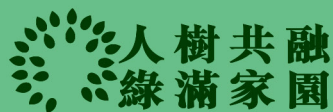


樹木園境 Tree & Landscape Map 地圖

增訂版

Augmented Edition

新界
New Territories



<http://www.greening.gov.hk>

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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引言

“**發**展局綠化、園境及樹木管理組於 2012 年首次出版《樹木園境地圖》系列，向市民介紹香港各區的綠化園境資產。

2025 年增訂版的《樹木園境地圖》旨在讓市民認識綠化園境的新資源，並欣賞及享受綠化空間與樹木帶來的樂趣。

隨著近年的城市發展及舊區活化，各區都增添和更新了不少綠化空間。近期落成的綠化空間在功能、景觀、生態等方面持續優化，並融入藍綠基建元素，以加強面對氣候變化的抗禦性，提升城市的宜居度和可持續發展，並以前瞻性的規劃及設計配合市民身心健康需要。

FOREWORD

The Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section of the Development Bureau first published the "Tree and Landscape Map" in 2012, with the aim to promote the greening and landscape assets in different parts of Hong Kong to the general public.

The 2025 augmented edition to the "Tree and Landscape Map" aims to foster the understanding on these new green assets, as well as the appreciation and enjoyment by the general public brought by green spaces and trees.

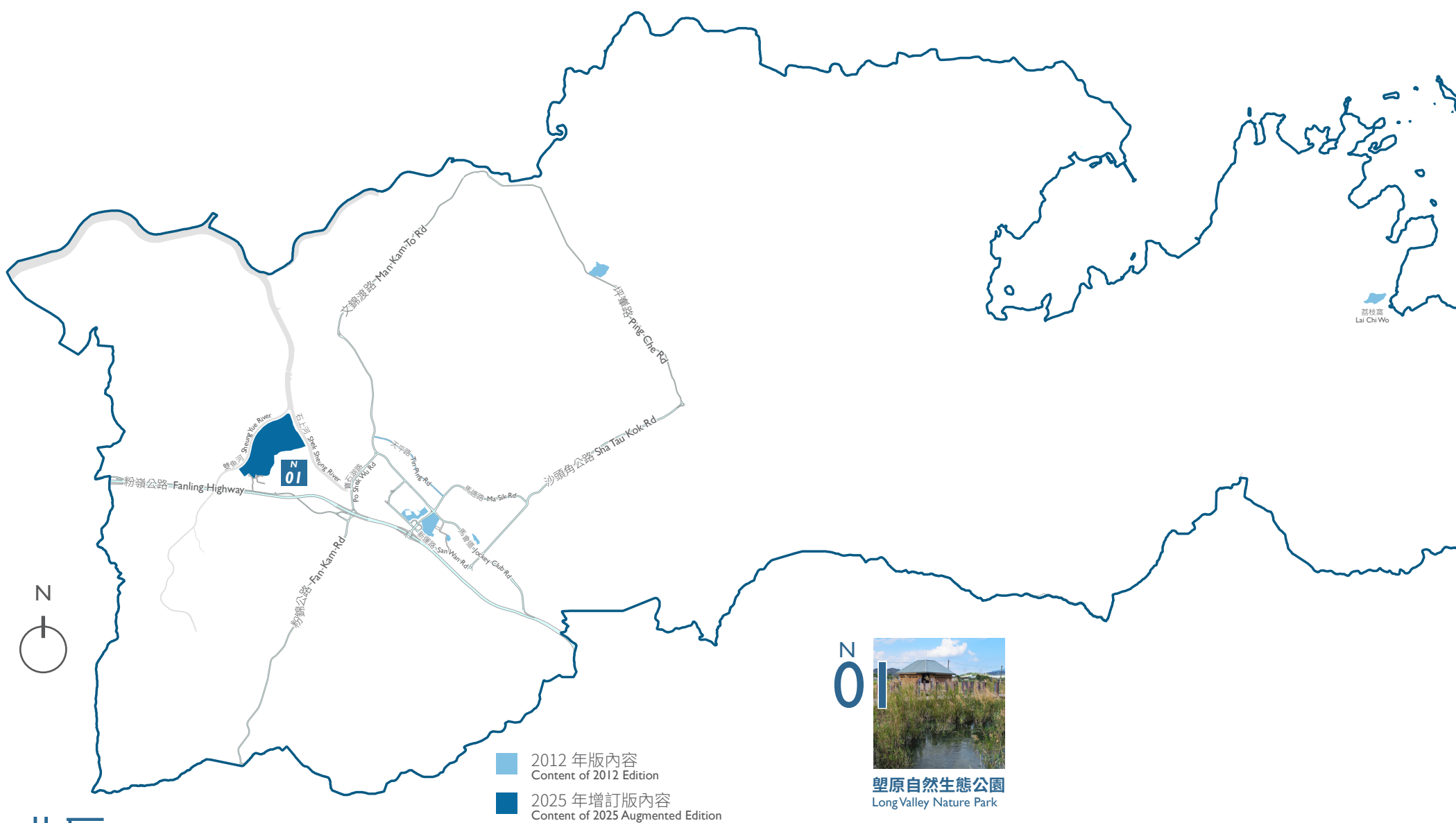
Many green spaces have been formed or refurbished in various districts under recent urban development and renewal. These recently completed green spaces have been further optimised in terms of functionality, landscape quality and ecological consideration by integrating blue green infrastructure elements. The resilience against climate change and the livability and sustainability of the city as a whole has been enhanced. They are planned and designed with visions to address physical and mental health needs of the public.”

目錄 CONTENT

北區 North District



塋原自然生態公園
Long Valley Nature Park



北區 North District

北區擁有豐富多元的綠化景觀及生態網絡，涵蓋郊野公園、濕地、河岸走廊、傳統鄉村及新市鎮。區內的自然與文化景觀相互交融，既有保育價值高的自然生境，亦有結合社區需求的綠化建設，並為居民提供優質的生活環境與休憩空間。

The North District is endowed with a rich and diverse verdant landscape and ecological network, encompassing country parks, wetlands, river corridors, traditional villages, and new towns. Natural and cultural landscapes blend seamlessly within the district, featuring both natural habitats with high conservation value and green infrastructure tailored to community needs as well as providing residents with high-quality living environment and recreational spaces.

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塋原自然生態公園 Long Valley Nature Park

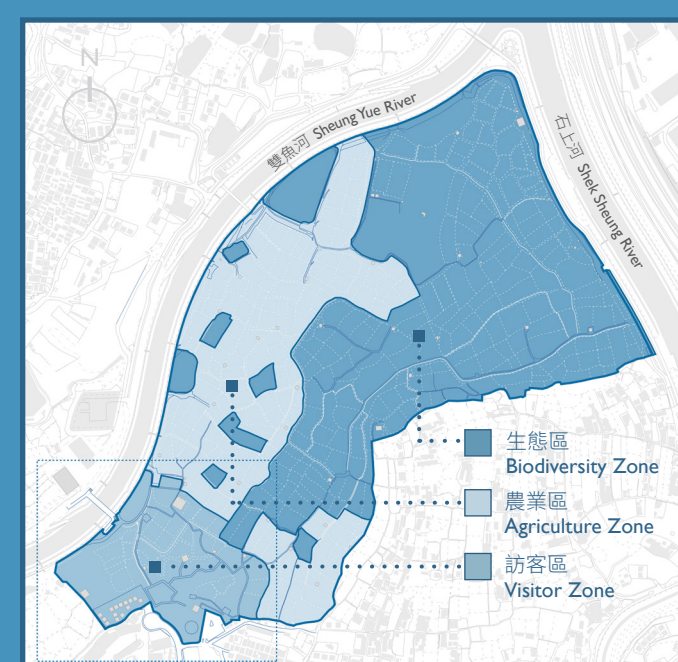
位於雙魚河與石上河之間的塋原自然生態公園（公園）面積約 37 公頃，分為三個管理區域：訪客區、生態區及農業區，結合濕地保育、農耕作業與自然教育於一身。公園不僅為市民提供親近自然的空間，更是一片具高生態價值的淡水濕地。土木工程拓展署與保育團體經過多年努力，建設工程於 2019 年底展開，並於 2024 年 11 月開放予公眾參觀。公園現時由漁農自然護理署（漁護署）負責管理。

The Long Valley Nature Park (LVNP), located between the Sheung Yue River and the Shek Sheung River covers approximately 37 hectares and is divided into three management zones, namely the Visitor Zone, Biodiversity Zone and Agriculture Zone. It combines wetland conservation, farming operations and nature education. The park not only allows people to get closer to nature, but also provides a large freshwater wetland with high ecological value. With joint efforts of the Civil Engineering and Development Department and the conservation groups, the park construction started at the end of 2019, and opened to the public in November 2024. LVNP is now managed by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD).

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塋原自然生態公園

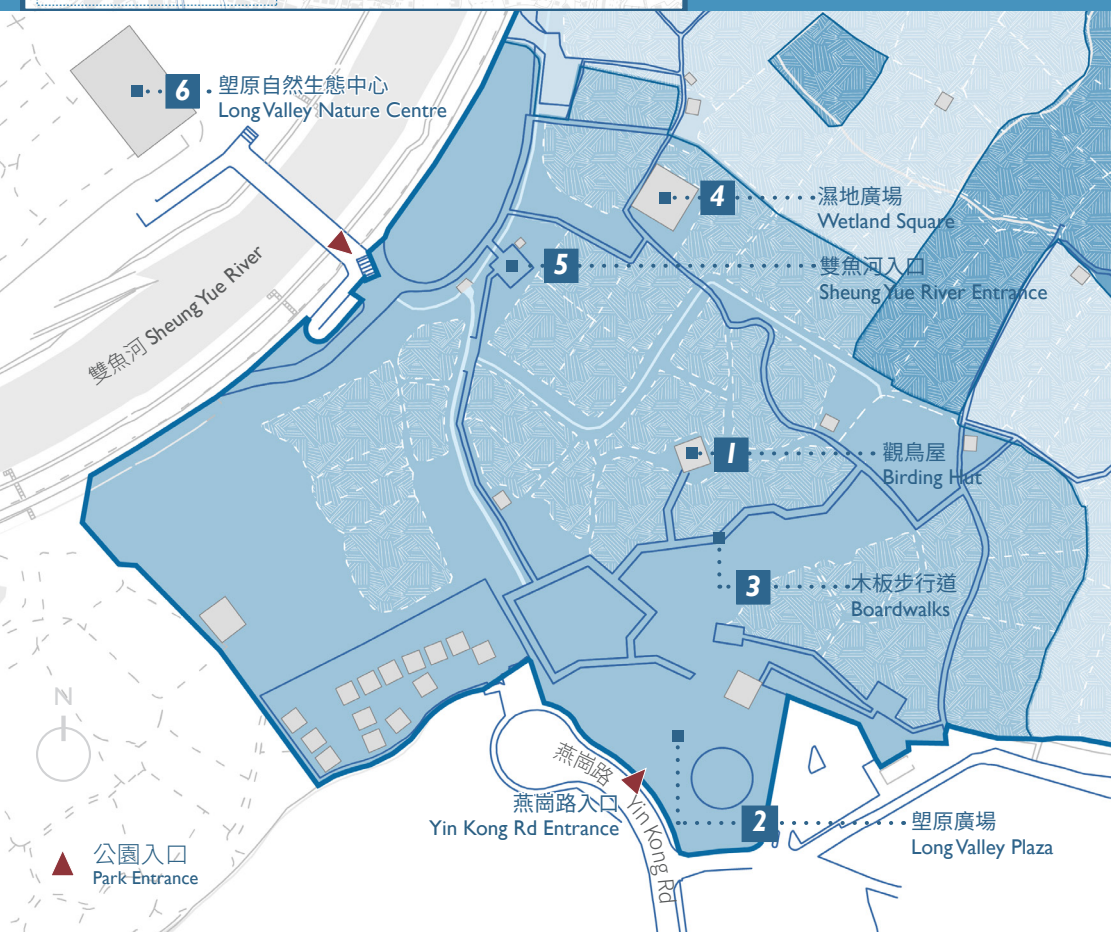
Long Valley Nature Park



昔日塱原 Before the LVNP

作為香港昔日的農業區，塱原在 1970 年代之前以水稻種植為主。在河上鄉週邊區域，分佈大量魚塘和紅蟲及水滋的養殖塘。隨著 1970 年代香港經濟轉型，傳統水稻農業衰退，塱原的農業生產亦逐步從水稻田轉型為蔬菜種植。

As one of Hong Kong's former agricultural areas, Long Valley was primarily focused on rice cultivation before the 1970s. Numerous fish ponds and aquaculture ponds with bloodworms and water fleas were scattered across the Ho Sheung Heung area. With Hong Kong's economic transformation in the 1970s, traditional rice farming declined, and Long Valley's agricultural production gradually shifted from paddy fields to vegetable cultivation.



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塱原廣場。

Covering an area of about 5 hectares, the zone features the Birding Hut for bird watching, boardwalks, the Wetland Square and the Long Valley Plaza designed for various activities.



■ 訪客區 Visitor Zone

公園舉辦各種自然教育活動，如導賞團及手作工作坊等，吸引不少市民和學生參與。這些活動不僅提高公眾對生態保育的認識，也讓人了解到濕地生態系統的重要性。

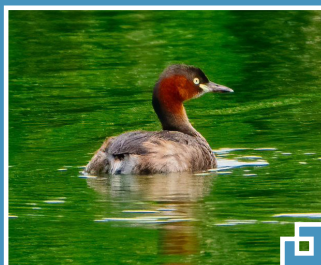
The park organises a variety of nature education activities, such as guided tours and handcrafting workshops, attracting many citizens and students to participate. These activities not only raise public awareness of ecological conservation, but also deepen their understanding on the importance of wetland ecosystem.



公園的鳥類 Birds of the Park



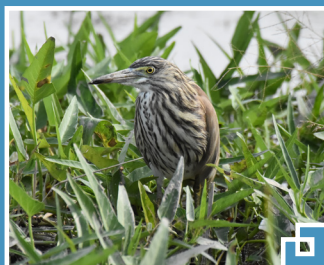
東亞石鵲
Saxicola stejnegeri (Amur Stonechat)



小鵝鵝
Tachybaptus ruficollis (Little Grebe)



斑文鳥
Lonchura punctulata (Scaly-breasted Munia)



池鷺
Ardeola bacchus (Chinese Pond Heron)



黑水雞
Gallinula chloropus (Common Moorhen)



小白鷺
Egretta garzetta (Little Egret)



■ 生態區 Biodiversity Zone

生態區佔地約 21 公頃，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。

Covering approximately 21 hectares, the Biodiversity Zone features diverse wetland habitats, including wet agricultural fields, water flea ponds, shallow water habitats, and marshes that provide thriving habitats for bird species and other wildlife.



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。遊客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。

At the centre of some shallow water habitats lies a specially designed bird island, offering safe nesting grounds for birds and protecting them from disturbance by terrestrial animals. This unique feature allows visitors to observe diverse bird species at close quarters, making it a favourite destination for wildlife photographers and nature enthusiasts.



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塱原自然生態公園

Long Valley Nature Park



■ 農業區 Agriculture Zone

農業區佔地約 11 公頃。區內農田會租予當地農戶經營生態友善耕作，以維持塋原豐富的生物多樣性。

The Agriculture Zone covers approximately 11 hectares. The farmland is leased to local farmers for eco-friendly farming practices, helping to preserve Long Valley's rich biodiversity.



濕地植物 Plants in Wetland



稻米

Oryza spp. (Rice)

種植稻米由插秧至稻米成熟大約需要 100 日。公園每年分別於 3 月及 6 月種植早造米和晚造米。而兩造稻米會由 6 月及 10 月起開始成熟，能配合候鳥遷徙的時間，為牠們提供食物。

Cultivation of rice takes about 100 days from seedlings to ripe. The park plants rice in two rounds per year in March and June respectively. The first round of rice will start to ripe from June and the second round from October, which can match the visiting time of migratory birds to provide them with food.



蘆葦

Phragmites australis (Common Reedgrass)

蘆葦是重要的濕地植物，不但為野生動植物提供棲息地，同時能夠吸取水中過量的養分及阻隔懸浮物，從而淨化水質。

Phragmites australis is an important wetland plant that provides habitats for wildlife. It can also absorb excessive nutrients in water and block suspended solids to purify water.



黃胸鵲

Emberiza aureola (Yellow-breasted Bunting)



長趾濱鵲

Calidris subminuta (Long-toed Stint)

公園內多樣的生境，例如稻田和沼澤等，為鳥類提供重要的覓食、繁殖和棲息地。每年冬季，過千隻候鳥從北方飛來此處過冬，包括黑臉琵鷺、林鵲、鴨和鷺鳥等。同時，公園也是其他遷徙鳥類如黃胸鵲及長趾濱鵲等的重要補給站。

The park's diverse habitats, such as paddy fields and marshes, provide an important foraging, nesting, and resting ground for birds. Each winter, over a thousand birds, including Black-faced Spoonbills, Wood Sandpipers, ducks, egrets and herons, migrate from the north to overwinter here. The park also serves as a vital stopover site for other migratory birds like Yellow-breasted Buntings and Long-toed Stints.



為降低水浸風險並便於農戶灌溉，公園內設有 1.9 公里長的灌溉水道。水道採用石籠構築，與周邊自然環境和諧融合。

To address flood risks and facilitate irrigation for farmers, a 1.9-kilometre-long irrigation channel has been constructed within the park. Built with gabions, the channel blends seamlessly with the surrounding natural environment.