

CONTRACT NO. HY/2012/08

**Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Tuen Mun – Chek Lap Kok Link
(Northern Connection Sub-sea Tunnel Section)
Dolphin Quarterly Monitoring**

*1st Quarterly Progress Report (November 2013 – February 2014)
submitted to Dragages – Bouygues Joint Venture & ERM Hong Kong Ltd.*

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. As part of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, the Tuen Mun-Chek Lap Kok Link (TM-CLKL) Northern Connection Sub-sea Tunnel Section (Contract no. HY/2012/08) comprises the sub-sea TBM tunnels (two tubes with cross passages) across the Urmston Road to connect Tuen Area 40 and Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities (HKBCF) of approximately 4 km in length with dual 2-lane carriageway, the tunnels at both the southern landfall and the northern landfall for construction of approach roads to the sub-sea TBM tunnels of approximately 1.5 km in length, as well as the northern landfall reclamation of approximately 16.5 hectares and about 20.km long seawalls. Dragages – Bouygues Joint Venture (hereinafter called the “Contractor”) was awarded as the main contractor for the Northern Connection Sub-sea Tunnel Section, and ERM Hong Kong Limited would serve as the Environmental Team to implement the Environmental Monitoring and Audit (EM&A) programme.
- 1.2. According to the updated EM&A Manual (for TM-CLKL), monthly line-transect vessel surveys for Chinese White Dolphin should be conducted to cover the Northwest (NWL) and Northeast Lantau (NEL) survey areas as in AFCD annual marine mammal monitoring programme. However, as such surveys have been undertaken by the HKLR03 and HKBCF projects in the same areas (i.e. NWL and NEL), a combined monitoring approach is recommended by the Highways Department, that the TM-CLKL EM&A project can utilize the monitoring data collected by HKLR03 or HKBCF project to avoid any redundancy in monitoring effort. Such exemption for the dolphin monitoring will end upon the completion of the dolphin monitoring carried out by HKLR03 contract.
- 1.3. In November 2013, the Director of Hong Kong Cetacean Research Project (HKCRP), Dr. Samuel Hung, has been appointed by ERM Hong Kong Limited as the dolphin specialist for the TM-CLKL Northern Connection Sub-sea Tunnel Section EM&A project. He is responsible for the dolphin monitoring study, including the data collection on Chinese White

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Dolphins during the construction phase (i.e. impact period) of the TM-CLKL project in Northwest Lantau (NWL) and Northeast Lantau (NEL) survey areas.

- 1.4. During the construction period of HKLR, the dolphin specialist would be in charge of reviewing and collating information collected by HKLR03 dolphin monitoring programme to examine any potential impacts of TM-CLKL construction works on the dolphins.
- 1.5. From the monitoring results, any changes in dolphin occurrence within the study area will be examined for possible causes, and appropriate actions and additional mitigation measures will be recommended as necessary.
- 1.6. This report is the first quarterly progress report under the TM-CLKL construction phase dolphin monitoring programme submitted to the Contractor, summarizing the results of the surveys findings during the period of November 2013 to February 2014 utilizing the survey data collected by HKLR03 project.

2. Monitoring Methodology

2.1. Vessel-based Line-transect Survey

- 2.1.1. According to the requirement of the updated EM&A manual, dolphin monitoring programme should cover all transect lines in NEL and NWL survey areas (see Figure 1) twice per month throughout the entire construction period. The co-ordinates of all transect lines conducted during the HKLR03 dolphin monitoring surveys are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Co-ordinates of transect lines conducted by HKLR03 project

Line No.		Easting	Northing		Line No.		Easting	Northing
1	Start Point	804671	814577		13	Start Point	816506	819480
1	End Point	804671	831404		13	End Point	816506	824859
2	Start Point	805475	815457		14	Start Point	817537	820220
2	End Point	805477	826654		14	End Point	817537	824613
3	Start Point	806464	819435		15	Start Point	818568	820735
3	End Point	806464	822911		15	End Point	818568	824433
4	Start Point	807518	819771		16	Start Point	819532	821420
4	End Point	807518	829230		16	End Point	819532	824209
5	Start Point	808504	820220		17	Start Point	820451	822125
5	End Point	808504	828602		17	End Point	820451	823671
6	Start Point	809490	820466		18	Start Point	821504	822371
6	End Point	809490	825352		18	End Point	821504	823761
7	Start Point	810499	820690		19	Start Point	822513	823268
7	End Point	810499	824613		19	End Point	822513	824321

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8	Start Point	811508	820847		20	Start Point	823477	823402
8	End Point	811508	824254		20	End Point	823477	824613
9	Start Point	812516	820892		21	Start Point	805476	827081
9	End Point	812516	824254		21	End Point	805476	830562
10	Start Point	813525	820872		22	Start Point	806464	824033
10	End Point	813525	824657		22	End Point	806464	829598
11	Start Point	814556	818449		23	Start Point	814559	821739
11	End Point	814556	820992		23	End Point	814559	824768
12	Start Point	815542	818807					
12	End Point	815542	824882					

- 2.1.2. The HKLR03 survey team used standard line-transect methods (Buckland et al. 2001) to conduct the systematic vessel surveys, and followed the same technique of data collection that has been adopted over the last 16 years of marine mammal monitoring surveys in Hong Kong developed by HKCRP (see Hung 2012, 2013). For each monitoring vessel survey, a 15-m inboard vessel with an open upper deck (about 4.5 m above water surface) was used to make observations from the flying bridge area.
- 2.1.3. Two experienced observers (a data recorder and a primary observer) made up the on-effort survey team, and the survey vessel transited different transect lines at a constant speed of 13-15 km per hour. The data recorder searched with unaided eyes and filled out the datasheets, while the primary observer searched for dolphins and porpoises continuously through 7 x 50 *Fujinon* marine binoculars. Both observers searched the sea ahead of the vessel, between 270° and 90° (in relation to the bow, which is defined as 0°). One to two additional experienced observers were available on the boat to work in shift (i.e. rotate every 30 minutes) in order to minimize fatigue of the survey team members. All observers were experienced in small cetacean survey techniques and identifying local cetacean species.
- 2.1.4. During on-effort survey periods, the survey team recorded effort data including time, positions (latitude and longitude), weather conditions (Beaufort sea state and visibility), and distance traveled in each series (a continuous period of search effort) with the assistance of a handheld GPS (*Garmin eTrex Legend*).
- 2.1.5. Data including time, position and vessel speed were also automatically and continuously logged by handheld GPS throughout the entire survey for subsequent review.
- 2.1.6. When dolphins were sighted, the survey team would end the survey effort, and immediately record the initial sighting distance and angle of the dolphin group from the survey vessel, as well as the sighting time and position. Then the research vessel was diverted from its course to approach the animals for species identification, group size estimation, assessment of group composition, and behavioural observations. The perpendicular distance (PSD) of the dolphin group to the transect line was later calculated from the initial sighting distance and angle.

- 2.1.7. Survey effort being conducted along the parallel transect lines that were perpendicular to the coastlines (as indicated in Figure 1) was labeled as “primary” survey effort, while the survey effort conducted along the connecting lines between parallel lines was labeled as “secondary” survey effort. According to HKCRP long-term dolphin monitoring data, encounter rates of Chinese white dolphins deduced from effort and sighting data collected along primary and secondary lines were similar in NEL and NWL survey areas. Therefore, both primary and secondary survey effort were presented as on-effort survey effort in this report.

2.2. Photo-identification Work

- 2.2.1. When a group of Chinese White Dolphins were sighted during the line-transect survey, the HKLR03 survey team would end effort and approach the group slowly from the side and behind to take photographs of them. Every attempt was made to photograph every dolphin in the group, and even photograph both sides of the dolphins, since the colouration and markings on both sides may not be symmetrical.
- 2.2.2. A professional digital camera (*Canon EOS 7D* or *60D* model), equipped with long telephoto lenses (100-400 mm zoom), were available on board for researchers to take sharp, close-up photographs of dolphins as they surfaced. The images were shot at the highest available resolution and stored on Compact Flash memory cards for downloading onto a computer.
- 2.2.3. All digital images taken in the field were first examined, and those containing potentially identifiable individuals were sorted out. These photographs would then be examined in greater detail, and were carefully compared to the existing Chinese White Dolphin photo-identification catalogue maintained by HKCRP since 1995.
- 2.2.4. Chinese White Dolphins can be identified by their natural markings, such as nicks, cuts, scars and deformities on their dorsal fin and body, and their unique spotting patterns were also used as secondary identifying features (Jefferson 2000).
- 2.2.5. All photographs of each individual were then compiled and arranged in chronological order, with data including the date and location first identified (initial sighting), re-sightings, associated dolphins, distinctive features, and age classes entered into a computer database.

2.3. Data Analysis

- 2.3.1. Distribution Analysis – The line-transect survey data was integrated with the Geographic Information System (GIS) in order to visualize and interpret different spatial and temporal patterns of dolphin distribution using sighting positions. Location data of dolphin groups were plotted on map layers of Hong Kong using a desktop GIS (ArcView[®] 3.1) to examine their distribution patterns in details. The dataset was also stratified into different subsets to examine distribution patterns of dolphin groups with different categories of group sizes, young calves and activities.

- 2.3.2. Encounter rate analysis – Encounter rates of Chinese white dolphins (number of on-effort sightings per 100 km of survey effort, and total number of dolphins sighted on-effort per 100 km of survey effort) were calculated in NEL and NWL survey areas in relation to the amount of survey effort conducted during each month of monitoring survey. Only data collect under Beaufort 3 or below condition would be used for the encounter rate analyses. Dolphin encounter rates were calculated in two ways for comparisons with the HZMB baseline monitoring results as well as to AFCD long-term marine mammal monitoring results.

Firstly, for the comparison with the HZMB baseline monitoring results, the encounter rates were calculated using primary survey effort alone. The average encounter rate of sightings (STG) and average encounter rate of dolphins (ANI) were deduced based on the encounter rates from six events during the present quarter (i.e. six sets of line-transect surveys in North Lantau), which was also compared with the one deduced from the six events during the baseline period (i.e. six sets of line-transect surveys in North Lantau).

Secondly, the encounter rates were calculated using both primary and secondary survey effort collected under Beaufort 3 or below condition as in AFCD long-term monitoring study. The encounter rate of sightings and dolphins were deduced by dividing the total number of on-effort sightings (STG) and total number of dolphins (ANI) by the amount of survey effort for the quarterly period of December 2013 – February 2014.

- 2.3.3. Quantitative grid analysis on habitat use – To conduct quantitative grid analysis of habitat use, positions of on-effort sightings of Chinese White Dolphins collected during the quarterly impact phase monitoring period were plotted onto 1-km² grids among NWL and NEL survey areas on GIS. Sighting densities (number of on-effort sightings per km²) and dolphin densities (total number of dolphins from on-effort sightings per km²) were then calculated for each 1 km by 1 km grid with the aid of GIS. Sighting density grids and dolphin density grids were then further normalized with the amount of survey effort conducted within each grid. The total amount of survey effort spent on each grid was calculated by examining the survey coverage on each line-transect survey to determine how many times the grid was surveyed during the study period. For example, when the survey boat traversed through a specific grid 50 times, 50 units of survey effort were counted for that grid. With the amount of survey effort calculated for each grid, the sighting density and dolphin density of each grid were then normalized (i.e. divided by the unit of survey effort).

The newly-derived unit for sighting density was termed SPSE, representing the number of on-effort sightings per 100 units of survey effort. In addition, the derived unit for actual dolphin density was termed DPSE, representing the number of dolphins per 100 units of survey effort. Among the 1-km² grids that were partially covered by land, the percentage of sea area was calculated using GIS tools, and their SPSE and DPSE values were adjusted accordingly. The following formulae were used to estimate SPSE and DPSE in each 1-km² grid within the study area:

$$SPSE = ((S / E) \times 100) / SA\%$$

$$DPSE = ((D / E) \times 100) / SA\%$$

where S = total number of on-effort sightings
 D = total number of dolphins from on-effort sightings
 E = total number of units of survey effort
 SA% = percentage of sea area

- 2.3.4. Behavioural analysis – When dolphins were sighted during vessel surveys, their behaviour was observed. Different activities were categorized (i.e. feeding, socializing, traveling, and milling/resting) and recorded on sighting datasheets. This data was then input into a separate database with sighting information, which can be used to determine the distribution of behavioural data with a desktop GIS. Distribution of sightings of dolphins engaged in different activities and behaviours would then be plotted on GIS and carefully examined to identify important areas for different activities of the dolphins.
- 2.3.5. Ranging pattern analysis – Location data of individual dolphins that occurred during the 3-month impact phase monitoring period were obtained from the dolphin sighting database and photo-identification catalogue. To deduce home ranges for individual dolphins using the fixed kernel methods, the program Animal Movement Analyst Extension, was loaded as an extension with ArcView[®] 3.1 along with another extension Spatial Analyst 2.0. Using the fixed kernel method, the program calculated kernel density estimates based on all sighting positions, and provided an active interface to display kernel density plots. The kernel estimator then calculated and displayed the overall ranging area at 95% UD level.

3. Monitoring Results

3.1. *Summary of survey effort and dolphin sightings*

- 3.1.1. During the period of November 2013 to February 2014, eight sets of systematic line-transect vessel surveys were conducted under the HKLR03 monitoring works to cover all transect lines in NWL and NEL survey areas twice per month.
- 3.1.2. From these HKLR03 surveys, a total of 1,137.92 km of survey effort was collected, with 95.0% of the total survey effort being conducted under favourable weather conditions (i.e. Beaufort Sea State 3 or below with good visibility). Among the two areas, 428.91 km and 709.01 km of survey effort were conducted in NEL and NWL survey areas respectively.
- 3.1.3. The total survey effort conducted on primary lines was 852.63 km, while the effort on secondary lines was 285.29 km. Both survey effort conducted on primary and secondary lines were considered as on-effort survey data. Summary table of the survey effort is shown in Appendix I.
- 3.1.4. During the eight sets of HKLR03 monitoring surveys from November 2013 to February 2014, a total of 59 groups of 249 Chinese White Dolphins were sighted. All except four sightings were made during on-effort search. Fifty on-effort sightings were made on

primary lines, while five other on-effort sightings were made on secondary lines. During this four-month period, only three groups of 16 dolphins were sighted in NEL (with only one group of three dolphins sighted on primary lines), while the other 56 groups of 233 dolphins were sighted in NWL. Summary table of the dolphin sightings is shown in Appendix II.

- 3.1.5. For the detailed comparison of dolphin occurrence and usage of NEL and NWL survey area between the impact phase and baseline phase monitoring (i.e. Sections 3.2 to 3.7, and Section 3.9), only the quarterly data of December 2013 – February 2014 from the impact phase monitoring was used in the present report to tally with the three-month period of baseline monitoring (September-November 2011). The three-month period (December 2013 – February 2014) was also consistent with seasonality period as defined in the long-term monitoring dolphin research conducted by AFCD (Hung 2012, 2013) to allow direct comparison between the baseline and impact phase monitoring data.
- 3.2. *Distribution*
- 3.2.1. Distribution of dolphin sightings made during the HKLR03 monitoring surveys in December 2013 to February 2014 is shown in Figure 1. The majority of dolphin sightings were made in the northwestern portion of the North Lantau region. Concentration of sightings were located within the Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park, and to the west of Black Point (Figure 1). On the other hand, a few dolphin groups were sighted near Pillar Point, and near the Brothers Islands (Figure 1).
- 3.2.2. One sighting was made very close to the reclamation site of TMCLKL northern landfall, but none of the dolphin groups were sighted in the vicinity of TMCLKL southern viaduct section, or the HKLR03/HKBCF reclamation site (Figure 1). Only one dolphin sighting was made near the HKLR09 alignment (Figure 1).
- 3.2.3. Sighting distribution of the present impact phase monitoring period (December 2013 – February 2014) was compared to the one in the baseline monitoring period (September to November 2011). During the present quarter, dolphins rarely occurred in NEL region, which was in stark contrast to their frequent occurrence around the Brothers Islands and in the vicinity of HKBCF reclamation site during the baseline period (Figure 1). On the other hand, dolphin occurrence in the northwestern portion of North Lantau region was largely similar between the baseline and impact phase quarters, but there appeared to be fewer dolphins occurred in the middle portion of North Lantau region where dolphins supposedly moved between their core areas around Lung Kwu Chau and the Brothers Islands (Figure 1).
- 3.2.4. As the baseline monitoring period was in autumn season while the present monitoring period was in winter season, a direct comparison in dolphin distribution between the two quarterly periods of winter months in 2012-13 and 2013-14 was also made to avoid the potential bias in seasonal variation. Between the two winter periods, there were still much fewer dolphins sighted in NEL waters as well as the middle portion of North Lantau waters during the winter months of 2013-14 than the winter months of 2012-13 (Figure 2). In fact, both HKLR03 and HKBCF have already commenced their works since the third and first quarters of 2013 respectively, implying that dolphin usage has further declined in

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the central and eastern portion of North Lantau waters in winter months of 2013-14 from the previous year.

3.3. Encounter rate

3.3.1. During the present quarterly period, the encounter rates of Chinese White Dolphins deduced from the survey effort and on-effort sighting data from the primary transect lines under favourable conditions (Beaufort 3 or below) for each set of the HKLR03 surveys in NEL and NWL are shown in Table 2. The average encounter rates deduced from the six sets of HKLR03 surveys were also compared with the ones deduced from the baseline monitoring period (September – November 2011) (Table 3).

Table 2. Dolphin encounter rates (sightings per 100 km of survey effort) during December 2013 – February 2014 deduced from HKLR03 monitoring surveys

SURVEY AREA	HKLR03 DOLPHIN MONITORING DATES	Encounter rate (STG) (no. of on-effort dolphin sightings per 100 km of survey effort)	Encounter rate (ANI) (no. of dolphins from all on-effort sightings per 100 km of survey effort)
		Primary Lines Only	Primary Lines Only
Northeast Lantau	Set 1 (5 & 9 Dec 2013)	2.68	8.05
	Set 2 (13 & 19 Dec 2013)	0.00	0.00
	Set 3 (7 & 9 Jan 2014)	0.00	0.00
	Set 4 (21 & 23 Jan 2014)	0.00	0.00
	Set 5 (6 & 12 Feb 2014)	0.00	0.00
	Set 6 (14 & 20 Feb 2014)	0.00	0.00
Northwest Lantau	Set 1 (5 & 9 Dec 2013)	6.95	30.57
	Set 2 (13 & 19 Dec 2013)	6.82	27.27
	Set 3 (7 & 9 Jan 2014)	10.00	39.99
	Set 4 (21 & 23 Jan 2014)	11.84	50.33
	Set 5 (6 & 12 Feb 2014)	7.44	17.86
	Set 6 (14 & 20 Feb 2014)	6.20	29.47

Table 3. Comparison of average dolphin encounter rates from impact monitoring period (December 2013 – February 2014) and baseline monitoring period (September – November 2011) (Note: encounter rates deduced from the baseline monitoring period have been recalculated based only on survey effort and on-effort sighting data made along the primary transect lines under favourable conditions)

	Encounter rate (STG) (no. of on-effort dolphin sightings per 100 km of survey effort)		Encounter rate (ANI) (no. of dolphins from all on-effort sightings per 100 km of survey effort)	
	December 2013 - February 2014	September - November 2011	December 2013 - February 2014	September - November 2011
Northeast Lantau	0.45 ± 1.10	6.00 ± 5.05	1.34 ± 3.29	22.19 ± 26.81
Northwest Lantau	8.21 ± 2.21	9.85 ± 5.85	32.58 ± 11.21	44.66 ± 29.85

- 3.3.2. To facilitate the comparison with the AFCD long-term monitoring results, the encounter rates were also calculated for the present quarter using both primary and secondary survey effort. The encounter rates of sightings (STG) and dolphins (ANI) in NWL were 7.00 sightings and 26.77 dolphins per 100 km of survey effort respectively, while the encounter rates of sightings (STG) and dolphins (ANI) in NEL were 0.61 sightings and 3.67 dolphins per 100 km of survey effort respectively.
- 3.3.3. In NEL, the average dolphin encounter rates (both STG and ANI) in the present three-month impact phase were only small fractions of the ones recorded in the 3-month baseline period (reductions of 92.5% and 94.0% respectively between the two periods; Table 3). On the other hand, the average dolphin encounter rates (STG and ANI) in NWL during the present impact phase monitoring period were slightly lower (reductions of 16.6% and 27.0% respectively) than the ones recorded in the 3-month baseline period, indicating a reduced dolphin usage of this survey area during the present construction period.
- 3.3.4. A two-way ANOVA with repeated measures and unequal sample size was conducted to examine whether there were any significant differences in the average encounter rates between the baseline and impact monitoring periods. The two variables that were examined included the two periods (baseline and impact phases) and two locations (NEL and NWL).
- 3.3.5. For the comparison between the baseline period and the present quarter, the p-value for the differences in average dolphin encounter rates of STG and ANI were 0.0774 and 0.1671 respectively. If the alpha value is set at 0.1, significant difference was detected between the baseline and present quarters in the dolphin encounter rates of STG, but not in the encounter rates of ANI.
- 3.4. *Group size*
- 3.4.1. Group size of Chinese White Dolphins ranged from 1-12 individuals per group in North Lantau region during December 2013 to February 2014. The average dolphin group sizes from these three months were compared with the ones deduced from the baseline period in September to November 2011, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Comparison of average dolphin group sizes from impact monitoring period (December 2013 – February 2014) and baseline monitoring period (September – November 2011)

	Average Dolphin Group Size	
	December 2013 – February 2014	September – November 2011
Overall	3.87 ± 2.84 (n = 38)	3.72 ± 3.13 (n = 66)
Northeast Lantau	5.33 ± 3.21 (n = 3)	3.18 ± 2.16 (n = 17)
Northwest Lantau	3.74 ± 2.82 (n = 35)	3.92 ± 3.40 (n = 49)

- 3.4.2. The average dolphin group sizes in the entire North Lantau region during December 2013 to February 2014 were slightly higher than the ones recorded in the three-month baseline period (Table 5). Although the average group size in NEL was quite high during the present monitoring period when compared to the baseline period, the sample size of the three dolphin groups in 2013 was actually very small for such comparison.
- 3.4.3. Distribution of dolphins with larger group sizes during the present quarter is shown in Figure 3, with comparison to the one in baseline period. In winter months of 2013-14, almost all larger dolphin groups were clustered at the northwestern portion of North Lantau near Sha Chau, Lung Kwu Chau and Black Point, with only one other larger dolphin group sighted near Siu Ho Wan in NEL (Figure 3). This distribution pattern was similar to the baseline period, except that a few more larger dolphin groups were sighted in NEL as well as around the airport platform during the baseline period. Notably, none of the larger dolphin groups were sighted near the TMCLKL alignment in the present monitoring period (Figure 3).
- 3.5. *Habitat use*
- 3.5.1. From December 2013 to February 2014, the most heavily utilized habitats by Chinese White Dolphins mainly concentrated around Lung Kwu Chau, to the west of Sha Chau and Black Point (Figures 4a and 4b). Only two grids in NEL recorded the presence of dolphins near Siu Ho Wan with moderately high dolphin densities. None of the grids along TMCLKL or HKLR09 alignment and around the HKLR03/HKBCF reclamation sites recorded the presence of dolphins during on-effort search in the present quarterly period.
- 3.5.2. However, it should be emphasized that the amount of survey effort collected in each grid during the three-month period was fairly low (6-12 units of survey effort for most grids), and therefore the habitat use pattern derived from the three-month dataset should be treated with caution. A more complete picture of dolphin habitat use pattern will be presented when more survey effort for each grid will be collected throughout the impact phase monitoring programme.
- 3.5.3. When compared with the habitat use patterns during the baseline period, dolphin usage in NEL was noticeably much lower in the present impact monitoring period (Figure 5). During the baseline period, nine grids between Siu Mo To and Shum Shui Kok recorded moderately high to high dolphin densities, which was in stark contrast to the only two grids with dolphin presence during the present impact phase period (Figure 5). On the other hand, the density patterns between the baseline and impact phase monitoring periods were similar in NWL, except that dolphins were rarely present in the eastern portion of this region (Figure 5).
- 3.6. *Mother-calf pairs*
- 3.6.1. During the three-month period, a total of one unspotted calf (UC) and nine unspotted juveniles (UJ) were sighted in NEL and NWL survey areas. These young calves comprised 6.8% of all animals sighted, which was the same percentage recorded during the baseline monitoring period (6.8%).

- 3.6.2. All except one of these young calves were present within and adjacent to the Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park (Figure 6), and all of them were sighted within larger dolphin groups with at least five individuals. Notably, only one UJ was sighted near Siu Ho Wan in NEL, and none of the young calves were sighted in the vicinity of the TMCLKL/HKLR09 alignments and HKBCF/HKLR03 reclamation sites during the present quarter (Figure 6).
- 3.7. *Activities and associations with fishing boats*
- 3.7.1. A total of six dolphin sightings were associated with feeding and socializing activities during the quarterly period. The percentage of feeding activities comprised of 7.9% of the total number of dolphin sightings, which was lower than the one recorded during the baseline period (11.6%). On the contrary, the percentage of socializing activities during the present impact phase monitoring period (7.9%) was slightly higher than the one recorded during the baseline period (5.4%). Only one group of dolphins was engaged in traveling activity, and the rarity of this observed activity was similar to the baseline monitoring period and previous impact phase monitoring periods.
- 3.7.2. Distribution of dolphins engaged in different activities during the three-month study period is shown in Figure 7. No apparent concentration of sightings was found for feeding activity, but all three sightings associated with socializing activities were located in the waters between Black Point and Lung Kwu Chau (Figure 7).
- 3.7.3. During the quarterly period, only one of the 38 dolphin groups was found to be associated with an operating hang trawler near the western border of Hong Kong. The extremely low level of fishing boat association in the present and previous quarters was consistently found, and was likely related to the recent trawl ban being implemented in 2013 in Hong Kong waters.
- 3.8. *Summary of photo-identification works*
- 3.8.1. From November 2013 to February 2014, over 4,000 digital photographs of Chinese White Dolphins were taken during the impact phase monitoring surveys for the photo-identification work.
- 3.8.2. In total, 59 individuals sighted 144 times altogether were identified (see summary table in Appendix III and photographs of identified individuals in Appendix IV). Only 13 of these 144 re-sightings were made in NEL, which involved nine different individuals.
- 3.8.3. Most identified individuals were sighted only once or twice during the three-month period, with the exception of five individuals being sighted thrice, and eight individuals being sighted four to five times. Several individuals were sighted frequently on different survey days during the four-month period, including CH34, NL261 and NL33 (six times each), NL48 and NL139 (seven times each) and NL24 (eight times).
- 3.8.5. Six well-recognized females were accompanied with their calves during their re-sightings. All of these mothers (NL33, NL93, NL98, NL123, NL202 and NL221) were frequently sighted with their calves throughout the HKLR03 impact phase monitoring period.

3.9. *Individual range use*

- 3.9.1. Ranging patterns of the 44 individuals identified during the quarterly period of December 2013 – February 2014 were determined by fixed kernel method, and are shown in Appendix V.
- 3.9.2. The majority of individuals sighted in this quarter were utilizing their range use in NWL, and only a few individuals had their range extended to NEL survey area, especially around the Brothers Islands (Appendix V).
- 3.9.3. For many individuals that previously utilized the Brothers Islands as their major core area of activities, they have apparently shifted their range use away from this important habitat (e.g. CH34, NL48, NL123), while others have greatly diminished their range use in NEL in the past quarters in 2013-14 (e.g. NL98, NL120, NL261), and further expanded their range use elsewhere in WL waters (e.g. NL33, NL226).

4. Conclusion

- 4.1. During this quarter of dolphin monitoring, no adverse impact from the activities of the TMCLKL construction project on Chinese White Dolphins was noticeable from general observations.
- 4.2. Although the dolphins infrequently occurred along the alignment of TMCLKL northern connection sub-sea tunnel section in the past and during the baseline monitoring period, it is apparent that dolphin usage has been significantly reduced in NEL, and many individuals have shifted away from the important habitat around the Brothers Islands.
- 4.3. It is critical to monitor the dolphin usage in North Lantau region in the upcoming quarters, to determine whether the dolphins are continuously affected by the various construction activities in relation to the HZMB-related works, and whether suitable mitigation measure can be applied to revert the situation.

5. References

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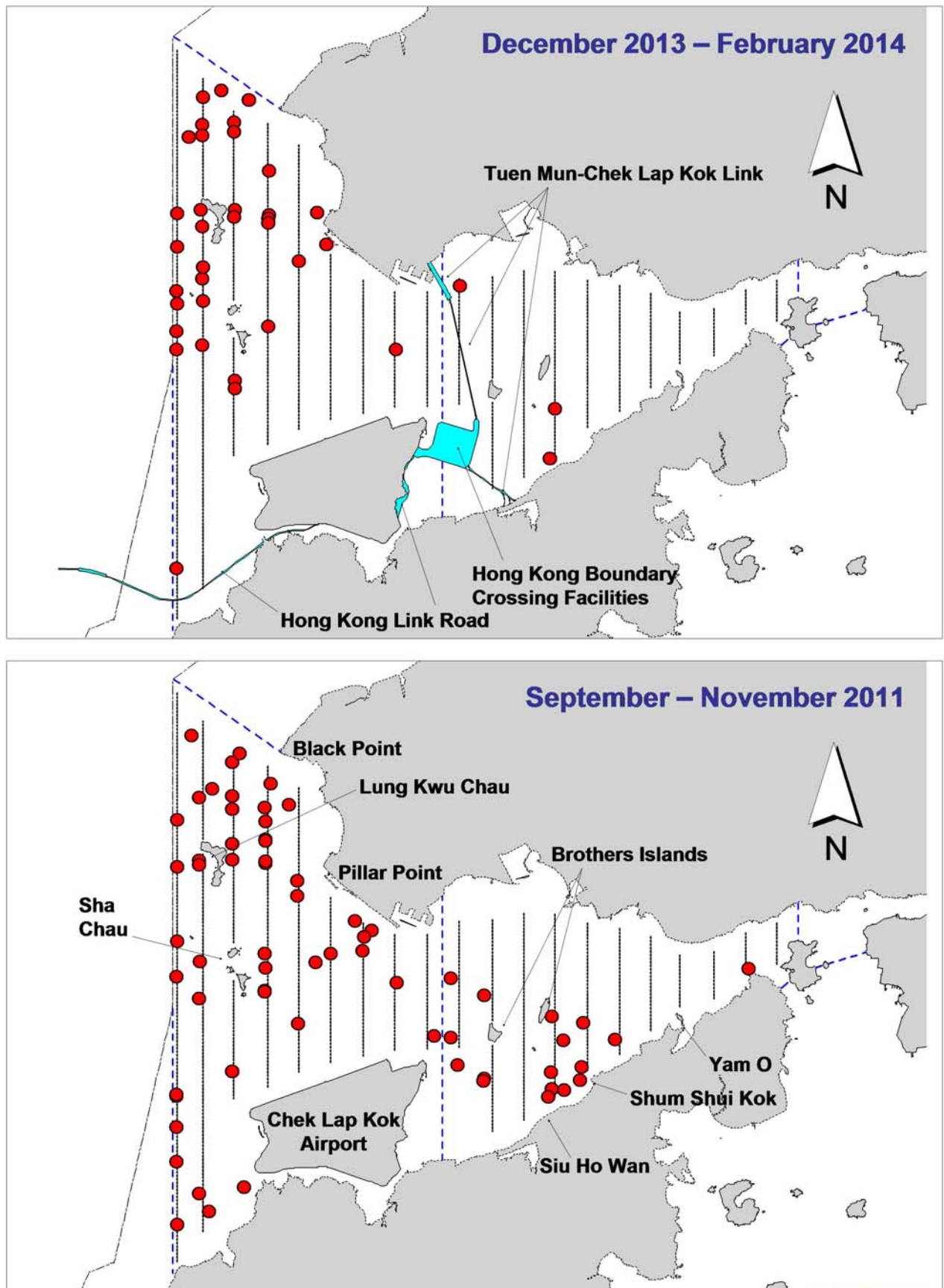


Figure 1. Distribution of Chinese white dolphin sighting in Northwest and Northeast Lantau during HKLR03 impact phase (top) and baseline monitoring surveys (bottom)

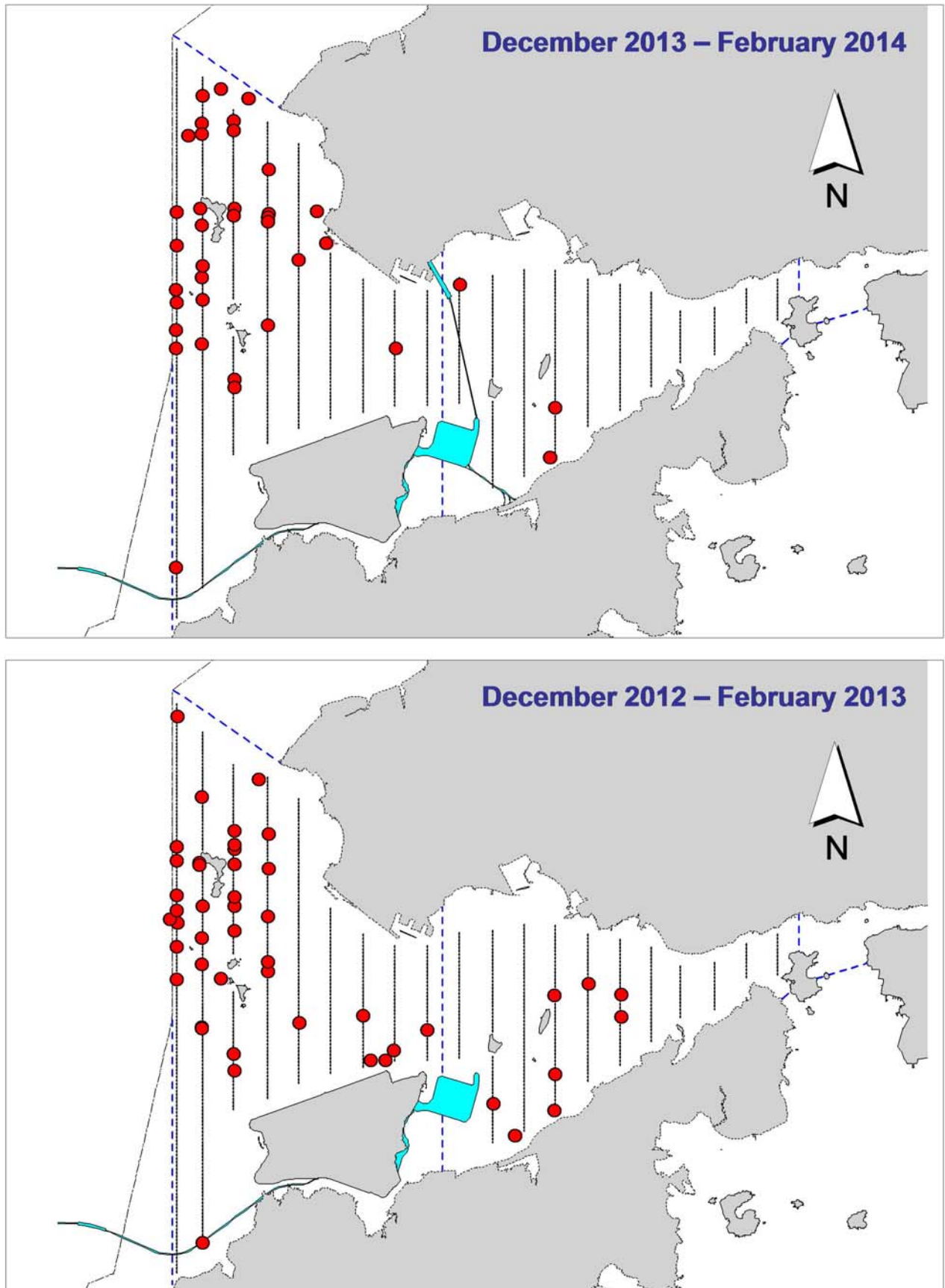


Figure 2. Distribution of Chinese white dolphin sighting in Northwest and Northeast Lantau during the same winter quarter of HKLR03 impact phase in 2013-14 (top) and 2012-13 (bottom)

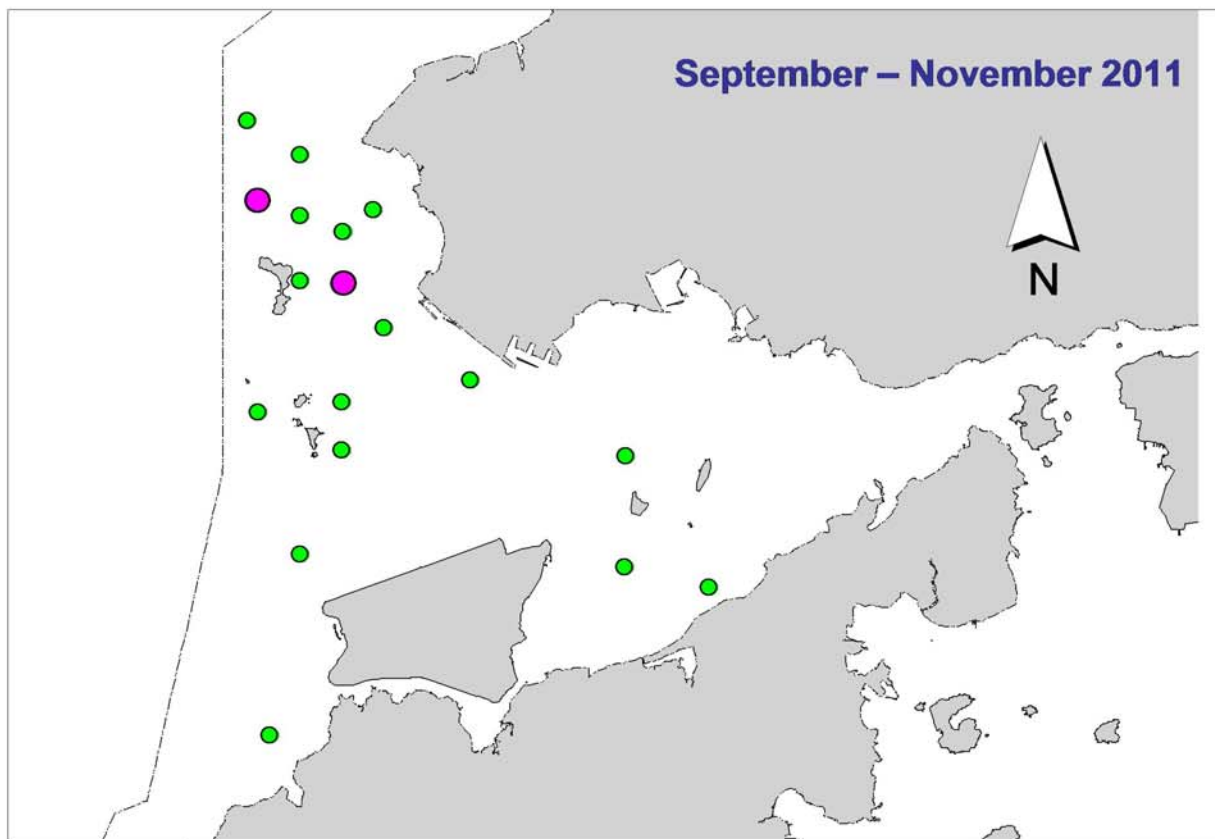
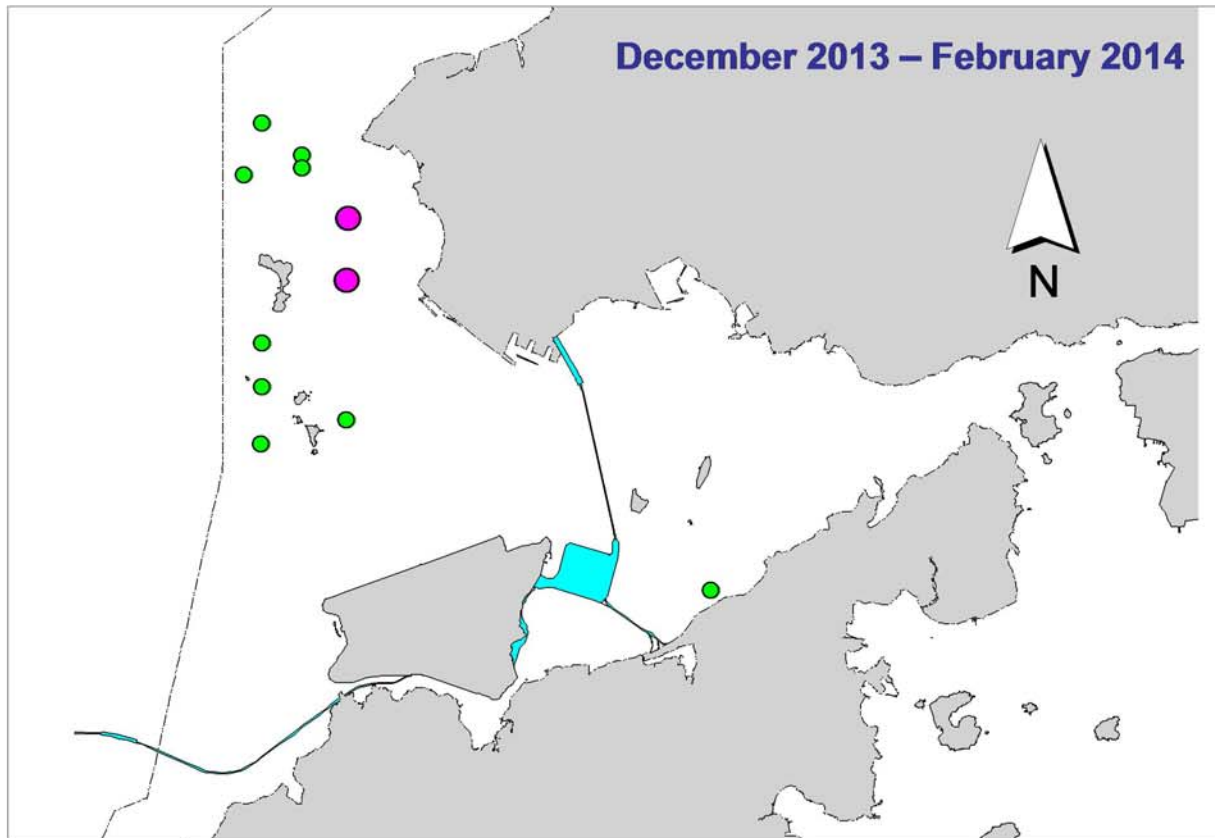


Figure 3. Distribution of Chinese white dolphins with larger group sizes during HKLR03 impact phase (top) and baseline monitoring surveys (bottom) (green dots: group sizes of 5 or more; purple dots: group sizes of 10 or more)

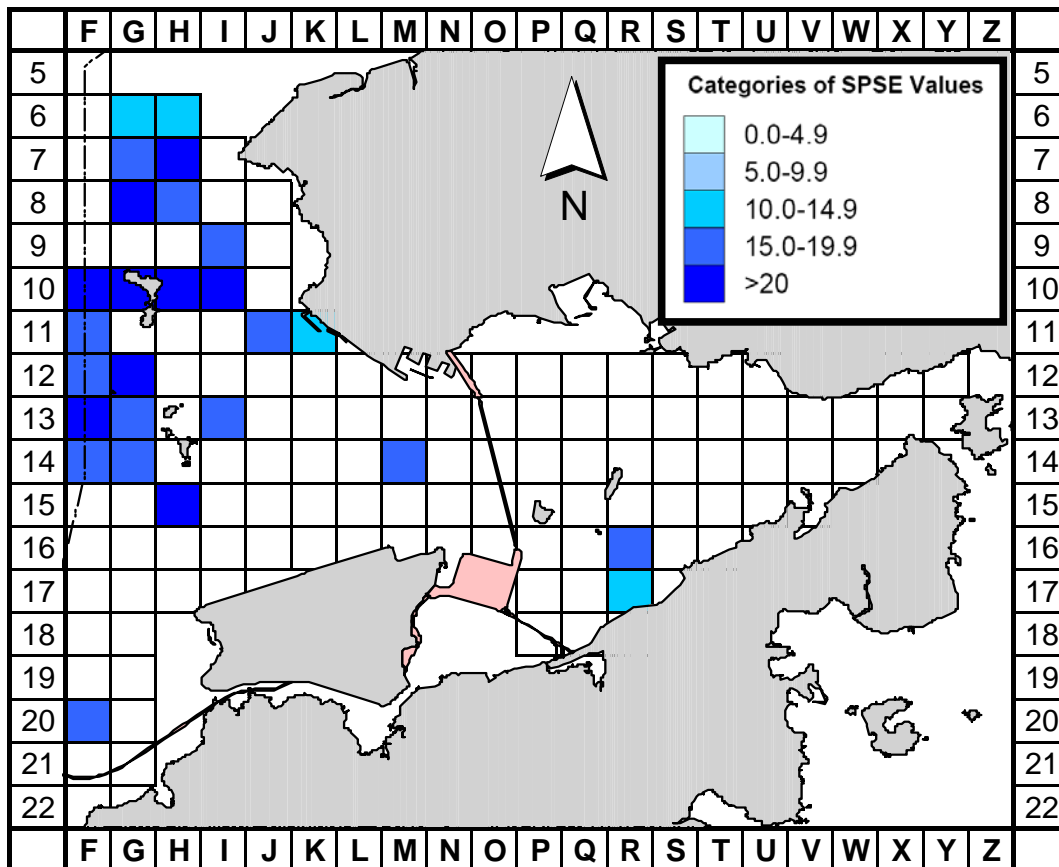


Figure 4a. Sighting density of Chinese white dolphins with corrected survey effort per km² in Northeast and Northwest Lantau survey areas, using data collected during HKLR03 impact monitoring period (Dec 13-Feb 14) (SPSE = no. of on-effort sightings per 100 units of survey effort)

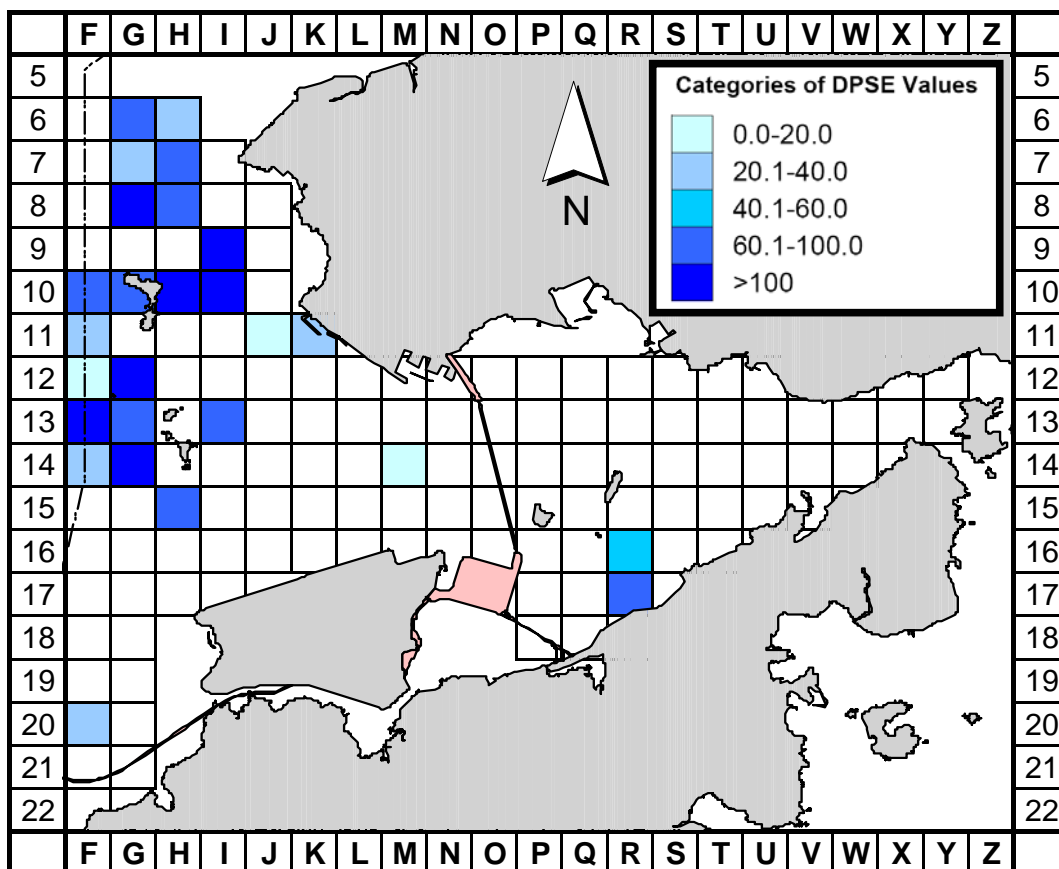


Figure 4b. Density of Chinese white dolphins with corrected survey effort per km² in Northeast and Northwest Lantau survey areas, using data collected during HKLR03 impact monitoring period (Dec 13-Feb 14) (DPSE = no. of dolphins per 100 units of survey effort)

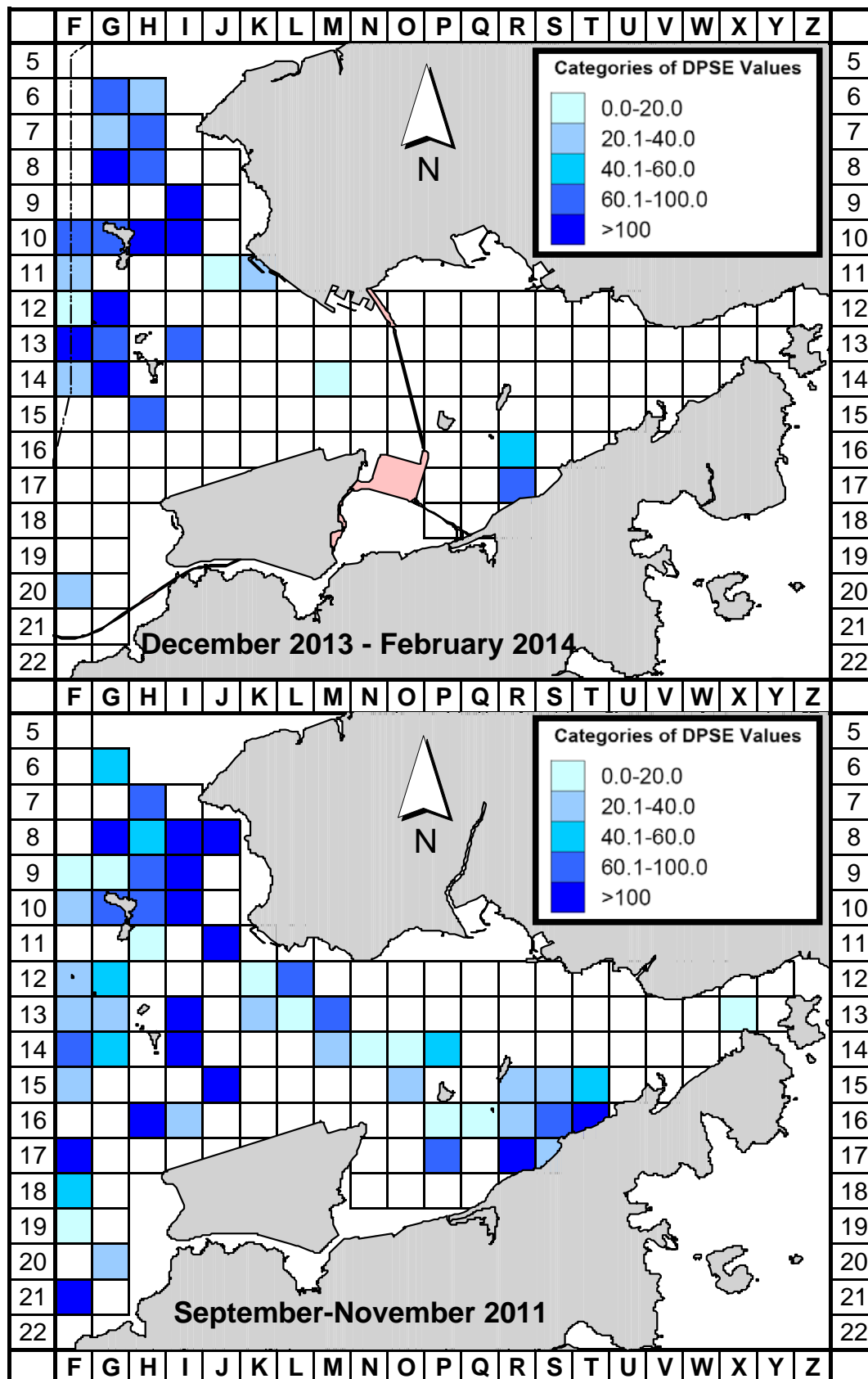


Figure 5. Comparison of density of Chinese white dolphins with corrected survey effort per km^2 in Northwest and Northeast Lantau survey area between the impact monitoring period (Dec 2013-Feb 2014) and baseline monitoring period (Sept-Nov 2011) (DPSE = no. of dolphins per 100 units of survey effort)

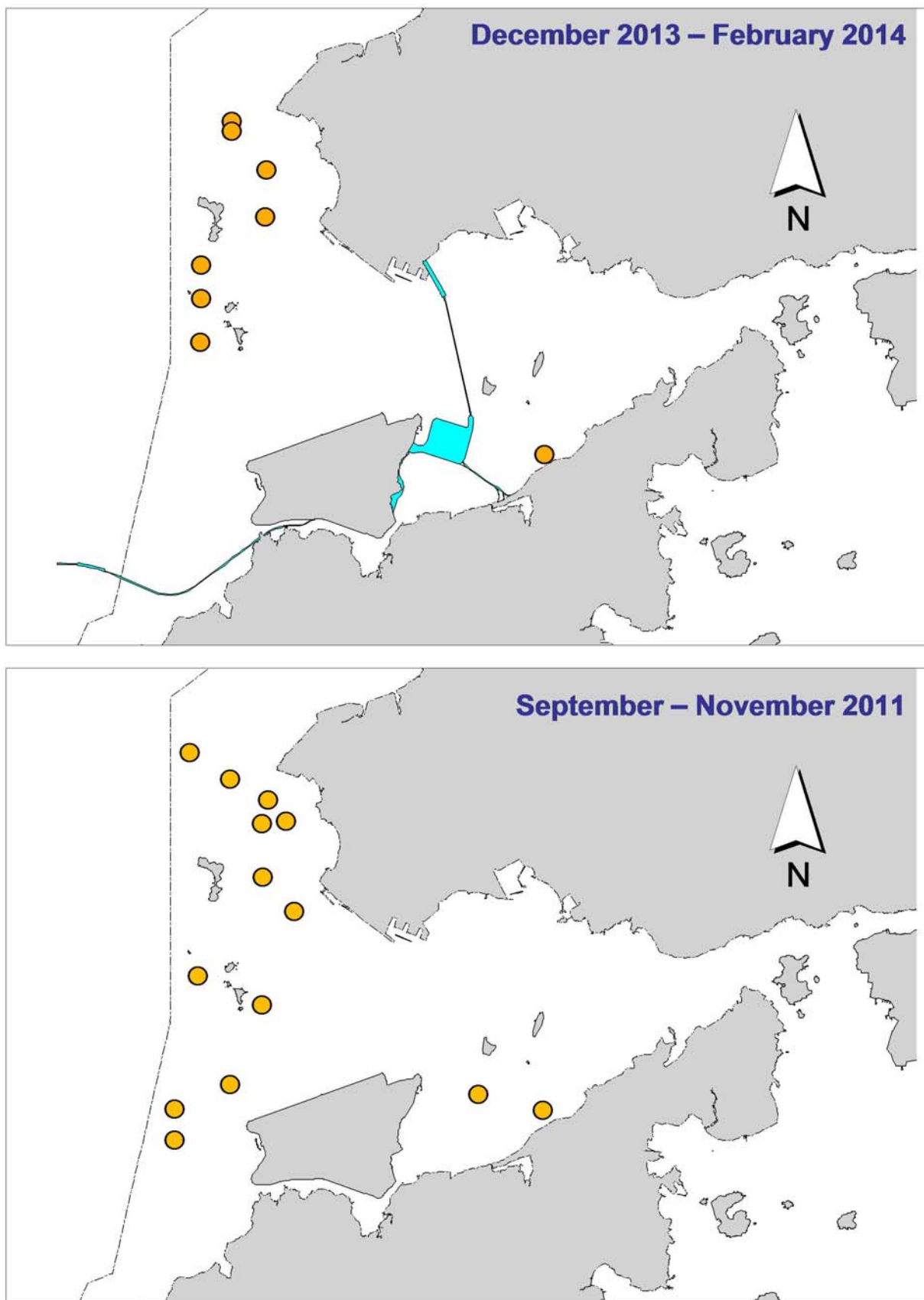


Figure 6. Distribution of young calves of Chinese white dolphins during HKLR03 impact phase (top) and baseline monitoring surveys (bottom)

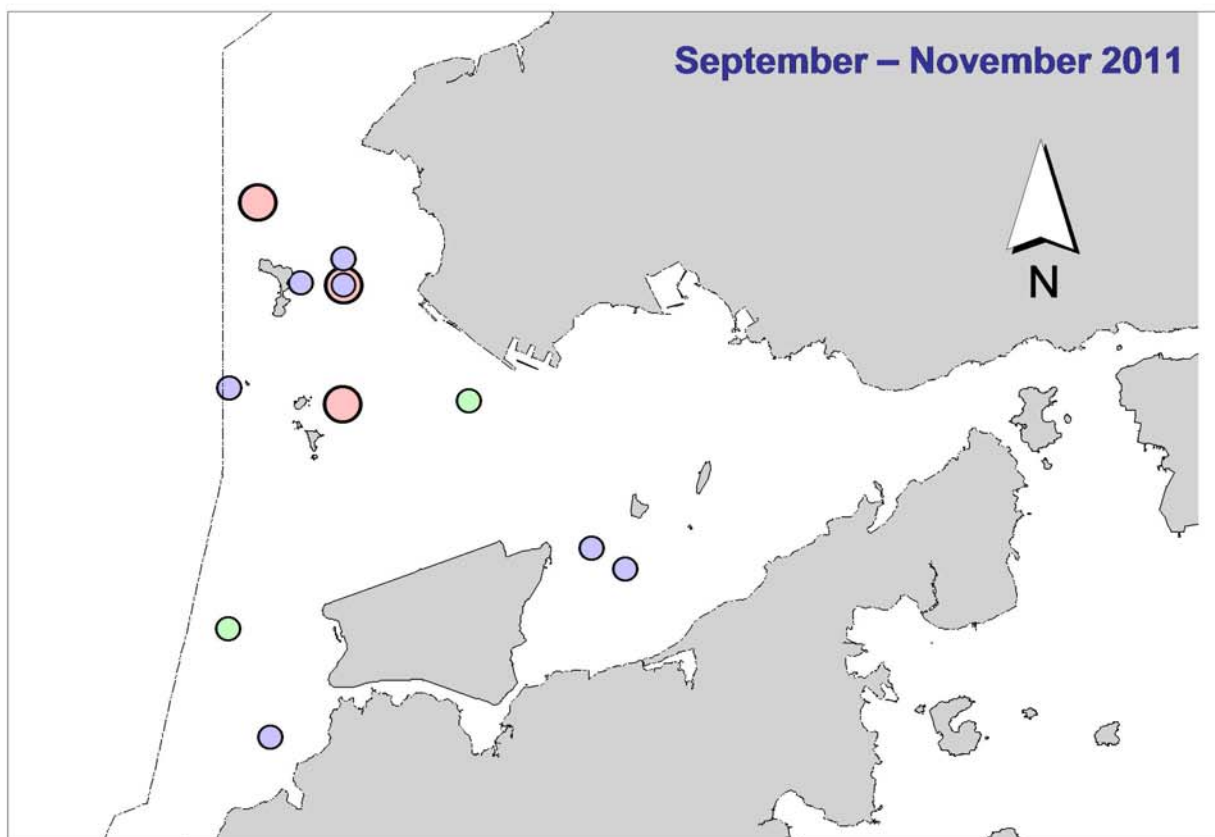
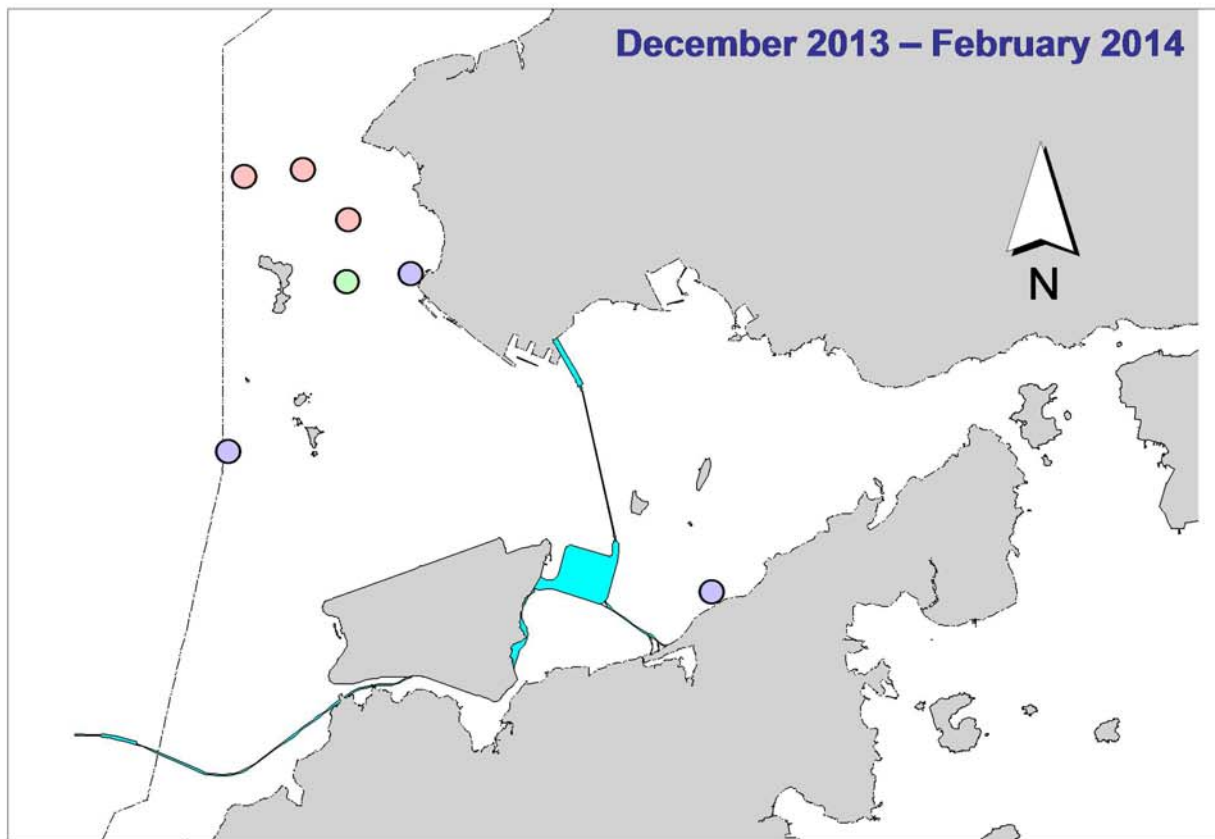


Figure 7. Distribution of Chinese white dolphins engaged in feeding (purple dots), socializing (pink dots) and traveling (green dots) activities during HKLR03 impact phase (top) and baseline monitoring surveys (bottom)

Appendix I. HKLR03 Survey Effort Database (November 2013 - February 2014)

(Abbreviations: BEAU = Beaufort Sea State; P = Primary Line Effort; S = Secondary Line Effort)

DATE	AREA	BEAU	EFFORT	SEASON	VESSEL	TYPE	P/S
1-Nov-13	NW LANTAU	1	6.43	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
1-Nov-13	NW LANTAU	2	28.32	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
1-Nov-13	NW LANTAU	3	19.23	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
1-Nov-13	NW LANTAU	1	2.25	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
1-Nov-13	NW LANTAU	2	5.73	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
1-Nov-13	NW LANTAU	3	4.87	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
1-Nov-13	NE LANTAU	2	3.67	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
5-Nov-13	NE LANTAU	2	34.75	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
5-Nov-13	NE LANTAU	2	10.65	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
5-Nov-13	NW LANTAU	2	13.99	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
5-Nov-13	NW LANTAU	2	6.61	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
8-Nov-13	NW LANTAU	0	1.73	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
8-Nov-13	NW LANTAU	1	10.57	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
8-Nov-13	NW LANTAU	2	39.88	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
8-Nov-13	NW LANTAU	3	1.5	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
8-Nov-13	NW LANTAU	1	1.29	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
8-Nov-13	NW LANTAU	2	5.53	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
8-Nov-13	NW LANTAU	3	2.36	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
13-Nov-13	NE LANTAU	1	5.7	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
13-Nov-13	NE LANTAU	2	21.79	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
13-Nov-13	NE LANTAU	3	9.6	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
13-Nov-13	NE LANTAU	2	11.71	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
13-Nov-13	NE LANTAU	3	1.1	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
13-Nov-13	NW LANTAU	1	1.93	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
13-Nov-13	NW LANTAU	2	5.89	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
13-Nov-13	NW LANTAU	3	6.87	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
13-Nov-13	NW LANTAU	2	4.22	AUTUMN	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
5-Dec-13	NE LANTAU	1	21.06	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
5-Dec-13	NE LANTAU	2	16.22	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
5-Dec-13	NE LANTAU	1	6.64	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
5-Dec-13	NE LANTAU	2	5.18	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
5-Dec-13	NW LANTAU	2	11.53	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
5-Dec-13	NW LANTAU	3	3.89	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
5-Dec-13	NW LANTAU	2	3.87	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
5-Dec-13	NW LANTAU	3	2.51	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
9-Dec-13	NW LANTAU	2	19.03	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
9-Dec-13	NW LANTAU	3	37.52	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
9-Dec-13	NW LANTAU	2	5.22	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
9-Dec-13	NW LANTAU	3	6.78	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
13-Dec-13	NE LANTAU	1	4.5	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
13-Dec-13	NE LANTAU	2	31.16	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
13-Dec-13	NE LANTAU	1	3.9	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
13-Dec-13	NE LANTAU	2	9.44	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
13-Dec-13	NW LANTAU	2	8.88	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
13-Dec-13	NW LANTAU	3	6.4	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
13-Dec-13	NW LANTAU	2	4.12	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
19-Dec-13	NW LANTAU	3	14.06	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
19-Dec-13	NW LANTAU	4	36.79	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
19-Dec-13	NW LANTAU	5	6.1	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
19-Dec-13	NW LANTAU	3	8.79	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
19-Dec-13	NW LANTAU	4	2.91	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S

Appendix I. (cont'd)

(Abbreviations: BEAU = Beaufort Sea State; P = Primary Line Effort; S = Secondary Line Effort)

DATE	AREA	BEAU	EFFORT	SEASON	VESSEL	TYPE	P/S
19-Dec-13	NW LANTAU	5	0.90	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
7-Jan-14	NE LANTAU	2	1.09	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
7-Jan-14	NE LANTAU	3	14.05	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
7-Jan-14	NE LANTAU	4	1.01	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
7-Jan-14	NE LANTAU	2	3.39	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
7-Jan-14	NE LANTAU	3	7.6	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
7-Jan-14	NW LANTAU	2	9.81	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
7-Jan-14	NW LANTAU	3	28.88	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
7-Jan-14	NW LANTAU	2	8.13	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
7-Jan-14	NW LANTAU	3	3.43	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
9-Jan-14	NE LANTAU	1	4.79	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
9-Jan-14	NE LANTAU	2	14.76	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
9-Jan-14	NE LANTAU	1	2.3	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
9-Jan-14	NE LANTAU	2	8.28	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
9-Jan-14	NW LANTAU	2	10.13	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
9-Jan-14	NW LANTAU	3	21.2	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
9-Jan-14	NW LANTAU	2	5.02	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
9-Jan-14	NW LANTAU	3	2.06	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
21-Jan-14	NE LANTAU	2	4	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
21-Jan-14	NE LANTAU	3	15.27	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
21-Jan-14	NE LANTAU	4	1.5	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
21-Jan-14	NE LANTAU	3	10.76	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	S
21-Jan-14	NE LANTAU	4	0.4	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	S
21-Jan-14	NW LANTAU	2	13.76	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
21-Jan-14	NW LANTAU	3	14.44	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
21-Jan-14	NW LANTAU	4	1.29	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
21-Jan-14	NW LANTAU	2	4.95	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	S
21-Jan-14	NW LANTAU	3	3.95	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	S
23-Jan-14	NW LANTAU	1	4.93	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
23-Jan-14	NW LANTAU	2	29.22	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
23-Jan-14	NW LANTAU	3	5.21	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
23-Jan-14	NW LANTAU	1	2.2	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
23-Jan-14	NW LANTAU	2	10.18	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
23-Jan-14	NE LANTAU	1	1.41	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
23-Jan-14	NE LANTAU	2	12.52	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
23-Jan-14	NE LANTAU	3	2.59	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
23-Jan-14	NE LANTAU	1	0.47	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
23-Jan-14	NE LANTAU	2	9.53	WINTER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
6-Feb-14	NW LANTAU	1	1.68	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
6-Feb-14	NW LANTAU	2	35.03	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
6-Feb-14	NW LANTAU	3	2.9	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
6-Feb-14	NW LANTAU	2	11.99	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	S
6-Feb-14	NW LANTAU	3	1.2	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	S
6-Feb-14	NE LANTAU	1	5.59	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
6-Feb-14	NE LANTAU	2	8.66	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
6-Feb-14	NE LANTAU	3	2.6	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
6-Feb-14	NE LANTAU	1	4.45	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	S
6-Feb-14	NE LANTAU	2	6.5	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	S
12-Feb-14	NE LANTAU	2	13.78	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
12-Feb-14	NE LANTAU	3	5.91	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
12-Feb-14	NE LANTAU	1	2.02	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	S
12-Feb-14	NE LANTAU	2	5.36	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	S
12-Feb-14	NE LANTAU	3	3.53	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	S
12-Feb-14	NW LANTAU	2	11.72	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P

Appendix I. (cont'd)

(Abbreviations: BEAU = Beaufort Sea State; P = Primary Line Effort; S = Secondary Line Effort)

DATE	AREA	BEAU	EFFORT	SEASON	VESSEL	TYPE	P/S
12-Feb-14	NW LANTAU	3	15.87	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
12-Feb-14	NW LANTAU	2	3.67	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	S
12-Feb-14	NW LANTAU	3	7.72	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	S
14-Feb-14	NE LANTAU	2	11.72	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
14-Feb-14	NE LANTAU	3	5.58	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
14-Feb-14	NE LANTAU	2	7.68	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	S
14-Feb-14	NE LANTAU	3	2.72	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	S
14-Feb-14	NW LANTAU	2	17.02	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
14-Feb-14	NW LANTAU	3	24.77	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
14-Feb-14	NW LANTAU	2	9.82	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	S
14-Feb-14	NW LANTAU	3	2.18	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	S
20-Feb-14	NW LANTAU	3	22.68	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
20-Feb-14	NW LANTAU	4	6.16	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
20-Feb-14	NW LANTAU	3	7.31	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	S
20-Feb-14	NE LANTAU	2	17.92	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
20-Feb-14	NE LANTAU	3	2.19	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	P
20-Feb-14	NE LANTAU	1	0.97	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	S
20-Feb-14	NE LANTAU	2	8.94	WINTER	STANDARD 31516	HKLR	S

Appendix II. HKLR03 Chinese White Dolphin Sighting Database (November 2013 - February 2014)

(Abbreviations: STG# = Sighting Number; HRD SZ = Dolphin Herd Size; BEAU = Beaufort Sea State; PSD = Perpendicular Distance; BOAT ASSOC. = Fishing Boat Association; P/S: Sighting Made on Primary/Secondary Line\$

DATE	STG #	TIME	HRD SZ	AREA	BEAU	PSD	EFFORT	TYPE	NORTHING	EASTING	SEASON	BOAT ASSOC.	P/S
1-Nov-13	1	1049	4	NW LANTAU	2	74	ON	HKLR	823145	809509	AUTUMN	NONE	P
1-Nov-13	2	1152	3	NW LANTAU	3	214	ON	HKLR	826947	807517	AUTUMN	NONE	P
1-Nov-13	3	1203	7	NW LANTAU	3	159	ON	HKLR	827235	807539	AUTUMN	NONE	P
1-Nov-13	4	1225	1	NW LANTAU	2	137	ON	HKLR	827490	807539	AUTUMN	NONE	P
1-Nov-13	5	1236	3	NW LANTAU	2	358	ON	HKLR	828232	807530	AUTUMN	NONE	P
1-Nov-13	6	1252	7	NW LANTAU	2	ND	OFF	HKLR	828941	807583	AUTUMN	NONE	
1-Nov-13	7	1312	4	NW LANTAU	2	72	ON	HKLR	830018	805999	AUTUMN	NONE	S
1-Nov-13	8	1458	11	NW LANTAU	3	60	ON	HKLR	821228	804642	AUTUMN	NONE	P
5-Nov-13	1	1421	5	NW LANTAU	2	378	ON	HKLR	828097	808508	AUTUMN	NONE	P
8-Nov-13	1	1041	4	NW LANTAU	1	302	ON	HKLR	824489	807678	AUTUMN	NONE	P
8-Nov-13	2	1103	8	NW LANTAU	2	694	ON	HKLR	827091	807858	AUTUMN	NONE	P
8-Nov-13	3	1152	7	NW LANTAU	3	299	ON	HKLR	827660	805459	AUTUMN	NONE	P
8-Nov-13	4	1215	9	NW LANTAU	2	756	ON	HKLR	825357	805465	AUTUMN	NONE	P
8-Nov-13	5	1232	5	NW LANTAU	2	ND	OFF	HKLR	825025	805464	AUTUMN	NONE	
8-Nov-13	6	1249	4	NW LANTAU	2	7	ON	HKLR	823806	805462	AUTUMN	NONE	P
8-Nov-13	7	1400	2	NW LANTAU	2	155	ON	HKLR	818382	804657	AUTUMN	NONE	P
8-Nov-13	8	1426	8	NW LANTAU	2	149	ON	HKLR	823675	804648	AUTUMN	NONE	P
8-Nov-13	9	1526	1	NW LANTAU	2	45	ON	HKLR	826872	806446	AUTUMN	NONE	P
8-Nov-13	10	1536	4	NW LANTAU	1	225	ON	HKLR	825643	806454	AUTUMN	NONE	P
8-Nov-13	11	1606	4	NW LANTAU	2	223	ON	HKLR	821988	806457	AUTUMN	NONE	P
13-Nov-13	1	1451	1	NW LANTAU	3	343	ON	HKLR	825118	808482	AUTUMN	NONE	P
5-Dec-13	1	1127	3	NE LANTAU	1	275	ON	HKLR	820787	816500	WINTER	NONE	P
9-Dec-13	1	1119	1	NW LANTAU	3	77	ON	HKLR	822544	811516	WINTER	NONE	P
9-Dec-13	2	1238	4	NW LANTAU	2	132	ON	HKLR	826515	807547	WINTER	NONE	P
9-Dec-13	3	1256	12	NW LANTAU	2	103	ON	HKLR	827833	807540	WINTER	NONE	P
9-Dec-13	4	1518	4	NW LANTAU	3	177	ON	HKLR	823088	804646	WINTER	NONE	P
9-Dec-13	5	1539	1	NW LANTAU	2	866	ON	HKLR	826577	804664	WINTER	NONE	P
19-Dec-13	1	1203	2	NW LANTAU	3	73	ON	HKLR	824648	805453	WINTER	NONE	P
19-Dec-13	2	1216	6	NW LANTAU	3	150	ON	HKLR	823972	805483	WINTER	NONE	P
7-Jan-14	1	1258	2	NW LANTAU	3	87	ON	HKLR	825659	809348	WINTER	NONE	S
7-Jan-14	2	1337	1	NW LANTAU	3	125	ON	HKLR	825152	808472	WINTER	NONE	P
7-Jan-14	3	1452	3	NW LANTAU	2	1171	ON	HKLR	826673	806456	WINTER	NONE	P

Appendix II. (cont'd)

(Abbreviations: STG# = Sighting Number; HRD SZ = Dolphin Herd Size; BEAU = Beaufort Sea State; PSD = Perpendicular Distance; BOAT ASSOC. = Fishing Boat Association; P/S: Sighting Made on Primary/Secondary Line)

DATE	STG #	TIME	HRD SZ	AREA	BEAU	PSD	EFFORT	TYPE	NORTHING	EASTING	SEASON	BOAT ASSOC.	P/S
7-Jan-14	4	1515	6	NW LANTAU	2	5	ON	HKLR	829275	806451	WINTER	NONE	P
9-Jan-14	1	1336	6	NW LANTAU	3	24	ON	HKLR	823238	807510	WINTER	NONE	P
9-Jan-14	2	1407	10	NW LANTAU	2	62	ON	HKLR	826405	807506	WINTER	NONE	P
9-Jan-14	3	1435	1	NW LANTAU	3	56	ON	HKLR	826272	807526	WINTER	NONE	P
9-Jan-14	4	1534	3	NW LANTAU	2	131	ON	HKLR	826675	805395	WINTER	NONE	S
9-Jan-14	5	1546	1	NW LANTAU	2	113	ON	HKLR	826176	805446	WINTER	NONE	P
21-Jan-14	1	1407	2	NW LANTAU	2	99	ON	HKLR	829916	806916	WINTER	NONE	S
21-Jan-14	2	1426	7	NW LANTAU	2	260	ON	HKLR	830008	805474	WINTER	NONE	P
21-Jan-14	3	1444	2	NW LANTAU	2	84	ON	HKLR	829188	805452	WINTER	NONE	P
21-Jan-14	4	1521	9	NW LANTAU	2	434	ON	HKLR	824969	805464	WINTER	NONE	P
23-Jan-14	1	1015	2	NW LANTAU	2	977	ON	HKLR	816090	804642	WINTER	NONE	P
23-Jan-14	2	1101	4	NW LANTAU	2	329	ON	HKLR	826576	804674	WINTER	NONE	P
23-Jan-14	3	1133	3	NW LANTAU	1	957	ON	HKLR	830195	806061	WINTER	NONE	P
23-Jan-14	4	1202	5	NW LANTAU	1	199	ON	HKLR	828976	806450	WINTER	NONE	P
23-Jan-14	5	1250	2	NW LANTAU	2	372	ON	HKLR	821623	806467	WINTER	NONE	P
23-Jan-14	6	1538	9	NE LANTAU	2	365	ON	HKLR	819337	816344	WINTER	NONE	S
6-Feb-14	1	1040	2	NW LANTAU	2	895	ON	HKLR	822535	804645	WINTER	HANG	P
6-Feb-14	2	1049	4	NW LANTAU	2	515	ON	HKLR	823908	804658	WINTER	NONE	P
6-Feb-14	3	1109	2	NW LANTAU	2	422	ON	HKLR	825591	804672	WINTER	NONE	P
6-Feb-14	4	1204	3	NW LANTAU	1	888	ON	HKLR	826473	806445	WINTER	NONE	P
6-Feb-14	5	1428	4	NE LANTAU	2	ND	OFF	HKLR	824423	813528	WINTER	NONE	
12-Feb-14	1	1449	1	NW LANTAU	2	290	ON	HKLR	828878	805462	WINTER	NONE	P
14-Feb-14	1	1237	1	NW LANTAU	2	ND	OFF	HKLR	826601	809051	WINTER	NONE	
14-Feb-14	2	1348	4	NW LANTAU	3	133	ON	HKLR	821401	806466	WINTER	NONE	P
14-Feb-14	3	1525	1	NW LANTAU	3	112	ON	HKLR	824262	804649	WINTER	NONE	P
20-Feb-14	1	1046	7	NW LANTAU	3	72	ON	HKLR	822688	805449	WINTER	NONE	P
20-Feb-14	2	1135	7	NW LANTAU	3	648	ON	HKLR	828813	805029	WINTER	NONE	P

Appendix III. Individual dolphins identified during HKLR03 monitoring surveys in November 2013 - February 2014

ID#	DATE	STG#	AREA
CH34	05/11/13	1	NW LANTAU
	08/11/13	4	NW LANTAU
	08/11/13	5	NW LANTAU
	09/12/13	3	NW LANTAU
	23/01/14	4	NW LANTAU
	20/02/14	1	NW LANTAU
CH112	23/01/14	2	NW LANTAU
EL01	05/11/13	1	NW LANTAU
	05/12/13	1	NE LANTAU
	21/01/14	1	NW LANTAU
	23/01/14	6	NE LANTAU
	06/02/14	5	NE LANTAU
NL11	23/01/14	3	NW LANTAU
NL24	08/11/13	4	NW LANTAU
	08/11/13	5	NW LANTAU
	05/12/13	1	NE LANTAU
	09/12/13	4	NW LANTAU
	19/12/13	2	NW LANTAU
	09/01/14	2	NW LANTAU
	23/01/14	6	NE LANTAU
	20/02/14	1	NW LANTAU
NL33	05/11/13	1	NW LANTAU
	08/11/13	4	NW LANTAU
	08/11/13	5	NW LANTAU
	08/11/13	11	NW LANTAU
	09/01/14	2	NW LANTAU
	23/01/14	6	NE LANTAU
NL37	08/11/13	2	NW LANTAU
NL46	01/11/13	3	NW LANTAU
	23/01/14	4	NW LANTAU
NL48	08/11/13	9	NW LANTAU
	09/12/13	3	NW LANTAU
	07/01/14	4	NW LANTAU
	09/01/14	2	NW LANTAU
	09/01/14	3	NW LANTAU
	21/01/14	1	NW LANTAU
	23/01/14	3	NW LANTAU
NL49	08/11/13	2	NW LANTAU
	09/12/13	3	NW LANTAU

ID#	DATE	STG#	AREA
NL80	01/11/13	3	NW LANTAU
	01/11/13	6	NW LANTAU
	08/11/13	6	NW LANTAU
	21/01/14	2	NW LANTAU
NL93	01/11/13	8	NW LANTAU
	20/02/14	2	NW LANTAU
NL98	01/11/13	2	NW LANTAU
	19/12/13	2	NW LANTAU
	09/01/14	2	NW LANTAU
	20/02/14	1	NW LANTAU
NL103	08/11/13	3	NW LANTAU
	07/01/14	4	NW LANTAU
NL104	09/12/13	3	NW LANTAU
	23/01/14	4	NW LANTAU
NL120	09/01/14	2	NW LANTAU
	23/01/14	6	NE LANTAU
	06/02/14	5	NE LANTAU
NL123	08/11/13	11	NW LANTAU
	23/01/14	2	NW LANTAU
	23/01/14	5	NW LANTAU
NL136	01/11/13	8	NW LANTAU
	09/12/13	2	NW LANTAU
	07/01/14	1	NW LANTAU
	09/01/14	1	NW LANTAU
	20/02/14	2	NW LANTAU
NL139	01/11/13	8	NW LANTAU
	08/11/13	1	NW LANTAU
	09/12/13	2	NW LANTAU
	07/01/14	1	NW LANTAU
	09/01/14	1	NW LANTAU
	23/01/14	6	NE LANTAU
	20/02/14	1	NW LANTAU
NL145	01/11/13	3	NW LANTAU
NL150	08/11/13	3	NW LANTAU
NL165	01/11/13	8	NW LANTAU
	08/11/13	1	NW LANTAU
	09/12/13	3	NW LANTAU
	20/02/14	1	NW LANTAU
NL182	01/11/13	6	NW LANTAU
NL188	08/11/13	8	NW LANTAU

Appendix III. (cont'd)

ID#	DATE	STG#	AREA
NL202	06/02/14	3	NW LANTAU
NL210	14/02/14	1	NW LANTAU
NL212	08/11/13	3	NW LANTAU
NL214	07/01/14	4	NW LANTAU
	21/01/14	4	NW LANTAU
NL220	09/01/14	1	NW LANTAU
NL221	07/01/14	4	NW LANTAU
	21/01/14	4	NW LANTAU
NL226	01/11/13	1	NW LANTAU
	05/12/13	1	NE LANTAU
	21/01/14	4	NW LANTAU
NL236	01/11/13	7	NW LANTAU
	08/11/13	2	NW LANTAU
	21/01/14	3	NW LANTAU
NL242	08/11/13	4	NW LANTAU
	08/11/13	5	NW LANTAU
	19/12/13	2	NW LANTAU
	09/01/14	2	NW LANTAU
	23/01/14	6	NE LANTAU
NL244	09/12/13	1	NW LANTAU
NL259	01/11/13	8	NW LANTAU
	23/01/14	4	NW LANTAU
	20/02/14	2	NW LANTAU
NL260	20/02/14	2	NW LANTAU
NL261	01/11/13	1	NW LANTAU
	08/11/13	1	NW LANTAU
	08/11/13	10	NW LANTAU
	09/12/13	3	NW LANTAU
	23/01/14	4	NW LANTAU
	06/02/14	5	NE LANTAU
NL262	01/11/13	8	NW LANTAU
	09/12/13	3	NW LANTAU
NL269	01/11/13	8	NW LANTAU
NL272	01/11/13	1	NW LANTAU
	08/11/13	4	NW LANTAU
	09/01/14	1	NW LANTAU
	21/01/14	2	NW LANTAU
	23/01/14	6	NE LANTAU

ID#	DATE	STG#	AREA
NL284	01/11/13	1	NW LANTAU
	09/12/13	3	NW LANTAU
	21/01/14	4	NW LANTAU
	20/02/14	1	NW LANTAU
NL285	08/11/13	11	NW LANTAU
	23/01/14	2	NW LANTAU
NL286	06/02/14	3	NW LANTAU
NL296	05/11/13	1	NW LANTAU
	20/02/14	2	NW LANTAU
NL300	08/11/13	6	NW LANTAU
NL301	01/11/13	4	NW LANTAU
	01/11/13	6	NW LANTAU
NL308	21/01/14	2	NW LANTAU
SL35	08/11/13	10	NW LANTAU
WL04	01/11/13	8	NW LANTAU
	09/12/13	2	NW LANTAU
WL05	01/11/13	8	NW LANTAU
	09/12/13	3	NW LANTAU
WL11	08/11/13	2	NW LANTAU
WL15	08/11/13	10	NW LANTAU
WL46	09/12/13	3	NW LANTAU
WL79	08/11/13	4	NW LANTAU
WL98	08/11/13	4	NW LANTAU
WL124	08/11/13	8	NW LANTAU
WL162	21/01/14	3	NW LANTAU
WL179	09/12/13	4	NW LANTAU
WL214	09/01/14	4	NW LANTAU

Appendix IV. Fifty-nine individual dolphins that were identified during November 2013 – February 2014 under HKLR03 impact phase monitoring surveys

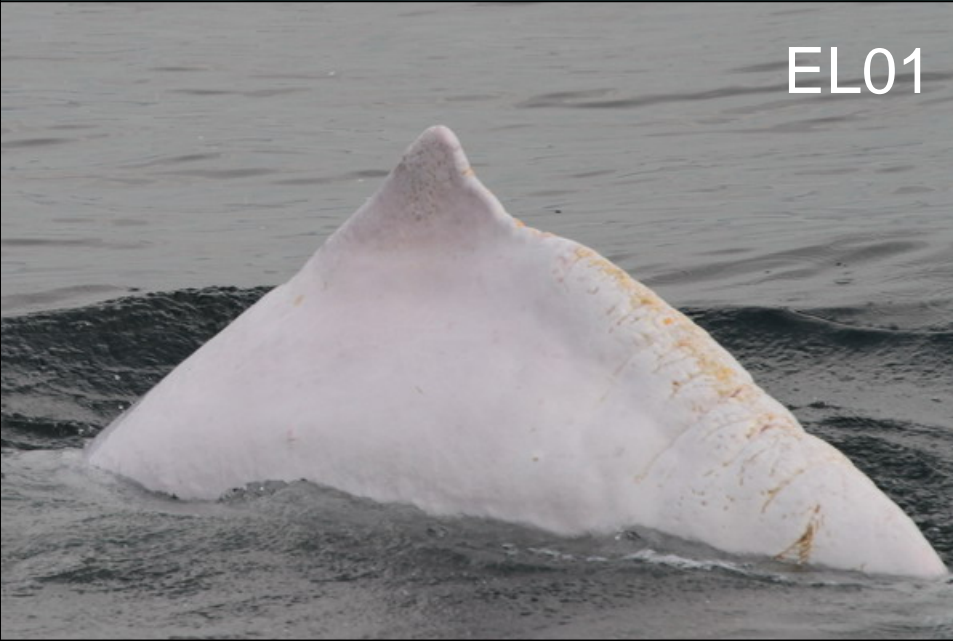
CH34



CH112



EL01



NL11



Appendix IV. (cont'd)



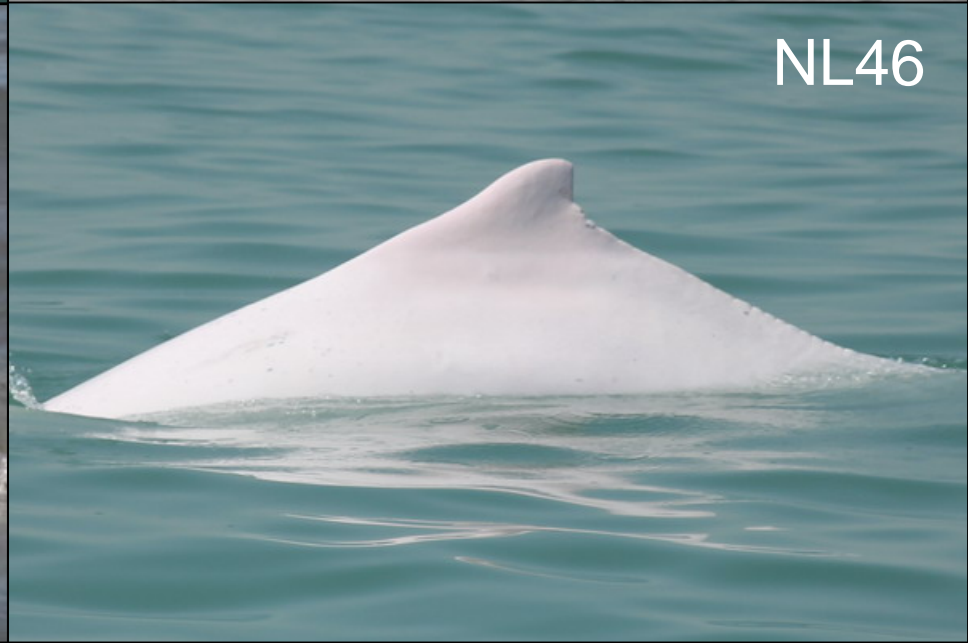
NL24



NL33



NL37



NL46

Appendix IV. (cont'd)

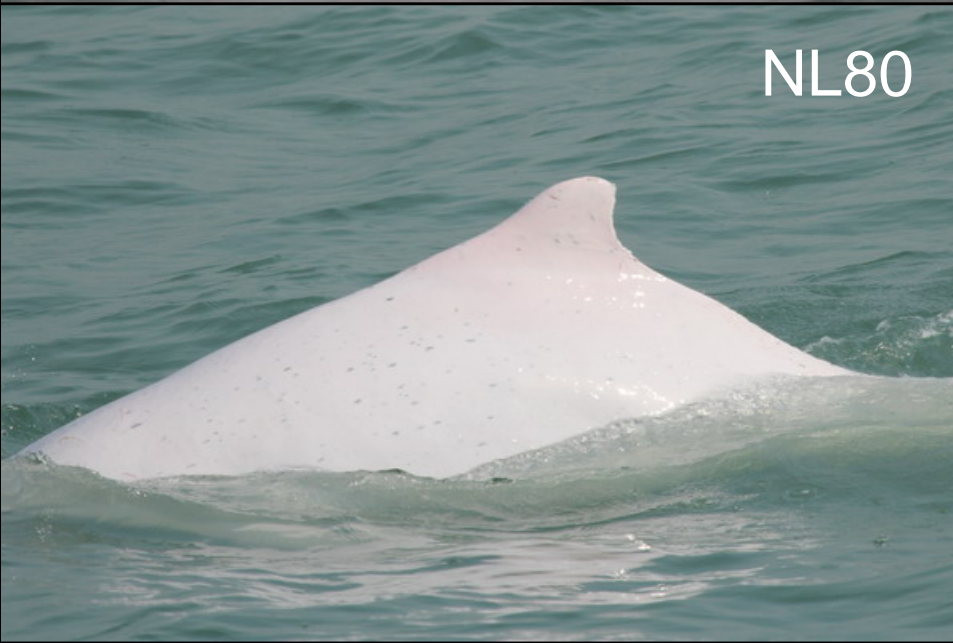
NL48



NL49



NL80



NL93



Appendix IV. (cont'd)



Appendix IV. (cont'd)

NL123



NL136



NL139



NL145



Appendix IV. (cont'd)



Appendix IV. (cont'd)

NL202



NL210



NL212

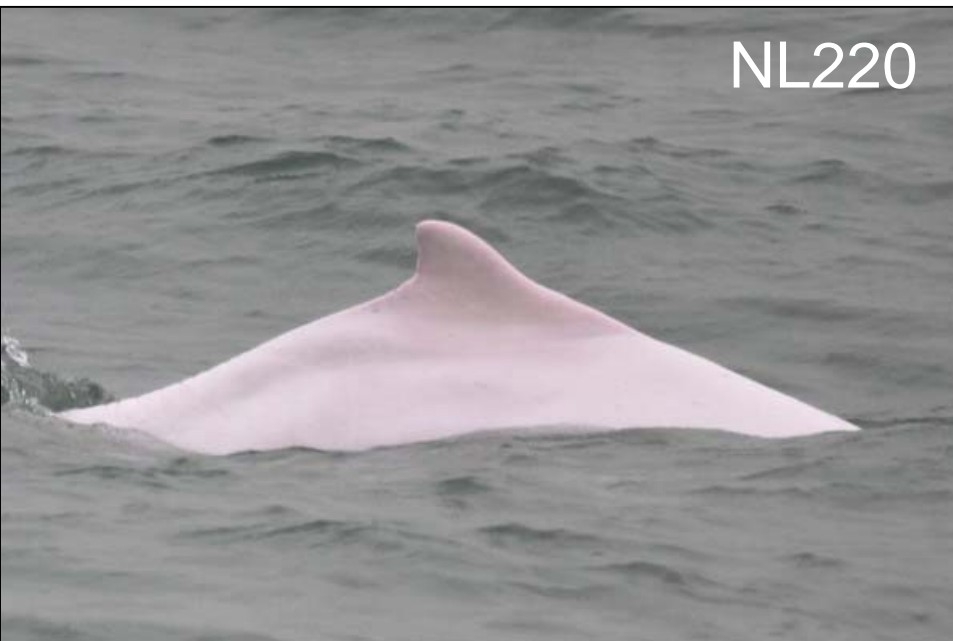


NL214



Appendix IV. (cont'd)

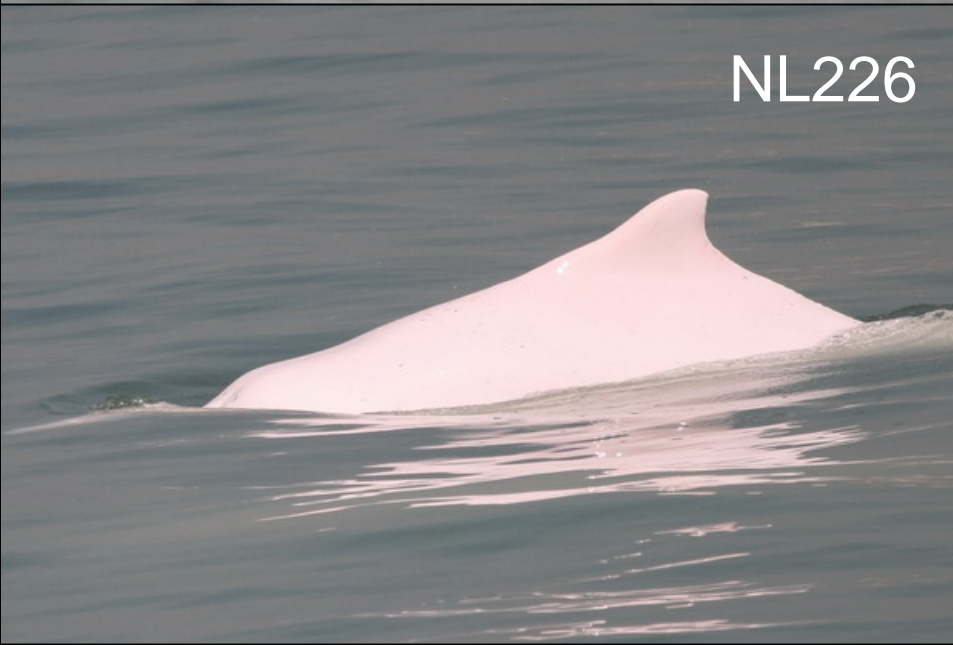
NL220



NL221



NL226



NL236



Appendix IV. (cont'd)

NL242



NL244



NL259



NL260



Appendix IV. (cont'd)

NL261



NL262



NL272



NL284



Appendix IV. (cont'd)

NL285



NL286



NL296



NL300



Appendix IV. (cont'd)



Appendix IV. (cont'd)



Appendix IV. (cont'd)

WL79



WL98



WL124



WL162



Appendix IV. (cont'd)

WL179



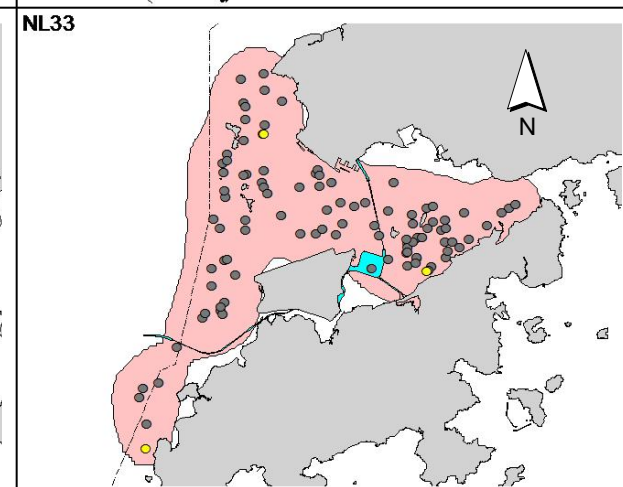
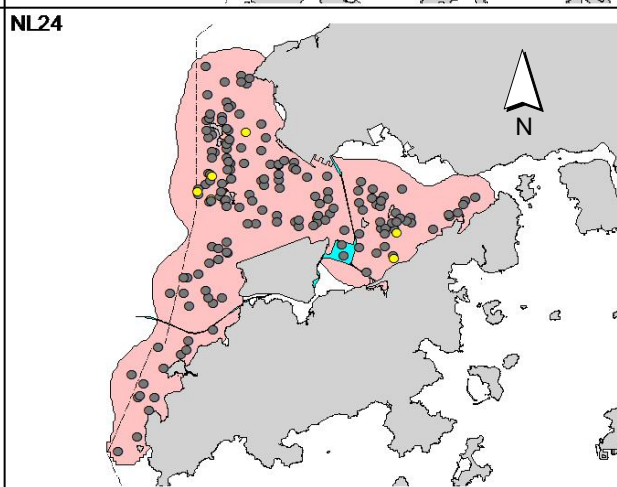
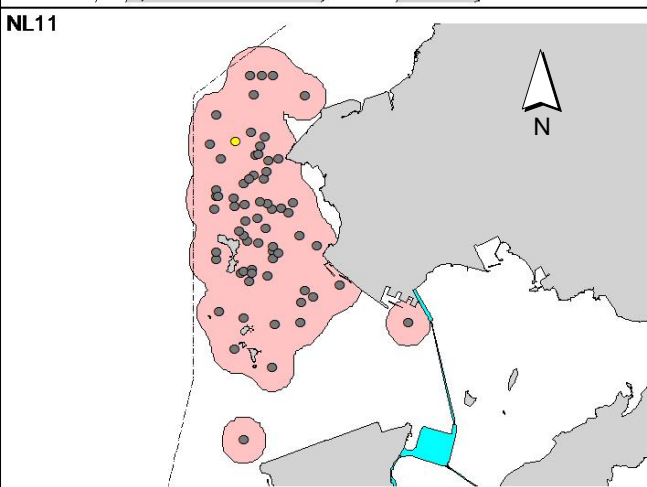
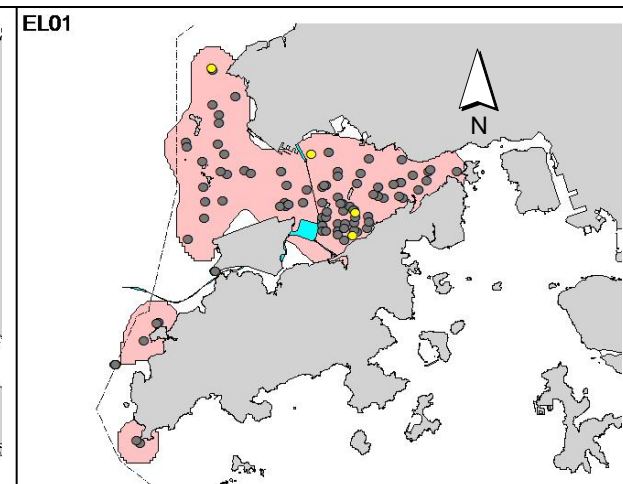
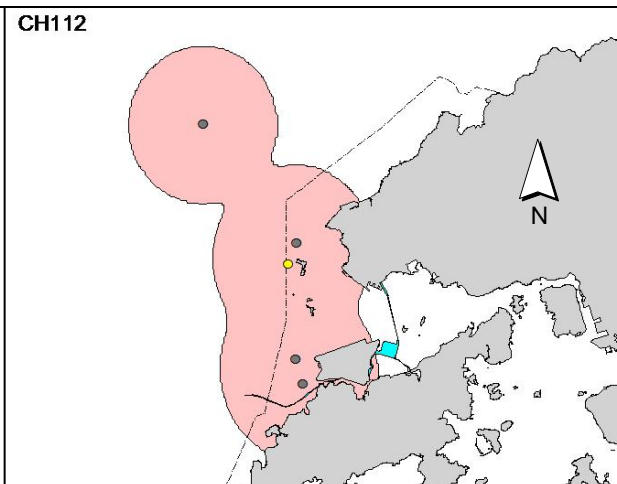
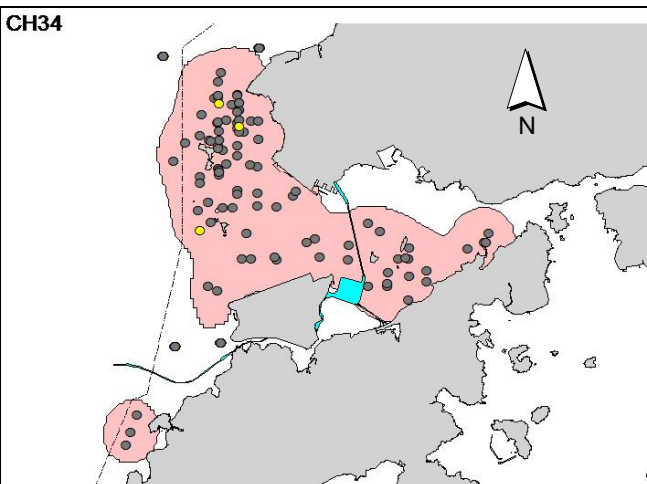
WL214



NL269

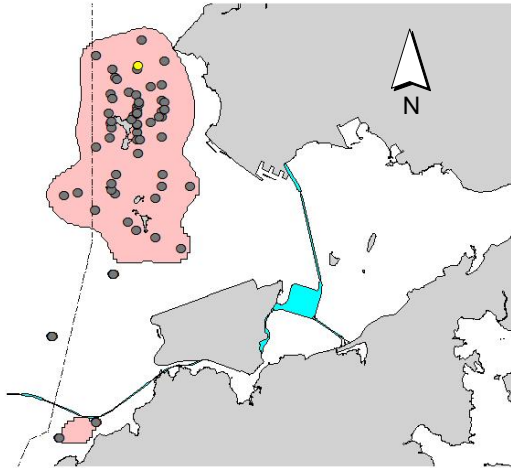


Appendix V. Ranging patterns (95% kernel ranges) of 44 individual dolphins that were sighted during HKLR03 impact phase monitoring period (note: yellow dots indicates sightings made in December 2013 – February 2014)

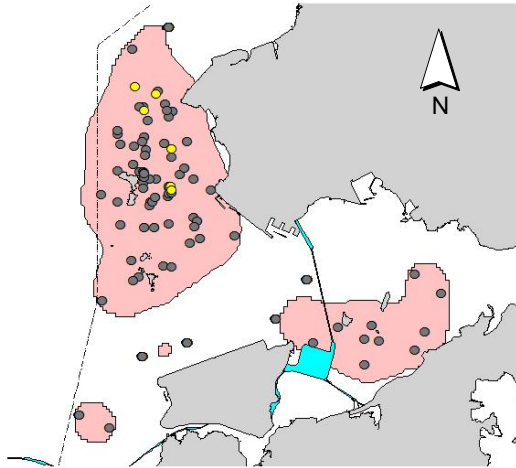


Appendix V. (cont'd)

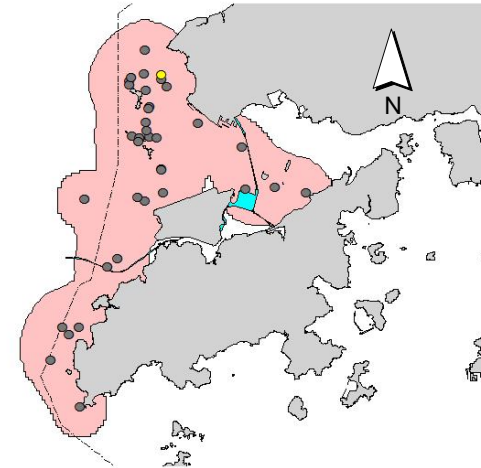
NL46



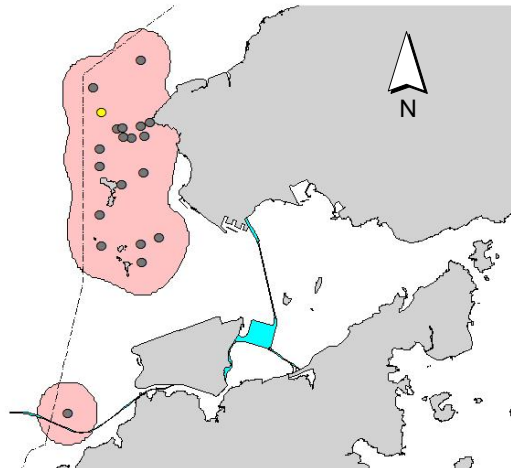
NL48



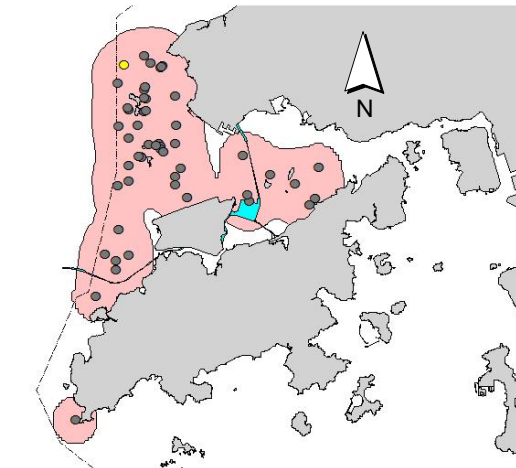
NL49



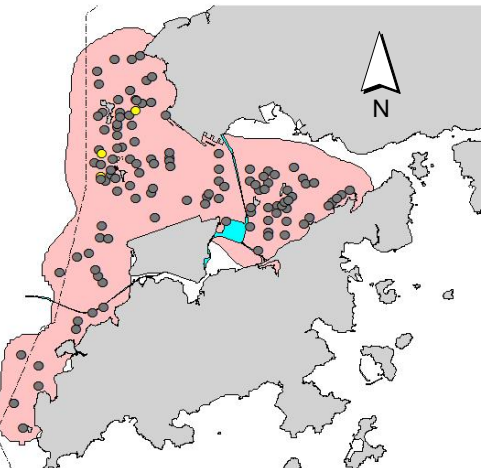
NL80



NL93

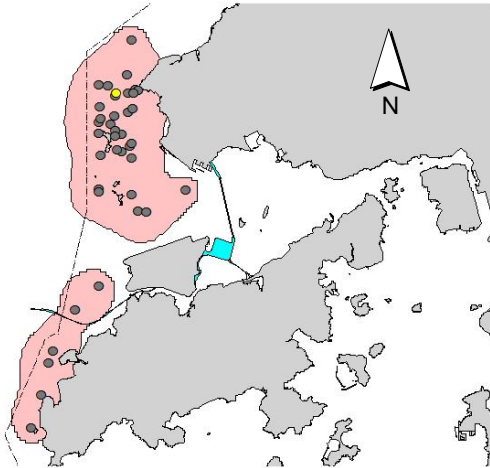


NL98

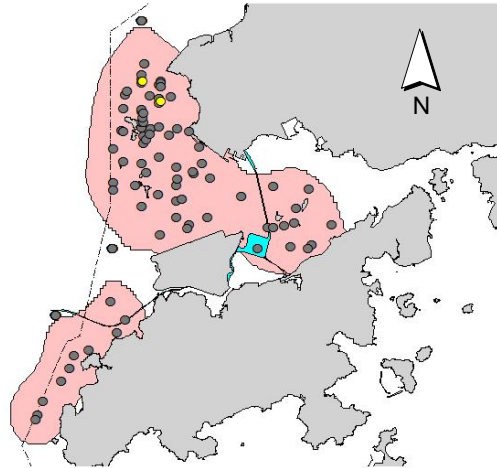


Appendix V. (cont'd)

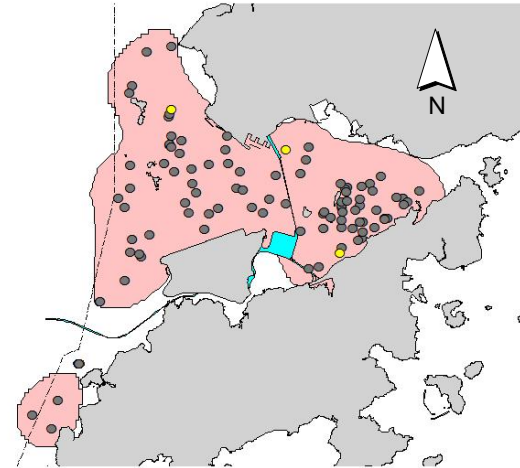
NL103



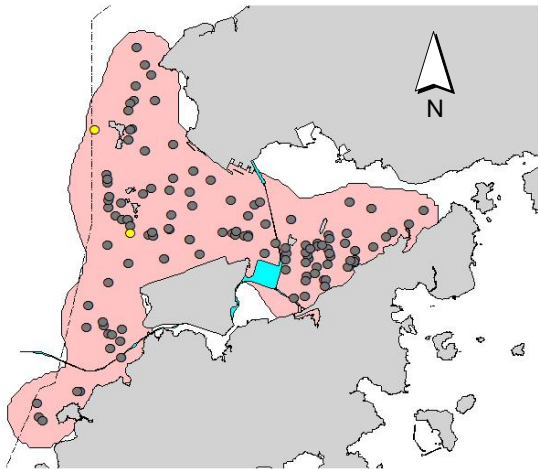
NL104



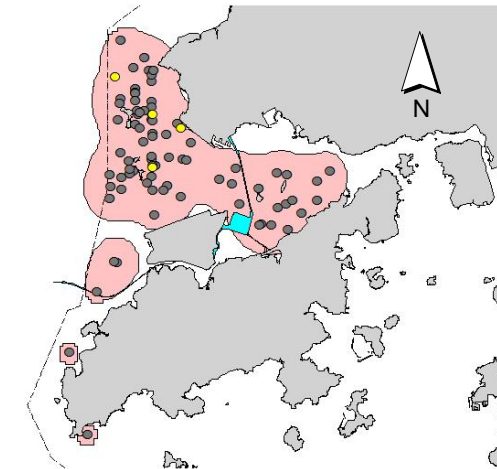
NL120



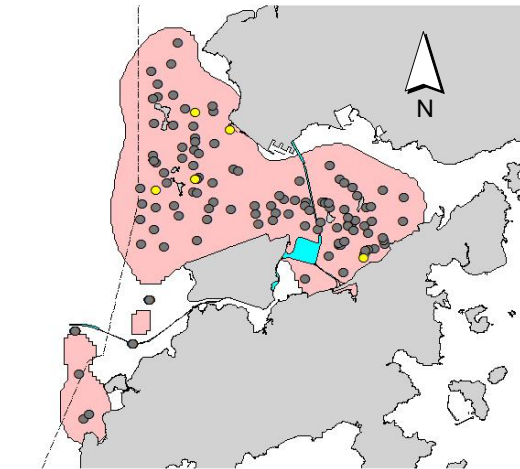
NL123



NL136

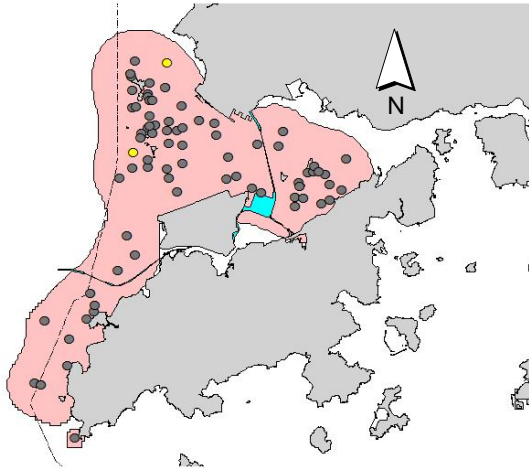


NL139

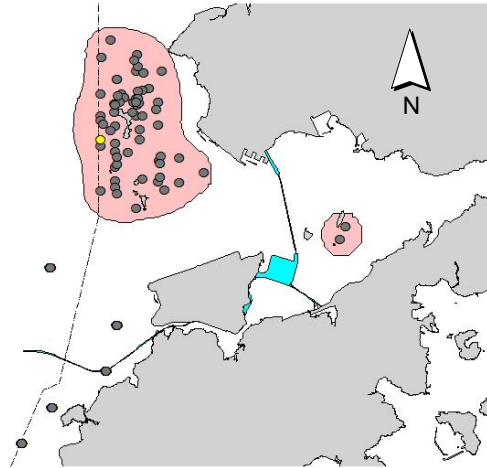


Appendix V. (cont'd)

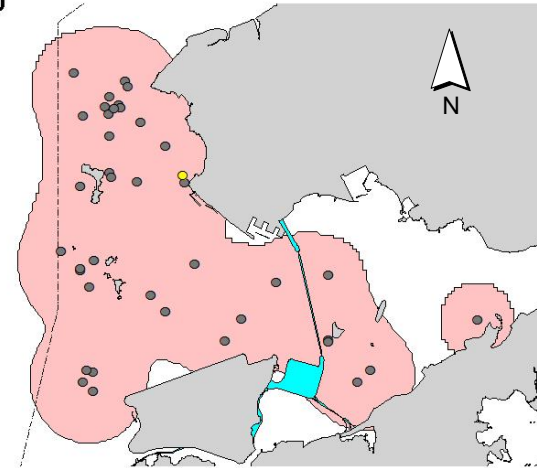
NL165



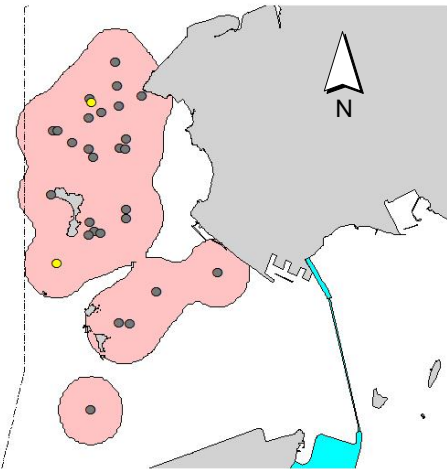
NL202



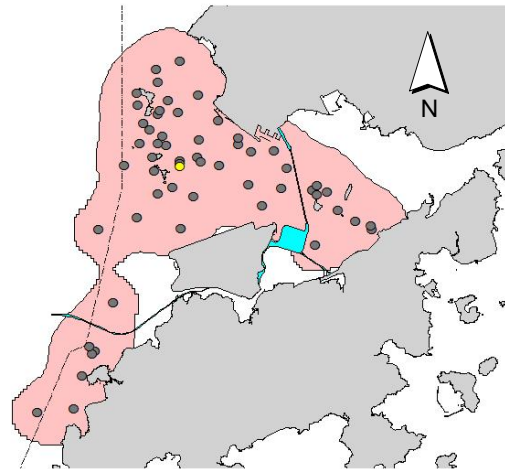
NL210



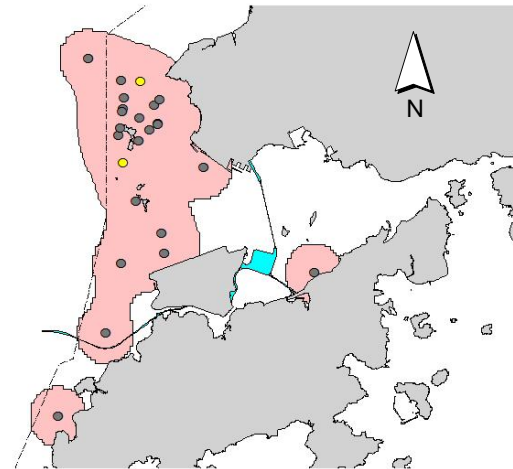
NL214



NL220

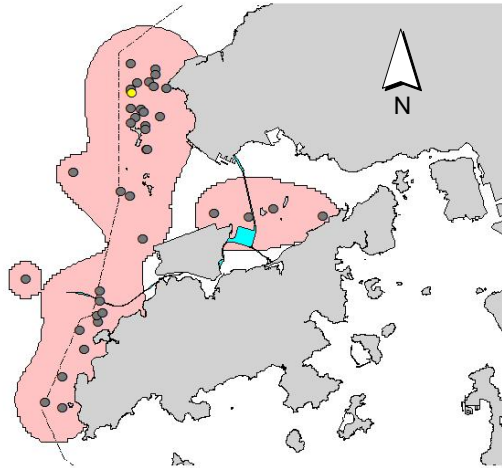


NL221

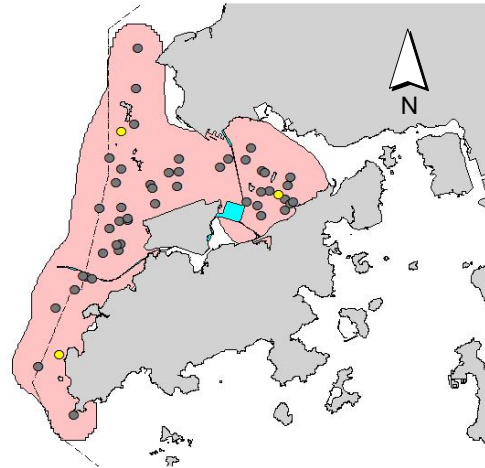


Appendix V. (cont'd)

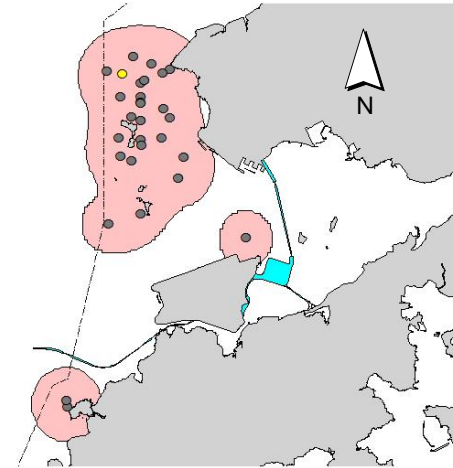
NL224



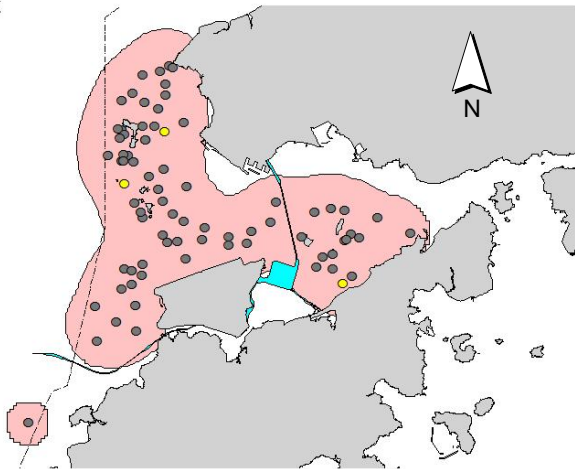
NL226



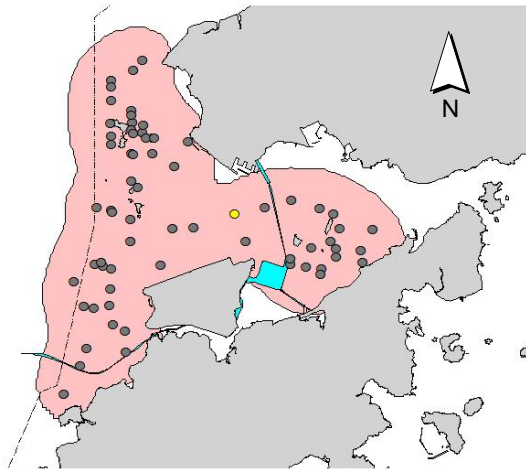
NL236



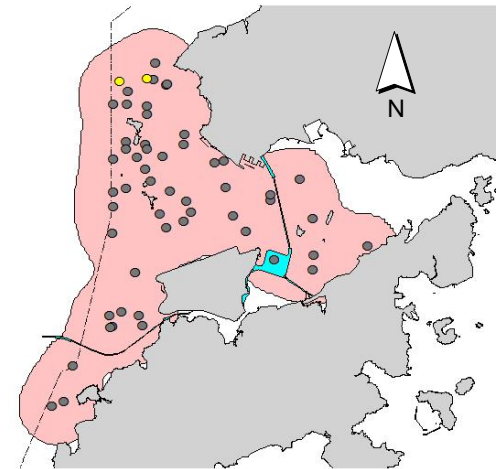
NL242



NL244

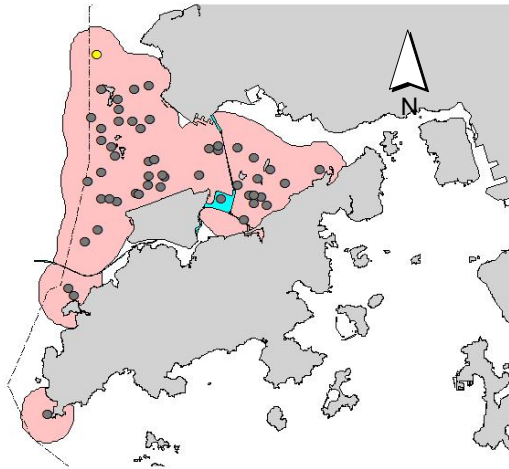


NL259

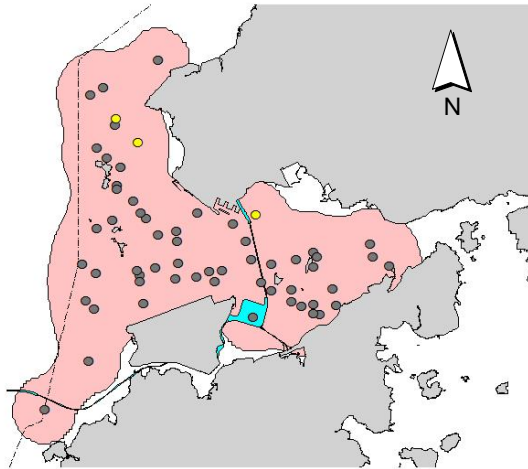


Appendix V. (cont'd)

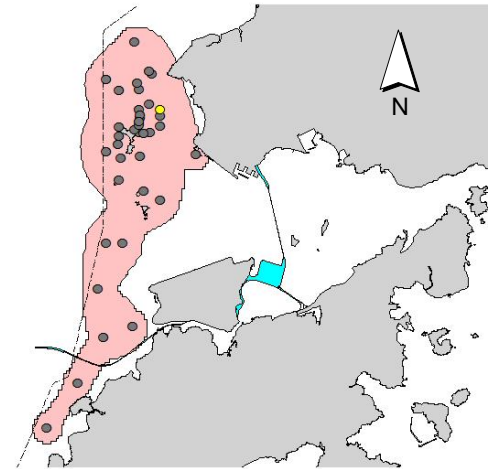
NL260



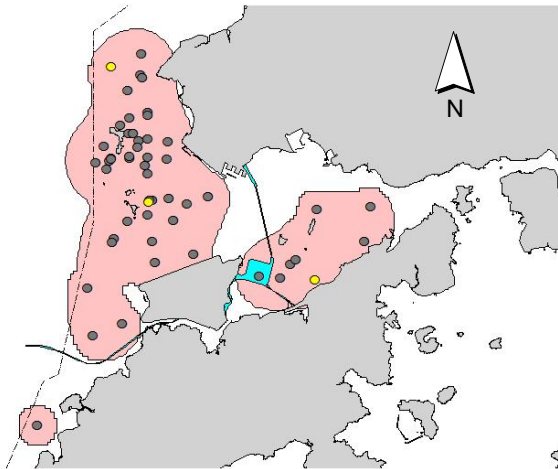
NL261



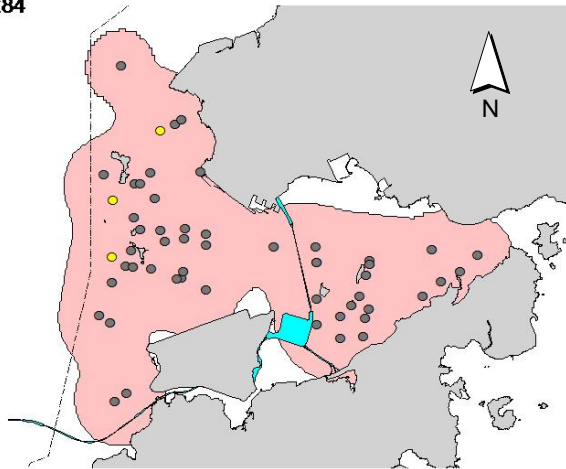
NL262



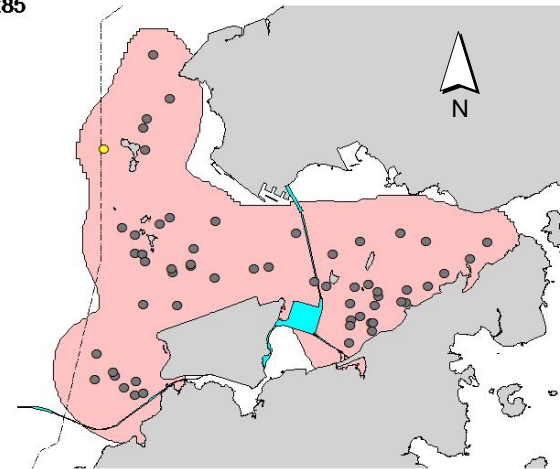
NL272



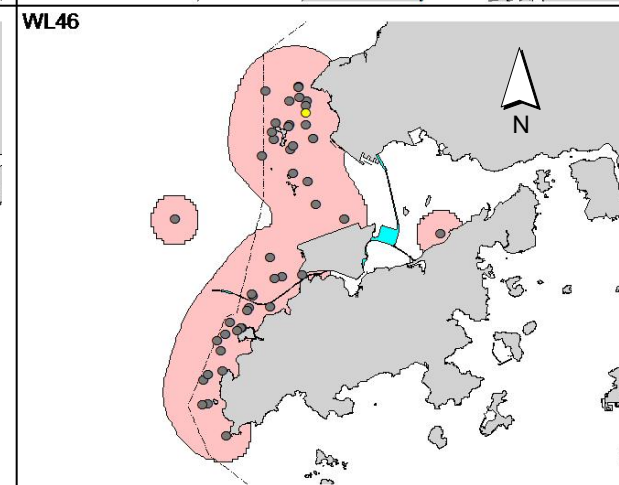
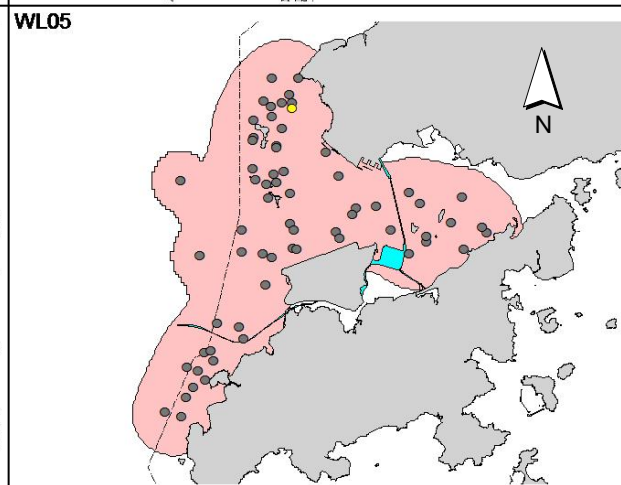
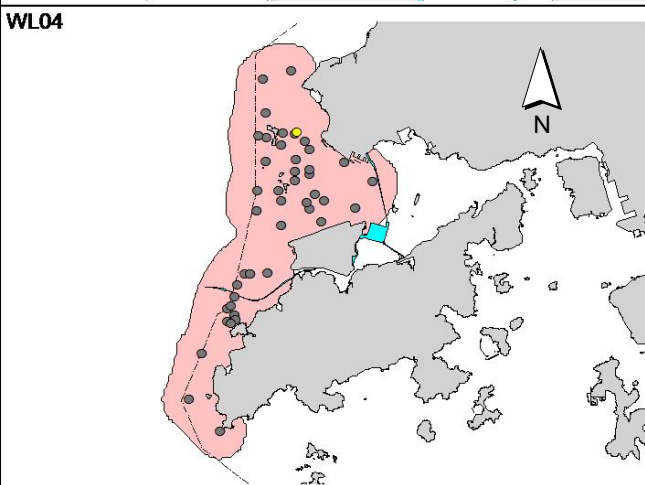
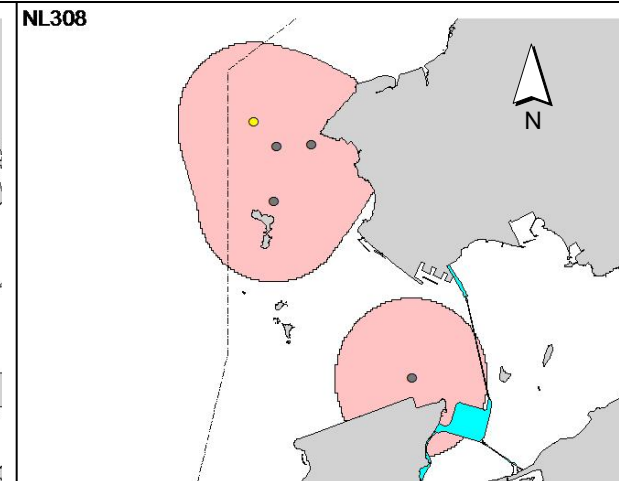
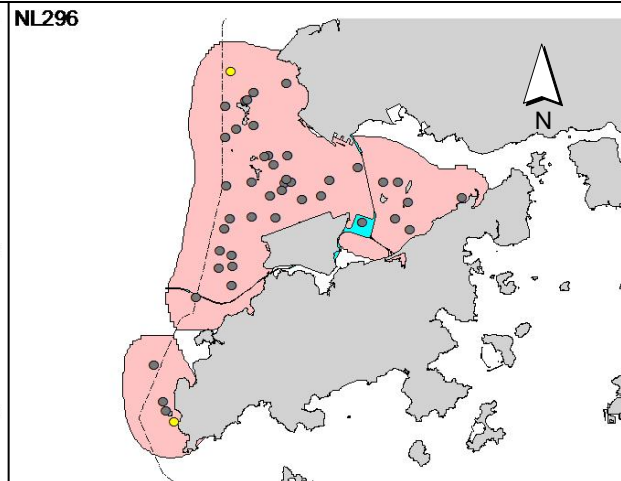
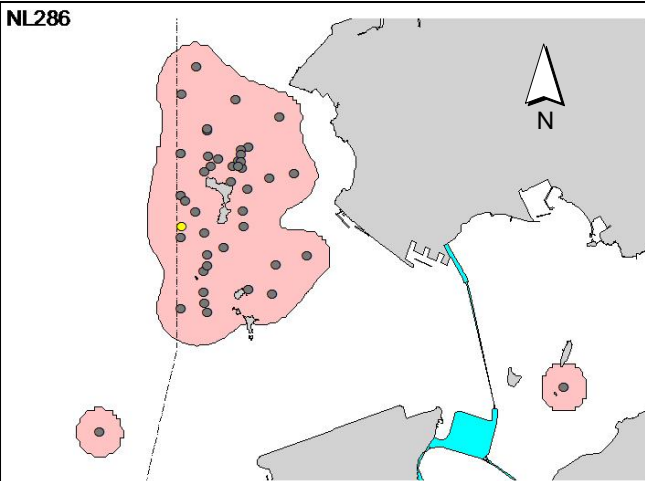
NL284



NL285

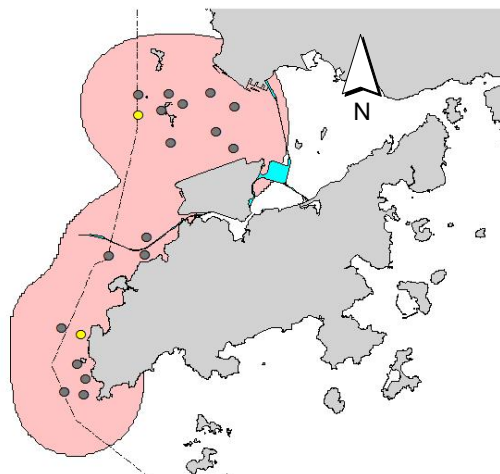


Appendix V. (cont'd)



Appendix V. (cont'd)

WL179



WL214

