# Proposed Low Voltage Cable Laying at Sha Kiu Tsuen and 11kV Cable & Ducts Laying, Pole & Stay Erection at Deep Bay Road

## Ecological Impact Assessment Report

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SIGNATURE PAGE

# Proposed Low Voltage Cable Laying at Sha Kiu Tsuen and 11kV Cable & Ducts Laying, Pole & Stay Erection at Deep Bay Road

## Ecological Impact Assessment Report
0793518

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

CLP Power Hong Kong Limited has proposed the installation of low voltage (LV) cable at Deep Bay Road (hereafter called "The Project"). The Project Site is located at the developed area along Deep Bay Road in Tsim Bei Tsui (TBT), to the west of Tsim Bei Tsui Deep Bay Lookout as shown in **Figure 1.1**. The proposed work includes land excavation, filling, cable & ducts laying and pole & stay erection.

The Project Site is currently zoned within Coastal Protection Area (CPA) and Green Belt (GB) on the approved Lau Fau Shan & Tsim Bei Tsui Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) No. S/YL-LFS/11. It also falls in the Wetland Buffer Area (WBA) of the Deep Bay Area. An ecological impact assessment (EcoIA) is prepared to provide ecological baseline information, assess ecological impacts and provide mitigation measures for the Project as necessary. The Assessment Area for the purpose of the ecological impact assessment includes areas within 300 m from the boundary of the Project Site as shown in **Figure 1.1**.

## 1.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE REPORT

The main objective of the report is to summarise the findings of the literature review, ecological field surveys and analysis of all data collected so as to provide ecological data for assessing the potential ecological impact that would arise from the Project.

## 1.3 STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

Following this introductory section, the remainder of this Report is arranged as follows:

- *Section 2* Relevant Legislation and Assessment Criteria
- *Section 3* Literature Review
- *Section 4* Ecological Survey Methodology
- *Section 5* Survey Findings
- *Section 6* Evaluation of Habitat and Species
- *Section 7* Impact Identification and Evaluation
- *Section 8* Cumulative Impacts
- *Section 9* Mitigation and Precautionary Measures
- *Section 10* Residual Ecological Impacts
- *Section 11* Conclusion

# 2. RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The relevant legislation and associated guidelines applicable to this EcoIA include the following:

- Forests and Countryside Ordinance (Cap. 96);
- Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170);
- Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586);
- Town Planning Ordinance (Cap. 131);
- Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (Cap. 499) and the Technical Memorandum on Environmental Impact Assessment Process under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO-TM);
- Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO) Guidance Notes No. 6/2010, 7/2023 and 10/2023;
- Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines Chapter 10 (HKPSG);
- United Nations Convention on Biodiversity (1992);
- The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
- The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species; and
- Peoples' Republic of China (PRC) Regulations and Guidelines.

# 3. LITERATURE REVIEW

A review of findings from relevant scientific papers, reports and studies was conducted to identify any available ecological information. Based on recent aerial photos[1] and relevant previous studies, habitats and species of conservation importance previously recorded were identified and presented in the following sections.

## 3.1 SITE OF CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE

Sites of conservation importance present in the Assessment Area include Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site, Ramsar Site Priority Sites for Enhanced Conservation, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Inner Deep Bay and Shenzhen River Catchment Important Bird Area (IBA), Wetland Conservation Area (WCA), WBA and CPA. The extent of the sites of conservation importance are shown in **Figure 3.1**.

### 3.1.1 MAI PO INNER DEEP BAY RAMSAR SITE

Mai Po Inner Deep Bay has been designated as a Ramsar Site in 1995 under the Ramsar Convention. The Ramsar Site covers about 1500 ha of wetland with a high diversity of habitats, including intertidal mudflats backed by mangroves, tidal shrimp ponds (gei wais), fishponds and reedbeds. The mangrove is the largest in Hong Kong while the reedbed is the largest in Hong Kong and Guangdong Province.

Management of the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site is determined by a management plan maintained by Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department. The management plan divided the Ramsar Site into several zones to determine the management actions for the area.

### 3.1.2 SITE OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

The Inner Deep Bay SSSI falls within the Assessment Area. Inner Deep Bay SSSI was designated in 1986 in recognition of the ecological importance of the mudflat as a feeding and resting ground for waterbirds. Approximately 50,000 waterbirds of about 300 species visit the mudflat every winter. Among these species over 20 are considered to be globally threatened, including one fifth of the global population of Black-faced Spoonbill. The mudflat and shallow waters also support a wide variety of organisms that are of economic value such as mangrove crabs (e.g. *Scylla paramamosain*) and shrimps (e.g. *Metapenaeus* sp.), as well as being the type locality of Sesarmine Crab *Perisesarma maipoensis* which is endemic to the site.

### 3.1.3 INNER DEEP BAY AND SHENZHEN RIVER CATCHMENT IMPORTANT BIRD AREA

Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Area and surrounding Shenzhen River Catchment are designated as an IBA by BirdLife International considering its international significance in bird population size and trends. As one of the two IBAs identified in Hong Kong, it is recognized to secure the long-term conservation of areas that are vital for waterbirds and biodiversity. This IBA covers 3,150 ha of wetland habitat which supports significantly large numbers of passage and wintering waterbirds, especially the threatened species such as Oriental White Stork, Dalmatian Pelican, Black-tailed Godwit, and Eurasian Curlew.

[1] Google Aerial Photo. (2024).

### 3.1.4 WETLAND CONSERVATION AREA

Fishponds continuous and adjoining to the Deep Bay Area are designated under TPB PG-No. 12C as the WCA, with the aim of protecting the integrity of the Deep Bay wetland ecosystem. Any development in the WCA should normally comply with the "No-Net-Loss in Wetland" principle. Other than permitted essential conservation or infrastructural works, no developments involving pond filling or other works detrimental to the ecological function of the wetland are allowed within the WCA.

### 3.1.5 WETLAND BUFFER AREA

The WBA is also designated under TPB PG-No. 12C to include a buffer of about 500m on the landward side of the WCA. The planning intention is to protect the ecological integrity of wetlands within the WCA and prevent any development that would have a negative off-site disturbance impact on the WCA. Developments within the WBA are required to demonstrate that ecological impacts on the WCA will be minimized. As the Project Site falls within the WBA, mitigation measures would be required for any identified potential ecological impacts due to the Project.

### 3.1.6 COASTAL PROTECTION AREA

CPA is distributed along the coastal area of the Tsim Bei Tsui. This zoning is intended to conserve, protect and retain the natural coastlines and the sensitive coastal natural environment, including attractive geological features, physical landform or area of high landscape, scenic or ecological value, with a minimum of built development. There is a general presumption against development in this zone. In general, only developments that are needed to support the conservation of the existing natural landscape or scenic quality of the area or are essential infrastructure projects with overriding public interest may be permitted. These coastal areas should be protected against land filling, land excavation or stream diversion and encroachment by developments, for which permission from Town Planning Board (TPB) is required.

### 3.1.7 PRIORITY SITES FOR ENHANCED CONSERVATION

Given the international ecological importance, the Ramsar Site was designated as a Priority Site for Enhanced Conservation under the New Nature Conservation Policy (NNCP) in 2004. This priority site for enhanced conservation covered mudflat, mangrove and fishponds at TBT, which the combination of habitats is unique in Hong Kong.

## 3.2 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SPECIES OF CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE

A literature review has been conducted to characterize the existing ecological conditions of the Assessment Area and to identify habitats and species of conservation importance in the area. A number of relevant studies including but not limited to the following were reviewed:

- Approved Lau Fau Shan and Tsim Bei Tsui Outline Zoning Plan S/YL-LFS/11
- TPB PG-No. 12C - Application for Developments within Deep Bay Area under Section 16 of the Town Planning Ordinance

- Protection of Wetlands in Hong Kong, AFCD *(*AFCD, 2000*)*[2]
- Hong Kong Biodiversity, an AFCD Biodiversity Newsletter (AFCD, 2006)[3] & (AFCD, 2007)[4]
- Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site Management Plan (AFCD, 2011)[5]
- Hong Kong Bird Report 2018 (HKBWS, 2024a)[6]
- Monthly Waterbird Monitoring Summer and Winter Report 2018-2023 (HKBWS, 2024b)[7]
- The Avifauna of Hong Kong[8]
- A Field Guide to the Terrestrial Mammals of Hong Kong (AFCD, 2007)[9]
- *Pteroptyx maipo* Ballantyne, a new species of bent-winged firefly (Coleoptera: Lampyridae) from Hong Kong, and its relevance to firefly biology and conservation. (Ballantyne et al., 2011)[10]
- A new species of firefly from Hong Kong – *Pteroptyx maipo* (Yiu, V, 2011)[11]
- A study of Rhagophthalmidae and Lampyridae in Hong Kong with descriptions of new species (Coleoptera) (Yiu, V, 2017)[12]
- Spraints demonstrate small population size and reliance on fishponds for Eurasian otter (*Lutra lutra*) in Hong Kong (McMillan et al., 2022)[13]
- Present population and habitat status of potentially threatened Asian horseshoe crabs *Tachypleus tridentatus* and *Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda* in Hong Kong [14]

The ecological survey periods and flora and fauna groups surveyed in the studies were tabulated in **Table 3.1** accordingly.

[2] AFCD (2000). Legislative Council Paper NO. CB(2) 397/00-01 (03) – Protection of Wetlands in Hong Kong. Information reviewed.
[3] Shek, C. T., and Chan, C. S. M. (2006). Mist Net Survey of Bats with Three New Bat Species Records for Hong Kong. *Hong Kong Biodiversity, 11*, 1-7.
[4] Shek, C. T., Chan, C. S. M., and Wan, Y. F. (2007). Camera Trap Survey of Hong Kong Terrestrial Mammals in 2002-06. *Hong Kong Biodiversity*, *15,* 1-11.
[5] AFCD (2011). Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site Management Plan.
[6] HKBWS (2024a). Hong Kong Bird Report 2018.
[7] HKBWS (2024b). Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site Waterbird Monitoring Programme 2018-2023.
[8] Carey, G. J., Chalmers, M. L., Diskin, D. A., Kennerley, P. R., Leader, P. J., Leven, M. R., Lewthwaite, R. W., Melville, M. S., Turnbull, M. M., and Young, L. (2001). The Avifauna of Hong Kong. Hong Kong Bird Watching Society, Hong Kong.
[9] Shek, C. T. (2007). A Field Guide to the Terrestrial Mammals of Hong Kong
[10] Ballantyne, L. A., Fu, X. H., Shih, C.-H., Cheng, C.-Y., and Yiu, V. (2011). *Pteroptyx maipo* Ballantyne, a new species of bent-winged firefly (Coleoptera: Lampyridae) from Hong Kong, and its relevance to firefly biology and conservation. *Zootaxa, 2931*, 8-34.
[11] Yiu, V. (2011). A new species of firefly from Hong Kong – *Pteroptyx maipo* Ballantyne, 2011. *Insect News (Hong Kong Entomological Society Newsletter), 3*, 2-7.
[12] Yiu, V. (2017). A study of Rhagophthalmidae and Lampyridae in Hong Kong with descriptions of new species (Coleoptera): Part 2. *Lampyrid, 4*, 59-111.
[13] McMillan, S. E., Wong, A. T. C., Tang, S. S. Y., Yau, E. Y. H., Gomersall, T., Wong, P. Y. H., Vu, A. K. H., Sin, S. Y. W., Hau, B. C. H., and Bonebrake, T. C. (2022). Spraints Demonstrate Small Population Size and Reliance on Fishponds for Eurasian Otter (Lutra lutra) in Hong Kong. *Conservation Science and Practice*, *5*(1).
[14] Kwan, V. (2016). Present population and habitat status of potentially threatened Asian horseshoe crabs *Tachypleus tridentatus* and *Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda* in Hong Kong: a proposal for marine protected areas. *Biodiversity and Conservation, 25*(4).

TABLE 3.1 PREVIOUS STUDIES RELEVANT TO THE ASSESSMENT AREA

| Study | Survey Period | Flora and Fauna Groups Surveyed |
|---|---|---|
| AFCD, 2007[16] | 2002 – 2006 | Terrestrial Mammal |
| AFCD, 2006[17] | 2003 – 2005 | Bat |
| McMillan et al., 2022[18] | 2018 – 2019 | Eurasian Otter |
| HKBWS, 2024a[19] | 2018 | Avifauna |
| HKBWS, 2024b[20] | Oct 2018 – Mar 2023 | Avifauna |
| Yiu, V, 2011[21] | N/A | Firefly |
| Kwan, 2016[22] | 2012 and 2014 | Horseshoe Crab |

### 3.2.1 HABITAT AND VEGETATION

Based on a review of the recent aerial photos, the identified major habitats are woodland, plantation, shrubland, seasonally wet grassland, mangrove, developed area, fishpond, watercourse, and mudflat/ coastal water body. From the aerial photos, the Project Site is currently a developed area.

No flora species of conservation importance was previously recorded within the Assessment Area.

### 3.2.2 FAUNA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE RECORDED IN PREVIOUS STUDIES

#### 3.2.2.1 TERRESTRIAL MAMMAL

A total of 7 mammal species of conservation importance were previously recorded within the Assessment Area. Details of the mammal species of conservation importance are shown in **Table 3.2** Mammal species of conservation importance previously recorded within the Assessment Area

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Conservation/ Protection Status | Previous Studies |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Short-nosed Fruit Bat | *Cynopterus sphinx* | 短吻果蝠 | Cap.170 | AFCD, 2006 |
| Japanese Pipistrelle | *Pipistrellus abramus* | 東亞家蝠 | Cap.170 | AFCD, 2006 |
| Lesser Yellow Bat | *Scotophilus kuhlii* | 中黃蝠 | Cap.170; Fellowes: (LC) | AFCD, 2006 |

[16] Shek, C. T., Chan, C. S. M., and Wan, Y. F. (2007). *Op. cit.*
[17] Shek, C. T., and Chan, C. S. M. (2006). *Op. cit.*
[18] McMillan, S. E., Wong, A. T. C., Tang, S. S. Y., Yau, E. Y. H., Gomersall, T., Wong, P. Y. H., Vu, A. K. H., Sin, S. Y. W., Hau, B. C. H., and Bonebrake, T. C. (2022). *Op. cit.*
[19] HKBWS (2024a). *Op. cit.*
[20] HKBWS (2024b). *Op. cit.*
[21] Yiu, V. (2011). *Op. cit.*
[22] Kwan, V. (2016). *Op. cit.*

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Conservation/ Protection Status | Previous Studies |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eurasian Otter | *Lutra lutra* | 歐亞水獺 | Cap.170; Cap.586; Fellowes: RC; RLCV(EN); CSMPS(II); CITES(I) | McMillan et al., 2022 |
| Small Indian Civet | *Viverricula indica* | 小靈貓 | Cap.170, Cap.586, RLCV(VU), CSMPS(II), CITES(III) | AFCD, 2007 |
| Small Asian Mongoose | *Herpestes javanicus* | 紅頰獴 | Cap.170; RLCV(VU); CITES(III) | AFCD, 2007 |
| Leopard Cat | *Prionailurus bengalensis* | 豹貓 | Cap.170; Cap.586; RLCV(VU); CITES(II) | AFCD, 2007 |

Notes:
Conservation Status:
- Cap. 170: Protected under Wild Animals Protection Ordinance
- Cap. 586: Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance
- Fellowes – Fellowes et al. (2002): RC = Regional Concern, LC = Local Concern. Letters in parentheses indicate that the assessment is on the basis of restrictedness in breeding and/or roosting sites rather than in general occurrence.
- RLCV – Red List of China's Vertebrate (2020): VU = Vulnerable
- CSMPS – China State Major Protection Status: Appendix II
- CITES – Under Appendix I, II or III of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

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Eurasian Otter, a species with highly restricted distribution in Hong Kong, was recorded within the Assessment Area between 2018 - 2019. According to the recent study, otter signs (i.e. spraints, tracks, scratchings, resting sites) were recorded within the wetland habitat mosaic (i.e. mangrove, mudflat/coastal waters) at the southeastern part of Assessment Area around Tsim Bei Tsui. Besides its presence within the Assessment Area, it can also be found in multiple localities within the Inner Deep Bay Area including Pak Nai, Mong Tseng Wai, Tin Shui Wai Channel and Fung Lok Wai[23, 24]. The indicative area of historical presence of Eurasian Otter[25] is presented in **Figure 3.2**.

TABLE 3.2 MAMMAL SPECIES OF CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE PREVIOUSLY RECORDED WITHIN THE ASSESSMENT AREA

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Conservation/ Protection Status | Previous Studies |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Short-nosed Fruit Bat | *Cynopterus sphinx* | 短吻果蝠 | Cap.170 | AFCD, 2006 |
| Japanese Pipistrelle | *Pipistrellus abramus* | 東亞家蝠 | Cap.170 | AFCD, 2006 |
| Lesser Yellow Bat | *Scotophilus kuhlii* | 中黃蝠 | Cap.170; Fellowes: (LC) | AFCD, 2006 |

[23] McMillan, S. E., Wong, A. T. C., Tang, S. S. Y., Yau, E. Y. H., Gomersall, T., Wong, P. Y. H., Vu, A. K. H., Sin, S. Y. W., Hau, B. C. H., and Bonebrake, T. C. (2022). *Op. cit.*
[24] Hui, M. K. Y., Leong, A. K. Y., Zhang, H., Yang, F., Yeung, H. Y., Lo, Y. F. P., and Yang, J. H. (2024). *Op. cit*.
[25] McMillan, S. E., Wong, A. T. C., Tang, S. S. Y., Yau, E. Y. H., Gomersall, T., Wong, P. Y. H., Vu, A. K. H., Sin, S. Y. W., Hau, B. C. H., and Bonebrake, T. C. (2022). *Op. cit.*

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Conservation/ Protection Status | Previous Studies |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eurasian Otter | *Lutra lutra* | 歐亞水獺 | Cap.170; Cap.586; Fellowes: RC; RLCV(EN); CSMPS(II); CITES(I) | McMillan et al., 2022 |
| Small Indian Civet | *Viverricula indica* | 小靈貓 | Cap.170, Cap.586, RLCV(VU), CSMPS(II), CITES(III) | AFCD, 2007 |
| Small Asian Mongoose | *Herpestes javanicus* | 紅頰獴 | Cap.170; RLCV(VU); CITES(III) | AFCD, 2007 |
| Leopard Cat | *Prionailurus bengalensis* | 豹貓 | Cap.170; Cap.586; RLCV(VU); CITES(II) | AFCD, 2007 |

Notes:
Conservation Status:
- Cap. 170: Protected under Wild Animals Protection Ordinance
- Cap. 586: Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance
- Fellowes – Fellowes et al. (2002): RC = Regional Concern, LC = Local Concern. Letters in parentheses indicate that the assessment is on the basis of restrictedness in breeding and/or roosting sites rather than in general occurrence.
- RLCV – Red List of China's Vertebrate (2020): VU = Vulnerable
- CSMPS – China State Major Protection Status: Appendix II
- CITES – Under Appendix I, II or III of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

#### 3.2.2.2 AVIFAUNA

A total of 84 avifauna species of conservation importance were previously recorded within the Assessment Area. A vast majority of these avifauna were wetland dependent species recorded at the mudflat area by HKBWS studies [26, 27]. Details of the avifauna species of conservation importance are shown in **Table 3.3**.

TABLE 3.3 AVIFAUNA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE PREVIOUSLY RECORDED WITHIN THE ASSESSMENT AREA

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Conservation/ Protection Status | Previous Studies |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greater White-fronted Goose | *Anser albifrons* | 白額雁 | CSMPS(II) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Baikal Teal | *Sibirionetta formosa* | 花臉鴨 | Cap.586; CITES(II) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Northern Shoveler | *Spatula clypeata* | 琵嘴鴨 | Fellowes: RC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Falcated Duck | *Mareca falcata* | 羅紋鴨 | Fellowes: RC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Eurasian Wigeon | *Mareca penelope* | 赤頸鴨 | Fellowes: RC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Mallard | *Anas platyrhynchos* | 綠頭鴨 | Fellowes: RC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Northern Pintail | *Anas acuta* | 針尾鴨 | Fellowes: RC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Eurasian Teal | *Anas crecca* | 綠翅鴨 | Fellowes: RC | HKBWS, 2024b |

[26] HKBWS (2024a). *Op. cit.*
[27] HKBWS (2024b). *Op. cit.*

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Conservation/ Protection Status | Previous Studies |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tufted Duck | *Aythya fuligula* | 鳳頭潛鴨 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Chinese Francolin | *Francolinus pintadeanus* | 中華鷓鴣 | RLCV(VU) | HKBWS, 2024a |
| Little Grebe | *Tachybaptus ruficollis* | 小䴙䴘 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Great Crested Grebe | *Podiceps cristatus* | 鳳頭䴙䴘 | Fellowes: RC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Black-winged Stilt | *Himantopus himantopus* | 黑翅長腳鷸 | Fellowes: RC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Pied Avocet | *Recurvirostra avosetta* | 反嘴鷸 | Fellowes: RC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Northern Lapwing | *Vanellus vanellus* | 鳳頭麥雞 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Pacific Golden Plover | *Pluvialis fulva* | 太平洋金斑鴴 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Grey Plover | *Pluvialis squatarola* | 灰斑鴴 | Fellowes: RC | HKBWS, 2024a, HKBWS, 2024b |
| Little Ringed Plover | *Charadrius dubius* | 金眶鴴 | Fellowes: (LC) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Kentish Plover | *Charadrius alexandrinus* | 環頸鴴 | Fellowes: RC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Lesser Sand Plover | *Charadrius mongolus* | 蒙古沙鴴 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Greater Sand Plover | *Charadrius leschenaultii* | 鐵嘴沙鴴 | Fellowes: RC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Oriental Plover | *Charadrius veredus* | 東方鴴 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Whimbrel | *Numenius phaeopus* | 中杓鷸 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Far Eastern Curlew | *Numenius madagascariensis* | 紅腰杓鷸 | Fellowes: LC; RLCV(VU); IUCN(EN) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Ruddy Turnstone | *Arenaria interpres* | 翻石鷸 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Great Knot | *Calidris tenuirostris* | 大濱鷸 | Fellowes: LC; RLCV(EN); IUCN(EN) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Red Knot | *Calidris canutus* | 紅腹濱鷸 | Fellowes: LC; RLCV(VU) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Broad-billed Sandpiper | *Calidris falcinellus* | 闊嘴鷸 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Sharp-tailed Sandpiper | *Calidris acuminata* | 尖尾濱鷸 | Fellowes: LC; IUCN(VU) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Curlew Sandpiper | *Calidris ferruginea* | 彎嘴濱鷸 | Fellowes: RC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Temminck's Stint | *Calidris temminckii* | 青腳濱鷸 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Long-toed Stint | *Calidris subminuta* | 長趾濱鷸 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Spoon-billed Sandpiper | *Calidris pygmaea* | 勺嘴鷸 | Fellowes: GC; RLCV(CR); IUCN(CR) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Red-necked Stint | *Calidris ruficollis* | 紅頸濱鷸 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Sanderling | *Calidris alba* | 三趾濱鷸 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Conservation/ Protection Status | Previous Studies |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dunlin | *Calidris alpina* | 黑腹濱鷸 | Fellowes: RC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Little Stint | *Calidris minuta* | 小濱鷸 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Asian Dowitcher | *Limnodromus semipalmatus* | 半蹼鷸 | Fellowes: RC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Swinhoe's Snipe | *Gallinago megala* | 大沙錐 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Terek Sandpiper | *Xenus cinereus* | 翹嘴鷸 | Fellowes: RC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Grey-tailed Tattler | *Tringa brevipes* | 灰尾漂鷸 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Common Redshank | *Tringa totanus* | 紅腳鷸 | Fellowes: RC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Marsh Sandpiper | *Tringa stagnatilis* | 澤鷸 | Fellowes: RC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Wood Sandpiper | *Tringa glareola* | 林鷸 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Spotted Redshank | *Tringa erythropus* | 鶴鷸 | Fellowes: RC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Common Greenshank | *Tringa nebularia* | 青腳鷸 | Fellowes: RC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Nordmann's Greenshank | *Tringa guttifer* | 小青腳鷸 | Cap.586; Fellowes: GC; RLCV(EN); CSMPS(II); IUCN(EN); CITES(I) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Oriental Pratincole | *Glareola maldivarum* | 普通燕鴴 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Pallas's Gull | *Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus* | 漁鷗 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Black-tailed Gull | *Larus crassirostris* | 黑尾鷗 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Mew Gull | *Larus canus* | 海鷗 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Lesser Black-backed Gull | *Larus fuscus* | 烏灰銀鷗 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Caspian Tern | *Hydroprogne caspia* | 紅嘴巨鷗 | Fellowes: RC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Little Tern | *Sternula albifrons* | 白額燕鷗 | Fellowes: LC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Oriental Stork | *Ciconia boyciana* | 東方白鸛 | Fellowes: GC; RLCV(EN); IUCN(EN); CITES(I) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Great Cormorant | *Phalacrocorax carbo* | 普通鸕鷀 | Fellowes: PRC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Eurasian Spoonbill | *Platalea leucorodia* | 白琵鷺 | Cap.586; Fellowes: LC; CSMPS(II); CITES(II) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Black-faced Spoonbill | *Platalea minor* | 黑臉琵鷺 | Fellowes: PGC; RLCV(EN); CSMPS(II); IUCN(EN) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Yellow Bittern | *Ixobrychus sinensis* | 黃葦鳽 | Fellowes: (LC) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Black-crowned Night Heron | *Nycticorax nycticorax* | 夜鷺 | Fellowes: (LC) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Striated Heron | *Butorides striata* | 綠鷺 | Fellowes: (LC) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Chinese Pond Heron | *Ardeola bacchus* | 池鷺 | Fellowes: PRC (RC) | HKBWS, 2024b |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Conservation/ Protection Status | Previous Studies |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern Cattle Egret | *Bubulcus coromandus* | 牛背鷺 | Fellowes: (LC) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Grey Heron | *Ardea cinerea* | 蒼鷺 | Fellowes: PRC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Great Egret | *Ardea alba* | 大白鷺 | Fellowes: PRC (RC) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Intermediate Egret | *Ardea intermedia* | 中白鷺 | Fellowes: RC | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Little Egret | *Egretta garzetta* | 小白鷺 | Fellowes: PRC (RC) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Chinese Egret | *Egretta eulophotes* | 黃嘴白鷺 | Fellowes: GC; RLCV(EN); CSMPS(II); IUCN(VU) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Western Osprey | *Pandion haliaetus* | 鶚 | Cap.586; Fellowes: RC; CSMPS(II); CITES(II) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Crested Serpent Eagle | *Spilornis cheela* | 蛇鵰 | Cap.586; Fellowes: (LC); CSMPS(II); CITES(II) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Greater Spotted Eagle | *Clanga clanga* | 烏鵰 | Cap.586, Fellowes: GC, RLCV(EN), CSMPS(II), IUCN(VU), CITES(II) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Eastern Imperial Eagle | *Aquila heliaca* | 白肩鵰 | Cap.586; Fellowes: GC; RLCV(EN); CSMPS(I); IUCN(VU); CITES(I) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Besra | *Accipiter virgatus* | 松雀鷹 | Cap.586; CSMPS(II); CITES(II) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Eastern Marsh Harrier | *Circus spilonotus* | 白腹鷐 | Cap.586; Fellowes: (RC); CSMPS(II); CITES(II) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Black Kite | *Milvus migrans* | 黑鳶 | Cap.586; Fellowes: (RC); CSMPS(II); CITES(II) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| White-bellied Sea Eagle | *Haliaeetus leucogaster* | 白腹海鵰 | Cap.586; Fellowes: (RC); RLCV(VU); CSMPS(I); CITES(II) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Eastern Buzzard | *Buteo japonicus* | 普通鵟 | Cap.586; CSMPS(II); CITES(II) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| White-throated Kingfisher | *Halcyon smyrnensis* | 白胸翡翠 | Fellowes: (LC) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Black-capped Kingfisher | *Halcyon pileata* | 藍翡翠 | Fellowes: LC; IUCN(VU) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Pied Kingfisher | *Ceryle rudis* | 斑魚狗 | Fellowes: (LC) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Peregrine Falcon | *Falco peregrinus* | 遊隼 | Cap.586; Fellowes: (LC); CSMPS(II); CITES(I) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Collared Crow | *Corvus torquatus* | 白頸鴉 | Fellowes: LC, IUCN(VU) | HKBWS, 2024b |
| Red-billed Starling | *Spodiopsar sericeus* | 絲光椋鳥 | Fellowes: GC | HKBWS, 2024a, HKBWS, 2024b |
| White-cheeked Starling | *Spodiospar cineraceus* | 灰椋鳥 | Fellowes: PRC | HKBWS, 2024a |

Notes:
Conservation Status:

- Cap. 170: Protected under Wild Animals Protection Ordinance. All birds in Hong Kong are protected under Cap. 170
- Cap. 586: Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance
- Fellowes – Fellowes et al. (2002): PGC = Potential Global Concern, GC = Global Concern, PRC = Potential Regional Concern, RC = Regional Concern, LC = Local Concern. Letters in parentheses indicate that the assessment is on the basis of restrictedness in breeding and/or roosting sites rather than in general occurrence.
- RLCV – Red List of China's Vertebrate (2020): VU = Vulnerable, EN = Endangered, CR = Critically Endangered
- CSMPS – China State Major Protection Status: Appendix II
- IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species (2025). VU = Vulnerable, EN = Endangered, CR = Critically Endangered
- CITES – Under Appendix (I), Appendix (II) or Appendix (III) of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna

#### 3.2.2.3 HERPETOFAUNA

No herpetofauna species of conservation importance were previously recorded within the Assessment Area.

#### 3.2.2.4 BUTTERFLY AND ODONATE

No butterfly and odonate species of conservation importance were previously recorded within the Assessment Area.

#### 3.2.2.5 AQUATIC ASSEMBLAGES

No freshwater vertebrate and invertebrate species of conservation importance were previously recorded within the Assessment Area.

Nursery grounds for two (2) horseshoe crab species namely, *Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda* and *Tachypleus tridentatus* were identified in mudflats at Tsim Bei Tsui[28]. A seagrass species of conservation importance, namely *Halophila beccari,* was also recorded within the mudflats of Tsim Bei Tsui in a study[29]. Detailed conservation status of the horseshoe crab and seagrass recorded within the Assessment Area is presented in **Table 3.4**.

TABLE 3.4 AQUATIC SPECIES OF CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE RECORDED FROM PREVIOUS STUDIES

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Conservation/ Protection Status | Previous Studies |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Horseshoe Crab** | | | | |
| Mangrove Horseshoe crab | *Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda* | 圓尾鱟 | • Grade II National Key Protected Species | Kwan, 2016[30] |
| Chinese Horseshoe crab | *Tachypleus tridentatus* | 中華鱟 | • Grade II National Key Protected Species<br>• IUCN (EN) | Kwan, 2016[31] |

[28] Kwan, V. (2016). *Op. cit.*
[29] Yip, K. L., and Lai, C. C. (2006). *Halophila minor* (Hydrocharitaceae), a new record with taxonomic notes of the *Halophila* from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China. *Journal of Systematics and Evolution*, *44*(4), 457.
[30] Kwan, V. (2016). *Op. cit.*
[31] Kwan, V. (2016). *Op. cit.*

| **Seagrass** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beccari's Halophila | *Halophila beccarii* | 貝克喜鹽草 | • IUCN (VU)<br>• RLCHP: VU | Yip and Lai, 2006[32] |

Notes:
Conservation Status:
- RLCHP – Red List of China's Higher Plants (2020). VU = Vulnerable
- IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species (2025). VU = Vulnerable, EN = Endangered

#### 3.2.2.6 FIREFLIES

Maipo Bent-winged Firefly *Pteroptyx maipo* was first recorded in Hong Kong Wetland Park in 2009[35]. According to AFCD[37], Maipo Bent-winged Firefly is the only species that depends on mangrove ecosystems in Hong Kong, with their distribution mainly within mangrove ecosystems and their fringes. While the larvae feed on snails found on the tidal mudflats, the adults inhabit short vegetation in the vicinity. This species is found in various locations in Hong Kong, including the Mai Po Nature Reserve, Tin Shui Wai, near Tsim Bei Tsui, Hong Kong Wetland Park, Sheung Pak Nai, and at the mangrove around outlet of Kam Tin River near Nam Sang Wai[38]. Detailed conservation status of the firefly recorded within the Assessment Area is presented in **Table 3.5**.

TABLE 3.5 FIREFLY SPECIES OF CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE RECORDED FROM PREVIOUS STUDIES

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Conservation/Protection Status | Previous Studies |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maipo Bent-winged Firefly | *Pteroptyx maipo* | 米埔屈翅螢 | IUCN (EN) | Yiu, 2011 & 2017, Ballantyne et al., 2011 |

Notes:
- IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species (2024). EN = Endangered

### 3.2.3 IDENTIFICATION OF INFORMATION GAP

With reference to the reviewed data, it is considered that the Project Site and its vicinity have been covered and studied for certain taxa groups (i.e. terrestrial mammal, avifauna and fireflies). However, the ecological profile of some taxa groups (i.e. herpetofauna, butterflies and odonates) in the Assessment Area was limited.

To fill in the identified information gaps, especially within the Project Site, there is a need to obtain up-to-date and site-specific baseline data for the Project. Given the small scale of the Project and the existing conditions of the Project Site and its vicinity are majorly developed area, daytime and night-time ecological surveys were conducted to verify the desktop review findings, latest ecological conditions of the Assessment Area and establish an updated and

[32] Yip, K. L., and Lai, C. C. (2006). *Op. cit.*
[35] Biodiversity Information Hub. (n.d.). *Pteroptyx maipo*. Accessed on 18 February 2025. Retrieve from https://bih.gov.hk/en/fast-facts/species-named-after-hong-kong/index-id-23.html
[37] Cheng, J. C. Y., Shih, R. C. H., and Leung, M. H. (2020). Habitat Characteristics of Fireflies in Hong Kong. *Hong Kong Biodiversity, 26*, 19-24.
[38] Yiu, V. (2011). *Op. cit.*

representative ecological profile of the Assessment Area. The methodology and survey findings are presented in **Section 4** and **Section 5** respectively.

# 4. ECOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The Assessment Area comprises an area within 300 m from the Project Site. With reference to the reviewed data in **Section 3**, it is considered that the Project Site and its vicinity have been covered and studied for some taxa groups (i.e. terrestrial mammals, avifauna and fireflies) in the literature, while other taxa groups (i.e. herpetofauna, butterflies and odonates) were less covered.

In order to supplement and establish a complete set of baseline data for the Project, ecological surveys, covering both day and night surveys, were conducted on 11 August and 22 August 2025. A summary of the ecological baseline survey methodologies is provided in **Table 4.1**. Survey transects follow mainly the existing roads (**Figure 4.1** refers), aiming to cover all types of habitats within the Assessment Area with available access.

TABLE 4.1: SUMMARY OF THE ECOLOGICAL BASELINE SURVEY METHODOLOGIES

| Survey Type | Methodology | Survey Date |
|---|---|---|
| Habitat and Vegetation | Habitat mapping and vegetation identification through ground truthing in major habitats, in order to ensure the habitat map reflects current conditions and to distinguish between habitats which cannot always be reliably distinguished from aerial photos. Representative colour photos were taken for each habitat type and any important ecological features identified. | 11, 22 August 2025 |
| Mammal | Quantitative (active searching along the survey transect) and qualitative (recorded within Assessment Area); including day and night surveys.<br>As mammals usually occur at low densities, in addition to direct observation, any observation of signs of mammal activity, such as tracks, scats or burrows were actively sought. | 11, 22 August 2025 |
| Avifauna | Quantitative (active searching along the survey transect) and qualitative (recorded within Assessment Area); including day and night surveys.<br>The presence and abundance of avifauna species at various habitats observed from transects was recorded visually and aurally. Any signs of breeding (e.g. nests, recently fledged juveniles) within the Assessment Area were also recorded if observed. Observations were made using 8×42 binoculars and photographic records taken, where possible. | 11, 22 August 2025 |
| Herpetofauna | Quantitative (active searching along the survey transect) and qualitative (recorded within Assessment Area); including day and night surveys.<br>Active searching in potential hiding places such as among leaf litter, inside holes and under stones and logs were actively searched within the Assessment Area. Auditory detection of species specific calls was also used to survey frogs and toads. | 11, 22 August 2025 |
| Butterfly and Odonates | Qualitative (recorded within Assessment Area) survey; including only day survey. | 11, 22 August 2025 |

| Survey Type | Methodology | Survey Date |
|---|---|---|
| | Particular attention was given to food/ host plants for butterfly larvae and favoured habitats for both groups, such as shrubland for butterflies and streams for odonates (both adults and larvae). | |
| Aquatic fauna | Active searching at sizable streams and notable water bodies by direct observation for aquatic fauna, including but not limited to fish, and macroinvertebrates; including day and night surveys. | 11, 22 August 2025 |
| Firefly | Qualitative (recorded within Assessment Area) survey; including night survey. Surveys commenced immediately after sunset and lasted for approximately 2 hours.<br>Active searching on the potential habitats such as mangrove and watercourses utilized by fireflies. | 11, 22 August 2025 |

# 5. SURVEY FINDINGS

Based on the reviewed literature and the baseline surveys, the Project Site is located within WBA and partially encroached onto CPA. Nine (9) habitat types have been identified in the Assessment Area, including Woodland (Young), Plantation, Shrubland, Seasonally Wet Grassland, Developed Area, Fishpond, Semi-natural Watercourse, Mangrove and Mudflat/ Coastal Water Body. Habitats present within the Assessment Area are shown in **Figure 5.1**.

## 5.1 HABITAT AND VEGETATION

**Table 5.1** summarises the area of each habitat recorded in the Assessment Area. The representative habitat photos are presented in **Annex 1**. A total of 209 flora species were recorded within the Assessment Area. None of them is flora species of conservation importance. The list of flora species recorded in the survey is provided in **Annex 2**. The following sections elaborate on the ecological conditions, flora and fauna recorded at each habitat during the ecological baseline survey.

TABLE 5.1: AREA OF EACH HABITAT IDENTIFIED IN THE ASSESSMENT AREA

| Habitat | Area within Project Site, including works area ($m^2$) | % of Project Site | Area within Assessment Area (ha) | % of Assessment Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Woodland (Young) | -- | -- | 1.1 | 3.1% |
| Plantation | -- | -- | 5.4 | 14.9% |
| Shrubland | -- | -- | 7.0 | 19.3% |
| Seasonally Wet Grassland | -- | -- | 0.8 | 2.1% |
| Developed Area | 440 | 100% | 11.6 | 32.3% |
| Fishpond | -- | -- | 0.8 | 2.1% |
| Semi-natural Watercourses | -- | -- | < 0.1 (length: 210 m) | 0.1% |
| Mangrove | -- | -- | 2.2 | 6.1% |
| Mudflat/ Coastal Water Body | -- | -- | 7.2 | 20.0% |
| **TOTAL** | **440** | **100%** | **36.1** | **100%** |

### 5.1.1 WOODLAND (YOUNG)

Woodland (Young) is present as an isolated patch within the Assessment Area. It is located close to developed area and mangrove habitat along the existing Deep Bay Road. This habitat occupies approximately 1.1 ha which is equivalent to 3.1% of the Assessment Area. A total of 77 plant species were recorded in woodland (young) habitat. Common native tree species such as *Celtis sinensis*, *Mallotus paniculatus* and *Sterculia lanceolata* are commonly found in this habitat, where they form a semi-enclosed canopy. The mid-storey is primarily composed of native tree and shrub species, including *Aporosa dioica*, *Litsea rotundifolia var. oblongifolia*, *Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa* and *Schefflera heptaphylla*. The understory is populated by

various shrubs and climbers, such as *Desmos chinensis* and *Psychotria asiatica*, along with common herbs and ferns, including *Dianella ensifolia*, and *Lindsaea ensifolia*. No flora species of conservation importance was identified within the woodland (young) area.

### 5.1.2 PLANTATION

Plantation within the Assessment Area exists as an isolated patch, occupying approximately 5.4 ha which is equivalent to 14.9% of the Assessment Area. It is ecologically linked to shrubland habitat and is located adjacent to woodland (young) and mangrove. A total of 62 plant species were recorded in this habitat. Plant species recorded in this habitat comprises mainly tree species used for landscaping, including exotic species *Acacia confusa*, *Eucalyptus citriodora* and *Lophostemon confertus*. No flora species of conservation importance was recorded.

### 5.1.3 SHRUBLAND

Shrubland mainly exists as fragmented patches in the south of the Assessment Area. It is surrounded by plantation and developed area in its close proximity. This habitat occupies approximately 7.0 ha which is equivalent to 19.3% of the Assessment Area. A total of 65 plant species were recorded in shrubland habitat. This habitat is characterized by a mix of shrubs and small trees, typically under 2 meters in height. Dominant shrub species include native plants such as *Baeckea frutescens* and *Croton crassifolius*. Climbing species like *Cansjera rheedii* are also present in high abundance. Among the trees, *Polyspora axillaris* stands out as the dominant species, while others like *Bridelia tomentosa*, *Rhus succedanea*, and *Sapium discolor* appear sporadically throughout the area. The hillside shrubland is predominantly covered by the fern *Dicranopteris pedata*. No flora species of conservation importance was recorded.

### 5.1.4 SEASONALLY WET GRASSLAND

Seasonally wet grassland is located adjacent to mangrove habitat as an isolated patch in the west of the Assessment Area. This habitat occupies approximately 0.8 ha which is equivalent to 2.1% of the Assessment Area. Seasonally wet grassland is potentially developed from abandoned fishponds or abandoned wet agricultural land through natural succession. It is occupied by invaded exotic weed species including *Bidens alba*, *Brachiaria mutica* and *Mikania micrantha*. A total of 28 plant species were recorded in seasonally wet grassland and none of them are species of conservation importance.

### 5.1.5 DEVELOPED AREA

Developed area is scattered across the Assessment Area, occupying approximately 11.6 ha which is equivalent to 32.3% of the Assessment Area. This habitat is regarded as degraded and associated with intensive human disturbances. It consists mainly of residential village area, as well as brownfields, including storage facilities, scrapyards, livestock farms and waste grounds. A total 55 plant species were recorded in the developed area. This habitat primarily consisted of ornamental species such as *Bougainvillea spectabilis* and *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*. Additionally, several ruderal species that had self-colonized the area included *Lantana camara*, *Leucaena leucocephala*, *Bidens alba* and *Wedelia trilobata* were also recorded. No flora species of conservation importance was recorded.

### 5.1.6 FISHPOND

Three (3) fishponds are present in the Assessment Area adjacent to mangrove habitat. They occupy approximately 0.8 ha which is equivalent to 2.1% of the Assessment Area. These fishponds are generally inactive, lacking maintenance and management. Therefore, they are overgrown with exotic weeds, for example *Mikania micrantha*. A total of 13 plant species were recorded in fishpond habitat. No flora species of conservation importance was recorded.

### 5.1.7 SEMI-NATURAL WATERCOURSE

A semi-natural watercourse is present in the Assessment Area. It flows through the seasonally wet grassland towards the mangrove. The total length of the watercourse is approximately 210 m and the total area is less than 0.1 ha. A total of 10 plant species were recorded in the semi-natural watercourse. None of them are flora species of conservation importance.

### 5.1.8 MANGROVE

Mangrove is located adjacent to the mudflat/coastal water body along the coastline and in the estuary of Tin Shui Wai River within the Assessment Area. This habitat covers 2.2 ha which is equivalent to 6.1% within the Assessment Area. The vegetation is mainly formed by native true mangroves and mangrove associates, including *Acanthus ilicifolius*, *Hibiscus tiliaceus* and *Kandelia obovata*. A species of exotic mangrove, *Sonneratia caseolaris*, is also scattered within this habitat. A total of 14 plant species were recorded in mangrove habitat and none of them are species of conservation importance.

### 5.1.9 MUDFLAT/ COASTAL WATER BODY

Extensive areas of mudflat/ coastal water body are present along the shoreline within the Assessment Area. This intertidal habitat is ecologically linked to the Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site. The total area of mudflat/ coastal water body within the Assessment Area is approximately 7.2 ha, accounting for 20.0% of the entire Assessment Area. A total of 6 plant species were recorded in this habitat. No flora species of conservation importance was recorded.

### 5.1.10 HABITAT WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE

The proposed alignment and works area are located along the existing hard-paved Deep Bay Road and in an area near Sha Kiu Tsuen within the developed area only. The area of the Project Site is approximately 440 $m^2$ (0.044 ha). This area is currently subject to some degree of disturbance from residential and traffic activities. The photographic record of the Project Site is present in **Annex 1**. The vegetation composition within the Project Site is generally similar to that present in the same habitat (i.e. developed area) within the Assessment Area. No flora species of conservation importance was recorded within the Project Site. Tree felling is not required but tree pruning will be needed along the boundary of the Project Site.

## 5.2 TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE

Wildlife recorded during the ecological surveys are described below in **Section 5.2.1** to **Section 5.2.6**. A full list of fauna species recorded during the baseline survey is included in **Annexes 3 – 8**. The locations of species of conservation importance recorded within the Assessment Area are shown in **Figure 5.1**.

### 5.2.1 MAMMALS

The survey identified four (4) mammal species within the Assessment Area, all of them are of conservation importance, namely Chinese Noctule, Japanese Pipistrelle, Least Pipistrelle and Chinese Pipistrelle. Their conservation and protection status in Hong Kong are presented in **Table 5.2** below. Their locations are shown in **Figure 5.1**.

TABLE 5.2 MAMMAL SPECIES OF CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE RECORDED WITHIN THE ASSESSMENT AREA

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Conservation/ Protection Status | Recorded Habitat |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chinese Noctule | *Nyctalus plancyi* | 中華山蝠 | Cap.170; Fellowes: PRC (RC) | Woodland (Young) |
| Japanese Pipistrelle | *Pipistrellus abramus* | 東亞家蝠 | Cap.170 | Woodland (Young) |
| Least Pipistrelle | *Pipistrellus tenuis* | 小伏翼 | Cap.170 | Plantation |
| Chinese Pipistrelle | *Hypsugo pulveratus* | 灰伏翼 | Cap.170; Fellowes: (LC) | Plantation |

Notes:
Conservation Status:
- Cap. 170: Protected under Wild Animals Protection Ordinance
- Fellowes – Fellowes et al. (2002): RC = Regional Concern, PRC = Potential Regional Concern, LC = Local Concern. Letters in parentheses indicate that the assessment is on the basis of restrictedness in breeding and/or roosting sites rather than in general occurrence.

### 5.2.2 AVIFAUNA

The survey identified twenty-seven (27) avifauna species, in which a total of ten (10) of them are of conservation importance, namely Black-winged Stilt, Whimbrel, Common Greenshank, Chinese Pond Heron, Grey Heron, Great Egret, Little Egret, Black Kite, White-throated Kingfisher and White-shouldered Starling. Many of the avifauna species recorded are waterbirds that forage in the mudflat/ coastal water body. Their conservation and protection status in Hong Kong are presented in **Table 5.3** below.

It should be noted that avifauna species of conservation importance recorded are in high mobility in the Assessment Area, locating these species on map is not representative. Thus, avifauna species of conservation importance recorded are not shown on habitat map but listed under **Table 5.3** and **Annex 4**.

TABLE 5.3 AVIFAUNA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE RECORDED WITHIN THE ASSESSMENT AREA

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Conservation/ Protection Status | Recorded Habitat |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black-winged Stilt | *Himantopus himantopus* | 黑翅長腳鷸 | Fellowes: RC | Mudflat/ Coastal Water Body |
| Whimbrel | *Numenius phaeopus* | 中杓鷸 | Fellowes: LC | Mudflat/ Coastal Water Body |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Conservation/ Protection Status | Recorded Habitat |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common Greenshank | *Tringa nebularia* | 青腳鷸 | Fellowes: RC | Mudflat/ Coastal Water Body |
| Chinese Pond Heron | *Ardeola bacchus* | 池鷺 | Fellowes: PRC (RC) | Mudflat/ Coastal Water Body, In-flight |
| Grey Heron | *Ardea cinerea* | 蒼鷺 | Fellowes: PRC | In-flight |
| Great Egret | *Ardea alba* | 大白鷺 | Fellowes: PRC (RC) | Mudflat/ Coastal Water Body |
| Little Egret | *Egretta garzetta* | 小白鷺 | Fellowes: PRC (RC) | Mudflat/ Coastal Water Body, In-flight |
| Black Kite | *Milvus migrans* | 黑鳶 | Cap.586; Fellowes: (RC); CSMPS(II); CITES(II) | In-flight |
| White-throated Kingfisher | *Halcyon smyrnensis* | 白胸翡翠 | Fellowes: (LC) | Mudflat/ Coastal Water Body, In-flight |
| White-shouldered Starling | *Sturnia sinensis* | 灰背椋鳥 | Fellowes: (LC) | In-flight |

Notes:
Conservation Status:
- Cap. 170: Protected under Wild Animals Protection Ordinance. All birds in Hong Kong are protected under Cap. 170
- Cap. 586: Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance
- Fellowes – Fellowes et al. (2002): RC = Regional Concern, PRC = Potential Regional Concern, LC = Local Concern. Letters in parentheses indicate that the assessment is on the basis of restrictedness in breeding and/or roosting sites rather than in general occurrence.
- CSMPS – China State Major Protection Status: Appendix II
- CITES – Under Appendix I, II or III of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

### 5.2.3 HERPETOFAUNA

One (1) amphibian species and three (3) reptile species were recorded within the Assessment Area. None of them are of conservation importance. The list of herpetofauna species recorded is provided in **Annexes 5 – 6**.

### 5.2.4 BUTTERFLIES AND ODONATES

A total of sixteen (16) butterfly species and six (6) odonate species were recorded within the Assessment Area. Two (2) butterfly species and none of the odonate species recorded are of conservation importance. Their conservation and protection status in Hong Kong are presented in **Table 5.4** below. The list of butterflies and odonates species recorded is provided in **Annexes 7 – 8**.

TABLE 5.4 BUTTERFLY SPECIES OF CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE RECORDED WITHIN THE ASSESSMENT AREA

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Conservation/ Protection Status | Recorded Habitat |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common Awl | *Hasora badra* | 三斑趾弄蝶 | Fellowes: LC; AFCD: Very Rare | Plantation |
| Swallowtail | *Papilio xuthus* | 柑橘鳳蝶 | AFCD: Rare | Plantation |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Conservation/ Protection Status | Recorded Habitat |
|---|---|---|---|---|

Notes:
Conservation Status:
- Fellowes – Fellowes et al. (2002): LC = Local Concern.
- AFCD refers to Chan et. al. 2011. A Review of the Local Restrictedness of Hong Kong Butterflies. *Hong Kong Biodiversity*, *21*: 1-12

### 5.2.5 AQUATIC FAUNA

No freshwater vertebrate and invertebrate species were recorded within the Assessment Area.

### 5.2.6 FIREFLIES

No firefly species were recorded within the Assessment Area.

# 6. EVALUATION OF HABITAT AND SPECIES

In this section, the ecological importance of the habitats identified within the Assessment Area are evaluated in accordance with the *EIAO TM Annex 8* criteria. The evaluation is based upon the information of literature review and ecological baseline survey presented in **Sections 3 – 5**.

## 6.1 ASSESSMENT AREA

A total of nine (9) habitats have been identified within the Assessment Area, including Woodland (Young), Plantation, Shrubland, Seasonally Wet Grassland, Developed Area, Fishpond, Semi-natural Watercourse, Mangrove and Mudflat/ Coastal Water Body. The ecological importance evaluation of each habitat type within the Assessment Area is presented in **Table 6.1** to **Table 6.9**.

TABLE 6.1: ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF WOODLAND (YOUNG)

| **Criteria** | **Woodland (Young)** |
|---|---|
| Naturalness | Semi-natural, consisting of a mixture of native tree, exotic and orchard species |
| Size | Approx. 1.1 ha within the Assessment Area |
| Diversity | Low to Moderate diversity of plant species and structural complexity<br>Low diversity of fauna species |
| Rarity | 2 species of conservation importance recorded, both are mammal species<br><br>Mammal: Chinese Noctule, Japanese Pipistrelle |
| Re-creatability | Young woodland is re-creatable, but the more mature the woodland, the longer the time required for re-creation |
| Fragmentation | Existed as a fragmented and isolated patch within the Assessment Area |
| Ecological Linkage | Ecologically linked to adjacent mangrove in close proximity |
| Potential Value | Potentially become a more mature woodland if given sufficient time and protection from disturbances |
| Nursery/ Breeding Ground | No significant nursery or breeding ground observed |
| Age | 15 – 30 years |
| Abundance/ Richness of Wildlife | Low abundance and richness for fauna species |
| **Overall Ecological Importance** | **Low to Moderate** |

## TABLE 6.2: ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF PLANTATION

| Criteria | Plantation |
|---|---|
| Naturalness | Semi-natural, consisting of landscaping or introduced afforestation species that were planted in the past, as well as naturally recruited plant species |
| Size | Approx. 5.4 ha within the Assessment Area |
| Diversity | Low to Moderate diversity of plant species and structural complexity<br>Low to Moderate diversity of butterfly species; Low diversity of all other fauna groups |
| Rarity | A total of 4 species of conservation importance recorded, including 2 mammal and 2 butterfly species<br><br>Mammal: Chinese Pipistrelle, Least Pipistrelle<br>Butterfly: Common Awl, Swallowtail |
| Re-creatability | Readily re-creatable through afforestation schemes though would take at least 15 years or more for recruitment of native flora species |
| Fragmentation | Existed as one isolated patch within the Assessment Area |
| Ecological Linkage | Ecologically linked to shrubland and mangrove in close proximity |
| Potential Value | Potentially go through succession and transition towards woodland if given sufficient time and protection from natural and anthropogenic disturbances |
| Nursery/ Breeding Ground | No significant nursery or breeding ground recorded |
| Age | Ranging from 5 to 15 years |
| Abundance/ Richness of Wildlife | Low to Moderate abundance and diversity for butterfly species; Low abundance and diversity for all other fauna groups |
| **Overall Ecological Importance** | **Low to Moderate** |

## TABLE 6.3: ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SHRUBLAND

| Criteria | Shrubland |
|---|---|
| Naturalness | Semi-natural habitat, mainly covered by native shrub and grass species |
| Size | Approx. 7.0 ha within the Assessment Area |
| Diversity | Low to Moderate diversity of plant species and structural complexity<br>Low diversity of fauna species |

| Criteria | Shrubland |
|---|---|
| Rarity | No flora and fauna species of conservation importance recorded during the surveys |
| Re-creatability | Require around 5 years for shrubland to regenerate |
| Fragmentation | Existed as fragmented patches within the Assessment Area |
| Ecological Linkage | Ecologically linked to adjacent plantation in close proximity |
| Potential Value | Potentially become mature shrubland and then young mixed woodland if given sufficient time and protection from disturbance |
| Nursery/ Breeding Ground | No significant nursery or breeding ground observed |
| Age | Ranging from 5 to 15 years |
| Abundance/ Richness of Wildlife | Low abundance and richness for fauna species |
| **Overall Ecological Importance** | **Low to Moderate** |

TABLE 6.4: ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SEASONALLY WET GRASSLAND

| Criteria | Seasonally Wet Grassland |
|---|---|
| Naturalness | Semi-natural habitat, mainly developed from abandoned fishponds or potentially from abandoned wet agricultural land through natural succession |
| Size | Approx. 0.8 ha within the Assessment Area |
| Diversity | Low diversity of plant species and structural complexity<br>Low diversity of fauna species |
| Rarity | No flora and fauna species of conservation importance recorded during the surveys |
| Re-creatability | Able to be re-created under suitable hydrological conditions |
| Fragmentation | Existed as an isolated patch |
| Ecological Linkage | Ecologically linked to mangrove and semi-natural watercourse |
| Potential Value | Low potential value |
| Nursery/ Breeding Ground | No significant nursery or breeding ground recorded |
| Age | N/A |
| Abundance/ Richness of Wildlife | Low abundance and richness for fauna species |
| **Overall Ecological Importance** | **Low** |

## TABLE 6.5: ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF DEVELOPED AREA

| Criteria | Developed Area |
|---|---|
| Naturalness | Man-made habitat with intensive human disturbances |
| Size | Approx. 11.6 ha within the Assessment Area |
| Diversity | Low to Moderate diversity of plant species and Low structural complexity<br>Low diversity of fauna species |
| Rarity | No flora and fauna species of conservation importance recorded during the surveys |
| Re-creatability | Readily re-creatable |
| Fragmentation | Present across the Assessment Area |
| Ecological Linkage | No ecological linkage with adjacent habitats |
| Potential Value | Low potential value |
| Nursery/ Breeding Ground | No significant nursery or breeding ground recorded |
| Age | N/A |
| Abundance/ Richness of Wildlife | Low abundance and richness for fauna species |
| **Overall Ecological Importance** | **Low** |

## TABLE 6.6: ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF FISHPOND

| Criteria | Fishpond |
|---|---|
| Naturalness | Man-made habitat lacks active management |
| Size | Approx. 0.8 ha within the Assessment Area |
| Diversity | Low diversity of plant species and structural complexity<br>Low diversity of fauna species |
| Rarity | No flora and fauna species of conservation importance recorded during the surveys |
| Re-creatability | Re-creatable when suitable hydrological conditions are available |
| Fragmentation | Fragmented and scattered within the Assessment Area |
| Ecological Linkage | Ecologically linked to mangrove |
| Potential Value | Could potentially be further improved by active management practices such as weed control and management of water levels, ensuring connection with associated wetland habitats (i.e. mangrove and mudflat/ Coastal Water Body) for better recruitment of avifauna, odonate and aquatic fauna species |

| Criteria | Fishpond |
|---|---|
| Nursery/ Breeding Ground | No significant nursery or breeding ground recorded |
| Age | N/A |
| Abundance/ Richness of Wildlife | Low abundance and richness for fauna species |
| **Overall Ecological Importance** | **Low** |

## TABLE 6.7: ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SEMI-NATURAL WATERCOURSE

| Criteria | Semi-natural Watercourse |
|---|---|
| Naturalness | Semi-natural with some degrees of human disturbances |
| Size | Less than 0.1 ha (approx. 210 m in length) within the Assessment Area |
| Diversity | Low diversity of plant species and structural complexity<br>Low diversity of fauna species |
| Rarity | No flora and fauna species of conservation importance recorded during the surveys |
| Re-creatability | Difficult to be re-created |
| Fragmentation | Generally not fragmented between upstream and downstream areas |
| Ecological Linkage | Ecologically linked to seasonally wet grassland and mangrove |
| Potential Value | Could be benefited from a minimisation of anthropogenic influences (i.e. pollution, concrete structures) in the downstream areas |
| Nursery/ Breeding Ground | No significant nursery or breeding ground recorded |
| Age | N/A |
| Abundance/ Richness of Wildlife | Low abundance and richness for fauna species |
| **Overall Ecological Importance** | **Low** |

## TABLE 6.8: ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF MANGROVE

| Criteria | Mangrove |
|---|---|
| Naturalness | Natural habitat |
| Size | Approx. 2.2 ha within the Assessment Area |
| Diversity | Low diversity of plant species and structural complexity<br>Low diversity of fauna species |

| Criteria | Mangrove |
|---|---|
| Rarity | No flora and fauna species of conservation importance recorded during the surveys |
| Re-creatability | Difficult to be re-created |
| Fragmentation | Slightly fragmented |
| Ecological Linkage | Ecologically linked to mudflat/ coastal water body, woodland (young), plantation, fishpond, seasonally wet grassland and semi-natural watercourse |
| Potential Value | Potentially be used by Eurasian Otter and Maipo Bent-winged Firefly |
| Nursery/ Breeding Ground | Mangroves in Tsim Bei Tsui are potentially nursery and breeding grounds for Maipo Bent-winged Firefly. Mangroves in general are nursery and breeding grounds of other intertidal infauna and epifauna species |
| Age | N/A |
| Abundance/ Richness of Wildlife | Low abundance and richness for fauna species |
| **Overall Ecological Importance** | **High** |

TABLE 6.9: ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF MUDFLAT/ COASTAL WATER BODY

| Criteria | Mudflat/ Coastal Water Body |
|---|---|
| Naturalness | Natural habitat |
| Size | Approx. 7.2 ha within the Assessment Area |
| Diversity | Low diversity of plant species and structural complexity<br>Moderate diversity of avifauna; Low diversity of other fauna species |
| Rarity | 7 species of conservation importance recorded, all are avifauna species<br><br>Avifauna: Black-winged Stilt, Whimbrel, Common Greenshank, Chinese Pond Heron, Great Egret, Little Egret, White-throated Kingfisher |
| Re-creatability | Difficult to be re-created |
| Fragmentation | Not fragmented |
| Ecological Linkage | Ecologically linked to mangrove |
| Potential Value | High potential value |
| Nursery/ Breeding Ground | Potential breeding ground for horseshoe crab and other intertidal infauna and epifauna species |
| Age | N/A |

| Criteria | Mudflat/ Coastal Water Body |
|---|---|
| Abundance/ Richness of Wildlife | High abundance and richness of avifauna species, low for other fauna species |
| **Overall Ecological Importance** | **High** |

## 6.2 PROJECT SITE

The Project Site, including works area, comprises approximately 440 $m^2$ of developed area conservatively. The abundance and richness of wildlife were low due to the small size of the Project Site and its location being on an existing regularly used traffic road and near Sha Kiu Tsuen within the developed area. No flora or fauna species was recorded within the Project Site during ecological baseline survey. The evaluation of developed area within the Project Site is presented in **Table 6.10**.

TABLE 6.10: ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF PROJECT SITE

| Criteria | Developed Area within Project Site |
|---|---|
| Naturalness | Man-made habitat with high level of anthropogenic disturbances |
| Size | Approx. 440 $m^2$ (0.044 ha) |
| Diversity | Low diversity of plant species and structural complexity<br>Low diversity of fauna species |
| Rarity | No flora and fauna species of conservation importance recorded during the surveys |
| Re-creatability | Readily re-creatable |
| Fragmentation | N/A |
| Ecological Linkage | No ecological linkage with adjacent habitats |
| Potential Value | Low |
| Nursery/ Breeding Ground | No significant nursery or breeding ground recorded |
| Age | N/A |
| Abundance/ Richness of Wildlife | Low abundance and richness for fauna species |
| **Overall Ecological Importance** | **Low** |

## 6.3 SUMMARY OF SPECIES OF CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE

A list and evaluation of the species of ecological conservation importance recorded during the ecological baseline surveys within the Assessment Area are provided in **Table 6.11**, in accordance with Annex 8 of EIAO-TM. The locations of these species of conservation importance, whenever available, are presented in **Figure 5.1**.

## TABLE 6.11: EVALUATION OF SPECIES OF CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE RECORDED WITHIN THE ASSESSMENT AREA

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Protection Status | Distribution, Rarity and other Notes | Literature | Surveys | Presence within Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mammal** | | | | | | |
| Short-nosed Fruit Bat | *Cynopterus sphinx* | • Cap.170 | Very common, very widely distributed in urban and countryside areas throughout Hong Kong. | ✓[1] | - | - |
| Chinese Noctule | *Nyctalus plancyi* | • Cap.170;<br>• Fellowes: PRC (RC) | Common, very widely distributed in urban and countryside areas throughout Hong Kong. | - | ✓ | - |
| Japanese Pipistrelle | *Pipistrellus abramus* | • Cap.170 | Very common, widely distributed throughout Hong Kong. | ✓[1] | ✓ | - |
| Least Pipistrelle | *Pipistrellus tenuis* | • Cap.170 | Uncommon, ten-something records found in Nam Chung, Sheung Wo Hang, Lin Ma Hang, Plover Cove Country Park, Yuen Long, Shek Pik, Deep Water Bay, Ho Pui and Ho Chung. | - | ✓ | - |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Protection Status | Distribution, Rarity and other Notes | Literature | Surveys | Presence within Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chinese Pipistrelle | *Hypsugo pulveratus* | • Cap.170;<br>• Fellowes: (LC) | Rare, Species of Conservation Concern, only several records in the countryside areas at Ting Kau, Ma On Shan and Lin Ma Hang, and several records of stray individuals inside buildings. | - | ✓ | - |
| Lesser Yellow Bat | *Scotophilus kuhlii* | • Cap.170;<br>• Fellowes: (LC) | Uncommon, fairly widely distributed in countryside areas throughout Hong Kong. | ✓[1] | - | - |
| Eurasian Otter | *Lutra lutra* | • Cap.170;<br>• Cap.586;<br>• Fellowes: RC;<br>• RLCV(EN);<br>• CSMPS(II);<br>• IUCN(NT);<br>• GSS(LD);<br>• CITES(I) | Rare, Species of Conservation Concern, Restricted to Mai Po, Lok Ma Chau, Hoo Hok Wai, and nearby areas. | ✓[2] | - | - |
| Small Indian Civet | *Viverricula indica* | • Cap.170;<br>• RLCV(VU);<br>• CSMPS(II);<br>• CITES(III) | Very common, widely distributed in urban and countryside areas throughout Hong Kong. | ✓[3] | - | - |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Protection Status | Distribution, Rarity and other Notes | Literature | Surveys | Presence within Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Small Asian Mongoose | *Herpestes javanicus* | • Cap.170;<br>• RLCV(VU);<br>• CITES(III) | Uncommon, fairly widely distributed in countryside areas throughout Hong Kong. | ✓[3] | - | - |
| Leopard Cat | *Prionailurus bengalensis* | • Cap.170;<br>• Cap.586;<br>• RLCV(VU);<br>• CITES(II) | Uncommon, widely distributed in countryside areas throughout Hong Kong. | ✓[3] | - | - |
| **Avifauna** | | | | | | |
| Baikal Teal | *Sibirionetta formosa* | • Cap.586;<br>• CITES(II) | Scarce winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area, Kowloon Park, Kam Tin. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Northern Shoveler | *Spatula clypeata* | • Fellowes: RC | Abundant winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Falcated Duck | *Mareca falcata* | • Fellowes: RC | Uncommon winter visitor. Found in Mai Po, Shuen Wan, Long Valley. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Eurasian Wigeon | *Mareca penelope* | • Fellowes: RC | Winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area, Tai Lam Chung. | ✓[5] | - | - |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Protection Status | Distribution, Rarity and other Notes | Literature | Surveys | Presence within Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mallard | *Anas platyrhynchos* | • Fellowes: RC | Scarce winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area, Tai Lam Chung, Hok Tau Reservoirs, Tolo Harbour, Nam Chung, Long Valley, Kam Tin. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Northern Pintail | *Anas acuta* | • Fellowes: RC | Abundant winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area, Shuen Wan, Long Valley, Kam Tin. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Eurasian Teal | *Anas crecca* | • Fellowes: RC | Common winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area, Shuen Wan, Tai Lam Chung Reservoir, Victoria Harbour, urban parks. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Tufted Duck | *Aythya fuligula* | • Fellowes: LC | Rare winter visitor. Found in Mai Po. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Chinese Francolin | *Francolinus pintadeanus* | • RLCV(VU) | Common resident. Widely distributed in grassland throughout Hong Kong. | ✓[4] | - | - |
| Little Grebe | *Tachybaptus ruficollis* | • Fellowes: LC | Common resident. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[5] | - | - |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Protection Status | Distribution, Rarity and other Notes | Literature | Surveys | Presence within Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Crested Grebe | *Podiceps cristatus* | • Fellowes: RC | Common winter visitor. Found in Tsim Bei Tsui, Starling Inlet. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Black-winged Stilt | *Himantopus himantopus* | • Fellowes: RC | Common migrant and winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area, Long Valley, Kam Tin. | ✓[5] | ✓ | - |
| Pied Avocet | *Recurvirostra avosetta* | • Fellowes: RC | Abundant winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Northern Lapwing | *Vanellus vanellus* | • Fellowes: LC | Scarce winter visitor. Found in Mai Po, Long Valley, Chek Lap Kok, Ho Chung, Tai Long Wan, Tai Po, Castle Peak coast. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Pacific Golden Plover | *Pluvialis fulva* | • Fellowes: LC | Common migrant and winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area, Chek Lap Kok, Long Valley. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Grey Plover | *Pluvialis squatarola* | • Fellowes: RC | Abundant winter visitor and scarce migrant. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[4, 5] | - | - |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Protection Status | Distribution, Rarity and other Notes | Literature | Surveys | Presence within Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Little Ringed Plover | *Charadrius dubius* | • Fellowes: (LC) | Resident, common winter visitor and passage migrant. Widely distributed in freshwater areas throughout Hong Kong. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Kentish Plover | *Charadrius alexandrinus* | • Fellowes: RC | Abundant winter visitor and scarce migrant. Found in Deep Bay area, Chek Lap Kok, Shuen Wan, Sai Kung, Lantau Island. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Lesser Sand Plover | *Charadrius mongolus* | • Fellowes: LC | Uncommon passage migrant and scarce winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Greater Sand Plover | *Charadrius leschenaultii* | • Fellowes: RC | Abundant passage migrant. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Oriental Plover | *Charadrius veredus* | • Fellowes: LC | Scarce passage migrant. Found in Deep Bay area, Kai Tak, Chek Lap Kok. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Whimbrel | *Numenius phaeopus* | • Fellowes: LC | Common passage migrant and scarce winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area, Sai Kung, Tung Ping Chau, | ✓[5] | ✓ | - |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Protection Status | Distribution, Rarity and other Notes | Literature | Surveys | Presence within Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Ninepins, Cape D'Aguilar, Pok Fu Lam. | | | |
| Far Eastern Curlew | *Numenius madagascariensis* | • Fellowes: LC;<br>• RLCV(VU);<br>• IUCN(EN) | Uncommon passage migrant. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Ruddy Turnstone | *Arenaria interpres* | • Fellowes: LC | Passage migrant. Found in Deep Bay area, Starling Inlet, Sai Kung, Tai Long Wan. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Great Knot | *Calidris tenuirostris* | • Fellowes: LC;<br>• RLCV(EN);<br>• IUCN(EN) | Common passage migrant and scarce winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Red Knot | *Calidris canutus* | • Fellowes: LC;<br>• RLCV(VU) | Common passage migrant and scarce winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area, Shuen Wan. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Broad-billed Sandpiper | *Calidris falcinellus* | • Fellowes: LC | Uncommon passage migrant. Found in Deep Bay area, Ho Chung, Shuen Wan. | ✓[5] | - | - |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Protection Status | Distribution, Rarity and other Notes | Literature | Surveys | Presence within Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sharp-tailed Sandpiper | *Calidris acuminata* | • Fellowes: LC;<br>• IUCN(VU) | Common passage migrant. Found in Deep Bay area, Shuen Wan, Sai Kung, Long Valley, Tai Po, Lam Tsuen. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Curlew Sandpiper | *Calidris ferruginea* | • Fellowes: RC | Abundant spring passage migrant. Found in Deep Bay area, Cape D'Aguilar. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Temminck's Stint | *Calidris temminckii* | • Fellowes: LC | Uncommon winter visitor and migrant. Widely distributed in Deep Bay area fishponds. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Long-toed Stint | *Calidris subminuta* | • Fellowes: LC | Common passage migrant and scarce winter visitor. Found in Long Valley, Ma Tso Lung, Tsim Bei Tsui, Kam Tin, Pui O, Shuen Wan. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Spoon-billed Sandpiper | *Calidris pygmaea* | • Fellowes: GC;<br>• RLCV(CR);<br>• IUCN(CR) | Scarce spring migrant. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Red-necked Stint | *Calidris ruficollis* | • Fellowes: LC | Abundant spring passage migrant. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[5] | - | - |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Protection Status | Distribution, Rarity and other Notes | Literature | Surveys | Presence within Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sanderling | *Calidris alba* | • Fellowes: LC | Uncommon passage migrant. Found in Deep Bay area, Tai Long Wan, Sai Kung. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Dunlin | *Calidris alpina* | • Fellowes: RC | Abundant winter visitor and scarce passage migrant. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Little Stint | *Calidris minuta* | • Fellowes: LC | Uncommon spring passage migrant. Found in Mai Po, Tsim Bei Tsui. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Asian Dowitcher | *Limnodromus semipalmatus* | • Fellowes: RC | Common passage migrant. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Swinhoe's Snipe | *Gallinago megala* | • Fellowes: LC | Uncommon passage migrant. Found in Long Valley. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Terek sandpiper | *Xenus cinereus* | • Fellowes: RC | Common passage migrant. Found in Deep Bay area, Sai Kung, Tung Ping Chau, Cape D'Aguilar. | ✓[5] | - | - |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Protection Status | Distribution, Rarity and other Notes | Literature | Surveys | Presence within Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grey-tailed Tattler | *Tringa brevipes* | • Fellowes: LC | Common passage migrant. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Common Redshank | *Tringa totanus* | • Fellowes: RC | Abundant passage migrant and winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Marsh Sandpiper | *Tringa stagnatilis* | • Fellowes: RC | Abundant winter visitor and migrant. Found in Deep Bay area, Shuen Wan, Long Valley, Kam Tin, Sai Kung. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Wood Sandpiper | *Tringa glareola* | • Fellowes: LC | Common migrant and winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetland area throughout Hong Kong. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Spotted Redshank | *Tringa erythropus* | • Fellowes: RC | Common migrant and winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetland area throughout Hong Kong. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Common Greenshank | *Tringa nebularia* | • Fellowes: RC | Abundant winter visitor and migrant. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[5] | ✓ | - |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Protection Status | Distribution, Rarity and other Notes | Literature | Surveys | Presence within Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nordmann's Greenshank | *Tringa guttifer* | • Cap.586;<br>• Fellowes: GC;<br>• RLCV(EN);<br>• CSMPS(II);<br>• IUCN(EN);<br>• CITES(I) | Uncommon passage migrant and scarce winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Oriental Pratincole | *Glareola maldivarum* | • Fellowes: LC | Passage migrant. Found in Mai Po, Tsim Bei Tsui. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Pallas's Gull | *Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus* | • Fellowes: LC | Scarce winter visitor and passage migrant. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Black-tailed Gull | *Larus crassirostris* | • Fellowes: LC | Common winter visitor and spring passage migrant. Found in Deep Bay area, Tolo Harbour, Starling Inlet, Lamma Island, Mirs Bay. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Mew Gull | *Larus canus* | • Fellowes: LC | Scarce winter visitor and spring migrant. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Lesser Black-backed Gull | *Larus fuscus* | • Fellowes: LC | Common winter visitor and passage migrant. Found in Deep Bay area, Cape D'Aguilar. | ✓[5] | - | - |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Protection Status | Distribution, Rarity and other Notes | Literature | Surveys | Presence within Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caspian Tern | *Hydroprogne caspia* | • Fellowes: RC | Common spring migrant. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Little Tern | *Sternula albifrons* | • Fellowes: LC | Uncommon spring passage migrant. Found in Mai Po, Ting Kau, Tsuen Wan Ferry Pier. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Oriental Stork | *Ciconia boyciana* | • Fellowes: GC;<br>• RLCV(EN);<br>• IUCN(EN);<br>• CITES(I) | Rare winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Great Cormorant | *Phalacrocorax carbo* | • Fellowes: PRC | Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in coastal areas throughout Hong Kong. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Eurasian Spoonbill | *Platalea leucorodia* | • Cap.586;<br>• Fellowes: LC;<br>• CSMPS(II);<br>• CITES(II) | Uncommon winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Black-faced Spoonbill | *Platalea minor* | • Fellowes: PGC;<br>• RLCV(EN);<br>• CSMPS(II);<br>• IUCN(EN) | Common winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Yellow Bittern | *Ixobrychus sinensis* | • Fellowes: (LC) | Uncommon summer visitor and common passage | ✓[5] | - | - |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Protection Status | Distribution, Rarity and other Notes | Literature | Surveys | Presence within Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | migrant. Found in Deep Bay area, Chek Keng, Tai Long Wan. | | | |
| Black-crowned Night Heron | *Nycticorax nycticorax* | • Fellowes: (LC) | Common resident and migrant. Widely distributed in Hong Kong. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Striated Heron | *Butorides striata* | • Fellowes: (LC) | Common summer visitor. Widely distributed in Hong Kong. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Chinese Pond Heron | *Ardeola bacchus* | • Fellowes: PRC (RC) | Common resident. Widely distributed in Hong Kong. | ✓[5] | ✓ | - |
| Eastern Cattle Egret | *Bubulcus coromandus* | • Fellowes: (LC) | Resident and common passage migrant. Widely distributed in Hong Kong. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Grey Heron | *Ardea cinerea* | • Fellowes: PRC | Common winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area, Starling Inlet, Kowloon Park, Cape D'Aguilar. | ✓[5] | ✓ | - |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Protection Status | Distribution, Rarity and other Notes | Literature | Surveys | Presence within Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Egret | *Ardea alba* | • Fellowes: PRC (RC) | Common resident, migrant and winter visitor. Widely distributed in Hong Kong | ✓[5] | ✓ | - |
| Intermediate Egret | *Ardea intermedia* | • Fellowes: RC | Resident and passage migrant. Found in Deep Bay area, Tai Long Wan, Starling Inlet, Tai O, Cape D'Aguilar. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Little Egret | *Egretta garzetta* | • Fellowes: PRC (RC) | Common resident, migrant and winter visitor. Widely distributed in coastal area throughout Hong Kong. | ✓[5] | ✓ | - |
| Chinese Egret | *Egretta eulophotes* | • Fellowes: GC;<br>• RLCV(EN);<br>• CSMPS(II);<br>• IUCN(VU) | Scarce spring passage migrant. Found in Mai Po, Lok Ma Chau, Nam Chung. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Western Osprey | *Pandion haliaetus* | • Cap.586;<br>• Fellowes: RC;<br>• CSMPS(II);<br>• CITES(II) | Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in coastal areas throughout Hong Kong. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Crested Serpent Eagle | *Spilornis cheela* | • Cap.586;<br>• Fellowes: (LC);<br>• CSMPS(II);<br>• CITES(II) | Common resident. Widely distributed in shrublands on | ✓[5] | - | - |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Protection Status | Distribution, Rarity and other Notes | Literature | Surveys | Presence within Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | hillsides throughout Hong Kong. | | | |
| Greater Spotted Eagle | *Clanga clanga* | • Cap.586;<br>• Fellowes: GC;<br>• RLCV(EN);<br>• CSMPS(II);<br>• IUCN(VU);<br>• CITES(II) | Common winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Eastern Imperial Eagle | *Aquila heliaca* | • Cap.586;<br>• Fellowes: GC;<br>• RLCV(EN);<br>• CSMPS(I);<br>• IUCN(VU);<br>• CITES(I) | Common winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area, Ma Tso Lung. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Besra | *Accipiter virgatus* | • Cap.586;<br>• CSMPS(II);<br>• CITES(II) | Common resident and migrant. Found in Tai Po Kau, Deep Bay area, Chek Lap Kok, Cheung Chau, Soko Islands. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Eastern Marsh Harrier | *Circus spilonotus* | • Cap.586;<br>• Fellowes: LC;<br>• CSMPS(II);<br>• CITES(II) | Common winter visitor and passage migrant. Found in Deep Bay area, Starling Inlet area, Kadoorie Farm & Botanic Garden, Mount Austin. | ✓[5] | - | - |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Protection Status | Distribution, Rarity and other Notes | Literature | Surveys | Presence within Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black Kite | *Milvus migrans* | • Cap.586;<br>• Fellowes: (RC);<br>• CSMPS(II);<br>• CITES(II) | Common resident and winter visitor. Widely distributed in Hong Kong. | ✓[5] | ✓ | - |
| White-bellied Sea Eagle | *Haliaeetus leucogaster* | • Cap.586;<br>• Fellowes: (RC);<br>• RLCV(VU);<br>• CSMPS(I);<br>• CITES(II) | Locally common resident. Widely distributed in coastal areas throughout Hong Kong. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Eastern Buzzard | *Buteo japonicus* | • Cap.586,<br>• CSMPS(II);<br>• CITES(II) | Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in Hong Kong. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| White-throated Kingfisher | *Halcyon smyrnensis* | • Fellowes: (LC) | Common resident. Widely distributed in coastal areas throughout Hong Kong. | ✓[5] | ✓ | - |
| Black-capped Kingfisher | *Halcyon pileata* | • Fellowes: (LC);<br>• IUCN(VU) | Uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. Widely distributed in coastal areas throughout Hong Kong. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Pied Kingfisher | *Ceryle rudis* | • Fellowes: (LC) | Common resident. Widely distributed in lakes and ponds throughout Hong Kong. | ✓[5] | - | - |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Protection Status | Distribution, Rarity and other Notes | Literature | Surveys | Presence within Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peregrine Falcon | *Falco peregrinus* | • Cap.586;<br>• Fellowes: (LC);<br>• CSMPS(II);<br>• CITES(I) | Locally common resident and winter visitor. Widely distributed in Hong Kong. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Collared Crow | *Corvus torquatus* | • Fellowes: LC;<br>• IUCN(VU) | Locally common resident. Found in Inner Deep Bay area, Nam Chung, Kei Ling Ha, Tai Mei Tuk, Pok Fu Lam, Chek lap Kok, Shuen Wan, Lam Tsuen. | ✓[5] | - | - |
| Red-billed Starling | *Spodiopsar sericeus* | • Fellowes: GC | Abundant winter visitor. Widely distributed in Hong Kong | ✓[4, 5] | - | - |
| White-cheeked Starling | *Spodiopsar cineraceus* | • Fellowes: PRC | Locally common winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area, Kam Tin, Long Valley | ✓[4] | - | - |
| White-shouldered Starling | *Sturnia sinensis* | • Fellowes: (LC) | Locally common passage migrant and uncommon winter visitor. Found in Kam Tin, Deep Bay area, Po Toi Island, Long Valley, Victoria Park, Ho Chung, Ma Tso | - | ✓ | - |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Protection Status | Distribution, Rarity and other Notes | Literature | Surveys | Presence within Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Lung, Mui Wo, Lam Tsuen Valley | | | |
| **Butterfly** | | | | | | |
| Common Awl | *Hasora badra* | • Fellowes: LC;<br>• AFCD (2011): Very Rare | Wu Kau Tan, Lai Chi Wo, Hong Kong Wetland Park. | - | ✓ | - |
| Swallowtail | *Papilio xuthus* | • AFCD (2011): Rare | Kap Lung, Ma On Shan, Tai Tam, Sha Lo Wan, Kat O, Lung Kwu Tan, Wu Kau Tang, Lung Kwu Chau. | - | ✓ | - |
| **Firefly** | | | | | | |
| Maipo Bent-winged Firefly | *Pteroptyx maipo* | • IUCN(EN) | Endemic to South China, Mangrove-dependent, Distribution restricted to Deep Bay area locally[23, 24, 25] | ✓[6, 7, 8] | - | - |
| **Horseshoe crab** | | | | | | |
| Horseshoe crab | *Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda* | • Grade II National Key Protected Species | Identified in mudflats at Sheung Pak Nai, Pak Nai and Ha Pak Nai[26] | ✓[9] | - | - |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Protection Status | Distribution, Rarity and other Notes | Literature | Surveys | Presence within Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horseshoe crab | *Tachypleus tridentatus* | • Grade II National Key Protected Species;<br>• IUCN(EN) | Identified in mudflats at Sheung Pak Nai, Pak Nai and Tsim Bei Tsui[26] | ✓[9] | - | - |
| **Seagrass** | | | | | | |
| Beccari's Halophila | *Halophila beccarii* | • IUCN (VU);<br>• RLCHP: VU | Identified in mudflats at Tsim Bei Tsui, Sheung Pak Nai and Ha Pak Nai | ✓[10] | - | - |

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(1) Shek, C. T., and Chan, C. S. M. (2006). Mist Net Survey of Bats with Three New Bat Species Records for Hong Kong. *Hong Kong Biodiversity*, *11*, 1-7.
(2) McMillan, S. E., Wong, A. T. C., Tang, S. S. Y., Yau, E. Y. H., Gomersall, T., Wong, P. Y. H., Vu, A. K. H., Sin, S. Y. W., Hau, B. C. H., and Bonebrake, T. C. (2022). Spraints Demonstrate Small Population Size and Reliance on Fishponds for Eurasian Otter (Lutra lutra) in Hong Kong. *Conservation Science and Practice*, *5*(1).
(3) Shek, C. T., Chan, C. S. M., and Wan, Y. F. (2007). Camera Trap Survey of Hong Kong Terrestrial Mammals in 2002-06. *Hong Kong Biodiversity*, *15*, 1-11.
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(5) HKBWS (2024b). Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site Waterbird Monitoring Programme 2018-2023.
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(7) Yiu, V. (2017). A study of Rhagophthalmidae and Lampyridae in Hong Kong with descriptions of new species (Coleoptera): Part 2. *Lampyrid*, *4*, 59-111.
(8) Ballantyne, L. A., Fu, X. H., Shih, C.-H., Cheng, C.-Y., and Yiu, V. (2011). Pteroptyx maipo Ballantyne, a new species of bent-winged firefly (Coleoptera: Lampyridae) from Hong Kong, and its relevance to firefly biology and conservation. *Zootaxa*, *2931*, 8-34.
(9) Kwan, V. (2016). *Op. cit.*
(10) Yip, K. L., and Lai, C. C. (2006). Halophila minor (Hydrocharitaceae), a new record with taxonomic notes of the Halophila from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China. *Journal of Systematics and Evolution*, *44*(4), 457.

References on Conservation Status, Distribution, Rarity and other Notes:

(11) AFCD (2003) *Rare and Precious Plants of Hong Kong (Online Version)*. Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, HKSAR, Hong Kong. Available at: https://www.herbarium.gov.hk/en/publications/books/book2/index.html. Accessed on April 2024.
Status in China: VU = Vulnerable.
Categories: 1 = Species endemic to Hong Kong; 2 = Species that are native to Hong Kong and of national importance; 3 = Species that are native to Hong Kong and of importance in Guangdong; 4 = Native species that have important scientific interests or potential value in various uses, or those having small populations or sparse distribution in Hong Kong.
(12) Cap. 96: Forestry Regulations, the subsidiary legislation of Forests and Countryside Ordinance (Cap. 96A)
(13) Cap. 586: Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance

(14) RLCHP – Red List of China's Higher Plants (2020). VU = Vulnerable, EN = Endangered, CR = Critically Endangered.
(15) IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species (2025). VU = Vulnerable, EN = Endangered, CR = Critically Endangered.
(16) CITES – Under Appendix (I), Appendix (II) or Appendix (III) of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna
(17) Cap. 170: Protected under Wild Animals Protection Ordinance, all birds in Hong Kong are protected under Cap. 170
(18) Fellowes – Fellowes et al. (2002): PGC = Potential Global Concern, GC = Global Concern, PRC = Potential Regional Concern, RC = Regional Concern, LC = Local Concern. Letters in parentheses indicate that the assessment is on the basis of restrictedness in breeding and/or roosting sites rather than in general occurrence.
(19) RLCV – Red List of China's Vertebrate (2020): VU = Vulnerable, EN = Endangered, CR = Critically Endangered.
(20) CSMPS – China State Major Protection Status: Appendix II
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(22) Reels – Reels. G. (2019): CI = Species of Conservation Importance
(23) Ballantyne et. Al. (2011). Pteroptyx maipo Ballantyne, a new species of bent-winged firefly (Coleoptera: Lampyridae) from Hong Kong, and its relevance to firefly biology and conservation. Zootaxa, 2931, 8-34.
(24) Yiu, V. (2011). *Op. cit.*
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# 7. IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION

## 7.1 IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS

Considering the existing habitat conditions and ecological value of the Project Site and its surrounding areas, the potential ecological impacts associated with the installation of LV cable at Deep Bay Road (including but not limited to land excavation, concrete breaking, removal of top soil, minimal vegetation clearance, temporary shoring, cable and ducts laying, pole and stay erection and backfilling works) during construction phase are evaluated below. These potential impacts would cease immediately upon completion of the installation works, with no ecological impacts expected during the operation phase.

- Impacts on recognised sites of conservation importance;
- Temporary habitat loss;
- Indirect disturbances to the surrounding habitats and associated wildlife due to the construction works (e.g. increased human activities, generation of dust, waste and noise, glare impact and inappropriate disposal of construction materials); and
- Indirect impacts (pollution) on adjacent waterbodies due to construction run-off.

## 7.2 ASSESSMENT OF ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS

### 7.2.1 IMPACTS ON RECOGNISED SITES OF CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE

Several sites of conservation importance are located in close proximity to the Project Site, including WCA, WBA, CPA, Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site, Priority Sites for Enhanced Conservation, Inner Deep Bay SSSI and IBA. The Project Site falls within WBA and CPA and is therefore subject to the "no-net-loss in wetland" principle as stipulated in the Town Planning Board Guideline (TPB PG-No. 12C). This principle requires that there be no reduction in both the "area" and "function" of wetlands.

As the Project Site is limited to developed area habitat and will not result in the direct loss of wetlands (e.g. mangrove, fishpond), the Project complies with the "no-net-loss in wetland" principle in terms of "area". Also, due to the developed nature of the Project Site, it does not serve the purposes of WBA and CPA, therefore the direct loss in the Project Site will not affect the original functions of WBA and CPA. The direct impact significance on recognised sites of conservation importance is considered to be **Negligible**.

Indirect impacts on wildlife inhabiting in the sites of conservation importance are anticipated, which include water pollution, noise, dust, waste generation, glare (particularly during nighttime) and visual disturbance. The impact significance is **Low to Moderate** in the absence of mitigation measures. Details of these impacts are further assessed in **Section 7.2.3** for indirect disturbances and in **Section 7.2.4** for water pollution.

### 7.2.2 TEMPORARY HABITAT LOSS

Direct habitat loss arising from the Project would be limited to the cable trenches directly along the hard-paved Deep Bay Road and the excavation for pole stay within developed area. All trenches and excavations will be reinstated after construction. The dimension of the cable trenches is approximately 159 m in length, 0.3 m in width and 1.8 m in depth, while the

dimension of excavation for each pole stay is 1.5 m for all length, width and depth. The Project's work area will be restricted to 1 m on either side of the proposed cable route, which will generally involve concrete breaking, removal of top soil layer, minimal vegetation clearance and temporary shoring if applicable. The size of the Project Site is conservatively estimated to be 440 $m^2$. Primarily exotic, cultivated and weedy species are present along the existing paved surface and adjacent village area, which supports low diversity and low abundance of fauna. No tree felling will be involved but tree pruning will be required.

In the absence of mitigation measures, the direct habitat loss caused by the Project is considered to be of **Very Low**. As all works areas will be reinstated upon completion of the cable laying, and the impact to floor surface of the pole stay is insignificant, no permanent habitat loss is expected during the operation of the Project. The assessment of potential direct impact on habitats within the Project Site in the absence of mitigation measures is detailed in **Table 7.1**.

TABLE 7.1: TEMPORARY LOSS OF EXISTING HABITATS WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE

| **Criteria** | **Developed Area** |
|---|---|
| Habitat Quality | Low |
| Species | No flora and fauna species of conservation importance recorded during the surveys. |
| Size/Abundance | Small with a total area of 440 $m^2$ (including works area). No tree removal will be involved but tree pruning will be required. |
| Duration | Temporary |
| Reversibility | The trenches will be reinstated upon completion of construction |
| Regional Significance | Low |
| Magnitude | Very small |
| **Overall Impact Significance** | **Very Low** |

### 7.2.3 INDIRECT DISTURBANCES TO SURROUNDING HABITATS AND ASSOCIATED WILDLIFE

The surrounding habitats adjacent to the Project Site could be indirectly impacted by the Project, due to construction-induced disturbances arising from the Project. Increased human activities during the construction phase and construction activities would be the main source of disturbance accrued from the proposed works. Noise, dust, waste generation, glare (particularly during night-time) and visual disturbance, which may arise from the construction activities at the Project Site. Habitats that are of particular concern include mangrove and mudflat/coastal water body.

Mangroves within the Assessment Area are considered to be of High ecological value. Based on previous studies, mangroves at Tsim Bei Tsui are breeding/ nursery grounds for Maipo Bent-

winged Firefly, which is a species of conservation importance. As such the presence of artificial lighting at the construction site may result in a reduction in the density of its population in the area through disorientation from, and attraction to artificial light, and disruptive effects on their light-sensitive cycles thus affecting their breeding success. Nevertheless, due to the relative distance between the Project Site and mangrove habitat, as well as the presence of existing lighting (i.e. lampposts along the border fence of Deep Bay Road) in close vicinity to the mangrove habitat, suggesting a degree of tolerance of Maipo Bent-winged Firefly to artificial lighting, and no night-time work is expected from the Project, the overall impact of indirect disturbances on mangrove is anticipated to be of **Low** significance in the absence of mitigation measure.

Mudflat/Coastal Water Body within the Assessment Area are considered to be of high ecological value. Based on previous studies, a high abundance and diversity of avifauna species of conservation importance were recorded within the mudflats of Inner Deep Bay. Disturbances can result in a reduction of faunal population in the area through disorientation from artificial light, and disruptive effects on the light-sensitive cycles of light sensitive/nocturnal species. This can affect migration, foraging/predation and breeding success of species. Potential disturbance by construction noise and increased human activities may also cause wildlife to avoid using areas adjacent to the Project Site and thereby reduce the wildlife density in the area. Though considering the relative distance between the Project Site and mudflat/coastal water body, and that the fauna recorded in the Assessment Area were of some degree of tolerance to nuisance from existing nearby human activities due to close vicinity to developed area, as well as the small project scale, the indirect disturbances induced by the construction works would not have significant impact to mudflat/coastal water body and associated wildlife. These potential impacts are thus expected to be **Low to Moderate** in the absence of mitigation measures.

As for other habitats and wildlife, according to the baseline ecological survey and literature review, fauna (i.e. avifauna, bats and terrestrial mammals) inhabiting the nearby area are highly mobile and able to move to other similar habitats, which are larger in area and with higher habitat quality. Furthermore, the fauna recorded in the Assessment Area exhibited some degree of tolerance to nuisances from existing nearby human activities due to close vicinity to developed area. Additionally, no night-time works will be conducted under the Project and hence impacts related to noise, dust, waste generation, glare and visual disturbance towards nocturnal fauna are not anticipated. However, the excavation could pose risk to smaller fauna species such as small mammals and amphibians, where they could be trapped in open trenches.

In the absence of mitigation measures, the above-mentioned disturbance impact on surrounding habitats and associated wildlife due to noise, dust, waste generation, glare and visual disturbance caused by increased human activities is considered to be **Low to Moderate** significance.

### 7.2.4 INDIRECT IMPACT (POLLUTION) ON ADJACENT WATERBODIES DUE TO CONSTRUCTION RUN-OFF

During the construction phase, site runoff from the construction works may contain suspended solids and contaminants if uncontrolled. Potential sources of uncontrolled site runoff may include runoff and erosion of exposed bare soil, earth and stockpiles, fuel, oil, and lubricant

from maintenance of construction mechanical equipment. Water pollution could be substantial if construction runoff is allowed to discharge without mitigation, in particular, if the runoff is discharged to the nearby mangrove and mudflat/coastal water body in downslope areas or through connected watercourses, which support diverse ranges of avifauna of conservation importance as well as intertidal species communities which serves as an important food source for many wetland-dependent avifauna species, and horseshoe crabs and seagrasses, which are of conservation importance. These polluted runoffs could result in physical and biological disruption of the area's ecosystem. Taking into account the small scale of the construction works, and the Project Site are relatively far from the existing ecologically sensitive habitats (e.g. mangrove, mudflat/ coastal water body), in the absence of mitigation measures, the impact of potential water pollution caused by the Project is considered to be of **Low to Moderate** significance. The impacts discussed above would cease immediately upon completion of construction works.

# 8. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

No concurrent project, of which the construction programme would overlap with this Project, is identified within the Assessment Area to date, therefore, cumulative impact is not anticipated for this Project.

# 9. MITIGATION AND PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Based on the ecological impacts predicted in **Section 7**, mitigation measures to avoid, minimise or compensate (if necessary) for the potential significant impacts are detailed below. In line with the EIAO-TM, ways to avoid impacts were identified and followed wherever possible during the planning and design stage (i.e. avoiding encroaching ecologically sensitive habitats within sites of conservation importance). If, despite taking all appropriate design measures of avoidance and minimisation, potential ecological impacts of greater than "**Low**" significance are still anticipated, further mitigation measures are considered necessary to reduce these impacts to an acceptable level. Moreover, to achieve a better ecological performance, precautionary measures are proposed under this project for certain potential ecological impacts that are not considered to be significant.

In order to minimise the potential disturbances arising from the project, good site/ construction practice and housekeeping measures will be adopted. Mitigation measures and good construction practices are recommended below.

## 9.1 AVOIDANCE AND MINIMISATION

- Although the Project Site lies within the WBA and CPA, its footprint has been carefully positioned within a developed area to avoid direct encroachment on any ecologically sensitive habitats of these sites of conservation importance, including Fishponds, Mangroves and Mudflat/Coastal Water Body.
- During the planning stage, the Project Proponent has conducted site visits with contractors to minimise footprint/ impact on vegetation, tree and habitat loss at any stage of the Project. The Project will not involve any tree felling, but only necessary tree pruning.
- The cable laying work will be constructed section by section, with the length of the construction works being limited to 15 m at once. The trench will be backfilled with soil stocking before moving to the next section.

## 9.2 PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES FOR INDIRECT DISTURBANCES TO SURROUNDING HABITATS AND ASSOCIATED WILDLIFE

The following construction phase mitigation measures are proposed to reduce predicted disturbance impacts and impact of water pollution to an acceptable level:

- The boundary of the Project Site will be clearly marked by temporary fences. The works area boundaries will be regularly checked to ensure that they are not breached and that no damage occurs to surrounding habitats;
- Contractors will check the trench each day, prior to commencing work, to ensure that no mammals, reptiles or amphibians are trapped in the trench;
- All construction activities will be carried out in daytime hours only;

- Night-time works will be avoided under the Project;
- Avoid the use of direct lighting on adjacent habitats (i.e. woodland (young), plantation, fishponds, mangrove and mudflat/ coastal water body), and only minimal lightings will be used toward the Project Site for safety reasons;
- The construction works will be carried out using QPME (Quality Powered Mechanical Equipment) excavators and hand tools to minimise the potential impacts;
- Regular watering to minimise dust emissions from exposed site surfaces and construction activities will be provided. The dusty materials and the open stockpiles shall be avoided or fully covered by the tarpaulin or by other means to avoid being washed into adjacent waterbodies (e.g. fishponds and semi-natural watercourses);
- Adopt appropriate measures including control wastewater discharge to the nearby water bodies, in accordance with the guidelines stipulated in Environmental Protection Department (EPD)'s *Practice Note for Professional Persons on Construction Site Drainage (ProPECC PN2/24)* during the construction works to properly control site run-off and drainage and to minimise potential water quality impacts;
- Avoid any damage and disturbance, particularly those caused by filling and illegal dumping to the surrounding natural habitats;
- Prohibit and prevent open fires within the works area boundary during construction and provide temporary firefighting equipment in the work areas;
- Accumulation of construction waste and general refuse will not be allowed; and
- Good site practice will be enforced, and effective mitigation measures are required. Works area will be kept tidy at all times.

# 10. RESIDUAL ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS

**Table 10.1** summarises the potential ecological impacts of the Project, the impacts that require mitigation, the mitigation measures to be carried out and the residual impacts after mitigation. With the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures described in **Section 9**, residual impacts of the Project would be reduced to **Low/ Negligible**.

## TABLE 10.1: EVALUATION OF RESIDUAL IMPACTS AFTER IMPLEMENTATION OF MITIGATION MEASURES

| Potential Impact | Predicted Significance of Impact in Absence of Mitigation Measures | Proposed Mitigation/Precautionary Measures | Residual Impact |
|---|---|---|---|
| Direct impacts on recognised sites of conservation importance | **Negligible** | • Not required | **Negligible** |
| Indirect impacts on recognised sites of conservation importance | **Low to Moderate** | • Adoption of mitigation measures for indirect disturbance to surrounding habitat and associated wildlife recommended in **Section 9.2**. | **Low** |
| Temporary habitat loss | **Very Low** | • Not required | **Very Low** |
| Indirect disturbances to surrounding habitats and associated wildlife | **Low to Moderate** | • The construction of the Project will be conducted section by section, with each section being limited to 15 m of length;<br>• The boundary of the Project Site will be clearly marked by temporary fences. The works area boundaries will be regularly checked to ensure that they are not breached and that no damage occurs to surrounding habitats, particularly the ecologically sensitive habitats including mangrove and mudflat/ coastal water body;<br>• Contractors will check the trench each day, prior to commencing work, to ensure that no mammals, reptiles or amphibians are trapped in the trench;<br>• All construction activities will be carried out in daytime hours only;<br>• Night-time works will be avoided under the Project;<br>• Avoid the use of direct lighting on adjacent habitats (i.e. woodland (young), plantation, fishponds, mangrove and | **Low** |

| Potential Impact | Predicted Significance of Impact in Absence of Mitigation Measures | Proposed Mitigation/Precautionary Measures | Residual Impact |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | mudflat/ coastal water body), and only minimal lightings will be used toward the Project Site for safety reasons;<br>• The construction works will be carried out using QPME (Quality Powered Mechanical Equipment) excavators and hand tools to minimise the potential impacts;<br>• Regular watering to minimise dust emissions from exposed site surfaces and construction activities will be provided. The dusty materials and the open stockpiles shall be avoided or fully covered by the tarpaulin or by other means to avoid being washed into adjacent waterbodies (e.g. fishponds and semi-natural watercourses);<br>• Avoid any damage and disturbance, particularly those caused by filling and illegal dumping to the surrounding natural habitats;<br>• Prohibit and prevent open fires within the works area boundary during construction and provide temporary firefighting equipment in the work areas;<br>• Accumulation of construction waste and general refuse will not be allowed; and<br>• Good site practice will be enforced, and effective mitigation measures are required. Works area will be kept tidy at all times. | |
| Indirect impact (pollution) on adjacent waterbodies due to construction run-off | **Low to Moderate** | • Adopt appropriate measures including control wastewater discharge to the nearby water bodies, in accordance with the guidelines stipulated in Environmental Protection Department (EPD)'s Practice Note for Professional Persons on Construction Site Drainage (ProPECC PN2/24) during the construction works to properly control site run-off and drainage and to minimise potential water quality impacts; and | **Low** |
| Cumulative Impact | **Not anticipated** | • Not required. | **Not anticipated** |

# 11. CONCLUSION

The key terrestrial ecological resources recorded within the Assessment Area comprised Woodland (Young), Plantation, Shrubland, Seasonally Wet Grassland, Developed Area, Fishpond, Semi-natural Watercourse, Mangrove, and Mudflat/coastal Water Body, where the Project Site will be restricted to Developed Area habitat which is subject to existing anthropogenic activities within WBA and CPA. Based on the conservative assumption, the Project would result in a temporary loss of ~440 $m^2$ (0.044 ha) of Developed Area of Low ecological value. No tree felling will be required, but tree pruning will be needed. The Project will be reinstated upon the completion of construction.

Given that the habitat nature within the Project Site is anthropogenic, the impact significance of temporary habitat loss is considered to be Very Low. Since the Project will not encroach onto any wetlands and coastal habitats, no direct impact is anticipated on WBA and CPA, while the indirect impact significance of impacts on recognised sites of conservation importance is considered Low to Moderate. The impact significances of indirect impact to surrounding habitats and associated wildlife, as well as the indirect impact on adjacent waterbodies due to construction run-off are both considered to be Low to Moderate. Due consideration has been made to avoid and minimise impacts to ecologically sensitive habitats such as fishponds, mangrove and mudflat/coastal water body. No operational impacts and cumulative impacts are anticipated.

With the implementation of the proposed mitigation and precautionary measures, residual ecological impacts of the Project would be acceptable, no decline in both “area” and “function” of the wetland would occur during both construction and operation phase, thus the Project would comply with the “no-net-loss in wetland principle”.

# FIGURES


Figure 1.1

Project Site and 300m Assessment Area

File: T:\GIS\CONTRACT\0793518\mxd\0793518_300m_Assessment_Area.mxd
Date: 2/9/2025

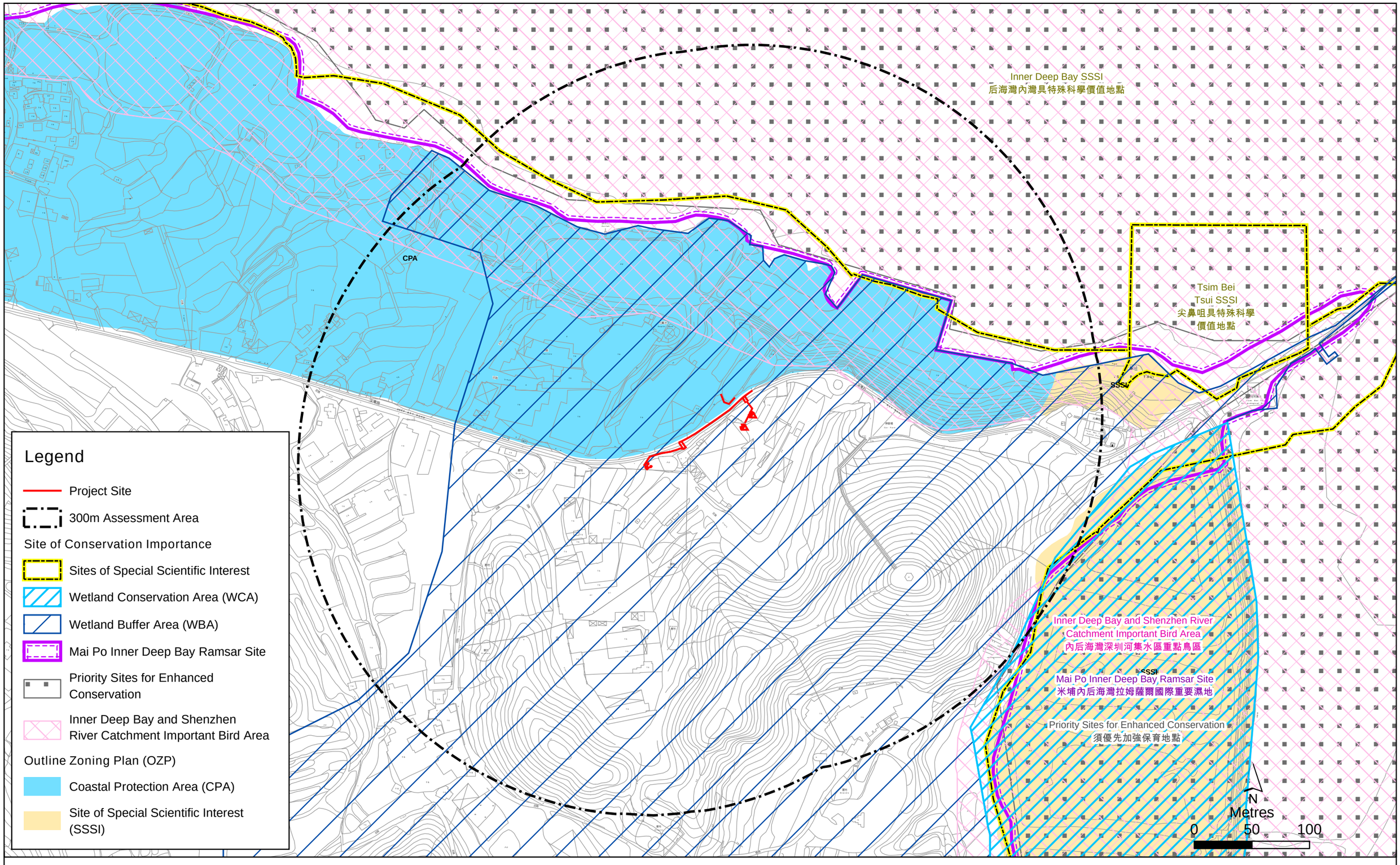



Figure 3.1

Sites of Conservation Importance

ERM

File: T:\GIS\CONTRACT\0793518\mxd\0793518_Site_of_Conservation_Importance.mxd
Date: 5/9/2025

Legend

Project Site

300m Assessment Area

Species of Conservation Importance

Mammal

Eurasian Otter Presence

**Remarks:**
Some species of conservation importance are not indicated in the figure due to lack of detailed information on the location within literature.

N

Metres

0 50 100

Figure 3.2

Species of Conservation Importance from Literature Review within the Assessment Area

ERM

File: T:\GIS\CONTRACT\0793518\mxd\0793518_Species_from_Literature_Review.mxd
Date: 3/9/2025

Legend

Project Site

300m Assessment Area

Survey Transect

N

Metres

0 50 100

Figure 4.1

Survey Transects

ERM

File: T:\GIS\CONTRACT\0793518\mxd\0793518_Survey_Transect.mxd

Date: 2/9/2025

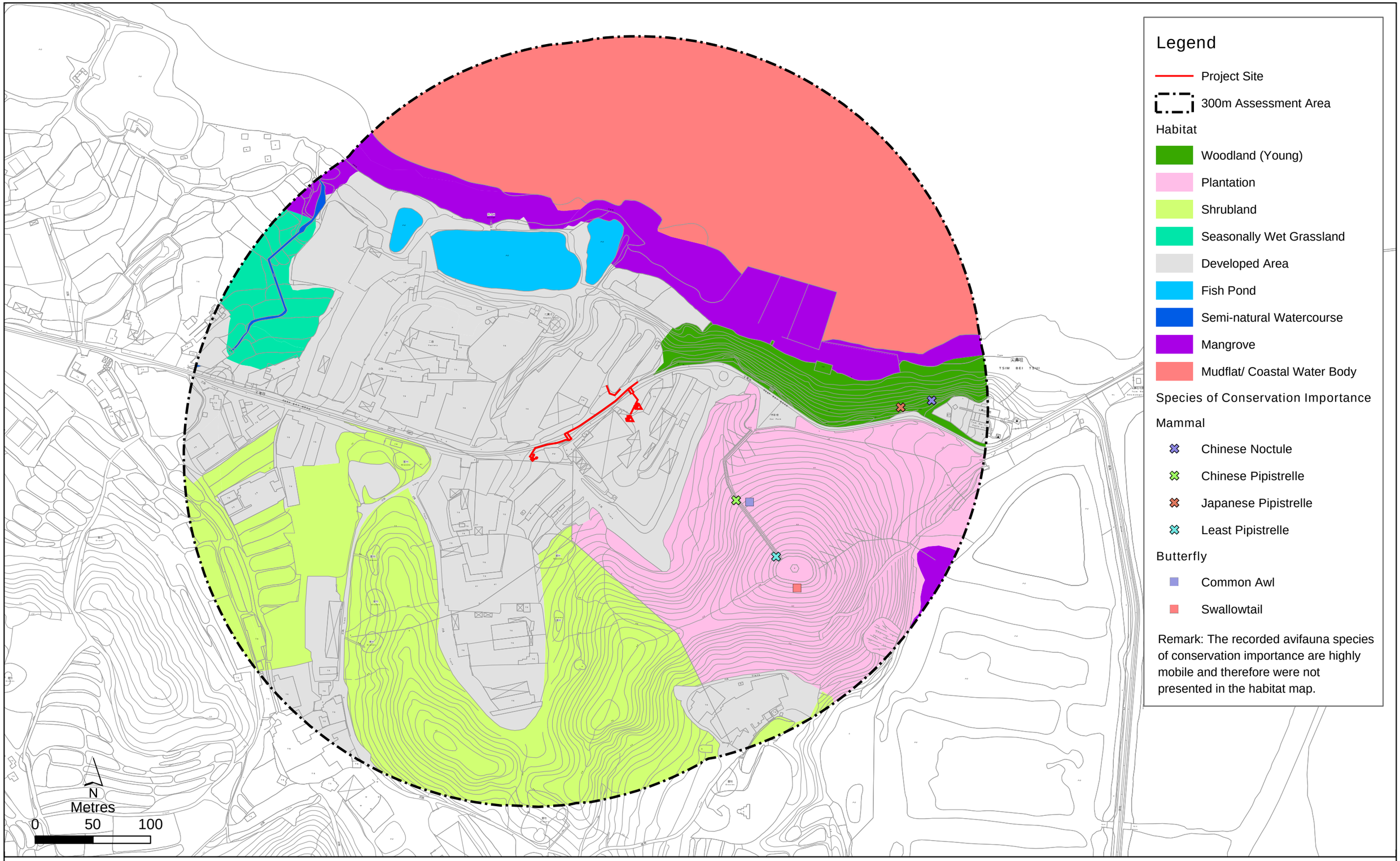



Figure 5.1

Habitat Map

File: T:\GIS\CONTRACT\0793518\mxd\0793518_Habitat_and_Species.mxd
Date: 5/9/2025

# ANNEXES

Woodland (Young)

Plantation

Shrubland

Seasonally Wet Grassland

Developed Area

Fishpond

Annex 1

Representative Photos of Habitats within the Assessment Area

DATE: 1/9/2025

ERM

Semi-natural Watercourse

Mangrove

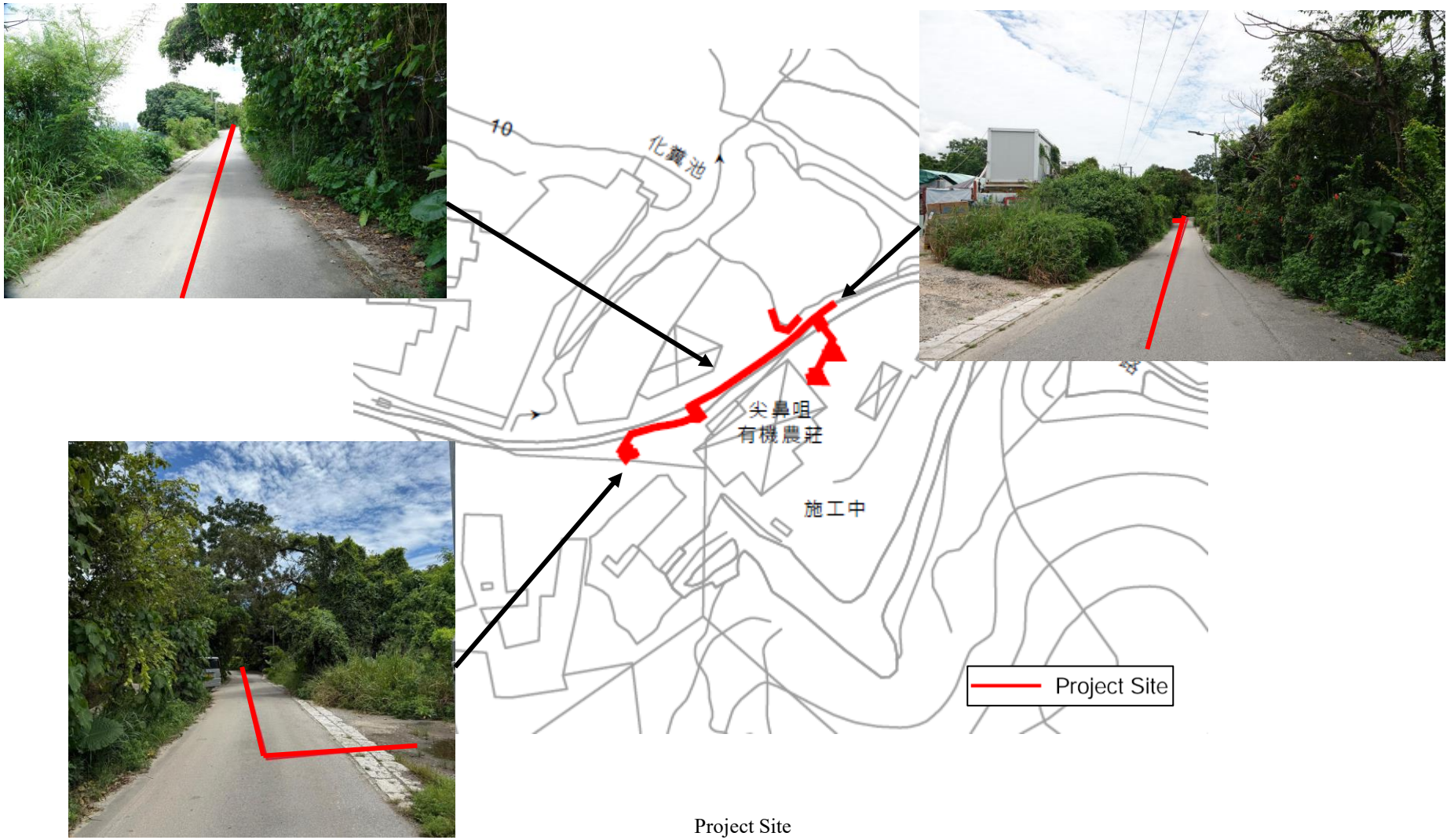
Mudflat/ Coastal Water Body

Annex 1

Representative Photos of Habitats within the Assessment Area

DATE: 1/9/2025

ERM




Project Site

Annex 1

Representative Photos of Habitats within the Assessment Area

DATE: 1/9/2025

ERM

*Annex 2 Relative Abundance of Plant Species Recorded Within the Assessment Area*

| Item No. | Species Name | Chinese Name | Origin[1] | Growth Form | Distribution in Hong Kong[2] | Protection/Conservation Status[2] | Habitat[3] 300 m Assessment Area | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | WL | PL | SL | SWG | DA | SWC | PO | MG | MF |
| 1 | *Acacia confusa* | 台灣相思 | E | Tree | very common | - | | ++++ | ++ | | | | | | |
| 2 | *Acacia mangium* | 大葉相思 | E | Tree | very common | - | | +++ | | | | | | | |
| 3 | *Acanthus ilicifolius* | 老鼠簕 | N | Shrub | common | - | | | | | | | | +++ | + |
| 4 | *Acanthus ilicifolius var. xiamenensis* | 廈門老鼠簕 | N | Herb | common | - | | | | | | | | ++ | |
| 5 | *Adenosma glutinosum* | 毛麝香 | N | Herb | very common | - | | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 6 | *Adinandra millettii* | 黃瑞木 | N | Tree/Shrub | common | - | + | + | | | | | | | |
| 7 | *Ageratum houstonianum* | 熊耳草 | E | Herb | common | - | | | + | | | | | | |
| 8 | *Aglaia odorata var. microphyllina* | 小葉米仔蘭 | E | Tree/Shrub | very common | - | | | | | ++ | | | | |
| 9 | *Albizia lebbeck* | 大葉合歡 | E | Tree | very common | - | | | | | ++ | | | | |
| 10 | *Aleurites moluccana* | 石栗 | E | Tree | common | - | | | | | ++ | | | | |
| 11 | *Alocasia macrorrhizos* | 海芋 | N | Herb | very common | - | ++ | | | ++ | + | +++ | ++ | | |
| 12 | *Alternanthera paronychioides* | 星星蝦鉗菜 | E | Herb | common | - | | | | ++ | + | | | | |
| 13 | *Alysicarpus vaginalis* | 鏈莢豆 | N | Herb | very common | - | | | | | ++ | | | | |
| 14 | *Antidesma ghaesembilla* | 方葉五月茶 | N | Tree | common | - | | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 15 | *Aporosa dioica* | 銀柴 | N | Tree | very common | - | +++ | ++++ | | | | | | | |
| 16 | *Ardisia lindleyana* | 山血丹 | N | Shrub | common | - | + | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | *Artocarpus heterophyllus* | 菠蘿蜜 | E | Tree | common | - | | | | | ++ | | | | |
| 18 | *Asystasia micrantha* | 小花十萬錯 | E | Herb | cultivated or naturalised | - | | | | | +++ | | | | |
| 19 | *Atriplex maximowicziana* | 海濱藜 | N | Herb | - | - | | | | | | | | ++ | +++ |
| 20 | *Baeckea frutescens* | 崗松 | N | Tree/Shrub | very common | - | | | ++++ | | | | | | |
| 21 | *Bambusa beecheyana* | 吊絲球竹 | E | Bamboo | - | - | ++ | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | *Bauhinia championii* | 缺葉藤 | N | Climber | common | - | + | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | *Berchemia floribunda* | 多花勾兒茶 | N | Climber | common | - | | +++ | | | | | | | |
| 24 | *Bidens alba* | 白花鬼針草 | E | Herb | very common | - | | +++ | ++++ | ++++ | ++++ | | + | | |
| 25 | *Bischofia javanica* | 秋楓 | N | Tree | common | - | ++ | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | *Blechnum orientale* | 烏毛蕨 | N | Herb | very common | - | | +++ | ++ | | | | | | |
| 27 | *Bombax ceiba* | 木棉 | E | Tree | very common | - | ++ | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | *Bougainvillea spectabilis* | 簕杜鵑 | E | Climber/Shrub | cultivated | - | | | | | ++ | | | | |
| 29 | *Brachiaria mutica* | 巴拉草 | E | Herb | common | - | | | | ++++ | | | ++ | | |
| 30 | *Bridelia tomentosa* | 土蜜樹 | N | Tree/Shrub | very common | - | ++ | ++ | +++ | | +++ | | | | |
| 31 | *Brucea javanica* | 鴉膽子 | N | Tree/Shrub | common | - | ++ | ++ | + | | | | | | |
| 32 | *Calliandra haematocephala* | 朱纓花 | E | Shrub | common | - | | | | | + | | | | |
| 33 | *Callicarpa nudiflora* | 裸花紫珠 | N | Tree/Shrub | common | - | | ++ | | | | | | | |
| 34 | *Canarium album* | 白欖 | E | Tree | restricted; in Fung Shui Woods; may have been introduced to Hong Kong but in some places appears truly wild | - | + | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | *Cansjera rheedii* | 山柑藤 | N | Climber/Shrub | restricted | - | | | +++ | | | | | | |
| 36 | *Carica papaya* | 番木瓜 | E | Tree | common | - | | | | | ++ | | + | | |
| 37 | *Cassytha filiformis* | 無根藤 | N | Climber | very common | - | ++ | + | | | | | | | |
| 38 | *Cayratia corniculata* | 角花烏蘞莓 | N | Climber | very common | - | | | | | ++ | | | | |
| 39 | *Celtis sinensis* | 朴樹 | N | Tree | common | - | +++ | | ++ | | + | + | | | |
| 40 | *Celtis timorensis* | 假肉桂 | N | Tree | restricted | - | + | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | *Chenopodium acuminatum subsp. virgatum* | 狹葉尖頭葉藜 | N | Herb | common | - | | | | | | | | ++ | + |
| 42 | *Chenopodium album* | 藜 | N | Herb | restricted | - | | | | ++ | | | | | |
| 43 | *Cinnamomum burmannii* | 陰香 | N | Tree | very common | - | ++ | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | *Cinnamomum camphora* | 樟 | N | Tree | common | - | ++ | ++ | | | | | | | |
| 45 | *Colocasia esculenta* | 芋 | N | Herb | common | - | | | | + | | | | | |
| 46 | *Commelina benghalensis* | 飯包草 | N | Herb | restricted | - | + | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | *Cratoxylum cochinchinense* | 黃牛木 | N | Tree/Shrub | very common | - | | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 48 | *Croton crassifolius* | 雞骨香 | N | Shrub | very common | - | | | +++ | | | | | | |
| 49 | *Cuscuta campestris* | 田野菟絲子 | N | Herb | common | - | | | +++ | + | + | | | | |
| 50 | *Cyclosorus interruptus* | 間斷毛蕨 | N | Herb | very common | - | | | | ++ | | | | | |
| 51 | *Cyclosorus parasiticus* | 華南毛蕨 | N | Herb | very common | - | ++ | ++ | | | | | | | |
| 52 | *Cyperus involucratus* | 風車草 | E | Herb | common | - | | | | ++ | | | ++ | | |
| 53 | *Dalbergia benthamii* | 兩廣黃檀 | N | Climber | common | - | + | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | *Dalbergia hancei* | 藤黃檀 | N | Climber | common | - | + | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 55 | *Derris trifoliata* | 魚藤 | N | Climber/Shrub | common | - | | | | | | | | ++ | |
| 56 | *Desmodium heterocarpon* | 假地豆 | N | Shrub | very common | - | ++ | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 57 | *Desmodium reticulatum* | 顯脈山綠豆 | N | Shrub | restricted | - | ++ | + | | | | | | | |
| 58 | *Desmos chinensis* | 假鷹爪 | N | Climber/Shrub | common | - | +++ | +++ | | | | | | | |
| 59 | *Dianella ensifolia* | 山菅蘭 | N | Herb | very common | - | +++ | +++ | +++ | | | | | | |
| 60 | *Dicranopteris pedata* | 芒萁 | N | Herb | very common | - | +++ | ++ | +++ | | | | | | |
| 61 | *Digitaria sanguinalis* | 馬唐 | N | Herb | common | - | | | | | + | | | | |
| 62 | *Dimocarpus longan* | 龍眼 | E | Tree | restricted | RLCHP: VU; Wild plant under State protection (category II)[4] | + | | | | ++ | | | | |
| 63 | *Dioscorea bulbifera* | 黃獨 | N | Climber | common | - | ++ | | | | | | | | |
| 64 | *Diploclisia glaucescens* | 蒿白秤鉤風 | N | Climber | common | - | +++ | | | | | | | | |
| 65 | *Diplospora dubia* | 狗骨柴 | N | Tree/Shrub | common | - | ++ | | | | | | | | |
| 66 | *Drymaria cordata* | 荷蓮豆 | N | Herb | common | - | | | | ++ | ++ | | | | |
| 67 | *Duranta erecta* | 假連翹 | E | Climber/Shrub | common | - | | | | | + | | | | |
| 68 | *Elephantopus scaber* | 地膽草 | N | Herb | common | - | | +++ | | | | | | | |
| 69 | *Eleusine indica* | 牛筋草 | N | Herb | very common | - | | | | | + | | ++ | | |

*Annex 2 Relative Abundance of Plant Species Recorded Within the Assessment Area*

| Item No. | Species Name | Chinese Name | Origin[1] | Growth Form | Distribution in Hong Kong[2] | Protection/Conservation Status[2] | Habitat[3] 300 m Assessment Area | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | WL | PL | SL | SWG | DA | SWC | PO | MG | MF |
| 70 | *Embelia laeta* | 酸藤子 | N | Climber/Shrub | very common | - | ++ | | | | | | | | |
| 71 | *Emilia sonchifolia* | 一點紅 | N | Herb | very common | - | | | | | +++ | ++ | | | |
| 72 | *Eragrostis tenella* | 鯽魚草 | N | Herb | very common | - | ++ | ++ | | | | | | | |
| 73 | *Eriosema chinense* | 雞頭薯 | N | Herb | common | - | | ++ | + | | | | | | |
| 74 | *Eucalyptus citriodora* | 檸檬桉 | E | Tree | common | - | | +++ | | | | | | | |
| 75 | *Euphorbia hirta* | 飛揚草 | E | Herb | very common | - | | | | | +++ | | | | |
| 76 | *Euphorbia thymifolia* | 千根草 | N | Herb | common | - | | | | | +++ | | | | |
| 77 | *Eurya chinensis* | 米碎花 | N | Shrub | very common | - | | | +++ | | | | | | |
| 78 | *Excoecaria agallocha* | 海漆 | N | Tree | common | - | | | | | | | | +++ | |
| 79 | *Ficus hirta* | 粗葉榕 | N | Tree/Shrub | common | - | | ++ | ++ | | | | | | |
| 80 | *Ficus hispida* | 對葉榕 | N | Tree/Shrub | very common | - | | | | | ++ | + | | | |
| 81 | *Ficus microcarpa* | 細葉榕 | N | Tree | common | - | ++ | | | | ++ | | | | |
| 82 | *Ficus pumila* | 薜荔 | N | Climber | very common | - | | | | | ++ | ++ | | | |
| 83 | *Ficus variegata* | 青果榕 | N | Tree | common | - | | | | | + | | | | |
| 84 | *Gahnia tristis* | 黑莎草 | N | Herb | very common | - | | ++ | | | | | | | |
| 85 | *Glochidion eriocarpum* | 毛果算盤子 | N | Tree/Shrub | very common | - | | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 86 | *Gnetum parvifolium* | 小葉買麻藤 | N | Climber | common | - | | ++ | ++ | | | | | | |
| 87 | *Gymnanthera oblonga* | 海島藤 | N | Climber | common | - | | | | | | | | ++ | |
| 88 | *Hedyotis corymbosa* | 傘房花耳草 | N | Herb | very common | - | | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 89 | *Hedyotis hedyotidea* | 牛白藤 | N | Climber/Shrub | very common | - | ++ | | | | | | | | |
| 90 | *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* | 大紅花 | E | Shrub | very common | - | | | | | ++ | | | | |
| 91 | *Hibiscus tiliaceus* | 黃槿 | N | Tree | very common | - | | | | | | | | +++ | |
| 92 | *Homalium cochinchinense* | 天料木 | N | Tree/Shrub | common | - | | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 93 | *Hypserpa nitida* | 夜花藤 | N | Climber | very common | - | ++ | | | | | | | | |
| 94 | *Ilex asprella* | 梅葉冬青 | N | Shrub | very common | - | +++ | +++ | | | | | | | |
| 95 | *Imperata cylindrica var. major* | 大白茅 | N | Herb | common | - | | | | | ++ | | | | |
| 96 | *Indocalamus sinicus* | 水銀竹 | N | Bamboo | very common | - | | ++ | | | | | | | |
| 97 | *Ipomoea cairica* | 五爪金龍 | E | Herb | very common | - | | | | +++ | ++ | | ++ | | |
| 98 | *Ipomoea triloba* | 三裂葉薯 | E | Herb | very common | - | | | | | ++ | | | | |
| 99 | *Kandelia obovata* | 秋茄樹 | N | Tree | common | - | | | | | | | | ++++ | +++ |
| 100 | *Kyllinga nemoralis* | 單穗水蜈蚣 | N | Herb | very common | - | | | | + | | | | | |
| 101 | *Lantana camara* | 馬纓丹 | E | Shrub | very common | - | ++ | + | | | ++ | | | | |
| 102 | *Lemmaphyllum microphyllum* | 伏石蕨 | N | Herb | common | - | ++ | | | | | | | | |
| 103 | *Leucaena leucocephala* | 銀合歡 | E | Tree/Shrub | very common | - | ++ | +++ | | +++ | ++++ | | ++ | | |
| 104 | *Ligustrum sinense* | 山指甲 | E | Tree/Shrub | common | - | ++ | | | | +++ | | | | |
| 105 | *Lindernia anagallis* | 長蕊母草 | N | Herb | very common | - | | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 106 | *Lindernia antipoda* | 泥花草 | N | Herb | common | - | | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 107 | *Lindernia crustacea* | 母草 | N | Herb | common | - | | | | ++ | | | | | |
| 108 | *Lindsaea ensifolia* | 劍葉鱗始蕨 | N | Herb | common | - | +++ | | | | | | | | |
| 109 | *Lindsaea heterophylla* | 異葉鱗始蕨 | N | Herb | common | - | ++ | | | | | | | | |
| 110 | *Lindsaea orbiculata* | 團葉鱗始蕨 | N | Herb | very common | - | +++ | | | | | | | | |
| 111 | *Liquidambar formosana* | 楓香 | N | Tree | common | - | | ++ | | | | | | | |
| 112 | *Liriope spicata* | 山麥冬 | N | Herb | very common | - | +++ | +++ | | | | | | | |
| 113 | *Litchi chinensis* | 荔枝 | E | Tree | restricted but widely planted | RLCHP: EN[4] | + | | | | + | | | | |
| 114 | *Litsea cubeba* | 木薑子 | N | Tree/Shrub | common | - | | ++ | + | | | | | | |
| 115 | *Litsea glutinosa* | 潺槁 | N | Tree | very common | - | | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 116 | *Litsea rotundifolia var. oblongifolia* | 豺皮樟 | N | Tree/Shrub | very common | - | ++ | ++ | ++ | | | | | | |
| 117 | *Lophostemon confertus* | 紅膠木 | E | Tree | very common | - | | ++++ | +++ | | | | | | |
| 118 | *Ludwigia hyssopifolia* | 草龍 | N | Herb | very common | - | | | | + | | | ++ | | |
| 119 | *Ludwigia octovalvis* | 毛草龍 | N | Herb | very common | - | | | | ++ | | | | | |
| 120 | *Lygodium japonicum* | 海金沙 | N | Climber/Herb | very common | - | | +++ | ++ | ++ | | | | | |
| 121 | *Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa* | 血桐 | N | Tree | common | - | +++ | ++ | | ++ | + | | ++ | | |
| 122 | *Macroptilium lathyroides* | 大翼豆 | E | Herb | common | - | | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 123 | *Mallotus paniculatus* | 白楸 | N | Tree/Shrub | very common | - | +++ | | | | | | | | |
| 124 | *Mallotus repandus* | 石岩楓 | N | Climber/Shrub | common | - | ++ | | + | | | | | | |
| 125 | *Melastoma dodecandrum* | 地茶 | N | Herb/Shrub | common | - | ++ | ++ | ++ | | | | | | |
| 126 | *Melastoma malabathricum* | 野牡丹 | N | Shrub | common | - | ++ | ++ | | | | | | | |
| 127 | *Melia azedarach* | 苦楝 | E | Tree | common | - | +++ | | | | | | | | |
| 128 | *Melicope pteleifolia* | 三極苦 | N | Tree/Shrub | common | - | + | ++ | | | | | | | |
| 129 | *Melinis repens* | 紅毛草 | E | Herb | very common | - | | | | | +++ | | | | |
| 130 | *Microcos nervosa* | 破布葉 | N | Tree/Shrub | very common | - | ++ | ++ | | | | | | | |
| 131 | *Microstegium ciliatum* | 剛莠竹 | N | Herb | very common | - | +++ | | | | | ++ | | | |
| 132 | *Mikania micrantha* | 薇甘菊 | E | Climber/Herb | very common | - | | | ++ | +++ | ++++ | ++ | ++++ | | |
| 133 | *Mimosa pudica* | 含羞草 | E | Herb | common | - | | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 134 | *Miscanthus sinensis* | 芒 | N | Herb | very common | - | | | +++ | | | | | | |
| 135 | *Morinda parvifolia* | 雞眼藤 | N | Climber/Shrub | very common | - | | ++ | ++ | | | | | | |
| 136 | *Murraya paniculata* | 九里香 | E | Tree | common | - | | | | | ++ | | | | |
| 137 | *Mussaenda pubescens* | 玉葉金花 | N | Climber/Shrub | very common | - | +++ | ++ | ++ | | | | | | |
| 138 | *Oxalis corniculata* | 酢漿草 | N | Herb | very common | - | | | | | + | | ++ | | |
| 139 | *Oxalis debilis subsp. Corymbosa* | 紅花酢漿草 | E | Herb | common | - | | | | | ++ | | | | |
| 140 | *Oxyceros sinensis* | 雞爪簕 | N | Tree/Shrub | common | - | + | | | | | | | | |
| 141 | *Paederia scandens* | 雞矢藤 | N | Herb | very common | - | | | | ++ | | | | | |
| 142 | *Panicum maximum* | 大黍 | E | Herb | very common | - | | | | | ++++ | | | | |

*Annex 2 Relative Abundance of Plant Species Recorded Within the Assessment Area*

| Item No. | Species Name | Chinese Name | Origin[1] | Growth Form | Distribution in Hong Kong[2] | Protection/Conservation Status[2] | Habitat[3] 300 m Assessment Area | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | WL | PL | SL | SWG | DA | SWC | PO | MG | MF |
| 143 | *Passiflora foetida* | 龍珠果 | E | Climber | very common | - | | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 144 | *Pennisetum purpureum* | 象草 | E | Herb | common | - | | | | | | | ++ | | |
| 145 | *Persicaria chinensis* | 火炭母 | N | Herb | very common | - | | | | ++ | | | | | |
| 146 | *Phyllanthus cochinchinensis* | 越南葉下珠 | N | Shrub | very common | - | | ++ | | | | | | | |
| 147 | *Phyllanthus emblica* | 餘甘子 | N | Tree/Shrub | very common | - | ++ | +++ | | | | | | | |
| 148 | *Phyllanthus reticulatus* | 小果葉下珠 | N | Shrub | common | - | +++ | + | | | +++ | | | | |
| 149 | *Phyllanthus urinaria* | 葉下珠 | N | Herb | common | - | | + | | | | | | | |
| 150 | *Phyllodium pulchellum* | 排錢草 | N | Shrub | very common | - | | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 151 | *Pilea microphylla* | 小葉冷水花 | E | Herb | very common | - | | | | | ++ | | | | |
| 152 | *Pinus elliottii* | 濕地松 | E | Tree | very common | - | +++ | ++ | | | | | | | |
| 153 | *Piper hancei* | 山蔴 | N | Climber | common | - | +++ | | | | | | | | |
| 154 | *Plantago major* | 車前草 | N | Herb | common | - | | | + | | | | | | |
| 155 | *Pluchea indica* | 闊苞菊 | N | Shrub | common | - | | | | | | | | ++ | |
| 156 | *Plumeria rubra* | 雞蛋花 | E | Tree | very common | - | | | | | + | | | | |
| 157 | *Polyspora axillaris* | 大頭茶 | N | Tree/Shrub | very common | - | | + | +++ | | | | | | |
| 158 | *Portulaca oleracea* | 馬齒莧 | N | Herb | very common | - | | | | + | | | | | |
| 159 | *Pouzolzia zeylanica* | 霧水葛 | N | Herb | common | - | | | | | + | | | | |
| 160 | *Premna serratifolia* | 傘序臭黃荊 | N | Tree/Shrub | common | - | | | | | | | | +++ | |
| 161 | *Psychotria asiatica* | 山大刀 | N | Tree/Shrub | very common | - | +++ | +++ | | | | | | | |
| 162 | *Psychotria serpens* | 蔓九節 | N | Climber/Shrub | very common | - | ++ | +++ | | | | | | | |
| 163 | *Pteridium aquilinum var. latiusculum* | 蕨 | N | Herb | fairly common | - | | ++ | | | | | | | |
| 164 | *Pteris semipinnata* | 半邊旗 | N | Herb | very common | - | ++ | | | | | | | | |
| 165 | *Pueraria lobata var. montana* | 葛麻姆 | N | Climber | common | - | | ++ | | | +++ | ++ | | | |
| 166 | *Rhaphiolepis indica* | 石斑木 | N | Tree/Shrub | very common | - | ++ | ++ | ++ | | | | | | |
| 167 | *Rhapis excelsa* | 棕竹 | N | Shrub | common; principally on the outlying islands; also cultivated | - | | | | | ++ | | | | |
| 168 | *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa* | 桃金娘 | N | Shrub | very common | - | ++ | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 169 | *Rhus hypoleuca* | 白背鹽膚木 | N | Tree/Shrub | common | - | | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 170 | *Rhus succedanea* | 野漆樹 | N | Tree/Shrub | common | - | + | ++ | +++ | | | | | | |
| 171 | *Rhynchosia volubilis* | 鹿藿 | N | Climber | restricted | - | | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 172 | *Rhynchospora rubra* | 刺子莞 | N | Herb | very common | - | | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 173 | *Richardia scabra* | 墨苜蓿 | E | Herb | common | - | | | + | | | | | | |
| 174 | *Rosa kwangtungensis* | 廣東薔薇 | N | Shrub | common | - | | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 175 | *Roystonea regia* | 大王椰子 | E | Tree | very common | - | | | | | ++ | | | | |
| 176 | *Rubus reflexus* | 鏽毛莓 | N | Climber/Shrub | very common | - | ++ | + | ++ | | | | | | |
| 177 | *Sageretia thea* | 雀梅藤 | N | Climber/Shrub | very common | - | | ++ | | | | | | | |
| 178 | *Salomonia cantoniensis* | 齒果草 | N | Herb | common | - | | | + | | | | | | |
| 179 | *Sansevieria trifasciata* | 虎尾蘭 | E | Herb | very common | - | | | | | + | | | | |
| 180 | *Sapium discolor* | 山烏桕 | N | Tree | very common | - | | + | ++ | | | | | | |
| 181 | *Schefflera heptaphylla* | 鵝掌柴 | N | Tree/Shrub | very common | - | +++ | ++ | | | | | | | |
| 182 | *Sesbania cannabina* | 田菁 | E | Herb | common | - | | | ++ | ++ | | | | | |
| 183 | *Setaria palmifolia* | 棕葉狗尾草 | N | Herb | common | - | | | + | | | | | | |
| 184 | *Sida rhombifolia* | 白背黃花稔 | N | Shrub | common | - | | | | | ++ | | | | |
| 185 | *Sinobambusa tootsik* | 唐竹 | E | Bamboo | common | - | +++ | | | | | | | | |
| 186 | *Smilax china* | 菝葜 | N | Climber | very common | - | ++ | ++ | ++ | | | | | | |
| 187 | *Smilax glabra* | 土茯苓 | N | Climber | very common | - | ++ | | | | | | | | |
| 188 | *Solanum americanum* | 少花龍葵 | E | Herb | very common | - | | | + | | | | | | |
| 189 | *Soliva anthemifolia* | 裸柱菊 | E | Herb | common | - | | | | ++ | | | | | |
| 190 | *Sonneratia caseolaris* | 海桑 | E | Tree | very common | - | | | | | | | | ++ | |
| 191 | *Sporobolus virginicus* | 鹽地鼠尾粟 | N | Herb | very common | - | | | | | | | | +++ | ++ |
| 192 | *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* | 假馬鞭 | E | Herb/Shrub | common | - | | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 193 | *Stellaria alsine* | 雀舌草 | N | Herb | common | - | | | | ++ | | | | | |
| 194 | *Sterculia lanceolata* | 假蘋婆 | N | Tree | very common | - | +++ | | | | | + | | | |
| 195 | *Strophanthus divaricatus* | 羊角拗 | N | Climber/Shrub | common | - | ++ | +++ | | | | | | | |
| 196 | *Suaeda australis* | 南方鹼蓬 | N | Herb/Shrub | common | - | | | | | | | | ++ | +++ |
| 197 | *Syzygium jambos* | 蒲桃 | E | Tree | very common | - | ++ | | | | | | | | |
| 198 | *Tadehagi triquetrum* | 葫蘆茶 | N | Shrub | very common | - | | | + | | | | | | |
| 199 | *Tetradium glabrifolium* | 楝葉吳茱萸 | N | Tree | common | - | ++ | ++ | | | | | | | |
| 200 | *Tinospora sinensis* | 中華青牛膽 | N | Climber | common | - | +++ | | | | | | | | |
| 201 | *Tridax procumbens* | 羽芒菊 | E | Herb | very common | - | | | | ++ | +++ | | | | |
| 202 | *Urena procumbens* | 梵天花 | N | Shrub | common | - | | + | | | | | | | |
| 203 | *Uvaria macrophylla* | 紫玉盤 | N | Climber/Shrub | common | - | ++ | | | | | | | | |
| 204 | *Vitis balanseana* | 小果葡萄 | N | Climber | restricted | - | | | + | | | | | | |
| 205 | *Vitis retordii* | 綿毛葡萄 | N | Climber | common | - | | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 206 | *Wedelia trilobata* | 三裂葉蟛蜞菊 | E | Herb | common; also widely cultivated | - | | | | +++ | +++ | | | | |
| 207 | *Wikstroemia indica* | 了哥王 | N | Shrub | very common | - | | | ++ | | | | | | |
| 208 | *Youngia japonica* | 黃鵪菜 | N | Herb | very common | - | | | | ++ | ++ | + | | | |
| 209 | *Zanthoxylum avicennae* | 簕欓花椒 | N | Tree | common | - | | + | ++ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | **TOTAL** | | **77** | **62** | **65** | **28** | **55** | **10** | **13** | **14** | **6** |

Notes:

1. Origin of plant species refers to AFCD (2012). Check List of Hong Kong Plants 2012. Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, HKSAR, Hong Kong.

*Annex 2 Relative Abundance of Plant Species Recorded Within the Assessment Area*

| Item No. | Species Name | Chinese Name | Origin[1] | Growth Form | Distribution in Hong Kong[2] | Protection/Conservation Status[2] | Habitat[3] 300 m Assessment Area | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | WL | PL | SL | SWG | DA | SWC | PO | MG | MF |

2. Commonness follows:

- Corlett, R., Xing, F., Sai-Chit, N., Chau, L., Wong, L. (2000) Hong Kong Vascular Plants: Distribution and Status. Memoirs of the Hong Kong Natural History Society. Hong Kong.
- KFBG (2003) Flora of Hong Kong – Pteridophyta. Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden, Hong Kong
- AFCD (2003) Rare and Precious Plants of Hong Kong. Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, HKSAR, Hong Kong.
- AFCD (2007) Flora of Hong Kong Vol. 1. Edited by Hong Kong Herbarium, Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department & South China Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences
- AFCD (2008) Flora of Hong Kong Vol. 2. Edited by Hong Kong Herbarium, Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department & South China Botanical Garden Chinese Academy of Sciences
- AFCD (2009) Flora of Hong Kong Vol. 3. Edited by Hong Kong Herbarium, Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department & South China Botanical Garden Chinese Academy of Sciences
- AFCD (2011) Flora of Hong Kong Vol. 3. Edited by Hong Kong Herbarium, Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department & South China Botanical Garden Chinese Academy of Sciences

Conservation status follows:

- AFCD (2003) Rare and Precious Plants of Hong Kong (Online Version). Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, HKSAR, Hong Kong. Available at: https://www.herbarium.gov.hk/en/publications/books/book2/index.html. Accessed on 2 November 2023.
- RLCHP – Red List of China's Higher Plants (2020). VU = Vulnerable, EN = Endangered

3. Habitats: WL = Woodland (Young), PL = Plantation, SL = Shrubland, SWG = Seasonally Wet Grassland, DA = Developed Area, SWC = Semi-natural Watercourse, PO = Fishpond, MG = Mangrove, MF = Mudflat/Coastal Water Body
4. The recorded individual was cultivated or exotic species and thus not considered as species of conservation importance under this study
5. Relative abundance: +: Scarce, ++: Uncommon, +++: Common, ++++: Abundant

*Annex 3 Presence of Mammal Species Recorded Within the Assessment Area*

| Item No. | Common Name | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Conservation Status[1] | Commonness[2] | Habitat[3] 300m Assessment Area | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | WL | PL | SL | SWG | DA | SWC | PO | MG | MF |
| 1 | Chinese Noctule | *Nyctalus plancyi* | 中華山蝠 | Cap.170; Fellowes: PRC (RC) | Fairly widely distributed in countryside areas throughout Hong Kong. | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Japanese Pipistrelle | *Pipistrellus abramus* | 東亞家蝠 | Cap.170 | Widely distributed throughout Hong Kong. | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Least Pipistrelle | *Pipistrellus tenuis* | 小伏翼 | Cap.170 | Ten-something records found in Nam Chung, Sheung Wo Hang, Lin Ma Hang, Plover Cove Country Park, Yuen Long, Shek Pik, Deep Water Bay, Ho Pui and Ho Chung | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Chinese Pipistrelle | *Hypsugo pulveratus* | 灰伏翼 | Cap.170; Fellowes: (LC) | Only several records in the countryside areas at Ting Kau, Ma On Shan and Lin Ma Hang, and several records of stray individuals inside buildings | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | **TOTAL** | **2** | **2** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

**Notes:**

1. Conservation and Protection Status:
   a. Cap. 170 – Protected under Wild Animals Protection Ordinance
   b. Fellowes – 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 breeding and/or roosting sites rather than in general occurrence.
2. Commonness as per AFCD database: Available at https://bih.gov.hk/en/home/index.html
3. Habitats: WL = Woodland (Young), PL = Plantation, SL = Shrubland, SWG = Seasonally Wet Grassland, DA = Developed Area, SWC = Semi-natural Watercourse, PO = Fishpond, MG = Mangrove, MF = Mudflat/Coastal Water Body
4. References:

AFCD. 2024. Hong Kong Biodiversity Information Hub. Accessed from <https://bih.gov.hk/en/home/index.html> in Aug 2025.

Fellowes *et al* . 2002. Wild animals to watch: Terrestrial and freshwater fauna of conservation concern in Hong Kong. Memoirs of the Hong Kong Natural History Society 25:123-159.

*Annex 4 Maximum Count of Avifauna Species Recorded Within the Assessment Area*

| Item No. | Common Name | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Conservation Status[1] | Distribution in Hong Kong[2] | Habitat[3] 300m Assessment Area | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | WL | PL | SL | SWG | DA | SWC | PO | MG | MF | IF |
| 1 | House Swift | *Apus nipalensis* | 小白腰雨燕 | - | Abundant spring migrant and common resident. Widely distributed in Hong Kong. | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 2 | Spotted Dove | *Spilopelia chinensis* | 珠頸斑鳩 | - | Abundant resident. Widely distributed in Hong Kong. | | 2 | 2 | | 4 | | | | | |
| 3 | Black-winged Stilt | *Himantopus himantopus* | 黑翅長腳鷸 | Fellowes: RC | Common migrant and wintor visitor. Found in Deep Bay area, Long Valley, Kam Tin. | | | | | | | | | 12 | |
| 4 | Whimbrel | *Numenius phaeopus* | 中杓鷸 | Fellowes: LC | Common passage migrant and scarce winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area, Sai Kung, Tung Ping Chau, Ninepins, Cape D'Aguilar, Pok Fu Lam. | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| 5 | Common Sandpiper | *Actitis hypoleucos* | 磯鷸 | - | Common passage migrant and winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetland area throughout Hong Kong. | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 6 | Common Greenshank | *Tringa nebularia* | 青腳鷸 | Fellowes: RC | Abundant winter visitor and migrant. Found in Deep Bay area. | | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| 7 | Chinese Pond Heron | *Ardeola bacchus* | 池鷺 | Fellowes: PRC (RC) | Common resident. Widely distributed in Hong Kong. | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | Grey Heron | *Ardea cinerea* | 蒼鷺 | Fellowes: PRC | Common winter visitor. Found in Deep Bay area, Starling Inlet, Kowloon Park, Cape D'Aguilar. | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 9 | Great Egret | *Ardea alba* | 大白鷺 | Fellowes: PRC (RC) | Common resident, migrant and winter visitor. Widely distributed in Hong Kong | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| 10 | Little Egret | *Egretta garzetta* | 小白鷺 | Fellowes: PRC (RC) | Common resident, migrant and winter visitor. Widely distributed in coastal area throughout Hong Kong. | | | | | | | | | 15 | 3 |
| 11 | Black Kite | *Milvus migrans* | 黑鳶 | Cap.586; Fellowes: (RC); CSMPS(II); CITES(II) | Common resident and winter visitor. Widely distributed in Hong Kong. | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 12 | White-throated Kingfisher | *Halcyon smyrnensis* | 白胸翡翠 | Fellowes: (LC) | Common resident. Widely distributed in coastal areas throughout Hong Kong. | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | Large-billed Crow | *Corvus macrorhynchos* | 大嘴烏鴉 | - | Common resident. Widely distributed in Hong Kong. | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 14 | Japanese Tit | *Parus minor* | 遠東山雀 | - | Common resident. Widely distributed in Hong Kong. | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Chinese Bulbul | *Pycnonotus sinensis* | 白頭鵐 | - | Abundant resident. Widely distributed in Hong Kong | | | | | 5 | | | | | |
| 16 | Red-whiskered Bulbul | *Pycnonotus jocosus* | 紅耳鵐 | - | Abundant resident. Widely distributed in Hong Kong | 2 | | | | 12 | | | 2 | | |
| 17 | Barn Swallow | *Hirundo rustica* | 家燕 | - | Abundant passage migrant and uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed in Hong Kong. | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 18 | Yellow-bellied Prinia | *Prinia flaviventris* | 黃腹鷦鶯 | - | Common resident. Widely distributed in Hong Kong | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Common Tailorbird | *Orthotomus sutorius* | 長尾縫葉鶯 | - | Common resident. Widely distributed in Hong Kong | | | 1 | | 7 | | | | | |
| 20 | Swinhoe's White-eye | *Zosterops simplex* | 暗綠繡眼鳥 | - | Abundant resident. Widely distributed in Hong Kong | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| 21 | Masked Laughingthrush | *Pterorhinus perspicillatus* | 黑臉噪鸝 | - | Abundant resident. Widely distributed in shrubland throughout Hong Kong | | | 4 | | | | | 3 | | |
| 22 | Crested Myna | *Acridotheres cristatellus* | 八哥 | - | Abundant resident. Widely distributed in Hong Kong | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| 23 | Black-collared Starling | *Gracupica nigricollis* | 黑領椋鳥 | - | Common resident. Widely distributed in Hong Kong | | | | | 2 | | | 3 | | |
| 24 | White-shouldered Starling | *Sturnia sinensis* | 灰背椋鳥 | Fellowes: (LC) | Locally common passage migrant and uncommon winter visitor. Found in Kam Tin, Deep Bay area, Po Toi Island, Long Valley, Victoria Park, Ho Chung, Ma Tso Lung, Mui Wo, Lam Tsuen Valley | | | | | | | | | | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Oriental Magpie Robin | *Copsychus saularis* | 鵲鴝 | - | Abundant resident. Widely distributed in Hong Kong | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| 26 | Fork-tailed Sunbird | *Aethopyga christinae* | 叉尾太陽鳥 | - | Common resident and winter visitor. Widely distributed in Hong Kong | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 27 | Eurasian Tree Sparrow | *Passer montanus* | 樹麻雀 | - | Abundant resident. Widely distributed in Hong Kong | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | **2** | **2** | **6** | **0** | **8** | **0** | **0** | **4** | **8** | **9** |

**Notes:**

1. Conservation and Protection Status:
   a. Cap. 170: Protected under Wild Animals Protection Ordinance, all birds in Hong Kong are protected under Cap. 170
   b. Cap. 586: Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance
   c. Fellowes – 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 breeding and/or roosting sites rather than in general occurrence.
   d. CSMPS – China State Major Protection Status: Appendix II
   e. CITES – Under Appendix (II) of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna
2. Distribution as per AFCD database. Available at https://bih.gov.hk/en/home/index.html:
3. Habitats: WL = Woodland (Young), PL = Plantation, SL = Shrubland, SWG = Seasonally Wet Grassland, DA = Developed Area, SWC = Semi-natural Watercourse, PO = Fishpond, MG = Mangrove, MF = Mudflat/Coastal Water Body, IF = In-flight
4. References:

AFCD. 2024. Hong Kong Biodiversity Information Hub. Accessed from <https://bih.gov.hk/en/home/index.html> in Aug 2025.

Fellowes *et al* . 2002. Wild animals to watch: Terrestrial and freshwater fauna of conservation concern in Hong Kong. Memoirs of the Hong Kong Natural History Society 25:123-159.

*Annex 5 Relative Abundance of Amphibian Species Recorded Within Assessment Area*

| Item No. | Common Name | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Conservation and Protection Status | Rarity in Hong Kong[1] | Distribution in Hong Kong[2] | Habitat[3/4] 300m Assessment Area | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | WL | PL | SL | SWG | DA | SWC | PO | MG | MF |
| 1 | Asian Common Toad | *Duttaphrynus melanostictus* | 黑眶蟾蜍 | - | Least Concern | Widely distributed in HK | | + | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | TOTAL | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Notes:**

1. Rarity as per AFCD. 2009. The Proposed Action Plan for the Conservation of Amphibians in Hong Kong (NCSC 4/09). Annex 1.
2. Distribution as per AFCD database. Available at https://bih.gov.hk/en/home/index.html
3. Habitats: WL = Woodland (Young), PL = Plantation, SL = Shrubland, SWG = Seasonally Wet Grassland, DA = Developed Area, SWC = Semi-natural Watercourse, PO = Fishpond, MG = Mangrove, MF = Mudflat/Coastal Water Body
4. Relative abundance: +: Scarce (1-5), ++: Uncommon (6-20), +++: Common (20 - 50), ++++: Abundant (>50)
5. References:

AFCD. 2009. The Proposed Action Plan for the Conservation of Amphibians in Hong Kong (NCSC 4/09). Annex 1. Accessed from <https://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/sites/default/files/epd/english/boards/advisory_council/files/ncsc_paper04_2009.pdf> in Aug 2025.
AFCD. 2024. Hong Kong Biodiversity Information Hub. Accessed from <https://bih.gov.hk/en/home/index.html> in Aug 2025.

*Annex 6 Maximum Count of Reptile Species Recorded Within Assessment Area*

| Item No. | Common Name | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Conservation and Protection Status | Distribution in Hong Kong[1] | Habitat[2] 300m Assessment Area | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | WL | PL | SL | SWG | DA | SWC | PO | MG | MF |
| 1 | Bowring's Gecko | *Hemidactylus bowringii* | 原尾蜥虎 | - | Distributed throughout Hong Kong | | | | | 7 | | | | |
| 2 | Garnot's Gecko | *Hemidactylus garnotii* | 鋸尾蜥虎 | - | Distributed in Lantau Island, Hong Kong Island and Eastern New | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| 3 | Taiwan Kukri Snake | *Oligodon formosanus* | 台灣小頭蛇 | - | Widely distributed throughout Hong Kong | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | | **TOTAL** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **3** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

**Notes:**

1. Distribution as per AFCD database. Available at https://bih.gov.hk/en/home/index.html

2. Habitats: WL = Woodland (Young), PL = Plantation, SL = Shrubland, SWG = Seasonally Wet Grassland, DA = Developed Area, SWC = Semi-natural Watercourse, PO = Fishpond, MG = Mangrove, MF = Mudflat/Coastal Water Body

3. References:

AFCD. 2024. Hong Kong Biodiversity Information Hub. Accessed from <https://bih.gov.hk/en/home/index.html> in Aug 2025.

*Annex 7 Maximum Count of Butterfly Species Recorded within the Assessment Area*

| Item No. | Common Name | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Consevation/ Protection Status [1] | Rarity in Hong Kong [2] | Distribution in Hong Kong [3] | Habitat[4] 300m Assessment Area | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | WL | PL | SL | SWG | DA | SWC | PO | MG | MF |
| 1 | Common Awl | *Hasora badra* | 三斑趾弄蝶 | Fellowes: LC | Very Rare | Wu Kau Tan, Lai Chi Wo, Hong Kong Wetland Park. | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Water Snow Flat | *Tagiades litigiosus* | 沾邊裙弄蝶 | - | Common | Widely distributed throughout Hong Kong. | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Dark Cerulean | *Jamides bochus* | 雅灰蝶 | - | Common | Widely distributed throughout Hong Kong. | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Pale Grass Blue | *Zizeeria maha* | 酢漿灰蝶 | - | Very Common | Widely distributed throughout Hong Kong. | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| 5 | Fluffy Tit | *Zeltus amasa* | 珍灰蝶 | - | - | - | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 6 | Blue-spotted Crow | *Euploea midamus* | 藍點紫斑蝶 | - | Very Common | Widely distributed throughout Hong Kong. | | 3 | | | 4 | | | | |
| 7 | Great Egg-fly | *Hypolimnas bolina* | 幻紫斑蛺蝶 | - | Common | Widely distributed throughout Hong Kong. | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| 8 | Common Lascar | *Pantoporia hordonia* | 金蟬蛺蝶 | - | Uncommon | Widely distributed throughout Hong Kong. | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Common Palmfly | *Elymnias hypermnestra* | 翠袖鋸眼蝶 | - | Common | Widely distributed throughout Hong Kong. | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 10 | Dark-brand Bush Brown | *Mycalesis mineus* | 小眉眼蝶 | - | Very Common | Widely distributed throughout Hong Kong. | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Tailed Jay | *Graphium agamemnon* | 統帥青鳳蝶 | - | Common | Widely distributed throughout Hong Kong. | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Common Bluebottle | *Graphium sarpedon* | 青鳳蝶 | - | Very Common | Widely distributed throughout Hong Kong. | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Red Helen | *Papilio helenus* | 玉斑鳳蝶 | - | Very Common | Widely distributed throughout Hong Kong. | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Common Mormon | *Papilio polytes* | 玉帶鳳蝶 | - | Very Common | Widely distributed throughout Hong Kong. | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | |
| 15 | Swallowtail | *Papilio xuthus* | 柑橘鳳蝶 | - | Rare | Kap Lung, Ma On Shan, Tai Tam, Sha Lo Wan, Kat O, Lung Kwu Tan, Wu Kau Tang, Lung Kwu Chau. | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Common Grass Yellow | *Eurema hecabe* | 寬邊黃粉蝶 | - | Very Common | Widely distributed throughout Hong Kong. | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | **TOTAL** | **4** | **9** | **1** | **1** | **4** | **0** | **0** | **1** | **0** |

**Notes:**

1. Conservation and Protection Status:
   a. Fellowes – Fellowes et al. (2002): LC = Local Concern.
2. Rarity in Hong Kong refers to AFCD database:
Chan, A., Cheung, J., Sze, P., Wong, A., Wong, E. and Yau, E. 2011. A Review of the Local Restrictedness of Hong Kong Butterflies. Hong Kong Biodiversity 21: 1-12
3. Distribution as per AFCD database. Available at https://bih.gov.hk/en/home/index.html
4. Habitats: WL = Woodland (Young), PL = Plantation, SL = Shrubland, SWG = Seasonally Wet Grassland, DA = Developed Area, SWC = Semi-natural Watercourse, PO = Fishpond, MG = Mangrove, MF = Mudflat/Coastal Water Body
5. References:

AFCD. 2024. Hong Kong Biodiversity Information Hub. Accessed from <https://bih.gov.hk/en/home/index.html> in Aug 2025.

Chan, A., Cheung, J., Sze, P., Wong, A., Wong, E. and Yau, E. 2011. A Review of the Local Restrictedness of Hong Kong Butterflies. Hong Kong Biodiversity 21: 1-12

Fellowes *et al* . 2002. Wild animals to watch: Terrestrial and freshwater fauna of conservation concern in Hong Kong. Memoirs of the Hong Kong Natural History Society 25:123-159.

*Annex 8 Maximum Count of Odonate Species Recorded within the Assessment Area*

| Item No. | Common Name | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Consevation/ Protection Status | Rarity in Hong Kong [1] | Distribution in Hong Kong [2] | Habitat[3] 300m Assessment Area | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | WL | PL | SL | SWG | DA | SWC | PO | MG | MF |
| 1 | Common Flangetail | *Ictinogomphus pertinax* | 霸王葉春蜓 | - | Common | Widely distributed in ponds and still water throughout Hong Kong | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Russet Percher | *Neurothemis fulvia* | 網脈蜻 | - | Common | Found in marshes, cultivated areas, streams, tanks and irrigation feeders, sometimes even found in nearly dried out marshy areas. Widely distributed throughout Hong Kong | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Common Blue Skimmer | *Orthetrum glaucum* | 黑尾灰蜻 | - | Abundant | Widely distributed in streams, conduits, drainage channels, seepages and road gutters throughout Hong Kong | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Wandering Glider | *Pantala flavescens* | 黃蜻 | - | Abundant | Widely distributed all over Hong Kong | 8 | 1 | 5 | | 20 | | | | |
| 5 | Variegated Flutterer | *Rhyothemis variegata arria* | 斑麗翅蜻 | - | Common | Widely distributed in marshes, ponds and tanks throughout Hong Kong | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 2 | |
| 6 | Saddlebag Glider | *Tramea virginia* | 華斜痣蜻 | - | Abundant | Widely distributed in trees adjacent to ponds and lakes throughout Hong Kong | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | |
| | | | | | | **TOTAL** | **2** | **5** | **2** | **0** | **2** | **0** | **0** | **2** | **0** |

**Notes:**

1. Rarity as per AFCD. 2014.: Available at http://www.afcd.gov.hk/english/conservation/hkbiodiversity/database/search.asp?lang=en.

2. Distribution as per AFCD database. Available at https://bih.gov.hk/en/home/index.html

3. Habitats: WL = Woodland (Young), PL = Plantation, SL = Shrubland, SWG = Seasonally Wet Grassland, DA = Developed Area, SWC = Semi-natural Watercourse, PO = Fishpond, MG = Mangrove, MF = Mudflat/Coastal Water Body

4. References:

AFCD. 2024. Hong Kong Biodiversity Information Hub. Accessed from <https://bih.gov.hk/en/home/index.html> in Aug 2025.

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