



# 郊野公園：

# 從何處來？ 往何處去？

HK country parks: from where they  
come and to where they will go?

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香港地貌岩石保育協會名譽保育顧問

2013年10月31日



# Introduction

江河都往海裡流、海卻不滿。  
江河從何處流、仍歸還何處。  
(傳道書 1:7)

All the rivers go down to the sea, but the sea is not full; to the place **where the rivers go, there they go again.**  
Ecclesiastes (1:7)

# 大綱

1. 郊野前傳
2. 戰後重生
3. 來路崎嶇
4. 生日快樂
5. 快速成長
6. 展示功能
7. 何去何從

Prehistory

Rebirth

Hard way

Happy birthday

Rapid growth

Display Value

Where to go?

# 1. 郊野前傳 Prehistory



# 1. 郊野前傳 Prehistory



1866新安縣圖

# 由九龍遠眺香港島約在1880年



# 日本侵佔 1941-45



# 1941 – 1945 日本侵佔

STANLEY JAIL, HONG KONG



British civilians captured in Hong Kong were incarcerated in Stanley Jail — turned into an internment camp by the Japanese



# 2. 戰後重生 Rebirth

Map of HK 1949 War Office



Copy right: Wong Fook Yee

# 約在1950年代的新界



# 約在1950年代的新界



# 戰後郊野樹木稀少



# 戰後郊野樹木稀少



當時銀禧(城門)水塘植物稀疏

# 戰後植被重建 (1948 ~ 1960)

➤ 戰後時代  
➤ 主要工作

- 林木被砍伐一空
- 大規模造林，恢復植被
- 鼓勵村民造植，建立松山牌照



# 戰後植被重建 (1948 ~ 1960)

➤ 主要人物: F.A. Roberston 林務官

林務政策的修定與建議 (1953)

1953年立法會通過每年種植1,000 英畝(405公頃)



首次民眾參與的植樹活動



城門及鉛礦坳附近山坡的植林

# 戰後植被重建 (1948 ~ 1960)



大規模在山地植林西貢嶂上



# 戰後植被重建 (1948 ~ 1960)

## 主要樹種

- 速生樹、林務三寶、先鋒樹種
- 大規模造林，恢復植被
- 經濟用途，柴薪燃料



紅膠木



台灣相思



山松

# 集水區與郊野存護

## water catchment and afforestation

名称	建成年份	容量 (百萬m <sup>3</sup> )
<a href="#">薄扶林水塘</a>	<a href="#">1863年</a>	0.233
<a href="#">大潭上水塘</a>	<a href="#">1889年</a>	1.490
<a href="#">香港仔下水塘</a>	<a href="#">1890年</a>	0.486
<a href="#">大潭副水塘</a>	<a href="#">1904年</a>	0.080
<a href="#">九龍水塘</a>	<a href="#">1906年</a>	1.578
<a href="#">大潭中水塘</a>	<a href="#">1907年</a>	0.686
<a href="#">大潭篤水塘</a>	<a href="#">1917年</a>	6.047
<a href="#">石梨貝水塘</a>	<a href="#">1925年</a>	0.374
<a href="#">九龍接收水塘</a>	<a href="#">1926年</a>	0.121
<a href="#">香港仔上水塘</a>	<a href="#">1931年</a>	0.773
<a href="#">九龍副水塘</a>	<a href="#">1931年</a>	0.800
<a href="#">城門水塘</a>	<a href="#">1936年</a>	13.279
<a href="#">大欖涌水塘</a>	<a href="#">1957年</a>	20.490
<a href="#">石壁水塘</a>	<a href="#">1963年</a>	24.461
<a href="#">下城門水塘</a>	<a href="#">1965年</a>	4.299
<a href="#">船灣淡水湖</a>	<a href="#">1968年</a>	229.729
<a href="#">萬宜水庫</a>	<a href="#">1978年</a>	281.124





# 集水區與郊野存護

## water catchment and afforestation



Shek Pik Reservoir under construction 1963

# 集水區與郊野存護

## water catchment and afforestation

- Water-catchment (WC) about 36,600 ha.
- Country parks 44,239 ha.
- About 80% CP within WC
- WC preserves landscape
- WC requires afforestation
- WC has historical value



## Tai Tam Waterworks Heritage Trail

# 集水區與郊野存護

## water catchment and afforestation

- Development is prohibited in water-catchments
- It has ecological value
- Recreational value
- Tourism value and landscape value



# 集水區與郊野存護 (1948-60)

## water catchment and afforestation

Creating all major forests in HK:  
including Tai Lam, Shing Mun, Shek Pik,  
Kowloon Reservoirs, Tai Po Kau, Tai Tam,  
Pokfulam and Aberdeen etc. mainly in water  
catchments

### Major achievements

Shing Mun Reservoir



Shek Pik Reservoir



Tai Lam Reservoir



### 3. 來路崎嶇

## Recreational use of countryside

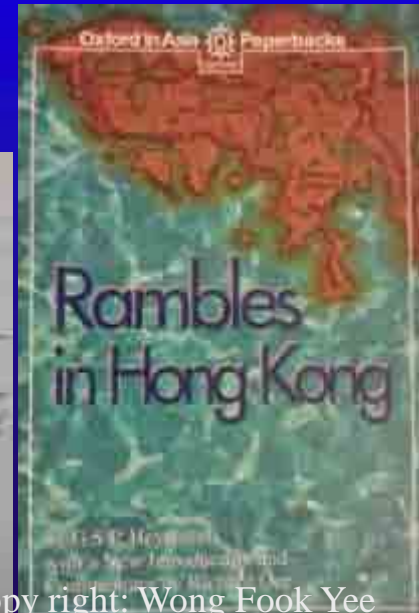
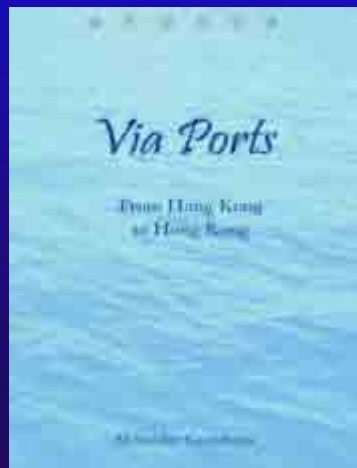
- Sir Cecil Clementi
- 17<sup>th</sup> Governor of Hong Kong (1925-1930)
- He liked hiking, two walks named after him and his wife:
  1. Sir Cecil's Ride
  2. Lady Clementi's Walk



### 3. 來路崎嶇

## Recreational use of countryside

- G.S.P. Heywood  
Wrote the first book of recreational enjoyment of HK countryside in 1938 *Rambles in Hong Kong*.
- Dr G.A.C. Herklots  
Editor of 10 volumes of “*The Naturalist*” (1930-41), also “*The HK Countryside*” (1951)
- Sir A.W.G.H. Grantham,  
22<sup>nd</sup> Governor of HK (1947-57)  
“*Via Ports – from Hong Kong to Hong Kong*”





### 3. 來路崎嶇

## Recreational use of countryside

### Chinese Hiking Groups

- 1930 庸社
- 1940 英社、長青
- 1950-60 about 20 hiking groups  
such as 「山海之友」



### 3. 來路崎嶇

## Recreational use of countryside

「山海之友」

Friends of Hill & Mountains



李君毅



### 3. 來路崎嶇 (1961 ~ 1970)

#### Changing environment

#### ◆ internal

- Demand for wood fuel reduced
- More frequent hill fires
- Major hill slopes planted
- Population increase
- New towns to be planned
- Countryside other plantations less managed



### 3. 來路崎嶇 (1961 ~ 1970)

Changing environment

◆external



- After War IUCN formed in 1948
- First World Conference on National Parks held in 1962 in Seattle
- 8th Commonwealth Forestry Conference held in Kenya (1962)
- World trend in establishing National Parks and Nature conservation
- Peter Scott – UK Wildfowl Trust visiting Hong Kong in 1964



美國西雅圖

Seattle (USA) 1962

### 3. 來路崎嶇 (1961 ~ 1970)

**Main Character: P.A. Daley Forestry Officer**

*“Forestry and its Place in Natural Resources Conservation in Hong Kong” (1965)*

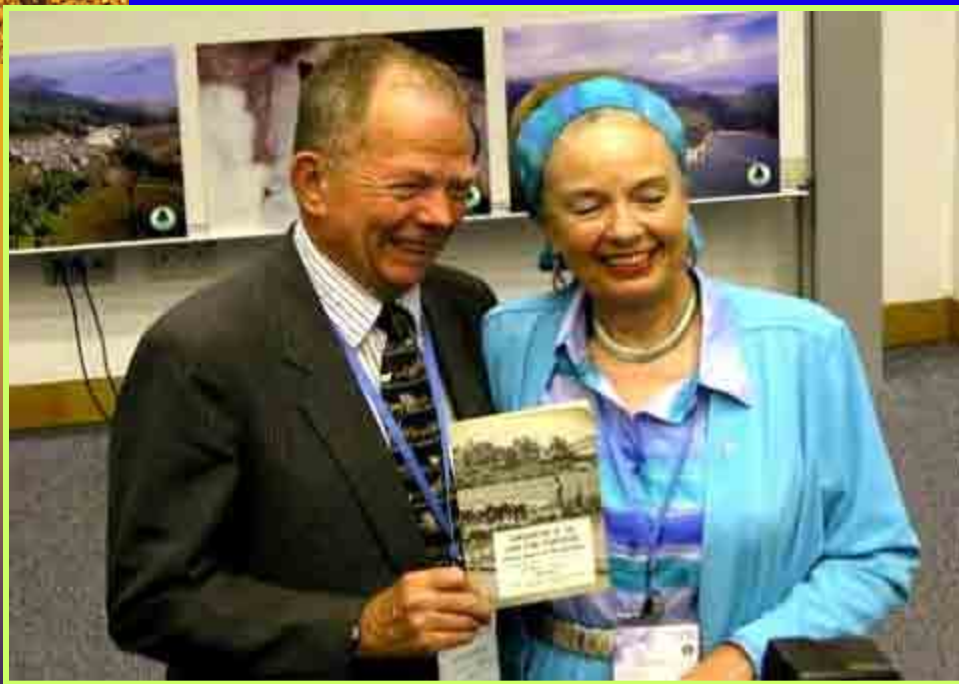


**Mr. and Mrs. P.A.  
Daley**

### 3. 來路崎嶇 (1961 ~ 1970)

**Major Character:** Dr. L.M. Talbot and Dr. M.H. Talbot of IUCN conducted research in Hong Kong and published:

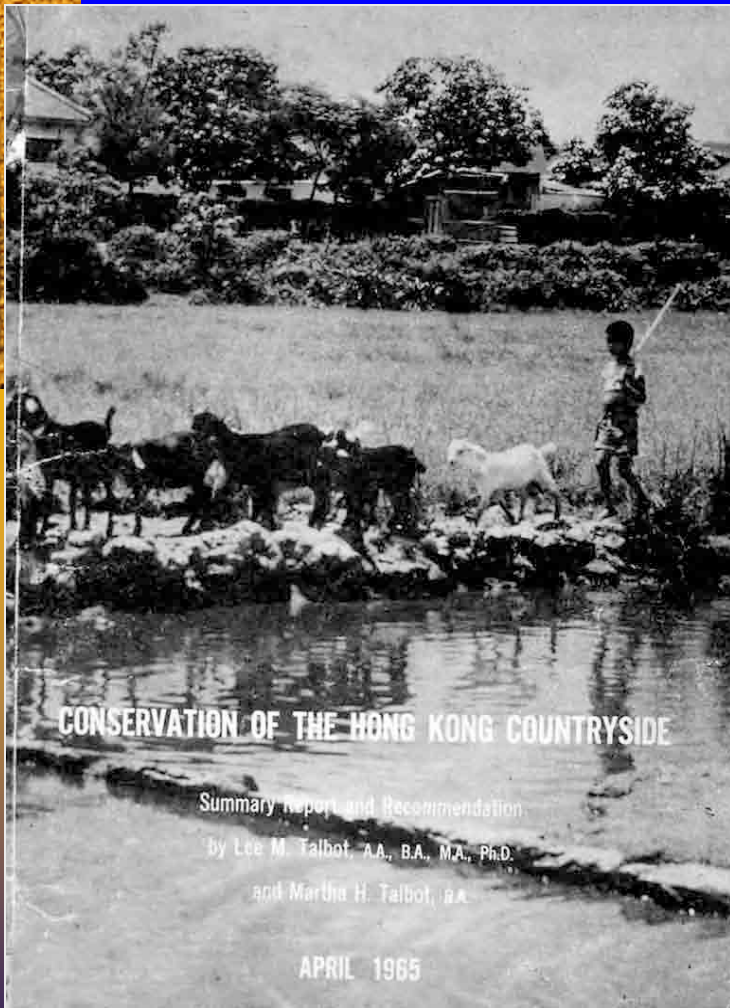
*“Conservation of the Hong Kong Countryside” (1965)*



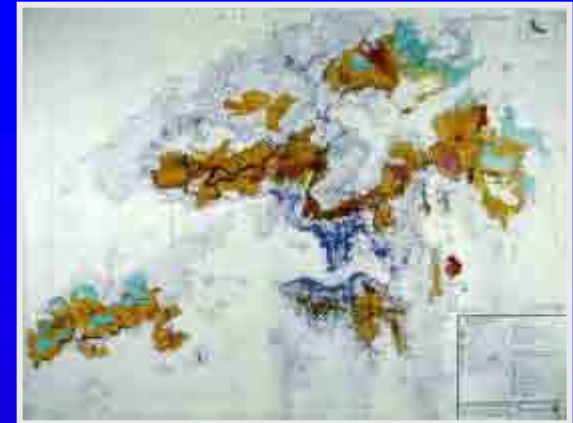
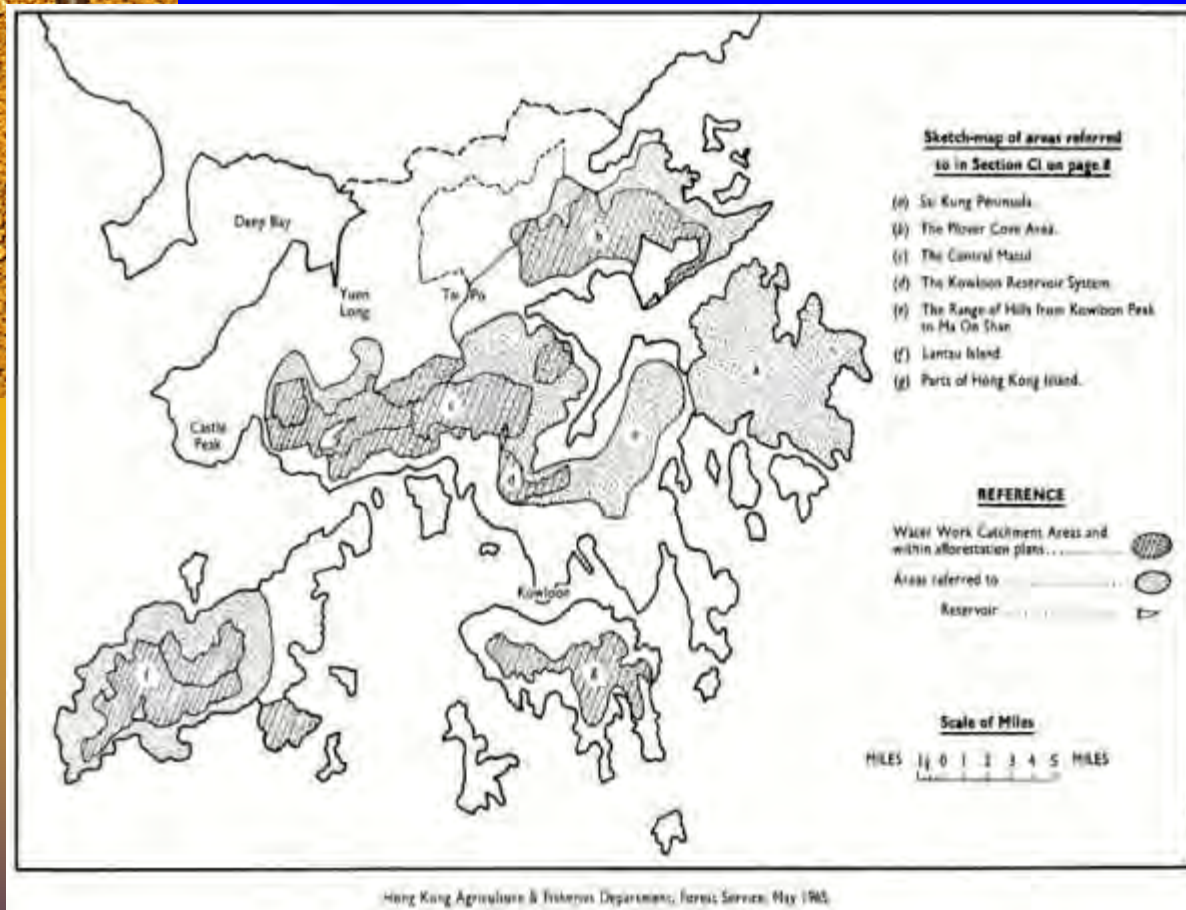
戴爾博博士及夫人

Dr. L.M. and Dr. M.H. Talbot

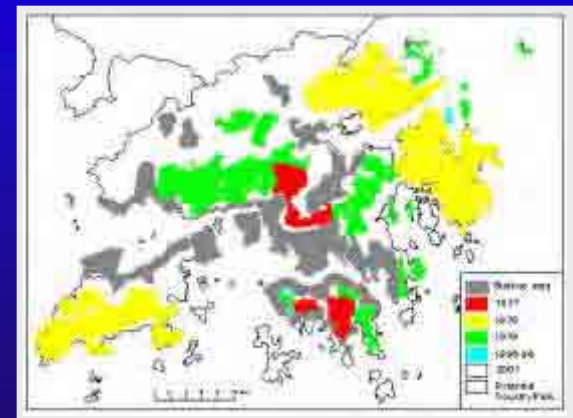
# Report of Talbot & Talbot (1965)



# Recommendations in Talbot's Report



**Government's Plan**



**Areas recommended to be designated as national parks  
1965**

**protected areas  
2008**



### 3. 來路崎嶇 (1961 ~ 1970)

#### Internal Social Changes

- ◆ 1966-1967 Social unrest  
*Kowloon disturbance report 1966*  
Recommends more recreational facilities for young people
- ◆ started youth forestry work camp in 1967



### 3. 來路崎嶇 (1961 ~ 1970)

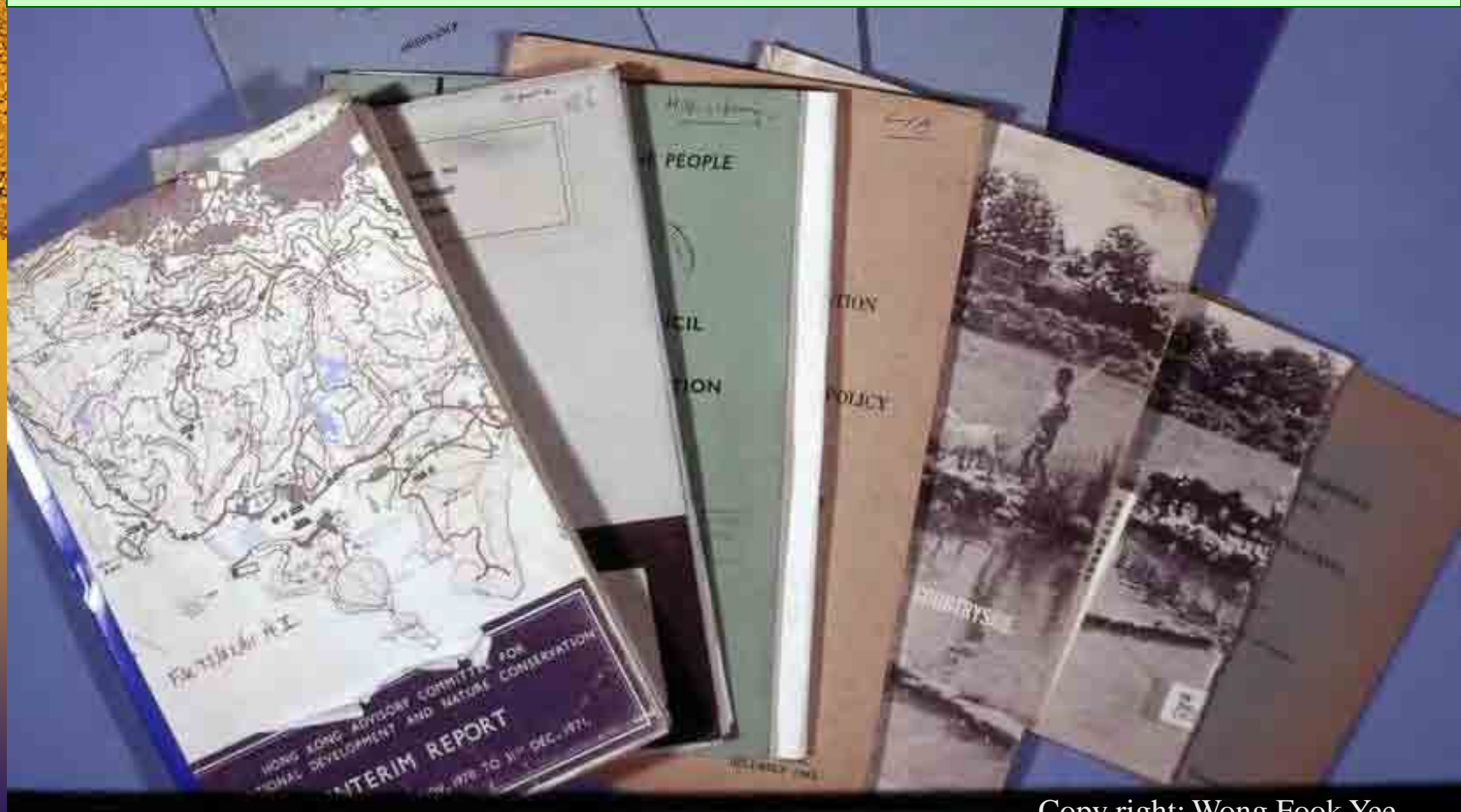


#### Major progress:

- 1967 Sir David Trench Governor set up a Provisional Council for the Use and Conservation of the Countryside
- 1967 Report recommends
  - countryside for recreational and educational purposes.
  - to establish a “Countryside Council”
- 1970 Two advisory committees were further appointed to advise on urban and rural land use

### 3. 來路崎嶇 (1961 ~ 1970)

Studies & Committee Reports from 1965 -1970



### 3. 來路崎嶇 (1961 ~ 1970)



#### M&B and NGOs formed:

- At international level, UNESCO Man & Biosphere Programme began
- 1968 The first green group the Conservancy Association was formed in Hong Kong



- 1961 WWF set up
- 1981 the WWF Hong Kong was formed as branch of the international WWF



### 3. 來路崎嶇 (1961 ~ 1970)

- Not until 1971 the first trial recreational site using the US National Park Design was established at Shing Mun



**Sir David Trench Trust Plaque**



**First group of barbecue sites**

### 3. 來路崎嶇 (1961 ~ 1970)

- 1971 A pilot scheme started in Shing Mun Country Park [using Sir David Trench Funds (only \$20,000)]
- 1972 Five years plan on recreation development by Sir Murray MacLehose.



## 4. 生日快樂 Happy birthday (1971-1980)

### Environmental changes

- population increased to 4 million.
- 65% under 34 years
- demand for land grew
- new towns developed
- countryside adversely affected by
  - fire, visitors and littering, needs
  - urgent management
- government is financially affluent
- Social request - M.A. Webster
- holiday with pay



## 4. 生日快樂 Happy birthday (1971-1980)

**Chief character:** The Governor Sir Murray MacLehose 1971, he personally strongly supported the country parks programme

*“...the mountains and beaches are for the many but the golf courses and the yacht are for the few.”*

*Sir M. MacLehose*

Sir M. MacLehose discussing country parks plan with Mr. John Wholey





## 4. 生日快樂 Happy birthday (1971-1980)

**Chief Character:** J.W. Wholey, Forestry Officer  
Proposed a five year plan for country parks in 1971



**J.W. Wholey  
briefing the Governor on  
the country park plan**

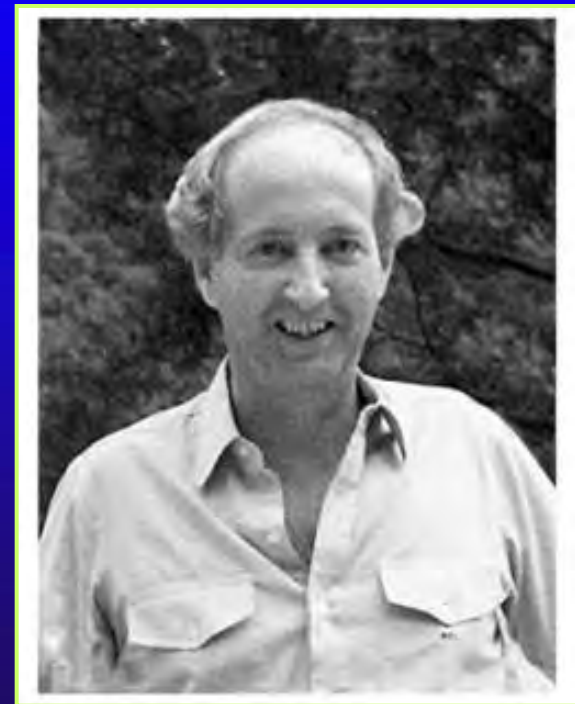
## 4. 生日快樂 Happy birthday (1971-1980)

**Chief Character:** M.J. Lewis,  
first Assistant Director/country parks

- taking fast action in implementation
- 1976-1979 completed the country parks plan



Site survey and investigation

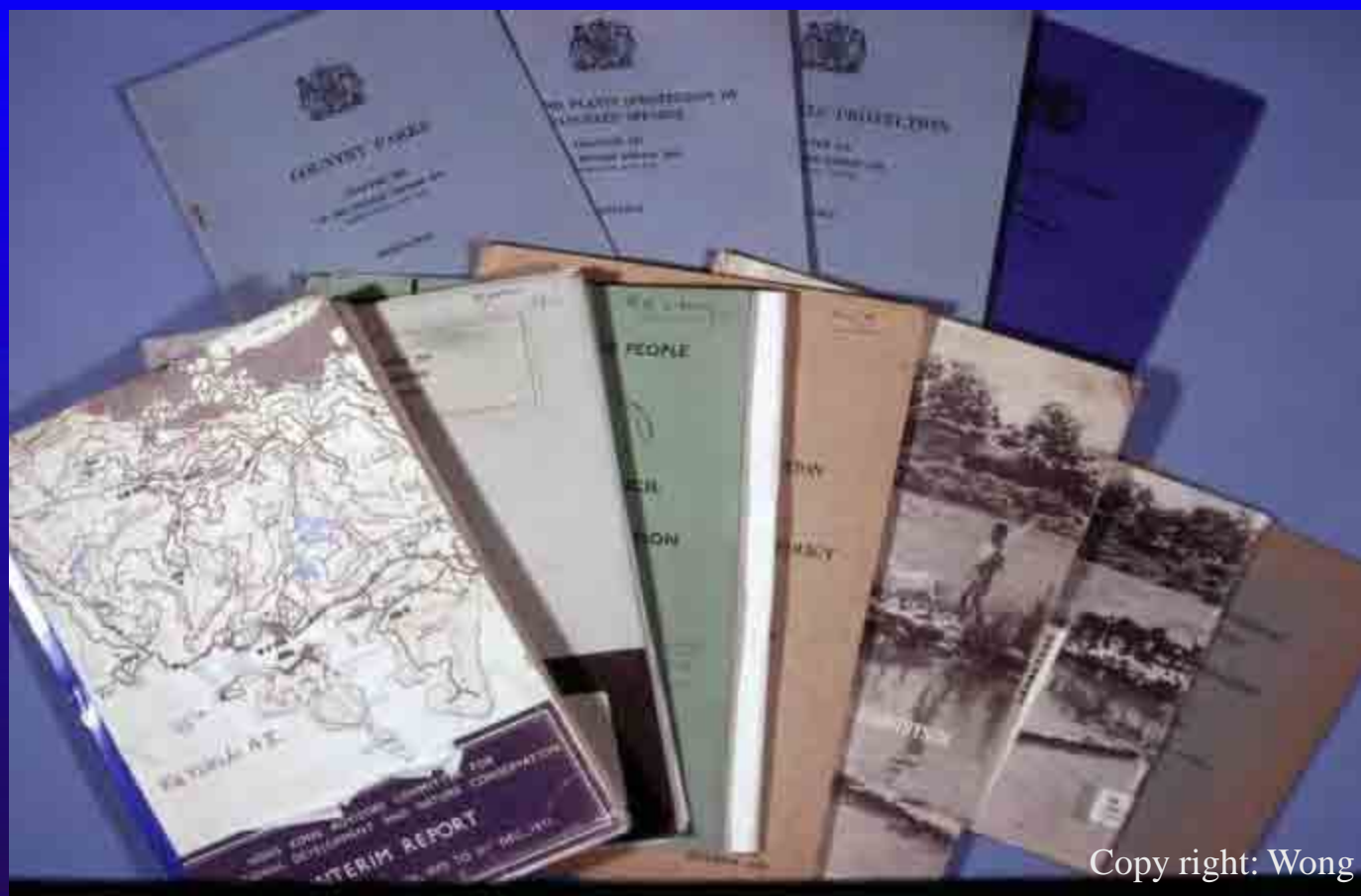


M.J. Lewis

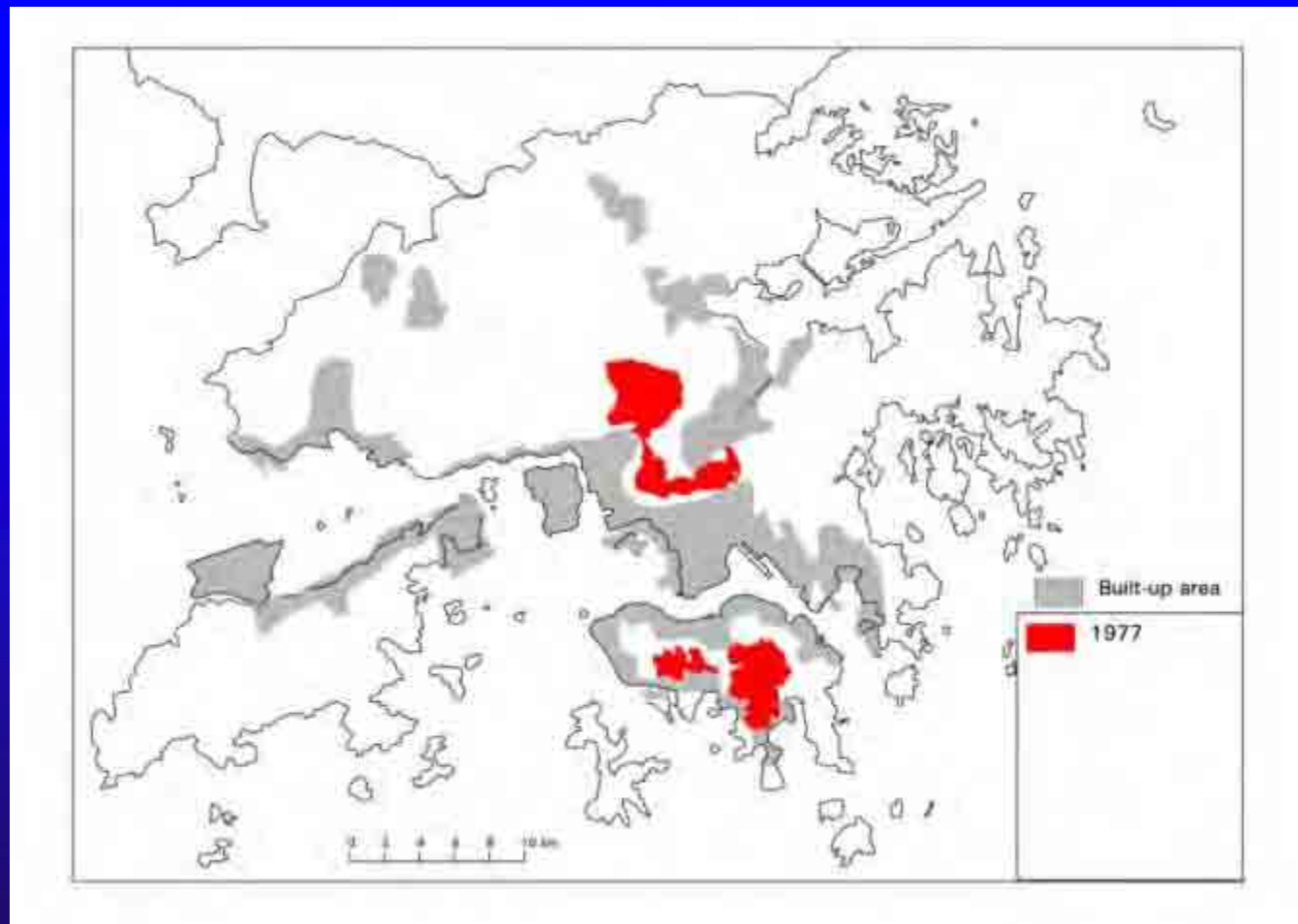
## 4. 生日快樂 Happy birthday (1971-1980)

### Major achievements:

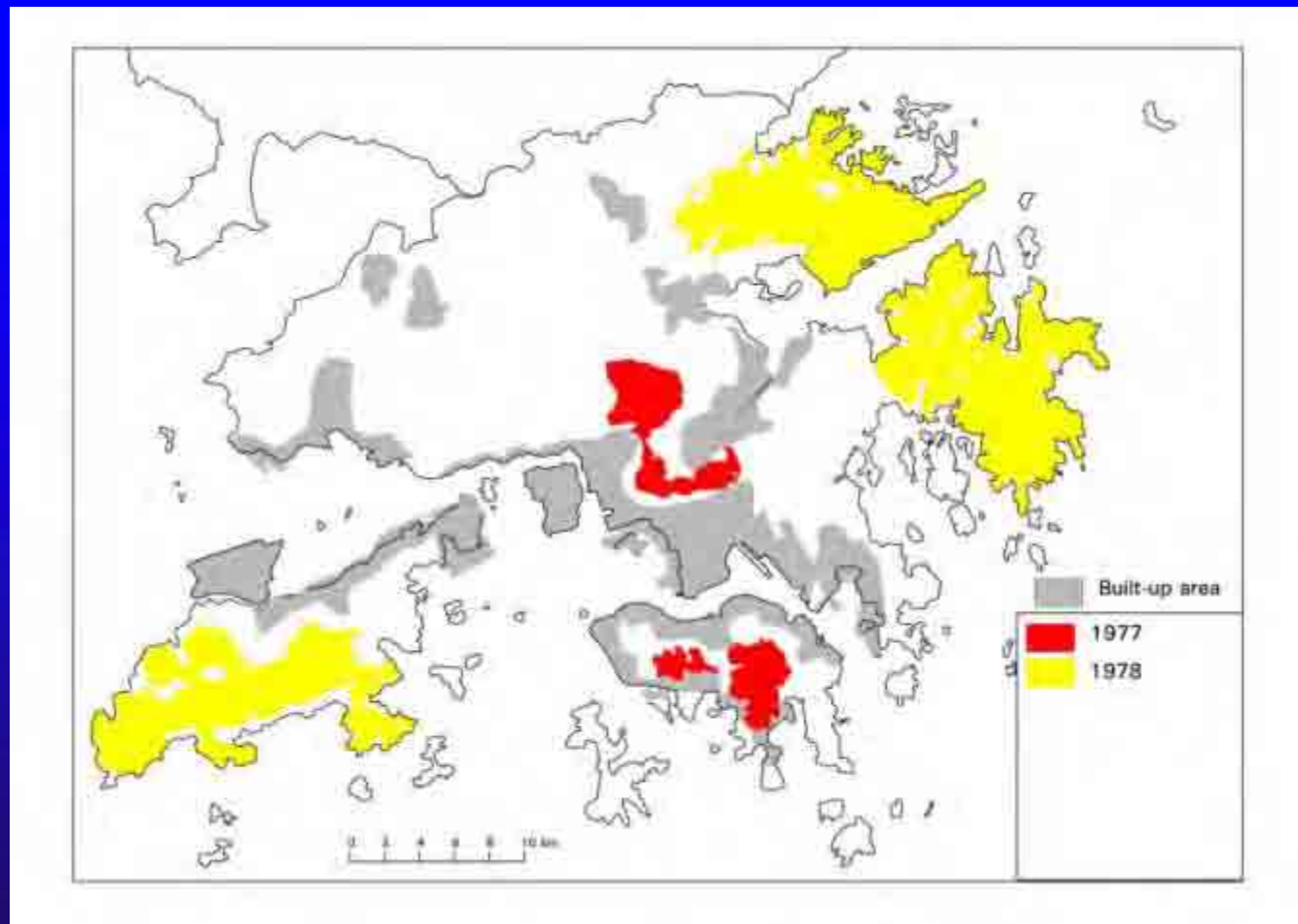
- Country Parks Ordinance enacted in 1976
- Country parks crash programme 1977-81



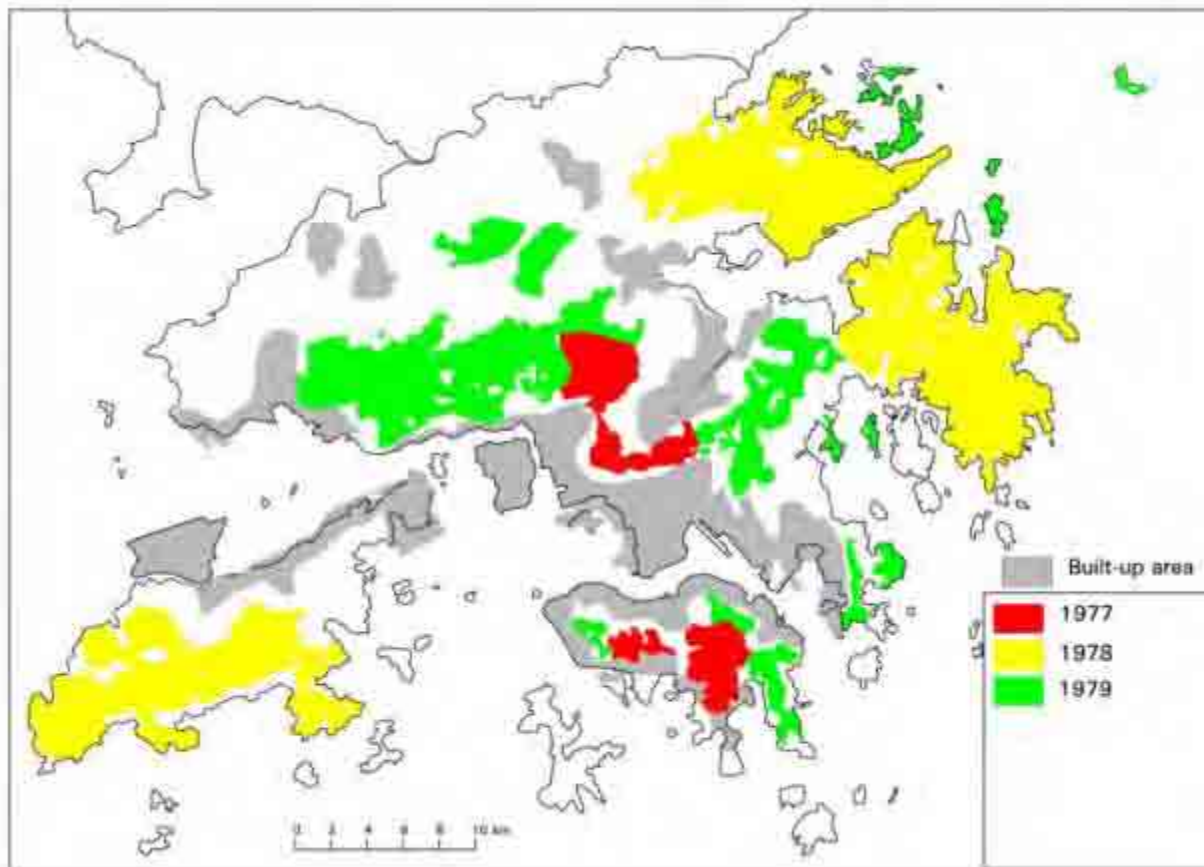
# Crash programme (1977)



# Crash programme (1978)



# Crash programme (1979)



## 4. 生日快樂 Happy birthday (1971-1980)



**Lead Mine Pass Recreation Site 1978**

Copy right: Wong Fook Yee

# 4. 生日快樂 Happy birthday (1971-1980)

## Creating recreational facilities

Opening of the first long distance hiking trail - MacLehose Trail (October, 1979)

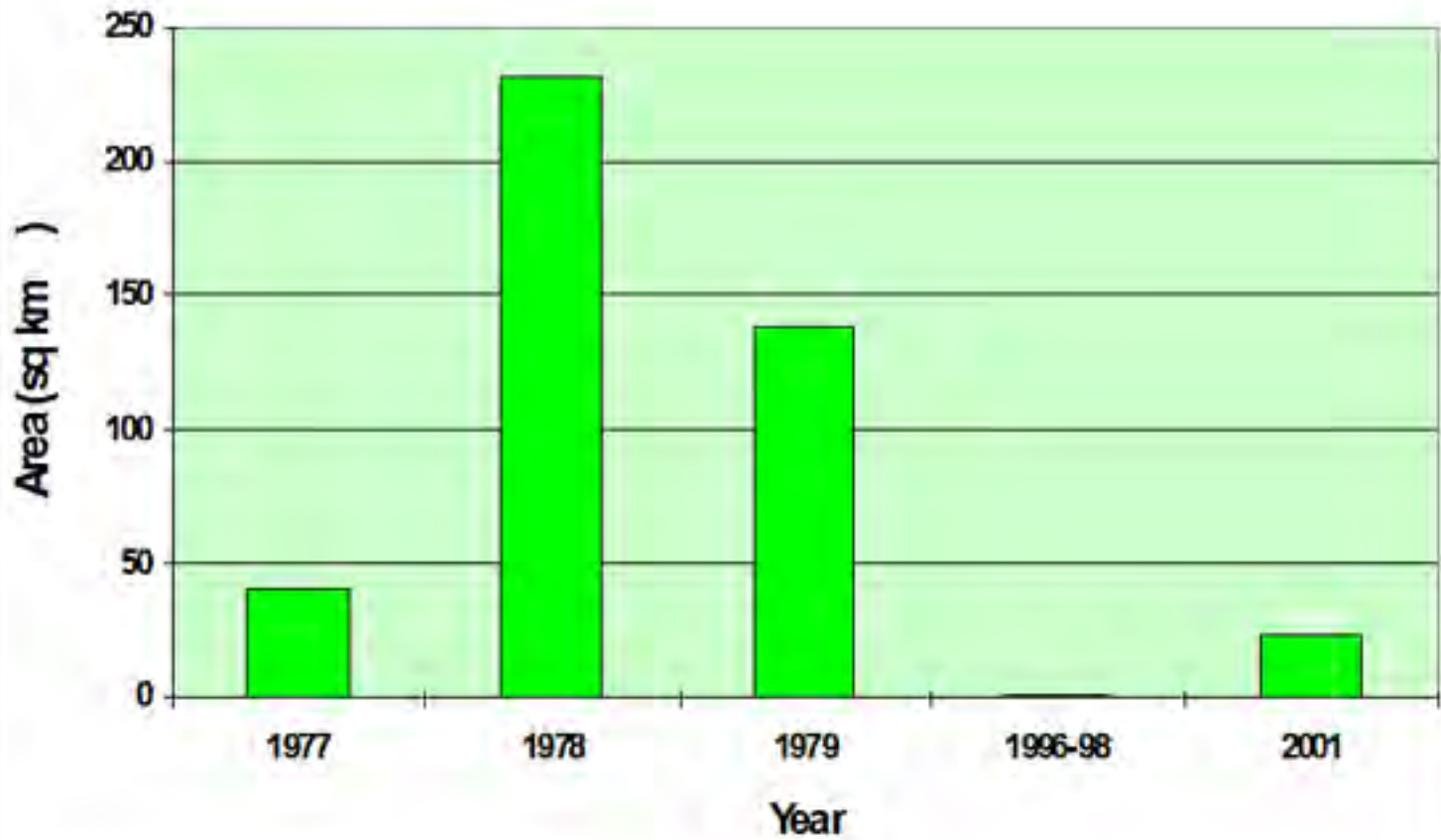


Shelter at Shing Mun Country Park





# Addition of country parks





## 4. 生日快樂 **Happy birthday** (1971-1980)

### Reasons for success

1. Social changes, population, holiday, recreation
2. International trend of conservation
3. Academic requests and proposals
4. NGO's role is low
5. Government's policy and determination
6. Sufficient studies
7. To satisfy community demand

## 4. 生日快樂 Happy birthday (1971-1980)

### Some other reasons of success

1. Efficiency in designation, no delay
2. Establish a comprehensive legal system
3. Experts to design, plan and manage
4. Employment of suitable staff
5. Enhancement of recreational facilities
6. Government's support in policy and resources





## 5. 快速成長 Rapid growth

1. From 1980 onwards there has been a growing period in consolidation of facilities and management in terms of recreation, conservation and education
2. Much had been done during this period and the foundation of the Hong Kong Conservation Strategy has been laid down
3. The number of new country parks were not much.

## 5. 快速成長 Rapid growth

- society became wealthy & stable
- more paid holidays and welfare
- increase in visitors to country parks
- new towns established
- improved commuting network
- pressure for development
- rising of hiking groups (Federation 1982)



# 5. 快速成長 Rapid growth

**Increasing development pressure in country parks e.g.**

- 400 kV Overhead power lines
- public roads
- quarries
- golf course at Sha Lo Tung



# 5. 快速成長 Rapid growth

## Major development

- build forest tracks, paths
- shelters, toilets
- management centres
- visitor centres
- educational facilities



# 5. 快速成長 Rapid growth

## Major development

- multiple activities
- different needs of people



Wheelchair course



Bird-watching facilities



# 5. 快速成長 Rapid growth

## Major development

Many new Hiking trails:

- Lantau Trail (1984)
- Hong Kong Trail (1985)
- Family walks



# Post Crash Programme Designation

There has been no new areas designated in the following 17 years from 1979 till 1995

1995 : 40 ha added to Tai Lam Country Park near Tai Tong

1996 : 120 ha. in Sai Kung Wan Tsai Peninsula designated as new country park



# Post Crash Programme Designation

1998 : 50 ha. Lung Fu Shan  
Country Park  
designated



1999 : 60 ha. at Ma Shi Chau  
and adjacent island  
designated as special  
area

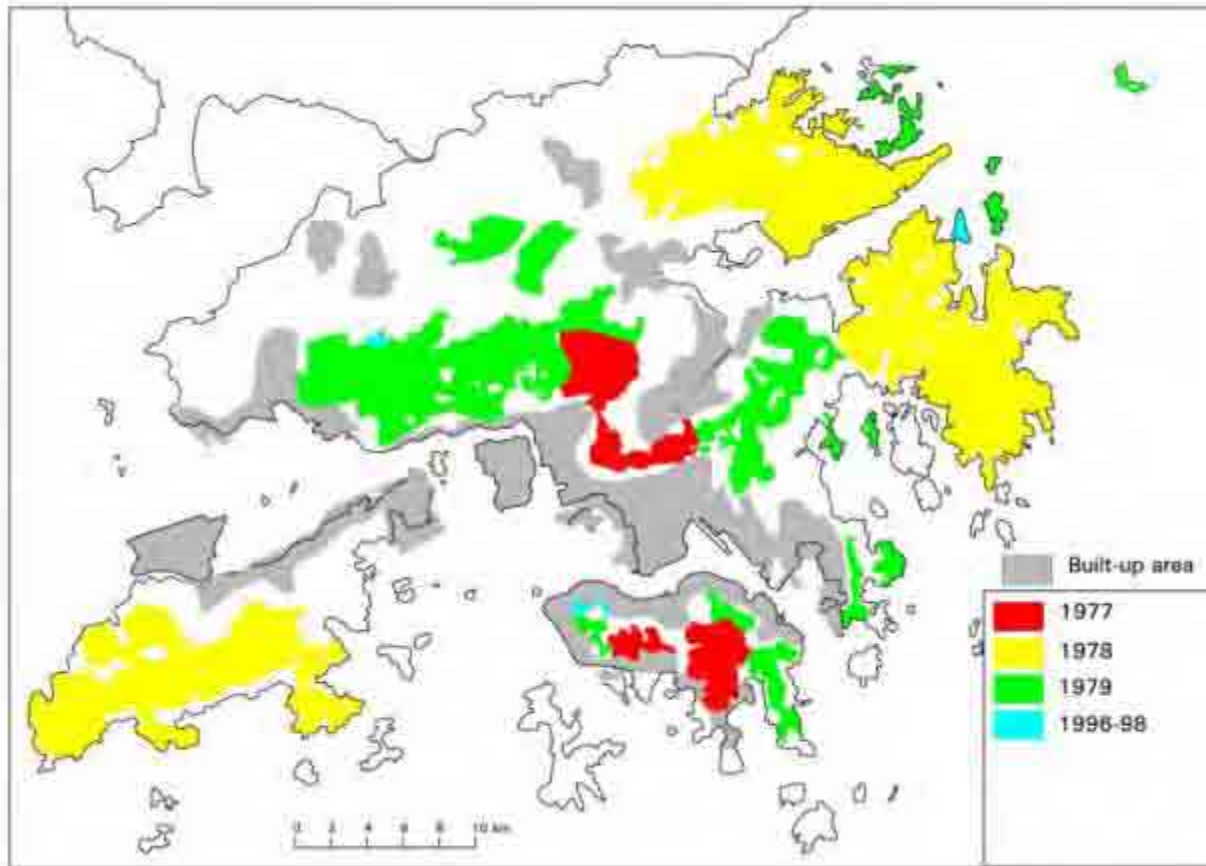


2005 : 1 ha. of Lai Chi Woo  
as special area

2005 : 61 ha. in Tin Shui Wai  
as special areas,  
Wetland Park



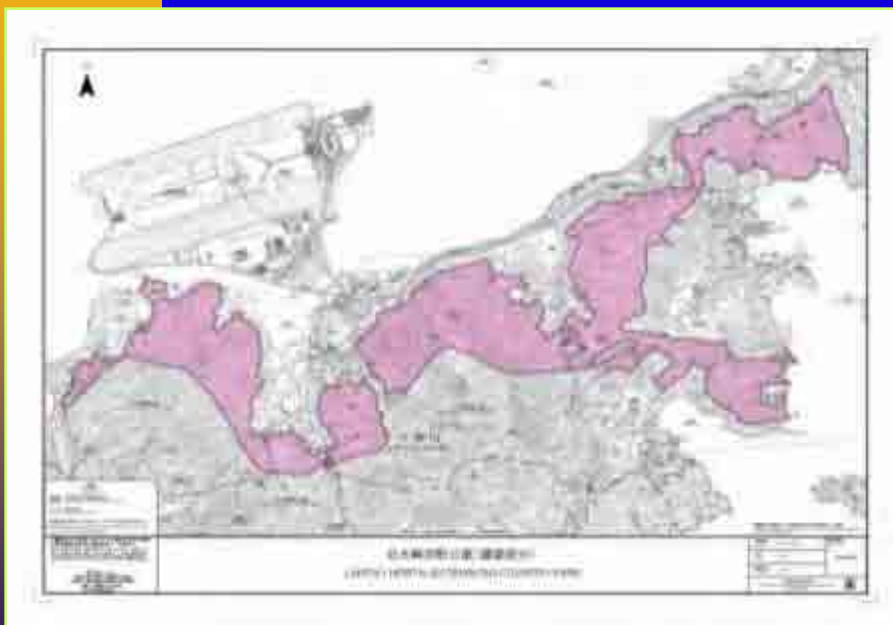
# Other designations (1996-98)



# Post Crash Programme Designation

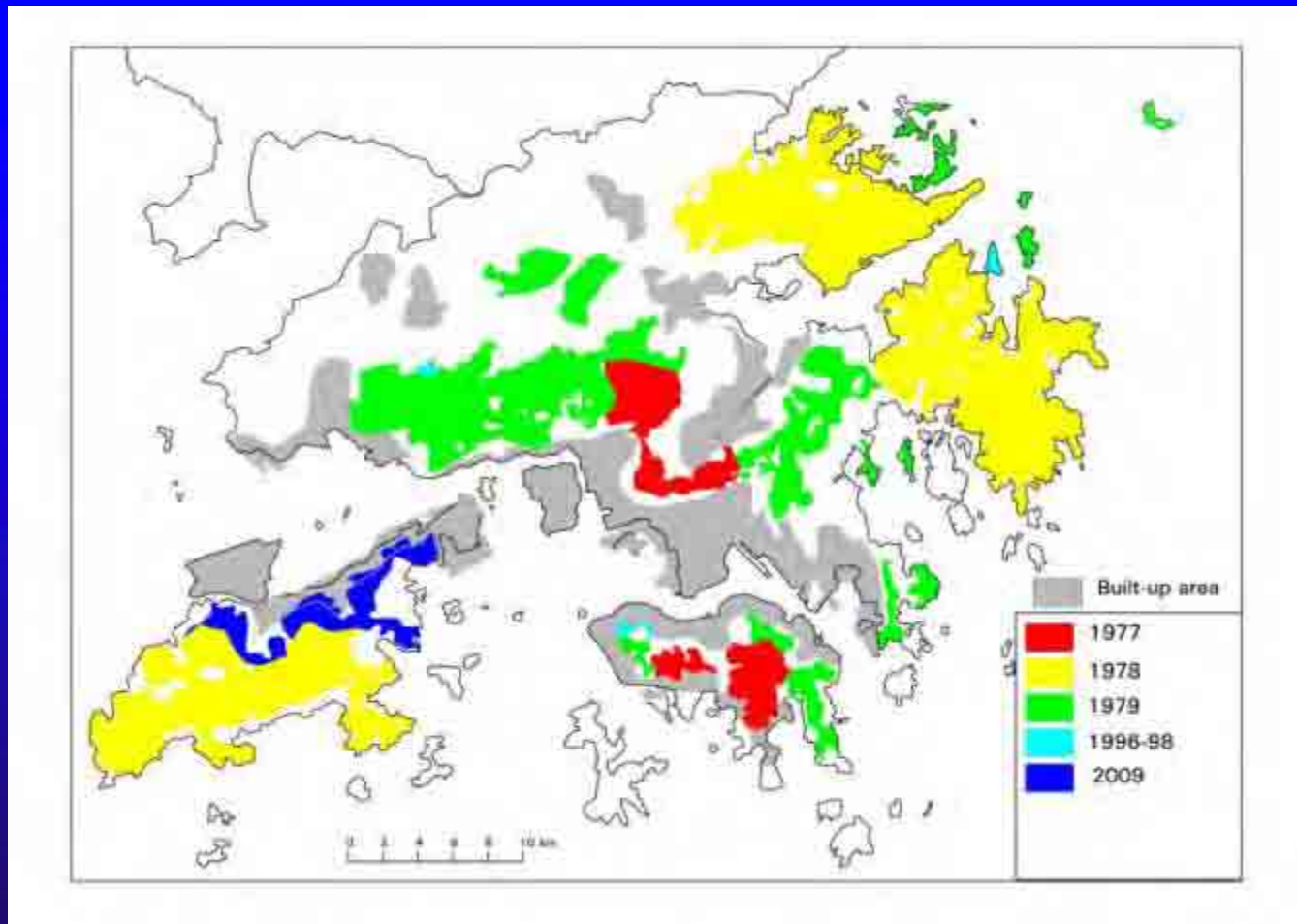
2008 : July 2360 ha. of North Lantau was designated as the 24<sup>th</sup> country park in Hong Kong

It took about 20 years in processing this designation since 1988



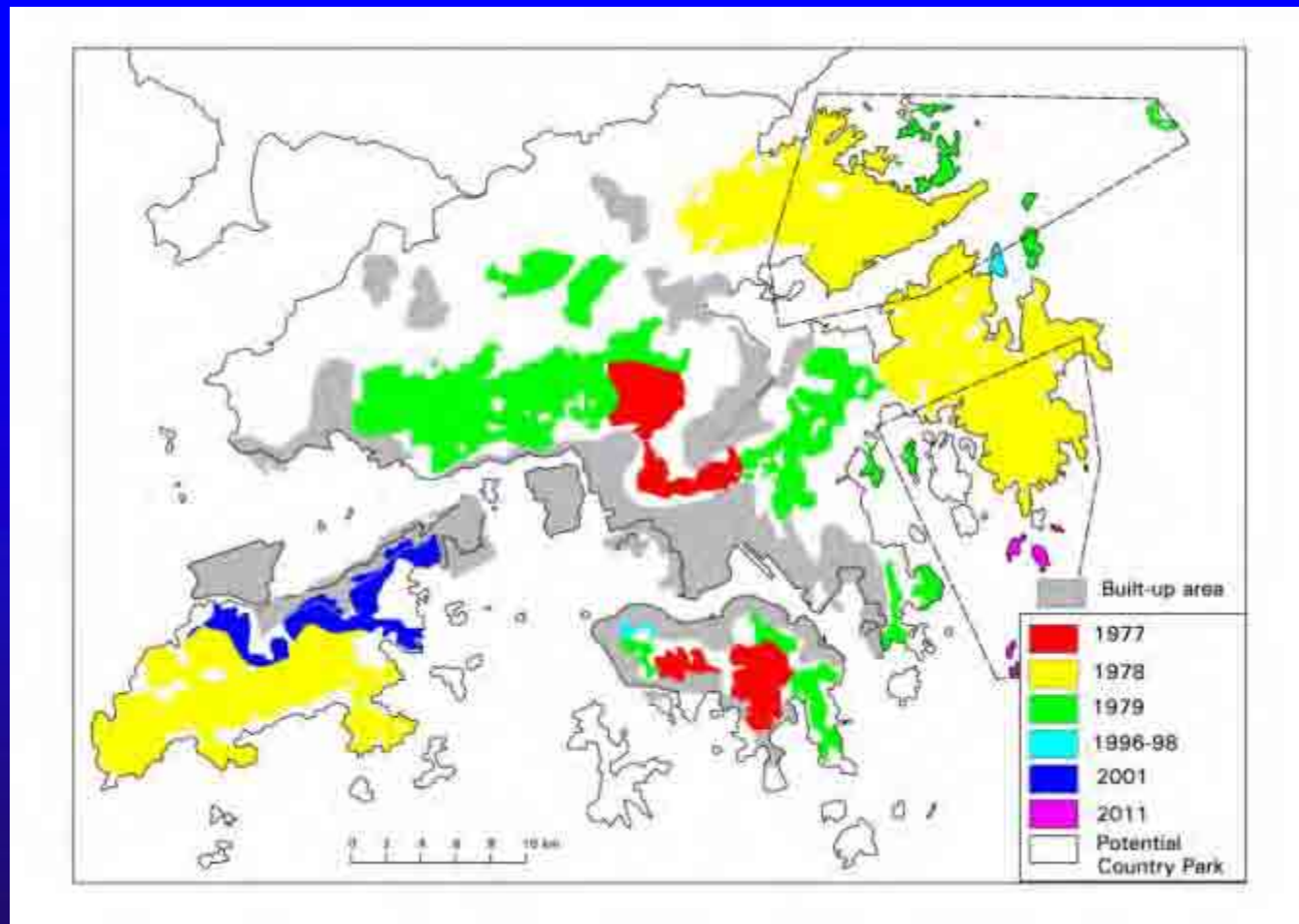
# Other designations (2008)

(up to 2009 ; 24 CP and 17 SA with a total of 44,004 ha.)



# The Geo Parks related designations (2011)

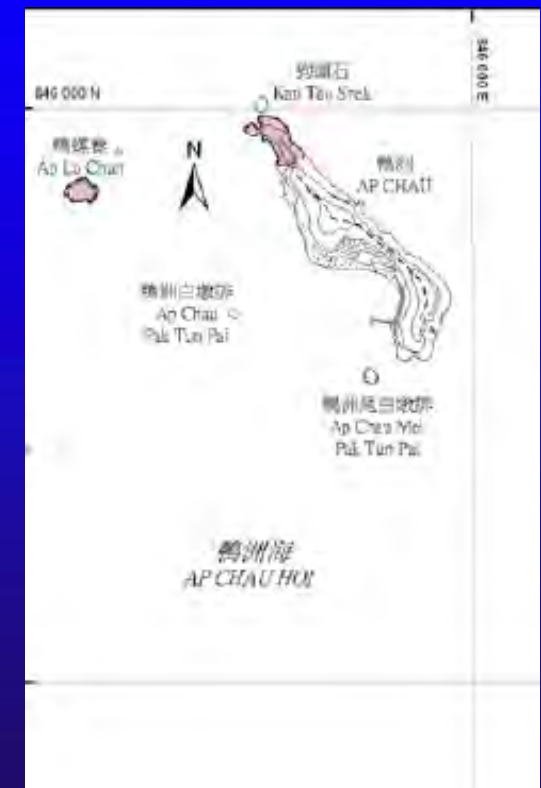
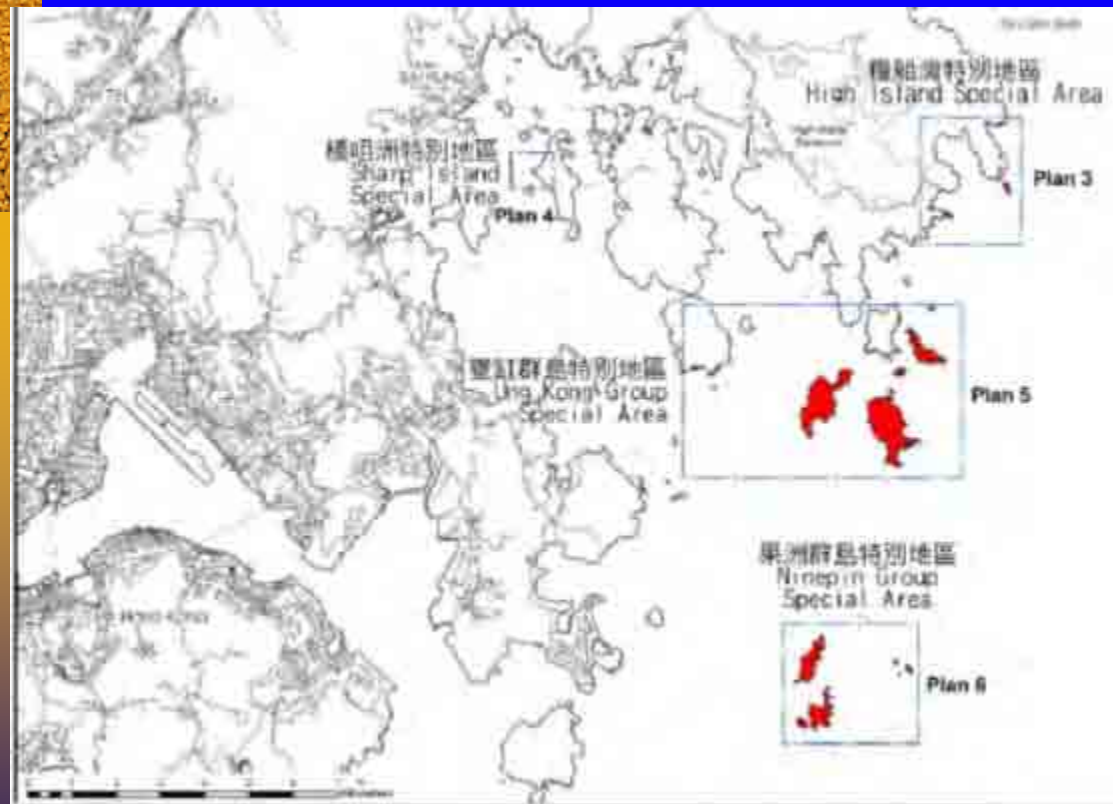
(Some outlining islands were designated as Special Areas in 2011 as part of the Geo Park conservation area.)



# The Geo Parks related designations (2011)

5 new Special Areas in Eastern part of NT  
Designated on 1 January 2011

These are associated with the Geoparks





# 6. 展示功能 Display Value

## Social & political Changes in the 1990s

- crossing over 1997
- major rises and falls in economy
- many social issues to address
- The Rio Earth Summit



# 6. 展示功能 Display Value

1992 World Summit, Rio  
Earth Summit  
in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil



## 6. 展示功能 Display Value

- Produced Agenda 21  
On social, economic and natural resources sustainability
- Approved the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Formed the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC)



## 6. 展示功能 Display Value

- Enactment of the “Environmental Impact Ordinance” in 1998.
- All major development are subject to the control of EIAO in Hong Kong



## 6. 展示功能 Display Value

- **Chap La Kok Airport completed in 1998.**
- **With 12.48 km<sup>2</sup> reclamation**



# 6. 展示功能 Display Value

## Emphasis

- Conservation from land to sea
- 1996 enacted Marine Parks Ordinance
- 1996 designated marine parks and marine reserves



# 6. 展示功能 Display Value

## Emphasis

- 1995 September Mai Po Inner Deep Bay listed as Ramsar Site under the Ramsar convention established in 1971, by 1997 becoming the 8<sup>th</sup> Ramsar site of China.



# 6. 展示功能 Display Value

## Major achievements

- Promotion of hiking - Community Walk in 2000,
- New magazines and publication on outdoor recreation and conservation - 野外動向 Hong Kong *Discovery 2000*
- More hiking groups formed

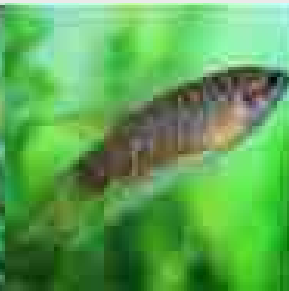
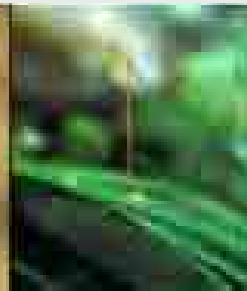
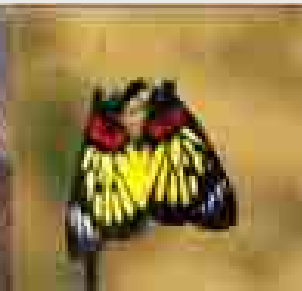
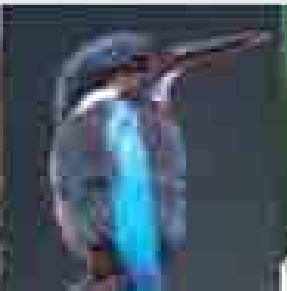
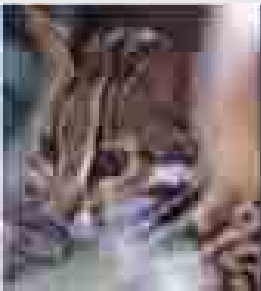




# 6. 展示功能 Display Value

## Major achievements:

- Conservation in progress



**Mammals**  
100%

**Birds**  
100%

**Reptiles**  
95.7%

**Amphibians**  
100%

**Butterflies**  
98.2%

**Dragonflies**  
96.4%

**Freshwater**  
fish  
100%



# 6. 展示功能 Display Value

## Changes of social environment

1. SARS in 2003
2. CP become a urban refuge
3. Visitors increasing
4. Economic declining
5. Less development pressure
6. Greater demand for facilities
7. Start of eco-tourism
8. Pressure on ecological sites

# Sites were full of people



5.1.2003

20.4.2003

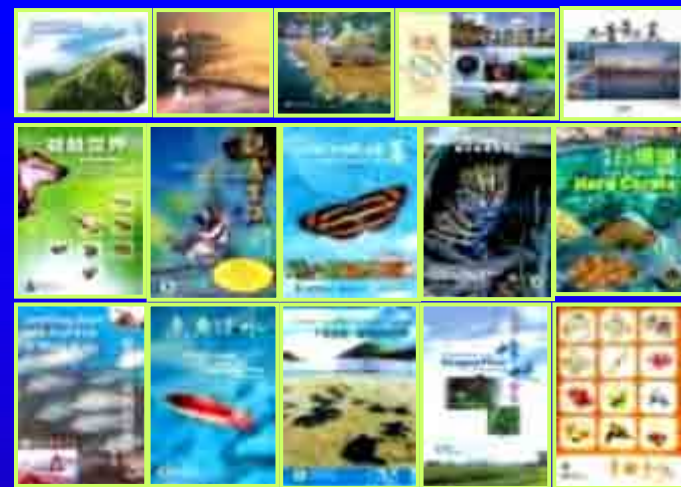
# Management pressure



# 6. 展示功能 Display Value

## Major lessons from SARS

- improved hygiene
- public education
- more books published
- setting up websites
- international connections



# 6. 展示功能 Display Value

## Conservation efforts 2004 :

- 2004 Public consultation on conservation policy review
- Ways of conserving private land proposed
- A list of 12 sites were considered





# 7. 何去何從 Where to go?

## Current situation

- Population pressure, housing pressure
- Regional competition, attract more visitors
- Government is rich, high community expectation
- Value of rural land, problem of development rights
- Country Parks position? Land for housing or land for conservation?
- Public awareness on nature value
- Environmental quality affects economic development
- Whose benefit?

# 7. 何去何從 Where to go?

- A. Current trends
- B. Challenges
- C. Directions





# 7. 何去何從 Where to go?

## A. Current Trends

### 1. Geo-conservation and tourism

- Establishment of Geo Park
- about 5000 hectares
- 8 geo-areas in 2 regions



# 1. Geo-conservation and tourism

- Promotion of eco-tourism
  - Accreditation of Geopark Guides R2G
  - Training and examination of nature tour guides
  - Enhancing the quality of nature appreciation



**Global Network of National Geoparks**

联合国教科文组织支持的

(assisted by UNESCO)

**世界地质公园网络**



**香港地質公園導賞員推薦制度**



# 7. 何去何從 Where to go?

## A. Current Trends

### 2. Eco-tourism- Hong Kong Ngong Ping 360



# 7. 何去何從 Where to go?

## A. Current Trends

### 2. Eco-tourism- Hong Kong Wetland Park

- Promotion of ecotourism
- Establish Wetland Park in 2005



# 7. 何去何從 Where to go?

## A. Current Trends

### 3. Activities diversification

- Less barbecuing , more mountain biking
- More nature photography
- More hiking and camping



# 7. 何去何從 Where to go?

## A. Current Trends

### 4. Biodiversity conservation

- Hong Kong is working on the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
- Awareness and mainstreaming is important

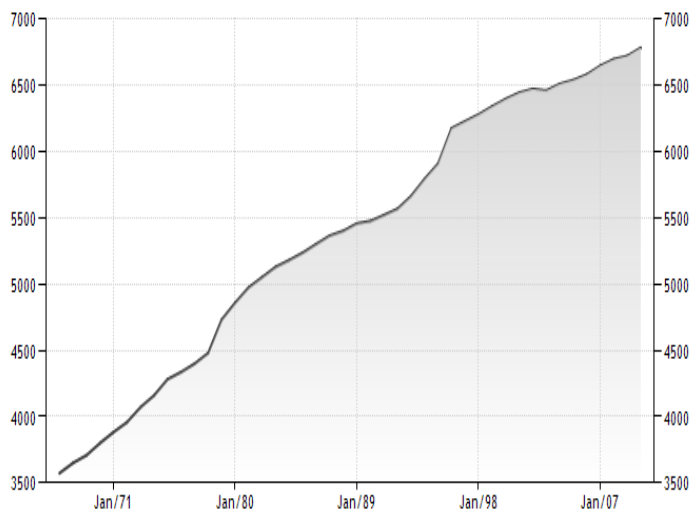


# 7. 何去何從 Where to go?

## B. Challenges

### 1. Development pressure

- Population increase
- 1961: 3 m to 7.2 m in 2013
- Density: 6,783 per km<sup>2</sup>



# 7. 何去何從 Where to go?

Population growth require housing land  
全民找地 try to use Country parks

Development secretary Paul Chan floats idea of building flats in country parks questioning whether such a controversial option was "untouchable and unmentionable".



He expressed in blogs, that over 70% of the territory is a country park land, land supply tight in the case, whether or not develop can be discussed and discussed. (8. 9. 2013)



# 1. Development pressure



LAU Ping :Long Term Housing Strategy Steering Committee, serving Shui On Land Property Development director. Proposed to change part of country park for 23,00 housing units.

長策會成員劉炳章，提出可以改變部分郊野公園用途以供發展。指政府已找出13個郊野公園周邊寸草不生的綠化帶，可望提供2.3萬個單位。(10.9.2013)



Lee Shau Kee: can develop 1% of country Park. 李兆基:可考慮郊野公園1%近市區地建屋。(10.9.2013)

# 1. Development pressure



鄉議局主席劉皇發說，現時國際上並無郊野公園佔土地面積比例的標準，將郊野公園騰出部份土地起樓值得社會討論。  
(17.9.2013)

Heung Yee Kuk chairman Lau Wong-fat said that at present there is no international country parks proportion of the total land area of standards, most of the land vacated from the country park building worthy of discussion. (17.9.2013)


# 1. Development pressure



胡應湘:可討論發展郊野公園土地, 郊野公園不是香港人的驕傲, 而是不切實際及愚蠢。

Vice President of Real Estate Developers Association Gordon Wu said that there is a densely populated city, but retained the land by 40-50 percent raise animals, and many people are forced to live in cages and partitioned flats, country parks are not so proud of Hong Kong people, and is **unrealistic and foolish**. (28.9.13)

# 1. Development pressure

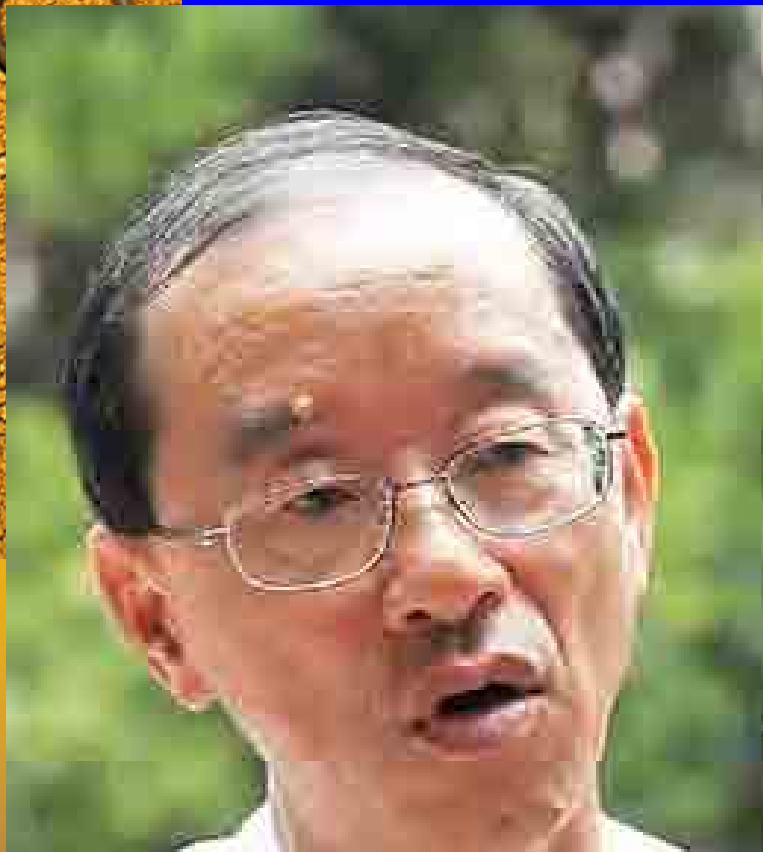


鄭家純：郊野公園佔地太多，若果荒廢無用是浪費。郊野公園若一寸都不能動，是太極端講法。  
(26.9.2013)



New World chairman Cheng Kar Shun : Country Park if not move an inch is too extreme argument. (26.9.2013)

# 1. Development pressure



好肯定，向郊野公園要地，來做其他嘢，我自己覺得真係諗都唔諗得！一開始去諗呢樣嘢呢，我就形容佢為一個思想的癌細胞，如果在此讓得一吋，遲啲佢就會郁一呎，跟住佢又要一丈，就變咗做一個「冇得頂」的入侵！

前天文台台長 林超英

Lam Chiu Ying, the idea of using country parks for development is mind cancer . Should be resisted at the start. (10.9.2013)

草雲居 天地 自然人 <http://tiandiyouqing.blogspot.hk/>

Copy right: Wong Fook Yee

# 7. 何去何從 Where to go?

## B. Challenges

### 2. Country parks Enclaves

- Total No.: 77;
- Area: 2076 ha. ;
- 23 Covered by OZP
- 24 DPA
- 3 gazette as CP



## 2. Country parks Enclaves

### Policy Address 2010

123. We have prepared draft Development Permission Area plans for Sai Wan, Hoi Ha, Pak Lap and So Lo Pun. There remains 50 sites adjacent to country parks but not yet covered by statutory plans. To meet conservation and social development needs, we will either include them into country parks, or determine their proper uses through statutory planning. We will start work as soon as possible.



Pak Lap Sai Kung



Tai Long Sai Wan



# Development Permission Area

## 发展审批地区

● 6.8.2010

● DPA/SK-TLSW/1 TAI LONG SAI WAN DPAPAP



<http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr09-10/english/panels/ea/papers/devea0728cb1-2656-1-e.pdf>



## 2. Country parks Enclaves

77 Country parks enclaves, total 2,070 hectares  
3 sites gazetted under the Country Park Ordinance.

- a. Yuen Tun in Tai Lam (20 ha.)
- b. Kam Shan (one ha.)



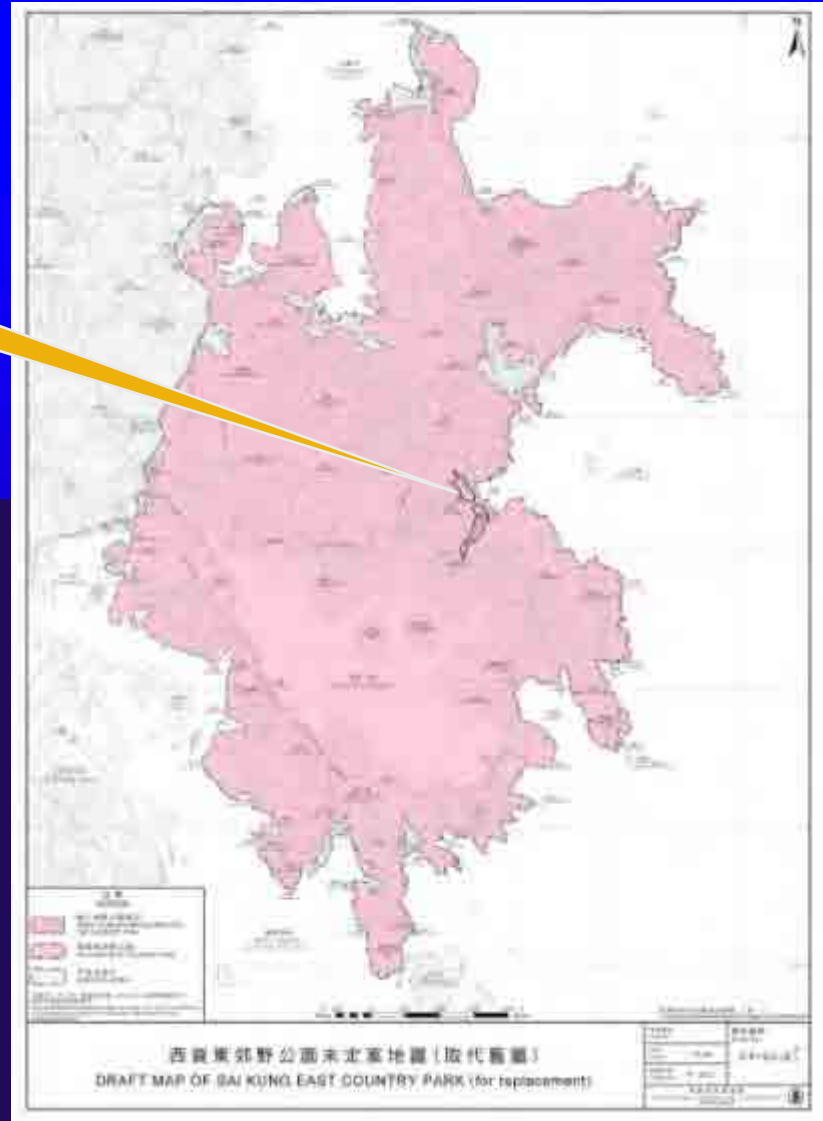
## 2. Country parks Enclaves



Tai Long Sai  
Wan (17 ha.)

鲁連城

The designation order of Sai Kung East Country Park, Kam Shan Country Park and Tai Lam Country Park gazetted on October 11, 2013 and tabled at the Legislative Council on October 16 for negative vetting procedures. It is expected that it will commence on December 30.



# 2. Country parks Enclaves

## Public reaction



**Public Forum 公眾論壇**

**How do we protect country parks from development and halt the spread of small houses in enclaves?**

**如何保護郊野公園及阻止村屋在不包括土地蔓延?**

Saturday, 19 October 2013  
10.30 AM - 1.39 PM  
Sai Kung Town Hall  
(next to McDonalds)

二零一三年十月十九日 (星期六)  
早上10時30分至下午1時30分  
西貢會堂  
(麥當勞旁邊)

## 2. Country parks Enclaves

### Villagers reaction to CP and DPA





## **2. Country parks Enclaves**

### **Possible solutions**

- 1. Public Private Partnership (PPP)**
- 2. Management Agreements (MA)**
- 3. Land Resumption**
- 4. Land Exchange**
- 5. Off-site Mitigation**
- 6. Transfer of development rights**
- 7. Change Land Use Zoning**
- 8. Land Trust**

# 2. Country parks Enclaves Possible solutions

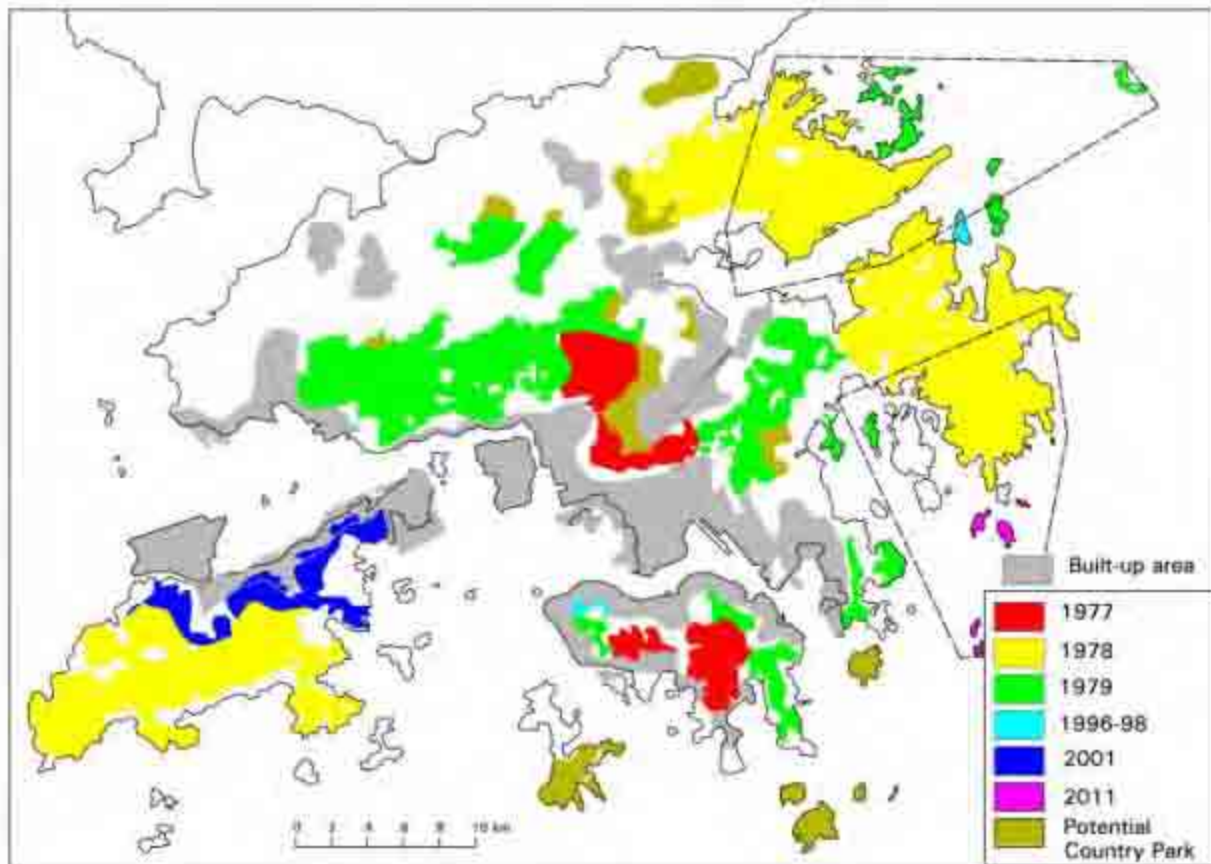


明報 2/3/2011

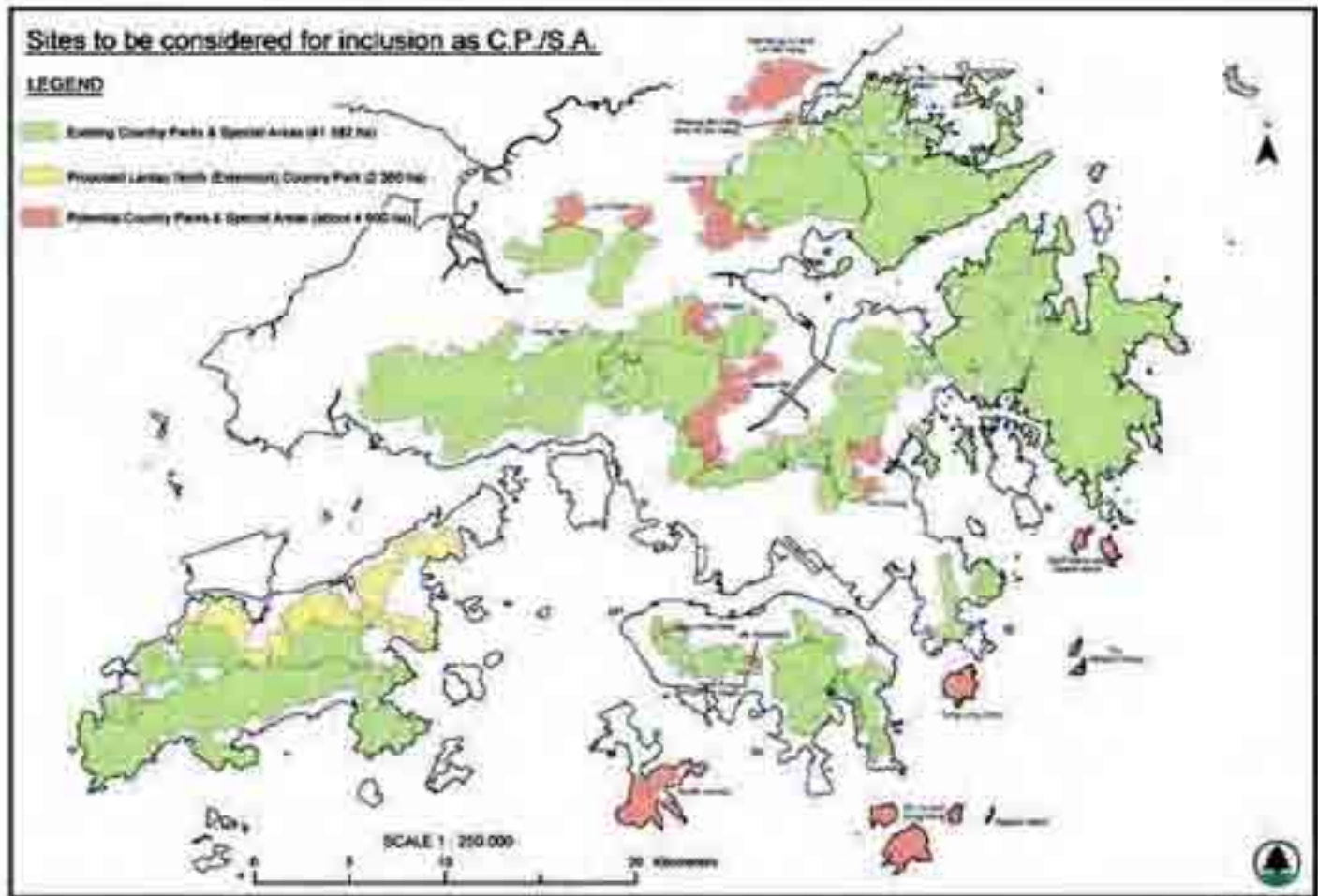
Establishment of countryside Trust to purchase private land with high conservation value. No progress so far Copy right: Wong Fook Yee 102

# 7. 何去何從 Where to go?

## C. Directions extension or reduction? How about potential country parks?



# Potential Country Parks



potential country  
parks  
and special  
areas



# 7. 何去何從 Where to go?

## C. Public support is essential



Sunday, 29 September, 2013 some 3,000 citizens and over 20 environmental groups "Defending country parks action group" organized the Walk Together. There should be no 1% less of country parks.

## 7. 何去何從 Where to go?



Public support could make a change!

# 8. 學到什麼? Lessons learned?

## Some suggestions

1. Understanding the benefits of country parks
2. Protect first – study later – use last
3. Establish community owned value system
4. Involving citizens and with input from professionals and experts
5. Training staff gain their commitment
6. Educating the next generation
7. Reduce urban intrusion concepts & materials



# 8. 學到什麼? Lessons learned?

## Reasons of success

1. Timely designation
2. Sound legal system
3. Expertise in management
4. Availability of resources
5. Community support

**Its sustainability depends on policy, awareness, and continued public support!**







多謝

**Thank You!**