

香港的熱帶氣旋警告信號歷史沿革

History of the Hong Kong Tropical Cyclone Warning Signals

天文台自一八八四年開始採用一套非本地風暴信號的系統向港內船隻發佈關於熱帶氣旋之情況及大約位置。當有風暴迫近香港時，則鳴放「風炮」警告市民烈風將會吹襲。

一九零七年開始改用燃放炸藥的巨響代替「風炮」。

一九一七年開始採用第一套以數字為基礎的本地颱風警報系統，其後幾經修訂，演變為現在的熱帶氣旋警告系統。

Starting from 1884, a non-local storm signal system was employed to give information to the mariners in the harbour on the existence and approximate location of a tropical cyclone. For the local public, a typhoon gun was used to warn imminent gale force winds brought about by tropical cyclones.

The typhoon gun was replaced by explosive bombs in 1907.

The first set of numbered tropical cyclone signals for the local warning system of Hong Kong was introduced in 1917. The system was subsequently amended several times, becoming the current tropical cyclone warning system.

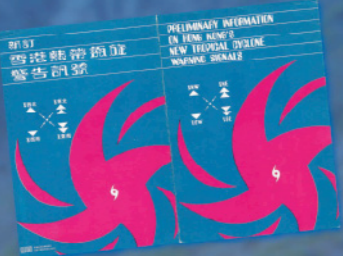


天文台於一九二零年代在信號山上懸掛中國海軍風暴信號(非本地信號)，向港內船隻發佈有關熱帶氣旋的消息(岑智明先生圖片)。
The Hong Kong Observatory hoisting the China Seas Storm Signal Code (Non-Local Signal) on Signal Hill in the 1920s to provide tropical cyclone information to ships in the harbour. (Photo courtesy of Mr. Shun Chi-ming).



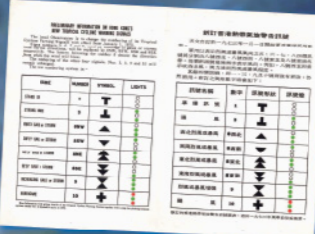
一九二零年代末至三零年代的尖沙咀海旁，圖中顯示熱帶氣旋警告信號在三個不同地點懸掛：香港天文台(本地信號)、九龍倉(非本地信號)及信號山(非本地信號和時間球)。(岑智明先生圖片)。

A panoramic view of Tsim Sha Tsui waterfront in the late-1920s to 1930s showing three different locations where the tropical cyclone warning signals were hoisted: Hong Kong Observatory (Local Signal), Kowloon Wharf (Non-Local Signal) and Signal Hill (Non-Local Signal and Time Ball). (Photo courtesy of Mr. Shun Chi-ming).



天文台於1973年有關新訂香港熱帶氣旋警告信號的宣傳單張。此系統沿用至今。

The Observatory's pamphlet published in 1973 on the new local tropical cyclone warning signals in Hong Kong. This system has been in use since then.



香港百年來數字颱風信號系統的演變

Evolution of the numbered typhoon signal system in Hong Kong over the past 100 years

1917

- 1 戒備 Stand By
- 2 偏北烈風 N'yly gale
- 3 偏南烈風 S'yly gale
- 4 偏東烈風 E'yly gale
- 5 偏西烈風 W'yly gale
- 6 烈風風力增強 Gale expected to increase
- 7 颶風 Hurricane

† 從1935年起停止使用 Obsolete since 1935

‡ 1935至1955年期間停止使用，從1956年起採用為強風信號。 Obsolete during 1935-1955. Adopted as strong wind signal from 1956 onwards.

* 不適用於香港 Not applicable to Hong Kong

符號於1935年更改為▲ Changed to ▲ in 1935

^ 符號於1935年更改為▼ Changed to ▼ in 1935

1931

- 1 戒備 Stand By
- 2† 西南強風及有狂風 Strong wind with squalls from SW
- 3‡ 東南強風及有狂風 Strong wind with squalls from SE
- 4* 颱風構成威脅，但對本地暫時無影響 Typhoon dangerous, but danger to locality not imminent
- 5 西北烈風 NW'yly gale
- 6 西南烈風 SW'yly gale
- 7# 東北烈風 NE'yly gale
- 8^ 東南烈風 SE'yly gale
- 9 烈風風力增強 Gale expected to increase
- 10 颶風 Hurricane

1973 至現在 To present

- 1 戒備 Stand By
- 3 強風 Strong wind
- 8^{西北NW} 西北烈風或暴風 NW'yly gale or storm
- 8^{西南SW} 西南烈風或暴風 SW'yly gale or storm
- 8^{東北NE} 東北烈風或暴風 NE'yly gale or storm
- 8^{東南SE} 東南烈風或暴風 SE'yly gale or storm
- 9 烈風或暴風風力增強 Increasing gale or storm
- 10 颶風 Hurricane

1987年開始，天文台在發出8號信號之前的兩小時內發出預警信息。

Starting from 1987, the Observatory would issue the Pre-No.8 Special Announcement to give an advance notice to the public when the No.8 signal was expected within two hours.

黑球的故事 The story of "Black Ball"



一九五零年的本港風暴信號及當年推出的強風信號(黑球●)。
Local Storm Signal Code in 1950 with the introduction of the Strong Wind Signal (Black Ball●).



五十年代後期及六十年代的本港風暴及強烈季候風信號。
Local Storm Signal and Strong Monsoon Signal around the late 1950s and 1960s.

天文台於一九五零年一月一日曾推出「本地強風信號」，並以黑球表示，用以警告小艇有關季候風及較弱熱帶氣旋所引致的強風。

直至一九五六年四月十五日，天文台推出強烈季候風信號(黑球●)及三號強風信號(⊥符號)代替「本地強風信號」，以分辨在季候風及熱帶氣旋情況下使用的強風警告。

A "Local Strong Wind Signal" in the form of black ball, was once introduced in Hong Kong on 1 January 1950. The purpose of this signal was to warn small crafts of the onset of strong winds due to monsoon or less intense tropical cyclones.

With effect from 15 April 1956, the Strong Monsoon Signal (Black Ball) and the Tropical Cyclone Strong Wind Signal No. 3 (⊥Symbol) were introduced to replace the "Local Strong Wind Signal", and to delineate the use of warning signals for monsoon systems and tropical cyclones.



一九三零年代在天文台總部懸掛一號戒備信號，二次大戰後的第一位台長希活先生(右二)在旁監督(希活先生家人圖片)。

Hoisting of the Standby Signal No. 1 at the Observatory's Headquarters in the 1930s, under the supervision of Mr. GSP Heywood (2nd right) who became the first Director after the Second World War. (Photo courtesy of family of Mr. GSP Hoywood).



於天文台總部懸掛十號颶風信號。
Hoisting of the Hurricane Signal No. 10 at the Observatory's Headquarters.