

馬屎洲自然教育徑

Ma Shi Chau Nature Trail

大埔地質教育中心 Tai Po Geoheritage Centre

馬屎洲常見的岩石 Common Rocks on Ma Shi Chau



- 圖例 Legend**
- 馬屎洲特別地區
Ma Shi Chau Special Area
 - 大埔地質教育中心
Tai Po Geoheritage Centre
 - 前往馬屎洲路線
Route to Ma Shi Chau
 - 馬屎洲自然教育徑
Ma Shi Chau Nature Trail
 - 傳意牌
Interpretation Panel
 - 觀察點
Observation Point
 - 休憩涼亭
Pavilion
 - 告示板
Information Board
 - 巴士及小巴站
Bus and Minibus Stop



漁農自然護理署
郊野公園及海岸公園管理處
COUNTRY AND MARINE PARKS AUTHORITY,
A.F.C.D.

馬屎洲特別地區與鄰近的丫洲、洋洲及一個未命名的小島因極具地質價值，於1999年4月10日被劃定為特別地區，受到法例保護。
Owing to special geological value, Ma Shi Chau with nearby A Chau and Yeung Chau and an unnamed island were designated a Special Area on 10 April 1999, which is under the protection of laws.

- 1 連島沙洲
Tombolo
- 2 貝殼灘
Shell beach
- 3 七彩泥岩
Colourful mudstone
- 4 石英脈
Quartz veins
- 5 結核
Concretion
- 6 褶曲及斷層
Fold and Fault

起點 Start 3 公里 (來回 round trip) 2 小時 hour

這是香港第一個以地質公園為主題的遊客及教育中心，位於三門仔新村內。大埔地質教育中心是由志願團體、當地村民及政府建設而成。中心內展示了三門仔一帶的地質、人文、歷史、生態等資訊，還有一系列馬屎洲的岩石標本供遊客參觀。



大埔地質教育中心
Tai Po Geoheritage Centre

This is the first geopark education and visitor centre in Hong Kong, and is located in the Sam Mun Tsai New Village. The Tai Po Geoheritage Centre was established by voluntary group, local villagers and the government. The centre provides information on the geology, culture, history, and ecology of the area around Sam Mun Tsai. It also exhibits rock specimens collected from Ma Shi Chau.

中心設有團體導賞服務
The centre provides guided tour service for groups

地址：新界大埔三門仔新村120號
開放時間：星期六、日及公眾假期
上午9:30 至 下午1:00，下午2:00 至 下午5:00
Address: No. 120 Sam Mun Tsai New Village, Tai Po, New Territories
Opening hours: 9:30am to 1:00pm, 2:00pm to 5:00pm of every Saturday, Sunday and public holiday

查詢 Enquiries
環保協進會
Environmental Association Ltd.

電話 Tel : 2667 0992 傳真 Fax : 2667 8212
電郵 Email : tpgeopark@taipoea.org.hk

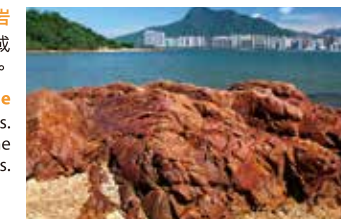


泥岩
主要的成分是黏土，顆粒十分細小；岩石表面平滑，質地較軟。

Mudstone
This rock is composed mainly of very fine-grained clay and has a smooth surface and soft texture.

粉砂岩
由粉砂物質組成，一般呈淡褐色或紅色，黑色的為碳質粉砂岩。

Siltstone
This is an aggregate of silt-sized grains. The rocks are generally red or brown. The black ones are carbonaceous siltstones.



砂岩
由沙粒組成，岩石表面較為粗糙。

Sandstone
This is composed of sand-sized grains and has a rough surface.

石英岩
砂岩裡的石英在高溫及高壓環境下重新結晶，最後形成堅硬的變質岩——石英岩。

Quartzite
This hard metamorphic rock was formed from quartz grains in sandstone recrystallizing under high temperature and high pressure.



海灘岩
含氧化鐵的地下水滲入石灘的沉積物，再膠結成為海灘岩。

Beach Rock
This rock was formed from the cementation of beach sediments with iron oxide in underground water.

馬屎洲自然教育徑 暨大埔地質教育中心 Ma Shi Chau Nature Trail & Tai Po Geoheritage Centre





馬屎洲自然教育徑 Ma Shi Chau Nature Trail

位於馬屎洲東南面海岸，全長約1.5公里，來回步行時間約2小時。沿途可欣賞各種沉積岩、海蝕平台、褶曲等地質特色。越過鹽田仔，經過連島沙洲，便可到達馬屎洲自然教育徑的起點。

The trail extends along the southeast shore of Ma Shi Chau for about 1.5 km. It may take around 2 hours to complete the round trip. Along the trail one can appreciate different geological features, such as various sedimentary rocks, wave-cut platforms and folds. The trail starts just past Yim Tin Tsai, at the tip of the tombolo.

香港地質景點的保育，全賴我們攜手推動！
The conservation of the geosites in Hong Kong is in our hands!

地質年代：

- 二疊紀 (約2億8 000萬年前)

岩石種類：

- 泥岩
- 粉砂岩
- 砂岩
- 石英岩

Geological Age:

- Permian Period (About 280 million years ago)

Rock Types:

- Mudstone
- Siltstone
- Sandstone
- Quartzite

特色：

- 連島沙洲
- 貝殼灘
- 石英脈
- 香腸狀構造
- 褶曲
- 斷層

Features:

- Tombolo
- Shell beach
- Quartz veins
- Boudinage structure
- Fold
- Fault

如何前往 How to get there

大埔墟
港鐵站
Tai Po Market
MTR Station

74K巴士
Bus No.74K

或
OR

20K專線小巴
Green Minibus No.20K

三門仔
Sam Mun Tsai

步行 On foot
~30-40 分鐘
mins

馬屎洲
Ma Shi Chau

馬屎洲地質簡介 Geological Overview of Ma Shi Chau



馬屎洲的沉積岩
Sedimentary rocks at Ma Shi Chau

香港的二疊紀沉積岩主要在馬屎洲東南面出現，以泥岩、粉砂岩及砂岩為主。地質學家曾在此發現一些化石，包括植物及海洋動物，由此證實岩石屬於二疊紀，也說明當時的沉積環境曾受海平面升降影響。

Permian sedimentary rocks in Hong Kong are found mainly on the southeast shore of Ma Shi Chau. The major rocks are mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Geologists have identified some fossils, including plants and marine animals in the area, confirming that the rocks are from the Permian Period, and indicating that the depositional environment was influenced by changes in sea level.

馬屎洲的獨特地質特色 Spectacular Geological Features of Ma Shi Chau

連島沙洲：

沙石等沉積物在獨特的地理環境下(如狹窄的海峽)受到風和海浪影響，逐漸堆積形成沙嘴，最後將兩個小島連接起來。

Tombolo:

Sand and gravels gradually accumulated over time from the action of wind and waves under certain environmental conditions, such as narrow strait, forming a sand spit, which finally connected the two islands.



結核：

在沉積環境中，某些礦物的含量特別豐富。這些礦物會在合適的情況下結晶，又或聚集而成圓形或橢圓形的團塊結構，稱為結核。由於結核的抗蝕力與周圍的岩石不同，因此經常在已風化的岩石表面凸出，或因脫落而留下凹洞。

Concretions:

Deposition settings may be particularly rich in some minerals. Given the right conditions, these minerals will crystallize or agglomerate into round or oval masses, known as concretions. Because of varied resistance to erosion, concretions often protrude from weathered rock surfaces. They may also come off, leaving dents in the rock.



差異侵蝕：

由於堅硬的岩石比較能抵抗風化和侵蝕，所以容易被保留下來。

Differential erosion:

The rocks that are more resistant to weathering and erosion are more easily preserved.



褶曲：

塑性岩石承受壓力時，岩石會變得彎曲。

Fold:

Plastic rocks will be bent to form fold when they are subjected to pressure.



三門仔 Sam Mun Tsai

三門仔的村民最初來自西貢的塔門和高流灣。一百多年前，他們開始在船灣海域捕魚作業，最後在白沙頭洲東北部定居。他們主要是蠶家人，以船為家。後來有村民上岸搭建簡樸的木屋，便組成當時的三門仔村。1960年代初期，政府為解決缺水問題而興建船灣淡水湖，將村民遷往鹽田仔，成立新村。漁業逐漸式微，幸得村民致力保護漁村的歷史文化，使別具特色的漁村風貌得以保留。

The villagers of old Sam Mun Tsai were originally from Grass Island and Ko Lau Wan in Sai Kung. They started fishing in the Plover Cove and finally settled down in northeast of Pak Sha Tau Chau a century ago. They were mainly Tankas, who lived on boats. Some villagers also built wooden houses on shore. These simple shelters became the former Sam Mun Tsai Village. To deal with a water shortage, the Government built the Plover Cove Reservoir in the early 1960s and the villagers were moved to Yim Tin Tsai, where became New Sam Mun Tsai Village. Despite the decline of the fishing industry, the villagers put efforts into preserving their culture and historical relics.



昔日的三門仔村
Old Sam Mun Tsai Village



現在的三門仔新村
Sam Mun Tsai
New Village today