

**For information**

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PANEL ON DEVELOPMENT**

**Progress Report on  
the Work of the Tree Management Office**

**Purpose**

This paper reports to Members work progress of the Tree Management Office (TMO) in the Development Bureau (DEVB) in the implementation of the tree management policy.

**Tree management policy**

2. Pursuant to the recommendations in the Report of the Task Force on Tree Management published in June 2009, DEVB has taken up the overall policy responsibility for greening, landscape and tree management. The Greening, Landscape and Tree Management (GLTM) Section was established under the Works Branch of DEVB in March 2010 to champion a new, strategic policy on greening, landscaping and tree management with a view to achieving the sustainable development of a greener environment in Hong Kong.

3. The GLTM Section is underpinned by the Greening and Landscape Office (GLO) and the TMO, which work in close cooperation to promote a holistic greening approach embracing adequate space allocation for new planting, proper selection of planting species as well as quality landscape design and planting practices in the upstream through proper works implementation to professional vegetation maintenance in the downstream. Due emphasis is placed on the protection of public safety as a priority consideration.

4. Under the “integrated approach” for the management of trees on Government land, the department responsible for the maintenance of an area or a facility is also responsible for the maintenance of trees there. To ensure more effective implementation across departments of the “integrated approach” to tree management, the TMO acts as a central authority to give policy steer, a focal point of coordination of departmental efforts and a provider of arboricultural expertise.

### **Professional team in the TMO**

5. In support of its mission to raise the level of professionalism in tree management work in Hong Kong, the TMO is staffed predominantly by officers with considerable professional arboricultural expertise and experience. In addition to the two Arborist posts on non-civil service contract<sup>1</sup> (NCSC) terms created in 2010, four additional Arborist / Assistant Arborist NCSC posts were created in TMO in 2011 to form a centralised tree support team within the TMO to assist in a variety of tasks requiring specialist arboricultural input. Of the 15 professional/technical officers in the TMO, 14 are International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborists, and nine of them have attained additional professional qualification in arboriculture such as ISA Certified Tree Risk Assessor, ISA Certified Municipal Specialist or LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection Certificate. They are complemented by 4 officers with professional arboricultural qualification in the GLO.

### **Work focus of the TMO**

6. As recommended in the Task Force Report, the TMO is tasked to focus

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<sup>1</sup> There are currently no Arborist grade in the civil service. As recommended in the Report of the Task Force on Tree Management, we will review the need for a civil service Arborist grade in 2012. The engagement of arborists on NCSC terms meanwhile would provide us with useful feedback for carrying out the review in due course.

on the following key areas of work –

- (a) enhancement of tree risk management;
- (b) promotion of a quality-oriented approach to tree management;
- (c) enhancement of the tree complaint handling mechanism and the emergency response arrangement;
- (d) enhanced training to raise the professional standard of tree management personnel; and
- (e) enhancement of public education and community involvement.

**(A) Enhancement of tree risk management**

7. The TMO introduced a new tree risk assessment arrangement in 2010 with the promulgation of detailed guidelines for compliance by tree management departments to better protect public safety. Under this

arrangement, tree risk assessment is conducted in two stages in accordance with a systematic methodology. Focusing on areas with high pedestrian or vehicular flow, tree management departments first carry out a tree group inspection for locations under their purview, during which trees that require particular care (such as Old and Valuable Trees (OVTs) and stonewall trees) as well as dead trees and trees with health or structural problems that might pose hazards to the public are identified. Detailed inspections are then conducted for these trees individually to assess their health and structural conditions more comprehensively. In addition to visual inspection<sup>2</sup>, detailed examination with the assistance of more sophisticated equipment (e.g. resistograph instrument or tomography instrument to check whether there is internal rot or tree cavity) may be conducted if the tree conditions so warrant.

8. Depending on the tree conditions, appropriate risk mitigation measures (such as pruning, removal of wilted branch, treatment of pest and disease, and cabling and propping to support trees) are prescribed. If there are no other feasible remedial measures, departments will remove hazardous trees as a last

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<sup>2</sup> Visual inspection is accompanied by appropriate inspection methods (such as hammering the trunk with a rubber mallet to test the internal hollow, detecting any unusual smell for indication of underground root decay, etc.) and assisted by simple tools (e.g. measuring tape and levels to ascertain the crown dimension, tree height and trunk inclination).

resort so as to eliminate the threat to public safety.

9. To ensure that the tree risk assessment is properly carried out, tree management departments are required to adopt quality assurance measures such as close supervision of frontline duties and conducting internal audit. In addition, the TMO carries out desk-top checking of the tree inspection forms completed by departments on a selective basis and random inspection on site of the condition of trees on Government land to ensure that the tree risk assessments are conducted in a professional manner. For the 2010 tree risk assessment exercise, the TMO audit checked 196 of the returned “Tree Group Inspection Form (Form 1)” and 163 “Tree Risk Assessment Form (Form 2)”. The latter comprised 14% of all returned Form 2.

#### *Preparation for the 2011 wet season*

10. In preparation for the on-set of the wet season in 2011, the TMO has refined the guidelines on the conduct of tree risk assessment<sup>3</sup> in the light of the experience gained from the 2010 tree risk assessment exercise. In addition, the

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<sup>3</sup> The refined guidelines have been uploaded to [www.trees.gov.hk](http://www.trees.gov.hk).

TMO has organised a series of training sessions, including both training for staff who have newly taken up tree risk assessment duties as well as refresher training for other staff with previous work experience in this areas, in December 2010 to February 2011 to ensure proper mastery of the assessment methodology. About 1 770 government staff and contractor staff under the core tree management departments attended these training sessions. The TMO has also reached out to the other government departments, reminding them to take appropriate precautionary measures for trees within facilities under their care before the wet season.

11. Tree management departments will closely monitor the conditions of problematic trees identified during the tree risk assessment and complete the mitigation measures as soon as possible. In addition, they will stay vigilant during the typhoon and rainy season and act promptly should there be any change in the risk level of the trees under their purview.

12. As for last year, the TMO will continue to audit check the tree risk assessments carried out by tree management departments so as to ensure full compliance with the promulgated guidelines. We expect that as the tree

management departments and their consultants/contractors build up experience in tree risk assessment, they will acquire more comprehensive knowledge of the tree stock under their care and take more timely action in response to any changes in the tree conditions.

13. Information about those trees which require continuous monitoring by the relevant tree management departments (including OVTs and stonewall trees which require special attention and other trees for which the prescribed improvement measures have not yet been completed<sup>4</sup>) is uploaded to the Tree Register at [www.trees.gov.hk](http://www.trees.gov.hk). The TMO will continue to work in collaboration with the tree management departments to keep the Tree Register up-to-date. In addition, tree management departments are taking steps to install labels on those trees included in the Tree Register. An extract of the Tree Register uploaded to [www.trees.gov.hk](http://www.trees.gov.hk) is at Annex A and a sample of the label installed on trees included in the Tree Register is at Annex B.

14. Apart from taking action to ensure that trees on Government land are

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<sup>4</sup> These cases may involve tree removal for which road closure needs to be arranged, pest and disease control which takes time to have full effect, tree pruning that is being arranged, etc. Emergency cases where the subject trees pose immediate danger to the public are dealt with without delay.

safe, the TMO has also been reminding private owners of their duty of care for trees within their properties and raising their awareness of tree risk management. In 2010, the TMO distributed leaflets on “Pictorial Guide for Tree Maintenance to Reduce Tree Risks” and “Keep Your Trees Safe” (copies are at Annex C and Annex D) to owners’ corporations, mutual aid committees and property management companies in the territory, and reminded private property owners and property management companies to inspect trees within their premises so as to minimise risks. Relevant information has also been uploaded to DEVB’s dedicated tree website ([www.trees.gov.hk](http://www.trees.gov.hk)).

15. To prepare for the approaching wet season, the TMO has written to owners’ corporations, mutual aid committees, area committees, Rural Committees, Village Representatives, property management companies, education and religious institutions as well as other non-government organisations, appealing to them to take proper care of the trees within their premises for the safety of residents, users and visitors. TMO will continue to disseminate practical advice on tree management in private premises through DEVB’s dedicated tree website.

16. In view of the large number of trees in Hong Kong and since the health and structural conditions of trees change in step with their normal lifecycle as well as changes in the external environment, we have enlisted the support of the public in monitoring the conditions of trees in our community. In addition to the launching of the Tree Register, the dedicated tree website ([www.trees.gov.hk](http://www.trees.gov.hk)) and a “Tree Care Report” standard form<sup>5</sup> (a copy of the standard form is at Annex E) for reporting suspected problematic trees in July 2010, the TMO has collaborated with Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD) and Housing Department (HD) to enlist the support of Green Ambassadors<sup>6</sup>, District Tree Care Volunteers<sup>7</sup> and Estate Tree Ambassadors<sup>8</sup> in monitoring the conditions of trees in the territory. As of 13 May 2011, the TMO has received 228 Tree Care Reports from the public. Additional measures to promote community surveillance of trees are set out below –

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<sup>5</sup> The “Tree Care Report” standard forms are available in e-form format and downloadable format.

<sup>6</sup> LCSD has appointed about 220 Green Ambassadors, including District Councillors and community leaders, to assist in the surveillance of trees in the community and other greening initiatives.

<sup>7</sup> Of the 2 300 Green Volunteers under LCSD’s Green Volunteer Scheme, there are 177 District Tree Care Volunteers who assist in the surveillance of trees in the community in addition to other greening initiatives.

<sup>8</sup> There are about 380 Estate Tree Ambassadors under HD’s Tree Ambassador Scheme to assist in the surveillance of trees in public housing estates.

- (a) The TMO has produced a series of three educational videos<sup>9</sup> to raise public awareness of the importance of tree care and to encourage the public to report problematic trees. These videos are now being shown in all public housing estates and major indoor recreational centres managed by LCSD;
- (b) Under the “Tell me@1823” app launched by the Efficiency Unit (EU) for smart-phones in April 2011, members of the public may submit photographs along with voice descriptions when reporting problematic trees. Equipped with a geospatial functionality, “Tell me@1823” also captures the physical location of the tree under complaint. This facilitates the identification of the responsible tree management department and helps expedite necessary follow-up action; and
- (c) In collaboration with EU, DEVB is planning to launch a dedicated online community portal for reporting problematic trees through the Internet and mobile devices by mid-2011.

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<sup>9</sup> These videos have also been uploaded to [www.greening.gov.hk](http://www.greening.gov.hk).

## **(B) Promotion of a quality-oriented approach to tree management**

17. Tree management is a professional task. To promote a holistic and quality-oriented approach to tree care in Government departments, the TMO collaborates with the GLO in disseminating knowledge on various aspects of tree management through training and the formulation of guidelines and best practices. To date, the GLTM Section has issued guidelines on a variety of tree management topics, including tree risk management, proper planting practices<sup>10</sup>, proper pruning practices, identification of common tree problems, identification of brown root rot and tree protection measures in construction sites. Other guidelines now under preparation include tree protection measures for hoarding installation in construction sites, care of stonewall trees and care of ageing trees. These tree management guidelines and best practices will also be disseminated to the industry and the community at large through DEVB's dedicated greening website ([www.greening.gov.hk](http://www.greening.gov.hk)), seminars, workshops, etc.

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<sup>10</sup> The guidelines on proper planting practices issued by the GLTM Section to date cover topics such as "Design for Tree Protection Zone", "Keep Sufficient Space Clear of Vegetation at the Base of Trees", "Do Not Plant Too Deep", "Provide Adequate Growing Space for Future Growth of Canopy", "Provide Sufficient Growing Space between Trees and Adjacent Building/Structures" and "Select and Plant Good Specimens".

18. To share knowledge among tree management departments, the TMO is now developing a tree failure database. Case details of tree failures as well as tree removals due to poor health and structural problems are being collected for further analysis with a view to identifying the cause of the tree problem so that appropriate improvement measures can be identified and implemented. Learning points are disseminated among tree management departments so that they can learn from the experience of others.

19. In an endeavour to raise the standard of tree management work in Hong Kong, the GLO and the TMO will spearhead research studies to build up our professional knowledge base. Identified research topics include wood strength of common tree species in Hong Kong, common biological tree decaying agents in Hong Kong, choice of planting medium, selection of suitable tree species for greening and the development of tree support designs. The research findings will be shared among the tree management departments as well as the industry.

20. As recommended in the Report of the Task Force on Tree Management, DEVB set up an Expert Panel on Tree Management in March 2011 to provide the needed expertise in both policy and operational aspects concerning tree

management, with the objective of promoting the well-being of trees in Hong Kong, especially those with special value or interest. The Expert Panel comprises local experts and experts from outside Hong Kong. The membership list is at Annex F.

21. At present, tree management departments do not have a standardised information system for maintaining records on trees under their purview. To improve on this, the TMO is now working with EU on the development of a new electronic Tree Management Information System (TMIS) so that relevant information on individual trees (e.g. species, size, location and health / structural conditions as well as tree care records) could be captured systematically and comprehensively for future reference. The system will also facilitate management analysis of our tree stock, thereby providing a solid basis to support our efforts in promoting a professional approach to tree management.

22. The development of the TMIS will take account of the functional needs of individual tree management departments. The system is expected to be completed by mid-2012, whereupon the tree management departments will be able to input the data of their tree stock into the system to facilitate the

discharge of their day-to-day tree care responsibilities.

**(C) Enhancement of the tree complaint handling mechanism and the emergency response arrangement**

23. Operating round-the-clock and with the capability to receive public complaints/enquiries via telephone, email, fax or letter, the “1823” Call Centre serves as an effective, centralised platform for the public to lodge tree complaints and enquiries. Apart from referring the cases received to the responsible department, the “1823” Call Centre also monitors the progress of follow-up action on individual cases and keeps complainants posted in the process.

24. In step with the introduction of additional channels for reporting problematic trees such as “Tell me @1823”, the TMO has been working with tree management departments to ensure that these cases are dealt with promptly upon receipt. In particular, the TMO takes the lead in resolving complex tree cases which tree management departments may not be able to deal with on their own, e.g. cases requiring specialised arboricultural expertise, trees of special

interest to the community, cases involving cross-departmental implications, etc. When such cases are brought to the TMO's attention or when the TMO comes across such cases in the course of its day-to-day work, the TMO will proactively liaise with the tree management department concerned in ascertaining the facts of the case, exploring possible solutions and providing advice on the implementation of the identified solutions. A tree case which was resolved under the TMO's lead is at Annex G.

25. The TMO and tree management departments have enhanced the procedures for handling emergency tree cases. The TMO has set up an internal alert system, whereby Fire Services Department (FSD), the Hong Kong Police Force, the "1823" Call Centre and Highways Department (HyD) will immediately notify the TMO when a major tree failure involving the following occurs –

- (a) major injuries (i.e. the injured was admitted to hospital) or loss of human life;
- (b) substantial damage to properties; or

- (c) serious / complete blockage to main pedestrian/vehicular access.

26. Each tree management department is required to designate a departmental contact officer to liaise with the TMO in handling emergency tree-related cases, and to put in place an effective mechanism for their internal communication and decision-making when a tree-related emergency situation occurs. The tree management department concerned is required to attend to the scene promptly. In addition, for tree-related cases involving major injuries or loss of human life, TMO staff with certified arborist qualification will arrive at the scene as soon as possible after notification from FSD / the Police / the “1823” Call Centre / HyD to obtain first-hand information on the incident and to offer guidance to the tree management department concerned regarding the handling of the incident. Since the commencement of this arrangement on 28 June 2010, TMO staff have to date been deployed to attend to 3 such tree failure incidents in support of the tree management departments concerned.

**(D) Enhancement of training to raise the professional standard of tree management personnel**

27. Enhanced training is essential for nurturing a professional workforce capable of providing quality tree care service. The TMO, in collaboration with tree management departments, is formulating a training and manpower development plan to ensure an adequate supply of professional staff at the managerial, supervisory and frontline levels for the competent discharge of the full spectrum of tree management responsibilities. Meanwhile, the TMO has continued to organise tree-related training, e.g. on tree risk management, identification of tree species, common tree problems, pest and disease control, proper tree maintenance, tree protection during construction, etc., for Government staff engaged in tree management. Some of these training sessions are also open to consultant/contractor staff engaged by Government departments. To date, these training sessions have registered a total attendance of about 7 440. Apart from enhancing training provision for Government staff and consultant/contractor staff, the TMO also liaises with local training providers to upgrade available training opportunities for the industry.

28. As at 12 May 2011, there are 203 International Society of Arborists (ISA) Certified Arborists within Government. Some of these officers have

more than one professional qualification in arboriculture<sup>11</sup>. The TMO will continue to encourage staff of various levels to obtain professional qualifications in arboriculture with a view to generally raising the professional standard of our tree management staff.

29. The TMO is also committed to upgrading the professional level of the industry on tree management. Together with the GLO in the GLTM Section, which focuses on the upstream processes of landscape planning and design and planting, the TMO will conduct a comprehensive review on the management of consultants/contractors engaged by Government departments for landscape works and tree management service. In addition to the ongoing review on the qualification requirements for contractors interested in admission to Government's approved list of contractors, the GLO and the TMO will examine feasible ways to promote continuous improvement in consultant/contractor performance, for instance, through more clearly-defined service requirements. As part of the review, we will also examine opportunities to further enhance the performance management arrangement for Government consultants/contractors

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<sup>11</sup> These qualifications include ISA Municipal Arborist, ISA Tree Risk Assessor and LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection Certificate.

providing landscape-related and tree-related service.

**(E) Enhancement of public education and community involvement**

30. The GLTM Section seeks to foster a culture of care in Hong Kong for greenery, including trees, across the territory through a variety of community involvement and public education activities. In addition to various activities related to tree risk management and community surveillance of trees as mentioned in paragraphs 13-16 above, other public education and community involvement activities organised by the GLTM Section during the past year with a tree management dimension are highlighted below –

- (a) seminars on proper tree management for professional groups and other non-government organisations with a total attendance of about 800 participants;
- (b) talks on tree care for secondary students and uniformed groups with a total attendance of about 2 450, and roving exhibitions in schools;

- (c) district-based seminars on tree care with a total attendance of almost 700 participants;
- (d) organisation of a photo competition for all secondary schools in Hong Kong in December 2010 to February 2011 to foster an attitude of care toward greening and trees among students;
- (e) launching of the revamped dedicated Greening website ([www.greening.gov.hk](http://www.greening.gov.hk)) in April 2011, with enhanced content to raise public awareness of, and to disseminate knowledge on, greening, planting practices and tree management;
- (f) participation in the Hong Kong Flower Show 2011;
- (g) publication of a quarterly Greening Newsletter (a copy of the first issue released in April 2011 is at Annex H); and
- (h) regular displays on greening, landscaping and tree management issues at LCSD's Green Education and Resource Centre in Kowloon Park and the Environmental Resource Centres of the

Environmental Protection Department in Wan Chai and Kennedy Town.

31. In March 2011, a new Community Involvement Committee on Greening (CICG) under the chairmanship of Permanent Secretary for Works was established to advise DEVB on measures to encourage quality greening and to nurture a culture of care for trees through public education and community involvement activities. The membership of the CICG is at Annex I.

32. Additional public education and community involvement activities that the GLTM Section is working on with a focus on trees are highlighted below –

- (a) development of a teaching kit on issues related to greening, landscape and tree management;
- (b) publication of tree and landscape maps to introduce interesting trees, open spaces and landscape assets in Hong Kong; and
- (c) launching of new apps for smart-phones on tree appreciation.

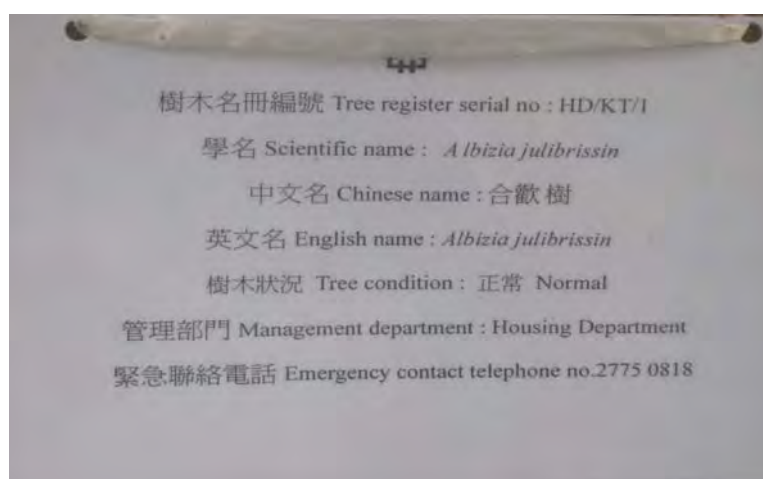
33. Apart from DEVB, other bureaux/departments are also engaged in organising public education and community involvement activities in support of the cause for green living and environmental conservation. DEVB will continue to play an overseeing role and identify opportunities for enhanced efforts in this regard. In particular, DEVB will spearhead initiatives where the GLTM Section will be best placed to take a lead role in view of the professional expertise in arboriculture in its team or due to the involvement of cross-departmental efforts. Examples of these initiatives include promotion of good tree care practices to the general public and the private sector, community surveillance of trees, etc.

**Development Bureau**  
**May 2011**

位置 Location	樹木品種 Tree Species	樹木狀況 Tree Condition	改善措施 Mitigation Measures	其他 Others	視察部門 Inspection Department 上次檢查日期 Last Inspection Date 樹木登記冊號碼 Tree Register No. [部門編號 Department Reference no. ]	相片 Photo	地圖 Location Map
長沙灣道425號，長沙灣遊樂場 No.425, Cheung Sha Wan Road, Cheung Sha Wan Playground	盾柱木，雙翼豆 <i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	整體狀況良好 Good overall condition 曾受颱風吹襲破損 Previously damaged by typhoon	安裝纜索或支撐物 Cabling / other support 已完成改善措施 Mitigation measures completed		康樂及文化事務署 Leisure and Cultural Services Department 12/05/2011 LCSD/SSP/023 [LCSD_SSP_DT-CSWPG-6]		
荔枝角道，深水埗公園對面 Lai Chi Kok Road, opposite Sham Shui Po Park	榕樹，細葉榕 <i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	整體狀況良好 Good overall condition		古樹名木登記編號：LCSD SSP/7 Old and Valuable Tree registration no. LCSD SSP/7	康樂及文化事務署 Leisure and Cultural Services Department 6/5/2011 LCSD/SSP/002 [LCSD SSP007]		
薄扶林道，與域多利道交界的一所小學工地 Pok Fu Lam Road, construction site of Pokfulam Primary School at junction with Victoria Road	黃葛樹，大葉榕 <i>Ficus virens</i> var. <i>sublanceolata</i>	呈現樹洞(情況中等) Cavity - moderate	適當修剪樹木枝條 Appropriate pruning 已完成改善措施 Mitigation measures completed		建築署 Architectural Services Department 19/4/2011 ASD/CW/006 [ASD_SSW307_T100]		
羅便臣道，斜坡編號：11SW-A/R614 Robinson Road, slope no. 11SW-A/R614	榕樹，細葉榕 <i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	呈現樹洞 Cavity 呈現腐爛 Decay 未有察覺明顯缺陷 No significant defect observed		石牆樹 Stone wall tree	路政署 Highways Department 3/2/2011 HYD/CW/096 [hyd_hk_11sw_a_r614_01_t3]		
沙頭角，荔枝窩 Sha Tau Kok, Lai Chi Wo	秋楓 <i>Bischofia javanica</i>	整體狀況良好 Good overall condition 呈現樹洞 Cavity 呈現腐爛 Decay	適當修剪樹木枝條 Appropriate pruning 已完成改善措施 Mitigation measures completed 密切監察樹木狀況 Tree condition under close observation	古樹名木登記編號：AFCD/LK/004 Old and Valuable Tree registration no. AFCD/LK/004	漁農自然護理署 Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department 22/2/2011 AFCD/N/001 [AFCD_LK_004]		

## Examples of tree labels installed by tree management departments for trees included in the Tree Register

(a) Housing Department



(b) Drainage Services Department



# Pictorial Guide for Tree Maintenance to Reduce Tree Risks 減低樹木風險的樹木護養簡易圖解

Please take immediate action when any of the following situations is identified.  
如樹木有以下狀況，請從速處理。

## 1 General Condition

### 基本狀況 Leaning Tree 傾斜樹木

Leaning tree with horizontal cracks in the upper (tension) side and/or buckling wood or bark on the lower (compression) side.

**RISK OF TREE FAILURE**  
樹木有倒塌風險

傾斜樹木背後的拉緊位置出現橫向裂縫，而在擠壓位置出現樹皮隆起的情況。



**Recommendation**  
建議

Recommend to add support system or may need to remove the tree

建議加設支撐系統或需考慮移除樹木

## 2 Crown Condition

### 樹冠狀況 Dieback Twigs 樹枝枯死

Dieback twigs on tree crown  
樹冠頂上的樹枝枯死



**Recommendation**  
建議

Pruning 適當修枝

May need to investigate if roots have been damaged or diseased

需檢查樹根是否受損

## 3 Branch Condition

### 枝幹狀況 Dead Branch 樹枝枯死



### Crack/Split 裂縫或裂開



### Hanger 懸吊斷枝



**Recommendation**  
建議

Pruning 適當修枝

recommended position of final pruning cut  
建議修枝位置

## 4 Trunk Condition

### 樹幹狀況 V-shaped Crotch with Cracks/Split V型樹杈有裂縫或裂開

The stem is split by one or more cracks  
枝幹沿著裂縫斷開



### Codominant stems 等勢莖

A weak union with crack(s) and / decay  
接合點出現裂縫或腐爛



**Recommendation**  
建議

Recommend to add support system or may need to remove the tree

建議加設支撐系統或需考慮移除樹木

**RISK OF TREE FAILURE**  
樹木有倒塌風險

## Wood Decay and Cavity 腐爛/樹洞

Wood decay/cavity at basal area / root flare  
樹腳/或根部上有明顯腐爛或樹洞



Open cavity decay more than 30% of cross-section or open more than 120°  
樹洞腐爛的橫切面多過30%或樹洞裂開角度多於120°

**Recommendation**  
建議

Recommend to add support system or may need to consider tree removal

建議加設支撐架或可能需要考慮移除樹木

**RISK OF TREE FAILURE**  
樹木有倒塌風險

## 5 Root Condition

### 樹根狀況 Severely cut/damaged roots 根部被嚴重切割或損害



**Recommendation**  
建議

Recommend to add support system and monitor the stability and health condition of the tree

**RISK OF TREE FAILURE**  
樹木有倒塌風險

建議加設支撐架及監察樹木的穩固狀況和健康狀況

### Fungal fruiting bodies 呈現菌類子實體



**Recommendation**  
建議

More detailed investigation of extent of decay is required

需要對腐爛狀況作更詳盡檢查

## ATTENTION 注意

### DO NOT TOP TREES 切勿把樹木削頂



Topping creates more dangerous trees because:  
削頂會令樹木變得危險，因為：

- "Sprouts" after topping are weakly attached and are likely to break  
樹木削頂後所長出的水橫枝接合脆弱，容易折斷
- Topping wounds are prone to insect and disease attack  
削頂的傷口容易受病蟲害侵襲
- Topping cuts invite decay in trees  
削頂的切口使樹木腐爛

## Note

### 備忘

For guidelines on pruning, please refer to (<http://www.devb-wb.gov.hk/greening/en/preservation/guidelines.pdf>).  
請瀏覽以下網址的「修剪樹木的一般指引」：  
(<http://www.devb-wb.gov.hk/greening/tc/preservation/guidelines.pdf>)

The information in this leaflet is for general reference only. For assessment of specific conditions of trees, specialist advice from reputable contractors/specialist is recommended.  
本單張/小冊子資料僅供一般參考。如需詳細檢查個別樹木，應向可靠承辦商或相關專業人士尋求意見。

## Reference

### 參考資料

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# Supplementary photo to Pictorial Guide for Tree Maintenance to Reduce Tree Risks 減低樹木風險的樹木護養簡易圖解

Please take immediate action when any of the following situations is identified.  
如樹木有以下狀況，請從速處理。

## 1 General Condition

基本狀況

### Leaning Tree 傾斜樹木



## 2 Crown Condition

樹冠狀況

### Dieback Twigs 樹枝枯死



### Pest problem 病蟲害



## 3 Trunk Condition

樹幹狀況

### V-shaped Crotch with Cracks/Split V型樹杈有裂縫或裂開



### Wood Decay and Cavity 腐爛/樹洞



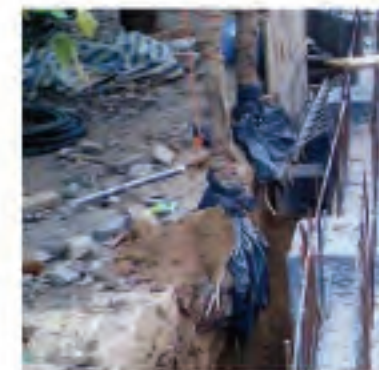
### Cavity at basal area 根部上有樹洞



## 4 Root Condition

樹根狀況

### Severely cut/damaged roots 根部被嚴重切割或損害



### Fungal fruiting bodies 呈現菌類子實體





# Keep Your Trees Safe

## Why is tree maintenance important?

Proper tree maintenance contributes to the healthy growth and good form of trees. Healthy and structurally stable trees are valuable assets to our environment.

Many tree failures are triggered by poor tree maintenance such as improper pruning, topping, damage to the root system and other malpractices in tree care. Tree failures could cause injury and loss of human lives and damage to properties.

## Preliminary maintenance inspections

The primary purpose of Preliminary Maintenance Inspections is to identify the need for tree maintenance works. Property owners as well as property management or maintenance staff could carry out such preliminary maintenance inspections before seeking professional advice as necessary.

In carrying out preliminary maintenance inspections, you should check a tree for any of the following signs and take appropriate action (see 'Pictorial Guide for Tree Maintenance to Reduce Tree Risks' ).

1. Leaning
2. Dieback twigs/dead branches/hangers
3. Cracks/splits/wood decay/cavities
4. Severely cut/damaged roots
5. Fungal fruiting bodies
6. Topping/improper pruning

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

## Who is responsible?

Property owners are responsible for trees within their lots. Property owners may also be liable under specific lease conditions for the maintenance of trees within or adjoining their lot.

If your building is held in multiple ownership, it is preferable for the Owners' Corporation to coordinate the maintenance of the trees for which you are collectively responsible. If you need further advice on how to set up an Owners' Corporation, please consult your nearest District Office.

## How to reduce Tree Risks?

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

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

## What would happen if I did not maintain my trees?

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

## Enquiry

For further information about tree management and maintenance, please contact Tree Management Office, Development Bureau by calling telephone no. 2848 2334 , or by e-mail to [gltrms@devb.gov.hk](mailto:gltrms@devb.gov.hk) .

人樹共融 綠滿家園 People, Trees, Harmony

# 護樹報告

## Tree Care Report

發現懷疑有問題樹木的日期及時間 Date and time of identifying suspected tree problem(s):	
樹木品種 (如知道): Tree species (if known):	
樹木所在地 Location of the tree(s): 路/區域 Road/Area : _____ 地區 District: _____ 附近地標 Near: _____ (請填寫最接近的街道號碼或燈柱編號) (Please give nearest street number or lamp post number)	
樹木出現的問題 (可選多於一項) Tree problem observed (may tick more than one box):	
<input type="checkbox"/> 出現嚴重傾斜 severe leaning  <input type="checkbox"/> 在樹根附近的土壤或建築物出現裂縫 soil cracks or cracks in structures behind the tree  <input type="checkbox"/> 白蟻 termite  <input type="checkbox"/> 在樹幹/樹枝上有大型的破損或外露的樹洞 large wound/ open cavity on trunk/ branch(es)  <input type="checkbox"/> 在樹幹/樹枝上有裂開情況 cracks/ splits on trunk/ branch(es)  <input type="checkbox"/> 枯死枝條或不尋常落葉(例如:在生長季節大量落葉) dead branch(es)/ abnormal defoliation	<input type="checkbox"/> 懸吊斷枝 broken branch(es) hanging from tree  <input type="checkbox"/> 根部因挖掘工程受損 root damage caused by trenching  <input type="checkbox"/> 過度修剪 excessive pruning  <input type="checkbox"/> 樹皮剝落 loosened bark  <input type="checkbox"/> 有真菌子實體 fungal fruiting bodies observed  <input type="checkbox"/> 其他補充資料 (請說明) Other supplementary information (please specify) _____
Is there a departmental sign near the site or the tree? 現場/樹木附近有部門標記嗎? <input type="checkbox"/> 有, 請說明 Yes, please specify. _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 無/看不見 No/Don't see any. 樹木周圍有下列設施嗎? (例如:籬笆圍欄/花槽/水掣/樹槽/路磚/樹架/樹穴) Are there any facilities around the tree, e.g. fence, trellis, planter, water point, tree pit, paver or tree grill, tree cave? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 有 <input type="checkbox"/> No 沒有 有關樹木是否整齊排列 ? Is the concerned tree(s) arranged in order? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 是 <input type="checkbox"/> No 不是	

## 護樹報告 Tree Care Report

樹木相片 (如有的話)  
Photos of tree (if available)

多謝你積極參與，令香港的樹木更安全。  
Thank you for your participation in enhancing tree safety in Hong Kong.

### 個人資料 (非必要)

政府部門會將以下個人資料作聯絡用途及查詢報告內所載樹木的資料。

#### Notes about Personal Data (not mandatory)

The personal data provided by you below will be used by relevant Government departments for the purpose of communication with you on matters relating to your report.

姓名:

Name:

聯絡電話號碼

Contact telephone no.:

電郵地址:

E-mail address:

我同意可/不同意\*將本人的聯絡資料轉交有關政府部門，以便跟進及直接聯絡本人。

I agree/ disagree\* that my personal contact details may be released to the concerned Government departments to facilitate follow-up actions and communication with me.

\* 請刪去不適用者 delete as appropriate

### 使用者須知 (非電子表格專用):

報告懷疑有問題的樹木簡單方便。你可以透過下列途徑提交此表格:

1. 傳真至 1823 電話中心 (傳真號碼: 2760 1823) 或電郵至 [tellme@1823.gov.hk](mailto:tellme@1823.gov.hk); 或
2. 傳真至發展局的樹木管理辦事處 (傳真號碼: 2186 6932) [gltms@devb.gov.hk](mailto:gltms@devb.gov.hk) 或 [trees@devb.gov.hk](mailto:trees@devb.gov.hk)。

### Notes to Users (For non-e form only):

Reporting suspected tree problems is easy. You may send in this form through the following channels:

1. Submit the report to the 1823 Call Centre by fax (fax number: 2760 1823) or by e-mail to [tellme@1823.gov.hk](mailto:tellme@1823.gov.hk); or
2. Report to Tree Management Office, DEVB by fax (fax number: 2186 6932) or by e-mail to [gltms@devb.gov.hk](mailto:gltms@devb.gov.hk) or [trees@devb.gov.hk](mailto:trees@devb.gov.hk).

**Membership of the  
Expert Panel on Tree Management**

Chairman

Principal Assistant Secretary (Greening, Landscape and Tree Management),  
Development Bureau

Non-official members

Professor JIM Chi-yung  
Dr WONG Fook Yee  
Dr Peter Yau  
Mr Simon Yu Lap-on  
Professor ZHUANG Xueying

Official members

Head of Tree Management Office, Development Bureau  
Chief Leisure Manager (Passive Amenities), Leisure and Cultural Services  
Department  
Senior Conservation Officer (Technical Services), Agriculture, Fisheries and  
Conservation Department

### **A tree case which was resolved under the TMO's lead**

In late November 2010, the Tree Management Office (TMO) received a complaint via the LegCo Secretariat regarding a Cotton Tree (*Bombax ceiba*, 木棉) outside the Cooked Food Centre near Yuen Long Plaza, Yuen Long (Photo 1). The tree is about 16m tall and its trunk measures 0.6m dbh (diameter at 1.3m above ground level).

2. Previously, the complainant had complained to Lands Department (LandsD) that the subject tree suffered from decay as a result of fungal and termite infection. After inspecting the tree, LandsD recommended, among others, to expand the tree pit by removing the concrete paving around the roots (Photo 2). The complainant requested, via the LegCo Secretariat, the TMO to inspect the tree and confirm its structural stability.

3. Upon receiving the referral, the TMO conducted a detailed inspection of the tree. The tree was assessed to be structurally sound, but was subject to severely constrained growing condition. While the TMO agreed in principle to the proposed removal of the concrete paving around the roots, it considered that such works would need to be carried out with care to avoid any adverse effect on the structural stability of the tree.

4. To ensure that the identified mitigation measure was properly carried out, the TMO tendered professional advice to Highways Department (HyD), which carried out the removal of the concrete paving and the tree pit construction works, on necessary precautionary measures, including the installation of temporary tree support during the works period. HyD completed the mitigation measures in late December 2010 (Photo 3). The tree was subsequently handed over to the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD) for management.

**Photo 1**



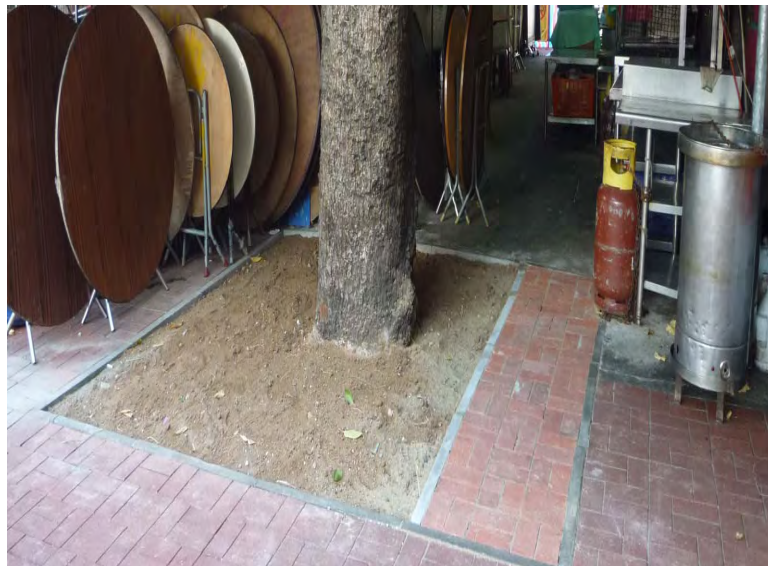
A Cotton Tree near Yuen Long Plaza, Yuen Long that was the subject of a complaint to the LegCo Secretariat.

**Photo 2**



The tree was subject to severely constrained growing conditions, including a concrete planter nearby and concrete paving around the roots.

**Photo 3**



The concrete planter and the concrete paving around the roots were removed, and the tree pit was expanded to provide a better growing environment for the tree.

# 締造綠色香港 A Greener Vision for Hong Kong

我非常高興見到《綠化》期刊面世。《綠化》是繼《活化@Heritage》和《啟德新里程》後，發展局及工務部門近年來出版的第三份期刊。這些期刊不但讓我們接觸到市民大眾，同時有助推廣和宣傳政府在各方努力推展的工作。

繼2009年成立由政務司司長領導的樹木管理專責小組後，我主動提出負責有關綠化、園境和樹木管理的政策，並在發展局轄下成立綠化、園境及樹木管理組。綠化不僅是種植花草樹木，要取得良好的綠化效果，需要在擬訂土地用途和城市規劃階段作出週詳的考慮。這正好配合發展局所負責的城市規劃和發展以及地政工作，並且切合我們締造優質城市環境的願景。

這解釋了為何我們這樣重視啟德發展計劃。該計劃佔地超過300公頃，在區內各處可容納大量綠化公眾休憩空間，在香港這實在難能可貴。

與此同時，我們在香港的已發展地區積極爭取更多綠化機會，為各區制訂綠化總綱圖。綠化總綱圖有系統地令已發展地區的環境煥然一新。

政府在綠化的工作已取得一定的成果，而私人界別的參與同樣重要。現時，我們透過三個主要渠道鼓勵私人界別參與綠化：

**1.** 可持續發展委員會建議大型發展項目須提供綠化空間，包括優先在地面進行綠化，以及在平台和屋頂綠化。該建議已獲政府同意。這些綠化措施將為我們的都市環境帶來一番全新景象。

**2.** 我們與市區重建局合作，透過該局在灣仔、九龍城和觀塘等地區的重建項目，率先實踐綠化理念，在擠迫的市區營造更多綠化空間。

**3.** 政府在2010年推出活化工業大廈的政策，透過重建或改裝整幢位於黃竹坑、柴灣、觀塘和荃灣等地區的工廠，騰出更多地方進行綠化工程。

在香港推行綠化困難重重：懸垂的招牌、錯綜複雜的地下公用設施、建築物遮擋陽光照射樹木、土壤狀況欠佳等。由於市區環境狹窄，我們要利用新穎及富創意的綠化方法。

位於灣仔莊士敦道和盧押道交界鄰近公眾垃圾收集站的綠化工程，是我最喜愛的其中一項綠化項目。縱然該地點面積有限，但各式各樣的花卉和灌木為這角落增添亮麗色彩，令灰暗的都市環境變得繽紛怡人。

政府在樹木管理工作方面投放了大量資源。現時，我們正發展一個電子系統，方便市民監察社區內的樹木狀況，盡早識別有問題的樹木。該電子系統具備全球定位功能，市民可在數碼地圖上準確指出問題樹木的所在地點，以便負責的政府部門盡快跟進。

公眾教育非常重要，尤其要從小培育綠化意識。我們持續鼓勵學校將綠化概念融入日常生活，例如設立有機園圃和綠化屋頂，以培育學生愛護植物的文化。我們希望市民大眾都以綠化為己任，同心協力締造綠色香港。✿

發展局局長  
林鄭月娥

I am pleased to note the launch of the Greening newsletter, the third in recent years to be published by the Development Bureau and its departments following the Heritage and Kai Tak Development newsletters. Not only do these newsletters provide a means of engaging the public, but also they help promote and publicise the good work being done.

Following the Task Force on Tree Management led by the Chief Secretary for Administration in 2009, I offered to take up the policies on greening, landscaping and tree management and thus created the Greening, Landscape and Tree Management (GLTM) Section under the Development Bureau. Greening goes beyond planting; it needs to be considered at the early stages of land use and town planning to be successful. It is a natural fit with our work of land use and town planning and development, which ties in well with our vision to create a quality city environment.

That's why we are so keen on and excited about the Kai Tak Development because it has some 300 hectares of new land providing the greatest opportunity to plan open green spaces throughout the development. This is a luxury in Hong Kong.

Concurrently we are also exploring opportunities for further greening in the existing built-up areas. This is where the Greening Master Plans (GMPs) come in. We have created GMPs that have successfully transformed these areas from the ground up in a very systematic manner.

While the greening efforts at the Government level have borne fruit, we recognise the need to get private sector participation and involvement in our greening mission. There are three key ways we are doing this:

**1.** The Council for Sustainable Development recommended, and the Government has agreed, that there should be a mandatory requirement to provide greenery for large sites, including greenery at the ground level as a priority as well as on the podium and roof levels. This should make a significant change to our city environment.

**2.** We are working with the Urban Renewal Authority, a pioneer in terms of greening and creating more open space in very congested city environments such as Wan Chai, Kowloon City and Kwun Tong through their redevelopment projects.

**3.** Launched in 2010, the revitalisation of industrial buildings by encouraging redevelopment or wholesale conversion in areas such as Wong Chuk Hang, Chai Wan, Kwun Tong and Tsuen Wan will provide opportunities for more greening.

Hong Kong is certainly not without its challenges to greening: congested spaces both above with overhanging signboards and below with underground utilities, as well as the shading effect of buildings and substandard soil conditions in the urban environment. So we need more innovative and creative ways of

greening in such a constrained physical environment.

One of my favourite greening projects is a very tiny space in Wan Chai at Johnston Road and Luard Road near a refuse collection point. It is delightful to see how flowers and shrubs survive in this little corner adding a lot of colour to an otherwise grey city environment.



On tree management alone the amount of resources we are spending is quite unprecedented. Currently, we are developing a community surveillance tool to get the public to help us identify problematic trees. The electronic GPS-based system will use digital maps so the public can indicate exactly where problematic trees are located, and we shall promptly follow up on these trees.

Public education is very important and it is most effective when started at a very young age. We continue to encourage schools to integrate greening concepts into every day life, including organic gardens and green roof projects to foster a culture of care for greenery. It is our hope that everyone can make it our collective mission to green Hong Kong. ✿

Mrs Carrie Lam  
Secretary for Development

季節與觀賞 IN SEASON



**中文名：**宮粉羊蹄甲  
**學名：***Bauhinia variegata*  
**原產地：**東南亞、華南以西至巴基斯坦及印度  
**香港觀賞勝地：**遍佈全港，特別是公園和郊野公園

**Common name:** Orchid tree/Camel's Foot tree  
**Scientific name:** *Bauhinia variegata*  
**Origin:** Southeast Asia, from Southern China west to Pakistan and India  
**Viewing in HK:** Throughout the territory, particularly in parks and country parks

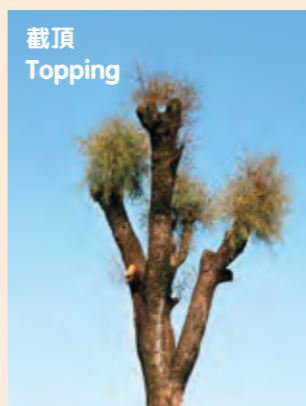
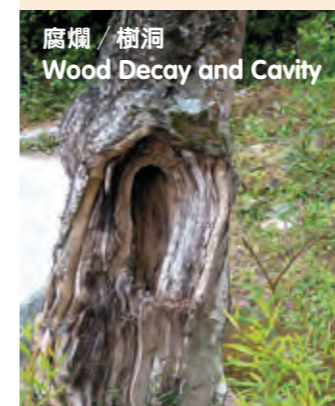
宮粉羊蹄甲是一種中小型落葉喬木，可高達10至12米，在春天綻放粉紅花朵。宮粉羊蹄甲與香港市花洋紫荊是同科及同屬的植物，兩者特徵相近，花朵皆酷似蘭花而且香味怡人，擁有心型雙瓣樹葉，與別不同。又因樹葉形狀似駱駝的足印，故英文亦稱 Camel's Foot Tree。

Flowering in spring, *Bauhinia variegata* is an attractive small- to medium-sized deciduous tree that can grow to 10–12 m tall. It is in the same family and genus as *Bauhinia blakeana*, the floral emblem of Hong Kong. Both have the same characteristics with orchid-like flowers with a pleasant fragrance and large round twin-lobed leaves which are distinctive from other species. Because the leaf shape resembles the footprint of a camel, *Bauhinia variegata* is also called "Camel's Foot Tree".

## 舉報有問題樹木莫遲疑 How You Can Help to Report Problematic Trees

香港綠蔭處處，古樹名木蒼勁多姿。但年老、病蟲害、土壤欠佳等問題都可能導致樹木健康出現問題，或會對公眾構成危機。綠化、園境及樹木管理組呼籲大家舉報懷疑有

問題的樹木，好讓我們防患於未然。請致電1823、使用Tellme@1823應用程式或於www.trees.gov.hk下載並填寫護樹報告。我們定必跟進及回覆。✿



Hong Kong is blessed with many beautiful trees. But sometimes old age, disease, poor soil and other conditions can weaken trees, making them a potential risk to the community. The GLTM Section asks everyone to help identify problem trees and report them to us. Simply call 1823 or use the tree care report at www.trees.gov.hk or via the Tellme @1823 mobile app, which was launched on the 12th of April 2011. Of course, we will make the best effort to save all trees! ✿

☎ 1823 www.trees.gov.hk

知多一點點 DO YOU KNOW?

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:

綠化、園境及樹木管理組  
The Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section  
Development Bureau

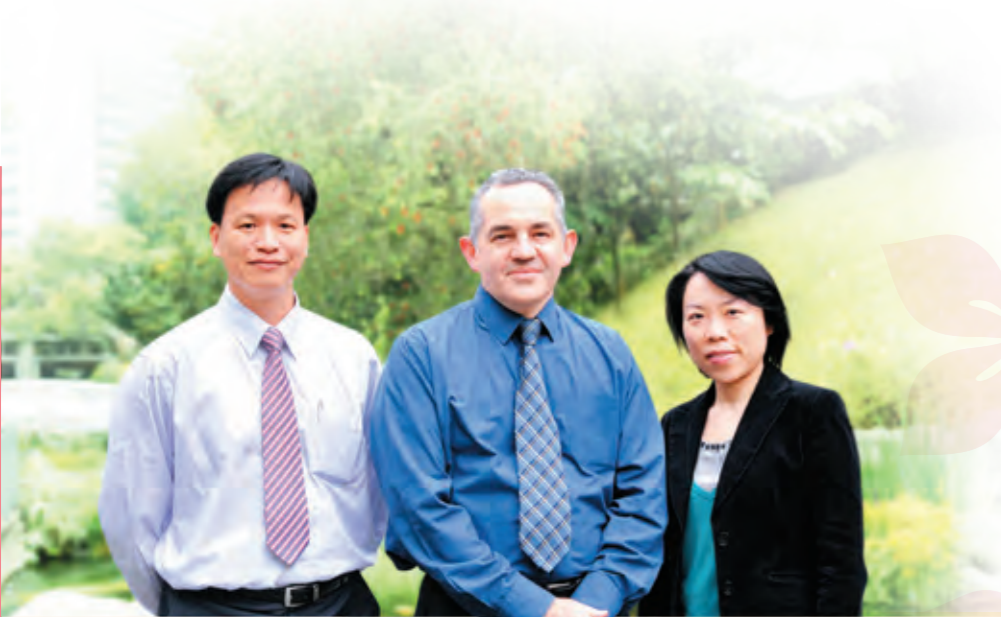
中環花園道美利大廈10樓  
10/F Murray Building,  
Garden Road, Hong Kong

電話 Tel: 2828 2111  
傳真 Fax: 2523 5327  
電郵 Email: greening@devb.gov.hk  
www.greening.gov.hk

聯絡我們 TALK TO US

以綠為先 TAKING THE LEAD





## 綠化、園境及樹木管理組管理層 Introducing GLTM Section Management

2010年3月，發展局工務科轄下成立綠化、園境及樹木管理組，倡導新的策略性綠化、園境及樹木管理政策，使香港持續發展更綠化的環境。該組的管理層成員包括（照片從左至右）：樹木管理辦事處總監周錦超、首席助理秘書長（綠化、園境及樹木管理）區令堯、綠化及園境辦事處總監伍芷筠。✿

The Greening, Landscape and Tree Management (GLTM) Section was established under the Works Branch of the Development Bureau in March 2010 to champion a new and strategic policy on greening, landscape and tree management, with a view to achieving the sustainable development of a greener environment for Hong Kong. It is led by (from left to right): Lawrence Chau, Head of Tree Management Office, Kieran O'Neill, Principal Assistant Secretary (Greening, Landscape and Tree Management), and Kathy Ng, Head of Greening and Landscape Office. ✿



[www.greening.gov.hk](http://www.greening.gov.hk)

## 綠化、園境及樹木管理組網站展新貌 GLTM Section Website Revamped

歡迎瀏覽經革新的政府綠化網站，查閱政府的綠化措施、樹木護理及管理方法、一般的樹木及植物資料和最新活動資訊。

Please visit our newly revamped website for information on greening initiatives, tree care and management, common trees and plants, current events and much more!

## 花展培養綠化意識 Cultivating Greening Awareness at Flower Show

2011年香港花卉展覽於3月11至20日舉行，綠化、園境及樹木管理組在會場設立教育攤位，推廣「可持續綠化及樹木管理」。透過採用可持續的建築材料和別出心裁的「綠色屋頂」，將主題的理念展現眼前，攤位設計更獲頒「最具特色獎」。是次展覽共吸引約五十萬人次入場參觀，當中不少人士蒞臨參觀我們的攤位。

The GLTM Section set up an educational booth at the Hong Kong Flower Show 2011 from 11–20 March to promote the theme of “Sustainable Greening and Tree Management”. The design and construction of our booth brought the theme to life through the use of sustainable building materials and a special “green roof”. We received the “Award for Unique Feature” for our booth, which was viewed by many of the 500,000 visitors to the event.

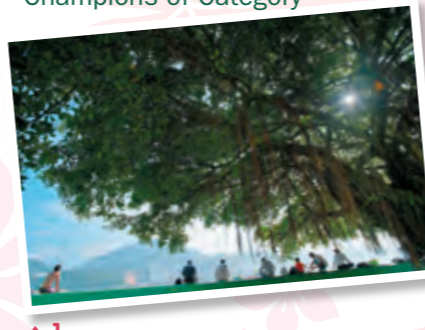


## 攝影比賽宣揚人樹共融 Photo Contest Results Spread Harmony

「人樹共融 樂滿家園」攝影比賽已完滿結束，綠化、園境及樹木管理組恭賀所有得獎的中學生。得獎作品帶出香港的人、樹和都市環境息息相關，和諧共存的信息。比賽分三個組別，主題分別為：**1**「蒼翠茂盛的市區樹木」、**2**「美麗獨特的古樹名木」和**3**「賞心悅目的本地植物」，共吸引270多名學生參加。請登入我們的網站觀賞得獎作品。

GLTM Section congratulates all winners of our “People, Trees, Harmony” Photography Contest for secondary school students. The results highlight the harmony between trees, plants, people and the urban environment in Hong Kong. Over 270 contestants vied for prizes in three categories: **1** “Trees in urban environment”; **2** “Beautiful old trees”; and **3** “Attractive native plants”. Please see our website for images of winning entries.

組別冠軍  
Champions of Category



**1**  
鄭朗澄 Cheng Long Ching, Jason  
垂釣樂「榕榕」



**3**  
Julien Hanck  
Colourful moss  
and lichen



**2**  
鄭皓澄  
Cheng Ho-ching, Justin  
合歡之光



## 攜手同心保障樹木安全 Keeping Trees Safe Is Everyone's Concern

根據2009年6月發表的《樹木管理專責小組報告——人樹共融 綠滿家園》的建議，綠化、園境及樹木管理組於2010年3月成立，負責統籌各部門的樹木管理工作，當中包括推行樹木風險管理。

綠化、園境及樹木管理組參考了國際上護樹和樹木風險管理的最佳作業方法，並充份考慮香港的特有環境，分兩階段按部就班地進行樹木風險評估：

**1.**「以地點為本」的評估——政府部門會先確定一旦發生樹木枝折或倒塌事件將會令公眾面對相當大風險的地點，並調動資源作優先處理，從而更有效實施樹木風險管理。

**2.**「以樹木為本」的評估——經確定地點後，有關部門的人員會識別有問題或須要重點護養的樹木，並按劃一方法有系統地檢查樹木的狀況，尤其會注意個別樹木的安全。

樹木是有生命的，其健康和結構狀況會隨着外在環境不斷改變而出現變化。業主對



其中重要的一環，有助確保樹木長遠的安全。在政府加強防範下，加上業主和市民的支持，我們能同時兼顧保育樹木和保障公眾安全。✿

Following the recommendation of the “Report of the Task Force on Tree Management – People, Trees, Harmony” in June 2009, the GLTM Section was established to coordinate tree management departments for, among other tasks, the implementation of tree risk management.

於其物業範圍內的樹木，應最少每年檢查一次，並妥善護理樹木，及採取適當的防範措施，我們呼籲私人業主在風雨季來臨之前檢查其物業內的樹木。

進行樹木風險評估並非一次過的工作，而是專業樹木護理工作

The GLTM Section adopts a dual approach with reference to international best practices in tree risk assessment and arboriculture as well as Hong Kong's unique circumstances:

**1.** “Area Basis” assessment – various Government departments will first identify areas where members of the public are subject to significant risk if a tree fails. Resources will be allocated to those areas with higher priority for more effective tree risk management.



**2.** “Tree Basis” assessment – once an area is identified, staff in the department concerned will identify any problematic/important trees, and systematically assess their condition in accordance with a standardised methodology while paying particular attention to the degree of risk.

Trees are living organisms and their condition may change with time. Owners should inspect trees within their premises at least once a year and take appropriate precautionary measures to maintain them. Also, we appeal to private owners to check their trees in advance of the coming wet season.

Tree risk assessment is not a one-off exercise. It contributes to a professional approach to tree management and helps ensure the long-term sustainability of our trees. By remaining vigilant at the Government level and with the help of all property owners and citizens, we can strike a good balance between tree preservation and public safety. ✿

# 綠化 Greening

4.2011 | 春季篇  
SPRING

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



季節與觀賞  
IN SEASON



都市快拍  
SNAPSHOTS



樹木面面觀  
ALL ABOUT  
TREES



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



## 五月 May – 七月 July

### 綠化推廣活動 Greening Promotional Activities

康樂及文化事務署 逢星期二至五 (上午9時30分至下午4時45分， 分4節進行) 九龍公園綠化教育資源中心研習室 查詢電話：2723 6042 <a href="http://www.lcsd.gov.hk/green/gerc/en/promotional.php">www.lcsd.gov.hk/green/gerc/en/promotional.php</a>	Leisure and Cultural Services Department Every Tuesday to Friday (4 sessions from 9:30am to 4:45pm) Lecture Room, Green Education and Resource Centre, Kowloon Park Enquiries: 2723 6042
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### 海下灣海岸公園生態導遊 Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park Ecotour

海下灣海岸公園 逢星期日及公眾假期 (上午10時30分至中午12時/ 下午2時15分至3時45分) 最多可接待25位遊客，先到先得 查詢電話：1823 <a href="http://www.gohk.gov.hk/eng/calender/nature.html">www.gohk.gov.hk/eng/calender/nature.html</a>	Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park Every Sunday and public holidays (10:30am – 12:00noon; 2:15pm – 3:45pm) Max 25 visitors, first-come-first-served Call 1823 for details
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### 嘉道理農場暨植物園生態導遊團 Eco-Tour for Group Visit at Kadoorie Farm & Botanic Garden

2011年7月1日至12月31日 星期一、三、四及五 (上午9時30分至中午12時及 下午2時至4時30分) 由5月25日起接受申請 查詢電話：2483 7200 <a href="http://www.kfbg.org/kfb/homepage.html">www.kfbg.org/kfb/homepage.html</a>	1 July to 31 December 2011 Monday, Wednesday, Thursday & Friday (morning session 9:30am – 12:00noon; afternoon session 2:00pm – 4:30pm) Application will be accepted from 25 May 2011 Enquiries: 2483 7200
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**Membership of the  
Community Involvement Committee on Greening**

Chairman

Permanent Secretary for Development (Works)

Non-official members

The Hon Chan Hak-kan  
Mr Alan Chan Ming-on  
Professor Leslie Chen Hung-chi  
Mr John Ho Kin-chuen  
Mr Stephen Lam Wai-nang  
Mr Patrick Lau Hing-tat  
Mr Leung Man-kit  
Dr NG Cho-nam  
Mr Kenneth Ng Kar-wai  
Miss Maria Tam Wai-chu  
Professor WONG Chi-kui

Official members

Secretary for Education or representative  
Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation or representative  
Director of Civil Engineering and Development or representative  
Director of Environmental Protection or representative  
Director of Home Affairs or representative  
Director of Housing or representative  
Director of Leisure and Cultural Services or representative  
Deputy Secretary (Works)<sup>1</sup>, Development Bureau