



大欖自然教育徑

Tai Lam Nature Trail



漁農自然護理署
郊野公園及海岸公園管理局
Country and Marine Parks Authority
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

贊助機構

Sponsor: 中銀集團

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大欖自然教育徑

此教育徑以生物多樣性及持續林業發展為主題，從大棠起步，以深井為終點，全長十公里，共設約二十個解說點。此徑不但資料豐富，而且利用「思考」、「觀察」及「活動」等多個互動模式，鼓勵遊人從傳意牌獲取最直接而有趣的體驗，盡情放眼大自然。此外，部份解說牌上附設凸出圖案，歡迎用紙印托出來，集合各款，可成為遊畢此徑的最佳紀念品。

Tai Lam Nature Trail

This trail is on biodiversity and sustainable forestry. Starting from Tai Tong and ends at Sham Tseng, this trail has a length of 10 km and about 20 stops. In addition to brief information, the design of this trail has incorporated a number of interactive elements.

Through “To Think”, “To Observe”, and “Activity”, visitors would be able to participate and open their eyes on nature. Besides, by printing on the “raised patterns” of the interpretative signs, you will receive a valuable collection of your memories for this trail.

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1. 儲水缸

你知道建造這個儲水缸的原因嗎？它並非儲存食水的，而是撲救山火的重要工具。郊野公園一旦發生山火，滅火隊便會帶同注滿了水的背泵及火拍前往撲救。然而，撲救山火困難重重，背泵內的水往往已耗盡而山火仍未熄滅。因此，本署在適當地方，興建了一些儲水量約為22,000公升的巨型水缸，方便補充背泵的水，繼續撲救山火。目前，郊野公園內共建有30個類似的儲水缸，分佈於城門、大埔滘、大帽山及大欖郊野公園。

思考：

- 1 水缸內的水是從那裡來的？
2. 那個季節常有山火發生？為甚麼呢？

1. Water Tank

Do you know the reason of building this water tank? It is not for domestic uses but is an important tool for combating hill fire in Hong Kong. Once hill fire breaks out in country parks, fire-fighting staff will immediately attend the fire with water-filled backpack and fire beaters. However, combating hill fire is a difficult task. Water will



usually be used up before fire is put out. So, big water tanks of about 22,000 litres were built at suitable locations to facilitate refilling. At present, there are 30 water tanks inside Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau, Tai Mo Shan and Tai Lam Country Parks performing the same function.

To Think; G

- 1.What is the source of water in these water tanks?
- 2.What are the peak season(s) for hill fire? Why?



2. 採泥區植林

採泥填海是本港增加土地供應的主要方法。鬆軟的泥土被大量開採挖掘，不但景觀遭到破壞，而且剩下薄薄的泥土甚難支持植被自然再生。曾經採泥的地方，要經過植樹造林，才可以漸漸復原為林區。

採泥區選種的樹木雖多能適應貧瘠的土壤，但由於這區被過份採挖，基本上只剩下堅硬的岩石，不少樹木的根部根本無法伸入地下，形成樹根外露的情況。



觀察：

1. 查看外露的樹根，評估它們能否從泥土吸收足夠的水份及養份。

思考：

2. 樹根只能在薄薄的泥土、甚至是岩石上生長，對樹木有甚麼壞影響？

2 Plantation on Borrow Area

Borrowing soil for reclamation was a way to increase land supply in Hong Kong. As large volume of soil was excavated, landscape was degraded, and the thin soil thus left was too poor to support natural re-vegetation. Much effort on replanting has been made to borrowed areas to rehabilitate them into woodlands.

Trees planted on borrow areas were usually adaptable to poor soil. However, the soil of this area was over-exploited, thus leaving behind only the hard rocks that prohibit tree root penetration. You may notice that there are many exposed roots on ground.

To Observe:

1. Observe the exposed roots and comment whether they can absorb enough water and nutrients from soil.

To Think:

2. What are the negative impacts on trees if they can only grow on thin soil or even hard rocks?



3. 再植新苗展生機

山火對郊野公園的優美環境構成很大威脅。於一九九九年，對面山脊一帶曾遭山火蹂躪，樹林盡毀，滿目瘡痍的景觀跟周圍環境形成強烈對比。

本局為要復原該處的景觀及防止水土流失，已在該處種植新苗，並定期進行林木護理工作，盼能在未來十數年間重建樹林，再展生機。

思考：

- 1 山火的發生對野生動物有甚麼影響？
- 2 你能從林木景觀分辨植林與天然樹林嗎？

3. Planting for Fire Rehabilitation

Hill fire is a major threat to the beautiful country park environment. The ridge on the opposite side had been burnt in 1998, resulted in total loss of trees. The resultant landscape was a strong contrast to the surrounding unburned area.

To rehabilitate the landscape and to prevent soil erosion at the ridge, trees had been planted and

regularly maintained with a hope to rebuild the woodland and re-light lives here.



To Think:

1. What effects will hill fire have on the wildlife?
2. Can you differentiate a plantation from natural woodland according to their landscape?



4. 伯公廟

伯公廟又稱白虎坳廟。當年村民依據山勢在田夫仔村、大杭村及簡屋地必經之路共建了三間這類廟宇，以保各村民往返市集時平安。

你所在的位置是昔日通往大杭村必經之路，故此廟是大杭村居民恭奉之地。昔日村民以務農為主，祭品大多為農作物；今天到訪廟的大多為晨運人士，祭品變得多樣化。



思考：

1. 按你估計，村民需走多久才到達市集（如荃灣）？
2. 村民往市集，有甚麼安全上的顧慮？

4. Pak Kung Temple

Pak Kung Temple is also called White Tiger Pass Temple. Years ago, villagers built altogether three such temples on the main routes to Tin Fu Tsai, Tai Hang Village and Kan Uk Tei with a will that their trips to the markets would be safe.

The temple in front of you was on the route to Tai Hang Village, being built and worshipped by its villagers. In the old days, mainly crops were served to the temple. Nowadays, visitors of temple are mainly morning walkers so that serving stuff are more variable.

To Think:

1. By your estimation, how long did villagers take to reach a market j |e.g. Tsuen Wanj ^?
2. What were the safety concerns of villagers when commuting to markets?



5. 單一品種樹林 白千層

八十年代以前選用的植林品種多來自外地，既能迅速生長，又能適應貧瘠土壤或低畦地帶環境。當年為方便種植及管理，往往在大片土地上種植單一品種。眼前這個壯觀的白千層林正是一個明顯的例子。

白千層原產於澳洲，是高大常綠喬木，夏天開狀似試管擦的白花。它的樹皮屬海綿質地，由於呈啡白色及層狀，故得白千層之名。

思考：

1. 以單一品種植樹造林有甚麼缺點？
2. 環看四周，請描述有利白千層生長的環境條件，如土壤、水流、地形等。

5. Mono-species Plantation – Paper Bark Tree

Before the 80' s, tree species used in plantation were mostly of foreign origin. They grew fast and adapted to poor soil and flooded conditions. To facilitate planting and subsequent management, single species of trees was planted on a large area. The Paper Bark Tree woodland in front of you is an excellent example of mono-species plantation.

Paper Bark Tree (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) is a tall evergreen tree from Australia. Its white flowers blossom in summer, and look like test-tube brushes! Its bark is composed of spongy layers in brownish-white colour, so it gets the Chinese name “White Thousand Layers”.



To Think:

1. What are the shortcomings of mono-species planting?
2. Look at the adjacent area, please describe the best environmental traits that favour the growth of Paper Bark Tree, e.g. soil, drainage, terrain, etc.



6. 竹子林

可有留意對面山坡上的竹子林？以前這裡的幾個村落都以務農為生，農作物包括水瓜、豆角、苦瓜、合掌瓜等。村民從山坡上取得用以結扎瓜棚的竹子，讓瓜、豆等作物以攀藤附在竹棚上結果，省錢又省時。



思考：

1. 你猜這片竹子林是天然的、還是人工種植的（提示：村民喜歡在村後種植有利用價值的植物）？
2. 這些外型纖細的竹子，會否長大成『林』？須時多久？

6. Bamboo Stand

Have you noticed the bamboo stand on the opposite slope? In the old days, there were villagers growing crops like melons and peas. As these crops were mostly climbing plants, villagers gathered bamboo from the slope for making bamboo stands and allowed the crops to lean their weight on. This saved villagers a lot of money and time.

To Think:

1. Would you think the bamboo stand was natural or artificially planted (hint: it is villagers' habit to grow useful plants in their backyard) ?
2. Do you think the slim and tiny bamboo will develop into a "woodland", and how long?



7. 南坑排古道

這條有300至400年歷史的南坑排古道是昔日連接元朗及荃灣的主要通道。以今日的標準，這條古道顯然既狹窄又凹凸不平，但對當年十八鄉一帶的村民卻十分重要，因他們必須沿這古道把農作物運往荃灣的市集以換取日用品。由於田夫仔是這條古道的中途站，故該村的商業活動亦相當活躍。

思考：

古道跟近代修築的小徑在風格上有何分別？試舉三點。你較喜歡那一款？

7. Nam Hang Pai Ancient Trail

This path was the main connection between Yuen Long and Tsuen Wan 300 to 400 years ago. Although the trail was narrow and rugged below today's standard, it was important to villagers of Shap Pat Heung in the old days. They transported crops to the Tsuen Wan markets to trade for daily necessities. As Tin Fu Tsai was a stop on this trail, trade activities were also active in that village.



To Think :

Please point out 3 differences in style between ancient trail and those recently constructed. Which one you preferred?



8. 大欖涌水塘

大欖郊野公園由東至西有清潭、河背、深井、大欖涌、黃泥墩、洪水坑及藍地水塘。大欖涌水塘於1957年建成，儲水量達2050萬立方米，為七個水塘之冠。這裡昔日是一河谷，因有一村落名為大欖，故該溪流被稱為大欖涌，大欖涌水塘亦因此而得名。



你所處的郊遊場地正是大欖涌水塘的最北位置。本水塘除了收集本區的溪水外，更儲存了經輸水隧道送來的東江水。在面向水塘的圍欄下面，正是東江水的出口。

思考：

你認為水塘對野生動物及植物的保育有何貢獻？

8. Tai Lam Chung Reservoir

From east to west of Tai Lam Country Park, there are Tsing Tam, Ho Pui, Sham Tseng (settlement basin), Tai Lam Chung, Wong Nai Tun, Hung Shui Hang and Lam Tei Reservoirs. Tai Lam Chung Reservoir, with a volume of 20.5 million m³, was the largest and was built in 1957. It was once a valley with a village named Tai Lam, so the stream was called Tai Lam Chung (means “stream”) and hence the reservoir got its name.

You are now at the northern tip of the Tai Lam Chung Reservoir. It not only collects water from the local catchment but also stores the East River water transported through tunnels from Guangdong. Below the fencing is its entrance to reservoir.

To Think:

What do you think the reservoir had contributed to wildlife and floral conservation?



9. 吉慶橋

二十年代青山公路建成之前，橫跨大欖山區的小徑是元朗至荃灣的主要通道。七渡河是附近數溪流的交匯處，昔日有七條跨越溪澗的小渡橋，故得其名。此河水流湍急，為便利行旅，當地人士於一八六八年(清同治七年戊辰)集資建成「吉慶橋」。五十年代興建大欖涌水塘時，此橋曾被重修。

思考：

你猜當年的吉慶橋是用甚麼材料建成的？

9. Kat Hing Bridge

Before the Castle Peak Road was built in the 1920' s, the footpaths crossing hills of Tai Lam area were the main thoroughfares between Yuen Long and Tsuen Wan. Tsat(seven) To (crossing) Ho (stream) was the converging point of several streams and there were seven crossing points in the area, for which its Chinese name was derived.



To facilitate the safe crossing of this swift river, the local people funded the construction of a “Kat Hing Bridge” in 1868. In the 1950' s, the bridge was re-built during construction of the Tai Lam Chung Reservoir.

To Think:

What kind of material had be used to build the Kat Hing Bridge at that time?



10. 雀鳥屋

成立郊野公園的目的之一，是保護大自然，為各類野生動物提供合適的生存環境。請留意樹上設置的雀鳥屋，它為雀鳥提供臨時棲息地，吸引多種雀鳥聚集樹林中，從而提高樹林的生物多樣性。這是自然保育的積極方法之一。放置雀鳥屋時，應注意以下事項：

1. 選擇一定之高度及遠離人為破壞的地方；
2. 避免迎風及陽光猛烈的地方；
3. 避免放置雀籠於茂密枝群中，讓捕獵者有機接近；
4. 雀屋大小應與附近的雀鳥品種配合。



觀察：

站在石台上，依地面箭頭所指方向，你能從樹叢中尋到三個雀鳥屋嗎？它們看來有何分別？

10. Bird House

To protect natural environment and provide suitable habitats for wildlife is one of the aims of establishing country parks. Note the bird-houses which are installed as active conservation measure. It serves as temporary home and attracts more species of birds residing in the woodland, thus raising the biodiversity there. The followings should be considered in placing bird houses:

1. Keep them at suitable height and away from vandalism;
2. Avoid windy and exposed sites;
3. Avoid sites within dense branches as predators may capture birds easily;
4. Size of houses should match the bird species around.

To Observe:

Standing on the stone platform and follow the directions on ground, could you find all the three bird-houses among trees? Do they look different?



11 大欖涌林務站

眼前所見的建築物是大欖涌管理站，於 1955 年建成後，沿用至今已近半個世紀，外貌仍保存早期林務站英式建築物的特色。

當年為配合在新建成的大欖涌水塘四周廣植樹木，本署挑選了此地興建林務站。縱使地點偏遠，但員工可有效率地種植樹苗以阻止泥土沖刷，確保水塘的水質及存水量不變。



思考：

請列出數個設有郊野公園管理站的地點名稱（如元朗大棠）。

11. Tai Lam Chung Management Centre

The management centre in front was built in 1955. Though it had been operating for nearly half a century, it was maintained in the English style of previous forestry offices.

To meet the need of extensive planting around Tai Lam Chung Reservoir, this department chose to build a forestry office there despite of its remote location. This enhanced the efficiency of planting work, thus contained soil erosion and ensured water quality and storage capacity of reservoir unchanged.

To Think:

Please list several locations where you can find country park management centres (e.g. Tai Tong in Yuen Long).



12. 盧文氏樹蛙

小檔案

- ?本港獨有及是最細小的兩棲類動物
- ?1952年首次發現，但直至1984年在赤鱘角才被再發現
- ?身體短小，平均只長1.5厘米
- ?背部棕褐色，有「x」形的黑印
- ?四隻腳的腳趾吸盤很大，能在樹幹上爬行
- ?只在夜間活動
- ?雄蛙的叫聲尖銳而短促

由於須要興建赤鱘角新機場，盧文氏樹蛙的生存環境受到威脅，曾瀕臨絕種。本地的生物學家幾經努力，為牠們尋找新的「居所」，這裡一帶便是其一。經過數年的努力，盧文氏樹蛙又再在本港的郊野繁衍起來。



12. Philautus romeri

File Note

- ?Unique to Hong Kong & is the smallest amphibian
- ?First found in 1952, but not recorded again until 1984 in Chek Lap Kok.
- ?Body length of about 1.5cm long.
- ?Brown coloured back with black "x" mark
- ?Suckers on toes of all limbs are big enough for tree climbing.
- ?Only active at night
- ?Male calls are sharp and short

As Chek Lap Kok was identified for building new airport, the unique habitats of *Philautus romeri* were threatened. To prevent extinction of this species, local biologists struggled to identify new "homes" for them including this area. It was encouraging that *Philautus romeri* had successfully established in the local environment again in recent years.



13. 次生林

香港政府一直積極造林。一些外來樹種如愛氏松、紅膠木和台灣相思等由於適應香港的氣候和土質，生長迅速，故此在六十至八十年代的植林計劃中曾被大量採用。

前面所見是大欖郊野公園內早期的植林區。山坡上的樹林，經過數十年「無火」的生長，已趨成熟，而本地樹種也在林內自然繁衍，漸漸形成次生林，共同為附近的野生動物提供棲息地。遠方山脊上的翠綠林帶，是由台灣相思樹組成的「防火帶」，起著阻隔山火蔓延的作用。

觀察：

從木箱的小窗望向林區，你可欣賞到次生林美麗的風貌。



13. Secondary Woodland

Hong Kong Government has been active in plantation work. Those exotic species like Slash Pine (*Pinus elliottii*), Brisbane Box (*Lophostemon confertus*) and Acacia (*Acacia confusa*) were widely used in the plantations of the 60' s to 80' s as they were adaptable to the local climate and soil conditions and grew fast.

In front of you is an early plantation woodland of Tai Lam Country Park. Trees over there experienced ' fire-free' growing for several decades. They are now mature and nurturing the natural regeneration of local species among them, thus forming secondary woodland that provide habitats for wildlife. The green belt on the far ridge comprises of Acacia that act as a barrier against hill fires.

To Observe:

Peep through the small window on the box, you will see the beautiful landscape of the secondary woodland.



14. 持續林業技術之「疏」

為了使到樹林得到持續的發展，林木的物種多樣性必須提高。物種多樣性反映着生態環境裡生物種類有多豐富，而物種多樣性越高，生態環境越穩定。

為達致以上的目標，本署採用了「疏、倒、伐、引」四大持續林業技術。這裡曾進行「疏」枝工作，將茂密樹冠中部分的枝條剪掉，目的是幫助茂密樹林底的幼苗獲取光照及生長空間。另外，除去樹幹上較弱的枝條，可減少養料的虛耗，而樹冠的外形亦更美觀。



活動：

1. 觸摸樹幹，嘗試尋找疏枝後的痕跡。
2. 觀察林地，看看幼樹是否獲得足夠陽光及生長空間。

14. Sustainable Forestry – by Pruning

To raise the biodiversity of a woodland is a way to maintain its sustained growth. Biodiversity reflects the species richness of an ecosystem and higher the biodiversity is, the more stable is the ecosystem.

To meet the above aim, this Department employed four major techniques for sustainable forestry including pruning, thinning, felling and introducing. Here, pruning has been applied to remove some of the branches within the dense crown. This will lead in more sunlight and more growing spaces for the young trees within the dense woodland. This will also reduce wastage of nutrients on those weak branches and the tree form will be improved as well.

Activity:

1. Touch the tree bark to find any scar of pruning.
2. Observe the woodland floor and see if the young trees are receiving sufficient sunlight and growing space.



15. 持續林業技術之「引」

這裡原先只種植了紅膠木，雖然生長迅速，但這單一品種林木對野生動物並不吸引。於一九九九年，本署已於林中引種了如水楠、黃背櫟、朴樹及木蝴蝶(千張紙)等本地品種樹木，它們一般壽命較長，締結的果實也較吸引野生動物，同時亦能提高本林地的物種多樣性，對樹林的持續發展有幫助。唯本地品種樹木一般生長較慢，成效需時。



觀察：

細心觀察林地，你能辨認出多少個引種的本地樹木品種？

15. Sustainable Forestry – by Introducing

Originally, only Brisbane Box (*Lophostemon confertus*) were planted there. Though they grew fast, such mono-species woodland was unattractive to wildlife. In 1999, local species like Water Machilus (*Machilus oreophila*), Champion's Oak (*Quercus championi*), Chinese Hackberry (*Celtis sinensis*), Tree of Damocles (*Oroxylum indicum*) were introduced into this woodland. These species usually sustain longer lives, their fruits are more attractive to wildlife and hence the biodiversity of woodland will be increased. This is one of the techniques of sustainable forestry, but it needs time to show effects as native trees usually grow slowly.



To Observe:

Carefully observe the woodland. How many local tree species, being introduced, can you identify?



16. 城市中的郊野公園

在這裡，你更可感受到香港的特色：寧靜的自然環境與節奏急速的大都會祇是咫尺之距。環山的茂林、西面平靜的大欖涌水塘，與東南面象徵大都會的青馬大橋和西南面的赤臘角機場形成強烈對比。

在東北面山上的一間白色建築物，是田夫仔山火瞭望台。每年秋冬兩季，本署職員均在那裡夙夜看守，監察山火的發生，以便盡快派員撲救。

活動：

把四周景物勾畫出來，並配上地方名稱，便成為一幅簡單的地圖。

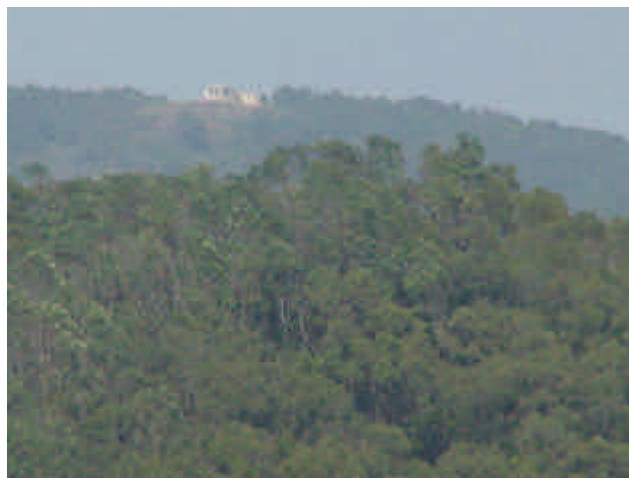
16. A City with Country Parks

Here, the characteristics of Hong Kong should impress you: the tranquil natural environment and the quick-paced city are so close together. The surrounding woodland and the calm reservoir at the west are in strong contrast with the Tsing-Ma Bridge at the south-east and the Chek Lap Kok airport at the south-west.

On top of the north-eastern hill is a small white building. In every dry season, staff of this department will be 24 hours watching out for fire at this Tin Fu Tsai fire lookout.

Activity:

Draw a sketch of the surrounding landscape and label it with place names. You will then have a simple map!





17. 煤氣管道復修計劃

為配合赤鱘角新機場及大嶼山發展之需要，一條高壓煤氣喉管已經鋪設好，以荃錦公路為起點、跨越大欖郊野公園、再經海底管道連接大嶼山北部為終點。

工程於 1995 年 3 月展開， 1997 年年底完成。該 12.7 毫米厚的喉管正埋藏於地下約一米深之處，以確保不受溫度變化、山火、地震或人為的破壞。眼前所見的樹木，都是由煤氣公司遵照復修計劃所種植的，冀能盡快回復大欖的原貌。

觀察：

環望四周，你可憑重新種植的樹木認定煤氣管道埋藏的路線嗎？

17. Rehabilitation of Gas Pipe Corridor

To match with the development at Che Lap Kok airport and the Lantau north area, a high pressure town gas pipeline was laid from Route Twisk, crossing Tai Lam Country Park and through submarine tunnel, to the northern Lantau.



The project started in 1995 and was completed in 1997. The 12.7mm thick pipeline was buried at 1m below surface so that it will not be affected by temperature variation, hill fire, earthquake or vandalism. The trees around were planted by Town Gas Co. according to a landscape plan with a view to speed up the restoration of Tai Lam's landscape.

To Observe:

According to the location of newly planted trees, can you trace the route of gas pipeline below ground?



18. 混交林

早期植林的特色：

用以植林的品種大多生長迅速，能在嚴重土壤沖刷的地方生長；

多種植單一品種樹木，並以外來品種佔多。

八十年代後植林的特色：

於同一地點種植多品種的樹木，組成混交林，提高林木的生物多樣性；

豐富野生動物的生境和美化郊野公園的景觀；

能避免因某一蟲害侵襲而致整片林木盡毀的危險。



觀察：

你能從林木的景觀分辨混交林與單一品種植林嗎？

18. Mixed Woodland

Characteristics of early plantation:

- Tree species used were largely fast growing and can grow on heavily eroded sites;
- Often of mono-species and mostly of exotic origin.

Characteristics of post – 80' s plantation:

- Larger variety of species were planted in same site, hence created mixed woodlands with higher biodiversity;
- Enriched wildlife habitats and enhanced country park landscape;
- Avoided loss of whole woodland due to invasion of a particular pest.

To Observe:

Can you differentiate a mixed woodland from a mono-species one by their landscapes?



19. 持續林業技術之「伐」

還記得「持續林業技術」的四大方法嗎？這個林區已進行了「伐」的工作。

「伐」是較有選擇性地砍樹，首先選擇要保留的幼樹或樹木品種，然後砍去那些有競爭性的樹木，讓此特選幼樹或品種有足夠地方、光照及養份繼續成長。一般而言，「疏」、「伐」林木會在植樹後約五年才進行。

思考：

一般市民可否根據自己意願疏伐樹木呢？有沒有法例管制砍伐樹木的行為呢？

19. Sustainable Forestry – by Thinning

Do you remember the four techniques of sustainable forestry? This woodland had experienced “thinning”.



“Thinning” is more selective in removal of tree. Those seedlings and particular species to be retained are identified first, and all others being competitive to these trees should be removed. Those selected for retention will be able to enjoy more growing space, light and nutrients, hence better growth. In general, pruning and thinning will take place only after five years of planting.

To Think :

Can the general citizens fell trees according to their own will? Is there any Ordinance to control tree felling activity?



20. 持續林業技術之「倒」

你已認識了持續林業技術之「疏、伐、引」，現在介紹的是「倒」。

「倒」是將樹林中某一範圍的樹木全部砍下，為大量幼樹或新植樹苗提供光照、生長空間及養份，整個樹林得以更新，持續發展。

思考：

請就被伐下或倒下的樹木建議一些合乎環保的用途。



20. Sustainable Forestry – by “Felling”

You have met “Pruning”, “Thinning” and “Introducing”, and the last technique to introduce here is “Felling”.

“Felling” is to remove all the trees within a particular area so as to provide light and space for the growth of ample new shoots. This is to remove weak trees within the woodland and save resources for the growth of more new young trees. As such, the woodland will be able to renew and sustain its development.

To Think :

Can you suggest some environmental-friendly uses of those trees being thinned or felled?



21. 深井沉澱池

深井沉澱池又名深井聚水塘，為深井一帶居民供應食用水。此水塘的另一作用是聚集附近的山水，將泥沙、枯枝等沉於塘底。待滿溢後，山水由水塘中的「碗口」流往大欖涌水塘儲存。故深井聚水塘起著一個淨化山水的作用。然而，塘底的沉澱物須經常清理才能保持水塘的存水量。

思考：

還記得大欖郊野公園的七個水塘名稱嗎？

21. Sham Tseng Settlement Basin

This reservoir supplies water to villagers of Sham Tseng. Besides, it collects raw water from hill side, and settles the sand, mud, leaves and branches at its base. When it overflows, water will flow through the “bowl” and will be stored in Tai Lam Chung Reservoir. Hence, this reservoir purifies, partly, the raw water. However, the sediments at the reservoir base have to be removed regularly to maintain the storage capacity of the reservoir.



To Think :

Do you remember the names of the seven reservoirs in Tai Lam Country Park?