



## 自序

香港樹木存在於一個獨特的都市群落生境之中，根據植物生理生態特徵、城市發展和人類活動、地理氣候條件等相互作用下，交織出一幅「綠韻悠揚」的秀麗景觀。香港位於北回歸線以南約 130 公里，位於中國南部沿海，由香港島、九龍、新界陸地、大嶼山及其他 100 多個小島組成，天然地勢崎嶇，生態系統資源豐富。香港已建設地區僅為 24.3% 的土地面積。香港受季節性對比鮮明的亞洲季風系統影響，夏季炎熱而潮濕，冬季涼爽而乾燥，年降雨量平均超過 2300 毫米，八成降雨集中在 5 月至 9 月，同期又會受不同強度的熱帶氣旋吹襲，而且隨着近年氣候變化影響，年降雨量正慢慢上升，對都市韌性帶來不少考驗。

目前香港常見樹木景觀，反映了本地城市形態、景觀規劃、園藝傳統、管理系統和市民喜好等多因素下交織而出的城市森林系統。近年社會對樹木於城市生態重要性的認識愈發加深，同時亦孕育出越來越多的都市植物愛好者和研究者。隨着香港陸續出版了《香港植物誌》、《香港植物名錄》、《香港野外樹木圖鑑》等工具書，為市民認識香港植物提供了最基礎資料和重要參考。本圖鑑出版的目的是為宣傳香港地區植物的多樣性，亦為有志於本地植物研究以及愛好者提供有用參考，並同時提高市民對樹木的識別能力和保護意識。通過實地考察搜集資料，本書共記錄了 100 種景觀樹木，包括原生或由外地引入的品種，配以彩色相片，深入淺出地介紹百種樹木的詳細資料，希望各讀者於閱讀時能享受到樹木鑑別的樂趣。由於水準有限，本書如有任何疏漏之處，懇請各位讀者不吝批評指正。

在此衷心感謝香港特別行政區政府發展局綠化、園境及樹木管理組，對此項目的支持。同時感謝香港高等科技學院（THEi）、香港園境承造商協會、香港園藝專業學會，及 THEi 園藝樹藝及園境管理（榮譽）理學士課程及畢業生為這個項目所付出的努力。

最後，此書獻給我最敬愛的恩師莊雪影教授！

張浩 博士

香港高等科技學院（THEi）環境及設計學院署理院長

園藝樹藝及園境管理（榮譽）理學士課程主任

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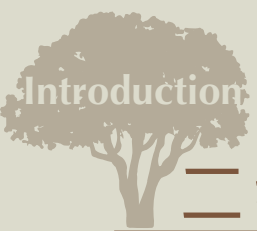
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\* 本書樹木學名主要根據香港植物標本室網頁。  
Scientific names of trees in this book are basically  
according to the Hong Kong Herbarium website.



## 二維條碼樹木標籤

全港樹木分佈極廣，由政府負責恆常護養的樹木當中，約有超過一半以上位於人流車流密集的地點。要令樹木健康成長，除了有賴政府部門的綜合管理和日常護養之外，市民的積極參與亦十分重要。政府發展局一直積極探索如何應用智慧科技，來提升樹木管理的成效。為加強市民對樹木的認識和關注，二維碼樹木標籤就是其中一項近年推行的新措施。

發展局於 2020 年 1 月開始展開二維碼樹木標籤工作，項目於 2022 年初首先為約 20 萬棵於行人路旁、公園、花園、休憩處及公共屋邨的樹木安裝二維碼樹木標籤。除了發展局樹木登記冊內的樹木外，被揀選的樹木需生長於行人可到達的位置，並位於智能手提電話閱讀二維條碼的掃描距離範圍內。二維碼標籤的樹牌上印有樹木的基本資料，包括其中英文名及學名，而其懸掛高度亦需配合行人視線，務求讓市民能輕易發現並使用這些標籤。

透過掃描二維碼標籤，市民可以輕鬆地以智能手提電話查閱該樹種的詳盡資訊，例如樹木品種，屬於原生還是外來物種、樹木特徵、植物趣聞等，從多角度了解身邊的樹木品種，以加深市民對樹木的愛護之情。

此外，二維碼樹木標籤亦為市民報告問題樹木提供便利，由於樹牌上印有每棵樹的獨有編號，故能有助市民準確說出樹木位置，只要透過「1823」一站式系統，即可以電話、電郵、網站或



於應用程式查詢或報告標有樹木編號的問題樹木，令整個程序變得準確和輕鬆。

樹木在城市的可持續發展中佔有越來越重要的地位，它們不僅為社區景觀添上自然綠意，更能緩和氣溫、改善空氣質素，並提升生物多樣性。二維碼樹木標籤計劃成功把樹木護養帶入市民日常生活之中，透過培養公眾對身邊一樹一木的了解和尊重，和方便市民參與護樹工作，必能使樹木更茁壯成長，讓香港成為一個宜居城市。



## Tree Labels with QR Codes

The distribution of trees is wide in Hong Kong. Among the trees under the management of the government, more than half of them are in places with heavy traffic flows of pedestrians and vehicles. Apart from the government departments' comprehensive management and regular maintenance, public participation is indispensable to ensure the healthy growth of trees. The Development Bureau has been actively exploring smart technology applications to improve tree management efficiency. To engage the public, the "Tree Labels with QR Codes" is one of the new measures implemented in recent years to enhance public awareness and concerns about the maintenance of trees.

The Development Bureau commenced the project in January 2020. Since early 2022, labels with QR codes have been displayed on about 200,000 trees along sidewalks and roadsides or those in parks, recreational areas and public housing. The tree selected have to be registered under the Development Bureau and accessible to pedestrians within the scanning distance of a smartphone. Aside from the QR code and Tree Number, these labels also show basic information about the trees, including their Chinese and English names, and their botanical names. The labels must be displayed at the eye level of pedestrians whereby the public could easily spot and access them.

By simply scanning the QR code, the public can get much information about the tree, such as tree species, whether of native

or exotic origin, characteristics, anecdotes, etc. The ready-to-access information allows ordinary citizens to understand the tree species in multi aspects. It also helps to deepen public appreciation of these woody plants.

In addition, these tree labels make reporting problematic trees more convenient. The public could accurately report the location of any single tree by quoting its unique Tree Number printed on the label. Through the 1823 system, one can inquire about or report problematic trees marked with the Tree Number by phone, email, website or app. Reporting problematic trees is never easier and more accurate.

Trees play an increasingly significant role in the sustainable development of our city. They not only add natural greenery to our community landscapes but also moderate temperatures, improve air quality, and promote the biodiversity of our habitats. The "Tree Labels with QR Codes" has successfully brought tree maintenance and assessment into the public's daily life. By cultivating knowledge and respect for trees among the public and making participation in tree conservation more convenient, our urban forest will surely grow stronger and make Hong Kong becoming a more livable city.

「1823」24 小時電話熱線：1823

電郵地址：tellme@1823.gov.hk

網站：https://www.1823.gov.hk/tc

手機應用程式：Tell me@1823 v2



# 落羽杉

Bald Cypress, Deciduous Cypress | *Taxodium distichum* (L.) Rich.



相片拍攝地點：九龍公園、香港動植物公園、沙田公園  
Tree Location: Kowloon Park, Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens, Sha Tin Park

## 名字由來 MEANINGS OF NAME

種加詞 *distichum* 意謂其葉在一年生小枝上排成 2 列。在冬季落葉時，它的葉片隨風散落，猶如羽毛在風中起舞，故又名落羽杉。

The specific epithet *distichum* means "distichous", referring to its leaves beautifully arranged in 2 ranks on annual branchlets. On account of its leaves peeling off and driving wind like feathers in winter, it is also named as 「落羽杉」 in Chinese.

## 應用 APPLICATION

落羽杉的木材具有高度防腐性，故被廣泛用作建築物料、家具原料和船隻建材，而樹脂則具有藥用價值。鑑於其引人入勝的樹型和葉片顏色，故目前此樹種在公園和花園中被廣泛種植。

The wood of *Taxodium distichum* is highly antiseptic, so it is widely used as building materials, furniture raw materials and shipbuilding, and resin has medicinal value. Due to its attractive shape and foliage color, the tree is now widely planted in parks and gardens.

## 本地分佈狀態 DISTRIBUTIONS

外來物種  
Exotic species

## 原產地 ORIGIN

北美東南部。  
Southeastern United States.

## 生長習性 GROWING HABIT

落葉喬木。高度可達 50 米。  
Deciduous tree. Up to 50m tall.

## 花果期 月份

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

花期：本港三月至四月。果期：本港七月至十月。

Flowering period: March to April in Hong Kong. Fruiting period: July to October in Hong Kong.

## 辨認特徵 TRAITS FOR IDENTIFICATION

① 樹幹 TRUNK

② 樹皮 BARK

③ 葉 LEAVES

④ 孢子葉球 POLLEN CONES

⑤ 毬果 SEED CONES



① 落羽杉具板根。樹幹周邊通常長有膝狀呼吸根（膝根）。樹幹基部腫脹，向上漸尖生長 / 尖削度大，樹冠圓錐形，枝條橫向開展。

*Taxodium distichum* (L.) Rich. has buttress roots. Pneumatophores (knees) present or absent neighbouring the trunk. Trunks are Swollen at base, tapering upward and generating a conical tree form, branches extend horizontally. Branchlets distichous.

② 樹皮褐色，長條狀剝落。

Bark brown, peeling off in long strips.



③ 葉片互生，當年生小枝上排成 2 列，在冬天轉為暗紅棕色並剝落。葉片條狀，扁平，基部扭轉，葉面呈淡綠色。

Simple leaves alternate, distichous. Blade linear, base twisted, apex acute, pale green, dark reddish brown and peeling off in winter.





④ 雌雄同株，單性花。頂生，擁擠，排列成總狀花序或圓錐花序。

Monoecious. Terminal, crowded, arranged in dense racemes or panicles.

⑤ 毬果球形，成熟時由綠色轉為棕黃色或被白色粉末。種子褐色，具翅。

Seed cones globose to ovoid, brownish yellow or white powdery when mature. Seeds brown, winged.



## 生態 ECOLOGY

植物根系需要氧氣進行有氧呼吸，當氧氣不足時，會出現根部腐爛的情況。那麼，為何落羽杉能在沼澤中存活，甚至廣泛種植在池塘或海岸旁？物競天擇下，落羽杉進化出「呼吸根」來協助自身在無氧環境中生存。由於呼吸根高度約乎人類膝蓋，故別名為「膝根」。落羽杉的根系被泥土覆蓋，而膝根則裸露在泥面上。落羽杉的木材輕盈且多孔，使氧氣能夠擴散到韌皮部並為根部疏氣。膝根總是暴露在植株根部附近，而膝根的數量取決於植株附近的空間，空間愈大，數量愈多。種植在池塘的落羽杉明顯擁有更多膝根，反觀，栽培在乾燥環境下的落羽杉只有寥寥無幾的膝根。

Plants generally require sufficient oxygen below the ground to avert root rotting. You may wonder, why Bald Cypress can still thrive in swamp forests, the habitats of the tree. For not being ruled out by the nature, Bald Cypress has evolved pneumatophores, a type of modified root that renders the tree excellent acclimatising to anaerobic environments. Due to its comparable height to human knee, it is also called as "knee". Knees are submerged from the main roots of the tree. They are meticulously designed with a rather porous outermost woody layer, allowing oxygen to diffuse easily into phloem and aerate the root system. Knees are always neighbouring the roots while the abundance of it is determined by where the tree grows. Bald Cypress rooting in ponds tends to grow more knees, whereas only a few to no knees are observed in dry soils.

## 生命力 VITALITY

落羽杉對乾旱、水淹和陰暗環境具高適應能力，但偏好生長於全日照和酸性土壤。

Bald Cypress shows marvellous adaptation to drought, inundated and shady environments. Good planting prefers full sun exposure and acidic soils.

# 側柏

Chinese Arborvitae, Oriental Arbor-vitae | *Platycladus orientalis* (L.) Franco



相片拍攝地點：香港動植物公園、沙田公園  
Tree Location: Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens, Sha Tin Park

## 名字由來 MEANINGS OF NAME

屬名 *Platycladus* 意指其屬具扁平的小枝。種加詞 *orientalis* 意指「東方」，暗示其原生於東方國家。

The generic name *Platycladus* refers to its flattened branchlets. The specific epithet *orientalis* means "of the East", alluding to its origin from eastern countries.

## 本地分佈狀態 DISTRIBUTIONS

外來物種  
Exotic species

## 原產地 ORIGIN

中國中北部和東南部、黑龍江、伯力和北韓。  
North-Central and Southeast China, Amur, Khabarovsk and North Korea.

## 生長習性 GROWING HABIT

常綠喬木。高度可達 20 米。樹冠老時由金字塔形轉為寬卵形。  
Evergreen tree. Up to 20 m tall. Crown pyramidal when young, broadly ovoid when old.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

花期：本港三月至四月。果期：本港十月。

Flowering period: March to April in Hong Kong. Fruiting period: October in Hong Kong.



# 構樹

又稱：鹿仔樹

Paper Mulberry | *Broussonetia papyrifera* (L.) L'Hér. ex Vent.



相片拍攝地點：香港中文大學、黃泥頭

Tree Location: The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Wong Nai Tau

## 名字由來 MEANINGS OF NAME

古時候，人們會以構樹的嫩葉餵飼鹿、牛和羊，故有「鹿仔樹」這個中文名稱。由於構樹的果實與桑樹的果實相似，而構樹的葉片粗糙而呈紙質，故又稱「紙桑」。

屬名 *Broussonetia* 是為了紀念法國自然學家布魯桑尼特（1761-1807），而種加詞 *papyrifera* 描述此品種的葉片及樹皮可用於製造紙張。

### 本地分佈狀態 DISTRIBUTIONS

原生物種  
Native species

### 原產地 ORIGIN

中國華東、華南和西南省份。同時原產於印度和東南亞國家，如老撾、越南等。  
East, Southern and Southwestern China. Also originated in India and Southeast Asia, e.g. Laos and Vietnam.

### 生長習性 GROWING HABIT

常綠喬木。高度可達 20 米。  
Evergreen tree. Up to 20 m tall.

### 花果期 月份

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

花期：本港三月至五月。果期：本港四月至八月。

Flowering period: March to May in Hong Kong. Fruiting period: April to August in Hong Kong.

Since people in the past loved feeding deer, cattle and sheep with Paper Mulberry's young leaves, the tree is also named as 「鹿仔樹」. Its leaves are thick papery but with the fruits that are outwardly similar to those of *Morus alba* (White Mulberry), hence named as "Paper Mulberry".

The generic name *Broussonetia* is named after Pierre Auguste Marie Broussonet (1761-1807), who was an illustrious French naturalist from Montpellier. The specific epithet *papyrifera* describes the use of the bark for paper making.

## 應用 APPLICATION

構樹因其豐富的經濟價值而被廣泛種植。首先，其樹皮可用於製造紙張。在日本，樹皮的內皮是「和紙」的主要材料。中國棉紙主要是由結香樹皮、雁皮樹皮和構樹樹皮構成。其樹皮纖維較硬，可加工成繩索。木材質地輕巧，故常用作製作家具。由於其果實含有豐富的皂甙和維他命 B，故被用作增強記憶力和緩解阿茲海默症的中藥材料。

Paper Mulberry is widely planted for prolific economic values. First, its bark is useful for paper making. In Japan, the inner bark is the chief material of washi. The Chinese cotton paper is made of the barks of *Edgeworthia chrysantha* (Oriental paperbush), *Wikstroemia sikokiana* and Paper Mulberry. The bark fibre is stiff and can be processed into rope. The wood is light with appealing texture and highly demanded for making furniture. Other than paper making, the fruits are wholesome and contains profuse saponins and B vitamins, which are effective for enhancing memory and attenuating dementia.

## 辨認特徵 TRAITS FOR IDENTIFICATION

① 樹幹 TRUNK

② 樹皮 BARK

③ 葉 LEAVES

④ 花 FLOWERS

⑤ 果 FRUITS



① 構樹的樹幹。

Trunk of *Broussonetia papyrifera* (L.) L'Hér. ex Vent.

② 樹皮灰棕色，光滑並具縱裂紋。嫩枝密被絨毛。

Bark taupe, smooth, with longitudinal cracks. Branchlets densely pubescent.





③ 托葉卵形，葉柄被柔毛。單葉互生。葉形多變，寬卵形或長橢圓狀至淺裂，厚紙質，基部心形及不對稱，頂端漸尖，葉緣具細鋸齒或 3-5 裂。

Petioles hairy. Stipules ovate. Simple leaves alternate. Blade thick chartaceous, largely variable, broad-ovate or oblong-ovate, base cordate and unequal, apex acuminate, margin serrulate or 3-5 lobed.

④ 雌雄異株，單性花。雄性花序為葇荑花序，圓柱狀。雌性花序為頭狀花序，球狀，呈綠色，花柱凸出。

Dioecious. Male catkins cylindrical. Female inflorescences head-like, globose, greenish, protruded styles.

#### 生態 ECOLOGY

我們會用「無處不在」來形容構樹，像雜草一樣肆意生長，您可以不費吹灰之力地在道路、灌木叢或森林中找到它（大多為幼年大小）。與其他雜草品種一樣，構樹擁有以下生存策略。首先，此品種生長速度極快。通常在 2 年內長到 3-4 米高。此外，構樹可以通過風傳播花粉，促進遠距離傳播。種子肉質，受許多鳥類和昆蟲的喜愛，這些動物亦促進遠距離傳播。加上對惡劣環境，如乾旱、貧瘠土壤和氣候（從溫帶氣候到熱帶氣候）具高耐受性，故具高適應力的構樹，在許多國家被視為入侵物種。



⑤ 聚花果，球狀，肉質，瘦果眾多，成熟時轉為紅色。

Syncarps, globose, composed of many achenes, fleshy, turning vermillion at maturity.

"Ubiquitous" is how we describe Paper Mulberry. The tree just grows rampantly so you can find it effortlessly along roads, thickets or forests. Comparable with other weedy species, Paper Mulberry has armed the survival strategies as follows. First, it grows drastically fast. Usually, it can attain a mature size (3-4 m) within 2 years. Second, its pollens are dispersed by wind which guarantees a long-distance mating. Third, the seeds are fleshy and beloved by many birds and insects which are motivated vehicles to drive the seeds to everywhere. Coupled with its dramatic resilience to versatile environments (e.g. drought and barren soils) and climates (ranging from temperate to tropical climates), Paper Mulberry is rampantly naturalized and considered as an invasive species in many countries.

## 花葉垂葉榕 又稱：斑葉垂榕

*Ficus benjamina* L. 'Variegata'



相片拍攝地點：鯉魚涌公園、荃灣公園、柴灣公園、荔枝角公園  
Tree Location: Quarry Bay Park, Tsuen Wan Park, Chai Wan Park, Lai Chi Kok Park

#### 名字由來 MEANINGS OF NAME

栽培種加詞 *Variegata* 用單引號表示，以表明其葉片顏色遺傳自野生垂葉榕。

The cultivar name '*Variegata*', giving in single quotation marks, depicts its variegated leaves which are a cultivated characteristic distinct from wild *F. benjamina*.

#### 應用 APPLICATION

花葉垂葉榕的葉片圖案獨特，故比起垂葉榕更常被種植於花園和公園作觀賞用途。它能提供許多不同風貌的景色，大大提高其觀賞價值。它既可單獨種植，亦可與其他植物一併種植。此外，它的可塑性高，常用於修剪成特殊形狀或樹籬。

Due to its unique foliage pattern, the tree is more often planted in gardens and parks for ornamental than *Ficus benjamina* L. It can provide many scenic styles, thus greatly improving its ornamental value. It can be planted in solitary or mixed in different greening configurations. In addition, it is highly malleable and is often used for pruning into special shapes or hedges.

#### 本地分佈狀態 DISTRIBUTIONS

外來物種  
Exotic species

#### 原產地 ORIGIN

野生垂葉榕原生於中國南部及西南部、南亞和澳洲。  
Its wild type (*Ficus benjamina*) is native to South and Southwest China, South Asia and Australia.

#### 生長習性 GROWING HABIT

常綠喬木。高度可達 20 米。  
Evergreen tree. Up to 20 m tall.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

花期：甚少開花。果期：甚少結果。

Flowering period: Rarely flowering. Fruiting period: Rarely fruiting.



# 降香黃檀

Fragrant Rosewood | *Dalbergia odorifera* T. C. Chen



相片拍攝地點：沙田公園、大埔海濱公園、香港大學  
Tree Location: Sha Tin Park, Tai Po Waterfront Park, The University of Hong Kong

## 名字由來 MEANINGS OF NAME

為紀念「瑞典兄弟」—尼古拉斯·達爾伯格和卡爾·古斯塔夫·達爾伯，所以取屬名 *Dalbergia*。前者是瑞典植物學家，後者因參與探索西印度群島而聞名。切割降香黃檀的木材時，會散發出陣陣木香，芳香四溢，故被冠名為 *odorifera*（中文意譯為香氣），亦有 Fragrant Rosewood 的俗名（中文意譯為降香黃花梨）。

本地分佈狀態 DISTRIBUTIONS	外來物種 Exotic species
原產地 ORIGIN	海南。 Hainan.
生長習性 GROWING HABIT	半落葉喬木。高度可達 15 米。 Semi-deciduous tree. Up to 15 m tall.

花果期  
月份

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

花期：本港四月至六月。果期：本港七月至十二月。  
Flowering period: April to June in Hong Kong. Fruiting period: July to December in Hong Kong.

The generic name *Dalbergia* commemorates Swedish brothers Nicholas Dalberg (1736-1820) and Carl Gustav Dalberg (1721-1781). The former was botanist and the later was well-known for his engagement in the exploration of the West Indies. The specific epithet *odorifera* refers to its fragrant wood when chopped. By the same reason, the tree is also named as "Fragrant Rosewood".

## 應用 APPLICATION

降香黃檀擁有無可比擬的經濟和藥用價值，所以人們都寤寐求之。其心材在中國被稱為「花梨木」或「黃花梨」。花梨木的心材色澤黃潤，花紋絢麗，氣味芳香，經久耐用，穩定性高，是製作家具和工藝品的優良木材。花梨木生長緩慢，長達 50 年以上才踏入成熟期，因此成本高昂，被視為一種名貴的木材。

降香黃檀的心材是一種極其重要的中藥材，名為「降香」。降香含有豐富的類黃酮和酚類等副產物，有不少研究證實能夠活血化瘀、紓緩癌症、缺血和風濕痛症等。

Fragrant Rosewood has been yearned for its unsurpassed economical and medicinal values. Its heartwood is named as *Hualimu* or *Huanghuali* in China. *Hualimu* is an excellent timber for making furniture and crafts by virtue of its glamorous colour and pattern, aromatic smell, respectable durability and stability. By reason of its sluggish growing rate which requires 50 years for attaining a mature size, *Hualimu* is regarded as an extravagant wood and the cost is generally unaffordable.

The heartwood is also the primary source of a traditional Chinese medicine, known as *Jiangxiang*. *Jiangxiang* contains profuse secondary products such as flavonoids and phenolic. The medicinal effects have been well-studied for relieving blood disorders, cancer, ischemia and rheumatic pain.

## 辨認特徵 TRAITS FOR IDENTIFICATION

① 樹幹 TRUNK	② 樹皮 BARK	③ 葉 LEAVES
④ 花 FLOWERS	⑤ 果 FRUITS	



① 降香黃檀的樹幹。

Trunk of *Dalbergia odorifera* T. C. Chen.

② 樹皮褐色至淡褐色，粗糙，縱裂。小枝具皮孔。

Bark brown to pale brown, rough, longitudinally splitting. Branchlets lenticellate.



# 九里香

又稱：千里香、月橘

Orange-jessamine | *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack



相片拍攝地點：沙田公園、柴灣戲院對出  
Tree Location: Sha Tin Park, next to Chai Wan Cinema

## 名字由來 MEANINGS OF NAME

種加詞 *paniculata* 指其圓錐花序。中文名稱「九里香」指其花香遠益清。值得一提的是，這棵樹在大陸俗稱「千里香」，在台灣俗稱「月橘」。

### 本地分佈狀態 DISTRIBUTIONS

外來物種  
Exotic species

### 原產地 ORIGIN

九里香分佈在台灣和南中國省份，例如海南和廣東。  
Taiwan and provinces of South China, e.g. Hainan and Guangdong.

### 生長習性 GROWING HABIT

常綠灌木或小喬木。高度可達 12 米。  
Evergreen shrub or small evergreen tree. Up to 12 m tall.

### 花果期 月份

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

花期：本港四月至八月。果期：本港九月至十二月。  
Flowering period: April to August in Hong Kong. Fruiting period: September to December in Hong Kong.

The specific epithet *paniculata* refers to its paniculate inflorescences. The Chinese name 「九里香」 exaggerates the delightful fragrance of its blossoms that can still smell from miles far. Notably, the tree is commonly named as 「千里香」 in China's mainland and 「月橘」 in Taiwan.

## 應用 APPLICATION

九里香的每部分均可食用且具藥用價值。九里香的葉片對治療胃痛及持續性腹痛有特效，是製作中國民間必備胃藥「39 胃泰」的重要材料。此外，從九里香的葉片和果實中提取的精油具抗炎和鎮痛功用。

九里香可在烹飪中使用。花朵可加工成花茶；葉片常用於馬來西亞美食。除了醫藥和食品方面的應用外，九里香對修剪具高耐受性，因此被廣泛用作樹籬和剪型植物。

The whole plant is edible and valued for versatile medicinal functions. First, the leaves are effective to treat gastralgia and stagnant abdominal pain; it is one of the primary ingredients of 「39 胃泰」, a pervasive stomach medicine in China. Moreover, essential oils extracted from the leaves and fruits show anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects.

It can be used in cooking. The flowers can be processed into flowering tea. The leaves are commonly used in Malaysian cuisines. By virtue of its excellent resilience to pruning, the tree is used as hedges and topiary plants.

## 辨認特徵 TRAITS FOR IDENTIFICATION

① 樹幹 TRUNK

② 樹皮 BARK

③ 葉 LEAVES

④ 花 FLOWERS

⑤ 果 FRUITS



① 九里香的樹幹。

Trunk of *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack.

② 樹皮灰棕色，老時由平滑具光澤變得粗糙。一年生枝條呈綠色。

Bark greyish brown, turning from glossy, smooth to rough when old, annual branches green.





# 楊桃

又稱：五斂子、洋桃

Carambola, Star Fruit | *Averrhoa carambola* L.

③ 葉片互生，3-5 片，甚少 7 片互生小葉。葉片卵狀披針形至闊倒卵形。基部對稱或歪形，頂端漸尖至圓形，具光澤。

Leaf blade alternate, leaflets 3-5 (-7) alternate. Leaf blade ovate-lanceolate to obovate-elliptic, base symmetrical or oblique, apex long acuminate to obtuse, glossy.

④ 圓錐花序或聚傘花序，頂生或腋生。花瓣 5 片，倒披針形或狹長橢圓形，呈白色，完全盛開時稍為反折。

Panicles or cymes, terminal or axillary. Petals 5, oblanceolate or narrowly elliptic, white, slightly reflexed when full blooming.



⑤ 果實狹橢圓形或甚少卵形。成熟時由橙色轉為朱紅色，果皮上具腺點。

Fruits narrowly ellipsoid, or rarely ovoid, turning from orange to vermillion when mature, pericarp with glandular dots.

## 生態 ECOLOGY

九里香為蝴蝶，如玉帶鳳蝶提供不可或缺的食物來源和棲息處。

The tree serves as an essential food source and habitat to butterflies such as *Papilio polytes* (Common Mormon).



相片拍攝地點：香港動植物公園

Tree Location: Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens

## 名字由來 MEANINGS OF NAME

Carambola 來自梵語 *karmaranga*，意思為開胃菜。而因為其果實的橫切面呈星芒狀，故亦被稱為「星梨」。因以前楊桃是越洋運輸到中國，加上其果實掛在枝條上的姿態，故在漢語中楊桃最初被命名為「洋桃」。「楊桃」是現今較為普及的名稱。

"Carambola" comes from the Sanskrit word *karmaranga*, which means appetizer. Because the cross-section of its fruit is star-shaped, it is also called "Star Fruit". As the carambola was transported across the ocean to China in the past, and its fruit was hung on the branches, so the carambola was originally named *Yangtiao* in Chinese. 「楊桃」is a more popular name in Chinese today.

## 本地分佈狀態 DISTRIBUTIONS

外來物種  
Exotic species

## 原產地 ORIGIN

馬來西亞、印尼。  
Malaysia and Indonesia.

## 生長習性 GROWING HABIT

常綠喬木。高度可達 8 米。  
Evergreen tree. Up to 8 m tall.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

花期：本港五月至八月。果期：本港九月至十二月。

Flowering period: May to August in Hong Kong. Fruiting period: September to December in Hong Kong.

花果期  
月份



# 紫花風鈴木

Purple Tabebuia, Pink Trumpet Tree, Red Lapacho | *Handroanthus impetiginosus* (Mart. ex DC.) Mattos



相片拍攝地點：葵芳邨  
Tree Location: Kwai Fong Estate

## 名字由來 MEANINGS OF NAME

種加詞 *impetiginosus* 源自拉丁詞 *impetigo*，帶有皮膚感染的含意，暗指植物對該類疾病的療效。

本地分佈狀態 DISTRIBUTIONS	外來物種 Exotic species
原產地 ORIGIN	原生於中美洲（墨西哥西北部）至南美洲（阿根廷西北部）。 Ranging from Northwest Mexico to Northwest Argentina.
生長習性 GROWING HABIT	落葉喬木。高度可達 30 米。 Deciduous tree. Up to 30 m tall.

花果期  
月份

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

花期：本港十二月至四月。果期：本港三月至七月。  
Flowering period: December to April in Hong Kong. Fruiting period: March to July in Hong Kong.

The specific epithet *impetiginosus* is derived from the Latin word *impetigo*, a kind of skin infection, alluding to the plant's drug effect on the disease.

## 應用 APPLICATION

紫花風鈴木開花時花團錦簇，好像一個個繡球掛滿枝條，極具觀賞價值，故與其他風鈴木一樣被視為觀賞樹種廣泛種植。每逢春天，風鈴木都會綻放出壯麗的花朵，用連綿不絕、色彩繽紛的花朵籠罩着整座城市，回應着人們對希望和新生的嚮往。

除觀賞用途外，紫花風鈴木在原生地中廣泛地用作醫學用途。其樹皮可治療皮膚炎。其葉片可治療外傷，如背痛和牙痛，以及有抗炎作用。巴西人更會用紫花風鈴木的葉片治療蛇毒。此外，紫花風鈴木的提取物蘊含豐富的黃鐘花醌，有抗癌之效。

The tree is introduced into Hong Kong primarily for ornamental purposes, along with other Trumpet trees. Every spring, the Trumpet trees stage a spectacular blooming display and blanket the city in endless flamboyant blossoms, answering humans' the graceful yearn of hope and renewal.

Other than ornamental purposes, Purple Tabebuia is also valued for its versatile medicinal functions in its native range. Its bark can treat skin inflammatory diseases; the leaves can cure physical illness like backache and toothache as they are anti-inflammatory and used by Brazilians for treating snake venom. The bark extracts contain plenty of lapachol that is anti-cancer.

## 辨認特徵 TRAITS FOR IDENTIFICATION

① 樹幹 TRUNK	② 樹皮 BARK	③ 葉 LEAVES
④ 花 FLOWERS	⑤ 果 FRUITS	



① 紫花風鈴木的樹幹。

Trunk of *Handroanthus impetiginosus* (Mart. ex DC.) Mattos.



② 樹皮灰棕色，表面具縱狀皺紋。

Bark greyish brown, longitudinally furrowed.



③ 掌狀複葉對生，小葉 5-7 片掌狀排列。葉柄兩側近端具葉枕。小葉片卵形至橢圓形，葉緣具鋸齒。兩面小葉較小，中間小葉片較大，其他兩邊小葉末端逐漸向中間收窄。兩側具鱗片，葉背葉脈的葉腋被短柔毛。

Palmately compound opposite, leaflets 5-7. Pulvinus at two proximal ends of petioles. Blade ovate to elliptic, serrate, pubescent at the axils of abaxial veins, central leaflet always the largest, lateral leaflets getting smaller.



# 吊瓜樹

又稱：吊燈樹

Sausage Tree, Cucumber Tree | *Kigelia africana* (Lam.) Benth.



相片拍攝地點：香港大會堂、新興花園  
Tree Location: Hong Kong City Hall, Sun Hing Garden

## 名字由來 MEANINGS OF NAME

屬名 *Kigelia* 源自莫桑比克語中的 *kigeli keia*。種加詞 *africana* 意指本樹種的原產地非洲。由於樹上懸掛着圓柱狀、碩大的果實，故有「吊瓜樹」此俗稱。

The generic name *Kigelia* is derived from *kigeli keia*, the Mozambique vernacular of how the natives refer to this genus. The specific epithet *africana* means "from Africa". In respect of its giant sausage-like ellipsoid fruits unexpectedly hanging on the branches, the tree is thus given the names "Sausage Tree" and 「吊瓜樹」.

## 應用 APPLICATION

吊瓜樹的果實具藥效，可用於緩解消化系統疾病。種子烘烤後可食用。在非洲，吊瓜樹的果實被視為祭品，用作祈求豐收、繁殖力、財富和繁榮。

### 本地分佈狀態 DISTRIBUTIONS

外來物種  
Exotic species

### 原產地 ORIGIN

非洲國家，如埃塞俄比亞、尼日爾和烏干達。  
Countries of Africa, such as Ethiopia, Niger and Uganda.

### 生長習性 GROWING HABIT

常綠喬木。高度可達 25 米  
Evergreen tree. Up to 25 m tall.

### 花果期 月份

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

花期：本港三月至五月。果期：本港六月至八月。

Flowering period: March to May in Hong Kong. Fruiting period: June to August in Hong Kong.



吊瓜樹古樹名木

吊瓜樹因其樹冠闊大、顯眼花朵、獨特果形而被引入作為行道樹或觀賞樹種。此品種果實很重，通常可達至 10 公斤，並可懸掛在樹上一段時間。因此，種植此品種時應謹慎考慮，以免其果實對人命財產構成潛在風險。在大會堂紀念花園有一棵吊瓜樹被登記為古樹名木（編號：LCSD CW/124），其胸徑為 850 毫米，高度為 14 米，樹冠 16 米。大家參觀時緊記小心保護頭部，以免被果實砸傷！

The fruits are medicinally effective for relieving digestive system disorders. The seeds are esculent and always baked for food by the locals. In Africa, the fruits are common charms for praying better crop yields, fecundity, wealth and prosperity.

Sausage Tree is introduced as roadside or ornamental trees by virtue of its extensive tree crown, flamboyant flowers and majestic sausage-like fruits. The fruits are weighty (to 10 kg) but can incredibly cling to the branches for a long time. However, they are still dangerous from which the fruits falling off can be dramatically violent. The planting framework of the tree should be carefully established to avert compromising the safety of human property. In Hong Kong, a Sausage Tree is registered as an old and valuable tree (OVT) in the City Hall Memorial Garden (LCSD CW/124), measured with a DBH of 850 mm, a height of 14 m and a crown spread of 16 m.

## 辨認特徵 TRAITS FOR IDENTIFICATION

### ① 樹幹 TRUNK

### ② 樹皮 BARK

### ③ 葉 LEAVES

### ④ 花 FLOWERS

### ⑤ 果 FRUITS



① 吊瓜樹的樹幹。

Trunk of *Kigelia africana* (Lam.) Benth.

② 樹皮粗糙，灰棕色，薄片狀。

Bark rough, greyish brown, thinly flaky.

③ 奇數羽狀複葉，對生或輪生 3-4 片，小葉 7-9 對對生。小葉葉片橢圓形至長橢圓形，頂端突尖，基部楔形，葉緣全緣，側脈明顯，無毛。

Imparipinnately compound, opposite or 3-4 in a whorl, leaflets 7-9 pairs, opposite. Blade glabrous, elliptic to oblong, apex cuspidate, base cuneate, entire, lateral veins predominant.





④ 6-10 花朵簇生成圓錐花序，花序着生於枝條末端，下垂。大型花朵，呈紅色，花萼鐘狀，花冠漏斗狀，夜間開花。

Panicles terminal at the end of branches, pendulous, flowers 6-10. Flowers large, scarlet, calyx campanulate, corolla funnellform, blooming in the evening.

⑤ 蒴果呈香腸狀，重，果實閉合不裂，成熟時變為木質化，轉為棕黃色，眾多種子。

Capsules sausage-shaped, heavy, fruit closed indehiscent, woody, brownish yellow at maturity, seeds many.

#### 生態 ECOLOGY

像動物一樣，植物也有夜行性的。以吊瓜樹為例，它與蝙蝠之間具互利共生的關係。不少蝙蝠品種，例如果蝠，為夜行性動物，只在夜間活躍，它們是體型較大的哺乳類動物，雖然視力欠佳，但嗅覺靈敏。為了吸引蝙蝠幫忙授粉，吊瓜樹發展出帶有化學信號（如乙酸異戊酯）的花蜜，讓蝙蝠探測到這些信號後幫忙授粉。

此品種花朵已經進化成擁有更大的花筒和堅固的花梗以承受蝙蝠的體型，容許蝙蝠輕而易舉地深入採蜜。花朵在夜間盛放，開花時間短，通常在翌日下午便會凋落。儘管鳥類亦是傳粉者，但吊瓜樹花開花落與鳥類的作息時間錯開，而其他夜行性動物的體型不如蝙蝠，所以蝙蝠仍是此物種最優秀的傳粉媒介。吊瓜樹的果實累累、沉甸甸的，沒有大型動物的幫助下，果實只能靠重力近距離散播在與母樹附近。

Blossoming is not only confined to daytime. For plants which blossom at night, it is pivotal for them to equip alternative reproductive strategies for aligning with the behaviours of nocturnal pollinators. Here, Sausage Tree has developed an intriguing mutualistic relationship with bats. Bat species (e.g. fruit bat) are only active at night; they are sizable mammals with generally reduced visual acuity but with compensated superb olfactory acuity. Floral colour could be trivial to highlight flowers to bats; therefore, Sausage Tree has evolved brilliantly to produce nectar with chemical signals (e.g. isoamyl acetate) which can be deciphered by bats.

The flowers have developed into larger mouths and stiffer pedicels which can hold a bat and allow it to access the inside nectar. The flowers blossom at night with short duration, often falling off before next afternoon. Although birds could be potential pollinators, they are far less effective than bats and other nocturnal animals due to the floral abscission. The fruits are large and weighty. Without any aid of large animals (e.g. elephants), the fruits is restricted to gravity, which only confers a close dispersal distance from the maternal tree.

## 貓尾木 又稱：西南貓尾木

Cat-tail Tree | *Markhamia stipulata* (Wall.) Seem. ex K. Schum. var. *kerrii* Sprague



相片拍攝地點：荔枝角公園  
Tree Location: Lai Chi Kok Park

#### 名字由來 MEANINGS OF NAME

由於其果實形狀神似貓尾，故被稱為貓尾木。傳說中，貓居住於天堂並掌管人間。有一天，牠們被差派至人間解決嚙齒動物橫行侵襲的問題。起初，貓熱衷於捕捉老鼠，後來大概因為感到疲憊不堪和枯燥乏味，遂與老鼠談判，並達成共識，從此不再捕捉老鼠。貓因而變得怠惰，而且日益心廣體胖，結果導致鼠患問題一發不可收拾。鼠患失控令眾神大為震驚，牠們決定嚴懲這群好吃懶做的肥貓。貓群為了逃離眾神的追捕，紛紛化身為樹，並把尾巴變作果實。這就是中國傳說「貓尾木」的由來。

#### 本地分佈狀態 DISTRIBUTIONS

外來物種  
Exotic species

#### 原產地 ORIGIN

廣泛分佈於中國華南地區和東南亞地區，如泰國與老撾。  
South China and Southeast Asia, such as Thailand and Laos.

#### 生長習性 GROWING HABIT

常綠喬木。高度可達 15 米。  
Evergreen tree. Up to 15 m tall.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

花期：本港十月至十一月。果期：本港四月至六月。

Flowering period: October to November in Hong Kong. Fruiting period: April to June in Hong Kong.

花果期  
月份



# 海棗

Date Palm | *Phoenix dactylifera* L.



相片拍攝地點：香港迪士尼樂園  
Tree Location: Hong Kong Disneyland

## 名字由來 MEANINGS OF NAME

種加詞 *dactylifera* 是由希臘詞 *dactylus* 和拉丁詞 *ferrous* 組成的混合字，意指「具手指」，暗指海棗能長出長橢圓形和手指狀的果實。

The specific epithet *dactylifera* is a blend of the Greek word *dactylus* and Latin word *ferous*, together known as "finger-bearing", alluding to its capacity of producing oblong and finger-like fruits.

### 本地分佈狀態 DISTRIBUTIONS

外來物種  
Exotic species

### 原產地 ORIGIN

阿拉伯半島、伊朗、伊拉克和巴基斯坦。  
Arabian Peninsula, Iran, Iraq and Pakistan.

### 生長習性 GROWING HABIT

常綠，單一主莖棕櫚。高度可達 5 米。  
Evergreen, solitary palm. Up to 5 m tall.

### 花果期 月份

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

花期：本港三月至四月。果期：本港九月至十月。  
Flowering period: March to April in Hong Kong. Fruiting period: September to October in Hong Kong.

## 辨認特徵 TRAITS FOR IDENTIFICATION

① 樹幹 TRUNK

② 樹皮 BARK

③ 葉 LEAVES

④ 花 FLOWERS

⑤ 果 FRUITS



① 海棗的樹幹。基部腫脹，單一主莖。

Trunk of *Phoenix dactylifera* L. Base swollen, stems solitary.

② 灰棕色，具菱形葉柄基部宿存。

Greyish brown, covered with persistent diamond-shaped leaf bases.

③ 羽狀複葉，可長達 4 米，葉軸每側約具 200 片小葉。小葉葉片劍形，呈灰綠色，互生或對生，在葉軸上排成數個平面。小葉基部為刺狀。

Pinnately compound, to 4 m long, around 200 leaflets per side of rachis. Leaflet blade sword-shaped, greyish green, alternate or opposite, arranged in several planes on the rachis. Leaflets at the base modified, spiny.



④ 雌雄異株。穗狀花序，腋生，多分枝，直立，雌性花序後期轉為下垂。花朵呈乳黃色。

Dioecious. Spikes axillary, branched, erect, female inflorescence later becoming pendulous. Flowers creamy-yellow.

⑤ 卵球形至長橢圓形，成熟時由橙色轉為紫黑色，種子 1 粒。

Drupes ovoid to oblong, turning from orange to purplish black when mature, 1-seeded.