

郊野公園之友會 荔枝窩地質教育中心 Friends of the Country Parks Lai Chi Wo Geoheritage Centre



荔枝窩地質教育中心 Lai Chi Wo Geoheritage Centre

荔枝窩地質教育中心是由志願團體、當地村民及政府合力建設而成。進入由村屋改裝而成的中心，遊客除了可以得到地質知識外，還可以從展品中了解當地的人文、歷史和生態，中心內還有一系列的岩石標本供遊人參觀，藉此提升市民對地質及地貌保育的意識。



The Lai Chi Wo Geoheritage Centre is established by voluntary group, local villagers and the government. The exhibits and rock specimens not only provide information on geology, but also illustrate the culture, history and ecology of the area. It aims to raise the public awareness of geoconservation.

荔枝窩村 Lai Chi Wo Village

很久之前，荔枝窩長有許多荔枝樹，村名之起源可能與此有關。五、六十年代是荔枝窩全盛時期，村民多以賣竹及竹製品為生，同時又種植番薯和豆角一類作物。戰後，不少村民遷居市區甚至海外謀生，故六、七十年代後，村內人口急劇減少。



竹製品
Bamboo Handicrafts

Years ago, Lai Chi Wo had many lychee trees. It is quite possible that the village was named for the fruit orchards. The 1950's and 1960's were golden years for Lai Chi Wo. At that time, villagers sold bamboo or bamboo handicrafts and farmed sweet potatoes and string beans. After the war, many villagers left Lai Chi Wo for the city or went abroad. Local population fell sharply after the 1960's and 1970's.



石磨
Stone Grinders

荔枝窩村是典型的客家村。大部分的村屋均以青磚及泥磚建造。部分村屋保留了城市人難得一見之農具，如石磨、打穀機、石棍等。

Lai Chi Wo is a typical Hakka village. The village houses are mostly blue brick and mud brick constructions. Some of them still keep the farm tools we seldom see today, such as stone grinders, cereal mills and grinding rods.



荔枝窩村與風水林
Lai Chi Wo Village and Fung Shui Wood

風水牆及風水林 Fung Shui Wall and Fung Shui Wood

荔枝窩村的入口築有圍牆。百多年前，一位風水大師建議在村內興建風水圍牆，作聚財和擋煞之用。果然，興建風水牆後，荔枝窩村運氣轉佳，經濟亦大為進步，自此之後，村民均篤信風水，更界定了風水林範圍，規定村民不得破壞樹林。

Lai Chi Wo Village is fronted by a wall. More than a hundred years ago, on the advice of a geomancy expert, a fung shui wall was built around the village to retain wealth and ward off bad luck. Soon after the wall was built, Lai Chi Wo's luck changed. Residents were better off financially. Local villagers became faithful believers of fung shui and used every effort to protect their fung shui wood, including marking boundaries and banning the destruction of local forests.



空心樹 - 秋楓
The Hollow Tree - Autumn Maple

五指樟
The Five-fingered Camphor

海岸沉積物和紅樹林 Coastal Sediments and Mangroves

在荔枝窩沿岸，可見到由附近山嶺沖下的沉積物，主要包括淤泥、沙粒及礫石；海水把岩石碎屑帶往灣內不斷累積，締造了適合紅樹生長的淺水環境。

Along the coast of Lai Chi Wo, sediments are washed down from nearby mountains. These deposits are mainly mud, sand and gravels. Sea water feeds the bay with rock debris. These substances settle in the bay and create a shallow water habitat for mangroves.

銀葉古林 Primeval Heritiera

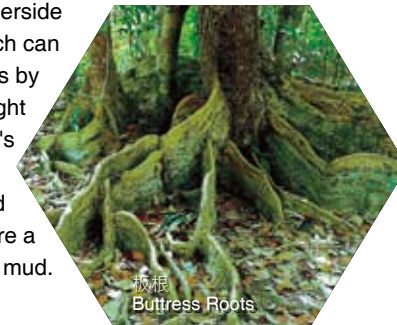
銀葉樹能適應泥灘惡劣的環境。它的葉底是銀白色，用來反射強光及減低植物的溫度，以減少水分流失。大多的銀葉樹都長有關大的板根，以固定整株植物於軟泥基上。

Coastal Heritiera can survive in the adverse mudflat environment. The underside of its leaf is silver which can minimize moisture loss by reflecting strong sunlight and lowering the plant's temperature. Most individuals have broad buttress roots to secure a firm footing in the soft mud.

白花魚藤 White-flowered Derris

一般魚藤只有手指般的粗度，但這裡的白花魚藤已有百多年生長歷史，粗壯如大腿一般。

Unlike ordinary Derris branches which grow to the size of a finger, this century-old White-flowered Derris has shafts as thick as a human thigh.



板根
Buttress Roots



香港國家地質公園 Hong Kong National Geopark

地質公園是具有特殊地質意義，並融合自然景觀與人文景觀而構成的獨特自然區域。香港擁有多樣性的地質及得天獨厚的自然景觀，加上完善的管理與規劃，香港的地質公園已於2009年10月成功申報為國家級地質公園。

A geopark is a unique natural area with special geological significance, natural and cultural landscapes. Hong Kong is extremely rich in geological features and variety of landscapes. With its outstanding planning and management, Hong Kong Geopark was designated as a national geopark of China in October in 2009.

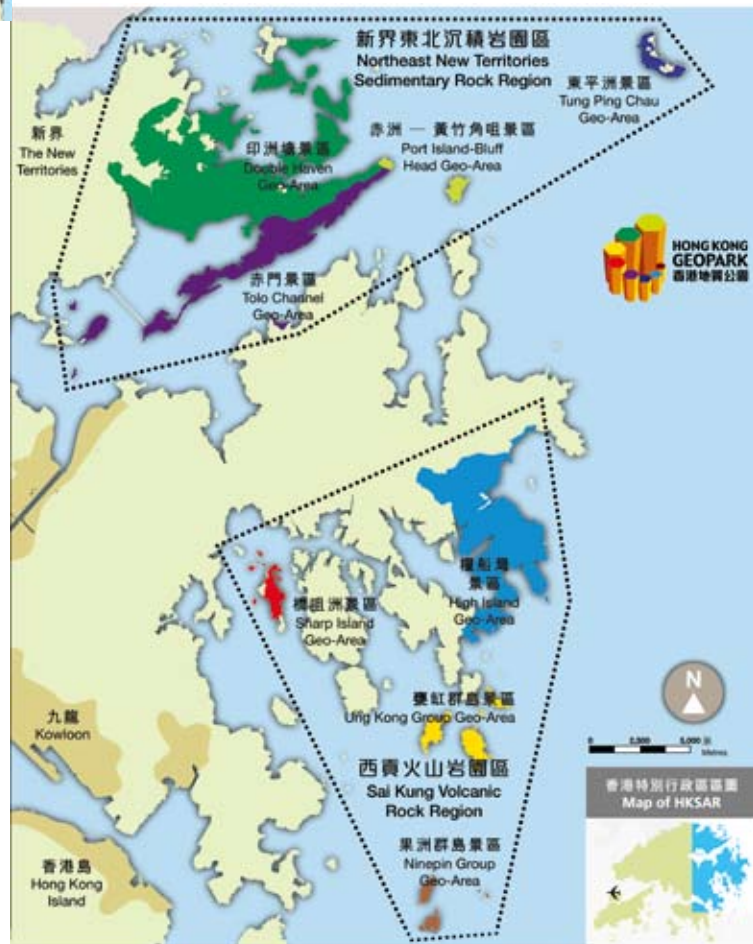
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遊覽香港國家地質公園前，可登入香港國家地質公園的網頁，了解更多有關資料及安全指引。
Please browse the Hong Kong National Geopark's website to get more information and the safety guidelines before visiting Hong Kong National Geopark.

www.geopark.gov.hk



香港的地質公園分為兩大園區及八個景區。

1) 新界東北沉積岩園區

特色：香港不同時期的沉積岩層及因不同作用而產生的獨特地貌景觀

景區：東平洲、赤門、赤洲—黃竹角咀、印洲塘

2) 西貢火山岩園區

特色：世界上極為罕見的大規模酸性流紋質火山岩柱

景區：糧船灣、橋咀洲、甕缸群島及果洲群島

The geopark is divided into two regions and eight geo-areas.

1) Northeast New Territories Sedimentary Rock Region

Feature: Sedimentary rocks from different periods and many unique landforms formed from different geological and environmental processes.

Geo-areas: Tung Ping Chau, Tolo Channel, Port Island-Bluff Head, Double Haven

2) Sai Kung Volcanic Rock Region

Feature: A sizeable group of acidic rhyolitic volcanic columns which are globally rare.

Geo-areas: High Island, Sharp Island, Ung Kong Group and Ninepin Group



世界級六方柱石群
World Class Hexagonal Columns

印洲塘景區 Double Haven Geo-Area



面積：
24.5平方公里

岩石：
粗火山灰晶屑凝灰岩、礫岩、砂岩、粉砂岩及頁岩

地質年代：
白堊紀早期
(約1億4000萬年前)

特色：
• 海上紅層
• 海岸侵蝕地貌

AREA:
24.5km²

ROCK:
Coarse ash crystal tuff, conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone and shale.

GEOLOGIC AGE:
Early Cretaceous Period
(~140million years ago)

FEATURES:
• Coastal red beds
• Sea abrasion landscapes

彎彎曲曲的海岸 Winding Shorelines

在上一次冰期之後，印洲塘所處的位置在8,000年前經歷海平面上升，海水淹沒了原為河谷的陸地，昔日的山谷變成了今日彎彎曲曲的海岸。

After the last glacial period, the sea level went up around 8,000 years ago to where Double Haven lies today. As river valleys were submerged, foothills became fabrics of the winding modern-day shorelines.

印塘藏六寶 Six Treasures in Double Haven

印洲塘有一個形似印台的
小島，稱為印洲。
印洲塘的名字，可能因該小島而得名。除了印台，同
列為印塘六寶的尚有：



印台:印洲
Ink Pad: Yan Chau

Yan Chau, so called for its shape that resembles an ink pad is a small island in Double Haven. The Chinese name of Double Haven may have come from this island. Apart from an ink pad, the other treasures are:



筆架:筆架洲
Brush Rack: Pak Ka Chau



羅傘:黃楓山
Parasol: Wong Fong Shan



毛筆:白沙頭咀
Chinese Brush: Pak Sha Tau Tsui
紙:海水
Paper: Sea water