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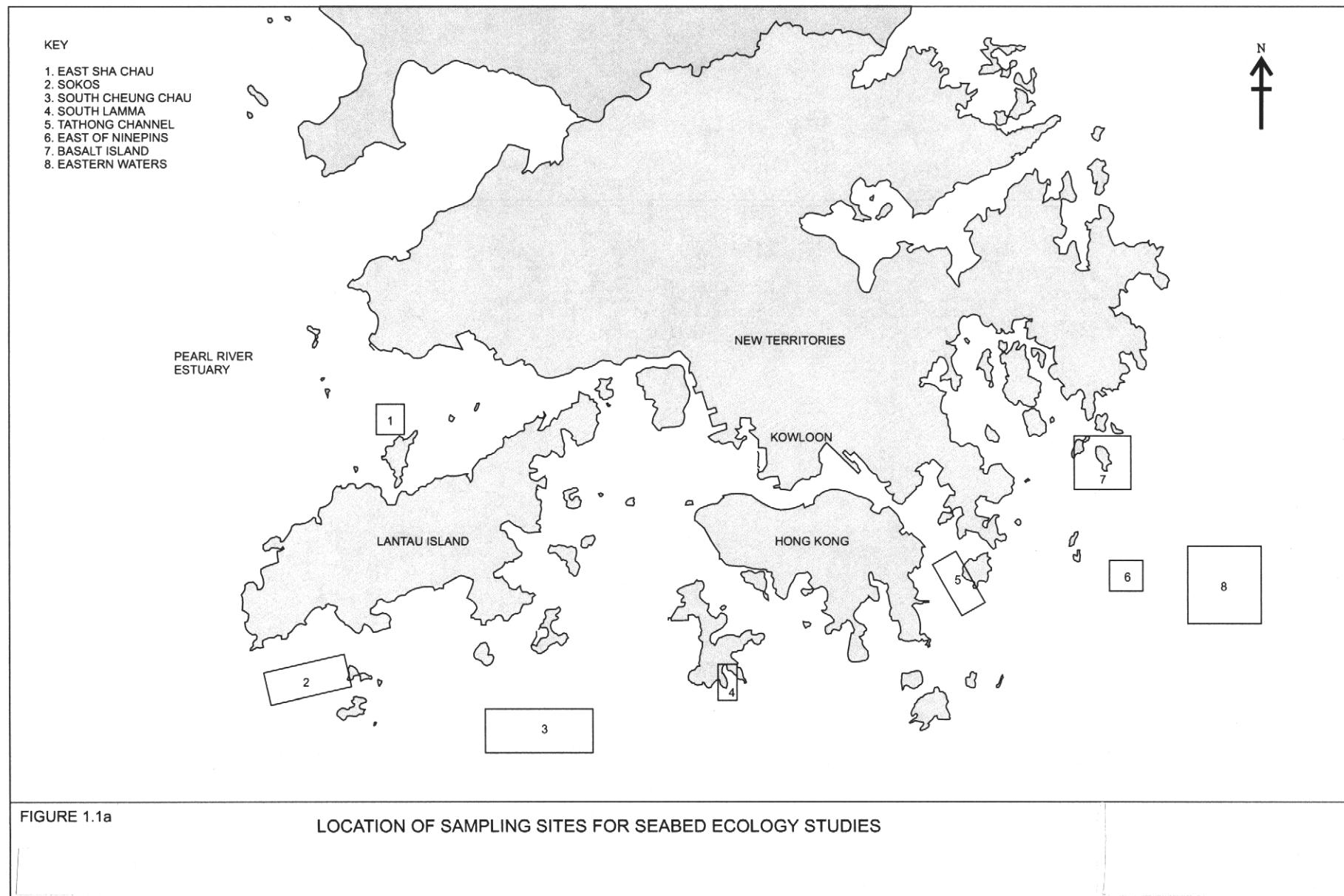
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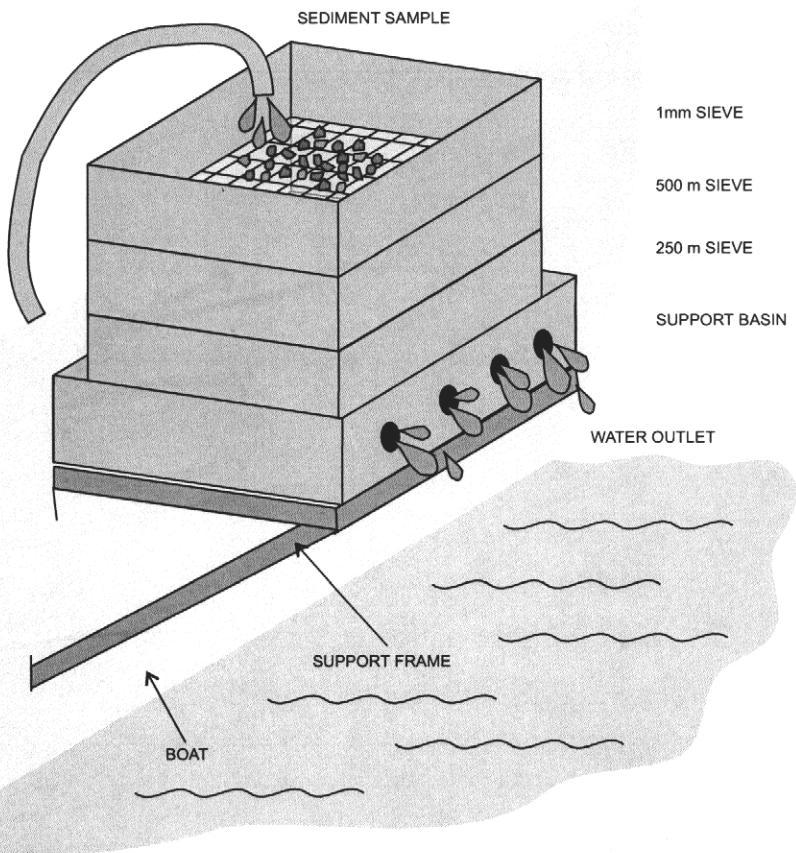
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A) SIEVE TECHNIQUE



B) SPI TECHNOLOGY

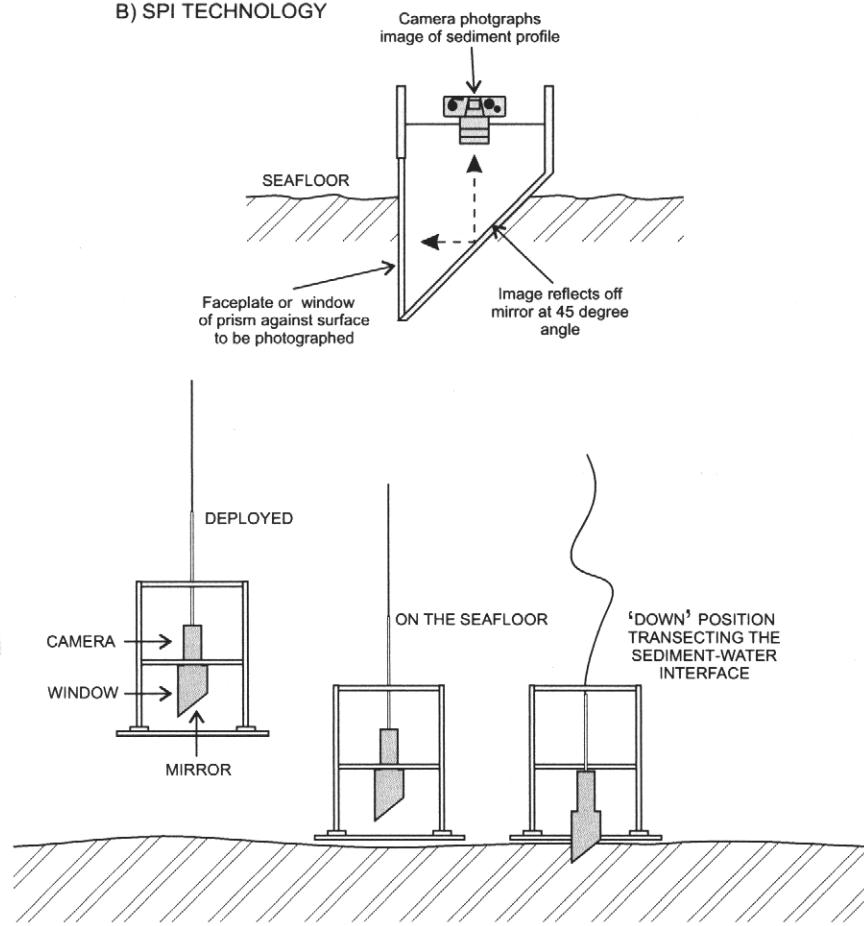
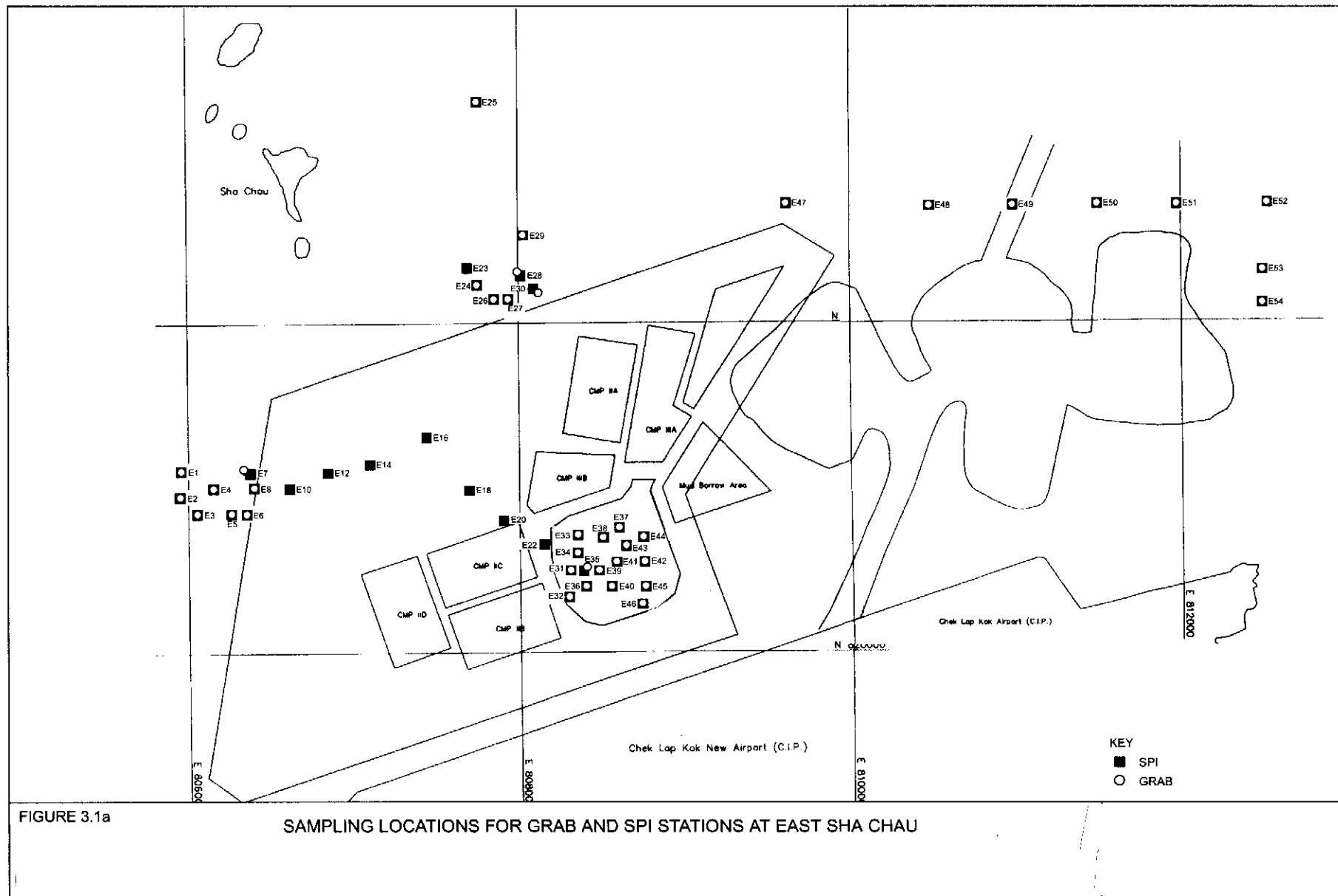
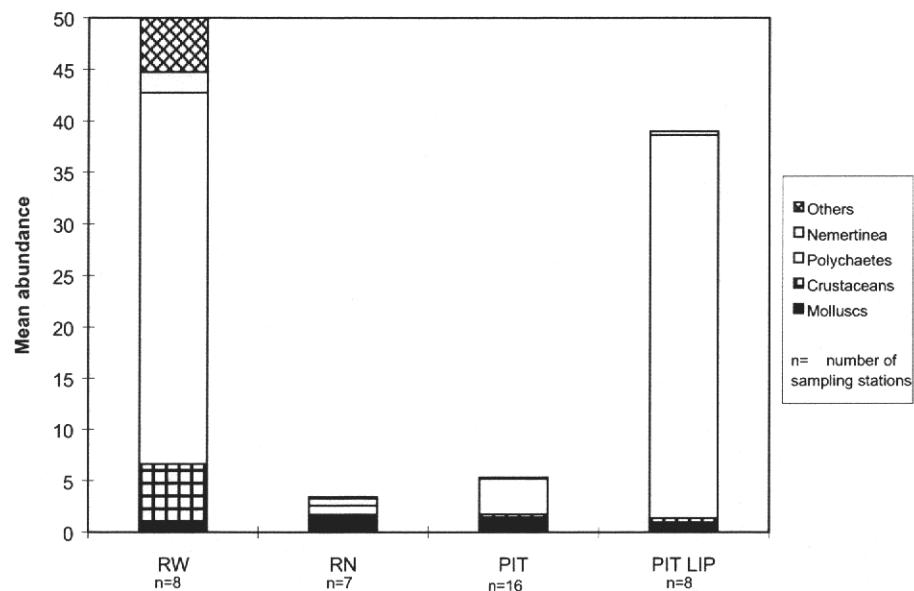


FIGURE 2.3a

DIAGRAM OF A) SIEVE TECHNIQUE AND B) SPI TECHNOLOGY EMPLOYED IN THE STUDIES



i) Mean total abundance per grab and composition of benthic organisms at 4 areas within the East Sha Chau study site



ii) Mean total abundances of numerically dominant taxa at East Sha Chau

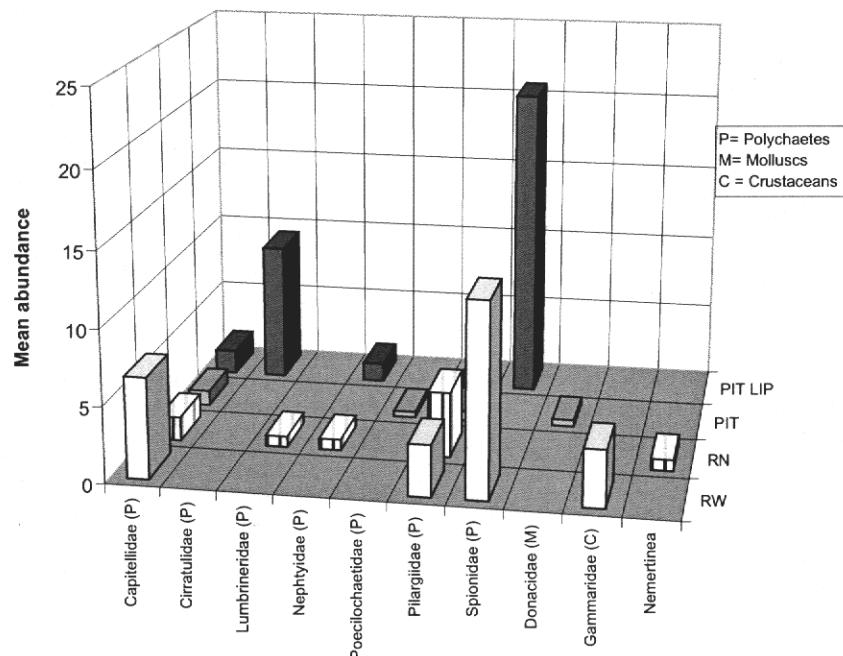
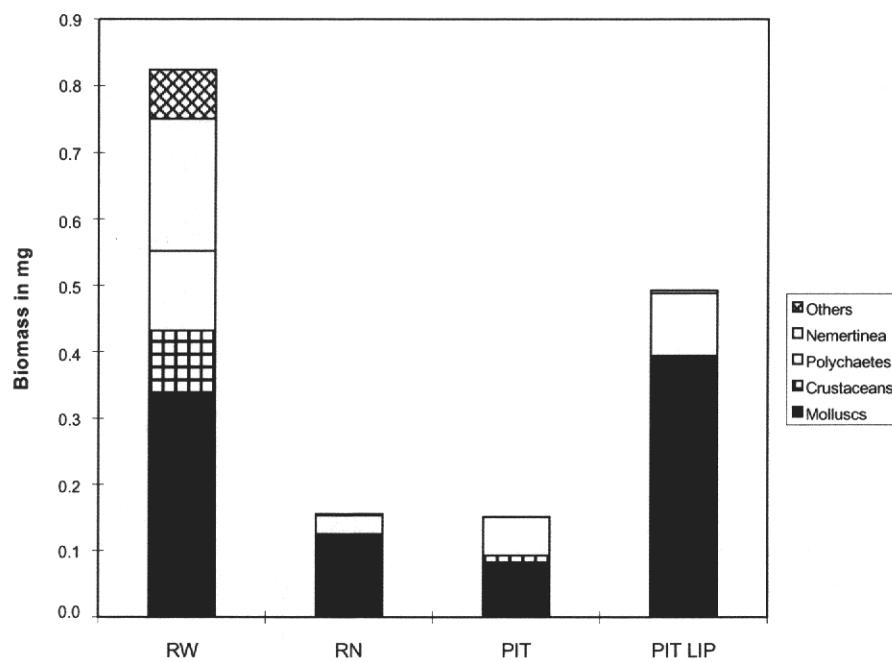


FIGURE 3.4a ABUNDANCE ANALYSIS OF GRAB SAMPLES FROM THE EAST SHA CHAU STUDY SITE

i) Mean total biomass per grab and composition of benthic assemblage at 4 areas within the East Sha Chau study site



ii) Mean total biomass per grab of gravimetrically dominant taxa at East Sha Chau

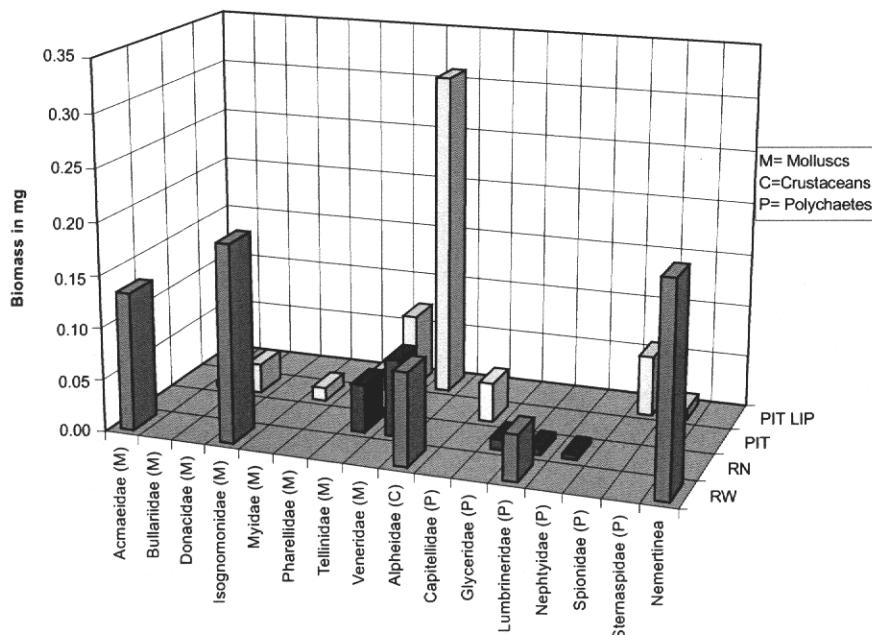


FIGURE 3.4b BIOMASS ANALYSIS OF THE GRAB SAMPLES FROM THE EAST SHA CHAU STUDY SITE

STATION E3

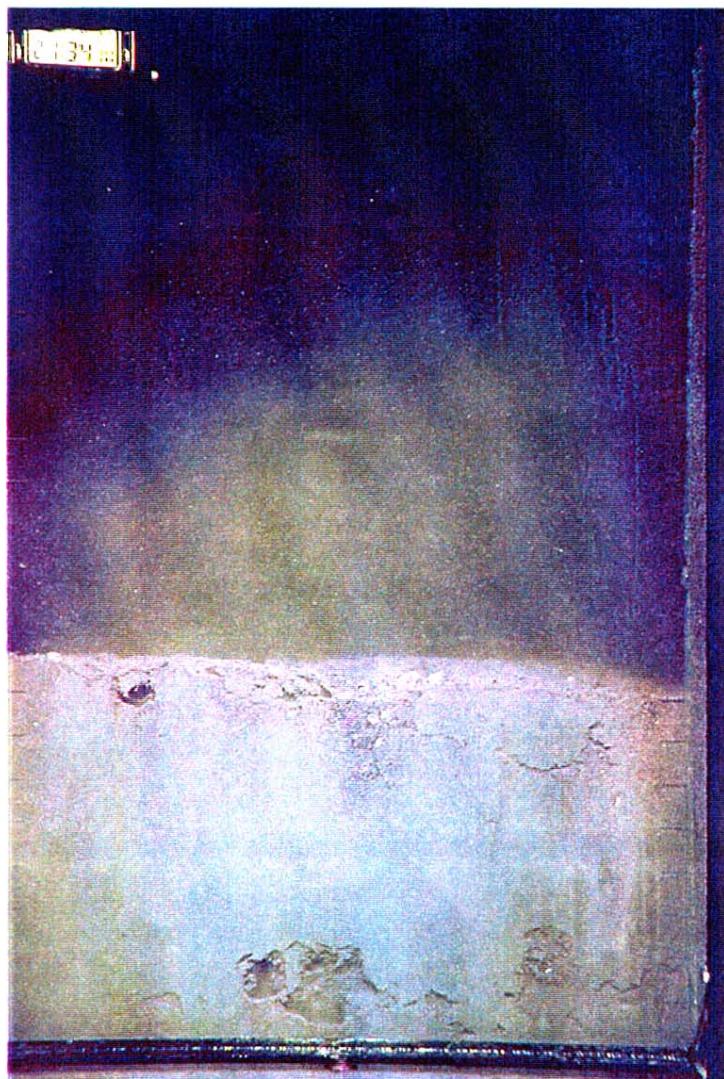


FIGURE 3.4c

AN IMAGE FROM REFERENCE WEST INDICATES LOW DISTURBANCE - A WELL-DEVELOPED REDOX LAYER, PRESENCE OF FEEDING Voids AND LACK OF MUD CLASTS.

STATION E20

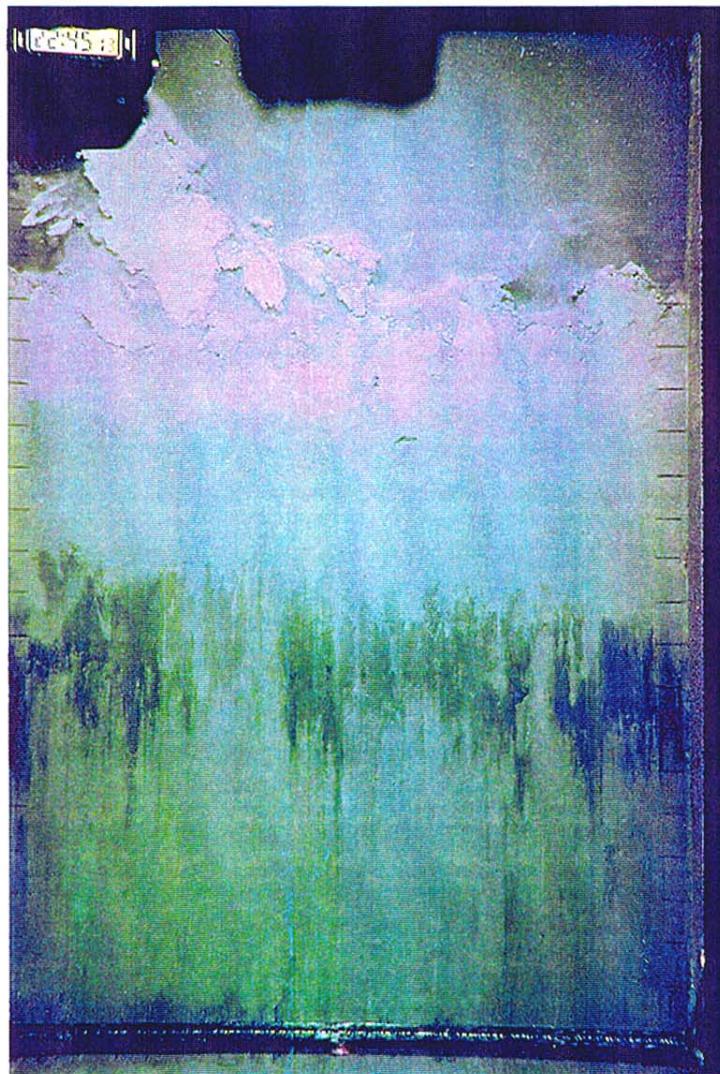
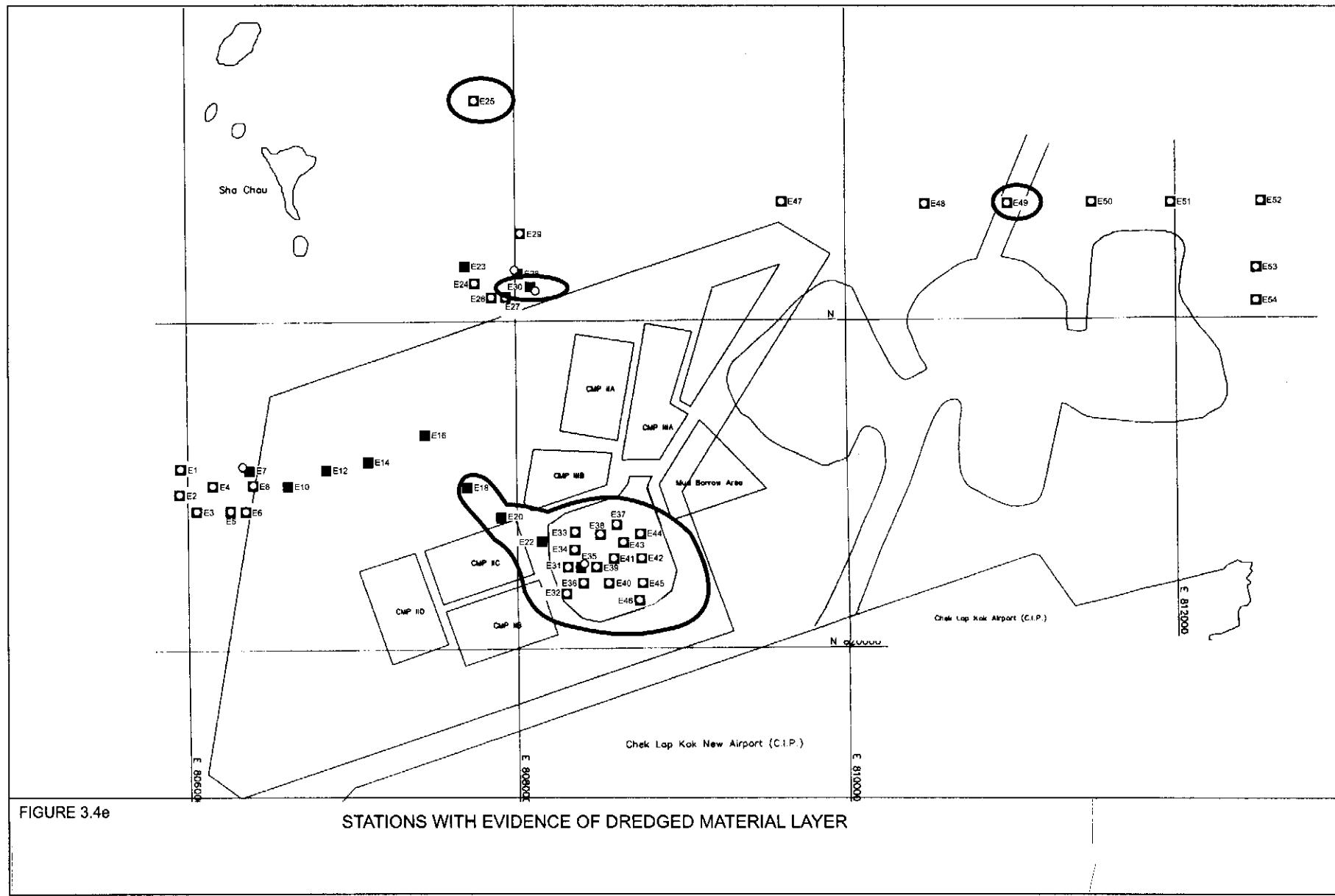


FIGURE 3.4d

A STATION BETWEEN CMP I AND REFERENCE WEST SHOWING A LAYER OF DEPOSITED DREDGED MATERIAL LAYER. EVIDENCE OF MUD CLASTS, A WELL DEVELOPED OXYGENATED LAYER, AND A SAND-ENRICHED LAYER AT THE SEDIMENT-WATER INTERFACE



STATION E32

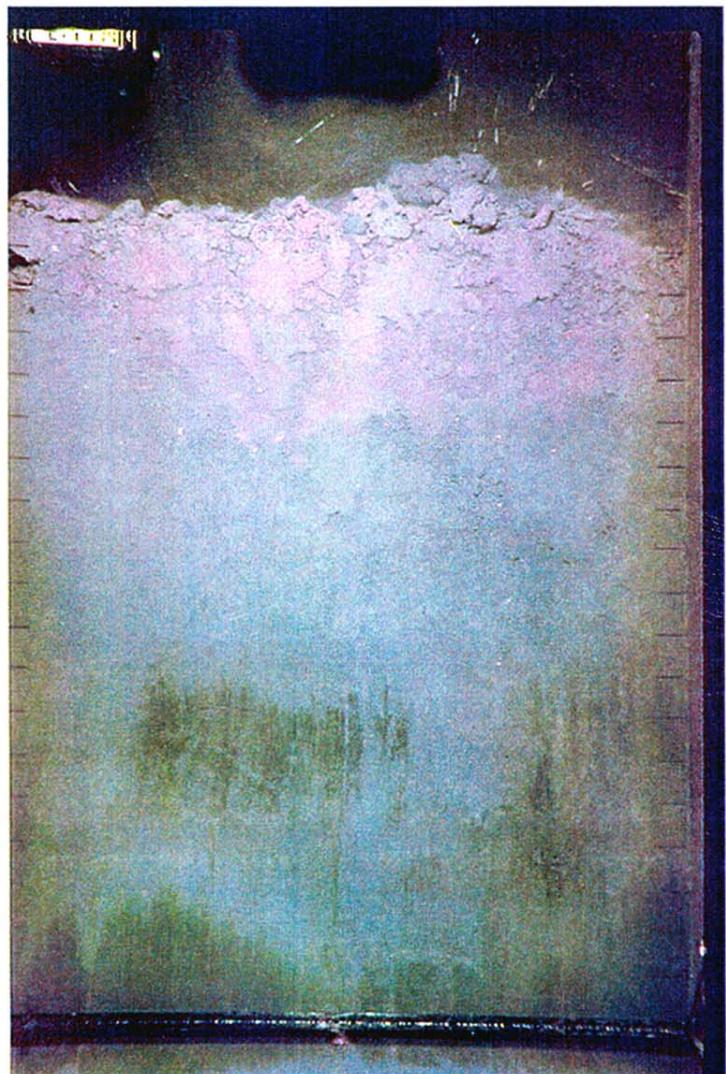
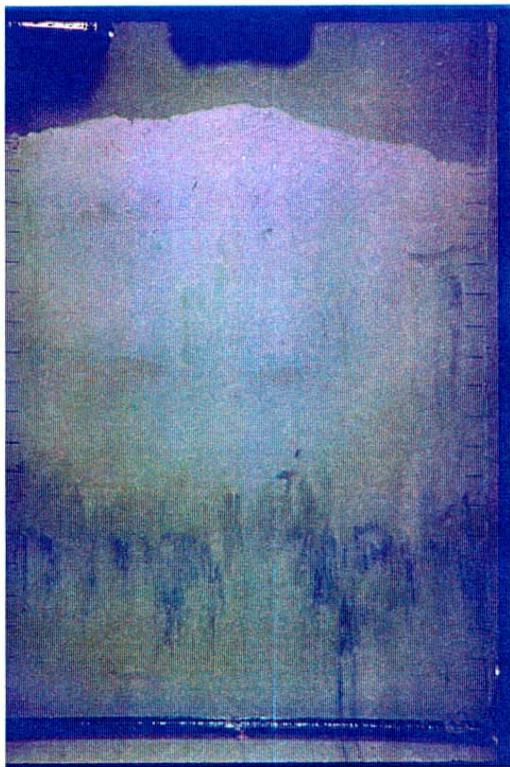


FIGURE 3.4f

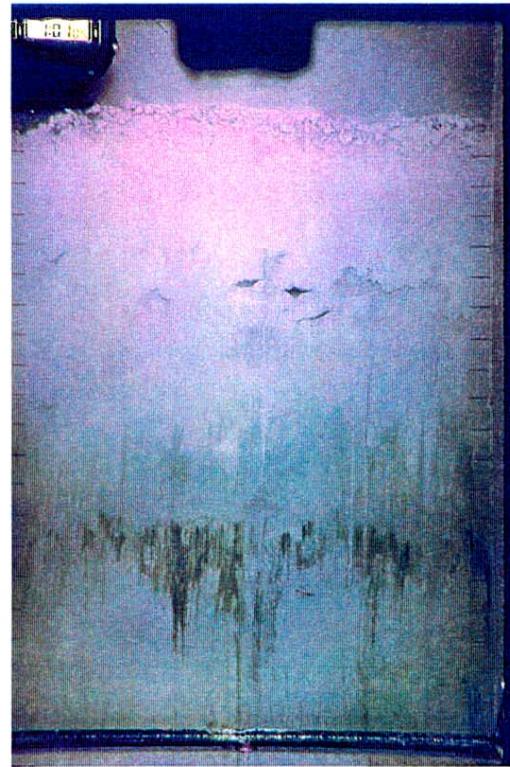
A TYPICAL IMAGE FROM REFERENCE NORTH SHOWING PUZZLE FABRIC - POSTULATED TO BE DUE TO ANTHROPOGENIC DISTURBANCE (EG TRAWLING, DREDGED MATERIAL TRAILINGS, ANCHOR SCOUR).

STATION E34



A

STATION E38

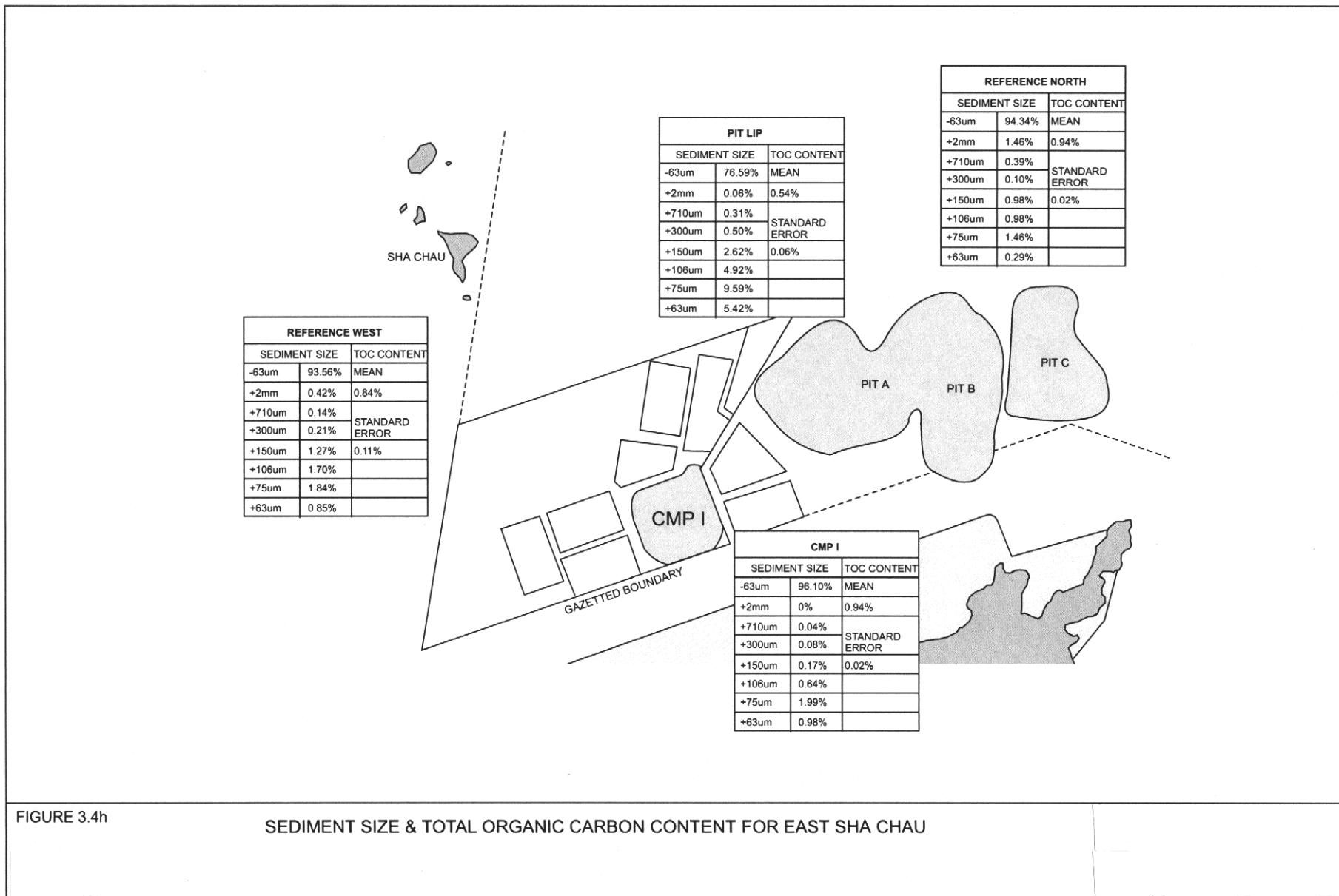


B

FIGURE 3.4g

A. IMAGE FROM CMP I BACKFILLED PIT SHOWING THE PRESENCE OF DEPOSIT - FEEDING TAXA IN THE FORM OF FEEDING VOIDS.

B. STATION OUTSIDE THE CMP I BOUNDARY SHOWING EVIDENCE OF DEPOSIT - FEEDING TAXA.



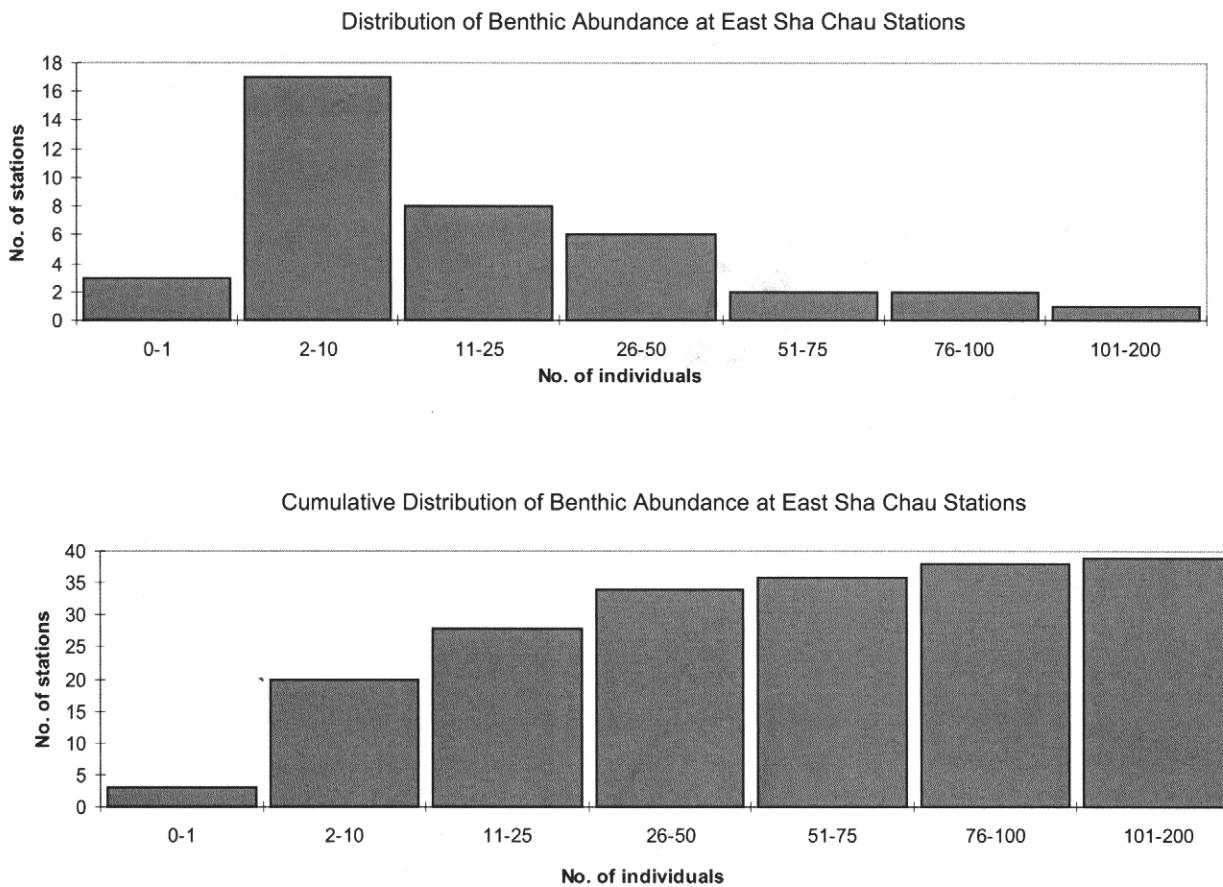


FIGURE 3.5a

RELATIVE AND CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF BENTHIC ABUNDANCE AT EAST SHA CHAU

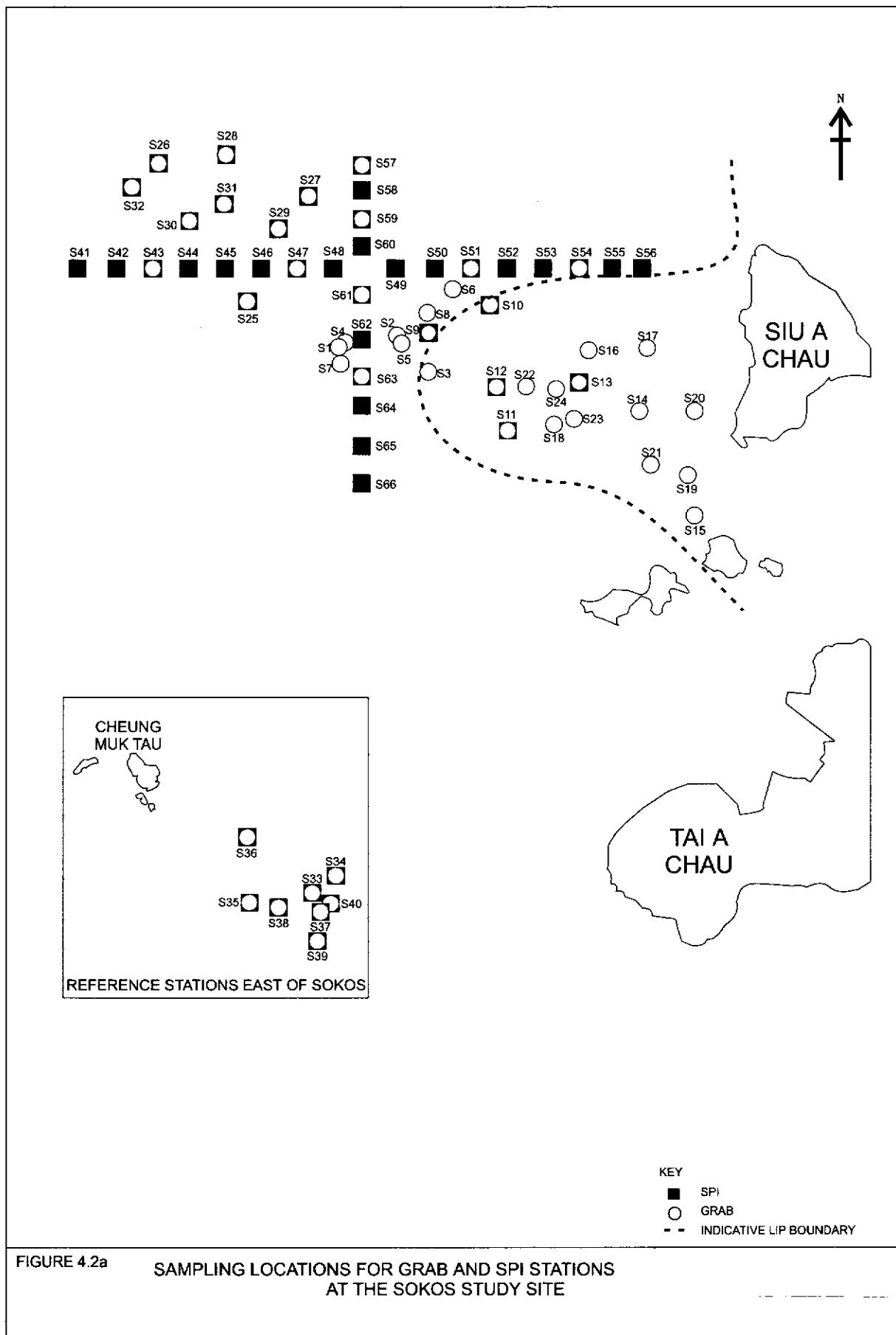
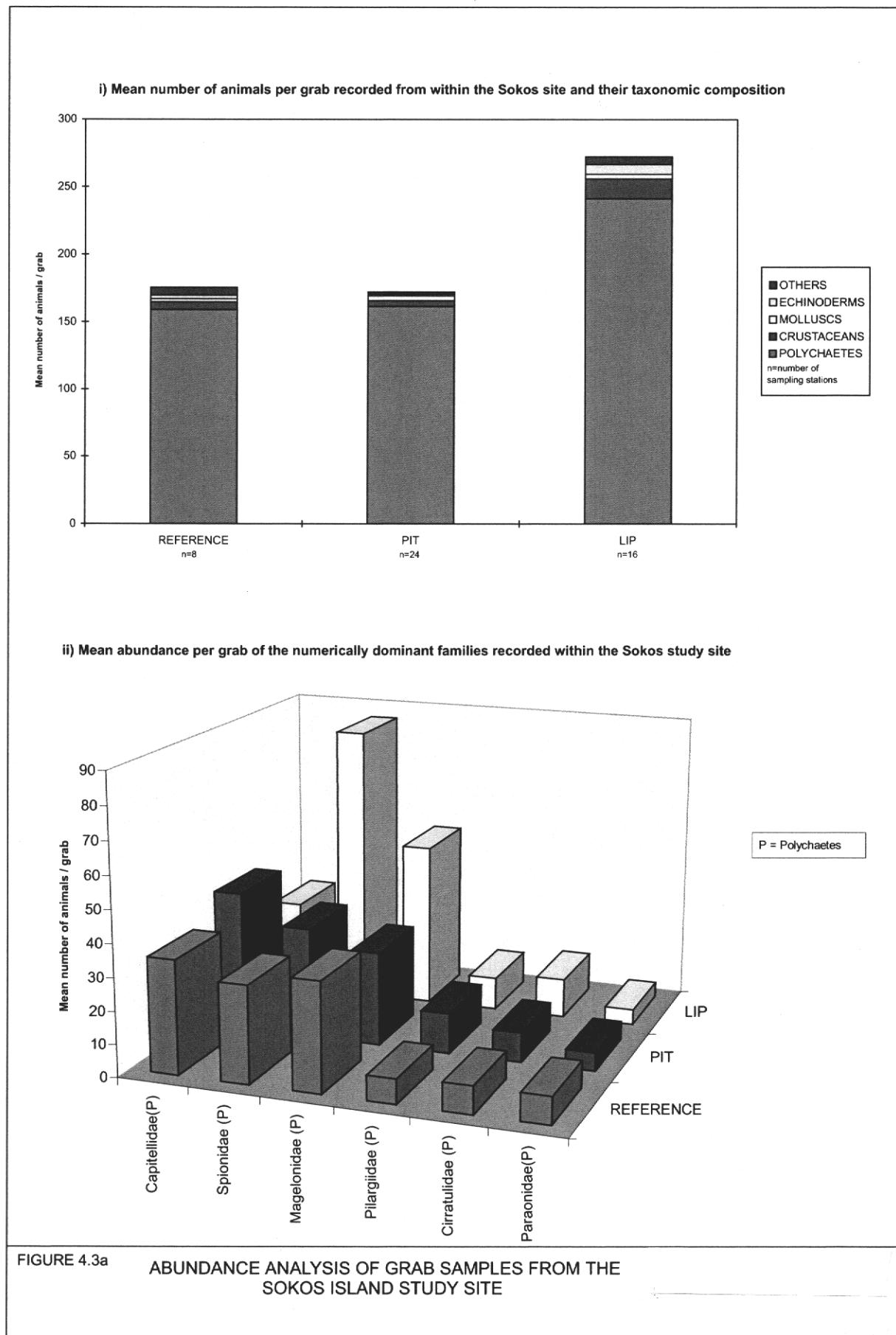
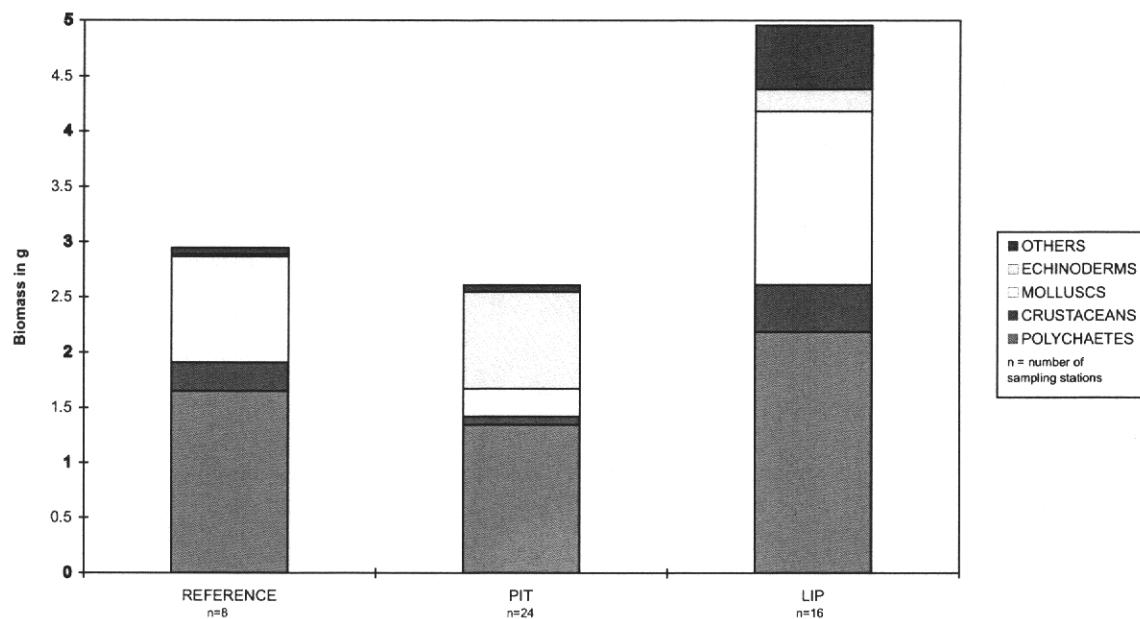


FIGURE 4.2a SAMPLING LOCATIONS FOR GRAB AND SPI STATIONS AT THE SOKOS STUDY SITE



i) Mean wet biomass recorded per grab from within the Sokos site and its taxonomic composition



ii) Mean wet biomass per grab of the gravimetrically dominant families recorded within the Sokos study site

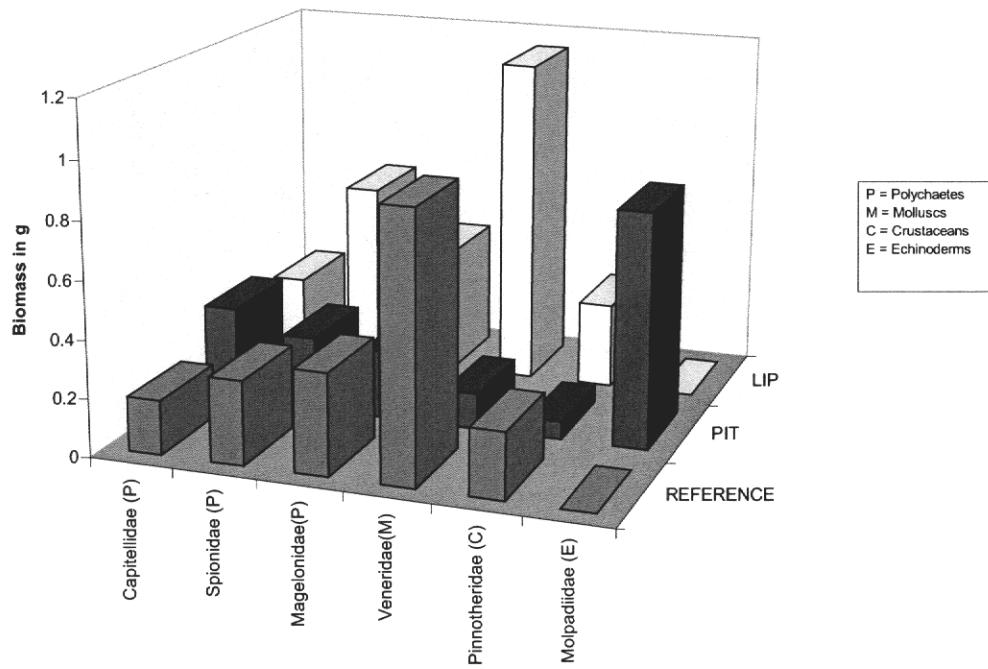
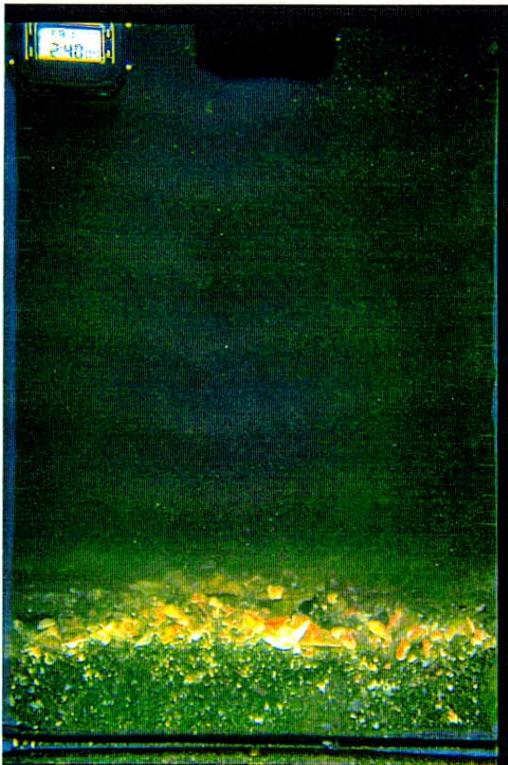


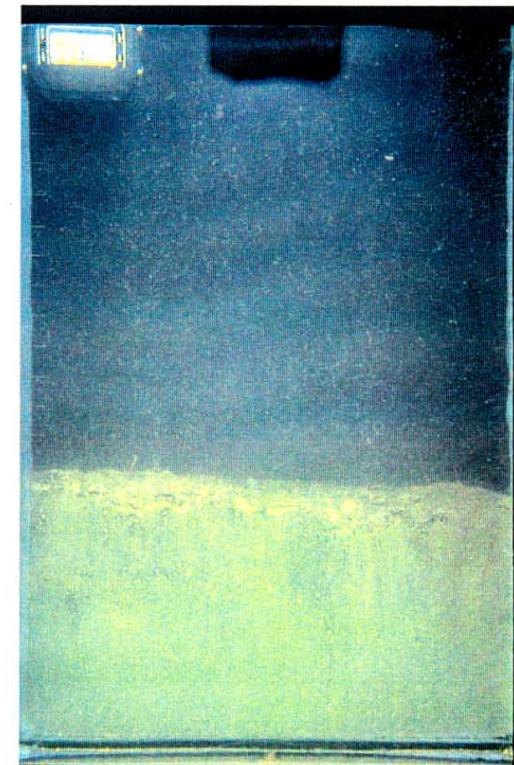
FIGURE 4.3b

BIOMASS ANALYSIS OF GRAB SAMPLES FROM THE
SOKOS ISLAND STUDY SITE

STATION S54



STATION S57



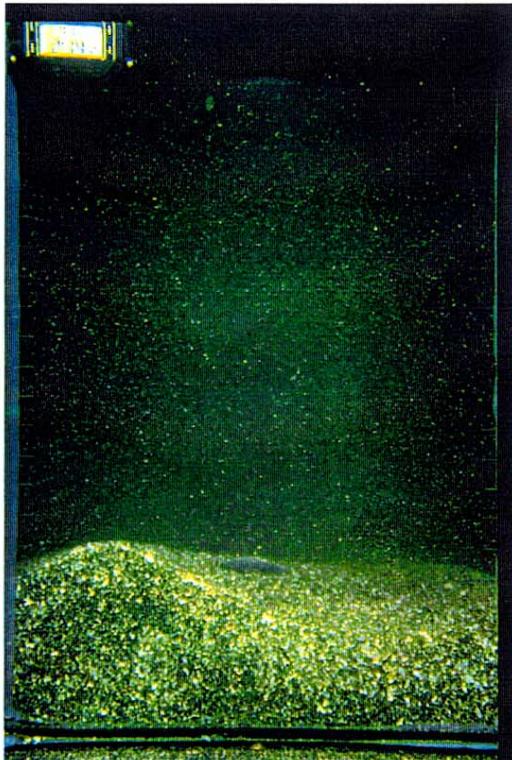
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GRADUATED SCALES AT
SIDE OF IMAGE ARE
AT 1 cm DEPTHS

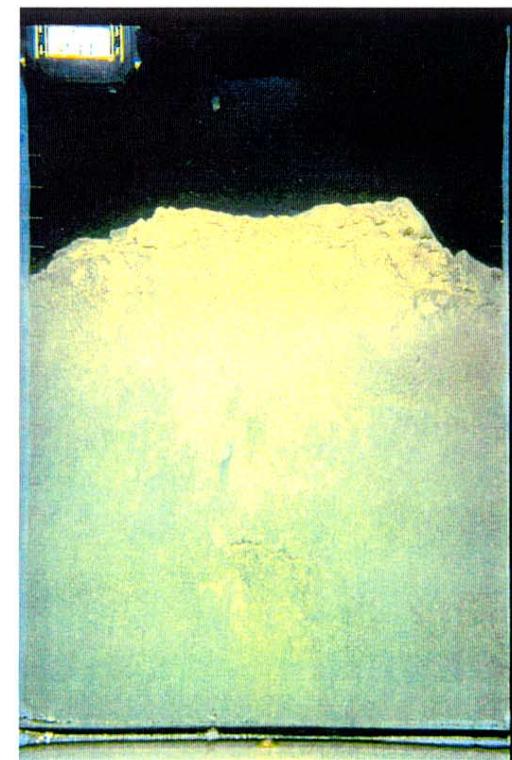
FIGURE 4.3c

SPI IMAGES SHOWING DIFFERENT GRAIN SIZES AT SIMILAR DEPTHS. BOTH STATIONS ARE AT- 9.0mPD

STATION S49



STATION S50

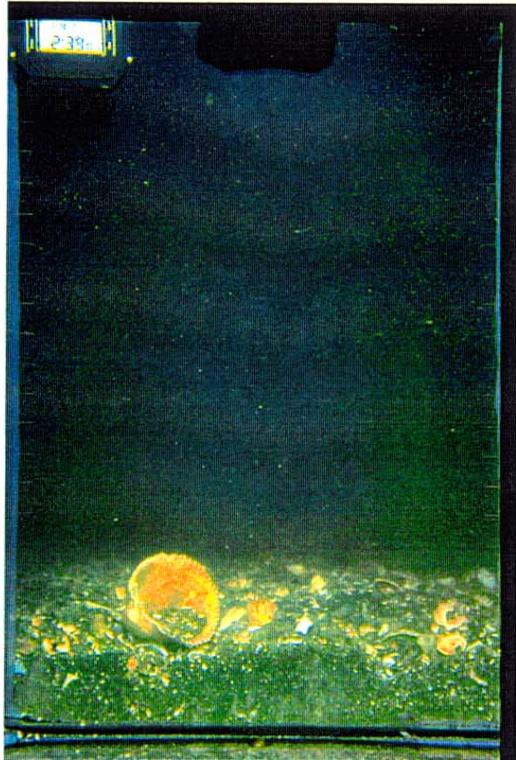


GRADUATED SCALES AT
SIDE OF IMAGE ARE
AT 1 cm DEPTHS

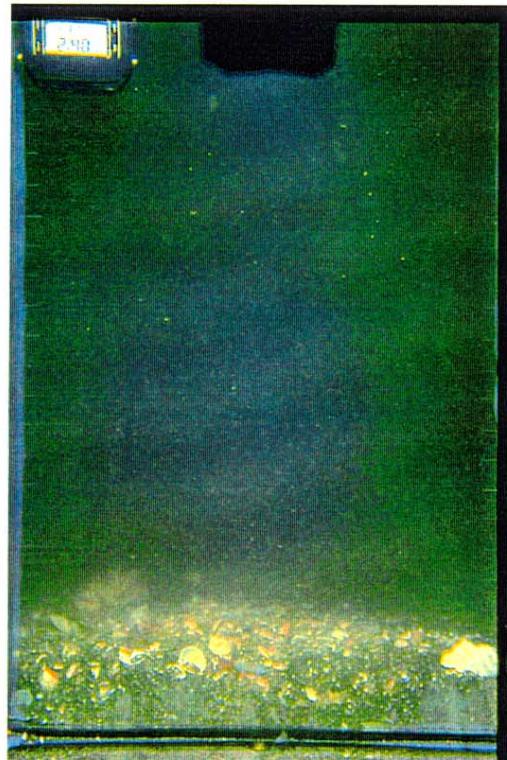
FIGURE 4.3d

SPI IMAGES SHOWING HIGHLY VARIABLE SPATIAL PATTERNS OF GRAIN SIZE AND HYDRODYNAMIC REGIMES.
STATIONS S49 AND S50 ARE SEPARATED BY A HORIZONTAL DISTANCE OF 160M.

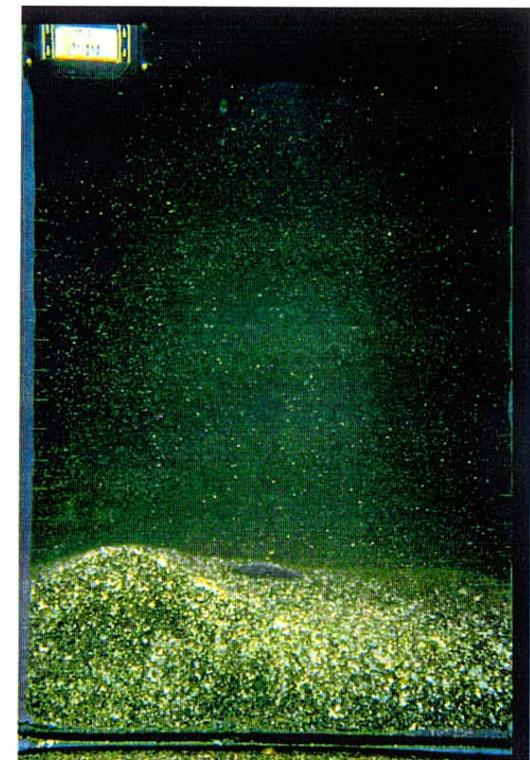
STATION S54



STATION S56



STATION S49

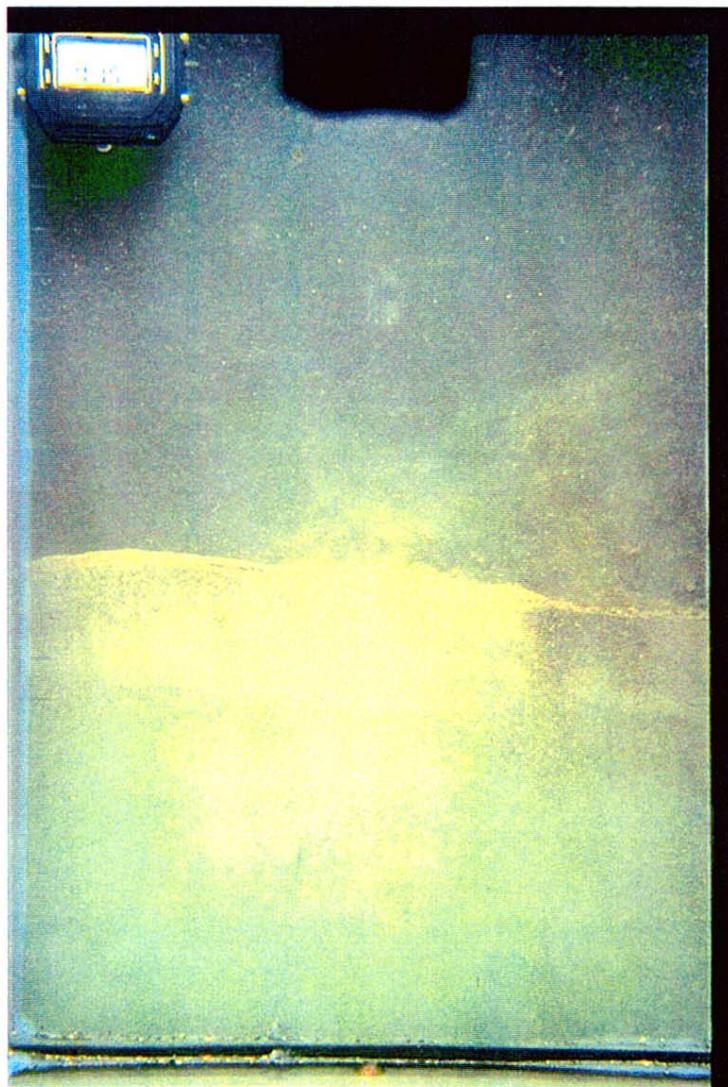


GRADUATED SCALES AT
SIDE OF IMAGE ARE
AT 1 cm DEPTHS

FIGURE 4.3e

SPI IMAGES OF EROSIONAL STATIONS IN PIT AREA, REVEALING HIGHLY-SORTED DARK SAND OR COARSE SAND AND SHELL LAG AT THE SEDIMENT-WATER INTERFACE.

STATION S28



GRADUATED SCALES AT
SIDE OF IMAGE ARE
AT 1 cm DEPTHS

FIGURE 4.3f SPI IMAGE SHOWING A GRADED BEDDING, INDICATING CONSTANT
OR EPISODIC SEDIMENT MOVEMENT.

STATION S44

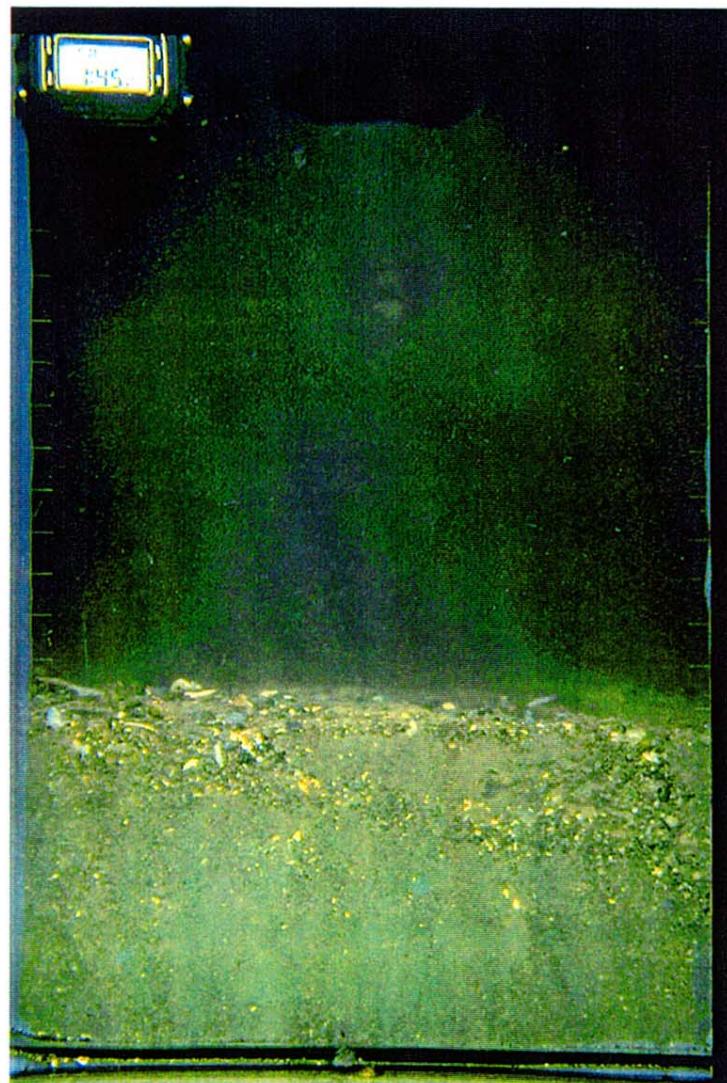


GRADUATED SCALES AT
SIDE OF IMAGE ARE
AT 1 cm DEPTHS

FIGURE 4.3g

CROSS-SECTION OF SEDIMENT WITH NUMEROUS GRADED
DEPOSITIONAL INTERVALS EACH WITH NEAR UNIFORM
THICKNESS.

STATION S44



GRADUATED SCALES AT
SIDE OF IMAGE ARE
AT 1 cm DEPTHS

FIGURE 4.3h SPI IMAGE SHOWING AN ANGLED BEDDING OF DEPOSITIONAL UNITS WHICH IS INDICATIVE OF LOW ANGLE CROSSBEDDING.

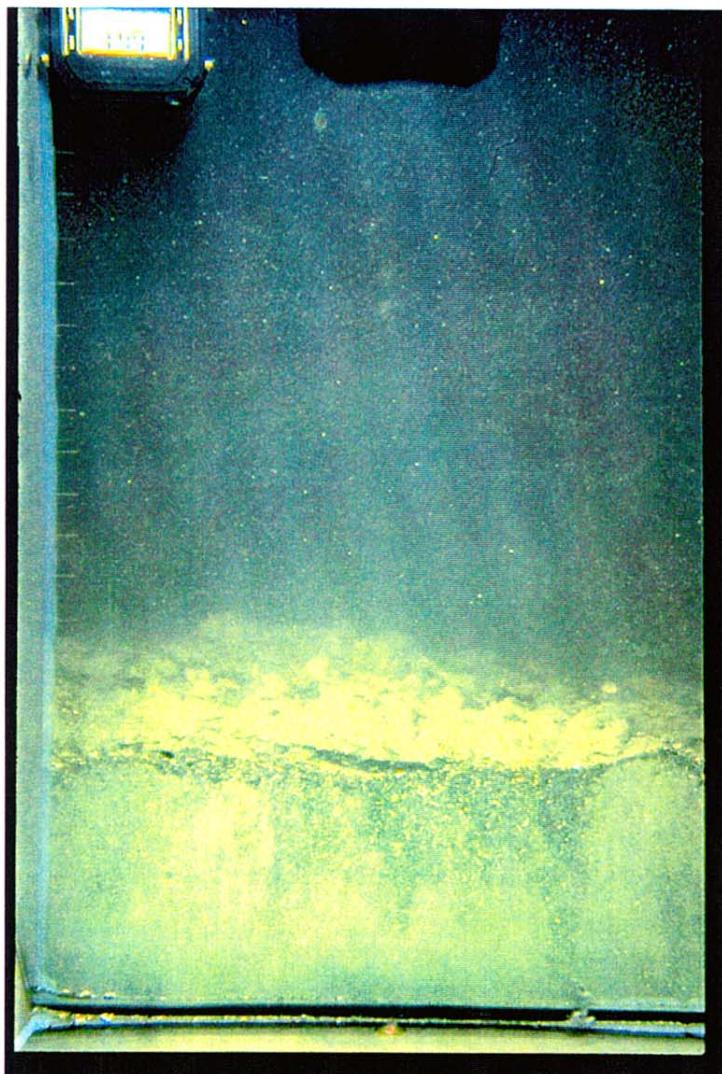
STATION S61



GRADUATED SCALES AT
SIDE OF IMAGE ARE
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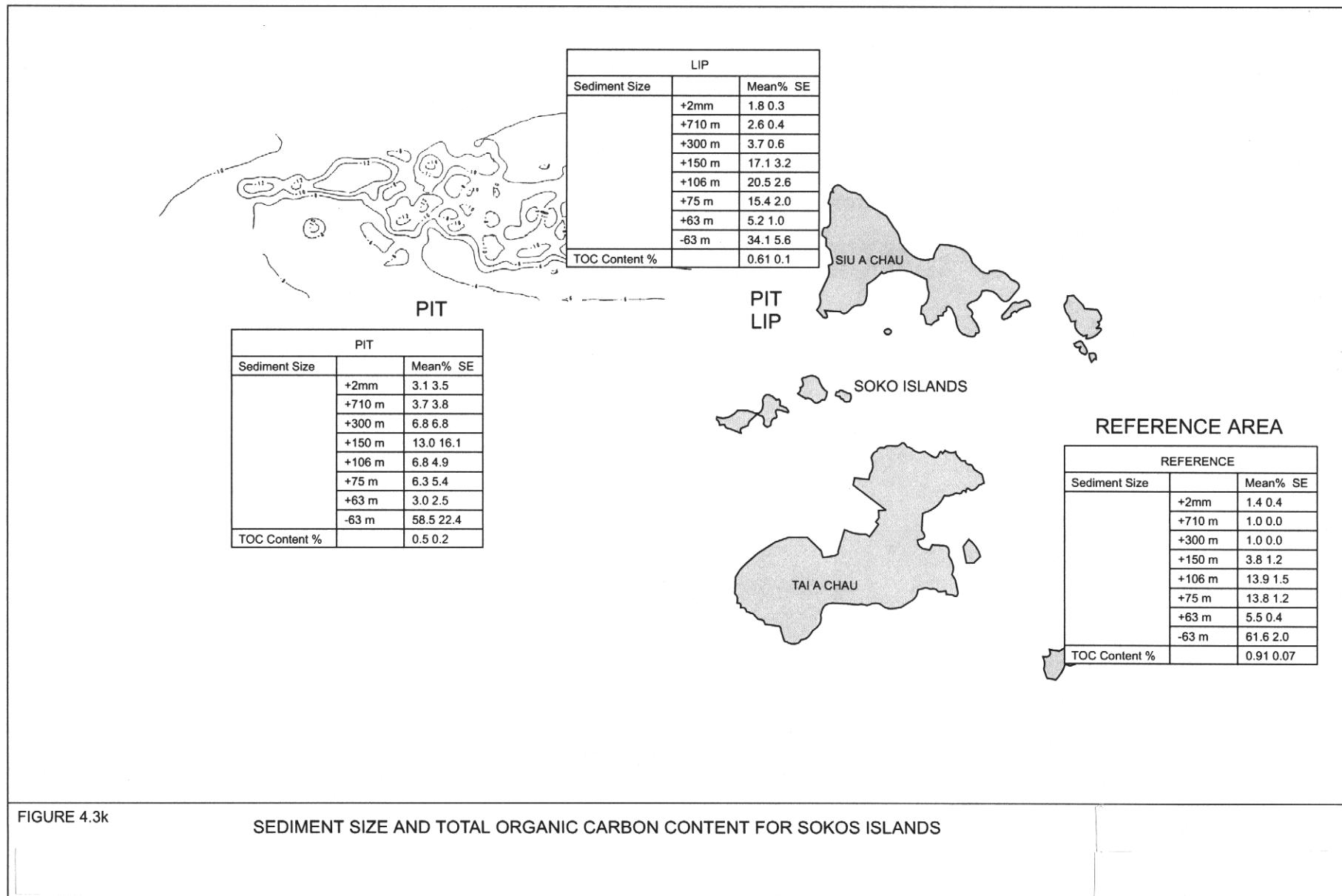
FIGURE 4.3i SPI IMAGE OF A DEPOSITIONAL STATION SHOWING SORTED SURFACE SEDIMENTS AND BEDFORMS

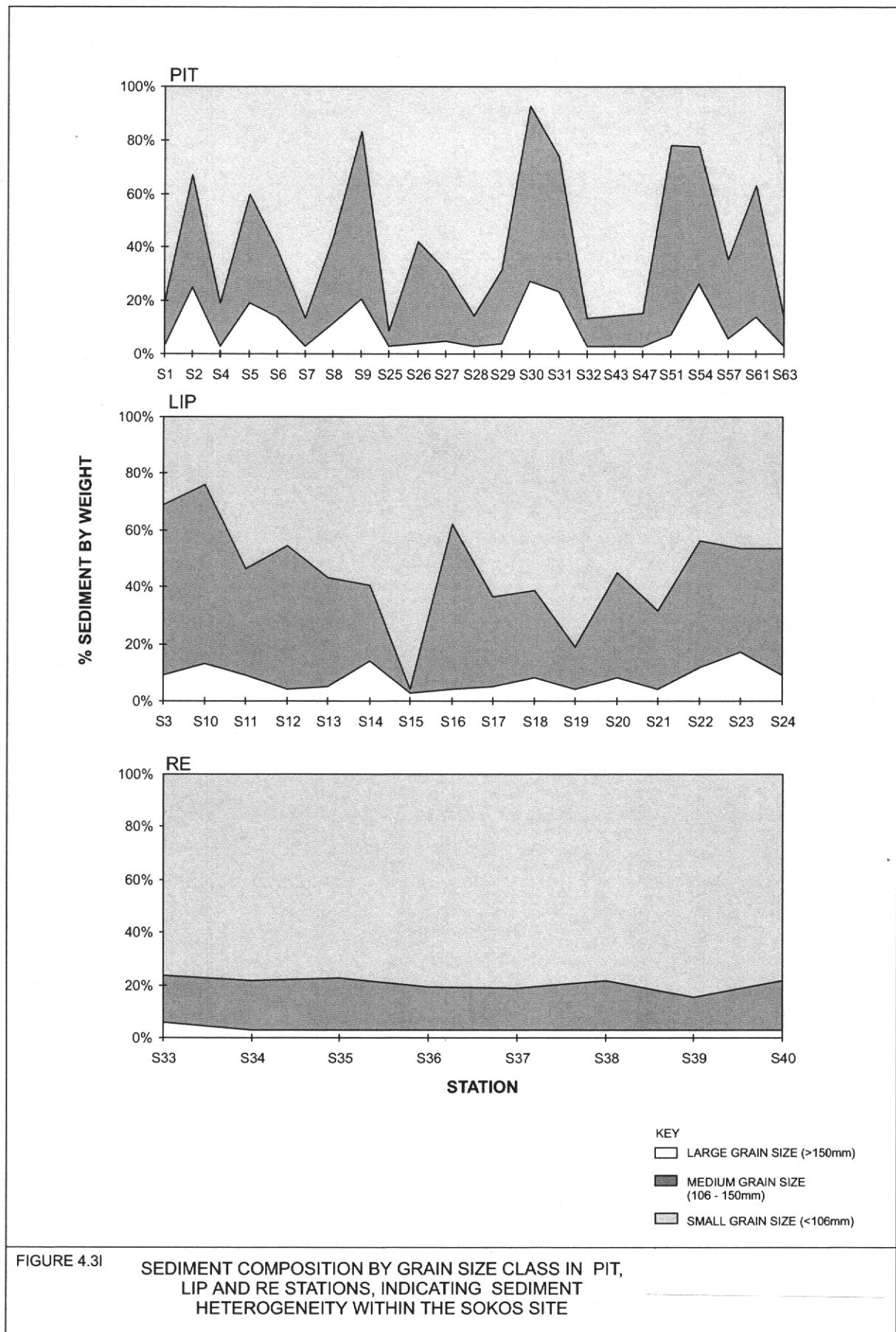
STATION S45

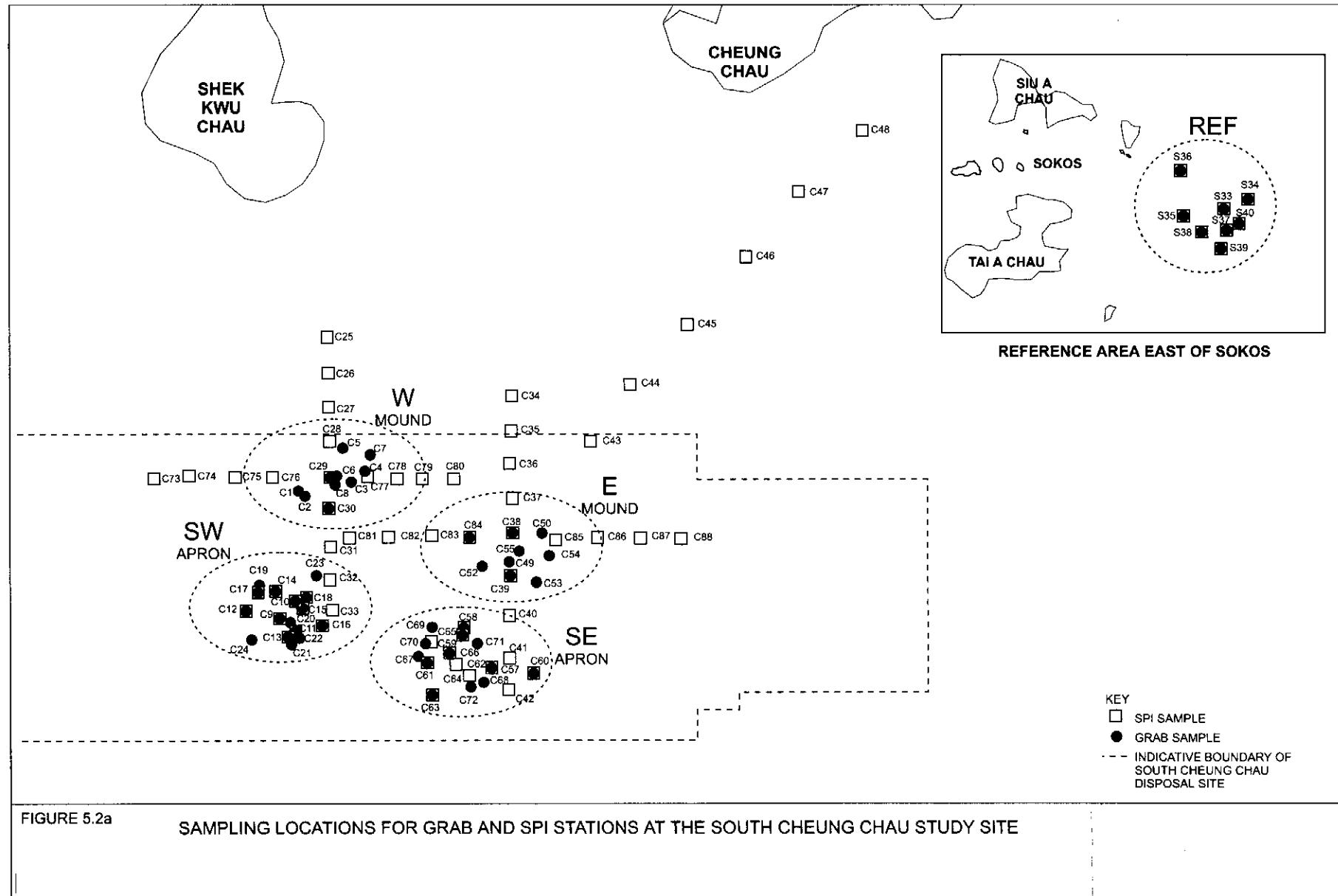


GRADUATED SCALES AT
SIDE OF IMAGE ARE
AT 1 cm DEPTHS

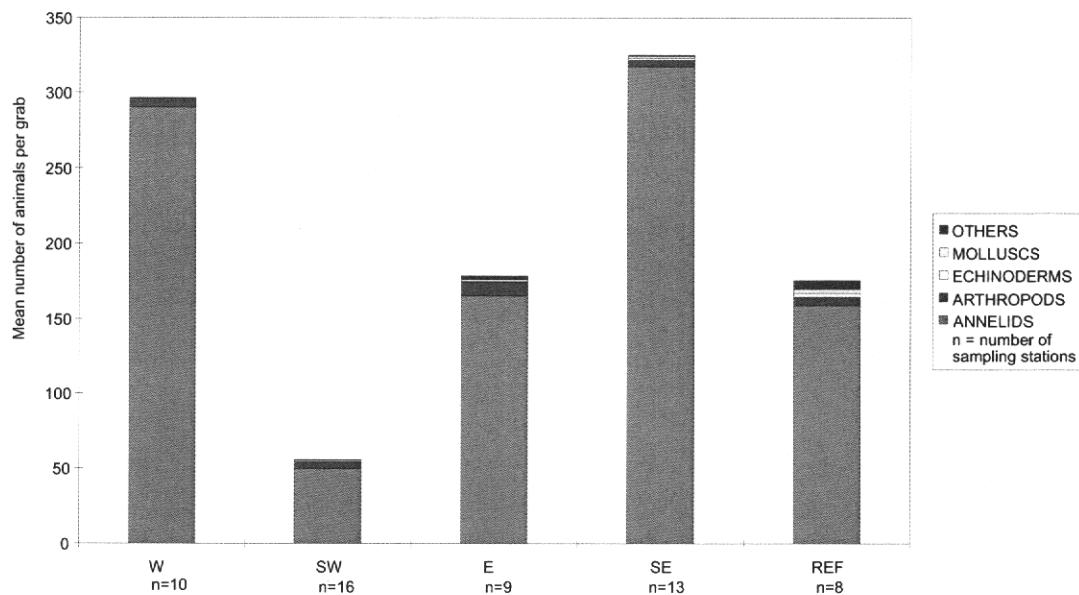
FIGURE 4.3j LAMINAR MUD AGGLOMERATES IN THE PROCESS OF BEING
RESUSPENDED AND ERODED.







i) Mean number of animals recorded from within the South Cheung Chau study site and their taxonomic composition



ii) Mean abundance per grab of the numerically dominant families recorded within the South Cheung Chau study site

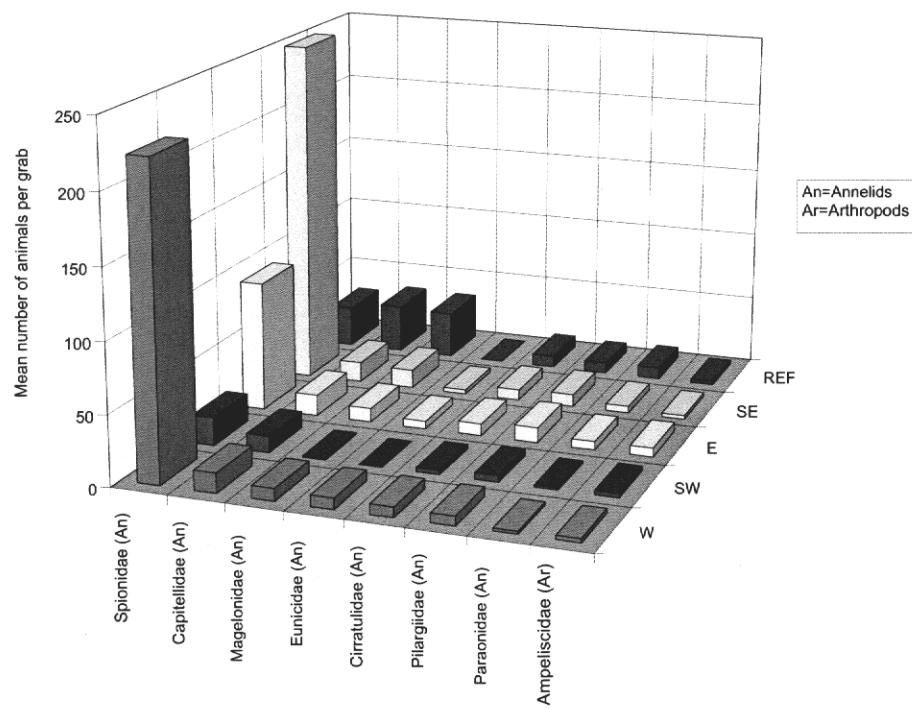
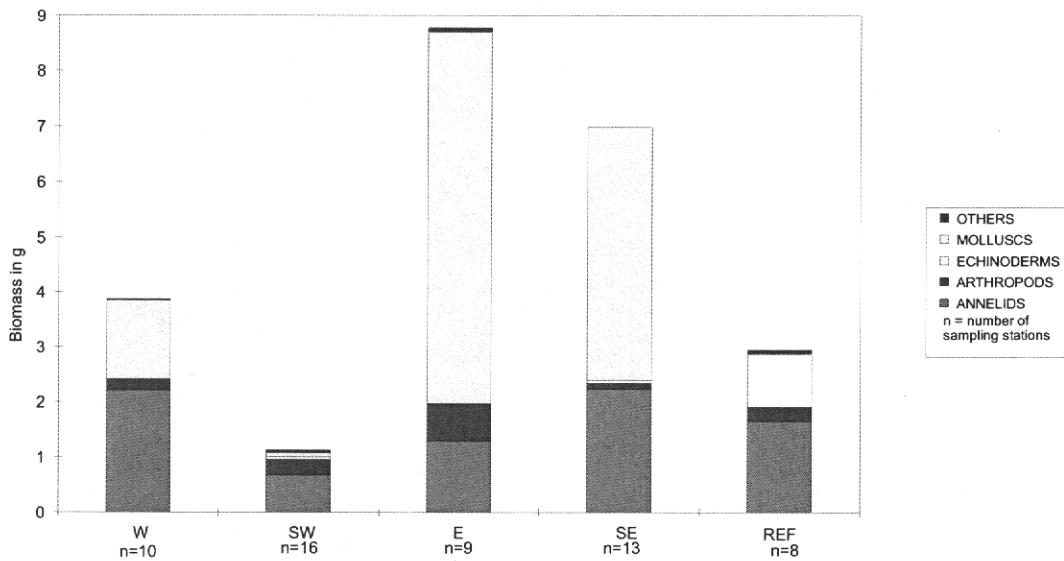


FIGURE 5.3a ABUNDANCE ANALYSIS OF GRAB SAMPLES FROM THE SOUTH CHEUNG CHAU STUDY SITE

i) Mean wet biomass recorded per grab from areas within the South Cheung Chau study site and its taxonomic composition



ii) Mean wet biomass per grab of the gravimetrically dominant families recorded within the south Cheung Chau study site

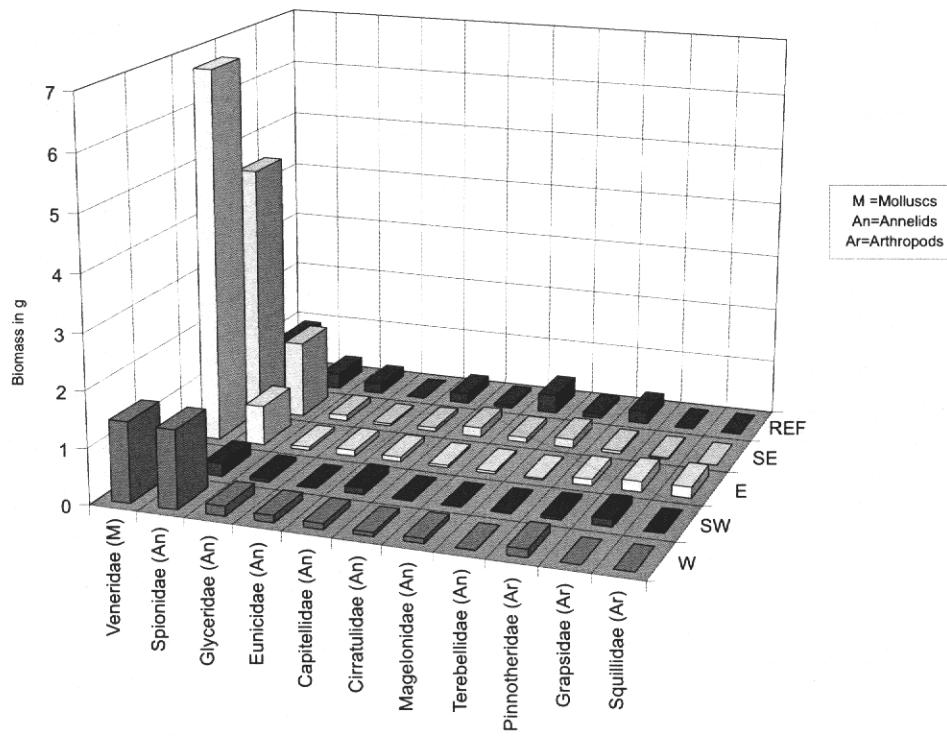
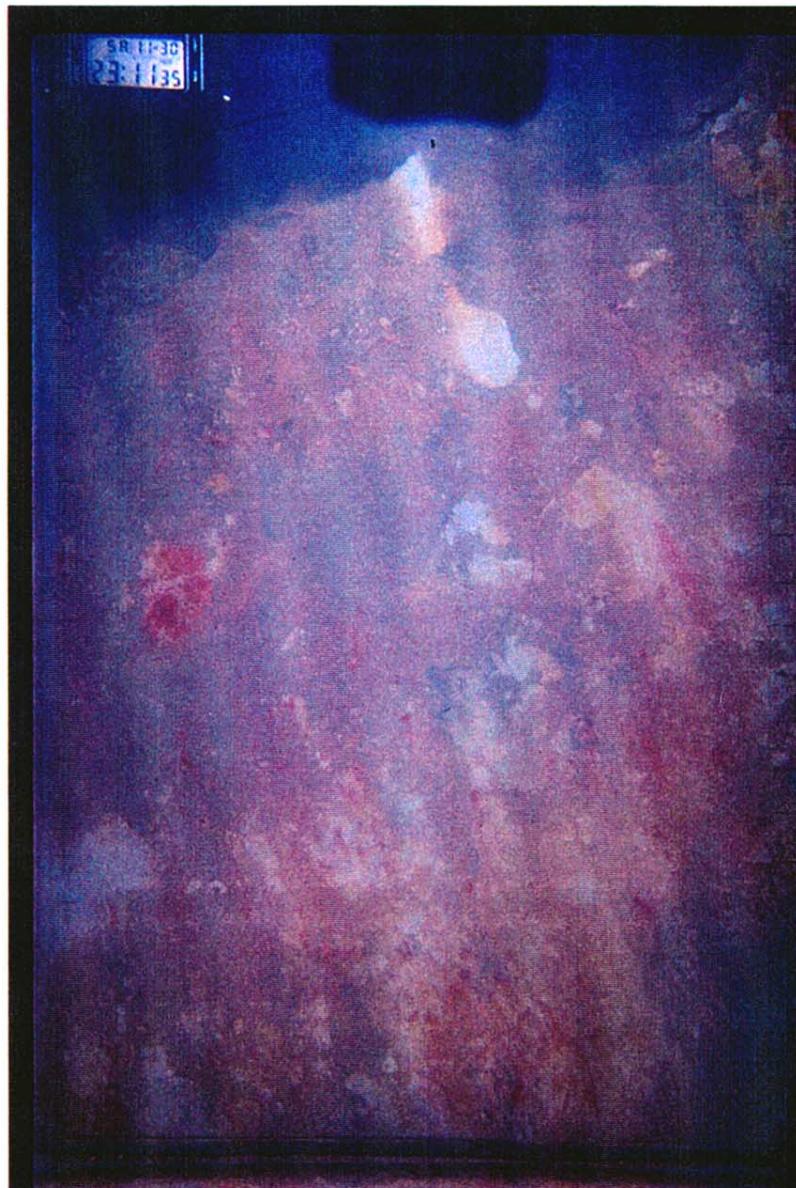


FIGURE 5.3b

BIOMASS ANALYSIS OF GRAB SAMPLES FROM THE
SOUTH CHEUNG CHAU STUDY SITE

STATION C13



GRADUATED SCALE AT SIDE OF
IMAGE ARE DEPTHS OF 1 cm

FIGURE 5.3c SPI IMAGE FROM THE SW APRON SHOWING THE PRESENCE OF HIGH - REFLECTANCE WHITE AND RED CONSOLIDATED CLAY CLASTS

STATION C25



GRADUATED SCALE AT SIDE OF
IMAGE ARE DEPTHS OF 1 cm

FIGURE 5.3d SPI IMAGE FROM NORTH OF THE WEST MOUND SHOWING A SMOOTH, CONSOLIDATED SEDIMENTARY MATRIX

STATION C46



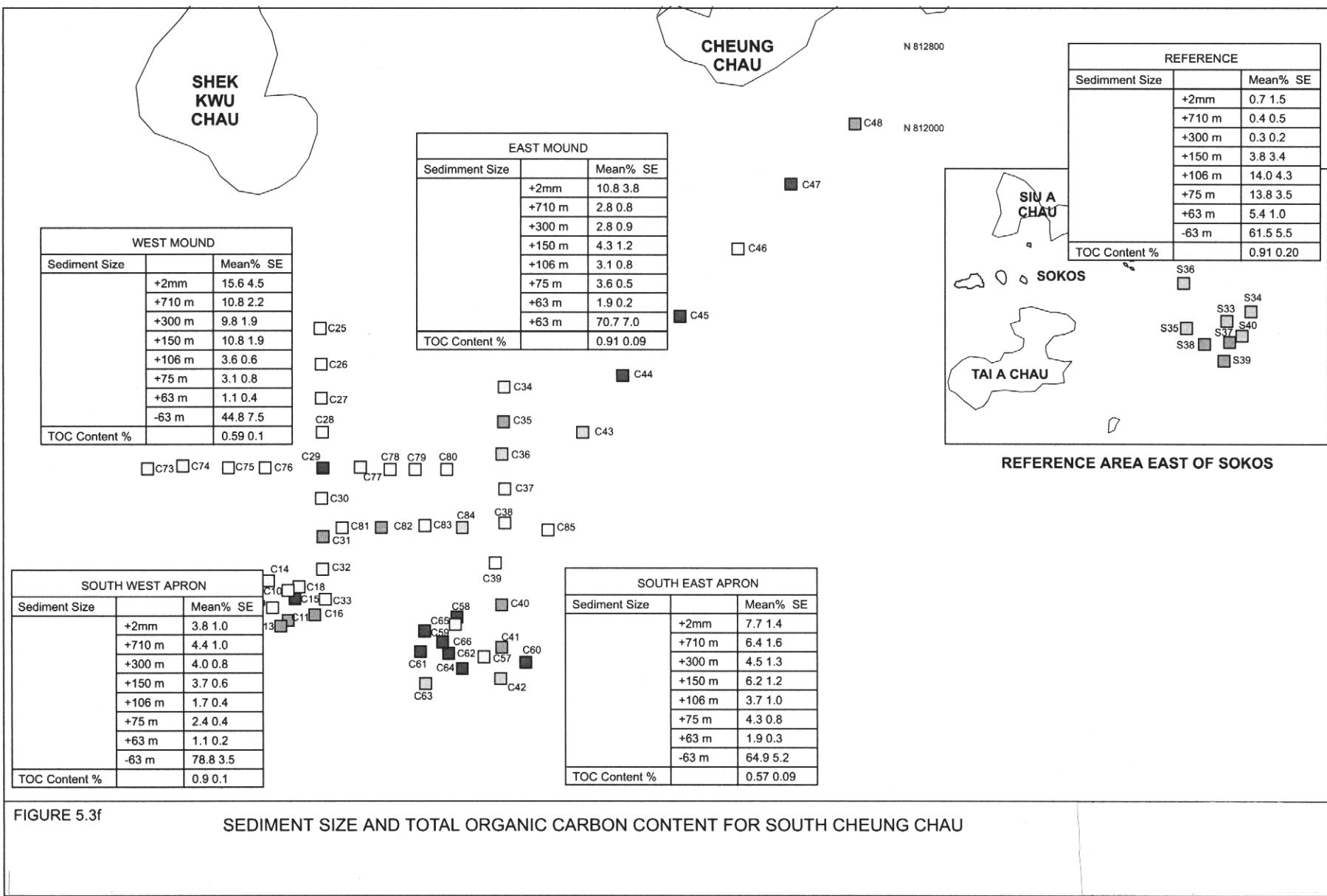
STATION C48

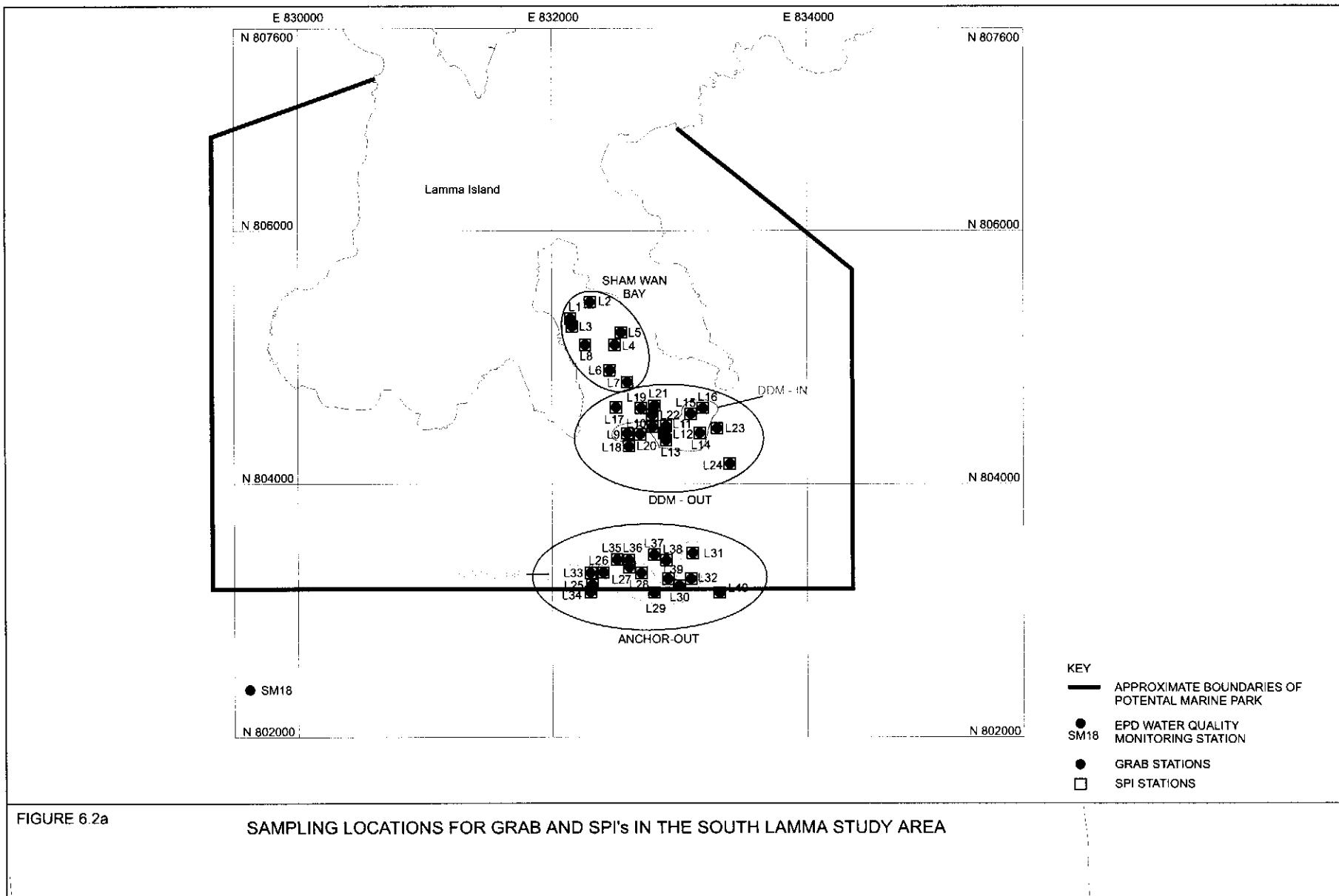


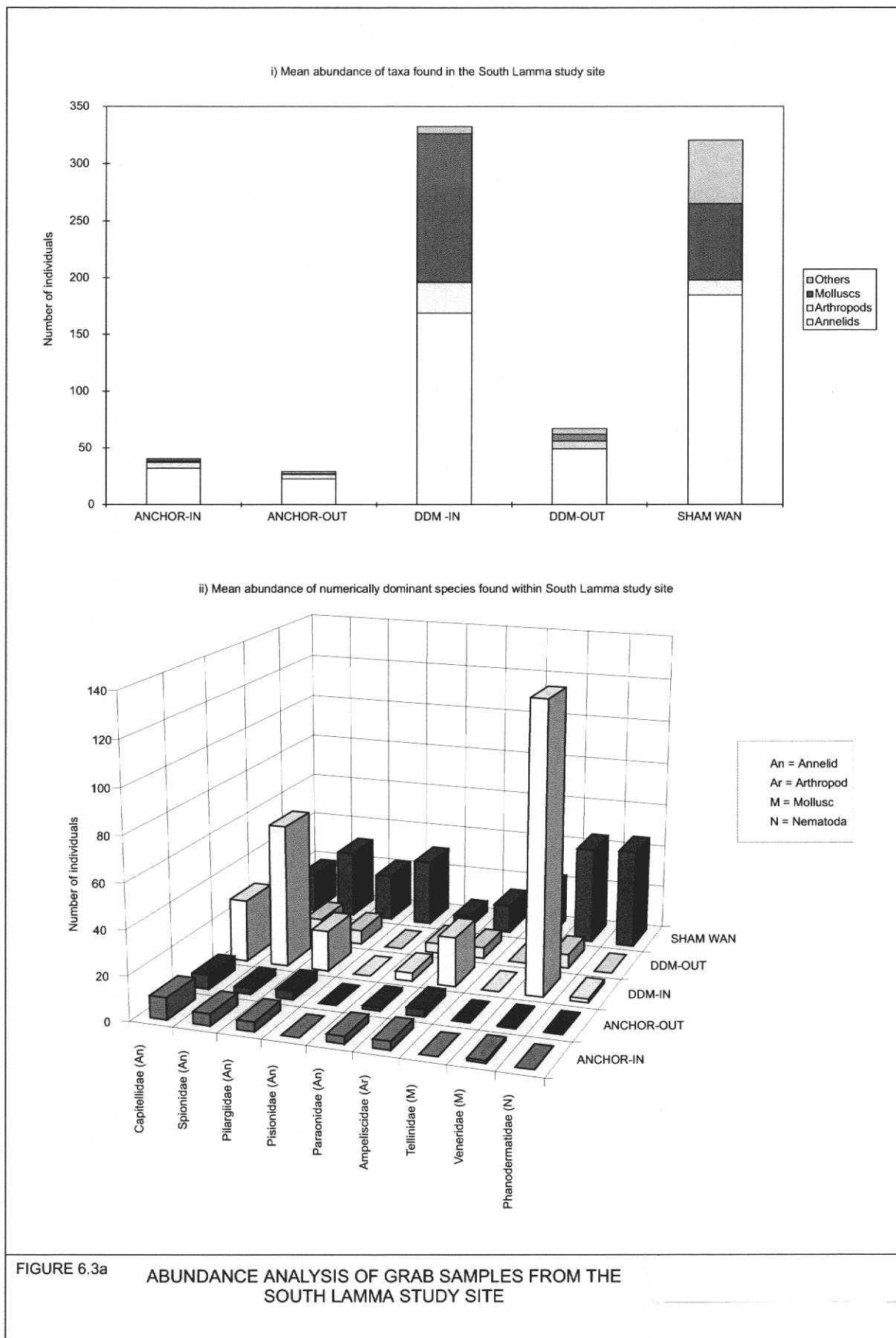
GRADUATED SCALE AT SIDE OF
IMAGE ARE DEPTHS OF 1 cm

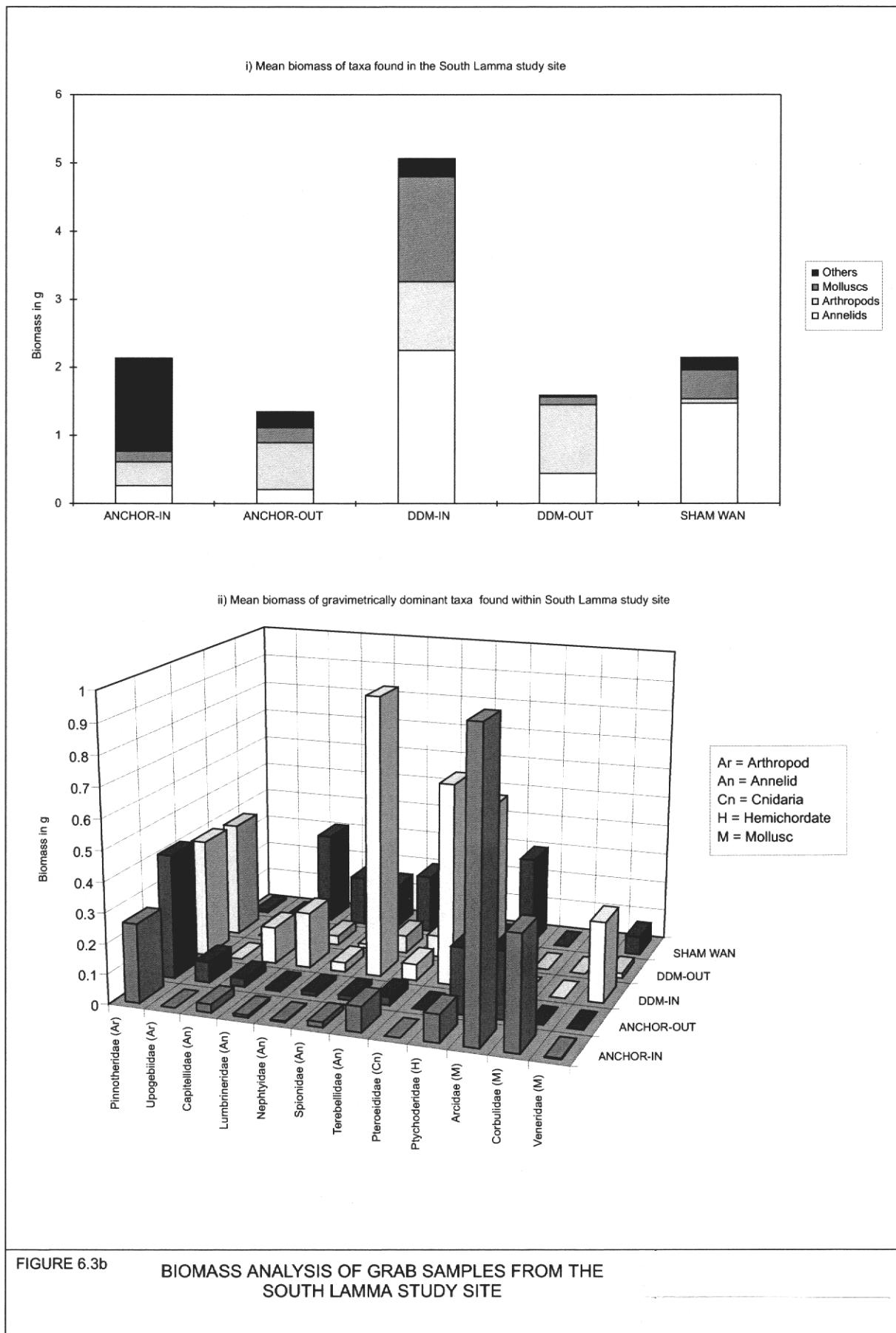
FIGURE 5.3e

SPI IMAGES OF NORTHEAST TRANSECT SEDIMENTS, TYPICALLY CONSISTING OF HIGHLY FLUID MUDS (STATION C46). STATION C48 WAS ONE OF THE FEW TRANSECT STATIONS SITUATED ON A CONSOLIDATED SEDIMENT BASE.







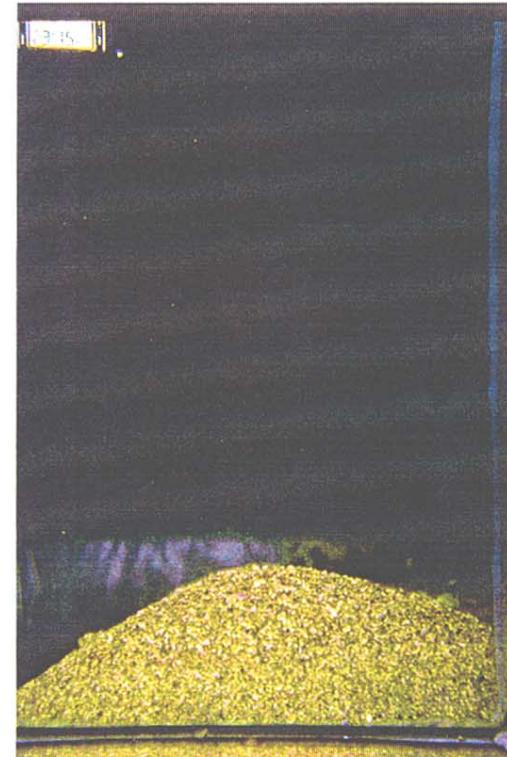


Station No.L-1



A

Station No.L-8

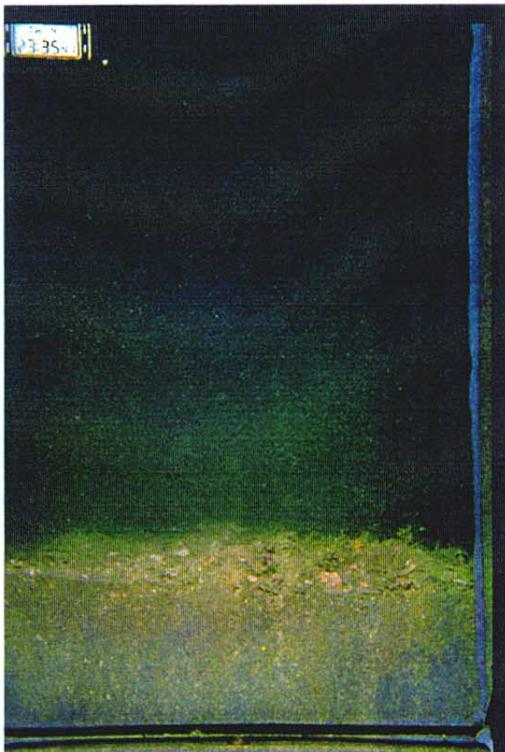


B

FIGURE 6.3c

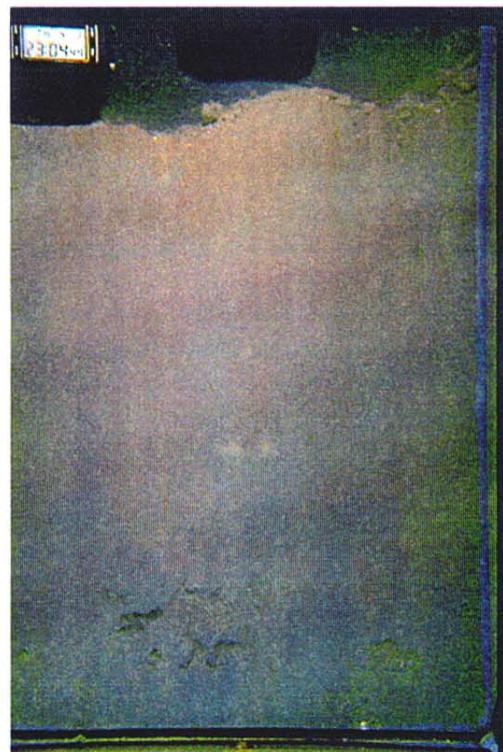
STATIONS ON THE WEST SIDE OF SHAM WAN BAY SHOWING RIPPLE FORMATION (A) AND THE CREST OF A RIPPLE FORMATION (B)

Station No.L-2



A

Station No.L-4



B

FIGURE 6.3d

STATIONS ON THE EAST SIDE OF SHAM WAN BAY SHOWING SEDIMENTS RANGING FROM SILT CLAY WITH SAND AND RICH FAUNAL COMPONENT (A) TO A UNIFORMED FINE-GRAINED SEDIMENT WITH A LOW SAND CONTENT (B)

Station No.L-5

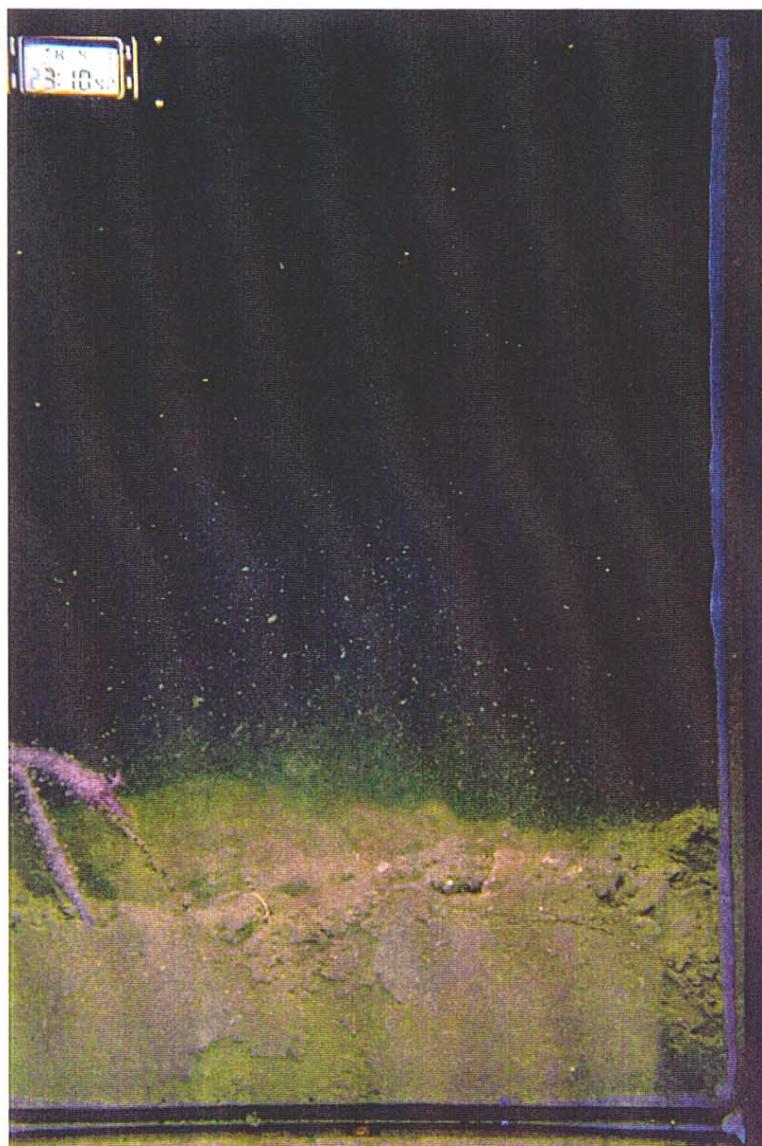


FIGURE 6.3e PROFILE IMAGE SHOWING CORAL LIVING IN FIRM FINE-GRAINED SEDIMENT.

Station No. L-18

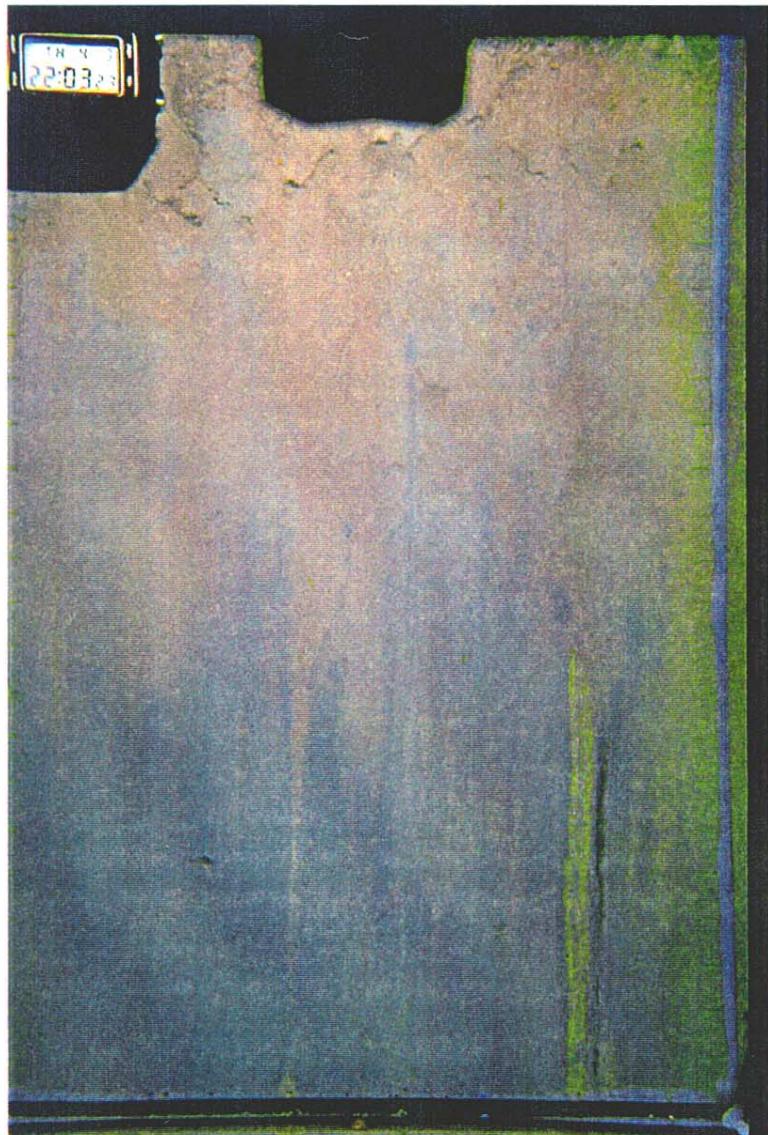


FIGURE 6.3f PROFILE IMAGE SHOWING LOW-SHEAR, INTENSIVELY REWORKED SEDIMENTS; NOTE FEEDING VOIDS THROUGHOUT PROFILE AND LARGE POLYCHAETE IN LOWER RIGHT QUADRANT.

Station No. L-15

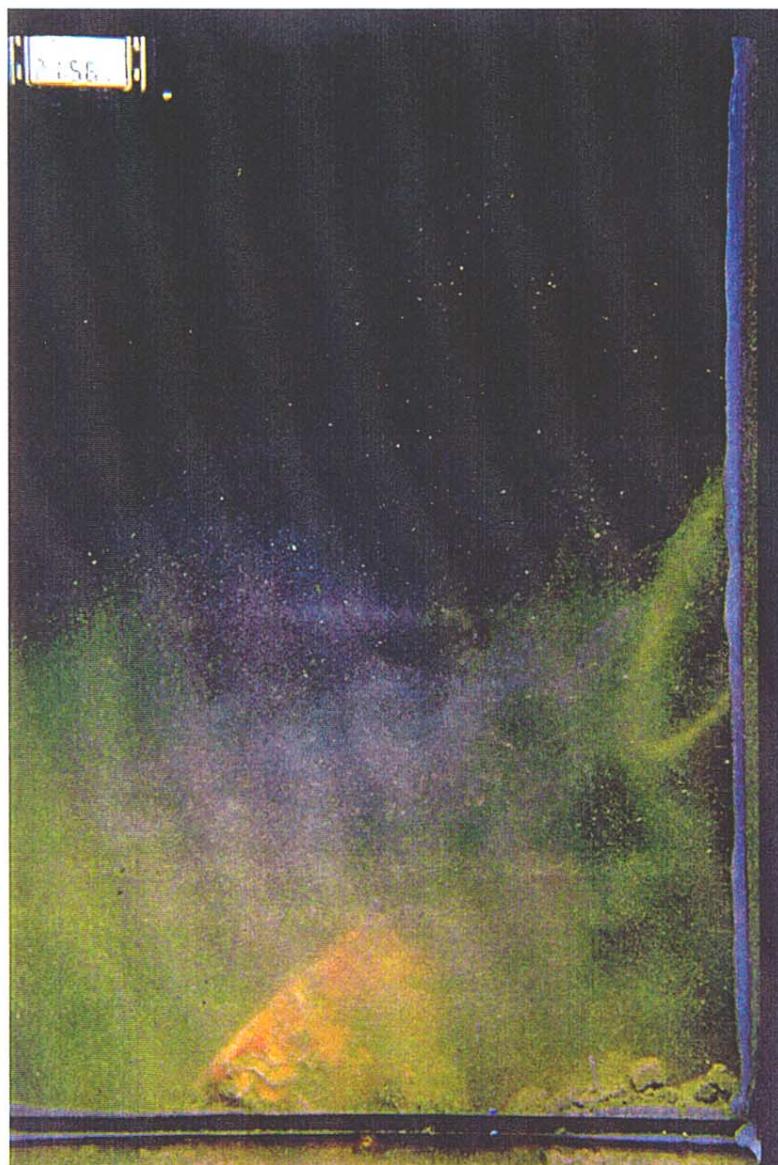
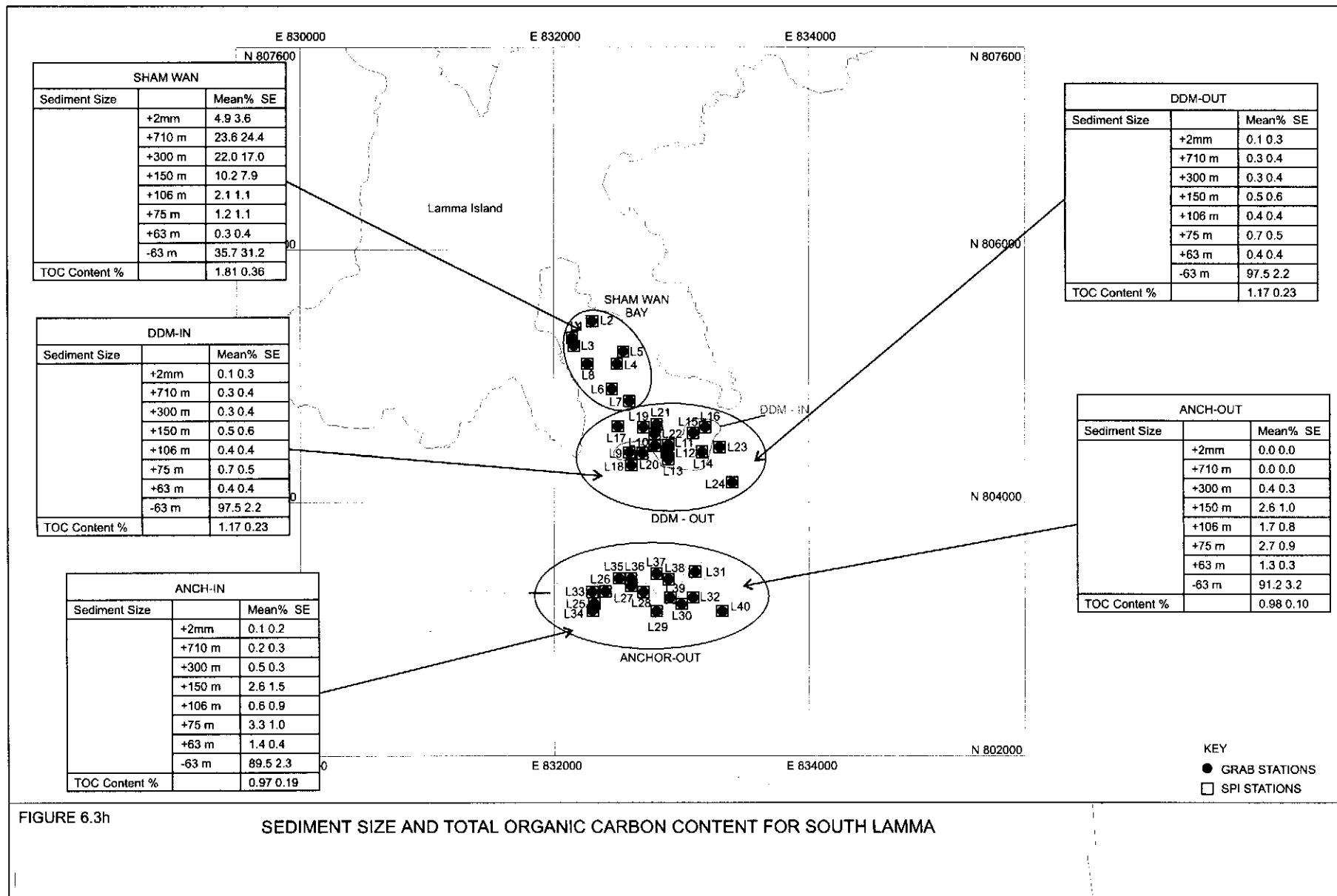
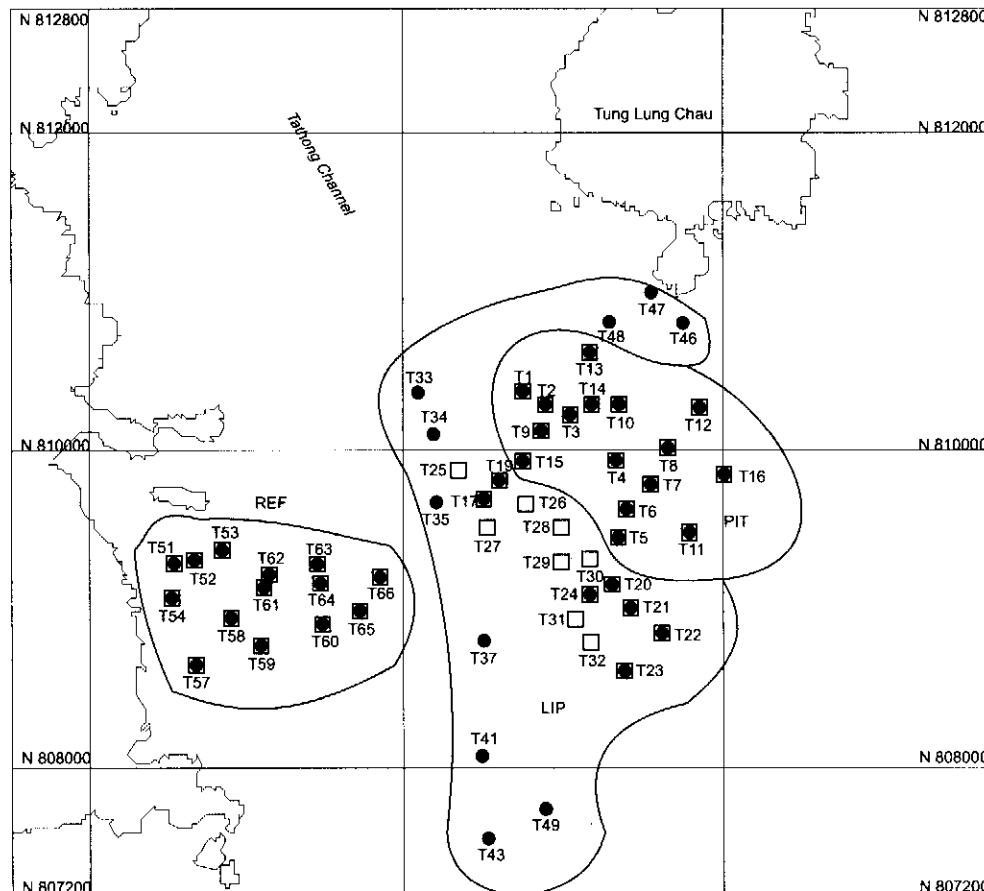


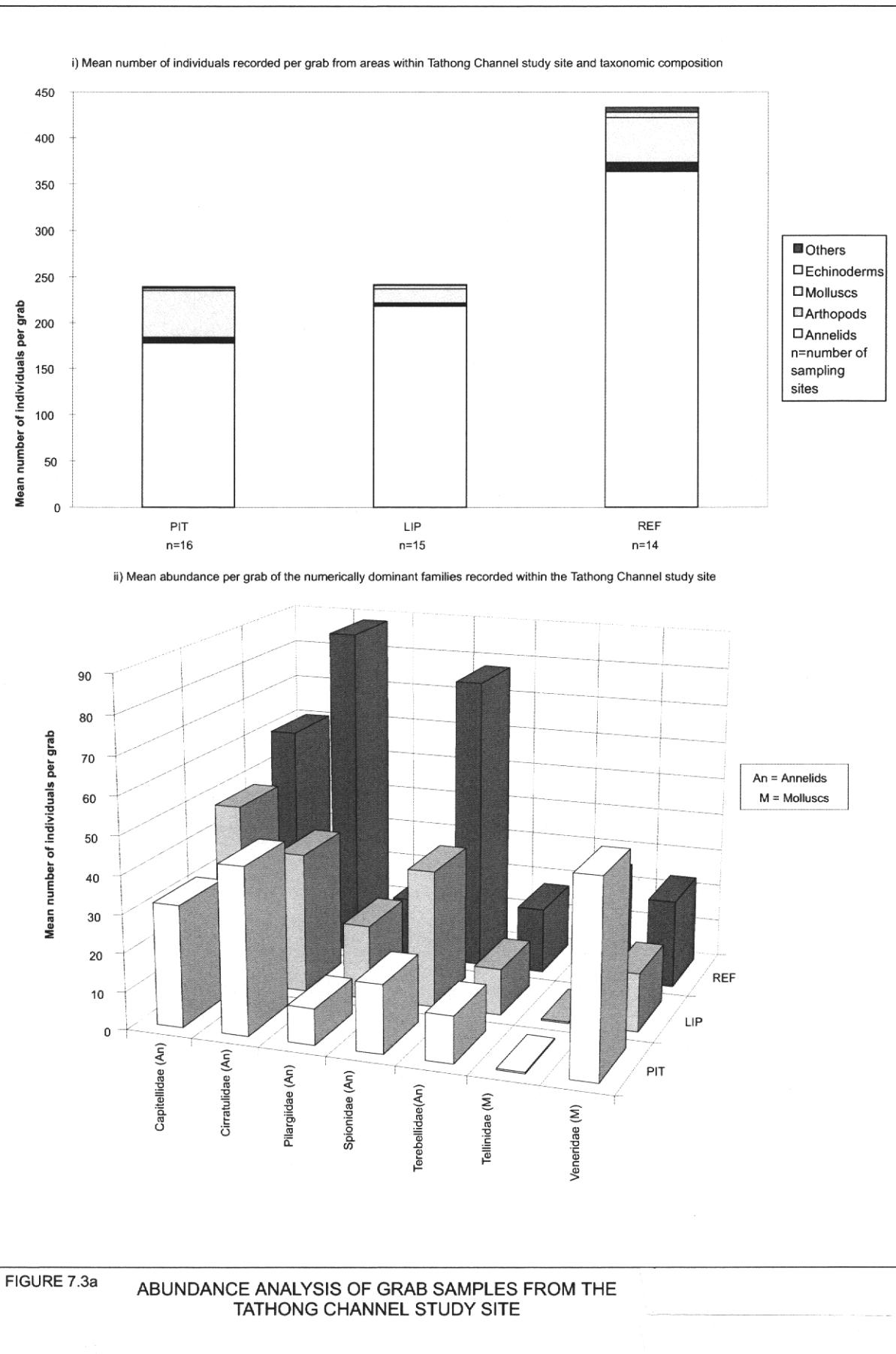
FIGURE 6.3g PROFILE IMAGE SHOWING CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS (BRICK) AT THE SURFACE OF FINE GRAINED SEDIMENT



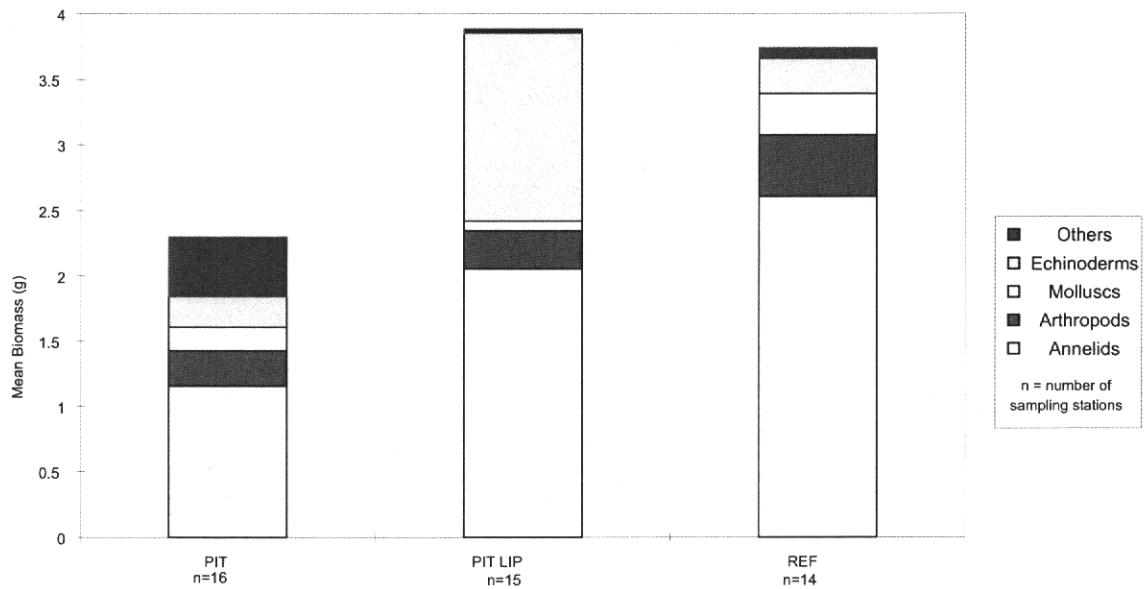


KEY
□ GRAB STATIONS
● SPI STATIONS

FIGURE 7.2a
SAMPLING LOCATIONS FOR GRAB AND SPI STATIONS IN THE TATHONG CHANNEL STUDY AREA



i) Mean wet biomass recorded per grab from areas within the Tathong Channel study site and taxonomic composition



ii) Mean wet biomass per grab of the gravimetrically dominant families recorded within the Tathong Channel study site

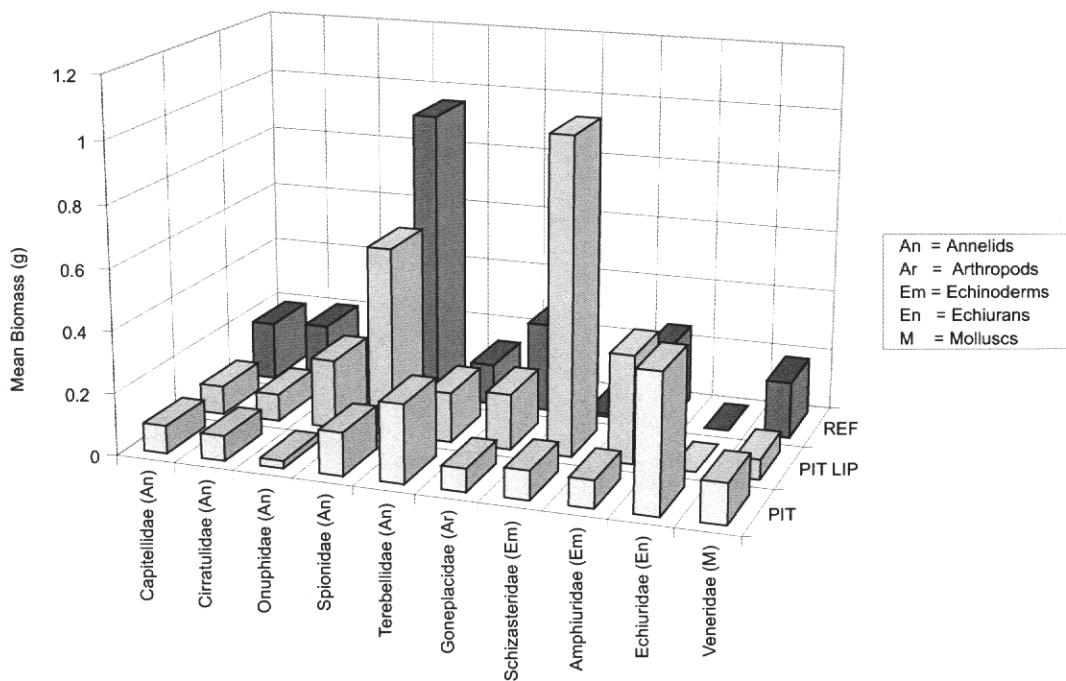


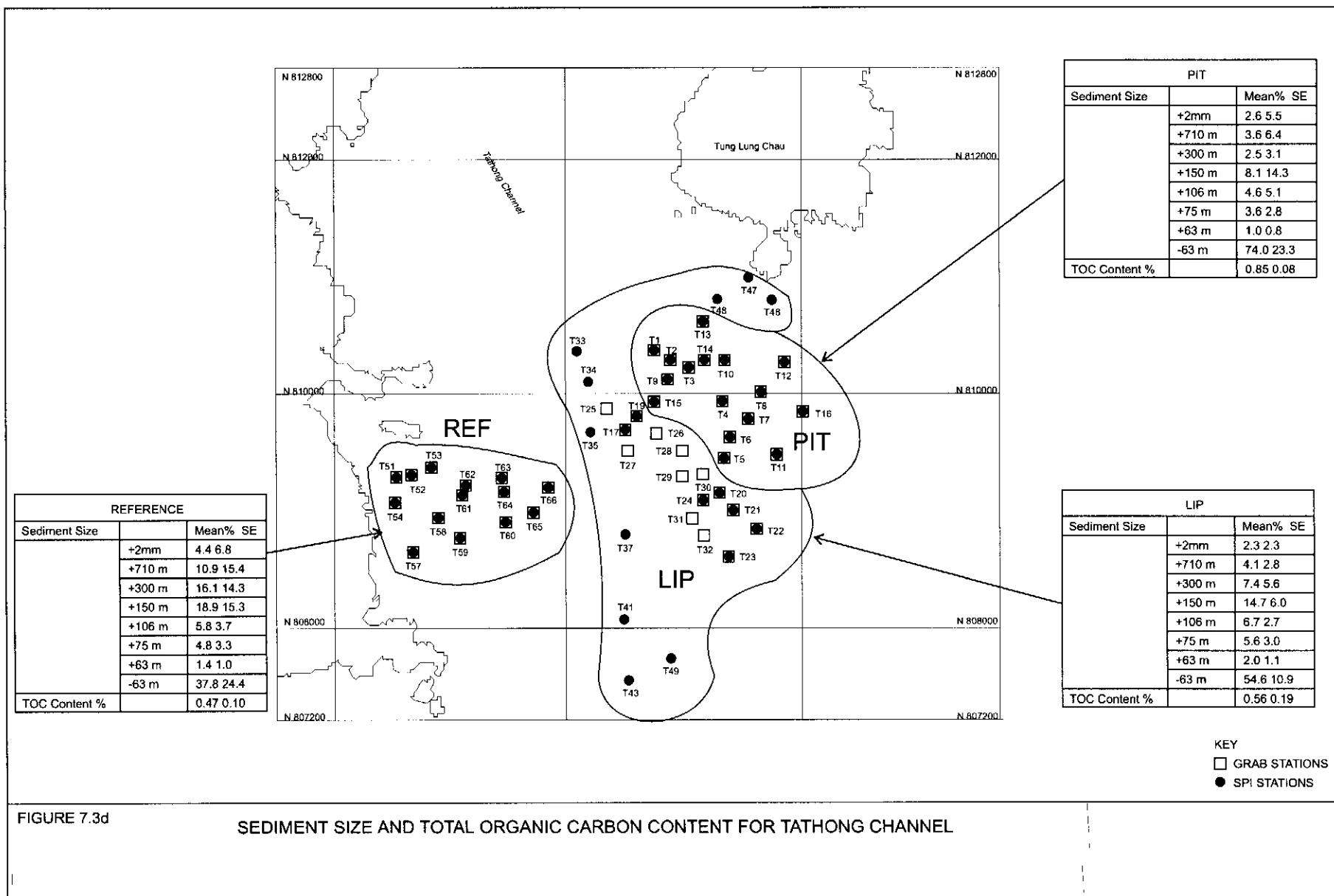
FIGURE 7.3b BIOMASS ANALYSIS OF GRAB SAMPLES FROM THE TATHONG CHANNEL STUDY SITE

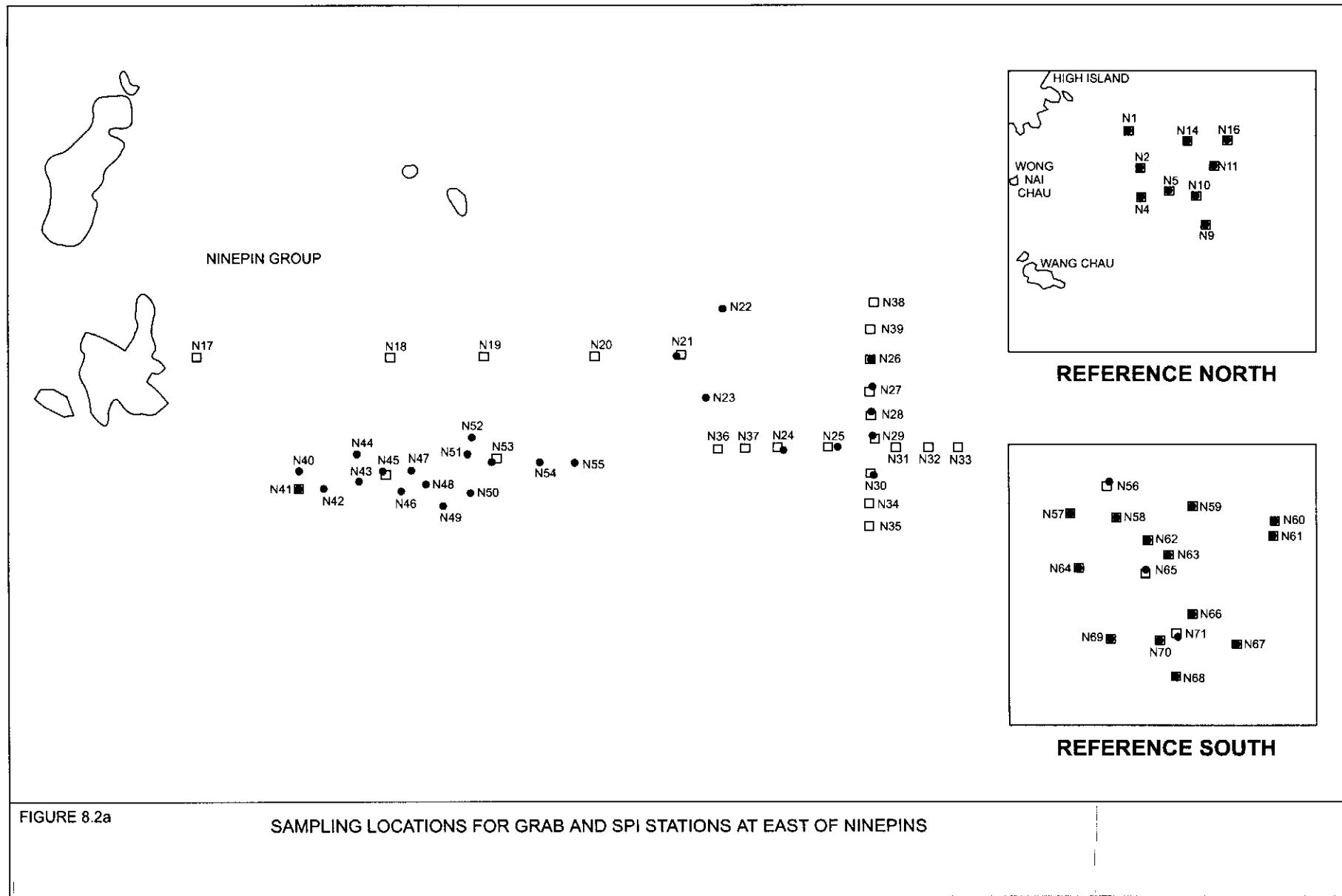
STATION T59



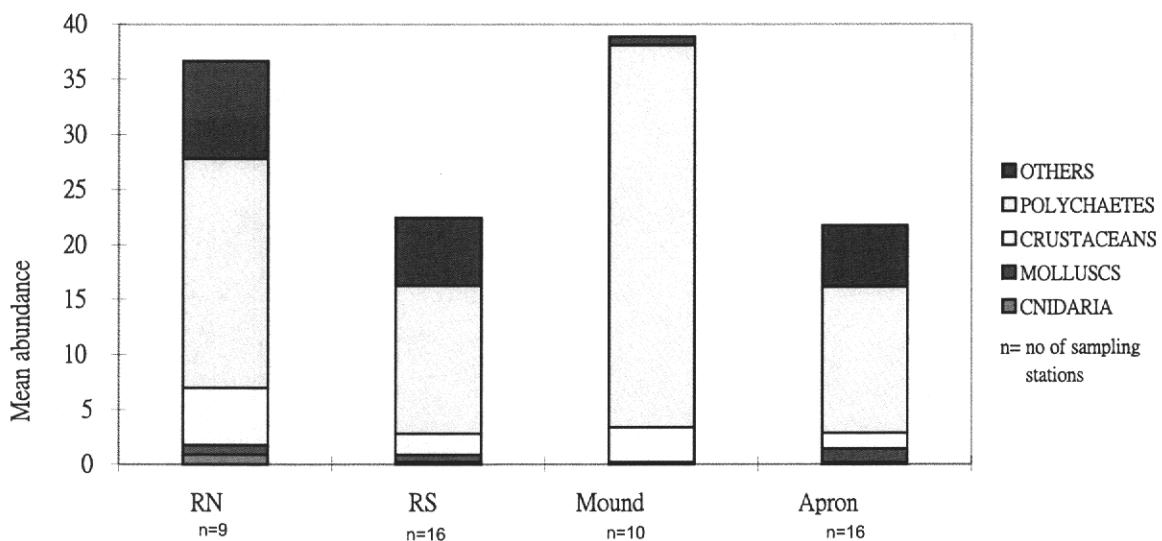
GRADUATED SCALE AT SIDE OF
IMAGE ARE 1cm DEPTHS

FIGURE 7.3c PROFILE IMAGE SHOWING SURFACE LAYER OF FINE SAND BEING
MIXED INTO THE UPPER 6 CM OF THE SEDIMENT COLUMN DUE TO
BIOTURBATION ACTIVITIES OF THE RESIDENT INFAUNA





i) Mean total abundance per grab and composition of benthic organisms at 4 areas within the East of Ninepins study site



ii) Mean total abundance of numerically dominant taxa at East of Ninepins

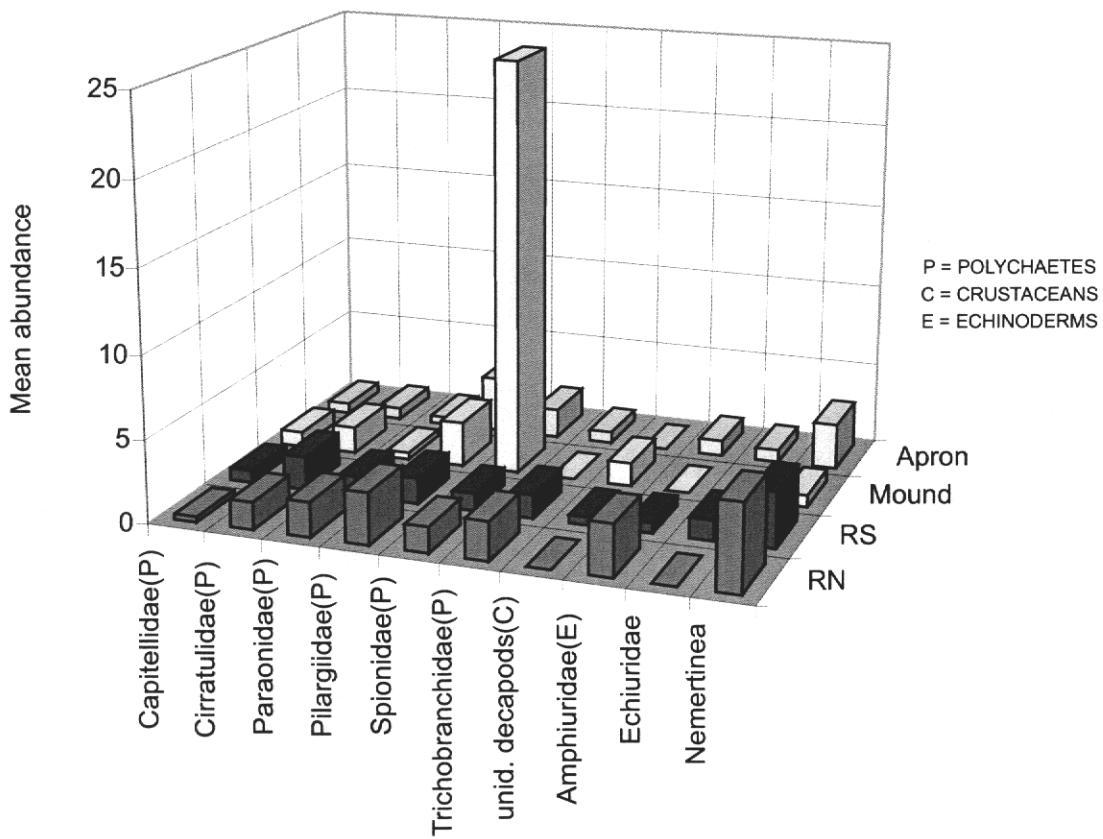
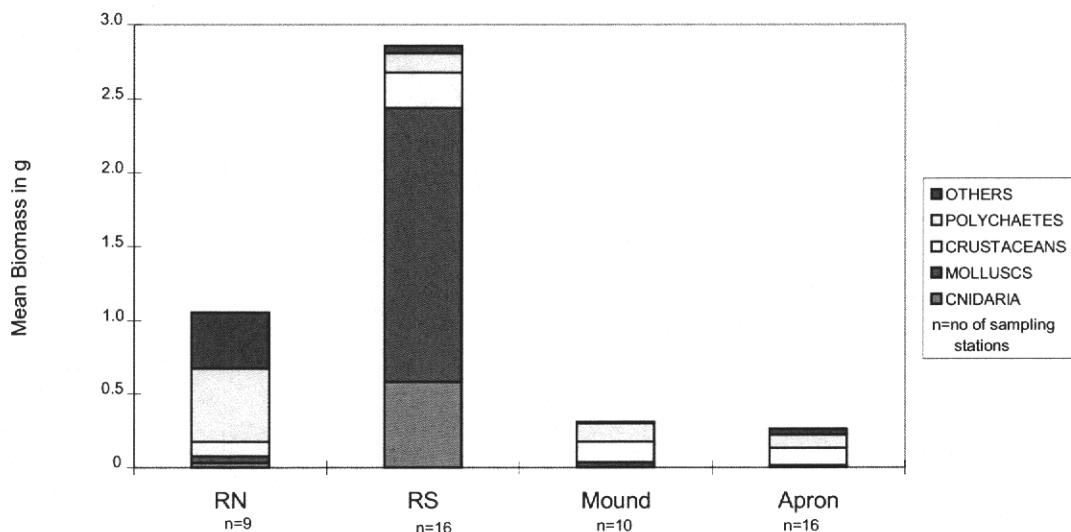


FIGURE 8.3a ABUNDANCE ANALYSIS OF GRAB SAMPLES FROM EAST OF NINEPINS STUDY SITE

i) Mean total biomass per grab and composition of benthic organisms at 4 areas within the East of Ninepins study site



ii) Mean total biomass per grab of gravimetrically dominant taxa at East of Ninepins

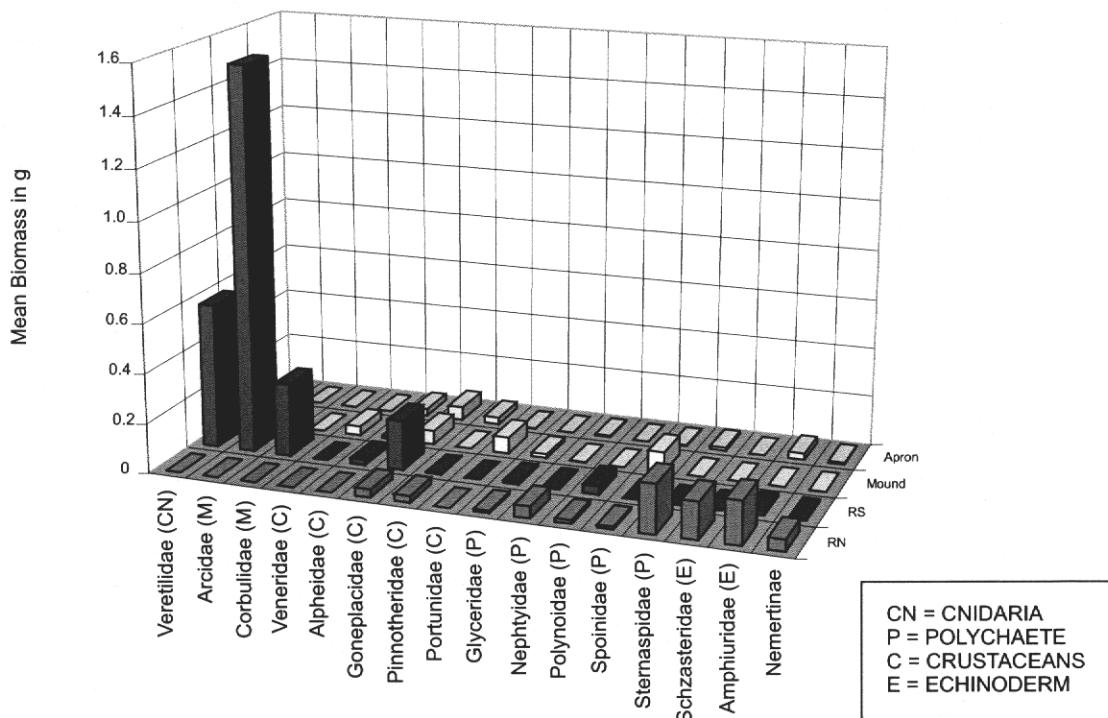


FIGURE 8.3b BIOMASS ANALYSIS OF GRAB SAMPLES FROM EAST OF NINEPIN STUDY SITE

STATION N37



GRADUATED SCALE AT SIDE OF
IMAGE ARE 1cm DEPTHS

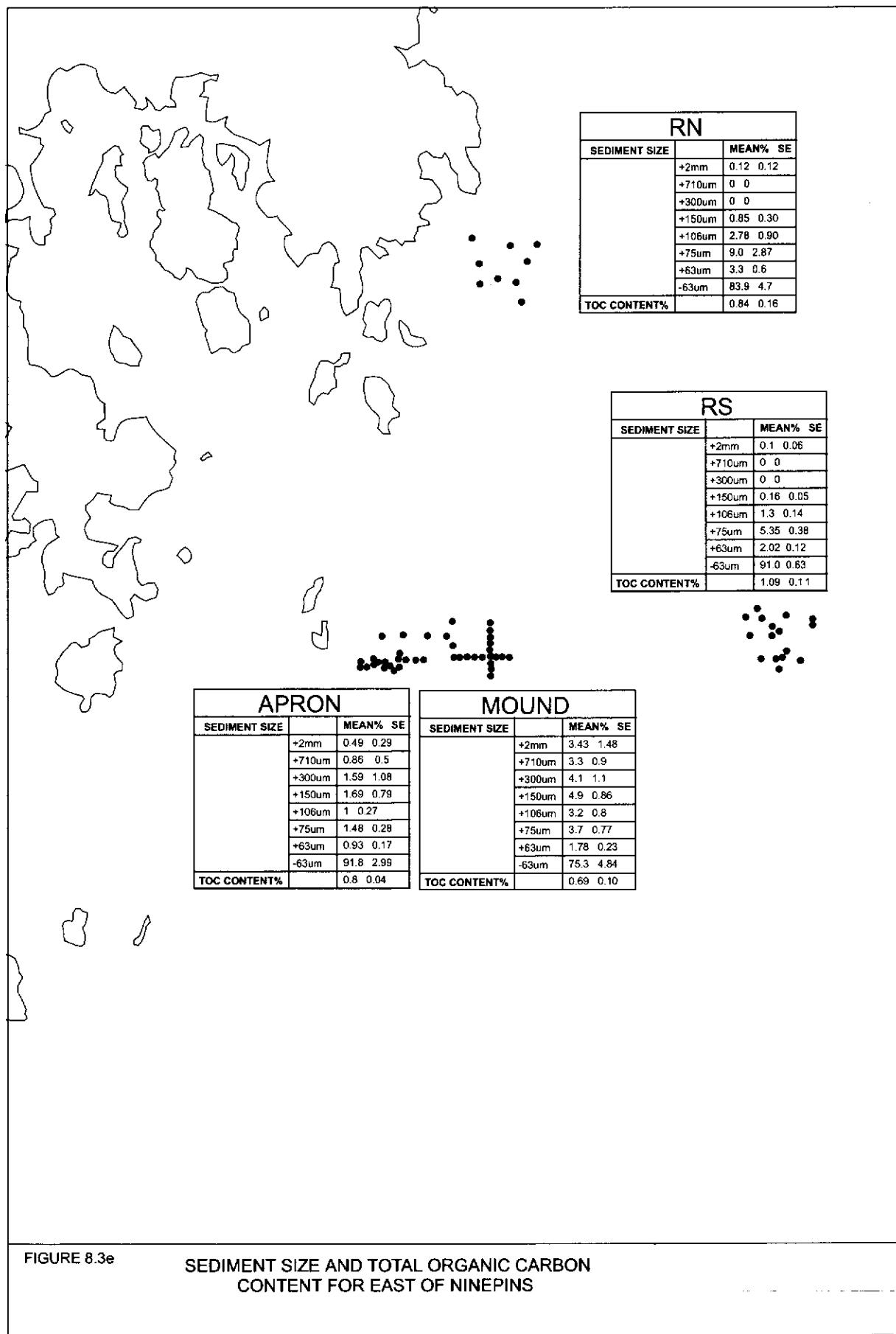
FIGURE 8.3c NON-NATIVE MATERIAL IN THE FORM OF COBBLES WHICH
 ORIGINATED IN SHALLOWER WATER

STATION N17



GRADUATED SCALE AT SIDE OF
IMAGE ARE 1cm DEPTHS

FIGURE 8.3d A STATION NEAR THE NINEPIN ISLANDS INDICATING HARD SEABED
AND THE PRESENCE OF CORAL.



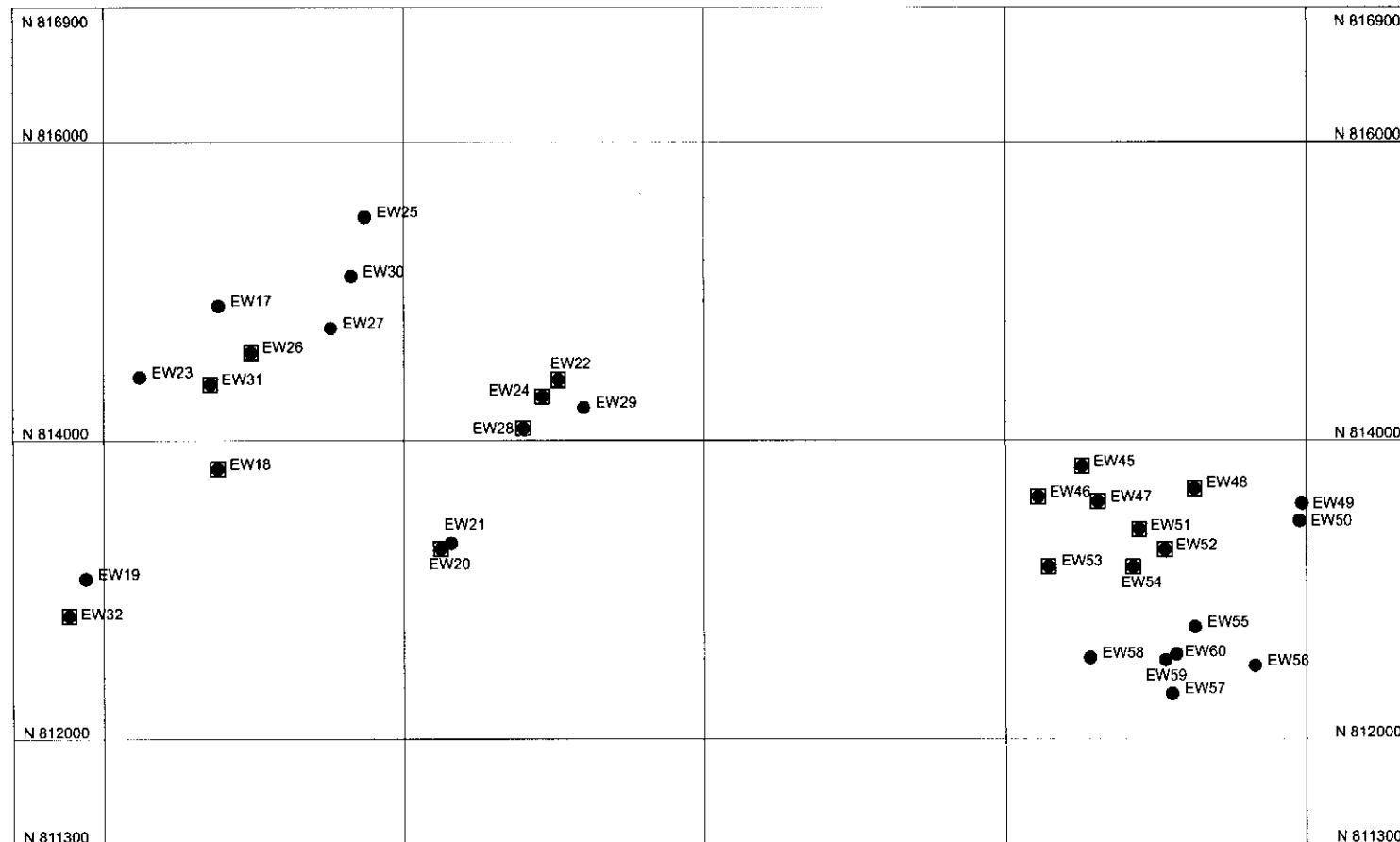
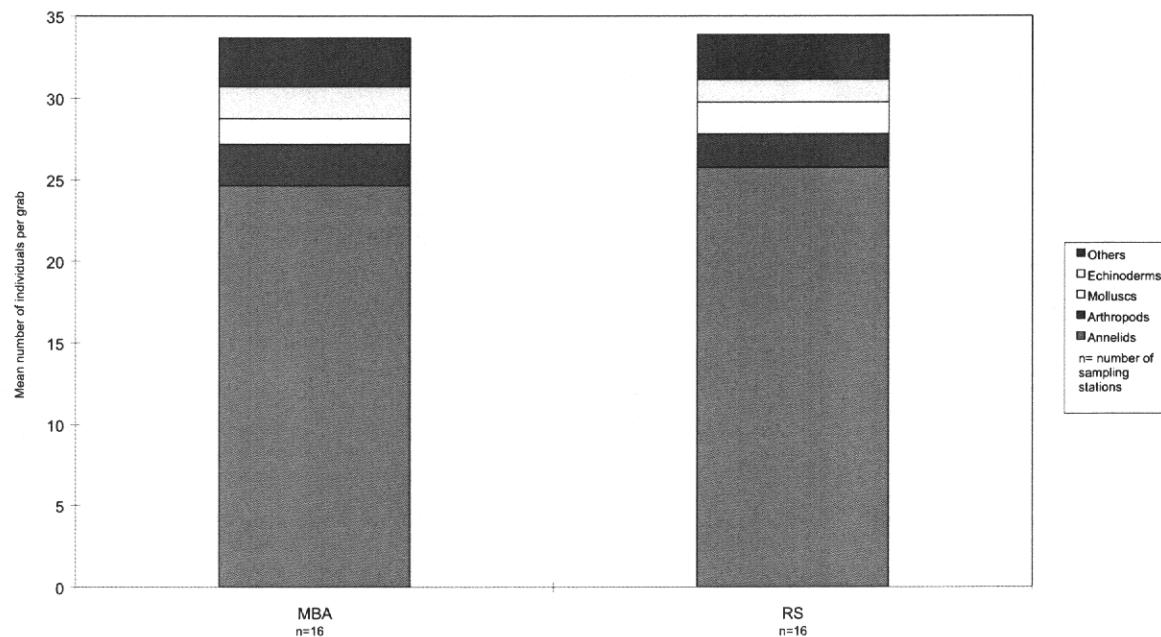


FIGURE 9.2a

SAMPLING LOCATIONS FOR GRAB AND SPI STATIONS IN THE APRIL 1997 SURVEY

KEY
 ● GRAB STATIONS
 □ SPI STATIONS

i) Mean number of individuals recorded from the April 1997 survey and their taxonomic composition



ii) Mean abundance per grab of the numerically dominant families recorded from the April 1997 survey

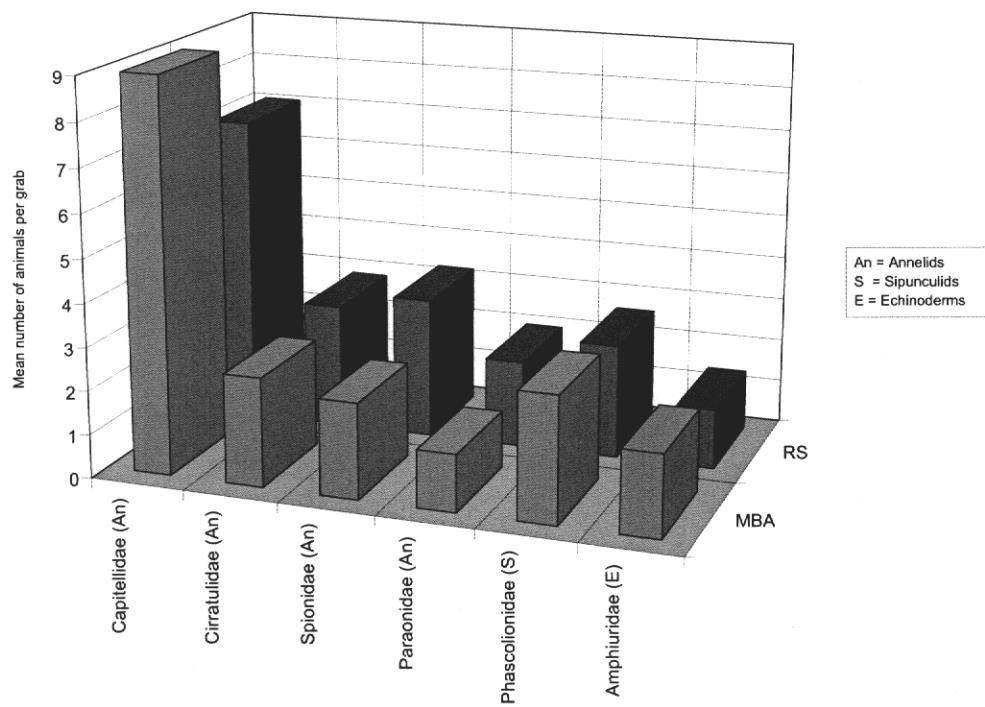
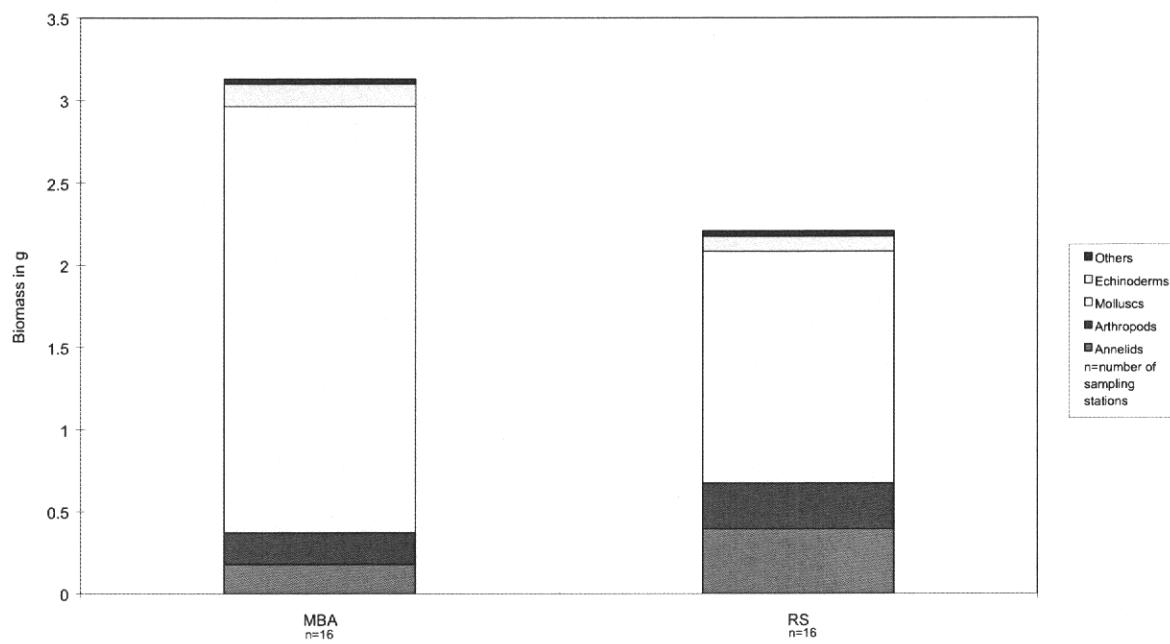


FIGURE 9.3a ABUNDANCE ANALYSIS OF GRAB SAMPLES FROM THE EASTERN WATERS

i) Mean wet biomass recorded per grab from the April 1997 survey and its taxonomic composition



ii) Mean wet biomass per grab of the gravimetrically dominant families recorded from the April 1997 survey

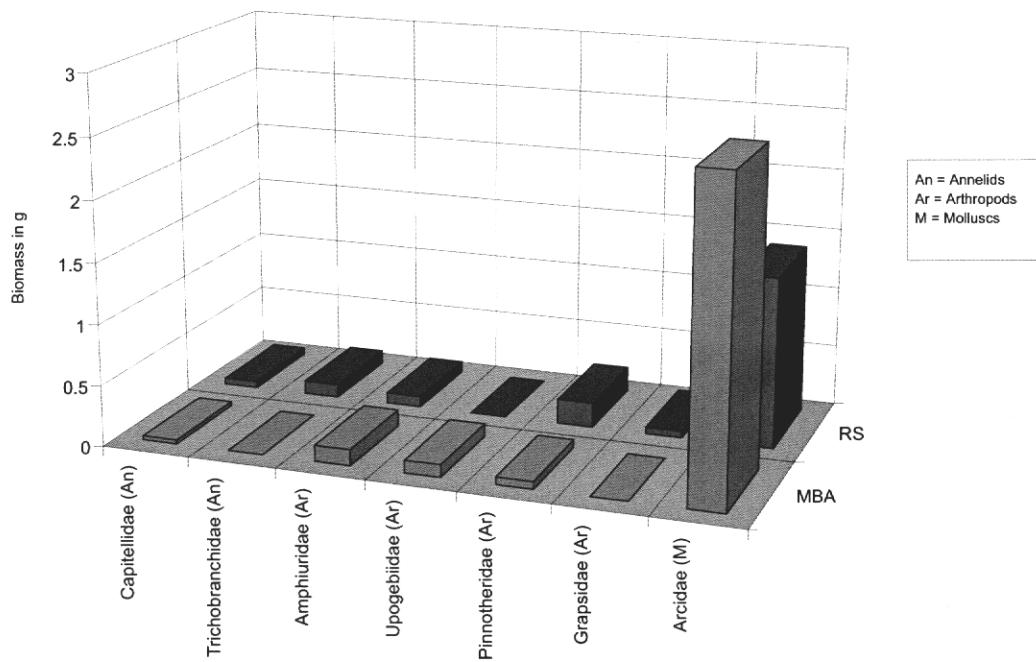
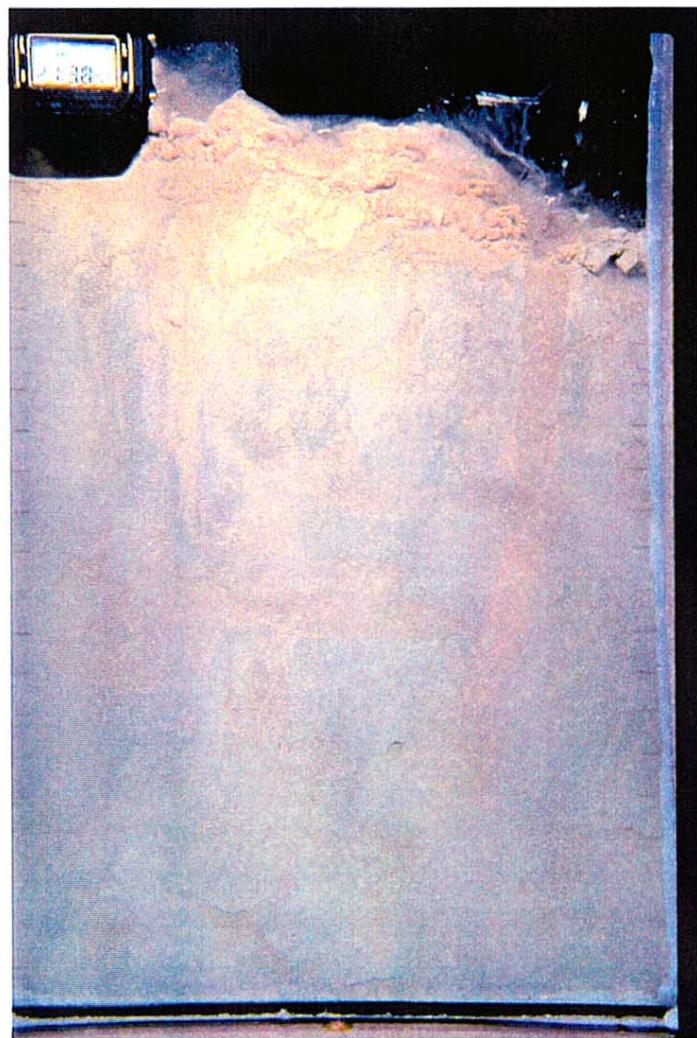


FIGURE 9.3b

BIOMASS ANALYSIS OF GRAB SAMPLES FROM THE
EASTERN WATERS STUDY SITE

STATION EW-53



PROFILE IMAGE 16cm WIDE

FIGURE 9.3c

THE SURFACE LAYER OF 0-3 cm OF ANGULAR SUBROUNDED CLASTS OVERLIES A FLUID MUD WHICH IS IN THE PROCESS OF DEWATERING AND BEING COMPACTED.

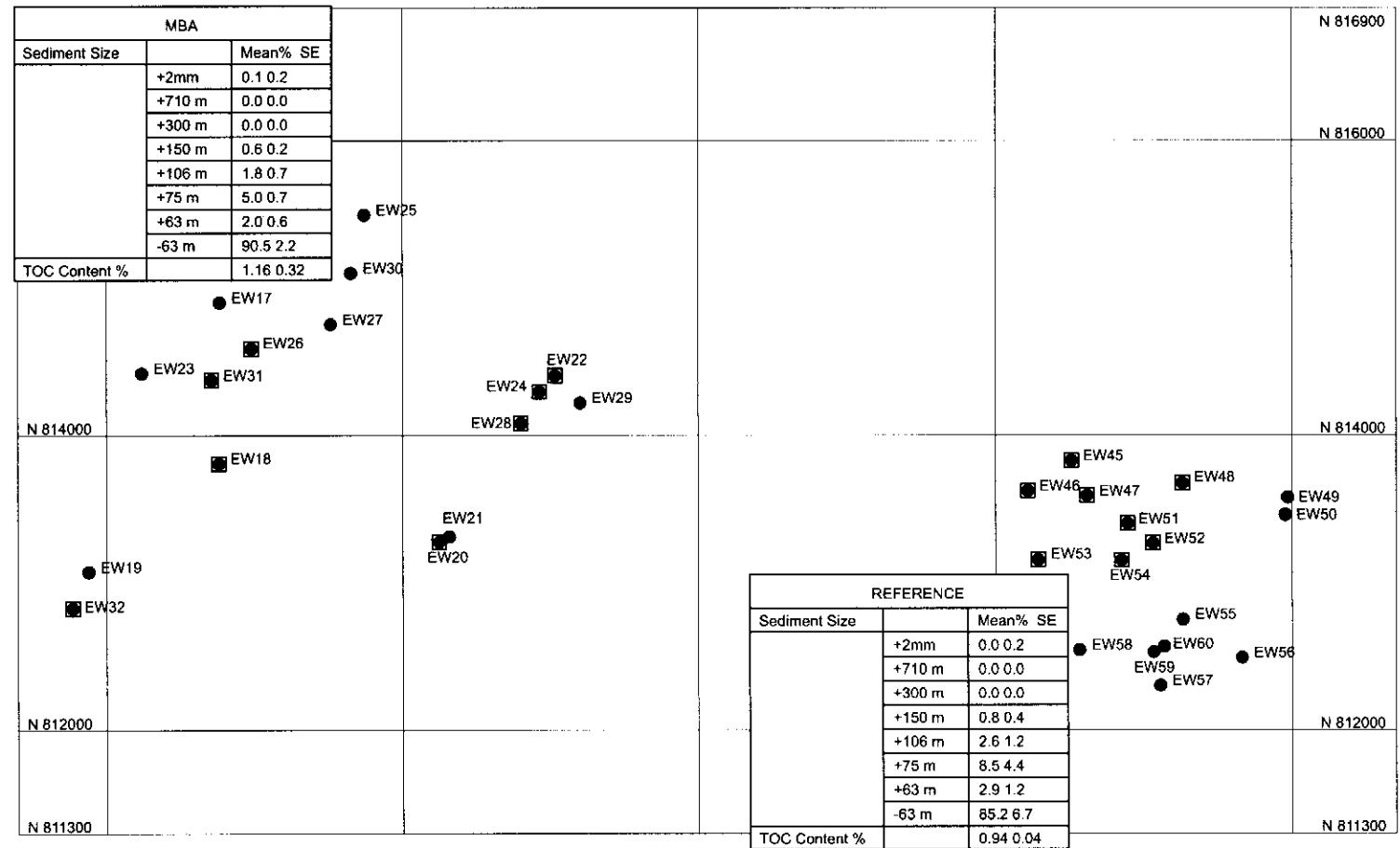
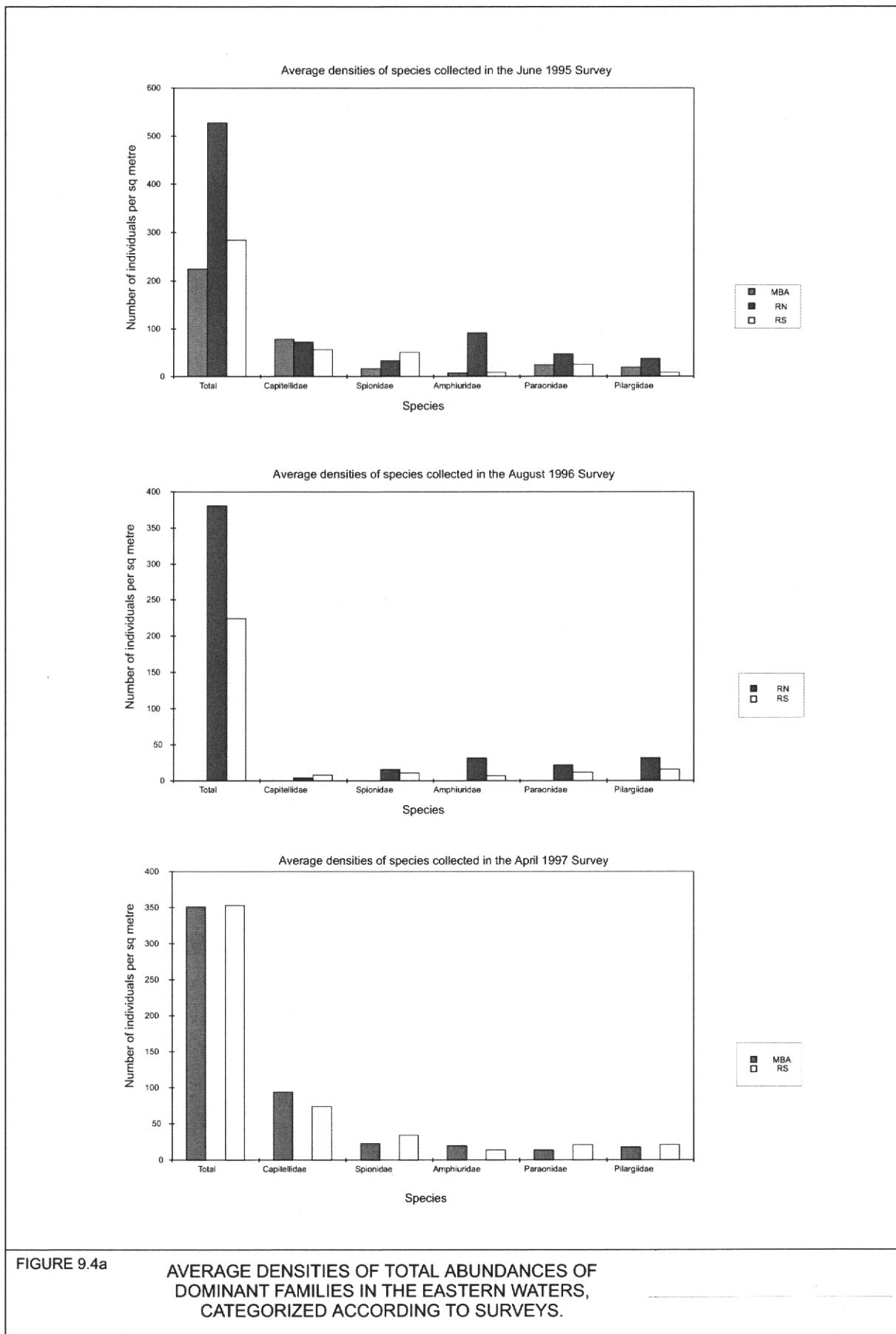
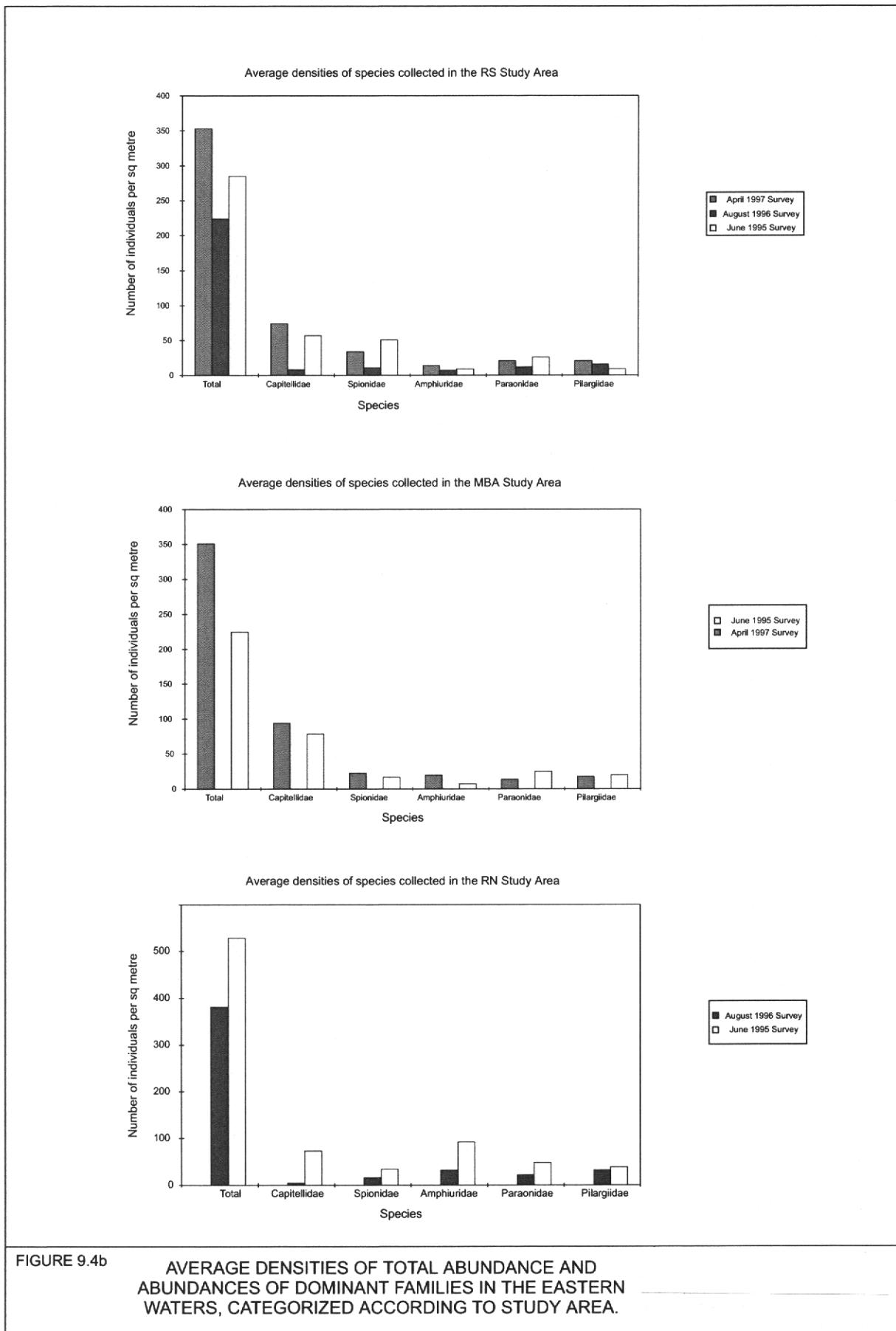
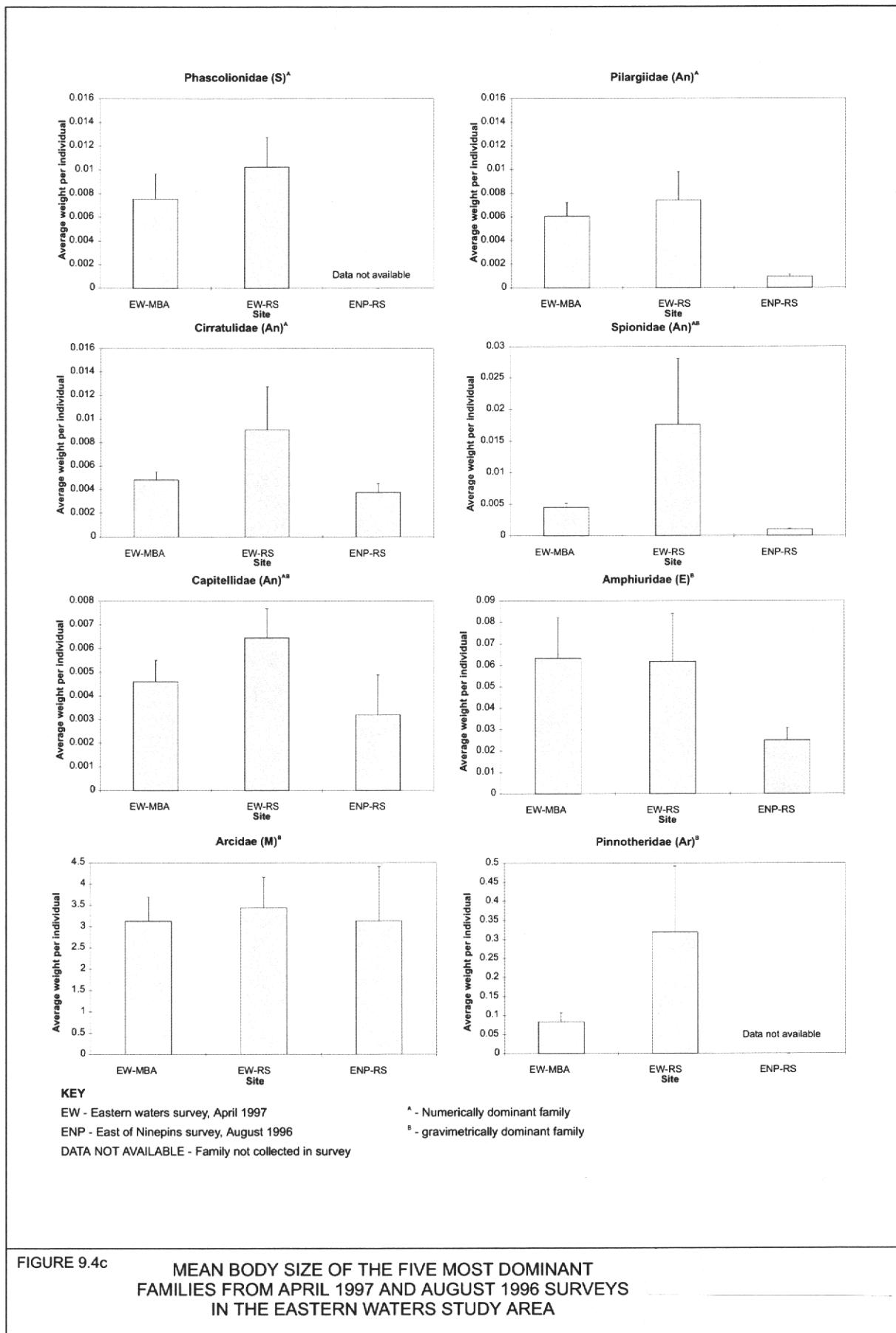


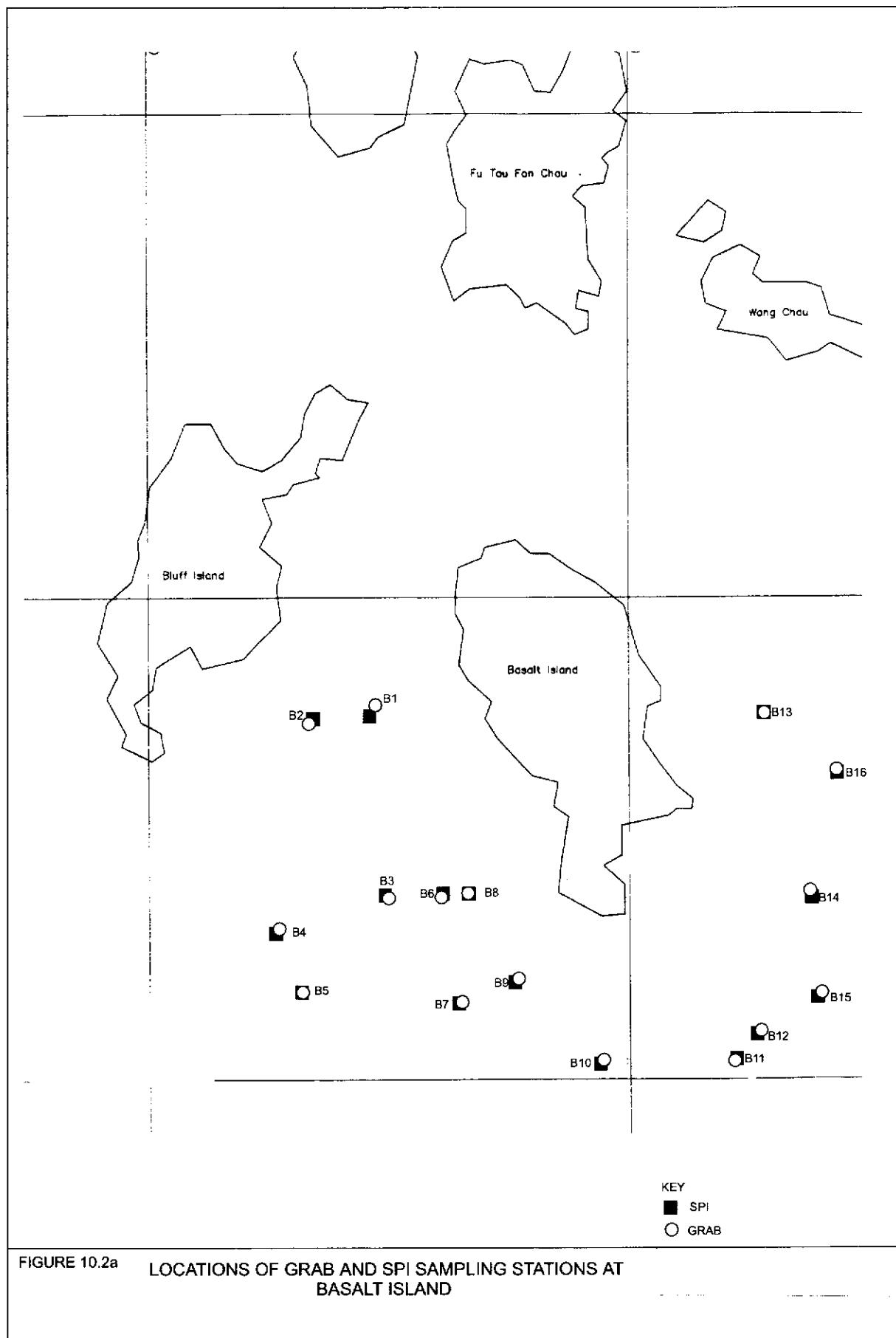
FIGURE 9.3d

SEDIMENT SIZE AND TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON CONTENT FOR EASTERN WATERS

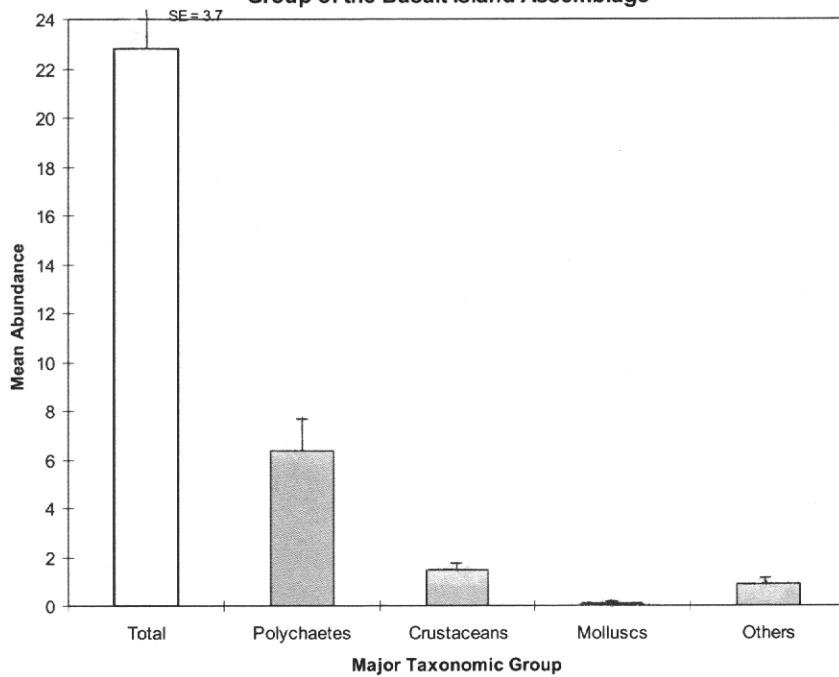








(i) Mean Total Abundance (+SE) and Composition by Major Taxonomic Group of the Basalt Island Assemblage



(ii) Mean abundance (+SE) of numerically dominant taxa at Basalt Island

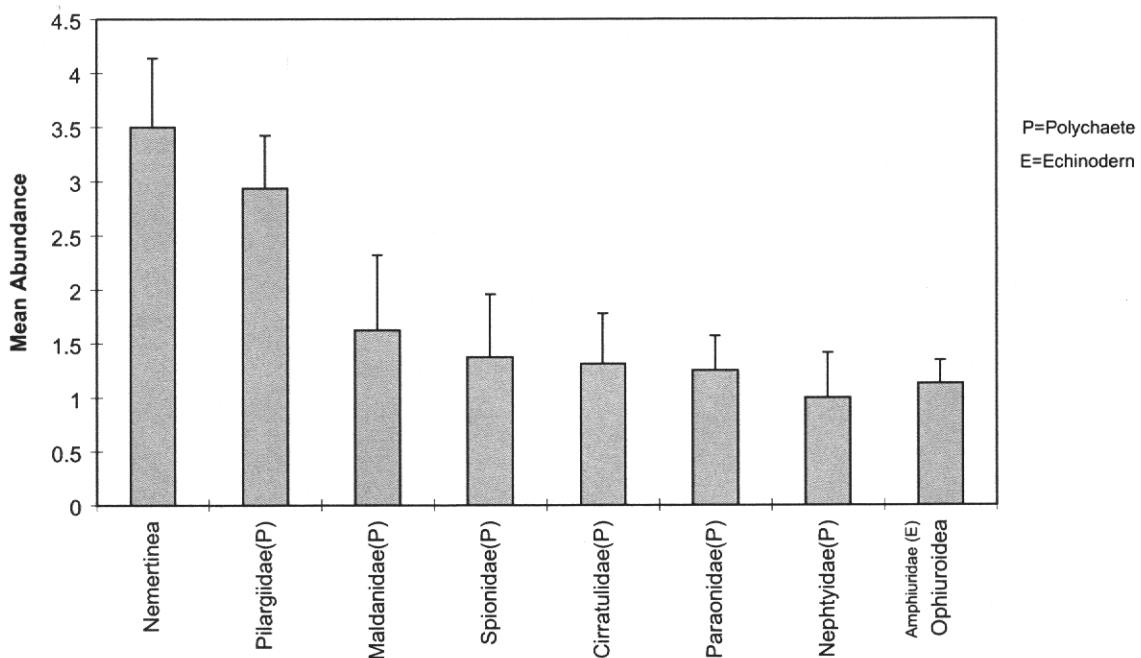
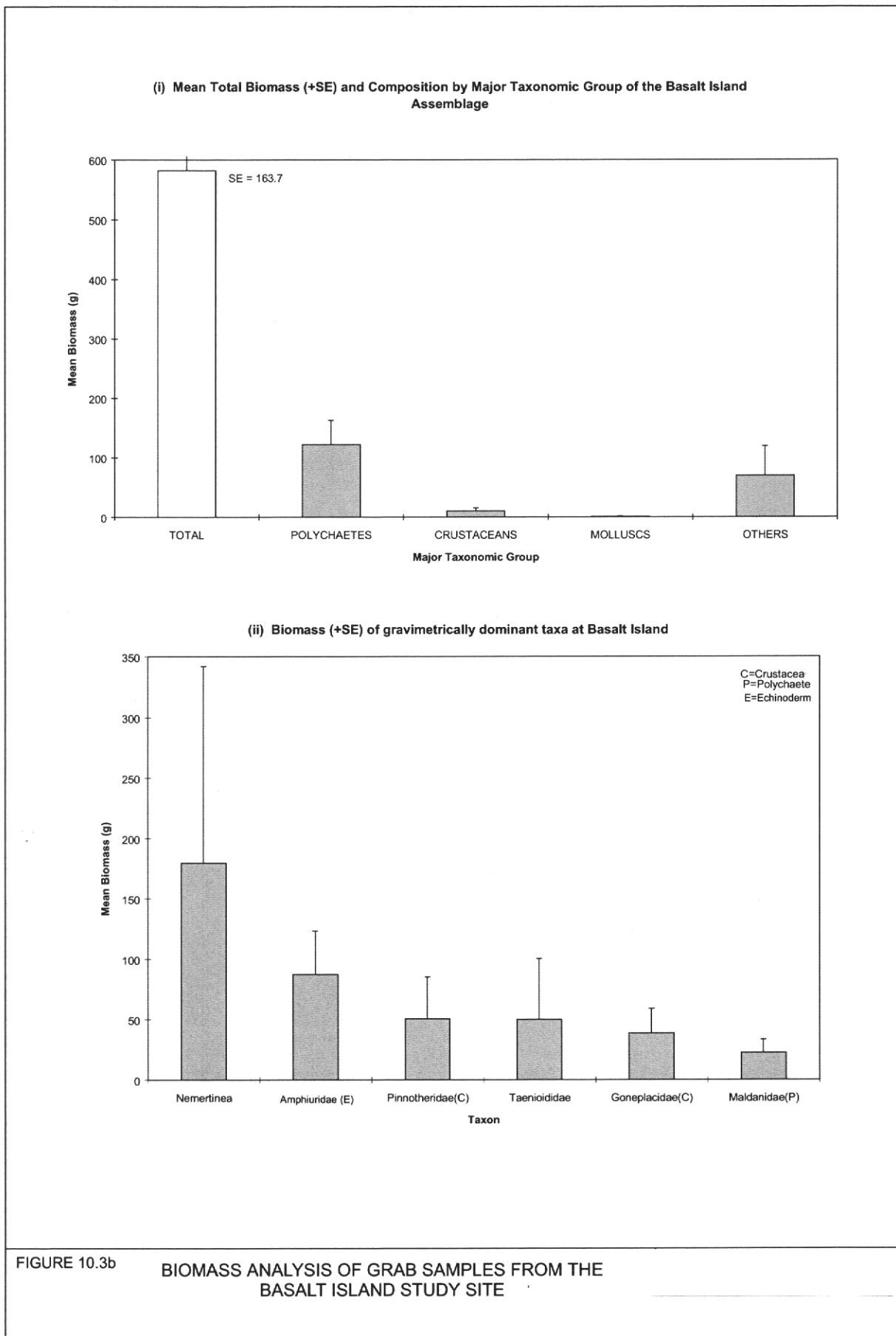
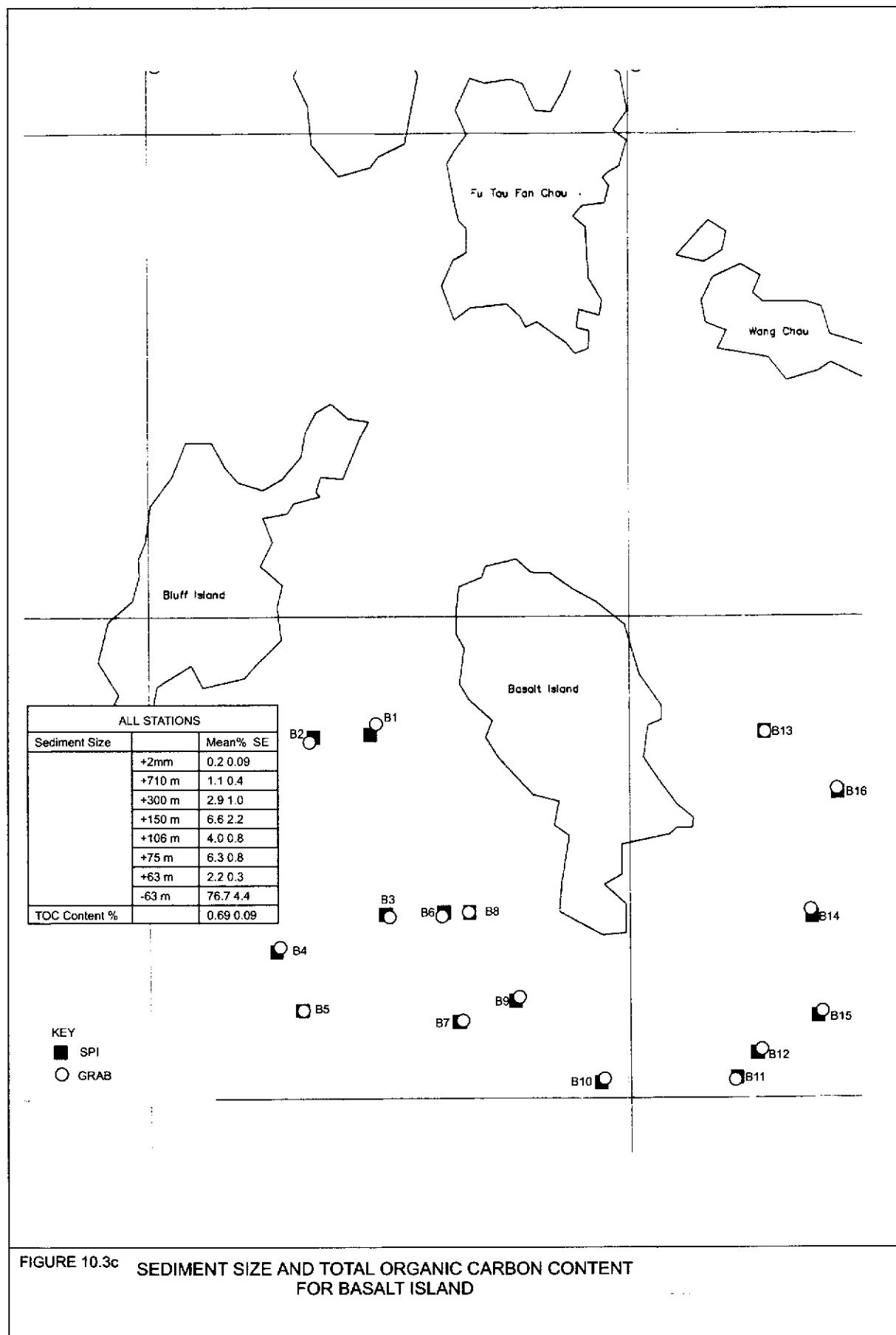
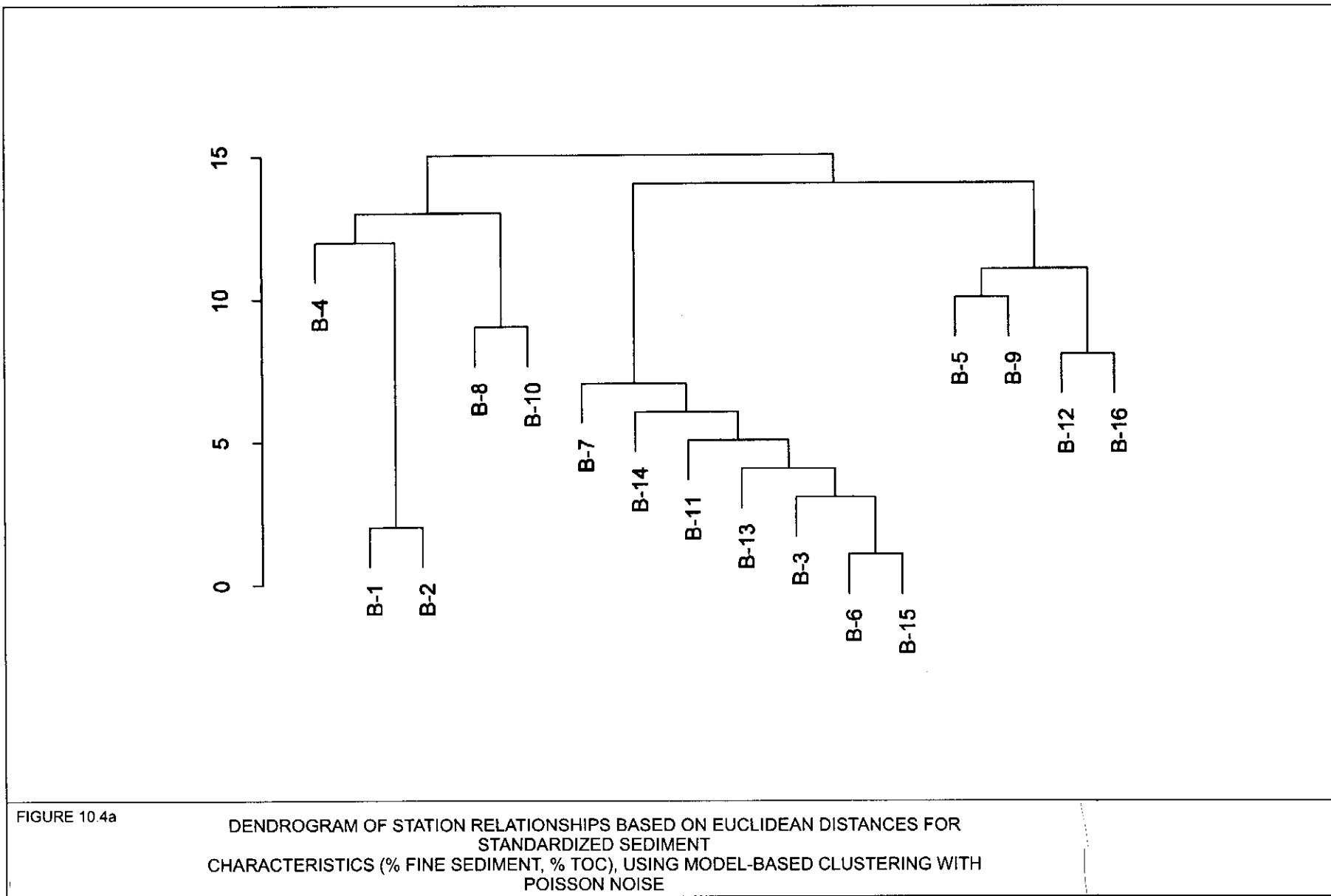


FIGURE 10.3a ABUNDANCE ANALYSIS OF GRAB SAMPLES FROM THE BASALT ISLAND STUDY SITE







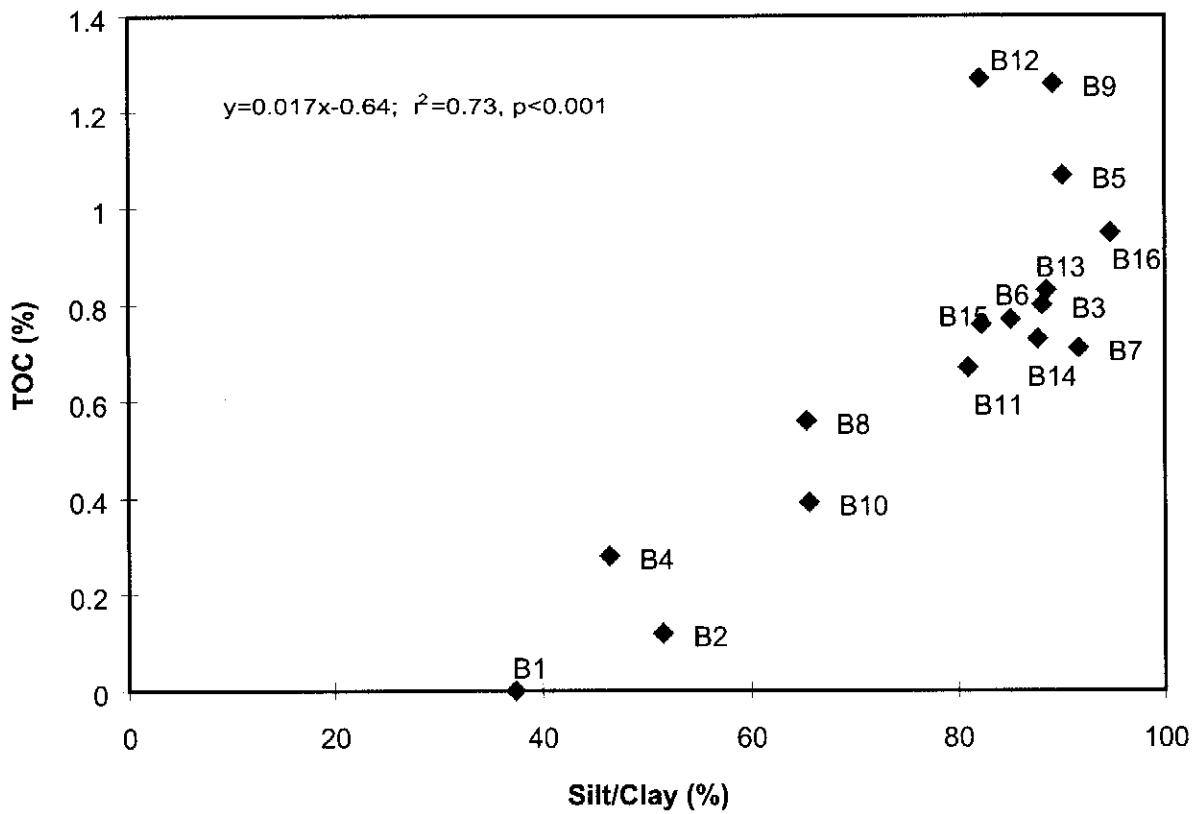


FIGURE 10.4b
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEDIMENT TOC AND SILT/CLAY FRACTION AT BASALT ISLAND STATIONS

FIGURE 10.4c

DENDROGRAM OF STATION RELATIONSHIPS BASED ON THE BRAY-CURTIS METRIC FOR FAMILY ABUNDANCE, USING HEURISTIC CLUSTERING WITH AVERAGE LINKAGE

