

Rotary Park Eco-Learning Brochure

Common Species Introduction



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Sweet Osmanthus





Camping Site



Basic Information

Common Name	Sweet Osmanthus
Scientific Name	Osmanthus fragrans
Chinese Name	桂花
Family	Oleaceae
Native/Exotic	Exotic

Growth Form	Shrub, small tree
Features	 Opposite simple leafs, leaf blade elliptic-lanceolate; leathery Margin serrulate on half or entire Glabrescent Small white or yellow flowers fasciculate in leaf axils, strongly fragrant
Usage	Ornamental plantsDried flowers are served in desserts
Ecology	- Host plant of Blackvein Sergeant



Chinese Gugertree

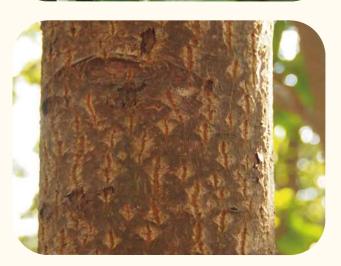




Tai Mo Shan Family Walk

Basic Information

Common Name	Chinese Gugertree
Scientific Name	Schima superba
Chinese Name	木荷
Family	Theaceae
Native/Exotic	Native



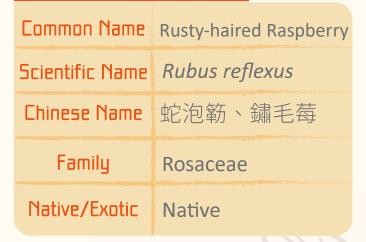
Growth Form	Tree, 5 - 25m
Features	 Alternate simple leaves, leaf blade elliptic to oblongelliptic; leaf shape variabe; leathery Leaf margin crenate to crenulate-serrate Trunk has light barks, branches with lenticles White flowers fasciculate in leaf axils
Usages	- Fire retardant pioneer plant cultivated in firebreaks
Ecology	Host plant of <i>Euthalia niepelti</i>Flowering in Summer, nectar source of insects

Rusty-haired Raspberry











Growth Form	Scandent shrub
Features	 Alternate simple leaves; leaf blade ovate to suborbicular Margin palmatifid Long hairs along veins White flowers; peduncles and pedicels densely rusty tomentose Aggregate fruits ovoid, dark red berry-like
Usage	- Used in Chinese medicine
Ecology	Host plant of Broad Spark and Magpie FlatFruiting in Spring, attractive to birds



Turn-inthe-Wind





Tai Mo Shan Family Walk

Basic Information

Common Name	Turn-in-the-wind
Scientific Name	Mallotus paniculatas
Chinese Name	白楸
Family	Euphorbiaceae
Native/Exotic	Native



Growth Form	Tree, 3-15m
Features	 Alternate simple leaves; leaf blade ovate, ovate-triangular or rhombic, leaf margin entire or undulate Tomentose foud on young leaves, glabrous in age Two glands present at leave base; grey-yellow or white in colour on the under side Capsule oblate with soft spines
Ecology	 Sugary secretion from glands attracts ants, and form symbiosis with them in exchange for protection Fruiting in Winter, food source for migratory birds



Many-nerved Machilus





Basic Information

Chinese Name	Many-nerved Machilus
Scientific Name	Machilus pauhoi
Common Name	刨花潤楠
Family	Lauraceae
Native/Exotic	Native



Growth Form	Tree, 6.5 - 20m
Features	 Alternate simple leaves; leaf blade elliptic to narrowly elliptic; leathery; fasciculate in brachet tips Apex acuminate or caudate-acuminate Apical bud orbicular to ovate, gradually takes shape like bamboo shoots; scale of apical bud covered with short hairs
Usage	 Wood material for construction and furniture Slices add into lime water to obtain a mucus for whitewashing walls Can be manufactured as oil for hair fixture or hair care
Ecology	- Dominant species of HK lowland secondary forests, fruits are popular among birds







Beside Kiosk

Basic Information

Common Name Taiwan Cherry

Scientific Name Prunus campanulata

Chinese Name 緋寒櫻

Family Rosaceae

Native/Exotic | Exotic



Growth Form	Deciduous tree, 3 - 10m
Features	 Stem straight, smooth bark Alternate simple leaves, leaf blade ovate to oblong Margin serrated Flowering in late Winter to early Spring, 3-5 rose-red flowers clustered, pendulous Leafless when flowering, flowering all over branches
Usage	- Ornamental plants
Ecology	 One of the few flowering plants in winter, provide nectar source to insects and birds



Cinereous Tit









Common Name	Cinereous Tit
Scientific Name	Parus cinereus
Chinese Name	蒼背山雀、大山雀
Family	Paridae
Native/Exotic	Native
Conservation Status	Protected by Wild Animals Protection Ordianance (Cap.170)

Features	 Head black, with a white cheek pat Gray back, with black central line extending from throat to lower belly Wings in black, with white wingbar Sing varies greatly, such as small chatters or a three noted 'swee-chee-ti'
Ecology	 Common resident bird, active in forest, sometimes can be found in urban parks Mainly feed on insects and fruits, sometimes consume seeds

Large-billed Crow



Within Rotary Park





Basic Information

Common Name	Large-billed Crow
Scientific Name	Corvus macrorhynchos
Chinese Name	大嘴烏鴉
Family	Corvidae
Native/Exotic	Native
Conservation Status	Protected by Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170)

Features	 Large-size bird Entirely black, including the bill and claws Long, daggerlink bill with curved top Call describes as loud 'ahah'
Ecology	 Common resident birds, usually appear as individual or in a pair in urban parks or forests Omnivorous, diet ranges from insects, rotten flesh, seeds and debris to small size nestlings and frogs; thus high adaptability

Red-based Jezebel



Within Rotary Park





Basic Information

Common Name	Red-based Jezebel
Scientific Name	Delias pasithoe pasithoe
Chinese Name	報喜斑粉蝶
Family	Pieridae
Native/Exotic	Native

Features	Wings in black, white and yellow colour; red at the baseSlow flying speedWingspan around 60-70cm
Ecology	 Larvae host on <i>Dendrotrophe varians</i> and Sweet Viburnum Larveae exhibit gregarious behaviour to increase chances of survival



Pyrenula





Within Rotary Park

Basic Information

Common Name	Pyrenula
Scientific Name	Pyrenula sp.
Chinese Name	小核衣
Family	Pyrenulaceae
Native/Exotic	Native



Features	 Gray and white in colour, surface smooth and waxy Semicircular ascocarp, with coarse surface in dark gray colour; comprised of algae and cyanobacteria Black line along periphery
Ecology	 Attach and grow on tree trunks Lichen is comprised of mutualistic algae and cyanobacteria, where algae provides food via photosynthesis and cyanobacteria provide shelter and anchorage Bioindicator of air pollution: pollutants are absorbed into the lichen when water diffuses from air, hindering its growth