



Investigatory
Interactive
Innovative
Inquiring

探究式郊野研習 Field Study

耆色園主辦 可觀自然教育中心暨天文館

Ho Koon Nature Education cum Astronomical Centre (Sponsored by Sik Sik Yuen)

饒 戈

YIU Vor

Instructional field study 導 向 式 野 外 研 習

Procedure



Instructional field study 導 向 式 野 外 研 習

Procedure

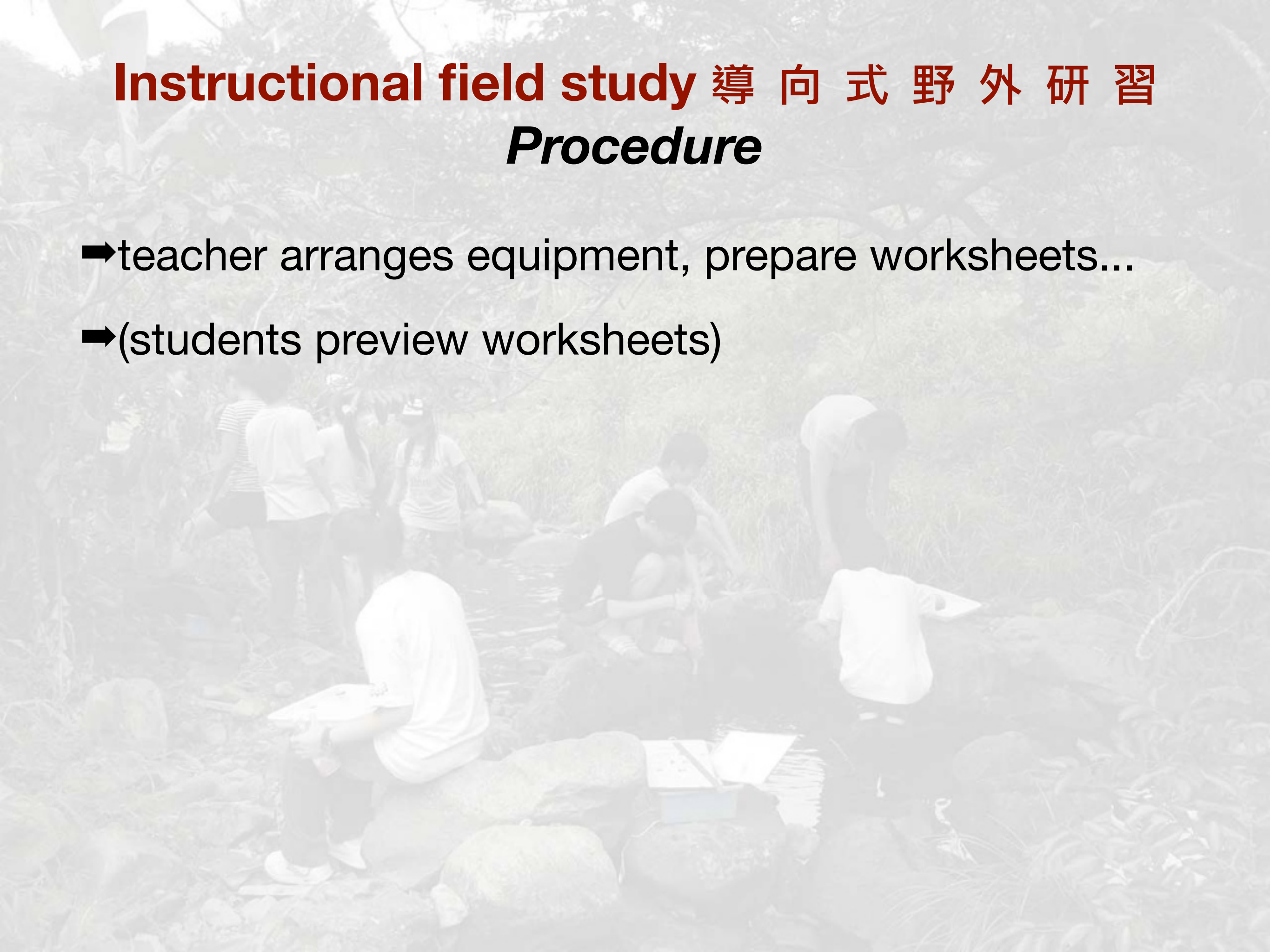
➡teacher arranges equipment, prepare worksheets...



Instructional field study 導 向 式 野 外 研 習

Procedure

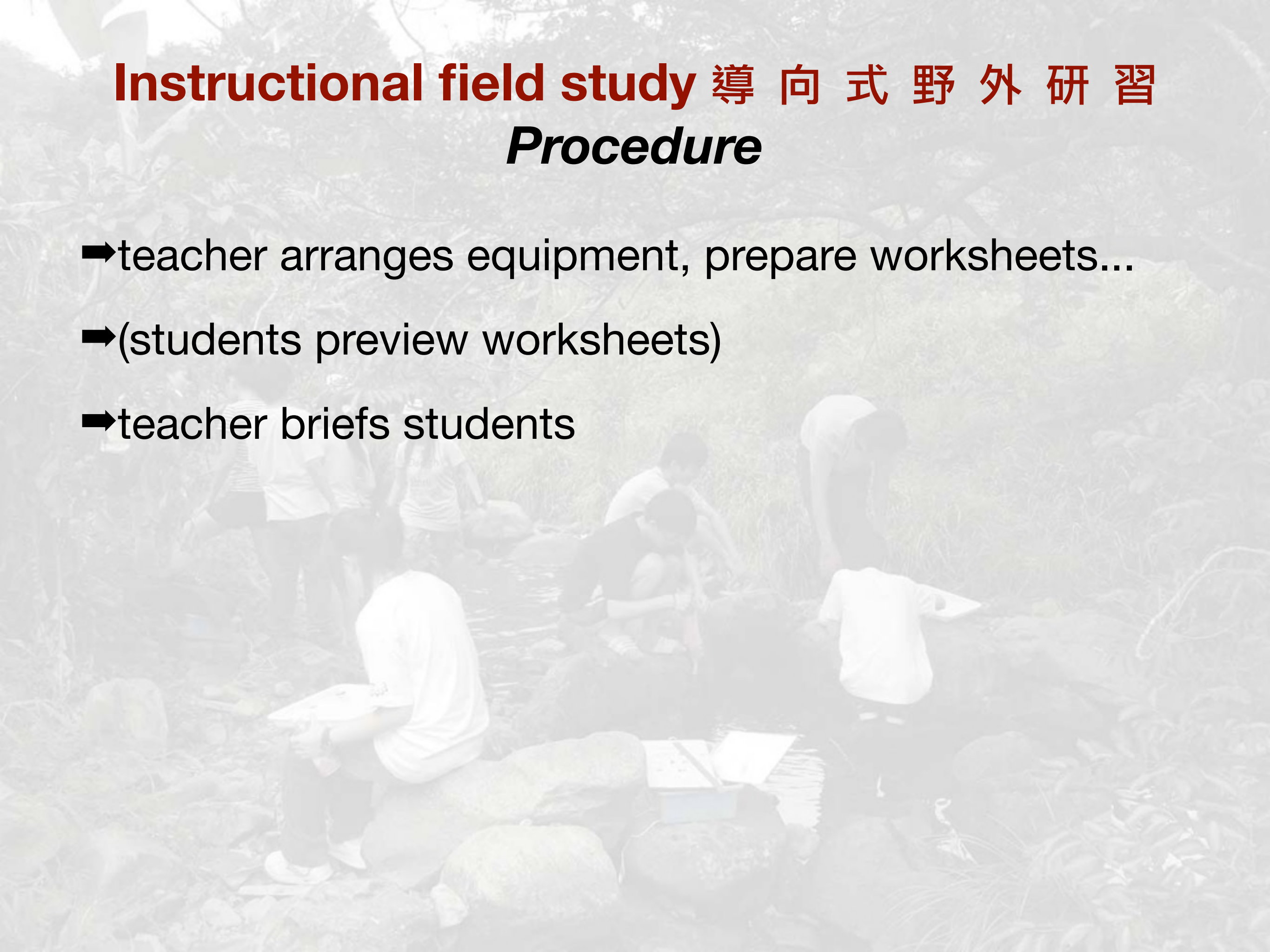
- ➡teacher arranges equipment, prepare worksheets...
- ➡(students preview worksheets)



Instructional field study 導 向 式 野 外 研 習

Procedure

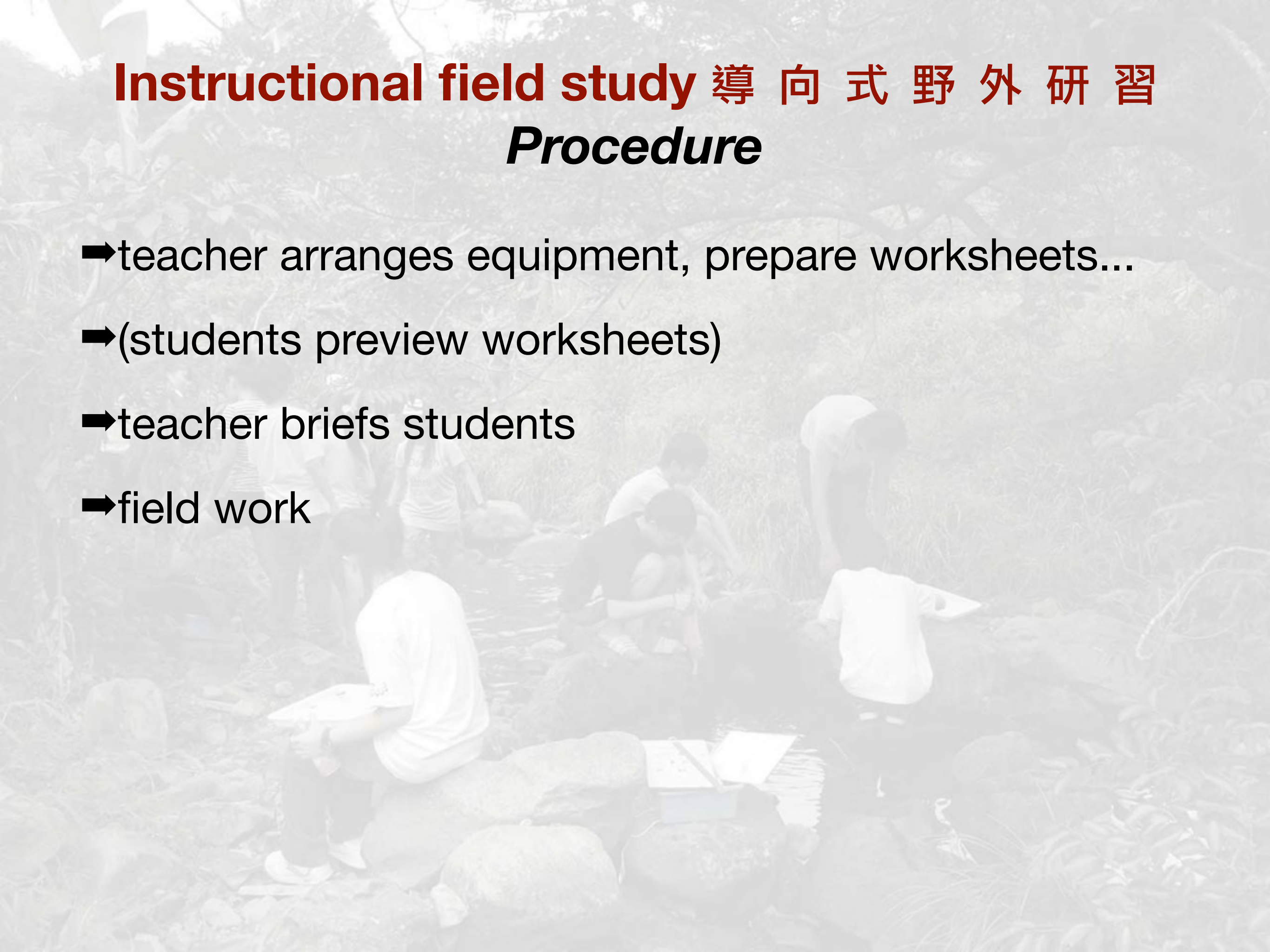
- ➡teacher arranges equipment, prepare worksheets...
- ➡(students preview worksheets)
- ➡teacher briefs students



Instructional field study 導 向 式 野 外 研 習

Procedure

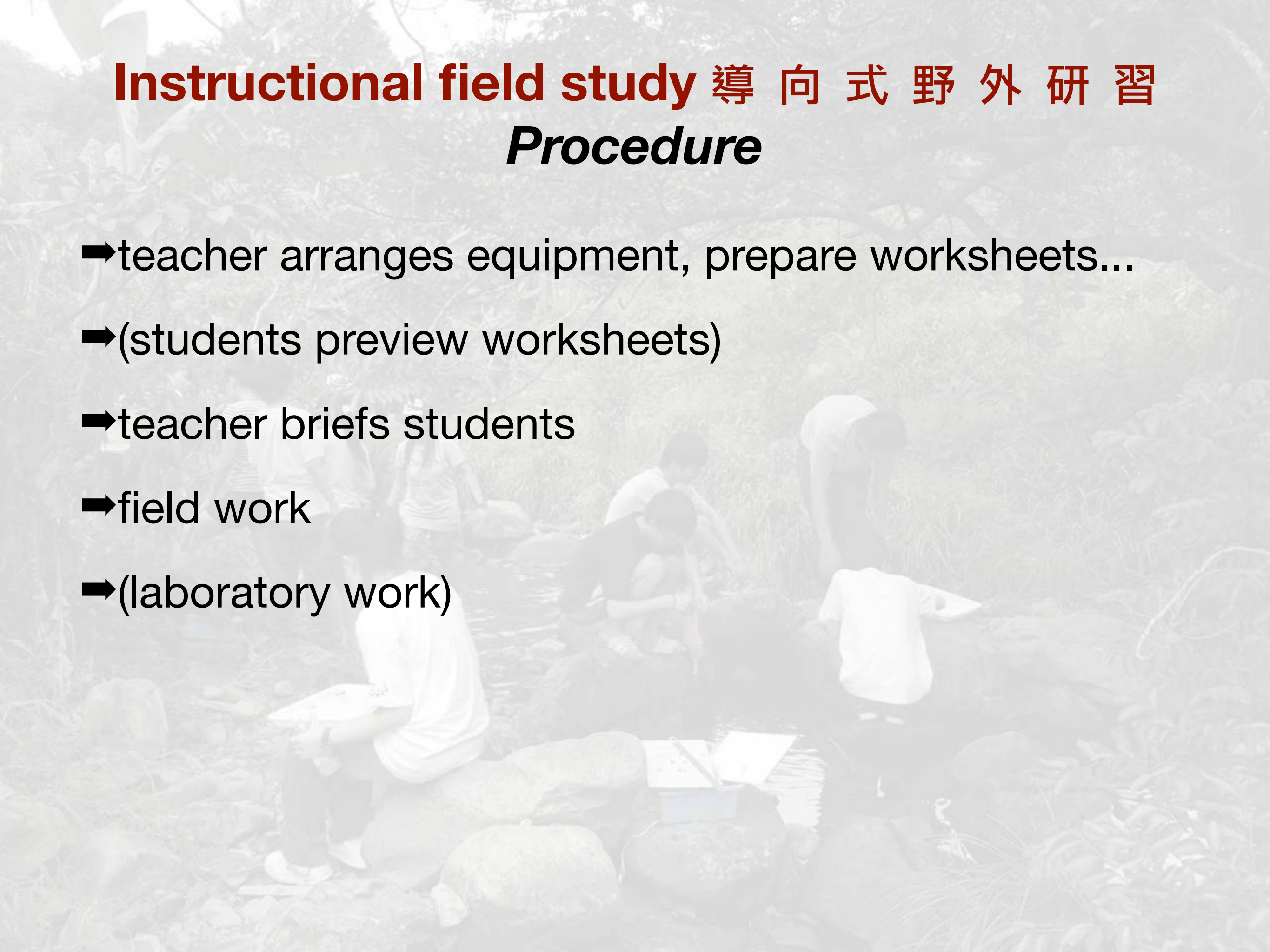
- ➡teacher arranges equipment, prepare worksheets...
- ➡(students preview worksheets)
- ➡teacher briefs students
- ➡field work



Instructional field study 導 向 式 野 外 研 習

Procedure

- ➡teacher arranges equipment, prepare worksheets...
- ➡(students preview worksheets)
- ➡teacher briefs students
- ➡field work
- ➡(laboratory work)



Instructional field study 導 向 式 野 外 研 習

Procedure

- ➡teacher arranges equipment, prepare worksheets...
- ➡(students preview worksheets)
- ➡teacher briefs students
- ➡field work
- ➡(laboratory work)
- ➡data analysis, prepare oral report

Instructional field study 導 向 式 野 外 研 習

Procedure

- ➡teacher arranges equipment, prepare worksheets...
- ➡(students preview worksheets)
- ➡teacher briefs students
- ➡field work
- ➡(laboratory work)
- ➡data analysis, prepare oral report
- ➡oral report/presentation

Instructional field study 導 向 式 野 外 研 習

Procedure

- ➡teacher arranges equipment, prepare worksheets...
- ➡(students preview worksheets)
- ➡teacher briefs students
- ➡field work
- ➡(laboratory work)
- ➡data analysis, prepare oral report
- ➡oral report/presentation
- ➡prepare written report

Investigatory field study 探究式野外研習

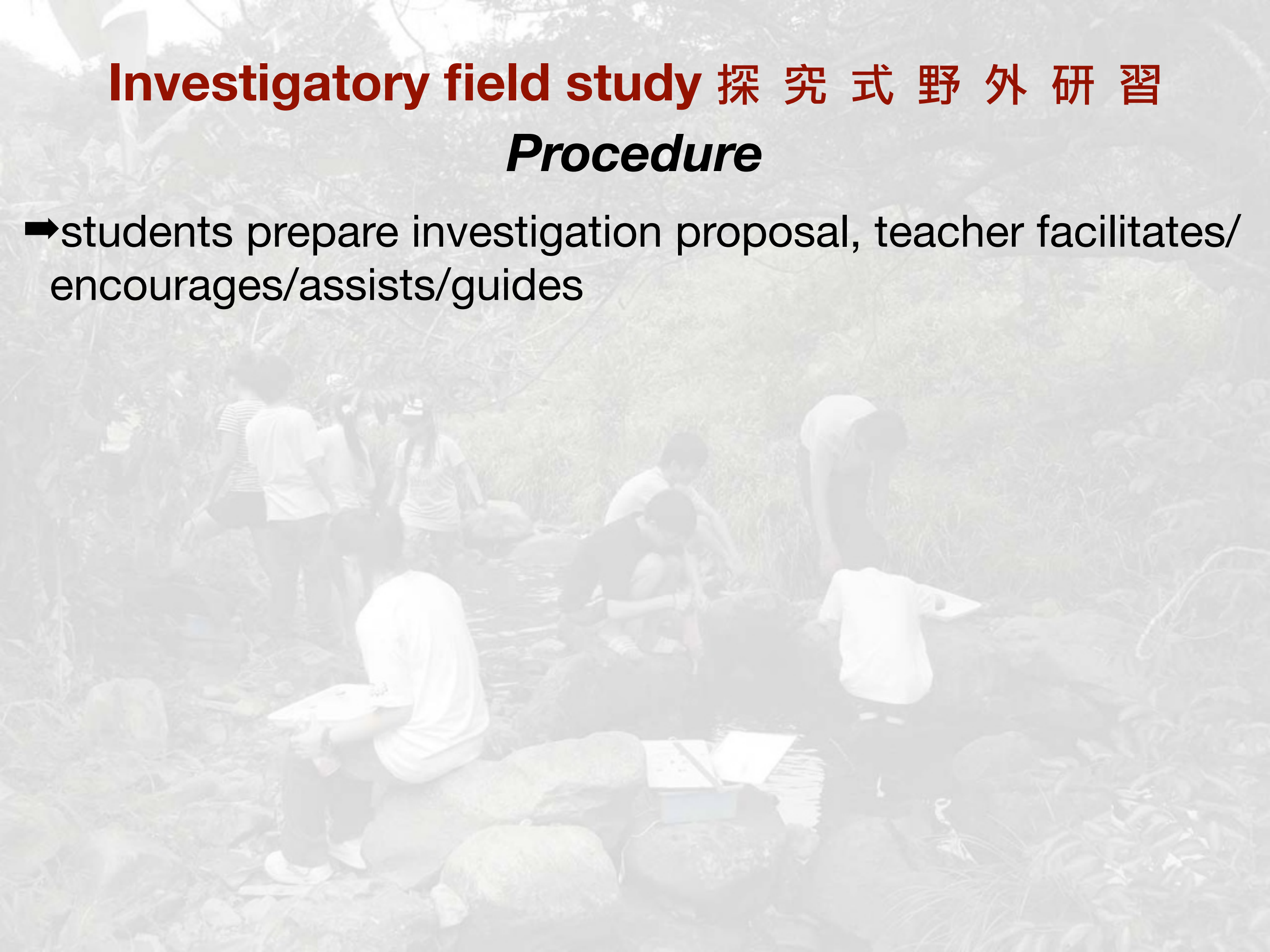
Procedure



Investigatory field study 探究式野外研習

Procedure

- ➡students prepare investigation proposal, teacher facilitates/encourages/assists/guides



Investigatory field study 探究式野外研習

Procedure

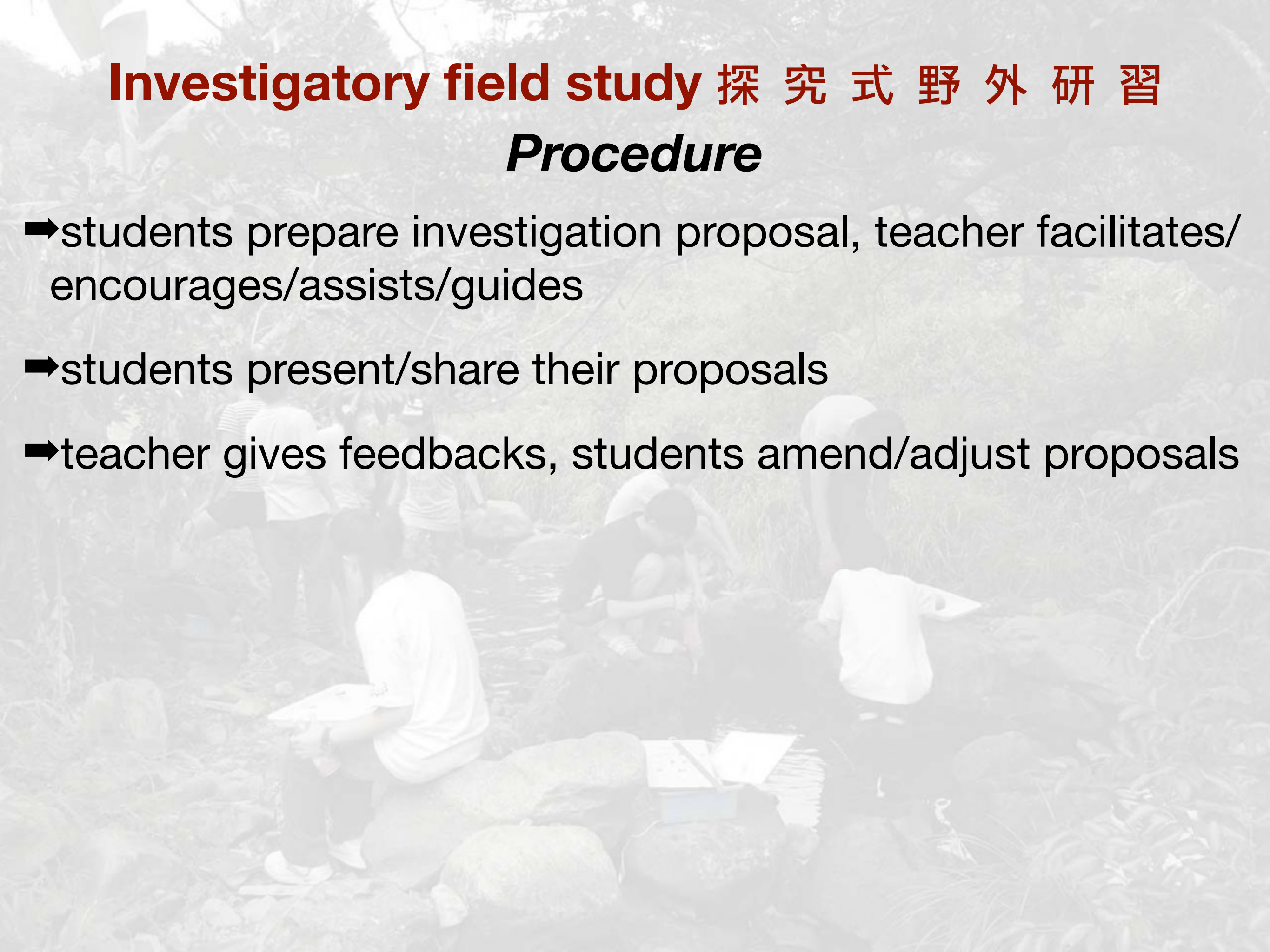
- ➡students prepare investigation proposal, teacher facilitates/encourages/assists/guides
- ➡students present/share their proposals



Investigatory field study 探究式野外研習

Procedure

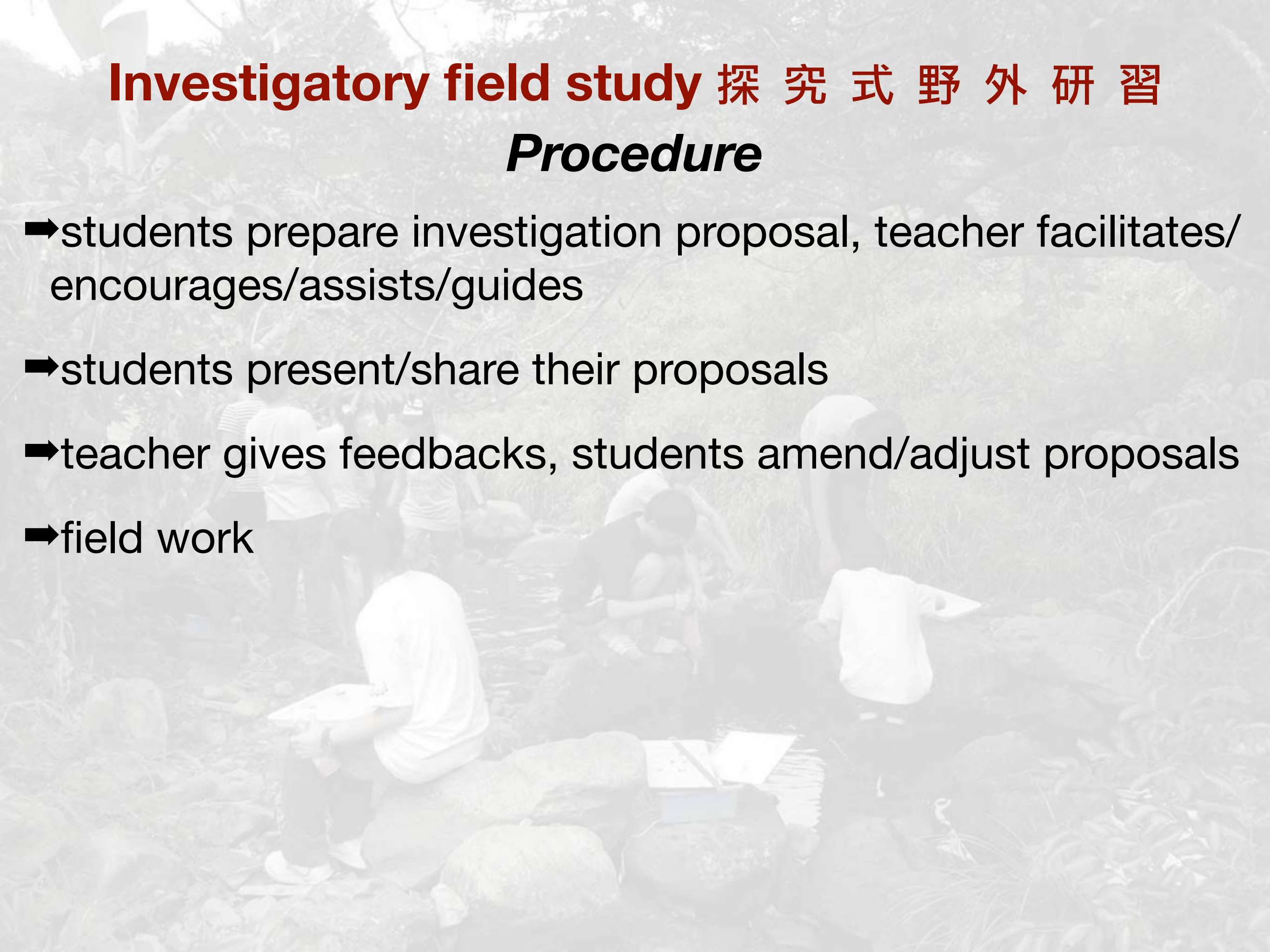
- ➡students prepare investigation proposal, teacher facilitates/encourages/assists/guides
- ➡students present/share their proposals
- ➡teacher gives feedbacks, students amend/adjust proposals



Investigatory field study 探究式野外研習

Procedure

- ➡students prepare investigation proposal, teacher facilitates/encourages/assists/guides
- ➡students present/share their proposals
- ➡teacher gives feedbacks, students amend/adjust proposals
- ➡field work



Investigatory field study 探究式野外研習

Procedure

- ➡students prepare investigation proposal, teacher facilitates/encourages/assists/guides
- ➡students present/share their proposals
- ➡teacher gives feedbacks, students amend/adjust proposals
- ➡field work
- ➡(laboratory work)

Investigatory field study 探究式野外研習

Procedure

- ➡students prepare investigation proposal, teacher facilitates/encourages/assists/guides
- ➡students present/share their proposals
- ➡teacher gives feedbacks, students amend/adjust proposals
- ➡field work
- ➡(laboratory work)
- ➡data analysis, prepare oral report

Investigatory field study 探究式野外研習

Procedure

- ➡students prepare investigation proposal, teacher facilitates/encourages/assists/guides
- ➡students present/share their proposals
- ➡teacher gives feedbacks, students amend/adjust proposals
- ➡field work
- ➡(laboratory work)
- ➡data analysis, prepare oral report
- ➡oral report/presentation

Investigatory field study 探究式野外研習

Procedure

- ➡students prepare investigation proposal, teacher facilitates/encourages/assists/guides
- ➡students present/share their proposals
- ➡teacher gives feedbacks, students amend/adjust proposals
- ➡field work
- ➡(laboratory work)
- ➡data analysis, prepare oral report
- ➡oral report/presentation
- ➡prepare written report

Investigatory field study 探究式野外研習

2 Modes



Investigatory field study 探究式野外研習

2 Modes

1. Students decide topic and design procedures



Investigatory field study 探究式野外研習

2 Modes

1. Students decide topic and design procedures
2. Teacher provide topic(s), student design procedures



Establishing investigation topics

Establishing investigation topics

More relevant knowledge and concepts

Establishing investigation topics

More relevant knowledge and concepts

- Diversity of life forms

Establishing investigation topics

More relevant knowledge and concepts

- Diversity of life forms
- Different ways through which organisms adapt to their habitats

Establishing investigation topics

More relevant knowledge and concepts

- Diversity of life forms
- Different ways through which organisms adapt to their habitats
- Classification of organisms

Establishing investigation topics

More relevant knowledge and concepts

- Diversity of life forms
- Different ways through which organisms adapt to their habitats
- Classification of organisms
- Dichotomous key

Establishing investigation topics

More relevant knowledge and concepts

- Diversity of life forms
- Different ways through which organisms adapt to their habitats
- Classification of organisms
- Dichotomous key
- Level of organization - species, population, community...

Establishing investigation topics

More relevant knowledge and concepts

- Diversity of life forms
- Different ways through which organisms adapt to their habitats
- Classification of organisms
- Dichotomous key
- Level of organization - species, population, community...
- Abiotic factors

Establishing investigation topics

More relevant knowledge and concepts

- Diversity of life forms
- Different ways through which organisms adapt to their habitats
- Classification of organisms
- Dichotomous key
- Level of organization - species, population, community...
- Abiotic factors
- Niche and habitat

Establishing investigation topics

More relevant knowledge and concepts

- Diversity of life forms
- Different ways through which organisms adapt to their habitats
- Classification of organisms
- Dichotomous key
- Level of organization - species, population, community...
- Abiotic factors
- Niche and habitat
- Species diversity and dominant species.

Establishing investigation topics

More relevant knowledge and concepts

- Diversity of life forms
- Different ways through which organisms adapt to their habitats
- Classification of organisms
- Dichotomous key
- Level of organization - species, population, community...
- Abiotic factors
- Niche and habitat
- Species diversity and dominant species.
- Relationships between organisms - predation, competition,...

Establishing investigation topics

More relevant knowledge and concepts

- Diversity of life forms
- Different ways through which organisms adapt to their habitats
- Classification of organisms
- Dichotomous key
- Level of organization - species, population, community...
- Abiotic factors
- Niche and habitat
- Species diversity and dominant species.
- Relationships between organisms - predation, competition,...
- Energy flow and relationships of organisms - food web, pyramids of number...

Establishing investigation topics

More relevant knowledge and concepts

- Diversity of life forms
- Different ways through which organisms adapt to their habitats
- Classification of organisms
- Dichotomous key
- Level of organization - species, population, community...
- Abiotic factors
- Niche and habitat
- Species diversity and dominant species.
- Relationships between organisms - predation, competition,...
- Energy flow and relationships of organisms - food web, pyramids of number...
- Cycling of material in an ecosystem

Establishing investigation topics

More relevant knowledge and concepts

- Diversity of life forms
- Different ways through which organisms adapt to their habitats
- Classification of organisms
- Dichotomous key
- Level of organization - species, population, community...
- Abiotic factors
- Niche and habitat
- Species diversity and dominant species.
- Relationships between organisms - predation, competition,...
- Energy flow and relationships of organisms - food web, pyramids of number...
- Cycling of material in an ecosystem
- Human activities and conservation

Establishing investigation topics

More relevant knowledge and concepts

- Diversity of life forms
- Different ways through which organisms adapt to their habitats
- Classification of organisms
- Dichotomous key
- Level of organization - species, population, community...
- Abiotic factors
- Niche and habitat
- Species diversity and dominant species.
- Relationships between organisms - predation, competition,...
- Energy flow and relationships of organisms - food web, pyramids of number...
- Cycling of material in an ecosystem
- Human activities and conservation
- Distribution and abundance of organisms

Establishing investigation topics

More relevant knowledge and concepts

- Diversity of life forms
- Different ways through which organisms adapt to their habitats
- Classification of organisms
- Dichotomous key
- Level of organization - species, population, community...
- Abiotic factors
- Niche and habitat
- Species diversity and dominant species.
- Relationships between organisms - predation, competition,...
- Energy flow and relationships of organisms - food web, pyramids of number...
- Cycling of material in an ecosystem
- Human activities and conservation
- Distribution and abundance of organisms
- Measurement of abiotic factors

Establishing investigation topics

Establishing investigation topics

Relevant knowledge and concepts ?

Establishing investigation topics

Relevant knowledge and concepts ?

- Which fish is fastest?

Establishing investigation topics

Relevant knowledge and concepts ?

- Which fish is fastest?
- Which snail shell is hardest?

Establishing investigation topics

Relevant knowledge and concepts ?

- Which fish is fastest?
- Which snail shell is hardest?
- Recording the trail of 1-hour movement of a Large Stream Snail

Establishing investigation topics

Relevant knowledge and concepts ?

- Which fish is fastest?
- Which snail shell is hardest?
- Recording the trail of 1-hour movement of a Large Stream Snail
- Stream animals attracted to a piece of bread

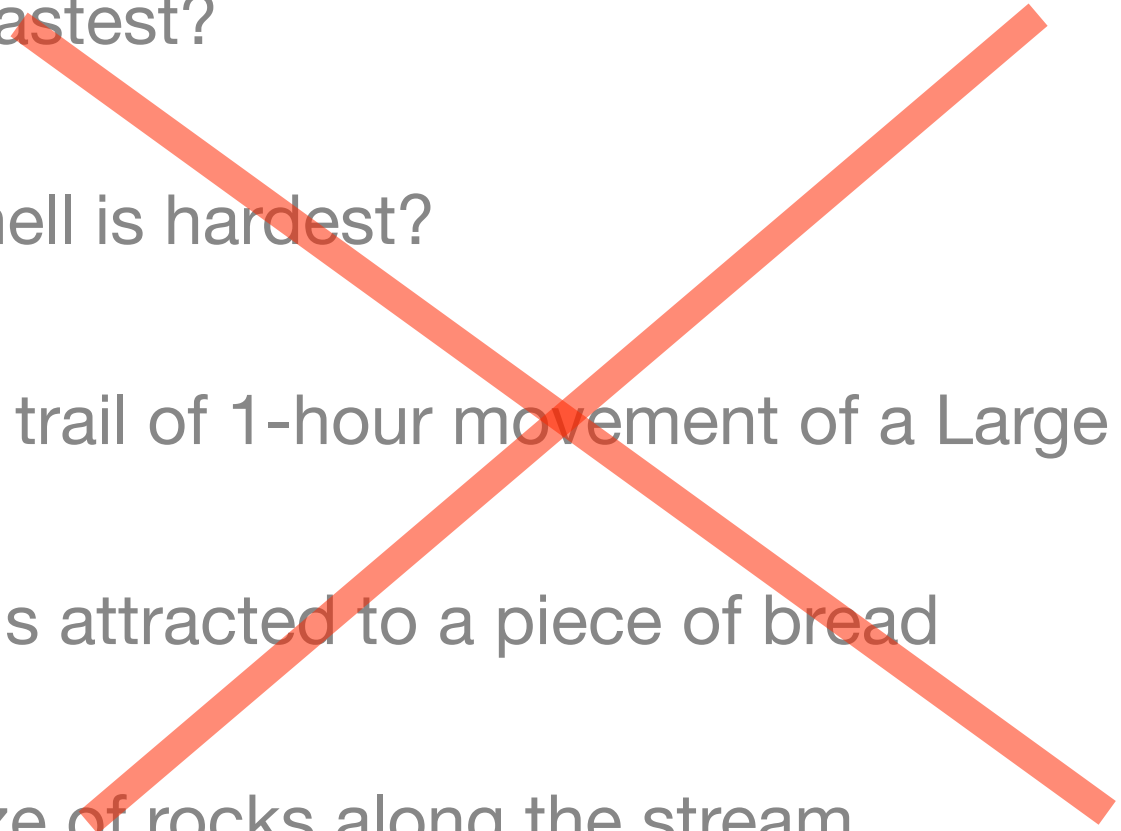
Establishing investigation topics

Relevant knowledge and concepts ?

- Which fish is fastest?
- Which snail shell is hardest?
- Recording the trail of 1-hour movement of a Large Stream Snail
- Stream animals attracted to a piece of bread
- Variation of size of rocks along the stream

Establishing investigation topics

Relevant knowledge and concepts ?

- Which fish is fastest?
 - Which snail shell is hardest?
 - Recording the trail of 1-hour movement of a Large Stream Snail
 - Stream animals attracted to a piece of bread
 - Variation of size of rocks along the stream
- 

Establishing investigation topics

Establishing investigation topics

Out of students' knowledge and ability?

Establishing investigation topics

Out of students' knowledge and ability?

- Measuring biodiversity index of different streams

Establishing investigation topics

Out of students' knowledge and ability?

- Measuring biodiversity index of different streams
- About the species composition of the mosses in Tai Tso Stream

Establishing investigation topics

Out of students' knowledge and ability?

- Measuring biodiversity index of different streams
- About the species composition of the mosses in Tai Tso Stream
- A taxonomical review of the Hong Kong Caddisflies (Trichoptera)

Establishing investigation topics

Out of students' knowledge and ability?

- Measuring biodiversity index of different streams
- About the species composition of the mosses in Tai Tso Stream
- A taxonomical review of the Hong Kong Caddisflies (Trichoptera)
- A study of the toxicity of Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) to freshwater organisms


Establishing investigation topics

Out of students' knowledge and ability?

- Measuring biodiversity index of different streams
- About the species composition of the mosses in Tai Tso Stream
- A taxonomical review of the Hong Kong Caddisflies (Trichoptera)
- A study of the toxicity of Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) to freshwater organisms
- A morphological comparison of the alimentary canal of 10 different species of mayfly nymphs

Establishing investigation topics

Out of students' knowledge and ability?

- Measuring biodiversity index of different streams
 - About the species composition of the mosses in Tai Tso Stream
 - A taxonomical review of the Hong Kong Caddisflies (Trichoptera)
 - A study of the toxicity of Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) to freshwater organisms
 - A morphological comparison of the alimentary canal of 10 different species of mayfly nymphs
- 

Establishing investigation topics

Establishing investigation topics

Availability of subject(s) being investigated

Establishing investigation topics

Availability of subject(s) being investigated

- Study of rare stream animals

Establishing investigation topics

Availability of subject(s) being investigated

- Study of rare stream animals
- Study of mutualism in the stream animal community

Establishing investigation topics

Availability of subject(s) being investigated

- Study of rare stream animals
- Study of mutualism in the stream animal community
- Study of the life history of Hong Kong Newt

Establishing investigation topics

Availability of subject(s) being investigated

- Study of rare stream animals
 - Study of mutualism in the stream animal community
 - Study of the life history of Hong Kong Newt
- 

Establishing investigation topics

Establishing investigation topics

Little chance of success?

Establishing investigation topics

Little chance of success?

- Effect of water temperature variation to the animal community in a pool

Establishing investigation topics

Little chance of success?

- Effect of water temperature variation to the animal community in a pool
- How does air humidity affect the behaviour of a stream loach

Establishing investigation topics

Little chance of success?

- Effect of water temperature variation to the animal community in a pool
- How does air humidity affect the behaviour of a stream loach
- Who is the predator of Large Stream Snail

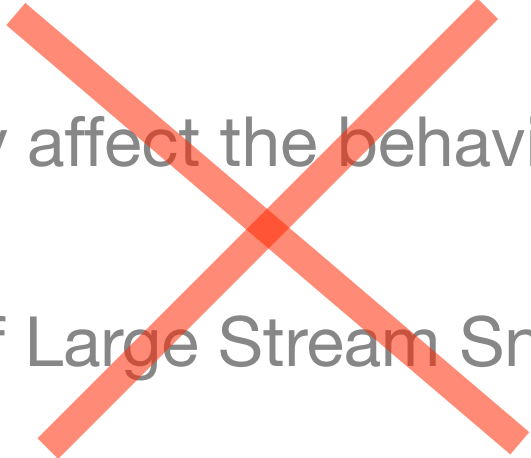
Establishing investigation topics

Little chance of success?

- Effect of water temperature variation to the animal community in a pool
- How does air humidity affect the behaviour of a stream loach
- Who is the predator of Large Stream Snail
- A study of the evolution of aquatic insects in Hong Kong

Establishing investigation topics

Little chance of success?

- Effect of water temperature variation to the animal community in a pool
 - How does air humidity affect the behaviour of a stream loach
 - Who is the predator of Large Stream Snail
 - A study of the evolution of aquatic insects in Hong Kong
- 

Establishing investigation topics

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- Biodiversity in the upper stream

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- Biodiversity in the upper stream
- How do the stream organisms adapt to the impacts of water flow

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- Biodiversity in the upper stream
- How do the stream organisms adapt to the impacts of water flow
- Water flow rate and distribution of stream animals

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- Biodiversity in the upper stream
- How do the stream organisms adapt to the impacts of water flow
- Water flow rate and distribution of stream animals
- How does light intensity affect distribution of animals and plants

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- Biodiversity in the upper stream
- How do the stream organisms adapt to the impacts of water flow
- Water flow rate and distribution of stream animals
- How does light intensity affect distribution of animals and plants
- Would light intensity affect density of freshwater plants?

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- Biodiversity in the upper stream
- How do the stream organisms adapt to the impacts of water flow
- Water flow rate and distribution of stream animals
- How does light intensity affect distribution of animals and plants
- Would light intensity affect density of freshwater plants?
- A study of dominant species in the freshwater stream ecosystem

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- Biodiversity in the upper stream
- How do the stream organisms adapt to the impacts of water flow
- Water flow rate and distribution of stream animals
- How does light intensity affect distribution of animals and plants
- Would light intensity affect density of freshwater plants?
- A study of dominant species in the freshwater stream ecosystem
- Comparison of benthic fishes

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- Biodiversity in the upper stream
- How do the stream organisms adapt to the impacts of water flow
- Water flow rate and distribution of stream animals
- How does light intensity affect distribution of animals and plants
- Would light intensity affect density of freshwater plants?
- A study of dominant species in the freshwater stream ecosystem
- Comparison of benthic fishes
- A study of the 3 stream snails

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- Biodiversity in the upper stream
- How do the stream organisms adapt to the impacts of water flow
- Water flow rate and distribution of stream animals
- How does light intensity affect distribution of animals and plants
- Would light intensity affect density of freshwater plants?
- A study of dominant species in the freshwater stream ecosystem
- Comparison of benthic fishes
- A study of the 3 stream snails
- Comparison of external features of benthic fishes and non-benthic fishes

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- Biodiversity in the upper stream
- How do the stream organisms adapt to the impacts of water flow
- Water flow rate and distribution of stream animals
- How does light intensity affect distribution of animals and plants
- Would light intensity affect density of freshwater plants?
- A study of dominant species in the freshwater stream ecosystem
- Comparison of benthic fishes
- A study of the 3 stream snails
- Comparison of external features of benthic fishes and non-benthic fishes
- Influence of domestic sewage on stream ecosystem

Establishing investigation topics

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- Animal community in the polluted water

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- Animal community in the polluted water
- Nature of substrate and the animal community

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- Animal community in the polluted water
- Nature of substrate and the animal community
- Energy flow and the feeding relationships in a stream ecosystem

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- Animal community in the polluted water
- Nature of substrate and the animal community
- Energy flow and the feeding relationships in a stream ecosystem
- How does gaseous exchange of the animals be facilitated in the water?

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- Animal community in the polluted water
- Nature of substrate and the animal community
- Energy flow and the feeding relationships in a stream ecosystem
- How does gaseous exchange of the animals be facilitated in the water?
- Cryptic colouration of the stream animals

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- Animal community in the polluted water
- Nature of substrate and the animal community
- Energy flow and the feeding relationships in a stream ecosystem
- How does gaseous exchange of the animals be facilitated in the water?
- Cryptic colouration of the stream animals
- Influence of stream plants on stream animals

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- Animal community in the polluted water
- Nature of substrate and the animal community
- Energy flow and the feeding relationships in a stream ecosystem
- How does gaseous exchange of the animals be facilitated in the water?
- Cryptic colouration of the stream animals
- Influence of stream plants on stream animals
- Diversity of micro-organisms in the stream ecosystem

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- Animal community in the polluted water
- Nature of substrate and the animal community
- Energy flow and the feeding relationships in a stream ecosystem
- How does gaseous exchange of the animals be facilitated in the water?
- Cryptic colouration of the stream animals
- Influence of stream plants on stream animals
- Diversity of micro-organisms in the stream ecosystem
- Distribution and diversity of mosses and liverworts in the stream habitat

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- Animal community in the polluted water
- Nature of substrate and the animal community
- Energy flow and the feeding relationships in a stream ecosystem
- How does gaseous exchange of the animals be facilitated in the water?
- Cryptic colouration of the stream animals
- Influence of stream plants on stream animals
- Diversity of micro-organisms in the stream ecosystem
- Distribution and diversity of mosses and liverworts in the stream habitat
- Why mayfly nymphs are most abundant in a stream?

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- Animal community in the polluted water
- Nature of substrate and the animal community
- Energy flow and the feeding relationships in a stream ecosystem
- How does gaseous exchange of the animals be facilitated in the water?
- Cryptic colouration of the stream animals
- Influence of stream plants on stream animals
- Diversity of micro-organisms in the stream ecosystem
- Distribution and diversity of mosses and liverworts in the stream habitat
- Why mayfly nymphs are most abundant in a stream?
- Various protective cases of caddisfly larvae

Establishing investigation topics

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- The water skater

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- The water skater
- Morphological features of the predators in a stream ecosystem

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- The water skater
- Morphological features of the predators in a stream ecosystem
- How do animals protect themselves from predators?

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- The water skater
- Morphological features of the predators in a stream ecosystem
- How do animals protect themselves from predators?
- Influence of the exotic plant - *Mikania micrantha* to the stream ecosystem

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- The water skater
- Morphological features of the predators in a stream ecosystem
- How do animals protect themselves from predators?
- Influence of the exotic plant - *Mikania micrantha* to the stream ecosystem
- Variety of gills of the aquatic insect larvae/nymphs

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- The water skater
- Morphological features of the predators in a stream ecosystem
- How do animals protect themselves from predators?
- Influence of the exotic plant - *Mikania micrantha* to the stream ecosystem
- Variety of gills of the aquatic insect larvae/nymphs
- Diversity of niches of stream animals

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- The water skater
- Morphological features of the predators in a stream ecosystem
- How do animals protect themselves from predators?
- Influence of the exotic plant - *Mikania micrantha* to the stream ecosystem
- Variety of gills of the aquatic insect larvae/nymphs
- Diversity of niches of stream animals
- Animal and plant community of a concrete channel

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- The water skater
- Morphological features of the predators in a stream ecosystem
- How do animals protect themselves from predators?
- Influence of the exotic plant - *Mikania micrantha* to the stream ecosystem
- Variety of gills of the aquatic insect larvae/nymphs
- Diversity of niches of stream animals
- Animal and plant community of a concrete channel
- A comparison of Long-armed Shrimp and Bee Shrimp

Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- The water skater
- Morphological features of the predators in a stream ecosystem
- How do animals protect themselves from predators?
- Influence of the exotic plant - *Mikania micrantha* to the stream ecosystem
- Variety of gills of the aquatic insect larvae/nymphs
- Diversity of niches of stream animals
- Animal and plant community of a concrete channel
- A comparison of Long-armed Shrimp and Bee Shrimp
- A comparison of a stream site without plant and a stream site with plants

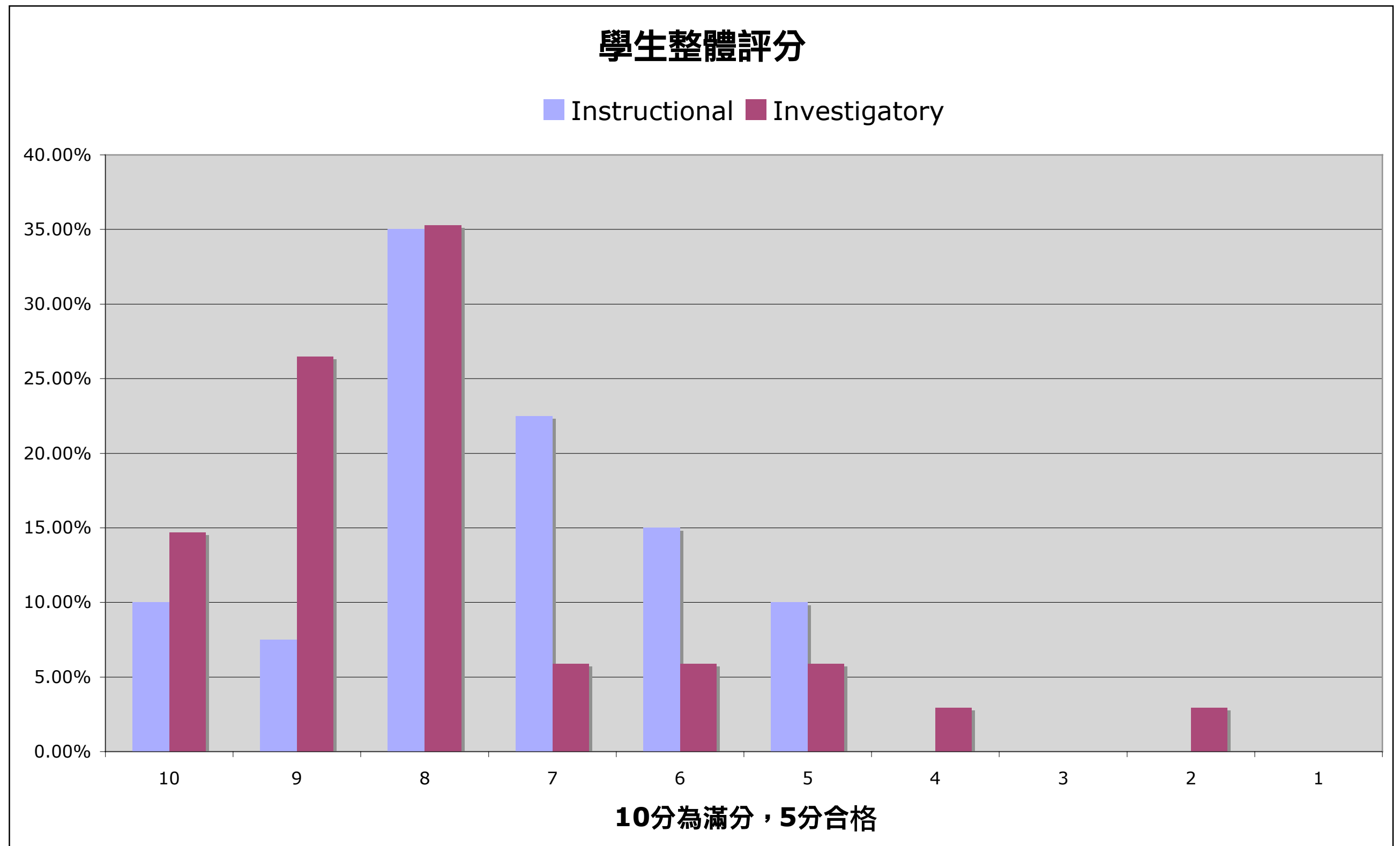
Establishing investigation topics

Some possible topics

- The water skater
- Morphological features of the predators in a stream ecosystem
- How do animals protect themselves from predators?
- Influence of the exotic plant - *Mikania micrantha* to the stream ecosystem
- Variety of gills of the aquatic insect larvae/nymphs
- Diversity of niches of stream animals
- Animal and plant community of a concrete channel
- A comparison of Long-armed Shrimp and Bee Shrimp
- A comparison of a stream site without plant and a stream site with plants
- Animal community under rocks in the bottom of a stream

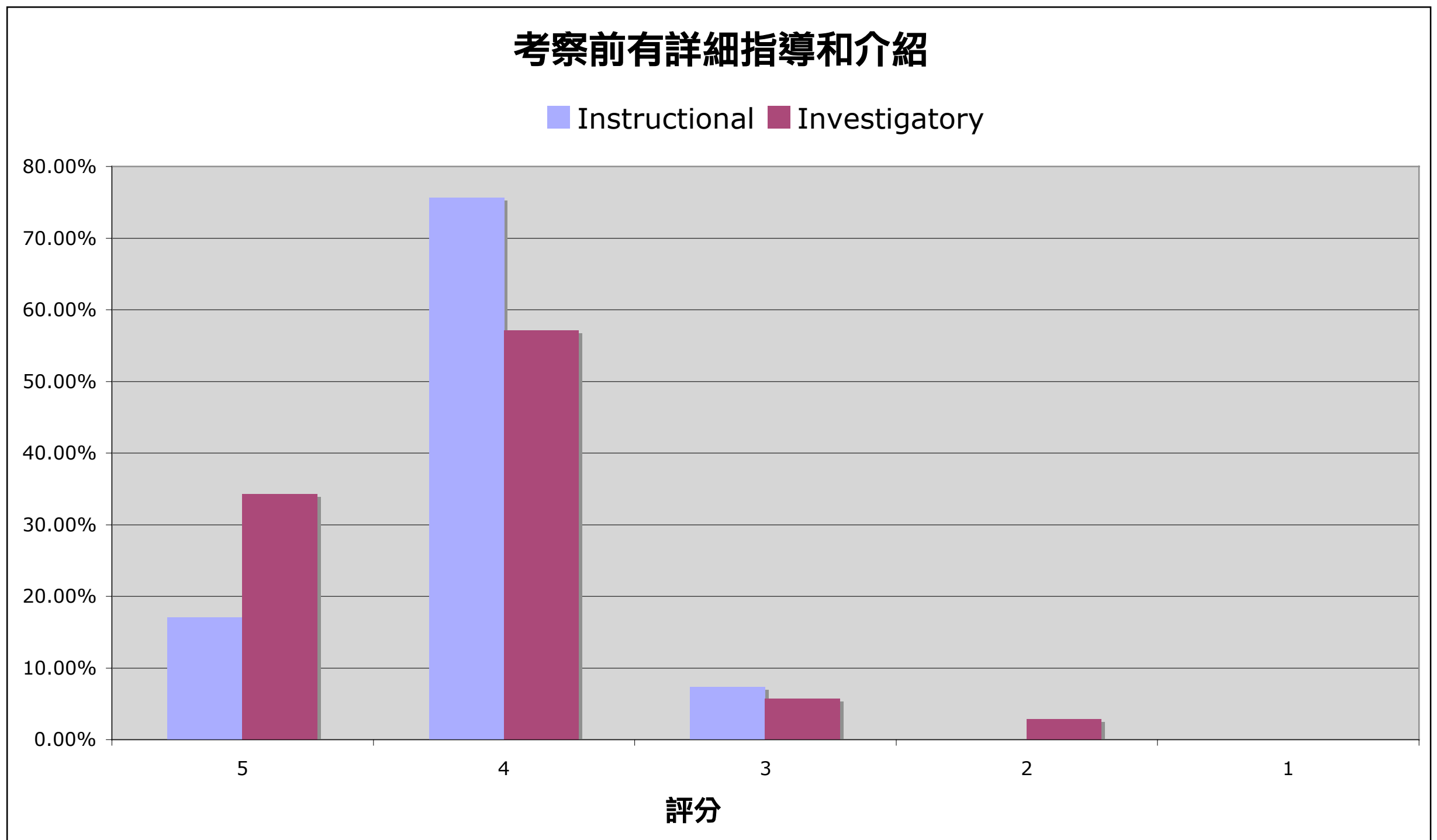
Instructional field study vs Investigatory field study

導向式野外研習 探究式野外研習



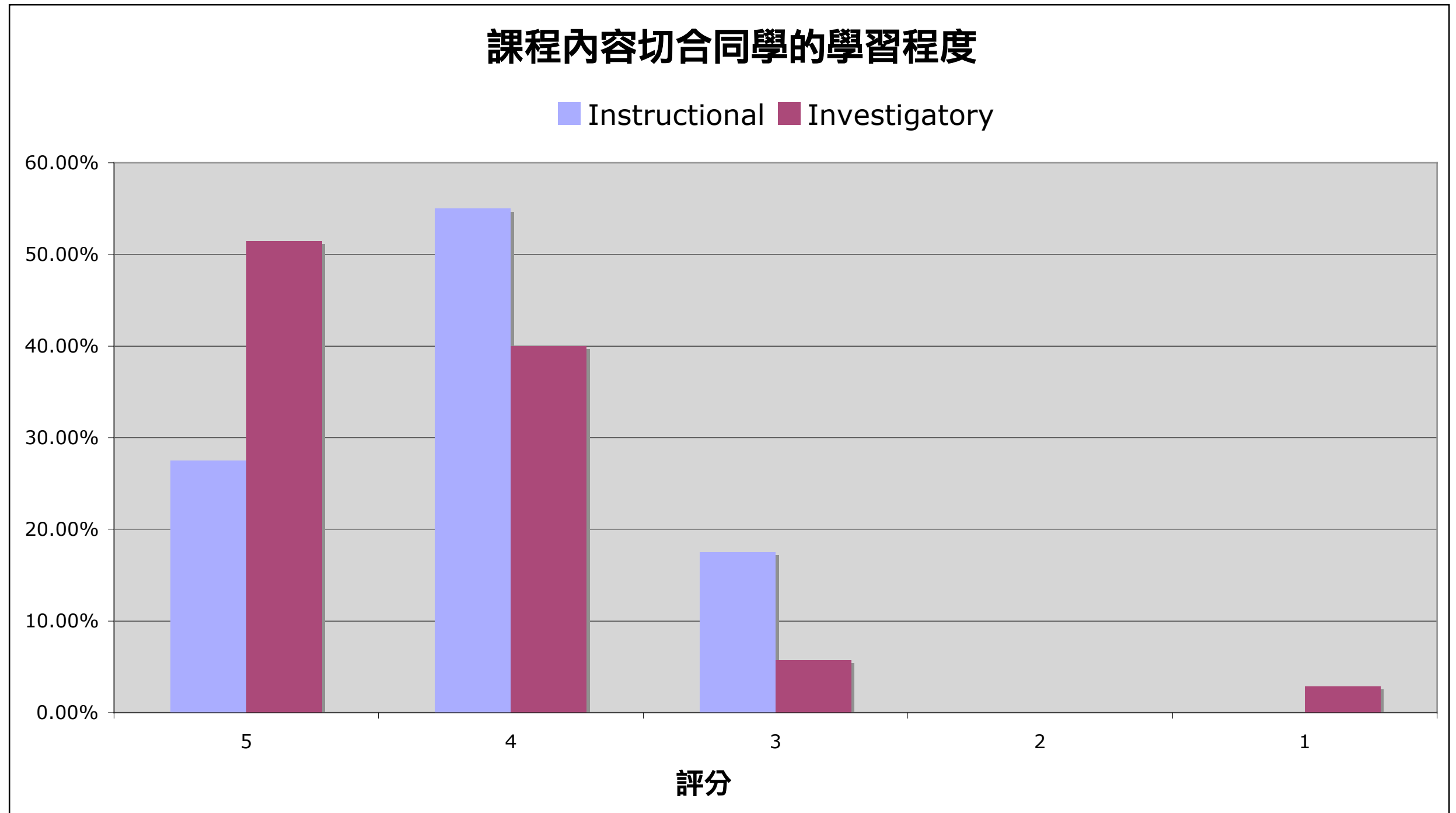
Instructional field study vs Investigatory field study

導向式野外研習 探究式野外研習



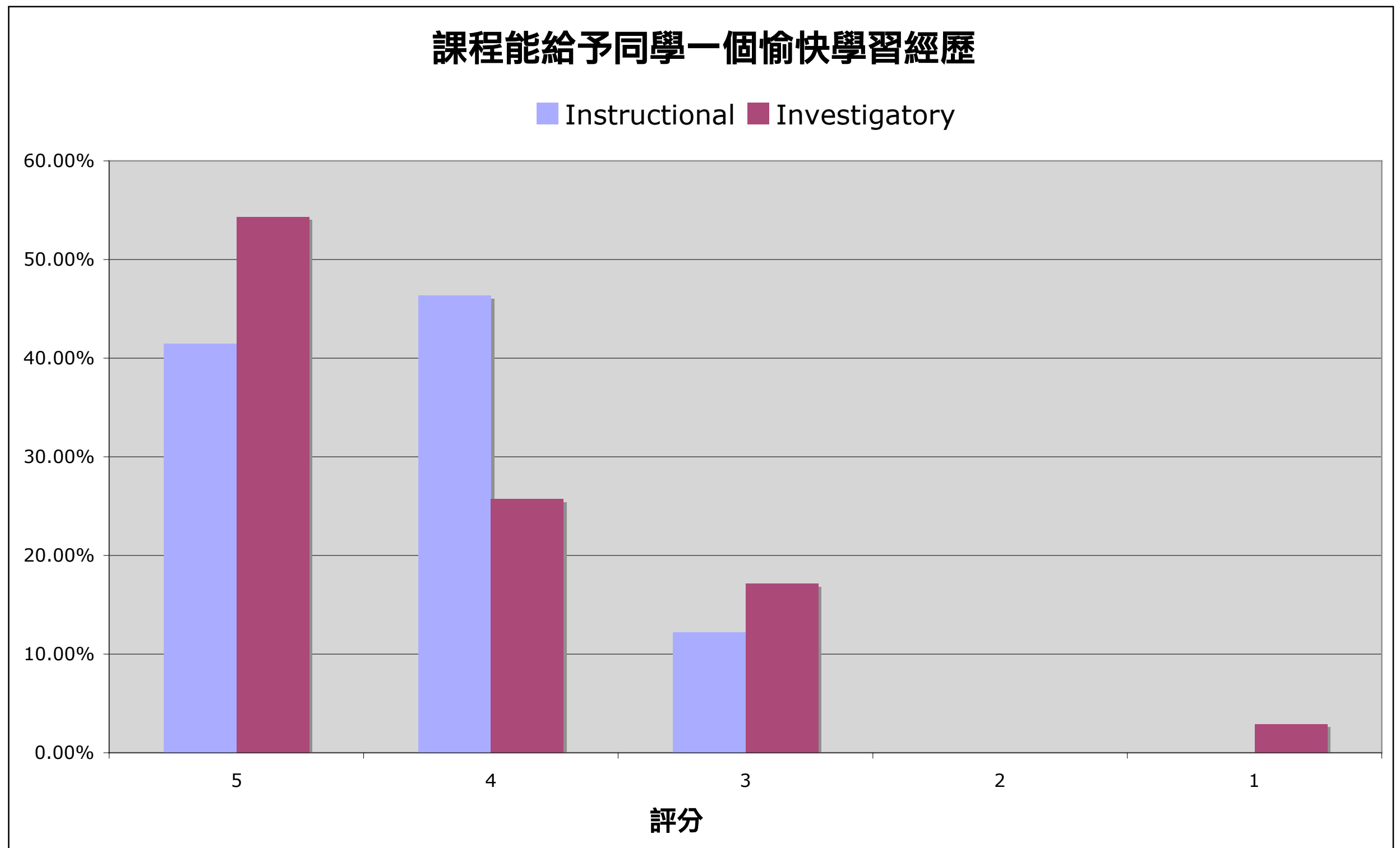
Instructional field study vs Investigatory field study

導向式野外研習 探究式野外研習



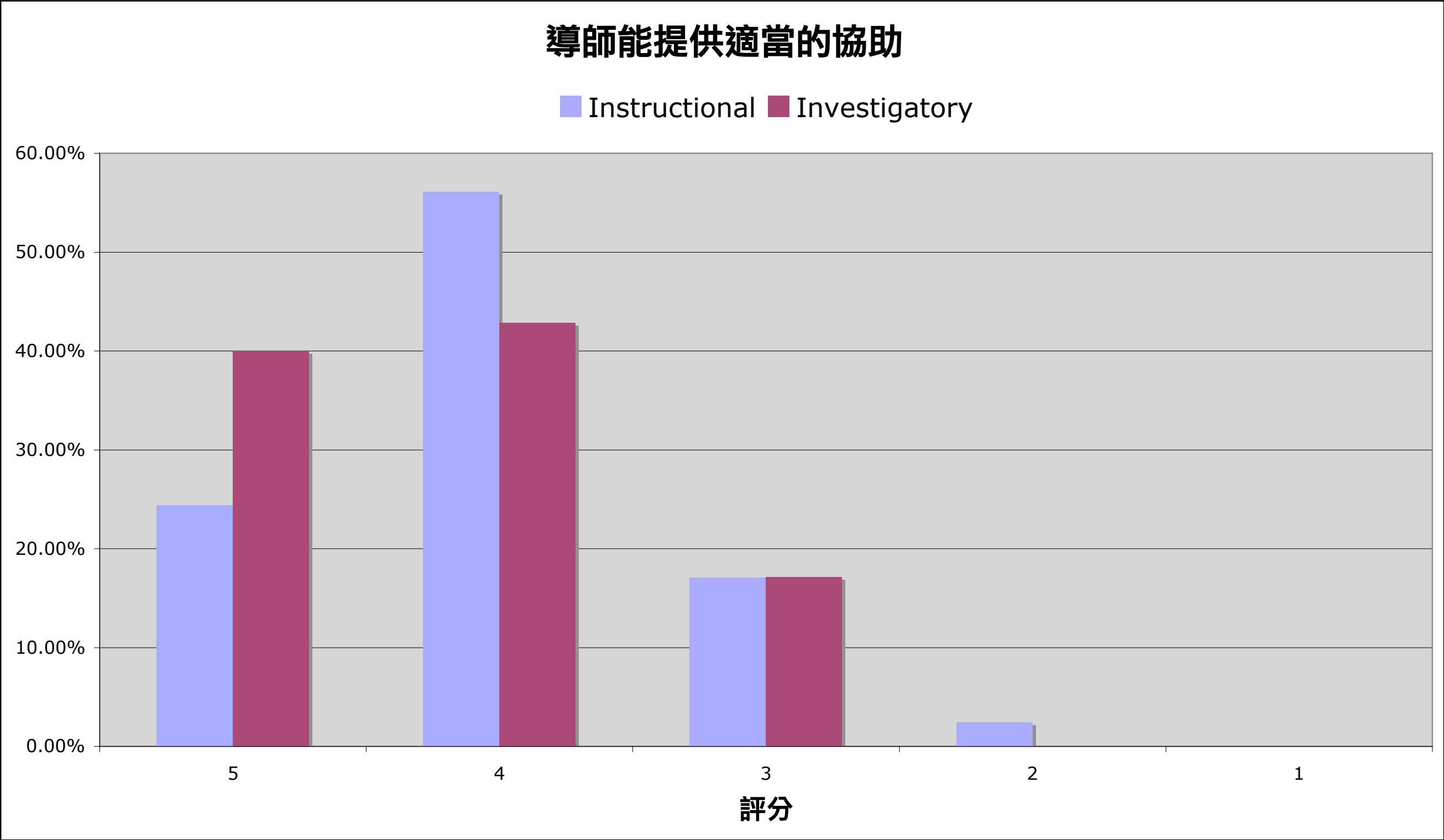
Instructional field study vs Investigatory field study

導向式野外研習 探究式野外研習



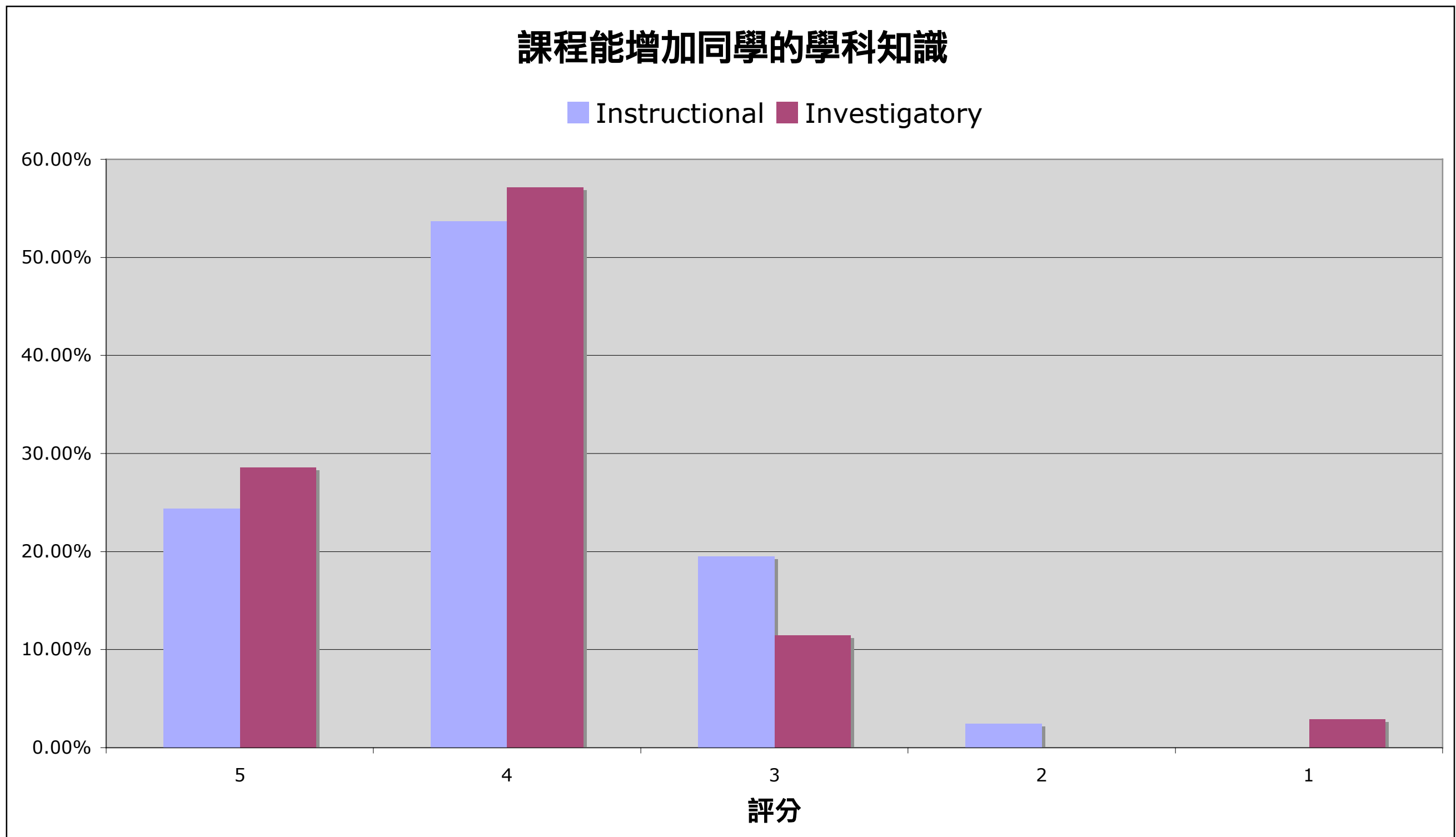
Instructional field study vs Investigatory field study

導向式野外研習探究式野外研習



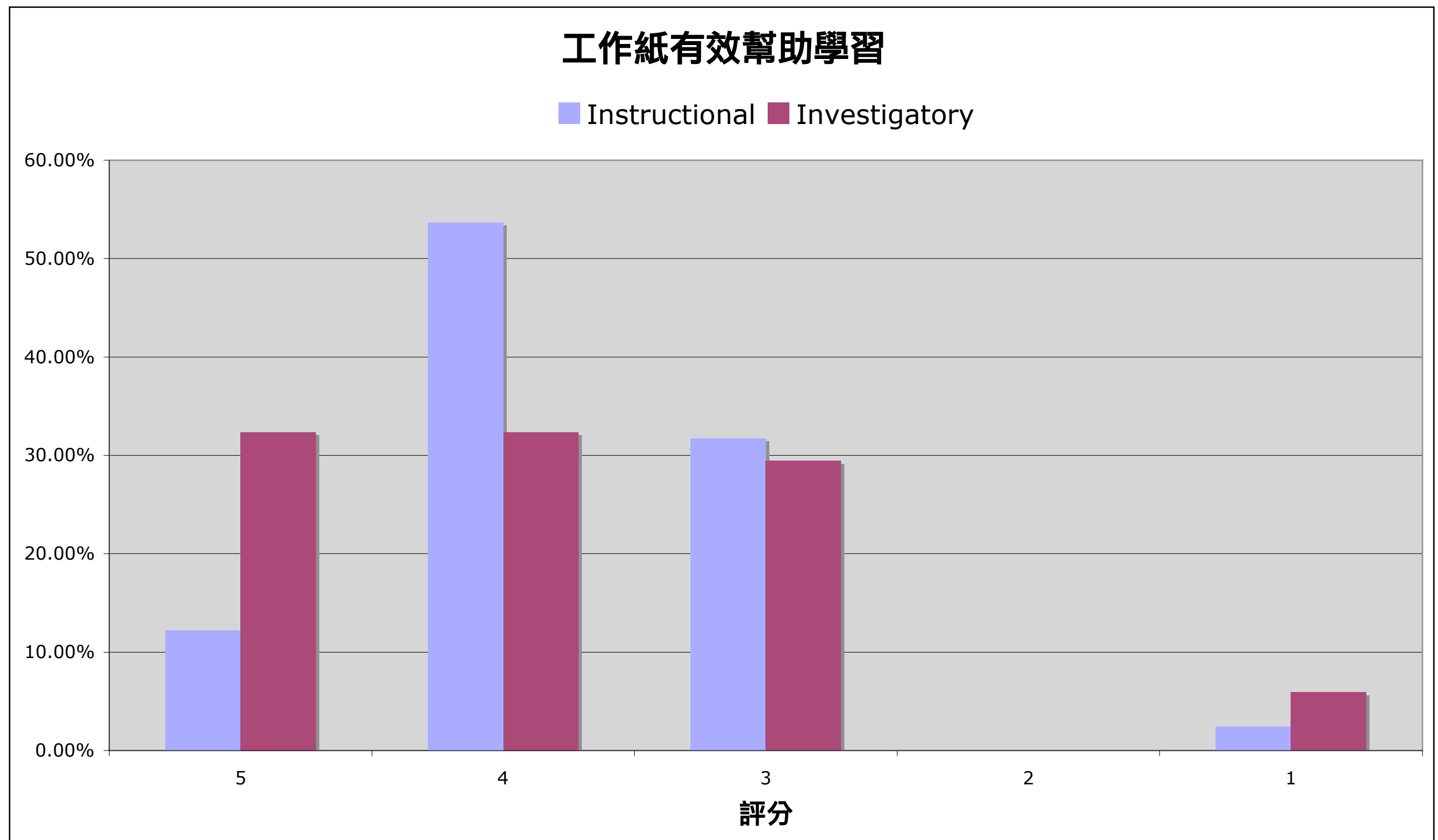
Instructional field study vs Investigatory field study

導向式野外研習 探究式野外研習



Instructional field study vs Investigatory field study

導向式野外研習 探究式野外研習

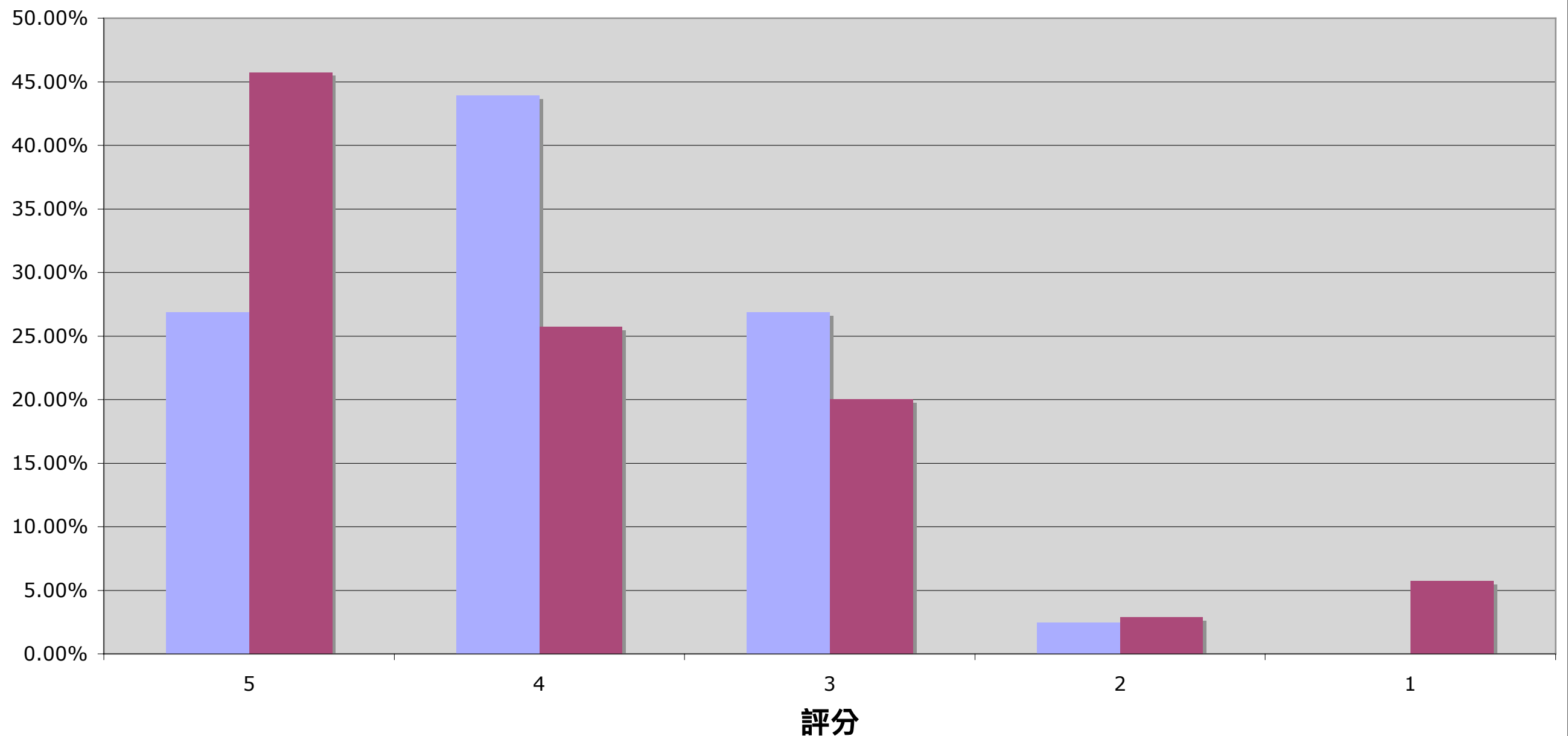


Instructional field study vs Investigatory field study

導向式野外研習 探究式野外研習

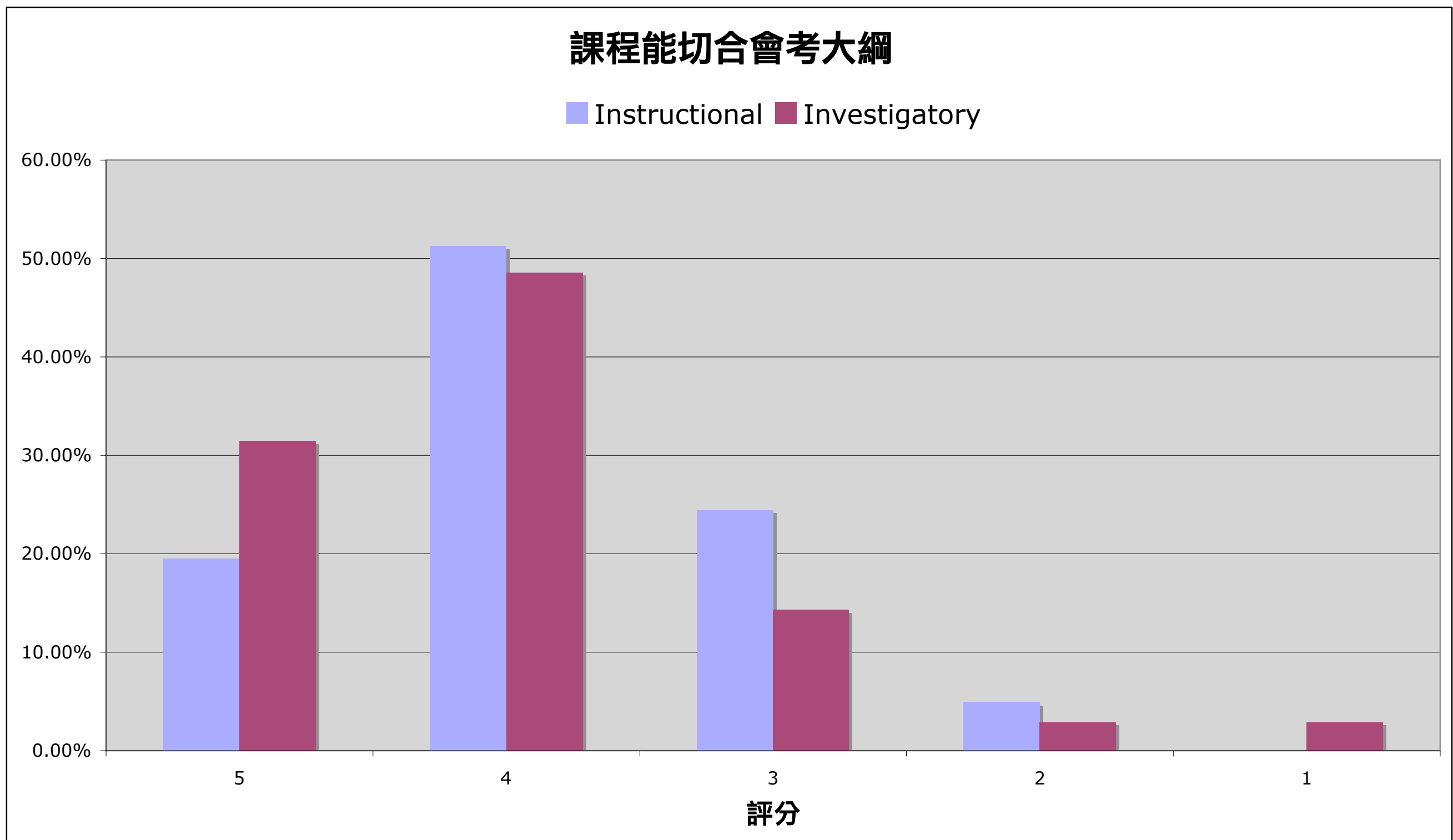
課程能促進同學的其他學習技能

Instructional Investigatory



Instructional field study vs Investigatory field study

導向式野外研習 探究式野外研習

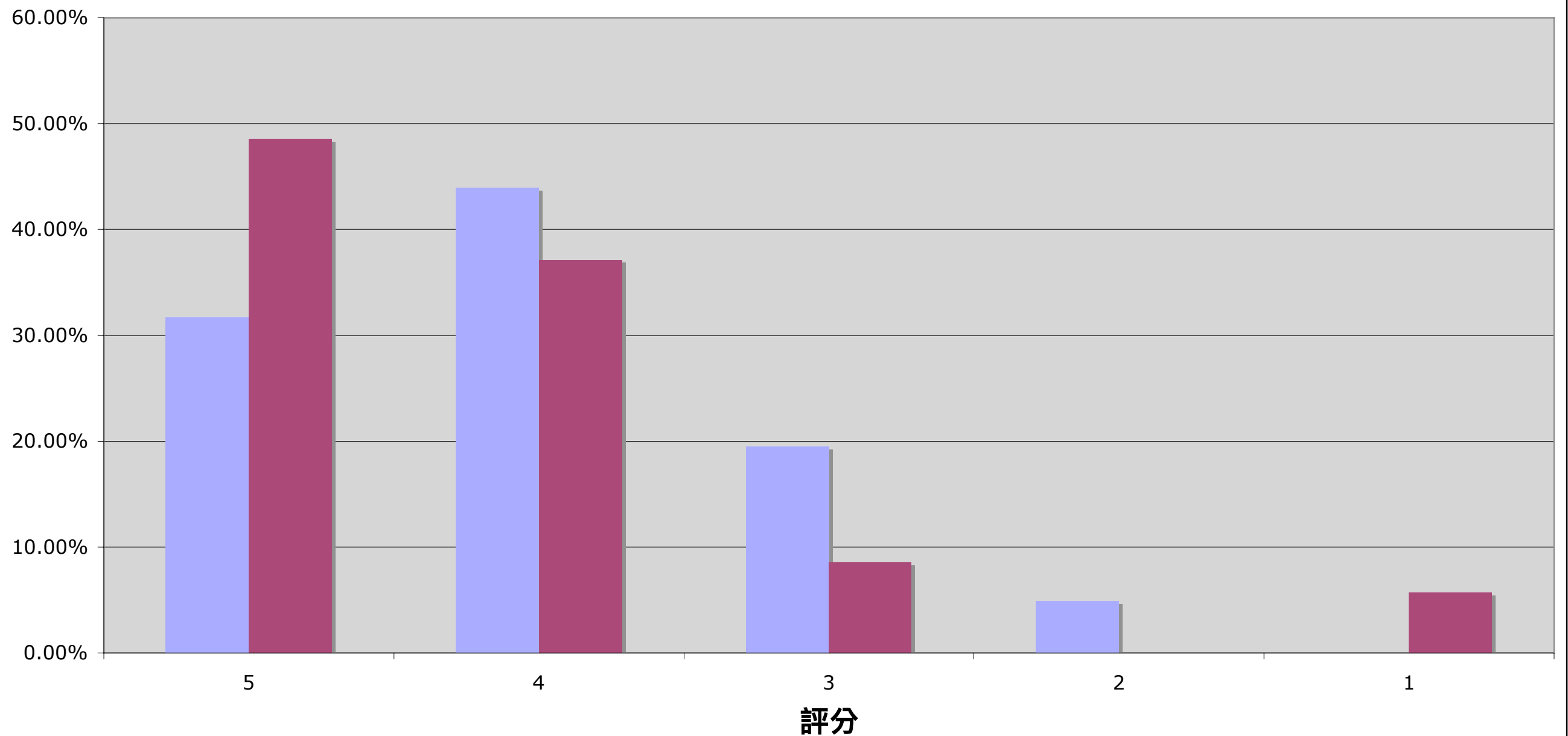


Instructional field study vs Investigatory field study

導向式野外研習 探究式野外研習

對於中四/中五學生而言，考察課程是必須的

Instructional Investigatory



Instructional field study vs Investigatory field study

導 向 式 野 外 研 習 探 究 式 野 外 研 習

Summary

1. Students generally show positive responses to either approach of field study
2. Larger portion of students using investigatory approach give extremely high marks
3. 2-5% of students using investigatory approach do not accept the learning process

Investigatory field study 探究式野外研習

Practical Task - Component of an ecosystem (1) Topic III(f)

Investigatory field study 探究式野外研習

Practical Task - Component of an ecosystem (1) Topic III(f)

- Background information:

Investigatory field study 探究式野外研習

Practical Task - Component of an ecosystem (1) Topic III(f)

- **Background information:**

Water flow is one of the most important abiotic factors affecting living organisms in a freshwater stream habitat. The biotic community may response in a various way to different water flow.

Investigatory field study 探究式野外研習

Practical Task - Component of an ecosystem (1) Topic III(f)

- **Background information:**

Water flow is one of the most important abiotic factors affecting living organisms in a freshwater stream habitat. The biotic community may response in a various way to different water flow.

- **Task:**

Investigatory field study 探究式野外研習

Practical Task - Component of an ecosystem (1) Topic III(f)

- **Background information:**

Water flow is one of the most important abiotic factors affecting living organisms in a freshwater stream habitat. The biotic community may response in a various way to different water flow.

- **Task:**

Design and carry out an investigation to find out how does the water flow in a freshwater stream affect the freshwater animals.

Investigatory field study 探究式野外研習

Practical Task - Component of an ecosystem (1) Topic III(f)

- **Background information:**

Water flow is one of the most important abiotic factors affecting living organisms in a freshwater stream habitat. The biotic community may response in a various way to different water flow.

- **Task:**

Design and carry out an investigation to find out how does the water flow in a freshwater stream affect the freshwater animals.

Write a full report for your investigation work and your findings.

Procedure and time arrangement

Procedure and time arrangement

- Group discussion and formulation of investigation plan – 50 mins

Procedure and time arrangement

- Group discussion and formulation of investigation plan – 50 mins
- Distribution of equipment – 10 mins

Procedure and time arrangement

- Group discussion and formulation of investigation plan – 50 mins
- Distribution of equipment – 10 mins
- Field work – 90 mins

Procedure and time arrangement

- Group discussion and formulation of investigation plan – 50 mins
- Distribution of equipment – 10 mins
- Field work – 90 mins
- Laboratory work – 60 mins

Procedure and time arrangement

- Group discussion and formulation of investigation plan – 50 mins
- Distribution of equipment – 10 mins
- Field work – 90 mins
- Laboratory work – 60 mins
- Group discussion and interpretation of results – 90 mins

Procedure and time arrangement

- Group discussion and formulation of investigation plan – 50 mins
- Distribution of equipment – 10 mins
- Field work – 90 mins
- Laboratory work – 60 mins
- Group discussion and interpretation of results – 90 mins
- Write up the full report

Principles and concepts

Principles and concepts

- abiotic factors

Principles and concepts

- abiotic factors
- measurement of abiotic factors

Principles and concepts

- abiotic factors
- measurement of abiotic factors
- species diversity (no. of species and no. of individuals)

Principles and concepts

- abiotic factors
- measurement of abiotic factors
- species diversity (no. of species and no. of individuals)
- distribution and abundance of organisms – sampling methods

Principles and concepts

- abiotic factors
- measurement of abiotic factors
- species diversity (no. of species and no. of individuals)
- distribution and abundance of organisms – sampling methods
- interactions between abiotic factors and biotic community

Principles and concepts

- abiotic factors
- measurement of abiotic factors
- species diversity (no. of species and no. of individuals)
- distribution and abundance of organisms – sampling methods
- interactions between abiotic factors and biotic community
- dependent variable and independent variable

Principles and concepts

- abiotic factors
- measurement of abiotic factors
- species diversity (no. of species and no. of individuals)
- distribution and abundance of organisms – sampling methods
- interactions between abiotic factors and biotic community
- dependent variable and independent variable
- replication of data recording

Principles and concepts

Principles and concepts

- water flow also affect living organisms indirectly by influencing other abiotic factors such as nature of substratum, food availability and dissolved oxygen supply

Principles and concepts

- water flow also affect living organisms indirectly by influencing other abiotic factors such as nature of substratum, food availability and dissolved oxygen supply
- Diversity – species composition, e.g. number of fish species, number of insect species, number of mollusce species, etc.; relative abundance of each species may also be considered.

Principles and concepts

Principles and concepts

- modification of fins into sucker-like structure, e.g. Sucker-belly Loach, Broken-band Hillstream Loach, Goby. Diversity – species composition, e.g. number of fish species, number of insect species, number of mollusce species, etc.; relative abundance of each species may also be considered.

Principles and concepts

- modification of fins into sucker-like structure, e.g. Sucker-belly Loach, Broken-band Hillstream Loach, Goby. Diversity – species composition, e.g. number of fish species, number of insect species, number of mollusce species, etc.; relative abundance of each species may also be considered.
- Bearing suckers, e.g. Leech

Principles and concepts

- modification of fins into sucker-like structure, e.g. Sucker-belly Loach, Broken-band Hillstream Loach, Goby. Diversity – species composition, e.g. number of fish species, number of insect species, number of mollusce species, etc.; relative abundance of each species may also be considered.
- Bearing suckers, e.g. Leech
- Muscular/suctorial foot, e.g. Large Stream Snail, Pond Snail, Ramshorn Snail, etc..

Principles and concepts

- modification of fins into sucker-like structure, e.g. Sucker-belly Loach, Broken-band Hillstream Loach, Goby. Diversity – species composition, e.g. number of fish species, number of insect species, number of mollusce species, etc.; relative abundance of each species may also be considered.
- Bearing suckers, e.g. Leech
- Muscular/suctorial foot, e.g. Large Stream Snail, Pond Snail, Ramshorn Snail, etc..
- Streamlined or flattened body, e.g. Water Penny, Predaceous Chub, Mosquito fish, etc..

Principles and concepts

- modification of fins into sucker-like structure, e.g. Sucker-belly Loach, Broken-band Hillstream Loach, Goby. Diversity – species composition, e.g. number of fish species, number of insect species, number of mollusce species, etc.; relative abundance of each species may also be considered.
- Bearing suckers, e.g. Leech
- Muscular/suctorial foot, e.g. Large Stream Snail, Pond Snail, Ramshorn Snail, etc..
- Streamlined or flattened body, e.g. Water Penny, Predaceous Chub, Mosquito fish, etc..
- well developed “hooks” to hold firmly on rock surfaces, e.g. Dragonfly nymphs, Mayfly nymphs

Principles and concepts

- modification of fins into sucker-like structure, e.g. Sucker-belly Loach, Broken-band Hillstream Loach, Goby. Diversity – species composition, e.g. number of fish species, number of insect species, number of mollusce species, etc.; relative abundance of each species may also be considered.
- Bearing suckers, e.g. Leech
- Muscular/suctorial foot, e.g. Large Stream Snail, Pond Snail, Ramshorn Snail, etc..
- Streamlined or flattened body, e.g. Water Penny, Predaceous Chub, Mosquito fish, etc..
- well developed “hooks” to hold firmly on rock surfaces, e.g. Dragonfly nymphs, Mayfly nymphs
- sucker-like adhesive discs, or sticky pads on the tips of fingers and toes, for holding firmly to the rock surfaces, e.g. Hong Kong Cascade Frog.

Principles and concepts

- modification of fins into sucker-like structure, e.g. Sucker-belly Loach, Broken-band Hillstream Loach, Goby. Diversity – species composition, e.g. number of fish species, number of insect species, number of mollusce species, etc.; relative abundance of each species may also be considered.
- Bearing suckers, e.g. Leech
- Muscular/suctorial foot, e.g. Large Stream Snail, Pond Snail, Ramshorn Snail, etc..
- Streamlined or flattened body, e.g. Water Penny, Predaceous Chub, Mosquito fish, etc..
- well developed “hooks” to hold firmly on rock surfaces, e.g. Dragonfly nymphs, Mayfly nymphs
- sucker-like adhesive discs, or sticky pads on the tips of fingers and toes, for holding firmly to the rock surfaces, e.g. Hong Kong Cascade Frog.
- webbing between toes for swimming strongly in fast flowing water, e.g. Hong Kong Cascade Frog.

Principles and concepts

- modification of fins into sucker-like structure, e.g. Sucker-belly Loach, Broken-band Hillstream Loach, Goby. Diversity – species composition, e.g. number of fish species, number of insect species, number of mollusce species, etc.; relative abundance of each species may also be considered.
- Bearing suckers, e.g. Leech
- Muscular/suctorial foot, e.g. Large Stream Snail, Pond Snail, Ramshorn Snail, etc..
- Streamlined or flattened body, e.g. Water Penny, Predaceous Chub, Mosquito fish, etc..
- well developed “hooks” to hold firmly on rock surfaces, e.g. Dragonfly nymphs, Mayfly nymphs
- sucker-like adhesive discs, or sticky pads on the tips of fingers and toes, for holding firmly to the rock surfaces, e.g. Hong Kong Cascade Frog.
- webbing between toes for swimming strongly in fast flowing water, e.g. Hong Kong Cascade Frog.
- burrowing/dwelling into the substrate or rock crevices, e.g. Fishfly larvae, Damselfly nymphs, Stonefly nymphs, Shrimps, etc..

Principles and concepts

- modification of fins into sucker-like structure, e.g. Sucker-belly Loach, Broken-band Hillstream Loach, Goby. Diversity – species composition, e.g. number of fish species, number of insect species, number of mollusce species, etc.; relative abundance of each species may also be considered.
- Bearing suckers, e.g. Leech
- Muscular/suctorial foot, e.g. Large Stream Snail, Pond Snail, Ramshorn Snail, etc..
- Streamlined or flattened body, e.g. Water Penny, Predaceous Chub, Mosquito fish, etc..
- well developed “hooks” to hold firmly on rock surfaces, e.g. Dragonfly nymphs, Mayfly nymphs
- sucker-like adhesive discs, or sticky pads on the tips of fingers and toes, for holding firmly to the rock surfaces, e.g. Hong Kong Cascade Frog.
- webbing between toes for swimming strongly in fast flowing water, e.g. Hong Kong Cascade Frog.
- burrowing/dwelling into the substrate or rock crevices, e.g. Fishfly larvae, Damselfly nymphs, Stonefly nymphs, Shrimps, etc..
- build strong protective cases, e.g. Caddisfly larvae

Principles and concepts

- modification of fins into sucker-like structure, e.g. Sucker-belly Loach, Broken-band Hillstream Loach, Goby. Diversity – species composition, e.g. number of fish species, number of insect species, number of mollusce species, etc.; relative abundance of each species may also be considered.
- Bearing suckers, e.g. Leech
- Muscular/suctorial foot, e.g. Large Stream Snail, Pond Snail, Ramshorn Snail, etc..
- Streamlined or flattened body, e.g. Water Penny, Predaceous Chub, Mosquito fish, etc..
- well developed “hooks” to hold firmly on rock surfaces, e.g. Dragonfly nymphs, Mayfly nymphs
- sucker-like adhesive discs, or sticky pads on the tips of fingers and toes, for holding firmly to the rock surfaces, e.g. Hong Kong Cascade Frog.
- webbing between toes for swimming strongly in fast flowing water, e.g. Hong Kong Cascade Frog.
- burrowing/dwelling into the substrate or rock crevices, e.g. Fishfly larvae, Damselfly nymphs, Stonefly nymphs, Shrimps, etc..
- build strong protective cases, e.g. Caddisfly larvae
- stay on the water surface , e.g. Water skater

Recommended procedures

Recommended procedures

- Select a site with fast running water and a site with slowing running/still water

Recommended procedures

- Select a site with fast running water and a site with slowing running/still water
- Carefully collect a water sample from each site

Recommended procedures

- Select a site with fast running water and a site with slowing running/still water
- Carefully collect a water sample from each site
- Do animal sampling by means of a quadrat

Recommended procedures

- Select a site with fast running water and a site with slowing running/still water
- Carefully collect a water sample from each site
- Do animal sampling by means of a quadrat
- Animals sampling could be done in different ways:

Recommended procedures

- Select a site with fast running water and a site with slowing running/still water
- Carefully collect a water sample from each site
- Do animal sampling by means of a quadrat
- Animals sampling could be done in different ways:
- Collected animals should be examined carefully for the existence of adaptive features against water flow

Recommended procedures

- Select a site with fast running water and a site with slowing running/still water
- Carefully collect a water sample from each site
- Do animal sampling by means of a quadrat
- Animals sampling could be done in different ways:
- Collected animals should be examined carefully for the existence of adaptive features against water flow
- Measure the water flow rate at each site. The water flow meter should be placed at 3 or more different positions

Recommended procedures

- Select a site with fast running water and a site with slowing running/still water
- Carefully collect a water sample from each site
- Do animal sampling by means of a quadrat
- Animals sampling could be done in different ways:
- Collected animals should be examined carefully for the existence of adaptive features against water flow
- Measure the water flow rate at each site. The water flow meter should be placed at 3 or more different positions
- Students are also recommended to take record of physical environment of each site

Recommended procedures

- Select a site with fast running water and a site with slowing running/still water
- Carefully collect a water sample from each site
- Do animal sampling by means of a quadrat
- Animals sampling could be done in different ways:
- Collected animals should be examined carefully for the existence of adaptive features against water flow
- Measure the water flow rate at each site. The water flow meter should be placed at 3 or more different positions
- Students are also recommended to take record of physical environment of each site
- Measure the dissolved oxygen of the water sample from each site by the dissolved oxygen meter.

Recommended procedures

- Select a site with fast running water and a site with slowing running/still water
- Carefully collect a water sample from each site
- Do animal sampling by means of a quadrat
- Animals sampling could be done in different ways:
- Collected animals should be examined carefully for the existence of adaptive features against water flow
- Measure the water flow rate at each site. The water flow meter should be placed at 3 or more different positions
- Students are also recommended to take record of physical environment of each site
- Measure the dissolved oxygen of the water sample from each site by the dissolved oxygen meter.
- Measure the total suspended solids of the water samples

Recommended procedures

- Select a site with fast running water and a site with slowing running/still water
- Carefully collect a water sample from each site
- Do animal sampling by means of a quadrat
- Animals sampling could be done in different ways:
- Collected animals should be examined carefully for the existence of adaptive features against water flow
- Measure the water flow rate at each site. The water flow meter should be placed at 3 or more different positions
- Students are also recommended to take record of physical environment of each site
- Measure the dissolved oxygen of the water sample from each site by the dissolved oxygen meter.
- Measure the total suspended solids of the water samples
- Students may also measure the pH and Total Dissolved Solids by means of the TDS meter

Expected data to be presented

Expected data to be presented

- Comparison of diversity and abundance of the animals in 2 or more sites with different flow rate. Most of the recorded animals should be correctly identified and organized according to their classification.

Expected data to be presented

- Comparison of diversity and abundance of the animals in 2 or more sites with different flow rate. Most of the recorded animals should be correctly identified and organized according to their classification.
- Comparison of abiotic factor – water flow rate, better with other related factors, such as nature of substrate, dissolved oxygen, total suspended solids.

Expected data to be presented

- Comparison of diversity and abundance of the animals in 2 or more sites with different flow rate. Most of the recorded animals should be correctly identified and organized according to their classification.
- Comparison of abiotic factor – water flow rate, better with other related factors, such as nature of substrate, dissolved oxygen, total suspended solids.
- Various adaptive features shown in different animals.

Expected data to be presented

- Comparison of diversity and abundance of the animals in 2 or more sites with different flow rate. Most of the recorded animals should be correctly identified and organized according to their classification.
- Comparison of abiotic factor – water flow rate, better with other related factors, such as nature of substrate, dissolved oxygen, total suspended solids.
- Various adaptive features shown in different animals.
- Brief description of the physical environment.

Result discussion

Result discussion

- Merit should be given to those who further address the point that water flow does not only directly affect the anchorage of animals, it also indirectly affects the animals by influencing nature of the bottom material, availability of food and dissolved oxygen.

Result discussion

- Merit should be given to those who further address the point that water flow does not only directly affect the anchorage of animals, it also indirectly affects the animals by influencing nature of the bottom material, availability of food and dissolved oxygen.
- Merit should be given to students who further compare the species composition of each site, rather than only comparing the number of species.

Result discussion

- Merit should be given to those who further address the point that water flow does not only directly affect the anchorage of animals, it also indirectly affects the animals by influencing nature of the bottom material, availability of food and dissolved oxygen.
- Merit should be given to students who further compare the species composition of each site, rather than only comparing the number of species.
- Students should point out the limitation/source of errors of this investigation, e.g. timing of investigation not representative enough(i.e. only in daytime and winter season), sample size may be too small to represent the reality, too many other variables in the real nature which cannot be completely controlled, apparatus are not too accurate, experimental error, etc..

Assessment criteria (Safety and Ethics)

Assessment criteria (Safety and Ethics)

- Properly dressed - no slippers, no barefoot

Assessment criteria (Safety and Ethics)

- Properly dressed - no slippers, no barefoot
- Choose a safe position for investigation - not too slippery, enough space for taking measurement

Assessment criteria (Safety and Ethics)

- Properly dressed - no slippers, no barefoot
- Choose a safe position for investigation - not too slippery, enough space for taking measurement
- Work in a safe manner - no jumping on rocks, no stepping on steep and slippery rock surfaces, no getting into deep water

Assessment criteria (Safety and Ethics)

- Properly dressed - no slippers, no barefoot
- Choose a safe position for investigation - not too slippery, enough space for taking measurement
- Work in a safe manner - no jumping on rocks, no stepping on steep and slippery rock surfaces, no getting into deep water
- Beware of dangerous plants as Taro, Lantana, *Caesalpinia crista*

Assessment criteria (Safety and Ethics)

- Properly dressed - no slippers, no barefoot
- Choose a safe position for investigation - not too slippery, enough space for taking measurement
- Work in a safe manner - no jumping on rocks, no stepping on steep and slippery rock surfaces, no getting into deep water
- Beware of dangerous plants as Taro, Lantana, *Caesalpinia crista*
- No unnecessary killing of wild animals or over-collecting

Assessment criteria (Water sampling)

Assessment criteria (Water sampling)

- Sampling done at the very beginning, before other work starts.

Assessment criteria (Water sampling)

- Sampling done at the very beginning, before other work starts.
- No sediment has been stirred up during sampling

Assessment criteria (Water sampling)

- Sampling done at the very beginning, before other work starts.
- No sediment has been stirred up during sampling
- Sampling bottle is tightly sealed and minimal air bubble in the sampling bottle

Assessment criteria (Water sampling)

- Sampling done at the very beginning, before other work starts.
- No sediment has been stirred up during sampling
- Sampling bottle is tightly sealed and minimal air bubble in the sampling bottle
- Water sample placed in shade

Assessment criteria (Animal sampling)

Assessment criteria (Animal sampling)

- Not only collecting fishes and shrimps, also pay attention to bottom dwellers and small animals.

Assessment criteria (Animal sampling)

- Not only collecting fishes and shrimps, also pay attention to bottom dwellers and small animals.
- Animals are not damaged during collection

Assessment criteria (Animal sampling)

- Not only collecting fishes and shrimps, also pay attention to bottom dwellers and small animals.
- Animals are not damaged during collection
- Use various different methods to collect and high variety of animals have been collected

Biology Field Study

Implementation and Assessment Handbook

Freshwater Stream

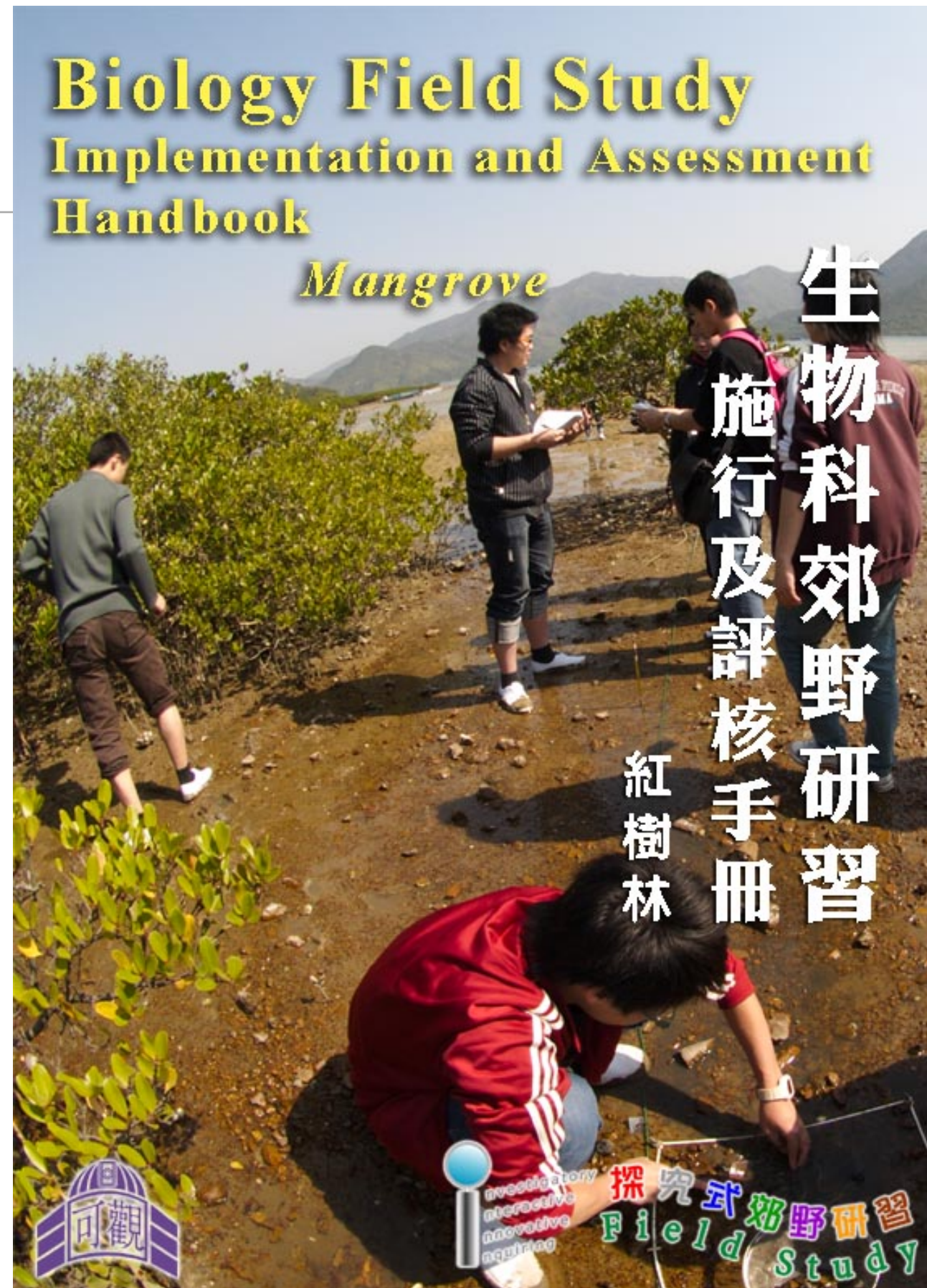
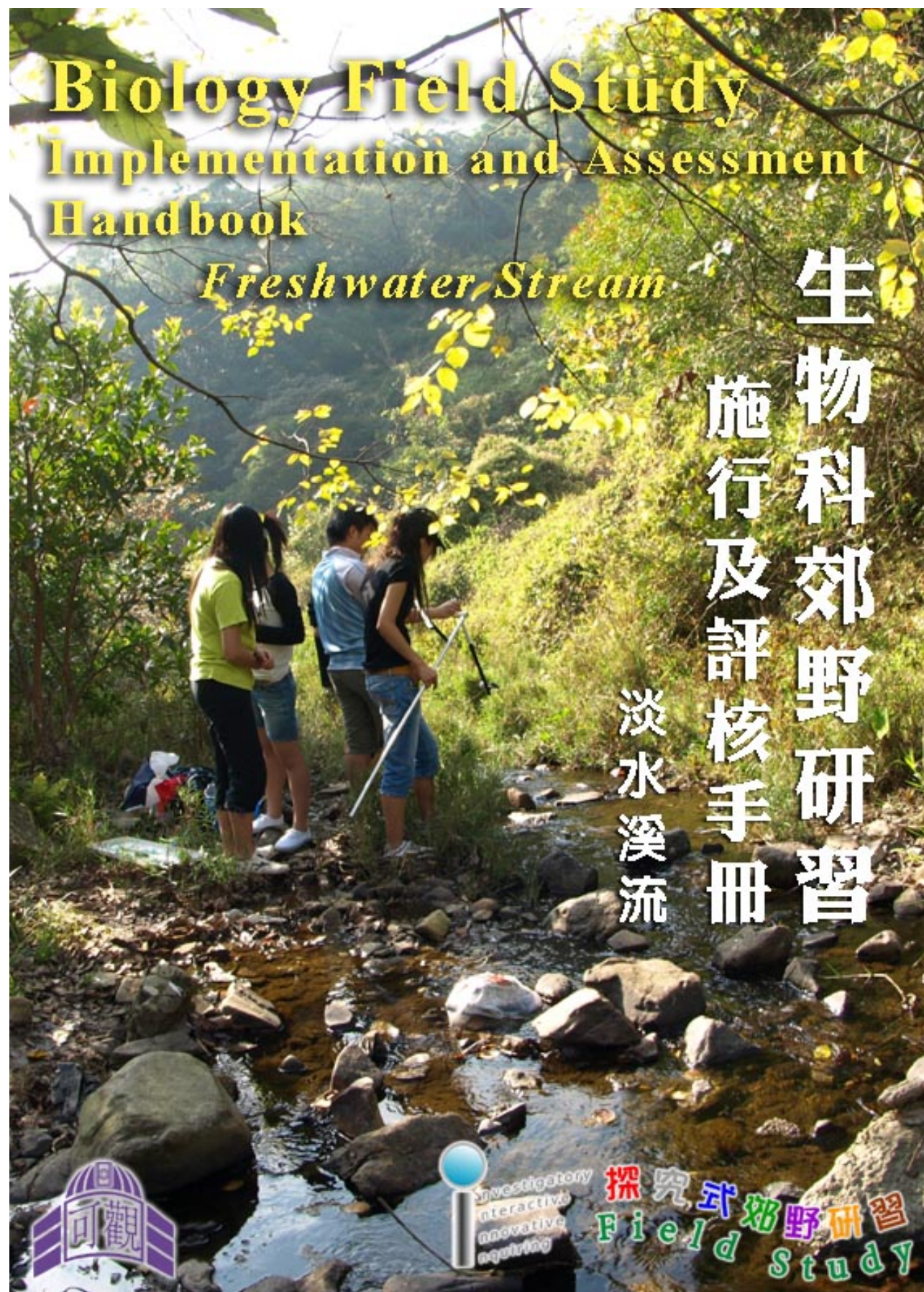
生物科郊野研習
施行及評核手冊

淡水溪流



Investigatory
Interactive
Innovative
Acquiring

探究式郊野研習
Field Study



End

Web: <http://ifieldstudy.net>

email: