



What is Low-carbon Local Travelling?

Many of us like to travel overseas in order to take a break from our busy urban life. However, the carbon emissions from air travel are very high. Taking a round-trip between Hong Kong and Tokyo as an example, the carbon emissions amount to 0.54 tonne, equivalent to boiling 1 litre of water with an electric kettle 7,300 times. Therefore, in an effort to combat climate change, we should reduce air travel.

Although Hong Kong is a small place, it contains many precious nature, culture and historical resources which are definitely worth visiting, such as Geopark and the Marine Parks. Next time you want a relaxing weekend, try exploring different sides of Hong Kong instead of going for an expensive, high carbon emission short-haul overseas trip.

This package is designed to help you to explore Hong Kong, using the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) as the starting point and covering several areas of great interest to locals and visitors alike.



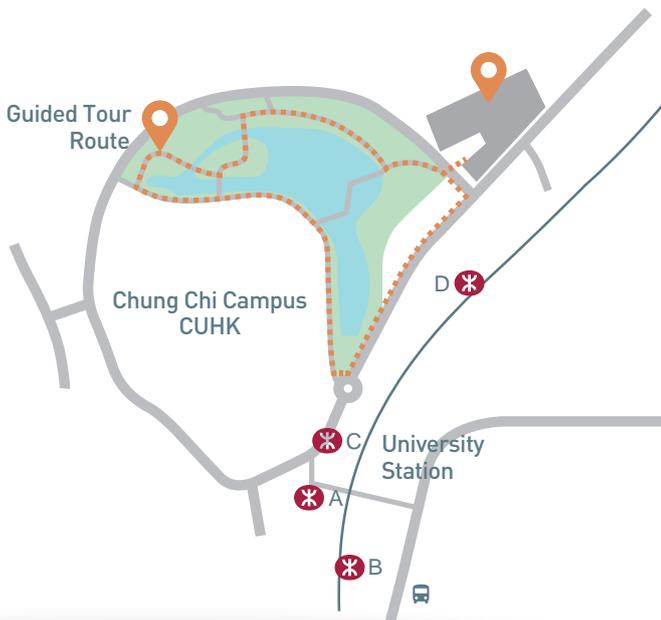


Jockey Club Museum of Climate Change

Make a Reservation 

Established in December 2013, CUHK's Jockey Club Museum of Climate Change (MoCC) is the first museum of its kind in the world. Divided into four exhibition areas, including the Polar Gallery, Remote Sensing and Environmental Monitoring, Research and

Innovation at CUHK and The Hong Kong Jockey Club Green Gallery, MoCC offers an interactive, multimedia exhibition. The museum aims to provide visitors with a better understanding of climate change and sustainability, so that we can all work together to protect our environment.



Lake Ad Excellentiam

With its beautiful view, Lake Ad Excellentiam is a popular picnic destination for both students and visitors and an ideal spot for taking photographs. It is also home to many animals. Different species of trees by the lake and a number of separated pools, including Lotus Pond and Yan Tak Pond, provide a wonderful habitat for birds and marine life. Visitors can book a guided tour along the Chung Chi Tree Trail, where they can discover local flora, such as sweet gum, frangipani, camphor tree and bald cypress, as they walk. Each species has a story to tell and is of irreplaceable value.





Ma Shi Chau

At MoCC's Polar Gallery we recognise the long and rich history of the Earth from the rocks in the polar regions and the marine fossils on the Himalayas. Some rocks show that there were times when the Earth was warmer, while others provide evidence for continental drift. It is not difficult to find highly symbolic 'geological gems' in Hong Kong. Ma Shi Chau, just across Tolo Harbour from CUHK, features Devonian and Permian sedimentary rocks. Strolling along the geopark nature trail, we can examine different kinds of sedimentary strata and fold structures, and imagine the geological conditions and landform of Hong Kong 400 to 200 million years ago. If you are fortunate, you may even find marine fossils similar to those exhibited in MoCC.

Directions

Take bus 74K or minibus 20K at Tai Po Market MTR for Sam Mun Tsai. Walk across the Yim Tin Tsai hillock and reach Ma Shi Chau via the tombolo.





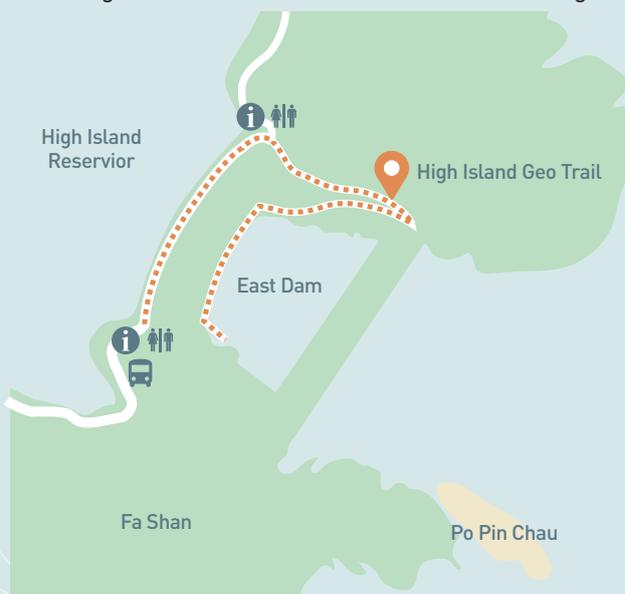
High Island Reservoir

Human beings rely on natural resources for development, but at the same time we are destroying the natural environment. For the sake of the future generations and the Earth, we must strike a balance between development and conservation. The High Island Reservoir is an ideal starting point for appreciating how development can be pursued without compromising the area's natural beauty. The hexagonal columnar-jointed volcanic rocks illustrate the power of nature, and also show how humans made good use of the natural environment to construct hydraulic works.



Directions

Take bus 94 at Sai Kung Town and alight at Pak Tam Chung. Transfer to the East Dam by taxi or minibus 9A (Sundays and Public Holidays only), or walk from Pak Tam Chung via Tai Mong Tsai Road and Man Yee Road, Sai Kung for 9km.





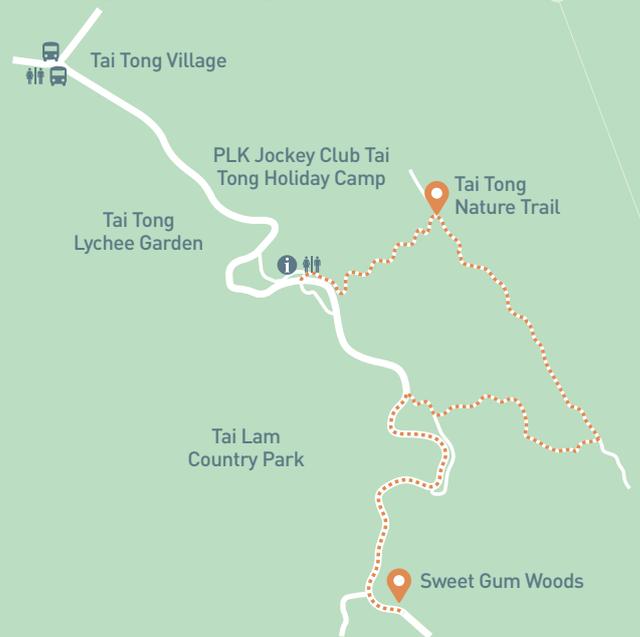
Tai Tong

In winter, the red leaves at CUHK's Lake Ad Excellentiam can be proudly compared with Tai Tong, renowned for the autumn display of its sweet gum tree. Tai Tong is also a very important plantation area for land rehabilitation and soil erosion control, and is worth visiting to learn more about tree species and reforestation. In the 1980s, Tai Tong was a borrow area. To revive the denuded slopes after the soil had been removed, the government introduced a range of exotic trees into the area and carried out extensive reforestation. Some of the trees found by Lake Ad Excellentiam, including Taiwan acacia, paperbark tree and sweet gum, were introduced to Tai Tong in the reforestation scheme.



Directions

Take bus K66 from Long Ping MTR Station and alight at Tai Tong Shan Road.





Long Valley

CUHK's Lake Ad Excellentiam is famed for its lush ground and tranquil water, which form a freshwater habitat. There are many other habitats with rich natural resources for birds and other animals in Hong Kong. Long Valley, situated in the northeastern New Territories, is a relatively large wetland consisting of feng shui woods, wet farms and streams. They form a diversified wetland, nurturing many different kinds of fauna and flora. After enjoying the views of Lake Ad Excellentiam, you might like to visit Long Valley and explore another side of Hong Kong.



Directions

Take minibus 51K from Sheung Shui MTR, alight at Ho Sheung Heung Zi Tong and walk to Long Valley.

