

BirdLife International IBA DATA FORM



1 Compiler: 2 Date:

4 Temporary IBA Code: 5 Final IBA Code:

GENERAL DATA

6 National Site Name:

7 International Site Name:

8 Country:

9 Administrative Region (Level 1) 10 Administrative Region (Level 2)

11 Area (ha): 12 Area Accuracy (A, B, C or D) 13 Central Coordinates (Lat/Lon): /

14. Altitude (m): Min: Max: 15 Map (Y, N): 16 Management Plan (Y, N) : 17 Ownership (P, S, C, R, I, X, O, U):

18 General Description:

Hong Kong locates in the transition zone between the Oriental and Palaearctic region. Hong Kong is part of the South China Mountains which extend from East Yunnan, through Guizhou, Guangxi, Guangdong, Hunan, Jiangxi, to Fujian and Zhejiang in China. The South China Mountains is an important bird region in its own because of its rich and specialized avifauna. The western part of the South China Mountains extends naturally onto the Southeast Chinese Mountains region that includes the hills and mountains of most of the south-east Asia. There, the vegetation is mostly subtropical hill evergreen forest. both areas have attracted substantial research and conservation interests because of its rich biodiversity. They are also relatively unknown because the general shortage of comprehensive and long-term monitoring. The South and Southeast Chinese Mountains also extends to the Sino-Himalayan region. The proposed IBA shares similar characteristics in terms of the bird species in this biome range. The forests in Hong Kong are also important sites for studying migrating bird species such as Passerines and Raptor.

The proposed IBA locates in central New Territories of Hong Kong. It comprises a variety of habitats, including hill evergreen forest, secondary scrubland, wooded grassland, secondary grassland, etc. The names of the protected areas in the proposed IBA include (1) Tai Mo Shan Country Park, (2) Shing Mun Country Park, (A) Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve, (B) Ng Tung Chai Special Area, (C) Tai Mo Shan Montane Scrub Forest Special Area, (D) Shing Mun *Fung Shui* Woodland Special Area, (I) Ng Tung Chai Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), (II) Tai Mo Shan SSSI and (III) Tai Mo Shan Montane Scrub Forest SSSI. This area covers 3315 ha which comprises approximately 41.3% hill evergreen forest and 22.7% secondary scrubland and 32.5% secondary grassland and wooded grassland. The area is managed by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government for nature conservation, public education, scientific research and recreation purposes.

Most of the forest areas in Hong Kong have regenerated after the Second World War in 1945. Part of the proposed IBA that is within the Country Park is managed by AFCD and so has high level of protection against development. The forest within this area has gradually matured and attracted forest bird species of this biome range. This includes cuckoo-shrikes, sunbirds, babblers, etc. New and re-colonization by forest species are apparent since long-term monitoring begins about 50 years ago. Before of the heavy bird trade in the region, colonization by released population of captive origin are also present. Most of them represent a re-introduction of the bird species that was probably present in the past.

Hong Kong has a long history of collecting field record on bird species. The data submitted in this proposal are accurate and scientific. As a representative site of the South China Mountains, the proposed IBA will continue to be important for scientific research and long-term monitoring of the whole region.

Map 1 (page 14) shows the location of the proposed IBA in Hong Kong. Map 2 (page 15) shows details of the proposed IBA, and Map 3 (page 16) shows habitat structure of the proposed IBA.

CRITERIA

19 EBA code for proposed IBA: 20 Biome code for proposed IBA: 21 Criteria Proposed IBA:

22 Criteria Notes:

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BIRD SPECIES DATA

23 Species	24 Season	26 Abund.	31 Criteria	32 Notes
<i>Pitta nympha</i> (Fairy Pitta)	P, W	E	A1 A3	All records were from wooded areas but were widely scattered. A scarce spring and autumn passage migrant occurring in scattered wooded localities. There were only 6 records in Hong Kong since 1962 and only one found in Tai Po Kau in 1991. Mainly passage birds: 1 individual on 20-23 April 1962, 1 on 22-24 July 1967, 1 on 16 September 1991, 1 on 19 April 1993 and 1 on 29 September 1994 (Carey <i>et al.</i> 2001).
<i>Terpsiphone atrocaudata</i> (Japanese Paradise Flycatcher)	P	C	A1	Scarce passage migrant. Over half of the records were made in Spring (March to April). The number varies from year to year, the highest count being 6 at Tai Po Kau on 13 April 1992. There is also autumn passage between August to November, and mostly occurs in late September and the peak count is 4 at Tai Po Kau on 6 October 1978. The majority of records are 1-3 birds (Carey <i>et al.</i> 2001).
<i>Graminicola bengalensis</i> (Large Grass Warbler)	R	B	A1	Scarce, grassland specialist breeding at about 500m. It was first recorded on Tai Mo Shan on 20 June 1982. It has been recorded annually in summer between March to October at the same locality at an altitude of 500-800m, with a maximum peak of 7 on 3 June 1995. It breeds away from Tai Mo Shan. On 31 May 1988, it was found breeding on a grassy area above Tai Po Kau, and on 18 July 1993, it was found breeding at Ti To Yan, area in vicinity of Tai Mo Shan Country Park (Carey <i>et al.</i> 2001).
<i>Coracina melaschistos</i> (Black-winged Cuckoo Shrike)	P, W	C	A3	Occurs in relatively small numbers, usually 1-2 individuals and it is mostly reported at Tai Po Kau. It used to stay in Hong Kong from the 3 rd week of September to the 1 st week of April (Carey <i>et al.</i> 2001).
<i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i> (Swinhoe's Minivet)	P	E	A3	Only one individual was recorded at Tai Po Kau on 5 and 12 April 2002 (HKBWS, 1995).
<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i> (Chinese Bulbul)	R	A	A3	The most common and widespread species in Hong Kong because it can tolerate a wide variety of habitats. There has been a record of over 1000 birds seen together at Tai Po Kau on 8 April 1976 (Carey <i>et al.</i> 2001). Its breeding status was confirmed* in 1998 (Kwok <i>et al.</i> 1998)
<i>Hemixos castanonotus</i> (Chestnut Bulbul)	R, W	A	A3	Until the early 1980s it was an irruptive winter visitor and later on Tai Po Kau has got the greatest number recorded. 5 individuals were recorded on 26 June 1982. Only 3 recorded in 1983, and none in 1984 and 1985. It was again recorded at Tai Po Kau and throughout the year since 1986, and young were seen there since 30 August 1989. It has extended its range to closed canopy woodlands in central and eastern New Territories. The birds are reported at Tai Po Kau in small numbers up to 20 throughout the years, though it is likely that significantly higher numbers are present. The highest count was 50 at Tai Po Kau on 2 January 1992 (Carey <i>et al.</i> 2001). Its breeding status was confirmed* in 1998 (Kwok <i>et al.</i> 1998)
<i>Hysipetes leucocephalus</i> (Black Bulbul)	W	D	A3	It occurs in small parties in forest and woodland areas in New Territories between February and April. In 1992, 10 individuals were found at Tai Po Kau on 1 February; 50 individuals in February and March; and 170 individuals on 29 March. In 1997, 8 individuals were seen at Tai Po Kau from 4 May to 3 June, and 3 were observed in Tai Mo Shan on 31 May. The birds were also recorded in other places including Ng Tung Tsai and the area nearby (Carey <i>et al.</i> 2001).
<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i> (Orange-bellied Leafbird)	R	C	A3	First recorded in 1934. There was no further record until 2 October 1984 at Tai Po Kau. Influx started in 1985-86, 3 were recorded at Tai Po Kau. On 5 March 1987, a pair was seen breeding near Tai Mo Shan Country Park and it started breeding at Tai Po Kau in 1988 and 1989. The highest recent count was 5 at Tai Po Kau on 4 October 1997 (Carey <i>et al.</i> 2001). In the 1990s', Tai Po Kau remains the stronghold and birds are reported in small numbers throughout the year. There was confirmed possible breeding* in 1998 (Kwok <i>et al.</i> 1998)
<i>Enicurus schisaceus</i> (Slaty-backed Forktail)	R	D	A3	Occasional visitor to the central New Territories with at least 1 breeding pair seemingly resident at Ng Tung Chai (HKBWS, 1995) and possibly also at Tai Po Kau. All records in these two places are considered related to wild birds. There were individual records at Tai Po Kau in 1977 to 1979, 1981 1989, 1994 to 1995 (Carey <i>et al.</i> 2001), 1997 to 2000 (HKBWS database). A pair at Ng Tung Chai was found from 15 December 1995 through to at least December 1998. Breeding occurred in 1995, a juvenile was seen on 23 May. There were also reports of juveniles at Tai Po Kau on 27 June 1997, 27 June to at least 22 December 1998 (Carey <i>et al.</i> 2001). There was confirmed possible breeding* in 1998 (Kwok <i>et al.</i> 1998)

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<i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i> (Masked Laughingthrush)	R	B	A3	One of the most common and widespread breeding birds but is largely restricted to lowland habitats extensively modified by human activities. Masked Laughingthrush has been considered common by all observers since the time of Swinhoe (1861) and there is no evidence of any change in status (Carey <i>et al.</i> 2001). Parties of 5-10 birds are often recorded.
<i>Garrulax canorus</i> (Hwamei)	R	B	A3	Common and widespread breeding resident. It occurs in high densities in both open and closed-canopy shrubland. It is also occurs in dwarf bamboo in Tai Mo Shan (Carey <i>et al.</i> 2001). There was confirmed possible breeding* in 1998 (Kwok <i>et al.</i> 1998)
<i>Yuhina castaniceps</i> (Striated Yuhina)	W	B	A3	Primarily an irruptive winter visitor, with small number of escaped or released birds. It occurs in flocks of 10 to 40 individuals with the largest flock of 55 at Tai Po Kau on 22 December 1973. Irruptions have occurred in 8 winters since 1958-59 (1965-66, 1966-67, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1981-82, 1993-94, 1997-98) and totals of between 15-200 birds have been recorded in 1-6 flocks each winter. They mostly arrive at the end of November and stay for several weeks or months, until late March at the latest. The flocks were records mostly at Tai Po Kau, Lam Tsuen valley, Shing Mun etc. There were also records in Shing Mun in January 1995 (Carey <i>et al.</i> 2001).
<i>Niltava davidi</i> (Fujian Niltava)	W	E	A3	Rare winter visitor. Most of the record occurred between November and February in different places of Hong Kong. Records in this potential IBA include 2 individuals in November/December in 1973, 1 individual in December 1978 at Tai Po Kau, and 1 in December 1994, and 1 in February 1995 in Ng Tung Chai; 1 at Tai Po Kau in December and February in 1995 and 1996 (Carey <i>et al.</i> 2001). Recent record include 1 individual on 8 February 2001 near Tai Mo Shan Country Park, and 25 January 2003 at Tai Po Kau (HKBWS 2002, 2003)
<i>Aethopyga christinae</i> (Fork-tailed Sunbirds)	R	B	A3	Common resident with some dispersals in winter. The strongholds of this species in Hong Kong are the secondary broadleaf forest of the central and eastern New Territories where it is present from sea level up to at least 650 m altitude (Carey <i>et al.</i> 2001). The species is widespread at other habitats including urban and scrubland. There was confirmed probable breeding* in 1998 (Kwok <i>et al.</i> 1998)
<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i> (Grey Treepie)	P, R	D	A3	Formerly irruptive winter visitor, but since 1983 also a scarce resident. Restricted to large area of broadleaf forest, primarily on central New Territories and on western Hong Kong Island. Wintering birds mostly recorded from Tai Po Kau and from <i>fung shui</i> woods or patches of pine. The first record in Hong Kong occurred in January to April 1950 in Lam Tsuen Valley. There were irruptions in 10 winters in the next 30 years, and the most substantial was in 1973 to 1974 and 1977 to 1978, birds are typically recorded in small groups of up to 10 to 20, typically peaked in December. There was a breeding record at Tai Po Kau in August 1993 and parties of 8 birds were seen in early autumn. After 1978 to 1979, it gradually appeared as resident population. (Carey <i>et al.</i> 2001)

Bird species of captive origin breeding Tai Po Kau

<i>Stachyris ruficeps</i> (Rufous-capped Babbler)	R	C	A3	Scarce resident population of captive origin. First recorded in Hong Kong on 29 June 1985 at Tai Po Kau, it was not recorded again until 13 December 1991, when one was seen at Shing Mun. Another was seen on 1 October 1993 and it has subsequently become regular there up to 5 singing male noted. There were records at Tai Po Kau in April, November and December of 1997, in August at Tai Mo Shan; in 1998 at Ng Tung Chai, apparently indicating a spread and gradually to colonise in mature woodland habitats (Carey <i>et al.</i> 2001).
<i>Leiothrix lutea</i> (Red-billed Leiothrix)	R	D	A3	Uncommon resident population of captive origin or their offspring. It was common as cage birds in the past and most of the records were referred to escaped or released birds. There were increase in report since 1986, and a first breeding record was found at Tai Po Kau in 1985. The number recorded increase in the 1990s and ranges around 1-3 and maximum 20 individuals. And breeding was proven at several sites of Central New Territories including Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau, Lam Tsuen valley, Tai Mo Shan. Despite their significant records in recent years, the pattern does not match with that of southern China species which occurring as a winter visitors and natural colonist. (Carey <i>et al.</i> 2001). There was confirmed probable breeding* in 1998 (Kwok <i>et al.</i> 1998)

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<i>Minla cyanouroptera</i> (Blue-winged Minla)	R	B	A3	Locally common resident population of captive origin. It become established in several sites in several sites in the central New Territories since the first record in 5 September 1992. In early 1993, it was noted at Tai Po Kau, Kau, Shing Mun/Lead Mine Pass area etc. and was regularly seen in the latter area since 1994. There were also breeding signals at Tai Po Kau and Ng Tung Chai later on in the same year. This species scattered at different localities within a short period of time and does not arrive Hong Kong naturally as its far away from its nearest know breeding area is at Guangxi, it is considered not occur naturally in Hong Kong. (Carey et al. 2001). Its breeding record was confirmed* in 1998 (Kwok et al. 1998)
<i>Parus spilonotus</i> (Yellow-cheeked Tit)	R	D	A3	Localised, scarce resident population considered to be of captive origin, but failing to establish viable population. First record at Tai Po Kau on 29 October. There were records throughout the year of 1989 with breeding signal in May. In 1990, there was a confirmed breeding record at Tai Po Kau on 2 September, and there were also records from Ng Tung Chai and Shing Mun. There were irregular sighting at woodland sites in central New Territories around Tai Mo Shan, and the species mostly active in Tai Po Kau and to a lesser extent at Shing Mun. (Carey et al. 2001). There was confirmed probable breeding* in 1998 (Kwok et al. 1998)

Other bird species of captive / unknown origin				
<i>Babax lanceolatus</i> (Chinese Babax)	R	D	A3	Scarce resident population of captive origin. This is a montane and sedentary species which does not occur closer than northern Guangdong. The bird was first recorded in 19 July 1959 at Tai Mo Shan, breeding was proven in 1960 and a report of 6 birds in 1963, and since 1977 there have been records from Tai Mo Shan in most years and the highest count being a party of 14 birds on 25 August 1984 (Carey et al. 2001). The Tai Mo Shan population appears to be well established, recent records include 2-4 individuals in April and May of 1999 and 2000. There were also small number of records at area at Grassy Hill and Lead Mine Pass respectively in 1994 (HKBWS 1994) and 1995 (HKBWS 1995) at Shing Mun Country Park.
<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i> (Black-throated Tit)	R	B	A3	Record annually, possibly resident of captive origin. From 1989, there were reports from a number of locations in Hong Kong including Tai Po Kau, Shing Mun, etc. In 1992, nest building was noted in Tai Po Kau. There were records of large parties including 14 at Shing Mun on 27 September 1992, 15 at Tai Po Kau on November 1992, 15 on 28 November, 17 at Lead Mine Pass of Shing Mun Country Park and 15 there on 6 May 1995. From the distribution range, it is considered that the birds occur in Hong Kong have not arrived naturally.
<i>Garrulax sannio</i> (White-browed Laughingthrush)	R?	D	A3	Scarce and very localized resident population of captive origin, mostly distribute at Hong Kong Island and Cheung Chau. There have been records in central New Territories between 1977 and 1979, and regular reports from Lam Tsuen Valley near Tai Mo Shan Country Park in the late 1970s. It has been reviewed by the HKBWS and considered as an established feral population that occurs naturally in Guangdong (Carey et al. 2001).
<i>Hypsipetes maclellandii</i> (Mountain Bulbul)	W? B? J?	E? U?	A3	Original unknown. The first record was identified on 1 January 2002 at Tai Po Kau, an individual was found on 21 January, and 4 individuals on 2 February (HKBWS 2002). On 27 July 2002. An individual was found carrying food at Shing Mun Reservoir (L.C. Wong pers com). Several individuals were found at Tai Po Kau in winter 2002 (MingPao Daily 9 August 2003).
<i>Muscicapa muttui</i> (Brown-breasted Flycatcher)	W? J?	E? U?	A3	Original unknown. The first record was identified on 6 November 2000 at Tai Po Kau. It was also recorded in November to December of 2001 and 2002. (HKBWS 2002, 2003)

* Note: Criteria used in the breeding bird survey as list in Kwok et al. 1998, sourced from Sharrock 1976

Breeding status	Observations
a. Present	Species observed in breeding season
b. Possible breeding	Species observed in breeding season in possible nesting habitat or single male(s) present (or breeding birds heard) in breeding season or pair(s) of bird observed in suitable nesting habitat in breeding season.
c. Probable breeding	Nest building, or singing males present on more than one date in same place, or display.
d. Confirmed breeding	Adult carrying food for juvenile birds or adult feeding juvenile birds or recently fledged juvenile birds or nest found.

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LANDUSE AND % COVER

Type	35 Presence	36 % Cover
Permanent agriculture	X	0.1%
Shifting agriculture		
Fisheries / aquaculture		
Forestry		
Military / penal colony		
Nature conservation	X	99.8%
Tourism / recreation	X	
Watershed management	X	
Small settlements	X	0.1%
Urban / industrial		
Other ¹		
Not Utilized		
Unknown		

1. Specify in notes field.

THREATS

Type	37 Presence	38 Importance
Abandonment / reduction of land management ¹		
Afforestation		
Agricultural intensification ²		
Aquaculture / fisheries		
Competition from introduced animal species		
Construction of dykes / dams		
Deforestation (commercial)		
Disturbance to birds		
Drainage		
Dredging and canalization		
Extraction industry (mining)		
Filling in of wetlands		
Firewood collection		
Forest grazing		
Groundwater abstraction		
Industrial / urban development		
Infrastructure development		
Intensified forest management		
Introduction of exotic plant species		
Natural events ³		
Recreation, tourism		
Selective logging / cutting		
Undergrazing		
Unsustainable exploitation ⁴		
Others ⁵		
<i>Pollution</i>		
<i>Aquaculture intensification</i>		
Unknown		

1. Including undergrazing.
 2. Including irrigation, high fertilizer input, excessive use of chemicals, changes in crop species or cultivation, loss of habitats and overgrazing.
 3. Encompassing drought, erosion, storms etc.
 4. Including hunting, egg collection etc.
 5. Specify in notes field.

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PROTECTED AREAS

39 Code:

41 Political units:

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

42 Full name of site:

1. Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve

43 Year

1976

44 Designation:

Designated as a Special Area in 1976

45 IUCN Category:

46 Area (ha):

460

47 Central Coordinates (Lat/Lon):

22 25 N 114 10 E

48 Relationship to IBA:

C

49 Overlap (ha):

460

50 Notes:

The Special Area was designated in 1976 in recognition of its importance as a managed woodland and habitat for woodland birds. It is managed for nature conservation and nature education purposes. Management aims at minimizing disturbance to the habitat, whilst maintaining the integrity of the land as water gathering grounds. The area is a well-established plantation area and is now heavily wooded with more than 100 different species of trees. At least 166 species of birds have been recorded in this nature reserve, including Fairy Pitta, Japanese Paradise Flycatcher, Large Grass Warbler and Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher.

42 Full name of site:

2. Tai Mo Shan Country Park

43 Year

1979

44 Designation:

Designated as a Country Park in 1979

45 IUCN Category:

46 Area (ha):

1,440

47 Central Coordinates (Lat/Lon):

22 24 N 114 07 E

48 Relationship to IBA:

C

49 Overlap (ha):

1440

50 Notes:

Tai Mo Shan is the highest peak in Hong Kong, it is set amidst of the Country Parks. Forest plantations have been established in areas with an altitude below 550m in the southeastern part of the Country Park. Above 550m, shrubs and grasses dominate the landscape, which are ecological diverse with montane birds, butterflies and snakes.

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42 Full name of site: 3. Shing Mun Country Park

43 Year: 1977

44 Designation: Designated as a Country Park in 1977

45 IUCN Category:

46 Area (ha): 1,400

47 Central Coordinates (Lat/Lon): 22 24 N 114 08 E

48 Relationship to IBA: C

49 Overlap (ha): 1400

50 Notes: The Country Park lies in the central New Territories. The Shing Mun Reservoir, the large water storage lying below Tai Mo Shan, is the single most impressive feature of Shing Mun Country Park. Many woodland plantations are growing around the reservoir. At least 145 species of birds have been recorded, including the Japanese Paradise Flycatcher and Large Grass Warbler.

42 Full name of site: 4. Ng Tung Chai Special Area

43 Year: 1980

44 Designation: Designated as a Special Area in 1979

45 IUCN Category:

46 Area (ha): 128

47 Central Coordinates (Lat/Lon): 22 25 N 114 07 E

48 Relationship to IBA: C

49 Overlap (ha): 128

50 Notes: Floristically this ravine is one of the richest places in Hong Kong with many rare species, including Dysoxylum hongkongense, Dendrobenthamia hongkongensis, Asplenium nidus, Cyathea spinulosa, Paris chinensis. This site is within the Tai Mo Shan Country Park (Site 2).

42 Full name of site: 5. Ng Tung Chai SSSI

43 Year: 1980

44 Designation: Designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in 1979

45 IUCN Category:

46 Area (ha): 226

47 Central Coordinates (Lat/Lon): 22 25 N 114 07 E

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48 Relationship to IBA: C

49 Overlap (ha): 226

50 Notes: See Ng Tung Chai Special Area (Site 4).

42 Full name of site: 6. Tai Mo Shan Montane Scrub Forest Special Area and Tai Mo Shan Montane Scrub Forest SSSI

43 Year: 1975

44 Designation: Designated as a SSSI in 1975 and as a Special Area in 1977

45 IUCN Category:

46 Area (ha): 130

47 Central Coordinates (Lat/Lon): 22 24 N 114 08 E

48 Relationship to IBA: C

49 Overlap (ha): 130

50 Notes: The area is rich floristically and many rare species are known to occur, including trees (e.g., Camellia granthamiana and Amentataxus argotaenis), ferns (e.g., Loxogramme lanceolata and Pteris insignis), Hymenophyllum, and over 30 species of orchids. This site is within the Tai Mo Shan Country Park (Site 2).

42 Full name of site: 7. Shing Mun Fung Shui Woodland Special Area and Shing Mun Fung Shui Woodland SSSI

43 Year: 1977

44 Designation: Designated as a Special Area in 1977 and as a SSSI in 1979

45 IUCN Category:

46 Area (ha): 6

47 Central Coordinates (Lat/Lon): 22 24 N 114 08 E

48 Relationship to IBA: C

49 Overlap (ha): 6

50 Notes: The woodlands comprises the "Fung Shui Woodland" related to the village "Tai Wai Village" which was excavated in 1929 as part of the water catchment scheme in the area. This Woodland consists of an interesting dense, tall, natural collection of local hardwood trees and is one of the few intensively studied woodlands in Hong Kong. The woodland was protected by villagers in accordance with ancient traditions relating to the inter-actions of Wind (Fung) and Water (Shui) on the village, and is believed to be a remnant of the forest type which might have been expected to cover large areas of Hong Kong if a similar standard of protection had been applied over the whole territory. This site is within the Shing Mun Country Park (Site 3).

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42 Full name of site:

8.

43 Year:

44 Designation:

45 IUCN Category:

46 Area (ha):

47 Central Coordinates (Lat/Lon):

48 Relationship to IBA:

49 Overlap (ha):

50 Notes:

The site is representative of a grassland habitat in Hong Kong and is the habitat for the breeding populations of exclusively montane birds, including Large Grass Warbler. The SSSI is within the Tai Mo Shan Country Park (Site 2).

51 Person / organization (running campaign):

52 Type of action:

53 Details of campaign:

54 Person / organization (being lobbied):

55 Date action started:

56 Date of last information:

57 Correspondence file:

58 Results of lobbying or campaign:

59 Notes:

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

60 Additional information on birds:

Species of Conservation Concern Recorded in the proposed IBA

(Source: Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department and the University of Hong Kong)

<u>Species</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Hong Kong Protection</u>	<u>China Red Data Book</u>
Fairy Pitta <i>Pitta nympha</i>	Tai Po Kau	Cap. 170*	Rare
Crested Goshawk <i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	Tai Po Kau	Cap. 170*	Rare
Lesser Coucal <i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Tai Mo Shan	Cap. 170*	Vulnerable
Greater Coucal <i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Tai Mo Shan	Cap. 170*	Vulnerable
Crested Serpent Eagle <i>Spiornis cheela</i>	Shing Mun	Cap. 170*	Vulnerable
	Tai Mo Shan		
	Tai Po Kau		

Note: * Wild Animals Protection Ordinance, Chapter 170 of the Laws of Hong Kong

Conservation action taken

The Wild Animals Protection Ordinance, Cap. 170, prohibits hunting or possession of protected animals (including all wild birds) in Hong Kong. The ordinance is enforced by AFCD. Publicity programmes have been carried out to promote public awareness of the need for the nature conservation (including the protection of wild birds). The Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance requires proponents of designated projects to avoid causing environmental impact as far as practicable. If total avoidance is not practicable, the project proponents are required to mitigate the adverse impact to an acceptable level, or compensate for the impact caused.

61 Other important Fauna / Flora:

Species of Conservation Concern Recorded in the proposed IBA

(Source: Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department and the University of Hong Kong)

<u>Species</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Hong Kong Protection</u>	<u>China Red Data Book</u>	<u>IUCN</u>
<u>Amphibians</u>				
- Giant Spiny Frog <i>Rana spinosa</i>	Tai Po Kau Tai Mo Shan	Cap. 170*	Rare	--
<u>Reptiles</u>				
- Three-banded Box Terrapin <i>Cuora trifasciata</i>	Tai Po Kau	Cap. 170*	Rare	Critically endangered
- Reeves' Terrapin <i>Chinemys reevesii</i>	Shing Mun	Cap. 170*	Conservation dependent	Endangered
- Big-headed terrapin <i>Platysternon megacephalum</i>	Tai Po Kau Shing Mun Tai Mo Shan	Cap. 170*	Endangered	Endangered
- Many-banded Krait <i>Bungarus multicinctus multicinctus</i>	Tai Mo Shan	--	Vulnerable	--
- Chinese Cobra <i>Naja atra</i>	Tai Po Kau	--	Vulnerable	--
- Common Rat Snake <i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	Tai Mo Shan	--	Endangered	--
- Burmese Python <i>Python molurus</i>	Tai Po Kau	Cap. 170*	Critically Endangered	--
<u>Freshwater fish</u>				
- Predaceous chub <i>Parazacco spilurus</i>	Shing Mun Tai Mo Shan Tai Po Kau	--	Vulnerable	--
<u>Mammals</u>				
Rhesus Macaque <i>Macaca mulatta</i>	Shing Mun Tai Mo Shan	Cap. 170*	Vulnerable	Near Threatened
Chinese Pangolin <i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Tai Po Kau Shing Mun Tai Po Kau	Cap. 170*	Vulnerable	Near Threatened
Chinese Porcupine <i>Hystrix brachyura</i>	Shing Mun Tai Mo Shan Tai Po Kau	Cap. 170*	--	Vulnerable
<u>Dragonflies</u>				
<i>Melligomphus moluami</i> **	Tai Po Kau	--	--	--

Note: * Wild Animals Protection Ordinance, Chapter 170 of the Laws of Hong Kong

** Endemic to Hong Kong

BirdLife International IBA DATA FORM

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62 Research / Conservation Projects (past, on-going, planned or proposed):

63 Habitats / Land Use / Threats:

64 Lobbying or campaigning for legislation:

65 KEY REFERENCES

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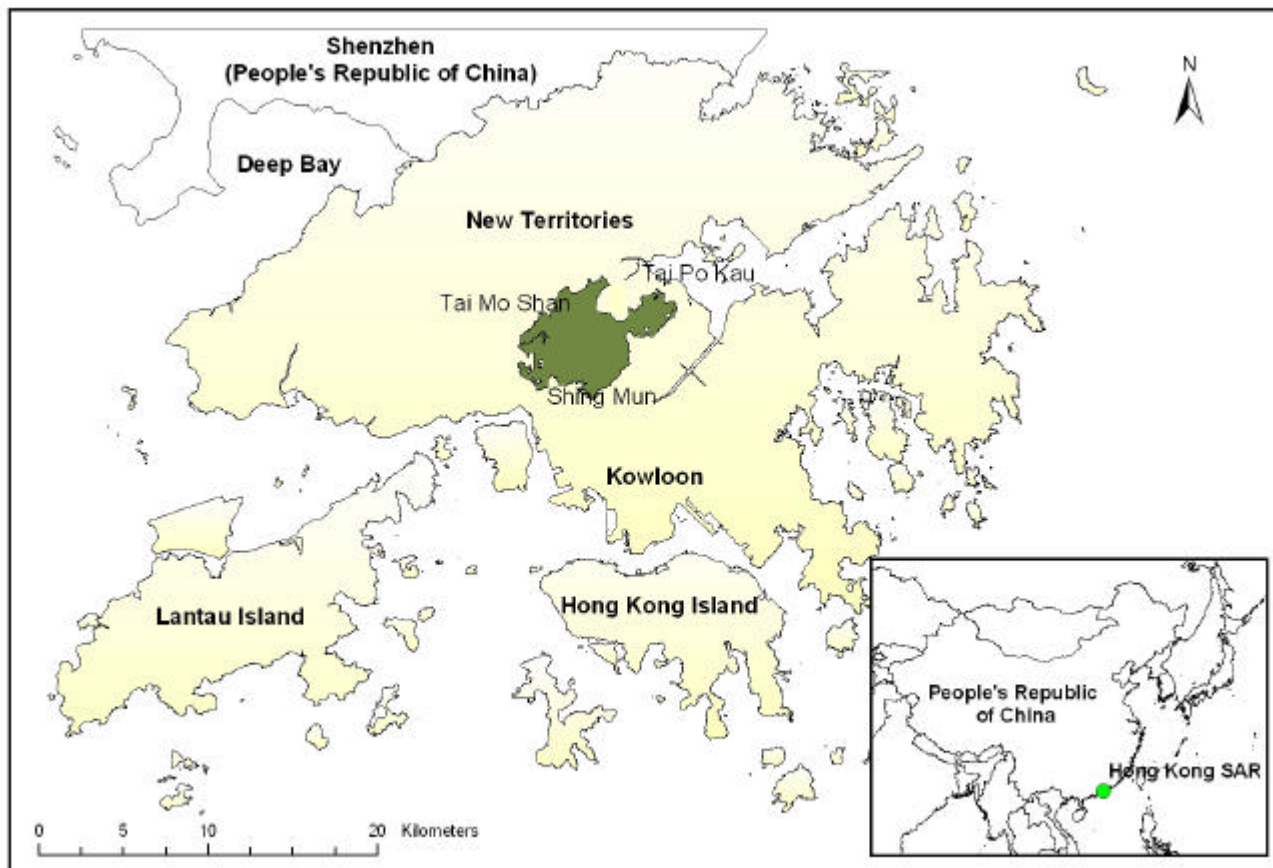
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Map 1. Location of the Proposed IBA in Hong Kong SAR



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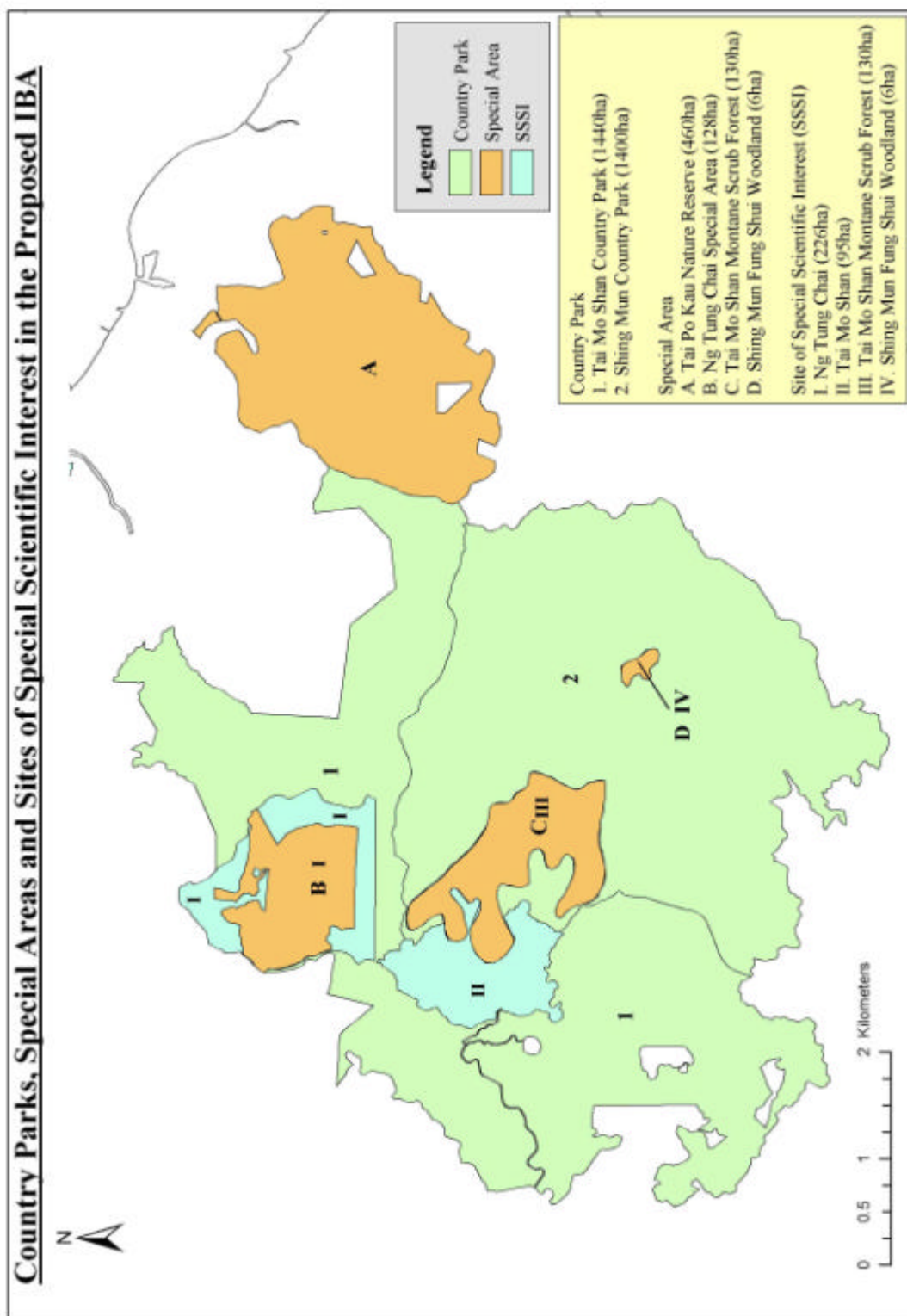
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Map 2. Country Parks, Special Areas and Sites of Special Scientific Interest in the Proposed IBA



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Map 3. Map showing proposed boundary of IBA and its habitats

