

香港的原生杜鵑花

Native Azaleas of Hong Kong



提起美麗動人的杜鵑花，大家都會不自覺想起在香港禮賓府的杜鵑花，該處每年都開放讓人觀賞盛開的杜鵑。其實香港還有其他地方，例如馬鞍山郊野公園(尤其原生品種)及香港中文大學的校園，都是觀賞杜鵑的好去處。古往今來，不少中外人士都喜愛杜鵑，我國詩人白居易曾給杜鵑花「花中西施」的美譽，著名植物學家秦仁昌教授稱杜鵑花為「花中之王」。而西方愛園藝之士都鍾愛來自中國的杜鵑花，亦有人認為「沒有中國花卉(指杜鵑花)便不成花園」，可見杜鵑花的美態，的確惹人喜愛。



Azaleas always arouse the interests of plant lovers. The azaleas cultivated at the Government House have been popular and attracted many visitors during the open house every year. In fact, there are other popular spots for appreciating azaleas such as Ma On Shan Country Park (for the native species) and the campus of The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Azaleas have been the favourite of many well-known figures in history of China and the west. Chinese poet Bai Ju-yi called azaleas “the Shi-xi (who was considered one of the most beautiful woman in Chinese history) among flowers”. Pioneer Chinese botanist Ching Ren-cheng entitled azaleas “King of all flowers”. Among horticulturists in the west, most of them love azaleas and there was an opinion that “a garden without Chinese azaleas is not a garden”, illustrating the keen interests in azaleas.

杜鵑屬 (*Rhododendron*) 植物在全世界共有 800 多種，主要產自亞洲，而大半產自中國，約有 600 多種。英文字 *azalea* 雖源自同義的學名 *Azalea*，但現多指灌木狀的杜鵑花。香港也見多種原生及栽培的杜鵑花，原生品種共 6 種。其實，香港野生的杜鵑花均各具特色，也有一些華南特有的種類，例如毛葉杜鵑 (*Rhododendron championae*) 和香港杜鵑 (*Rhododendron hongkongense*)，都在香港首先被發現。在此介紹一些本地的野生杜鵑，希望你能更了解及認識香港豐富的植物珍品。

Over 800 species of azaleas are known worldwide, mostly from Asia particularly China, home of about 600 species of azaleas. The botanical name *Azalea* is synonymous with *Rhododendron*; however, as a general English term, *azalea* generally refers to the shrubby members of the genus *Rhododendron*. In Hong Kong, a wide variety of *Rhododendron* is known, including both ornamental and native species. There are six species native to Hong Kong. Some of these fascinating species are endemic to South China and were first discovered in Hong Kong, such as Champion's Rhododendron (*Rhododendron championae*) and Hong Kong Azalea (*Rhododendron hongkongense*). This leaflet introduces some native azaleas in Hong Kong. Hope you could know more about the treasure of our flora.



毛葉杜鵑 Champion's Rhododendron

Rhododendron championae Hook.

灌木或小喬木。高約 2 米。嫩枝、葉柄和花梗密被剛毛狀腺毛。葉堅韌、紙質，披針形或呈更寬的長圓狀。花白色或淡粉紅色，花瓣基部略帶黃色，春夏之交盛開，花多、大，且美麗。果熟在秋末，成熟時灰褐色。首次於 1849 年在香港島發現。產地：扯旗山、馬鞍山、烏蛟騰、大澳、新洲，生於山林中。廣東、廣西、福建、湖南和浙江也有分布。

Evergreen shrubs to small trees, measure about 2 m. Young shoots, leaf and flower stalks (petiole) are densely covered with stiff hairs. Leaves papery, spear-shaped or elongated oval spear-shaped. Flowers rose-red or pale-pink, appearing in late spring or early summer, large and numerous, with attractive colour. Fruit in late autumn, grey-brown when ripen. First discovered in Hong Kong Island in 1849. Localities: Victoria Peak, Ma On Shan, Wu Kau Tang, Tai O, San Chau. In forests. Distribution: Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Hunan, Zhejiang.

華麗杜鵑 Mrs. Farrer's Rhododendron

Rhododendron farrerae Tate

灌木，高約1米。幼枝、嫩葉、葉柄、花梗等密被鏽色長柔毛。葉近革質，網脈明顯。花在葉未生出前開放，長在老枝頂端的一輪嫩枝上，淡紅或深紫色，春季花開時，粉紅色的花朵甚為悅目。果熟在秋末。產地：香港島、馬鞍山、沙頭角、大嶼山，生於山坡。華南和華中地區也有分布。

Shrubs, about 1 m tall. Young shoots, young leaves, leaf stalks and flower stalks are densely covered with long rusty soft hairs. Leaves leathery in texture, with prominent venation. Before the onset of new leaves, flowers bloom at the tips of a whorl of shoots on top of the previous seasons's growth. The pale red or violet flowers appearing very handsome when the whole shrub is covered with the blooming red flowers. Flower in spring. Fruit in late autumn. Localities: Hong Kong Island, Ma On Shan, Sha Tau Kok, Lantau Island. On hillslopes. Distribution: South & Central China.



香港杜鵑 Hong Kong Azalea

Rhododendron hongkongense Hutch.

灌木，高約1至3米。葉聚生於小枝上部，倒披針形，近葉尖部份圓矩形，向下收窄，上面有光澤，下面稍帶白粉。花於葉腋單生，白色或帶粉紅色斑點。花期4月，果期10月，蒴果卵圓形。首次於1847至1850年在香港島發現。產地：跑馬地、轟高信山、馬鞍山、大嶼山，生於山坡。廣東也有分布。

Shrubs, measures 1 to 3 m in height. Leaves crowded at the ends of small branches, reserved spear-shaped (oblongate), with glossy upper surface but slightly powdery on lower surface. Flowers solitary in leaf axils, bloom in April, white or with pale pink spottings. Fruit egg-shaped, ripens in October. First discovered in Hong Kong Island between 1847 and 1850. Localities: Happy Valley, Mount Nicholson, Ma On Shan, Lantau Island. On hillslopes. Distribution: Guangdong.



羊角杜鵑 Westland's Rhododendron

Rhododendron moulmainense Hook. f.

樹姿優美的灌木或喬木，高達6米。葉色亮綠，薄革質，長圓狀，近葉尖較寬。花大，成傘形花序生於枝頂，白色或帶粉紅色。春季盛開。果秋季成熟，稍彎曲，具6稜。產地：馬鞍山、八仙嶺、烏蛟騰、大嶼山。生於次生林中。雲南、貴州、廣西、廣東、湖南和福建。中南半島也有分布。





Evergreen shrubs or small trees, up to 6 m in height. Handsome tree shape. Shiny green leaves, thick leathery, oval-shaped and widest near apex. Flowers in an umbel inflorescence borne on top of branches, large, white or pink. Bloom in spring. Fruit in autumn, slightly curved, with 6-angled along its length. Localities: Ma On Shan, Pat Sin Leng, Wu Kau Tang, Lantau Island. In secondary forests. Distribution: Yunnan, Guizhou, Guangxi, Guangdong, Hunan, Fujian. Indochina.

南華杜鵑 South China Rhododendron

Rhododendron simiarum Hance

灌木，高達3米。枝條幼時有灰色叢卷毛，後無毛。葉厚革質，聚生於枝頂，倒披針形至矩圓狀披針形，頂端鈍或圓，有短尖頭，上面初有灰色叢卷毛，下面有淡灰至黃棕色小棉毛，中脈隆起，網脈清晰可見。頂生總狀傘形花序有花4至6朵，花冠漏斗狀鐘形，初為粉紅色，裏面有粉紅色點，盛開時花色轉淡，花期4至5月。蒴果長卵形，長1厘米，常有紅毛。產地：馬鞍山、大嶼山，生於山坡上。海南、廣東、廣西、湖南、江西、福建和浙江有分布。



Shrubs, to 3 m tall. Shoots when young are densely covered with rolled grey hairs, but later become hairless. Leaves thick and stiff, crowded at the ends of branches, reversed spear-shaped to much wider, with obtuse or rounded apexes ended in small sharp tip; the upper surface is covered with rolled grey hairs, but the lower surface is covered with a minutely woolly coating and the prominent network-like veins. Flowers bloom from April to early May, 4 to 6 clustered in form of umbels at the top of branches, each funnel-shaped, pink with red spots at first and turn lighter when fully-opened. Fruit egg-shaped, 1 cm long, frequently covered with red hairs. Localities: Ma On Shan, Lantau Island. On hillslopes. Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang.

紅杜鵑 Red Azalea

Rhododendron simsii Planch.

山坡上常見的杜鵑花。在春季，一簇簇嫣紅的花朵在山上開遍。灌木。葉被鏽色硬毛，橢圓形。花冠闊漏斗狀，鮮紅色或深紅色，花瓣上常有紅紫色的斑點，花藥紫色。蒴果卵圓形，密被糙毛。本種顏色艷麗，品種繁多，為中外庭園生色不少。香港多處地方都可見到，例如紅花嶺。長江流域以南各省區及越南和泰國也有分布。





A shrub commonly found along hillslopes. Flowers in spring, covering the hillside with shiny red, against a dense green background giving a spectacular scene. Leaves are covered with stiff rusty hairs. The flowers are funnel-shaped, bright red or deep red, and the upper petal is spotted with reddish-purple flecks. The anthers are purple. Fruit a capsule, egg-shaped, with thick hairs. This species features beautiful red colours and its cultivars have been welcomed by gardeners of China and the west. Localities: Common in Hong Kong. Distribution: Areas south of Changjiang River. Vietnam, Thailand.

香港野生杜鵑的存護概況

- (1) **保護品種：**香港的野生植物，均受香港法例第九十六章《林區及郊區條例》保護，任何人不得損毀在政府土地上林區及植林區內的植物。一些稀有及美麗的植物，包括各種杜鵑花，更被列入該法例的附例《林務規例》內，嚴禁管有及售賣，違例者最高罰款二萬五千元及監禁一年。
- (2) **保護生境：**本署根據香港法例第二〇八章《郊野公園條例》指定和管理郊野公園及特別地區，以保護自然生境。本港多種杜鵑花的生境，位於受法例保護的郊野公園及特別地區內，已受到充份保護。而位於馬鞍山、大嶼山新洲及鳳凰山的杜鵑花生境，更被列為「具特殊科學價值地點」，以保護個別的杜鵑花種群。

自然護理是需要你及市民大眾的支持和合作。請細心欣賞郊外的植物，也可拍下照片作記錄或留念，但切勿隨意採摘花朵、果實及枝葉。請愛惜大自然的一草一木，讓它們繼續繁衍。

Conservation of Wild Rhododendron in Hong Kong

- (1) **Species Protection:** Under the Forests and Countryside Ordinance (Cap. 96), damaging plants in any forest or plantation on government land is prohibited. Some rare and attractive plants, including the species of *Rhododendron*, are specifically listed in the Forestry Regulations (Cap. 96 sub. leg.) to control their sale or possession. The maximum penalties for contravening the Regulations are \$25,000 fine and one year imprisonment.
- (2) **Habitat Protection:** AFCD designates and manages the country parks and special areas under the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap. 208) for the protection of natural habitats. Many rare plant populations in Hong Kong, including those of *Rhododendron* species, are located within country parks under statutory protection. Natural habitats of certain *Rhododendron* species, such as those in Ma On Shan, San Chau and Lantau Peak on Lantau Island, have been listed as Sites of Special Scientific Interests (SSSIs) to protect the *Rhododendron* populations in such habitats.



Nature conservation requires your support and cooperation:

*Observe and appreciate the beauty of the wild plants
Take only pictures of the plants
Never pick the flowers, fruits or other parts of the wild plants
Let them proliferate naturally in the wild*

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