

自助遊小冊子  
Self Guided Leaflet

# 綠意遊賞 小旅行

See GREEN.  
Go GREEN Little Trip

綠草如茵。佐敦谷  
Lush Meadows at Jordan Valley

綠意遊賞  
小旅行

See Green,  
Go Green  
Little Trip

讓我們化身植物旅人，在繁忙的生活中，漫遊城市綠洲，找一個屬於自己的寧靜瞬間放鬆一下。

Let's become plant travellers and wander through the urban oases amidst the hustle and bustle of life, seeking a moment of tranquility to relax and unwind.



## 綠化新概念 New Concepts in Greening

- 一地多用 Single site, Multiple uses
- 園境復修 Landscape Rehabilitation
- 種植有方、因地制宜、以人為本  
Right Plant, Right Place, People-Centred



## 佐敦谷公園 Jordan Valley Park

這次佐敦谷公園綠意悠賞小旅行結合了園境復修及設計和「一地多途」等元素。公園的前身經歷了多重轉型，最終透過景觀復修、園境師的創意及心思，才可成功蛻變為今天充滿生機的公共空間。公園亦匯聚了豐富的城市林木資源及生物多樣性。

This See Green. Go Green. Little Trip to Jordan Valley Park incorporates various elements including landscape rehabilitation and design, and "single site, multiple uses". The park has undergone multiple transformations which successfully revitalised into today's vibrant public space through landscape restoration, creativity and thoughtful design by landscape architects. The park also hosts rich urban forest resources and biodiversity.

綠意遊賞  
小旅行

See Green,  
Go Green  
Little Trip

地址：  
九龍觀塘新清水灣道71號  
Address : No. 71, New Clear  
Water Bay Road, Kwun Tong,  
Kowloon

前往方法：  
• 於牛池灣街市站乘搭27或29M巴士，於順利消防局站下車  
• 於觀塘同仁街站乘搭23巴士，於順利消防局站下車  
• Take bus 27 or 29M from Ngau Chi Wan Market to Shun Lee Fire Station.  
• Take bus 23 from Tong Yan Street in Kwun Tong to Shun Lee Fire Station.

位置圖 Location



主辦 Organiser:



中華人民共和國香港特別行政區政府  
發展局  
Development Bureau  
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region  
of the People's Republic of China

綠化、園境及樹木管理組  
Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section

網頁 Website : <https://www.greening.gov.hk/tc/home/index.html>  
Instagram : @hk.trees.landscape 港樹港園境

執行 Implementation:



街坊  
帶路  
KAI FONG  
TOUR

鳴謝環保署及康樂及文化事務署提供協助  
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Department and Leisure and Cultural Services Department

#### 佐敦谷公園之「大變身」 Transformation of Jordan Valley Park

佐敦谷公園前身為佐敦谷堆填區，而環境保護署在1997至1998年間為此堆填區進行修復工程，並至今持續進行滲濾污水及堆填氣體的處理，最終將這片土地優化為現今讓公眾享用的城市綠洲，是一地多用的代表作。

Jordan Valley Park was Jordan Valley Landfill where, between 1997-1998, the Environmental Protection Department carried out restoration works of which leachate and landfill gas treatment continues until now, and eventually revitalised into the urban oasis we enjoy today. The site is a manifesto of single site, multiple uses.

#### 1 中央草坪 Central Lawn

中央草坪屬觀塘區內最大的草坪，面積達12,000平方米。公園設置大片草坪區為園境佈局的中心，而其他設施像房間般圍繞在草坪外圍。草地具有起伏地形，被譽為港版《天線得得B》草地，市民可在此野餐、聊天和玩耍，亦是舉辦活動和放置大型裝置的地點。草坪的周圍種有多棵楓香及複羽葉欖樹供遊人觀賞。

The Central Lawn spans an area of 12,000 square metres, making it the largest lawn in the Kwun Tong District. The park features expansive lawn areas at the centre of the landscape layout, while other facilities are arranged as rooms around the lawn. Its undulating terrain has earned the nickname "Hong Kong's version of the Teletubbies Lawn." Visitors can picnic, chat and play on this expansive green space. The lawn also serves as a venue for events and for exhibition of large installations. Surrounding the lawn are numerous *Liquidambar formosana* (Sweet Gum) and *Koelreuteria bipinnata* (Golden Rain Tree), offering a picturesque view for visitors to enjoy.



中央草坪配合了復修堆填區獨特的場地要求。草坪根系較淺，可避免影響堆填區的覆蓋層。你亦可見到草坪中的滲濾污水井及堆填氣體抽取井，讓有關工程人員進行定期監測工作。

The design of the Central Lawn fulfills the requirements unique to landfill rehabilitated site. The shallow-rooted lawn prevents interference with the capping layer of the landfill below. You may see leachate and gas extraction wells amidst the lawn, which facilitates regular monitoring by related works agents.



楓香  
*Liquidambar formosana*  
(Sweet Gum)



複羽葉欖樹  
*Koelreuteria bipinnata*  
(Golden Rain Tree)

#### 2 四季花園 Four Seasons Garden

四季花園展出超過100種在亞熱帶地區常見的灌木品種，當中包括音符花、沙漠玫瑰和山茶等。步道把整個花園劃分為四個顏色分明的菱形種植區，代表春、夏、秋、冬四季，園藝專家亦巧妙地把花和葉顏色相同，而又在同一季節開花的灌木，栽種在同一區內。

The Four Seasons Garden showcases over 100 species of shrubs commonly found in subtropical regions, including *Rotheca microphylla* (Musical notes), *Adenium obesum* (Desert Rose) and *Camellia japonica* (Japanese Camellia). These pathways divide the garden into four distinct diamond-shaped planting zones, each representing one of the four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Horticulturists have skillfully grouped shrubs with flowers and leaves of matching colours that bloom in the same season into their respective zones.



音符花  
*Rotheca microphylla*  
(Musical notes)



沙漠玫瑰  
*Adenium obesum*  
(Desert Rose)



山茶  
*Camellia japonica*  
(Japanese Camellia)



#### 3 簕杜鵑園 Bougainvillea Garden

簕杜鵑原生於巴西。簕杜鵑屬於紫茉莉科，與杜鵑的杜鵑花科不同。我們眼見華麗奪目的簕杜鵑部份並非花瓣，而是苞片，其花瓣合生且不顯眼。簕杜鵑可修剪性高，常被修剪成柵欄和拱門。

Native to Brazil, *Bougainvillea spectabilis* (Brazil Bougainvillea) belongs to the Nyctaginaceae family, which is distinct from the Rhododendron family. Interestingly, the brilliant colours we see are not its petals but its bracts, as its true petals are fused and inconspicuous. Bougainvillea is highly prunable and often being pruned as fences and arches.



簕杜鵑  
*Bougainvillea spectabilis*  
(Brazil Bougainvillea)

#### 4 溫室 Green House



溫室主要展出多種多肉植物，包括過百種仙人掌。溫室以模仿自然景觀設計為主題，設有自然山洞及瀑布，並配合野外鳥聲音樂，營造出與眾不同的環境。

The Green House is exhibiting succulents, including hundreds of cactus species. Designed to mimic natural landscapes, the greenhouse features elements like caves and waterfalls, accompanied by recordings of wild bird sounds to create a unique environment.

#### 5 園藝教育中心 Horticulture Education Centre

園藝教育中心提供展示版及互動內容，介紹觀賞性植物和一些植物常識。同時設有課室，定期舉辦園藝講座和工作坊，供市民參與。

The Horticulture Education Centre provides exhibition panels and interactive contents to introduce ornamental plants and basic botanical knowledge. It also features classrooms where horticulture lectures and workshops are regularly held for public participation.



#### 佐敦谷公園景觀復育計劃

佐敦谷地區曾因嚴重的土壤侵蝕而形成大片外露的土地及深溝。為了恢復景觀，當年的拓展署\*利用植被覆蓋的方法，種植了包括相思樹和桉樹在內的「先鋒」植物品種。其中，相思樹具有固氮功能，而桉樹因其具有抗旱和抗火的根瘤特性，適合在惡劣環境下生存。此外，亦廣種了原生植物，以促進本地野生動物棲息地的發展。

#### Landscape Rehabilitation of Jordan Valley Park

The Jordan Valley area suffered from severe soil erosion, leaving large sections barren and deeply eroded. To rehabilitate the landscape, the Territory Development Department (TDD)\* implemented a vegetation cover using a mix of plant species, including "pioneer" species like acacia and eucalyptus. Acacia, being a nitrogen-fixer, and eucalyptus, with its drought- and fire-resistant lignotuber, were ideal for the harsh terrain. Native species were also planted to promote the development of a natural wildlife habitat.

\*拓展署於2004年與土木工程署合併成今日的土木工程拓展署

\*TDD was merged with Civil Engineering Department in 2004 to form today's Civil Engineering and Development Department