

Appendix 12-12 Photographs of habitats and impacted areas



Plate 1. Reed Marsh in LMC Loop. An extensive area of 10.96ha of reed marsh is present in LMC Loop. The uniform age of reeds and the lack of open water areas are visible in this photograph.



Plate 2. Three small areas of marsh are present at the edge of the reed marsh in LMC Loop, though they are all largely dominated by emergent aquatic vegetation.



Plate 3. Grassland and grassland/shrubland habitat inside LMC Loop.



Plate 4. This view of the northeast portion of LMC Loop shows a group of trees ('plantation'), extensive areas of grass and the densely-vegetated bank of LMC Meander.



Plate 5. The fish ponds shown are (from bottom to top) numbers 42, 41, 45, 47 and 49. Many birds using the flight line corridor enter the HHW area over ponds 41 and 45.



Plate 6. Reed marsh areas at Hoo Hok Wai are not so extensive as those in the Loop and appear to comprise a larger proportion of only seasonally wet areas.



Plate 7. Chau Tau Marsh. This wet area is of relatively low ecological value due to the lack of microhabitat diversity.



Plate 8. The muddy bed of San Tin East Main Drainage Channel provides foraging opportunities for migrant and wintering waterbirds.



Plate 9. LMC Meander. The undisturbed nature of the channel is apparent in this photograph, as are the densely-vegetated banks.



Plate 10. Shenzhen River. The channelized watercourse of the river is, in the section adjacent to LMC Loop, lined with a broad belt of reeds. These are cut at least annually.



Plate 11. Chau Tau Watercourse. Channelised watercourses of this type usually have relatively little ecological value.



Plate 12. Wet Agriculture at LMC. Two areas of wet agriculture are present in the Assessment Area, with this one at LMC San Tsuen of higher overall ecological value than that at Chau Tau Tsuen.



Plate 13. Grassland between LMC San Tsuen and Ma Tso Lung is visible on the hills in the background, while disturbed shrubland at Ngau Kok Shan is present in the foreground.



Plate 14. Woodland along the boundary fence road, near Shun Yee Tsuen. Some of this woodland will be lost due to the Eastern Connection Road.



Plate 15. Marsh and seasonally wet grassland at Ma Tso Lung, through which the Eastern Connection Road will pass.



Plate 16. Ha Wan Tsuen Road, which will be upgraded to provide construction and operational phase access to LMC Loop. Adjacent habitats are currently rather disturbed.



Plate 17. Pond 12 lies alongside Ha Wan Tsuen Road, and regularly supports small numbers of large waterbirds in the winter months, in particular roosting Great Cormorants.



Plate 18. Ponds 36-38, through which the Eastern Connection Road will pass, are the three ponds with extensive marginal vegetation at the rear of this photograph.



Plate 19. STEMDC Pond



Plate 20. Sai Kwo Road.



Plate 21 Lok Ma Chau Road. The anthropogenic nature of habitats along the road are visible in this photograph.



Plate 22. Lung Hau Road, near the junction with LMC Road.



Plate 23. Pond south of Pond 2. This pond will be permanently lost as a result of construction of the Direct Link to LMC Station.



Plate 24. Pond south of Pond 1. This pond will be permanently lost as a result of construction of the Direct Link to LMC Station.



Plate 25. Pond 3, which will be temporarily drained during construction of the Direct Link to LMC Station and the Western Connection Road.



Plate 26. Pond south of Pond 3, which will be permanently lost due to construction of the Direct Link to LMC Station.



Plate 27. Typical habitat of Ha Wan Tsuen Village.



Plate 28. Pond 5, which will be temporarily drained during construction of the Western Connection Road.



Plate 29. Pond 10, which will be permanently lost as a result of construction of the Western Connection Road.



Plate 30. Pond 11, which will be temporarily drained during construction of the Western Connection Road.



Plate 31. Pond 12, which will be temporarily disturbed during wet season construction of the Western Connection Road.



Plate 32. Grassy hillside near Ngau Kok Shan, the site of the Flushing Water Service Reservoir.



Plate 33. Ping Hang Stream, which supports a suite of freshwater invertebrate species.

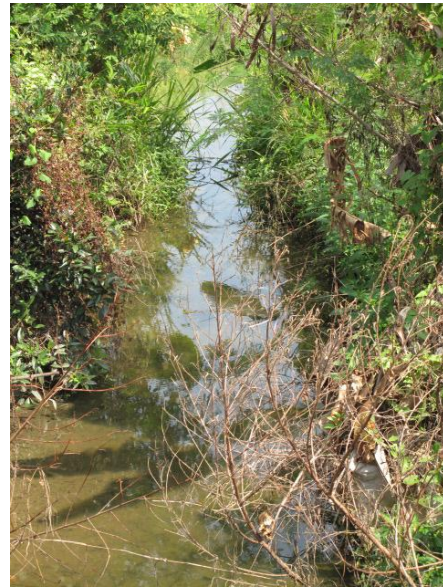


Plate 34. Stream near Lung Hau Road, which supports a population of Rose Bitterling.



Plate 35. Ma Tso Lung Stream. *Aquatica leii* was found in this section of the stream.



Plate 36. Ma Tso Lung Stream. Some sections of the stream are dominated by concrete banks, limiting ecological value.



Plate 37. San Sham Road, linking San Tin Interchange with the boundary crossing point, alongside San Tin East Main Drainage Channel.



Plate 38. Clean-up reedbed at MTR LMC Station. A single cell of this facility will be temporarily lost during construction of Direct Link to LMC Station.



Plate 39. MTR LMC Station Wetland Mitigation Area, looking toward the Station.



Plate 40. MTR LMC Station and Wetland Mitigation Area.



Plate 41. Current condition and approximate boundary of proposed mitigation Area 2



Plate 42. Current condition and approximate boundary of proposed mitigation areas 7(lower) and 9.