

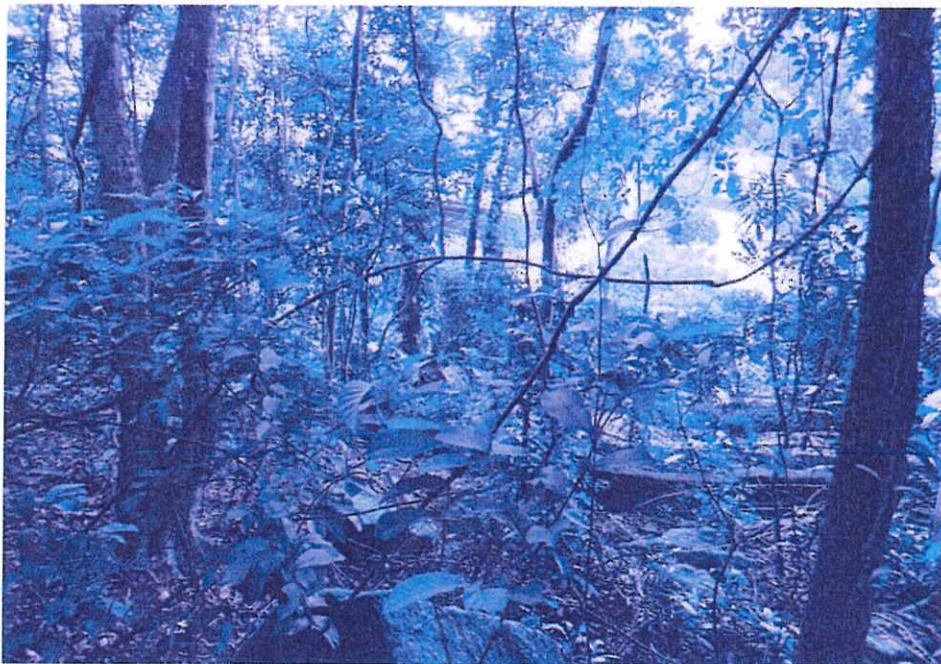
Kwan On Construction Company Limited

Baseline Vegetation Survey Report – August 2019

*CEDD Contract No. GE/2018/01
Landslip Prevention and Mitigation Programme, 2017,
Package K, Landslip Prevention and Mitigation Works–*

*Detailed Baseline Vegetation Survey before Commencement of Works at
Study Area 11NE-B/SA3, Razor Hill, Clear Water Bay Road*

4th September 2019



Prepared by:

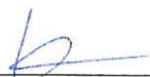
Mr. Pak-Ho WAN



Qualified Ecologist

Approved by:

Mr. Shum Ting Wing



Independent Environmental Checker
(IEC)

**Detailed Baseline Vegetation Survey before Commencement of Works at Study Area
11NE-B/SA3, Razor Hill, Clear Water Bay Road – CEDD Contract No. GE/2018/01
Landslip Prevention and Mitigation Programme, 2017,
Package K, Landslip Prevention and Mitigation Works**

1. INTRODUCTION

Coalition for Research on Ecology and Wildlife Ltd. (CREW) was appointed by Kwan On Construction Company Limited to conduct a detailed baseline vegetation survey before commencement of works at the designated Works Area of natural terrain Study Area 11NE-B/SA3, Razor Hill, Clear Water Bay Road.

This report aims at providing up-to-date baseline information on habitat and vegetation, especially on the quantity, location & condition of all recorded plant species of conservation importance as per previous approved Project Profile (registered number PP-565/2018); as well as any new plant species of conservation importance within the Works Area. Such information helps formulating any necessary environmental mitigation measures when finalizing the design of slope upgrading works. Information presented by a tree survey report/ schedule is out of the scope of this report.

2. METHODOLOGY

Field survey was conducted on 15th August 2019 within same provided survey extent, which was defined as Works Area A, B and C, as per the Project Profile (**Figure 1**). All plants including ferns, gymnosperms and angiosperms found in the feature were recorded by direct observation. Plant individuals which were hard to approach were identified using a pair of 10 x 42 binoculars.

Since the natural terrain was surveyed before commencement of any construction activities, plant composition should remain similar condition as before. Survey efforts are agreed to focus on previously reported plant species of conservation importance, as well as any new plant species of conservation importance.

A plant list including growth form is produced, with the relative abundance of each plant species within the survey extent being estimated. Nomenclature for plant species follows AFCD's Hong Kong Herbarium Database. For all the plant species recorded, their local commonness in Hong Kong follows Corlett et al. (2000) and Hong Kong Plant Database managed by the Hong Kong Herbarium. Actual abundance was counted and their

locations were recorded for species of conservation importance identified and encountered. Their conservation status follows AFCD (2003), IUCN Red List (2019) and relevant legislations, including Forests and Countryside Ordinance (Cap. 96) and Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586).

2.1 Previously Recorded Plant Species of Conservation Importance

A total of about 19 *Aquilaria sinensis* were previously recorded in Works Area C; two saplings of *Pavetta hongkongensis* at Works Area B; at least 63 *Cibotium barometz* mainly at Works Area A and marginally outside Works Area B and C. Another small patch of *Cibotium barometz* was found within Works Area B and two patches among the *Aquilaria sinensis* at Works C. Another two species with conservation importance were detected in Works C too, i.e. one *Gnetum luofuense* and one *Ania hongkongensis* (**Figure 1**).

3. RESULTS

3.1 Habitat

The Works Area is a secondary forest dominated by *Symplocos glauca* and *Machilus chekiangensis*, with the understory occupied by some dominant local shrub and herbaceous species, e.g. *Sarcandra glabra*, *Cyclosorus parasiticus*, *Cibotium barometz* and *Psychotria asiatica* (general view in **Cover photo**). The canopy cover of the woodland is moderately dense and reaches about 10 meters in average.

3.2 Flora Composition

A total of 112 plant species were recorded. They include 31 tree species, 25 shrubs, 19 herbaceous species, 36 climbers and one parasitic species. Relative abundance, composition of all recorded plant species are tabulated in **Table 1**. Almost all (99%) of the recorded species are native. Most recorded species is either very common or common in Hong Kong (Corlett et al., 2000; Hong Kong Herbarium, 2019).

3.3 Species of Conservation Importance

Four out of five plant species of conservation importance (i.e. *Aquilaria sinensis*, *Pavetta hongkongensis*, *Gnetum luofuense* and *Cibotium barometz*) could be located at corresponding locations indicated by previously submitted Project Profile (**Plate 1**). Current results are summarized in **Table 2**.

The tiny *Ania hongkongensis* was not detected during the current survey; while five more *Aquilaria sinensis*; 10 more *Pavetta hongkongensis*, one more *Gnetum luofuense* and an extension of a known patch of *Cibotium barometz* were observed. They were detected mainly in Works Area A (**Figure 2**). Among the 11 *Aquilaria sinensis*, three of them are marginally outside the Works Area B behind the Air House. However, they shall receive same protection measures as recommended in Section 4 in case temporary access/ works boundary may change in real practice.

Natural succession and dispersal of new generation of plant species of conservation importance was detected in present survey. The small patch of *Cibotium barometz* previously recorded at Works Area B was replaced by rapid occupation of *Cyclosorus parasiticus*; while another plant species of conservation importance, *Diospyros vaccinioides*, was newly recorded. A total of five individuals were observed at Works Area A (**Figure 2**).

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

All recorded individuals of plant species with conservation importance should be retained *in-situ* and fenced off either in group (for plants grow closely together) or individually to prevent from being damaged or disturbed during any construction work. Nets, fence or wire mesh of at least 1.5m high are recommended to be used to surround the robust fenced area as plant protection zone (PPZ). The PPZ shall be at least 1.5m setback from stems for trees and 1m radius for seedlings, shrubs, herbs or climber in concern.

Plant protection zone is especially for *Aquilaria sinensis*, which has been targeted for illegal harvest at this site (**Plate 2**), some effective example of PPZ against *Aquilaria sinensis* are illustrated in **Plate 3**. Retained and preserved plants should be monitored regularly by a plant specialist to ensure their condition throughout the construction phase.

No working platform, equipment, waste or soil should be placed or dumped near PPZ. Vegetation clearance and access should be avoid in these areas too. Vegetation clearance and access shall be minimised for building temporary access path and proposed construction works.

All construction works, and setting of temporary steel ladder access and working platform shall be restricted to Works Site boundary (**Figure 1**). Alignment of access shall be confirmed by the Engineer on site to avoid any avoidable disturbance to vegetation.

Vegetation clearance should preserve native canopy and sub-canopy layer as far as practical to maintain shading and soil moisture at this secondary woodland. Open space makes the site receive more heat and loss in soil moisture, and consequently more susceptible to invasion of exotic or undesirable weed species, such as *Bidens alba* (白花鬼針草), *Lantana camara* (馬纓丹), *Leucaena leucocephala* (銀合歡) and *Mikania micrantha* (薇甘菊).

In case renewal of landscape softwork would be conducted, native ground covering species should be considered over any exotic and invasive species such as *Wedelia trilobata* (三裂葉蟛蜞菊). Despite high tolerance to various site conditions with even poor soil, *Wedelia trilobata* is one of the 100 most invasive species listed by IUCN Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG). It may quickly invade adjacent areas when the site is disturbed (e.g. hazard mitigation works) and therefore is not recommend to be used within Country Park area (GEO, 2011).

One section of the flexible barriers would align across the natural section of the ephemeral drainage line at Works Area A (**Figure 1**). Temporary access for manual delivery of equipment and construction of flexible barrier will be bridged over the ephemeral drainage line to maintain its drainage condition.

Structure and appearance of all natural watercourse and its riparian vegetation zone (1.5m at least) shall be maintained. Orange net will be erected with a minimum clearance of 1.5m from both sides of the ephemeral drainage line as warning purpose. Anchor locations will be selected to avoid drilling at the ephemeral drainage line.

Good site practice of runoff control shall be implemented to maintain water quality of the nature watercourse/ ephemeral drainage line.

Any relevant ecological protection and preservation measures for existing vegetation/ wildlife stated in the Project Profile (registered number PP-565/2018); as well as those Works Plans/ Construction Drawings submitted by the Engineer shall be strictly followed.

With proper implementation the above-recommended mitigation measure, adverse ecological impact is not anticipated for the proposed works.

REFERENCES

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Figure 1. Ecological survey extent and Works Area for Study Area 11NE-B/SA3, Razor Hill, Clear Water Bay Road, marked with previously recorded plant species of conservation importance.

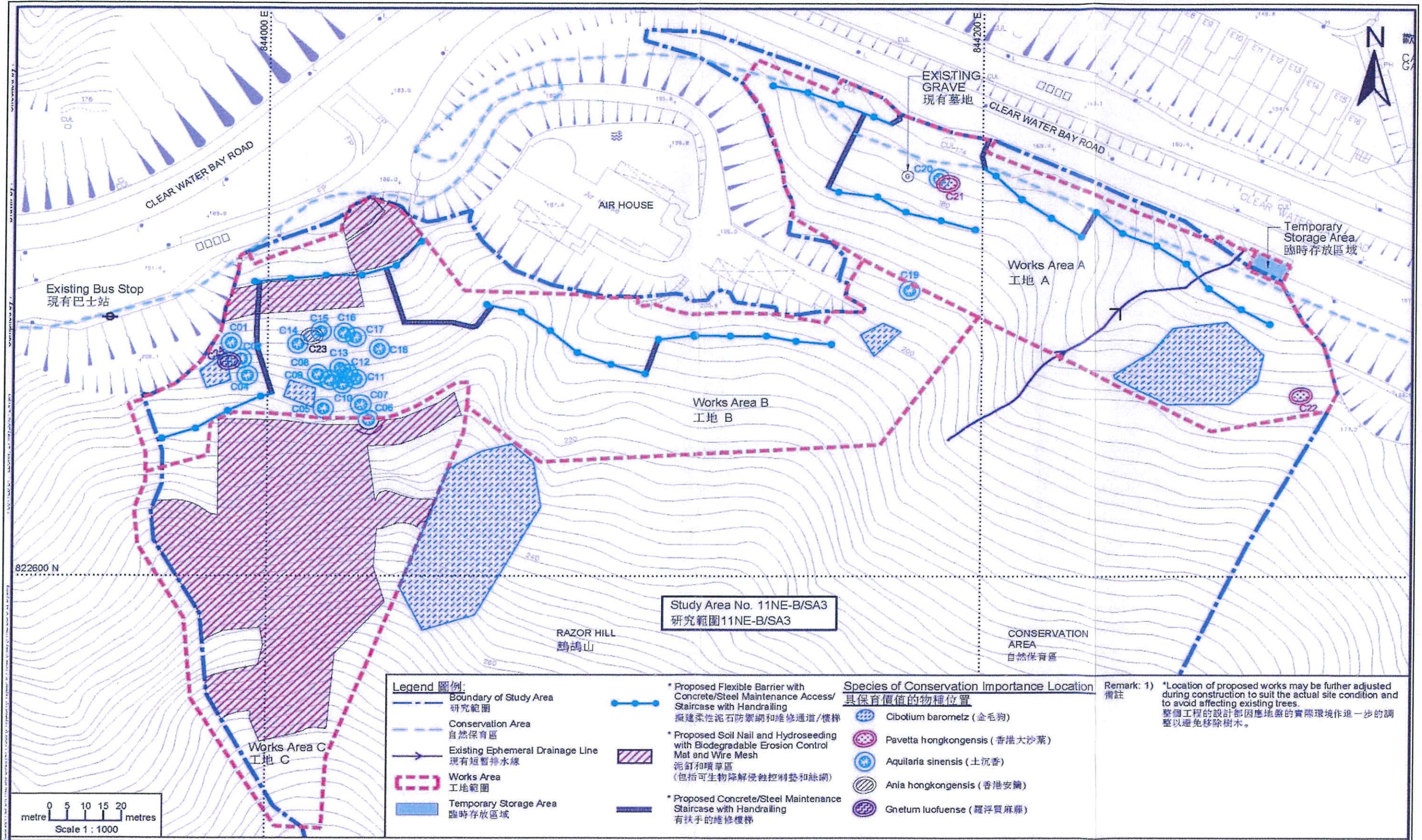


Figure 2. Additional plant species of conservation importance recorded during present vegetation baseline survey. Colour chosen for each species was the same as Figure 1 for easy reference. One dot may represent more than one individual when a few are growing closely. Note that the tiny *Ania hongkongensis* were not detected; while a new species in concern, *Diospyros vaccinioides*, were observed (red dot). *Cibotium barometz* previously recorded at Works Area B was replaced by rapid occupation of *Cyclosorus parasiticus*, which is not in conservation concern.

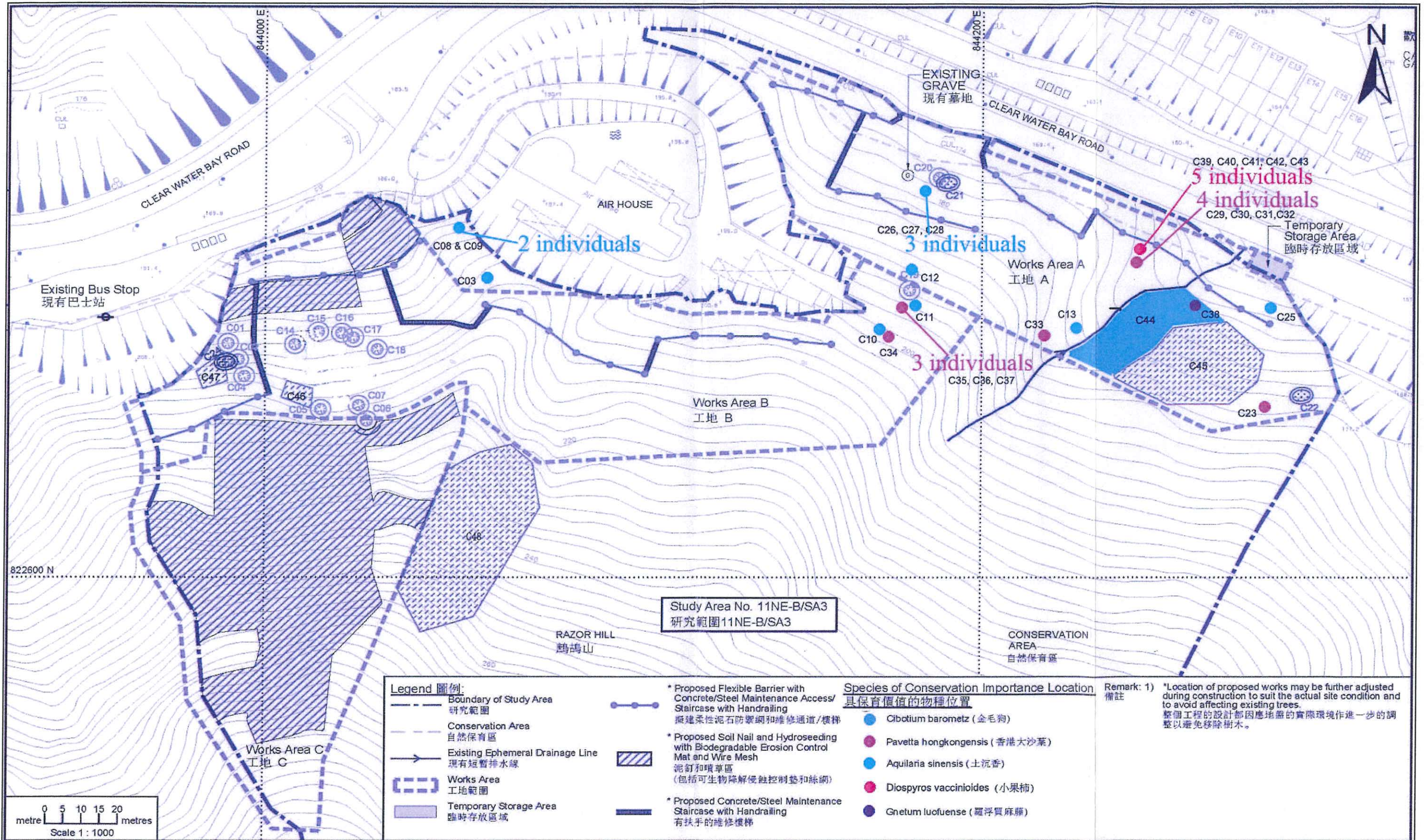


Plate 1. Photographic records of the five plant species of conservation importance recorded during present vegetation survey.



Aquilaria sinensis



Pavetta hongkongensis



Gnetum luofuense



Cibotium barometz

Diospyros vaccinioides

Plate 2. Signs of illegal harvest of *Aquilaria sinensis* at the Works Area.



Plate 3. Examples of robust plant protection zone (PPZ) for *Aquilaria sinensis* against illegal harvest (top & bottom right); and general PPZ with eye-catching fence for other plant species of conservation importance.



Table 1. List of all plant species recorded at Study Area 11NE-B/SA3, Razor Hill, Clear Water Bay Road. Plant species of conservation importance was highlighted in yellow.

Species name	Chinese name	Exotic Species	Growth form	Conservation & Protection Status ¹²	Relative abundance ³
<i>Acronychia pedunculata</i>	山油柑	Native	Tree	-	+
<i>Actinidia latifolia</i>	闊葉彌猴桃	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Adiantum flabellulatum</i>	扇葉鐵線蕨	Native	Herb	-	++
<i>Aidia canthioides</i>	香楠	Native	Tree	-	+
<i>Alangium chinense</i>	八角楓	Native	Shrub	-	+
<i>Alchornea trewioides</i>	紅背山麻桿	Native	Shrub	-	+
<i>Alpinia hainanensis</i>	草豆蔻	Native	Herb	-	+
<i>Alyxia sinensis</i>	念珠藤	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Ania hongkongensis</i>	香港安蘭	Native	Herb	Cap.96; Cap.586; locally very common	+
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	Native	Tree	Cap.586; AFCD (2003); VU in IUCN; NT in China; Cat. II; CPRDB; locally common	++
<i>Archidendron lucidum</i>	亮葉猴耳環	Native	Tree	-	+
<i>Ardisia crenata</i>	朱砂根	Native	Shrub	-	++
<i>Ardisia quinquegona</i>	羅傘樹	Native	Tree	-	++
<i>Bauhinia championii</i>	龍鬚藤	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Bidens alba</i>	白花鬼針草	Exotic	Herb	-	+
<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	秋楓	Native	Tree	-	+
<i>Blechnum orientale</i>	烏毛蕨	Native	Herb	-	++
<i>Breynia fruticosa</i>	黑面神	Native	Shrub	-	+
<i>Broussonetia kaempferi</i> var. <i>australis</i>	藤構	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Byttneria aspera</i>	刺果藤	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Callicarpa kochiana</i>	枇杷葉紫珠	Native	Shrub	-	+
<i>Cayratia corniculata</i>	角花烏蘘莓	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Celastrus monospermus</i>	獨子藤	Native	Climber	-	++
<i>Cibotium barometz</i>	金毛狗	Native	Herb	Cap.586; AFCD (2003); VU in China; Cat. II; locally very common	++
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	樟	Native	Tree	-	++
<i>Cinnamomum parthenoxylon</i>	黃樟	Native	Tree	-	++
<i>Cratoxylum cochinchinense</i>	黃牛木	Native	Tree	-	+
<i>Cyclosorus parasiticus</i>	華南毛蕨	Native	Herb	-	+++

Species name	Chinese name	Exotic Species	Growth form	Conservation & Protection Status ¹²	Relative abundance ³
<i>Daemonorops jenkinsiana</i>	真白藤	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Dalbergia benthamii</i>	兩廣黃檀	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Daphniphyllum pentandrum</i>	虎皮楠	Native	Tree	-	+
<i>Dendrotrophe frutescens</i>	寄生藤	Native	Climber	-	+++
<i>Desmos chinensis</i>	假鷹爪	Native	Shrub	-	+
<i>Dicranopteris pedata</i>	芒萁	Native	Herb	-	++
<i>Diospyros eriantha</i>	烏柿	Native	Tree	-	+
<i>Diospyros morrisiana</i>	羅浮柿	Native	Tree	-	+
<i>Diospyros vaccinioides</i>	小果柿	Native	Shrub	CR in IUCN; locally common	+
<i>Diplospora dubia</i>	狗骨柴	Native	Shrub	-	+
<i>Elaeagnus loureirii</i>	羅氏胡頹子	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Elaeocarpus chinensis</i>	華杜英	Native	Tree	-	+
<i>Elaeocarpus sylvestris</i>	山杜英	Native	Tree	-	+
<i>Embelia laeta</i>	酸藤子	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Embelia ribes</i>	白花酸藤子	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Endospermum chinense</i>	黃桐	Native	Tree	-	+
<i>Eurya nitida</i>	細齒葉柃	Native	Shrub	-	++
<i>Ficus fistulosa</i>	水同木	Native	Tree	-	+
<i>Ficus hirta</i>	粗葉榕	Native	Shrub	-	+
<i>Ficus variegata</i>	青果榕	Native	Tree	-	+
<i>Ficus variolosa</i>	變葉榕	Native	Shrub	-	+
<i>Gahnia tristis</i>	黑莎草	Native	Herb	-	+
<i>Garcinia oblongifolia</i>	黃牙果	Native	Tree	-	+
<i>Glochidion eriocarpum</i>	毛果算盤子	Native	Shrub	-	++
<i>Glochidion wrightii</i>	白背算盤子	Native	Shrub	-	+
<i>Gnetum luofuense</i>	羅浮買麻藤	Native	Climber	NT in IUCN; locally very common	+
<i>Graphistemma pictum</i>	天星藤	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Hedyotis acutangula</i>	方骨草	Native	Herb	-	++
<i>Helicia cochinchinensis</i>	越南山龍眼	Native	Tree	-	+
<i>Ilex asprella</i>	梅葉冬青	Native	Shrub	-	+
<i>Ilex pubescens</i>	毛冬青	Native	Shrub	-	+
<i>Ilex viridis</i>	綠冬青	Native	Shrub	-	+
<i>Jasminum lanceolarium</i>	清香藤	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Liriope spicata</i>	山麥冬	Native	Herb	-	+
<i>Litsea rotundifolia</i>	豺皮樟	Native	Shrub	-	+
<i>Lonicera macrantha</i>	大花忍冬	Native	Climber	-	+

Species name	Chinese name	Exotic Species	Growth form	Conservation & Protection Status ¹²	Relative abundance ³
<i>Lophatherum gracile</i>	淡竹葉	Native	Herb	-	++
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	海金沙	Native	Herb	-	++
<i>Machilus chekiangensis</i>	浙江潤楠	Native	Tree	-	+++
<i>Machilus pauhoi</i>	刨花潤楠	Native	Tree	-	+
<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	白楸	Native	Tree	-	+
<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>	野牡丹	Native	Shrub	-	+
<i>Melicope pteleifolia</i>	三椏苦	Native	Tree	-	+
<i>Meliosma rigida</i>	筆羅子	Native	Tree	-	+
<i>Melodinus suaveolens</i>	山橙	Native	Climber	-	++
<i>Millettia dielsiana</i>	香花崖豆藤	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Millettia speciosa</i>	美麗崖豆藤	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	芒	Native	Herb	-	++
<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i>	五節芒	Native	Herb	-	++
<i>Mussaenda pubescens</i>	玉葉金花	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Pavetta hongkongensis</i>	香港大沙葉	Native	Shrub	Cap. 96; locally common	++
<i>Pericampylus glaucus</i>	細圓藤	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Pittosporum glabratum</i>	光葉海桐	Native	Shrub	-	+
<i>Psychotria asiatica</i>	山大刀	Native	Shrub	-	+++
<i>Psychotria serpens</i>	蔓九節	Native	Climber	-	++
<i>Pteris dispar</i>	刺齒半邊旗	Native	Herb	-	+
<i>Pteris vittata</i>	蜈蚣草	Native	Herb	-	+
<i>Pueraria lobata var. montana</i>	葛麻姆	Native	Climber	-	++
<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>	崗稔	Native	Shrub	-	++
<i>Rourea microphylla</i>	小葉紅葉藤	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Rourea minor</i>	牛栓藤	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Rubus reflexus</i>	蛇泡筍	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Sarcandra glabra</i>	草珊瑚	Native	Shrub	-	+++
<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	鵝掌柴	Native	Tree	-	++
<i>Scleria ciliaris</i>	緣毛珍珠茅	Native	Herb	-	+
<i>Scolopia saeva</i>	廣東刺柃	Native	Tree	-	+
<i>Selaginella doederleinii</i>	深綠卷柏	Native	Herb	-	+
<i>Smilax hypoglauca</i>	粉背菝葜	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Smilax lanceifolia</i>	暗色菝葜	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Strophanthus divaricatus</i>	羊角拗	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Symplocos cochinchinensis var. laurina</i>	黃牛奶樹	Native	Tree	-	+
<i>Symplocos glauca</i>	羊舌樹	Native	Tree	-	+++
<i>Syzygium buxifolium</i>	赤楠	Native	Shrub	-	+

Species name	Chinese name	Exotic Species	Growth form	Conservation & Protection Status ¹²	Relative abundance ³
<i>Syzygium levinei</i>	山蒲桃	Native	Tree	-	++
<i>Taxillus chinensis</i>	廣寄生	Native	Parasitic	-	+
<i>Tetracera asiatica</i>	錫葉藤	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Tetrastigma hemsleyanum</i>	三葉青	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Turpinia montana</i>	山香圓	Native	Tree	-	+
<i>Tylophora ovata</i>	娃兒藤	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Uvaria macrophylla</i>	紫玉盤	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Wikstroemia nutans</i>	細軸蕘花	Native	Shrub	-	+
<i>Zanthoxylum avicennae</i>	籐欖花椒	Native	Tree	-	++
<i>Zanthoxylum nitidum</i>	兩面針	Native	Climber	-	+
<i>Zanthoxylum scandens</i>	花椒籐	Native	Climber	-	+

Notes:

TOTAL SPECIES 112

1. Commonness follows Corlett et al. (2000) Hong Kong Vascular Plants: Distribution and Status; Hong Kong Plant Database
2. Cap. 96: Forestry Regulations under the Forests and Countryside Ordinance; Cap. 586: Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance; AFCD (2003) Rare and Precious Plants of Hong Kong; CR = Critically Endangered; VU = Vulnerable; NT = Near Threatened; IUCN = IUCN Red List; CPRDB = China Plant Red Data Book; Cat. II = State Protection Category II
3. Relative abundance: +++ = common/ abundant, ++ = uncommon and + = scarce

Table 2. Condition of all plant species of conservation importance recorded in present surveys.

Species name	Chinese name	No.	Height (m)	Crown (m)	DBH (mm) ¹	Re-sprout ²	Health	Form & Structure	Remarks
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C01	4	1.5	80	No	Good	Fair	
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C02	2.5	1	200	Yes	Poor	Poor	Topped
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C03	N/A	N/A	150	No	Poor	Poor	Topped
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C04	1.5	N/A	110	Yes	Poor	Poor	Topped
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C05	1.7	1	30	No	Fair	Fair	
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C06	3	1.5	30	No	Good	Good	
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C07	2.5	1	25	No	Good	Good	
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C08	5	2	80	No	Fair	Fair	Wound at trunk
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C09	3	0.5	100	Yes	Fair	Poor	Topped; wound at tree base
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C10	4	1	50	No	Good	Good	
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C11	0.5	N/A	N/A	No	Good	Good	
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C12	0.5	N/A	N/A	No	Good	Good	
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C13	1	N/A	150	Yes	Fair	Poor	Topped
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C14	3.5	2	55	No	Fair	Poor	
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C15	2.5	1.5	20	No	Good	Good	
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C16	1.5	N/A	200	Yes	Poor	Poor	Topped
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C17	1.5	N/A	15	No	Good	Good	
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C18	2	0.8	10	No	Good	Good	
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C19	1.2	N/A	100	Yes	Poor	Poor	Topped/Harvested
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C21	4	0.5	50	No	Good	Good	
<i>Pavetta hongkongensis</i>	香港大沙葉	C20	1.7	N/A	10	No	Good	Good	
<i>Pavetta hongkongensis</i>	香港大沙葉	C22	0.5	N/A	N/A	No	Good	Good	
<i>Pavetta hongkongensis</i>	香港大沙葉	C23	0.3	N/A	N/A	No	Good	Good	
<i>Gnetum luofuense</i>	羅浮買麻藤	C24	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Fair	Fair	
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C25	1.2	N/A	N/A	No	Good	Good	

Species name	Chinese name	No.	Height (m)	Crown (m)	DBH (mm) ¹	Re-sprout ²	Health	Form & Structure	Remarks
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C26	0.4	N/A	N/A	No	Good	Good	
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C27	0.4	N/A	N/A	No	Good	Good	
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	C28	3	1.5	N/A	No	Good	Good	
<i>Pavetta hongkongensis</i>	香港大沙葉	C29	1.5	1	N/A	No	Good	Good	
<i>Pavetta hongkongensis</i>	香港大沙葉	C30	1.5	1	N/A	No	Good	Good	
<i>Pavetta hongkongensis</i>	香港大沙葉	C31	2	1	N/A	No	Good	Good	
<i>Pavetta hongkongensis</i>	香港大沙葉	C32	1	0.5	N/A	No	Good	Good	
<i>Pavetta hongkongensis</i>	香港大沙葉	C33	2	1	N/A	No	Good	Good	
<i>Pavetta hongkongensis</i>	香港大沙葉	C34	3.5	3	50	No	Good	Good	
<i>Pavetta hongkongensis</i>	香港大沙葉	C35	2	1	N/A	No	Good	Good	
<i>Pavetta hongkongensis</i>	香港大沙葉	C36	2	1.5	N/A	No	Good	Good	
<i>Pavetta hongkongensis</i>	香港大沙葉	C37	3	1.5	N/A	No	Good	Good	
<i>Gnetum luofuense</i>	羅浮買麻藤	C38	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Fair	Fair	
<i>Diospyros vaccinioides</i>	小果柿	C39	0.5	N/A	N/A	No	Good	Good	
<i>Diospyros vaccinioides</i>	小果柿	C40	0.5	N/A	N/A	No	Good	Good	
<i>Diospyros vaccinioides</i>	小果柿	C41	0.5	N/A	N/A	No	Good	Good	
<i>Diospyros vaccinioides</i>	小果柿	C42	1	N/A	N/A	No	Good	Good	
<i>Diospyros vaccinioides</i>	小果柿	C43	1.5	N/A	N/A	No	Good	Good	
<i>Cibotium barometz</i>	金毛狗	C44	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Good	Good	In patch; extension of C45
<i>Cibotium barometz</i>	金毛狗	C45	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Good	Good	In patch
<i>Cibotium barometz</i>	金毛狗	C46	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Good	Good	In patch
<i>Cibotium barometz</i>	金毛狗	C47	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Good	Good	In patch
<i>Cibotium barometz</i>	金毛狗	C48	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Good	Good	In patch

Notes :

1. Presence of re-sprout was generally resulted from heavy trunk damage, e.g. topping, from illegal logging activities.
2. DBH (diameter at breast height) were measured for each sizeable individual. Base diameter of the main stem was measured instead if the trunk was seriously damaged. DBH & crown are not applicable seedlings or saplings.