'Go Green on Lamma Island' Programme Series (2): Low Carbon Lifestyle

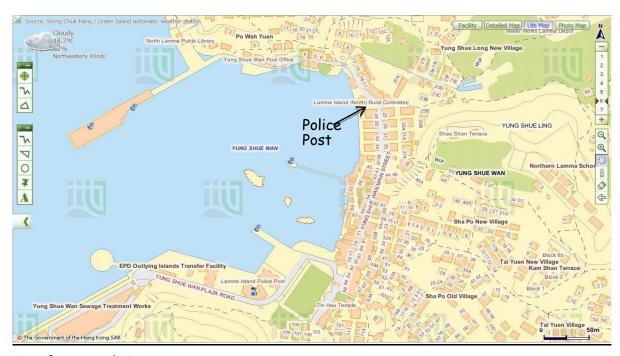
Field Trip Activities on Lamma Island

No	ıme:()
St	op 1 Yung Shue Wan Main Street
Pa	rt 1 Rubbish - what's the solution?
1.	What sustainable method is used to deal with waste in Yung Shue Wan?
2.	List three benefits of using the method mentioned in Question 1.

- 3. Work in groups and walk along the main street. Find out the collection points for recyclable materials. On the map below (Figure 1), mark and label the area where they are for each of the following products with corresponding letters.
 - (a) Paper
- (b) Plastics
- (c) Metals
- (d) Glass bottles

- (e) Rechargeable batteries
- (f) Clothes
- (g) Small electrical appliances

Figure 1



	4.	Eva	luate whether	the waste separation and recycling scheme is successful:
		(a)		s mentioned in Question 3 collected for recycling? If not, which are not collected?
		(b)	Are recycling	g collection points accessible?
		(c)	Are recycling support your	g collection points enough for the public? Give evidence to answer.
HINK	5.	_	ggest two ways it more ofter	s to improve the scheme so that more people, including visitors n.
	D	2	Classed lases	
			mma Corner'.	recycling – what is it?
		Find		ee types of recyclable materials mentioned in Part I Question 3
			cyclable terials	Uses (Give at least one example)

2. Figure 2 shows the closed loop recycling that is practised on Lamma Island.

Figure 2



COLLECTING
The closed loop recycling involves three processes, including
(a)
(b)
(c)
How can this closed loop recycling help combat climate change?
As a consumer, what roles should you play in the recycling loop to help combat climate change?
Do you think that all recyclable materials collected can enter the loop of recycling? Why?

THINK

		1) IT the recyclable materials cannot be used for recycling, where will they go?						
(Ł	b) Do you think all th Why?	Do you think all the recyclable materials are recycled locally in Hong Kong? Why?						
(c	c) Taking into consideration of your answers in (a) and (b), do you think re is a good way to combat climate change? Why? What else can we do to climate change?							
ırt	3 Eco shopping							
	<u></u>							
e t	k in groups and walk Go to one of the gree they are environmen	n shops and select two types tally-friendly. Complete the	s of packaged food that you think following table based on the					
G t	k in groups and walk Go to one of the gree	n shops and select two types tally-friendly. Complete the						
t ir	k in groups and walk Go to one of the gree they are environmen	n shops and select two types tally-friendly. Complete the labels.	following table based on the					
t in	k in groups and walk 50 to one of the gree they are environment nformation on their	n shops and select two types tally-friendly. Complete the labels.	following table based on the					
()	k in groups and walk fo to one of the gree they are environment information on their a) Name of food b) Is the food homemade? If not, where is it produced? c) Is the food made from	en shops and select two types tally-friendly. Complete the labels. Food A Select two types tally-friendly. Complete the labels. Food A Select two types tally and the labels.	Food B See Some Note of the seed on the s					
(d)	k in groups and walk fo to one of the gree hey are environment a) Name of food b) Is the food homemade? If not, where is it produced? c) Is the food	en shops and select two types tally-friendly. Complete the labels. Food A Select two types tally-friendly. Complete the labels. Food A Select two types tally and the labels.	Food B See Some Note of the seed on the s					

□ plastic bag
□ paper
others:

PLAN

2.	Which food would you like to buy in order to reduce more carbon emission? Give three reasons to support your answers.

Stop 2 A Local Farm

1. Work in groups. Observe the operation of this farm and interview the farmer. Complete the following table.

Questions	Answers
(a) How to improve soil	□ using chemical fertiliser
quality?	□ using compost
	□ covering soil with mulches
	□ crop rotation
	□ fallowing
	□ agroforestry: trees are grown with crops
	□ others
(b) How to avoid pest?	□ using chemical pesticide
	□ using CD-ROMs
	□ using plastic balls
	□ growing different types of crops
	□ crop rotation
	□ growing companion crops
	□ using insect trap
	□ others
(c) How to use water resource?	□ constructing wells
	□ building water tanks or ponds
	□ covering soil with organic matter
	□ using drip irrigation
	□ others
(d) What tools are used for	□ using simple tools, e.g
farming?	□ using machines, e.g
(e) What is the useful output?	□ crops, e.g
	□ animal products, e.g

2. Do you think this way of operation of farm can reduce carbon emissions? Give reasons.

	Can it help to	If yes, how can this help to reduce carbon
	reduce carbon	emission?
	emission? Put '√'	
	or 'x'	
(a) Way of		
improving soil		
quality		
quanty		

(b) Way of avoiding pest	
(c) Way of using water resource	
(d) Tools used for farming	
(e) Type of output	

THINK	3.	Would you like to buy agricultural produce grown in this type of farm for reducing climate change? Give reasons to support your answers.

Stop 3 Hung Shing Yeh Beach Tree Planting Site

1.	Read the information from an interpretive plate. What are the two types of trees							
	Give one example of each	T						
	Туре	Example						
2.	Which type of trees is ch	osen for plantation at this site? Why?						
3.	How can the planting of trees help reduce climate change?							
4.	Apart from planting of trees, what else can we do to help reduce climate change at							
	this site? Suggest at least two methods.							

Stop 4 The Home Farm

	At	Lo So Shing Village, observe the activity held outside the village houses
	1.	What activity is carried out outside the village houses?
	2.	Can you find a large piece of farmland?
	3.	What agricultural produce is grown from the farm?
	4.	Do you think that the produce is for self-consumption only? Give reason to support your answer.
	5.	How can the growing of our own food help reduce carbon emission in Hong Kong?
	6.	Could you grow your own food at home? Why or why not?
N	7.	What else can we do for food supply to reduce climate change?
7		

Stop 5 Mudflat

1.	What are the characteristics of mudflat?			
	(a) What is its relief?			
	(b) What is made up of the mudflat?			
	(c) Does the depth of water vary from time to time?			
2.	What kinds of living organisms live in the mudflat?			
		Examples		
	Plants			
	Wetland Animals			
3.	What does Mudflat provide for these living organisms?			
1	Do all the again da	ing in the material the time?		
	Do all the animals live in the water all the time?			
5.	How will climate change affect the water level in the mudflat?			
6.	How will the change in the water level affect the living organisms?			
7.	What should you do to protect these living organisms in our daily life?			