

Secretary, Town Planning Board
15/F, North Point Government Offices
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By email only

4 February 2016

香港觀鳥會
THE
HONG
KONG
BIRD
WATCHING
SOCIETY

Since 1957 成立

Dear Sir/Madam,

Comments on the draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan (S/NE-PSO/1)

Pak Sha O is a place of high ecological and cultural value. Many fauna and flora species of conservation concern are recorded in the area. An Ecologically Important Stream (EIS) is also identified and recognized by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) in Pak Sha O. However, in the draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) No. S/NE-PSO/1, a new "Village Type Development" (V) zone was proposed to the north of the existing village, which was said to satisfy the current small house demand. We have reservations in the justification of the new V zone and consider that the new V zone should be entirely removed. Our detailed comments and reasons for the objection to the draft OZP are as below:



1. Ecological importance of Pak Sha O

From 1999 to 2014, HKBWS has recorded 175 species of birds in Pak Sha O, which accounts for about one-third of total number of bird species recorded in Hong Kong¹; among them, 56 species are of conservation concern (Appendix 1). A diverse group of birds have been found in the Plan Area, including woodland birds (e.g., flycatchers, warbler, babblers and flowerpeckers), waterbirds (e.g., egrets, herons, shorebirds and kingfishers), open country birds (e.g., buntings) and raptor species (e.g., eagles and owls). The presence of such a wide range of bird species indicates the Plan Area is with diverse undisturbed natural habitats which are worthy of protection, particularly the woodland, marsh and natural streams.

One of the species of conservation concern frequently recorded in Pak Sha O is the Brown Fish Owl (*Ketupa zeylonensis*), which is a scarce resident in Hong Kong². It is

¹ Total bird species in Hong Kong is 531.

² Carey, G.J., Chalmers, M.L., Diskin, D.A., Kennerley, P.R., Leader, P.J., Leven, M.R., Lewthwaite, R.W., Melville, D.S., Turnbull, M. and Young, L. (2001). *The Avifauna of Hong Kong*. Hong Kong Bird Watching Society.



considered to be of Regional Concern³ and is listed under Class II protection in the People's Republic of China List of Wild Animals⁴. This species feeds in undisturbed, unpolluted lowland streams and tidal creeks². The woodlands in Pak Sha O are breeding grounds for Brown Fish Owl, while the marshes and unpolluted natural streams and their riparian vegetation are suitable foraging grounds and perches for this species. The occurrence of this species and other raptor species, which are top predators in the food web, indicates that the terrestrial and river ecosystem is in healthy condition.

Besides avifauna, other species of conservation concerns were also recorded including plants, mammals, dragonflies, butterflies, herpetofauna and fish. Over 1000 species of flora and fauna were recorded in Pak Sha O⁵. This shows that the Plan Area is of high biological diversity and conservation value, thus should be adequately protected.

2. The new V zone is not well-justified

1.1 The new V zone may not reflect the genuine need of villagers

From 2000 to 2012, many of the land in front (i.e. north) of the Pak Sha O village were bought up by various developers and companies. However, in 2012, some of the agricultural lands owned by the developer were subdivided into smaller plots by deed poll, and many of these subdivided small plots were then sold to villagers. In the same year, the Lands Department received small house applications in Pak Sha O, which are located in these subdivided small plots. These small house applications then becomes the outstanding small house demand of Pak Sha O, which has not changed since 2012⁶. The whole process seems to be very similar to the practice of selling "ding" rights for profit and there was a recent case where villagers were charged for fraud over construction of small houses⁷. Hence, we have reservations on the genuineness of the "outstanding small house demand", which is one of the main justifications for a new V zone. Moreover, many of the land plots within the new V zone and those between the new V zone and the existing village are owned by

³ Fellowes, J.R., Lau, M.W.N., Dudgeon, D., Reels, G.T., Ades, G.W.J., Carey, G.J., Chan, B.P.L., Kendrick, R.C., Lee, K.S., Leven, M.R., Wilson, K.D.P. and Yu, Y.T. (2002). Wild animals to watch: Terrestrial and freshwater fauna of conservation concern in Hong Kong. *Memoirs of the Hong Kong Natural History Society* No. 25, 123-160.

⁴ List of Wild Animals under State Protection (promulgated by State Forestry Administration and Ministry of Agriculture on 14 January, 1989).

⁵ Ecological data (results from surveys by individuals and green groups, and existing data extracted from literatures and publicly available sources) compiled by Christophe Barthelemy.

⁶ From data provided in TPB Paper No. 9240, 9965 and 10019, the outstanding small house demand remains at 38 and has not changed since 2012.

⁷ ICAC Press Release on 4 December 2015 <http://www.icac.org.hk/en/pr/index_uid_1771.html>

developer. It is uncertain if the villagers would really want to come back and live in the village. Therefore, we consider that the new V zone may not reflect the genuine need of the villagers and should be deleted.

1.2 Cross-village application mechanism already established

During the further representation hearing for the draft To Kwa Ping and Pak Tam Au OZP, the Planning Department stated that *“the surplus V zone (in Pak Tam Au) could meet the SH (Small House) demand generated from cross-village applications from other villages within the Country Park enclaves in Sai Kung North (e.g. Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung)”*⁸. Extra land has been reserved in the V zone of Pak Tam Au. The small house demand in Pak Sha O can be met by cross-village applications under the current land administrative practice. Therefore, the new V zone in Pak Sha O is unnecessary.

1.3 New V zone not compatible with the surrounding

The new V zone is within the water gathering ground as defined by the Water Services Department, and is only 20 metres from an Ecologically Important Stream (EIS) which is recognized by the AFCD. We are concerned the village development would potentially lead to water pollution, threatening the aquatic organisms of conservation concern in the EIS of Pak Sha O and the Hoi Ha Marine Park located further downstream. Moreover, development of modern style small houses in the new V zone would lead to a significant negative visual impact on the natural and rural landscape and the cultural heritage of the Pak Sha O village. Furthermore, the increase in the built-up and paved area would decrease the flood capacity of the area. Changes to existing infrastructure may also be required (i.e. raising the level of the existing footpaths or houses) in the future for the safety of residents and visitors as the area will be prone to flooding. Therefore, the new V zone is not compatible with the natural and rural setting of Pak Sha O.

3. From a freshwater marsh to a farmland then to a V zone

The area where the new V zone is currently located, was once a long abandoned paddy field which became a freshwater marsh through natural succession. In 2012 (the same year as the division of land plots by deed poll, the transfer of landownership from developer to villager, and the application of small houses), a farmer from outside the village came to cultivate the area and started to drain the wetland. In the process of drafting an OZP for Pak Sha O in 2015, the farmed area was zoned as “Agriculture” (AGR) in draft Plan B (S/NE-PSO/B) due to its current

⁸ Paragraph 5(j) of the minutes of the 1083rd Town Planning Board meeting

statue. Later, amendments were made to draft Plan B and a new V zone was proposed in draft Plan C (S/NE-PSO/C).

During the consideration of the new V zone, AFCD had *“no strong view from nature conservation perspective as most of the area had been disturbed by farming activities”*⁹. One of the Members even said *“the stream abutting the footpath to the village was disturbed and the ecological value of its riparian zone should not be significant”*.

This series of events, together with the views from the Authority and the Members, seems to match with our doubt and concern of “destroy first, build later” when farmland rehabilitation first occurred in the marsh of Pak Sha O back in 2012. This may also give the public an impression that farming in a wetland can degrade its ecological value and would eventually lead to an approved village development.

The recognition and approval of the new V zone by the Town Planning Board may set an undesirable precedent for future similar cases. We are concerned more freshwater wetlands will be destroyed and drained by dry agricultural practices, in hope of small house developments in the future.

4. Our recommendations

We are concerned the current draft plan would facilitate undesirable village development in Pak Sha O and would adversely affect the natural habitat and the wildlife inhabiting the area, including the EIS and the protected Brown Fish Owl. Therefore, in order to protect the integrity of the ecosystem in Pak Sha O and alleviate the development pressure from small houses, the HKBWS considers that the new V zone should be entirely removed from the draft Plan. In addition, all woodland, all natural streams (including the EIS) and their riparian zones should be protected by “Green Belt (1)” or “Conservation Area” zoning. Furthermore, given the Plan Area is of ecological importance and is within the water gathering ground, buffer zones for the protection of streams and riparian vegetation should be zoned “Green Belt (1)” or “Conservation Area” for at least 30 metres wide on the two sides of the bank.

The introduction of planning control alone could not fully protect the sites from activities such as unauthorized tree felling and vegetation removal. In order to fully protect the ecological and landscape values of the site, as well as the overall value of

⁹ Paragraph 72(l) of the minutes of the 1099th Town Planning Board meeting

the surrounding Sai Kung West Country Park, the Authority should consider including Pak Sha O into the Sai Kung West Country Park following detailed assessments and public consultation. HKBWS believes that Pak Sha O and surrounding areas are qualified for such purpose given its value in terms of ecology, landscape and built heritage.

Thank you for your kind attention and we hope that the Town Planning Board would take our comments into consideration.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Woo Ming Chuan', with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

Woo Ming Chuan
Conservation Officer
The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society

cc.
The Conservancy Association
Designing Hong Kong
Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden
WWF – Hong Kong

Appendix 1 - HKBWS Bird Records at Pak Sha O (1999-2014)

No.	Common Name ⁽¹⁾	Scientific Name	Level of Concern ⁽⁴⁾	Protection Status in China ⁽⁵⁾	China Red Data Book ⁽⁶⁾	IUCN Red List (Version 2013.1) ⁽⁷⁾
1	Japanese Quail	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	LC	-	-	Near Threatened
2	Eurasian Bittern ⁽⁹⁾	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	RC	-	-	-
3	Von Schrenck's Bittern ⁽⁹⁾	<i>Ixobrychus eurhythmus</i>	RC	-	-	-
4	Black-crowned Night Heron ⁽⁹⁾	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	(LC)	-	-	-
5	Striated Heron ⁽⁹⁾	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	(LC)	-	-	-
6	Chinese Pond Heron ⁽⁹⁾	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	PRC (RC)	-	-	-
7	Eastern Cattle Egret ⁽⁹⁾	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>	(LC)	-	-	-
8	Great Egret ⁽⁹⁾	<i>Ardea modesta</i>	PRC (RC)	-	-	-
9	Intermediate Egret ⁽⁹⁾	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	RC	-	-	-
10	Little Egret ⁽⁹⁾	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	PRC (RC)	-	-	-
11	Crested Honey Buzzard ⁽⁶⁾	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	LC	Class II	Vulnerable	-
12	Crested Serpent Eagle ⁽⁶⁾	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	(LC)	Class II	Vulnerable	-
13	Bonelli's Eagle ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁹⁾	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>	(RC)	Class II	Rare	-
14	Crested Goshawk ⁽⁶⁾	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	-	Class II	Rare	-
15	Japanese Sparrowhawk ⁽⁶⁾	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	-	Class II	-	-
16	Besra ⁽⁶⁾	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	-	Class II	-	-
17	Eastern Marsh Harrier ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁹⁾	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	LC	Class II	-	-
18	Black Kite ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁹⁾	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	(RC)	Class II	-	-
19	White-bellied Sea Eagle ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁹⁾	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	(RC)	Class II	-	-
20	Eastern Buzzard ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁹⁾	<i>Buteo japonicus</i>	-	Class II	-	-
21	Slaty-legged Crane	<i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>	-	-	-	-
22	White-breasted Waterhen ⁽⁹⁾	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	-	-	-	-
23	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	-	-	-	-
24	Pintail Snipe ⁽⁹⁾	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	-	-	-	-
25	Common Snipe ⁽⁹⁾	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	-	-	-	-
26	Wood Sandpiper ⁽⁹⁾	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	LC	-	-	-
27	Temminck's Stint ⁽⁹⁾	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	LC	-	-	-
28	Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	-	-	-	-
29	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	-	-	-	-
30	Common Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	-	-	Vulnerable	-
31	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	-	Class II	Vulnerable	-
32	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo	<i>Clamator coromandus</i>	-	-	-	-
33	Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	-	-	-	-
34	Fork-tailed Drongo Cuckoo	<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	-	-	-	-
35	Large Hawk Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx sparveriioides</i>	-	-	-	-
36	Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx niscalor</i>	-	-	-	-
37	Collared Scops Owl ⁽⁶⁾	<i>Otus letitia</i>	-	Class II	-	-
38	Brown Fish Owl ⁽⁶⁾	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	RC	Class II	-	-
39	Asian Barred Owllet ⁽⁶⁾	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	-	Class II	-	-
40	Grey Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus jotaka</i>	LC	-	-	-
41	Savanna Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	-	-	-	-
42	Silver-backed Needletail	<i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	-	Class II	-	-
43	Pacific Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	(LC)	-	-	-
44	House Swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>	-	-	-	-
45	Oriental Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	-	-	-	-
46	White-throated Kingfisher ⁽⁹⁾	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	(LC)	-	-	-
47	Black-capped Kingfisher ⁽⁹⁾	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	(LC)	-	-	-
48	Common Kingfisher ⁽⁹⁾	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	-	-	-	-
49	Great Barbet	<i>Megalaima virens</i>	-	-	-	-
50	Speckled Piculet	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	LC	-	-	-
51	Common Kestrel ⁽⁶⁾	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	-	Class II	-	-
52	Amur Falcon	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	-	Class II	-	-
53	Eurasian Hobby ⁽⁶⁾	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	(LC)	Class II	-	-
54	Black-winged Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	-	-	-	-
55	Swinhoe's Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i>	LC	-	-	-
56	Ashy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>	-	-	-	-
57	Grey-chinned Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	LC	-	-	-
58	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>	-	-	-	-
59	Bull-headed Shrike	<i>Lanius bucephalus</i>	-	-	Rare	-
60	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	-	-	-	-
61	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	-	-	-	-
62	White-bellied Erpornis	<i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>	LC	-	-	-
63	Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	LC	-	-	-
64	Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	-	-	-	-
65	Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	-	-	-	-
66	Asian Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	LC	-	-	-
67	Japanese Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone atrocaudata</i>	LC	-	-	Near Threatened
68	Red-billed Blue Magpie	<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>	-	-	-	-
69	Grey Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	LC	-	-	-
70	Collared Crow	<i>Corvus torquatus</i>	LC	-	-	Near Threatened
71	Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	-	-	-	-
72	Cinereous Tit	<i>Parus cinereus</i>	-	-	-	-
73	Yellow-cheeked Tit	<i>Parus spilonotus</i>	-	-	-	-
74	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	-	-	-	-
75	Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	-	-	-	-
76	Chinese Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	-	-	-	-
77	Mountain Bulbul	<i>Ixos mccllellandii</i>	-	-	-	-
78	Chestnut Bulbul	<i>Hemixos castanonotus</i>	-	-	-	-
79	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	-	-	-	-
80	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	-	-	-	-
81	Pygmy Wren-babbler	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	-	-	-	-
82	Mountain Tailorbird	<i>Phyllergates cucullatus</i>	-	-	-	-
83	Japanese Bush Warbler	<i>Horornis diphone</i>	-	-	-	-
84	Manchurian Bush Warbler	<i>Horornis borealis</i>	-	-	-	-

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No.	Common Name ⁽¹⁾	Scientific Name	Level of Concern ⁽⁴⁾	Protection Status in China ⁽⁵⁾	China Red Data Book ⁽⁶⁾	IUCN Red List (Version 2013.1) ⁽⁷⁾
85	Brown-flanked Bush Warbler	<i>Horornis fortipes</i>	-	-	-	-
86	Asian Stubtail	<i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>	-	-	-	-
87	Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	-	-	-	-
88	Radde's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>	-	-	-	-
89	Chinese Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus yunnanensis</i>	-	-	-	-
90	Pallas's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	-	-	-	-
91	Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	-	-	-	-
92	Arctic Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	-	-	-	-
93	Two-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i>	-	-	-	-
94	Pale-legged Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>	-	-	-	-
95	Eastern Crowned Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	-	-	-	-
96	Goodson's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus goodsoni</i>	LC	-	-	-
97	Martens's Warbler	<i>Seicercus omeiensis</i>	-	-	-	-
98	Black-browed Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	-	-	-	-
99	Manchurian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus tangorum</i>	-	-	-	Vulnerable
100	Russet Bush Warbler	<i>Locustella mandelli</i>	-	-	-	-
101	Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella certhiola</i>	LC	-	-	-
102	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	LC	-	-	-
103	Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	-	-	-	-
104	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	-	-	-	-
105	Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>	-	-	-	-
106	Rufous-capped Babbler	<i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	LC	-	-	-
107	Chinese Hwamei	<i>Garrulax canorus</i>	-	-	-	-
108	Masked Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	-	-	-	-
109	Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	-	-	-	-
110	Black-throated Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax chinensis</i>	-	-	-	-
111	Blue-winged Minla	<i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>	-	-	-	-
112	Chesnut-collared Yuhina	<i>Yuhina castaniceps</i>	(LC)	-	-	-
113	Chestnut-flanked White-eye	<i>Zosterops erythropleurus</i>	-	-	-	-
114	Japanese White-eye	<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	-	-	-	-
115	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	-	-	-	-
116	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	-	-	-	-
117	Red-billed Starling⁽⁹⁾	<i>Spodiopsar sericeus</i>	RC	-	-	-
118	Black-collared Starling	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	-	-	-	-
119	Orange-headed Thrush	<i>Geokichla citrina</i>	LC	-	-	-
120	Siberian Thrush	<i>Geokichla sibirica</i>	-	-	-	-
121	White's Thrush	<i>Zoothera aurea</i>	-	-	-	-
122	Grey-backed Thrush	<i>Turdus hortulorum</i>	-	-	-	-
123	Japanese Thrush	<i>Turdus cardis</i>	-	-	-	-
124	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	-	-	-	-
125	Eyebrowed Thrush	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	-	-	-	-
126	Pale Thrush	<i>Turdus pallidus</i>	-	-	-	-
127	Brown-headed Thrush	<i>Turdus chrysolaus</i>	LC	-	-	-
128	Dusky Thrush	<i>Turdus eunomus</i>	LC	-	-	-
129	Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	-	-	-	-
130	Grey-streaked Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	-	-	-	-
131	Dark-sided Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	-	-	-	-
132	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa latirostris</i>	-	-	-	-
133	Ferruginous Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa ferruginea</i>	PRC	-	-	-
134	Hainan Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis hainanus</i>	-	-	-	-
135	Fujian Niltava	<i>Niltava davidi</i>	-	-	-	-
136	Blue-and-white Flycatcher	<i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>	-	-	-	-
137	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	-	-	-	-
138	Lesser Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx leucophris</i>	LC	-	-	-
139	Siberian Blue Robin	<i>Luscinia cyane</i>	LC	-	-	-
140	Rufous-tailed Robin	<i>Luscinia sibilans</i>	-	-	-	-
141	Siberian Rubythroat	<i>Luscinia calliope</i>	-	-	-	-
142	White-tailed Robin	<i>Myiomela leucura</i>	-	-	-	-
143	Red-flanked Bluetail	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	-	-	-	-
144	Blue Whistling Thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	-	-	-	-
145	Yellow-rumped Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>	-	-	-	-
146	Narcissus Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula narcissina</i>	-	-	-	-
147	Mugimaki Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>	-	-	-	-
148	Red-throated Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	-	-	-	-
149	Daurian Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus auroreus</i>	-	-	-	-
150	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	-	-	-	-
151	Stejneger's Stonechat	<i>Saxicola stejnegeri</i>	-	-	-	-
152	Grey Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>	LC	-	-	-
153	Orange-bellied Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	LC	-	-	-
154	Fire-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	-	-	-	-
155	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	-	-	-	-
156	Fork-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga christinae</i>	-	-	-	-
157	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	-	-	-	-
158	White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	-	-	-	-
159	Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	-	-	-	-
160	Forest Wagtail	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	-	-	-	-
161	Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	-	-	-	-
162	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	-	-	-	-
163	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	-	-	-	-
164	Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	-	-	-	-
165	Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	-	-	-	-
166	Pechora Pipit	<i>Anthus gustavi</i>	LC	-	-	-
167	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	-	-	-	-
168	Chinese Grosbeak	<i>Eophona migratoria</i>	LC	-	-	-

Appendix 1 - HKBWS Bird Records at Pak Sha O (1999-2014)

No.	Common Name ⁽¹⁾	Scientific Name	Level of Concern ⁽⁴⁾	Protection Status in China ⁽⁵⁾	China Red Data Book ⁽⁶⁾	IUCN Red List (Version 2013.1) ⁽⁷⁾
169	Tristram's Bunting	<i>Emberiza tristrami</i>	-	-	-	-
170	Chestnut-eared Bunting	<i>Emberiza fucata</i>	LC	-	-	-
171	Little Bunting	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	-	-	-	-
172	Yellow-browed Bunting	<i>Emberiza chrysophrys</i>	-	-	-	-
173	Yellow-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	RC	-	-	Endangered
174	Chestnut Bunting	<i>Emberiza rutila</i>	-	-	-	-
175	Black-faced Bunting	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	-	-	-	-

Note:

(1) All wild birds are Protected under Wild Animal Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170)

(4) Fellowes et al. (2002): GC=Global Concern; LC=Local Concern; RC=Regional Concern; PRC=Potential Regional Concern; PGC: Potential Global Concern. Letters in parentheses indicate that the assessment is on the basis of restrictedness in nesting and/or roosting sites rather than in general occurrence.

(5) List of Wild Animals Under State Protection (promulgated by State Forestry Administration and Ministry of Agriculture on 14 January, 1989).

[國家重點保護野生動物名錄(1989年1月14日林業局及農業部發佈施行)]

(6) Zheng, G. M. and Wang, Q. S. (1998).

(7) IUCN (2013). IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2013.1

(8) Protected under Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586)

(9) Wetland-dependent species (including wetland-dependent species and waterbirds)

Species of conservation interest is in bold type face