



ANIMAL PHOTOPOETRY CREATIVE CHALLENGE

THE COMPETITION

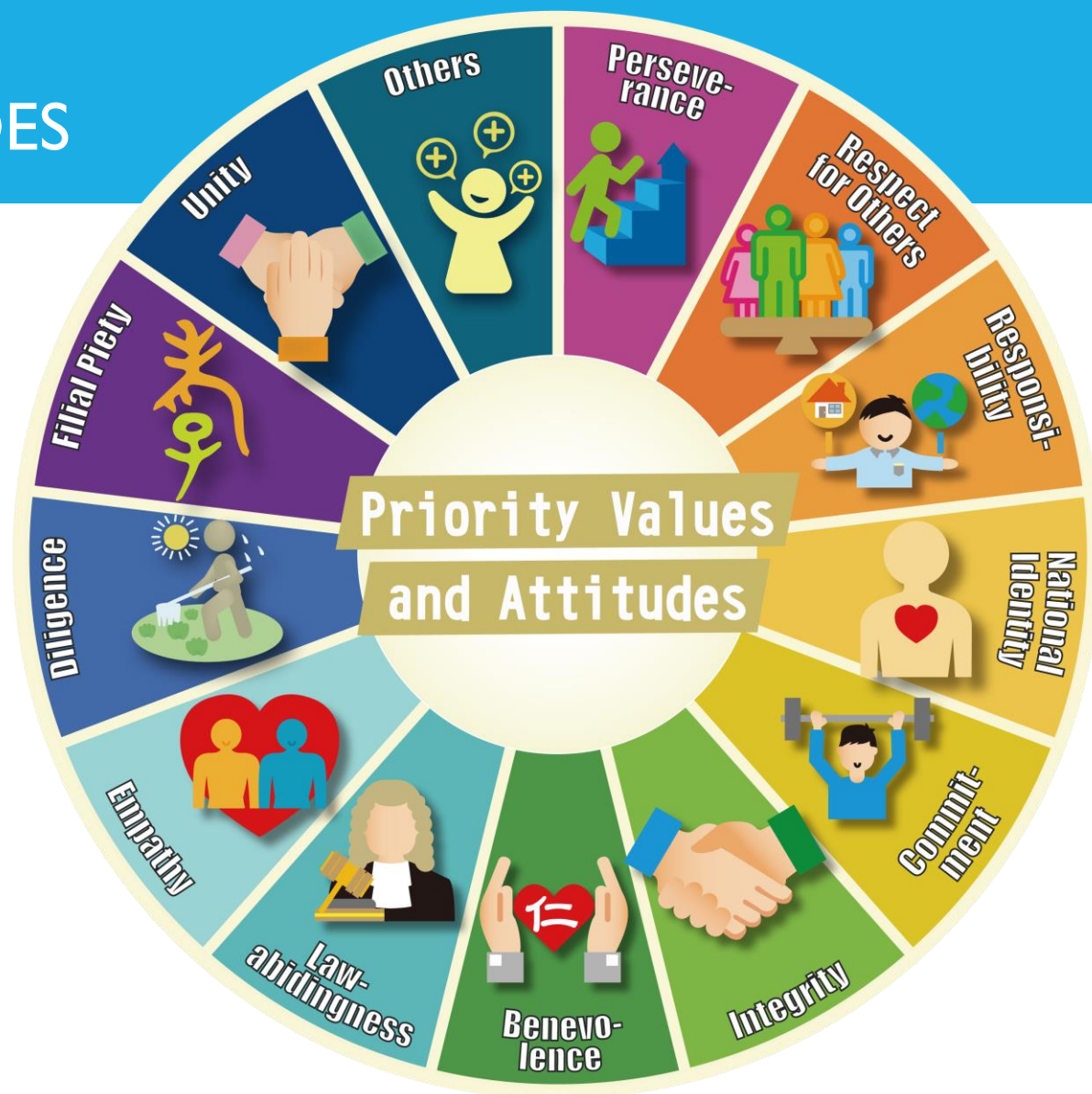


ANIMAL PHOTOPOETRY CREATIVE CHALLENGE - KEY OBJECTIVES

- Enhance students' appreciation of and interest in English poetry
- Encourage students' creative and artistic expression through photography AND poetry writing
- Promote Language across the Curriculum
- Enrich students' language learning experiences
- Nurture proper values and attitudes in students

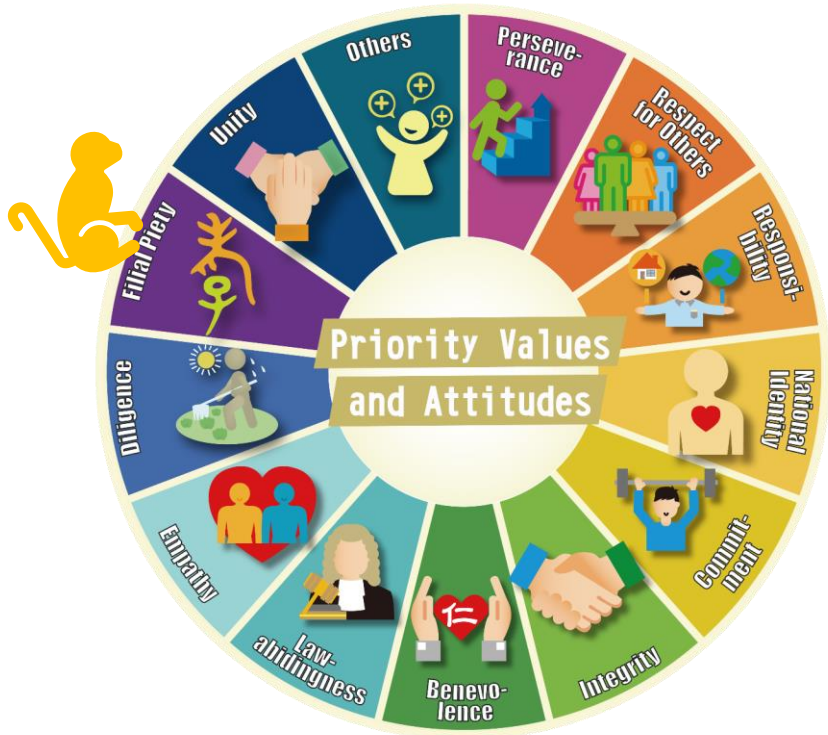


VALUES EDUCATION – PRIORITY VALUES AND ATTITUDES



ANIMAL PHOTOPOETRY CREATIVE CHALLENGE - SAMPLE PHOTOPOETRY ENTRY

Take an animal photograph in Ocean Park and compose a poem to present the proper value(s) and attitude(s) assigned on the day of the Competition



Unwavering Support

You are the one who stood
beside me,
all through the storm,
and kept me warm.

By Liz Lochhead

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - ANIMAL PHOTOGRAPH AND PHOTOPOETRY WRITING WORKSHOP



Part 1: Animal
Photography
[Cantonese]

Part 2: Animal
Photopoetry
Writing
[English]

Part 3: Animal
Conservation and
Animal Guide @
Ocean Park
[Cantonese]

Part 4: Hands-on
Activity: Animal
Photography and
Photopoetry
Writing



齋色園主辦 可觀自然教育中心暨天文館
Ho Koon Nature Education *cum* Astronomical Centre
(Sponsored by Sik Sik Yuen)

Wildlife Photography in Hong Kong

...

Dickson Wong
Biology Panel Head

www.hokoon.edu.hk – Outdoor Wildlife Learning Centre (Government Subsidized Secondary School)



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)

[中心介紹](#) [學界課程](#) [天文館](#) [博物天地](#) [比賽/專題計劃](#) [聯絡我們](#) 

可觀 · 自在 · 自然

可觀自然教育中心暨天文館

耆色園主辦

Exposure triangle

Aperture (A_v) : f/1.0 - f/32

The smaller the number, the greater the aperture

Shutter (T_v) : 30s - 1/8000s

Adjust shutter speed

ISO: 100 - 12800

The higher the ISO, the greater the graininess and image noise

Basic photography techniques: portrait, motion, indoor environment

Aperture priority (Av) mode:

Use f/2.0 or wider aperture to create a shallow depth of field

Shutter priority (Tv) mode:

Use 1/1000 to freeze high speed action

ISO 6400, 12800 in manual mode:

Use high ISO value to capture sharp image in dim or indoor scenes

Focal length of different lenses

Standard lens : 50mm

(landscape & portrait photography)

Wide-angle lens : 24mm, 16mm / fish-eye lens

(landscape / wide-angle macro photography)

Telephoto lens : 200mm, 400mm, 800mm (Birds
or other wildlife photography)

Zoom lens : 24-200mm, 100-400mm

(Travel photography)

6 Must-know photography compositions

1. Rule of Thirds
2. Framing
3. Scattering
4. Fill the Frame
5. Leave Negative Space
6. Leading Lines

Bird photography

Relationship
between urban
development
and migratory
birds



Bird photography

How wetland birds utilize water bodies



Predators

Wetland indicator
species

Dragonfly & Damselfly

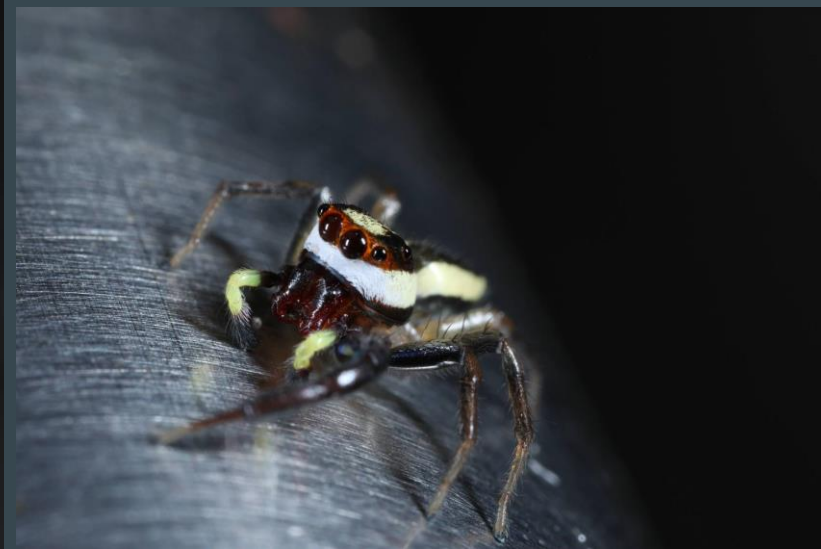


Macro photography on dragonfly/damselfly (Close-up vs Wide-angle)



Powerful super-zoom camera





Spiders with high diversity- Macro lens with flash produces the best outcome!

Photo of
fireflies
by photo
stacking
(over
400
photos)



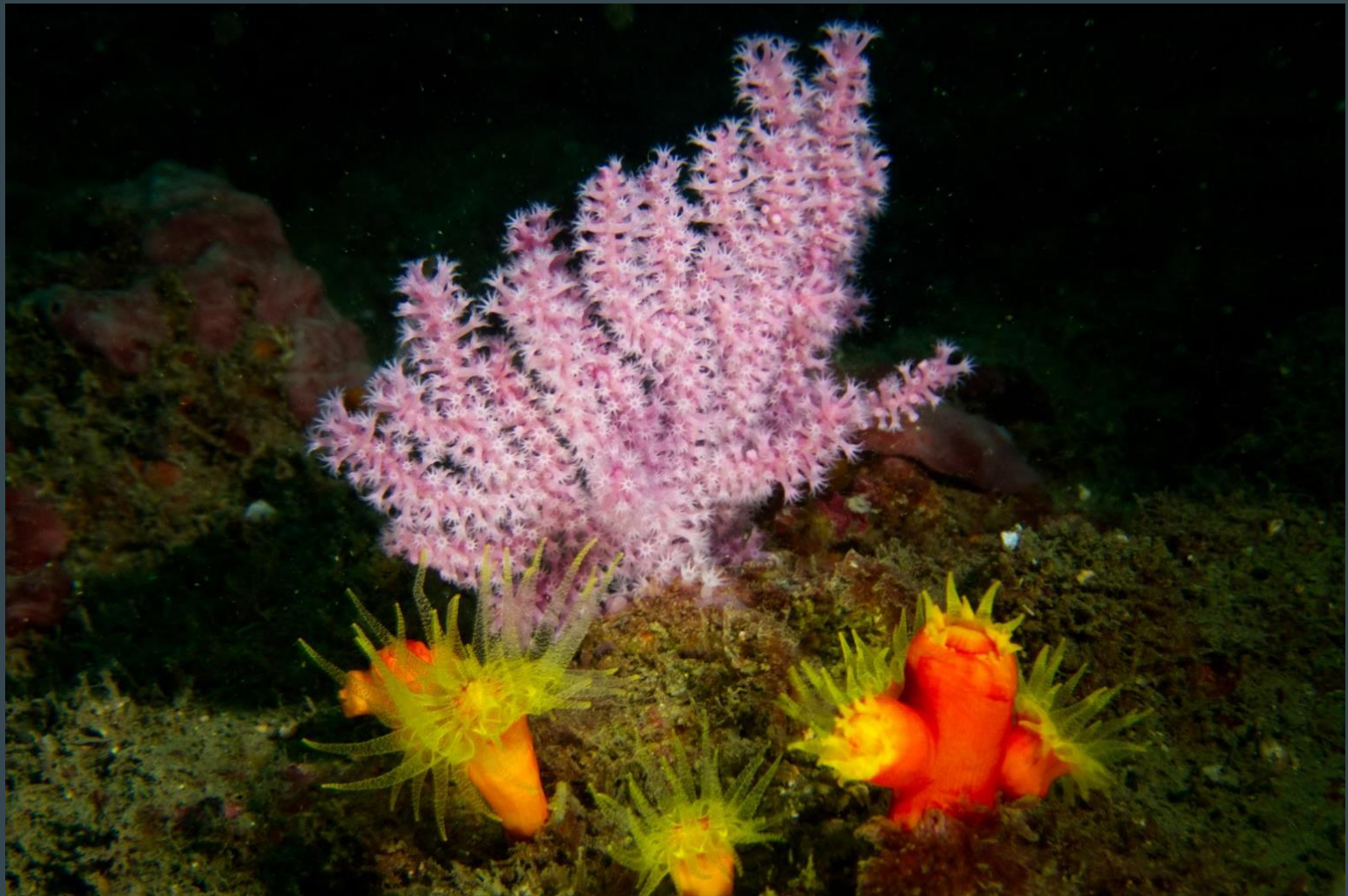


Some cameras are equipped with built-in stacking function.

Illegal waste disposal, urban development (habitat destruction) and light pollution are major threats to the survival of fireflies

Underwater
photography becomes
easy and affordable





Make use of zooming in/out function underwater when shooting animals of different sizes!

Many hydrozoans are very small, under a few centimeters and are very difficult to see. A big thank you to the blackwater divers who have spotted these hydrozoans and shared their photos with the HKJP!

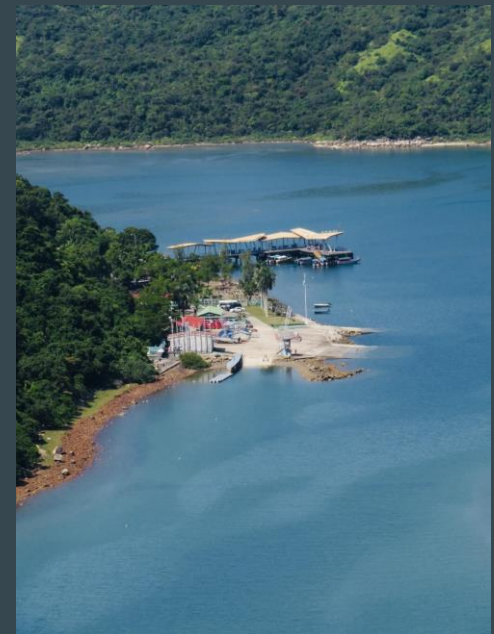
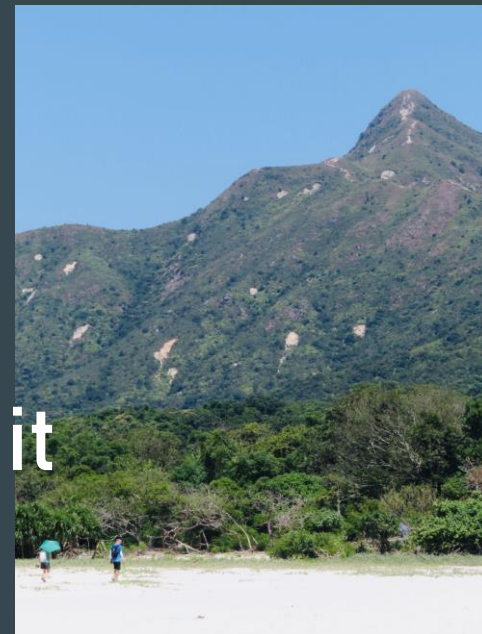


Liriope tetraphylla
Photo: Dickson Wong



New species found in
Hong Kong





A light, compact zoom camera makes it easier to bring with you when hiking



CINEMATIC VIDEO **PHOTO** PORTRAIT PANO



Nature photography with your phone
- Grid lines and level guide

How to capture nature with phone

Be familiar with functions in your phones, as well as your target species

Try taking photos at different angles and distances

Simple/Pro photography apps and equipment bring more possibilities to phone photography



Butterflies best for beginners

Danaid butterflies clusters

Swallowtails struggling on
the road

Danaids, swallowtails,
whites & yellows are larger
in size and are not scared of
humans, so close-up shots
can be taken



Spider is the main character!

Spiders have high species diversity

Varies in colouration and appearance

But most species are small in size

Make use of macro function (with flower as background)



Masked crab spider

Handrails are the easiest place to spot spiders

A wide-angle macro lens highlights the habitat

Special effects captured by phone





The most important and vulnerable moment of a dragonfly's life:

When a nymph emerge and become an adult

From inhabiting in the water to the king of the aerial world

Wide-angle macro is a must try effect!

Distance with the subject

Wide angle photography

Manipulating subject distance is important

Angle is also important



Same fungi

Different angle

Different expression

Different preferences

Different fungi for
different folks



Utilize natural light

With natural light:
Highlight the subject

Without natural light:
Reduce contrast



Advanced in technology- capturing the special

Capture Waterfall:

- Professional Camera: tripod, ND filter
 - Phone: 'Live photo' -> long exposure
- *But the surrounded features are less solid and sharp comparing to using a professional camera





Make the subject stand out by colour correction during post-production / adjustment of shooting angle



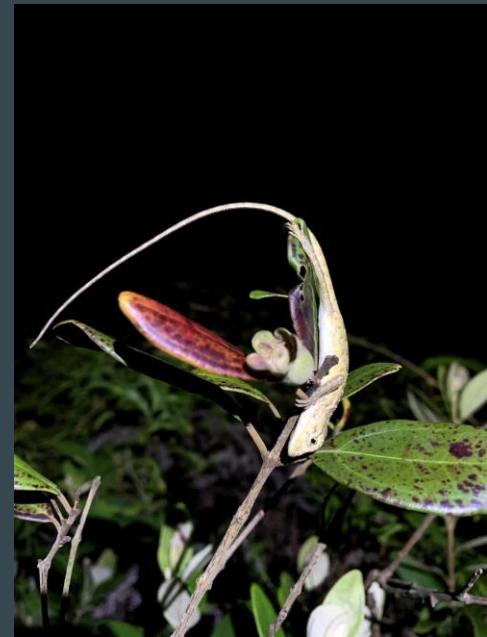
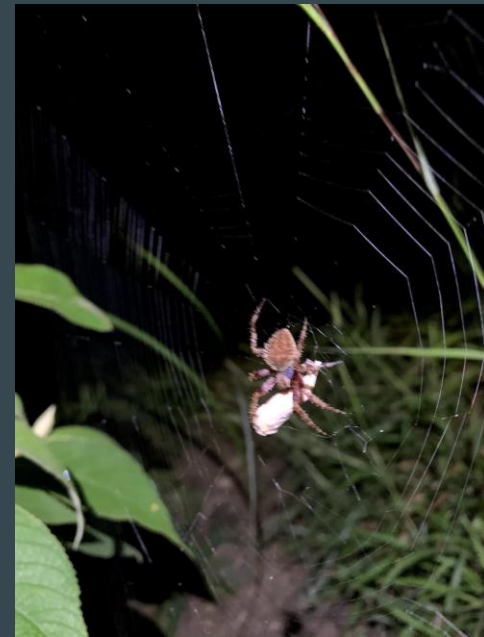
3x

1x

Make use of zoom in phone:
1x, 3x, 5x or 10x

Panorama of wetland in North New Territories





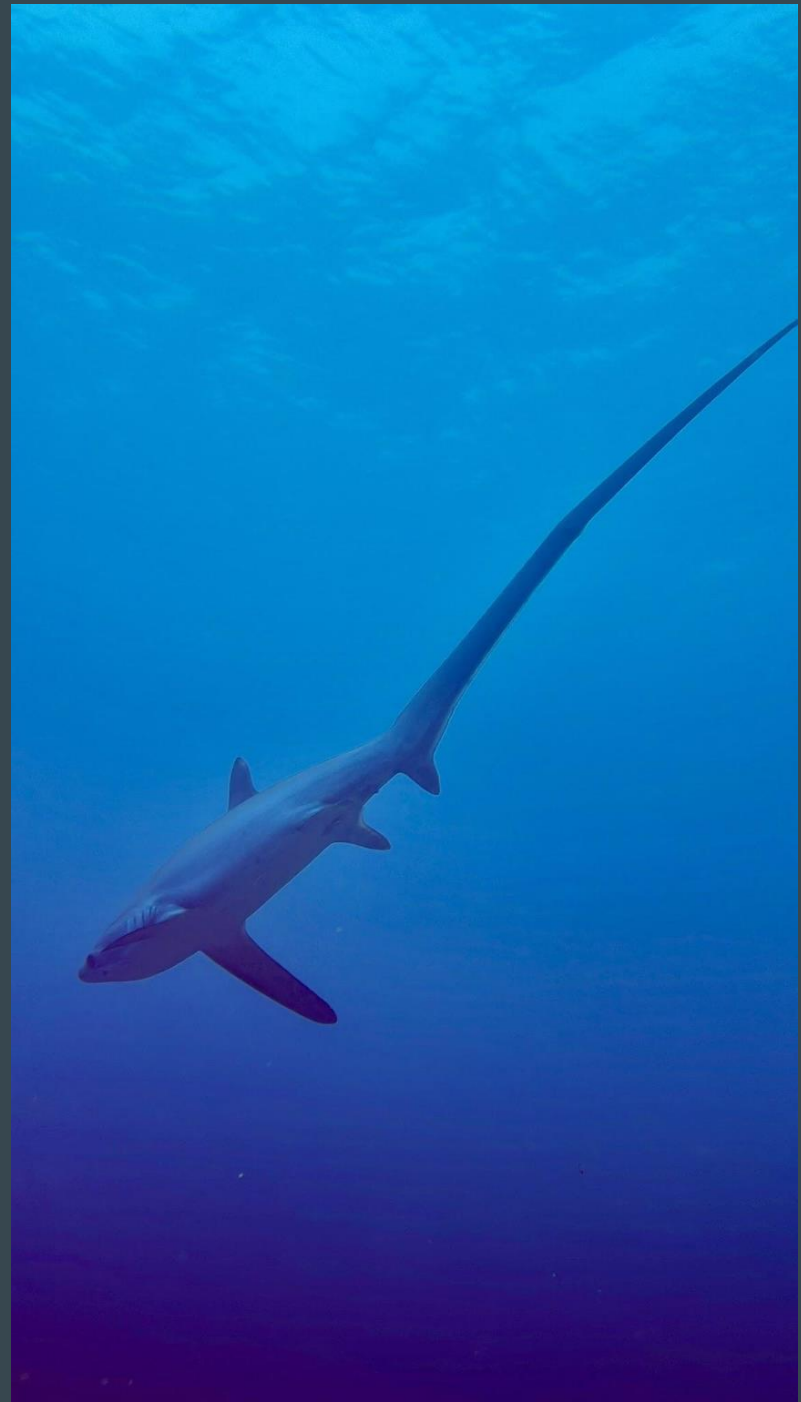
Night safari – Torch and phone
are the best partners



A phone with waterproof case and macro lens is the easiest way for underwater photography



Travelling overseas for wildlife photography is just as simple



Definition of nature photography

- Nature Photography

Make use of environment, natural resources and natural phenomena as the theme

- Wildlife photography

Capture the interaction between living things and environment (both living things and non-living things) through photographic equipment

Rules of wildlife photography

Please bare in mind:

The rights of wildlife is the most important!

Familiarise yourself with the natural history of the subject to avoid damaging their interests accidentally

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) - anyone who intentionally or recklessly destroys or damages of any of the flora, fauna, geological features, is guilty of an offence

Practitioners observe normal social courtesies

Specific conduct

Birds at nest, and any animal breeding, feeding, or returning to its lair

It takes time for animals and birds to get used to hides. Hides therefore, should either be built over a period of time or erected some distance away and moved closer each day. After each change to the hide the photographer should retire to a safe distance and watch with binoculars. If any stage of the hide construction or its movement creates stress in the subject then the procedure should be reversed one stage or the hide should be removed completely.

Conclusion

- Always be mindful of our nature
- Ecological knowledge, experience and senses are more indispensable than any shooting equipment
- Learn to be humble; appreciate and respect our nature
- Be innocent while exploring nature
- Band together with friends

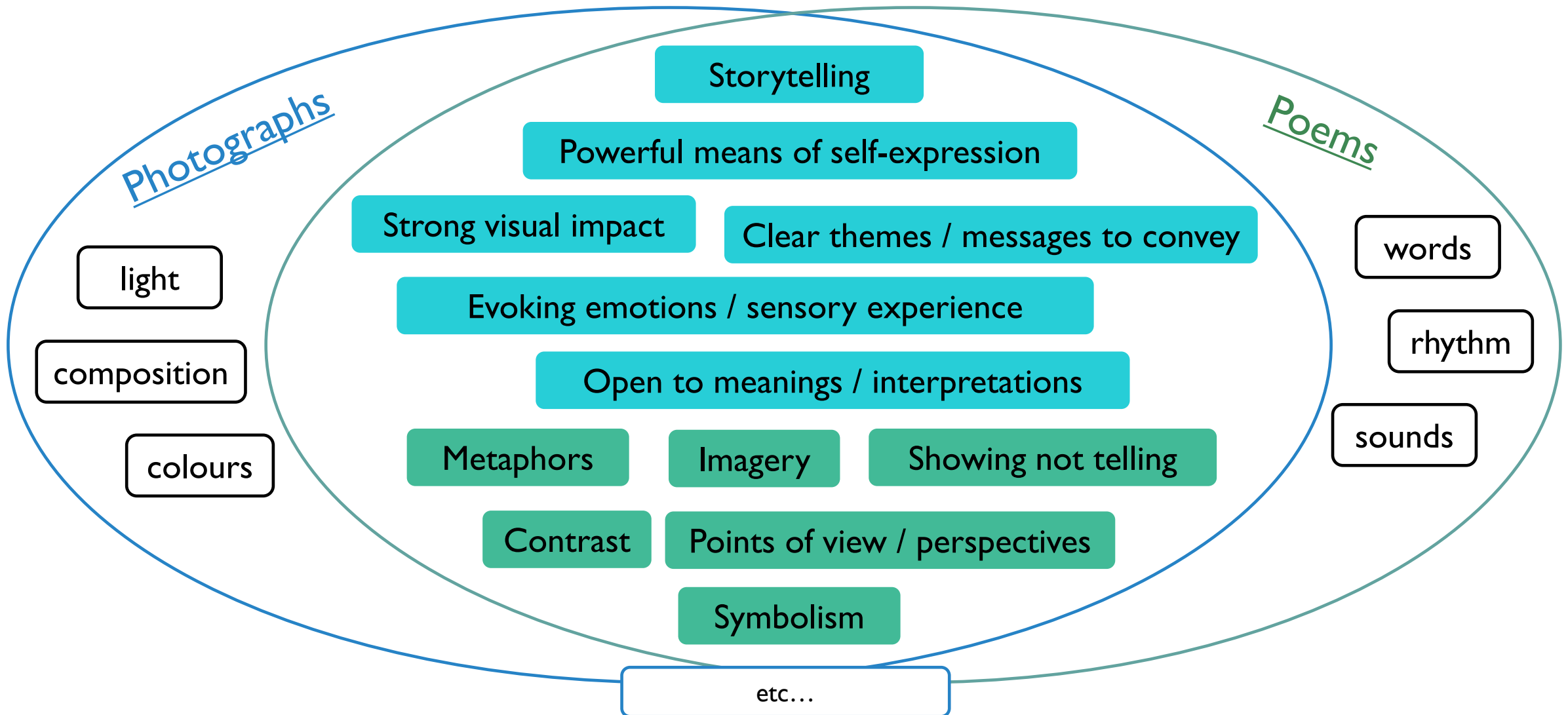




WHAT IS PHOTOPOETRY?



What are some commonalities between **photographs** and **poems**?





Why combine **two distinct art forms?**

THE GENRE OF PHOTPOETRY – CREATIVE SYNERGY

- The photos and poems are **interdependent** – each element can stand alone but **gains depth** when interact with the other
- Photopoetry, as a **multimodal art form**, often tells a story/conveys a message that may not be fully captured by either medium alone (e.g. the **photograph can set a scene**, while the **poem adds depth and interpretation**)

Visual Harmony

Thematic
Reinforcement

Contextualisation

Narrative Creation /
Creative Extension



THE LEARNING AND TEACHING OF PHOTOPOETRY



THE LEARNING AND TEACHING OF PHOTOPOETRY - KEY OBJECTIVES

- To sharpen students' awareness of how photos and poetry **can be integrated creatively to enhance meaning-making**
- To encourage students to **be creative and adventurous** as they appreciate the creative synergy of the art forms

How could these **poetic forms** and **poetic devices** enhance meaning-making in animal photopoetry?

Poetic Forms and Conventions

Acrostic poem

Shape/Concrete poem

Haiku

Limerick

Riddle-like verse

Poetic Devices

Imagery




Personification

Simile/Metaphor



Alliteration

Onomatopoeia






EXPERIMENTING WITH POETIC FORMS AND CONVENTIONS - SOME EXAMPLES

Poetic form	Enhancing meaning-making by, for example...	
<i>Acrostic poem</i>	spelling out a word related to the animals/theme of the photo, adding a playful and structured element	<p><u>P</u>eaceful and calm, <u>A</u>midst the green bamboo grove, <u>N</u>ibbling tender shoots, <u>D</u>elight in every bite, <u>A</u>dorable and serene.</p> 
<i>Shape/Concrete poem</i>	representing the animals visually, adding an artistic layer	<p>Swimming in the blue, fins fluttering, glimmering scales, a splash of colour in the deep water, graceful and free, a life beneath the waves.</p> 
<i>Haiku</i>	capturing the essence of the moment depicted in the photo by means of brevity -> "A haiku comes closest to the shutter's click"	<p>Silent in the deep, A shadow glides through the waves, Nature's fierce dancer.</p> 

EXPERIMENTING WITH POETIC FORMS AND CONVENTIONS - SOME EXAMPLES

Poetic form	Enhancing meaning-making by, for example...	
<i>Limerick</i>	adding layers of humour, rhythm, and narrative to the photo; complementing the playful nature of the animals	A baby monkey named <u>Ray</u> , Loved to swing and to play all <u>day</u> . With a giggle so sweet, He'd tumble and leap, Bringing joy in his own special <u>way</u> . 
<i>Riddle-like verse</i>	encouraging viewers to spend more time contemplating the animals/theme of the photo	A symbol of wisdom, long and clear. With a fortress upon my back, I wander paths both blue and black. My steps are slow, my journey grand. 

EXPERIMENTING WITH POETIC DEVICES - SOME EXAMPLES

Poetic device	Enhancing meaning-making by, for example...	Example
<i>Imagery</i>	making the photo and the animals more tangible by appealing to the senses and painting a detailed picture of its environment and texture	The alligator's <u>rough, wrinkled skin</u> , glistens under the hot sun's gaze. 
<i>Personification</i>	making the animals more relatable by attributing human qualities to them, evoking empathy	The wise old owl <u>gazes thoughtfully, embracing the tranquility</u> of the quiet day. 
<i>Simile/Metaphor</i>	creating vivid imagery of the animals, enriching the readers' understanding and emotional responses	Butterfly, <u>living jewels in flight</u> , dancing in the warm sunlight. 
<i>Alliteration</i>	highlighting specific characteristics of the animals through the repetition of initial consonant sounds, creating a rhythmic quality that makes description more engaging	<u>Slithering silently</u> in the green, unseen. 
<i>Onomatopoeia</i>	bringing the sounds of the scene to life, making the photo more immersive, enhancing the sense of presence and immediacy	A bird <u>chirps and tweets</u> , from the treetop high and neat. 

Creative Use of English

PERSONIFICATION



Giving some human characteristics to something that is not human, such as animals, objects and non-living things

e.g. The school is **overjoyed** when we are back. It **spreads its arms wide** to **welcome** us.

Literary Devices

SIMILE



Making comparisons between two things which have something in common, using the words "like" or "as"

e.g. A good teacher **is like a compass**. He always shows students the correct direction and guides them out of darkness when they are lost.

METAPHOR



Making a statement that says one thing is another, without using the words "like" or "as"

e.g. A teacher **is a gardener** who always nourishes and nurtures students, providing the most favourable environment for them to grow and bloom.

ALLITERATION



Repeating the same consonant sounds at the beginning of words that are near each other

e.g. I am thankful to the **tender** teachers who touch my heart with their hands of love. They teach me to **truly trust** myself and **treasure** my time and **talents**.

HYPERBOLE



Making qualities of people or things stand out by exaggerating them

e.g. My class teacher is the best teacher **in the entire universe!** She never fails to tend to our needs even when she **is drowning in work** and has **a million other tasks** to take care of.

PARALLELISM



Repeating phrases, clauses or sentences that are similar in structure and meaning

e.g. Teachers encourage **minds to think, hands to create and hearts to love.**



THE LEARNING AND TEACHING OF PHOTOPOETRY - SOME SUGGESTED LEARNING ACTIVITIES

	Activity	Objective(s)
<i>Collaborative Photopoetry</i>	Students work together (a photographer + a poet) to create a series of photopoems that explore a common theme	To cater for learner diversity and foster students' creative synergy
<i>Visual Storytelling</i>	Students photograph a story in four to six images, each paired with a line or stanza of poetry	To help students practise concise and impactful writing, focusing on capturing the essence of the image in a few lines
<i>Photo-poem Pairing</i>	Students make photo-poem pairs from a selection of photographs and poems	To encourage students to think critically about the relationship between visual and textual elements

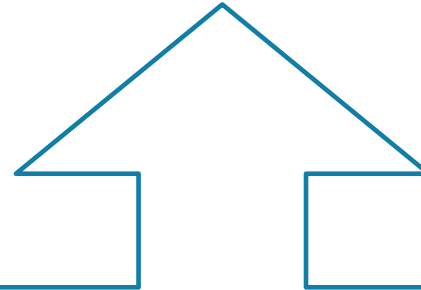
Creative Synergy in Photopoetry

Visual harmony

Thematic reinforcement

Contextualisation

Narrative creation/
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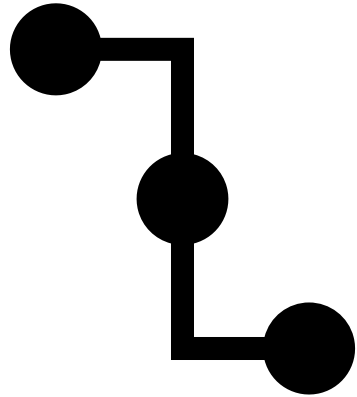
Imagery

Personification

Simile/ Metaphor

Alliteration

Onomatopoeia





動物攝影「詩」創意大挑戰 Animal Photopoetry Creative Challenge



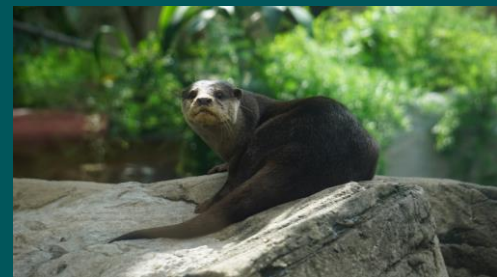
Vision and Mission

Vision

A world where our actions help conserve and protect our natural environment.

Mission

Ocean Park Corporation is a world-class conservation and education hub. We create fun and meaningful experience that are grounded in nature, and complemented by leisure and adventure elements, to nurture nature stewardship.



Activity Map (The Waterfront)

The Waterfront (Area near the entrance)

Little Meerkat & Giant Tortoise Adventure

- Meerkat

Amazing Asian Animals

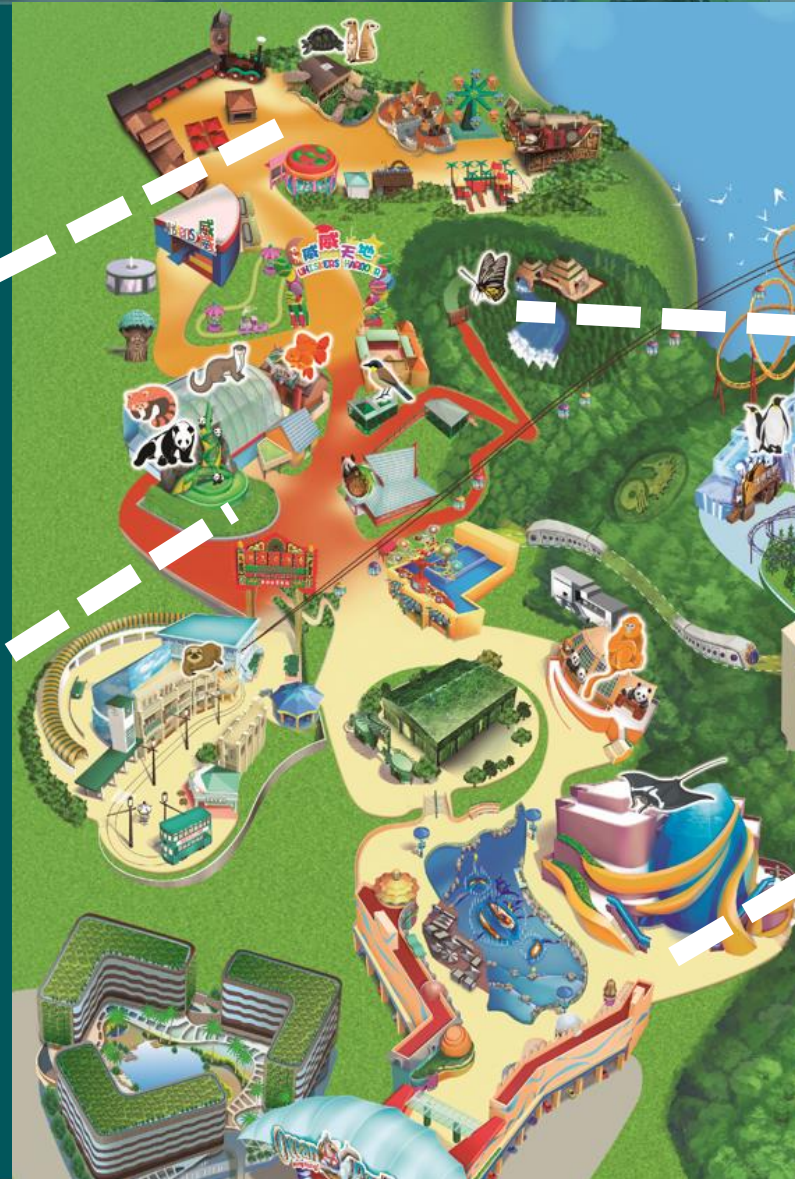
- Chinese Alligator
- Red Panda
- Giant Panda
- Asian Small-clawed Otter
- Chinese giant salamander

Eco Trail

- Butterfly
- Spider

The Grand Aquarium

- Zebra Shark
- Milkfish
- Coral
- Yellow Seahorse



Activity Map (The Summit)



Rainforest

- Poison Dart Frog

Arctic Blast

- Pacific Walrus
- Spotted Seal
- Arctic Fox

Sea Jelly Spectacular

- Sea Jelly

Marine Mammal Breeding and Research Centre

- Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin

South Pole Spectacular

- Southern Rockhopper Penguin

Pacific Pier

- California Sea Lion



Learning Resources



Competition
Details

Awards

Adjudication

Important Dates

Online briefing &
workshop

Application

More Information

Resources

Animal *PHOTO Poetry* Creative Challenge

動物攝影「詩」創意大挑戰



<https://oceanparkhongkong.ievent.hk/event/3089?lang=en>

Resources



Arctic Fox



Asian Small-clawed Otter



Butterfly



California Sea Lion



Poison Dart Frogs



Red Panda



Yellow Seahorse

© Eric Keung



Chinese Alligator



Chinese Giant Salamander



Corals



Giant Panda



Spider



Spotted Seal



Zebra Shark



Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin



Meerkat



Milkfish



Pacific Walrus



Sea Jellies



Sichuan Golden Snub-nosed Monkey

Animal
PHOTO Poetry
Creative Challenge
動物攝影「詩」創意大挑戰

Animal
PHOTO Poetry
Creative Challenge
動物攝影「詩」創意大挑戰

Giant Panda Giant Panda Adventure

Scientific Name: *Ailuropoda melanoleuca*
Other Common Name(s): Panda
Body Length: 1.2 - 1.8 m
Body Weight: 100 kg
Distribution: Bamboo forests, endemic to 3 provinces of China – Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu
Conservation Statuses:

- IUCN Red List - Vulnerable
- CITES - Appendix I
- Chinese Wildlife Conservation Law - Category 1



[Start your exploration in the pandas' home.](#)

The Panda's Habitat

In this transparent tent, you can meet our animal stars – the giant pandas and red pandas. They share the same habitat in the bamboo forests of alpine mountains. We created a living area that imitates their natural habitat, with rivers, waterfalls, trees and slopes. Take a deep breath. Can you feel the cool fresh air? The temperature here is controlled to between 18 and 24 °C to reflect the average temperature and seasonal changes in their natural habitat in the temperate forest.

Seasonal Treats

For our animals' well-being, we provide environmental enrichment to provide variety and stimulate natural behaviour. Food is the most attractive thing to the pandas, so we play with it, making it into tubes or balls with holes, which we call puzzle feeders. We even add decorations and prepare festive feasts to celebrate birthdays and seasonal events with them!

Feeding Time

If you find the giant pandas eating, spend some time to observe them. They put a bunch of bamboo into their mouth and chew with their molars, which are seven times bigger than ours! To grasp the bamboo firmly, they have developed a "false thumb", which is actually an enlarged wrist bone, but functions like our thumb.

A keeper may be standing beside you observing them too. This daily observation helps the keepers assess and monitor the pandas' condition, as any unusual behaviour, such as loss of appetite, is often a sign that the animal is feeling unwell.

Threats & Conservation

Fewer than 1,900 giant pandas remain in the wild. As the habitats of giant pandas are highly fragmented by human activities, many have no way to move to new areas to find food or to mate with other groups. Their short mating periods further complicates their survival, making their immediate conservation particularly vital.



Basic information and animal conservation status

Species introduction

Audio guide

Relevant information/video



Giant Panda

Animal Factsheet - Basic information & Conservation status

Giant Panda



Zone B: Giant Panda Adventure

← Location of animal exhibit

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← Animal photo



Conservation status

Animal Factsheet - Species introduction & Audio guide

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MORE INFO 















- ANIMAL & PLANT GUIDE @ Ocean Park website

Ocean Park Hong Kong

TICKETS & SPECIAL OFFERS | THE EXPERIENCE | HOTELS | ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP | PLAN YOUR EVENTS | **EDUCATION & CONSERVATION** | PARK INFORMATION | ONLINE RESERVATION

BUY TICKETS

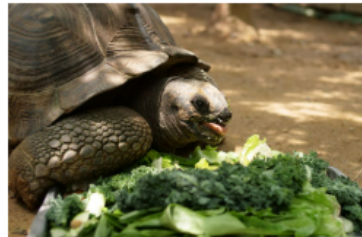
 Arapaima	 Arctic Fox	 Asian Small-clawed Otter	 Blacktip Reef Shark
 Blue-crowned Laughingthrush	 Bowmouth Guitarfish	 Bull Bay	 California Sea Lion
 Capybara	 Chinese Alligator	 Chinese Fan-palm	 Chinese Giant Salamander



Aldabra Giant Tortoise

 [BUY TICKETS](#)


Scientific Name	<i>Geochelone gigantea</i>
Other Common Name(s)	Aldabra tortoise
Body Length	Male: Up to around 120 cm Female: Up to around 90 cm
Body Weight	Up to around 250 kg
Distribution	Scrublands, grasslands, mangroves and beaches on the Aldabra Atoll of Seychelles. Introduced to other islands of Seychelles and parts of Tanzania and Mauritius.



Fun Facts

- These slow tortoises rule their land!
Though they can't race like rabbits, Aldabra giant tortoises are champions when it comes to size! Native to the Aldabra Atoll, they are some of the largest tortoises in the world, and also the largest animals on the island with no natural predators.

Threats & Conservation

 IUCN Red List: Vulnerable

 CITES: Appendix II

The Aldabra Atoll is a low-lying island, with some areas less than two metres above sea level. That makes the tortoises vulnerable to sea level rise and flooding due to climate change.



IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Compiled by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), it aims to assess the conservation status of flora, fauna and fungi, and to provide information to assist and promote conservation.



Currently, there are over 150,300 species being recorded in the IUCN Red List. Over 42,100 species (~28%) are under threat of extinction.



IUCN Red List

Giant panda
IUCN Red List:
Endangered → Vulnerable



你這刹那在何方
我有說話未曾講
瀕危如能逆轉
與你再相伴在旁



Can endangered be reversible?



IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Threatened Species

- EX** Extinct
- EW** Extinct in the Wild: survives only in captivity and/or outside native range
- CR** Critically Endangered: in an extremely critical state of extinction
- EN** Endangered: at a very high risk of extinction
- VU** Vulnerable: at a high risk of extinction
- NT** Near Threatened: close to being endangered in the near future
- LC** Least Concern: with stable population and distribution range
- DD** Data Deficient: lack of sufficient population and distribution data

THE MOST ICONIC THINGS ARE NOT THINGS. **DONATE NOW!**

2024-2

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THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™

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[Assessment process](#)

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AMAZING SPECIES





IUCN Red List

POPULATION TREND



Increasing

NUMBER OF MATURE INDIVIDUALS

500-1,000

Population in detail

HABITAT AND ECOLOGY

Forest

The screenshot shows the IUCN Red List page for the Giant Panda (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*). The page includes a search bar, navigation menu, and a detailed assessment section. The assessment is categorized as 'Vulnerable' (VU) under criteria C2a(i), D1. The last assessment was conducted on 11 April 2016 with a global scope. A QR code is visible on the right side of the page.

Habitat and Ecology in detail

HABITAT AND ECOLOGY

A member of the order Carnivora, Giant Pandas have evolved to specialize on a diet of bamboo (Schaller *et al.* 1985). Bamboo is a poor food source, low in protein and high in lignin and cellulose, and wild Giant Pandas can only digest an average of 17% of dry matter and about 27% of hemi-cellulose (Dierenfeld *et al.* 1982, Schaller *et al.* 1985). Thus, to meet their daily energy requirement, Giant Pandas must consume a large amount of bamboo, up to 12.5 kg per day, and defecate more than 100 times daily (Schaller *et al.* 1985). Pandas have large, muscular jaws with skeletal features to accommodate the musculature and its famous "pseudothumb" used to hold and manipulate bamboo for processing. However, compared with other herbivores, the Panda has very low digestive efficiency because its digestive tract still resembles that of its carnivorous ancestors. The Panda's feeding strategy emphasizes volume, requiring it to allocate much of its time to foraging (approximately 14 hours daily).

While morphological and behavioural adaptations provide some compensation for poor digestive efficiency, the Panda's ability to survive on such a low-quality food source remained mysterious for decades. Even whole-genome sequencing found no specific genes responsible for the digestion of cellulose and hemi-cellulose (Li *et al.* 2010). An explanation was uncovered in a recent metagenomics study that found the Panda's gut



IUCN Red List

Introduction to Featured Animals & Basic Photography Techniques

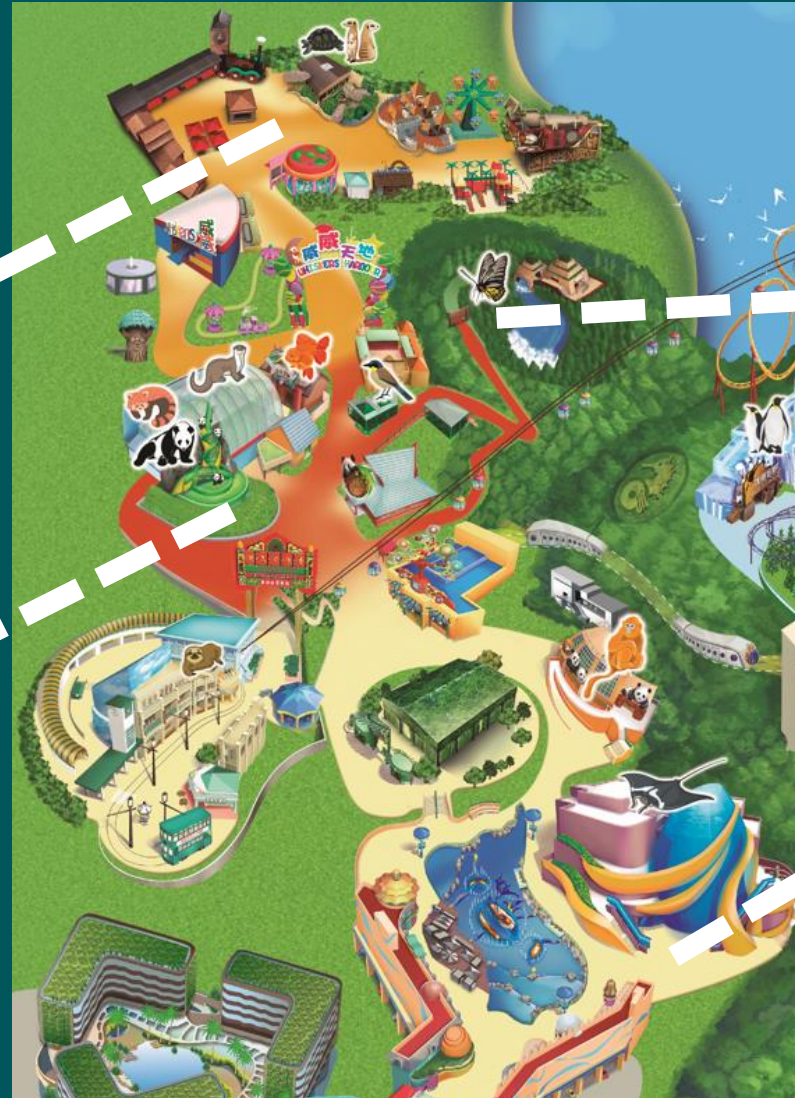
海濱樂園 (山下) Waterfront

Little Meerkat & Giant Tortoise Adventure

- (1) Meerkat

Amazing Asian Animals

- (2) Giant Panda
- (3) Asian Small-clawed Otter



Eco Trail

- (4) Butterfly / Spider

The Grand Aquarium

- (5) Zebra Shark
- (6) Milkfish
- (7) Coral
- (8) Yellow Seahorse



Little Meerkat & Giant Tortoise Adventure

Group 1 - Meerkat

Black eye patches help protect the eyes from intense sunlight by reducing the amount of light entering the eyes.



Inhabiting the desert, meerkats have coat colour that helps them blend into the surroundings.



Meerkats in each family take turns serving as sentries and monitoring the safety around them.

Meerkats have four long, pointed claws on all four paws, which they use for digging and hunting small insects.

IUCN Red List conservation status: Least Concern

Group 1 - Meerkat



- Meerkats take turns to serve as sentries
- Make use of their behavior → look for meerkats standing still on tall rocks and wooden branches



Amazing Asian Animals

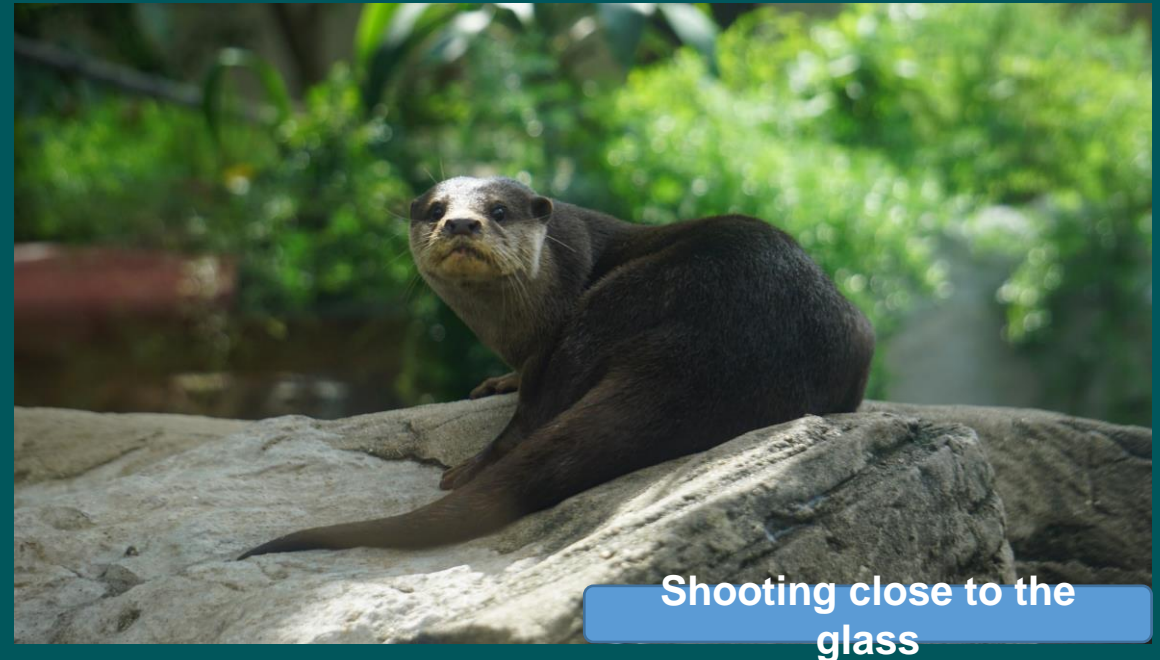
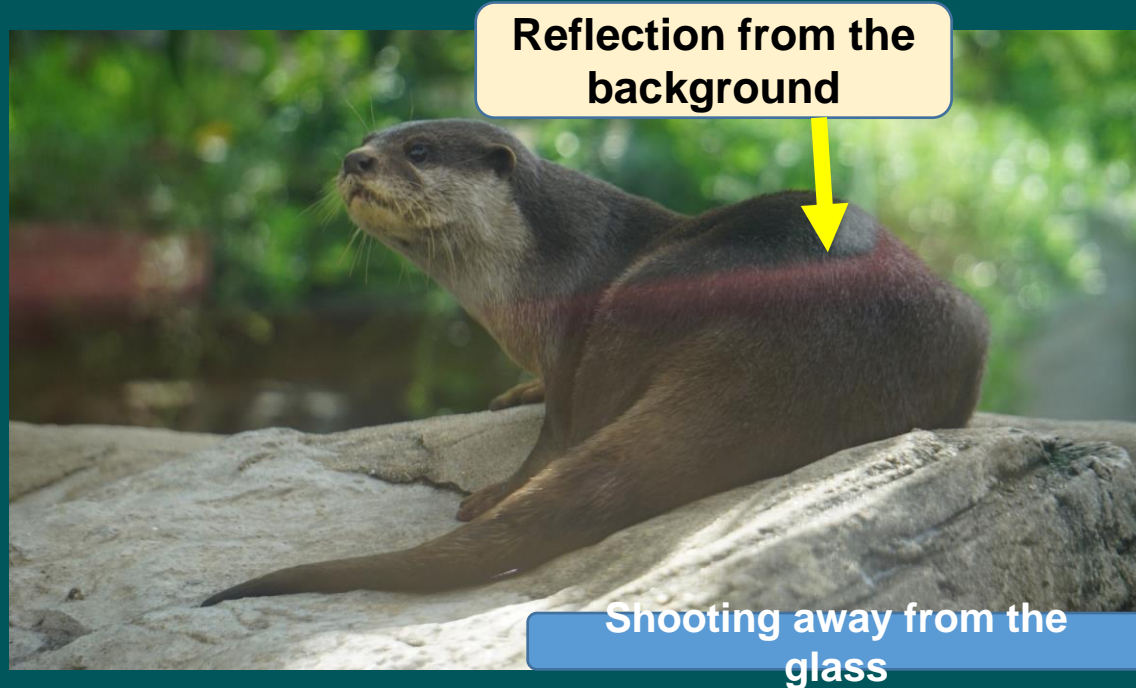


Group 2 - Giant Panda



- Far distance between the fence and the pandas
→ close-up photos: telephoto lenses is preferred

Group 3 - Asian Small-clawed Otter



- To avoid reflections, shooting close to the glass is recommended
- Asian small-clawed otters move quickly & rhythmically → try to capture the moment when they stop

Group 3 - Asian Small-clawed Otter

Asian small-clawed otters have dark brown coats that help them camouflage in rivers and streams.



Asian small-clawed otters have slender fingers.



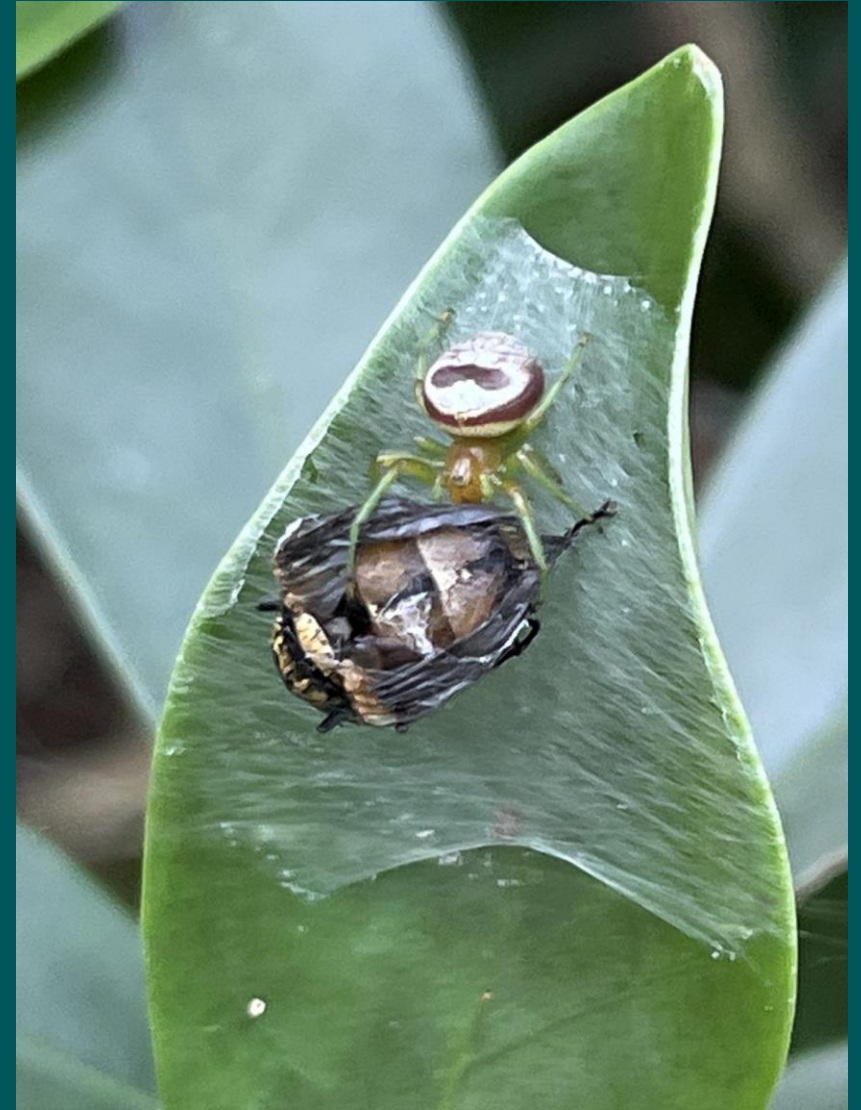
They enjoy living in small family groups and often cuddle on another when sleeping.

IUCN Red List conservation status: Vulnerable



The Eco Trail

Group 4 - Butterfly / Spider



Use Natural Light: Take advantage of natural light. Early morning or late afternoon light can create beautiful, soft images.



The Grand Aquarium

The Grand Aquarium



Due to the large swing amplitude and the fast swimming speed of fish:

- apply burst mode, and choose the best among the photos
- don't follow the fish → predict its swimming route → focus on a further position → capture it when it swims past

Groups 5 & 6

Zebra Shark & Milkfish



Zebra sharks are nocturnal and often hunt at night. They feed on mollusks, crustaceans, and small fish.



Milkfish swim in large schools. When hurt, their body produces an alarm substance which alerts their companions to predators or other danger.

Groups 7 & 8

Coral & Yellow Seahorse



Coral reefs are among the most diverse ecosystems on Earth, providing habitat for about 25% of all marine species.



Yellow seahorses are valuable in traditional Chinese medicine. Although their benefits on health have not been tested, they are still captured and traded.