



童創
「賞·惜」
海洋故事
MARINE APPRECIATION
STORY KIT



漁農自然護理署
Agriculture, Fisheries and
Conservation Department

童創「賞·惜」海洋故事

此故事教材套由漁農自然護理署製作，透過生動有趣的海洋生物角色與故事內容，向幼童傳遞尊重、愛護及欣賞香港海洋生物及生態系統的訊息。

漁農自然護理署一直致力於保護香港的海洋生態及生物多樣性，並特別着重中華白海豚、珊瑚和馬蹄蟹的保育及教育工作。本教材套以這三種珍貴的香港海洋生物為故事主角，講述牠們在經歷各種挑戰後，最終能夠繼續快樂地在海洋生活的故事，藉此傳遞「海洋生物需要我們共同努力來保育」的重要訊息。

更多關於三種香港珍貴海洋生物資訊：



中華白海豚



珊瑚



馬蹄蟹

MARINE APPRECIATION STORY KIT

This story kit is produced by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) to promote respect, care, and appreciation for Hong Kong's marine life and ecosystems among young children. Through vivid marine life characters and engaging stories, children can develop a deeper connection with the ocean.

AFCD is dedicated to protecting Hong Kong's marine ecosystem and biodiversity, with emphasis on conservation and education efforts for Chinese white dolphins, corals, and horseshoe crabs. These three precious marine taxa are the main characters in this story kit. The stories depict how they continue to thrive happily in the ocean despite facing various challenges, reinforcing the message that local marine life needs our help to ensure its conservation and protection.

More information about the three precious marine species of Hong Kong:



Chinese White Dolphin



Corals



Horseshoe Crab

童創「賞·惜」海洋故事

玩法

本教材套設計為一個親子互動的小劇場，讓家長與小朋友一起創作海洋故事。除了下方提供的三個海洋生物故事外，家長和孩子還可以發揮創意，利用動物角色編寫屬於自己的獨特故事！

使用方法如下：

組裝小劇場：

請依照盒內指示，摺疊並放置分隔板，將其固定於盒內，作為舞台來擺放海洋生物角色。

更換背景：

盒內附有兩張背景圖卡，可固定於盒蓋內側，根據不同故事情節更換背景。

準備角色與場景：

盒中另有六張可裁剪的海洋生物及場景卡，請小心取出動物角色及其他場景道具，以便在故事中使用。

香港海洋生物故事示例：

在以下三個海洋故事中，我們提供了詳細指引，說明每個情節應使用的背景、場景和動物角色。家長可以根據故事大綱，引導小朋友擺放相應的背景圖、場景及角色，共同完成整個故事。



MARINE APPRECIATION STORY KIT

HOW TO PLAY

This story kit is designed as a miniature theater, allowing parents and children to interact and create stories together. In addition to the three marine stories provided below, parents and children can use their creativity to invent their own stories using the marine animal characters!

To set up the theater:

Follow the instructions to fold and place the dividers inside the box to create a 'stage' that holds the animal characters in place during the play.

To change the background:

Two background cards are included in the box; these can be secured to the inner cover of the box to change the story setting as needed.

To prepare characters and scenes:

Six die-cut cards featuring marine animal characters and other scene elements are also provided—please remove them carefully before use.

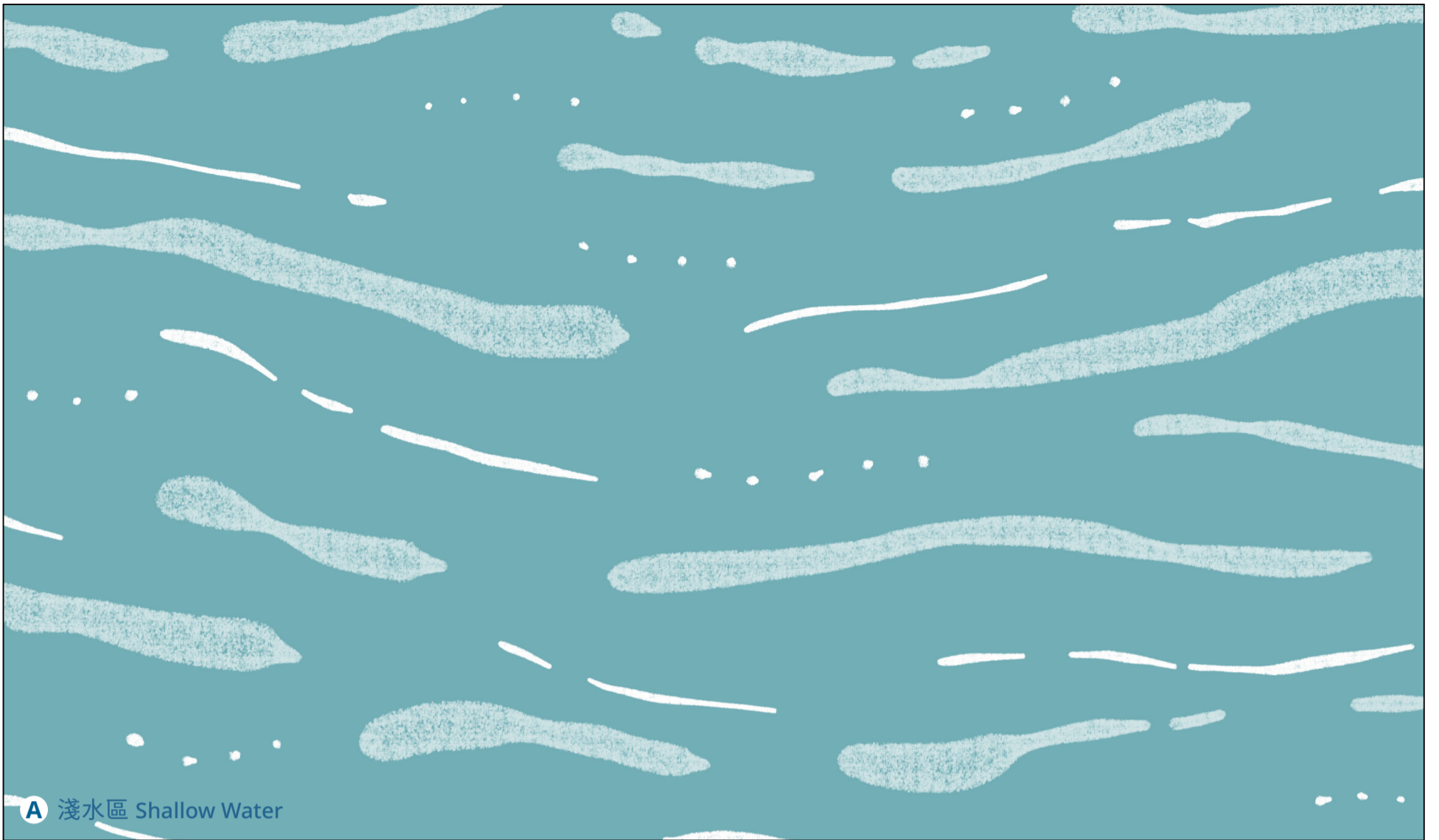
Samples of Hong Kong marine stories:

For each of the three marine stories, guidance is provided on which background, scene, and animal characters to use. Parents can follow the story outline to help children place the appropriate background cards, scenes, and animal characters to complete the story.

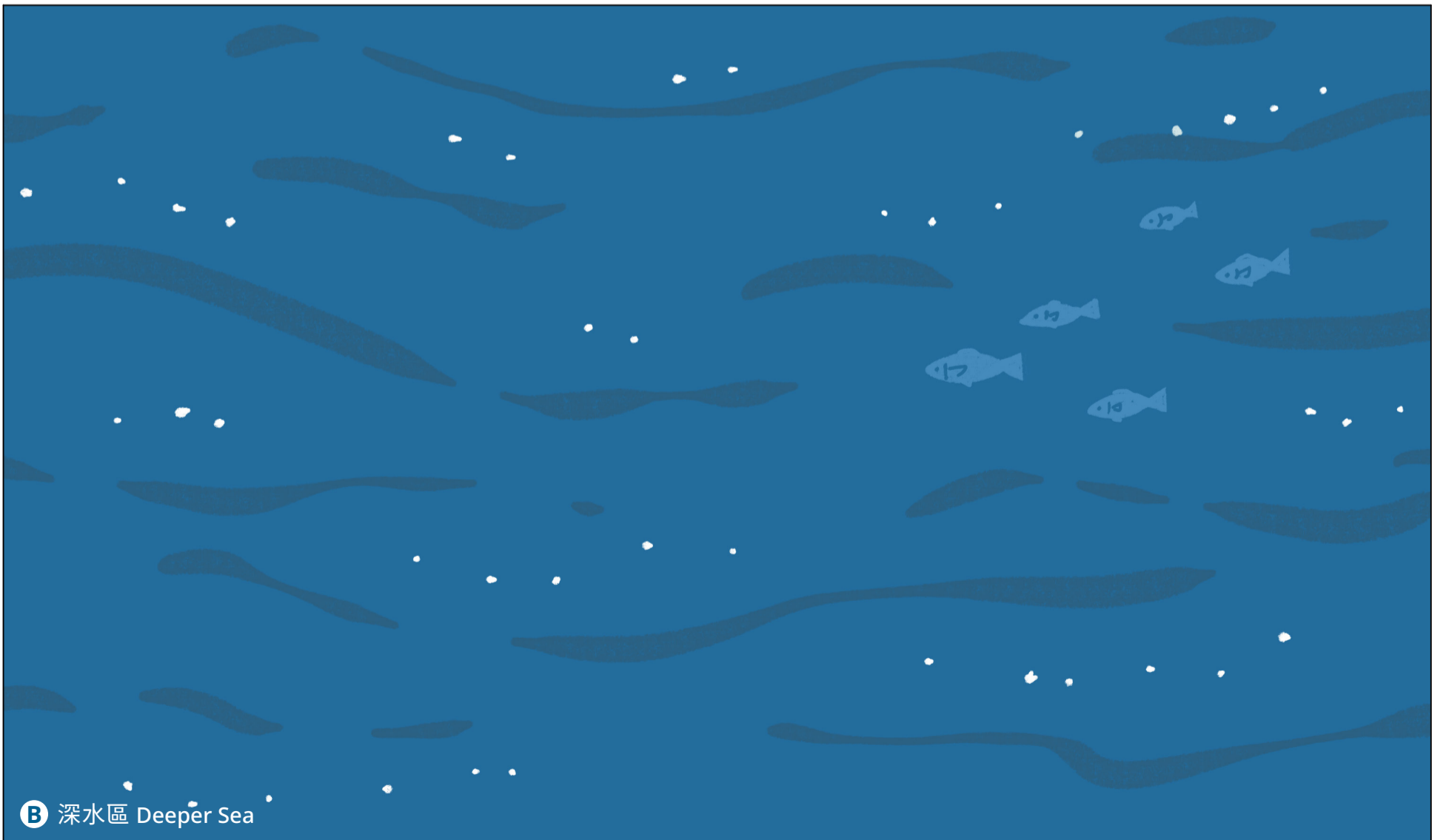


海洋生物故事角色 MARINE STORIES CHARACTERS

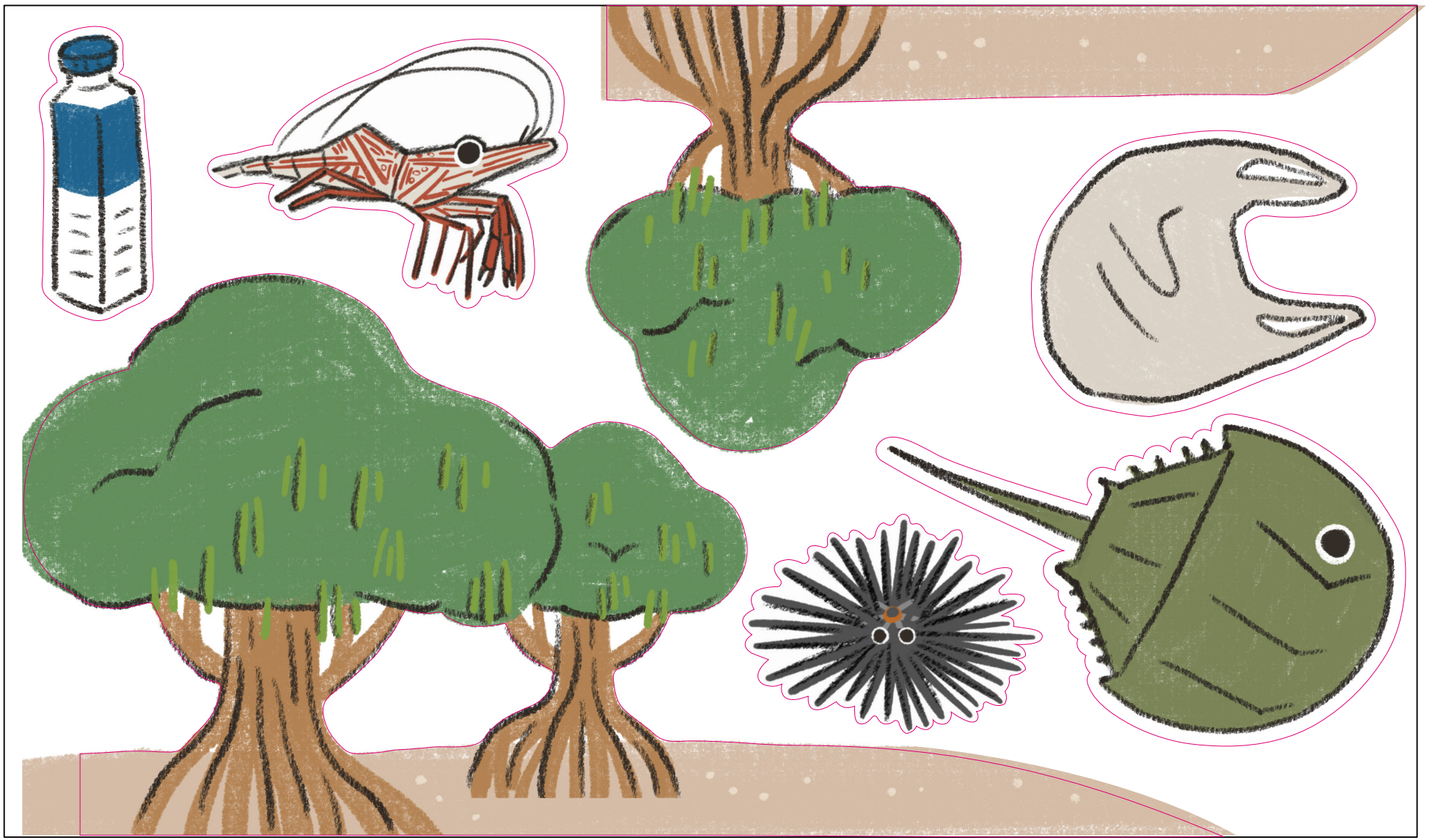
- 1 年幼中華白海豚 Little Chinese White Dolphin
- 2 中華白海豚媽媽 Mommy Chinese White Dolphin
- 3 菲律賓蛤 Clams
- 4 八爪魚 Octopus (Starry Night Octopus)
- 5 江豚 Finless Porpoise
- 6 獅頭魚 Lion Head Fish
- 7 馬蹄蟹 Horseshoe Crab (Chinese Horseshoe Crab)
- 8a 小男孩 Little boy
- 8b 小女孩 Little girl
- 9 爸爸媽媽/帶著挖沙鏟和水桶的人們 Parents/People with shovels and buckets
- 10 護理員 Warden
- 11 塑膠袋 Plastic bag
- 12 塑膠水樽 Plastic bottle
- 13 小蝦 Little Shrimp (Hingebeak Shrimp)
- 14 小丑魚 Clownfish
- 15 北方丑招潮蟹 Fiddler Crab
- 16 月水母 Jellyfish (Moon Jelly)
- 17 海馬 Seahorse
- 18 藍花蟹 Swimming Crab
- 19 蝴蝶魚 Butterflyfish
- 20 鹿角珊瑚 Staghorn Coral
- 21 廢棄漁網 Abandoned fishing net
- 22 飛白楓海星 Sea Star
- 23 石斑魚 Grouper (Yellow Grouper)
- 24 海膽 Sea Urchin
- 25 木盒魚 Boxfish
- 26 龍船魚 Moon Wrasse
- 27 海龜 Sea Turtle
- A 淺水區 Shallow Water
- B 深水區 Deeper Sea
- C 沙灘 Sandy area
- D 沙坪 Nice sandflat
- E 佈滿了挖洞的沙坪 Sandflat with many big holes
- F1 紅樹林 Mangrove
- F2 紅樹林 Mangrove
- G 鹿角珊瑚群落 Staghorn coral community

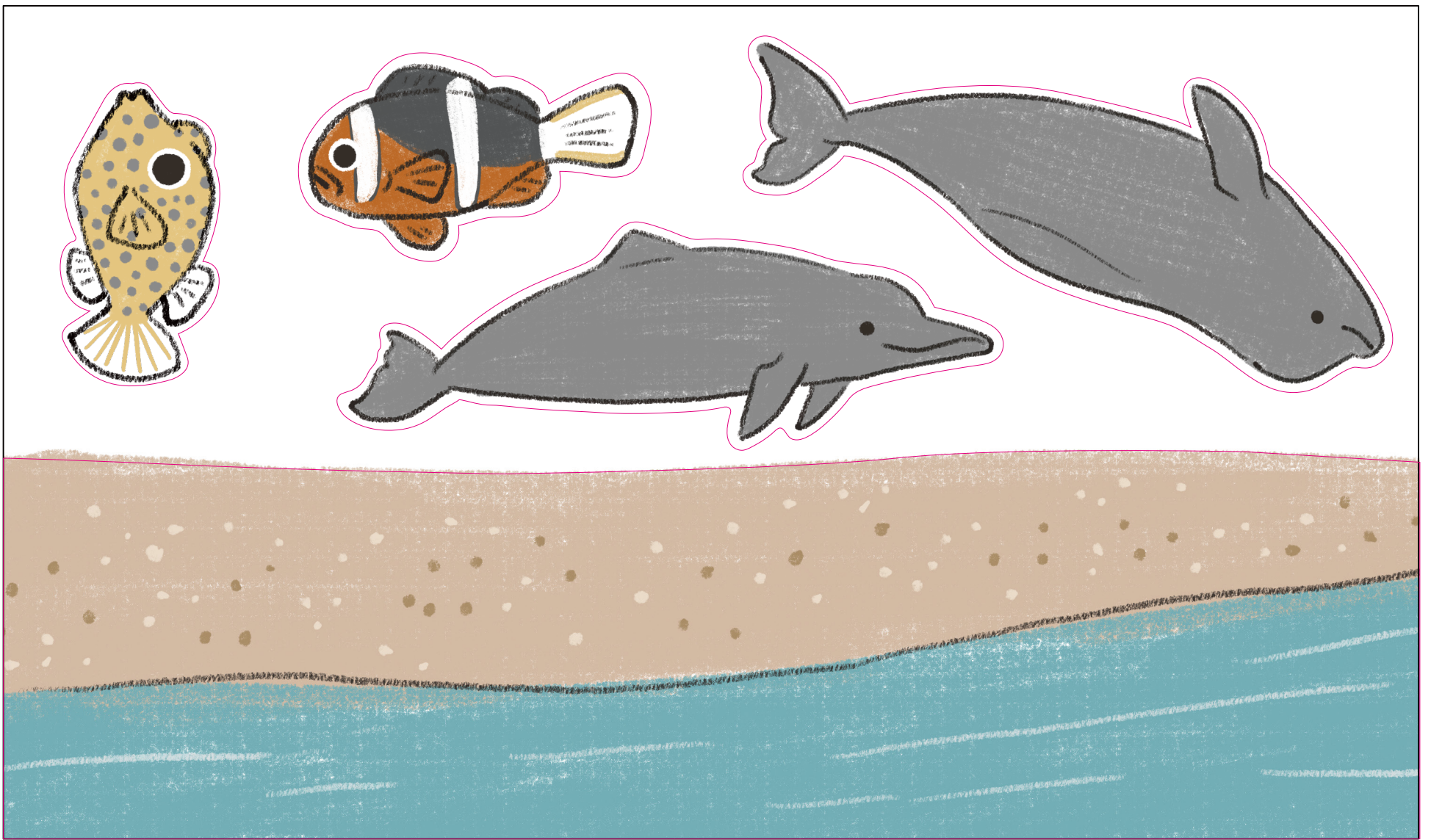


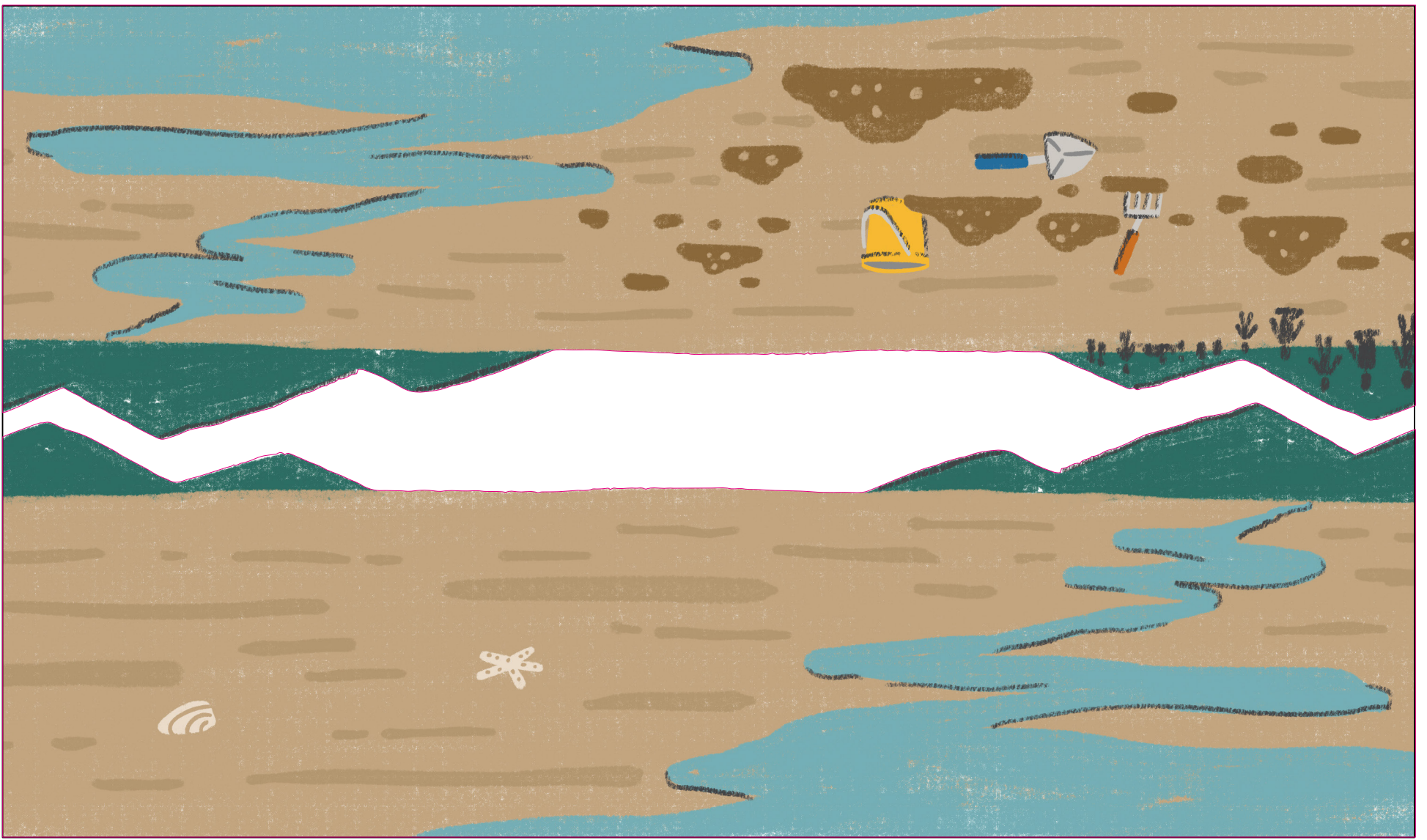
A 淺水區 Shallow Water



B 深水區 Deeper Sea





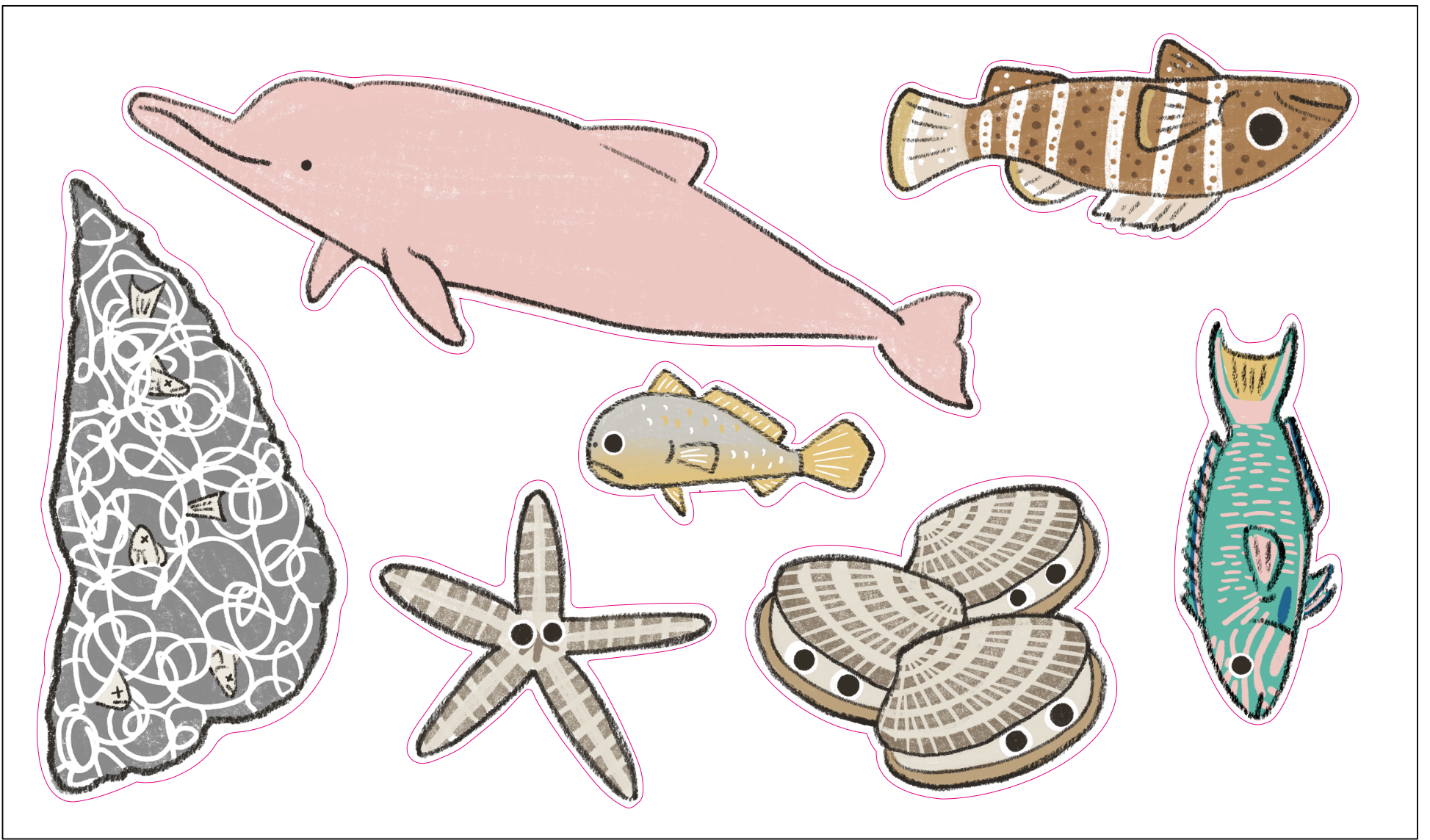


Sandflat with many big holes
佈滿了挖洞的沙坪

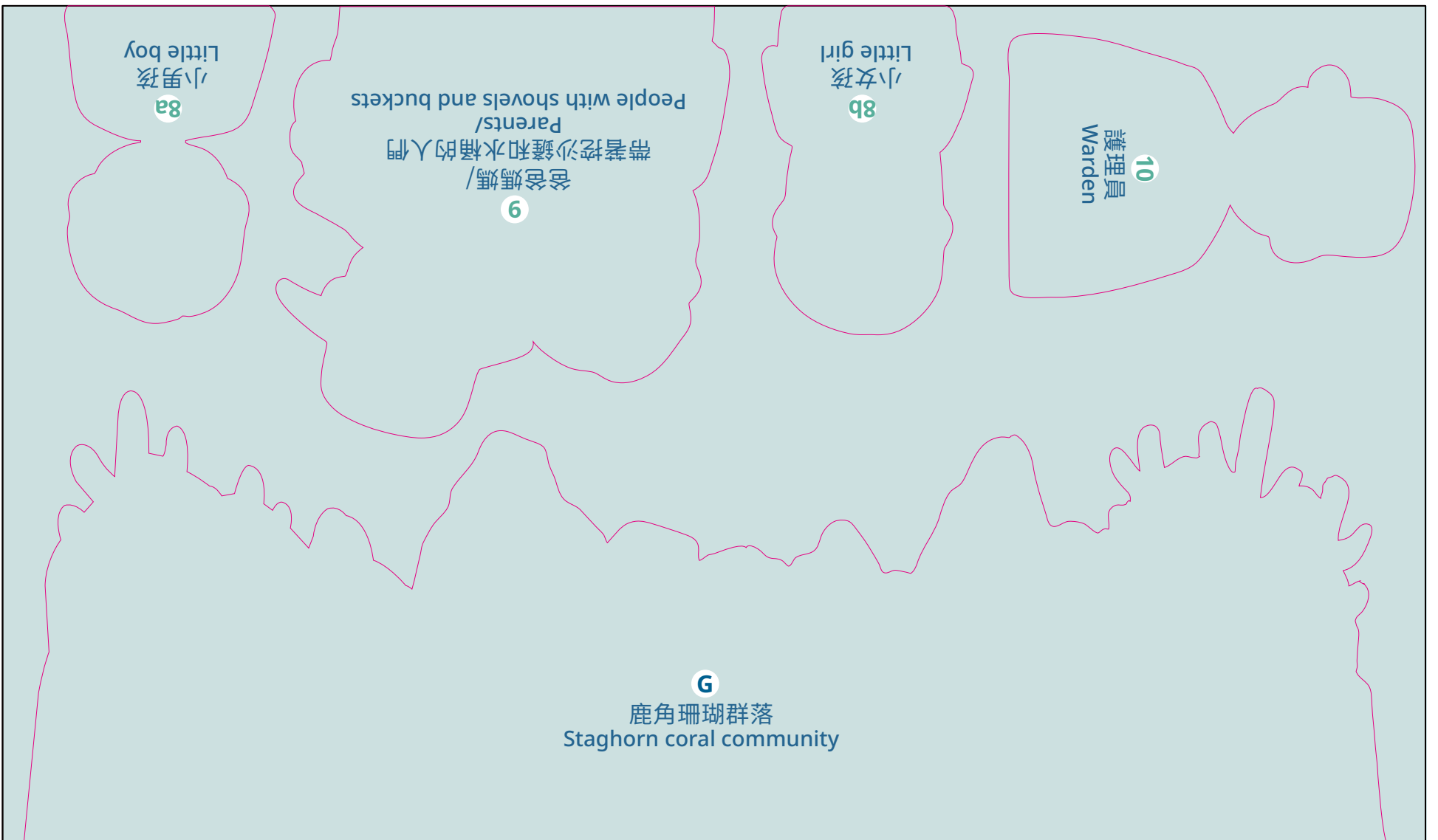
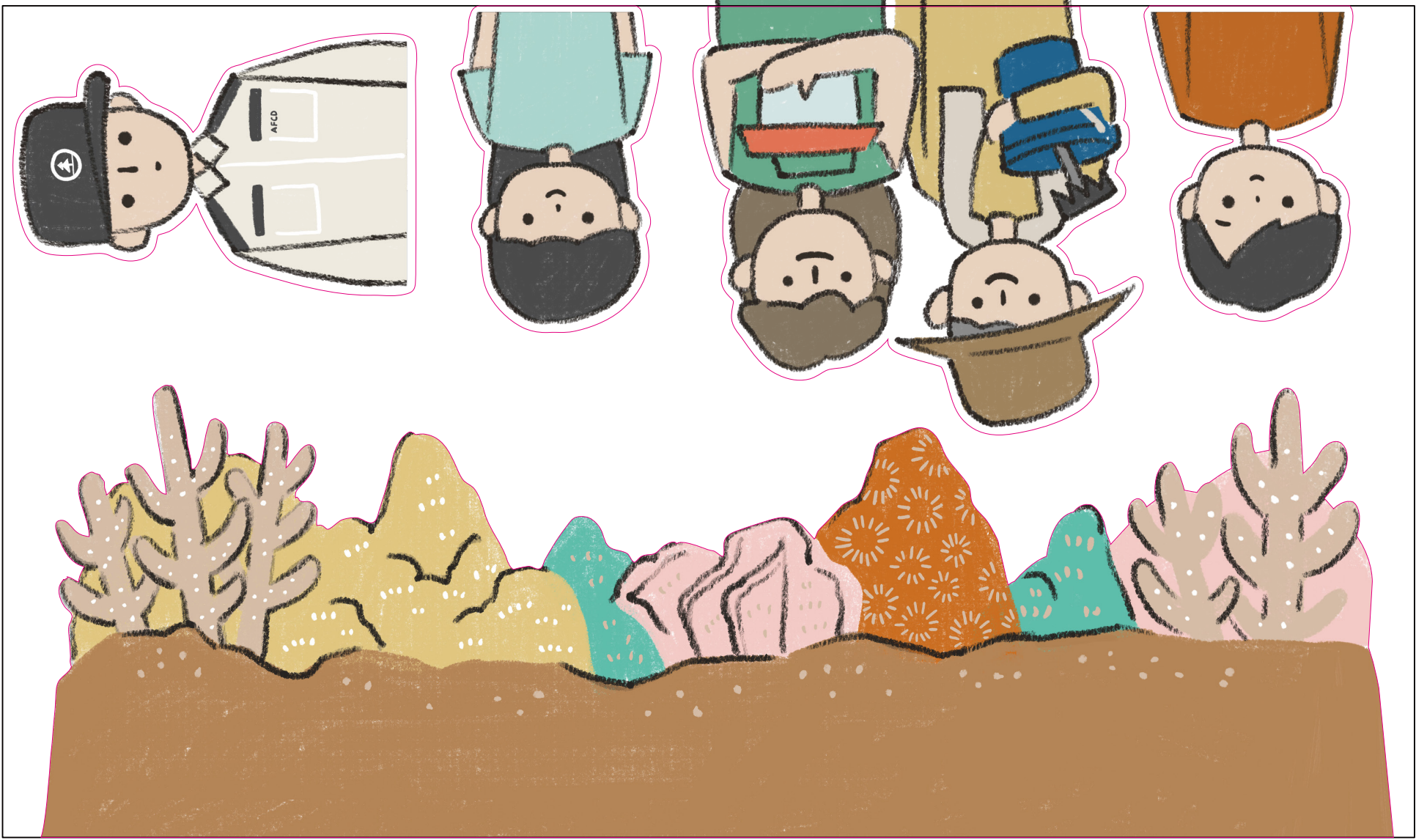
E

D

沙坪
Nice sandflat







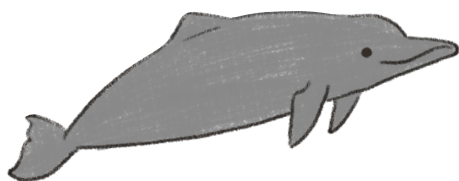


Little Dolphin Finding Mommy

ITEMS	NARRATION
1 A + 1 + 2	One day, a little Chinese white dolphin is following his mommy, learning and practicing his hunting skills.
2 B + 1 + 2 + 6	Eager to impress his mommy, the little dolphin wants to show that he can chase and catch fish all by himself. He swims further and further away excitedly into deeper waters, being unnoticed.
3 B + 1	After a satisfying meal, the little dolphin realizes that his mommy is nowhere in sight. He is lost. Scared and distressed, he calls out loudly for his mommy.
4 B + 1 + 4	An octopus passes by and asks what happened. The little dolphin explains that he is lost and searching for his mommy.
5 B + 1 + 4	The octopus tells him that he saw a big grey "dolphin" in the deeper waters, and he suggests the little dolphin to search there.
6 B + 1 + 23	The little dolphin swims into the deep sea, where he meets a grouper. He asks if the grouper has seen his mommy, but the grouper replies that he hasn't. Instead, the grouper suggests the little dolphin to try searching in the deeper sea.
7 B + 1 + 5	The little dolphin swims toward the deeper sea, where he sees a grey dolphin in front. He swims close by and discovers that it is not his mommy dolphin, but a finless porpoise. The little dolphin is disappointed, and the finless porpoise comforts him by asking him to go to the shallow sandy area instead.
8 C + 1	As the little dolphin reaches the shallow sandy area, a huge wave suddenly crashes down, pushing him onto the shore. Young and inexperienced, he struggles to return to the sea.
9 C + 1 + 8 + 9	A little girl/boy passing by notices the stranded dolphin and quickly calls for help. The child's parents arrive but do not touch the little dolphin, fearing they might unintentionally hurt the dolphin. Instead, they call the government hotline 1823 for assistance.
10 C + 1 + 10	After a couple of hours, a team of first responders arrives at the scene. The experienced rescue team confirms the little dolphin is fit and healthy, then carefully lifts him onto a stretcher and carries him back to deeper waters, where he is safely released.
11 B + 1 + 2	Overjoyed, the little dolphin sings and splashes in the water. His joyful movements catch the attention of his mommy nearby, and at last, he is reunited with her!

GUIDANCE NOTE

- Lost dolphins may enter shallow waters in Hong Kong for food, mating, nursery, or rest.
- If you see a stranded dolphin, do not touch or disturb it. Allow it to find its way back to deeper waters whenever possible.
- Instead, call the government hotline 1823 for professional assistance.



LEARNING GAINS

- The Chinese White Dolphin's body color changes as it grows—from grey when young to pink or pinkish-white in adulthood.
- Finless porpoise looks different from the Chinese White Dolphin by having a grey body colour, a short snout, but no dorsal fin, for both adults and juveniles.
- Lion-head fish is one of the most favourite food for Chinese White Dolphins.
- Chinese White Dolphins prefer shallow estuarine habitats and are mostly found in the western waters of Hong Kong.



A Precious Home for Horseshoe Crab

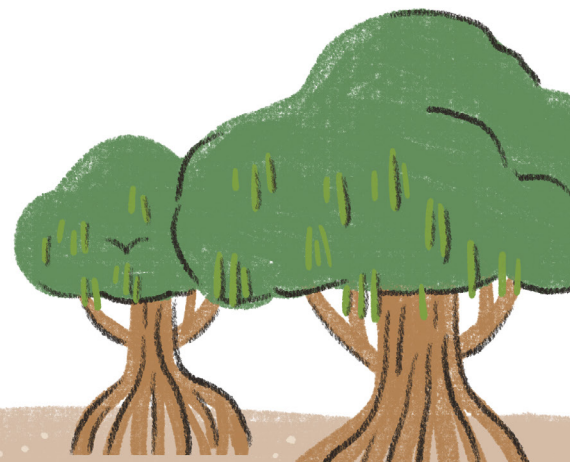
ITEMS	NARRATION
1 $D + 7$	There is a little horseshoe crab living on a nice sandflat. Every day, he crawls out onto the sandflat to feed. Over the years, he has observed many changes—tidal cycles, weather patterns, and visitors on the shore.
2 $D + 7$	Today is a hot, sunny day at the start of summer vacation. The horseshoe crab is happy because this is his favorite time of the year. During low tide in the daytime, he can stay on the sandflat and enjoy the warm sunlight for hours.
3 $D + 9$	Around midday, a large crowd of people arrives the sandflat. They come with shovels and buckets, ready to dig in the sand for fun.
4 $D + 7 + 9$	The horseshoe crab becomes frightened and buries himself under the sand. He crawls as fast as he can (though still very slowly) toward deeper sand, trying to escape from the crowd.
5 $E + 7 + 9$	Before long, the sandflat is full of large holes. To the people, the holes are just little humps on the sandflat, but to the tiny horseshoe crab, these act as giant traps, making him difficult to crawl out once he falls in.
6 $E + 7 + 9 + 15 + 22 + 3$	As he moves, he sees many of his friends -fiddler crabs, clams, and sea stars - getting caught by the people. He feels sad watching his home being destroyed.
7 $E + 7 + 21$	While struggling to escape, he accidentally gets entangled in an abandoned fishing net. He cannot move.
8 $E + 7 + 8 + 21$	For hours, he sits helplessly on the shore, missing his family, his friends, and his once peaceful sandflat home.
9 $E + 7 + 8 + 8 + 21$	A little girl/boy passing by notices the helpless horseshoe crab caught in the net and calls his parents for help.
9 $E + 7 + 8 + 8 + 21$	The parents nearby come to help, carefully freeing him from the abandoned net. Seeing the harm people have caused, the parents and the little girl/boy realise the importance of protecting marine life. They promise not to disturb the horseshoe crab's home, dig sandflat, collect marine creatures, or leave litter on the shore in the future. They gently place him back to the coastline and watch him slowly crawls back into seawater. At this moment, the little horseshoe crab is very grateful because he can finally back home.

GUIDANCE NOTE

- Young horseshoe crabs live in sandflats until they become mature and move to deeper waters.
- They return to the shore to lay eggs, and young horseshoe crabs rely on sandflats for food and shelter.
- Excessive clam digging and marine life collection will cause ecological imbalance.
- Abandoned fishing gear can entangle horseshoe crabs, often leading to their death.
- When visiting coastal sandy areas, leave no trace and avoid disturbing marine animals. Let's protect our environment together!

LEARNING GAINS

- Human disturbance is a major threat to horseshoe crabs.
- We should avoid disrupting their habitat and refrain from collecting marine life to protect shore animals.





Coral And Her Friends

	ITEMS	NARRATION
1	A + G + 20	In the shallow water, a staghorn coral colony has been living on the same rock for decades.
2	A + G + 20	Every day, the coral feels bored, as she cannot move like the reef fish and crabs that explore new areas. She admires their mobility and wishes she could do the same.
3	A + G + 20 + 13 + 23	One day, a little shrimp rushes toward the coral, terrified. He seeks shelter behind the coral to escape a hungry grouper. After the grouper leaves, the shrimp thanks the coral for her help.
4	A + G + 20 + 4	Another day, an octopus approaches and asks if she can lay her eggs behind the coral. The coral happily agrees, as she loves watching baby sea creatures hatch and grow. She promises to protect the eggs from disturbances. After a month, the octopus babies are hatched from the eggs and start their journey in exploring the sea.
5	A + G + 20 + 17	On a hot summer day, a seahorse passes by and notices that the coral looks pale. The coral explains that she isn't feeling well because the seawater is too hot. Concerned, the seahorse alerts other marine animals, asking them not to disturb the coral so she can rest and recover. Fortunately, as summer ends and the water cools down, the coral regains her health and becomes energetic again.
6	A + G + 20 + 16 + 11 + 18	One day, a jellyfish drifts by, and the coral is mesmerized by its graceful movements. Suddenly, a white "cloth" covers the coral, blocking the sunlight. Thinking it's a prank by another jellyfish, she feels frustrated. A swimming crab notices the coral is in trouble and rushes to help. He removes the white "cloth", revealing that it is actually a plastic bag! Thanks to the swimming crab, the coral is saved.
7	A + G + 20	Although the coral cannot move, she still makes many friends and enjoys her life in the ocean, either helping others, or others helping her. This makes her feel happy and understands deeply her value in the marine ecosystem.

GUIDANCE NOTE

- Hard corals, like staghorn corals, are animals, even though they look like plants or rocks. They have calcified body tissue.

LEARNING GAINS

- Corals are crucial to marine ecosystems, providing shelter, nursery grounds, and feeding areas for other marine life.
- Corals are sensitive to environmental changes such as ① warm water, ② low salinity, and ③ lack of sunlight, which can cause coral bleaching. However, when the environmental conditions return to optimal state, corals may restore again.
- Marine debris, like plastic bags and abandoned fishing nets, is a serious threat to coral's survival.



小海豚尋親記

道具

故事情節

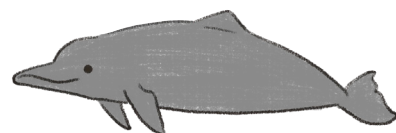
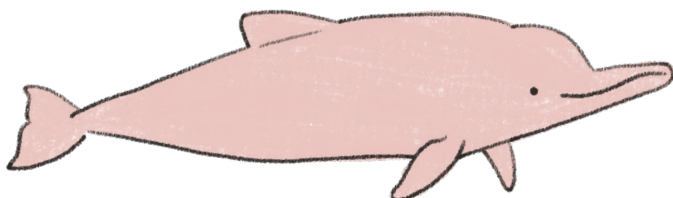
- | | | |
|----|---------------|---|
| 1 | A + 1 + 2 | 有一天，一條小中華白海豚跟隨著媽媽去學習如何覓食。 |
| 2 | B + 1 + 2 + 6 | 小海豚想向媽媽展現自己已經有能力捕捉食物，當牠看到最愛的獅頭魚游過時，便全神貫注地追趕獅頭魚。然而，牠沒有察覺自己已經離開了媽媽身邊，越游越遠。 |
| 3 | B + 1 | 當小海豚成功捉到並吃掉獅頭魚後，牠才發現自己迷路了。小海豚環顧四周，卻怎麼也看不見媽媽的身影。牠感到害怕，不停哭喊著：「媽媽！媽媽，你在哪裡？」 |
| 4 | B + 1 + 4 | 這時，一隻八爪魚剛好經過，便關心地詢問小海豚發生了什麼事。小海豚告訴八爪魚自己迷路了，正在尋找媽媽，並問八爪魚是否見過媽媽。 |
| 5 | B + 1 + 4 | 八爪魚告訴小海豚牠在深水處看到一個灰色的身影，跟牠很相似，於是八爪魚就建議小海豚游去深水的地方尋找媽媽。 |
| 6 | B + 1 + 23 | 小海豚游啊游，途中遇到了一條石斑魚，便問牠是否看到海豚媽媽。石斑魚搖搖頭說沒有見過，小海豚只好繼續前往更深的海域。 |
| 7 | B + 1 + 5 | 小海豚來到深海，遠遠地看到一個灰色的身影。牠興奮地游向前，卻發現眼前的並不是媽媽，而是中華白海豚的親戚——江豚。 |
| | | 小海豚感到失望，江豚看出牠的沮喪，便建議小海豚試試回到淺水區碰碰運氣。 |
| 8 | C + 1 | 小海豚游到沙灘附近的淺水區。突然，一個巨浪襲來，把小海豚推上了岸邊。由於小海豚年紀尚輕，對風浪的經驗不多，牠無法靠自己的力量游回大海，只能在沙灘上拼命擺動尾巴，試圖回到海中。 |
| | | 正當小海豚在沙灘上掙扎時，一個小孩經過，發現了牠的困境。小孩急忙跑去告訴爸爸媽媽，希望他們能幫忙。 |
| 9 | C + 1 + 8 + 9 | 爸爸媽媽趕來後，卻不知該如何處理，擔心如果處理不當，可能會傷害到小海豚。於是，他們決定撥打政府熱線 1823 尋求協助。數小時後，救援人員趕到現場。 |
| 10 | C + 1 + 10 | 經驗豐富的救援人員仔細檢查了小海豚的身體狀況，確認牠身體健康，適合放歸大海。過了一會兒，救援人員用擔架將小海豚帶到較深的水域，順利讓牠回到了海洋。 |
| 11 | B + 1 + 2 | 小海豚重回大海，興奮地又唱歌又拍打著水花。就在這時，媽媽正好就在附近！小海豚的歌聲和濺起的水花引起了媽媽的注意，最終，小海豚終於和媽媽團聚了！ |

導讀

- 迷路的海豚可能會為了覓食、交配、育幼或休息而進入香港的淺水區。
- 若在海中發現活體擱淺的鯨豚，請保持距離，不要打擾，讓牠們自行繼續旅程。
- 當發現鯨豚擱淺時，請立即撥打政府熱線 1823 求助。

學習重點

- 中華白海豚的體色會隨著成長而變化：幼年時全身呈灰色，成年後則轉為粉紅色。
- 幼年及成年的江豚全身均呈灰色，喙部不明顯，和沒有背鰭。
- 獅頭魚是中華白海豚喜愛的食物之一。
- 中華白海豚喜歡棲息於淺水河口區，較常見於香港西部水域。



馬蹄蟹珍貴的家園

道具

故事情節

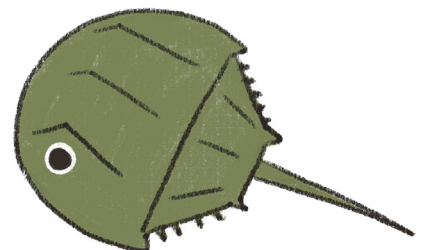
1	D + 7	在一片廣闊的沙坪上，住著一隻年幼的馬蹄蟹。每天，牠都在沙坪上爬來爬去，四處覓食。年復一年，牠見證了潮汐的變化、天氣的更迭，也觀察著來來往來的遊客。
2	D + 7	今天是暑假的第一天，天氣晴朗，陽光普照。馬蹄蟹特別高興，因為這是一年中牠最喜歡的時候。白天退潮時，牠可以在沙坪上待更久，盡情享受溫暖的陽光。
3	D + 9	在中午時分，一大群人來到了沙坪。他們帶著挖沙鏟、水桶等工具，興奮地在沙坪上玩耍。
4	D + 7 + 9	馬蹄蟹看到這麼多人，心中有些害怕。牠連忙躲進沙子底下，拼命往更深處爬，希望遠離人群。然而，由於馬蹄蟹的動作緩慢，牠仍然能感受到地面上的騷動。
5	E + 7 + 9	不久後，沙坪上布滿了大大小小的挖洞。對人類來說，這些洞可能只導致少許凹凸不平，但對細小的馬蹄蟹來說，卻成了巨大的陷阱，一旦落在洞中，牠需要很費勁才能爬出來。
6	E + 7 + 9 + 15 + 22 + 3	人們挖得越來越起勁，甚至開始撿起沙灘上的小動物。有些人抓走了馬蹄蟹的朋友——招潮蟹、蜆，還有海星。 馬蹄蟹看到家園被破壞、朋友被帶走，感到十分傷心。牠彷彿意識到，這片原本熟悉而寧靜的沙坪，正在發生不好的變化。
7	E + 7 + 21	正當馬蹄蟹試圖爬向更深的沙層時，牠不小心被一張廢棄的漁網纏住了！ 馬蹄蟹奮力掙扎，但漁網的纖維緊緊纏繞住牠的身體，讓牠動彈不得。隨著潮水漸漸退去，馬蹄蟹被困在乾燥的沙灘上，無法回到水中。牠開始感到疲憊，心中充滿了絕望。
8	E + 7 + 8 + 21	過了一會兒，一個小孩經過沙灘，看到馬蹄蟹被漁網困住，動彈不得。小孩覺得這隻奇特的生物需要幫助，於是立刻跑去找爸爸媽媽。 他的父母趕來後，小心翼翼地將馬蹄蟹從漁網中解救出來。當他們仔細觀察馬蹄蟹時，才意識到人類的活動可能對這些生物造成嚴重影響。
9	E + 7 + 8 + 8 + 21	這一家人開始反思，決定以後來海灘時，不再隨意挖掘、撿拾海洋生物，不留下垃圾，並提醒其他人保護這片珍貴的生態環境。 他們輕輕地將馬蹄蟹放回水邊，看著牠慢慢地爬回安全的海水中。這時，馬蹄蟹心裡充滿感激，因為牠終於可以回到原本的家園了。

導讀

- 年幼的馬蹄蟹會在沙坪上生活，直到成年後才會移居至較深的海域。
- 牠們會在沙坪上產卵，而年幼的馬蹄蟹則依賴這片區域尋找食物和棲身之所。
- 過度採集沙灘上的貝類、蟹類等生物，可能導致生態失衡。
- 廢棄的漁具可能纏繞牠們，最終導致死亡。
- 下次到海岸遊玩時，請避免挖掘、撿拾海洋生物，也不要留下垃圾，一起保護自然環境！

學習重點

- 人類活動是馬蹄蟹面臨的主要威脅之一。
- 為了保護沙泥灘上的生物，我們應該避免干擾及隨意撿拾海洋生物。



珊瑚和牠的朋友們

	道具	故事情節
1	A + G + 20	"這個故事的主角——鹿角珊瑚，已經在海洋的淺水區域中生活了數十年。
2	A + G + 20	珊瑚這幾十年來都只能固定在當初定居的那塊石頭上，這讓牠覺得十分無聊。牠非常羨慕珊瑚魚、螃蟹等其他海洋生物，因為它們可以四處游泳或爬行，不斷探索新的地方。
3	A + G + 20 + 13 + 23	有一天，一隻小蝦急速地游向珊瑚，驚慌失措地向牠求助，希望能找到一個藏身之處，以躲避正在追捕牠的石斑魚。 於是，小蝦躲到了珊瑚的背後。石斑魚追來後，四處搜尋卻找不到小蝦，只好放棄，轉身去尋找其他獵物。 石斑魚離開後，小蝦不停地向珊瑚道謝。
4	A + G + 20 + 4	又有一天，一隻八爪魚游到珊瑚面前，詢問珊瑚是否可以讓牠把自己的卵放在珊瑚身後的位置。 珊瑚立刻答應了，因為牠喜歡看到海洋生物的小寶寶孵化、成長。牠還承諾會盡力保護八爪魚卵，不讓它們受到打擾。 過了一個多月，八爪魚寶寶終於破殼而出，隨著水流展開了牠們的大海之旅。
5	A + G + 20 + 17	在一個炎熱的夏天，海馬游過珊瑚時，發現珊瑚的顏色變得異常蒼白。 珊瑚告訴海馬，牠覺得很不舒服，因為海水溫度太高了。 海馬非常擔心珊瑚的狀況，但牠不知道該如何幫忙。最後，海馬只好四處提醒其他海洋動物不要打擾珊瑚，讓牠好好休息，希望珊瑚能夠早日康復。 隨著夏天過去，海水溫度下降，珊瑚的健康也恢復了，重新變得充滿活力。
6	A + G + 20 + 16 + 11 + 18	有一天，一隻水母在附近優雅地游來游去，珊瑚看著水母曼妙的舞動，感到十分陶醉。 突然，一塊白色的「布」飄來，遮住了珊瑚，使陽光無法照射到牠的身上。珊瑚以為這是另一隻水母的惡作劇，氣得直發脾氣。 就在這時，一隻藍花蟹發現珊瑚遇到了麻煩，便趕來幫忙，將覆蓋在珊瑚上的白色「布」拿走。 這時大家才發現，原來那並不是水母，而是一個白色塑膠袋！ 多虧了藍花蟹的幫助，珊瑚才得以擺脫危機。
7	A + G + 20	雖然珊瑚無法四處移動，牠卻能夠與許多不同的海洋生物成為朋友，並在關鍵時刻幫助牠們，或被海洋生物幫助自己。每天發生的小事，讓珊瑚感到快樂，也讓牠深深體會到自己的價值。

導讀

- 珊瑚雖然外觀看起來像石頭或植物，但其實牠們是動物，擁有鈣化的身體組織。



學習重點

- 珊瑚是海洋生態系統中重要的一部分，能夠為許多幼年海洋生物提供棲息地，維持海洋的生物多樣性。
- 珊瑚對環境變化相當敏感，例如：①海水溫度過高 ②鹽度降低 ③陽光不足
- 當環境變差時，珊瑚的健康會受到影響，甚至可能發生白化現象。但如果環境情況改善，珊瑚仍有機會恢復健康。
- 此外，海洋垃圾，例如塑膠袋或廢棄漁具，也是珊瑚生存面臨的威脅之一。