

COUNTRY AND MARINE PARKS BOARD

Proposal to Designate Country Park Enclaves of Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the Site near Nam Shan as Part of Country Parks

1. Purpose

This paper aims to seek Members' views on the proposal to designate country park enclaves of Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan as part of country parks.

2. Background

2.1 Following the Sai Wan case in July 2010, there have been increased public concerns over the protection of country park enclaves against incompatible use. In the 2010-11 policy address, Government undertook to either include the 54 enclaves which had yet to be covered by Outline Zoning Plans (OZP) into country parks, or determine their proper uses through statutory planning, so as to meet the conservation and social development needs. At present, 24 of these enclaves are either covered by Development Permission Area (DPA) Plans or draft OZP while three enclaves, namely, Sai Wan, Kam Shan and Yuen Tun, have been incorporated into respective country parks with effect from 30 December 2013.

2.2 In the course of country park designation of Sai Wan, Heung Yee Kuk (HYK) and the rural sectors have consistently expressed very strong opposition to the incorporation of private land and village environs into country parks. Besides, a villager of Sai Wan has applied for leave to proceed with a judicial review on Chief Executive in Council's (CE in C) decision to approve the draft map of the Sai Kung East Country Park into which Sai Wan have been incorporated hence a lawsuit is pending.

2.3 Against this background and the uncertainty with the designation of other enclaves comprising private land and village environs as part of country parks, we consider that it is more important to demonstrate to the HYK and the rural sectors the benefits villagers and private land owners could gain after the private lands are incorporated into country park, Sai Wan being a case in point. To avoid further disputes and opposition before a clear court ruling, we would therefore suggest proceeding now with those enclaves which have no private land and no village environs while we would engage the villagers to work out a suitable management plan for Sai Wan.

2.4 In view of the above, we have conducted assessments on the suitability of incorporating three enclaves with no private land and no village environ at Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan into country parks in accordance with the revised set of principles and criteria for designation of new country parks or extending country parks endorsed by the Country and Marine Parks Board (CMPB) at the meeting in May 2011 (see CMPB paper WP/CMPB/6/2011). Maps showing their locations are at **Annex 1a** and **1b**.

3. Assessment on the Suitability for Designation of the Country Park Enclaves of Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the Site near Nam Shan as Part of Country Parks

3.1 The assessments on the suitability of incorporating Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan into respective country parks have followed the revised principles and criteria endorsed by the Country and Marine Parks Board in May 2011 which include conservation value, landscape and aesthetic value, recreation potential, size, proximity to existing country parks, land status and land use compatibility. Besides, land use compatibility will be assessed to determine whether a site of good intrinsic value should be protected by either country park designation or coverage by statutory town plans.

3.2 In accordance with the above-mentioned principles and criteria, we have completed the assessments on the suitability of incorporation of the enclaves at Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan into country parks. Details of the assessments are set out at **Annexes 2 to 4**. In summary, these three enclaves have good overall intrinsic values. Forming parts of secondary woodland with high floristic diversity and the Wu Kau Tang Country Trail, Fan Kei Tok is rated high in all intrinsic criteria. As a small but active fishing village, Sai Lau Kong blends in well with and links up the surrounding country park and marine park areas. The site near Nam Shan comprises largely secondary woodland and a small rural settlement. Besides, Fan Kei Tok has good recreation potential. These three enclaves are rural and peaceful and are considered compatible with the surrounding country park areas.

3.3 Based on the assessment results, we consider that all the three enclaves are suitable for designation as part of country parks. It is therefore recommended to incorporate Fan Kei Tok and Sai Lau Kong into the Plover Cove Country Park and the site near Nam Shan into the Lantau South Country Park.

4. Procedures for Country Parks Designation

4.1 Incorporation of these three country park enclaves into the respective country parks will involve statutory procedures under the Country Parks Ordinance that require replacing the approved maps of the concerned country parks. Subject to the

views of the CMPB and any other opinions collected, the Country and Marine Parks Authority (the Authority) may seek the direction of the CE in C for the replacement of each approved map by a new draft map with a view to incorporating the enclaves into the concerned country parks.

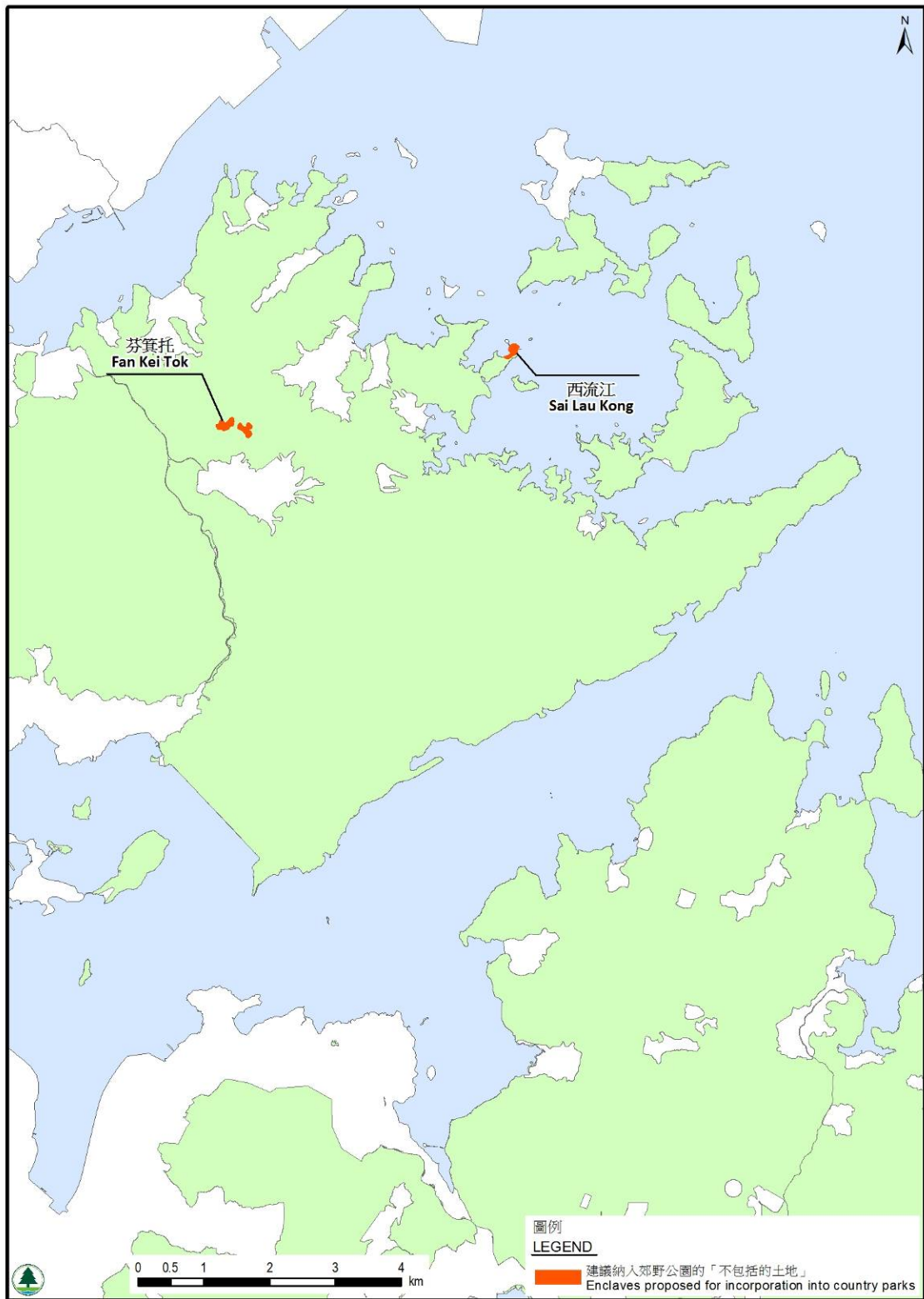
4.2 The new draft map of each concerned country park will be prepared for public inspection for a period of 60 days. Any person aggrieved by the draft map may send a written statement of objection to the Authority and to the Secretary of the CMPB during the inspection period. The CMPB will meet for the hearing of the objections, and decide to reject the objection in whole or in part; or to direct the Authority to make amendments to the draft maps to meet such objection in whole or in part. After the objection hearing, the Authority shall submit the draft maps together with a schedule of objections and representations to the CE in C for approval. After the new approved maps are signed by the Authority and deposited in the Land Registry, a designation order to amend the Country Parks (Designation) (Consolidation) Order (Cap. 208 sub. leg. B) to replace the original approved maps with the new approved maps, for the purpose of incorporating the enclaves of Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan into the concerned country parks will be prepared for negative vetting at the Legislative Council.

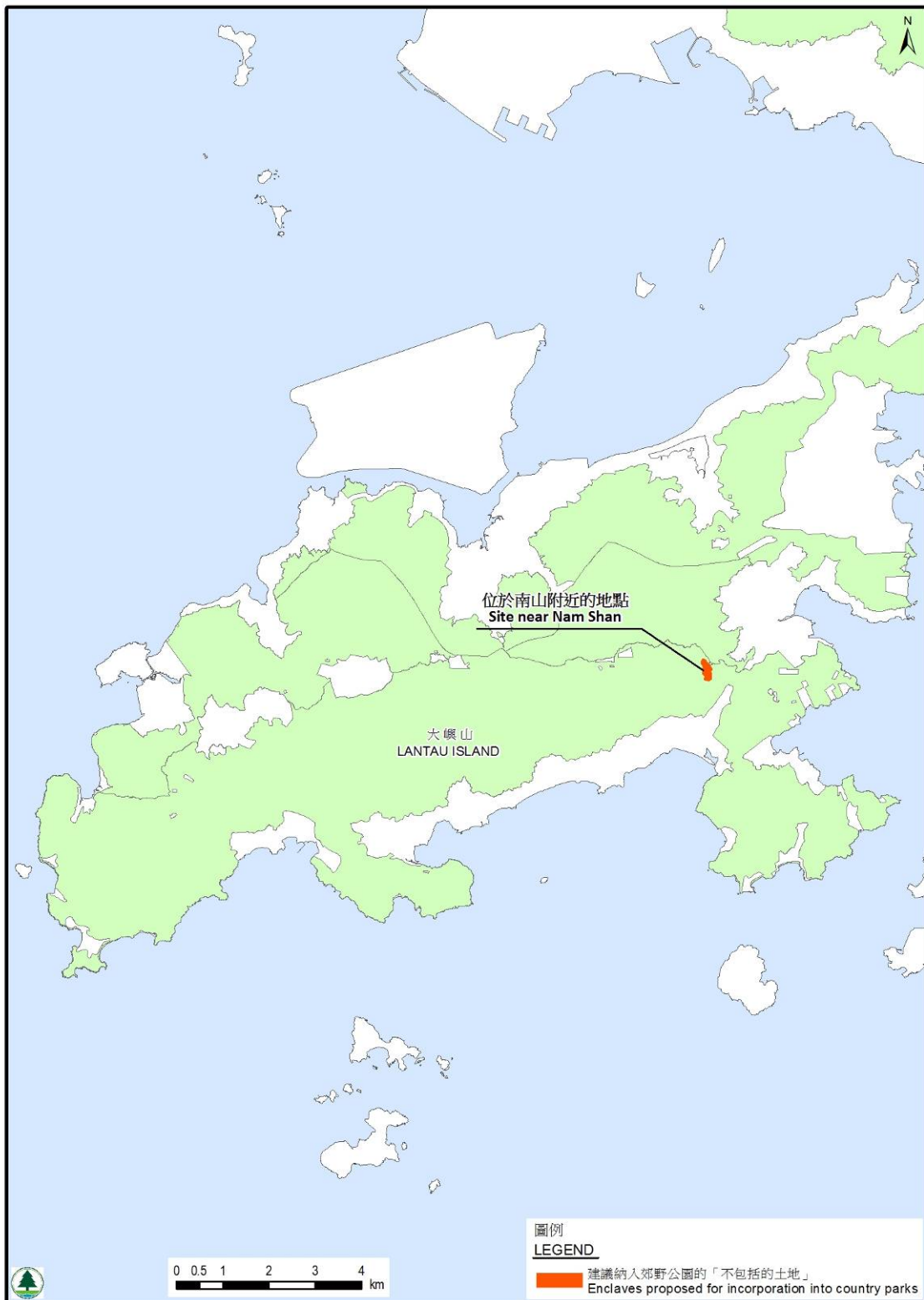
4.3 We will arrange prior consultation with the relevant stakeholders of these three enclaves (including relevant District Councils, local residents, rural committees, etc. where applicable) before invoking the statutory procedure mentioned in the aforesaid paragraphs. Particular attention will be given to the residents, Government land licence holders/Short Term Tenancy holders in Sai Lau Kong, which is a non-indigenous village, and the site near Nam Shan. Afterwards, we will report to the CMPB on the consultation results and seek its endorsement to invoke the statutory procedure for incorporating the three enclaves into the respective country parks.

5. Advice sought

Members are invited to offer views on the proposal to incorporate the country park enclaves of Fan Kei Tok and Sai Lau Kong into the Plover Cove Country Park and the site near Nam Shan into the Lantau South Country Park.

Country and Marine Parks Authority
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
February 2014
File Ref: CPA02/9/0





Assessment of the Suitability to Incorporate the Country Park Enclave in Fan Kei Tok into the Plover Cove Country Park

1. The Site

1.1 Fan Kei Tok is an inland enclave located in the Plover Cove Country Park and to the north of the Wu Kau Tang area. It is situated upland at an altitude of about 300 meters. The boundary of the enclave is shown in **Figure 1**.

1.2 The enclave comprises two parcels and is about 4.6 ha in total size. It is entirely on government land with a few ruins which appear to have been abandoned for years. The western parcel is traversed by the Wu Kau Tang Country Trail while the eastern parcel is not connected to existing footpath. The enclave is about 1.5 km away from Bride's Pool Road which is the nearest access to public transport.

1.3 The enclave is generally rural and calm. It is largely covered by secondary woodland and is mostly visited by hikers.

2. Assessment Principles and Criteria

The assessment on the suitability of incorporating Fan Kei Tok into the Plover Cove Country Park has followed the revised principles and criteria endorsed by the Country and Marine Parks Board in May 2011 which include conservation value, landscape and aesthetic value, recreation potential, size, proximity to existing country parks, land status and existing land use. Besides, land use compatibility will be assessed to determine whether a site of good intrinsic value should be protected by either country park designation or coverage by statutory town plans.

3. Intrinsic Criteria

3.1 Conservation value

General Description

3.1.1 Fan Kei Tok is largely covered by secondary woodland which is continuous

to the surrounding country park area. A habitat map and an aerial photo of the site are shown in **Figure 2** and **3** respectively. A list of recorded flora and fauna species with their conservation status is in **Appendix 1**.

3.1.2 Secondary woodland makes up the major habitat in both parcels. A high diversity of over 100 native plant species has been recorded. Dominant tree species consists of *Schefflera heptaphylla*, various *Machilus* species and *Symplocos glauca*. 2 species of conservation concern, namely *Aquilaria sinensis* and *Cibotium barometz* have been recorded though both are not uncommon in Hong Kong.

3.1.3 The fauna species recorded in the enclave are mostly common in Hong Kong. Nevertheless, the enclave has a relatively higher diversity of butterfly including 5 locally rare to very rare species.

Assessment

3.1.4 The conservation value of an enclave is determined by a number of criteria, namely species diversity, degree of naturalness, rarity, fragility, representativeness, position in an ecological or geographical unit, intrinsic appeal, historical records and potential value. Detailed assessment on the conservation of the enclave is set out in **Table 1**:

Table 1

| Criteria | Assessment |
|-----------------------|--|
| Species diversity | The secondary woodland in the site supports over 100 native plant species and a relatively higher species diversity of butterfly. Butterflies: 58 (25%) Dragonflies: 2 (2%) Bird: 68 (13%) Mammals: 7 (13%) (the percentage behind the species number indicates local representativeness) |
| Degree of naturalness | The mixed woodland has a high degree of naturalness. |
| Rarity | Flora species of conservation concerns: ● <i>Aquilaria sinensis</i> and <i>Cibotium barometz</i> (scheduled plant of Cap. 586). |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>Fauna species of conservation concerns:</p> <p>Butterfly: <i>Abraximorpha davidii</i>, <i>Sinthusia chandrana</i> and <i>Tajuria cippus</i> (AFCD status: locally rare); <i>Creon cleobis</i> and <i>Pratapa deva</i> (AFCD status: locally very rare)</p> <p>Dragonfly: <i>Fukienogomphus choifongae</i> (AFCD status: locally rare)</p> <p>Mammal: <i>Herpestes urva</i> (AFCD status: locally rare)</p> |
| Fragility | The secondary woodland has lower fragility to environmental changes. |
| Representativeness | The secondary woodland is well preserved. |
| Intrinsic appeal | The secondary woodland has high intrinsic appeal. |
| Historical records | There is no historical or archaeological record in the enclave. |
| Position in an ecological or geographical unit | The secondary woodland is continuous to the surrounding country park area. |
| Potential value | The potential of the enclave for the improvement of conservation value is limited given the existing woodland coverage and the predominant native species composition. |

Conclusion

3.1.5 According to the assessment, the enclave is covered by secondary woodland which comprises over 100 native species. Though the fauna species recorded in the enclave are mostly common in Hong Kong, it does support a relatively higher species diversity of butterflies. The overall conservation value of the enclave is rated as **high**. The absence of private land and limited human activities in the enclave will help preserve the conservation value of the enclave.

3.2 Landscape and Aesthetic value

General Description

3.2.1 The enclave is an inland area located in the Plover Cove Country Park. It is covered by extensive secondary woodland which is indistinguishable from the surrounding country park area. The enclave is generally rural and calm. It is accessible by hiking from Wu Kau Tang or Luk Keng via the Wu Kau Tang Country Trail. There are dilapidated houses which appear to have been abandoned many years ago.

Assessment

3.2.2 The landscape and aesthetic value of an area is qualitatively assessed by the following criteria: degree of naturalness, scenic quality, the integrity, completeness and uniqueness of the topography, presence of distinctive and representative features of visual interest, effect of urban development and presence of eyesores. Assessment of landscape and aesthetic value of the site is shown in **Table 2** below:

Table 2

| Criteria | Assessment |
|--|--|
| Degree of naturalness | The site is generally natural in setting and is not subject to any irregularity. |
| Scenic quality | The enclave has high scenic quality for its delightful greenery. |
| The integrity, completeness and uniqueness of the topography | Though the enclave comprises two parcels, it is indistinguishable from the surrounding country park. |
| Presence of distinctive and representative features of visual interest | The scenic quality of the secondary woodland landscape in the site is of visual interest to hikers. |
| Effect of urban development and | No new development is found inside the enclave. |

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| presence of eyesores | |
|----------------------|--|

Conclusion

3.2.3 The enclave is extensively covered by secondary woodland. The area is not under development threat and there is no irregularity detected on site. In this connection, the overall landscape and aesthetic value of the enclave is considered to be **high**.

3.3 Recreation Potential

General description

3.3.1 The western parcel of the enclave could be accessed through Wu Kau Tang Country Trail from Wu Kau Tang, Bride’s Pool Road or Luk Keng. An AFCD’s viewing point and fire lookout are adjacent to the enclave. Barbecue sites are also present at the end of the Wu Kau Tang Country Trail. Hiking and nature appreciation are the major recreation uses in the enclave.

Assessment

3.3.2 The recreation potential of an area for country park designation is qualitatively assessed by the following criteria: attractiveness and comfort, compatibility of existing recreation activities, range of potential user groups, accessibility, carrying capacity and relation with surrounding recreation sites. Assessment of recreation potential of the site is shown in **Table 3** below:

Table 3

| Criteria | Assessment |
|---|---|
| Attractiveness and comfort | The enclave has calm and beautiful scenery. |
| Compatibility of existing recreation activities | Hiking and nature appreciation are compatible with country park objectives. |
| Range of potential user groups | The enclave is mainly used by hikers. |
| Accessibility | The western parcel of the enclave can be accessible by the Wu Kau Tang Country Trail. It is about 1.5 km away from Bride’s Pool Road which is the nearest access to public transport. |

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|--|---|
| Carrying capacity | While the enclave does not have a large open area, it can accommodate a large number of hikers which will only stop by the enclave temporarily. |
| Relation with surrounding recreation sites | An AFCD's viewing point and barbecue site are present in the vicinity of the enclave. |

Conclusion

3.3.3 The enclave is mainly used for hiking and nature appreciation which are compatible with the country park objectives. Designation of the enclave will include the entire section of the Wu Kau Tang Country Trail into the Plover Cove Country Park and facilitate the overall management of the trail. In this connection, the recreation potential of the enclave is rated as **high**. Additional facilities for passive recreation can be provided after the incorporation where appropriate.

4. Demarcation Criteria

Size and Proximity to existing country parks

4.1 The enclave has a total area of 4.6 ha. It is enclosed by the Plover Cove Country Park.

Land status and land use compatibility

4.2 The enclave is entirely on government land with a few ruins which appear to have been abandoned for years. A plan showing the private land distribution around the enclave is at **Figure 4**. The enclave is extensively covered by secondary woodland and is mainly used by hikers. The major land uses of the enclave are compatible with the surrounding country park area.

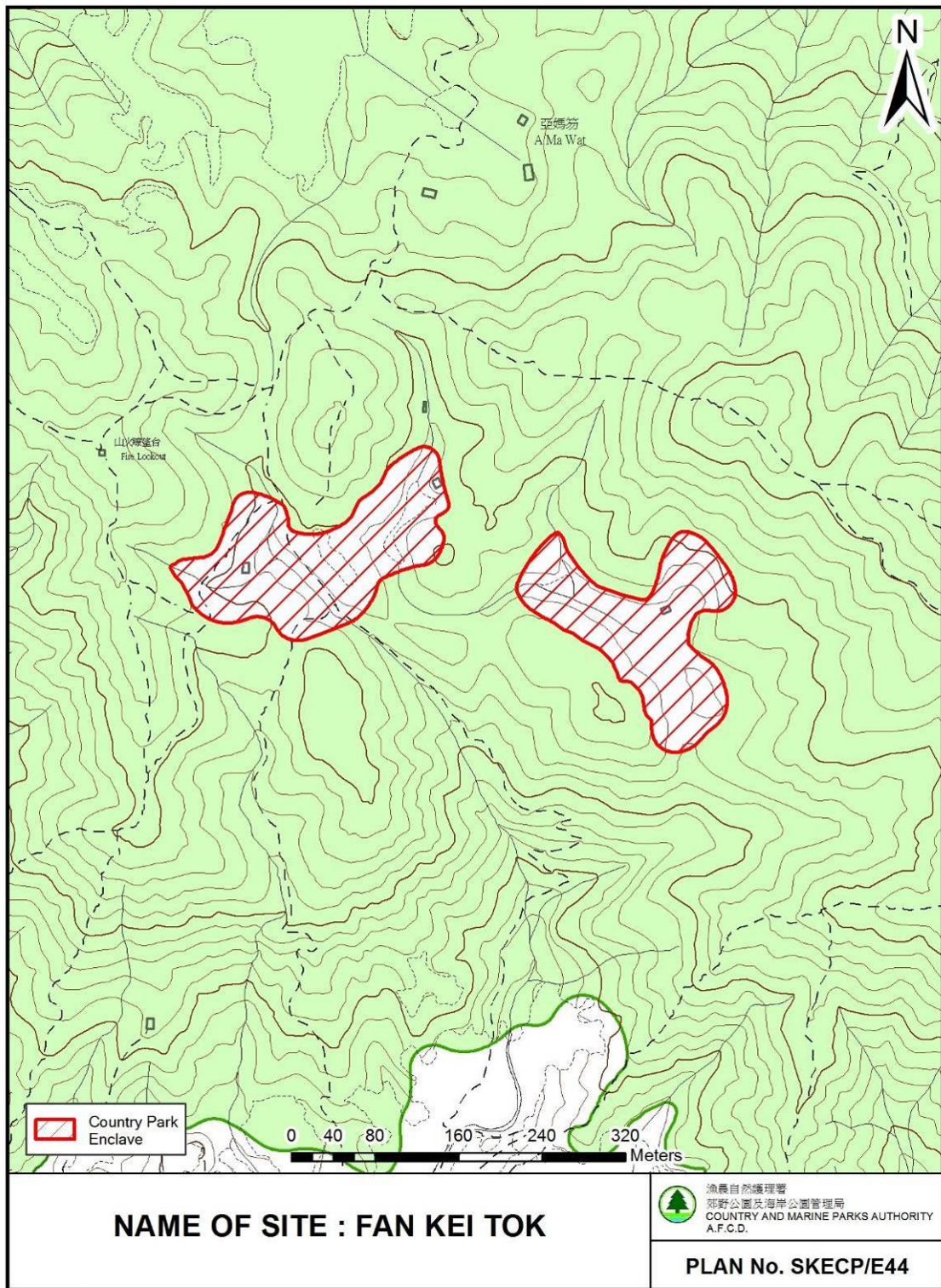
5. Recommendation

As far as the intrinsic criteria are concerned, the enclave is rated high in conservation value, landscape and aesthetic value and recreation potential. The enclave is mainly used for hiking which is compatible with the surrounding country park area. The enclave is entirely on government land and the existing uses for passive recreation are compatible with the surrounding country park area.

Designation of the enclave will improve the integrity and completeness of the Plover Cove Country Park and the Wu Kau Tang Country Trail and facilitate their managements. Additional facilities for passive recreation can be provided after the incorporation where appropriate. Based on the assessment results, the enclave is recommended to be incorporated into the Plover Cove Country Park.

END

Figure 1/Annex 2



Plan No. M_SD_2014_006_E44_1

Figure 2/Annex 2

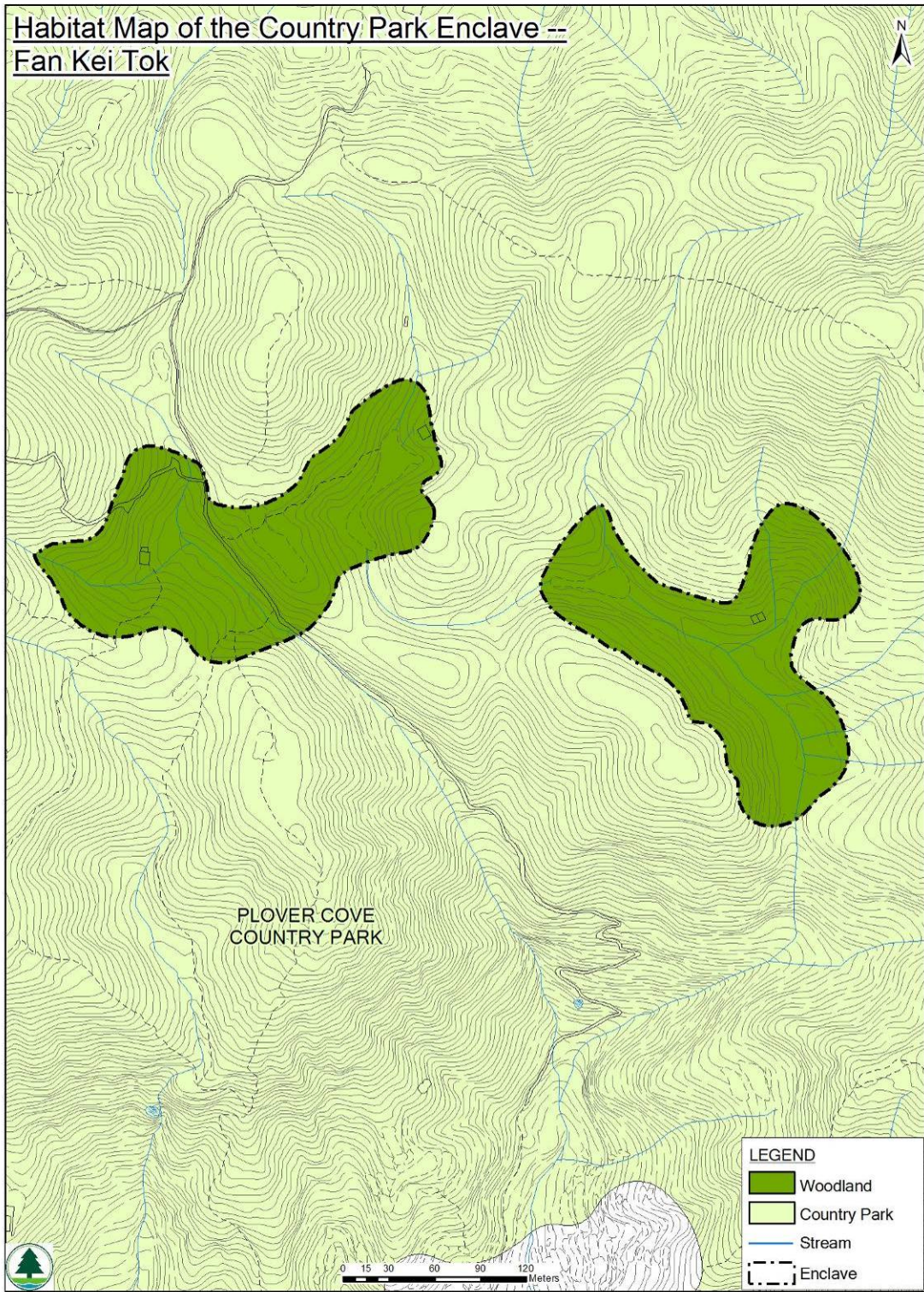


Figure 3/Annex 2

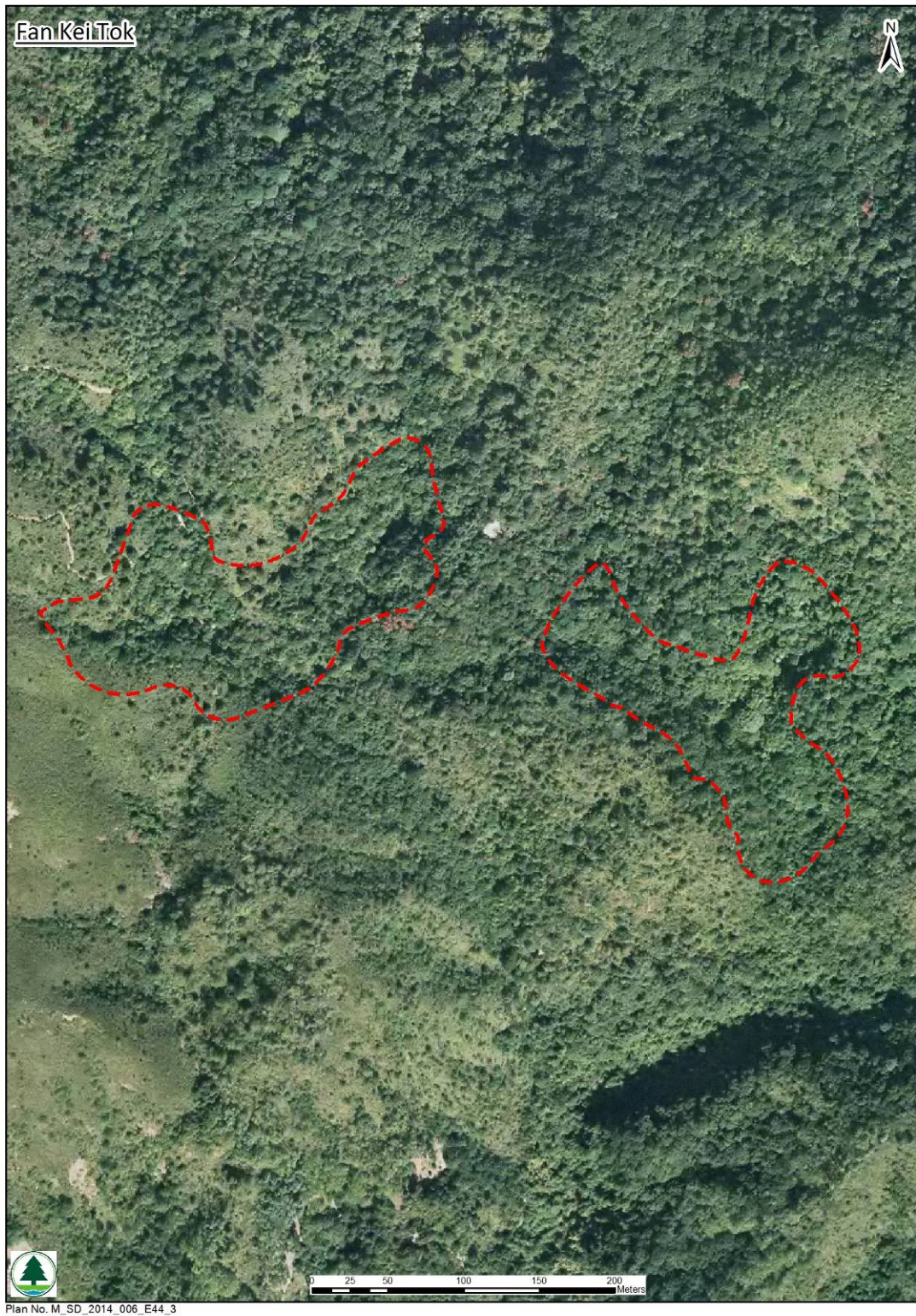
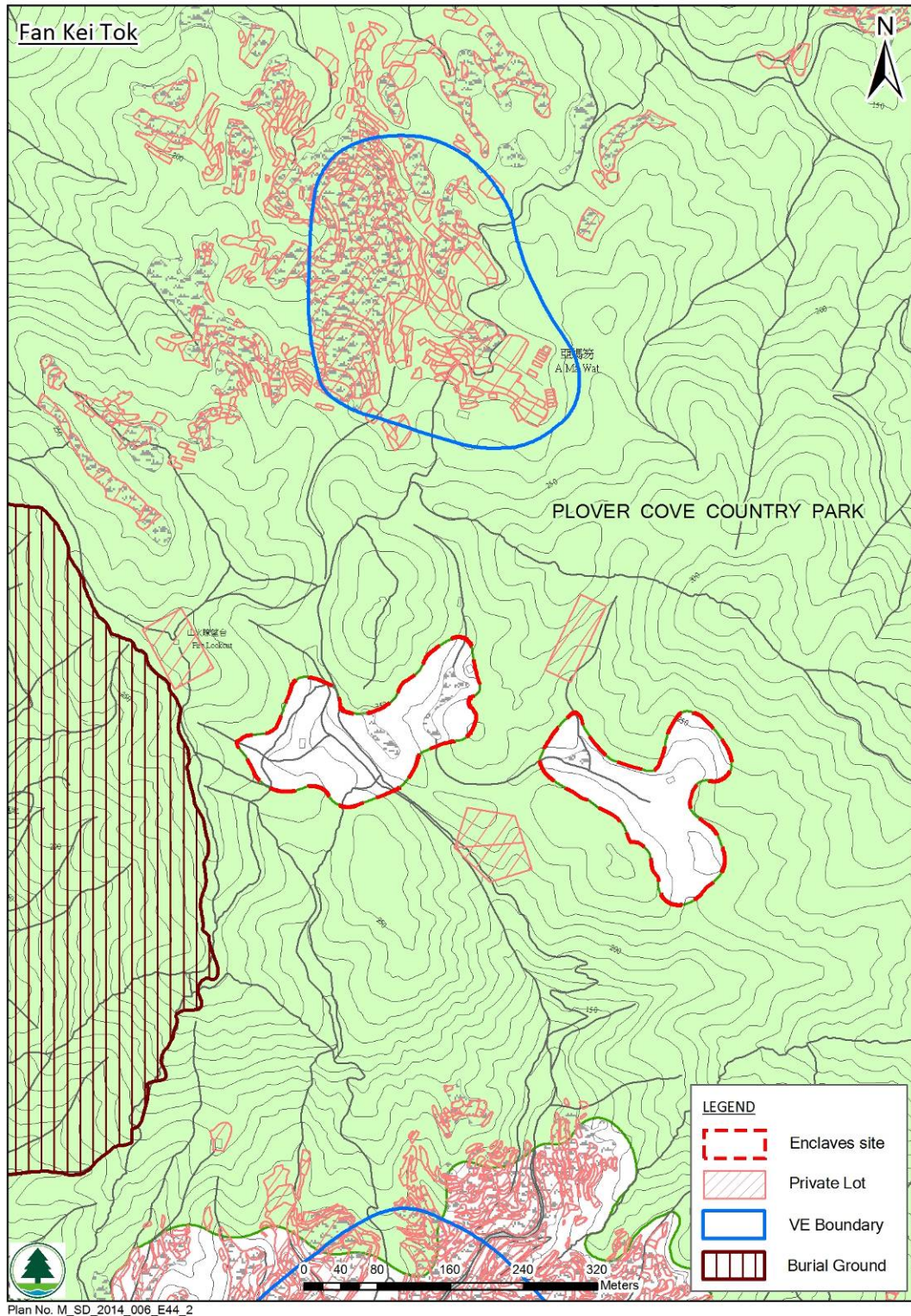


Figure 4/Annex 2



Summary of Species Records [from AFCD & HKU Biodiversity Data]

| Taxa Group | No. of Species* |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| BIRDS | 68 |
| BUTTERFLIES | 58 |
| DRAGONFLIES | 2 |
| MAMMALS | 7 |
| Total: | 135 |

*Animals identified to genus level, if any, are included in the species count

Details of Species Records [Show only Taxa Group(s) required by User]**BIRDS**

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Chinese Name | HK Protection | IUCN | China Red Data Book | Fellowes 2002 | AFCD Status |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Accipiter trivirgatus | Crested Goshawk | 鳳頭鷹 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | | Rare | | |
| | | | Cap. 586 Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance | | Rare | | |
| Accipiter virgatus | Besra | 松雀鷹 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | | | | |

Enclave – Fan Kei Tok

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|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------|--|---------------|
| <i>Accipiter virgatus</i> | Besra | 松雀鷹 | Cap. 586 Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance | |
| <i>Aethopyga christinae</i> | Fork-tailed Sunbird | 叉尾太陽鳥 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i> | Olive-backed Pipit | 樹鷓 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| <i>Apus nipalensis</i> | House Swift | 小白腰雨燕 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| <i>Brachypteryx leucophris</i> | Lesser Shortwing | 白喉短翅鶇 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | Local Concern |
| <i>Centropus bengalensis</i> | Lesser Coucal | 小鴉鵂 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | Vulnerable |
| <i>Centropus sinensis</i> | Greater Coucal | 褐翅鴉鵂 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | Vulnerable |
| <i>Chalcophaps indica</i> | Common Emerald Dove | 綠翅金鳩 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | Vulnerable |
| <i>Clamator coromandus</i> | Chestnut-winged Cuckoo | 紅翅鳳頭鶇 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| <i>Copsychus saularis</i> | Oriental Magpie Robin | 鵲鶇 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i> | Large-billed Crow | 大嘴烏鴉 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |

Enclave – Fan Kei Tok

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|---|---------------|
| <i>Cuculus micropterus</i> | Indian Cuckoo | 四聲杜鵑 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| <i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i> | Blue-and-white Flycatcher | 白腹姬鶇 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| <i>Cyornis hainanus</i> | Hainan Blue Flycatcher | 海南藍仙鶇 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| <i>Dendrocitta formosae</i> | Grey Treepie | 灰樹鵲 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | Local Concern |
| <i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i> | Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker | 朱背啄花鳥 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| <i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i> | Fire-breasted Flowerpecker | 紅胸啄花鳥 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| <i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i> | Hair-crested Drongo | 髮冠卷尾 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| <i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i> | Ashy Drongo | 灰卷尾 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | Local Concern |
| <i>Dicrurus macrocerus</i> | Black Drongo | 黑卷尾 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| <i>Emberiza rutila</i> | Chestnut Bunting | 栗鵪 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| <i>Emberiza spodocephala</i> | Black-faced Bunting | 灰頭鵪 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| <i>Emberiza tristrami</i> | Tristram's Bunting | 白眉鵪 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |

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|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|---|---------------|
| Erpornis zantholeuca | White-bellied Erpornis | 白腹鳳鶯 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | Local Concern |
| Francolinus pintadeanus | Chinese Francolin | 鷓鴣 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| Garrulax canorus | Chinese Hwamei | 畫眉 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| | | | Cap. 586 Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance | |
| Garrulax pectoralis | Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush | 黑領噪鶯 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| Garrulax perspicillatus | Masked Laughingthrush | 黑臉噪鶯 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| Hemixos castanonotus | Chestnut Bulbul | 栗背短腳鶯 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| Hierococcyx sparverioides | Large Hawk Cuckoo | 鷹鶯 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| Hirundo rustica | Barn Swallow | 家燕 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| Horornis borealis | Manchurian Bush Warbler | 遠東樹鶯 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| Horornis fortipes | Brown-flanked Bush Warbler | 強腳樹鶯 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |

Enclave – Fan Kei Tok

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|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------|---|------------------|
| Hypsipetes leucocephalus | Black Bulbul | 黑短腳鴨 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| Lanius schach | Long-tailed Shrike | 棕背伯勞 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| Luscinia calliope | Siberian Rubythroat | 紅喉歌鶇 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| Milvus migrans | Black Kite | 黑鳶 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | Regional Concern |
| | | | Cap. 586 Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance | Regional Concern |
| Minla cyanouroptera | Blue-winged Minla | 藍翅希鶇 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| Motacilla cinerea | Grey Wagtail | 灰鵲鶇 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| Myophonus caeruleus | Blue Whistling Thrush | 紫嘯鶇 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| Orthotomus sutorius | Common Tailorbird | 長尾縫葉鶇 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| Parus cinereus | Cinereous Tit | 蒼背山雀 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| Passer montanus | Eurasian Tree Sparrow | 樹麻雀 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |

Enclave – Fan Kei Tok

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|---|---------------|
| <i>Pericrocotus solaris</i> | Grey-chinned Minivet | 灰喉山椒鳥 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | Local Concern |
| <i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i> | Scarlet Minivet | 赤紅山椒鳥 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| <i>Phoenicurus aureus</i> | Daurian Redstart | 北紅尾鴝 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| <i>Phylloscopus borealis</i> | Arctic Warbler | 極北柳鶯 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i> | Dusky Warbler | 褐柳鶯 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| <i>Phylloscopus goodsoni</i> | Goodson's Leaf Warbler | 冠紋柳鶯 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | Local Concern |
| <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i> | Yellow-browed Warbler | 黃眉柳鶯 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| <i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i> | Pallas's Leaf Warbler | 黃腰柳鶯 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| <i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i> | Pale-legged Leaf Warbler | 淡腳柳鶯 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| <i>Pica pica</i> | Eurasian Magpie | 喜鵲 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |
| <i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i> | Pygmy Wren-babbler | 小鷓鴣 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | Local Concern |
| <i>Prinia flaviventris</i> | Yellow-bellied Prinia | 黃腹鷓鴣 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | |

Enclave – Fan Kei Tok

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|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|---|------------|---------------|
| <i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i> | Sooty-headed Bulbul | 白喉紅臀鶇 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | | |
| <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i> | Red-whiskered Bulbul | 紅耳鶇 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | | |
| <i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i> | Chinese Bulbul | 白頭鶇 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | | |
| <i>Spilopelia chinensis</i> | Spotted Dove | 珠頸斑鳩 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | | |
| <i>Spilornis cheela</i> | Crested Serpent Eagle | 蛇鵂 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | Vulnerable | Local Concern |
| | | | Cap. 586 Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance | Vulnerable | Local Concern |
| <i>Stachyridopsis ruficeps</i> | Rufous-capped Babbler | 紅頭穗鶇 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | | Local Concern |
| <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i> | Red-flanked Bluetail | 紅脇藍尾鶇 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | | |
| <i>Turdus cardis</i> | Japanese Thrush | 烏灰鶇 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | | |
| <i>Turdus hortulorum</i> | Grey-backed Thrush | 灰背鶇 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | | |
| <i>Turdus merula</i> | Common Blackbird | 烏鶇 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | | |

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|-----------------------|--------------------|-------|---|
| Urosphena squameiceps | Asian Stubtail | 鱗頭樹鶯 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance |
| Zosterops japonicus | Japanese White-eye | 暗綠繡眼鳥 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance |

BUTTERFLIES

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Chinese Name | HK Protection | IUCN | China Red Data Book | Fellowes 2002 | AFCD Status |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Abisara echerius | Plum Judy | 蛇目褐蛺蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| Abraximorpha davidii | Magpie Flat | 白弄蝶 | | | | | Rare |
| Artipe eryx | Green Flash | 綠灰蝶 | | | | | Uncommon |
| Astictopterus jama | Forest Hopper | 脛翅弄蝶 | | | | | Common |
| Athyma nefte | Colour Sergeant | 相思帶蛺蝶 | | | | | Common |
| Athyma selenophora | Staff Sergeant | 新月帶蛺蝶 | | | | | Common |
| Cepora nerissa | Common Gull | 黑脈園粉蝶 | | | | | Common |
| Charaxes bernardus | Tawny Rajah | 白帶螯蛺蝶 | | | | | Common |
| Chilades lajus | Lime Blue | 紫灰蝶 | | | | | Common |
| Creon cleobis | Broadtail Royal | 克灰蝶 | | | | Local Concern | Very Rare |
| Cupha erymanthis | Rustic | 黃襟蛺蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| Cyrestis thyodamas | Common Mapwing | 網絲蛺蝶 | | | | | Common |
| Danaus genutia | Common Tiger | 虎斑蝶 | | | | | Common |
| Euploea core | Common Indian Crow | 幻紫斑蝶 | | Least Concern (2012) | | | Common |
| Euploea midamus | Blue-spotted Crow | 藍點紫斑蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| Eurema hecabe | Common Grass Yellow | 寬邊黃粉蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| Faunis eumeus | Large Faun | 串珠環蝶 | | | | | Common |
| Graphium agamemnon | Tailed Green Jay | 統帥青鳳蝶 | | | | | Common |

Enclave – Fan Kei Tok

| | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Graphium sarpedon | Common Bluebottle | 青鳳蝶 | | Very Common |
| Ideopsis similis | Ceylon Blue Glassy Tiger | 擬旖斑蝶 | | Very Common |
| Ixias pyrene | Yellow Orange Tip | 橙粉蝶 | | Uncommon |
| Jamides bochus | Dark Cerulean | 雅灰蝶 | | Common |
| Junonia almana | Peacock Pansy | 美眼蛺蝶 | Least Concern (2012) | Common |
| Junonia lemonias | Lemon Pansy | 蛇眼蛺蝶 | | Common |
| Kaniska canace | Blue Admiral | 琉璃蛺蝶 | | Common |
| Lethe confusa | Banded Tree Brown | 白帶黛眼蝶 | | Common |
| Lethe rohria | Common Tree Brown | 波紋黛眼蝶 | | Uncommon |
| Melanitis leda | Common Evening Brown | 暮眼蝶 | | Common |
| Melanitis phedima | Dark Evening Brown | 睇暮眼蝶 | | Uncommon |
| Mycalesis mineus | Dark-brand Bush Brown | 小眉眼蝶 | | Very Common |
| Mycalesis zonata | South China Bush Brown | 平頂眉眼蝶 | | Common |
| Nacaduba kurava | Transparent 6-line Blue | 古樓娜灰蝶 | | Common |
| Neopithecops zalmora | Quaker | 一點灰蝶 | | Uncommon |
| Neptis clinia | Southern Sullied Sailer | 珂環蛺蝶 | | Common |
| Neptis hylas | Common Sailer | 中環蛺蝶 | | Very Common |
| Pantoporia hordonia | Common Lascar | 金蟠蛺蝶 | | Uncommon |
| Papilio bianor | Chinese Peacock | 碧鳳蝶 | | Common |
| Papilio helenus | Red Helen | 玉斑鳳蝶 | | Very Common |
| Papilio memnon | Great Mormon | 美鳳蝶 | | Very Common |
| Papilio paris | Paris Peacock | 巴黎翠鳳蝶 | | Very Common |
| Papilio polytes | Common Mormon | 玉帶鳳蝶 | | Very Common |

Enclave – Fan Kei Tok

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------|--|--|--|---------------|-------------|
| Papilio protenor | Spangle | 藍鳳蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| Parantica aglea | Glassy Tiger | 絹斑蝶 | | | | | Common |
| Parnara guttata | Common Straight Swift | 直紋稻弄蝶 | | | | | Common |
| Phaedyma columella | Short-banded Sailer | 柱菲蛺蝶 | | | | | Common |
| Pieris canidia | Indian Cabbage White | 東方菜粉蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| Pratapa deva | White Royal | 珀灰蝶 | | | | | Very Rare |
| Pseudozizeeria maha | Pale Grass Blue | 酢漿灰蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| Rapala manea | Slate Flash | 燕灰蝶 | | | | | Common |
| Remelana jangala | Chocolate Royal | 萊灰蝶 | | | | | Common |
| Rohana parisatis | Black Prince | 羅蛺蝶 | | | | | Common |
| Sinthusa chandrana | Broad Spark | 生灰蝶 | | | | | Rare |
| Spindasis syama | Club Silverline | 豆粒銀線灰蝶 | | | | | Uncommon |
| Tagiades litigiousus | Water Snow Flat | 沾邊裙弄蝶 | | | | | Common |
| Tajuria cippus | Peacock Royal | 雙尾灰蝶 | | | | Local Concern | Rare |
| Tirumala limniace | Blue Tiger | 青斑蝶 | | | | | Common |
| Ypthima baldus | Common Five-ring | 矍眼蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| Zemeros flegyas | Punchinello | 波蛺蝶 | | | | | Common |

DRAGONFLIES

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Chinese Name | HK Protection | IUCN | China Red Data Book | Fellowes 2002 | AFCD Status |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Asiagomphus hainanensis | Hainan Clubtail | 海南亞春蜓 | | | | Local Concern | Common |
| Fukienogomphus choifongae | Hong Kong Tusktail | 賽芳閩春蜓 | | | | | Rare |

MAMMALS

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Chinese Name | HK Protection | IUCN | China Red Data Book | Fellowes 2002 | AFCD Status |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Bos taurus | Domestic Ox | 黃牛 | | | | | Common |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------|---|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| <i>Herpestes urva</i> | Crab-eating Mongoose | 食蟹獾 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | | Local Concern | Rare |
| <i>Hystrix brachyura</i> | East Asian Porcupine | 東亞豪豬 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | Least Concern (2009) | | Very Common |
| <i>Melogale moschata</i> | Small-toothed Ferret Badger | 鼬獾 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | | | Common |
| <i>Muntiacus muntjak</i> | Red Muntjac | 赤麂 | | | Potential Regional Concern | Very Common |
| <i>Sus scrofa</i> | Eurasian Wild Pig | 野豬 | | | | Very Common |
| <i>Viverricula indica</i> | Small Indian Civet | 小靈貓 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | | | Very Common |

Total Number of Species: 135

*** End of Report***

Flora species recorded in the country park enclave of Fan Kei Tok

Appendix 1/Annex 2

| No. | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Family Name | Habitat type | Exotic | Dominant | Species of conservation concern |
|-----|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------|----------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | <i>Abrus mollis</i> | 毛相思子 | FABACEAE (PAPILIONACEAE) | A | | | No |
| 2 | <i>Adiantum flabellulatum</i> | 扇葉鐵線蕨 | ADIANTACEAE | A | | | No |
| 3 | <i>Adinandra millettii</i> | 黃瑞木 | THEACEAE | A | | | No |
| 4 | <i>Alangium chinense</i> | 八角楓 | ALANGIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 5 | <i>Aporosa dioica</i> | 銀柴 | EUPHORBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 6 | <i>Aquilaria sinensis</i> | 土沉香 | THYMELAEACEAE | A | | | Yes (Note 1) |
| 7 | <i>Archidendron clypearia</i> | 猴耳環 | MIMOSACEAE | A | | | No |
| 8 | <i>Ardisia crenata</i> | 朱砂根 | MYRSINACEAE | A | | | No |
| 9 | <i>Ardisia lindleyana</i> | 山血丹 | MYRSINACEAE | A | | | No |
| 10 | <i>Ardisia quinquegona</i> | 羅傘樹 | MYRSINACEAE | A | | | No |
| 11 | <i>Baeckea frutescens</i> | 崗松 | MYRTACEAE | A | | | No |
| 12 | <i>Blechnum orientale</i> | 烏毛蕨 | BLECHNACEAE | A | | | No |
| 13 | <i>Breynia fruticosa</i> | 黑面神 | EUPHORBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 14 | <i>Bridelia tomentosa</i> | 土蜜樹 | EUPHORBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 15 | <i>Canthium dicoccum</i> | 魚骨木 | RUBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 16 | <i>Carallia brachiata</i> | 竹節樹 | RHIZOPHORACEAE | A | | | No |
| 17 | <i>Cassytha filiformis</i> | 無根藤 | LAURACEAE | A | | | No |
| 18 | <i>Celastrus monospermus</i> | 獨子藤 | CELASTRACEAE | A | | | No |
| 19 | <i>Chloranthus spicatus</i> | 金粟蘭 | CHLORANTHACEAE | A | * | | No |
| 20 | <i>Cibotium barometz</i> | 金毛狗 | DICKSONIACEAE | A | | | Yes (Note 2) |
| 21 | <i>Clerodendrum fortunatum</i> | 白花燈籠 | VERBENACEAE | A | | | No |
| 22 | <i>Cordyline fruticosa</i> | 朱蕉 | AGAVACEAE | A | * | | No |
| 23 | <i>Cratogeomys cochinchinense</i> | 黃牛木 | CLUSIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 24 | <i>Dalbergia benthamii</i> | 兩廣黃檀 | FABACEAE (PAPILIONACEAE) | A | | | No |
| 25 | <i>Daphniphyllum calycinum</i> | 牛耳楓 | DAPHNIPHYLLACEAE | A | | | No |
| 26 | <i>Dendrotrophe frutescens</i> | 寄生藤 | SANTALACEAE | A | | | No |
| 27 | <i>Desmos chinensis</i> | 假鷹爪 | ANNONACEAE | A | | | No |
| 28 | <i>Dicranopteris pedata</i> | 芒萁 | GLEICHENIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 29 | <i>Dimocarpus longan</i> | 龍眼 | SAPINDACEAE | A | * | | No |
| 30 | <i>Diplospora dubia</i> | 狗骨柴 | RUBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 31 | <i>Elaeocarpus chinensis</i> | 中華杜英 | ELAEOCARPACEAE | A | | | No |
| 32 | <i>Embelia laeta</i> | 酸藤子 | MYRSINACEAE | A | | | No |
| 33 | <i>Embelia ribes</i> | 白花酸藤子 | MYRSINACEAE | A | | | No |
| 34 | <i>Eurya distichophylla</i> | 二列葉柃 | THEACEAE | A | | | No |
| 35 | <i>Eurya nitida</i> | 細齒葉柃 | THEACEAE | A | | | No |
| 36 | <i>Ficus fistulosa</i> | 水同木 | MORACEAE | A | | | No |
| 37 | <i>Ficus hirta</i> | 粗葉榕 | MORACEAE | A | | | No |
| 38 | <i>Ficus hispida</i> | 對葉榕 | MORACEAE | A | | | No |
| 39 | <i>Ficus pumila</i> | 薜荔 | MORACEAE | A | | | No |
| 40 | <i>Ficus variolosa</i> | 變葉榕 | MORACEAE | A | | | No |
| 41 | <i>Gahnia tristis</i> | 黑莎草 | CYPERACEAE | A | | | No |
| 42 | <i>Garcinia oblongifolia</i> | 嶺南山竹子 | CLUSIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 43 | <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> | 梔子 | RUBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 44 | <i>Glochidion eriocarpum</i> | 毛果算盤子 | EUPHORBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 45 | <i>Glochidion lanceolarium</i> | 艾膠算盤子 | EUPHORBIACEAE | A | | | No |

| No. | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Family Name | Habitat type | Exotic | Dominant | Species of conservation concern |
|-----|--|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------|----------|---------------------------------|
| 46 | <i>Glochidion wrightii</i> | 白背算盤子 | EUPHORBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 47 | <i>Gnetum luofuense</i> | 羅浮買麻藤 | GNETACEAE | A | | | No |
| 48 | <i>Helixanthera parasitica</i> | 離瓣寄生 | LORANTHACEAE | A | | | No |
| 49 | <i>Hylodesmum laterale</i> | 側序長柄山螞蝗 | FABACEAE (PAPILIONACEAE) | A | | | No |
| 50 | <i>Ilex asprella</i> | 梅葉冬青 | AQUIFOLIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 51 | <i>Ilex pubescens</i> | 毛冬青 | AQUIFOLIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 52 | <i>Itea chinensis</i> | 老鼠刺 | GROSSULARIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 53 | <i>Ligustrum sinense</i> | 山指甲 | OLEACEAE | A | | | No |
| 54 | <i>Litsea rotundifolia</i> var. <i>oblongifolia</i> | 豺皮樟 | LAURACEAE | A | | | No |
| 55 | <i>Lygodium japonicum</i> | 海金沙 | LYGODIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 56 | <i>Lygodium scandens</i> | 小葉海金沙 | LYGODIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 57 | <i>Machilus breviflora</i> | 短序潤楠 | LAURACEAE | A | | # | No |
| 58 | <i>Machilus chekiangensis</i> | 浙江潤楠 | LAURACEAE | A | | # | No |
| 59 | <i>Machilus pauhoi</i> | 刨花潤楠 | LAURACEAE | A | | | No |
| 60 | <i>Maesa japonica</i> | 杜莖山 | MYRSINACEAE | A | | | No |
| 61 | <i>Maesa perlarius</i> | 鯽魚膽 | MYRSINACEAE | A | | | No |
| 62 | <i>Melastoma candidum</i> | 野牡丹 | MELASTOMATACEAE | A | | | No |
| 63 | <i>Melastoma sanguineum</i> | 毛茛 | MELASTOMATACEAE | A | | | No |
| 64 | <i>Melicope pteleifolia</i> | 密茱萸 | RUTACEAE | A | | | No |
| 65 | <i>Millettia nitida</i> | 亮葉崖豆藤 | FABACEAE (PAPILIONACEAE) | A | | | No |
| 66 | <i>Morinda parvifolia</i> | 雞眼藤 | RUBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 67 | <i>Mussaenda pubescens</i> | 玉葉金花 | RUBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 68 | <i>Myrsine seguinii</i> | 密花樹 | MYRSINACEAE | A | | | No |
| 69 | <i>Osmanthus matsumuranus</i> | 牛矢果 | OLEACEAE | A | | | No |
| 70 | <i>Pandanus austrosinensis</i> | 露兜草 | PANDANACEAE | A | | | No |
| 71 | <i>Photinia benthamiana</i> | 閩粵石楠 | ROSACEAE | A | | | No |
| 72 | <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> | 餘甘子 | EUPHORBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 73 | <i>Phyllodium elegans</i> | 毛排錢草 | FABACEAE (PAPILIONACEAE) | A | | | No |
| 74 | <i>Psychotria asiatica</i> | 九節 | RUBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 75 | <i>Psychotria serpens</i> | 蔓九節 | RUBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 76 | <i>Pteris semipinnata</i> | 半邊旗 | PTERIDACEAE | A | | | No |
| 77 | <i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i> | 石斑木 | ROSACEAE | A | | | No |
| 78 | <i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i> | 桃金娘 | MYRTACEAE | A | | | No |
| 79 | <i>Rhus succedanea</i> | 木蠟樹 | ANACARDIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 80 | <i>Rourea microphylla</i> | 小葉紅葉藤 | CONNARACEAE | A | | | No |
| 81 | <i>Rubus leucanthus</i> | 白花懸鈎子 | ROSACEAE | A | | | No |
| 82 | <i>Rubus reflexus</i> | 鏽毛莓 | ROSACEAE | A | | | No |
| 83 | <i>Sapium discolor</i> | 山烏桕 | EUPHORBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 84 | <i>Saurauia tristyla</i> | 水東哥 | ACTINIDIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 85 | <i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i> | 鵝掌柴 | ARALIACEAE | A | | # | No |
| 86 | <i>Schima superba</i> | 木荷 | THEACEAE | A | | | No |
| 87 | <i>Smilax china</i> | 菝葜 | SMILACACEAE | A | | | No |
| 88 | <i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i> var. <i>laurina</i> | 黃牛奶樹 | SYMPLOCACEAE | A | | | No |

| No. | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Family Name | Habitat type | Exotic | Dominant | Species of conservation concern |
|-----|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------|----------|---------------------------------|
| 89 | <i>Symplocos glauca</i> | 羊舌樹 | SYMPLOCACEAE | A | | # | No |
| 90 | <i>Symplocos lancifolia</i> | 光葉山礬 | SYMPLOCACEAE | A | | | No |
| 91 | <i>Syzygium hancei</i> | 韓氏蒲桃 | MYRTACEAE | A | | | No |
| 92 | <i>Taxillus chinensis</i> | 廣寄生 | LORANTHACEAE | A | | | No |
| 93 | <i>Tetracera asiatica</i> | 錫葉藤 | DILLENIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 94 | <i>Tetradium glabrifolium</i> | 棟葉吳茱萸 | RUTACEAE | A | | | No |
| 95 | <i>Tylophora ovata</i> | 娃兒藤 | ASCLEPIADACEAE | A | | | No |
| 96 | <i>Uncaria hirsuta</i> | 毛鈎藤 | RUBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 97 | <i>Utricularia uliginosa</i> | 濕地挖耳草 | LENTIBULARIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 98 | <i>Uvaria macrophylla</i> | 紫玉盤 | ANNONACEAE | A | | | No |
| 99 | <i>Ventilago leiocarpa</i> | 翼核果 | RHAMNACEAE | A | | | No |
| 100 | <i>Viburnum sempervirens</i> | 常綠莢迷 | CAPRIFOLIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 101 | <i>Wikstroemia nutans</i> | 細軸蕘花 | THYMELAEACEAE | A | | | No |
| 102 | <i>Zanthoxylum avicennae</i> | 筍欖花椒 | RUTACEAE | A | | | No |
| 103 | <i>Zanthoxylum myriacanthum</i> | 大葉臭花椒 | RUTACEAE | A | | | No |
| 104 | <i>Zanthoxylum nitidum</i> | 兩面針 | RUTACEAE | A | | | No |

Remarks:

* Exotic species

Dominant species

Notes:

1. *Aquilaria sinensis* 土沉香 - Scheduled plant of Cap. 586 : 1 and plant under threat of illegal felling due to its high market value
2. *Cibotium barometz* 金毛狗 - Scheduled plant of Cap. 586 : 1

Habitat type

A : Secondary woodland

Assessment of the Suitability to Incorporate the Country Park Enclave in Sai Lau Kong into the Plover Cove Country Park

1. The Site

1.1 Sai Lau Kong is an enclave at a headland of the north-eastern coast of the Plover Cove Country Park. It is surrounded by Yan Chau Tong Marine Park to the east and Ngau Shi Wu Wan to the west and adjoins the Plover Cove Country Park to the south. The boundary of the enclave is shown in **Figure 1**.

1.2 The enclave is about 1.9 ha in size. It accommodates a small fishing village inhabited by a few people at the eastern coast who operate their mariculture rafts in the nearby Fish Culture Zone. It is accessible by boat where a jetty is present in the enclave or by hiking from Sam A Tsuen. There is a disused school in the village which was abandoned more than 20 years ago. The enclave is entirely on government land though the wooden huts and temporary structures being inhabited are covered by Government land licences. In addition, the Administration has recently endorsed an application from a non-government organization for a Short Term Tenancy (STT) for operating a drug treatment and rehabilitation centre in the enclave.

1.3 The enclave is generally rural and calm. Apart from the building structures and ruins, the enclave mainly consists of woodland where a mix of both native and afforestation tree species are found.

2. Assessment Principles and Criteria

The assessment on the suitability of incorporating Sai Lau Kong into the Plover Cove Country Park has followed the revised principles and criteria endorsed by the Country and Marine Parks Board in May 2011 which include conservation value, landscape and aesthetic value, recreation potential, size, proximity to existing country parks, land status and existing land use. Besides, land use compatibility will be assessed to determine whether a site of good intrinsic value should be protected by either country park designation or coverage by statutory town plans.

3. Intrinsic Criteria

3.1 Conservation value

General Description

3.1.1 Sai Lau Kong is largely covered by mixed woodland, sandy shores, wooden huts, temporary structures and an abandoned school. A habitat map and an aerial photo of the site are shown in **Figure 2** and **3** respectively. A list of recorded flora and fauna species with their conservation status is in **Appendix 1**.

3.1.2 The woodland in the enclave is indistinguishable from the surrounding country park area. It comprises a mixture of both native and exotic species of trees and shrubs. Dominant trees species recorded are *Acacia confusa* and *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. There are fruit trees and ornamental plants near the village area. No flora or fauna species of conservation concern has been recorded in the enclave.

Assessment

3.1.3 The conservation value of an enclave is determined by a number of criteria, namely species diversity, degree of naturalness, rarity, fragility, representativeness, position in an ecological or geographical unit, intrinsic appeal, historical records and potential value. Detailed assessment on the conservation of the enclave is set out in **Table 1**:

Table 1

| Criteria | Assessment |
|-----------------------|--|
| Species diversity | Over 20 plant species and 10 species (local representativeness: 4%) of butterflies have been recorded in the enclave. The flora and fauna diversity are low. |
| Degree of naturalness | The mixed woodland has a medium degree of naturalness. |
| Rarity | No flora or fauna species of conservation concerns has been recorded. |
| Fragility | The mixed woodland has medium fragility to environmental changes. |

| | |
|--|--|
| Representativeness | The mixed woodland has low representativeness in terms of species diversity and size. |
| Intrinsic appeal | Woodland in general has higher intrinsic appeal. |
| Historical records | There is no historical or archaeological record in the enclave. |
| Position in an ecological or geographical unit | The mixed woodland is continuous to the surrounding country park area. |
| Potential value | The mixed woodland has some potential for the improvement of conservation value by enrichment planting of native tree and shrub species. |

Conclusion

3.1.4 According to the assessment, the enclave is extensively covered by mixed woodland. It has low diversity of flora and fauna. The overall conservation value of the enclave is rated as **medium**.

3.2 Landscape and Aesthetic value

General Description

3.2.1 The site is an enclave at a headland of the Plover Cove Country Park. It overlooks the coastal landscape of the Yan Chau Tong Marine Park to the east, the Double Haven Special Area and the Plover Cove (Extension) Country Park to the north and Ngau Shi Wu Wan to the west. There are sandy shores which flank the east and west coasts of the enclave. Mixed woodland is the predominant land cover of the enclave. It is indistinguishable from the adjacent country park areas.

3.2.2 It accommodates a small fishing village inhabited by a few people at the eastern coast who operate their mariculture rafts in the nearby Fish Culture Zone. There is a disused school and ruins in the village. The active fishing village is generally rural and calm and is an unusual landscape feature along the coast of the Plover Cove Country Park. It links up the scenic surrounding of the coastal landscape to the extensive woodland of the headland. Beside the buildings, some

fruit trees and ornamental plants were recorded.

Assessment

3.2.3 The landscape and aesthetic value of an area is qualitatively assessed by the following criteria: degree of naturalness, scenic quality, the integrity, completeness and uniqueness of the topography, presence of distinctive and representative features of visual interest, effect of urban development and presence of eyesores. Assessment of landscape and aesthetic value of the site is shown in **Table 2** below:

Table 2

| Criteria | Assessment |
|--|--|
| Degree of naturalness | The coastal scenery and the extensive woodland coverage together have a high degree of naturalness. The fishing village at the eastern coast is rural and calm and complements the overall naturalness of the enclave. |
| Scenic quality | The coastal landscape overlooked by the enclave and the extensive woodland coverage has high scenic quality. |
| The integrity, completeness and uniqueness of the topography | The mixed woodland which forms the major land cover of the enclave is indistinguishable from the surrounding country park area. |
| Presence of distinctive and representative features of visual interest | The extensive woodland and the small fishing village will arouse visual interest of the visitors. |
| Effect of urban development and presence of eyesores | No new development is found inside the enclave. |

Conclusion

3.2.4 The enclave itself is densely covered by mixed woodland which sets out a visually appealing backdrop. Besides, the small fishing village is a distinctive landscape feature which links up the headland and the coastal landscape and arouses visitors' interests. The enclave also overlooks the scenic views of the Yan Chau

Tong Marine Park. There is no irregularity detected on site. In this connection, the overall landscape and aesthetic value of the enclave is considered to be **medium high**.

3.3 Recreation Potential

General description

3.3.1 The enclave is accessible by boat where a jetty is present or by hiking from Sam A Tsuen via indistinct footpaths. It is preferred by experienced hikers who enjoy the rural and calm landscape of Sai Lau Kong. There are also visitors who reach Sai Lau Kong by boat among other sight-seeing stops along the northeastern coast of the Plover Cove Country Park. There is no existing recreation facility within the enclave.

Assessment

3.3.2 The recreation potential of an area for country park designation is qualitatively assessed by the following criteria: attractiveness and comfort, compatibility of existing recreation activities, range of potential user groups, accessibility, carrying capacity and relation with surrounding recreation sites. Assessment of recreation potential of the site is shown in **Table 3** below:

Table 3

| Criteria | Assessment |
|---|--|
| Attractiveness and comfort | The enclave is in general rural and calm. |
| Compatibility of existing recreation activities | Hiking and nature appreciation are compatible with country park objectives. |
| Range of potential user groups | The site is a scenic spot to long distance hikers or visitors by boat. |
| Accessibility | The enclave is accessible by boat where a jetty is present or by hiking from Sam A Tsuen via indistinct footpaths. |
| Carrying capacity | There is room in the enclave for the provision of facilities for passive recreation. |
| Relation with surrounding | Sai Lau Kong is adjacent to the Yan Chau Tong Marine Park. It is a viewing point to overlook the marine park. |

Conclusion

3.3.3 The enclave is mainly used for hiking and nature appreciation which are compatible with the surrounding country park and marine park area. The existing fishing village also provides venue and opportunity for education activities. Additional facilities for passive recreation may be provided after the incorporation where appropriate though prior consultation to solicit the views of the stakeholders on the provision of recreation facilities is necessary. In this connection, the recreation potential of the enclave is **medium high**.

4. Demarcation Criteria

Size and Proximity to existing country parks

4.1 The enclave has a total area of 1.9 ha. It is adjacent to the Plover Cove Country Park and the Yan Chau Tong Marine Park.

Land status and land use compatibility

4.2 The enclave does not comprise any private land, burial ground or village environ of any recognized village under the New Territories Small House Policy. There are 9 Government land licences (0.24 ha in total, 13%) for accommodation purposes in the enclave, covering the wooden huts and temporary structures being inhabited. In addition, the Administration has recently endorsed an application from a non-government organization for a STT (0.23 ha, 12%) for operating a drug treatment and rehabilitation centre at Sai Lau Kong. Plans showing the Government land licence and STT distribution in the enclave are at **Figure 4 and 5** respectively. The enclave is extensively covered by mixed woodland and is mainly visited by experienced hikers or visitors by boat. Being rural and calm, the small fishing village is considered compatible with the surrounding country park and marine park area.

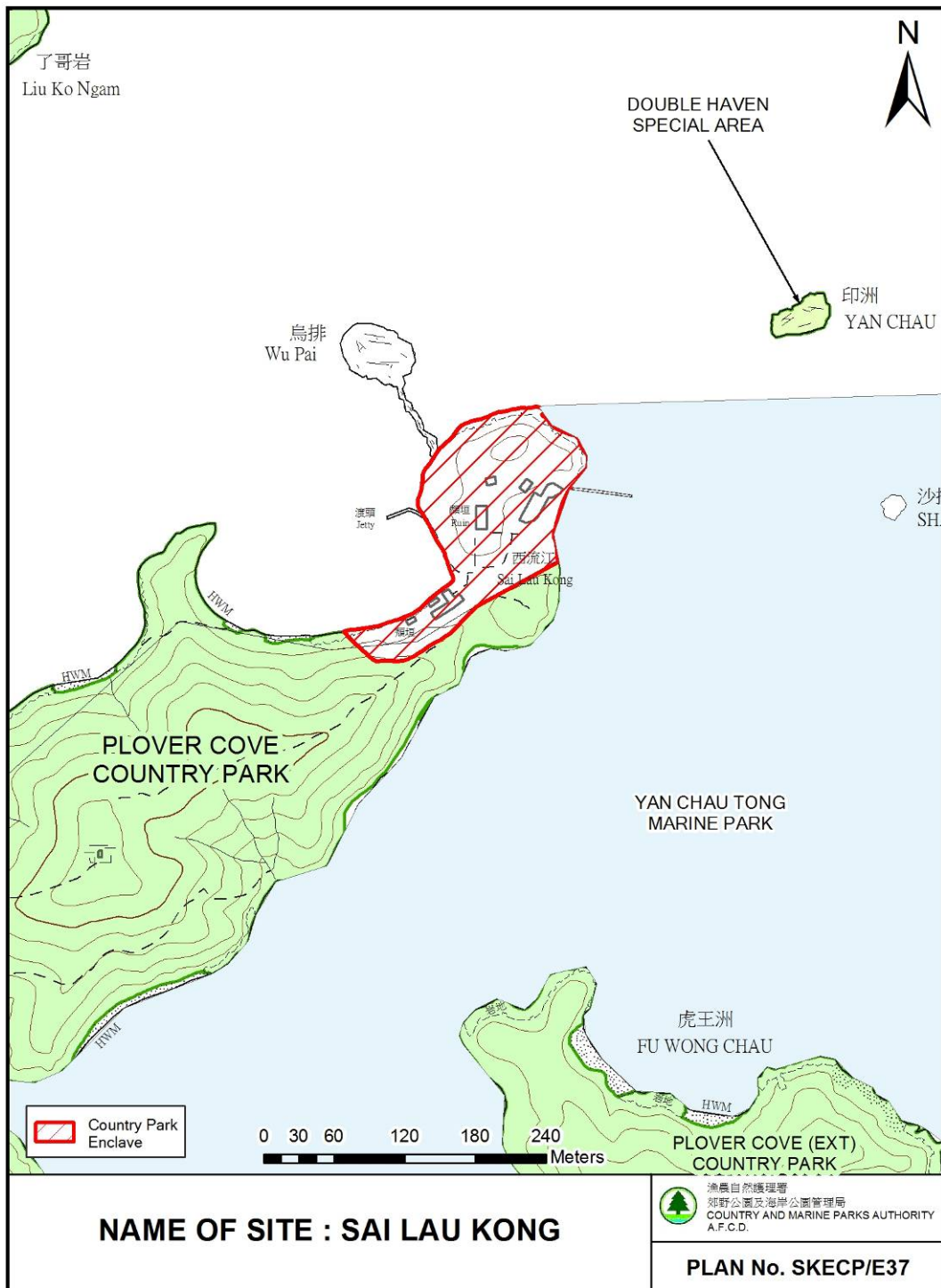
5. Recommendation

As far as the intrinsic criteria are concerned, the enclave is rated medium in conservation value and medium high in landscape and aesthetic value and recreation

potential. The enclave is mainly visited for hiking and sight-seeing which are compatible with the surrounding country park and marine park area. The enclave is entirely on government land though it has 9 Government land licences for accommodation purposes, covering the wooden huts and temporary structures being inhabited and a newly granted STT for a drug treatment and rehabilitation centre. Being rural and calm, the small fishing village is considered compatible with the surrounding country park and marine park areas and provides venue and opportunity for education activities. Based on the assessment results, the enclave is recommended to be incorporated into the Plover Cove Country Park. Nevertheless, prior consultation to solicit the views of the residents and other stakeholders in the enclave on the incorporation proposal is necessary.

END

Figure 1/Annex 3



Plan No. M_SD_2014_006_E37_1

Figure 2/Annex 3

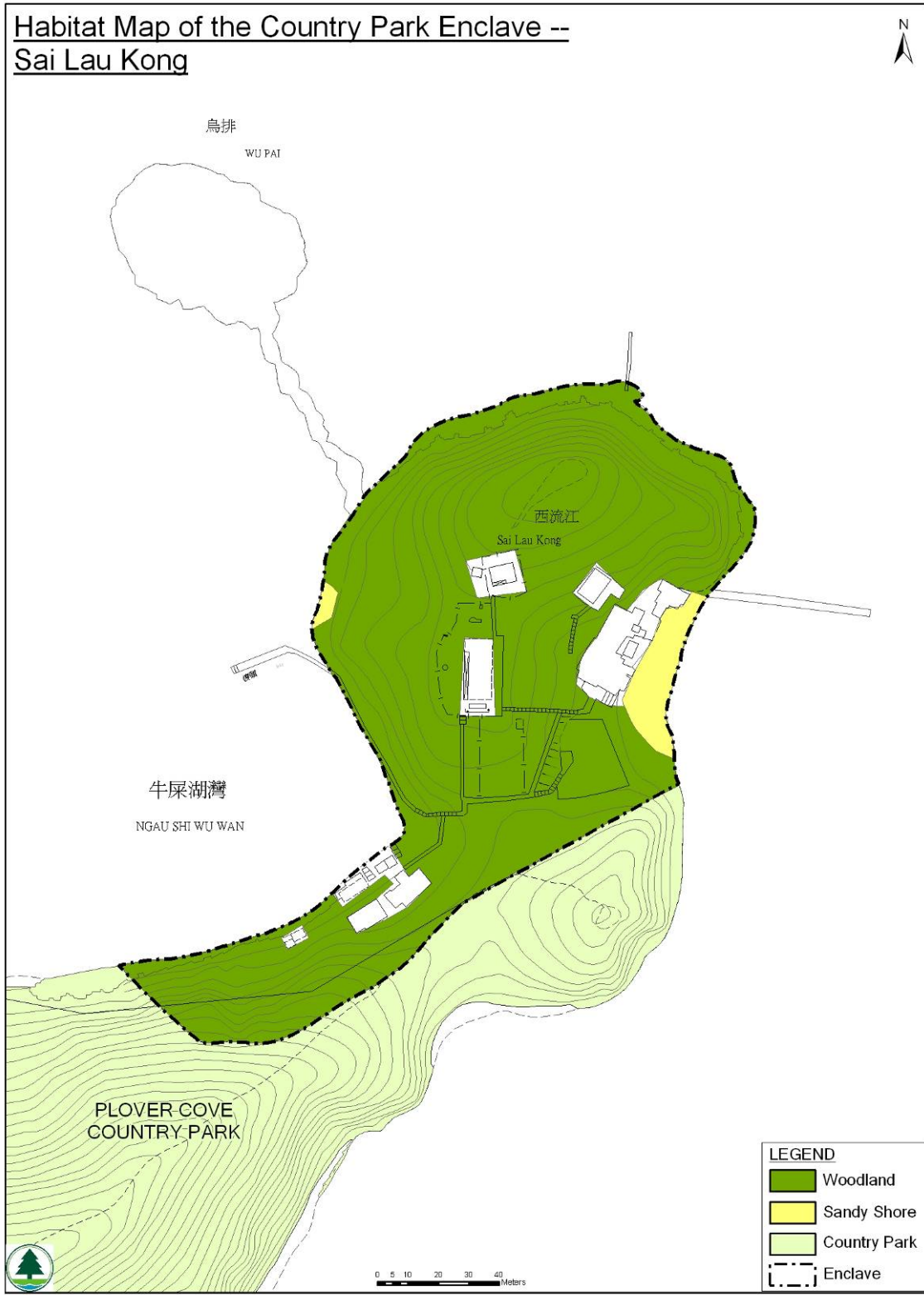


Figure 3/Annex 3



Figure 4/Annex 3

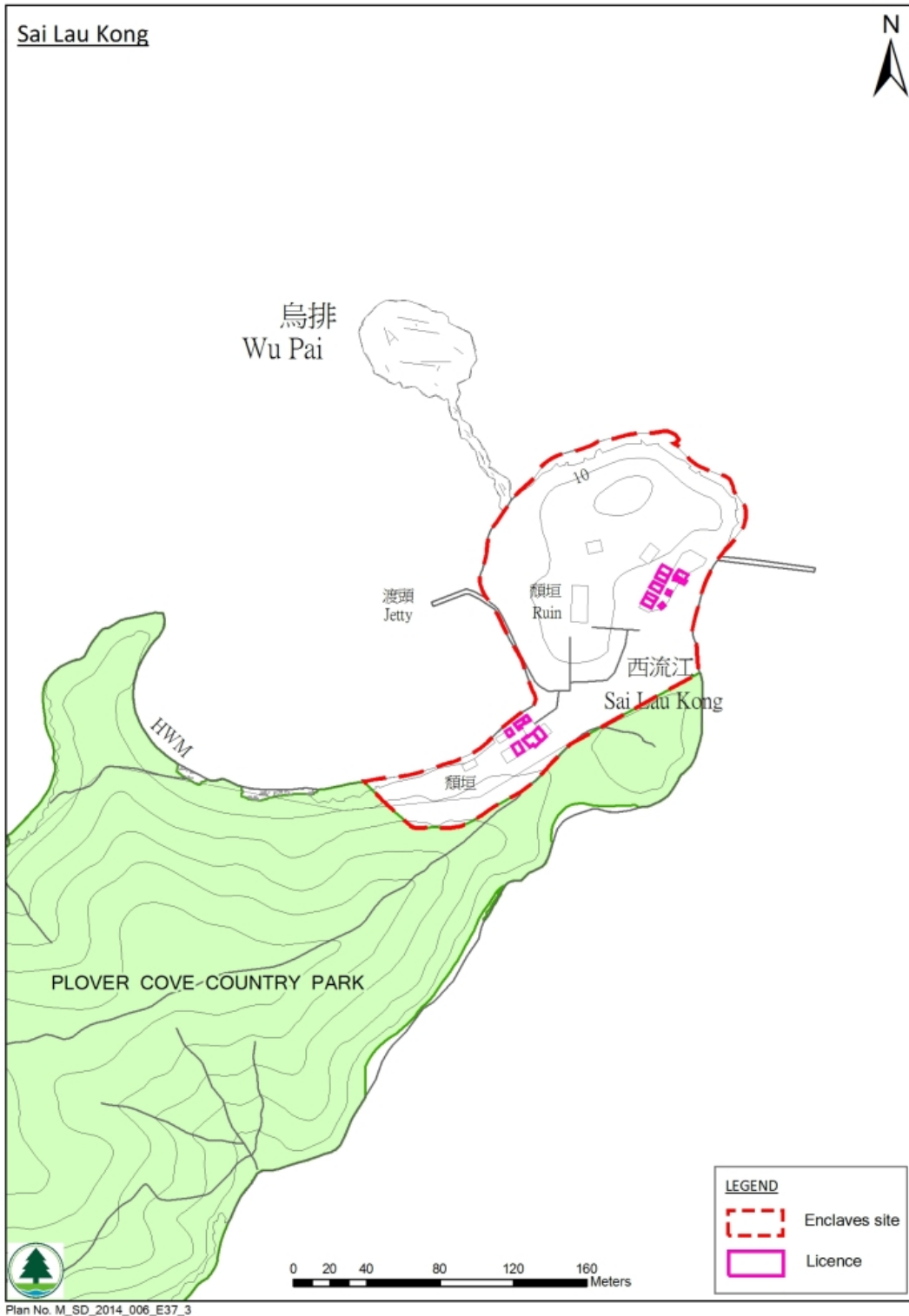
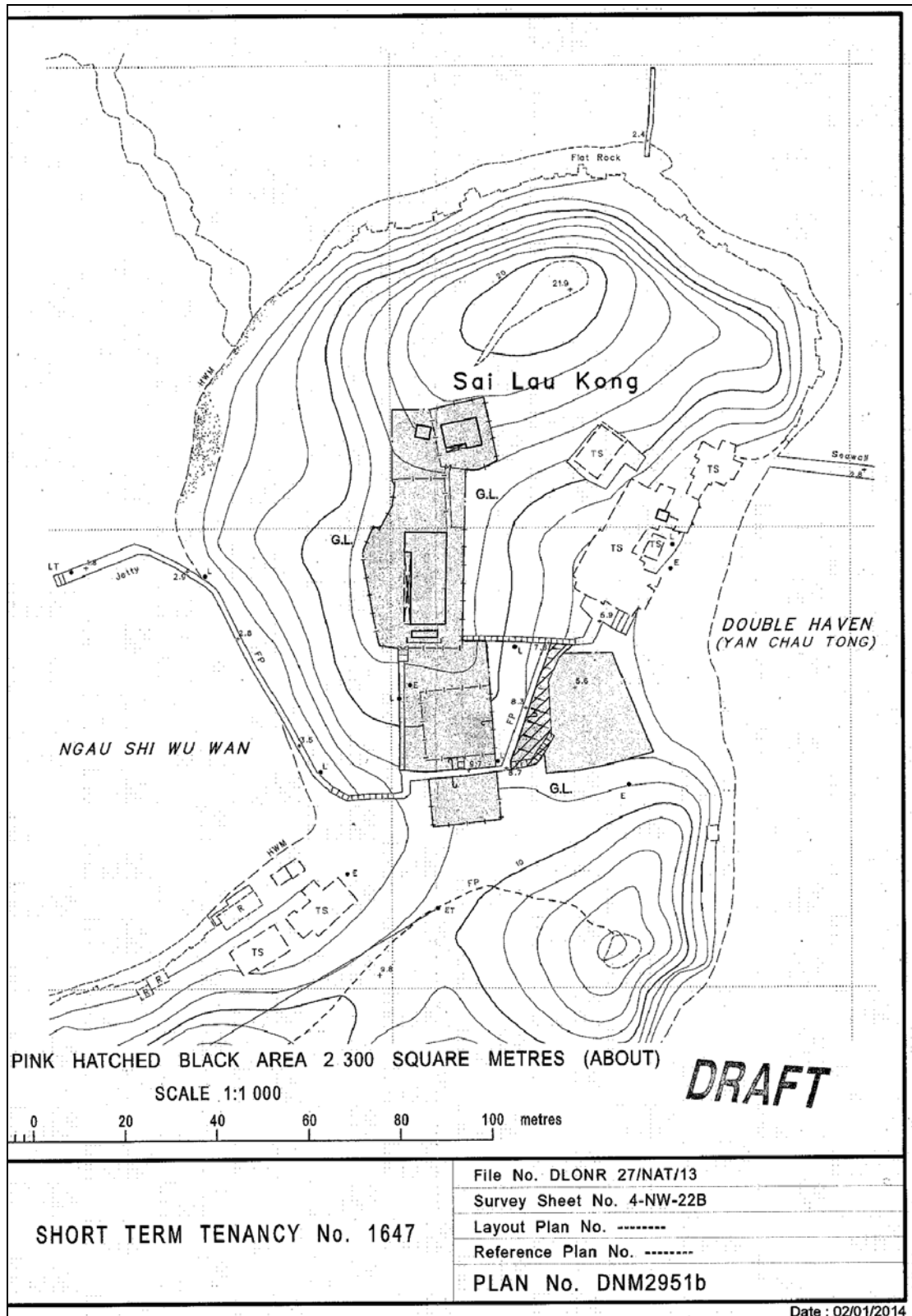


Figure 5/Annex 3



SHORT TERM TENANCY No. 1647

File No. DLONR 27/NAT/13
 Survey Sheet No. 4-NW-22B
 Layout Plan No.
 Reference Plan No.
 PLAN No. DNM2951b

Date : 02/01/2014

Summary of Species Records [from AFCD & HKU Biodiversity Data]

| Taxa Group | No. of Species* |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| BUTTERFLIES | 10 |
| Total: | 10 |

*Animals identified to genus level, if any, are included in the species count

Details of Species Records [Show only Taxa Group(s) required by User]**BUTTERFLIES**

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Chinese Name | HK Protection | IUCN | China Red Data Book | Fellowes 2002 | AFCD Status |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Abisara echerius</i> | Plum Judy | 蛇目褐蛩蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| <i>Catopsilia pyranthe</i> | Mottled Emigrant | 梨花遷粉蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| <i>Delias pasithoe</i> | Red-base Jezebel | 報喜斑粉蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| <i>Graphium sarpedon</i> | Common Bluebottle | 青鳳蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| <i>Melanitis leda</i> | Common Evening Brown | 暮眼蝶 | | | | | Common |
| <i>Papilio demoleus</i> | Lime Butterfly | 達摩鳳蝶 | | | | | Common |
| <i>Papilio memnon</i> | Great Mormon | 美鳳蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| <i>Papilio paris</i> | Paris Peacock | 巴黎翠鳳蝶 | | | | | Very Common |

Enclave – Sai Lau Kong

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------|-------------|
| Papilio polytes | Common Mormon | 玉帶鳳蝶 | Very Common |
| Pseudozizeeria maha | Pale Grass Blue | 酢漿灰蝶 | Very Common |

Total Number of Species: 10

*** End of Report***

Flora species recorded in the country park enclave of Sai Lau Kong

Appendix 1/Annex 3

| Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Family Name | Habitat type | Exotic | Dominant | Species of conservation concern |
|---|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------|----------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Acacia confusa</i> | 臺灣相思 | MIMOSACEAE | A | * | # | No |
| <i>Aporosa dioica</i> | 銀柴 | EUPHORBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| <i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> | 葉子花 | NYCTAGINACEAE | A | * | | No |
| <i>Bridelia tomentosa</i> | 土蜜樹 | EUPHORBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| <i>Carica papaya</i> | 番木瓜 | CARICACEAE | A | * | | No |
| <i>Celtis sinensis</i> | 朴樹 | ULMACEAE | A | | | No |
| <i>Cerbera manghas</i> | 海杧果 | APOCYNACEAE | A | | | No |
| <i>Euphorbia trigona</i> | 龍骨 | EUPHORBIACEAE | A | * | | No |
| <i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> | 黃槿 | MALVACEAE | A | | # | No |
| <i>Lantana camara</i> | 馬纓丹 | VERBENACEAE | A | * | | No |
| <i>Litsea rotundifolia</i> var. <i>oblongifolia</i> | 豺皮樟 | LAURACEAE | A | | | No |
| <i>Mallotus paniculatus</i> | 白楸 | EUPHORBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| <i>Melastoma candidum</i> | 野牡丹 | MELASTOMATACEAE | A | | | No |
| <i>Melastoma sanguineum</i> | 毛茛 | MELASTOMATACEAE | A | | | No |
| <i>Microcos paniculata</i> | 破布葉 | TILIACEAE | A | | | No |
| <i>Psychotria asiatica</i> | 九節 | RUBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| <i>Raphiolepis indica</i> | 石斑木 | ROSACEAE | A | | | No |
| <i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i> | 桃金娘 | MYRTACEAE | A | | | No |
| <i>Rubus reflexus</i> | 鑷毛莓 | ROSACEAE | A | | | No |
| <i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i> | 鵝掌柴 | ARALIACEAE | A | | | No |
| <i>Tetracera asiatica</i> | 錫葉藤 | DILLENIACEAE | A | | | No |
| <i>Vitex rotundifolia</i> | 單葉蔓荊 | VERBENACEAE | B | * | | No |

Remarks:

* Exotic species

Dominant species

Habitat type

A : Woodland

B: Sandy shore

Assessment of the Suitability to Incorporate the Country Park Enclave of the Site near Nam Shan into the Lantau South Country Park

1. The Site

1.1 The site near Nam Shan is an upland enclave enclosed by the Lantau South Country Park. The enclave is located on the slope to the east of Yi Tung Shan and to the north of Pui O. The boundary of the enclave is shown in **Figure 1**.

1.2 The enclave is about 5.9 ha in size. It does not comprise any private land, burial ground or village environ of any recognized village under the New Territories Small House Policy. There are two Government land licences which together account for about 21% (1.3 ha) of the enclave. The licensed areas may be used for accommodation, kitchen, store and cultivation in accordance with the licensed conditions.

1.3 The enclave is rural in character. It comprises five one-storey village buildings and a few temporary structures, active agricultural land and woodland. The village buildings are in active use. Farming is the major land use in the enclave.

1.4 The enclave is not accessible by vehicles. It can be reached by footpath from AFCD's Country Parks Management Centre at Nam Shan.

2. Assessment Principles and Criteria

The assessment on the suitability of incorporating the site near Nam Shan into the Lantau South Country Park has followed the revised principles and criteria endorsed by the Country and Marine Parks Board in May 2011 which include conservation value, landscape and aesthetic value, recreation potential, size, proximity to existing country parks, land status and existing land use. Besides, land use compatibility will be assessed to determine whether a site of good intrinsic value should be protected by either country park designation or coverage by statutory town plans.

3. Intrinsic Criteria

3.1 Conservation value

General Description

3.1.1 The enclave is on a slope to the east of Yi Tung Shan. It comprises secondary woodland, active agricultural land, a stream and village buildings. A habitat map and an aerial photo of the site are shown in **Figure 2** and **3** respectively. A list of recorded flora and fauna species with their conservation status is in **Appendix 1**.

3.1.2 The secondary woodland is the major habitat type in the enclave and accounts for over two-third of the total area. It comprises some 40 species of trees and shrubs which are mostly native including dominant tree species such as *Schefflera heptaphylla*, *Machilus breviflora* and *M. chekiangensis*. The secondary woodland is largely intact and indistinguishable from the surrounding country park area. The agricultural land is actively operated for crops, vegetable, fruit trees and ornamental plants. A stream meanders along the southwestern boundary of the enclave and joins the Pui O Ecologically Important Stream at the lower reach. There are 4 flora species of conservation concern inside the native woodland, namely *Aquilaria sinensis*, *Artocarpus hypargyreus*, *Pavetta hongkongensis* and *Rhodoleia championii* though they are not uncommon locally.

3.1.3 The fauna species recorded in the enclave are mostly common in Hong Kong. Nevertheless, a relatively higher diversity of butterflies has been recorded in the enclave including a rare species.

Assessment

3.1.4 The conservation value of an enclave is determined by a number of criteria, namely species diversity, degree of naturalness, rarity, fragility, representativeness, position in an ecological or geographical unit, intrinsic appeal, historical records and potential value. Detailed assessment on the conservation of the enclave is set out in **Table 1**:

Table 1

| Criteria | Assessment |
|-------------------|---|
| Species diversity | The enclave is covered extensively by secondary woodland and active agricultural land which supports some 40 tree |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>and shrub species. A relatively higher diversity of butterfly was recorded comparing to other fauna groups recorded.</p> <p>Butterflies: 33 (14%) Bird: 4 (1%) Mammals: 7 (13%) (the percentage behind the species number indicates local representativeness)</p> |
| Degree of naturalness | The woodland has a higher degree of naturalness. |
| Rarity | <p>Flora species of conservation concern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Aquilaria sinensis</i> (Scheduled plant of Cap. 586); ● <i>Artocarpus hypargyreus</i> ("Vulnerable" in China Red Data Book 1992) ● <i>Pavetta hongkongensis</i> and <i>Rhodoleia championii</i> (Scheduled plant of Forestry Regulations, Cap. 96); <p>Fauna species of conservation concern: Butterflies: <i>Gerosis phisara</i> 匪夷捷弄蝶 (AFCD status: locally rare)</p> |
| Fragility | The secondary woodland has lower fragility to environmental changes. |
| Representativeness | The habitats of the enclave do not have high representativeness. |
| Intrinsic appeal | The secondary woodland has higher intrinsic appeal. |
| Historical records | There is no historical or archaeological record in the enclave. |
| Position in an ecological or geographical unit | The enclave is contiguous to the surrounding woodland in the country parks and in the vicinity of Lantau Peak Site of Special Scientific Interest (flora interest). The stream inside the enclave joins the Pui O Ecologically Important Stream (for dragonfly and fish diversity) at the lower reach. |
| Potential value | The secondary woodland has potential for the enrichment |

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| | of native tree and shrub species. |
|--|-----------------------------------|

Conclusion

3.1.5 According to the assessment, the enclave is extensively covered by secondary woodland. A stream meanders along the southwestern boundary of the enclave and joins the Pui O Ecologically Important Stream at the lower reach. The enclave also supports a relatively higher diversity of butterfly comparing to other fauna groups recorded. In summary, the enclave is considered having **medium high** conservation value.

3.2 Landscape and Aesthetic value

General Description

3.2.1 The enclave is an upland area enclosed by the Lantau South Country Park. It comprises secondary woodland, active agricultural land, a stream and village buildings. There is no vehicular access to the enclave which is only accessible by footpath from AFCD’s Country Parks Management Centre at Nam Shan, Lantau.

3.2.2 The enclave has a rural and natural atmosphere. Being the major habitat in the enclave, the secondary woodland is largely intact and indistinguishable from the surrounding country park area. The agricultural land is actively operated for vegetable, crops, fruit trees and ornamental plants. The village buildings were erected decades ago and are still regularly inhabited by a few residents. Human activities are confined to the licensed areas.

Assessment

3.2.3 The landscape and aesthetic value of an area is qualitatively assessed by the following criteria: degree of naturalness, scenic quality, the integrity, completeness and uniqueness of the topography, presence of distinctive and representative features of visual interest, effect of urban development and presence of eyesores. Assessment of landscape and aesthetic value of the site is shown in **Table 2** below:

Table 2

| Criteria | Assessment |
|-----------------------|--|
| Degree of naturalness | The extensive woodland has a high degree of naturalness. |

| | |
|--|--|
| | The single-storey village houses are modest in style and together with the agricultural land complement the naturalness of the surrounding woodland. |
| Scenic quality | The woodland and the agricultural land together are rural and have good overall scenic quality. It has delightful eye-catching woodland surrounding the enclave. |
| The integrity, completeness and uniqueness of the topography | The enclave forms an integral part of the Nam Shan area in the Lantau South Country Park. The extensive woodland blends in well with the surrounding areas. The agricultural land and limited human settlements are rural in style and do not upset the overall integrity of the site setting. |
| Presence of distinctive and representative features of visual interest | The extensive woodland has good visual appeals to country park visitors from adjacent vantage points. |
| Effect of urban development and presence of eyesores | The agricultural activity in the enclave is compatible with the surrounding country park area. The village houses therein are modest in style and are not considered as eyesores. The effect of urban development in the enclave is minor. |

Conclusion

3.2.4 According to the assessment, the enclave has an overall natural appearance and complements the surrounding country park area. The secondary woodland is intact and visually appealing to the country park visitors. The agricultural land and the village houses are rural in style and are compatible with the country park setting. The effect of urbanization or human disturbance is minor. The overall landscape and aesthetic value of the enclave is considered to be **medium high**.

3.3 Recreation Potential

General description

3.3.1 The major land use in the enclave is agricultural activities. Though not connected to existing hiking trails, the enclave is close to South Lantau Country Trail and Lantau Trail Section 2 which are both popular to hikers. It is occasionally visited by experienced hikers who prefer off-road adventure. As the enclave is densely occupied by woodland and active agricultural land, there does not seem to be room for the provision of additional recreation facilities.

Assessment

3.3.2 The recreation potential of an area for country park designation is qualitatively assessed by the following criteria: attractiveness and comfort, compatibility of existing recreation activities, range of potential user groups, accessibility, carrying capacity and relation with surrounding recreation sites. Assessment of recreation potential of the site is shown in **Table 3** below:

Table 3

| Criteria | Assessment |
|---|---|
| Attractiveness and comfort | The enclave has a calm and rural atmosphere. It has visually appealing woodland landscape. |
| Compatibility of existing recreation activities | The enclave is not popular to hikers or country park visitors due to the lack of connection to the adjacent footpath network. |
| Range of potential user groups | The enclave is occasionally visited by some experienced hikers. |
| Accessibility | The enclave is not accessible by vehicles. It can be reached by hiking from AFCD's Country Parks Management Centre at Nam Shan. |
| Carrying capacity | The carrying capacity of recreation activities is restricted due to the lack of open area. It is uncertain whether the residents will welcome further development or promotion of the area for recreation uses. |
| Relation with surrounding recreation sites | The enclave is close to South Lantau Country Trail and Lantau Trail Section 2. There are AFCD's picnic sites, barbecue sites and camp site in the vicinity of the enclave. |

Conclusion

3.3.3 The enclave is not popular to the country park visitors. Given the extensive coverage of woodland and active agricultural land, there is limited room for the provision of additional recreation facilities in the enclave. Besides, the residents of the enclave may not welcome further development or promotion of the area for recreation uses. In this connection, the recreation potential of the enclave is rated as **low**.

4. Demarcation Criteria

Size and Proximity to existing country parks

4.1 The enclave is 5.9 hectares (ha) in size. It is adjacent to the Lantau South Country Park.

Land status and land use compatibility

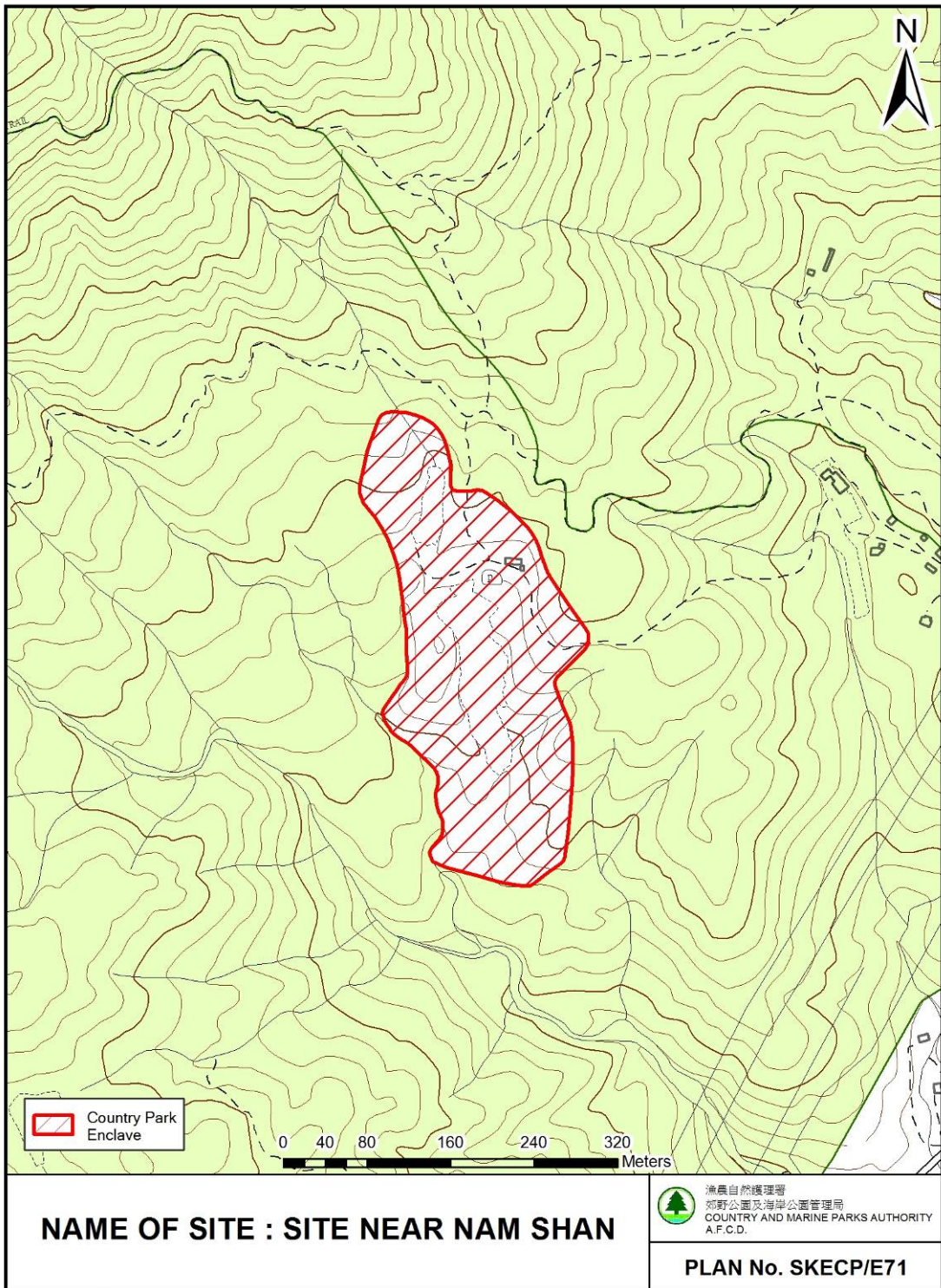
4.2 The enclave does not comprise any private land, burial ground or village environ of any recognized village under the New Territories Small House Policy. There are two Government land licences which together account for about 21% (1.3 ha) of the enclave. A plan showing the distribution of the licences in the enclave is at **Figure 4**. The secondary woodland forms the major land cover of the enclave while the remaining area is occupied by the village buildings and active agricultural land. The existing agricultural use and the overall tranquil environment are compatible with the surrounding country park area. However, as there are residents in the enclave, prior consultation to solicit their views on the incorporation proposal is necessary.

5. Recommendation

According to the assessment on the intrinsic criteria, the enclave is medium high in conservation value and landscape and aesthetic value while low in recreation potential. The assessment on the demarcation criteria indicates that the existing land uses and the overall tranquil environment of the enclave are compatible with the surrounding country park area. Based on the assessment results, the enclave is recommended to be incorporated into the Lantau South Country Park. However, prior consultation to solicit the views of the residents and other stakeholders in the enclave would be necessary.

END

Figure 1/Annex 4



Plan No. M_SD_2014_006_E71_1

Figure 3/Annex 4

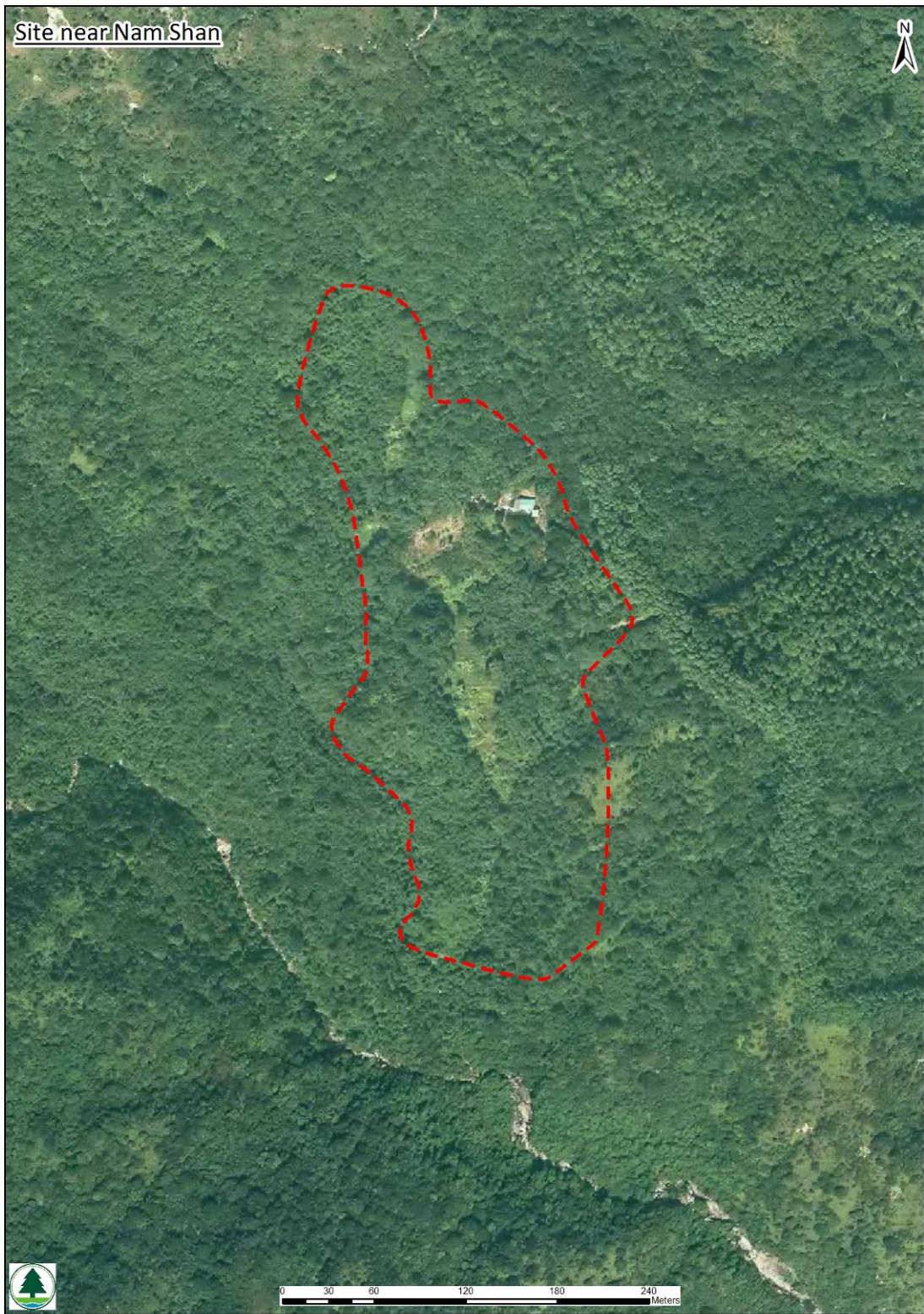
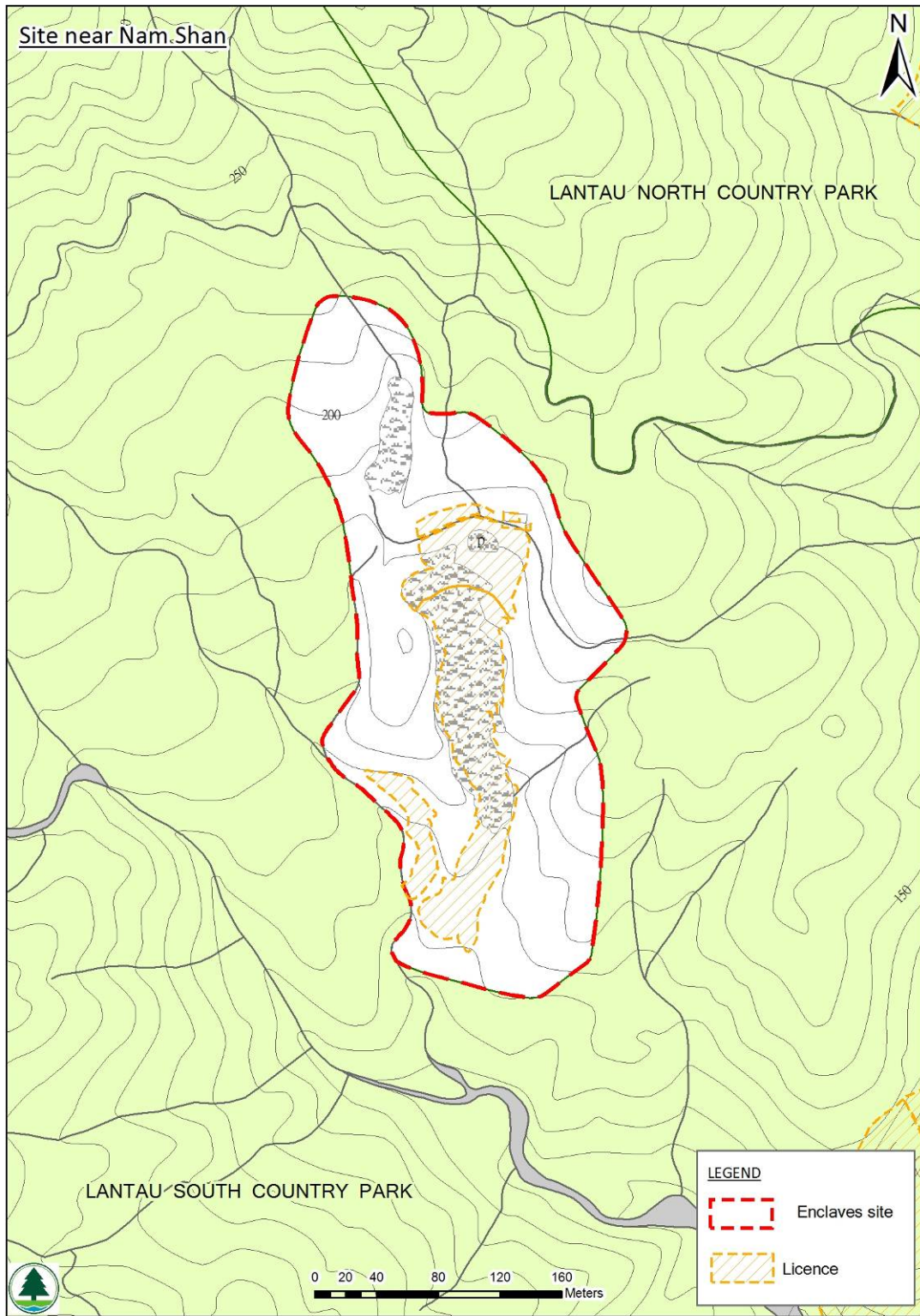


Figure 4/Annex 4



Summary of Species Records
[from AFCD & HKU Biodiversity
Data]

Taxa Group

No. of Species*

| | |
|-------------|----|
| BIRDS | 4 |
| BUTTERFLIES | 33 |
| MAMMALS | 7 |
| Total: | 44 |

*Animals identified to genus level, if any, are included in the species count

Details of Species Records [Show only Taxa Group(s) required by User]

BIRDS

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Chinese Name | HK Protection | IUCN | China Red Data | Fellowes 2002 | AFCD Status |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---|----------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i> | White-breasted Waterhen | 白胸苦惡鳥 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | Least Concern (2012) | | | Common |
| <i>Centropus sinensis</i> | Greater Coucal | 褐翅鴉鶇 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | Least Concern (2012) | Vulnerable | | |
| <i>Gracupica nigricollis</i> | Black-collared Starling | 黑領椋鳥 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | Least Concern (2012) | | | |
| <i>Otus lettia</i> | Collared Scops Owl | 領角鴞 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | Least Concern (2012) | | | |
| | | | Cap. 586 Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance | Least Concern (2012) | | | |

BUTTERFLIES

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Chinese Name | HK Protection | IUCN | China Red Data | Fellowes 2002 | AFCD Status |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| <i>Astictopterus jama</i> | Forest Hopper | 腌翅弄蝶 | | | | | Common |
| <i>Athyma nefte</i> | Colour Sergeant | 相思帶蛺蝶 | | | | | Common |
| <i>Athyma perius</i> | Common Sergeant | 玄珠帶蛺蝶 | | | | | Uncommon |
| <i>Athyma selenophora</i> | Staff Sergeant | 新月帶蛺蝶 | | | | | Common |
| <i>Chilades lajus</i> | Lime Blue | 紫灰蝶 | | | | | Common |
| <i>Chilasa clytia</i> | Common Mime | 斑鳳蝶 | | | | | Common |
| <i>Cupha erymanthis</i> | Rustic | 黃襟蛺蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| <i>Euploea core</i> | Common Indian Crow | 幻紫斑蝶 | | Least Concern (2012) | | | Common |
| <i>Euploea midamus</i> | Blue-spotted Crow | 藍點紫斑蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| <i>Eurema hecabe</i> | Common Grass Yellow | 寬邊黃粉蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| <i>Everes lacturnus</i> | Tailed Cupid | 長尾藍灰蝶 | | | | | Common |
| <i>Famegana alsulus</i> | Small Grass Blue | 瑤灰蝶 | | | | | Uncommon |
| <i>Faunis eumeus</i> | Large Faun | 串珠環蝶 | | | | | Common |
| <i>Gerosis phisara</i> | White-banded Flat | 匪夷捷弄蝶 | | | | | Rare |
| <i>Graphium sarpedon</i> | Common Bluebottle | 青鳳蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| <i>Ideopsis similis</i> | Ceylon Blue Glassy Tiger | 擬旖斑蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| <i>Jamides bochus</i> | Dark Cerulean | 雅灰蝶 | | | | | Common |
| <i>Lethe confusa</i> | Banded Tree Brown | 白帶黛眼蝶 | | | | | Common |
| <i>Melanitis leda</i> | Common Evening Brown | 暮眼蝶 | | | | | Common |
| <i>Mycalesis mineus</i> | Dark-brand Bush Brown | 小眉眼蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| <i>Mycalesis zonata</i> | South China Bush Brown | 平頂眉眼蝶 | | | | | Common |
| <i>Neptis hylas</i> | Common Sailer | 中環蛺蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| <i>Odontoptilum angulatum</i> | Chestnut Angle | 角翅弄蝶 | | | | | Common |
| <i>Papilio demoleus</i> | Lime Butterfly | 達摩鳳蝶 | | | | | Common |
| <i>Papilio helenus</i> | Red Helen | 玉斑鳳蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| <i>Papilio memnon</i> | Great Mormon | 美鳳蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| <i>Papilio paris</i> | Paris Peacock | 巴黎翠鳳蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| <i>Papilio polytes</i> | Common Mormon | 玉帶鳳蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| <i>Papilio protenor</i> | Spangle | 藍鳳蝶 | | | | | Very Common |
| <i>Parathyma sulphita</i> | Five-dot Sergeant | 殘鏢線蛺蝶 | | | | | Common |
| <i>Phaedyma columella</i> | Short-banded Sailer | 柱菲蛺蝶 | | | | | Common |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--------|--|--|--|--|----------|
| Spindasis syama | Club Silverline | 豆粒銀線灰蝶 | | | | | Uncommon |
| Ypthima lisandra | Straight Five-ring | 黎桑矚眼蝶 | | | | | Common |

MAMMALS

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Chinese Name | HK Protection | IUCN | China Red Data | Fellowes 2002 | AFCD Status |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---|----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| Canis lupus familiaris | Domestic Dog | 野狗 | | | | | Common |
| Felis catus | Domestic Cat | 野貓 | | | | | Uncommon |
| Melogale moschata | Small-toothed Ferret Badger | 鼬獾 | Cap. 170 Wild Animal Protection Ordinance | Least Concern (2001) | | | Common |
| Muntiacus muntjak | Red Muntjac | 赤麂 | | Least Concern (2001) | | Potential Regional Concern | Very Common |
| Niviventer fulvescens | Chestnut Spiny Rat | 針毛鼠 | | Least Concern (2001) | | | Very Common |
| Rattus sp. | | | | | | | |
| Sus scrofa | Eurasian Wild Pig | 野豬 | | Least Concern (2001) | | | Very Common |

Total Number of Species: 44

*** End of Report***

Flora species recorded in country park enclave of Site near Nam Shan (Woodland only)

| No. | Scientific Name | Chinese Name | Family Name | Habitat type | Exotic | Dominant | Species of conservation concern |
|-----|---|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------|----------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | <i>Acacia confusa</i> | 臺灣相思 | MIMOSACEAE | A | * | | No |
| 2 | <i>Albizia lebbek</i> | 大葉合歡 | MIMOSACEAE | A | * | | No |
| 3 | <i>Antidesma bunius</i> | 五月茶 | EUPHORBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 4 | <i>Aporosa dioica</i> | 銀柴 | EUPHORBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 5 | <i>Aquilaria sinensis</i> | 土沉香 | THYMELAEACEAE | A | | | Yes (Note 1) |
| 6 | <i>Ardisia quinquegona</i> | 羅傘樹 | MYRSINACEAE | A | | | No |
| 7 | <i>Artocarpus hypargyreus</i> | 白桂木 | MORACEAE | A | | | Yes (Note 2) |
| 8 | <i>Bridelia tomentosa</i> | 土蜜樹 | EUPHORBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 9 | <i>Celtis sinensis</i> | 朴樹 | ULMACEAE | A | | | No |
| 10 | <i>Choerospondias axillaris</i> | 南酸棗 | ANACARDIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 11 | <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> | 樟 | LAURACEAE | A | | | No |
| 12 | <i>Cinnamomum parthenoxylon</i> | 黃樟 | LAURACEAE | A | | | No |
| 13 | <i>Cratoxylum cochinchinense</i> | 黃牛木 | CLUSIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 14 | <i>Diospyros eriantha</i> | 烏柿 | EBENACEAE | A | | | No |
| 15 | <i>Ficus hirta</i> | 粗葉榕 | MORACEAE | A | | | No |
| 16 | <i>Ficus hispida</i> | 對葉榕 | MORACEAE | A | | | No |
| 17 | <i>Ilex asprella</i> | 梅葉冬青 | AQUIFOLIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 18 | <i>Litsea glutinosa</i> | 潺槁樹 | LAURACEAE | A | | | No |
| 19 | <i>Litsea monopetala</i> | 假柿木薑子 | LAURACEAE | A | | | No |
| 20 | <i>Litsea rotundifolia</i> var. <i>oblongifolia</i> | 豺皮樟 | LAURACEAE | A | | | No |
| 21 | <i>Machilus breviflora</i> | 短序潤楠 | LAURACEAE | A | | # | No |
| 22 | <i>Machilus chekiangensis</i> | 浙江潤楠 | LAURACEAE | A | | # | No |
| 23 | <i>Maesa perlarius</i> | 鯽魚膽 | MYRSINACEAE | A | | | No |
| 24 | <i>Mallotus paniculatus</i> | 白楸 | EUPHORBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 25 | <i>Melastoma sanguineum</i> | 毛茛 | MELASTOMATACEAE | A | | | No |
| 26 | <i>Microcos paniculata</i> | 破布葉 | TILIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 27 | <i>Pavetta hongkongensis</i> | 香港大沙葉 | RUBIACEAE | A | | | Yes (Note 3) |
| 28 | <i>Psychotria asiatica</i> | 九節 | RUBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 29 | <i>Pteris semipinnata</i> | 半邊旗 | PTERIDACEAE | A | | | No |
| 30 | <i>Rhodoleia championii</i> | 紅花荷 | HAMAMELIDACEAE | A | | | Yes (Note 4) |
| 31 | <i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i> | 桃金娘 | MYRTACEAE | A | | | No |
| 32 | <i>Rubus reflexus</i> | 鏽毛莓 | ROSACEAE | A | | | No |
| 33 | <i>Sapium discolor</i> | 山烏柏 | EUPHORBIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 34 | <i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i> | 鵝掌柴 | ARALIACEAE | A | | # | No |
| 35 | <i>Sterculia lanceolata</i> | 假蘋婆 | STERCULIACEAE | A | | | No |
| 36 | <i>Syzygium jambos</i> | 蒲桃 | MYRTACEAE | A | * | | No |
| 37 | <i>Tetracera asiatica</i> | 錫葉藤 | DILLENACEAE | A | | | No |
| 38 | <i>Uvaria macrophylla</i> | 紫玉盤 | ANNONACEAE | A | | | No |
| 39 | <i>Zanthoxylum avicennae</i> | 筍欖花椒 | RUTACEAE | A | | | No |
| 40 | <i>Zanthoxylum nitidum</i> | 兩面針 | RUTACEAE | A | | | No |

Remarks:

* Exotic species

Dominant species

Habitat type

A : Woodland

Notes:

1. *Aquilaria sinensis* 土沉香 - Scheduled plant of Cap. 586, under threat of illegal felling due to its high market value.
2. *Artocarpus hypargyreus* 白桂木 - Status of "Vulnerable" in China Red Data Book 1992
3. *Pavetta hongkongensis* 香港大沙葉 - Scheduled plant of Cap. 96
4. *Rhodoleia championii* 紅花荷 - Protected species of Cap. 96