United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization · Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark

Getting to KNOW 認識香港地質公園 Hong Kong GEOPARK

地質公園的定義
Definition of a Geopark

- 擁有單一統一的邊界；
  A unified territory with a single boundary;
- 向公眾放開；
  Being open to public;
- 地質遺跡具有一定規模和覆蓋範圍；
  Significant coverage and scope of geoheritage;
- 具有特殊地質學價值和天然美態的自然地區；
  A natural area of special geological significance and natural beauty;
- 不是單純介紹地質的公園，乃是結合地質學、生態學、自然景觀、地域文化和歷史的範疇；
  Not a geological park but an area integrated with geology, ecology, natural landscape, local culture and history;
- 通過旅遊及教育以促進地球科學和可持續發展的工具；
  Tools to promote earth science and sustainable development through geo-tourism and education;
- 擁有完善的保育與管理制度；
  Conserved and managed with a sound protection and management system; and
- 在科學和當地社區互利合作方式下協作的區域。
  An area where science and local communities were engaged in a mutually beneficial manner.

地質公園的參與及支持者
Geopark Stakeholders

管理當局 MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES · 綠色團體 GREEN GROUPS · 香港市民 HONG KONG CITIZENS · 地區人士及原居民 LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES · 海外遊客 OVERSEAS VISITORS · 政府部門 GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS · 學者 SCHOLARS · 旅遊業界 TOURISM INDUSTRY

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

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.

- 透過合適的規劃、管理和立法，保護俱國際重要性的地質景點；
  To protect geological sites of international significance through proper planning, management and legislation;
- 鼓勵永續利用地質景點，進行知識傳授活動；
  To encourage the sustainable use of geo-sites for knowledge-transfer activities; and
- 在地質公園推廣地質旅遊及地區參與活動。
  To promote geo-tourism and local engagement activities in the geopark.

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

每一個世界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重點，因而將公園劃分為保護等級各異的三類保護區：

Each global geopark is managed and planned a little differently. The main focus in Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark is on nature conservation and science popularisation. The geopark is therefore 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 visitor facilities make these areas ideal destinations for outings and group visits	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 in 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	為了保護重要的地質遺跡，同時防止巨浪和陡崖等釀成意外，因而不鼓勵遊人登陸。只適宜在風平浪靜的夏季乘船遊覽。 In order to protect important geological heritage and prevent accidents due to strong waves and steep cliffs, visitors are not encouraged to land in these places. Sightseeing is suitable only from a boat 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

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

香港地質公園位於香港東部，是由新界東北延伸至西貢區的一個完整範圍，並在地區及其他地質公園持份者的支持下，以整全的概念管理公園內具有國際地質價值的地點和景觀。

Located in the eastern part of Hong Kong and extended from the northeast New Territories to the Sai Kung area, Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark is a single entity where sites and landscapes of international significance are holistically managed with the support of local communities and other geopark stakeholders.

一個公園 One Park	兩個園區 Two Regions		
香港地質公園 Hong Kong Geopark	西貢火山岩園區 展示了世界罕有的六角形岩柱 Sai Kung Volcanic Rock Region showcases globally rare hexagonal rock columns	糧船灣 High Island	果洲群島 Ninepin Group
		橋咀洲 Sharp Island	蠔紅群島 Ung Kong Group
	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 Northeast New Territories Sedimentary Rock Region displays various sedimentary rocks up to 400 million years old	黃竹角咀－赤洲 Bluff Head – Port Island	赤門 Tolo Channel
		印洲塘 Double Haven	東平洲 Tung Ping Chau

香港地質公園的規劃理念
Planning Principles of HONG KONG GEOPARK

地質公園是一個新興保育概念，主要規劃原則是：
The geopark is a new conservation concept, whose main planning principles are:

- 香港地質公園內的重要地質景點都受到《郊野公園條例》及《海岸公園條例》等法例保護。
  Important geological sites are legally protected under the Country Parks Ordinance and Marine Parks Ordinance.
- 香港地質公園以自然保育、教育和可持續發展為主要目的，因此不會容許可能對環境帶來不利影響的不必要的設施。
  Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark is oriented to nature conservation, education and sustainable development, so any unnecessary facilities that could have a negative impact on the environment are not allowed.

甚麼是地質公園 WHAT is a Geopark?

聯合國教科文組織於1999年提出地質公園概念
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香港的地質公園 GEOPARK of Hong Kong

中國國家地質公園 NATIONAL GEOPARKS OF CHINA

中國國家地質公園的標誌，圓圈代表地球，青山是象形文字的「山」，中間的河流是象形文字的「水」，代表中國的山川河流；恐龍則表現了地質公園除了岩石地貌之外，還有生物和化石等自然資源。

In the National Geopark of China logo, the circle represents the Earth, the green mountain constitutes the "山" (mountain) in hieroglyphic writing, and the river in the middle constitutes the "水" (water) in hieroglyphic writing, thus representing the mountains and rivers of China. The dinosaur represents aspects of the geopark other than rocks, such as wildlife and fossils.

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年至今共批准命名*202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份。

Because it covers such a large area, China is rich in geological resources and its geoparks have been developing rapidly, with *202 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.

＊ 數字截至2017年3月 as at March 2017

中國的聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園
UNESCO Global Geoparks in China

1 黃山地質公園(安徽) Huangshan Geopark (Anhui)
2 廬山地質公園(江西) Lushan Geopark (Jiangxi)
3 雲臺山地質公園(河南) Yuntaishan Geopark (Henan)
4 石林地質公園(雲南) Stone Forest Geopark (Yunnan)
5 丹霞山地質公園(廣東) Danxiashan Geopark (Guangdong)
6 張家界砂岩峰林地質公園(湖南) Zhangjiajie Sandstone Peak Forest Geopark (Hunan)
7 五大連池地質公園(黑龍江) Wudalianchi Geopark (Heilongjiang)
8 嵩山地質公園(河南) Songshan Geopark (Henan)
9 雁蕩山地質公園(浙江) Yandangshan Geopark (Zhejiang)
10 泰寧地質公園(福建) Taining Geopark (Fujian)
11 克什克騰地質公園(內蒙古) Hexigten Geopark (Inner Mongolia)
12 興文地質公園(四川) Xingwen Geopark (Sichuan)
13 泰山地質公園(山東) Mount Taishan Geopark (Shandong)
14 王屋山－黛眉山地質公園(河南) Wangwushan-Daimeishan Geopark (Henan)
15 雷瓊地質公園(海南) Leiqiong Geopark (Hainan)
16 房山地質公園(河北) Fangshan Geopark (Hebei)
17 鏡泊湖地質公園(黑龍江) Jingpohu Geopark (Heilongjiang)
18 伏牛山地質公園(河南) Funiushan Geopark (Henan)
19 龍虎山地質公園(江西) Longhushan Geopark (Jiangxi)
20 自貢地質公園(四川) Zigong Geopark (Sichuan)
21 秦嶺終南山地質公園(陝西) Zhongnanshan Geopark (Shanxi)
22 阿拉善沙漠地質公園(內蒙古) Alxa Desert Geopark (Inner Mongolia)
23 樂業—鳳山地質公園(廣西) Leye-Fengshan Geopark (Guangxi)
24 寧德地質公園(福建) Ningde Geopark (Fujian)
25 天柱山地質公園(安徽) Tianzhushan Geopark (Anhui)
26 香港地質公園(香港) Hong Kong Geopark (Hong Kong)
27 三清山地質公園(江西) Sanqingshan Geopark (Jiangxi)
28 神農架地質公園(湖北) Sennongjia Geopark (Hubei)
29 延慶地質公園(北京) Yanqing Geopark (Beijing)
30 昆崙山地質公園 (青海) Mount Kunlun Geopark (Qinghai)
31 大理蒼山地質公園 (雲南) Dali Mount Cangshan Geopark (Yunnan)
32 敦煌地質公園 (甘肅) Dunhuang Geopark (Gansu)
33 織金洞地質公園 (貴州) Zhijindong Cave (Guizhou)
34 阿爾山地質公園 (內蒙古) Arxan Geopark (Inner Mongolia)
35 可可托海地質公園 (新疆) Keketuohai Geopark (Xinjiang)

聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園的分布
Distribution of UNESCO Global Geoparks

奧地利 Austria	3	摩洛哥 Morocco	1
巴西 Brazil	1	荷蘭 Netherlands	1
加拿大 Canada	2	挪威 Norway	2
中國 China	35	葡萄牙 Portugal	4
克羅地亞 Croatia	1	韓國 Republic of Korea	2
塞浦路斯 Cyprus	1	羅馬尼亞 Romania	1
捷克共和國 Czech Republic	1	斯洛文尼亞 Slovenia	1
丹麥 Denmark	1	西班牙 Spain	11
芬蘭 Finland	1	土耳其 Turkey	1
法國 France	6	英國及愛爾蘭 United Kingdom and Northern Ireland	6
德國 Germany	5		
希臘 Greece	5	烏拉圭 Uruguay	1
匈牙利 Hungary	1	越南 Vietnam	1
冰島 Iceland	2	奧地利／斯洛文尼亞 Austria/Slovenia	1
印度尼西亞 Indonesia	2		
愛爾蘭 Ireland	2	德國及波蘭 Germany and Poland	1
意大利 Italy	10	匈牙利及斯洛伐克 Hungary and Slovakia	1
日本 Japan	8		
馬來西亞 Malaysia	1	愛爾蘭、英國及北愛爾蘭 Ireland and United Kingdom and Northern Ireland	1
墨西哥 Mexico	2		
伊朗 Iran	1		

世界地質公園 GLOBAL GEOPARKS

世界地質公園網絡於2004年成立，是在聯合國教科文組織的支持下建立的國際夥伴關係，其成員致力共同合作，並為聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園發展出最佳執行方法的實踐模式。迄今，全球共有127個聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園，分別位於35個國家，其中35個來自中國。

The Global Geoparks Network, founded in 2004, is an international partnership developed under the umbrella of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), whose members are committed to working together and developing models of best practice for UNESCO Global Geoparks. At present, there are 127 UNESCO global geoparks spread across 35 countries, 35 of them located in China.

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，地質遺跡豐富多樣並集中；
  Hong Kong's diverse and intensive geological heritage, which is just a stone's throw from the city.
- 所有地質景點均受法例保護；
  Legal protection for all geo-sites in the geopark.
- 香港具備管理和規劃保護區的豐富經驗；
  Hong Kong' rich experience in protected area management and planning.
- 生態環境和野生生物多樣化，並擁有鞏固的生態學研究基礎和推廣自然保育的廣泛經驗；
  Diverse ecological habitats and wildlife, along with a strong foundation in ecological research and vast experience in the promotion of nature conservation.
- 地區人士的廣泛支持及積極參與。
  The general support and active involvement of local communities.

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

- 在地質公園的單一邊界內，展現具有國際地質價值及完整的地質史；
  Showcasing geological sites of international importance and a complete geological history in its single, unified boundary;
- 地質景點受到法例保護；
  The geological sites are protected by longstanding, well established legal regulations.
- 地質公園獲得香港市民、社區、非政府組織和其他持分者廣泛支持；
  The geopark has the support of a broad range of - Hong Kong citizens, local communities, non-governmental groups and other stakeholders.
- 香港具備相對上豐富的自然保育和科普經驗；
  Hong Kong has relatively rich experience in nature conservation and science popularisation.
- 位於地質公園內的生態和文化遺產能增加遊客的旅遊體驗；
  The ecological and cultural heritage in the geopark enhance the travel experience of visitors to Hong Kong.
- 社區積極參與村落活化和地質公園的發展
  The local communities have been actively engaged in village revitalization and the geopark's development.

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

- 加強地質保育及提高公眾的保育意識；
  Promoting regional sustainable development.
- 推動地區的可持續發展；
  Engaging nature and local communities in a mutually beneficial manner.
- 促成自然保育團體和社區之間互利的參與模式；
  Enhancing the geopark's international image, and improving the quality and diversity of its nature-based tourism.
- 加強地質公園的國際形象，改善自然旅遊的質素和多元性；
  Increasing the enjoyment of both visitors and local residents in countryside activities.
- 增加遊客和本地居民的郊遊樂趣；普及地球科學知識，宣傳地質遺產與自然和文化遺產等各方面的關係；
  Popularising earth science knowledge and promoting the links between geological heritage and all other aspects of our natural and cultural heritage.
- 鼓勵社區參與地質公園的自然保育及可持續發展，並改善其生計，以及保存自然和傳統價值；
  Engaging the local communities in nature conservation and sustainable development, improving their livelihood in the geopark, and conserving our natural and cultural heritage.
- 加強地質公園的國際聯繫，並作為東西方和聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園之間的交流平台。
  Enhancing the international network of geoparks and serving as a platform for exchange between East and West and among UNESCO global geoparks.

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**

2009年11月 November 2009

香港地質公園正式成為中國國家地質公園成員，定名為**香港國家地質公園**。
Hong Kong Geopark was officially designated as a National Geoparks of China, and was named **Hong Kong National Geopark.**

2011年9月 September 2011

香港國家地質公園獲接納為世界地質公園網絡的成員，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), and was renamed **Hong Kong Global Geopark of China.**

2015

中國香港世界地質公園成功通過中評估，繼續成為世界地質公園網絡成員。隨著「聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園」這個新標識的創立，香港地質公園於 2015 年 11 月 17 日更名為**香港聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園**。
Hong Kong Global Geopark of China was successfully revalidated as a global geopark and a member of the GGN. With the formalisation of the new label "UNESCO Global Geopark" Hong Kong Geopark was renamed **Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark** on 17 November 2015.


www.geopark.gov.hk

HONG KONG GEOPARK 香港地質公園

WORLD'S FIRST Definitive Stamps for GEOPARK 全球首套 地質公園 通用郵票

香港郵政於2014年7月24日發行了世界首套以地質公園為主題的通用郵票。
這套郵票共有16枚，採用了香港地質公園的地殼景觀作為主要設計元素。
On 24 July 2014, Hongkong Post launched a new set of definitive stamps with 16 different denominations with "Hong Kong Global Geopark of China" as the theme. These definitive stamps display the most unique scenic landscapes of Hong Kong Global Geopark.

遊覽香港地質景點注意事項
Notes for visiting Gesoites in Hong Kong

預先計劃行程及了解旅程路線，請勿單獨前往。
Carefully plan and familiarize yourself with the route before setting out. Do not go alone.

切勿攀爬岩柱或踐踏遭受嚴重風化或侵蝕的岩石表面。
Do not climb on the rock columns, or walk on severely weathered or eroded surfaces.

小心急流、懸崖、陡坡和濕滑的石面。
Remain alert to the dangers of rapids, cliffs, steep slopes and slippery rock surfaces.

留意天氣情況並參考香港天文台提供的潮汐資料。
Note the weather conditions and check the tidal information on the Hong Kong Observatory website before you set out.

部分島嶼及海岸地區地勢危險，不宜登岸，只適合乘船遊覽，並避免在吹強勁東風時前往。
Some islands and coastal areas may be difficult to access and are suitable only for boat trips. Avoid visiting them when there are strong prevailing easterly winds.

選乘符合安全標準的船隻，並確保其有為所有乘客提供救生衣。乘客在船上須穿上救生衣。
Use only boat operators who comply with all the safety requirements and have appropriate life jackets for all passengers. Wear lifejackets at all times while on board open boats.

流動電話網絡或未能覆蓋部分偏遠地區。出發前告知親友遊覽路線及大約回程時間，以防萬一。
Mobile phone coverage may vary from place to place. Leave details of your route and expected return time with someone reliable, who can raise the alarm if necessary.

切勿帶走任何岩石或化石。
Do not take away any rocks or fossils.

香港地質公園旅遊路線 TOUR ROUTES of Hong Kong Geopark

甚麼是地質旅遊 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 centered on geological heritage. Besides giving visitors the opportunity 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.

西貢區飲食業協會為使遊客在地質公園旅遊體驗更加豐富，特別設計了別具特色的地質公園餐單

The Sai Kung Food and Beverages Association designed a number of creative geopark gourmet dishes in order to enrich visitors' experience on their geopark tour

http://www.geopark.gov.hk/b5_s4a.htm

地質旅遊趣味豐富，並不嚴肅沉悶

Geo-tourism is interesting and fun, not serious and boring

R2G

地質公園導賞員推薦制度

The Recommended Geopark Guide System

網址 Website www.hkr2g.net

地質公園酒店 Geopark Hotels

L'hotel ISLAND SOUTH 如心南灣海景酒店 · L'hotel élan 如心艾朗酒店

如心南灣海景酒店及如心艾朗酒店是本港的「地質公園酒店」，與香港地質公園保持緊密合作，積極推廣地質公園概念和宣揚地質保育的訊息。

L' hotel Island South and L' hotel élan are "Geopark Hotels" in Hong Kong. The hotels are committed to the promotion of the geopark concept and geoconservation.

如心南灣海景酒店 L'hotel Island South
香港仔黃竹坑道55 號
55 Wong Chuk Hang Road, Aberdeen
www.lhotelislandsouth.com
查詢 Enquiry
3968 8888

如心艾朗酒店 L'hotel élan
觀塘創業街38號
38 Chong Yip Street, Kwun Tong
www.lhotelelan.com
查詢 Enquiry
3968 8666

推廣香港地質公園資訊
Promotion of Geopark Information

地質公園主題客房
Geopark-themed guest room

地質公園美食
Geopark Gourmet

旅遊路線 TOUR ROUTES

香港聯合國教科文組織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 and appreciation of the scientific value of the sites, as well as to address concerns about visitor safety, Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark has designed 2 boat-tour routes and 9 land-tour routes.

海路漫遊路線 Routes for Boat Tours

新界東北海路漫遊 Boat Tour of the Northeast New Territories

由馬料水碼頭出發，通過赤門海峽前往黃竹角咀，欣賞香港最古老、紅白相間的老岩層；再經過火紅色的紅石門海岸進入波平如鏡的印洲塘，在那裏能欣賞「印塘六寶」；最後到荔枝窩和吉澳體驗歷史悠久的本土文化。全程約6小時。

The tour starts at the Ma Liu Shui Pier and passes through Tolo Channel to Bluff Head, where you can see interlayered red and white rock strata made up of the oldest rocks found in Hong Kong. After passing along the fire-red Hung Shek Mun coast, you enter the mirror-like Double Haven and see its 'Six-Treasures'. Then on to Lai Chi Wo and Kat O, where you can experience one of the oldest and most interesting parts of Hong Kong' s cultural heritage. The tour takes about 6 hours.

西貢海路漫遊 Boat Tour of the Sai Kung Islands

由西貢碼頭出發，經滘西洲前往糧船灣，登岸遊覽歷史悠久的天后古廟，繼而乘船到花山，欣賞滿布六角形岩柱的海岸；回程經過沙塘口山及吊鐘洲則能目睹各類海蝕地貌，最後經橋咀洲返回西貢碼頭。全程約4小時。

The tour starts at the Sai Kung Pier and heads to High Island via Kau Sai Chau, where you can visit the historical Tin Hau Temple after landing. The tour continues to Fa Shan on High Island, where you can 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 different coastal erosion landforms. On the last leg of the tour, the boat passes Sharp Island before returning to the Sai Kung Pier. The tour takes about 4 hours.

陸路遊覽路線 Land Excursion

遊覽路線 Route	地點 Location	長度 (公里) Distance (km)	步行需時 (小時) Hike Duration (hr)	難度 (I為最容易) Difficulty (I = easiest)
平洲環島郊遊徑 Ping Chau Country Trail	東平洲 Tung Ping Chau	6	3	III
荔枝窩自然步道 Lai Chi Wo Nature Trail	印洲塘 Double Haven	1.2	1	II
鴨洲地質景點 Ap Chau Geosite	印洲塘 Double Haven	1 (來回round trip)	1	I
吉澳自然步道 Kat O Nature Trail	印洲塘 Double Haven	1	1	I
馬屎洲自然教育徑 Ma Shi Chau Nature Trail	赤門海峽 Tolo Channel	3 (來回round trip)	2	II
荔枝莊地質景點 Lai Chi Chong Geosite	赤門海峽 Tolo Channel	1 (來回round trip)	1	I
萬宜地質步道 High Island Geo Trail	糧船灣 High Island	2.8 (來回round trip)	2	I
大浪灣遠足徑 Tai Long Wan Hiking Trail	糧船灣 High Island	12	5	IV
橋咀洲地質步道 Sharp Island Geo Trail	橋咀洲 Sharp Island	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

地質公園遊客中心 Geopark Visitor Centre

地質公園遊客中心位於西貢蕉坑的獅子會自然中心內 ,目的是介紹香港的地質環境，並提高市民對地球科學的興趣及對需要保護地質環境的意識；這裡的設施包括以香港大型岩石標本組成的岩石學園，還有專為學生而設的活動室 —「岩石學堂」。

The Geopark Visitor Centre located in the Lions Nature Education Cantre, in Tsiu Hang, Sai Kung, aims to give the public and overview of the geological environment in Hong Kong, promote greater interest in earth science and raise the awareness of the need to preserve our geological heritage. Facilities here includes a Rock Academy, displaying large specimens of Hong Kong rocks, and an activity room named the "Rock Classroom", whose main purpose is to help students learn about earth science.

香港聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園火山探知館 Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark Volcano Discovery Centre

「香港聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園火山探知館」講述香港古火山及它們在過去一億多年來如何塑造香港地貌的故事；該中心位於西貢市中心，是旅客遊覽地質公園的良好起步點。

Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark Volcano Discovery Centre tells the story of ancient volcanoes in Hong Kong and how they shaped the landscape over the last 100 million years. As it is to be located in the centre of the town of Sai Kung, the gateway to Hong Kong Geopark, it serve as a convenient starting point for visitors.

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作主題的遊客及教育中心，在內展示了三門仔一帶的人文、歷史、生態及地質資訊，另亦有一系列來自馬屎洲的岩石標本供遊人觀賞。

The Tai Po Geoheritage Centre, 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 and geology of the area around Sam Mun Tsai, and a series of Ma Shi Chau rock samples is on display for visitors.

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 village, north New Territories. The Centre introduces local beautiful scenery, diversified geological landscapes and views of a Hakka walled village.

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, in Kat O, is a Geoheritage Centre established through the cooperation of local villagers, voluntary groups and the government. The centre has a wide variety of exhibits, including a series of rock and fossils specimens, and precious cultural relics from Kat O village.

遊覽香港地質公園的建議 When visiting Hong Kong Geopark, we have the following suggestions.

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 help you truly experience the integration of science, aesthetics, history and culture.

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 Hong Kong Geopark promotion leaflets and books to get a general idea of the geopark.
2. 透過導遊講解及公園傳意牌，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 individual geosites, 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, traditions and history during the tour, in order to increase your enjoyment of the tour.

香港地質公園的主要特色 Geological CHARACTERISTICS of Hong Kong Geopark

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

濃濃濃厚的客家風情，生態資源十分豐富
Strong Hakka cultural heritage and rich bodiversity

'Little Guilin of Hong Kong'

新界東北沉積岩園區 Northeast New Territories Sedimentary Rock Region

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。

A showcase of geology, culture and ecology

The Northeast New Territories, along with its green mountains, clear water, and rich ecological resources and cultural atmosphere, is widely covered by a range of sedimentary rocks formed over a span of 400 million years. These sedimentary rocks and buried fossils of ancient creatures provide important evidence for tracing Hong Kong' s geological history and environment.

著名的海蝕拱—「小台灣」
Famous sea arch called 'Little Taiwan'

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

連島沙洲
Tombolo

奇特的「菠蘿包」巨礫
Unique 'Pineapple Bun' boulders

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

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

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

西貢火山岩園區 Sai Kung Volcanic Rock Region

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。

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 long coastlines and craggy islands, they form a picturesque natural landscape.

合作夥伴 PARTNERS

梅塞爾坑世界遺產 Messel Pit World Heritage Site, Germany
網址 Website www.grube-messel.de (只限德語 German Only)

日本阿蘇聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園 Aso UNESCO Global Geopark, Japan
網址 Website www.aso-geopark.jp

姊妹地質公園 SISTER Geoparks

自香港地質公園成立以來，共結交了多個姊妹地質公園。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」為公園網絡建立良好的溝通平台，有效促進國際合作，為推動科普教育、自然保育及在可持續發展上發揮極大作用。

Since its establishment, Hong Kong Geopark has formed sister relationships with other geoparks. These are agreements to organize mutual visits regularly, and to exchange ideas and cooperate in the fields of geoscientific research, management and training. The sister arrangement offers a sound communication platform for geopark networking and advancing international cooperation, and permits greater promotion of science popularization, nature conservation and sustainable development.

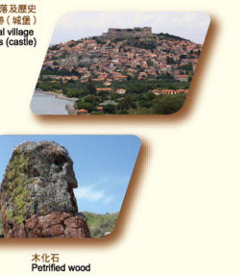
第一次姊妹地質公園簽署儀式於香港國家地質公園開幕典禮上舉行
The first sister agreement ceremony was held at the Hong Kong National Geopark opening ceremony

萊斯沃斯聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園（希臘） Lesvos UNESCO Global Geopark (Greece)

萊斯沃斯聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園位於愛琴海東北部的萊斯沃斯島，面積1,630平方公里，是希臘第三大島嶼。在2,000萬年前，萊斯沃斯的原始森林在連串猛烈的火山噴發中被火山碎屑流淹埋，受到地質作用影響，最終變成木化石，是世上第二大木化石森林。除地質遺跡外，公園內眾多的歷史遺跡亦涵蓋了人類自數千年前至今在文化、藝術、宗教、建築等方面發展的點點滴滴。

Lesvos UNESCO Global Geopark is set on the island of Lesvos in the northeastern Aegean Sea. It is the third biggest island in Greece, 1,630 km² in size. The primitive forest here was buried in tephra after a series of earth-shattering volcanic eruptions 20 million years ago. Over millions of years, geological processes turned the wood into fossils, resulting in the world' s second largest petrified forest. Lesvos Global Geopark is a wonderful showcase of both geo-relics and cultural heritage, which reveals evolutionary junctures of human civilisation in culture, art, religion and architecture over several thousand years.

網址 Website www.petrifiedforest.gr



傳統村落及歷史遺跡（城堡）
Traditional village and historical relics (castle)

木化石
Petrified wood

GEO-NATURPARK Bergstraße-Odenwald 貝爾吉施 - 奧登瓦爾德山聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園（德國） Bergstraße-Odenwald UNESCO Global Geopark (Germany)

貝爾吉施—奧登瓦爾德山聯合國教科文組織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5億年來的地質演化和多種地貌景觀。其深厚的歷史文化底蘊和的當地熱情好客的精神同樣令人印象深刻。

The delightful and historic landscape of Bergstraße-Odenwald UNESCO Global Geopark covers an area of 3,500 km². 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 local people.

網址 Website www.geo-naturpark.net

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著名的歷史遺跡
This famous Russian chapel is an important part of the architectural and cultural heritage of Damstadt.

島原半島聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園（日本島原半島） Unzen Volcanic Area UNESCO Global Geopark (Shimabara Peninsula, Japan)

島原半島聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園位於日本西部，包括島原市、雲仙市及長崎縣三個地區，是一個以活火山 為主要特色的地質公園。公園內豐富多樣的火山遺跡生動地展示地球內部的活動，其中雲仙岳災害紀念館完好保存了近代火山噴發災害遺址，被譽為日本最獨特的博物館之一。火山為人類帶來豐富的自然資源，同時也帶來災害，蓬勃發展的島原半島聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園，可說是人類與火山和諧共存的典範。

Unzen Volcanic Area UNESCO Global Geopark, in western Japan, covers three regions: Shimabara City, Unzen City and Nagasaki Prefecture. The main highlight of the geopark is active volcanoes. The geopark also has an abundance of diverse volcanic heritages that provide a glimpse of inner earth activity. The Mt. Unzen Disaster Memorial Hall, where visitors can see modern volcanic debris flow preserved intact, is rated one of the most unique museums in Japan. While volcanoes create rich natural resources, they can also cause calamity for mankind. The vibrant development of Unzen Volcanic Area UNESCO Global Geopark is the epitome of the harmonious co-existence of volcanoes and people.

網址 Website www.unzen-geopark.jp

雁蕩山聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園（中國浙江溫州市） Yandangshan UNESCO Global Geopark (Wenzhou City, Zhejiang, China)

雁蕩山聯合國教科文組織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。

Yandangshan is a geopark themed on volcanic landscapes. With its sharp ridges, rows of mountains, unusually shaped caves, stone doors and waterfalls, the geopark presents unique natural scenery with both 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. The ecological beauty of the rivers and the peculiar old mining works provide an opportunity to track the geological history of the mountains, rivers, volcanoes and rocks.

網址 Website geopark.wzyds.com

糸魚川聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園（日本糸魚川市） Itoigawa UNESCO Global Geopark (Itoigawa City, Japan)

整個糸魚川市共約750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。糸魚川聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園可分為東北和西南兩部分，西南部的岩石形成與5億多年前，東北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，影響動植物的分佈和導致文化差異。

The total area of Itoigawa City is about 750 km², all of which falls within the geopark, which is divided into a northeastern part and southwestern part, and 24 geosites. The rocks in the southwestern part were formed 500 million years ago, while those in the northeastern part are only millions to tens of millions of years old. This divergence in geological history has led to diverse landscapes; this forms a natural barrier which affected the distribution of fauna and flora, and resulted in cultural differences.

網址 Website www.geo-itoigawa.com

五大連池聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園（中國黑龍江省黑河市） Wudalianchi UNESCO Global Geopark (Heihe City, Heilongjiang, China)

五大連池聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園位於中國北部的黑龍江省境內，是1,200萬年以來火山活動留下的珍貴地質遺跡。公園共有14座火山，其中兩座最後一次噴發於約300年前，為中國最年輕的火山。五大連池完整展示了多樣化的火山地貌，包括長達數10公里的火山熔岩流，以及世界罕見的熔岩通道、火山堰塞湖和噴氣碟等；因此五大連池又被譽為天然的火山博物館。

Wudalianchi UNESCO Global Geopark is located in Heilongjiang Province, northern China. The geopark is a precious legacy of volcanic activities 12 million years ago. There are 14 volcanoes distributed in the area. The two youngest ones erupted about 300 years ago, making them China's most recently formed volcanoes. Wudalianchi demonstrates diverse volcanic landforms, including 10 kilometers of lava flow, and a globally rare geological heritage, such as a lava tunnel, volcanic barrier lakes, exhalative cones and dishes. It is therefore regarded as a "Natural Volcano Museum".

網址 Website www.wdlc.com.cn

英國里維耶拉聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園（英國托貝鎮） English Riviera UNESCO Global Geopark (Torbay, UK)

英國里維耶拉聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園面積共約62平方公里，地質資源十分豐富，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。

English Riviera UNESCO Global Geopark covers about 62 km² and is abundant in geological resources. The area was once a significant producer of limestone and marble. The oldest limestone there is about 400 million years old, about the same age as the oldest rocks in Hong Kong. Limestone is easily eroded to form valleys and caves, which creates a diversified environment for many rare wildlife; even our ancient human ancestors once lived there. The diversified contents of English Riviera UNESCO Global Geopark vividly display the evolution of the Earth and the development of human civilization.

網址 Website www.englishrivierageopark.org.uk

英國大理石拱形洞聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園（北愛爾蘭） Marble Arch Caves UNESCO Global Geopark (Northern Ireland)

大理石拱形洞聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園是歐洲其中一個最早成立的地質公園；公園擁有豐富的地質遺跡，包括冰河時期塑造的喀斯特地貌（石灰岩地貌），而美麗壯觀的溶岩洞穴為當中代表；另外公園亦有深厚的文化底蘊，因人類祖先早期曾在此居住，遺留長達7,000至8,000年珍貴的歷史遺跡。

The Marble Arch Caves UNESCO Global Geopark was one of the first European geoparks to be designated a global geopark. The geopark features extraordinary karst landscapes (limestone) shaped by glacial events and many classic limestone caves. Also among its features are the wide natural heritage of the area and cultural heritage that covers 7,000 to 8,000 years of recorded human occupation since the last ice age.

網址 Website www.marblearchcaves.net