



樹 · 木 · 護 · 養

■ TREE · CARE

# “城

市林木可提升城市宜居度，除了帶來各種環境、生態、社會經濟效益，例如改善空氣質素、緩和氣溫、令景色更怡人、促進生物多樣性等，越來越多證據證明樹木和相關的綠色空間也可為人們的身心帶來正面影響。

然而，樹木和人一樣會經歷生、老、病、死的周期，而城市發展帶來的外在環境因素和樹木生理亦會互為影響，繼而影響樹木的健康狀況和穩定性。因此，良好的生命周期管理及適切的樹木護養，是維持城市林木健康與可持續性不可或缺的元素。

Urban forests contribute to the city's liveability and offer a range of environmental, ecological, social and economic benefits by such ways as improving air quality, moderating temperatures, providing pleasant views and promoting biodiversity. There are increasing evidences of the positive impact of trees and greenery on our physical and mental wellbeing.

Nonetheless, trees, like people, undergo the natural cycle of growth, aging, becoming weak and death. The interplay between the physical conditions of trees and external environmental factors brought about by urban development also affects tree health and stability. Therefore, proper life cycle management and appropriate tree maintenance are essential elements to maintaining the health and sustainability of urban forests.

# 城市林木的 生長周期

## Life Cycle of Urban Forest



可持續的城市林木  
規劃和設計  
Planning and design of  
sustainable urban forest

- 1 種植有方、因地制宜、以人為本  
Right Plant, Right Place, People-Centred
- 2 合適土量和土質  
Suitable Soil Volume and Quality



日常樹木護養  
Routine tree maintenance

- 3 樹木管理手冊  
Handbook on  
Tree Management
- 4 泥土管理  
Soil Management
- 5 樹木的合適性及  
可持續性評估  
Suitability and Sustainability  
Assessment on Trees



危險樹或不再合適/  
不可持續生長的樹木  
Hazardous trees or trees no  
longer suitable/sustainable

- 8 循環再造及升級再造  
Recycling and Upcycling



步入老化的城市林木  
Mature urban forest

- 6 更替先鋒樹種  
Replacement of Pioneer Species
- 7 古樹名木  
Old and Valuable Trees

生生不息

城市中樹木的  
循環與更替

Life Cycle  
and Succession  
of Urban Trees

護養有道

城市林木的  
護養

Proper Care for  
Urban Forests



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

# 種植有方、因地制宜、 以人為本

Right Plant, Right Place,  
People-Centred



為新種植物預留足夠的生長空間，包括地面及地下空間。

Allow sufficient growing space both above and below ground for newly planted trees.

充分考慮周邊活動及空間是否適合植物持續健康生長。

Give due consideration to whether a tree's surrounding activities and areas are suitable for its sustainable and healthy growth.



適當選擇種植的品種，同時採用優質園境設計和種植方法。

Select suitable plant species and adopt quality landscape design and planting practices.



# 合適土量和土質

## Suitable Soil Volume and Quality

樹木的根系需要土壤提供支撐、水分、空氣和養分。

Soil provides the necessary support, water, air and nutrients to tree roots.



在種植新的樹木前，要確保有充足的土壤體積和良好的質量，以維持樹木日後所需的根部發展。

Before planting, ensure that the soil is of sufficient volume and good quality to allow future root growth.

# 樹木管理手冊

Handbook on Tree Management



為方便業界人士掌握定期護養樹木的重點，《樹木管理手冊》提供樹木管理指引。

To facilitate regular tree care by practitioners, the "Handbook on Tree Management" provides various tree management guidelines.



日常妥善的護養  
Proper Routine Maintenance



施肥  
Fertilisation



除草  
Weeding

要令樹木健康成長，需加以悉心照顧，例如淋水、施肥、扶植、除草、除蟲及修剪樹枝，以確保樹木有更平衡及健康的形態，這亦有助減低樹木風險。

For trees to grow well, they should be well taken care of, such as through irrigation, fertilisation, staking, weeding, pest control and formative pruning, to promote a balanced and healthy tree form and reduce tree risks.



樹木護養方法  
Tree Care Practices



## 僱用合適人員

### Engagement of Suitable Personnel

聘請註冊樹木管理人員進行樹木檢查和風險評估，並採取合適的風險緩減措施。

Engage registered tree management personnel to conduct tree inspection, risk assessment and implement appropriate risk mitigation measures.

## 樹木風險評估

### Tree Risk Assessment

留意可能存在的樹木風險及安排合適的人員作定期檢查。樹木如位於高人流、高車流地點，更應採取合適的風險緩減措施，以減低樹木倒塌風險。詳情可參考樹木風險評估及管理安排網頁。

Regular inspection by suitable personnel is required to identify potential tree risks, if any. If the trees are situated in areas with high pedestrian and traffic flow, appropriate risk mitigation measures should be put in place in order to minimise the risk of tree collapse. Please refer to the Tree Risk Assessment and Management Arrangement website for details.



樹木風險評估及管理安排  
Tree Risk Assessment and  
Management Arrangement



上圖及背景圖分別為微鑽阻力測試儀和聲納探測儀的使用  
The above and background photos are the use of resistograph and sonic tomograph respectively

# 泥土管理

## Soil Management



泥土質量會隨時間和環境改變，因此在種植後須適時再作檢視，並在有需要時作出改善。

Soil quality is affected by time and environmental changes and should be reviewed at timely intervals after planting. Soil amendments should be made when necessary.



《土壤質量改善指引》提供良好的土壤改良策略，介紹了良好種植土壤的特性，並闡釋日常土壤管理常見的問題和改善現有種植區土壤的不同方法，從而達致促進現有樹木健康生長的目標。

The “Guidelines on Soil Improvement” provides a proper soil improvement strategy. Apart from elaborating the properties of quality soil, the guidelines introduce common soil management problems and improvement methods on current planting sites, so as to promote the healthy growth of existing trees.



《土壤質量改善指引》  
(只提供英文版本)  
“Guidelines on Soil Improvement”



# 樹木的合適性 及可持續性評估

## Suitability and Sustainability Assessment on Trees

擴闊路面可能限制樹木生長空間，而興建新構築物令微氣候改變。市區發展令部分早年種植的路旁樹木的生長環境發生變化，因而需要考慮它們是否仍然適合在原本場地長遠生長。

The widening of roads sometimes confined growing spaces of trees, and the construction of new buildings altered the microclimate. Urban development changed the habitat of some street trees planted in the past. Whether they are still suitable for growing at the same locations in the long term should therefore be reconsidered.



為處理在有限空間生長的大樹，我們研究其合適性和可持續性，開發適用於本地的評分系統，識別那些沒有即時風險，但較長遠來說有潛在風險的樹木，並為各類情況制訂適切的改善措施/護理方案。

To deal with the large trees growing in confined spaces, we study their suitability and sustainability, develop a scoring system suitable for the local context to identify trees that pose no immediate but potential risk in the longer term, and devise appropriate improvement measures/treatment options for different scenarios.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

# 更替先鋒樹種

## Replacement of Pioneer Species

早年栽種的一些外來先鋒物種(例如台灣相思)開始老化,其安全隱患亦相應上升。



Some pioneer species planted in the past (e.g. *Acacia confusa*) are reaching their senescent stage, posing increasing threat to public safety.

### 冷知識 TRIVIA

#### 什麼是先鋒樹 What is Pioneer Tree

先鋒樹能迅速建立植被,減少水土流失,並鞏固斜坡以預防山泥傾瀉。

常見的先鋒樹品種有台灣相思、紅膠木和濕地松。

Pioneer trees can rapidly establish vegetation cover, reduce soil erosion, stabilise slope and prevent landslide.

Common pioneer tree species include *Acacia confusa*, *Lophostemon confertus* and *Pinus elliottii*.



樹木管理部門適時推行優化措施,以合適原生植物替代老化先鋒物種。這既能保障公眾安全,也能增加生物多樣性。

Tree management departments have been launching enhancement measures in a timely manner, replacing the senescent pioneer species with suitable native species. This not only protects public safety but also enhances biodiversity.

珊瑚樹  
*Viburnum odoratissimum*



龍船花  
*Ixora chinensis*



楓香  
*Liquidambar formosana*



假蒺藜  
*Sterculia lanceolata*

# 古樹名木

## Old and Valuable Trees

為了保護珍貴林木資源，政府以古樹名木冊登記並加強保護政府土地上大型、珍貴或稀有品種、樹形出眾或具有文化、歷史或重要紀念意義的樹木。

To conserve precious tree resources, the Government maintains the "Register of Old and Valuable Trees" which records trees on government land of large size, precious or rare species, outstanding form, and cultural, historical or memorable significance with enhanced protection measures.



古樹名木及樹木登記冊  
Old and Valuable Trees and  
Tree Register



# 循環再造及升級再造

## Recycling and Upcycling

當樹木步入老年或因健康或結構等問題需要移除，合適的園林廢物可運送到園林廢物回收設施，例如 Y•PARK [林•區]。

Upon removal of senescent trees or trees with health or structural problems, suitable yard waste can be sent to designated recycling facilities, such as the Y•PARK.



上圖及背景圖為利用回收台灣相思木升級再造的產品  
The above and background photos are products made from upcycled *Acacia confusa*

這些樹木經過適當的處理後可作循環或升級再造，轉化成經處理的原木、園藝用的覆蓋物、堆肥、製造生物炭的原料及養殖菇菌的基質等產品，賦予樹木第二生命。

After proper treatment, the trees can be recycled or upcycled, and turned into processed wood logs, mulch for horticultural use, compost, biochar feedstock and substrate for mushroom cultivation, etc. giving the trees a second life.

### 冷知識 TRIVIA

### 循環再造 vs 升級再造 Recycling vs Upcycling

循環再造是指將廢物經變形加工後重組成新的可用物品，而升級再造則將廢物以原有狀態轉化為更有價值的新物品。

Recycling refers to the conversion of waste into usable item, whereas upcycling transforms waste from its current state into something new with value added.



# 石牆樹

## Stonewall Trees



- 石牆樹是香港的特有景觀，樹木紮根於早年建設的擋土石牆上。
- 它們的護養往往融合多個專業範疇，以維持長期健康發展和穩固的結構。
- Stonewall trees, growing on stonewalls built in the early days, are the unique landscape assets of Hong Kong.
- Multi-disciplinary expertise is needed to care for these trees and pursue their long-term health and proper structure.



《石牆樹管理指引》  
“Stonewall Tree  
Management Guidelines”



石牆樹保養管理  
Stonewall Tree Maintenance  
and Management



## 守望樹木，你做得到

### 二維條碼樹木標籤

### Let's Care for Trees Together Tree Labels with QR Codes

- 約二十萬棵行人路旁樹木已安裝了二維條碼標籤，以提供樹木基本資料（包括品種、特徵及植物趣聞）。
- 藉此加深公眾對樹木的認識，關注樹木護養，亦方便市民報告問題樹木。
- Tree labels with QR codes have been installed on around 200,000 street trees to provide basic information including species, traits and anecdotes.
- The initiative helps deepen understanding of trees and raise public awareness of tree care, while facilitating reporting of problematic trees by the public.



二維條碼樹木標籤  
Tree Labels with  
QR Codes



[www.greening.gov.hk](http://www.greening.gov.hk)



中華人民共和國香港特別行政區政府  
發展局

Development Bureau

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region  
of the People's Republic of China

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綠化、園境及樹木管理組

Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section

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