

樹木園境

Tree & Landscape
Map 地圖



離島區

Islands District

新界系列(九)

New Territories Series
No. 9



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

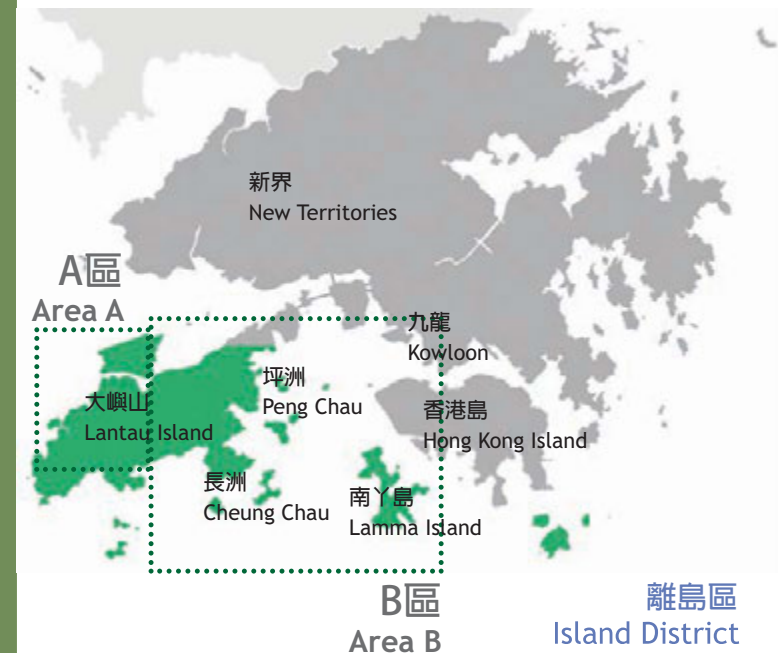
This Tree & Landscape Map prepared by the Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section, Development Bureau, aims to highlight the greening and landscape assets in different parts of Hong Kong, so as to promote the understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of open spaces and trees.

封面照片

上：心經簡林
中：大澳
下：昂坪廣場

Cover Photos

Top: The Wisdom Path
Middle: Tai O
Bottom: Ngong Ping Piazza



新界

New Territories
Islands District

離島區

離島區由20多個分散在香港南面及西南面大小不一的島嶼組成，是全港18個行政區中面積最大的一個。當中最大的島嶼是大嶼山，其次是南丫島，然後是長洲、坪洲、蒲台島及其他小島嶼。離島區主要村落多建於海邊，鄉郊氣息濃厚。離島區的遠足徑、海灘和其他沿海地貌、歷史古蹟、傳統節慶活動、度假屋和海鮮餐館均遠近聞名。自然景觀和文化的多樣性，深受愛好大自然的人士和遊客歡迎，遂使離島成為遠離煩囂的好去處。



A區
Area A

- 古樹名木
Old and Valuable Tree (OVT)
- 特色景觀樹
Feature Tree
- 小徑
Footpath



1
大澳
Tai O



3
昂坪廣場
Ngong Ping Piazza



5
「樹徑考趣」及「曲徑茶香」
Ngong Ping Tree Walk & Tea Walk



7
沙螺灣
Sha Lo Wan



2
昂坪市集
Ngong Ping Village



4
天壇大佛
Giant Buddha



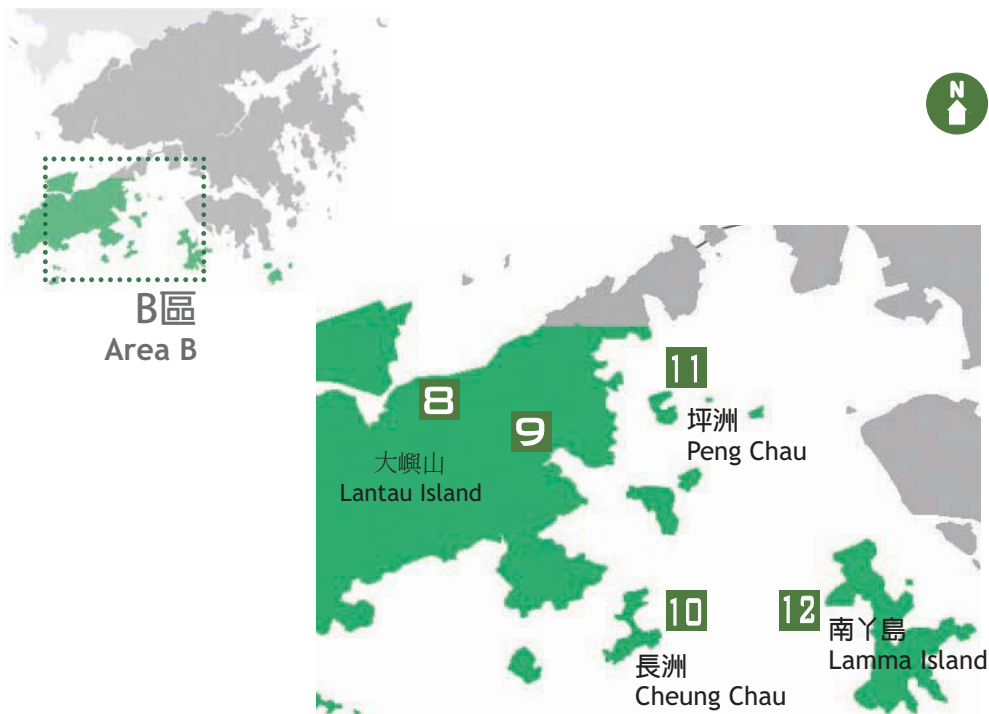
6
心經簡林
The Wisdom Path

新界

New Territories Islands District

離島區

Islands District is the largest of the 18 administrative districts of Hong Kong. It consists of over 20 outlying islands of various sizes in the south and southwest of Hong Kong. The largest is the Lantau Island, followed by Lamma Island, Cheung Chau, Peng Chau, Po Toi and other small islands. These islands are predominantly rural, with the majority of settlements near the sea. The District is renowned for its scenic trails, beaches and other coastal features, historical monuments, traditional festivities, holiday houses and seafood restaurants. The district's diversity in natural landscape and cultural features have made the Islands District a popular destination for nature lovers and tourists, and great getaways from the hustle and bustle of the city.



東涌北公園
Tung Chung North Park



長洲
Cheung Chau



南丫島
Lamma Island

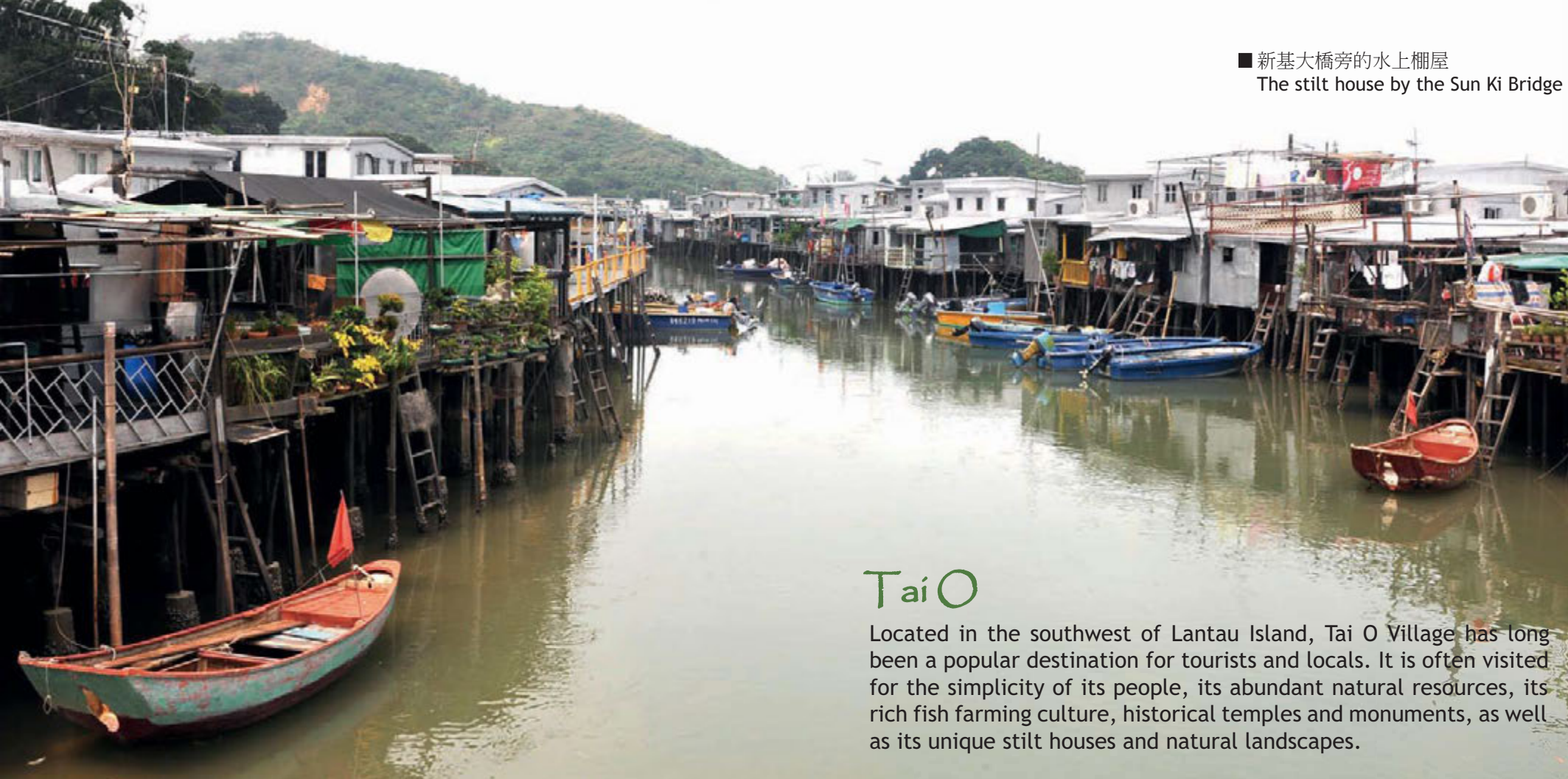


銀礦灣泳灘
Silver Mine Bay Beach



坪洲
Peng Chau

■ 新基大橋旁的水上棚屋
The stilt house by the Sun Ki Bridge



Tai O

Located in the southwest of Lantau Island, Tai O Village has long been a popular destination for tourists and locals. It is often visited for the simplicity of its people, its abundant natural resources, its rich fish farming culture, historical temples and monuments, as well as its unique stilt houses and natural landscapes.

大澳

位於大嶼山西南面的大澳漁村，廣受遊客及本地市民歡迎。大澳民風純樸，天然資源豐富，當地既有深厚的漁業文化，又有歷史悠久的古廟石碑，再加上其獨有的水上棚屋及自然景觀，令人目不暇給。



楊侯古廟

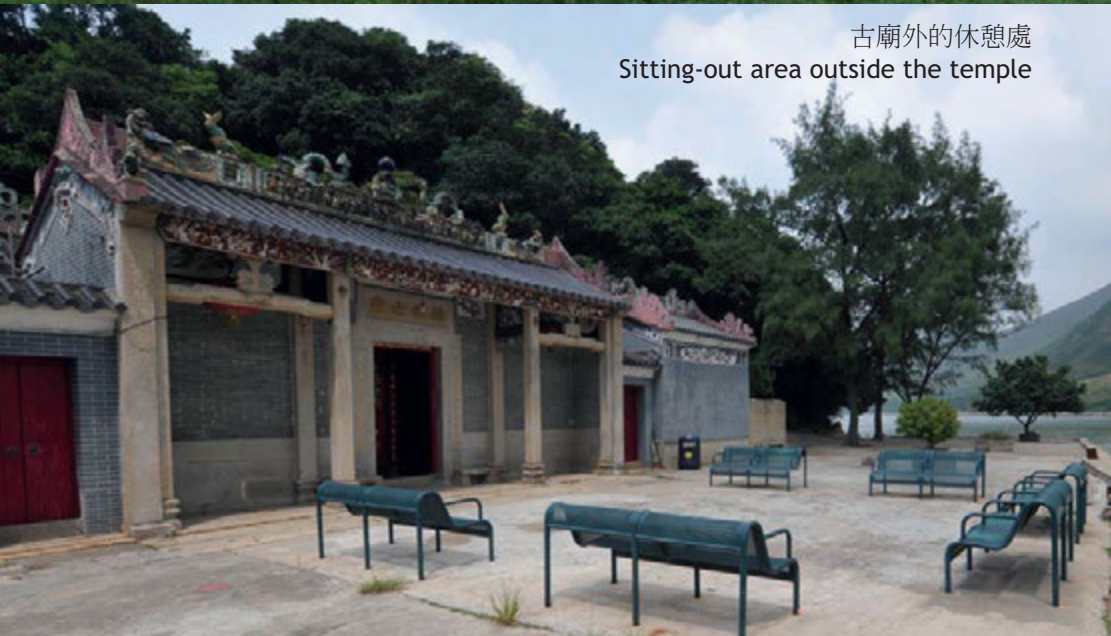
楊侯古廟大約建於1699年，廟內供奉着侯王，於2010年被一級歷史建築。廟宇背山面海，建築物與其背後的蚌形山丘巧妙融合，猶如蚌中珍珠。

Yeung Hau Temple

Yeung Hau Temple was built around to honour the God of Hau Wong. It is graded as a Grade 1 historic building in 2010. Facing the sea and sitting in front of a hill which is in the shape of a bivalve, the temple resembles a pearl in the sea.



古廟外的休憩處
Sitting-out area outside the temple



古廟入口
Entrance of the temple



楊侯古廟旁盛放的黃槿
The blooming Cuban Bast
(*Hibiscus tiliaceus*) by the temple



石仔埗街的特色景觀樹

Feature Trees on Shek Tsai Po Street



a 大澳遊樂場外的鳳凰木
Flame of the Forest (*Delonix regia*)
outside Tai O Recreation Ground



b 洪聖古廟外的細葉榕
Chinese Banyan (*Ficus microcarpa*) outside Hung Shing Temple



c 細葉榕
Chinese Banyan
(*Ficus microcarpa*)



d 木棉
Tree Cotton
(*Bombax ceiba*)



橫坑橋附近的紅樹
Mangroves near Wan Hang Bridge

紅樹 Mangroves



* 秋茄樹
(*Kandelia obovata*)

* 土生植物 Native species



初長出的秋茄樹
胎生苗 / 繁殖體
Young propagules
of *Kandelia*
obovata

* 老鼠簕
Spiny Bears Breech
(*Acanthus ilicifolius*)



海岸植物 Coastal Plants

* 海灘牽牛 Beach Morning-glory
(*Ipomoea pes-caprae*)



奇趣植物 Interesting Plants



* 雞矢藤 Chinese Fevervine
(*Paederia scandens*)



一棵高2米的龍骨
A 2m high
Mottled Spurge
(*Euphorbia lactea*)



昂坪市集

昂坪市集佔地1.5公頃，鄰近昂坪纜車站及同區其他景點。市集採用中國傳統建築風格與園境設計，與周邊自然環境十分配合。

Ngong Ping Village

Ngong Ping Village, next to the Ngong Ping cable car terminal and other tourist attractions in the area, occupies a total area of 1.5 hectares. The village, designed in the traditional Chinese style of architecture and landscape, is in harmony with the surrounding natural environment.





新牌樓及菩提路
The new Pai Lau and Bodhi Path



地壇
Di Tan

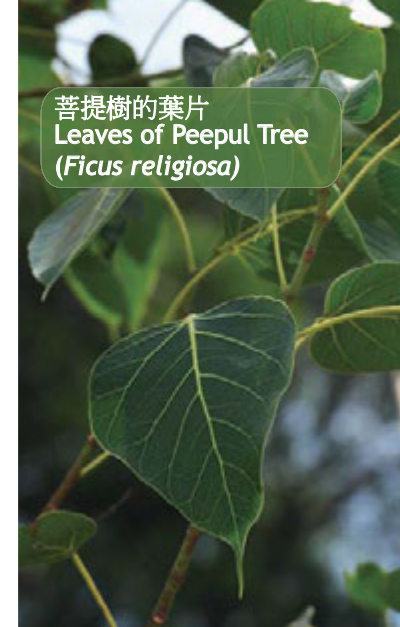
昂坪廣場

昂坪廣場連接寶蓮寺、天壇大佛和昂坪市集等多個景點，其空間感強烈，設計風格低調卻能帶出莊嚴氣氛。廣場由四大部分組成：包括新牌樓、菩提路、地壇和中式庭園。新牌樓和中式庭園具清代北方建築風格，菩提路則富濃厚佛教色彩，兩旁廣種菩提樹，象徵佛陀悟道。

Ngong Ping Piazza

Ngong Ping Piazza links up the various attractions in Ngong Ping, including Po Lin Monastery, the Giant Buddha and Ngong Ping Village. The sheer size of the piazza and its low profile design have given the piazza a solemn atmosphere. The piazza is composed of four parts, namely, the new Pai Lau, Bodhi Path, Di Tan and a Chinese landscaped garden. The new Pai Lau and Chinese landscaped garden are built in the northern architectural style of the Qing Dynasty, while Bodhi Path shows a strong Buddhist flavour with numerous Peepul Trees (*Ficus religiosa*) symbolising the enlightenment of Buddha, planted on both sides of the Path.

菩提樹的葉片
Leaves of Peepul Tree
(*Ficus religiosa*)



中式庭園
Chinese Landscaped Garden



天壇大佛

於1993年12月正式供善信和遊人參拜的天壇大佛，是當時全球最大尊的戶外青銅佛像。大佛周圍廣植別具宗教和文化特色的樹木，例如在通往大佛的268級石梯兩側種植大量菩提樹，以及在大佛入口處種植2株極具觀賞價值的銀杏。

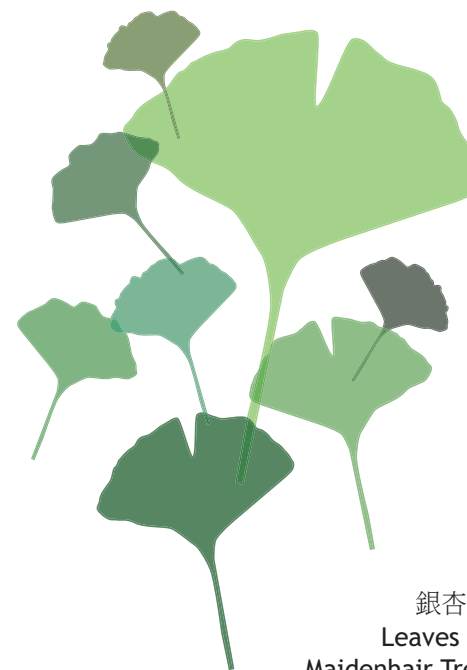


Giant Buddha

The Giant Buddha was the tallest outdoor seated bronze Buddha in the world when it was opened to buddhists and visitors in December 1993. Many trees with religious and cultural significance are planted around the statue area. For instance, numerous Peepul Trees (*Ficus religiosa*) are planted along the two sides of the 268-step marble staircase leading to the statue, while two Maidenhair Trees (*Ginkgo biloba*) with high aesthetic value are planted at the entrance.



銀杏 Maidenhair Tree
(*Ginkgo biloba*)



銀杏葉
Leaves of
Maidenhair Tree
(*Ginkgo biloba*)



*白楸 Turn-in-the-wind
(*Mallotus paniculatus*)



*野牡丹 Common Melastoma
(*Melastoma malabathrieum*)



*鵝掌柴 Ivy Tree
(*Schefflera heptaphylla*)



*破布葉 Microcos
(*Microcos nervosa*)



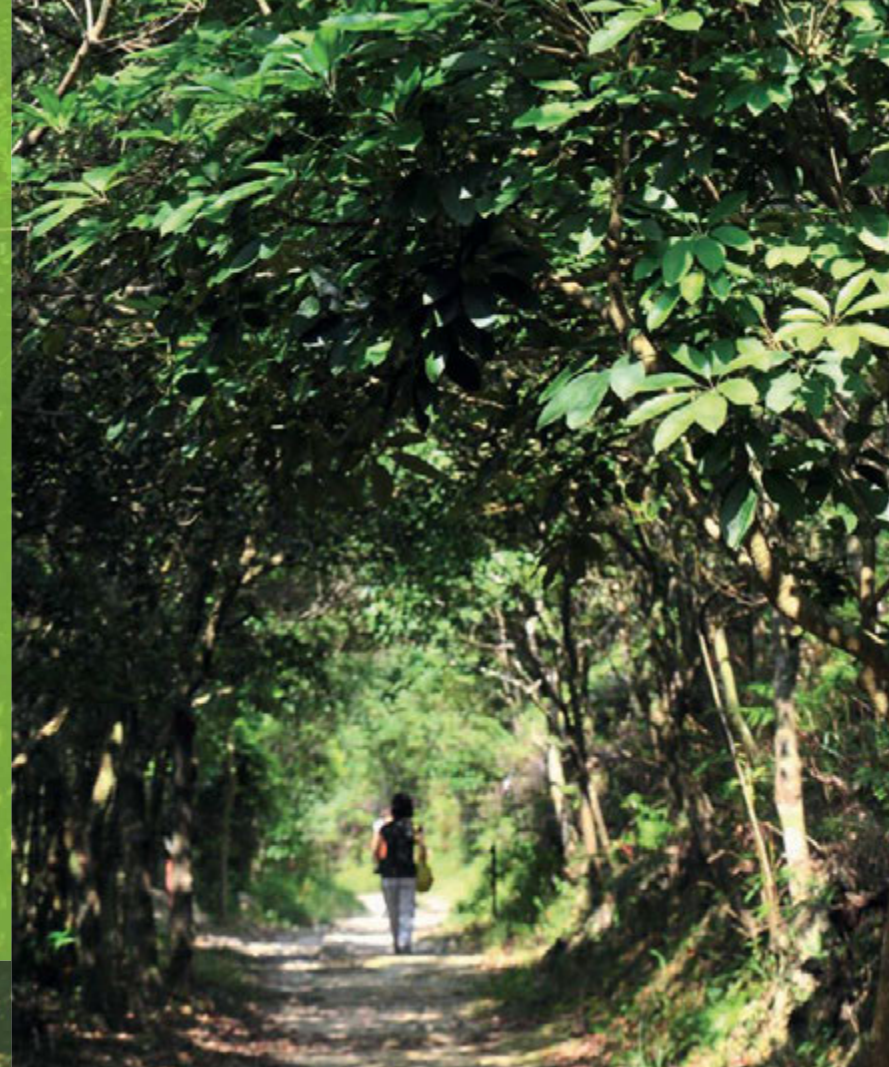
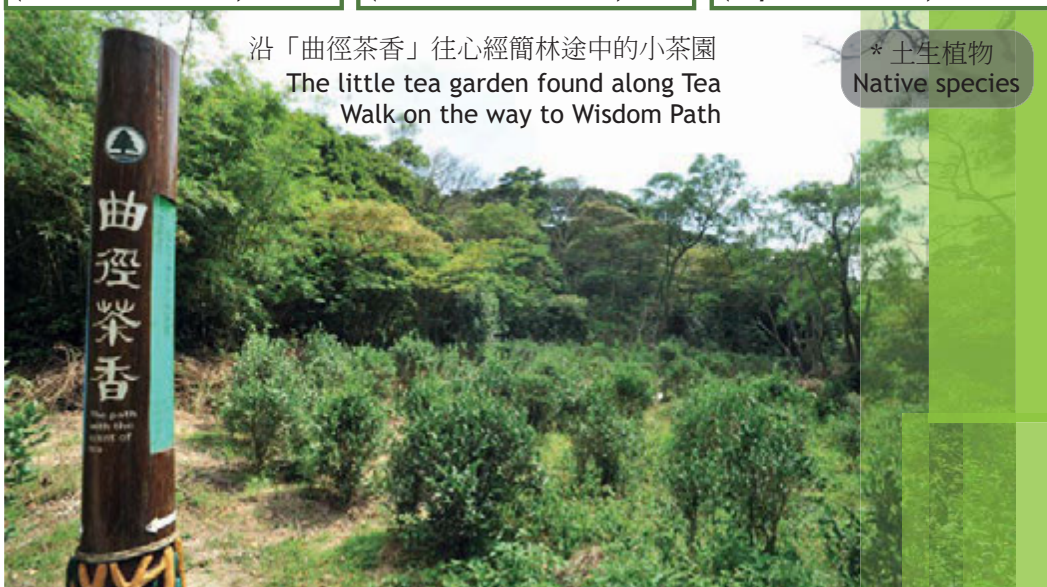
*烏毛蕨 Oriental Blechnum
(*Blechnum orientale*)



*山烏柏 Mountain Tallow Tree
(*Sapium discolor*)

* 土生植物
Native species

沿「曲徑茶香」往心經簡林途中的小茶園
The little tea garden found along Tea
Walk on the way to Wisdom Path

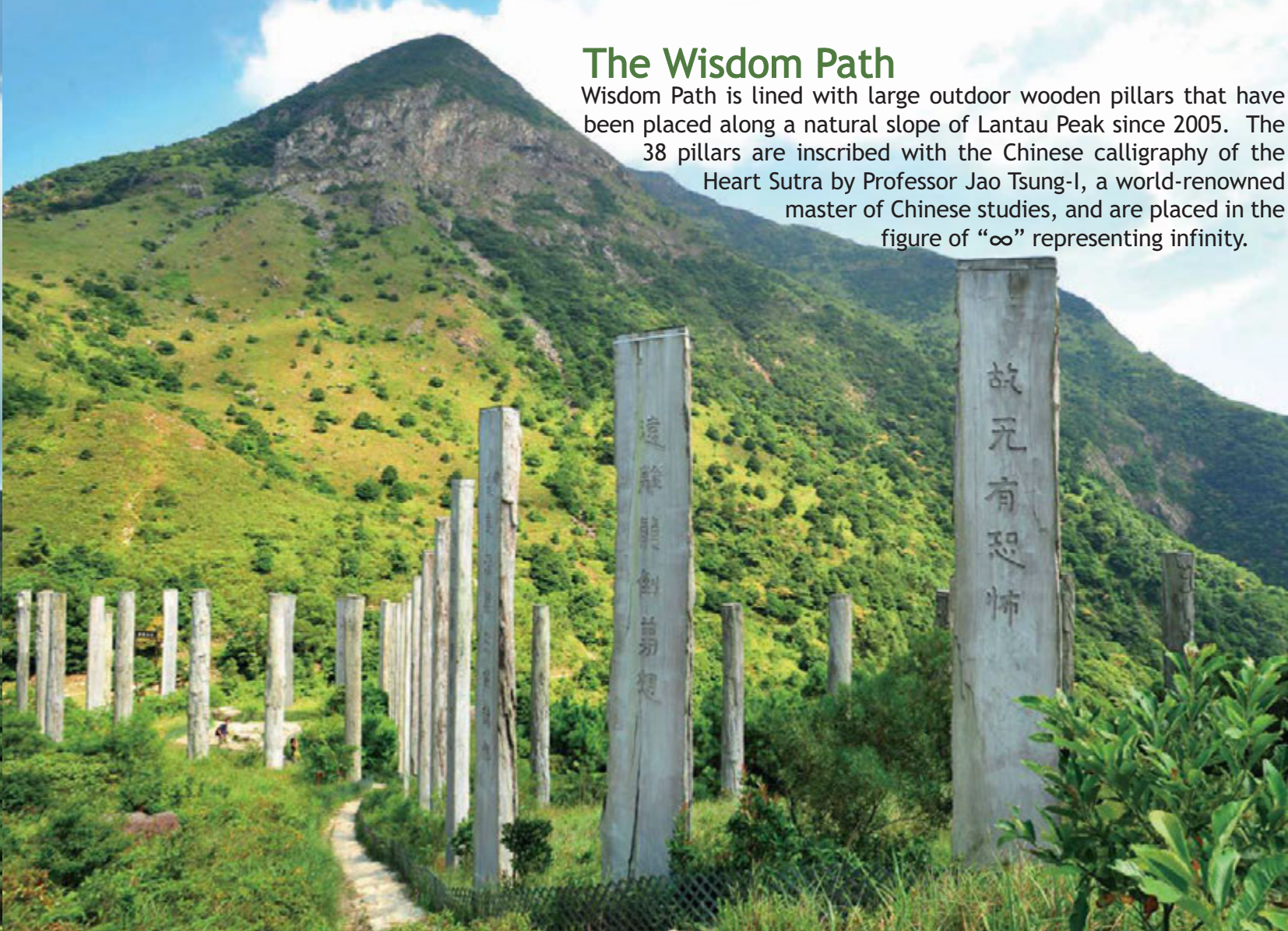


樹徑考趣

「樹徑考趣」全長約350米，鄰近心經簡林，小徑兩旁種有20種昂坪高原常見的土生植物，並設有植物名牌供遊人參考。

Ngong Ping Tree Walk

The Tree Walk, located near the Wisdom Path, is about 350m long. Around 20 native plant species commonly seen on the Ngong Ping Plateau are planted along the walk, with plant labels to facilitate visitors.



The Wisdom Path

Wisdom Path is lined with large outdoor wooden pillars that have been placed along a natural slope of Lantau Peak since 2005. The 38 pillars are inscribed with the Chinese calligraphy of the Heart Sutra by Professor Jao Tsung-I, a world-renowned master of Chinese studies, and are placed in the figure of “∞” representing infinity.

心經簡林

心經簡林是一個大型戶外木刻群，於2005年開始豎立於鳳凰山山坡。簡林由38支木柱組成，柱上刻有著名國學大師饒宗頤教授所寫的《般若波羅蜜多心經》，木柱依經文順序排列成「∞」形這個象徵無限的符號，寓意不生不滅，無窮無盡。





Sha Lo Wan

Situated to the north of North Lantau Country Park and northwest of Tung Chung New Town, Sha Lo Wan is connected by the hiking trails to Tung Chung and other destinations of Lantau Island. With its seafront facing the southern edge of the Hong Kong International Airport, Sha Lo Wan is a hot spot for hikers and plane lovers alike.

沙螺灣

沙螺灣位於北大嶼山郊野公園北面，東涌新市鎮西北面，連接通往東涌及大嶼山各區的山徑，其臨海部分面向香港國際機場南端，是個深受行山人士和飛機迷歡迎的熱點。

1

沙螺灣海岸
Coast of Sha Lo Wan

7

沙螺灣

SHA LO WAN

4 拱門
The Entrance Gate



遊人到達沙螺灣村後，只要穿過這道有200年歷史的拱門，便能立刻看到沙螺灣大樟樹。

The large camphor tree will come into view as visitors pass through this 200-year-old Entrance Gate upon arriving at Sha Lo Wan Tsuen.

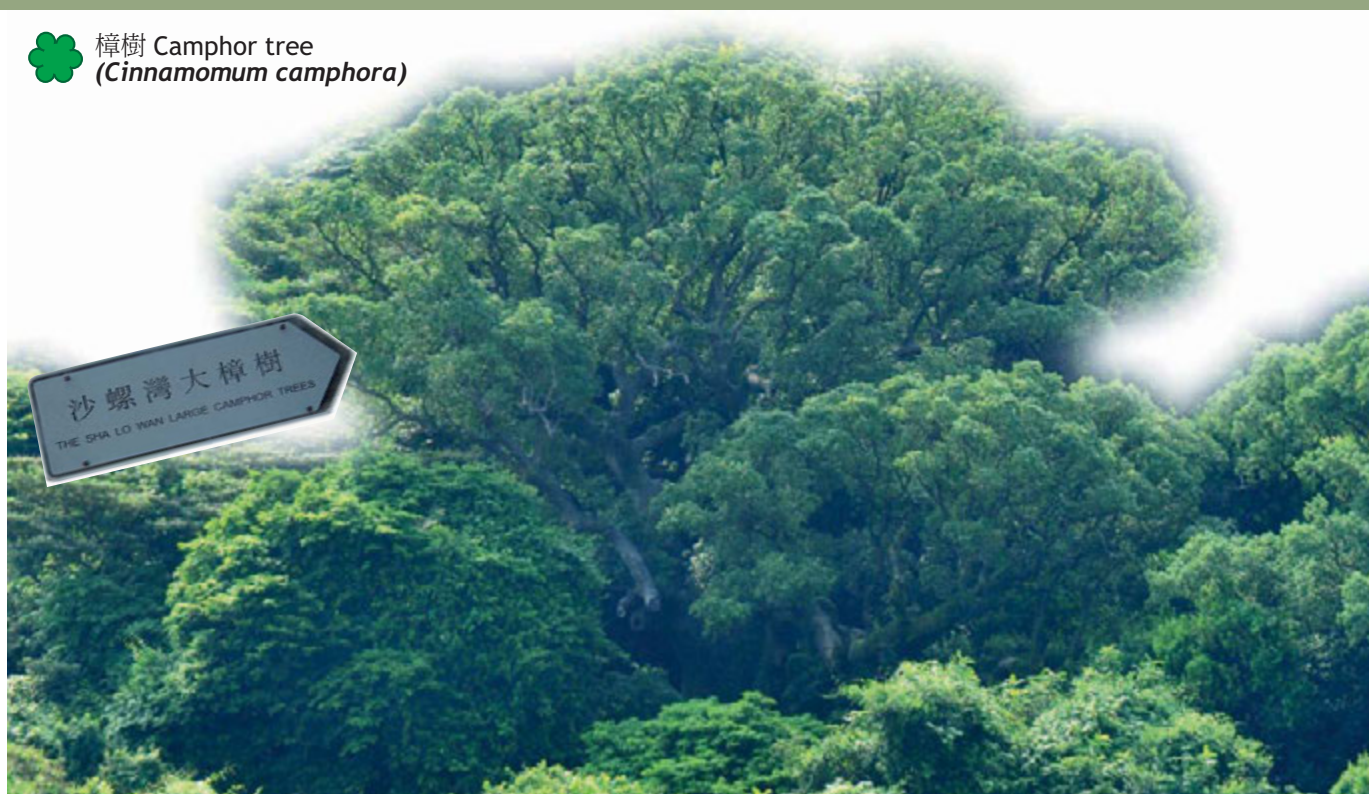
沙螺灣大樟樹身高20米，樹幹直徑2.2米，是沙螺灣村的風水樹，極具歷史價值。
Sha Lo Wan Camphor Tree, with height of 20m and trunk diameter of 2.2m, is the “feng shui” tree of the village and has significant historical value to the site.

Two large Elephant's Ear (*Macaranga tanarius*) are next to the Entrance Gate
拱門旁的兩棵大血桐



In Search of the Sha Lo Wan Large Camphor Tree

樟樹 Camphor tree
(*Cinnamomum camphora*)



尋找沙螺灣大樟樹

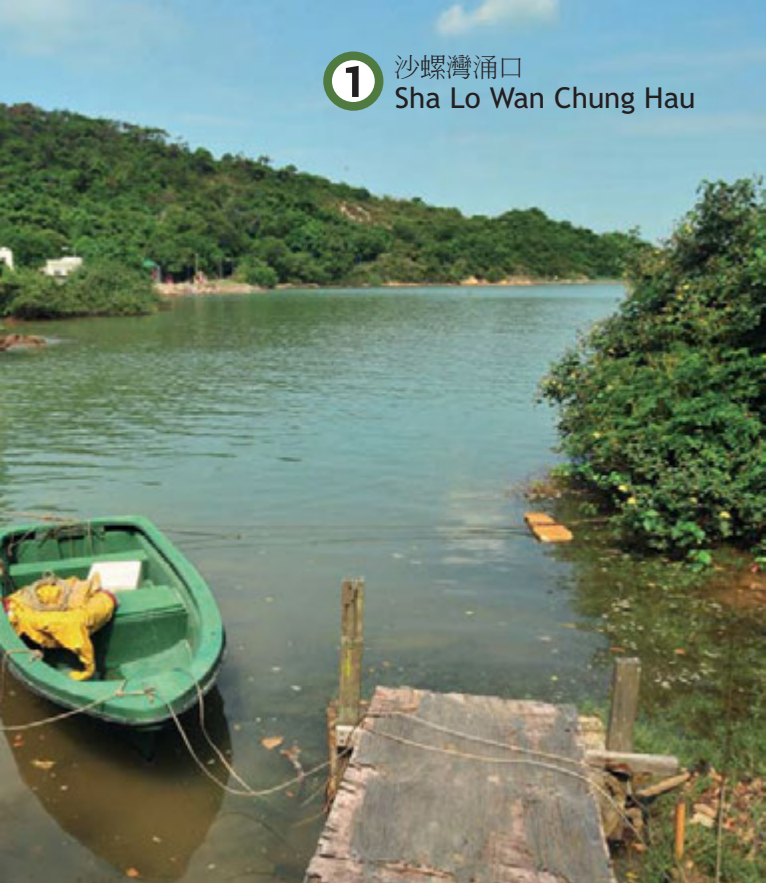


7

沙螺灣

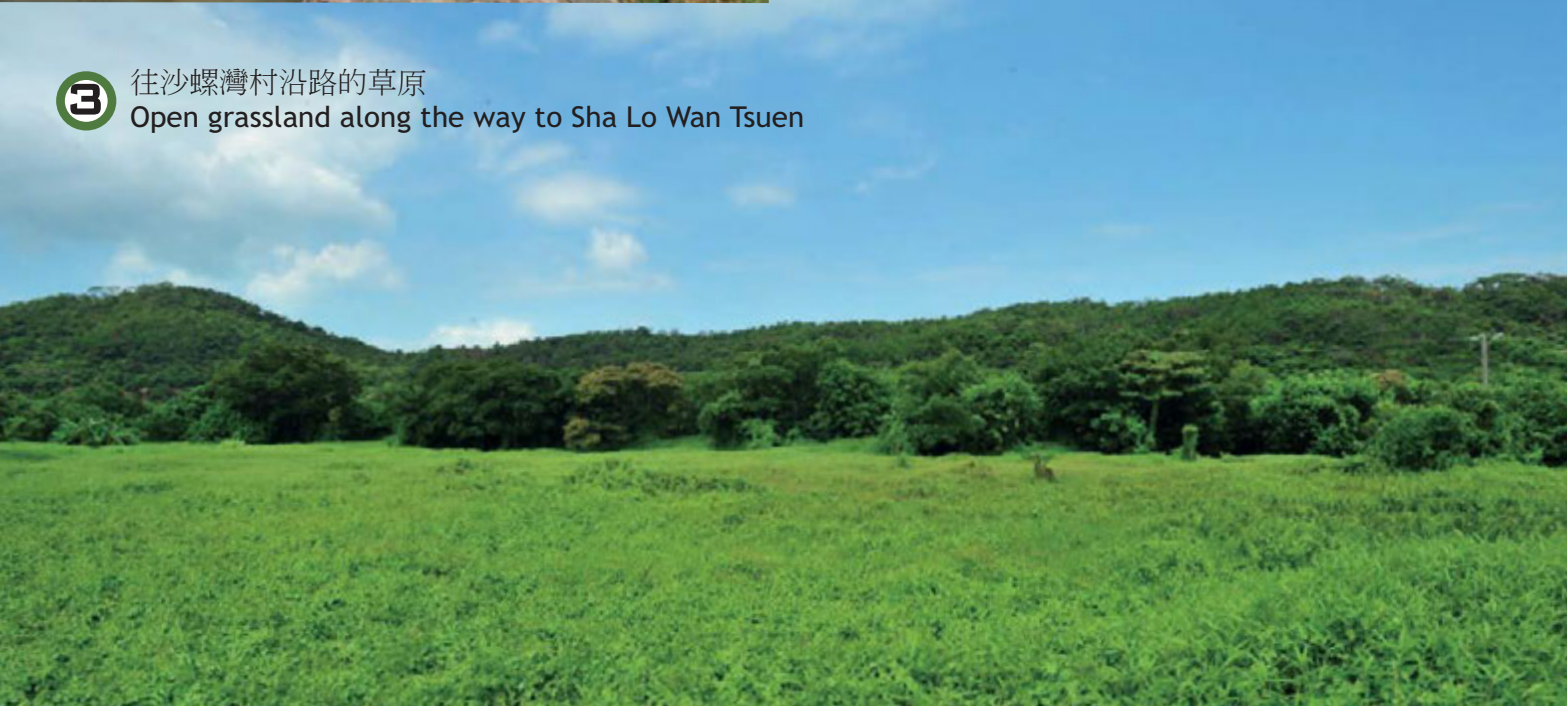
SHA LO WAN

1 沙螺灣涌口
Sha Lo Wan Chung Hau



2 沙螺灣涌口附近的河流
A river near Sha Lo Wan Chung Hau

3 往沙螺灣村沿路的草原
Open grassland along the way to Sha Lo Wan Tsuen



往沙螺灣村路旁的龍眼樹
A Longan (*Dimocarpus longan*) near
Sha Lo Wan Tsuen



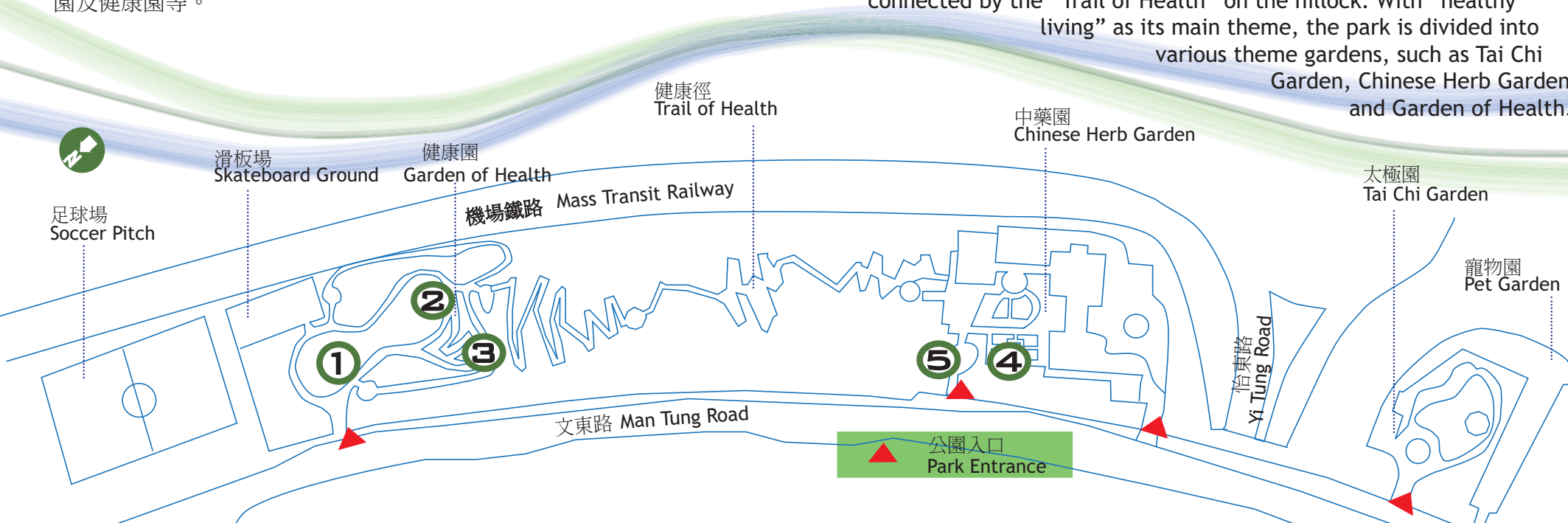


東涌北公園

東涌北公園為東涌其中一個新建公園，佔地約4公頃，於2010年5月起分段啟用。公園兩端設有動態休憩空間，並由小山丘上的健康徑連接起來。公園以「健康生活」為主題，把園區分成各個主題花園，例如太極園、中藥園及健康園等。

Tung Chung North Park

Tung Chung North Park, opened by phases since May 2010, is one of the new public parks in Tung Chung. Occupying an area of about 4 hectares, the park has activity areas at both ends of the park connected by the “Trail of Health” on the hillock. With “healthy living” as its main theme, the park is divided into various theme gardens, such as Tai Chi Garden, Chinese Herb Garden and Garden of Health.





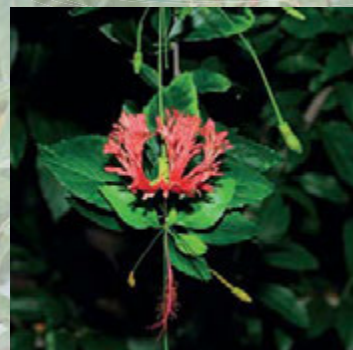
③



④



⑤



吊燈花 Coral Hibiscus
(*Hibiscus schizopetalus*)



射干 Black-berry Lily
(*Belamcanda chinensis*)



*桔梗 Balloon Flower
(*Platycodon grandiflorus*)

* 土生植物
Native species



連生桂子花 Blood-flower
(*Asclepias curassavica*)



Simple illustrations
of exercise for
healthy living are
provided near the
handrails of the Trail
of Health.

健康徑扶手處有簡易
圖解說明，引導大眾
掌握健康之道。





銀礦灣泳灘位於梅窩，是大嶼山東岸的主要泳灘，設有燒烤區、沙灘排球場等設施，是普羅大眾的假日好去處。銀礦灣泳灘闊長而平坦，沙幼且水淺，在泳灘的襯托下，附近幾棵巨大的木麻黃形態更為突出，其中一棵更被列入古樹名木冊內。

Silver Mine Bay Beach

銀礦灣

The Silver Mine Bay Beach is the main beach at Mui Wo, which is on the east coast of Lantau Island. The beach is a long sandy beach with shallow water. Equipped with barbecue facilities and beach volleyball courts, it is a great place for holidays. A number of large Horsetail Trees (*Casuarina equisetifolia*) stand prominently at rear of the beach, and one of which is listed on the Register of Old and Valuable Trees.



木麻黃 Horsetail Tree
(*Casuarina equisetifolia*)

長洲

長洲位於大嶼山的東南面，居民約3萬餘人，是離島區中人口最稠密的島嶼。島上有不少觀光名勝，加上多姿多采的活動和壯闊的臨海景色，吸引不少遊人在周末前來郊遊遠足，也令長洲成為香港著名的旅遊熱點。



CHEUNG CHAU

Cheung Chau is located to the southeast of Lantau Island. It has a population of over 300,000, the highest density among the islands in the District. With the number of tourist attractions and the wide array of activities it offers, coupled with its breathtaking sea view, Cheung Chau has become not only a popular destination for picnickers and hikers over the weekends, but also a famous tourist hot spot in Hong Kong.



東灣海灘及滑浪風帆紀念花園 Tung Wan Beach and Windsurfing Memorial Garden

位於長洲連島沙洲東岸的「東灣」，是長洲最大的海灘。該處水清沙幼、風景怡人，是游泳的好去處。海灘旁邊為滑浪風帆紀念花園，遊人可放鬆心情，在公園細意欣賞東灣的景色，享受習習海風。

A beautiful sandy beach called Tung Wan Beach, the largest beach in Cheung Chau, is located on the eastern side of the island's tombolo. Beside the beach is a Windsurfing Memorial Garden for visitors to relax and enjoy the stunning view and sea breeze on a fine day.



 細葉榕 Chinese Banyan (*Ficus microcarpa*)

位於長洲北帝廟休憩處的一棵細葉榕已被列入古樹名木冊，其寬廣濃密的樹冠為途人提供綠蔭。

The Chinese Banyan (*Ficus microcarpa*) in the Pak Tai Temple Sitting-out Area has been listed on the Register of Old and Valuable Trees. The tree's spreading and dense canopy provides a pleasant shade for passers-by.



長洲天后宮前的空地兩旁各有一列排列整齊的榕樹隊伍，歡迎從岸邊前來的遊人，令天后宮前的街道生色不少。

The rows of Chinese Banyans (*Ficus microcarpa*) lining neatly on both sides of the open space outside the Cheung Chau Tin Hau Temple are welcoming visitors from ashore and have livened up the street in front of the Temple.



坪洲

坪洲面積細小，只有鄰近長洲面積的三分之一，所以在島上漫步觀光也不會迷路。坪洲有深厚的傳統漁村文化和歷史，遊人在島上的小市集仍可一窺傳統的漁村風貌，而其景觀亦絕不遜色於其他島嶼。

PENG CHAU

You will never lose your way on a sightseeing walk in Peng Chau, a very small island about one third the size of Cheung Chau nearby. The rich cultural and historical heritage of a traditional fishing village is still recognisable in the island's small village market. Its splendid views are just as attractive as those in other islands.

11

坪洲

PENG CHAU



坪洲最高點有海拔95米，山頂設有觀景亭，可飽覽全島景色。
The highest point in Peng Chau is 95m above sea level.
There is a Lookout Pavilion at the top where visitors can enjoy a panoramic view of the island.



坪洲渡輪碼頭附近有不少大樹，包括木麻黃、細葉榕、洋紫荊、南洋杉和欖仁樹等。
There are some mature trees near the Peng Chau Ferry Pier, including the Horsetail Trees (*Casuarina equisetifolia*), Chinese Banyans (*Ficus microcarpa*), Hong Kong Orchid Trees (*Bauhinia blakeana*), Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*), and Indian Almonds (*Terminalia catappa*).

南丫島 LAMMA ISLAND



遊人在南丫島觀景亭可遠眺南中國海的景色，也可以看到南丫發電廠，景觀闊宏偉。
A panoramic view of the South China Sea and a great view of the Lamma Power Station from the Lookout Pavilion.

南丫島是香港第三大島嶼。島上的人口主要集中在島的西北部和東南部，即榕樹灣及索罟灣。遊人穿梭於榕樹灣的大街小巷，定能覺察這是一個多元文化的社區。跟大部分離島一樣，南丫島沒有車輛，榕樹灣及索罟灣之間主要以遠足徑連接起來。觀景亭坐落在榕樹灣及索罟灣之間，壯麗的南中國海和遙遠的島嶼盡收眼底。沿遠足徑到達索罟灣，自然景色驟變成生氣勃勃的漁村景象，一列列的魚排、海鮮餐館和漁船頓現眼前。

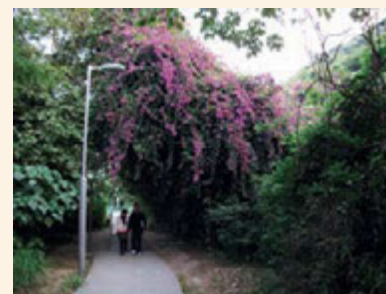
Lamma Island is the third largest island in Hong Kong. Its population is mainly concentrated in the northwestern and southeastern part of the island, namely, Yung Shue Wan and Sok Kwu Wan. One can notice the diverse culture of Yung Shue Wan while walking through its streets and alleys. Like most of the outlying islands, Lamma Island is vehicle free, with Yung Shue Wan and Sok Kwu Wan mainly linked by a hiking trail. About half-way between Yung Shue Wan and Sok Kwu Wan stands the Lookout Pavilion, which offers stunning views of the South China Sea and distant islands. Upon reaching Sok Kwu Wan, hikers will find themselves away from the natural scenery and towards a thriving fishing village, where there are various fish rafts, seafood restaurants and fishing boats.



索罟灣
Sok Kwu Wan



細葉榕 Chinese Banyan
(*Ficus microcarpa*)



簕杜鵑 Bougainvillea
(*Bougainvillea spectabilis*)



上：觀景亭座落於榕樹灣及索罟灣之間的登山徑上

Above: Lookout Pavilion located on hiking trail between Sok Kwu Wan and Yung Shue Wan.

左：除了美麗的海景外，連接榕樹灣與索罟灣的遠足徑還有不少本土生的大樹和各種植物。

Left: The hiking trail connecting Yung Shue Wan and Sok Kwu Wan offers a spectacular sea view, along with plenty of large native trees and a wide variety of plants.

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