

橋咀洲簡介

Sharp Island Overview

橋咀洲風光明媚，地質遺跡豐富多樣，加上交通便利，距離西貢市只有約15分鐘船程，是香港地質公園最受歡迎的地質景點之一。

橋咀洲屬於一個已有1億4,300多萬年歷史的遠古超級火山遺址，漫遊其中，可以找到多種因火山噴發而形成的岩石，還可以在沿岸欣賞豐富多樣的海岸侵蝕和海岸沉積地貌。

Sharp Island is a place of great natural beauty and diverse geoheritage. Just 15 minutes away from Sai Kung town by boat, it is one of Hong Kong Geopark's most popular geotour destinations.

Sharp Island lies within the remains of an ancient supervolcano, which erupted some 143 million years ago. Here you can find several types of rock produced by volcanic eruptions. The island also displays a wide variety of coastal erosion depositional landforms.

糧船灣超級火山

High Island Supervolcano

約1億4300萬年前
About 143 million years ago

Geology

Relics of a Supervolcano

It may be difficult to link this scenic attraction to devastating volcanic eruptions in the distant past, but geological studies revealed that the island was part of an ancient supervolcano, which was active some 143 million years ago. The great volcano measured over 20 km across at the base. It erupted from time to time for millions of years, producing a huge mass of volcanic ash and lava, which formed the hills and islands we see in and around Sai Kung today. Given its enormous eruption volume, it is classified as a supervolcano.

Several types of igneous rock crop out on Sharp Island, including volcanic rocks formed from volcanic clasts, ash, lava, and intrusive rock, formed from the crystallization of subterranean magma.

橋咀洲的「岩石明星」

"Rock Stars" of Sharp Island

流紋岩 Rhyolite

流紋岩是熔岩冷凝固結而形成的火山岩。這種熔岩噴發溫度較低，二氧化矽含量較高，十分黏稠，噴發後流動距離有限，多見於火山口附近。流紋岩的最顯著特徵是保留了熔岩在移動時產生的波浪狀紋理。

Rhyolite is a volcanic rock formed from cooled lava. Extruded at relatively low temperature, this silica rich lava is viscous and has a short flow range, so it is commonly found near volcanic craters. The most distinctive feature of rhyolite is the flow banding caused by friction of the viscous magma as it was flowing.

火山角礫岩 Volcanic Breccia

火山角礫岩外觀樸實，細看之下可以發現由大小不一的棱角狀岩石碎屑構成，那是火山噴發時被炸碎的岩石碎屑。幼細的火山灰會隨著熱氣流和風飄到遠處，體積較大的火山碎屑則會因自身重量而迅速掉落在火山口附近，與熔岩及其他火山碎屑等物質熔結而成火山角礫岩。這座火山經歷了1億多年的風化與侵蝕，早已失去原來的模樣，但橋咀洲的火山角礫岩卻為我們提供線索，說明該島正好位於這座遠古火山噴發口的不遠處。

Volcanic breccia does not have a distinctive feature when seen from a distance. Observe closely and you'll discover that it is made up of angular rock fragments of varying sizes. These are rocks that were blasted into fragments during a volcanic eruption. Fine volcanic ash was transported over a long distance by hot air currents and wind, while the heavier pyroclasts quickly landed near the crater, where it combined with lava and other pyroclasts and solidified into volcanic breccia. More than 100 million years of weathering and erosion have erased the original landform of the supervolcano, but the existence of volcanic breccia on Sharp Island provides us with an insight, telling us that Sharp Island was right next to the eruption vent of an ancient volcano.

地質

超級火山遺跡

橋咀洲風光旖旎，表面上看來跟火山爆發毫無關係，然而，地質研究發現該島原來屬於一座遠古火山的一部分。這座火山活躍於1億4,300多萬年前，體積龐大，基部直徑可能超過20公里，數百萬年之間斷斷續續噴發，噴出大量火山灰和熔岩，構成現今西貢及周邊地區的山脈與海島。由於該火山的噴發量巨大，因此被歸類為超級火山。

橋咀洲由多種火成岩構成，包括由火山噴出的火山碎屑、火山灰和熔岩等物質，在地表冷凝固結而成的火山岩，此外還有地底岩漿侵入火山底部裂隙後冷凝固結而成的侵入岩。

火山灰 Ash

可形成 凝灰岩
To Tuff

噴發口 Vent

熔岩流 Lava flow

可形成 流紋岩
To Rhyolite

火山碎屑 Pyroclast

可形成 火山角礫岩
To Volcanic Breccia

岩漿侵入 Magma intrusion

可形成 花崗岩
To Granite

岩漿庫 Magma chamber

「菠蘿包石」"Pineapple Bun Rock"

火山在噴發晚期發生崩塌，導致其底部區域岩層斷裂，岩漿侵入岩層裂隙後緩慢冷凝固結形成侵入岩。橋咀洲的侵入岩主要包含石英和兩種長石，因此名為石英二長岩。

Volcanoes collapse during the late eruption stage, causing the formation of faults or fractures in the region. Magma intrudes into the fractures, cools down and is crystallized into intrusive rock. The intrusive rock on Sharp Island is called quartz monzonite because it is dominated by quartz and two other types of feldspar.

散落在海邊的石英二長岩巨礫因潮汐漲退而反復受到冰涼的海水浸泡和陽光暴曬，熱脹冷縮導致巨礫表面產生網絡狀裂隙，再加上海水侵蝕，裂隙不斷加深和擴大。由於其外觀看似香港著名美食「菠蘿包」，因此稱為「菠蘿包石」。

The quartz monzonite boulders on the coast are submerged in cold water at high tide and exposed to intense sunlight at low tide. Thermal expansion and contraction have caused network fractures on the rock surface, and seawater erosion has deepened and enlarged the cracks. Since they resemble Hong Kong's signature "pineapple buns", these boulders are nicknamed "Pineapple Bun Rock".

「菠蘿包石」的一生

Life of the "Pineapple Bun Rock"

「青年期」 Young

滾落海邊的岩石受到猛烈陽光照射和冰涼海水浸泡，強烈的熱脹冷縮使其表面產生網絡狀裂隙。

Fallen boulders on the shore were exposed to strong sunlight and icy seawater, resulting in intense thermal expansion and contraction, which gave rise to a network of fractures on the surface.

「成年期」 Mature

岩石表面的裂隙持續被海水侵蝕，不斷加深和擴大，外觀看似香港著名美食「菠蘿包」。The surface cracks expanded and deepened as the seawater erosion continued. These boulders look just like Hong Kong's signature "pineapple bun".

「老年期」 Old

裂隙持續加深及擴大，岩石最終因而瓦解，菠蘿包的外貌逐漸失去。
The cracks continued to deepen and expand until the boulders disintegrated and gradually lost their pineapple bun appearance.

「幼年期」 Juvenile

岩石因風化侵蝕而形成渾圓的巨礫，表面或有若干裂隙。Many rounded boulders, which evolved from weathered rock, have cracks on their surface.

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

留意地質公園景點的安全警示牌
Note the safety warning signs at geopark attractions

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植物
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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鹽田梓
Yim Tin Tsai

橋咀洲遊覽路線 Sharp Island Visiting Routes



淺西洲
Kau Sai Chau



廈門灣 (半月灣)
Hap Mun Bay (Half Moon Bay)

橋咀泳灘
Kiu Tsui Beach

橋咀郊遊徑
Sharp Island Country Trail

潮汐表
Tide table

菠蘿包石
Pineapple bun rocks

珊瑚 Corals

流紋岩
Rhyolite

連島沙洲
Tombolo

橋頭
Kiu Tau

碼頭
Pier

火山角礫岩
Volcanic breccia

海積地貌 Coastal Deposition Landforms



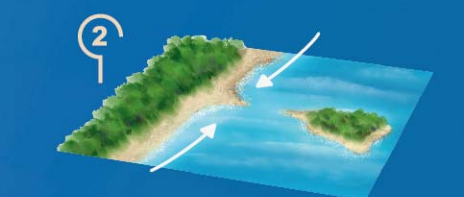
連島沙洲為橋咀洲的地標是一種極具代表性的海岸沉積地貌。這道天然海堤長約200米，由沙和礫石在風和海浪作用下堆積而成，連接不遠處一個名為橋頭的小島。連島沙洲略高於平均海面，只在退潮時露出水面；欲一睹其真面目，請預先查閱香港天文台的潮汐資料，在潮水高度低於1.4米時前往遊覽。

Sharp Island's famous tombolo is a typical coastal depositional landform. About 200m long, it was formed from the deposition of sand and gravel, transported by wind and waves. It links the island with a nearby islet, called Kiu Tau. The tombolo lies just above the mean sea level and is exposed only during low tide. To see this unusual geo-attraction, check the tidal information published by the Hong Kong Observatory before your trip. The best time to visit is when the tide height is below 1.4m.

沙嘴及連島沙洲 Sand Spits and Tombolo



風和海浪相遇，能量互相抵消。
Wind and waves meet and offset each other's energy.

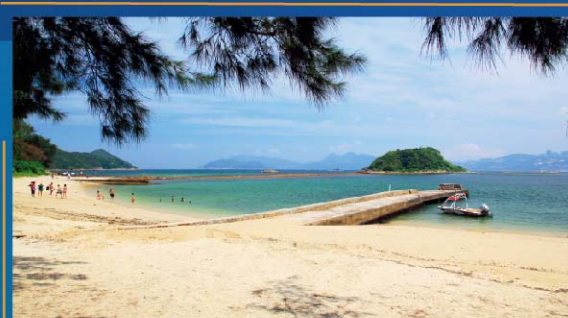


海浪挾帶的沙石在較平靜的水域沉積，形成沙嘴。
Sand and gravel carried by waves settles here, forming a sand spit at each end.



隨著沉積時間增加，兩邊的沙嘴逐漸延長，最後相連起來。
As the deposits build up over time, the sand spits on each side continue to extend until they join.

沙灘 Beach



沙灘是香港常見的海岸沉積地貌，大多由岩石風化後殘留的石英和長石等礦物晶體，再混雜不等量的貝殼及珊瑚等海洋生物碎屑，在海灣堆積形成。

Beaches are common coastal deposition landforms in Hong Kong. Most beaches are composed of remnant mineral crystals from weathered rock, like quartz or feldspar, as well as varied contents of marine bioclasts, like seashells and corals that accumulate along the bay.

根據漁農自然護理署（漁護署）香港珊瑚礁普查結果，在橋咀洲東、南（西）及北均錄得高珊瑚覆蓋率，而且珊瑚群落物種豐富，其中包括石珊瑚及一些脆弱物種，例如扁腦珊瑚（*Platygyra* sp.）及牡丹珊瑚（*Pavona* sp.）。這些珊瑚礁為多種海洋生物提供棲息地，對維護香港生物多樣性及漁業資源十分重要。另外，珊瑚礁能吸收海浪的力量，猶如天然防波堤，可減低海浪對海岸線的破壞，在保護岸上生命財產方面亦發揮重大作用。

為了保護這些珍貴的珊瑚群落，漁護署已於橋咀洲東及西設置「不宜碇泊區」，提醒船隻駕駛人士避免在該範圍下錨停泊，以免造成破壞。前往游泳及浮潛人士亦宜選用對珊瑚友善的防曬霜，避免珊瑚受到化學物質干擾而白化，甚至死亡。

According to the survey findings of the AFCD's annual Hong Kong Reef Check, coral coverage is high in the east, south (west) and north parts of Sharp Island, where diverse coral communities occur. These regions support stony corals and some vulnerable species, such as *Platygyra* sp. and *Pavona* sp. Hosting a wide range of marine life, coral reefs are essential for preserving Hong Kong's biodiversity and fishery resources. They also mitigate adverse wave action on the coastline by acting as a natural cofferdam to absorb the impact. They play an important role in safeguarding lives and property on land.

To protect these precious coral communities, the AFCD has demarcated No-anchoring Areas in waters on the east and west sides of Sharp Island. Vessel operators are reminded not to anchor in these areas to avoid causing harm to the coral reefs. Coral-friendly sunscreen lotions are recommended for swimmers and divers to minimise the risk of chemical disruption, which may lead to coral bleaching and even the death of the colony.

- 珊瑚標誌浮標
Coral Marker Buoy
- 不宜碇泊區
No-anchoring Area
- 珊瑚區
Coral Area

如何前往 How to get there

方法1 Method1

從西貢碼頭乘搭街渡前往橋咀洲 Take the kaito ferry for Sharp Island at Sai Kung Pier



15mins

船程約15分鐘
Sailing time is 15 minutes

方法2 Method2

從西貢碼頭乘搭街渡前往廈門灣 Take the kaito ferry for Hap Mun Bay at Sai Kung Pier



20mins

船程約20分鐘
Sailing time is 20 minutes

方法3 Method3

參加本地R2G導賞團 Join a local R2G guided tour



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