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Newsletter of the Greening,
Landscape and Tree
Management Section



香港特別行政區政府
發展局

Development Bureau

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region





創新園境項目 榮獲國際獎項

Innovative Landscape Plan Wins International Award of Excellence

路政署環境美化組勇於創新，其中獨特的景觀護養優化計劃，最近更榮獲一國際傑出獎項。獎項由國際園境師學會亞太區分會頒發，嘉許路政署於綠化工程上的貢獻。

園境師麥煥瓊女士負責該計劃的設計，她率領團隊改善屯門青山下的一座山坡。計劃旨在美化景觀的同時，發展生物多樣性，豐富該處物種。計劃始於2009年12月，並於2013年年底完成。

The Highways Department's Landscape Unit has won international recognition for its efforts, recently earning an 'Award of Excellence' for its pioneering Landscape Enhancement Management Plan. Conferred by the International Federation of Landscape Architects Asia Pacific Region (IFLA APR), the award sends a clear message that the Highways Department is realising one of its main objectives of keeping areas green.

Ms Betty Mak, the landscape architect responsible for the project's design and layout, led a team to enhance the aesthetics and biodiversity of a hill slope under Castle Peak in Tuen Mun. Efforts began in December 2009 and finished in December 2013.

克服挑戰

景觀護養優化計劃項目佔地14公頃，多年來山泥傾瀉頻繁，環境受到不同程度破壞。麥女士和團隊慎選植樹種類以吸引野生動物，造就可以讓動植物自然繁衍的環境，從而強化生態，讓山坡生生不息。

她憶述：「項目土地面積大，亦無道路連接。此外，項目範圍內亦有一些生命力旺盛、具侵入性的外來植物品種，要完全剷除它們亦是一大挑戰。」例如銀合歡的生長速度極快，清除它們非常困難。

城市人煙稠密，為園境師的工作帶來各種挑戰和機會。香港地少人多，空間不足，土地必須按用途緩急先後分配。猶幸這景觀護養優化計劃構思嶄新獨特，能成功推行。

Major Challenges Overcome

The site for the Landscape Enhancement Management Plan encompasses approximately 14 hectares and had experienced frequent landslides and disturbance over the years. Ms Mak's team sought to create a "sustainable long-term future" by thoughtfully planting vegetation and attracting wildlife.

"The area was very extensive and quite inaccessible from the road," she recalled. "In addition, the re-growth vigour of the invasive exotic species was a tough challenge." The exotic species *Leucaena leucocephala*, proved difficult to control because it grows quickly.

景觀護養優化計劃 6 個主要步驟： Steps of Landscape Enhancement Management Plan:



Before enhancement
2001年優化前



以綠為先
TAKING THE LEAD

In general, landscape architects face distinctive challenges and opportunities in a densely populated city like Hong Kong. A chronic shortage of space means there is a strong need to prioritise land use. Thankfully, the first-of-its-kind Landscape Enhancement Management Plan was made a success.

改善景觀的樹種 Species for aesthetics



鰲蒴錐
Castanopsis fissa



紅杜鵑
Rhododendron simsii

增加生物多樣性的樹種 Species for biodiversity



大頭茶
Polyspora axillaris

白桑
Morus alba



收獲豐富

本年4月28日，團隊在馬來西亞的一個頒獎典禮上獲頒園境護養業內享負盛名的傑出獎。從項目發展到獲獎，各種經歷都為團隊帶來無比滿足。麥女士說：「很高興在路政署有一支盡心盡力的團隊。項目規模如此龐大，單靠一己之力，實在難以完成。」回顧項目，麥女士如此作結：「作為園境師，我們希望創造人與環境共融的空間，讓世界變得更美好，因為這就是我們的使命。」✿

Award Brings Fulfilment

As for the prestigious 'Award of Excellence', given out on 28 April 2014 at a presentation ceremony in Malaysia, it offered yet another satisfying project experience for everyone involved. Ms Mak remarked, "It is most gratifying to have a dedicated team at the Highways Department. A project like this cannot be done by one person." When reflecting on the project, Ms Mak concluded, "As landscape architects, we help to create a sense of place and a special experience. In other words, our task is to make a better world to live in." ✿

不良品種的影響 — 銀合歡 Impact of the undesirable species – *Leucaena leucocephala*

銀合歡是一種具侵入性、外來的小喬木。它可生長至9米，而且生命力頑強，容易長成雜亂的灌叢，壓止本地物種的自然演替。銀合歡樹枝很脆弱，容易在颱風期間折斷。由於根部不穩固，所以容易在強風下倒塌。✿

Leucaena leucocephala is an invasive, exotic small tree that grows up to 9 metres high. It grows vigorously and forms dense thickets that prevent natural succession of native species. *Leucaena* has brittle branches that are easily broken off during typhoon. The poorly developed root system also makes the tree susceptible to fall under strong wind. ✿



銀合歡的串串果莢易於辨認
The pods of *Leucaena leucocephala* are easily recognised



銀合歡木質脆弱，容易危害公眾安全
The weak and brittle wood structure of *Leucaena leucocephala* poses potential hazard to public

知多一點我們最喜愛的古樹名木

Know more about Our Favourite Old and Valuable Trees

《古樹名木冊》記錄了在樓宇密集區的未批租政府土地，以及鄉村地區旅遊勝地的古樹名木，旨在優先保護這些樹木。

The Register of Old and Valuable Trees has recorded Old and Valuable Trees (OVTs) in Hong Kong on unleased Government land within built-up areas and tourist attraction spots in village areas for priority protection.

問：《古樹名木冊》上有多少棵古樹名木及樹木品種？

答：截至二零一四年七月十八日為止，《古樹名木冊》上共有495棵古樹名木，分別屬於81個樹木品種*。

Q : How many OVTs and species are there in the Register?

A : As at 18 July 2014, there are 495 OVTs in the Register comprising 81 species*.

問：《古樹名木冊》上最常見的是哪些樹木品種？

答：最常見的古樹名木品種有細葉榕（238棵）、樟樹（43棵）及黃葛樹（33棵）*。

Q : What are the most common OVT species in the Register?

A : The most common OVT species are: Chinese Banyan (*Ficus microcarpa*) (238), Camphor Tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*) (43) and Big-leaved Fig (*Ficus virens*) (33)*.



細葉榕是在《古樹名木冊》中最常見的樹種
Ficus microcarpa is the most common OVT species in the Register

問：本港的古樹名木有多少棵屬於本地品種？

答：現有345棵古樹名木屬於本地品種*。

Q : How many OVTs are native species to Hong Kong?

A : There are 345 OVTs which are native species.*



楓香是本土樹種
Liquidamber formosana is a native species

問：哪一棵古樹名木為全港最高？樹高多少米？

答：全港最高的古樹名木是位於香港動植物公園的白蘭樹（古樹名木登記編號 LCSD CW/43），以及位於維多利亞公園的吉貝樹（古樹名木登記編號 LCSD E/18），樹高均超過30米*。

Q : Which OVT is the tallest and how tall is it?

A : OVT no. LCSD CW/43 *Michelia x alba* in Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Garden and OVT no. LCSD E/18 *Ceiba pentandra* in Victoria Park are the tallest OVTs. Both are over 30m in height.*

問：本港哪一棵古樹名木的樹幹最粗，直徑多少米？

答：位於錦田的細葉榕（古樹名木登記編號 LCSD YL/6）樹幹最粗，離地面1.3米高的樹幹直徑超過7.7米。

Q : Which OVT has the thickest trunk and how big is it?

A : OVT no. LCSD YL/6 *Ficus microcarpa* in Kam Tin has the thickest trunk over 7.7m in trunk diameter at 1.3m level above ground.

問：本港哪一棵古樹名木的樹冠最闊，闊多少米？

答：全港樹冠最闊的兩棵古樹名木均為印度榕，直徑約46米，分別位於青山公路休憩處（古樹名木登記編號 LCSD KWT/3）及羅屋民族館休憩花園（古樹名木登記編號 ARCHSD E/2）。

Q : Which OVT has the widest crown spread and how wide is it?

A : OVT no. LCSD KWT/3 *Ficus elastica* in Castle Peak Road Sitting-out area and OVT no. ARCHSD E/2 *Ficus elastica* in Law Uk Folk Museum Rest Garden. Both have the widest crown spread diameter of about 46m.

*截至2014年7月18日的數據
Data as at 18 July 2014



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樹木專家交流活動

Exchange of tree experts in the region

發展局於2011年3月成立樹木管理專家小組，與樹木辦事處緊密合作，就樹木管理的政策和實務運作提供專業意見，以保育香港的樹木。樹木管理辦事處亦安排樹木管理專家小組成員與地區內專家進行專業交流，分享大家在樹木管理工作的知識及經驗。

樹木管理專家小組透過交流活動就樹木管理工作及共同關注的議題，如處理及防止褐根病的工作、樹木保育，特別是古老及有價值的樹木等交換意見和經驗。✿

The Development Bureau set up an Expert Panel on Tree Management (EPTM) in March 2011 to work closely with the Tree Management Office to provide the expertise in both policy and operational aspects concerning tree management, with the objective of promoting the well-being of trees in Hong Kong.

The Tree Management Office has been arranging professional exchanges for EPTM Members with experts in the regions to exchange their knowledge and experience in tree management work.

During the study visits, tree experts exchanged views and experience in the common concerns, such as handling and control of Brown Root Rot disease, tree preservation in particular with the old and valuable trees. ✿

出席與廣州市林業和園林局的工作會議及參觀有關設施
Members attending a meeting in the Administration of Forestry and Gardening of Guangzhou Municipality and visiting the facilities



專家小組成員與廣州市林業和園林局人員在樹木管理工作上交流意見
The EPTM Members in a meeting with the Administration of Forestry and Gardening of Guangzhou Municipality sharing views on tree management work



專家小組成員參觀廣州市園林科學研究所白雲苗圃
The visit of the EPTM Members to Baiyun Nursery, Guangzhou Institute of Landscape Gardening



專家小組成員與澳門民政總署園林綠化部的工作會議
The EPTM members in a working meeting with the Department of Gardens and Green Areas, Macau Civic and Municipal Bureau



專家小組成員參觀嘉思欄公園
The visit of the EPTM Members to Jardim de S. Francisco

澳門民政總署園林綠化部部長潘永華先生，同時亦是樹木管理專家小組成員之一，在2014年5月22日接待其他樹木管理專家小組成員，交流兩地的樹木管理工作及帶領參觀有關設施。

Mr PUN Wing-wah, Head of Department of Gardens and Green Areas, Macau Civic and Municipal Bureau, who is also a member of the EPTM, shared the experience in tree management work with other members of the EPTM and led the tour during the visit to Macau on 22 May 2014.

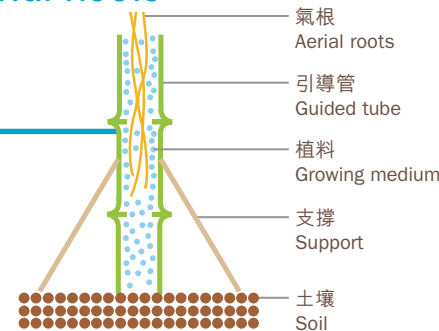
都市快拍 SNAPSHOTS

綠化措施 GREENING INITIATIVES



處理氣根的良好作業方式

Good Practice for Management of Aerial Roots



For some tree species, e.g. *Ficus microcarpa*, aerial roots can grow and reach the soil and gradually develop into prop-like supports that enhance the stability of the tree. These aerial roots will become lignified and gain in diameter to give support to expanding canopy and trunk. This growing characteristic also facilitates the species to compete with the adjacent plants.

In the management of these tree species, it is recommendable to facilitate the growth and development of these aerial roots where space allows. An effective method is to guide the new aerial roots to bamboo poles or tubes filled with growing medium. This can provide a favourable environment for the aerial roots to grow and reach the ground quickly.

Once you understand how these guided tube/bamboo works, you will appreciate how they are assisting the growth of aerial roots. Later you will see the growth of prop-like aerial roots when they reach the ground in future.✿

部分樹木品種（例如細葉榕），它們的氣根可以生長至泥土並會慢慢發展成支撐，改善樹木的穩定性。這些氣根會木質化及變粗，為增生的樹冠及枝幹提供額外支撐。這生長特色亦有助它們與四周植物競爭。

如有足夠空間，護養這些樹木品種時，我們建議促進它們氣根的生長及發展。其中一個有效的方法是利用注入植料的竹竿或喉管引導氣根，提供較佳的環境使氣根能更快生長至地面。

當你明白到這些竹竿或喉管的作用，你會更認同這種輔助氣根生長的方法。遲一些當氣根生長至地面，你便會見到氣根如何成為支撐，鞏固樹木的結構。✿



花
Flower

Photos from AFCD

果實
Fruit

珊瑚樹
Sweet Viburnum

學名: *Viburnum odoratissimum*

原產地: 中國南部、中南半島及印度東部。

Scientific name: *Viburnum odoratissimum*

Origin: Southern China, Indochina and eastern India.

每逢夏季，郊野及路邊可常看到一種結滿了一串串鮮紅色肉質核果的灌木或小喬木，在陽光照耀下它的果實猶如紅珊瑚般晶瑩剔透，故名為珊瑚樹。珊瑚樹在花果期以外的季節並不顯眼，辨認特徵主要包括灰褐色的樹皮、對生排列深綠而具光澤的葉片、葉背的主脈與側脈間有小撮黃色幼毛。珊瑚樹是本地原生樹種，能適應多種環境，它的花果為昆蟲和雀鳥提供食物，在生態系統中扮演著重要的角色。近年乃郊野公園植林計劃中經常種植的樹木之一。✿

You may have come across a shrub or small tree bearing clusters of small, red and fleshy drupes in the summer. Under the sun, the glittering red fruits are as attractive as red coral and hence it is named “Coral Tree” in Chinese. The Sweet Viburnum is a plain tree when it is not blooming or fruiting. Its major identification features include its brownish-grey tree bark, dark-green shiny leaves in opposite leaf arrangement, and a small bunch of fine yellow hairs at the junctions of midvein and lateral veins at the underside of the leaf. Sweet Viburnum is native to Hong Kong, adaptive to different environment, and plays an important role in the ecosystem as it provides fruit and nectar for birds and insects. It has become one of the most commonly planted tree species in country park afforestation programme in recent years. ✿

季節與觀賞 IN SEASON

給新一代的綠化及樹木知識

Greening and tree knowledge for the new generation

為促進學生及年青人對綠化和樹木管理課題的認識，發展局為中小學生編寫了教學套件以作教學用途。

To facilitate the understanding of greening and tree management topics among school students and young people, the Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section of Development Bureau has developed Teaching Toolkits for both Secondary and Primary School students.

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Greening, Landscape
and Tree Management
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愛護樹木
小冊子
Tree Care
Book

7 八月 星期四
Aug Thursday

下午 2:30pm - 下午 5:00pm

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

香港中央圖書館演講廳
Lecture Theatre, Hong Kong Central Library

9 八月 星期六
Aug Saturday

下午 2:30pm - 下午 3:30pm

☎ 2848 2334

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「科學為民」服務巡禮講座系列 連繫氣候變化到綠化措施—— 舒緩都市熱島效應及優化生活環境 “Science in the Public Service” Lecture Series Connecting Greening Works to Climate Change – Mitigating Heat Island effect and Enhancing Our Living Environment

香港天文台及發展局 綠化、園境及樹木管理組
Hong Kong Observatory & Greening, Landscape and
Tree Management Section, Development Bureau

香港科學館演講廳
Lecture Theatre, Hong Kong Science Museum

26 八月 星期二
Aug Tuesday

下午 3:00pm - 下午 4:30pm

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「最喜愛的古樹名木」講座 Seminar on “Our Favourite Old and Valuable Trees”

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

香港中央圖書館演講廳
Lecture Theatre, Hong Kong Central Library

備註：以上所有活動座位先到先得，額滿即止。

Note: For all activities, seats are offered on a first-come, first-served basis.

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 reading our quarterly newsletter. You are welcome to
contact us for any comments or suggestions:

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