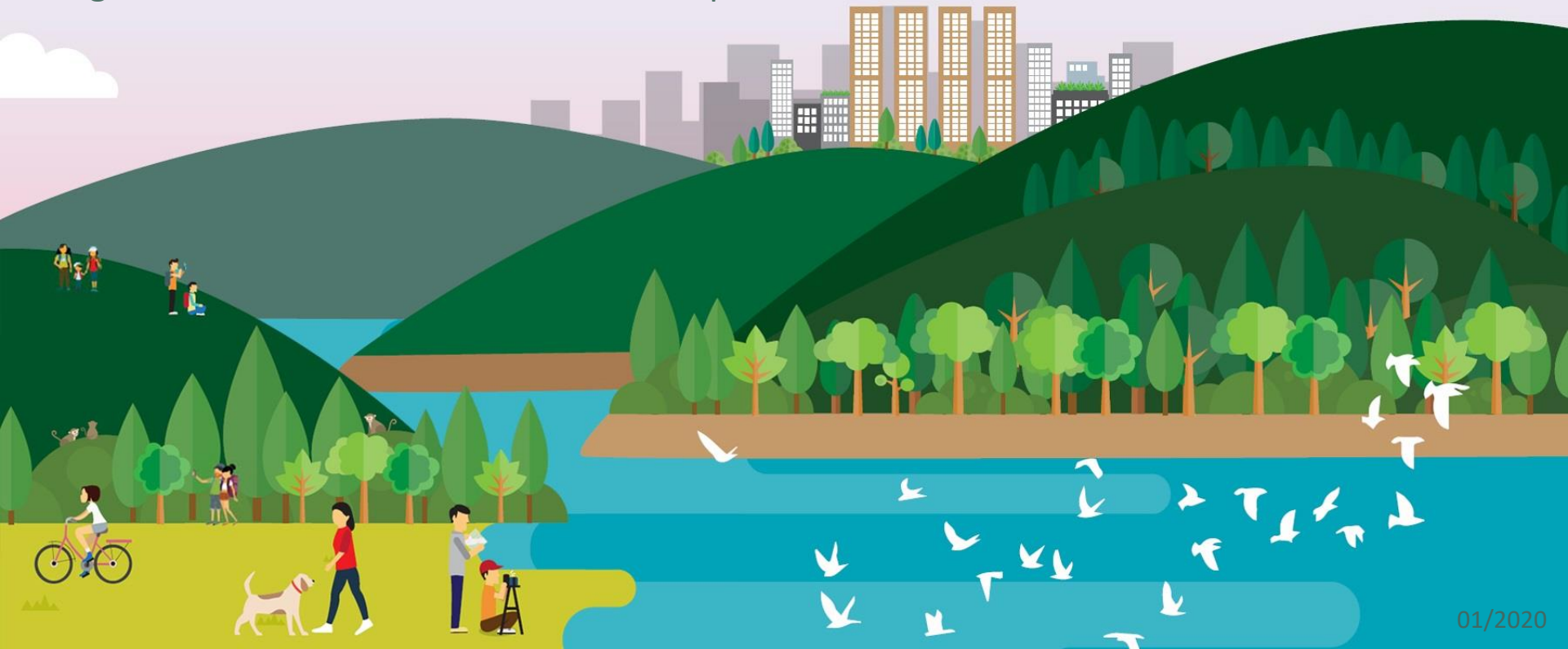


Landscape Planting for Building Resilience & Enhancing Biodiversity

Jackie YIP

Senior Conservation Officer
Agriculture, Fisheries & Conservation Department



01/2020

ipcc

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

CLIMATE CHANGE 2014

Synthesis Report



A REPORT OF THE
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE



ipbes



The regional assessment report on
BIODIVERSITY AND
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES
**FOR ASIA AND
THE PACIFIC**



Media Release: Nature's Dangerous Decline 'Unprecedented'; Species Extinction Rates 'Accelerating'



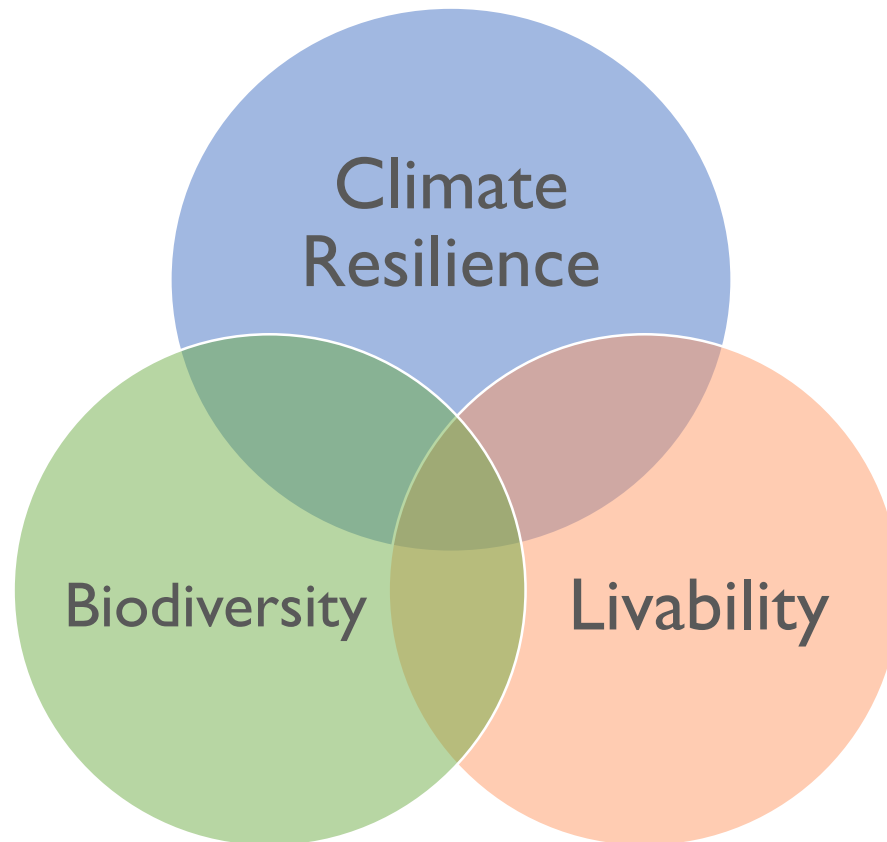
Science and Policy
for People and Nature

<https://www.ipbes.net/>

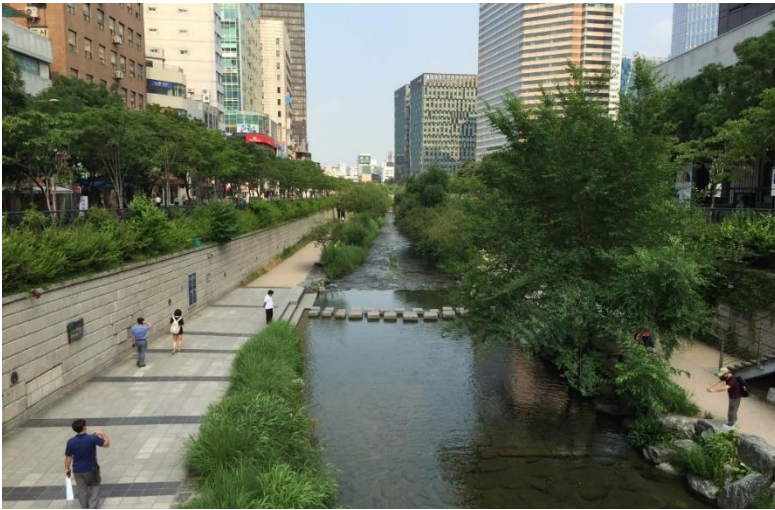


Nature-based solutions to climate change

- Urban greening
e.g. urban forests; green roof, vertical greening
- Sustainable drainage systems
e.g. rain gardens, restored drainage channels, constructed wetlands



Enhancing biodiversity in urban areas



Enhancing biodiversity in urban areas

Scale	Actions / Design elements for conserving or enhancing biodiversity
Regional Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect natural habitats• Delineate buffer areas and riparian setback• Provide city blue/green space networks as ecological corridors/ stepping stones
City Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restore degraded habitats• Revitalise drainage channels• Stormwater retention pond• Eco-shoreline
Local Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ecological gardens / conservation corners• Roadside/ rooftop / vertical greening• Rain garden, bioswale• Urban agriculture• Wildlife-friendly structure (e.g. bat box)

Principles



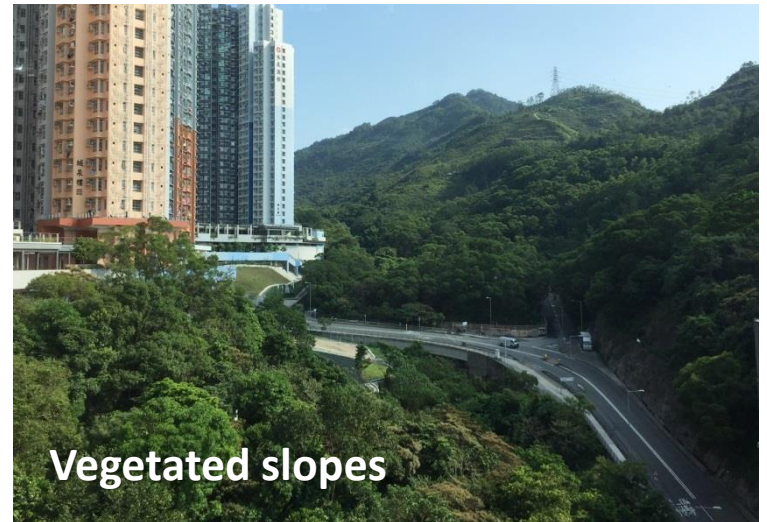
1
Connectivity

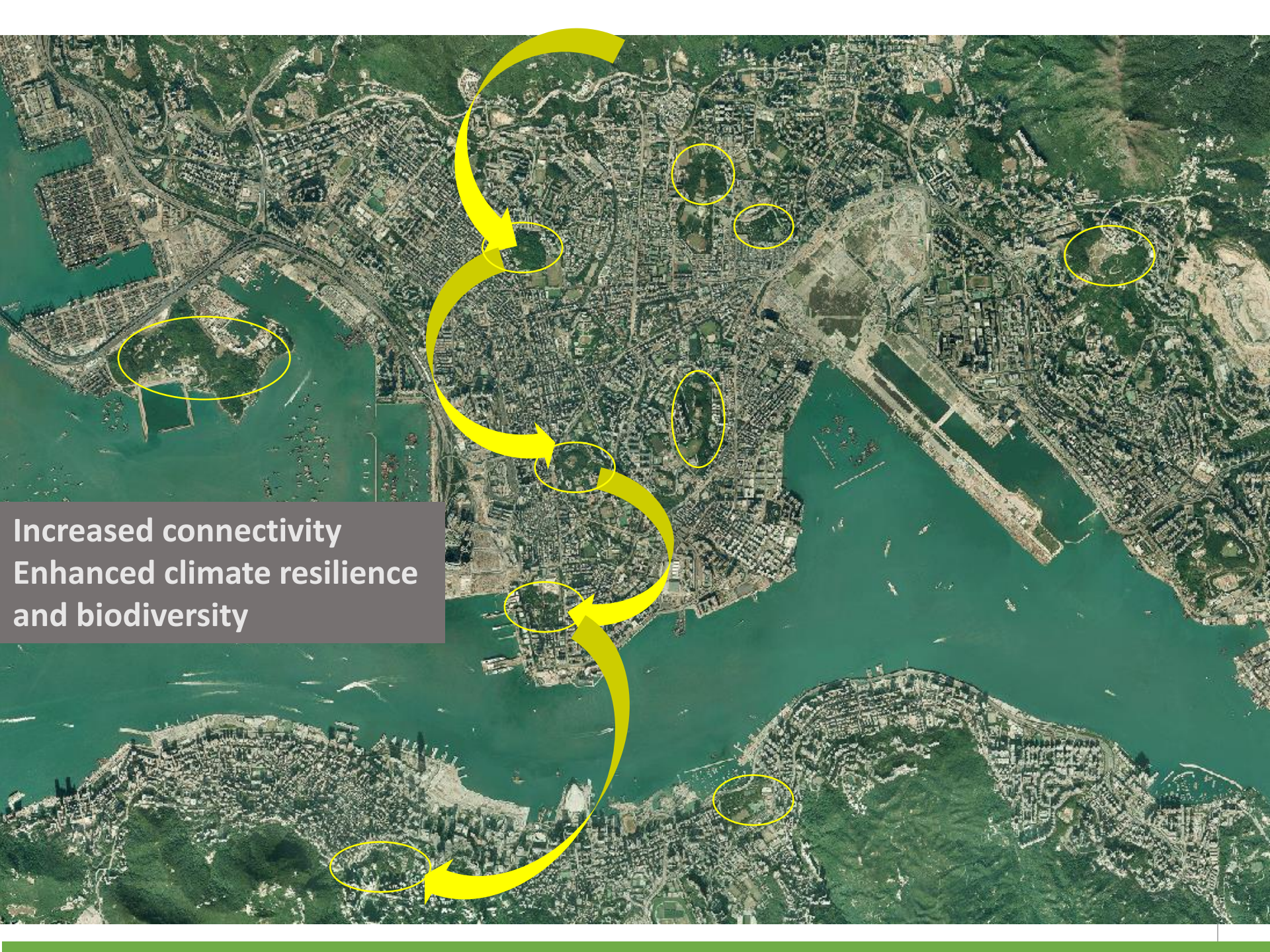
2
Heterogeneity

3
Nativeness

Linear corridors for wildlife

Waterways





**Increased connectivity
Enhanced climate resilience
and biodiversity**

Principles



1
Connectivity

2
Heterogeneity

3
Nativeness

Providing diverse habitats

- Provide habitats for feeding, perching, roosting, breeding



Natural-looking landscapes



Canopy
(tall trees)

Understorey
(small trees
& shrubs)

Herbs &
ground cover

Secondary forests in HK

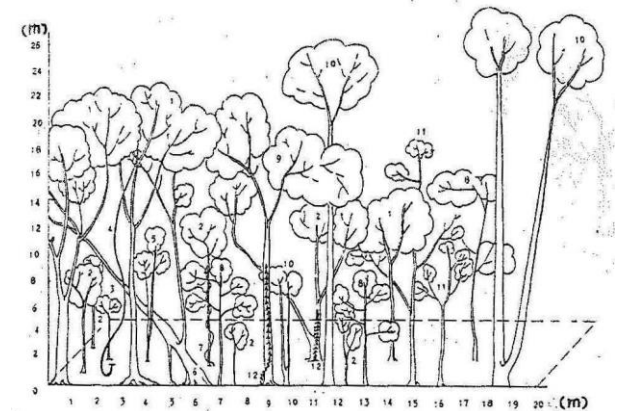


图3 城门大围森林群落垂直结构剖面图 (海拔200m, 南坡, 样带20×3m)

Fig. 3 Bisect of Endospermum community in Shing Mun

1. 臀形果, 2. 亮叶肉实树, 3. 蒲桃, 4. 买麻藤
5. 建楠, 6. 细叶榕, 7. 窄花马钱, 8. 厚壳桂
9. 酸枣, 10. 黄枫, 11. 假苹婆, 12. 石楠藤

(Source: Zhang et al, 1989)

Principles

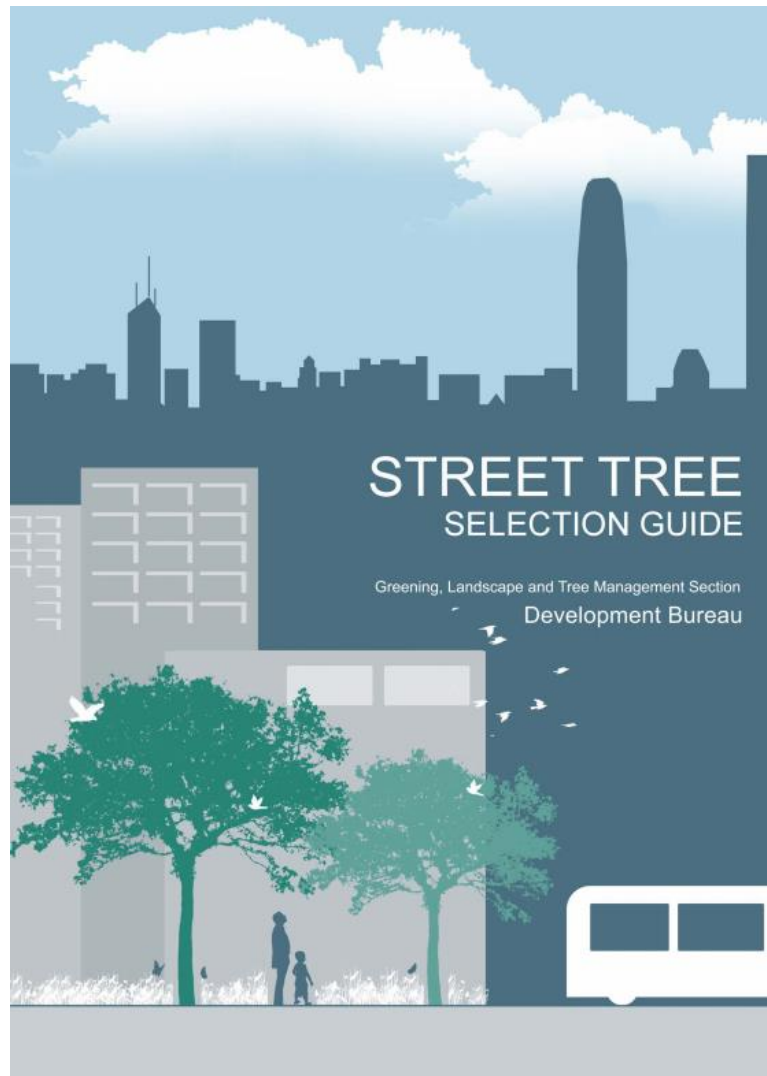


1
Connectivity

2
Heterogeneity

3
Nativeness

Native species for urban areas



Cleistocalyx nervosum
水翁

Recommended Street Types: **A** **B** **C** **D** **E** **F** **G**

General Information

Native: Exotic | Evergreen: Deciduous | Partial Shade: Full Sun

Family: MYRTACEAE | Heat Tolerance: Moderate

Special Properties: Fruits, seeds and flower nectar are attractive to wildlife





Flowers: Fruit, Flower, Foliage Change

Life-cycle Pattern (Years): 51-60yrs (12-17m), 14m (5-20m), 9-50m (10-15m)

Feature

Ecological Value: H | Ornamental: H | Shade Cast: H

Special Maintenance Requirements

- Seed loses viability quickly and should be sown soon after harvesting
- Moderate maintenance manageability

Tolerance

Drought: Low, Moderate, High

Roadside Pollution: Low, Moderate, High

Soil Compaction: Low, Moderate, High

Waterlogging: Low, Moderate, High

Pest & Disease Resistance: Low, Moderate, High

Root System: Aggressive, Moderate, Manageable

Wind: Low, Moderate, High

Pruning: Low, Moderate, High

Soil Volume: Large, Medium, Small

pH of Soil: Adaptability

Native species – opportunities & challenges



Syzygium hancei 韓氏蒲桃



Bischofia javanica 秋楓



Litsea glutinosa 潺槁樹



Cleistocalyx operculatus 水翁



Sterculia lanceolata 假蘋婆



Practical considerations



Understanding site context

- Connectivity with natural habitats nearby



(Photo credit: Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department)

Understanding HK's urban wildlife



Butterflies in urban areas

In **Hong Kong**

~250

In **13 urban parks**

(Tam & Bonebrake 2015)

58



Butterflies in urban areas

- Dominance of common species
 - Use wide range of nectar plants
 - More easily attracted by flora and surrounding wood cover
- Rare species determined by spatial context – difficulty to disperse and establish

(Sources: Tam & Bonebrake 2015; Tsang & Bonebrake 2016)



Setting up butterfly gardens



■ Choice of species

- Provide nectar and larval food
- Plants of different sizes, colours and shapes, that bloom at different times of the year
- Consider night-blooming flowers (e.g. *Cestrum nocturnum* 夜香樹)
- Use native species as far as possible

■ Layout

- Prefer proximity to surrounding natural habitats
- Choose open area that gets lots of sunlight and shelter from wind
- Plant in clusters (not rows)
- Desirable to provide water sources, e.g. shallow pools /puddles

■ Maintenance

- Remove invasive weeds regularly
- Avoid disturbance and too much trimming
- Do not use pesticides and herbicides

Post-project monitoring

Dragonfly 

Beetle 

Butterfly 

Plant 



 Fish

 Amphibian & Reptile

 Bird

 Mammal



Strengthening capacity

PROJECT MANAGERS & SPECIALISTS

- Set clear objectives in biodiversity enhancement
- Proper monitoring to assess performance
- Document results and share experience

ACADEMICS & EXPERTS

- Conduct research on local urban biodiversity
- Study specific enhancement measures
- Prepare best practices and guidelines

Thank you

www.afcd.gov.hk/bsap
Email: yyip@afcd.gov.hk

