A Colouring Adventure into Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark
香港聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園 - 樂遊「油」

前言

在香港聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園的推動下，任何程度的教育均屬於其重心部分，因此致力推動學界及社區團體等不同層面認識地球的故事。

在達目標之下，我們與社區合作，首次推出靈感源於聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園的填色冊——《香港聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園 - 樂遊「油」》。

這本設計精巧的填色冊呈現了香港聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園擁有的9多項地質、生態與文化資產，確保是普及地球科學知識，以及推廣香港地質公園和聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園的概念的精彩方式。

其中的自然和文化資源填圖附有簡潔的簡要說明，為畫面增添相關資訊；此外亦留有空白位置，讓你自行加上附註，創造獨一無二的藝術作品。

就讓這本新穎的填色冊帶你環遊香港地質公園，踏上令人沉醉不已的旅程！
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Foreword

Education at all levels is at the core of the UNESCO Global Geopark concept. From academic to local community groups, UNESCO Global Geoparks encourage awareness of the story of our planet.

To help achieve this objective, in collaboration with local communities, we have put together this first UNESCO Global Geopark-inspired colouring book, titled A Colouring Adventure into Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark.

Featuring 30 more geological, ecological and cultural heritage features in Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark, this intricately designed colouring book is a brilliant way to popularize earth science and to promote Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark and the UNESCO Global Geoparks concept.

Alongside the drawings of the natural and cultural heritage features are simple, easy-to-understand captions that give information about each drawing. There is also space for you to add your own notes and to create a unique piece of art.

Let this new colouring book take you on an enchanting journey into Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark!

Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark
The oldest rock in Hong Kong, formed 400 million years ago, is called the Wong Chuk Kok Tsui (Bluffhead) formation. Continuous weathering and erosion over many years formed the "fingers" and "wrist" of what is called "the Devil’s Fist".
六角形岩柱
Hexagonal rock columns

The volcanic rock columns on High Island were formed some 140 million years ago when the volcano in what is now the Sai Kung area was active. As it cooled, the rock contracted uniformly, giving rise to the hexagonal columns we see today.
Ap Chau looks a bit like a duck swimming through the sea. The eye of the duck is a sea arch, and the neck is a fault. The island is also known for its extraordinary reddish-brown breccia.
Tung Ping Chau - Kang Lau Shek

Tung Ping Chau is a crescent-shaped island in Mirs Bay in the northeast part of Hong Kong. The sedimentary rock stratum here looks like a thousand-page book. Kang Lau Shek, a famous landmark on Tung Ping Chau, is a kind of wave-cut landform shaped like an ancient watchtower.
The consolidated rock strata fractured under great pressure, causing significant displacement, which led to the formation of a fault. Most faults are associated with a large area of rock deformation; micro faults are comparatively rare geological structures. This can be seen on the southeastern shore of Tolo Channel in the Eastern New Territories.
Weathering processes caused individual minerals in the outer layers of the boulders to expand and contract, causing reticulate cracks on the rock surface, eventually separating it into the small irregular blocks we see. It is common at Sharp Island, Sai Kung.
Coastal erosion is a combination of physical and chemical reactions of sea water on coastal rock. When the rock just above sea level was hit by waves continuously over a long period, it eroded, forming a sea cliff. Rock along the coast with many fractures had a faster erosion rate. When the fragmented rocks were washed away, a sea cave developed. The sea cave was further developed by destructive wave action, in this case enlarging the cave and penetrating the headland, forming a sea arch, which looks like an arch bridge. Headland is land that extends out into the sea from the mainland. There are many headlands and bays in the area.
連島沙洲是連接兩個海島或陸地與潮間帶的沉積地貌。風浪把碎礫物搬運至兩者之間的臨時性沉積，其範圍不斷延伸和積累，最終使兩岸相連。兩岸有不少連島沙洲，經咀咀（左上）和雞脷洲（左下）便是著名例子。

A tombolo is a depositional landform connecting two pieces of land. Sediments are transported by waves and deposited in a quiet water environment, forming sand spits, which are extended over time, thickening and finally connecting two pieces of land. There are a number of tombolos in Hong Kong, including those on Sharp Island (upper-left) and Ma Shi Chau (lower-left).
2) 生態特色 Ecological Features

化石 Fossils

化石指古生物的遺體、印跡及遺跡被保存下來，經過埋養、保存和石化作用，形成岩石狀的物體。三葉蟲最早出現於4億多年前，是當時海洋裡最繁盛的物種。但在2億5000多萬年前漸經瀕危。現在菊石、菊石及奇角石等軟體動物等低足類的祖先最早於寒武紀出現。刺漿魚、魚類及三葉魚的祖先，盾皮魚約於4億多年前的志留紀生存，身上披骨甲與骨質片覆蓋，體長可達數米。

Fossils are remains, imprints or traces of ancient organisms which were buried in natural processes, preserved and fossilized into rock-like substances. Trilobites, which appeared about 300 million years ago were among the most diversified creatures living in the ocean. All trilobites became extinct some 250 million years ago. Lituites, ammonites and orthoceras are extinct cephalopods, whose ancestors first appeared in the Cambrian period. Their living relatives are cuttlefish, squid and octopus. Placoderms are extinct fish which appeared in the Silurian period, about 400 million years ago. Their bodies were covered in bony armour and bony scales. The largest placoderms were several metres long.
海洋生物 Marine animals

香港的海岸線長達數千公里，為多種野生生物提供理想的棲息地。在香港的公園內可找到藤壺、海葵、海星、海膽及海芧等海洋生物。

藤壺喜歡黏附在石壁或珊瑚上，潮溼時會伸出觸手。織織水藻的微生物和有機物作為食物。

海葵是生活在海底的一種生物，形狀千變萬化，依靠海水流過自己的身體來獲得食物和氧氣，恰似一個天然過濾器。

海星屬棘皮動物，是海參、海膽和海百合的近親。

海膽的外殼布滿棘刺，可以幫助敵人，分為肉食性和草食性兩類，後者以海葵為主要食物。

海芧會將身體固定在岩石和珊瑚上，以觸手捕食魚、貝殼和浮游生物。

Hong Kong has thousand kilometres of rugged coastline and is home to an impressive range of wild animals. Marine animals, including barnacles, sponges, starfish, sea urchins and sea anemones, make their home in the waters of Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark.

Barnacles are commonly found in gaps between rocks. They extend their feathery legs (cirri) to feed on plankton.

Sponges look like plants, but are simple multi-cellular animals that live on the seabed. They come in many different shapes, sizes and colours. They obtain food and oxygen from water that flows through their porous body.

Starfish, or sea stars, are star-shaped echinoderms, and belong to the same phylum as sea cucumbers, sea urchins and sea lilies (crinoids). Most of the sea urchins are carnivorous, feeding on clams, mussels, snails and small fish, but some also eat plant matter.

Sea anemones attach themselves to rocks or corals with their adhesive foot. They feed on fish, shellfish and plankton.

藤壺 Barnacles
海葵 Sea anemone
海芧 Sponge
海膽 Sea urchin
海星 Sea star
花牌是一種中式戶外裝飾，是中國傳統節日或神聖及慶典中不可缺少的部分。

The festival flower plaque is a traditional Chinese craft. They are built to celebrate traditional Chinese festivals, weddings and inaugurations.
捕鱼方法 Fishing methods

撈魚是漁業對維持本地新鮮海魚供應極其重要。主要的捕鱼方法包括單拖、掛網、圍仔軛及刺網艇作業。為了保護珍貴的海洋資源，政府在2012年已立法禁止在香港水域進行拖網式捕鱼。

所謂單拖方法，是指動輒於船尾的掛網，掛網繞近海底的魚類。

掛網是在漁船兩旁的特製木條架上繫掛長網囊，再伸入水中，捕捉在水面層懸掛的魚類。

圍仔軛是圍網漁船的一種，大部分漁網漁船都在夜晚作業。

刺網艇作業是將長方形的網放進海中，形成垂直的網พยายาม，等待魚群衝進網壩。

The fishing industry has made an important contribution to Hong Kong over the centuries in providing a steady supply of fresh fish to local consumers. Major fishing methods include stern trawling, hang trawling, purse seineing and gill netting. In 2012, the Hong Kong SAR Government passed the law banning trawling, with the goal of protecting our precious resources and ecosystem.

Stern trawlers deploy an open net from the stern of the boat and tow it through water.

Hang trawlers hang a long net on a wood frame over the side of the vessel and tow it through the water.

Purse seiners are smaller boats that usually operate at night. They deploy a large wall of netting around a school of fish or an entire area and then close the net, trapping the fish.

Gill-netters use a rectangular net, which forms a vertical net wall in the water to entangle and catch fish that swim into it.
Traditional fishermen wore simple clothing for prolonged outdoor work and a round, breathable bamboo hat for protection from the sun and rain. They used fish cages to trap fish, like rabbit fish and moray eels. The cages were designed to attract fish and prevent them from escaping. Fish baskets were used to store the fish catch.
Chinese door gods are a pair of gods or famous figures that are believed to guard the door of the house. According to legend, they were models of a bad man and a brave man. In the New Year, people decorate their doors with pictures of door gods, so they use their memory and creativity to draw a new pair of door god in a Western style.
Lai Chi Wo is situated in Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark and is surrounded by Plover Cove Country Park, Yan Chau Tong Marine Park and Lai Chi Wo Beach Site of Special Scientific Interest. It is home to a 400-year old Hakka village, well known for its rich ecological, historical and cultural heritage.
傳統表演藝術
Traditional folk performance

舞獅是一種亞洲民間傳統表演藝術。在敲打音樂下，表演者模仿獅子的各種形態及動作，中國傳統認為舞獅可以驅邪避鬼，因此每逢農曆節日，都會舞獅助興，亦有謂獅頭及獅腳的雲附。

A lion dance is a traditional folk performance. Accompanied by beating drums, cymbals and gongs, the performers mimic a lion’s movements. Many people believe that the lion dance can bring good luck and scare away evil spirits. You can see lion dances, Qilin (Chinese unicorn) dances and Pixiu dances during traditional festivals and other celebrations.
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