

Flower Show
 香港花展
 Hong Kong
 展覽



VICTORIA PARK
 維多利亞公園



10/3
 —
 19/3

繡球花
 HYDRANGEA

LCSD edutainment
 CHANNEL 康文署寓樂頻道

101 academy
 入門教室





繡麗綻放
幸福滿載

*Bliss
in Bloom*



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獻辭



春臨大地一元始，花開錦繡眾歡欣。際此佳日，康樂及文化事務署舉辦香港花卉展覽，既讓市民及園藝愛好者細賞繁花，更為中外參展團體提供良機，觀摩交流，以花會友。

今屆花展的主題是「繡麗綻放、幸福滿載」，主題花是繡球花。繡球意態嬌柔，千姿百媚，花開時互相靠攏，寓意社會各界團結一致，齊心邁步向前。場內群芳吐豔，花氣襲人；園林清新脫俗，盡滌凡塵。為精益求精，大會更推陳出新，在園林設計和花藝擺設添加創科元素，加強遊人與展品的互動體驗，務使花展對年輕人更具吸引力。

大會更希望借此活動，在社區層面協助推動環保工作，推廣城市綠化和可持續發展，已經邀請不同界別的團體於花展完結後參與環保回收工作，把展品和其他物料分類回收，在減少浪費之餘，更可加強市民的綠色意識。我們樂見萬眾同心，締建更美好的綠化環境，將香港發展成「綠色城市」。

謹祝二零二三年香港花卉展覽圓滿成功，碩果盈枝。

文化體育及旅遊局局長 楊潤雄

MESSAGE

Flowers in bloom herald the arrival of spring, which people celebrate with joy and love. It is a tremendous pleasure to see the Hong Kong Flower Show held by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department on such an auspicious day, where horticultural fans and members of the public come together to appreciate an impressive array of beautiful flowers, while presenting a good opportunity for participating groups from home and abroad to share and exchange ideas, as well as foster friendships.

The Show this year, under the theme of “Bliss in Bloom”, features the Hydrangea as its theme flower. With flowers clustering together, the delicate-looking yet gorgeous Hydrangea symbolises that all walks of life in the society are united in its march forward. At the showground, one will be held spellbound by flowers in their beauty and astounding fragrances; along with the exquisite landscaped gardens, all combined to soothe and refresh the soul. In pursuit of excellence, the organiser has injected elements of innovation and technology into the landscaped designs and floral displays alike, delivering an engaging interactive experience to make the Show more enticing to young people.

In an attempt to promote green culture, urban greening and sustainable development at the community level, the organiser invited groups from across various sectors to take part in separation and recycling work after the Show, in a bid to reduce wastes arising from exhibit plants and other materials while augmenting green awareness among the public. It is heartwarming to see everyone joining hands to create a better green environment for all, thereby developing Hong Kong into a “Green City”

May I wish the Hong Kong Flower Show 2023 every success.

Kevin YEUNG
Secretary for Culture, Sports and Tourism

前言

春意盎然，滿園芳菲，轉眼又屆花開時節。本署今年復辦香港花卉展覽，為春日香江帶來勃勃生機，一新氣象。市民扶老攜幼賞花觀葉，幸福滿滿，樂也融融。

今屆花展的主題是「繡麗綻放、幸福滿載」，並以繡球花為主題花。繡球素來深得花迷歡心，其碩大花朵絢麗多姿，色彩鮮豔奪目，定能讓場內洋溢幸福浪漫的氛圍，教人樂而忘返。

花展是本地重要的綠化推廣活動。今年有逾百個來自各地及本港的園藝團體應邀參展，盛況可期。所展出的園林造景和花藝擺設，無不別出機杼，令花展更豐富多彩。此外，場內亦會舉辦多項教育與娛樂並重的活動，包括花藝示範、綠化活動工作坊、學童繪畫比賽及親子遊戲等，以期讓市民增進園藝及綠化知識，並體會箇中樂趣。同時，我們會繼續推出花展的綠化活動，例如花卉重新栽種計劃和環保回收日，以鼓勵市民身體力行，在日常生活中從源頭減廢，實踐綠色生活。

本屆花展得以復辦，端賴內地、本港及海外園藝組織和義工通力合作，展覽委員會提供寶貴意見，以及各贊助機構慷慨支持，謹致謝忱。最後，得蒙香港賽馬會慈善信託基金鼎力贊助，玉成美事，讓市民參與這場園藝盛事，更是不勝感激。



康樂及文化事務署署長 劉明光

FOREWORD

It is a great delight to see luxuriant flowers across gardens amid spring splendor, a telling reminder of the start of this year's flowering season. The Hong Kong Flower Show, to be resumed by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department, brings tremendous vitality and liveliness to each and every one of us, illuminating the city in new light. A well-received horticultural event, the Show offers a good chance for us to appreciate flowers and foliage together with family in great bliss and joy.

The Show this year, under the theme of "Bliss in Bloom", features the gorgeously grown Hydrangea as its theme flower. Long a darling of flower lovers, Hydrangea is renowned for its glamorous large flowers and splendid colours in full bloom, definitely creating a captivating sense of bliss and romance in every corner of the Show.

Over the decades, the Show has established itself as a key platform for promoting greening. With over a hundred horticultural groups from Hong Kong and across the globe participating in the event this year, there is a keen expectation for flower fans to enjoy the exquisiteness of various horticultural highlights, including some of the very best landscaped work and floral displays created with the highest degree of ingenuity. Meanwhile, a variety of activities providing a blend of education and fun, such as demonstrations of floral art, greening workshops, a student drawing competition and parent-child activities, are held during the Show, in a bid to augment the public's understanding of horticulture and greening while bringing them great enjoyment. On another front, we will, as in the past, organise greening activities during the Show, such as the Flower Replanting Scheme and the Green Recycling Day, with a view to encouraging the public to go green in daily lives by reducing wastes at source.

The successful resumption of the Show owes much to the great cooperation among the Mainland, Hong Kong and overseas horticultural organisations as well as volunteers, the invaluable advice of the Show Committee, and the unparalleled generosity of our sponsors. My great thanks go to all of them, and in particular, I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust, whose generous sponsorship makes this premier event happen, thereby enabling active participation from members of the public in this horticultural festivity.

Vincent LIU
Director of Leisure and Cultural Services

主要贊助機構獻辭

闊別維園三載，一年一度的園藝盛事——香港花卉展覽又在我城的「綠肺」中盛開了。

今年的主題花繡球花，明代已有詩句詠頌道：「散作千花簇作團，玲瓏如琢巧如攢。」這花不僅讓會場春意盎然，對香港市民來說，更是意味深長。由朵朵小花聚集而成的繡球，象徵著「美滿」、「團聚」，和應了本屆花展主題「繡麗綻放、幸福滿載」。經歷過數年疫情的挑戰，此際能夠與家人一同遊園賞花，顯得彌足珍貴。

作為香港花卉展覽的主要贊助機構，香港賽馬會慈善信託基金自2013年開始支持這一盛事，今年捐助691萬港元共襄盛舉。歷年來喜見數十萬市民在春日遊園賞花，感受大自然賞心悅目的饋贈。

花卉是自然美的代表，亦是各種藝術創作的素材和靈感。今屆花展除了呈獻絢麗多姿的主題花和各式花卉，亦可讓市民欣賞到精心設計的花藝擺設和園林造景，教育與娛樂並重，適合一家大小參與。

馬會得以支持各類型藝術及慈善項目，有賴其獨特的綜合營運模式，透過稅款及慈善捐款，將博彩及獎券收入回饋香港。我們將繼續不遺餘力，一如既往致力建設更美好社會。

在此，我謹代表香港賽馬會預祝二零二三年香港花卉展覽順利「繡麗綻放」，祝願每一位賞花人「幸福滿載」。



香港賽馬會慈善及社區事務執行總監 梁卓偉博士

MESSAGE FROM THE MAJOR SPONSOR

After a long hibernation, it gives me great pleasure to witness the return of the Hong Kong Flower Show as an event where people can come together in person to celebrate the start of spring. This is a wonderful sign that Hong Kong is returning to normal after the enormous disruptions of the past three years.

This year's chosen theme, "Bliss in Bloom", captures the heightened appreciation that many of us now feel for the small beauties of life. A perfectly formed flower is a thing of wonder and this year's theme flower, the Hydrangea, gives us much to contemplate. Its clusters of petals are symbolic of many things, including harmony, gratitude, grace, beauty and abundance, but it is also a hardy plant, able to withstand difficult conditions. When there are a multitude of hydrangeas in a beautiful array of artistic arrangements and displays, as we have at this year's Hong Kong Flower Show, there is much to delight visitors from near and far.

The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust has been a major sponsor of this signature horticultural event since 2013. We are able to support many charity and community projects that advance the betterment of society because of our unique integrated business model, which returns betting and lottery revenues to society in the form of tax payments and charitable donations. I am personally delighted to be here today to have the privilege of extending our support to an occasion that unites so many people.

Spring is a time of rebirth and new beginnings, and I am sure the tens of thousands of people who will visit this year's Flower Show will find inspiration not only in the exquisite floral arrangements, but also the many educational, recreational and family-friendly activities on offer. On behalf of The Hong Kong Jockey Club, I wish all of you a most enjoyable time as the Hong Kong Flower Show 2023 comes into bloom, and a blissful year ahead.

Dr Gabriel Leung
Executive Director, Charities and Community
The Hong Kong Jockey Club

大會組織

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繡球與常山

香港常見的兩種繡球花科植物賞析

香港浸會大學

根據漁農自然護理署2008年在香港出版的《香港植物誌》英文版第二卷，繡球花科（Hydrangeaceae）植物全球有17屬約220種，分佈於美洲、太平洋各島嶼，亞洲和歐洲；中國有10屬約100種，其中香港有3屬4種，分別是冠蓋藤屬（*Pileostegia*）（2種）、常山屬（*Dichroa*）（1種）及繡球屬（*Hydrangea*）（1種），當中繡球（*Hydrangea macrophylla*）和常山（*Dichroa febrifuga*）兩個品種在香港最常見。前者是繡球屬灌木，原產於日本，在香港廣泛栽培於庭院、花壇，是今年香港花卉展覽的主題花；後者是常山屬灌木，為香港原生植物，在山郊野外經常見到。繡球和常山均為灌木，驟眼看外形頗為相似，但如果仔細觀察葉緣、花序、花和果實，會發現形態特徵有所不同，事實上，要準確區分二者也非難事。

HYDRANGEA AND ANTI-FEBRILE DICHROA

Getting to know the two members of the hydrangea family commonly found in Hong Kong

Hong Kong Baptist University

According to *Flora of Hong Kong* (volume 2, 2008) published by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, the family Hydrangeaceae includes some 220 species of 17 genera distributed in America, Pacific Islands, Asia and Europe; some 100 species of 10 genera have been found in China, including the following 3 genera in which 4 species can be found in Hong Kong: *Pileostegia* (2 species), *Dichroa* (1 species) and *Hydrangea* (1 species). Among them, hydrangea (also known as hortensia) (*Hydrangea macrophylla*) and anti-febrile dichroa (also known as Chinese quinine) (*Dichroa febrifuga*) are the most common ones in Hong Kong. *Hydrangea*, the theme flower of the Hong Kong Flower Show 2023, is a shrub native to Japan and a popular ornamental for courtyards and parterres in Hong Kong. *Anti-febrile dichroa* is a local shrub that can be easily found in the countryside. The two may look similar at first glance, but a closer look shows that they can be clearly differentiated by their morphological features of various parts including leaf margin, inflorescence, flower and fruit.



繡球：灌木；葉邊緣基部以外具粗鋸齒；傘房狀聚傘花序頂生；花淡藍色、白色或粉紅色，絕大多數為不育花；蒴果（較少見到）。

Hydrangea macrophylla (Thunberg) Seringe: shrub; leaf margin (except at the base) coarsely serrate; inflorescence terminal, corymbose; flowers light blue, white or pink, mostly sterile; capsules (seldom seen).



繡球在世界各地廣泛栽培，以供觀賞，其花型美觀，花色豔麗多樣，數十甚至上百朵淡藍紫色、白色或粉紅色的小花聚生於枝頂，呈球狀，宛如大繡球，寓意喜慶。我們在欣賞繡球美態的同時，也不妨緬懷確立其科學身分的兩位著名歐洲醫生兼植物學家，好讓我們從科學和人文兩方面加深對繡球的理解。

植物的拉丁學名代表了該植物的科學身分。瑞典醫生兼植物學家桑伯格（1743-1828）是第一位涉及確立繡球學名的科學家。桑伯格1767年在瑞典烏普薩拉大學取得哲學和醫學學位，1771年加入荷蘭東印度公司任隨船醫

生，遠航南非、印尼和日本，採集了逾3000種植物標本，1776年經斯里蘭卡返回瑞典途中也採集植物標本，次年成為烏普薩拉大學植物學講師，1783年起擔任醫學和植物學教授，任教長達45年，其間編撰出版的《日本植物誌》等一系列經典植物分類學論著至今仍然有重要的參考價值。作為研究日本植物的先驅，桑伯格在1784年將原產於日本的繡球命名並發表為 *Viburnum macrophyllum*，直譯成中文就是「大葉莢蒾」。然而，這個學名並未準確反映繡球在分類學上的地位，這就輪到第二位醫生兼植物學家——法國的塞林京（1776-1858）登場。塞林京尚未完成其醫學學業，就



Hydrangea is an ornamental plant grown worldwide. Graceful in shape, diverse and gorgeous in colour, a bouquet of hydrangea is made up of tens or even up to a hundred of tiny florets in light blue-purple, white or pink borne in huge clusters at the top of the branch, resembling a coloured silk-ball which alludes to festive happiness in Chinese culture. While appreciating the beauty of hydrangea, we might as well honour two famous European physicians and botanists who established its scientific identity. This may deepen our understanding of hydrangea from the aspects of science and humanity.

The Latin scientific name of a plant reflects its scientific identity. The first person who offered a scientific name to hydrangea was C. P. Thunberg (1743-1828), a Swedish physician and botanist. Thunberg obtained his philosophy and medicine degrees at Uppsala University in 1767. In 1771, he joined the Dutch East India Company and sailed as the ship's physician to South Africa, Indonesia and Japan, and collected specimens of over 3 000 plants. He also collected plant specimens during his trip back to Sweden via Sri Lanka in 1776. Thunberg was appointed botanical demonstrator in 1777 and professor of medicine and botany in 1783 at Uppsala University. During his 45-year university professorship, Thunberg published a series of

such classic plant taxonomy monographs as *Flora Japonica* that remain important references in botanical science to date. As a pioneer researcher of plants of plants of Japan, Thunberg named and published hydrangea native to Japan as *Viburnum macrophyllum* (meaning large-leaf viburnum) in 1784. However, this Latin scientific name was not an accurate reflection of the plant's taxonomic position. That was when the second person, N. C. Seringe (1776-1858), a French physician and botanist, came to the stage. Seringe was drafted into French army as a physician during the French Revolutionary Wars (1792-1802) before he finished his study in medicine. After the war, he retired to Berne of Swiss and focused on botany. Seringe was appointed director and professor of the botanic garden at Lyon of France in 1830 and took the office there for around 28 years. Based on Thunberg's work, Seringe revised the scientific name of hydrangea from *Viburnum macrophyllum* to *Hydrangea macrophylla* in 1830, thus establishing hydrangea's scientific identity, which has remained ever since.

In Hong Kong, hydrangea is good for planting in courtyards, parterres and pots. It



在法國大革命戰爭(1792-1802)中擔任法軍的軍醫。戰爭完結後退役，到瑞士伯爾尼專攻植物學，1830年起擔任法國里昂植物園負責人和教授，從事研究約28年。塞林京在桑伯格的研究基礎上，在1830年將繡球的學名修訂為 *Hydrangea macrophylla*，繡球的科學身分也從此得以確立，沿用至今。

在香港，繡球適合種於庭院和花壇，或以盆栽種植。繡球最適合生長的氣溫為攝氏16度至26度；花色會受光照和土壤的酸鹼度影響，光照不足令花色較淡，在酸性土壤花為藍色，在鹼性土壤花為紫紅色或紅色，人工調節土壤的酸鹼度，可得出不同顏色的繡球花，而這亦是栽種繡球的一大樂趣。須注意的是，繡球全株含有氰苷一類具有生理活性和毒性的成分，修剪時如接觸到其汁液或會引致過敏性皮炎，誤當蔬菜食用也可能導致食物中毒。

繡球的根、葉、花均是民間草藥，有截瘡、清熱、解毒、殺蟲等功效，可用於治療瘡疾、心熱驚悸、咽喉腫痛、疥癬等病症。繡球的藥效與下述的常山也有相似之處。

常山與香港的淵源深厚。香港開埠之初，就有不少海外學者在港開展植物的採集和研究工作，英國軍官杉彼安(1815-1854)就是其中一位代表人物。杉彼安熱衷自然博物，1847年至1850年間在香港採集植物標本，1851年返回英國時，行囊中有近600種香港植物標本，其中就包括他在1848年左右於香港島太平山和柏架山採集的常山標本。這些標本經杉彼安本人和虎克(1785-1865)等英國植物學家研究，於1849年擬定拉丁學名 *Adamia chinensis*；其後，英國植物學家邊林(1800-1884)將其歸入 *Dichroa febrifuga*，收錄於1861年在倫敦出版的首部香港植物誌——《香港島植物誌》。從此，常山一直收錄於香港植物誌書中，在1912年由香港的植物及林務部主管鄧恩(1868-1938)和德邱(1867-1920)在倫敦出版的《廣東及香港植物誌(中國)》，以至漁農自然護理署2008年在香港出版的《香港植物誌》英文版第二卷中，都有詳細記載。

注：2015年國際植物分類學會出版的學術刊物《分類群》將常山的學名修訂為 *Hydrangea febrifuga* (Lour.) Y. De Smet & Granados，本文暫未採用。

has an optimum growing temperature range of 16°C to 26°C. Its flower colour is affected by sunlight and soil pH. Insufficient sunlight leads to pale flower colour; blooms are blue in acidic soil, and violet or red in alkaline soil. A large part of the fun of hydrangea culture comes from modulating the flower colour by adjusting soil pH. It should be noted, though, that the plant contains bioactive and toxic constituents such as cyanogenic glycosides from top to bottom. Allergic contact dermatitis may occur after occupational exposure (such as trimming) to its sap. In addition, accidental ingestion of its leaves as vegetable may cause acute food poisoning.

As folk medicinals, the root, leaf and flower

of hydrangea arrest malaria, clear heat, resolve toxins, and kill parasites. In traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), they are indicated for malaria, heart-heat palpitation, sore throat, scabies and tinea. Hydrangea shares certain functions with anti-febrile dichroa, the details of which will be discussed below.

Anti-febrile dichroa has a long relationship with Hong Kong. In the early days of the port, a number of overseas scholars started to collect plant specimens and conducted botanical research on the local flora of Hong Kong. J. G. Champion (1815-1854) was one of the key figures. Both a British military officer and a keen naturalist, Champion collected plant specimens in Hong Kong from 1847 to 1850. When he returned to Britain in 1851, he carried nearly 600 plant species of Hong Kong with him. Among these



Dichroa febrifuga Loureiro: shrub; leaf margin serrulate; inflorescence terminal, corymbose panicles; flowers pale-bluish; berries.

常山是中國法定的藥用植物，其乾燥根早在漢代(公元前206-公元220)就開始入藥，歷代主流本草著作均有著錄，並收載於歷版《中國藥典》(1963-2020)，也是香港《中醫藥條例》(1999)附表2記載的中藥材，具有截瘧、湧吐痰涎的功效，中醫臨床上用於治療痰飲停聚、胸膈痞塞、瘧疾等病症。從1900年代開始，世界各國的科學家就開始研究常山的抗瘧疾藥效，至今已取得一些成果。研究顯示，常山具有抗瘧、催吐、抗炎、抗腫瘤等作用，其生物鹼類成分有抗瘧疾和催吐之效。可惜，常山所含的生物鹼雖然對導致瘧疾的瘧原蟲有明顯的殺滅作用，但用於人體卻會引起噁心、嘔吐等毒副作用，以常山為抗瘧疾藥物的研發工作因而終止。常山雖未能從藥用植物轉化成藥物，但科學家在研究常山的過程中獲得不少經驗，為多學科協同系統研究奠下基礎，對日後從植物中尋找新藥的研發工作甚有幫助。屠呦呦等中國科學家參考以常山抗瘧疾的研究經驗，終於從香港也有分布的菊科(Asteraceae)植物黃花蒿(*Artemisia annua*)中成功發現安全有效的新型抗瘧藥物——青蒿素。



常山：灌木；邊緣具細鋸齒。傘房狀圓錐花序頂生；花淡藍色；漿果。

Note: In 2015, *Dichroa febrifuga* Loureiro is revised as *Hydrangea febrifuga* (Lour.) Y. De Smet & Granados in *Taxon*, an academic journal published by the International Association of Plant Taxonomy. The relevant taxonomic treatment has not been adopted in this article.



specimens was anti-febrile dichroa, which he collected at Mount Victoria and Mount Parker in 1848. Champion and other British botanists such as W. J. Hooker (1785-1865) studied the specimens and published anti-febrile dichroa as *Adamia chinensis* in 1849. Later on, G. Bentham (1800-1884), a British botanist, re-classified anti-febrile dichroa as *Dichroa febrifuga* and publicised the revised classification in Hong Kong's first plant catalogue, *Flora Hongkongensis: A Description of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of the Island of Hong Kong*, published in 1861 in London. Since then, anti-febrile dichroa has been a staple in local plant catalogues, from *Flora of Kwangtung and Hongkong (China)* published in 1912 in London by S. T. Dunn (1868-1938) and W. J. Tutcher (1867-1920) of the then Botanical and Forestry Department in Hong Kong, to *Flora of Hong Kong* (volume 2, 2008) published by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department.



Anti-febrile dichroa is officially recognised as a legal medicinal plant in China. Its dried root has been used medicinally since the Han Dynasty (206 BCE-220) and recorded in mainstream *materia medica* literature ever since. As recorded in every edition of *Chinese Pharmacopoeia* (1963-2020) and Schedule 2 of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance (1999) of Hong Kong, anti-febrile dichroa root arrests malaria, induces vomiting, and expels phlegm. In TCM clinical practice, it is indicated for phlegm retention, glomus congestion in the chest, and malaria. From 1900s, scientists all over the world have been studying anti-febrile dichroa as an ingredient of anti-malarial drug and have had some fruitful results. Pharmacological studies indicated that anti-febrile dichroa has anti-malarial, emetic, anti-inflammatory, and anti-tumour effects, with its alkaloids playing a major role in its anti-malarial and emetic functions. While the alkaloids have a pronounced effect in killing malaria parasites, they would, however, cause adverse side effects such as nausea and vomiting in human, which eventually brought a halt to the study on developing anti-febrile dichroa into an anti-malarial drug. Though anti-febrile dichroa could not make its way forward from a medicinal plant to a drug, relevant research efforts had enriched scientists with new knowledge and experience, and laid the groundwork for further interdisciplinary and systematic research on deriving new drugs from plants. The discovery of artemisinin (by Chinese scientists such as Y. Y. Tu), a new class of anti-malarial agent that is safe and effective, from *Artemisia annua* of Asteraceae, a plant also distributed in Hong Kong, owes very much to the global experience of anti-malarial research on anti-febrile dichroa.

香港中草藥資源的開發與使用

香港中文大學

中醫藥是我國傳統醫學和文化的瑰寶，中藥資源更是寶中之寶，數千年以來為中華民族及世界人民的健康作出了巨大貢獻。近年來，世界各地對中藥資源需求殷切，人們對健康的要求不斷提高，除對中藥材外，對中藥相關食品、保健品、日用品、化妝品的需求也日益提升，形成中藥需求量劇增，現有的中藥資源已無法滿足需求，導致中藥價格持續上漲，甚至一天一個價，但品質卻不斷下降，很多中藥品種受到瀕危的威脅。再者，由於種種原因令中藥資源枯竭，中藥資源短缺的問題更趨嚴峻，我們應採取積極態度，制定有效及恰當的解決方案及策略，讓中藥資源的使用得以持續。

香港位處嶺南地區，屬於亞熱帶，氣候炎熱潮濕，雨量充足，地形複雜，地貌多樣，海洋和陸地兼有，適合各種動植物生長繁育。香港土地資源不足，卻擁有豐富天然植物種類，按統計數字本港共有維管束植物超過3300種，當中有文獻記載具備藥用價值的中草藥品種更超過1500種，值得我們加以開發及研究。

清代肖步丹編寫的《嶺南採藥錄》提出，廣東擁有豐富中草藥資源，治病用的中草藥有其獨特之處，效果顯著，應加以推廣應用。香港中文大學的研究團隊從事中醫藥研究已超過四十年，香港中文大學中醫學院於1999年集合各科專才，在香港政府研究基金的資助下，透過現代科學研究方法，利用本地藥用資源發展非處方用藥，並在相關研發項目的基礎上，提倡香港發展中藥研究；鼓勵科技人員運用本地的中草藥資源，開發極具發展空間的中草藥；投放更多人才及資源在香港本地中草藥研發項目；充分利用本港天然資源的優勢，發揮中草藥「簡、便、驗、廉」（即簡單、方便、經驗累積和價廉）的特點，將本港的中草藥開發成有科研實證的中藥產品，讓研究成果推上國際。以下介紹幾種實用、療效高而又具備開發價值的本地中草藥，以供參考：

DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF CHINESE HERBAL MEDICINE RESOURCES IN HONG KONG

The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Chinese herbal medicine is a treasure of the traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) and culture, and the medicinal resources involved are deemed even more precious. For millennia, traditional Chinese medicine has contributed immensely to the health and well-being of people in China and other parts of the world. In recent years, global demand for TCM resources has been on the rise amidst growing concern for better health. Apart from medicinal herbs, the need for TCM-related foodstuff, health products, daily necessities and cosmetics is also growing, creating a burgeoning demand which the current Chinese medicinal resources can no longer satisfy. The prices of Chinese medicine are consistently pushed up, even to the extent of changing from day to day, while quality continues to decline as many species of Chinese medicinal herbs are at the risk of being endangered. Furthermore, the exhaustion of Chinese medicinal resources due to various factors has made the shortage problem worse. We should adopt a more positive attitude to formulate appropriate and effective strategies and measures for the sustainable use of Chinese medicinal resources.

Situated in the Lingnan region, Hong Kong has a hot and humid sub-tropical climate and enjoys adequate rainfall. Its complex topography and diverse landforms provide suitable terrestrial and marine habitats for both plants and animals to thrive. Although its land resources are scarce, Hong Kong boasts a rich diversity of natural plant species. According to statistics, there are over 3300 species of vascular plants in Hong Kong. Among them, more than 1500 Chinese herbs are recorded in literature as having medicinal value and worthy of further research and development.

魚腥草 *Houttuynia cordata* Thunb.

性味：味酸辛，性微寒。
功效：清熱，解毒，利水。



Properties:
Sour and pungent; mildly cold
Efficacy:
Removes heat, detoxifies the body,
promotes urination



龍脷葉

Sauropus spatulifolius Beille

性味：味甘淡，性平。藥用葉。
功效：潤肺止咳。

Medicinal part: Leaf
Properties:
Slightly sweet; neutral
Efficacy:
Moistens the lungs, relieves coughing



崗梅根

Ilex asprella (Hook. & Arn.) Champ. ex Benth.

性味：味苦，性涼。
功效：清熱解毒，生津止渴。

Properties:
Bitter; cool
Efficacy:
Removes heat, detoxifies the
body, generates fluids,
relieves thirst



It is mentioned in *Lingnan Caoyao Lu* (A Compendium of Lingnan Medicinal Herbs), a volume compiled by renowned Qing Dynasty herbalist Xiao Budan, that Guangdong has an abundance of herbal medicine resources which possess unique properties for treatment of illnesses. Given their remarkable efficacy, the application of such medicinal herbs should be developed. Researchers at the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) have been undertaking studies on Chinese herbal medicine for more than 40 years. In 1999, under the auspices of the Hong Kong Government Research Fund, CUHK's School of Chinese Medicine brought together specialists from different disciplines to develop over-the-counter medicines using local medicinal resources and modern scientific research methods. Building on these related studies, we have the following proposals: to further promote the development of Chinese medicine in Hong Kong; to encourage researchers to utilise local herbal medicine resources to develop Chinese herbal medicines with promising development potentials; to mobilise more expertise and resources on local research and development projects in Chinese herbal medicine; to take full advantage of Hong Kong's natural resources; and to actualise the special characteristics of TCM therapy, namely, simple, convenient, empirical and inexpensive, so as to develop local Chinese herbal medicines into scientifically proven TCM products for promotion to international market. Listed below for reference are examples of local Chinese medicinal herbs which have practical, therapeutic and developmental values:



救必應 *Ilex rotunda* Thunb.

性味：味苦，性寒。
功效：清熱解毒，消腫止痛，涼血止血。

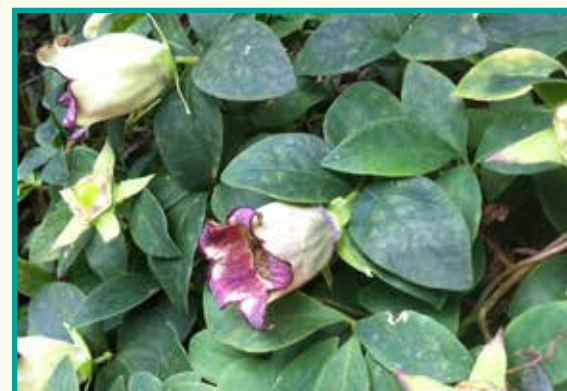
Properties: Bitter; cold
Efficacy: Removes heat, detoxifies the body, relieves swelling, relieves pain, cools the blood, stanches bleeding



桑 *Morus alba* L.

性味：味甘、酸，性寒。藥用果。
功效：滋陰補血，生津潤燥。

Medicinal part: Fruit
Properties: Sweet and sour; cold
Efficacy: Nourishes *yin*, tonifies the blood, generates fluids, moistens dryness



山海螺（四葉參）

Codonopsis lanceolata (Sieb.et Zucc.) Tratv.

性味：味甘，性溫。藥用根。
功效：益氣養陰，補血通乳，解毒消腫。

Medicinal part: Root
Properties: Sweet; warm
Efficacy: Enriches *qi*, enhances *yin*, tonifies the blood, promotes lactation, detoxifies the body, reduces swelling



溪黃草

Rabdosia serra (Mazim.) H. Hara

性味：味苦、性寒。
功效：清熱利濕，涼血散瘀。

Properties: Bitter; cold
Efficacy: Removes heat, promotes dampness, cools the blood, reduces bruising



腫節風（九節茶）

Sarcandra glabra (Thunb.) Nakai

性味：味辛，性平，有小毒。
功效：清熱解毒，抗癌，活血散瘀。

Properties: Pungent, neutral, mildly toxic
Efficacy: Removes heat, detoxifies the body, inhibits cancer, activates the blood, reduces bruising



幸福廚房花園

香草植物篇

JOYS

OF A KITCHEN GARDEN: CULINARY HERBS

在這個城市高度發展和工業化的時代，耕地不斷減少，新鮮蔬菜、穀物和其他可食用植物也受環境雜質(例如泥土裏的化學物)污染。為了應對這情況，世界各大都市紛紛引入廚房園藝的概念，提倡於家中草坪或以容器在家種植家用蔬菜和香草等。在家種植是不少人的興趣，可自己種出健康食物。

廚房園藝指在家居環境周圍種滿家用蔬菜和香草。自古以來，人類已懂得根據季節，在房子附近開墾一方土地或利用容器種植各種蔬菜、水果和香草。在現今社會，廚房園藝變得越來越流行，既是消閒活動，又能提供食物來源。播種後，看着植物長大到成熟，以至收成，會帶來莫大滿足感。廚房園藝除可當作運動外，亦可在不使用化學農藥、化肥或除草劑情況下種出新鮮食材，非常健康。

想一嚐園藝的樂趣，首先要選好地點，規劃花園，準備土壤，選擇種子和植物，然後是種植、培育、收割，最後當然就是享受新鮮農產品。每天花一兩個小時照料植物，已可得到豐富收穫。許多蔬菜和香草都可以用容器種植。舉例來說，生菜、蘿蔔、胡蘿蔔等蔬菜用12吋的容器已可種植，收成後可做出風味十足的沙拉。當然，除了合適的種植場地，還需要陽光、水、空氣、土壤、肥料和護理。

在廚房花園中，大家可輕鬆利用容器種植香草，體驗自家種植的風味和享受新鮮食物。事實上，大多數蔬菜在容器中都能良好生長。只要選擇合適的植物，就可以在廚房建立香草花園，用幾個盆便能種出大量食物。香草植物可以分為功能性和觀賞性兩種。香草除了防止害蟲、散發宜人氣味或作醫療用途外，亦常用於烹調食物。還有什麼比自家製香草花園種植的香草，更能增添菜餚的新鮮風味呢！



In an era when urban space undergoes rapid development and industrialisation, arable land is in decline, while fresh vegetables, grains and other edible plants are also contaminated by environmental impurities, such as chemical pollutants in the soil. To address this situation, metropolitan cities follow one another to introduce the concept of kitchen garden by advocating home cultivation of vegetables and herbs in lawns or planters for self-consumption. Many people are into growing plants at home to produce healthy food for themselves.

Kitchen gardening refers to the growing of vegetables and herbs in a domestic environment. From time immemorial, humankind has been aware of the need to grow different vegetables, fruits and herbs in different seasons, whether on a cultivated plot near home or using containers. Today, kitchen gardening has become increasingly popular, both as a leisure activity and as a source of food. From sowing the seeds, watching the seedlings grow, through to harvesting the mature plants, the process brings great satisfaction to the home grower. Home gardening not only serves as a form of exercise, it also contributes to good health as fresh food is produced without the use of chemical pesticides, fertilisers or herbicides.

To enjoy the pleasure of kitchen gardening, one should start with choosing a suitable site, drawing up a garden plan, preparing the soil, and selecting the seeds or plants to be grown, followed by planting, tending, harvesting, and finally, of course, savouring the fresh produce. Just spend an hour or two each day on the plants, and you will get a bountiful harvest. Many vegetables and aromatic herbs can be cultivated in containers. For example, vegetables like lettuce, radish and carrot - ingredients for a tasty salad - can be grown in 12-inch containers. Apart from a suitable site, sunlight, water, ventilation, soil, fertilisers and plant care are also vital for gardening.

In kitchen gardens, home growers can grow aromatic herbs effortlessly in containers to try their hand at home cultivation and enjoy fresh produce. In fact, most vegetables thrive in containers. As long as the right plants are chosen, an aromatic herb garden can be set up in the kitchen to produce a substantial quantity of food using just a few pots. Aromatic herbs may be grouped into two categories: functional and ornamental. Apart from being used as insect repellents, fragrances, and medicines, aromatic herbs also frequently serve culinary purposes. Nothing can beat the freshness in cooking than herbs from one's own culinary garden.

所有香草植物都需要充足的陽光、適當的溫度及排水良好的土壤。隨着人們對室內園藝的興趣不斷增加，如生長燈等有助香草生長的工具更方便易得，擁有香草花園已非難事，在購買種子或植物後，你就可以開始設計專屬的香草花園了。

在香草花園種植羅勒、香菜、蒔蘿、奧勒岡、迷迭香、鼠尾草或百里香，都是不錯的選擇。一年生草本植物特別容易從種子開始種植，大部分多年生草本植物則需更長時間才能發芽和生長，因此應從小植株開始種植。

一年生香草：羅勒、蒔蘿

多年生香草：薄荷、迷迭香、百里香、鼠尾草

茶用香草：薄荷、馬鞭草、洋甘菊、百里香、佛手柑、芙蓉、檸檬香蜂草、金盞花、聖羅勒、紫錐菊、貓薄荷

香草也可作其他用途：甜葉菊可作甜味劑；小白菊可防治花園中的害蟲。

擁有自己的香草花園，不但可以隨時隨地享用美味的香草，更可享受親自種植香草的滿足感。試想像用幾片新鮮採摘的羅勒調製蕃茄醬；在自製的牛油果醬上撒少許香菜；或在烤蔬菜上加一小撮迷迭香，想到這些充滿田園風味的食材，恨不得馬上建立自己的香草花園。

香菜

香菜不僅是莎莎醬和牛油果醬的材料，也可以切碎用於沙拉。香菜喜陽光和濕潤的土壤。

Coriander

Not only is Coriander an ingredient of salsa and guacamole, it can also be chopped up and added to salads. Coriander likes sunlight and moist soil.



歐芹

生長速度快，且可製作成乾燥歐芹，具獨特風味，在烹飪中也有多種用途。歐芹植物每兩年會在第二個生長季節開花並結出種子。雖然歐芹喜歡溫暖的氣候，但通常可越冬，在半遮陰環境下生長良好。

Parsley

Parsley is a fast-growing herb with a unique flavour, widely used in cooking, and can be dried and stored as flakes. The plant blooms and sets seed at the end of a biennial life-cycle. Although Parsley favours warm climate, it usually overwinters and grows well under partial shade.

All aromatic herbs need plenty of sunlight, a suitable temperature and well-drained soil to thrive. With increasing popularity of indoor gardening and higher availability of equipment that helps plants grow well, such as grow lights, it is no longer difficult to own an aromatic herb garden. Once the seeds or plants are purchased, the design of a bespoke herb garden can commence.

Aromatic herbs like Basil, Coriander, Dill, Oregano, Rosemary, Sage and Thyme are good choices for a herb garden. Annual herbaceous plants are especially easy to grow from seeds. Most perennials take longer to germinate and grow; therefore it is better to grow them from young plants.

Aromatic Herbs by Type

Annuals: Basil, Dill

Perennials: Mint, Rosemary, Thyme, Sage

Used in tea: Mint, Verbena, Chamomile, Thyme, Bergamot, Hibiscus, Lemon Balm, Calendula, Holy Basil, Echinacea, Catnip

Other uses: Stevia as a sweetener, Feverfew as a pest repellent

Having a private herb garden means one can enjoy delicious herbs anytime and anywhere. Consumption of one's own produce also gives satisfaction. Imagine adding a few freshly picked Basil leaves when preparing a tomato salsa, or a sprinkle of Coriander to home-made guacamole, or a pinch of Rosemary on roasted vegetables. The thought of such pastoral bliss is enough to spur anyone to rush off and start a herb garden right away.

羅勒

許多菜餚都非常適合以羅勒調味。羅勒不適合長期種於室內，但把羅勒的種子或小型植株種植在含豐富養分的有機土壤中，卻可以保留數周。為確保供應穩定，應每隔數周重新播種一次。

Basil

Basil is a seasoning herb suitable for many recipes. It does not do well if grown indoors for extended periods but can last for several weeks if seedlings or small plants are potted in organic soil rich in nutrients. To ensure a steady supply, it is recommended to pot a new batch once every few weeks.



薄荷

薄荷屬於香草，種類繁多，只能在盆或容器中種植，喜歡陽光充足、溫暖濕潤的環境。薄荷很美味，而且健康有益。

Mint

Mint is an aromatic herb with an extensive number of varieties. It should only be planted in pots or other containers in sunny, warm, and moist environments. Mint is both tasty and healthy.



藏紅花

藏紅花又名番紅花，原產於地中海和西亞，是世界上最昂貴的香草之一。

Saffron

Saffron, one of the most expensive aromatic herbs in the world, is native to the Mediterranean region and West Asia.



檸檬香蜂草

檸檬香蜂草有鎮靜功效，可以幫助減輕焦慮、壓力、失眠、疼痛，以及增進食慾。你知道檸檬香蜂草是屬於薄荷家族的嗎？檸檬香蜂草宜放於半陰的環境，確保土壤排水良好。

Lemon Balm

Lemon Balm has a soothing effect and helps reduce anxiety, stress, insomnia and pain, and improves the appetite. Does it occur to you that Lemon Balm is a member of the mint family Lamiaceae. Lemon Balm should be planted in well drained soil and partial shade.



迷迭香

在寒冷的日子裏，只須找來幾片迷迭香碎葉，其散發的泥土香氣可帶來渾身暖意。烹調雞肉、豬肉、羊肉時，除可加入馬鈴薯和橄欖油外，還可加入迷迭香的針葉，做法是將迷迭香1至4吋的小枝剪成薄片，或剝去葉子並切碎，加入湯中。迷迭香耐熱、耐乾燥，但不耐寒，較適合在沒有寒流的冬季生長。

Rosemary

The earthy aroma released from a few crushed Rosemary leaves can warm anyone up on a cold day. Apart from potatoes and olive oil, the herb's needle-shaped leaves are also a great addition to a chicken, pork or lamb dish. Slice a sprig of Rosemary, one-to four-inch long, or strip the leaves and chop finely before adding the herb to the stock. Rosemary tolerates heat and drought well but not the cold, so it is more suited for places with no cold snaps in winter.

百里香

百里香風味獨特，品種豐富，與各地美食都是絕配。百里香細小的葉子和尾隨的莖，展現室內植物的吸引力。百里香須置於快速排水的土壤混合物，並擺放在溫暖、陽光充足的窗旁。土壤過乾會令植株枯萎，表面乾燥時應澆水。

Thyme

Thyme has a unique flavour and comes in many varieties. It is a perfect match with many culinary styles from all over the world. The small leaves on slender stems showcase the aesthetic appeal of indoor plants. Thyme should be grown in a well-drained soil mix, and placed in a warm sunny location by the window. The plant will wither if the soil dries out, and should therefore be watered as soon as the soil surface feels dry.



奧勒岡

奧勒岡是薄荷家族的一員，是意大利、墨西哥、中美洲和中東美食必不可少的材料。乾燥的葉子比新鮮的葉子更辛辣。土壤忌乾，表面乾燥時須澆水，並讓植物接受適量日照。

Oregano

Oregano is a member of the mint family and an essential ingredient in Italian, Mexican, Central American and Middle Eastern cuisines. Its dried leaves are more pungent than fresh ones. While Oregano needs adequate sunlight, it does not prefer dry soil and should be watered when the soil surface dries out.

賽馬會學童鑲嵌花壇

JOCKEY CLUB MOSAICULTURE DISPLAY BY STUDENTS

仲夏普歡騰

今年花壇以夏日蔚藍的天空、碧綠的海洋和恬靜的沙灘為背景。花壇猶如世外桃園，三五成羣的動物悠然自得，享受造化的恩賜。

炎炎仲夏，太陽高懸半空，飛鳥遨翔天際，要將希望的種子散播到大地每個角落。

兩條海豚碧波戲水，時而躍出水面，時而溫馨共舞；另有海馬、鯨魚與八爪魚陪伴小鯨和八爪魚寶寶，在海上暢泳，濺起無限浪花。風聲夾雜海浪聲，宛若合奏夏日交響曲，美妙絕倫。

烈日當空，但見沙灘上有多種動物，包括海龜、寄居蟹、珊瑚蚌和翠鳥等，正在享受日光浴之樂，幸福滿滿。

花壇由過萬株瑰麗奪目的花卉和植物嵌砌而成，遊人可近距離欣賞造型可愛的花卉鑲嵌動物和繽紛的彩虹，並坐在夏日雕塑上拍照留念。花壇晚上有特殊的燈光及音樂效果，將氣氛推至最高點。

香港賽馬會慈善信託基金自二零一三年開始支持香港花卉展覽，於二零一四年起更成為花展的主要贊助機構，資助學童鑲嵌花壇等多項活動，把花展帶到社區每個角落。



MIDSUMMER JUBILATION

This year's parterre depicts a beach party scene against a backdrop of a blue sky, green ocean and tranquil beach in summer. The parterre looks like a paradise, where groups of animals are living leisurely lives and enjoying the grace of Mother Nature.

Amid scorching summer heat, birds are freely flying through the air with the sun high in the sky, aspiring to bring hope across all corners of the globe.

Two dolphins are happily playing in waves, sometimes even jumping out of water and dancing in pair. There are also a host of sea creatures including seahorses, whales and octopuses swimming and splashing about together with little whales and baby octopuses in the middle of the sea. The wonderful combination of wind and wave sounds is just like playing a symphony of summer in creation of a fantastic atmosphere.

Under intense sunlight, one can see many animals including sea turtles, hermit crabs, coral clams and common kingfishers basking on the beach, a scene of bliss.

The parterre is a mosaic of thousands of flowers and plants. Visitors may enjoy the cute animal sculptures and the colourful rainbow up close, and pose on them for a good photo. At night, the special effects of illumination and music push the atmosphere to its peak.

The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust has been supporting the Flower Show since 2013. It became a major sponsor in 2014 and has since been financing the mosaiculture projects by students in a bid to bring the Flower Show to every sector of the community.



約一千名學童協助鑲嵌的花壇，參與學校詳列如下：

- 聖保祿學校(小學部)
- 浸信會呂明才小學
- 天主教聖母聖心小學
- 般咸道官立小學
- 黃埔宣道小學
- 東華三院洗次雲小學
- 筲箕灣東官立中學
- 荃灣潮州公學
- 培僑中學
- 英皇書院
- 九龍三育中學
- 張沛松紀念中學
- 善正幼稚園
- 東華三院譚錦球伉儷幼稚園
- 基督教海面傳道會仁愛幼稚園(幼兒園)
- 聖安多尼中英文小學暨幼稚園

- 香港小童群益會樂緻幼兒園暨幼稚園(灣仔)
- 九龍城浸信會幼稚園
- 東華三院田灣(一九九六至一九九七總理)幼稚園
- 保良局莊啟程幼稚園幼兒園
- 聖母潔心會黃大仙幼稚園暨幼兒中心
- 香港仔浸信會白光幼稚園
- 民生書院幼稚園
- 金巴倫英文幼稚園
- 明愛凌月仙幼稚園
- 何文田循道衛理楊振幼兒學校
- 仁濟醫院嚴徐玉珊幼稚園

- 保良局易桂芳幼稚園
- 宣道會陳李詠貞紀念幼稚園
- 聖公會慈光堂聖匠幼稚園(分校)
- 匡智屯門晨崗學校
- 匡智屯門晨輝學校

Mosaiculture display by about 1 000 students. School participating in the mosaiculture display are as follows:

- St. Paul's Convent School (Primary Section)
- Baptist Lui Ming Choi Primary School
- Sacred Heart of Mary Catholic Primary School
- Bonham Road Government Primary School
- Alliance Primary School, Whampoa
- TWGHs Sin Chu Wan Primary School
- Shau Kei Wan East Government Secondary School
- Tsuen Wan Chiu Chow Public School
- Pui Kiu Middle School

- King's College
- Kowloon Sam Yuk Secondary School
- Chang Pui Chung Memorial School
- Sin Ching Kindergarten
- TWGHs Mr. & Mrs. Tam Kam Kau Kindergarten
- The HKHMC Yan Oi Kindergarten (Nursery)
- St Anthony's Anglo-Chinese Primary School and Kindergarten
- BGCA HK Cheerland Nursery Cum Kindergarten (Wanchai)
- Kowloon City Baptist Church Kindergarten
- TWGHs Tin Wan (1996-1997 Directors) Kindergarten & Nursery
- Po Leung Kuk Vicwood Chong Kee Ting Kindergarten & Nursery
- Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary Wong Tai Sin Kindergarten Cum Day Care Centre
- Aberdeen Baptist Church Pak Kwong Kindergarten
- Munsang College Kindergarten
- St Nicholas' English Kindergarten
- Caritas Ling Yuet Sin Kindergarten
- Homantin Yang Memorial Methodist Pre-school
- Yan Chai Hospital Yim Tsui Yuk Shan Kindergarten
- Po Leung Kuk Yick Kwai Fong Kindergarten
- Christian Alliance Chen Lee Wing Tsing Memorial Kindergarten
- S.K.H. Kindly Light Church Holy Carpenter Kindergarten (Branch)
- Hong Chi Morninghill School, Tuen Mun
- Hong Chi Morninghope School, Tuen Mun

場地圖

SHOWGROUND LAYOUT PLAN

圖例 Legend

公眾停車場 Public Car Park	園林景點及展品 Landscape Displays and Exhibits	飲水機 Drinking Fountain
洗手間 Toilets	十八區園圃 18 Districts Garden Plots	賽馬會學童繪畫比賽得獎作品 Winning Entries of Jockey Club Student Drawing Competition
救護站 First Aid Post	銷售攤位 Commercial Stalls	電話亭 Telephone
詢問處 Information	贊助機構攤位 Sponsor's Booth	出口 EXIT
展覽範圍 Showground Boundary	售票處 Ticket Booths	
*急救服務只在星期六、日提供 First aid service is only provided on Saturdays and Sundays		

(不依比例 Not to scale)



繡球花 東西方不期而遇

HYDRANGEAS

Serendipitous Encounter between the East and the West

我在加拿大修讀園境建築，於植物學課堂上認識了繡球花。我很快就知道，繡球花原產自東亞地區；早在17世紀，英格蘭已有人於庭園種植此花。時至今日，繡球花在北美庭園可謂大放異彩，隨處皆見。繡球花早期之所以深受歐陸的園藝愛好者歡迎，實有賴當時一本法文書籍「*Le Jardin Anglo-Chinoise*」的作者的生花妙筆。在此後數個世紀，此花蜚聲國際，遍植世界各地庭園。繡球花的倩影無遠弗屆，正正印證了人類文化交流與全球化的歷史源遠流長。

繡球又稱八仙花、紫繡球、粉團花、八仙繡球或洋繡球，原產於中國東南諸省、日本及朝鮮，多生於疏林或山谷溪旁。繡球初期多作庭園花木，後來逐漸種植為盆栽。繡球的栽培品種大多原生於日本及中國內地，自18世紀由日本引入歐洲後，才培育出逾500個栽培品種。

I first came across the Hydrangeas in Botany classes when studying landscape architecture in Canada. It did not take long for me to realise that many species of such plants, native to East Asia, had now become common in gardens across North America since their early planting in English gardens in the 17th century. At that time, thanks to splendid coverage in a French publication titled *Le Jardin Anglo-Chinoise*, the Hydrangeas had gained huge popularity with gardening lovers across much of continental Europe and shot to prominence, becoming ubiquitous in gardens worldwide in the centuries to come. The wide distribution of such flowers around the globe stands a vivid testimony to the long history of cultural exchanges and globalisation.

Hydrangeas, also known as big-leaf Hydrangea, French Hydrangea, Florist's Hydrangea, Hortensia, Mophead Hydrangea, and Lacecap Hydrangea, are native to Japan, Korea and the southeastern provinces of China, and can naturally be found in sparse woodlands and river valleys. Hydrangeas, first cultivated mainly as garden plants, gradually emerged as potted ornamental plants. Most hydrangea cultivars originate from species which are native to Japan and mainland China, many of which were introduced from Japan into Europe in the 18th century. Over 500 varieties nowadays have been developed since then.

繡球可說是其中一種最受歡迎的花卉品種，用途甚廣，可作盆栽種植、在庭園定植或作切花之用。世人喜愛繡球，是因為顏色鮮豔奪目，還是因為繡球所蘊含的寓意呢？

Hydrangeas are one of the most popular flowering ornamentals, thanks to their versatility. They can be grown in pots, planted in the ground or displayed as cut flowers. Here comes the question: are Hydrangeas widely loved because of their bright attractive colours or their connotative meanings?



對中國人來說，繡球的外形與婚禮中象徵珠聯璧合的喜慶大紅繡球相似，因此含有吉慶瑞祥的寓意。在日本，繡球被稱作紫陽花，花語多半與其傘房狀聚傘花序有關，有「團結」、「和平」之意。

繡球富有藥用價值，花和葉含八仙花苷，煉製後可抗瘧疾，亦可治喉炎及腎囊炎。美洲原住民會將根部製成利尿劑，並將莖部表皮製成緩解肌肉疼痛和燒傷的用藥。

繡球花的顏色受泥土酸鹼值影響，如土壤屬酸性，鋁、鐵、鉀元素多，其不育花呈藍色；如土壤屬鹼性或氮多鉀少，其不育花則呈紅色。

To the Chinese, hydrangeas' spherical inflorescences resemble the ceremonial red silk balls which symbolise perfect union in traditional weddings. In Japan, hydrangea is called *Ajisai*, which means "unity" and "peace" in the language of flowers, with reference mostly to their umbrella-like inflorescences.

Hydrangeas have considerable medicinal value. Their leaves and flowers contain hydrangin, a cyanogenic glycoside used to treat malaria, laryngitis and nephritis after processing. Native Americans produce diuretics from its root, and make salves from its stem for treating burns and relieving muscle pain.

Soil pH affects the colour of hydrangea flowers. The sterile flowers of hydrangea are blue-coloured in acidic soil rich in aluminium, iron and potassium, but are red-coloured in alkaline soil rich in nitrogen or low in potassium.

護養要點：

栽培土質以濕潤、含豐富腐殖質、疏水良好的壤土為佳，黏土成分多的如塘泥便不合適。繡球喜半陰半陽及潮濕的環境，不太耐寒，忌夏天烈日直接照射，以免泥土過乾。香港市區較少受霜凍影響，令繡球可以越冬。

繡球屬的其他品種：

橡葉繡球和喬木繡球同為繡球屬，原生於北美洲。橡葉繡球的葉子會在秋天變色，長相與橡樹葉相似，因而得名；喬木繡球可達3米高，修剪後可控制在1米左右，葉片如紙質薄，卻非常耐寒。

雖然香港沒有原生的繡球花科繡球屬植物，但有同是繡球花科的常山。常山、白常山是本港原生植物，是繡球花科常山屬灌木，高1至2米，常見於林下，原產於中國內地東部和南部各省，如陝西、甘肅、江蘇、福建、湖北、湖南、廣東、廣西、四川和西藏等；此外，印度、越南、緬甸、馬來西亞、印度尼西亞、菲律賓和日本琉球群島亦有分布。常山的外形與繡球有幾分相似，兩者都長有橢圓形鋸齒的葉和聚傘花序。

Tips of Plant Care:

Hydrangeas grow best in well-drained moist loam rich in humus, while water-logged sticky clay-rich soil is not preferred. Hydrangea flowers thrive in damp environments under partial shade. They are not very cold-tolerant, and should be kept from direct sunlight in summer to avoid drying out of the soil. Urban areas in Hong Kong are less affected by frost, which is beneficial for Hydrangea to overwinter.

Other Notable Members in the Family

The oakleaf hydrangea and smooth hydrangea are both natives of North America. The oakleaf hydrangea is so named because its leaves resemble those of the oak tree, and its foliage changes colour in autumn. The smooth hydrangea can grow up to 3m tall and its height can be contained to around 1m by pruning. Despite having paper-thin leaves, it tolerates winter well.

Although there are no native species of the *Hydrangea* genus in Hong Kong, a close relative, the Chinese quinine, has naturalised in Hong Kong. Known locally by its Chinese names *changshan* and *baichangshan*, Chinese quinine is a shrub classified under the *Hydrangeaceae* family. It grows to 1 to 2m tall, and is common under the forest canopies of eastern and southern Chinese provinces. Chinese quinine is also distributed in India, Vietnam, Myanmar, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and the Ryukyu Islands of Japan. Chinese quinine is similar to hydrangea in appearance, both having oval-shaped serrated leaves and umbrella-like inflorescences.



康樂及文化事務署

LEISURE AND CULTURAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT



繡麗綻放、幸福滿載

今屆花展以「繡麗綻放、幸福滿載」為主題，並以花形美麗出眾的繡球花為主題花。繡球花素來深受花迷喜愛，其碩大花朵在綻放時絢麗多姿，色彩鮮明，引人注目，定能讓花展會場洋溢幸福浪漫的氛圍，令遊人樂而忘返。

BLISS IN BLOOM

The Hong Kong Flower Show this year features “Bliss in Bloom” as its theme and the gorgeous Hydrangeas as its theme flower. Long a darling of flower lovers, hydrangea is renowned for its glamorous large flowers and splendid colours in full bloom, definitely creating a captivating sense of bliss and romance in every corner of the Show.



春回大地

JOYFUL RETURN OF SPRING

春天氣息擁抱着繁華的都市，色彩繽紛的繡球為都市換上最時尚的春裝。蝴蝶翩翩起舞，蜜蜂嗡嗡歌唱。扶老攜幼的家庭、甜蜜的情侶、三五知己將歡樂散發到都市每個角落。遊人騎着單車由都市轉到鄉郊，將喜悅心情感染全城。稻草人興奮地在田野中歌唱，鴨兒喜悅地在塘邊中起舞，畫家用畫筆留下奇妙時刻，每個角落都充滿喜樂。

Spring is in the air, and the bustling city is ever more vibrant with activity. Multi-coloured Hydrangeas are dressed in spring attire for the city amid nature teeming with dancing butterflies and buzzing bees. Families, couples and friends come out in droves to spread the joy to all corners of the city. They have bike excursions to the countryside, bringing happiness across the city. The world is in an infectious mood of sheer joy, with scarecrows extolling the beauty of fields in excitement and ducks cavorting by the side of ponds in delight. Such a wonderful moment is captured with paintbrushes.





秋天的童話 AUTUMN FAIRY TALE

秋日的陽光溫馨恬靜，田野遍地散發出金黃的秋色。庭園內有飽滿成熟的果實、色彩悅目的南瓜，四周被斑斕的鮮花和圓圓的繡球圍繞着，交織成童話般的美景，讓遊人感受到秋天豐收季節帶來的喜悅和幸福。遠處望來，錯落有致的梯田，宛如在原野鋪上層層金色的絲帶。梯田兩旁的樹木顯示季節的轉變，秋天到來，楓葉轉紅。農民忙着整理麥田，甜甜的香瓜，飽滿成熟的玉米，到處一片豐收的景象，夾雜穀物淡淡的清香，讓人置身秋天的童話中。

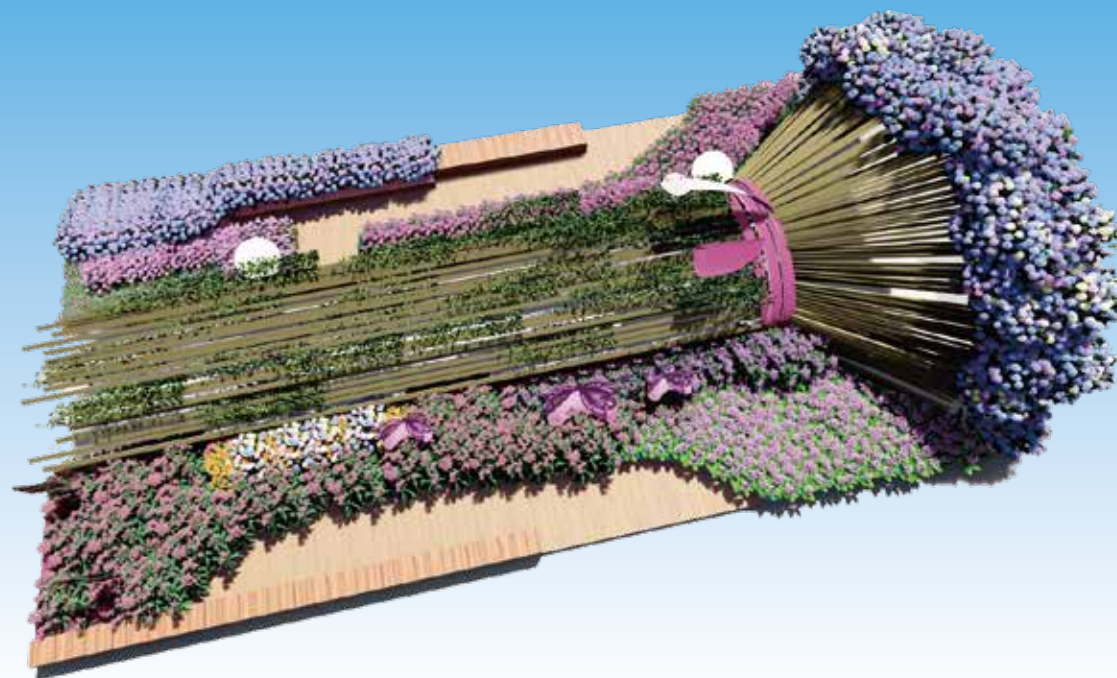
The autumn sun is calm and cosy, and a golden hue radiates from the fields. The garden is full of ripe fruits and vibrantly coloured pumpkins surrounded by multi-coloured flowers and balls of Hydrangea florets. The myriad colours are interwoven into the picturesque beauty of fairy tales, so that visitors may appreciate the joy of a lavish harvest in the autumn season. From a distance, the corrugated terraces resemble strips of golden ribbons laid in the fields. The red maple on both sides of the terraces stand testimony to the changing season. In this scenery of bountiful harvest, farmers are busy tending to wheat fields, sweet cantaloupes and matured corn. Amid the faint aroma of grain products, visitors are immersed in an autumn fairy tale.



冬日暖曲 HEARTY SONG OF WINTER

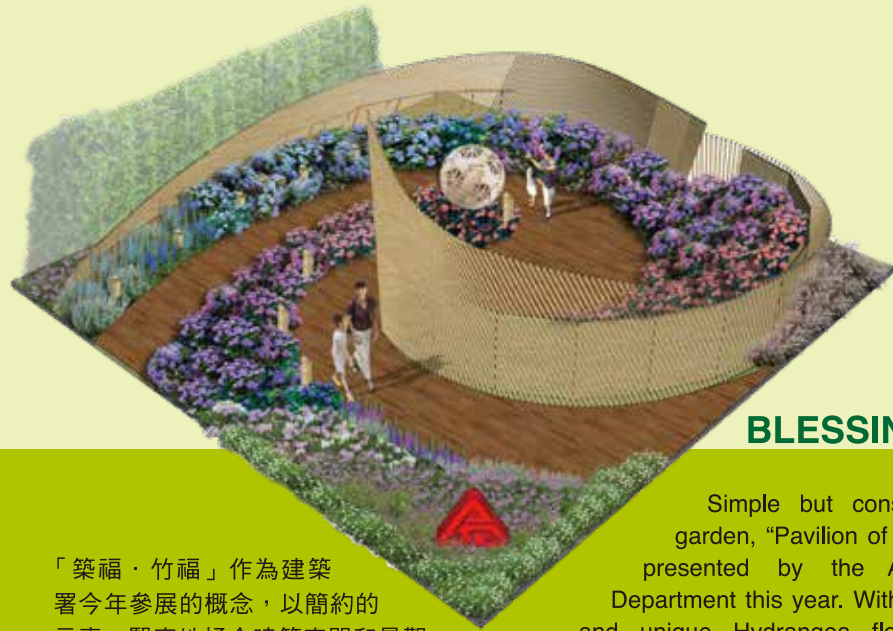
花壇以冬日元素貫穿。遊人可從糖街入口處步入花壇，穿過以花姿秀美、色彩豔麗的繡球花束製成的隧道，緩緩來到富於冬日氣氛的聖誕小鎮，四周洋溢熱鬧歡快的氣氛。遊人置身花海，當可感到幸福滿滿

Reachable from the entrance on Sugar Street, this parterre features winter beauty as its theme. Upon walking through a tunnel of the gorgeous and brightly coloured Hydrangeas, one will be greeted by a winter town decked with Christmas festive decorations, immersing oneself in the joyful and blissful mood amid this floral festivity.



建築署

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT



築福·竹福
PAVILION OF
BLESSING AND LOVE

「築福·竹福」作為建築署今年參展的概念，以簡約的元素，緊密地揉合建築空間和景觀布局，使遊人在滿滿的繡球花海裏，充分感受到滿溢的「築·福」，並樂在其中。

設計採用傳統本地「竹」作為建材，既秉承建築署推廣可持續發展與環保建築的理念使命，亦「築」成一道富有動感的流線型特色屏風。

本年展覽的主題花為繡球花，小小的花聚集成球，象徵友愛和團結。不同顏色的繡球花亦有不同的花語，例如藍色代表浪漫和美滿，紫色代表溫馨和團聚，白色代表希望和純潔，粉紅色代表活力、希望和愛，紅色代表喜慶團圓等等。

內園景觀、豐富的植物與建築展示了幸福與擁抱的感覺。展區裡亦透過動感多變的顏色、燈光和形狀等元素作點綴，為遊人締造多樣空間和有趣的體驗。遊人在漫步園中可以盡情觀賞花卉，體驗和細味園林景致的變化。正如不同的祝福在我們「色彩滿載、秀麗綻放」的人生旅途上，需要體驗和細味。

Simple but conscious design of the garden, “Pavilion of Blessing and Love”, is presented by the Architectural Services Department this year. With the theme of delicate and unique Hydrangea flowers, visitor will be embraced with affection and love of being through the seamless integration of architectural space and landscape arrangement.

The dynamic curved feature walls of the pavilion are constructed by “bamboo” which is a local, traditional and renewable construction material, manifesting Architecture Services Department’s vision of creating a sustainably built environment for Hong Kong.

The form of theme flower “Hydrangea” symbolizes friendship and unity, and its broad spectrum of colors also represents different positive meanings in Floriography. For example, blue represents romance and happiness, purple represents warmth and reunion, white represents hope and purity, pink represents hope and love, and red represents festive reunion.

Landscape and architectural features are integrated to manifest happiness and an embracing experience. Visitors can enjoy the dynamic arrangement of flora, lightings and sculpture during their stroll in the Display. Similar to our life journey, the Pavilion has bliss and love in bloom which requires our admiration and enjoyment.

土木工程拓展署

CIVIL ENGINEERING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT



山色·開山拓路

本設計名為「山色·開山拓路」，以「山」及「道路」為主體。山不但是香港寶貴的自然資源，亦為我們的天然景致增添了不少色彩。土木工程拓展署本著「創建安全、綠化及可持續發展的環境」的使命，在提供土地及基礎設施的同時，亦致力於綠化和環境修復的工程，努力開拓綠色城市，創建更美好的未來。展館內山型的亭閣在豐富的花卉及樹木襯托下，展現出本署在推動可持續發展的道路上的決心及堅持。我們希望當訪客穿梭於「中央亭閣」內的「幸福走廊」與「花之隧道」時，可感受到「滿滿的幸福感」，留下美好的回憶。此設計同時是一個戶外教室，展示土木工程拓展署不同的工程項目，並示範園林廢料的再生運用。

THE LUSH SCENERY

“The Lush Scenery” which features “Hills” and “Paths” sets out the ambience of our design. Hills are one of our precious natural assets in Hong Kong. They form unique landscapes and at their crests offer people to admire the breathtaking sceneries. With creating a safe, green and sustainable environment as our mission. Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) commits to providing land and infrastructure as well as greening and environmental restoration to develop a green and sustainable future for Hong Kong. The two hill-shaped pavilions are set in lush surrounds, demonstrating the determination and persistence of CEDD in promoting greening and sustainable development. Visitors will enjoy an immersive experience when strolling along the “Corridor of Happiness” and the “Flower Tunnel” decorated with lush flowering shrubs and trees. The display also doubles as an outdoor classroom showcasing CEDD’s projects and the use of recycled yard waste materials generated from these projects.

懲教署

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT



懲繫社區 · 幸福共融

懲教署本年以「懲繫社區 · 幸福共融」為園林造景主題，與大會主題「繡麗綻放 · 幸福滿載」互相呼應，藉此向市民推廣本署的社區教育信息。造景中央以色彩繽紛的花卉布置成心形圖案，配合燈光閃爍的蝴蝶在花間飛舞，加上色彩奪目的彩虹，呈現和諧共融的景象。花壇上擺設多個風車，寓意社會安穩幸福。園景四周亦設置具部門特色的擺設，象徵本署積極推動社區教育，宣揚「愛護家國、奉公守法、遠離毒品、支持更生」的信息。

SHEER BLISS IN BUILDING AN INCLUSIVE COMMUNITY

Featuring "Sheer Bliss in Building an Inclusive Community" as its theme which echoes the theme of the Hong Kong Flower Show 2023 "Bliss in Bloom", the landscape displays of the Correctional Services Department (CSD) is designed to promote among the public the messages of its community education. At the centre is a heart-shaped floral arrangement including a perfect mix of flowers in vibrant colours. Together with sparkling butterflies flying among the blossoms and a brightly-coloured rainbow, the landscape delivers a sense of harmony and inclusiveness. The parterre is decorated with a number of windmills symbolising social stability and happiness. Decorations with departmental elements in the landscape design are emblematic of CSD's proactive efforts in promoting community education to disseminate to the public the messages of "safeguarding our country and home, leading a law-abiding and drug-free life as well as supporting offender rehabilitation".

發展局

DEVELOPMENT BUREAU



幸福團圓 · 林木融入家園

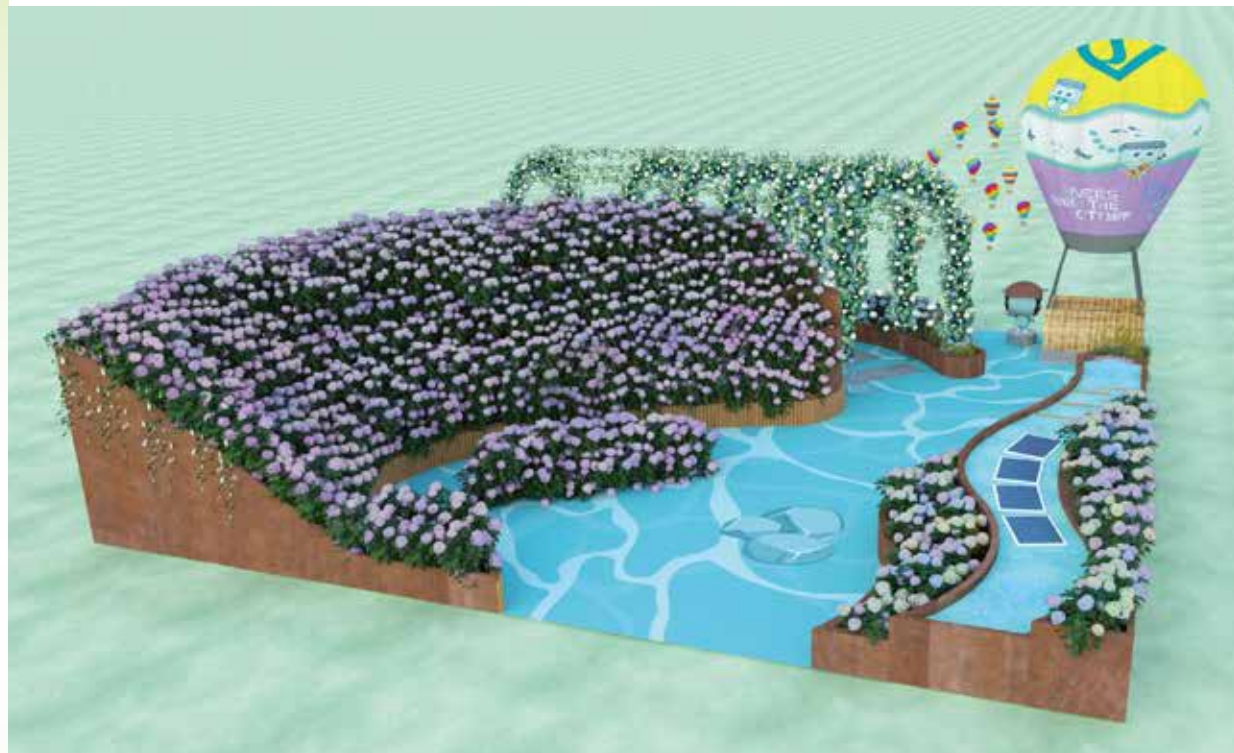
人們共處四季怡人和美麗的城市綠化環境，每分每秒都感覺滿足、幸福。為了令市民感受城市林木帶來的幸福氛圍，發展局綠化、園境及樹木管理組的展覽攤位的设计概念，是對主題花繡球花的花簇抽象呈現，以多個圓形組合營造出幸福團圓的意境。展覽攤位外圍以燈光勾劃出城市輪廓，以不同顏色組別及多樣性的植物圍繞，仿造城市置身於四季變幻的林木中。另外，攤位設有互動遊戲和有趣展品，讓市民認識城市林務的最新發展和提升市民對樹木管理的了解。

HAPPINESS AND REUNION · FORESTS BLENDING IN WITH OUR HOME

People feel satisfied and happy every minute of the day when they live together in a pleasant and beautiful urban green environment in all seasons. To let the public appreciate the blissful ambience of our urban forest, the Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section of the Development Bureau has designed its exhibition booth with an abstract representation of clusters of Hydrangea, the theme flower, in multiple round shapes that symbolise happiness and reunion. The exhibition booth, with lights around its perimeter creating an urban silhouette, is encircled by a variety of plants in different colour groups to give the impression of a city in a forest of changing seasons. Furthermore, interactive games and interesting exhibits are provided at the booth to help the public understand the latest developments in urban forestry and enhance their awareness of tree management.

渠務署

DRAINAGE SERVICES DEPARTMENT



河畔城市

渠務署以「河畔城市」的概念，為市區明渠進行活化工作，將其由舊式只講求排洪功能的石屎明渠，活化成具備多重功能的市區綠化生態水道，以綠化建築和可持續發展的設計，提升社區環境質素，促進生物多樣性，及連繫河岸帶動近水文化。

RIVERS IN THE CITY

Under the concept of "Rivers in the City", the Drainage Services Department (DSD) revitalises old concrete nullahs that only focused on flood prevention into urban ecological green waterways with multiple functions. With greening in architecture and sustainable design, "Rivers in the City" will improve the quality of the living environment of the community, promote biodiversity, and connect river with people and drive the water friendly culture.

路政署

HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT

幸福滿園 · 童心綻放

歡迎來到路政署為各位誠意打造，不論大小朋友，都能盡情玩樂的樂園。

大家覺得裏面的道路元素很面善嗎？今年，路政署為各位大朋友及小朋友誠意打造一個迷你主題樂園。讓那些我們熟悉但平時卻不怎麼起眼的道路元素成為主題樂園中的主角。雪糕筒，車胎和一眾交通標誌中的人物已經恭候多時，迫不及待要和大家遊玩。快放下所有煩憂雜事，齊來和我們一起在這個樂園裏無憂無慮地盡情享受這個溫馨幸福時刻吧！

JOYFUL FUNFAIR

Innocence lets happiness bloom in one's heart.

This year, the Highways Department brings you a mini theme park. Let those commonly seen but forgettable roadside elements become the main characters of this Highways Department Wonderland. Traffic cones, tires and the figures from road signs are here for party.

Let's be part of it, breathe in fragrance as fuel, and see the smiling faces as road signs that lead us to happiness.



房屋署

HOUSING DEPARTMENT



幸福滿載、綠樂家園

房屋署園區以「幸福滿載、綠樂家園」為主題。遊人穿過「心連心」拱門後，可漫步園區，欣賞雅致的心形立體花壇，其樂融融，體驗到香港房屋委員會(房委會)時刻心繫市民，與市民攜手共度五十載，心連心共建幸福家園。

園區入口旁邊的「心花放」雕塑，寓意滿載幸福與希望，鼓勵大家奮發向上，同心共建理想家園。不遠處的球形雕塑連接膠卷景牆，展現房委會多年來努力不懈，矢志為香港市民提供優質居所的服務精神。環保小木屋旁邊有繽紛農圃和向日葵小徑，生意盎然，為園區增添田園色彩。漫步其間，令人豁然開朗，煩惱盡消。

在園區的左前方，色彩奪目的花卉拼砌出放射狀圖案，襯托着房委會的立體標誌，象徵房委會秉持「以人為本」的信念，為市民提供家的蔭庇，令他們安居樂業，幸福滿滿。

Delightful Green Homes with an Abundance of Blessings

"Delightful Green Homes with an Abundance of Blessings" is the theme of the Housing Department's landscape garden. Upon passing through the "Heart-to-Heart" archway, visitors may take a leisurely stroll around the garden to enjoy an exquisite 3D heart-shaped blooming parterre. The design together with the joyful ambience suggests the Housing Authority's (HA) attentiveness to the public through building sweet homes with them over the past five decades.

The "Hearts Bursting with Joy" sculpture next to the garden entrance symbolises loads of bliss and hope, inspiring us to build ideal homes together with persistence. The spherical sculpture nearby is connected to a garden wall featuring film strips to showcase the HA's determination and relentless efforts in providing quality homes for the people of Hong Kong over the years. The colourful farmland and the sunflower trail adjacent to the Green Cottage add idyllic vibes to the garden. A stroll around will clear your mind and brighten up your day.

On the left front side of the garden stands the HA's 3D logo, which is surrounded by flowers blooming in a blaze of colours and arranged in a radial pattern. This signifies that the HA upholds the "people-oriented" principle and endeavours to provide the public with the shelter of homes, so that they can live and work in contentment.

澳門特別行政區市政署

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS BUREAU OF THE MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION



澳門中西文化交流的歷史源遠流長，賦予了獨特的文化身分。展區設計意念取材自歐陸拱廊及葡式街道，反映濠江特有的建築特色和歷史文化。至於設在展區中央的金蓮花擺設，喻意是澳門在祖國的懷抱下繁榮興盛，宛若綻放的池蓮。一條條小船作業後滿載而歸，停靠在繡球花盛開的港灣，象徵澳門市民回歸祖國後幸福滿滿。



With a long history of cultural exchanges between the East and the West, Macao is endowed with a distinctive cultural identity. The design concept of the exhibition area is inspired by the European cloister arcades and the Portuguese-style streets, as a reflection of the unique architectural features of Macao against its historical and cultural background. In the centre of the exhibition area is a golden lotus-shaped installation, signifying Macao's prosperity under the support of the motherland. Small junks return with a fishing harvest to the harbour with Hydrangeas in full bloom, a testimony to Macao people's bliss since the reunification with the motherland.

參與機構

Participating Organisation

本地機構

LOCAL ORGANISATIONS

1. 香港非洲紫羅蘭學會
2. 西歐花藝會
3. 大嶼山園藝協會
4. 中華基督教會公理堂
5. 中華基督教會公理堂 (必列者士街堂)
6. 道教香港青松觀
7. Floral Art School
8. 芊藝教室
9. 綠芷藝坊
10. 屯門天主教贖世主堂(花藝社)
11. 香港研藝舍
12. 香港蘭藝會
13. 香港花藝協會
14. 香港浸會大學
15. 草月教師會香港分會
16. 香港仙人掌會
17. 香港花研會
18. 香港花會
19. 香港鮮花零售業協會
20. 香港蘭花協會
21. 香港中華蘭花協會
22. 香港盆景文化研究會
23. 香港盆景雅石學會有限公司
24. 美國花藝學院香港教師協會
25. 香港警察工藝會(花藝)
26. 香港大埔青商協進會有限公司
27. 國際花友會(香港分會)
28. 華道家元池坊香港支部
29. Irene's Flower & Design
30. 香港園藝學會
31. 香港嶺南盆景藝術學會有限公司
32. 旨葉花藝學院
33. 國際插花藝術學校有限公司
34. James Wong Florist
35. 啟德體育園
36. 嘉禾環球有限公司
37. 華泉花導學校
38. 花言學府有限公司
39. 雅夫花藝設計研究院
40. 日本若林賜子花藝學院(香港分校)
1. African Violet Society of Hong Kong
2. Artflor Creative Club
3. Association of Horticulture, Lantau Island
4. China Congregational Church
5. China Congregational Church (Bridges Street)
6. Ching Chung Taoist Association of Hong Kong Ltd
7. Floral Art School
8. Flora Art Shop
9. Greenfingers' Friends
10. Holy Redeemer Catholic Church Flower Arrangement Club
11. Hong Kong Art Inn
12. Hong Kong Artistic Orchid Association
13. Hong Kong Association of Flower Arranging Societies
14. Hong Kong Baptist University
15. Hong Kong Branch of the Sogetsu Teachers' Association
16. Hong Kong Cacti and Succulents Society
17. Hong Kong Florist Research Association
18. Hong Kong Flower Club
19. Hong Kong Flower Retailers Association
20. Hong Kong Orchid Association
21. Hong Kong Oriental Orchid Association
22. Hong Kong Penjing & Artstone Research Institute
23. Hong Kong Penjing & Artstone Society Co., Ltd.
24. Hong Kong Professor Association of the American Floral Art School
25. Hong Kong Police Handicraft Club (Floral Art)
26. Hong Kong Tai Po Association of Young Merchants and Professionals Limited
27. Ikebana International (Hong Kong Chapter)
28. Ikenobo Hong Kong Chapter
29. Irene's Flower & Design
30. Institute of Horticulture (Hong Kong)
31. Institute of Lingnan Penjing, Hong Kong Limited
32. Instituut Du Creatif Flower School
33. International School of Flower Arrangement Ltd.
34. James Wong Florist
35. Kai Tak Sports Park
36. Kar Wo Ltd.
37. Kasen School of Floral Art
38. Life Flower School and Consultant Ltd.
39. Masao Flower Design Academy
40. Masuko Art Academy (Hong Kong) Branch

41. 新界北區文藝協進會有限公司 (園藝委員會)
42. 亞洲盆景雅石協會
43. 香港盆景協會
44. 秀藝會(映月派花藝)
45. 沙田盆栽會
46. SOLOMON BLOEMEN LTD.
47. 森記園
48. 香港中文大學 (中醫中藥研究所、中醫學院、香港中西醫結合醫學研究所、物業管理處園藝組)
49. 小原流香港花友會
50. 香港浸會大學中藥學會
51. 世界花卉協會(香港分會)
52. 艾花美插花藝術
53. 東華三院「兩生花」花店

41. North District Arts Advancement Association Ltd. (Garden Arts Sub Committee)
42. Penjing and Artstone of Asia
43. Penjing Association of Hong Kong
44. Sau's Institute Association (Eigetsu Floral Art)
45. Sha Tin Bonsai Association
46. SOLOMON BLOEMEN LTD.
47. Sum Kee Yuen
48. The Chinese University of Hong Kong (Institute of Chinese Medicine, School of Chinese Medicine, Hong Kong Institute of Integrative Medicine, Landscaping Section of Estates Management Office)
49. The Hong Kong Kayu Study Group of the Ohara
50. The Society of Chinese Materia Medica of Hong Kong Baptist University
51. The World Flower Council (Hong Kong Chapter)
52. Tonie Yuen Professional Floristry Program
53. Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Rinato Eco Floral Shop

政府部門 / 區議會

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS / DISTRICT COUNCILS

1. 建築署
2. 土木工程拓展署
3. 懲教署
4. 發展局
5. 渠務署
6. 環境保護署
7. 路政署
8. 房屋署
9. 康樂及文化事務署
10. 中西區區議會
11. 東區區議會
12. 離島區議會
13. 九龍城區議會
14. 葵青區議會
15. 觀塘區議會
16. 北區區議會
17. 西貢區議會
18. 沙田區議會
19. 深水埗區議會
20. 南區區議會
21. 大埔區議會
22. 荃灣區議會
23. 屯門區議會
24. 灣仔區議會
25. 黃大仙區議會
26. 油尖旺區議會
27. 元朗區議會

1. Architectural Services Department
2. Civil Engineering and Development Department
3. Correctional Services Department
4. Development Bureau
5. Drainage Services Department
6. Environmental Protection Department
7. Highways Department
8. Housing Department
9. Leisure and Cultural Services Department
10. Central and Western District Council
11. Eastern District Council
12. Islands District Council
13. Kowloon City District Council
14. Kwai Tsing District Council
15. Kwun Tong District Council
16. North District Council
17. Sai Kung District Council
18. Sha Tin District Council
19. Sham Shui Po District Council
20. Southern District Council
21. Tai Po District Council
22. Tsuen Wan District Council
23. Tuen Mun District Council
24. Wan Chai District Council
25. Wong Tai Sin District Council
26. Yau Tsim Mong District Council
27. Yuen Long District Council

非本地機構

1. 北京花卉協會
2. 北京市公園管理中心北海公園管理處
3. 廣州市林業和園林局
4. 廣州插花藝術研究會
5. 澳門特別行政區市政署
6. 佩華花藝培訓學校 / 澳門世界花卉研究協會
7. 深圳市城市管理和綜合執法局
8. Blue Grass Project, Philippines
9. Flower Design D'or, Japan
10. Kazuhiro Sugimoto, Japan
11. LEAFin
12. Peony Home, Vietnam
13. The 782 Floristry District, Korea
14. 新加坡花苑花藝學院
15. UnDee UnNgarm Flower, Thailand
16. 世界花卉協會(菲律賓)
17. 世界花卉協會(泰國)
18. 世界花卉協會(阿曼)

NON-LOCAL ORGANISATIONS

1. Beijing Flower Association
2. Beijing Municipal Administration Center of Parks Administration Office of Bei Hai Park
3. Bureau of Forestry and Landscaping of Guangzhou Municipality
4. Guangzhou Association for the Art Research of Flower Arrangement
5. Municipal Affairs Bureau of the Macao Special Administrative Region
6. Pui Wa Floral Design School / World Flower Council Macau Founding Chapter
7. Urban Administration and Law Enforcement Bureau of Shenzhen Municipality
8. Blue Grass Project, Philippines
9. Flower Design D'or, Japan
10. Kazuhiro Sugimoto, Japan
11. LEAFin
12. Peony Home, Vietnam
13. The 782 Floristry District, Korea
14. Tropifame Floral Design School (Singapore)
15. UnDee UnNgarm Flower, Thailand
16. World Flower Council (Philippines)
17. World Flower Council (Thailand)
18. World Flower Council (Oman)

領事館

1. 巴基斯坦駐港領事館
2. 印尼共和國總領事館
3. 菲律賓駐香港總領事館

CONSULATE GENERALS

1. Consulate General of Pakistan in Hong Kong
2. Consulate General of the Republic of Indonesia in Hong Kong
3. Consulate General of the Republic of the Philippines in Hong Kong

表演團體 / 講座導師

1. 響望豎琴慈善基金會
2. 癌症資訊網慈善基金有限公司
3. 明愛樂進學校
4. 才俊學校
5. 孟加拉國駐香港總領事館
6. 印尼共和國駐香港總領事館
7. 香港海關樂隊
8. 教育局(特殊教育支援第二組)
9. 匡智屯門晨崗學校
10. 香港蘭藝會

PERFORMANCE GROUPS / GUESTS SPEAKERS

1. Aspire Harp Charity Foundation
2. Cancerinformation.com.hk Charity Foundation Limited
3. Caritas LokJun School
4. Choi Jun School
5. Consulate General of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Hong Kong
6. Consulate General of the Republic of Indonesia in Hong Kong
7. Customs and Excise Band
8. Education Bureau (Special Education Support 2)
9. Hong Chi Morninghill School, Tuen Mun
10. Hong Kong Artistic Orchid Association

11. 香港花藝協會
12. 香港兒童管樂團
13. 香港中國醫學研究所
14. 香港花會
15. 香港專業教育學院 (健康及生命科學)
16. 香港國際夏威夷舞協會
17. 香港弦樂團
18. 香港少青步操管樂團
19. 國際花友會(香港分會)
20. 入境事務處樂隊
21. 旨葉花藝學院
22. 香港園藝學會
23. 九龍青年管樂團
24. 優之舞
25. 瑪利灣學校
26. 音樂事務處少年中樂團
27. 保良局香港道教聯合會圓玄小學
28. 禮賢會恩慈學校
29. Rococo Strings Limited - Pochen Strings
30. 香港耀能協會賽馬會田綺玲學校
31. 聖士提反書院
32. 所羅門有限公司
33. 大埔浸信會幼稚園
34. 草月教師會香港分會

35. 香港攝影學會
36. 世界花卉協會(香港分會)
37. Tinkling Group of Migrants Hong Kong
38. 艾花美插花藝術
39. 津樂竹笛演奏團
40. 箏亭古箏團
41. 動物園及園藝教育組
42. 陳雋浩先生
43. 張國偉先生

協助團體

1. 民眾安全服務隊
2. 香港航空青年團
3. 香港專業教育學院(黃克競)
4. 香港聖約翰救傷隊
5. 香港聖約翰救傷隊少青團
6. 職業訓練局 匯縱專業發展中心
7. 康樂及文化事務署綠化義工
8. 職業訓練局 展亮技能發展中心

11. Hong Kong Association of Flower Arranging Societies
12. Hong Kong Children's Symphonic Band
13. Hong Kong Chinese Medical Research Institute
14. Hong Kong Flower Club
15. Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education (Health and Life Sciences)
16. Hong Kong International Hula Association
17. Hong Kong String Orchestra
18. Hong Kong Vigor Marching Band
19. Ikebana International (Hong Kong Chapter)
20. Immigration Band
21. Institut du Creatif Flower School
22. Institute of Horticulture (Hong Kong)
23. Kowloon Youth Symphonic Band
24. La P En V
25. Marycove School
26. Music Office Junior Chinese Orchestra
27. Po Leung Kuk HKTA Yuen Yuen Primary School
28. Rhenish Church Grace School
29. Rococo Strings Limited - Pochen Strings

30. SAHK Jockey Club Elaine Field School
31. St Stephen's College
32. SOLOMON BLOEMEN LTD.
33. Tai Po Baptist Kindergarten
34. The Hong Kong Branch of the Sogetsu Teachers' Association
35. The Photographic Society of Hong Kong
36. The World Flower Council (Hong Kong Chapter)
37. Tinkling Group of Migrants Hong Kong

38. Tonie Yuen Professional Floristry Program
39. Tsun Lok Dizi Enzemble Group
40. Zheng Pavilion Enzemble Group
41. Zoo and Horticulture Education Unit
42. Mr CHAN Chun-ho
43. Mr CHEUNG Kwok-wai

SUPPORTING BODIES

1. Civil Aid Service
2. Hong Kong Air Cadet Corps
3. Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education (Haking Wong)
4. Hong Kong St. John Ambulance Brigade
5. Hong Kong St. John Ambulance Brigade Youth Command
6. Integrated Vocational Development Centre, VTC
7. Leisure and Cultural Services Department Green Volunteer
8. Shine Skills Centre, VTC

評判團 Judging Panel



展品比賽

總評判

第一及二組

張耀輝先生

第三、四、五、六及七組

邵靄賢博士

第八、九及十組

Mrs Christiane Duckworth

第十一及十二組

容拱興博士

第十三、十四及十五組

丘國賢先生

評判

第一組 蘭花 (中國蘭蕙除外)

朱劍虹先生 鄧永昌先生
蕭麗萍女士

第二組 中國蘭蕙

鄭仁忠先生 鍾傑峰先生
余玉珠女士

第三組 盆花

張永裕先生 李敏貞女士
邱榮光博士

第四組 仙人掌及肉質植物

何永強先生 李騰琪先生
王惠琮女士

第五組 賞葉及食蟲植物

李賢社博士 劉信信博士
陳華東先生

第六組 非洲紫羅蘭

張若瑟先生 趙元瑛先生
劉大偉博士

Plant Exhibit Competition

Chief Judges

Section I and II

Mr Alfred CHEUNG

Section III, IV, V, VI and VII

Dr Charlotte SHIU

Section VIII, IX and X

Mrs Christiane Duckworth

Section XI and XII

Dr YUNG Kung-hing

Section XIII, XIV and XV

Mr Eddy YAU

Judges

Section I Orchid (Excluding Chinese Cymbidium)

Mr Berry CHU Mr TANG Wing-cheong
Ms Gloria SIU

Section II Chinese Cymbidium

Mr CHENG Yan-chung Mr CHUNG Kit-fung
Ms YU Yuk-chu, Maggie

Section III Potted Plant

Mr Horace CHEUNG Ms Jenny LI
Dr YAU Wing-kwong

Section IV Cactus and Succulent

Mr HO Wing-keung Mr LI Tang-kee
Ms Anita WONG

Section V Foliage and Carnivorous Plant

Dr Eric LEE Dr Sam LAU
Mr CHAN Wah-tung

Section VI African Violet

Mr Joseph CHEUNG Mr CHIU Yuen-ying
Dr David LAU

第七組 盆栽(盆景類植物)

凌略先生 麥國華先生
張景石先生

第八組 西方插花藝術

袁轉好女士 鍾愛冰女士
嚴錦明女士 王惠蓮女士
劉婉莊女士

第九組 東方插花藝術

何林景宜女士 茅以麗女士
卓秀英女士 吳麗芬女士
謝玉華女士

第十組 學童插花藝術

梁潔芬女士 蔡鳴鳳女士
謝黃小燕女士 梁美美女士
區妙玲女士

第十一組 小學組盆栽種植/培植比賽

陳錦良博士 黃珮婷女士
鄭美勤女士

第十二組 中學組盆栽種植/培植比賽

李著華女士 蔡念祖先生
鍾燦興先生

第十三組 學校園圃比賽
因參賽學校不足，比賽取消。

第十四組 康文署西方園圃比賽

黃德業先生 陳弘志教授, JP
區志偉先生

第十五組 康文署東方園圃比賽

陳元敬先生 周如雯女士
黃賜巨教授

「繡麗綻放、幸福滿載」攝影比賽

馮漢紀先生 梁珍女士
王禾璧女士

賽馬會學童繪畫比賽

馮漢紀先生 梁巨廷先生, MH
王文浩先生 王禾璧女士

Section VII Bonsai Type Plant

Mr LING Lue Mr MAK Kwok-wah
Mr CHEUNG King-shek

Section VIII Floral Arrangement in Western Style

Ms Tonie YUEN Ms Chrisie CHUNG
Ms Sylvia YIM Ms WONG Wai-lin
Ms Patricia LAU

Section IX Floral Arrangement in Oriental Manner

Ms HO Lam King-yee Athena Ms Elley MAO
Ms Sharon CHOU Ms Christine NG
Ms Annie TSE

Section X Floral Art by School Children

Ms Margaret LEUNG Kit-fun Ms Janet CHOI
Mrs Elizabeth TSE Ms Mimi LEUNG
Ms Jessica AU

Section XI Primary School Potted Plant Growing/ Nursing Competition

Dr CHAN Kam Leung Ms Cecilia WONG
Ms Winnie CHENG

Section XII Secondary School Potted Plant Growing/ Nursing Competition

Ms LEE Cheuk-wah, Celesta Mr Kingsley CHOI
Mr Gregory CHUNG

Section XIII School Garden Plot Competition
Due to insufficient enrolment, this competition is cancelled.

Section XIV LCSD Western Style Garden Plot Competition

Mr Tak WONG Prof Leslie CHEN, JP
Mr David AU

Section XV LCSD Oriental Style Garden Plot Competition

Mr Paul CHAN Ms ZHOU Ru-wen
Prof WONG Chi-kui

“Bliss in Bloom” Photo Competition

Mr FUNG Hon-kee, Joseph Ms LEUNG Chun
Ms WONG Wo-bik

Jockey Club Student Drawing Competition

Mr FUNG Hon-kee, Joseph Mr LEUNG Kui-ting, MH
Mr WONG Man-ho Ms WONG Wo-bik

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所有圖片只供參考。



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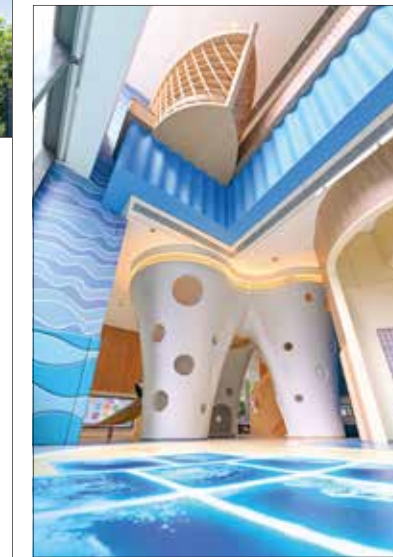
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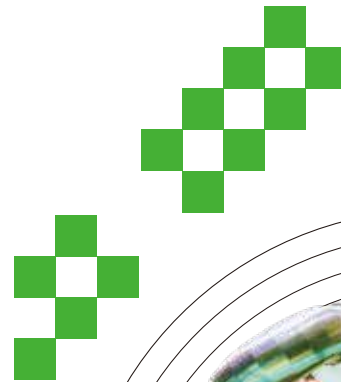
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 來源: Euromonitor International Limited於2022年3-4月間針對2021年全球外用消炎鎮痛/麻醉市場份額共佔70%以上之國家為對象所作的市場零售額之調查。

10.3 - 19.3.2023

維多利亞公園 Victoria Park



*指定時間途經銅鑼灣
Via Causeway Bay in a designated period

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968 P968

屯門 經屯門公路 轉車站

Tuen Mun via Tuen Mun Road BBI

961* P960

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Victoria Park
百德新街 P960
Paterson Street

960 961乘客可於港島
轉乘 968往來維園
Passenger of 960, 961 can interchange 968 at
HK Island for the journeys to and from Victoria Park

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Victoria Park
告士打道維園 P968
Gloucester Road, Victoria Park

葵涌·荔枝角 轉車站

Kwai Chung · Lai Chi Kok

936

上水·粉嶺 經大老山 轉車站

Sheung Shui · Fanling via Tate's Cairn BBI

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Queen's College

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Yee Wo Street

安泰·安達·秀茂坪 藍田·油塘 轉車站

On Tai, On Tat, Sau Mau Ping, Lam Tin, Yau Tong

603 613

啟德·九龍城·土瓜灣 經紅隧轉車站

Kai Tak, Kowloon City, To Kwa Wan via Cross Harbour Tunnel BBI

108

聖保祿醫院
St. Paul's Hospital

皇仁書院 673
Queen's College

於東隧轉車站 轉乘673前往維園
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二零二三年香港花卉展覽 Hong Kong Flower Show 2023

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