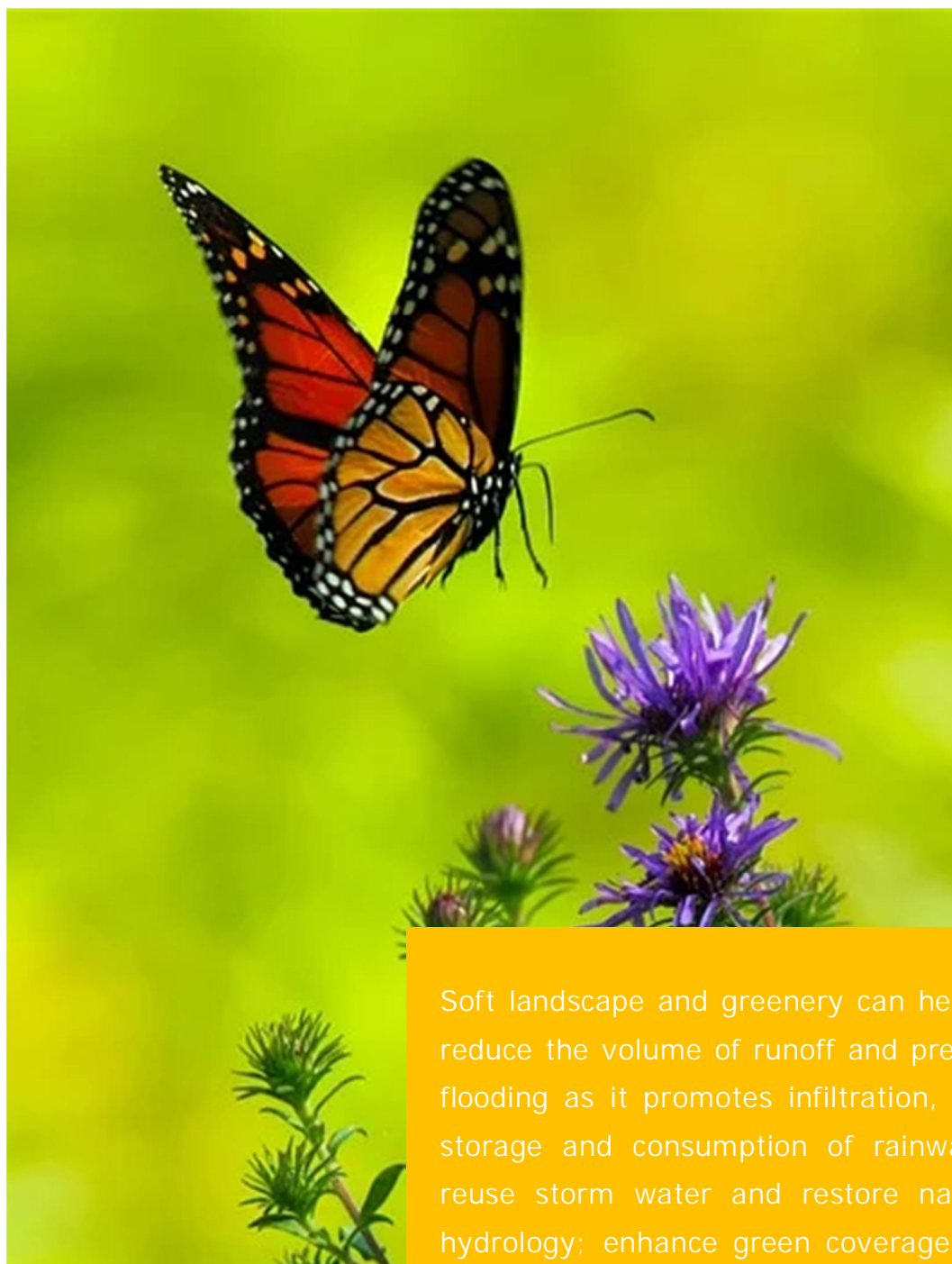


LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGY



Soft landscape and greenery can help to reduce the volume of runoff and prevent flooding as it promotes infiltration, local storage and consumption of rainwater; reuse storm water and restore natural hydrology; enhance green coverage and provide green spaces; mitigate urban heat island effects; and enhance connectivity to green space and sustaining biodiversity.

SPECIES – FLORA AND FAUNA

Natural Habitat

A mix of flowering trees and shrubs were planted on campus to create a more comfortable and relaxing environment for staff and students to enjoy and help attract different species of fauna including butterflies, birds and bees.

Conservation and Preservation

7 new trees were planted on campus in the summer of 2023 to compensate for problematic trees. With a view of increasing biodiversity and ecological values on our campus, trees with flowers including 大花紫薇 *Lagerstroemia speciosa*, 黃槐 *Senna surattensis*, 白楸 *Mallotus paniculatus* and 洋紫荊 *Bauhinia × blakeana* were chosen, together with a mix of evergreen and deciduous trees to provide shading and visual interest throughout the seasons.



Lagerstroemia speciosa (大花紫薇)



Senna surattensis (黃槐)



Bauhinia × blakeana (洋紫荊)

MONITORING AND DEVELOPMENT

- Routine tree inspection is carried out by our arborist and the landscaping team to identify any early symptoms of deterioration in trees. Meanwhile, regular tree pruning is carried out in order to promote strong and stable tree structures. For the sake of public safety, preventive pruning and inspection of the stakes and cables being used to secure the trees are conducted to remove any potential tree hazards before the wet season.



- Beautification works including the replacement of old/dead shrubs in different areas are conducted in the summer. It provides visual interest throughout the seasons and develops the habitats for fauna.



- Training for Organic Farm Users

During the first day of training, our staff introduced new applicants to the theory and information of planting. We also gave them practice learning from the start, that is, weeding, sowing, watering and so on. Upon completing the training, they will have basic knowledge to manage a plot.



- Introduction of electric tools in the Landscape Team

A new electric trimmer has been introduced for trimming plants, in place of a petroleum-powered option, significantly reducing noise and air pollution during operation. This change also lowers the campus's carbon footprint.



- Bamboo

Bamboo is known as a fully sustainable plant in development because it sequesters up to 12 tons of CO₂ gases per hectare and releases over 35% oxygen to the atmosphere which is an environmentally friendly material for innovation construction and development.

- i) Bamboo in Plantation

For better protection of our environment, it is suggested planting much more different bamboo species, in addition to planting trees and shrubs, would promote biodiversity and awareness of the public because the growth condition of bamboo is much simpler

and thus its growth rate in general is ten times more rapid than trees. This characteristic of growth in bamboo results in the restoration of our ecological condition.

Most of the [bamboo species](#) are planted around the Southern side of the Residential College, part of the bamboos are planted around the main campus areas and on the roof top of the academic buildings.

ii) Bamboo in Construction

Bamboo is also a renewable material being used as the primary material for furniture, flooring, acoustic wall panel, decking, etc. throughout campus where applicable. This principle will also be applied to the new building, Creative Humanities Hub.

