每月天氣摘要
二零一二年六月

Monthly Weather Summary
June 2012

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二零一二年七月出版

香港天文台編製
香港九龍彌敦道134A

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1. 二零一二年六月天氣回顧

二零一二年六月本港較正常少雨，尤以上半月為甚，主要為月初華南沿岸地區受高壓脊支配及較少受活躍低壓槽影響所致。本月錄得的總雨量為 261.5 毫米，較正常數值 456.1 毫米少約百分之 43。而本年至今累積雨量為 927.8 毫米，較同期正常值 1096.8 毫米少約百分之 15。本月亦稍暖於正常，平均氣溫為 28.1 度，較正常數值 27.9 度高 0.2 度。

受一道高壓脊影響，本月首四天除有幾陣驟雨外普遍天晴。六月五日至七日本港持續天晴和炎熱及吹和緩偏東風。隨著六月八日轉吹偏南氣流，本港天氣酷熱，但亦有幾陣驟雨。

受到清勁至強風程度的西南季候風的影響，其後三天漸轉多雲、有驟雨及有幾陣狂風雷暴。同時，廣東內陸的一道低壓槽南移並於六月十二日及十三日在沿岸徘徊，為本港於該兩天帶來幾陣雷雨。隨著該道低壓槽移入南海北部，本港天氣於六月十四日及十五日轉好，部分時間有陽光。

受南海北部的一道低壓槽加深影響，六月十六日本港大部分地區錄得超過 50 毫米雨量。六月十七日，位於海南島以東海域的低壓區發展為一個熱帶低氣壓，該熱帶低氣壓於翌日早上向東移動及橫過南海北部並進一步增強為一個熱帶風暴，名為泰利。泰利於六月十八日傍晚進一步增強為一個強烈熱帶風暴。泰利於本港南面掠過，六月十七日及十八日本港有狂風驟雨，離岸及高地間中吹強風。

隨著泰利逐漸遠離香港，六月十九日天氣轉好，部分時間有陽光。雨過天晴的同時，一道雙彩虹於當日下午較後時分顯現在香港上空。當泰利繼續以東北方向移向台灣海峽，本港於六月二十日轉吹北風。該偏北大陸氣流於當日為本港帶來酷熱的天氣。受活躍的西南季候風影響，隨後兩天本港轉為多雲及有驟雨和幾陣狂風雷暴。隨著與活躍西南季候風相關的水氣移入內陸，六月二十三日至二十六日短暫時間有陽光及有幾陣驟雨。在一道由太平洋向西伸展的高壓脊影響下，本港於六月二十七日及二十八日普遍天晴及炎熱。

同時，位於菲律賓以東海域的熱帶風暴杜蘇芮於六月二十八日橫過呂宋海峽並於翌日靠近廣東沿岸。在杜蘇芮前沿的下沉氣流影響下，本港六月二十九日天氣酷熱。天文台當日的最高氣溫上升至 33.3 度，是本月錄得的最高氣溫。隨著杜蘇芮移近珠江口，本地風力於六月二十九日傍晚增強，並有狂風驟雨，當晚及六月三十日早上本港部分地區吹烈風。

杜蘇芮於六月三十日早上在珠江口以西登陸及在廣東西部內陸地區減弱，本地日間風勢續漸緩和。但受杜蘇芮的殘餘雨帶影響，本港當天仍有零散驟雨及幾陣狂風雷暴。

本月有四個熱帶氣旋影響北太平洋西部及南海，有關報告刊登於第二節。

本月沒有航機因惡劣天氣須轉飛其他地方。表 1.1 載列本月發出及取消各種警告/信號的詳情。

1. The Weather of June 2012

June 2012 was drier than usual, especially in the first half of the month. This was mainly attributed to the predominance of the ridge of high pressure and the lack of active trough of low pressure over the south China coastal areas during the early part of the month. The total rainfall of the month was 261.5 millimetres, about 43 percent below the normal figure of 456.1 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall since 1 January was 927.8 millimetres, a deficit of 15 percent comparing to the normal figure of 1096.8 millimetres for the same period. The month was also slightly warmer than usual with the mean temperature of 28.1 degrees, 0.2 degrees above the normal figure of 27.9 degrees.

Under the influence of a ridge of high pressure, the weather in Hong Kong was generally fine apart from a few showers for the first four days in the month. It remained fine and hot with moderate easterly winds from 5 to 7 June. As winds turned southerly, it became very hot apart from a few showers on 8 June.

With the establishment of the fresh to strong southwest monsoon, the weather gradually became cloudy with showers and a few squally thunderstorms for the next three days. Meanwhile, a trough of low pressure over inland Guangdong moved southwards and lingered over the coast on 12 and 13 June, bringing a few thundery showers to the territory on these two days. With the trough of low pressure moving into the northern part of the South China Sea, local weather improved and there were sunny periods on 14 and 15 June.

The trough of low pressure deepened over the northern part of the South China Sea and brought more than 50 millimetres of rainfall over most parts of the territory on 16 June. An area of low pressure developed over the sea to the east of Hainan Island and intensified into a tropical depression on 17 June. While moving eastwards across the northern part of the South China Sea, it further intensified into a tropical storm, named Talim, in the next morning and finally became a severe tropical storm that night. Affected by the passage of Talim to the south, there were some squally showers and occasional strong winds offshore and on high ground in Hong Kong on 17 and 18 June.

With Talim gradually moving away, local weather improved with sunny periods on 19 June. The sun rays in concert with the departing rain clouds also gave rise to a prominent double rainbow over Hong Kong later in that afternoon. While Talim continued to track northeast towards the Taiwan Strait, local winds turned northerly on 20 June. The northerly continental airstream brought very hot weather to Hong Kong on that day. Affected by the active southwest monsoon, local weather turned cloudy with showers and a few squally thunderstorms on the next two days. As the moisture associated the active southwest monsoon moved inland, there were sunny intervals and a few showers from 23 to 26 June. Affected by a ridge of high pressure extending westwards from the Pacific, the weather became generally fine and hot on 27 and 28 June.

Meanwhile, Tropical Storm Doksuri over the seas east of the Philippines moved across the Luzon Strait on 28 June and edged towards the coast of Guangdong the next day. Under the influence of the subsidence air ahead of Doksuri, it was very hot on 29 June. The temperature recorded at the Observatory soared to a maximum of 33.3 degrees in that afternoon, the highest of the month. As Doksuri came close to the Pearl River Estuary, local winds strengthened with squally showers that evening. Gale force winds were recorded in some parts of Hong Kong at night on 29 June and on the early morning of 30 June.

Doksuri made landfall to the west of the Pearl River Estuary and weakened over the inland area of western Guangdong on the morning of 30 June. Locally, winds subsided gradually but, due to the remnant rainbands of Doksuri on that day, there were still scattered showers and a few squally thunderstorms in Hong Kong.

Four tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in the month. An overview of these tropical cyclones is presented in Section 2.

During the month, no aircraft was diverted due to adverse weather. Details of the issuance and cancellation of various warnings/signals in the month are summarized in Table 1.1.

表 1.1　二零一二年六月發出的警告及信號

Table 1.1　Warnings and Signals issued in June 2012

熱帶氣旋警告信號
Tropical Cyclones Warning Signals

熱帶氣旋名稱 Name of Tropical Cyclone	信號 Signal Number	開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
		日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
泰利 TALIM	1	17/6	1620	18/6	2240
	3	18/6	2240	19/6	1020
	1	19/6	1020	19/6	2040
杜蘇芮 DOKSURI	1	28/6	2140	29/6	1620
	3	29/6	1620	29/6	2305
	8 東北 8NE	29/6	2305	30/6	0040
	8 東南 8SE	30/6	0040	30/6	0325
	3	30/6	0325	30/6	0640
	1	30/6	0640	30/6	0815

強烈季候風信號
Strong Monsoon Signal

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time		開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
31/5	2120	1/6	0940	11/6	1245	11/6	1720
22/6	1240	22/6	2115	25/6	1120	25/6	1615

暴雨警告信號
Rainstorm Warnings

顏色 Colour	開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
黃色 Amber	13/6	1515	13/6	1640

雷暴警告
Thunderstorm Warning

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time		開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
2/6	1915	2/6	2030	9/6	0345	9/6	0515
9/6	1000	9/6	1130	10/6	0540	10/6	1215
11/6	1430	11/6	1630	11/6	1745	11/6	1845
12/6	0330	12/6	0530	12/6	1745	13/6	0020
13/6	0345	13/6	0545	13/6	1430	13/6	1730
16/6	0915	16/6	1015	16/6	1145	16/6	1445
21/6	0040	21/6	0545	21/6	0750	21/6	1000
21/6	1040	21/6	2100	21/6	2330	22/6	0930
22/6	1305	22/6	1430	22/6	2210	22/6	2330
23/6	2115	23/6	2315	29/6	1535	29/6	1745
30/6	0350	30/6	0845				

酷熱天氣警告
Very Hot Weather Warning

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time		開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
8/6	1235	9/6	1620	20/6	0845	20/6	2300
28/6	1000	29/6	1745				

新界北部水浸特別報告
Special Announcement on Flooding in the Northern New Territories

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
12/6	2030	12/6	2245

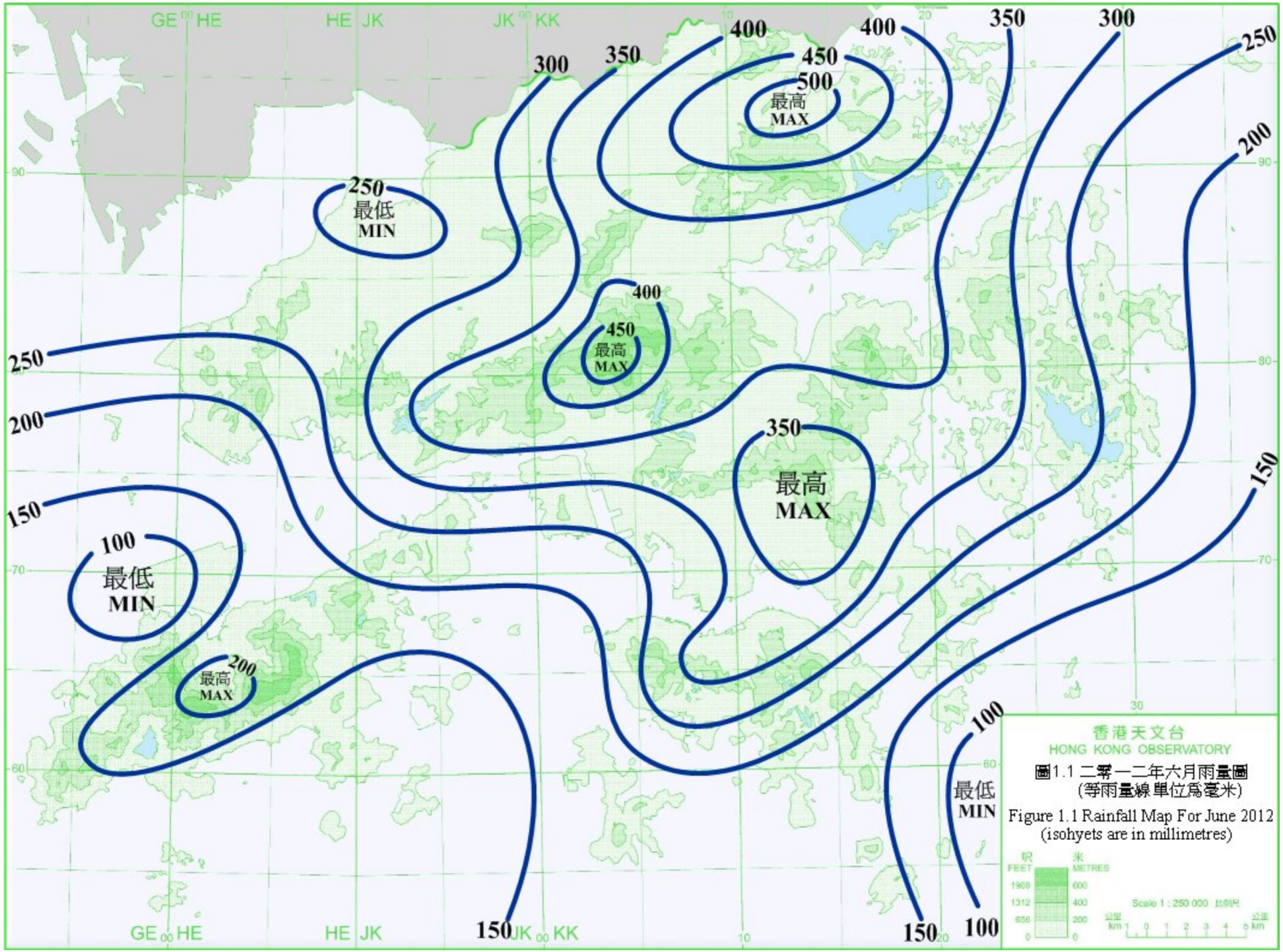
GE 00 HE
HE JK
JK 00 KK
400
450
500
最高
MAX
350
300
250
最低
MIN
400
450
最高
MAX
250
200
150
100
最低
MIN
200
最高
MAX
350
最高
MAX
150
100
最低
MIN
150
100
香港天文台
HONG KONG OBSERVATORY
圖1.1 二零一二年六月雨量圖
(等雨量線單位爲毫米)
Figure 1.1 Rainfall Map For June 2012
(isohyets are in millimetres)
呎 FEET
米 METRES
1968
1312
656
0
600
400
200
0
Scale 1 : 250 000 比例尺
公里 km
公里 km

圖 1.2　　一道雙彩虹於 2012 年 6 月 19 日下午在香港出現。

Figure 1.2　A double rainbow appeared over Hong Kong in the afternoon on 19 June 2012.

2.1　二零一二年六月熱帶氣旋概述

二零一二年六月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了四個熱帶氣旋，其中泰利及杜蘇芮引致天文台發出熱帶氣旋警告信號。有關泰利及杜蘇芮的詳細描述及傷亡報告分別載於第2.2及2.3節。圖2.1.1顯示各熱帶氣旋的路徑。

熱帶低氣壓瑪娃於六月一日在馬尼拉以東約560公里的北太平洋西部上形成，並向西北偏北移動，當日黃昏增強為熱帶風暴。它於六月二日逐漸增強為颱風，並轉向北至東北偏北移動。瑪娃於六月四日在冲繩島西南偏南的太平洋上達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風力達到每小時145公里，並向東北移動。它於六月五日減弱為強烈熱帶風暴，隨後於六月六日在日本東南的北太平洋西部上變為一個温帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓古超於六月十二日在關島西南偏南約460公里的北太平洋西部上形成。古超向西至西北偏西移動及逐漸增強，當日下午增強為熱帶風暴，兩天後進一步增強為強烈熱帶風暴。它於六月十五日轉向西北偏北移動，並繼續增強，於六月十六日早上增強為颱風，黃昏時成為超強颱風。古超於六月十七日在呂宋以東的太平洋上達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風力達到每小時205公里。古超於六月十八日在冲繩島以南處向北至東北偏北移動，並開始減弱。它於六月十九日向東北移動及減弱為颱風，並於當日黃昏時橫過日本東南部。古超於六月二十日首先減弱為強烈熱帶風暴，隨後在日本以東的北太平洋西部上變為一個温帶氣旋。古超吹襲日本期間，最少造成一人死亡、一人失蹤、另七十多人受傷及約一萬戶家庭停電。

熱帶低氣壓泰利於六月十七日在海南島以東的南海北部上形成，並緩慢向東移動。它於六月十八日早上增強為熱帶風暴，晚上於香港以南的南海北部上進一步增強為強烈熱帶風暴，並達到其最高強度，中心附近持續風力達到每小時90公里。泰利於六月十九日轉向東北移動，橫過南海東北部，翌日減弱為熱帶風暴，並橫過台灣海峽。泰利於六月二十一日首先減弱為熱帶低氣壓，隨後在東海上消散。

熱帶低氣壓杜蘇芮於六月二十六日在馬尼拉以東約1 150公里的北太平洋西部上形成，並向西北偏西移動，翌日增強為熱帶風暴及向西北移動。杜蘇芮於六月二十八日在呂宋東北的海面上達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風力達到每小時85公里。當日日間杜蘇芮向西北偏西移動，橫過呂宋海峽，晚上進入南海，翌日橫過南海北部。杜蘇芮於六月三十日凌晨在珠江口以西的華南沿岸登陸，當日早上減弱為熱帶低氣壓，隨後在廣東西部上消散。

2.1 Overview of Tropical Cyclones in June 2012

Four tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and South China Sea in June 2012. Amongst them, Talim and Doksuri necessitated the issuance of tropical cyclone warning signals in Hong Kong. The detailed reports of Talim and Doksuri including reports of damage are presented in Sections 2.2 and 2.3 respectively. Figure 2.1.1 shows the tracks of the tropical cyclones.

Mawar formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 560 km east of Manila on 1 June. Moving north-northwestwards, it intensified into a tropical storm that evening. Mawar intensified gradually into a typhoon on 2 June and turned to move north to north-northeastwards. On 4 June, Mawar reached its peak intensity over the Pacific to the south-southwest of Okinawa with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 145 km/h near its centre and move northeastwards. It weakened into a severe tropical storm on 5 June and became an extratropical cyclone over the western North Pacific to the southeast of Japan on 6 June.

Guchol formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 460 km south-southwest of Guam on 12 June. Moving west to west-northwestwards, it gradually strengthened into a tropical storm that afternoon and further into a severe tropical storm two days afterwards. Guchol turned to move north-northwestwards on 15 June. It continued to strengthen into a typhoon on the morning of 16 June and became a super typhoon that evening. Guchol reached its peak intensity over the Pacific to the east of Luzon on 17 June, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 205 km/h near its centre. It moved north to north-northeastwards to the south of Okinawa on 18 June and started to weaken. Moving northeastwards, Guchol weakened into a typhoon on 19 June and crossed southeastern Japan that evening. It first weakened into a severe tropical storm and subsequently became an extratropical cyclone over the western North Pacific to the east of Japan on 20 June. According to press reports, at least one person was killed, one missing and some 70 people injured in Japan during the passage of Guchol. There were also interruptions of electricity supply to around 10 000 households.

Talim formed as a tropical depression over the northern part of the South China Sea to the east of Hainan Island on 17 June and moved slowly eastwards. It intensified into a tropical storm on the morning of 18 June and further into a severe tropical storm over the northern part of the South China Sea to the south of Hong Kong at night, reaching its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 90 km/h near its centre. Talim turned to move northeastwards across the northeastern part of the South China Sea on 19 June.

It weakened into a tropical storm and moved across the Taiwan Strait on 20 June. Talim first weakened into a tropical depression and then dissipated over the East China Sea on 21 June.

Doksuri formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 150 km east of Manila on 26 June and moved west-northwestwards. It intensified into a tropical storm and moved northwestwards on the following day. Doksuri reached its peak intensity over the seas to the northeast of Luzon on 28 June with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 85 km/h near its centre. It moved west-northwestwards across the Luzon Strait during the day and entered the South China Sea that night. Doksuri moved across the northern part of the South China Sea on 29 June. It made landfall over the south China coast to the west of the Pearl River Estuary on the small hours of 30 June. Doksuri weakened into a tropical depression and subsequently dissipated inland over western Guangdong that morning.

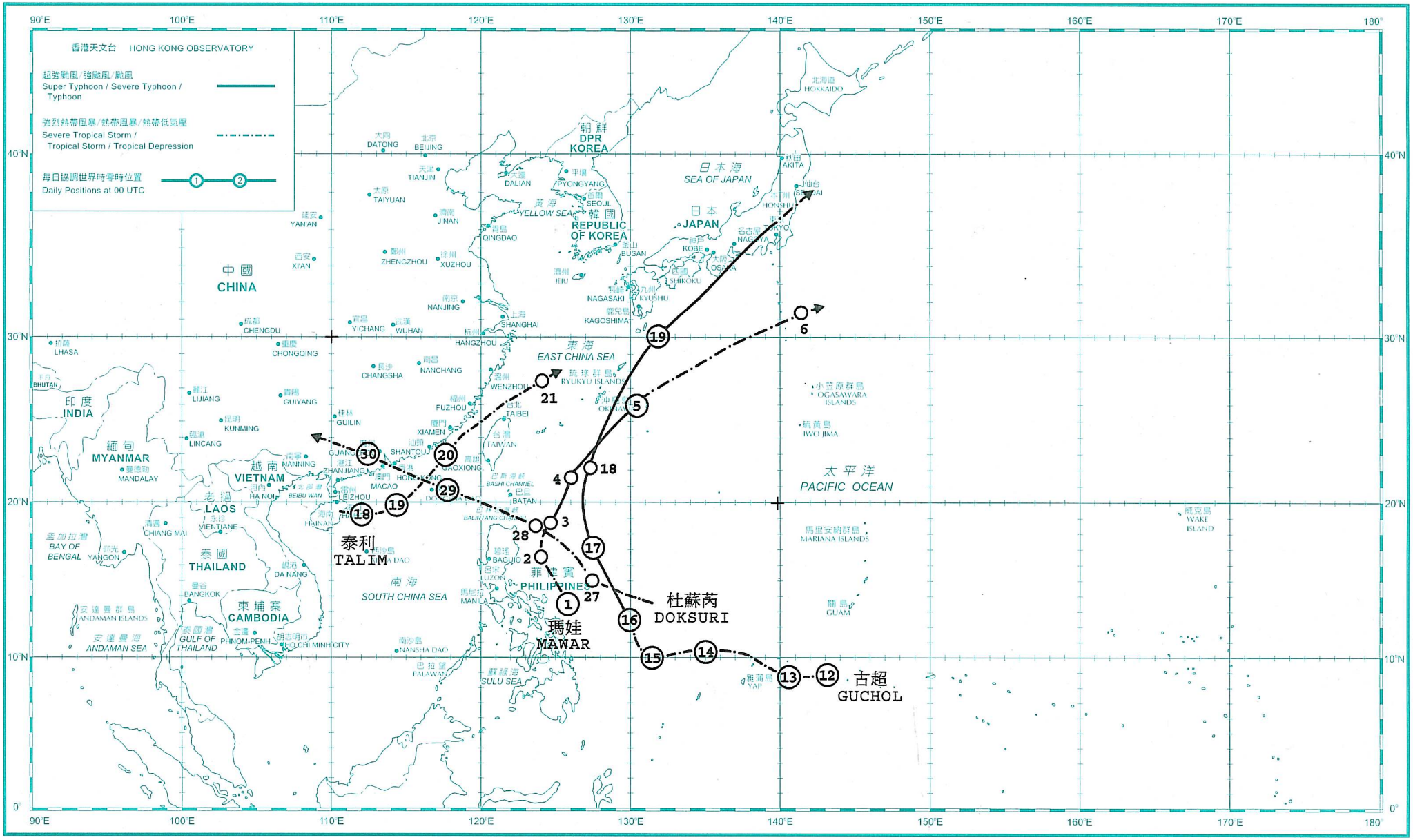

圖 2.1.1 二零一二年六月的熱帶氣旋路徑圖

Figure 2.1.1 Track of tropical cyclones in June 2012

2.2　強烈熱帶風暴泰利(1205)
二零一二年六月十七日至二十一日

泰利是香港天文台在二零一二年首個需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓泰利於六月十七日在海南島以東的南海北部上形成，並緩慢向東移動。它於六月十八日早上增強為熱帶風暴，晚上於香港以南約 360 公里處的南海北部上進一步增強為強烈熱帶風暴，並達到其最高強度，中心附近持續風力達到每小時 90 公里。泰利於六月十九日轉向東北移動，時速約 17 公里，橫過南海東北部，翌日減弱為熱帶風暴，並橫過台灣海峽。泰利於六月二十一日首先減弱為熱帶低氣壓，隨後在東海上消散。根據報章報導，泰利在掠過台灣期間造成多處水浸及停電，至少有三人死亡。福建有海堤受到破壞，浙江寧波有四十萬畝農田受淹。

香港天文台於六月十七日下午 4 時 20 分發出一號戒備信號，當時泰利位於香港之西南約 470 公里。本港吹和緩至清勁東風，離岸及高地間中吹強風。由於泰利有跡象增強為強烈熱帶風暴及採取較偏北路徑移動移近本港，天文台在六月十八日下午 10 時 40 分發出三號強風信號，當時泰利位於香港以南約 360 公里。六月十九日早上香港轉吹東北風，由於受到附近山形屏障，本港普遍持續受強風影響的機會減低，天文台於當日上午 10 時 20 分改發一號戒備信號，取代三號強風信號。泰利於下午 5 時左右最為接近香港，並在本港東南約 260 公里處掠過。香港天文台總部稍後於下午 5 時 23 分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓 992.2 百帕斯卡。下午及黃昏本港風勢減弱。隨着泰利開始移離香港，天文台於下午 8 時 40 分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。泰利吹襲期間，大帽山、大老山及昂坪錄得時速超過 80 公里的陣風。

六月十七日及十八日香港多雲及有狂風驟雨。六月十九日初時仍然有驟雨，日間雨勢減弱及部份時間有陽光。

泰利影響香港期間，本港多處有塌樹報告，其中包括大埔、沙田及鯽魚涌。西貢海面一艘遊艇被風浪沖脫錨鏈，漂到岸邊擱淺，事件中無人受傷。

表 2.2.1- 2.2.4 分別是泰利影響香港期間各站錄得的最高風速、持續風力達到強風程度的時段、香港的日雨量及最高潮位資料。圖 2.2.1-2.2.4 分別為泰利的路徑圖、本港的雨量分佈圖、泰利的衛星及相關雷達圖像。

2.2 Severe Tropical Storm Talim (1205)
17 – 21 June 2012

Talim was the first tropical cyclone that necessitated the issuance of a tropical cyclone warning signal by the Hong Kong Observatory in 2012.

Talim formed as a tropical depression over the northern part of the South China Sea to the east of Hainan Island on 17 June and moved slowly eastwards. It intensified into a tropical storm on the morning of 18 June and further into a severe tropical storm over the northern part of the South China Sea about 360 km south of Hong Kong at night, reaching its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 90 km/h near its centre. Talim turned to move northeastwards at about 17 km/h across the northeastern part of the South China Sea on 19 June. It weakened into a tropical storm and moved across the Taiwan Strait on the following day. On 21 June, it first weakened into a tropical depression and then dissipated over the East China Sea. According to press reports, Talim caused the deaths of at least 3 people and brought flooding and interruptions of electricity supply to many areas in Taiwan during its passage. There were reports of damaged shorelines in Fujian. In Ninbo, Zhejiang, 400 000 hectares of farmland were inundated.

In Hong Kong, the Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 4:20 p.m. on 17 June when Talim was about 470 km southwest of Hong Kong. Local winds were moderate to fresh easterlies, occasionally strong offshore and on high ground. As Talim showed signs of strengthening into a severe tropical storm and adopting a more northerly track, moving closer to the territory, the Strong Wind Signal No. 3 was issued at 10:40 p.m. on 18 June when Talim was about 360 km south of Hong Kong. Local winds turned to northeasterly in the morning of 19 June. Due to sheltering by terrain, the chance of sustained strong winds generally affecting Hong Kong decreased and the Strong Wind Signal No. 3 was replaced by the Standby Signal No. 1 at 10:20 a.m. Talim was closest to Hong Kong at about 5 p.m. that day passing about 260 km to the southeast. At the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 992.2 hPa was recorded shortly afterwards at 5:23 p.m. Local winds subsided further during the afternoon and evening. All signals were cancelled at 8:40 p.m. as Talim started to move away from the territory. Gusts of over 80 km/h were recorded at Tai Mo Shan, Tate’s Cairn and Ngong Ping during the passage of Talim.

The weather in Hong Kong was cloudy with squally showers on 17 June and 18 June. Showers continued to affect the territory at first on 19 June, but eased off later and there were sunny periods during the day.

During the passage of Talim, there were many reports of fallen trees in Hong Kong,

including Tai Po, Sha Tin and Quarry Bay. A yacht broke off its anchor in rough seas over the waters of Sai Kung and ran aground over the shore. No one was injured during the incident.

Information on the maximum wind, period of strong force winds, daily rainfall and maximum sea level reached in Hong Kong during the passage of Talim is given in Tables 2.2.1- 2.2.4 respectively. Figures 2.2.1 - 2.2.4 show respectively the track of Talim, the rainfall distribution for Hong Kong, a satellite imagery and a related radar imagery of Talim.

表 2.2.1　在泰利影響下，本港各站在熱帶氣旋警告信號生效時所錄得的最高陣風、最高每小時平均風速及風向

Table 2.2.1　Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Talim were in force

站 Station (http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/appendix_c.htm)		最高陣風 Maximum Gust					最高每小時平均風速 Maximum Hourly Mean Wind				
		風向 Direction		風速 (公里/時) Speed (km/h)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	風向 Direction		風速 (公里/時) Speed (km/h)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
黃麻角(赤柱)	Bluff Head (Stanley)	東南	SE	51	17/6	23:00	東南	SE	31	17/6	23:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東	E	52	17/6	22:25	東	E	30	17/6	20:00
							東	E	30	17/6	23:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東南偏東	ESE	70	17/6	22:34	東	E	43	17/6	23:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東	E	62	17/6	22:38	東	E	43	17/6	23:00
青洲	Green Island	東北	NE	65	17/6	22:30	東北	NE	38	17/6	19:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東南偏東	ESE	47	18/6	12:47	東	E	31	17/6	23:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東南	SE	51	18/6	00:39	東	E	25	17/6	23:00
							東南偏東	ESE	25	18/6	11:00
京士柏	King's Park	東南偏東	ESE	49	18/6	00:43	東南偏東	ESE	20	18/6	12:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東北偏東	ENE	45	18/6	14:42	東	E	22	18/6	16:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	東	E	113	17/6	21:45	東	E	85	17/6	23:00
北角	North Point	東	E	49	17/6	22:23	東	E	27	18/6	12:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東	E	56	17/6	22:39	東	E	34	17/6	23:00
平洲	Ping Chau	東北偏東	ENE	38	18/6	10:03	東	E	12	18/6	10:00
							東	E	12	18/6	11:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東	E	41	17/6	22:17	東北偏東	ENE	25	17/6	20:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東南	SE	45	18/6	12:52	東	E	31	18/6	00:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東北偏東	ENE	45	17/6	23:20	東	E	23	17/6	23:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東北	NE	41	17/6	22:21	東北偏北	NNE	14	19/6	15:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東北偏東	ENE	41	17/6	19:39	東	E	20	17/6	21:00
		東	E	41	17/6	21:35					
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東	E	54	17/6	22:29	東	E	31	18/6	12:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東	E	43	18/6	01:53	東	E	14	18/6	13:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東北偏東	ENE	62	17/6	22:31	東	E	34	17/6	23:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東南偏東	ESE	83	17/6	22:44	東南偏東	ESE	58	17/6	23:00
塔門	Tap Mun	東北偏東	ENE	47	18/6	00:01	東南偏東	ESE	22	18/6	16:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	東	E	83	17/6	22:16	東	E	45	17/6	22:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東南	SE	43	18/6	13:15	東北偏北	NNE	14	19/6	08:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南偏東	ESE	36	18/6	10:50	東南偏東	ESE	16	18/6	13:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東北	NE	38	19/6	14:19	東南偏東	ESE	14	18/6	14:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東	E	59	17/6	21:53	東北偏東	ENE	43	19/6	07:00
							東北偏東	ENE	43	19/6	09:00
濕地公園*	Wetland Park*	東	E	38	18/6	13:49	東	E	14	18/6	17:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東南偏東	ESE	52	17/6	21:26	東	E	20	17/6	23:00
							東南偏東	ESE	20	18/6	12:00

* 濕地公園後備測風站 *Backup station of Wetland Park

表 2.2.2　在泰利影響下，在熱帶氣旋警告系統的八個參考測風站所錄到持續風力達到強風程度的時段

Table 2.2.2　Periods during which sustained strong winds were reached at the 8 reference anemometers in the tropical cyclone warning system when warning signals for Talim were in force

站 Station (http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/appendix_c.htm)		最初達到強風*時間 First time strong wind speed* was reached		最後達到強風*時間 Last time strong wind speed* was reached	
		日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
長洲	Cheung Chau	17/6	19:47	18/6	12:59

* 十分鐘平均風速達每小時 41-62 公里

* 10-minute mean wind speed of 41- 62 km/h

註:　本表列出持續風力最初及最後達到強風程度的時間。其間，風力可能高於或低於指定的風力。

Note: The table gives the first and last time when strong winds were recorded. Note that the winds might fluctuate above or below the specified wind speeds in between the times indicated.

表 2.2.3　泰利影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量
Table 2.2.3　Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Talim

站 (參閱圖 2.2.2) Station (See Fig. 2.2.2)			六月十七日 17 Jun	六月十八日 18 Jun	六月十九日 19 Jun	總雨量(毫米) Total(mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory			24.6	17.7	1.4	43.7
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			7.6	7.5	0.9	16.0
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			11.5	1.0	1.5	14.0
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	28.5	21.0	3.0	52.5
N13	糧船灣	High Island	24.0	17.5	2.5	44.0
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	17.5	28.0	6.0	51.5
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	25.0	26.0	6.0	57.0
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	24.0	31.5	4.5	60.0
H21	淺水灣	Repulse Bay	26.0	27.5	7.5	61.0
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	29.5	21.5	3.5	54.5
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	15.5	12.0	3.5	31.0
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	21.0	19.0	2.5	42.5
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	23.0	27.0	3.0	53.0
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	31.0	22.0	3.0	56.0
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	8.5	16.5	0.5	25.5
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	14.0	8.5	5.0	27.5
R27	元朗	Yuen Long	9.0	20.5	2.5	32.0

表 2.2.4　泰利影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮
Table 2.2.4　Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Talim

站 Station (http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/appendix_c.htm)		最高潮位（海圖基準面以上） Maximum sea level (above chart datum)			最大風暴潮（天文潮高度以上） Maximum storm surge (above astronomical tide)		
		高度(米) Height (m)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	高度(米) Height (m)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
鰂魚涌	Quarry Bay	2.52	19/6	07:34	0.38	18/6	06:26
石壁	Shek Pik	2.57	19/6	07:25	0.33	19/6	07:21
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.42	19/6	07:13	0.34	19/6	07:13
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.42	19/6	06:57	0.52	18/6	12:50
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.82	19/6	08:58	0.34	18/6	01:58
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.52	19/6	06:41	0.39	17/6	22:35

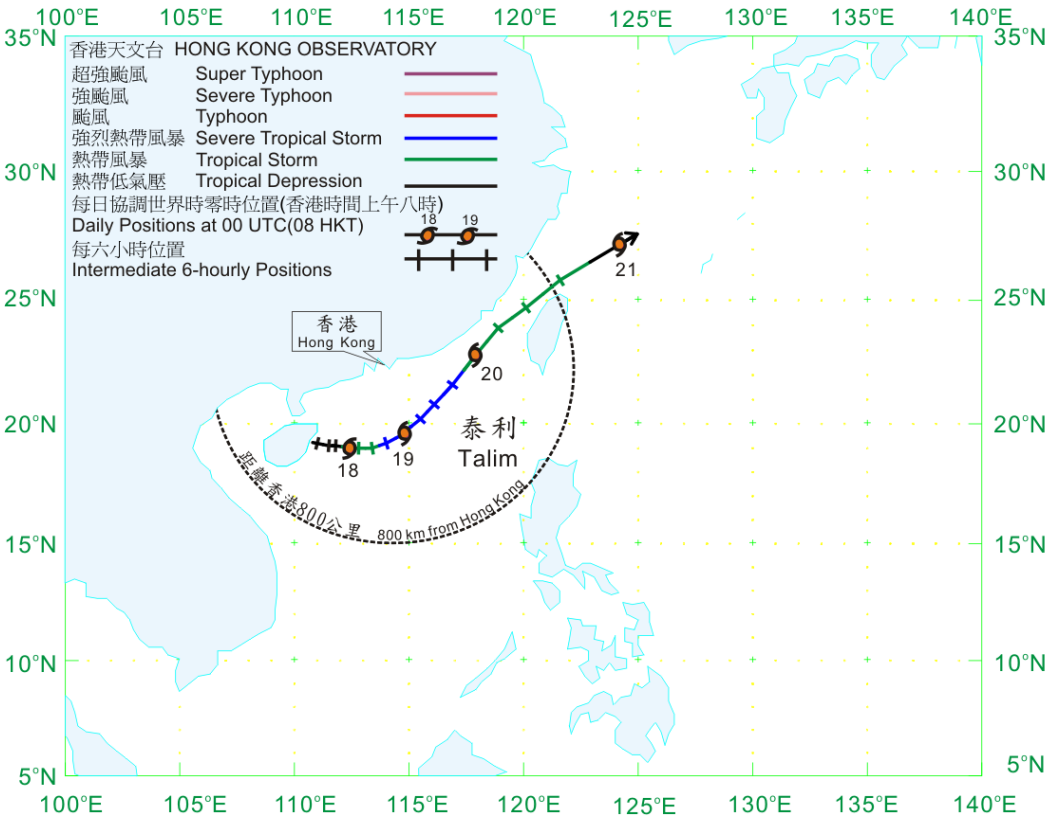

圖 2.2.1　　泰利（1205）在二零一二年六月十七日至二十一日的路徑圖。

Figure 2.2.1　　Track of Talim (1205) for 17 – 21 June 2012.

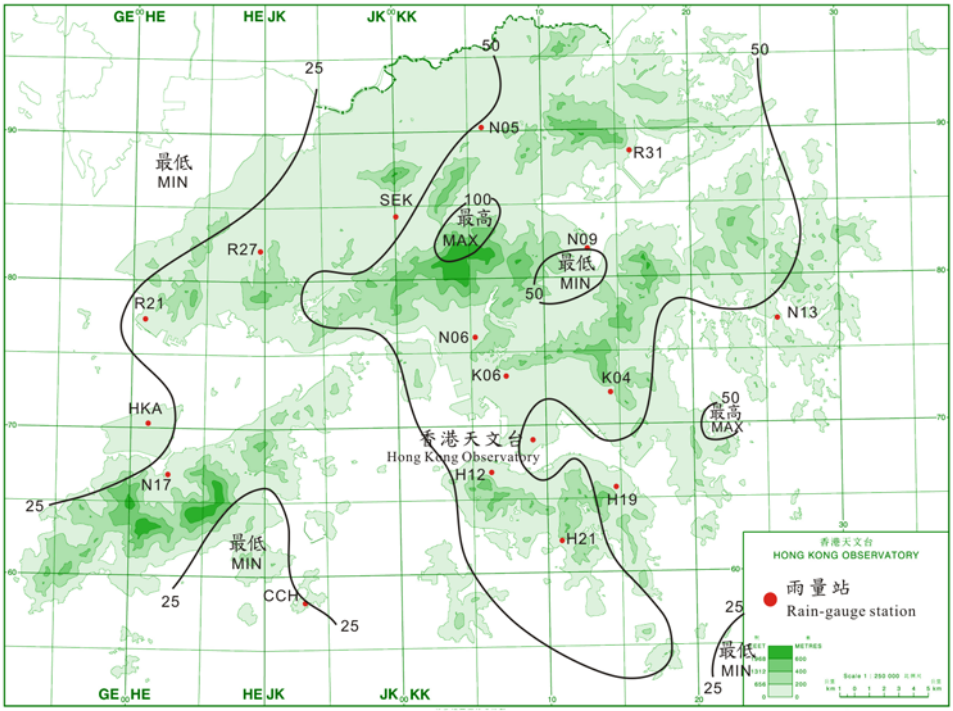

圖 2.2.2　　二零一二年六月十七日至十九日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Figure 2.2.2　　Rainfall distribution for 17 – 19 June 2012 (isohyets are in millimetres).

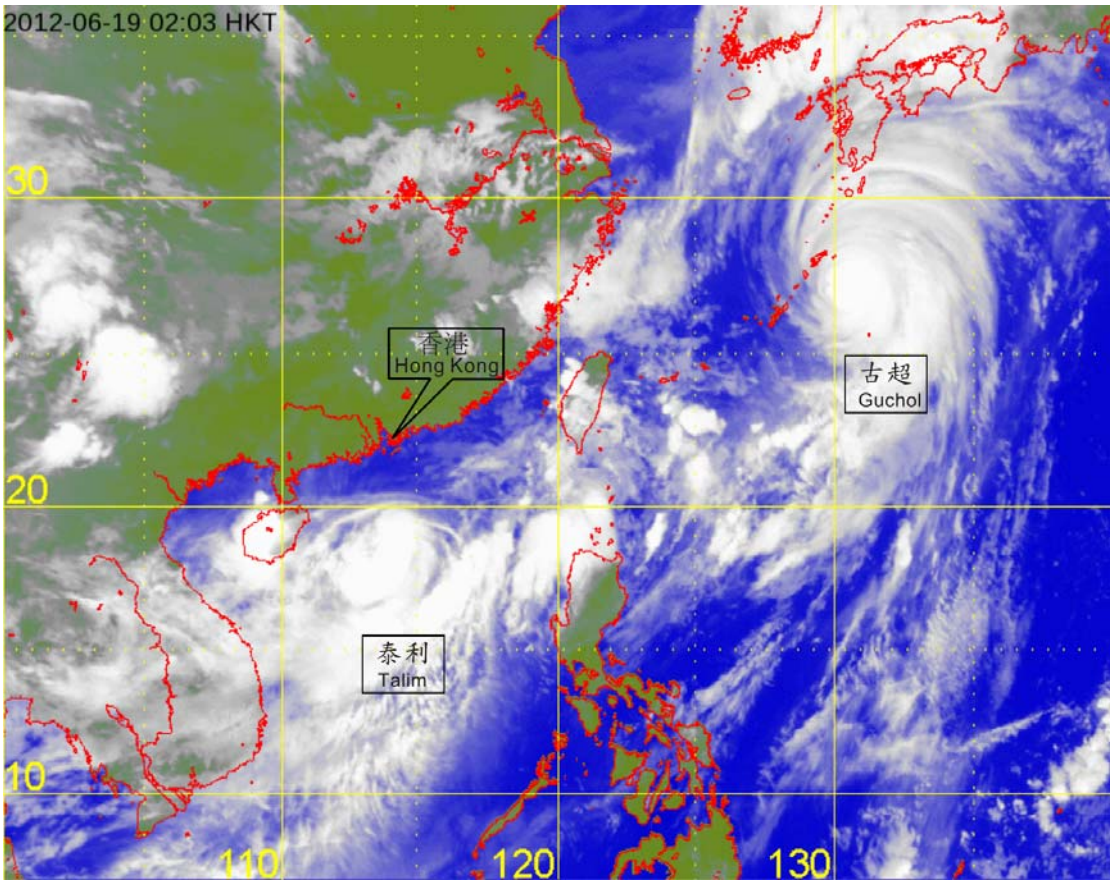

圖 2.2.3　強烈熱帶風暴泰利在二零一二年六月十九日上午 2 時的紅外線衛星圖片。當時泰利位於香港以南約 340 公里，並達到其最高強度，中心附近估計最高持續風速達到每小時 90 公里。

Figure 2.2.3　Infra-red satellite imagery at 2 a.m. on 19 June 2012 of Severe Tropical Storm Talim. Talim was located about 340 km south of Hong Kong and at its peak intensity with estimated maximum sustained winds of 90 kilometres per hour near its centre at that time.

〔此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的多用途輸送衛星-2。〕

[The satellite imagery was originally captured by the Multi-functional Transport Satellite-2 (MTSAT-2) of Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA).]

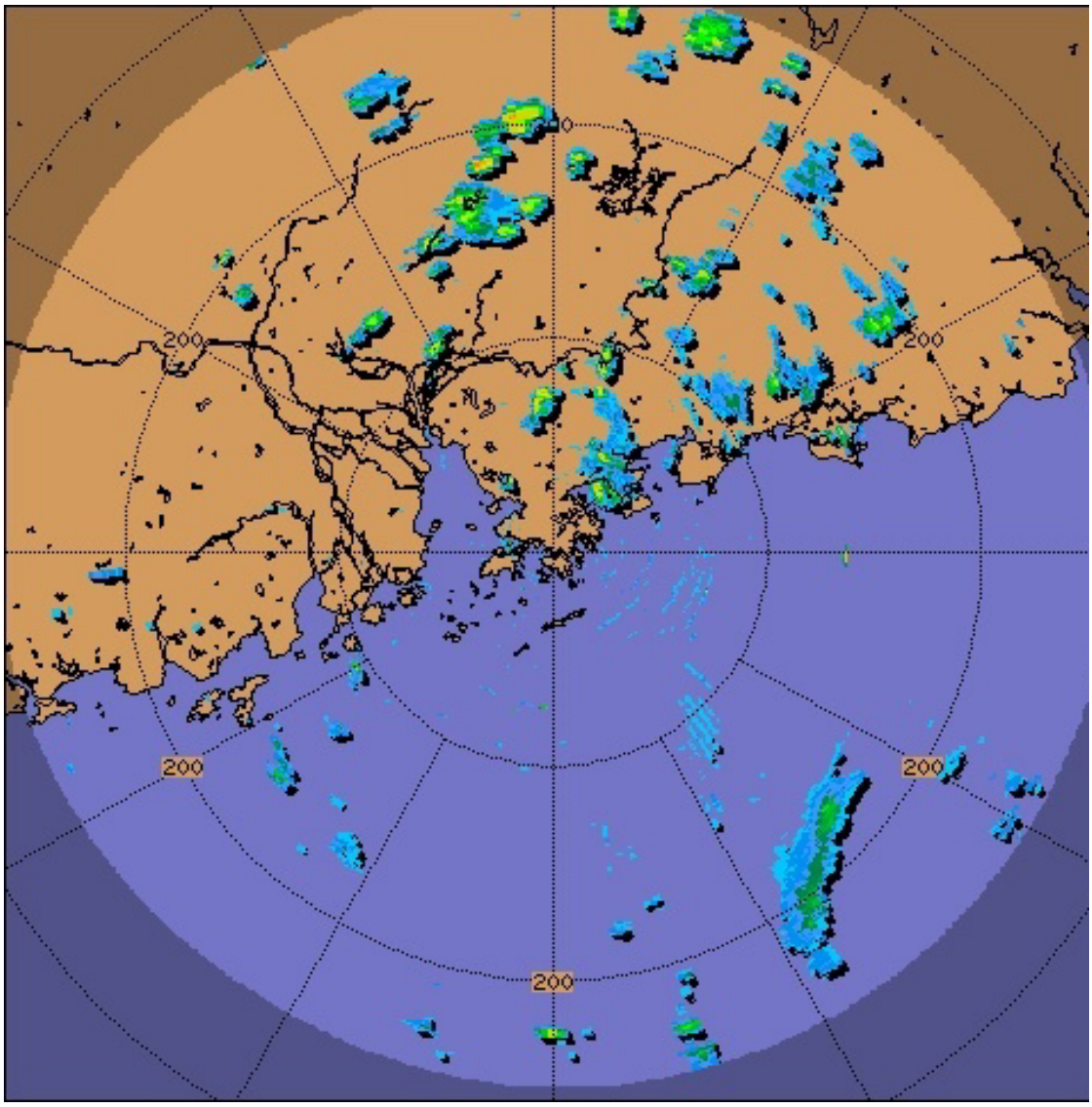

圖 2.2.4　二零一二年六月十九日下午 5 時的雷達回波圖像，當時強烈熱帶風暴泰利的中心集結在香港東南約 260 公里，並向東北移動，橫過南海東北部。與泰利相連的外圍雨帶正影響廣東沿岸地區。

Figure 2.2.4　Radar echoes captured at 5:00 p.m. on 19 June 2012. The centre of Severe Tropical Storm Talim was located about 260 km southeast of Hong Kong at that time and was moving northeastwards across the northeastern part of the South China Sea. The outer rainbands associated with Talim were affecting the coastal region of Guangdong.

2.3　熱帶風暴杜蘇芮(1206)
二零一二年六月二十六日至三十日

杜蘇芮是香港天文台在二零一二年第二個需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號的熱帶氣旋。天文台亦在杜蘇芮襲港期間發出本年首個八號烈風或暴風信號。

熱帶低氣壓杜蘇芮於六月二十六日在馬尼拉以東約 1 280 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，並向西北偏西移動，翌日增強為熱帶風暴及向西北移動。杜蘇芮於六月二十八日在呂宋東北的海面上達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風力達到每小時 85 公里。當日日間杜蘇芮向西北偏西移動，橫過呂宋海峽，晚上進入南海。翌日杜蘇芮以 27 公里的時速橫過南海北部，移向珠江口附近的廣東沿岸。杜蘇芮於六月三十日凌晨在澳門以西的廣東沿岸登陸，當日早上減弱為熱帶低氣壓，隨後在廣東西部上消散。根據報章報導，杜蘇芮吹襲期間，澳門有建築物煙囪被損毀，廣東無傷亡或重大損毀報告。

香港天文台於六月二十八日下午 9 時 40 分發出一號戒備信號，當時杜蘇芮位於香港之東南偏東約 710 公里。本港當日黃昏吹微風。杜蘇芮移動速度頗快，於六月二十九日穩定地移向廣東沿岸。當日初時本港吹和緩北風，風勢逐漸增強，下午較後時間轉吹清勁東北風，離岸及高地間中吹強風。天文台在下午 4 時 20 分發出三號強風信號，當時杜蘇芮集結在香港之東南約 200 公里。黃昏本港風勢繼續增強。天文台在下午 7 時 22 分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓 997.8 百帕斯卡，當時杜蘇芮集結在香港之東南約 140 公里。晚間本港風勢進一步增強，轉吹強風程度東風，部分地區，尤其是離岸及高地吹烈風。天文台在晚上 11 時 05 分改發八號東北烈風或暴風信號，當時杜蘇芮已經移至天文台以南約 90 公里。杜蘇芮在午夜至六月三十日上午一時左右最接近香港，並在天文台之西南約 70 公里處掠過。六月三十日凌晨本港轉吹東南風，天文台在上午零時 40 分改發八號東南烈風或暴風信號，取代八號東北烈風或暴風信號。隨着杜蘇芮在澳門以西登陸，本港轉吹南至東南風，風勢逐漸減弱，天文台在上午 3 時 25 分改發三號強風信號，取代八號東南烈風或暴風信號，隨後於上午 6 時 40 分改發一號戒備信號。當杜蘇芮進一步移離香港及在內陸減弱，天文台於上午 8 時 15 分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。杜蘇芮吹襲期間，大帽山、大老山及昂坪錄得時速超過 120 公里的陣風，而橫瀾島及青洲的最高陣風則分別為 104 及 113 公里。

六月二十八日及二十九日初時香港天晴，日間天氣酷熱。六月二十九日下午廣東內陸有驟雨發展並向南移動影響本港。隨着杜蘇芮移近珠江口，當日晚上及六月三十日初時本港有狂風驟雨。六月三十日其餘時間本港有零散驟雨及幾陣狂風雷暴。

杜蘇芮影響香港期間，本港有兩人受傷，超過 100 宗樹木及棚架倒塌、招牌搖搖欲墜事件。油塘有一座工廠大廈平台的屋頂於狂風驟雨中塌下，幸無人受傷。本港有數宗樹木倒塌令到交通受阻的報告。跑馬地有大樹塌下，電車電纜設備受損，影響電車服務。此外，一輛途經車輛的擋風玻璃亦被毀壞。一艘舢舨在西貢白沙灣對開海面在巨浪中翻沉。香港國際機場有九班航機延誤、另兩班航機取消。

表 2.3.1- 2.3.4 分別是杜蘇芮影響香港期間各站錄得的最高風速、持續風力達到強風及烈風程度的時段、香港的日雨量及最高潮位資料。圖 2.3.1-2.3.4 分別為杜蘇芮的路徑圖、本港的雨量分佈圖、杜蘇芮的衛星及雷達圖像。

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2.3 Tropical Storm Doksuri (1206)
26 – 30 June 2012

Doksuri was the second tropical cyclone that necessitated the issuance of a tropical cyclone warning signal by the Hong Kong Observatory in 2012. It also necessitated the issuance of the first No. 8 Gale or Storm Signal in the year.

Doksuri formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 280 km east of Manila on 26 June and moved west-northwestwards. It intensified into a tropical storm and moved northwestwards on the following day. Doksuri reached its peak intensity over the seas to the northeast of Luzon on 28 June with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 85 km/h near its centre. It moved west-northwestwards across the Luzon Strait during the day and entered the South China Sea that night. Doksuri moved across the northern part of the South China Sea at about 27 km/h towards the coast of Guangdong near the Pearl River Estuary on 29 June, and made landfall over the coast of Guangdong to the west of Macao on the small hours of 30 June. Doksuri weakened into a tropical depression and subsequently dissipated inland over western Guangdong that morning. According to press reports, minor damage to chimneys were reported in Macao and there were no casualties or significant damage in Guangdong during the passage of Doksuri.

In Hong Kong, the Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 9:40 p.m. on 28 June when Doksuri was about 710 km east-southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds were light that evening. Doksuri was a relatively fast-moving tropical cyclone and it moved steadily towards the coast of Guangdong on 29 June. Local winds were moderate northerlies at first that day, strengthening gradually and becoming fresh northeasterlies in the late afternoon, occasionally strong offshore and on high ground. The Strong Wind Signal No. 3 was issued at 4:20 p.m. when Doksuri was about 200 km southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds continued to strengthen during the evening. At the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 997.8 hPa was recorded at 7:22 p.m. when Doksuri was about 140 km to the southeast. Local winds strengthened further at night, becoming strong easterlies, reaching gale force over parts of Hong Kong, particularly offshore and on high ground. The No. 8 NE Gale or Storm Signal was issued at 11:05 p.m.

when Doksuri moved to about 90 km to the south of the Hong Kong Observatory. Doksuri was closest to Hong Kong at about 1 a.m. on 30 June, passing about 70 km to the southwest of the Hong Kong Observatory. Local winds veered to the southeast on the small hours of 30 June and the No. 8 NE Gale or Storm Signal was replaced by the No. 8 SE Gale or Storm Signal at 12:40 a.m. As Doksuri made landfall to the west of Macao, local winds became south to southeasterlies and gradually subsided. The No. 3 Signal was issued at 3:25 a.m. to replace the No. 8 SE Gale or Storm Signal, followed by the Standby Signal No. 1 at 6:40 a.m. All signals were cancelled at 8:15 a.m. as Doksuri moved further away and weakened over land. Gusts of over 120 km/h were recorded at Tai Mo Shan, Tate's Cairn and Ngong Ping during the passage of Doksuri, while gusts of 104 and 113 km/h were recorded at Waglan Island and Green Island respectively.

The weather in Hong Kong was fine and very hot during the day on 28 June and at first on 29 June. Showers developed over inland Guangdong moved southwards to affect Hong Kong during the afternoon of 29 June. Squally showers affected the territory that night and at first on 30 June as Doksuri moved closer to the Pearl River Estuary. Scattered showers and a few squally thunderstorms affected Hong Kong for the rest of the day on 30 June.

During the passage of Doksuri, two people were injured in Hong Kong and there were over 100 reports of fallen trees, scaffoldings and sign-boards being blown lose. A large part of the rooftop on the terrace of a factory building collapsed in Yau Tong during squally showers, fortunately no one was injured. There were also reports of interruption to traffic due to fallen trees in various parts of Hong Kong. A large tree was uprooted in Happy Valley, damaging the electric wire installations of the tram and interrupting the tram services. The windscreen of a vehicle passing by was also damaged. A sampan sank in rough seas off the seas at Hebe Haven in Sai Kung. At the Hong Kong International Airport, nine flights were delayed and two others cancelled.

Information on the maximum wind, period of strong and gale force winds, daily rainfall and maximum sea level reached in Hong Kong during the passage of Doksuri is given in Tables 2.3.1- 2.3.4 respectively. Figures 2.3.1 - 2.3.4 show respectively the track of Doksuri, the rainfall distribution for Hong Kong, a satellite imagery and a radar imagery of Doksuri.

表 2.3.1　在杜蘇芮影響下，本港各站在熱帶氣旋警告信號生效時所錄得的最高陣風、最高每小時平均風速及風向

Table 2.3.1　Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Doksuri were in force

站 Station (http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/appendix_c.htm)		最高陣風 Maximum Gust					最高每小時平均風速 Maximum Hourly Mean Wind				
		風向 Direction		風速 (公里/時) Speed (km/h)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	風向 Direction		風速 (公里/時) Speed (km/h)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
黃麻角 (赤柱)	Bluff Head (Stanley)	東南偏東	ESE	92	29/6	22:26	東	E	49	29/6	23:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東北偏東	ENE	85	29/6	22:27	東	E	63	29/6	23:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東南偏東	ESE	87	29/6	23:49	東南偏東	ESE	67	30/6	01:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東北偏東	ENE	96	29/6	22:10	東北偏東	ENE	65	29/6	23:00
青洲	Green Island	東北	NE	113	29/6	22:44	東北	NE	77	29/6	23:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東南偏東	ESE	75	30/6	01:15	東南偏東	ESE	49	30/6	02:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東北	NE	81	29/6	21:57	東	E	43	30/6	02:00
京士柏	King's Park	東北偏東	ENE	76	29/6	21:46	東南偏東	ESE	31	30/6	01:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東	E	67	30/6	00:23	東	E	38	30/6	01:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	東北偏東	ENE	161	29/6	22:56	東	E	122	30/6	01:00
北角	North Point	東	E	90	29/6	22:26	東北偏東	ENE	47	29/6	23:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東	E	81	29/6	22:49	東	E	56	30/6	00:00
平洲	Ping Chau	東北偏東	ENE	70	29/6	21:59	東北偏東	ENE	20	29/6	21:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東北偏東	ENE	96	29/6	22:21	東北偏東	ENE	56	29/6	23:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東北偏北	NNE	70	29/6	20:16	東	E	49	30/6	02:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東	E	90	30/6	01:18	東	E	38	30/6	02:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東北	NE	62	29/6	22:28	東北	NE	25	29/6	23:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東北	NE	83	29/6	21:44	東	E	38	30/6	00:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東	E	90	29/6	23:13	東	E	58	30/6	00:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東北偏東	ENE	75	30/6	00:04	東北偏東	ENE	31	29/6	23:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東	E	99	29/6	22:56	東	E	72	30/6	00:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東	E	146	29/6	23:17	東南偏東	ESE	87	30/6	01:00
		東	E	146	29/6	23:18					
塔門	Tap Mun	東	E	72	29/6	21:23	東	E	41	29/6	22:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	東北偏東	ENE	126	29/6	22:37	東	E	76	30/6	00:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東北偏北	NNE	87	29/6	21:12	東北偏北	NNE	30	29/6	21:00
							東北偏北	NNE	30	29/6	22:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東	E	65	30/6	01:03	東南	SE	27	30/6	04:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東北偏北	NNE	72	29/6	20:00	東南	SE	25	30/6	03:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東北偏東	ENE	104	29/6	21:50	東北	NE	85	29/6	22:00
濕地公園*	Wetland Park*	東	E	58	30/6	01:34	東	E	23	30/6	01:00
							東南偏東	ESE	23	30/6	02:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東南偏東	ESE	96	29/6	22:39	東	E	38	29/6	23:00

* 濕地公園後備測風站 Backup station of Wetland Park

表 2.3.2　在杜蘇芮影響下，在熱帶氣旋警告系統的八個參考測風站所錄到持續風力達到強風及烈風程度的時段

Table 2.3.2　Periods during which sustained strong and gale force winds were reached at the 8 reference anemometers in the tropical cyclone warning system when warning signals for Doksuri were in force

站 Station (http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/appendix_c.htm)		最初達到強風* 時間 First time strong wind speed* was reached		最後達到強風* 時間 Last time strong wind speed* was reached		最初達到烈風# 時間 First time gale force wind speed# was reached		最後達到烈風# 時間 Last time gale force wind speed# was reached	
		日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
長洲	Cheung Chau	29/6	19:44	30/6	04:03	30/6	00:19	30/6	01:36
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	29/6	16:10	30/6	02:25	-			
啟德	Kai Tak	29/6	22:44	30/6	01:56	-			
西貢	Sai Kung	29/6	16:57	30/6	03:38	-			

- 未達到指定的風力
- not reaching the specified wind speed

* 十分鐘平均風力達每小時 41-62 公里
* 10-minute mean wind speed of 41- 62 km/h

十分鐘平均風力達每小時 63-87 公里
10-minute mean wind speed of 63-87 km/h

註:　本表列出持續風力最初及最後達到強風及烈風程度的時間。其間，風力可能高於或低於指定的風力。

Note: The table gives the first and last time when strong or gale force winds were recorded. Note that the winds might fluctuate above or below the specified wind speeds in between the times indicated.

表 2.3.3　杜蘇芮影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量

Table 2.3.3　Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Doksuri

站 (參閱圖 2.3.2) Station (See Fig. 2.3.2)			六月二十八日 28 Jun	六月二十九日 29 Jun	六月三十日 30 Jun	總雨量(毫米) Total(mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory			0.0	3.9	38.1	42.0
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			3.0	3.6	8.1	14.7
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			0.0	0.5	13.5	14.0
N05	粉 嶺	Fanling	0.0	2.5	29.5	32.0
N13	糧 船 灣	High Island	3.0	0.5	10.0	13.5
K04	佐 敦 谷	Jordan Valley	0.0	4.0	49.5	53.5
N06	葵 涌	Kwai Chung	0.0	6.0	56.0	62.0
H12	半 山 區	Mid Levels	0.0	7.0	65.5	72.5
H21	淺 水 灣	Repulse Bay	0.0	8.0	40.0	48.0
N09	沙 田	Sha Tin	0.0	7.0	25.5	32.5
H19	筲 箕 灣	Shau Kei Wan	0.0	1.5	31.0	32.5
SEK	石 崗	Shek Kong	0.0	9.0	49.0	58.0
K06	蘇 屋 邨	So Uk Estate	0.0	8.0	47.5	55.5
R31	大 美 督	Tai Mei Tuk	0.0	1.0	30.0	31.0
R21	踏 石 角	Tap Shek Kok	0.0	1.0	12.0	13.0
N17	東 涌	Tung Chung	2.5	6.5	19.0	28.0
R27	元 朗	Yuen Long	0.0	2.5	46.0	48.5

表 2.3.4　杜蘇芮影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮

Table 2.3.4　Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Doksuri

站 Station (http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/appendix_c.htm)		最高潮位（海圖基準面以上） Maximum sea level (above chart datum)			最大風暴潮（天文潮高度以上） Maximum storm surge (above astronomical tide)		
		高度(米) Height (m)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	高度(米) Height (m)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
鰂魚涌	Quarry Bay	2.33	30/6	05:03	0.41	30/6	01:23
石壁	Shek Pik	2.56	30/6	04:33	0.48	30/6	04:33
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.35	30/6	04:30	0.43	30/6	01:29
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.47	30/6	05:57	0.70	30/6	00:30
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.91	30/6	05:13	0.71	30/6	05:13
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.42	30/6	04:22	0.55	29/6	23:28

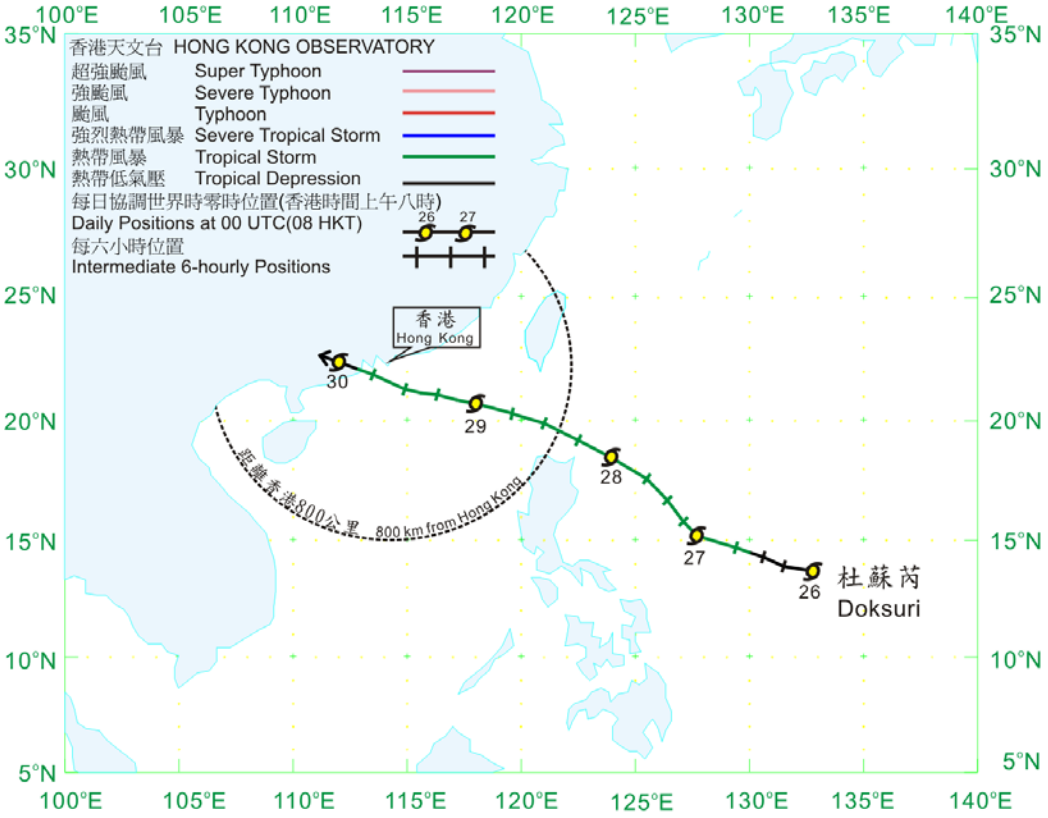


圖 2.3.1(a)　　杜蘇芮（1206）在二零一二年六月二十六日至三十日的路徑圖。

Figure 2.3.1(a)　Track of Doksuri (1206) for 26 – 30 June 2012.

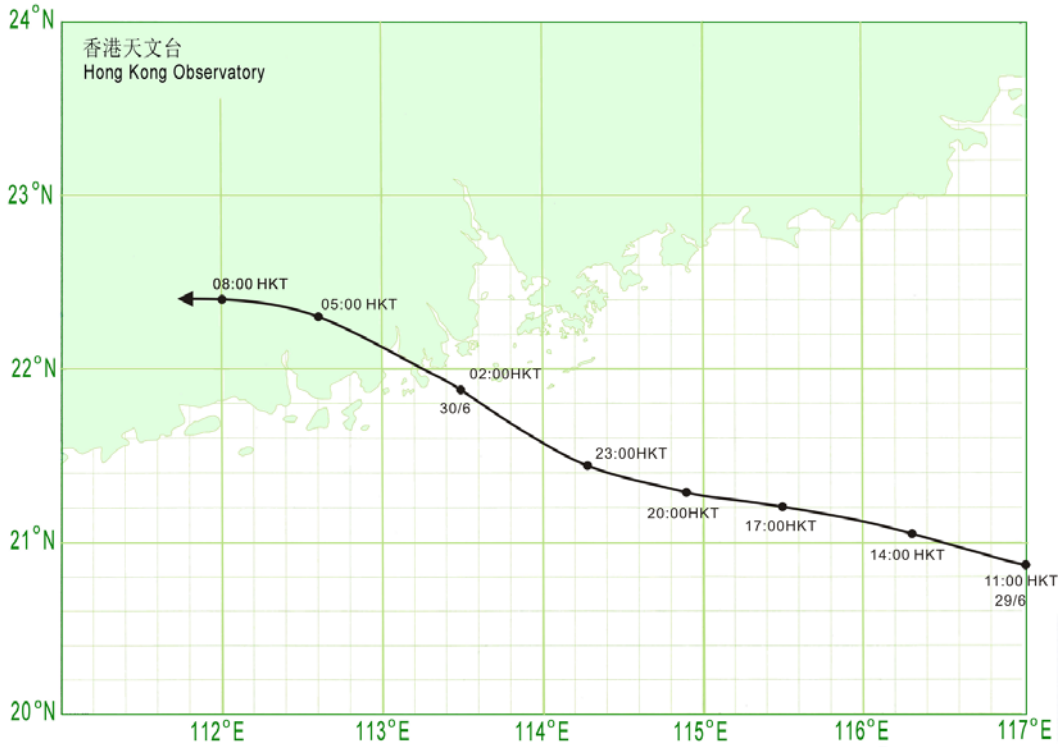


圖 2.3.1(b)　　杜蘇芮（1206）接近香港時的路徑圖。

Figure 2.3.1(b)　Track of Doksuri near Hong Kong.

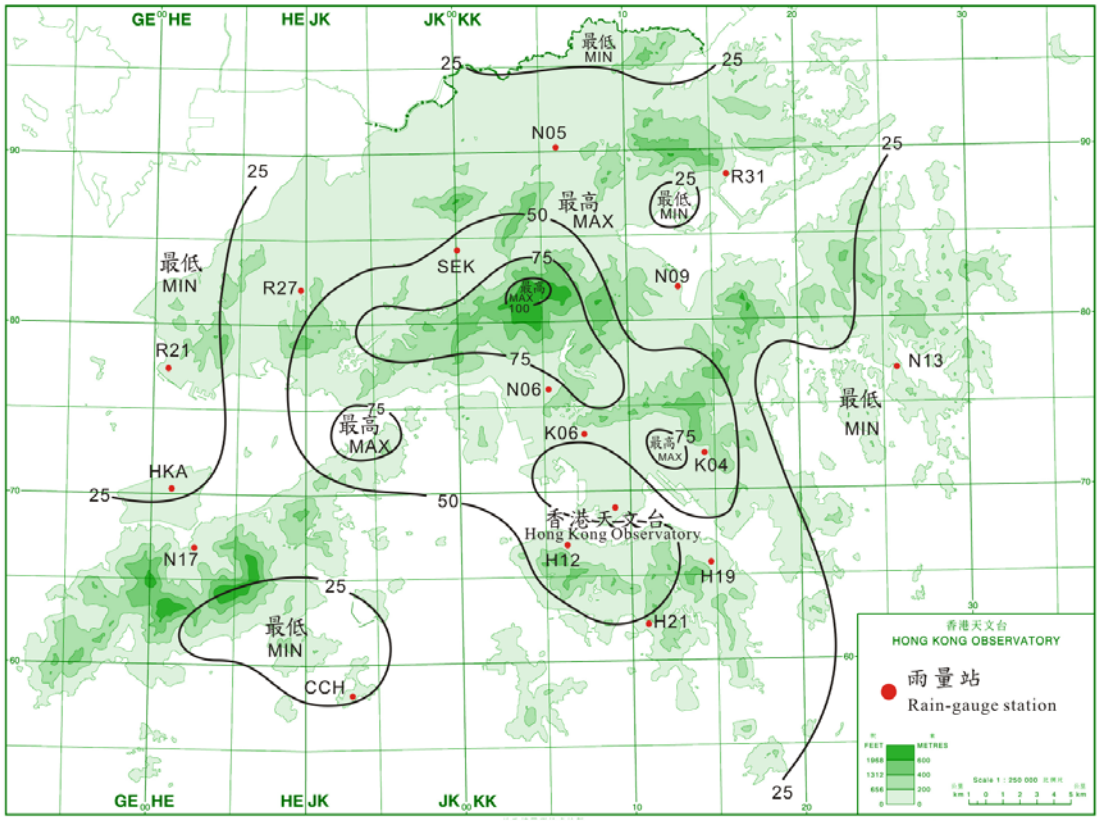


圖 2.3.2　　二零一二年六月二十八日至三十日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Figure 2.3.2　　Rainfall distribution for 28 – 30 June 2012 (isohyets are in millimetres).

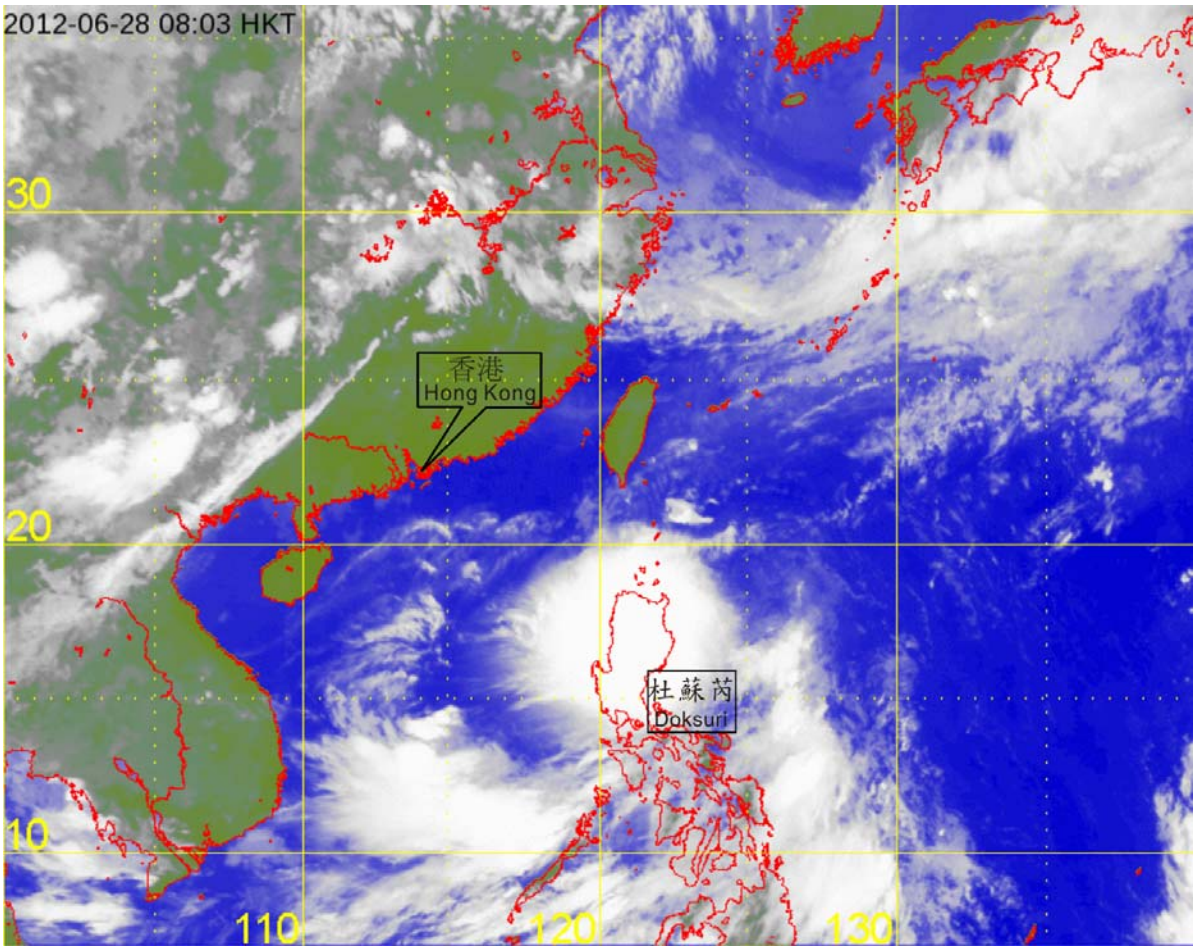


圖 2.3.3　熱帶風暴杜蘇芮在二零一二年六月二十八日上午 8 時的紅外線衛星圖片。當時杜蘇芮的中心集結在呂宋東北的北太平洋西部上，並達到其最高強度，中心附近估計最高持續風速達到每小時 85 公里。

Figure 2.3.3　Infra-red satellite imagery at 8 a.m. on 28 June 2012 of Tropical Storm Doksuri. The centre of Doksuri was located to the northeast of Luzon at that time and at its peak intensity with estimated maximum sustained winds of 85 kilometres per hour near its centre.

〔此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的多用途輸送衛星-2。〕

[The satellite imagery was originally captured by the Multi-functional Transport Satellite-2 (MTSAT-2) of Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA).]

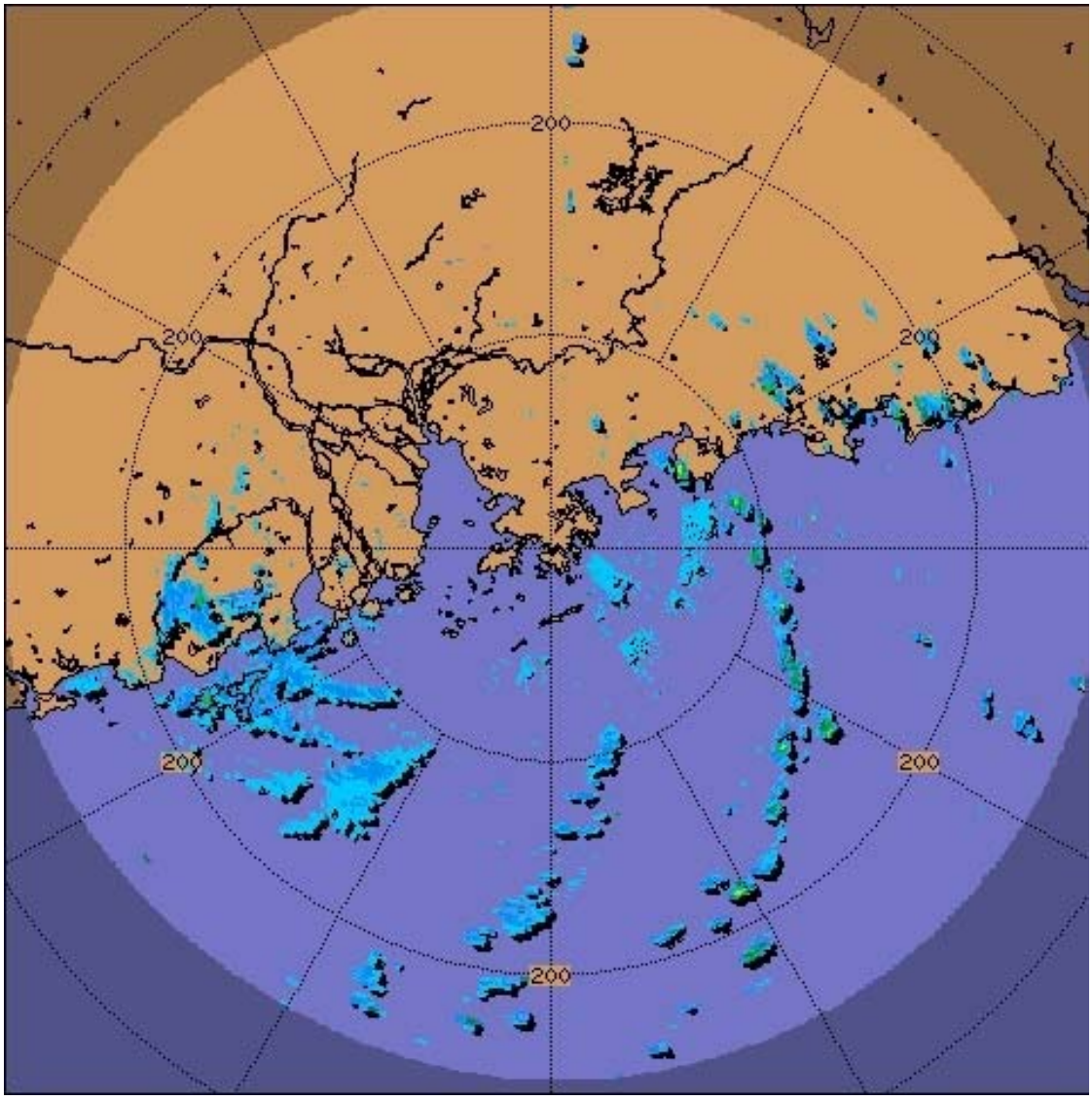
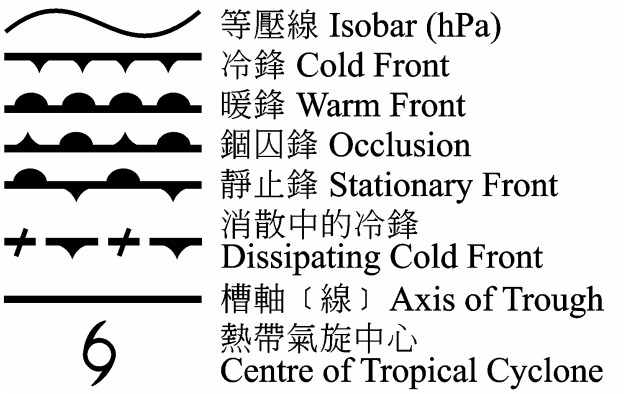
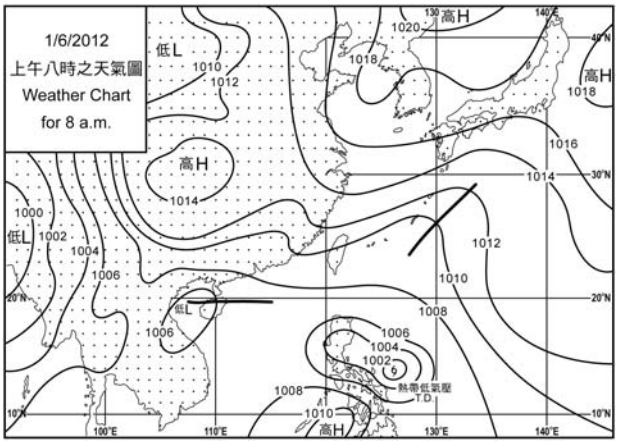


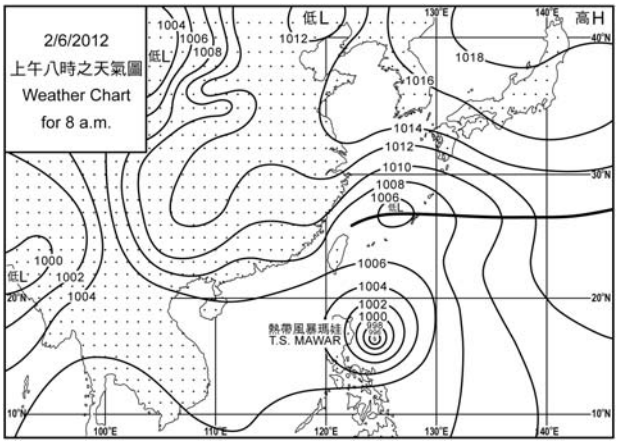
圖 2.3.4　二零一二年六月三十日上午 1 時的雷達回波圖像，當時熱帶風暴杜蘇芮的中心集結在香港天文台西南約 70 公里，最為接近香港。與杜蘇芮相連的雨帶正影響廣東沿岸地區。

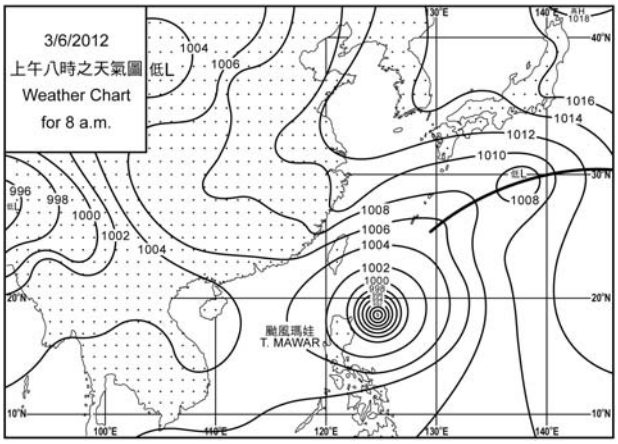
Figure 2.3.4　Radar echoes captured at 1:00 a.m. on 30 June 2012. The centre of Tropical Storm Doksuri was at its closest to Hong Kong at about 70 km to the southwest of the Hong Kong Observatory at that time. Rainbands associated with Doksuri were affecting the coast of Guangdong.

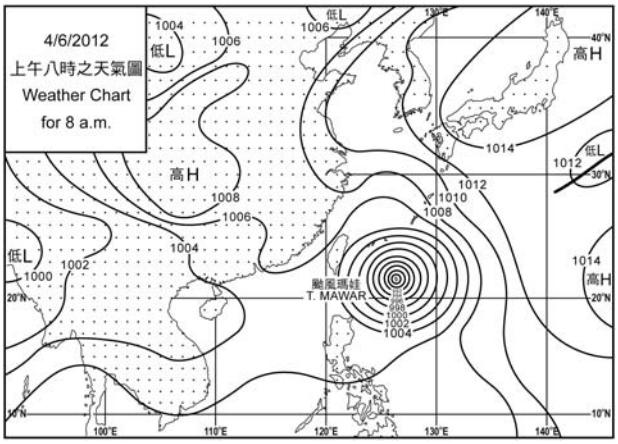
3. 二零一二年六月每日天氣圖
3. Daily Weather Maps for June 2012

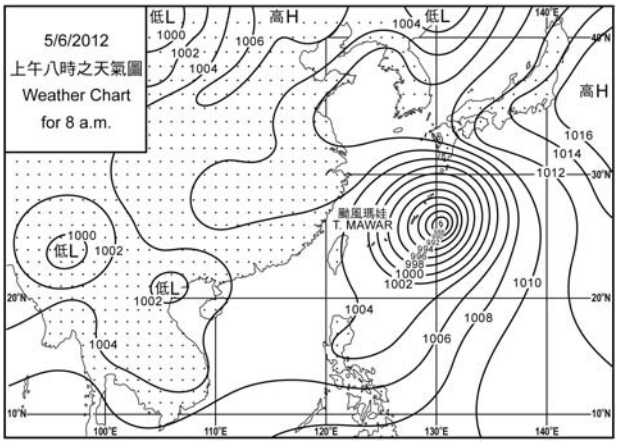


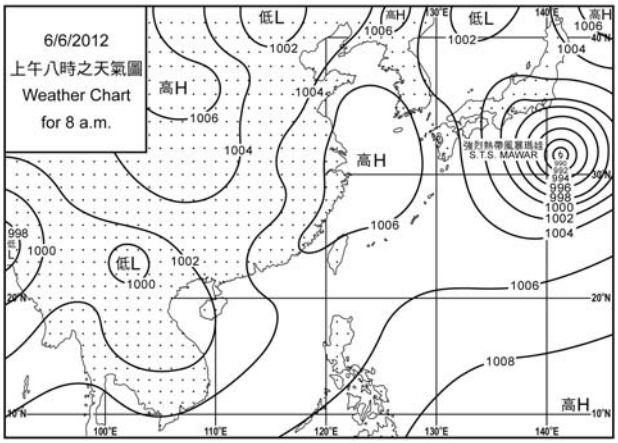


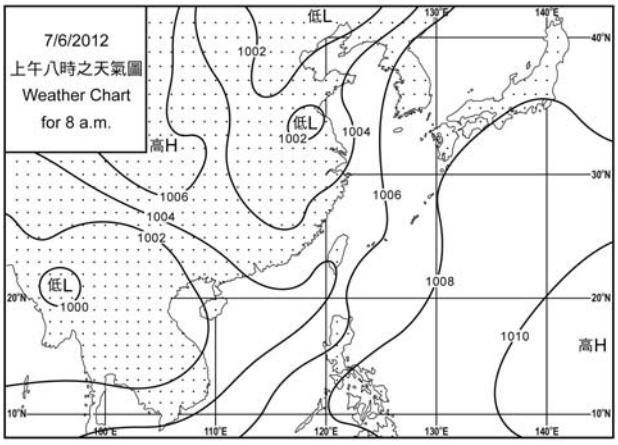


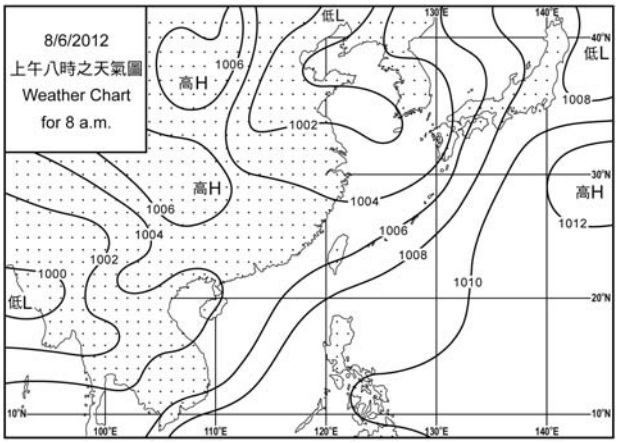


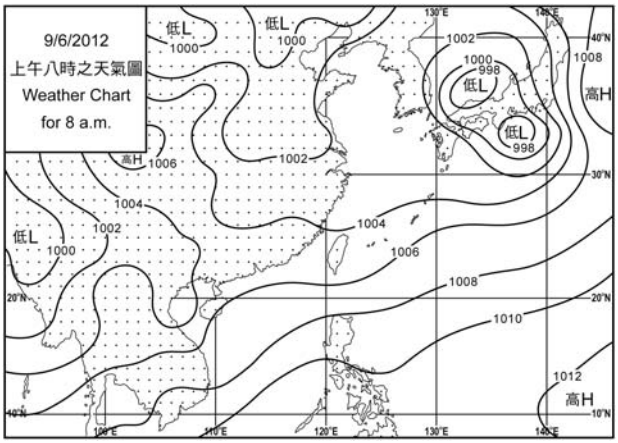


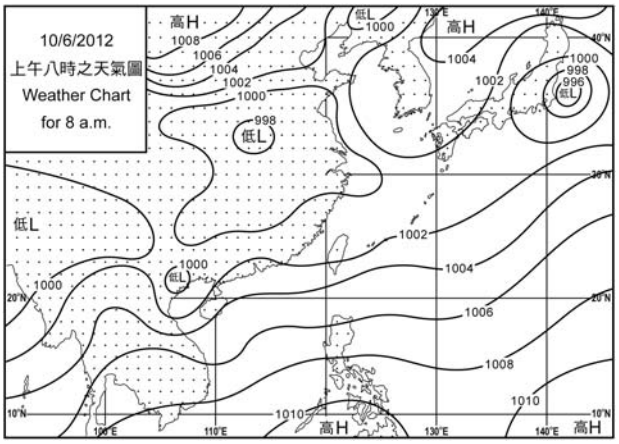


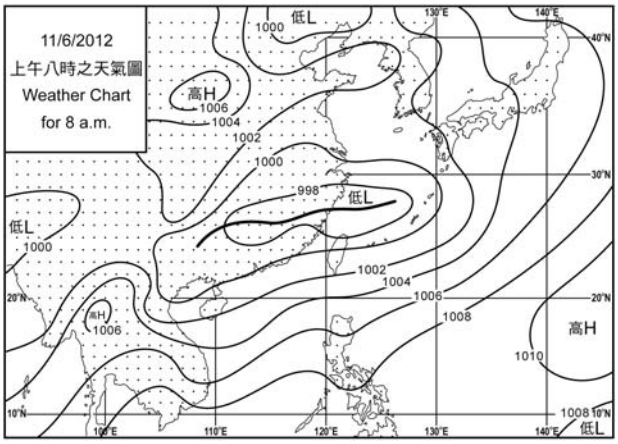


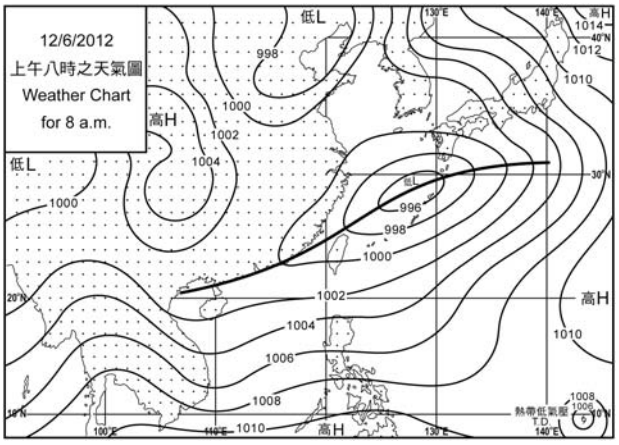


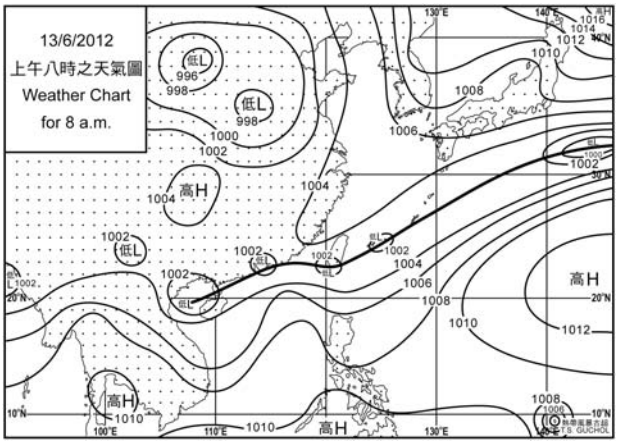

8/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.

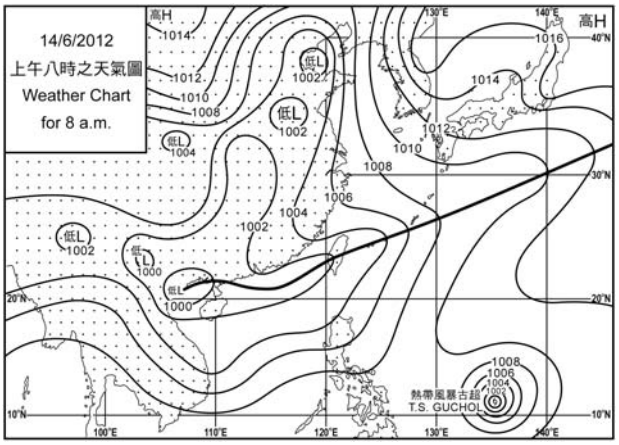

9/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.

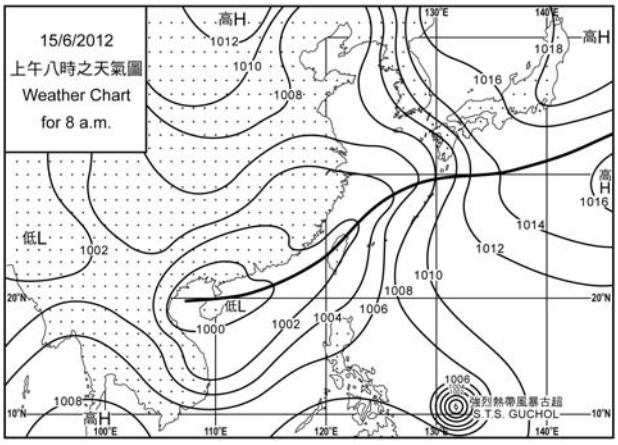

10/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.

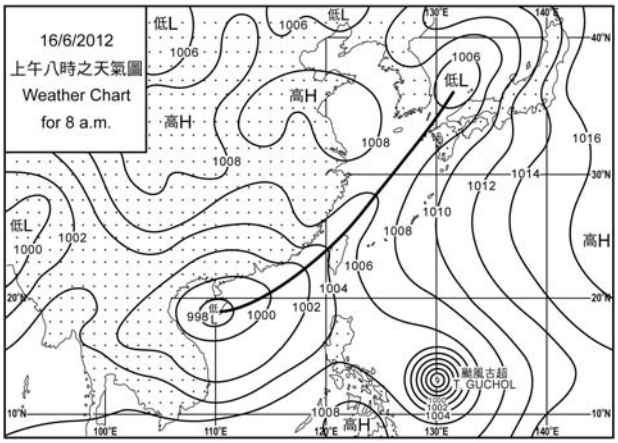

11/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.

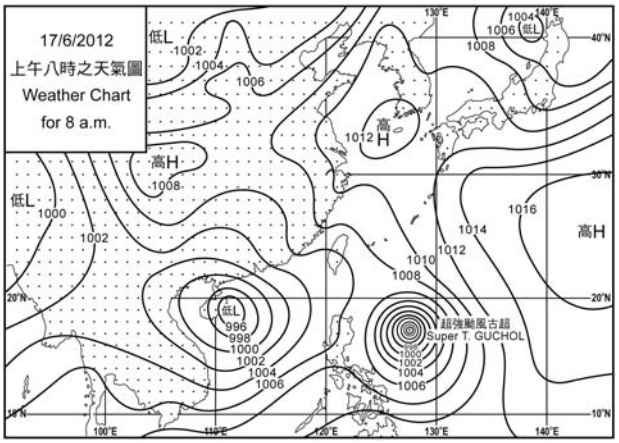

12/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
熱帶低氣壓
T.D.

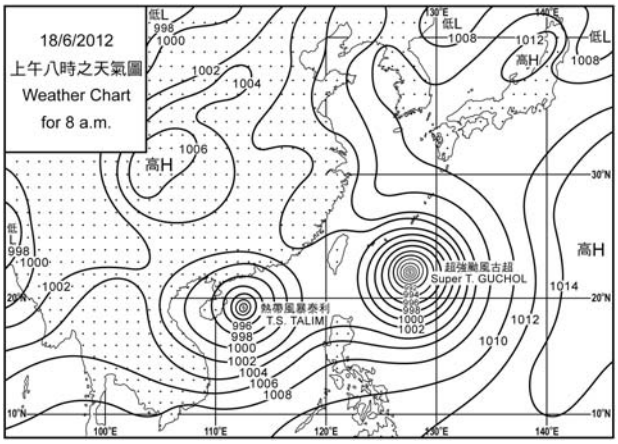

13/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.

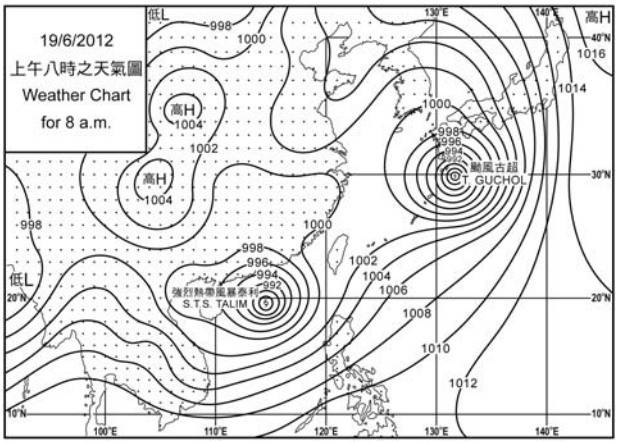

14/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
熱帶風暴古超
T.S. GUCHOL

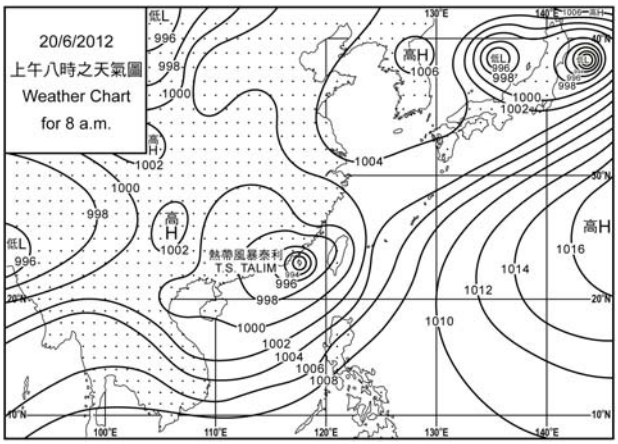

15/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
T.S. GUCHOL

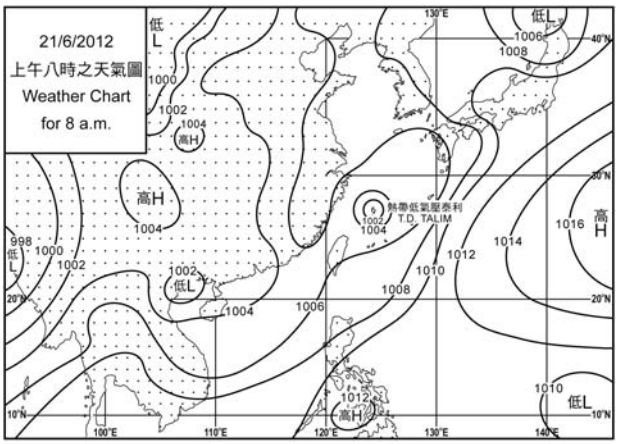

16/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
颱風古超
T. GUCHOL

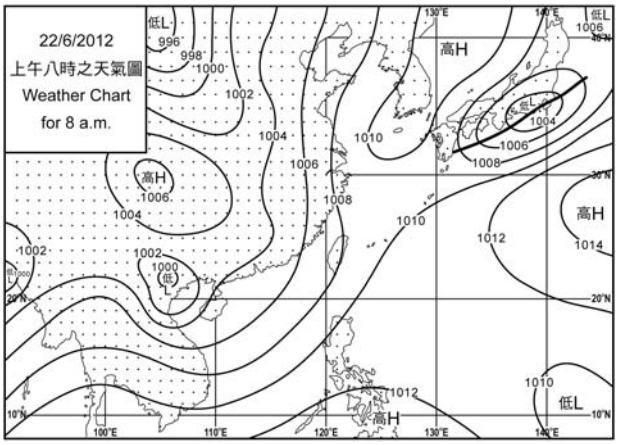

17/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
超強颱風古超
Super T. GUCHOL

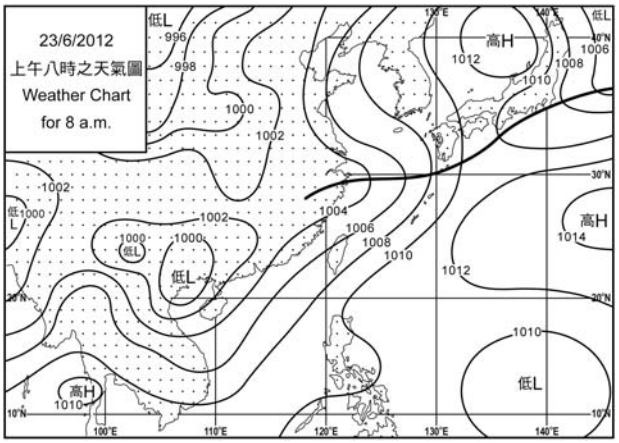

18/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
超強颱風古超
Super T. GUCHOL
熱帶風暴泰利
T.S. TALIM

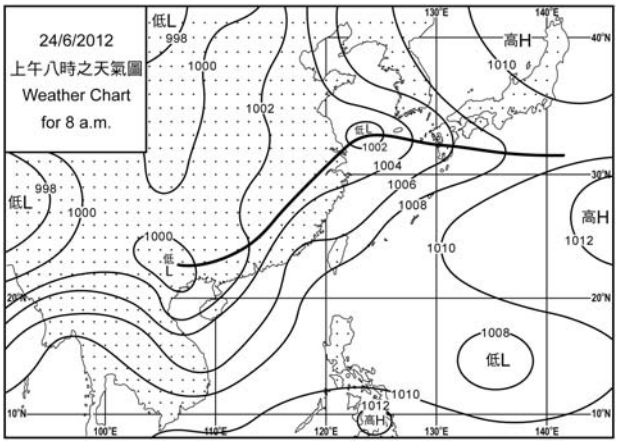

19/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
颱風古超
T. GUCHOL
強烈熱帶風暴泰利
S.T.S. TALIM

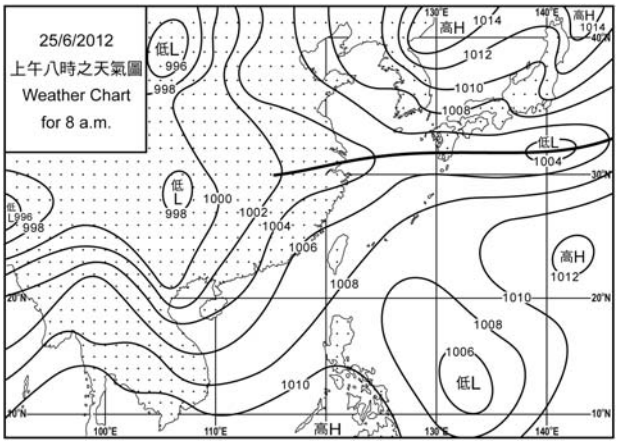

20/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
熱帶風暴泰利
T.S. TALIM

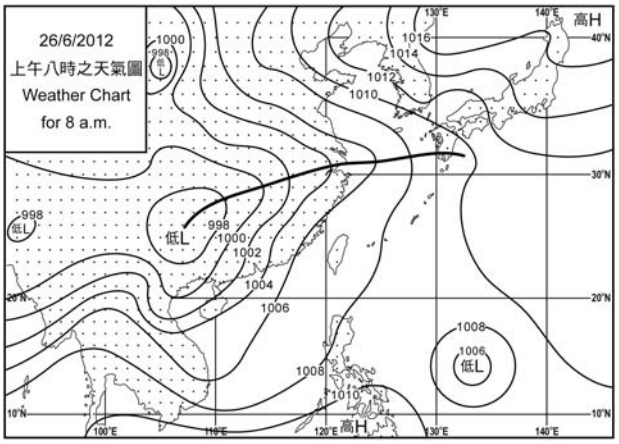

21/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
熱帶低氣壓泰利
T.D. TALIM

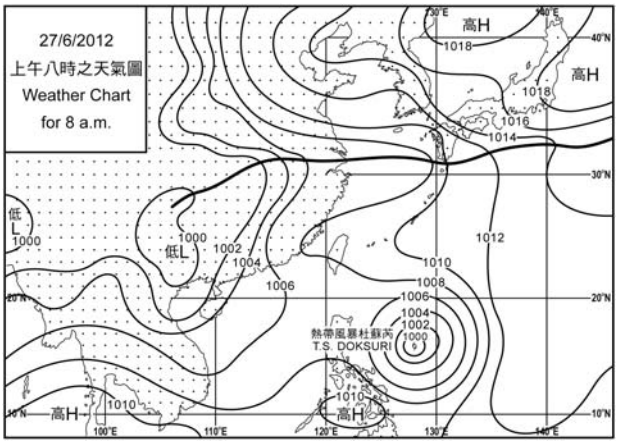

22/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.

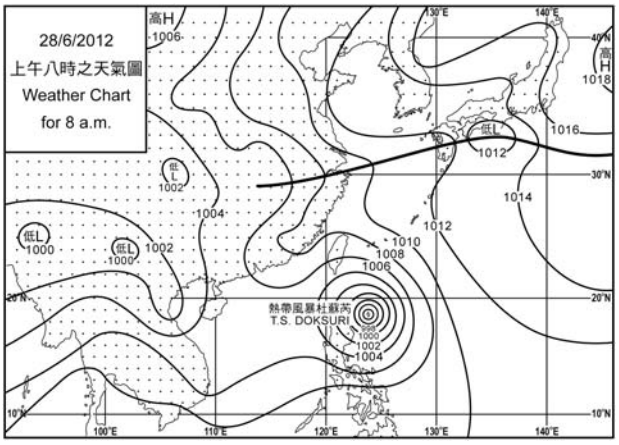

23/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.

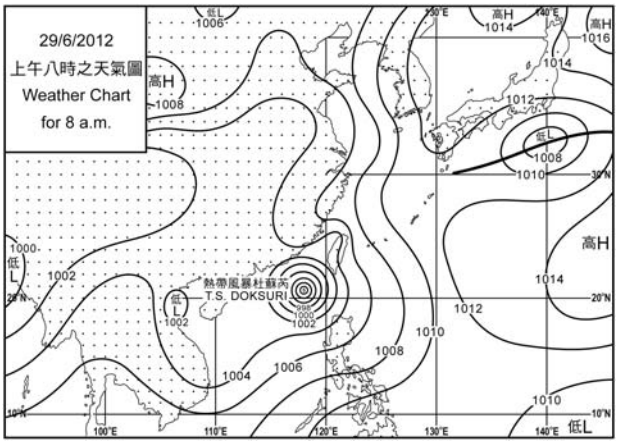

24/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.

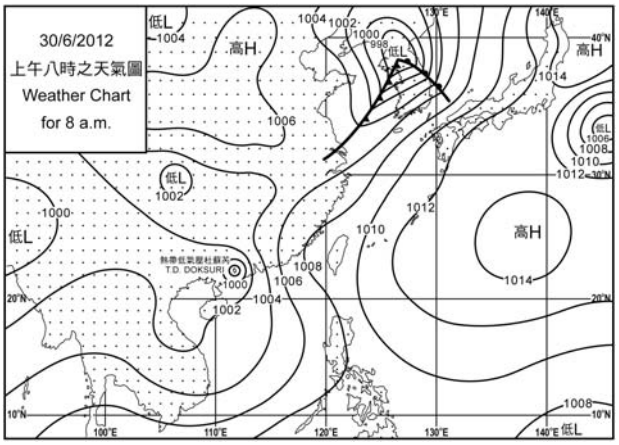

25/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.


26/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.


27/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
熱帶風暴杜蘇芮
T.S. DOKSURI


28/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
熱帶風暴杜蘇芮
T.S. DOKSURI


29/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
熱帶風暴杜蘇芮
T.S. DOKSURI


30/6/2012
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
熱帶低氣壓杜蘇芮
T.D. DOKSURI

4.1.1 二零一二年六月香港氣象觀測摘錄(一)

4.1.1 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 1), June 2012

日期 Date	平均氣壓 Mean Pressure	氣溫 Air Temperature 最高 Maximum	平均 Mean	最低 Minimum	平均露點溫度 Mean Dew Point Temperature	平均相對濕度 Mean Relative Humidity	平均雲量 Mean Amount of Cloud	總雨量 Total Rainfall
六月 June	百帕斯卡 hPa	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%	毫米 mm
1	1008.0	28.3	26.1	24.9	21.4	75	74	-
2	1006.3	30.2	26.6	24.8	23.3	82	83	8.6
3	1005.3	28.4	26.0	24.9	23.7	88	86	Tr
4	1004.8	29.7	27.0	25.8	23.6	82	70	Tr
5	1004.2	31.6	28.2	25.8	24.1	79	52	-
6	1004.0	31.2	28.3	26.5	24.8	82	58	-
7	1004.2	31.2	28.5	26.8	25.0	82	63	Tr
8	1004.5	32.9	29.5	27.7	25.9	81	76	-
9	1003.5	31.9	29.1	26.7	25.8	82	85	1.5
10	1001.1	30.4	29.0	25.9	26.5	87	88	26.8
11	999.4	30.4	29.4	28.1	26.4	84	86	0.2
12	999.7	31.7	28.9	26.6	25.7	83	87	2.8
13	1001.0	28.1	26.3	25.0	25.0	93	87	22.5
14	1001.2	30.3	27.4	25.2	23.5	80	77	Tr
15	1000.5	29.8	28.0	26.9	24.8	83	86	Tr
16	1000.3	27.9	26.1	24.7	24.9	93	88	60.3
17	1001.3	28.2	26.7	25.5	25.5	93	87	24.6
18	998.6	30.0	27.3	25.5	25.7	91	87	17.7
19	995.0	32.1	28.2	26.1	25.3	85	83	1.4
20	997.8	33.0	29.9	28.0	25.4	77	76	-
21	1003.1	29.6	28.3	26.1	26.2	89	86	31.2
22	1004.2	30.5	28.5	26.4	25.3	83	86	16.0
23	1003.5	30.3	28.8	28.1	24.9	79	88	Tr
24	1003.7	30.4	28.8	27.4	25.2	81	85	4.9
25	1003.7	30.7	28.9	28.0	24.9	79	86	0.2
26	1003.6	30.0	28.8	28.1	25.2	81	78	0.8
27	1005.1	31.5	29.4	28.0	25.3	79	74	Tr
28	1005.0	32.8	29.4	27.6	25.2	79	46	-
29	1000.4	33.3	29.4	26.5	25.1	79	65	3.9
30	1004.6	29.9	26.6	25.7	25.1	92	73	38.1
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1002.6	30.5	28.1	26.4	25.0	83	78	261.5
正常* Normal*	1006.1	30.2	27.9	26.2	24.6	82	77	456.1
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory							

天文台於六月十九日 17 時 23 分錄得本月最低氣壓 992.2 百帕斯卡。
The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 992.2 hectopascals at 1723 HKT on 19 June.

天文台於六月二十九日 13 時 12 分錄得本月最高氣溫 33.3 °C。
The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 33.3 °C at 1312 HKT on 29 June.

天文台於六月十六日 16 時 38 分錄得本月最低氣溫 24.7 °C。
The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 24.7 °C at 1638 HKT on 16 June.

京士柏於六月十日 5 時 35 分錄得本月最高瞬時降雨率 197 毫米/小時。
The maximum instantaneous rate of rainfall recorded at King's Park was 197 millimetres per hour at 0535 HKT on 10 June.

* 1981-2010 氣候平均值（除特別列明外） *(http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/cnormal06.htm)*

* 1981-2010 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified *(http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/enormal06.htm)*

Tr - 微量 (降雨量少於 0.05 毫米)

Tr - Trace of rainfall (amount less than 0.05 mm)

4.1.2 二零一二年六月香港氣象觀測摘錄(二)

4.1.2 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 2), June 2012

日期 Date	出現低能見度的時數# Number of hours of Reduced Visibility#	總日照 Total Bright Sunshine	每日太陽總輻射 Daily Global Solar Radiation	總蒸發量 Total Evaporation	盛行風向 Prevailing Wind Direction	平均風速 Mean Wind Speed
六月 June	小時 hours	小時 hours	兆焦耳/米^2 MJ/m^2	毫米 mm	度 degrees	公里/小時 km/h
1	0	8.1	21.41	4.9	100	37.3
2	0	5.3	19.59	3.6	100	20.3
3	0	1.6	10.06	3.4	110	20.6
4	0	6.7	19.53	4.5	110	15.0
5	0	11.5	24.66	5.6	150	9.7
6	0	11.2	25.44	5.0	100	14.1
7	0	10.3	23.29	5.9	090	16.3
8	0	5.5	17.17	6.6	210	11.9
9	0	5.6	17.77	5.4	230	23.5
10	0	0.7	7.98	2.0	240	37.6
11	0	0.8	8.11	2.5	240	41.1
12	1	3.7	13.98	3.6	240	24.2
13	0	0.2	4.76	2.8	080	17.4
14	11	7.2	20.18	4.5	150	15.0
15	6	3.4	14.54	3.5	090	25.7
16	0	-	3.69	2.3	060	32.9
17	0	1.8	11.81	1.9	110	32.0
18	0	2.8	13.98	2.6	110	30.8
19	0	4.0	12.97	3.9	050	32.1
20	4	6.6	19.25	6.5	240	20.0
21	2	0.4	4.66	1.7	200	21.8
22	0	0.7	8.10	3.0	210	35.6
23	0	2.5	12.50	4.2	210	37.7
24	0	1.4	9.30	2.8	210	35.5
25	0	2.0	11.23	3.5	210	35.1
26	0	2.2	7.55	2.6	200	31.1
27	0	4.0	15.63	2.8	180	26.9
28	0	7.8	19.24	4.8	170	13.5
29	3	5.6	15.42	5.1	050	34.9
30	0	2.4	9.05	2.0	150	31.5
平均/總值 Mean/Total	27	126.0	14.10	113.5	100	26.0
正常* Normal*	20.3 §	146.1	14.19	117.1	220	22.9
觀測站 Station	香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport		京士柏 King's Park		橫瀾島 Waglan Island	

橫瀾島於六月二十九日 21 時 50 分錄得本月最高陣風 104 公里/小時，風向 080 度。

The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 104 kilometres per hour from 080 degrees at 2150 HKT on 29 June.

低能見度是指能見度低於 8 公里，不包括出現霧、薄霧或降水。

- 在2004年及以前，香港國際機場的能見度讀數是基於專業氣象觀測員每小時的觀測數據。在2005年及以後，讀數是採用位於機場南跑道中間的能見度儀表在每小時前10分鐘的平均數據。這與使用儀器觀測來改進能見度評估的國際趨勢是一致的。
- 在2007年10月10日前曾出現於此摘錄內香港國際機場2005年及以後的低能見度時數資料乃基於專業氣象觀測員每小時的觀測數據。有關資料已於2007年10月10日起改為以機場南跑道中間之能見度儀表在每小時前10分鐘的平均數據計算。

Reduced visibility refers to visibility below 8 kilometres when there is no fog, mist, or precipitation

- The visibility readings at the Hong Kong International Airport are based on hourly observations by professional meteorological observers in 2004 and before, and average readings over the 10-minute period before the clock hour of the visibility meter near the middle of the south runway from 2005 onwards. The change of the data source in 2005 is an improvement of the visibility assessment using instrumented observations following the international trend.
- Before 10 October 2007, the number of hours of reduced visibility at the Hong Kong International Airport in 2005 and thereafter displayed in this summary was based on hourly visibility observations by professional meteorological observers. Since 10 October 2007, the data have been revised using the average visibility readings over the 10-minute period before the clock hour, as recorded by the visibility meter near the middle of the south runway.

* 1981-2010 氣候平均值（除特別列明外） *(http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/cnormal06.htm)*

* 1981-2010 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified *(http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/enormal06.htm)*

§ 1997-2011 平均值

§ 1997-2011 Mean value

4.2 二零一二年六月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄

4.2 Daily Values of Selected Meteorological Elements for Hong Kong, June 2012