

# 香港國家地質公園

## Hong Kong National Geopark

漁農自然護理署 Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

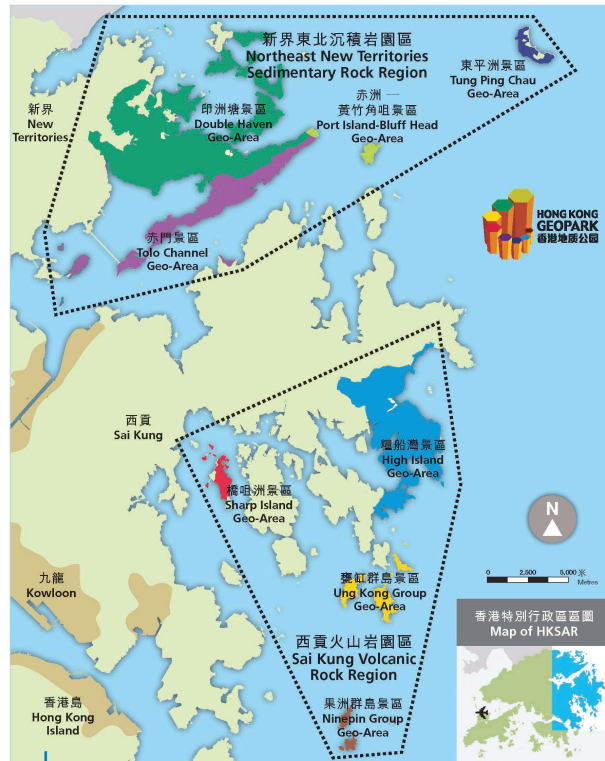
### 前言

香港國家地質公園在二零零九年十一月三日正式揭幕，設立的目的是保護香港珍貴的地質遺跡、地貌、生態環境和人文景觀。香港國家地質公園佔香港陸地面積的五十平方公里，分為兩大園區，合共八個地質景區，每個景區都有獨特的地質特徵。

西貢火山岩園區包括糧船灣、橋咀洲、果洲群島、甕缸群島四個景區，主要展示壯觀的六角岩柱。在世界其他地方，六角形火山岩柱大多由基性玄武質熔岩構成，但西貢東部一帶的岩柱卻是酸性流紋質火山岩，而且所佔範圍逾一百平方公里，平均直徑一點二公尺，不論就規模和石質而言，皆屬世界罕見。

新界東北沉積岩園區包括東平洲、印洲塘、赤門海峽、赤洲及黃竹角咀四個景區，展現了香港最完整的沉積地層，既有四億年前泥盆紀形成的砂岩和礫岩，也有五千五百萬年前的第三紀粉砂岩。

為了有效保護並管理香港國家地質公園，我們會根據現行的《郊野公園條例》和《海岸公園條例》去保護、規劃和管理不同景區，在集中精力以保育地貌、岩石的同時，也推廣科普教育，以及促進可持續發展的自然旅遊活動。根據這些目標，我們把各景區劃分為三個保護等級的區域。



香港國家地質公園地圖。  
Map of the Hong Kong National Geopark.

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### Foreword

The Hong Kong National Geopark was officially opened on 3 November 2009. It was set up with the aim to protect the valuable geological relics, landscapes, ecological environment and cultural heritage of Hong Kong. The Hong Kong National Geopark covers about 50km<sup>2</sup> land area of Hong Kong. It consists of two regions with eight geo-areas, each having its own unique geological attractions.

The Sai Kung Volcanic Rock Region includes four geo-areas: High Island, Sharp Island, Ninepin Group

and Ung Kong Group. This region mainly showcases the spectacular hexagonal volcanic columns. Large hexagonal volcanic rock columns in other regions of the world are usually basic basaltic lava. By contrast, the hexagonal columns in Sai Kung East are acidic rhyolitic volcanic rock. This extraordinary composition makes them particularly interesting. Their large coverage of over 100km<sup>2</sup> and average diameter of 1.2m also make them outlive similar columns in the world.

The Northeast New Territories Sedimentary Rock Region includes another four geo-areas: Tung Ping Chau, Double Haven, Tolo Channel and Port Island-Bluff Head. This region represents the most comprehensive stratigraphy of sedimentary rocks in Hong Kong, ranging from 400-million-year-old Devonian sandstone and conglomerate to 55-million-year-old Tertiary siltstone.

To effectively protect and manage the Hong Kong National Geopark, we will make use of the existing Country Parks Ordinance and Marine Parks

## 核心保護區

設立核心保護區的目的，是要保護重要的地質遺跡。在香港國家地質公園內，一些地質科學價值高的地點，像果洲群島及糧船灣花山等地的世界級六方形柱石群、黃竹角咀出露完好的泥盆紀直立岩層剖面、赤洲罕見的海上紅層等，都是重點保護對象。

為了保護這些珍貴的地質遺跡，並達成可持續發展的目標，除非是因為管理、監察及研究等需要而踏足該區，否則我們不鼓勵遊人進入。此外，這些地區受風浪所阻，不易抵達，即使登岸後，陡崖、碎石也可能危及遊人，因此，我們只鼓勵遊人在夏季時挑選天氣好的日子在船上遠觀。

**果洲群島景區：**北果洲的六角形岩柱尤為壯觀；滿是節理的岩石長期受到風浪侵蝕，造成了大量蔚為奇觀的海蝕地貌。這裡的六角形岩柱直徑可達兩公尺以上，為區內之最。

**甕缸群島景區：**甕缸群島由橫洲、火石洲、沙塘口山等多個島嶼組成，沿岸盡是六角形火山岩柱。東南岸由於承受猛烈的風浪長期衝擊，形成了壯觀的柱狀節理、峭壁和海蝕拱。

**赤洲及黃竹角咀等景區：**黃竹角咀擁有香港最古老的岩石，大約於四億年前(泥盆紀)由聚積在河口三角洲的沉積物形成。赤洲以赤色礫岩、砂岩和粉砂岩著稱，這些沉積岩中的鐵質大約一億年前(晚白堊紀)發生氧化作用，因而呈現赤紅色。島上的沉積岩層理十分清晰，向東傾側入海。

## 特別保護區

之所以設立特別保護區，是要善用地質資源，以作地質旅遊及科普教育之用，並藉此提升自然保育、教育與相關培訓工作。例如糧船灣萬宜水庫東壩、馬屎洲、荔枝莊及赤門海峽北岸等地點，全都設有基本的遊客設施，而且承载力相對較高。除赤門海峽北岸外，其他三個地點都有公共交通工具或完善的郊遊路徑可輕易到達，是學校、團體舉行戶外地質旅遊學習團的理想地點。

Ordinance for the protection, planning and management of the different geo-areas, with the aim to promote science popularisation and sustainable nature tour activities while focusing on the importance of geo-conservation. Based on these objectives, we have categorised the geo-areas into three protection zones.

## Core Protection Zones

The establishment of Core Protection Zones is to conserve the sites of geological importance. Sites within the Hong Kong National Geopark that are of high geo-scientific value, such as the world-class hexagonal columnar rock formations at Ninepin Group and Fa Shan of High Island, vertical strata of Devonian sedimentary rock formations at Bluff Head and the unusual red bedding at Port Island, are core protection targets.

Visits to these important geosites are not encouraged except those required for management, monitoring and research in order to safeguard them and achieve our goal of sustainable development. Moreover, these areas are subject to waves and the cliffs and weathered rocks might impose safety risks to visitors. As such, viewing of these sites on boat from a distance is encouraged during the summer season when weather allows.

**Ninepin Group Geo-Area:** Imposing hexagonal columns of North Ninepin Island are particularly breathtaking. Long-term wind and wave erosion of rocks with joints has resulted in many peculiar abrasion landforms. The hexagonal rock columns here measure over 2m in diameter, ranking first in the region.

**Ung Kong Group Geo-Area:** The three islands of Ung Kong Group (Wang Chau, Basalt Island and Bluff Island) consist of hexagonal columns, which are well exposed along the coast. The southeast-facing coastlines, attacked by the relentless waves and winds, showcase some spectacular columnar joints, precipitous cliffs and sea arches.

**Port Island-Bluff Head Geo-Area:** Bluff Head has the oldest rocks in Hong Kong, formed by deposits at estuarine deltas about 400 million years ago (Devonian). Port Island is best known for its red conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone. The red colour of these sedimentary rocks has resulted from the iron oxidised about 100 million years ago (late Cretaceous). The layers of those sedimentary rocks are clear and dip gently to the east and into the sea.

## Special Protection Zones

Special Protection Zones are established to make good use of geological resources for geo-tourism and educational purposes, and at the same time enhance work on nature conservation, education and associated training. For example, the East Dam of High Island Reservoir, Ma Shi Chau, Lai Chi Chong and the northern coast of Tolo Channel are equipped with basic visitor facilities and they have relatively high visitor capacity. Except the northern coast of Tolo Channel, the rest are readily accessible by public transport and well-maintained country paths. They are ideal locations for schools and organisa-

**糧船灣景區：**糧船灣沿岸一帶滿是排列整齊的六角火山岩柱，萬宜水庫東壩宏偉的六方柱石壁堪稱天然六角岩柱壁畫。位於不遠處的大浪灣海岸，展示出最動人的火山岩海岸地貌。

**赤門海峽景區：**赤門海峽北岸和黃竹角咀都有香港最古老的岩石，海峽西面的馬屎洲則展現大約二億八千萬年前形成的沉積岩，南岸荔枝莊的多種火山岩和沉積岩則是一億四千萬年前的產物。



糧船灣景區：彎曲的六角柱石。

High Island Geo-Area: Buckled rock columns.

tions to undertake outdoor study and geo-tours.

**High Island Geo-Area:** Well arranged hexagonal volcanic columns are well exposed along the coast of High Island. The magnificent hexagonal volcanic column wall at the High Island Reservoir East Dam is like a natural hexagonal column mural. The Tai Long Wan coast nearby showcases a breathtaking coastal landform of volcanic rocks.

**Tolo Channel Geo-Area:** The rocks along the north coast of Tolo Channel and at Bluff Head are the oldest in Hong Kong. Ma Shi Chau on the west represents the sedimentary rocks formed some 280 million years ago; various volcanic rocks and sedimentary rocks at Lai Chi Chong of south coast were formed 140 million years ago.

## 綜合保護區

綜合保護區除了地質遺跡外，部份地區還融合了文化、生態等元素。例如東平洲、荔枝窩等地點，除了有郊遊的基礎設施外，還設有自然教育徑、地質步道等，承載力較高，可容納較多遊人，而且地質特徵典型，堪當上佳的實物教材，是一家大小郊遊、休閒的好去處。

**東平洲景區：**從地質歷史角度來看，東平洲擁有香港境內最後形成的岩石，僅有五千五百萬年歷史。然而，這裡的地層非常獨特，由粉砂岩組成，岩石層層平疊，加上各種海蝕地貌，構成獨一無二的沉積岩景觀。這裡著名的地貌景點包括龍落水、更樓石、斬頸洲等。

**印洲塘景區：**在六千至八千年前海平面上升之後，海水淹沒了印洲塘一帶原是河谷的陸地，形成了灣灣相連、眾島環抱的內海環境。

**橋咀洲景區：**橋咀洲位於西貢破火山口的西緣，擁有的多種火成岩比六角岩柱更早形成，其中包括熔岩和條紋斑雜岩等。島西端的連島沙洲由礫石構成，將橋咀洲與另一小島橋頭連接起來。

根據以上的規劃和環境因素，我們設計了八條陸上和兩條海上遊覽路線。這些路線的詳細資料，以及遊覽地質景點須知等其他有用資料，都載於香港國家地質公園的網站([www.geopark.gov.hk](http://www.geopark.gov.hk))。



橋咀洲景區：火山角礫岩。

Sharp Island Geo-Area: Volcanic breccia.

## Integrated Protection Zones

Integrated Protection Zones cover sites with geological relics as well as cultural heritage and ecological attractions. For instance, there are established nature trails, geo-trails, etc at Tung Ping Chau and Lai Chi Wo in addition to other country park facilities. These sites have high visitor capacity, and they possess typical geological features that serve as good educational materials. They provide ideal locations for outdoor family visits.

**Tung Ping Chau Geo-Area:** In geological history, Tung Ping Chau has the youngest rocks in Hong Kong, which are only 55 million years old. However, its peculiar formations are composed of layers of siltstone, and form a unique sedimentary rock landscape in Hong Kong with various abrasion landforms. Famous landforms here include Lung Lok Shui, Kang Lau Shek and Cham Keng Chau.

**Double Haven Geo-Area:** As a result of the rise in sea level 6,000 to 8,000 years ago, the river valleys in Double Haven were flooded, forming indented shorelines with headlands and bays.

**Sharp Island Geo-Area:** Located on the western edge of the Sai Kung caldera, Sharp Island is covered by various volcanic rocks formed earlier than the hexagonal columns, including lava and eutaxite. In the west it is connected to a small island Kiu Tau by a tombolo made up of cobbles.

Based on the above planning framework and environmental factors, we have designed eight land-based and two sea-based tour routes. For details on these routes as well as other useful information such as the code for visiting geosites, please browse the Hong Kong National Geopark's website ([www.geopark.gov.hk](http://www.geopark.gov.hk)).