

Final Landscape Design and Management Guidelines

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1. Background

- 1.1 Climate change and global warming are world recognized issues. Referring to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), climate change and biodiversity are interconnected. Biodiversity can contribute to both climate-change mitigation and adaptation through the ecosystem services it supports. The advantage and value of biodiversity are significant.
- 1.2 Based on the requirements set out on CBD, the Hong Kong SAR Government has recommended four areas for action to conserve biodiversity and support sustainable development over the next five years (AFCD, 2016).
- 1.3 To be in line with the issue of climate change and the Hong Kong Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (EPD & AFCD, 2016), practical design and management guidelines on enhancing ecological value in landscaping, referred as Eco-Landscape, for DSD's facilities are recommended in this document.

2. Objectives

- 2.1 These guidelines provide recommendations on the design and management approaches which include:
 - A. General landscape design approach to enhance the biodiversity and ecological value of DSD facilities;
 - B. Design elements for ecological enhancement of DSD facilities;
 - C. Recommended plant list with characteristics for attracting wildlife;
 - D. Horticultural maintenance plan.

3. General landscape design approach to enhance the biodiversity and ecological value

3.1 Basic principle to enhance biodiversity

3.1.1 Availability of green space

- 3.1.1.1 Availability of green space is directly associated with the diversity supported in a facility. It is always preferable to maintain, or even increase, the proportion of green space in a site. More landscaping elements could be incorporated into a site with large green space. However, even with a small green space within a facility, planting a single large tree of a suitable species (e.g. *Ficus microcarpa* 榕樹) could be highly beneficial which attract lots of birds especially in its fruiting season.

3.1.2 Year-round resources

3.1.2.1 There is no strict rule for the number of species involved in the Eco-Landscape Design, which is largely dependent on the green space available. Designing a plant matrix which could provide continuous resources to the wildlife over a year is recommended. The plant matrix should be characterised by the flowering and fruiting period of the species mixes. This, when the plants individuals reach sexual maturity, would provide prolonged and continuous attractants to the neighbouring organisms to colonise or visit the sites.

3.1.2.2 Examples are illustrated in Table 1 and 3, which shows year-round resources to the wildlife in terms of flowering and fruiting.

3.1.3 Habitat diversity

3.1.3.1 Increasing habitat diversity in a site may provide a more heterogeneous space for different wildlife species. The micro-habitat diversity could be increased by introducing a variety of landscape elements, for example, planting trees provides additional food, shelter and nesting sites for birds; building water features provides habitats for amphibians, fish and wetland-dependent birds; putting log piles provides additional shelter space for small vertebrates.

3.2 Examples of planting design to attract wildlife

3.2.1 Different groups of animals are attracted by specific resources provided by the plants (Tables 1 to 4).

Table 1. An example of a planting mix which promotes aesthetic value containing species with conspicuous flowers, red leaves in autumn and appealing tree form. For the flowering/fruiting period, left-half circle indicates flowering, right-half circle indicates fruiting and full circle represents overlapping period.

Scientific name	Chinese name	Origin	Growth form	Months												
				J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
<i>Desmos chinensis</i>	假鷹爪	Native	Shrub			◐	◐	◐	◐	◐				◑	◑	
<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	洋紫荊	Native	Tree	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐
<i>Sterculia lanceolata</i>	假蘋婆	Native	Tree				◐	◐								
<i>Uvaria macrophylla</i>	紫玉盤	Native	Climber					◐	◐					◑	◑	◑
<i>Machilus chekiangensis</i>	浙江潤楠	Native	Tree		◐		◑	◑								
<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	楓香	Native	Tree			◐	◐	◐	◐	◑	◑	◑				
<i>Rhodoleia championii</i>	紅花荷	Native	Tree		◐	◐	◐	◑	◑	◑	◑					
<i>Polyspora axillaris</i>	大頭茶	Native	Tree/shrub									◐	◐	◑	◑	
<i>Schima superba</i>	木荷	Native	Tree						◐	◐	◐					
<i>Millettia nitida</i>	亮葉崖豆藤	Native	Climber					◐	◐	●	●	●	◑	◑		
<i>Photinia benthamiana</i>	閩粵石楠	Native	Tree			◐	◐	◐		◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	
<i>Clerodendrum cyrtophyllum</i>	大青	Native	Shrub	●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Table 2. Target list of wildlife species that are attracted to DSD’s facilities using the proposed plant matrix in Table 1.

Taxa group	Scientific name	Chinese name	References			
			Lui 2005	Lock 2000	So 1999	Bascombe et al. 1999; Lo 2004; Young et al. 2007a, 2007b, 2008,
Butterfly	<i>Graphium agamemnon</i>	統帥青鳳蝶				✓
Butterfly	<i>Rapala manea</i>	燕灰蝶				✓
Butterfly	<i>Spindasis syama</i>	豆粒銀線灰蝶				✓
Bird	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	珠頸斑鳩	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	噪鷓	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	普通翠鳥	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Pica pica</i>	喜鵲	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Parus major</i>	大山雀	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	紅耳鸛	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	白頭鸛	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	黑臉噪鷓	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	暗綠繡眼鳥	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	黑領掠鳥	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	鵲鸛	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	朱背啄花鳥		✓		
Bird	<i>Passer montanus</i>	樹麻雀	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Aethopyga christinae</i>	叉尾太陽鳥	✓	✓		

Table 3. An example of a planting matrix for attracting forest birds. Plant species providing nectar/fruits are included. For the flowering/fruited period, left-half circle indicates flowering, right-half circle indicates fruited and full circle represents overlapping period.

Scientific name	Chinese name	Origin	Growth form	Months											
				J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	榕樹	Native	Tree					●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	蒲葵	Exotic	Tree palm			◐	◐	◑	◑	◑					
<i>Machilus chekiangensis</i>	浙江潤楠	Nature	Tree		◐		◑	◑							
<i>Ficus hirta</i>	粗葉榕	Native	Shrub	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Uvaria macrophylla</i>	紫玉盤	Native	Climber					◐	◐				◑	◑	◑
<i>Ilex rotunda</i>	鐵冬青	Native	Tree			◐	◐						◑	◑	◑
<i>Desmos chinensis</i>	假鷹爪	Native	Shrub			◐	◐	◐	◐	◐			◑	◑	
<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	白楸	Native	Tree							◐	◐	◐	◐	◑	◑
<i>Psychotria asiatica</i>	九節	Native	Shrub	◑	◑	◐	◐	◐	●	●	●	●	◑	◑	◑
<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	木薑子	Native	Tree		◐	◐				◑	◑				
<i>Aporusa dioica</i>	銀柴	Native	Tree	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Rhodoleia championii</i>	紅花荷	Native	Tree		◐	◐	◐	◑	◑	◑	◑				

Table 4. Target list of wildlife species to be attracted using the proposed plant matrix in Table 3.

Taxa group	Scientific name	Chinese name	References			
			Lui 2005	Lock 2000	So 1999	Bascombe et al. 1999; Lo 2004; Young et al. 2007a, 2007b, 2008,
Butterfly	<i>Graphium agamemnon</i>	統帥青鳳蝶				✓
Bird	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	珠頸斑鳩	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	噪鵲	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	普通翠鳥	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Pica pica</i>	喜鵲	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Parus major</i>	大山雀	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	紅耳鵲	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	白頭鵲	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	黑臉噪鵲	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	暗綠繡眼鳥	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	黑領椋鳥	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	鵲鵲	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Aethopyga christinae</i>	叉尾太陽鳥	✓	✓		
Bird	<i>Turdus hortulorum</i>	灰背鵲		✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Passer montanus</i>	樹麻雀	✓	✓	✓	
Bird	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	樹鵲		✓	✓	

4. Design elements for ecological enhancement with the use of hard landscape

4.1 Log piles

4.1.1 Referring to section 3.1.3, increasing habitat diversity within a facility could be achieved by providing log piles at the greening space. Log piles composed of recycled wood logs are suitable habitats for small vertebrates including reptiles and small mammals to shelter (Figure 2). Their slow decomposition could also benefit the nutrient cycling in the facility. Exotic tree species having allelopathic effect, e.g. *Acacia confusa* 台灣相思, should be avoided. The decomposing timber of these species may suppress the other plant species to grow by releasing toxins into the soil. Therefore, the identity of the wood used for log piles must be known and should be carefully designed.

4.2 Water features

4.2.1 Water features such as a small eco-pond with a miniature waterfall could be very attractive to urban biodiversity (Hassall, 2014). A lively eco-pond with fish, tadpoles and freshwater invertebrates in it would not lead to mosquito issue (Figure 3). It will become a focal point for urban biodiversity such as birds, butterflies or even dragonflies which come to drink, feed or even breed in the pond. If the site is large, a small constructed wetland could be fitted in for better biodiversity benefit (Brian et al., 2013).

4.2.2 There is no strict requirement of the size of the eco-pond, yet a pond of a minimum of 1.5 m x 1.5 m with a sloping edge would be desirable, depending on the available space in the facilities. Water depth should be maintained at about 500 mm at the deepest position. Examples of eco-ponds could be referred to, e.g. Georgina (2016) and Anonymous (2015).

4.2.3 A list of bird species is known to be attracted by water features (even a small one):

- *Actitis hypoleucos* 磯鶻
- *Alcedo atthis* 普通翠鳥
- *Ardea alba* 大白鷺
- *Ardeola bacchus* 池鷺
- *Egretta garzetta* 小白鷺
- *Gallinula chloropus* 黑水雞
- *Halcyon smyrnensis* 白胸翡翠
- *Nycticorax nycticorax* 夜鷺

4.3 Quiet corner

4.3.1 Quiet corner can be incorporated where disturbances such as noise from human activities to certain vegetated areas are minimised (Licitra et al., 2014). Many species rely on acoustic communication and are possibly susceptible to human disturbances. Species richness and population size are often adversely affected by anthropogenic noise and disturbances. Therefore, by creating a quiet corner, it may offer a refuge to some species. Wildlife will more likely utilise such microhabitats thus enhancing the biodiversity of the sites.

4.3.2 Following this principle, an area of dense vegetation with limited entry by staff or visitors shall be incorporated into the landscape design. Leaf litter management shall also be limited (see section 6.2). Similar to the water features, there is no strict requirement on the size of the quiet corners, yet depending on the space available in the facilities (Barnes, 2008). A dense patch of shrubs of 3 m in diameter or above is reasonable to provide a well-sheltered area for wildlife.



Figure 2. Examples of the hard landscape features. A, water garden; B, log piles;

5. Recommended plant list with characteristics for attracting wildlife

5.1 Both native and some exotic plant species are known to offer various resources to wildlife from the literature. A list of plant species that are common in cultivation and landscape design with resources offered to wildlife is listed in this guideline (Table 6). Habitat preference of the listed plant species is also reported on Table 6. The majority of the plant species listed is available in commercial market and/or local nursery, which would facilitate the later Design and Construction stages of the Site Trial study.

6. Horticultural maintenance plan

6.1 General practice

6.1.1 Designing an Eco-Landscape for increasing the ecological value of a site, the ultimate management practice should resemble the surrounding natural environment. Active management practice is minimised which allows natural vegetation regeneration and nutrient re-cycling, thus establishing a self-sustained ecosystem. Therefore, the horticultural maintenance approach recommended below is only applicable to sites upgraded with Eco-Landscape Design. Conventional maintenance practice remains valid for sites without upgrading.

6.1.2 Active management practice should be the most intensive during the early establishment period as trees have yet reached their maximum size, or sexually matured stage. Saplings or young individuals of trees require additional care for ensuring high survival rate. Staking and/or guying of trees are recommended for their early settlement or establishment period (i.e. right after planting) until their health and structural condition are good enough to support themselves (Watson & Himelick, 1997).

6.1.3 Mulching by wood chips is always considered beneficial to early-establishing shrubs and trees. It maintains soil nutrient by slow decomposition process, retains soil moisture, controls weeds and prevents soil erosion. It should be noted that the mulch should be of about 1 inch in depth and should not be too loosely arranged. Replacement of mulch can be considered after one year of application.

6.1.4 Irrigation is essential for plants to survive, especially during their early settlement period. Irrigation system should be installed at both at-grade levels and green roof to maintain soil moisture.

6.2 Pest management

6.2.1 Control of invasive weed species is required for maintaining the health of the vegetation community established. Species listed as the 100 of the World's Worst Invasive Alien Species (Lowe et al., 2000) should be removed actively in a regular manner for suppressing their growth and colonisation. The five most common exotic invasive plant species in Hong Kong include *Lantana camara* (馬纓丹), *Leucaena leucocephala* (銀合歡), *Mikania micrantha* (薇甘菊), *Mimosa pigra* (刺軸含羞草) and *Wedelia trilobata* (三裂葉蟛蜞菊).

6.2.2 Lower priority should be given to remove other exotic weedy species (see Ng & Corlett, 2000). Native plant regeneration in the site is considered a positive sign of natural regeneration, thus is not considered as weeds. They should be kept in the site and not removed actively unless any of the individuals pose a threat to people and/or properties. Weeding by mechanical grass cutter should be avoided in the landscape areas of the facilities. Manual weeding by hand is recommended.

6.2.3 Mosquito is another common pest problem which may cause public concern if DSD's facilities are identified as sources of mosquito. Although mosquito should be monitored and controlled actively in facilities, it is recommended to minimize the use of chemicals such as larvicidal oil or pesticides in the facilities because those chemicals may repel and even kill invertebrates directly (e.g. butterfly larvae). Alternatively, the management party may adopt eco-friendly mosquito control measures, as recommended by Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD, 2016). Measures that are less destructive to the wildlife include (1) installation of electrical device to kill adult mosquito; (2) removing containers with water and clearing stagnant water; (3) keeping fish which feeds on mosquito larvae and (4) filling uneven ground/holes to avoid formation of temporary pool. Through the identification of the root causes of the mosquito problem, it would be possible to relieve the conflicts between hygiene and ecological concern.

6.3 Leaf litter management

6.3.1 Fallen leaves, if reached soil surface, are not recommended to be removed from the site since they serve multiple functions to the trees: nutrient recycling, root protection and prevention of weeds. Leaf litter provides natural habitat for insects and small vertebrates. A thin layer of fallen leaves are recommended to be retained on sites since thicker layer may cause undesirable hygiene problem, e.g. attraction of rats.

6.4 Disturbance control

6.4.1 Conventional horticultural practice is recommended to remain minimal, including horticultural pruning. Native plants are probably less tolerant to frequent pruning. Disturbance to plants are recommended to avoid since they may adversely affect the plant health. Pruning should only be carried out when the plant affects daily operation of the facilities. Removal of seedlings and saplings of native plants in at-grade areas is not recommended. This is considered as natural regeneration which enhances the ecological value of the sites, therefore benefits the visiting wildlife. Again, they should only be removed when daily operations or site safety is affected.

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Table 6. Recommended plant list with characteristics for attracting wildlife under each site category. For resources offered to various wildlife, F - fruits; F? - fruits that appears for birds without sighting records; S - seeds; Fl - flowers; L - leaves; B - barks; P - Piths; I - insects; N - nectar; NS - nest sites; RS - roosting sites. The references used for building up the database include Ho (1994), Bascombe et al. (1999), So (1999), Lock (2000), Lo (2004), Corlett (2005; 2006) and Shek (2006). For foliage shedding, E – evergreen; SD – semi-deciduous; D – deciduous.

									Resources offered to:				Major habitat around site			
Scientific name	Chinese name	Rewarding period (month)	Estimated crown width (m)	Flowering period (month)	Fruiting period (month)	Origin	Foliage shedding	Growth form*	Birds	Squirrels	Bats	Butterflies	Coastal	Rural	Woodland	Urban
<i>Graphistemma pictum</i>	天星藤	1-12	N/A	4-8	6-12	Native	N/A	Climber				FP		✓	✓	
<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	葛	1-12	N/A	9-10	11-12	Native	N/A	Climber		P		FP		✓		✓
<i>Actinidia latifolia</i>	闊葉猕猴桃	10-11	N/A	5-6	10-11	Native	N/A	Climbing shrub		F, S					✓	
<i>Albizia corniculata</i>	天香藤	1-12	N/A	4-11	4-11	Native	N/A	Climbing shrub				FP		✓	✓	
<i>Berchemia floribunda</i>	多花勾兒茶	2-3	N/A	8-10	2-3	Native	N/A	Climbing shrub		F, S				✓	✓	
<i>Broussonetia kaempferi</i> <i>var. australis</i>	藤構	3-7	N/A	2-6	3-7	Native	N/A	Climbing shrub	F				✓	✓	✓	
<i>Capparis acutifolia</i>	獨行千里	1-12	N/A	3-7	8-2	Native	N/A	Climbing shrub				FP		✓	✓	
<i>Ficus pumila</i>	薜荔	4-12	N/A	4-12	4-12	Native	N/A	Climbing shrub		F, S	F		✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Jasminum multiflorum</i>	毛茉莉	1-12	N/A	10-4	Uncertain	Exotic	N/A	Climbing shrub				FP				✓

									Resources offered to:				Major habitat around site			
Scientific name	Chinese name	Rewarding period (month)	Estimated crown width (m)	Flowering period (month)	Fruiting period (month)	Origin	Foliage shedding	Growth form*	Birds	Squirrels	Bats	Butterflies	Coastal	Rural	Woodland	Urban
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	刺莧	1-12	N/A	7-12	7-12	Exotic	N/A	Herb				FP				✓
<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i>	莧菜	1-12	N/A	5-9	5-9	Exotic	N/A	Herb				FP				✓
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	綠莧	1-12	N/A	6-10	6-10	Native	N/A	Herb				FP		✓		✓
<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	連生桂子花	1-12	N/A	1-12	Uncertain	Exotic	N/A	Herb				FP, N				✓
<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>	非洲天門冬	11	N/A	5-6	11	Exotic	N/A	Herb	F							✓
<i>Brassica oleracea var. botrytis</i>	椰菜花	1-12	N/A	4	Uncertain	Exotic	N/A	Herb				FP		✓		✓
<i>Brassica oleracea var. capitata</i>	椰菜	1-12	N/A	4	Uncertain	Exotic	N/A	Herb				FP		✓		✓
<i>Brassica parachinensis</i>	菜心	1-12	N/A	Uncertain	Uncertain	Exotic	N/A	Herb				FP		✓		✓
<i>Cleome hassleriana</i>	醉蝶花	1-12	N/A	3-8	3-8	Exotic	N/A	Herb				FP				✓
<i>Crotalaria pallida var. obovata</i>	豬屎豆	1-12	N/A	9-12	9-12	Exotic	N/A	Herb				FP	✓	✓		✓
<i>Desmodium triflorum</i>	三點金	1-12	N/A	6-10	6-10	Native	N/A	Herb				FP	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	薑花	1-12	N/A	Uncertain	10	Exotic	N/A	Herb				FP, N		✓		✓
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	酢漿草	1-12	N/A	Uncertain	Uncertain	Native	N/A	Herb				FP	✓	✓		✓
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	大黍	Uncertain	N/A	Uncertain	Uncertain	Exotic	N/A	Herb	S					✓		✓

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									Birds	Squirrels	Bats	Butterflies	Coastal	Rural	Woodland	Urban
<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	龍珠果	4-5	N/A	7-8	4-5	Exotic	N/A	Herb	F				✓			✓
<i>Polygonum chinense</i>	火炭母	1-12	N/A	7-9	8-11	Native	N/A	Herb				FP		✓	✓	✓
<i>Rorippa dubia</i>	無瓣蔊菜	1-12	N/A	5-7	6-8	Native	N/A	Herb				FP				✓
<i>Rorippa indica</i>	蔊菜	1-12	N/A	4-5	Uncertain	Native	N/A	Herb				FP				✓
<i>Sesbania javanica</i>	沼生田菁	1-12	N/A	6-10	Uncertain	Native	N/A	Herb				FP		✓		✓
<i>Solanum americanum</i>	少花龍葵	1-12	N/A	1-12	1-12	Exotic	N/A	Herb	F				✓	✓		✓
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	旱金蓮	1-12	N/A	6-10	7-10	Exotic	N/A	Herb				FP				✓
<i>Zornia gibbosa</i>	丁癸草	1-12	N/A	4-7	7-9	Native	N/A	Herb				FP		✓		✓
<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	薑	1-12	N/A	10	Uncertain	Exotic	N/A	Herb				FP		✓		✓
<i>Toxocarpus wightianus</i>	弓果藤	1-12	N/A	6-8	8-1	Native	N/A	Liana				FP	✓			✓
<i>Artabotrys hexapetalus</i>	鷹爪花	1-12	N/A	5-8	8-2	Exotic	N/A	Shrub				FP		✓	✓	
<i>Atalantia buxifolia</i>	酒餅筋	1-12	N/A	5-12	9-12	Native	N/A	Shrub				FP	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Boehmeria densiflora</i>	密花芋麻	1-12	N/A	4-5	Uncertain	Native	N/A	Shrub				FP		✓	✓	
<i>Boehmeria nivea</i>	芋麻	1-12	N/A	5-8	9-10	Exotic	N/A	Shrub				FP		✓	✓	
<i>Breynia fruticosa</i>	黑面神	1-12	N/A	4-9	5-12	Native	N/A	Shrub				FP		✓	✓	✓

									Resources offered to:				Major habitat around site			
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<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>	朱纓花	8-9	N/A	8-9	10-11	Exotic	N/A	Shrub	N							✓
<i>Capparis cantoniensis</i>	廣州槌果藤	1-12	N/A	3-11	6-3	Native	N/A	Shrub				FP		✓	✓	
<i>Clerodendrum cyrtophyllum</i>	大青	1-2,6-12	N/A	6-2	6-2	Native	N/A	Shrub				FP	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Desmos chinensis</i>	假鷹爪	1-12	N/A	3-7	10-11	Native	N/A	Shrub		F, S		FP	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Desmodium heterocarpon</i>	假地豆	1-12	N/A	7-10	10-11	Native	N/A	Shrub				FP	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Desmodium reticulatum</i>	顯脈山綠豆	1-12	N/A	6-8	9-10	Native	N/A	Shrub				FP	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Ficus hirta</i>	粗葉榕	1-12	1-3	1-12	1-12	Native	N/A	Shrub	F	F, S				✓	✓	✓
<i>Ficus pandurata</i>	琴葉榕	1-12	N/A	3-11	3-11	Native	N/A	Shrub				FP		✓		✓
<i>Flemingia macrophylla</i>	大葉千斤拔	1-12	N/A	6-9	10-12	Native	N/A	Shrub				FP			✓	✓
<i>Fortunella hindsii</i>	山橘	1-12	N/A	4-5	10-12	Native	N/A	Shrub				FP			✓	✓
<i>Lespedeza formosa</i>	美麗胡枝子	1-12	N/A	7-9	9-12	Native	N/A	Shrub				FP		✓	✓	✓
<i>Malvaviscus arboreus</i> <i>Cav. var. penduliflorus</i>	垂花懸鈴花	1-12	N/A	Uncertain	Uncertain	Exotic	N/A	Shrub		Fl						✓
<i>Millettia nitida</i>	亮葉崖豆藤	1-12	N/A	5-9	7-11	Native	N/A	Shrub				FP, N		✓	✓	

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									Birds	Squirrels	Bats	Butterflies	Coastal	Rural	Woodland	Urban
<i>Michelia figo</i>	含笑	1-12	N/A	3-5	7-8	Exotic	N/A	Shrub				FP			✓	✓
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	夾竹桃	1-12	3-5	4-9	Uncertain	Exotic	N/A	Shrub				FP				✓
<i>Psychotria asiatica</i>	九節	1-2,11-12	N/A	3-9	6-2	Native	N/A	Shrub	F					✓	✓	✓
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	蓖麻	1-12	N/A	6-9	10-12	Exotic	N/A	Shrub				FP				✓
<i>Sageretia thea</i>	雀梅藤	1-12	N/A	7-11	3-5	Native	N/A	Shrub				FP	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	水茄	1-12	N/A	1-12	1-12	Exotic	N/A	Shrub	F				✓			✓
<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>	飛龍掌血	1-12	N/A	6-8	9-2	Native	N/A	Shrub				FP	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Uvaria macrophylla</i>	紫玉盤	1-12	N/A	5-6	9-12	Native	N/A	Shrub				FP	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Dypsis lutescens</i>	散尾葵	5	3-5	5	8	Exotic	N/A	Shrub palm		Fl			✓			✓
<i>Rhapis excelsa</i>	棕竹	1-12	N/A	6-9	Uncertain	Native	N/A	Shrub palm				FP				✓
<i>Barleria cristata</i>	假杜鵑	1-12	N/A	10-12	Uncertain	Exotic	N/A	Subshrub				FP				✓
<i>Urena lobata</i>	肖梵天花	1-12	N/A	7-2	7-2	Exotic	N/A	Subshrub				FP		✓	✓	✓
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	耳果相思	9-11	5-8	9-11	10-4	Exotic	E	Tree	F							✓
<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	大葉合歡	1-12	8-10	5-9	10-5	Exotic	E	Tree				FP				✓
<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	石栗	1-12	4-6	4-10	10-12	Exotic	E	Tree		F, S, L, B						✓

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									Birds	Squirrels	Bats	Butterflies	Coastal	Rural	Woodland	Urban
<i>Antidesma bunius</i>	五月茶	6-11	5-8	3-5	6-11	Native	E	Tree	F				✓	✓	✓	
<i>Aporosa dioica</i>	銀柴	6-9	3-5	1-12	1-12	Native	E	Tree	F				✓	✓	✓	
<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	洋紫荊	1-12	4-6	1-12	Uncertain	Native	SD	Tree	N			FP	✓	✓	✓	
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	宮粉羊蹄甲	1-12	4-6	1-12	Uncertain	Exotic	SD	Tree	N	Fl, L			✓	✓	✓	
<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	秋楓	8-10	5-8	4-5	8-10	Native	E	Tree	F				✓	✓	✓	
<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	木棉	3-5	8-10	3-4	5	Exotic	D	Tree	N	F, S, Fl	N				✓	
<i>Bridelia tomentosa</i>	土蜜樹	1-12	3-5	1-12	1-12	Native	E	Tree	F	F, S, L		FP	✓	✓	✓	
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	構樹	4-8	4-6	3-5	4-8	Native	D	Tree	F				✓	✓	✓	
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	串錢柳	3-5	3-5	3-5	8	Exotic	E	Tree	N						✓	
<i>Camellia granthamiana</i>	大苞山茶	1,12	3-5	12-1	8-9	Native	E	Tree		Fl			✓	✓	✓	
<i>Canarium tramdenum</i>	烏欖	5-11	5-8	4-5	5-11	Exotic	E	Tree	F?					✓	✓	
<i>Cassia fistula</i>	臘腸樹	1-12	4-6	6-8	10	Exotic	D	Tree		Fl		FP			✓	
<i>Cassia javanica var. indochinensis</i>	節果決明	1-12	4-6	5-6	Uncertain	Exotic	D	Tree				FP			✓	
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	朴樹	1-12	4-6	3-5	9-10	Native	D	Tree	F	F, S, Fl, L, B			✓	✓	✓	

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<i>Celtis timorensis</i>	假玉桂	7-11	4-6	3-5	7-11	Native	E	Tree	F				✓	✓	✓	
<i>Cinnamomum burmannii</i>	陰香	10-11	4-6	3-4	10-11	Native	E	Tree	F					✓	✓	✓
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	樟	1-12	8-10	4-5	8-11	Native	E	Tree	F, I, S	F, S, Fl, L, B		FP		✓	✓	✓
<i>Cinnamomum parthenoxylon</i>	黃樟	4-10	8-10	3-5	4-10	Native	E	Tree	F					✓	✓	✓
<i>Citrus limonia</i>	黎檬	1-12	3-5	4-5	9-10	Exotic	E	Tree				FP		✓	✓	✓
<i>Citrus maxima</i>	柚	1-12	3-5	4-5	9-12	Native	E	Tree				FP		✓	✓	✓
<i>Citrus medica</i>	香橼	1-12	3-5	4-5	10-11	Native	E	Tree				FP		✓	✓	✓
<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	柑橘	1-12	3-5	4-5	10-12	Native	E	Tree				FP		✓	✓	✓
<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	甜橙	1-12	3-5	3-5	10-12	Native	E	Tree				FP		✓	✓	✓
<i>Clausena lansium</i>	黃皮	1-12	4-6	4-5	7-8	Native	E	Tree	F?			FP		✓		✓
<i>Cleistocalyx nervosum</i>	水翁	1-12	5-8	5-6	Uncertain	Native	E	Tree		F, S, B				✓	✓	✓
<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>	破布木	6-9	4-6	4-6	6-9	Native	Uncertain	Tree		F, S				✓	✓	✓
<i>Crateva unilocularis</i>	樹頭菜	1-12	N/A	2-4	6-11	Native	N/A	Tree				FP, N		✓	✓	
<i>Cratoxylum cochinchinense</i>	黃牛木	1-12	4-6	4-5	6	Native	E	Tree				FP	✓	✓	✓	✓

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<i>Diospyros morrisiana</i>	羅浮柿	11	4-6	5-6	11	Native	E	Tree	F	F, S				✓	✓	✓
<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	龍眼	3-8	4-6	3-8	9-11	Exotic	E	Tree				N		✓		✓
<i>Dracontomelon duperreanum</i>	人面子	6-11	4-6	4-5	6-11	Exotic	E	Tree	F?							✓
<i>Ehretia longiflora</i>	長花厚殼樹	1-9	4-6	1-9	1-9	Native	E	Tree	F					✓	✓	
<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	刺桐	1-12	4-6	3-5	6-8	Exotic	D	Tree	N	Fl, L						✓
<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	檸檬桉	4-12	4-6	4-12	Uncertain	Exotic	SD	Tree		Fl						✓
<i>Ficus altissima</i>	高山榕	3-10	4-6	3-10	3-10	Native	E	Tree	F				✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Ficus drupacea</i>	枕果榕	Uncertain	4-6	Uncertain	Uncertain	Exotic	E	Tree	F		F					✓
<i>Ficus elastica</i>	印度榕	9-11	8-10	9-11	9-11	Exotic	E	Tree	F							✓
<i>Ficus fistulosa</i>	水同木	3-12	3-5	3-12	3-12	Native	E	Tree		F, S	F			✓	✓	✓
<i>Ficus hispida</i>	對葉榕	5-10	5-8	5-10	5-10	Native	E	Tree	F	F, S	F		✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	榕樹	1-12	8-10	5-12	5-12	Native	E	Tree	F, I, NS, RS	F, S	F	FP	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Ficus nervosa</i>	九丁樹	3-12	8-10	3-12	3-12	Native	E	Tree	F					✓	✓	✓
<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	菩提樹	9-11	5-8	9-11	9-11	Exotic	D	Tree	F	F, S						✓

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<i>Ficus rumphii</i>	假菩提樹	5-9	5-8	5-9	5-9	Exotic	D	Tree	F								✓
<i>Ficus subpisocarpa</i>	筆管榕	1-12	4-6	2-9	2-9	Native	D	Tree	F		F	FP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Ficus virens</i>	黃葛樹	4-10	8-10	4-10	4-10	Native	D / SD	Tree	F, I, NS, RS		F		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Ficus variegata</i>	青果榕	1-12	5-8	3-12	3-12	Native	E	Tree	F	F, S, L	F	FP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Fortunella japonica</i>	金柑	1-12	3-5	4-8	11-2	Native	E	Tree				FP			✓	✓	✓
<i>Garcinia oblongifolia</i>	嶺南山竹子	4-5	4-6	4-5	10-12	Native	E	Tree		Fl				✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Gleditsia fera</i>	華南皂莢	4-5	8-10	4-5	6-12	Native	E	Tree		F, S					✓		
<i>Glycosmis citrifolia</i>	小花山小橘	1-12	3-5	3-5	7-9	Native	E	Tree				FP			✓		
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	銀樺	3-5	4-6	3-5	6-8	Exotic	E	Tree	N								✓
<i>Ilex rotunda</i>	鐵冬青	10-12	5-8	3-4	10-12	Exotic	E	Tree	F				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	山指甲	3-6,9-12	3-5	3-6	9-12	Native	E	Tree		F, S			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	楓香	7-9	5-8	3-6	7-9	Native	D	Tree		F, S				✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	荔枝	3-5	4-6	3-5	6-8	Exotic	E	Tree				N		✓	✓		
<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	木薑子	7-8	3-5	2-3	7-8	Native	D	Tree	F					✓	✓		

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<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	潺槁樹	1-12	4-6	5-6	9-10	Native	E	Tree	F			FP	✓	✓	✓	
<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	假柿木薑子	1-12	5-8	11-6	6-7	Native	E	Tree	F	F, S, L			✓	✓	✓	
<i>Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa</i>	血桐	6-8	4-6	4-5	6-8	Native	E	Tree	F	F, S, Fl, L			✓	✓	✓	
<i>Machilus chekiangensis</i>	浙江潤楠	2,4-5	5-8	2	4-5	Nature	E	Tree	F, I				✓	✓	✓	
<i>Machilus chinensis</i>	華潤楠	2	5-8	9	2	Native	E	Tree	F				✓	✓	✓	
<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	白楸	11-12	3-5	7-10	11-12	Native	E	Tree	F	F, S, L			✓	✓	✓	
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	楝	4-5,10-12	4-6	4-5	10-12	Exotic	D	Tree	F, I		F		✓	✓	✓	
<i>Michelia x alba</i>	白蘭	1-12	4-6	4-9	Uncertain	Exotic	E	Tree				FP			✓	
<i>Michelia champaca</i>	黃蘭	1-12	4-6	6-7	9-10	Exotic	E	Tree				FP			✓	
<i>Microcos nervosa</i>	破布葉	Uncertain	4-6	6-7	Uncertain	Native	E	Tree	F	F, S			✓	✓	✓	
<i>Morus alba</i>	桑	2-8	3-5	2-8	2-8	Native	D	Tree	F				✓	✓	✓	
<i>Muntingia calabura</i> ²	文定果	Uncertain	3-5	Uncertain	Uncertain	Exotic	Uncertain	Tree	F	F, S					✓	
<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	九里香	9-12	2-4	4-8	9-12	Native	E	Tree		F, S					✓	
<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i>	大蕉	1-12	2-4	1-12	Uncertain	Exotic	E	Tree		Fl, L		FP, N	✓		✓	

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<i>Nageia nagi</i>	竹柏	8-11	2-4	3-5	8-11	Exotic	E	Tree	S?					✓	✓	✓
<i>Photinia benthamiana</i>	闊粵石楠	1-12	4-6	3-5	7-12	Native	E	Tree				FP		✓	✓	✓
<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> ²	印度塔樹	1-12	3-5	Uncertain	Uncertain	Exotic	E	Tree				FP				✓
<i>Polyspora axillaris</i>	大頭茶	9-10	2-4	9-10	11-12	Native	E	Tree		F, S, Fl		FP		✓	✓	✓
<i>Prunus salicina</i>	李	7-8	2-4	3-4	7-8	Exotic	D	Tree	F?					✓		✓
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> <i>var. littorale</i>	草莓番石榴	1-2,12	2-4	Uncertain	Uncertain	Exotic	E	Tree	F?							✓
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	番石榴	Uncertain	3-5	8-9	Uncertain	Exotic	E	Tree	F	F, S	F					✓
<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>	紫檀	1-12	5-8	2-8	11	Exotic	E	Tree				FP			✓	✓
<i>Pyracantha crenulata</i>	火棘	9-12	3-5	3-5	9-12	Exotic	E	Tree	F							✓
<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>	沙梨	6-8	3-5	4	6-8	Exotic	D	Tree	F?							✓
<i>Rhodoleia championii</i>	紅花荷	2-4	4-6	2-4	5-8	Native	E	Tree	N	Fl				✓	✓	✓
<i>Rhus hypoleuca</i>	白背鹽膚木	1-12	3-5	6-8	9-11	Native	D	Tree				FP	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Rhus succedanea</i>	木蠟樹	1-12	3-5	3-5	9-11	Native	D	Tree	F	L			✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Sapium discolor</i>	山烏柏	7-10	3-5	4-6	7-10	Native	D	Tree		F, S			✓	✓	✓	✓

Scientific name	Chinese name	Rewarding period (month)	Estimated crown width (m)	Flowering period (month)	Fruiting period (month)	Origin	Foliage shedding	Growth form*	Resources offered to:				Major habitat around site			
									Birds	Squirrels	Bats	Butterflies	Coastal	Rural	Woodland	Urban
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	烏柏	8-11	3-5	4-8	8-11	Native	D	Tree	F	F, S			✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i> ²	傘樹	Uncertain	3-5	Uncertain	Uncertain	Exotic	E	Tree	F							✓
<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	鵝掌柴	1-2,8-12	4-6	8-9	12-2	Native	E	Tree	F					✓	✓	✓
<i>Schima superba</i>	木荷	6-8	4-6	6-8	Uncertain	Native	E	Tree		F, S				✓	✓	✓
<i>Scolopia chinensis</i>	刺柃	1-2	4-6	11-12	1-2	Native	E	Tree	F				✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Senna siamea</i>	鐵刀木	1-12	3-5	10-11	12-1	Exotic	E	Tree				FP		✓		✓
<i>Senna tora</i>	決明	1-12	3-5	8-11	8-11	Exotic	E	Tree				FP	✓	✓		✓
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	火焰樹	1-5	3-5	1-5	Uncertain	Exotic	E	Tree	N				✓			✓
<i>Sterculia lanceolata</i>	假蘋婆	4-5	3-5	4-5	Uncertain	Native	E	Tree	F				✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Symplocos lancifolia</i>	光葉山礬	6-12	3-5	3-11	6-12	Native	E	Tree	F					✓	✓	✓
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	海南蒲桃	6-9	3-5	2-5	6-9	Exotic	E	Tree	F							✓
<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	蒲桃	1-12	3-5	3-4	5-6	Exotic	E	Tree	F, N	L	F, N		✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Syzygium levinei</i>	山蒲桃	2-5	3-5	7-9	2-5	Native	E	Tree		F, S				✓	✓	✓
<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	洋蒲桃	5-6	3-5	3-4	5-6	Exotic	E	Tree		F, S						✓
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	落羽杉	7-10	4-6	3-4	7-10	Exotic	D	Tree		S						✓

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									Birds	Squirrels	Bats	Butterflies	Coastal	Rural	Woodland	Urban	
<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	欖仁樹	7-9	4-6	3-6	7-9	Exotic	E	Tree	F		F						✓
<i>Tetradium glabrifolium</i>	棟葉吳茱萸	1-12	4-6	7-9	10-12	Native	D	Tree				FP	✓	✓	✓		✓
<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>	黃花夾竹桃	4-12	3-5	4-12	8-2	Exotic	E	Tree		Fl							✓
<i>Vernicia montana</i>	木油樹	1-12	4-6	4-6	7-10	Exotic	E	Tree		F, S, L						✓	✓
<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	珊瑚樹	5-9	4-6	3-4	5-9	Native	E	Tree	F			FP	✓	✓	✓		✓
<i>Zanthoxylum avicennae</i>	蒞欖花椒	1-12	3-5	6-8	10-12	Native	E	Tree	F			FP	✓	✓	✓		✓
<i>Zanthoxylum myriacanthum</i>	大葉臭花椒	1-12	4-6	6-8	9-11	Native	D	Tree				FP	✓	✓	✓		✓
<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	假檳榔	4-7	3-5	4	4-7	Exotic	E	Tree palm	F?	F, S, Fl			✓				✓
<i>Arenga pinnata</i>	砂糖椰子	7-8	3-5	6	Uncertain	Exotic	E	Tree palm	F				✓				✓
<i>Caryota maxima</i>	魚尾葵	1-12	3-5	5-7	8-11	Exotic	E	Tree palm	F?	L			✓				✓
<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	蒲葵	5-7	3-5	3-4	5-7	Exotic	E	Tree palm	F	F, S, Fl	RS			✓	✓		✓
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	海棗	9-10	3-5	3-4	9-10	Exotic	E	Tree palm	F?				✓				✓
<i>Phoenix loureiroi</i>	刺葵	1-12	3-5	4-5	6-10	Native	E	Tree palm	F			FP	✓				✓
<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	江邊刺葵	1-12	3-5	4-5	6-9	Exotic	E	Tree palm	F			FP	✓				✓

									Resources offered to:				Major habitat around site			
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<i>Ptychosperma macarthurii</i>	齒葉葵	Uncertain	3-5	Uncertain	Uncertain	Exotic	N/A	Tree palm	F?							✓
<i>Roystonea regia</i>	王棕	10	3-5	3-4	10	Exotic	E	Tree palm	F?				✓			✓
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	金山葵	2-3,11-12	3-5	2	11-3	Exotic	E	Tree palm		F, S, Fl			✓			✓
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	大絲葵	1-12	3-5	Uncertain	Uncertain	Exotic	E	Tree palm			RS					✓
<i>Vigna unguiculata subsp. sesquipedalis</i>	長豇豆	1-12	N/A	6-8	6-8	Exotic	N/A	Twinning vine				FP				✓
<i>Zanthoxylum nitidum</i>	兩面針	1-12	N/A	3-5	9-11	Native	N/A	Woody climber				FP	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Zanthoxylum scandens</i>	花椒蕒	1-12	N/A	3-5	7-9	Native	N/A	Woody climber				FP	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Diploclisia glaucescens</i>	蒼白秤鈞風	8	N/A	4	8-8	Native	N/A	Woody vine		F, S				✓	✓	

Note. Rewarding periods of plant species were extracted from the online Hong Kong Plant Database published by Hong Kong Herbarium, AFCD

http://herbarium.gov.hk/Search_Form.aspx

* A variety of climbers are listed. Twinning vine requires erect support for growth and establishment which is more suitable to plant along vertical walls. Climbing shrubs and woody vines are able to grow without support during their early stage of establishment although physical support is beneficial. However, they could form massive biomass when matured so they are preferably avoided to grow in vertical walls.