

齊來參與「綠化伙伴」運動

Let's participate in "Be Our Greening Partner" Campaign

「我喜愛翠綠環境，但我可怎樣多一點參與推動這個城市的綠化工作？」對於城市綠化空間充滿熱誠的綠化支持者及樹木愛好者而言，或許都會遇到這個疑問。發展局綠化、園境及樹木管理組舉辦「綠化伙伴」運動，目的是為了提供一個平台，讓社區能夠更廣泛地參與我們的城市綠化工作。

何謂「綠化伙伴」運動？

「綠化伙伴」運動的目的是向大眾推廣綠化和樹木保育，從而讓普羅大眾一同參與，及為綠化香港出一分力。綠化、園境及樹木管理組希望透過《綠化伙伴約章》和舉辦一系列公眾教育及社區活動，培養市民愛護綠化環境和樹木的態度，增加大家對樹木管理的知識，為建立和保持優美的綠化社區注入正能量。這些活動包括社區樹木監察講座、園境設計研討會、樹木欣賞和古樹名木導賞團等。



為何參加「綠化伙伴」運動？

市民參與是推行綠化及樹木保育中非常重要的一環。此外，政府及市民同心協力，可有效地推動綠化及樹木保育。以舉辦社區監察樹木活動為例，公眾在參與這些社區活動後，對樹木的知識有所提升，一方面可以幫助大家將私人範圍內的樹木護理得更好，另一方面亦可協助他們辨識及舉報社區內有問題的樹木，以便相關部門可以及時採取適當的行動，從而減低樹木倒塌的風險和萬一有樹木倒塌時所引致的損失。

甚麼是《綠化伙伴約章》？

在「綠化伙伴」運動中一個重點項目是推行《綠化伙伴約章》。這約章是一份自願聲明，任何機構或個人均可簽署約章成為「綠化伙伴」，承諾同心協力為推動香港優質綠化環境及樹木管理，為共同目標作出貢獻。✿

"I love green environment, but how can I participate more in promoting the greening of our city?" Greening advocates and tree lovers with passion for green space for our city may come across this query in their mind. Greening, Landscape and Tree Management (GLTM) Section of the Development Bureau launches the "Be Our Greening Partner" Campaign with a view to providing a platform for a wider participation of the community in our city's greening work.

What is "Be Our Greening Partner" Campaign?

The objective of the "Be Our Greening Partner" Campaign is to promote greening and tree care and engage people from all walks of life to participate and contribute in the greening of Hong Kong. By launching the 'Greening Partner Charter' and organising a series of public education and community involvement activities, GLTM Section aims to foster love and care for green environment and trees, as well as to enhance public knowledge of tree management and inject positive energy into the building and sustaining of a beautiful green environment in our community. The activities include community tree surveillance talks, landscape design seminars, tree appreciation visits, Old and Valuable Tree guided tours, etc.



Why participating in the "Be Our Greening Partner" Campaign?

Greening and tree care are best handled with the participation of citizens. Besides, collaborative effort by the Government and the community is an effective means in promoting greening and tree care. Taking activities organised for community tree surveillance as an example, participation in these activities will enhance public's knowledge on trees and facilitate tree management in private areas on one hand, and assist identification and reporting of problem trees in public areas to relevant Government departments for timely actions on the other hand, thereby minimising the risk of tree failure and the damage as a result of tree failure.

What is 'Greening Partner Charter'?

One of the key activities of the Campaign is the launching of the 'Greening Partner Charter'. The Charter is a voluntary statement. Interested parties can subscribe to this Charter as organisations or individuals, pledging promotion on quality green environment and better tree management in Hong Kong and working together towards this common goal. ✿

歡迎透過網頁參加《綠化伙伴約章》，成為「綠化伙伴」及瀏覽「綠化伙伴」運動的資料及最新動態。請立即行動！
You are welcome to subscribe to the 'Greening Partner Charter' and find out more about the "Be Our Greening Partner" Campaign and coming events through the website. Join us now!



「綠化伙伴」運動 — 樹木專家研討會 "Be Our Greening Partner" Campaign – Tree Expert Seminar



研討會講者接受聽眾提問。
The speakers of the Seminar were taking questions from the audience.

為開展「綠化伙伴」運動，來自香港、澳門及廣州著名的樹木專家及主辦者在2013年5月25日舉行的研討會中分享他們在樹木管理上的專業知識。各專家同為樹木管理專家小組成員，包括香港大學詹志勇講座教授、廣州華南農業大學莊雪影教授、來自澳門的潘永華先生、香港長春社總監蘇國賢先生及發展局樹木管理辦事處周錦超博士。✿

To mark the commencement of the "Be Our Greening Partner" Campaign, a group of renowned tree experts from Hong Kong, Macau and Guangzhou, who are also Members of the Expert Panel on Tree Management, namely Professor JIM Chi-yung, The University of Hong Kong; Professor ZHUANG Xueying, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou; Mr PUN Wing-wah, Macau; Mr Ken SO Kwok-yin, Chief Executive, Conservancy Association, Hong Kong; and Dr Lawrence Chau, Tree Management Office, Development Bureau, shared their expert views on tree management in a seminar on 25 May 2013. ✿

知多一點點 DO YOU KNOW?



土沉香與「香港」之得名

土沉香 *Aquilaria sinensis* (Lour.) Sprengle 又名牙香樹、白木香，還有一個美麗的名字叫做「女兒香」。原產於華南各省，屬常綠喬木，有平滑及淺灰色的樹幹、卵形及葉脈幼細的葉片和黃綠色的小花。在夏天，可看到一個個綠色的果實掛在樹上。土沉香的用途廣泛，它的樹脂可製成香料或供藥用，木材可製線香，而樹皮可用來造紙。

土沉香與我們現居地的名稱有甚麼關係呢？根據羅香林教授撰寫的《一八四二年以前之香港及其對外交通》及其他有關資料，自明朝至清初，東莞一帶及現今香港滙源（沙田）及沙螺灣（大嶼山西面）等處大量種植土沉香，每年區內「莞香」的貿易總額達銀錠數萬兩。至今，沙田大圍香粉寮仍保留有關地名。香農將土沉香的产品——琥珀狀、半透明的香塊（又稱「莞香」）——從陸路運到尖沙頭（又稱香埗頭，即今日的尖沙咀），再用舢舨運往石排灣（即今日的香港仔），再轉運至廣州和蘇浙等地及東南亞，甚至遠達阿拉伯。因此，石排灣這個販運香品的港口被稱為「香港」，即「香的港口」，後來「香港」更成為整個海島的名稱。

但到了清朝初年，朝廷為了清剿海患，勒令東南沿海居民向內陸遷徙50里（約30公里，包括現今香港全境）維時二十多年（約1662 – 1684），種植土沉香的農業因此受到很大的影響。

現時香港已沒有出產土沉香作經濟用途，然而香港的氣候及水土適宜土沉香生長，因此土沉香已成為本地郊野常見的樹種。

香港這個名稱的起源，雖然有多種說法，但普遍認為香港即「香的港口」。

Despite various explanations for the origin of the name of Hong Kong, it is widely believed that Hong Kong derives its name from "Fragrant Harbour" or "Incense Harbour".

由於國際貿易市場對沉香木的需求甚殷，威脅到它的可持續利用。瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約已將土沉香屬各種植物的國際貿易納入管制；而在香港則受香港法例第586章《保護瀕危動植物物種條例》管制。在中國內地因遭砍伐，成林的面積銳減，只剩下零星的分佈，土沉香已被列為「易危物種」。因此，國務院將它列入為「國家二級重點保護植物」，予以保護。✿



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Aquilaria sinensis and Origin of the Name of Hong Kong

Aquilaria sinensis (Lour.) Sprengle, with a common name "incense tree", is an evergreen tree species native to South China. Its trunk is smooth and light grey, leaves are oval-shaped with fine veins, and flowers are small and yellowish green. In summer, plenty of oval-shaped green fruits can be seen hanging on it. It is a useful plant as the resin naturally formed or extracted from wood can be used for making incense and Chinese medicine, its wood for joss sticks, and its bark for paper.

What is the relationship between this handsome tree and the name of the place we are living in? According to "Hong Kong and Its External Communication before 1842", a book written by Professor Lo Hsiang-lin, and other reference materials, incense tree was planted in large numbers in Tung Koon (Dongguan) District and the New Territories of Hong Kong, particularly at Lik Yuen (Shatin) and Sha Lo Wan (the west of Lantau Island) during the Ming (1368 – 1644 A.D.) and till early Qing Dynasty. Annual trade volume in the region amounted tens of thousands tael of silver. Local place nowadays still retains related name, such as Heung Fan Liu (literally means Incense Sticks Workshop) in Tai Wai, Shatin. The products of incense tree, pieces of incense each shaped like an amber, were transported through land routes from the production areas to Tsim Sha Tau (now Tsim Sha Tsui) and then by sampan to Shek Pai Wan (now Aberdeen), where incense products were finally exported to destinations in the Mainland China including Guangzhou, Suzhou, Zhejiang, Southeast Asia and places as far as Arabia. Shek Pai Wan, the harbour

在香港，近來亦有發生非法砍伐及偷竊土沉香的案件，情況令人關注。

Illegal exploitation of the species has spread into Hong Kong recently – and so the situation of *Aquilaria sinensis* in Hong Kong calls for our attention.

exporting incense, was therefore named "Fragrant Harbour" ("Heung Harbour"), to the extent that the whole island was later known as Hong Kong.

However, during the early Ching (Qing) Dynasty (c. 1662 – 1684 A.D.), in order to counter the coastal attacks by Ming relicts, all coastal habitants were evacuated to inlands by 50 li (about 30km, which include the whole territory of modern Hong Kong) for more than two decades. Therefore, the planting industries of incense tree were seriously affected.

Today, the harvesting of incense tree for economic uses has disappeared in Hong Kong. However, as the climate and soil conditions in Hong Kong are suitable for the growth of incense tree, it has become a common tree species in our countryside.

High demand in the trade of the fragrant, resinous wood (agarwood) of *Aquilaria* spp. makes the harvest unsustainable. Therefore the import and export of all different species of *Aquilaria* including the native *Aquilaria sinensis* are regulated internationally under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and locally under the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance Cap. 586. The species is considered vulnerable in mainland China due to over exploitation there and, therefore has been listed as a Wild Plant under State Protection (Category II) in China owing to the decline in its distribution. In Hong Kong the species is common in lowland forests and fung shui woodlands. ✿

以綠為先 TAKING THE LEAD



樹木健康護理及認識褐根病講座

Public Talk on Plant Health Care and Brown Root Rot Disease

綠化、園境及樹木管理組

2013年8月6日(星期二)
下午2:30 - 5:30
銅鑼灣香港中央圖書館演講廳
查詢: 2848 2334

Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section

6 August 2013 (Tuesday)
2:30 - 5:30pm
Lecture Hall, Central Library, Causeway Bay
Enquiries: 2848 2334

www.greening.gov.hk

香港仔樹木廊導賞服務 Aberdeen Tree Centre Guided Tour

漁農自然護理署

週一至週日
(週二(公眾假期除外)、
農曆新年年初一及初二休息)
上午9:00 - 下午5:00
香港仔郊野公園
即場報名參加
查詢: 2555 2179

Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Every Monday to Sunday
(closed on Tuesday, except public holidays,
and the first two days of Chinese New Year)
9:00am - 5:00pm
Aberdeen Country Park, Walk-in
Enquiries: 2555 2179

www.natureintouch.gov.hk

園藝班 Horticulture Courses

康樂及文化事務署

逢星期六或星期日上課，
每節一小時四十五分
尖沙咀柯士甸道二十二號
九龍公園辦事處一樓
動物園及園藝教育組課室
查詢: 2601 8067

Leisure and Cultural Services Department

1.75 hours per session on every Saturday or Sunday
Classroom of the Zoo & Horticulture Education
Unit at 1/F, Kowloon Park Office, 22 Austin Road,
Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon
Enquiries: 2601 8067

www.lcsd.gov.hk

「知多一點點」導賞團 "Know More" guided tour

香港濕地公園

逢星期六、日及公眾假期
上午10:30及下午2:30
(約1.5小時)

香港濕地公園3號導賞點

報名: 於舉行時間10分鐘前往
集合點即場報名。名額有限，
預約以先到先得方式安排，
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Hong Kong Wetland Park

Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays
10:30am and 2:30pm
(About 1.5 hours)

Orientation Point 3, Hong Kong Wetland Park

Enrollment: Please enroll 10 minutes before the departure
time at Gathering Point 3. Seats are limited. Enrollment based
on first-come-first-served basis prior to the date of visit.

www.wetlandpark.com

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

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人物介紹 PROFILES

學童化身綠化伙伴 推動校園綠色文化 Local School Children Excel as Greening Partners

浸信會呂明才小學在推行綠化學習方面，於本港享有盛名，從校園地面充滿創意的「生態園」，以及位於禮堂頂層色彩繽紛的綠化天台，均可見該校在推動綠化方面不遺餘力。

這間位於沙田的學校充滿活力，四周種滿超過100種植物及1 200盆盆栽，鼓勵學生親身瞭解生態環境。在得到優質教育基金的資助下，「生態園」於2002年開放。園內除了由學生及老師悉心栽種的芒果、香蕉及其他果樹外，還飼養了各種動物如蜥蜴、龜、日本錦鯉及兔子等，讓學生學習照顧小動物。隨著「生態園」的成功，學校於2011年，在慶祝30周年校慶的同時宣佈綠化禮堂天台，興建「蝴蝶園」。「蝴蝶園」現種有多種植物，吸引蝴蝶在該處產卵，讓學生可以自由地觀察蝴蝶從幼蟲開始蛻變成蝶的生命週期。

提倡綠色校園

學校的各個學科均加入了綠化保育元素，而一群多才多藝的學生更組成「環保大使」，大力推廣環保，並積極提出保護環境的建議，如將收集雨水系統的水循環再用，以作灌溉用途。黃潔蓮校長表示：「同學們可通過栽種植物及照顧動物，從中明白珍惜生命的重要性。」

創意持續湧現

政府的綠化、園境及樹木管理組在6月26日為全校舉行講座，令學生份外雀躍。綠化、園境及



樹木管理組的職員向大家介紹政府資源，例如24小時服務的1823公眾熱線，負責受理有關病樹的查詢及投訴，並會提供其他服務。其中一名「環保大使」建議：「我們可在樹木的旁邊放上指示牌，讓訪客知道要愛惜樹木。」而另一名大使則提議舉行植樹活動：「這可有助減少溫室氣體，並改善空氣質素。」他希望透過這類有趣的義工活動，喚起社區對環保的關注。

積極參與綠化運動

作為政府「綠化伙伴」運動的參與機構，浸信會呂明才小學的綠化環保活動除可讓學生享受學習之餘，亦可讓他們養成一生受用的良好習慣。無論是預防清明節期間的山火以減少燒毀樹木，抑或是將種子帶回家種植，學生們這些身體力行實踐綠化香港的例子，均是政府推行「綠化伙伴」運動時期望得到的成果。截至2013年7月底，已有約200間機構及2 800名個別人士簽署了《綠化伙伴約章》，成為「綠化伙伴」，致力締造更翠綠、更清新的香港。✿

With its innovative 'Eco Garden' on the ground floor and colourful 'Green Roof' atop, Baptist Lui Ming Choi Primary School enjoys a unique reputation in Hong Kong for learning about greening.

Enriched with over 100 species of greenery and 1 200 potted plants, the dynamic Sha Tin school encourages students to learn about ecology first-hand. With support from the Quality Education Fund, the Eco Garden opened in 2002. It features mangoes, bananas and other fruits planted by students and teachers, and is also home to diverse animals like lizards, tortoises, Japanese koi and rabbits, all joyfully looked after by students. The Eco Garden's success led to the creation of the 'Green Roof' in 2011 during the school's 30th anniversary. The Green Roof attracts egg-laying butterflies, and students freely monitor the butterflies' life cycle from larvae on.



Enthusiastic Advocates

According to school principal Ms Wong Kit-lin, conservation is incorporated into every study subject. "Through planting and taking care of animals, students learn to cherish life," she explained. Students hope soon to recycle water from an on-site aquarium for irrigation

purposes, one of several initiatives championed by the school's 'Green Ambassadors', an accomplished group of students who strongly promote eco-friendly practices.

Ideas Keep Coming

A school-wide talk on June 26th by the Government's Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section (GLTM) especially energised the students. The GLTM staff described resources like '1823', a 24-hour public hotline to field enquiries and complaints about sick trees among other services. One Green Ambassador said, "We could put signs near trees so visitors can learn not to damage them." Another Ambassador suggested fun volunteer activities to boost community awareness: "Planting trees can help reduce greenhouse gases and improve air quality."

A Flourishing Campaign

Indeed, the school's eco-friendly activities help students enjoy learning while developing good habits that could last a lifetime. Whether advocating a reduction in hill fires during Ching Ming Festival to avoid depleting trees or bringing seeds home for planting, the students' inspiring example is what the Government hoped for when launching the "Be Our Greening Partner" Campaign. As of late July 2013, around 200 organisations and 2 800 individuals have subscribed to the 'Greening Partner Charter', dedicated to bringing about a greener, fresher Hong Kong. ✿

參與「綠化伙伴」運動，歡迎瀏覽
To join the campaign, please visit

www.greening.gov.hk

綠化 Greening

7.2013 | 夏季篇
SUMMER

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



人物介紹
PROFILES



都市快拍
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季節與觀賞
IN SEASON



香港特別行政區政府
發展局
Development Bureau
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

香港的野牡丹 Melastomas in Hong Kong

野牡丹名稱雖包含「牡丹」一詞，卻跟賀年年花牡丹(毛茛科、芍藥屬)沒有直接關係。香港的野牡丹屬共有4種，包括野牡丹、毛茛、地蕊和細葉野牡丹，是本地常見的原生種灌木或亞灌木。紫紅色的花朵在春夏季節間開放，艷麗奪目。花朵為昆蟲提供花蜜，而其果實亦能為鳥類和小動物提供食物。由於野牡丹能夠在較酸性和貧瘠的土壤生長、耐旱和對環境的適應能力亦很強，故已應用於郊野種植及植被復原項目中。✿

Although the Chinese name of Melastomas has included wording of one of the Chinese New Year flower species 'Peony' (*Paeonia* spp, Family Ranunculaceae), they have no close relationship in terms of classification. There are four kinds of Melastomas in Hong Kong, including the Common Melastoma, Blood-red Melastoma, Twelve-stamened Melastoma and Intermediate Melastoma, which are shrubs or subshrubs species commonly found and native to Hong Kong. The glamorous and conspicuous flowers are reddish purple and blossom in summer, which provide nectar for insects while their fruits are food source for birds and small animals. In addition, Melastomas can also be used in re-habilitation and planting programmes in countryside since they are tolerant to acidic soil and drought, and are highly adaptive to the environment. ✿

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中文名：野牡丹屬

學名：*Melastoma* species

原產地：除香港外，亦分佈於中國大陸、東南亞、澳洲北部及太平洋島嶼

香港觀賞勝地：山坡、路旁及溪邊的灌木叢中

Common name: Melastoma

Scientific name: *Melastoma* species

Origin: Apart from Hong Kong, these species can also be found in mainland China, SE Asia, N Australia, and Pacific Islands

Viewing in HK: Thickets at hillsides, along footpaths and stream banks

季節與觀賞 IN SEASON