



東網

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English translation

## **Research on plant diversity reveals butterflies love non-native plants**



*A university team studied the diversity of roadside plants. (Photo: Lianhe Zaobao, Singapore)*

Singapore, often praised as a “Garden City”, recently became the focus of a university research team that studied plant diversity at more than 100 roadside locations, as well as how road traffic conditions affect butterfly activity. The study found that planting more vegetation along roadsides provides butterflies with more food sources — and many local butterflies prefer to feed on nectar from non-native plants.

A research team from the Nanyang Technological University’s (NTU) Asian School of the Environment found that planting a variety of plant species along roadsides, creating more ecological corridors, and avoiding excessive pruning of flowers and greenery can help create an environment more conducive to the survival of butterflies and other wildlife. This, in turn, enhances urban biodiversity and resilience.

The researchers recommend planting more native species in places like gardens and parks, and ensuring green spaces are interconnected to form ecological corridors. This supports butterfly activity and helps maintain ecological integrity. The team hopes their findings will serve as a useful reference for urban planners and policymakers aiming to boost biodiversity in cities.



*The study found that local butterflies are fond of feeding on non-native plants.*

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## 研究植物多样性 揭蝴蝶爱非本土植物



大学团队研究路边植物的多样性。(新加坡《联合早报》图片)

新加坡素有“花园城市”的美名，有大学研究团队近期在当地逾百个地点，研究路边植物多样性，以及公路交通状况如何影响蝴蝶的活动。研究发现在路边种植更多植物，蝴蝶便能有更多食物来源，当地许多蝴蝶喜欢在非本土植物丛中觅食花蜜。

南洋理工大学亚洲环境学院研究团队，早期研究在路边种植不同种类的植物、创造更多生态廊道，以及不过度修剪花草，可创造出更有利于蝴蝶等生物生长的环境，进而提高城市生物多样性和韧性。

研究员建议，在花园和公园等地方栽种更多本土物种，尽量确保绿色空间互相连接，形成生态廊道，支持蝴蝶活动，维持生态完整性。团队希望有关研究结果可为城市规划者和政策制定者提供参考，提升城市中的生物多样性。



研究发现，当地蝴蝶喜爱在非本土植物中觅食。

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