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**AGREEMENT NO. CE 65/2013 (EP)
POST-CONSTRUCTION ECOLOGICAL
MONITORING OF RIVER IMPROVEMENT
WORKS IN UPPER LAM TSUEN RIVER
SHE SHAN RIVER AND UPPER TAI PO
RIVER – INVESTIGATION**

**MONTHLY POST-CONSTRUCTION
ECOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT
No.13**

Prepared By:

ALLIED ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS LTD.

For:

Drainage Services Department

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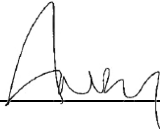
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**Agreement No. CE65/2013(EP)
Post-Construction Ecological Monitoring of River
Improvement Work in Upper Lam Tsuen River, She Shan
River and Upper Tai Po River – Investigation**

**Post-Construction Ecological Monitoring Report (No. 13)
Upper Lam Tsuen River**

January 2015



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January 26, 2015

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January 26, 2015

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Post-Construction Ecological Monitoring Report (No. 13) Upper Lam Tsuen River

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The current post-construction ecological monitoring programme is under Agreement No. CE65/2013(EP) Post-Construction Ecological Monitoring of River Improvement Work in Upper Lam Tsuen River, She Shan River and Upper Tai Po River. The collected data are mainly used to assess ecological recovery process and effectiveness of ecological migration proposed and enforced during the construction period.
- 1.2 The scope of the ecological monitoring was detailed in EM & A Manual of the project. In brief, the survey aimed to collect data on abiotic factors such as water quality, substratum characteristics, water flow as well as flora and fauna.
- 1.3 China Hong Kong Ecology Consultants Ltd. was committed by Allied Environmental Consultants Ltd (AEC) to undertake the ecological monitoring tasks for the project for December 2014.
- 1.4 This is the number 13 post-construction ecological monitoring report for the project conducted **on 23rd of January 2015**. It contains the following subsections:
 - Summary of major points
 - Monitoring Methods and Results
 - Summary and Comments

2 Summary of Major Points

- Fauna and flora along the drainage project sections is in a process of re-establishing or restoration; Plants on river bed was experiencing seasonal changes in abundance and phenological appearance ;
- Bird diversity and abundance was in natural fluctuation ; and
- Abundance of a target river fauna (i.e., Hong Kong Newt *Paramesotriton hongkongensis* adult was recorded along the Lam Tsuen River and was abundant during the survey.)

3 Monitoring Methodology

3.1 Riparian Vegetation

Riparian vegetation, including aquatic and emergent, was sampled using line transects along the affected river channel and riparian habitat. Species, relative abundance and average heights were recorded. Vegetation surveys were conducted at four selected belt transects with two located at the lower portion (T3 and T4) of the river channel and another two at the upper section (T1 and T2) of the river respectively (**Figure 1**). The belt transects was run across the river channel in order to collect quantitative data of the vegetation, e.g., species inventory, height, percentage cover. Qualitative data of plants was collected by recording plant species, relative abundance along line transect. Nomenclature and protection status of the species followed those documented in the Lai *et al* (2004) and Hong Kong Herbarium (2015).

3.2 Avifauna

Avifauna survey was conducted during post construction monitoring period. Special attention was given to the river channel and corridor area which birds use as feeding and foraging habitat. Avifauna surveys were undertaken in the early morning plus species recorded in the rest of the day when conducting other taxonomic groups (benthic, fish, insect) monitoring. Numerical abundance was recorded at fixed count points within a radius of 30-50m according to landscape feature and visual penetration extent. The duration of the point count of birds was standardized for 10 minutes at each location in order to collect comparable data. Transect count along accessible section of river channel were used in order to collect qualitative data. Binoculars and digital camera were the main items of equipment used. Nomenclature and protection status of the species follows the AFCD website (www.hkbiodiversity.net) and Carey *et al* (2001).

The point count was conducted at four locations with two located at the lower portion of the river channel and the other two located at the upper section of the river. The point count and survey transect locations for the bird survey and sampling sites for surveys of other faunal groups and flora were presented in **Figure 1**.

3.3 Adult Odonata Survey

Adult Odonata survey was conducted along transects (**Figure 1**). Binoculars, digital camera and hand net were utilized to aid identification. Numerical abundance, species identity and other notable behavior were recorded. Nomenclature and protection status of the species followed those documented in the AFCD website (www.hkbiodiversity.net), Wilson *et al* (2004) and Tam *et al* (2001). Adult Odonata survey was conducted along line transects in parallel with river channel within the works area where access was permitted.

3.4 Aquatic Macro-invertebrates

Macro-invertebrates in the river channel were surveyed. Sampling was conducted at five sampling locations including two sites located at the lower portion (T3 and T4) of the river channel and another two sites at the upper section (T1 and T2) of the river, as well as the reference site. Those sampling sites covered major type of river habitats, e.g. river pool and riffle (**Figure 1**). Five replicates were taken at each sampling point and pool together for further sample sorting and identification. Kick sampling and hand netting were the survey methodologies for river organisms. Dissection microscope and digital camera were used to aid identification and enumeration. Numerical abundance and species identity were recorded. Nomenclature and protection status of the species will follow those documented in the AFCD website (www.hkbiodiversity.net) and other literatures such as Dudgeon and Corlett, (1994).

3.5 Fish and Newt

Fish community and *Paramesotriton hongkongensis* at the specified river channel was monitored by live trapping, hand netting and direct observation methods.

Sampling was conducted at five sampling locations including two sites

located at the lower portion (T3 and T4) of the river channel and another two sites at the upper section (T1 and T2) of the river, as well as reference site. Those sampling sites covered major type of river habitats, e.g. river pool and riffle (**Figure 1**). The number of observed fish and newt was estimated and recorded. Nomenclature and protection status of the species has followed those documented in the AFCD website (www.hkbiodiversity.net) and Lee *et al* (2004).

3.6 Abiotic Data Collection

3.6.1 Water Quality Monitoring

Dissolved oxygen level, pH value, conductivity, salinity, BOD and nutrient level (nitrate and ammonium) were measured and analyzed by conventional methods in situ or in laboratory. The instruments for measuring dissolved oxygen level, pH value, conductivity, salinity were model: DO-5510, AZ8685, AZ8361, AZ8374 respectively. All the instruments were calibrated every monitoring month according to the operation manuals in order to obtain the precise result. BOD test took 5 days to complete within darkness incubator with stable temperature at 20°C and was performed using model: DO-5510 for measuring dissolved oxygen. Nutrient levels including nitrate and ammonia were performed in laboratory by applying the In-house method SOP056(FIA) and SOP057(FIA) respectively.

3.6.2 Sediment Characteristics

Sediment/substrate characteristics were recorded of sediment cover in percentage e.g. mud, sand, rock, boulder and cemented bottom in the river bed at sampling sites.

3.6.3 Water Flow

Water flow rates in river channel were measured by recording the time taken for a floating object (e.g. floating ball) to cover a measured distance.

The sampling locations for surveys were presented in **Figure 1**.

4 Monitoring Results

4.1 Vegetation

Vegetation has generally covered the gabion and partially covered the riverbed along Lam Tsuen River. Higher density of vegetation in the river bed along the river was observed during current dry season since there were no heavy rain events which would wash away plants (Photo 1-6). 62 flora species was recorded within the survey transects along the river course. Among the recorded floras, native species *Commelina diffusa* and exotic species *Brachiaria mutica* were among the most dominant species recorded along the river. The recorded floras were generally in good health, and the height of the dominated riparian grass and herb species were in a range from 0.1m to 3m as observed along survey transect. Dominant flora species were shown in the **Table 4-1** marked with relative abundance sign “+++”. Results of vegetation survey and belt transect survey were presented in **Table 4.1** and **Table 4.2**. **Figure 1** shows the transect line for the flora surveys.

4.2 Fauna

4.2.1 Avifauna

An avifauna survey was undertaken along survey transects and at four selected point count locations (Photo 7). In total, 29 species of birds were recorded during the bird survey and 8 of the total were wetland dependent species including *Ardeola bacchus*, *Alcedo atthis*, *Actitis hypoleucos*, *Motacilla cinerea*, *Egretta garzetta*, *Motacilla alba* and *Amaurornis phoenicurus*, they were commonly observed foraging in the river channel (Photo 8). The dominated species were comprised of common species including *Pycnonotus jocosus*, *Streptopelia chinensis* and *Passer montanus*. All the birds in Hong Kong are under protection of Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170). Among the recorded species, *Milvus lineatus* is also protected by Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586) and classified as Regional Concern by Fellowes *et al* (2002). *Egretta garzetta* is classified as Regional Concern by Fellowes *et al* (2002), which was usually observed feeding in the river. *Centropus sinensis* is listed in China Red Data Book Status as Vulnerable. Transect and Point Count locations were shown on **Figure 1**. Result of bird survey was presented in the **Table 4.3**.

4.2.2 Adult Odonata Survey

Odonata survey was performed, and a list of recorded odonata species at Upper Lam Tsuen River is shown in **Table 4.4**. The species richness of odonata during current dry season was low due to seasonality. The mean ambient temperature is highly related to their emergence for most species in Hong Kong, their abundance will increase following increased temperature from spring, when the peak emergence initiated until later late autumn (Wilson *et al*, 2004 & Tam *et al*, 2011). In total, only 3 species were recorded along the surveyed river and the result was similar to previous surveys conducted in approximate period of last year. Sampling location was shown in **Figure 1**.

4.2.3 Aquatic Macro-invertebrates

Upper Lam Tsuen River was flowing with constant water during survey. The river benthic fauna collected was mainly comprised of insects, molluscs and crustaceans. Details of recorded of river benthic fauna refers to **Table 4.5**. Sampling location was shown on **Figure 1**

4.2.4 Hong Kong Newt

Surveys of Hong Kong Newt were conducted at Upper Lam Tsuen River. Adult Hong Kong Newt *Paramesotriton hongkongensis* was observed at the Lam Tsuen River where the habitat consisted of riparian vegetation during the survey (Photo 9). This amphibian species is commonly seen and captured by hand nets and the abundance was higher than those recorded during the previous surveys of post-construction monitoring conducted in wet season. The higher abundance of newt in current season was recorded because newt normally breeds from September to March and much of the rest of the year is spent on land (Dudgeon, 2003) Hong Kong Newt is listed in Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170) and classified as “Near Threatened” under IUCN Red List Status and as “Potential Global Concern” by Fellowes *et al* (2002). Riparian vegetation grown along the channel especially along water

margin could provide shelter and breeding habitat for Hong Kong Newt. Record of Hong Kong Newts can be referred to **Table 4-6**.

4.2.5 River Fish Fauna

Fish surveys were performed at Upper Lam Tsuen River during field monitoring (Photo 10). In total, 16 species of freshwater fish, including species recorded from reference site, were recorded. *Acrossocheilus parallens* and *Zacco platypus* were the dominated species in the river. *Acrossocheilus parallens* is a rare freshwater fish species that only recorded in few of reservoir catchments and streams in Hong Kong (Lee *et al*, 2004). It was usually observed a dominant species along the surveyed river with pool. Except *Acrossocheilus parallens*, *Parazacco spilurus* is considered with conservation interest. Fish counting at 2 x 2 meter area were performed and number of fish individuals was increased than previous surveys conducted during wet season due to less flooding in current dry season washing fish out of the river. Details of recorded of fish fauna refers to **Table 4.6**. Sampling location was shown on **Figure 1**.

4.3 **Abiotic Data**

Data on water quality and major river hydrological feature (water flow and substratum) of the river were collected and are presented in the **Table 4.7**.

Generally, the water was clean and nutrient levels were generally low. Results of water test were presented in the **Table 4.7**.

The river substratum was comprised of over 75-93% stones or rocks in most of the river sections with moderate water flow (up to 0.2m/second at pool and 0.6m/second at riffle).

5 **Summary and Commentary**

Post construction ecological monitoring was carried out in current month and relevant biotic and abiotic data was collected according to project specification and EM & A Manual. Benthic fauna was temporally de-faunated in river sections due to river bed engineering works during construction period between 2008 and early 2013 and is under recovery process after that period. Mature individual of amphibian *Paramesotriton hongkongensis* were recorded high in abundance at river channel where the river margin covered with riparian vegetation. *Acrossocheilus parallens*, a rare freshwater fish species in Hong Kong, was observed a dominant species at a few locations in the river channel with pool. Except *Acrossocheilus parallens*, *Parazacco spilurus* recorded in the river are also considered with conservation interest.

Aquatic and riparian vegetation along river channel re-established. Vegetation has generally covered most of the gabion and partially covered the river bed along Upper Lam Tsuen River.

The water quality of the surveyed river was not polluted although discharge with low concentration of nutrients from the nearby agriculture lands and resident houses occurred.

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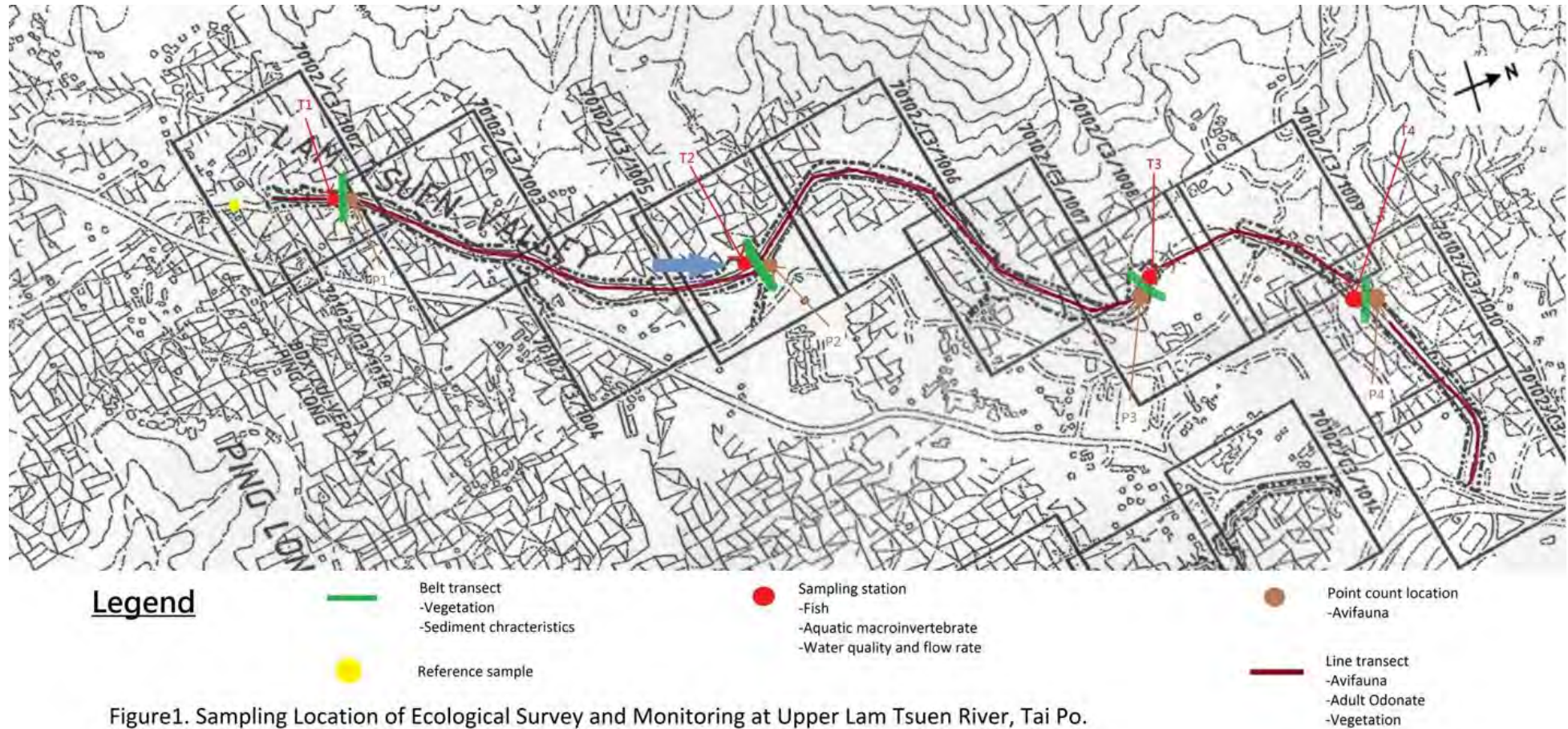
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FIGURES



PHOTOS

TABLE



Photo 1: A view of improved river channel (Lower Section).



Photo 2: General view of the river (Lower Section)



Photo 3: General view of the river (Middle Section)



Photo 4: General view of the river (Upper Section)



Photo 5: River channel and gabion colonized by vegetation (Middle Section).



Photo 6: A view of riverbed. (Middle Section)



Photo7: Birds observing

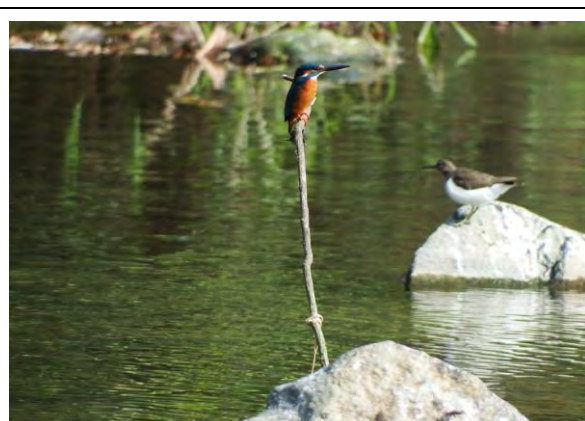


Photo 8: Avifauna : *Alcedo atthis*(left) and *Actitis hypoleucos* (right)



Photo 9: Adult Hong Kong Newt.



Photo 10: Aquatic samples shown fish and invertebrates collected in Lam Tsuen River.

TABLE

Table 4.2. Flora species recorded from belt transect survey at the Upper Lam Tsuen River (T1- Upper stream sampling site T4 - Lower stream sampling site)

Stream	Transect	Baseline monitoring								Post construction monitoring								Post construction monitoring								Post construction monitoring								Post construction monitoring								Post construction monitoring							
		Jul-08				Aug-08				Sep-14				Oct-14				Nov-14				Dec-14				Jan-15				Jan-15				Jan-15				Jan-15											
		P1	P4	P1	P4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4												
Family	Species	Chinese name	Height(m)	%	Height(m)	%	Height(m)	%	Height(m)	%	Height(m)	%	Height(m)	%	Height(m)	%	Height(m)	%	Height(m)	%	Height(m)	%	Height(m)	%	Height(m)	%	Height(m)	%	Height(m)	%	Height(m)	%	Height(m)	%	Height(m)	%	Height(m)	%	Height(m)	%									
Poaceae	<i>Microstegium ciliatum</i>	剛秀竹	0.4	40			0.4	40					0.7	5																																			
Fabaceae	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	野葛	0.5	30			0.5	30																																									
Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	象草	3	20			3	20																																									
Araceae	<i>Alocasia odora</i>	海芋	1	10			1	10																																									
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia alata</i>	翅荳豨			1.2	10			1.2	10																																							
Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia alba</i>	白蘭			6	10			6	10																																							
Poaceae	<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	巴拉草			1.2	70			1.2	70	0.6	10	0.8	12			0.8	8	1	10	1.5	15	1.3	30	1	5	1	10	1.5	15	1.3	30	1	5	1	10	1.5	15	1.3	30									
Moraceae	<i>Ficus hispida</i>	對葉榕																																															
Asteraceae	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	微甘菊									0.3	8	0.3	15	0.3	10	0.3	15	0.3	15	0.3	15	0.3	15	0.3	15	0.3	18	0.3	18	0.3	18	0.3	18	0.3	18	0.3	18	0.4	10									
Musaceae	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	大蕉																																															
Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	朴樹			6	10			6	10																																							
Araceae	<i>Pistia stratiotes L.</i>	大漂																																															
Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria nivea</i>	芋麻																																															
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens alba</i>	白花鬼針草						0.5	20	0.6	12	0.7	15	0.6	10	0.5	5	0.8	12	0.7	10			0.5	5	0.8	12	0.7	10			0.5	5	0.8	12	0.7	10	1	10										
Poaceae	<i>Cox lacryma-jobi</i>	薏苡														2	5																																
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	龍葵																																															
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus flabelliformis</i>	風車草																																															
Poaceae	<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i>	五節芒																																															
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	血桐																																															
Asteraceae	<i>Wedelia chinensis</i>	鋤耨菊																																															
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	節節草						0.3	10			0.3	5			0.3	10	0.8	20			0.3	20	0.3	12	0.8	22			0.3	20	0.3	12	0.8	22			0.3	20										
Asteraceae	<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>	革命菜																																															
Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus parasiticus</i>	華南毛蕨																																															
Convolvulaceae	<i>Pharbitis nil</i>	牽牛																																															
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i>	馬鞭丹																																															
Mimosaceae	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	銀合歡																																															
Brassicaceae	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	西洋菜								0.3	1	0.3	2	0.3	1							0.3	2	0.1	1													0.3	10										
Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia erecta</i>	美洲水丁香												2	30	2	15	2	10	1.8	5	2	25	2	13	2	10	1.8	5	2	25	2	13	2	10	1.8	5	2	30										
Amaranthaceae	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	青葙																																															
Bare Gound										55		67		58		66		25		23		18		43		25		20		15		40		25		20		15		40									

P1 – Point count location 1; P4 – Point count location 4

Table 4.3 Avifauna recorded along survey transects and at four selected point count locations of Lam Tsuen River.

(T1- located at upper river channel sampling site to T4 - located at lower river Channel sampling site)

Common Name	Species name	Chinese name	Status	Commonness
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	家燕	PM	C
Black Kite	<i>Milvus lineatus</i>	鷹	R, RC, Cap.586	C
Black-faced bunting	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	灰頭鵯	WV&PM	C
Black-necked Starling	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	黑領椋鳥	R	C
Black-winged Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	暗灰鶇鶇	PM	C
Buzzard (Common Buzzard)	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	普通鵟	WV	U
Chinese Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	白頭鶇	R	C
Chinese Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	池鶇	R,RC	C
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	普通翠鳥	R	C
Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	噪鶇	R	C
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	磯鶇	WV&PM	C
Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	長尾縫葉鶇	R	C
Crested bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	紅耳鶇	R	C
Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	鳳頭鷹	R, CR, Cap.586	R
Crested Myna	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	八哥	R	C
Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	蛇鶇	R, VU, LC	R
Daurian redstart	<i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>	北紅尾鶇	WV	U
Domestic pigeon	<i>Columba sp.</i>	鴿	R	C
Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	褐柳鶇	WV	U
Great Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	褐翅鴉鶇	R,VU	C
Great Tit	<i>Parus major(commixtus)</i>	大山雀	R	C
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	白腰草鶇	PM&WV	U
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	蒼鶇	WV,PRC	C
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	灰鶇鶇	WV	C
Japanese White Eye	<i>Zosterops japonica(simple)</i>	暗綠繡眼鳥	R	C
Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchus</i>	大咀烏鴉	R	C
Large Hawk Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus sparveroides</i>	鷹鶇	SV	U
Lesser Coucal	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	小鴉鶇	R, VU	C
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	小白鶇	R, RC	C
Little Swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>	小白腰雨燕	R,SpM	C
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	喜鶇	R	C
Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	鶇鶇	R	C
Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	鶇鶇	WV	U
Masked Laughing Thrush	<i>Garrulus perspicillatus</i>	黑臉噪鶇	R	C
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	琵嘴鶇	WV	C
Olive Backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	樹鶇	WV	C
Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	八聲杜鶇	SV	C
Red-billed Blue Magpie	<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>	紅咀藍鶇	R	C
Red-flanked Bluetail	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	紅脇藍尾鶇	PM&WV	C
Rufous Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	山斑鳩	R	C
Rufous-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	棕背伯勞	R	C
Rufous-capped Babbler	<i>Stachyridopsis ruficeps</i>	紅頭穗鶇	R	C
Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	赤紅山椒鳥	R	
Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>	黑喉石鶇	WV	U
Sooty-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	白喉紅臀鶇	R	C
Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	珠頸斑鳩	R	C
Spotted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	斑文鳥	R	U
Eurasian tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	麻雀	R	C
Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	絨額鶇	R	U
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	白鶇鶇	WV	C
White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	白胸苦惡鳥	R	C
White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	白胸翡翠	R, LC	C
Yellow Bellid Primia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	黃腹鶇鶇	R	C
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	黃鶇鶇	WV&PM	U
Zitting cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	棕扇尾鶇	WV&PM	C
Number of birds				
No. of species				

Note: R – Resident; WV – Winter visitor; PM – Passage migrant; C – Common; U – Uncommon

SpM – Spring migrant; C – transect survey; P1 – Point count location 1; P4 – Point count location 4

Table 4.5 Aquatic Macro invertebrates recorded at Lam Tsuen River (T1- upper river channel sampling site . T4 - lower river channel sampling site)

Species	Chinese name	Sampling point		Baseline monitoring			
				Jul-08		Aug-08	
		Status	Common	Upper stream	Lower stream	Upper stream	Lower stream
Molluscs							
<i>Biomphalaria sp.</i>	--	NP	VC		+	+	+
<i>Brotia hainanensis</i>	--	NP	VC	+++	++	++	++
<i>Melanoides tuberculata</i>	瘤擬黑螺	NP	VC		+		+
<i>Pomacea canaliculata</i>	蘋果螺	NP	VC		+		+
<i>Radix plicatulus</i>	羅白螺	NP	VC		+	+	+
<i>Sinoiaia quadrata</i>	田螺	NP	VC		+		+
Insects							
<i>Baetis sp.</i>	--	NP	VC	+	+	+	+
<i>Caenis sp.</i>	--	NP	VC				
<i>Chironomus sp.</i>	蠅幼虫	NP	VC	+	+	+	+
<i>Electrogenas sp.</i>	--	NP	VC				
<i>Hydropsyche sp.</i>	--	NP	VC				
<i>Indobaetis sp.</i>	--	NP	VC	+	+	+	+
<i>Mnais sp.</i>	--	NP	VC				
<i>Orthetrum sp.</i>	--	NP	VC	+	+		
Crustaceans							
<i>Caridina cantanensis</i>	廣東米蝦	NP	VC	+	+	+	+
<i>Cryptopotamon anacoluthon</i>	鯉刺溪蟹	NP	VC	+		+	
<i>Macrobrachium hainanense</i>	海南沼蝦	NP	VC	+	+	+	+
<i>Somaniathelphusa zanklon</i>	束腰蟹	NP	VC	+		+	

Note: NP – Not protected in Hong Kong;

P - Protected in Hong Kong

“VC” – Very Common; “UC” – Uncommon; “C” - Common; "R" - Rare

+, occurred; ++, common; +++, abundant/dominant Species in the the study area

"*" - including target species of *Rhinogobius cervicosquamus*

Reference point was the sampling location outside the works area.

Table 4.6 Fish species and amphibians at Upper Lam Tsuen River (T1- upper river channel sampling site . T4 - lower river channel sampling site)

			Sampling point	Baseline monitoring			
				Jul-08		Aug-08	
				Upper stream	Lower stream	Upper stream	Lower stream
Species	Chinese name	Status	Commonness				
Fish							
<i>Acrossocheilus parallens</i>	側條光唇魚	NP	R		+		+
<i>Channa maculate</i>	斑鱧	NP	Common				+
<i>Cirrhinia molitorella</i>	鯪魚	NP	C				
<i>Clarias fuscus</i>	胡子鯪	NP	C				
<i>Cyprinus carpio var. viridiviolaceus</i>	錦鯉	NP	C				
<i>Gambusia affinis</i>	食蚊魚	NP	VC			+	+
<i>Liniparhomaloptera disparis</i>	擬平鰻	NP	C				
<i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i>	泥鰻	NP	Common	+		+	
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	尼羅口鱒非鯽	NP	C		+		+
<i>Parazacco spilurus</i>	異鰻	V and	Common	+		+	
<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	孔雀花魚將	NP	VC			+	+
<i>Pseudogastromyzon myersi</i>	麥氏擬腹吸鰻	NP	C		+	+	+
<i>Pterocryptis cochinchinensis</i>	黃鰻	NP	C				
<i>Puntius semifasciolatus</i>	七星魚	NP	C	++	+	++	+
<i>Rhinogobius spp.</i>	鰕虎魚	NP	C/UN/R		+	+	+
<i>Schistura fasciolata</i>	橫紋南鰻	NP	C		+	+	+
<i>Xiphophorus hellerii</i>	劍尾魚	NP	C	+	+	+	+
<i>Xiphophorus variatus</i>	雜色劍尾魚	NP	C			+	+
<i>Zacco platypus</i>	寬鰭鱈	NP	C	+	++	+	++
2x2m fish counting		Number of fish		70	60	75	60
Amphibian							
<i>Paramesotriton hongkongensis</i>	香港瘰螈	P (Cap 170, NT, PGC)	R	+		+	+
<i>Fejervarya limnocharis</i>	澤蛙	NP	VC				

Note: NP – Not protected in Hong Kong

“VC” – Very Common; “UC” – Uncommon; “C” - Common; "R" - Rare

+, occurred; ++, common; +++, abundant/dominant Species in the the study area

-V – Listed as vulnerable in China Fish Red Data Book

-Reference point was the sampling location outside the works area used to compare the with the data within work

"Cap 170" - List in Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap.170)

"NT" - Near Threatened in IUCN Red List Status

Table 4.7 Abiotic data for Upper Lam Tsuen River(T1- upper river channel sampling site , T4 - lower river channel sampling site)

Parameter / date	Baseline monitoring	Impact monitoring				Impact monitoring				Impact monitoring				Impact monitoring				Impact monitoring				Impact monitoring				Impact monitoring							
	8-Aug	Jan-09				Jul-09				Jan-10				Jul-10				Jan-11				Jul-11				Jan-12				Jul-12			
Replicate	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	
DO (mg/L)	9.2	9.8	9.9	9.4	9.1	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.8	9.7	9.5	9.3	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.7	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.1	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.4	9.2	8.2	8	7.8	7.3	
pH	7.49	7.24	7.36	7.53	7.44	7.1	7.25	7	7.05	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.2	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.6	
Nitrate (mg N/L)	0.36	0.79	1.1	1.2	0.31	0.48	0.48	0.59	0.56	1.11	1.13	1.33	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.45	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.13	0.67	0.62	0.82				
Ammonia (mg/L)	<0.01	PO4-P (µg P/L): <100				0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.16	0.17	0.07	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.1	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.1	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.2	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03
Salinity (ppt)	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conductivity (µS/cm)	60	80	100	120	120	45	51	52	63	62	96	98	114	84	100	460	54	90	87	93	120	93	90	90	100	92	84	96	110	41	38	73	86
BOD (mg/L)	<2	<2	<2	<2	3	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2
Water flow at pool (m/s)	0.1-0.3	0.01-0.2				0.01-0.2				0.01-0.2				0.01-0.2				0.01-0.2				0.01-0.2				0.01-0.2							
Water flow at riffle (m/s)	0.4-0.7	0.2-0.5				0.2-0.5				0.2-0.6				0.2-0.6				0.2-0.6				0.2-0.6				0.2-0.6							
Sand (%)	15	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	8	8	8	15	8	8	8	15	8	8	8	15	8	8	8	15	10	15	10	10	10	10	10	
Stone (%)	80	80	88	88	88	88	88	88	70	90	90	90	70	90	90	90	70	90	90	90	70	90	90	90	70	80	70	80	70	60	60	60	60
Mud (%)	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	5	10	15	10	20	30	30	30	30

Agreement No. CE65/2013(EP)
Post-Construction Ecological Monitoring of River
Improvement Work in Upper Lam Tsuen River, She Shan
River and Upper Tai Po River – Investigation
Post-Construction Ecological Monitoring Report (No.13)
She Shan River

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Post-Construction Ecological Monitoring of River Improvement Work in Upper Lam Tsuen River, She Shan River and Upper Tai Po River – Investigation

Agreement No. CE65/2013(EP) Post-Construction Ecological Monitoring Report (No.13) She Shan River

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FIGURES

Figure 1. Sampling location of ecological survey and monitoring at She Shan River, Tai Po.

PHOTOS

Photo 1: General view of the river habitat (Lower Section).

Photo 1: General view of the river habitat (Middle Section).

Photo 3: General view of the river habitat (Upper Section).

Photo 4: Vegetation coverage at upper section

Photo 5: Avifauna - *Egretta garzetta*

Photo 6: Avifauna – *Motacilla alba*.

Photo 7: Kicking sampling

Photo 8: Hong Kong Newt

Photo 9: Dense vegetation at T2 sampling point

Photo 10: Cultivation lands located nearby the river (upper section)

TABLE

Table 4.1 Flora species recorded along the She Shan River including riparian habitat.

Table 4.2 Flora species recorded from belt transect survey at the She Shan River.

Table 4.3 Avifauna recorded along survey transects and at three selected point count locations at She Shan River.

Table 4.4 Odonata species recorded at the She Shan River

Table 4.5 Aquatic Macro invertebrates recorded at She Shan River.

Table 4.6 Fish species and Hong Kong Newt recorded at She Shan River.

Table 4.7 Abiotic data for She Shan River.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The current post-construction ecological monitoring programme is under Agreement No. CE65/2013(EP) Post-Construction Ecological Monitoring of River Improvement Work in Upper Lam Tsuen River, She Shan River and Upper Tai Po River. The collected data are mainly used to assess ecological recovery process and effectiveness of ecological migration proposed and enforced during the construction period.
- 1.2 The scope of the ecological monitoring was detailed in EM & A Manual of the project. In brief, the survey aimed to collect data on abiotic factors such as water quality, substratum characteristics, water flow as well as flora and fauna.
- 1.3 China Hong Kong Ecology Consultants Ltd. was committed by Allied Environmental Consultants Ltd (AEC) to undertake the ecological monitoring tasks for the project from December 2014.
- 1.4 This is the number 13 post-construction ecological monitoring report for the project conducted in on **21st of January 2015**. It contains the following subsections:
 - Summary of major points
 - Monitoring Methods and Results
 - Summary and Comments

2 Summary of Major Points

- Fauna and flora along the drainage project sections is in a process of re-establishing or restoration;
- Bird diversity and abundance was in natural fluctuation; and
- Odonata abundance was decreased in current dry season. *Paramesotriton hongkongensis* abundance was low in the surveyed area.

3 Monitoring Methodology

3.1 Riparian Vegetation

Riparian vegetation, including aquatic and emergent, was sampled using line transects along the affected river channel and riparian habitat. Species, relative abundance and average heights were recorded. Vegetation survey was conducted at three selected belt transects located at the upper, middle and lower portion of the river channel (**Figure 1**). The belt transects was run across the river channel in order to collect quantitative data of vegetation, e.g., species inventory, height, percentage cover. Qualitative data of plants was collected by recording plant species along line transect, e.g., species inventory, relative abundance. Nomenclature and protection status of the species followed those documented in the Lai *et al* (2004) and Hong Kong Herbarium (2015).

3.2 Avifauna

Avifauna survey was conducted during the post construction monitoring period. Special attention was given to those stream channel area which birds used as feeding and foraging habitat. Avifauna surveys were undertaken in the early morning plus species recorded in the rest of the day when conducting other taxonomic groups (benthic, fish, insect) monitoring. Numerical abundance was recorded at fixed count points within a radius of 30 to 50m according to landscape feature and visual penetration extent. The duration of the point count of birds was standardized for 10 minutes at each location in order to collect comparable data. Transect count along accessible section of river channel were used in order to collect qualitative data. Binoculars and digital camera were the main items of equipment used. Nomenclature and protection status of the species has followed in the AFCDD website (www.hkbiodiversity.net) and Carey *et al* (2001). The point count was conducted at three locations located at the lower, middle and upper portion of the river channel. The point count and survey transect locations for the bird survey and sampling sites for surveys of other faunal groups and flora were presented in **Figure 1**.

3.2 Adult Odonata Survey

Adult Odonata survey was conducted along transects (**Figure 1**). Binoculars, digital camera and hand net were utilized to aid identification. Numerical abundance, species identity and other notable behaviour were recorded. Nomenclature and protection status of the species has followed those documented in the AFCDD website (www.hkbiodiversity.net), Wilson *et al* (2004) and Tam *et al* (2011). Adult Odonata survey was conducted along line transects in parallel with river channel within the works area where access was permitted.

3.4 Aquatic Macro-invertebrates

Macro-invertebrates in the riverbed were surveyed. Four sampling sites were selected to collect necessary macro-invertebrate fauna for ecological monitoring information, which covered upper (T1), middle (T2) and lower (T3) sections of the river respectively, as well as reference site (**Figure 1**). Five replicates were taken at each sampling point and pool together for further sample process. Kick sampling and hand netting were the survey methodologies for stream organisms. Dissection microscope and digital camera were used to aid identification and enumeration. Numerical abundance, species identity was recorded. Nomenclature and protection status of the species has followed those documented in the AFCDD website (www.hkbiodiversity.net) and other literatures such as Dudgeon (1994).

3.5 Fish Population and Hong Kong Newt

Fish community at the specified river channel was monitored by live trapping, hand netting and direct observation methods. And the Hong Kong newt was surveyed by direct observation and hand netting as well.

Sampling was conducted at four sampling locations at upper (T1), middle (T2), lower (T3) and reference site respectively. Those sampling sites covered major type of stream habitats, e.g. river pool and riffle (**Figure 1**). The number of the observed fish was estimated and recorded. Nomenclature and protection status

of the species followed those documented in the AFCD website (www.hkbiodiversity.net) and Lee *et al* (2004).

3.6 Abiotic Data Collection

3.6.1 Water Quality Monitoring

Dissolved oxygen level, pH value, conductivity, salinity, BOD and nutrient level (nitrate and ammonium) were sampled and analyzed by conventional methods in situ or in laboratory. The instruments for measuring dissolved oxygen level, pH value, conductivity, salinity were model: DO-5510, AZ8685, AZ8361 and AZ8374 respectively. All the instruments were calculated every monitoring month according to the operation manuals in order to obtain the precise result. BOD test took 5 days to complete within darkness incubator with stable temperature at 20°C and was performed using model: DO-5510 for measuring dissolved oxygen. Nutrient levels including nitrate and ammonia were performed in laboratory by applying the In-house method SOP056 (FIA) and SOP057 (FIA) respectively.

3.6.2 Sediment Characteristics

Sediment/substrate characteristics were recorded of sediment cover in percentage e.g. mud, sand, rock, boulder and cemented bottom in the stream bed at sampling sites.

3.6.3 Water Flow

Water flow rates in river channel were measured by recording the time taken for a floating object (e.g. floating ball) in a measured distance.

The sampling locations for surveys were presented in **Figure 1**.

4 Monitoring Results

4.1 Vegetation

In total, 42 flora species was recorded within the survey transects along the river course (Photo 1-3). The recorded floras were generally common wetland species. The height of the dominated riparian grass and herb species were in a range from 0.3m to 2m as observed along survey transect. Dominant flora species were shown in the **Table 4.1** marked with relative abundance sign “+++”. Vegetation has completely covered the gabion wall in upper section and partially covered riparian habitat and river bed along the river channel (Photo 4). Exotic species *Brachiaria mutica* and native species *Commelina diffusa* were the most abundant plants found along river channel. Results of vegetation survey and belt transect survey were presented in **Table 4.1** and **Table 4.2**. **Figure 1** shows the transect line for the flora surveys.

4.2 Fauna

4.2.1 Avifauna

An avifauna survey was undertaken along survey transects and at three selected point count locations. In total, 24 species of birds were recorded during the bird surveys within project area. 6 species of total recorded were wetland dependant birds and observed foraging in the river channel including *Ardeola bacchus*, *Casmerodius alba*, *Egretta garzetta*, *Motacilla alba*, *Motacilla cinerea* and *Amaurornis phoenicurus* (Photo 5&6). The dominant species comprised of two common species *Pycnonotus jocosus* and *Passer montanus*. All birds in Hong Kong are under protection of Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170). Some recorded species were also under protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586) including *Milvus lineatus*, *Accipiter trivirgatus* and *Buteo buteo*, while *Milvus lineatus* was considered as Regional Concern by Fellowes *et al* (2002) and *Accipiter trivirgatus* was classified as rare in Red China Data Book Status. *Centropus sinensis* was classified as listed in Red China Data Book Status as Vulnerable. In addition, one of wetland dependent species, *Egretta garzetta*, was considered as Regional Concern by Fellowes *et al* (2002), was always found foraging in the river. Transect and Point Count locations were shown on **Figure 1**. Result of bird survey was presented in the **Table 4.3**.

4.2.2 Adult Odonata Survey

Odonata survey was performed and a list of recorded odonata species at She Shan River is shown in **Table 4.4**. A significant low abundance of odonata was observed during the survey. The mean ambient temperature of current season is too low for most of the odonata species to emerge, therefore, only few particular species with relatively long flight period could be recorded such as *Trithemis aurora*, which is a abundant species in Hong Kong and could be found at all seasons. However, most of the species in Hong Kong are likely to emerge in late spring or early summer coinciding with the commencement of wet season and rising temperature (Wilson *et al*, 2004 & Tam *et al*, 2011). Thus, the low species richness observed was a natural pattern of most odonata's life cycle. There were only 2 species recorded and the result was similar to previous surveys conducted in approximate period of last year. Sampling location was shown on **Figure 1**.

4.2.3 Aquatic Macro-invertebrates

The river benthic fauna collected was mainly comprised of insects, molluscs and crustaceans. Details of recorded benthic fauna refer to **Table 4.5**. Sampling locations were shown on **Figure 1**.

4.2.4 Hong Kong Newt

Survey of Hong Kong Newt was conducted at She Shan River. Adult *Paramesotriton hongkongensis* was observed at the river channel where the habitat consisted of riparian vegetation during the survey (Photo 8). The abundance of Hong Kong Newt was low with only 2 specimens found in T2 sampling point where has been covered with dense vegetation (Photo 9). Abundant riparian vegetation regenerated along the channel could provide shelter and breeding habitat for Hong Kong Newt. Hong Kong Newt is listed

in Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170) and classified as “Near Threatened” under IUCN Red List Status and as “Potential Global Concern” by Fellowes *et al* (2002). Record of Hong Kong Newts can be referred to **Table 4.6**.

4.2.5 Fish Fauna

Fish surveys were performed at She Shan River and total 13 species of freshwater fish were recorded. Native fish *Zacco platypus* was the dominant fish in the river channel. The density of fish including gobies recorded increased in dry season. Details of recorded of fish fauna refers to **Table 4.6**. Sampling location was shown on **Figure 1**.

4.3 **Abiotic Data**

Data on water quality and major stream hydrological feature (water flow and substratum) of the stream were collected and are presented in the **Table 4.7**.

Generally, the water was clean and nutrient levels were moderate even though nutrients were likely emitted from runoff from nearby cultivation lands (Photo 9). Results of water test are presented in the **Table 4.7**.

The river substratum was comprised of over 30-80% stones or rocks in large proportion of the river sections with slow water flow (up to 0.2m/second at pool and 0.5m/second at riffle).

5 **Summary and Commentary**

Ecological monitoring was carried out in current months and relevant biotic and abiotic data was collected according to project specification and EM & A Manual. Mature amphibian Hong Kong Newt *Paramesotriton hongkongensis* was recorded with low abundance at river channel. Odonata presented a normal life cycle with low abundance during current season. Abundance and species richness of birds were observed in natural fluctuation with no significant change. Higher abundance of fishes was recorded during dry season without heavy rains which could wash away fish.

Aquatic plants and riparian vegetation were generally established at new drainage channel. Vegetation has completely covered the gabion wall mainly in upper sections and partially covered the river bed along the river channel.

The water quality of the river was generally good along river channel. Water was clean and nutrient levels were low to moderate.

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FIGURE

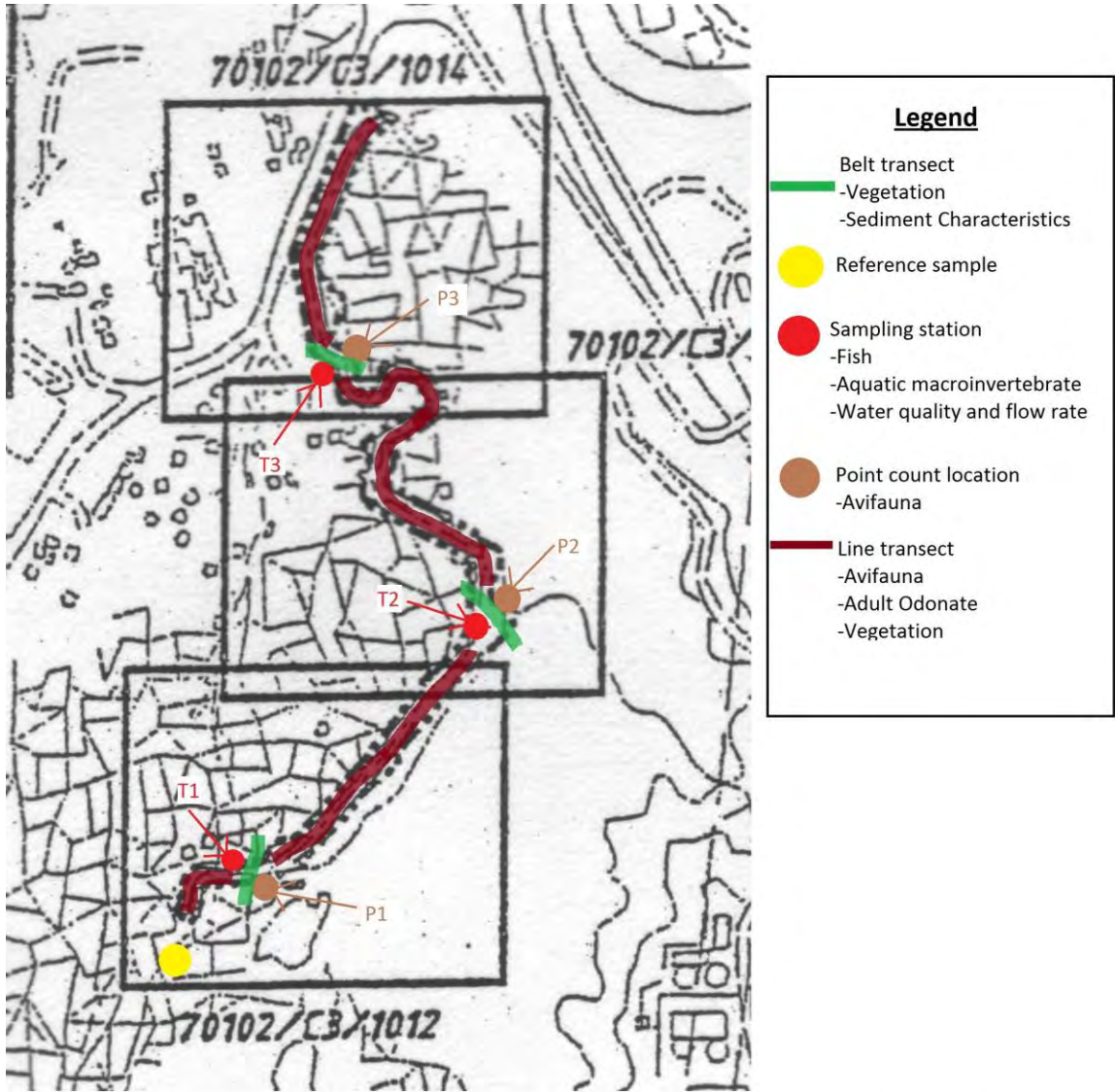


Figure 1. Sampling Location of Ecological Survey and Monitoring at She Shan River, Tai Po.

PHOTOS



Photo 1: General view of the river habitat (Lower Section).



Photo 2: General view of the river habitat (Middle Section).



Photo 3: General view of the river habitat (Upper Section).



Photo 4: Vegetation coverage at upper section



Photo 5: Avifauna - *Egretta garzetta*



Photo 6: Avifauna – *Motacilla alba*.



Photo 7: Kicking sampling



Photo 8 : Hong Kong Newt



Photo 9: Dense vegetation at T2 sampling point



Photo 10: Cultivation lands located nearby the river
(upper section)

TABLE

Year	Region	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020				
		Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population			
2000	World	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	
2000	Africa	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
2000	Asia	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
2000	Europe	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
2000	Latin America	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
2000	Middle East	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
2000	Oceania	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
2000	North America	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

Table 4.4. Odonate species recorded at the She Shan River

Species	Common name	Chinese name	Status	Comm-onness	Baseline monitoring		Impact monitoring				Impact monitoring					Post construction monitoring																		
					Jul-08	Aug-08	Jan-09	Jul-09	Jan-10	Jul-10	Jan-11	Jul-11	Jan-12	Jul-12	Jul-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15					
<i>Agriocnemis pygmaea</i>	Wandering Midget	黃尾小蠓	NP	VC																														
<i>Brachythemis contaminata</i>	Asian Amberwing	黃翅蜻	NP	VC																														
<i>Ceragrion auranticum ryukyuanum</i>	Orange-tailed Sprite	琉球橘黃蠓	NP	VC																														
<i>Copera ciliata</i>	Black-knees Featherlegs	白狹扁蠓	NP	VC																														
<i>Copera marginipes</i>	Yellow Featherlegs	黃狹扁蠓	NP	VC																														
<i>Crocothemis servilia servilia</i>	Crimson Darter	紅蜻	NP	VC	+	+		+		++		+		+		+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+						
<i>Diplacodes trivialis</i>	Blue Percher	紋藍小蜻	NP	VC	+																													
<i>Ictinogomphus pertinax</i>	Common Flangetail	霸王葉春蜓	NP	C																														
<i>Ichnura senegalensis</i>	Common Bluetail	褐斑異痣蜻	NP	VC												+		+																
<i>Neurobasis chinensis chinensis</i>	Chinese Greenwing	華艷色蜻	NP	VC																														
<i>Neurothemis fulvia</i>	Russet Percher	網脈蜻	NP	VC																														
<i>Orthetrum chrysis</i>	Red-faced Skimmer	華麗灰蜻	NP	VC	+	+	+	+																										
<i>Orthetrum glaucum</i>	Common blue skimmer	黑尾灰蜻	NP	VC																														
<i>Orthetrum luzonicum</i>	Marsh Skimmer	呂宋灰蜻	NP	VC																														
<i>Orthetrum pruinosum neglectum</i>	Common Red Skimmer	赤褐灰蜻	NP	VC																														
<i>Orthetrum Sabina sabina</i>	Green Skimmer	狹腹灰蜻	NP	C	+	+																												
<i>Pantala flavescens</i>	Wandering Glider	黃蜻	NP	VC	+	+																												
<i>Prodiasineura autumnalis</i>	Black Threadtail	烏齒原蠓	NP	VC																														
<i>Pseudagrion rubriceps rubriceps</i>	Orange-faced Sprite	丹頂斑蠓	NP	UC	+		+	+																										
<i>Rhinocypha perforata perforata</i>	Common Blue Jewel	三斑鼻蠓	NP	VC																														
<i>Rhyothemis variegata arria</i>	Variegated Flutterer	斑麗翅蜻	NP	C																														
<i>Trithemis aurora</i>	Crimson Dropwing	晚褐蜻	NP	VC																														
<i>Trithemis festiva</i>	Indigo Dropwing	靛褐蜻	NP	VC																														
<i>Zygonyx iris insignis</i>	Emerald Cascader	彩紅蜻	P,PG C	VC																														

Note: NP – Not protected in Hong Kong
 “VC” – Very Common, “UC” – Uncommon, “C” - Common
 “+” – Species exists in the study area
 “++” – Species common in the study area
 “+++” – Species abundance in the study area

Commonness and status were decided according to AFCD biodiversity website (www.hkbiodiversity.net)
 LC- Local Concern - Fellowes *et al* (2002)
 PGC - Potential Global Concern - Fellowes *et al* (2002)

Table 4.5 Aquatic Macro invertebrates recorded at She Shan River.

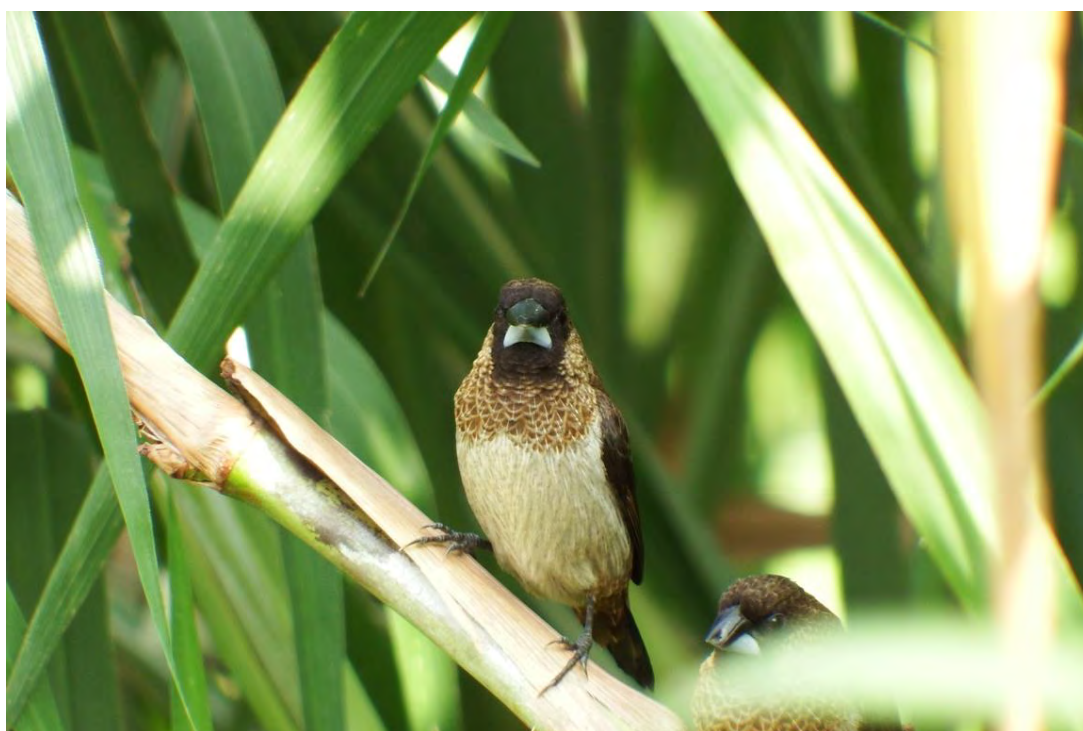
(T1 - Upper stream section, T2 - middle stream section, T3 - Lower stream section)

Species	Chinese name	Sampling location		Baseline monitoring			Impact monitoring			Impact monitoring			Impact monitoring			Impact monitoring			Impact monitoring			Impact monitoring			Impact monitoring			Impact monitoring			Impact monitoring			Post construction monitoring			Post construction monitoring			Post construction monitoring			Post construction monitoring			Post construction monitoring			Post construction monitoring			Post construction monitoring			Post construction monitoring					
		Status	Common	Upper stream	Lower stream	Lower stream	Refere	T1	T2	T3	Refere	T1	T2	T3	Refere	T1	T2	T3	Refere	T1	T2	T3	Refere	T1	T2	T3	Refere	T1	T2	T3	Refere	T1	T2	T3	Refere	T1	T2	T3	Refere	T1	T2	T3	Refere	T1	T2	T3	Refere	T1	T2	T3	Refere	T1	T2	T3	Refere	T1	T2	T3	Refere	T1
Molluscs																																																												
<i>Limnium ovalatum</i>	圓形扁蝸	NP	VC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
<i>Biomphalaria</i> sp.		NP	VC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
<i>Brotia hainanensis</i>		NP	VC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i>	河蜆	NP	VC																																																									
<i>Melanoides tuberculata</i>	扁扁螺	NP	VC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
<i>Pomacea canaliculata</i>	福寿螺	NP	VC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				
<i>Radix plicatilis</i>		NP	VC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
<i>Synovetia quadrata</i>	田螺	NP	VC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
Insects																																																												
<i>Baetis</i> sp.		NP	VC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
<i>Cnephia</i> sp.		NP	VC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Chironomus</i> sp.	孑孓	NP	VC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Ephemerella</i> sp.		NP	VC																																																									
<i>Indohya</i> sp.		NP	VC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Odonata larvae</i>		NP	VC																																																									
<i>Orthotrum</i> spp.		NP	VC																																																									
<i>Psephenon</i> spp.		NP	UC																																																									
<i>Pseudocloeon</i> sp.		NP	VC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
<i>Serratella</i> sp.		NP	VC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	

Note: NP - Not protected in H.K., protected species in Hong Kong
 "VC" - Very Common; "UC" - Uncommon; "C" - Common
 "+" - Species exists in the study area
 "++" - Species common in the study area
 "+++" - Species abundance in the study area
 - Reference point was the sampling location outside the works area used to compare with the data within works area.

**Agreement No. CE65/2013(EP) Post-Construction
Ecological Monitoring of River Improvement Work in
Upper Lam Tsuen River, She Shan River and Upper Tai Po
River – Investigation
Post-Construction Ecological Monitoring Report (No.13)
Upper Tai Po River**

January 2015



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January 27, 2015

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January 27, 2015

Ecology Team: China Hong Kong Ecology Consultants

**Post-Construction Ecological Monitoring of River
Improvement Work in Upper Lam Tsuen River, She Shan
River and Upper Tai Po River – Investigation
Agreement No. CE65/2013(EP)**

**Post-Construction Ecological Monitoring Report (No.13)
Upper Tai Po River**

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 The current post-construction ecological monitoring programme is under Agreement No. CE65/2013(EP) Post-Construction Ecological Monitoring of River Improvement Work in Upper Lam Tsuen River, She Shan River and Upper Tai Po River. The collected data are mainly used to assess ecological recovery process and effectiveness of ecological migration proposed and enforced during the construction period.
- 1.2 The scope of the ecological monitoring was detailed in EM & A Manual of the project. In brief, the survey aimed to collect data on abiotic factors such as water quality, substratum characteristics, water flow as well as flora and fauna.
- 1.3 China Hong Kong Ecology Consultants Ltd. was committed by Allied Environmental Consultants Ltd (AEC) to undertake the ecological monitoring tasks for the project from December 2014 on.
- 1.4 This is the number 13 post-construction ecological monitoring report for the project conducted on **21st of January 2015**. It contains the following subsections:
 - Summary of major points
 - Monitoring Methods and Results
 - Summary and Comments

2 Summary of Major Points

- Fauna and flora along the drainage project sections is in a process of re-establishing or restoration;
- Bird abundance was similar to those recorded during baseline survey.
- The abundance of target river fauna, i.e., fish *Parazacco spilurus* recorded was lower than those recorded during baseline monitoring (before fish capture/relocation took place). The reason for low fish population of *Parazacco spilurus* was due to river bed modification. The rare fish *Pseudobagrus trilineatus* was consistently recorded in the river during recent monitoring. The other target species, Hong Kong Newt *Paramesotriton hongkongensis*, was not found within works area during baseline, impact monitoring and it was recorded in the river during this post construction monitoring. Apart from fauna species, 61 flora species was recorded within the survey transects along the river course. Some common herbs were observed generating on the embankment, which indicating that vegetation was recovering. Flora species of *Tibouchina semidecandra* and *Ipomoea pes-caprae* were planted on the gabion along the river for landscape purpose.

3 Monitoring Methodology

3.1 Riparian Vegetation

Riparian vegetation including aquatic and emergent was sampled by line transects along the affected river channel and riparian habitat. Species, relative

abundance and average heights were recorded. Vegetation surveys were conducted at three selected belt transects with one located at the upper portion of the river channel (T1) and another one at the middle section of the river, as well as reference site (**Figure 1**). The belt transects was run across the river channel in order to collect quantitative data of the vegetation, e.g., species inventory, height, percentage cover. Qualitative data of plants was collected by recording plant species along line transect, e.g., species inventory, relative abundance. Nomenclature and protection status of the species has followed those documented in Lai *et al* (2004) and Hong Kong Herbarium (2015).

3.2 Avifauna

Avifauna survey was conducted during post construction monitoring period. Special attention was given to the river channel and corridor area which birds used as feeding and foraging habitat. Avifauna survey was undertaken in the early morning plus species recorded in the rest of the day when conducting other taxonomic groups (benthic, fish, insect) monitoring. Numerical abundance was recorded at fixed count points within a radius of 30 to 50m according to landscape feature and visual penetration extent. The duration of the point count of birds was standardized for 10 minutes at each location (T1 and T2) in order to collect comparable data. Transect count along accessible sections of river channel were used in order to collect qualitative data. Binoculars and digital camera were the main items of equipment used. Nomenclature and protection status of the species has followed in the AFCD website (www.hkbiodiversity.net) and Carey *et al* (2001).

The point count was conducted at two locations with one located at the lower portion of the river channel and the other located at the upper section of the river. The point count locations, survey transect for bird survey and sampling sites for surveys of other faunal groups and flora was given in **Figure 1**.

3.3 Adult Odonata Survey

Adult Odonata surveys were conducted along transects (**Figure 1**). Binoculars, digital camera and hand net were utilized to aid identification. Numerical abundance, species identity and other notable behaviour were recorded. Nomenclature and protection status of the species has followed those documented in the AFCD website (www.hkbiodiversity.net), Wilson *et al* (2004) and Tam *et al* (2011). Adult Odonata survey was conducted along line transects in parallel with river channel within the works area where access was permitted

3.4 Aquatic Macro-invertebrates

Macro-invertebrates in the river channel were surveyed in three sampling sites with two located at upper and middle proportion of the river respectively and one reference site. It aims to collect necessary macro-invertebrate fauna for ecological monitoring programme (**Figure 1**). Five replicates were taken at each sampling point and pool together for further sample sorting and identification. Kick sampling and hand netting were the survey methodologies for river organisms. Dissection microscope and digital camera were used to aid identification and enumeration. Numerical abundance and species identity were recorded. Nomenclature and protection status of the species has followed follow those documented in the AFCD website

(www.hkbiodiversity.net) and other literatures such as Dudgeon (1994).

3.5 Fish and Newt

Fish community including target species *Parazacco spilurus* and *Paramesotriton hongkongensis* at the specified river channel was monitored by live trapping, hand netting and direct observation methods.

Sampling was conducted at three sampling locations with one located at upper section (T1) and one located at middle section (T2), as well as reference site., The selected sampling site covered major type of river habitats, e.g. river pool and riffle (**Figure 1**). The number of the observed fish and newt was estimated and recorded. Nomenclature and protection status of the species followed those documented in the AFCD website (www.hkbiodiversity.net) and Lee *et al* (2004).

3.6 Abiotic Data Collection

3.6.1 Water Quality Monitoring

Dissolved oxygen level, pH value, conductivity, salinity, BOD and nutrient level (nitrate and ammonium) were measured and analyzed by conventional methods in situ or in laboratory. The instruments for measuring dissolved oxygen level, pH value, conductivity, salinity were model: DO-5510, AZ8685, AZ8361 and AZ8374 respectively. All the instruments were calculated every monitoring month according to the operation manuals in order to obtain the precise result. BOD test took 5 days to complete within darkness incubator with stable temperature at 20°C and was performed using model: DO-5510 for measuring dissolved oxygen. Nutrient levels including nitrate and ammonia were performed in laboratory by applying the In-house method SOP056 (FIA) and SOP057 (FIA) respectively.

3.6.2 Sediment Characteristics

Sediment/substrate characteristics were recorded of sediment cover in percentage e.g. mud, sand, rock, boulder and cemented bottom in the river bed at sampling sites.

3.6.3 Water Flow

Water flow rates in river channel were measured by recording the time taken for a floating object (e.g. floating ball) in a measured distance.

The sampling sites for surveys were given in **Figure 1**.

4 Monitoring Results

4.1 Vegetation

Major proportion of river bed and bank was concrete and without plant colonizing (Photo 2-3). Vegetation has partially covered the gabion wall and the river bed along the Upper Tai Po River (Photo 4) with some common plants including exotic species *Brachiaria mutica*, invasive species *Mikania micrantha* and native species *Commelina diffusa*. In total, 61 flora species were recorded within the survey transects along the river course. Abundant *Commelina diffusa* was the dominated species established in the river bed along the river channel (Photo 5). The recorded floras were generally in good health, and the height of the dominated riparian grass and herb species were in a range from 0.2m to 4m as observed along survey transect. Dominant flora species were shown in the **Table 4.1** marked with relative abundance sign “+++”. Results of vegetation survey and belt transect survey were presented in **Table 4.1** and **Table 4.2**. **Figure 1** shows the transect line for the flora surveys.

4.2 Fauna

4.2.1 Avifauna

An avifauna survey was undertaken along survey transects and at two defined point count locations. In total, 22 species of birds were recorded along the river during bird survey. 4 species of the total were dependant birds and observed foraging in the river channel including *Egretta garzetta*, *Motacilla cinerea*, *Motacilla alba* and *Ardeola bacchus* (Photo 6-8). The dominated species comprised of common species including *Pycnonotus jocosus*. All the birds in Hong Kong are under protection of Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170). Among the recorded species, *Milvus lineatus* is also protected by Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586) and classified as Regional Concern by Fellowes *et al* (2002). *Egretta garzetta* is classified as Regional Concern by Fellowes *et al* (2002), which usually observed feeding in the river. *Centropus sinensis* is listed in China Red Data Book Status as Vulnerable. Bird abundance was similar to those recorded during baseline survey. Transect and Point Count locations were shown on **Figure 1**. Result of bird survey was presented in the **Table 4.3**.

4.2.2 Adult Odonata Survey

Odonata surveys were performed and a list of recorded odonata species at Upper Tai Po River is shown in **Table 4.4**. Number of odonata species recorded was decreased during current dry season surveys when comparing with result of wet season. The mean ambient temperature of current season is too low for most of the odonata species to emerge, therefore, only few particular species with relatively long flight period could be recorded such as *Trithemis aurora*, which is a abundant species in Hong Kong and could be found at all seasons. However, most of the species in Hong Kong are likely to emerge in late spring or early summer coinciding with the commencement of wet season and rising temperature (Wilson *et al*, 2004 & Tam *et al*, 2011). Thus, the low species richness observed was a natural pattern of most odonata's life cycle. Only 2 species were recorded in this month and the result

was similar to previous surveys conducted in approximate period of last year.. Sampling location was shown in **Figure 1**.

4.2.3 Aquatic Macro-invertebrates

Aquatic-net and kick sampling were performed at the river. The river benthic fauna collected was mainly comprised of insects, molluscs and crustaceans (Photo 9 & 10). Details of recorded of river benthic fauna refers to **Table 4-5**. Sampling location was shown on **Figure 1**.

4.2.4 Hong Kong Newt

Surveys of Hong Kong Newt were conducted at Upper Tai Po River. Low abundance of Hong Kong Newt was observed only in reference site. Hong Kong Newt is listed in Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170) and classified as “Near Threatened” under IUCN Red List Status and as “Potential Global Concern” by Fellowes *et al* (2002). Record of Hong Kong Newts can be referred to **Table 4.6**.

4.2.5 River Fish Fauna

Fish surveys were performed at Upper Tai Po River during surveys. In total 13 species freshwater fish were recorded within project area. Fish abundance was low along the modified river channel. The *Glyptothorax pallozonum*, *Parazacco spilurus* and *Pseudobagrus trilineatus* which have conservation interest, were restricted in the upper section of the surveyed river outside the works boundary where the habitat was not affected by construction works, while *Glyptothorax pallozonum* is a rare freshwater fish in Hong Kong, *Parazacco spilurus* is listed in China Red Data Book Status as Vulnerable and *Pseudobagrus trilineatus* is classified as Global Concern by Fellowes *et al* (2002). And the rare fish *Pseudobagrus trilineatus* was recorded consistently during recent monitoring. Details of records of fish fauna refers to **Table 4.6**. Sampling location was shown on **Figure 1**.

4.3 **Abiotic Data**

Data on water quality and major river hydrological feature (water flow and substratum) of the river were collected and are presented in the **Table 4.7**.

Generally, the water was clean and nutrient levels were generally low. Results of water test were presented in the **Table 4.7**.

The river substratums of upper and lower sections were comprised of 40% stone and 60% concrete, 20% stone and 80% concrete respectively. Moderate water flow up to 0.3m/second at pool and 0.6m/second at riffle was measured.

5 **Summary and Commentary**

Post construction ecological monitoring was carried out in current month and relevant biotic and abiotic data was collected according to project specification and EM & A Manual. The rare fish *Pseudobagrus trilineatus* was consistently

recorded in the river during recent monitoring. Bird abundance was similar to those recorded during baseline survey. Low abundance of odonata was recorded during survey due to seasonality. Hong Kong Newt was found in low abundance in only reference site.

Aquatic and riparian vegetation along river channel has re-established compared to those recorded during baseline surveys. Vegetation has partially covered gabion wall and river bed along to the Upper Tai Po River.

The water quality of the surveyed river was not polluted as indicated by low nutrient concentration level of ammonium and nitrate although the river channel may receive discharge and runoff from the village areas.

6 REFERENCES

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FIGURE

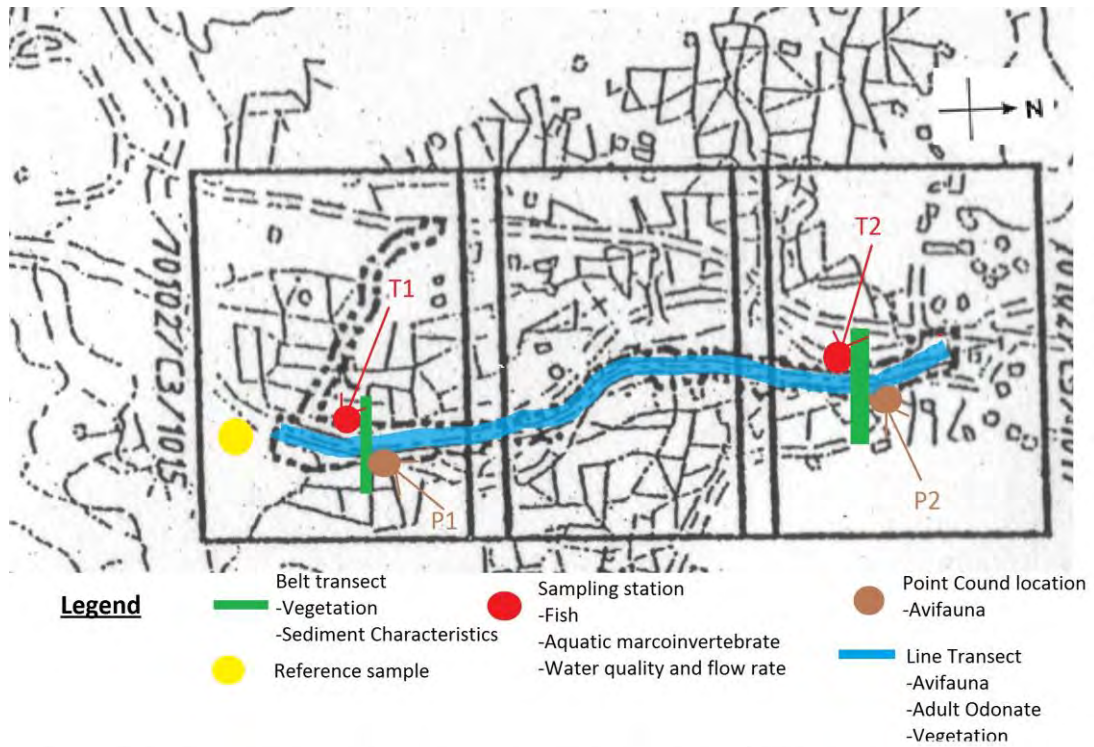


Figure 1. Sampling Location of Ecological Survey and Monitoring at Upper Tai Po River, Tai Po.

PHOTOS

River Improvement Works in Upper Lam Tsuen River, She Shan River and Upper Tai Po River
Post Construction Ecological Monitoring Report No. 13: Upper Tai Po River - Photos



Photo 1: General view of the reference site



Photo 2: General view of the river channel (Upper section)



Photo 3: General view of the river channel (Middle section)



Photo 4: Gabions and River bed (Middle section)

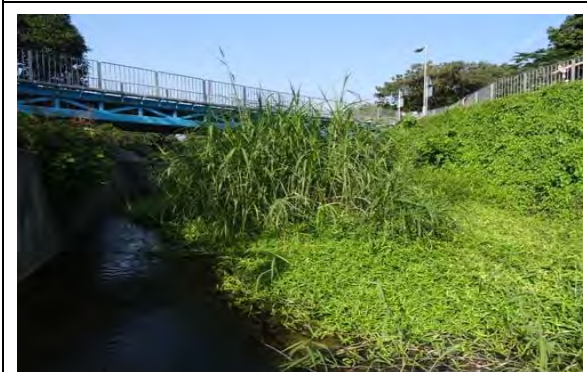


Photo 5: Abundant *Commelina diffusa*



Photo 6: Avifauna : *Motacilla cinerea*

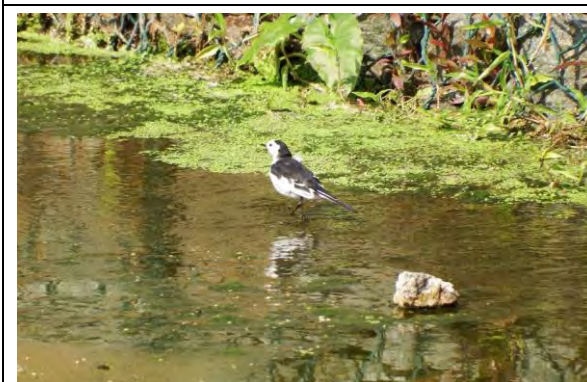


Photo 7: Avifauna – *Motacilla alba*.



Photo 8: Avifauna – *Ardeola bacchus*.



Photo 9: Aquatic samples shown invertebrates and fish.



Photo 10: Aquatic samples shown invertebrates and fish.

TABLE

Table 4.1. Flora species recorded at the transect along the Upper Tai Po River including riparian habitat.

Family	Species name	Species name in Chinese	Baseline	Impact Monitoring										Post Construction Monitoring														
			Oct-07	Jan-09	Jul-09	Jan-10	Jul-10	Jan-11	Jul-11	Jan-12	Jul-12	Mar-13	Jul-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15		
Acoraceae	<i>Acorus gramineus</i>	金錢蒲																										
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	空心蕺草	+	+		+		+		+		+		+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	野苋														+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Amaranthaceae	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	青葙																										
Araceae	<i>Alocasia macrorrhizos</i>	海芋	+	+	+	+	+	+						+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Araceae	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	芋	+	+	+	+	+	+																				
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens alba</i>	白花鬼針草	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Asteraceae	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	勝紅菊	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																		
Asteraceae	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	薇甘菊	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																		
Asteraceae	<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i>	金腰箭	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																		
Asteraceae	<i>Wedelia chinensis</i>	蟛蜞菊	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																		
Asteraceae	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	鱧腸																										
Asteraceae	<i>Erechtites hieracifolius</i>	革命菜														+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Asteraceae	<i>Youngia japonica</i>	黃鸚菜																										
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	小蓬草																										
Athyriaceae	<i>Callipteris esculenta</i>	菜蕨	+	+		+	+	+																				
Bombacaceae	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	木棉	+	+	+	+	+	+																				
Brassicaceae	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	西洋菜																										
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia championii</i>	缺葉藤																										
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	珊瑚樹	+	+	+	+	+	+																				
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Drymaria cordata</i>	荷蓮豆																										
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Mysoton aquaticum</i>	鵝腸菜																										
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	節節草	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																		
Commelinaceae	<i>Floscopa scandens</i>	聚花草																										
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	通菜	+	+	+	+	+	+																				
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	五爪金龍	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																			
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	海難牽牛														+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Convolvulaceae	<i>Merremia hederacea</i>	魚黃草																										
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	冬瓜																										
Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum debile</i>	筆管草	+	+	+	+	+	+																				
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	血桐	+	+	+	+	+	+																				
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion zeylanicum</i>	香港算盤子	+	+	+	+	+	+																				
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i>	小果葉下珠																										
Fabaceae	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	野葛	+	+	+	+	+	+																				
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	樟樹	+	+	+	+	+	+																				
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	潺槁樹	+	+	+	+	+	+																				
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	大紅花																										
Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma sanguineum</i>	毛椴																										
Melastomataceae	<i>Tibouchina semidecandra</i>	巴西野牡丹																										
Mimosaceae	<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>	紅絨球																										
Mimosaceae	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	含羞草																										
Mimosaceae	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	銀合歡																										
Moraceae	<i>Ficus hispida</i>	對葉榕	+	+	+	+	+	+																				
Moraceae	<i>Ficus variegata</i>	青果榕																										
Musaceae	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	大蕉	+	+	+	+	+	+																				
Myrtaceae	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	番石榴	+	+	+	+	+	+																				
Myrtaceae	<i>Cleistocalyx operculatus</i>	水翁	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																			
Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	山指甲																										
Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia erecta</i>	美洲水丁香																										
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	酢漿草																										
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago major</i>	車前草																										
Poaceae	<i>Panicum repens</i>	結骨草	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																			
Poaceae	<i>Microstegium ciliatum</i>	剛秀竹	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																		
Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	象草	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																			
Poaceae	<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i>	薏苡	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																			
Poaceae	<i>Phragmites karka</i>	卡開蘆	+	+	+	+	+	+	+																			
Poaceae	<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i>	五節芒																										
Poaceae	<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	巴拉草																										
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria radicata</i>	紅尾翎																										
Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	狼尾草																										
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum barbatum</i>	毛蓼	+	+	+	+	+	+																				
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum chinense</i>	火炭母																										
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex trisetifer</i>	假菠菜																										
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	長刺酸模																										
Rutaceae	<i>Clausena lansium</i>	黃皮	+	+	+	+	+	+																				
Sapindaceae	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	龍眼	+	+	+	+	+	+																				
Sapindaceae	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	荔枝	+	+	+	+	+	+																				
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	冰糖草																										
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	水茄	+	+	+	+	+	+																				
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	龍葵																										
Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus parasiticus</i>	華南毛蕨	+	+	+	+	+	+																				
Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	朴樹	+	+	+	+	+	+																				
Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria nivea</i>	芋麻	+	+	+	+	+	+																				
Urticaceae	<i>Pouzolzia zeylanica</i>	霧水葛																										
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i>	馬纓丹	+	+	+	+	+	+																				
Poaceae	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	牛筋草																										
Brassicaceae	<i>Rorippa indica</i>	塘葛菜																										
Poaceae	<i>Isachne globosa</i>	柳葉箬																										
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	雙穗雀稗																										
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus involucratus</i>	風車草																										
Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	金薯																										
Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania longa</i>	囊葉薯																										
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>	水蓼</																										

Table 4.2. Flora species recorded from belt transect survey at the Upper Tai Po stream (T1 - Upper stream sampling site and T2 - Lower stream sampling site)

Family	Species	Transect	Post construction monitoring																																																			
			Jan-14				Feb-14				Mar-14				Apr-14				May-14				Jun-14				Jul-14				Aug-14				Sep-14				Oct-14				Nov-14				Dec-14				Jan-15			
			Reference	T1	T2		Reference	T1	T2		Reference	T1	T2		Reference	T1	T2		Reference	T1	T2		Reference	T1	T2		Reference	T1	T2		Reference	T1	T2		Reference	T1	T2		Reference	T1	T2													
Asteraceae	Millettia micrantha	0.4	40	0.4	5	0.4	40	0.4	8	0.4	40	0.4	8	0.3	5	0.3	20	0.3	5	0.3	25	0.4	8	0.4	25	0.4	10	0.4	28	0.4	10	0.4	30	0.4	12	0.4	30	0.4	12	0.4	30	0.8	15	0.3	5									
Moraceae	Ficus hispida																																																					
Dilleniaceae	Cela sinensis																																																					
Poaceae	Microrhynchus ciliatum			0.6	3									0.4	5							0.4	5																															
Euphorbiaceae	Macaranga tinctoria																																																					
Asteraceae	Alopecurus sativa																																																					
Rubiaceae	Calceolaria speciosa		0.3	3																																																		
Myrtaceae	Chrysocarpus ovoculatus																																																					
Adiantaceae	Callipteris excelsa																																																					
Poaceae	Phragmites barba	1.2	2			1.2	2			1.2	2			1.5	5			1.5	5			1.5	5			1.5	5			1.8	5			1.8	5			2	5			2	5			1.7	10							
Dryopteridaceae	Cochlidium sempercoloratum																																																					
Equisetaceae	Equisetum debile																																																					
Asteraceae	Agrostis convolvulus																																																					
Compositae	Composita diffusa	0.4	6			(concret section)				0.4	6			(concret section)							0.1	5			(concret section)																													
Solanaceae	Solanum nigrum																																																					
Euphorbiaceae	Mallotus paniculatus																																																					
Poaceae	Elymus indica			0.3	3																																																	
Poaceae	Pennisetum purpureum																																																					
Asteraceae	Wardia chinensis																																																					
Asteraceae	Bidens alba		0.3	15	0.3	10				0.3	15	0.3	10																																									
Poaceae	Panicum repens		0.6	5						0.6	5																																											
Poaceae	Citri laurina-bibi																																																					
Convolvulaceae	Ipomoea carnea																																																					
Cucurbitaceae	Boninensis hispidula																																																					
Fabaceae	Parrotia lobata		0.2	10						0.2	10																																											
Convolvulaceae	Merrillia hederacea																																																					
Poaceae	Pennisetum alpinum																																																					
Poaceae	Braehmia multiflora																																																					
Onagraceae	Lathyrus erectus																																																					
Malvaceae	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis			0.6	5							0.6	5																																									
Cyperaceae	Cyperus sp.																																																					
Utriculariaceae	Utricularia vulgaris																																																					
Amaranthaceae	C. elvina arvensis																																																					
Bare Ground			19		74					19		69									70		69																															

* Reference point was the sampling location outside the works area used to compare with the data within works area.

P1 - Point count location 1; P2 - Point count location 2

Table 4.4. Odonate species recorded at the Upper Tai Po River

Species	Common name	Chinese name	Status	Commonness	Baseline survey	Impact monitoring				Impact monitoring					Post construction monitoring																							
					Oct-07	Jan-09	Jul-09	Jan-10	Jul-10	Jan-11	Jul-11	Jan-12	Jul-12	Mar-13	Jul-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15										
<i>Ceriatrigon auranticum ryukyuanum</i>	Orange-tailed Sprite	琉球橘黃蟌	NP	VC														+	+									+										
<i>Copera marginipes</i>	Yellow Featherlegs	黃狹扇蟌	NP	VC																																		
<i>Crocothemis servilia servilia</i>	Crimson Darter	紅蜻	NP	VC	+		+		+																													
<i>Euphaea decorata</i>	Black-banded Gossamerwing	方帶幽蟌	NP	VC																																		
<i>Neurobasis chinensis chinensis</i>	Chinese Greenwing	華艷色蟌	NP	C					+									+	+	+																		
<i>Orthetrum chrysis</i>	Red-faced Skimmer	華麗灰蜻	NP	VC			+	+		+																												
<i>Orthetrum glaucum</i>	Common blue skimmer	黑尾灰蜻	NP	VC	+		+	+																														
<i>Orthetrum luzonicum</i>	Marsh Skimmer	呂宋灰蜻	NP	VC																																		
<i>Palpopleura sexmaculata sexmaculata</i>	Asian Widow	六斑曲緣蜻	NP	C																																		
<i>Pantala flavescens</i>	Wandering Glider	黃蜻	NP	VC	+		+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+																							
<i>Paracercion calamorum dyeri</i>	Dusky Lilysquatter	葦尾蟌	P, LC	C																																		
<i>Prodasineura autumnalis</i>	Black Threadtail	烏齒原蟌	NP	VC																																		
<i>Pseudagrion rubriceps rubriceps</i>	Orange-faced Sprite	丹頂斑蟌	NP	C																																		
<i>Rhinocypha perforata</i>	Common Blue Jewel	三斑鼻蟌	NP	VC																																		
<i>Trithemis Aurora</i>	Crimson dropwing	曉褐蜻	NP	VC	+																																	
<i>Trithemis festiva</i>	Indigo Dropwing	慶褐蜻	NP	VC																																		
<i>Urothemis signata signata</i>	Scarlet Basket	赤斑曲鈎脈蜻	NP	C																																		
<i>Zygonyx iris insignis</i>	Emerald Cascader	彩虹蜻	P	P,PGC																																		

Note: NP – Not protected in Hong Kong

“VC” – Very Common; “UC” – Uncommon; “C” - Common

“+” – Species exists in the study area

“++” – Species common in the study area

“+++” – Species abundance in the study area

Commonness and status were decided according to AFCD biodiversity website (www.hkbiodiversity.net)

LC- Local Concern - Fellowes *et al* (2002)

PGC - Potential Global Concern - Fellowes *et al* (2002)

