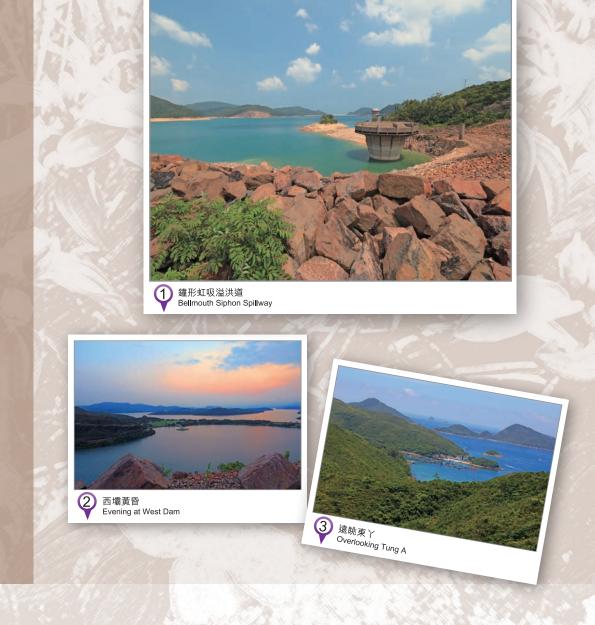
麥理浩徑 第一段 MacLehose Trail Section 1

北潭涌至浪茄 │ Pak Tam Chung to Long Ke

不少人都羡慕其他國家有如玻璃 般清澈的湛藍海灘,但其實西貢 也有一個「玻璃水庫」等著大 家! 北潭涌至浪茄的路段雖然



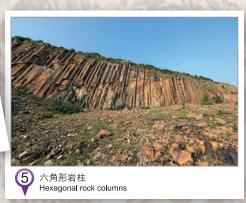
頗長,但坡度平緩,可謂相當舒適的開段。此段風光一定是湛藍清澈的萬宜水庫稱霸,水庫建成於1979年,當年約有400個客家村民因建水庫而需要遷走,可想而知水庫工程之浩大。萬宜水庫東壩的木橋步道、7,000多塊的防波錨形石、S形六角岩柱、破邊洲等自然及人工景觀,從山上到海邊,將美景「一網打盡」!走畢全程,可繼續前進或到浪茄灣營地逗留,浪茄灣一帶的海岸有由流紋岩著稱的獨特風景,流紋岩是細小粒狀的火山岩,在溶岩面層與底層以急速及不同冷卻速度的情況下形成。在浪茄灣可盡情欣賞流紋岩所形成的灰啡色六角柱體,或留下來邊觀看夜空銀河、邊聽著浪濤聲,感受不一樣的香港之美。



麥理浩徑 第一段 MacLehose Trail Section 1

北潭涌至浪茄 │ Pak Tam Chung to Long Ke

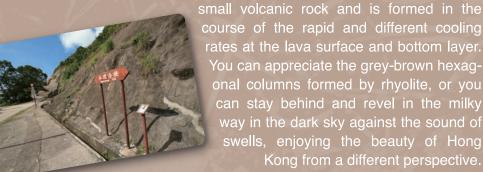








Many people are envious of the beaches overseas, which are as crystal-clear as glass. Sai Kung, in fact, also has a glassy reservoir awaiting your visit. The section between Pak Tam Chung and Long Ke, albeit guite long, has a gentle slope and is therefore a somewhat comfortable start to a hike. Commanding the best view in this section is unequivocally the clear and blue High Island Reservoir, which was built in 1979, when some 400 Hakka villagers had to move out to make way for the reservoir, whose mammoth scale was therefore self-explanatory. Breath-taking scenery, whether natural or manmade, is seen not only in the mountain but also along the seashore - the wooden footpath in the East Dam of High Island Reservoir, a cofferdam of some 7000 dolosse, s-shaped hexagonal rock columns, Po Pin Chau and the like. Upon the completion of this section, either opt to proceed forward or stay in Long Ke Wan Campsite. The coast along Long Ke Wan is known for a unique landscape of rhyolite, which is a kind of





麥理浩徑 第二段 MacLehose Trail | Section 2

浪茄至北潭凹 Long Ke to Pak Tam Au

麥理浩徑第二段是人氣爆燈的山徑之一,亦最能感受香港 海岸之美。第二段開首需要攀上314米高而陡峭的西灣山 才能下達有「香港馬爾代夫」之稱的西灣沙灘。抵達西灣 後,藍天白雲、海水清澈,大有「值回票價」之感,西灣 觀星地點的長椅走線有如音譜,設計有如琴鍵,日間也可 在此休息拍照。從大浪灣繼續走,一路經過咸田灣、大浪 坳及赤徑,赤徑村有超過200年歷史,現時居民不多,村內 的碼頭、石灘和紅樹林又是另一番 風光,走過一次,令人回味再三。







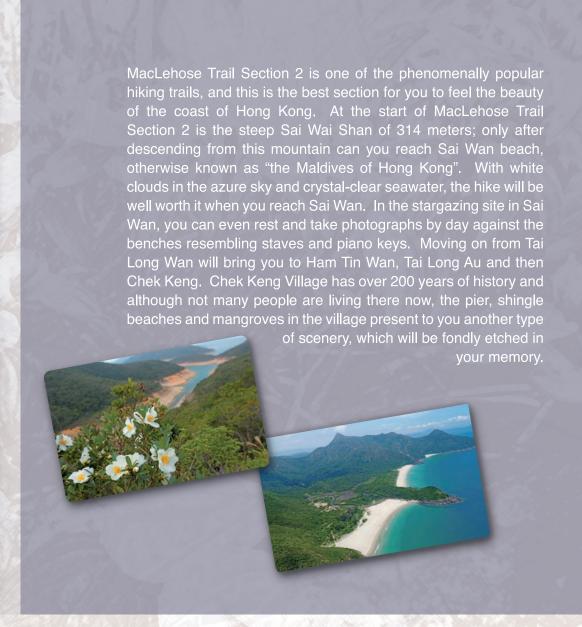


麥理浩徑 第二段 MacLehose Trail Section 2

浪茄至北潭凹 Long Ke to Pak Tam Au









麥理浩徑 第三段 MacLehose Trail | Section 3

北潭凹至企嶺下 | Pak Tam Au to Kei Ling Ha

以難度來說,麥理浩徑第三段必定入 選三甲,峰巒迭起、高低起伏不定, 需要攀越岩頭山、畫眉山、雷打石和 雞公山四個約海拔400米高的高峰



走上山徑,不只有「只緣身在此山中」的樂趣,更有「橫 看成嶺側成峰」的景況。特別在叢林深處,大家還有機 會看見隱身其中的舊日梯田蹤影。要從起點北潭凹攀上牛 <u>耳石山,是麥</u>理浩徑第三段的一大挑戰。長約一公<u>里的石</u> 階梯,每一級都考驗大家的毅力,辛苦走到岩頭山上總有 回報,東面是企嶺下海、北臨吐露港,西望大埔,南見馬 鞍山,抵達山頂嶂上小休後,繼續向雞公山進發,有心挑 戰這一段路的話,除了足夠的休息,還要謹記帶備充足糧 水作補給!







麥理浩徑 第三段 MacLehose Trail Section 3

北潭凹至企嶺下 | Pak Tam Au to Kei Ling Ha







Featuring undulating mountains with a steep gradient, the third section of the MacLehose Trail is definitely one of the top three in terms of difficulty. Surrounded by Ngam Tau Shan, Wa Mei Shan, Lui Ta Shek and Kai Kung Shan, their dazzling heights at around 400 metres above sea level can also offer you distinct appearances of the rolling mountains from different angles. Terraced fields can even be seen in the depths of the woods. Climbing from Pak Tam Au, the start point, up to Ngau Yee Shek Shan is a radical challenge of the third section of the MacLehose Trail. Every one of the stone steps, which are about one kilometre long, puts your perseverance through the mill, and if you successfully navigate your way to the crest of the mountain, you will be rewarded with an unobstructed view up there - Kei Ling Ha Hoi to the east, Tolo Harbour to the north, Tai Po to the west, Ma On Shan to the south. After a break on the crest of Cheung Sheung, proceed to Kai Kung Shan, and if you are determined to plough on, rest, food and water are crucial.





麥理浩徑 第四段 MacLehose Trail Section 4

企嶺下至大老山 Kei Ling Ha to Tate's Cairn

俗語説「天外有天」,接下來的麥理浩徑第四段,更是「山外有山」的寫照!從水浪窩穿過黃竹洋村後,沿路攀上高達555米的馬鞍山山脊,雖然艱辛,但所謂「欲窮千里目,更上一層樓」,居高臨下可見鹽田仔及滘西洲等地;抵達昂平,開闊的高原就在眼前展開,行至水牛山山腰,春天時,更有機會遇見徐徐轉紅的漫山楠樹,風光獨好!從水牛山西行至基維爾營地,第四段才告一段落。基維爾營地是香港童軍的重要基地,營地前便是著名的麥徑長城,大部分地面以大石砌成,置身其中,恍如走在萬里

長城上。能夠走完第四段,也是令人 自豪的。











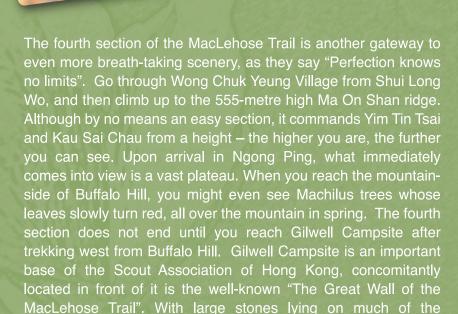


麥理浩徑 第四段 MacLehose Trail Section 4

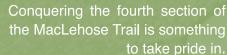
企嶺下至大老山 Kei Ling Ha to Tate's Cairn







ground, walking on it is like hiking the Great Wall of China.





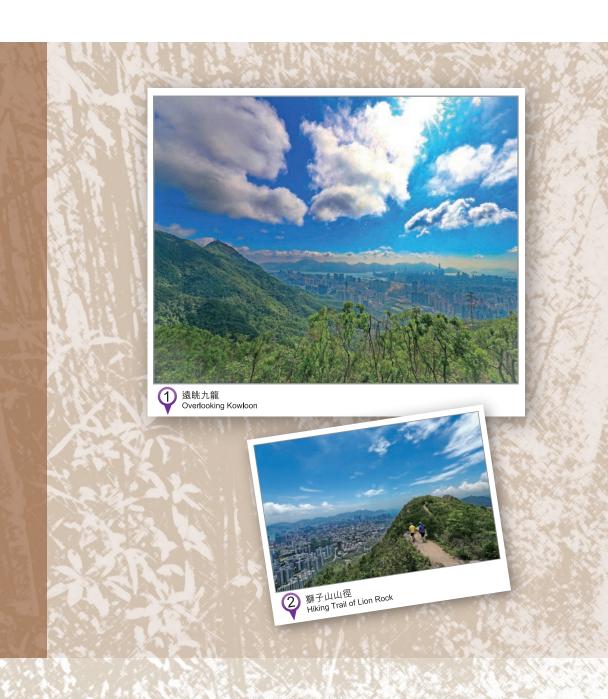


麥理浩徑 第五段 MacLehose Trail Section 5

大老山至大埔公路 | Tate's Cairn to Tai Po Road

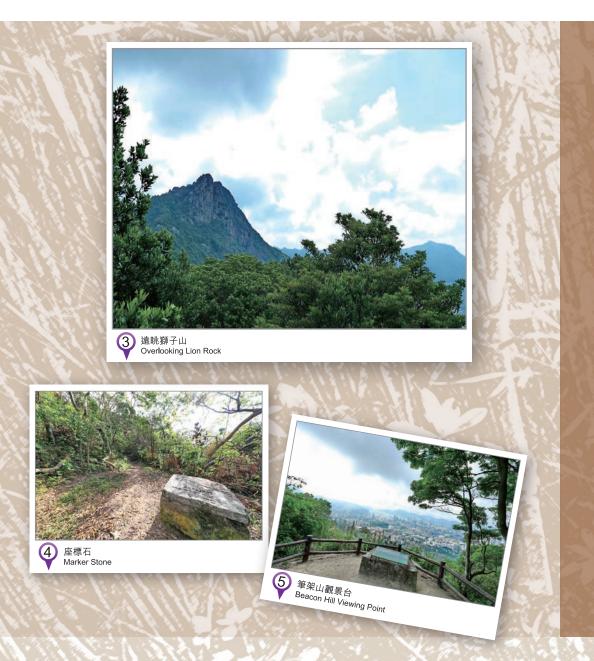
麥理浩徑跨越多個山頭,第五段是與市區最接近的一段,亦是較易走的一段,路上還有機會看到不少二戰遺跡如戰壕與地洞,部分戰壕更深達一米,對不少本地行山客來說,自是壯觀。由基維爾營地至大老山,越過山脊之後即可沿沙田坳道下達至沙田坳的獅子亭,經過雞胸山,便是香港回歸紀念亭,在涼亭處風光無限,遠眺東九龍及啟德郵輪碼頭,視野甚至遠及維多利亞港及港島東,在此拍照,風光一絕。值得一提的,還有筆架山上的雷達站,





麥理浩徑 第五段 MacLehose Trail Section 5

大老山至大埔公路 Tate's Cairn to Tai Po Road



The MacLehose Trail spreads over many mountains, with its fifth section being the closest to the city and a relatively easier section. You might come across a lot of remains of World War II, such as grounds holes and trenches, some of which could be as deep as one metre. These could well be impressive views to local hikers. Trekking from Gilwell Campsite to Tate's Cairn, you will reach Reunification Pavilion after crossing the ridge and going along Shatin Pass Road down to the Lion Pavilion in Shatin Pass and Unicorn Ridge. The pavilion, which boasts breath-taking views, commands Kowloon East and Kai Tak Cruise Terminal, and even as far as Victoria Harbour and Hong Kong Island East. You might just as well take a picture there to capture the spectacular scenery. Also worth mentioning is a radar station in Beacon Hill, which overlooks Kowloon to the south and Shatin to the north, with the view stretching to the horizon.





麥理浩徑 第六段 MacLehose Trail Section 6

大埔公路至城門 | Tai Po Road to Shing Mun

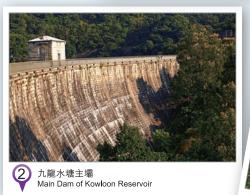
第六段是麥理浩徑路程最短、最易走的一段,因此頗受行山初哥歡迎。從大埔公路出發,經九龍水塘至城門水塘。九龍水塘於1920年代建成,整個



水塘群乃由九龍水塘、九龍副水塘、九龍接收水塘及石梨 貝水塘組成,九龍水塘的主壩、水掣房、溢洪壩及溢洪壩 記錄儀器房及另一個記錄儀器房均為香港法定古跡,宏偉 的水壩加上活潑的獼猴,比其他路段更為熱鬧、更富 生氣。我們所看見的獼猴,是從外地帶來香港所衍生的 後裔,當初引進來是希望獼猴吃掉有毒的「馬錢」一香港 四大毒草之一,以保障水塘食水安全。走上城門附近的孖

> 指徑,可一睹城門碉堡及舒佛畢利 巷、麗晶街等隧道古跡,認識香 港保衛戰歷史,還可以趁機俯瞰 荃灣與葵涌的人間煙火,益發 教人珍惜香港山徑與城市毗鄰 的便利與價值。







麥理浩徑 第六段 MacLehose Trail Section 6

大埔公路至城門 | Tai Po Road to Shing Mun







The sixth section is the shortest and easiest section of the MacLehose Trail. It is, therefore, quite popular among novice hikers. Leaving from Tai Po Road for Shing Mun Reservoir via Kowloon Reservoir, you will see Macaques roaming in groups on the way. The Macaques we can see now are the descendants of the ones previously introduced in Hong Kong with a view to ensuring the safety of fresh water by having them eat poisonous plants Narrow-flowered Poison-nut and Umbel-flowered Poison-nut. Kowloon Reservoir was built in the 1920s, and the cluster of reservoirs comprises Kowloon Reservoir, Kowloon Byewash Reservoir, Kowloon Reception Reservoir, Kowloon Byewash Reservoir, Kowloon Reception Reservoir and Shek Lei Pui Reservoir. The main dam, valve house, spillway dam, spillway dam recorder house and another recorder house are all declared monuments in Hong Kong. The magnificent dam and energetic Macaques make this section particularly bubbly compared with other sections. Make your way along Smuggler's Ridge to learn about the history



of Battle of Hong Kong from Shing Mun Redoubt, Shaftesbury Avenue, and Regent Street and overlook Tsuen Wan and Kwai Chung there, which are bustling with life, prompting us to not only appreciate the value of the local hiking trails but also treasure their proximity to the city.



麥理浩徑 第七段 MacLehose Trail Section 7

城門至鉛鑛坳 Shing Mun to Lead Mine Pass

城門水塘建成於1937年,其主壩、鐵橋、水掣房和鐘形溢 流口已列為一級歷史建築,也是最受香港人歡迎的郊遊地 點之一,郊野公園範圍內記錄過百種蝴蝶,沿水塘邊的 一排白千層更是遊人「打卡」勝地。水塘連接往針山的 路段,有傳針山來自客家話中的「尖山」,雖只有海拔532

米,但山如其名,極之陡峭。登上針山 山頂,須在1.7公里內爬過千級樓梯, 加上樹木稀少,考驗登山者的耐力和 意志。不過針山的風光是絕對值得遊人 付出,登頂後面前是沙田全景,

背後則能越過狹長的水塘飽覽葵 涌、青衣及荃灣景色。後段登上高 647米的草山,視野更為遼闊,此 被行山人士稱為「針、草、帽





之旅。沿路走至鉛礦坳的終點均有美景相伴,絕不悶場。

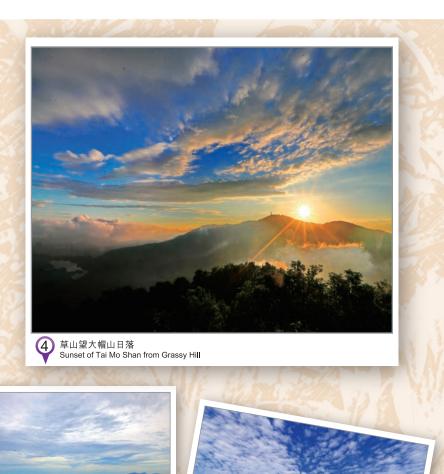




麥理浩徑 第七段 MacLehose Trail | Section 7

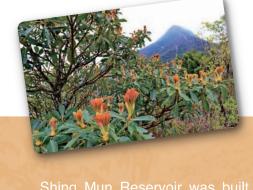
Sea of Clouds around Shing Mun Reservoir

城門至鉛鑛坳 Shing Mun to Lead Mine Pass

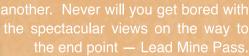


遠眺吐露港及馬鞍山

אַצּאַ איני, אַ װּגָּאַ אַיּגּאַ אַייג Overlooking Tolo Harbour and Ma On Shan



Paper-bark trees that surround the reservoir are even favourite scale Needle Hill, you have to climb over a thousand steps within







麥理浩徑 第八段 MacLehose Trail Section 8

鉛鑛坳至荃錦公路 Lead Mine Pass to Route Twisk

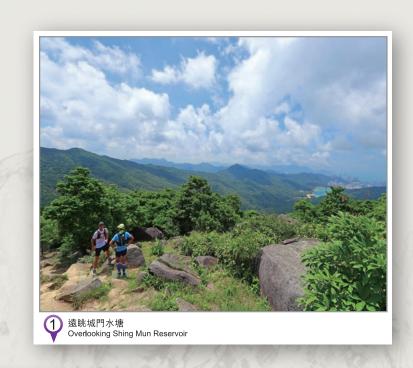
香港昔日擁有多個礦場,鉛礦坳是其中之一。1930年代已有人在城門郊野公園東部開採礦石,直至1960年代由於海外多個新興大型礦場落成,加上礦石價格急跌,使礦場被荒廢丟空至今,至今鉛礦坳還留有多個近百年歷史的礦洞。別被鉛礦坳起步接連爬升的600級階梯嚇怕,第八段餘下的登山路徑都平坦易走。途中經過的大帽山高957米,是香港第一高峰,是城門河及林村河的起源,北面山坡的濕冷環境成為茶花的生長地,往日的梯形茶田遺址依



稀可見。深秋的大帽山則有 大片黃金芒草吸引無數遊人 拍照,山頭亦不時見牛隻相 偎休息。高山風景,從來 都是登山的最好回報,晴

空萬里時,大帽山可飽覽新界的景色,連青馬大橋以至深圳亦一覽無遺,濕氣集結時,與山下城下隔著一片迷霧,又是另一番詩情畫意。









麥理浩徑 第八段 MacLehose Trail Section 8

鉛鑛坳至荃錦公路 Lead Mine Pass to Route Twisk







Hong Kong used to have many mine sites, one of which was Lead Mine Pass. There were mining activities in the east of Shing Mun Country Park in as early as the 1930s. It was not until the 1960s that the mine sites were derelict, even to date, as a result of the emergence of a large number of overseas large-scale mine sites and the plummeting price of ore. Lead Mine Pass still has many mine caves which owns a history of over a century. Don't be daunted by the 600 upward steps starting from Lead Mine Pass, however. The remaining tracks of the eighth section are flat and easy to walk. Tai Mo Shan, which you will walk past on the way, is the tallest mountain in Hong Kong at 957 metres. The start point of Shing Mun River and Lam Tsuen River, the hillside in the north, which is both wet and cold, lays the foundations for the growth of Camellia. The abandoned trapezoid-shaped tea fields of the past can still be skimmed. In autumn, countless hikers gravitate towards Tai Mo Shan to take pictures of the golden Slivergrass. Cattle are every so often seen to prop themselves against each other to take rests. Enjoying the scenery from a height is always the reward for hiking. On sunny days with a



cloudless sky, you can enjoy the view of the New Territories from not only Tai Mo Shan but also Tsing Ma Bridge and Shenzhen. On humid days, the mist-enveloped city is yet another sort of scenery shrouded in mystery.



麥理浩徑 第九段 MacLehose Trail | Section 9

荃錦公路至田夫仔 Route Twisk to Tin Fu Tsai

山徑起步不久便有一開揚的觀景地 點,南面能盡覽荃灣及昂船洲大橋 景色,北面則有被樹林包圍的河背 水塘。河背水塘為新界西北的農民提



供灌溉用水源,平靜的水面中間躺著小島,山下是八鄉、 石崗和錦田的鄉村平原風光。細心看,路邊還可以找到一 個荒廢了的礦洞。走在林蔭大道中,夏天也不覺悶熱。如 果在春天出遊,又會是另一番光景,沿途能發現本地野生 的紅杜鵑吐豔,把山坡染上一抹紅。也別忘了腳邊一小束 小巧玲瓏的韓信草,紫藍色的花,漢朝大將軍韓信常以此 草藥為傷兵治病,及後人們便稱此草藥為韓信草。路上可

還有看上去似是一顆顆眼球的 魚眼草。

見花托膨脹成球狀,有如草莓般的蛇莓、







麥理浩徑 第九段 MacLehose Trail Section 9

荃錦公路至田夫仔 Route Twisk to Tin Fu Tsai











There is a viewing point soon after the trail starts. The south of the viewing platform overlooks Tsuen Wan and Stonecutters Bridge, while the north of it commands Ho Pui Irrigation Reservoir, which is encircled by woods. With a small island in the middle of the calm water, Ho Pui Irrigation Reservoir is the source of irrigation water for the famers in northwest New Territories. At the foot of the mountain is the scenery of the rural plains of Pat Heung, Shek Kong and Kam Tin. If you look closely, you will even see a mine cave at the roadside that is no longer used. With trees lining the trail, even summer is not stifling. Spring brings yet another type of scenery - the blooming native Red Azalea will add redness to the mountain. Don't forget the bluish and purplish flower, known as Skullcap, which may be right next to your foot though. A military general of the Han dynasty, Han Xin, allegedly used Skullcap to treat the soldiers. On the way, you will see Snake Strawberries, whose receptacles swell like balls and which look like strawberries. You will also see a type of

plant called *Dichrocephala integrifolia*, its flower resembles eyeballs of goldfish.





麥理浩徑 第十段 MacLehose Trail Section 10

田夫仔至屯門 | Tin Fu Tsai to Tuen Mun

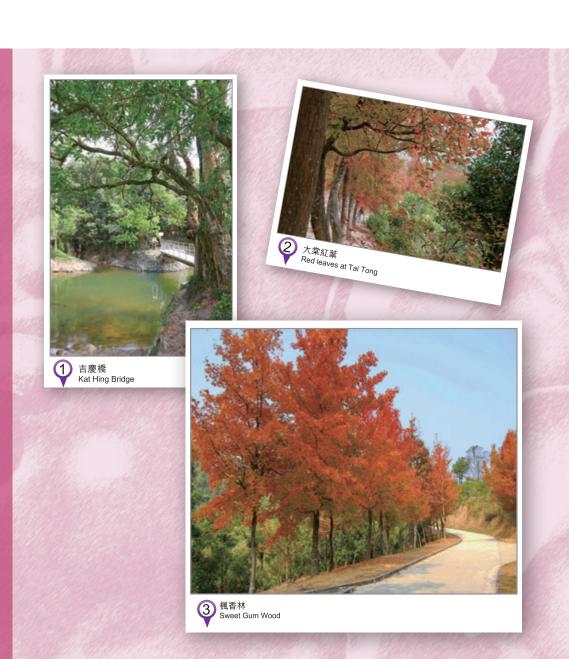
麥理浩徑最後一段也是最長的一段,橫跨近半個大欖郊野公園至屯門市。前段途經的吉慶橋位處山澗交匯點,曾是連接元朗至荃灣的重要通道,昔日建有七座小渡橋,居民都稱這裡為「七渡河」。直至1868年,當地人集資建造了吉慶橋,吉慶橋又在1950年代興建大欖涌水塘時重修至現在的模樣。走至標距柱M173附近,你會發現其中一段小渡橋的蹤影,這裡還是煙翅綠色蟌出沒的地方呢!大欖涌

水塘 所處 的 河谷 是 丘 陵 地 常 形成 了 今 天 綠 油 油 的 「 香 港 千 島 湖 」 之 景 。

水塘於1957年落成,是香港在二戰後首個興建的水塘, 45米高的主壩橫跨大欖涌 谷,是新界裡由河谷築堤 建成的最大水塘。由於

水塘所處的河谷是丘陵地帶,儲水後便形成了多個島嶼,





麥理浩徑 第十段 MacLehose Trail Section 10

田夫仔至屯門 Tin Fu Tsai to Tuen Mun









The last section of MacLehose Trail is the lengthiest one, crossing almost half of Tai Lam Country Park and extending to Tuen Mun Town. Kat Hing Bridge is the intersection of streams and was the main access connecting Yuen Long to Tsuen Wan. There used to be seven small crossing bridges, which the residents called "Chat To River". It was not until 1868 that the people living there pitched in and built Kat Hing Bridge, which was revamped in the 1950s when Tai Lam Chung Reservoir was constructed. In the vicinity of distance post M173, you will find a small crossing bridge, where Indochinese Copperwing can even be seen. Tai Lam Chung Reservoir, constructed in 1957, was the first reservoir in Hong Kong after World War II. The 45-metre high main dam crosses Tai Lam Chung Valley and is the largest of the New Territories valley reservoirs. Since the valley where the reservoir is located is a hill belt, many islands were formed after water is stored, hence the green "Thousand-Island Lake of Hong Kong" of today.



