



# Getting to know 香港世界地質公園 Hong Kong Global Geopark

## 什麼是地質公園

## What is a Geopark?

### 地質公園的定義

#### Definition of a Geopark

- 地質遺跡具有一定規模和分布範圍  
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
- 融合當地人文歷史  
Integration with local culture and history
- 區內擁有良好的規劃與管理制度  
A sound planning and management system in the area

### 建立地質公園的目的

#### Purposes of establishing a Geopark

- 保護珍貴的地質遺跡  
To protect precious geological heritage
- 普及地球科學知識  
To spread knowledge of Earth Science
- 透過地質旅遊，使社會和經濟得以持續發展  
To promote sustainable social and economic development through geo-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 GEOPARK OF CHINA

中國地大物博，地質資源十分豐富，因此地質公園發展迅速，自2001年至今共建立了六批共183個國家地質公園。成為中國國家地質公園必須要符合嚴格的規定與要求，需由國家行政管理部門專家考核，通過考核的公園可獲得中國國家地質公園身分。

Covering such a large area, China is rich in geological resources and its geoparks have been developing rapidly, with 183 national geoparks established in six batches 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.

### 中國的世界地質公園 Global Geoparks of China

1. 黃山世界地質公園(安徽) Huangshan Geopark (Anhui)	10. 泰甯世界地質公園(福建) Taiping Geopark (Fujian)	19. 龍虎山世界地質公園(江西) Longhushan Geopark (Jiangxi)
2. 廬山世界地質公園(江西) Mount Lushan Geopark (Jiangxi)	11. 克什克騰世界地質公園(內蒙古) Hexigten Geopark (Inner Mongolia)	20. 自貢世界地質公園(四川) Zigong Geopark (Sichuan)
3. 雲臺山世界地質公園(河南) Yuntaishan Geopark (Henan)	12. 興文世界地質公園(四川) Xingwen Geopark (Sichuan)	21. 秦嶺終南山世界地質公園(陝西) Qinling Geopark (Shanxi)
4. 石林世界地質公園(雲南) Stone Forest Geopark (Yunnan)	13. 泰山世界地質公園(山東) Mount Taishan Geopark (Shandong)	22. 阿拉善世界地質公園(內蒙古) Alxa Geopark (Inner Mongolia)
5. 丹霞山世界地質公園(廣東) Danxiashan Geopark (Guangdong)	14. 王屋山—黛眉山世界地質公園(河南) Wangwushan-Daimeishan Geopark (Henan)	23. 樂業—鳳山世界地質公園(廣西) Leye-Fengshan Geopark (Guangxi)
6. 張家界世界地質公園(湖南) Zhangjiajie Sandstone Peak Forest Geopark (Hunan)	15. 雷瓊世界地質公園(廣東、海南) Leiqiong Geopark (Guangdong, Hainan)	24. 寧德世界地質公園(福建) Ningde Geopark (Fujian)
7. 五大連池世界地質公園(黑龍江) Wudalianchi Geopark (Heilongjiang)	16. 房山世界地質公園(北京、河北) Fangshan Geopark (Beijing, Hebei)	25. 天柱山世界地質公園(安徽) Tianzhushan Geopark (Anhui)
8. 嵩山世界地質公園(河南) Songsan Geopark (Henan)	17. 鏡泊湖世界地質公園(黑龍江) Jingpohu Geopark (Heilongjiang)	26. 香港世界地質公園(香港) Hong Kong Global Geopark (Hong Kong)
9. 雁蕩山世界地質公園(浙江) Yandangshan Geopark (Zhejiang)	18. 伏牛山世界地質公園(河南) Funiushan Geopark (Henan)	



### 世界地質公園 GLOBAL GEOPARK

自2004年聯合國教科文組織倡議建立地質公園以來，至今共建立了87個世界地質公園，分布於27個國家，中國佔26個。要成為世界地質公園需向所屬國家遞交申請，經國家有關部門向聯合國教科文組織提交世界地質公園申報文件；再由聯合國專家到公園進行考察，審核公園是否符合一系列嚴格的要求。成功通過審核的公園可獲得世界級地質公園的身分，並需每4年審核一次。

There are 87 global geoparks, in 27 countries, 26 of them in China, which have been established since UNESCO advocated establishing geopark in 2004. To become a Global Geopark, a candidate geopark has to apply to the national government first, and submit its Global Geopark application document to UNESCO through the relevant state agencies. 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 Distribution of Global Geoparks

澳洲 Australia	1	德國 Germany	5	日本 Japan	5
奧地利 Austria	1	德國/波蘭 Germany/Poland	1	韓國 Korea	1
巴西 Brazil	1	希臘 Greece	4	馬來西亞 Malaysia	1
加拿大 Canada	1	匈牙利/斯洛伐克 Hungary/Slovakia	1	挪威 Norway	2
中國 China	26	冰島 Iceland	1	葡萄牙 Portugal	2
克羅地亞 Croatia	1	伊朗 Iran	1	羅馬尼亞 Romania	1
捷克共和國 Czech Republic	1	愛爾蘭 Ireland	2	西班牙 Spain	7
芬蘭 Finland	1	愛爾蘭/北愛爾蘭 Ireland, Republic of/Northern Ireland	1	英國 United Kingdom	7
法國 France	3	意大利 Italy	8	越南 Vietnam	1



# 香港的地質公園

## 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納香港國家地質公園加入為該網絡的新成員，現已更名為**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.



香港地質公園的管理機構：漁農自然護理署  
Hong Kong Geopark is under the management of the  
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

### 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與非政府機構的支持  
The Geopark has support from a broad range of Hong Kong citizens and non-governmental groups
- 擁有較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
- 主要的地質遺跡受到法例保護  
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少見的地質遺跡；新界東北區的一系列沉積岩不但景觀優美，而且極具科學價值  
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

- 加強對地質遺跡的保護  
Enhancing geoconservation
- 促進地區的可持續發展  
Promoting regional sustainable development
- 提升自然旅遊的質素，增加郊遊趣味  
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
- 完善香港的自然保育政策，提升香港國際形象  
Improving 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
- 地質遺跡豐富多樣並集中  
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規劃經驗  
Rich experience in protected area management and planning
- 生態環境和野生動植物豐富，並擁有鞏固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，在這塊小小的土地上，繁華都市與廣闊的自然郊野並存。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憩場地，由此提升生活素質，帶動環保生活。香港地質公園建立於郊野公園的基礎上，不但為本地的自然保育領域帶來新動力，而且是推廣科普教育的良好平台。

**Hong Kong** is a unique city in many ways, not least because of the proximity and contrast of a bustling city with extensive natural areas. Our well protected and well managed country parks provide rooms for ample leisure activities, adding to our quality of life and permitting a green environment throughout much of Hong Kong. Hong Kong Geopark arose from the successful country park system, not only bringing new impetus to local nature conservation, but also serving as an important platform to promote science popularization.

地質公園是一個新興保育概念，雖然少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:**

- 香港地質公園屬郊野公園、海岸公園或特別地區範圍，受《郊野公園條例》及《海岸公園條例》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 forbid 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和教育為主，不會興建任何不必要的設施，以免破壞環境  
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 50km<sup>2</sup>

一個公園 One Park	兩個園區 Two Regions	八個景區 Eight Geo-Areas	
香港地質公園 Hong Kong Geopark	1. 西貢火山岩園區 展示了世界罕有的六角形岩柱 <b>Sai Kung Volcanic Rock Region</b> Showcases globally rare hexagonal rock columns	糧船灣景區 <b>High Island Geo-Area</b>	果洲群島景區 <b>Ninepin Group Geo-Area</b>
		橋咀洲景區 <b>Sharp Island Geo-Area</b>	鑊缸群島景區 <b>Ung Kong Group Geo-Area</b>
	2. 新界東北沉積岩園區 展示了香港自4億年來形成的多種沉積岩 <b>Northeast New Territories Sedimentary Rock Region</b> Displays various sedimentary rocks up to four hundred million years old	黃竹角咀－赤洲景區 <b>Bluff Head — Port Island Geo-Area</b>	赤門景區 <b>Tolo Channel Geo-Area</b>
		印洲塘景區 <b>Double Haven Geo-Area</b>	東平洲景區 <b>Tung Ping Chau Geo-Area</b>

### 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和科學普及為原則，並將公園規劃成三個保護等級：

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:



保護等級 Protection Level	特點 / 功能 Characteristics / Functions	例子 Examples
綜合保護區 Integrated Protection Area	承載量較高，郊遊設施較全面，是理想的旅遊地點 High carrying capacity and comprehensive tourism facilities make these areas ideal destinations for outings.	荔枝窩、東平洲、橋咀洲、西貢大浪灣 Lai Chi Wo, Tung Ping Chau, Sharp Island and Tai Long Wan of Sai Kung
特別保護區 Special Protection Area	設有基本郊遊設施，適合進行科普教育活動 These areas have basic visitor facilities and are suitable for science-popularization activities.	馬屎洲、荔枝莊、萬宜水庫東壩 Ma Shi Chau, Lai Chi Chong and High Island Reservoir East Dam
核心保護區 Core Protection Area	以保護重要的地質遺跡為主，加上環境條件的限制，風浪和陡崖等都容易釀成意外，因此不鼓勵遊人登陸。只適宜在風平浪靜的夏季乘船進行不登岸遊覽 In order to protect important geological heritage and to prevent accidents due to strong waves and steep cliffs, visitors are not encouraged to land in these places. Sightseeing is suitable only on boat tours on calm summer days.	糧船灣花山、果洲群島、黃竹角咀 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

#### 地質、文化和生態薈萃

新界東北地區山明水秀，風光如畫，生態人文氣息濃厚，處處皆勝境。這裡廣泛分布了自4億年來形成的多種沉積岩。沉積岩和埋藏在當中的古生物化石，為恢復香港古地理環境提供了重要的證據。

### Northeast New Territories Sedimentary Rock Region

**A showcase of geology, culture and ecology**  
The Northeast New 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 — 赤洲景區 Bluff Head — Port Island Geo-Area

黃竹角咀 Bluff Head



紅白相間的岩層是香港最古老的岩石，有4億年歷史  
The inter-layered red and white rock strata displays the oldest rocks in Hong Kong, formed about four hundred million years ago

赤洲 Port Island



赤紅色的島嶼，岩石形成於恐龍時代  
An island of red rocks, formed in the age of the dinosaurs

#### 赤門景區 Tolo Channel Geo-Area

馬屎洲 Ma Shi Chau



具有2億多年歷史的七彩泥岩  
Colourful mudstone formed over two hundred million years ago

荔枝莊 Lai Chi Chong



岩石層理清晰，色彩豐富，以大型的彎曲岩層最為獨特  
Clear and colourful laminated rocks, with large bent rock strata being the most interesting geological feature

#### 東平洲景區 Tung Ping Chau Geo-Area

東平洲 Tung Ping Chau



香港最年輕的岩層，只有5,500萬年歷史  
The youngest rock strata in Hong Kong formed 55 million years ago



受風浪侵蝕的海岸展現出獨特景觀  
Unique coastal landscapes formed by wave abrasion

#### 印洲塘景區 Double Haven Geo-Area

荔枝窩 Lai Chi Wo



瀟灑濃郁的客家風情，生態資源十分豐富  
Strong Hakka cultural roots and a rich ecological environment

印洲塘 Double Haven



景致優美，被譽為香港小桂林  
Beautiful scenery, known as Hong Kong's Little Guilin

### 西貢火山岩園區

#### 世界罕有的六角形岩柱

六角形岩柱是一種世界罕見的自然景觀，由火山噴出的物質在極獨特的環境條件下形成。香港的六角形岩柱形成於1億4,000多萬年前，廣泛分布在現今西貢地區，加上綿長的海岸線和嶙峋的島嶼，構成西貢如詩如畫的自然景觀。

### 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.

#### 糧船灣景區 High Island Geo-Area

花山 Fa Shan



糧船灣海岸布滿六角形岩柱  
Hexagonal rock columns distributed on the coast of High Island

西灣 Sai Wan



大浪灣優美的海岸地貌  
Beautiful coastal landforms in Tai Long Wan

#### 橋咀洲景區 Sharp Island Geo-Area

橋咀洲 Sharp Island



奇特的菠蘿包巨礫  
Unique 'Pineapple Bun Boulder'



連島沙洲 Tombolo

#### 果洲群島景區 Ninepin Group Geo-Area

北果洲 North Ninepin



六角形岩柱在風浪的侵蝕下形成多個著名地質景點  
Many famous geological landscapes formed by wave erosion on the hexagonal rock columns



迴旋的階梯 Spiral staircase

#### 甕缸群島景區 Ung Kong Group Geo-Area

橫洲 Wang Chau



六角形岩柱構成的天然壁畫  
Natural hexagonal column mural



著名的海蝕拱 — 小台灣  
Famous sea arch — Little Taiwan



# 香港世界地質公園旅遊路線

## Tour Routes of Hong Kong Global Geopark

### 什麼是地質旅遊 What is geo-tourism

地質旅遊是一種以地質遺跡景觀為主體的旅遊活動，除了欣賞自然美景、體驗當地文化和生態之外，亦寓學於遊，將地球科學知識融入導賞內容，是一種兼具休閒特色和趣味的旅遊。

Geo-tourism is a tourism activity centring on geological heritage. Besides allowing visitors to appreciate natural attractions, and experience local culture and ecology, geological tourism integrates earth science knowledge into the tour contents, combining science popularization with leisure and fun.

#### 遊覽香港世界地質公園的建議

When visiting Hong Kong Global Geopark, we have the following suggestions

1. 遊覽前參閱香港地質公園網頁(www.geopark.gov.hk)或有關宣傳單張、書籍等，初步了解香港地質公園；  
Before visiting the Geopark, browse the Hong Kong Geopark website (http://www.geopark.gov.hk), or relevant promotion leaflets and books to get a general idea of the Geopark.
2. 透過導遊講解及公園的傳意牌，進一步了解公園的內容，提升對地質遺跡的欣賞能力和保護意識；  
Listen to the tourist guide's explanations and read the on-site information panels in the Geopark to learn more about the Geopark, enhance your appreciation, and increase your awareness of the importance of protecting our geological heritage.
3. 以美學角度欣賞地質公園的奇岩、怪石、山川、溪流、海灣、島嶼等自然風光；  
Observe and enjoy the natural beauty of the unusually shaped rocks and stones, and the picturesque mountains, rivers, streams, bays and islands in the Geopark.
4. 在遊覽中感受當地獨特的人文和歷史，從而增加旅遊樂趣。  
Experience the unique local culture and history during the tour in order to increase your enjoyment of the tour.

希望遊人透過遊覽地質公園，真正感受到科學、美學、歷史、文化的交融，從而獲得多重享受。  
We hope these Geopark tours will enable visitors to truly experience the integration of science, aesthetics, history and culture.

### 旅遊路線 TOUR ROUTES

香港世界地質公園根據各景區的自然景觀、科學價值、遊客安全等因素設計了2條海路及9條陸路遊覽路線。

In order to maximise enjoyment of the natural scenery, appreciation of the scientific value of the sites and visitor safety, Hong Kong Global Geopark has designed two boat-tour routes and nine land-tour routes.

#### 海路漫遊路線 Boat Tours

- **新界東北海路漫遊**  
由馬料水或大美督碼頭出發，經赤門海峽前往黃竹角咀，欣賞紅白相間的香港最古老岩層。轉入印洲塘後，首先經過火紅色的紅石門海岸，繼而是波平如鏡的印洲塘，在此欣賞印塘六寶，再到荔枝窩和吉澳體驗歷史悠久的本土文化。全程約6小時。
- **西貢海路漫遊**  
由西貢碼頭出發，經澤西州前往糧船灣，登岸遊覽歷史悠久的天后古廟，繼而乘船到花山，欣賞布滿海岸的六角形岩柱。回程經沙塘口山、吊鐘洲，一睹海蝕洞等海蝕地貌，再經橋咀洲返回西貢碼頭。全程約4小時。

- **Boat Tour of the Northeast New Territories**  
The tour starts at either Ma Liu Shui Pier or Tai Mei Tuk Pier and goes through Tolo Channel to Bluff Head, where you will see interlayered red and white rock strata, the oldest rocks in Hong Kong. After arriving at Double Haven, you will see the Six Treasures of Double Haven, first passing the fire-red Hung Shek Mun coast and then over the mirror-like Double Haven sea. The tour takes about six hours.
- **Boat Tour of the Sai Kung Islands**  
The tour starts at Sai Kung Pier and heads to High Island via Kau Sai Chau, where you will visit the historical Tin Hau Temple after landing and then boat to Fa Shan of High Island to see the imposing hexagonal rock columns standing sentry along the coast. During the return trip, when passing Bluff Island and Jin Island, you will see wave-cut landforms, like sea caves, and then head back to Sai Kung Pier by way of Sharp Island. The tour takes about four hours.

#### 陸路遊覽路線 Land Excursion

遊覽路線 Route	地點 Location	遊覽方式 Mode	長度(公里) Distance(km)	需時 Duration(hr)	難度 Difficulty
平洲環島郊遊徑 Ping Chau Country Trail	東平洲 Tung Ping Chau	步行 Hike	6	3	III
荔枝窩自然步道 Lai Chi Wo Nature Trail	印洲塘 Double Haven	步行 Hike	1.2	1	II
鴨洲地質景點 Ap Chau Geosite		步行 Hike	1(來回round trip)	1	I
吉澳自然步道 Kat O Nature Trail		步行 Hike	1	1	I
馬屎洲自然教育徑 Ma Shi Chau Nature Trail	赤門海峽 Tolo Channel	步行 Hike	3(來回round trip)	2	II
荔枝莊地質景點 Lai Chi Chong Geosite		步行 Hike	1(來回round trip)	1	I
萬宜地質步道 High Island Geo Trail	糧船灣 High Island	步行 Hike	2.2(來回round trip)	1.5	I
大浪灣遠足徑 Tai Long Wan Hiking Trail		步行 Hike	12	5	IV
橋咀洲地質步道 Sharp Island Geo Trail	橋咀洲 Sharp Island	步行 Hike	1(來回round trip)	1	I



### 地質公園遊客中心及地質教育中心 Geopark Visitor Centre and Geoheritage Centres

#### 香港地質公園學習園地 Geo-hub of the Hong Kong Geopark



學習園地設於西貢蕉坑獅子會自然教育中心，是一個多元化的資訊、學習園地。這裡的主要地質公園設施包括地質公園遊客中心、以28塊香港大型岩石標本組成的岩石學園，還有專為學生而設的學習活動室岩石學堂。  
The Geo-hub of the Hong Kong Geopark, which is in the Lions Nature Education Centre, in Tsiu Hang, Sai Kung, is a multifunctional information and learning centre. Major geopark facilities here include a Geopark visitor centre, a Rock Academy, which displays 28 large specimens of Hong Kong rocks, and an activity room, named the Rock Classroom, where students can learn about earth science.

#### 大埔地質教育中心 Tai Po Geoheritage Centre



大埔地質教育中心位於三門仔新村，是香港第一間以地質公園為主題的遊客及教育中心，展示三門仔一帶的人文、歷史、生態及地質等資訊，另有一系列來自馬屎洲的岩石標本供遊人觀賞。  
The Tai Po Geoheritage Centre, which is located in Sam Mun Tsai New Village, was the first tourist and education centre themed on the Geopark. The Centre explains the culture, history, ecology, geology, etc. around Sam Mun Tsai and displays a series of rock samples from Ma Shi Chau.

#### 蓬瀛仙館吉澳地質教育中心 Fung Ying Seen Koon Kat O Geoheritage Centre



蓬瀛仙館吉澳地質教育中心位於吉澳，是當地村民、志願團體及政府合力建成的地質教育中心。其展品內容豐富，除了一系列的岩石標本，還有化石標本和一些吉澳的珍貴文物。  
The Fung Ying Seen Koon Kat O Geoheritage Centre, located on Kat O, is a Geoheritage Centre established through the cooperation of local villagers, voluntary groups and government. The Centre displays a wide variety of exhibits, including a series of rock specimens, fossils and cultural relics from Kat O.

#### 西貢地質文化資訊中心 Sai Kung Geoheritage Information Centret

西貢地質文化資訊中心位於西貢市巴士總站側，中心展示了香港世界地質公園西貢火山岩園區的有關資訊，另提供地質和生態導遊服務。  
Sai Kung Geoheritage Information Centre is located near the Sai Kung bus terminal. The centre displays information of Sai Kung Volcanic Rock Region of the Hong Kong Global Geopark and provides geological and ecological tours in Sai Kung.

#### 蓬瀛仙館荔枝窩地質教育中心 Fung Ying Seen Koon Lai Chi Wo Geoheritage Centre



蓬瀛仙館荔枝窩地質教育中心位於新界北區荔枝窩村內，介紹當地秀麗風景、多樣化的地質景觀及客家圍村風貌。  
The Fung Ying Seen Koon Lai Chi Wo Geoheritage Centre is located in Lai Chi Wo, North New Territories. The Centre introduces the beautiful local scenery and diversified geological landscapes, and includes scenes of a Hakka walled village.



# 姊妹地質公園

## Sistering Geoparks

自香港地質公園成立以來，共結交了5個姊妹地質公園。成為「姊妹地質公園」須簽訂協議及定期互訪，在地質科學研究、管理、培訓等多方面進行交流與合作。「姊妹地質公園」這個平台為公園網絡建立良好的溝通管道，有效促進國際合作，為推動科普教育、自然保育和可持續發展發揮極大作用。

Since its establishment, Hong Kong Geopark has formed sistering relationships with five other geoparks. These are agreements to organise regular mutual visits, and exchange cooperation in geoscientific research, management and training. This sistering arrangement provides a sound communication channel for geopark networks, advancing international cooperation and permitting greater promotion of science popularization, nature conservation and sustainable development.

### 雁蕩山世界地質公園 (浙江溫州市)

#### Yandangshan Global Geopark (Wenzhou City, Zhejiang)

雁蕩山世界地質公園是一個以火山地貌景觀為主題的地質公園，以銳峰、疊嶂、怪洞、石門、飛瀑稱絕，形成了融合科學價值與美學價值於一體的獨特自然景觀。走進雁蕩山世界地質公園，可以欣賞火山岩的獨特景觀，解讀1億2,800萬年前白堊紀火山大爆發的故事，體驗河流生態之美和古採礦工程之奇特，追蹤山水文化、火山石文化、耕讀文化、宗族文化和宗教文化。

Yandangshan / Mt. Yandang is a geopark themed on volcanic landscapes. With its sharp ridges, steep peaks, unusual caves, stone doors and waterfalls, the geopark presents unique natural scenery of great scientific and aesthetic value. The distinct volcanic landscapes in this global geopark tell the story of the violent volcanic eruptions in the Jurassic period, about 128 million years ago, and the ecological beauty of rivers and peculiar old mining works provide an opportunity to track the geological history of the mountains, rivers, volcanoes and rocks, along with the cultural history of the farming and mining, as well as the clans and religions of the people that once lived in the area.

網址 Website : [www.geopark.wzyds.com](http://www.geopark.wzyds.com)

### 糸魚川世界地質公園 (日本糸魚川市)

#### Itoigawa Global Geopark (Itoigawa City, Japan)

整個糸魚川市共746.24平方公里土地已納入地質公園範圍，當中設有24個地質景區，分別展示獨特的文化風情、優美的自然景觀和多樣化的地質遺跡。糸魚川地質公園可分為東北和西南兩部分，西半部的岩石形成於5億多年前，東半部的岩石則只有數百萬至數千萬年歷史。兩個區域在地質上的差異構成截然不同的地貌景觀，也因此形成一道天然的屏障，影響動植物的分布和導致文化差異，例如，兩個相鄰的區域擁各自的方言，連賀年食品也各有不同。

The total area of Itoigawa City is 746.24 km<sup>2</sup>, all of which falls within the Geopark, which is divided into 24 geosites, revealing the unique culture, beautiful natural scenery and different geological heritage of each area. Itoigawa Global Geopark can be divided into the northeastern part and the southwestern part. The rocks in the western part were formed 500 million years ago, while those in the eastern part are only millions to tens of millions of years old. The geological history of these two regions led to the formation of two completely different geological landscapes which form a natural barrier that has affected the distribution of plants and animals, and resulted in cultural differences as well. For example, the two adjacent regions have different dialects and even different New Year foods.

網址 Website : [www.geo-itoigawa.com](http://www.geo-itoigawa.com)

### 英國里維耶拉世界地質公園 (英國托貝)

#### English Riviera Global Geopark (Torbay, UK)

英國里維耶拉世界地質公園面積共62.4平方公里，地質資源十分豐富，採礦業曾興盛一時，以出產石灰岩及大理岩聞名。這些石灰岩最早形成於4億年前，與香港最古老的岩層年齡相若。石灰岩容易被侵蝕成山谷和洞穴，為眾多珍稀野生動植物締造多樣化的生存環境，連人類的祖先也曾穴居在此。英國里維耶拉世界地質公園多元化的內容生動地展示了地球的演化和人類和文明的發展；值得一提的是，里維耶拉擁有優美的自然景觀，使這裡早於維多利亞時代就成為熱門的度假勝地。

The English Riviera Global Geopark covers 62.4 km<sup>2</sup> and is abundant in geological resources. The area was once a significant producer of limestone and marble. The oldest limestone is about 400 million years old, about the same age as the oldest rocks in Hong Kong. Limestone erodes easily to form valleys and caves, which provide a diversified environment for many rare wild animals and plants. Even people once lived here. The diversified contents of English Riviera Global Geopark vividly display the evolution of the earth and the development of human civilization. Also worth noting is the beautiful natural scenery in Riviera, which made it a popular resort area as early as in the Victorian era.

網址 Website : [www.englishrivierageopark.org.uk](http://www.englishrivierageopark.org.uk)

### GEO-NATURPARK *Bergstraße-Odenwald*

#### 貝爾吉施—奧登瓦爾德山世界地質公園 (德國)

#### Geo-Naturpark Bergstraße-Odenwald (Germany)

貝爾吉施—奧登瓦爾德山世界地質公園面積約3,500平方公里，園內風景秀麗，歷史遺跡隨處可見。該公園地質內容豐富，展示了5億年來地質演化和多種地貌景觀。其深厚的歷史文化底蘊和當地熱情好客的精神也同樣令人印象深刻。

The delightful and historic landscape of the Geo-Nature Park covers an area of 3500 km<sup>2</sup>. The region is characterized by over 500 million years of eventful geological history, a multifaceted natural landscape, a thousand-year-old culture, and last but not least, the traditional hospitality of the people.

網址 Website : [www.geo-naturpark.net](http://www.geo-naturpark.net)

### KANAWINKA GLOBAL GEOPARK

#### 卡納文卡世界地質公園 (澳洲東南部)

#### Kanawinka Global Geopark (South-eastern Australia)

卡納文卡世界地質公園共有58個地質遺跡，總面積共26,910平方公里，是澳洲最廣闊的火山地區。在數百萬年間發生的間接性火山噴發留下無數鐘狀火山，構成獨特的錐狀地貌景觀，最近形成的火山只有數千年歷史。這裡也擁有悠久的人文歷史，澳洲原住民早在45,000年前便定居於此，利用來自火山熔岩的岩石建造房屋；1880年代遷入的歐洲人也同樣利用這裡豐富的地質資源進行早期建設發展，留下不少歷史遺跡。該地質公園的火山地貌引人入勝，著名景點包括甘比爾山、藍湖和象山等。

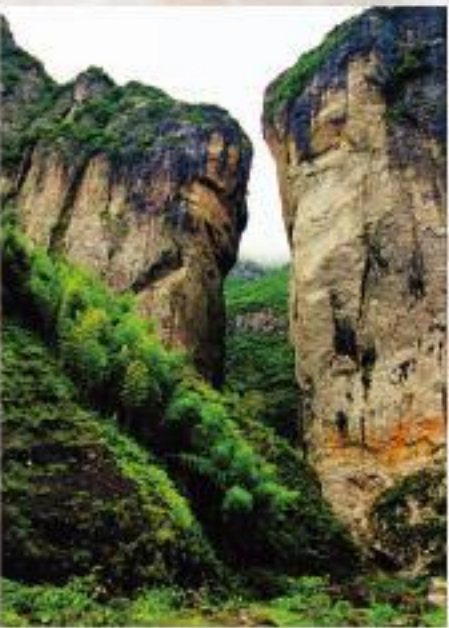
With 58 geosites and covering 26,910 km<sup>2</sup>, Kanawinka Geopark is the largest volcanic area in Australia. Countless volcanoes resulting from indirect volcanic eruptions over millions of years created the unique tapering geological landscapes here, with the youngest volcanoes being just thousands of years old. It also boasts a long cultural history. The indigenous peoples of Australia settled here as early as 45,000 years ago and used rocks formed by volcanic lava to build houses. The Europeans who immigrated here in the 1880s also took advantage of abundant local geological resources for early construction and development, leaving many interesting properties, some of which have been preserved and restored. The volcanic landscapes in this Geopark are fascinating, and the famous scenery includes, among others, Mount Gambier, Blue Lake and Mount Elephant.

網址 Website : [www.kanawinkageopark.org.au](http://www.kanawinkageopark.org.au)



姊妹地質公園簽署儀式於香港國家地質公園開幕典禮上舉行

A sistering agreement ceremony was held at the Hong Kong National Geopark opening ceremony



顯勝門  
Big Xiansheng Gate



大龍湫  
Big Dragon Waterfall



剪刀峰  
Scissors Peak



Renge景區的戶外溫泉  
Outdoor hot spring at Renge Geosite



小滝川地質景區曾盛產玉石，遠銷至朝鮮半島  
The Kotakigawa Jade Gorge Geosite once produced jade, which was sold on the Korean Peninsula



托爾修道院是當地保存最良好的歷史遺跡，以其古典的園林設計和大量藝術收藏品聞名  
Torre Abbey is the best-preserved historic monastery in the region, it is also famous for the formal gardens and art collections



海岸中心沿岸呈現壯觀的地貌景觀  
The coast of Seashore Centre showcases a marvelous landscape



奧登瓦爾德山地區的石海景觀  
'Sea of Stone' in the Odenwald area



極具特色的俄羅斯式小教堂是達姆施塔特的著名的歷史遺跡  
This famous Russian chapel is an important part of the architectural and cultural heritage of Darmstadt.



遊人可選擇以騎單車方式遊覽甘比爾山  
Visitors can tour Mount Gambier by bicycle



卡納文卡地質公園獨有的地質遺跡——大如山丘的熔岩氣泡  
Hills formed from lava blisters are unique geological heritage only found in Kanawinka Geopark

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