Foreword

People, Trees, Harmony

This Tree & Landscape Map prepared by the Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section, Development Bureau, aims to highlight the greening and landscape assets in different parts of Hong Kong, so as to promote the understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of open spaces and trees.
中西區有多個歷史悠久的公園，見證了香港的種種演變，而石牆樹則是中西區的重要園境特色。
Central & Western District has a variety of parks with a long history which have witnessed the changes in Hong Kong. Stone wall trees are one of the special landscape features in the district.
香港動植物公園

Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens

Avenue of Sweet Gum (Liquidambar formosana)
Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens was built in 1871. It occupies an area of 5.6 hectares, and is an important green space in the Central District. The eastern part of the gardens comprises the Children’s Playground, Aviaries, Green House, Fountain Terrace Garden and different zones planted with specific plant species. The Avenue of Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar formosana*) is an attractive scenic spot in autumn during which the foliage turns yellow, orange and red. The western part of the gardens is home to mammals and reptiles.
FLOWERING PLANT GUIDE

Native Species

1. Red Azalea (Rhododendron simsii)
2. Brazil Raintree (Brunfelsia calycina)
3. Bridal Wreath (Spiraea cantoniensis)
4. Chinese Hibiscus (Hibiscus rosa-sinensis)
5. Mickey Mouse Plant (Ochna kirkii)
6. Mango (Mangifera indica)
7. Brazil Bougainvillea (Bougainvillea spectabilis)
8. Rose of Venezuela (Brownea grandiceps)
9. Aromatic Plant (Adhatoda vasica)
10. Hong Kong Orchid Tree (Bauhinia blakeana)
11. Japanese Camellia (Camellia japonica)
12. Rose of Venezuela (Brownea grandiceps)

Shrub

Tree
### Hong Kong Park

The Hong Kong Park in Central was opened in May 1991, covering an area of 8 hectares. The present site of the park was originally a garrison named Victoria Barracks. It has become a large and valuable green space as well as a well-known tourist attraction amidst the closely packed commercial buildings in Central. The theme, Flowing Water, is exemplified in various water features within the park, including the Fountain Plaza on the east, the Conservatory and Waterfall on the south, the Walk-through Aviary on the west and the artificial lake on the north. These water elements have linked up the green spaces of the park. Visitors can go up the Vantage Point for a panoramic view of the park. Moreover, the park has many mature trees and many of them are Old and Valuable Trees (OVTs), and thus providing a habitat for wild birds, squirrels and other small animals.
The Walk-through Aviary is located at the southwest central area of the Park. When visitors go up the Vantage Point, they can easily recognise the Aviary by its giant metallic cage and supporting arches. The Aviary has an elevated walkway that allows visitors to walk through the tree canopy so that they can view the birds, trees and plants from various elevations. Shallow pools and small waterfalls can be found at the lower end of the Aviary, which is a nice place to view waterfowls and riparian plants.
The Humid Plant House of the Conservatory displays a wide variety of ferns, palms, bromeliads from South Africa, Southeast Asia and America.

The linear Fountain Plaza does not only lead visitors to the main park area, but also provide a comfortable rest area.

The verdant slope outside the Cotton Tree Drive Marriage Registry in the heart of the park is an ideal backdrop for photography.

The thundering sound of the waterfall draws visitors' attention while the interesting forms of artificial rocks catch people's eyes.

The verdant slope outside the Cotton Tree Drive Marriage Registry in the heart of the park is an ideal backdrop for photography.
The Hong Kong City Hall complex, which comprises two building blocks and a memorial garden, was opened in 1962. Within the garden is a shrine, which was built in memory of those died in the defence of Hong Kong during the Anti-Japanese War between 1941 and 1945 in Hong Kong.

In the Memorial Garden, there is an Old and Valuable Tree – Sausage-tree (*Kigelia pinnata*), which is the only one of its kind listed on the OVT Register, and it is selected because it is a rare species.
Chater Garden was opened in 1983. Formerly it was the site of the Hong Kong Cricket Club, but now is a public garden in the heart of the Central District. Although the garden is small, it contains unique waterscapes and a Tree Walk, which is a good place to take refuge from the busy streets.
The Cenotaph was constructed to commemorate the dead in the two World Wars.

The Statue Square Gardens was built in the late 19th century on reclaimed land. Historically, there were a number of statues on the square, mainly the British royalty including Queen Victoria, but today the only one is the statue of Sir Thomas Jackson, who was the chief manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Besides the statue, the garden has a few large fountains, greeneries and seating areas which provide a relaxing environment amidst the high rise commercial buildings in the Central Business District of Hong Kong.
國際金融中心平台花園

ifc Podium Garden is located at the podium level 4 of the ifc mall. The central part of the garden contains a water feature, rectangular lawn areas, and some coloured glass sculptures by Korean artist, Ahn Pil-Yun. The podium garden is a good vantage point for visitors to view the Victoria Harbour.
Water feature and coloured glass sculptures, “The Flux”

Rectangular lawn area

Metal chairs near the water feature can be freely rotated

From the podium, visitors can enjoy the seaview of the Victoria Harbour with Kowloon Peninsula as a backdrop.
Tamar Park is located at Tamar, Admiralty. The park is adjacent to the Central Government Offices at Tamar, Chief Executive’s Office and Legislative Council Complex. The park was designed with the concept of “Land Always Green” that features spacious lawn areas. Visitors can take a stroll inside the lawn-featured park or enjoy the Victoria Harbour view near the northern end of the park.
Above: Two Chinese Banyan Trees (*Ficus microcarpa*) are placed near the benches within the lawn area next to at the Southern Entrance of Tamar Park. This design encourages visitors to enjoy the green space and use the benches by walking over the lawn.

Bottom: The northern end of the Tamar Park offers a panoramic view of the Victoria Harbour.

Left: LegCo Garden next to Tamar Park.
This historic Banyan Tree (*Ficus microcarpa*) is situated at the Banyan Garden on the podium of Pacific Place, which was once part of the Victoria Barracks site. It is believed the tree was planted in 1870. During the development of the Pacific Place complex, proper measures were taken to preserve the tree in situ, thus enabling us to enjoy its shade today.
卜公花園

是一个历史悠久的公园，于1894年建成。公园前身是殖民地时期早期华人社区的一部分，因当年鼠疫为患，殖民地政府在清拆民居后将该处改建成公园。公园东西两面以静谧园境为主，园内有一棵形态独特的巨型细叶榕。这棵细叶榕正代表着公园悠久的历史。

BLAKE GARDEN is an old park built in 1894. The site was formerly part of a Chinese community during the early colonial period. Subsequent to the bubonic plague in 1894, the houses were demolished by the colonial government and the site was then converted into a garden. The eastern and western parts of the garden are composed of passive landscape elements. The magnificent size and unique form of the Old and Valuable Tree, the Chinese Banyan (Ficus microcarpa), is a living testimony of the long history of the garden.
Stone Wall Trees refer to trees that are grown from seeds that sprout from the joints of masonry stone or other types of retaining walls, amongst which are mostly *Ficus* species. They have special cultural and ecological values, and are commonly found in the Central & Western District, such as at the Former Hollywood Road Police Married Quarters and Forbes Street.

HISTORIC TREES AND WALL TREES

荷里活道前警察宿舍

Former Hollywood Road Police Married Quarters

西環科士街

Forbes Street, Sai Wan
Queen Street Rest Garden, also known as Chinese Herb Garden, is a park designed around the concept of herbal medicine with reference to the history of Chinese herbal medicine industry in the district and the legend of Shenongshi, master of herbal medicine in ancient China. People can learn the basic knowledge of Chinese herbs while enjoying the space there.
New Millennium Plaza

New Millennium Plaza is located at Sheung Wan, linking Wing Lok Street in the North and Queen’s Road Central in the South. The Plaza comprises two commercial buildings, one in the east and one in the west, and a landscaped public open space in the middle. The landscaped open space takes the style of an Italian piazza with elements of crafted stoneworks and ornate bronze fountain sculptural pieces. The side near Wing Lok Street is an open plaza which is suitable for hosting events, whilst the side near Queen’s Road Central is formed by terraces and platforms, with fountains and water cascades as features. The eye-catching design not only attracts visitors and locals working in the vicinity, but also addresses the level difference between the two streets effectively.
Above: The large green terraces with water features have addressed the street level difference between Wing Lok Street and Queen’s Road Central, and facilitated people’s movement in the area.

Left: The floor of the open plaza near Wing Lok Street has an intricate paving pattern.
The 4.13-hectare Sun Yat Sen Memorial Park, located at Eastern Street North near the vent shaft of the Western Harbour Tunnel, was opened to the public in mid-2010. The land of the park was obtained from reclamation from the sea outside Sam Kok Mar Tou. According to historic records, Dr. Sun met his revolution supporters in Hong Kong a number of times aboard a boat that was moored at the present site of the park.

The layout of the park are designed to give a glimpse of the early life of Dr. Sun and the development of his revolutionary ideal while creating a pleasant green environment where visitors can contemplate on some of the important moments or events in Dr. Sun’s life. Through the display of special design features, the following themes are brought out, namely, (1) the impact of religious beliefs on Dr. Sun’s character; (2) the influence of his Western educational background; and (3) the development of his revolutionary principles.
The Chime Tower stands for the profound influence of education the young Sun Yat Sen received in Hong Kong on his revolutionary ideals. The roof of the tower is modeled on the design of the Main Building of the University of Hong Kong. The five bronze bells symbolise the five powers enshrined in the Five Powers Constitution advocated by Dr. Sun.
Top left: Reflecting Pond Plaza

Left: Sculptures inside the park

Right: View from Sun Yat Sen Statue & Memorial Lawn to Reflecting Pond Plaza