



城市更綠·林木更美

GREENER PLACES ·  
HEALTHIER PLANTS



## 「種植有方、因地制宜、以人為本」

為提升整體城市林木的健康，使香港成為一個可持續發展的宜居城市，政府各部門按「種植有方、因地制宜、以人為本」的原則，揀選適當的植物來種植，以優化我們的生活環境、緩和地區溫度上升，及為野生生物提供居所。

## “Right Plant, Right Place, People-Centred”

To strengthen the health of Hong Kong’s urban forest, which is vital to enhancing the city’s sustainability and liveability, the Government adopts the “Right Plant, Right Place, People-Centred” principle in selection of suitable plant species. This uplifts the quality of our living environment, alleviates rising district temperatures, and provides habitats for the wildlife.



## 因地制宜 Right Place

在適當地方栽種並考慮：

- 周邊活動及空間是否適合植物持續健康生長
- 植物是否配合交通設計要求 (例如不會阻擋駕駛者視線)
- 周圍環境是否具備植物護養所需的通道和設施
- 採用優質土壤及提供充足土量

Planting in suitable locations and consider whether:

- surrounding activities and spaces are suitable for sustainable and healthy plant growth
- the plants are compatible with traffic design requirements (e.g. not obstructing the views of drivers)
- access and facilities for plant maintenance are available
- high-quality soil with sufficient volume is provided

## 以人為本 People-Centred

配合市民的需要：

- 締造怡人及舒適的休憩環境
- 提供具功能性的綠化元素
- 尊重區內歷史及社區文化
- 營造有地方特色的空間

Addressing the needs of the public by:

- providing a pleasant and comfortable leisure environment
- providing functional green elements
- respecting community culture and history
- creating places with local distinctiveness

## 種植有方 Right Plant

選擇合適的植物品種：

- 具有觀賞價值，可營造視覺亮點
- 各項特質及適應能力與栽種環境匹配
- 有助改善自然生態及土壤狀況，並豐富市區生物多樣性
- 可適應極端天氣

Choosing appropriate species which are:

- of aesthetic value and able to create visual highlights
- suitable for a planting site because of their characteristics and adaptability
- conducive to improving the ecosystems, soil condition and urban biodiversity
- adaptable to extreme weather

## 以人為本 People-Centred



因地制宜  
Right Place



種植有方  
Right Plant



# 種植目的

## WHY WE PLANT



### 1 美化環境 Beautification

以觀賞和康樂為目的，種植具觀賞價值的植物，不僅可豐富視覺、嗅覺和觸覺體驗，亦能美化景觀，為都市增添色彩。

Plants with aesthetic value can enrich sensory experience, serving aesthetic and recreational purposes and enhancing the visual appeal of the city.



### 2 令城市更舒適怡人 A more pleasant city

樹木可提供綠蔭，高空綠化的植被亦有助降低建築物溫度，改善市區微氣候，使我們感到舒爽。而適當的植物配置和布局，能有效提升私隱度及安全感。

There are many ways in which trees and plants can increase our comfort level. For instance, trees provide shade, while skyrise greenery helps to lower the temperatures of buildings and improve urban microclimates. As design elements, plants can enhance privacy and safety.



### 3 屏隔視線 及過濾污染物 Visual screening and pollution filter

植物可屏隔不良景物，改善景觀，同時亦可過濾車輛廢氣，改善空氣質素。

Plants can block undesirable elements to improve views. They also improve air quality by filtering pollutants from vehicles.



### 4 減少水土流失 Reduction of soil erosion

植物的葉片和枝條可以降低大雨對泥土的衝擊；而植物的根部有助加固接近地面的泥土，從而減少水土流失。

Plants play an important role in reducing soil erosion as their leaves and branches lower the impact of heavy rain on soil and their roots stabilise the surface soil.



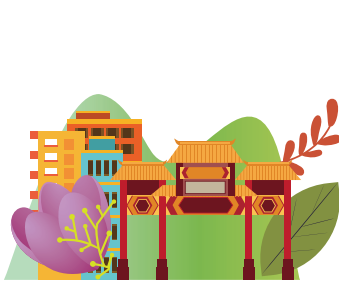


# 5

## 促進生物多樣性 Enhance biodiversity

原生植物一般擁有較高生態價值，為本地野生生物提供更多食物來源，有助提升生物多樣性。

Native plants in general have a higher ecological value and can enhance biodiversity by increasing food sources for local wildlife.



# 6

## 營造有地區特色的空間 Create spaces with local character

種植應與周邊環境配合，以尊重及突顯當區特點，包括在發展項目中盡量保留現有樹木，尤其是稀有樹種或具有文化意義的樹木，讓地區特色得以保留，增強社區凝聚力和歸屬感。

Planting in congruent with their surrounding environment to complement the character of a district, including preserving existing trees, particularly rare tree species and trees with cultural significance, whenever possible in development projects, to retain the local character and foster social cohesion and sense of belonging.

## 雨水花園 Rain garden

雨水花園是一種下凹式的景觀綠地，透過路面的特別設計和減少石壘，讓雨水流入以作吸收和暫存，是藍綠建設應對氣候變化的其中一個元素。

Rain gardens are shallow depression designed to collect and temporarily store rainwater in the landscape ground. They are an element of blue-green infrastructure for combating climate change.



衛理道雨水花園  
Wylie Road Rain Garden



雨水花園可接駁排水管道，把過剩雨水排走。花床不同大小的泥砂能吸收雨水，有助調節雨水流量，從而減少道路水浸，舒緩排水系統的壓力。

Rain gardens can be connected to drainage networks to drain excessive rainwater.

Soil and sand mixtures in planters absorb rainwater and help to regulate its flow, thereby reducing the chance of road flooding and relieving the pressure on the drainage system.



# 種植甚麼

## WHAT TO PLANT

在園境設計過程中，因應場地環境和種植目的，考慮植物的種類、形態及其他特質而選取合適品種，以實踐「種植有方、因地制宜、以人為本」的原則。

In landscape design, the “Right Plant, Right Place, People-Centred” principle is realised through selecting plants based on their type, appearance and other characteristics to suit the site conditions and design objective.



### 喬木 Trees

喬木亦稱「樹」。一般而言是單一主幹的木本植物，在離地相當高度後才開始有分支，且樹幹和樹冠有明顯區分。

Trees are woody plants. In general, a tree has a single erect trunk which begins to branch out at some distance above the ground with clear distinction between the trunk and crown.



### 灌木 Shrubs

灌木亦是木本植物，在離地低處即進行分支，並由側枝再行叢生，無明確之主幹，植株一般比較矮小。

Shrubs are woody plants, but are usually smaller, short-stemmed, forming a clump with many branches with no distinct main trunk.



#### 冷知識 TRIVIA

### 具顯眼花朵的植物

#### Plants with conspicuous flowers

色彩鮮艷、形態美麗的花朵，更能吸引蜜蜂、蝴蝶和鳥類等傳粉者幫助傳播花粉。在園境設計裏，具吸引力的開花植物可提升空間的觀賞趣味，亦能帶出季節性的變化。

Conspicuous flowers with bright colour and appealing form are more attractive to pollinators like bees, butterflies and birds. In landscape design, attractive flowering plants can enhance the aesthetic value of an area, and bring out seasonal interests.

#### 冷知識 TRIVIA

### 落葉植物

#### Deciduous plants

落葉植物每年有一段時間會掉光葉片，進入休眠狀態，以避過乾冷的季節。部分落葉植物的葉片在脫落前，會由綠色轉為紅色或黃色等，顯示季節變化。

Deciduous plants lose their leaves during part of the year by abscission during dry and cold seasons. The leaves of some deciduous plants change colours before abscission, usually from green to red or yellow, as an indicator of seasonal change.



### 竹類植物 Bamboos

竹子是禾草類植物，屬禾本科。竹稈多年生呈木質，節間通常中空並呈圓柱形。

Bamboos are classified under the grass family. Culms are woody, and internode are usually hollow and terete.



### 攀援植物 Climbers

攀援植物以不同的結構來攀附其他植物或物件，從而向上或朝特定方向生長。

Climbers attach themselves to other plants or objects through different structures and grow in specific directions, usually upward.



### 草本植物 Herbs

草本植物沒有木質化的莖，而是以較柔軟的草質莖作支撐，一般不會長得太高。

Without woody stems, herbs support themselves with less rigid herbaceous stems and usually do not grow very tall.



# 種在哪裡

## WHERE TO PLANT

香港擁有豐富的林木資源。我們會根據不同地方的特點和用途，選擇合適的植物類型和品種來塑造城市林木資產的各個部分。

Hong Kong enjoys abundant forest assets. Based on the characteristics and uses of different locations, we select suitable types of plants and species to form various components of the urban forest assets.

### 郊野公園 Country parks

減少水土流失、保護及改善自然景觀、提升生態價值和生物多樣性等  
Reducing soil erosion, preserving and improving the natural landscape, and enhancing ecological value and biodiversity, etc.

### 斜坡 Slopes

融入周圍自然環境  
Blending with the natural surroundings

### 公園/開放空間 Parks/Open spaces

建構景觀優美的公共康樂及休憩空間  
Creating aesthetically pleasant recreational and leisure public spaces

### 高空綠化 Skyscraper greenery

幫助建築物降溫和增加市區綠化率  
Cooling of building surfaces and increasing urban greenery coverage

### 休憩處 Sitting-out areas

美化市容，為市民提供休憩和活動的地方  
Improving the urban environment and providing leisure and activity spaces for the public

### 路旁綠化帶 Roadside Verge Greening Zones

為行人提供綠蔭，改善市區微氣候及整體市容  
Providing shade for pedestrians, improving urban microclimates and enhancing the cityscape

### 海濱 Waterfronts

美化海濱長廊，在活動空間提供綠蔭  
Beautifying waterfront promenades and providing shades for activities



# 選擇植物的主要考慮

## KEY FACTORS IN CHOOSING THE RIGHT PLANT

### 自然環境 Natural environment



- > 原生植物  
Native plants
- > 幼苗  
Seedlings

### 建構物下 Under structures



- > 耐陰  
Shade tolerance
- > 較矮小  
Shorter in height

### 天台 Rooftops



- > 耐旱  
Drought tolerance
- > 可抵受長日照  
Withstand full sun
- > 抗強風  
Wind tolerance

### 路旁 Roadside



- > 具有抗路邊污染能力  
Roadside pollution tolerance
- > 不需要頻密護養  
No need for frequent maintenance

### 海旁 Waterfronts



- > 耐濕氣  
Humidity tolerance
- > 抗強風  
Wind tolerance
- > 耐鹽氣  
Salt spray tolerance



# 市區種植

## URBAN GREENERY

### 樹冠生長 Canopy growth

- 預留足夠空間讓樹木生長。  
Allow adequate space for future growth.

### 開放土壤 Open soil

- 盡量提供連續而開放土壤的種植帶讓植物生長。  
Provide continuous planting strip with open soil for plant growth as far as practicable.

- 樹幹基部四周留足夠空間，避免栽種植物或鋪上過多泥土/護根覆蓋物。  
Keep sufficient space clear of vegetation and avoid excessive soil/mulch filled around the base of trees.

樹木成長後的大小  
Ultimate tree size

地面空間  
Above ground

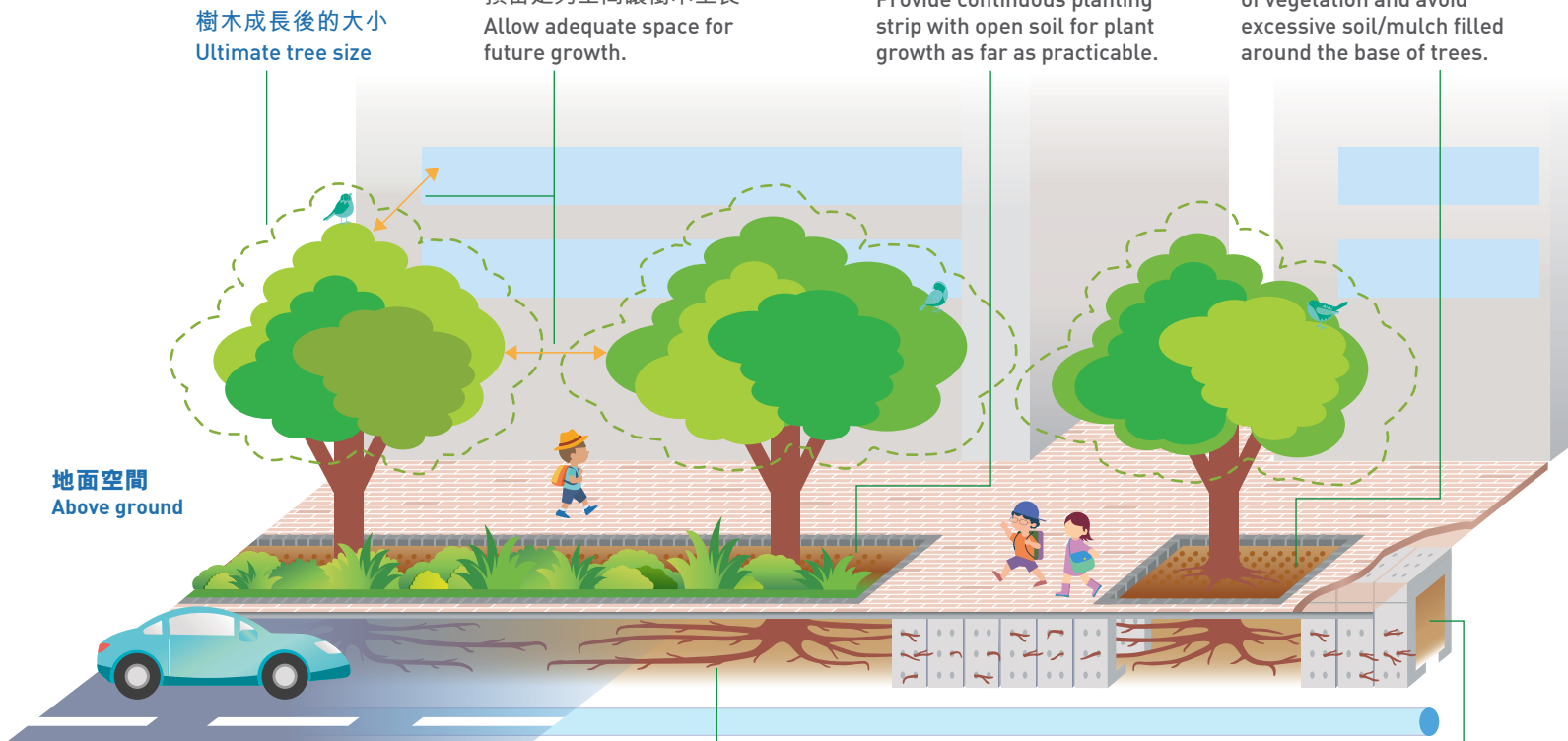
地下空間  
Below ground

### 地底空間及設施 Underground spaces and utilities

- 種植時須留意地底設施的位置，以免妨礙樹根生長。  
Pay attention to the position of underground utilities to avoid hindering growth of tree roots.
- 提供足夠的地下空間及適當的種植土壤給樹根生長。  
Provide sufficient underground space and suitable soil for root growth.

### 土溝 Soil trench

- 在必須鋪設行人路的位置，可考慮建造土溝以給予樹根更多生長空間，並避免泥土受踐踏擠壓。  
In situation where paving is required for taking pedestrian loadings, soil trenches can be considered for providing more growing space for roots, and preventing soil from being treaded on and compressed.



地下喉管  
Underground pipe



# 應用實例 APPLICATION



柴灣公園  
Chai Wan Park

1

## 提升環境視覺觀感 Enhance the environment aesthetically

栽種更多具有季節特色的植物，以提升視覺美感。  
Improve aesthetic appeal through planting more plants with seasonal interest.

2

## 提供舒適的戶外空間 Provide comfortable outdoor spaces

利用植物帶來的樹蔭和感官效果，營造舒適的戶外空間。

Create comfortable outdoor spaces by offering shade and sensory impact through plants.



觀塘海濱花園  
Kwun Tong Promenade

3

## 景觀緩衝 Landscape buffer

遮擋不悅目的景物。  
Screen unsightly views.



大嶼山  
Lantau Island

## 原生植物 Native plants

冷知識 TRIVIA



原生植物一般是指自然分佈於某一地方的植物物種，並可經由風、水和動物等自然傳播途徑散布。原生植物能為本地野生動物提供食物和居所，有助促進生物多樣性。

Native plants are plants that are naturally occurring and dispersed by means such as wind, water and wildlife at a certain place. Native plants help to promote biodiversity by providing local wildlife with food and habitats.

4

## 減少水土流失 Reduce soil erosion

減少水土流失及提升斜坡的生態和觀賞價值。

Reduce soil erosion and enhance the ecological and landscape values of slopes.



九龍東  
Kowloon East

5

## 促進生物多樣性 Enrich biodiversity

多元化的園境和植物，有利增加野生動物種類。

Diversification of landscape and vegetation is beneficial to the increase of wildlife.



沙田  
Sha Tin

6

## 營造地方特色 Create a sense of place

在園境設計上尊重區內歷史和特色。

Respect local history and characteristics in landscape and planting design.



油麻地  
Yau Ma Tei





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