

# 鴨洲

## AP CHAU



香港聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園  
Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark

<https://www.geopark.gov.hk/>



鴨洲全景 Panorama of Ap Chau

## 鴨洲簡介

### Ap Chau Overview

鴨洲位於新界東北海域，面積只有0.04平方公里，是香港有人居住而面積最小的離島。從西北面觀看，其形狀就像一隻俯伏在海面的鴨子，因此得名。鴨洲的地質環境獨特，全島由香港罕見的褐紅色角礫岩構成，名為「鴨眼」的海蝕拱更被譽為香港郊野奇觀，是極受歡迎的地質景點。

鴨洲毗鄰吉澳，相距只有十五分鐘船程，不少遊客因而會選擇跳島遊，一天連遊兩島。

Ap Chau is an island in the marine region of the North East New Territories. Only 0.04 km<sup>2</sup> in area, it is Hong Kong's smallest inhabited outlying island. Viewed from the northwest, it bears a striking resemblance to a duck sitting on water, which is the reason for its Chinese name (Duck Island). Ap Chau is a geologically unique destination. The whole island is composed of reddish-brown breccia, which is rare in Hong Kong. The "Duck's Eye" sea arch is a famous natural wonder in the Hong Kong countryside and a very popular geo-site.

Ap Chau is a stone's throw from Kat O – just 15 minutes by boat. Same-day island hopping is a favourite choice for many visitors.

## 歷史

### History

1920年代鴨洲仍是一個荒島，由於這一帶的海洋資源豐富，吸引不少漁民在此捕魚。鴨洲雖小，卻有一個海灣可作為天然的避風港，廣闊的沙灘也方便漁民曬網修船。停靠在這裡的漁船漸漸增多，並逐步發展成一個水上人社區。

## 教堂

### The Church



鴨洲兒童在教堂前拍照留念（1965年）  
Ap Chau children in front of the church (1965)

## 鴨洲發展三部曲

### The Three Development Phases of Ap Chau

早期有傳教士在沙頭角傳揚基督教。於1952年，有信徒合力在鴨洲興建一座木結構的教堂，來自鄰近社區的信眾在此聚集生活。村民每天傍晚出海捕魚前都會在此聚會，由於擁有共同信仰，加上定時相聚，彼此之間關係融洽，於是便形成一個凝聚力強大的社區。

Missionaries began preaching the Christian faith in Sha Tau Kok in past decades. In 1952, Christians joined efforts to build a timber church on Ap Chau to provide a meeting place for Christians from nearby rural communities. Villagers met there every evening before setting sail in their fishing boats. A common faith and regular meetings helped promote solidarity and harmony, and Ap Chau became a strong and cohesive community.

## 學堂

### School

1953年，魚類統營處借用島上的教堂成立漁民子弟學校。於1956年在教堂旁邊建設獨立校舍，設有兩個課室及一個操場，當時僅開辦一至三年級，共有六十八名學生。昔日的漁民大多沒有機會讀書識字，漁民子弟學校建立之後，鴨洲居民的命運得以透過教育而改寫。由於大量居民於1960至1980年期間移居海外謀生，島上學生人數銳減，學校終於在1988年停辦。

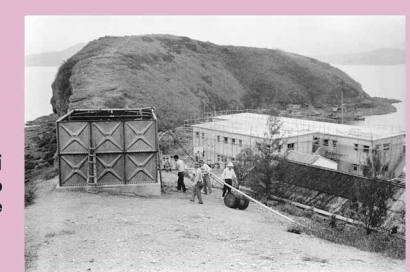
In 1953, the church was loaned to the Fish Marketing Organization to set up Fishermen's Children Primary School. A new schoolhouse with two classrooms and a playground was built next to church in 1956. Only P.1 to P.3 classes were offered in the beginning, providing education to 68 pupils. Few children in the fishing community went to school before this, so Fishermen's Children Primary School was a game-changer for the fishing community, giving villagers the chance to build better lives. From the 1960s to the 1980s, many islanders migrated overseas, and the number of pupils dropped significantly. The school was closed in 1988.



鴨洲漁民子弟學校的校舍及操場  
School house and playground of Ap Chau Fishermen's Children Primary School

## 水塘

### Reservoir



漁民村後小山崗上的儲水箱  
Water storage tank on the hilltop behind Fishermen's Village

鴨洲島上缺乏淡水水源，早期居民只能利用地上的凹坑收集雨水，仍遠不足以應付日常所需，居民需耗費大量時間搖船到鎖羅盆的山溪或吉澳的水井取水。直至1960年，鴨洲得到美國經濟援助協會捐助，在英國皇家海軍的協助下鋪設了3,000多米長的海底水管，將鎖羅盆的溪水引到鴨洲，才解決島上的食水供應問題。

Freshwater sources are scarce on Ap Chau. In the early years, villagers collected water from gullies, but it was not sufficient for their daily needs. They had to sail to So Lo Pun in their scull boats to fetch water from hill streams or to Kat O to fetch water from wells. This was very time consuming. Only in 1960 did things improve when CARE International funded a water-supply project. With the assistance of the Royal Navy, a submerged water pipeline over 3,000m long was laid to convey stream water from So Lo Pun to Ap Chau, thus finally overcoming the island's water supply problem.

## 遊覽香港地質公園注意事項

### Guidelines for visiting Hong Kong Geopark

- 尊重地質公園社區的居民與文化  
Respect the geopark communities and their heritage
- 自己垃圾 自己帶走  
Take your litter home
- 只在指定場地露營  
Camp only at designated sites
- 留意地質景點的安全警示牌  
Note the safety warning signs at geosites
- 注意天氣和環境變化  
Stay alert to weather and environmental changes
- 切勿塗鴉、破壞或帶走任何岩石  
Don't deface with graffiti, damage or take away any rocks
- 切勿騷擾或傷害野生動物  
Don't disturb or harm wildlife
- 切勿偏離建議的遊覽路線  
或登上不設遊客設施的島嶼及海岸  
Don't wander off the recommended sightseeing routes, or land on islands and coasts without visitor facilities
- 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

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鴨洲村的發展歷史雖然只有短短數十年，卻留下豐富的文化與故事。

鴨洲最早曾有吉澳客人胡氏居住，後來胡氏離開，部分靠岸聚居的漁民開始在岸上搭建簡陋的木屋。1940至1950年代，在鴨洲聚集的漁船漸漸增加，1955年共有漁民600多人。

政府於1960年代初興建漁民村，包括四座兩層高建築物，讓部分漁民入住。惟後來因漁業式微，大批居民自1960年代起陸續移居英國謀生，大部分在紐卡素、新特蘭、愛丁堡及澳魯景等地居住，留居香港的村民也大多遷往市區，現今只剩下少數常住居民。

鴨洲海內外村民皆信奉基督教，是香港一個較為獨特的漁民社區。  
Both seafaring and land-dwelling Ap Chau villagers were Christians. This is unique among fishing communities in Hong Kong.

Despite being a small rural community with only a few decades of history, Ap Chau Village has a surprisingly vibrant heritage and an abundance of interesting local stories.

The earliest settlers on the island were a Hakka clan named Wu, from Kat O. When they left, some fishermen living in coastal areas began putting up rudimentary huts on Ap Chau. In the 1940s and 1950s, the number of fishing boats anchored at the island continued to grow. By 1955, more than 600 fishermen called Ap Chau home.

In the early 1960s, the government launched a project to develop a fishermen's village, comprising four two-storey buildings. It provided accommodation for quite a few fishing families. However, the fishing industry subsequently declined, as villagers migrated to Britain to find new livelihoods in the 1960s. Most of these families now live in the English cities of Newcastle, Sunderland, Edinburg and Elgin. Those who remain in Hong Kong have almost all moved to the city. Today, Ap Chau has a very small population of permanent residents.

## 昔日生活

### Life in the Past



1950s



今

經過數十年的變遷，鴨洲的生活環境已大大改善。After decades of changes and development, the living conditions on Ap Chau have greatly improved.

## 社區發展史

### History of Community Development

**1952年**  
建成木教堂  
Completion of the timber church

**1953年**  
開辦鴨洲漁民子弟學校  
Establishment of Ap Chau Fishermen's Children Primary School

**1956年**  
鋪設海底水管  
Installation of an undersea water pipeline

**1960年**  
漁民村落成  
Completion of Fishermen's Village

**1961年**  
教會會堂完成重建  
Completion of the redevelopment of the church hall

**1965年**  
公眾碼頭啟用  
Opening of the public pier

**1969年**  
接通電話服務  
Commencement of telephone service

**1974年**  
正式供電  
Power supply via grid connection

**1981年**

## 地質地貌

### Geology and Landforms



角礫岩 Breccia

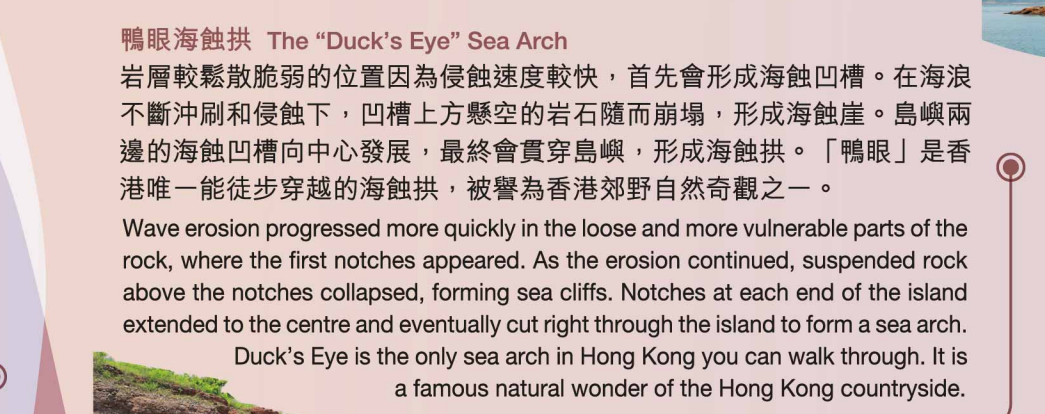
鴨洲的角礫岩是香港罕有的沉積岩，只分布在鴨洲、吉澳亦角頭一帶和附近海域的幾個島礁。數千萬年前，鴨洲所處位置原是一個狹長的盆地，四周陡峭的山崖不時崩塌，過程中形成的碎石在盆地之內層層堆積，再經過漫長的地質作用，最終固結成堅固的岩石。鴨洲角礫岩的成分大多是火山岩碎屑，因為火山岩富含鐵質，在乾旱炎熱的氣候環境下，鐵質經氧化後會產生紅色色素，以致後來形成的沉積岩（角礫岩）也保留了這種色彩。

The breccia on Ap Chau is locally rare sedimentary rock with limited distribution only at Ap Chau, Chek Kok Tau of Kat O and some nearby reef islets. Ap Chau was an elongated basin many millennia ago. The surrounding sheer cliffs collapsed from time to time, sending masses of fragmented rock into the basin, resulting in sedimentation. Following ages of geochemical processes, the deposits consolidated into hard rock. The breccia on Ap Chau mainly consists of volcanic rock detritus. Given its rich iron content, the detritus turned red when the iron was oxidised in a hot arid climate. This hue was preserved when it eventually became sedimentary rock (breccia).

## 海蝕地貌

### Wave-cut Landforms

鴨洲四面環海，風浪和海水不斷侵蝕島上的岩石，經年累月而形成海蝕凹槽、海蝕崖、海蝕平台及海蝕拱等豐富多樣的海蝕地貌。Surrounded by the sea, Ap Chau is exposed to persistent wind, wave and seawater erosion. The rock on the island has been carved into an array of sea notches, sea cliffs, wave-cut platforms, sea arches and other spectacular wave-cut landforms.



鴨眼海蝕拱 The "Duck's Eye" Sea Arch  
岩層較鬆軟脆弱的位置因為侵蝕速度較快，首先會形成海蝕凹槽。在海浪不斷沖刷和侵蝕下，凹槽上方懸空的岩石隨而崩塌，形成海蝕崖。島嶼兩邊的海蝕凹槽向中心發展，最終會貫穿島嶼，形成海蝕拱。「鴨眼」是香港唯一能徒步穿過的海蝕拱，被譽為香港郊野自然奇觀之一。  
Wave erosion progressed more quickly in the loose and more vulnerable parts of the rock, where the first notches appeared. As the erosion continued, suspended rock above the notches collapsed, forming sea cliffs. Notches at each end of the island extended to the centre and eventually cut right through the island to form a sea arch. Duck's Eye is the only sea arch in Hong Kong you can walk through. It is a famous natural wonder of the Hong Kong countryside.



海蝕凹槽和海蝕崖 Sea Notch and Sea Cliff  
海蝕凹槽主要在基岩海岸潮汐帶高潮線附近找到。近海面的岩石被海水不斷沖刷和侵蝕，最終形成溝槽，稱為海蝕凹槽。當海蝕凹槽上的岩層因失去底部承托而崩塌時，便會形成陡崖。Sea notches occur mainly near the high-tide line in the tidal zone on the bedrock coast. Persistent wave erosion cut into the exposed rock and eventually troughs were formed, called sea notches. When the rock above a sea notch collapsed due to poor base support, a sheer cliff emerged.



海蝕平台 Wave-cut Platform  
由於海浪持續沖刷海岸，海蝕凹槽不斷加深，海蝕崖不斷後退，在潮間帶留下寬闊的平台，稱為海蝕平台。As the erosion process continued, the sea notch progressed in depth, causing the sea cliff to recede. A broad platform appeared in the intertidal zone, called a wave-cut platform.

海蝕崖逐漸向內陸發展，留下海蝕平台；海蝕拱上懸空的岩石崩塌之後，海蝕崖則會在其岸邊出現。Sea cliffs gradually extended inland, leaving wave-cut platforms along the shore. Rock suspended over the sea arch collapsed, forming a sea stack.

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## 昔日生計 - 索罟捕魚

### Past Livelihood - Purse Seine Fishing



鴨洲漁民主要採用一種名為圍網（又稱「索罟」）的捕魚方式為生，即晚間在船邊點燃燈火，吸引魚群聚集，另一艘小船則用一張大漁網（罟）將魚群包圍。採用這種方式的漁獲量很大，操作時需要多人同時配合，適合成員較多的家庭。

Ap Chau fishermen used mainly the purse seining or sok kwu technique. Lamps were placed alongside the boats at night to attract fish. A large net (seine) was cast from a small boat to enclose the shoal. This fishing method yielded large catches, but it required the coordinated efforts of several people and boats, so it was suitable for large fishing families.





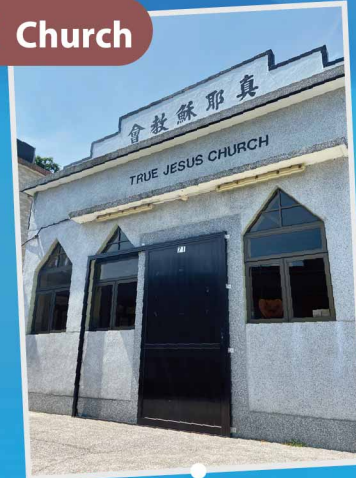
# 深圳鹽田 Yantian, Shenzhen



# 吉澳 Kat O



## 教堂 Church



## 鴨洲故事館 Ap Chau Story Room



鴨洲故事館由鴨洲漁民子弟學校改建而成，在2018年4月開幕。故事館主要介紹該島的漁民文化、歷史和故事，以及香港地質公園的基本資料及地質知識。

The Ap Chau Story Room, converted from the old Ap Chau Fishermen's Children Primary School, opened in April 2018. The displays in the story room are centred around the fishing heritage, history and stories of the island, while providing basic information and geological knowledge about Hong Kong Geopark.

◎ 開放時間：星期日及公眾假期（星期六及農曆新年年初一至三除外）  
上午10時至下午4時  
Opening hours: 10:00am-4:00pm Sundays and public holidays  
(Closed on Saturdays and the 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> days of Lunar New Year)

## 鴨洲觀景台 Ap Chau Viewing Point



海拔高度約28米（高度相當於大約10層樓），登頂只需約5分鐘。由此可飽覽印洲塘、沙頭角和深圳鹽田港一帶美景。  
It takes only about five minutes to reach this lookout 28m above sea level (equivalent to 10 storeys), which provides vistas of Double Haven, Sha Tau Kok and Yantian, Shenzhen.

## 鴨眼海蝕拱 The "Duck's Eye" Sea Arch



海蝕拱位於鴨洲西北端，長約17米，高約10米，厚約5至8米，其穿洞位於鴨頭「眼睛」的位置，因此得名「鴨眼」。此處為香港唯一能徒步穿越的海蝕拱，是非常受歡迎的地質景點。  
This sea arch is located at the duck's head in the northwest corner of the island. It is approximately 17m long, 10m high and 5-8m thick. The name Duck's Eye refers to its position in the head of this duck-shaped island. It is the only sea arch in Hong Kong you can walk across, and is a very popular geo-attraction.

注意落石  
Beware of Falling Rocks

## 海蝕平台 Wave-cut Platform

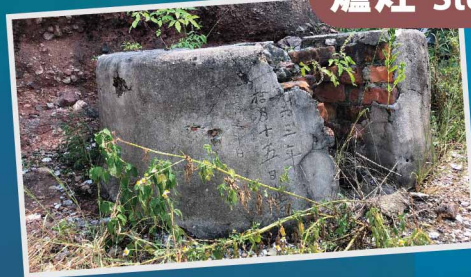
## 斷裂帶（鴨頸） Fracture Zone (Duck's Neck)

## 角礫岩 Breccia



鴨洲西北端的海蝕拱一帶是觀賞香港罕見的褐紅色角礫岩的理想地點。  
The area around the sea arch in the northwest is the best place to appreciate rare reddish-brown breccia.

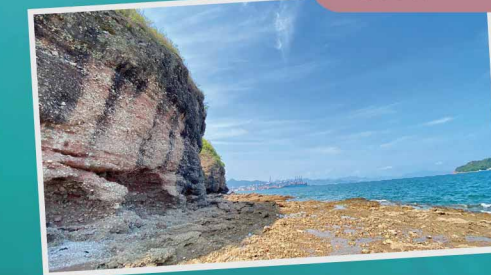
## 爐灶 Stove



這個歷史悠久的爐灶是村民昔日用來加工漁網之用。他們會從薯蕷根莖提取汁液，浸泡漁網，然後曬乾，並在這裡進行蒸罨程序。薯蕷的膠質和單寧酸可保護麻質漁網和繩索，免受海水侵蝕，增強耐用及防水性。  
Walking from the Fishermen's Village to Duck's Eye, you will soon come to an old stove that villagers used to treat their fishing nets. They soaked them in juice extracted from the dye of yam rhizomes and then dried them in the sun. They also steamed their seines here. Dye pigment from yam and tannin protects hemp fishing nets and ropes from seawater erosion, making them more durable and water-resistant.

## 鴨洲漁民村 Ap Chau Fishermen's Village

## 海蝕崖 Sea Cliff



鴨洲東南部是觀賞海蝕崖的理想地點。  
The southeast part of the island is the ideal place to appreciate sea cliffs.

## 鴨洲遊覽路線 Ap Chau Visiting Routes



## 碎屑沉積岩 Clastic Sedimentary Rocks

顆粒大小 Grain Size	> 2 毫米 mm	2 - 0.1 毫米 mm	0.1 - 0.01 毫米 mm	< 0.01 毫米 mm
岩石名稱 Rock Name	礫岩 Conglomerate 角礫岩 Breccia	砂岩 Sandstone	粉砂岩 Siltstone	泥岩 Mudstone
分選度 Sorting	極差 Very poor	差 Poor	好 Good	極好 Very good

## 如何前往 How to get there

### 方法1 Method1

乘搭往返馬料水至吉澳與鴨洲的渡輪 Take the ferry that sails between Ma Liu Shui, Kat O and Ap Chau

由港鐵東鐵線大學站B出口出閘  
Take Exit B at University Station  
(MTR East Rail Line)

步行約15分鐘  
即到馬料水碼頭三號梯台  
Walk for about 15 minutes to  
Ma Liu Shui Pier Landing No. 3

乘搭逢星期六、日及公眾假期往返馬料水至  
吉澳與鴨洲的渡輪，航程約為2小時。  
Take the ferry that sails between Ma Liu Shui, Kat O and  
Ap Chau on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays.  
Sailing time is 2 hours.

### 方法2 Method2

參加本地R2G地質導賞團 Join a local R2G tour



[http://www.hkr2g.net/b5\\_geotours.htm](http://www.hkr2g.net/b5_geotours.htm)

請留意渡輪航班資料，以計劃行程。  
Please check the ferry schedule when planning your trip.

船費：來回票港幣90元  
(單程票港幣45元)

Fare: HK\$90 for a return-trip ticket  
(HK\$45 for a one-way ticket)

船票查詢及預訂：2555 9269  
(聾威實業有限公司)  
(資料以營辦商公佈為準)

Ferry enquiries and bookings: 2555 9269  
(Best Sonic Ind. Ltd.)  
(Subject to the latest information  
published by the ferry operator)



街渡渡輪服務詳情  
Kaito Ferry Service Details

## 遠足留蹤服務 Hiker Tracking Service

[https://www.cahk.hk/50222SMS/50222\\_SMS\\_Chi.htm](https://www.cahk.hk/50222SMS/50222_SMS_Chi.htm)



## 香港天文台 HONG KONG OBSERVATORY

<https://www.hko.gov.hk>

