

六種常見樹木對沙塵及微粒滯留能力之評估

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摘 要

本文於2006年以定期水洗法，實際測定空氣品質淨化區樟樹、烏心石、台灣檫、光臘樹、印度紫檀、茄苳等六種樹種對大氣微粒之滯塵能力，結果顯示在一般條件下，台灣檫具有較佳之滯塵能力；而印度紫檀之滯塵能力為六者中最低。且樹種之樹齡並不影響植物滯塵能力的表現。

另外進行六種樹種每兩日及每四日滯塵能力之測定，結果顯示每兩日及每四日之滯塵量可作為推估植物全年滯塵能力之標準。

關鍵詞：滯塵能力；每兩日滯塵能力；每四日滯塵能力。

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Evaluation of Deposition Uptake Amount for Six Common Trees

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Abstract

By the method of periodical water wash, we detected the deposition ability of six common tree species including *Bischofia javanica*, *Cinnamomum camphora*, *Zelkova serrata*, *Fraxinus formosana*, *Michelia compressa*, and *Pterocarpus indicus*. The result suggested that under normal weather condition, *Zelkova serrata* performed better deposition ability than the others. On the other hand, the deposition ability of *Pterocarpus indicus* Willd. was the worst of all. And the age of trees wouldn't affect the performance of the deposition ability.

Besides, we measured the two-day dust deposition rate and the four-day dust deposition rate of the six tree species. We found that it would be ideal for estimating the yearly deposition rate of dust.

Key words: deposition ability; two-day dust deposition rate; four-day dust deposition rate.

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