







Establishment of Geography E-learning Package about Climate Change

《地理電子學習教材套:氣候變化》











Objectives:

- 1. Provide an educational package to enhance the understanding of and clarify common myths about climate change among students, teachers and the general public.
- 2. Facilitate the teaching and learning with a wide range of informative and interactive resources.
- 3. Raise public awareness on climate change and its impacts on Hong Kong.

Advisor: The Hong Kong Observatory

Sponsored by: The Quality Education Fund









Content:

- (1) teaching kit;
- (2) board game learning set;
- (3) mobile application about climate change.















(1)Teaching Kit

Designed according to the module of "Climate Change — Long-term

fluctuation or irreversible trend?" in Geography Curriculum and Assessment

Guide (Secondary 4-6)

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7.1 Is the climate changing?	7.1.1 Weather and climate7.1.2 How is the global climate?7.1.3 How are the climates in China and Hong Kong?7.1.4 The scientific evidence of climate change
7.2 What are the causes of global warming?	7.2.1 Factors affecting the Earth's temperature 7.2.2 Solar radiation 7.2.3 Albedo 7.2.4 Greenhouse gases 7.2.5 Is global warming natural or human-caused?
7.3 Climate change in Hong Kong?	7.3.1 Climate change in Hong Kong 7.3.2 How does urban development affect the climate of Hong Kong? 7.3.3 Microclimate
7.4 What are the impacts of climate change?	7.4.1 The impacts of climate change on the natural environment 7.4.2 The impacts of climate change on humans 7.4.3 The impacts of climate change in Hong Kong
7.5 How can we respond to the impacts of climate change?	7.5.1 International cooperation 7.5.2 Government actions 7.5.3 Individual actions









(1)Teaching Kit

 The content, vocabularies, graphics and meteorological data in the teaching kit are formulated and simplified to match the standards of teachers and students.

7.1.1 Weather and climate

Weather describes the conditions of the atmosphere in a place within a short period of time (e.g. several hours, a few days). Climate on the other hand describes the average meteorological conditions in a place over a long period of time. Therefore, climate can be interpreted as the "average weather". According to the definition given by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the reference period for compiling climate statistics should be at least 30 years.

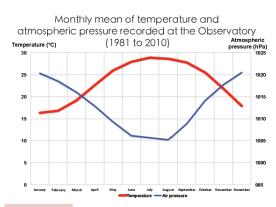


Fig 1.1d Monthly mean temperature and monthly mean atmospheric pressure of Hong Kong

Data source: HKO









(1)Teaching Kit

 Professional scientific advices from the experts at the Hong Kong Observatory, as well as different parties from educational institutions around the world

7.3.2 How does urban development affect the climate of Hong Kong?

Both global warming and local urban development affect the climate of Hong Kong. According to researches from the HKO, urban development is one of the factors causing Hong Kong's warming trend and the contribution could be up to 50%.

(III) Urban heat island effect

Owing to urban development, the cooling rate of the urban areas has gradually become lower than that of the rural areas, causing the average temperature in the urban areas to be generally higher than that in the rural areas. This phenomenon is called the urban heat island effect. Urban development includes land use changes, dense building development, heat emissions and human activities. Fig 3.5 shows the causes of the urban heat island effect.

Fig 3.7





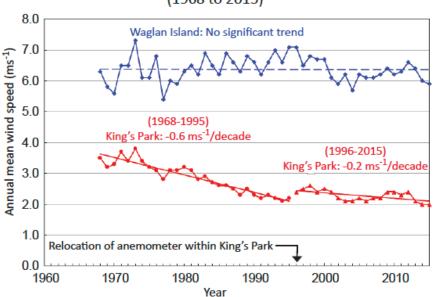




Impact of urban development on the surface wind speed

The high-rise buildings and dense urban development in Hong Kong have increased land surface friction, obstructing air flow and reducing wind speed in the urban areas. Fig 3.7 shows that there is no obvious trend of the annual average wind speed at Waglan Island for 1968-2015, while the wind speed at King's Park in the urban areas exhibits a significant downward trend.

The annual average wind speed at King's Park and Waglan Island (1968 to 2015)





The annual average wind speed at King's Park and Waglan Islandvii

Source: HKO









500

Scale (km)

Greenland ...

Blue: Ice-gain

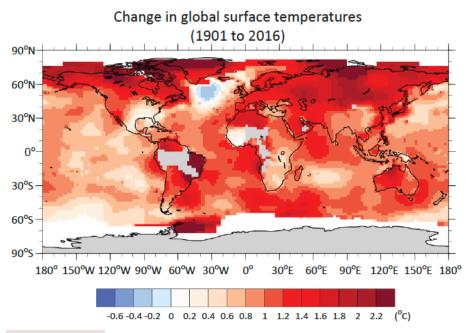


Fig 1.8 Change in global surface temperatures

Distribution of ice loss for Antarctica and Greenland Fig 1.14

Red: Ice-loss

2000

Scale (km)

Antarctica

Data source: NASA Source: The Fifth Assessment Report of IPCC

Distribution of ice loss for Antarctica and Greenland

(2003 to 2012)









(1) Teaching Kit

Clarify common myths about climate change



Why snowstorms and extremely cold weather still occur in some regions under global warming?

Cold events in a certain place at a certain time are just weather, and say nothing about climate. Against the backdrop of natural climate variability, global warming refers to the increase in global average temperature since the 20th century as a result of human activities. Snowstorms and extremely cold weather are parts of the natural climate



Do volcanoes emit more carbon dioxide than human activities?



One of the natural factors affecting the climate is volcanic eruptions as large amount of gases and particles can be released to the atmosphere. However, various studies have shown that, in the last century, the annual amount of carbon dioxide released by human activities far exceeded that released by terrestrial and submarine volcanoes. Latest data shows human activities emit 60 times or more the amount of carbon dioxide released by volcanoes each year.









Latest mean

sea level trend

More information

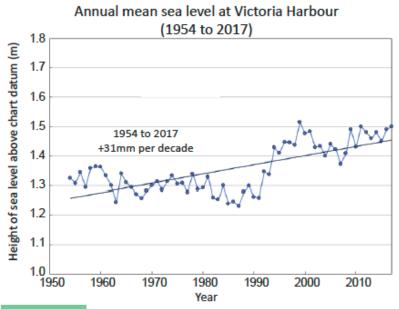
(1) Teaching Kit

Up-to-date data, information and news

(d) Sea level rise

Fig 3.4

Tide gauge records in Victoria Harbour since 1954 indicated an obvious rise of the mean sea level. On average, the mean sea level in Victoria Harbour rose at a rate of about 31 mm per decade in the past 60 years or so.



Annual mean sea level at Victoria Harbouriv

Source: HKO









(1)Teaching Kit

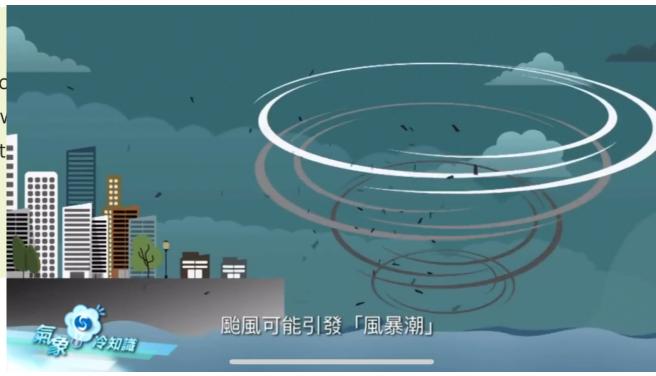
Multimedia support such as animations and videos



What is storm surge?

Storm surge is a rise combined effects of lov winds associated with t













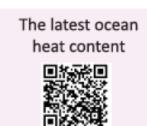
(1)Teaching Kit

Various activities and extended readings catering for student diversity



Climate change: Ocean heat content

The ocean absorbs and stores energy from the Sun. If the ocean absorbs more heat than it releases, the heat content increases.



More information

Ocean heat as 'fuel' for tropical cyclones



More information

Part 1	L: G	roup	disc	uss	ion

- Study Annex 1: Country file and Annex 2: Countries information table, then analyze and discuss the following:
- Compare the economies and CO² emissions among countries (Hints: Rankings of GDP, CO² emissions per capita and total CO² emissions)
- According to the economy and impacts of climate change, suggest two response measures for your country (Hints: mitigation / adaptation / resilience)

Response measure (1)

Response measure (2)

To deal with climate change, does your country need support from other countries? Please explain (Hints: technology / knowledge / money...)











(1)Teaching Kit

Website: <u>www.climatechange.edu.hk</u>



UPDATES & NOTICES









(2) Board game learning set











(2) Board game learning set















(3) Mobile application

- iPad version only
- Free download from Apple App Store
- Four-in-one scheme including parts of
 - a) global climate change;
 - b) climate change in Hong Kong;
 - c) climate change quiz game;
 - d) weather data collection and analysis.



- Promotes self-learning of students
- The public can also acquire the basic understanding of climate change in the free all-in-one application









(3) Mobile application

- assisting data-logging and incorporating the functions of
 - i) user/group management;
 - ii) maps;
 - iii) geotagging;
 - iv) time logging;
 - v) input and export of data; and
 - vi) preview of diagrams
- All the collected data can be exported by the assigned accounts for further analysis in enquiry-based fieldwork.











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