

我讓青山更嫵媚——中大社區植林計劃

平常從大學正門進出校園的人，一定有过這樣的經驗：在驕陽高照的日子，從大埔道走進中大校園，頓覺暑氣全消，像是進入了另一個世界，這是拜入口兩旁的大片樹林降溫所賜。中大校園茂樹蔭蔚、草木蓊鬱，自然為中大人所珍惜，大學也因此制定了樹木保育政策。在規劃新建設時，避免和減少工程對樹木的影響；具保育價值的樹木，會盡量保留或移植；其他樹木若因校園發展無法保留，則以樹木胸徑計算損失數量，在校園另覓地方，種植相等或更多數量的樹木作補償。

走出校園 綠化社區

校園內受發展影響而無法保存的樹木，必須在校園內補植，這是中大堅持的政策。但校方並不以此為滿，還希望額外種植更多樹木，把綠化範圍擴大至校園之外，因而構思了社區植林計劃。

中大是香港大專院校中，第一所參加漁農自然護理署「企業植林計劃」的大學。植林地點位於大埔滘自然護理區內的草山。該處景色秀麗，就近大學，總面積達兩公頃。

地理及資源管理學系的鄒桂昌教授說：「植樹造林有助改善空氣和環境，舒緩全球暖化。另外，樹木是雀鳥和其他生物棲息繁衍的地方，為地球生態系統的重要一環。」

鄒教授指出，草山植林區現時的植被以草為主，伴有少量灌木叢。該處的生長條件主要有以下幾項制約：一是山火，其次是向東處風勢較大，再來是流浪牛，以及土壤偏酸等。中大對症下藥，針對這些因素制定方案。為了防火，將清除植林範圍以外五至十米處的雜草，開闢防火界。另外，還會在周邊種植西南木荷之類的耐火樹木，形成一道「綠色防火界」。為了抗風，當風處會以密植（株

距少於一米）方式種植耐風植物。至於土壤，則會利用施肥補充酸性泥土缺少的鉀、鈣、鎂、磷等養份，還會加入保水劑，加強土壤的持水能力。另外，不會栽種鸚鵡之類牛群愛吃的植物，以免一番辛苦耕耘徒勞無功。

為青山撐綠傘

中大社區植林計劃已於10月27日舉行啟動典禮。在榮譽領隊兼協理副校長許敬文教授帶領下，一百五十多名校友、教職員及學生步行兩小時前往草山，身體力行，種植樹苗、除草灌溉，見證植林區的成立。

主持典禮的中大副校長廖柏偉教授在致辭中說：中大除了綠化校園外，亦希望把綠化的概念推展至社區。植林計劃可以防止水土流失，修復被山火燒毀的林地，並能為遊人提供怡人的休憩場地。

中大社區植林計劃為期五年，準備三年植樹，兩年保養，目標是種植一萬棵不同種類的植物。未來中大會繼續在該區負責除草、施肥和疏枝等工作，讓青山更嫵媚，也為環保盡一分力。★



左起：林健枝教授、鄒桂昌教授、許敬文教授、廖柏偉教授、物業管理處處長譚必成先生
From left: Prof. Lam Kin-che, Prof. Chau Kwai-cheong, Prof. Michael Hui, Prof. Liu Pak-wai, and Mr. Benny Tam, director of Estates Management Office

原生樹種 有利生態

香港的植林歷史始於1870年代初，早期種植的樹木以山松為主。日治時期，樹木被砍伐殆盡。二次大戰後政府再次於全港大量植林。1980年代以前，植林的樹木多為外來品種。但自1992年里約熱內盧地球峰會後，物種多元化受到重視，本港也開始轉以種植本地品種為主。

鄒桂昌教授強調，有兩個有關植林的錯誤觀念必須糾正：「第一是以為外來樹種生長較快。其實有許多原生樹種，比我們熟知的外來樹種生長得更快。第二是以為外來樹種對土壤的要求較低。其實本地品種一樣有對土壤肥力要求不高的植物。因此中大選種的樹木，會以本地品種為主。」

● 何謂外來樹種？

紅膠木、桉樹、白千層、愛氏松，以及中大校園常見的台灣相思，都屬外來樹種。它們的優點是生長快，適應力強，可種植在貧瘠土地上，充當先鋒樹。缺點是它們都不結果，或者果實不為本地動物所愛吃，所以無法為雀鳥和其他生物提供食物。



白千層
Paper-bark Tree

● 何謂原生樹種？

榕樹、樟樹、假蘋婆、鴨腳木等都是，這些樹都有果實，可作鳥兒和其他本地野生動物的食物，並為牠們提供棲所，有利於促進生物多樣性。中大的植林區會種植木荷、車輪梅、大頭茶、華南青剛、梭羅樹、野牡丹等原生樹種。



野牡丹
Common Melastoma



Upon a Hill Trees We Grow

Thanks to the trees lining University Avenue, those entering the Chinese University from Tai Po Road on a scorching day are often amazed by the cool of the campus. Regarding our verdant campus as a treasured asset of the CUHK community, the University has a tree preservation policy in place to protect trees from being adversely affected by campus development.

The University strives to protect trees of conservation value. For trees that are considered of lower conservation value, if felling is absolutely unavoidable, tree loss will be estimated in terms of the aggregate diameter at breast height and compensatory planting be carried out in other places on campus.

Planting Trees for the Community

The Chinese University is the first local tertiary institution to take part in the Corporate Afforestation Scheme of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department. The University will plant seedlings for three years and spend two years on management and maintenance. The total area of afforestation will be up to two hectares. The site is a piece of land at Grassy Hill in Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve. Its proximity makes it convenient for CUHK members to take part in the scheme.



Prof. Chau Kwai-cheong at the Department of Geography and Resource Management said, 'Planting more trees can help clean the air, improve the environment, and alleviate global warming. Besides, trees can provide birds and other animals with food and shelter. They play a vital part in our ecosystem.'

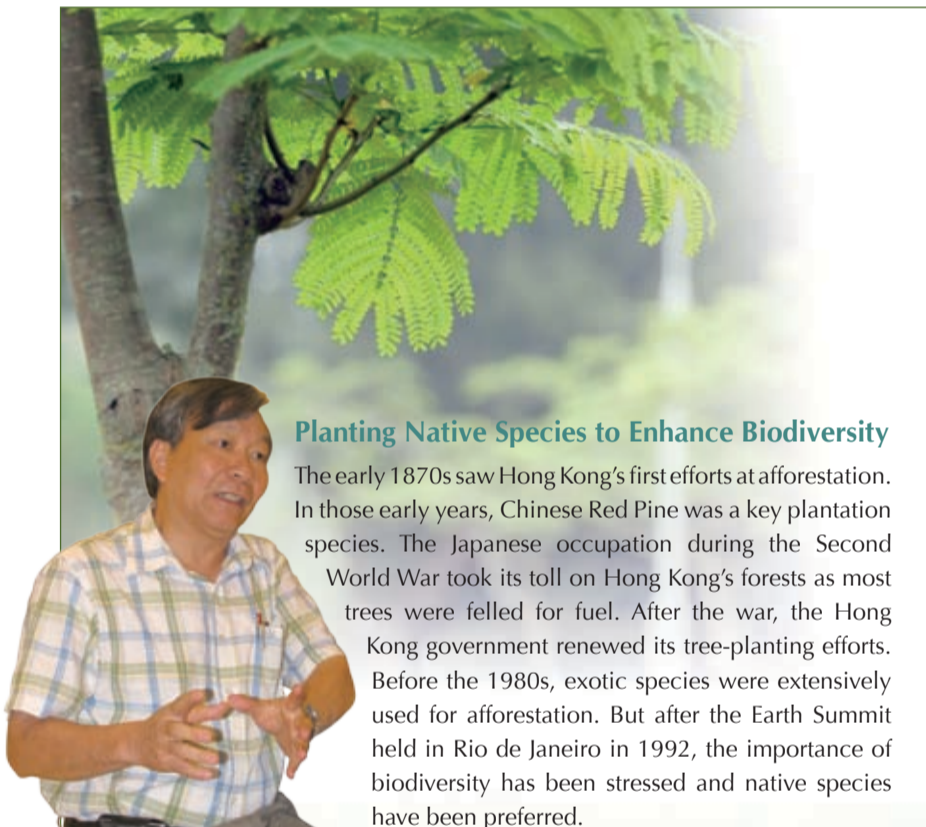
Prof. Chau pointed out that the site now consists mainly of grass and a few shrubs. Growing conditions there, however, are affected by hill fires, windiness in east-facing parts, stray cattle and acidic soil. The University will take measures to solve these problems. To prevent hill fires, the weeds within five to ten metres around the cultivated area will be removed to create a fire break. Fire-resistant trees will also be planted in the periphery to create a green fire break. In windy places, wind-resistant species will be grown at intervals of not more than one metre. The soil will be fertilized with potassium, calcium, magnesium and phosphorus—chemical elements lacking from acidic soil. A water-retaining agent will also be added to enhance the soil's water retention ability. Plants that appeal to bovine palates will not be grown.

Creating a Green Canopy

The CUHK Afforestation Scheme was kicked off on 27 October. Over 150 alumni, staff and students joined Prof. Michael Hui, Associate Pro-Vice-Chancellor and honorary leader of the event, in a two-hour hike to the plantation site where, in groups, they planted tree saplings, weeded and irrigated the area, and witnessed the official birth of the CUHK woodland.

Pro-Vice-Chancellor Prof. Liu Pak-wai, who officiated at the opening ceremony, said that the University not only greens its campus, it also hopes to extend such practices to the community. Tree planting can prevent soil erosion, restore forest damaged by wildfire, and provide hikers with scenic recreation.

The target of the scheme is to plant 10,000 trees of different species in five years. In the coming years, the University will continue to manage the weeding, fertilization and pruning of trees in the plot. Through this, it hopes to promote environmental protection and encourage staff to take an active part in greening the environment. ✨



Planting Native Species to Enhance Biodiversity

The early 1870s saw Hong Kong's first efforts at afforestation. In those early years, Chinese Red Pine was a key plantation species. The Japanese occupation during the Second World War took its toll on Hong Kong's forests as most trees were felled for fuel. After the war, the Hong Kong government renewed its tree-planting efforts. Before the 1980s, exotic species were extensively used for afforestation. But after the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, the importance of biodiversity has been stressed and native species have been preferred.

Prof. Chau Kwai-cheong said that there used to be two misconceptions. 'One is to think that exotic species grow faster. Actually many native species grow faster than some of the exotic species we are familiar with. The second is to think that exotic species are better adapted to infertile soil when in fact, some native species have equally high infertility tolerance. The CUHK Afforestation Scheme will mainly involve native species.'

• Which are exotic species?

Brisbane Box, Eucalypts, Paper-bark Tree, Slash Pine, and Taiwan Acacia are all exotic species. They are usually planted as pioneer trees because they have the advantages of fast growth, great adaptability and high infertility tolerance. The disadvantage is they either do not fruit or local animals do not feed on their fruits.



台灣相思
Taiwan Acacia

• Which are native species?

Chinese Banyan, Camphor Tree, Lanceleaf Sterculia, and Ivy Tree, etc. are all native species. They can provide local birds and other animals with food and shelter, thereby enhancing biodiversity. The CUHK afforestation area will mainly be planted with native species such as Chinese Guger-tree, Hong Kong Hawthorn, Hong Kong Gordonia, Thick-leaved Oak, Bunch-like Reevesia, Common Melastoma.



鴨腳木
Ivy Tree



為了下一代的中大人——程伯中教授談校園發展

校園建設從規劃到落成，非一朝一夕之事。到了2021年，由於大學已回復本科四年制，加上香港高等教育的發展和普及化，中大校園人口將可能增至約30,000人。未雨綢繆，是校方應盡的責任。今天的規劃，正是為了配合未來的需求，為下一代的中大人構築理想校園。



校園發展計劃督導委員會在過去兩個多月，展開了多項諮詢活動。委員會聯席主席程伯中教授的感受是：「中大校園可持續地均衡發展，是大多數大學成員的共同希望，但不同的人總會有不同的側重點。校友注重傳統與回憶，希望保留景物原貌；學生可能更關心教研康樂等設施及校巴安排等實際問題；有些人士特別重視綠化；學生會代表則希望更深入參與規劃過程。這些聲音我們都聽到，也十分理解和重視。」他呼籲關心校園的人士積極提出意見，供委員會參考。

思考問題，豈只一個角度？

兩個多月以來，不少大學成員對四家顧問公司的初步設計提出意見。程教授強調，這些初議並非最終方案，而只是引子，旨在刺激多角度思考。他舉人行電梯的構思為例，「我們是否需要興建人行電梯？有人覺得它勝在可以減低交通流量，有助改善空氣質素；但老校友或許不太接受，因為這會影響校園景觀；對在校學生來說，卻可能會帶來很大便利。我們正正是需要大家這樣廣泛地討論，是完全不採用人行電梯，還是有選擇地應用？要建的話，在哪裡建最好、最有效益？……希望藉著這種醞釀過程，集思廣益，再讓中選的顧問公司憑專業意見去平衡取捨。」

至於有校友誤會校方擬定了拆卸名單，委員會已澄清並無其事。程教授重申，校方從沒指明哪些建築應拆，哪些不拆。但既然中大為了規劃未來校園，要向政府申請新的土地，當然首先要檢視現有土地和建築物的用途、配套設施，以及周邊環境等，以交政府參考。「我們會監察校內不同建築物的樓齡、維修狀況、使用情況等，有些建

築物可能需要重新發展。但所謂重新發展，並不一定等於拆卸重建，可以是擴建，可以是大規模裝修，也可以是改變用途。不過對舊有建築物作任何改動，校方必定同時考慮其他因素，如歷史及建築價值、對環境的影響等，才作決定。」

溝通對話，建設我們的校園

總結兩個多月的經驗，程教授認為：「四個初步方案推出前，如有多些機會讓大家討論，大家可能就不會感到這麼突然。所以醞釀期要長一些，事前功夫多做一些。」因此，校方正式委任最終的顧問公司之前，會先向大學各持份者的代表解釋，是根據什麼準則和理由選擇這家公司，還會廣納持份者的看法和關注，以制訂指引，讓中選顧問公司參考。委員會更會安排該顧問公司實地考察，並走訪各書院、各單位，與不同的大學成員會面。相信這有助設計出能為各方接受的方案。程教授說：「之前有人以為我們的諮詢已經結束，其實有關最終方案的諮詢，才將要開始呢！」程教授強調溝通很重要，「每個人都有自己的看法，但卻未必很了解校方面對的困難和實際需要。所以需要透過不同渠道，讓大家溝通。」

談到理想中的校園。程教授說：「大學成員大都認為要平衡以下幾點：第一，校園不需要很現代化，無需美輪美奐，而是要有特色。另外，大學要發揮教研機構的作用，要有足夠設施，如充足的教室、完善的實驗室等。第三是保護自然環境，中大的綠色校園是本港其他大學所無，是我們的優勢，必須保存。最後是固有書院制，要保留每所書院各自明確的風格。」

最後，程教授這樣形容校園規劃：「就像一家人討論怎樣裝修自己的房子，重點是要讓各人都感到舒適。我希望未來的校園，會給大家舒服的感覺。」



For the Next Generation of CUHK Members: Prof. Ching Pak-chung on Campus Development



Campus development does not happen overnight. It takes years to progress from the drawing board to reality. By 2021, owing to the resumption of the four-year undergraduate curriculum and the popularization of Hong Kong's higher education, the campus population of CUHK is estimated to surge to 30,000. A responsible university prepares for the future. CUHK is spearheading its campus master planning with a view to providing a new campus for the next generation of CUHK staff and students.

In the past two months, the Steering Committee on Campus Master Planning has launched a series of activities to collect feedback on the preliminary proposals of the campus master plan. Prof. Ching Pak-chung, co-chairman of the committee, observed, 'The majority of the university community shares the hope that the CUHK campus should be developed in a sustainable and balanced way. However, different people have different points of view. Alumni may hold dear the University's heritage and hope that the campus landscape in their memories would remain unchanged. Existing students may pay more attention to current provisions such as teaching facilities, amenities and shuttle bus service. Some people are more concerned with campus greening. Representatives of the Student Union want to be more involved in the planning process. We have

taken heed of all these views and concerns.' He urged members of the University community to voice their views and help the committee formulate its recommendation to the University.

Multiple Perspectives

Suggestions targeted at the preliminary designs of the four short-listed consultants have been made during the past two months. Prof. Ching emphasized that those are not final proposals and are intended to inspire thinking from different perspectives. Using the proposed escalators as an example, he said, 'Do we really need escalators? Some people think that they can help reduce vehicular traffic and thereby improve air quality. Some alumni may be uncomfortable with the idea because it would change the landscape. However, existing students may find them convenient. Such a multidimensional discussion is exactly what we want. Should we do away with escalators? Or should we build them selectively? Where should they be built so that they could achieve the most efficiency? ...We hope to garner as many views as possible from members

of the University community through exhaustive discussions and let the final consultant weigh the pros and cons using their professional judgment.'

As for the misunderstanding about the list of buildings to be demolished, the committee has already clarified that the University does not have such a list. Prof. Ching reiterated that the University has never identified which buildings should be knocked down or preserved. However, since the University is negotiating with the Government for the acquisition of new land for campus

expansion, it is necessary to take stock of its existing land and buildings, related infrastructure and surrounding environment, and submit a report for the review of the Government. 'We have been monitoring the age, maintenance condition, occupancy of the buildings on campus. Some may need to be redeveloped. But redevelopment doesn't necessarily mean demolition. It can mean expansion, renovation, or change of use. However, before deciding to alter existing buildings, the University would take factors such as historical and architectural value, environmental impact, etc. into account.'

Development through Communication

Summing up the experience of the last two months, Prof. Ching believed that 'stakeholders would have been less taken aback by the suddenness had we given them more opportunities to discuss the issue before unveiling the four preliminary designs.' Therefore, before the appointment of the final consultant, the committee will explain the criteria for selection in detail to all stakeholders. It will also take into account the views and concerns of all stakeholders when formulating a guideline for the final consultant. The committee will arrange briefing sessions and engagement workshops for the final consultant to meet members of different Colleges and units. All these measures are aimed at ensuring that the final design will be widely accepted by different stakeholders.

Prof. Ching added, 'Some time ago there were complaints that the consultation had ended too soon. But in fact the consultation activities for the final design are just about to begin.' Prof. Ching stressed the importance of communication. 'Everyone has his or her own view but he or she may not understand the needs and the challenges of the University. So it is important that we communicate with all stakeholders through different channels.'

Speaking of his ideal campus, Prof. Ching said, 'The majority of the University community agree that balance must be struck between the following factors: first, instead of an ultra modern or extravagant-looking campus, we need one with a unique identity. Second, our campus must possess all the necessary facilities to function well as an educational institute, such as adequate classrooms, well-equipped laboratories. Third, CUHK takes pride in its lush green campus, which is the envy of other local universities and must be preserved. Fourth, it is important to keep the distinctive identities of all our constituent Colleges.'

Prof. Ching drew an analogy between campus planning and renovating one's home. 'It's like refurbishing one's home. Family members engage in discussion on how to do it. The aim is to make everyone comfortable. I envisage that the future campus of CUHK will give everyone a sense of comfort.' ✨

要聞快訊 Newsbreak

多留一分綠——網球場興建方案修訂

為配合2012年大學本科實施四年制後，師生上課及課餘運動的需要，大學原本計劃在夏鼎基運動場側，興建六個新網球場。根據校方政策，網球場在興建前，須一如校內其他建設工程，進行生態調查。調查結果發現，原方案將影響近百棵樹木，不符大學盡量保護樹木與環境的原則。校方隨即修改方案，把球場數目減至三個，從而把受影響的樹木大幅減少九成至11棵，並已全部就近移植。網球場預計於2008年第一季建成。從這一決策可見，現行機制已行而有效，發揮著平衡保育與發展的作用。



Tennis Court Plan Amended to Retain Greenness

To meet the increased demand for sport facilities for teaching and leisure purposes when the four-year undergraduate curriculum is implemented in 2012, the University had planned to build six tennis courts by the Sir Philip Haddon-Cave Sports Field. According to University policy, ecological surveys must be carried out prior to all construction projects on campus. The survey for the proposed construction showed that the original plan would entail the felling of nearly 100 trees, which was not in line with the University's environmental protection policy.

To minimize the impact, the University slashed the number of tennis courts from six to three. Consequently, the number of trees affected is reduced by 90% to 11 and all of them have been transplanted to adjacent locations. The construction is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2008. This decision is proof of the effectiveness of the existing mechanism in balancing the needs of conservation and development.

大學站外設馬術比賽交通中轉站

為配合2008年香港舉行奧運和殘疾人奧運馬術比賽，大學站外一幅屬於中大、名為B地段的土地，會暫借給政府和奧運馬術公司，作公共交通中轉站之用，直至2008年12月為止。該地段即將展開工程，修建泊車、候車和上下車的位置，以及其他輔助設施。

Temporary Use of Site B Across MTR University Station

To support the staging of the 2008 Olympic and Paralympics Equestrian Events in Hong Kong, Site B across the MTR University Station will be temporarily used as a Public Transport Interchange by the Equestrian Company/Government up to December 2008. The construction of parking, waiting, loading and unloading areas, and other ancillary facilities will be carried out soon.



環保周與健步行

今年10月18日，中大展開以「共建可持續發展校園」為主題的環保周，鼓勵員生實踐綠色生活。環境局局長邱騰華先生蒞臨主持開幕禮，並與中大校長劉遵義教授頒發多個獎項，嘉許校內節能表現傑出的建築物，又向27幢利用「真空熱導管式太陽能熱水器系統」的學生宿舍頒發表揚證書。主禮嘉賓還到湯若望宿舍天台，主持太陽能熱水器系統啟動儀式（見圖）。

另外，在11月2日，大學舉行了第二次「樂步行」活動，近600名師生、員工由大學火車站出發，經崇基學院及大學本部，至逸夫書院大講堂結束，全程約40分鐘。主持開步禮的副校長鄭振耀教授說：「中大校園有多種樹木及雀鳥棲息，步行活動結合了運動、欣賞校園及親近大自然的元素，除了推廣強身健體，也注重精神健康及環境健康。」此外，還能舒緩校巴載客量，有助減少廢氣排放，令空氣清新。



Environmental Week and Walking Campaign

The University's Environmental Week began on 18 October, under the theme 'Building a Sustainable Campus'. The event, which was aimed at encouraging staff and students to adopt a green lifestyle, was officially kicked off by Mr. Edward Yau Tang-wah, Secretary for the Environment.

At the opening ceremony, Mr. Yau and Prof. Lawrence J. Lau, Vice-Chancellor of CUHK, presented a number of awards to buildings that have made outstanding achievements in energy saving. They also presented a Certificate of Commendation to 27 student hostels that are fitted with evacuated tube solar collectors. After that, the officiating guests visited Adam Schall Residence to power on symbolically the solar water heater system on its rooftop (photo).

On 2 November the Walking Campaign was held the second time with about 600 staff and students joining the walk. In the pleasant autumn weather, the procession began from the entrance of the University train station, wound its way through Chung Chi College and Main Campus, and arrived at the lecture theatre of Shaw College. The whole walk took about 40 minutes.

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'Do not forget we share our campus with an amazing variety of birds and trees. The campaign integrates physical exercise with campus appreciation and awareness of nature,' said Prof. Jack Cheng, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University, who officiated at the opening ceremony. 'As such, it promotes not only physical health, but mental and environmental health as well.' In addition to health benefits, walking on campus can help reduce the burden on buses and thus keep the air clean.