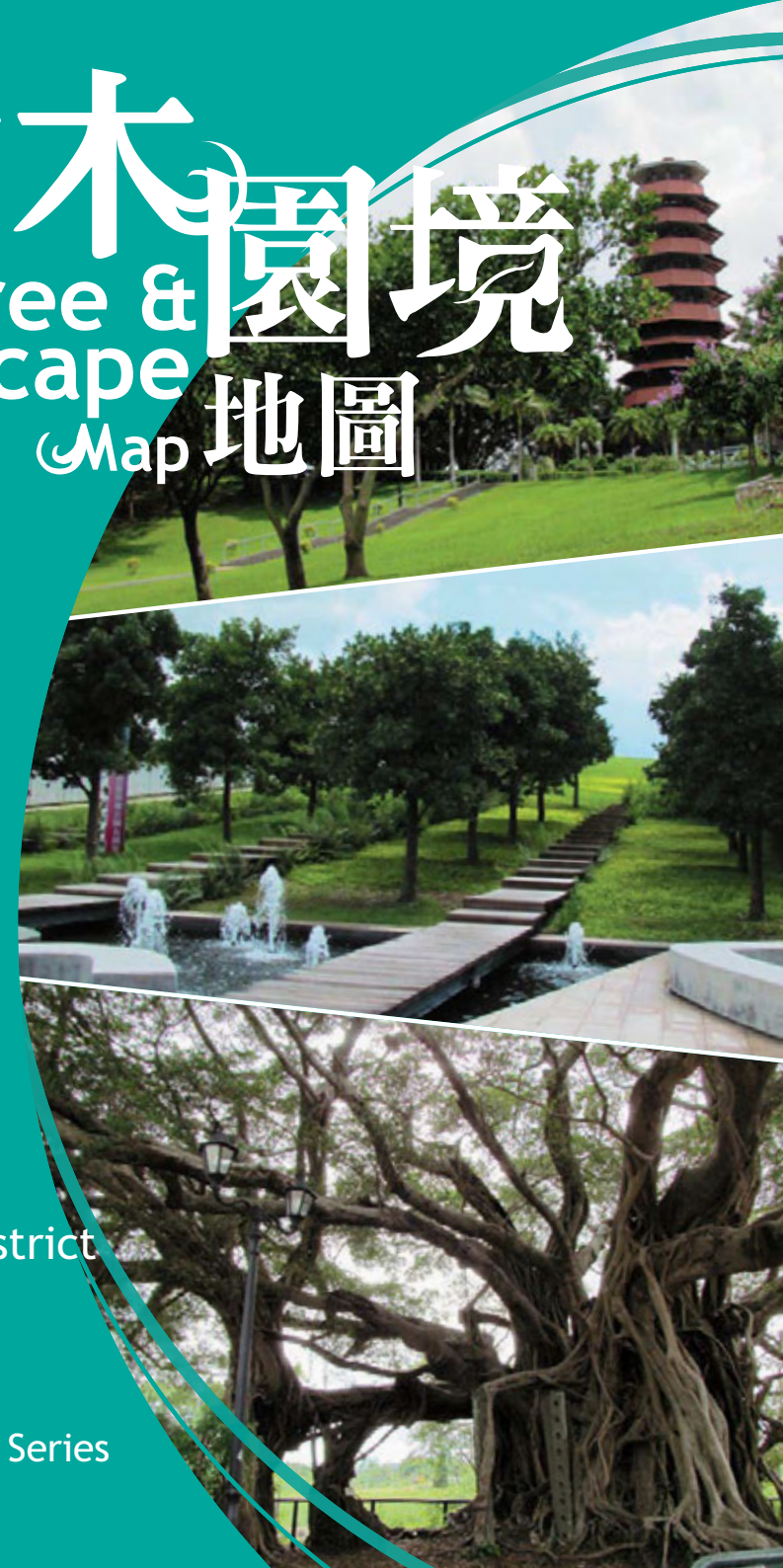


# 樹木園境

Tree & Landscape Map



元朗區  
Yuen Long District

新界系列(三)

New Territories Series  
No.3



發展局 綠化、園境及樹木管理組

Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section Development Bureau

# 引言 Foreword

## 人樹共融 綠滿家園

發展局 綠化、園境及樹木管理組編寫的樹木園境地圖，重點介紹香港各區的綠化園境資產，讓市民認識、欣賞及享受綠化空間與樹木帶來的樂趣。

## 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.

## 封面照片

上：元朗公園  
中：香港濕地公園  
下：錦田樹屋

## Cover Photos

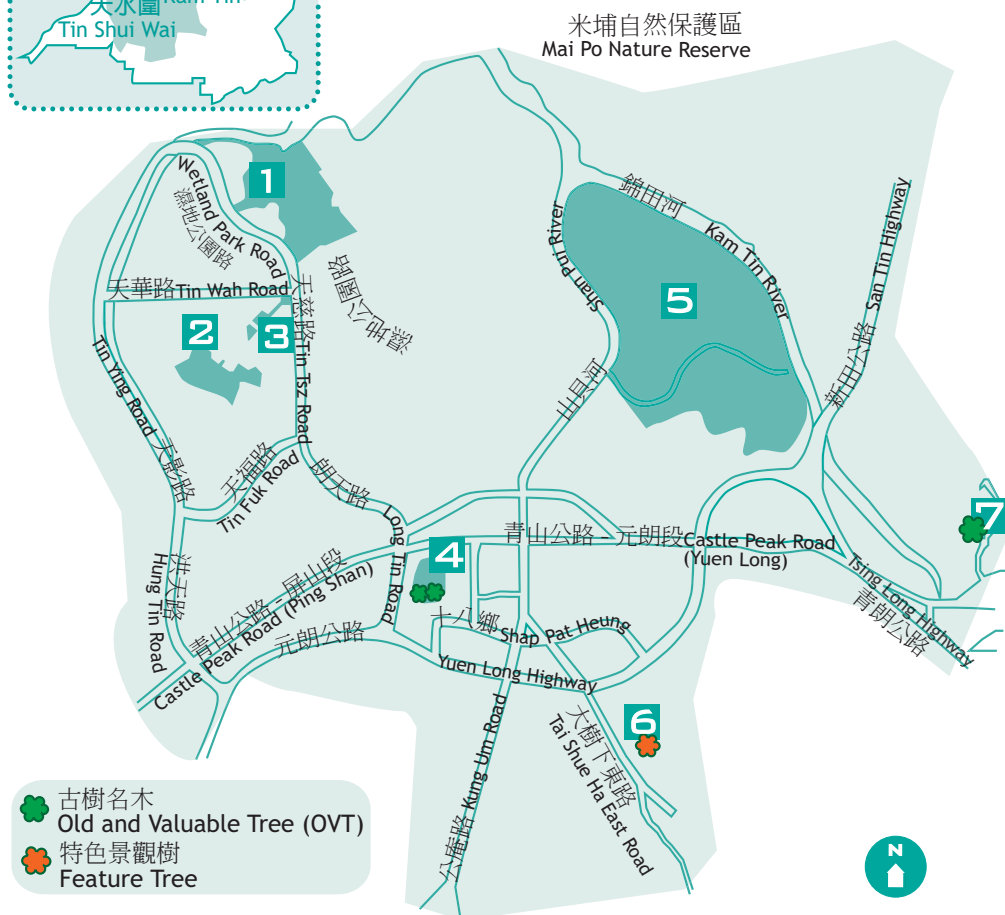
Top: Yuen Long Park  
Middle: Hong Kong Wetland Park  
Bottom: Kam Tin Tree House



元朗  
Yuen Long

# 新界 New Territories Yuen Long

## 元朗



元朗區位於新界西北部，遠自宋朝已有大批居民在此落籍，故區內的文物古蹟十分豐富。元朗不但歷史悠久，更充滿大自然氣息。它坐落於沖積平原上，三面環山，水土肥沃，為各種動植物提供理想的棲息地。在人口較稠密的元朗市和天水圍設有大型公園，為市民提供休憩空間。



1 香港濕地公園  
Hong Kong Wetland Park



2 天水圍公園  
Tin Shui Wai Park



3 龍園  
Dragon Park



4 元朗公園  
Yuen Long Park



5 南生圍  
Nam Sang Wai



6 大樹下天后廟  
Tai Shue Ha Tin Hau Temple



7 錦田樹屋  
Kam Tin Tree House

Yuen Long District is located in the northwest of the New Territories. With large numbers of settlers here as early as the Sung Dynasty, the district is blessed with a rich cultural heritage. Apart from its long history, Yuen Long is also known for its natural scenery. Situated on an alluvial plain, surrounded by mountains and blessed with fertile soil, it is an ideal habitat for a variety of plants and animals. In the more densely populated areas such as Yuen Long Town and Tin Shui Wai, large parks have been built to provide open space for public enjoyment.



# 香港濕地公園

## Hong Kong Wetland Park



1 接待中心  
Reception Centre

2 入口廣場  
Entry Plaza

3 訪客中心  
Visitor Centre

4 淡水沼澤  
Freshwater Marsh

5 溪畔漫遊徑  
Stream Walk

6 濕地探索中心  
Wetland Discovery Centre

7 演替之路  
Succession Walk

8 紅樹林浮橋  
Mangroves Boardwalk

9 原野漫遊徑  
Wildside Walk

10 樹林及草地  
Woodland & Grassland

11 泥灘  
Mudflats

12 蘆葦床濾水池  
Reed Bed Filters

相片由建築署提供  
Photo courtesy of Architecture Services Department (ArchSD)



香港濕地公園位於天水圍東北部，於2006年啟用，是一個世界級的濕地生態旅遊設施。公園的訪客中心與附近的環境融為一體，混然天成。中心的綠化屋頂，亦是本港開放給公眾免費使用的最大綠化屋頂之一。公園的設計集可持續發展和綠色概念於一身，其詢問處亦以本地及循環再用物料建造。公園設濕地保護區，內有各種不同的濕地生境，為多種動植物提供居所。

Opened in 2006, Hong Kong Wetland Park is a world-class wetland ecotourism facility in the northeastern part of Tin Shui Wai. The park features a Visitor Centre, which blends seamlessly with the surrounding landscape. The Centre has a green roof which is also one of Hong Kong's largest green roofs open to the public for free access. Sustainable and green concepts have been incorporated into the park's design, such as the use of local and recycled materials in the construction of the Visitor Centre. The park also features a Wetland Reserve boosting diverse wetland habitats that are home to a variety of flora and fauna.



3

訪客中心的綠化屋頂  
Green roof of the Visitor Centre



入口廣場與綠化屋頂相連  
Entry Plaza connected to the green roof

接待中心旁的  
蠔殼牆是用流  
浮山養蠔場的棄置蠔  
殼造成，有助阻隔陽光，令  
建築物內的溫度降低。



2



The  
oyster  
shell  
gabion  
walls near the  
Reception  
Centre  
are made of abandoned  
oyster shells from Lau Fau  
Shan. The walls help to screen  
out sunlight, and thus, reducing the  
heat inside the building.

1

1

香港濕地公園

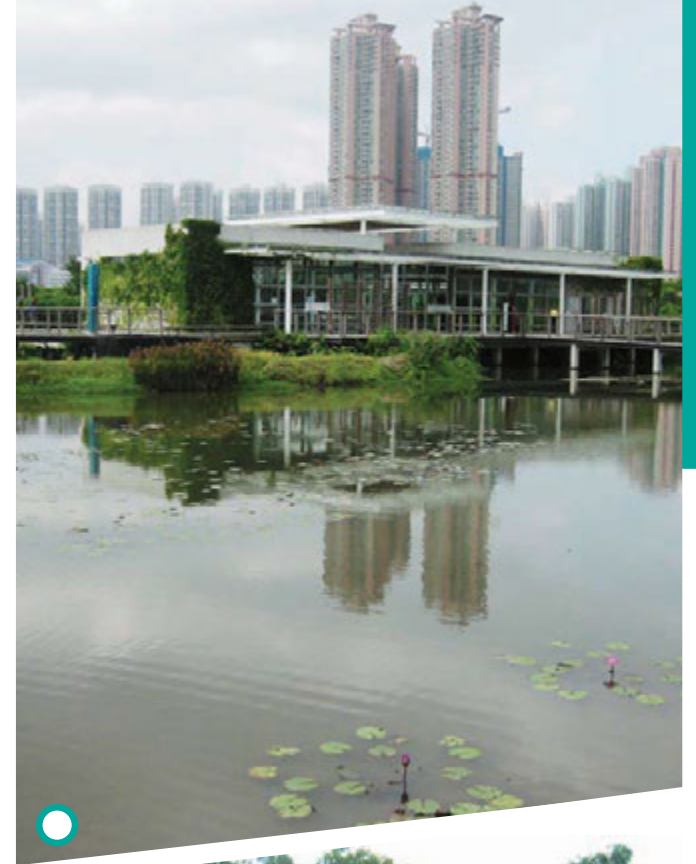
HONG KONG WETLAND PARK

8



濕地探索中心牆上的  
垂直綠化

Vertical greening on  
the facades of the  
Wetland Discovery  
Centre





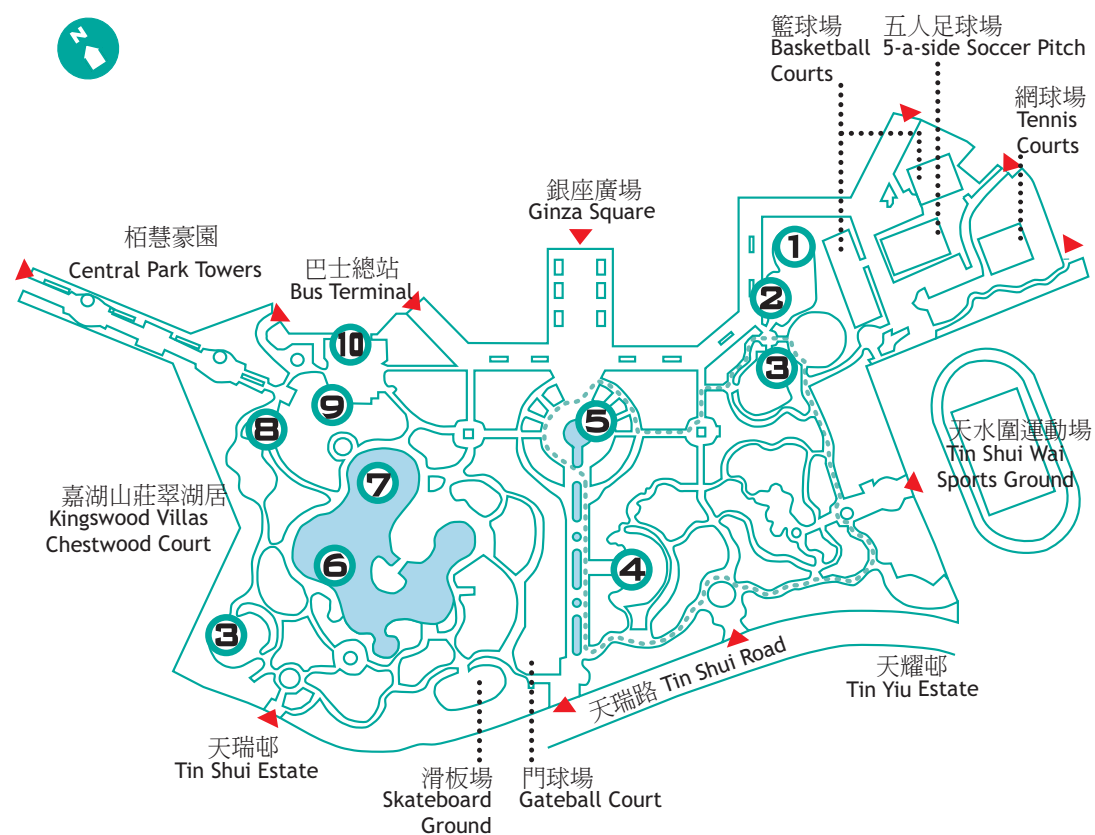
# 天水圍公園 Tin Shui Wai Park

藍天綠水  
Blue Skies & Green Waters

天水圍公園於1997年啟用。公園位於天水圍新市鎮的心臟地帶，因此以「天」和「水」作設計概念，在公園加入噴水池及水景設施，以配合主題。園內寬敞的空間設計與鄰近密集的住宅建築群形成鮮明對比，而公園的特色景點「人工湖」，更為附近環境增添一份寧靜。

Tin Shui Wai Park was opened in 1997. Located at the heart of Tin Shui Wai New Town, the park's design revolves around the concept of "Tin" (sky) and "Shui" (water), with fountains and water elements being its key design features. The spacious design of the park provides a sharp contrast to the residential buildings nearby while the artificial lake, the main feature of the park, adds soothing tranquility to the surrounding environment.

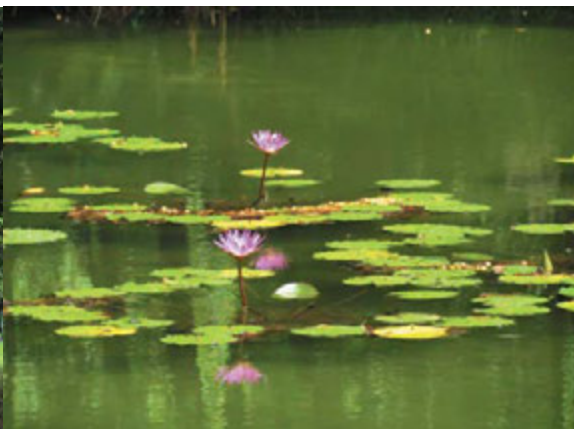




- 1 兒童迷宮花園  
Children Maze Garden
- 2 香味花園  
Scented Garden
- 3 兒童遊樂場  
Children's Playground
- 4 棕櫚園  
Palm Garden

- 5 噴泉廣場  
Fountain Plaza
- 6 人工湖  
Artificial Lake
- 7 模型船區  
Model Boat Play Area
- 8 太極場  
Tai Chi Area

- 9 公園辦事處  
Park Office
- 10 模型車場  
Model Car Play Area
- ..... 優質健行徑  
Quality Walk Trail
- ▲ 公園入口  
Park Entrance





龍園

憶江南園林

Dragon Park

Reminiscing  
Jiangnan  
Landscape



龍園

DRAGON PARK





**龍園** 沿天龍路興建，分為3區，第1區為主園，其設計以著名的江南園林為藍本，假山流水，亭台游廊，風景優美，如詩如畫。

**Dragon Park** is located along Tin Lung Road. It is divided into 3 park areas, with park number one being the main garden. The design of the park is inspired by the famous Jiangnan garden style. The rockeries, pavilions, corridors and water features are put together artistically to create this picturesque park.



游廊 Covered Corridor







① 草坪  
Lawn Area

# 元朗公園

於1991年啟用，坐落於水牛嶺一片天然林地。公園設計依山而建，並保留了大部分原有的地形和樹木，最大特色在其延綿不斷的斜坡草地和位於山頂的百鳥塔。該塔既是鳥舍，亦是一個可供遊人遠眺元朗美景的觀景塔。



特色水景  
Water Feature



百鳥塔  
Aviary Pagoda

## Yuen Long Park

was opened in 1991. It is located on a natural woodland at Shui Ngau Ling. The park was built on a hill, with most of the pre-existing landforms and trees preserved. Signature features of the park include the rolling lawns on extensive slopes and the Aviary Pagoda on top of the hill. The Pagoda houses various species of birds and doubles as a lookout tower that offers a great view over Yuen Long.





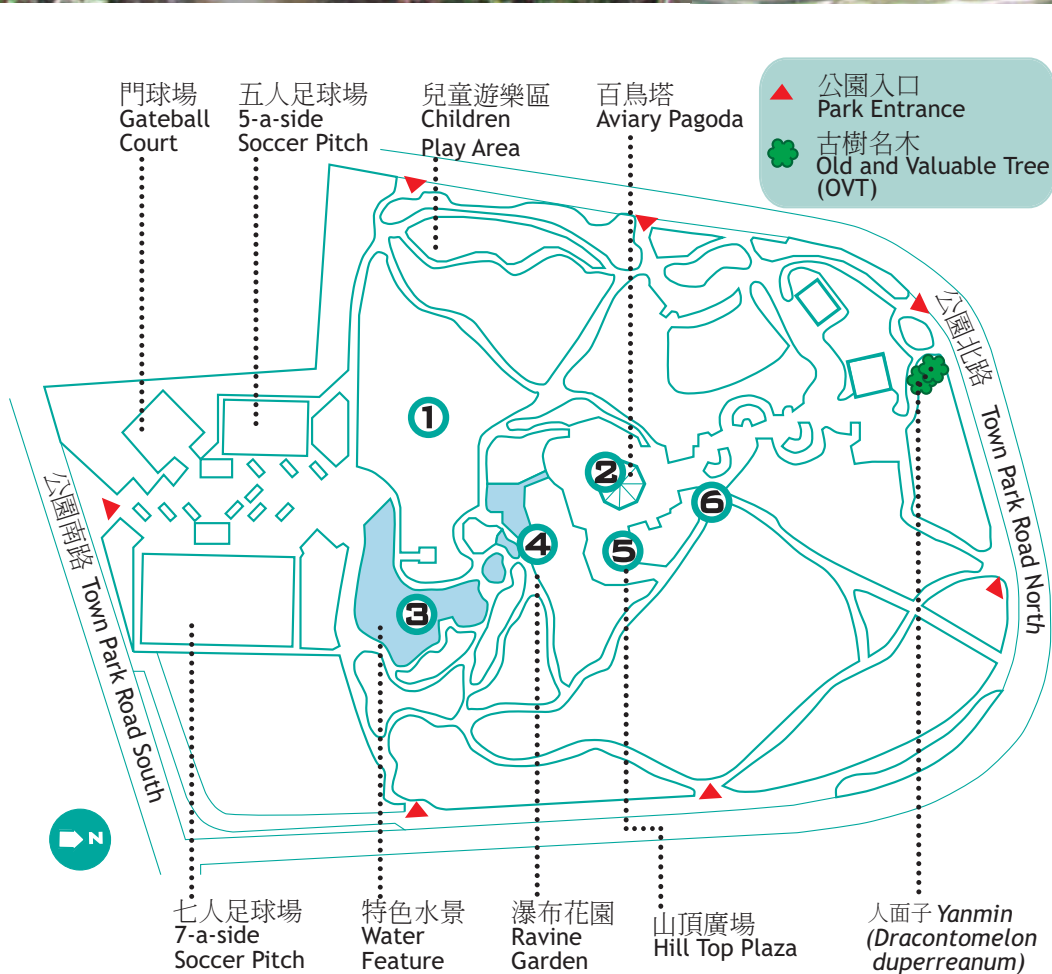
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5



6



人面子 Yanmin (*Dracontomelon duperreanum*)



人面子為非本土樹木，樹身高大，平均可達20米，名字由來源於其種子上的圖案像人面的樣子，故稱為「人面子」。

Yanmin (*Dracontomelon duperreanum*), an exotic species, is a large tree that can grow up to 20m on average. It is called "human face" in Chinese as the pattern on its seeds resembles a human face.

4

元朗公園  
YUEN LONG PARK

22





## 元朗水鄉 南生圍

## Water Village of Yuen Long Nam Sang Wai

風光如畫，是一片生態價值極高的濕地。南生圍位於元朗東部，以山貝河及錦田河為界，自2003年在山貝河發現鱷魚以後，南生圍便聲名大噪。該處亦是其中一個受歡迎的攝影地點。

南生圍路沿錦田河一帶長滿茂密的蘆葦及紅樹林，兩條河流的滙合處在退潮時會出現一片泥灘，每逢深秋及初春時份，過冬或遷徙途中的水鳥便會在該處覓食，是一個極佳的觀鳥點。南生圍西南端附近有一條長滿赤桉樹的小徑，附近還有池塘和蘆葦叢，景色秀麗。

is a picturesque wetland with high ecological value. It is located in the eastern part of Yuen Long and is bounded by Shan Pui River and Kam Tin River. It has become famous since a crocodile was found in Shan Pui River in 2003, and is one of the favourite sites for photo taking.

Along Nam Sang Wai Road by the Kam Tin River is a lush growth of reeds and mangroves. Tidal mudflats are found at the confluence of the two rivers during low tides, which provide a feeding habitat for wintering or migrating water birds, hence making it an excellent bird-watching spot in late autumn and early spring. Near the southwest end of Nam Sang Wai is a path lined with River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), which together with the pond and reed beds nearby, create a scenic view.



赤桉樹 River Red Gum  
(*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*)





老鼠簕 Spiny Bears Breech  
(*Acanthus ilicifolius*)



秋茄樹  
(*Kandelia obovata*)



2



3



赤桉是由澳洲引入的外來樹種，是用作植林的其中一個品種。跟檸檬桉、大葉桉、毛葉桉等桉樹品種一樣，由於生長迅速，適應力強，能快速形成植被及穩固土壤，因而被選作先驅樹種。

**River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*)** is an exotic species introduced from Australia, and is one of the tree species widely used in afforestation. Like other *Eucalyptus* species such as *E. citriodora*, *E. robusta* and *E. torelliana*, it is used as a pioneer tree species because of its fast growing characteristic and adaptability, as well as its ability to quickly establish the needed vegetation cover and stabilise the slopes.

-  特色樹群  
Feature Tree Group
-  紅樹林  
Mangroves
-  入口  
Entrance

赤桉樹  
River Red Gum  
(*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*)





這間廟宇附近長有一棵濃蔭蔽日的老榕樹，故名為「大樹下天后古廟」。這間古廟已有超過350年歷史，當時該處仍四面臨海。時移世易，附近地區已經歷不少變遷，惟老榕樹依然屹立不倒，默默地守護著這具歷史價值的古廟。

# 老樹 · 古廟 · 歷史

Old Tree · Temple · History

✿ 細葉榕 Chinese Banyan \*  
(*Ficus microcarpa*)

\* 土生植物  
Native Species

Shaded by an old banyan tree (*Ficus microcarpa*), this temple was given the name “Tai Shue Ha Tin Hau Temple”, which literally means ‘Tin Hau temple under a big tree’ in Chinese. The temple was built over 350 years ago when it was still surrounded by sea. The surrounding area has undergone great changes over the years, but the old banyan tree still stands today as a guardian of the historic temple.





細葉榕 Chinese Banyan \*  
(*Ficus microcarpa*)

\* 土生植物  
Native Species

細葉榕擁有頑強的生命力，能於各種環境及土質生長，甚至能依附在護土牆及石上。細葉榕也有耐鹽的特性，能於海邊生長，但在鬆散的砂上便難於支撐整棵樹了。

Chinese Banyan (*Ficus microcarpa*) shows tough vitality. It can grow in most conditions and in most types of soils, and can even cling to retaining walls and rocks. It can also grow near the coast because of its salt-tolerant nature. However, it cannot grow in sand for that cannot anchor the trunk.

## 錦田樹屋

位於元朗錦田水尾村遊樂場附近。清朝初年，朝廷下詔遷界，當時的屋主棄屋離開。隨着時間流逝，磚屋逐漸破落，而毗鄰的榕樹則不斷生長，枝幹盤繞，氣根橫生，成為香港其中一棵最大的榕樹，並逐漸將磚屋包圍起來，形成今天的樹屋。

**Kam Tin Tree House** is located near the Shui Mei Tsuen Playground in Kam Tin, Yuen Long. This magnificent banyan tree is one of the largest banyan trees in Hong Kong. Its heavy aerial roots and trunks wrapped around a brick house which was abandoned by its owner during coastal evacuation by an imperial edict in the early Qing Dynasty. Over time, the brick house fell into ruins and the adjacent banyan tree has grown into the house, thus forming the present day Tree House.



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