

雲林縣麥寮鄉中小學校園優勢樹種多樣性及其 環境關係之分析

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摘要

校園是學童認識樹木的重要場域，不同的種類組成，更是進行樹木多樣性識別與環境教育不可或缺的良好素材。本研究針對雲林縣校園，包含樹種、學校人數、校園面積和綠地面積引用自「教育部學校植樹環境盤點」系統建立基本資料，接續實地至各校園複查與評估，針對樹木組成進行多樣性分析，並依照影響人員健康、破壞鋪面及建築、孳生危害健康害蟲及其他等4項問題樹種因素案例統計與分析。例如：黑板樹(*Alstonia scholaris*)常易發生栽植距離較近、植穴空間不足或易引發過敏等情形。麥寮鄉六所學校統計樹木共計28科50屬60種，包含裸子植物9種、真雙子葉植物45種及單子葉植物6種，其中25種為原生種(41.7%)，35種為外來種(58.3%)，特有種3種(5%)，外來種比率高於原生種情形尚與臺灣各地校園情形相符。常見栽植的樹種為榕樹(*Ficus microcarpa* var. *microcarpa*)、龍柏(*Juniperus chinensis* fo. *kaizuka*)、木賊葉木麻黃(*Casuarina equisetifolia*)、羅漢松(*Podocarpus macrophyllus* var. *macrophyllus*)、小葉南洋杉(*Araucaria excelsa*)等。六所學校綠地空間比率為28.3%，符合校園綠化標準。經調查分析，樹木造成問題源自早期栽植規劃不當，統計案例共計31例，以符合「破壞鋪面及建築」項目較多，其中小葉欒仁(*Terminalia mantaly*)、黑板樹及小葉南洋杉等樹種具有立即或潛在風險的情形最為普遍。建議未來校

園進行樹木栽植宜有適當規劃並強化養護資源，避免日後因根系擴張造成建築物損壞或是影響人員健康，並逐步增加綠化空間與適合沿海地區生長的原生樹種比率，提升校園樹木的多樣性與保育性。

關鍵字： 校園樹木、原生種、造成問題樹種、雲林縣麥寮鄉、綠地面積

量，並隨著校地空間的增長同時增加綠化空間，惟從過去針對校園植物調查或是本研究的結果來看，校地面積與綠地空間、樹木的種類和數量，尚無明顯關聯性。麥寮鄉校園綠地比率經計算平均為 28.3%，部分學校尚低於 25%的綠化標準，建議未來可增加植栽規劃以提升綠地面積比率。

三、引入麥寮鄉校園合適的原生樹種

本研究記錄麥寮鄉校園的 60 種樹木之中，原生種為 25 種，外來種為 35 種，其樹木組成比率仍以外來種較高。為符合現今推廣原生樹種政策之栽植策略，建議後續校園補植應考量具有耐鹽、耐淹和抗風特性等適合生育於沿海環境的樹種為佳。除此，亦可參考林務局(2020)公布 106 種可用於園藝與景觀用途之臺灣原生的森林植物，如濱海原生植物魚木(*Crateva adansonii* subsp. *formosensis*)、蓮葉桐(*Hernandia nymphaifolia*)、纖楊(*Thespesia populnea*)、瓊崖海棠(*Calophyllum inophyllum*)、楓港柿(*Diospyros vaccinoides*)、蘭嶼肉桂、金新木薑子(*Neolitsea sericea* var. *aurata*)等，以及適生全島低海拔耐性良好的珊瑚樹(*Viburnum odoratissimum*)、軟毛柿(*D. eriantha*)、毛柿(*D. blancai*)、象牙樹(*D. ferrea*)、臺灣梭欓樹(*Reevesia formosana*)、土樟(*Cinnamomum reticulatum*)、土肉桂(*C. osmophloeum*)、秀柱花(*Eustigma oblongifolium*)等，上述種類除增添校園植物的多樣性，同時可豐富教師作為校園教學素材等雙重之效。

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柒、附錄

麥寮鄉校園木本植物名錄

裸子植物 Gymnosperms

1.Araucariaceae 南洋杉科

1.*Araucaria cunninghamii* Aiton ex D. Don 肯氏南洋杉

2.*Araucaria excelsa* (Lamb.) R. Br. 小葉南洋杉

2.Cupressaceae 柏科

3.*Juniperus chinensis* fo. *Kaizuka* 龍柏

4.*Juniperus chinensis* L. var. *chinensis* 圓柏

5.*Thuja orientalis* L. 側柏

3.Pinaceae 松科

6.*Pinus taiwanensis* Hayata 臺灣二葉松

4.Podocarpaceae 羅漢松科

7.*Nageia nagi* (Thunb.) Kuntze 竹柏

8.*Podocarpus costalis* C. Presl 蘭嶼羅漢松

9.*Podocarpus macrophyllus* var. *macrophyllus* 羅漢松

單子葉植物 Monocots

5.Arecaceae 棕櫚科

10.*Chrysalidocarpus lutescens* H. Wendl. 黃椰子

11.*Livistona chinensis* var. *subglobosa* (Hassk.) Becc. 蒲葵

12.*Mascarena lagenicaulis* (Mart.) Bailey 酒瓶椰子

13.*Phoenix dactylifera* L. 中東海棗

14.*Wodyetia bifurcata* A. K. 狐尾椰子

6.Pandanaceae 露兜樹科

15.*Pandanus odoratissimus* L. f. 林投

真雙子葉植物 Eudicots

7.Altangiaceae 葦樹科

- 16.*Liquidambar formosana* Hance 楓香
- 8.Anacardiaceae 漆樹科
- 17.*Schinus terebinthifolia* Raddi 巴西胡椒木
- 9.Apocynaceae 夾竹桃科
- 18.*Alstonia scholaris* (L.) R. Br. 黑板樹
- 19.*Plumeria rubra* L. 緬梔
- 10.Bignoniaceae 紫葳科
- 20.*Handroanthus chrysanthus* (Jacq.) S.O.Grose 黃金風鈴木
- 21.*Handroanthus chrysotrichus* (Mart. ex DC.) Mattos 黃花風鈴木
- 22.*Spathodea campanulata* P. Beauv. 火焰木
- 23.*Tabebuia rosea* (Bertol.) Bertero ex A.DC. 洋紅風鈴木
- 11.Calophyllaceae 胡桐科
- 24.*Calophyllum inophyllum* L. 瓊崖海棠
- 12.Casuarinaceae 木麻黃科
- 25.*Casuarina equisetifolia* L. 木賊葉木麻黃
- 13.Clusiaceae 藤黃科
- 26.*Garcinia subelliptica* Merr. 菲島福木
- 14.Combretaceae 使君子科
- 27.*Terminalia catappa* L. 櫻仁
- 28.*Terminalia mantaly* H. Perrier 小葉櫻仁
- 15.Euphorbiaceae 大戟科
- 29.*Triadica sebifera* (L.) Small 烏桕
- 16.Fabaceae 豆科
- 30.*Acacia confusa* Merr. 相思樹
- 31.*Bauhinia variegata* L. 羊蹄甲
- 32.*Cassia fistula* L. 阿勃勒
- 33.*Delonix regia* (Bojer ex Hook.) Raf. 凤凰木
- 34.*Millettia pinnata* (L.) Panigrahi 水黃皮

17.Lauraceae 樟科

35.*Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) J. Presl 樟樹

36.*Cinnamomum kotoense* Kaneh. & Sasaki 蘭嶼肉桂

18.Lythraceae 千屈菜科

37.*Lagerstroemia subcostata* Koehne 九芎

19.Magnoliaceae 木蘭科

38.*Magnolia grandiflora* L. 洋玉蘭

20.Malvaceae 錦葵科

39.*Bombax malabaricum* DC. 木棉

40.*Hibiscus tiliaceus* L. 黃槿

41.*Pachira macrocarpa* (Schltdl. & Cham.) Walp. 馬拉巴栗

21.Meliaceae 棟科

42.*Melia azedarach* L. 棟

43.*Swietenia macrophylla* King 大葉桃花心木

44.*Toona sinensis* (A. Juss.) M. Roem. 香椿

22.Moraceae 桑科

45.*Artocarpus incisus* (Thunb.) L. f. 麵包樹

46.*Ficus elastica* Roxb. ex Hornem. 印度橡膠樹

47.*Ficus microcarpa* var. *microcarpa* 榕樹

48.*Ficus religiosa* L. 菩提樹

49.*Morus alba* L.桑樹

23.Myrtaceae 桃金娘科

50.*Eucalyptus maculata* var. *citriodora* (Hook.) F.M. Bailey 檸檬桉

51.*Melaleuca citrina* (Curtis) Dum.Cours. 紅瓶刷子樹

52.*Syzygium buxifolium* Hook. & Arn. 小葉赤楠

24.Phyllanthaceae 葉下珠科

53.*Bischofia javanica* Blume 茄冬

25.Rosaceae 薔薇科

54.*Prunus mume* (Siebold) Siebold & Zucc. 梅

55.*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch 桃

56.*Prunus salicina* Lindl. 李

26.Rutaceae 芸香科

57.*Zanthoxylum ailanthoides* var. *ailanthoides* 刺蔥

27.Sapindaceae 無患子科

58.*Koelreuteria henryi* Dümmer 臺灣欒樹

28.Sapotaceae 山欖科

59.*Palaquium formosanum* Hayata 大葉山欖

60.*Planchonella obovata* (R. Br.) Pierre 山欖

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The Analysis of Diversity of the Dominant Tree Species in Relation to Their Environment in School Campuses Located in Mailiao Township, Yunlin County

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Abstract

School is an important place for schoolchildren to learn about trees. A school has many different tree species throughout its campus. This gives children a great opportunity to recognize different trees and to study the composition of various tree species. The data established in this study were derived from the “Inventory of environment for tree plantation in schools published by the Ministry of Education,” with regards to tree inventory, school population, total campus areas, campus green areas from six school campuses in Mailiao, Yunlin, Taiwan. The problematic tree species in each school have been evaluated and generalized. Based on the analysis of diversity of tree compositions, four main impacts caused by problematic tree species have been identified, including affecting people’s health, damaging pavements and buildings, breeding of pests that are bad to health, etc. For example, *Alstonia scholaris* are often planted close to one another, with insufficient space to grow, and could cause allergy reactions. In the six school campuses, 60 species in 28 families and 50 genera, which included 9 gymnosperms, 6 monocots and 45 dicots have been found. These plants included 25 native species (41.7%), 35 cultivated species (58.3%) and only three endemic species (5%). The fact that there

are more cultivated species and fewer native and endemic species is consistent with the research in various parts of Taiwan. The planting frequency has been recorded and it was found that the most common trees were *Ficus microcarpa* var. *microcarpa*, *Juniperus chinensis* fo. *kaizuka*, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, *Podocarpus macrophyllus* var. *macrophyllus*. The six school campuses in Mailiao have 28.3% green space ration, which comply with the campus greening standards. The research shows that the tree species on campus became problematic due to improper plantation in the early stages of planning, this has been found in 31 cases in total, with “damaging pavements and buildings” being the main impact caused. In conclusion, proper planning and avoiding planting potentially harmful trees are critical in campus tree plantation. This can be achieved with the proper development of green spaces; moreover, the diversity of trees contribute to improving our environment.

Keywords: campus trees, native species, problematic species, Mailiao township, green area