

For discussion
on 22 February 2011

**Legislative Council
Panel on Development**

**Development of Greening Master Plans
for the New Territories**

PURPOSE

This paper briefs Members on the progress in the implementation of the Greening Master Plans (GMPs) for the urban areas and the development of GMPs for the New Territories.

BACKGROUND

2. The Administration has been actively promoting greening over the years in order to improve air quality, mitigate the heat island effect and generally improve our living environment. In March 2010, a dedicated unit called the Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section was established in Works Branch of Development Bureau to champion a strategic and holistic approach to greening, landscape and tree management with a view to achieving the sustainable development of a greener environment in Hong Kong.

District-based GMPs

3. The development of district-based GMPs is one of the initiatives under our overall greening efforts to bring about visible improvements to our built-up areas. A GMP provides a coherent, overarching greening framework, defined by a greening theme and a palette of plant species, to guide the planning, design and implementation of greening works in an area/district. Suitable locations for planting are identified following site investigations and local consultation, with due consideration to greening

opportunities and site constraints. In a densely populated city like Hong Kong, this is not an easy task. Crowded underground utilities, overhanging signboards, busy pedestrian and vehicular traffic, narrow pavements, poor soil conditions, etc. present challenges to urban greening. Occasionally, we also encounter objections from owners who do not wish to have any plants in front of their shops or properties. Public engagement, therefore, plays an essential part in gaining support from the local community to the GMP initiative.

4. The greening theme of each district-specific GMP takes account of factors such as the local landscape and cultural characteristics, the public's perception and the future development of the district. The GMPs also recommend a palette of plant species for each district. Apart from matching the district-specific greening theme, the recommended plant palette is drawn up having regard to the local soil conditions, the micro-climate, reliability in the supply of plant species, as well as the functional and performance requirements that the species need to achieve (e.g. the desired visual effect, maintenance requirements, etc.). For example, "Heart of Gold" is adopted as the theme for the GMP for Central to reflect this district's role as the financial centre of Hong Kong. This theme is complemented by a range of plant species with golden, yellow, orange or red flowers and foliage. While the urban areas will continue to be subject to upgrading, renewal and redevelopment, the greening themes and plant palette as defined under the GMPs will help individual districts maintain their distinct district identities and ensure that future greening efforts, whether by government departments or the private sector, will complement the existing greenery.

5. In order to provide a better focus of efforts, a Greening Master Plan Committee was set up in August 2004 to oversee the development of greening blueprints for individual districts and their implementation. The Committee, chaired by the Director of Civil Engineering and Development, is supported by representatives of 16 bureaux/departments as well as advisers from professional bodies and academia.

PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF URBAN GMPs

6. In 2005, we developed two GMPs for Tsim Sha Tsui and Central respectively. The greening works for these two districts were subsequently completed in March 2007. With the positive response received on the GMPs for Tsim Sha Tsui and Central, we have progressively developed GMPs for the remaining urban areas, followed by implementation of the greening works recommended in the GMPs.

7. Public engagement is a key process in the development and implementation of GMPs. To ensure that the GMPs will meet the needs and aspirations of the local community, we adopt the Enhanced Partnering Approach whereby we closely involve the District Councils and the local communities at various stages of GMP development and implementation. Under this approach, we invite the relevant District Council to form a District Participation Group (DPG) to partner with CEDD from inception to finalisation of the GMPs. Community fora are jointly organised by the DPGs and CEDD to collect the views of the local residents and major stakeholders. Before execution of the greening works, we keep the neighbouring residents informed by distributing leaflets to explain the upcoming works. We also organise community planting ceremonies and, where feasible, invite local residents to participate in our planting activities. These activities have proved successful in engendering a sense of pride and ownership in the local community of the improved environment in the district.

8. To date, the GMPs covering all 9 urban districts¹ have been developed. We expect that all greening works under the urban GMPs that can be implemented without any alteration to the prevailing land use and traffic arrangements will be completed by mid-2011, by which time a total of about 19 000 trees and 4.4 million shrubs will have been planted.

9. The progress of the development and implementation of the urban GMPs is shown at **Annex A**. A “Greening Master Plan” booklet published by CEDD in 2010 is at **Annex B**. The greening themes and

¹ The 9 urban districts are Yau Tsim Mong, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon City, Wong Tai Sin, Kwun Tong, Wan Chai, Central and Western District, Southern District, and Eastern District.

the plant palettes for individual urban districts are set out on pages 34 to 55 of the booklet. Photographs illustrating the greening results under the urban GMPs are at **Annex C**.

DEVELOPMENT OF GMPs FOR THE NEW TERRITORIES

10. With the anticipated completion of the greening works under the urban GMPs in mid-2011, we embarked on preparation for the development of GMPs for the New Territories in 2009. While the development and implementation of the urban GMPs provides valuable experience and insights for taking forward a similar exercise for the New Territories, the GMPs for the New Territories will take account of the following developments in providing blueprints for greening in individual districts -

- (a) Substantial areas of the New Territories are covered by country parks and vegetation in the countryside. Moreover, during the development of new towns in the New Territories, effort was made to create a better planned environment with more greening provided in the form of town parks, open space, roadside planting, etc. To optimize the greening effect having regard to cost-effectiveness, the scope of the district-based GMPs for the New Territories will primarily focus on the enhanced provision of greenery at the more densely populated areas (such as the town centres) and tourist attractions as well as along major transportation routes; and
- (b) In recent years, with the increased emphasis on greening, the Administration has introduced a range of greening measures, in addition to the GMP initiative, to enhance our living environment. These measures include : enhanced greening in public works projects in general, more greening for new roads and road structures, promotion of roof greening and vertical greening for government buildings, and adoption of a sustainable and quality-led approach to greening and landscaping. These other greening measures will continue with considerable beneficial effect on our urban greenery.

Consultation with District Councils in the New Territories

11. To prepare for the development of the New Territories GMPs, CEDD has consulted all 9 District Councils (DCs) in the New Territories since 2009. The consultation aimed to –

- (a) introduce the concepts and objectives of GMPs;
- (b) share CEDD's experience in the development and implementation of GMPs in the urban areas; and
- (c) solicit the views of the District Councils on the development of GMPs for the New Territories districts such as the extent of the focus areas to be covered.

All 9 District Councils in the New Territories supported the GMP initiative.

Development of New Territories GMPs

12. With the encouraging feedback from the New Territories District Councils, we have proceeded with the development of GMPs for the 9 New Territories districts. In view of the geographical spread covered by the New Territories GMPs, we will engage consultants to develop these GMPs under four consultancies as follows -

- (a) New Territories North West (covering Yuen Long and Tuen Mun);
- (b) New Territories South East (covering Sha Tin and Sai Kung);
- (c) New Territories North East (covering North District and Tai Po); and
- (d) New Territories South West (covering Tsuen Wan, Kwai Tsing and Islands District).

The tentative coverage of the study area under the four consultancies is shown at **Annex D**. In addition to the development of GMPs, the consultants will prepare the detailed design of the recommended greening works, assist us in the public engagement process and oversee the required site investigation works.

13. We plan to commence the consultancies for New Territories North West and New Territories South East by mid-2011 for completion in end 2013, and the procurement procedures are now underway. The remaining two consultancies, for New Territories North East and New Territories South West respectively, will commence by end 2011 for completion in mid-2014. We will, as for the urban areas, adopt the Enhanced Partnering Approach in taking forward the initiative on GMPs for the New Territories, and work in close partnership with the relevant District Councils and local residents. We will implement the greening works under the finalized GMPs in due course, subject to the availability of funding under the established mechanism.

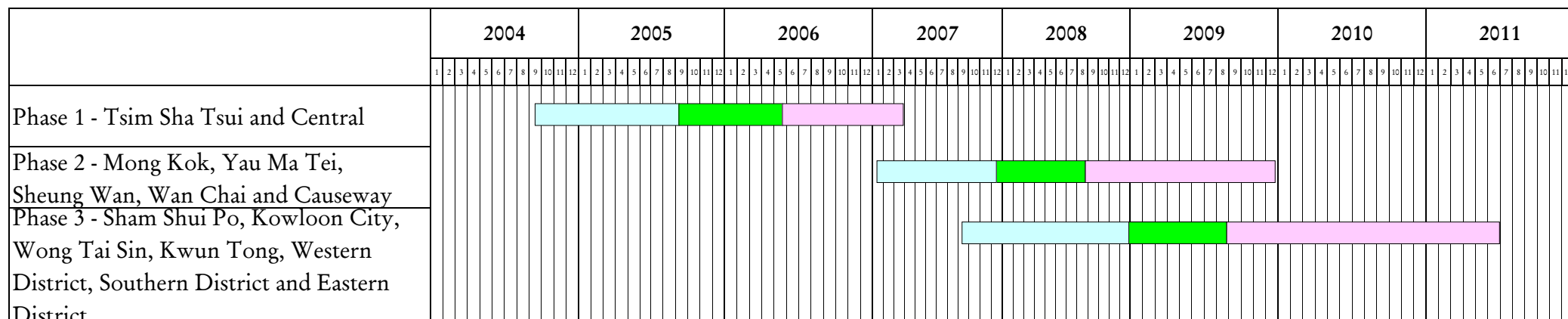
14. Pending the development of GMPs in the New Territories and to achieve quick wins in beautifying the environment, we have been implementing greening enhancement works at focal points in various districts. These projects include greening at Tsuen Wan Promenade, the central divider at Kwai Foo Road of Kwai Tsing, the roundabout at Po Shun Road and Po Lam Road north of Sai Kung, and Tin Sau Road and Tin Shui Road north of Tin Shui Wai. We will continue with such efforts.

Development Bureau
Civil Engineering and Development Department
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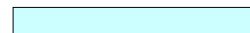
- Annex A - Progress of development and implementation of the urban GMPs
- Annex B - “Greening Master Plan” booklet published by CEDD in April 2010
- Annex C - Greening Master Plans in urban areas – photographs of greening results
- Annex D - Tentative coverage of the study area for the New Territories GMPs

Progress of Development and Implementation of the Urban GMPs



Legend

Development of GMPs



Detailed design, funding application and tendering



Implementation of greening works



greening

MASTER PLAN

綠化總綱圖

附件B
Annex B





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This booklet summarises the Civil Engineering and Development Department's efforts and achievements in making Hong Kong a greener city through the Greening Master Plan project.

本小冊子扼述土木工程拓展署
藉推行綠化總綱圖計劃綠化香港的努力和成果。

• Roundabout near Central Ferry Pier No.7
近中環7號碼頭的迴旋處

Walk to work

along a tree-lined path

綠樹成蔭 安步上班



Tree planting along Nathan Road
沿彌敦道的樹蔭

Introduction

Wouldn't you feel energised if you could walk to work along a tree-lined path, enjoying the occasional sunshine which filters through the green crown? Wouldn't you feel refreshed after a tiring workday, sitting by a flower bed with colourful blossoms scenting the air? To many, these experiences are a luxury that money cannot buy. But things are beginning to change.

Recognising the public's aspirations for a greener, lush environment, the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) started to develop and implement Greening Master Plans (GMPs) for urban areas since

引言

一日之始，在綠樹成蔭的路上安步上班，享受偶爾透葉而來的晨光，怎不倍覺神清氣爽？俗務既畢，在芬芳悅目的花叢旁稍作休息，誰說不身心舒暢？這般的陽光與花木，千金難求，以往是遙不可及的奢侈品，但現在情況開始不一樣了。

為滿足公眾對綠化空間的要求，土木工程拓展署於2004年開始為市區制訂和推行綠



2004. A GMP seeks to define the overall greening framework of a district, and serves as a guide for all parties involved in planning, design and implementation of greening works. In addition to identifying planting locations, the GMP establishes the greening themes and proposes suitable planting species.

Greening works under GMPs were first implemented in two of the busiest districts of Hong Kong, namely Tsim Sha Tsui and Central. Now, if you take the Star Ferry to Central, you will notice a compass rose of colourful shrubs and trees in the roundabout near Pier No. 7. As you walk along the Tsim Sha Tsui section of Nathan Road, you will appreciate the green link created along the road.

This booklet summarises CEDD's efforts and achievements in making Hong Kong a greener city through the GMP initiative.

化總綱圖計劃。綠化總綱圖是透過研究地區的特色和獨特需要，為地區訂定整體綠化大綱，並為規劃、設計和推行有關工程提供指引。綠化總綱圖除顯示建議的種植地點外，亦會確立綠化主題，及建議適合的栽種品種。

綠化總綱圖的綠化計劃首先在尖沙咀和中環這兩個本港最繁忙的地區落實。今天，天星小輪乘客到達中環後，途經7號碼頭附近的迴旋處時，必定深受色彩豐富、設計成羅盤狀的種植帶所吸引；沿尖沙咀彌敦道的綠色網絡亦令人眼前一亮。

本小冊子扼述土木工程拓展署藉推行綠化總綱圖計劃綠化香港的努力和成果。



Hong Kong

a green model for Asia

香港 — 亞洲綠化模範城市

Review

The origin of the GMP initiative can be traced back to the 1999 Policy Address, which stated that the Government would strive to make Hong Kong a green model for Asia. The Government subsequently embarked on a massive planting programme. As shown in the following table, a total of 105.5 million plants have been planted in the past 10 years, resulting in significant improvement in the greenery of Hong Kong. Despite the achievement, there were concerns in the early period of the planting programme about a lack of district-based greening strategy and a lack of coordination of greening works among different parties. The Government responded to these concerns by the initiative of developing and implementing GMPs for urban areas in 2004, the very year when CEDD was established.

回顧

綠化總綱圖計劃可追溯至1999年，當年的《施政報告》指出，政府會致力把香港變成亞洲的綠化模範城市。政府接著展開一項大型種植計劃。如附表顯示，在過去十年，共栽種1億550萬棵植物，大大改善香港的綠化環境。儘管如此，在種植計劃的初期，有意見認為綠化工作以個別的工程項目進行，缺乏以地區為本的綠化策略，而各有關團體的綠化工作亦缺乏協調。為回應這些關注，政府在2004年提出為市區制定並推行綠化總綱圖，這一年亦是土木工程拓展署成立的日子。

九龍與港島的總面積約為130平方公里。單計算已發展地區，面積亦達50平方公

| Year 年度 | Planting Quantity (million) 種植數量 (百萬) | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Trees 樹木 | Shrubs 灌木 | Annuals 時花 | Total 總計 |
| 1999/00 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 6.0 |
| 2000/01 | 1.6 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 7.4 |
| 2001/02 | 1.8 | 6.0 | 1.7 | 9.5 |
| 2002/03 | 2.5 | 7.5 | 1.1 | 11.1 |
| 2003/04 | 3.2 | 11.7 | 1.1 | 16.0 |
| 2004/05 | 1.8 | 11.3 | 0.9 | 14.0 |
| 2005/06 | 2.3 | 7.5 | 1.3 | 11.1 |
| 2006/07 | 2.0 | 7.5 | 0.9 | 10.4 |
| 2007/08 | 1.6 | 8.7 | 0.8 | 11.1 |
| 2008/09 | 1.3 | 6.7 | 0.9 | 8.9 |
| Total 總計 | 19.6 | 74.8 | 11.1 | 105.5 |

The total area of Kowloon and Hong Kong Island is about 130 km². Even if we consider only the built-up area, the total area involved will be around 50 km², a small area for its millions of inhabitants but an enormous area for a greening project. Necessarily, CEDD tackled such a large project with caution. The caution was necessary not only to ensure minimum disturbance to the local residents but also not to arouse any unrealistic expectation about greenery of urban areas. In particular, as the urban areas of Hong Kong have already been clogged with buildings, roads, people and the invisible but nonetheless omnipresent underground utilities, extensive greening is always a challenge.

The approach initially adopted by CEDD was to develop GMPs for two districts first as a pilot prior to full scale rollout of the project. While we bore in mind the caution necessary, the two districts we selected perhaps demonstrated our ambition: Central and Tsim Sha Tsui. The former is literally the centre of Hong Kong, where the global media frequently capture their news footage; the latter is a major tourist hub where many tourists get their first and last (and perhaps lasting) impression about Hong Kong. CEDD developed the GMPs for these two districts in 2005 and subsequently completed the short-term greening works recommended in the GMPs in early 2007. The implementation was so successful that it sets an exemplary case of how urban greening can be implemented.

Following the success in developing GMPs for Central and Tsim Sha Tsui, CEDD set out a programme for full-scale development and implementation of GMPs for urban areas and completed the development of all urban GMPs in early 2009.

里。相對數以百萬計的人口，這片土地非常細小；但對一項綠化計劃而言，這覆蓋範圍非常廣闊。由於工程規模龐大，本署在推行工程時非常謹慎，一方面盡量減少對區內居民的滋擾，同時避免公眾對市區綠化抱持不切實際的期望。香港的市區大廈林立、道路交錯、人煙稠密，而隱藏地下的公共設施亦無處不在，要大幅度綠化並不容易。

本署先以兩個地區為試點，為該兩區制定綠化總綱圖後，才全面推展整項工程計劃。我們選擇的兩個地區—中環和尖沙咀，或多或少展示了謹慎中求進取的決心。前者是香港的中心地帶，經常在世界各地媒體出現；而後者則是遊客匯聚之地，大部分遊客對於香港所得到的最初或最後印象(甚或是持久印象)均源於此。這兩個地區的綠化總綱圖在2005年制定，隨後總綱圖建議的短期綠化工程在2007年年初完成。推行工作十分成功，樹立了市區綠化工作的模範。

繼中環和尖沙咀綠化總綱圖成功制定後，本署訂立計劃，全面制定及推行市區綠化總綱圖，並在2009年年初完成制訂市區所有地區的綠化總綱圖。





Starting Point

起步點

Greening Conditions

Despite many's perception, Hong Kong as a whole compares favourably with other major cities in terms of overall green coverage. The impression that Hong Kong lacks greenery perhaps stems from the fact that most greenery is in the countryside. Many people have begun to recognise this and reached out to our beautiful and green countryside at weekends and holidays.

Through the development and implementation of the Greening Master Plans, we hope to maximize the greenery of the built-up areas and to bridge the gap with our beautiful countryside with green links.

綠化情況

香港整體的綠化程度對比其他城市毫不遜色。香港予人綠化不足的印象，可能是由於本港大部分綠化地區位處郊外。不過，市民近年已開始明白這情況，紛紛在周末和假日到青蔥優美的郊外遊玩。

我們希望藉著制訂和推行綠化總綱圖計劃，盡力綠化已發展的地區，利用綠色網絡拉近與優美郊外景致的距離。



GO On the greening journey 啟程 · 踏上綠化之旅



• A 'challenging' street
充滿“挑戰”的街道

Challenges

Perhaps, no one needs to be reminded of the visible challenges to urban greening: narrow footpath, high pedestrian flow, the need to cater for sightline of pedestrians and drivers, for loading/unloading and other business activities, the gigantic overhanging signboards as well as older buildings with arcades and modern high-rise buildings, both of which block the sunlight necessary for healthy growth of plants. We need to overcome these challenges through a careful study of the physical conditions and land use characteristics of

挑戰

眾所周知，在市區進行綠化工作，顯而易見的挑戰多不勝數：路窄人多、需顧及行人和駕駛者的視線、需預留地方供上落客貨和便利其他商業活動、遍佈巨型懸掛式廣告招牌、舊唐樓的騎樓及現代化高樓大廈遮擋陽光，妨礙植物健康生長等。我們需細心研究實際環境和土地用途特色，深入研究每個可能植樹的選址，並悉心挑選植物的品種，以克服這些挑戰。

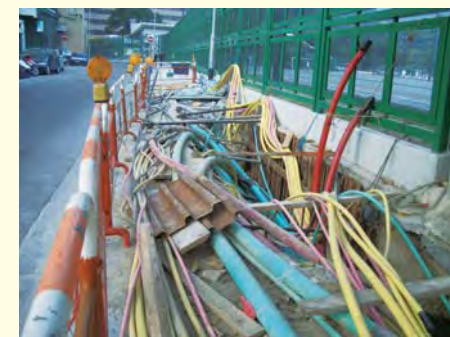
the areas, thorough investigation of each potential planting location and careful choice of plant species.

There are also less obvious, invisible challenges. In many places, the space below ground is even more congested than the space above. One would have difficulty in finding enough space to accommodate the roots of a young tree, not to mention the space required for root growth. Widespread utility diversion is probably unrealistic and causes unacceptable disruption to the local residents. Therefore, we focus our attention on utility diversion at focal areas where we can achieve significant greening impact.

Another invisible challenge is the poor soil in urban areas, which often contains excessive granular materials and lacks the necessary nutrients for plant growth. The problem was exacerbated in the old days by the need to compact the soil around the roots so as to prevent settlement of the pavement.

Today, we meet these challenges by careful selection of plant species, improving the soil conditions and constructing soil corridors with underground panels, which take up the loading of the pavement, leaving the soil loose and better able to support healthy trees.

市區的綠化工作亦面對一些較隱蔽的挑戰，其實很多地方的地底比路面更擠擁，擠得連小樹的根都容不下，更不用說要預留空間讓樹根生長。大規模遷移公用設施並不切實際，亦會對當地居民構成難以接受的滋擾。因此，我們專注只在某些重點位置進行遷移公用設施工程，以期盡量發揮綠化的效果。



• Spaghetti overflow
盤根錯節的地下管道

另一項較隱蔽的挑戰是市區的泥土質素欠佳，土壤含碎石過多，缺乏植物生長所需的養分。以往為防止行人路沉降，須壓實根部周圍的泥土，令這個問題更見嚴重。



• A soil corridor
土溝

The greatest challenge of all is perhaps the non-physical one. While most people welcome greening of their district, some may still hesitate or raise objection if a tree is planted in front of their shops or properties. We have to gently win their hearts and minds and persuade

為克服這些挑戰，我們會細心挑選植物的品種，改良泥土的狀況，以及築建土溝附連地底支撐板，以承托行人路的負載，從而提供較鬆軟的泥土，令樹木健康生長。



them to accept the planting using a variety of means such as photomontages and photos of exemplary cases of co-existence of planting and commercial activities. In fact, a number of overseas research studies indicate that customers are willing to pay more for equivalent goods and services in greened business districts. For details, please visit:

<http://www.naturewithin.info/consumer.html>

The above challenges are magnified many times to an unimaginable scale as we deal with greening on a district basis. Furthermore, most of the issues involved are not only related to arboriculture; their resolution calls for expertise from many disciplines, including landscape architecture, town planning, civil, structural and traffic engineering and even public relations. It is through the Greening Master Plan initiative, which pools the necessary expertises together and coordinates their efforts, that these challenges are overcome.

不過，最難應付的相信是具體種植環境以外的挑戰。雖然大多數人都歡迎地區綠化，但亦有一些業主不願意甚至反對在其商舖或物業前植樹。我們需要盡力游說，例如運用電腦合成圖片或展示植樹成功與商業活動並存的照片，才可以說服他們接受植樹。事實上，外國的一些研究指出，顧客樂意在綠化的商業區，為同等的商品及服務支付較高的價錢。詳情請瀏覽：
<http://www.naturewithin.info/consumer.html>

綠化總綱圖計劃覆蓋整個地區，要克服以上挑戰的難度可想而知。此外，大部分問題不單是植樹問題，更涉及多個範疇的專業知識，包括園境建築、城市規劃、土木工程、結構工程、交通工程，甚至公共關係。通過綠化總綱圖計劃，我們匯集所需的專才，統籌各方，克服種種挑戰。



- Tree planting helps creating a pleasant setting for alfresco dining
植樹能營造一個戶外悠閒的用膳環境



A taste of greenery

體驗綠色生活

Greening Master Plans

A Range of Greening Measures

The GMPs comprise a set of blueprints showing a spectrum of greening measures proposed for a district: from short-term measures which CEDD can implement within a short time, through medium-term measures which are dependent on others' projects or require private participation, to long-term measures which set out the greening vision for the district and include proposals such as tree corridors along major roads, etc.

綠化總綱圖

一系列的綠化措施

綠化總綱圖涵蓋短期、中期和長期的綠化措施藍圖。短期措施可於短期內落實，並由土木工程拓展署施行。中期措施需配合其他工程計劃實施或需私人機構參與。長期措施則描繪地區的最終綠化遠景，包括沿主要道路建造綠化長廊等建議。



GMP for Tsim Sha Tsui 尖沙咀綠化總綱圖



Greening Theme

One of the important elements of the GMP is the greening theme, which takes account of such factors as the local landscape and cultural characteristics, the public's perception and the future development of the district. The greening theme of the Tsim Sha Tsui GMP is illustrated here. The greening themes of other GMPs can be found in Appendix I.

綠化總綱圖的主題

綠化總綱圖的一項主要元素是綠化主題。我們是依據各區的景觀及文化特色、公眾對當區的觀感及該區未來的發展來訂立。右圖描述尖沙咀綠化總綱圖的主題。其他綠化總綱圖的主題載於附件一。

綠化總綱圖建議的植物品種
已上載本署網頁，供公眾瀏覽：
www.cedd.gov.hk/tc/greening/index.htm
 The plant palettes recommended in the GMPs developed
so far can be accessed through our website at:
www.cedd.gov.hk/eng/greening/index.htm



Jade Necklace

The theme of 'Jade Necklace' for Tsim Sha Tsui GMP highlights the linkage of existing precious green jewels, such as Kowloon Park and Centenary Garden, by green links along major roads including Nathan Road and Salisbury Road.

翡翠玉帶

尖沙咀綠化總綱圖以「翡翠玉帶」為主題，強調把九龍公園、百週年紀念公園等一些現有的綠化點連繫起來，沿彌敦道和梳士巴利道等主要道路建立綠色網絡。

Plant Palette

GMPs recommend a palette of plant species for a district. Apart from matching with the greening theme, the recommended plant species can cope with the local soil conditions, the microclimate and the functional and performance requirements that the species have to achieve. The plant palettes recommended in the GMPs developed so far can be accessed through our website at: www.cedd.gov.hk/eng/greening/index.htm

植物品種

綠化總綱圖為地區建議合適的植物品種。建議的植物品種不但要配合綠化主題，同時要能適應地區的土壤和微氣候，並且能夠發揮種植的功用和成效。綠化總綱圖建議的植物品種已上載本署網頁，以供公眾瀏覽：
www.cedd.gov.hk/tc/greening/index.htm



Some of the plant species recommended in the GMP for Tsim Sha Tsui
尖沙咀綠化總綱圖建議的一些植物品種

Trees 樹木



Spathodea campanulata
火焰木



Ficus benjamina
垂榕



Cinnamomum camphora
樟樹

Climbers 攀緣植物



Bougainvillea buttiana
橙黃籐杜鵑



Jacaranda mimosifolia
藍花楸



Crateva unilocularis
樹頭菜 (魚木)



Cinnamomum burmannii
陰香



Bougainvillea glabra
粉紅籐杜鵑

Shrubs and Groundcovers 灌木及鋪地植物



Alternanthera dentata 'Ruby'
新加坡紅草



Ixora chinensis
龍船花



Schefflera arboricola 'variegata'
花葉八葉



Asparagus densiflorus 'sprengeri'
天冬



Syngonium auritum 'Variegatum'
花葉長柄合果芋



Cuphea hyssopifolia
台灣雪茄花



Ficus microcarpa 'Golden Leaves'
黃金榕



Rhoeo discolor
蚌花



Rhododendron spp.
杜鵑



Thunbergia erecta
硬枝老鴉咀



Duranta erecta 'Variegata'
花葉假連翹



Hibiscus rosa sinensis
黃花扶桑

GMPs function as a set of coherent guidelines for all parties involved in planning, design and implementation of greening works. By co-ordinating and guiding their efforts, we will achieve synergy resulting in greening effect which would otherwise be unachievable by any individual party.

綠化總綱圖為參與策劃、設計和落實綠化工程的各方人士，提供一套完整的指引。各方同心合力，定能發揮協同效應，所帶來的綠化成效絕非單方面努力可以達致。

Right-species-at-the-right-place 在適當地方種植合適品種

Criteria for selection of suitable plant species

We adopt the 'right-species-at-the-right-place' principle in selecting plant species. Under this principle, we match the plant characteristics and growing requirements with factors like:

- Site conditions – above and underground space available, soil conditions, microclimate, amount of sunlight and rainfall, land use and site constraints;
- Traffic and pedestrian requirements – sightline, width of footpaths/traffic lanes/central medians, traffic/pedestrian flow volume and headroom required;
- Design objectives – greening theme, form, colour, scent, shade, seasonal change, and budget;
- Maintenance requirements – accessibility, maintenance effort and cost required; and
- Suggestions and views of the public (please see the section on 'Joint Effort of All' below).

揀選合適植物品種的準則

在揀選合適植物品種時，我們採用「在適當地方種植合適品種」的原則。按此原則，我們將植物的特徵和生長條件與下述因素一併考慮：

- 工地情況—地面以上和以下的可用空間、土壤狀況、微氣候、陽光與降雨量、土地用途和工地限制；
- 照顧交通和行人方面的需要—視線、行人徑/車道/中央分隔帶的闊度、車輛/行人流量和所需的淨空高度；
- 設計目標—綠化主題、形態、色調、香味、遮蔭、季節轉變和預算；
- 護養需求—一種植位置是否容易到達及所需的護養和費用；以及
- 公眾的建議和意見（請參閱下文「攜手合作 協德同心」。）

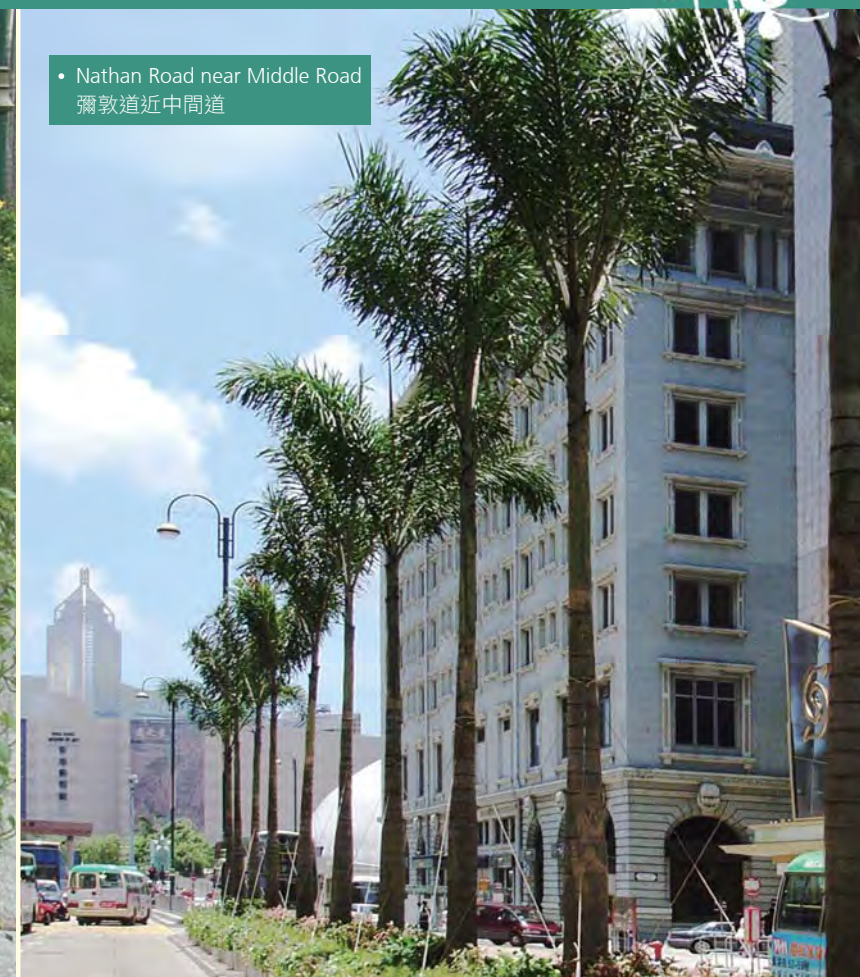




• Nathan Road near Mody Road
彌敦道近麼地道



• Nathan Road near Middle Road
彌敦道近中間道



Greening achievements

今日一小步，明天一大步

Visible Improvements

We have already completed the short-term greening works recommended in the GMPs for Tsim Sha Tsui, Central, Mong Kok, Yau Ma Tei, Sheung Wan, Wan Chai and Causeway Bay. A total of about 7,000 trees and 1.7 million shrubs have been planted in these districts. These have brought about significant improvements to the cityscape.

明顯的改善

我們已完成尖沙咀、中環、旺角、油麻地、上環、灣仔及銅鑼灣各區綠化總綱圖建議的短期綠化工程，共種植了約7千多棵樹和近170萬棵灌木，令市容得到顯著改善。



• Salisbury Road near
Science Museum Road
梳士巴利道近科學館道





• IFC Footbridge
IFC行人天橋



• Man Kwong Street
民光街



• Junction near One IFC, Central
中環近國際金融中心一期的交匯處



• New Star Ferry Pier, Central
中環新天星碼頭



• Cotton Tree Drive Bridge
紅棉路天橋

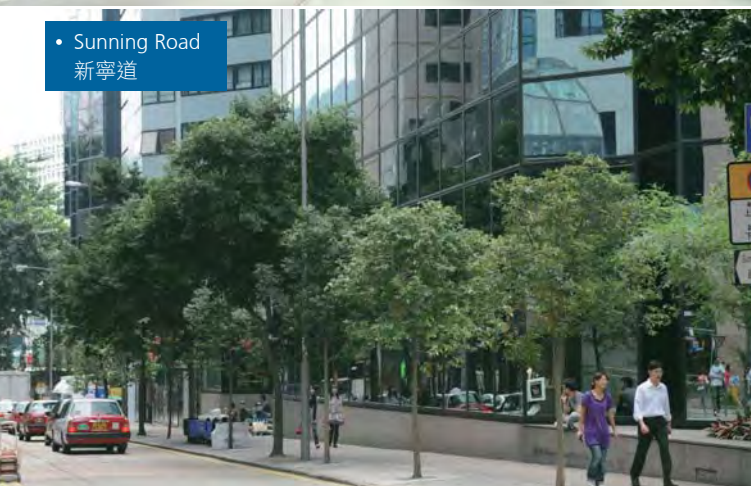




• Hennessy Road
軒尼詩道



• Yuen Yuen Street
源遠街



• Sunning Road
新寧道

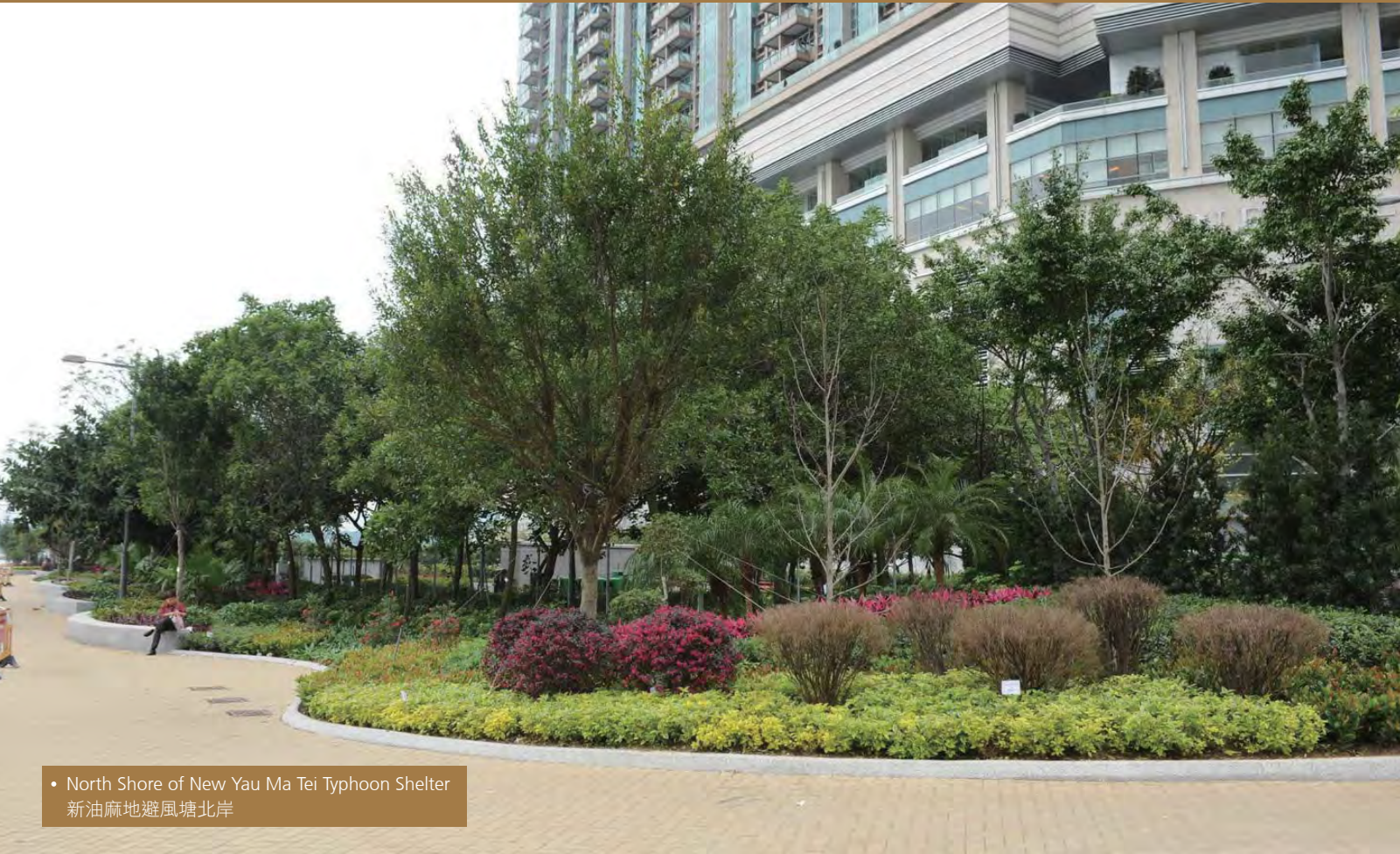


• Mee Lun Street
美輪街

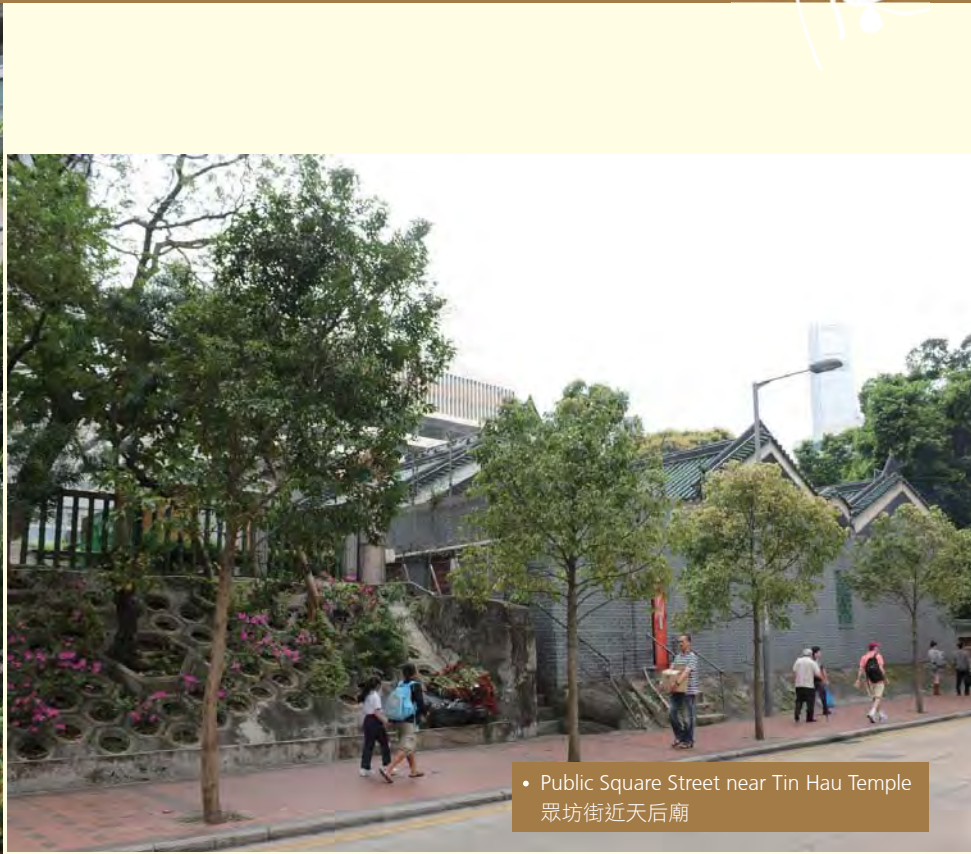


• Western Fire Services Street
西消防街





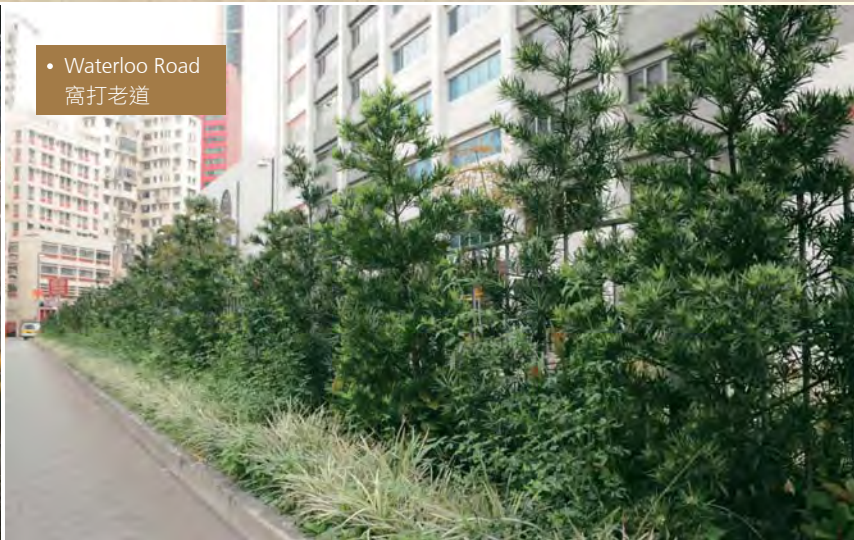
• North Shore of New Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter
新油麻地避風塘北岸



• Public Square Street near Tin Hau Temple
眾坊街近天后廟



• Cheong Wan Road
暢運道



• Waterloo Road
窩打老道



• Luen Wan Street
聯運街



Quality Assurance

How do we ensure quality planting?

When we develop the GMPs, we

- investigate the site conditions;
- consult the public about the types and species of planting they want, and relevant departments about the traffic, pedestrian and safety requirements and maintenance issues etc;
- visit the nurseries in Hong Kong and the Mainland to ensure that good quality plants of the recommended species will be available; and
- explore means, such as construction of soil corridors and enlargement of existing planting beds, to promote healthy plant growth.

When we prepare the specifications, we

- consider the local and overseas best practices of tree planting; and
- impose stringent specifications for the greening works, with illustrations by photos if necessary, and require the contractors to employ qualified personnel for horticultural or arboricultural work.

When we execute the greening works, we

- deploy adequate site supervisory staff and exercise close supervision throughout the planting and establishment process;



質量保證

我們如何確保植樹質素？

在制定綠化總綱圖時，我們會：

- 勘測工地情況；
- 就植物類別和品種諮詢公眾，以及就交通、行人和安全方面的要求及護養事宜等諮詢有關部門；

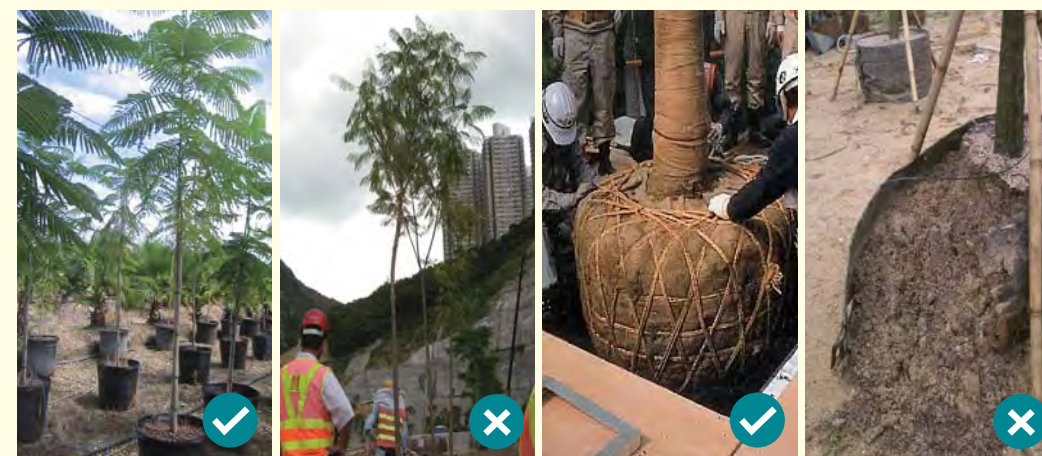


- 前往本港和內地的苗圃視察，確保建議的品種有優質的存貨；以及
- 研究促進植物健康生長的方法，例如建造「土溝」和擴大現有的種植帶。



在擬備工程規格時，我們會：

- 參考本地和海外的最佳植樹方法；



- replace existing soil with good quality soil and improve drainage conditions if necessary; and
- maintain close dialogue with relevant departments, stakeholders and the local residents.



以及

- 制定嚴格的綠化工程規格，在必要時輔以照片說明，以及規定承建商聘用合資格人士負責園藝或樹木培植工作。

在進行綠化工作時，我們會：

- 調配足夠的駐地盤監督人員，並密切監察整個植樹和培植過程；
- 在有需要時，換上優質土壤，並改善排水情況；以及
- 與有關部門、相關人士和當地居民保持緊密聯繫。





Towards a green tomorrow 向綠色未來邁進

We love green life 熱愛綠色生活



Greening Programme

As mentioned in the preceding section, the GMPs for urban areas have been developed and the short-term greening works recommended in the GMPs of Tsim Sha Tsui, Central, Mong Kok, Yau Ma Tei, Sheung Wan, Wan Chai and Causeway Bay have been completed. We are now implementing the greening works in the remaining urban districts, namely Sham Shui Po, Kowloon City, Wong Tai Sin, Kwun Tong, Western District, Southern District and Eastern District, which will be completed by mid-2011. Please accept our apology if the greening works cause any inconvenience to you. In return, we will deliver significant improvements in greenery in these districts.

Another major task in the coming years is the development of GMPs for the New Territories (NT). We look forward to receiving your views and suggestions about greening of these areas.

綠化進程

如前文所述，我們已完成市區綠化總綱圖的制訂工作。尖沙咀、中環、旺角、油麻地、上環、灣仔和銅鑼灣各區綠化總綱圖建議的短期綠化工程亦已完成。餘下市區地區(即深水埗、九龍城、黃大仙、觀塘、西區、南區及東區)的綠化工程已經展開，預期於2011年年中完成。如果綠化工程對你造成任何不便，懇請見諒。待工程完成後，這些地區的綠化景觀將會有顯著改善。

我們在未來數年的另一項主要工作是制定新界綠化總綱圖。希望大家就這些地區的綠化工作提出意見和建議。

Joint Effort of All

The Steering Committee on Greening, Landscape and Tree Management chaired by the Permanent Secretary for Development (Works) and the Greening Master Plan Committee chaired by the Director of Civil Engineering and Development provide guidance and oversee the development and implementation of GMPs. These committees comprise senior staff from all relevant bureaux and departments, reflecting the high priority of the Government to improve the quality and quantity of greenery in the territory.

The concerns and comments of government departments on practical aspects have not been overlooked. We have involved the frontline working level staff and formed working groups to resolve important issues, such as traffic safety, land use planning, species selection and post-planting care of

攜手合作 協德同心

由發展局常任秘書長(工務)擔任主席的綠化、園境及樹木管理督導委員會以及由土木工程拓展署署長擔任主席的綠化總綱委員會，負責督導及監察綠化總綱圖的制訂和推行。上述委員會由有關政策局和部門的高層人員組成，可見政府極之重視綠化工作的質量。

在執行層面，我們充分考慮各有關部門所關注的事項和意見，並邀請前線工作人員組成工作小組，以解決在制定和推行綠化總綱圖期間可能出現的問題，例如交通安全、土地用途的規劃、植物品種的選取以及植物栽種後的護理。

plants, that might arise during the development and implementation of GMPs.

The residents are the ultimate beneficiary of the GMP initiative and the final judge as to whether the GMPs meet their needs and expectation. They also have the local knowledge of the characteristics of the districts, greening conditions and potential planting sites. Public participation, therefore, is a key process in GMP development.



• Active discussion in community forums
社區論壇的熱烈討論



Public participation is manifested at various stages of GMP development and implementation:

- In the beginning, we introduced the GMP initiative to each relevant District Council;
- We invited the District Councillors to form a District Participation Group (DPG) to partner with us throughout the course of GMP development and to advise us on the greening of the district;
- We organised community forums and site visits jointly with the DPGs to collect the views and suggestions of individual residents and stakeholders;

居民是綠化總綱圖計劃的最終受惠者，亦是評價綠化總綱圖是否符合他們的需要和期望的最後裁判。由於他們熟悉區內的特色、綠化景況和可能的栽種地點，所以公眾的參與是制訂綠化總綱圖的重要一環。

公眾的參與在制訂及落實綠化總綱圖的各個階段以不同方式體現：

- 首先，我們會向各有關區議會簡介綠化總綱圖計劃；

- 邀請區議員組成地區參與小組，在綠化總綱圖的制訂過程中，與我們攜手合作，就地區的綠化工作提供意見；
- 與地區參與小組合辦社區論壇及實地視察，藉此收集居民和相關人士的意見和建議；
- 尋求區議會的支持，然後為綠化總綱圖定稿，及申請撥款，以落實綠化總綱圖；
- 在執行工程前，我們會向附近的居民派發小冊子，說明有關工程；



• Site visit
實地視察

- We sought the support of the District Councils before finalising the GMPs and proceeding to funding application and implementation;
- Prior to execution of the works, we circulated leaflets to the neighbouring residents to explain our works;
- We organised community planting ceremonies and where feasible invited the local residents to participate in our planting activities.

We believe that public participation not only enables us to tap into valuable local knowledge about a district but also promotes ownership of the GMPs by the local residents, which is instrumental to the smooth implementation and long-term caring of vegetation.



• Community planting ceremony
社區植樹典禮

- 在工程進行期間，舉辦社區植樹典禮，並盡可能邀請附近居民參與植樹活動。

我們深信公眾的參與不僅讓我們得悉有關區內情況的寶貴資料，亦可提高綠化總綱圖的認受性，有利於順利落實栽種工作和植物的長遠護理。



• Local residents participated in our planting activity
居民參與植樹活動



Getting the green message across 推廣綠化信息



Education and Promotion

Apart from designing and implementing the greening works, we also promote greening by explaining its benefits to the public through interviews with the media and through exhibitions and talks to schools, tertiary institutions and relevant professional bodies.

教育與推廣

我們除負責設計及落實綠化工程外，亦透過傳媒訪問及為中小學、大專院校及相關專業團體舉辦講座及展覽會，向公眾宣揚綠化的好處。



Blossoming and bearing fruit

開花結果

Appreciation and Awards

During the course of implementation of the GMPs, we received letters of appreciation from the public from time to time, which are strong impetus to us. In addition, our GMP projects won the following awards:

- 2008 Hong Kong Institute of Landscape Architects Landscape Design Awards - Silver Medal in Environmental Design Project
- 2006 UK Landscape Institute Awards - Highly Commended Item in Local Landscape Planning Category
- 2006 Hong Kong Institute of Landscape Architects Landscape Design Awards - Award of Merit in Landscape Planning and Research Study

讚賞及獎項

在進行綠化總綱圖工程期間，我們不時收到市民來信，表示讚賞，給予我們莫大的鼓舞。此外，綠化總綱圖計劃獲得以下的獎項：

- 2008 年香港園境師學會設計獎 - 環境設計專案組別銀獎
- 2006 年英國園境師學會獎 - 園境規劃類別中評定為表揚項目
- 2006 年香港園境師學會設計獎 - 園境規劃及研究項目組別優異獎

Care and effort

一份關心，一分努力

Your Participation

Greening is not the sole responsibility of the Government or CEDD. Every Hong Kong citizen has a role to play: expressing your ideas about greening, greening your own premises, participating in the proposed greening works in public areas and most importantly caring of plants. If you would like to contribute in any way, please contact us at:

The Land Works Division
(Attn: Chief Engineer/Land Works)
Civil Engineering and Development Department,
2/F, Civil Engineering and Development Building,
101 Princess Margaret Road, Homantin, Kowloon.
E-mail : enquiry@cedd.gov.hk
Tel : 2762 5620
Fax : 2714 0079

你的參與

綠化工作不單是政府或土木工程拓展署的責任，全港市民都可出一分力：表達你對綠化工作的意見、綠化你的住所、參與公共地方的綠化工程，而最重要的是愛護植物。如欲提出任何意見或建議，請聯絡我們：

九龍何文田公主道101號
土木工程拓展署大樓2樓
土木工程拓展署
土地工程部
(經辦人：總工程師／土地工程)
電郵：enquiry@cedd.gov.hk
電話：2762 5620
傳真：2714 0079



Tsim Sha Tsui

尖沙咀



JADE NECKLACE 翡翠玉帶

The theme of 'Jade Necklace' for Tsim Sha Tsui GMP highlights the linkage of existing precious green jewels, such as Kowloon Park and Centenary Garden, by green links along major roads including Nathan Road and Salisbury Road.

尖沙咀綠化總綱圖以「翡翠玉帶」為主題，強調把九龍公園、百週年紀念公園等一些現有的綠化點連繫起來，沿彌敦道和梳士巴利道等主要道路建立一個綠色網絡。

Proposed major tree species 建議的主要樹木品種

Spathodea campanulata 火焰木 African Tulip Tree *Crateva unilocularis* 樹頭菜 (魚木) Spider Tree
Cinnamomum burmannii 陰香 Batavia Cinnamon *Cinnamomum camphora* 樟 Camphor Tree

Actual planting quantity under short-term works 短期綠化措施下的實際種植數量
 680 trees and 145,000 shrubs approximately 約680棵樹及145,000棵灌木



Central

中環



HEART OF GOLD 金融中心

'Heart of gold' is adopted to reflect Central's role as the financial centre of Hong Kong. The English theme title also conveys a meaning of 'kind and generous', a character of Hong Kong people so vividly demonstrated by the enthusiastic participation in numerous charity funds raising campaigns. This theme is expressed by plants with golden, yellow, orange or red flowers and foliage.

中環採用「金融中心」為主題，以配合中環作為香港金融中心的角色。英文主題(heart of gold)有慈悲為懷、慷慨大方的意思，寓意香港人多次踴躍參與慈善籌款活動。為了彰顯這個主題，主要會種植金色、黃色、橙色和紅色花葉的植物。

Proposed major tree species 建議的主要樹木品種

Plumeria species 雞蛋花 Frangipani *Terminalia mantaly* 細葉欖仁 Madagascar Almond

Roystonea regia 王棕 Royal Palm

Actual planting quantity under short-term works 短期綠化措施下的實際種植數量

570 trees and 155,000 shrubs approximately 約570棵樹木及155,000棵灌木

central

Sheung Wan, Wan Chai and Causeway Bay

上環、灣仔及銅鑼灣



RAINBOW 彩虹

The northern coast of Hong Kong Island has evolved by a series of strip-like reclamations. These strips, each with unique topography, land use and greening characteristics, together could be depicted as a 'rainbow'.

港島北面不斷以帶狀向海邊伸延發展，演變出一層一層具有不同地形、土地用途和綠化景況的社區，所以用彩虹為主題。

Proposed major tree species 建議的主要樹木品種

Delonix regia 鳳凰木 Flame of the Forest *Spathodea campanulata* 火焰木 African Tulip Tree
Peltophorum pterocarpum 雙翼豆 Yellow Poinciana *Ficus microcarpa* 細葉榕 Chinese Banyan
Cinnamomum camphora 樟 Camphor Tree *Jacaranda mimosifolia* 藍花楸 Jacaranda
Melia azedarach 苦楝 China-berry

Actual planting quantity under short-term works 短期綠化措施下的實際種植數量
2,230 trees and 520,000 shrubs approximately 約2,230棵樹木及520,000棵灌木

sheung wan, wanchai
and causeway bay

Mong Kok and Yau Ma Tei 旺角和油麻地



mong kok and yau matei

COASTAL SCENERY 海濱風光

West Kowloon waterfront 西九龍海濱

The theme reinforces the West Kowloon waterfront character and uses plant species commonly found in coastal areas to create a relaxing and enjoyable atmosphere.

「海濱風光」配合西九龍海濱的特色，採用海岸地區常見的植物品種，營造閒適的氣氛。

GREEN KALEIDOSCOPE 綠色萬花筒

Core of Mong Kok and Yau Ma Tei 旺角和油麻地核心區

'Green Kaleidoscope' is adopted as the greening theme for the core of Mong Kok and Yau Ma Tei. A wide variety of planting designs and species will be used to reinforce the characters of existing landmarks such as Tin Hau Temple.

旺角和油麻地的核心區以「綠色萬花筒」為綠化主題，採用多樣化的栽種設計和植物品種，以加強天后廟等現有文化景點的特色。

PARKLAND 休閒園地

King's Park to MTR Hung Hom Station 京士柏山至港鐵紅磡站

The theme covers the various green spaces extending from King's Park to MTR Hung Hom Station. The species recommended are those typically found in parks, and the planting will be designed to create a natural and relaxing environment for visitors and local residents.

「休閒園地」則覆蓋從京士柏山至港鐵紅磡站的多個綠化空間。建議種植常見於公園的品種，為遊人和居民提供自然及悠閒的環境。

Proposed major tree species 建議的主要樹木品種

Coastal Scenery 海濱風光

Terminalia catappa 欖仁樹 Indian Almond *Roystonea regia* 王棕 Royal Palm
Araucaria heterophylla 異葉南洋杉 Norfolk Island Pine

Green Kaleidoscope 綠色萬花筒

Bischofia javanica 秋楓 Autumn Maple *Grevillea robusta* 銀樺 Silk Oak
Michelia x alba 白蘭 White Jade Orchid Tree

Parkland 休閒園地

Chorisia speciosa 美人樹 Floss-silk Tree *Ilex rotunda* 鐵冬青 Chinese Holly
Liquidambar formosana 楓香 Sweet Gum *Plumeria rubra* 紅花雞蛋花 Frangipani

Actual planting quantity under short-term works 短期綠化措施下的實際種植數量
4,170 trees and 860,000 shrubs approximately 約4,170棵樹木及860,000棵灌木

Sham Shui Po

深水埗

sham shui po

GOLDEN KALEIDOSCOPE 金影花筒

Sham Shui Po / Cheung Sha Wan / Mei Foo 深水埗／長沙灣／美孚

The theme represents a continuity of the theme 'Green Kaleidoscope' for Mong Kok and Yau Ma Tei Greening Master Plans, symbolizing the bustle and activity of this busy traditional commercial and residential area. The beautiful golden, yellow or red flowers and foliage of trees such as Autumn Maple (*Bischofia javanica*), Golden Rain Tree (*Koelreuteria bipinnata*), Yellow Pui (*Tabebuia chrysantha*) and Burmese Rosewood (*Pterocarpus indicus*) will add seasonal colours and interest to the busy life of the residents.

深水埗、長沙灣、美孚是傳統工商業及住宅區域。「金影花筒」顯現地區變化萬千的特色，亦與毗連旺角及油麻地區「綠色萬花筒」的主題相映成趣。配以秋楓、複羽葉欒樹、黃鐘木及紫檀等品種，為繁囂的城市生活增添趣味與色彩。

SCENIC VISTAS 彩峰倚雲

Shek Kip Mei 石硤尾

The theme 'Scenic Vistas' emphasizes the green backdrop of Lion Rock Country Park. It aims at connecting the various parks within the region with the verdant setting through green links. A pleasant living environment is created by the seasonal change of trees such as Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar formosana*) and Purple Camel's Foot (*Bauhinia purpurea*).

石硤尾背靠獅子山郊野公園，南望九龍大地，背景郁綠。以「彩峰倚雲」為石硤尾一帶的綠化主題，將區內各公園與青蔥山景以綠化脈絡相連，配合種植楓香、紅花羊蹄甲等紅色花葉樹木，點綴地區色彩，營造一個自然優雅的居住環境。

Proposed major tree species 建議的主要樹木品種

Golden Kaleidoscope 金影花筒

Bischofia javanica 秋楓 Autumn Maple *Koelreuteria bipinnata* 複羽葉欒樹 Golden Rain Tree
Tabebuia chrysantha 黃鐘木 Yellow Pui *Pterocarpus indicus* 紫檀 Burmese Rosewood

Scenic Vistas 彩峰倚雲

Liquidambar formosana 楓香 Sweet Gum *Bauhinia purpurea* 紅花羊蹄甲 Purple Camel's Foot

Target planting quantity under short-term works 短期綠化措施下的目標種植數量
1,500 trees and 540,000 shrubs approximately 約1,500棵樹及540,000棵灌木

Kowloon City

九龍城

kowloon city



VERDANT PARKLAND 綠悠恬林

Kowloon Tong / Kowloon City / Ho Man Tin 九龍塘／九龍城／何文田

Kowloon Tong has long been a low density residential area with abundant green public spaces, private gardens and fine old trees. Kowloon City and Ho Man Tin are slowly catching up through developments such as the Walled City Park and the well greened service reservoir areas. The theme is a reflection of the vision of creating a tranquil parkland and peaceful environment, and will be realized by a palette of plants including Bull Bay (*Magnolia grandiflora*), Queen Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia speciosa*), Camphor Tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*) and Spider Tree (*Crateva unilocularis*).

九龍塘，一個一向綠意盎然的社區；九龍城內，昔日的寨城現在變成美麗蔥鬱的公園；何文田則擁有多個青翠的配水庫遊樂場。「綠悠恬林」喻意將地區變成恬靜、閒適的公園，種植諸如荷花玉蘭、大花紫薇、樟樹及樹頭菜等品種。

VIBRANT HEART 躍動紅灣

To Kwa Wan / Hung Hom 土瓜灣／紅磡

The focus is to create a more dynamic and vibrant atmosphere in the traditional industrial and residential areas of To Kwa Wan and Hung Hom. The theme emphasizes the use of plants with vibrant colours or interesting forms such as African Tulip Tree (*Spathodea campanulata*), Alexandra Palm (*Archontophoenix alexandrae*) and Weeping Fig (*Ficus benjamina*) and design with a mosaic of colours and patterns.

土瓜灣及紅磡是九龍傳統的工業和住宅區。綠化主題喻意為社區注入活力與生氣，著重種植如火焰木、假檳榔及垂葉榕等有耀眼光彩或特別形態的品種，以鑲嵌出一幅美麗的圖畫。

Proposed major tree species 建議的主要樹木品種

Verdant Parkland 綠悠恬林

Magnolia grandiflora 荷花玉蘭 Bull Bay

Cinnamomum camphora 樟 Camphor Tree

Lagerstroemia speciosa 大花紫薇 Queen Crape Myrtle

Crateva unilocularis 樹頭菜（魚木）Spider Tree

Vibrant Heart 躍動紅灣

Spathodea campanulata 火焰木 African Tulip Tree *Ficus benjamina* 垂葉榕 Weeping Fig

Archontophoenix alexandrae 假檳榔 Alexandra Palm

Target planting quantity under short-term works 短期綠化措施下的目標種植數量
2,200 trees and 440,000 shrubs approximately 約2,200棵樹及440,000棵灌木

Wong Tai Sin

黃大仙

wong tai sin

CELESTIAL GARDEN 華園仙踪

Wong Tai Sin / Diamond Hill / Chuk Yuen 黃大仙／鑽石山／竹園

The theme reflects the spiritual and religious significance of 'Wong Tai Sin Temple' and 'Chi Lin Nunnery' to the region, and species commonly found in traditional Chinese gardens, such as Dragon Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis* 'Kaizuca') will be selected. Such species will be supplemented by others like Peepul Tree (*Ficus religiosa*) which has a religious connection and Yellow Pui (*Tabebuia chrysantha*) whose golden flowers echo with the golden roof of Wong Tai Sin Temple.

「華園仙踪」揉合了黃大仙祠和志蓮淨苑的宗教色彩，盡量採用常見於中式園林的品種。此外，建議的樹種有菩提樹及黃鐘木，前者可配合黃大仙祠和志蓮淨苑的靈氣和宗教氣氛，後者金黃絢爛的花朵則可與黃大仙祠金碧輝煌的屋頂相映成趣。

VIBRANT RAINBOW 繽紛彩虹

Choi Wan / Choi Hung 彩雲／彩虹

The theme reflects the meaning of the Chinese name of the region. A 'rainbow' formed by species like Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar formosana*), African Tulip Tree (*Spathodea campanulata*), Golden-shower (*Cassia fistula*), Spider Tree (*Crateva unilocularis*) and Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) will brighten the region and bring delightfulness to the residents.

「繽紛彩虹」主題源於彩雲及彩虹的社區名稱，配以楓香、火焰木、豬腸豆、樹頭菜及藍花楹等色彩豐富的品種，營造一個有如彩虹般繽紛萬變的居住環境。

SHADY PALM GARDEN 蒲園綠蔭

San Po Kong 新蒲崗

The theme envisions a garden of shady palms for the region, which will be realized as the region gradually transforms itself from an old industrial area to a new commercial hub in the hinterland of the future Kai Tak Development area. The theme also conveys the meaning of the Chinese name of the region. The plant palette includes palm species, like Chinese Fan-palm (*Livistona chinensis*) and Royal Palm (*Roystonea regia*), which are to be supplemented by species with bright colourful flowers like Flame Tree (*Delonix regia*).

「蒲園綠蔭」是新蒲崗一帶的綠化主題，「蒲」取自該區的命名，也憧憬將來林蔭處處；主題亦著重表達新蒲崗由一個舊工業區，蛻變成鄰近啟德發展區的商業區。建議的樹種不僅有蒲葵及王棕等棕櫚科植物，亦包括花朵明艷的鳳凰木等。

Proposed major tree species 建議的主要樹木品種

Celestial Garden 華園仙踪

Juniperus chinensis cv. *Kaizuca* 龍柏 Dragon Juniper *Ficus religiosa* 菩提樹 Peepul Tree
Tabebuia chrysantha 黃鐘木 Yellow Pui

Vibrant Rainbow 繽紛彩虹

Liquidambar formosana 楓香 Sweet Gum *Spathodea campanulata* 火焰木 African Tulip Tree
Cassia fistula 豬腸豆 Golden-shower *Crateva unilocularis* 樹頭菜 (魚木) Spider Tree
Jacaranda mimosifolia 藍花楹 Jacaranda

Shady Palm Garden 蒲園綠蔭

Livistona chinensis 蒲葵 Chinese Fan-palm *Roystonea regia* 王棕 Royal Palm
Delonix regia 鳳凰木 Flame Tree

Target planting quantity under short-term works 短期綠化措施下的目標種植數量
1,260 trees and 310,000 shrubs approximately 約1,260棵樹及310,000棵灌木

Kwun Tong

觀塘

Kwun Tong

SUNNY PROSPECT 曉巒翠景

Ngau Tau Kok / Sau Mau Ping / Lam Tin 牛頭角／秀茂坪／藍田

The theme depicts the fine view of sunrise between Victoria Harbour and the green mountainous backdrop behind Ngau Tau Kok, Sau Mau Ping and Lam Tin. This symbolizes the bright prospect of the region. The plant palette, including Camel's Foot Tree (*Bauhinia variegata*), Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) and Batavia Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum burmannii*), creates a matrix of vivid and lively colours that echo with the uplifting energy.

「曉巒翠景」描繪在牛頭角、秀茂坪及藍田一帶遠眺維港兩岸及翠綠群山的日出美景，並祝願該區美好的發展前景。栽種宮粉羊蹄甲、藍花楹及陰香等色彩繽紛的喬木，能營造一個既和諧又優美的居住環境。

JADE CRESCENT 翠堤灣畔

Kowloon Bay / Kwun Tong / Cha Kwo Ling / Lei Yue Mun 九龍灣／觀塘／茶果嶺／鯉魚門

The sheltered bay setting connects the coastal areas from Kowloon Bay to Lei Yue Mun. The theme 'Jade Crescent' accentuates the evolution and progress of these areas and the greening opportunities along the coast through redevelopment. The palette contains species of vivid colours like Purple Tabebuia (*Tabebuia impetiginosa*) and Kassod Tree (*Cassia siamea*), which allude to the bright potential of the region, and species, like Cuban Bast (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*) and Chinese Elaeocarpus (*Elaeocarpus chinensis*), which adapt to the coastal environment.

「翠堤灣畔」不但描繪九龍灣至鯉魚門一帶的海灣地形，亦揭示沿海地區未來重建所帶來的綠化機會。選擇的品種有風鈴木及鐵刀木等有艷麗花朵的喬木，代表地區的亮麗發展前景，配以黃槿及野杜英等適合岸邊栽種的品種。

Proposed major tree species 建議的主要樹木品種

Sunny Prospect 曉巒翠景

Bauhinia variegata 宮粉羊蹄甲 Camel's Foot Tree *Jacaranda mimosifolia* 藍花楹 *Jacaranda*
Cinnamomum burmannii 陰香 Batavia Cinnamon

Jade Crescent 翠堤灣畔

Tabebuia impetiginosa 風鈴木 Purple Tabebuia *Cassia siamea* 鐵刀木 Kassod Tree
Hibiscus tiliaceus 黃槿 Cuban Bast *Elaeocarpus chinensis* 野杜英 Chinese Elaeocarpus

Target planting quantity under short-term works 短期綠化措施下的目標種植數量
2,940 trees and 840,000 shrubs approximately 約2,940棵樹及840,000棵灌木

Western District

西區

western district

CIVIL ELEGANCE 文城雅樹

Sai Ying Pun 西營盤

Sai Ying Pun is an area enriched with historical monuments, educational institutions and Dr. Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail. The theme 'Civil Elegance' is appropriately chosen with the Scholar tree (*Sophora japonica*) and White Jade Orchid Tree (*Michelia x alba*) as the area's proposed signature trees to highlight the historical relationship between Dr. Sun and the University of Hong Kong, thereby creating an intellectual ambiance to the area.

西營盤是一個充滿歷史意義的地方，是歷史文物、著名院校和孫中山史蹟徑的所在地。選擇有學者樹之稱的槐樹與白蘭映襯「文城雅樹」主題，不但能帶出孫中山先生及香港大學與西營盤區的歷史淵源，也讓書卷氣息融入社區，營造一個具學術氣氛的環境。



JOYFUL RENAISSANCE 「喜」動之城

Kennedy Town 堅尼地城

Kennedy Town is in the process of major revitalization through various redevelopment schemes, notably the MTR West Island Line. The theme 'Joyful Renaissance' depicts the bright prospect that would dawn on the area in the near future. Happy Tree (*Camptotheca acuminata*) is selected to highlight the theme.

一系列發展項目包括港鐵西港島線將為堅尼地城換上一個嶄新而富有動力的市區景象。「『喜』動之城」描畫出未來發展的喜悅情懷，建議種植喜樹彰顯主題。



Proposed major tree species 建議的主要樹木品種

Civil Elegance 文城雅樹

Sophora japonica 槐樹 Scholar Tree *Michelia x alba* 白蘭 White Jade Orchid Tree

Joyful Renaissance 「喜」動之城

Camptotheca acuminata 喜樹 Happy Tree

Target planting quantity under short-term works 短期綠化措施下的目標種植數量
540 trees and 95,000 shrubs approximately 約540棵樹及95,000棵灌木

Southern District

南區

RUBY SHORES 赤映灣畔

Repulse Bay / Stanley / Shek O 淺水灣／赤柱／石澳

Situated at the quiet seashore of the Southern District, these areas enjoy the panoramic seaview of South China Sea. Plant species with leaves which turn reddish in colour seasonally such as Indian Almond (*Terminalia catappa*) will be recommended to create a romantic atmosphere.

遠離繁囂鬧市的淺水灣、赤柱及石澳，在南區海灣自成一角，坐擁南中國海的碧藍景色。建議栽種樹葉會隨季節轉紅的植物，如欖仁樹，以營造浪漫的氣氛。

BAUHINIA NEIGHBOURHOOD 楓林紫影

Pok Fu Lam 薄扶林

Hong Kong's emblem tree, Hong Kong Orchid Tree (*Bauhinia blakeana*), was first discovered in Pok Fu Lam. Together with species like Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar formosana*), the theme Bauhinia Neighbourhood would be realized.

市花洋紫荊是首先在薄扶林發現的，配以楓香等植物，將可襯托出「楓林紫影」這個主題。

southern district

INCENSE HARBOUR 香樹漁港

Aberdeen 香港仔

'Incense Harbour' reflects Aberdeen as a traditional fishing harbour and once a port for export of incense. *Aquilaria sinensis*, which is commonly known as 'Incense Tree' is chosen to highlight the origin of the Chinese name of Aberdeen.

「香樹漁港」既反映香港仔作為漁港的特色，亦點出曾經在這裏出口香料的歷史。建議種植用作製香原料的土沉香以點出香港仔中文名字的由來。

Proposed major tree species 建議的主要樹木品種

Ruby Shores 赤映灣畔

Terminalia catappa 欖仁樹 Indian Almond

Bauhinia Neighbourhood 楓林紫影

Bauhinia blakeana 洋紫荊 Hong Kong Orchid Tree *Liquidambar formosana* 楓香 Sweet Gum

Incense Harbour 香樹漁港

Aquilaria sinensis 土沉香 Incense Tree

Target planting quantity under short-term works 短期綠化措施下的目標種植數量
1,230 trees and 113,000 shrubs approximately 約1,230棵樹及113,000棵灌木

Eastern District

東區

ROYAL PALM BOULEVARD 東城棕調

North Point 北角

The theme accentuates King's Road as the main road in North Point and is to be realized by plants like Royal Palm (*Roystonea regia*), which has a lofty, symmetrical, majestic appearance.

「東城棕調」以「王棕」配合北角主要交通幹道「英皇道」的名字。王棕有著對稱整齊的外形，樹幹白滑高直，擁有王者的氣派。

TRANQUIL GARDEN 安逸薪園

Chai Wan 柴灣

The theme highlights the tranquility of Chai Wan Park and aims to extend the atmosphere to the rest of the region. The Chinese theme name reveals the region's history of producing firewood. The plant palette includes trees like Flame Tree (*Delonix regia*), which is commonly found in the region and has brightened the region with its bright red flowers in summer time as well as Ivy Tree (*Schefflera heptaphylla*), which was used for making matches or firewood in the past.

「安逸薪園」反映柴灣公園的安樂閑適，通過適當的種植，可將綠化效果延伸至周邊社區。建議的樹種包括鳳凰木等在社區常見、並有鮮艷色彩的樹種，為地區帶來生氣。亦建議種植鴨腳木這種昔日用作生火及製造火柴的本地樹種，帶出地名的由來。

eastern district

ELEGANT BAY 翠榕雅灣

Shau Kei Wan 筲箕灣

The theme projects the lush environment in Lei Yue Mun Park to the rest of Shau Kei Wan. The theme also hints at the region's past as a storm shelter for fishermen. Plants like Big-leaved Fig (*Ficus virens var. sub lanceolata*), which is tough and adaptable to the coastal environment, will be planted to create a pleasant and leisure environment for the residents.

「翠榕雅灣」喻意將鯉魚門公園蒼翠繁茂的環境帶到整個筲箕灣區；也暗喻該區昔日是為漁民提供庇護的避風港灣。選擇例如大葉榕等適合岸邊生長及堅韌的品種，能為居民創造一個優雅的環境。

| Proposed major tree species 建議的主要樹木品種 | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Royal Palm Boulevard 東城棕調 | |
| <i>Roystonea regia</i> 王棕 Royal Palm | |
| Tranquil Garden 安逸薪園 | |
| <i>Delonix regia</i> 鳳凰木 Flame Tree <i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i> 鴨腳木 Ivy Tree | |
| Elegant Bay 翠榕雅灣 | |
| <i>Ficus virens var. sub lanceolata</i> 大葉榕 Big-leaved Fig | |
| Target planting quantity under short-term works 短期綠化措施下的目標種植數量 | |
| 1,830 trees and 352,000 shrubs approximately 約1,830棵樹及352,000棵灌木 | |



1. Portal on Greening 綠化的入門網站
 - Website of the Development Bureau
<http://www.devb-wb.gov.hk/greening/en/policy/index.htm>
發展局網址
<http://www.devb-wb.gov.hk/greening/tc/policy/index.htm>
2. Greening Master Plans 綠化總綱圖
 - Website of the Civil Engineering and Development Department
<http://www.cedd.gov.hk/eng/greening/index.htm>
土木工程拓展署網址
<http://www.cedd.gov.hk/tc/greening/index.htm>
3. Plant Species 植物品種
 - Hong Kong Plant Database of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
<http://www.hkherbarium.net/Herbarium/frame.html>
漁農自然護理署香港植物資料庫
http://www.hkherbarium.net/Herbarium/C_frame.html
 - Leisure and Cultural Services Department's Photo-Gallery of Hong Kong Ornamental Plants
http://www.lcsd.gov.hk/green/en/tree_passage.php
康樂及文化事務署香港觀賞植物照片廊
http://www.lcsd.gov.hk/green/b5/tree_passage.php
 - Proposed Native Plant Species for Landscaping Works in Hong Kong
<http://www.devb-wb.gov.hk/greening/en/knowledge/proposed.pdf>
在香港進行美化環境工程建議採用的土生植物品種
<http://www.devb-wb.gov.hk/greening/tc/knowledge/proposed.pdf>
 - The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department's website on controlling Mikania
http://www.afcd.gov.hk/english/conservation/con_flo/About_Mikania/about_mikania.html
漁農自然護理署有關薇甘菊防治工作的網站
http://www.afcd.gov.hk/tc_chi/conservation/con_flo/About_Mikania/about_mikania.html
4. Old and Valuable Trees in Hong Kong 香港的古樹名木
 - Leisure and Cultural Services Department's Register of Old and Valuable Trees
<http://ovt.lcsd.gov.hk/ovt/index.jsp?lang=en>
康樂及文化事務署古樹名木冊
<http://ovt.lcsd.gov.hk/ovt/index.jsp?lang=b5>
5. Tree Maintenance
 - Development Bureau's General Guidelines on Tree Pruning
<http://www.devb-wb.gov.hk/greening/en/preservation/guidelines.pdf>
發展局的修剪樹木的一般指引
<http://www.devb-wb.gov.hk/greening/tc/preservation/guidelines.pdf>
6. Roof Greening
 - Architectural Services Department's Study on Green Roof Application in Hong Kong Final Report
建築署的香港綠化屋頂應用研究報告(只供英文版本)
http://www.devb-wb.gov.hk/FileManager/EN/press_releases_and_publications/publications/Green%20roof%20study_final%20report.pdf
7. Other
 - The Website of the Environment and Conservation Funds
<http://www.ecf.gov.hk/en/home/index.html>
環境及自然保育基金網站
<http://www.ecf.gov.hk/tc/home/index.html>

1. Myth : With good care, trees never die.
Truth : Trees, like other living organisms, have a life cycle. They grow, age, become weak and die.

誤解 : 只要悉心打理，樹木不會枯死。
真相 : 樹木與其他生物一樣有生命周期，經歷成長、老化、變弱，最後枯死。
2. Myth : All plants are good for the environment.
Truth : Some plant species can cause imbalance to the local ecosystem and biodiversity, and thus should be controlled. These species include *Mikania micrantha* (薇甘菊) and *Leucaena leucocephala* (銀合歡), which are highly invasive and fast growing, and crowd out other vegetation, including native species.

誤解 : 所有植物都對環境有益。
真相 : 有些植物品種可導致本地生態系統和生物多樣性出現不平衡，因此應受到控制。這些品種包括薇甘菊和銀合歡，它們具侵略性又生長迅速，並會扼殺其他植物（包括本地植物）的生長空間。
3. Myth : All trees affected by development projects should be transplanted.
Truth : In deciding whether to transplant a tree affected by development projects, we have to balance a number of factors, including the health conditions of the tree, its value, age and life expectancy as well as the expected chance of survival after transplanting. For instance, trees in poor health conditions may not be able to survive the transplanting process, and mature trees of species with short lifespan, such as *Acacia confusa* (台灣相思), would not be worth transplanting. In these cases, it is more effective to remove the trees and compensate for the loss by new plantings

誤解 : 所有受發展工程影響的樹木都應移植。
真相 : 在決定是否移植受工程影響的樹木時，我們必須平衡多個因素，包括樹木的健康狀況、價值、樹齡、預期壽命，以及移植後樹木的預計生存機會。例如，健康狀況欠佳的樹木未必能在移植過程後存活過來。此外，屬壽短品種的成熟大樹，如台灣相思，並不值得移植。在這些個案中，移除樹木及補種樹木會更有效益。
4. Myth : Trees should be preserved by all means even when they pose a significant risk to the public.
Truth : Tree management has to be tackled in a comprehensive and sustainable manner. We have to balance the costs and effort of carrying out measures necessary for preservation of a tree which poses a significant risk to the public with other factors, like its health conditions, value, the expected chance of recovery and the remaining lifespan. Sometimes, a defect of a tree, such as a large cavity, cannot be remedied and a life-long monitoring programme of the tree conditions has to be undertaken. For an Old and Valuable Tree, substantial costs and effort for preservation would probably be justified. For an ordinary tree with fast growth rate, it may be more effective to plant a new tree(s) to replace the problematic tree.

誤解 : 即使樹木對公眾帶來重大風險，都應用盡所有方法保留。
真相 : 樹木管理必須以全面和可持續的方式進行。我們考慮保留一棵對公眾有重大風險的樹木時，必須平衡有關的成本和功夫及其他因素，例如樹木的健康狀況、價值、預計復元的機會和餘下壽命。某些毛病，例如大的樹洞，並不能根治，必須長期監察。古樹名木冊內的樹木或值得投放較多資源予以保留；至於生長迅速的普通樹木，重新種植可能更有效益。
5. Myth : Evergreen trees never shed leaves.
Truth : Evergreen trees do shed leaves. However, unlike deciduous trees, evergreen trees do not shed all their leaves within a short period as a result of weather change.

誤解 : 常綠樹不會落葉。
真相 : 常綠樹也會落葉，但不會如落葉樹木般因天氣變化而在短時間內掉下全部樹葉。

有關種植的誤解與真相

6. Myth : Roots grow vertically downwards.
Truth : The majority of the roots of most plant species are found within the top 1m of soil where moisture and oxygen are more readily available.

誤解：樹根是往下直向生長的。

真相：大部分植物品種的根都是在離地面一米的頂層泥土生長，這樣較容易吸取水分和氧氣。



7. Myth : Planting trees deeper promotes tree growth.
Truth : Planting a tree too deep, i.e. with its root collar buried in soil, may lead to suffocation of the tree or rotting of the base of the tree trunk.

誤解：把樹木植入較深的泥土有利樹木生長。

真相：把樹木植入太深的泥土，即把根領植入泥土之中，可能會導致樹木窒息或樹幹底部腐爛。



8. Myth : Always stake trees after planting.
Truth : Good trees with sizable root balls do not require staking. As staking may restrict trunk movement, it limits the development of the trunk and the root system and therefore weakens the tree's stability in the long run. In any case, the stakes should be removed as soon as the tree is securely anchored on its own.

誤解：植樹後應該加以支撐。

真相：泥膽大的健康樹木無須支撐。支撐樹木會妨礙樹幹活動，限制樹幹和樹根的發展，長遠來說，會削弱樹木的穩固性。無論如何，當樹木可以自行穩固直立時，應盡快拆除支撐物。

9. Myth : In order to stabilize trees and prevent them from being blown over by strong wind, soil around tree roots should be highly compacted.
Truth : There will not be sufficient oxygen in highly compacted soil, and carbon dioxide may accumulate. Furthermore, roots cannot grow easily in highly compacted soil. These all affect the health of the trees or may even kill the trees.

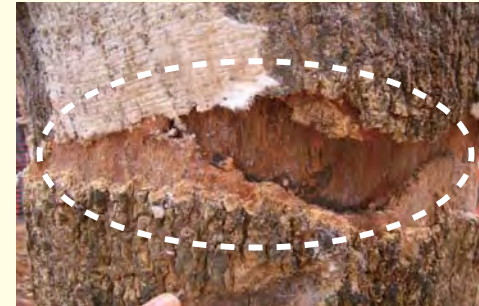
誤解：為穩固樹木，防止被強風吹倒，應壓實樹根周圍的泥土。

真相：壓實的泥土沒有足夠的氧氣，並可能積聚二氧化碳。此外，樹根不易在壓實的泥土生長。這些情況均會影響樹木的健康，甚至可能令其枯死。

10. Myth : Trees have great tolerance of abuse by external factors.
Truth : Trees are living organisms. Abuse by external factors can adversely affect their health condition. Trees may even die as a result of serious abuse.

誤解：樹木能夠抵禦種種外來傷害。

真相：樹木是生物，外來的各種傷害會影響其健康狀況，嚴重的傷害會導致樹木死亡。



Damage by abuse
對樹木的傷害

11. Myth : Topping is good for trees.
Truth : Topping causes serious damage to trees. In addition to creating deformed trees, topping causes wounds, which make the trees susceptible to pest and disease attacks. Also, the newly grown branches are weakly attached to tree trunk and can break or fall easily, particularly during strong winds.

誤解：截頂對樹木有益。

真相：截頂嚴重傷害樹木。截頂不但使樹木變形，還會造成切口，令樹木容易受害蟲和疾病侵害。此外，新長出的枝條與樹幹接合並不牢固，強風下尤其容易截斷和掉下。



12. Myth : Wounds of trees should be treated with cement paste or paint.
Truth : Covering of tree wounds by cement paste or paint may encourage accumulation of moisture and cause decay.

誤解：樹木的切口應塗上水泥漿或漆料。

真相：以水泥漿或漆料封蓋樹木的切口，可能會令水分積聚，導致切口腐爛。

13. Myth : In order to help newly planted trees grow better, we should apply more fertilizer.
Truth : In general, application of fertilizer to newly planted trees is not necessary and wasteful, as the newly planted trees take time to develop new roots for uptake of nutrients and water. In fact, too much fertilizer can cause damage to the trees or may even kill them.

誤解：為幫助新種的植物長得更茂盛，我們應多施肥。

真相：一般來說，新種的植物需要時間長出新的根部吸收養分和水分。因此，為新種的植物施肥既無需要又浪費。事實上，過多肥料會損害樹木，甚至可能令其枯死。

14.

Myth :

As trees need water to grow, we should irrigate them as often as we could and always keep the soil soaked with water.

Truth :

Although trees need water to grow, tree roots also need oxygen for respiration. Too much water with poor drainage system will cause water-logging and deplete oxygen in the soil. This may kill the trees.

誤解 :

由於樹木需要水分生長，因此我們應盡量灌溉，並不斷保持泥土浸滿水分。

真相 :

雖然樹木需要水分生長，但樹根亦需要呼吸氧氣。水分太多，加上排水系統不良，會導致泥土積水和缺氧，可能令樹木枯死。
15.

Myth :

No plants can grow in shaded locations, such as underneath flyovers.

Truth :

There are many shade-tolerant plants that can grow well in the shade, for example, *Schefflera heptaphylla* 鴨腳木 and *Philodendron selloum* 春羽. The important issue is that rainwater cannot reach locations like those underneath flyovers, and therefore the plants have to be manually or automatically irrigated. Nevertheless, depending on what plant species selected, adequate headroom and sunlight should be allowed for better plant growth.

誤解 :

沒有植物能在陰暗的地方，例如在橋底生長。

真相 :

很多耐陰植物，例如鴨腳木和春羽，均可在陰暗的地方生長茂盛，最大的問題只是雨水無法到達橋底等地方，因此，必須安排人工或自動灌溉。儘管如此，視乎所選擇的植物品種，應按需要提供足夠的淨空高度和陽光，讓植物生長得更茂盛。
16.

Myth :

Tree roots like to grow around and damage underground utilities (UUs).

Truth :

Tree roots grow in soil where there are water, nutrients and oxygen. UUs do not particularly attract the roots unless water can be located around the UUs, e.g. in the case of a leaking water pipe.

誤解 :

樹根喜歡生長至地下公用設施，並對這些設施造成損害。

真相 :

樹根在含有水分、養分和氧氣的泥土生長。除非地下公用設施周圍有水分可供吸取，例如滲漏的水管，否則地下公用設施不會特別吸引樹根生長。

Civil Engineering and
Development Department
HKSAR Government
香港特別行政區政府
土木工程拓展署



www.cedd.gov.hk

Greening Master Plans in urban areas – photographs of greening results

Annex C



Before greening
綠化前



After greening
綠化後

Tsim Sha Tsui - Planting works at Nathan Road near Middle Road
Theme: Jade Necklace
Species: *Wodyetia bifurcata*

尖沙咀 - 彌敦道近中間道的種植
主題: 翡翠玉帶
品種: 狐尾椰子



Before greening
綠化前



After greening
綠化後

Sham Shui Po - Planting works at Lai Po Road
Theme: Golden Kaleidoscope
Species: *Elaeocarpus apiculatus*, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*

深水埗 - 荔寶路的種植
主題: 金影花筒
品種: 尖葉杜英, 黃槿



Before greening
綠化前



After greening
綠化後

Kowloon City - Planting works at Argyle Street Outside Argyle Street
Playground

Theme: Verdant Parkland

Species: *Crateva unilocularis*

九龍城 - 亞皆老街遊樂場外的種植

主題: 綠悠恬林

品種: 樹頭菜



Before greening
綠化前



After greening
綠化後

Wong Tai Sin - Planting works at Fung Lai Road
Theme: Celestial Garden
Species: *Chukrasia tabularia*

黃大仙 - 鳳禮道的種植
主題: 華園仙踪
品種: 麻楝



Before greening
綠化前



After greening
綠化後

Kwun Tong - Planting works at Tai Yip Lane
Theme: Jade Crescent
Species: *Cassia siamea*

觀塘 - 大業里的種植
主題: 翠堤灣畔
品種: 鐵刀木



Before greening
綠化前



After greening
綠化後

Central & Western District - Planting works at Roundabout near Pier
No. 7

Theme: Heart of Gold

Species: *Roystonea regia*

中西區 - 7 號碼頭迴旋處的種植

主題: 金融中心

品種: 王棕



Before greening
綠化前

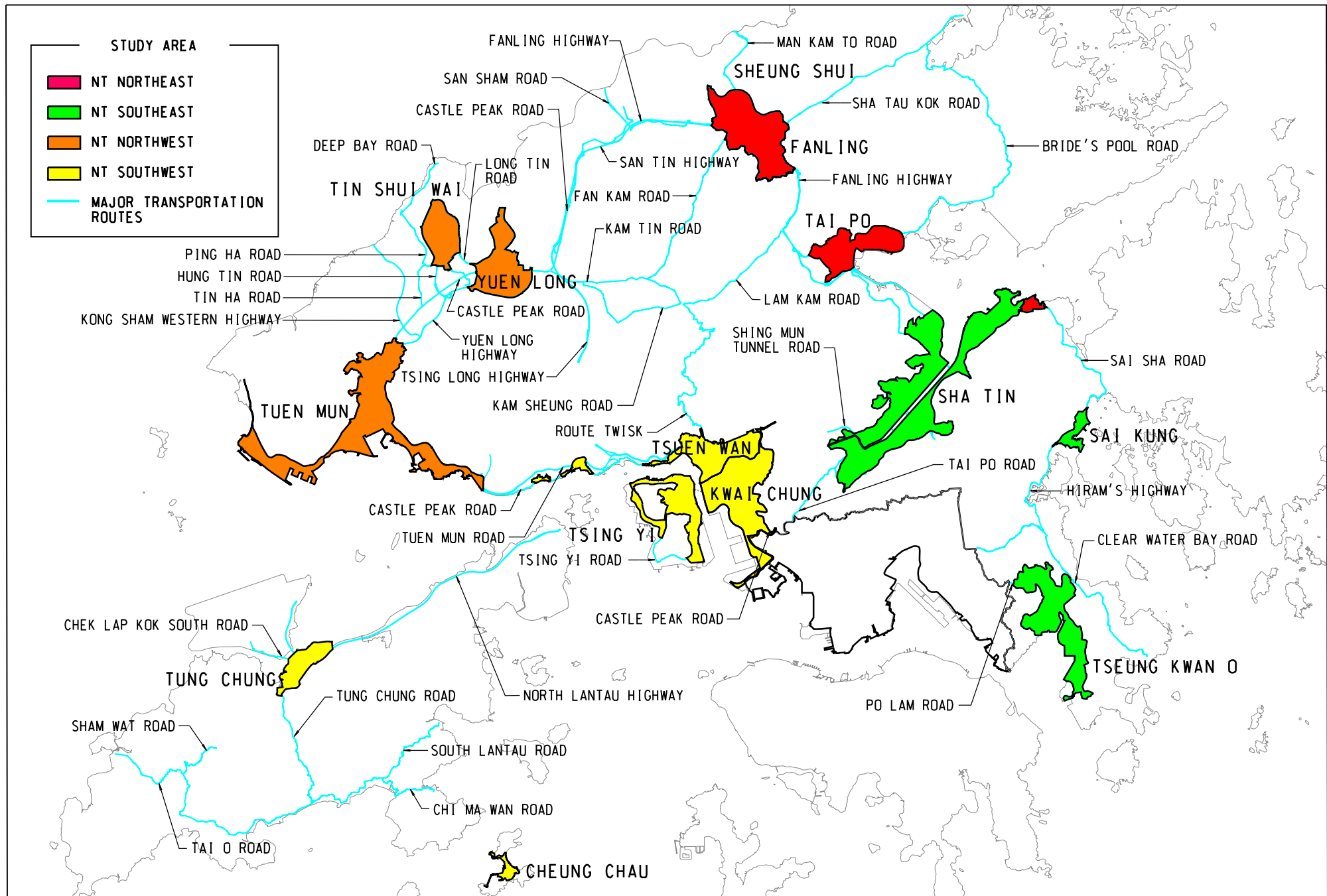


After greening
綠化後

Eastern District - Planting works at Tsat Tsz Mui Road
Theme: Royal Palm Boulevard
Species: *Wodyetia bifurcata*

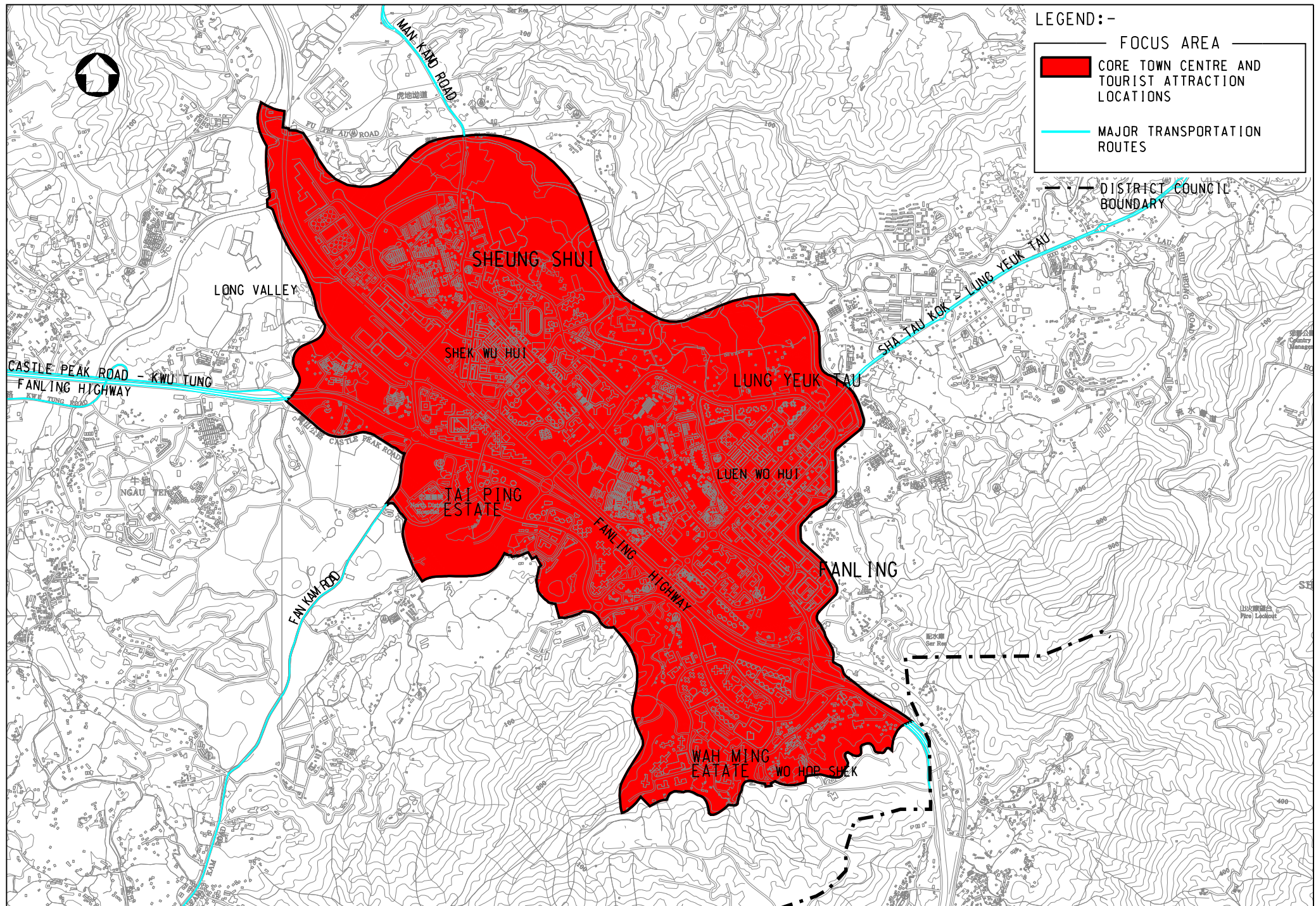
東區 - 七姊妹道的種植
主題: 東城棕調
品種: 狐尾椰子

Tentative coverage of the study area for the New Territories Greening Master Plan studies

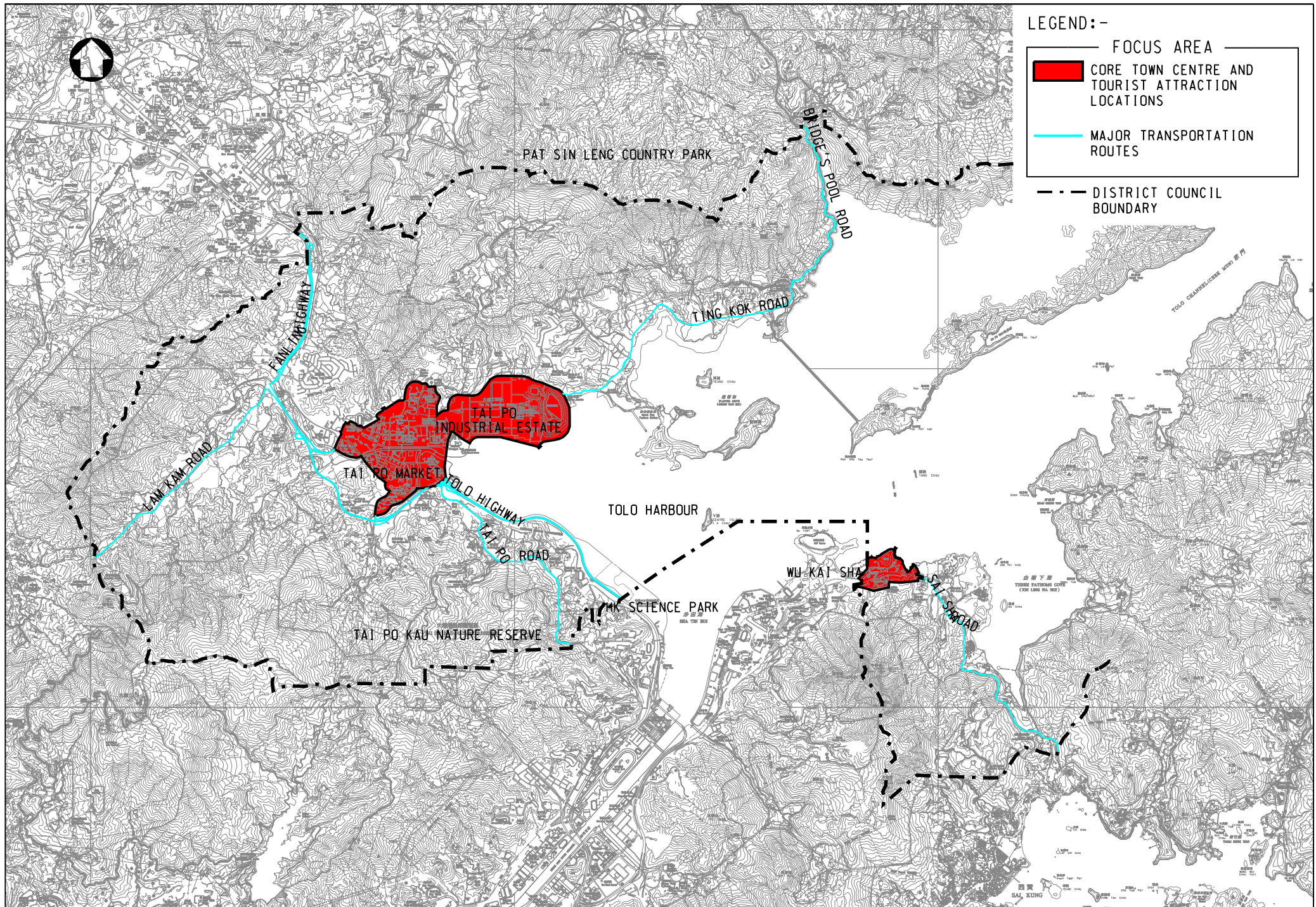


Note : The major transportation routes or sections of the routes will be covered by the 4 consultancies according to the region into which the routes or sections of the routes fall.

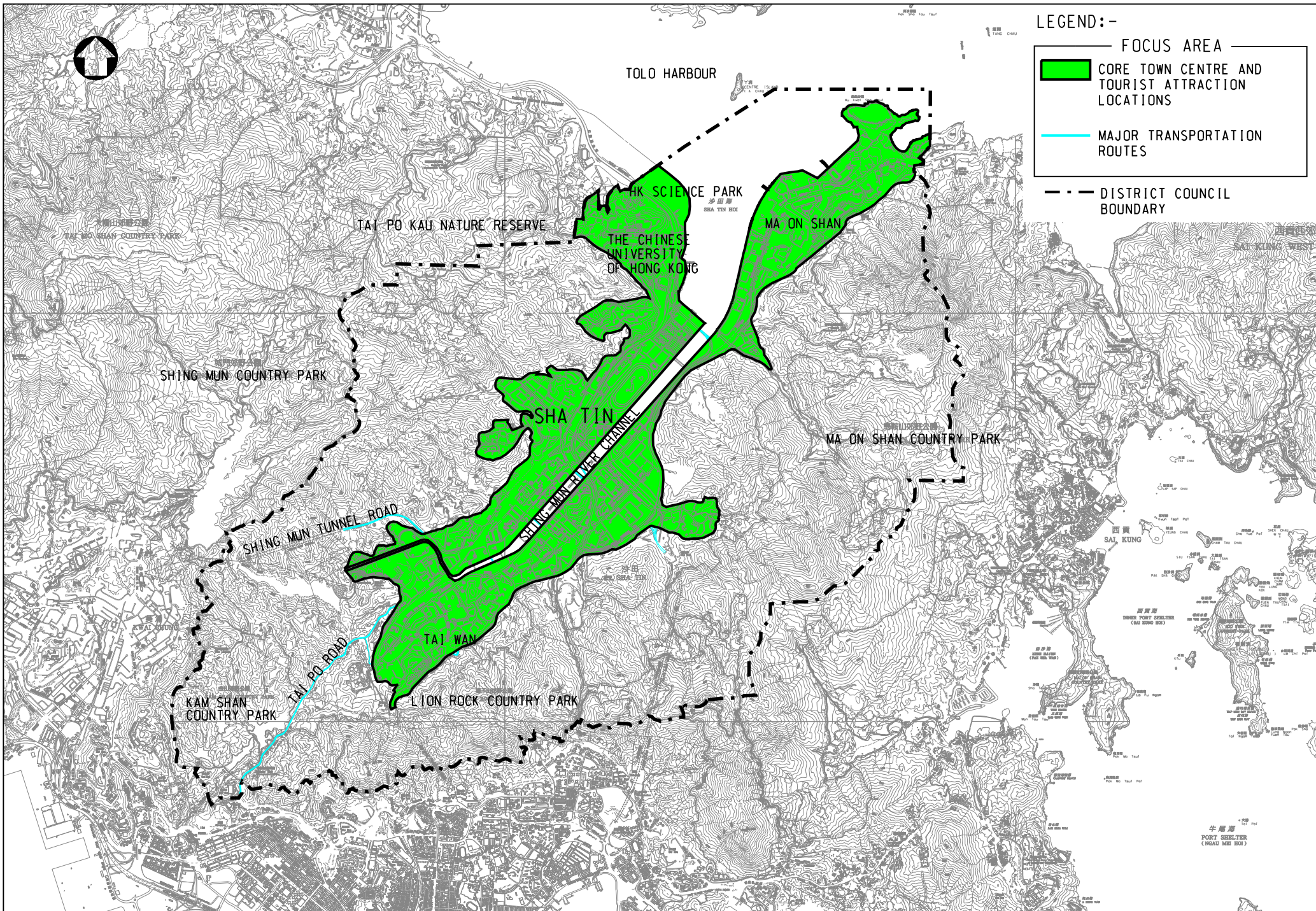
NT Northeast - North District



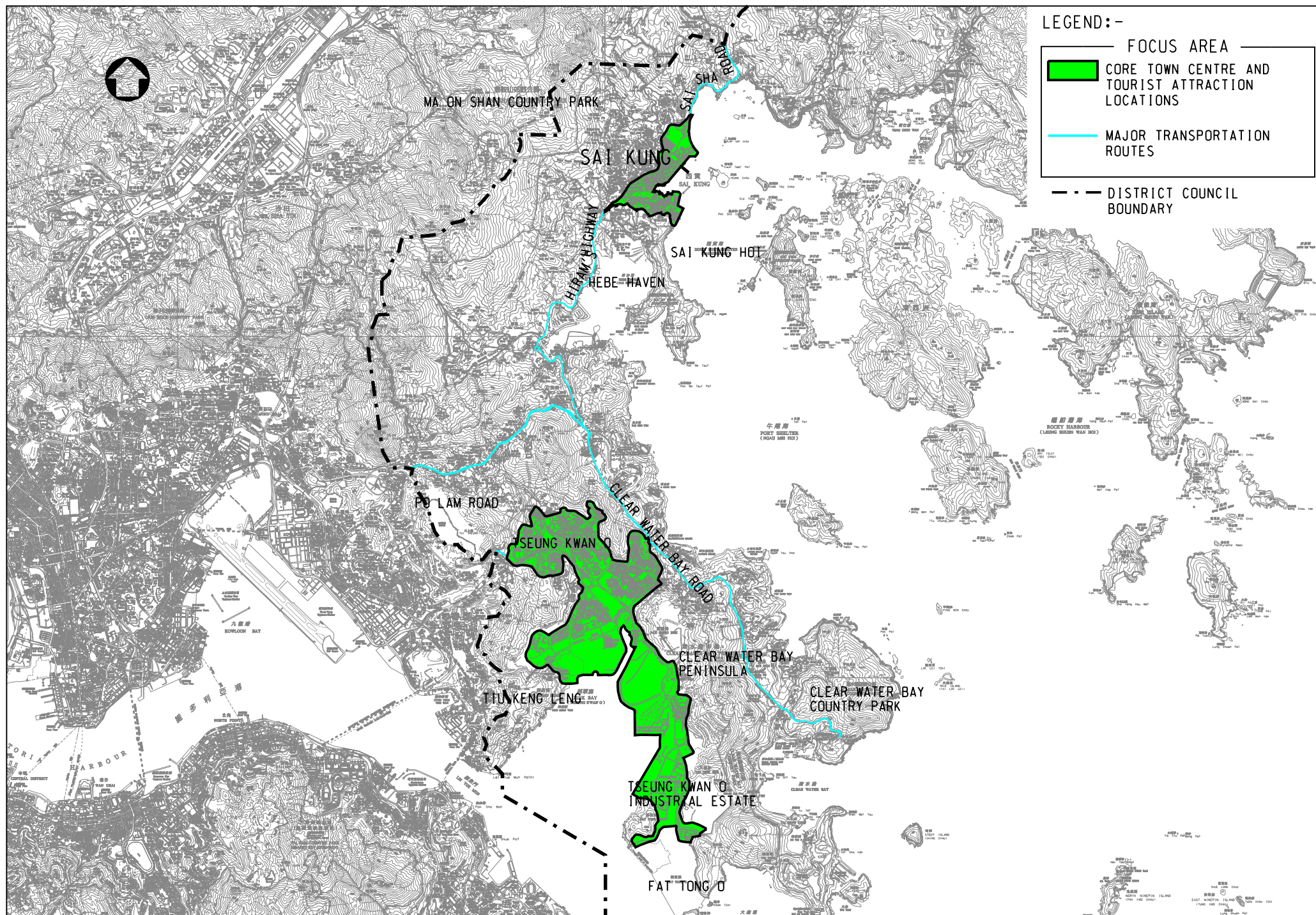
NT Northeast - Tai Po



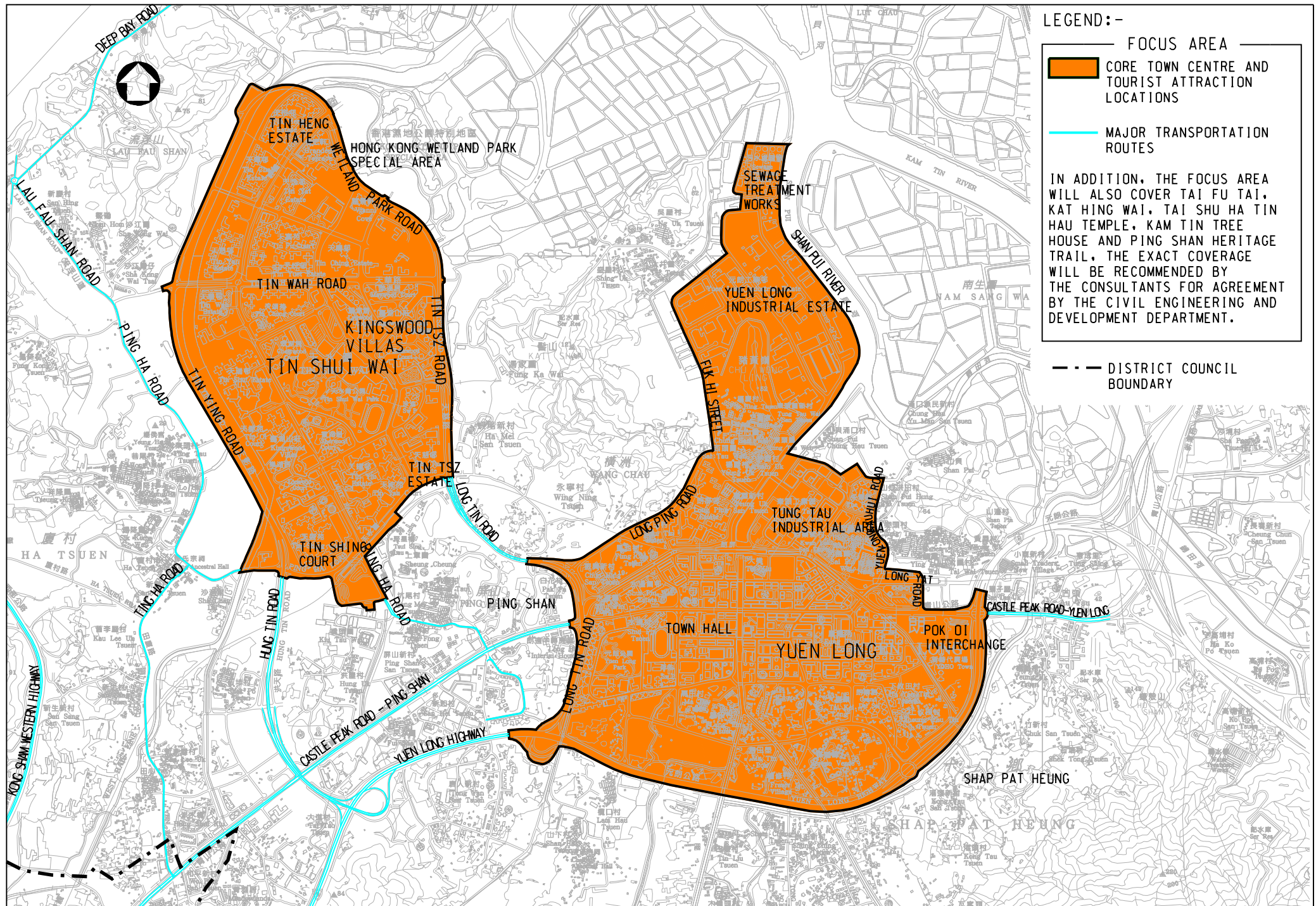
NT Southeast - Sha Tin



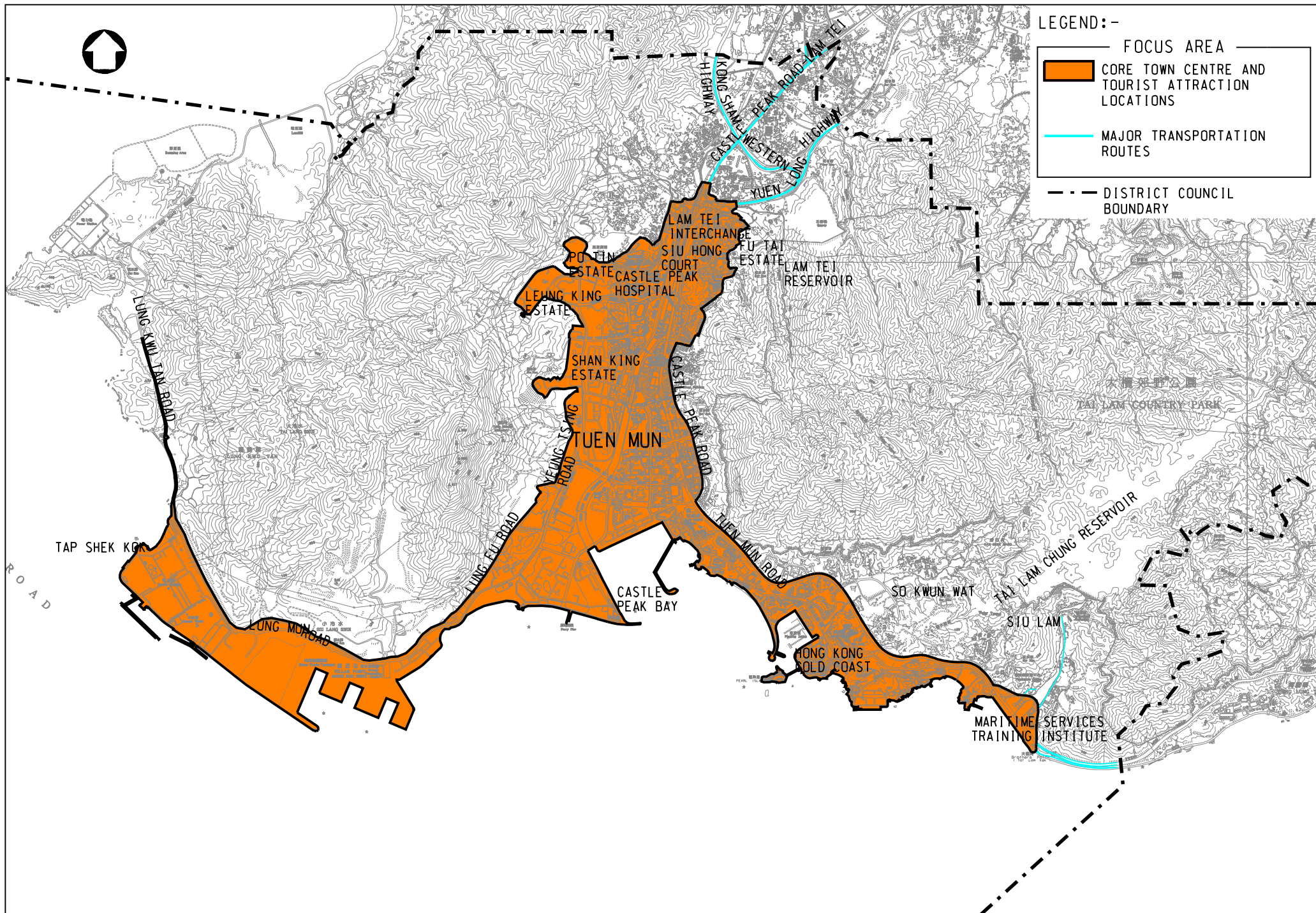
NT Southeast - Sai Kung



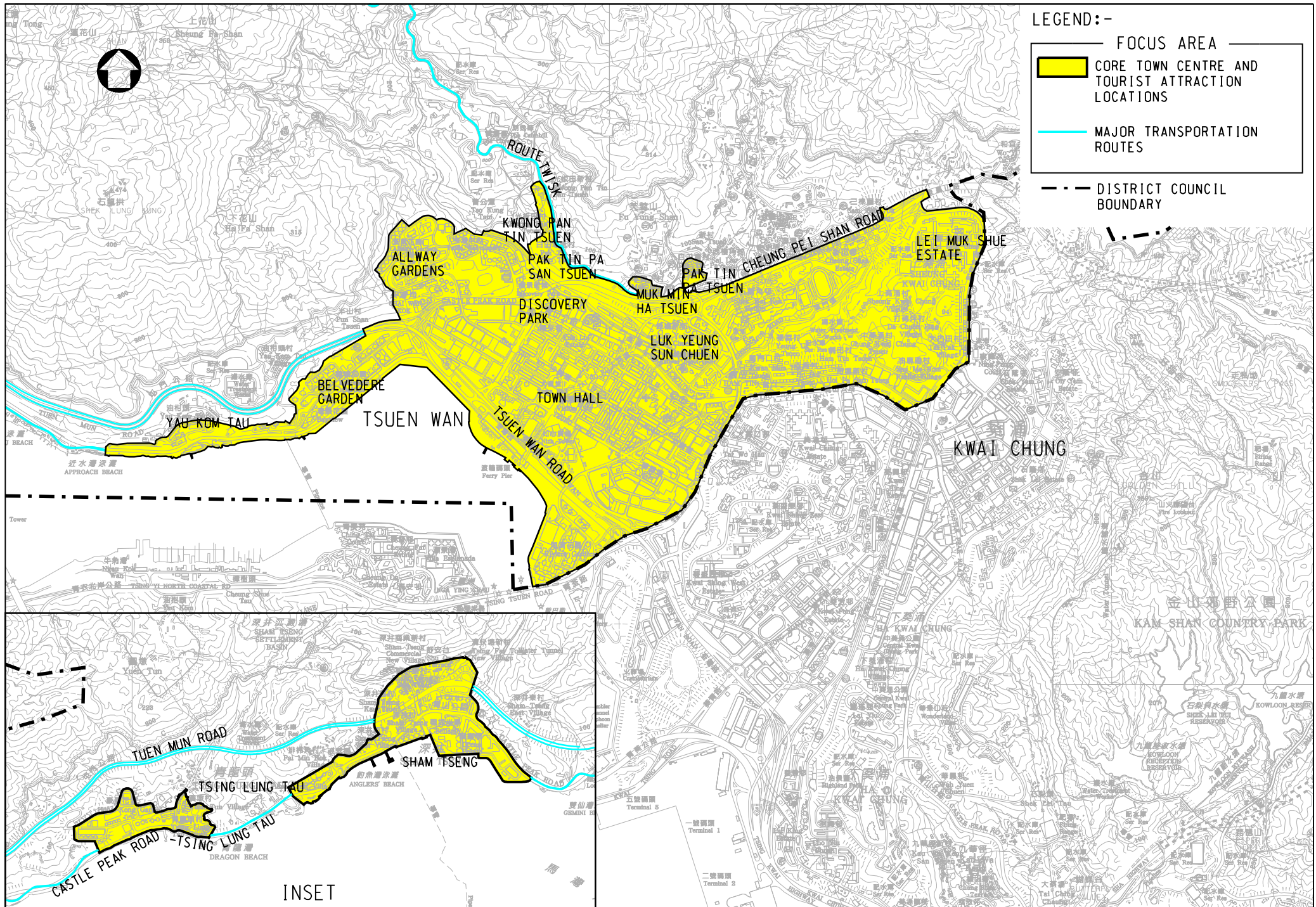
NT Northwest - Yuen Long



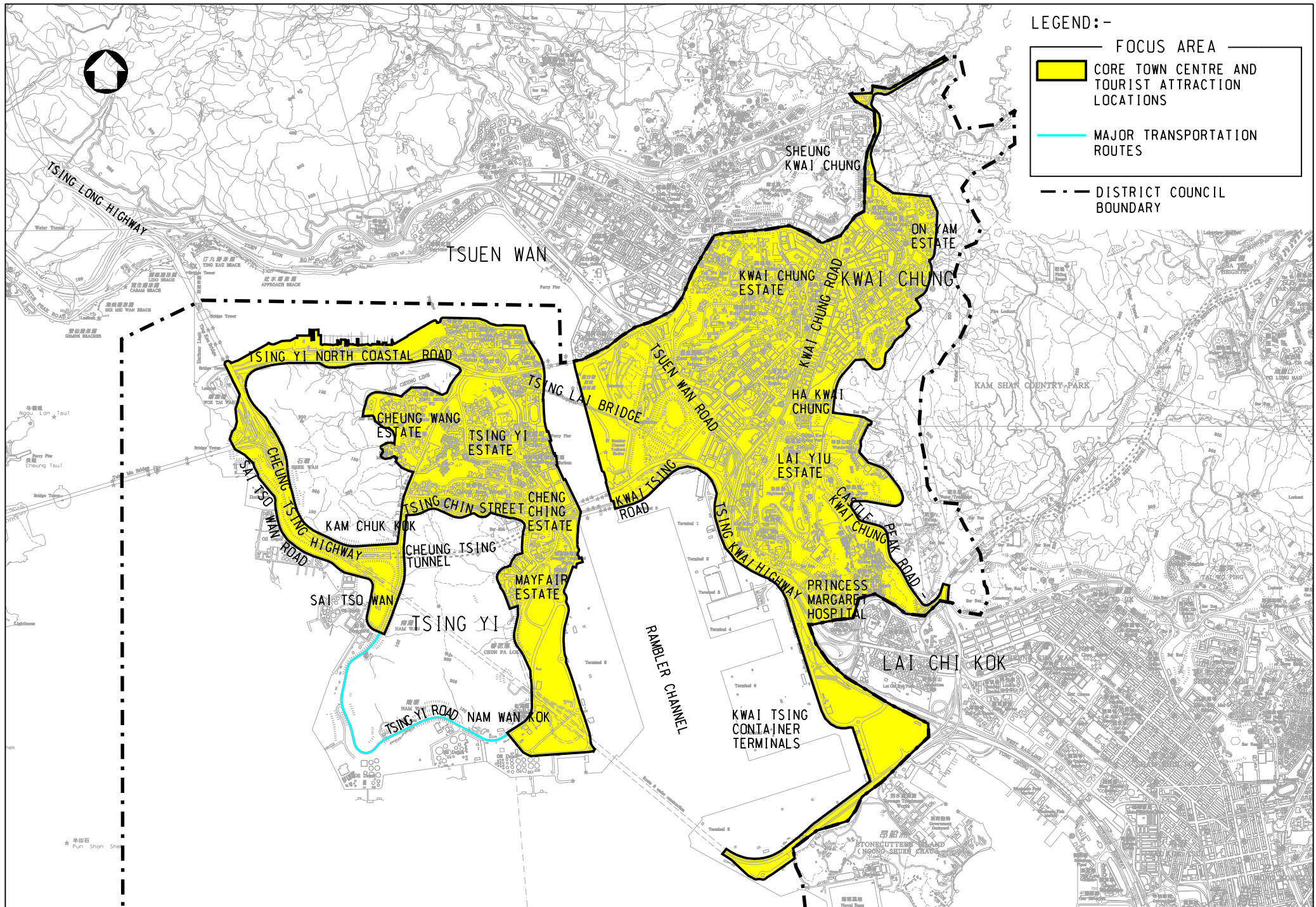
NT Northwest - Tuen Mun



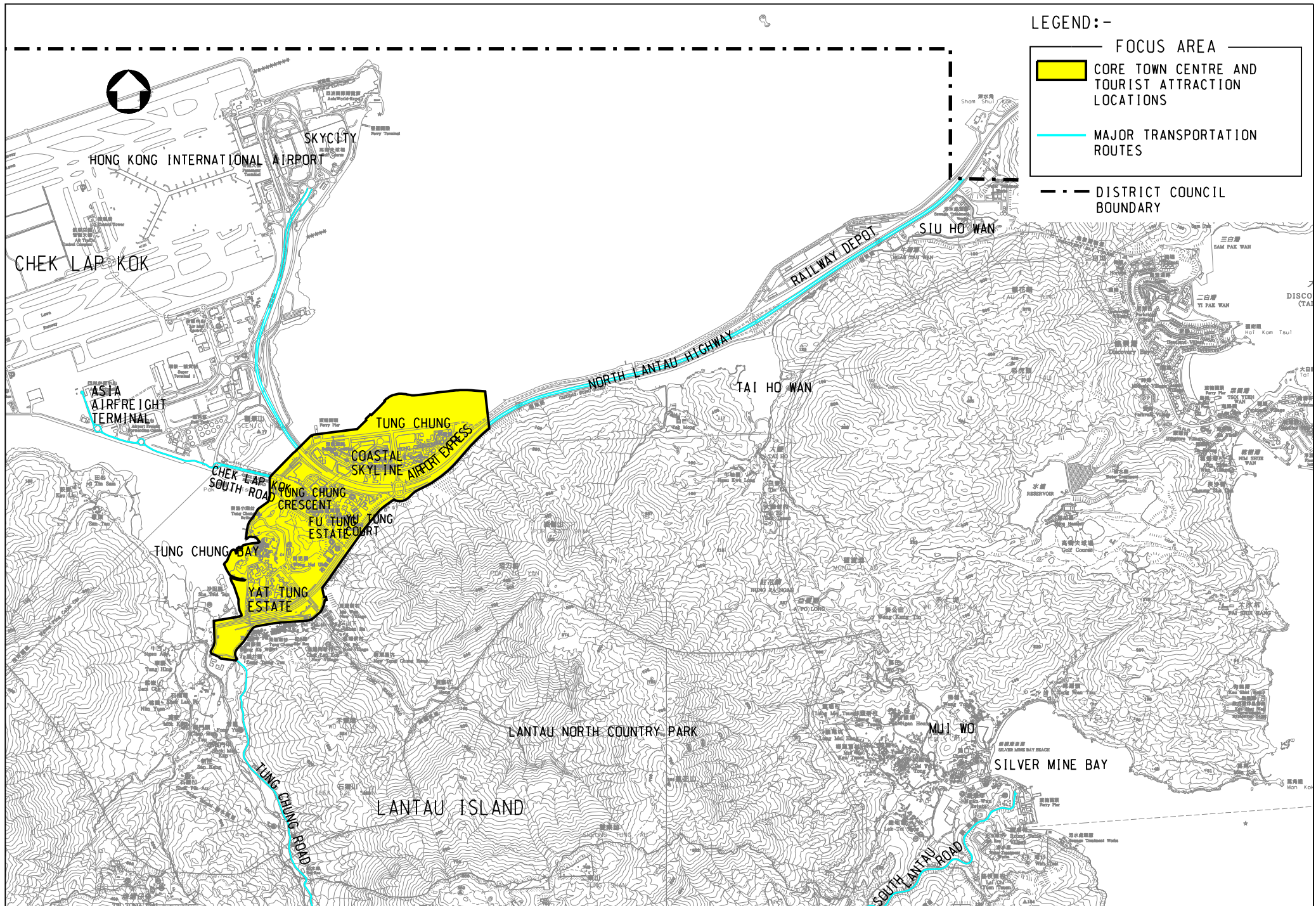
NT Southwest - Tsuen Wan



NT Southwest - Kwai Tsing



NT Southwest - Islands District



NT Southwest - Islands District



LEGEND:-

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|--|
| FOCUS AREA | |
| CORE TOWN CENTRE AND TOURIST ATTRACTION LOCATIONS | |

