



Verdure 青翠

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Verdure 青翠



HK TREES LANDSCAPE

發展局 綠化、園境及樹木管理組 Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section, Development Bureau

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Prologue

春回大地，萬象更新。今期主題是介紹兩個藍綠建設新景點，並暢遊濕地生境及河畔長廊，以捕捉大地生機盎然的景象。生生不息的城市林木，有賴良好的林木生命週期管理及樹木護養，讓我們齊來了解當中玄機。

春暖花開，是欣賞迷人花卉的好時候，並回顧香港花卉展覽2025等近期活動的花絮，細味當中精彩時刻。

Spring has returned and brought a lively beginning. The cover stories of this issue unveil two new blue-green attractions — a wetland habitat and a riverside promenade, capturing the vitality of spring. The thriving urban forests rely on effective tree life cycle management and proper tree care. Let's find out more on the topics.

Spring is a good time to appreciate the charming scenes of flower blossom and revisit the attractive moments of the Hong Kong Flower Show 2025, as well as other recent events.



塋原自然生態公園

Long Valley Nature Park

與自然共融的典範 A model of Harmony with Nature

隨著城市發展，鄉郊土地內的農地、魚塘及濕地變得越來越珍貴。位於雙魚河與石上河之間的塋原自然生態公園正是一個在城市中難得的自然寶地。公園面積約37公頃，主要分為三個管理區域，分別為訪客區、農業區及生態區，是一個結合濕地保育、農耕作業與自然教育於一身的新設施。公園不僅為市民提供了一個親近自然的空間，更是一大片具高生態價值的淡水濕地，為眾多野生動植物提供棲息地，成為生態保育的重要據點。

土木工程拓展署的工程團隊與保育團體的生態專家經過多年努力，公園建設工程於2019年底展開，並於2024年11月開放公園予公眾參觀。

Blue and green spaces in rural areas become more precious under the urbanisation process. The Long Valley Nature Park (LVNP), located between the Sheung Yue River and the Shek Sheung River, is a rare natural treasure in the city. The park covers an area of approximately 37 hectares and is mainly divided into three management zones, namely the Visitor Zone, Agriculture Zone and Biodiversity Zone. It is a new park that combines wetland conservation, farming operations and nature education. The park not only provides people with a space to get closer to nature, but also a large area of freshwater wetland with high ecological value. It provides habitats for numerous wild animals and plants, and is becoming an important base for ecological conservation.

With joint efforts of the project team of the Civil Engineering and Development Department and ecological experts from the conservation groups, the park construction project started at the end of 2019, and opened to the public in November 2024.

塋原的前身 Before the LVNP

於1970年代以前，塋原曾是香港重要的農業區之一，以種植水稻為主，在近河上鄉一帶也有不少魚塘和紅蟲及水滋的養殖塘。隨著70年代後香港經濟轉型，稻米種植亦逐漸式微，塋原的水稻耕種也逐漸轉型成為種植蔬菜。

Before the 1970s, Long Valley was one of the important agricultural areas in Hong Kong, mainly with rice cultivation. There were also many fish ponds and breeding ponds with red worms and water worms in areas near the Ho Sheung Heung. With economic transformation from the 1970s, rice cultivation had gradually declined in Hong Kong, and rice cultivation in Long Valley had gradually been transformed into vegetable cultivation.

濕地廣場
Wetland Square



木板步行道
Boardwalks



觀鳥屋
Birding Hut



訪客區 Visitor Zone

佔地約5公頃，設有供觀鳥用的觀鳥屋、木板步行道及可進行各類活動的濕地廣場和塋原廣場。

Covering an area of about 5 hectares, the area has a birding hut for birds watching, boardwalks, a wetland square and the Long Valley Plaza for various activities.



塋原廣場
Long Valley Plaza



公園舉辦各種生態教育活動，如觀鳥導賞、濕地工作坊、環保講座等，吸引了不少市民和學生參與。這些活動不僅提高了公眾對生態保育的認識，也讓更多人了解到濕地生態系統的重要性。

The park organises various ecological education activities, such as bird watching guided tours, wetland workshops and seminars, attracting many citizens and students to participate. These activities not only increase public awareness of ecological conservation, but also make more people understand the importance of wetland ecosystems.

鳴謝：土木工程拓展署提供相片及資料

Credit: Civil Engineering and Development Department (photos and contents)

發展局 綠化、園境及樹木管理組

Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section, Development Bureau

生態區佔地約21公頃，是公園面積最大的區，設有不同的濕地生境包括濕田、水滋田、淺水池和沼澤等供雀鳥及其他野生動物棲息。

The Biodiversity Zone covers an area of about 21 hectares, making it the largest area in the park. It has different wetland habitats including wet fields, water worms fields, shallow pools and swamps for birds and other wild animals to inhabit.

生態區 Biodiversity Zone



遊客於公園內可以近距離觀察多種鳥類，成為攝影愛好者和自然愛好者的熱門地點。
Visitors can watch a variety of birds up close in the park, making it a popular spot for photographers and nature lovers.

土地復育 Land Restoration

在發展塋原自然生態公園之前，部分以前的魚塘和農田已經荒廢，亦有些種植了與濕地生境不配合的作物，例如蕉群，導致濕地生境質素下降。由於塋原的土地大部份屬私人擁有，進行保育工作前需得到土地擁有人的同意。因此，政府藉著發展北部都會區的古洞北及粉嶺北新發展區的機遇，將塋原的私人土地收回，並透過土地復育提升這片重要的淡水濕地的生態價值。修復後的濕地面積更比以前增加近8公頃。

Before the development of the LVNP, some of the former fish ponds and farmland had been abandoned, and some were planted with crops that were not compatible with the wetland habitats, such as bananas, resulting in a decline in the quality of the wetland habitat. Since most of the land in Long Valley was privately owned, the consent of the land owners were required before carrying out conservation work. Therefore, the government took advantage of the opportunity of developing the Kwu Tung North and Fanling North new development areas by resuming some private land in Long Valley and enhancing the ecological value of this important freshwater wetland through land restoration. The area of wetlands had increased by nearly 8 hectares after the restoration.



淺水池中央設有鳥島，為雀鳥提供隱蔽處築巢，避免受到陸上動物滋擾。

There is a bird island in the center of the shallow pool to provide shelter for birds to nest and avoid being disturbed by terrestrial animals.

這裡的濕地環境為候鳥提供了重要的棲息地，每年冬季，數以千計的候鳥從北方飛來此地過冬，包括黑臉琵鷺、白鷺、蒼鷺等珍稀鳥類，亦是其他雀鳥遷徙途中的重要補給站。

The wetlands provide an important habitat for migratory birds. Every winter, thousands of migratory birds fly here from the north, including black-faced spoonbills, egrets, herons and other rare birds. It is also an important supply station for other birds during their migration.



為應對水浸風險及方便農戶灌溉，公園內特設達1.9公里長的灌溉水道。水道以石籠建造，與四周自然環境融為一體。

In order to tackle the risk of flooding and facilitate irrigation for farmers, a 1.9-km long irrigation waterway was installed in the park. The waterway was built with gabions integrating with the surrounding natural environment.

寄語 Message

塋原生態公園的成立，是香港在生態保育方面邁出的重要一步。這片濕地不僅是野生動植物的天堂，也是市民與自然連結的橋樑。這片城市中的綠洲，提醒著我們在追求經濟發展的同時，也要珍惜和保護我們賴以生存的自然環境。希望未來有更多類似的生態保護項目得以實施，讓我們的下一代也能享受到綠色的寶藏。

The establishment of the LVNP is an important milestone in ecological conservation in Hong Kong. This wetland is not only a paradise for wildlife, but also a bridge connecting citizens with nature. This oasis in the city reminds us that while pursuing economic development, we must also cherish and protect the natural environment on which we depend. We hope that more similar ecological protection projects will be implemented in the future so that our next generation can enjoy our green assets.

農業區 Agriculture Zone



佔地約11公頃，在漁護署管理下將農田租予原本在塋原耕種的農戶用作生態友善耕作，維持塋原的生物多樣性。

It covers an area of about 11 hectares. Under the management of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, the farmland is leased to farmers who originally farmed in Long Valley for eco-friendly farming to maintain the biodiversity of Long Valley.

活化翠屏河 Revitalisation of Tsui Ping River



活化前(2020年初)
舊明渠的狀況

Before revitalisation (early 2020)
Condition of the old nullah

可持續性 Sustainability



智能水閘
Smart Water Gate

- 項目挖深翠屏道至敬業街一段河床，在河道上游安裝擋水牆，以提升河道防洪能力，並降低觀塘區的水浸風險。

The project increased the river's flood protection capacity and reduced the flood risk of Kwun Tong District by deepening a portion of the riverbed from Tsui Ping Road to King Yip Street, and by installing flood walls upstream.

- 智能水閘能因應天氣預報而升降，以調節河流的水位，維持最大的排洪能力。

Smart water gate was installed which adjusts its rise and fall according to the weather forecast to regulate water levels of the river and maintain maximum drainage capacity.

鳴謝：渠務署提供相片及資料
Credit: Drainage Services Department (photos and contents)

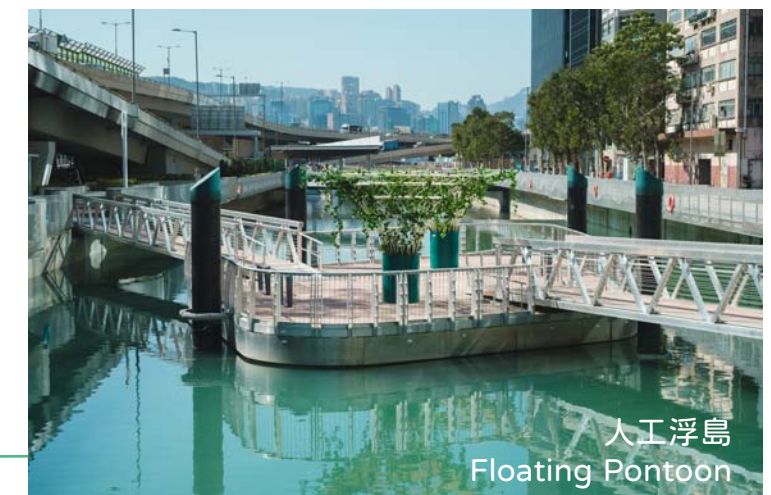
隨著「起動九龍東」的市區更新計劃，渠務署活化有超過50年歷史的敬業街明渠成為「翠屏河」，並於2024年12月開放翠屏河畔長廊予公眾使用。這個1公里長的河道活化項目實踐了「河畔城市」的概念，不僅提高河道的防洪功能，還透過改善與區內的連接性、生態和社區連繫，加強了城市人與大自然共存的關係。

渠務署的團隊除了負責設計及執行項目工程，同時亦負責營運翠屏河畔長廊的日常管理工作。

Along with urban renewal under the 'Energising Kowloon East' initiative, the Drainage Services Department (DSD) transformed the over 50-year old King Yip Street Nullah into 'Tsui Ping River', and opened the Tsui Ping Riverside Promenade to the public in December 2024. This 1-km river revitalisation project implemented the 'Rivers in the City' concept, which enhanced not only the flood protection capacity of the river, but also reinforced the coexistence between city dwellers and nature through improvement of connectivity with the surrounding neighbourhoods, ecology, as well as engagement with the community.

The project team of DSD not only was responsible for the design and implementation of the development, but also manages the daily operation of the Tsui Ping Riverside Promenade.

連接性 Connectivity



人工浮島
Floating Pontoon

- 項目設有6條跨河橋道、1座人工浮島和6個觀景平台，以增強附近住宅和商業區的連接性。

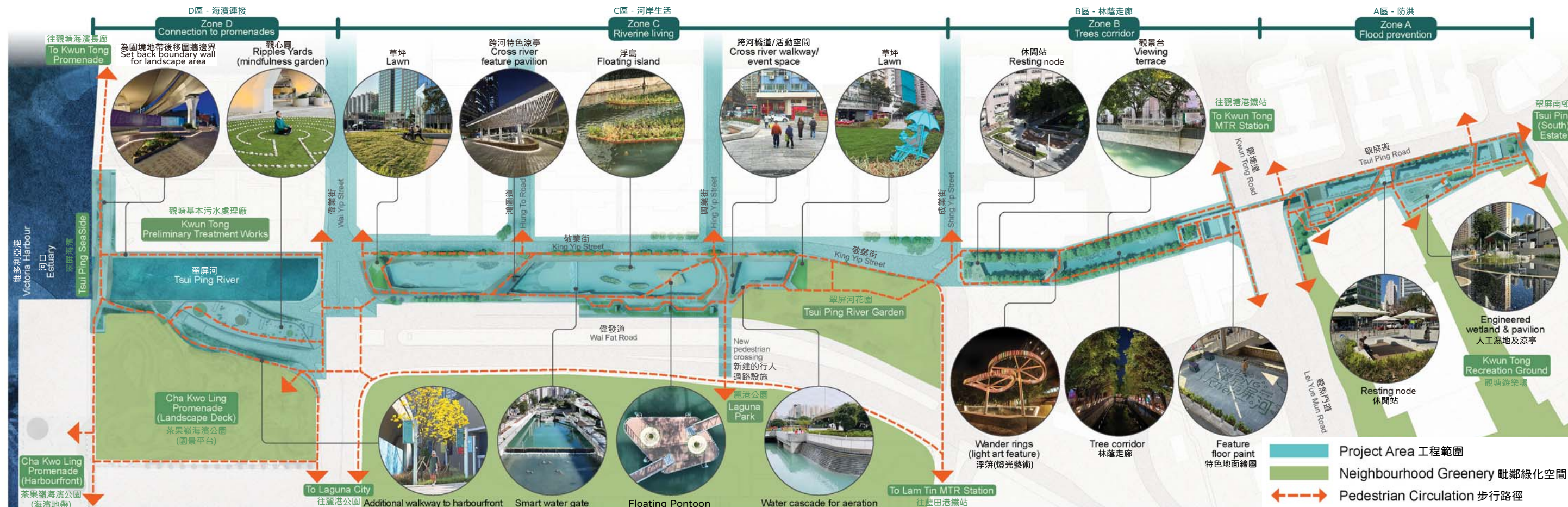
There are 6 cross river walkways, a floating pontoon and 6 viewing decks to enhance connectivity for the nearby residential and business areas.

- 項目特設架空步道，用以擴充行人的步行空間。

Cantilevered walkways were constructed to expand the pedestrian walking space.

- 浮島是位於翠屏河中央的觀景台，為公眾提供近水的步行體驗及河畔公共空間。

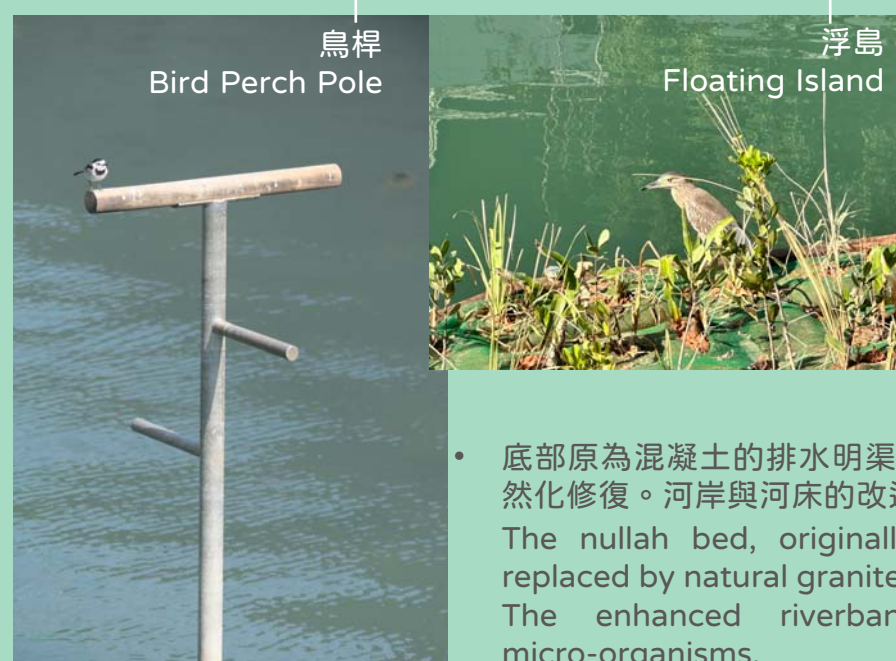
The floating pontoon serves as an observation deck located at the centre of the Tsui Ping River, offering riverine travelling experience and riverside open space to the public.



翠屏河畔長廊分為四個主題區域，分別是上游的防洪區及林蔭走廊、中游的河岸生活區以及下游的海濱連接區。河道是一個綠色中軸線，不單是貫通兩岸的住宅區及工商業區，亦串連區內多個休憩空間，包括觀塘遊樂場、翠屏河花園、麗港公園、茶果嶺海濱公園、翠屏海濱及觀塘海濱長廊。

The Tsui Ping Riverside Promenade were divided into 4 distinctive themed zones, namely the Flood Prevention Zone and Tree Corridor Zone at the upper stream, Riverine Living Zone at the middle stream and Connection to Promenades Zone at the lower stream respectively. Being a green spine, the river connects the residential and industrial cum commercial areas on both sides, and also links multiple recreational areas in the vicinity, including the Kwun Tong Recreation Ground, Tsui Ping River Garden, Laguna Park, Cha Kwo Ling Promenade, Tsui Ping Sea Side and Kwun Tong Promenade.

城市生態 Urban Ecology



- 項目設置生態友善設計包括潮汐池、鳥桿、生態牆、浮島和水生植物種植，以改善鳥類和魚類的棲息環境。
Eco-friendly designs including tidal pools, bird perch poles, eco-wall, floating islands and aquatic plants are in place to improve habitats for birds and fishes.

- 底部原為混凝土的排水明渠，現改用天然花崗岩卵石砌築，並實施自然化修復。河岸與河床的改造促進了微生物群落的生長。
The nullah bed, originally lined with flat concrete, has been replaced by natural granite cobble walls and a naturalised riverbed. The enhanced riverbank bed promotes the growth of micro-organisms.



- 近敬業街段50多棵成熟的細葉榕樹在項目中得以保留，成為林蔭走廊。
50 mature Chinese Banyan Trees (*Ficus microcarpa*) were conserved near King Yip Street to form a green corridor.



- 人工濕地可作戶外教室，展示河景生態窪地及水生植物。
Engineered wetland acts as an outdoor classroom showcasing bioswales and aquatic plants.

鳴謝：渠務署提供相片及資料
Credit: Drainage Services Department (photos and contents)

持份者的參與 Stakeholders Engagement

- 在項目的設計和規劃階段進行公眾諮詢活動，聽取公共諮詢機構、工作小組和社區人士的意見。

Public consultation campaigns took place during the design and planning stage to seek views from the public advisory bodies, task forces and members of the community.

翠屏河 x MaD創不同學院
Tsui Ping River x MaD School



- 在施工階段與非政府機構舉辦工作坊，藉此以了解民眾的需求及社區對濱水鄰里的願景，使項目設計以人為本，例如增設更多座位、遮蔭、視障人士設備和增強河道的連接性。

Workshops were organised during the construction stage with non-government organisations to understand people's needs and the community's vision of a riverine neighbourhood, driving the project to be more user-oriented by providing more seatings, shades, devices for the visually impaired and enhancing connectivity.



通過藝術創作與品牌設計的結合，項目以常見於翠屏河的小白鷺為原型打造吉祥物「翠屏雀」，將靈動的水鳥形象融入不同區域。這種視覺敘事手法不僅塑造了翠屏河獨特的品牌形象，配合在地化設計更增強了社區居民的認同感。

Art and branding initiatives, through the creation of 'Tsui Ping Birdie'—a mascot modelled after the Little Egrets at Tsui Ping River—integrating this dynamic waterbird imagery across the neighbourhood. The treatment not only establishes the river's distinctive identity, but also strengthens community's sense of belonging through localised design.



鳴謝：渠務署提供相片及資料
Credit: Drainage Services Department
(photos and contents)

了解 城市林務

EXPLORE Urban Forestry

城市林務與你

林木生命週期管理

Urban Forestry and You

Tree life cycle mangement

樹木和人一樣會經歷生、老、病、死的周期，而城市發展帶來的外在環境因素和樹木生理亦會互為影響，繼而影響樹木的健康狀況和穩定性。因此，良好的生命周期管理是維持城市林木可持續性不可或缺的元素。

Trees, like people, undergo the natural cycle of growth, aging, becoming weak and death. The interplay between the physical conditions of trees and external environmental factors brought about by urban development also affects tree health and stability. Therefore, proper life cycle management is essential to maintaining sustainability of urban forests.

早年栽種的一些外來先鋒物種（例如台灣相思）日漸老化以致健康和結構轉差，其安全隱患亦相應上升。

Some pioneer species planted in the past (e.g. *Acacia confusa*) are reaching their senescent stage with declining health and structure, posing increasing threat to public safety.

樹木管理部門適時推行優化措施，以合適原生植物替代老化先鋒物種。這既能保障公眾安全，也能增加生物多樣性。

Tree management departments have been launching enhancement measures in a timely manner by replacing the senescent pioneer species with suitable native species. This not only protects public safety but also enhances biodiversity.



台灣相思斜坡(更替前)
Acacia slope before replacement



以原生植物更替後的台灣相思斜坡
Acacia slope after replacement
by native species

什麼是先鋒樹？ What is Pioneer Tree?

先鋒樹能迅速建立植被，減少水土流失，並鞏固斜坡以預防山泥傾瀉。常見的先鋒樹品種有台灣相思、紅膠木和濕地松。

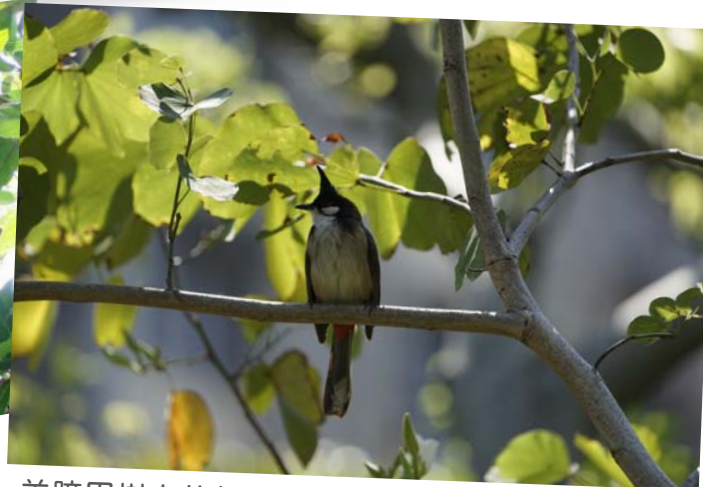
Pioneer trees can rapidly establish vegetation cover, reduce soil erosion, stabilise slope and prevent landslide. Common pioneer tree species include *Acacia confusa*, *Lophostemon confertus* and *Pinus elliotii*.



優化種植下的生物多樣性 Biodiversity under Enhancement planting



假蘋婆樹上的戈芬氏鳳頭鸚鵡
Cacatua goffiniana on the branch of
Sterculia lanceolata



羊蹄甲樹上的紅耳鵲
Pycnonotus jocosus on the branch of
Bauhinia species

台灣相思履歷

- 壽命：約為50-60年
- 優點：粗生粗養、生長速度快，可迅速建立植被，適合在貧瘠土壤生長、可鞏固斜坡、防止水土流失
- 缺點：阻礙其他植物生長、因此樹下少有其他植物、形成生態單調、難以吸引雀鳥和昆蟲棲息，壽命短、樹型傾斜、構成安全風險



大頭茶樹上的蜜蜂
Bee on *Polyspora axillaris*



車輪梅上的蜜蜂
Bee on *Rhamphiolepis indica*

A Profile of *Acacia confusa*

- Lifespan: around 50-60 years
- Pros: Hardy Plant, fast growing, can establish rapidly on thin and poor soil, perform slope reinforcement and prevention of soil erosion
- Cons: Hindering the growth and natural propagation of other native species, ecologically monotonous, unattractive to birds and insects and suppressing the growth of other species around, short lifespan, structurally leaning in nature



賴桐上的美鳳蝶
Papilio memnon on
Clerodendrum japonicum



珊瑚樹樹上的碧鳳蝶
Papilio bianor on *Viburnum odoratissimum*

循環再造及升級再造 Recycling and Upcycling

當樹木步入老年，或因健康或結構等問題需要移除。移除後的木頭經過適當的處理後可作循環或升級再造，轉化成木材、園藝用的覆蓋物、堆肥、製造生物炭的原料及養殖菇菌的基質等產品，賦予樹木第二生命。

Upon removal of senescent trees or trees with health or structural problems, these removed woods, after proper treatment, can be recycled or upcycled, and turned into processed wood logs, mulching for horticultural use, compost, biochar feedstocks and substrates for mushroom cultivation, giving the trees a second life.



鳴謝：土木工程拓展署提供相片
Credit: Civil Engineering and Development
Department (photo)



鳴謝：建築署提供相片
Credit: Architectural Services
Department (photos)



風雨季前樹木護養

Tree Care before Wet Season

私人物業樹木護養資料 Private Property Tree Maintenance Information

《樹木管理手冊》
'Handbook on Tree Management'



按此瀏覽 Click here

私人物業樹木風險管理步驟
Steps in Tree Management in
Private Properties



按此瀏覽 Click here

私人物業樹木管理動畫
Tree Management in
Private Property Animation



按此瀏覽 Click here



「風雨季前樹木護養」講座

發展局每年都會為公眾舉辦風雨季前樹木護養講座。請瀏覽講座的内容。

Talk on 'Tree Care Before the Wet Season'

The Development Bureau organises talks on tree care before wet season to public every year. Please view the talk online.

講座內容
Talk



按此瀏覽 Click here

樹木的健康及結構狀況會隨時間改變，如樹木沒有得到妥善護養，它的生長狀況會逐漸變差。在颱風或暴風雨下，健康欠佳或結構不穩的樹木特別容易受損，增加倒塌風險。業主或土地擁有人須定期（特別在風雨季來臨前）為樹木採取合適的風險緩減措施，以減低樹木倒塌風險，保障公眾安全及減少財物損失。

The health and structural condition of trees will change over time. If a tree is not properly maintained, its growth conditions will gradually deteriorate. Trees that are in poor health or structurally unstable are particularly vulnerable to damage during typhoons or storms, increasing the risk of collapse. Property owners or landowners must take appropriate risk mitigation measures for trees on a regular basis (especially before the rainy season) to minimise risk of tree collapse to ensure public safety and minimise damage to property.

報告問題樹木 Reporting Problematic Trees

- 如發現有即時危險的樹木，請即致電「999」求助。
For trees with imminent danger, please call '999' for help.
- 如要報告政府土地上的問題樹木，請使用：
To report problematic trees in government land:
 - 手機應用程式「Tell me @1823」
Submit via 1823 Mobile App 'Tell me@1823'
 - 1823 網上表格
Complete 1823 Webform
 - 致電「1823」
Call '1823'



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發展局頒布的《樹木管理手冊》提醒物業業主、土地擁有人及其物業管理公司在風雨季來臨前，應採取以下樹木護養及風險管理步驟：

- 核實物業範圍和識別所有在管轄範圍內的樹木；
- 聘請具資歷和經驗豐富的專業樹藝人員進行樹木風險評估；及
- 聘請合資格和信譽良好的承辦商進行相關緩減措施和樹木護養工作。

Development Bureau's 'Handbook on Tree Management' reminds property owners, landowners and their property management companies to take the following tree care and risk management steps before the onset of the rainy season:

- Verify the extent of your property and identify all trees under your purview;
- Engage qualified and experienced professional consultant(s) in arboriculture to undertake tree risk assessment(s); and
- Engage qualified contractor(s) with good track records to undertake corresponding mitigation measures and tree care work.



香港花卉展覽 2025 Hong Kong Flower Show 2025

香港花卉展覽2025於3月14日至23日在香港維多利亞公園舉行。今屆花展以「秋英」為主題花，並以「綻放英姿」為主題。

發展局的展區以「印象·城市林務」，借用印象派畫風及常用的園景題材，將城市林務為可持續及宜居的生活環境所帶出的貢獻呈現。展區設有不同的打卡景點供市民觀賞及拍照，包括有水渡碼頭，以主題花「秋英」組成的花海山坡及以莫奈花園為概念的法式角落，將城市林務配合花卉呈現眼前。展區亦舉辦木藝工作坊及互動遊戲，鼓勵公眾感受綠化的美態。

The Hong Kong Flower Show 2025 was held from 14 to 23 March at the Hong Kong Victoria Park, with the theme 'Ablaze with Glory' featuring 'Cosmos' as the theme flower.

The Development Bureau participated in the exhibit themed 'Impressions · Urban Forestry'. Drawing inspiration from the styles and popular themes of Impressionism, the exhibit showcased how urban forestry contributes to creating a sustainable and livable environment. Visitors could enjoy the exhibit by taking photos at different photo spots, including the dock, 'Cosmos' flowerbeds at meadow fields, and a French-style street corner inspired by Monet's garden, highlighting urban forestry with floral arrangement. The exhibit also featured artwork workshops and interactive games to encourage the public to explore the beauty of greening.

建築署
Architectural Services
Department



渠務署
Drainage Services
Department



路政署
Highways
Department

其他展品花絮
Snapshots of Other
Display Booths

Artwork Workshop & Souvenirs
工作坊及紀念品派發



綠意遊賞小旅行 2024-25

See GREEN. Go GREEN Little Trip 2024-25

由發展局綠化、園境及樹木管理組主辦的「綠意遊賞小旅行」已於2024年底至2025年初順利舉行。超過500名參與者參加了由「街坊帶路」執行的導賞，分別參觀了茶果嶺海濱公園及佐敦谷公園。渠務署、康文署及環境保護署的代表亦向公眾分享專業知識，並介紹了「一地多用」及天台綠化的概念，講解關於土地復育及「種植有方、因地制宜」的園境設計。

自助遊小冊子 Self-Guided Tour Leaflet

茶果嶺海濱公園
Cha Kwo Ling Promenade

佐敦谷公園
Jordan Valley Park



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The 'See GREEN. Go GREEN Little Trip 2024-25' organised by the Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section of the Development Bureau was successfully held from end 2024 to early 2025. Over 500 participants joined the guided tours implemented by 'Kai Fong Tour' and visited the Cha Kwo Ling Promenade and Jordan Valley Park.

Representatives from the Drainage Services Department, Leisure and Cultural Services Department, and Environmental Protection Department also shared their professional knowledge with the public, introducing the concepts of 'single site, multiple use' and roof greening, as well as their efforts in land restoration and the principle of 'right plant, right place' in the landscape design.

七星紅茶
Camellia species



在冬季，茶花園內的香妃茶及七星紅茶綻放出色彩繽紛、芳香四溢的花朵，不但成為拍照打卡熱點，更吸引蜜蜂蝴蝶來採蜜。

During winter, the garden comes alive with the colourful and fragrant Camellia Fragrant Concubine and other Camellia species. These beautiful flowers create a photogenic attraction while drawing bees and butterflies for pollination.

茶花象徵著生機勃勃、幸福和長久，是中國十大名花之一。茶花為小喬木或灌木，冬季開花，花大而美麗。主要分佈於亞洲，包括中國多個省份、日本、韓國等。茶花用於製成茶葉和精油，並在世界各地廣泛栽培作觀賞植物。茶花多為紅色、粉紅色或白色。

Camellias symbolise vitality, happiness, and longevity. They are recognised as one of China's top ten famous flowers. Camellias are small trees or shrubs that produce large, beautiful flowers in winter. They are mainly distributed in Asia, including various provinces of China, Japan, and Korea, etc. Camellias are used for tea production and essential oils, and are now widely cultivated as ornamental plants worldwide. The flowers are mainly in red, pink, or white in colour.

新的茶花園 A New Camellia Garden

香妃茶
Camellia Fragrant Concubine



發展局與其他政府部門及區內居民早前在啟德車站廣場攜手種植了75棵茶花樹，藉此鼓勵市民參與社區綠化，締造更美好宜居的社區環境。

The Development Bureau, together with other government departments and local residents have jointly planted 75 Camellias in the Kai Tak Station Square to encourage public participation in community greening and create a more livable neighborhood environment.

2025教育及職業博覽 Education and Careers Expo 2025

2025年的教育及職業博覽於1月16日至19日在香港會議展覽中心舉行。

今年發展局綠化、園境及樹木管理組在會場設置展區，重點介紹了城市林務發展基金、學習資助計劃、見習生計劃、樹木管理人員註冊制度、城市林務策略及發展局園境師職系。

展區亦設有虛擬實境遊戲、互動拍照站及有專人講解樹木檢測儀器的原理。同場亦有樹藝見習生的經驗分享環節以及大專院校的相關課程介紹，讓市民能夠了解最新的教育資訊。展區共吸引超過5,000名市民參觀。

The Education and Careers Expo 2025 was held at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Center from 16-19 January.

This year, the Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section of the Development Bureau has set up an exhibition booth, in which the Urban Forestry Support Fund, Study Sponsorship Scheme, Trainee Programme, Registration Scheme for Tree Management Personnel, Strategy of Urban Forestry and the development of Landscape Architect Grade in the Development Bureau were introduced.

The exhibition booth also featured virtual reality games, interactive photo stations and tree inspection instruments. There were also experience sharing sessions conducted by arboriculture trainees. Speakers from colleges and universities also introduced relevant courses which facilitated the public to understand the latest educational information. More than 5,000 people visited the booth.



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學習資助計劃
Study Sponsorship Scheme



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見習生計劃
Trainee Programme



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樹木管理人員註冊制度
Registration Scheme for Tree Management Personnel



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城市林務發展基金
Urban Forestry Support Fund



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園境師職業
Career of Landscape Architect



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香港中文大學職業分享 Career Sharing @ CUHK

發展局綠化、園境及樹木管理組於今年2月到訪香港中文大學，向學生分享關於城市林務及樹木管理的工作。亦向學生介紹專業樹木管理人員及園境師等職業，讓年輕人才了解業內職業發展前景。



The Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section of the Development Bureau visited the Chinese University of Hong Kong in February this year, sharing with students our work on urban forestry and tree management. Careers such as professional tree management personnels and landscape architects were also introduced, allowing young talents to understand the career prospects in the industry.

