什麼是地質公園
What is a Geopark?

地質公園的定義
Definition of a Geopark

- 地質公園具有一定規模和分佈面
  Significant coverage and scope of geoheritage
- 具有特殊地質學價值和觀賞價值的自然區域
  A natural area of special geological significance and natural beauty
- 融合自然生態
  Integration with ecology and biodiversity
- 融合人文歷史
  Integration with local culture and history
- 區內實行完善的規劃和管理制度
  A sound planning and management system in the area

建立地質公園的目的
Objectives of establishing a Geopark

- 保護珍貴的地質遺產
  To protect precious geological heritage
- 普及地球科學知識
  To spread knowledge of Earth Science
- 鼓勵地方發展，使社會和經濟得以持續發展
  To promote sustainable social and economic development through tourism

聯合國教科文組織於1999年提出地質公園概念
The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) proposed the Geopark concept in 1999

中國國家地質公園
NATIONAL GEOPARL OF CHINA

中國的土地與地質資源十分豐富，因此地質公園發展迅速，自
2001年至今已經建立了183個國家地質公園。成為中國國家地
質公園必須符合嚴格的規定與要求，需由國家行政部門審核
後，通過國家公園管理部門審核，完全符合要求的公園可
申請中國國家地質公園身份。

Covering such a large area, China is rich in geological resources and its geoparks have been developing rapidly, with 183 national geoparks established since 2001. To become a National Geopark of China, a geopark has to fulfill a comprehensive set of regulations and requirements. Candidate geoparks are assessed by professionals from the National Government. Successful candidates are designated National Geoparks.

自2004年聯合國教科文組織開始頒佈地質公園以來，至今已經頒佈
了187個世界地質公園。意味着從地質公園數量上，中國佔
有25個，將成為世界地
質公園數量第10位的國家。基於國家有關部門對聯合國教科文組
織遞交世界地質公園申報表，再由聯合國專家到公園進行考察，
最後由國家公園管理部門進行最終的評估，符合條件的公園可獲得
世界級地質公園的資格，並自2005年起正式成為世界級地
質公園。

There are 67 global geoparks, in 27 countries, 26 of them in China, which have been established since UNESCO advocated establishing geoparks in 2004. To become a Global Geopark, a candidate geopark has to apply to the national government first, and submit for Global Geopark application document to UNESCO through the relevant state institutions. The geopark is then assessed by UNESCO, and candidate geoparks that fulfill the UNESCO requirements are awarded Global Geopark status, and continue to be assessed every four years.

世界地質公園的分布
The distribution of Global Geoparks

- AUS - 澳洲
- DEU - 德國
- FRA - 法國
- HUN - 匈牙利
- ISL - 冰島
- ITA - 意大利
- JPN - 日本
- KOR - 韓國
- MYS - 馬來西亞
- NLD - 荷蘭
- NGR - 尼日利亞
- NZL - 新西蘭
- POL - 波蘭
- SWE - 瑞典
- TUR - 土耳其
- UK - 英國
- USA - 美國

世界地質公園
GLOBAL GEOPARL

- 德國 (Germany)
- 瑞典 (Sweden)
- 義大利 (Italy)
- 日本 (Japan)
- 韓國 (Korea)
- 馬來西亞 (Malaysia)
- 荷蘭 (Netherlands)
- 尼日利亞 (Nigeria)
- 新西蘭 (New Zealand)
- 波蘭 (Poland)
- 瑞典 (Sweden)
- 土耳其 (Turkey)
- 英國 (UK)
- 美國 (USA)
Geopark of Hong Kong

2009年11月 November 2009
香港地質公園正式成為中國國家地質公園網絡成員，名為香港國家地質公園。Hong Kong Geopark was officially designated a member of the National Geoparks of China, and was named Hong Kong National Geopark in November 2009.

2011年9月 September 2011
聯合國教科文組織支持的世界地質公園網絡接纳香港國家地質公園加入為該網絡的新成員，易名香港中國香港世界地質公園。Hong Kong National Geopark was accepted as a member of the Global Geoparks Network (GGN), which is supported by the UNESCO, and renamed Hong Kong Global Geopark of China in September 2011.

為什麼香港能建立地質公園？
Why was Hong Kong able to establish a geopark?

- 地質公園獲得香港市民及多政府機構的支持
  The Geopark has support from a broad range of Hong Kong citizens and non-governmental groups.
- 擁有豐富的自然保育與科普教育經驗
  Hong Kong has relatively rich experience in nature conservation and science popularization.
- 主要的地质遺蹟受到法例保護
  Important parts of geological heritages are protected by legal regulations.
- 地質公園周邊地區深受客家與漁村文化影響，人文生活別具特色
  The Hakka villages and fishing villages within the Geopark represent a valuable part of our cultural heritage.
- 在西貢地區廣泛分布的六角形岩柱是一種世界罕見的地質遺蹟；
  The hexagonal rock columns widely distributed in Sai Kung are globally rare geological treasures; various sedimentary rocks in Northeast New Territories form beautiful landscapes of great scientific value.

建立地質公園對香港的意義
The significance of establishing a Geopark in Hong Kong

- 加強對地質資源的保護
  Enhancing geoconservation
- 推廣區域的可持續發展
  Promoting regional sustainable development
- 提升自然遊樂的質素，增強遊客趣味
  Improving the quality of nature tourism and increasing the enjoyment of countryside activities
- 普及地球科學知識，加強市民的保育意識
  Spreading Earth Science knowledge and increasing the public’s conservation awareness
- 宣揚香港的自然保育政策，提升香港國際形象
  Promoting Hong Kong’s nature conservation policies and enhancing its international image

香港地質公園的特點
Features of Hong Kong Geopark

- 地質公園與市區近在咫尺
  Close to the city centre
- 地質遺蹟豐富多樣並集中
  Diverse and intensive geological heritage
- 所有地質景點受到保護
  All geosites protected
- 具備豐富的保護地管理和遊客經驗
  Rich experience in protected area management and planning
- 生態環境和野生動植物豐富，並擁有豐富的生態學研究基礎和推廣自然保育的經驗
  Diverse ecological habitats and wildlife with a strong foundation in ecological research and vast experience in the promotion of nature conservation
香港世界地質公園的規劃理念
Planning Principles of Hong Kong Global Geopark

香港是一個極有特色的城市，在這塊小的土地上，蓬勃繁華都市與廣闊的自然環境並存。郊野受到良好的保護和管理，為生活忙碌的都市人提供優良的休閒場所。由此提升生活素質，帶動環保生活。香港世界地質公園以其郊野公園的基礎上，不但為本地的自然保育領域帶來動力，而且是推廣科學教育的良好平台。

地質公園是一個新興保育概念，雖然多數人認為建立地質公園會對環境造成破壞，但事實上：The Geopark is a new conservation concept. Some people are concerned that the establishment of a Geopark may cause damage to the environment. Actually:

- 香港世界地質公園屬郊野公園，沿海公園或特別地區範圍、受《郊野公園條例》及《特別地區保護條例》等法例保護，公園範圍內禁止進行一切破壞自然環境的活動。Hong Kong Geopark falls within established country parks, marine parks or other special areas, and was set up under the protection of the Country Parks Ordinance and Marine Parks Ordinance, which forbids all activities may destroy the biological, geological or cultural environment in the Geopark.

- 香港世界地質公園以自然保育及教育為主，不會有破壞自然環境的活動。Hong Kong Geopark is oriented to nature conservation and education, so any unnecessary facilities that could have a negative impact on the environment are not allowed in the Geopark.

香港地質公園的格局
Geographical Layout of Hong Kong Geopark

一個公園，兩個園區，八個景區，景區面積約50平方公里
Hong Kong Geopark is divided into two regions, with a total of eight Geo-Areas of 50km².

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>一個公園</th>
<th>One Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>地質公園</td>
<td>Hong Kong Geopark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>兩個園區</th>
<th>Two Regions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. 西貢火山區
Sai Kung Volcanic Rock Region
Showcases globally rare hexagonal rock columns |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>八個景區</th>
<th>Eight Geo-Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2. 新界東沉積岩區
Northeast New Territories Sedimentary Rock Region
Displays various sedimentary rocks up to four hundred million years old |

香港地質公園的管理及規劃概念
Planning and Management Principles of Hong Kong Geopark

世界各地的地質公園在管理與規劃上略有不同，香港地質公園則以自然保育及科學普及為原則，並將公園規劃為三個保護等級：The geoparks around the world are managed and planned a little differently. Hong Kong Geopark follows the principle of nature conservation and science popularization, and is divided into three protection areas with different levels of protection:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>保護等級</th>
<th>Protection Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 綜合保護區 Integrated Protection Area
承載量高
保護遊客及景區 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>特別保護區 Special Protection Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 特別保護區 Special Protection Area
為特定科學課題
適合進行科學教育活動 |

| 核心保護區 Core Protection Area |
| --- | --- |
| 核心保護區 Core Protection Area
為重要的地質標本
嚴格保護 |

例子 Examples

- 落石區、東平洲、楊屋、東長洲
Lai Chi Wo, Tung Ping Chau, Sharp Island and Tai Long Wan of Sai Kung

- 大窩口、長堤水庫東岸
Ma Shi Chau, Lai Chi Chong and Hong Kong Reservoir East Dam

- 西貢區
Fa Shan of High Island, Ninepin Group and Bluff Head
香港世界地質公園的主要特徵

Geological Characteristics of Hong Kong Global Geopark

新界東北沉積岩園區

A showcase of geology, culture and ecology
The Northeast Territories, along with its green mountains, clear waters, and rich ecological resources and cultural atmosphere, is widely covered by a range of sedimentary rocks, formed over a span of four hundred million years. Sedimentary rocks and buried fossils of ancient creatures provide important evidence for tracing Hong Kong’s geological history and environment.

黃竹角咀—赤柱景區
Bluff Head — Port Island Geo-Area

赤柱景區
Port Island Geo-Area

赤柱的鼻柱，岩石形成於白堊紀
An island of red rocks formed in the age of the dinosaurs

赤柱角咀
Bluff Head

風廉洲—赤柱
Ma Shi Chau - Lai Chi Chong

赤柱的鼻柱
Bluff Head Geo-Area

鴨脷洲—赤柱
Tolo Channel Geo-Area

中角咀
Lai Chi Chong Geo-Area

印洲塘景區
Double Haven Geo-Area

日落人士愛
Lai Chi Wo Geo-Area

印洲塘
Double Haven

Tung Ping Chau Geo-Area

東昇中
Tung Ping Chau Geo-Area

香港島年輕的骨骼，只有1000萬年
The youngest rock strata in Hong Kong, formed 50 million years ago

香港島年輕的骨骼，只有1000萬年
The youngest rock strata in Hong Kong, formed 50 million years ago

黃竹角咀
Bluff Head

西貢火山岩園區
Sai Kung Volcanic Rock Region

Globally rare hexagonal rock columns
These hexagonal rock columns are rare natural wonders, created from volcanic materials under unique environmental conditions. Formed 140 million years ago, the hexagonal rock columns are widely distributed in Sai Kung. Together with geo-area’s long coastlines and craggy islands, they form a picturesque natural landscape.

花山—西貢
Flower Hill — Sai Wan

花山
Flower Hill

高島
Sharp Island Geo-Area

쇄비주
Sharpe Island

驚峰
Tombolo

德祥洲景區
Ung Kong Group Geo-Area

波心洲
Wang Chau Geo-Area

波心洲
Wang Chau

波心洲
Wang Chau

六角形的鼻柱
Spiral staircace

六角形的鼻柱
Spiral staircace

六角形的鼻柱
Spiral staircace

六角形的鼻柱
Spiral staircace

世界罕見的六角形鼻柱

這些六角形鼻柱是一種世界罕見的自然景觀，由火山噴出的物質在極特異的環境條件下形成。香港的六角形鼻柱形成於1億4000多萬年前，廣泛分布於現西貢地區，加上細長的海岸線和崎嶇的島嶼，構成西貢火山岩的自然景觀。
### Tour Routes

#### Boat Tours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tour Name</th>
<th>Start Location</th>
<th>Duration (hr)</th>
<th>Difficulty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boat Tour of the Northeastern Territories</td>
<td>Tung Ping Chau</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat Tour of the Sai Kung Islands</td>
<td>Tai Long Wan</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Land Excursion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Distance (km)</th>
<th>Difficulty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sai Kung Geothermal Centre</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geothermal Visitor Centre</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Geopark Visitor Centre

- **Sai Kung Geothermal Information Centre**
- **Tsiu Po Geothermal Centre**
- **Fung Ying Seen Koon Kult O Geothermal Centre**
Sistering Geoparks

Sistering Geoparks is a platform for local, national, and international cooperation and联动, for promoting theesser of geoscience education, as well as to promote geoscience education for the benefit of future generations.

Geo-Naturpark Bergstraße-Odenwald - Geotourism in Germany

Bergstraße-Odenwald is a region in Germany known for its diverse geology and rich cultural heritage. It is home to numerous geosites and geosites, making it a popular destination for geologists and tourists alike.

The region is characterized by its volcanic activity, which has shaped the landscape and created unique geological features. Visitors can explore the area on foot, by car, or even by bike, and there are numerous guided tours available.

Kanawinka Global Geopark

Kanawinka Global Geopark is located in South-Eastern Australia and is known for its rich geological history and diverse landscape. The area is home to numerous geosites, including ancient volcanic formations, sedimentary layers, and erosion features.

The geopark is a popular destination for geologists, tourists, and locals alike, who come to explore the area and learn about the region's geological history. Visitors can explore the area on foot, by car, or even by bike, and there are numerous guided tours available.

关于地質公園成立以來，已結成了5個姊妹地質公園，成為“姊妹地質公園”指事聯盟，還簽訂協議就地質公園合作、地質科學研究、管理、培訓等方面內行為加以改革和合作。“姊妹地質公園”成為這個平台為公共機構和私營機構開設一個溝通平臺，有效促進國際合作，為推動科技教育和自然保護發展發揮極大作用。

Yandangshan Global Geopark

Yandangshan, also known as the “Door to the East”, is located in Zhejiang Province, China. The park covers an area of 196 square kilometers and is known for its unique karstic landforms and diverse flora and fauna.

The park was designated as a UNESCO Global Geopark in 2012, recognizing its significant geological and cultural heritage. Visitors can explore the area on foot, by car, or even by bike, and there are numerous guided tours available.

Venue

Yandangshan National Geopark

The opening ceremony was held at the Yandangshan National Geopark.