上午9:30 - 下午1:00

發展局 綠化、園境及樹木管理組

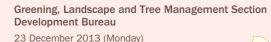
全民監察樹木狀況講座

Seminar on Community Surveillance of Trees

2013年12月23日(星期一)

科學館

查詢:2848 2334



9:30am - 1:00pm

Science Museum Enquiries: 2848 2334



www.trees.gov.hk

園藝和綠化推廣講座及工作坊

Horticultural and greening promotional seminars and workshops

康樂及文化事務署

2013年10月至12月

逢星期六及星期日 上午10:00 - 正午12:00或

下午2:30 - 4:30 九龍公園

綠化教育資源中心研習室

查詢: 2723 6891 或 2723 6767

樹木研習徑導賞服務 **Tree Walks Guided Tours**

漁農自然護理署

(1) 昂坪樹木研習徑

星期日及公眾假期 上午10:00 - 正午12:00

下午2:00 - 4:00 每節約三十分鐘

(2)鰂魚涌樹木研習徑

星期日及公眾假期 上午10:30,11:00

下午2:00,2:30 每節約九十分鐘

即場報名,先到先得,額滿即止

昂坪樹木研習徑查詢: 2259 3916

鰂魚涌樹木研習徑查詢 : 2670 1030

Leisure and Cultural Services Department

Every Saturday and Sunday from October to December 2013 10:00am - 12:00 noon or

Lecture Room of Green Education and Resource Centre

Kowloon Park

Enquiries: 2723 6891 or 2723 6042

www.natureintouch.gov.hk

Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Sundays and Public Holidays

30 minutes per session

(2) Quarry Bay Tree Walk Sundays and Public Holidays

10:30am, 11:00am,

Ngong Ping Tree Walk Enquiries: 2259 3916 Quarry Bay Tree Walk Enquiries: 2670 1030

(1) Ngong Ping Tree Walk

10:00am - 12:00 noon 2:00pm - 4:00pm

2:00pm, 2:30pm 90 minutes per session

On-site registration, seats are limited and on a first-come-first-serve basis



馬來西亞拉曼大學的學者 吳德強博士。 Dr GOH Teik-khiang from the Jniversiti Tunku Abdul Rahman

「綠化伙伴」運動之活動掠影

「綠化伙伴」運動在過去數月已舉辦了一連串活動,你也許是參與活動及樂在其中的 綠化伙伴之一。這些活動包括:「綠化大使」的樹木講座;「起動九龍東」地方營造及 綜合景觀設計經驗分享講座和綠色基建研討會;以及「正確的樹木管理」及「全民監察 樹木狀況」講座。於8月6日在香港中央圖書館舉行的樹木健康護理及認識褐根病講 座,吳德強博士分享了植物病理學的專業知識,吳博士是馬來西亞拉曼大學的學者 同時是發展局樹木管理專家小組成員。這些活動的資料已上載到「綠化」網頁。歡迎 大家透過有關網頁簽署《綠化伙伴約章》,成為綠化伙伴。❖

起動九龍東辦事處的練偉東先生講解地方營造 及綜合景觀項目 Mr Ryan Lin of EKEO delivers a talk on 'Place Making' and integrated landscape design projects.

> A series of events has been organised for the Campaign in the past few months, in which you may have participated as Greening Partners. These activities include a Tree Talk for Green

Kowloon East Office, and green infrastructure; talk on Tree Health Care and Brown Root

環境問題的關注及興趣。」 童軍分享綠化知識

香港童軍總會助理總部總監(環境保護)劉婉儀

表示:「訓練課程的最終目標是提高青少年對

劉婉儀續説:「我們的童軍經過培訓後,能夠 與朋友、家人和社區分享樹木管理及綠化的 知識。我們的對象是青少年,因此我們以 較有趣的教學方法,如介紹血桐樹(英文俗名 Elephant's Ear) 等有趣植物,讓他們更投入

香港童軍總會的抱負是要成為香港最優秀的 志願團體,致力培育青少年的工作,造福社 會。為此,總會鼓勵童軍善用他們的知識。 經常報告其社區內的樹木狀況,尤其是那些 患有常見疾病的樹木。

感謝香港童軍總會的支持以及香港童軍的努 力。這群年輕綠化伙伴,協助造就一個健康及 安全的綠化環境。 🛠



渠務署的陳志超先生分享綠色基建項目的經驗。 Mr C C Chan shares DSD's experience on green infrastructure projects.

Snapshot of "Be Our Greening Partner" Campaign Activities

Ambassadors; seminars on 'Place Making' and Integrated Landscape Design of Energizing

Green Scouting

童軍創始人貝登堡勳爵曾經說過

「學習大自然是童軍與女童軍的關鍵

的小童軍,這項綠色使命得以延續。

綠化、園境及樹木管理組為童軍領袖

舉辦了培訓員訓練課程,加深他們對

大自然的認識及啟發,童軍領袖與他們

的小隊分享所學知識,讓童軍成員更

綠化、園境及樹木管理組旨在通過與市民及

不同機構合作,包括香港童軍總會,提高大

眾對樹木護養及公眾安全的意識。在綠化、

園境及樹木管理組和童軍領袖的帶領下,

童軍成員學習到樹木生態、香港的樹木品

種,以及樹木保育的重要性。童軍成員還參

與各種充滿趣味的活動,例如到樹木研習徑

實習,研究不同的樹木、應用他們對樹木的

了解自然世界。

樹木管理培訓

知識、拍照及繪畫樹葉。

活動。一今天,有賴香港一群富有熱誠

public talks on Proper Tree Management and Community Surveillance. During the public Rot Disease held on 6 August 2013 at the Hong Kong Central Library, Dr GOH Teik-khiang in Malaysia, who is also a member of the Expert Panel on Tree Management in the Development Bureau, shared his professional knowledge on plant pathology with the audience. Information of these activities of the Campaign is available in the Greening website (www.greening.gov.hk). You are also welcome to join as a Greening Partner through on-line subscription to the Greening Partner Charter in the website. *

from the Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman

Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell

work of keen young scouts in Hong Kong.

natural world, scout leaders are invited to

attend a "Train-the-Trainer" course, which is

organised by the Greening, Landscape and

Tree Management Section (GLTMS).

The course nourishes them with both

world to share with their eager troops.

Training on tree management

and public safety and consequently raise

with the general public and organisations

including the Scout Association of Hong Kong

(SAHK). Led by the GLTMS and scout leaders,

scouts learn about tree biology, tree species in

Hong Kong, the importance of trees and their

conservation. The scouts also take part in fun-

filled activities such as tree walks. They relish

the opportunity to examine different trees, apply

their knowledge, capture photos and draw leaves.

The GLTMS was set up to focus on tree cares

knowledge and inspiration of the natural

founder of the Scout movement once

請參閱本期刊內的最新活動。 了解更多有關監察社區內樹木的講座。 For more seminars about community surveillance of trees, please refer to the Coming Up of this Newsletter.



"The ultimate goal of the course is to raise awareness of – and interest in – environmental issues among young people," Agnes Lau, **Assistant Headquarters Commissioner** (Environmental Protection) of the SAHK said.

Young scouts sharing greening knowledge

Agnes added, "Our young scouts are trained so that they can share their knowledge of tree management and greening with their friends, family and the community. Since young people are our audience, we try to take an interesting approach by introducing fun plants such as Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa (commonly known as Elephant's Ear) to make it more engaging for them."

The SAHK's vision is to be the best voluntary organisation for the development of young people in Hong Kong for the betterment of society. To cope with this vision, scouts are awareness of these important issues by working encouraged to make good use of their knowledge regularly to report on the condition of trees in their local community, especially those suffering from common ailments.

> Thanks to the support of the SAHK and the hard work of scouts in Hong Kong, these young greening partners assist in building a healthy and safe greening environment. *

我們希望您喜歡這份《綠化》季刊,如有 任何意見或建議,歡迎與我們聯絡: We hope you enjoy our quarterly newsletter. You are welcome to contact us with any comments or suggestions:

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

香港添馬添美道2號 政府總部西翼16樓 16/F, West Wing, Central Government Offices, 2 Tim Mei Avenue, Tamar, Hong Kong 電話 Tel: 2848 2334

傳真 Fax: 2186 6932 電郵 Email: greening@devb.gov.hk



www.greening.gov.hk

緑化、園境及樹木管理組期刊 Newsletter of the Greening, Landscape and Tree **Management Section**



緑為先 AKING THE LEAD



節與觀賞





香港特別行政區政府

overnment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

rminal role to suppress epicormic growth



截頂會令樹木變得危險,因為:

樹木截頂後所長出的 水橫枝接合脆弱,容易折斷

Topping wounds are prone to insect and disease attack

截頂的傷口容易受

使樹木腐爛 Topping cuts invite

削頂的切口

decay in trees

www.trees.gov.hk/tc/tree_care/prune_a_tree/index.html

Common name: Crapnell's Camellia

原產地:香港、廣東、廣西、江西、

香港觀賞勝地:城門標本林、香港中文

Scientific name: Camellia crapnelliana

Origin: Hong Kong, Guangdong, Guangxi, Jiangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang, etc.

Viewing in HK: Shing Mun Arboretum, Weiyuan Lake of the Chinese University of



紅皮糙果茶 (別名克氏茶) 是本地原生常綠小喬木。它於每年十二月

Crapnell's Camellia is a native evergreen small tree in Hong Kong. Its splendid big white flowers bloom in December and its large fruit ripe in September to October in the following year. The orange-red tree bark makes the tree an eye-catching plant in the forest. If you touch its trunk, your palm may get stained in rusty colour. This rare species was first collected at Mount Parker, Hong Kong, and is now under the protection of the Forestry Regulations (subsidiary legislation of the Forests and Countryside Ordinance, Cap. 96). To ensure the continuous survival of this species on the hillside of Hong Kong, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department has undertaken ex-situ conservation measures so that a population of this species has been successfully established in the wild. *



截頂是會對樹木造成嚴重傷害的修剪方法。把樹木截頂是指把樹枝修剪至只剩餘: Topping (or heading) is a harmful pruning practice to trees. This involves cutting of branches to:

> 過小的側枝,導致剩餘部分無法壓抑水橫枝生長 lateral branches that are too small to assume the



Topping makes trees dangerous because:

"Sprouts" after topping are weakly attached and are likely to break

病蟲害侵襲

正確修剪樹木的指引: Guidelines on how to prune trees properly:

中文名:紅皮糙果茶

學**名**: Camellia crapnelliana

福建和浙江等地

大學未圓湖、柏架山

Hong Kong, Mount Parker

盛開大而潔白的花朵,翌年九至十月結出碩大的果實,而橙紅色的 樹皮在翠綠的山林中更是引人注目。如觸摸樹幹,可能會

理署已為它進行遷地保育,並成功在野外建立種群。❖

★相片由漁護署提供 Photo provided by AFCD



古樹名木是珍貴的自然資源。它們不但反映本地的自然環境和植物生態,還承傳著 地區民眾的集體回憶和文化歷史,是與我們一起成長的綠色伙伴。

政府一直關注古樹名木的護養,並於2004年編製了《古樹名木冊》,優先 保護在名冊內的樹木。這些古樹名木位於未批租的政府土地上或鄉村地區的 旅遊景點內,它們擁有一個或多個作為古樹名木的條件。

Old and Valuable Trees (OVTs) are our valuable natural assets. They reflect not only indigenous environmental and ecological conditions, but also part of our local heritage and collective memory. These OVTs are our greening partners that accompany us in the development of the city.

> The Government has attached importance to the care of OVTs and established in 2004 a Register for OVTs to offer priority protection and preservation for OVTs which are located on un-leased Government land within built-up areas or tourist attraction spots in village areas. These OVTs usually have one or more merits.



列入《古樹名木冊》的條件 Merits of OVTs in the Register:





珍書或稀有品種 **Precious or rare species**



如一百年的古樹





Particularly old age e.g. more than 100 years old

Outstanding form

With cultural, historical or

memorable significance

成長,綠化市區環境。位於中西區科士街、高街及遮打堂等地的石牆樹群就是很好的例子。此外, 名冊中也有一些珍貴或稀有品種,例如國家二級重點保護的土沉香。 下一次當我們見到古樹名木時,大可放慢腳步,細看它們經歷了漫長歲月的形態,靜聽它們在 微風中訴説的故事。❖ The maintenance departments conduct regular inspection and monitor the structural and health conditions of OVTs to foster sustainable establishment of the trees. Since August 2012, 20 OVTs were added into the Register. As at 1 October 2013, 493 OVTs are included in the Register.

各管理部門會定期監察這些古樹名木的健康

自2012年8月至今,新登記入《古樹名木冊》

的樹木共有20棵。而截至2013年10月1日

名冊內共有493棵古樹名木。

及結構情況,使它們能茁壯及持續生長。

The OVTs in the Register have their own characteristics. For example, the mature Camphor Trees (Cinnamomum camphora) at Haiphong Road in Tsim Sha Tsui have provided natural shade for pedestrians for more than a hundred years, and witnessed the change of the area from a navy base in the 19th century to Kowloon Park at present. The native Chinese Banyan, Ficus microcarpa, is the most common OVT species in the Register. Their aerial roots hanging down from the branches could develop into prop-like trunks when they reach the ground, thereby providing additional support and stability to the tree. With the unique characteristic of these aerial roots, Chinese Banyan carries many legends such as "Marriage Trees" and "Granduncle Trees". Stonewall trees are special landscape features in our city. They are growing under limited space on stone retaining walls and contributing to the greenery of the urban area. Some fine specimens of stonewall trees such as those located at Forbes Street, High Street and Chater House are excellent examples of such kind of OVTs. The Register also contains OVTs belonging to precious or rare species such as the Incense Tree (Aquilaria sinensis), which is a "Wild Plant under State Protection (Category II)" in China.

名冊中的古樹名木各有特色,例如位於尖沙咀海防道的樟樹群,它們除了見證著由十九世紀的海港

軍事重地演變成今日的九龍公園,百多年來更為這鬧市中繁忙的街道提供護蔭。土生土長的榕樹是

名冊內最常見的古樹名木,其枝幹可不斷長出茂盛的氣根,當氣根到達泥土後便變成支柱,使樹幹

變得更粗大和穩固。榕樹有很多美妙的傳説如「連理樹」、「伯公樹」等,都是因它們獨特的氣根而

得以傳頌。我們市區中的石牆樹也是難得的景觀資產,它們依附在石牆上有限的空間,卻能茁壯

So next time when we come across an OVT, let's slow down our pace, and take a few moments to appreciate its seasoned form and to listen to its story along with the breeze. *

