

綠化

春

4.2015

季篇 SPRING

綠化、園境及樹木管理組期刊
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



移植大型樹木 — 渠務署的成功個案

Transplanting A Big Tree – DSD's Success Story

政府早前成功移植一棵苦楝樹，雖然過程漫長，偶有艱辛汗水，但團隊的努力最終都得到回報，並與大家分享成果。

2009年，政府正進行啟德發展計劃的籌備工作，並決定保留一棵在建築工程範圍內的苦楝樹。六年後的今天，該苦楝樹原本生長的地方已成為佐敦谷污水截流站，而大樹則在附近50米外的新居茂盛生長。

決定是否移植一棵樹木時需要考慮的因素包括樹木品種、樹齡、周邊環境、可用空間和移植的難度。負責移植項目的其中一位園境師歐陽倩雯表示：「我們希望可以保留樹木，盡量避免移除，但我們只會移植有價值和在移植後存活機會較高的樹木。」

在此個案中，移植的苦楝樹樹齡逾40年，高8米，闊8米，健康狀況非常良好。歐陽倩雯說：「苦楝樹的樹幹沒有損傷，工地又有足夠空間讓我們將樹木整個根部保留，大大減少移植對樹木造成的影響。」✿

It has been a long and sometimes painstaking process – but the team behind the transplanting of a large *Melia azedarach* (China-berry) are finally ready to toast the success of their efforts.

The attractive tree was picked out for special attention back in 2009, when government works were being planned to support the Kai Tak Development. Six years later and – with its original site now occupied by the new Jordan Valley Flow Interception Station – it is thriving in its new location, some 50 metres away.

When deciding whether to transplant a tree, various factors are considered – including species and age, site conditions, available space and the difficulty of the work involved. “We always want to save trees rather than fell them, but we only transplant trees we think have a good chance of survival,” says Angie Au-yeung, one of the landscape architects responsible for the task.

In this instance, the tree – which was over 40 years old and measured around 8 metres both in terms of height and in the width of its form – was considered to be in very good condition. “Luckily there was no trunk damage, and there was also enough space that we could capture the whole rootball and cause minimal damage to the tree,” says Angie. ✿

創新移植方法 Innovative transplanting approach

1

實地考察 Site Investigation

從樹幹對出
3米挖探坑
Trial trench
at 3m from
the trunk



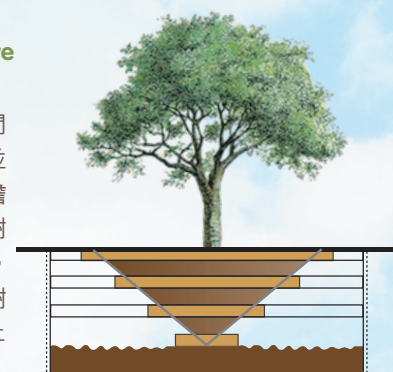
為確定根部生長範圍及根球大小，項目團隊共開了六個探井，從而設計出一個長6.4米，闊6.4米及深3米的樹盆。

To determine the root extent and thus the root ball size, a total of six trial pits were excavated. As a result, a tree pot with the dimensions of 6.4m long x 6.4m wide x 3m deep was designed to hold the tree.

2

挑戰及創新方法 Challenge & Innovative approach

由於苦楝樹附近的空間有限，傳統方形樹盆並不適用。項目團隊大膽創新，利用打樁機在樹下以45度角打進樁柱，造成一個倒三角形的樹盆，這樣既可減少泥土及支架的重量達60%，又可縮小所需的空間。



The space available around the *Melia azedarach* was limited. The traditional rectangular root container couldn't be used. The project team devised a solution whereby a piling machine was used to drive metal frames under the tree at a 45° angle, producing an inverted triangular-shaped container. This reduced the lifting weight by 60 per cent, and also the overall working space.

以綠為先 TAKING THE LEAD

苦楝樹的花
Flowers of *Melia azedarach*





曾杏倫和歐陽倩雯分享苦楝樹移植的成功個案及獲獎感受時表示：「我們很高興在啟德發展區內可以成功保育如此大型的樹木，這確實有助改善區內景觀和環境。」

“We felt very pleased to preserve such a large tree within the development area. It really helps to improve the urban landscape and environment,” Helen Tsang and Angie Au-yeung shared this success story in big tree transplanting and an award of the project.

3 移植 Transplanting



2011年4月，一輛可負載達210噸的大型吊機，連同兩部分別可承載170噸重量的拖車，將苦楝樹移到鄰近的臨時棲息地。

In April 2011, the *Melia azedarach* was lifted, using a large crawler crane with a safe working load of 210 tonnes, onto two 170-tonne trailers and taken to an adjacent temporary nursery site.

4 遷移完成 Relocation Completed



三年後，在污水截流站的工程完成後，苦楝樹終於可以遷移至新居所生長。

Three years later, the tree was transferred to its new home after construction of flow interception station was completed.

克服「移植衝擊」 Overcoming “transplant shock”

樹木在移植後，會承受樹木學所謂的「移植衝擊」，移植後妥善的護理相當重要。

另一位負責的園境師曾杏倫指出：「位於啟德的苦楝樹至今已重新種植超過一年。去年夏天，苦楝樹的樹葉較以往稀疏，但這是正常的。樹木被移植後，健康必定受到影響，最初幾年通常會出現害蟲和真菌。」

工地人員每月均會為苦楝樹作檢查，樹藝師每年亦會到場檢查兩次，以確保樹木逐漸回復健康。苦楝樹現正得到悉心照料，喜愛樹木的朋友大可放心。✿

When any tree is transplanted, it causes “transplant shock” in arboriculture term. Careful post-transplanting maintenance is crucial during the period.

“The tree at Kai Tak has been in the ground for over a year now,” says Helen Tsang, another involved landscape architect. “Last summer the foliage was a little less than before but this is normal – tree health is usually impacted by being uprooted and we often observe some pests and fungus in the first few years.”

Inspections are being conducted by site staff every month and by an arborist twice a year to ensure the tree gradually returns to full health. Tree-lovers can rest assured it is in good hands. ✿

知多一點點 DO YOU KNOW?



加強版「樹木園境地圖」應用程式 Enhanced “Tree and Landscape Map App”

應用程式以輕鬆的手法從綠化的角度介紹各區別具特色的樹木、獨特的園境設計和綠化空間。內容涵蓋開放給公眾的各類型園境和綠化景點。地圖亦介紹了一些特別的古樹名木、景觀樹、行道樹群、石牆樹、海濱長廊和大草坪等。應用程式亦會顯示建議步行／車行路線、距離及路程所需時間，使市民更方便計劃行程，好好暢遊各區的綠化景點。新版本的搜尋功能以**公園設施**（例如兒童遊樂場、小食亭、體育設施、洗手間等）、**水景、草坪、歷史遺跡、雕塑和觀賞季節／主題種植**等來分類。✿

The Map series is prepared from the perspective of greening in a lively approach, introducing special trees, landscape designs and green spaces in each of the 18 districts. It covers various landscape and greening attractions that are publicly accessible. The map series also covers the special Old and Valuable Trees, elegant landscape trees, lush avenue trees, unique stone wall trees, promenades, big lawn areas, etc. For a better trip planning, the App would generate a proposed walking/driving route to selected attractions with information of distance and travelling time. The updated version has enhanced sorting tools such as **Facilities** (e.g. Children’s Playground, Kiosk, Sports Facility, Toilet, etc.), **Water Features, Lawn, Historical Features, Sculptures, Seasonal Feature/Thematic Plantings**, etc. ✿



下載新版本的
應用程式
Download
enhanced
mobile app



Photos
from
AFCD

學名：Castanopsis fissa

原產地：香港、中國、泰國及越南

Scientific name：Castanopsis fissa

Origin：Hong Kong, China,
Thailand and Vietnam

蠟荊錐是本地原生的常綠喬木，每年春末綻放著一束束米黃色的小花，形態如串串煙花般燦爛盛放，十分奪目。蠟荊錐的果實是一顆卵形的橡實，內藏著堅果並由許多鱗片包裹而組成，它如很多殼斗科的橡實般也含有豐富的澱粉質。由於蠟荊錐生長迅速又能夠適應貧瘠土壤，故被廣泛應用於郊野公園植林優化及改善土壤侵蝕的種植計劃中。✿

Castanopsis fissa (Castanopsis) is an evergreen tree species native to Hong Kong. In late spring, the tree canopy comes into blossom with bunches of eye-catching small beige coloured flowers which resemble blazing fireworks. The fruit of Castanopsis is an egg-shaped acorn composed of a nut which is closely wrapped with scales. The acorns of Castanopsis, like many species of Fagaceae, are rich in starch. Due to its fast-growing ability and ready establishment in poor soil, Castanopsis has been widely used in the Country Park Plantation Enhancement Scheme and for soil erosion control. ✿

季節與觀賞 IN SEASON



風雨季前樹木管理的預防措施

Prepare for the wet season – precautionary measures on tree management

樹木是有生命的，其狀況會隨時間和環境因素而改變。業主應最少每年一次檢查物業範圍內的樹木，並在風雨季來臨前採取適當的防範措施。日常的樹木護養工作應由合資格的樹藝師／樹木專家或園藝服務供應商進行。

Trees are living organisms and their condition may change with time. Owners should inspect trees within their premises at least once a year and take appropriate precautionary measures before the onset of the wet season. Routine tree maintenance works should be carried out by an arborist/tree specialist or a competent landscape service provider.

護養樹木誰有責？

物業業主有責任護養其物業地段範圍內的樹木，並因應土地契約條款而承擔護養地段範圍內或毗鄰地方的樹木。倘若物業業權屬於共同擁有，可由業主立案法團統籌所有業主共同承擔責任的樹木護養工作。

如何減低樹木倒塌的風險？

樹木的具體或潛在風險經評估後，可採取下列方法減低其風險：

- 限制場地使用；
- 拆除或移走可能會被倒塌的樹木或枝條擊中的物件；
- 定期監測樹木和／或現場環境；
- 適當修剪樹木枝條；
- 安裝纜索、鋼釘和支撐架；及
- 移除樹木（如樹木因任何結構缺陷或枯死而需要移除，業主應按照土地契約上有關條款跟進處理）。

沒有妥善護養樹木，有何後果？

假如沒有妥善護養樹木，樹木可能會腐壞，甚至倒塌，導致人命傷亡和財物損失。如果不幸發生意外，業主可能需要承擔大筆修葺物業的費用，及向受影響人士作出賠償。✿

Who is responsible?

Property owners are responsible for trees within their lots and may also be liable under specific lease conditions for the maintenance of trees within or adjoining their lot. If a building is held in multiple ownership, it is preferable for the Owners' Corporation to coordinate the maintenance of the trees for which the owners are collectively responsible.

How to reduce Tree Risk?

Depending on the identified tree risks, abatement measures may include –

- Restricting access;
- Removal or relocating the objects that may be hit by a fallen tree/branch;
- Monitoring tree and/or site conditions;
- Appropriate pruning;
- Cabling, bracing and propping; and
- Tree removal (In case of any defective tree or dead tree requiring removal, the tree owner should follow the requirement stipulated in the lease conditions where applicable).

What would happen if trees are not maintained properly?

If a tree is not well maintained, it will deteriorate and a tree failure may occur. This could result in injury to persons or damage to properties. If this happens, the owner may have to incur great expense to repair property and to compensate the victims. ✿



下載手機應用程式報告有問題樹木
Download mobile app to report problematic trees



1 選擇“新個案”
Choose “New Submission”

2 選擇“投訴”
Choose “Complaint”

3 輸入有問題樹木的資料（文字或錄音）
Provide details of the problematic tree (text or voice message)

4 提供相片或影片
Add photo or video

5 有問題樹木的位置（可用手機GPS定位）
Location of the problematic tree (using GPS)

6 輸入聯絡人資料
Provide contact details

7 遞交表格
Click to send

其他報告途徑：
Other reporting methods:
☎ 1823
✉ tellme@1823.gov.hk

都市快拍 SNAPSHOTS



✓ 樹基須留有足夠空間，不應栽種植物
Maintain sufficient space clear of vegetation at the base of trees



✗ 不應在樹基周圍大量栽種植物
Dense planting around trunk base should be avoided

成齡樹的管理指引 Management Guidelines for Mature Trees

健康及結構良好的成齡樹，是一個城市的重要資產。成齡樹如受壓或受損，復元能力有限。因此，採取主動的預防措施，對制訂成齡樹管理策略至為重要。

為了促進成齡樹的健康生長和穩定結構，使樹木壽命得以延長，樹木管理辦事處最近發出了一份《成齡樹的管理指引》。✿

Mature trees, in particular those with good health and structure, are important assets to a city. They have limited ability to recover from stress and damage, proactive and preventive measures are the critical elements in the formulation of management strategies for mature trees.

To promote the health and structural stability of mature trees and optimise their longevity, the Tree Management Office has recently issued the “Management Guidelines for Mature Trees”. ✿

下載指引
Download the guidelines



「綠化伙伴」運動 “Be Our Greening Partner”



「綠化伙伴」運動透過舉辦不同類型的綠化推廣活動，以培養市民愛護綠化環境和樹木的態度，增

加對樹木管理的知識。這些活動包括講座、研討會、植樹日、樹木導賞及展覽等等，有關資訊會在「綠化」網站及「綠化伙伴」運動的Facebook作定期更新。✿



“Be Our Greening Partner” campaign aims to foster love and care for green environment and trees; enhance public knowledge of tree management through organizing various kinds of activities for promotion on greening, which include talks, seminars, tree planting days, guided tours for tree appreciation, exhibitions, etc. Relevant information will be updated regularly on Greening website and the Campaign’s Facebook. ✿

想又快又環保地獲取到更多綠化資料，只要填妥綠化網站內《綠化伙伴約章》的電子表格，成為綠化伙伴就可以了！

Fill in the Greening Partner Charter online and become a Greening Partner, you will receive the latest greening information in a fast and environmental friendly way!



5 六月 星期五
June Friday

下午 2:30pm - 下午 5:00pm

☎ 2848 2334

www.trees.gov.hk

全民監察樹木狀況講座

Public Seminar on Community Surveillance of 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

以上公眾講座，費用全免，有興趣人士請依時出席，座位先到先得，額滿即止。

Free admission for the above public seminars. Interested parties are welcome to join the seminars as scheduled and seats are available on a first-come, first-served basis

Every

Sat, Sun

逢星期六及日

上午 10:00am - 下午 12:00pm

下午 2:30pm - 下午 4:30pm

☎ 2723 6891

www.lcsd.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

Leisure and Cultural Services Department

九龍公園綠化教育資源中心研習室

Lecture Room of the Centre, Kowloon Park

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:

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: greening@devb.gov.hk

採用環保紙印製 This is printed on environmentally friendly paper



請閱讀網上版本
READ ONLINE
VERSION

www.greening.gov.hk