

MTR Corporation Limited

South Island Line (East)

Transplantation Proposal  
*(Aquilaria senensis)*

February 2012

Verified by:

  
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Thomas Chan

Independent Environmental Checker

Date:

  
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MTR Corporation Limited

South Island Line (East)

Transplantation Proposal

*(Aquilaria senensis)*

February 2012

Prepared by:



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Ida YU

Qualified Ecologist



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Qualified Ecologist

Date:

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Certified by:



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Richard Kwan

Environmental Team Leader

Date: 14 FEB 2012

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# South Island Line (East)

## Transplantation Proposal

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

The SIL(E) Environmental Permit (EP) Condition 2.14(b) specifies that the Permit Holder shall deposit with EPD a Transplantation Proposal showing the types and locations of rare/protected and other uncommon plant species identified in the detailed transplanting baseline survey, locations of reception sites for transplantation, methodology and implementation programme of transplantation, and post-transplantation monitoring and maintenance programme.

This Transplantation Proposal is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the above mentioned EP Condition. This Proposal specifies the transplantation baseline survey findings and proposes transplantation methodology and receptor sites for a protected tree species *Aquilaria sinensis* identified within the Project Area.

## 2 OBJECTIVES OF THE TRANSPLANTATION PROPOSAL

From the Detailed Transplantation Baseline Survey Report deposited with EPD in July 2011, two plant species of conservation interest recorded in the degraded woodland to the south of Wong Chuk Hang Nullah, namely herb *Houttuynia cordata* and tree *Aq. sinensis* (including seedlings), and four planted young *Ailanthus fordii* (including two young seedlings) in a plantation area on top of a retaining wall near Hong Kong Park will be influenced by the proposed works. Other unaffected plant species of conservation interest will be protected on-site and appropriate tree protection measures would be established if needed. Transplantation Proposals for *Ai. fordii*, *Aq. sinensis* and *H. cordata* have been prepared under separate cover.

The general objective of this Transplantation Proposal is to reduce the impact to the protected tree *Aq. sinensis*, including the mature trees and its seedlings, recorded in the degraded woodland south of Wong Chuk Hang Nullah. As stipulated in the SIL(E) EP Condition 2.14(b), this Transplantation Proposal provides:

- types and locations of the recorded protected tree *Aq. sinensis*,
- locations of the receptor sites for transplantation,
- methodology and implementation programme of transplantation, and
- post-transplantation monitoring and maintenance programme.

## 3 TYPES AND LOCATIONS OF THE IDENTIFIED RARE/PROTECTED PLANTS

According to the latest Detailed Transplantation Baseline Survey Report submitted in July 2011, two mature trees of *Aq. sinensis* were recorded on the upper slope in the degraded woodland area south of Wong Chuk Hang Nullah (i.e. to the north of the Holy Spirit Seminary) (**Figure 1**). **Table 1** summarizes the assessment of these two mature specimens as described in the submitted Detailed Transplantation Baseline Survey Report. In accordance with the Detailed Transplantation Baseline Survey Report, survival rates of these mature trees after the transplant may not be

satisfactory as they may not be able to recover satisfactorily from the wounds caused by the transplantation process. This species is regarded as “Vulnerable” in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and China Red Data Book (Pang *et al.* 2011), and is under threat due to habitat destruction and over-exploitation for medicinal use in China. It is categorized as “Endangered” and Category II nationally protected species (Near Threatened) in the List of Wild Plants under State Protection in China (AFCD 2003). Though *Aq. sinensis* is rather common in lowland and *Fung Shui* woods in Hong Kong, it is locally protected under the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586), and also has protection status in China and internationally.

**Table 1**  
**Summary of the assessment of the two mature trees *Aq. sinensis* recorded in the degraded woodland area south of Wong Chuk Hang Nullah**

Tree Tag No.	Scientific name	Size			Conditions
		Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	
WCH-T792	<i>Aq. sinensis</i>	10	Three multiple-trunks of 250mm, 300mm and 500mm	7	1. Located on a gentle, stony slope (~20 – 30 degrees); 2. Mature tree with a scaffold of three multiple-trunks widely spread towards three directions ( <b>Plates 1 and 2</b> ); 3. Fair health and structural conditions; 4. With normal foliage density, leaf color and size; 5. Wound (500mm in diameter) found on a co-dominant trunk ( <b>Plate 3</b> )
WCH-T873	<i>Aq. sinensis</i>	7	250	4	1. Located close to the edge of a gentle stony slope (~20 – 30 degrees) ( <b>Plate 4</b> ); 2. Leaning forked tree trunk (with about 30 degrees leaning from vertical), with self-corrected tree form; 3. Fair health and structural conditions; 4. With moderate foliage density and minor dead branches found in the canopy.

Approximately 20 – 30 seedlings (with height range from 10 – 30cm tall) of *Aq. sinensis* were recorded on a small sloping area (about 15m x 5m) underneath the canopy of their parent tree WCH-T792 (**Plates 5 & 6**). A small seedling of about 50cm tall was found close to the trunk base of its parent tree WCH-T873 (**Plate 7**). **Figure 1** shows the approximate locations of these young seedlings on the sloping

area covered by leaf litter and dead branches. All seedlings are in generally good health conditions.

Both the mature trees and seedlings of *Aq. sinensis* have been protected within fenced areas on site and no unauthorized damage to the vegetation is allowed in the fenced areas.

#### **4 METHODOLOGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME OF TRANSPLANTATING THE MATURE TREES**

Transplantation of the mature specimens and seedlings of *Aq. sinensis* is required as slope upgrading work will be programmed at their original sites. Transplantation of the two mature specimens will follow the transplantation methodology to the proposed receptor sites within the degraded woodland to the south of Wong Chuk Hang Nullah. The transplant methodology is listed in Section 4.1 – 4.5.

##### **4.1 Preparation of root ball before transplanting**

To suit the slope upgrading works schedule and avoid preparing the trees' root balls in the dry season, root ball preparation will be undertaken at least 60 days prior to lifting the mature specimens to allow time for new root growth. Root pruning for preparing the root ball shall be performed in wet season to allow rapid regeneration of new roots from the cuts.

The trees should be secured with guys prior to each root pruning process. Roots shall be pruned by digging a small trench using a sharp spade or knife or similar sharp implement to prevent tearing or breaking of the roots. As both mature trees are located on a slope (WCH-T873 is even located at the slope edge), the root pruning shall be performed in two stages to secure the root-pruned trees on the slope. The first root pruning shall involve cutting the two opposite trenches which follow the fall of the slope. Additional guying and tree support system shall be implemented to ensure the tree stability on the slope. Root activator shall be applied on the pruned root to stimulate fibrous root regeneration. The dug trenches shall be backfilled with top soil or peat moss after root pruning. In addition, the root ball shall be watered thoroughly to encourage new growth of root tips.

The second root pruning stage shall be performed at least 60 days after the first pruning cut, and such pruning stage shall involve cutting trenches of the remaining two sides and undercutting the root ball. When digging the trench, standing on the root ball should be avoided as the edge of the ball could break down and damage the roots. Once the root ball has been dug to the desired depth, it should be shaped by sharp spade or knife or similar sharp implement. The root ball should stand on a pedestal of soil for shaping and burlapping before it is undercut.

The diameter of the root ball to be prepared depends on the trunk size and is also restricted by sizes of the crane lorry used for uplifting and transporting the mature trees to the receptor sites. The diameter of the root ball of WCH- T873 shall be at least 7 times of the trunk diameter at breast height, while the root ball of WCH-T792 shall be at least 2,000mm in diameter as its shaped size is restricted by the

capacity and size of crane lorry allowed for operation on the road. Both root balls shall not be less than 1,500mm diameter, and 600 – 750mm deep. However, the actual root ball dimensions, practicality of root ball preparation and transplantation should be adjusted according to the actual site conditions by the Qualified Ecologist.

Bi-weekly inspection on the health condition and stability of the root-pruned trees shall be conducted by the Qualified Ecologist.

#### **4.2 Uplifting/ moving the root balls of the mature trees**

Before uplifting/moving the root balls of the two mature trees, crown cleaning shall be performed by the Transplantation Contractor to remove any dead, diseased or damaged branches in the presence of Qualified Ecologist. Crown thinning may be performed to reduce density of live branches in a tree and hence to reduce transpiration, but not more than 1/4 of the live foliage should be removed for both trees. For WCH-T792, it would be difficult to form a root ball to be transplanted and stabilized at the proposed receptor sites due to the unbalanced tree form with two multiple-trunks pointing northwards and eastwards. These two leaning tree trunks shall be pruned before the transplantation and minimal crown thinning shall be performed.

Since both trees are located on a slope which is away from the major vehicular access road, the root balls will be uplifted by using a tower crane positioned on the ground level next to the degraded woodland where the two *Aq. sinensis* were recorded. Both root balls will be uplifted and then transported directly to the crane lorry. Before moving the trees, lower branches of the trees should be tied to prevent injury or breaking. The final root pruning stage (i.e. the second root pruning stage as described in Section 4.1) should be completed before the transport of the trees. The formed root balls shall be burlapped and then wrapped by a wire mesh. Wire rope slings shall be slipped into the underside of the root balls and wrap around all four sides of the root balls for the uplift. The root balls shall be uplifted via the wire rope slings and the tree trunks should not be used as the main anchorage point for the uplift.

The uplifted root balls to be transplanted should be watered on the same day. Lifting and transplanting operations shall be carried out only following a thorough watering by the Contractor or a period of rainfall.

#### **4.3 Preparation of receptor site**

The two uplifted root balls will be transplanted directly to the proposed receptor sites within the degraded woodland to the south of Wong Chuk Hang Nullah (**Figure 2** and **Plates 8 & 9**). This wooded area has currently been fenced off as a tree protection zone. Site clearance (such as removing herbs and wood debris) at the receptor sites will be carried out before transplanting the uplifted root ball. Minimal pruning of branches from the retained trees close to the receptor sites may be required to facilitate the transplantation and positioning of the two root balls at the receptor sites. A planting hole with width at least 1,000mm larger than the diameter of the root ball will be excavated and any compacted soil and rock

around the hole shall be loosened/ removed with a spade to facilitate air penetration.

#### **4.4 Planting the mature trees**

The uplifted root balls will be transported and planted in the prepared planting holes. The bottom of the trunk flare of the trees shall be at or slightly above the finished grade to avoid suffocation of the trunk flare. The planting hole shall be backfilled with soil mix, which shall be compacted in layers around the root ball until level with the surrounding ground to limit future settling and prevent air pockets. The backfill shall not be compacted to a density that inhibits root growth. A shallow depression shall be formed around the trunk base to facilitate water retention.

The transplanted trees should be well watered to soak the root balls and soil mix immediately after planting. Mulch shall be placed around the trees to retain moisture. The trees shall be securely supported by a steel wire temporary support system and a steel bracket shall be fixed to adjacent stable, concreted structures by anchor bolts. Such tree support system will be maintained throughout the 12-month establishment period. Removal of this support system after the 12-month establishment period should be adjusted according to the tree stability and growth by the Qualified Ecologist.

#### **4.5 Implementation Programme**

First stage root pruning of the two mature trees will be carried out at least 60 days prior to the programmed slope upgrading work. The first stage root pruning work was carried out on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2011 by the Transplantation Contractor in the presence of the Qualified Ecologist. Appendix B provides photographic record and a summary for the first root-pruning work conducted on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2011. The second root pruning stage, uplifting and transplanting works will be scheduled for early February 2012. The transplantation work is rescheduled until early February 2012 so as to suit the latest works programme. To reduce plant stress and provide favorable environmental condition for the tree growth, the root-pruned trees, prepared root balls and transplanted trees at the proposed receptor sites should be watered thoroughly throughout each transplantation period as stated in Sections 4.1 – 4.5.

### **5 METHODOLOGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME OF TRANSPLANTING THE SEEDLINGS**

Transplanting the seedlings of *Aq. sinensis* is regarded as feasible and practical due to their smaller sizes and younger ages. The young seedlings will be transferred as bare-root seedlings into a robust container and then transplanted directly to the receptor sites at the degraded woodland to the south of Wong Chuk Hang Nullah. The preparation and transplantation of seedlings are listed in Sections 5.1 – 5.4.

#### **5.1 Preparation of bare-root seedlings**

All *Aq. sinensis* seedlings will be identified and mapped by the Qualified Ecologist before the actual transplantation date. All seedlings will be tagged, and

photographs and total number of these seedlings to be transferred into containers will be recorded as reference.

Each tagged seedling shall be dug out by a landscape worker with a hand-held shovel and transferred into a robust plastic container overlaid with burlap. When digging out the seedlings by shovel, special care will be taken not to damage the fine root systems of the seedlings or to disturb the lateral roots of the existing semi-mature or mature trees in the vicinity. The dug seedlings should be kept moist during the transportation and protected from sun, wind and excessive drying. All dug seedlings should be transferred into the container with burlap as soon as possible. If necessary, the container will be gently covered with a light-colored or reflective tarp to protect against the sun.

## **5.2 Preparation of receptor sites**

The dug, bare-root seedlings will be transported directly to the receptor sites within the degraded woodland to the south of Wong Chuk Hang Nullah (**Figure 2** and **Plate 10**). All seedlings will be planted underneath the canopies of the retained trees within the existing tree protection zone. Planting holes of the seedlings will be marked before the transplant and chosen to provide adequate growth space for the future seedling growth. Minimal site clearance (such as removing herbs and wood debris) will be carried out before the transplant. Any large stones and concreted materials in and around the selected planting holes should be removed.

## **5.3 Planting the seedlings**

Transplantation of these dug seedlings from their original sites to the receptor sites will be performed in early February 2012. Each hole should be prepared so that it is about two times wider and slightly deeper than seedling root system. Each seedling should be properly placed in the selected planting hole. The seedling will be positioned in the hole, with its roots placed vertically and fully extended within the hole. The hole will be gently backfilled with the dug, loose soil and the seedlings should be planted with its root collar at or slightly above the grade. The soil around the seedling should be firmed with a shallow depression to retain water. Mulch (i.e. shed leaves at the receptor site) shall be placed around the seedling. All transplanted seedlings will be saturated with water to remove air pockets in the soil.

## **5.4 Implementation Programme**

Transplantation of the bare-root seedlings will be carried out tentatively in early February 2012. The preparation and planting of the bare-rooted seedlings will follow the methodology as stipulated in Sections 5.1 – 5.4. The seedlings should be watered thoroughly before the transplantation, as well as the planted seedlings at the proposed receptor sites.

# **6 LOCATIONS OF THE RECEPTOR SITES**

The two mature trees and seedlings of *Aq. sinensis* will be transplanted to the receptor sites within the degraded woodland to the south of Wong Chuk Hang

Nullah (Figure 2 and Plates 8 to 10). Minimal site clearance at the proposed receptor sites will be carried out before transplanting the trees.

The proposed receptor sites for the mature trees and the seedlings will be fenced and protected to prevent any damage resulting from the adjacent construction works (if any) during the establishment period. On-site construction workers should be notified as to the presence of this protected species. No unauthorized damages to the fenced receptor sites would be allowed.

The receptor site will be handed over back to Lands Department following the completion of SIL(E) construction works and Lands Department will take up the maintenance accordingly. Liaison with Lands Department on the long-term maintenance on the transplanted mature trees and seedlings of *Aq. sinensis* will be undertaken after the Transplantation Proposal is agreed in principle.

## 7 POST-TRANSPLANTATION MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE

Post-transplantation monitoring and maintenance are crucial for maintaining the plant health and survival during the establishment period. The following monitoring and maintenance requirements apply on the transplanted *Aq. sinensis* (both for the mature trees and transplanted seedlings) at their receptor sites.

Regular watering, weeding and pest control should be implemented during the 12-month post-transplantation maintenance period of the transplanted mature trees and seedlings of *Aq. sinensis*. Regular monitoring of the health condition and growth of these mature trees and seedlings should be carried out by the Qualified Ecologist during the same maintenance period.

Fresh water shall be used for watering the transplanted mature trees and the seedlings daily as needed in the first three months after the transplant. Watering frequency during the wet season shall be adjusted according to weather condition. Watering shall be applied using a rose or a sprinkler and in such a manner that compaction and washout of soil will not arise.

The receptor sites should be kept free from weeds throughout the post-transplantation maintenance period. Any unwanted weeds, such as *Mikania micrantha*, found in these areas should be removed by the Contractor once identified or when instructed by the Qualified Ecologist. Weeding shall be carried out by hand as much as possible. Any removed weeds, litter and debris should be disposed appropriately by the Contractor.

The Qualified Ecologist and the Contractor shall regularly check for any insect attack and diseased plant parts of the transplanted mature trees and the seedlings of *Aq. sinensis*. Appropriate pest control treatment, including the use of pesticide, and/or removal of diseased plant parts shall be applied if necessary.

Monitoring of the transplanted seedlings and mature trees of *Aq. sinensis* will be carried out throughout the 12-month post-transplantation maintenance period. Monitoring on all transplanted seedlings and mature trees will be conducted once

per week in the first 3 month and once in each following month in the remaining monitoring period. More frequent monitoring is proposed to review the site adaptability and health of the transplanted mature trees, whose survival rates after the transplant are expected to be less satisfactory, and the delicate seedlings after transplanting to the receptor sites. Health condition and growth of the transplanted seedlings and mature trees of *Aq. sinensis* will be assessed and photographic records will be undertaken. In general, the performance of monitoring an ecological prospective will be integrated with the overall monitoring and audit plan for the project as a whole.

## 8 REFERENCES

Agriculture Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD), 2003. *Rare and Precious Plants of Hong Kong*. Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administration Region, Hong Kong.

Pang, K.S., Yip, J.K.L., Lai, P.C.C., 2011. A Review of the Status of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Plants in Hong Kong. *Hong Kong Biodiversity. Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department Newsletter*, 22: 1-8.

Appendix A – Photographic records of the mature specimens and seedlings of *Aquilaria sinensis*, existing site condition and the proposed receptor site/ holding nursery for the this species



Plate 1. *Aq. sinensis* (WCH-T792) located on a gentle, stony slope.



Plate 2. Canopies of the two co-dominant trunks of *Aq. sinensis* (WCH-T792).



Plate 3. A wound was found on a co-dominant trunk of *Aq. sinensis* (WCH-T792).



Plate 4. *Aq. sinensis* (WCH-T873) located at the slope edge.



Plate 5. Groups of seedlings of *Aq. sinensis* were recorded at a small sloppy area underneath the canopy of their parent tree (WCH-T792).



Plate 6. One of the recorded seedlings of *Aq. sinensis* underneath the canopy of WCH-T792.



Plate 7. A small seedling of *Aq. sinensis* was found close to its parent tree (WCH-T873).



Plates 8 & 9. Proposed receptor sites for the two mature trees *Aq. sinensis* (WCH-T792 and WCH-T873) in the degraded woodland to the south of Wong Chuk Hang Nullah. The wooded area has been fenced-off as tree protection zone for retained trees.



Plates 10 & 11. The seedlings of *Aq. sinensis* will be transplanted to the degraded woodland to the south of Wong Chuk Hang Nullah. The wooded area has been fenced-off as tree protection zone for retained trees.

## Appendix B – Inspection Summary of First Root-Pruning Works for *Aquilaria sinensis*

### 1 INTRODUCTION

A “Transplantation Proposal (*Aquilaria sinensis*) (August 2011)” was deposited with EPD on 11<sup>th</sup> August 2011 in accordance with the requirements stipulated in the SIL(E) Environmental Permit (EP) Condition 2.14(b). The Proposal details the growth form and location of *Aq. sinensis* recorded within the Project Works Area, proposed location of receptor site, methodology and implementation programme of transplanting *Aq. sinensis*, ad post-transplantation monitoring and maintenance programme.

To suit the works programme along Wong Chuk Hang Nullah, first root-pruning works of the two mature *Aq. sinensis* was scheduled on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2011. The proposed root-pruning was scheduled in line with the proposed transplantation programme as stipulated in the Transplantation Proposal.

This *Summary of First Root-Pruning Works for Aquilaria sinensis (23 August 2011) – Inspection Summary* was prepared to provide a summary of photographic records on the first root-pruning works conducted by the Transplantation Contractor for the Project on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2011.

### 2 INSPECTION FINDINGS (WITH PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS)

The transplantation was undertaken by the Transplantation Contractor on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2011 (rainy day), under the supervision of the Qualified Ecologist and representatives from MTRCL.

As stipulated in the Transplantation Proposal, the Transplantation Contractor for the Project should follow the methodology for root-pruning. Minor adjustment on the actual root-pruning methodology of *Aq. sinensis* was made by the Transplantation Contractor and the Qualified Ecologist to suit the actual site condition.

A series of photographic records (with description) will be presented as follows:

**Photo 1** indicates the approximate locations of the dug trenches for root ball preparation of *Aq. sinensis* (WCH-T873)(as shown by the dashed red lines).



A three-way guying system (**Photos 2 & 3**) was installed for root ball preparation and to ensure the stability of the pruned root ball on the slope. The guy wires are tied firmly to the ground.



A young seedling of *Aq. sinensis* (**Photo 4**) was still present close to the base of the mature tree *Aq. sinensis* (WCH-T873). This seedling has been protected within a fenced area together with its nearby parent tree.



Photo 4

Before the commencement of the root-pruning works for another *Aq. sinensis* (WCH-T792), the mature tree was tied with a guying system to ensure its stability on the slope. **Photos 5 & 6** indicate the locations of anchor points on the trunk for the guying system.



Photo 5



Photo 6

This series of photos shows the root pruning works performed on one side (i.e. to the south) of the *Aq. sinensis* (WCH-T792). A trench was dug at about 1m from the tree trunk base and with a depth of about 300mm. As observed, large roots from tree WCH-T792 were not found in these first root pruning works. However, many large stones within the root ball area were encountered during the root pruning works. All large stones encountered were removed manually by the Transplantation Contractor (Photos 7 - 10). A burlap was wrapped along the trench for root ball preparation (Photos 11 & 12).



Photo 7



Photo 8



Photo 9



Photo 10



Photo 11



Photo 12

This series of photos shows the root pruning works performed on another side (i.e. to the north) of the *Aq. sinensis* (WCH-T792) (**Photos 13 - 16**). The trench was dug about 1m from the tree trunk base and with a depth of about 300mm. The trench was about 300-400mm in width. A burlap was wrapped along the trench after the root pruning work (**Photo 16**).



Photo 13



Photo 14



Photo 15



Photo 16

Only two sides of the *Aq. sinensis* (WCH-T792) were root-pruned (the sides were indicated in **Photo 17**). The major exposed tree roots have remained untouched (**Photo 18**) and will be pruned and cut during the final root pruning stage to be undertaken tentatively in late October 2011.



Photo 17



Photo 18

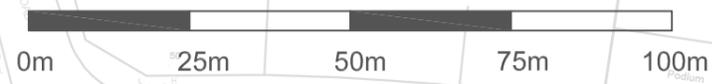
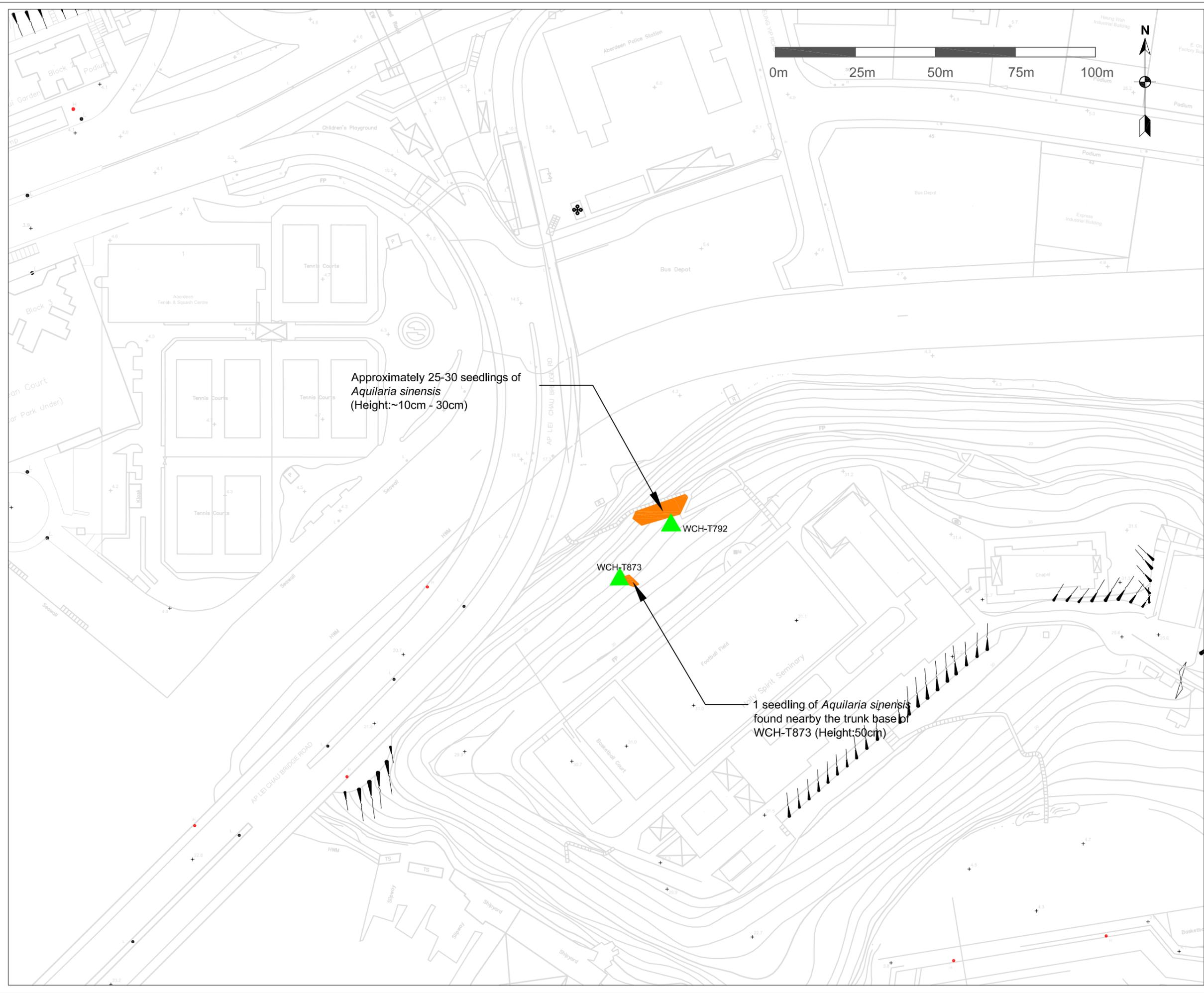
In view of the actual site condition and the large stones encountered during the root pruning works for the *Aq. sinensis* (WCH-T792), the presence of large stones (**Photos 19 - 20**) on-site would influence the final root pruning, undercutting and uplifting of the root ball for this tree specimen in the next transplantation stage. The site condition implies that root girdling around the large stones could occur. The stones encountered during the root pruning and undercutting should be broken into smaller pieces and then removed manually to prevent damaging the roots as far as possible. Shaping of the root ball with final root pruning and undercutting on appropriate tree roots should be adjusted on-site. Removal of all these large stones/substantial pruning of these girdled roots would likely impact the overall tree health of WCH-T792.



Seedlings below the canopy of the parent tree of *Aq. sinensis* (WCH-T792) were protected within protective fence (**Photo 21**).



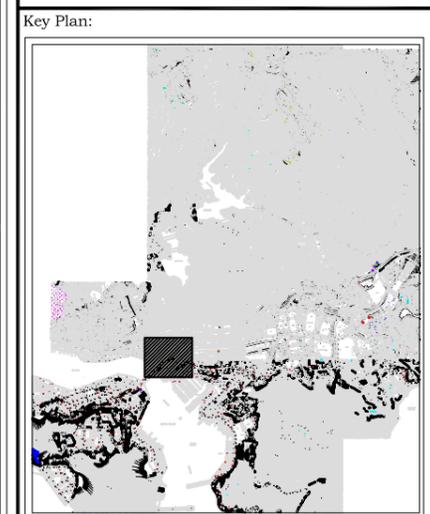
Photo 21



- Notes:
- ▲ *Aquilaria sinensis*
  - *Aquilaria sinensis* (Seedling(s))

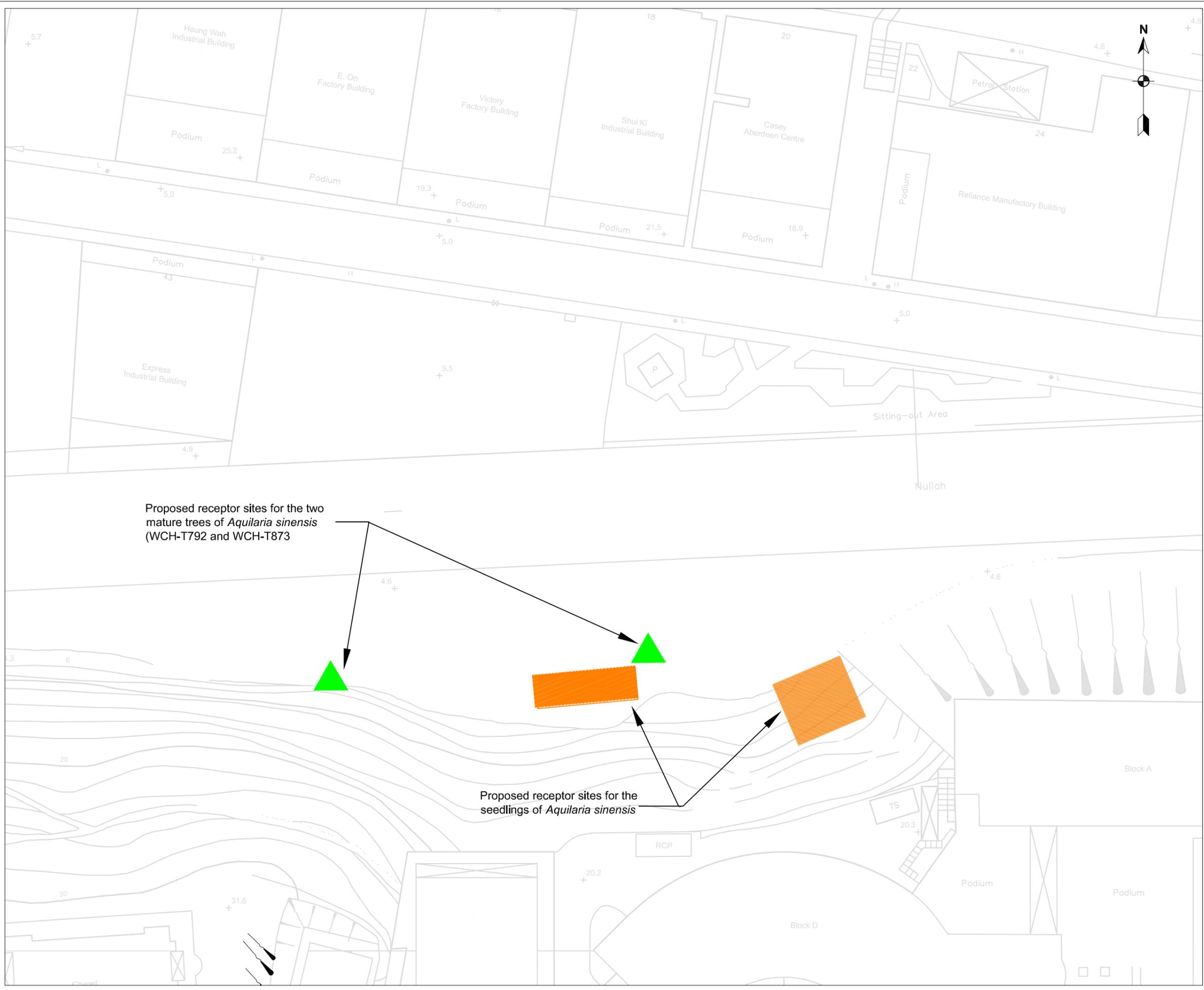


Project Title:  
 South Island Line (East)  
 Consultancy Agreement No. C912C  
 Ecologist and Arborist



Drawing Title:  
 Locations of *Aquilaria sinensis* recorded in the woodland area south of Wong Chuk Hang Nullah

Drawn: SK	Scale: As shown
Checked: IY	Date: July 2011
Approved: MRL	File: -
Drawing Number: Figure 1	Revision 0



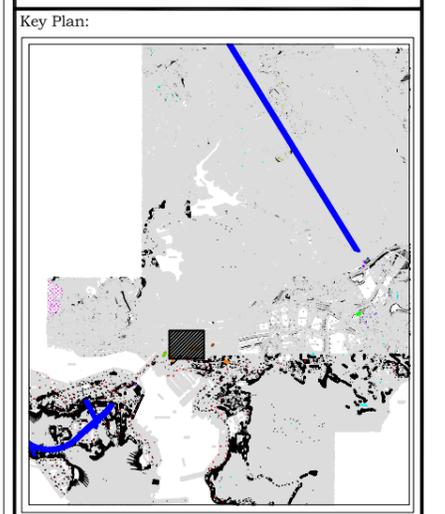
Proposed receptor sites for the two mature trees of *Aquilaria sinensis* (WCH-T792 and WCH-T873)

Proposed receptor sites for the seedlings of *Aquilaria sinensis*

- Notes:
-  Mature trees of *Aquilaria sinensis*
  -  Seedlings of *Aquilaria sinensis*



Project Title:  
 South Island Line (East)  
 Consultancy Agreement No. C912C  
 Ecologist and Arborist



Drawing Title:  
 Proposed receptor sites for mature trees and seedlings of *Aquilaria sinensis* in the degraded woodland area south of Wong Chuk Hang Nullah

Drawn: SK	Scale: As shown
Checked: IY	Date: December 2011
Approved: MRL	File: -
Drawing Number: Figure 2	Revision 3