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編者的話

在超過大半年的疫情威脅下,漫長 的隔離狀態和家居辦公方式,令人 生活變得深居簡出,身心均遭受困 擾。好些公營和私營的活動場所, 均作出防疫措施而關閉,不少健身 設施也不例外,大大削弱人們運動 訓練的模式,除了家居體能訓練, 也渴望着往戶外的地方走走,也許 是抗疫疲勞的效應吧。

今期的撰稿,有談及本港戶外健體設 施的建造, 應顧及不同年齡層用家的 意願,和對戶外場所不同活動的管 理。也有談及步行活動始終都是人們 最基本的體力活動方式,包括着簡 單、經濟、有效等特質。而健康城市 建設的規劃,往往也主導着市民是否 願意每天多走幾步, 近年各地政府已 經意識到給市民用天橋把不同地域連 接起來,除了可避免人車爭路,也確 切地讓行人能夠安全和舒適地以步行 方式走遍各區,也就是人們所希冀的 Walkable City 吧。

人們為了抗疫終日戴上口罩,一般在 市內進行運動者也不能例外,只有遠 離人煙的地方才感安全。行山登高漸 成熱門活動,今年更有攀山界發起的 "7SummitsChallenge"(在三個月內 挑戰攀登本港十大名山),是個激勵 登高的好例子。除了體能還有心態, 有興趣的教練們不妨細讀。

感謝定期閱讀

魏開義 謹啟

疫情下看戶外健體設施

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筆者交稿之時,第三波疫情來 襲,所有室內、外之康樂健身 設施全面關閉,市民的生活模 式及運動計劃均大受影響,唯 盼疫情能盡快受控,社會恢復 原來狀況。而早在執筆之前, 政府對康樂設施的使用安排了 一定的防疫措施,以控制健 身室之使用人數,在一些使用 高峰時段隨時額滿即止。這段 期間,筆者多了使用戶外的 健體設施作街頭健身(Street Workout),即利用戶外設施結 合自身重量的訓練。一方面沒 有時間及人數的使用限制;另 一方面環境較空曠,使用時也 相對安心;同時亦想趁此機會 練習些入門的街頭健身技巧, 保持身體狀態之外,又能豐富 我的體育課堂的內容。

根據康樂文化事務署的資料[1], 戶外免費健體設施包括長者健 身園地、健身園地及健身站。 長者健身園地的健體器材包括 健騎機、太極揉推器、上肢伸 展器、扭腰踏步機、腳踏平台、 上身伸展架等。而健身園地及 健身站提供的健身器材包括平 衡槓、引體上升架、掌上壓架、 平衡木、仰臥起坐架、直立攀 架等。一般市民以及長者可利 用這些器材作有氧運動,伸展 練習,以及很多自身體重和街 頭健身的動作,如掌上壓、(斜 體)引體上升、雙槓屈臂支撐 等, 對肌肉力量、耐力、平衡 度、爆發力、柔軟度等都有良 好的鍛練效果。

戶外健體設施的優點

利用戶外的健體設施作訓練的 好處很多,包括:

- 1. 設施成本低,對使用者而言 甚至是「零成本」,不用負 擔昂貴的租金問題,且建設 及維修費用相對低廉,天氣 良好的話不用預訂便能隨時 享用設施。
- 2. 位置鄰近民區,方便使用。 戶外健體設施的位置,大多 在民居附近的休憩用地中, 市民隨時隨地都能很方便地 使用。
- 3. 適合多種不同的訓練模式及 年 龄 群 組。ACSM 於 2019 年度全球體適能行業趨勢調 查報告[2]中,排行第2-5位 的分別是群組訓練(Group Training)、高強度間歇訓練 (HIIT)、長者體適能(Fitness Program for Older Adults) \ 自身體重訓練(Bodyweight Training),而戶外健體設施 都能很大程度切合到這頭幾 位的訓練需要。除了上述提 及的幾種訓練模式外,使

用者亦可自備輕便的器材如 TRX、阻力帶、速度梯等, 使用得宜的話應能迎合各種 不同的運動需要。



攝於大埔汀角村遊樂場。同一場地包含 長者、成人健體設施及兒童遊樂場。

香港的戶外健體設施的 現況

既然戶外的免費健體設施有不少優點及多功能的訓練果效,但是……你們有經常留意或使用它們嗎?筆者落區尋找合適的場地練習,確實遇到不少問題,以下是筆者對香港的戶外健體設施認為不足之處:

- 2. 針對青少年及成年人的戶外 健身設施不足。康文署所設 置的戶外健體設施,針對長 者而設的「長者健身站」佔 了大多數,每一區的「長者

- 3. 設施單調,分散而不集中, 老化問題嚴重,亦不能有 效善用空間。康文署轄下的 所有健身園地,對比同為其 管轄的體育館內的健身房, 設施都非常單一及落後,跟 歐美等地的同類設施更相形 見絀,而且設施位置的安排 有時亦令人摸不著頭腦。很 多時這個園地設置了一個雙 槓,隔離屋邨的則設置引 體上升架(且很多時高度不 足),要跑到海濱公園的盡 頭深深處才找到一個「馬騮 架」。而供長者使用的大部 份都是較單調設置幾部「太 極揉推器」,和一兩部「健 騎機」、「踏步機」等,不 少更已設置多年,欠缺更新 及維修保養。而園區內每部 功用單一的器材之間亦相隔 好一段距離,不能妥善運用 區內的空間。



在長者健身園地常見的太極揉推器及推步機,部分設施殘舊,器材間之距離甚遠。

建議及展望

- 1. 參考外國或本地專業人士, 重新規劃及建設有關設施。 政府在2017年1月的"施 政報告"中提出「體育及康 樂設施五年計劃」,涉及 200 億元,以增加和改善地 區康樂設施,當有一部分已 獲立法會批准撥款,另亦有 一部分是規劃中或正在研究 的項目。建議政府研究翻新 現時所有戶外健體設施,以 一些「綜合戶外健身架」, 即包含了單、雙槓、直立攀 爬架等,在有限空間下以更 換較破舊或用途較單一的設 施。外國更有戶外的有氧運 動器材附帶充電供能,能為 手機或照明系統等提供電 源,而地上亦可劃上如速度 梯或體適能相關的線條,進 一步提升園地功能性和吸引
- 2. 打造大型的「街頭健身公 園」。其實外國,或香港私 營的室內健身場所都很常見 一些較功能性,甚至是供比 賽用的街頭健身的設施。天 水圍天秀公園算是香港少有 的戶外健體設施較為齊全的 練習場地,每晚都會聚集不 少街頭健身愛好者使用。建 議政府可在合適選址興建大 型的「街頭健身公園」,除 可提供群組訓練的可行性, 亦可凝聚一班志同道合的人 士,互相交流健體心得,團 結社會氣氛,形成地區地標, 也是給年青人宣洩過剩精力 的好去處。
- 3. **政府及學校積極推廣戶外健** 體。康文署可在各區合適場 地推廣入門的街頭健身班、

運動示範、甚至是街頭健身比賽,讓市民對戶 外健體有更深入認識,了解到應循序漸進,打 好基礎,再慢慢練習難度較高的動作,不應只 在網上看片盲目跟隨。同時學校亦可教導學生 相關知識,懂得使用周邊的器材強身健體,培 養每天運動的良好習慣。

總結

政府積極投入資源,推動本港體育「盛事化」、「精英化」與「普及化」的發展。筆者認為「普及化」是三者中至為重要,推廣社區普及體育

能讓最多的市民受惠,市民若能於所處社區很方便的運用到合適的戶外健身設施,絕對有助推行「每天運動三十分鐘」的目標,形成全民健體的風氣,進而提升市民身體素質,增強社區凝聚力,為香港注入多點正能量。

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A Walkable City for Health and Sustainability

Walking has attracted a renewed interest in the last two decades thanks to the increasing awareness of its impact on our body as well as on our environment. In terms of public health, walking is particularly appealing as an exercise because it is fundamentally free, low risk, commonly accessible and cost-effective as a form of physical activity.1 As a mode of transport, walking has essentially zero emission and thus negligible carbon footprint. And along with cycling, walking as a non-motorized transport mode should guide long-term transport plan for both health and climate change reasons.²

In this article, I will first discuss the health benefits of walking and then explore the relationships between walking and walkability of a city and sustainability issues.

Health Benefits of Walking

Physical inactivity has been described as a "pandemic" that affects people all over the world. It has been linked to diabetes, heart disease, and a number of cancers, and it is estimated to account for more than 5 billion deaths per year worldwide. But a "wonder drug" has been discovered for curing today's most prevalent medical problems. "The drug is called walking". There is increasing evidence that even regular short walks can be a protective factor for a number of chronic health conditions. Indeed, walking has been proven to help treat or prevent depression, diabetes, high blood pressure, cardiovascular disease, obesity, anxiety and osteoporosis.

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Walking as a form of aerobic activity is a sensible choice in boosting cardiovascular fitness for many people. It has been advocated as one of the best physical activities for individuals with cancer and diabetes under the "Exercise is Medicine" scheme, led worldwide by the American College of Sports Medicine.⁵ Walking at a pace of 3-5 mile/hr., or 5-8 km/hr., expends adequate energy

to be classified as moderate intensity, and is thus an manageable way of meeting physical activity recommendations for several age groups. Although not all people lose weight when they first start on a walking program, people who walk regularly often have less sedentary time and better physical activity pattern, both of which are beneficial to overall health. Probable benefits of walking as an exercise are plenty and selected ones are highlighted below:

- Walking reduces risk of falls.
 Individuals of senior ages who participated in regular walking exercise demonstrated better ability in balance.⁸
- Walking has relatively low risks for the ankle and the feet. It is low-impact and can be done for longer periods of time. It can help protect the knee and hip joints because it helps lubricating them,⁹ and it increases blood flow to tense areas of the lower extremities.¹⁰
- Walking leads to higher bone density and enhanced muscular endurance.¹¹
- Regular walking modifies an individual's nervous system so that there is a reduction in anger and hostility.¹⁰ It also improves memory and prevents the deterioration of brain tissue.¹²
- Walking enhances immunity. Research shows that interval walk training can help improve immune function in older adults with arthritis conditions.¹³
- Walking or cycling to school is associated with enhanced cognitive performance in adolescents.¹⁴

Summarizing the above advantages, a person is in effect getting stronger and happier as a result of walking more. While most people are aware of the potential benefits of walking, many people are not motivated enough to fit more walking into their lives.4 This is where the "theory of walkability" comes in.

The General Theory of Walkability

In city design terms, walkability has been defined as "the extent to which the built environment supports and encourages walking by providing for pedestrian comfort and safety, connecting people with varied destinations with a reasonable amount of time and effort, and offering visual interest in journeys throughout the network". ¹⁵ But depending on what aspects of our society is being studied, walkability can be understood in different terms. In many research studies, walkability has also been referenced as a predictor of public health, real estate values and pursued as a key prerequisite for environmental sustainability and neighborhood vitality. ¹⁶

Jeff Speck, author of the book "Walkable city: How downtown can save America, one step at a time", 17 argued that in order to get people to walk there are four issues that we need to address and he called these issues collectively as "the general theory of walkability" 18: 1) People must have a reason to walk, and the walk needs to be 2) safe, 3) comfortable, and 4) interesting. For instances then, when we design our city, we need to think about how to build walkability around our transit stations. We need to be mindful of the street block size, a 600-foot block city is not really walking friendly. In trying to redirect traffic, adding one more lane to an already congested road is not going to solve the problem, as it will only bring in more traffic. Finally, people are social beings and nothing interests us more than other people. So when we are walking on the streets, we like to see signs of people - people interacting in all sorts of social activities. Addressing all these four points at the same time, as recommended

by Speck, 18 is not an easy task. But the last point on "signs of people" corresponds to one of the main characteristics of Hong Kong as a modern city and the prospects of making Hong Kong more walkable are realistically there.



A Walkable Hong Kong: Not a dream too grand

Hong Kong is one of the world's most densely populated cities with close to 7.5 million people. The city is well connected with tunnels, skywalks, and bridges that help the pedestrians to commute. 19 Making walking safer and more enjoyable in a city like Hong Kong is nonetheless a challenge for city planners. New suggestions for improving pedestrians' experience often face rejection. Two decades ago, there was a proposal to turn Des Voeux Road in Central into a pedestrian zone, the idea was banned.²⁰ Efforts towards making the city more walkable however have not stopped. Since December 2017, the Transport Department has been working on a "Walk in Hong Kong" project, targeting the Sham Shui Po and Central districts as pilot study areas. Despite some initial not-so-positive responses from the Sham Shui Po District Council, the project still pressed forward and a third round of public engagement exercise will be organized in the near future.²¹ Strategies of the walkability project include stipulating low speed zones, removal of redundant railings, and setting parttime pedestrian zones. More details can be found on this project in this link: https://walk.hk/en

It is encouraging to see that the local government is taking an initiative to develop Hong Kong into a more pedestrian-friendly city. Walkable cities are more livable to people of different ages. Today, young educated millennials are gradually moving to more walkable cities and making them their home. The younger generations are becoming more concerned about the environment and they are choosing to drive less. In addition, many of them are also more health-conscious and realize the downside of not walking actively. In Western countries, the young working adults are now embracing the concept of "new urbanism", with goals to reduce dependence on the automobile, and "to create livable and walkable, neighborhoods with a densely packed array of housing, jobs, and commercial sties".22

Walking Towards More Sustainable Cities

Walking is low technology and it can combine flexibly with other modes of transportation. It can be introduced in big cities and smaller ones. Walking can help to address issues of environmental, economic and social sustainability all at the same time. Indeed, walking is a key ingredient in producing an "urban buzz" that generates much economic value for some of the more successful cities we see today.²³ That is why in the past fifteen years, major cities around the world have been exploring and experimenting various ways to make their cities more walkable. Stockholm for instance has made its name synonymous with walkability. A dozen years ago, many people have opposed to prohibiting cars in certain streets, but now they widely supported it there. In 2006, Stockholm implemented "congestion pricing" which charges drivers a toll for entering the central part of the city. At that time 70% of citizens did not like the idea; now, the same percentage support the policy²⁴. This goes to show that making cities more walkable is doable, despite challenging.

One recent investigation of 12,740 urban Chinese roads reported that only 15 scored top marks for "pedestrian-friendliness". The report went on to suggest that city planners should invest more in improving smaller streets in various China cities, and reclaim the streets from cars. Actually, in six major



Chinese cities and one province, car ownership restrictions have been implemented in a hope to curb severe road congestion and air pollution. Meanwhile, other Asian cities such as Seoul and Singapore are making progresses in promoting walking among their citizens. In Singapore, a study using a customized pedestrian tracking application was developed to track people's walking patterns. Through the application, pedestrians' behavior and preferences (both actual and perceived walking experiences), and variations under different environmental conditions can then be examined. In Seoul, under the "Walkable City, Seoul" project, five main roads have been redesigned to connect most of the city's major tourist attractions, and the number of areas with walking streets for children has increased from 81 in 2016 to 141 in 2018.

Guidance for Walking

The decision to engage in more walking of course lies in more than just better designed street environment, especially for age groups with special needs. Factors associated with sustained walking, and therefore sustained benefits, are sometimes not properly addressed. The elderly, for instance, may need a more long-term, structured type of walking program and friendly companions for added motivation. In the United Kingdom, outdoor walking groups have been successfully implemented in recent decades. One notable example is "Walking for Health" which was first started by an Oxford General Practitioner in 2000. It is UK's biggest network of health group walks with 70,000 regular walkers, 10,000 volunteer walk leaders and about 3,000 short walks are offered every week. Such outcomes are nothing short of impressive.



Encouragingly, similar group walk programs can also be found here in Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Christian Services recently started an elderly-friendly walking project with funding support from the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charitable Funds.29 The 15-month project,「賽馬會 齡活城市計劃:躍動香港健步 行」, aims to promote walking among the elderly population in specially identified and guided routes in 12 Hong Kong districts. Under the project, "Walk Leaders", who are aged 50 or above would first learn proper walking techniques and leadership skills through training provided by the Physical Fitness Association of Hong Kong, China (PFA). Walking routes in different districts feature different themes and attractions. For examples, the route in Yuen Long features various well-known eateries while the one in Tuen Mun showcases pleasant scenery and unique built establishments including Tuen Mun Hung Lau or "Red House" and Tuen Mun Public Riding School. Walking is truly a proactive health-promoting activity. In order to make walking a more sustainable activity, more initiatives with careful and meticulous planning similar to the one just described would be desirable for Hong Kong citizens.

Let's Walk A Little More

Walking is arguably human's most natural way of travelling.

Every trip we take start with a walk and ends with a walk. A simple dose of walking can lift a person's spirit in ten to fifteen minutes (provided we have walkable surroundings). It is obvious by now that cars which have once given us freedom are causing more harm than we could handle. By promoting walking in a city, we have a chance in making our neighborhood friendlier and more sustainable. By promoting walking as an exercise, we have a chance in rejuvenating our body and achieving better health. So, how many steps have you and your family walked today?

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行山如抗疫: 心態、狀態,缺一不可!

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踏入 2020 年新型冠狀病毒肆虐 全球,香港亦不能倖免。年初 至今,全港市民都處於全民抗 疫狀態。市民除了以「勤洗手, 戴口罩」來確保因運動為生活了以「衛模及運動離生活習慣及運動離上 要到政府的服制社交距離是 到政府的影響。執期 是是 8 月中疫情第三波外 是是 8 月中容內 所有各私人株閒場所影響 即為各私人株閒場所 別處 別。遠離人群的戶外活動 別。 是(行山)便順理成章地成為疫 情下最受歡迎的運動之一。本 文主要嘗試為不同的行山人士 建議行山訓練計劃,強化體能 狀態,以避免受傷;並以個人 懷着挑戰的心態,參與行山抗 疫活動 7SummitsChallenge 的 經驗來引證行山對身心健康的 益處;最後提供一般行山的注 意事項。

行山的訓練計劃

行山雖然是老少咸宜的活動,但最普通的行山路線亦需要

基本體能來完成。至於距離長,坡幅大的中、高級路線,更需要肌力(Strength)、耐力(Endurance)、平衡力(Balance)的鍛練來防止受傷。所以設計行山訓練計劃應以提升各位的肌力和耐力,改善平衡力及心肺功能為目標。對不同水平向大程建議和訓練計劃,可參考表一及表二。

表 1 不同水平山友的行程建議

	初階的山友	中階及高階的山友
旅程目標時數	2 至 4 小時	5 至 10 小時
旅程目標距離	6 至 10 公里	12 至 20 公里
路段特點及建議山徑*	起伏不大的路線: ・寶雲道健身徑(來回6公里) ・大灘郊遊徑(約8公里) ・紫羅蘭山徑(7公里)	距離長,山路崎嶇兼上落坡幅度大的路線:中級路線 ・東澳古道(15公里) 高級路線 ・船灣淡水湖郊遊徑(17公里) ・深入屯門腹地的經典行山路徑「杯靈雙渡」。(約10公里)
溫馨提示	如穿新鞋或長期沒穿過的行山鞋,最好在快步行訓練時穿著,以作適應及減少起水泡的機會。 建議在家中亦可在網球或平衡 disc 上站立,以強化足踝及膝頭週邊細小的穩定肌肉。	正所謂「上山容易落山難」,下山時對雙腳, 腳趾和膝頭的考驗至深。為減低足踝受傷機 會,建議使用登山杖來減輕膝蓋壓力,除可 幫你爬升上坡,對下坡(肌肉離心收縮)更 有緩解衝力的作用。

^{*} 如想選擇不同難度的山徑,可參考此網址: https://www.hiking.gov.hk/trail

表 2 不同水平山友的體能訓練計劃

功能	初階的山友	中階及高階的山友
心肺功能	每週一至兩次快步行 30 分鐘或 30 分鐘跑步機練習	每週一至兩次短程 45 分鐘至 1 小時有明顯起伏的山徑作快步行或 30 分鐘跑步機上坡練習
肌肉及平衡力	在家中或戶外以自身重量運動(Body weight exercise),如: 下肢肌肉訓練 ・深蹲(Squat) ・踏台階(Step up) ・弓箭步(Lunge) 上肢肌肉訓練 ・平板(Plank) ・掌上壓 (Press up) 核心肌肉訓練 ・捲腹(Crunch) ・仰臥起立 (Sit up) *每個動作做10至15次,動作之間 休息45秒至1分鐘,做2至3組。	在初階的山友的肌肉訓練計劃上增加訓練量,重複次數增至 15 至 20 次,再配合一些高強度自身重量運動,如: 肌肉訓練: ・星跳 (Star jump) ・波比跳 (Burpee) ・側平板加抬腿 (Side plank with leg raise) 平衡力訓練*: ・單腿站立前傾,髋部側扭動 (Hip roll),每隻腳做 10 至 15 次。 ・髋部時鐘擺練習 (Hip clock exercise): 單腿站立,另一腳分別指向時鐘 3,6,9,12 點方向(各點停一至兩秒),每隻腳做六至八次。 高能力者可以間歇式訓練 (HIIT) 模式來加強訓練效果

*以上平衡力訓練及部分自身體重練習的動作可參考此網址:https://www.rei.com/learn/expert-advice/hiking-training.html

以上訓練計劃只作參考,各山友可以按自己現時體能水平而選擇 適當訓練項目。初階者可先行普通遠足路線,然後隨時間漸漸加 長距離及難度,為日後長距離高難度路程打好根基。

筆者在完成眾多經典行山路線中,最深刻印象的是環湖(船灣淡水湖),出咀(黃竹角咀)探鬼手!全程31.5公里,有謂:「晨行堤,暮行峯」,雖然用了十個半小時才完成,但最終能夠一睹鬼手的心願,確是值得的。

享受挑戰七大名山: 7SummitsChallenge

今年4月,當疫情進入第二波時,偶然看到好友,曾登珠峰的著名香港登山達人曾志成先生發起的挑戰攀登香港七大名山7SummitsChallenge的抗疫活動,希望大家都能夠保持運動,以正能量抗疫,在三個月內挑戰總攀升高度4333米的七大名山。參加者可以室內行樓

梯或戶外攀登任何高山來累積總高度,我猶豫了半個月,最後決定接受挑戰。雖然從前已經到訪過那七大名山:包括香港「三尖」一青山(583米)、蚺蛇尖(488米)、釣魚翁(344米),大帽山(957米),太平山(552米),鳳凰山(934米)和獅子山(495米)。但這次平別挑戰自我,決定盡量由水平線開始攀登每一座山,最後才知





經典路線一環湖出咀探鬼手

道我是唯一一個以此方法完成 這個活動的人呢!

行山對身心健康的益處

研究證明行山可以增强體適能 (Boosting fitness), 促進精神健康 (Mental wellbeing)及强化社交關係 (Strengthens social relationship)。現在我嘗試分享參與是次挑戰活動對身心健康所獲得的益處。

1. 增強體適能

行山對我們身體帶來的健康好處是不言而喻的。美國遠足會 (American Hiking Society) 在 2013 年的報告綜合了遠足對身體有 以下益處:

• 增強心肺功能

行山可以促進血液循環,增加心肺耐力。研究證明每週三小時的行山可以將血壓降低 4 至 10 點子 (mmHg)。經常行山可減少壞膽固醇,增加好膽固醇,改善動脈健康及降低血壓,有利減低心臟病風險。

• 保持肌肉結實

報告指出 40 至 50 分鐘行山可有助收緊肌肉 (Muscle Toning),增強下肢肌力及減少肌肉流失。

• 控制理想體重

行山是長時間有節奏的帶氧運動,活動期間所消耗的卡路里可以行山距離,速度及路面情況而有所不同,一般距離愈長所消耗的熱量會愈多,對減輕體重很有效果。

• 增加骨骼密度

行山時骨骼及關節是屬於負重活動,能有效刺激身體,可以減低骨骼鈣質流失及防止骨骼疏鬆症。骨密度增加更可減低骨折及骨裂的風險。

• 增強免疫力

戶外行山可經常和大自然接觸,植物和樹木所散發的負離子有助殺菌。適量的運動刺激有助改善免疫系統,加強免疫力。

是次攀登香港七大名山活動,我用了約一個月時間完成。總攀升高度有 4400 米,一共用了 28 小時完成 60 公里登山活動。根據以下卡路里消耗方程式:

卡路里消耗 (Kcal) = 代謝等值 (MET) x 運動時間 (min) x 體重 (kg) / 60。

我是一個體重 70 公斤的成年人,進行 60 分鐘高強度登山活動約 為 (6 - 7METs),每一小時可以消耗 420 至 490 卡路里 (6 - 7 METs x 60min x 70kg ÷ 60),完成 28 小時約可消耗 11,760 至 13,720 卡路里。以一磅脂肪等於 3,500 卡路里計算,即可以減 3 - 4 磅。而我在完成所有挑戰旅程後量度體重,只減少了兩磅重量。 究其原因,除了因運動後食量多了,亦有可能因為頻密的上下坡練習令我下肢肌力結實了不少,淨體重增加。這印證了行山可以控制理想體重,增強肌力,改善身體組合 (Body composition) 的益處。

年長的我近年開始有輕微高血壓,所以每日都有量度血壓的習慣。 在進行登山活動那一個月內,我的血壓都保持著一個不俗的水平 (約 118/78 mmHg),在每次完成登山那天的數值尤甚!而我的 靜態心跳亦能保持每分鐘 60 以下。證明行山對我的心肺功能及舒 緩血壓是很有效用的。 (後話:在第三階段抗疫期間,因缺乏運動及行山,所以血壓回升了十數個點子(約135/87mmHg),證明做運動應該要持之以恆,才能見效。行山是一項有益身心的樂事,如果你停止行山,你將在三至六個月後失去它所帶給你的好處)。

2. 促進精神健康

精神健康狀態是指我們的心理狀態,包括感覺和應付日常生活壓力的能力。疫情期間,人們減少和朋友聚會,憂慮失業,難免有情緒低落、焦慮不安和不知所措的感覺。

毫無疑問,生理健康對心理有 正面影響。從生理角度來說, 行山活動能使我們身體釋放安 多酚(一種與開心情緒有關的 荷爾蒙),是對抗抑鬱和焦慮 的良藥!另外,每週一次戶外 行山讓山友吸收更多陽光,幫 助身體製造維他命D,有助腦 部釋放血清素,並幫助改善睡 眠質素。以我登鳳凰山為例, 那天選擇了用一條從沒有行過 的艱難路線,由大嶼山水口村, 經東狗牙嶺上鳳凰山頂,完成 挑戰後很有滿足感,加上有些 疲累,那晚很輕易入睡,起床 後更見充滿力量(Refresh)。

又以盛夏登上太平山為例,由 繁盛的中環沿纜車路軌而上, 穿越清幽恬靜的山徑,雖然全 程上斜,但沿途林蔭處處,更 可飽覽維港景色。週末不妨抽 空外出放鬆一下,也是維持精 神健康和幫助減壓的好方法 啊!

建立目標,勇於挑戰,亦是促進精神健康的方法。 好像今次我上蚺蛇尖,捨棄傳統從大浪坳經蚺蛇 尖東脊上山,改為由蚺蛇灣經北脊垂直攀登巍峨 尖峰。期間天氣惡劣,大霧,而且路途艱辛,在 70 多度斜坡上手腳並用。在這逆境下,沿途幸有 隊友互相扶持及鼓勵,最後都以強大的意志力, 全力以赴,完成北脊上蚺蛇壯舉!達到目標後, 我們都為自己感到自豪和充滿正能量,而自信及 抗壓能力亦增强不少!

3. 強化計交關係

一個月內七次登山活動,參與者有家庭成員、工 作夥伴、已畢業的學生及朋友。令我感到行山是 絕對可以加強家庭及朋友之間的社交關係。

記得登上青山山頂,看到已經「登陸」的大哥大嫂在集齊「香港三尖」後的喜悦感,他們那充滿自信的面孔和感激的眼神,那情景到現在還歷歷 在目!

另一分享是和香港城市大學首個大專足球冠軍隊隊長郭嘉諾(前香港青年足球代表隊教練)上獅子山,細説當年點滴,探討何謂獅子山精神及怎樣將此精神融合球隊文化及訓練,旅程中大家互勉互勵,分享教練心得。行山原來都可以很有深度的!大家亦十分珍惜亦師亦友的情緣呢!

2017 年北美洲露營報告 (2017 North American Camping Report) 指出 58% 的受訪人士是十分熱愛遠足及露營活動的。當中 81% 受訪者認為遠足及露營重要性在於「能夠保持適當社交及個人平衡」。的確,恆常小組的遠足活動為山友提供一個平台,讓大家分享社交生活,增加彼此友誼!

一般行山注意事項

- 按隊友能力,選擇安全及合適的行山路徑。切勿單獨進行行山活動,建議三或四人結伴同行,互相照應。
- 出發前及途中應時刻留意天文台發出的最新天氣報告,如預知天氣變壞,應更改或取消行程。避免在酷熱、濕度高、無風或空氣質素健康指數甚高的日子遠足。
- 選擇合適行山衣著及裝備,如輕便運動服、背

- 囊、風樓、帽子、 行山杖及有凹凸 紋的行山鞋。



與嘉諾保持亦師亦友的情緣

物,如葡萄糖、提子乾、能量棒等。方便食用 亦可快速補充能量。

- 行山前可經由漁農自然護理署的「郊野樂行」 應用程式登記「GPS 遠足留蹤」服務。啟動服 務後,如遇意外要向警方求救時,救援人員可 以透過系統的定位資料協助搜救。
- · 請大家遵守「走過不留痕」(Leave no trace) 的郊野守則,行山時把隨身物品(包括垃圾) 全部帶走,保持郊野環境清潔!

行山應否帶口罩

進行劇烈運動(包括行山),在安全環境下,一般不建議帶口罩,一方面妨礙呼吸,而弄濕了的口罩也會失去效用。建議在人多擠逼的情況(集結點)應適時戴上口罩,並在行人稀少的山路上,可考慮適時除下口罩。

如需戴口罩行山時,應該選擇路面較闊,較平坦的行山徑。最理想是水塘旁的路段,如城門和大潭水塘等。 另外,最好是選擇清晨或黃昏的時間去行山,除了天氣較涼快外,亦想避開「人山人海」的情況。

最後行山時脱下的口罩, 記緊要用膠袋裝好並帶走, 不要棄置在山野, 這樣既不衛生, 亦容易散 播病毒。

總結

其實行山除了對個人健康有數之不盡的好處外, 對我們社會的集體抗疫亦有不少的幫助。行山 前,我們做的體能鍛練,作出的旅程計劃能訓練 我們未雨綢繆的意識。在抗疫時期有此特質則能更有效地提高防疫意識。如提前準備足夠的抗疫裝備,出門前確認帶備足夠消毒用具等舉動,都是減少受感染人數所不可或缺的行為。在旅途中,尤其在挑戰經典路線或任何長距離路線時不屈不撓的之援山友在身心俱疲的狀態下以不屈不撓的意志去完成目標。擁有堅毅不屈的精神也是抗疫的好幫手。抗疫時間漫長,由開始至今已有大半年時間,人們難免出現抗疫疲勞的狀況。在此時繼續堅持採取一切防疫措施便是每人基本又重要的責任,也能有效減低自己確診的機會。所以説行山不止能提升個人的身心健康,更能在訓練人們意志力的前提下,維護社會健康,減少患病機會,

讓香港能更快捷地走出疫情陰霾,重現昔日繁榮,可謂一舉兩得。

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適合大眾的户外健體運動—步行

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們有多種運動方法,包括步行、行山、踏單車、徒手訓練,甚至一些水上活動,例如游泳、爬獨木舟、滑浪風帆等等....... 當然,好多人會說需要特定地點、不同工具、又要約三五知己參與、沒有時間等林林總總理由,最後好大機會卻步。其實,我們可以用不同形式將一項老少咸宜的步行運動融入日常生活,既簡單又方便,亦可以強健體魄。第一,在上班、上學或回家的時候選擇行樓梯,行樓梯運動強度比步行高出三倍。第二,如果使用交通工具的話,早一個站下車,多一點時間步行。第三,如出去買外賣或購物,減少使用外送服務(疫情嚴重除外),選擇自行步行購買。第四,選擇與友伴、情侶或深愛的寵物一同散步,既可以是增進彼此感情,也對大家身心健康得益,成本低(人數須遵守限聚令措施)。

家務與運動

或許有人會問在家中做家務算不算運動呢?做家務都是體力活動 一種,能消耗能量,好多時並非到達運動狀態,因為強度未必足 夠,除非長時間做。根據世界衛生組織定義,身體活動(Physical

Activity)是由骨骼肌肉產生的需要消耗能量的任何身體動作,其中包括工作期間的活動、遊戲、家務、出行和休閑娛樂活動^[4]。那麼運動呢?何謂運動?運動量做幾多、強度幾多為之足夠呢?

幾多運動量才夠健康?

運動強度越高, 耗氧量會越高 (即呼氣量增加),高強度利於 糖的消耗,長距離低強度運動利 於脂肪消耗。因此,高強度間 歇訓練(High Intensity Interval Training, HIIT) 能短時間內達到 消耗熱量效果。運動強度高未 必適合初學者、長期病患者、 孕婦及長者。大體而言,人們 希望透過運動改善身體狀況, 從而減低患預防慢性疾病的風 險。根據美國衛生及公共服務部 (The United States Department of Health and Human Services) 在 2018 年 11 月 發表 身 體 活 動 指 引 Physical Guideline for American, 2 Edition 為了得到 充分健康得益,成年人建議每 星期最少從事 150 分鐘中等強 度或 75 分鐘至 150 分鐘高強 度帶氧運動訓練以及再加一星 期2課或以上中等強度,涉及 主要肌肉力量訓練[3]。簡單來 説,即每天做30分鐘帶氧運 動,每星期間斷分5日訓練, 有2天休息以及每星期最少有 2課肌肉力量訓練。至於運動強 度方面,可以透過目標心率計 算方法,計算運動強度協助了 解自己的運動量[註1]。

全球身體活動

根據世界衛生組織指出,2010

年,全球約有23%18歲以上成人(男性20%;女性27%)體力活動不足。在高收入國家性和35%的男性和35%的女性配力活動,在高收入面數性和24%的女性配力活動不足。國民生產總值往較,力活動不足。體力活動水產工作。體力活動不足動力活動,。國民生產等的,企變致體力活動不足「5」。



筆者相信現在疫情反覆,好多 人都留在家中減少出門,體力 活動不足情況更為嚴重。

步行須知

表 1. 香港各區優質健步行路徑

地區 District	路徑 Walking Trail
南區 Southern	鴨脷洲風之塔公園 Ap Lei Chau Wind Tower Park
中西區 Central and Western	香港公園 Hong Kong Park
	中山紀念公園 Sun Yat Sen Memorial Park
灣仔 Wan Chai	灣仔公園 Wan Chai Park
	寶雲道 Bowen Road
東區 Eastern	鰂魚涌公園 Quarry Bay Park
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	荔枝角公園 Lai Chi Kok Park
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	九龍公園 Kowloon Park
	尖沙咀海濱花園 Tsim Sha Tsui Promenade
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	蒲崗村道公園 Po Kong Village Road Park
	牛池灣公園 Ngau Chi Wan Park
觀塘 Kwun Tong	麗港公園 Laguna Park
	佐敦谷公園 Jordan Valley Park
九龍城 Kowloon City	九龍寨城公園 Kowloon Walled City Park
	賈炳達道公園 Carpenter Road Park
	九龍仔公園 Kowloon Tsai Park
北區 North	北區公園 North District Park
	百福田心遊樂場 Pak Fuk Tin Sum Playground

表 2. 香港各區優質健步行路徑

地區 District	路徑 Walking Trail
大埔 Tai Po	大埔海濱公園 Tai Po Waterfront Park
	梅樹坑遊樂場 Mui Shue Hang Playground
沙田 Sha Tin	沙田公園 Sha Tin Park
	馬鞍山公園 Ma On Shan Park
	馬鞍山海濱長廊 Ma On Shan Promenade
西貢 Sai Kung	西貢海濱長廊 Sai Kung Promenade
	寶翠公園 Po Tsui Park
	將軍澳海濱公園 Tseung Kwan O Waterfront Park
	將軍澳海濱長廊 Tsenug Kwan O Promenade
屯門 Tuen Mun	屯門公園 Tuen Mun Park
	湖山河畔公園 Wu Shan Riverside Park
	湖山游樂場 Wu Shan Recreation Playground
元朗 Yuen Long	元朗公園 Yuen Long Park
	天水圍公園 Tin Shui Wai Park
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	城門谷公園 Shing Mun Valley Park
	荃灣公園 Tsuen Wan Park
葵青 Kwai Tsing	青衣公園 Tsing Yi Park
	青衣海濱公園 Tsing Yi Promenade

正確步行技巧

正確步行技巧十分簡單,首先,放鬆身體肌肉,尤其是膊頭,身體保持挺直,眼望前方。然後,腳部接觸地面時,先由腳跟帶動前腳掌然後到腳尖,雙腳左右交替步行時,帶動身體重心向前移動。上肢自然擺動配合下肢動作,這樣更能保持身體平衡。一般步幅約為0.5米至0.75m,視乎個人體型而定。步行時不要像模特兒「貓行」踏在同一直線上,這樣做會容易失平衡^[6]。

步行運動處方

選擇步行的話,每天最少 10,000 步,可以一次過或分開累積進行也可以。 假設正常步速大約 1 分鐘行 100 步,完成 10,000 步需要 100 分鐘。當然,如果體格強健的朋友可以選擇急步行或緩步跑,提升運動強度,縮短運動時間。所以兩種運動量包括每星期 150 分鐘中等強度訓練,和每天最少步行 10,000 步建議其實差不多,兩者並無衝突,計步數只不過更容易量化以及監察運動量,從而達到運動效益,兩者均能減低心血管疾病,慢性疾病例如

結語

無論疫情如何,我們可以改變平日生活習慣來適應現今的情況。例如:戴口罩步行或應明可數數情況。例如:戴口罩步行或挑戰,但帶來新挑逐,但帶來新挑逐過調節運動量可,我們透過運動飲食控制,大息時間,提升自己的免規則,大息時間,提升自己的疫規則,共同對抗疾病。

註1:

目標心率計算方法: 先計算每分鐘最高心跳率

220-年齡 = 每分鐘最高心跳率

例子: 20 歲每分鐘最高心跳率為 200

每分鐘目標心率: 低強度 (220-年齡) x 60%=120bpm

高強度 (220-年齡)x 90%=180bpm

20 歲人士每分鐘的心跳率範圍是 120 至 180 次

註 2:

碳足跡: 碳是指溫室氣體二氧化碳排放,碳足跡表示個人或團體對碳的耗用量。步行透過呼吸所

產生的二氧化碳排放量遠比傳統燃油車輛更低,減少碳足跡,更環保。

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