

在香港濕地公園

Appreciating trees at 觀賞樹木 Hong Kong Wetland Park



樹木無處不在，並在環境、生態和人文方面扮演著舉足輕重的角色。香港濕地公園是動植物的寶庫，各類植物的共存造就著生態的多樣化，從而孕育出多種不同的生物。自古以來樹木與人類的生活息息相關，樹木為我們提供食物、藥物及木材等資源，亦可作觀賞之用。

Trees can be found all around us. They play an indispensable role in the environment, the ecology as well as the social and cultural aspects. Hong Kong Wetland Park has diverse habitats for many different plants, supporting a variety of wildlife. Since ancient times, trees have been closely related to humanity. Trees not only provide us with tremendous resources such as food, medicines and timber, they can also be used as ornamental plants.

樹木的重要性及功用

The Importance and Natural Functions of Trees

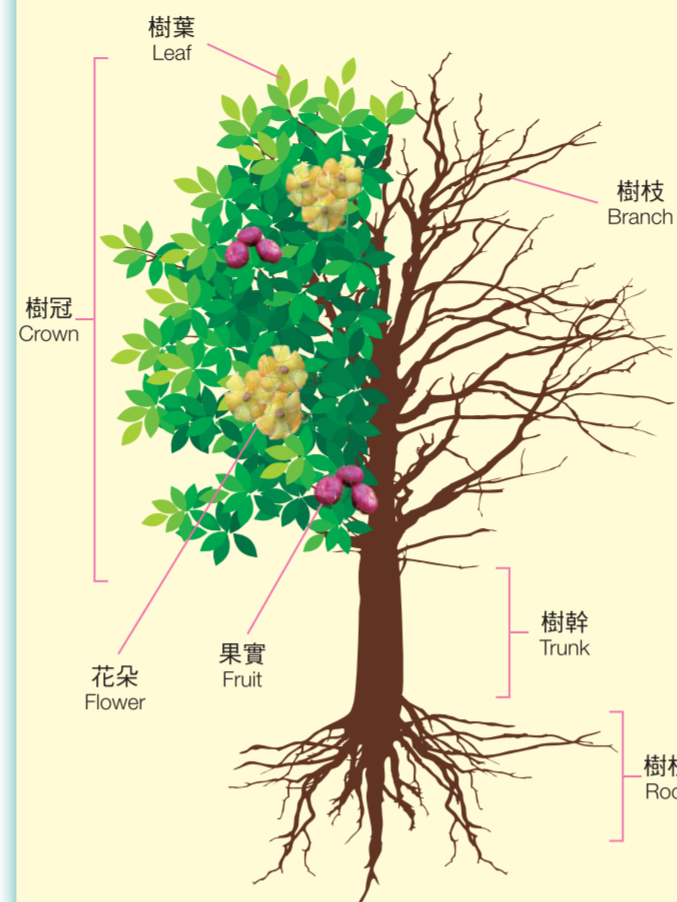
1. 透過光合作用，將二氧化碳轉化為氧氣
Convert carbon dioxide to oxygen in photosynthetic process
2. 為野生生物提供食物及棲息處
Provide food and shelter for wildlife
3. 提供人類日常生活所需，如紙張、傢具、食物和藥物等
Provide everyday necessities for humans, such as paper, furniture, food and medicines
4. 綠化環境
Green the environment
5. 抓緊泥土從而減少水土流失
Holding on and stabilising the soil, and prevent soil erosion

從結構細賞樹木

Appreciating a Tree's Structure

樹木分為三個主要部份，包括樹冠、樹幹及根部，其中樹冠包括樹枝、樹葉、花及果，各品種在這些結構上皆有著不同的形狀和特徵，藉著觀察這些相異之處可有助把它們辨認出來。

Each tree consists of three main parts, i.e., the crown, the trunk and the root. The crown includes branches, leaves, flowers and fruits. Since these structures tend to vary between species of trees, we can identify a tree by observing the characteristics of these parts.



樹葉

樹葉是進行光合作用的主要地方，樹葉的形狀、葉脈和質感千變萬化，有的更具氣味，樹葉對樹木的辨認極有幫助，不但容易觀察而且在大多數時間均可見到。

Leaves are specialised for photosynthesis. They can be observed throughout the four seasons. Great variations in shapes, veins and textures can be found on leaves, some of which emit special scents that can help in tree identification.

樹葉形狀的例子

Examples of tree leaf shape



果實

果實包藏著種子，協助種子的傳播。果實的外形多變有趣，不同品種樹木的果實都各有特色。

Fruits contain seeds and assist in seed dispersal. The morphology and characteristics of fruits vary greatly across different species of trees.

果實形態的例子

Examples of different fruits



花朵

花朵是植物的繁殖器官。雖然大多花朵不是常年可見，卻是樹木最吸引之處。因此，賞樹的時候就要留意樹木的花期，花朵的大小、氣味、形狀和顏色都是賞花時可仔細欣賞的地方。

Flower is the reproductive organ of a tree. Although most flowers only blossom for a short period of time, they are the most attractive part of a tree when in bloom. It is essential to note the flowering season when appreciating trees. The sizes, scents, shapes and colours of flowers are also key aspects for observation and identification.

花形的例子

Examples of flower morphology



樹幹

樹幹的顏色、質感和紋理都不盡相同，也可在樹木辨認時給予提示。

The colour, texture and grain patterns of a tree trunk are different between species, which may guide us in tree identification.

樹幹的例子

Examples of tree trunks



賞樹注意事項：

Tips and Notes on Tree Appreciation

1. 請勿踐踏樹根或傷害樹木
Do not step on the roots or damage the tree
2. 不要騷擾任何生活在樹上的動物
Do not disturb any arboreal animals
3. 部份植物帶有毒性或可引致皮膚敏感，請不要隨便觸碰
Do not touch the plant, as some species contain toxins or can cause allergic reactions
4. 出發前可先搜集樹木的相關資料
Search for relevant information before going out on a field trip to observe trees
5. 可帶備相機和筆記簿作記錄用途
Take photos and keep notes as records
6. 若發現樹木有危險或其他異常情況，應立即遠離，並通知相關部門
Stay well clear upon discovering any hazard on a tree or other abnormal conditions, and immediately contact the relevant authority

樹木與我

The Trees and Us

在城市化的香港，樹木與我們的歷史、文化及生活其實息息相關，當中有一些樹木更和我們有著深厚的淵源。

Despite the fact that Hong Kong is a highly urbanised city; trees are closely connected with our daily life. Some trees are even deeply rooted in our culture and history.

「香港」名字的來由—土沉香 (牙香樹)

The origin of the name 'Hong Kong' — Incense Tree (*Aquilaria sinensis*)

土沉香的樹幹受真菌入侵後，產生的樹脂可製成名貴的中藥「沉香」，其果實像一個小葫蘆，當它們一個個掛在樹上時，十分有趣。由於香港曾是盛產及轉運沉香的地方，被譽為「香的港口」，故得名「香港」。

When the trunk of Incense Tree is infected by fungi, it produces a resin which is used as the raw material of a Chinese herbal medicine. The fruit of the Incense Tree has a unique shape, like a miniature bottle gourd. It is interesting to watch the bottle gourds dangling from the trees. In the past, the aromatic Incense Tree and its products were produced and exported from Hong Kong, thus Hong Kong earned the name "Fragrant Harbour".



香港的市花—洋紫荊

Hong Kong's Floral Emblem — Hong Kong Orchid Tree (*Bauhinia x blakeana*)

洋紫荊最初在約1880年在薄扶林一帶的臨海山坡被發現，其後以港督卜力爵士 (Sir Henry Blake) 的姓氏命名。洋紫荊有紫紅色及具五片花瓣的花朵，植物學界認為洋紫荊由兩個不同品種的植物繁殖而成，及後被選為香港的市花。

The Hong Kong Orchid Tree (*Bauhinia*) was first discovered on a hillslope close to the sea in Pok Fu Lam in 1880. The scientific name was subsequently designated in honour of Governor Sir Henry Blake. The flower has five magenta and pink petals, and botanists believe the tree originated from spontaneous hybridisation of two species of plants. The flower was chosen as the floral emblem of Hong Kong.



香港珍貴的茶樹

Hong Kong's Precious Camellias

香港現有10種原生茶樹，茶樹的花大而美麗，但大部分數量稀少，它們現時在香港均受法律保護。以下兩種茶樹都在香港首次被發現及記錄，而且在中國被列為受威脅的植物品種。

There are 10 species of native Camellia trees in Hong Kong, they have large and beautiful flowers but most of these are rare species. Native Camellias are now protected by legal statutes. The following two species were first discovered and described in Hong Kong, and are included in the List of Threatened Plants of China.

香港茶

(Hong Kong Camellia) *Camellia hongkongensis*

花期：12-1月
Flowering period: December to January
中國境內保育現狀：瀕危
Current conservation status in China: Endangered

初次發現於扯旗山，隨後再發現於香港島其他地點，是本地唯一一種開紅花的茶樹。

This species was first discovered in Victoria Peak and thereafter in other spots on Hong Kong Island. It is the only native Camellia that has red flowers.



紅皮糙果茶

(Crapnell's Camellia) *Camellia crapnelliana*

花期：12-1月
Flowering period: December to January
中國境內保育現狀：易危
Current conservation status in China: Vulnerable

在香港島柏架山首次發現，樹皮橙紅色，花大白色，是美麗的觀賞樹木，種子油可供食用。

This species was first discovered on Mount Parker, Hong Kong Island. It has orange-red bark and white flowers while it is also a very pretty ornamental plant. Its refined seed oil is edible.



香港濕地公園

Hong Kong Wetland Park

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香港濕地公園的樹木 Trees at Hong Kong Wetland Park

假蒺藜

(Lance-leaved Sterculia)
Sterculia lanceolata



葉 Leaf 花 Flower 果實 Fruit

花期：4-5月
Flowering period: April to May

果期：夏季
Fruiting period: Summer

假蒺藜果實會用作七姐誕的祭品，故又名七姐果。Lance-leaved Sterculia is a fruit used in ritual offering during the Seven Sisters' Festival, from which its nickname, Seven Sisters' Fruit, is derived.

水翁

(Lidded Cleistocalyx)
Cleistocalyx nervosum



葉 Leaf 花 Flower 果實 Fruit

花期：5-6月
Flowering period: May to June

常在水邊生長，其花在曬乾後是著名的廣東涼茶「廿四味」的一種材料。Lidded Cleistocalyx is normally found along waterside, its flower is one of the ingredients of the well-known "24 Herbs Tea".

秋茄樹/水筆仔



葉及胚軸 Leaf and Propagules 花 Flower

花期：4-8月
Flowering period: April to August

果期：8-4月
Fruiting period: August to April

秋茄樹是潮間帶一種常見的紅樹。它是胎萌的，會製造出繁殖體(又稱胚軸)來繁殖，以增加在不穩定的潮間帶的生存機會。胚軸會於成熟後才脫離母株，插在泥土中成長。Kandelia obovata is a mangrove species that is commonly found in the intertidal zones. It is viviparous, and develops propagules (droppers) for reproduction in order to increase its survival rate in the unstable intertidal area. Droppers detach from the parent plant when mature and anchor in the soil.

水黃皮

(Wild Bean)
Pongamia pinnata



葉 Leaf 花 Flower 果實 Fruit

花期：5-6月
Flowering period: May to June

果期：8-10月
Fruiting period: August to October

由於它生長在水邊，以及其複葉與黃皮十分相似，因而得名「水黃皮」。果實能防水及漂浮，可藉水力傳播。Wild Bean is found along waterside, and since its leaves look very similar to that of the Wampi (*Clausena lansium*), it has the Chinese name of "Water Wampi". Its seeds have a hydrophobic exterior shell and are floatable in water, thus Wild Bean seeds are dispersed by water.

鵝掌柴

(Ivy Tree)
Schefflera heptaphylla



葉 Leaf 花 Flower 果實 Fruit

花期：8-9月
Flowering period: August to September

果期：12-2月
Fruiting period: December to February

鵝掌柴的掌狀複葉由6-8片小葉組成，形狀就像鵝掌一樣，故名「鵝掌柴」。它的木質輕而柔軟，是製造火柴枝及便當盒的材料。The Ivy Tree has palmate compound leaves comprising 6 to 8 elliptical to ovate-elliptical leaflets. As the pattern of the leaf resembles a goose's foot, hence it has the Chinese name "goose's foot plant". Its soft and lightweight timber is used to produce matches and lunch boxes.

餘甘子/油甘子

(Myrobalan)
Phyllanthus emblica



葉 Leaf 花 Flower 果實 Fruit

花期：4-6月
Flowering period: April to June

果期：7-9月
Fruiting period: July to September

葉子曬乾後可作枕頭的填充料，這種枕頭於盛夏時會予人清涼的感覺。果實可食用，剛入口時味道苦澀，細嚼後會漸變甘甜，所以人們會以「油甘子命」來比喻先苦後甜的人生。The dried leaves of this plant are used as pillow stuffing. Pillows made with these leaves can give a cool feeling during hot summer. The fruit is edible. Although the fruit initially gives a bitter taste, but after chewing, it turns into a sweetening flavour. There is an old Chinese saying "life with the flavour of the Myrobalan", which is a metaphor for the human life experience characterised by enduring bitterness and hardship at first, but eventually prevailing to taste the sweetness of success.

血桐

(Elephant's Ear)
Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa



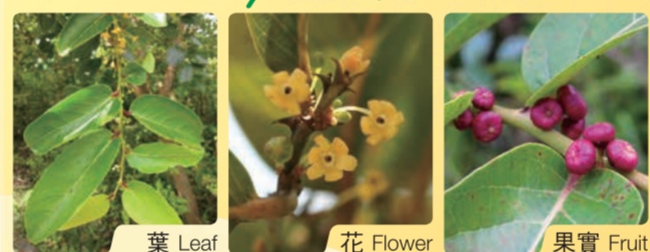
葉 Leaf 花 Flower 果實 Fruit

花期：4-5月
Flowering period: April to May

果期：6-8月
Fruiting period: June to August

樹幹折斷後流出的汁液經氧化後會變成血紅色，因此得到血桐這個名稱，而它的英文名字就說明了它葉子的形狀有如象耳。The plant is known as "Bloody Tree" in Chinese, as the sap seeping from snapped branches gives a blood-like appearance when it is oxidised. The common name of this plant reflects the fact that its leaf resembles an elephant's ear.

香港算盤子



葉 Leaf 花 Flower 果實 Fruit

花期：3-8月
Flowering period: March to August

果期：7-11月
Fruiting period: July to November

果實外形有如算盤上的算珠，故名為「算盤子」。The fruits of this plant resemble the beads of an abacus, which is why it has the name "Abacus Plant".

銀葉樹

(Coastal Heritiera)
Heritiera littoralis



葉 Leaf 花 Flower 果實 Fruit

花期：秋季
Flowering period: Autumn

銀葉樹生長於潮間帶，為了抓緊不穩定的泥土，它發展出板根以獲得良好的支撐。銀白色的葉底是銀葉樹的特徵，因而得名。果實外形有趣，呈橢圓形，表面有一脊狀突起。Coastal Heritiera can be found in the intertidal zones. To hold the unstable soil, it develops buttress roots, which provide strong support to the tree. The underneath surface of the leaves is silvery white in colour. The fruit has an interesting morphology which is ellipsoid with a ridge on the outer edge.

龍眼/桂圓

(Longan)
Dimocarpus longan



葉及花 Leaf and Flower 果實 Fruit

花期：3-8月
Flowering period: March to August

果期：9-11月
Fruiting period: September to November

它的果肉清甜美味，為人喜愛。它的果核有眼狀白圈，故原名圓眼，後來成為進貢給皇帝的貢品，改稱龍眼。Longan is a popular fruit because of its refreshing sweet taste. The Chinese name of the plant is known as 'Dragon's Eye', because the seed looks like an eye and the fruit was once used as tribute to the Emperor.

土蜜樹

(Pop-gun Seed)
Bridelia tomentosa



葉 Leaf 花 Flower 果實 Fruit

花期：全年
Flowering period: All year round

果期：全年
Fruiting period: All year round

從前的小孩愛以土蜜樹的果實作為逼迫筒(竹槍)的子彈，所以土蜜樹又名「逼迫仔」。In the old days, the fruits of this plant were collected by children as bullets for toy guns (with bamboo shaft barrel), so it is also called "Pop-gun Seed".

朴樹

(Chinese Hackberry)
Celtis sinensis



葉 Leaf 花 Flower 果實 Fruit

花期：3-5月
Flowering period: March to May

果期：9-10月
Fruiting period: September to October

從前的孩子常採其堅硬的未熟果，當成子彈裝入細竹管，以竹篾為腳，將朴子擊出，是孩童們喜愛的打仗遊戲。In the old days, the hardened immature fruits were collected by children to be loaded into and projected from a pump-action toy gun made with a section of thin bamboo pipe and a chopstick as piston shaft. This toy gun used to be employed in the favourite fighting games for young kids.

樟

(Camphor Tree)
Cinnamomum camphora



葉 Leaf 花 Flower 果實 Fruit

花期：4-5月
Flowering period: April to May

果期：8-11月
Fruiting period: August to November

樟樹可提煉成樟腦，置於傢具有驅蟲及除臭的作用。此外，抗蟲和耐濕的樟木也可用作建築、造船、傢具和雕刻的材料。The sap of Camphor Tree can be refined into "camphor", which is used as deodorant and insect-repellent in furniture. Moreover, the timber of this plant also has insect and moisture-repellent properties and can be used in construction, ship-building, furniture making and wood carving.

烏柏

(Chinese Tallow Tree)
Sapium sebiferum



葉 Leaf 花 Flower 果實 Fruit

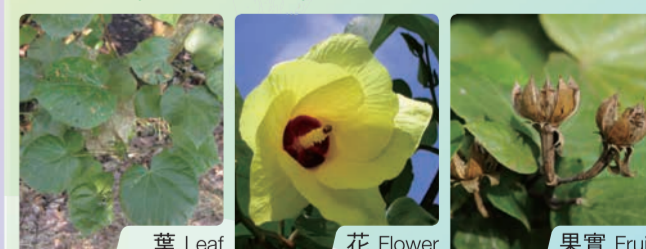
花期：4-8月
Flowering period: April to August

果期：8-11月
Fruiting period: August to November

菱形的葉子在冬天落葉前變成紅色，種子含蠟油可用來製造肥皂及蠟燭。The rhombic leaves turn red before falling off the trees in winter. Seeds contain wax oil that can be used to produce soaps and candles.

黃槿

(Cuban Bast)
Hibiscus tiliaceus



葉 Leaf 花 Flower 果實 Fruit

花期：7-8月
Flowering period: July to August

主要生長在海濱地區，耐風耐鹽，是海岸防風固沙的植物，初開的花淺紅帶橙色，之後轉為黃色。This plant normally grows near seashores, and it is tolerant to salty soils and windy conditions. It is regarded as an ideal plant for stabilising sandy soils. Its budding flowers are pinkish orange at first, which subsequently takes on a yellow colour.