

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**

*7th Quarterly Progress Report (June-August 2015)
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 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 seventh 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 June to August 2015, 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

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7	End Point	810499	824613		19	End Point	822513	824321
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 2013, 2014). 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 present quarterly period.

- 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 June to August 2015, six 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 900.64 km of survey effort was collected, with 92.8% 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, 345.58 km and 555.06 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 655.74 km, while the effort on secondary lines was 244.90 km. Survey effort conducted on both primary and secondary lines were considered as on-effort survey data. A summary table of the survey effort is shown in Appendix I.

- 3.1.4. During the six sets of HKLR03 monitoring surveys in June to August 2015, a total of 12 groups of 42 Chinese White Dolphins were sighted. All dolphin sightings were made during on-effort search, and all of them were made on primary lines. In this quarterly period, all except one dolphin groups were sighted in NWL, while only one group of a lone animal was sighted in NEL. Notably, this was the first dolphin sighted in NEL since July 2014 during HKLR03 monitoring surveys. A summary table of the dolphin sightings is shown in Appendix II.
- 3.2. *Distribution*
- 3.2.1. Distribution of dolphin sightings made during monitoring surveys in June to August 2015 is shown in Figure 1. Dolphin sightings made in the present quarter were only clustered to the north and northeast of Lung Kwu Chau, and to the southwestern end of NWL survey area near the HKLR09 alignment (Figure 1). The lone dolphin sighted in NEL was located between Shum Shui Kok and Yam O, while there was another group of two dolphins sighted to the west of Sha Chau during this quarter (Figure 1).
- 3.2.2. Notably, none of the dolphin groups were sighted in the vicinity of TMCLKL northern landfall or southern viaduct section, and the HKLR03/HKBCF reclamation site (Figure 1). On the other hand, three sightings (with two lone individuals in two sightings and another group of four dolphins) were made in the vicinity of the HKLR09 alignment (Figure 1).
- 3.2.3. Sighting distribution of the present impact phase monitoring period (June to August 2015) was compared to the one during the baseline monitoring period (September to November 2011). In the present quarter, dolphins have almost vacated the NEL region, which was in stark contrast to their frequent occurrence around the Brothers Islands, near Shum Shui Kok and in the vicinity of HKBCF reclamation site during the baseline period (Figure 1). The nearly complete abandonment of NEL region by the dolphins has been consistently recorded in the past ten quarters of HKLR03 monitoring, which has resulted in extremely low to zero dolphin encounter rate in this area.
- 3.2.4. In NWL survey area, dolphin occurrence was also drastically different between the baseline and impact phase periods. During the present impact monitoring period, much fewer dolphins occurred in this survey area than during the baseline period, when many of the dolphin sightings were concentrated between Lung Kwu Chau and Black Point, around Sha Chau, near Pillar Point and to the west of the Chek Lap Kok Airport (Figure 1).
- 3.2.5. Another comparison in dolphin distribution was made between the three quarterly periods of summer months in 2013, 2014 and 2015 (Figure 2). Among the three summer periods, only one dolphin sighting was made in NEL in both 2014 and 2015, while there were a number of sightings made there in 2013 (Figure 2).
- 3.2.6. Dramatic changes in dolphin distribution in NWL waters were also observed in the summer months during the three-year period (Figure 2). In 2013, dolphin regularly occurred throughout the NWL survey area, with higher concentrations of sightings around Sha Chau, Lung Kwu Chau, near Black Point and Pillar Point, and to the north of airport platform. In 2014, dolphin still occurred around Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau at a

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high level, but less frequently in the middle portion of North Lantau region. In 2015, they infrequently occurred in NWL survey area with the only concentration around Lung Kwu Chau while they generally absent throughout this area. The temporal trend indicated that dolphin usage in the NWL region has progressively diminished during the summer months in the past few years.

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 June-August 2015

SURVEY AREA	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 (2 & 10 Jun 2015)	0.00	0.00
	Set 2 (24 & 26 Jun 2015)	2.64	2.64
	Set 3 (2 & 7 Jul 2015)	0.00	0.00
	Set 4 (22 & 27 Jul 2015)	0.00	0.00
	Set 5 (10 & 14 Aug 2015)	0.00	0.00
	Set 6 (19 & 28 Aug 2015)	0.00	0.00
Northwest Lantau	Set 1 (2 & 10 Jun 2015)	1.51	15.15
	Set 2 (24 & 26 Jun 2015)	0.00	0.00
	Set 3 (2 & 7 Jul 2015)	1.69	3.38
	Set 4 (22 & 27 Jul 2015)	3.46	6.92
	Set 5 (10 & 14 Aug 2015)	0.00	0.00
	Set 6 (19 & 28 Aug 2015)	8.53	29.84

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 2.04 sightings and 7.55 dolphins per 100 km of survey effort respectively, while the encounter rates of sightings (STG) and dolphins (ANI) in NEL were both 0.29 for this quarter.

3.3.3. In NEL, the average dolphin encounter rates (both STG and ANI) in the present three-month impact monitoring period were close to nil, and such low occurrence of dolphins in NEL have been consistently recorded in the past ten quarters of HKLR03 monitoring (Table 4). This is a serious concern that dolphin occurrence in NEL in the

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last ten quarters (0.0-1.0 for ER(STG) and 0.0-3.9 for ER(ANI)) have been exceptionally low when compared to the baseline period (Table 4). Dolphins have almost vacated from NEL waters since January 2014, with only two groups of five dolphins sighted since then despite consistent and intensive survey effort being conducted in this area.

Table 3. Comparison of average dolphin encounter rates from impact monitoring period (June-August 2015) 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; \pm denotes the standard deviation of the average encounter rates)

	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)	
	June - August 2015	September - November 2011	June - August 2015	September - November 2011
Northeast Lantau	0.44 \pm 1.08	6.00 \pm 5.05	0.44 \pm 1.08	22.19 \pm 26.81
Northwest Lantau	2.53 \pm 3.20	9.85 \pm 5.85	9.21 \pm 11.57	44.66 \pm 29.85

Table 4. Comparison of average dolphin encounter rates in Northeast Lantau survey area from all quarters of impact monitoring period 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; the encounter rates in summer months were highlighted in blue; \pm denotes the standard deviation of the average encounter rates)

	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)
September-November 2011 (Baseline)	6.00 \pm 5.05	22.19 \pm 26.81
December 2012-February 2013 (Impact)	3.14 \pm 3.21	6.33 \pm 8.64
March-May 2013 (Impact)	0.42 \pm 1.03	0.42 \pm 1.03
June-August 2013 (Impact)	0.88 \pm 1.36	3.91 \pm 8.36
September-November 2013 (Impact)	1.01 \pm 1.59	3.77 \pm 6.49
December 2013-February 2014 (Impact)	0.45 \pm 1.10	1.34 \pm 3.29
March-May 2014 (Impact)	0.00	0.00
June-August 2014 (Impact)	0.42 \pm 1.04	1.69 \pm 4.15
September-November 2014 (Impact)	0.00	0.00
December 2014-February 2015 (Impact)	0.00	0.00
March-May 2015 (Impact)	0.00	0.00
June-August 2015 (Impact)	0.44 \pm 1.08	0.44 \pm 1.08

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- 3.3.4. Moreover, the average dolphin encounter rates (STG and ANI) in NWL during the present impact phase monitoring period were also much lower (reductions of 74.3% and 79.3% respectively) than the ones recorded in the 3-month baseline period, indicating a dramatic decline in dolphin usage of this survey area as well during the present impact phase period (Table 5).
- 3.3.5. Even for the same summer quarters, the dolphin encounter rates in NWL during summer 2015 were much lower than the ones recorded in summer 2013 and 2014 (Table 5).

Table 5. Comparison of average dolphin encounter rates in Northwest Lantau survey area from all quarters of impact monitoring period 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; the encounter rates in summer months were highlighted in blue; \pm denotes the standard deviation of the average encounter rates)

	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)
September-November 2011 (Baseline)	9.85 \pm 5.85	44.66 \pm 29.85
December 2012-February 2013 (Impact)	8.36 \pm 5.03	35.90 \pm 23.10
March-May 2013 (Impact)	7.75 \pm 3.96	24.23 \pm 18.05
June-August 2013 (Impact)	6.56 \pm 3.68	27.00 \pm 18.71
September-November 2013 (Impact)	8.04 \pm 1.10	32.48 \pm 26.51
December 2013-February 2014 (Impact)	8.21 \pm 2.21	32.58 \pm 11.21
March-May 2014 (Impact)	6.51 \pm 3.34	19.14 \pm 7.19
June-August 2014 (Impact)	4.74 \pm 3.84	17.52 \pm 15.12
September-November 2014 (Impact)	5.10 \pm 4.40	20.52 \pm 15.10
December 2014-February 2015 (Impact)	2.91 \pm 2.69	11.27 \pm 15.19
March-May 2015 (Impact)	0.47 \pm 0.73	2.36 \pm 4.07
June-August 2015 (Impact)	2.53 \pm 3.20	9.21 \pm 11.57

- 3.3.6. Notably, for the TMCLKL dolphin monitoring programme, the past three quarters have all triggered the Limit Levels under the Event and Action Plan.
- 3.3.7. As discussed recently in Hung (2015), the dramatic decline in dolphin usage of NEL waters in the past few years (including the declines in abundance, encounter rate and habitat use in NEL, as well as shifts of individual core areas and ranges away from NEL waters) was possibly related to the HZMB construction works that were commenced since 2012. It appeared that such noticeable decline has already extended to NWL waters progressively in 2013-2015.
- 3.3.8. 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).

- 3.3.9. For the comparison between the baseline period and the present quarter (eleventh quarter of the HKLR03 impact phase monitoring being assessed), the p-values for the differences in average dolphin encounter rates of STG and ANI were 0.0064 and 0.0270 respectively. If the alpha value is set at 0.05, significant differences were detected between the baseline and present quarters in both dolphin encounter rates of STG and ANI.
- 3.3.10. For the comparison between the baseline period and the cumulative quarters in impact phase (i.e. first eleven quarters of the HKLR03 impact phase monitoring being assessed), the p-values for the differences in average dolphin encounter rates of STG and ANI were 0.00020 and 0.00005 respectively. Even if the alpha value is set at 0.01, significant differences were detected in both the average dolphin encounter rates of STG and ANI (i.e. between the two periods and the locations).
- 3.3.11. As indicated in both dolphin distribution patterns and encounter rates, dolphin usage has been significantly reduced in both NEL and NWL survey areas during the present quarterly period, and such low occurrence of dolphins has also been consistently documented in previous quarters. This raises serious concern, as the timing of the decline in dolphin usage in North Lantau waters coincided well with the HZMB-related construction activities (Hung 2015).
- 3.3.12. To ensure the continuous usage of North Lantau waters by the dolphins, every possible measure should be implemented by the contractors and relevant authorities of HZMB-related works to minimize all disturbances to the dolphins.
- 3.4. *Group size*
 - 3.4.1. Group size of Chinese White Dolphins ranged from one to ten individuals per group in North Lantau region during June to August 2015. 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 6.
 - 3.4.2. The average dolphin group sizes in NWL waters during June to August 2015 were slightly smaller than the ones recorded during the three-month baseline period (Table 6). Half of the 12 groups were composed of 1-3 individuals only, while five other groups were moderate in size with 4-5 individuals per group. On the other hand, only one large group of 10 dolphins was sighted during the present quarterly period.

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Table 6. Comparison of average dolphin group sizes from impact monitoring period (June – August 2015) and baseline monitoring period (September – November 2011) (Note: \pm denotes the standard deviation of the average group size)

	Average Dolphin Group Size	
	June – August 2015	September – November 2011
Overall	3.50 \pm 2.65 (n = 12)	3.72 \pm 3.13 (n = 66)
Northeast Lantau	1.00 (n = 1)	3.18 \pm 2.16 (n = 17)
Northwest Lantau	3.73 \pm 2.65 (n = 11)	3.92 \pm 3.40 (n = 49)

- 3.4.3. None of the larger dolphin groups were sighted near the TMCLKL alignment during the present monitoring period (Figure 3).
- 3.5. *Habitat use*
- 3.5.1. From June to August 2015, the only area being heavily utilized by Chinese White Dolphins was around Lung Kwu Chau in North Lantau waters (Figures 4a and 4b). Only one grid in NEL recorded the presence of dolphin in the present quarter with low DPSE value (Figure 4b). Moreover, all grids near the TMCLKL alignment and HKLR03/HKBCF reclamation sites did not record any presence of dolphins during on-effort search in the present quarterly period, but a few grids in the vicinity of HKLR09 alignment recorded moderate dolphin densities (Figure 4b).
- 3.5.2. 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 should be examined 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 and NWL has dramatically diminished in both areas during the present impact monitoring period (Figure 5). During the baseline period, many grids between Siu Mo To and Shum Shui Kok recorded moderately high to high dolphin densities, which was in stark contrast to rare occurrence of dolphins during the present impact phase period (Figure 5).
- 3.5.4. The density patterns were also very different in NWL between the baseline and impact phase monitoring periods, with higher dolphin usage around Sha Chau, near Black Point, to the west of the airport, as well as between Pillar Point and airport platform during the baseline period. In contrast, only the Lung Kwu Chau area recorded high densities of dolphins during the present impact phase period (Figure 5).

3.6. *Mother-calf pairs*

3.6.1. During the present quarterly period, no young calves (i.e. unspotted calves or unspotted juveniles) for the third consecutive quarter among the seven quarters of TMCLKL impact phase monitoring.

3.6.2. This absence of young calves is also in stark contrast to their regular occurrence during the baseline period. Their absences should be of a serious concern, and the occurrence of calves should be closely monitored in the upcoming quarters.

3.7. *Activities and associations with fishing boats*

3.7.1. Only one dolphin group was associated with feeding activity, while none of the 12 dolphin groups was associated with socializing, traveling or milling/resting activity during the three-month study period.

3.7.2. The percentage of sightings associated with feeding activities during the present impact phase period (8.3%) was similar to the one recorded during the baseline period (11.6%). However, the sample sizes on total numbers of dolphin sightings were very different between the two periods.

3.7.3. Distribution of dolphins engaged in various activities during the present three-month period and baseline period is shown in Figure 6. The only sighting engaged in feeding activity was located near Lung Kwu Chau (Figure 6). When compared to the baseline period, distribution of dolphin activities in the present quarter was drastically different during the present impact phase monitoring quarter (Figure 6).

3.7.4. As consistently recorded in the past monitoring quarters, none of the twelve dolphin groups was found to be associated with operating fishing vessels in North Lantau waters during the present impact phase period.

3.8. *Summary of photo-identification works*

3.8.1. From June to August 2015, over 1,500 digital photographs of Chinese White Dolphins were taken during the impact phase monitoring surveys for the photo-identification work.

3.8.2. In total, 21 individuals sighted 30 times altogether were identified (see summary table in Appendix III and photographs of identified individuals in Appendix IV). All of these re-sightings were made in NWL. The lone dolphin sighted in NEL during this quarter was too elusive to be photographed for identification.

3.8.3. The majority of identified individuals were sighted only once during the three-month period, with the exception of three individuals (CH34, NL136 and NL310) being twice and another three individuals (NL104, NL202 and NL286) being sighted thrice.

3.8.4. Notably, four of these 21 individuals (NL136, NL293, WL05 and WL124) were also sighted in West Lantau waters during the HKLR09 monitoring surveys during June to August 2015, implying that they have moved across the HKLR09 bridge alignment during the same three-month period.

3.9. *Individual range use*

- 3.9.1. Ranging patterns of the 21 individuals identified during the three-month study period were determined by fixed kernel method, and are shown in Appendix V.
- 3.9.2. All identified dolphins sighted in the present quarter were utilizing NWL waters only, but have avoided the NEL waters where many of them have utilized as their core areas in the past (Appendix V). Moreover, this is in contrary to the extensive movements between NEL and NWL survey areas observed in the earlier impact monitoring quarters as well as during the baseline period.
- 3.9.3. Notably, one individual (NL136) consistently sighted in NWL and NEL waters in the past have extended its range use to WL waters in the present quarter. In the upcoming quarter, individual range use and movements should be continuously monitored to examine whether there has been any consistent shifts of individual home ranges from North Lantau to West or Southwest Lantau, as such shift could possibly be related to the HZMB-related construction works (see Hung 2015).

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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- Jefferson, T. A. 2000. Population biology of the Indo-Pacific hump-backed dolphin in Hong Kong waters. Wildlife Monographs 144:1-65.

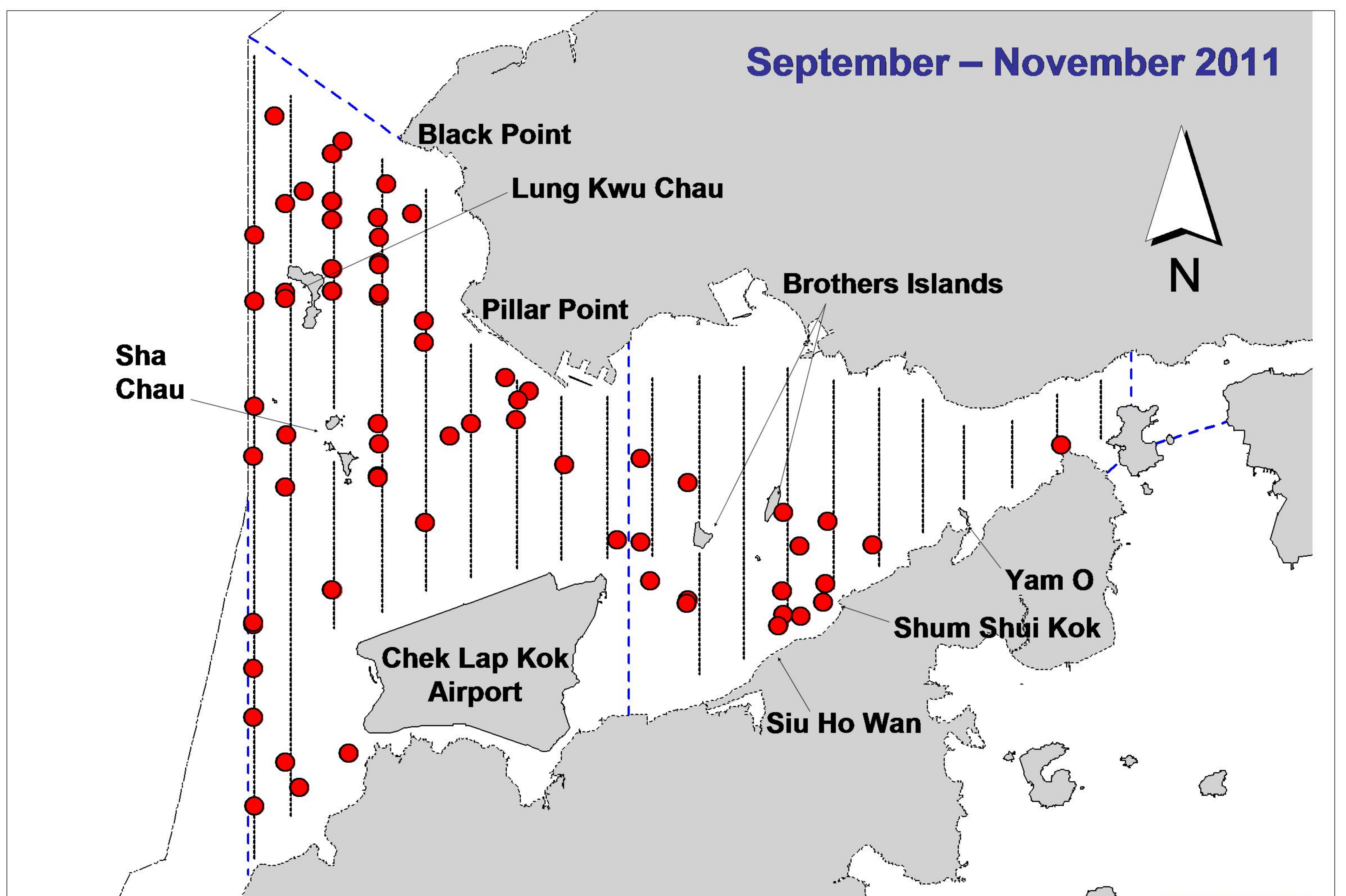
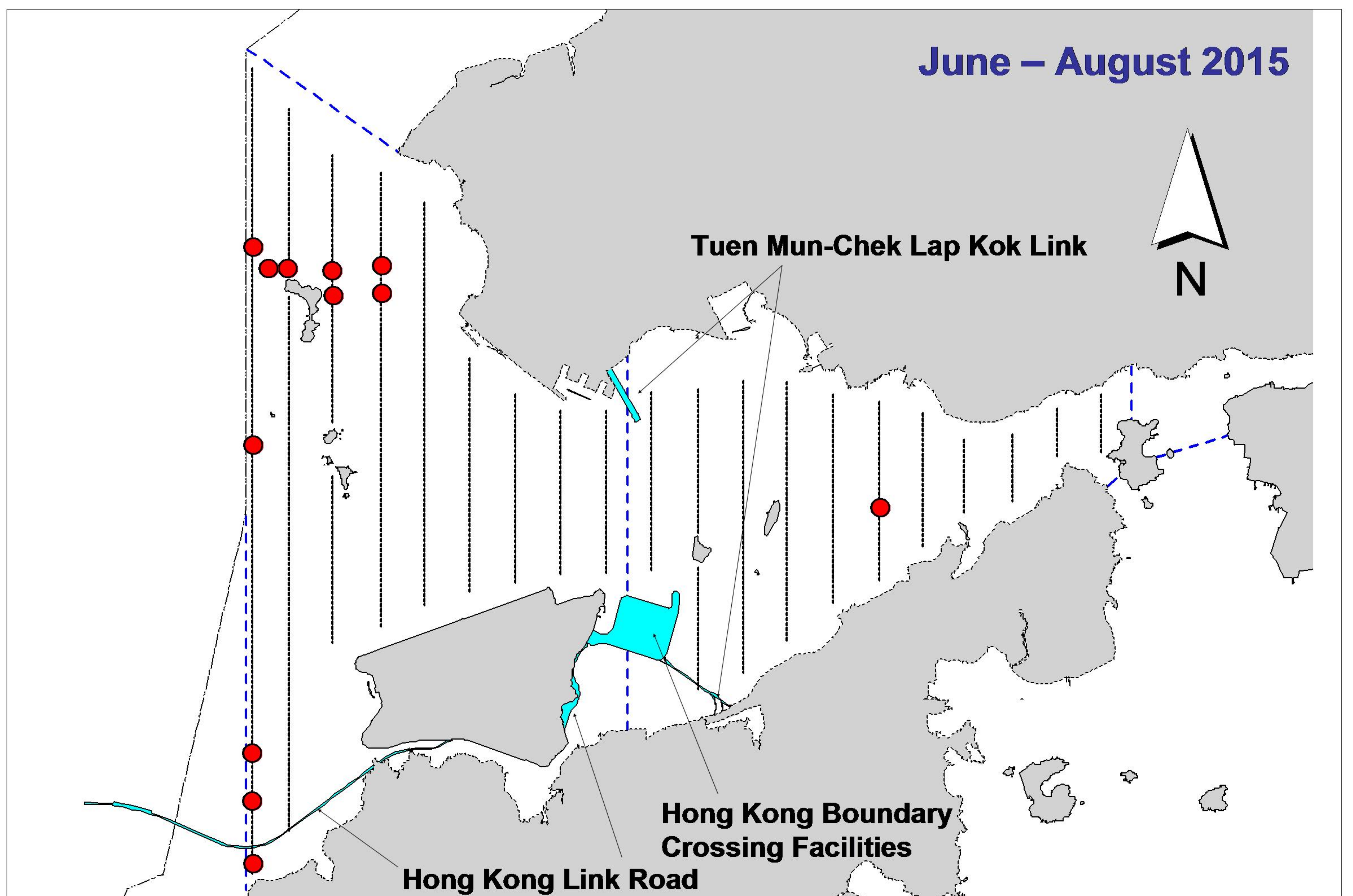


Figure 1. Distribution of Chinese white dolphin sighting in Northwest and Northeast Lantau during HKLR03 impact phase (top) and baseline monitoring surveys (bottom)

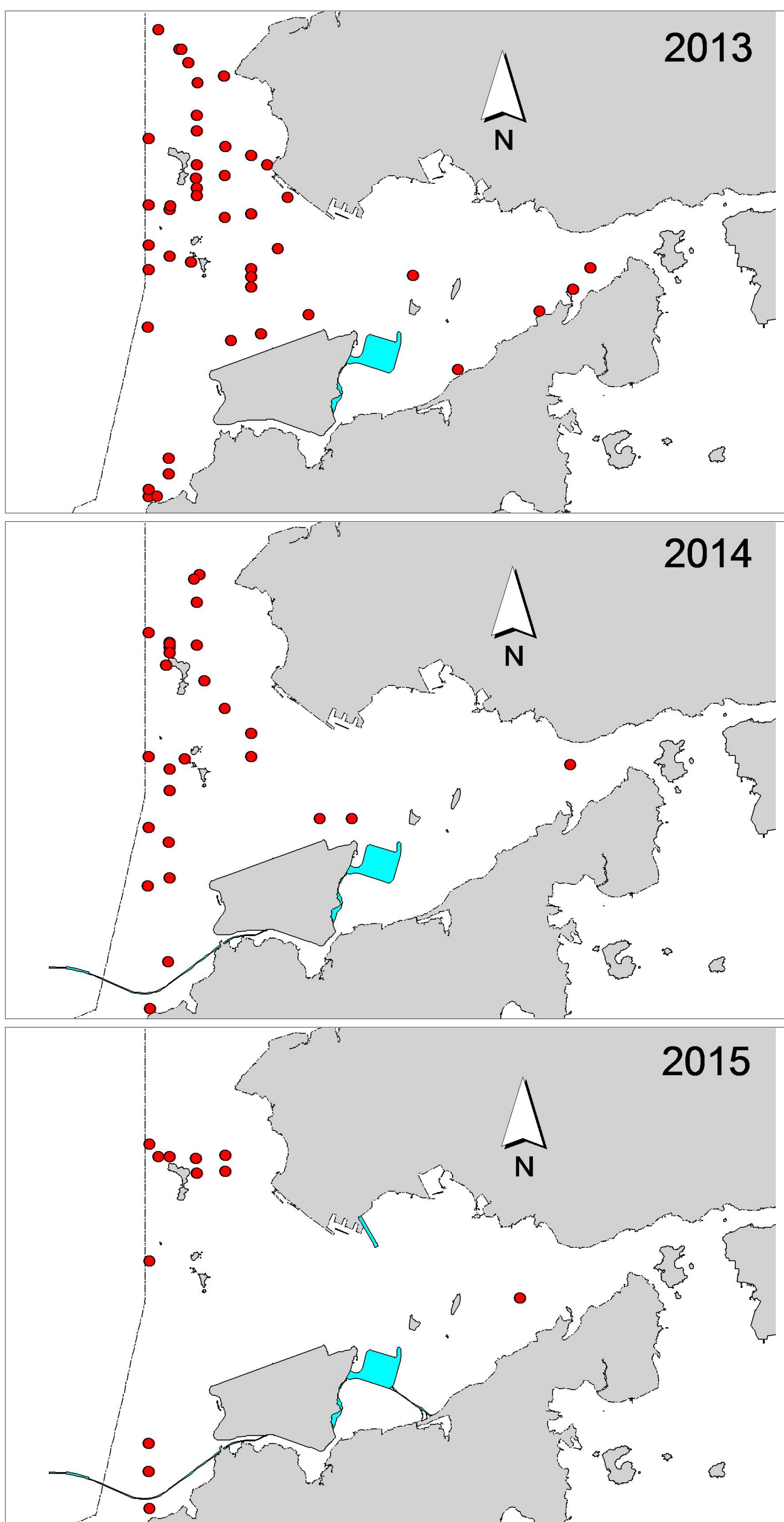


Figure 2. Distribution of Chinese white dolphin sightings in Northwest and Northeast Lantau during the same summer quarters (June-August) of HKLR03 impact phase in 2013-15

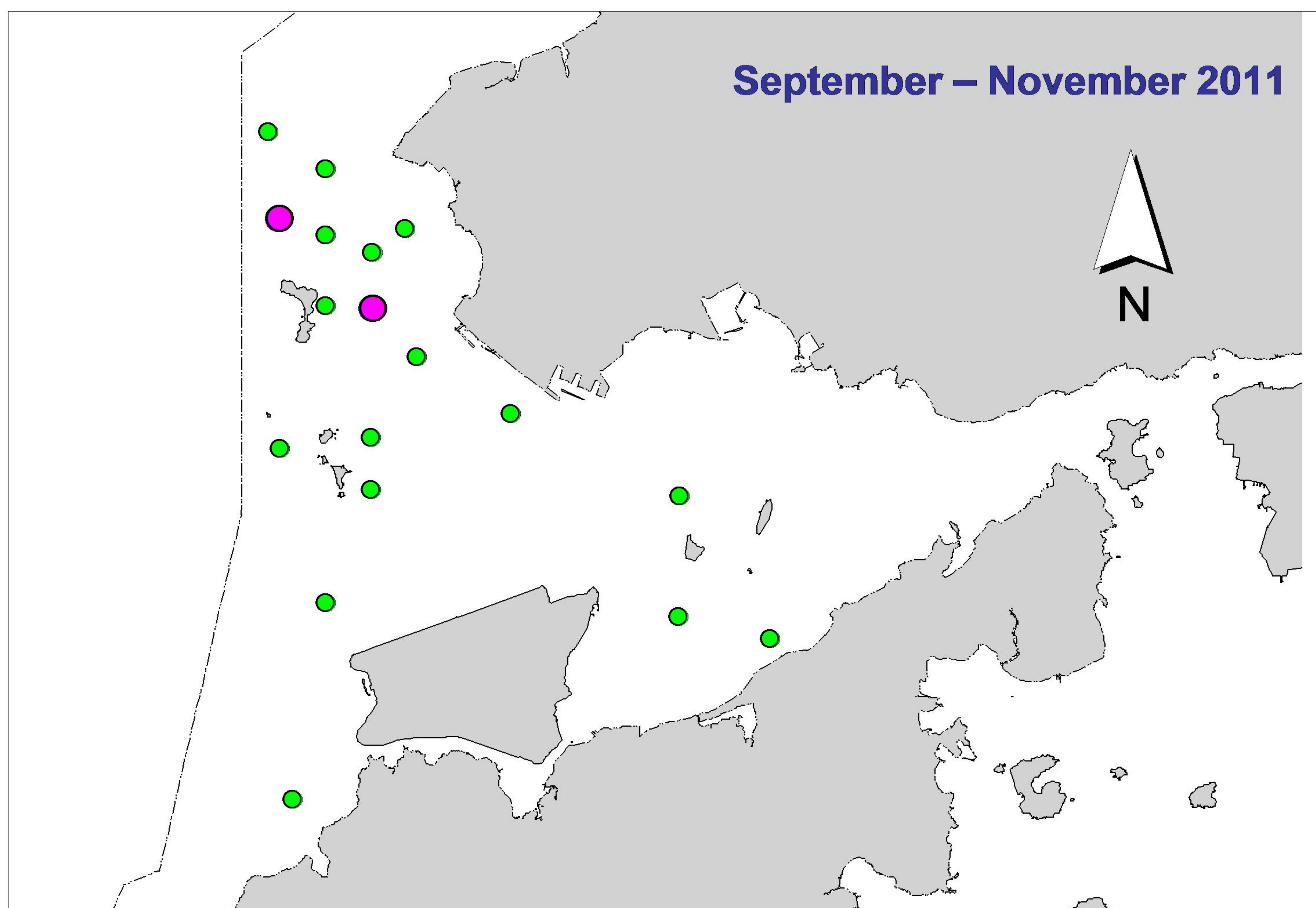
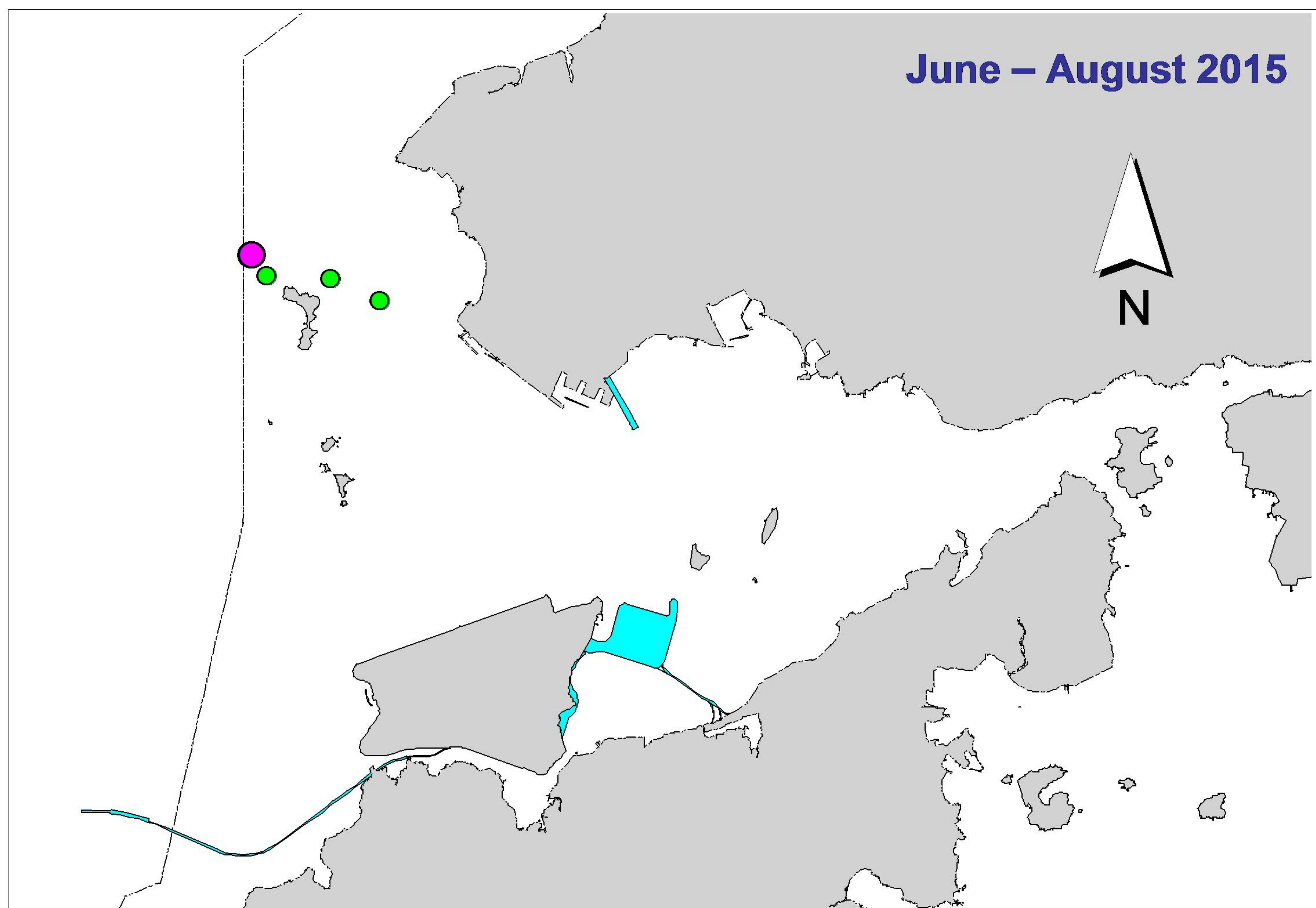


Figure 3. Distribution of Chinese white dolphins with larger group sizes during HKLR03 impact phase (top) and baseline monitoring surveys (bottom) (green dots: group sizes of 5 or more; purple dots: group sizes of 10 or more)

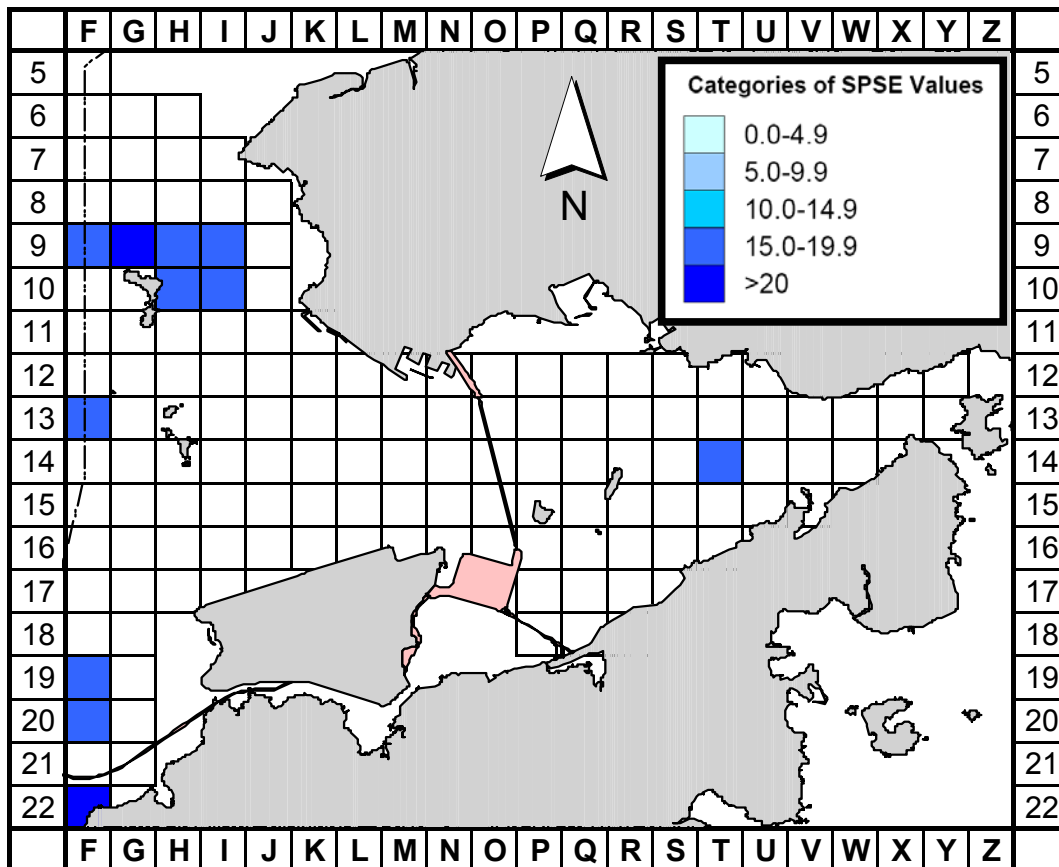


Figure 4a. Sighting density of Chinese white dolphins with corrected survey effort per km² in Northeast and Northwest Lantau survey areas, using data collected during HKLR03 impact monitoring period (Jun-Aug 15) (SPSE = no. of on-effort sightings per 100 units of survey effort)

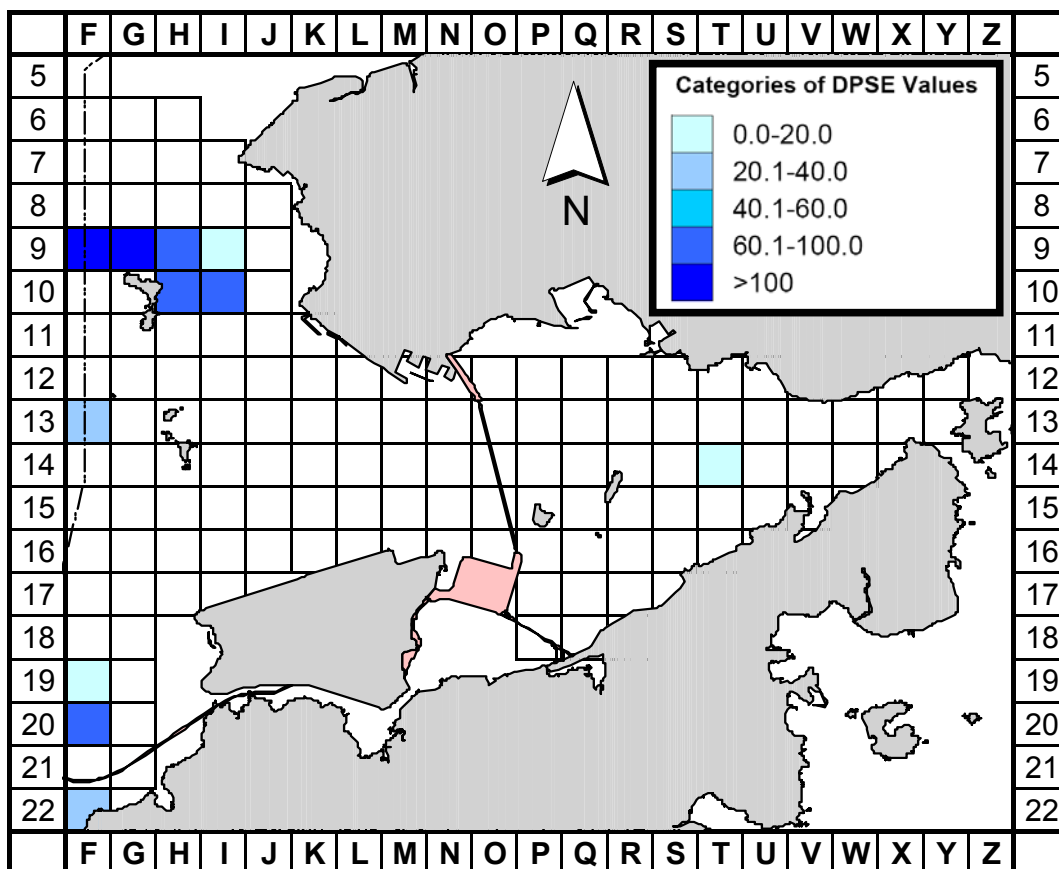


Figure 4b. Density of Chinese white dolphins with corrected survey effort per km² in Northeast and Northwest Lantau survey areas, using data collected during HKLR03 impact monitoring period (Jun-Aug 15) (DPSE = no. of dolphins per 100 units of survey effort)

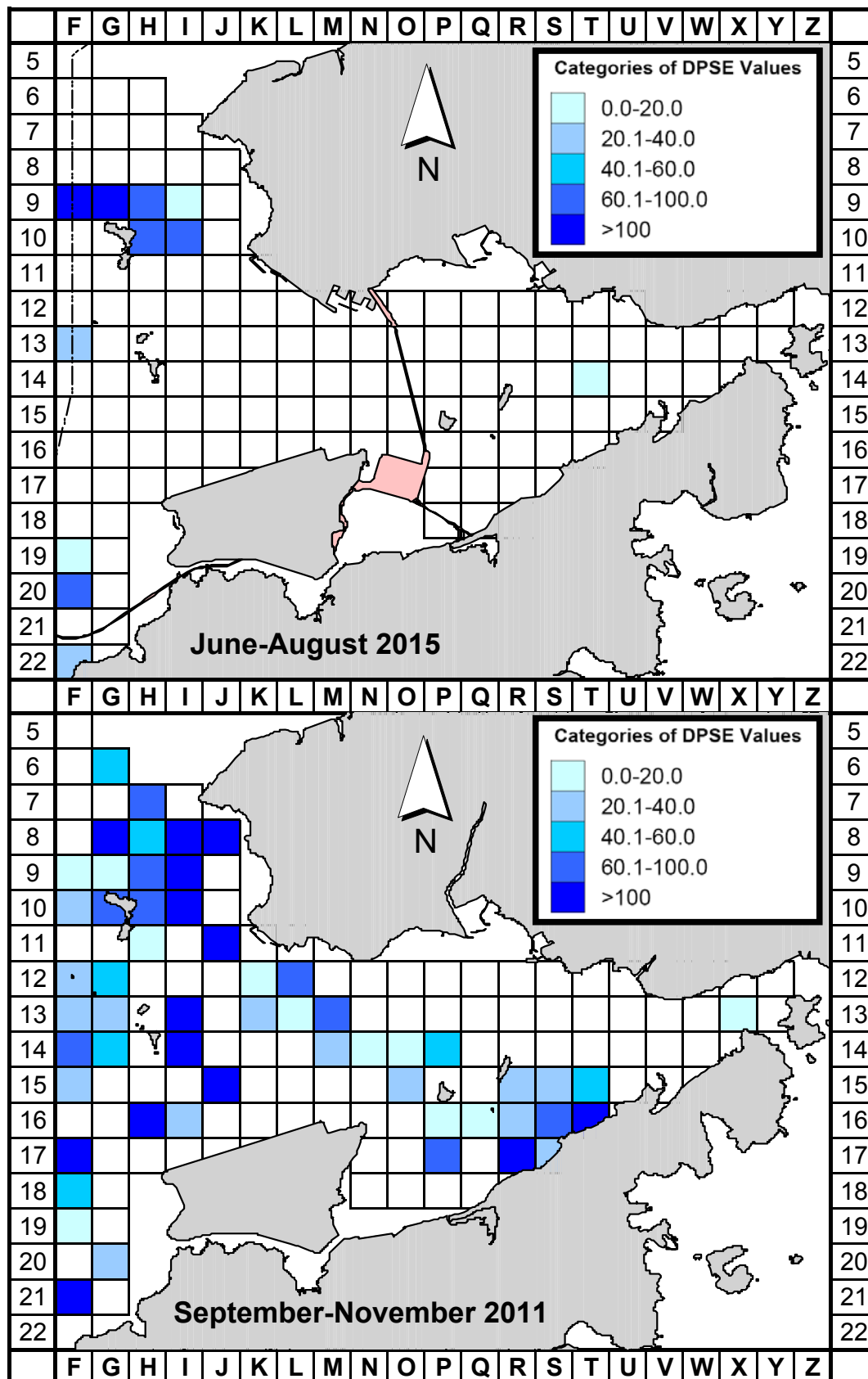


Figure 5. Comparison of density of Chinese white dolphins with corrected survey effort per km^2 in Northwest and Northeast Lantau survey area between the impact monitoring period (June-August 2015) and baseline monitoring period (September-November 2011) (DPSE = no. of dolphins per 100 units of survey effort)

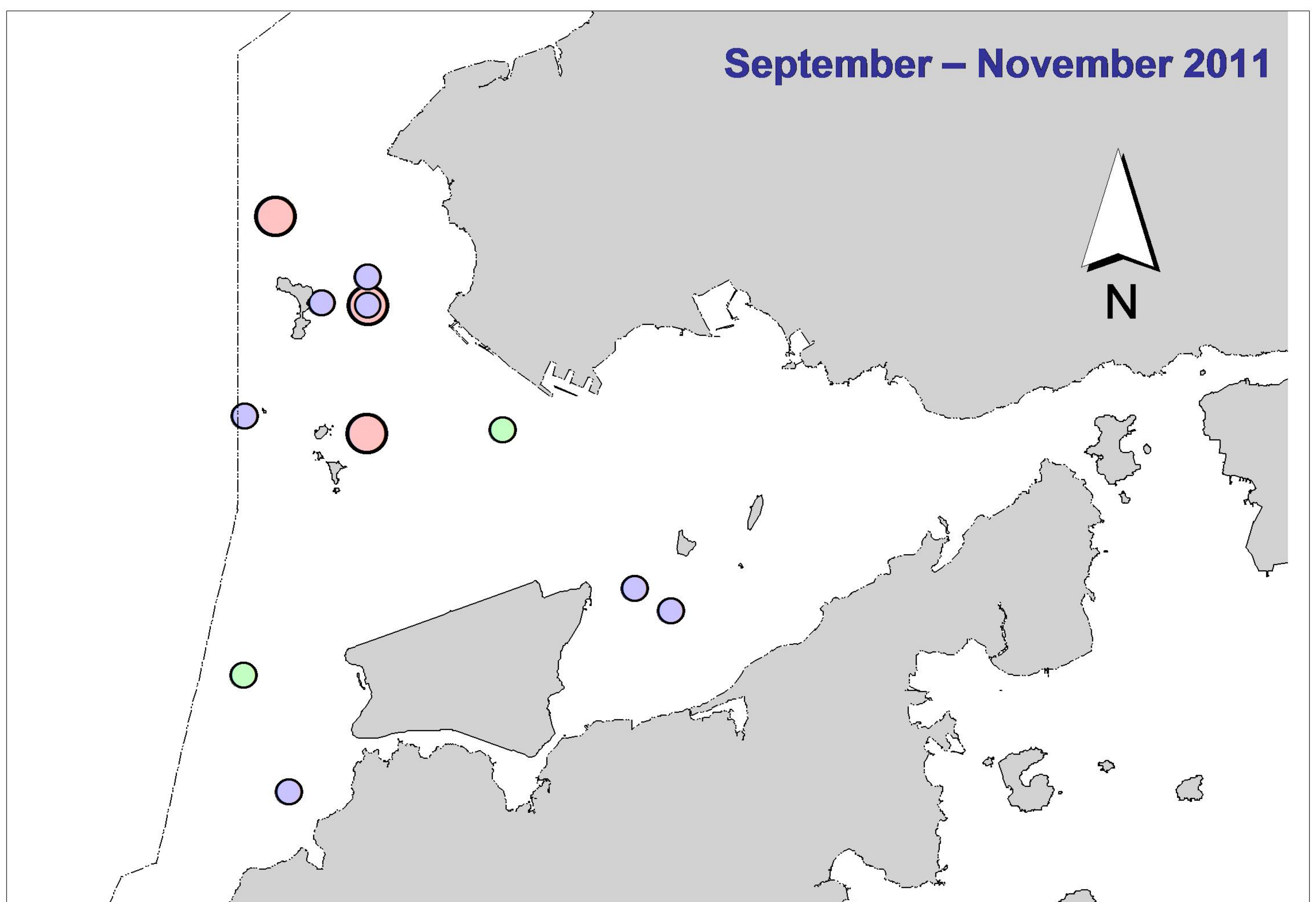
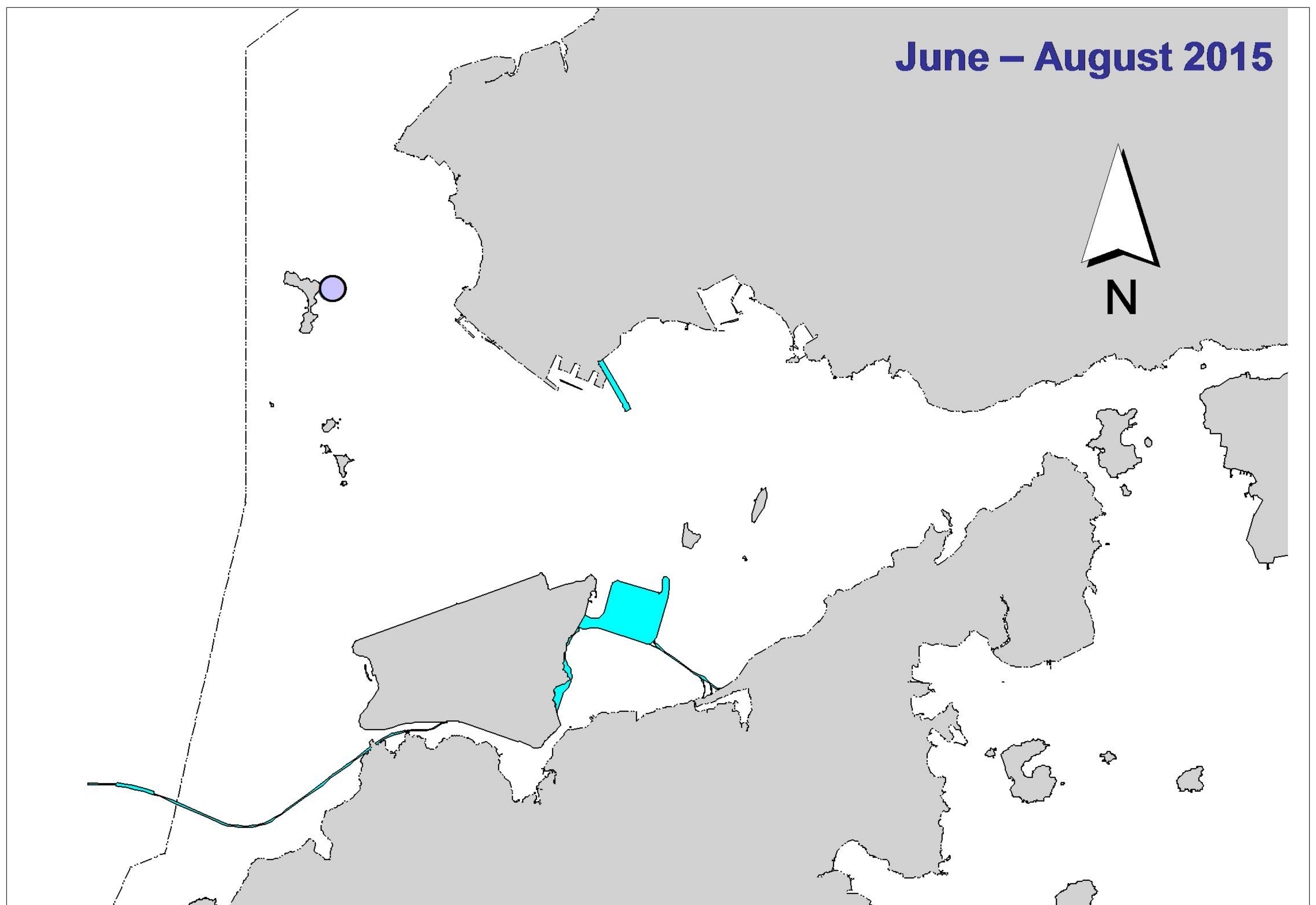


Figure 6. Distribution of Chinese white dolphins engaged in feeding (purple dots), socializing (pink dots) and traveling (green dots) activities during HKLR03 impact phase (top) and baseline monitoring surveys (bottom)

Appendix I. HKLR03 Survey Effort Database (June-August 2015)

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

DATE	AREA	BEAU	EFFORT	SEASON	VESSEL	TYPE	P/S
2-Jun-15	NW LANTAU	2	10.00	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
2-Jun-15	NW LANTAU	3	30.49	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
2-Jun-15	NW LANTAU	2	7.70	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
2-Jun-15	NW LANTAU	3	5.61	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
2-Jun-15	NE LANTAU	2	6.93	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
2-Jun-15	NE LANTAU	3	10.05	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
2-Jun-15	NE LANTAU	2	9.12	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
2-Jun-15	NE LANTAU	3	0.80	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
10-Jun-15	NE LANTAU	2	17.06	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
10-Jun-15	NE LANTAU	3	3.30	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
10-Jun-15	NE LANTAU	2	9.14	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
10-Jun-15	NE LANTAU	3	1.30	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
10-Jun-15	NW LANTAU	2	8.02	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
10-Jun-15	NW LANTAU	3	17.50	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
10-Jun-15	NW LANTAU	4	5.86	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
10-Jun-15	NW LANTAU	2	3.48	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
10-Jun-15	NW LANTAU	3	1.65	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
10-Jun-15	NW LANTAU	4	2.39	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
24-Jun-15	NW LANTAU	2	12.10	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
24-Jun-15	NW LANTAU	3	19.70	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
24-Jun-15	NW LANTAU	2	4.80	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
24-Jun-15	NW LANTAU	3	2.40	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
24-Jun-15	NE LANTAU	2	20.32	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
24-Jun-15	NE LANTAU	2	10.68	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
26-Jun-15	NW LANTAU	3	30.27	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
26-Jun-15	NW LANTAU	4	10.98	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
26-Jun-15	NW LANTAU	3	6.40	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
26-Jun-15	NW LANTAU	4	6.05	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
26-Jun-15	NE LANTAU	2	14.33	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
26-Jun-15	NE LANTAU	3	3.16	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
26-Jun-15	NE LANTAU	2	6.53	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
26-Jun-15	NE LANTAU	3	3.18	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
2-Jul-15	NW LANTAU	2	1.80	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
2-Jul-15	NW LANTAU	3	29.96	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
2-Jul-15	NW LANTAU	4	6.90	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
2-Jul-15	NW LANTAU	5	2.30	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
2-Jul-15	NW LANTAU	3	6.30	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
2-Jul-15	NW LANTAU	4	6.26	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
2-Jul-15	NE LANTAU	2	14.61	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
2-Jul-15	NE LANTAU	3	2.80	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
2-Jul-15	NE LANTAU	2	6.35	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
2-Jul-15	NE LANTAU	3	3.44	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
7-Jul-15	NE LANTAU	2	15.85	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
7-Jul-15	NE LANTAU	3	4.59	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
7-Jul-15	NE LANTAU	2	6.60	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
7-Jul-15	NE LANTAU	3	4.36	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
7-Jul-15	NW LANTAU	3	27.41	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
7-Jul-15	NW LANTAU	4	4.20	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
7-Jul-15	NW LANTAU	3	5.89	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
7-Jul-15	NW LANTAU	4	1.90	SUMMER	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
22-Jul-15	NW LANTAU	2	17.06	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
22-Jul-15	NW LANTAU	3	14.40	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
22-Jul-15	NW LANTAU	2	4.32	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
22-Jul-15	NW LANTAU	3	2.62	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
22-Jul-15	NE LANTAU	2	14.48	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
22-Jul-15	NE LANTAU	3	5.54	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
22-Jul-15	NE LANTAU	2	8.78	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
22-Jul-15	NE LANTAU	3	2.00	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
27-Jul-15	NW LANTAU	2	1.68	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
27-Jul-15	NW LANTAU	3	24.69	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
27-Jul-15	NW LANTAU	4	14.63	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
27-Jul-15	NW LANTAU	2	2.10	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
27-Jul-15	NW LANTAU	3	8.60	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
27-Jul-15	NW LANTAU	4	2.50	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
27-Jul-15	NE LANTAU	2	8.93	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
27-Jul-15	NE LANTAU	3	7.93	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
27-Jul-15	NE LANTAU	2	7.74	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
27-Jul-15	NE LANTAU	3	2.10	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
10-Aug-15	NW LANTAU	2	19.11	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
10-Aug-15	NW LANTAU	3	21.29	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
10-Aug-15	NW LANTAU	2	7.50	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
10-Aug-15	NW LANTAU	3	5.90	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
10-Aug-15	NE LANTAU	2	11.97	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
10-Aug-15	NE LANTAU	3	4.50	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
10-Aug-15	NE LANTAU	2	8.13	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
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14-Aug-15	NW LANTAU	2	20.74	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
14-Aug-15	NW LANTAU	3	7.02	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
14-Aug-15	NW LANTAU	2	3.00	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
14-Aug-15	NW LANTAU	3	4.52	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
14-Aug-15	NE LANTAU	2	18.24	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
14-Aug-15	NE LANTAU	3	1.90	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
14-Aug-15	NE LANTAU	2	8.36	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
14-Aug-15	NE LANTAU	3	2.10	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
19-Aug-15	NW LANTAU	2	26.22	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
19-Aug-15	NW LANTAU	3	12.61	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
19-Aug-15	NW LANTAU	2	8.42	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
19-Aug-15	NW LANTAU	3	4.39	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
19-Aug-15	NE LANTAU	2	16.55	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	P
19-Aug-15	NE LANTAU	2	9.95	SUMMER	STANDARD31516	HKLR	S
28-Aug-15	NE LANTAU	1	1.65	SUMMER	STANDARD31523	HKLR	P
28-Aug-15	NE LANTAU	2	17.34	SUMMER	STANDARD31524	HKLR	P
28-Aug-15	NE LANTAU	1	3.09	SUMMER	STANDARD31525	HKLR	S
28-Aug-15	NE LANTAU	2	7.70	SUMMER	STANDARD31526	HKLR	S
28-Aug-15	NW LANTAU	2	16.74	SUMMER	STANDARD31527	HKLR	P
28-Aug-15	NW LANTAU	3	14.81	SUMMER	STANDARD31528	HKLR	P
28-Aug-15	NW LANTAU	4	1.30	SUMMER	STANDARD31529	HKLR	P
28-Aug-15	NW LANTAU	2	6.65	SUMMER	STANDARD31530	HKLR	S

Appendix II. HKLR03 Chinese White Dolphin Sighting Database (June-August 2015)

(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
2-Jun-15	1	1110	10	NW LANTAU	3	88	ON	HKLR	827673	804687	SUMMER	NONE	P
26-Jun-15	1	1210	4	NW LANTAU	4	357	ON	HKLR	826650	806456	SUMMER	NONE	P
26-Jun-15	2	1610	1	NE LANTAU	2	0	ON	HKLR	822224	818562	SUMMER	NONE	P
2-Jul-15	1	1051	2	NW LANTAU	3	158	ON	HKLR	823542	804688	SUMMER	NONE	P
22-Jul-15	1	1055	3	NW LANTAU	3	153	ON	HKLR	827217	805458	SUMMER	NONE	P
22-Jul-15	2	1140	1	NW LANTAU	3	147	ON	HKLR	827280	807549	SUMMER	NONE	P
19-Aug-15	1	1019	1	NW LANTAU	2	45	ON	HKLR	814805	804681	SUMMER	NONE	P
19-Aug-15	2	1031	4	NW LANTAU	2	502	ON	HKLR	816101	804673	SUMMER	NONE	P
19-Aug-15	3	1036	1	NW LANTAU	2	285	ON	HKLR	817097	804675	SUMMER	NONE	P
19-Aug-15	4	1125	5	NW LANTAU	2	733	ON	HKLR	827218	805036	SUMMER	NONE	P
19-Aug-15	5	1221	5	NW LANTAU	2	98	ON	HKLR	827182	806436	SUMMER	NONE	P
28-Aug-15	1	1417	5	NW LANTAU	3	344	ON	HKLR	826693	807538	SUMMER	NONE	P

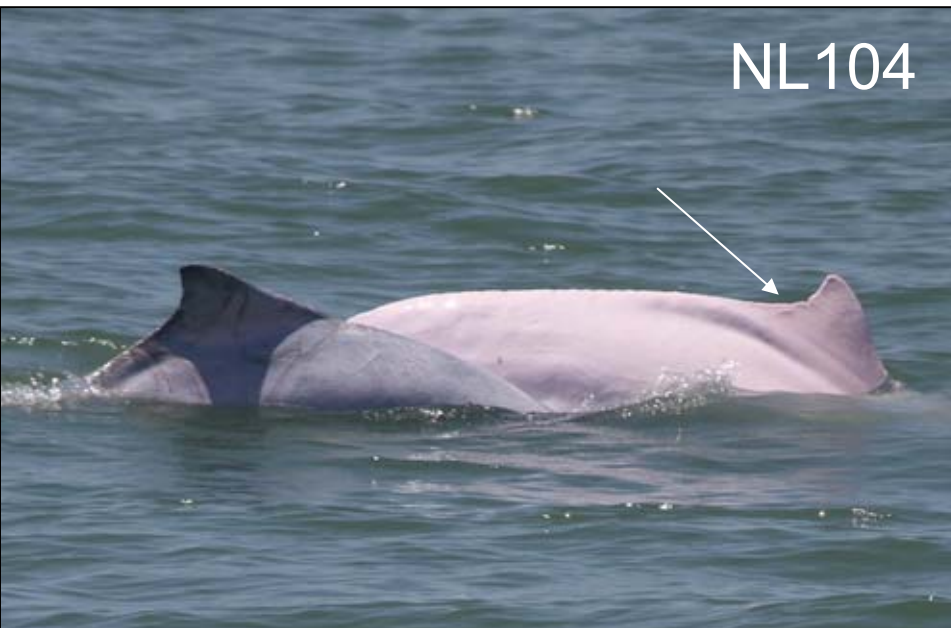
Appendix III. Individual dolphins identified during HKLR03 monitoring surveys in June-August 2015

ID#	DATE	STG#	AREA
CH34	02/06/15	1	NW LANTAU
	28/08/15	1	NW LANTAU
NL37	02/06/15	1	NW LANTAU
NL46	19/08/15	4	NW LANTAU
NL48	02/06/15	1	NW LANTAU
NL104	02/06/15	1	NW LANTAU
	19/08/15	4	NW LANTAU
	28/08/15	1	NW LANTAU
NL136	02/06/15	1	NW LANTAU
	28/08/15	1	NW LANTAU
NL153	19/08/15	5	NW LANTAU
NL182	02/06/15	1	NW LANTAU
NL202	02/06/15	1	NW LANTAU
	26/06/15	1	NW LANTAU
	19/08/15	5	NW LANTAU
NL213	26/06/15	1	NW LANTAU
NL214	28/08/15	1	NW LANTAU
NL220	28/08/15	1	NW LANTAU
NL233	22/07/15	1	NW LANTAU
NL286	02/06/15	1	NW LANTAU
	26/06/15	1	NW LANTAU
	19/08/15	5	NW LANTAU
NL293	19/08/15	1	NW LANTAU
NL310	02/07/15	1	NW LANTAU
	19/08/15	4	NW LANTAU
NL319	26/06/15	1	NW LANTAU
WL05	02/06/15	1	NW LANTAU
WL17	19/08/15	4	NW LANTAU
WL124	19/08/15	3	NW LANTAU
WL167	02/07/15	1	NW LANTAU

Appendix IV. Twenty-one individual dolphins that were identified during June – August 2015 under HKLR03 impact phase monitoring surveys



Appendix IV. (cont'd)



Appendix IV. (cont'd)

NL202



NL213



NL214



NL220



Appendix IV. (cont'd)

NL233



NL286



NL293



NL310



Appendix IV. (cont'd)

NL319



WL05



WL17



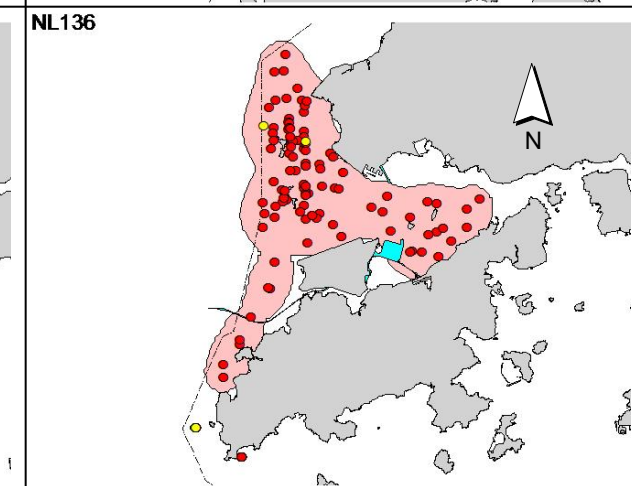
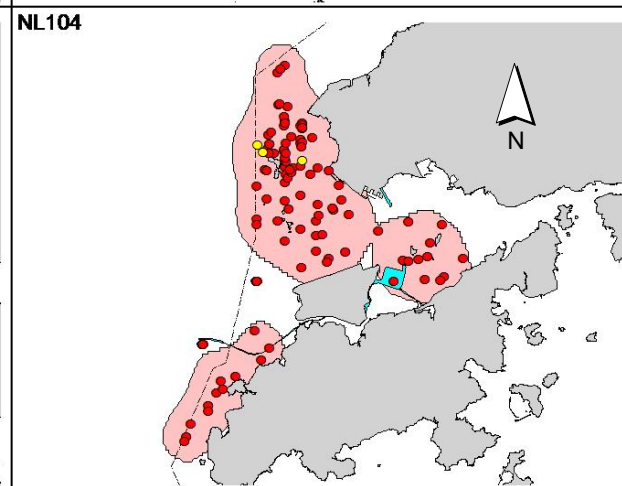
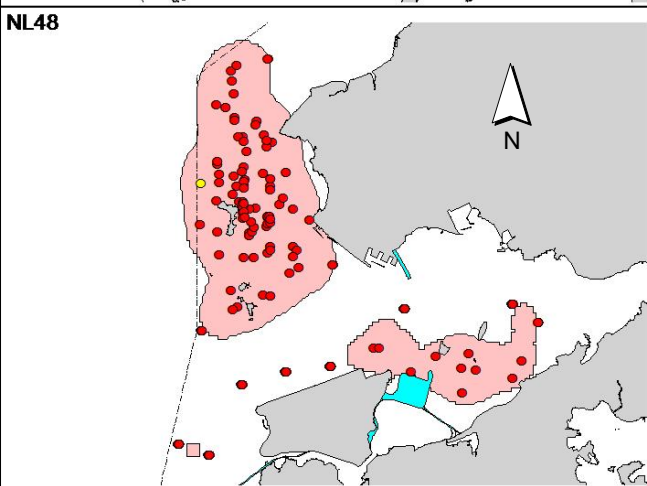
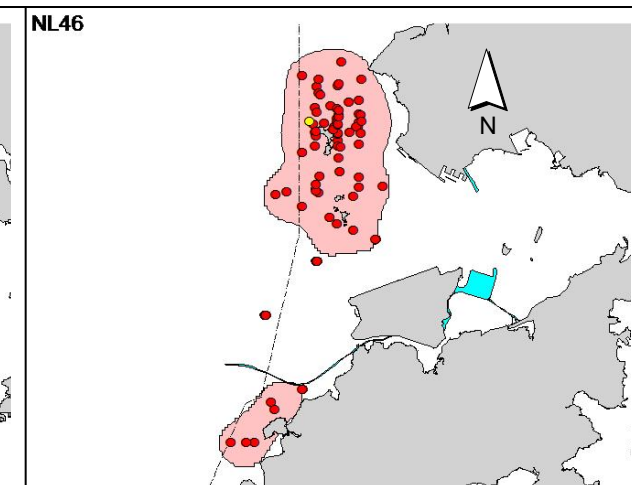
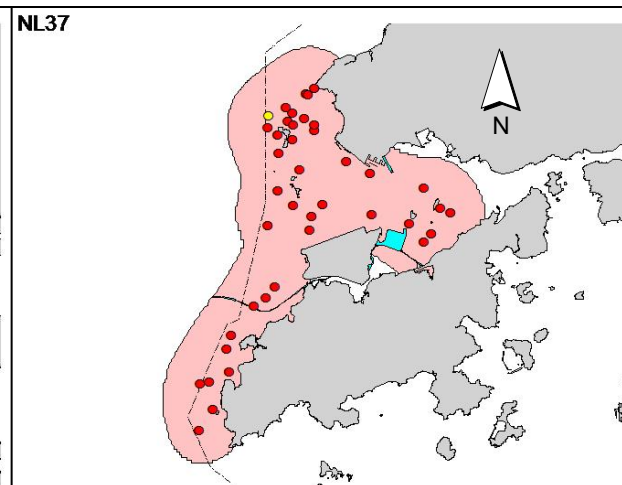
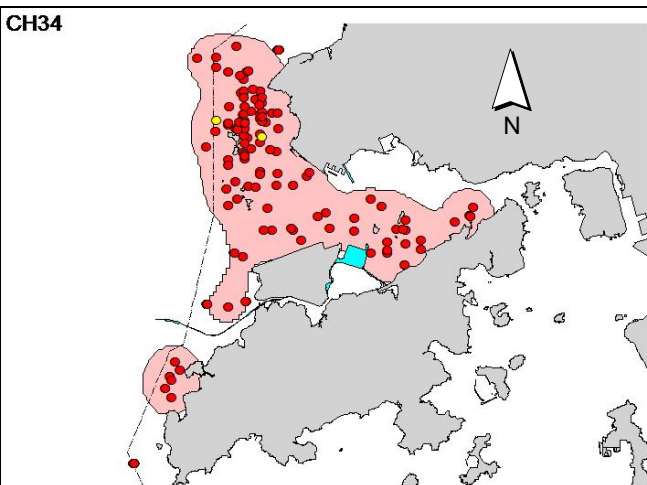
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Appendix IV. (cont'd)

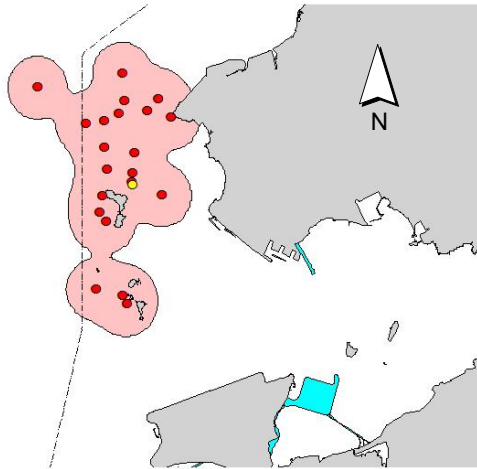


Appendix V. Ranging patterns (95% kernel ranges) of 21 individual dolphins that were sighted during HKLR03 impact phase monitoring period (note: yellow dots indicates sightings made in June – August 2015)

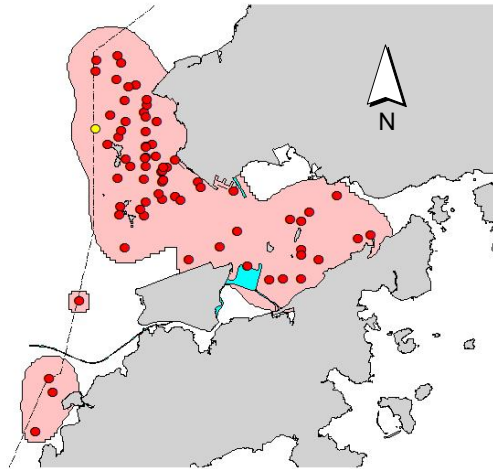


Appendix V. (cont'd)

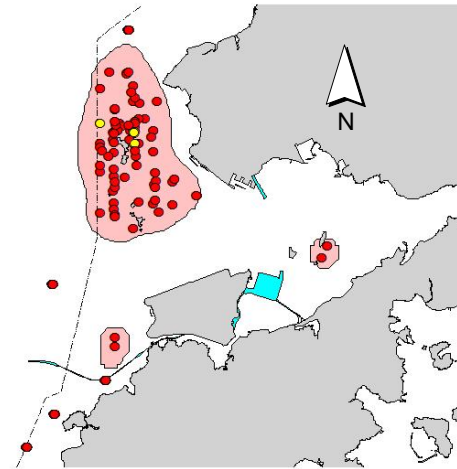
NL153



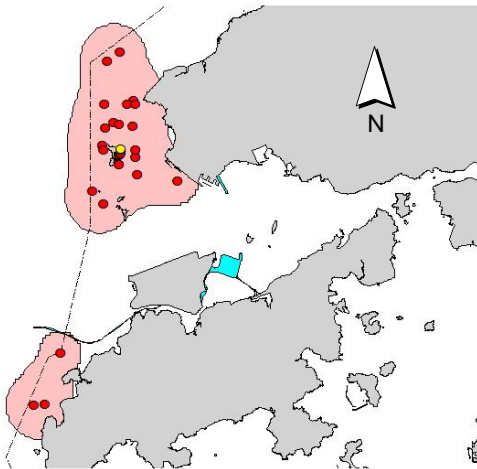
NL182



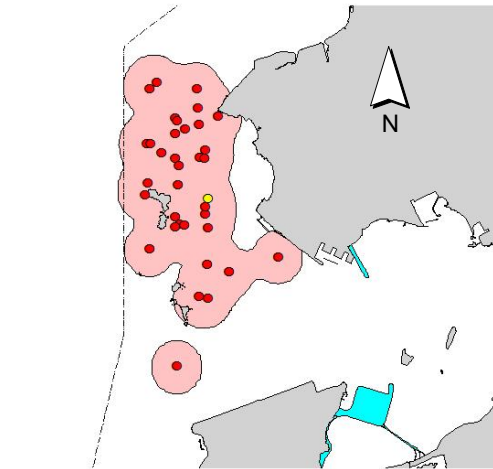
NL202



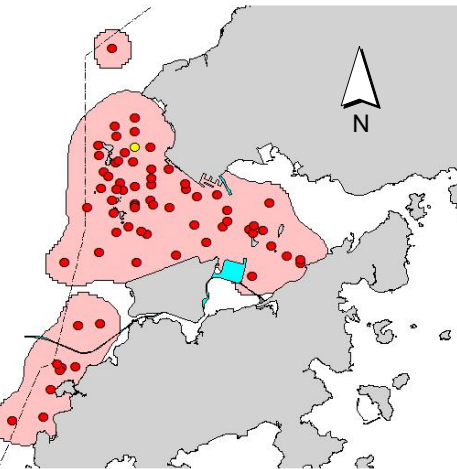
NL213



NL214

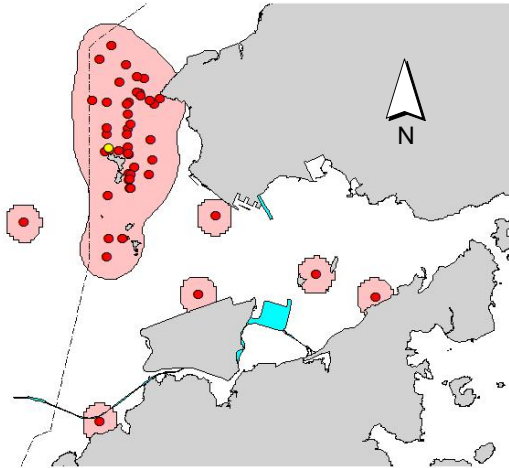


NL220

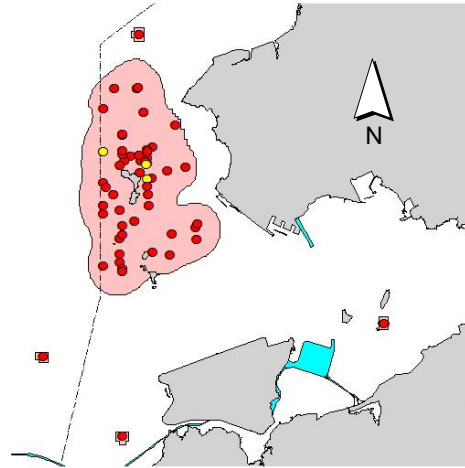


Appendix V. (cont'd)

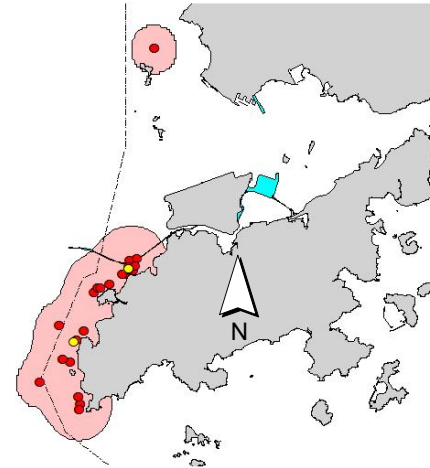
NL233



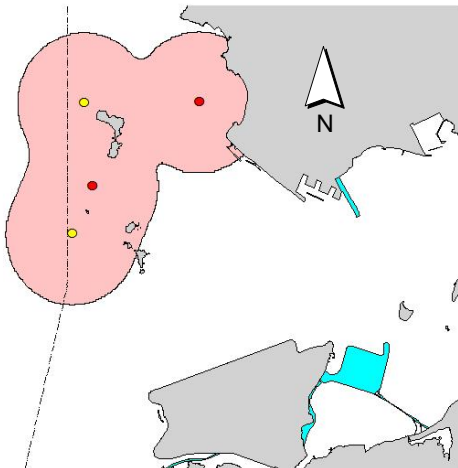
NL286



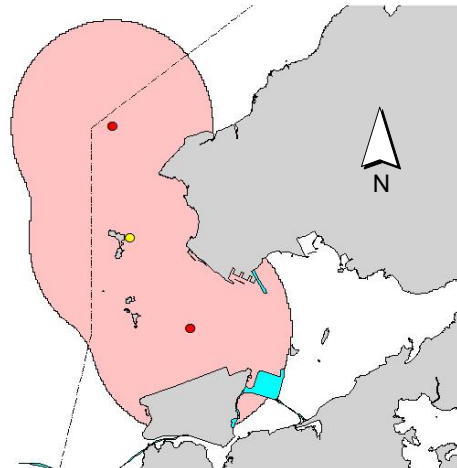
NL293



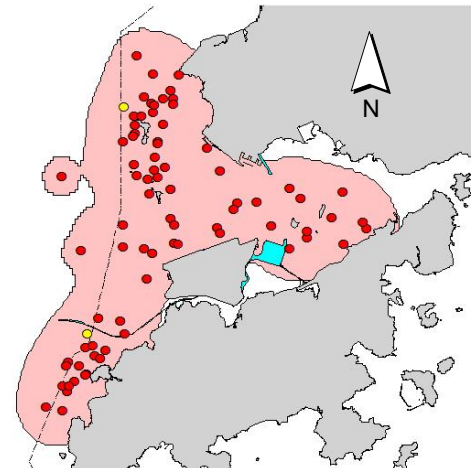
NL310



NL319



WL05



Appendix V. (cont'd)

