

「城市林木」和「城市林務」 Urban Forest and Urban Forestry

香港是人煙稠密的國際大都會，同時亦擁有近在咫尺的自然環境，因此我們經常可以接觸到各式各樣的動植物。城市中包含豐富的林木資產，當中有大大小小位於市區和鄉郊的自然林地，以及由不同景觀帶所組成的植被網絡，是城市林木的骨幹。

Hong Kong is a densely-populated international metropolis with natural environment in close proximity, where we can always find a variety of plants and animals in urban areas. Forest assets in the city include both natural greenery in urban and rural areas, as well as the network formed by different landscaped areas planted with trees and vegetation, forming the backbone of an urban forest.



斜坡綠化
Slope Greening



公園
Urban Parks



休憩處
Sitting-out Areas



郊區
Countryside



社區綠化
Community
Greening Areas



路旁綠化帶
Roadside Greening Areas

城市林務是一個覆蓋整個城市的跨專業綜合管理模式，透過策略性的規劃和多元化管理，使城市樹木可持續健康生長，為市民帶來更大的社會及環境效益。

Urban forestry is a city wide, integrated, interdisciplinary approach combining strategic planning and multi-managerial practices to improve the social and environmental benefits to the public through sustainable and healthy growth of urban vegetation.

城市林務的好處 Benefits of Urban Forestry

透過不同層面的城市林務策略，可為社會健康及生活環境帶來莫大裨益，令城市更宜居。

Different aspects of urban forestry strategies can bring tremendous benefits to social health and our living environment, thus a more liveable city.

生活環境 Living Environment

提供綠蔭
Provide shade

改善空氣質素及水質
Improve air and water quality

應對氣候變化
Prepare for climate change

減少水土流失
Reduce soil erosion

提升生態環境
Enhance ecological environment

美化環境
Enhance visual environment

緩和氣溫及節約能源
Moderate temperature and conserve energy

社會健康 Social Health

促進身心健康
Promote physical and mental health

提升戶外空間的質素
Enhance quality of outdoor spaces

連繫社區
Connect the community



城市林務策略 Strategies of Urban Forestry

為推動城市林務發展，政府已制訂策略，提升香港的綠化環境質素，優化城市景觀，並融入藍綠建設元素以加強香港面對氣候變化的抗禦力，使香港成為更宜居及可持續發展的城市。

To promote urban forestry, the Government has formulated strategies to uplift the quality of our city's greened environment, enhance our cityscape and integrate blue-green infrastructure considerations, to strengthen Hong Kong's resilience against climate change for becoming a more liveable and sustainable city.



藍綠建設

Blue-Green Infrastructure

啟德河
Kai Tak River



啟德河改善工程增加河道的排洪能力，並加入多項綠化及生態元素，使其活化成生色不少的市區綠化河道走廊，並為動物提供棲息場所。

The drainage capacity of Kai Tak River has been enhanced to mitigate the flooding risk in nearby areas. By injecting a number of greening and ecological elements, the river is revitalised into an urban green river corridor to provide habitats for animals.

發展藍綠建設的好處 Benefits of blue-green infrastructures



鼓勵生物多樣性
Promote biodiversity



提升城市抗禦力
Bolster the city's resilience



減少水土流失
Reduce soil erosion

藍綠資源是城市可持續發展的重要部分。透過綜合規劃及優化綠色資源（如植被、休憩空間）和藍色資源（如水體、排水道），可將藍綠資源配合自然生態而建設基建網絡，從而促進生物多樣性和為氣候變化作準備。

Blue-green resources are crucial elements in a city's sustainable development. Through comprehensive planning and enhancement of green assets (e.g. vegetation and leisure spaces) and blue assets (e.g. water bodies and river channels), these resources can be designed with the natural ecosystem to form infrastructure network, to promote biodiversity and to prepare for climate change.

河邊花槽

沿河於兩旁花槽種植色彩鮮艷的籐杜鵑，以美化河堤。



Roadside planters

Draping plant *Bougainvillea spectabilis* is planted in planters along the river. Its vivid flowers can beautify the riverbank.

魚洞穴及導流石

加設魚洞穴及導流石，以改變水流方向及減低流速，供魚類休息。



Fish shelters and flow deflectors

Fish shelters and flow deflectors are added in the river to induce variations in river flow direction and velocity to provide refuge for the fish.

仿石種植盆

於仿石中設置種植空間，模擬植物從石縫裏生長的情景。



Artificial rock planters

To simulate the 'natural bedrock' in the river, by using artificial rock and hidden soil pockets to support plant growth.

河床種植槽

於河道較寬闊位置種植水生植物，促進河道生態發展。



Submerged planters

Submerged plants are planted in wider section of the river to promote biodiversity.

城市林務策略 Strategies of Urban Forestry

推廣優質綠化 Promotion of Quality Greening



過去10年的種植數目：
Number of plants planted in the past decade:

7,200萬 棵植物
72 million number of plants

630萬 棵樹木
6.3 million number of trees

透過增加合適的種植機會，香港得以持續優化城市景觀，並提升城市林木應對環境變化的能力。

The increase of appropriate planting opportunities will continuously enhance our cityscape and the resilience of our urban forest in responding to environmental changes.

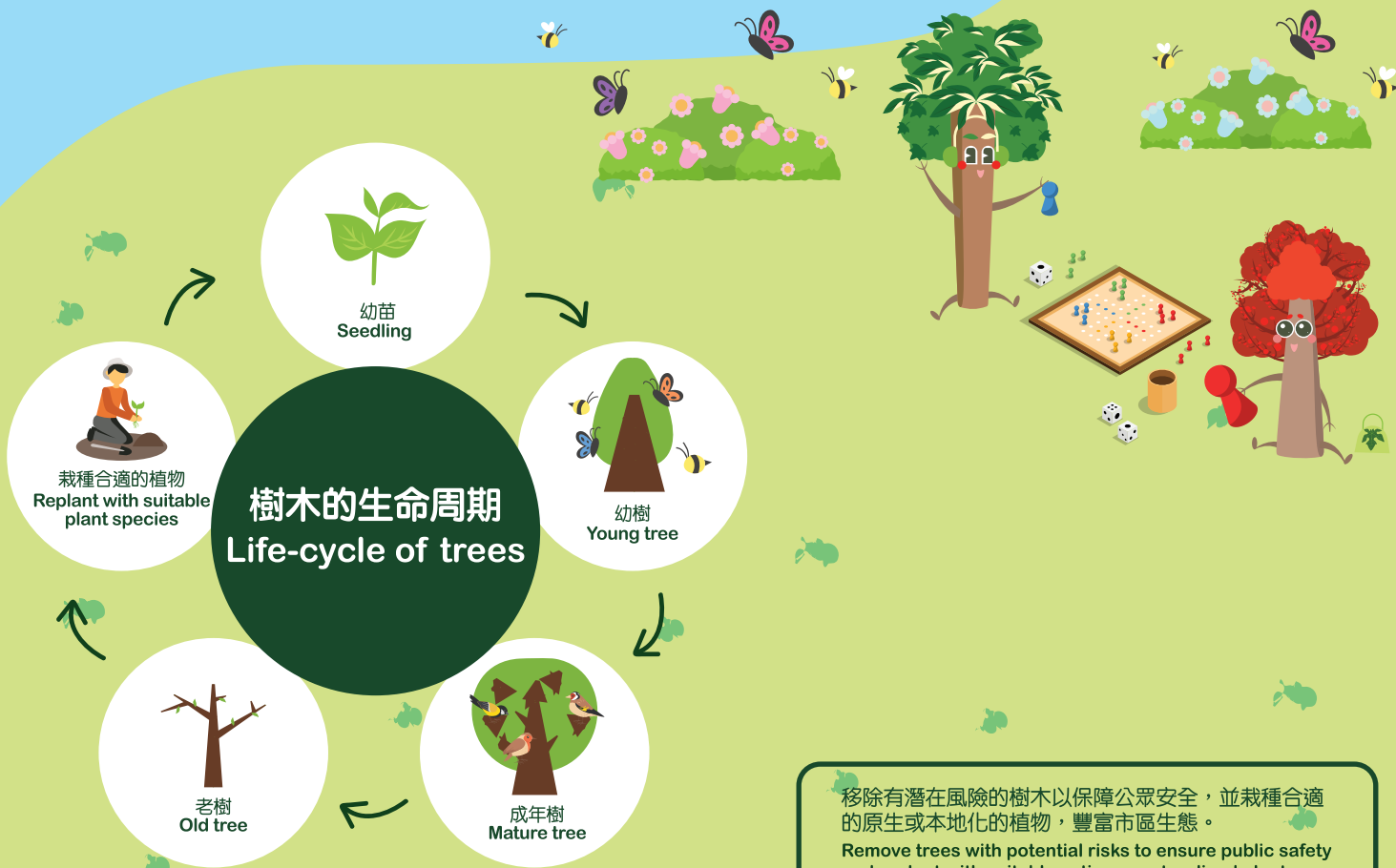


蓮塘 / 香園圍口岸
Liantang / Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point



香港兒童醫院
Hong Kong Children's Hospital

樹木生命週期管理 Life-cycle Management of Trees



移除有潛在風險的樹木以保障公眾安全，並栽種合適的原生或本地化的植物，豐富市區生態。
Remove trees with potential risks to ensure public safety and replant with suitable native or naturalised plant species to enhance urban ecology.

圓洲角
Yuen Chau Kok



更替前
Before



更替後
After



城市林務策略 Strategies of Urban Forestry

保育景觀資源及林木 Preserving Landscape Resources and Trees

自2004年起，政府在樓宇密集區的未批租政府土地，或鄉村地區的旅遊勝地，選定合適的樹木編入古樹名木冊，並加強這些樹木的保育措施。

Since 2004, the Register of Old and Valuable Trees has recorded a number of suitable trees on unleased Government land within built-up areas and tourist attraction spots in village areas with enhanced protection measures in place.

古樹名木的評定準則：
Criteria for Old and Valuable Trees:

- 1 大樹
Trees of large size
- 2 珍貴或稀有樹木品種
Trees of precious or rare species
- 3 古樹（例如樹齡逾百年）
Trees of particularly old age
(e.g. aged 100 or above)
- 4 具有文化、歷史或重要紀念意義的樹木
Trees of cultural, historical or memorable significance
- 5 樹形出眾的樹木
Trees of outstanding form

古樹名木冊
Register of Old and Valuable Trees



黃竹坑道的兩樹
The *Samanea saman*
at Wong Chuk Hang Road



保育具價值的景觀資源及林木：
Preserve valued landscape and forests:



栢麗購物大道的細葉榕
The *Ficus microcarpa* at the
Park Lane Shopper's Boulevard



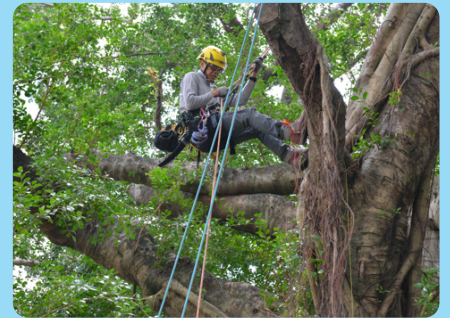
培育專才 Nurturing Expertise



香港2020國際城市林務研討會
Hong Kong 2020 International Urban
Forestry Conference



學習資助計劃
Study Sponsorship Scheme



見習生計劃
Trainee Programme

公眾參與 Public Participation



社區種植活動
Community planting activity



香港花卉展覽
Hong Kong Flower Show



公眾/學校講座
Talks for public/schools

你正在參觀的展覽，
也是讓公眾參與的
一個例子！

The exhibition that you are
visiting is also an activity for
public participation!

