

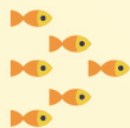


## 自然景點 Scenic Spots



東平洲是本港最東面的海島，最高點只有48米。全島主要由薄層狀粉砂岩（屬沉積岩）構成，約於5,500萬年前形成，是香港最年輕的岩層。這裡的岩石層理清晰，沉積構造豐富，並結合了多樣化的海岸侵蝕地貌，形成極具特色的自然景觀，是香港地質公園最具代表性的地質景點之一。

Tung Ping Chau is the easternmost island in Hong Kong, with the highest point only 48 m. The entire island is primarily composed of fine laminated siltstone (a type of sedimentary rock), formed approximately 55 million years ago, making it the youngest rock formation in Hong Kong. The rock layers are distinctly visible, with abundant sedimentary structures, combined with diverse coastal erosion landforms, creating a highly distinctive natural landscape. It is one of the most representative geological sites of Hong Kong Geopark.



### 更樓石

#### Kang Lau Shek

在小島東端的海蝕平台上，有兩座約7至8米高的岩柱，它們是海岸岩層經年累月受海浪侵蝕後，殘留下來較為堅固的部分，因其形似兩座守護東平洲的瞭望塔，故而得名。

At the eastern tip of the island, two rock towers rise approximately 7 to 8 m high on the wave-cut platform. These remnants of coastal rock strata have withstood long-term wave erosion, resembling watchtowers that guard East Ping Chau.

### 難過水

#### Lan Kwo Shui

這個自然景點在東平洲東南岸，經由海浪日久沖蝕，形成陡峭的海蝕崖。只有在潮水退至十分低和海面極平靜的情況下，才可從更樓石步行前往難過水。



This natural attraction is situated on the southeast coast of Tung Ping Chau. It features steep sea cliffs formed by prolonged wave erosion. Access from Kau Lau Shek to Lan Kwo Shui is only possible during extremely low tides and calm sea conditions.

### 龍落水

#### Lung Lok Shui

龍落水位於東平洲西南岸，是一層異常堅硬的淺灰色岩層，其抵抗風化侵蝕能力比上下的沉積岩高，因此突出地表。岩層鋸齒狀邊緣以及緩緩傾斜延伸入海的角度，被遊人幻想成一條潛入海洋的白龍，因而得名。

Lung Lok Shui is located on the southwest coast of Tung Ping Chau. It consists of an exceptionally hard light gray rock stratum that is more resistant to weathering and erosion than the surrounding sedimentary rocks, causing it to protrude above the ground surface. The serrated edges of the rock layer and its gently sloping extension into the sea have led hikers to imagine it as a white dragon diving into the ocean, hence the name.



## 海岸公園遊客守則

### MARINE PARKS VISITOR CODES



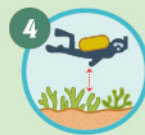
切勿挖掘沙泥及碎石  
Do not dig up sand and rubbles



切勿滋擾或拾取海洋生物  
Do not disturb or collect any marine life



切勿站立於珊瑚上  
Do not step on corals



潛水時與珊瑚保持距離  
Keep your distance from coral when diving



只限指定碇泊地點內下錨  
Only anchor in the designated mooring sites



自己垃圾 自己帶走  
Take your litter home



愛護海洋環境  
Respect our marine environment



遵照海岸公園護理員的指示  
Follow advice of Marine Parks Warden



船速不超過10節  
Boat speed lower than 10 knots

為減少對環境的潛在影響，在海岸公園內進行受管制活動需申請並領有海岸公園許可證。  
To reduce potential impacts on the environment, it is necessary to apply for and obtain permits to conduct regulated activities in marine parks.

查詢 Enquiries: 1823

電郵 Email: [marineparks@afcd.gov.hk](mailto:marineparks@afcd.gov.hk)



漁農自然護理署 二〇二五年

Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department 2025



香港生物多樣性策略及行動計劃  
Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) for Hong Kong  
[www.afcd.gov.hk/bsap](http://www.afcd.gov.hk/bsap)

東平洲海岸公園  
Tung Ping Chau Marine Park

東平洲  
Tung Ping Chau



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



## 東平洲海岸公園

### TUNG PING CHAU MARINE PARK

位於香港東北水域的大鵬灣，東平洲海岸公園於2001年11月獲指定為香港第四個海岸公園，海域面積約270公頃；陸地的界線沿海岸的高潮線劃定。

In the Mirs Bay on the northeastern waters of Hong Kong, Tung Ping Chau Marine Park was designated as Hong Kong's fourth marine park in November 2001, occupies a sea area of about 270 hectares. The landward boundary generally follows the high water mark along the coastline.



## 東平洲海岸公園的生態

### Ecology of Tung Ping Chau Marine Park



紫海膽 Purple Sea Urchin

東平洲海岸公園擁有多樣化的海洋生態。位於這娥眉月形小島的大塘灣及亞媽灣，遍佈着茂密的珊瑚群落。東平洲海岸公園內錄得65種石珊瑚，同時，亦錄得超過130種珊瑚魚類及超過100種海洋無脊椎動物。

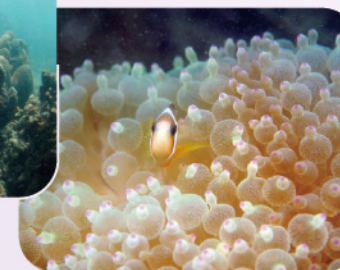
在海洋植物方面，東平洲海岸公園找到60多種海藻。在斬頸洲的沿岸地帶，季節性地滿佈棕色、紅色及綠色的海藻，被認為是香港海藻覆蓋熱點之一。

Tung Ping Chau Marine Park has biologically diverse marine ecosystems. In the inner bay of the crescent shape island, where Tai Tong Wan and A Ma Wan are located, extensive coral communities are identified. 65 species of hard corals have been recorded in Tung Ping Chau Marine Park. Meanwhile, over 130 reef-associated fishes and more than 100 species of marine invertebrates have also been recorded in there.

In terms of marine flora, over 60 species of marine algae have been found in Tung Ping Chau Marine Park. Along the coast of Cham Keng Chau, it is seasonally dominated by brown, red and green algae which are considered as one of the algae coverage hotspots in Hong Kong.



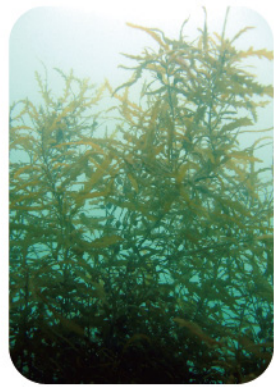
珊瑚群落 Coral Community



海葵與小丑魚  
sea anemones and clown fish



網球藻 Green Bubble Seaweed



馬尾藻 Sargassum



蝴蝶魚 Butterflyfish



囊藻 Puffy Brown Algae

## 漁業管理

### Fisheries Management

東平洲海岸公園自成立以來，已劃設「核心區」，以保護區內具高生態價值的珊瑚群落及海洋生物，並嚴禁一切捕魚活動。為進一步加強海洋生態保育，政府於2020年4月實施海岸公園漁業管理策略，整個東平洲海岸公園禁止商業捕魚，為珊瑚群落及海洋生物提供更全面的保護。

Since its establishment, Tung Ping Chau Marine Park has designated a "core area" to protect coral communities and marine life of high ecological value, where fishing activities are strictly prohibited. To further enhance marine conservation, the government implemented the Marine Parks Fisheries Management Strategy in April 2020, commercial fishing is banned throughout the entire Tung Ping Chau Marine Park to provide more comprehensive protection for coral communities and marine life.