

JORDAN VALLEY CHANNEL 佐敦谷水道



A stylized landscape illustration. On the left, a large tree with many leaves stands on a green hill. In the center, a smaller tree is on a yellow hill. To the right, another large tree is on a purple hill. A rainbow with orange, yellow, and red bands arches across the middle ground. In the foreground, a blue body of water contains several small fish. A white bird stands on the left bank, and another white bird stands on the yellow hill. Three small birds are flying in the sky. A dragonfly is near the rainbow, and a butterfly is near the tree on the right.

JORDAN VALLEY CHANNEL MONOGRAPH

佐敦谷水道專題特刊

Title: Jordan Valley Channel Monograph
Publisher: Drainage Services Department of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
Printer: EDICO Financial Press Services Limited
Design: EDICO Financial Press Services Limited
Text: EDICO Financial Press Services Limited

First published in September 2022
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書名: 佐敦谷水道專題特刊
出版: 香港特別行政區政府渠務署
承印: 鉅京財經印刷服務有限公司
設計: 鉅京財經印刷服務有限公司
文字: 鉅京財經印刷服務有限公司

2022年9月初版
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REVITALISATION OF JORDAN VALLEY NULLAH

佐敦谷明渠活化



BEFORE
REVITALISATION
活化前



AFTER
REVITALISATION
活化後

HISTORY OF THE JORDAN VALLEY CHANNEL

佐敦谷水道歷史



JORDAN VALLEY
NULLAH
佐敦谷明渠

►1960s



JORDAN VALLEY
NULLAH
佐敦谷明渠

▼1990s



JORDAN VALLEY
NULLAH
佐敦谷明渠

◀2000s

“RIVERS IN THE CITY” CONCEPT 「河畔城市」概念

The revitalisation works of Jordan Valley Nullah were launched by Drainage Services Department (DSD) in March 2020, based on the concept of “Rivers in the City” promoted in 2019.

配合2019年提倡的「河畔城市」概念，渠務署於2020年3月推展佐敦谷明渠活化工程。



8 By applying the concept of “Rivers in the City” to the revitalisation works, DSD has transformed what was a concrete nullah into a vivid water channel through the introduction of diverse ecological and greening elements. Serving beyond the purpose of flood prevention, the project has restored biodiversity and beautified the scenery so as to promote a water-friendly culture.

The 330-metre long Jordan Valley Channel comprises an Ecological Channel at the upstream, a River Garden in the mid-stream and a Green Channel at the downstream. The river sections are designed to support full integration of drainage channel with surrounding environment and foster community connectivity.

Nestled in a tranquil setting, the Ecological Channel offers a wide array of eco-friendly amenities to enhance biodiversity. These include the numerous boulders laid on the concrete nullah, together with the 15 shoals and 15 fish ladders created, to simulate a natural riverbed environment that encourages aquatic life.

River Garden offers a green open space for the public to admire scenic views of the revitalised channel. The park’s viewing platform roofing is lined with solar panels to provide a sustainable energy source for the operation of LED lights and charging of mobile devices. Built over Jordan Valley, it provides a resting area, where visitors can develop a bond with the water body below.

Countless of aquatic lives are featured in the Green Channel, forming a colourful tapestry. To grow this massive number of aquatic plants, a nursery has been set up at Siu Ho Wan Sewage Treatment Works of DSD. Wildlife habitats are also found at the channel, including those that attract dragonflies, butterflies as well as spotted doves, Asian barred owlets and other bird species.

The revitalisation works at Jordan Valley Nullah saw its completion in the first half of 2022. The channel is now open for public visit.



渠務署將「河畔城市」概念融入活化工程，通過引入多元化生態及綠化元素，將石屎明渠轉化成生機盎然的水道。項目令明渠功能不再局限於防洪，除重拾生物多樣性及美化景觀外，亦有助推動近水文化。

佐敦谷水道全長330米，由上游生態水道、中游水道花園及下游綠化水道組成，設計以渠道與周遭環境完全共融為宗旨，致力提高社區連繫性。

生態水道環境清幽恬靜，提供各種環保設施，務求增強生物多樣性。箇中例子包括在石屎明渠上鋪設大小石塊，並建造15個淺灘及15條魚梯，通過模擬天然河床環境改善水道生態。

水道花園為市民大眾提供綠色開放空間，飽覽煥然一新的河道美景。花園觀景台上蓋建有太陽能板，利用可再生能源為發光二極管(LED)燈帶及手機充電器提供電力。座落於佐敦谷的水道花園形成舒適休憩空間，讓遊人與水體互相聯繫。

綠化水道成為林林總總水生物種的棲息地，營造出色彩斑斕的怡人景致。為培育大量水生植物，渠務署在小蠔灣污水處理廠自設苗圃。水道亦經常出現蜻蜓、蝴蝶及斑鳩等野生動物的蹤影，甚至吸引斑頭鵠鵒及其他鳥類的青睞。

佐敦谷明渠活化工程於2022年上半年竣工，現已向公眾開放。



UPSTREAM ECOLOGICAL CHANNEL 上游生態水道

SHOALS AND FISH LADDERS 淺灘及魚梯





▲ 15 shoals and 15 fish ladders were built, intended as resting area for fishes and other aquatic species.
我們建造了約15個淺灘及15條魚梯，提供空間讓魚類和其他水生動物逗留。



HILL STREAM HABITAT 石澗生境

The Z-design of the fish ladders creates an irregular water flow, which helps the building of varied ecological habitats.

「之」字型建構的魚梯，能產生不規則的水流模式，締造更多不同的生境。



CLIMBERS

攀藤植物



▲ *Combretum indicum*
使君子



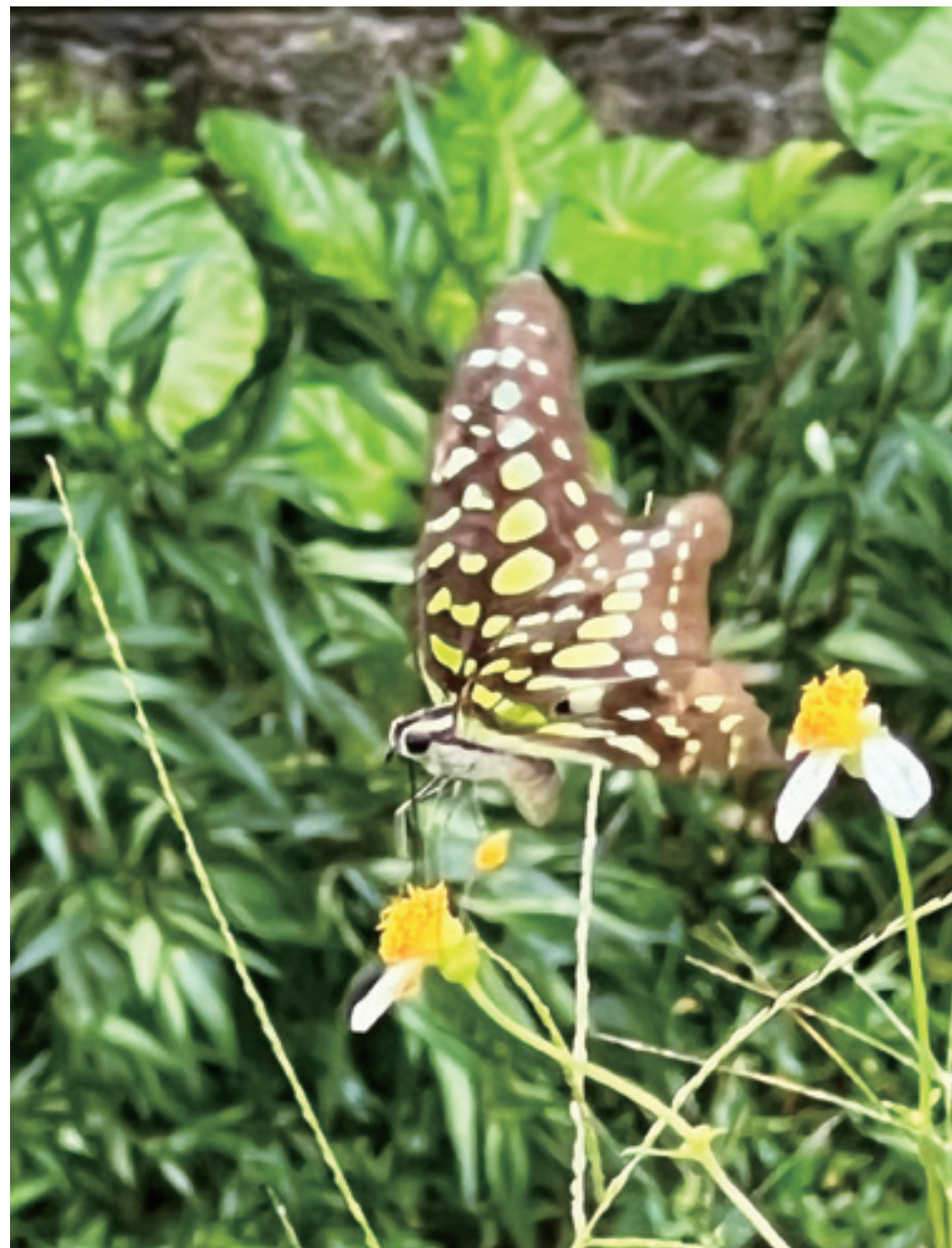
▲ About 300 diverse species of climbers are grown; these bring new look to the channel landscape throughout the year as their blooming seasons vary.
種植了約300棵攀藤植物，在不同季節開花，令水道四季呈現不同的景象。

BIODIVERSITY

生物多樣性

Upstream of the channel is tucked into a sheltered setting, therefore, deemed suitable for having eco-friendly amenities built along the river channel, which also improve the ecological value.

水道的上游部分環境比較幽閉，適合將生態設施概念引進河道，以增加生態價值。



▲ *Graphium agamemnon*

統帥青鳳蝶

◀ *Syntomoides imaon*

伊肯鹿蛾



▶ *Egretta garzetta*

小白鷺

▼ *Amaurornis phoenicurus*

白胸苦惡鳥



DOWNSTREAM GREEN CHANNEL 下游綠化水道

MEANDER AND WEIR 河曲與堤堰



Along the downstream of the channel, nearly 3500 stones were used to build meander and to improve the existing weir. Such improvements help create different flow velocities and maintain water bodies, thus diversified aquatic habitats formed.

水道下游用了約3500塊石塊形成天然河曲和改良原有堤堰，以增加流速變化和維持穩定水體，製造不同的水生生境。

AQUATIC PLANTS 水生植物



Ruellia coerulea ▲
翠蘆莉

Celosia argentea ►
青葙



Downstream along both sides of the channel, nearly 4500 aquatic 27 plants were grown: *Cyperus involucratus*, *Celosia argentea*, *Iris tectorum* etc., cheering the area with distinct colours.

下游部分及兩旁種植了約4500棵水生植物，包括風車草、青葙以及鳶尾等，為水道提供不同色彩。



▲ *Iris tectorum*
鳶尾



Cyperus involucratus ▼
風車草



RESTORED BIODIVERSITY 重現生態

After the completion of the revitalisation works, species diversity in proximity of the channel starts improving; also some noted improvements found in both quantities and types of plants and biological species, as more plants and species raised along the channel.

活化工程完成後水道鄰近一帶的生物多樣性有所提高，水道亦出現更多植物及物種，種類和數量均更勝工程前的水平。



▲ Butterfly:
Catopsilia pomona
遷粉蝶
Flowers:
Lantana montevidensis
小葉馬纓丹



▲ *Bidens alba*
白花鬼針草



▲ *Nycticorax nycticorax*
夜鷺



► *Kaniska canace*
琉璃蛱蝶



▼ *Spilopelia chinensis*
珠頸斑鳩



▼ *Orthetrum pruinatum neglectum*
赤褐灰蜻



▲ *Orthetrum glaucum*
黑尾灰蜻

► *Calotes versicolor*
變色樹蜥



▲ *Papilio bianor*
碧鳳蝶



RIVER GARDEN 水道花園





▲ The "River Garden" is just right above the channel, hence, a convenient spot for the public to have a good view of the channel since its revitalisation. This, hopefully, will build a closer tie between the community and the water bodies.
「水道花園」位於水道上方，為市民提供一個最靠近位置欣賞活化後的水道景色，希望將社區與水體連繫。



DAY AND NIGHT OF THE VIEWING PLATFORM

觀景台的日與夜





REVITALISED FACILITIES 活化設施

- Renewing the existing utility pipes across the channel, to be covered with flame resistant sleeve in sharp colours, bringing a touch of vitality to the proximity.
翻新現有橫跨水道的公共設施管道，配上以鮮艷阻燃物料製成的水管編織套，為四週環境增添生氣。
- ▼ Along the rails lining by the channel, some "Green Coffee Table" are placed; the public can conveniently enjoy chic and quality open space.
水道旁的欄桿設置「綠化咖啡枱」，讓市民盡情享受時尚的優質公共休憩空間。



▲ The floor painting at the Viewing Zone of the Ecological Channel
水道上游觀賞位置的地面彩繪



ELEMENTS OF "GREENING IN ARCHITECTURE" AND "SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT" 「綠化建築」與「可持續發展」元素



► Design theme of Jordan Valley Nullah is inspired from "Terrain, Water and Creature"; "Terrain" refers to the natural terrain of Fei Ngo Shan, Shum Wan Shan and Jordan Valley; "Water" refers to the lively water element of the nullah; and "Creature" refers to the various species in the water and terrestrial species, hence, a clear picture of biodiversity since the revitalisation project.
佐敦谷水道的圖案設計環繞「山、水、物」。「山」代表了飛鵝山、沈雲山及佐敦谷的山脊線；「水」代表了佐敦谷水道的水體，充滿無限生氣；「物」則突顯不同水生或陸生物種，譜出活化水體後的生物多樣性。



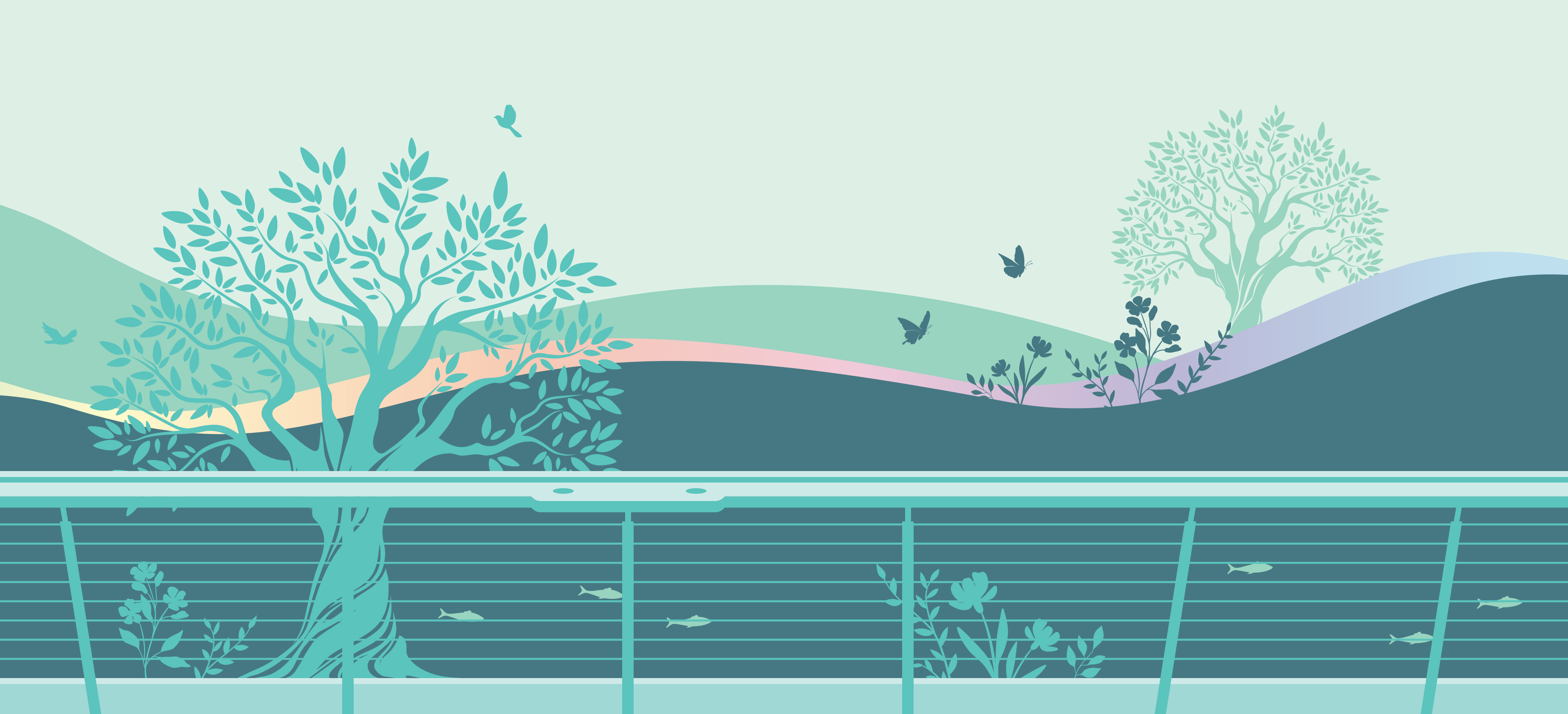
PLANTING NURSERY AT SIU HO WAN

小蠔灣植物苗圃

Ever since Drainage Services Department (DSD) set up its planting nursery at Siu Ho Wan Sewage Treatment Works, this became the first attempt of greening when aquatic plants were self-grown to be fed into its self-managed revitalisation project side by side.

渠務署於小蠔灣污水處理廠設立了苗圃，首次為轄下河道活化工程提供自家培植水生植物進行綠化。









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