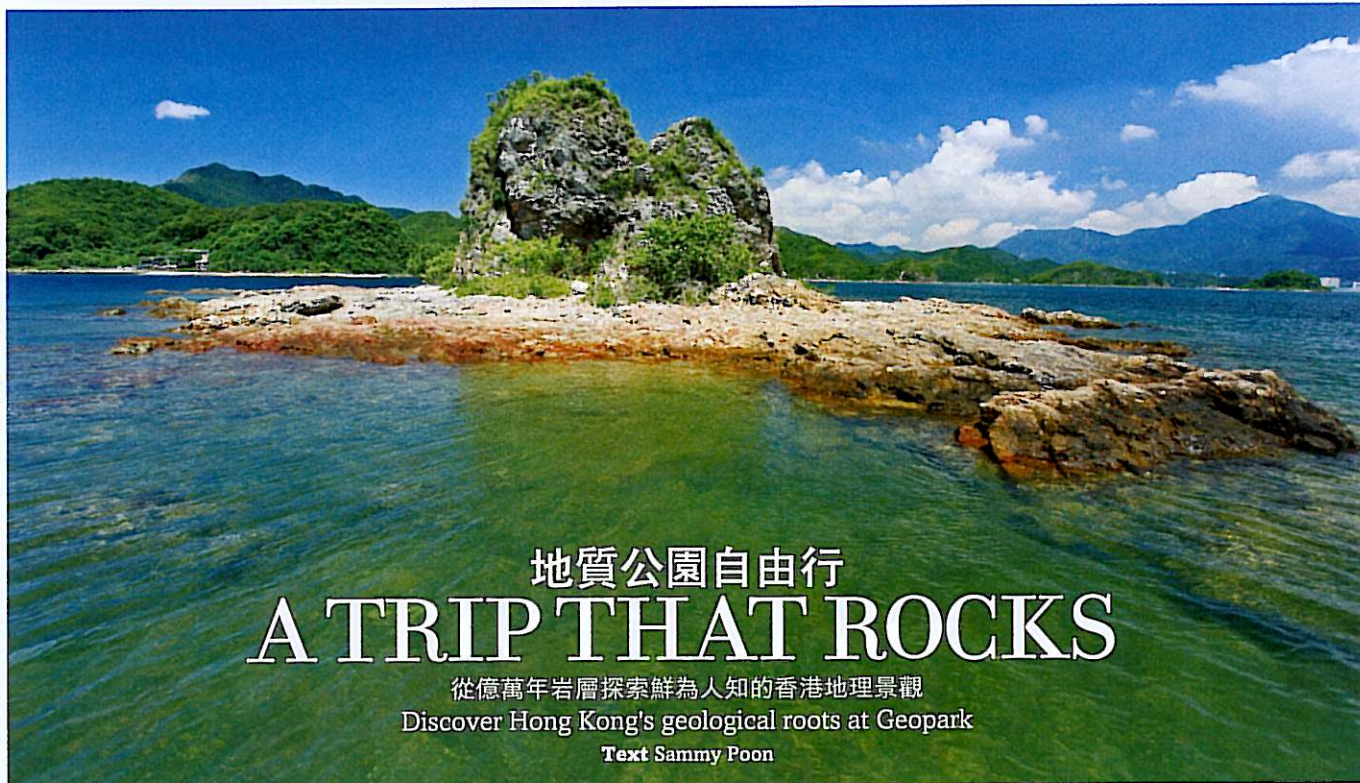


SEE

觀光熱點 值得細心欣賞的新景點
Places worth more than a second glance



地質公園自由行 A TRIP THAT ROCKS

從億萬年岩層探索鮮為人知的香港地理景觀
Discover Hong Kong's geological roots at Geopark
Text Sammy Poon

一般人來香港旅遊，多數只想到購物，或到維港兩岸觀光。其實水泥森林的背後還有一個地質公園，其間充滿偉大的自然景觀讓你來發掘。

佔地50平方公里的香港地質公園，於2009年11月正式開幕，分西貢火山岩及新界東北沉積岩兩個園區共8個景點，每個景點均有不同的岩石及景觀，想要一一前往參觀，可能要花上不少時間，我們為你推薦三個沿途景色最美又最容易走的路線，讓你以最短時間，親身體驗神奇的大自然景觀。

UNKNOWN TO MANY, there's much more to Hong Kong than shopping and a dazzling skyline. The Geopark, opened in November 2009, spans 50 square kilometres, with eight geo areas scattered in the Northeast New Territories Sedimentary Rock Region and the Sai Kung Volcanic Rock Region. Each has distinct geological characteristics. Here are our picks of three routes to explore the Hong Kong Geopark.

ROUTE
1

港版蘇杭印洲塘 / DOUBLE HAVEN (YAN CHAU TONG)

位於新界東北的印洲塘素有「香港小桂林」之稱，被譽為「上有蘇杭，下有印塘」。這裡波平如鏡，水清見底，不同於果洲群島的火山景觀，印洲塘是由於海平面上升而出現海灣、岬角、半島和陡崖等各種地貌。

印洲塘以獨有的赤紅色岩石享負盛名，專家認為這是岩石形成時天氣炎熱，加上空氣中氧氣含量過高，令沉積物中的鐵礦物極度氧化，而使岩石形成紅色。

印洲塘還有一個獨有的現象是湖上平台，海面上佈滿面積極小的島嶼，部分更只有數米闊，其中最出名的是六個造型不同，包括酷似筆架、印台、印章、墨硯等文房四寶的島嶼，又有「印塘六寶」之稱。

果洲群島小資料 INFORMATION

岩石種類：砂岩、粉砂岩、礫岩

岩石年齡：不同年代，大約介於1億至4億年

交通：(一)在大埔墟港鐵站(星期一至五在大埔墟南盛街開出)乘坐20C專線小巴到烏蛟騰，再步行兩小時可到三桠村，進入印洲塘海岸公園範圍。(二)在西貢市中心乘坐94號巴士到黃石碼頭，再租船前往，船程約30分鐘。

注意事項：可乘船到附近的吉澳島，登上黃靛山，就可俯瞰整個印洲塘景色。

Located in northeast New Territories, Double Haven is popular among trekking enthusiasts for its beautiful scenery and crystal clear water. Double Haven separates itself from other geo areas with its indented shorelines, headlands and bays, formed by flooding as a result of a rise in sea level between 6,000 and 8,000 years ago.

One outstanding feature of Double Haven is the red granite, which is believed to have formed due to the oxidation of the minerals in the sediments. The small islets all over the area make an interesting sight, with six more noticeable ones making up the Six Treasures of Double Haven.

Rock type: Sandstone, siltstone and shale

Rock age: 100 to 400 million years

Access: 40-minute minibus ride (20C, weekdays at Nam Shing Street) from Tai Po Market MTR plus 2-hour walk from Sam A Village to Yan Chau Tong Marine Park; Bus 94 from Sai Kung City Centre to Wong Shek Pier and a 30-minute boat rental ride.

Note: Choose either a boat tour or Crooked Island Wong Fong Shan hill trek for great views.

ROUTE 2 果洲群島六角柱 / NINEPIN GROUP

在西貢南面有幾個無人居住的小島，島上滿是嶙峋奇石，而且擁有全球最大的六角石群，石柱直徑較著名的北愛爾蘭巨人堤岸六角形岩柱闊了一倍，這就是果洲群島。

果洲群島最吸引人的地方就是島上那一根根六角柱石，據地質學家解釋，六角柱形成的原因，是地表經歷了長時間的火山爆發活動，火山灰及溶岩覆蓋了大片土地，形成玄武岩，由於玄武岩經冷卻後會結晶，而大部分玄武岩的晶體呈六角形，形成今日我們所看到的六角柱。

由於六角柱表面凹凸不平，加上島上不設碼頭，不適宜攀登，建議最安全的參觀方法是租船在島的四週環繞一圈，但要留意秋冬季節風浪太大，不宜前往。另外，果洲群島實際上是由三個島組成，其中以北果洲景觀最佳，島上有月球崖、棺材石及海蝕洞等景點，島的西南面更有被遊人稱為「迴旋的階梯」的奇石，整組石頭一層層迴旋排列，似是一條旋轉樓梯，乘船環島時記得留意一下。

果洲群島小資料 INFORMATION

岩石種類：流紋質凝灰岩

岩石年齡：約1億4千萬年(白堊紀)

交通：到彩虹港地鐵站C2出口乘坐1A專線小巴，約25分鐘到西貢市中心，再租船前往，船程約35分鐘。

注意事項：避免吹東風及風速達3級以上的日子前往。

Located in the southern area of Sai Kung, these uninhabited islands and rock islets boast the world's largest hexagonal columns, with a diameter double that of those in Northern Ireland's Giant's Causeway.

Like many geological features, the hexagonal column is a result of rapidly cooling lava from an eruption. The contraction forces underneath the cooled surface causes cracks to form and columns to protrude.

The best way to see these hexagonal columns is to rent a boat and tour around the area, as the rugged surface makes walking difficult, not to mention there are no piers on the islands. Among the three large islands that compose the Ninepin Group – East Ninepin Island, South Ninepin Island and North Ninepin Island – North Ninepin Island, with its intriguing features such as the Moon Cliff, and Coffin Stone, is definitely worth a visit. Also be sure to check out the Spiral Stairs; layer after layer of spiralling stone steps on the southwest of the island.

Rock type: Acidic rhyolitic volcanic rock

Rock age: 140 million years

Access: Minibus 1A at exit C2 from Choi Hung MTR to Sai Kung City Centre, then hire a boat for the 35-minute boat trip at the pier.

Note: Avoid the islands when easterly winds exceed 3 Knots.



果洲群島六角柱
Ninepin Group

地質公園Q&A GEOPARK Q&A

H: 飛航天地 / Horizon

A: 香港地貌岩石保育協會 / Hong Kong Association for Geoconservation

H: 前往地質公園，需要攜帶甚麼裝備？

A: 一般登山裝束，如登山鞋、衣服、帽子、手套、急救用品、雨衣、乾糧及食水。

H: 遊客需要遵守甚麼守則？

A: 切勿帶走任何岩石、化石、礦物或泥沙，亦不可挖掘、破壞或污損任何岩石。盡量不要攀爬岩石及石柱，以免發生危險。

H: 甚麼時間去參觀最好？

A: 不同景區有不同準則，例如前往龍缸群島及果洲群島，最好夏天租船遊覽，因為附近海域在秋冬二季會有大浪；參觀荔枝窩、橋咀洲及馬屎洲等地方，則要留意潮汐漲退的時間，出發前應先做好資料搜集的工作。

H: 自行參觀還是參加旅行團較佳？

A: 參加旅行團較好，一來領隊有經驗應付突發狀況，能確保團員安全，二來沿途有人講解，有助了解岩石的知識及歷史。

H: 選擇旅行團時要留意甚麼？

A: 選擇由香港地貌岩石保育協會認可的導賞員帶領的旅行團較有保障。目前共有12位合格導賞員在不同的旅行社工作。

H: What is suitable gear for Geopark?

A: Wear what you normally would for trekking: comfortable hiking shoes, clothes and a hat. Also bring a pair of gloves, first aid kit, rain coat, and sufficient supply of food and water.

H: What are some of the rules for visitors?

A: Visitors mustn't remove anything, must refrain from digging, destroying or defacing the granite, and avoid climbing for safety reasons.

H: When is the best time to go to Geopark?

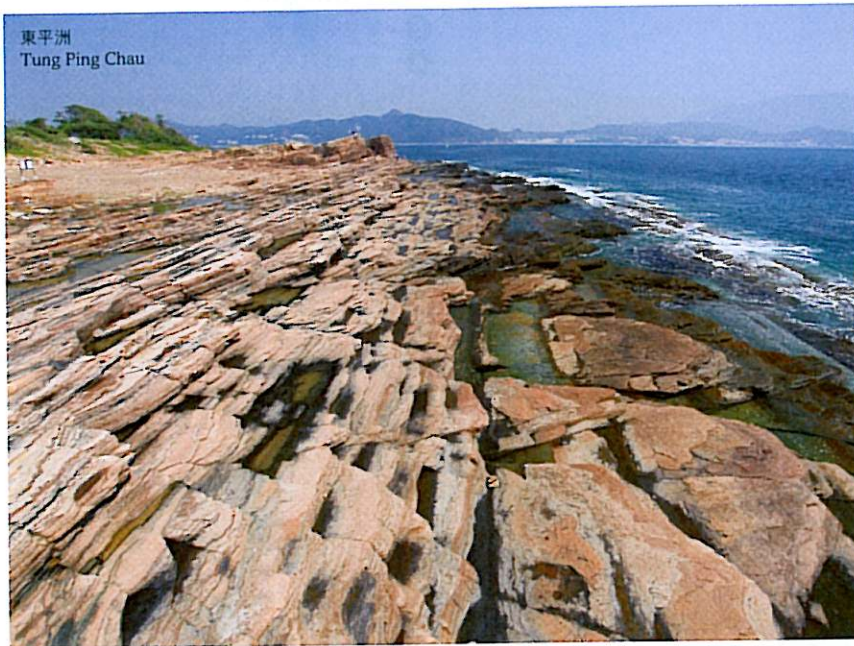
A: It's best to visit the Ung Kong Group and Ninepin Group in summer. It's wise to check tidal charts in advance for Lai Chi Wo, Sharp Island and Ma Shi Chau.

H: Travel individually or with a group?

A: It's always better to visit these areas with a group. An experienced guide can ensure safety and make it a more educational trip.

H: How do you pick a good tour?

A: The HK Association for Geoconservation's Recommended Geopark Guide system ensures that guides are up to international standards. There are currently 12 working at different agencies. Pick a tour headed by these guides.



ROUTE
3

四季皆宜東平洲 / TUNG PING CHAU

若想看過地質公園八大景區，難度很高，因為必須顧及天氣情況，唯有一個景區是一年四季都可以去的，那就是香港最東面的島嶼——東平洲。

東平洲素來受遊客喜愛，除了因為容易參觀外，還因為整個島基本上都是奇形異石，這些學名稱為「頁岩」的沉積岩，由於長期海蝕及地殼移動而形成，看上去真的就像書頁分明的書本。最吸引遊客的是島上兩條高7米的海蝕柱，名為更樓石，岩石被侵蝕到只剩柱狀，是東平洲的標誌之一。

另外，島的東南面有一個名為難過水的地方，潮漲時整個地方被海水淹沒，潮退時才能見到，甚至可以從上面走過，該處滿布大量的頁岩，背面則是垂直90度的峭壁，蔚為奇觀，但必須記得潮退才能走，如果水深逾半米，便不適宜澗水而行，因為隨時有暗浪湧至，十分危險。

東平洲小資料 INFORMATION

岩石種類：粉砂岩、泥岩、沙岩

岩石年齡：約6千萬年，是香港最「年輕」的岩石

交通：於大學港鐵站乘坐272K巴士到馬料水碼頭，再轉乘渡輪，約1.5小時可到東平洲（渡輪只在星期六、日行駛）。

注意事項：岩石間常有水潭，當中住有如藤壺、海膽及綠藻等生物，甚至有烏頭及海兔，遊覽時可多加留意。①

While travel to seven of the eight geo spots could be seasonal, Tung Ping Chau, the easternmost island of Hong Kong, is easily accessible in all kinds of weather.

This island is a favourite among tourists, not least for its strange rock formations. It is also a spot of great palaeontological value as many well-preserved fossils have been found in the sedimentary strata called the Ping Chau Formation. Famous attractions include the layers of shale that resemble a book case lined with old tomes and Kang Lau Shek, two 7-metre tall rock pillars formed as a result of water erosion.

If time permits, do visit Lan Kwo Shui, an area on the southeast of the island that is flooded when the tide is high. The shale formation and perpendicular cliff at the back are quite a spectacle, but be sure to avoid walking in this area unless there's an ebb tide.

Rock type: Siltstone, mudstone and chert

Rock age: 60 million years

Access: Bus 272K from University MTR to Ma Liu Shui Ferry Pier, followed by a 1.5-hour ferry to Tung Ping Chau by ferry (weekend services only)

Note: The small ponds in the rocks are habitats for marine creatures such as balanus, sea urchins, seaweed and sea slugs. ①

全球地質公園 FAR-FLUNG GEOPARKS

雁蕩山地質公園

Yan Dang Shan Geopark

位於浙江省溫州市，總面積450平方公里，最高峰海拔1,150米，以奇峰、瀑布見稱，曾先後經歷了四期火山爆發，因而岩石種類特多，被科學家及地質學家列為重點研究項目。

Spanning an area of 450 square kilometres, this geopark in Wenzhou, Zhejiang, has peaks reaching 1,150 metres above sea level. Four volcanic eruptions resulted in a great variety of volcanic rocks. This geopark in China, with its spectacular mountains and waterfalls, is a major site of study for geologists and a broad spectrum of sciences.

www.yandangshan.net

系魚川 (Itoigawa) 世界地質公園

Itoigawa Geopark

位於系魚川靜岡構造線的斷層線以北，共有24個地質景點，圍內岩石歷史長達5億年，海岸線呈鋸齒狀，有海蝕洞、海蝕拱及海蝕柱等地理面貌。

There are 24 geo areas north of Japan's Itoigawa-Shizuoka Tectonic Line. The region is home to volcanic rocks as old as 500 million years. Dotting the serrated shoreline are geologically notable coves, arches and pillars.

www.city.itoigawa.niigata.jp/geopark/IGP-J/aboutIGP.html

里維耶拉 (Riviera) 世界地質公園

English Riviera Geopark

英國八大地質公園之一，位於英國西南Torbay市內，佔地103平方公里，地質涵蓋多個時期，從二疊紀到泥盆紀，更有大量火成岩、角礫岩及沉積砂岩。

Located in Torbay, southwest England, Riviera is one of the eight geoparks in the country. This 103-square kilometre area is home to igneous and breccia rocks, sedimentary sandstones and geological features formed between the Permian and Devonian periods.

www.englishrivierageopark.org.uk

卡納文卡 (Kanawinka) 地質公園

Kanawinka Global Geopark

佔地總面積近3萬平方公里，是現時全球最大的地質公園，覆蓋澳洲9個行政區，圍內共有374處火山遺址，為全球第三大火山區，極具科研價值。

At a total 30,000 square kilometres covering two states and nine shires, Australia's Kanawinka is currently the world's largest geopark and world's third largest volcanic zone with 374 sites.

www.kanawinkageopark.org.au