

Verdure 青翠

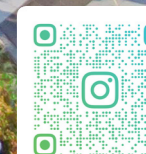
四月 APR 2026

認識 海綿城市設計
EXPLORE Sponge City Design

細說 香港自然典藏
UNCOVER Hong Kong's Greening Legacy



Verdure



HK.TREES.LANDSCAPE

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Prologue

春日綿綿，今期從一場春雨說起——走進將軍澳南公園，見證「海綿城市」設計如何善用雨水，為城市注入盎然生機。

雨水滋養大地，除了城市，還有植物。從香港植林歷史到植物標本室的成立，訴說從荒山到綠城的百年旅程。

我們也將回顧色彩絢爛的 2026 花卉展覽、綠意遊賞小旅行和教育及職業博覽 2026 的精彩時刻，並誠邀您在「綠意遊賞。小遊記創作比賽 2026」中執筆分享心中的綠意風景！

在春雨潤澤中，讓我們繼續探索城市與自然交織的風景。

This issue begins with a spring shower — stepping into Tseung Kwan O South Park and learning how the "Sponge City" design harnesses rainwater, infusing vibrant life into the urban landscape.

Rainfall nourishes the earth, including vegetation. From Hong Kong's afforestation history to the establishment of the herbarium, we explore the story of a century-long journey from barren rocks to a green city.

Looking back at the splendid moments of the Flower Show 2026, See GREEN, Go GREEN Little Trips, and the Education & Careers Expo 2026, while inviting you to paint your own green scenery in the "See GREEN Go GREEN - Travelogue Contest 2026"!

In the embrace of spring rain, let us continue to explore the interwoven scenery of city and nature.



將軍澳南公園： 實現海綿城市

Tseung Kwan O South Park: Realisation of a Sponge City



由建築署的項目團隊設計及執行，「將軍澳南公園」榮獲「香港園境師學會 2025 年獎」——「卓越公共發展項目」金獎。

Designed and implemented by the project team of the Architectural Services Department, Tseung Kwan O

South Park has received the Gold Award for "Excellence in Public Development" at the HKILA Awards 2025.

氣候變化下，暴雨日子越來越頻繁。在香港人口稠密的城市環境，如何適應極端降雨、同時保持對優質綠化空間的追求，是我們共同的課題。將軍澳南公園透過園境設計與藍綠概念，將雨水轉化為社區生活一部份，打造出一個提高社區應對極端降雨的韌性，並連繫居民生活的多功能公園，為新市鎮迎接未來更多可能。讓我們一起了解這個在 2026 年 1 月全面開放的新綠化地標吧！

As heavy rainstorms become more frequent due to climate change, how can Hong Kong's highly populated environment adapt to extreme rainfall while keeping quality green spaces? Tseung Kwan O South Park offers an answer. Through landscape design and the concept of blue-green infrastructure, it turns stormwater into a daily asset while connecting the community and boosting resilience to heavy rain — preparing the new town for a future of greater possibilities. Let's learn about this new green landmark, which fully opened in January 2026.

河道水體
Rivers and Water Bodies

藍綠建設
Blue-Green Infrastructure

綠化景觀
Landscape Greening

「藍綠建設」透過綜合規劃設計及優化綠色資源（如植被、休憩空間）和藍色資源（如水體、排水道），配合自然生態系統，不但能綠化環境、促進生物多樣性，更能減輕排水系統的負擔，為氣候變化作準備。

Blue-Green Infrastructure integrates green assets (e.g. vegetation and leisure spaces) and blue assets (e.g. water bodies and river channels), harmonising with natural ecosystems through comprehensive planning, design and enhancement. It not only enhances the greening environment and promotes biodiversity, but also alleviates pressure on drainage systems and strengthens resilience to climate change.

甚麼是海綿城市？ What is Sponge City?

「海綿城市」的設計利用地形、土壤與植物等自然元素，像海綿般暫時收集並儲存雨水，避免大量雨水湧入排水系統，降低其超負荷的風險，同時讓收集到的雨水得以循環再用。

The "Sponge City" design uses natural elements such as topography, soil, and vegetation to temporarily collect and store rainwater like a sponge, preventing discharge of massive runoff into the drainage system and reducing the risk of overloading, while also allowing the collected rainwater to be recycled and reused.

暴雨有什麼可怕！看我表演海綿的厲害之處——吸水和儲水來灌溉植物～

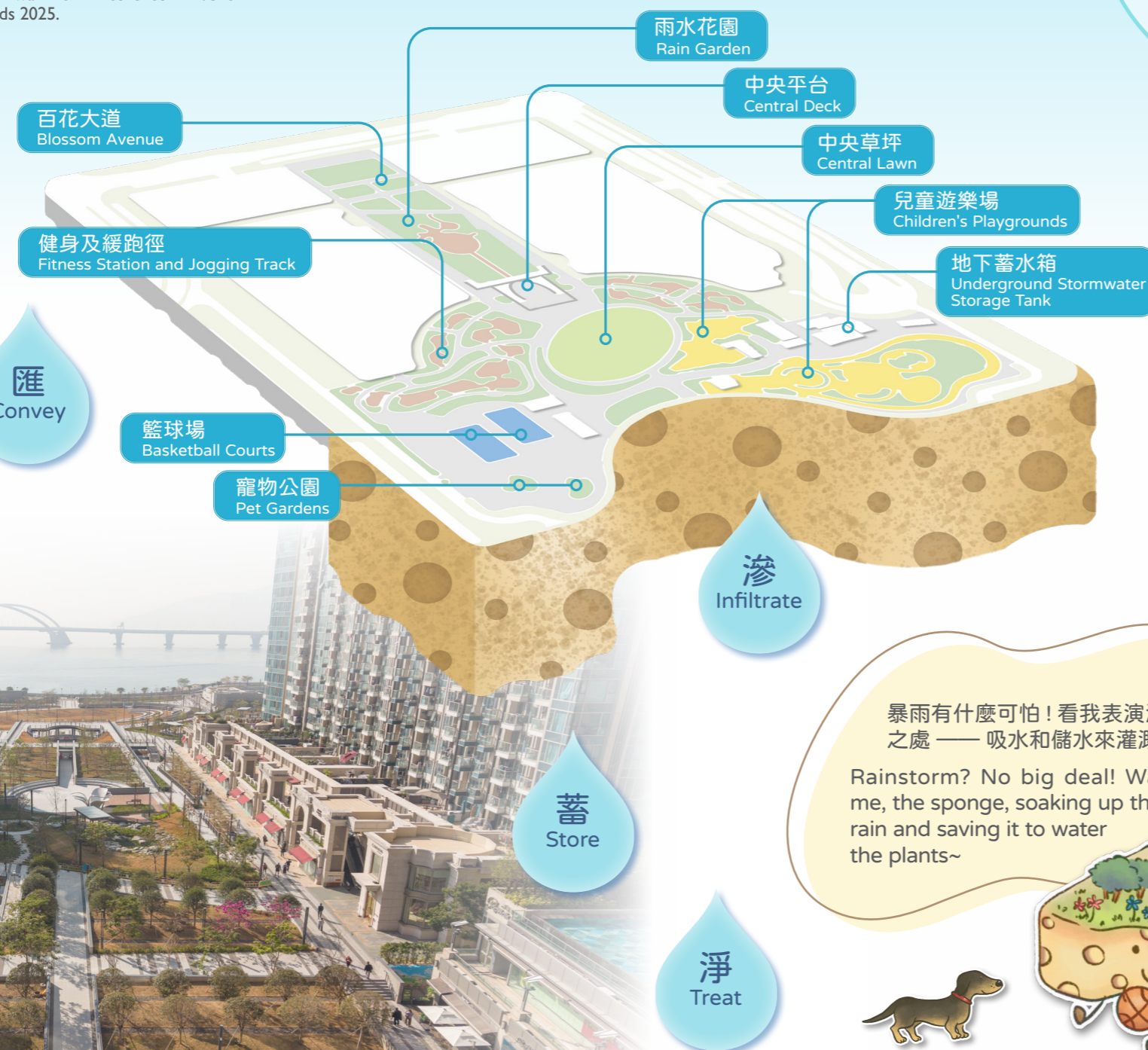
Rainstorm? No big deal! Watch me, the sponge, soaking up the rain and saving it to water the plants~

2025-26 年度「綠意遊賞小旅行」導賞團亦參觀了將軍澳南公園。大家可透過自助遊小冊子了解更多海綿城市設計概念在公園的應用！

The 'SEE GREEN. GO GREEN Little Trip 2025-26' visited Tseung Kwan O South Park. Discover the application of Sponge City design concepts in the park through the self-guided tour leaflet!



更多資訊
More Information



雨水花園

滯
Detain

滲
Infiltrate

淨
Treat

Rain Garden

雨水花園的低窪地形在大雨時可以暫存雨水，種植能夠耐濕耐旱的「水陸兩棲」開花植物，能淨化雨水，並提高生物多樣性。

The low-lying topography of the rain garden enables detention of stormwater. The use of amphibious flowering plants that can tolerate wet-dry cycles helps purify the rainwater and enhances biodiversity.

有甚麼「水陸兩棲植物」？

What plants are tolerant of wet-dry cycles?

射干

Belamcanda chinensis

薑花

Hedychium coronarium



海綿城市

的功能性設計，分佈於公園不同細節。一起了解公園如何利用地形設計、土壤、植物及環保元素，解決極端降雨對社區的影響，同時幫助社區善用雨水、適應氣候變化。

Sponge city design is woven into the park's details. Let's see how the park uses terrain design, soil, plants, and eco-friendly features to tackle extreme rainfall, helping the community use rainwater wisely and adapting to climate change.

透過地形設計，將雨水引流及匯集於種植區，而非直接流入到排水系統，減少系統負荷和水浸風險。

Through terrain design to divert and collect rainwater in planting areas rather than the drainage system, thereby reducing system load and flood risk.

地形
Landform

土壤
Soil

植物
Plant

植物能夠淨化雨水中的污染物，並為昆蟲和雀鳥營造棲息地及提供食物，豐富生物多樣性。

Plants are grown to purify pollutants from stormwater and provide habitats and food sources for insects and birds, enhancing biodiversity.

土壤就如海綿一樣吸水及儲水，過程中能過濾雨水中的雜質，並為植物提供養分和水分，讓植物健康生長。

The soil naturally absorbs and retains water like a sponge, while filtering impurities from the stormwater and providing nutrients and moisture for the plants, allowing healthy plant growth.

中央平台

Central Deck

匯
Convey

平日為遊人提供觀賞社區環境的高台，在大雨時以斜道將雨水引流到公園的種植區，避免造成積水。

A daily viewing deck for the community, its sloping paths divert stormwater to planting areas during heavy rain — preventing puddles and flooding.



生態草溝

Bioswale

滲
Infiltrate

淨
Treat

滯
Detain

植被及碎石鋪設的淺溝，兼具雨水傳輸和過濾雜質及污染物的功能，同時有效減少地表徑流。

Vegetated and gravel-lined shallow bioswales are designed to channel rainwater, filter impurities and pollutants from stormwater and reduce stormwater surface runoff.



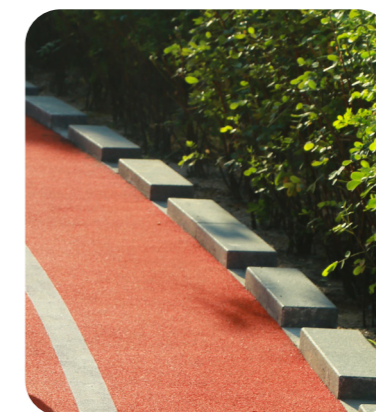
路壘

Kerb

匯
Convey

有別於傳統的連貫路壘，公園路壘大部份以間隔形式設計，中央草坪更沒有明顯路壘的設計，讓雨水流入土壤，不在行人道滯留。

Unlike conventional continuous kerbs, most kerbs in the park are designed with gaps. In addition, the flush kerbs surrounded the central lawn allow stormwater to flow into the soil without ponding at footpaths.



中央草坪

Central Lawn

滲
Infiltrate

滯
Detain

草坪為遊人提供休憩地方，它的凹陷地形亦可將雨水匯聚，引到公園的雨水重用系統，一舉兩得。

Besides providing a resting place for visitors, its sunken terrain collects stormwater and channels it into the park's rainwater reuse system — achieving two purposes at once.



中間隆起的地形是因應安全考慮，避免草坪形成一個太深的水池！

The undulating terrain at the centre is a safety design that prevents the lawn from turning into a deep pool.



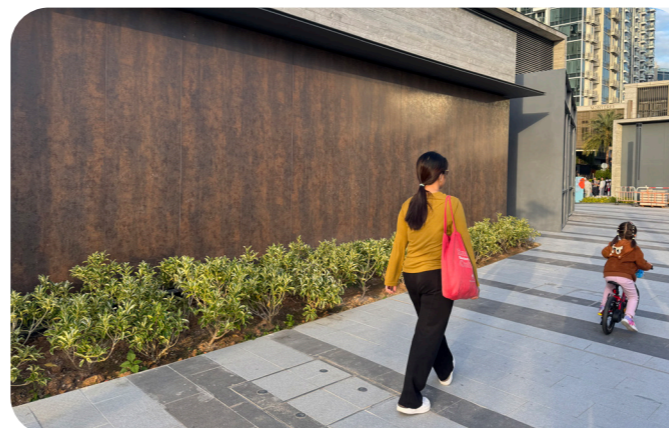
地下蓄水箱

Underground Stormwater Storage Tank

蓄
Store

公園內的地下蓄水箱會收集並儲存從土壤吸收的雨水，經公園的雨水回用系統，用作灌溉公園內的植物等用途。

The park's underground storage tanks store stormwater absorbed by the soil. Through the park's rainwater reuse system, this stored water is then used for irrigating plants within the park.



優質綠化。連繫更好生活 Quality Greening, Better Living

將軍澳南公園的設計不但為應對極端降雨，亦透過細緻的設計，回應居民對健康的關心，以及對實踐共融社區的追求。

The design of Tseung Kwan O South Park not only addresses extreme rainfall but also responds to residents' concerns about health and their pursuit of an inclusive community through thoughtfully designed facilities.



強健體魄

Strengthen the Body

公園提供多個類別的運動設施，讓使用者在綠化園境中強健體魄。成年朋友，除了籃球場外，亦有健身及緩跑徑供大家揮灑汗水。

The park provides a range of sports facilities, enabling users to stay active in a green environment. For adults, in addition to the basketball court, there are fitness stations and a jogging trail to break a sweat.



好動的小朋友亦有專屬天地——兩座分別為幼兒和較大兒童設計的遊樂場。場內亮點包括長逾9米的旋轉滑梯和高塔，還有沙池、飛索及兒童單車練習徑等豐富遊樂設施。

Energetic children also have their own dedicated spaces — two playgrounds designed separately for toddlers and older children. Highlights include a 9-metre spiral slide play tower, sandpits, ziplines, and a children's cycling track.



共融同樂

Inclusive Fun for All

將軍澳南公園的共融設計，不僅讓不同能力或身體狀況的朋友能一同玩樂，亦促進不同年齡層的共融。

The inclusive design of Tseung Kwan O South Park not only allows friends with different abilities or physical conditions to play together, but also promotes intergenerational inclusion.

有甚麼共融設施？

What kind of inclusive facilities are provided?

彈床 Trampoline

彈床可供輪椅人士使用

The trampoline can be used by wheelchair users.

共融鞦韆 Inclusive Swings

公園有多種鞦韆，例如有為幼兒而設計的搖籃形鞦韆，亦有面對面設計的鞦韆，讓大朋友和小朋友可以一同享受。

The park offers a variety of swings, including cradle-shaped swings for toddlers and face-to-face swings, allowing both adults and children to enjoy swinging together.

金屬滑梯上，助聽器使用者不會受靜電影響，連同旁邊塑膠滑梯，可與其他小朋友一起玩耍。

Hearing aid users are not affected by static electricity on the metal slide, and along with the nearby plastic slide, they can enjoy playing together with others.

金屬滑梯 Metal Slide

兒童單車徑 Children's Cycling Track

相較於平常單車徑，兒童單車徑減輕了小朋友和家長練習踩單車的壓力，讓家長安心在兒童單車徑教導陪伴小朋友。

In contrast to ordinary bike paths, the children's cycling track eases the stress on children and parents while practicing cycling, allowing parents to teach and accompany their children with peace of mind.



冷知識： Fun Fact:

滑梯有靜電會有什麼影響？

What are the effects of static electricity on a slide?

當玩塑膠滑梯的時候，小朋友衣物與塑膠的表面劇烈磨擦，就會感覺到靜電。對需要佩帶助聽器的小朋友而言，靜電可以影響助聽器功能，輕則令到助聽器發出雜音、關機，嚴重更可以損壞助聽器！金屬滑梯的物料則可以減少靜電。

Intense friction between a child's clothing and a plastic slide creates static electricity, resulting in a static shock. For children requiring hearing aids, static electricity can interfere with the functioning of their devices — from crackling or shutdown to permanent damage. On the contrary, metal slides reduce static electricity.

百年耕耘，荒山成林：探索香港的植林故事

From a Century of Cultivation to Verdant Forests: Hong Kong's Journey of Afforestation

香港植林歷史

The History of Afforestation of Hong Kong

從戰後的光禿山嶺到今天的翠綠山林，今日香港有超過七成土地被植被覆蓋。這片生機來之不易，背後引證著政府、專業團隊和社會大眾持續推動，跨越百年而努力得來的成果。這段植林發展的歷史，不僅見證了人與自然的共生智慧，更提醒我們珍貴的綠化成果得來不易，值得每一個人認識與守護。

From barren rocks to today's lush forests, over 70% of Hong Kong's land is covered by vegetation nowadays. This vibrant landscape has not come easily — it is the result of continuous efforts driven by the government, professional teams, and the public spanning a century. The history of afforestation not only showcases the wisdom of coexistence between humanity and nature, but also reminds us that our greening achievements are deserved to be understood and protected by everyone.

香港自數百年前有人類聚居開始，原本的植被便不斷受人類活動影響，包括伐木、收集柴薪、開墾土地等，使香港一度淪為荒蕪的岩石山嶺。

With human settlements started in Hong Kong hundreds of years ago, the original vegetation was disturbed continually by various human activities, turning Hong Kong into barren rocks.

圖文鳴謝：漁農自然護理署

Credit for Photo & Text: Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department



香港早期的風貌
Early days of Hong Kong

HONGKONG

1941 - 1945

第二次世界大戰時期，由於燃料缺乏，人們大量伐林取薪導致大片土壤露出，引發嚴重的水土流失。

During the World War II, heavy logging by local people for fuel further caused the deforestation and resulted in large areas of exposed land, causing soil erosion.



圖文鳴謝：漁農自然護理署

Credit for Photo & Text: Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

1950年以後 & Onwards



相片鳴謝：漁農自然護理署

Credit for Photos: Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

由於山嶺泥土日益貧瘠，本地原生樹種難以存活。為免水土流失的情況惡化，政府因此大量引入生長迅速且適應力強的外來「先鋒樹種」（如台灣相思、紅膠木及愛氏松等），並藉此改善微氣候與土質，為日後本地植物的生長創造條件。

Since the mountain soil was increasingly degraded and native tree species struggled to survive, the government introduced large quantities of highly adaptable and fast-growing exotic "pioneer species" (such as *Acacia confusa*, *Lophostemon confertus*, and *Pinus elliottii*) to prevent further soil erosion, thereby improving the microclimate and soil quality to pave the way for the future growth of native plants.

森動香港 第三集 Episode 3



收看節目
Watch it

由發展局及香港電台聯合製作的紀錄片《森動香港》的第三集——植樹有方，對香港的植樹歷史及植林研究有更深度的講解，馬上到網站收看！

A more in-depth explanation of Hong Kong's afforestation history and botanical research is featured in Episode 3 of the documentary series "森動香港" jointly produced by the Development Bureau and RTHK. Watch it now on the website!

相片鳴謝：土木工程拓展署及漁農自然護理署

Credit for Photos: Civil Engineering and Development Department & Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department



現今 Present

由於早年種植的外來樹木已開始老化，近年的植林工作已轉向補植本地原生樹種，豐富生物多樣性，令我們的森林更健康及可持續地生長。政府在過去10年已種植約360萬棵樹及6,130萬棵灌木，憑藉政府、專業團隊及社會各界長期致力於種植與保育，香港的綠化覆蓋率今天已超過七成，讓這座城市煥發綠色生機。

As the exotic trees planted in early years begin to age, current efforts have shifted to replanting native tree species, enhancing biodiversity and making our forests healthier and more sustainable. The government has planted about 3.6 million trees and 61.3 million shrubs over the past 10 years. Through long-term planting and conservation by the government, professional teams, and the community, Hong Kong's greenery coverage today has exceeded 70%, revitalising the city with green vitality.



香港現時的風貌
Current days of Hong Kong

百年耕耘，荒山成林：探索香港的植林故事

From a Century of Cultivation to Verdant Forests: Hong Kong's Journey of Afforestation

Gardens Department
HONG KONG

HONGKONG

植林工作要有效推行，除了種植工作本身，對本地植物的深入認識亦至關重要。以下回顧香港如何一步一步奠下這些植物知識的根基。

Effective afforestation requires not only the physical act of planting but also a thorough understanding of local plant species. The followings review how Hong Kong laid this foundation of botanical knowledge step by step.

香港植物標本室成立

The Establishment of the Hong Kong Herbarium



政府花園 (1868年)
Government Gardens (1868)

英國殖民初期，港督羅便臣爵士撥款興建香港植物公園，用作美化、康樂及植物研究用途。

In the early British colonial period, Governor Sir Hercules Robinson allocated funds to establish the Hong Kong Botanical Gardens for the purposes of beautification, recreation, and botanical research.

1871年，福特出任政府花園部監督，並在1872年的年報中建議於政府花園（即植物公園）設立乾壓植物標本室。

In 1871, Mr. Charles Ford was appointed Superintendent of the Government Gardens Department. He proposed the establishment of a herbarium in the 1872 annual report for dried plant specimens within the Government Gardens (i.e., the Botanical Gardens).

1878年，香港植物標本室在香港植物公園正式成立，香港從此有了專門儲存植物標本的地方。

In 1878, the Hong Kong Herbarium was formally established in the Hong Kong Botanical Gardens, providing the city with its first dedicated facility for the storage and preservation of plant specimens.

備註：香港植物公園已於1975年正式易名「香港動植物公園」。

Note: The Hong Kong Botanical Gardens was renamed as the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens in 1975.



香港植物公園 (1880年)
Hong Kong Botanical Gardens (1880)

ENTERED

胡秀英教授在1972年率先提出香港有編撰現代植物誌的需要，詳細而有系統地提供地區植物描述可幫助從事植林、園藝及景觀美化工作的人士挑選本地植物品種，更可為研究人員、教師及學生提供重要的參考資料。

The need for a modern Flora—a botanical reference describing the plants growing in an area in a systematic manner—was first proposed in 1972 by Prof. S. Y. Hu. The Flora not only provides a good reference for choices of local plant species for afforestation, horticulture, and landscaping in the area, but is also an important resource for researchers, teachers, and students.

香港植物誌編纂

The Compilation of the Flora of Hong Kong



《香港植物誌》編輯工作：
胡秀英教授與胡啟明教授兩人合照（圖正中左右）
Editors of Flora of Hong Kong at work:
Prof. S. Y. Hu and Prof. Q. M. Hu (Centre left and right)



《香港植物誌》
Flora of Hong Kong

《香港植物誌》全冊共四卷及總索引，由香港植物標本室、華南植物園及本地的植物學家合作編纂，並於2007-2011年先後出版，深得本港及國內外學術界和植物界人士用以參考。

Published between 2007 and 2011, the four-volume Flora of Hong Kong and its master index, compiled by the Hong Kong Herbarium, the South China Botanical Garden and the local botanists, have been widely recognised by academic and botanical communities of Hong Kong, Chinese Mainland and worldwide.



市民可以瀏覽標本室網站內的「香港植物資料庫」，探索超過3,300種本地植物的基本資料及照片。

The public can browse the "Hong Kong Plant Database" on the Herbarium's website to access basic information and photos of over 3,300 local plant species.

更多資訊
More Information



相片鳴謝：漁農自然護理署
Credit for Photos: Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

2026 香港花卉展覽 HONG KONG FLOWER SHOW



展區設有不少互動學習展品，包括由漁農自然護理署借出的本地原生樹種標本、種子和小樹苗，以及從《森動香港》紀錄片中剪輯的精彩小片段，讓公眾盡情探索。展區更設有創意襟章工作坊和精美紀念品，將綠意融入大眾生活。

The display features a number of interactive learning exhibits, including specimens, seeds, and seedlings of native tree species borrowed from the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD), as well as clips edited from the documentary series, "森動香港", allowing the public to explore freely. Creative badge-making workshop and exquisite souvenirs were also catered, bringing greenery into public's everyday life.



由康樂及文化事務署主辦的年度盛事香港花卉展覽已於 2026 年 3 月 20 日至 29 日在維多利亞公園舉行。今年的主題花是紫羅蘭，主題為「花語尋『香』— 細味城市特色」。

The annual event, Hong Kong Flower Show, organised by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD) was held from 20 to 29 March at the Victoria Park. The theme flower this year features the Stock under the theme "A Fragrant Journey through Hong Kong"

發展局的展區以森林探險家的森林樹屋為中心，帶領公眾認識樹木生命週期，細味香港城市森林的旅程。展區內的大型花卉裝置、森動樹屋、哈比小農舍及野花草坡都是精心設計的打卡位。沿途的動物小夥伴亦為旅程增添不少驚喜！

The Development Bureau presented a specially designed display plot that takes the public on a heartening journey through the life cycle of Hong Kong's urban forest — featuring large-scale floral installations, forest treehouse, farm garden and friendly animal companions throughout the landscape!



其他展區花絮 SNAPSHOTS OF OTHER BOOTHS

除了發展局的精彩展區外，各個政府部門亦踴躍參與，以別出心裁的設計展覽向公眾展示主題花於繁華都市的悄然綻放，亦設有部門的相關資訊和工作成果。

Apart from the Development Bureau's exciting exhibition area, various government departments have actively participated. The uniquely designed displays showcased how the theme flowers bloom amidst the bustling city, while presenting departmental information and work achievements.



建築署
Architectural Services
Department

花映萬家
Kaleidoscope



土木工程
拓展署
Civil Engineering
and
Development
Department

夢飛萬地
Wings of Ambition



渠務署
Drainage Services
Department



渠探秘境 科技護城
Innovative Guardian of
Drainage Secrets

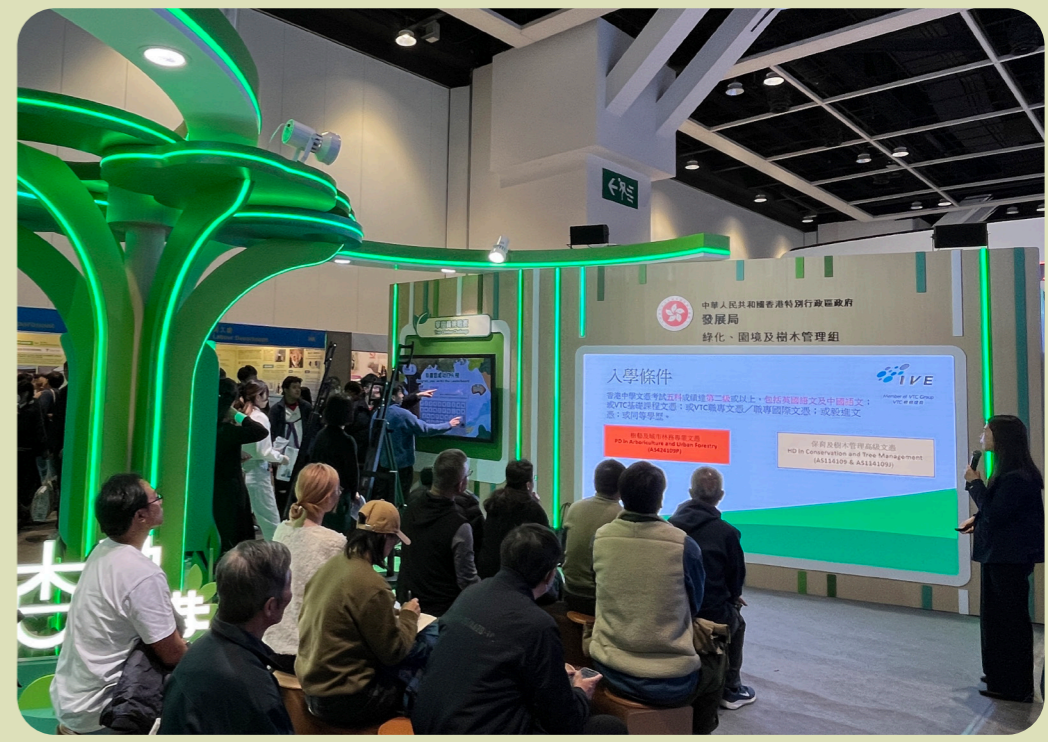


時光穿梭四十載
Journey through the Past 40 Years



路政署
Highways
Department

2026 教育及職業博覽 Education and Careers Expo 2026



教育及職業博覽 2026 已於 1 月 22 至 25 日在香港會議展覽中心舉行。發展局綠化、園境及樹木管理組的展區介紹了園境師及樹木管理人員的職業發展路徑，並提供了樹木管理行業的學習資助計劃及見習生計劃等詳情。此外，展區亦設有業界人士及見習生經驗分享環節，以及互動遊戲和攝影打卡站，讓參觀者輕鬆了解園境及樹木管理相關課程與工作內容，吸引更多新力軍加入！



The Education & Careers Expo 2026 was successfully held at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre from 22 to 25 January. The booth of the Greening, Landscape & Tree Management Section of the Development Bureau featured informative displays outlining the career development path for landscape architects and tree management personnel, as well as providing detailed information on the Study Sponsorship Scheme and Trainee Programme for the tree management industry. Apart from the insightful sharing sessions by industry practitioners and interns, the exhibition area also featured interactive game and photo spot, allowing visitors to learn about landscape and tree management courses and work in a fun and engaging way — helping to attract new talent to join the industry!

綠意遊賞 小旅行

See GREEN.
Go GREEN Little Trip



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「漫步湖畔。迪欣湖」
Stroll along Inspiration Lake

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「海綿城市。將軍澳南公園」
Sponge City · Tseung Kwan O South Park



由發展局綠化、園境及樹木管理組主辦的2025-26年度「綠意遊賞小旅行」已於2025年12月至今年4月期間舉行，到訪了迪欣湖活動中心及將軍澳南公園，並了解到藍綠建設、海綿城市及樹木保育等概念。

The "SEE GREEN. GO GREEN Little Trip 2025-26" organised by the Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section of the Development Bureau was successfully held from December 2025 to end of April 2026. Participants visited the Inspiration Lake Recreation Centre and Tseung Kwan O South Park to learn about concepts such as blue-green infrastructure, sponge city and tree preservation.

綠意遊賞

See GREEN
Go GREEN

小遊記

Travelogue Contest

創作比賽 2026



「綠意遊賞。小遊記創作比賽 2026」現已開始接受報名！今年我們邀請同學以導賞員角度，為綠化空間設計遊覽路線圖，重點介紹園境內的特色景點、植物或樹木。除了實地走訪公園、海濱長廊等公共綠化空間，同學們亦將參考紀錄片《森動香港》及刊物《樹木園境地圖》舉例的內容，以文字與圖像創作導賞遊記。

"See GREEN Go GREEN · Travelogue Contest 2026" is opened for entries! This year's contest invites students to create a tour route map from the perspective of a tour guide, highlighting landscape features including attractions, plants and trees within the green space. Besides visiting public green spaces, such as parks or waterfront promenades, students can also make reference to the content of the documentary series "森動香港" and the GLTMS's publication "Tree and Landscape Map" to produce compelling travelogues using a blend of creative writing and visual storytelling.

比賽詳情
Contest Details



截止日期：2026年7月24日
Submission Deadline: 24 July 2026

本港就讀的中、小學生均可參加！
Open to all students attending primary and secondary schools in Hong Kong!

冠軍可獲 \$3,000 書券及獎座；最踴躍參與的學校更可獲獎杯！！

The champion will receive \$3,000 book vouchers and a trophy. The schools with the most enthusiastic participation will also be awarded a trophy!

