

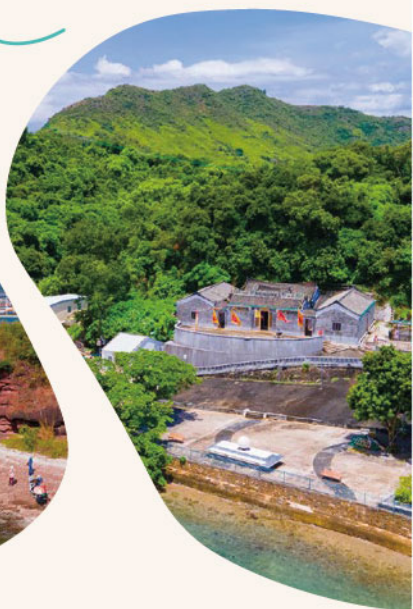


從沙頭角出發

SETTING OFF FROM SHA TAU KOK:
ONE-DAY EXCURSION TO

鴨洲 AP CHAU
吉澳 KAT O
荔枝窩 LAI CHI WO

一天遊



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



出發!
START!

沙頭角碼頭
Sha Tau Kok Pier

鴨洲
Ap Chau

吉澳
Kat O

荔枝窩
Lai Chi Wo

印洲塘海岸公園
Yan Chau Tong
Marine Park

簡介

INTRODUCTION

位於沙頭角的鴨洲、吉澳及荔枝窩位置靠近，一天內可輕鬆遊覽三地，探索新界東北地區歷史最悠久、最具規模及保存得最完好的荔枝窩村，順道前往吉澳及鴨洲，了解水上人和客家人昔日的的生活與文化，欣賞罕有的地質面貌和獨特的歷史建築，再品嚐正宗客家美食。

Ap Chau, Kat O and Lai Chi Wo are neighbouring rural communities in Sha Tau Kok. You can visit all three destinations in a one-day trip. Begin with Lai Chi Wo Village, the oldest, biggest and best-preserved village in the Northeast New Territories; then hop to the nearby islands of Kat O and Ap Chau to experience the lifestyle and heritage of seafaring and Hakka villagers in the past. You can also explore rare landforms and unique historical architecture and conclude your trip with a taste of authentic Hakka cuisine.

一天遊建議行程路線

SUGGESTED ITINERARY FOR A ONE-DAY EXCURSION



更多景點資訊

For more information on attractions

<https://www.geopark.gov.hk/en/discover/attractions>

*遊覽荔枝窩及吉澳的次序可因應行程安排互調，吉澳大街有持牌食肆可供應午膳，荔枝窩有士多，二者均可提供鄉村小吃或傳統客家美食。如欲了解更多持牌食肆資料，可瀏覽食物環境衞生署網頁。

* You can visit Lai Chi Wo or Kat O first to suit your itinerary. Licensed restaurants on Kat O Main Street serve lunch, and grocery stores in Lai Chi Wo offer rural snacks and traditional Hakka delicacies. Check out details of other licensed restaurants on the website of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department.

訪村 守則

GUIDELINES FOR VISITING VILLAGE AREAS



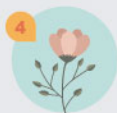
1 不亂闖
Don't trespass
尊重田地及民居
Respect the privacy of
farmland and home owners



2 不亂掉
Don't leave rubbish
保持地方清潔
Keep the
countryside clean



3 不亂吵
Don't make noise
享受寧靜郊野
Enjoy the tranquillity of
the countryside



4 不亂採
Don't pick or collect items
from nature
用心細賞更逍遙
Appreciate the beauty
with your sense



5 不亂摸
Don't touch or feed them
村狗共融樂趣多
Respect the village dogs

鴨洲

AP CHAU

最小而有人居住的島嶼
The Smallest Inhabited Island

香港有人居住但面積最小的島嶼，建有一條別具特色的漁村。全島由香港罕有的褐紅色角礫岩構成，還有一個被譽為自然奇觀，名為「鴨眼」的海蝕拱。

Ap Chau, the smallest inhabited island in Hong Kong, once supported a historical fishing village. The whole island is composed of locally rare ochre breccia. Duck's Eye, a sea arch, is a famous natural wonder of Ap Chau.

3 海蝕平台 WAVE-CUT PLATFORM



陸地沿岸地區易受海浪侵蝕影響。海蝕崖形成後，因受海蝕作用影響而不斷後退，結果其前方形成一個平台，稱為海蝕平台。

The coasts are vulnerable to wave erosion. When a sea cliff is formed, it continues to recede under the impact of wave erosion, until the front part eventually becomes a platform — called a wave-cut platform.



2 鴨眼 DUCK'S EYE



「鴨眼」海蝕拱是香港唯一能徒步穿越的海蝕拱。

Duck's Eye is the only sea arch in Hong Kong that you can walk through.

地質小知識 GEOLOGY SIDELIGHT

鴨洲四面環海，風浪和海水不斷侵蝕島上的岩石，因而形成豐富多樣的海蝕地貌，包括海蝕崖、海蝕平台和名為「鴨眼」的海蝕拱。鴨洲全島由角礫岩構成，屬於沉積岩，約在數千萬年前形成。角礫岩由於在乾燥炎熱的環境下，沉積物中的鐵質被氧化，最後呈現出褐紅的顏色，這種岩石在香港境內屬罕見。

Ap Chau is an island, eroded by wind and waves on all sides. Over the ages, this erosion has crafted the rock on the island into diverse geological formations, including sea cliffs, wave-cut platforms and a famous sea arch, called Duck's Eye. The island is composed entirely of breccia, which is a type of sedimentary rock formed many millions of years ago. This sedimentary rock got its ochre shade when iron in the sediment was oxidised in a hot, arid environment. Breccia is rarely seen elsewhere in Hong Kong.

建議路線 SUGGESTED ROUTE

遊覽時間 TOURTIME
1 - 1.5小時 HOURS



4 教堂 CHURCH

鴨洲是一條信奉基督教的小漁村，教堂在1952年興建。
The Ap Chau residents were Christians. The church was established in 1952.



5 鴨洲故事館 AP CHAU STORY ROOM

前身為鴨洲漁民子弟學校，向遊客介紹居民遷入居住與移民海外的故事。

Formerly the Fishermen's Children Primary School, the story room presents the history of the early settlement and subsequent overseas migration.

開放時間 OPENING TIME:

星期日及公眾假期（星期六除外）上午10時至下午4時
(農曆新年年初一至三休館)

10:00am – 4:00pm on Sundays and public holidays
(except for Saturdays)

(Closed on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd day of Lunar New Year)

6 觀景台 VIEWING POINT

可飽覽印洲塘、沙頭角和鹽田一帶的美麗風景。

Enjoy beautiful vistas of Double Haven, Sha Tau Kok and Yantian from this vantage point.

圖例
Legend



廁所
Toilet



碼頭
Pier

吉澳 KAT O

水陸一家的社區
An Inclusive Community of Boat and Land Dwellers

一個由漁民和客家人共建的社區，這裡曾是大鵬灣的重要經濟貿易中心，擁有一段輝煌的歷史。

Kat O is a community built jointly by fishermen and Hakka villagers. It was once an important trade centre in Mirs Bay and has a glorious history.

2 吉澳大街 KAT O MAIN STREET

吉澳文化徑以吉澳大街為中心，連貫島上的人文歷史景點，沿途設有解說牌。

The Kat O Heritage Trail is centred around Kat O Main Street. It links all the heritage sites on the island. There are interpretation plates along the route to provide information.

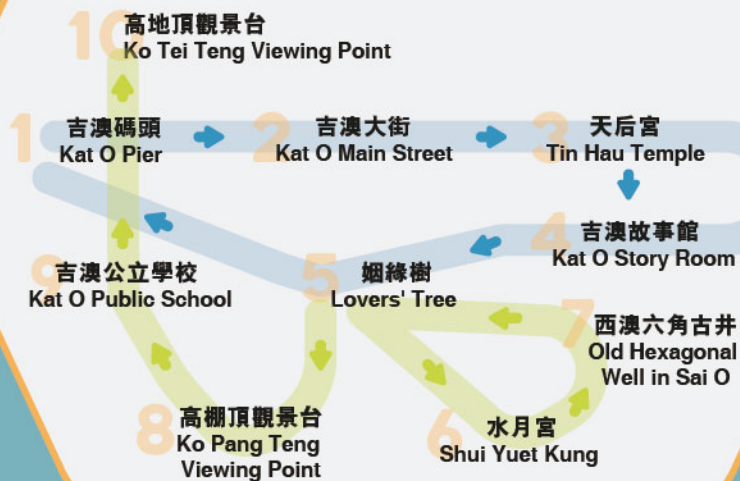
5 姻緣樹 LOVERS' TREE

是吉澳最著名的古樹，至少已有百年歷史。

This is the most famous tree on Kat O and is now over 100 years old.

建議路線 SUGGESTED ROUTE

遊覽時間 TOUR TIME
2-3小時 HOURS



3 天后宮 TIN HAU TEMPLE

吉澳最重要的歷史遺跡。廟內保存了乾隆二十八年製造的銅鐘。

The most important historical site on Kat O. Preserved in the temple is a bronze bell made in the 28th year of the Qianlong period.



4 吉澳故事館 KAT O STORY ROOM

記錄舊時吉澳的歷史文化及村民的集體回憶等。
The Story Room has a colourful archive of Kat O's history and heritage, as well as villagers' collective memories.

🕒 開放時間 OPENING TIME:

星期六、日及公眾假期
10:00am – 3:30pm on Saturdays,
Sundays and public holidays
上午10時至下午3時30分
(農曆新年初一至十休館)
(Closed on the 1st to 10th day of Lunar New Year)

圖例
Legend



廁所
Toilet



碼頭
Pier

吉澳文化徑 Kat O Heritage Trail

以吉澳大街為中心，北至吉澳漁民村，南至西澳古井，中段連接分別登上高棚頂和高地頂觀景台的小徑。文化徑沿途設有27塊解說牌，只需掃描牌上的二維碼 (QR code)，便可聆聽由村民或地質公園導賞員親口述說的故事。如欲了解相關資料，可瀏覽以下網頁：

Centred around Kat O Main Street, this trail extends to Kat O Fishermen's Village in the north and the old Sai O well in the south. There are connection points for lookouts at Ko Pang Teng and Ko Tei Teng in the middle section, and 27 interpretation plates along the trail. Scan the QR codes on the plates to listen to stories told by villagers or geopark guides. For details, visit https://www.geopark.gov.hk/b5_s2p06.htm

https://www.geopark.gov.hk/b5_s2p06.htm

吉澳文化徑資料
Kat O Heritage
Trail Details



6 水月宮 SHUI YUET KUNG

村民供奉觀音的地方。
Shrine of the goddess Kwun Yam.

**7 西澳六角古井
OLD HEXAGONAL WELL IN SAI O**

吉澳歷史最悠久的古井，估計已有三百多年歷史，是昔日數千居民賴以生存的食用水源。
This is the oldest well on Kat O, estimated to be over 300 years old. It was once the main freshwater source for several thousand villagers.

**10 高地頂觀景台
KO TEI TENG VIEWING POINT**

可飽覽吉澳島和深圳鹽田港的風光。
This vantage point offers a panoramic view of the island of Kat O and Yantian Port in Shenzhen.

**9 吉澳公立學校
KAT O PUBLIC SCHOOL**

吉澳公立學校新校舍於1954年建成啟用，全盛時期有六百多名學生。
The new school for Kat O Public School was completed in 1954. More than 600 pupils attended class there during the island's heyday.

**8 高棚頂觀景台
KO PANG TENG VIEWING POINT**

可飽覽東澳灣沙灘、澳背塘、印洲塘及吉澳大街美景。
This vantage point offers spectacular vistas of Tung O Wan beach, O Pui Tong, Double Haven and Kat O Main Street.

**地質小知識
GEOLOGY SIDELIGHT**

吉澳植被覆蓋率高，沒有明顯的岩石露頭，惟因海岸線遭風浪侵蝕，岩石出露相對較佳。在該島找到的岩石大致分為四種，分別是凝灰岩、角礫岩、粉砂岩和石灰岩。
Kat O is well vegetated, so there are no obvious outcrops, but the rock is more typically exposed along the coastline, where it is subject to wind and wave erosion. The four major types of rock occurring here are tuff, breccia, siltstone and limestone.

圖例 Legend

- 廁所 Toilet
- 碼頭 Pier

荔枝窩

LAI CHI WO

擁有三百多年歷史客家圍村
300-year-old Hakka Walled Village

該條圍村是已有三百多年歷史的荔枝窩村根據風水學建設，共有200多間傳統村屋，以三縱九橫的方式排列，外圍建有一道風水牆。

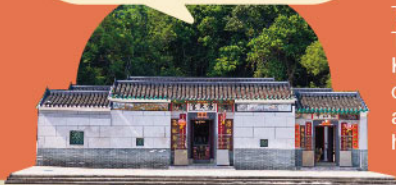
This village dates back three centuries and is laid out according to traditional fung shui. More than 200 classic village houses are arranged in three rows and nine columns. The whole community is surrounded by a boundary fung shui wall.

3

協天宮與鶴山寺 HIP TIN TEMPLE AND HOK SHAN TEMPLE

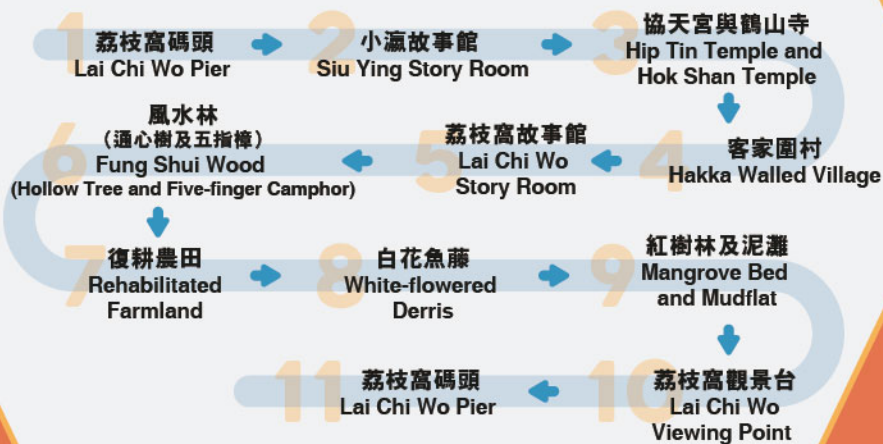
協天宮與鶴山寺分別供奉關帝與觀音，兩座古廟均布滿精美的陶塑、木雕及壁畫，極具觀賞價值。

The Hip Tin Temple and Hok Shan Temple are shrines for Kwan Tai and Kwun Yam respectively. Decorated with ornate pottery sculptures, wood carvings and murals, both ancient temples have high appreciation value.



建議路線 SUGGESTED ROUTE

遊覽時間 TOURTIME
2-3小時 HOURS



2 小瀛故事館 SIU YING STORY ROOM



故事館展出以數十位慶春約七村村民的口述歷史拼湊而成的慶春約故事，內容包括慶春約的歷史、小瀛學校、太平清醮、農耕與貿易、移民故事等。

The story room tells the story of the Hing Chun Alliance through a collation of oral history records provided by several dozen members of the seven alliance villages. Visitors can delve into the history of the Hing Chun Alliance, Siu Ying School, Da Jiu Festival, farming and trade, along with the locals' migration stories.

開放時間 OPENING TIME:

星期六、星期日及公眾假期
上午10時至下午4時
(農曆新年初一、二及三休館)
10:00am – 4:00pm on Saturdays,
Sundays and public holidays
(Closed on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd day of Lunar New Year)

4 客家圍村 HAKKA WALLED VILLAGE



荔枝窩村是香港罕有的客家古建築群，布局別具特色。

Lai Chi Wo Village is a rare site of ancient Hakka architecture in Hong Kong with a unique layout.

圖例
Legend

廁所
Toilet

碼頭
Pier



5

荔枝窩故事館 LAI CHI WO STORY ROOM

故事館以慶春約的鄉村生活、傳統醫術、婚嫁習俗和山歌為主題，展示昔日的鄉村生活面貌與燦爛的客家文化。

The story room showcases the rural way of life, traditional herbal medicine, wedding customs and folk songs of the Hing Chun Alliance, giving visitors a full picture of yesterday's rural lifestyle and the vibrant Hakka heritage.

▶ 開放時間 OPENING TIME:

星期六、星期日及公眾假期
上午10時至下午4時
(農曆新年年初一、二及三休館)
10:00am – 4:00pm on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays
(Closed on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd day of Lunar New Year)



6

風水林 FUNG SHUI WOOD

備受村民保護的風水林中有多棵百年老樹，包括形態奇特的空心樹、絞殺榕和巨大的五指樟。

Well-protected by the villagers, the fung shui wood is home to several century-old trees, including the remarkable Hollow Tree, the Strangler Fig and the giant Five-finger Camphor.



7

復耕農田 REHABILITATED FARMLAND

在荔枝窩復耕荒廢農地，重新營造農業社區。

Previously abandoned farmland in Lai Chi Wo has been rehabilitated to rebuild the farming community.



8

白花魚藤 WHITE-FLOWERED DERRIS

香港罕有的白花魚藤林，可能已有上百年歷史。

This locally rare White-flowered Derris is probably over 100 years old.

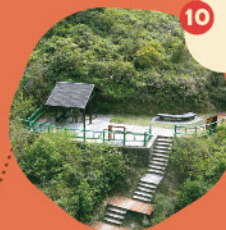


9

紅樹林及泥灘 MANGROVE BED AND MUDFLAT

擁有香港已記錄的全部八種本地真紅樹林物種。

This ecosystem is home to all eight true mangrove species recorded in Hong Kong.



10

荔枝窩觀景台 LAI CHI WO VIEWING POINT

可飽覽荔枝窩全景及欣賞海岸的紅色的沉積岩。

This vantage point provides a panorama of Lai Chi Wo and the striking red sedimentary rock on the coast.



地質小知識 GEOLOGY SIDELIGHT

約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，噴出的火山灰降落地面及被掩埋，最後形成荔枝窩一帶的凝灰岩，從碼頭至觀景台沿途都可見。

Hong Kong experienced a violent volcanic eruption in the Late Jurassic about 164 million years ago. Eruptive volcanic ash landed on the ground and was buried, eventually forming the tuff in the Lai Chi Wo region over the ages. You can see these rock beds from the pier all the way to the viewing point.

圖例
Legend

廁所
Toilet

碼頭
Pier

印洲塘

DOUBLE HAVEN

印洲塘位於新界東北部，擁有獨特的地理面貌，四面被船灣郊野公園、吉澳、娥眉洲及往灣洲環抱。在這天然屏障的保護下，其內海環境常年風平浪靜，加上自然景色秀麗明媚，因此享有香港「小桂林」、「上有蘇杭，下有印塘」的美譽。

Double Haven, in the northeast New Territories is a natural sanctuary in a unique geographical setting. Surrounded by Plover Cove Country Park, Kat O, Crescent Island and Double Island on four sides, which provide shelter, this stretch of inland water is calm and serene throughout the year, making it an idyllic scenic spot. Hikers have named it "Little Guilin of Hong Kong" and compare it to picturesque Mainland cities Suzhou and Hangzhou.

「印塘六寶」

SIX TREASURES OF DOUBLE HAVEN

「印塘六寶」是印洲塘最著名的景觀，包括黃幌山（羅傘）、白沙頭咀（毛筆）、筆架洲（筆架）、印洲（玉璽）、石排（墨），以及平靜無波的海面（紙）。

The six Treasures of Double Haven are top natural attractions of Double Haven. They include Wong Fong Shan which resembles a parasol; Pak Sha Tau Tsui a brush; Pak Ka Chau in the shape of a brush stand; Yan Chau, like a jade seal; rock outcrops, representing ink; and the calm water, which looks like a sheet of paper.



黃幌山（羅傘）
WONG FONG SHAN
(PARASOL)



黃幌山呈寬錐形，遠看像一把傘子。

The broad conical Wong Fong Shan looks like a parasol from afar.

筆架洲（筆架）
PAK KA CHAU (BRUSH STAND)

筆架洲是黃幌山下一座形似筆架的小島。
Pak Ka Chau is a small island in the shape of a brush standing at the foot of Wong Fong Shan.



印洲塘與周邊小島的海岸線均參差不齊，構成多種多樣的地貌，包括海灣、岬角和陡崖；海灘之間，岩石露頭和小島錯落散布，呈現香港東北部獨有的特殊地貌與美麗海景。

The indented coastlines of Double Haven and the surrounding islands have resulted in diverse landscapes, including coves, bays, headlands and sheer cliffs, and rock outcrops and islets are prominent features around the beaches. This exemplifies the dreamy landscapes and seascapes of Hong Kong's north-east region.

石排（墨）
ROCK OUTCROPS (INK)



筆架洲岸邊的嶙峋石排，狀如墨塊。
The jagged rock outcrops just off Pak Ka Chau resemble ink blocks.

白沙頭咀（毛筆）
PAK SHA TAU TSUI (BRUSH)



潮退時，由黃幌山西南方延伸入海的沙嘴，恰似毛筆。

The sand spit that juts into the sea from the southwest slopes of Wong Fong Shan at low tide look just like a brush tip.

印洲（玉璽）
YAN CHAU (JADE SEAL)



印洲是被潮上平台圍繞的小島，形如玉璽。
Double Island is a small island surrounded by supratidal platforms, giving it the shape of a seal.

海面（紙）
CALM WATER (PAPER)



海面波平如鏡，猶如一張平滑的宣紙。

The calm sea surface is as smooth as a piece of rice paper.



遊覽香港地質公園的 注意事項

GUIDELINES FOR VISITING HONG KONG GEOPARK

出發前的準備 BEFORE SETTING OFF



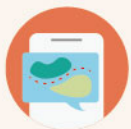
查閱地質公園網頁或小冊子，妥善計劃遊覽路線。
Check out the Hong Kong Geopark website and brochure before planning your trip.



查閱天氣預報，切勿在惡劣天氣下前往。
Check the weather forecast. Do not visit the geopark if bad weather is expected



準備合適的衣物、防曬用品或雨具。
Prepare suitable clothing, with sun protection or rain gear.



將行程告訴家人，避免單獨遊覽。
Inform family members of your itinerary. Avoid hiking alone.



帶備通訊器材、足夠的水和食物。
Bring communication devices, and ample drinking water and food.

遊覽守則 SIGHTSEEING RULES

切勿塗鴉、破壞或帶走任何岩石。
Do not deface anything with graffiti, or damage or take away any rocks.

切勿騷擾或傷害野生動植物。
Do not disturb or harm wildlife.

部分島嶼及沿岸地區不設遊客設施，只適宜從船上觀賞，不宜登岸，並避免在吹強勁東風時前往島嶼。
Some islands and coastal areas have no visitor facilities. They should be observed from a boat. Avoid going ashore or visiting them when there are strong easterly winds.

切勿靠近山崖，以免被落石擊傷。
Don't hike near cliffs in order to prevent injuries from rock falls.

切勿偏離建議的遊覽路線。
Do not wander off the recommended sightseeing routes.

切勿攀爬石頭、山坡或海岸，免生意外。
Don't climb on outcrops, slopes or rocky coasts in order to prevent accidents.

注意天氣和環境變化。
Stay alert to weather and environmental changes.

留意地質景點的安全警示牌。
Note the safety warning signs at geo-sites.

只在指定場地露營。
Camp only at designated sites.

自己垃圾 自己帶走。
Take your litter home.

尊重地質公園社區的居民與文化。
Respect the geopark communities and their heritage.



地質公園導賞員

GEOPARK GUIDES

獲推薦地質公園導賞員 (R2G) 是受過專業培訓，再經考核而獲得認可的地質公園導賞員，他們：

Recommended Geopark Guides (R2Gs) are professionally trained geopark guides who passed the assessment and obtained the R2G qualification:

1



具有豐富的地質、生態和歷史文化知識，以及對地質公園景點深入全面的認識；
R2Gs are well-versed in geology, ecology and cultural heritage, and have extensive knowledge of all geopark sites.

2



遵從嚴格的指引和守則，把遊客安全放於首位；
R2Gs strictly abide by the geopark guidelines and codes. They always put visitor safety first.

3



著重深入淺出及生動有趣的解說方式，務求讓遊客在得到景點資訊之餘，亦能享受優質而多元的旅遊體驗；
R2Gs deliver commentaries in simple and lively language to ensure visitors can learn about the attractions and enjoy a quality, diversified tour experience.

4



宣揚保育及尊重當地居民的旅遊理念，致力推動可持續旅遊。
R2Gs foster a tour concept that promotes conservation and respects local communities to drive sustainable tourism.



什麼是R2G導賞團？

WHAT ARE R2G TOURS?

1

領隊是認可的「獲推薦地質公園導賞員 (R2G)」
Led by recognised Recommended Geopark Guides (R2Gs);

2

合適的導賞員與參加者人數比例 (最多 1:25) ;
Appropriate ratio of guides to tour members (maximum 1:25);

3

解說具質素保證，亦與聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園的理念相符。
Quality-assured tour commentaries in concert with the concept of UNESCO global geoparks.



如欲了解更多地質公園導賞員的詳情及聯絡方法，請瀏覽 www.hkr2g.net。
For details about the R2Gs and their contact information, visit www.hkr2g.net.

愛護鄉郊 尊重鄉民
自己垃圾 自己帶走

PROTECT THE COUNTRYSIDE
RESPECT THE RURAL COMMUNITIES
TAKE YOUR LITTER HOME



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