



穿梭於自然生態、人文歷史及戰時遺跡之中。  
等待大家來感受及發掘更多！



### 生物多樣性與生態廊道 Biodiversity and Ecological Corridor

紅花嶺郊野公園北坡植被翠綠茂密，南坡的高地主要為草原及稀疏的灌木林，天然溪澗縱橫交錯，人跡罕至，自然生態得以保持其多樣及獨特。這一帶曾記錄到約60種鳥類、100種蝴蝶，及30種哺乳類動物。

The northern slope of the RNCP is covered with dense vegetation, while the southern slope is mainly grassland with sparse shrubs. The RNCP remains undisturbed for many years, together with the intertwining streams, fostering a diverse and unique ecology. About 60 species of birds, 100 species of butterflies and 30 species of mammals had been recorded in the area.



紅杜鵑  
Red Azalea

紅花嶺高約492米，這一帶有不少原生植物包括大頭茶、吊鐘等，當然不可缺少紅花嶺的「紅花」——紅杜鵑。另外，高地草原和叢林中也住了大草鴛、赤鹿、食蟹獾等動物。

Native plants such as Red Azalea (*Rhododendron simsii*), *Gordonia (Polyspora axillaris)*, Chinese New Year Flower (*Enkianthus quinqueflorus*), etc., and animals such as Chinese Grassbird (*Graminicola striatus*), Red Muntjac (*Muntiacus vaginalis*) and Crab-eating Mongoose (*Herpestes urva*) etc. inhabit the 492m-tall Robin's Nest.



食蟹獾  
Crab-eating Mongoose

紅花嶺郊野公園的北面是約940米高的深圳梧桐山，該區曾紀錄多達1900多種植物及250多種陸生動物，當中不少是國家重點保護野生動物，如刺砂櫛、小靈貓等。

紅花嶺郊野公園與深圳梧桐山山脈相連，是深港兩地陸地生態的重要連接點。生態廊道的提升，有助兩地生態融合。持續的生境管理、監察及護理工作，進一步提升區內的生物多樣性。

North of the RNCP lies the 940m-tall Shenzhen Wutong Mountain. In the area, more than 1900 species of plants and 250 species of terrestrial animals had been recorded, many of which are State Key Protected Wild Animals and Plants, such as Spiny Tree-fern (*Alsophila spinulosa*) and Small Indian Civet (*Viverricula indica*).

The mountain ranges of the RNCP and Shenzhen Wutong Mountain are connected, forming an important connection of terrestrial ecology between Shenzhen and Hong Kong. The enhancement of ecological corridor helps integrate the ecosystem of both places. Moreover, continuous monitoring and management further enhance the biodiversity in the area.

深圳梧桐山  
Shenzhen  
Wutong Mountain

香港紅花嶺  
Hong Kong  
Robin's Nest

生態廊道  
Ecological Corridor

### 戰時遺跡 War Relics

二次大戰期間，日軍攻佔香港並於約1944年在新界東北地區興建防線來防範盟軍反攻及游擊隊的抗日活動。日軍在山咀建設了兩個環形陣地，建有戰壕、機槍堡、蓄水池等，規模足夠容納至少數十名軍人。

During World War II, the Japanese forces invaded Hong Kong and began to build defences in the northeastern New Territories in around 1944 to prepare for the potential counterattack of the Allies and guerrilla's activities against them. Two circular positions were constructed with trenches, pillboxes, cistern, etc. at Shan Tsui, which could accommodate at least dozens of soldiers.



日軍的機槍堡以水泥建造，內牆與天花的連接位置呈斜邊，槍眼數量由1至4個不等。

The Japanese pillbox was built with concrete and characterised by a diagonal finishing between its interior walls and the ceiling. The number of embrasures ranges from 1 to 4.

### 紅花嶺郊野公園 Robin's Nest Country Park



紅花嶺郊野公園於2024年成立，面積約530公頃，是香港第25個郊野公園。位於新界東北邊陲的沙頭角，紅花嶺郊野公園北面與深圳梧桐山風景區山脈相連，南面毗鄰八仙嶺郊野公園，景觀壯麗。它的自然生境保存良好，具豐富生物多樣性。它亦蘊藏不少戰時和礦業遺跡，待你探索！

Established in 2024, Robin's Nest Country Park (RNCP) is the 25th country park in Hong Kong, covering an area of about 530 hectares. Located at Sha Tau Kok in the northeastern New Territories, the RNCP is geographically connected with Shenzhen Wutong Mountain Scenic Area to its north and adjacent to Pat Sin Leng Country Park to its south, giving its breathtaking views. With well-preserved natural habitats, the RNCP has rich biodiversity. It also has mining and war relics, waiting for you to explore!

遊覽守則  
Code for Visiting Country Parks  
and Special Areas



### 蓮麻坑鉛礦洞 Lin Ma Hang Lead Mine



位於紅花嶺西北面的蓮麻坑礦場，採礦歷史最早可追溯到19世紀，至1940年代已開發了多個工作層、隧道及豎井，是香港最大規模的鉛礦場。礦場在1960年代荒廢，逐漸成為一個重要的蝙蝠棲息和繁殖地，蓮麻坑鉛礦洞更於1994年被列為「具特殊科學價值地點」。

Located in the northwest of the RNCP, the Lin Ma Hang Mine has a mining history that dates back to the 19th century. By the 1940s, multiple work levels had been developed at the mine, along with tunnels and vertical shafts. It was the largest lead mine in Hong Kong. The mine was abandoned in the 1960s, then gradually turned into an important roosting and breeding site for bats in Hong Kong. The cave and its adjoining habitat were designated as a 'Site of Special Scientific Interest' in 1994.



《發現紅花嶺郊野公園》  
影片系列  
"Discovering Robin's Nest Country Park"  
video series

## 行山有道 Hiking Etiquette



### 惜物減廢 Reduce Waste

帶齊可重用水樽、餐具和毛巾  
Bring along reusable water bottle,  
cutlery and towel



### 尊重別人 Respect Others

互諒互讓、降低音量  
Be considerate and  
keep the noise down



### 注意安全 Hike Safely

行有管理維修的山徑  
Use maintained trails



### 護林防火 Prevent Hillfire

指定地點外不生火  
Do not use fire outside  
designated sites



### 尊重自然 Respect Nature

不騷擾、不餵飼、不採摘  
No disturbing, no feeding,  
no picking of plants



### 帶走垃圾 Take Your Litter Home

只留下回憶，不留下垃圾  
Leave only memories,  
leave no litter

### 麥景陶碉堡及瞭望所 MacIntosh Forts and Lookout

1949至1953年間，時任警務處處長麥景陶興建了七座「麥景陶碉堡」加強邊境監察及防衛。碉堡外觀與船橋相似，共兩層，上層為控制室，下層是供警員休息的空間。這些碉堡於2009年被評定為二級歷史建築，其中兩座位於紅花嶺郊野公園內的礦山及伯公坳。

A total of 7 observation posts, known as the MacIntosh Forts, were built between 1949 and 1953 by the then Police Commissioner, Sir D.W. MacIntosh, to strengthen surveillance and defence. The outlook of the MacIntosh Forts resembles the bridge of a ship. A two-story tower with a control room on the upper floor and a communal area on the lower floor. They were designated as Grade II historic buildings in 2009. Two of them stand tall at Kong Shan and Pak Kung Au in the RNCP.



一座半圓形的瞭望所聳立於山咀的制高點，正面使用多塊大型玻璃，視野遼闊，讓駐守人員監察沙頭角以北一帶。

A semi-circular Lookout stands at the vantage point of the mountain. It had multiple large glass panels on the front that provide a wide view, allowing stationed personnel to monitor the area north of Sha Tau Kok.

### 人文歷史及文化 History and Culture



不少客家人在紅花嶺一帶建村，例如至今已超過三百年歷史的蓮麻坑村。昔日，村民以務農為生，生活與紅花嶺息息相關。村內呈典型的客家村佈局，建有祠堂、關帝廟等。

村中的敬修公立學校於1959年啟用，此校舍得到政府、村民及海外宗親資助建造，直至2009年停辦。此外，於2009年被列為法定古蹟的葉定仕故居，外觀仿照中山翠亨村的孫中山居所而興建，富建築特色。

Many Hakka people established villages near Robin's Nest, such as the over 300-year-old Lin Ma Hang Village. Villagers in the past practised farming and were inextricably bound to Robin's Nest. There are ancestral halls, and Kwan Tai Temple, etc., which are typical in Hakka villages.

King Sau Public School opened in 1959, the campus construction was sponsored by the government, villagers, and overseas members of the clan. It operated until 2009. The Residence of Ip Ting-sz, which features rich architectural elements, was modelled on the Residence of Dr Sun Yat-sen in Cuihengcun, Zhongshan. It was declared a monument in 2009.

# 紅花嶺郊野公園

## ROBIN'S NEST COUNTRY PARK



1 敬修公立學校  
King Sau Public School



2 葉定仕故居  
Residence of Ip Ting-sz



3 麥景陶砲堡(嶺山)  
Macintosh Fort (Kong Shan)



4 蓮麻坑鉛礦洞  
Lin Ma Hang Lead Mine



南長翼蝠  
Lesser Bent-winged Bat  
(*Miniopterus pusillus*)



中華菊頭蝠  
Chinese Horseshoe Bat  
(*Rhinolophus sinicus*)



5 紅花寨  
Hung Fa Chai



6 紅杜鵑  
Red Azalea  
(*Rhododendron simsii*)



7 大草鶯  
Chinese Grassbird  
(*Graminicola striatus*)



8 眺望深圳梧桐山  
Overlooking Shenzhen Wutong Mountain



9 昔日的瞭望所  
Lookout in the old days



10 二戰時期日軍軍事設施  
Utility clusters of  
the Japanese forces during WWII



- 紅花嶺郊遊徑 Robin's Nest Country Trail
- 蓮麻坑郊遊徑 Lin Ma Hang Country Trail
- 連接路徑 Connecting Path
- 告示板 Information Board
- 觀景台 Viewing Point
- 廁所 Toilet
- 巴士/小巴站 Bus/Minibus Stop
- 警崗 Police Post

### 郊遊徑 Country Trails

#### 紅花嶺郊遊徑 Robin's Nest Country Trail 難度 Difficulty: ★★★★★

沿山咀至起點的連接路徑存留了不少二戰時期的戰時遺跡。沿郊遊徑往上爬，東面可以遙望沙頭角海及印洲塘一帶，北面可飽覽壯麗的深圳梧桐山，再沿著延綿的山脊線經紅花寨到達蓮麻坑郊遊徑的交接處。

On the connecting path from Shan Tsui to the starting point, war relics from World War II still remains. Hiking up the trail, you will enjoy the breathtaking views of Starling Inlet and Double Haven to the east, and the stunning views of Shenzhen Wutong Mountain to the north. Following the ridge line, you will pass through Hung Fa Chai and connect with the Lin Ma Hang Country Trail.



#### 蓮麻坑郊遊徑 Lin Ma Hang Country Trail 難度 Difficulty: ★★★★★

從超過三百年歷史的客家村落——蓮麻坑村出發，拾級而上，梯級的盡頭是麥景陶砲堡(嶺山)。朝紅花嶺進發，經過蓮麻坑礦場的小徑入口，沿綠樹成蔭，最後抵達紅花嶺郊遊徑的交接處。

Starting from Lin Ma Hang Village, an over 300-year-old Hakka village, you will reach the Macintosh Fort at Kong Shan after climbing the stairs. Heading towards Robin's Nest along the shaded trail, you will pass the entrance to the Lin Ma Hang Mine and finally reach the junction leading to the Robin's Nest Country Trail.



### 建議路線 Suggested Route



完成兩條郊遊徑一般需時約4至5小時。  
It usually takes 4 to 5 hours to complete both trails.

### 沙頭角担水坑 Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok

- 專線小巴路線 Green Minibus 55K 上水站至沙頭角 Sheung Shui Station to Sha Tau Kok
- 九巴路線 KMB 78K 上水(太平)至沙頭角 Sheung Shui (Tai Ping) to Sha Tau Kok
- 78S 上水至沙頭角 Sheung Shui to Sha Tau Kok
- 277A 藍田站至沙頭角 Lam Tin Station to Sha Tau Kok

- 從沙頭角担水坑站落車後，左轉入山咀村路，然後左轉沿連接路徑到紅花嶺郊遊徑起點。
- Get off at Tam Shui Hang, then turn left to Shan Tsui Village Road, turn left again to the connecting path and reach the starting point of the Robin's Nest Country Trail.

### 蓮麻坑村 Lin Ma Hang Village

- 專線小巴路線 Green Minibus 59K 上水站至蓮麻坑 Sheung Shui Station to Lin Ma Hang

- 在蓮麻坑村專線小巴總站下車，步行約100米前往蓮麻坑郊遊徑起點。
- Get off at the green minibus terminal at Lin Ma Hang Village. Walk about 100 m to the starting point of the Lin Ma Hang Country Trail.

● 蓮麻坑村附近的一段蓮麻坑路屬邊境禁區範圍，訪客可直接乘坐專線小巴進相關禁區路段往返蓮麻坑村及紅花嶺郊野公園，但未持有有效禁區許可證的人士則不能乘坐私家車、的士或其他車輛，或採用步行或單車等途徑進入禁區範圍。如訪客希望步行往返蓮麻坑村，可經邊境禁區旁的連接路徑，連接路徑為邊境禁區外的山徑小路，涉及上下坡，需時約20分鐘。

● A section of the Lin Ma Hang Road near Lin Ma Hang Village is within the Frontier Closed Area (FCA). Visitors can travel to and from Lin Ma Hang Village and Robin's Nest Country Park directly by green minibus through the abovementioned section of road within the FCA. However, visitors taking private vehicles, taxis or other vehicles, or using other means of travel such as walking or cycling, without a valid Closed Area Permit cannot enter the FCA. Visitors who would like to travel to and from Lin Ma Hang Village on foot may use the connecting path next to the FCA. The connecting path is a hillside footpath outside the FCA. It takes about 20 minutes of uphill and downhill hike.