

Appendix F-1 Ecological Survey Methodology (Terrestrial and Aquatic)

The ecological surveys were conducted in accordance with the guidelines set out in Annex 8 “Criteria for Evaluation Ecological Impact” and Annex 16 “Guidelines for Ecological Assessment” of the Technical Memorandum on Environmental Impact Assessment Process (EIAO-TM), “Ecological Baseline Survey for Ecological Assessment (EIAO Guidance Note No. 7/2002)” and “Methodologies for Terrestrial and Freshwater Ecological Baseline Surveys (EIAO Guidance Note No. 10/2004)”.

The Assessment Area for the construction of a secondary boundary fence is defined as the areas within 500m from the proposed 21.7km alignment and the alternative alignments. Relevant literature within the Assessment Area was reviewed to identify information gaps relating to the ecological characteristics of the aquatic and terrestrial environment. Ecological field surveys were conducted between November 2007 to October 2008 covering wet and dry seasons for 12 months to fill the information gaps identified during the desktop study, with special attention paid to the ecologically sensitive areas. Details of the field survey programme are described below.

Habitat Survey

Habitat maps with suitable scale (1:1000 to 1:5000) showing the types and locations of habitats in the Assessment Area with the overlay plot of the Project boundary were produced.

Recent aerial photos were studied to identify the general land use/ habitat type of the Assessment Area. A preliminary habitat map was generated through translating the visualized condition in the aerial photos and the detailed habitats were marked during ground truthing exercise.

Ground truthing studies were conducted on-site to verify and delineate the habitat type that were identified or missing during desktop study. All ecological resources within habitats were recorded and a more focused survey on those identified important habitats were conducted to collect further information.

Vegetation Survey

Vegetation surveys were conducted quarterly along the proposed boundary fencing alignments where the vegetation was directly impacted.

The survey routes are distributed on the following four regions based on the assigned sections of the alignment.

- Section 1 – from Pak Hok Chau Check Point at Mai Po to Lok Ma Chau Control Point near Lok Ma Chau railway station (Blue Alignment);
- Section 2 – from Lok Ma Chau Control Point to Ng Tung River near Tak Yuet Lau (Red, Blue and Green Alignment);
- Section 3 – from Ng Tung River to Lin Ma Hang (Red, Blue and Green Alignment); and
- Section 4 – from Sha Tau Kok Town to Sha Tau Kok Control Point (Blue Alignment).

All the flora species observed along the survey routes were recorded and their relative abundance encountered through visual observation was also recorded.

Bird Survey

Nine bird surveys were conducted in 12-month period for each transect by walking through transects at areas of ecological importance. Bird species within 30m of the transect were identified visually by using a pair of binoculars or aurally by listening to their calls. The behaviour and number of birds

encountered were noted. Birds using the proposed works area and the adjacent area other than the sampling transect for feeding, nesting and roosting were also recorded to form a complete species list. Special attention was given to wetland birds and birds of conservation importance with reference to Note 3 Annex 16 of the Technical Memorandum on Environmental Impact Assessment Process (EIAO-TM) (EPD, 1997) and Fellowes *et al.* (2000).

Herpetofauna (Amphibians and Reptiles) Survey

Nine herpetofauna surveys were conducted for a 12-month period by active searching in conjunction with mammal survey and insect surveys during daytime. Fishponds, wet agricultural lands, marshes and natural stream courses were actively searched for potential breeding areas of amphibians and reptiles. Microhabitats like stones, crevices, leaf litter/debris, rotten log and abandoned cardboard were also examined or uncovered to search for the eggs and tadpoles of amphibians in aquatic habitats or to reveal the presence of the amphibians and reptiles hiding under these covers. Ad hoc records during other faunal group surveys were also included in the report to form a complete species list.

Two night surveys were conducted in the wet season during April to September 2008 to search for nocturnal species of amphibians and reptiles in their active stage. Hand and head torches were used to assist active searching in exposed areas of their potential habitats. Auditory detection of mating calls at their breeding sites was also recorded during night survey. Species identified, number and habitat use were included in the report.

Butterflies and Dragonflies Survey

The surveys for butterflies and dragonflies were conducted by visual observation and photography. Survey were conducted once a month during the wet season in their most active stage (April to September 2008) by walking through transect routes along the alignment and at major habitats including mature woodlands, natural stream courses, fishponds, wet agricultural lands, marshes and mangroves within the 500m assessment boundary (**Figure F1**). Hand net was used to collect live specimens for in-situ identification of adult butterflies and dragonflies and species collected were released upon examination. Butterflies and dragonflies encountered outside the transect routes but within the Assessment Area were also recorded to produce a complete species list.

Freshwater Fish Survey

Freshwater fish surveys were carried out once in dry season and three replicates in wet season at stream courses and freshwater marsh within the Assessment Area that may be impacted by the proposed development especially in Lin Ma Hang Stream SSSI and ecological mitigation areas near Yuen Leng Chai and Nam Hang. Fish surveys were conducted in fine weather avoiding too cold or just after heavy rainfall that the fishes become inactive or stream flow too fast for observation.

Bankside Counting

Bankside counting of freshwater fish species in clear, shallow and slow flow stream and at surface water level of freshwater marsh and fishpond were performed by observation with the aids of short focal length binoculars along the embankment. Species observed and the estimated abundance were recorded. The surrounding environment such as the substratum environment (e.g. sandy, muddy or rocky) and microhabitats observed (e.g. pools or riffles) were also recorded for facilitating the identification of freshwater fish species.

Pot trapping

Pot traps with baits were used for fish trapping. The traps were placed at deep water pool and around areas with riparian vegetation extending to the stream and marsh for 20 minutes. Disturbance to the area of traps deployed were avoided during the survey. The species and number of fish trapped were recorded. Live fish samples caught were released as soon as possible to avoid adverse impact on the fish species.

Netting

D-framed hand net was used for active searching of fish species hiding in microhabitats or in turbid water. Hand netting was performed at 50m intervals of the downstream and upstream portion of each stream section and at periphery of freshwater marsh. Live fish samples caught were released as soon as possible to avoid adverse impact on the fish species.

Mammal Survey

Mammal surveys were conducted in conjunction with herpetofauna surveys during daytime and at night time just after dusk. Any sighting and sign of traits (footprints, faeces or burrows) were recorded. The plantation woodland, secondary woodland, muddy areas adjacent to the streams were actively searched for mammal tracks where animals come to feed or drink. Feeding signs such as partially eaten vegetation or carcasses may provide evidence of traits of mammals. Habitat types, measurement and photographs were taken for signs of tracks to aid the identification works. Ad hoc sighting during other faunal group surveys were marked to produce a full species list. In view of the extensive information on bat colony recorded in Lin Ma Hang Lead Mine SSSI and no construction will be implemented close to this SSSI, field survey for bats in this SSSI was not carried out to avoid disturbance to the roost. Bat surveys were conducted by active searching of potential roosting site (e.g. rock crevices, bamboo stems, fronds of palm trees and buildings) during daytime supplemented with literature review of published information made available by government and non-government bodies.

Night surveys were conducted to search for nocturnal species of mammals. Hand and head torches were used to assist active searching in exposed areas of their potential habitats.

References

- AFCD & EPD, 2002. Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance, Cap. 499 Guidance Note No. 7/2002: *Ecological Baseline Survey for Ecological Assessment*.
- AFCD & EPD, 2004. Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance, Cap. 499 Guidance Note No. 10/2004: *Methodologies for Terrestrial and Freshwater Ecological Baseline Surveys*.
- Hong Kong Environmental Protection Department, 1997. *Technical Memorandum on Environmental Impact Assessment Process*. Printing Department, Hong Kong Government.

Table F-1a Plant Species recorded at Section 1

Scientist Name	Native to Hong Kong	Status*	Relative Abundance**
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Acanthus ilicifolius</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Albizia lebeck</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Alocasia odora</i>	Yes	Very Common	+++
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Alysicarpus vaginalis</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	No	Very Common	+
<i>Bidens alba</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Bothriochloa bladhi</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	No	Common	+++
<i>Bridelia tomentosa</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Cajanus scarabaeoides</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Canavalia maritima</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Canna indica</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	No	Common	+++
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Chloris barbata</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Cleistocalyx operculatus</i>	Yes	Common	+++
<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Cocculus orbiculatus</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	No	Very Common	+
<i>Crotalaria pallida</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Yes	Very Common	+++
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	No	Very Common	+
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Hedyotis corymbosa</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	Yes	Very Common	+++
<i>Ilex rotunda</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Imperata koenigii</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	No	Very Common	+
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Lantana camara</i>	No	Very Common	+
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	No	Common	+++
<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Malvastrum coromandelianum</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Melastoma sanguineum</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	No	Common	++
<i>Merremia hederacea</i>	Yes	Restricted	+
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Oxalis corymbosa</i>	No	Common	+

Scientist Name	Native to Hong Kong	Status*	Relative Abundance**
<i>Paederia scandens</i>	Yes	Very Common	+++
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Polygonum chinense</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	No	Very Common	++
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	No	Very Common	+
<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	No	Common	+

Note: * Status (source from Corlett *et al*, 2000. Hong Kong Vascular Plants: Distribution and Status):
 NA =weed, introduced, cultivated or landscaping species not covered by Corlett's study;
 Protected = protected under Forestry Regulations (Cap. 96 sub. Leg.)

** Rank of Abundance: + = uncommon; ++ = fairly common; +++ = very common.

Table F-1b Bird Species recorded at Section 1

Common Name	Level of Concern	Wetland-dependent	Mean#
Little Grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	LC	Y	3.11
Great Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	PRC	Y	29.67
Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	PRC	Y	21.00
Great Egret <i>Egretta alba</i>	PRC(RC)	Y	40.78
Intermediate Egret <i>Egretta intermedia</i>	RC	Y	0.11
Little Egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	PRC(RC)	Y	40.00
Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	(LC)	Y	0.11
Chinese Pond Heron <i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	PRC(RC)	Y	7.00
Black-crowned Night Heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	(LC)	Y	0.44
Black-faced Spoonbill <i>Platalea minor</i>	PGC	Y	1.00
Eurasian Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>	RC	Y	18.11
Common Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>	RC	Y	1.56
Northern Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i>	RC	Y	33.33
Northern Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>	RC	Y	0.11
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	RC	Y	0.11
Black Kite <i>Milvus migrans</i>	(RC)	N	6.00
White-breasted Waterhen <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	-	Y	1.44
Common moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	-	Y	4.22
Little Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	(LC)	Y	2.22
Green Sandpiper <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	-	Y	0.44
Wood Sandpiper <i>Tringa glareola</i>	LC	Y	2.44
Common Sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	-	Y	7.44
Spotted Dove <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	-	N	12.11
Common Koel <i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	-	N	1.11
Greater Coucal <i>Centropus sinensis</i>	-	N	0.56
Lesser Coucal <i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	-	N	0.44
Pacific Swift <i>Apus pacificus</i>	(LC)	N	0.33
Little Swift	-	Y	0.56

Common Name	Level of Concern	Wetland-dependent	Mean#
<i>Apus affinis</i>			
Pied Kingfisher <i>Ceryle rudis</i>	(LC)	Y	0.33
Common Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	-	Y	1.11
White-throated Kingfisher <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	(LC)	Y	0.89
Barn Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	-	Y	20.00
Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i>	-	Y	3.78
Grey Wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	-	Y	1.00
White Wagtail <i>Motacilla alba</i>	-	Y	9.78
Richard's Pipit <i>Anthus richardi</i>	-	N	0.11
Red-whiskered Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	-	N	4.33
Chinese Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	-	N	10.22
Long-tailed Shrike <i>Lanius schach</i>	-	N	2.56
Oriental Magpie Robin <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	-	N	3.33
Common Stonechat <i>Saxicola torquata</i>	-	N	0.78
Masked Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	-	N	3.00
Yellow-bellied Prinia <i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	-	N	10.44
Plain Prinia <i>Prinia inornata</i>	-	N	5.67
Common Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	-	N	0.11
Dusky Warbler <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	-	N	1.33
Yellow-browed Warbler <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	-	N	0.11
Great Tit <i>Parus major</i>	-	N	0.11
Japanese White-eye <i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	-	N	6.00
Chestnut Bunting <i>Emberiza rutila</i>	-	N	1.67
White-rumped Munia <i>Lonchura striata</i>	-	N	0.11
Scaly-breasted Munia <i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	-	N	0.11
Eurasian Tree Sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i>	-	N	11.78
Red-billed Starling <i>Sturnus sericeus</i>	GC*	Y	33.33
Black-collared Starling <i>Sturnus nigricollis</i>	-	N	15.33
Common Myna <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	-	N	0.44
Crested Myna	-	N	9.89

Common Name	Level of Concern	Wetland-dependent	Mean#
<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>			
Black Drongo <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	-	N	0.89
Common Magpie <i>Pica pica</i>	-	N	1.22
Large-billed Crow <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	-	N	0.22
Collared Crow <i>Corvus torquatus</i>	LC	Y	0.22
Azure-winged Magpie <i>Cyanopica cyanus</i>	-	N	1.89

*Red-billed Starling is considered by Fellows *et al.* (2002) to be of Global Concern. Since then, the global population has been increasing and the species is not now considered globally threatened (BirdLife International 2008). A listing of Regional Concern (RC), based on the importance of the large roosts present near Deep Bay, is considered to be more appropriate.

#Mean values given are the mean number recorded on all transects. This is included to reflect the regularity of a species in the study area.

Table F-2a Plant Species recorded at Section 2 (Blue and Green Alignments)

Scientist Name	Native to Hong Kong	Status*	Relative Abundance**
<i>Acacia confusa</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Adiantum capillus</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Alchornea trewioides</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Alocasia odora</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Alysicarpus vaginalis</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Annona squamosa</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Antidesma ghaesembilla</i>	Yes	NA	+
<i>Apluda mutica</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Aporusa dioica</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Axonopus compressus</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Bambusa chungii</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Bambusa multiplex</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Bambusa ventricosa</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Berchemia lineata</i>	Yes	Rare	+
<i>Bidens alba</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Blechnum orientale</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Blumea clarkei</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	No	Common	+++
<i>Breynia fruticosa</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Bridelia tomentosa</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Brucea javanica</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Cajanus scarabaeoides</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Callicarpa nudiflora</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Canna indica</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Cansjera rheedii</i>	Yes	Restricted	+
<i>Capillipedium parviflorum</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Carica papaya</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Caryota mitis</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Yes	Common	+++
<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Chloris barbata</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Citrus maxima</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Clausena lansium</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Cleistocalyx operculatus</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Cleome gynandra</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Clerodendrum cyrtophyllum</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Cocculus orbiculatus</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Yes	NA	+
<i>Commelina nudiflora</i>	Yes	Common	+

Scientist Name	Native to Hong Kong	Status*	Relative Abundance**
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	No	Very Common	+
<i>Cordyline fruticosa</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Cratogeomys cochinchinense</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Crinum asiaticum</i>	Yes	Restricted	+
<i>Crotalaria pallida</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Croton crassifolius</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Cuscuta australis</i>	Yes	NA	+
<i>Cyclosorus interruptus</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Cymbopogon caesius</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Yes	Very Common	+++
<i>Cyperus malaccensis</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Cyrtococcum patens</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Daphniphyllum calycinum</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Delonix regia</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Desmodium heterocarpon</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Desmos chinensis</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Dianella ensifolia</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Dicranopteris pedata</i>	Yes	Very Common	+++
<i>Dieffenbachia seguine</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Digitaria longiflora</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	No	Restricted	++
<i>Dioscorea fordii</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Yes	NA	+
<i>Dracaena fragrans</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Elephantopus tomentosus</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Yes	Very Common	+++
<i>Eleutherococcus trifoliatus</i>	Yes	Restricted	+
<i>Embelia laeta</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Embelia ribes</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Eragrostis unioloides</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	No	Restricted	+
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Euphorbia antiquorum</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	No	Very Common	+
<i>Eurya sp</i>	Yes	NA	+
<i>Ficus elastica</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Ficus hirta</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Ficus hispida</i>	Yes	Very Common	+++
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Ficus superba</i>	Yes	NA	+
<i>Ficus variegata</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Ficus virens</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Glochidion eriocarpum</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Glochidion lanceolarium</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Glochidion puberum</i>	Yes	Restricted	+
<i>Glochidion wrightii</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Glochidion zeylanicum</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	No	NA	++
<i>Hedyotis auricularia</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Hedyotis corymbosa</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Hedyotis hedyotideia</i>	Yes	Very Common	+

Scientist Name	Native to Hong Kong	Status*	Relative Abundance**
<i>Helicteres angustifolia</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Heterosmilax japonica</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Hymenocallis littoralis</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Ilex asprella</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Ilex pubescens</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Imperata koenigii</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	No	Very Common	+
<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Ipomoea triloba</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Ischaemum aristatum</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Itea chinensis</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Kyllinga monocephala</i>	Yes	NA	+
<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Lantana camara</i>	No	Very Common	++
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	No	Common	++
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Yes	Common	+++
<i>Lindera communis</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Lindernia crustacea</i>	Yes	Restricted	+
<i>Lindsaea orbiculata</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	No	Restricted	+
<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	Yes	Very Common	+++
<i>Litsea rotundifolia</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Yes	Restricted	+
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Ludwigia perennis</i>	Yes	Restricted	+
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Yes	Very Common	+++
<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	Yes	Common	+++
<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Mallotus apelta</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Melastoma candidum</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Melastoma dodecandrum</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Melicope pteleifolia</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Merremia hederacea</i>	Yes	Restricted	+
<i>Microcos paniculata</i>	Yes	Common	+++
<i>Microstegium ciliatum</i>	Yes	Very Common	+++
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Mimosa diplotricha</i>	No	Rare#	+
<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	No	Very Common	++
<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Morus alba</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Mussaenda pubescens</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	Yes	Very Common	++

Scientist Name	Native to Hong Kong	Status*	Relative Abundance**
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Oxalis corymbosa</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Paederia scandens</i>	Yes	Very Common	+++
<i>Palhinhaea cernua</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Pandanus tectorius</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Panicum brevifolium</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Panicum repens</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	No	Very Common	++
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Phragmites karka</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Phyllanthus cochinchinensis</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Pilea microphylla</i>	No	Very Common	+
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Polygonum chinense</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Pouzolzia zeylanica</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Prunus persica</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Psychotria asiatica</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Psychotria serpens</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Pteris semipinnata</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Pueraria phaseoloides</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>	Yes	Very Common	+++
<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Rhus hypoleuca</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Rhus succedanea</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Richardia scabra</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	No	Restricted	+
<i>Rorippa indica</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Rosa laevigata</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Sageretia thea</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	No	Common	++
<i>Senecio scandens</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Sesbania javanica</i>	Yes	NA	+++
<i>Setcreasea purpurea</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Smilax china</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Smilax glabra</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Sphenomeris chinensis</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	Yes	Very Common	++

Scientist Name	Native to Hong Kong	Status*	Relative Abundance**
<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Stephania longa</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Sterculia lanceolata</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Tadehagi triquetrum</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Trema tomentosa</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Urena lobata</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Uvaria macrophylla</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	No	Common	++
<i>Wikstroemia indica</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Wikstroemia nutans</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Zanthoxylum nitidum</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Zea mays</i>	No	NA	+

Note: * Status (source from Corlett *et al*, 2000. Hong Kong Vascular Plants: Distribution and Status):

NA =weed, introduced, cultivated or landscaping species not covered by Corlett's study;

it is an introduced species rarely occur in Hong Kong but not native rare species of conservation interest

Protected = protected under Forestry Regulations (Cap. 96 sub. Leg.)

** Rank of Abundance: + = uncommon; ++ = fairly common; +++ = very common.

Table F-2b Plant Species recorded at Section 2 (Red Alignment)

Scientist Name	Native to Hong Kong	Status*	Relative Abundance**
<i>Alysicarpus vaginalis</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Apluda mutica</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Bidens alba</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i>	Yes	Very Common	+++
<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	No	Common	++
<i>Cajanus scarabaeoides</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Cassia tora</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Chloris barbata</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Microstegium ciliatum</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Yes	Very Common	+++
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	No	Very Common	++
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Imperata koenigii</i>	Yes	Very Common	+++
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	No	Very Common	+
<i>Ischaemum aristatum</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Lantana camara</i>	No	Very Common	+
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	No	Very Common	++
<i>Mimosa diplotricha</i>	No	Rare#	+
<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Paederia scandens</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	No	Very Common	++
<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	No	Common	++
<i>Sesbania javanica</i>	Yes	NA	+++
<i>Sida acuta</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	No	Very Common	++
<i>Urena lobata</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	No	Common	+++

Note: * Status (source from Corlett *et al*, 2000. Hong Kong Vascular Plants: Distribution and Status):
 NA =weed, introduced, cultivated or landscaping species not covered by Corlett's study;
 # it is an introduced species rarely occur in Hong Kong but not native rare species of conservation interest
 Protected = protected under Forestry Regulations (Cap. 96 sub. Leg.)

** Rank of Abundance: + = uncommon; ++ = fairly common; +++ = very common.

Table F-2c Bird Species recorded at Section 2

Common Name	Level of Concern	Wetland-dependent	Mean#
Little Grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	LC	Y	5.22
Great Crested Grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	RC	Y	0.11
Great Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	PRC	Y	66.11
Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	PRC	Y	7.89
Purple Heron <i>Ardea purpurea</i>	RC	Y	0.22
Great Egret <i>Egretta alba</i>	PRC(RC)	Y	10.44
Little Egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	PRC(RC)	Y	13.78
Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	(LC)	Y	1.00
Chinese Pond Heron <i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	PRC(RC)	Y	10.11
Striated Heron <i>Butorides striatus</i>	(LC)	Y	0.11
Black-crowned Night Heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	(LC)	Y	6.56
Yellow Bittern <i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	(LC)	Y	0.33
Cinnamon Bittern <i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	LC	Y	0.11
Great Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	RC	Y	0.22
Eurasian Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>	RC	Y	0.22
Common Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>	RC	Y	3.00
Northern Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i>	RC	Y	0.33
Tufted Duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i>	LC	Y	2.78
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	RC	Y	0.11
Black Kite <i>Milvus migrans</i>	(RC)	N	1.11
White-bellied Sea Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	(RC)	Y	7.78
White-breasted Waterhen <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	-	Y	0.11
Common moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	-	Y	2.56
Eurasian Coot <i>Fulica atra</i>	RC	Y	2.44
Black-winged Stilt <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	RC	Y	0.22
Little Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	(LC)	Y	0.11
Green Sandpiper <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	-	Y	10.11
Wood Sandpiper	LC	Y	2.00

Common Name	Level of Concern	Wetland-dependent	Mean#
<i>Tringa glareola</i>			
Common Sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	-	Y	0.78
Common Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	-	Y	2.11
Rock Dove <i>Columba livia</i>	-	N	1.89
Spotted Dove <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	-	N	1.22
Common Koel <i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>	-	N	10.11
Greater Coucal <i>Centropus sinensis</i>	-	N	1.56
Lesser Coucal <i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	-	N	2.78
Little Swift <i>Apus affinis</i>	-	Y	0.11
Pied Kingfisher <i>Ceryle rudis</i>	(LC)	Y	7.11
Common Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	-	Y	2.00
White-throated Kingfisher <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	(LC)	Y	0.67
Barn Swallow <i>hirundo rustica</i>	-	Y	4.22
Red-rumped swallow <i>Hirundo daurica</i>	-	Y	3.78
Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i>	-	Y	1.67
Grey Wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	-	Y	4.44
White Wagtail <i>Motacilla alba</i>	-	Y	0.78
Olive-backed Pipit <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	-	N	7.56
Red-throated Pipit <i>Anthus cervinus</i>	LC	N	0.11
Red-whiskered Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	-	N	9.56
Chinese Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	-	N	12.33
Sooty-headed Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	-	N	4.22
Brown Shrike <i>Lanius cristatus</i>	-	N	0.11
Long-tailed Shrike <i>Lanius schach</i>	-	N	4.22
Oriental Magpie Robin <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	-	N	3.78
Common Stonechat <i>Saxicola torquata</i>	-	N	2.00
Masked Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	-	N	3.89
Hwamei <i>Garrulax canorus</i>	-	N	0.11
Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler <i>Locustella certhiola</i>	LC	Y	0.11
Zitting Cisticola	LC	N	1.11

Common Name	Level of Concern	Wetland-dependent	Mean#
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>			
Yellow-bellied Prinia <i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	-	N	16.22
Plain Prinia <i>Prinia inornata</i>	-	N	7.56
Common Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	-	N	0.22
Dusky Warbler <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	-	N	3.11
Yellow-browed Warbler <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	-	N	1.44
Asian Brown Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	-	N	0.22
Japanese White-eye <i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	-	N	0.11
Scaly-breasted Munia <i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	-	N	16.11
Eurasian Tree Sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i>	-	N	9.89
Red-billed Starling <i>Sturnus sericeus</i>	GC*	Y	18.67
White-cheeked Starling <i>Sturnus cineraceus</i>	PRC	N	1.56
Black-collared Starling <i>Sturnus nigricollis</i>	-	N	16.89
White-shouldered Starling <i>Sturnus sinensis</i>	(LC)	N	17.00
Crested Myna <i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	-	N	33.11
Black Drongo <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	-	N	2.44
Ashy Drongo <i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	LC	N	0.11
Common Magpie <i>Pica pica</i>	-	N	2.00
Collared Crow <i>Corvus torquatus</i>	LC	Y	0.44

*Red-billed Starling is considered by Fellows *et al.* (2002) to be of Global Concern. Since then, the global population has been increasing and the species is not now considered globally threatened (BirdLife International 2008). A listing of Regional Concern (RC), based on the importance of the large roosts present near Deep Bay, is considered to be more appropriate.

#Mean values given are the mean number recorded on all transects. This is included to reflect the regularity of a species in the study area.

Table F-3a Plant Species recorded at Section 3 (Blue and Green Alignments)

Scientist Name	Native to Hong Kong	Status*	Relative Abundance**
<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Yes	Restricted	+
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Acacia confusa</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Aglaia odorata</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Alangium chinense</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Albizia chinensis</i>	Yes	NA	+
<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Alchornea trewioides</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Alocasia odora</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	No	Common	
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Alysicarpus vaginalis</i>	Yes	Very common	++
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Yes	Very common	+
<i>Anisomeles indica</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Annona squamosa</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Antidesma buniuz</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Antidesma ghaesembilla</i>	Yes	NA	++
<i>Apluda mutica</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Aporusa dioica</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	Yes	Common, protected (2)	++
<i>Artocarpus macrocarpon</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Asparagus cochinchinensis</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Athyriopsis japonica</i>	Yes	Very common	+
<i>Axonopus compressus</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Berchemia floribunda</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Bidens alba</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Blechnum orientale</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Boehmeria nivea</i>	No	Restricted	+
<i>Bothriochloa ischaemum</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	No	Common	++
<i>Breynia fruticosa</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Bridelia tomentosa</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Brucea javanica</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Byttneria aspera</i>	Yes	Very Common	+

Scientist Name	Native to Hong Kong	Status*	Relative Abundance**
<i>Cajanus scarabaeoides</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Callicarpa nudiflora</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Canna indica</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Capillipedium parviflorum</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Yes	Restricted	+
<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Yes	Restricted	+
<i>Chloris barbata</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Ciliate Microstegium</i>	Yes	NA	++
<i>Cinnamomum burmannii</i>	Yes	NA	+
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Citrus limon</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Citrus maxima</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Clausena lansium</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Cleistocalyx operculatus</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Cleome rutidosperma</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Clerodendrum cyrtophyllum</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Cocculus orbiculatus</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Yes	NA	+
<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	No	Very Common	+
<i>Corchorus aestuans</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Cratogeomys cochinchinense</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Crotalaria pallida</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Cuscuta australis</i>	Yes	NA	++
<i>Cyclosorus interruptus</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Yes	Very Common	+++
<i>Cyperus distans</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Cyperus flabelliformis</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Cyperus haspan</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Cyperus imbricatus</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Cyrtococcum patens</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Delonix regia</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Derris trifoliata</i>	Yes	Common	+

Scientist Name	Native to Hong Kong	Status*	Relative Abundance**
<i>Desmodium heterocarpon</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	No	Common	++
<i>Desmodium triflorum</i>	Yes	Very common	++
<i>Desmos chinensis</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Dicliptera chinensis</i>	Yes	Restricted	++
<i>Dicranopteris pedata</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Digitaria longiflora</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	No	Restricted	+
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Dioscorea fordii</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Diospyros morrisiana</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Elephantopus tomentosus</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Eleutherococcus trifoliatus</i>	Yes	Restricted	+
<i>Embelia laeta</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Embelia ribes</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Eragrostis unioloides</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Eranthemum nervosum</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	No	NA	++
<i>Eupatorium catarium</i>	No	Very Common	++
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	No	Very common	+
<i>Euphorbia thymifolia</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Eurya nitida</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Ficus formosana</i>	Yes	Restricted	+
<i>Ficus hirta</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Ficus hispida</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Ficus pumila</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Ficus superba</i>	Yes	NA	+
<i>Ficus variegata</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Fimbristylis thomsonii</i>	Yes	Very common	+
<i>Flueggea virosa</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Glochidion zeylanicum</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Gnaphalium affine</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Gnetum parvifolium</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Grewia biloba</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>	Yes	Very Common	+

Scientist Name	Native to Hong Kong	Status*	Relative Abundance**
<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	No	NA	++
<i>Hedyotis auricularia</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Hedyotis corymbosa</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Hedyotis diffusa</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Hedyotis hedyotideae</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Heterosmilax japonica</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Ilex asprella</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Ilex rotunda</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Imperata koenigii</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	No	Very Common	++
<i>Ipomoea triloba</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i>	Yes	Common	+++
<i>Kyllinga monocephala</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	No	NA	+++
<i>Lantana camara</i>	No	Very Common	++
<i>Lespedeza formosa</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Lindernia crustacea</i>	Yes	Restricted	+
<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	No	Restricted	+
<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Litsea rotundifolia</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Ludwigia perennis</i>	Yes	Restricted	+
<i>Luffa aegyptiaca</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Lygodium scandens</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Machilus chekiangensis</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Maesa perlaris</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Mallotus apelta</i>	Yes	Common	+++
<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Malvastrum coromandelianum</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Maranta arundinacea</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Mariscus umbellatus</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Melastoma candidum</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Melicope pteleifolia</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Microcos paniculata</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Microstegium ciliatum</i>	Yes	Very Common	++

Scientist Name	Native to Hong Kong	Status*	Relative Abundance**
<i>Microstegium vagans</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Millettia reticulata</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Mimosa diplotricha</i>	No	Rare#	+
<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	No	Very Common	++
<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Morinda parvifolia</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Morinda umbellata</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Morus alba</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Musa balbisiana</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Mussaenda pubescens</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Oxalis corymbosa</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Pachira macrocarpa</i>		NA	+
<i>Paederia scandens</i>	Yes	Very Common	+++
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Panicum repens</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i>	No	Common	++
<i>Paspalum orbiculare</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Paspalum paspaloides</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>	Yes	Common	+++
<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Peperomia pellucida</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Phyllodium pulchellum</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Pilea microphylla</i>	No	Very Common	++
<i>Plantago major</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Polygonum chinense</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Portulaca pilosa</i>	Yes	NA	+
<i>Pouzolzia zeylanica</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	No	Common	+

Scientist Name	Native to Hong Kong	Status*	Relative Abundance**
<i>Psychotria asiatica</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Pteris semipinnata</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Pterocypsela indica</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Rhus hypoleuca</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	No	Very Common	+
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	No	Restricted	+
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Rumex trisetifer</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Sacciolepis indica</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Sageretia thea</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Sapium discolor</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Scurrula parasitica</i>	Yes	Restricted	+
<i>Senecio scandens</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Sesbania cannabina</i>	No	Common	++
<i>Sesbania javanica</i>	Yes	NA	+
<i>Sida acuta</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Sinobambusa tootsik</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Smilax china</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Solanum americanum</i>	No	Very Common	+
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Solena amplexicaulis</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	No	Very Common	+
<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Stephania longa</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Sterculia lanceolata</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i>	No	Very Common	+
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Tadehagi triquetrum</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Tetradium glabrifolium</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Thysanolaena maxima</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Tinospora sinensis</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>	No	Common	++

Scientist Name	Native to Hong Kong	Status*	Relative Abundance**
<i>Trema orientalis</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Trema tomentosa</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	No	Very Common	+
<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Uraria crinita</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Urena lobata</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Uvaria macrophylla</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	No	Common	++
<i>Youngia japonica</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Zanthoxylum avicennae</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Zanthoxylum nitidum</i>	Yes	Very Common	+

Note: * Status (source from Corlett *et al*, 2000. Hong Kong Vascular Plants: Distribution and Status):
 NA =weed, introduced, cultivated or landscaping species not covered by Corlett's study;
 # it is an introduced species rarely occur in Hong Kong but not native rare species of conservation interest
 Protected (1) = protected under Forestry Regulations (Cap. 96 sub. Leg.)
 Protected (2) = scheduled under Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap 586)

** Rank of Abundance: + = uncommon; ++ = fairly common; +++ = very common.

Table F-3b Plant Species recorded at Section 3 (Red Alignment)

Scientist Name	Native to Hong Kong	Status*	Relative Abundance**
<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	No	Restricted	++
<i>Bidens alba</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	No	Very Common	+
<i>Paspalum orbiculare</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Sesbania javanica</i>	Yes	NA	+
<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Alocasia odora</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Ficus hispida</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Ficus hirta</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Paederia scandens</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Microstegium ciliatum</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Inula cappa</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Mussaenda pubescens</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Breynia fruticosa</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Mallotus apelta</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Lantana camara</i>	No	Very Common	+
<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Solanum erianthum</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	Yes	Common	+

Note: * Status (source from Corlett *et al*, 2000. Hong Kong Vascular Plants: Distribution and Status):
 NA =weed, introduced, cultivated or landscaping species not covered by Corlett's study;
 # it is an introduced species rarely occur in Hong Kong but not native rare species of conservation interest
 Protected = protected under Forestry Regulations (Cap. 96 sub. Leg.)

** Rank of Abundance: + = uncommon; ++ = fairly common; +++ = very common.

Table F-3c Bird Species recorded at Section 3

Common Name	Level of Concern	Wetland-dependent	Mean#
Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	PRC	Y	1.11
Great Egret <i>Egretta alba</i>	PRC(RC)	Y	1.22
Little Egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	PRC(RC)	Y	5.22
Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	(LC)	Y	0.44
Chinese Pond Heron <i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	PRC(RC)	Y	5.11
Black-crowned Night Heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	(LC)	Y	0.56
Yellow Bittern <i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	(LC)	Y	0.11
Cinnamon Bittern <i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	LC	Y	0.11
Black Kite <i>Milvus migrans</i>	(RC)	N	0.89
Common buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i>	-	Y	0.11
Greater Spotted Eagle <i>Aquila clanga</i>	GC	Y	0.11
White-breasted Waterhen <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	-	Y	0.89
Little Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	(LC)	Y	3.78
Common Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	RC	Y	0.11
Green Sandpiper <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	-	Y	1.78
Wood Sandpiper <i>Tringa glareola</i>	LC	Y	1.56
Common Sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	-	Y	1.67
Common Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	-	Y	0.11
Spotted Dove <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	-	N	24.33
Common Koel <i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	-	N	2.22
Greater Coucal <i>Centropus sinensis</i>	-	N	0.89
Lesser Coucal <i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	-	N	0.56
Pacific Swift <i>Apus pacificus</i>	(LC)	N	0.44
Little Swift <i>Apus affinis</i>	-	Y	1.56
Pied Kingfisher <i>Ceryle rudis</i>	(LC)	Y	0.11
Common Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	-	Y	0.44
White-throated Kingfisher <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	(LC)	Y	1.00
Barn Swallow	-	Y	7.44

Common Name	Level of Concern	Wetland-dependent	Mean#
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>			
Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i>	-	Y	1.00
Grey Wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	-	Y	0.56
White Wagtail <i>Motacilla alba</i>	-	Y	9.33
Richard's Pipit <i>Anthus richardi</i>	-	N	0.11
Olive-backed Pipit <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	-	N	0.33
Red-throated Pipit <i>Anthus cervinus</i>	LC	N	0.33
Red-whiskered Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	-	N	26.00
Chinese Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	-	N	18.89
Sooty-headed Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	-	N	2.00
Long-tailed Shrike <i>Lanius schach</i>	-	N	2.78
Oriental Magpie Robin <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	-	N	7.22
Common Stonechat <i>Saxicola torquata</i>	-	N	3.33
Blue Whistling Thrush <i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	-	N	0.11
Masked Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	-	N	5.56
Hwamei <i>Garrulax canorus</i>	-	N	0.11
Japanese Bush Warbler <i>Cettia diphone</i>	-	N	0.22
Oriental Reed Warbler <i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	-	Y	0.11
Zitting Cisticola <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	LC	N	0.22
Yellow-bellied Prinia <i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	-	N	11.44
Plain Prinia <i>Prinia inornata</i>	-	N	6.78
Common Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	-	N	0.33
Dusky Warbler <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	-	N	0.44
Pallas's Leaf Warbler <i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	-	N	0.11
Yellow-browed Warbler <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	-	N	0.11
Arctic Warbler <i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	-	N	0.11
Great Tit <i>Parus major</i>	-	N	0.33
Japanese White-eye <i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	-	N	3.00
Chestnut Bunting <i>Emberiza rutila</i>	-	N	0.11
Scaly-breasted Munia	-	N	3.56

Common Name	Level of Concern	Wetland-dependent	Mean#
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>			
Eurasian Tree Sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i>	-	N	54.56
Red-billed Starling <i>Sturnus sericeus</i>	GC*	Y	0.22
Black-collared Starling <i>Sturnus nigricollis</i>	-	N	5.00
Crested Myna <i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	-	N	15.67
Black Drongo <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	-	N	1.78
Blue Magpie <i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>	-	N	1.67
Common Magpie <i>Pica pica</i>	-	N	1.22
Large-billed Crow <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	-	N	1.00
Collared Crow <i>Corvus torquatus</i>	LC	N	0.11

*Red-billed Starling is considered by Fellows *et al.* (2002) to be of Global Concern. Since then, the global population has been increasing and the species is not now considered globally threatened (BirdLife International 2008). A listing of Regional Concern (RC), based on the importance of the large roosts present near Deep Bay, is considered to be more appropriate.

#Mean values given are the mean number recorded on all transects. This is included to reflect the regularity of a species in the study area.

Table F-4a Plant Species recorded at Section 4

Scientist Name	Native to Hong Kong	Status*	Relative Abundance**
<i>Acacia confusa</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Alysicarpus vaginalis</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Aporusa dioica</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Bauhinia blakeana</i>	Yes	NA	+
<i>Bidens alba</i>	No	Very Common	++
<i>Bridelia tomentosa</i>	Yes	Very Common	+++
<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	No	NA	++
<i>Carica papaya</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Delonix regia</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Elaeocarpus hainanensis</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Eleutherococcus trifoliatus</i>	Yes	Restricted	+++
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Eragrostis tenella</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	No	Very Common	+
<i>Ficus hispida</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Ficus pumila</i>	Yes	Very Common	++
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Hedyotis diffusa</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Imperata koenigii</i>	Yes	Very Common	+++
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	No	Very Common	+++
<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Lantana camara</i>	No	Very Common	++
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	No	Common	++
<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Malvastrum coromandelianum</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Melastoma candidum</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	No	Very Common	++
<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	No	Very Common	++
<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Mussaenda pubescens</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Oxalis corymbosa</i>	No	Common	+
<i>Paederia scandens</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	No	Very Common	++
<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>	Yes	Common	+++
<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i>	Yes	Common	+++
<i>Pterocypsela indica</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Yes	Common	+
<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Yes	Common	++
<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	No	NA	+
<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	No	Very Common	+
<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Sterculia lanceolata</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Tradescantia zebrina</i>	No	NA	+

Scientist Name	Native to Hong Kong	Status*	Relative Abundance**
<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	Yes	Very Common	+
<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	Yes	Common	+++

Note: * Status (source from Corlett *et al*, 2000. Hong Kong Vascular Plants: Distribution and Status):
 NA =weed, introduced, cultivated or landscaping species not covered by Corlett's study;
 Protected = protected under Forestry Regulations (Cap. 96 sub. Leg.)

** Rank of Abundance: + = uncommon; ++ = fairly common; +++ = very common.

Table F-4b Bird Species recorded at Section 4

Common Name	Level of Concern	Wetland-dependent	Mean#
Black-crowned Night Heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	(LC)	Y	0.25
Black Kite <i>Milvus migrans</i>	(RC)	N	0.25
White-breasted Waterhen <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	-	Y	0.13
Spotted Dove <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	-	N	5.75
Common Koel <i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	-	N	0.13
Lesser Coucal <i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	-	N	0.38
Pacific Swift <i>Apus pacificus</i>	(LC)	N	0.25
Little Swift <i>Apus affinis</i>	-	Y	2.13
White-throated Kingfisher <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	(LC)	Y	0.75
Barn Swallow <i>hirundo rustica</i>	-	N	5.38
White Wagtail <i>Motacilla alba</i>	-	Y	0.13
Richard's Pipit <i>Anthus richardi</i>	-	N	0.13
Red-whiskered Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	-	N	14.75
Chinese Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	-	N	6.00
Sooty-headed Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	-	N	2.25
Long-tailed Shrike <i>Lanius schach</i>	-	N	0.63
Oriental Magpie Robin <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	-	N	2.00
Common Stonechat <i>Saxicola torquata</i>	-	N	0.25
Masked Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	-	N	3.25
Yellow-bellied Prinia <i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	-	N	2.50
Plain Prinia <i>Prinia inornata</i>	-	N	2.50
Japanese White-eye <i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	-	N	0.75
Scaly-breasted Munia <i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	-	N	0.88
Eurasian Tree Sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i>	-	N	7.38
Red-billed Starling <i>Sturnus sericeus</i>	GC*	Y	0.50
Black-collared Starling <i>Sturnus nigricollis</i>	-	N	2.88
Crested Myna <i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	-	N	8.63

Common Name	Level of Concern	Wetland-dependent	Mean#
Common Magpie <i>Pica pica</i>	-	N	0.25

*Red-billed Starling is considered by Fellows *et al* (2002) to be of Global Concern. Since then, the global population has been increasing and the species is not now considered globally threatened (BirdLife International 2008). A listing of Regional Concern (RC), based on the importance of the large roosts present near Deep Bay, is considered to be more appropriate.

#Mean values given are the mean number recorded on all transects. This is included to reflect the regularity of a species in the study area.

Table F-5 Ecological Evaluation of Woodland Habitats

Criteria	Woodland	Fung Shui Woods
Naturalness	Natural with minor human disturbance	Natural with minor human disturbance
Size	Medium	Medium to small
Diversity	Moderate	Moderate
Rarity	Not rare	Not common
Re-creatability	Re-creatable in long term (over 30 years)	Difficult to be re-created
Fragmentation	No fragmentation	No fragmentation
Ecological linkage	Ecologically linked with adjacent shrubland, hillside grassland, low-lying grassland etc.	Ecologically linked with adjacent shrubland, hillside grassland, low-lying grassland etc.
Potential value	Moderate-high	High
Nursery/ breeding ground	The woodland potentially provides breeding ground for birds, butterflies, and reptiles.	The woodland potentially provides breeding ground for birds, butterflies, and reptiles.
Age	30 to 50 years	Old
Abundance/ Richness of wildlife	Moderate	Moderate
Ecological value	Moderate	Moderate to Moderate-high

Table F-6 Ecological Evaluation of Shrubland Habitats

Criteria	
Naturalness	Natural habitat
Size	Large
Diversity	Moderate-low
Rarity	Not rare
Re-creatability	Re-creatable
Fragmentation	No fragmentation
Ecological linkage	Ecologically linked with the adjacent natural habitats.
Potential value	Could develop to woodland if hill fires are prevented.
Nursery/ breeding ground	Potential breeding ground for birds and reptiles.
Age	Young
Abundance/ Richness of wildlife	Moderate-low fauna abundance
Ecological value	Moderate-low

Table F-7 Ecological Evaluation of Plantation Habitats

Criteria	
Naturalness	Man-made habitat
Size	Medium
Diversity	Low
Rarity	Common
Re-creatability	Easy to be re-created
Fragmentation	N/A
Ecological linkage	No significant ecological linkage with other habitats
Potential value	Low
Nursery/ breeding ground	Low potential for nursery or breeding grounds
Age	Young
Abundance/ Richness of wildlife	Low fauna abundance
Ecological value	Low

Table F-8 Ecological Evaluation of Gei Wai Habitats

Criteria	
Naturalness	Originated from gei wai shrimp aquaculture ponds; semi-natural; Currently managed by WWF for the roosting and feeding sites for Black-faced Spoonbill.
Size	Medium
Diversity	High diversity in fauna species
Rarity	Many rare wetland-dependent bird species are found in this type of habitat. Important to the globally threatened Black-faced Spoonbill <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> .
Re-creatability	Re-creatable
Fragmentation	No fragmentation
Ecological linkage	Ecologically linked with nearby wetlands such as fishponds, mangrove and Inner Deep Bay mudflat.
Potential value	High
Nursery/ breeding ground	Potential breeding ground for mammals, amphibians, dragonflies and wetland birds.
Age	Young
Abundance/ Richness of wildlife	High abundance of migratory birds during winter; medium abundance of other fauna groups.
Ecological value	High

Table F-9 Ecological Evaluation of Mangrove Habitats

Criteria	
Naturalness	Natural habitats
Size	Small
Diversity	Low in flora species; Moderate-high in fauna species
Rarity	Not rare
Re-creatability	Re-creatable in long term (over 30 years)
Fragmentation	No fragmentation
Ecological linkage	Ecologically linked with adjacent ponds and wetlands
Potential value	High
Nursery/ breeding ground	Potential breeding grounds for inter-tidal fauna
Age	Medium
Abundance/ Richness of wildlife	Moderate for wetland species.
Ecological value	High

Table F-10 Ecological Evaluation of Marsh Habitats

Criteria	
Naturalness	Originated from abandoned agricultural lands; semi-natural
Size	Medium
Diversity	Moderate
Rarity	Not rare
Re-creatability	Re-creatable
Fragmentation	No fragmentation
Ecological linkage	Ecologically linked with nearby wetlands such as fishponds, wet agricultural lands
Potential value	Moderate
Nursery/ breeding ground	Potential breeding ground for amphibians, dragonflies and wetland birds.
Age	Young
Abundance/ Richness of wildlife	Moderate for freshwater wetland species.
Ecological value	Moderate

Table F-11 Ecological Evaluation of Wet Agricultural Land Habitats

Criteria	
Naturalness	Man-made habitat
Size	Small
Diversity	Low
Rarity	Not rare
Re-creatability	Re-creatable
Fragmentation	N/A
Ecological linkage	Ecologically linked with nearby wetlands such as marshes and fishponds.
Potential value	Can develop to marsh with proper habitat management
Nursery/ breeding ground	Potential breeding ground for amphibians.
Age	Young
Abundance/ Richness of wildlife	Moderate fauna abundance
Ecological value	Moderate-low

Table F-12 Ecological Evaluation of Dry Agricultural Land Habitats

Criteria	
Naturalness	Man-made habitat
Size	Medium
Diversity	Low
Rarity	Not rare
Re-creatability	Re-creatable
Fragmentation	Fragmented by infrastructures and villages
Ecological linkage	No significant ecological linkage
Potential value	Low
Nursery/ breeding ground	Low potential for nursery or breeding grounds
Age	Young
Abundance/ Richness of wildlife	Moderate-low fauna abundance
Ecological value	Low

Table F-13 Ecological Evaluation of Abandoned Agricultural Land / Low-lying Grassland Habitats

Criteria	
Naturalness	Semi-natural
Size	Large
Diversity	Low
Rarity	Common
Re-creatability	Re-creatable
Fragmentation	Fragmented by infrastructures and villages
Ecological linkage	potential ecological linkage with nearby natural and semi-natural habitats
Potential value	Moderate-low
Nursery/ breeding ground	Potential breeding ground for reptiles
Age	Young
Abundance/ Richness of wildlife	Low fauna abundance
Ecological value	Low

Table F-14 Ecological Evaluation of Pond Habitats

Criteria	
Naturalness	Man-made habitat
Size	Large
Diversity	Low flora diversity; High-Moderate fauna species diversity
Rarity	Common habitat in NWNT. Uncommon bat species were recorded around this habitat.
Re-creatability	Re-creatable
Fragmentation	No significant fragmentation
Ecological linkage	Ponds in Assessment Area around Section 1 and 2 are ecologically linked with various types of wetlands nearby including <i>Gei-Wai</i> in Mai Po Nature Reserve and marshes at Hoo Hok Wai. Ponds in Section 1 are located either in WCA or WBA.
Potential value	High as high variety of bird species can be found at this habitat. Birds of different forage groups including ducks, grebes, cormorant, bitterns, spoonbills, ardeids, waders and waterhens utilize different niches in fishponds. The fishponds at Mai Po, Sam Po Shui, San Tin and Lok Ma Chau are of high ecological importance due to its good ecological linkage to Inner Deep Bay wetland ecosystem. The ponds in Mai Po Nature Reserve are part of gei wai ecosystem which is of internationally important to migratory waterbird species. This habitat also important to odonate.
Nursery/ breeding ground	Nursery / breeding grounds for commercial fisheries, amphibians and odonates.
Age	Over 30 years

Criteria	
Abundance/ Richness of wildlife	High abundance of wetland fauna species.
Ecological value	High

Table F-15 Ecological Evaluation of Stream / River Habitats

Criteria	
Naturalness	Semi-natural
Size	Small
Diversity	Low diversity for flora but Moderate for fauna diversity at the unchannelised Shenzhen River; while High for the Lin Ma Hang Stream
Rarity	Number of this habitat type is declining in Hong Kong. Rare and uncommon fish species <i>Rasbora steineri</i> , <i>Pseudorasbora parva</i> and <i>Mastacembelus armatus</i> were recorded in Lin Ma Hang Stream
Re-creatability	Can only be re-created under suitable hydrological condition
Fragmentation	N/A
Ecological linkage	The Shenzhen River has limited ecological linkage with other habitats for its heavy pollution; The Lin Ma Hang Stream is ecologically linked with the nearby marshes and grasslands.
Potential value	Low for Shenzhen River; High for Lin Ma Hang Stream.
Nursery/ breeding ground	Lin Ma Hang Stream is a breeding and nursery grounds for some native fish species.
Age	Old
Abundance/ Richness of wildlife	Low for Shenzhen River; Moderate for Lin Ma Hang Stream
Ecological value	Moderate for unchannelised Shenzhen River; High for Lin Ma Hang Stream

Table F-16 Ecological Evaluation of Drainage Channel Habitats

Criteria	
Naturalness	Man-made habitat
Size	Large
Diversity	Low for flora species; The channelized Shenzhen River is rich in waterbird diversity due to its good ecological linkage to the Inner Deep Bay ecosystem.
Rarity	Common
Re-creatability	Re-creatable
Fragmentation	N/A
Ecological linkage	Ecologically linked with the surrounding natural and semi-natural habitats particularly the wetland habitats at Mai Po, San Tin, Lok Ma Chau and Hoo Hok Wai.

Criteria	
Potential value	Low
Nursery/ breeding ground	Breeding ground for odonates, the exotic Tilapia and Mosquito Fish.
Age	Young
Abundance/ Richness of wildlife	Moderate-low for odonates, High-moderate for other bird fauna.
Ecological value	Moderate for the lower section of channalized Shenzhen River; Moderate-low for all other channalized river

Table F-17 Ecological Evaluation of Hillside Grassland Habitats

Criteria	
Naturalness	Natural but disturbed by hillfires
Size	Large
Diversity	Low
Rarity	Not rare
Re-creatability	Maintained by hillfires
Fragmentation	Continuous along hillsides
Ecological linkage	Not ecologically linked with area or species of conservation concern
Potential value	Low
Nursery/ breeding ground	Potential for breeding ground is low
Age	No available information
Abundance/ Richness of wildlife	Low
Ecological value	Low

Table F-18 Ecological Evaluation of Open Field Habitats

Criteria	
Naturalness	Disused man-made habitat
Size	Small
Diversity	Low
Rarity	Not rare
Re-creatability	Re-creatable
Fragmentation	N/A
Ecological linkage	No significant ecological linkage
Potential value	Low
Nursery/ breeding ground	Low potential for breeding or nursery ground
Age	Young
Abundance/ Richness of wildlife	Low
Ecological value	Low

Table F-19 Ecological Evaluation of Developed Area Habitats

Criteria	
Naturalness	Man-made habitat
Size	Large
Diversity	Low
Rarity	Not rare; Only species adapted to anthropogenic environment could be found in this habitat, all of those are common and widespread in Hong Kong
Re-creatability	Re-creatable
Fragmentation	N/A
Ecological linkage	No ecological linkage
Potential value	Low
Nursery/ breeding ground	Low potential as breeding / nursery grounds
Age	N/A
Abundance/ Richness of wildlife	Low
Ecological value	Very Low