

# KAT 吉澳



## 吉澳 Kat O

是香港新界東北部面積最大的島嶼，島形曲折，擁有多個海灣，是理想的天然避風港，因而得名，意指吉祥之灣。

吉澳歷史悠久，人文底蘊深厚，歷史文化遺跡眾多；這裡曾是大鵬灣的經濟貿易中心，加上島嶼風光秀麗，處處皆是美景，故被譽為「大鵬明珠」。

Kat O is the biggest island in the northeast New Territories. Characterised by a curvy shape and deep bays, it is a natural shelter, reflected in its name, which means Lucky Harbour. Kat O takes pride in its long history and rich heritage, and there are many cultural heritage sites to explore. Once an economic hub in the Mirs Bay region, Kat O remains a scenic island with many sites of natural beauty. Indeed, it is celebrated as the "Pearl of Mirs Bay".

## 水陸一家 Land dwellers & seafarers living in harmony



### 1950年代的吉澳 Kat O in 1950s

早在150年前，吉澳已經是大大鵬灣海域的重要市場。1950至60年代，興旺的漁業和密集的人口為吉澳創造不少商機，吉澳大街兩旁曾布滿60多家各色各樣的商舖；除了本地居民之外，還有來自香港市區和廣東各地的商販及表演藝人等，非常熱鬧。

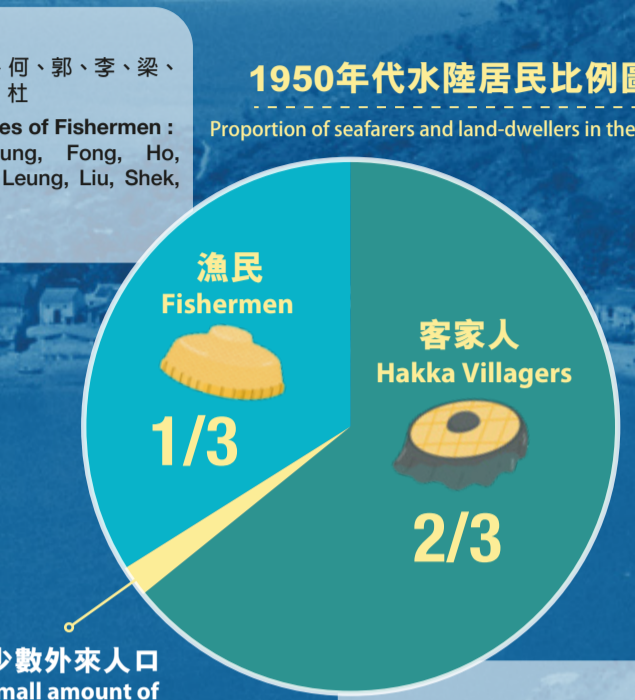
Kat O was an important market of the Mirs Bay region some 150 years ago. In the 1950s and 1960s, Kat O's booming fishing industry and dense population created many business opportunities. Lined with more than 60 shops offering diverse merchandise, Kat O Main Street attracted local shoppers, as well as merchants and street performers from Urban Hong Kong and across Guangdong. It was a bustling marketplace.

香港的海島社區大多由漁民建立，但吉澳並非單純的漁村，反而以客家人佔大多數。雖然客家人和漁民擁有不同的歷史與文化背景，島上不同族群與氏族卻能互相包容，和睦相處，共同發展。遇上落難的過客，吉澳人也義不容辭伸出援手，而且特別建有義塚，讓不幸的過客入土為安。

Most island communities in Hong Kong were developed by fishermen, but Kat O was not a pure fishing village. Hakka land-dwellers were the majority. Despite their differences in history and cultural background, the Hakka and fishermen clans and families lived inclusively and harmoniously on Kat O, joining hands to develop their island home over the years. Kat O islanders were always willing to help travellers in distress. There is a public burial ground on the island, where passing travellers who died during the journey were laid to rest.

三百多年前客家人和漁民陸續來到島上安居，吉澳的人口持續增加。約100年前，客家居民人口約600人，漁民數百。至1950至60年代，吉澳人口致致高峯，共有37個姓氏，43族人以此為家，當中客家居民約有4,000人，漁民近2,000人。

Since the arrival of Hakkas and fishermen on the island 300 years ago, the local population continued to grow. There were about 600 Hakka villagers and several hundred fishermen about a century ago. In the 1950s and 1960s, the local population reached its peak at about 4,000 Hakka villagers and nearly 2,000 fishermen, in which 43 families of 37 clans lived.



### 少數外來人口 Small amount of migrant population

漁民姓氏：  
陳、張、方、何、郭、李、梁、廖、石、洗、杜

Family Names of Fishermen: Chan, Cheung, Fong, Ho, Kwok, Lee, Leung, Liu, Shek, Sin, To

客家人姓氏：  
陳、卓、張、詹、蔡、周、鄧、鍾、何、許、鄭、林、劉、羅、梁、李、廖、巫、黃、董、唐、曾、徐、溫、王、黃、胡、游、邱、葉、楊、容

Family Names of Hakkas: Chan, Cheuk, Cheung, Chim, Choi, Chow, Chow, Chung, Ho, Hui, Kwong, Lam, Lau, Law, Leung, Lee, Liu, Mo, Tam, Tang, Tong, Tsang, Tsui, Wan, Wong, Wong, Woo, Yau, Yau, Yip, Yeung, Yung

## 歷史History



### 客家人 Hakka Villagers

由於單靠耕作難以維持一家人的生活，因此家中男性大多參與捕魚活動，幫補生計，形成男漁女耕的傳統。他們捕魚方式與漁民不同，主要使用曹棚和槓仔兩種方法。

Farming on barren land was hard to sustain the livelihood of a family, the Hakka men often went fishing to earn extra income. This formed the tradition of Hakka men fished at sea, while the women farmed the land. Unlike fishermen elsewhere in Hong Kong, most Kat O islanders caught fish by *tsang pang* or *dong-tsai*.

#### 曹棚 Tsang pang

設於海邊淺灘上的固定捕魚設施。其主體為一張四方形巨大魚網，以木柱支撐；用繩索操控魚網升降，放籠索時，曹網墜入海床，相隔一段時間收緊繩索升起漁網，捕捉遠處的魚類。

It was a fixed fishing facility set up in a shoal by the sea. The main body was a huge square net propped up by wooden poles. It was lifted and lowered with a rope. When the rope was released, the net dropped onto the seabed. After a while, the rope was tightened to bring the net up to trap fish swimming by.

#### 槓仔 Dong-tsai

用繩索和芒蓆製成類似天然魚籠的結構，吸引魚群到此聚集，棲息覓食。只要定時圍繞槓仔下網，便能輕鬆取得豐富漁獲。

This was an artificial reef-like structure made with ropes and grass. Fish were drawn to live and feed there. Fishing nets were cast around the *dong-tsai* periodically to catch the fish.

### 昔日生計 Livelihoods in the past

#### 乘罾捕魚 Purse seine fishing

乘罾是昔日香港漁民最常用的捕魚方式，方法是在夜點點燃燈火，吸引魚群聚集，再用一張大漁網將魚群包圍，將一網打盡。這種方式的漁獲量很大，但需要七至八人同時配合操作。

Purse seine fishing was commonly used by Hong Kong fishermen. Lamps were lit on fishing boat at night to attract fish, and a large net was cast to trap them. This was a high-yield fishing method, but it required seven or eight men to work together as a team.

#### 漁民 Fishermen

由於漁獲眾多，部分漁民轉至收購其他漁民漁獲，製成乾貨，再轉售至市區魚市場，他們被稱為鹽家。吉澳的鮮乾貨質量遠近馳名，大多銷往香港島，也曾遠銷至廣東甚至東南亞。

With rich catches, some islanders changed to produce sun-dried seafood. They purchased fresh catches from fishermen and processed them into sun-dried fish and seafood for sale in the urban fish markets. Kat O's high quality sun-dried seafood was very famous. Most products were shipped to Hong Kong Island; some were exported to as far as Guangdong and Southeast Asia.

#### 曬魚 Sun drying

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### 龍門神現已遷設，成為吉澳故事館的館藏之一

These deities were retired from the temple and became exhibits in the Kat O Story Room.

### 鬼佬門神 Western Door Gods

這是吉澳最著名的文物之一。關於這兩位奇特門神的傳說為數不少，其中一個說法是從前吉澳風潮有嘍囉兵守衛，一次他們不小心把龍字翻翻，卻不小心打翻油漆，覆蓋龍字門神的模樣，於是二人便以對方面貌作畫，發揮想象力，結果繪成一對「鬼佬門神」。

These are among the most famous cultural relics on Kat O. These extraordinary Western door gods are associated with many legends. One version is that the old Kat O police post was guarded by Ghurka officers. While lending a hand to renovate the temple they accidentally spilled some paint on the original door gods. They used their imagination and drew new door gods by copying each other's appearance, resulting in a pair of Western or ghuelo door gods.

### 景點 Attractions

#### 高地頂觀景台 Ko Tai Teng Viewing Point

海拔高度80米（高度相當於大約28層樓），登頂需時15至20分鐘。這裡景觀開闊，吉澳及印洲樓的美景盡收眼底，相鄰的鴨洲、深圳鹽田港和大小梅沙旅遊度假區也一覽無遺。

The ascent to this lookout takes about 15 to 20 minutes. Eighty metres above sea level (equivalent to a 28-storey high rise), it offers a scenic panorama of Kat O, Double Haven, nearby Ap Chau, as well as Yantian, and the Dameisha and Xiaomeisha resorts in Shenzhen.

#### 高棚頂觀景台 Ko Pang Teng Viewing Point

海拔高度70米（高度相當於大約25層樓），登頂約需時20分鐘。由此可飽覽東澳灣沙灘、澳青灣、印洲樓及吉澳大街美景。

A 20-minute hike will take you to this vantage point 70 metres above sea level (equivalent to a 25-storey high rise). It offers vistas of Tung O Wan beach, O Pui Tong, Double Haven and Kat O Main Street.

#### 浪濤姻緣樹 Romantic Lovers' Tree

這棵樹是吉澳最著名的古樹，至少已有百年歷史。大樹在80多年前的一場颱風中倒下，自此橫向生長，不再長高，別具特色。昔日吉澳島上缺乏娛樂，在樹下漫步談心便是戀人的活動；相傳相愛的男女在樹前許願，不久便會成為眷屬，姻緣樹之名正是由此而來。

This signature old tree on the island has stood for more than 100 years. It was blown to one side by strong wind in a typhoon more than 80 years ago. Since then it has been growing horizontally but not higher. It is an unusual sight on Kat O. In the old days, when there was little entertainment, romantic walks and quiet chats under the tree were popular activities for lovers. It is said that lovers who made a wish in front of the tree would soon join in matrimony, inspiring the name Lovers' Tree.

#### 千呎浮橋 A Thousand ft. Raft Bridge

1980年代通往澳青灣海灣中心魚排的千呎浮橋，現今只見浮橋荒廢後剩下的鐵橋。

Nowadays only left metal bazeau of the abandoned bridge.

#### 魚排遺址 Relic of Mariculture Rafts

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#### 西澳六角古井 Hexagonal Well in Sai O

吉澳歷史最悠久的古井，估計已有300多年歷史。島上共有十餘口水井，以西澳古井水質最佳，是首屆千禧年水質調查的食用水源；在十一年一屆的「安龍太平清醮」儀式中，此井的水也被用作滋潤島上龍脈的「聖水」。

This is the oldest well on Kat O, believed to date back more than 300 years. There are about a dozen wells on the island, but this particular well in Sai O has the best water on the island, and it was the islanders' main source of fresh water in the past. During the decennial On Lung Tai Ping Ching Chiu Festival, "holy water" is fetched from this well to nourish the dragon vein of Kat O.

### 傳節慶 Traditional festivals

#### 安龍太平清醮 Tai Ping Ching Chiu Festival

相傳吉澳島上有龍脈，故居民子孫興旺，發展繁榮。自1756年開始，每10年舉行一次醮會，相隔5年舉行一次規模較小的龍慶，以保龍脈不衰，稱為「安龍太平清醮」。距今已有260餘年歷史，醮期共5日4夜，期間舉行道教儀式、巡遊和傳統民間表演等活動。下一屆將於2026年舉行。

According to local legend, Kat O people were blessed by a dragon vein on the island. They enjoy big families and prosperity. To keep the dragon vein alive, the On Lung Tai Ping Ching Chiu ceremony has been held every 10 years since 1756. A similar ceremony on a smaller scale is held every five years. This five-day, four-night religious fair has a history of over 260 years. Activities include Taoist rituals, a parade and traditional folk performances. The next festival will be held in 2026.

#### 天后誕 Tin Hau Festival

天后是中國漁民社區信仰的守護神，然而，吉澳的客家人也信奉天后，共同的宗教信仰把水陸居民緊密聯繫起來。吉澳每年農曆三月廿三日會舉行大型的天后誕慶祝活動，包括巡遊和抽花炮等。

Tin Hau is the guardian deity devoutly followed by Chinese fishing communities. On Kat O, even Hakka villagers worship Tin Hau. The common faith brings seafarers and land-dwellers closely together. Colourful activities, such as a parade and fa pao snatching contest are organised every year on the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of the 3<sup>rd</sup> lunar month to celebrate the birthday of Tin Hau.

#### 吉澳故事館 Kat O Story Room

吉澳故事館位於吉澳天后宮側室，在2019年10月開放，其豐富的內容涵蓋當地文化、歷史、村民的集體記憶，以及吉澳的文化與非物質文化遺產等。展館的職員負責專責由當地漁民和客家居民擔任，他們均十分樂意與遊客分享吉澳的點點滴滴。

The Kat O Story Room, in the side chamber of the Tin Hau Temple, was opened in October 2019. The colourful displays cover the local history of the island, as well as villagers' collective memories and the island's cultural and intangible cultural heritage. Manager and tour guides of the story room are all local fishermen and Hakka villagers. They are happy to share everything about their beloved island home.

#### 吉澳天后宮 Kat O Tin Hau Temple

天后宮是吉澳最重要的歷史遺跡，也是最著名的景點之一。廟內保存了乾隆二十八年（1763年）製造的銅鐘。由此可推算這座建築物至少已有250年歷史。廟宇內外布滿精美的陶塑、木雕和彩繪，極具欣賞價值。

The Tin Hau Temple is the most important heritage building on Kat O, and one of the island's key tourist attractions. Inside the hall is a bronze bell, made in the 28<sup>th</sup> year of the Qianlong period (1763). It can therefore be inferred that the temple has a history of more than 250 years. Both the interior and exterior of the temple are beautifully decorated with ceramic sculptures, wood carvings and colour murals. It is a historical building of great appreciation value.

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- ## 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植物 Don't disturb or harm wildlife
  - 切勿離開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

# 吉澳文化徑 Kat O Heritage Trail

吉澳文化徑以吉澳大街為中心，連貫島上的人文歷史景點，路徑大致平緩。兩條分支路線分別通往高地頂和高棚頂觀景台，在前者向北遠望，可飽覽深圳鹽田港等景致；從後者南望，則可欣賞充滿詩情畫意的印洲塘景色。

文化徑沿途設有27塊解說牌，市民只要掃描牌上的二維碼(QR code)，便可聆聽村民/地質公園導賞員的口述故事。

The Kat O Heritage Trail is centred around Kat O Main Street and goes to various heritage sites on the island. The trail is generally level. The paths forms two branches, one leading to a viewing point at Ko Tei Teng and another to Ko Pang Teng. The former offers distant vistas of Yantian, Shenzhen, and other regions in the north; the latter offers a view across the lyrical Double Haven in the south.

There are 27 interpretation panels along Kat O Heritage Trail. Scan the QR code on the panel to listen to stories told by the villagers and geopark guides.

## 高地頂觀景台 Ko Tei Teng Viewing Point



## 東澳灣 Tung O Wan



## 高棚頂觀景台 Ko Pang Teng Viewing Point



## 山海亭 Mountain and Sea Pavilion



## 雞公嶺 Kai Kung Leng

## 西澳六角古井 Hexagonal Well in Sai O



## 澳背塘 O Pui Tong

## 吉澳故事館 Kat O Story Room

## 吉澳公立學校 Kut O Public School

## 吉澳警崗 Police Post

## 吉澳灣 Kat O Wan

## 碼頭 Pier

## 吉澳漁民村 Kat O Fisherman Village

## 天后宮 Tin Hau Temple

## 水月宮 Kwun Yam Temple

## 語音導賞 Audio Guide



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開啟智能手機內的二維碼讀取器，將手機鏡頭對準吉澳文化徑解說牌上的二維碼掃描。  
Open the QR code reader on your smartphone. Aim it at the QR code to scan it.

按一下顯示出來的連結，即可進入語音導賞頁面。  
Tap the link on the screen to enter the audio guide page.

按 收聽。  
Click to listen.

注意  
使用時智能手機須已連接網絡數據。  
The smartphone must be connected to a mobile network during this process.

## 科普角 Science popularization corner

吉澳植被覆蓋率高，沒有明顯的岩石露頭，惟因海岸線遭風浪侵蝕，岩石出露相對較佳。在該島找到的岩石大致分為四種，分別是凝灰岩、角礫岩、粉砂岩和石灰岩。

Kat O has good vegetation coverage and no distinct rock outcrops. However, wave-cut erosion is apparent along the coast, where the rock is relatively well exposed. There are four main types of rock on Kat O: tuff, breccia, siltstone and limestone.

## 角礫岩 Breccia

在島嶼西北端赤角頭一帶，可找到褐紅色的角礫岩，其性質與鴨洲的角礫岩一致。這是岩石在風化和崩塌之後，大小不一的棱角狀礫石經短距離搬運和堆積，再經歷漫長地質作用膠結而成的沉積岩，屬於香港較為罕見的岩石種類。另外，在赤角頭和東澳灣之間的海岸，還可以看見一些粉砂岩和石灰岩。

In the northwest corner of the island, reddish brown breccia is exposed around Chek Kok Tau. It is lithologically the same as the breccia on Ap Chau. This sedimentary rock is made up of angular gravel of various sizes, which was transported and deposited as a result of rock weathering and collapse. Over the ages, the gravel was cemented together to form rock through extended geological processes. Breccia is rare in Hong Kong.

There are some siltstone and limestone outcrops along the coast between Chek Kok Tau and Tung O Bay.

## 凝灰岩 Tuff

該島的大部分由凝灰岩構成，大約在1億6,500萬至1億4,300萬年前的恐龍時代由火山灰固結而成。吉澳居民表示，他們使用的部分建築石材採自沿岸的岩石露頭，俗稱「青麻石」，那其實就是凝灰岩。

Most parts of the island are composed of tuff, which was formed 165 million to 143 million years ago, when dinosaurs still roamed the earth. Tuff is a type of rock formed from consolidated volcanic ash.

According to some villagers, some of the building stones they used for their houses were quarried along the coast. They call it "green granite", which is actually a type of tuff.

## 吉澳文化徑遊覽路線 Kat O Heritage Trail Visiting Routes



## 如何前往 Access

### 方法 Method 1

搭乘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出口出開  
Take Exit B at University Station (MTR East Rail Line)

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

搭乘逢星期六、日及公眾假期往返馬料水至吉澳與鴨洲的渡輪，航程約為1.5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 1.5 hours.

### 方法 Method 2

參加本地R2G地質導賞團 Join a local R2G geotour



[http://www.hkr2g.net/b5\\_geotours.htm](http://www.hkr2g.net/b5_geotours.htm)  
立即報名 Register Now

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：來回套票港幣90元  
(吉澳往馬料水單程票港幣50元)

Fare: HK\$90 for a return-trip ticket (HK\$50 for single-trip fare from Kat O to Ma Liu Shui)

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

Ferry enquiries and bookings: 2555 9269 (Best Sonic 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\\_Ch.htm](https://www.cahk.hk/50222SMS/50222_SMS_Ch.htm)



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