

大河綠茵

臺北市
河濱綠帶介紹
Overview of Plants
in Taipei's Riparian Region



一般市民對河濱植群的印象可能只存在河濱公園的少數圖藝植栽；其實，仔細尋訪踏查，在小溪上游還是可以找到一些原始植被的蹤跡呢！台北市的河濱從基隆河被截彎取直後，歷經了許多的整治，主要河道旁有自行車步道的，沿河開闢河階地闢建成河濱公園。

Citizens visiting the riparian region in Taipei City normally have the impression that there are only a few cultivated plants. If you look closely, however, many native species exist, especially in the upstream of small creeks where urban developments are few. Many new developments along the river basin after the channel straightened project of the Keelung River in the early 1990s are evident. If you take a tour to the riparian region, you can see bicycle paths that help you tour around and previously useless riparian lands are now public parks and abundant of wildlife and vegetation.

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Introduction

流域簡介



大稻埕碼頭
Dadaocheng Wharf

淡水河主流大漢溪從海拔3,529公尺的品田山發源，匯流新店溪、基隆河後出海，流域內涵蓋了亞高山針葉林（冷杉林帶）、山地針葉林（鐵杉、雲杉林帶）、針葉混生林（雲杉、扁柏、紅檜）、針闊葉混生林、闊葉林（櫟林帶、楠櫟林帶、榕櫟林帶）、紅樹林。除了更高的玉山圓柏林與更熱的熱帶海岸林，臺灣常見的林型都可以在淡水河流域見到。

Originated from Mt. Pingtien of 3,529 m asl, Dahan River, the main stream of the Tamsui River, runs through Taipei basin and merges with the Xindian River and the Keelung River in Taipei City. The river basin of the Tamsui includes diverse vegetation zones, i.e., cold-temperate fir forests, cool-temperate hemlock and spruce forests, temperate mix forests of Taiwan Hinoki (*Chamaecyparis spp.*) and upper *Quercus* forests, warm-temperate lower *Quercus* forests, subtropical broadleaved forests (*Machilus-Castanopsis*), and mangroves. Except subarctic juniper shrub and tropical coastal forests, almost all the forest types in Taiwan can be found in Tamsui basin.

Keelung River

基隆河



竹仔菜
diffuse dayflower

水蘊
edible debregeasia

血桐
macaranga

磺溪、雙溪和內溝溪是基隆河在台北市的主要支流。

磺溪穿越天母精華區，磺溪橋以上，堤岸緊鄰住家，堤岸內為溪濱原生的次生林帶；以血桐、山黃麻、構樹為優勢樹種；姑婆手、象草、黃金葛是易見的溪床地被植物。

雙溪在臺北市境內的支流菁菁區是士林區的水源頭，「菁菁」指的是製作藍染料的大菁，「菁菁」指坑池。先民於溪邊以石塊堆積成凹池，用來浸泡大菁，製作藍色染料，稱為「菁菁」，本溪的上游可見菁菁。

內溝溪，目前中下游幾乎全段整治，木本植物以水蘊、密花芋藤、筆筒樹、水同木最常出現。水生植物只有李氏禾、光葉水菊、粉綠狐尾藻、銅錢草、空心蓮子草等，僅偶有出現。在岩石上或岩縫的植物有全緣卷柏、鱗蓋鳳尾蕨、鳳尾蕨、小葉冷水蘊等。

Southern Sulfur creek, Shuang Creek and Neigo Creek are the major branches of the Keelung River in the northern part of Taipei City. Although most of these creeks run across developed areas, the riparian region hosts some native vegetation that are unique and helpful to human activities. For example, *Strobilanthes cusia* is the plant that people used it as a dye source. Dominant tree species include macaranga (*Macaranga tanarius*), India charcoal trema (*Trema orientalis*), paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), edible debregeasia (*Debregeasia orientalis*), dense-flowered false-nettle (*Boehmeria densiflora*), common tree-fern (*Cyathea lepifera*) and milk tree (*Ficus fistulosa*).

Xindian River

新店溪

新店溪沿岸並無大面積的濱溪草本植群，在少數地點有小叢的布袋蓮、空心蓮子草生長；濱溪木本植群以水柳為優勢樹種。

河階自生木本主要以構樹、山黃麻、血桐、小葉桑等陽性次生樹種為主，偶可見稜果榕與白肉榕。河階邊緣護坡多為草本植物，以象草、五節芒為主。

木本植群集中在河濱公園附近，以榕樹、白榕（垂榕）、水柳較多，其他數量相對較多的植物包括榔榆、茄苳、水黃皮、朴樹、構樹、垂柳、雀榕等。其中構樹為原生樹種。

Only in some sites we can see scattered riparian plants such as common water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) and alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*). Water willow (*Salix babingtonica*) is the dominant tree species in this region.

The native tree species in river terrace are paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), India charcoal trema (*Trema orientalis*), macaranga (*Macaranga tanarius*), and Japanese mulberry (*Morus australis*). They are all secondary intolerant tree species. Additionally, Angular fruit fig (*Ficus septica*) and white fig tree (*F. virgata*) can be found in some sites. The slopes along the river are all grass species. Cane grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*) and Silver grass (*Miscanthus floridulus*) are dominant.

Tree species can be found in the riparian parks along the river. Among them, Chinese banyan (*Ficus microcarpa*), Benjamin fig (*F. benjamina*), and water willow (*Salix warburgii*) are the most common tree species. Some easily seen plant species include Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*), autumn maple tree (*Bischofia javanica*), pongamia (*Pongamia pinnata*), Chinese hackberry (*Celtis sinensis*), paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), weeping willow (*Salix babingtonica*), and fruit fig tree (*Ficus superba*). Paper mulberry is native tree species.



空心蓮子草
alligator weed

雀榕
fruit fig tree

榕樹
Chinese banyan

Jingmei River

景美溪

景美溪沿岸天然植群與新店溪相似，但少了適應低鹽份環境的植物。溪畔大面積原生濱溪植群僅出現在福和河濱公園附近，優勢植物以水柳為主，離河較遠處有構樹、山黃麻、小葉桑等陽性次生樹種。

萬壽溪為景美溪在臺北市境內的支流之一，在海拔150公尺左右有一棵幹花榕大樹，往下是溪潭整治區，往上游則維持自然狀態。整治區喬木以野桐、血桐、白朮子較常出現。未整治區有不少竹林，溪溝原生植物有大葉楠、刺杜密、森氏紅淡比等。

The native vegetation in Jingmei River are similar to those in Xindian River with exception that no plant species can tolerate salty environment. Native riparian vegetation only occur in Fuhhe River Park. Water willow is the dominant species. Paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), India charcoal trema (*Trema orientalis*) and Japanese mulberry (*Morus australis*) can also be found.

A big Konishi fig (*Ficus variegata*) occurs at 150 m a.s.l. in Wanshou Creek, a branch of Jingmei River in Taipei City. Upstream above this tree, it is less modified by human activities, maintains nature condition, and has some bamboo plantation. Downstream from this tree, we can see tree species such as Japanese mallotus (*Mallotus japonicus*), macaranga (*Macaranga tanarius*), and turn-in-the-wind (*Mallotus paniculatus*).



大葉楠
large-leaved nanmu

幹花榕
Konishi fig

森氏紅淡比
Mori cleyera

河濱特色植物介紹

Guide to Some Unique Riparian Vegetation



水筆仔
Kandelia
Kandelia obovate

科名：紅樹科
Family: Rhizophoraceae
花期：6-8月
Flowering: 6-8
果期：8-10月
Fruiting: 8-10
海拔：10m以下
Elevation: below 10 m



穗花棋盤腳
Small-leaved barringtonia
Barringtonia racemosa

科名：玉蕊科
Family: Lecythidaceae
花期：6-9月
Flowering: 6-9
果期：1-3月
Fruiting: 1-3
海拔：10m以下
Elevation: below 10 m



金腰箭舅
Horseherb
Calyptocarpus vialis

科名：菊科
Family: Compositae
花期：1-8月
Flowering: 1-8
果期：2-9月
Fruiting: 2-9
海拔：500m以下
Elevation: below 500 m



光果龍葵
American black nightshade
Solanum americanum

科名：茄科
Family: Solanaceae
花期：2-10月
Flowering: 2-10
果期：3-12月
Fruiting: 3-12
海拔：2500m以下
Elevation: below 2500 m



艾草
Asiatic wormwood
Artemisia indica

科名：菊科
Family: Compositae
花期：3-10月
Flowering: 3-10
果期：4-12月
Fruiting: 4-12
海拔：3200m以下
Elevation: below 3200 m



小葉冷水麻
Artillery clearweed
Pilea microphylla

科名：蓴蕨科
Family: Urticaceae
花期：1-12月
Flowering: 1-12
果期：1-12月
Fruiting: 1-12
海拔：1600m以下
Elevation: below 1600 m



臺灣蛇莓
Mockstrawberry
Duchesnea chrysantha

科名：薔薇科
Family: Rosaceae
花期：3-7月
Flowering: 3-7
果期：4-8月
Fruiting: 4-8
海拔：2400m以下
Elevation: below 2400 m



一枝香
Lony ironweed
Vernonia cinerea

科名：菊科
Family: Compositae
花期：1-12月
Flowering: 1-12
果期：1-12月
Fruiting: 1-12
海拔：1500m以下
Elevation: below 1500 m



鹵蕨
Coast leather fern
Acrostichum aureum

科名：鐵線蕨科
Family: Adiantaceae
花：不開花
Flowering: none
果：無果實，具孢子
Fruiting: none
海拔：20m以下
Elevation: below 20 m



構樹
Paper mulberry
Broussonetia papyrifera

科名：桑科
Family: Moraceae
花期：3-4月
Flowering: 3-4
果期：6-9月
Fruiting: 6-9
海拔：1000m以下
Elevation: below 1000 m



榔榆
Chinese elm
Ulmus parvifolia

科名：榆科
Family: Ulmaceae
花期：6-8月
Flowering: 6-8
果期：10-1月
Fruiting: 10-1
海拔：900m以下
Elevation: below 900 m



水黃皮
Pongamia
Pongamia pinnata

科名：豆科
Family: Leguminosae
花期：5-9月
Flowering: 5-9
果期：8-10月
Fruiting: 8-10
海拔：1200m以下
Elevation: below 1200 m



水柳
Water willow
Salix warburgii

科名：楊柳科
Family: Salicaceae
花期：3-6月
Flowering: 3-6
果期：4-6月
Fruiting: 4-6
海拔：200m以下
Elevation: below 200 m

霍香薊屬植物

Ageratum plants



科名：菊科
Family: Compositae
花期：1-12月
Flowering: 1-12
果期：1-12月
Fruiting: 1-12
海拔：2000m以下
Elevation: below 2000 m

紫花霍香薊
Tropic ageratum
Ageratum houstonianum

科名：菊科
Family: Compositae
花期：1-12月
Flowering: 1-12
果期：1-12月
Fruiting: 1-12
海拔：2000m以下
Elevation: below 2000 m



霍香薊
Whiteweed
Ageratum conyzoides