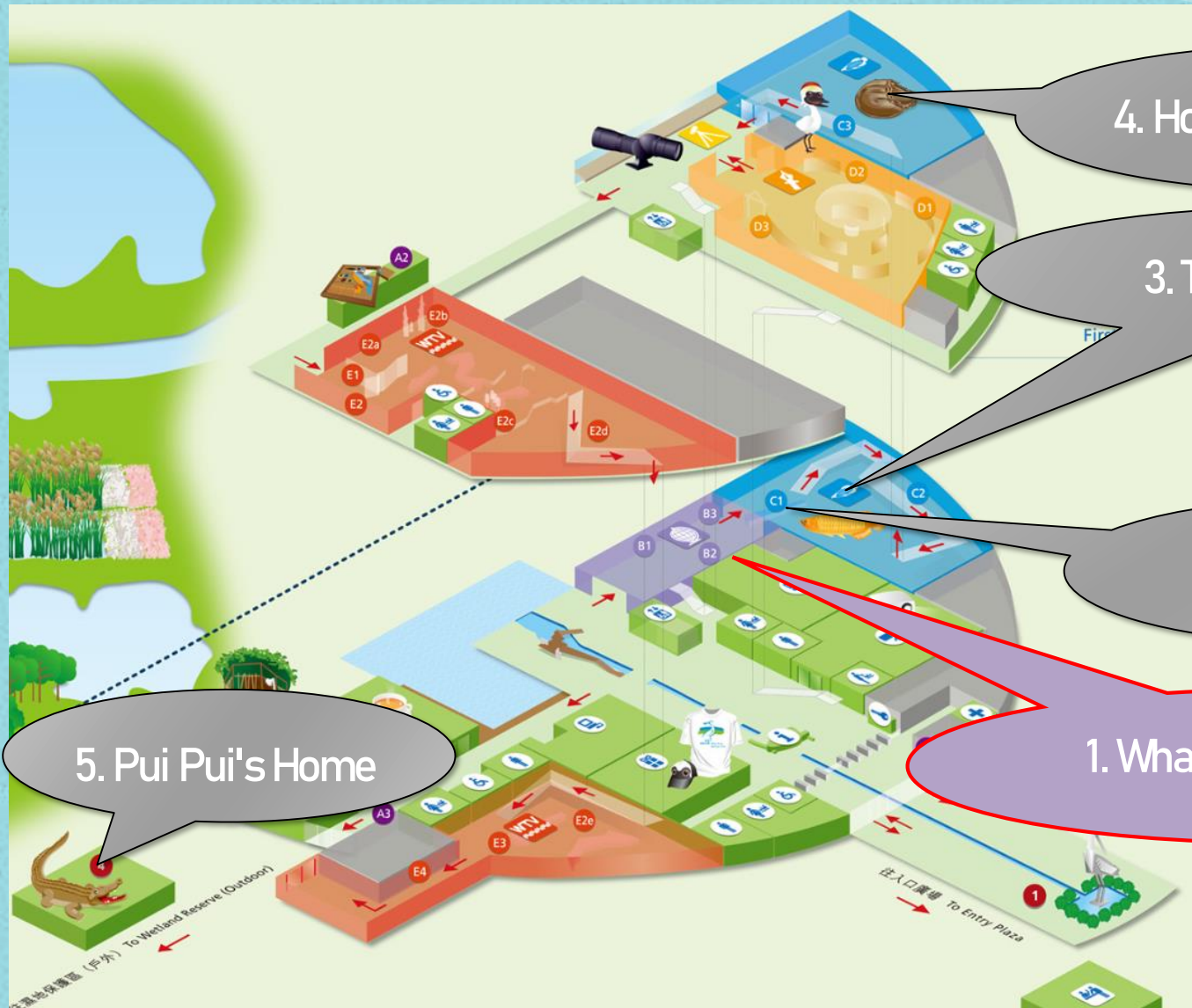
Indoor Exhibition Galleries Suggested Route of Visit



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 Wetland and Hong Kong Wetland Park



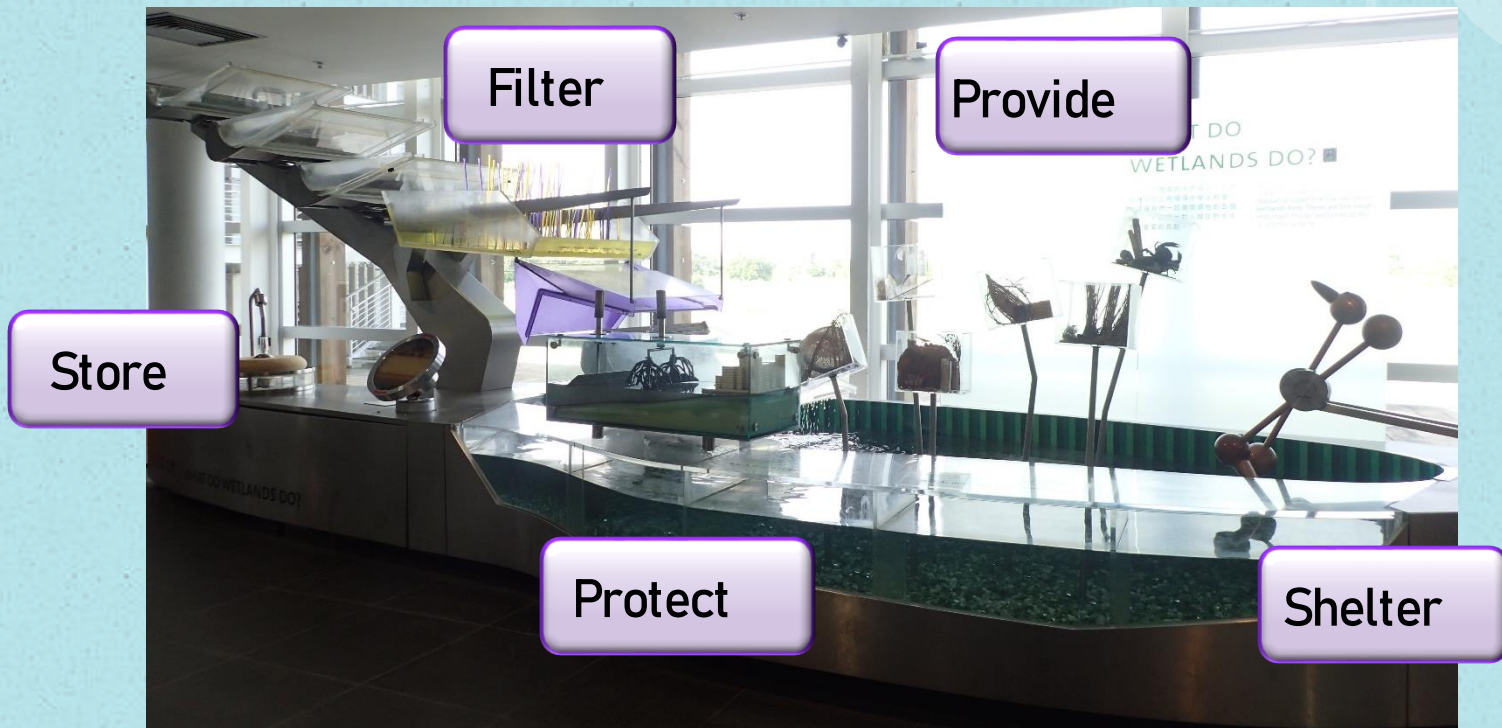
What are Wetlands?— Land and Water



- Wetland refers to the place where water and land meet, with water as the basic factor
 - Water bodies can be stationary or flowing
 - Can be permanent or seasonal
 - Can be artificial or natural
 - Can be brackish, fresh or brackish
 - 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 swamps)
 - 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 forests can protect the shore lines against storm waves, floods and erosions. Wetland plants growing on river banks can also hold the soil.



What are Wetlands?— Functions of Wetlands

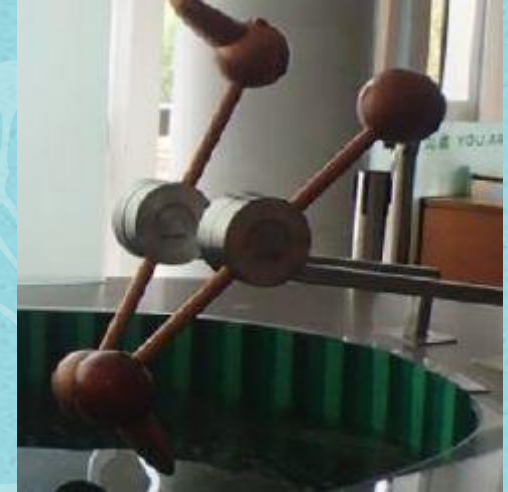


- Shelter

- Wetlands provide a home 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 and 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

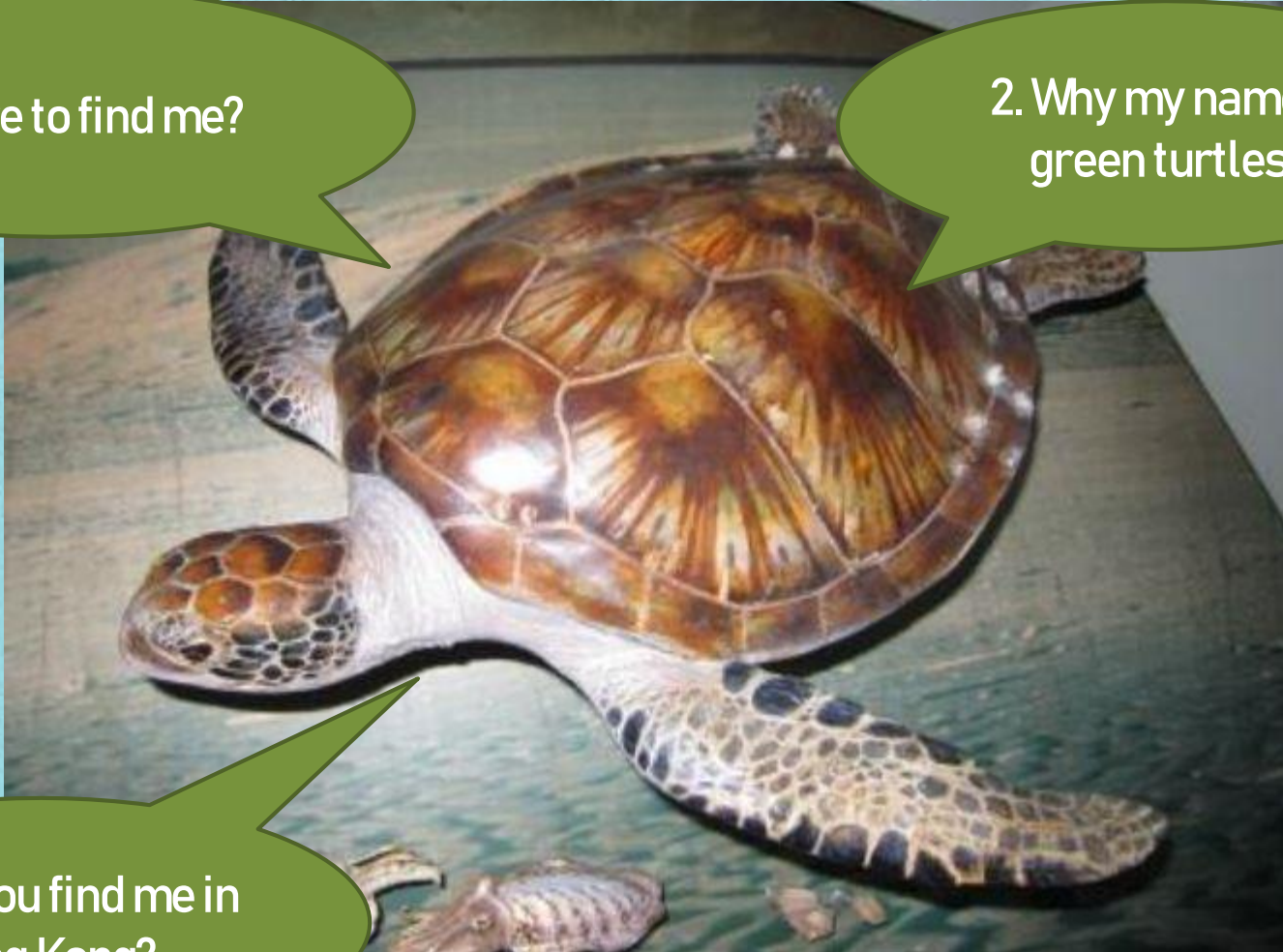
Animal Highlight 1: Green Turtle



1. Where to find me?

2. Why my name is green turtles?

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?



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?





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.

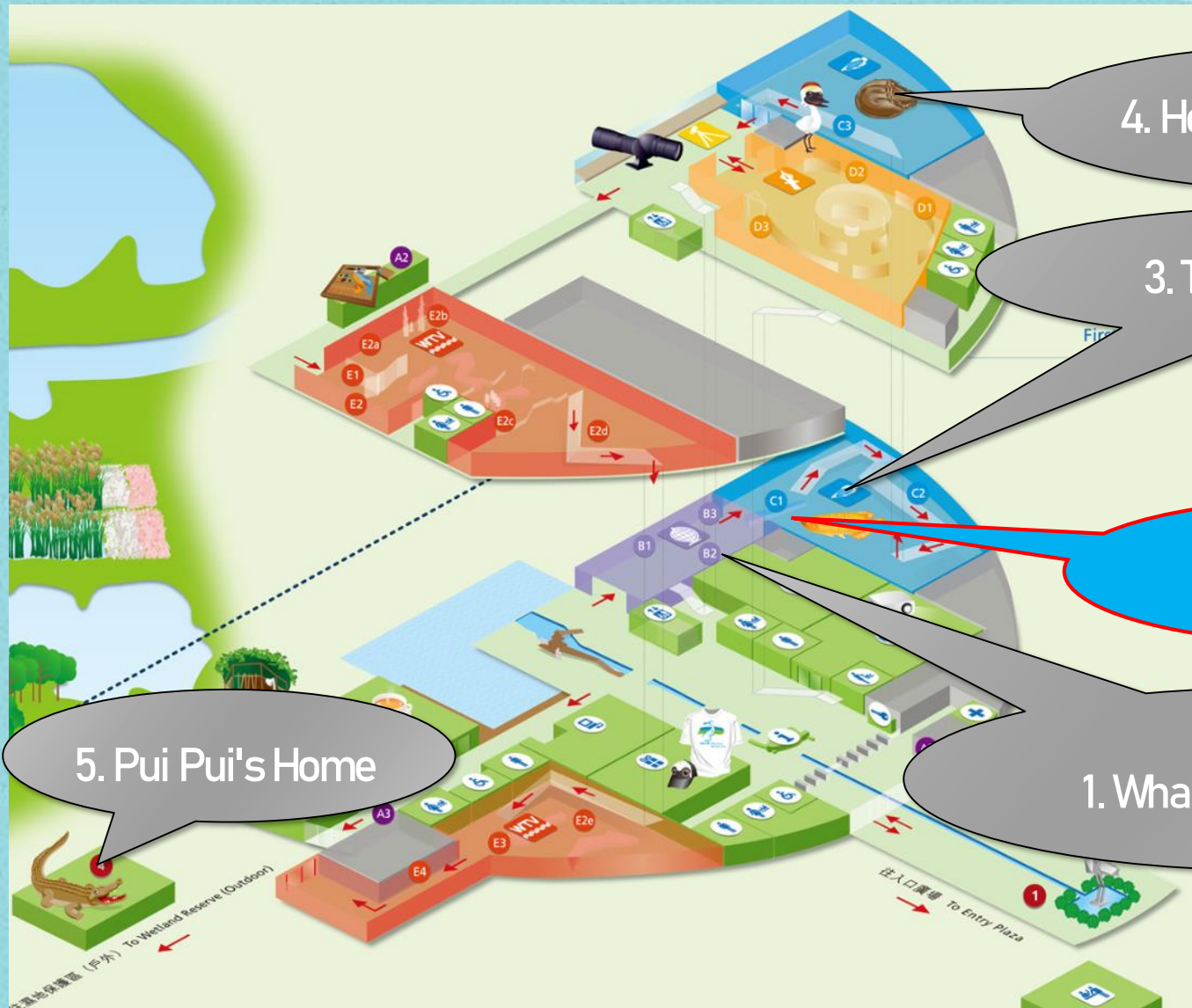
Exhibition Galleries: Living Wetlands



Tropical Swamp



2. Frozen North



4. Hong Kong Wetlands

3. Tropical Swamp

2. Frozen North

1. What are Wetlands?

5. Pui Pui's Home

Frozen North

- Learn about the geographical location and climate of the frozen north wetlands
- Explore the wildlife of the frozen north wetlands
- Adaptation:
 - Physiological adaptation
 - Heat insulation
 - Camouflage
 - Migration



Frozen North (Geography and Climate)



Frozen North (Arctic tundra) is located in the Arctic Circle

Climate:

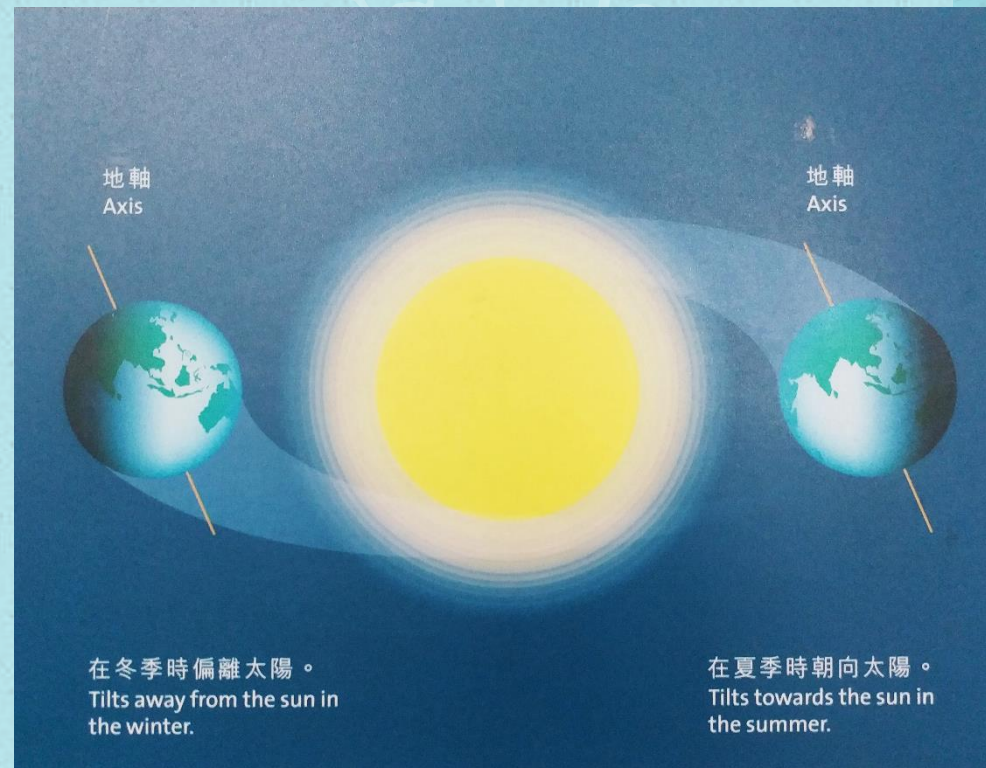
- The far north, like Frozen North receives less solar energy because of the curvature of the earth.
- Sun rays hit the ground at a low angle. Sunlight is less intense because it spreads over a larger area than at the equator. In winter, the sun is only a few degree above the horizon, leaving little daylight there.



Frozen North (Geography and Climate)

Day length in winter and summer are very different result in different environment:

- Changes in day length occur because the Earth spins on a tilted axis as it orbits the sun each year.
- Northern latitudes tip away from the sun in winter and towards the sun in summer. The variation in day length between winter and summer is extreme at high latitudes.



Frozen North (Geographic Location and Climate)

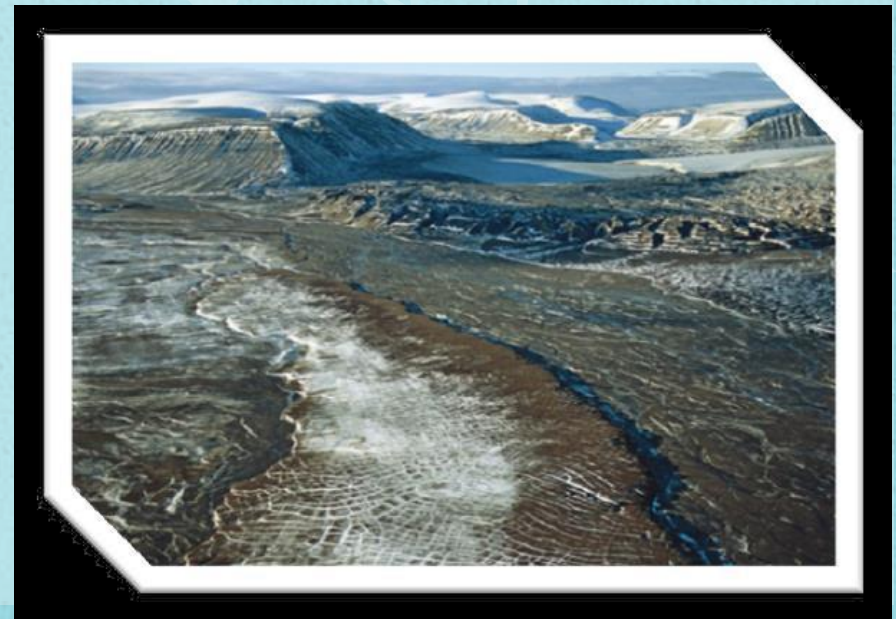


- **Winter:**

- 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



Warm keeping Snowy Owl (Biological Adaptation)

- 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 (Biological Adaptation)

- 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 the main food source
- Possess of 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 1 hour. In summer, reindeer will go to the colder highlands to avoid mosquitoes.

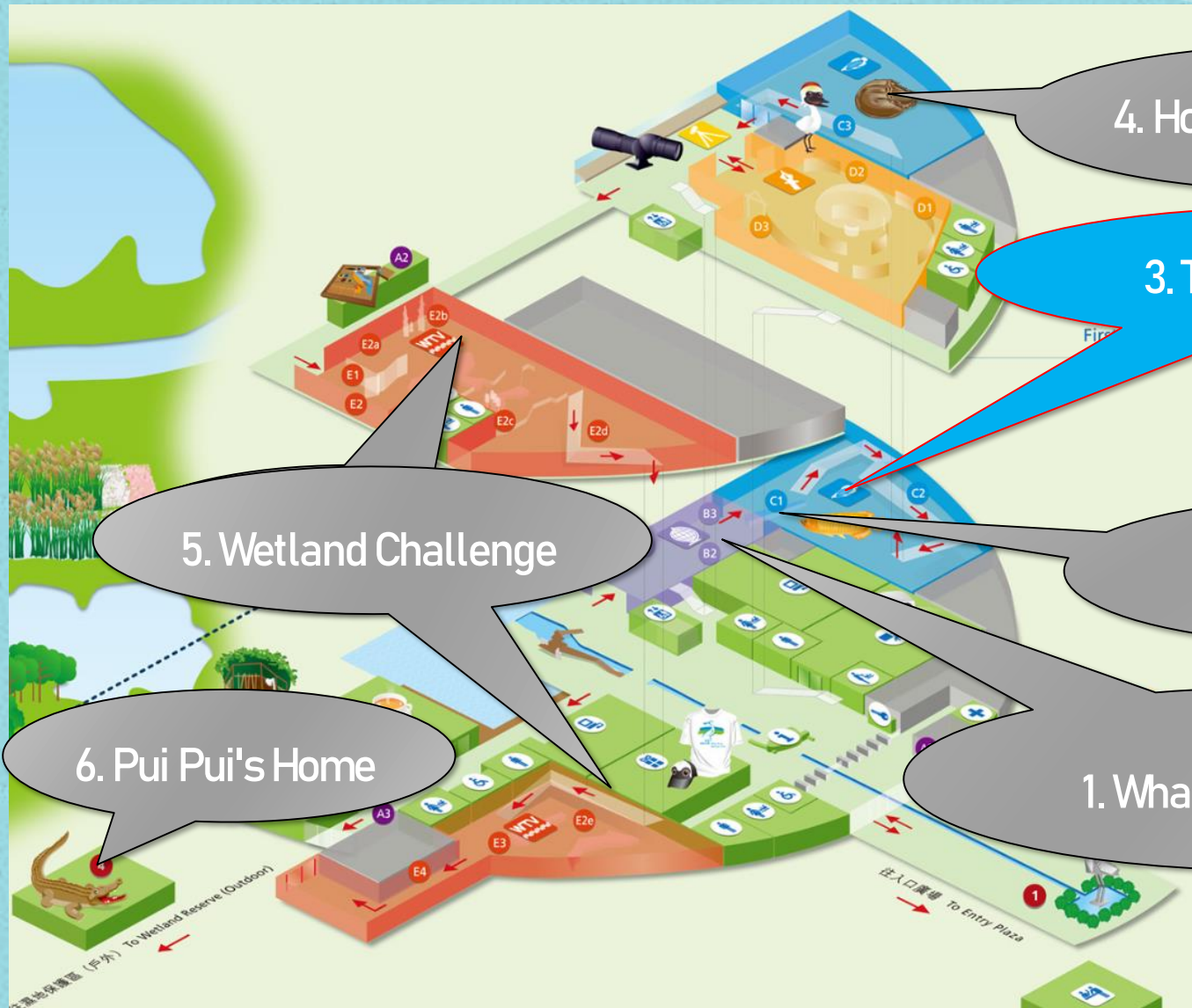
Bird Migration



- 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 within 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

5. Wetland Challenge

6. Pui Pui's Home

2. Frozen North

1. What are Wetlands?

Tropical Swamp (Geographic Location and Climate)



- Simulating tropical swamp, such as Borneo
- Located near the equator. Hot and rainy through out the year. Climate is warm and humid with 25-26 °C average temperature. Flourishes many plants.
- Withered leaves and plants cannot completely rot in the rain-soaked soils, and transform to a large peat swamp forests. Although the living environment is harsh, it is the breeding site for many wildlife
- Tourists can walk from the aquatic base to the canopy to explore different creatures



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 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 Wetland



4. Hong Kong Wetlands

3. Tropical Swamp

2. Frozen North

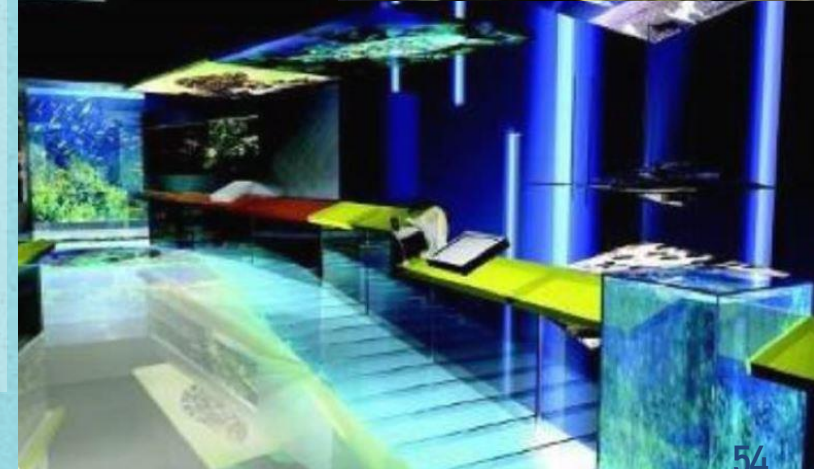
1. What are Wetlands?

5. Pui Pui's Home

Hong Kong Wetlands (geographic location and climate)



- Located at the border of the tropics
- Mild climate for about half a year
- Abundant sun light and precipitation. 80% of the year's precipitation is mainly in the wet season from May to September.
- Although Hong Kong is small in area, there types of wetlands are diversified.



Hong Kong Wetlands (Geographic Location and Climate)



- The local 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.
- Different types of wetland nurture different kinds of species.
- Learn about the unique species with conservation value and understand Hong Kong's diverse wetland habitats



River



Mangroves



Corals

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

Featured Creature 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.

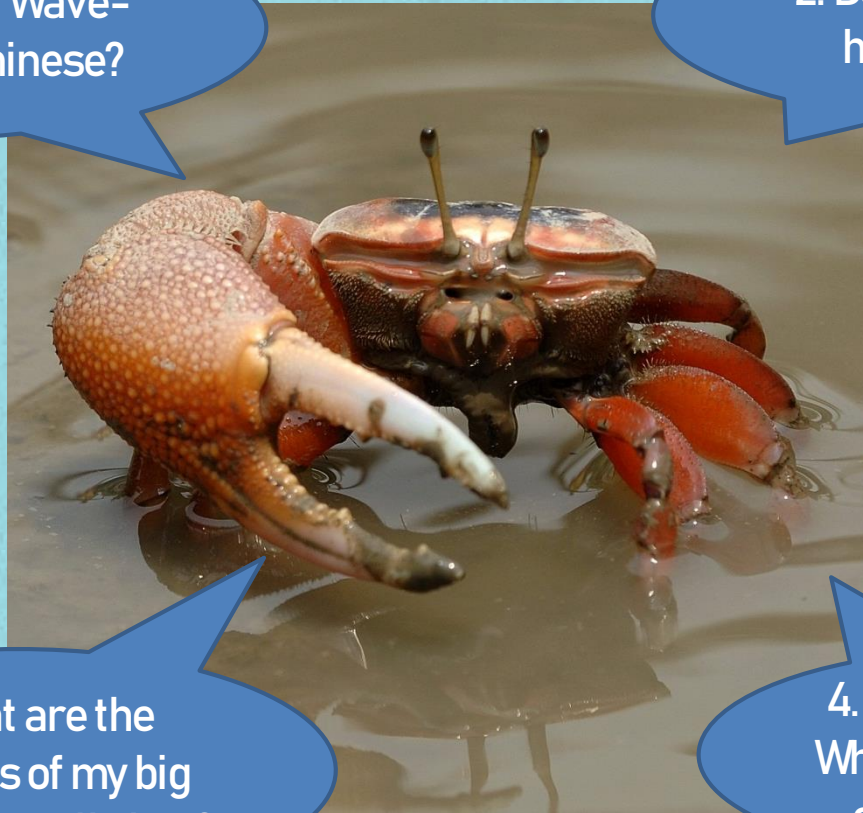
Hong Kong Wetlands

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?

Hong Kong Wetlands

Animal Highlights 3: Fiddler Crab



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 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.

6. Pui Pui's Home



4. Hong Kong Wetlands

3. Tropical Swamp

2. Frozen North

1. What are Wetlands?

5. Pui Pui's Home

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

往入口廣場 To Entry Plaza

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 eco systems.
- 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 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 (30 mins)

Learning Outcomes	Classroom Activities	Venues	References Materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen students' understanding of flora and fauna in wetlands Discuss human damage to the environment Explore the sustainable development of society Review daily routines and protect wetlands together 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First, to guide students to tell us what kind of animals are introduced in HKWP, environments that are suitable for them, and threats that they are facing? Then group students as different stakeholders to discuss and share the advantages and disadvantages of the Three Gorges Dam Project (or other human activities) on the environment, society and economy (Worksheet 3). Teachers can propose virtual solutions which allow students to analyse different stakeholders' perspective and discuss how to balance conservation and development. Teachers can let students review Hong Kong's existing sustainable development policies from a government perspective, such as renewable energy development, T·Park, organic resources recovery center (O·Park1), etc. In addition, teachers can reiterate that water is an important element of wetlands. Please use Worksheet 4 to review water using habits in groups, discuss various methods to save water in daily life, and sign the "Water Saving" Charter. Through the above activities, students should understand that our behavior has certain impacts on the environment. Persuade them to change their lifestyles and protect the wetlands together. 	<p>Classroom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HKWP Factsheet 20 – Water, Wetland and Us – What is the link? Worksheet 10.1 – The Three Gorges Project Hong Kong Renewable Energy Net T·PARK website O·PARK1 website Worksheet 13.1 – Water Saving Tips

Reference 1



- HKWP Factsheet no.2 Functions of Wetland
https://www.wetlandpark.gov.hk/filemanager/files/public/wcms/Factsheet_2.pdf
- HKWP Factsheet no.3 Wetlands – Homes to Wild Animals
https://www.wetlandpark.gov.hk/filemanager/files/public/wcms/Factsheet_3.pdf
- HKWP Factsheet no.14 Ramsar Site
https://www.wetlandpark.gov.hk/filemanager/files/public/wcms/Factsheet_14.pdf
- HKWP Factsheet no.20 Water, Wetland and Us – What is the link?
https://www.wetlandpark.gov.hk/filemanager/files/public/wcms/Factsheet_20.pdf
- Worksheet 1.1 – Area 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
- Worksheet 10.1 – The Three Gorges Project
https://www.wetlandpark.gov.hk/filemanager/files/public/wcms/Worksheet_10_1_Eng.pdf
- Worksheet 13.1 – Water saving tips
https://www.wetlandpark.gov.hk/filemanager/files/public/wcms/Worksheet_13_1_Eng.pdf
- Wetlands: why should I care?
http://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/factsheet1_why_should_i_care_0.pdf

Reference 2



- Supplement to the Science Education Key Learning Area Curriculum Guide—Science (Secondary 1-3) Year 2017
[https://www.edb.gov.hk/attachment/en/curriculum-development/kla/science-edu/Science\(S1-3\)_supp_e_2017.pdf](https://www.edb.gov.hk/attachment/en/curriculum-development/kla/science-edu/Science(S1-3)_supp_e_2017.pdf)
- Geography Curriculum Guide (Secondary 1-3)
https://www.edb.gov.hk/attachment/en/curriculum-development/kla/pshe/Geog_Curr_Guide_S1-3_Eng_web_final_21062011b.pdf
- Hong Kong Renewable Energy Net
<https://re.emsd.gov.hk/english/index.html>
- T·PARK Website
<https://www.tpark.hk/en/>
- O·PARK1 Website
<https://www.opark.gov.hk/en/index.php>
- Drip Irrigation for water-saving and reducing fertilizer usage (Chinese Version Only)
<https://ejournal.stpi.narl.org.tw/sd/download?source=10304-04.pdf&vllid=72797F33-7539-4FB1-BCC1-3CC45F500C8E&nd=1&ds=1>
- Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) for Hong Kong Public Consultation Document
https://www.afcd.gov.hk/tc_chi/conservation/con_bsap/bsap_consultation/files/BSAP_ConDoc_Eng_full_r2.pdf



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

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 _____

- Wildlife ID Card
A3 size (folded in half)
 - Bookmark with magnifier
- 

Registration:
• Souvenirs
• Tickets ordering

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

Lending Service of Teaching Aids

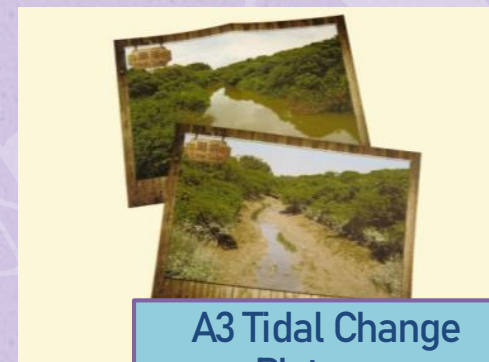
- Lending of teaching aids to teachers on the day of activities for free.



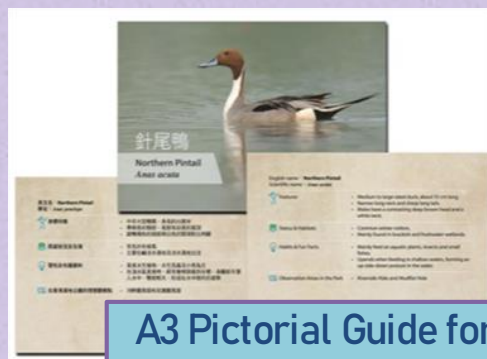
Magnetic puzzle



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

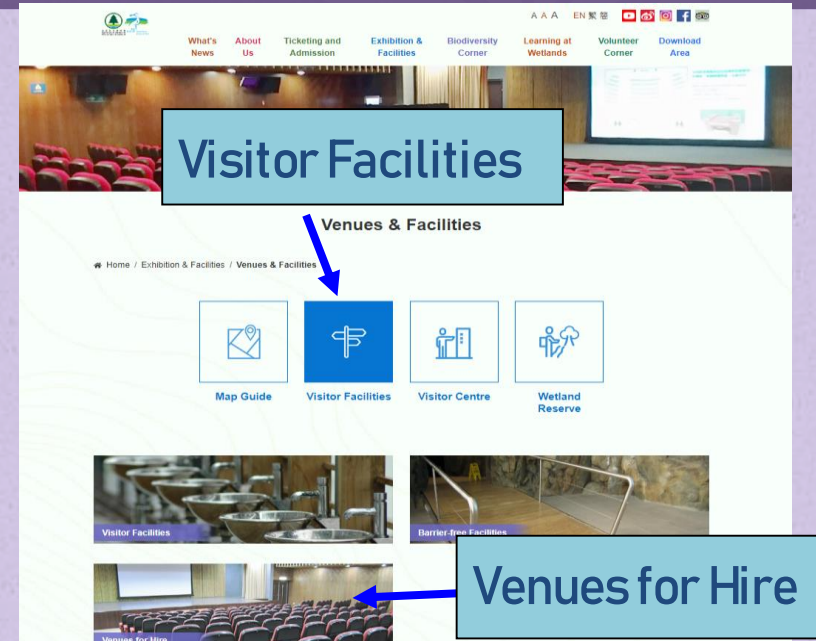
3. Visiting Arrangement

- Group
 - 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



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



The screenshot shows the website's navigation menu with links for 'What's News', 'About Us', 'Ticketing and Admission', 'Exhibition & Facilities', 'Biodiversity Corner', 'Learning at Wetlands', 'Volunteer Corner', and 'Download Area'. A large banner image shows a group of children and an adult looking at something together, with the text 'Knowledge with fun' overlaid. Below the banner is a weather widget for '2020 - 01 - 05 (SUN)' showing '22.1°C' and a percentage. A notice states 'Park has limited parking spaces, visitors please use public transport'. Below this are icons for 'Opening Hours', 'Transportation', and 'Map'. A row of six thumbnail images is shown, with the 'Teachers' thumbnail highlighted by a red circle and a red arrow pointing downwards.

This block provides a larger view of the six category thumbnails from the website. From left to right, they are: 'Families' (a family looking at a display), 'Group Visitors' (a group of people in a field), 'Teachers' (two children looking at a plant, highlighted with a red circle and a red arrow pointing from the screenshot above), 'Photographers' (a group of people with cameras), 'Visitor Facilities' (an indoor lecture hall), and 'Organise an Event' (a group of people sitting in a room).