

樹木園境

Tree & Landscape
地圖



北區 North District

新界系列(四)

New Territories Series
No. 4



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：天平路
中：雲泉仙館
下：荔枝窩

Cover Photos

Top: Tin Ping Road
Middle: Wun Chuen Sin Kwoon
Bottom: Lai Chi Wo

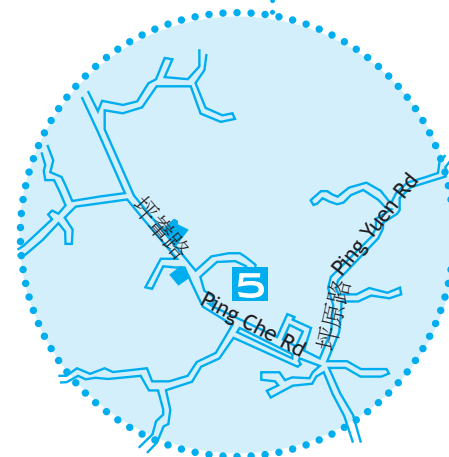




新界 New Territories North District

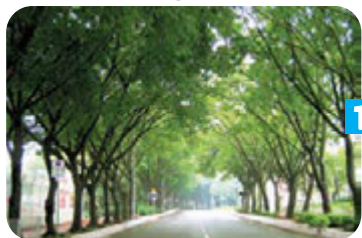
北區

北區佔地約14,000公頃，約有30萬居民，是新界目前面積較大和仍能保留傳統鄉郊特色的地區之一。北區位處香港的最北面，範圍包括上水、粉嶺、沙頭角和打鼓嶺。區內現時仍有百多條村落和不少老樹。

The North District has an area of approximately 14,000 hectares and a population of about 300,000. It is one of the larger districts in the New Territories where traditional rural features are still preserved. Lying in the northernmost part of Hong Kong, the North District consists of Sheung Shui, Fanling, Sha Tau Kok and Ta Kwu Ling. It is home to more than a hundred villages and numerous old trees.



-  古樹名木
Old and Valuable Tree
-  古樹名木群
Old and Valuable Tree Group



1 天平路
Tin Ping Road



2 北區公園
North District Park



3 粉嶺圍
Fanling Wai



4 粉嶺樓遊樂場
Fan Leng Lau
Playground



5 雲泉仙館
Wun Chuen Sin Kwoon



6 荔枝窩
Lai Chi Wo

■ 黃葛樹 (大葉榕) *Big-leaved Fig*
(*Ficus virens* var. *sublanceolata*)



■ 樹蔭行人路和行車道
A tree-shaded pedestrian path and carriage way

位於上水天平山南面的天平路，西起馬會道，東至馬適路，全長約1.3公里。馬路兩旁種滿了近400棵黃葛樹(大葉榕)。每棵樹都超過10米高，樹冠相連，形成了一條「綠色走廊」。在春夏之際，嫩葉組成翠綠的樹冠，為行人道提供了優美舒適的庇蔭。

Tin Ping Road, lying to the south of Tin Ping Shan in Sheung Shui, is 1.3 km long. It begins and intersects with Jockey Club Road on its west and ends at the Ma Sik Road junction on its east. Along both sides of the road are planted with about 400 Big-leaved Figs (*Ficus virens* var. *sublanceolata*), each of which is over 10 m tall. With the overarching crowns of trees forming continuous canopies, a “green corridor” is created. In the midst of spring and summer, beautiful crowns of woven green young leaves provide lushful shades for passers-by.



天平路大樹徑

Tin Ping Road Tree Avenue





North District Park

北區公園

1990年啟用的北區公園佔地約8.6公頃，連接了上水(掃管埔村)與粉嶺(粉嶺圍)。公園分兩期興建，落成後的公園將粉嶺(第一期的粉嶺圍)和上水(第二期的掃管埔村)連接起來。公園的第一期採用了清代揚州式庭園設計，中央有一個人工湖及瀑布，而第二期則主要提供康樂設施。

The North District Park was opened in 1990, with an area of about 8.6 hectares. It was constructed in two phases. With the completion of the two phases, it has linked up Fanling (Fanling Wai under Phase I) and Sheung Shui (So Kwun Po Village under Phase II). Phase I was designed in the Yangzhou garden style of the Qing Dynasty, with an artificial lake and stream cascades at the centre of the park. Phase II mainly provides leisure facilities.



1



2

左一：東面入口的長廊種了一排木麻黃

Left 1: A row of Horsetail Trees (*Casurina equisetifolia*) planted along a corridor at the eastern entrance

左二：人工瀑布下的小湖泊

Left 2: A pond with stream cascades

右上：滿佈樹根的小丘

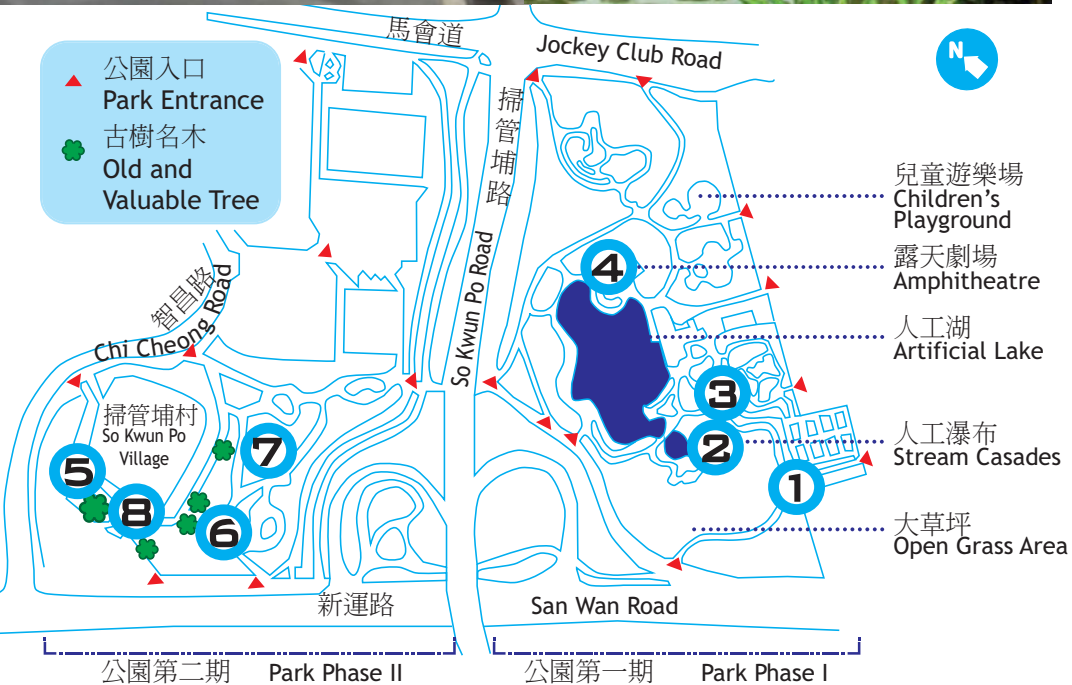
Top right: A knoll covered with tree roots

右下：有蓋的露天劇場

Bottom right: A covered amphitheatre



3



4

2

北區公園

NORTH DISTRICT PARK

10

園內古樹名木 Old and Valuable Trees inside the Park



5



細葉榕 Chinese Banyan *
(*Ficus microcarpa*)

掃管埔村旁有一處老樹林立的小天地，雖然屬於北區公園的範圍，但不少樹木的年齡其實比北區公園年長得多，有幾棵樹更已被列入古樹名木冊內，當中以一株幾近45度傾斜生長的細葉榕形態最為獨特。

A small plot of land beside So Kwun Po Tsuen is endowed with numerous old trees. Though the site forms part of the North District Park, many of the trees there are much older than the park, with some having been listed on the Register of Old and Valuable Trees. In terms of shape and form, the most spectacular one is the slanting Chinese Banyan (*Ficus microcarpa*) which is growing at an angle of about 45°.



掃管埔村

* 土生植物
Native Species

6

So Kwun Po Tsuen

細葉榕 *
Chinese Banyan
(*Ficus microcarpa*)

細葉榕 Chinese Banyan *
(*Ficus microcarpa*)

細葉榕 Chinese Banyan *
(*Ficus microcarpa*)



7

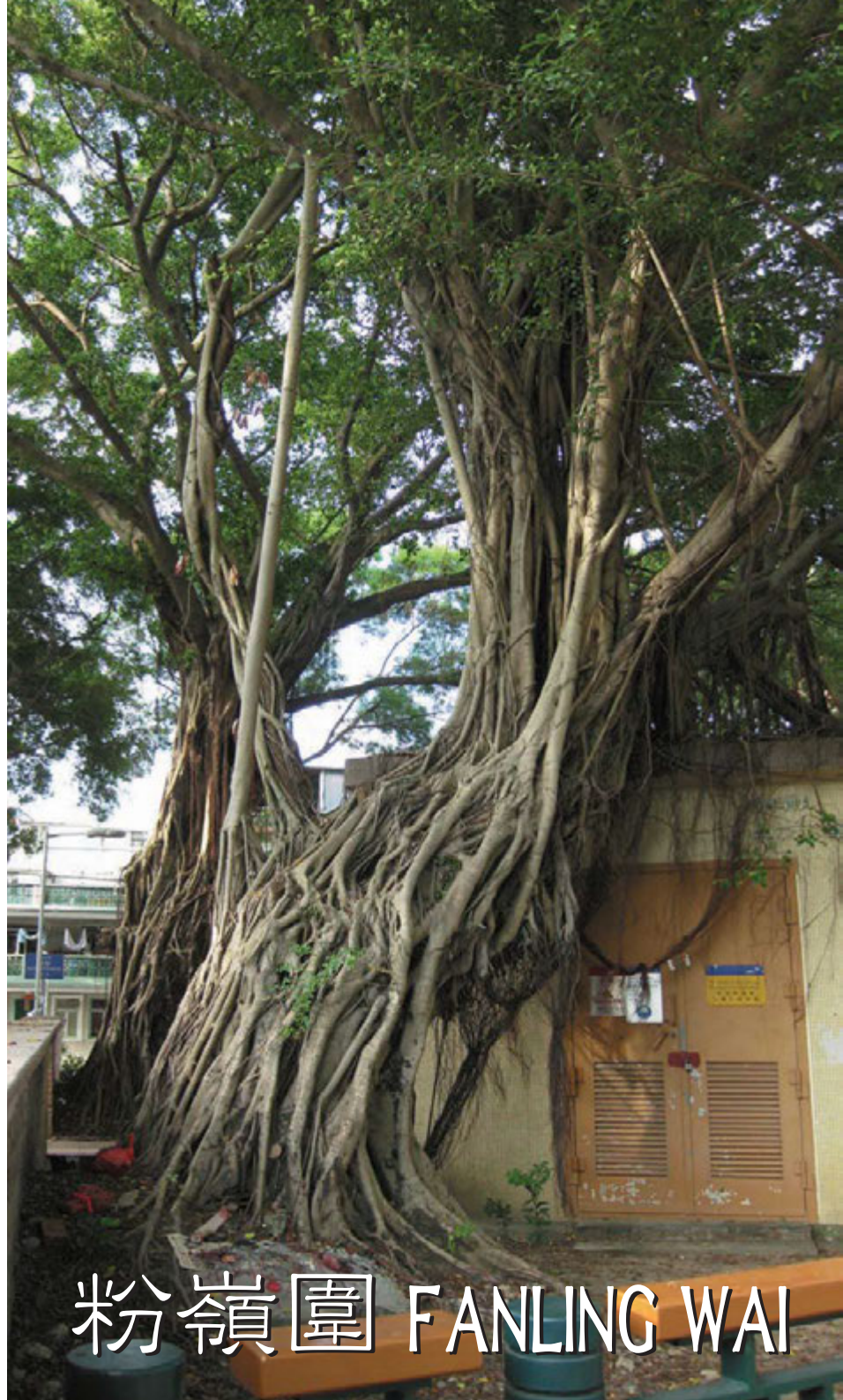


8

2

北區公園

NORTH DISTRICT PARK



粉嶺圍 FANLING WAI



粉嶺圍位處上水和粉嶺之間，有700多年歷史，分為正圍、南圍及北圍三部分。村範圍內雖未見圍村常設的風水林，但正圍的中心還是保留了幾棵老樹，其中一棵為倚著電錶房生長的細葉榕。據說最初該處只長了一棵荔枝樹，其後兩棵榕樹在荔枝樹兩旁生長並慢慢把荔枝樹包裹起來，形成「榕包荔」之景。經過多年糾纏至今，荔枝樹已幾近枯萎。

Located between Sheung Shui and Fanling, Fanling Wai has a history of over 700 years. It is divided into three parts, namely Ching Wai, Nam Wai and Pak Wai. Though there is no Fung Shui woodland as in other walled villages, a few old trees, including a Chinese Banyan (*Ficus microcarpa*) leaning over an electricity substation, have been preserved at the centre of the village. It is said that at first there was only one lychee tree in the village. Later, two banyan trees growing beside it gradually engulfed the tree. Entangled by the banyan trees for years, the lychee tree is now almost dead.





粉嶺樓遊樂場

FAN LENG LAU PLEASURE GROUND



樟樹是製造木家具的上乘材料，不單其木紋美觀，其獨特的氣味更是最好的防蟲劑，令家具更加耐用。

Camphor Tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*) is an excellent type of wood for making furniture. Besides having beautiful wood grain, its insect repellent property also makes furniture more durable.



樟樹 Camphor Tree *
(*Cinnamomum camphora*)

* 土生植物
Native Species

粉嶺樓遊樂場雖然位置較偏僻，面積不大，亦沒有浮誇的設施，只有一條微微彎曲的小路和幾張乘涼椅子，但是正正由於這種佈局，此地為樹木提供了良好的生長環境。在約5,000平方米的小山丘上生長了超過50棵大樹，板根隨處可見。在遊樂場中心的巨樹為全港第三大樟樹，其胸徑逾2.8米。其鄰近的一棵斜葉榕，更是全港唯一已登記為古樹名木的斜葉榕。

Fan Leng Lau Pleasure Ground, although is small, remotely located, and has no flashy facilities, its simple layout with only a winding path and few sitting benches has made it a favourable site for trees. Over 50 large trees can be found on a knoll of about 5,000m², with their buttress roots seen everywhere. The big tree at the centre of the pleasure ground is the third largest camphor tree in Hong Kong, with a diameter at breast height of over 2.8m. There is also a Humped Fig Tree (*Ficus tinctoria* subsp. *gibbosa*) nearby, which is the only tree of this species listed on the Register of Old and Valuable Trees.



斜葉榕 Humped Fig Tree *
(*Ficus tinctoria* subsp. *gibbosa*)



■ 有不少長出板根的大樹
Numerous trees with buttress roots



創建於1944年的雲泉仙館自80年代開始在坪輦設置道觀，面積約2.8公頃，是道教徒的宗教勝地。仙館內園林佈局有着濃厚的道教色彩，亭台樓閣，石林水景，不少地方更刻上傳達道教思想的詩詞對聯，其中最引人注目的可算是荷花池。夏季盛放的荷花，配上旁邊的白色曲橋及池中亭，是仙館的一大特色。

Wun Chuen Sin Kwoon is located at Ping Che and occupies an area of about 2.8 hectares. It was first established in 1944 and has been a Taoist temple since the 1980s. The temple is a popular religious site for Taoists. Its landscape layout has a strong Taoist flavour, from pavilions, to beautifully arranged rocks to pond and streamlets. Inscriptions and engravings with Taoist poems and couplets can also be found in numerous locations. The most eye-catching area in the temple is the large lotus pond. The white, zigzag bridge and the pavilion in the middle, with the blooming lotus in summer, is one of the major features of Wun Chuen Sin Kwoon.

雲泉仙館

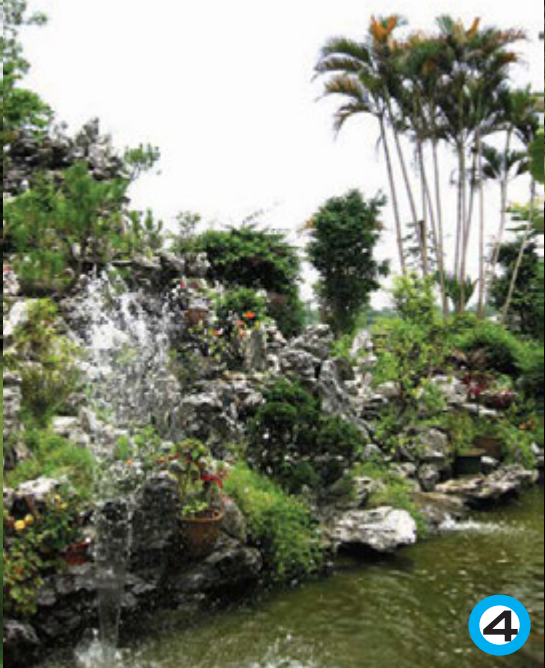
WUN CHUEN SIN KWON

道觀庭園



木棉樹的種子散落在翠綠的草坪上
Seeds of Cotton Tree scattered
all over the lawn

2



4



5



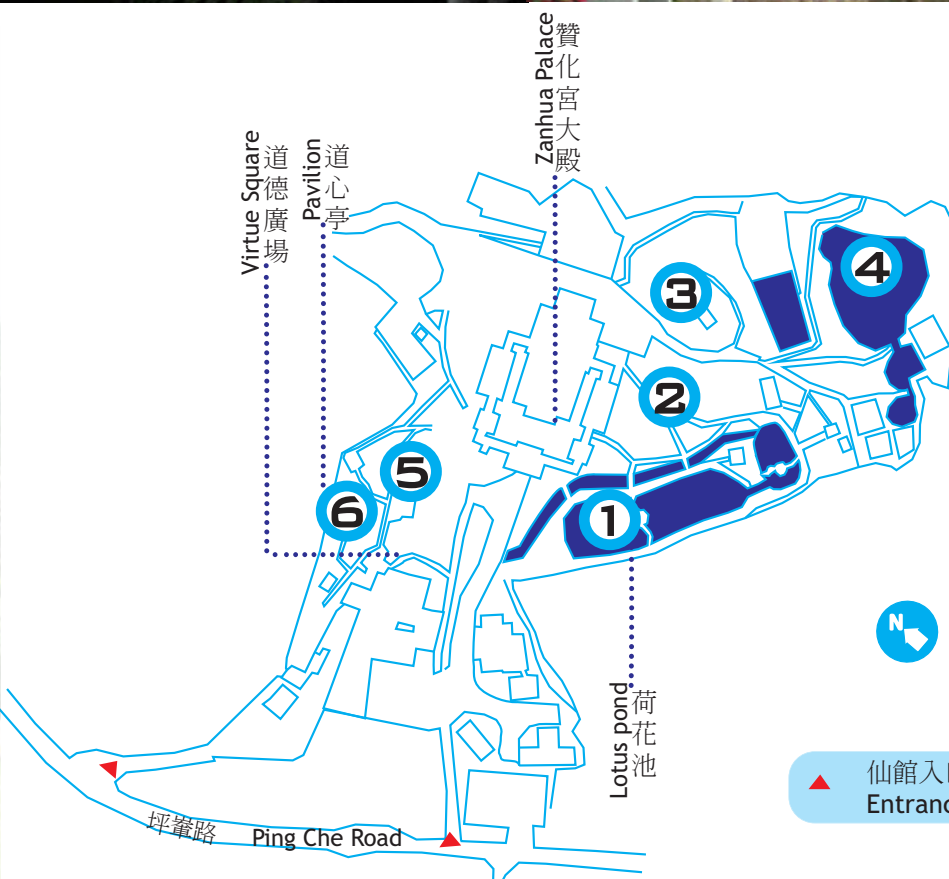
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■ 攀藤植物在花棚上茂盛生長
Climbers growing profusely
on the trellis

使君子
Rangoon Creeper
(*Quisqualis indica*)

3



荔枝窩

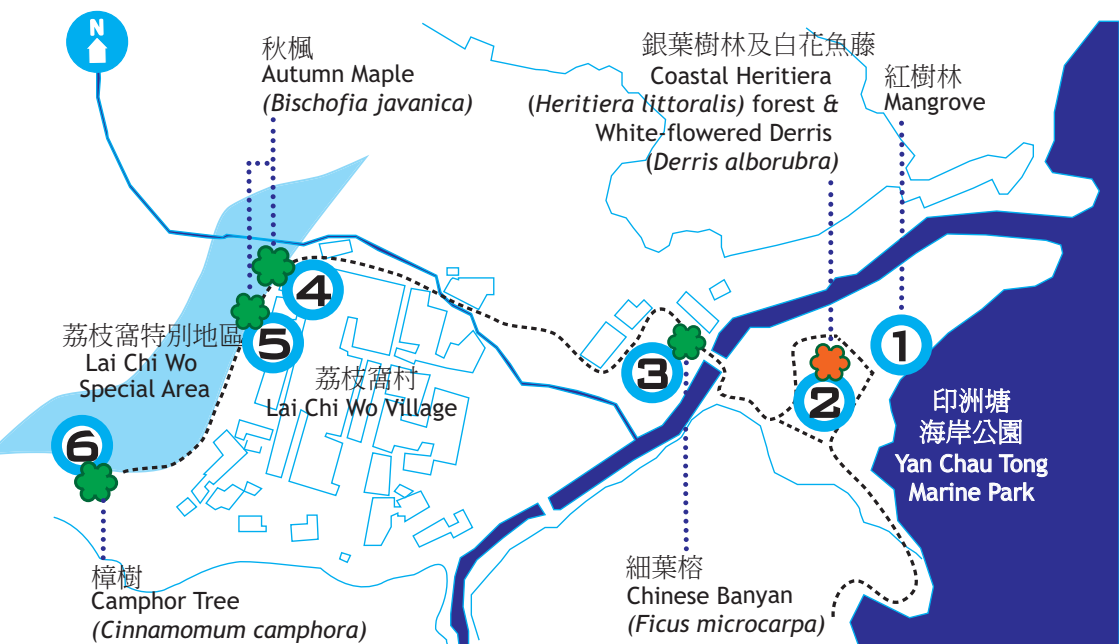
枝

窩

荔枝窩位於香港的西北面，東面連接印州塘海岸公園，南面鄰近船灣郊野公園。荔枝窩是香港少數有完整風水林的村落，已被列為自然護理特別地區之一。村內長有數棵百年古樹，包括村前的細葉榕、兩棵同是雌樹但形態各異的秋楓、五指樟樹等。此外，村後亦有一個銀葉樹林，還生長了不少奇特的白花魚藤。

Lai Chi Wo lies in the northwestern part of Hong Kong, with Yan Chau Tong Marine Park on its east and the Plover Cove Country Park on its south. It is one of the few villages in Hong Kong with Fung Shui woodland and has been designated as one of the special areas for nature conservation. The village is endowed with a number of century-old trees including the Chinese Banyan (*Ficus microcarpa*) in front of the village, the two female Autumn Maples (*Bischofia javanica*) that are unique in their own way, as well as the "Five-finger Camphor" tree. There are also a forest of Coastal Heritiera (*Heritiera littoralis*) and scattered patches of rare White-flowered Derrises (*Derris alborubra*) behind the village.

Lai Chi Wo



觀景路徑
Landscape Route

古樹名木
Old and Valuable Tree

特色景觀樹群 - 銀葉樹林
Feature Tree Group -
Coastal Heritiera (*Heritiera littoralis*)
forest



* 銀葉樹 Coastal Heritiera
(*Heritiera littoralis*)



* 白花魚藤
White-flowered Derrises
(*Derris alborubra*)

在銀葉樹林裏生長的
白花魚藤

White-flowered Derrises
(*Derris alborubra*)
growing in the forest of
Coastal Heritiera
(*Heritiera littoralis*)

白花魚藤屬於香港土生的攀
緣植物，適合海邊生長，亦
是天然的除蟲藥

White-flowered Derris (*Derris
alborubra*), a native climbing
species, is suitable to grow in
coastal areas. It is also a
good natural pesticide.



* 土生植物
Native Species



3

細葉榕 *
Chinese Banyan
(*Ficus microcarpa*)



4

「空心樹」秋楓 *
“Hollow Tree” -
Autumn Maple
(*Bischofia javanica*)

* 土生植物
Native Species



5

被兩棵榕樹纏上的秋楓，其樹幹佈滿了氣根
The tree trunk of the Autumn Maple
is covered by the aerial roots of two
Banyan trees



6

現只剩下四條
主幹的「五指
樟」 *
Only four main
trunks were
left for this
“Five-finger
Camphor”

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