



人 樹 地 People-Plant-Place

科學家認為種植樹木是最佳、最快速降低碳排放量的方法——樹木既生產果實為人類果腹，同時亦能調節氣候，在自然生態中擔當重要角色。有見及此，油街實現伙拍鄭炳鴻教授推出「人樹地」，於市區內種植一百棵果樹以推動都市種植，共同實踐綠色生活。

香港開埠以來，許多地區均以該區所盛產的植物命名；「香港」一名亦是源於昔日多種植土沉香樹，作中藥材和散發香氣的造香材料之故。

項目以移動式植樹箱栽種了十種合共一百棵的本地原生果樹，藉著樹木發掘香港獨有的文化，認識香港的地理誌。每一棵原生果樹的生長述說它們背後的香港故事，引發大家對環境保護的關注，更象徵著人、樹木及大地之間環環相扣、生生不息的關係。

Climate scientists see planting trees as one of the simplest and most effective ways to combat climate change – trees not only produce fruit that we can eat, they also regulate the climate and play an important role in the ecosystem – so Oi! has now teamed up with Professor Wallace Chang to launch People-Plant-Place with the aim of promoting urban gardening by planting 100 fruit trees in urban districts and encouraging green and sustainable living.

After Hong Kong opened up to trade in the 19th century, a large number of local places were named after the plants that grew there. Meaning “fragrant harbour”, the name Hong Kong is itself derived from its rich plantations of agarwood that produced scented incense.

The People-Plant-Place project sets out to rediscover Hong Kong’s unique tree heritage by planting 100 fruit trees of 10 different native types in movable planters and by highlighting the origins of the names of places based on fruit trees. As these perennial native fruit trees unveil their Hong Kong origin stories to us, they draw attention to environmental and conservation issues and stand as a symbol of the interwoven and endless relationship between people, trees and the land we live on.



1. 番石榴樹 – 拔子窩（火炭）

火炭西北面的山谷之中有一條名為拔子窩的客家小村，而客家話中的「拔仔」即為番石榴，因內藏大量種子而得名，有拉拔帶來子孫的意味，故推斷「拔子窩」意指番石榴樹生長的谷地。番石榴是熱帶植物，能忍受貧瘠土壤，很早就成為香港村落常見的野果樹。

Guava – Pat Tsz Wo (Fo Tan)

The small Hakka village of Pat Tsz Wo is located in the valleys to the northwest of Fo Tan. “Pat Tsz” in Hakka means guava by reference to the fruit’s abundant seeds – and so it also an auspicious symbol of the wish to have a large number of offspring. Because of this reference to the fruit, it is thought that Pat Tsz Wo was once a valley where guava trees grew. A tropical fruit, guava can tolerate drought and was a common wild fruit tree in Hong Kong villages long ago.



2. 紅水楊梅樹 – 紅梅谷（沙田）

野生果子楊梅又稱水楊梅，因其形狀如水楊子而味道似梅，表皮呈深紅色，故又稱紅水楊梅，多生於山坡或溪谷地。作家爾東於著作《趣談新界街道》中指出，新界沙田區山間中有一谷地，因擁有生長茂盛的紅水楊梅，故得「紅梅谷」一名。

Chinese Bayberry – Hung Mui Kuk (Sha Tin)

A wild fruit with a dark reddish skin that tastes similar to a plum, Chinese bayberry usually grows on slopes or in valleys. The author Yee Tung mentions in his book *Fun Stories behind New Territories’ Streets* that among the mountains of Sha Tin in the New Territories is a valley that is named Hung Mui Kuk, or “red berry valley”, after the Chinese bayberry that once grew lushly there.

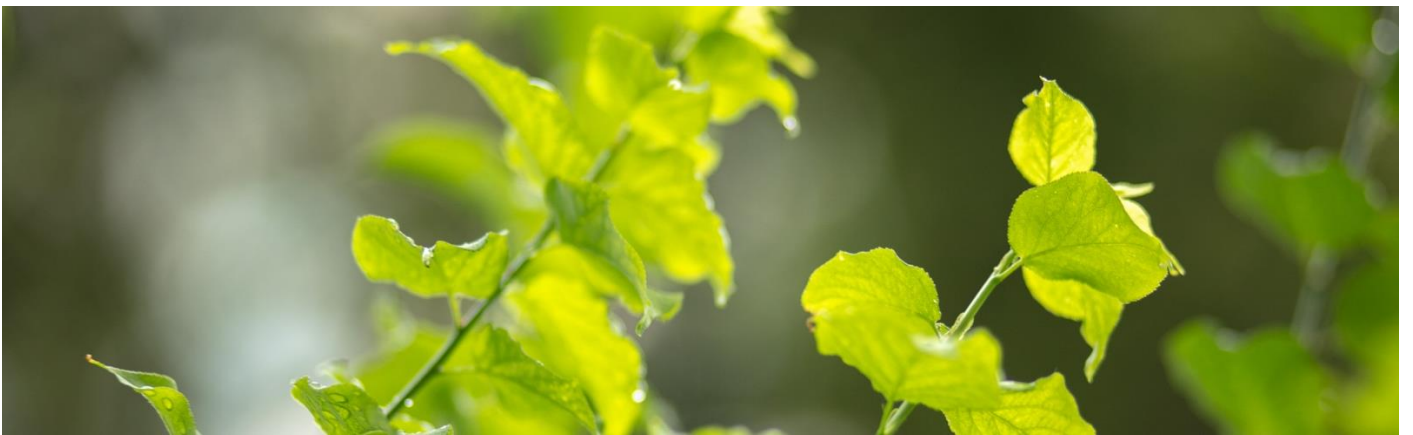


3. 荔枝樹 – 荔枝窩（沙頭角）/ 荔枝山（大埔）

據 1573 年《粵大記》記載，客家圍村「荔枝窩」立村時荔枝生長茂盛，但命名後種植轉差，至今已不見荔枝蹤影。香港土產的荔枝集中在新界鄉村，如大埔的荔枝山及西貢北的荔枝莊。荔枝偏好於潮濕高溫的地方生長，不耐霜雪，但在冬天要經歷「乾冷」才能開出好花。

Lychee – Lai Chi Wo (Sha Tau Kok) / Lai Chi Shan (Tai Po)

It is documented in the Ming dynasty chronicle *Yuet Tai Kei* of 1573 that lychee trees flourished in the Hakka walled village of Lai Chi Wo (“lychee valley”) when it was first established. But for some reason the trees fell into decline and they are nowhere to be seen now. Lychee continues to grow in rural villages in the New Territories, especially Lai Chi Shan in Tai Po and Lai Chi Chong in northern Sai Kung. Although the lychee tree grows well in a hot and humid climate and does not take kindly to frost, a chilly winter is crucial during the flowering period.



4. 梅子樹 – 梅子林（馬鞍山）

除荔枝外，香港亦有為數不少的地方以梅子命名。客家人吳氏約 400 年前來到馬鞍山，相信於當地種植了梅花，並依山而建「梅子林村」。梅花禦寒，故在廣東不大盛行，而在香港這濕熱之地僅有小顆的青梅生長。

Plum – Mui Tsz Lam (Ma On Shan)

A number of places in Hong Kong are named after the plum tree. After moving to Ma On Shan 400 years ago, the Ng clan of the Hakka tribe are believed to have planted plum blossoms there and, later, to have established Mui Tsz Lam Tsuen, or “Plum Grove Village”, by the mountain. Plum trees can still thrive in frost and are rarely seen in Guangdong, and only species of small green plums are able to grow in Hong Kong’s tropical climate.



5. 棗樹 – 紅棗田村（元朗）

棗的原產地為中國溫帶地區，是一種古老的食用果實。雖於香港產量甚少，卻甚受廣東人愛戴而入饌。饒玖才先生於其著作《地名與地方歷史》中提出，新界元朗區十八鄉大棠路的紅棗田村，因其栽種棗樹而得名。

Jujube – Hung Tso Tin Village (Yuen Long)

Jujube is an edible fruit with a long history that originated in temperate regions in China. Although not much is produced locally, it is savoured and turned into delicacies by the Cantonese. In *Place Names and Local History*, the author Yiu Gau Choi notes that Hung Tso Tin Village (“red jujube field village”) located in Shap Pat Heung in Yuen Long in the New Territories was named after the jujube trees there.

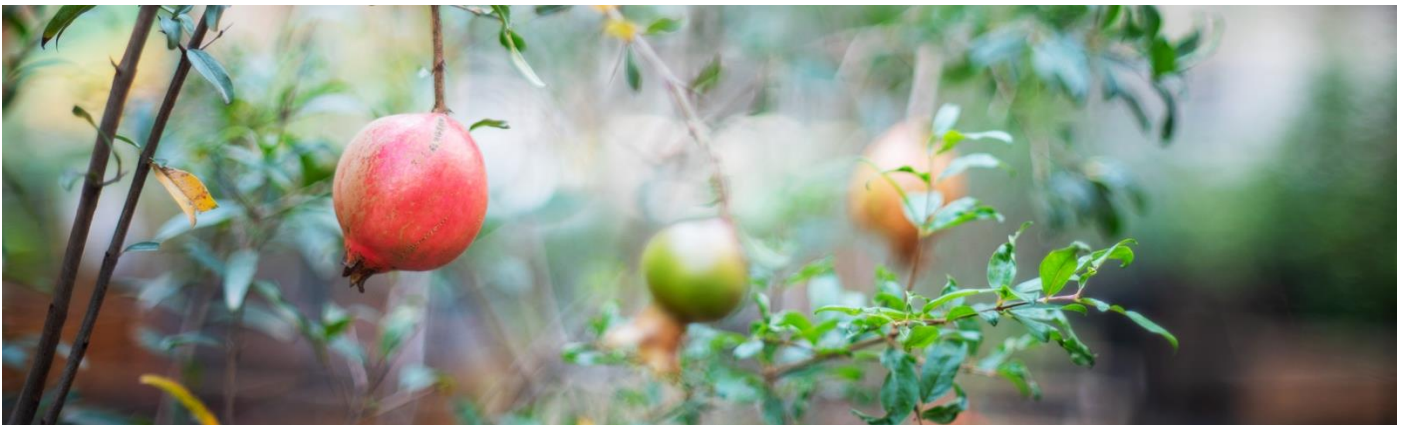


6. 油甘子樹 – 油柑頭（荃灣）

油柑頭位於香港新界荃灣西，推斷因昔日種有為數不少的油甘子，因而得名。油甘子被奉為印度聖果，名「庵摩勒」，有苦盡甘來之意。油甘子外表呈淡黃綠色，口感硬脆，生津止渴。野生的油甘子多酸又澀，而其葉以往作枕頭填料，具安眠好睡之效。

Emblic – Yau Kom Tau (Tsuen Wan)

Yau Kom Tau Village (“emblic village”) in Tsuen Wan West is believed to derive its name from the abundance of emblic, also known as Indian gooseberry, that grew there in the past. Emblic is regarded as sacred in India and is known in Sanskrit as amalaki, which means nectar of life. The fruit has a pale yellow-green skin and a crunchy texture and is full of juice to quench one’s thirst. Wild emblic tastes sour and bitter, and its leaves were once used to stuff pillows thanks to the soporific effect of their fragrance.

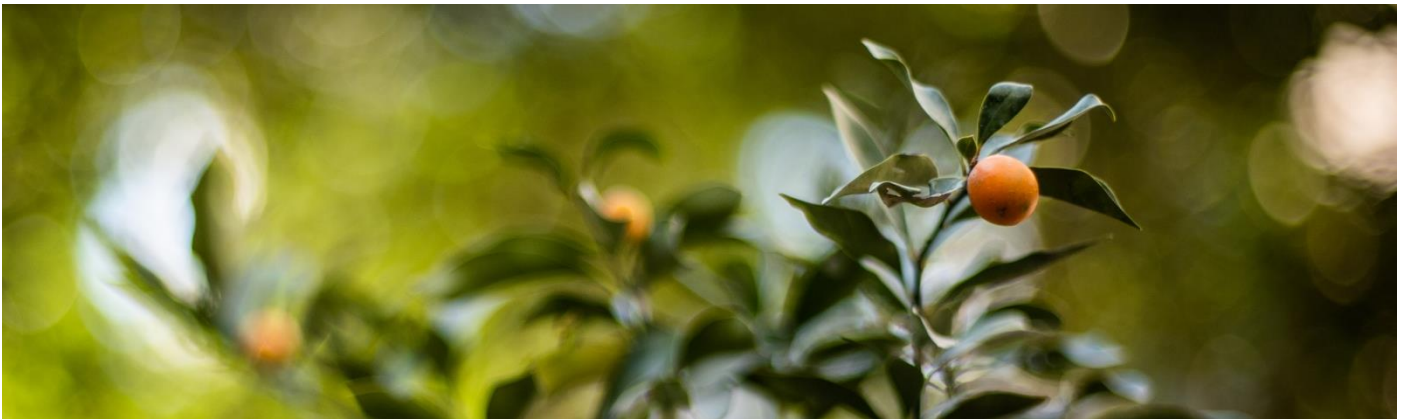


7. 石榴 – 石榴埔（東涌）

石榴埔現仍有大片農地，故推斷以果類命其名。石榴又稱「安石榴」，原產自中亞乾燥的溫帶地方。石榴每年多次開花，果實紅豔，內藏眾多果籽而味甜多汁。西漢張騫將石榴帶回中國，可惜華南一帶難以種植多汁的品種，後來只取其觀賞性及多子多孫的喻意而種於庭園。

Pomegranate – Shek Lau Po (Tung Chung)

Known as *shek lau* in Chinese, the pomegranate is believed to give its name to the village of Shek Lau Po, which is still home to large areas of farmland. The pomegranate originated in the dry, temperate areas of central Asia. It blooms several times a year and contains numerous succulent seeds inside its scarlet red fruit. Brought to China during the Western Han Dynasty by Zhang Qian, pomegranates are now grown in Chinese gardens for ornamental purposes and its auspicious allusion to producing offspring, as this juicy species is difficult to cultivate in southern China.



8. 四季桔 – 桔仔山坳（大埔）

據說位於新界北區的「桔仔山坳」因曾經栽種大量四季桔而得名。四季桔是嶺南特產，味道雖不及砂糖桔甜，但其繁茂的枝葉與果實令人賞心悅目，多作春節的觀賞盆栽。過年後更可將其漬醃成咸桔，是食用意頭兼具的廣東產物。

Calamondin – Bird’s Pass (Tai Po)

Bird’s Pass in the northern New Territories is called “Calamondin Valley” in Chinese, a name that is believed to come from the abundance of calamondin that once grew there. As a regional speciality from Lingnan, calamondin is not as sweet as a tangerine, yet its lush branches, leaves and fruits make it a delightful ornamental plant during Chinese New Year. The fruit can later be marinated into salted calamondin, a Guangdong delicacy ripe with auspicious symbolism.



9. 香蕉 – 蕉坑（西貢）

西貢有一保育地區在 1977 年被列為「蕉坑特別地區」，雖未有文獻記載，但不少人推測該地以往種有芭蕉，故得其名。蕉又名芭蕉，是蕉類的俗稱。市面上多見「大蕉」和「牛奶蕉」，前者形狀較肥短而直，肉質結實帶點酸味；牛奶蕉外形較小，質地幼滑味道清甜。

Banana – Tsiu Hang, Tsiu Keng (Sai Kung)

Tsiu Hang Special Area in Sai Kung was listed as a nature reserve in 1977. Although this has not been officially documented, it is believed bananas were once grown in Tsiu Hang (“Banana Valley”) and that this is where the place get its name from. Plantains and lady finger bananas are the most common types of banana found in local markets: the plantain is short and chubby with a sour but firm flesh, while the lady finger is smaller in size with a tender texture and mildly sweet taste.



10. 冬青 – 荷李活道（香港島中西區中上環）

鐵冬青是冬青科的一種，英文為 Hollywood (荷李活)，有說因中上環荷李活道兩旁曾長滿冬青樹，故得其名。鐵冬青於春天開花，夏天結果，秋冬成熟至聖誕時段最為火紅。除了其生態及觀賞價值外，也是廣東涼茶廿四味的成份之一，多被稱為「救必應」。

Kurogane Holly – Hollywood Road (Central and Sheung Wan)

Kurogane Holly, also known as hollywood, is a species of the holly genus. Hollywood Road running between Central and Sheung Wan is said to be named after the hollywood trees that once grew alongside the road. The Kurogane holly blooms in the spring, bears fruit in the summer and matures throughout the autumn and winter, turning a vivid red during Christmas. In addition to its ecological and ornamental value, hollywood is also an ingredient in the Guangdong herbal tea known as “twenty-four flavours”.