

A large, stylized tree graphic. The canopy is green and the trunk is blue. The tree is composed of thick, rounded lines. The green canopy has three horizontal bars and two curved branches on each side. The blue trunk has two horizontal bars and two curved branches on each side.

城市  
林務

URBAN  
FORESTRY



# 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  
Roadside greening areas



社區綠化  
Community greening areas





## 城市林務的好處

發展城市林務是令城市更宜居的重要一環，透過不同層面的城市林務策略，可為社會健康及生活環境帶來莫大裨益。



## 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.





URBAN  
FORESTRY



# 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悅目的景觀，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.



# 推廣 優質綠化

Promotion of  
Quality Greening



美化城市景觀  
Enhance the cityscape

蓮塘 / 香園圍口岸

Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point

香港兒童醫院

Hong Kong Children's Hospital



促進優質種植  
Promote quality  
planting

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7 200萬棵，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 建設

Blue-Green  
Infrastructure



提高城市抗禦力  
Bolster the city's  
resilience



減少水土流失  
Reduce soil erosion



鼓勵生物多樣性  
Promote biodiversity

啟德河 | Kai Tak River

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舒緩排水系統的負荷，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.





# 保育景觀 資源及林木

Preserving Landscape  
Resources and Trees



保育樹木  
Preserve trees



設立古樹名木冊  
Establish the  
Register of Old and  
Valuable Trees



保育具價值的景觀  
Preserve valued  
landscape

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.



# 生命周期 管理

Life-cycle  
Management

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.

更替前  
BEFORE

更替後  
AFTER



鼓勵生物多樣性  
Promote biodiversity



推動可持續發展  
Encourage sustainable  
development



保障公眾安全  
Protect public safety



# 培育 專才

Nurturing  
Expertise



提供學習資助  
Provide study  
sponsorship



促進知識交流  
Foster knowledge  
exchange



支持在職培訓  
Support on-the-job  
training

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

Public  
Participation



鼓勵社區參與  
Encourage community  
involvement



推廣公眾教育  
Promote public  
education


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.





我們將繼續推動公眾參與，舉辦更多元化的活動，讓市民認識及欣賞香港的城市林木。讓我們共同建立和保持怡人的綠化社區。

We will continue to promote public participation and organise a wide range of activities for the public to understand and appreciate Hong Kong's urban forest. Together, we can establish and sustain a pleasant green community.



更多有關資訊  
More information

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





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



發展局  
綠化、園境及樹木管理組  
Greening, Landscape and  
Tree Management Section  
Development Bureau

電話 Tel : 2848 2334

傳真 Fax : 2186 6932

電郵 Email : [gltns@devb.gov.hk](mailto:gltns@devb.gov.hk)