



小三學生在全方位學習日中參觀了世界級的生態旅遊區——香港濕地公園。同學除在紅樹林、淡水沼澤、泥灘等濕地環境近距離觀賞濕地動物外，更透過主題展覽等瞭解濕地動物的發展和保育問題。

香港濕地公園

Hong Kong Wetland Park



香港濕地公園 HONG KONG WETLAND PARK



歡迎
WELCOME



BE BETTER
CLEANING
PROGRESS





濕地世界
北地苔原

LIVING WETLANDS
FROZEN NORTH

在極北的苔原是無樹木、卻極富濕地。每當夏天降臨，地面冰雪融解，仍是冰封的地底卻把露水留住，形成濕地。

In the far north is a vast treeless expanse called tundra, which is rich in water. When the snow melts in summer, the water does not drain away, but stays on the ground below.

候鳥的遷徙
BIRD MIGRATION

不少水鳥夏季北到苔原繁殖，冬季則南遷越冬。

MANY WATERBIRDS MIGRATE NORTH TO THE TUNDRA IN SUMMER, AND SOUTH FOR OVERWINTERING.

Why do birds migrate?
Birds migrate because of changes in food supply, weather, and the length of their days. Many birds migrate to find better places to live and to find food. Some birds migrate to escape the cold weather of winter.

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濕地環境中有大大小小的蜥蜴出沒，小如石龍子，巨如全球第二大的蜥蜴——巨蜥（五爪金龍）。巨蜥是出色的泳手，甚少離開水體。飛龍、壁虎和飛蜥等其他品種的蜥蜴，則習慣在樹頂居住。

In wetland environment, a variety of different-sized lizards can be found, ranging from tiny skink to water monitor, the second largest lizard in the world. Water monitors are strong swimmers, and are rarely found far away from water bodies. Other kinds of lizards, such as tree dragons, geckos and flying lizards, are adapted to live on tree-tops.



休假 On leave



淡水龜
FRESHWATER

淡水龜是淡水環境中
最常見的爬蟲類。以
Freshwater turtles
species. They live
ponds. Some freshwater
which help them m...





