

城市林木 Urban Forest

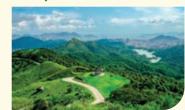
香港是人煙稠密的國際大都會,卻擁有 近在咫尺的自然環境。儘管置身市區, 也可經常接觸到各式各樣的動植物。 林木資產是城市的重要組成部分,它包 括位於市區和鄉郊的自然林地,以及 由不同景觀帶所組成的植被網絡,是城 市林木的骨幹。 Hong Kong is a densely-populated international metropolis with natural environment in close proximity, where we can always find a variety of flora and fauna in urban area. Forest assets are vital component to a city. They include both natural greenery in urban and rural areas, as well as the network formed by different landscaped areas planted with trees and vegetation, forming the backbone of an urban forest.



斜坡綠化 Slope greening



郊區 Countryside



公園 Urban parks



休憩處 Sitting-out areas

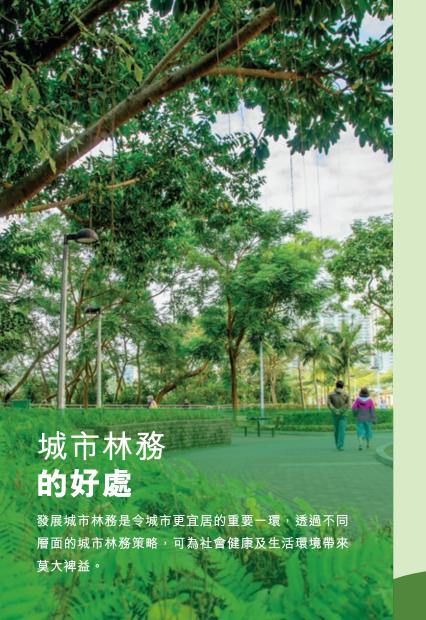


路旁綠化帶



社區綠化 Community greening areas





生活環境 | 社會健康 Social Living

Environment

Health

改善空氣 質素及水質

Improve air and water quality

緩和氣溫 及節約能源

Moderate temperature and conserve energy

> 減少 水土流失 Reduce soil



應對 氣候變化 Prepare for climate change

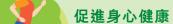


生態環境 Enhance ecological

environment

美化環境 Enhance visual environment

> 提供綠蔭 Provide shade



Promote physical and mental health



提升戶外 空間的質素

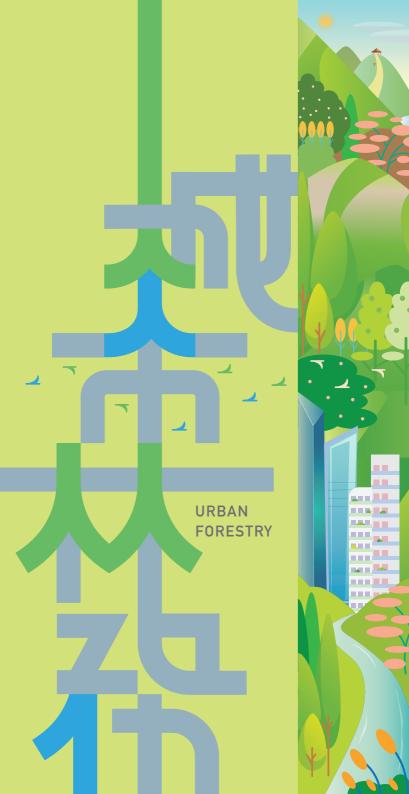
Enhance quality of outdoor spaces



Benefits of Urban Forestry

Development of urban forestry plays a key role in making the city more liveable. Different aspects of urban forestry strategies can bring tremendous benefits to social health and our living environment.





香港的 城市林務 策略

Hong Kong's **Urban Forestry Strategies**

城市林木不單為市民提供舒適的樹蔭和賞心悦目的景觀,同時有助緩和氣溫、改善空氣質素及水質。 而種植適當的品種,也有利提升環境以豐富生物 多樣性。

城市林木能創造更怡人的戶外空間,鼓勵市民 多做運動及放鬆身心,間接推動健康的生活方式。 而且,戶外空間亦有助連繫社羣、建立社區網絡 和增強凝聚力。

為推動城市林務,我們已制訂策略,提升香港的綠化環境質素,優化城市景觀,並融入藍綠基建元素以加強香港面對氣候變化的抗禦力,使香港成為更宜居及可持續發展的城市。

The urban forest not only provides shade and visually pleasing landscapes for city dwellers, it also helps to moderate temperature and improve air and water quality. Planting of suitable species is also beneficial in enhancing the environment to enrich urban biodiversity.

The urban forest creates pleasing outdoor spaces that encourages people to exercise and relax, thus indirectly promotes a healthier lifestyle. Moreover, outdoor spaces help to connect a community by establishing networks and strengthening cohesion.

To promote urban forestry, we have formulated strategies to uplift the quality of our city's greened environment, enhance our cityscape and integrate blue-green infrastructure considerations, to strengthen Hong Kong's resilience against climate change for becoming a more liveable and sustainable city.



為推廣優質綠化,政府規定新基建項目 必須預留地方進行種植,以及訂立基本 的種植要求,並投放植物護養資源以 維持植物持續生長。此外,我們亦就選 擇品種、種植方法及植物護養制訂指引, 鼓勵選擇合適和多元化的品種,以促進 優質種植及實現可持續的城市林木。

過去10年,政府發展項目所栽種的植物約有7200萬棵,當中包括630萬棵樹木。透過增加合適的種植機會,香港得以持續優化城市景觀,並提升城市林木應對環境變化的能力。

To promote quality greening, the Government sets out basic planting requirements and mandates all new works projects to reserve area for planting, and earmarks plant maintenance resources to ensure vegetation sustainability. We also issue guidelines on species selection, proper planting practices, and plant maintenance practices; and encourage the selection of suitable and diversified species to enhance the quality of planting works and achieve a sustainable urban forest.

Over the past 10 years, we planted about 72 million number of plants, including 6.3 million number of trees in government development projects. The increase of appropriate planting opportunities will continuously enhance our cityscape and the resilience of our urban forest in responding environmental changes.



藍綠資源是城市可持續發展的重要部分。 透過綜合規劃及優化綠色資源(如植被、 休憩空間)和藍色資源(如水體、排水道), 可將藍綠資源配合自然生態而建設基建 網絡,從而促進生物多樣性和為氣候 變化作準備。

樹木和植物亦能阻截雨水,減緩地面徑 流,因此有助減少水土流失和紓緩排水 系統的負荷,提高城市的整體抗禦力。

Blue-green resources are crucial elements in a city's sustainable development. Through comprehensive planning and enhancement of green assets (e.g. vegetation and leisure spaces) and blue assets (e.g. water bodies and river channels), these resources can be designed with the natural ecosystem to form infrastructure network, to promote biodiversity and to prepare for climate change.

Trees and plants can also intercept rainwater and reduce surface runoff, thereby minimising soil erosion and the burden on the drainage system, bolstering the city's overall resilience.





為了保護香港珍貴的天然景色及林木, 政府已推行一系列保育措施。例如規定 私人發展項目及工務工程必須遵守保育 樹木的指引及要求;亦設立古樹名木冊, 登記並加強保護大型、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。

The Government implemented a series of measures to conserve our precious natural landscape and vegetation resources. For example, tree preservation guidelines and requirements have been laid down for both private developments and public works projects; while the establishment of the 'Register of Old and Valuable Trees' records trees of large size, precious or rare species, outstanding form, and cultural, historical or memorable significance with enhanced protection measures.



跟其他生物一樣,樹木會經歷生、老、 病、死的生命周期。樹木的健康狀況和 穩定性受很多內在生理和外在環境因素影響,而不同因素互為影響,充滿變數。 儘管如此,妥善的樹木護養和有系統地 為樹木進行風險評估是減低樹木倒塌風險 的有效方法,有助保障公眾安全。

有計劃地逐步更替有潛在風險的樹木以保 障公眾安全是生命周期管理的另一措施。 我們移除樹木後,會盡量在原址多栽種合 適的原生或本地化的植物,豐富市區的生 態,提升生物植物多樣性,並營造出安 全、美觀而又可持續發展的植被環境。

Trees, like other living organisms, have a natural cycle. They grow, age, become weak and die. The health and stability of trees are affected by many internal physiological and external environmental factors. As different factors interact with each other, the outcome is highly unpredictable. Notwithstanding this, proper tree care is an effective means to minimise tree failure risks and is conducive to safeguarding public safety.

Phased replacement of trees with potential risks to ensure public safety is another life-cycle management initiative. After tree removal, suitable native or naturalised plant species would be replanted at original location as far as possible, to enhance urban ecology and improve biodiversity, and to create a safe, pleasing and sustainable vegetative environment.



政府於2020年設立城市林務發展基金, 鼓勵青少年投身樹藝及園藝業、提升從 業員的專業水平,以及加強妥善護養樹 木的公眾意識。

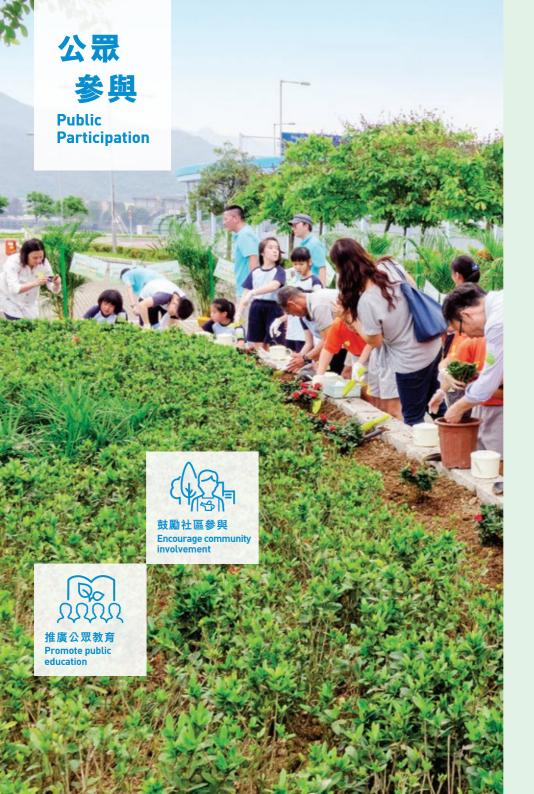
城市林務發展基金下的學習資助計劃鼓勵合資格的學生及從業員報讀樹藝及樹木管理及樹藝工作課程,而見習生計劃則協助樹藝和樹木管理課程的畢業生接受在職培訓以獲取工作經驗,為日後成為合資格樹藝師及攀樹員鋪路。

我們亦會定期主辦國際城市林務研討會,促進國際間就城市林務議題的連繫和交流,共同探討未來的發展路向。

In 2020, the Government established the Urban Forestry Support Fund with a view to encouraging youngsters to join the arboriculture and horticulture industry, uplifting the professional standards of industry practitioners and strengthening public awareness on proper tree care.

Under the Fund, the Study Sponsorship Scheme encourages eligible students and practitioners to undertake arboriculture, tree management and tree work programmes. Meanwhile, the Trainee Programme enables arboriculture and tree management graduates to receive on-the-job training to acquire working experience, paving the way for qualified arborists and tree climbers in the future.

We also organise the International Urban Forestry Conference regularly, which aims to foster international exchange on the topics of urban forestry for future development.



公眾參與是推動綠化及樹木保育中非常 重要的一環,市民愛護綠化環境和樹 木,才可一起攜手建立和保持優美的綠 化社區。

因此,我們一直舉辦多元化的社區參與 和公眾教育活動,包括舉辦巡迴展覽和 學校講座,以及為業內人士、私人業主 和物業管理人員舉辦研討會及工作坊 等,鼓勵公眾積極投入綠化及樹木保育 的活動,並增加對樹木管理的知識。

Public participation is indispensable to the promotion of greening and tree preservation. We can establish and maintain our pleasant green community when the public loves our green environment and trees.

In view of this, we organise a variety of community involvement and public education activities, such as roving exhibitions and school talks, as well as seminars and workshops targeting industry practitioners, private property owners and property management personnel, to encourage the public to proactively take part in greening and tree preservation activities while enhancing their tree management knowledge.





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