Tree Management Practice Note No. 3：
樹木管理作業備考第3號：

Tree Pruning
修剪樹木

1. Introduction (簡介)

Pruning is the most common tree maintenance work. Tree pruning is to remove unnecessary tree branches so as to reduce risk and inconvenience caused by trees, maintain or improve tree health and structure, or improve their aesthetic value. In addition to deforming tree appearance and impeding healthy tree growth, improper tree pruning will most likely cause irrecoverable damage to trees. This practice note serves to provide basic information on tree pruning practices that require special attention. Tree pruning should be carried out by trained individuals and supervised by professionals with knowledge of horticulture, arboriculture and tree care, and relevant experience.

修剪樹木是最常見的樹木護養工作。修剪樹木是要清除樹上多餘的樹枝，以減少樹木造成危險和不便、維持或改善樹木的健康及結構， 或改善樹木的外觀。不適當地修剪樹木， 除了有損樹木外觀和妨礙樹木健康生長，而且亦很可能會對樹木造成難以復原的損害。本作業備考旨在就修剪樹木時須特別注意的事項提供基本資料。修剪樹木工作應由曾受訓練的人士執行，並由具備園藝、樹藝、樹木護理知識及相關經驗的專業人士在場督導。

2. Purposes of Pruning (修剪樹木的目的)

Before proceeding with the tree pruning work, the purpose of pruning should be clearly defined. In general, tree pruning can serve the following three purposes:

在展開修剪工作前，應清楚定下修剪的目的。一般來說，修剪樹木有以下三個目的：

a) Reduce risk and inconvenience caused to the public
   （減少對公眾造成危險和不便）

b) Maintain or improve tree health and structure
   （維持或改善樹木的健康及結構）

c) Improve tree appearance
   （改善樹木外觀）

3. Types of Tree Pruning (修剪樹木的類別)

a) Formative Pruning (樹型修剪)

The tree branches are selectively pruned to let the tree stand strong, have symmetric crown, evenly distributed branches and a clear central shoot.
選擇性地修剪樹枝，使樹身強壯挺立、樹冠平衡勻稱，而且樹枝分布平均、中央頂枝清楚分明。

b) Crown Raising (提升樹冠)

Trees are selectively pruned to remove lower branches, thereby increasing the vertical spatial distance between the ground and the foliage.
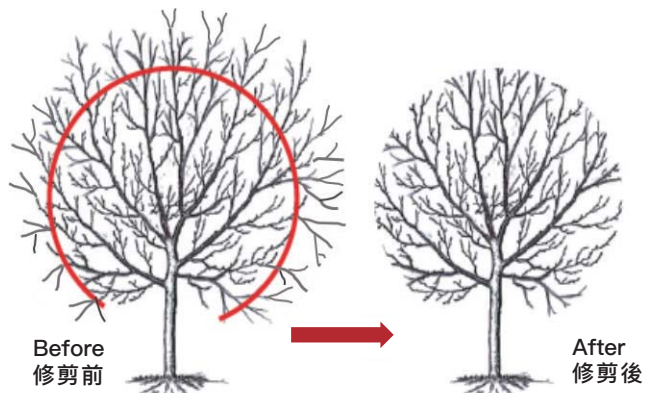選擇性地修剪樹木，以清除較低的樹枝，藉此增加地面與葉片之間的垂直空間距離。

Before 修剪前　　After 修剪後
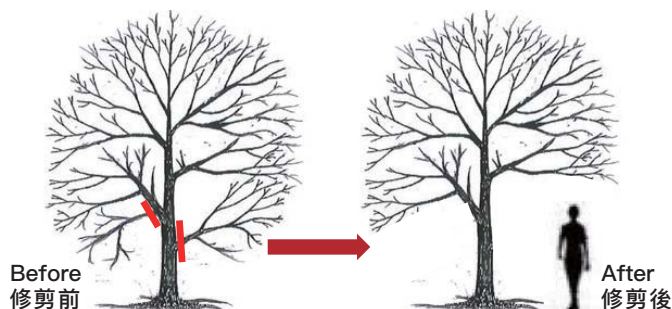
c) Crown Reduction (減裁樹冠)

Trees are selectively pruned to reduce the height and extent of the entire canopy, keeping the tree form symmetrically and natural in appearance.
選擇性地修剪樹木，以減少整個樹冠的高度和伸展範圍，保持樹木外形勻稱、外觀自然。

Before 修剪前　　After 修剪後

d) Crown Thinning (疏減樹冠)

Trees are selectively pruned to remove weak, overlapping and growing branches of the tree so as to reduce foliage density. The crown thinning should not affect the overall tree height and crown spreading.
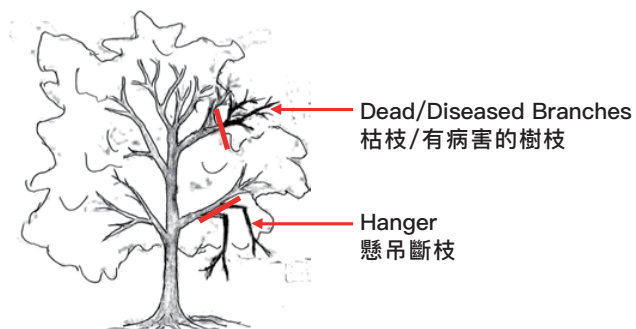選擇性地修剪樹木， 以清除樹上瘦弱、交疊和生長中的樹枝，以減低葉片密度。樹冠疏減工作不應影響樹木的整體高度和樹冠的伸展範圍。

Before 修剪前　　After 修剪後
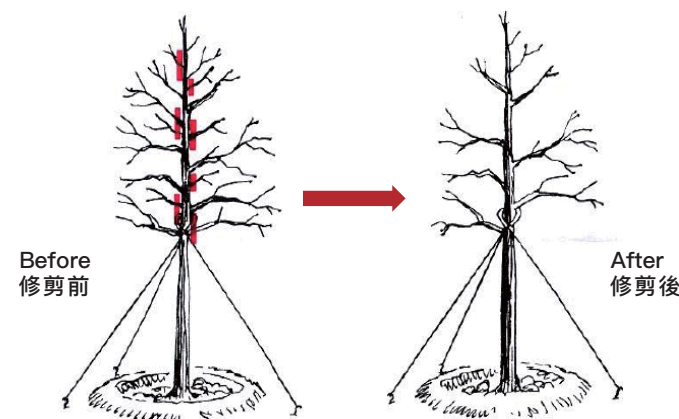
e) Crown Cleaning (清理樹冠)

Trees are selectively pruned to remove wilt branches, dead wood, damaged or diseased branches.
選擇性地修剪樹木，以清除枯枝、殘木、受損或有病的樹枝。

Dead/Diseased Branches
枯枝/有病害的樹枝

Hanger
懸吊斷枝

4. Safety Measures (安全措施)

a) Avoid pruning trees on wet, windy and rainy days as far as practical.
   盡量避免在天氣潮濕、有風有雨的日子修剪樹木。

b) Deploy adequate manpower to maintain the accessibility.
   調派足夠人手維持修剪工程的場地暢通無阻。

c) Clear and cordon-off the work boundary for pruning to avoid unnecessary entry.
   清理並圍開修剪工程的範圍，以免他人不必要闖入。

d) If necessary, setting instructions or warning with the approval from relevant departments to divert the vehicles or pedestrian.
   如有需要，在取得有關部門批准後，設置指示或警告標誌，提醒車輛或行人改道而行。

e) Workers should wear proper protective clothing, such as goggles, safety boots, gloves and helmets.

工人須穿戴適當的保護衣物，例如眼罩、安全靴、手套及頭盔。

f) Use proper equipment to implement pruning, such as chainsaws, pole saws, handsaws and ropes.

使用適當的裝備修剪樹木，例如鏈鋸、長柄鋸、手鋸和繩索。

g) Clear materials on the tree that may obstruct pruning work.

清除樹上可能會妨礙修剪工作的物件。

h) Bring the first–aid kits for emergency.

帶備急救用品，以備不時之需。

6. Pruning Techniques (修剪技巧)

Pruning should be performed by trained personnel and supervised by professionals with knowledge of horticulture, arboriculture and tree care, and relevant experience to ensure safety and correctness. Some common pruning techniques are listed below for reference:

修剪樹木工作應由曾受訓練的人員執行，並由具備園藝、樹藝、樹木護理知識及相關經驗的專業人士在場督導，以確保修剪工作安全妥當。下文列出一些常用的修剪技巧，以供參考：

a) The dead wound should be cut to the living tissue/growing part, but not cut into the branch bark ridge or the branch collar.
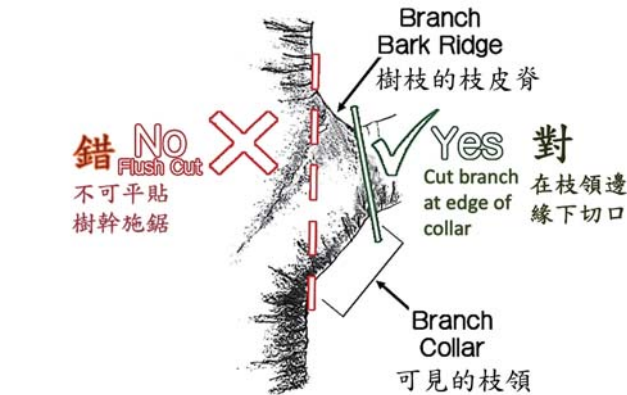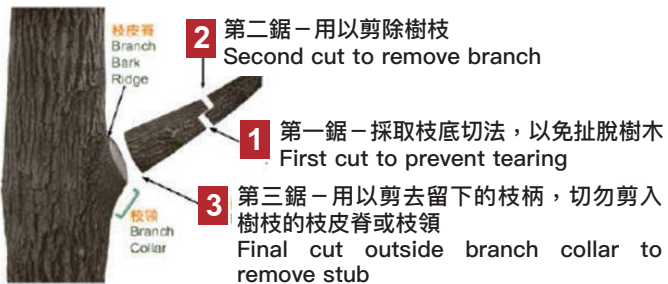
應把壞死的傷口剪至仍有生命力的纖維／成長中的部分，但不得剪入樹枝的枝皮脊或枝領。

b) Undercutting should be applied to avoid tearing off the bark.

應採用枝底切法，以免扯脫樹皮。

c) If the entire horizontal branch is to be cut off, a flesh cut should not be applied to the main trunk or a portion of the branch should be retained. The last incision should be close to the trunk or the main branch, but not to the branch bark ridge or the branch collar. Long and heavy cross branches should be cut progressively in pieces.

若要割除整條橫枝，不應緊貼主幹施鋸或留下一截枝椿。最後切口應接近樹幹或主要枝幹，但不得剪入樹枝的枝皮脊或枝領。又長又重的疊枝，應順序分段切除。

枝皮脊 Branch Bark Ridge

2 第二鋸－用以剪除樹枝 Second cut to remove branch

1 第一鋸－採取枝底切法，以免扯脫樹木 First cut to prevent tearing

3 第三鋸－用以剪去留下的枝柄，切勿剪入樹枝的枝皮脊或枝領 Final cut outside branch collar to remove stub

枝領 Branch Collar

錯 No Flush Cut 不可平貼樹幹施鋸

Branch Bark Ridge 樹枝的枝皮脊

Yes 對 Cut branch at edge of collar 在枝領邊緣下切口

Branch Collar 可見的枝領

Do not cut into the Branch Bark Ridge or Branch Collar
切勿剪入樹枝的枝皮脊或枝領內

d) Topping a mature tree should be avoided (i.e., the trunk and branches are cut off between the nodes, leaving a pollard). Topping will deform the tree and its structure, and cause trunk and branch decay.

應避免把成熟的樹截頂(即在節點之間剪除樹幹和樹枝，留下截頭木)。截頂有損樹木外觀及結構，並會令樹幹和樹枝腐爛。

Improper Pruning 不適當修剪

Large Pruning Cut 過大的剪切口

Bark Tearing 扯脫樹皮

Flush Cut 平貼樹幹切割

Lion Tailing 獅尾式修剪

Stub remaining 留下枝柄

Over Lifting 過度提升樹冠

Topping 截頂

7. Precautions (注意事項)

a) Excessive pruning can hinder the healthy tree growth. Therefore, the correct approach is that the pruning extent should not exceed 25% of the canopy.

過度修剪會妨礙樹木健康生長。因此，正確做法是修剪的範圍不應超過樹冠的四分之一大小。

b) Avoid pruning before the blooming season.

避免在開花季節前修剪樹木。

c) Clean and sharp tools should be used to make the cuts smooth and clean. This can make the trees be more resilient and reduce the risk of insect and fungal infection.

應使用清潔而鋒利的工具，使切口順滑清潔，讓樹木更易復原，並減少昆蟲和真菌侵害。

8. Enquiry and Feedback (查詢和反映意見)

Any enquiry and feedback should be directed to the Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section of Development Bureau. (E–mail Address : gltms@devb.gov.hk)

如有查詢及意見，請與發展局綠化、園境及樹木管理組聯絡 (電郵地址: gltms@devb.gov.hk)

9. Reference (參考資料)

Handbook on Tree Management of Development Bureau (https://www.greening.gov.hk/en/home/index.html)

發展局《樹木管理手冊》 (https://www.greening.gov.hk/tc/home/index.html)

發展局 Development Bureau

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