



**Agreement No. DP 04/2012  
 Post-Construction Ecological Monitoring  
 of Drainage Improvement Works In Southern Lantau  
 Implemented under 4128CD in Contract DC/2006/11**

**Monthly EM&A Report – April 2015**

May 2015

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**Pursuant to Condition 4.4 of Environmental Permit No. EP-237/2005/B (amended by EP-237/2005/C), this monthly EM&A Report for post-construction ecological monitoring and ecological water monitoring during April 2015 has been certified by the Environmental Team Leader (ETL) and verified by the Independent Environmental Checker (IEC)**

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Date: 22/05/2015

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## Table of Contents

	Page
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1. Background .....	2
1.2. Project Description .....	2
1.3. Report Objectives.....	2
<b>2. ECOLOGICAL MONITORING PARAMETERS .....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1. Ecological Surveys.....	2
2.2. Ecological Water Quality Monitoring .....	5
2.3. Limitations .....	6
<b>3. MONITORING RESULTS .....</b>	<b>8</b>
3.1. Ecological Survey Findings .....	8
3.2. Ecological Water Quality Monitoring (EWQM) .....	24
<b>4. ECOLOGICAL MONITORING SCHEDULE.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>5. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>6. REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>29</b>

### List of Figures

- Figure 1 Ecological Monitoring Locations at Pak Ngan Heung River, Luk Tei Tong River, and Luk Tei Tong Bypass Channel and the Reference Site
- Figure 2 Ecological Water Quality Monitoring Locations at Pak Ngan Heung River, Luk Tei Tong River, Luk Tei Tong Bypass Channel and the Reference Site

### List of Tables

- Table 2.1 Limit of Reporting for Water Quality Parameters
- Table 3.1 Number of Avifauna Recorded at Pak Ngan Heung River (PNH)
- Table 3.2 Number of Odonate Recorded at Pak Ngan Heung River (PNH)
- Table 3.3 Number of Herpetofauna Recorded at Pak Ngan Heung River (PNH)
- Table 3.4 Relative Abundance of Aquatic Macroinvertebrate and Fish Recorded at Pak Ngan Heung River (PNH)
- Table 3.5 Number of Avifauna Recorded at Luk Tei Tong River (LTT)
- Table 3.6 Number of Odonate Recorded at Luk Tei Tong River (LTT)
- Table 3.7 Relative Abundance of Aquatic Macroinvertebrate and Fish Recorded at Luk Tei Tong River (LTT)
- Table 3.8 Vegetation Coverage at Luk Tei Tong Bypass Channel (LBC) and Reference Site (RS)
- Table 3.9 Number of Avifauna Recorded at Luk Tei Tong Bypass Channel (LBC)
- Table 3.10 Number of Avifauna Recorded at Reference Site (RS)
- Table 3.11 Number of Odonate Recorded at Luk Tei Tong Bypass Channel (LBC)
- Table 3.12 Relative Abundance of Aquatic Macroinvertebrate and Fish Recorded at Luk Tei Tong Bypass Channel (LBC)
- Table 3.13 Summarized Ecological Water Quality Monitoring Results (April 2015)
- Table 3.14 Baseline Results of Ecological Water Quality Monitoring Results (September 2007)

Table 5.1 Key Observations/Comments and Recommendations Arising from the April 2015  
Monitoring Period

**List of Appendices**

- Appendix 1 Calibration Certificate of the Instrument (Multifunctional Meter)
- Appendix 2a Plant Species Recorded in Pak Ngan Heung River and Luk Tei Tong River in April 2015
- Appendix 2b Plant Species Recorded in Luk Tei Tong Bypass Channel and the Reference Site in April 2015
- Appendix 3 Ecological Water Quality Monitoring – Raw Data
- Appendix 4 Representative Photographs Taken During the Ecological Monitoring
- Appendix 5 Representative Photographs Taken During the Water Quality Monitoring

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This is the sixteenth bi-monthly post-construction ecological monitoring and audit exercise for “Drainage Improvement in Southern Lantau” conducted by AECOM. This report concludes the post-construction phase ecological monitoring and audit requirement for the activities undertaken during the period of 1 April 2015 to 30 April 2015.

Ecological monitoring and ecological water quality monitoring were performed on 16 April 2015 and 30 April 2015, respectively. Results obtained are presented in this report.

The Environmental Team (ET) will continue to implement the environmental monitoring & audit (EM&A) programme in accordance with the EM&A Manual and Environmental Permit requirement. The report is available for public inspection and will be uploaded to the dedicated project website (<http://www.envproject.com/sldiwema.htm>).

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Background**

- 1.1.1. The Drainage Services Department (DSD) has implemented Contract No. DC/2006/11 “Drainage Improvement in Southern Lantau and Construction of Mui Wo Village Sewerage Phase 1”. The monitoring requirements of the drainage improvement works are subject to the conditions specified in Environmental Permit (EP) No. EP-237/2005/B issued by the Environmental Protection Department (25 January 2006). In response to the latest approval to Variation of an Environmental Permit (VEP) application (VEP-465/2015) regarding Drainage Improvement in Southern Lantau (17 February 2015), the former EP-237/2005/B has been amended to EP-237/2005/C; however, this has not changed the original monitoring requirements. In compliance with the EP, an Environmental Monitoring and Audit (EM&A) programme was established during the construction and post-construction phases of the project. The operation of the project is subject to the conditions in EP No. EP-434/2012. In response to the latest approval to VEP application (VEP-464/2015), the former EP-434/2012 has been amended to EP-434/2012/A.
- 1.1.2. The Post-Construction Ecological Monitoring and Audit of Drainage Improvement Works in Southern Lantau under Agreement No. DP 04/2012, commenced in January 2012. AECOM Asia Co. Ltd. was appointed by DSD as the Environmental Team (ET) to conduct the above captioned monitoring project from October 2012 onwards. This is the sixteenth bi-monthly post-construction ecological monitoring and audit report under that appointment.

### **1.2. Project Description**

- 1.2.1. Under Contract No. DC/2006/11, the improvement works were undertaken at Pak Ngan Heung River (PNH), Luk Tei Tong River (LTT) and Tai Tei Tong River (TTT) in Southern Lantau, west of Mui Wo. The works for which the post-construction ecological monitoring required by EP No. EP-237/2005/B (amended to EP-237/2005/C) included:
- the drainage channel and a three-cell box culvert at PNH;
  - the drainage channel at LTT; and
  - the bypass channel at LTT.
- 1.2.2. No ecological monitoring and ecological water monitoring was required following the drainage improvement works at TTT and village sewerage works in Mui Wo.
- 1.2.3. Both PNH and LTT are part of the Mui Wo River (also named as Silver River) in Lantau Island. These two tributaries of Mui Wo River, together with Tai Tei Tong River, then joined and connected to Silver Mine Bay next to Mui Wo.

### **1.3. Report Objectives**

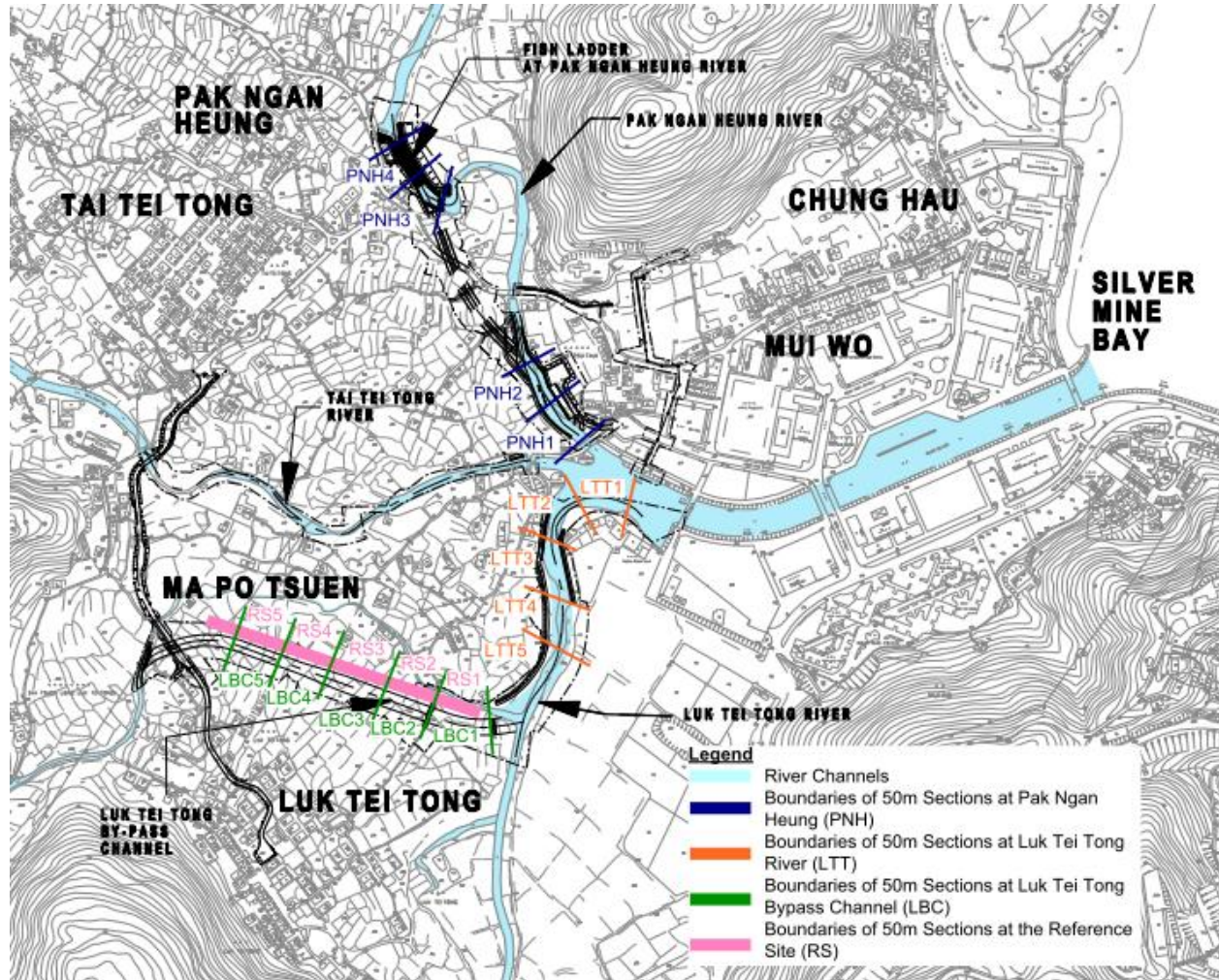
- 1.3.1. This report presents the findings of the ecological monitoring and the ecological water monitoring conducted in April 2015.

## **2. ECOLOGICAL MONITORING PARAMETERS**

### **2.1. Ecological Surveys**

- 2.1.1. Details of the monitoring parameters and survey methodology are described below. According to the Final EM&A Manual, a specific ecological monitoring programme of the improved section of PNH, LTT, LTT Bypass Channel (LBC) and its Reference Site (RS) is recommended.

Figure 1 Ecological Monitoring Locations at Pak Ngan Heung River, Luk Tei Tong River, Luk Tei Tong Bypass Channel and the Reference Site



*Pak Ngan Heung River and Luk Tei Tong River*

2.1.2. The ecological survey for these two rivers was divided into nine 50 m sections and comprised the following:

- Two sections for downstream of PNH (PNH1 and 2), two sections for upstream of PNH (PNH3 and 4);
- Five sections for LTT (LTT1 to 5).

2.1.3. The location plan is shown in **Figure 1** for reference.

2.1.4. The monitoring parameters and survey methodology for each section are described below:

- (a) Bird species in each 50 m section were surveyed quantitatively using transect count method. Birds within the river channel and on the riverbank were identified to species and their abundance was recorded. Birds that flew over/across the river channel without landing were not considered to be utilising the area and thus excluded from the records. This does not apply to species that rarely land and are associated with specific habitats (e.g. Barn Swallow).
- (b) Surveys on aquatic macroinvertebrate focused on determination of the diversity and abundance. Sampling methods included active searching, direct observation, hand netting and kick sampling. In each section, the macroinvertebrate species composition was identified and their relative abundance was recorded.
- (c) Surveys on fish focused on determination of the diversity and abundance of fish communities. Sampling methods included active searching, direct observation, and hand netting, and were determined in accordance with site conditions. In each section, the fish species composition was identified and their relative abundance was recorded.
- (d) Adult odonate community in each 50 m section were surveyed quantitatively by transect count method. Adult odonates within the river channel and on the riverbank were identified to species and their abundance was recorded. Species requiring close examination were netted.
- (e) Aquatic, emergent and riparian vegetation community was recorded by walk-through survey. Plant species composition and their relative abundance were recorded.

*Luk Tei Tong Bypass Channel*

2.1.5. The ecological survey for the Luk Tei Tong Bypass Channel (LBC) and its Reference Sites (RS) were carried out in every 50 m section and comprised the following:

- Five sections for LBC (LBC1 to 5);
- Five sections for RS (RS1 to 5).

2.1.6. The location plan is shown in **Figure 1** for reference.

2.1.7. The monitoring parameters and survey methodology are described below:

- (a) Bird species in each 50 m section were surveyed quantitatively using transect count method. Birds within the river channel and on the riverbank were identified to species and their abundance was recorded. Birds that flew over/across the river channel without landing were not considered to be utilising the area and thus excluded from the records. This does not apply to species that rarely land and are associated with specific habitats (e.g. Barn Swallow).
- (b) Where/when water was present, surveys of aquatic macroinvertebrate focused on determination of their diversity and abundance of stream aquatic communities. Sampling



methods included active searching, direct observation, hand netting and kick sampling. In each section, macroinvertebrate species composition was identified and their relative abundance was recorded.

- (c) Where/when water was present, surveys of fish focused on determination of their diversity and abundance. Sampling methods included active searching, direct observation, and hand netting, were determined in accordance with site conditions. In each section, fish species composition was identified and their relative abundance was recorded.
  - (d) Adult odonate community in each 50 m section were surveyed quantitatively by transect count method. Adult dragonflies within the river channel and on the riverbank were identified to species and their abundance was recorded. Species requiring close examination were netted.
  - (e) Line-intercept method was adopted to determine the relative plant cover of aquatic, emergent and riparian vegetation. One line transect of 10 m was set perpendicular to the stream channel at each section, and five 1 m x 1 m quadrats were placed along the transect. Relative coverage and plant species intercepting the transect line was recorded. Percentage cover of each species within the quadrat was recorded to the nearest 10% (except "1" = present but insignificant cover, normally 1 to 2 individuals, and 5% = up to 5%). The conditions of vegetation were described.
  - (f) Herpetofauna community within LBC and RS were surveyed by active searching in potential habitats. Reptiles were identified and their abundance was recorded. Amphibians were identified by their calls and the number of calling males in each section was recorded.
- 2.1.8. For all surveys, identification of plant species and distribution status in Hong Kong were made with reference to Corlett *et al.* (2000), Hu *et al.* (2003), Hong Kong Herbarium (2012), and Hong Kong Herbarium and South China Botanical Gardens (2007; 2008; 2009; 2011).
- 2.1.9. In terms of assessing geographical distribution, published references specializing in the distribution of specific faunal groups in Hong Kong have been utilized. For general status, these have included Fellowes *et al.* (2002) and the Hong Kong Biodiversity Database (AFCD, 2014), and for specific faunal groups, these have included: Avifauna – Carey *et al.* (2001), Viney *et al.* (2006); Dragonflies – Tam *et al.* (2011); Butterflies – Lo (2005); and Chan *et al.* (2011); Amphibians – Chan *et al.* (2005); Reptiles – Chan *et al.* (2006), Chan *et al.* (2009), and Karsen *et al.* (1998); Terrestrial Mammals – Shek (2006); Freshwater Fish – Lee *et al.* (2004); and Freshwater Community – Dudgeon (2003). The status and rarity of vascular plants has been based on Hu *et al.* (2003) and Corlett *et al.* (2000).

## 2.2. Ecological Water Quality Monitoring

- 2.2.1. Ecological water quality monitoring along PNH, LTT, LBC, and RS was carried out. Ten locations were selected and comprised the following:
- Three locations for existing PNH (WE1 to 3);
  - Three locations for existing LTT (WE4 to 6);
  - Two locations for RS (WE7 to 8);
  - Two locations for existing LBC (WE9 to 10).
- 2.2.2. The location plan for ecological water quality monitoring is shown in **Figure 2**.
- 2.2.3. Water Quality Monitoring along PNH, LTT, LBC and RS included the monitoring parameters shown below:
- Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>)
  - Dissolved Oxygen (DO)

- Nitrate
- Ammonia
- Reactive Phosphorus
- Total Suspended Solids (SS)
- Temperature
- Water Depth\* and Water Flow Rate
- Conductivity
- pH
- Salinity
- Sediment Characteristics

Note:

\*As referred to in the Final EM&A Manual, Water Depth is required only for LBC.

2.2.4. The DO, water depth and water flow rate, conductivity, pH, temperature, salinity and sediment characteristics were measured in-situ while the other water samples were analyzed in a HOKLAS accredited laboratory and the analyses followed the standard methods according to APHA Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, or equivalent. The limit of reporting for the laboratory analysis is summarized in **Table 2.1**.

**Table 2.1 Limit of Reporting for Water Quality Parameters**

Parameters	Limit of Reporting (mg/L)
Total Suspended Solids	2
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	2
Nitrate	0.01
Ammonia	0.01
Reactive Phosphorus	0.01

2.2.5. The instrument for in-situ measurement of pH, temperature, DO, salinity and conductivity is a portable and weather proof Multifunctional Meter complete with cable and uses a DC power source. Calibration certificates are attached in **Appendix 1**. The instruments are capable of measuring:

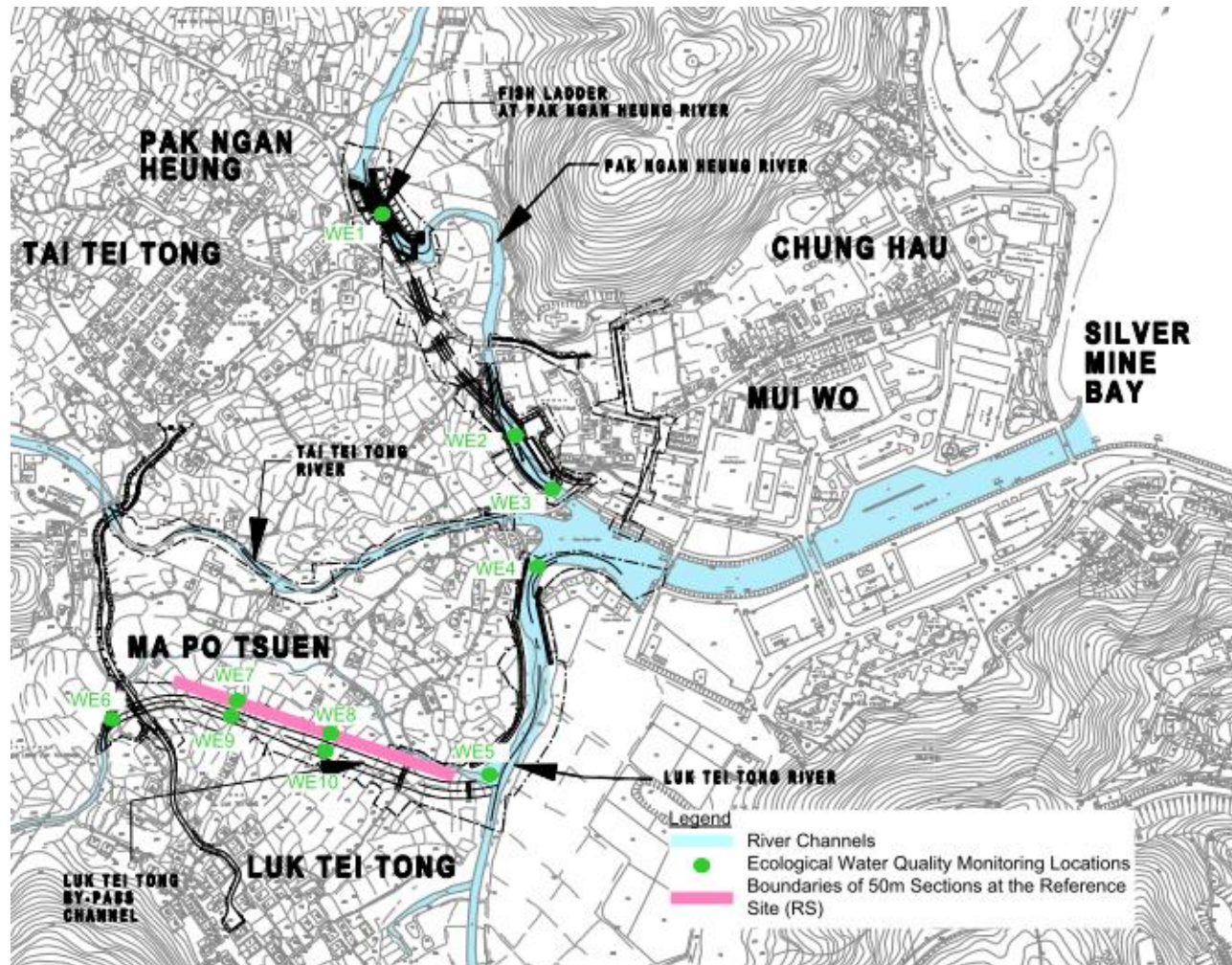
- pH in the range of 0 to 14
- Temperature of -5 to +65<sup>0</sup>C
- DO in the range of 0 to 20 mg/L and 0 to 200% saturation
- Salinity in the range of 0-80ppt
- Conductivity in the range of 0 to 4999 µS/cm

2.2.6. According to the requirement of the Final EM&A Manual, two consecutive measurements for parameters of DO concentration, and DO saturation are required to be taken at each monitoring location. When the difference in value between the first and second reading of DO is more than 25%, the reading was discarded and a further reading taken.

### 2.3. Limitations

- 2.3.1. No water was present at LBC2 to LBC5 at the time of ecological survey (30 April 2015), therefore aquatic fauna surveys were not undertaken in these locations.
- 2.3.2. Despite a tide/water level prediction by Hong Kong Observatory of approximately 1.2 m, the actual water level at WE2 to WE4 only reached a level of 0.5 m during the water quality monitoring (30 April 2015). Therefore, water quality monitoring was not undertaken at these locations.
- 2.3.3. No water was present at WE7 to WE10 at the time of water quality monitoring, therefore water quality monitoring was not undertaken at these locations.

Figure 2 Ecological Water Quality Monitoring Locations at Pak Ngan Heung River, Luk Tei Tong River, Luk Tei Tong Bypass Channel and the Reference Site



### 3. MONITORING RESULTS

#### 3.1. Ecological Survey Findings

##### *Pak Ngan Heung River (PNH)*

- 3.1.1. The lower stream of PNH (PNH1 and PNH2) is subject to tidal influence from Silver Mine Bay. Vertical concrete retaining wall formed the banks of the river channel. The two sections were located at the mouth of the PNH. PNH1 and PNH2 were adjacent to each other. The bridge formed the southern boundary of PNH1 whereas the box-culvert formed the northern boundary of PNH2. Small boulders and sandy substrate formed the main component of the streambed.
- 3.1.2. Rock-filled gabion formed the eastern bank and the gabion and a vertical concrete retaining wall formed the western bank of the upper stream (PNH3 and PNH4). PNH3 and PNH4 are adjacent to each other. PNH4 comprised a man-made cascade, including a fish ladder, while PNH3 comprised a pool below the cascade and was bounded by a bridge at its downstream end. Small boulders and sandy substrate were the main component in the middle streambed which allowed water flow and pool formation, whereas big boulders were scattered on both sides of the streambed and had an absence of water. The width of the fish ladder at PNH4 is approximately 7 m.
- 3.1.3. The cascade/fish ladder at PNH4 was designed to allow open water flow and should be free of vegetation in order to allow fish movement.

##### Vegetation

- 3.1.4. At PNH1, no plant species were recorded within the river channel. The vegetation recorded on the vertical wall included *Wedelia trilobata* and Opposite-leaved Fig (*Ficus hispida*) at PNH1. At PNH2, two seedlings of *Kandelia obovata* were recorded. No significant changes to the plant species were observed compared with last monitoring in February 2015. During the monitoring, the water level at lower PNH was approximately 30 cm during ebbing tide.
- 3.1.5. At PNH3 and PNH4, a total of 21 plant species were recorded. Vegetation clearance was undertaken since the last monitoring period (February) at the gabion of the PNH3 and PNH4. However, exotic Mile-a-minute (*Mikania micrantha*) was rapidly re-establishing on the banks of PNH3 pool, the gabion of the PNH4 and the two edges of the cascade/fish ladder. Although Mile-a-minute is re-establishing at the edges of the PNH4 cascade/fish ladder, free water flow was still observed. In addition, herb species such as *Bidens alba*, Diffuse Day-Flower (*Commelina diffusa*) and Hairy Knotweed (*Polygonum barbatum*) were also commonly recorded along the gabion of the PNH3, along the sides of PNH3 pool and PNH4 cascade.
- 3.1.6. The list of plant species is presented in **Appendix 2a**.

##### Terrestrial Fauna

- 3.1.7. Eleven avifauna species were recorded at PNH, all of which are common or abundant in Hong Kong (AFCD, 2014) (**Table 3.1**). Two avifauna species of conservation importance, Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*) and Greater Coucal (*Centropus sinensis*), were recorded at PNH3.
- 3.1.8. Two avifauna species were recorded at lower PNH (PNH1 and PNH2). Recorded avifauna included generalist species (e.g. Crested Myna, *Acridotheres cristatellus*) and waterbird species (i.e. White-throated Kingfisher, *Halcyon smyrnensis*). There was no evidence of breeding or nesting activities during the monitoring period.
- 3.1.9. Nine avifauna species were recorded at upper PNH (PNH3 and PNH4). The birds at PNH3 and PNH4 were observed along the banks of the river channel or in the trees near the channel, and were dominated by generalist species, such as Crested Myna. One individual of Black Kite, which is listed as “Class II” Protection Status in China and “Vulnerable” in China Red Data Book, was observed hovering over the PNH3. One individual of Greater Coucal, which is listed as “Class II” Protection Status in China, was observed roosting at the shrubs at PNH3.

- 3.1.10. Eight odonate species were recorded at PNH during the monitoring. All of them were either abundant or common in Hong Kong (AFCD, 2014) (**Table 3.2**). Four odonate species were recorded at lower PNH, while seven odonate species were recorded at upper PNH. Black Threadtail (*Prodasineura autumnalis*) was dominant species at the upper PNH (PNH3 and PNH4). No odonate species of conservation importance was recorded during the monitoring.
- 3.1.11. One individual of Changeable Lizard (*Calotes versicolor*) was recorded at the PNH3 during the monitoring, which is widely distributed in Hong Kong (AFCD, 2014) (**Table 3.3**). No herpetofauna species of conservation importance was recorded during the monitoring.

Aquatic Macroinvertebrate and Fish

- 3.1.12. A total of 11 species were recorded within the PNH river, including four fish species and seven aquatic macroinvertebrate species such as worms, snails and insects (**Table 3.4**). Most of the recorded species are commonly found in freshwater and estuarine habitats of Hong Kong (Williams, 2003; Chan *et al.*, 2003; AFCD, 2014). No species of conservation importance was recorded during the monitoring.

**Table 3.1 Number of Avifauna Recorded at Pak Ngan Heung River (PNH)**

Common Name <sup>(1)</sup>	Scientific Name	Distribution in Hong Kong <sup>(2)</sup>	Principal Status <sup>(3)</sup>	Level of Concern <sup>(4)</sup>	Protection Status in China <sup>(5)</sup>	China Red Data Book <sup>(6)</sup>	IUCN Red List <sup>(7)</sup>	PNH1	PNH2	PNH3	PNH4
<b>Black Kite</b> <sup>(8)(9)</sup>	<b><i>Milvus migrans</i></b>	Common	W,R	(RC)	Class II	-	-			1	
<b>Greater Coucal</b>	<b><i>Centropus sinensis</i></b>	Common	R	-	Class II	Vulnerable	-			1	
Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	Common	Su,R	-	-	-	-				1
White-throated Kingfisher <sup>(8)</sup>	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	Common	AM,P	(LC)	-	-	-		2		
Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	Common	R	-	-	-	-			1	
Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Common	R	-	-	-	-			1	
Masked Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	Abundant	R	-	-	-	-			1	
Japanese White-eye	<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	Abundant	R,?W	-	-	-	-				1
Crested Myna	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	Common	R	-	-	-	-		3		
Black-collared Starling	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	Common	R	-	-	-	-			4	
Blue Whistling Thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	Common	R	-	-	-	-			1	

Note:

- (1) All wild birds are protected under Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170).
- (2) AFCD (2014). Hong Kong Biodiversity Database.
- (3) R=resident; AM=autumn migrant; Su=summer visitor; W=winter visitor; P=present all year, exact composition unknown; ?W=the extent of immigration in winter is unclear.
- (4) Fellowes *et al.* (2002): RC=Regional Concern; LC=Local Concern.  
 Letters in parentheses indicate that the assessment is on the basis of restrictedness in nesting and/or roosting sites rather than in general occurrence.
- (5) List of Wild Animals Under State Protection (promulgated by State Forestry Administration and Ministry of Agriculture on 14 January, 1989).
- (6) Zheng and Wang (1998).
- (7) IUCN (2014). IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3.
- (8) Wetland-dependent species (including wetland-dependent species and waterbirds).
- (9) Protected under Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586).

Species of conservation importance is noted in bold type face.

**Table 3.2 Number of Odonate Recorded at Pak Ngan Heung River (PNH)**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Distribution in Hong Kong <sup>(1)</sup>	Level of Concern <sup>(2)</sup>	Protection Status in China <sup>(3)</sup>	China Red Data Book <sup>(4)</sup>	IUCN Red List <sup>(5)</sup>	PNH1	PNH2	PNH3	PNH4
Common Blue Jewel	<i>Rhinocypha perforata perforata</i>	Abundant	-	-	-	-			1	2
Orange-tailed Sprite	<i>Ceriatagrion auranticum ryukyuanum</i>	Abundant	-	-	-	-			1	
Common Bluetail	<i>Ischnura senegalensis</i>	Abundant	-	-	-	-				1
Black Threadtail	<i>Prodasineura autumnalis</i>	Abundant	-	-	-	-			9	6
Common Red Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum pruinosum neglectum</i>	Abundant	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	
Green Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum sabina sabina</i>	Common	-	-	-	-	1		1	
Crimson Dropwing	<i>Trithemis aurora</i>	Abundant	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2
Indigo Dropwing	<i>Trithemis festiva</i>	Abundant	-	-	-	-	1	1		

Note:

- (1) AFCD (2014). Hong Kong Biodiversity Database
- (2) Fellowes *et al.* (2002).
- (3) List of Wild Animals Under State Protection (promulgated by State Forestry Administration and Ministry of Agriculture on 14 January, 1989).
- (4) Zheng and Wang (1998).
- (5) IUCN (2014). IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3.

**Table 3.3 Number of Herpetofauna Recorded at Pak Ngan Heung River (PNH)**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Distribution in Hong Kong <sup>(1)</sup>	Level of Concern <sup>(2)</sup>	Protection Status in China <sup>(3)</sup>	China Red Data Book <sup>(4)</sup>	IUCN Red List <sup>(5)</sup>	PNH1	PNH2	PNH3	PNH4
Changeable Lizard	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	Widely distributed	-	-	-	-			1	

(1) AFCD (2014). Hong Kong Biodiversity Database

(2) Fellowes *et al.* (2002).

(3) List of Wild Animals Under State Protection (promulgated by State Forestry Administration and Ministry of Agriculture on 14 January, 1989).

(4) Zheng and Wang (1998).

(5) IUCN (2014). IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3.



**Table 3.4 Relative Abundance of Aquatic Macroinvertebrate and Fish Recorded at Pak Ngan Heung River (PNH)**

Fauna Group	Common name	Scientific Name	Distribution in Hong Kong (1)(2)(3)	Level of Concern (4)	Protection Status in China (5)	China Red Data Book (6)	IUCN Red List (7)	PNH1	PNH2	PNH3	PNH4
Fish	Grey Mullet	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Common	-	-	-	-		+		
Fish	Nile Tilapia	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Common							++	
Fish	-	Gobiidae	-	-	-	-	-		+		
Fish	Mudskipper	<i>Periophthalmus cantonensis</i>	Common	-	-	-	-		+		
Worms	-	Polychaetes	-	-	-	-	-	+	+++		+
Worms	Flatworm	Planaria	-	-	-	-	-				+
Snails	-	<i>Clithon oualaniensis</i>	Very common	-	-	-	-		+		
Snails	-	<i>Nerita chamaeleon</i>	Common	-	-	-	-		++		
Snails	-	Thiaridae	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		
Insects	Mayfly	Caenidae	-	-	-	-	-				+
Insects	-	Enithares sp.	-	-	-	-	-			+++	

Note:

(1) AFCD (2014). Hong Kong Biodiversity Database.

(2) Williams, G. (2003). Hong Kong Field Guides – Rocky Shores.

(3) Chan *et al.* (2003). Hong Kong Field Guides – Sandy Shores.

(4) Fellowes *et al.* (2002).

(5) List of Wild Animals Under State Protection (promulgated by State Forestry Administration and Ministry of Agriculture on 14 January, 1989).

(6) Zheng and Wang (1998).

(7) IUCN (2014). IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3.

Relative abundance: + = occasional, less than 5 individuals were found; ++ = common, 5-20 individuals were found; +++ = abundant, more than 20 individuals were found.

### *Luk Tei Tong River (LTT)*

- 3.1.13. The LTT is subject to tidal influence from Silver Mine Bay and is estuarine in nature. It is a north-south running river. A vertical concrete retaining wall formed the riverbank of the LTT1 whereas rock-filled gabion formed the riverbank of LTT2 to LTT5. LTT1 was located at the confluence with Pak Ngan Heung River, Tai Tei Tong River and Luk Tei Tong River. Since it is subject to tidal flow, water flowed from south to north during the survey when the tide was going out. LTT1 and LTT2 had sandy substrate whilst LTT3 to LTT5 had muddy substrate. Clusters of boulders occurred at both sides of the river channel. The width of the river channel was approximately 8-10 m.
- 3.1.14. No evidence of maintenance works (including those relevant to Conditions 2.1 to 2.4 of EP No. EP-434/2012 (amended to EP-434/2012/A) was observed during the monitoring period.

#### Vegetation

- 3.1.15. A total of 12 plant species were recorded in LTT. Five out of 12 recorded species were exotic. The majority were herbs or climbers scattered along the gabion such as *Bidens alba*, Many-flowered Silvergrass (*Miscanthus floridulus*) and Chinese Silvergrass (*Miscanthus sinensis*). In addition to the mangrove stand supporting Spiny Bears Breech (*Acanthus ilicifolius*) and *Kandelia obovata* that has colonized inside the river channel at LTT2 and LTT3, several seedlings of *Kandelia obovata* have naturally regenerated at LTT1, LTT2, LTT3 and LTT5.
- 3.1.16. The list of plant species is presented in **Appendix 2a**.

#### Terrestrial Fauna

- 3.1.17. A total of 12 avifauna species were recorded at LTT, all of them are common or abundant in Hong Kong (AFCD, 2014) (**Table 3.5**). Waterbird or wetland dependent species (e.g. Common Sandpiper, *Actitis hypoleucos*) and generalists (e.g. Black-collared Starling, *Gracupica nigricollis*) were recorded at LTT. One avifauna species of conservation importance, Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*), was recorded during the monitoring.
- 3.1.18. Two and one individuals of Little Egret were observed foraging at LTT1 and LTT3, respectively. This species was listed as “Potential Regional Concern” by Fellowes *et al.* (2002).
- 3.1.19. Two odonate species, including Common Red Skimmer (*Orthetrum pruinosum neglectum*) and Crimson Dropwing (*Trithemis aurora*), were recorded in low abundance at LTT during the monitoring. Both of them are abundant in Hong Kong (AFCD, 2014) (**Table 3.6**). No odonate species of conservation importance was recorded during the monitoring.
- 3.1.20. No herpetofauna species were recorded at LTT during the monitoring.

#### Aquatic Macroinvertebrate and Fish

- 3.1.21. A total of 15 species, including five fish species, five crustacean species and five species of other aquatic macroinvertebrates were recorded from LTT (**Table 3.7**). Most of the recorded species are either common or very common in river mouth or estuarine habitats in Hong Kong (Williams, 2003; Chan *et al.*, 2003; AFCD, 2014). No species of conservation importance was recorded during the monitoring.

**Table 3.5 Number of Avifauna Recorded at Luk Tei Tong River (LTT)**

Common Name <sup>(1)</sup>	Scientific Name	Distribution in Hong Kong <sup>(2)</sup>	Principal Status <sup>(3)</sup>	Level of Concern <sup>(4)</sup>	Protection Status in China <sup>(5)</sup>	China Red Data Book <sup>(6)</sup>	IUCN Red List <sup>(7)</sup>	LTT1	LTT2	LTT3	LTT4	LTT5
<b>Little Egret<sup>(8)</sup></b>	<b><i>Egretta garzetta</i></b>	Common	P	PRC (RC)	-	-	-	2		1		
Common Sandpiper <sup>(8)</sup>	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common	M,W	-	-	-	-					1
Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Abundant	R	-	-	-	-		2			
House Swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>	Common	R,SpM	-	-	-	-					1
White-throated Kingfisher <sup>(8)</sup>	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	Common	AM,P	(LC)	-	-	-		1			
Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Common	R	-	-	-	-			1		
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Abundant	SpM,Su	-	-	-	-		2	2		1
Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	Common	R	-	-	-	-				1	
Masked Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	Abundant	R	-	-	-	-					1
Crested Myna	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	Common	R	-	-	-	-		3			
Black-collared Starling	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	Common	R	-	-	-	-		6		3	
Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Abundant	R	-	-	-	-	1				

Note:

(1) All wild birds are protected under Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170).

(2) AFCD (2014). Hong Kong Biodiversity Database.

(3) R=resident; W=winter visitor; SpM=spring migrant; Su=summer visitor; AM=autumn migrant; P=present all year, exact composition unknown.

(4) Fellowes *et al.* (2002): PRC=Potential Regional Concern; RC=Regional Concern; LC=Local Concern.

Letters in parentheses indicate that the assessment is on the basis of restrictedness in nesting and/or roosting sites rather than in general occurrence.

(5) List of Wild Animals Under State Protection (promulgated by State Forestry Administration and Ministry of Agriculture on 14 January, 1989).

(6) Zheng and Wang (1998).

(7) IUCN (2014). IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3.

(8) Wetland-dependent species (including wetland-dependent species and waterbirds).

Species of conservation importance is noted in bold type face.

**Table 3.6 Number of Odonate Recorded at Luk Tei Tong River (LTT)**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Distribution in Hong Kong <sup>(1)</sup>	Level of Concern <sup>(2)</sup>	Protection Status in China <sup>(3)</sup>	China Red Data Book <sup>(4)</sup>	IUCN Red List <sup>(5)</sup>	LTT1	LTT2	LTT3	LTT4	LTT5
Common Red Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum pruinatum neglectum</i>	Abundant	-	-	-	-		1			
Crimson Dropwing	<i>Trithemis aurora</i>	Abundant	-	-	-	-					1

Note:

(1) AFCD (2014). Hong Kong Biodiversity Database.

(2) Fellowes *et al.* (2002).

(3) List of Wild Animals Under State Protection (promulgated by State Forestry Administration and Ministry of Agriculture on 14 January, 1989).

(4) Zheng and Wang (1998).

(5) IUCN (2014). IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3.

**Table 3.7 Relative Abundance of Aquatic Macroinvertebrate and Fish Recorded at Luk Tei Tong River (LTT)**

Fauna Groups	Common Name	Scientific Name	Distribution in Hong Kong <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	Level of Concern <sup>(4)</sup>	Protection Status in China <sup>(5)</sup>	China Red Data Book <sup>(6)</sup>	IUCN Red List <sup>(7)</sup>	LTT1	LTT2	LTT3	LTT4	LTT5
Fish	Brown frillfin goby, Dusky frillgoby	<i>Bathygobius fuscus</i>	Common	-	-	-	-	+				
Fish	Grey Mullet, Striped Mullet, Flathead Mullet	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Common	-	-	-	-			+++		++
Fish	Mottled spinefoot	<i>Siganus fuscescens</i>	-	-	-	-	-			+		
Fish	Nile Tilapia	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Common	-	-	-	-					+++
Fish	-	Gobiidae	-	-	-	-	-	+				
Crustacean		<i>Hemigrapsus</i>	Common	-	-	-	-	+				

Fauna Groups	Common Name	Scientific Name	Distribution in Hong Kong <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	Level of Concern <sup>(4)</sup>	Protection Status in China <sup>(5)</sup>	China Red Data Book <sup>(6)</sup>	IUCN Red List <sup>(7)</sup>	LTT1	LTT2	LTT3	LTT4	LTT5
(Crabs)	-	<i>sanguineus</i>										
Crustacean (Crabs)	-	<i>Sesarma (Perisesarma) bidens</i>	Very common	-	-	-	-		+++			
Crustacean (Crabs)	-	<i>Uca lactea</i>	Common	-	-	-	-		+++			
Crustacean (Hermit Crabs)	-	<i>Pagurus dubius</i>	Common	-	-	-	-	+				
Crustacean (Barnacles)	-	<i>Balanus amphitrite</i>	Very common	-	-	-	-		++			
True Slugs	-	<i>Onchidium spp.</i>	Common	-	-	-	-		++			
Snails	-	<i>Clithon oualaniensis</i>	Very common	-	-	-	-	+				
Snails	-	<i>Nerita chamaeleon</i>	Common	-	-	-	-	++	++			
Bivalves	Rock oyster	<i>Saccostrea cucullata</i>	Very common	-	-	-	-	+++	+			
Amphipod	-	Amphipoda	-	-	-	-	-	++	+++			+

Note:

(1) AFCD (2014). Hong Kong Biodiversity Database.

(2) Williams, G (2003). Hong Kong Field Guides – Rocky Shores.

(3) Chan *et al.* (2003). Hong Kong Field Guides – Sandy Shores.

(4) Fellowes *et al.* (2002).

(5) List of Wild Animals Under State Protection (promulgated by State Forestry Administration and Ministry of Agriculture on 14 January, 1989).

(6) Zheng and Wang (1998).

(7) IUCN (2014). IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3.

Relative abundance: + = occasional, less than 5 individuals were found; ++ = common, 5-20 individuals were found; +++ = abundant, more than 20 individuals were found.

*Luk Tei Tong Bypass Channel (LBC) and Reference Site (RS)*

3.1.22. The LBC links to the end of LTT5 and runs east to west but the connection with LTT5 is blocked by a layer of gabion wall approximately 1 m in height, which allows water flow between LBC and LTT when water level is higher than the height of the gabion. It is located in the Luk Tei Tong Marsh to the west of the original LTT. Gabion walls formed both sides of the channel bank. Generally, vegetation removal had happened in LBC and the vegetation coverage in all sections was low. A small pool of approximately 60 m<sup>2</sup> in size was located at the western end of LBC1. The pool was separated from the LTT by a weir constructed from a single layer of rock-filled gabion. The substrate comprised soil, which was translocated from the marsh area prior to construction of the bypass. The width of the bypass channel was approximately 15 m.

3.1.23. The RS was located parallel to the northern side of the LBC. Next to the RS was village housing. The site was vegetated and did not have any free-standing water at the time of survey.

Vegetation

3.1.24. Re-establishment of the majority of vegetation has been observed since the vegetation removal works during the last monitoring period (February) from LBC1 to LBC5. The vegetation coverage in LBC increased from 33% to 91% compared to the last monitoring in February. A total of 42 plant species were recorded in LBC, of which 15 species were recorded in the quadrats sampled. The list of plant species is presented in **Appendix 2b**. Among all the recorded species, about 38% were exotic species (**Table 3.8**). Same as the last monitoring survey in February, half of the LBC1 section included a patch of open water. Other sections were dry.

3.1.25. The habitat at LBC1 differed from the remaining LBC sections in terms of vegetation type. It adjoined LTT5 and had a pool of open water at the eastern tip. LBC1 may be subject to tidal influence during high tide because it is located immediately next to LTT. Although vegetation removal had been carried out in LBC1 in February, rapid re-establishment of the sedge, Ferruginous-scale Fimbristylis (*Fimbristylis sieboldii*) was observed in LBC1. Native Leather Fern (*Acrostichum aureum*) and *Ruellia coerulea* was also recorded re-established at the dry section west to the open water at LBC1.

3.1.26. Rapid re-establishment of vegetation, especially exotic species *Wedelia trilobata*, were commonly observed from LBC2 to LBC5. *Wedelia trilobata* was recorded as the dominant species from LBC2 to LBC5. Other herbaceous species encountered along the transects from LBC2 to LBC5 included Ciliate Sasagrass (*Microstegium ciliatum*), Interrupted Tri-vein Fern (*Cyclosorus interruptus*), Panic Grass (*Panicum repens*), *Bidens alba* and Hilo Grass (*Paspalum conjugatum*). Tree seedlings (e.g. Taiwan Acacia, *Acacia confusa* and Chinese Tallow Tree, *Sapium sebiferum*) were occasionally recorded at the drier section near the bridge at LBC1, and near the gabion at LBC2 and LBC4. Wetland species such as Hairy Knotweed (*Polygonum barbatum*), Taro (*Colocasia esculenta*), Spiny Knotweed (*Polygonum perfoliatum*) and Ginger Lily (*Hedychium coronarium*) were occasionally recorded along LBC2 to LBC5.

3.1.27. A total of 46 plant species were recorded in the RS, of which 12 species were found in the quadrats (**Table 3.8**). Among all the recorded species, about 41% were exotic species. The list of plant species is presented in **Appendix 2b**. All sections were dry and were located next to the village housing. The dominant species was exotic *Wedelia trilobata*. Exotic *Bidens alba* and Sensitive Plant (*Mimosa pudica*); and native Ciliate Sasagrass, Sida Hemp (*Sida rhombifolia*) and Rose Mallow (*Urena lobata*) were occasionally recorded along the RS sections. The majority of vegetation recorded at the RS could typically be found in disturbed land. Records of wetland species such as Taro and Ginger Lily were occasional.

**Table 3.8 Vegetation Coverage at Luk Tei Tong Bypass Channel (LBC) and Reference Site (RS)**

	LBC	RS
No. of species recorded in quadrats	15	12
Total No. of species	42	46
Total No. of exotic species	16	19
Average vegetation coverage	91%	96%
Bare ground coverage	9%	4%

Note:

(1) The transect was not laid along any open water, thus open water coverage was not provided in this table.

#### Terrestrial Fauna

- 3.1.28. Six species of avifauna were recorded at the LBC (**Table 3.9**) and five species of avifauna were recorded at the RS (**Table 3.10**). All recorded species are common or abundant in Hong Kong (AFCD, 2014). The dominant avifaunal species in LBC was Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) while the dominant avifauna species in RS was Crested Myna.
- 3.1.29. Most of other avifauna recorded at LBC and RS were generalists that have adapted to disturbed environments such as Red-whiskered Bulbul (*Pycnonotus jocosus*) and Crested Myna.
- 3.1.30. One odonate species, Green Skimmer (*Orthetrum sabina Sabina*), was recorded at LBC while no odonates were recorded at RS during the monitoring. This species is common in Hong Kong (AFCD, 2014) (**Table 3.11**). One individual of Green Skimmer was recorded at LBC2. No odonate species of conservation importance was recorded during the monitoring.
- 3.1.31. No herpetofauna species were recorded at LBC and RS during the monitoring.

#### Aquatic Macroinvertebrate and Fish

- 3.1.32. A total of 6 species, including three fish species and three aquatic macroinvertebrates species were recorded at LBC1 (**Table 3.12**). The recorded species were either very common or common in Hong Kong (Williams, 2003; Chan *et al.*, 2003; AFCD, 2014). No aquatic macroinvertebrate or fish species of conservation importance were recorded.
- 3.1.33. No aquatic fauna was recorded at the RS or the remaining sections of the LBC2 to LBC5 as they were dry during the monitoring.

**Table 3.9 Number of Avifauna Recorded at Luk Tei Tong Bypass Channel (LBC)**

Common Name <sup>(1)</sup>	Scientific Name	Distribution in Hong Kong <sup>(2)</sup>	Principal Status <sup>(3)</sup>	Level of Concern <sup>(4)</sup>	Protection Status in China <sup>(5)</sup>	China Red Data Book <sup>(6)</sup>	IUCN Red List <sup>(7)</sup>	LBC1	LBC2	LBC3	LBC4	LBC5
Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Common	R	-	-	-	-	1				
Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Abundant	R	-	-	-	-				3	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Abundant	SpM,Su	-	-	-	-	2			4	
Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	Common	R	-	-	-	-	1				
Black-collared Starling	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	Common	R	-	-	-	-					4
Fork-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga christinae</i>	Common	R	-	-	-	-					1

Note:

- (1) All wild birds are protected under Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170).
- (2) AFCD (2014). Hong Kong Biodiversity Database.
- (3) R=resident; SpM=spring migrant; Su=summer visitor.
- (4) Fellowes *et al.* (2002).
- (5) List of Wild Animals Under State Protection (promulgated by State Forestry Administration and Ministry of Agriculture on 14 January, 1989).
- (6) Zheng and Wang (1998).
- (7) IUCN (2014). IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3.



**Table 3.10 Number of Avifauna Recorded at Reference Site (RS)**

Common Name <sup>(1)</sup>	Scientific Name	Distribution in Hong Kong <sup>(2)</sup>	Principal Status <sup>(3)</sup>	Level of Concern <sup>(4)</sup>	Protection Status in China <sup>(5)</sup>	China Red Data Book <sup>(6)</sup>	IUCN Red List <sup>(7)</sup>	RS1	RS2	RS3	RS4	RS5
Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Common	R	-	Class II	Vulnerable	-			1		
Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	Common	R	-	-	-	-	1				1
Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Common	R	-	-	-	-		1			
Masked Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	Abundant	R	-	-	-	-	2			3	
Crested Myna	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	Common	R	-	-	-	-					10

Note:

- (1) All wild birds are protected under Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170).
- (2) AFCD (2014). Hong Kong Biodiversity Database.
- (3) R=resident.
- (4) Fellowes *et al.* (2002).
- (5) List of Wild Animals Under State Protection (promulgated by State Forestry Administration and Ministry of Agriculture on 14 January, 1989).
- (6) Zheng and Wang (1998).
- (7) IUCN (2014). IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3.

**Table 3.11 Number of Odonate Recorded at Luk Tei Tong Bypass Channel (LBC)**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Distribution in Hong Kong <sup>(1)</sup>	Level of Concern <sup>(2)</sup>	Protection Status in China <sup>(3)</sup>	China Red Data Book <sup>(4)</sup>	IUCN Red List <sup>(5)</sup>	LBC1	LBC2	LBC3	LBC4	LBC5
Green Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum sabina sabina</i>	Common	-	-	-	-	1				

Note:

(1) AFCD (2014). Hong Kong Biodiversity Database.

(2) Fellowes *et al.* (2002).

(3) List of Wild Animals Under State Protection (promulgated by State Forestry Administration and Ministry of Agriculture on 14 January, 1989).

(4) Zheng and Wang (1998).

(5) IUCN (2014). IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3.

**Table 3.12 Relative Abundance of Aquatic Macroinvertebrate and Fish Recorded at Luk Tei Tong Bypass Channel (LBC)**

Fauna Groups	Common Name	Scientific Name	Distribution in Hong Kong <sup>(1)</sup>	Level of Concern <sup>(2)</sup>	Protection Status in China <sup>(3)</sup>	China Red Data Book <sup>(4)</sup>	IUCN Red List <sup>(5)</sup>	LBC1	LBC2	LBC3	LBC4	LBC5
Fish	Brown frillfin goby, Dusky frillgoby	<i>Bathygobius fuscus</i>	Common	-	-	-	-	+				
Fish	Nile Tilapia	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Common	-	-	-	-	++				
Fish	-	Gobiidae	-	-	-	-	-	+				
Snails	-	Thiaridae	-	-	-	-	-	+				
Snails	-	<i>Cerithidea cingulata</i>	Very common	-	-	-	-	++				
Snails	-	<i>Cerithidea rhizophorarum</i>	Very common	-	-	-	-	++				

Note:

(1) Williams, G (2003). Hong Kong Field Guides – Rocky Shores.

(2) Fellowes *et al.* (2002).

(3) List of Wild Animals Under State Protection (promulgated by State Forestry Administration and Ministry of Agriculture on 14 January, 1989).

(4) Zheng and Wang (1998).

(5) IUCN (2014). IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3.

Relative abundance: + = occasional, less than 5 individuals were found; ++ = common, 5-20 individuals were found; +++ = abundant, more than 20 individuals were found.

### 3.2. Ecological Water Quality Monitoring (EWQM)

- 3.2.1. The post-construction phase EWQM was conducted on 30 April 2015. The monitoring results are presented in **Appendix 3** and summarised in **Table 3.13**, which includes reference to the key Water Quality Objectives (WQOs). Baseline surveys were conducted in 2007 prior to the start of the drainage improvement works. The baseline survey results are presented in **Table 3.14**.
- 3.2.2. Despite the tide/water level prediction by Hong Kong Observatory of approximately 1.2 m, the actual water level at WE2 to WE4 only reached a level of 0.5 m during the recent survey (**Appendix 5**). Therefore, water quality monitoring was not undertaken at these locations during the recent survey.
- 3.2.3. The water quality monitoring results are discussed in **Section 5**.

**Table 3.13 Summarized Ecological Water Quality Monitoring Results (April 2015)**

Parameters	Key Water Quality Objectives <sup>(1)</sup>	WE1	WE2 <sup>(2)</sup>	WE3 <sup>(2)</sup>	WE4 <sup>(2)</sup>	WE5	WE6
Suspended Solids (mg/L)	<20	9.0	-	-	-	11.0	9.0
Nitrogen (Ammonia) (mg/L)	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.03	4.78
Nitrogen (Nitrate) (mg/L)	-	0.04	-	-	-	<0.01	0.09
Reactive Phosphorous (mg/L)	-	0.04	-	-	-	0.01	0.62
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> ) (mg/L)	<5	<2	-	-	-	14.0	4.0
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	>4	6.8	-	-	-	8.3	5.1
Temperature (°C)	-	25.1	-	-	-	25.0	25.1
pH	6.5 – 8.5	7.5	-	-	-	9.7	7.6
Salinity (ppt)	-	0.02	-	-	-	2.62	0.12
Conductivity (µs/cm)	-	122.0	-	-	-	186.9	3014.0
Water Flow (m/s)	-	0.09	-	-	-	0.02	0.01
Water Depth (cm)	-	14.0	-	-	-	9.0	8.0

Note:

- (1) The available key Water Quality Objectives (WQOs) for River Monitoring Stations at Mui Wo River on Lantau Island (EPD, 2013).
- (2) As the water levels at WE2 to WE4 only reached a level of 0.5 m at the time of survey, no water quality monitoring was undertaken at these water quality monitoring stations.

**Table 3.14 Baseline Results of Ecological Water Quality Monitoring Results (September 2007)**

Parameters	WE1	WE2	WE3	WE4	WE5	WE6
Suspended Solids (mg/L)	1.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	<1.0	<1.0
Nitrogen (Ammonia) (mg/L)	0.07	0.12	0.11	0.23	0.03	0.02
Nitrogen (Nitrate) (mg/L)	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.31	0.04	0.05
Reactive Phosphorous (mg/L)	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.05
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> ) (mg/L)	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	6.58	6.82	6.37	7.61	6.87	5.70
pH	6.4	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.1
Salinity (ppt)	<0.1	0.1	0.3	7.6	0.1	<0.1

#### 4. ECOLOGICAL MONITORING SCHEDULE

- 4.1. The next ecological surveys and ecological water quality monitoring are tentatively scheduled for mid-June 2015.

#### 5. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1. The aim of the monitoring programme is to provide data on the re-establishment of aquatic/riparian communities in the PNH and LTT, and allow an assessment of the relative success of the mitigation measures to be made. In addition, monitoring of the LBC will assess whether the proposed channel design has provided suitable compensation for the impacts to the Luk Tei Tong Marsh.
- 5.2. Key observations made during the April 2015 monitoring period in relation to the implemented mitigation measures are presented in **Table 5.1**. Where applicable, recommendations for improving the functionality of the mitigation measures have been made for DSD's consideration.
- 5.3. Re-establishment of vegetation from LBC1 to LBC5 was observed since the vegetation removal during the last monitoring (February). The vegetation coverage of LBC dropped from 33% in February monitoring to 91% in the April monitoring. Exotic species *Wedelia trilobata* become the dominant species again at LBC2 to LBC5 due to its rapid re-establishment. Marsh species including Hairy Knotweed, Taro and Ginger Lily were occasionally recorded at LBC2 to LBC5. The limited occurrence of these species suggested that the water levels/availability within the channel might not be adequate to sustain a marsh habitat.
- 5.4. LBC1 differed from LBC2 to LBC5 in terms of vegetation composition. Prior to vegetation clearance, LBC1 was dominated by wetland dependent species Ferruginous-scale Fimbristylis and was the best representation of re-established marsh habitat in LBC. While, LBC2 to LBC5 supported more general species such as *Wedelia trilobata* and limited marsh species. Concerning vegetation clearance in February at LBC resulted in the removal of the established marsh habitat in LBC1, it is recommended that future vegetation clearance avoids LBC1 to protect and maintain this habitat.
- 5.5. Tree seedlings (such as Taiwan Acacia and Chinese Tallow Tree) were recorded near the bridge at LBC1, and near the gabion at LBC2 and LBC4. These trees may hinder the re-establishment of marsh habitat.
- 5.6. Vegetation clearance has been undertaken at the gabion of the PNH3 and PNH4; however, rapid re-establishment of exotic Mile-a-minute (*Mikania micrantha*) is observed on the banks of PNH3 pool, the gabion of the PNH4 and the two edges of the cascade/fish ladder. Although Mile-a-minute is re-establishing at the edges of the PNH4 cascade/fish ladder, free water flow was still observed. The presence of vegetation growing on the fish ladder can

- hinder the use and movement by fish or freshwater community along PNH3 and PNH4, therefore regular weed removal is recommended to keep the fish ladder open of vegetation.
- 5.7. Mangrove stands of Spiny Bears Breech and *Kandelia obovata* were observed inside the river channel at LTT2 and LTT3. Several *Kandelia obovata* seedlings were observed at LTT1, LTT2, LTT3 and LTT5. This indicated a natural re-colonization of mangrove.
  - 5.8. Whilst some differences between the original 2007 baseline surveys and the April 2015 monitoring surveys are evident, findings from water monitoring could be attributed to a range of factors including seasonal variations, and climatic conditions and/or the influence of tidal status at the time of survey. Taking this into account, the key Water Quality Objectives (WQOs) for River Monitoring Stations at Mui Wo River (EPD, 2013) have been included to provide a comparison with standard water quality goals applicable to the area (refer to **Table 3.9**).
  - 5.9. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) analyses and presents data from its annual water monitoring programme to express the level of compliance with the statutory WQOs including pH, Suspended Solids (SS), 5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>), and Dissolved Oxygen (DO). These WQOs specify the long-term water quality goals that the Government is to achieve and maintain for individual rivers in Hong Kong, including the Mui Wo River. As part of the programme five locations are sampled from the Mui Wo River, three of which are associated with the monitoring area for the drainage improvement works (MW1, MW2 and MW4). The objectives related to these sampling locations, have been used in this report. Water quality of the subject watercourses has met the WQOs during the survey.
  - 5.10. As the water levels at WE2 to WE4 only reached a level of 0.5 m at the time of survey, water quality monitoring was only carried out at WE1, WE5 and WE6 during the recent monitoring. No observable evidence of environmental changes such as odour, or discharge within the surveyed area, were recorded. When compared with the EPD key water quality objectives for river monitoring (2013), the parameters (SS, BOD<sub>5</sub>, DO and pH) complied with the statutory WQOs. When compared to the last monitoring period, nitrogen (ammonia) concentration increased slightly at WE1 and WE6 and decreased significantly at WE5. Suspended Solids concentration increased significantly at WE1, WE5 and WE6. Nitrogen (nitrate) concentration increased slightly at WE6 and decreased slightly at WE1 and WE5. Conductivity was observed to increase significantly at WE1 and WE6; but decrease significantly at WE5. Dissolved oxygen level increased significantly at WE5, but decreased significantly at WE1 and WE6. Salinity level showed minimal change in other monitoring sites. Reactive Phosphorus and BOD<sub>5</sub> concentration demonstrated minimal change all monitoring sites. Other monitoring parameters such as flow rate and pH value at all locations demonstrated minimal change compared to the last sampling record.
  - 5.11. The water quality conditions have been monitored for the first 31 months of the 4-year monitoring programme. While fluctuations in water quality have been observed, no trend in water quality decline has been detected. The water quality will continue to be monitored and findings will be presented in subsequent reports as additional information becomes available.

**Table 5.1 Key Observations/Comments and Recommendations Arising from the April 2015 Monitoring Period**

Location	Mitigation Measure	Observations/Comments	Recommendations
PNH and LTT	Construction of a small fish ladder at the upstream end of the PNH	Vegetation clearance was observed; however, rapid re-establishment of Mile-a-minute ( <i>Mikania micrantha</i> ) is observed at upper PNH and free water flow was still observed.	Continued retention of native species, particularly at the edges of the river channel, during any future maintenance activities is recommended, to maintain existing habitat and minimize the re-colonization of exotic species.  Some pits have been

Location	Mitigation Measure	Observations/Comments	Recommendations
			<p>incorporated into the gabion banks, but do not appear to have been planted up. Planting of riparian vegetation, preferably with native species suggested in the EIA report Section 7.8.17 and Table 2.6 (e.g. <i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>, <i>Sterculia lanceolata</i>, <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>, <i>Polyspora axillaris</i>, and <i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>) is recommended.</p> <p>On-going, regular weed management is recommended, as required, to maintain the open nature of the fish ladder.</p>
		The fish ladder does not meet the lip of the weir at the up-stream end of PNH4 due to a drop of approximately 30 cm. This could limit the overall function of the fish ladder for fish passage/movement up and downstream.	As per the current design of the fish ladder, the gap from the top of the fish ladder and the bottom of the weir is 30-40cm - presenting an obstacle to fish passage. Some improvement may be achieved by stacking additional boulders resembling that in PNH4 to form pools at the top of the fish ladder, which could facilitate fish movement.
	Re-establishment of aquatic / riparian communities	<p>No species of conservation importance was recorded during current monitoring.</p> <p>Two species of conservation importance, Flagtail (<i>Kuhlia marginata</i>) and Predaceous Chub (<i>Parazacco spilurus</i>), was recorded in the 2003-2004 EIA surveys; however, these species were not recorded during the current monitoring in April 2015.</p>	The presence of species of conservation importance in both PNH and LTT including relative abundance will continue to be monitored.
LBC	Provision of suitable habitat compensation	<p>Marsh vegetation is supported by LBC1 including native species Leather Fern.</p> <p>Vegetation removal had been carried out in LBC; however, re-establishment of some vegetation was observed. Limited marsh species were recorded from LBC2 to LBC5.</p> <p>The presence of regenerated tree seedlings at LBC1, LBC2 and LBC4 may hinder the re-establishment of a marsh habitat.</p>	<p>The establishment and the coverage of this species will continue to be monitored.</p> <p>Future vegetation clearance should avoid LBC1 to protect and maintain the marsh habitat</p> <p>The regeneration of marsh species in the LBC is to be monitored.</p> <p>Removal of tree seedling (e.g. Taiwan Acacia and Chinese Tallow Tree) is suggested at LBC1, LBC2 and LBC4.</p>

Location	Mitigation Measure	Observations/Comments	Recommendations
		The limited occurrence of typical marsh plant species (although this was also limiting in the RS) suggests that the water levels/availability within the channel may not be adequate to sustain a marsh habitat.	On-going monitoring of water levels and species composition within the channel are required. Further assessment should take into account the timing of the surveys (wet/dry season).



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## Appendix 1. Calibration Certificate of the Instrument (Multifunctional Meter)



ALS Technichem (HK) Pty Ltd  
11/F, Chung Shun Knitting Centre  
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Kwai Chung, N.T., Hong Kong  
T: +852 2610 1044  
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www.alsglobal.com

### REPORT OF EQUIPMENT PERFORMANCE CHECK/CALIBRATION

**CONTACT:** MR MIKE SHEK  
**CLIENT:** AECOM ASIA COMPANY LIMITED  
**ADDRESS:** 1501-10, 15/F, TOWER 1,  
GRAND CENTRAL PLAZA,  
138 SHATIN RURAL COMMITTEE ROAD,  
SHATIN, NEW TERRITORIES, HONG KONG

**WORK ORDER:** HK1504531  
**SUB-BATCH:** 0  
**LABORATORY:** HONG KONG  
**DATE RECEIVED:** 05/02/2015  
**DATE OF ISSUE:** 07/02/2015

#### COMMENTS

The performance of the equipment stated in this report is checked with independent reference material and results compared against a calibrated secondary source.  
The "Tolerance Limit" quoted is the acceptance criteria applicable for similar equipment used by the ALS Hong Kong laboratory or quoted from relevant international standards.  
The "Next Calibration Date" is recommended according to best practice principals as practised by the ALS Hong Kong laboratory or quoted from relevant international standards.

Scope of Test: Conductivity, Temperature, Dissolved Oxygen, Salinity, pH and Turbidity  
Description: Multifunctional Meter  
Brand Name: YSI  
Model No.: 6820 V2  
Serial No.: 12A101545  
Equipment No.: W.026.35  
Date of Calibration: 05 February, 2015

#### NOTES

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this batch number.  
Results apply to sample(s) as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

  
Mr Fung Lim Chee, Richard  
General Manager  
Greater China & Hong Kong

# REPORT OF EQUIPMENT PERFORMANCE CHECK / CALIBRATION

Work Order: HK1504531  
 Sub-batch: 0  
 Date of Issue: 07/02/2015  
 Client: AECOM ASIA COMPANY LIMITED



Description: Multifunctional Meter  
 Brand Name: YSI  
 Model No.: 6820 V2  
 Serial No.: 12A101545  
 Equipment No.: W.026.35  
 Date of Calibration: 05 February, 2015

Date of next Calibration: 05 May, 2015

**Parameters:**

**Conductivity**

Method Ref: APHA (21th edition), 2510B

Expected Reading (uS/cm)	Displayed Reading (uS/cm)	Tolerance (%)
146.9	147.7	+0.5
6667	6600	-1.0
12890	12750	-1.1
58670	58200	-0.8
	Tolerance Limit (%)	±10.0

**Dissolved Oxygen**

Method Ref: APHA (21st edition), 4500C: G

Expected Reading (mg/L)	Displayed Reading (mg/L)	Tolerance (mg/L)
3.50	3.40	-0.10
5.85	5.88	+0.03
7.70	7.65	-0.05
	Tolerance Limit (mg/L)	±0.20

**Temperature**

Method Ref: Section 6 of International Accreditation New Zealand Technical Guide No. 3 Second edition March 2008: Working Thermometer Calibration Procedure.

Reading of Ref. thermometer (°C)	Displayed Reading (°C)	Tolerance (°C)
12.5	12.45	-0.1
25.0	25.02	+0.0
39.0	38.91	-0.1
	Tolerance Limit (°C)	±2.0

Remark: "Displayed Reading" presents the figures shown on item under calibration / checking regardless of equipment precision or significant figures.

  
 Mr Fung Lim Chee, Richard  
 General Manager  
 Greater China & Hong Kong

# REPORT OF EQUIPMENT PERFORMANCE CHECK/CALIBRATION

**Work Order:** HK1504531  
**Sub-batch:** 0  
**Date of Issue:** 07/02/2015  
**Client:** AECOM ASIA COMPANY LIMITED



**Description:** Multifunctional Meter  
**Brand Name:** YSI  
**Model No.:** 6820 V2  
**Serial No.:** 12A101545  
**Equipment No.:** W.026.35  
**Date of Calibration:** 05 February, 2015

**Date of next Calibration:** 05 May, 2015

## Parameters:

### Salinity

Method Ref: APHA (21st edition), 2520B

Expected Reading (g/L)	Displayed Reading (g/L)	Tolerance (%)
0	0.00	--
10	9.95	-0.5
20	19.62	-1.9
30	29.56	-1.5
Tolerance Limit (%)		±10.0

### Turbidity

Method Ref: APHA (21st edition), 2130B

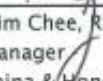
Expected Reading (NTU)	Displayed Reading (NTU)	Tolerance (%)
0	0.0	--
4	3.9	-2.5
10	9.6	-4.0
20	19.7	-1.5
50	49.4	-1.2
100	99.1	-0.9
Tolerance Limit (%)		±10.0

### pH Value

Method Ref: APHA (21st edition), 4500H:B

Expected Reading (pH Unit)	Displayed Reading (pH Unit)	Tolerance (pH unit)
4.0	4.02	+0.02
7.0	7.03	+0.03
10.0	10.02	+0.02
Tolerance Limit (pH Unit)		±0.20

Remark: "Displayed Reading" presents the figures shown on item under calibration / checking regardless of equipment precision or significant figures.

  
 Mr Fung Lim Chee, Richard  
 General Manager  
 Greater China & Hong Kong

Appendix 2a: Plant Species Recorded in Pak Ngan Heung River and Luk Tei Tong River in April 2015

Scientific Name	Growth Form	Native / Exotic to Hong Kong	Distribution in Hong Kong	PNH1	PNH2	PNH3	PNH4	LTT1	LTT2	LTT3	LTT4	LTT5
<i>Acanthus ilicifolius</i>	shrub	native	common						+	+		
<i>Alocasia odora</i>	perennial herb	native	very common			+	+					
<i>Bidens alba</i>	herb	exotic	very common			++	+		+	+	+	+
<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	herb	exotic	common			+	+					
<i>Canavalia maritima</i>	climber	native	common						+		+	
<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i>	herb	native	common				+					
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	herb	native	-			+	+					
<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	herb	native	common			++	++					
<i>Ficus hispida</i>	tree	native	very common	+		+	+					
<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	shrub	exotic	-			+	+					
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	climber	exotic	very common						+			+
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	perennial herb	native	common			+	+					
<i>Kandelia obovata</i>	shrub or small tree	native	common		+			+	++	+		+
<i>Lantana camara</i>	shrub	exotic	very common						+			+
<i>Lemna minor</i>	herb	native	common			+						
<i>Microstegium ciliatum</i>	perennial procumbent herb	native	very common			+						
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	climber	exotic	very common			++	++					
<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i>	perennial herb	native	common							+	+	+
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	perennial herb	native	very common			+	+	+		+	+	+
<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	herb	native	very common			+	+			+	+	
<i>Oxalis corymbosa</i>	perennial herb	exotic	common			+						
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	herb	exotic	very common			+	+			+		+
<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i>	perennial herb	exotic	common			+	+					
<i>Polygonum barbatum</i>	herb	native	common			++	+					
<i>Pueraria phaseoloides</i>	climber	native	very common			+					+	+
<i>Rhus hypoleuca</i>	shrub	native	common			+						
<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	perennial herb	exotic	common	+		+	+		+	+		+

Note:

Code for Abundance: +++=abundant; ++=occasional; +=scarce

Appendix 2b: Plant Species Recorded in Luk Tei Tong Bypass Channel and Reference Site in April 2015

LTT Bypass Channel (LBC)

Scientific Name	Growth Form	Native / Exotic to Hong Kong	Distribution in Hong Kong	LBC1	LBC2	LBC3	LBC4	LBC5	Average
<b>Species recorded in the quadrats along the transects</b>				<b>Average Percentage Cover</b>					
<i>Acrostichum aureum</i>	herb	native	restricted	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
<i>Bidens alba</i>	herb	exotic	very common	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.11	0.05	0.04
<i>Cyclosorus interruptus</i>	herb	native	common	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.03
<i>Fimbristylis sieboldii</i>	herb	native	common	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	climber	exotic	very common	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Microstegium ciliatum</i>	perennial procumbent herb	native	very common	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.08	0.04
<i>Panicum repens</i>	perennial herb	native	very common	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.06
<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i>	perennial herb	exotic	common	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.03
<i>Paspalum paspaloides</i>	herb	native	-	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01
<i>Phragmites vallatorius</i>	herb	native	very common	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>	climbing herb	native	common	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01
<i>Ruellia coerulea</i>	herb	exotic	-	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
<i>Siegesbeckia orientalis</i>	herb	native	common	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
<i>Solanum americanum</i>	herb	exotic	very common	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	perennial herb	exotic	common	0.00	0.81	0.72	0.59	0.64	0.55
<b>Species recorded during the walk-through survey</b>				<b>Occurrence of the Species</b>					
<i>Acacia confusa</i>	tree	exotic	-	+	+				
<i>Acrostichum aureum</i>	herb	native	restricted	+					
<i>Alocasia odora</i>	perennial herb	native	very common				+		
<i>Apluda mutica</i>	herb	native	very common		+	+	+	+	
<i>Bidens alba</i>	herb	exotic	very common		+	+	+	+	
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	tree	native	common				+	+	
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	herb	native	-			+	+	+	
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	herb	exotic	very common		+				
<i>Crotalaria pallida</i>	herb	exotic	common			+	+	+	
<i>Cyclosorus interruptus</i>	herb	native	common		+	+			
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	perennial herb	native	very common				+	+	
<i>Cyperus flabelliformis</i>	herb	-		+					
<i>Fimbristylis sieboldii</i>	herb	native	common	+	+				
<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	shrub	exotic	-			+	+	+	
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	climber	exotic	very common	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Kandelia obovata</i>	shrub or small tree	native	common	+					
<i>Lantana camara</i>	shrub	exotic	very common			+	+		
<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	perennial herb	native	common			+	+		
<i>Microstegium ciliatum</i>	perennial procumbent herb	native	very common		+	+	+	+	
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	climber	exotic	very common			+	+	+	
<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	herb	exotic	very common		+	+	+		

Note:

Code: +=occurrence of the species



Appendix 2b: Plant Species Recorded in Luk Tei Tong Bypass Channel and Reference Site in April 2015

LTT Bypass Channel (LBC)

Scientific Name	Growth Form	Native / Exotic to Hong Kong	Distribution in Hong Kong	LBC1	LBC2	LBC3	LBC4	LBC5
<b>Other species recorded during the walk-through survey (Continue)</b>				<b>Occurrence of the Species</b>				
<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	herb	native	very common					+
<i>Oxalis corymbosa</i>	perennial herb	exotic	common				+	
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	herb	exotic	very common					+
<i>Panicum repens</i>	perennial herb	native	very common		+	+	+	+
<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i>	perennial herb	exotic	common		+	+	+	+
<i>Paspalum orbiculare</i>	herb	native	-	+	+			
<i>Paspalum paspaloides</i>	herb	native	-		+			
<i>Phragmites vallatorius</i>	herb	native	very common	+	+			
<i>Polygonum barbatum</i>	herb	native	common			+	+	+
<i>Polygonum chinense</i>	herb	native	very common					+
<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>	climbing herb	native	common			+	+	+
<i>Praxelis clematidea</i>	perennial herb	exotic	very common		+			
<i>Pueraria phaseoloides</i>	climber	native	very common	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Pycnus polystachyus</i>	herb	native	common	+				
<i>Ruellia coerulea</i>	herb	exotic	-	+				
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	tree	native	common	+	+		+	
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	herb	native	common	+	+			
<i>Siegesbeckia orientalis</i>	herb	native	common				+	
<i>Solanum americanum</i>	herb	exotic	very common			+	+	
<i>Urena lobata</i>	shrub	native	common	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	perennial herb	exotic	common	+	+	+	+	+

Note:

Code: +=occurrence of the species

Appendix 2b: Plant Species Recorded in Luk Tei Tong Bypass Channel and Reference Site in April 2015

Reference Site (RS)

Scientific Name	Growth Form	Native / Exotic to Hong Kong	Distribution in Hong Kong	RS1	RS2	RS3	RS4	RS5	Average
<b>Species recorded in the quadrats along the transects</b>				<b>Average Percentage Cover</b>					
<i>Apluda mutica</i>	herb	native	very common	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01
<i>Bidens alba</i>	herb	exotic	very common	0.04	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.06
<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	shrub	exotic	-	0.00	0.02	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.02
<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i>	herb	native	common	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
<i>Microstegium ciliatum</i>	perennial procumbent herb	native	very common	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.00	0.02
<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	herb	exotic	very common	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.04
<i>Oxalis corymbosa</i>	perennial herb	exotic	common	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i>	perennial herb	exotic	common	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	tree	native	common	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	herb	native	common	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.02
<i>Urena lobata</i>	shrub	native	common	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02
<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	perennial herb	exotic	common	0.80	0.71	0.74	0.79	0.67	0.74
<b>Other species recorded during the walk-through survey</b>				<b>Occurrence of the Species</b>					
<i>Acacia confusa</i>	tree	exotic	-	+	+				
<i>Aeschynomene indica</i>	shrubby herb	native	very common	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	climbing shrub	exotic	-		+				+
<i>Alocasia odora</i>	perennial herb	native	very common	+		+	+		
<i>Apluda mutica</i>	herb	native	very common			+			
<i>Bambusa ventricosa</i>	bamboo	exotic	-						+
<i>Bauhinia blakeana</i>	tree	native	common		+				
<i>Bidens alba</i>	herb	exotic	very common	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Bridelia tomentosa</i>	tree	native	very common				+		
<i>Canna indica</i>	herb	exotic	-			+	+		
<i>Celosia argentea</i>	herb	native	very common		+	+	+	+	
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	tree	native	common	+			+		
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	herb	native	-		+	+			
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	herb	exotic	very common	+		+	+	+	
<i>Crotalaria pallida</i>	herb	exotic	common	+	+				
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	perennial herb	native	very common	+	+	+	+		
<i>Desmodium heterocarpon</i>	herb	native	very common		+		+		
<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	shrub	native	-		+				
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	tree	exotic	-	+					
<i>Ficus hispida</i>	tree	native	very common	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Ficus variegata</i>	shrub	native	common			+			
<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	shrub	exotic	-		+	+	+		
<i>Hymenocallis littoralis</i>	herb	exotic	-			+			
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	climber	exotic	very common	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	perennial herb	native	common	+	+	+	+	+	

Note:

Code: + = the occurrence of the species

Appendix 2b: Plant Species Recorded in Luk Tei Tong Bypass Channel and Reference Site in April 2015

Reference Site (RS)

Scientific Name	Growth Form	Native / Exotic to Hong Kong	Distribution in Hong Kong	RS1	RS2	RS3	RS4	RS5
<b>Other species recorded during the walk-through survey (Continue)</b>				<b>Occurrence of the Species</b>				
<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i>	herb	native	common					+
<i>Lantana camara</i>	shrub	exotic	very common		+	+	+	+
<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	tree	native	very common					+
<i>Microstegium ciliatum</i>	perennial procumbent herb	native	very common	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	climber	exotic	very common	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Mimosa diplotricha</i>	herb	exotic	rare			+		+
<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	herb	exotic	very common	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i>	perennial herb	native	common	+		+		+
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	perennial herb	native	very common		+	+		+
<i>Oxalis corymbosa</i>	perennial herb	exotic	common			+		
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	herb	exotic	very common		+			+
<i>Panicum repens</i>	perennial herb	native	very common			+		+
<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i>	perennial herb	exotic	common	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Polygonum chinense</i>	herb	native	very common			+		
<i>Pueraria phaseoloides</i>	climber	native	very common	+		+	+	+
<i>Saccharum arundinaceum</i>	herb	native	-		+	+	+	+
<i>Sageretia thea</i>	shrub	native	very common					+
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	tree	native	common	+	+	+		+
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	herb	native	common	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Urena lobata</i>	shrub	native	common	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	perennial herb	exotic	common	+	+	+	+	+

Note:

Code: +=occurrence of the species

### Appendix 3: Ecological Water Quality Monitoring Raw Data (April 2015)

Date of Monitoring: 30 April 2015

Weather : Sunny

Monitoring Location <sup>(1)</sup>	Suspended Solids (mg/L)	Nitrogen (Ammonia) (mg/L)	Nitrogen (Nitrate) (mg/L)	Reactive Phosphorous (mg/L)	5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sup>5</sup> ) (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	
						M1	M2
WE1	9.0	0.03	0.04	0.04	<2.0	6.82	6.74
WE2	No water - Not sampled						
WE3	No water - Not sampled						
WE4	No water - Not sampled						
WE5	11.0	0.03	<0.01	0.01	14.0	8.20	8.32
WE6	9.0	4.78	0.09	0.62	4.0	5.03	5.10
WE7	No water - Not sampled						
WE8	No water - Not sampled						
WE9	No water - Not sampled						
WE10	No water - Not sampled						

Monitoring Location <sup>(1)</sup>	Temperature (°C)		pH	Salinity (ppt)		Conductivity (µs/cm)		Water Flow (m/s)		Water Depth (cm)
	M1	M2		M1	M2	M1	M2	M1	M2	
WE1	25.1	25.1	7.5	0.02	0.02	121.9	122.1	0.086	0.094	14.0
WE2	No water - Not sampled									
WE3	No water - Not sampled									
WE4	No water - Not sampled									
WE5	25.0	25.0	9.7	2.62	2.62	186.7	187.0	0.014	0.018	9.0
WE6	25.1	25.1	7.6	0.12	0.12	3014.0	3014.0	0.009	0.010	8.0
WE7	No water - Not sampled									
WE8	No water - Not sampled									
WE9	No water - Not sampled									
WE10	No water - Not sampled									

Note:

\* Where more than one measurement was taken, the data is represented by Measurement M1 and M2.

<sup>(1)</sup> As the water levels at WE2 to WE4 only reached a level of 0.5 m and no water was present at WE7 to WE10 at the time of survey, no water quality monitoring was undertaken at these water quality monitoring stations.



PNH1 and PNH2



PNH3 and PNH4



LTT1



LTT2



LTT3 and LTT4



LTT5



LBC1



LBC2 and LBC3



Post-Construction Ecological Monitoring  
of Drainage Improvement Works in Southern Lantau

Representative Photographs taken during  
the Ecological Monitoring

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	Apr-15
CHECK	McmillanSE	DRAWN	TSOIWYC
JOB NO.	60278381	DRAWING NO.	Appendix 4



LBC4 and LBC5



RS1



RS2



RS3 and RS4



RS5



Post-Construction Ecological Monitoring  
of Drainage Improvement Works in Southern Lantau

Representative Photographs taken during  
the Ecological Monitoring

SCALE

N.T.S.

DATE

Apr-15

CHECK

McmillanSE

DRAWN

TSOIWYC

JOB NO.

60278381

DRAWING NO.

Appendix 4



WE1



WE2 and WE3



WE4



Post-Construction Ecological Monitoring  
of Drainage Improvement Works in Southern Lantau

**Representative Photographs taken during the Water Quality  
Monitoring**

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	Apr-15
CHECK	McmillanSE	DRAWN	TSOIWYC
JOB NO.	60278381	DRAWING NO.	Appendix 5



WE5



WE6



WE7 to WE10



Post-Construction Ecological Monitoring  
of Drainage Improvement Works in Southern Lantau

**Representative Photographs taken during the Water Quality  
Monitoring**

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	Apr-15
CHECK	McmillanSE	DRAWN	TSOIWYC
JOB NO.	60278381	DRAWING NO.	Appendix 5