

## 環保及生態保育

我們在防洪設計工程中注入保育自然生態的元素，例如在排水道種植大量水生植物、紅樹林等，這些環保設計旨在加強工程建設與自然景觀的和諧及保育原地的生態環境。在元朗排水繞道工程中，我們更建造了一片面積達70 000平方米(相等於十個標準足球場大小)的人工濕地，為依賴濕地生存的野生鳥類、兩棲動物和昆蟲提供棲息地，大大豐富了該區的生態環境。

## Environmental and Ecological Features

Environmental and ecological features, such as planting of aquatic plants and mangroves, have been incorporated in the design of the flood control projects. These environmentally friendly designs can help to harmonize the works with the surrounding and to preserve the natural habitat. In the Yuen Long Bypass Floodway project, an engineered wetland with an area of 70,000 m<sup>2</sup> (equivalent to the size of 10 standard football fields) has been constructed. It provides a habitat for the wild birds, amphibians and insects, and enriches the ecological value of the district.



綠化河道 Green channel



河道淺水池 Channel shallow ponds

# 新界西北區防洪策略

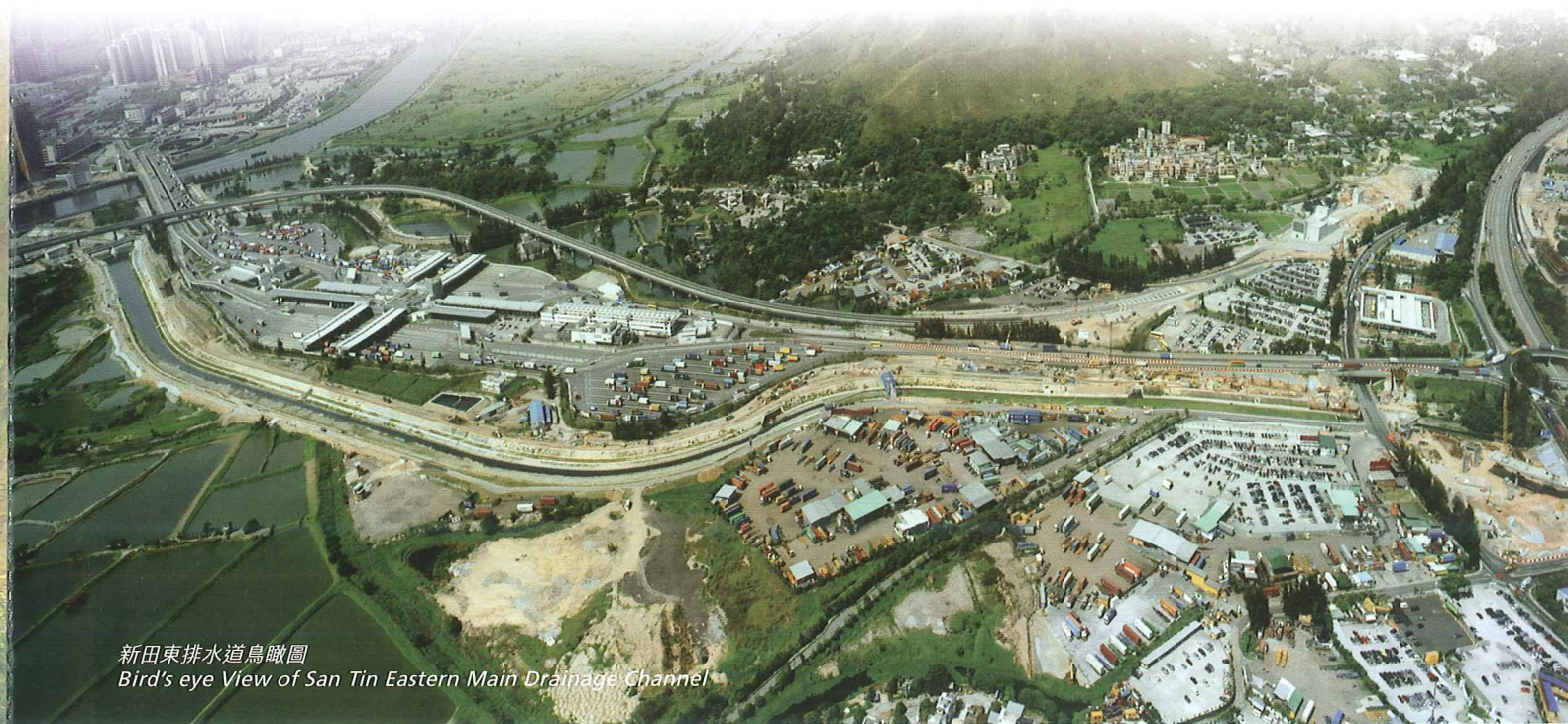
## Flood Prevention in Northwest New Territories

為解決新界西北區水浸問題，香港特別行政區政府投資超過四十八億元進行一系列的防洪工程。

這些防洪工程大致可分為兩類：河道治理工程和鄉村防洪抽水計劃。河道治理工程透過拉直、擴闊和挖深河道，提升河道的排洪能力。鄉村防洪抽水計劃是在低窪鄉村四周興建防洪堤和抽水站。防洪堤防止暴雨時洪水湧入村內，而村內的雨水則被引入抽水站內蓄洪池，再抽至防洪堤外的河道排放。

To mitigate the flooding problem in the Northwest New Territories (NWNT), the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region has implemented a flood prevention programme costing over \$4.8 billion.

The flood prevention programme consists of two main types of projects: river training works and village flood pumping schemes. River training works increase the flow capacity of the rivers by straightening, widening and deepening the river channels. Village flood pumping schemes involve the construction of embankments with pumping station around low-lying villages. The embankments prevent floodwater from entering the villages during heavy rainstorms. Rainwater collected within the villages is diverted to flood storage ponds of the pumping stations and then pumped to the drainage channels outside the embankments.



新田東排水道鳥瞰圖  
Bird's eye View of San Tin Eastern Main Drainage Channel

