



Grand Prix Hong Kong 2017

Oct 27 – 29, 2017

香港大獎賽 2017

2017 年 10 月 27 日 – 29 日

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Introduction

Welcome to Hong Kong! Build a modern city on an ancient civilisation, put it at an intersection of cultures, and you get a place that is truly worth exploring. Dive into a festival, hike a mountain trail, catch a show, visit a temple, explore a walled village... this is your guide to the top things to do Hong Kong.

General information

Time Zone : GMT+8

Emergency phone numbers : 999 (Police/Ambulance)

Language

Chinese (Spoken Cantonese, written Traditional Chinese)

English (Most of the HK residence can communicate with foreigner by simple English)

Mandarin (Most of the HK resident can understand Mandarin and speak some Mandarin)

Plug/Socket

The domestic power supply in Hong Kong is based on the UK-standard of 220V-240V on 50Hz. Plug/Socket illustrated as shown.



Climate

Weather in October Average High 80F (27C) Average Low 73F (23C)

Residents and tourists can rejoice as the Hong Kong humidity plummets, meaning everybody can go outside again. Although the humidity has gone, the clear blue skies mean plenty of sunshine and almost no rainfall.

October is luckily free of clouds. This can mean intense sun, however, for which it's advisable to pack a cap and sun cream. The sun can be very strong, even when outdoors for short periods. If you plan to hit the hiking trails in the countryside, bring mosquito repellent, and walking shoes, as well as plenty of bottled water.

Free Wifi

Free Wi-Fi services are widespread in Hong Kong. In particular, there are many Wi-Fi.HK hotspots, which are completely free or free for a certain period of time. Look for the Wi-Fi.HK logo at venues across the city and the Wi-Fi.HK SSID on your device.



You can find these and other free Wi-Fi hotspots at the following locations:

GovWiFi (SSID : “freegovwifi-e” / “freegovwifi”)

The Government’s free Wi-Fi service, GovWiFi is widely available across the city in locations such as: major parks and gardens, visitor centres, public libraries, sports venues, cultural and recreational centres, ferry terminals, cooked food markets and cooked food centres, job centres, community halls, and government buildings.

Hong Kong International Airport (SSID : “#HKAirport Free WiFi”)

Free wireless Internet access is available at most seating and public areas in the passenger terminals. No registration is required. [Learn more here.](#)

MTR stations (SSID : “MTR Free Wi-Fi”)



You can connect to the internet with a mobile device near the ‘MTR Free Wi-Fi Hotspot’ sign in every MTR station for up to 15 minutes per session, with a maximum of five sessions for each smartphone / computer per day.

Suggestions:

You could buy a “Tourist SIM card” in any convince store. It is around HK\$70 – HK\$120 with 1.5G(3G) / 5G (4G).

Transport

1. Railway (MTR)

Railway is the most popular public transportation in Hong Kong as it reaches all downtown areas of Hong Kong. The service hour of MTR is between 6:00am-12:30am but the first/last train may varies among different lines. The average train frequency is 2-5 minutes. For details of ticket fee and travelling time, there are official websites and mobile apps help planning train trips.

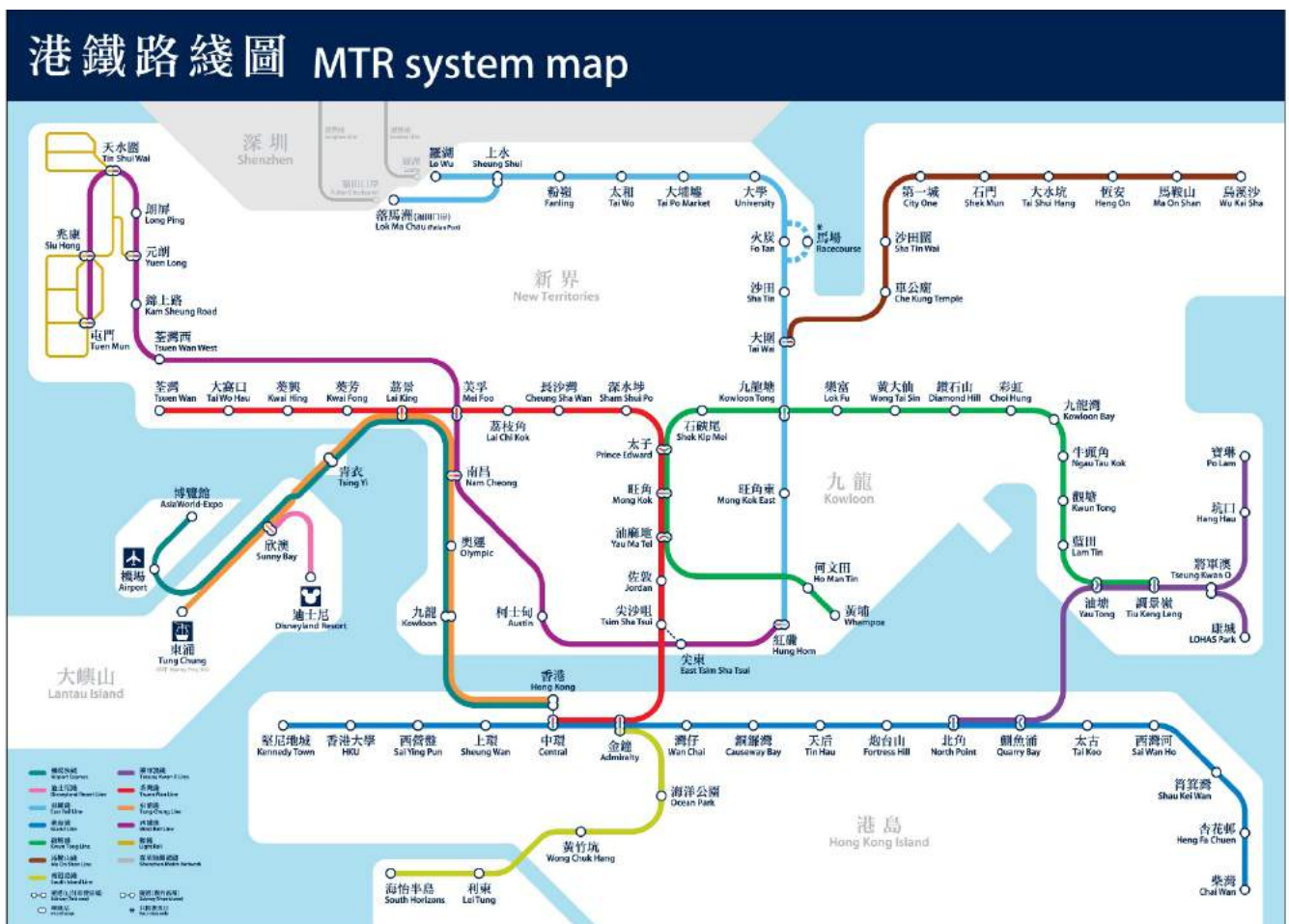
Train Trip Planner Mobile

➤ Apps



Train Trip Planner
Website ➤ version

<http://www.mtr.com.hk/en/customer/jp/index.php>



2. Airport Express

This is the easiest way to travel between airport and downtown.
The fixed ticket price and discount is shown as below.

Table 1. Group Ticket promotional fare

Group Travel	Group of 2	Group of 3	Group 4
Hong Kong - Airport	\$170	\$230	\$280
Kowloon - Airport	\$150	\$210	\$250
Tsing Yi - Airport	\$100	\$140	\$170

*All prices listed are in Hong Kong dollars

**All prices listed are the total cost for the whole group

Reference:

http://www.mtr.com.hk/en/customer/tickets/promotions_4persons.html

Table 2. Single ticket fares

	Octopus**	Single Journey Ticket	Round Trip Ticket***
Hong Kong - Airport	\$110	\$115	\$205
Kowloon - Airport	\$100	\$105	\$185
Tsing Yi - Airport	\$65	\$70	\$120

*All prices listed are in Hong Kong dollars

**Octopus card is explained in later session

***The round trip ticket is valid for 30 days from date of issue

Reference: http://www.mtr.com.hk/en/customer/tickets/tf_index.html

3. Other Public Transport

There are some more common public transports in Hong Kong for reaching outlying areas or facilitate travelling in certain district. However, travel carefully or ask other locals due to its complexity.



Bus: It can reach downtown and rural areas in Hong Kong. There are 2 major bus companies in Hong Kong. Details can be found in below:
KMB: <http://www.kmb.hk/en/>
CityBus: <http://www.nwstbus.com.hk/home/default.aspx?intLangID=1>



Minibus: There are green and red minibus which serves as regional and cross-district transportation respectively. However, most drivers are proficiency in Chinese only.
Minibus Route Directory: <http://www.16seats.net/eng/gmb/gmb.html>



Tram: A historical railway system on Hong Kong Island, it travels from Kennedy Town to Shau Kei Wan. The fee is fixed at \$2.3 HKD per trip.
<https://www.hktramways.com/en/>



Star Ferry: One of the historical public transport to travel between Kowloon and Hong Kong Island.
<http://www.starferry.com.hk/en/home>

There are also other ferries travelling to different islands in Hong Kong, including Cheung Chau.
<http://www.nwff.com.hk/public/home.php>

4. Taxi

Taxis in Hong Kong are categorized by three colours. The red taxi is the urban taxi and very common in the city. Meanwhile, green and blue taxi only travel within rural area. Different colour taxis use different fare tables.

Red operate throughout most of Hong Kong	Green for New Territories ONLY	Blue for Lantau Island ONLY
		

Red Taxi Fare Table

	Fare (HKD)
First 2 kilometres or any part thereof	\$24
Every subsequent 200 meters or any part thereof, or every period of 1 minute waiting time or any part thereof	
● For fare meters below HK\$83.5	\$1.7
● For fare meters of HK\$83.5 and above	\$1.2
Additional Charges	
Every piece of baggage (Except light personal hand baggage carried inside passenger compartment)	\$ 6

* If the taxi travel across toll tunnel, toll road or toll area, surcharge is required based on the toll paid by driver. Details can be found in http://www.td.gov.hk/en/transport_in_hong_kong/public_transport/taxi/taxi_fare_of_hong_kong/index.html

Octopus Card

Octopus cards is a convenient stored-value electronic card that can be used to pay transportation fee in most of the transport



mentioned above (except taxis) and purchase items in convenient stores, vending machines and supermarkets. Simply place the Octopus card over a reader and the correct amount will be automatically deducted from the stored value. For more details about Octopus Card, you can visit

<http://www.octopus.com.hk/en/consumer/tourist/what-is-octopus/index.html>

How to purchase the Octopus Card?

There are two types of octopus card for foreigners. **Sold Tourist Octopus** is a non-returnable card with iconic Hong Kong design. It costs HK\$39, which is non-refundable, for an electronic card without any initial stored value. You need to reload (add value to) the card for further usage. It can be bought in all convenient stores, including 7-eleven and Circle K.

Another type of octopus card is **On-loan Octopus**. It costs HK\$150, including HK\$50 deposit, which is refundable, and HK\$100 initial stored value. It can be bought in any MTR station customer service centres.

How to reload (add values to) the Octopus Card?

You need to reload (add values to) the octopus card if the stored value become zero or negative. You can do so in any MTR customer service centres, convenient stores, supermarkets, McDonald's and Starbucks, etc. The minimum reload value is

HK\$50.

How to refund the Octopus Card?

You can refund the octopus card in any MTR customer service centres only. A refund handling fee of HK\$9 will be charged if you return the on-loan octopus less than 90 days from date of issue.

If the remaining value is HK\$500 or more, it will be returned to Octopus Cards Limited for processing. We will notify you of the refund arrangement within 9 working days. **THUS, DON'T ADD TOO MUCH VALUE.**

If the remaining value is less than HK\$500, you will receive an on-the-spot refund of your HK\$50 deposit (applicable to Standard On-Loan Octopus only) and the remaining value, if any.

Spending

Currency

The official currency in Hong Kong is HKD. The exchange ratio of HKD is about 7.8HKD ~ 1USD. You could easily find exchange stores in city area which could exchange EURO/USD/JPY/CNY with a good rate.

Hong Kong dollar notes in everyday circulation are \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. **Please note that most of the stores do not accept \$1,000 note.**



HK Governments issues coins of \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1, 50 cents, 20 cents and 10 cents.



We do have both HK\$10 note and HK\$10 coin.

Traveler's cheques

Traveler's cheques are accepted by most leading banks and hotels. Most of the retailer's store does not accept traveler's cheques.

Credit cards

VISA and MasterCard are welcome at many hotels, retail shops and restaurants.

American Express are not widely accepted.

Such premises usually display stickers showing the credit cards they accept at their entrances.

ATM

ATMs can be found almost everywhere. Many take international cards and some HSBC 'Electronic Money' machines provide 24-hour cash withdrawal (HK\$) facilities for Visa and MasterCard holders.

Octopus Card

As mentioned before, Octopus card are welcomed at most of the convenience stores, fast food shops, supermarkets, cake shops and even vending machines.

The Quality Tourism Services (QTS) Scheme

You can trust shops displaying the QTS sign because they must pass stringent annual quality assessments.



Plastic Shopping Bag Charge

All retail businesses in Hong Kong are required to charge a minimum levy of HK\$0.50 for each plastic shopping bag provided to customers.

Parallel imports

Parallel imports are legal in Hong Kong. However, they often offer a restricted guarantee or limited after-sale service.

Sales Tax

Mostly, no. All goods, other than liquor and tobacco, are tax-free.

Tipping

Tipping is totally optional. Most of the Hong Kong citizens do not tip.

Tipping at Restaurant

Most restaurants in Hong Kong will slap an extra 10% service charge on to your bill. This is usually flagged in the menu and you don't really need to contribute more than this 10%.

Tipping at Bar/Pub

It's not expected to leave a tip in a bar or pub unless you are seated and receiving table service from a waitress. Actually, if you are, you will, as at restaurants, usually find 10% added on to the bill as a service charge. Leave more if you receive excellent service.

Tipping your taxi driver

They don't expect to be tipped. But it is quite common they would only round up the fare in dollar. E.g. If the ride comes to HK\$42.30, you pay the HK\$50-note, you would probably get HK\$7 or HK\$7.50 back.

Accommodation

Staff Hotel

Name	Camlux Hotel
Address	15 Wang Kwong Road, Kowloon Bay, Hong Kong
Tel	(852) 2593 2828
Email	info@camluxhotel.com
Website	http://www.camluxhotel.com/

Hotel Map



Tournament Venue

Name	STAR HALL, 3/F Kowloon Bay International Trade and Exhibition Center
Address	1 Trademart Drive, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Staff Hotel to Venue

It's in walkable distance.

Sightseeing

Top 5 Attractions

1. The Peak



The view is what makes The Peak one of the most popular attractions in Hong Kong. By day, you could stretch across sparkling skyscrapers and Victoria Harbor all the way to the green hills of the New Territories. In early evening this panorama melts into pink and orange before reincarnating as a dazzling galaxy of light, shimmering beneath you.

Highlights:

Peak Tram, Madame Tussauds Hong Kong, Peak Tower

How to get there:

- Peak Tram from the Peak Tram Lower Terminus on Garden Road (reach it by taking bus 15C from the lay-by outside the Central Pier, or walk from MTR Central Station, Exit J2.)
- Bus 15 from Exchange Square bus terminus (near MTR Hong Kong Station, Exit D)
- Minibus 1 from MTR Hong Kong Station public transport interchange.

2. Tsim Sha Tsui



Starting at the colonial-era Clock Tower and stretching all the way to Hung Hom, a stroll along the Tsim Sha Tsui Promenade takes one past the Hong Kong Cultural Centre, the Hong Kong Space Museum, the Hong Kong Museum of Art and Avenue of Stars. But like most of the love birds and shutterbugs on the promenade, your gaze will be drawn south to the dramatic topographical and architectural spectacle that is the Hong Kong Island skyline towering over the busy waters of Victoria Harbor. .

Highlights:

the Hong Kong Cultural Centre, the Hong Kong Space Museum of Art , Avenue of Stars, Clock Tower, Victoria Harbor

How to get there:

- MTR Tsim Sha Tsui Station Exit E. Walk towards Salisbury Road then turn right, take subway (pedestrian tunnel) next to YWCA to Hong Kong Cultural Centre, then walk to the Star Ferry Pier.
- Take the Star Ferry from Central or Wan Chai. The Promenade is next to the Star Ferry Pier in Tsim Sha Tsui.

3. Mong Kok



Mong Kok is Hong Kong's most congested shopping and residential district. The neon-bathed historic streets that wind through one of the densest parts of the world are worth visiting - just for the 'peoplescapes' alone. It just so happens that the shopping is excellent too.

The neighborhood includes one of Hong Kong's most popular markets, the Ladies' Market, and also has a ton of shopping streets, which are a common feature in southern China. Conveniently, these are where a cluster of merchants sell one type of product on a single street. Mong Kok has entire streets and street sections dedicated to the sale of goldfish, flowers, birds, sneakers, and kitchenware.

Just about everything from bargain household objects to luxury jewelry is bought, sold and haggled over in Mong Kok. Sai Yeung Choi Street sells electronics, cosmetics and clothes; Shantung Street and Dundas Street are where you can pick up the latest Japanese and Western fashion and accessories; while Langham Place is one of the many malls where you can do your Mong Kok shopping in air-conditioned comfort.

Highlights:

The Ladies' Market (Tung Choi Street), Electronics Gadgets Street (Sai Yeung Choi Street), Sport Shoes Street (Fa Yuen Street)

How to get there:

- MTR Mong Kok Station, Exit E2.

4. Temple Street Night Market



Temple Street Night Market is a popular street bazaar, named after a Tin Hau temple located in the centre of its main drag, and a place so steeped in local atmosphere that it has served as the backdrop to many a memorable movie. There are traders with wares, the opera singers and fortune tellers.

Trinkets, tea ware, electronics, watches, menswear, jade and antiques are scrutinized and haggled over, while claypot rice, seafood, noodles and other treats are consumed with gusto.

Temple Street Night Market is an enduring example of the theatre and festivity of a Chinese market. And it's on show nightly.

Highlights:

Fortune Tellers, Chinese Opera Singers, Street Food Stalls, Small Gadgets

How to get there:

- MTR Yau Ma Tei Station, Exit C, turn onto Temple Street at Man Ming Lane.
- MTR Jordan Station, Exit A. Turn right onto Jordan Road and then take another right onto Temple Street.

5. (Sik Sik Yuen) Wong Tai Sin Temple



The Wong Tai Sin Temple's claim to 'make every wish come true upon request' might have something to do with its popularity. Home to three religions (Taoism, Buddhism and Confucianism) its natural setting and beautifully ornamented buildings make it as much a scenic attraction as an important religious centre.

The temple commemorates the famous monk of yore, Wong Tai Sin (also known as Huang Chu-ping), who was born in the 4th century and became a deity at Heng Shan (Red Pine Hill). In 1915, Taoist priest Liang Ren-an carried a sacred portrait of Wong Tai Sin from Guangdong in southern China to Hong Kong. Now housing this precious portrait, the Wong Tai Sin Temple is where worshippers pray for good fortune through offerings, divine guidance and fortune telling.

Feng Shui enthusiasts may notice structures representing the five geomantic elements: the Bronze Pavilion (metal); the Archives Hall (wood); the Yuk Yik Fountain (water); the Yue Heung Shrine (fire), where the Buddha of the Lighting Lamp is worshipped; and the Earth Wall (earth). Other areas of the complex include the Three Saints Hall, the Confucian Hall and the extravagantly colorful Good Wish Garden that is lavishly decorated with *chinoiserie*.

Highlights:

(Believe it or not, several overseas Pro Players shares that their "Make Top8" wish comes true after they make their wishes at there.)

How to get there:

- MTR Wong Tai Sin Station, Exit B2, walk for about three minutes.

Somewhere else you may be interested in

Kowloon Walled City Park



Kowloon Walled City Park sits on the very site of the former Kowloon Walled City, remembered today as a haven of crime and debauchery.

The site was built by Chinese imperial officials since the 16th century. In 1898 when the New Territories were leased to Britain, Chinese troops and officials were forced to vacate. Behind them they left a power vacuum that was filled by criminals, and the garrison became a city within a city.

Throughout the 20th century, fugitives and other criminal elements flocked to the lawless enclave. Beyond the reach of the law, the area mushroomed into a squalid maze of illegally constructed buildings, where everything from drug trafficking and prostitution to unlicensed dentistry flourished in a labyrinth of dank, dark alleyways.

In 1987, with the agreement of China, the colonial government finally took control of the no-go area, resettled its inhabitants, and replaced the slum with a park. Today, the Chinese-style park preserves traces of the walled city, most notably its *Yamen*, the imperial government administrative building. The Jiangnan garden-style of the park also offers visitors a chance to appreciate the beauty of nature in a place where the darker side of human nature once flourished.

How to get there:

- MTR Lok Fu Station Exit B, then take a taxi to Tung Tau Tsuen Road.

Lui Seng Chun



Lui Seng Chun was designed and built by architect W.H. Bourne and completed in 1931. Now listed as a heritage site, the building is a good example of a *Tong Lau*, or Chinese shophouse, with features typical of the verandah-style of construction common before the Second World War. Typical of all *Tong Laus* at the time, the ground floor of the four-storey building was used for retail while the upper floors were used as dwellings.

In 2008, Hong Kong Baptist University, with financial assistance from the Government, revitalized the building and transformed it into the Hong Kong Baptist University School of Chinese Medicine – Lui Seng Chun. The building now includes a herbal tea shop on the ground floor as well as a display introducing the old Lui Seng Chun. The remainder of the building is dedicated to the practice of traditional Chinese medicine.

The ground floor is open to the public and free guided tours to other floors are available by registration. For registration, please check the link below.

<http://scm.hkbu.edu.hk/lsc/en/registration.html>

How to get there:

- MTR Prince Edward Station Exit C2. Walk along Prince Edward Road West to Lai Chi Kok Road. Proceed along Lai Chi Kok Road until you reach Lui Seng Chun.

Murray House



Among the more interesting sites in the fishing village of Stanley is Murray House, a 160-year-old restored three-storey colonial building that was dismantled in 1982 and transplanted from its original site in Central to be rebuilt on the Stanley waterfront. The picturesque village on the south side of Hong Kong Island is gaining a reputation as a gourmet hot spot and foodies are drawn to the restaurants on the first floor of Murray House, some of which have great sea views.

How to get there:

- MTR Prince Edward Station Exit C2. Walk along Prince Edward Road West to MTR Hong Kong Station, Exit D. Then take Bus 6, 6A, 6X, 66 or 260 from Central Exchange Square bus terminus.
- MTR Causeway Bay Station, Exit B. Walk to Tang Lung Street, then take minibus 40.

Duddell Street Steps & Gas Lamps



If you would like to know what Hong Kong was lit like before neon was invented go to Duddell Street Steps where you will see the last four gas lights in Hong Kong. The steps were built between 1875 and 1889 and the gas lamps surmount the balustrades at the top and foot of the steps.

The vintage glow is a favorite with movie and TV show directors and fans of Hong Kong rom-coms will probably recognize the location. The Hong Kong and China Gas Company, which was originally founded to provide street lighting in Hong Kong, keeps these four burning on into the 21st century as objects of historical interest.

How to get there:

- MTR Central Station, Exit D1. Walk through Pedder Street to Queen's Road Central, then turn left to Duddell Street.

Wishing Trees and Tin Hau Temple at Lam Tsuen



Lam Tsuen Wishing Trees

In the past, whenever there was a festival, villagers would throw joss paper into these two trees and make wishes. The higher the branch the joss paper landed on, the more likely it was the wish would come true. People from all over Hong Kong still come here in their droves to make wishes during festivals; however, as it's not just local villagers hoping to try their luck in the trees anymore, measures have been introduced to protect the wishing trees from becoming buried in paper. Nowadays, wishes are more tidily made by tying joss paper to nearby wooden racks or imitation trees.

Tin Hau Temple

Tin Hau, Goddess of the Sea, is revered by fishermen and anyone whose life and destiny is tied to the sea. Temples that honor her are found in abundance in Chinese coastal communities throughout Asia. Hong Kong is no exception.

How to get there:

- Bus 64K or 64P at MTR Tai Po Market Station, get off at Fong Ma Po Station; or minibus 25K and get off at Lam Tsuen Wishing Trees; or MTR Tai Wo Station and take a taxi.

Cuisine

If you come to Hong Kong, there are certain foods that you cannot leave without trying.

Dim Sum



As Cantonese people tend to avoid fried foods early in the day, steamed dishes dominate most dim sum menus. There are also snack-sized portions of pan-fried, deep-fried, and baked served in bamboo containers, which are designed to be eaten communally and washed down with tea. Hence, going for dim sum is known as yum cha, which literally means 'drinking tea.' Usually a brunch or lunch affair, it is a common form of family, co-worker and other group get-togethers.



Steamed shrimp dumpling

Shrimp wrapped in a thinly-rolled piece of translucent wheat dough. Often, the dumpling will include pork. Ideally, the contents will be 70 per cent shrimp and 30 per cent pork.



Shao Mai

A type of Chinese dumpling. The typical Cantonese dim sum variant consists of ground pork, whole or chopped shrimp, shiitake mushrooms, green onions and ginger, wrapped in thin wheat dough, seasoned with Chinese rice wine, soy sauce and sesame oil, and garnished with a dollop of crab roe.



Barbecued pork bun

Tender, sweet, slow-roasted pork tenderloin, usually seasoned in oyster sauce, and encased in a fine, soft bun.



Cheung Fen

A thin roll of rice flour, filled with shrimp, beef, sweet barbecued pork or other ingredients. It is usually steamed and served with soy sauce.

(cont'd)

Dim Sum



Spring rolls

A variety of vegetable and sometimes meat ingredients are rolled inside a sheet of thin dough and deep fried.



Deep-fried shrimp dumpling

Shrimp, sometimes with pork fat, wrapped in dough and deep fried. Crispy exterior, juicy filling!



Barbecued pork pastry

Sweet, barbecued pork in a thin, flaky pastry.

Something you may wish to know....

You may find people tapping fingers on the table to express gratitude when someone pours tea for them.



This ritual originated with a Qing dynasty emperor who liked to travel the land disguised as a commoner. On one such occasion he was in a teahouse with his officials and took his turn to pour tea. His officials could not accept this honor without kowtowing, but also could not kowtow without blowing the emperor's cover. Instead, they tapped three fingers on the table, one representing the bowed head and the other two the prostrate arms.

Chinese Barbecue (*Siu Mei*)



It is impossible to miss this cuisine in Hong Kong because after the highly-seasoned meats are roasted on spits over an open fire or in a rotisserie oven, they are hung inside the restaurant and visible from the street. You'll see it hanging in fast-food chains, high-end restaurants and supermarkets. It is a sight – and taste -- that is ubiquitous wherever there are Chinese communities.

Chinese barbecue restaurants usually have highly flexible menus that allow you to pair your roast meats with rice, noodles or rice noodles. Combo plates enable solo diners to sample several meats in one meal.



Barbecued pork (*Char Siu*)

It refers to seasoned boneless pork, barbecued over an open fire or covered oven on forks. The pork is seasoned with honey, spices, fermented tofu and rice wine. Malt sugar provides its characteristic glaze.



Barbecued goose

Seasoned goose, roasted in a charcoal oven until the meat is tender and the skin crispy, then sliced and served with plum sauce.



Roast pork (*Siu Yuk*)

It has its origins in village celebrations, when a whole pig would be slaughtered and cooked. This variety of roast usually involves cooking a 10 to 20 kg seasoned pig in a charcoal oven until the skin becomes crispy while the meat remains tender. A large fork is used to place the pig's carcass in the oven, while hot water is applied to it to cause the skin to tighten.



Roast suckling pig

This is a two to six month-old pig, roasted at high temperature in a charcoal oven until meat is tender and skin is crispy. This is a banquet favorite and usually the first dish to be served.

Late Night Eats

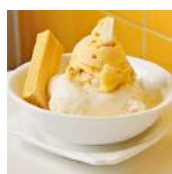


To experience the vibrant eating culture, you also have to consider when to eat. Hot, humid days are the probable cause of the busy night markets found in southern China; but in Hong Kong this tropical custom is only one factor in the popularity of midnight munchies. Other factors include the 24 hour nature of this fast paced city and the tendency of its industrious population to work late into the evening. If you get on the Hong Kong clock and schedule your meal a bit later, you'll be able to experience some of the city's truest flavors.



Chiu Chow Style Late Night Eats (*Chiu Chow Da Lang*)

Chiu Chow is a region in China's Guangdong Province. Their cuisine is popular in Hong Kong, especially the late night street stall fare, called *Da Lang*. Relatively salty, *Chiu Chow Da Lang* goes well with a cold beer.



Hong Kong Desserts

As varied and diverse as the city that created them, Hong Kong sweets are often fusions of Chinese and Southeast Asian flavors and tend to be lighter than their European counterparts.



Hotpot

When eating hotpot, diners stew ingredients including meats, seafood and vegetables in a pot of soup; but Chinese hotpot comes in a dizzying array of shapes and sizes. Nonetheless, it is always a hearty, communal eating experience best enjoyed with friends and beers on evening.



Noodle and Congee

Noodles and the rice porridge called congee are often served under the same roof and in late night eateries. Congee ranges from the plain starchy variety to the lighter versions that include vegetables and meat and even hotpots in which the ingredients are cooked in a congee soup.

Tea Restaurant



Sometimes, Hong Kong people would like to have Chinese afternoon tea in the Tea Restaurant.



Egg Tart

Consists of an outer pastry crust that is filled with egg custard and baked.



Pineapple Bun (*Bo Lo Baau*)

The top of the pineapple bun (the part which is made to resemble a pineapple) is made of a dough similar to that used to make sugar cookies, which consists of sugar, eggs, flour, and lard. It is crunchy and is quite sweet compared to the bread underneath. The bread dough underneath is the same used in Chinese style Western breads, which is a softer and sweeter dough compared to Western breads.

Although it is known as "pineapple bun", the traditional version contains no pineapple. The name originated from the fact that its sugary top crust is cooked to a golden-brown color, and because its checkered top resembles the epicarp of a pineapple.

It is very similar to the Japanese melonpan in its manner of cooking and in the fact that it is named according to its appearance.



Buttered Pineapple Bun (*Bo Lo Yau*)

It is a pineapple bun with a piece of butter stuffed inside. Typically, the bun would be brought hot from the oven to the diner's table.

(Cont' d)

Tea Restaurant



Hong Kong Style French Toast

It is made by deep-frying stacked sliced bread dipped in beaten egg or soy, served with a slab of butter and topped with golden syrup, or honey.



Hong Kong Style Milk Tea

Consisting of black tea with evaporated milk. Can be served in ice or hot.



Yuan Yang

Made of a mixture of coffee and Hong Kong Style Milk Tea. Can be served in ice or hot.



Cha Chow

Hong Kong Style milk tea prepared with condensed milk, instead of evaporated milk and sugar. Its taste is, as can be expected, sweeter than ordinary milk tea. Only served in hot.



Lemon Water with Honey



Watercress Honey Water

Card Game Store

(Sorted by Alphabetical Order)

A Joy HK Ltd	Rm 19 ,2/F ,Cheuk Ming Mansion, 57 Tai Ho Rd ,Tseun Wan/ (852) 6704 2789
B44 Playhouse	Rm A,11/F, Winfield Industrial Building ,3 Kin Kwan Street, Tuen Mun/(852) 98706002
Basic Land	Rm F, 3/F, Independent, 501 Nathan Road, Yau Ma Tei / (852) 9300 0421
Battleground	Rm A09, 5/F, Great Wall Factory Building, 11 Cheung Shun Street, Lai Chi Kok / (852) 9681 0617
Game's Lair	14/F Block B Vigor Industrial Building Room 12A, Cheung Tat Road, Tsing Yi / (852) 9470 0777
League Castle (Mong Kok)	Rm 04, 12/F, President Commercial Centre, 608 Nathan Road, Mong Kok /(852)23800316
League Castle (Wanchai)	RM 01, 7/F, Wan Chai Comm Centre, 109-204 Johnston Road, Wan Chai / (852) 2834 5000
Magic Teens	Shop B-9 G/F Smiling plaza, 155-181 castle peak road, Sham shui Po / (852) 9638 5796
MTG Mint Card Ltd	9B 205-211 Wing Lok Street, Sheung Wan / (852) 2815 0097
The Vault	512A, 5/F, Sing Wing Factory Building, 15-17 Shing Yip Street, Kwun Tong /(852) 91874366
The War Room	Rm 2B, Sze Lai Building, 241-243 HENNESSY ROAD, Wan Chai / (852) 51919238
Weatherlight	Unit 35 , 6/F, Shing Yip Industrial Building, 19-21 Sing Yip Street, Kwun Tong / (852) 9311 1843

Contact

Country Code (852)

Emergency (Police / Ambulance)	999
Order a Taxi	(852) 2383 0168 (852) 2398 1881 (852) 2729 6600 *personally preferred only
Taxi Union Lost Report Service Centre	(852) 2385 8288
Road Co-op Lost & Found 24 Hours Free Hotline for Lost Property on Taxis Hotline	(852) 1872 920
Camlux Hotel (Staff Hotel)	(852) 2593 2828
Kowloonbay International Trade & Exhibition Centre	(852) 2620 2222
Joe Lau (Level 3 @ HK)	(852) 9041 3621
Alex Yeung (Level 3 @ HK)	(852) 6845 2753

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