

Project Newsletter

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Upcoming Events Promotion !!

We plan to launch a smart ecological game-based learning station on Yim Tin Tsai starting weekends from December 2025. The public can interact with our project ambassadors to learn more about the island's ecology and use an AR smart application for ecological exploration on the island! Additionally, we plan to introduce AR-guided tours from January 2026. Further details will be announced later. Stay tuned!



Overview

The research project, '[Application Research on Augmented Models and Smart Experiential Engagement in Ecological Conservation of Yim Tin Tsai, Sai Kung](#)' (Project Number: EEB(EB) 27/24/11-48), successfully launched on 1 September 2024. For easy recognition, we have named the project [Exploring YTT Nature ARchive](#).

This project is funded by Countryside Conservation Funding Scheme (CCFS) and the Countryside Conservation Office (CCO) under the category of 'Research Activities on Countryside Conservation and Revitalisation'. It is in collaboration with the Division of Integrative Systems and Design at The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Outdoor Wildlife Learning Hong Kong, Yim Tin Tsai Village Committee, and the Salt and Light Preservation Centre.

The project team is utilising [Augmented Reality \(AR\) technology to showcase the ecological richness of Yim Tin Tsai \(YTT\)](#). This initiative aims to create an innovative, interactive, and stimulating learning experience that deepens villagers, understanding and interest in the island's ecology, biodiversity, and the use of smart technology for nature conservation among villagers, local community members and the public. Eventually, we seek to raise awareness, foster a sense of responsibility, and encourage engagement in promoting and conserving the island's natural and cultural resources. Further, we wish to contribute long-term benefits to remote countryside conservation and revitalisation efforts by highlighting the potential and significance of integrating smart technological innovation into ecological research and nature conservation.

Throughout the three-year project period, a series of research activities and public events are planned, including ecological survey, day-and-night ecological workshop, smart ecological game-based station, and AR-based guided tours.

[Whether you are a nature lover or a technology enthusiast, please stay tuned for updates on this project!](#)



Scan the QR codes to visit our website and social media platforms for latest event information and research findings updates!

Instagram



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Website



Field and Research Methods

Point Count

We employed various sampling methods to measure species diversity during our ecological surveys. One key technique was the Point Count method, which was used to document species such as butterflies, dragonflies, and birds. As the team traversed the island, species spotted along the trail were identified, called out, and recorded in a track book. The survey included ten designated stopping points, where the team paused for ten minutes at each location to observe and count species present during that time frame.

Interestingly, not all species were directly visible. Sometimes, the team relied on auditory cues, such as calls or sounds, to identify species, such as birds and frogs. If confident in their recognition of these sounds, the data was recorded accordingly. This highlights the dynamic nature of ecological surveying, where even subtle indicators of a species' presence can contribute to the dataset. For example, team members would call out observations like "Dragonfly three" or "Butterfly two" in quick succession.



Effective teamwork was vital, requiring sharp focus, coordination, and collaboration among all members.

This method provides valuable insights into temporal and spatial variability in species abundance. By analysing these variations, we gain a deeper understanding of biodiversity, ecosystem stability, and any ecological changes that might be occurring. Ultimately, the Point Count method enables us to closely monitor the island's ecosystems, revealing patterns and relationships between species and their environment.

Transect Count

The Transect Count was another significant method used during fieldwork on Yim Tin Tsai. This approach involves mapping out a series of transects across various habitat zones.

This method is particularly effective for measuring species abundance across a dispersed area and analysing changes over time. By dividing a large habitat into smaller, manageable sections, the transect system ensures that most of the accessible parts of the area are represented. This minimises disparities in data collection and reduces the likelihood of errors.

Utilizing both Point Count and Transect Count methods in ecological survey offers a comprehensive understanding of species distribution and abundance, facilitates standardized observations, and effectively



captures habitat variations. By employing these field methods, our team can thoroughly document species diversity and abundance, monitor ecological changes, and gain deeper insights into the health and stability of Yim Tin Tsai's natural environment. These techniques form the foundation of our research and contribute to the long-term conservation of biodiversity.

"My experiences on the fieldwork conducted by the research team have been eye-opening to the groundwork in Hong Kong. I found it inspiring that in a seemingly urban jungle that is Hong Kong, there are still initiatives to preserve biodiversity and culture, especially on a historically important site such as Yim Tin Tsai".

Harry Wong, student intern from the CUHK Summer Undergraduate Research Programme)

Featured Species

Hong Kong Eagle's Claw

The Hong Kong Eagle's Claw (*Artabotrys hongkongensis* Hance), a member of the Annonaceae family, is a climbing shrub renowned for its distinctive appearance and ecological value. Its English name, "Hong Kong Eagle's Claw," derives from its claw-like floral structure. First discovered in 1853 on Mount Gough, Hong Kong Island, the species can now be found in various locations within the region, including Mount Parker, Happy Valley, Lantau Island, Tai Tam, Lam Tsuen, Fanling, Sheung Shui, and Yuen Long. Beyond Hong Kong, it is also distributed in Guangdong, Hunan, Guangxi, Yunnan, and Vietnam. Classified as "Least Concern" (LC) in mainland China, its population is considered relatively stable.

The Hong Kong Eagle's Claw is a climbing shrub with eagle-claw-like hooked thorns on its branches and can grow up to 6 meters long. It is typically found in dense forests or shaded, moist valleys at altitudes of 300 to 1,500 meters. Its leathery leaves are elliptical to oblong, measuring 6 to 12 cm in length, with acute or rounded tips and a nearly circular or slightly asymmetrical base. The flowering period is from April to July, while fruiting occurs from May to December. The flowers are bisexual, solitary, and arranged in two whorls of petals, curving inward into a claw-like shape. The outer petals are covered with silky hairs and emit a fragrant aroma. When mature, the fruit is elliptical and spherical, turning black when dry, with a diameter of approximately 1.5 to 3 cm.

The Hong Kong Eagle's Claw is not only visually appealing but also has potential value due to the aromatic nature of its flowers. Most of its habitats in Hong Kong are located within country parks, where the species is well-protected. However, its reliance on shaded and moist environments highlights the importance of ongoing conservation efforts.

As one of Hong Kong's native plant species, the Hong Kong Eagle's Claw has a long history of discovery and study, dating back to the 19th century. In 1870, botanist H. F. Hance provided a detailed description of the species in the *Journal of Botany, British and Foreign*, laying the foundation for further scientific understanding. In recent years, heightened awareness of conservation has brought increased attention to the ecological and cultural significance of this rare plant, making it an important symbol of Hong Kong's natural heritage.

The Hong Kong Eagle's Claw is not commonly found on Yim Tin Tsai, but it can still be spotted in certain dense forests, shrubland or shaded, moist valleys on the island. As a native species, it is rare yet contributes to the biodiversity of Yim Tin Tsai and plays a role in its ecological system. Visitors during its flowering season from April to July may be fortunate enough to observe its leathery, elliptical leaves and fragrant flowers with careful observation. The rarity of this plant on Yim Tin Tsai underscores the importance of preserving the island's natural environment to ensure the survival of this unique species.



Featured Species

Floating Fern

The Floating Fern (*Ceratopteris thalictroides*), also known as the Water Fern, is an aquatic or semi-aquatic herbaceous plant belonging to the family Parkeriaceae. It has a short, erect rhizome that roots in mud and produces clustered dimorphic leaves. The sterile leaves are bipinnatifid, typically 20–30 cm in length, with linear lobes, while the fertile leaves are longer, bipinnate, and bear sori along the longitudinal veins. These sori are protected by the reflexed edges of the ultimate segments of the pinnules, which are thin, translucent, and about 1.5–4 cm long and 2 mm wide.

The Floating Fern thrives in marshy or flooded areas such as ponds, paddy fields, and ditches, and can sometimes be seen floating on the water's surface. It is distributed in Sham Chung, Lai Chi Chong, Kam Tin, Plover Cove, and Po Toi Island in Hong Kong, as well as in southern and southwestern China, and tropical and subtropical regions worldwide. While widely distributed, this species has specific habitat requirements, and its range and population are decreasing globally due to habitat loss.

As one of the few fern species adapted to wetland environments, the Floating Fern holds significant ecological value and botanical interest. It is classified as “Vulnerable (VU)” in China and is a national second-class protected wild plant. Additionally, its stems and leaves have medicinal applications. The conservation



of this unique plant is vital to maintaining the biodiversity of wetland ecosystems.

The Floating Fern grows in semi-wet and semi-dry environments and can occasionally be found in the marshy or wetland habitats of Yim Tin Tsai, such as ponds or paddy fields. As one of the few fern species capable of thriving in such conditions, it holds ecological and medicinal value. However, its wild populations have been shrinking due to habitat loss, making it a species of special conservation concern. In China, it is listed as a national second-class protected wild plant, emphasizing the need to preserve its delicate habitats on Yim Tin Tsai and beyond.



List of Recorded on Yim Tin Tsai (Sep 2024 – Aug 2025)

Taxa	Order	Scientific Name	English Name
Amphibia	Anura	<i>Duttaphrynus melanostictus</i>	Asian Common Toad
		<i>Eleutherodactylus planirostris</i>	Greenhouse Frog
		<i>Hoplobatrachus chinensis</i>	Chinese Bullfrog
		<i>Kaloula pulchra pulchra</i>	Asiatic Painted Frog
		<i>Microhyla fissipes</i>	Ornate Pigmy Frog
		<i>Polypedates megacephalus</i>	Brown Tree Frog
		<i>Sylvirana guentheri</i>	Günther's Frog
			Amphibia: 7
Aves	Accipitriformes	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	Crested Goshawk
		<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea Eagle
		<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite
		<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Western Osprey
	Caprimulgiformes	<i>Caprimulgus jotaka</i>	Grey Nightjar
	Charadriiformes	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper
		<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover
		<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull
		<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed Tattler
		<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper
		<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank
		<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper
	Columbiformes	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Common Emerald Dove
		<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove
		<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Oriental Turtle Dove
	Coraciiformes	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common Kingfisher
		<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	Black-capped Kingfisher
		<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	White-throated Kingfisher
	Cuculiformes	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Greater Coucal
		<i>Clamator coromandus</i>	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo
		<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	Indian Cuckoo
		<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	Asian Koel

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Taxa	Order	Scientific Name	English Name
Aves	Falconiformes	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon
	Gruiformes	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	White-breasted Waterhen
		<i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>	Slaty-legged Crake
	Passeriformes	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	Crested Myna
		<i>Aethopyga christinae</i>	Fork-tailed Sunbird
		<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Red-throated Pipit
		<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Olive-backed Pipit
		<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Oriental Magpie Robin
		<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Large-billed Crow
		<i>Corvus torquatus</i>	Collared Crow
		<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker
		<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	Hair-crested Drongo
		<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Black Drongo
		<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Little Bunting
		<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	Black-faced Bunting
		<i>Garrulax canorus</i>	Chinese Hwamei
		<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	Black-collared Starling
		<i>Hemixos castanonotus</i>	Chestnut Bulbul
		<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow
		<i>Lalage melaschistos</i>	Black-winged Cuckooshrike
		<i>Lanius schach</i>	Long-tailed Shrike
		<i>Larvivora sibilans</i>	Rufous-tailed Robin
		<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted Munia
		<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail
		<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	Asian Brown Flycatcher
		<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	Grey-streaked Flycatcher
		<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	Blue Whistling Thrush
		<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Common Tailorbird
		<i>Parus minor</i>	Japanese Tit
		<i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>	Daurian Redstart

List of Recorded on Yim Tin Tsai (Sep 2024 – Aug 2025)

Taxa	Order	Scientific Name	English Name
Aves	Passeriformes	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Dusky Warbler
		<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Yellow-browed Warbler
		<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	Pallas's Leaf Warbler
		<i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>	Pale-legged Leaf Warbler
		<i>Pica serica</i>	Oriental Magpie
		<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Prinia
		<i>Pterorhinus chinensis</i>	Black-throated Laughingthrush
		<i>Pterorhinus perspicillatus</i>	Masked Laughingthrush
		<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	Sooty-headed Bulbul
		<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Red-whiskered Bulbul
		<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	Chinese Bulbul
		<i>Saxicola stejnegeri</i>	Stejneger's Stonechat
		<i>Terpsiphone incei</i>	Amur Paradise Flycatcher
		<i>Turdus hortulorum</i>	Grey-backed Thrush
		<i>Turdus mandarinus</i>	Chinese Blackbird
		<i>Urocissa erythroryncha</i>	Red-billed Blue Magpie
		<i>Zosterops simplex</i>	Swinhoe's White-eye
	Pelecaniformes	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret
		<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	Chinese Pond Heron
		<i>Butorides striata</i>	Striated Heron
		<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret
		<i>Egretta sacra</i>	Pacific Reef Heron
		<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	Yellow Bittern
		<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night Heron
	Strigiformes	<i>Otus lettia</i>	Collared Scops Owl
			Aves: 77
Insecta	Lepidoptera	<i>Abisara echerius</i>	Plum Judy
		<i>Acytolepis puspa</i>	Common Hedge Blue
		<i>Aeromachus jhora</i>	Grey Scrub Hopper
		<i>Ampittia dioscorides</i>	Bush Hopper
		<i>Argyreus hyperbius</i>	Indian Fritillary

List of Recorded on Yim Tin Tsai (Sep 2024 – Aug 2025)

Taxa	Order	Scientific Name	English Name
Insecta	Lepidoptera	<i>Ariadne ariadne</i>	Angled Castor
		<i>Artipe eryx</i>	Green Flash
		<i>Astictopterus jama</i>	Forest Hopper
		<i>Athyma nefte</i>	Colour Sergeant
		<i>Athyma perius</i>	Common Sergeant
		<i>Athyma selenophora</i>	Staff Sergeant
		<i>Baoris farri</i>	Paintbrush Swift
		<i>Borbo cinnara</i>	Formosan Swift
		<i>Catochrysops strabo</i>	Forget-me-not
		<i>Catopsilia pomona</i>	Lemon Emigrant
		<i>Cepora nerissa</i>	Common Gull
		<i>Cethosia biblis</i>	Red Lacewing
		<i>Charaxes bernardus</i>	Tawny Rajah
		<i>Chilades lajus</i>	Lime Blue
		<i>Chilades pandava</i>	Plains Cupid
		<i>Chilasa clytia</i>	Common Mime
		<i>Cupha erymanthis</i>	Rustic
		<i>Cyrestis thyodamas</i>	Common Mapwing
		<i>Danaus genutia</i>	Common Tiger
		<i>Delias pasithoe</i>	Red-base Jezebel
		<i>Deudorix epijarbas</i>	Cornelian
		<i>Discophora sondaica</i>	Common Duffer
		<i>Elymnias hypermnestra</i>	Common Palmfly
		<i>Euchrysops cnejus</i>	Gram Blue
		<i>Euploea core</i>	Common Indian Crow
		<i>Euploea midamus</i>	Blue-spotted Crow
		<i>Euploea mulciber</i>	Striped Blue Crow
		<i>Eurema blanda</i>	Three-spot Grass Yellow
		<i>Eurema hecabe</i>	Common Grass Yellow
		<i>Euthalia aconthea</i>	Baron

List of Recorded on Yim Tin Tsai (Sep 2024 – Aug 2025)

Taxa	Order	Scientific Name	English Name
Insecta	Lepidoptera	<i>Euthalia lubentina</i>	Gaudy Baron
		<i>Euthalia phemius</i>	White-edged Blue Baron
		<i>Faunis eumeus</i>	Large Faun
		<i>Graphium agamemnon</i>	Tailed Jay
		<i>Graphium doson</i>	Common Jay
		<i>Graphium sarpedon</i>	Common Bluebottle
		<i>Halpe porus</i>	Dark Brown Ace
		<i>Hasora badra</i>	Common Awl
		<i>Hebomoia glaucippe</i>	Great Orange Tip
		<i>Heliophorus epicles</i>	Purple Sapphire
		<i>Hestina assimilis</i>	Red Ring Skirt
		<i>Hyarotis adrastus</i>	Tree Flitter
		<i>Hypolimnias bolina</i>	Great Egg-fly
		<i>Iambrix salsala</i>	Chestnut Bob
		<i>Ideopsis similis</i>	Ceylon Blue Glassy Tiger
		<i>Iraota timoleon</i>	Silver Streak Blue
		<i>Jamides bochus</i>	Dark Cerulean
		<i>Jamides celeno</i>	Common Cerulean
		<i>Junonia almana</i>	Peacock Pansy
		<i>Junonia atlites</i>	Grey Pansy
		<i>Junonia lemonias</i>	Lemon Pansy
		<i>Kaniska canace</i>	Blue Admiral
		<i>Lampides boeticus</i>	Long-tailed Blue
		<i>Lexias pardalis</i>	Common Archduke
		<i>Matapa aria</i>	Common Redeye
		<i>Megisba malaya</i>	Malayan
		<i>Melanitis phedima</i>	Dark Evening Brown
		<i>Mycalesis mineus</i>	Dark Brand Bush Brown
		<i>Mycalesis zonata</i>	South China Bush Brown
		<i>Nacaduba kurava</i>	Transparent 6-line Blue

List of Recorded on Yim Tin Tsai (Sep 2024 – Aug 2025)

Taxa	Order	Scientific Name	English Name
Insecta	Lepidoptera	<i>Neptis clinia</i>	Southern Sullied Sailer
		<i>Neptis hylas</i>	Common Sailer
		<i>Notocrypta curvifascia</i>	Restricted Demon
		<i>Odontoptilum angulatum</i>	Chestnut Angle
		<i>Papilio bianor</i>	Chinese Peacock
		<i>Papilio demoleus</i>	Lime Butterfly
		<i>Papilio helenus</i>	Red Helen
		<i>Papilio memnon</i>	Great Mormon
		<i>Papilio paris</i>	Paris Peacock
		<i>Papilio polytes</i>	Common Mormon
		<i>Papilio protenor</i>	Spangle
		<i>Parantica aglea</i>	Glassy Tiger
		<i>Parathyma sulphitia</i>	Five-dot Sergeant
		<i>Parnara ganga</i>	Rare Swift
		<i>Parnara guttata</i>	Common Straight Swift
		<i>Pathysa antiphates</i>	Five-bar Swordtail
		<i>Phaedyra columella</i>	Short-banded Sailer
		<i>Pieris canidia</i>	Indian Cabbage White
		<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small Cabbage White
		<i>Polytremis lubricans</i>	Contiguous Swift
		<i>Prosotas dubiosa</i>	Tailless Line Blue
		<i>Pseudozizeeria maha</i>	Pale Grass Blue
		<i>Rapala manea</i>	Slate Flash
		<i>Remelana jangala</i>	Chocolate Royal
		<i>Spindasis lohita</i>	Long-banded Silverline
		<i>Suastus gremius</i>	Indian Palm Bob
		<i>Symbrenthia lilaea</i>	Common Jester
		<i>Tagiades litigiosus</i>	Water Snow Flat
		<i>Tajuria cippus</i>	Peacock Royal
		<i>Telicota ohara</i>	Dark Palm Dart

List of Recorded on Yim Tin Tsai (Sep 2024 – Aug 2025)

Taxa	Order	Scientific Name	English Name
Insecta	Lepidoptera	<i>Tirumala limniace</i>	Blue Tiger
		<i>Udaspes folus</i>	Grass Demon
		<i>Ypthima baldus</i>	Common Five-ring
		<i>Zeltus amasa</i>	Fluffy Tit
		<i>Zemeros flegyas</i>	Punchinello
		<i>Zizina otis</i>	Lesser Grass Blue
		<i>Zizula hylax</i>	Tiny Grass Blue
			Insecta - Lepidoptera: 102
Insecta	Odonata	<i>Acisoma panorpoides</i>	Asian Pintail
		<i>Anax guttatus</i>	Pale-spotted Emperor
		<i>Brachydiplax flavovittata</i>	Blue Dasher
		<i>Brachythemis contaminata</i>	Asian Amberwing
		<i>Ceriagrion auranticum ryukyuanum</i>	Orange-tailed Sprite
		<i>Copera marginipes</i>	Yellow Featherlegs
		<i>Diplacodes trivialis</i>	Blue Percher
		<i>Gynacantha japonica</i>	Blue-spotted Dusk-hawker
		<i>Gynacantha subinterrupta</i>	Dingy Dusk-hawker
		<i>Lyriothemis elegantissima</i>	Forest Chaser
		<i>Neurothemis fulvia</i>	Russet Percher
		<i>Neurothemis tullia tullia</i>	Pied Percher
		<i>Orthetrum chrysis</i>	Red-faced Skimmer
		<i>Orthetrum glaucum</i>	Common Blue Skimmer
		<i>Orthetrum luzonicum</i>	Marsh Skimmer
		<i>Orthetrum pruinatum neglectum</i>	Common Red Skimmer
		<i>Orthetrum sabina sabina</i>	Green Skimmer
		<i>Pantala flavescens</i>	Wandering Glider
		<i>Pseudothemis zonata</i>	Pied Skimmer
		<i>Rhyothemis variegata arria</i>	Variegated Flutterer
		<i>Tamea transmarina euryale</i>	Ocean Glider
		<i>Tamea virginia</i>	Saddlebag Glider
			Insecta - Odonata : 22

List of Recorded on Yim Tin Tsai (Sep 2024 – Aug 2025)

Taxa	Order	Scientific Name	English Name
Mammalia	Artiodactyla	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Eurasian Wild Pig
	Chiroptera	<i>Hipposideros armiger</i>	Himalayan Leaf-nosed Bat
	Rodentia	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>	East Asian Porcupine
		<i>Rattus andamanensis</i>	Indochinese Forest Rat
			Mammalia: 4
Reptilia	Squamata	<i>Gekko chinensis</i>	Chinese Gecko
		<i>Hemidactylus bowringii</i>	Bowring's Gecko
		<i>Hemidactylus brookii</i>	Brook's Gecko
		<i>Hemidactylus garnotii</i>	Garnot's Gecko
		<i>Indotyphlops braminus</i>	Common Blind Snake
		<i>Lycodon aulicus</i>	Common Wolf Snake
		<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	King Cobra
		<i>Sphenomorphus indicus</i>	Indian Forest Skink
		<i>Trimeresurus albolabris</i>	Bamboo Snake
			Reptilia: 9
			Total: 221

Supplementary information: The fauna survey result is preliminary and data collection is now ongoing. The flora survey is currently in progress.
 Acknowledgement: Harry Wong, the CUHK Summer Undergraduate Research Programme 2025.

