

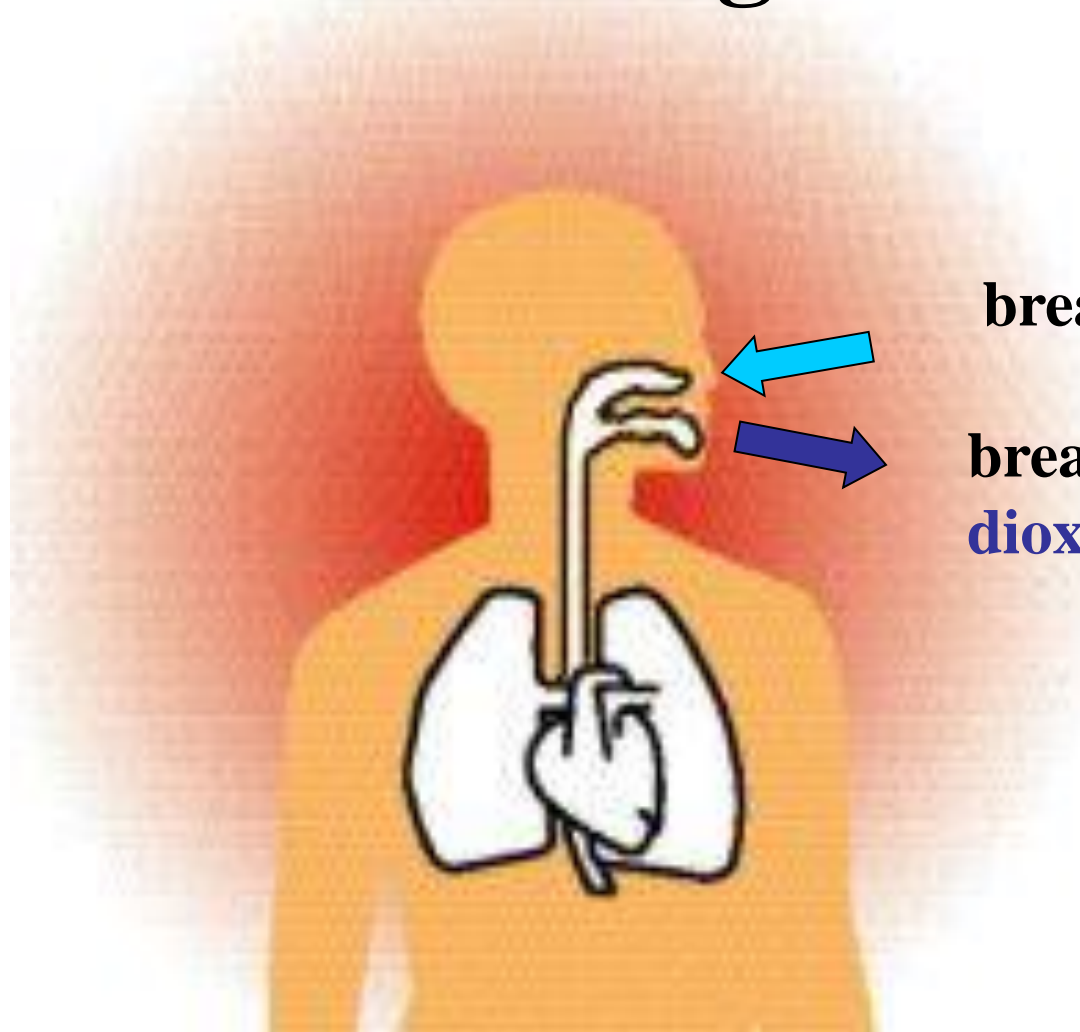
Climate Change in Hong Kong



香港天文台
HONG KONG OBSERVATORY

(Suitable for primary school)

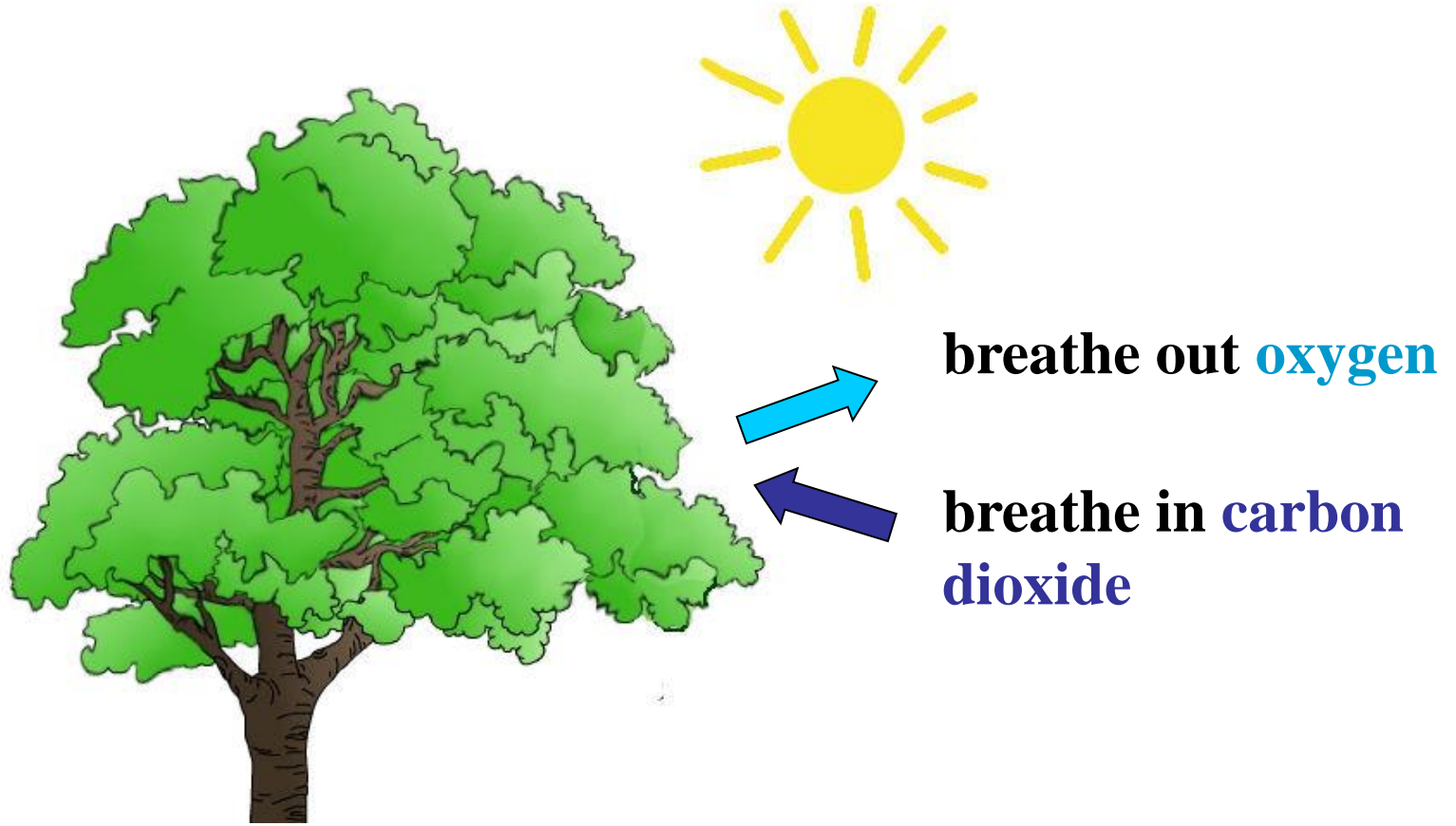
Breathing



breathe in **oxygen**

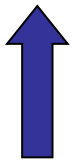
breathe out **carbon dioxide**

Photosynthesis in plant



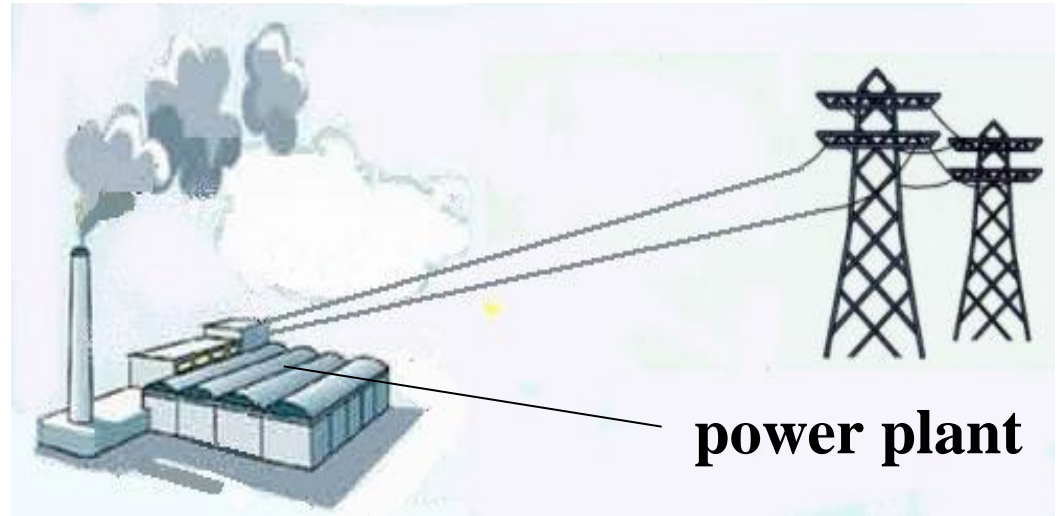
Burning and electricity generation

carbon dioxide



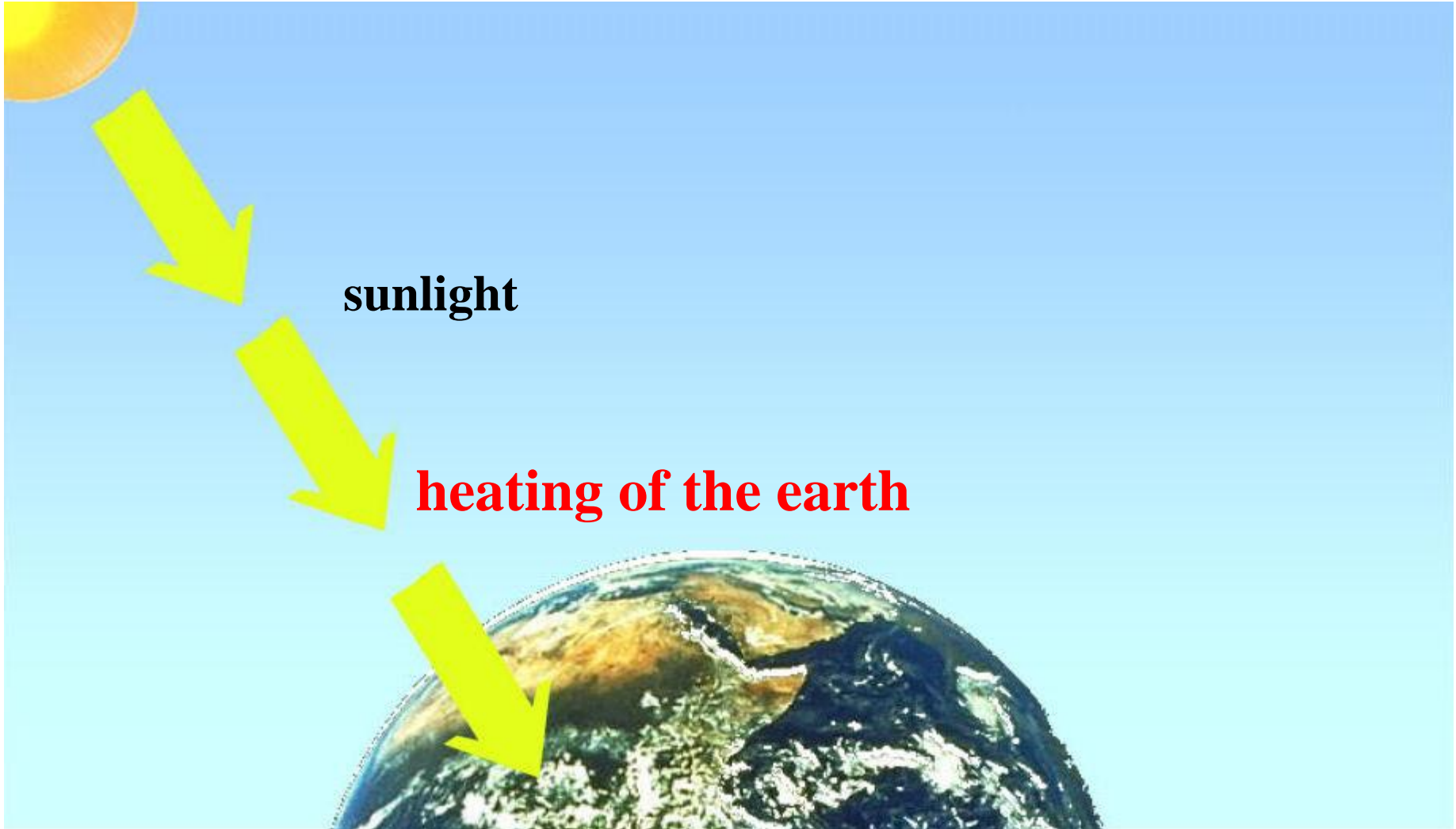
cooking with fire

carbon dioxide

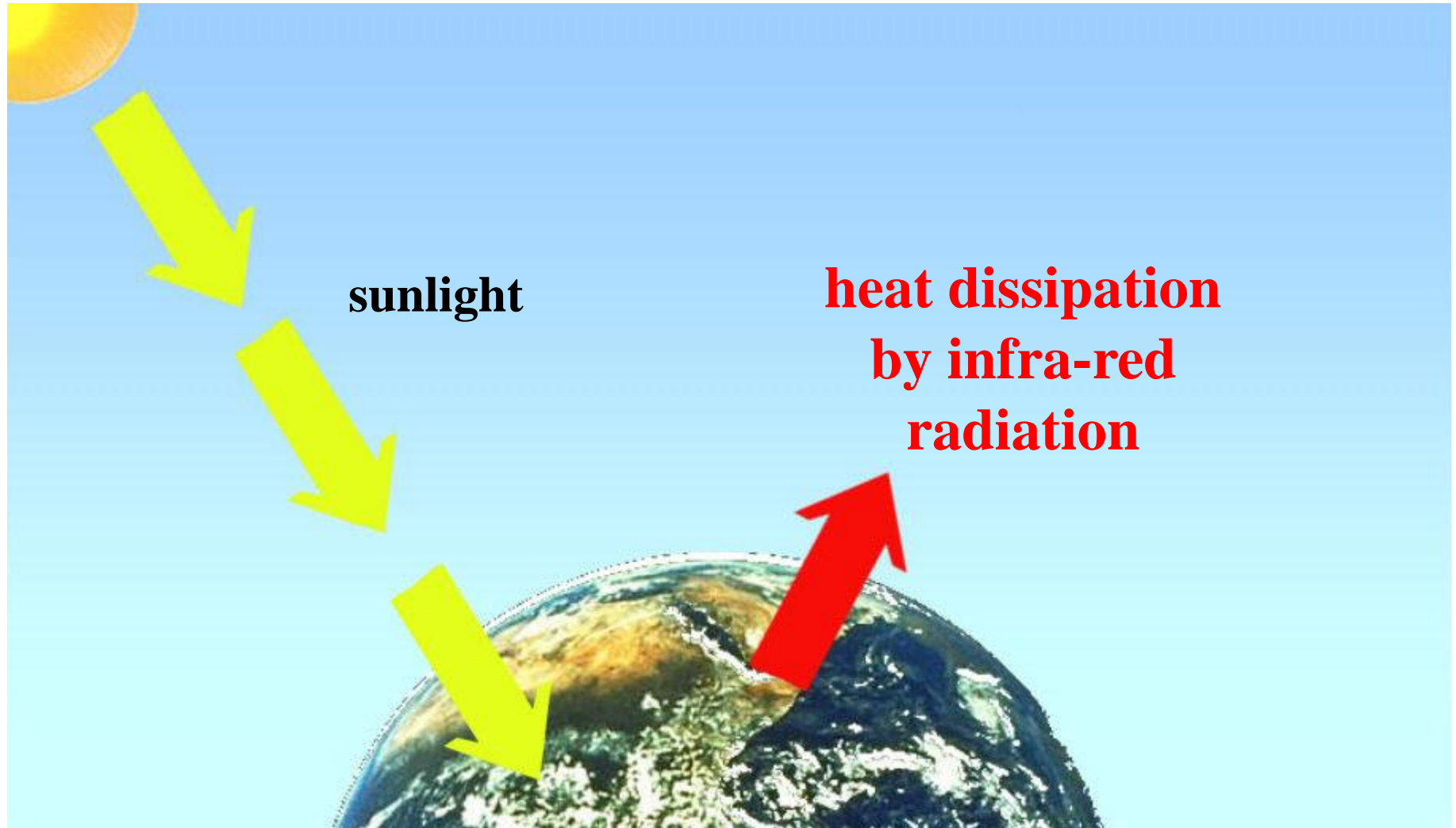


burning of coal , petroleum and natural gas to generate electricity

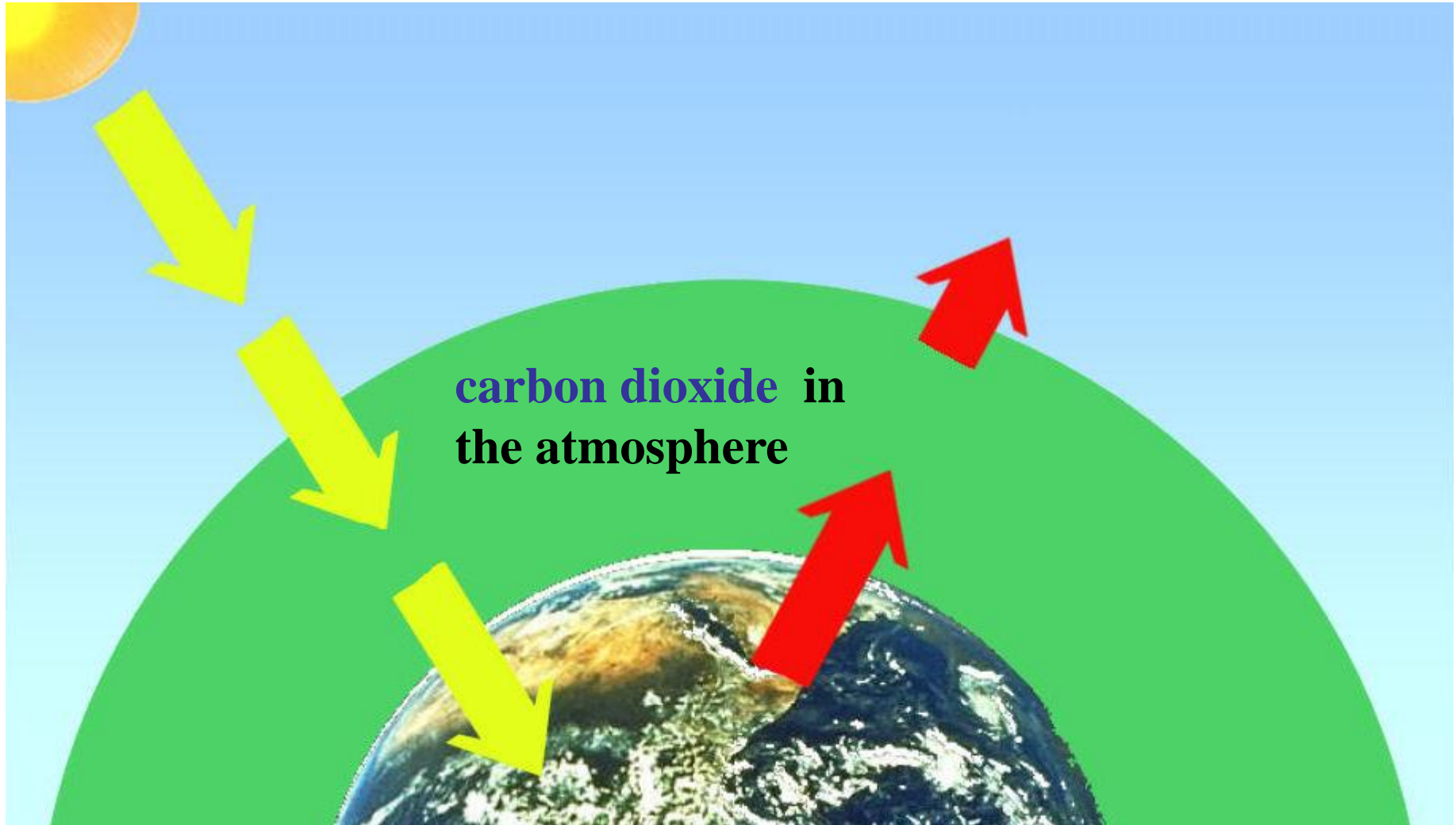
The sun gives energy to the earth



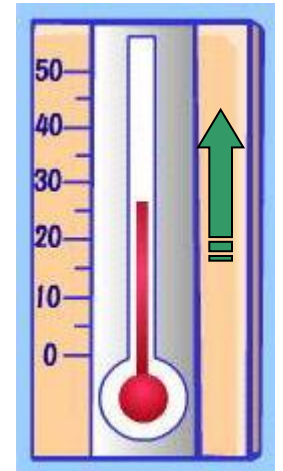
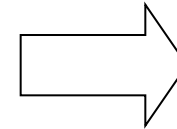
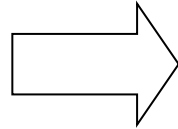
Heat dissipation by the earth



Carbon dioxide lowers heat dissipation



Relationship between carbon dioxide and the earth's temperature

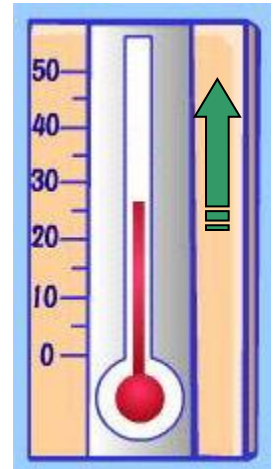
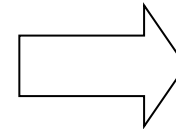
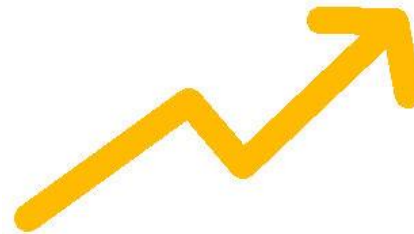
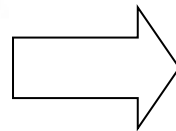


increase **carbon dioxide** in the air

decrease **heat dissipation** by the earth

rise in global **air temperature**

Use of electricity leads to the rise in global temperature



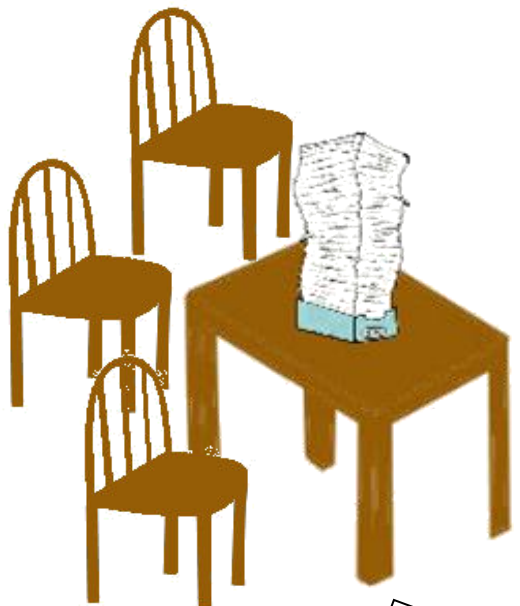
use of electrical appliance

require **burning of coal, petroleum and natural gas,**

release **carbon dioxide** into the air

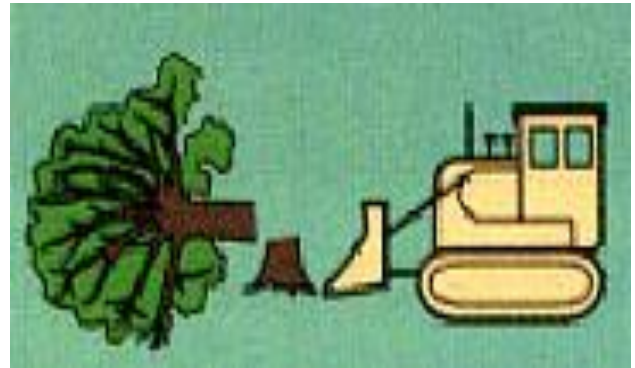
rise in **temperature**

Use of paper and wooden furniture lead to the rise in global temperature

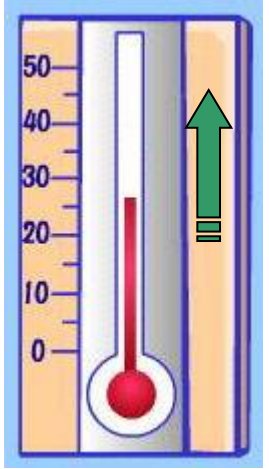


use **paper**
and **wooden**
furniture

less trees to absorb
carbon dioxide



Trees are cut down to make paper and furniture

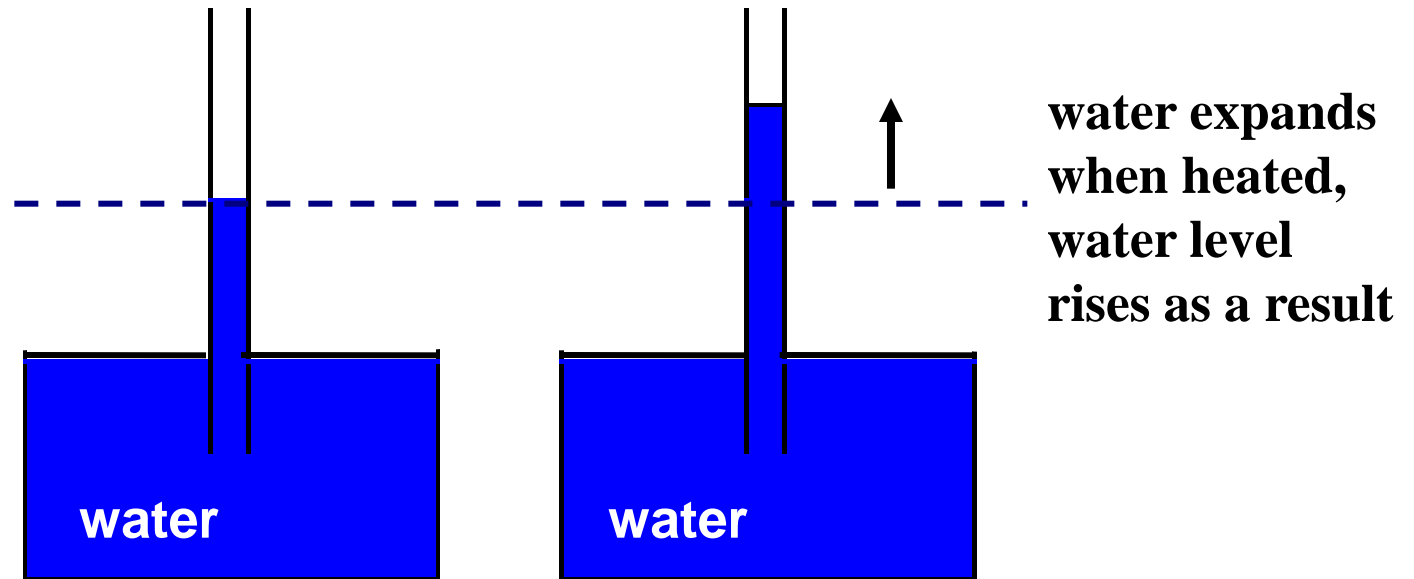


rise in
temperature

Rise in sea level

- **expansion of water by heating**
- **melting of ice on land**

Expansion of water by heating

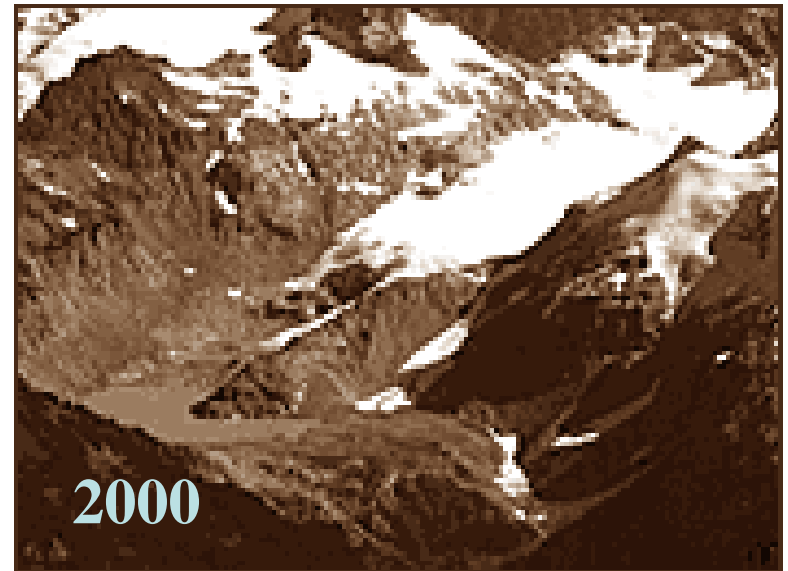
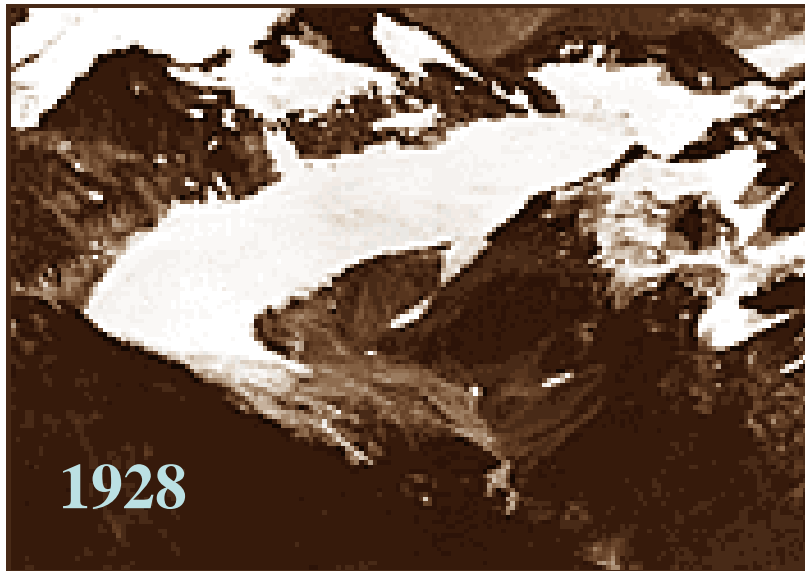


Rise in global sea temperature leads to expansion of sea water and a rise in sea level



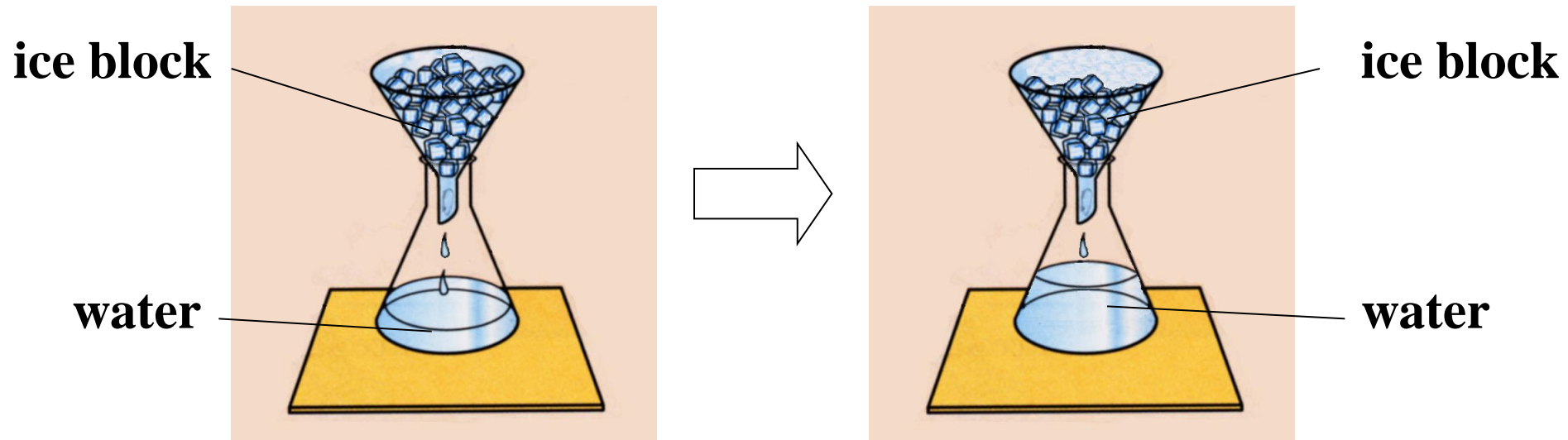
heating

Melting of ice caps in polar land and glaciers in high mountains



(Source : US Geological Survey)

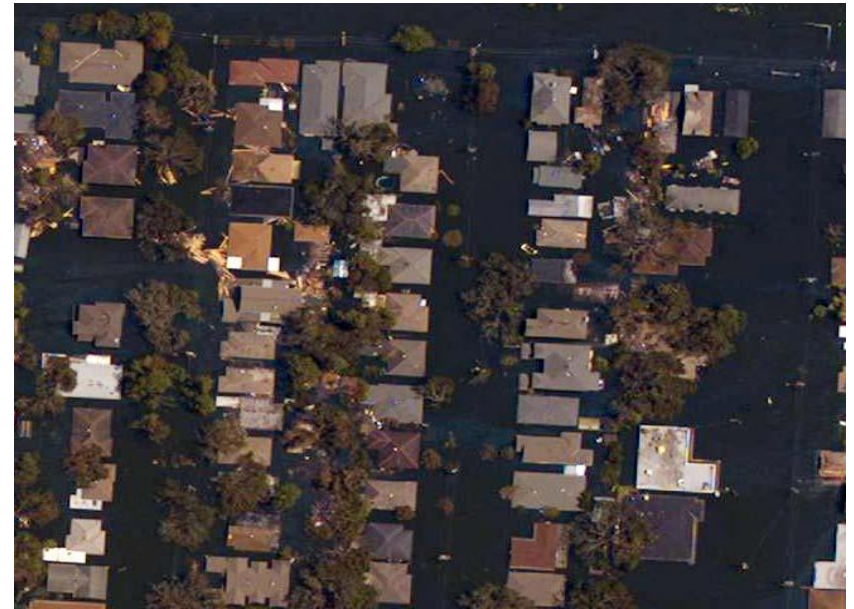
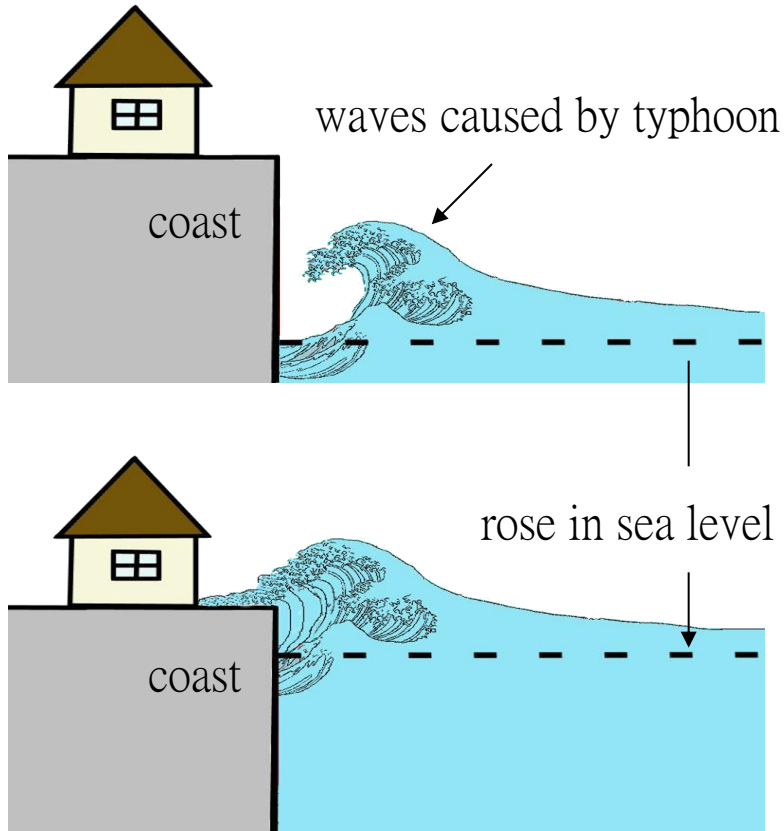
Rise in sea level by melting of glaciers



ice blocks melt, water flows into the flask

more ice blocks melt, the water level in the flask will rise

Sea level rise makes flooding of the coastal areas easier



(Source: US National oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)

Easier flooding of coastal areas during typhoon attack or heavy rain

Getting hotter and hotter



More and more heavy rain



(Source : Geotechnical Engineering Office)

leads to landslide



**dangerous to picnic
and hiking activities**

More and more mosquitoes



登革熱病，可導致休克或死亡！無藥可醫。發燒、嘔吐都是病徵。今年本港一共發現近30宗登革熱感染報告，情況甚為嚴重。

認識登革熱的**病徵**、**傳染途徑**、**治療**及**預防方法**，確保安全。

>> 病徵

登革熱病毒(dengue fever, 又稱斷骨熱)是由登革病毒引起的急性傳染病。若有以下病徵，就要趕快去看醫生！

- 1 持續發熱3~5天
- 2 嚴重頭痛
- 3 四肢酸痛、關節痛、肌肉痛、背痛、後眼窩痛
- 4 畏光
- 5 嘔心及嘔吐
- 6 發病後第3或第4日，出現紅疹
- 7 牙肉和鼻孔出血

潛服期為3-14日，常見為4至7日，嚴重者可導致休克或死亡。



持續發熱，就要小心了。



嘔吐是登革熱病徵之一。

傳染

埃及伊蚊 (Aedes aegypti) 及白紋伊蚊 (Aedes albopictus) 是主要病毒的媒介，後者在香港非常普遍常見。

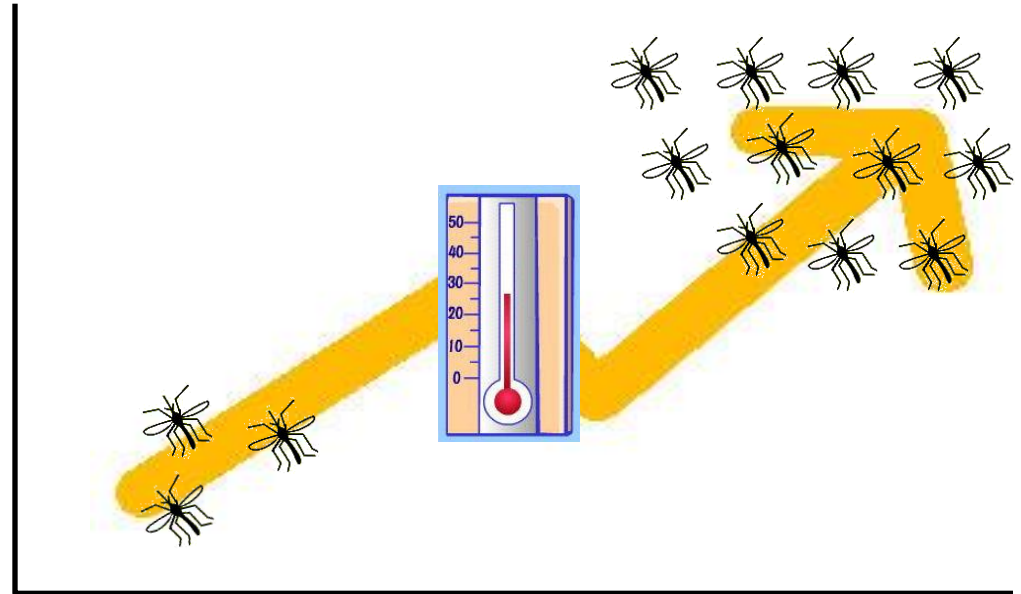
全球：每年約有5000萬人受感染，病症發生於熱帶和亞熱帶地區為多。

香港：2000年發現11宗，2001年17宗，全屬外地感染。

2002年9月發現首宗本地感染個案。本年直至9月29日，衛生署一共發現/接獲13宗本地、13宗外地感染個案。



蚊會傳染登革熱病。

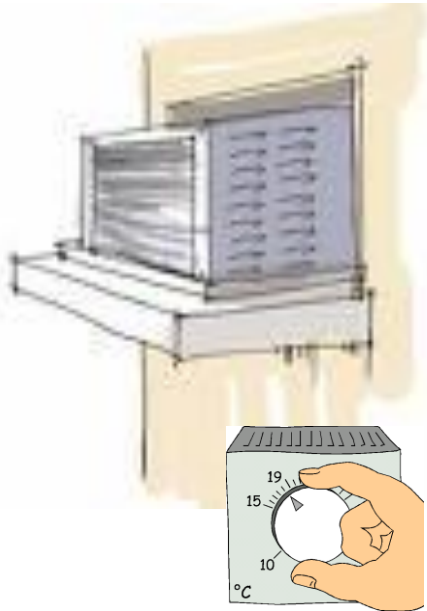


more **mosquitoes**, easier to
transmit **dengue fever**

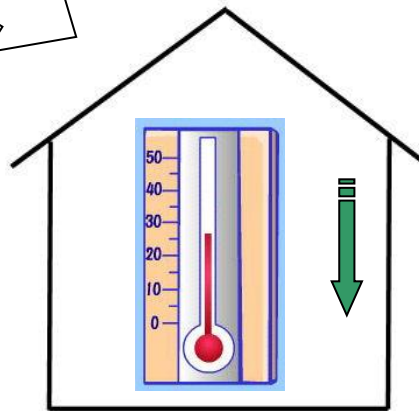
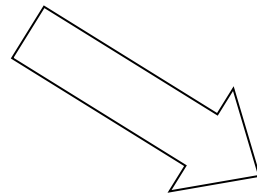
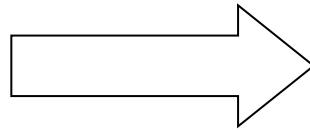
(Source : HK Education City, and Food and Environmental Hygiene Department)

Can air-conditioner stop global warming?

No!



**turn on air-conditioner
and lower the
conditioner's
temperature**



**drop in indoor
temperature**



**increase in electricity
usage, require burning
of more coal, petroleum
or natural gas, release
more carbon dioxide,
result in global
temperature rise**

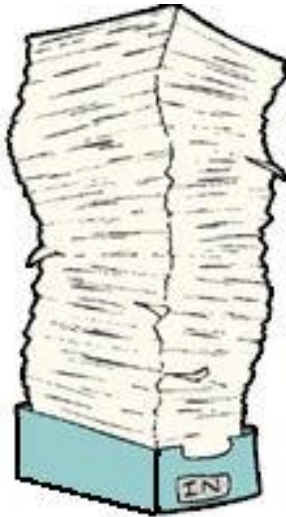
What should I do?

Save electricity



(Source : Electrical and Mechanical Services Department)

Take care of trees



Save paper

**Plant
more
trees**



Prevent hill fire



(Source: Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department)

Reduce expenditure



Large amount of energy is used to produce **commercial products** and release **carbon dioxide**

Save the earth, count me in !

