

平洲環島郊遊徑地圖

Map of Ping Chau Country Trail

平洲環島郊遊徑

Ping Chau Country Trail



- 圖例 Legend**
- 船灣(擴建部分)郊野公園 Plover Cove (Extension) Country Park
 - 平洲環島郊遊徑 Ping Chau Country Trail
 - 小徑 Footpath
 - 燒烤地點 Barbecue Site
 - 露營地點 Camp Site
 - 郊遊地點 Picnic Site
 - 直升機坪 Helicopter Landing Site
 - 康樂釣魚區 Recreation Fishing Area
 - 告示板 Information Board
 - 警署 / 警崗 Police Station / Police Post
 - 涼亭 Shelter
 - 廁所 Toilet
 - 觀景台 Viewing Point
 - 標誌柱 Distance Post



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



漁農自然護理署
郊野公園及海洋公園管理局
COUNTRY AND MARINE PARKS AUTHORITY, A.F.C.D.



起點 Start **6公里 km** **3小時 hour**

1 石灘 Pebble Beach	4 燧石質岩層 Cherty Layer
2 海蝕柱 Sea Stacks	5 海蝕峽谷 Sea Abrasion Canyon
3 海蝕平台 Wave-cut platform	6 沙灘 Beaches

平洲環島郊遊徑環島而建，全長約6公里，平坦易行，景觀豐富多樣，途經東平洲的三大地質景點：更樓石、龍落水和斬頸洲。

Ping Chau Country Trail is a circular route that takes hikers around the island. 6km in total length, this easy and gentle circuit offers diverse sights and attractions. You will see Tung Ping Chau's top three geosites along the way: Kang Lau Shek, Lung Lok Shui and Cham Keng Chau.

更樓石位於島嶼東南面，是東平洲著名的地標之一。在風浪侵蝕下，海岸破碎的岩層首先被帶走，最後剩下這兩座屹立不倒的石柱。高約7米的石柱有如守護東平洲的更樓，雄偉非凡。

Kang Lau Shek in the southeastern corner is one of the natural landmarks of Tung Ping Chau. During the wind and wave erosion process, fragmented rock on the coast was washed away, leaving two rock stacks standing on the coast. About 7m high, they stand guard on the island like magnificent watch towers.



龍落水位於島嶼西面，是海岸上一層約1米厚的淺色燧石質岩層，質地異常堅硬，受風化侵蝕速度要比其上面和下面的深色頁岩緩慢，因此凸出地表。由於岩層自山腰延伸入海，加上邊緣呈三角鋸齒狀，宛如龍的背脊，故得名。

Lung Lok Shui is a belt of light-coloured rock on the western coast. About 1m thick, this unique whitish cherty rock is unusually hard. As it weathered at a much slower pace than the dark shale above and below, it became exposed on the ground surface. Stretching out to sea from the foothills in a graphical shape that resembles triangular saw-tooth ridge on the back of a dragon, it inspired the name Lung Lok Shui, means a dragon diving into the sea.



斬頸洲位於島嶼西北面，這一帶曾遭受地質作用破壞，岩層密布裂隙，破碎最嚴重的位置經歷浪濤千百年拍打，被侵蝕成一道貫通南北的天然峽谷。

Cham Keng Chau is situated at the northwestern tip of the island. Ravaged by geological processes, rock in this part of Tung Ping Chau is full of cracks. At the most fragmented point, punishing waves over thousands of years have created a natural chasm that cuts right through from north to south.



平洲環島郊遊徑 Ping Chau Country Trail



漁農自然護理署
Agriculture, Fisheries and
Conservation Department

大埔區議會
Tai Po District Council

UNESCO
United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

HongKong
UNESCO
Global Geopark

HONG KONG
GEOPARK
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東平洲地質概況

Geological Overview of Tung Ping Chau

平洲位於香港東北端，地勢平緩，呈彎月狀，面積約1.1平方公里，擁有獨特的生態環境和地貌景觀，為了避免與香港的另一個名為「坪洲」的島嶼混淆，故又稱為「東平洲」。

Located at the northeastern water of Hong Kong, Tung Ping Chau is a crescent-shaped island of gentle terrain. Approximately 1.1 km² in area, it is blessed with unique ecological environment and geomorphic features. To avoid confusion with another island in Hong Kong named Peng Chau, Ping Chau is often called "Tung Ping Chau", means a flat island at the east.

如何前往 How to get there

馬料水碼頭 Ma Liu Shui Pier	渡輪 Ferry ~ 1小時40分鐘	東平洲 Tung Ping Chau
星期六 Saturday	由馬料水開出 Departure from Ma Liu Shui 9:00 a.m. & 3:30 p.m.	由東平洲開出 Departure from Tung Ping Chau 5:15 p.m.
星期日及公眾假期 Sunday & Public Holidays	9:00 a.m.	5:15 p.m.

查詢：翠華旅遊有限公司 2527 2513 或 2272 2022
Inquiry: Traway Travel Limited 2527 2513 or 2272 2022

東平洲擁有香港最年輕的岩層，岩石類型以頁岩為主，是一種薄層狀的沉積岩，由幼細的泥沙反復沉積，經地質作用固結而成，形成至今約有5500萬年歷史。奇趣的頁岩和豐富多樣的地貌景觀，使東平洲成為香港著名的地質寶庫。

Tung Ping Chau is where you find Hong Kong's youngest rock. The island comprises primarily shale, a thinly-bedded sedimentary rock formed from successive sedimentation of fine silt and mud. Solidified by geological processes, it dates back about 55 million years. Home to extraordinary shale as well as rich and varied geo-attractions, Tung Ping Chau is a famous geological showcase of Hong Kong.



地質年代 Geological Age：
古近紀（約5500萬年前）Paleogene (About 55 Ma)

岩石類型 Rock Types：
頁岩、矽質岩 Shale, siliceous rock

地質景觀 Geo-attractions

海岸侵蝕地貌：海蝕平台、海蝕崖、海蝕柱、海蝕峽谷
Coastal erosion landscapes: wave-cut platforms, sea cliffs, sea stacks, sea abrasion canyon



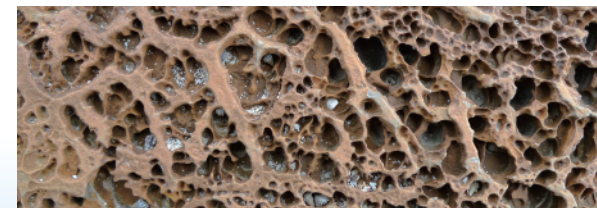
沉積構造：波痕、泥裂、斜層理
Sedimentary structures: ripple marks, mud cracks, cross beddings



海積地貌：礫石灘、沙灘
Marine-deposition landforms: gravel beaches, sandy beaches



其它地質特徵：蜂巢狀侵蝕
Other geological features: honeycomb weathering



岩石的形成環境 Rock Forming Environment

5500萬年前的東平洲是個寬闊的鹹湖，季節性的雨水或沙暴夾帶幼細的沙泥，在湖底一層又一層反復堆積。由於湖泊極之平靜，而且鹽分高，沒有生物，湖底的沙泥不被擾動，因此能完好保存下來，形成薄層狀的層理。

55 million years ago, Tung Ping Chau was a wide saline lake where fine silt carried by seasonal rainfall or sandstorm settled successively on the bottom. Layer upon layer of deposits were formed. In the calm setting of this azoic and high-salinity lake, sediments remained undisturbed. Every layer of silt and mud has been well-preserved to form the thin bedding seen today.

波痕 Ripple Marks

在湖岸淺水處，水面的波浪會使湖底的淤泥形成波浪紋，就像海灘近岸處，海水在沙上留下的紋理。

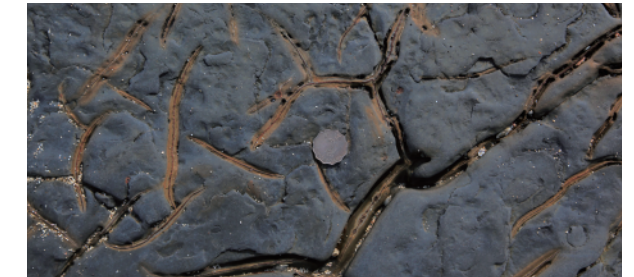
In lakeshore shallow zones, surface waves etched out ripple patterns in the bottom sludge. They are similar to marks in the sand made by waves on seashores.



泥裂 Mud Cracks

在乾燥的氣候條件下，暴露在空氣中的湖底淤泥乾裂，在雨季再次來臨時，湖底被新的沉積物淹埋，裂紋也得以保存下來。

In the dry season, exposed sludge on the lake bottom cracked up. When the rainy season returned, the lakebed was covered by new deposits that effectively preserved the cracks.



海洋生態 Marine Ecology

東平洲海域擁有極高的生態價值。共錄得65種珊瑚，是香港珊瑚群落覆蓋率最高以及及品種最豐富的地點之一，也是130種珊瑚伴生魚類和200種海洋無脊椎動物的家園。這裡還有65種以上的海藻品種，是本港最茂盛的海藻床。

Tung Ping Chau has very high marine-ecology value. Sixty-five species of stony corals have been recorded in the surrounding waters, making this the highest coverage and diversity of stony coral in Hong Kong. It is also home to over 130 reef-associated fish, more than 200 species of marine invertebrates, and over 65 species of marine algae. This area is considered to have the best algal beds in Hong Kong.

