

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

www.geopark.gov.hk



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，是極受歡迎的地質公園景點。

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 km² 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 geopark attraction.

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.

鴨洲全景 Panorama of Ap Chau

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。

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

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



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.

In 1953, the church was loaned to the Fish Marketing Organization to set up Fishermen's Children Primary School. A new school house 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

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 British 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.

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。

魚類統營處興建漁民子弟學校校舍及操場

School house and playground for Ap Chau Fishermen's Children Primary School built by the Fish Marketing Organization

1952年
建成本教堂
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

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

公眾碼頭啟用

Opening of the public pier

1969年
接通電話服務
Commencement of telephone service

正式供電

Power supply via grid connection

1981年

社區發展史

History of Community Development



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、吉澳赤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，過程中形成的大量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 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

岩層較鬆散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」是香港少數能徒步穿越的海蝕拱，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 one of the very few sea arch in Hong Kong you can walk through. It is a famous natural wonder of the Hong Kong countryside.



在海浪侵蝕下，海岸形成海蝕凹槽和海蝕崖。
Wave action carved out a sea notch and a sea cave along the coast.

在海浪繼續沖刷和侵蝕下，凹槽上方懸空的岩石崩塌，形成海蝕崖。海角兩側的海蝕凹槽 / 洞被海浪貫穿，形成海蝕拱。
As a result of continuous wave erosion, the rock suspended over the sea notches collapsed, forming sea cliffs. The sea notches/caves on both sides of the headland were gradually widened and deepened from wave erosion until it cut through, forming a sea arch.

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 sea 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，海蝕拱則會在其岸邊出現。
Sea cliffs gradually extended inland, leaving wave-cut platforms along the shore. Rock suspended over the sea arch collapsed, forming a sea arch.

時間 Time

時間 Time

時間 Time

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。

鴨洲最早曾有古澳客家人胡氏居住，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。

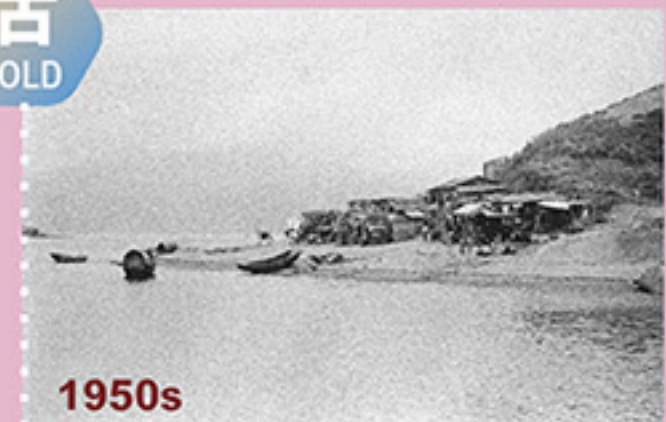
鴨洲村民皆信奉基督教，是香港一個較為獨特的漁民社區。
Ap Chau villagers were Christians. This is unique among fishing communities in Hong Kong.

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 British 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.

古
OLD



1950s

今
NEW



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.

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，但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



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 1st to 3rd days of Lunar New Year)

吉澳 Kat O

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、沙頭角及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」。此處為香港少數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 one of the very few sea arches you can walk across in Hong Kong, 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。他們會從薯蕷根提取汁液，浸泡漁網，然後曬乾，並在這裡進行蒸餾程序。薯蕷的膠質和草率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 their nets 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

士多 Store

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（1公里（來回）） Ap Chau Visiting Routes (1km (round-trip))



難度 Difficulty: ★☆☆☆☆

碼頭出發 / From Pier
10分鐘 mins
鴨眼海蝕拱 The "Duck's Eye" Sea Arch
5分鐘 mins
鴨洲觀景台 Ap Chau Viewing Point

在沙頭角乘搭渡輪的遊客必須持有有效的邊境禁區許可證，並須於至少三個工作天前透過香港警務處網上服務平台申請。
Tourists travelling from Sha Tau Kok must have a valid Closed Area Permit. They must apply for the permit on the Hong Kong Police Force Online Applications Platform at least three working days before the visit.

香港警務處
網上服務申請平台
Hong Kong Police Force
Online Applications Platform

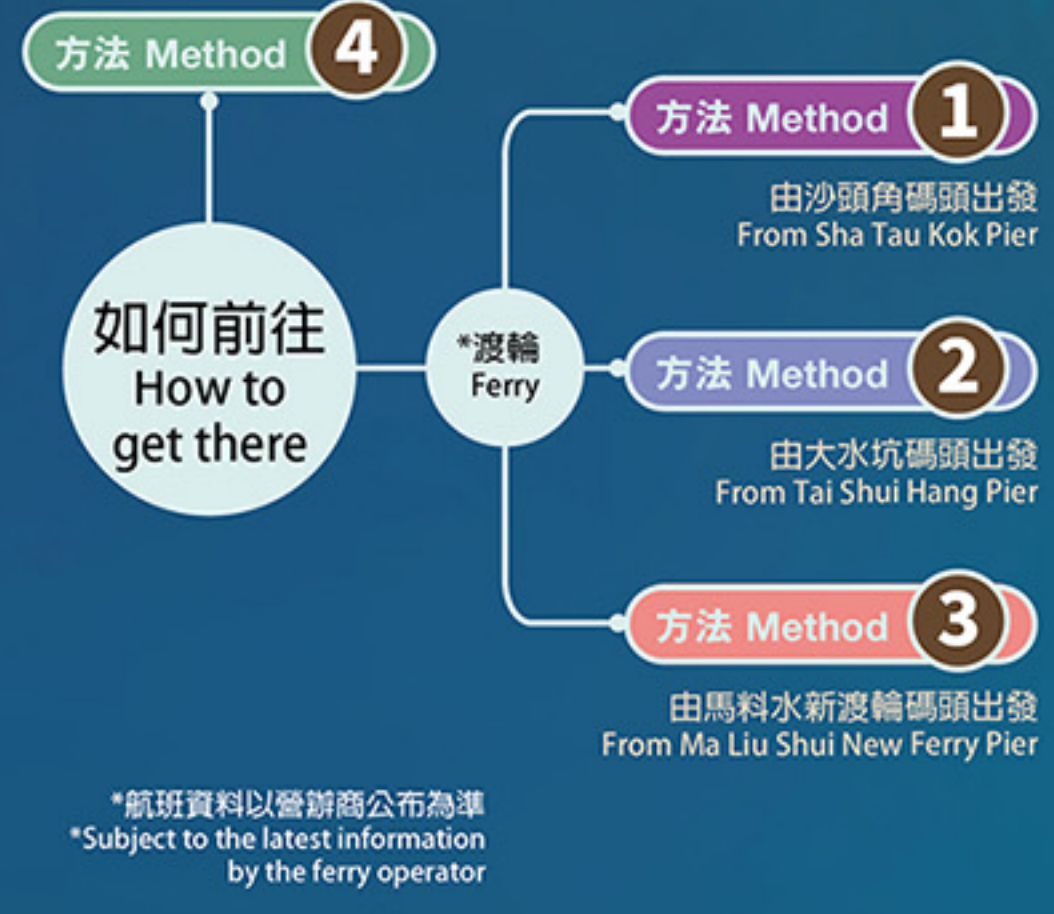
請留意渡輪航線資料，以計劃行程。
詳情請參考運輸署網頁。
Please check the ferry schedule when planning your trip.
Please refer to the website of Transport Department for the details of the service.

渡輪服務詳情
Ferry Service Details



R2G 網站
R2G Website

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



*航線資料以最新公佈為準
*Subject to the latest information by the ferry operator



方法 Method 1
沙頭角 <-> 荔枝窩、鴨洲及吉澳渡輪
Sha Tau Kok <-> Lai Chi Wo, Ap Chau and Kat O Ferry
由沙頭角碼頭出發
From Sha Tau Kok Pier
每天（星期二暫停服務（公眾假期除外））
Daily (No service on Tuesday (except Public Holidays))
航程：約1小時
Sailing time: ~1 hours

方法 Method 2
大水坑 <-> 荔枝窩、吉澳及鴨洲渡輪
Tai Shui Hang <-> Lai Chi Wo, Kat O and Ap Chau Ferry
由大水坑碼頭出發
From Tai Shui Hang Pier
逢星期二及星期四（公眾假期除外）
On Tuesdays and Thursdays (excluding public holidays)
航程：約2-2.5小時
Sailing time: ~2-2.5 hours

方法 Method 3
馬料水 <-> 吉澳及鴨洲渡輪
Ma Liu Shui <-> Kat O and Ap Chau Ferry
由馬料水新渡輪碼頭出發
From Ma Liu Shui New Ferry Pier
逢星期六、星期日及公眾假期
On Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays
航程：約1.5小時
Sailing time: ~1.5 hours
由港鐵東鐵線大學站B出口
步行約15分鐘至馬料水新渡輪碼頭
Take Exit B at University Station (MTR East Rail Line)
and walk for about 15 minutes to Ma Liu Shui New Ferry Pier.

郊野樂行 - 遠足留蹤
Enjoy Hiking - Hiker Tracking Service



香港天文台
HONG KONG OBSERVATORY



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