



Ecological Hotspots Sha Tau Kok 生態區域

Areas of
Conservation
Importance
重點保護區



Landscape Evolution
Sha Tau Kok
景觀型態演變

60s
60年代

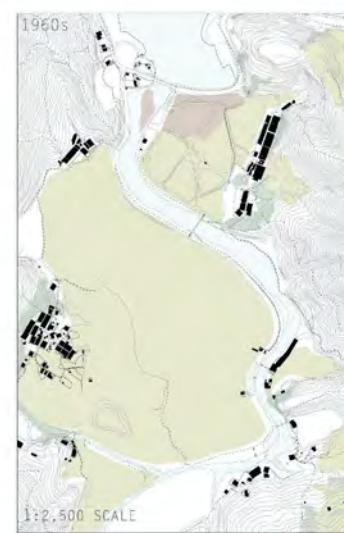
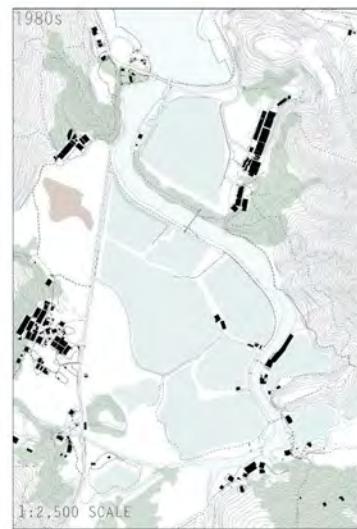


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Present (2021)
2021 現況

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER EVOLUTION
SITE PLAN (Nam Chung)

Continued increase in population during the 1960s and 70s led to rapid increase in the demand of freshwater fish. Most fishponds at Nam Chung adopt polyculture. Fish reared include grass carp, big head carp, grey mullet, tilapia, silver carp, common carp and mud carp.



Nam Chung
Region
南涌
Landscape
Evolution
景觀型態演變

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER EVOLUTION SITE PLAN (Luk Keng)

Luk Keng's tidal wetland extends deep into the former paddy areas, with large mudflat and lower intertidal zones visible. It seems that significant cropping or removal of mangroves has taken place recently.

Mountain streams supply the many fishponds with fresh water. Village head, Mr. Chan reports that the agricultural areas and existing vegetation in Luk Keng becomes severely damaged during storm events, when the vegetation becomes submerged with saltwater. The bay is completely flooded up to the village property line, and main pathways are completely covered during severe typhoons.



Luk Keng Region 鹿頸 Landscape Evolution 景觀型態演變

Landscape Character Evolution Site Plan (Kuk Po)

Development of *Kandelia obovata*, *Aegiceras corniculatum* and *Acrostichum aureum* in Kuk Po are positive signs of rewilding and natural succession. However, most landscape typologies have been dominated by weeds during the process of succession. Non-native species such as *Lantana Camara*, *Bidens alba* and the aggressive *Mikania micrantha*.

Of note throughout the low-lying conservation areas are drainage and irrigation structures that remain intact and perhaps slightly impact the pattern of natural succession.



Kok Po
Region
谷埔

Landscape
Evolution
景觀型態演變