



# **Proposed Comprehensive Development at Wo Shang Wai, Yuen Long**

Bi-annual Report on EM&A Results on Ecological  
Aspects for November 2024 to April 2025 (Rev A)

June 2025

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# **Proposed Comprehensive Development at Wo Shang Wai, Yuen Long**

Bi-annual Report on EM&A Results on Ecological  
Aspects for November 2024 to April 2025 (Rev A)

June 2025



**Pursuant to Condition 4.6 of Environmental Permit No. EP-311/2008/E, this Biannual EM&A Report on ecological aspects for November 2024 to April 2025 has been reviewed, certified by Environmental Team Leader (ETL) and verified by the Independent Environmental Checker (IEC).**

**Certified by:**



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Nikita Nanwani Nanwani  
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Date

13 August 2025  
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**Document reference:** 370161 | 05|03 | A

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

In March 2005, the Project Proponent, Profit Point Enterprises Limited, acquired the development site in Yuen Long at Wo Shang Wai. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was then carried out under the EIA Ordinance (EIAO), and the Environmental Permit (EP-311/2008) for construction of the comprehensive development in Wo Shang Wai was first granted by EPD on 9 September 2008 and has been subsequently varied, with the current version (EP-311/2008/E) issued by EPD on 19 December 2017.

The Project involves the residential development, associated infrastructure, wetland restoration area and linear landscape area. The construction works under the Environmental Permit commenced on 12 May 2010. The site formation construction works of the Wetland Restoration Area (WRA) were completed on 15 November 2010, and the WRA was established by October 2012, within 30 months from the commencement of construction as stipulated in the EP. This indicated that planting works as scheduled in the approved Wetland Restoration and Creation Scheme (WRCS; November 2009) was completed, except along the western and southern boundary where the planting is affected by the existing site boundary and noise barrier, and for which a Variation to Environmental Permit (EP-311/2008/C) to defer planting at the location was approved. The current valid EP (EP-311/2008/E) includes specific mitigation measures to minimise certain identified noise impacts during the operation phase of the Project.

Mott MacDonald Hong Kong Ltd. ("MMHK") has been commissioned to undertake the Environmental Team (ET) services to carry out environmental monitoring and audit (EM&A) for both pre-construction and construction phases of the Proposed Comprehensive Development at Wo Shang Wai, Yuen Long.

According to the EP Condition 4.6, the EM&A results on ecological aspects during the construction phase should be reported to the EIA Subcommittee of the Advisory Council on the Environment (ACE), EPD and Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) on a biannual basis. This is the 30<sup>th</sup> Biannual EM&A report and it summarises the findings on EM&A results of ecological aspects during the period from 1 November 2024 to 30 April 2025. This report documents surveys and management activities conducted in the Survey Area and WRA from 1 November 2024 to 30 April 2025, which is based on ecological surveys and advice on management undertaken and provided by the appointed Non-Government Organisation (Eco-Institute) during the reporting period.

## 1.2 Survey Area

Surveys were conducted within 500m of the Project area. The WRA has been surveyed since early September 2010. The survey area and transect are provided in **Figure 1.1**.

## 1.3 EM&A Requirement on Ecological Impact

The EM&A programme requires environmental monitoring of ecology as specified in the approved EM&A Manual, summarised in **Table 1.1**.

**Table 1.1: Summary of Ecological Impact EM&A Requirements**

Descriptions	Locations	Frequencies
Birds	Within the Project Area and Assessment Area of 500m	Weekly
Dragonflies and Butterflies	Within the Project Area and Assessment Area of 500m	Once per month during Mar and Sep to Nov, and twice per month during Apr to Aug
Herpetofauna	Within the Project Area and Assessment Area of 500m	Day-time: Once per month during Apr to Nov Night-time: Once per month during Mar to Aug
Water quality of Wetland Restoration Area (WRA)	WRA	After filling of WRA with water, monthly for in situ water quality and every six months (end of wet season and end of dry season) for laboratory testing
Site Inspections	Within the Project Area and Assessment Area of 500m	Weekly

Source: Extract from Table 7-1 of the Proposed Comprehensive Development at Wo Shang Wai, Yuen Long EM&A Manual (March 2008)

## 2 Ecological Monitoring

### 2.1 Ecological Monitoring

In accordance with the EM&A requirements, monitoring of birds, dragonflies and butterflies, and herpetofauna were carried out during the reporting period. In addition, monitoring of mammals was also conducted concurrently with other surveys and the results were reported although it is not required by the EM&A Manual. The dates of surveys are summarised in **Appendix A**.

### 2.2 Monitoring of Birds

Monitoring was undertaken following the survey requirements in the EM&A Manual (Table 7-1). Since September 2010, monitoring included the newly formed cells to monitor faunal usage of this area. All bird species of conservation importance and/or wetland dependent were identified and enumerated. Flying birds were not recorded unless they were foraging and/or associated with the habitat (such as swifts). Further, notable bird observations during other surveys were also recorded.

Bird surveys were conducted on a weekly basis throughout the reporting period. A total of 65 bird species were recorded in the Survey Area (excluding the WRA) in the survey period (i.e. 1 November 2024 to 30 April 2025), 33 of which were species of conservation importance and/or wetland-dependence. A summary of survey data is provided in **Appendix B**.

A total of 63 species were recorded in the WRA during the survey period, 29 of which were species of conservation importance and/or wetland-dependent species. Two of the three target species<sup>1</sup> (Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*) and Chinese Pond Heron (*Ardeola bacchus*)) were recorded in the WRA during regular surveys.

The WRA continues to attract a number of species of conservation importance, including Little Grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*), Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*), Purple Heron (*Ardea purpurea*), Great Egret (*Ardea alba*), Intermediate Egret (*Egretta intermedia*), Little Egret, Chinese Pond Heron, Yellow Bittern (*Ixobrychus sinensis*), Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*), Black-winged Kite (*Elanus caeruleus*), Greater Painted-snipe (*Rostratula benghalensis*), Common Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*), Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*), Pied Kingfisher (*Ceryle rudis*), White-throated Kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*) and Collared Crow (*Corvus torquatus*). Little Grebe, Yellow Bittern, Black-crowned Night Heron, Black-winged Kite, Greater Painted-snipe, Wood Sandpiper, Pied Kingfisher, White-throated Kingfisher and Collared Crow are listed by Fellowes et al. (2002) as of "Local Concern". Great Cormorant, Grey Heron, Great Egret, Little Egret and Chinese Pond Heron are listed by Fellowes et al. (2002) as of "Potential Regional Concern". Purple Heron, Intermediate Egret, Black Kite and Common Greenshank are listed by Fellowes et al. (2002) as of "Regional Concern". Collared Crow is also listed as "near threatened" species on the IUCN list.

In addition to wetland-dependence birds and/or species of conservation importance, the WRA also attracts a number of terrestrial birds including Besra (*Accipiter virgatus*), Eastern Buzzard (*Buteo japonicus*), Eastern Marsh Harrier (*Circus spilonotus*) and Greater Coucal (*Centropus sinensis*) which are protected under terrestrial wildlife state protection (Category II). Greater Coucal is also listed as vulnerable (VU) in the China Red Data Book.

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<sup>1</sup> The target species are: Little Egret, *Egretta garzetta*, Eastern Cattle Egret, *Bubulcus coromandus* (formerly known as Cattle Egret, *Bubulcus ibis*) and Chinese Pond Heron, *Ardeola bacchus*.

Eastern Buzzard and Eastern Marsh Harrier are wetland-dependent birds of prey. Eastern Marsh Harrier was first recorded in the WRA.

The fish ponds to the north of the WRA (i.e. within the Survey Area (excluding WRA), with 33 bird species of conservation importance and/or wetland-dependence recorded during the survey period) are at a greater distance from the residential portion and any disturbance impact(s) from the construction works would have first affected the WRA. Nevertheless, 29 bird species of conservation importance and /or wetland dependence were also observed using the site within the WRA during the survey period, including some bird species which are highly sensitive to disturbance. The WRA is therefore considered to be effective both in acting as a buffer against potential disturbance and impact from the construction site, and in providing suitable wetland habitats at the fringe of the Deep Bay system which includes the Mai Po Marshes and the Ramsar Site as a whole.

## 2.3 Monitoring of Herpetofauna

Monitoring was undertaken following the survey methodology in the EM&A Manual. Day-time herpetofauna surveys were conducted once a month from 1 November 2024 to 30 April 2025. Night-time herpetofauna surveys were conducted once a month from March 2025 and April 2025. Further, notable herpetofauna observations during other surveys, site inspections and habitat management works were also recorded.

One amphibian species (Gunther's Frog (*Hylarana guentheri*)) and three reptile species (Long-tailed Skink (*Eutropis longicaudata*), Many-banded Krait (*Bungarus multicinctus multicinctus*) and Checkered Keelback (*Xenochrophis flavipunctatus*)) were recorded in the Survey Area (excluding WRA) during the reporting period. Within the WRA, a total of three amphibian species and four reptile species were recorded during the reporting period.

A summary of survey data is provided in **Appendix C**.

## 2.4 Monitoring of Dragonfly and Butterflies

Monitoring of odonates and butterflies was conducted once a month in November 2024 and March 2025, and twice a month in April 2025. Further, notable odonate and butterfly observations during other surveys, site inspections and habitat management works were also recorded.

A total of 5 odonate species and 6 butterfly species were recorded in the Survey Area (excluding WRA) during the survey period. Within the WRA, a higher diversity of odonate species (10 species) and butterfly species (15 species) were recorded.

A summary of the survey findings is provided in **Appendix C**.

## 2.5 Monitoring of Mammals

Monitoring of mammals was conducted concurrently with other surveys. Further, notable mammals observed during site inspections and habitat management works were also recorded.

No mammal species recorded in the Survey Area (excluding WRA) during the reporting period. Three mammal species, Leopard Cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*), Eurasian Wild Pig (*Sus scrofa*) and Japanese Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus abramus*), were recorded within the WRA during the reporting period.

A summary of the survey findings is provided in **Appendix C**.

## 2.6 Monitoring of Water Quality

Monthly water quality monitoring continued during the reporting period. In the reporting period (November 2024 to April 2025) the water levels of all Cells fluctuated between higher and lower levels due to repeated heavy rainfalls and dry periods.

The increased water level suppressed the grow of weeds along the edges of the Cells, as well as maintained a suitable habitat for fish, aquatic invertebrate and water plants which will provide food and a habitat for wetland birds. The lower water level, on the other hand, provided foraging habitat for waders, egrets and herons including the target species Little Egret and Chinese Pond Heron.

Monitoring data is presented in **Appendix D**. Locations for the monitoring of water quality for the ecological monitoring are shown in **Figure 1.2**.

## 3 Ecological Issues

### 3.1 Vegetation Management

Vegetation management activities undertaken within the WRA included the removal of exotic and excessive vegetation in all cells and along the main access road. These activities primarily involved removal of excess grass and sedges, shrubs and tree branches, as well as excessive climbers and floating vegetation. Removal of vegetation included but was not limited to *Ludwigia spp.*, *Typha angustifolia*, *Leucaena leucocephala*, *Macaranga tanarius*, *Ficus macrocarpa*, *Rhaphiolepis indica*, *Lantana camara*, *Mimosa sp.*, *Pennisetum sp.*, *Ipomea sp.*, *Bidens alba*, *Paederia foetida* and *Mikania micrantha*.

*Leucaena leucocephala* growing along the hoarding of Cell 1, Cell 2, Cell 3 and Cell 4 were mostly trimmed. The remaining tree trunks left during the previous clearance works were also cleared to ground level. The clearance works were conducted over a period of several months to avoid a sudden and drastic change of vegetation cover along the Cell bunds.

Exotic Cattails (*Typha sp.*) growing in the Cells were cleared by hand. At the end of April 2024, all noticeable cattail stands were removed in the WRA. Clearance works were also conducted over a period of several months to avoid a sudden and drastic change of vegetation cover within the Cells (See Photos 1 to 3). Any regrown Cattails (*Typha sp.*) in Cell 1 and Cell 2 were subsequently removed during vegetation management works within the reporting period (November 2024-April 2025).

**Photo 1**                      **Removal of Excessive Climbers (March 2025)**



**Photo 2** Clearance of weed along Cell 1 (March 2025)



**Photo 3** Weeding along the hoarding of the WRA (April 2025)



## 3.2 Wildlife Management

Apple Snails (*Pomacea canaliculata/ Pomacea maculata*) and their eggs were removed on an “as-seen” basis. (See Photo 4)

During the site inspection works in the reporting period there were no active Red Imported Fire Ant nests found within the WRA. Site inspection works in the coming months will continue to check if there is any active Red Imported Fire Ant nest found. Active nests will be treated with approved pesticides during the dry season. Pesticide usage will only be confined to nests found on terrestrial areas which are further away from the Cells to prevent the contamination of water.

Preliminary actions have been taken to increase the WRA utilization by birds. The mitigation actions are:

1. Maintaining the low water level of Cell 1, Cell 2, Cell 3 and Cell 4;
2. Controlling the vegetation at Cell 1, Cell 2, Cell 3 and Cell 4 (See Photo 5).

These mitigation actions aim to increase the foraging area and maintain a suitable habitat for target species, wetland-dependent species as well as species of conservation importance.

**Photo 4** Clearance of apple snails and their eggs (January 2025)



**Photo 5**      **Vegetation Control in Cell 4 (December 2024)**



## 4 Summary of Wetland Restoration Area Performance

### 4.1 Summary of Findings

Ecological monitoring between 1 November 2024 and 30 April 2025 was carried out following the survey methodology and frequency outlined in the EM&A Manual.

Summary of ecological monitoring in the Survey Area and WRA between 1 November 2024 and 30 April 2025 (**Table 4.1**):

**Table 4.1: Summary of Ecological Monitoring in Survey Area (excluding WRA) and WRA**

Species	Number of species recorded in Survey Area (excluding WRA)	Number of species recorded in WRA
Birds (total)	65	63
Birds (of conservation importance and/or wetland-dependence)	33	29
Amphibians	1	3
Reptiles	3	4
Mammals	0	3
Dragonflies	5	10
Butterflies	6	15

A total of 63 bird species, 3 mammal species, 10 dragonfly species, 15 butterfly species, 3 amphibian species and 4 reptile species were recorded in the WRA, including 29 bird species of conservation importance and/or wetland-dependence. These findings indicate that the WRA is supporting wetland-dependent birds and other species of conservation importance. The biodiversity of WRA is higher than those in the survey area (excluding WRA), indicate that the wetland and vegetation management works have increased ecological values of the WRA.

Venn diagrams showing the number of common species and species only found in the WRA or Survey Area (excluding the WRA) are presented in Appendix B and Appendix C. An ecological connection between the WRA and Survey Area (excluding the WRA) is observed given the number of common species attracted to both areas. Particularly for birds, 52 common species were recorded within both the WRA and Survey Area (excluding the WRA) during the reporting period (see Appendix B, Chart B1). The WRA attracts a high number of species (i.e., 11 birds, 2 amphibians, 3 reptiles, 3 mammals, 5 dragonflies and 9 butterflies were recorded only in the WRA), indicating that ecological restoration can enhance biodiversity (see Appendix C, Charts C1 to C5). From the species only recorded in the WRA, four birds, one amphibians (Ornate Pygmy Frog) and one reptile (Chinese Cobra) were of conservation importance and/or wetland-dependence.

Survey findings indicate that the WRA is attracting two of the three target species (Little Egret and Chinese Pond Heron) to varying degrees. During the survey period (i.e. November 2024 to April 2025), Little Egret was recorded in all months between November 2024 to April 2025, with monthly means ranging from 1.0 (January 2025) to 4.0 (April 2025) birds per survey. Chinese Pond Heron was also recorded in all months between November 2024 to April 2025, with monthly means ranging from 1.0 (January 2025) to 2.5 (March 2025) birds per survey.

A list of the bird species recorded within the WRA since the completion of the site formation is provided in **Appendix B (Table B4)**. A total of 165 bird species have been recorded within the WRA since the completion of the site formation in November 2010. Of the 165 species, 91 were species of conservation importance and/or wetland dependence.

With the completion of planting as scheduled in the approved Habitat Creation and Management Plan (HCMP) in August 2012, establishment work at the WRA is considered complete (except along the western and southern boundary where the planting is affected by the existing site boundary and noise barrier, and for which an approved Variation to Environmental Permit (EP-311/2008/D) to defer planting at the location applies), and the 30-month establishment period concluded in October 2012. A review of the performance of the WRA during the review period in terms of target species attraction is provided in **Section 4.2** below.

It should be noted that the high planting density was intended to ensure a rapid establishment of the site prior to occupation intake, and the planted vegetation is not intended to be maintained as a long-term tree density at the WRA. Regular horticultural/ arboricultural practice is applied in the WRA to remove excessive and less desired specimens to facilitate the successful growth of those which are of higher landscape and/or ecological value. Vegetation management is largely consistent of maintenance of planted trees and shrubs for the creation of suitable habitats for target species, as well as removal of excessive and exotic species. These works should maintain and uphold the long-term habitat structure and the overall biodiversity of the WRA.

## 4.2 WRA Performance for the Bird Target Species

The provision, maintenance and operation of a WRA are requirements under the Environmental Permit for compensation for predicted ecological impacts to species of conservation importance. Three bird target species were identified during the EIA process: Little Egret, Eastern Cattle Egret and Chinese Pond Heron. Target levels of these species are the annual mean numbers recorded during the Baseline Ecological Monitoring (i.e., a mean of 5.5 Little Egret, 1.3 Eastern Cattle Egret and 1.3 Chinese Pond Heron over a 12-month period). Thus, the ecological impact of the project to the species concerned is considered to have been fully compensated when the target level for each of the three species is achieved. Whilst further discussion and agreement regarding the target level is yet to be undertaken with the relevant Government departments prior to the operation of the WRA, the proposed level offers a clear reference to the effectiveness of the mitigation measures. According to the approved Wetland Creation and Restoration Scheme (November 2009, hereafter WCRS), the WRA is anticipated to be fully operational after an establishment period of 2.5 years (30 months).

Two of the three target species (Little Egret and Chinese Pond Heron) were recorded using the WRA during the survey period (November 2024 to April 2025). Both of Little Egret and Chinese Pond Heron were recorded in all six months during regular surveys.

**Table 4.2: Biannual mean & Annual mean of the three target species of the WRA from May 2023 to April 2025**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Baseline Annual Mean <sup>(2)</sup>	Biannual Mean <sup>(3)</sup>		Annual Mean <sup>(3)</sup>			
				May 23 - Oct 23	Nov 23 - Apr 24	May 24 - Oct 24	Nov 24 - April 25	May 23 - Apr 24	May 24 - Apr 25
Chinese Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	PRC, (RC)	1.3	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	PRC, (RC)	5.5	2.4	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.0	1.7
Eastern Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>	(LC)	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Notes:

- (1) Conservation Status follows that of Fellow *et. al.* (2002). See Appendix B (Table B3).
- (2) Annual mean number recorded during Baseline Ecological Monitoring.
- (3) Values in **bold** indicated the Target Level was achieved.

Based on **Table 4.2** above, the target level of the Chinese Pond Heron has been achieved between November 2024 to April 2025, while the target levels for Little Egret and Eastern Cattle Egret have not been achieved.

According to the ecological monitoring data of the Survey Area (excluding the WRA), Eastern Cattle Egret was not observed in all 25 regular surveys and the biannual mean of the Eastern Cattle Egret at the Survey Area (excluding the WRA) was 0.0 bird per survey (November 2024 to April 2025).

Eastern Cattle Egret is mainly a spring and autumn passage migrant in Hong Kong with peak count in August (*Carey et al. 2001*). This species mainly forages along short grass habitat, preying on insects, invertebrates and small vertebrates. The large expanse of grassland in the Survey Area (excluding the WRA) and the open storage areas in the vicinity of the WRA and the Survey Area (excluding the WRA) provide foraging sites for the Eastern Cattle Egret. Upon the completion of the WRA, the area had changed from open storage to restored open-water wetland, reedbeds, tall vegetation as well as short grassland along the cell bunds. Apart from short grassland habitat, most other habitats within the WRA are not typical foraging habitats for Eastern Cattle Egret. In the coming months the vegetation along the main access road and pond bunds of the cells will be closely monitored, controlled and maintained, in order to attract more insects and Eastern Cattle Egrets.

Although the biannual mean of Little Egret did not meet the target level, the species was recorded in 22 out of 25 regular surveys within the WRA. The highest count in this period was 6 birds in the WRA on 1 April 2024.

Although no Eastern Cattle Egret has been recorded between November 2024 to April 2025, the WRA continues to attract wetland dependent birds and/or species of conservation importance, as well as terrestrial birds of conservation importance.

The biannual change of bird species number and composition since the WRA establishment in Oct 2012 is presented in **Table 4.3**. It shows a steady number of conservation importance species and/or wetland-dependent species continuously recorded in the WRA. This indicates that the WRA provides a suitable habitat for these species.

**Table 4.3: Total number of bird species of conservation importance and/or wetland-dependence recorded in the WRA from November 2010 to April 2024**

Common Name	Nov 10 - Oct 11	Nov 11 - Oct 12	Nov 12 - Oct 13	Nov 13 - Oct 14	Nov 14 - Oct 15	Nov 15 - Oct 16	Nov 16 - Oct 17	Nov 17 - Oct 18	Nov 18 - Oct 19	Nov 19 - Oct 20	Nov 20 - Oct 21	Nov 21 - Oct 22	Nov 22 - Oct 23	Nov 23 - Oct 24	Nov 24 - Apr 25 <sup>(1)</sup>
Bird species of conservation importance and/ or wetland-dependence	48	33	36	39	45	46	46	42	34	52	51	47	49	33	29

Note:

- (1) The annual data will be presented in the next bi-annual report.

### 4.3 Adaptive Management for WRA

As the Proposed Comprehensive Development at Wo Shang Wai is still under construction phase, it is considered acceptable for the target species levels to have not been achieved. However, should this situation continue, a review of the management of the WRA and adaptive management steps will be required.

The mitigation actions including: 1) Controlling the water level; 2) Controlling the vegetation; and 3) Removal of Red Imported Fire Ant nests have been taken in the WRA during the survey period to increase the WRA utilization by birds, especially for the three target species of the WRA. The mitigation actions will be continued in the WRA, and monitoring will be carried out to investigate the effectiveness of the mitigation actions.

A summary of the annual mean of bird species of conservation importance and/or wetland-dependence recorded in the WRA from November 2024 to April 2025 is shown in **Table 4.4**. 16 additional species of conservation importance and/or wetland-dependence have been recorded in the WRA in the survey period when compared to the Baseline Ecological Monitoring. The increase in number of the species of conservation importance indicates that the WRA is providing a suitable habitat for them.

**Table 4.4: Mean number of bird species of conservation importance and/or wetland-dependence in the WRA during reporting period**

Common Name	Scientific Name <sup>(1)</sup>	Wetland Dependence	Conservation Status <sup>(2)</sup>	Annual mean number recorded during the Baseline Ecological Monitoring	Mean number recorded between November 2024 - April 2025 <sup>(3)</sup>
Little Grebe	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Y	LC	0.0	1.0
Great Cormorant	Phalacrocorax carbo	Y	PRC	0.5	0.6
Grey Heron	Ardea cinerea	Y	PRC	0.1	1.3
Purple Heron	Ardea purpurea	Y	RC	0.0	<0.1
Great Egret	Ardea alba	Y	PRC, (RC)	V	0.6
Intermediate Egret	Egretta intermedia	Y	RC	0.0	0.4
Little Egret	Egretta garzetta	Y	PRC, (RC)	5.5	2.0
Chinese Pond Heron	Ardeola bacchus	Y	PRC, (RC)	1.3	1.8
Yellow Bittern	Ixobrychus sinensis	Y	(LC)	0.0	0.2
Black-crowned Night Heron	Nycticorax nycticorax	Y	(LC)	0.2	0.1
Black Kite#	Milvus migrans	Y	Class II, (RC)	1.2	0.4
Eastern Buzzard#	Buteo japonicus	Y	Class II	0.0	<0.1
Black-winged Kite#	Elanus caeruleus	Y	Class II, LC	0.0	<0.1
Eastern Marsh Harrier#	Circus spilonotus	Y	Class II	0.0	<0.1
White-breasted Waterhen	Amauornis phoenicurus	Y	-	0.2	1.0
Common Moorhen	Gallinula chloropus	Y	-	0.0	0.2
Greater Painted-snipe	Rostratula benghalensis	Y	LC	0.0	0.1
Common Sandpiper	Actitis hypoleucos	Y	-	0.2	0.7
Common Greenshank	Tringa nebularia	Y	RC	0.0	0.2
Green Sandpiper	Tringa ochropus	Y	-	0.0	0.4
Wood Sandpiper	Tringa glareola	Y	LC	0.0	0.1
Little Ringed Plover	Charadrius dubius	Y	(LC)	0.1	0.1
Common Snipe	Gallinago gallinago	Y	-	0.1	0.1
Pied Kingfisher	Ceryle rudis	Y	(LC)	0.0	0.4
White-throated Kingfisher#	Halcyon smymensis	Y	Class II, (LC)	0.0	0.3
Common Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis	Y	-	0.0	0.5
White Wagtail	Motacilla alba	Y	-	0.9	0.9
Eastern Yellow Wagtail	Motacilla tschutschensis	Y	-	10.0	0.1
Collared Crow	Corvus torquatus	Y	LC, NT	0.0	0.2

Notes:

(1) Follows the List of Hong Kong Birds (ver. 2020-03-10)

(2) Conservation status follows that of Fellowes *et al.* (2002) and BirdLife International listing (2017). Letters in parentheses indicate that the assessment is on the basis of restrictedness in breeding and/or roosting sites rather than in general occurrence. (Fellowes *et al.* 2002)

(3) Refers to the mean number of individuals recorded between November 2024 – April 2025 in the WRA

V indicates the species is recorded outside regular surveys

## 4.4 Conclusions

After commencement of works in May 2010, the site formation of the Wetland Restoration Area (WRA) was completed on 15 November 2010. In accordance with the requirement as stipulated in Clause 7.2.12 of the EM&A Manual, the WRA was in operation since October 2012 (i.e., within 2.5 years of commencement of construction).

The survey data shows that when compared with the surrounding fishponds which cover a much larger area, the WRA attracts a good number of wetland dependent birds or species of conservation importance, with 29 bird species of conservation importance and/or wetland-dependence recorded during the survey period.

The WRA is attracting two of the three target species (Little Egret and Chinese Pond Heron) identified during the EIA process, to varying degrees. Even though the target level for Little Egret was not met, the species was recorded in 22 out of 25 regular surveys within the WRA during the survey period. Although no Eastern Cattle Egret has been recorded within the WRA between November 2024 and April 2025, the WRA continues to attract wetland dependent birds and/or species of conservation importance and terrestrial birds of conservation importance. It is noted that 91 bird species of conservation importance and/or wetland dependence (out of 165 bird species) have been recorded within the WRA since the completion of its site formation.

The site is therefore considered to have achieved no net loss of wetland in terms of area and function because it continuously attracts bird species of conservation importance, indicating that the WRA not only provides a buffer for potential disturbance during construction phase, but also a valuable habitat for wetland dependent species and species of conservation importance.

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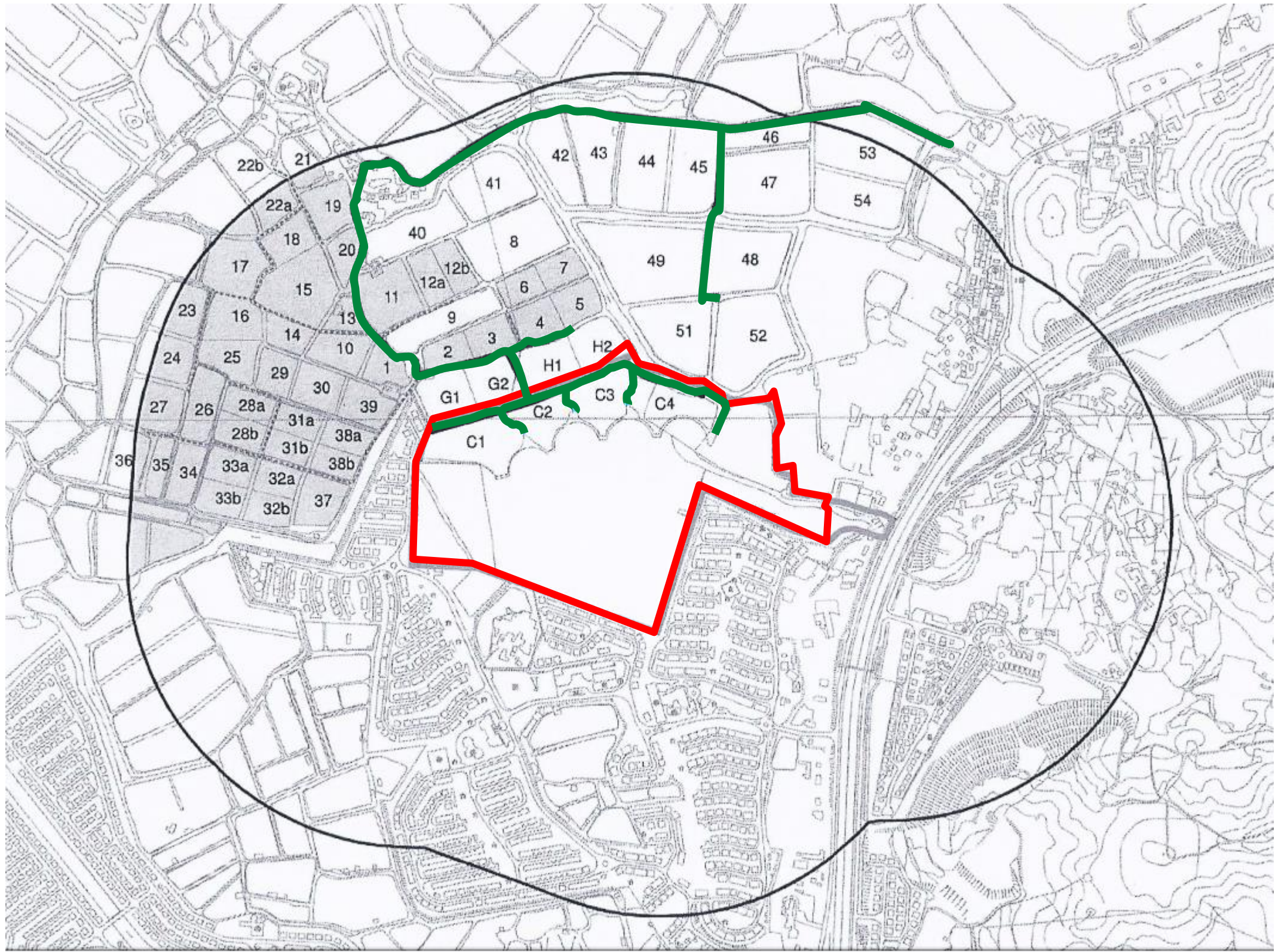
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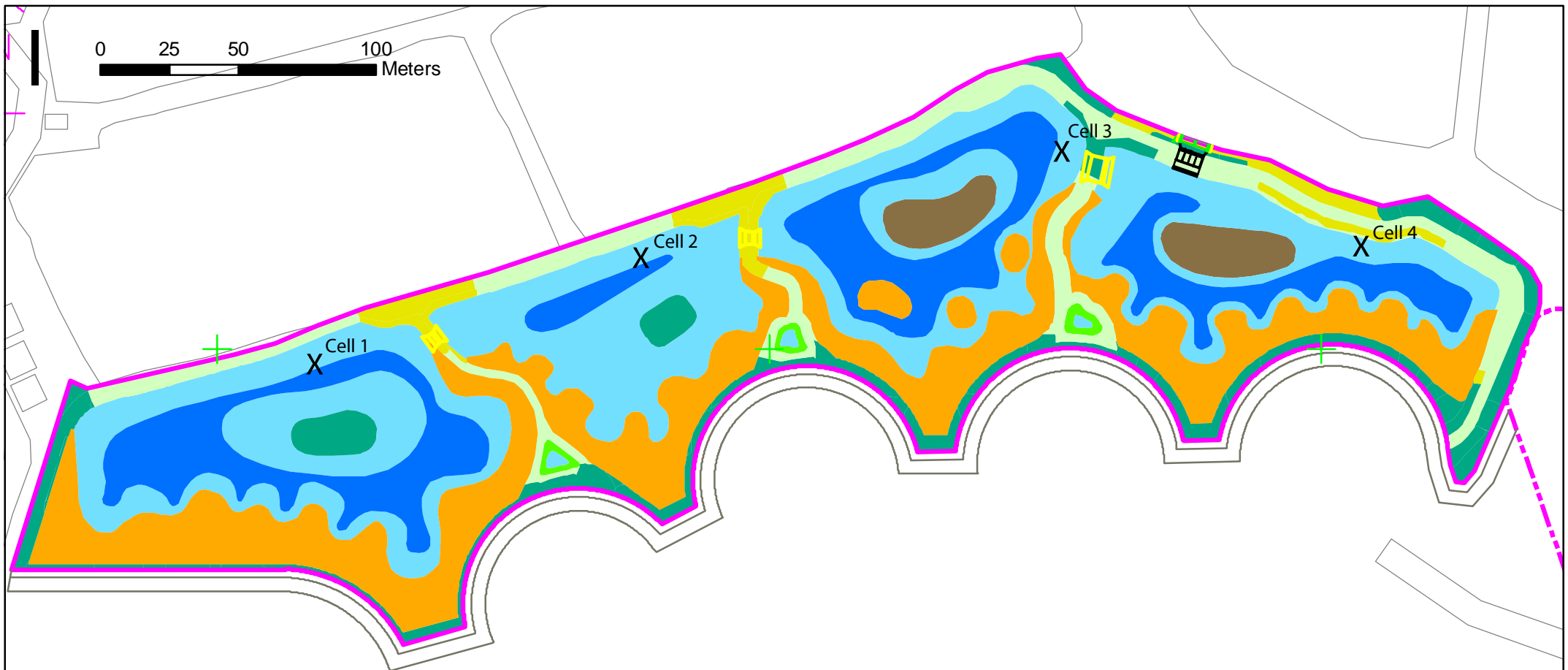
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# Figures





Notes					
Key to symbols					
		Project Area			
		Assessment Area			
		Transect			
Reference drawings					
Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'k'd	App'd
<b>M</b> MOTT MACDONALD		3/F Manulife Place 348 Kwun Tong Road Kwun Tong, Kowloon Hong Kong T +852 2828 5757 F +852 2827 1823 W mottmac.com			
Client					
PROFIT POINT ENTERPRISES LIMITED					
Project					
PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AT WO SHANG WAI, YUEN LONG					
Title					
Survey Area and Transect Walked					
Designed			Eng check		
Drawn			Coordination		
Dwg check			Approved		
Scale at A1		Status		Rev	
Drawing Number			Figure 1.1		



Asia Ecological Consultants Ltd.

Figure 1.2 Water Quality Monitoring Locations for Ecological Monitoring

Project No.: 08/266/132

Prepared by EW

Version No.: 2.0

Checked by SL

Scale 1:2,000 on A4

Date: 04 Nov 2009

X Water Quality Monitoring Locations



# Appendices

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C.	Summary of Herpetofauna Monitoring, Mammals and Insect Surveys	51
D.	Summary of Water Quality Monitoring	57



# A. Schedule of Ecological Monitoring

November 2024	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Mammals				✓								✓✓							✓							✓✓					
Birds				✓								✓							✓							✓					
Herpetofauna																										✓(d)					
Dragonflies & butterflies												✓																			
Water Quality												+		+				✓									+				
Inspection Visits				✓								✓		✓					✓		✓	✓	✓			✓					
Vegetation and Exotic Species Control			✓	✓											✓	✓		✓										✓			
December 2024	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Mammals		✓								✓							✓						✓							✓	
Birds		✓								✓							✓						✓							✓	
Herpetofauna																															
Dragonflies & butterflies																															
Water Quality		+														✓														+	
Inspection Visits		✓								✓								✓					✓							✓	
Vegetation and Exotic Species Control				✓	✓							✓	✓			✓		✓	✓										✓	✓	
January 2025	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Mammals							✓							✓						✓							✓				
Birds							✓							✓						✓							✓				
Herpetofauna																															
Dragonflies & butterflies																															
Water Quality							+													✓								+			
Inspection Visits							✓							✓		✓				✓							✓				



- Notes: Light grey cells indicate public holidays, Saturdays or Sundays
- ✓ Indicates corresponding works
  - + Water level monitoring
  - e Ex-situ laboratory testing
  - "d" and "n" indicate day-time and night-time herpetofauna surveys respectively
  - \* The data has been updated since the corresponding monthly EM&A report



## B. Summary of Bird Surveys

**Table B1: Conservation Status Categories of Bird Species**

Code	Category	Brief Description	Source
GC	Global Concern	Habitat loss/ damage in Hong Kong would pose significant threat to global survival.	Fellowes <i>et al.</i> (2002)
RC	Regional Concern	Habitat loss/ damage in Hong Kong would pose significant threat to regional survival.	
LC	Local Concern	Habitat loss/ damage in Hong Kong would pose significant threat to local survival.	
PGC	Potential Global Concern	Large, secure population in Hong Kong is of global significance.	
PRC	Potential Regional Concern	Large, secure population in Hong Kong is of regional significance.	
CR	Critically Endangered	Best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.	BirdLife International (2017)
EN	Endangered	Best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.	
VU	Vulnerable	Best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild	
NT	Near Threatened	Does not qualify for Critically Endangered or Vulnerable now; but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.	

**Table B2: Summary of bird monitoring data (for species of conservation importance and/or wetland-dependence) within the Survey Area (excluding the WRA)**

Common Name	Scientific Name <sup>(1)</sup>	Wetland Dependent	Conservation Status <sup>(2)</sup>	Nov 2024 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>	Dec 2024 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>	Jan 2025 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>	Feb 2025 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>	Mar 2025 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>	Apr 2025 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Y	LC	9.0	8.8	5.5	8.5	7.8	8.0
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Y	PRC	8.8	33.8	24.5	25.3	14.0	0.0
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Y	PRC	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.5	2.8	0.8
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Y	RC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3^	0.5	0.0
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Y	PRC, (RC)	1.8	3.8	7.3	3.0^	0.8	2.8
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Y	PRC, (RC)	2.5	4.6	3.0	12.3	4.5	12.3
Eastern Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>	Y	(LC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Chinese Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	Y	PRC, (RC)	3.8	2.6	1.3	4.3	3.8	2.8
Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	Y	(LC)	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Y	(LC)	0.3	2.0	2.8	1.3^	1.0	0.8
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Y	RC	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.8^	0.0	0.0
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Y	LC	0.5	0.6	2.0	17.0^	1.0	0.0
Black Kite#	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Y	Class II, (RC)	0.3	0.6	2.0	0.5^	0.5	0.5
Black-winged Kite#	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Y	Class II, LC	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amauromis phoenicurus</i>	Y	-	3.0	0.6	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.0
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Y	-	1.8	1.2	1.0	4.0	3.3	5.8
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Y	RC	1.0	0.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Common Name	Scientific Name <sup>(1)</sup>	Wetland Dependent	Conservation Status <sup>(2)</sup>	Nov 2024 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>	Dec 2024 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>	Jan 2025 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>	Feb 2025 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>	Mar 2025 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>	Apr 2025 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>
Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Y	LC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Greater Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Y	LC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Y	(LC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3^	3.0	0.8
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Y	RC	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5^	0.3	0.3
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Y	-	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Y	LC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3^	0.5	0.8
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Y	-	0.5	1.2	1.8	2.3	0.5	2.0
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Y	-	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Y	(LC)	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.3^	1.8	2.3
White-throated Kingfisher#	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	Y	Class II, (LC)	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.3
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Y	-	1.0	1.2	1.8	0.5^	0.5	0.0
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Y	-	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.5	3.3	2.3
Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	Y	-	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3^	0.8	1.8
White-shouldered Starling	<i>Sturnia sinensis</i>	Y	(LC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8^	1.5	14.5
Red-billed Starling	<i>Spodipsar sericeus</i>	Y	(RC)*	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3^	4.0	1.0
Collared Crow	<i>Corvus torquatus</i>	Y	LC, NT	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>No. of Species Recorded</b>				<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>

Notes:

- (1) Follows the List of Hong Kong Birds (ver. 2020-03-10)
- (2) Conservation status follows that of Fellowes et al. (2002) and BirdLife International listing (2017). See **Table B1** for the description of the codes. Letters in parentheses indicate that the assessment is on the basis of restrictedness in breeding and for roosting sites rather than in general occurrence. (Fellowes et al. 2002)
- (3) Refers to the mean number of individuals recorded in each survey in the Survey Area (excluding the WRA)
- (4) Birds tagged with '#' are Category II protected under terrestrial wildlife state protection. Birds tagged with '##' are Category I protected under terrestrial wildlife state protection
- (5) 'V' indicates the species is recorded outside regular surveys
- (6) \* Red-billed Starling is considered by Fellowes et al. (2002) to be of Global Concern. Since publication, however, the global population estimate has been revised and the species is not now considered threatened. A listing of Regional Concern (RC), based on the importance of the large roosts present near Deep Bay, is considered to be more appropriate.
- (7) ^ The data has been updated since the corresponding monthly EM&A report

**Table B3: Summary of bird monitoring data (for species of conservation importance and/or wetland-dependence) in the WRA**

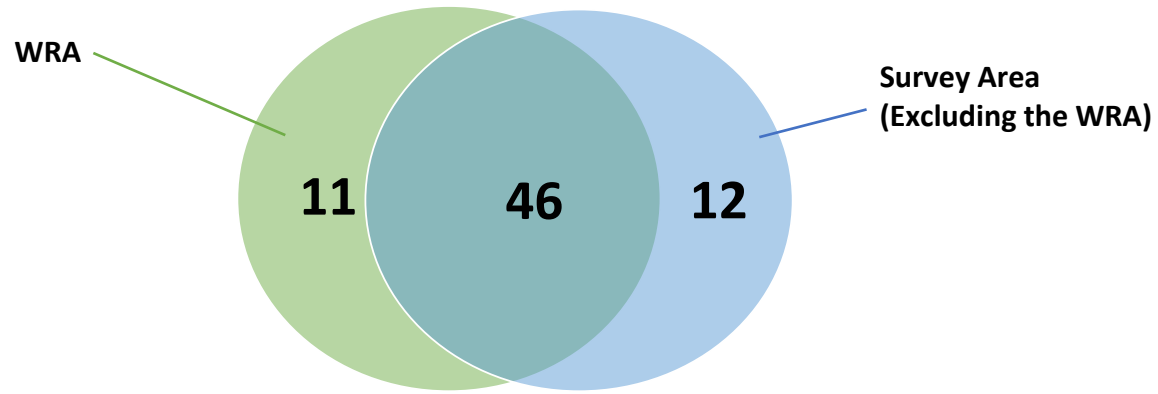
Common Name	Scientific Name <sup>(1)</sup>	Wetland Dependent	Conservation Status <sup>(2)</sup>	Nov 2024 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>	Dec 2024 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>	Jan 2025 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>	Feb 2025 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>	Mar 2025 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>	Apr 2025 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Y	LC	0.3	1.6	3.0	1.0^	0.0	0.0
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Y	PRC	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.5^	0.0	0.0
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Y	PRC	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.8^	1.0	0.8
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Y	RC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3^	0.0	0.0
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Y	PRC, (RC)	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.0^	0.0	0.3
Intermediate Egret	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	Y	RC	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3^	0.0	0.3
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Y	PRC, (RC)	1.0	2.0	2.3	1.8^	1.3	4.0
Chinese Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	Y	PRC, (RC)	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.3^	2.5	2.3
Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	Y	(LC)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5^	0.0	0.8
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Y	(LC)	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black Kite#	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Y	Class II, (RC)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8^	0.3	0.3
Black-winged Kite#	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Y	Class II, LC	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern Buzzard#	<i>Buteo japonicus</i>	Y	Class II	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Eastern Marsh Harrier#	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	Y	-	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	Y	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5^	1.0	1.3
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Y	-	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Greater Painted-snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Y	LC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5

Common Name	Scientific Name <sup>(1)</sup>	Wetland Dependent	Conservation Status <sup>(2)</sup>	Nov 2024 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>	Dec 2024 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>	Jan 2025 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>	Feb 2025 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>	Mar 2025 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>	Apr 2025 Mean <sup>(3)</sup>
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Y	-	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.3
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Y	RC	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Y	-	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Y	LC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Y	(LC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Y	-	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Y	(LC)	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5 <sup>^</sup>	0.0	0.5
White-throated Kingfisher#	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	Y	Class II, (LC)	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.5 <sup>^</sup>	0.3	0.0
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Y	-	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3 <sup>^</sup>	0.0	1.0
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Y	-	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.3 <sup>^</sup>	0.8	0.5
Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	Y	-	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Collared Crow	<i>Corvus torquatus</i>	Y	LC, NT	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>No. of Species Recorded</b>				<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>

Notes:

- (1) Follows the List of Hong Kong Birds (ver. 2020-03-10)
- (2) Conservation status follows that of Fellows et al. (2002) and BirdLife international listing (2017). See **Table B1** for the description of the codes. Letters in parentheses indicate that the assessment is on the basis of restrictedness in breeding and for roosting sites rather than in general occurrence. (Fellows et al. 2002).
- (3) Refers to mean number of individuals recorded in each survey in the WRA.
- (4) Birds tagged with '#' are Category II protected under terrestrial wildlife state protection. Birds tagged with '##' are Category I protected under terrestrial wildlife state protection
- (5) 'V' indicates the species is recorded outside regular surveys
- (6) ^ The data has been updated since the corresponding monthly EM&A report

**Chart B1: Number of Common Bird Species and Bird Species Only Found in the WRA or Survey Area (Excluding the WRA) During the Reporting Period**



Species Only Found in the WRA
Purple Heron
Intermediate Egret
Eastern Buzzard
Greater Painted-snipe
Pintail/Swinhoe's Snipe*
Common Snipe
Plaintive Cuckoo
Daurian Redstart
Oriental Reed Warbler
Cinereous Tit
Red-billed Blue Magpie
<b>11</b>

Common Species Found in Both the WRA and Survey Area (Excluding the WRA)	
Little Grebe	White-throated Kingfisher
Great Cormorant	Common Kingfisher
Grey Heron	Barn Swallow
Great Egret	White Wagtail
Little Egret	Red-whiskered Bulbul
Eastern Cattle Egret	Light-vented Bulbul
Chinese Pond Heron	Long-tailed Shrike
Yellow Bittern	Oriental Magpie Robin
Black-crowned Night Heron	Stejneger's Stonechat
Crested Goshawk	Chinese Blackbird
Besra	Masked Laughingthrush
Black Kite	Dusky Warbler
White-breasted Waterhen	Yellow-bellied Prinia
Common Moorhen	Plain Prinia
Black-winged Stilt	Red-throated Flycatcher
Common Sandpiper	Swinhoe's White-eye
Whiskered Tern	Black-collared Starling
Spotted Dove	Common Myna
Eurasian Collared Dove	Crested Myna
Asian Koel	Black Drongo
Greater Coucal	Hair-crested Drongo
Indian Cuckoo	Large-billed Crow
Pied Kingfisher	Collared Crow
<b>46</b>	

Species Only Found in the Survey Area (Excluding the WRA)
Peregrine Falcon
Little Ringed Plover
Spotted Redshank
Green Sandpiper
Wood Sandpiper
White-winged Tern
House Swift
Scaly-breasted Munia
Eurasian Tree Sparrow
White-shouldered Starling
Black-naped Oriole
Azure-winged Magpie
<b>12</b>

**Table B4: Summary of Bird Species Recorded Annually at the WRA between 2010 and 2025**

Common name	Scientific name	Wetland Dependence	Conservation status	2010 <sup>(3)</sup>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 <sup>(4)</sup>
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Y	LC	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Y	PRC	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Y	PRC	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Y	RC	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Y	PRC, (RC)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Intermediate Egret	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	Y	RC	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Y	PRC, (RC)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Eastern Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>	Y	(LC)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Chinese Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	Y	PRC, (RC)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	Y	(LC)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	Y	LC	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Great Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Y	RC	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Y	(LC)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Y	RC	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Y	LC	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Black-faced Spoonbill	<i>Platalea minor</i>	Y	PGC, EN	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Y	-	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Y	RC	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Y	RC	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Y	RC	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Y	RC	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Y	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Y	LC	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Y	RC	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Besra	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Common name	Scientific name	Wetland Dependence	Conservation status	2010 <sup>(3)</sup>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 <sup>(4)</sup>
Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Y	LC	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Y	(RC)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	N	(LC)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga clanga</i>	Y	GC	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Eastern Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Y	-	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Eastern Buzzard	<i>Buteo japonicus</i>	Y	-	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Eastern Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	Y	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	N	-	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	N	(LC)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Y	(LC)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Japanese Quail	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	N	LC	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Baillon's Crake	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Y	LC	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	Y	-	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Watercock	<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	Y	RC	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Y	-	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	Y	LC	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Greater Painted- snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Y	LC	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Y	RC	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Y	RC	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Grey-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	Y	LC	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Y	LC	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Y	LC	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Y	(LC)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Y	RC	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Y	RC	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Y	RC	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Y	RC	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Y	RC	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Y	LC	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pintail/Swinhoe's Snipe*	<i>Gallinago stenura/ G. megala</i>	Y	LC	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Y	-	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Y	LC	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Y	LC	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Long-toed Stint	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Y	LC	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Y	PRC	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Y	-	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	Y	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Domestic Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	N	-	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	N	-	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Red Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	N	-	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica indica</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Greater Coucal#	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	N	-	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Indian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus Micropterus</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Large Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx sparveriioides</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

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Asian Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Eurasian Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	N	RC	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Savanna Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	N	-	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Himalayan Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Pacific Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	N	(LC)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
House Swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>	N	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Y	(LC)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Black-capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	Y	(LC)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smymensis</i>	Y	(LC)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	N	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	N	-	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Y	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	N	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	N	-	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	N	LC	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Buff-bellied Pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	N	LC	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	N	-	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Light-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	N	-	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sooty-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Black-winged Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melaschistos</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Bull-headed Shrike	<i>Lanius bucephalus</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N

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Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	N	-	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	N	-	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Red-flanked Bluetail	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	N	LC	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Siberian Rubythroat	<i>Calliope calliope</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Daurian Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus aureoreus</i>	N	-	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stejneger's Stonechat	<i>Saxicola stejnegeri</i>	N	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chinese Blackbird	<i>Turdus mandarinus</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Grey-backed thrush	<i>Turdus hortulorum</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
White's Thrush	<i>Zoothera aurea</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Masked Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	N	-	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lanceolated Warbler	<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	Y	-	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella certhiola</i>	Y	LC	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Oriental Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	Y	-	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Thick-billed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>	Y	LC	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Black-browed Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	Y	-	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Manchurian Bush Warbler	<i>Horornis canturians</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	N	-	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pallas's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Yellow-browed warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	N	-	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sakhalin Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus borealoides</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Eastern Crowned Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N

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Pale-legged Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Y	LC	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	N	-	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	N	-	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Grey-streaked Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Red-throated Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Yellow-rumped Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	N	LC	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Amur Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone incei</i>	N	LC	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Japanese Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone atrocaudata</i>	N	LC	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Chinese Penduline-Tit	<i>Remiz consobrinus</i>	Y	RC	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Cinereous Tit	<i>Parus cinereus</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Japanese Tit	<i>Parus minor</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Swinhoe's White-eye	<i>Zosterops simplex</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fork-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga christinae</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Little Bunting	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	N	-	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Black-faced Bunting	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	N	-	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chinese Grosbeak	<i>Eophona migratoria</i>	Y	LC	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	N	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
White-headed Munia	<i>Lonchura maja</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Chestnut Munia	<i>Lonchura atricapilla</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N

Common name	Scientific name	Wetland Dependence	Conservation status	2010 <sup>(3)</sup>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 <sup>(4)</sup>
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	N	-	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Criethagra mozambica</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Red-billed Starling	<i>Spodiopsar sericeus</i>	Y	(RC)*	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
White-cheeked Starling	<i>Spodiopsar cineraceus</i>	Y	PRC	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Black-collared Starling	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	N	-	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
White-shouldered Starling	<i>Sturnia sinensis</i>	Y	(LC)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	N	-	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Crested Myna	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	N	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Great Myna	<i>Acridotheres grandis</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Y	LC	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	N	-	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Azure-winged Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cyanus</i>	N	-	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Oriental Magpie	<i>Pica serica</i>	N	-	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Red-billed Blue Magpie	<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	N	-	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Collared Crow	<i>Corvus torquatus</i>	Y	LC, NT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>No. of Species Recorded</b>				<b>34</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>57</b>

- Notes:
- (1) Conservation Status follows that of *Fellows et. al. (2002)* and *BirdLife International listing (2017)*. See **Table B1** for the description of the codes. Letters in parentheses indicate that the assessment is on the basis of restrictedness in breeding and for roosting sites rather than in general occurrence. (*Fellows et al. 2002*)
  - (2) Updated species names used in the report include Eurasian Magpie (*Pica serica*) as Oriental Magpie (*Pica pica*), Japanese White-eye (*Zosterops japonica*) as Swinhoe's White-eye (*Zosterops simplex*), Chinese Bulbul (*Pycnonotus sinensis*) as Light-vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus sinensis*) and Pale Martin (*Riparia diluta*) as Sand Martin (*Riparia riparia*)
  - (3) Species recorded between September and December 2010 only
  - (4) Species recorded between January and April 2025 only
  - ^ Pintail Snipe and Swinhoe's Snipe cannot be distinguished in field, conservation status refers to Swinhoe's Snipe.
  - # Greater Coucal is listed as vulnerable (VU) in China Red Data Book and it is protected terrestrial wildlife state protection (category II).

\* Red-billed Starling is considered by Fellows *et al* (2002) to be of Global Concern. Since publication, however, the global population estimate has been revised and the species is now not considered globally threatened. A listing of Regional Concern (RC) based on the importance of the large roosts present near Deep Bay, is considered to be more appropriate. (Wetland Restoration Plan, Mott, 2008). Red-billed Starling is now listed as Least Concern by IUCN. (IUCN, 2016)

**Table B5: Summary of Bird Species Recorded at the WRA and their Respective Monthly Mean between November 2024 and April 2025**

Common name	Scientific name	Wetland Dependence	Conservation status	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Y	LC	0.3	1.6	3	1	0	0
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Y	PRC	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.5	0	0
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Y	PRC	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.8	1	0.8
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Y	RC	0	0	0	0.3	0	0
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Y	PRC, (RC)	0.3	0.6	1.3	1	0	0.3
Intermediate Egret	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	Y	RC	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0	0.3
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Y	PRC, (RC)	1	2	2.3	1.8	1.3	4
Eastern Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>	Y	(LC)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinese Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	Y	PRC, (RC)	1.8	2	1	1.3	2.5	2.3
Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	Y	(LC)	0.3	0	0	0.5	0	0.8
Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	Y	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Y	RC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Y	(LC)	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0
Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Y	RC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Y	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black-faced Spoonbill	<i>Platalea minor</i>	Y	PGC, EN	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Y	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Y	RC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Y	RC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Y	RC	0	0	0	0	0	0

Common name	Scientific name	Wetland Dependence	Conservation status	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Y	RC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Y	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Y	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Y	RC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Besra	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	N	-	0.3	0	0.3	0	0	0
Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Y	LC	0.3	0	0	0	0	0
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Y	(RC)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.3
Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	N	(LC)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga clanga</i>	Y	GC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Y	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Buzzard	<i>Buteo japonicus</i>	Y	-	0	0	0	0	0	0.3
Eastern Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	Y	-	0.3	0	0	0	0	0
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	N	-	0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0	0.3
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	N	(LC)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Y	(LC)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japanese Quail	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	N	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baillon's Crane	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Y	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amauromis phoenicurus</i>	Y	-	1	1	1	0.5	1	1.3
Watercock	<i>Gallinula cinerea</i>	Y	RC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Y	-	0	0.4	0	0	0.8	0
Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	Y	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0

Common name	Scientific name	Wetland Dependence	Conservation status	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25
Greater Painted-snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Y	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Y	RC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Y	RC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grey-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	Y	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Y	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Y	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Y	(LC)	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Y	RC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Y	RC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Y	RC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Y	RC	0	0.2	0	0	0.3	0.8
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Y	RC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Y	-	0.3	0.6	0	0	0.8	0.8
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Y	LC	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.5
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Y	-	0.5	1.2	0.3	0	1	1.3
Pintail/Swinhoe's Snipe*	<i>Gallinago stenura/G. megala</i>	Y	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Y	-	0.3	0	0	0	0.3	0
Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Y	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Y	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long-toed Stint	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Y	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0

Common name	Scientific name	Wetland Dependence	Conservation status	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Y	PRC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Y	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	Y	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	N	-	1.5	0.6	1	3.3	0.5	2
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	N	-	0	0	0.5	0.8	0.8	0
Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica indica</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	N	-	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.5	2	1
Greater Coucal#	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	N	-	0.5	0.6	0.5	1	0.8	0.8
Indian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus Micropterus</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Large Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx sparveroides</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0.3
Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian Barred Owllet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eurasian Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	N	RC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savanna Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himalayan Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	N	(LC)	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>	N	-	0	0	3.3	16.5	1.5	1.8
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Y	(LC)	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0	0.5

Common name	Scientific name	Wetland Dependence	Conservation status	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25
Black-capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	Y	(LC)	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	Y	(LC)	0.5	0	0.8	0.5	0.3	0
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Y	-	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0	1
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	N	-	0.3	0	0	0	8.8	6.8
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Y	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	Y	-	0.5	0	0	0	0	0
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Y	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Y	-	1	0.6	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.5
Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	N	-	0	1	0.3	3.5	1.5	2.5
Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	N	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buff-bellied Pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	N	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	N	-	1.3	5.2	9.5	9	2.8	1.8
Light-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	N	-	1	3.2	3	8.8	7.8	2.5
Sooty-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black-winged Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melaschistos</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bull-headed Shrike	<i>Lanius bucephalus</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	N	-	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0
Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	N	-	0.8	1.2	0.8	2	1	0.8

Common name	Scientific name	Wetland Dependence	Conservation status	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25
Red-flanked Bluetail	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	N	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siberian Rubythroat	<i>Calliope calliope</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daurian Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>	N	-	2	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.3	0
Stejneger's Stonechat	<i>Saxicola stejnegeri</i>	N	-	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.5	1	0.3
Chinese Blackbird	<i>Turdus mandarinus</i>	N	-	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0
Grey-backed thrush	<i>Turdus hortulorum</i>	N	-	0	0	0.3	0	0.5	0
White's Thrush	<i>Zoothera aurea</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0.3	0
Masked Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	N	-	2	0	2.5	3	6.3	4
Lanceolated Warbler	<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	Y	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella certhiola</i>	Y	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oriental Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	Y	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thick-billed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>	Y	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black-browed Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	Y	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchurian Bush Warbler	<i>Horornis canturians</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	N	-	1	0	0	0.3	0.5	0.8
Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	N	-	1	1	1.3	9	3.5	4.8
Pallas's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow-browed warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	N	-	0	0.4	0	1.3	0.5	0.5
Sakhalin Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus borealoides</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0

Common name	Scientific name	Wetland Dependence	Conservation status	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25
Eastern Crowned Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pale-legged Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Y	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	N	-	0.5	0.8	1.3	4.8	5.3	8.3
Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	N	-	0.8	1	0.5	1.8	1.8	2.5
Grey-streaked Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-throated Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow-rumped Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	N	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amur Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone incei</i>	N	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japanese Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone atrocaudata</i>	N	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinese Penduline-Tit	<i>Remiz consobrinus</i>	Y	RC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cinereous Tit	<i>Parus cinereus</i>	N	-	0	1.4	1.3	1	0.3	0
Japanese Tit	<i>Parus minor</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swinhoe's White-eye	<i>Zosterops simplex</i>	N	-	0.5	4.8	2.3	5.8	4	0
Fork-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga christinae</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Little Bunting	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	N	-	0.3	0	0	0	0	0
Black-faced Bunting	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	N	-	0	0.6	0	0	0	1.3
Chinese Grosbeak	<i>Eophona migratoria</i>	Y	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0

Common name	Scientific name	Wetland Dependence	Conservation status	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25
Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	N	-	1	0	0	0	0	0.3
White-headed Munia	<i>Lonchura maja</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chestnut Munia	<i>Lonchura atricapilla</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Crithagra mozambica</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-billed Starling	<i>Spodiopsar sericeus</i>	Y	(RC)*	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-cheeked Starling	<i>Spodiopsar cineraceus</i>	Y	PRC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black-collared Starling	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	N	-	2.3	0.8	1.3	1.3	4.5	3.5
White- shouldered Starling	<i>Sturnia sinensis</i>	Y	(LC)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crested Myna	<i>Acridotheres crisatellus</i>	N	-	1.8	1.6	0.3	0	0	0.5
Great Myna	<i>Acridotheres grandis</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Y	LC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocerus</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azure-winged Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cyanus</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oriental Magpie	<i>Pica serica</i>	N	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-billed Blue Magpie	<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>	N	-	0.3	0	1.5	1.5	0.3	0
Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	N	-	0	0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0
Collared Crow	<i>Corvus torquatus</i>	Y	LC, NT	0.8	0	0.3	0	0	0

Notes:

- (1) Conservation Status follows that of *Fellows et al. (2002)* and *BirdLife International listing (2017)*. See **Table B1** for the description of the codes. Letters in parentheses indicate that the assessment is on the basis of restrictedness in breeding and for roosting sites rather than in general occurrence. (*Fellows et al. 2002*)
- (2) Updated species names used in the report include Eurasian Magpie (*Pica serica*) as Oriental Magpie (*Pica pica*), Japanese White-eye (*Zosterops japonica*) as Swinhoe's White-eye (*Zosterops simplex*), Chinese Bulbul (*Pycnonotus sinensis*) as Light-vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus sinensis*) and Pale Martin (*Riparia diluta*) as Sand Martin (*Riparia riparia*)
- ^ Pintail Snipe and Swinhoe's Snipe cannot be distinguished in field, conservation status refers to Swinhoe's Snipe.
- V Indicates the species is recorded outside regular surveys.
- # Greater Coucal is listed as vulnerable (VU) in China Red Data Book and it is protected terrestrial wildlife state protection (category II).
- \* Red-billed Starling is considered by *Fellows et al (2002)* to be of Global Concern. Since publication, however, the global population estimate has been revised and the species is now not considered globally threatened. A listing of Regional Concern (RC) based on the importance of the large roosts present near Deep Bay, is considered to be more appropriate. (Wetland Restoration Plan, Mott, 2008). Red-billed Starling is now listed as Least Concern by IUCN. (IUCN, 2016)

## C. Summary of Herpetofauna Monitoring, Mammals and Insect Surveys

**Table C1: Summary of herpetofauna monitoring data within the Survey Area (excluding the WRA)**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Mean <sup>(2)</sup>					
			Nov 2024	Dec 2024	Jan 2025	Feb 2025	Mar 2025	Apr 2025
<b>Amphibians</b>			<b>Nov 2024</b>	<b>Dec 2024</b>	<b>Jan 2025</b>	<b>Feb 2025</b>	<b>Mar 2025</b>	<b>Apr 2025</b>
Gunther's Frog	<i>Hylarana guentheri</i>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	V
<b>No. of Species Recorded</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Reptiles</b>			<b>Nov 2024</b>	<b>Dec 2024</b>	<b>Jan 2025</b>	<b>Feb 2025</b>	<b>Mar 2025</b>	<b>Apr 2025</b>
Long-tailed Skink	<i>Eutropis longicaudata</i>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Many-banded Krait	<i>Bungarus multicinctus multicinctus</i>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Checkered Keelback	<i>Xenochrophis flavipunctatus</i>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	V	0.0	0.0
<b>No. of Species Recorded</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

(1) Conservation status follows that of Fellows that of Fellowes et al. (2002), Chan et al. (2005) and Karsen et al. (1998).

(2) Refers to the mean number of individuals recorded in the reporting period (excluding the WRA)

V Indicates the species is recorded outside regular surveys.

**Table C2: Summary of herpetofauna monitoring in the WRA**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Mean <sup>(2)</sup>					
			Nov 2024	Dec 2024	Jan 2025	Feb 2025	Mar 2025	Apr 2025
<b>Amphibians</b>			<b>Nov 2024</b>	<b>Dec 2024</b>	<b>Jan 2025</b>	<b>Feb 2025</b>	<b>Mar 2025</b>	<b>Apr 2025</b>
Asian Common Toad	<i>Duttaphrynus melanostictus</i>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Gunther's Frog	<i>Hylarana guentheri</i>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Ornate Pigmy Frog	<i>Microhyla fissipes</i>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.5
<b>No. of Species Recorded</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Mean <sup>(2)</sup>					
			Nov 2024	Dec 2024	Jan 2025	Feb 2025	Mar 2025	Apr 2025
<b>Reptiles</b>								
Bowring's Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus bowringii</i>	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.0
Four-clawed Gecko	<i>Gehyra mutilata</i>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Checkered Keelback	<i>Xenochrophis flavipunctatus</i>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Chinese Cobra	<i>Naja atra</i>	PRC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
<b>No. of Species Recorded</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

(1) Conservation status follows that of Fellows that of Fellowes et al. (2002), Chan et al. (2005) and Karsen et al. (1998).

(2) Refers to the mean number of individuals recorded in the reporting period at WRA.

V Indicates the species is recorded outside regular surveys.

**Table C3: Summary of mammal monitoring in the Survey Area (excluding the WRA)**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Max <sup>(2)</sup>					
			Nov 2024	Dec 2024	Jan 2025	Feb 2025	Mar 2025	Apr 2025
<b>Mammal</b>								
<b>No. of Species Recorded</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

(1) Conservation status follows that of Fellows et al. (2002) and Shek (2006).

(2) Refers to the maximum number of individuals recorded in each month in the survey area (excluding WRA).

V Indicates the species is recorded outside regular surveys.

**Table C4: Summary of mammal monitoring in the WRA**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Max <sup>(2)</sup>					
			Nov 2024	Dec 2024	Jan 2025	Feb 2025	Mar 2025	Apr 2025
<b>Mammal</b>								
Leopard Cat#	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	Class II	1.0	0.0	V	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eurasian Wild Pig*	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	-	0.0	0.0	V	1.0	0.0	1.0
Japanese Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus abramus</i>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
<b>No. of Species Recorded</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

(1) Conservation status follows that of Fellows et al. (2002) and Shek (2006).

(2) Refers to the maximum number of individuals recorded in each month at WRA.

V Indicates the species is recorded outside regular surveys.

# Indicates that scats of Leopard Cat were found.

\* Indicates that tracks of Eurasian Wild Pig (previously referred to as Wild Boar) were found.

**Table C5: Summary of dragonfly and butterfly monitoring in the Survey Area (excluding the WRA)**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Mean <sup>(2)</sup>					
			Nov 2024	Dec 2024	Jan 2025	Feb 2025	Mar 2025	Apr 2025
<b>Odonata</b>			<b>Nov 2024</b>	<b>Dec 2024</b>	<b>Jan 2025</b>	<b>Feb 2025</b>	<b>Mar 2025</b>	<b>Apr 2025</b>
Orange-tailed Sprite	<i>Ceriagrion auranticum ryukyuanum</i>	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Common Bluetail	<i>Ischnura senegalensis</i>	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asian Amberwing	<i>Brachythemis contaminata</i>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	5.0
Wandering Glider	<i>Pantala flavescens</i>	LC	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Variiegated Flutterer	<i>Rhyothemis variegata arria</i>	-	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	5.0
<b>No. of Species Recorded</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Butterfly</b>			<b>Nov 2024</b>	<b>Dec 2024</b>	<b>Jan 2025</b>	<b>Feb 2025</b>	<b>Mar 2025</b>	<b>Apr 2025</b>
Common Palmfly	<i>Elymnias hypermnestra hainana</i>	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pale Grass Blue	<i>Pseudozizeeria maha serica</i>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	V	3.5
Red-base Jezebel	<i>Delias pasithoe pasithoe</i>	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small Cabbage White	<i>Pieris rapae crucivora</i>	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	46.5
Common Grass Yellow	<i>Eurema hecabe hecabe</i>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	V
Common Mormon	<i>Papilio polytes polytes</i>	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>No. of Species Recorded</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

(1) Conservation status follows that of Fellows et al. (2002) and Shek (2006), Lo & Hui (2004), Wilson (2004) and Young & Yiu (2002).  
 (2) Refers to the mean number of individuals recorded in each month in the survey area (excluding the WRA)  
 V indicates the species is recorded outside regular surveys

**Table C6: Summary of dragonfly and butterfly monitoring in the WRA**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Mean <sup>(2)</sup>					
			Nov 2024	Dec 2024	Jan 2025	Feb 2025	Mar 2025	Apr 2025
<b>Odonate</b>								
Orange-tailed Sprite	<i>Ceriagrion auranticum ryukyuanum</i>	-	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Common Bluetail	<i>Ischnura senegalensis</i>	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yellow Featherlegs	<i>Copera marginipes</i>	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Blue Dasher	<i>Brachydiplax chalybea flavovittata</i>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	V
Asian Amberwing	<i>Brachythemis contaminata</i>	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	6.5
Russet Percher	<i>Neurothemis fulvia</i>	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pied Percher	<i>Neurothemis tullia tullia</i>	-	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Green Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum sabina sabina</i>	-	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wandering Glider	<i>Pantala flavescens</i>	-	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Variegated Flutterer	<i>Rhyothemis variegata arria</i>	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	4.0
<b>No. of Species Recorded</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Butterfly</b>								
			Nov 2024	Dec 2024	Jan 2025	Feb 2025	Mar 2025	Apr 2025
Ceylon Blue Glassy Tiger	<i>Ideopsis similis similis</i>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	V
Blue-spotted Crow	<i>Euploea midamus midamus</i>	-	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Great Egg-fly	<i>Hypolimnas bolina kezia</i>	-	V	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Common Sailor	<i>Neptis hylas hylas</i>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Common Evening Brown	<i>Melanitis leda</i>	-	V	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Common Palmfly	<i>Elymnias hypermnestra hainana</i>	-	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dark Brand Bush Brown	<i>Mycalesis mineus mineus</i>	-	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	3.0
Pale Grass Blue	<i>Pseudozizeeria maha serica</i>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0
Tailless Line Blue	<i>Prosotas dubiosa</i>	-	V	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Red-base Jezebel	<i>Delias pasithoe pasithoe</i>	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

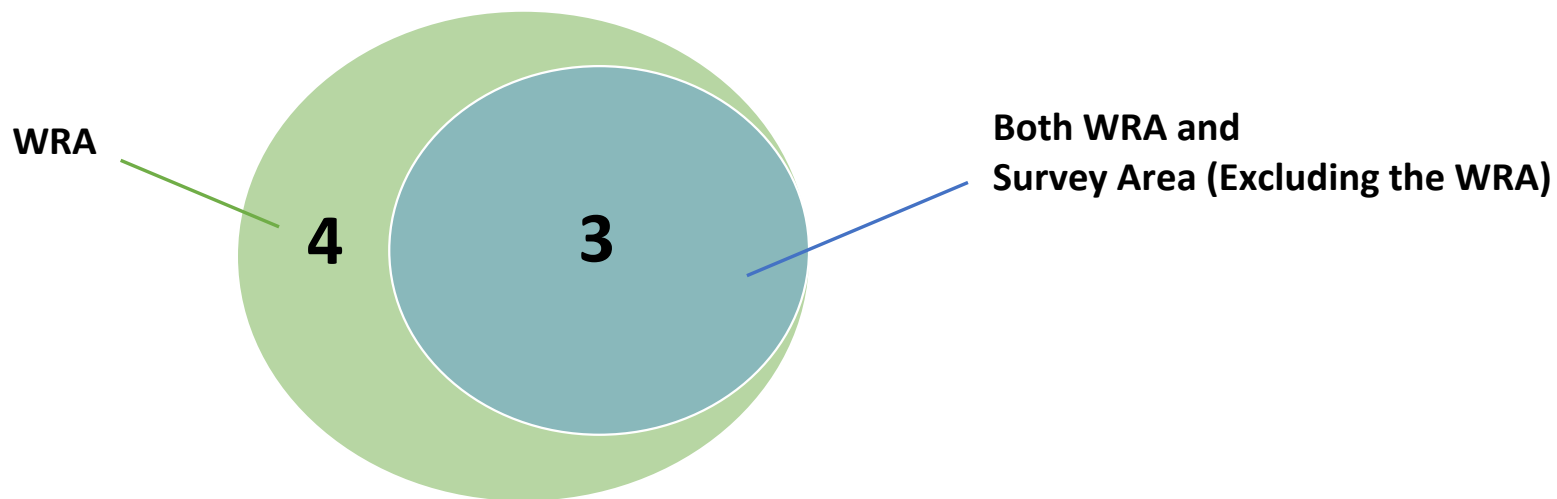
Small Cabbage White	<i>Pieris rapae crucivora</i>	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
Common Grass Yellow	<i>Eurema hecabe hecabe</i>	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Tailed Jay	<i>Graphium agamemnon agamemnon</i>	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lime Butterfly	<i>Papilio demoleus</i>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Common Mormon	<i>Papilio polytes polytes</i>	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>No. of Species Recorded</b>			<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>

(1) Conservation status follows that of Fellowes et al. (2002), Lo & Hui (2004), Wilson (2004) and Young & Yiu (2002).

(2) Refers to the mean number of individuals recorded in each month in the survey area at WRA

V indicates the species is recorded outside regular surveys

**Chart C1: Number of Common Amphibian Species and Amphibian Species Only Found in the WRA or Survey Area (Excluding the WRA) During the Reporting Period**

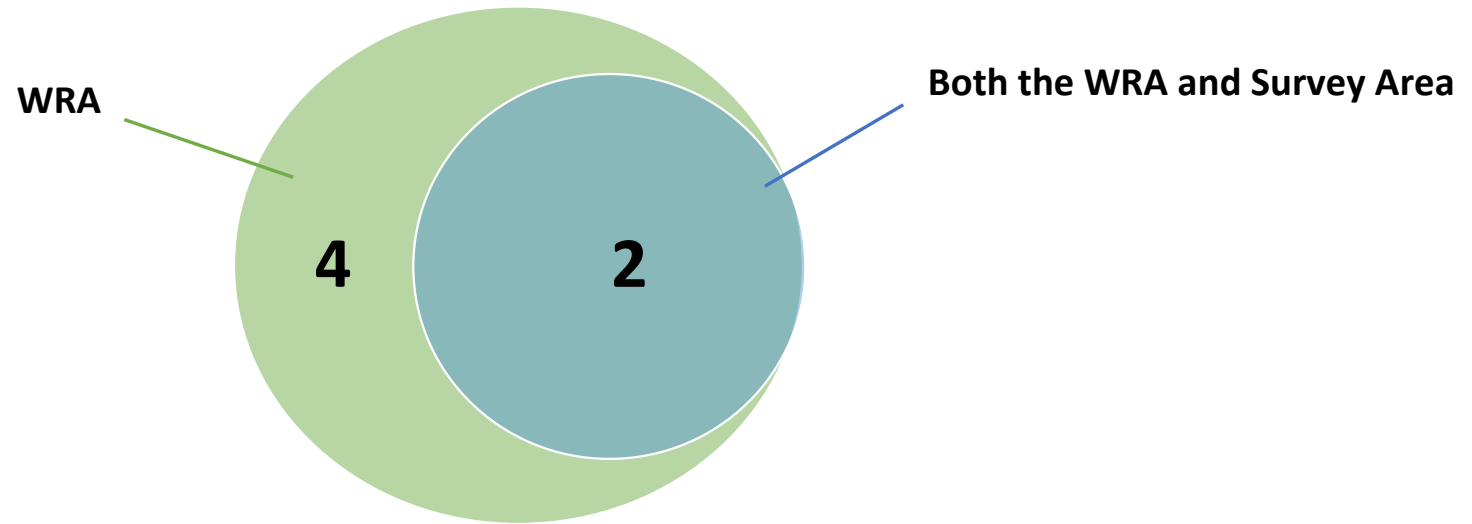


Species Only Found in the WRA	
Chinese Bullfrog	Ornate Pigmy Frog
Gunther's Frog	
Paddy Frog	
<b>4</b>	

Common Species Found in Both the WRA and Survey Area (Excluding the WRA)	
Asian Common Toad	
Brown Tree Frog	
Asiatic Painted Frog	
<b>3</b>	

Species Only Found in the Survey Area (Excluding the WRA)	
<b>0</b>	

**Chart C2: Number of Common Reptile Species and Reptile Species Only Found in the WRA or Survey Area (Excluding the WRA) During the Reporting Period**

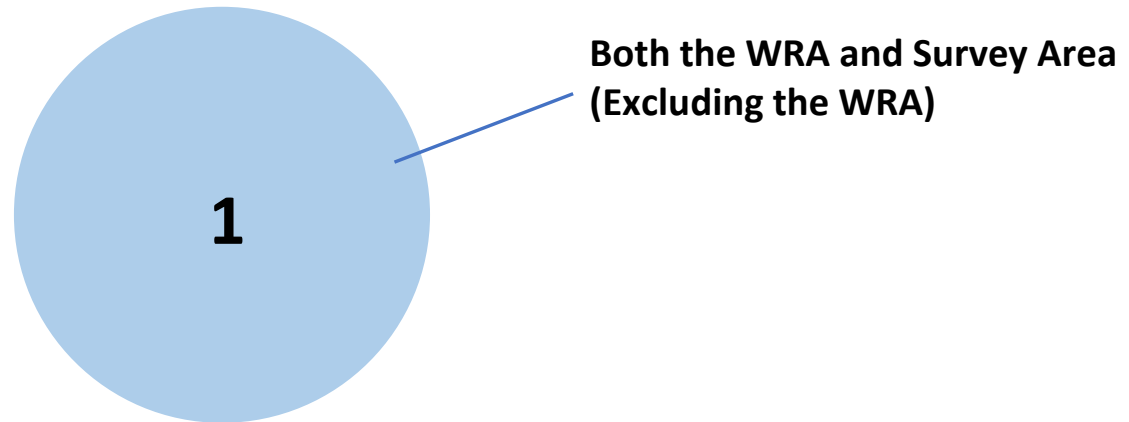


Species Only Found in the WRA	
Four-clawed Gecko	Many-banded Krait
Taiwan Kukri	
Common Rat Snake	
<b>4</b>	

Common Species Found in Both the WRA and Survey Area (Excluding the WRA)	
Bowring's Gecko	
Checkered Keelback	
<b>2</b>	

Species Only Found in the Survey Area (Excluding the WRA)
<b>0</b>

**Chart C3: Number of Common Mammal Species and Mammal Species Only Found in the WRA or Survey Area (Excluding the WRA) During the Reporting Period**

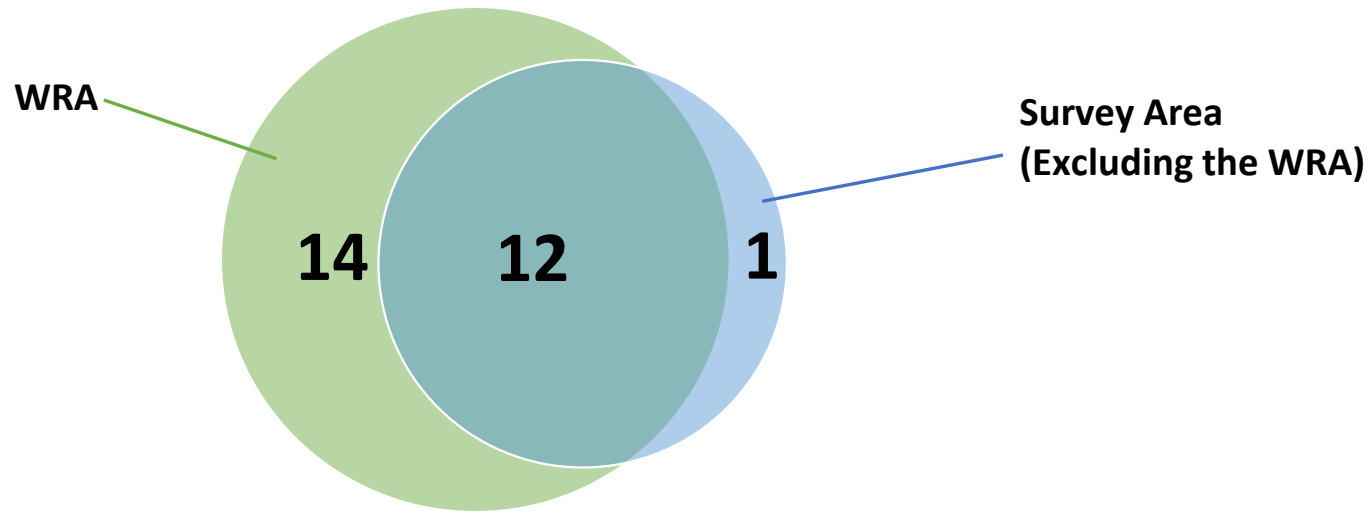


Species Only Found in the WRA
<b>0</b>

Common Species Found in Both the WRA and Survey Area (Excluding the WRA)
Japanese Pipistrelle
<b>1</b>

Species Only Found in the Survey Area (Excluding the WRA)
<b>0</b>

**Chart C4: Number of Common Dragonfly Species and Dragonfly Species Only Found in the WRA or Survey Area (Excluding the WRA) During the Reporting Period**

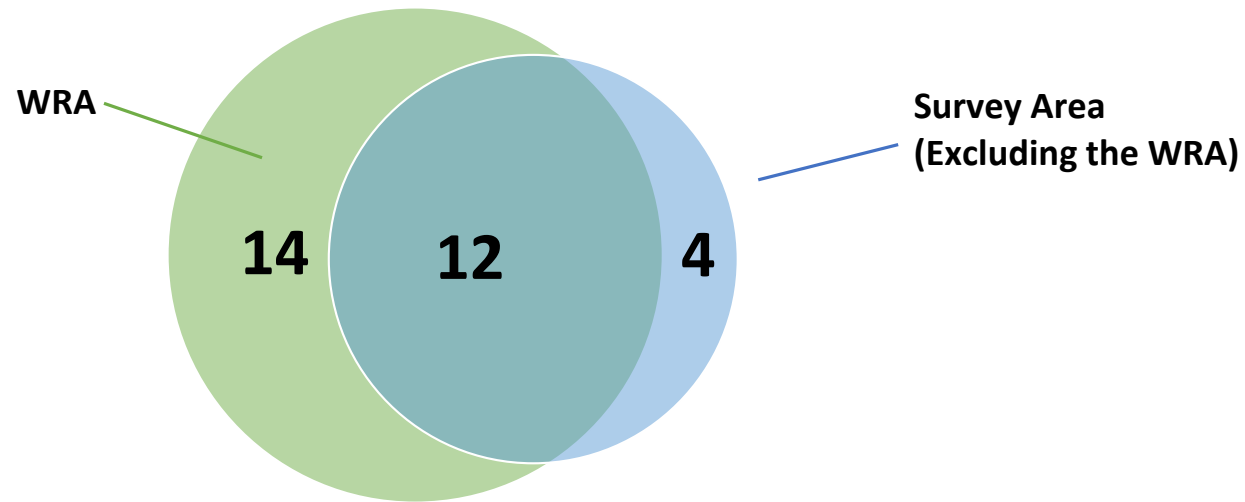


Species Only Found in the WRA	
Orange-tailed Midget	Ruby Darter
Blue Sprite	Evening Skimmer
Orange-faced Sprite	Saddlebag Glider
Yellow Featherlegs	Scarlet Basker
Pale-spotted Emperor	Forest Chaser
Asian Pintail	
Blue Dasher	
Blue Percher	
Red-faced Skimmer	
<b>14</b>	

Common Species Found in Both the WRA and Survey Area (Excluding the WRA)	
Wandering Midget	Wandering Glider
Orange-tailed Sprite	Pied Skimmer
Common Bluetail	Variagated Flutterer
Common Flangetail	
Asian Amberwing	
Crimson Darter	
Russet Percher	
Pied Percher	
Green Skimmer	
<b>12</b>	

Species Only Found in the Survey Area (Excluding the WRA)
Coastal Glider
<b>1</b>

**Chart C5: Number of Common Butterfly Species and Butterfly Species Only Found in the WRA or Survey Area (Excluding the WRA) During the Reporting Period**



Species Only Found in the WRA	
Plain Tiger	Great Orange Tip
Common Archduke	Three-spot Grass Yellow
Common Mapwing	Common Bluebottle
Dark Evening Brown	Paris Peacock
Common Palmfly	Paintbrush Swift
Silver Streak Blue	Rare Swift
Common Hedge Blue	Chinese Dart
<b>14</b>	

Common Species Found in Both the WRA and Survey Area (Excluding the WRA)	
Blue-spotted Crow	Small Cabbage White
Great Egg-fly	Lemon Emigrant
Common Sailor	Common Grass Yellow
Common Evening Brown	Tailed Jay
Dark Brand Bush Brown	Common Mormon
Pale Grass Blue	Common Straight Swift
<b>12</b>	

Species Only Found in the Survey Area (Excluding the WRA)
Rustic
Red-base Jezebel
Lime Butterfly
Spangle
<b>4</b>

## D. Summary of Water Quality Monitoring

**Table D1. Water quality at WRA  
 Nov 2024**

Cell No.	Temp. (°C)	pH	Salinity (ppt)	Turb. (NTU)	DO (mg/L)	Water Level (12 Nov) (cm)	Water Level (14 Nov) (cm)	Water Level (26 Nov) (cm)
1	24.6	7.8	0.2	17.2	5.3	180	180	190
2	24.6	7.7	0.2	17.3	5.3	150	160	165
3	25.1	7.7	0.2	35.1	5.9	190	190	200
4	24.6	7.5	0.2	18.8	4.5	180	190	190

**Dec 2024**

Cell No.	Temp. (°C)	pH	Salinity (ppt)	Turb. (NTU)	DO (mg/L)	Water Level (cm) (2 Dec)	Water Level (cm) (30 Dec)
1	15.1	7.2	0.2	69.7	9.2	185	170
2	14.0	7.6	0.2	9.1	9.0	155	<b>140</b>
3	15.3	7.9	0.2	30.3	9.7	195	185
4	15.0	7.5	0.2	18.7	9.4	190	175

**Jan 2025**

Cell No.	Temp. (°C)	pH	Salinity (ppt)	Turb. (NTU)	DO (mg/L)	Water Level (cm) (7 Jan)	Water Level (cm) (27 Jan)
1	16.2	7.2	0.2	63.4	7.7	170	160
2	15.7	7.5	0.2	24.5	7.9	<b>140</b>	<b>130</b>
3	15.9	7.8	0.2	65.5	9.4	185	180
4	16.4	7.8	0.2	19.6	9.7	180	170

**Feb 2025**

Cell No.	Temp. (°C)	pH	Salinity (ppt)	Turb. (NTU)	DO (mg/L)	Water Level (cm) (4 Feb)	Water Level (cm) (28 Feb)
1	17.3	7.2	0.2	30.6	8.2	155	150
2	16.9	7.5	0.2	38.0	8.8	<b>130</b>	<b>120</b>
3	17.3	7.8	0.2	42.3	10.0	170	170
4	17.4	7.8	0.2	13.9	7.8	160	160

**Mar 2025**

Cell No.	Temp. (°C)	pH	Salinity (ppt)	Turb. (NTU)	DO (mg/L)	Water Level (cm) (6 Mar)	Water Level (cm) (27 Mar)
1	24.2	7.4	0.2	181.2	8.4	<b>145</b>	<b>145</b>
2	25.5	7.9	0.2	46.9	8.9	<b>120</b>	<b>115</b>
3	25.6	7.8	0.2	59.0	8.6	165	160
4	24.5	7.7	0.2	18.8	8.9	160	155

**Apr 2025**

Cell No.	Temp. (°C)	pH	Salinity (ppt)	Turb. (NTU)	DO (mg/L)	Water Level (cm) (1 Apr)	Water Level (cm) (22 Apr)
1	24.2	7.4	0.2	181.2	8.4	<b>140</b>	<b>135</b>
2	25.5	7.9	0.2	46.9	8.9	<b>115</b>	<b>110</b>
3	25.6	7.8	0.2	59.0	8.6	160	155
4	24.5	7.7	0.2	18.8	8.9	155	<b>140</b>

Action / Limit Level	Temp. (°C)	pH	Salinity (ppt)	Turb. (NTU)	DO (mg/L)	Water Level (cm)
Action Level	-	<6.5 or >8.0	>2	-	<2	<150 or >250
Limit Level	-	<6.0 or >8.5	>5	-	<1	-

Notes: Values highlighted in **bold** indicate that action level is reached; whereas values in **bold and underlined** indicate that limit level is reached  
 Additional water level monitoring was conducted

**Table D2. Water quality monitoring (Laboratory Testing) at WRA**

**Apr 2025**

Monitoring Location	Ammonia-N (mg/L)	NOx-N (mg/L)	Total P (mg/L)	Reactive P (mg/L)	BOD (mg/L)
Cell 1-1	0.19	<0.01	0.44	<0.01	20.0
Cell 1-2	0.25	0.02	0.43	<0.01	19.0
Cell 1-3	0.23	0.03	0.42	<0.01	20.0
Cell 2-1	0.26	0.03	0.36	0.02	24.0
Cell 2-2	0.18	0.03	0.36	<0.01	29.0
Cell 2-3	0.19	0.03	0.37	<0.01	30.0
Cell 3-1	0.08	0.02	0.05	0.02	<2.0
Cell 3-2	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.02	<2.0
Cell 3-3	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.02	<2.0
Cell 4-1	0.86	0.08	0.15	<0.01	8.0
Cell 4-2	0.91	0.06	0.14	<0.01	8.0
Cell 4-3	0.78	0.08	0.14	<0.01	9.0
Action Level	>3	>5	>5	-	-
Limit Level	>6	>10	>10	-	-

Note: Values highlighted in **bold** indicate that action level is reached; whereas values in **bold and underlined** indicate that limit level is reached.  
 The additional water samples for ex-situ laboratory analysis were collected on 16 April 2025.



