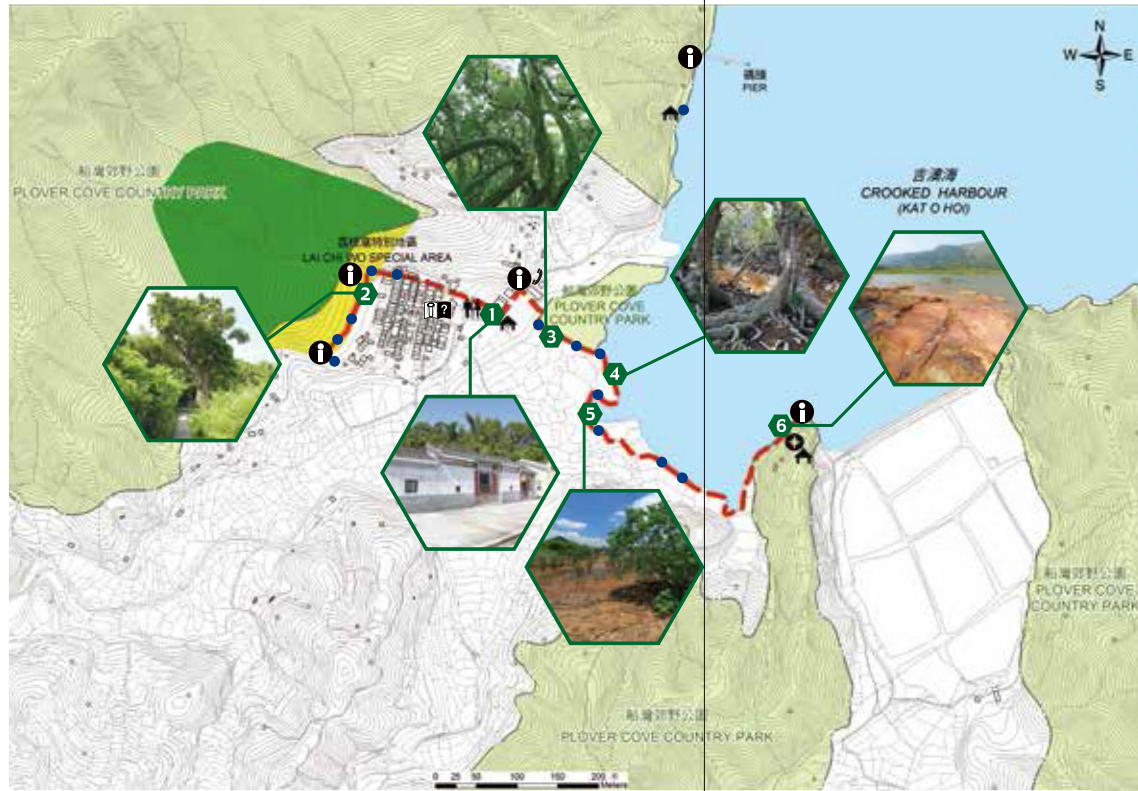


# 荔枝窩自然步道

# Lai Chi Wo Nature Trail

# 印洲塘

# Double Haven



- 圖例 Legend**
- 船灣郊野公園 PLOVER COVE COUNTRY PARK
  - 荔枝窩特別地區 LAI CHI WO SPECIAL AREA
  - 荔枝窩自然步道 LAI CHI WO NATURE TRAIL
  - 風水林 FUNG SHUI WOODLAND
  - 1 觀景點 OBSERVATION POINT
  - 2 傳意牌 INTERPRETATION PANEL
  - 荔枝窩地質教育中心 LAI CHI WO GEOHERITAGE CENTRE
  - 涼亭 PAVILION
  - 告示板 INFORMATION BOARD
  - 緊急求助熱線 / 電話亭 EMERGENCY HELPLINE / PAY PHONE
  - 觀景台 VIEWING POINT
  - 廁所 TOILET



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

荔枝窩擁有植物繁多的風水林，其中包括一些香港罕見物種，這裡同時保存了傳統客家文化，由於其重要的生態和文化價值，因此於2005年3月15日被劃定為特別地區。  
In Lai Chi Wo, the fung shui woods comprise a great variety of plants, including some species that are rare in Hong Kong. Lai Chi Wo also preserves aspects of traditional Hakka culture. Owing to its important ecological and cultural value, it was designated a Special Area on 15 March 2005.

<b>1</b>	客家圍村 Hakka Walled Village	<b>4</b>	銀葉古林 Coastal Heritiera
<b>2</b>	風水林 Fung Shui Woodland	<b>5</b>	紅樹林 Mangroves
<b>3</b>	白花魚藤 White-flowered Derris	<b>6</b>	沉積岩 Sedimentary Rock

起點 Start 12公里 km 1小時 hour

## 彎曲的海岸 Winding Shorelines



昔日的印洲塘一帶原是山嶺河谷，由於海平面在上一次冰河時期結束之後上升，海水淹沒了大地，形成今天所見的海灣和島嶼。

The Double Haven area once comprised mountains and valleys but at the end of the last glacial period, the sea level rose and the mountains and valleys became submerged, forming the bays and islands we see today.

## 火紅的海岸 The Flame of the Coast



紅石門兩岸的紅色沉積岩主要包括砂岩、粉砂岩及礫岩。約1億年前的晚白堊紀時期，氣候炎熱乾旱，沉積物裡的鐵礦物氧化，因而使岩石呈現紅色。

The rocks along the shores of Hung Shek Mun are red sedimentary rocks, including sandstone, siltstone and conglomerate. When the climate was hot and dry about 100 million years ago, during the Late Cretaceous Period, iron in the sediments oxidized, turning the rocks red.

## 印塘六寶 The Six Treasures of Double Haven



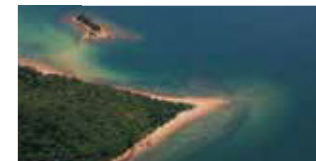
**印章：印洲**  
印洲是潮上平台，狀似印章。  
**Stone Seal: Yan Chau**  
It is a supratidal platform, which looks like a stone seal.

**紙張：海水**  
海面波平如鏡，有如平滑的紙張。  
**Paper: Seawater**  
The mirror-like water surface looks like a smooth piece of paper.



**筆架：筆架洲**  
黃幌山腳下的筆架洲是潮上平台，狀似筆架。  
**Brush Rack: Pak Ka Chau**  
It is a supratidal platform, which is like a brush rack under Wong Fong Shan.

**墨硯：石排**  
筆架洲左邊的石排，像一台墨硯。  
**Ink Slab: Rock outcrops**  
The rock outcrops located to the left of Pak Ka Chau, are shaped like an ink slab.



**筆：白沙頭咀**  
潮退時，在黃幌山西南端之處，會露出尖尖的沙嘴，形如筆鋒。  
**Pen: Pak Sha Tau Tsui**  
The sharp sand spit on the southwest corner of Wong Fong Shan resembles an ink brush at low tide.

**羅傘：黃幌山**  
黃幌山外形呈寬錐形，遠看像一把傘子。  
**Parasol: Wong Fong Shan**  
The wide cone-shaped Wong Fong Shan looks like a parasol from a distance.

# 荔枝窩自然步道 暨荔枝窩地質教育中心 Lai Chi Wo Nature Trail & Lai Chi Wo Geoheritage Centre



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Hong Kong  
UNESCO  
Global Geopark



HONG KONG  
GEO PARK  
香港地質公園

## 荔枝窩地質簡介

### Geological Overview of Lai Chi Wo

約在1億6 400萬年前的晚侏羅紀時期，香港經歷了猛烈的火山爆發活動，噴出的火山灰，其後降落地面及被掩埋，最後形成荔枝窩一帶的凝灰岩。後來，岩石在風化及侵蝕等作用下被塑造成現時所見各種地形及地貌。

About 164 million years ago, during the Late Jurassic Period, there were violent volcanic activities in the area that is now Hong Kong. Volcanic eruptions ejected volcanic ash, which fell to the ground and was buried, eventually forming tuff. Over time the rocks were weathered and eroded, forming the various landforms and landscapes we see today.

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：**  
侏羅紀  
(約1億6 400萬年前)

**岩石種類：**  
• 凝灰岩

**特色：**  
• 客家圍村  
• 風水林  
• 泥灘及紅樹林

**Geological Age:**  
• Jurassic Period  
(About 164 million years ago)

**Rock Type:**  
• Tuff

**Features:**  
• Hakka walled village  
• Fung shui woods  
• Mudflat and mangroves

### 如何前往 How to get there



▲ 只限星期日及公眾假期服務  
Sundays and public holidays only

\* 只限星期日及公眾假期服務 (以營辦商公佈為準)  
Sundays and public holidays only (Subject to operator's announcement)  
查詢電話 Enquiries: 25559269 (聲威實業有限公司 Best Sonic Industrial Limited)  
電郵 Email: singwaiferry@yahoo.com.hk

## 荔枝窩自然步道 Lai Chi Wo Nature Trail



風水林裡的空心樹  
Hollow tree in the  
fung shui woods

荔枝窩自然步道全長約1.2公里，連接荔枝窩海岸、荔枝窩村及風水林，部分路段鋪設了木板，沿途設有解說牌，介紹該地區的生態和鄉村歷史。

The 1.2 km long Lai Chi Wo Nature Trail links the Lai Chi Wo coast, Lai Chi Wo Village and fung shui woods. Some sections of the trail have wooden planks, and along the trail are interpretation panels introducing the ecology and history of Lai Chi Wo.

## 荔枝窩村 Lai Chi Wo Village

荔枝窩是新界歷史最悠久、最具規模的鄉村之一，至今已有300多年歷史。1950年代是荔枝窩的全盛時期，人口達450人；當時村民多以耕種為主，部分以捕魚及賣竹製品為生，過著自給自足的生活。自從1960年代起，不少村民遷居市區謀生，部分更遠赴海外工作，故其後村內人口急劇減少。

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，部分保留了城市人難得一見的農具，有些更散落在戶外空地上，如石磨、打穀機、石棍等。

Lai Chi Wo, with a history of over 300 years, is one of the oldest and largest villages in the New Territories. Its prime was in the 1950s, when it had 450 residents. Most of the villagers lived on farming, while some made a living by fishing and selling bamboo products. In the 1960s, many villagers began moving to the urban area or emigrating overseas, which resulted in a sharp drop in population.

Lai Chi Wo Village is a typical Hakka village. The houses are constructed mainly of blue bricks and mud bricks. Some of the old farm tools seldom seen today remain scattered around the village, including stone grinders, cereal mills and grinding rods.



傳統村屋外貌  
Traditional outlook of  
village building

## 風水牆及風水林 Fung Shui Wall and Fung Shui Woods



風水牆東門  
East gate of fung shui wall

荔枝窩村坐西向東，村後有一片茂密的風水林，村前入口則有風水圍牆。據說百多年前，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；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。

Positioned west and facing east, Lai Chi Wo Village has dense fung shui woods at the back and a fung shui wall in the front. According to a legend that it based on the advice of a fung shui expert more than 100 years ago, the fung shui wall was built to retain wealth and keep out evil spirits. Soon after the wall was built, Lai Chi Wo's luck dramatically improved. Consequently, the local villagers became faithful believers in fung shui and worked to protect the fung shui woods and banning the destruction of the forest.

## 泥灘、紅樹林及海草 Mudflat, Mangroves and Seagrass



在荔枝窩沿岸可見一片泥灘，河水把淤泥、沙及礫石等主要的沉積物從附近的山嶺帶到內灣沉積，最後締造了適合紅樹及海草生長的淺灘。

Along the coast of Lai Chi Wo is a mudflat. Running water brings sediments down from nearby mountains. These sediments, mainly mud, sand and gravel are deposited in the inner bay, forming a shallow water habitat for mangroves and seagrass.

## 蓬瀛仙館 荔枝窩地質教育中心 Fung Ying Seen Koon Lai Chi Wo Geoheritage Centre



荔枝窩地質教育中心由志願團體、當地村民及政府建設而成，藉此提升市民對地質及地貌保育的意識。中心由村屋改裝而成，主要展出一系列岩石標本及客家人生活用具，遊客除了可以從中得到地質知識外，還可了解當地的人文、歷史和生態。

The Lai Chi Wo Geoheritage Centre was established by a voluntary group, local villagers and the government with the goal of raising public awareness of the importance of geoconservation. The centre is a renovated village house, and has displays of rock samples and Hakka housewares. Through the exhibits, visitors can learn about geology, as well as culture, history and ecology of Lai Chi Wo.

地址：新界北區荔枝窩村10號  
開放時間：逢星期日及公眾假期  
(農曆年初一至初三除外)  
上午10:00 至 下午4:00

Address: No.10 Lai Chi Wo Village, North New Territories  
Opening hours: 10:00am to 4:00pm of  
every Sunday and public holiday  
(Except the first three days of the Chinese New Year)

查詢 Enquiries  
香港荔枝窩文化促進會  
Cultural Development Society of  
Lai Chi Wo Hong Kong

電郵 Email: lcwculture@outlook.com