每月天氣摘要
二零二五年六月

Monthly Weather Summary
June 2025

目錄

Contents

二零二五年七月出版

香港天文台編製
香港九龍彌敦道134A

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1. Unless otherwise stated, all times given are 8 hours ahead of Co-ordinated Universal Time (UTC).

2. Values of meteorological elements are those recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory, unless otherwise specified.

3. Figures of damage and casualties caused by weather phenomena are compiled from press reports and information provided by other government departments.

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1. 二零二五年六月天氣回顧

二零二五年六月香港的天氣較正常炎熱及少雨，主要是由於覆蓋中國東南部的副熱帶高壓脊較強。六月平均最低氣溫 27.1 度，較正常值高 0.6 度，是有記錄以來六月份的其中一個第五高。而平均最高氣溫 31.5 度及平均氣溫 28.9 度，分別較其正常值高 0.8 度及 0.6 度，兩者皆是有記錄以來六月份的其中一個第七高。全月總雨量為 237.3 毫米，只有正常值 491.5 毫米的約百分之 48。由於首六個月雨量均低於正常，上半年累積雨量只有 444.4 毫米，為同期正常值 1082.5 毫米的約百分之 41，是有記錄以來同期的第五低。

由於影響廣東沿岸的偏東氣流被一股偏南氣流取代，六月首兩日本港天氣炎熱，部分時間有陽光及有一兩陣驟雨。隨著一道低壓槽於六月三日橫過廣東沿岸，本地天氣轉為大致多雲及有幾陣驟雨。翌日高空擾動及一道地面低壓槽為南海北部及其沿岸地區帶來驟雨，而本港多雲及有驟雨，下午有雷暴。大嶼山及新界西部錄得超過 20 毫米雨量。六月五日仍然大致多雲及有一兩陣驟雨，但由於覆蓋中國東南沿岸的高空反氣旋逐漸增強，翌日本港天氣轉為炎熱及部分時間有陽光。在高空反氣旋支配下，六月七日至十日本港普遍天晴，高溫天氣持續。六月十日天氣極端酷熱，天文台錄得最高氣溫 35.6 度，平了自一八八四年有記錄以來六月份的最高，而流浮山的最高氣溫更達到 38.9 度，是該站自一九八五年啟用以來的最高。

熱帶低氣壓蝴蝶於六月十日晚上在南海中部形成，隨後大致向西北偏西移向海南島，並逐漸增強。其外圍雨帶間中為南海北部及廣東沿岸帶來狂風驟雨。天文台於六月十一日發出全年首個熱帶氣旋警告信號。當日本港天氣逐漸轉壞，有幾陣狂風驟雨，日間短暫時間有陽光，但下午局部地區有雷暴。六月十二日蝴蝶進一步增強為強烈熱帶風暴，並在北部灣逐漸轉向東北偏北移動，隨後兩日掠過海南島西部沿岸及雷州半島。受蝴蝶的外圍雨帶影響，六月十二日至十四日本港有狂風驟雨，而六月十二日至十三日有雷暴。六月十三日有大驟雨，本港大部分地區錄得超過 30 毫米雨量。與蝴蝶相關的強風於六月十五日影響珠江口及其附近區域。當日本港普遍吹強風，高地間中吹烈風，下午稍後風勢逐漸緩和。隨著蝴蝶向東北移動進一步移入內陸並逐漸減弱，最後於六月十五日黃昏減弱為低壓區。當日本港仍有幾陣狂風驟雨。

受一股活躍西南氣流影響，六月十六日至十七日本港有驟雨及雷暴。六月十七日有大驟雨及狂風雷暴，本港普遍錄得超過 30 毫米雨量，而新界北部、荃灣及西貢區的雨量更超過 70 毫米。隨著一股偏南氣流影響廣東沿岸，隨後五日本港天氣炎熱及短暫時間有陽光。與此同時，本港間中有驟雨，而六月十九日至二十日局部地區有雷暴。六月二十日新界東部及六月二十一日港島東部和新界東部均錄得超過 20 毫米雨量。偏南氣流於六月二十三日初時仍為本港帶來驟雨及局部地區雷暴，但隨著高空反氣旋覆蓋華南，當日下午天氣轉為普遍天晴及酷熱，並持續至隨後兩日。此外，位於南海中北部的一個低壓區於六月二十五日增強為熱帶低氣壓，並向西北移向海南島東部及雷州半島。其外圍雨帶於翌日為本港帶來大驟雨及狂風雷暴。本港普遍錄得約 30 毫米雨量，而港島及九龍的雨量更超過 50 毫米。六月二十七日至二十八日一道廣闊低壓槽及高空擾動影響廣東沿岸，並為本港帶來驟雨及雷暴。六月二十八日凌晨有大驟雨，多處地區錄得約 30 毫米雨量，而大埔的雨量更超過 50 毫米。由於廣闊低壓槽在廣東沿岸徘徊，六月最後兩日本港天氣仍然大致多雲，間中有大驟雨及雷暴，六月

二十九日九龍東及沙田錄得約 20 毫米雨量，六月三十日本港大部分地區錄得超過 30 毫米雨量，而九龍東及新界東部的雨量更超過 50 毫米。

二零二五年六月有三個熱帶氣旋影響南海及北太平洋西部。

本月有一班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。

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1. The Weather of June 2025

The weather of June 2025 was hotter and drier than usual in Hong Kong, mainly attributing to the stronger subtropical ridge covering southeastern China. The monthly mean minimum temperature of 27.1 degrees was 0.6 degrees above the normal and one of the fifth highest on record for June. The monthly mean maximum temperature of 31.5 degrees and monthly mean temperature of 28.9 degrees were 0.8 degrees and 0.6 degrees above their corresponding normals and both were one of the seventh on record for June. The total rainfall in the month was 237.3 millimetres, about 48 percent of the normal of 491.5 millimetres. With all six months drier than usual, the accumulated rainfall recorded in the first half of the year was only 444.4 millimetres, about 41 percent of the normal of 1082.5 millimetres for the same period and the fifth lowest on record for the same period.

With the easterly airstream prevailing over the coast of Guangdong replaced by a southerly airstream, it was hot with sunny periods and there were one or two showers in Hong Kong on the first two days of the month. When a trough of low pressure moved across the coast of Guangdong on 3 June, the local weather turned mainly cloudy with a few showers. An upper-air disturbance and a surface trough of low pressure brought showers to the northern part of the South China Sea and its coastal areas the next day. Locally, it was cloudy with showers. There were thunderstorms in the afternoon. More than 20 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over Lantau Island and the western part of the New Territories. While it was still mainly cloudy with one or two showers on 5 June, it became hot with sunny periods the next day, as the anticyclone aloft covering the coast of southeastern China strengthened gradually. Under the dominance of the anticyclone aloft, the local weather was generally fine with prolonged heat on 7 – 10 June. It was extremely hot on 10 June with the maximum temperature at the Observatory soaring to 35.6 degrees, levelling the record maximum for June since records began in 1884. The maximum temperature at Lau Fau Shan even reached 38.9 degrees, the highest record so far since the setup of the station in 1985.

Wutip formed as a tropical depression over the central part of the South China Sea on the night of 10 June. It tracked generally west-northwestward towards Hainan Island and intensified gradually. Its outer rainbands occasionally brought squally showers to the northern part of the South China Sea and the coast of Guangdong. The Observatory issued the first tropical cyclone warning signal of the

year on 11 June. Locally, the weather deteriorated gradually with a few squally showers that day. While there were sunny intervals during the day, there were also isolated thunderstorms in the afternoon. Wutip further intensified into a severe tropical storm on 12 June and gradually turned to a north-northeasterly track over Beibu Wan, skirting the western coast of Hainan Island and Leizhou Peninsula in the following two days. Under the influence of Wutip's outer rainbands, there were squally showers locally on 12 – 14 June, with thunderstorms on 12 – 13 June. The showers were heavy with more than 30 millimetres of rainfall recorded over most parts of the territory on 13 June. The strong winds associated with Wutip affected the Pearl River Estuary and its vicinity on 15 June. Local winds were generally strong, occasionally reaching gale force on high ground. Winds moderated progressively later in the afternoon. While moving northeastwards further into inland areas, Wutip weakened gradually and finally degenerated into an area of low pressure on the evening of 15 June. Locally, there were still a few squally showers that day.

Under the influence of an active southwesterly airstream, showers and thunderstorms affected Hong Kong on 16 – 17 June. The showers were heavy with squally thunderstorms on 17 June. More than 30 millimetres of rainfall were generally recorded over the territory, and rainfall even exceeded 70 millimetres in the northern part of the New Territories, Tsuen Wan and Sai Kung Districts. With a southerly airstream affecting the coast of Guangdong, it was hot with sunny intervals in the following five days. Meanwhile, there were also occasional showers, with isolated thunderstorms on 19 – 20 June. More than 20 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over the eastern part of the New Territories on 20 June, and the eastern parts of Hong Kong Island and the New Territories on 21 June. While the southerly airstream continued to bring showers and isolated thunderstorms at first on 23 June, with an anticyclone aloft covering southern China, the weather became generally fine and very hot that afternoon, and remained so in the following two days. Besides, an area of low pressure over the central and northern parts of the South China Sea intensified into a tropical depression on 25 June and moved northwestward towards the eastern part of Hainan Island and Leizhou Peninsula. Its outer rainbands brought heavy showers and squally thunderstorms to Hong Kong the next day. Around 30 millimetres of rainfall were generally recorded over the territory, and rainfall even exceeded 50 millimetres over Hong Kong Island and Kowloon. A broad trough of low pressure and an upper-air disturbance affected the coast of Guangdong and brought showers and thunderstorms over the territory on 27 – 28 June. The showers were heavy in the small hours of 28 June, around 30 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over many places, and rainfall even exceeded 50 millimetres over Tai Po. With the broad trough of low pressure lingering over the coast of Guangdong, the weather remained mainly cloudy with occasionally heavy showers and thunderstorms on the last two days of the month. Around 20 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over Kowloon East and Sha Tin on 29 June. More than 30 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over most parts of the territory, and rainfall even exceeded 50 millimetres in Kowloon East and the eastern part of the New Territories on 30 June.

Three tropical cyclones occurred over the South China Sea and the western North Pacific in June 2025.

During the month, 1 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　二零二五年六月發出的警告及信號

Table 1.1　Warnings and Signals issued in June 2025

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
蝴蝶 WUTIP	1 3	11/6 14/6	0040 1220	14/6 15/6	1220 1540
無名 NO NAME	1	25/6	1420	26/6	1420

強烈季候風信號
Strong Monsoon Signal

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
15/6	1541	15/6	2100

酷熱天氣警告
Very Hot Weather Warning

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
7/6 22/6	1215 0645	11/6 25/6	1400 1900

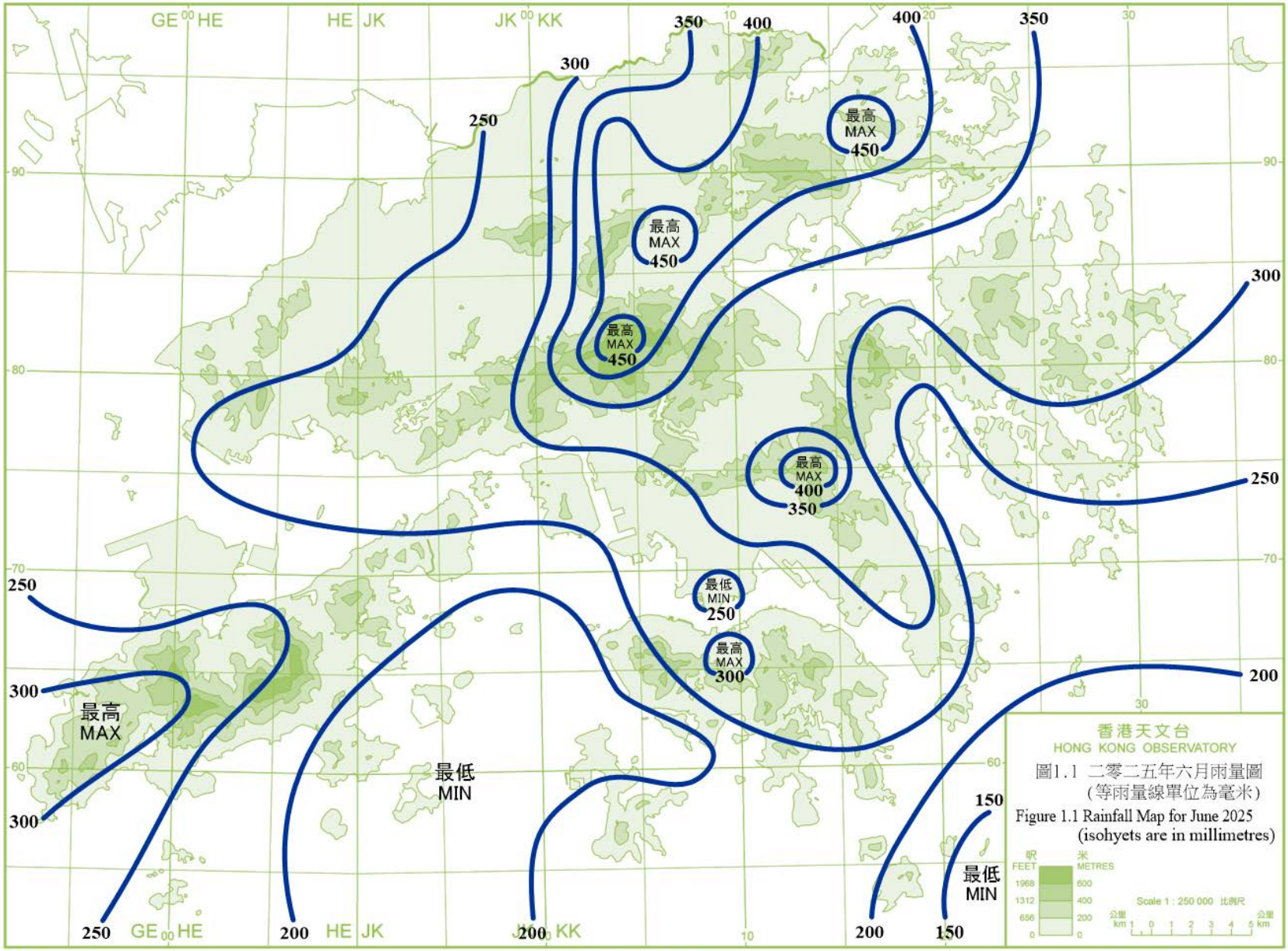
雷暴警告
Thunderstorm Warning

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
3/6	0725	3/6	0930
4/6	1543	4/6	2030
11/6	0225	11/6	0345
11/6	1225	11/6	1730
12/6	0020	12/6	0330
12/6	1940	13/6	0535
13/6	0742	13/6	1030
13/6	1110	13/6	1230
13/6	1415	13/6	1630
13/6	1855	14/6	0700
14/6	1115	14/6	1600
15/6	0845	15/6	1100
15/6	1313	15/6	1530
16/6	0902	16/6	1000
16/6	1440	16/6	1615
16/6	1800	16/6	2230
17/6	0230	17/6	1130
17/6	1742	17/6	2330

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
19/6	0914	19/6	1015
20/6	1250	20/6	1400
20/6	1636	20/6	1730
21/6	0211	21/6	0500
21/6	1630	21/6	1800
22/6	1442	22/6	1600
23/6	0427	23/6	0600
26/6	0612	26/6	1200
26/6	1630	26/6	2130
27/6	0025	27/6	0700
27/6	1155	27/6	1430
27/6	1536	27/6	1830
27/6	2320	28/6	0330
28/6	0706	28/6	0930
28/6	1749	29/6	0100
29/6	0645	29/6	1200
30/6	0440	30/6	1340
30/6	2045	1/7	0400

暴雨警告信號
Rainstorm Warning

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	17/6	0730	17/6	1020
黃色 Amber	26/6	1705	26/6	1905
黃色 Amber	28/6	0055	28/6	0155
黃色 Amber	30/6	2355	1/7	0110



H.K.O.128 (2014)

地政總署測繪處繪製
Cartography by Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department.

2.1. 二零二五年六月的熱帶氣旋概述

二零二五年六月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了三個熱帶氣旋，當中蝴蝶(2501)及一個熱帶低氣壓引致天文台需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號。

熱帶低氣壓蝴蝶(2501)於六月十日晚上在西沙之東南約 280 公里的南海中部上形成，並於翌日大致向西北偏西移向海南島以南海域及逐漸增強。蝴蝶於六月十二日晚上增強為強烈熱帶風暴，並於六月十三日早上在北部灣達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 110 公里。當日蝴蝶逐漸轉向東北偏北方向移動，並於當晚在海南島東方市登陸。掠過海南島西部沿岸後，翌日蝴蝶再次進入北部灣，並於中午前後在廣東湛江市再次登陸。隨後蝴蝶移入華南內陸並逐漸減弱，最後於六月十五日黃昏減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，蝴蝶為越南中部帶來暴雨，引發嚴重水浸，造成九人死亡、兩人失蹤，超過 3 500 間房屋受影響。當地錄得最大六小時雨量 319.4 毫米及七十二小時雨量 1 203 毫米。蝴蝶亦為海南、廣西及廣東等地帶來狂風大雨，引發水浸及山泥傾瀉，造成七人死亡，直接經濟損失估計約 18.1 億元人民幣。蝴蝶橫過廣東及廣西交界一帶期間，廣西玉林市錄得二十四小時雨量 401.5 毫米。有關蝴蝶的詳細資料及對香港的影響，請參閱其熱帶氣旋報告。

熱帶低氣壓聖帕(2502)於六月二十二日下午在硫黃島之東南偏東約 540 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，大致向西北移動。六月二十三日下午聖帕在橫過硫黃島東北海域期間增強為熱帶風暴，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速為每小時 65 公里。隨後兩天聖帕在日本本州以南海域逐漸轉向東北移動。聖帕最後於六月二十六日晚上在日本本州以東海域演變為溫帶氣旋。

一個熱帶低氣壓於六月二十五日早上在西沙之東北約 170 公里的南海中部上形成，向西北移向海南島東部。該熱帶低氣壓於六月二十五日黃昏達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 55 公里。該熱帶低

氣壓於六月二十六日凌晨掠過海南島文昌市後，再於早上在廣東湛江市登陸，並隨後移入內陸，最後於翌日凌晨在廣西減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，該熱帶低氣壓為海南島及廣東湛江帶來狂風大雨，海南島文昌市錄得最大累積雨量 218.2 毫米。有關該熱帶低氣壓的詳細資料及對香港的影響，請參閱其熱帶氣旋報告。

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2.1. Overview of Tropical Cyclone in June 2025

Three tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in June 2025. Among them, Wutip (2501) and a tropical depression necessitated the issuance of the tropical cyclone warning signal by the Observatory.

Wutip (2501) formed as a tropical depression over the central part of the South China Sea about 280 km southeast of Xisha on the night of 10 June. It moved generally west-northwestwards towards the seas south of Hainan Island and intensified gradually the next day. Wutip intensified into a severe tropical storm on the night of 12 June. It attained its peak intensity in Beibu Wan on the morning of 13 June, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 110 km/h near its centre. Wutip gradually turned to track north-northeastwards that day and made landfall over Dongfang of Hainan Island that night. After skirting across the western coast of Hainan Island, Wutip entered Beibu Wan again the next day and made landfall again over Zhanjiang of Guangdong around noon. It then moved into inland areas of southern China and weakened gradually. Wutip finally degenerated into an area of low pressure on the evening of 15 June.

According to press reports, Wutip brought torrential rain to the central part of Vietnam, triggering flooding that resulted in nine deaths, two missing, and more than 3 500 houses affected. Maximum 6-hour rainfall of 319.4 millimetres and 72-hour rainfall of 1 203 millimetres were recorded over the region. Wutip also brought very heavy rain and squalls to Hainan, Guangxi and Guangdong, causing flooding and landslides that led to seven deaths and an estimated direct economic loss of RMB 1.81 billion. During Wutip's passage across the vicinity of the Guangdong-Guangxi boundary, a 24-hour rainfall of 401.5 millimetres was recorded at Yulin in Guangxi. For detailed information of Wutip including its impact to Hong Kong, please refer to the Tropical Cyclone Report of Wutip.

Sepat (2502) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 540 km east-southeast of Iwo Jima on the afternoon of 22 June, and moved generally northwestwards. While moving across the seas northeast of Iwo Jima on the afternoon of 23 June, Sepat intensified into a tropical storm and attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 65 km/h near its centre. It gradually turned to move northeastwards over the seas south of Honshu of Japan in the following two days. Sepat finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the seas east of Honshu of Japan on the night of 26 June.

A tropical depression formed over the central part of the South China Sea about 170 km northeast of Xisha on the morning of 25 June and moved northwestwards towards the eastern part of Hainan Island. It attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 55 km/h near its centre on the evening of 25 June. After skirting across Wenchang of Hainan Island in the small hours on 26 June, it made landfall again over Zhanjiang of Guangdong that morning. The tropical depression then moved inland and finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Guangxi in the small hours of the next day.

According to press reports, the tropical depression brought very heavy rain and squalls to Hainan Island and Zhanjiang of Guangdong. A maximum accumulated rainfall of 218.2 millimetres was recorded in Wenchang of Hainan Island. For detailed information of the tropical depression including its impact to Hong Kong, please refer to the Tropical Cyclone Report of the tropical depression.

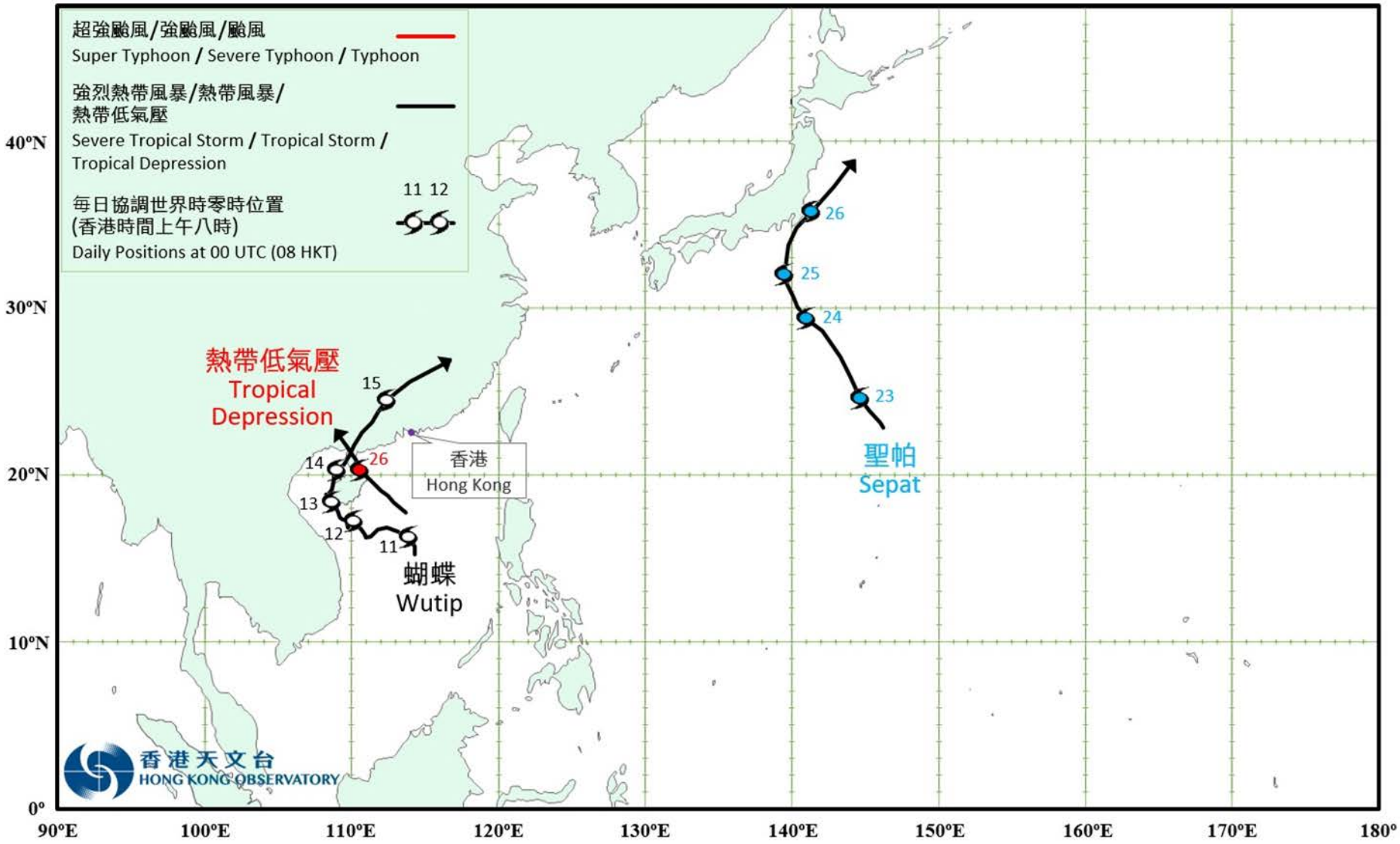


圖 2.1.1 二零二五年六月的熱帶氣旋暫定路徑圖

Figure 2.1.1 Provisional Tropical Cyclone Tracks in June 2025

2.2. 強烈熱帶風暴蝴蝶(2501)

二零二五年六月十日至十五日

蝴蝶是二零二五年首個在北太平洋西部及南海區域形成的熱帶氣旋，亦是二零二五年首個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓蝴蝶於六月十日晚上在西沙之東南約 280 公里的南海中部上形成，並於翌日大致向西北偏西移向海南島以南海域及逐漸增強。蝴蝶於六月十二日晚上增強為強烈熱帶風暴，並於六月十三日早上在北部灣達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 110 公里。當日蝴蝶逐漸轉向東北偏北方向移動，並於當晚在海南島東方市登陸。掠過海南島西部沿岸後，翌日蝴蝶再次進入北部灣，並於中午前後在廣東湛江市再次登陸。隨後蝴蝶移入華南內陸並逐漸減弱，最後於六月十五日黃昏減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，蝴蝶為越南中部帶來暴雨，引發嚴重水浸，造成九人死亡、兩人失蹤，超過 3 500 間房屋受影響。當地錄得最大六小時雨量 319.4 毫米及七十二小時雨量 1 203 毫米。蝴蝶亦為海南、廣西及廣東等地帶來狂風大雨，引發水浸及山泥傾瀉，造成七人死亡，直接經濟損失估計約 18.1 億元人民幣。蝴蝶橫過廣東及廣西交界一帶期間，廣西玉林市錄得二十四小時雨量 401.5 毫米。

天文台在六月十一日上午 12 時 40 分發出一號戒備信號，當時蝴蝶集結在香港以南約 770 公里。六月十一日至十三日本港吹和緩至清勁偏東風，離岸及高地間中吹強風。蝴蝶在廣東湛江市登陸後橫過廣東及廣西交界一帶，預料與其相關的強風區逐漸影響珠江口一帶，天文台在六月十四日下午 12 時 20 分改發三號強風信號，當時蝴蝶位於香港之西南偏西約 490 公里。當日下午及翌日早上本港普遍吹強風程度的南至西南風，高地間中吹烈風。蝴蝶於六月十五日上午 5 時左右最接近香港，在本港之西北約 290 公里掠過。隨著蝴蝶遠離香港並進一步減弱，天文台於六月十五日下午 3 時 40 分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。但受蝴蝶南側的西南氣流影響，本港部分地區仍吹強風，天文台隨即發出強烈季候風信號，直至當晚 9 時正取消。

蝴蝶吹襲香港期間，沒有嚴重破壞報告。在蝴蝶的影響下，尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上) 2.99 米，而大埔滘則錄得最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.54 米。天文台總部於六月十一日下午 5 時 06 分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓 1002.8 百帕斯卡。

六月十日本港大致天晴及極端酷熱，天文台錄得最高氣溫 35.6 度，平了自一八八四年有記錄以來六月份的最高。受蝴蝶的外圍雨帶影響，六月十一日至十五日本港間中有狂風驟雨。六月十三日的雨勢頗大，當日本港

大部分地區錄得超過 30 毫米雨量。

2.2 Severe Tropical Storm Wutip (2501)
10 – 15 June 2025

Wutip was the first tropical cyclone forming over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in 2025 and also the first tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025.

Wutip formed as a tropical depression over the central part of the South China Sea about 280 km southeast of Xisha on the night of 10 June. It moved generally west-northwestwards towards the seas south of Hainan Island and intensified gradually the next day. Wutip intensified into a severe tropical storm on the night of 12 June. It attained its peak intensity in Beibu Wan on the morning of 13 June, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 110 km/h near its centre. Wutip gradually turned to track north-northeastwards that day and made landfall over Dongfang of Hainan Island that night. After skirting across the western coast of Hainan Island, Wutip entered Beibu Wan again the next day and made landfall again over Zhanjiang of Guangdong around noon. It then moved into inland areas of southern China and weakened gradually. Wutip finally degenerated into an area of low pressure on the evening of 15 June.

According to press reports, Wutip brought torrential rain to the central part of Vietnam, triggering flooding that resulted in nine deaths, two missing, and more than 3 500 houses affected. Maximum 6-hour rainfall of 319.4 millimetres and 72-hour rainfall of 1 203 millimetres were recorded over the region. Wutip also brought very heavy rain and squalls to Hainan, Guangxi and Guangdong, causing flooding and landslides that led to seven deaths and an estimated direct economic loss of RMB 1.81 billion. During Wutip's passage across the vicinity of the Guangdong-Guangxi boundary, a 24-hour rainfall of 401.5 millimetres was recorded at Yulin in Guangxi.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 12:40 a.m. on 11 June when Wutip was about 770 km south of Hong Kong. Local winds were moderate to fresh easterlies, occasionally strong offshore and on high ground on 11 – 13 June. After making landfall over Zhanjiang of Guangdong, Wutip moved across the vicinity of the Guangdong-Guangxi boundary. As strong winds associated with Wutip were expected to affect the vicinity of the Pearl River Estuary gradually, the No. 3 Strong Wind Signal was issued at 12:20 p.m. on 14 June when Wutip

was about 490 km west-southwest of Hong Kong. Local winds were generally strong south to southwesterlies and occasionally reached gale force on high ground in the afternoon and the next morning. Wutip came closest to Hong Kong at around 5 a.m. on 15 June, skirting past about 290 km northwest of the territory. With Wutip departing from Hong Kong and further weakening, all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 3:40 p.m. on 15 June. However, under the influence of the southwesterly airstream to the south of Wutip, strong winds were still affecting parts of the territory. The Strong Monsoon Signal was issued thereafter and lasted till 9:00 p.m. that night.

Wutip did not cause any significant damage in Hong Kong during its passage. Under the influence of Wutip, a maximum sea level of 2.99 m (above chart datum) was recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui and a maximum storm surge of 0.54 m (above astronomical tide) was recorded at Tai Po Kau. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1002.8 hPa was recorded at 5:06 p.m. on 11 June.

The local weather was mainly fine and extremely hot on 10 June, with the maximum temperature at the Observatory soaring to 35.6 degrees, levelling the record maximum for June since records began in 1884. Under the influence of the outer rainbands of Wutip, there were occasional squally showers in Hong Kong on 11 – 15 June. Showers were heavy with more than 30 millimetres of rainfall recorded over most parts of the territory on 13 June.

表 2.2.1　在蝴蝶影響下，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 Wutip were in force

站 Station (https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/informtc/station2025.html)		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)	西南	SW	62	15/6	02:09	西南	SW	37	15/6	02:00
							西南偏南	SSW	37	15/6	03:00
							西南	SW	37	15/6	05:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	西	W	68	15/6	13:29	東	E	32	12/6	11:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東南偏東	ESE	75	12/6	04:48	南	S	53	15/6	02:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東北偏東	ENE	70	12/6	04:45	東北偏東	ENE	51	11/6	17:00
青洲	Green Island	南	S	85	13/6	14:39	南	S	57	15/6	09:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	南	S	74	14/6	23:28	西南偏南	SSW	41	15/6	11:00
							西南偏南	SSW	41	15/6	12:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東	E	62	12/6	04:00	東	E	27	12/6	02:00
京士柏	King's Park	西南偏南	SSW	67	15/6	08:43	西南偏南	SSW	25	15/6	10:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	東南偏東	ESE	57	12/6	04:38	西南	SW	30	15/6	14:00
		東南偏東	ESE	57	12/6	04:39					
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	西南偏南	SSW	68	15/6	12:10	西南偏南	SSW	40	15/6	13:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	西南	SW	113	14/6	15:26	西南偏南	SSW	81	15/6	10:00
北角	North Point	東	E	61	12/6	01:24	東	E	34	12/6	05:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東	E	68	12/6	04:40	東	E	43	11/6	18:00
平洲	Ping Chau	東	E	54	12/6	01:03	西南偏南	SSW	15	15/6	13:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東北偏東	ENE	63	12/6	01:32	東北偏東	ENE	34	11/6	12:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	南	S	80	14/6	11:08	南	S	49	14/6	15:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	西南偏南	SSW	75	14/6	23:58	西南	SW	30	15/6	11:00
							西南	SW	30	15/6	12:00
沙田	Sha Tin	西南	SW	56	15/6	12:40	西南	SW	24	15/6	14:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東	E	58	12/6	01:24	東北偏東	ENE	27	12/6	05:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東南	SE	57	15/6	03:26	東	E	34	12/6	05:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東北	NE	50	12/6	02:49	東	E	19	12/6	02:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東	E	72	12/6	01:03	東	E	41	12/6	04:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	西南偏南	SSW	103	15/6	10:02	西南偏南	SSW	67	15/6	10:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	西南偏南	SSW	72	15/6	11:22	東	E	39	12/6	02:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	東	E	79	12/6	01:04	東	E	57	12/6	02:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	東南偏東	ESE	85	12/6	01:08	東南偏東	ESE	58	12/6	04:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	西南偏南	SSW	53	15/6	09:50	西南偏南	SSW	17	15/6	10:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南	SE	63	14/6	23:49	東南	SE	35	14/6	23:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東南	SE	68	15/6	00:59	東南偏南	SSE	30	15/6	02:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	西南偏南	SSW	69	15/6	10:46	南	S	57	15/6	11:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東南偏南	SSE	45	13/6	15:09	南	S	14	15/6	03:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東北	NE	60	11/6	15:48	東	E	21	12/6	12:00

表 2.2.2　在蝴蝶影響下，熱帶氣旋警告系統的八個參考測風站在熱帶氣旋警告信號生效時錄得持續風力達到強風程度的時段

Table 2.2.2　Periods during which sustained strong winds were attained at the eight reference anemometers in the tropical cyclone warning system when tropical cyclone warning signals for Wutip were in force

站 Station (https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/informtc/station2025.html)		最初達到強風*時間 Start time when strong wind speed* was attained		最後達到強風*時間 End time when strong wind speed* was attained	
		日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
長洲	Cheung Chau	11/6	11:16	15/6	15:14
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	14/6	11:31	15/6	13:05
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	15/6	09:10	15/6	13:17
西貢	Sai Kung	12/6	01:03	12/6	01:07
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	14/6	23:49	14/6	23:56

啟德、沙田及打鼓嶺的持續風力未達到強風程度。

The sustained wind speed did not attain strong force at Kai Tak, Sha Tin and Ta Kwu Ling.

* 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:　本表列出持續風力達到強風程度的起始及終結時間。期間風力可能高於或低於指定的風力。

Note: The table gives the start and end time of sustained strong winds. Winds might fluctuate above or below the specified wind speeds in between the times indicated.

表 2.2.3　蝴蝶影響香港期間，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 Wutip

站 (參閱圖 2.2.2) Station (See Fig. 2.2.2)			六月十一日 11 Jun	六月十二日 12 Jun	六月十三日 13 Jun	六月十四日 14 Jun	六月十五日 15 Jun	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			4.7	14.6	46.1	1.6	0.9	67.9
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			8.2	14.9	26.5	14.2	5.4	69.2
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			0.5	10.0	41.0	0.5	3.0	55.0
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	4.0	12.0	33.5	0.5	0.0	50.0
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	5.0	22.0	58.0	5.0	11.0	101.0
N13	糧船灣	High Island	0.5	13.0	23.0	14.5	1.0	52.0
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	7.5	7.5	30.0	7.5	0.5	53.0
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	11.0	23.5	59.5	10.0	6.0	110.0
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	4.5	25.0	41.0	5.5	1.5	77.5
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	1.0	16.5	45.5	9.5	8.5	81.0
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	3.0	14.0	34.0	8.0	1.0	60.0
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	10.5	29.5	35.0	15.0	9.5	99.5
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	8.0	12.5	56.5	6.0	5.5	88.5
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	1.0	16.5	19.0	8.5	9.0	54.0
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	12.5	8.0	31.0	24.0	4.5	80.0
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	5.0	21.0	38.0	29.0	2.5	95.5
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	13.9	27.7	22.6	16.5	7.5	88.2

表 2.2.4　蝴蝶影響香港期間，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 Wutip

站 Station (https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/informtc/station2025.html)		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	2.55	12/6	09:12	0.33	12/6	01:58
石壁	Shek Pik	2.68	12/6	08:55	0.30	12/6	02:11
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.50	12/6	09:22	0.32	12/6	01:10
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.73	12/6	06:03	0.54	12/6	05:52
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.99	12/6	09:50	0.36	12/6	04:08
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.51	12/6	07:45	0.24	12/6	01:30

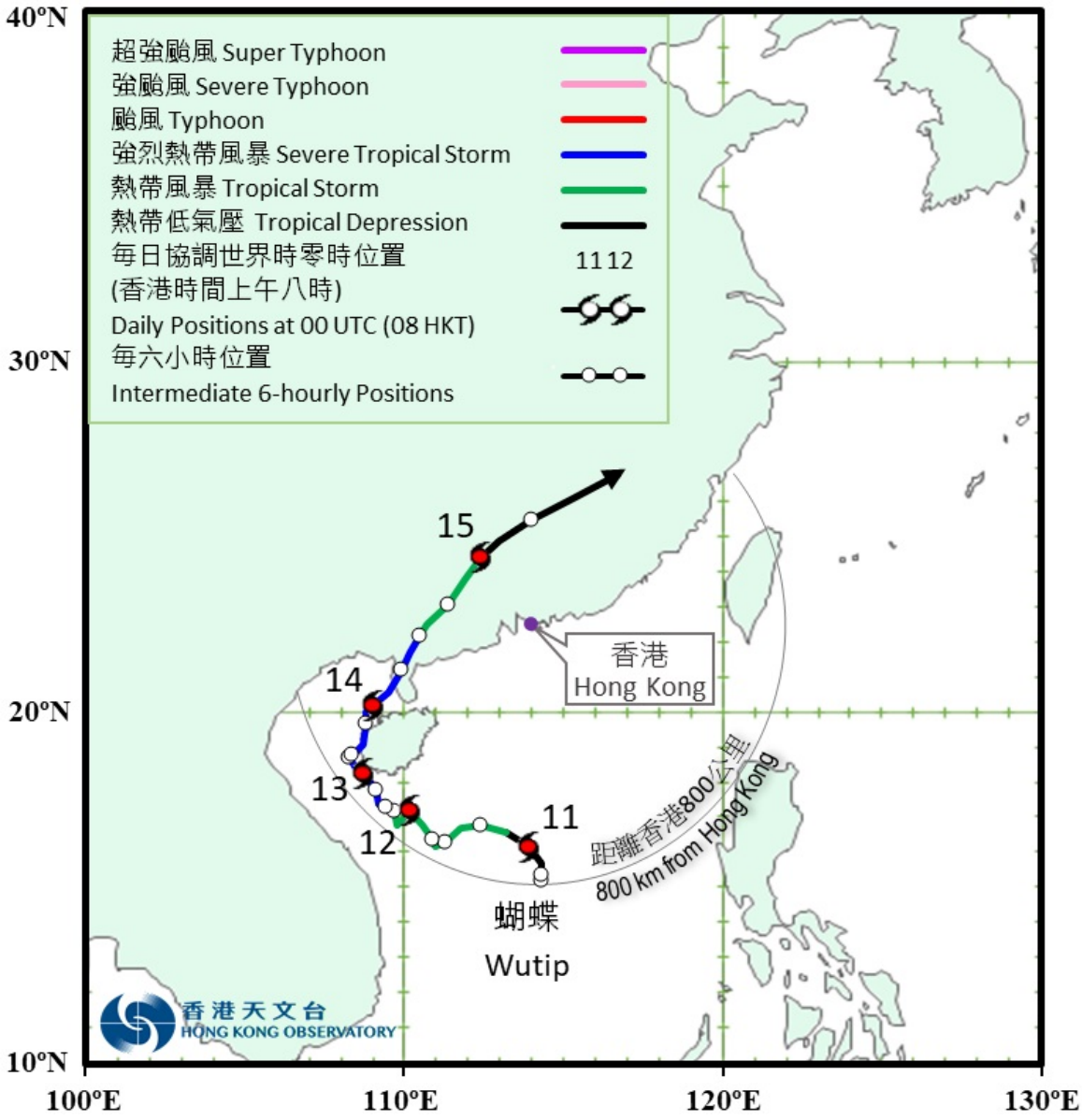


圖 2.2.1　　二零二五年六月十日至十五日蝴蝶(2501)的暫定路徑圖。

Figure 2.2.1　Provisional track of Wutip (2501): 10 - 15 June 2025.

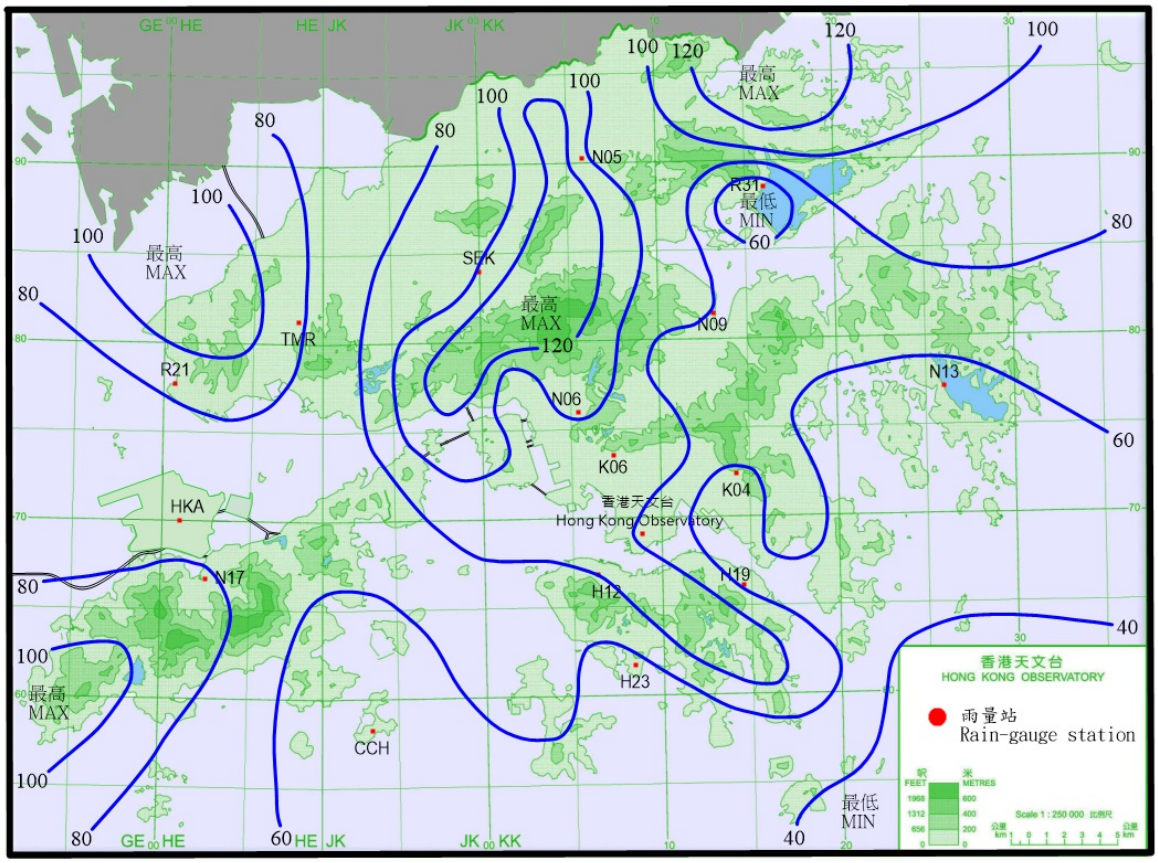


圖 2.2.2　　二零二五年六月十一日至十五日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Figure 2.2.2　Rainfall distribution on 11 – 15 June 2025 (isohyets are in millimetres).

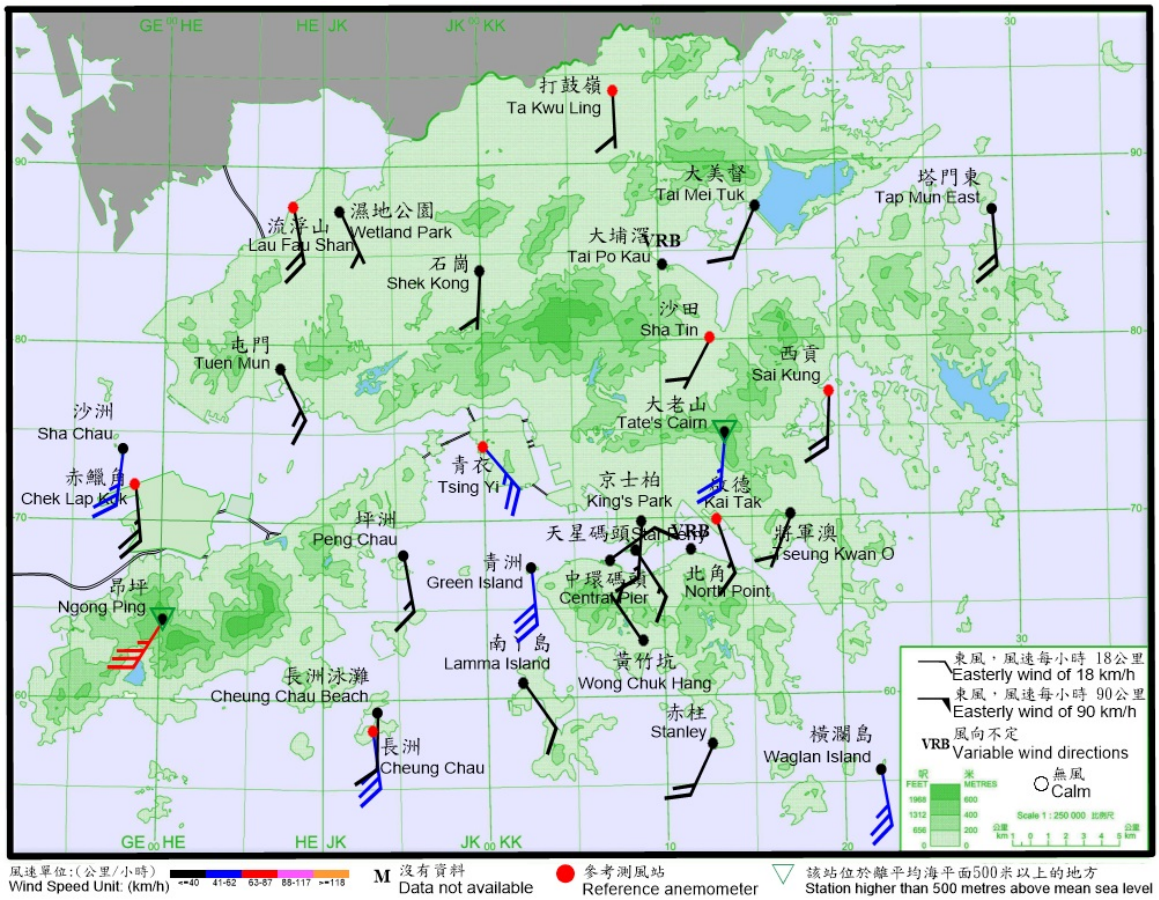


圖 2.2.3a　二零二五年六月十四日晚上 11 時 50 分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時青衣、沙洲、長洲、青洲、橫瀾島及大老山的風力達到強風程度，而昂坪的風力更達到烈風程度。

Figure 2.2.3a　10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 11:50 p.m. on 14 June 2025. Winds at Tsing Yi, Sha Chau, Cheung Chau, Green Island, Waglan Island and Tate's Cairn reached strong force, and winds at Ngong Ping even reached gale force at that time.

註： 北角及大埔滘當時錄得的十分鐘平均風速分別為每小時 5 及 9 公里。

Note: The 10-minute mean wind speeds recorded at the time at North Point and Tai Po Kau were 5 and 9 km/h respectively.

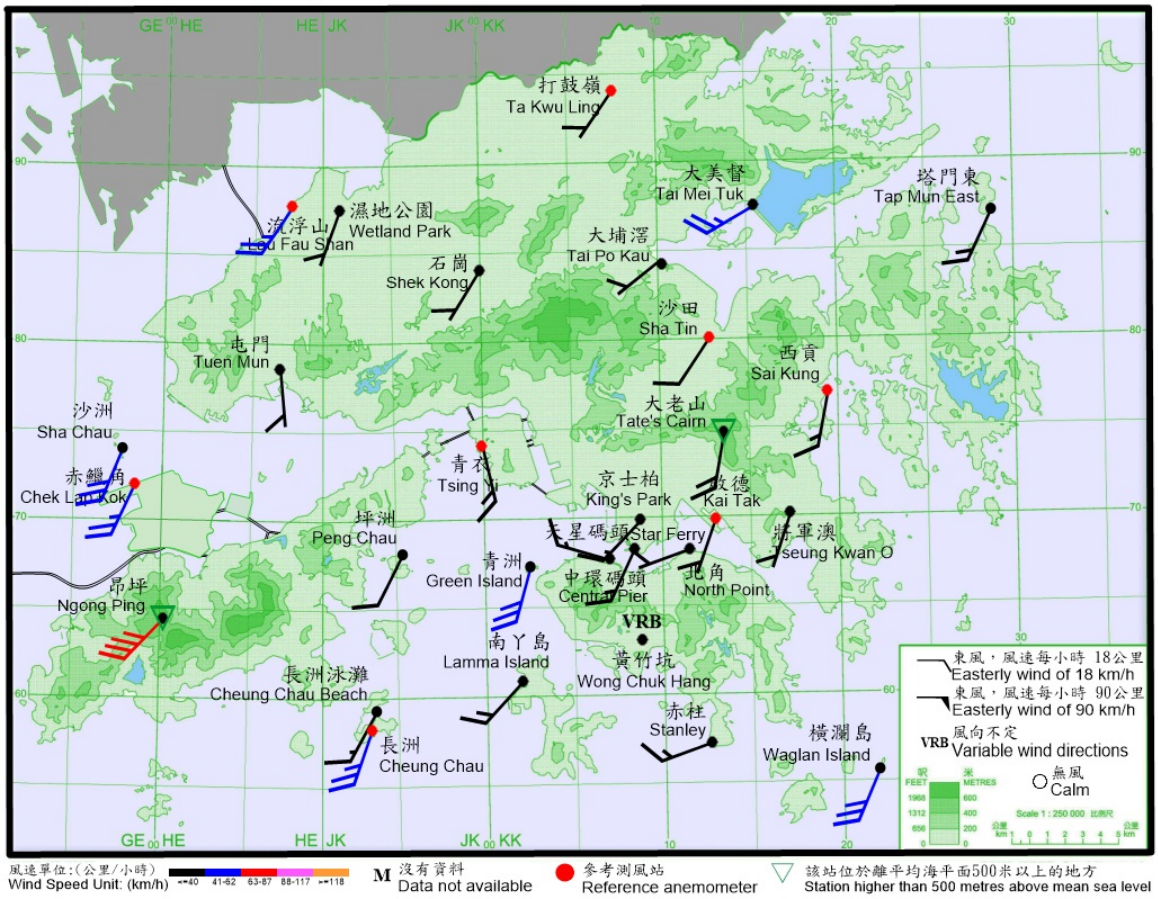


圖 2.2.3b　二零二五年六月十五日下午 12 時 10 分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時流浮山、赤鱲角、大美督、沙洲、長洲、青洲及橫瀾島的風力達到強風程度，而昂坪的風力更達到烈風程度。

Figure 2.2.3b　10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 12:10 p.m. on 15 June 2025. Winds at Lau Fau Shan, Chek Lap Kok, Tai Mei Tuk, Sha Chau, Cheung Chau, Green Island and Waglan Island reached strong force, and winds at Ngong Ping even reached gale force at that time.

註： 黃竹坑當時錄得的十分鐘平均風速為每小時 9 公里。

Note: The 10-minute mean wind speed recorded at the time at Wong Chuk Hang was 9 km/h.

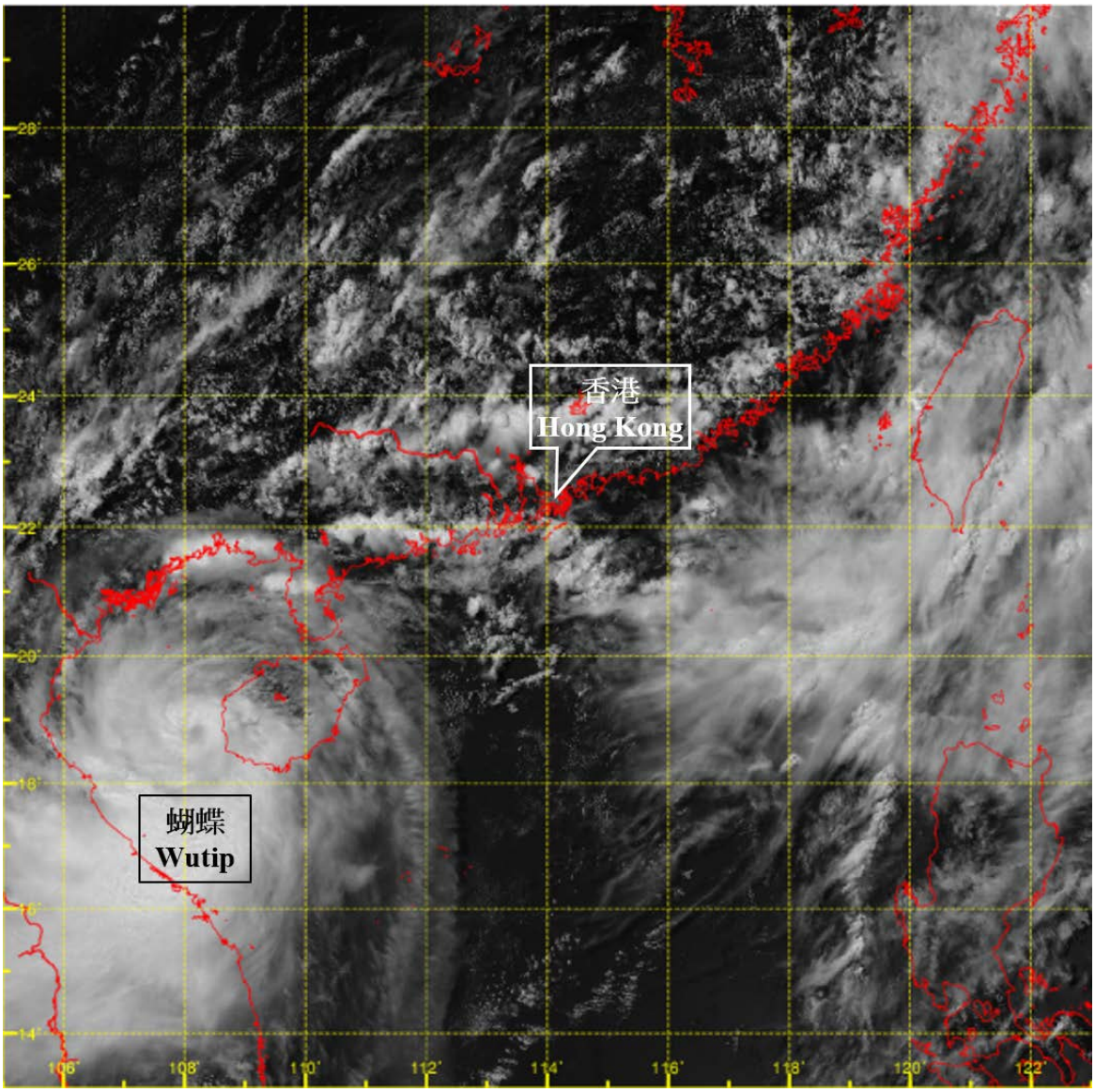


圖 2.2.4　二零二五年六月十三日下午 2 時左右的可見光衛星圖片，當時蝴蝶中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 110 公里。

Figure 2.2.4　Visible satellite imagery at around 2 p.m. on 13 June 2025. The maximum sustained wind near the centre of Wutip was estimated to be 110 km/h at that time.

〔此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的向日葵 9 號衛星。〕

[The satellite imagery was originally captured by Himawari-9 Satellite (H-9) of Japan Meteorological Agency.]

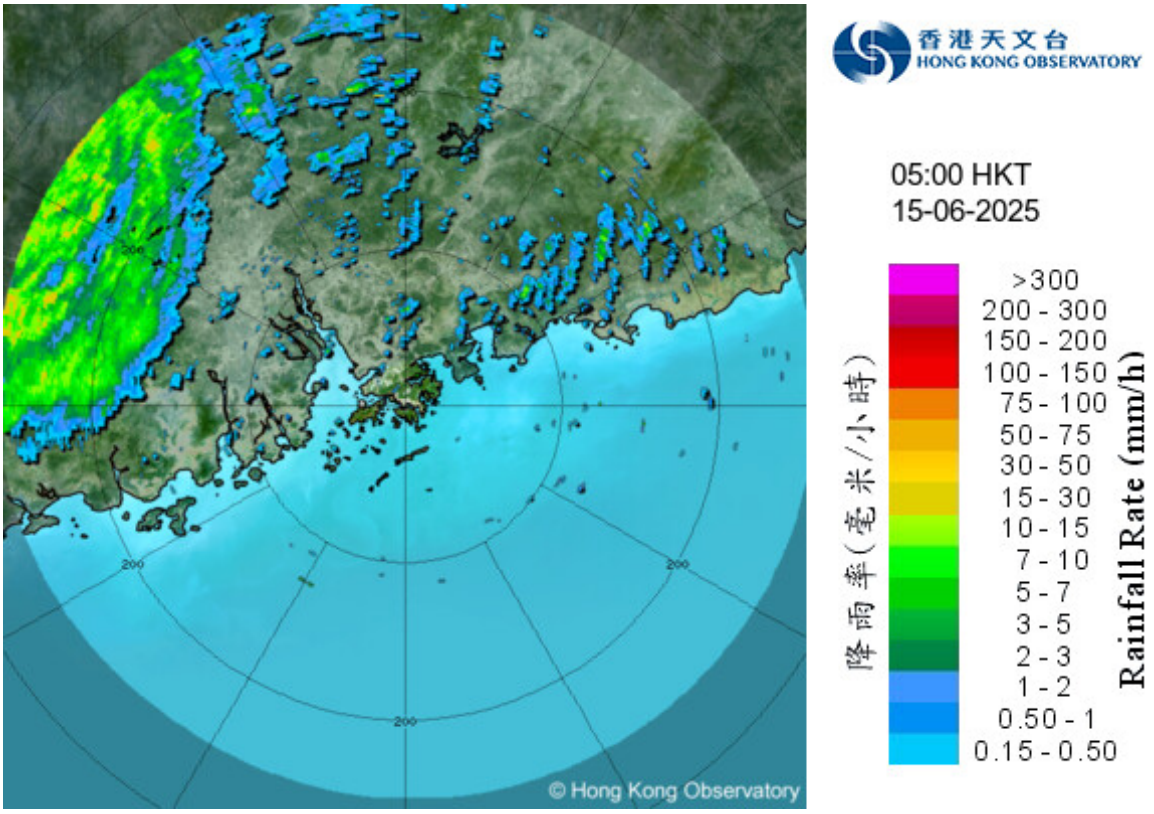


圖 2.2.5　二零二五年六月十五日上午 5 時正的雷達回波圖像。當時蝴蝶的中心位於香港之西北約 290 公里的廣東內陸，與其相關的雨帶正影響廣東。

Figure 2.2.5　Radar echoes captured at 5:00 a.m. on 15 June 2025. The centre of Wutip was over inland Guangdong around 290 km northwest of Hong Kong at that time. The rainbands associated with Wutip were affecting Guangdong.

2.3 熱帶低氣壓

二零二五年六月二十五日至二十六日

一個熱帶低氣壓於六月二十五日早上在南海中部形成，成為二零二五年第二個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。

該熱帶低氣壓在西沙之東北約 170 公里的南海中部上形成，向西北移向海南島東部。該熱帶低氣壓於六月二十五日黃昏達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 55 公里。該熱帶低氣壓於六月二十六日凌晨掠過海南島文昌市後，再於早上在廣東湛江市登陸，並隨後移入內陸，最後於翌日凌晨在廣西減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，該熱帶低氣壓為海南島及廣東湛江帶來狂風大雨，海南島文昌市錄得最大累積雨量 218.2 毫米。

天文台在六月二十五日下午 2 時 20 分發出一號戒備信號，當時該熱帶低氣壓集結在香港以南約 490 公里。當晚至翌日早上本港吹和緩至清勁東至東南風，離岸及高地間中吹強風。該熱帶低氣壓於六月二十六日上午 2 時左右最接近香港，在本港西南約 420 公里掠過。隨著該熱帶低氣壓逐漸減弱並遠離本港，對香港的威脅解除，天文台於六月二十六日下午 2 時 20 分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。

該熱帶低氣壓影響香港期間，沒有嚴重破壞報告。天文台總部於六月二十五日下午 4 時 35 分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓 1007.2 百帕斯卡。在該熱帶低氣壓的影響下，尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上) 3.26 米及最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.30 米。

六月二十五日本港大致天晴及日間酷熱，而該熱帶低氣壓的外圍雨帶於當晚逐漸影響本港。翌日本港有大驟雨及狂風雷暴，普遍地區錄得約 30 毫米雨量，而港島及九龍的雨量更超過 50 毫米。

2.3 Tropical Depression
25 – 26 June 2025

A tropical depression formed over the central part of the South China Sea on the morning of 25 June and was the second tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025.

The tropical depression formed over the central part of the South China Sea about 170 km northeast of Xisha and moved northwestwards towards the eastern part of Hainan Island. It attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 55 km/h near its centre on the evening of 25 June. After skirting across Wenchang of Hainan Island in the small hours on 26 June, it made landfall again over Zhanjiang of Guangdong that morning. The tropical depression then moved inland and finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Guangxi in the small hours of the next day.

According to press reports, the tropical depression brought very heavy rain and squalls to Hainan Island and Zhanjiang of Guangdong. A maximum accumulated rainfall of 218.2 millimetres was recorded in Wenchang of Hainan Island.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 2:20 p.m. on 25 June, when the tropical depression was about 490 km south of Hong Kong. Local winds were moderate to fresh east to southeasterlies, occasionally strong offshore and on high ground from that night to the next morning. The tropical depression came closest to Hong Kong at around 2 a.m. on 26 June, skirting past about 420 km southwest of the territory. With the tropical depression gradually weakening and departing from Hong Kong, it no longer posed a threat to Hong Kong and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 2:20 p.m. on 26 June.

The tropical depression did not cause any significant damage when it affected Hong Kong. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1007.2 hPa was recorded at 4:35 p.m. on 25 June. Under the influence of the tropical depression, a maximum sea level of 3.26 m (above chart datum) and a maximum storm surge of 0.30 m (above astronomical tide) were recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui.

The local weather was mainly fine and very hot during the day on 25 June, and the outer rainbands of the tropical depression gradually affected the territory that night. There were heavy showers and squally thunderstorms in

Hong Kong the next day. Around 30 millimetres of rainfall were generally recorded over the territory, with rainfall even exceeding 50 millimetres over Hong Kong Island and Kowloon.

表 2.3.1　在熱帶低氣壓影響下，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 the tropical depression were in force

站 Station (https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/informtc/station2025.html)		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)	東南偏南	SSE	53	26/6	05:59	東南偏南	SSE	26	25/6	23:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東南偏東	ESE	51	26/6	06:53	東	E	21	25/6	19:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東南偏東	ESE	67	26/6	06:10	東南	SE	39	26/6	00:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東南偏東	ESE	55	26/6	06:09	東	E	34	26/6	00:00
青洲	Green Island	南	S	80	26/6	09:01	東北偏東	ENE	29	25/6	20:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東南偏東	ESE	42	26/6	06:34	東南偏東	ESE	24	26/6	00:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東南	SE	51	26/6	06:52	東南	SE	21	26/6	10:00
京士柏	King's Park	東南偏東	ESE	33	26/6	08:53	東南偏東	ESE	14	25/6	21:00
							東南偏東	ESE	14	25/6	22:00
							東南偏東	ESE	14	26/6	00:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	東南偏東	ESE	47	26/6	06:07	東南偏東	ESE	22	26/6	09:00
		東	E	47	26/6	06:08					
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東	E	34	26/6	06:36	東	E	18	25/6	17:00
							東	E	18	25/6	21:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	東北偏東	ENE	84	26/6	06:56	東	E	51	26/6	00:00
北角	North Point	東	E	38	25/6	22:34	東	E	22	26/6	00:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東南	SE	55	26/6	06:16	東	E	22	25/6	21:00
平洲	Ping Chau	東南偏南	SSE	21	26/6	07:50	南	S	4	25/6	15:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東南偏南	SSE	54	26/6	07:04	東南偏南	SSE	26	26/6	14:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東南偏南	SSE	44	26/6	06:36	東南	SE	26	25/6	18:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東南	SE	40	25/6	21:20	東南	SE	14	25/6	19:00
							東南偏東	ESE	14	26/6	02:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東南偏南	SSE	33	26/6	07:12	東南	SE	12	26/6	00:00
							東南	SE	12	26/6	10:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東南	SE	40	26/6	06:51	東南偏東	ESE	22	25/6	23:00
							東	E	22	26/6	00:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東南偏東	ESE	30	25/6	22:47	東	E	12	25/6	15:00
							東南偏東	ESE	12	25/6	23:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東	E	48	26/6	07:12	東	E	21	25/6	23:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東南偏東	ESE	71	26/6	06:20	東南偏東	ESE	49	26/6	00:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	東南	SE	44	26/6	10:16	東南偏東	ESE	23	25/6	23:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	東南偏東	ESE	55	26/6	06:50	東南偏東	ESE	35	25/6	23:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	南	S	52	26/6	10:03	東南	SE	31	25/6	23:00
		南	S	52	26/6	10:07					
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東南	SE	30	26/6	08:01	東南偏東	ESE	11	26/6	10:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南偏東	ESE	49	26/6	10:01	東南	SE	19	26/6	10:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東南偏南	SSE	51	26/6	06:34	東南偏南	SSE	19	25/6	17:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東南偏東	ESE	62	26/6	06:29	東南偏東	ESE	34	26/6	00:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東南偏東	ESE	29	26/6	09:40	東	E	7	25/6	17:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東北偏東	ENE	32	26/6	05:05	東	E	12	25/6	23:00

石崗 - 沒有資料　　Shek Kong - data not available

表 2.3.2　熱帶低氣壓影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量

Table 2.3.2　Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of the tropical depression

站 (參閱圖 2.3.2) Station (See Fig. 2.3.2)			六月二十五日 25 Jun	六月二十六日 26 Jun	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			0.2	48.9	49.1
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			微量 Trace	28.8	28.8
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			0.0	14.0	14.0
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	0.0	42.0	42.0
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	1.0	28.5	29.5
N13	糧船灣	High Island	0.0	19.5	19.5
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	0.0	30.0	30.0
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	0.0	59.5	59.5
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	0.0	51.0	51.0
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	0.0	19.5	19.5
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	0.0	28.5	28.5
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	0.0	26.0	26.0
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	0.0	37.5	37.5
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	0.0	12.0	12.0
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	0.0	44.5	44.5
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	0.0	33.0	33.0
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	0.0	5.7	5.7

表 2.3.3　熱帶低氣壓影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮

Table 2.3.3　Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of the tropical depression

站 Station (https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/informtc/station2025.html)		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	2.65	26/6	08:54	0.20	26/6	06:59
石壁	Shek Pik	2.79	26/6	09:11	0.19	26/6	05:51
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.57	26/6	08:51	0.18	26/6	05:52
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.70	26/6	10:06	0.19	25/6	18:45
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	3.26	26/6	09:34	0.30	26/6	09:29
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.61	26/6	08:44	0.12	25/6	23:13

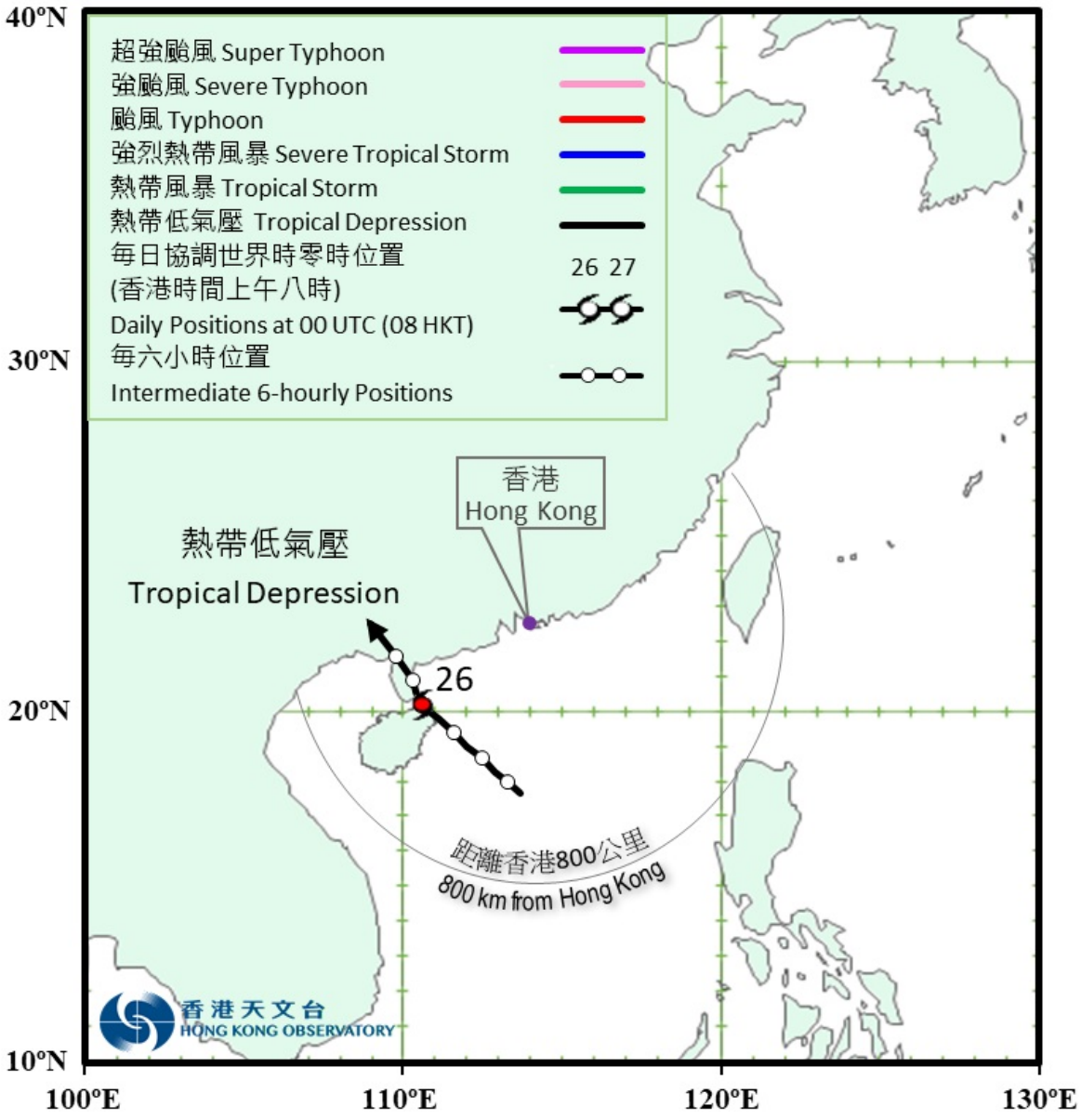


圖 2.2.1　　二零二五年六月二十五日至二十六日熱帶低氣壓的暫定路徑圖。

Figure 2.2.1　Provisional track of the tropical depression: 25 - 26 June 2025.

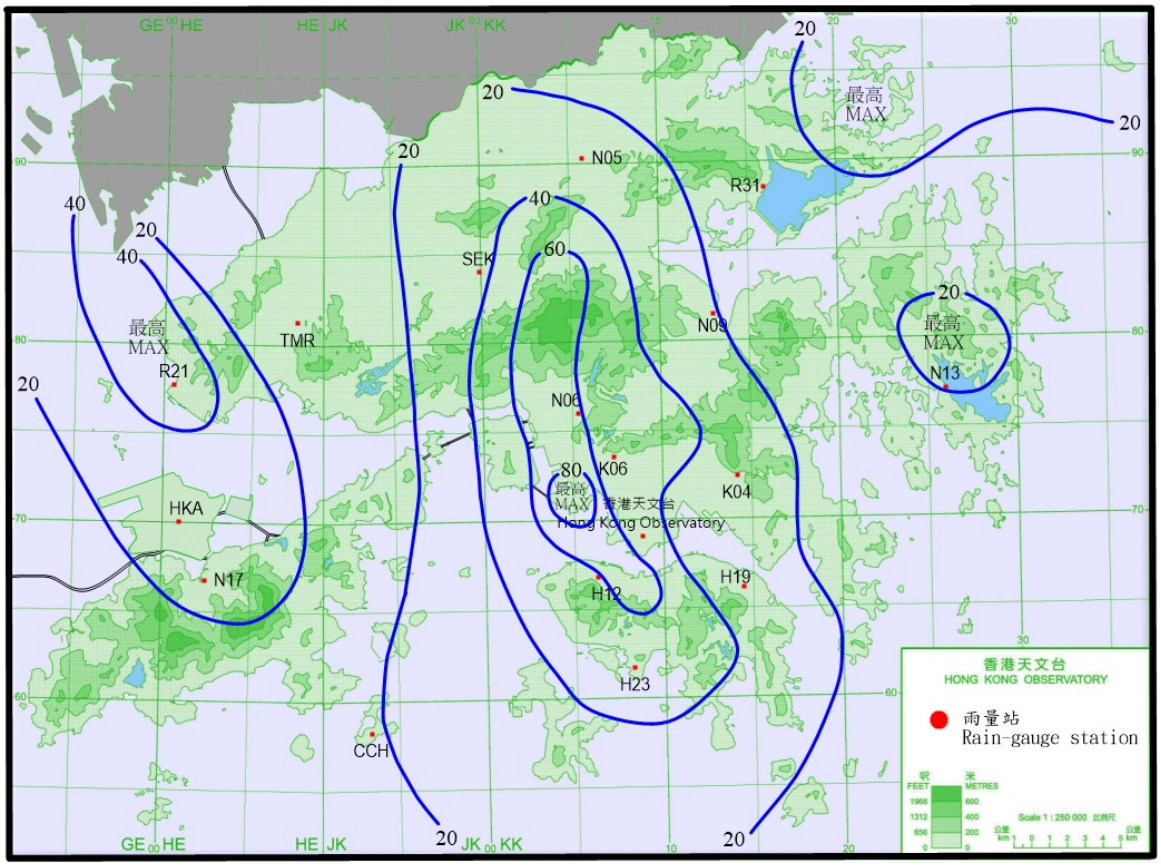


圖 2.2.2　　二零二五年六月二十五日至二十六日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Figure 2.2.2　Rainfall distribution on 25 – 26 June 2025 (isohyets are in millimetres).

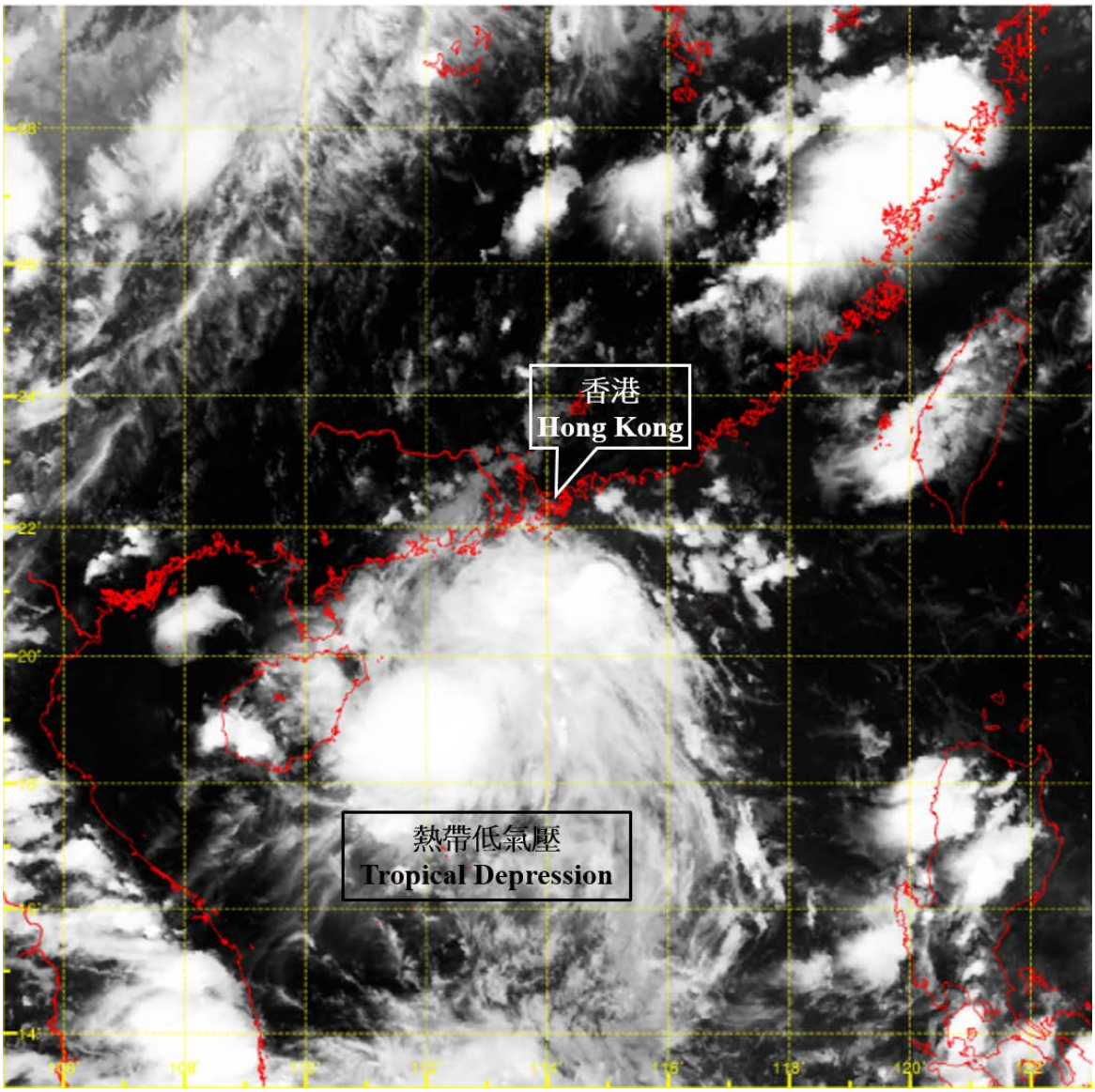


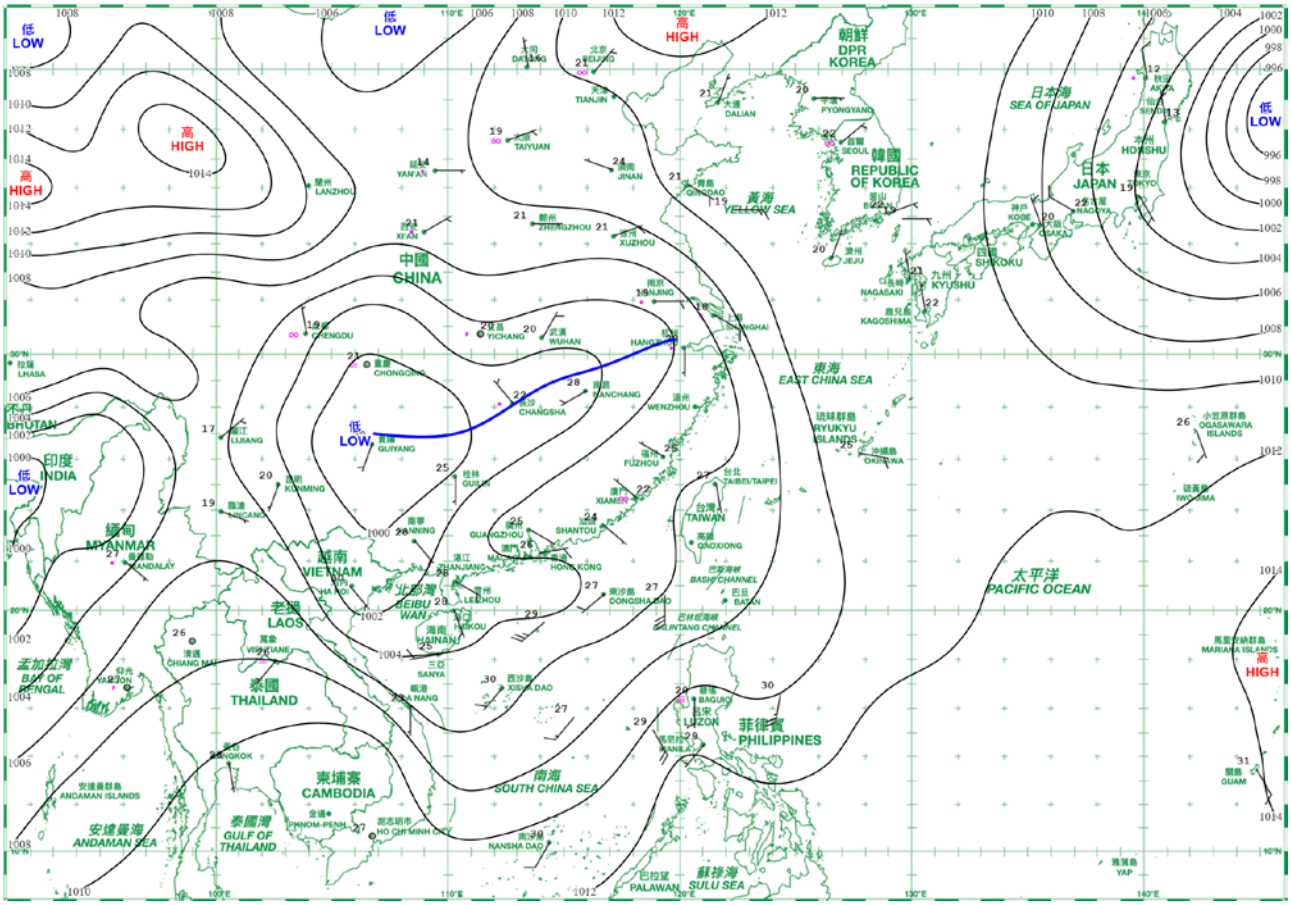
圖 2.2.3　二零二五年六月二十五日下午 5 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時熱帶低氣壓中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 55 公里。

Figure 2.2.3　Infra-red satellite imagery at around 5 p.m. on 26 June 2025. The estimated maximum sustained wind near the centre of the tropical depression was 55 km/h.

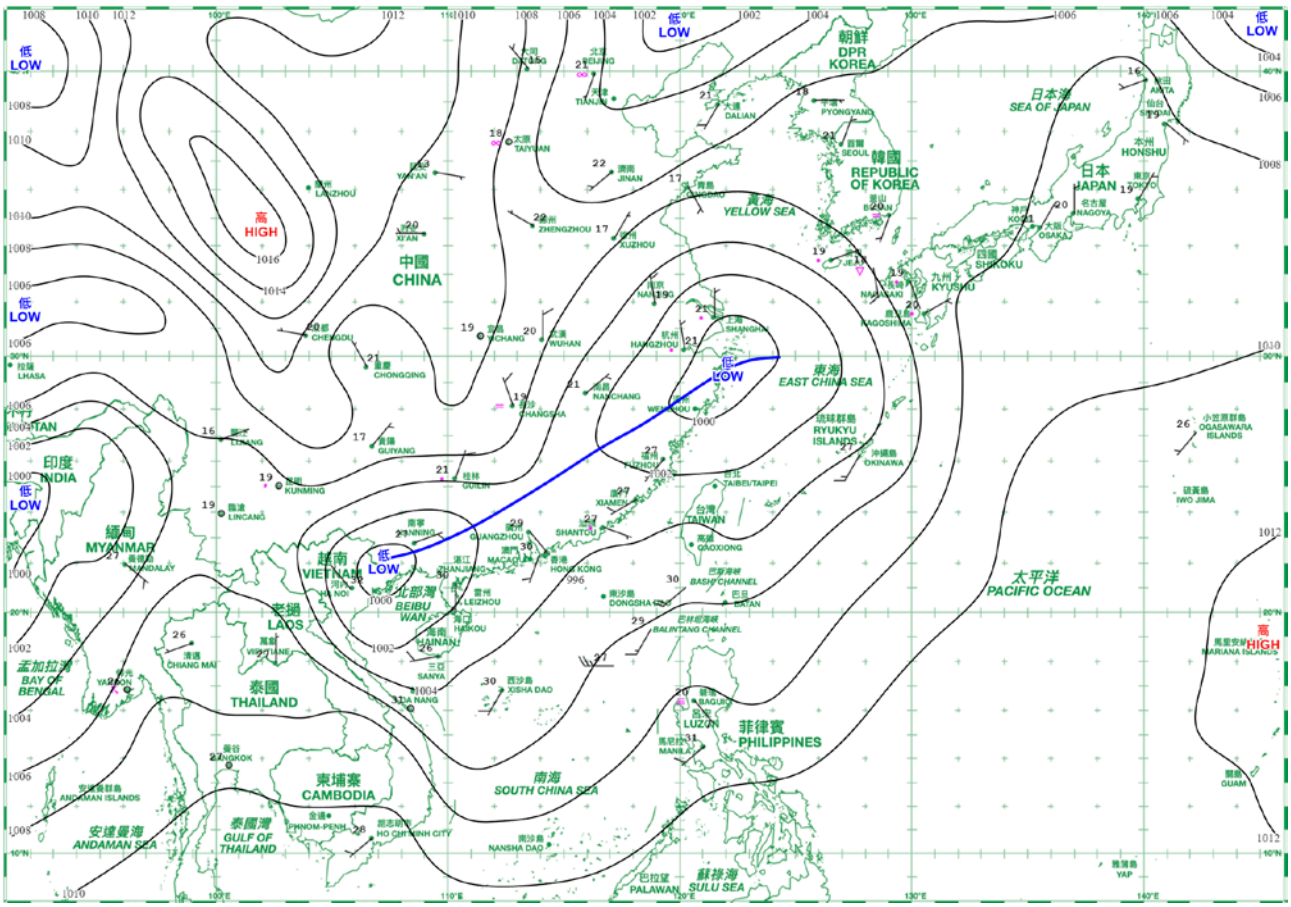
〔此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的向日葵 9 號衛星。〕

[The satellite imagery was originally captured by Himawari-9 Satellite (H-9) of Japan Meteorological Agency.]

日期/Date: 01.06.2025 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



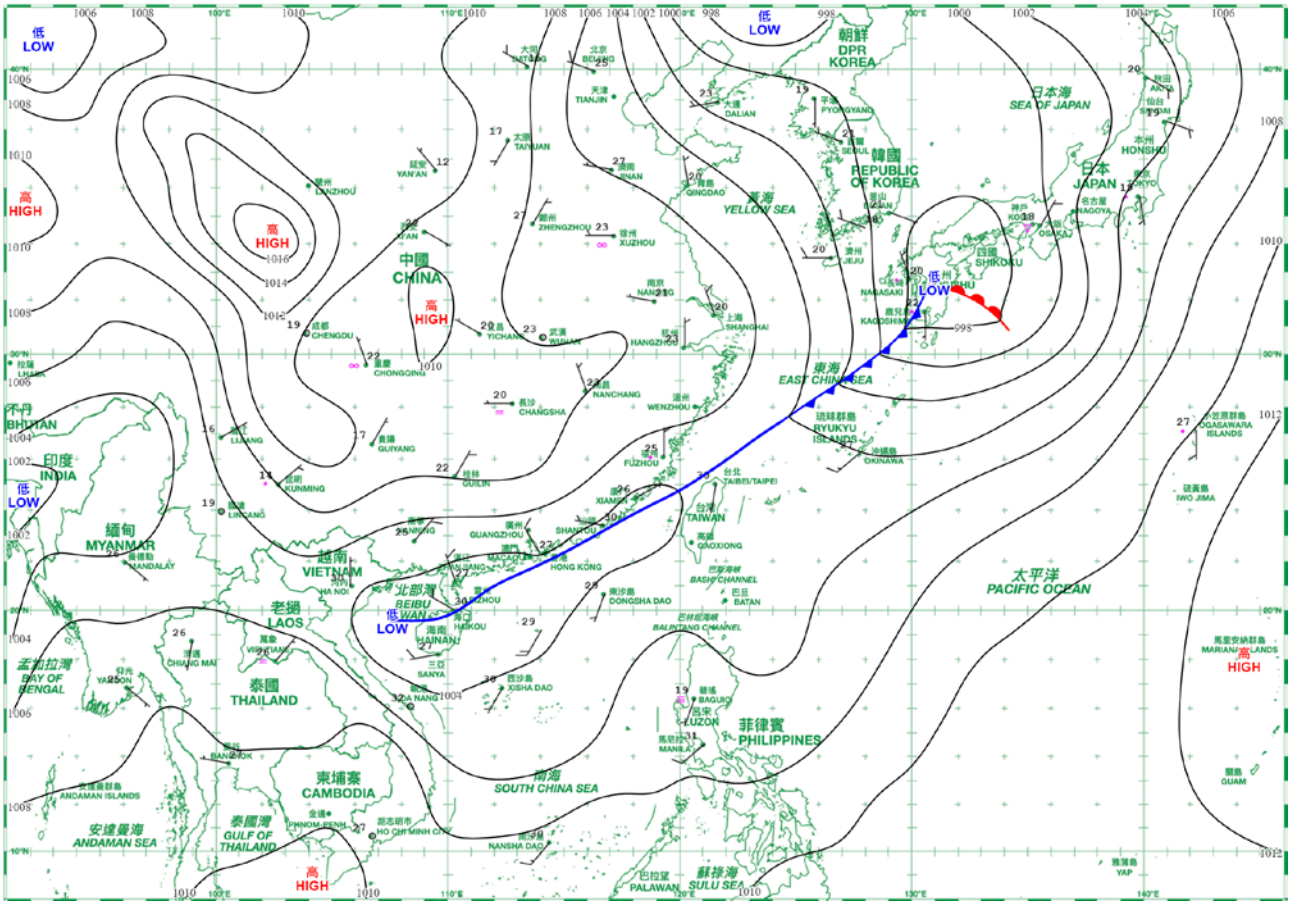
日期/Date: 02.06.2025 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



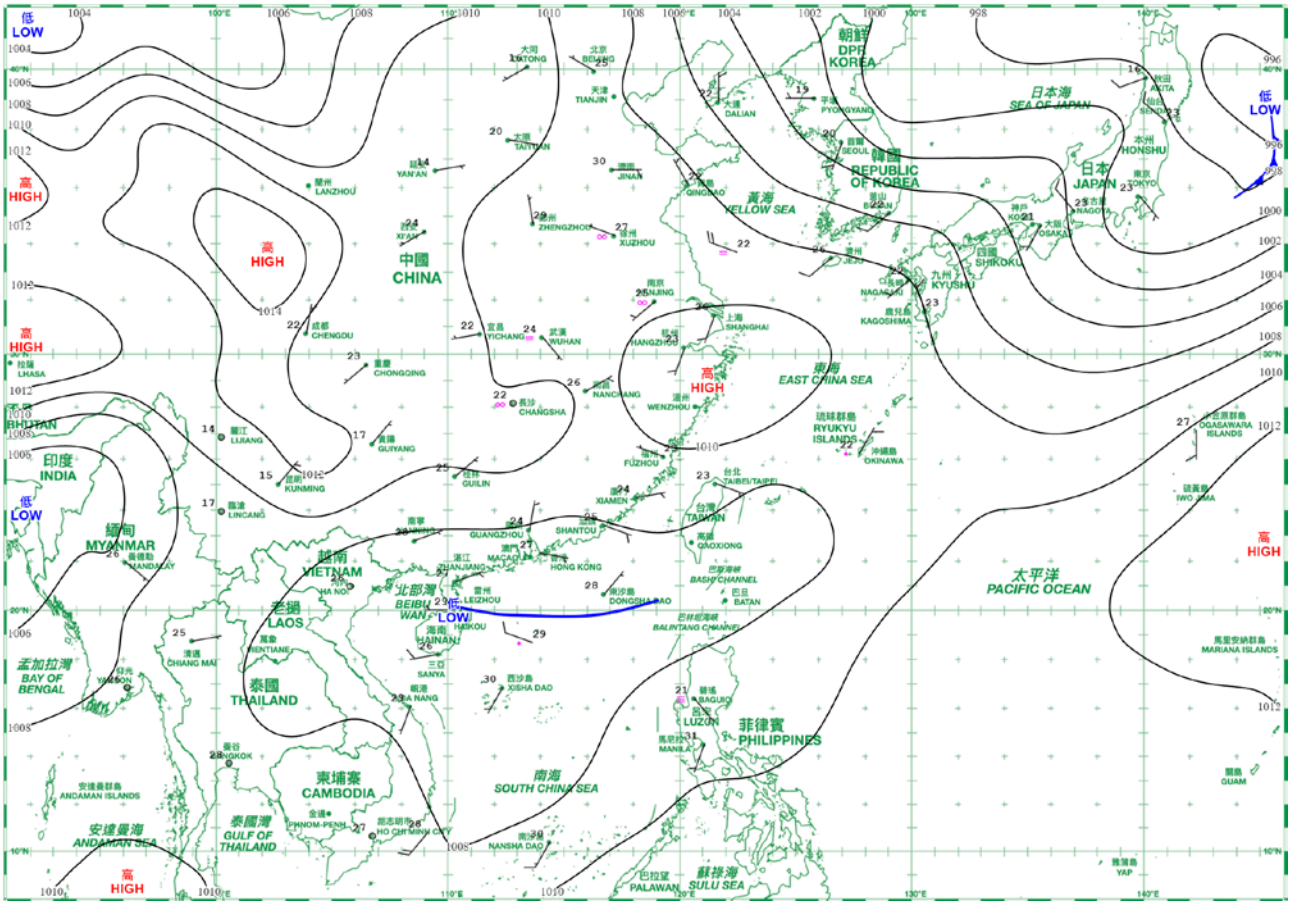
等壓線 Isobar(hPa) 暖鋒 Warm Front 靜止鋒 Stationary Front 消散中的冷鋒 Dissipating Cold Front

冷鋒 Cold Front 錮囚鋒 Occlusion 槽軸線 Axis of Trough 6 熱帶氣旋中心 Centre of Tropical Cyclone

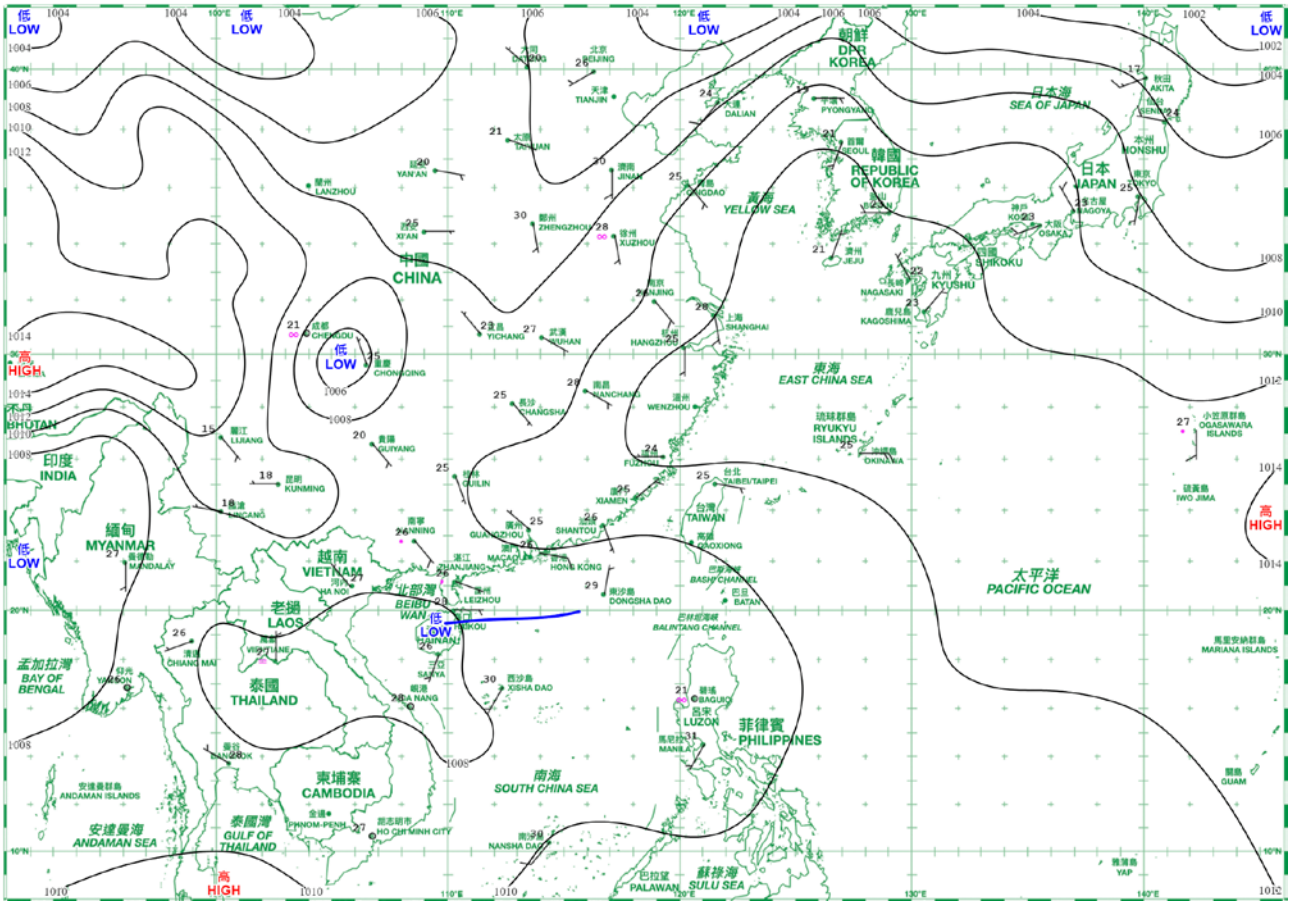
日期/Date: 03.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



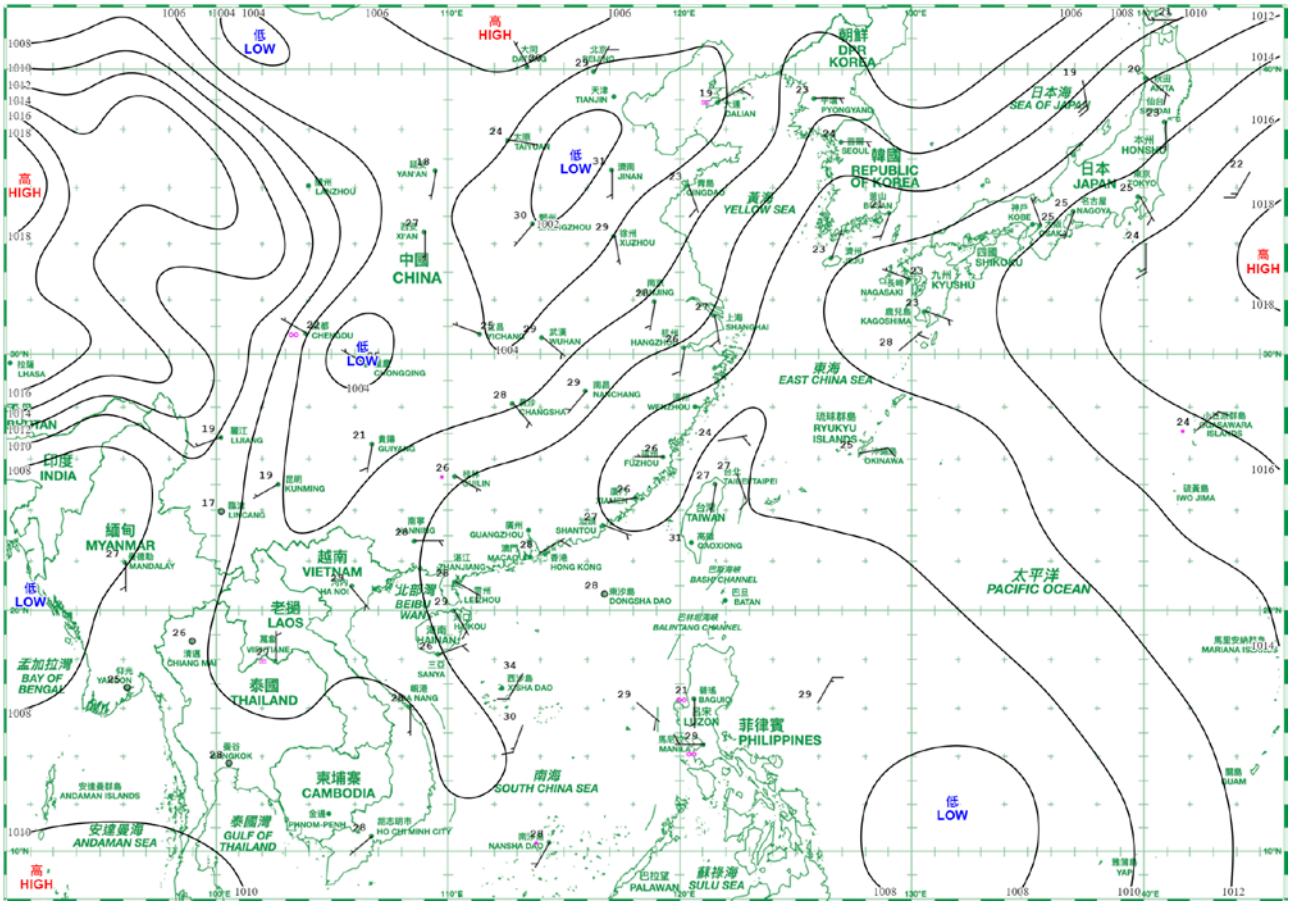
日期/Date: 04.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



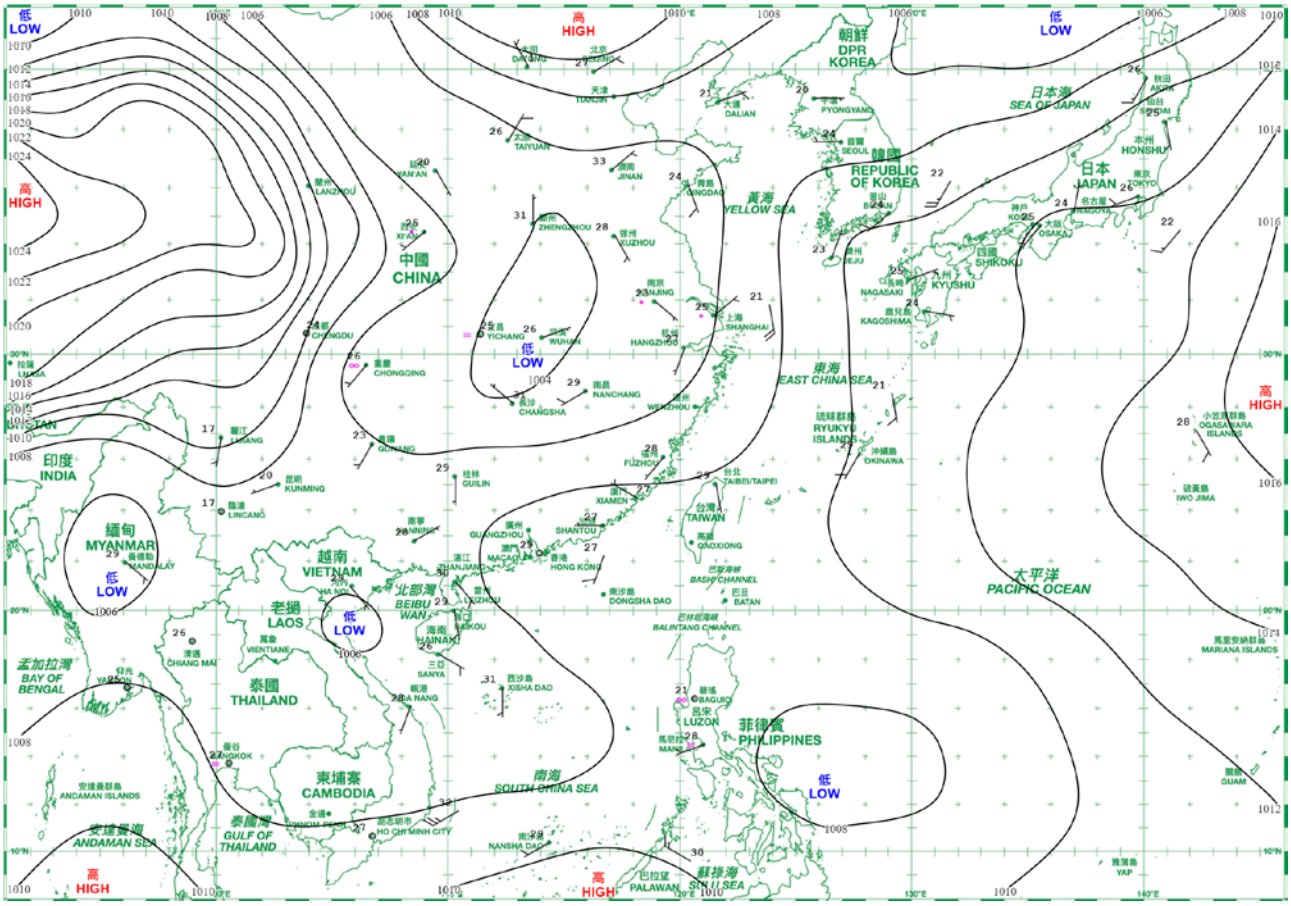
日期/Date: 05.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



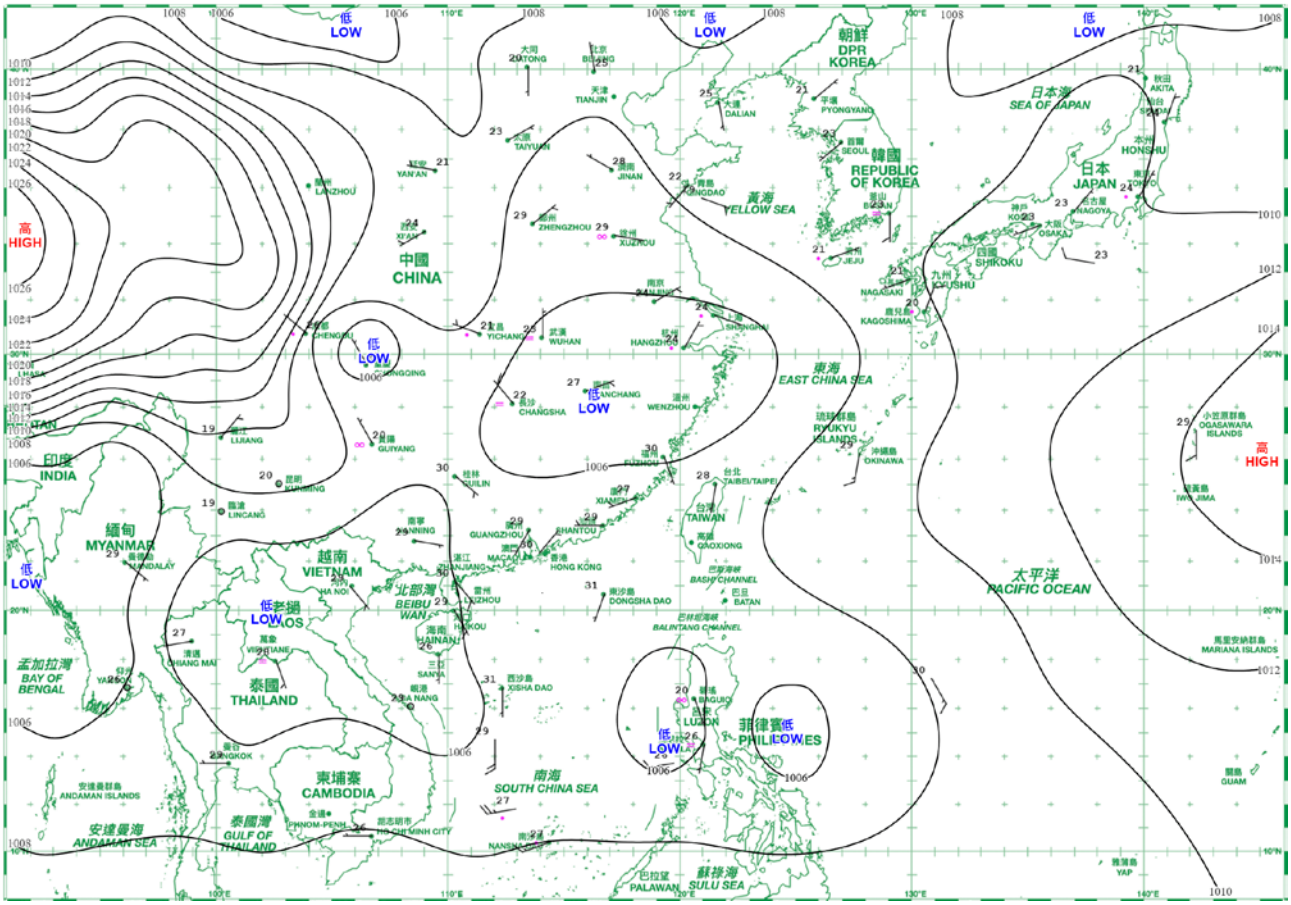
日期/Date: 06.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



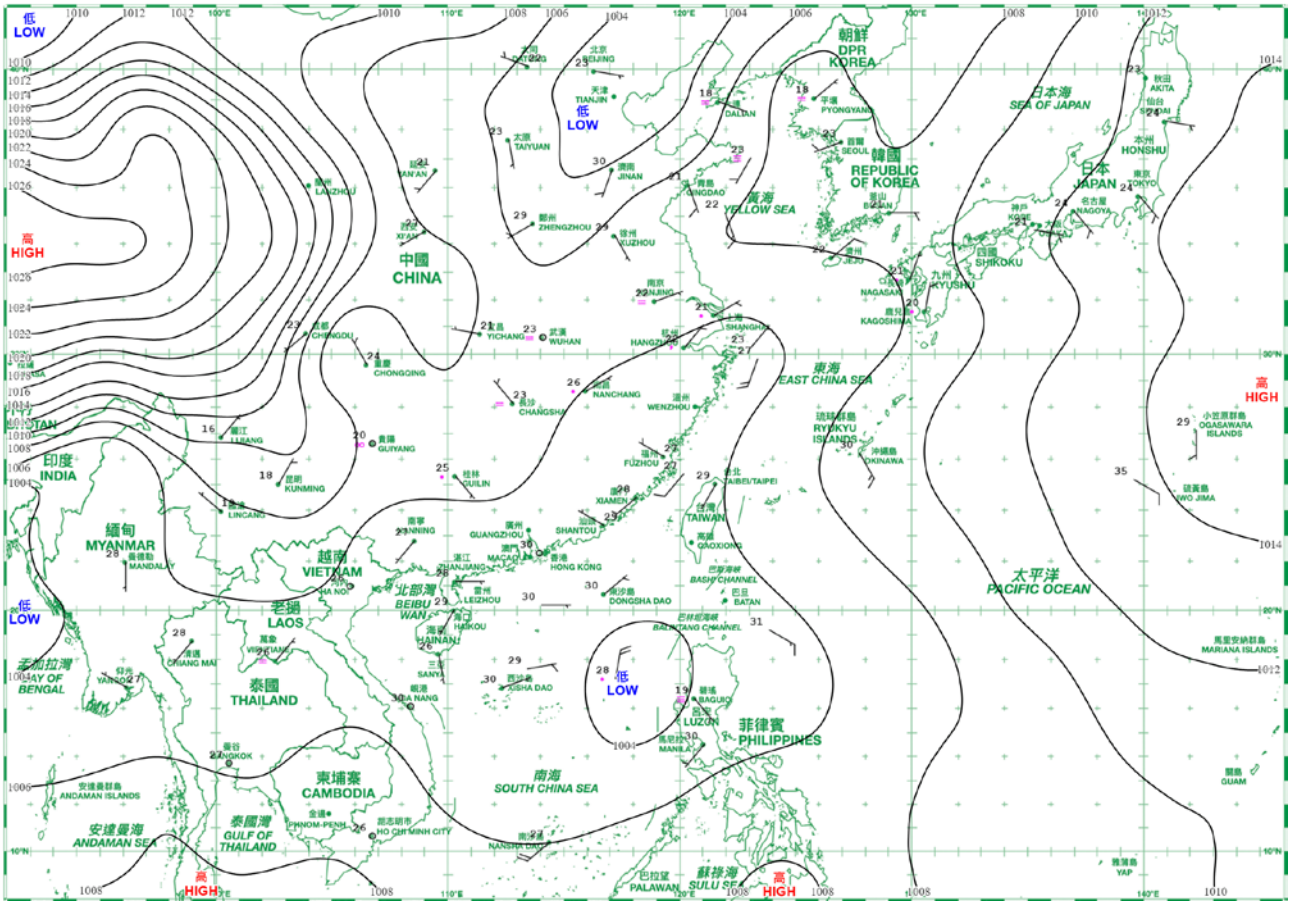
日期/Date: 07.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



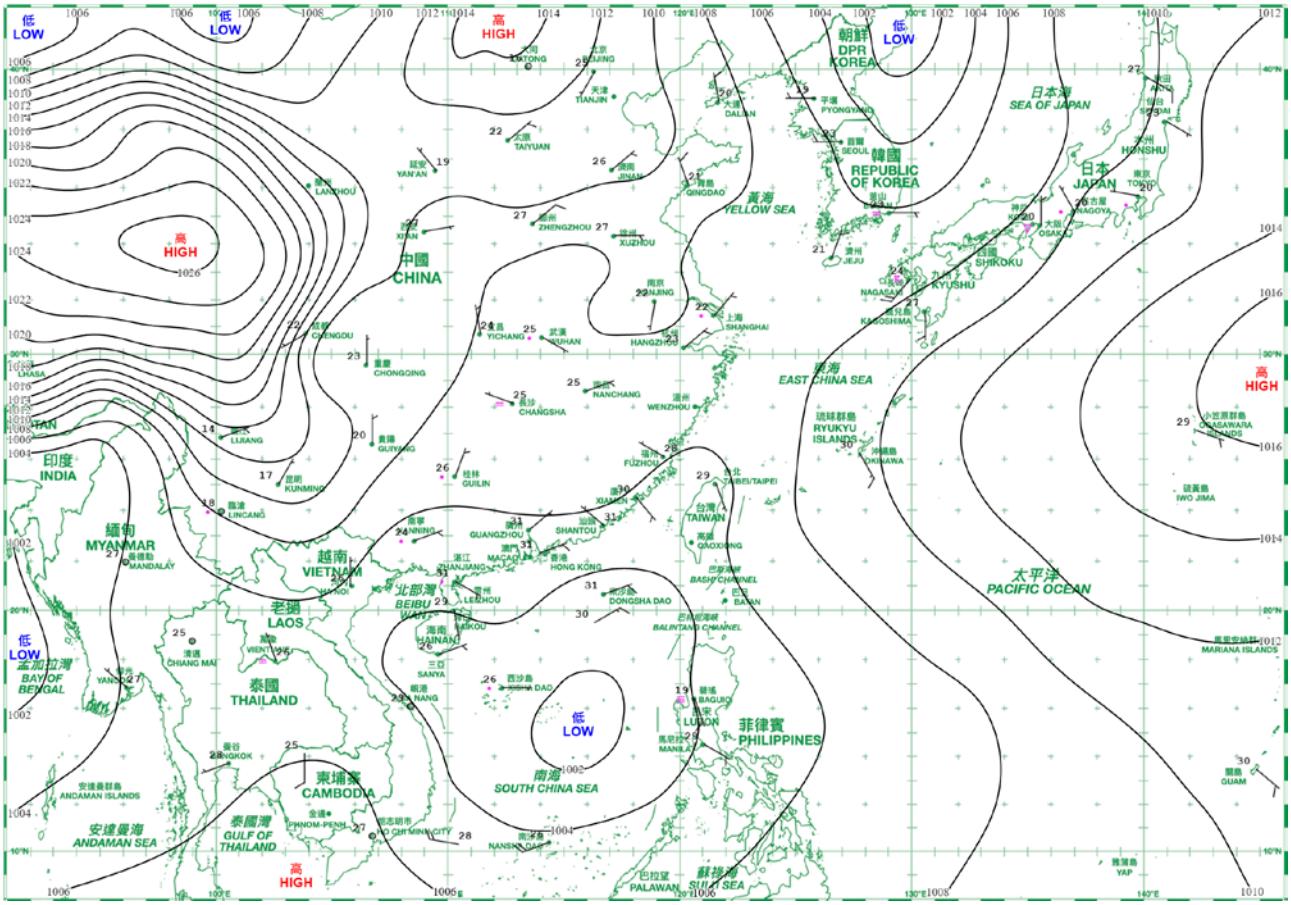
日期/Date: 08.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



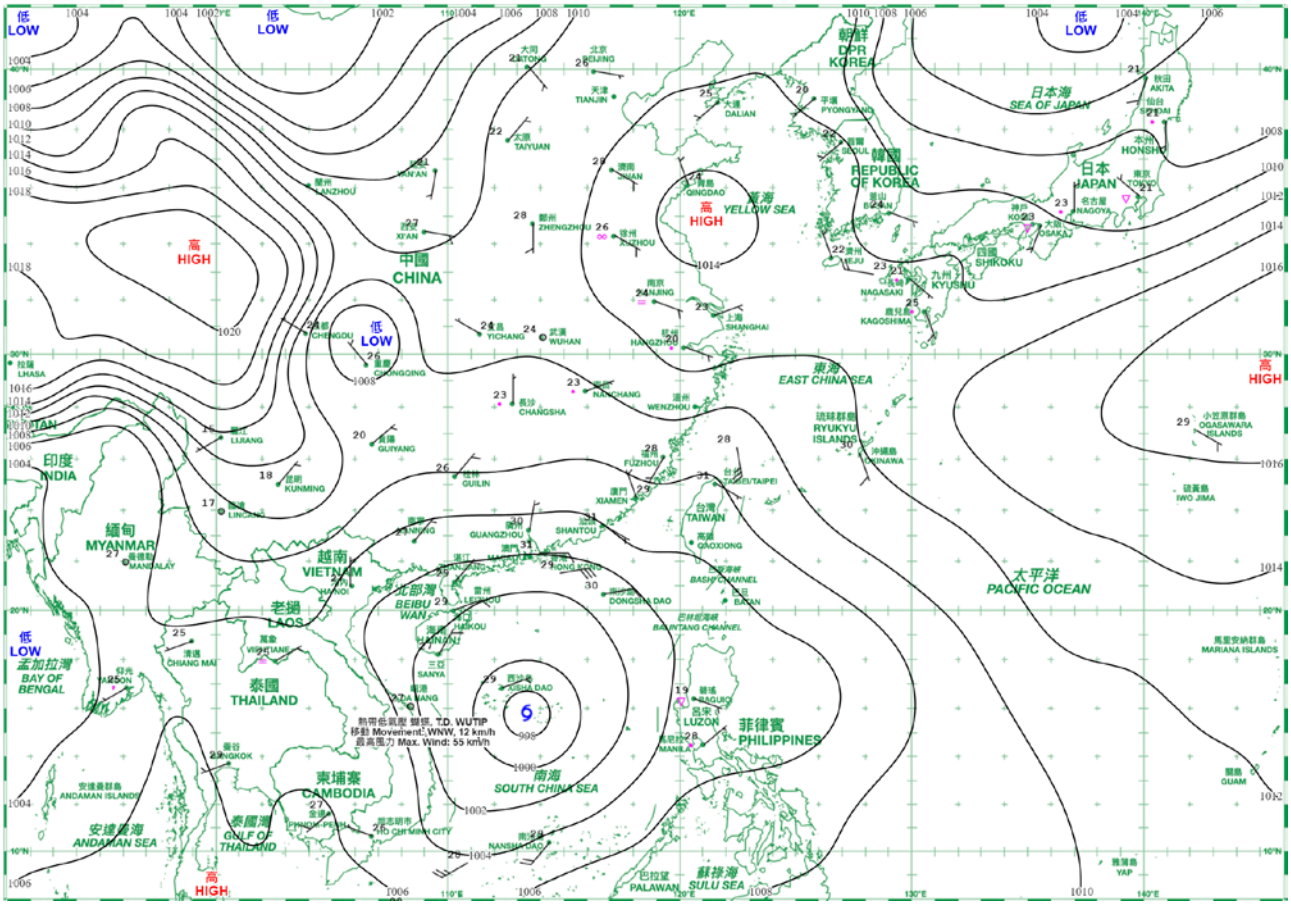
日期/Date: 09.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



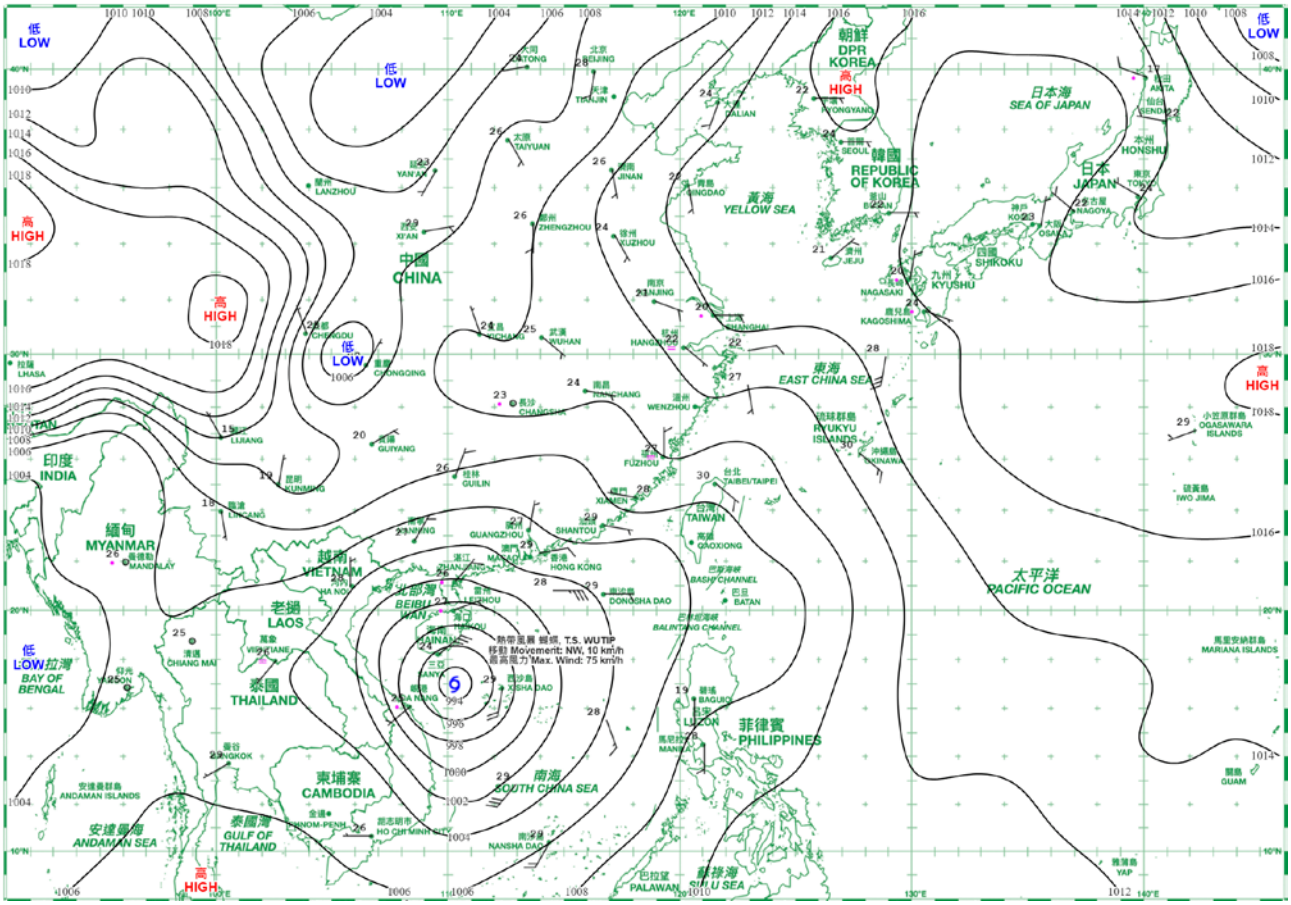
日期/Date: 10.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



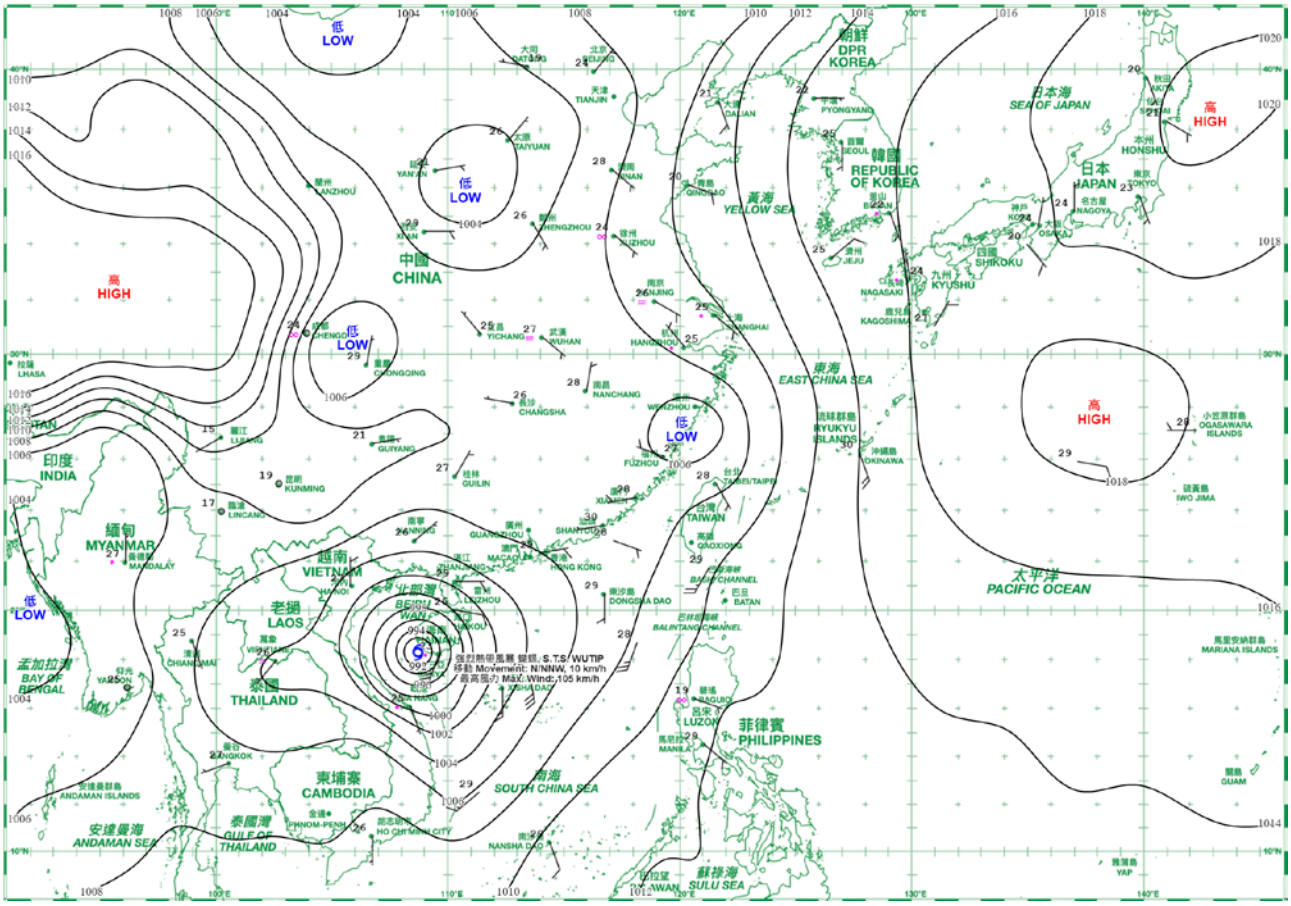
日期/Date: 11.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



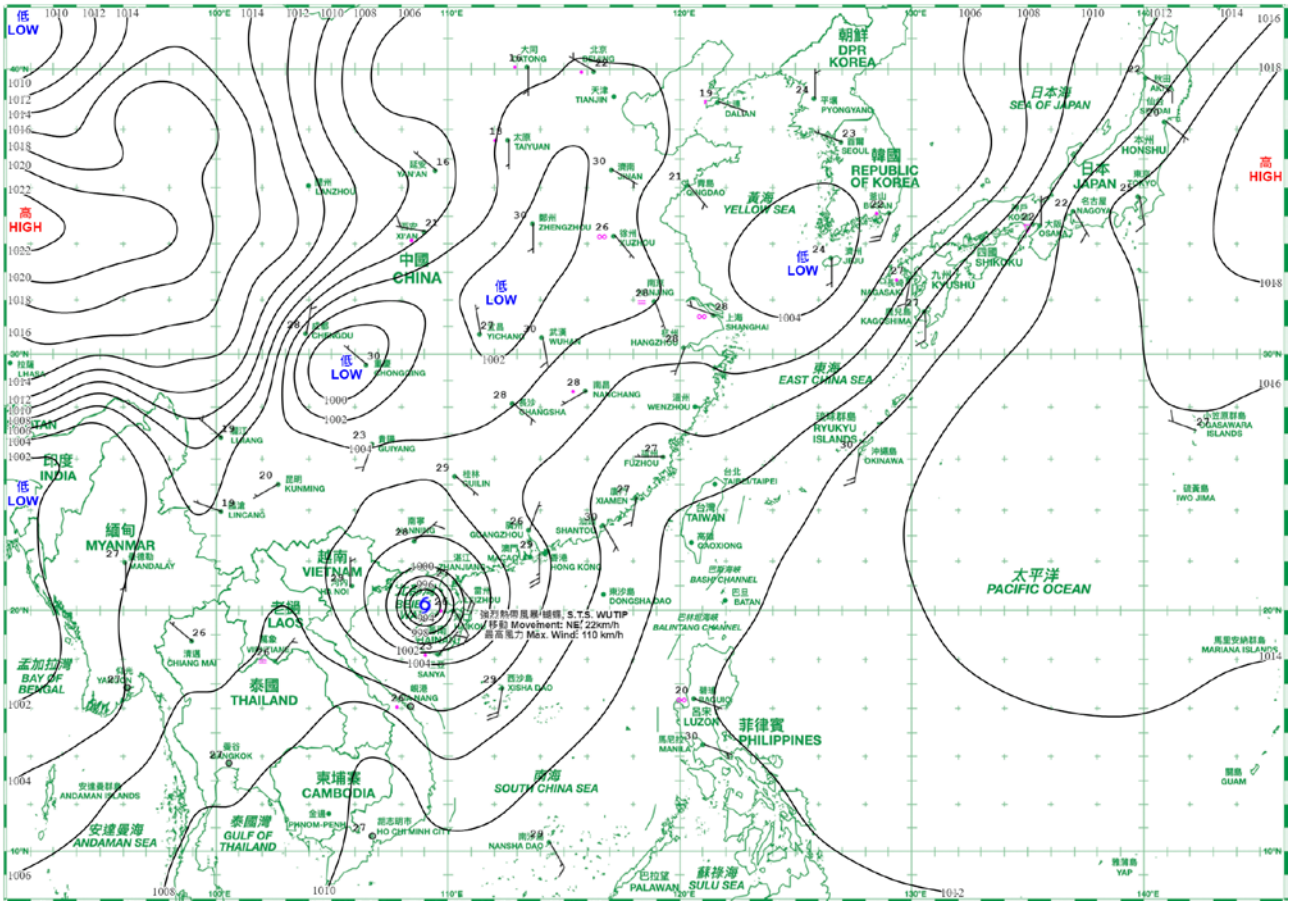
日期/Date: 12.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



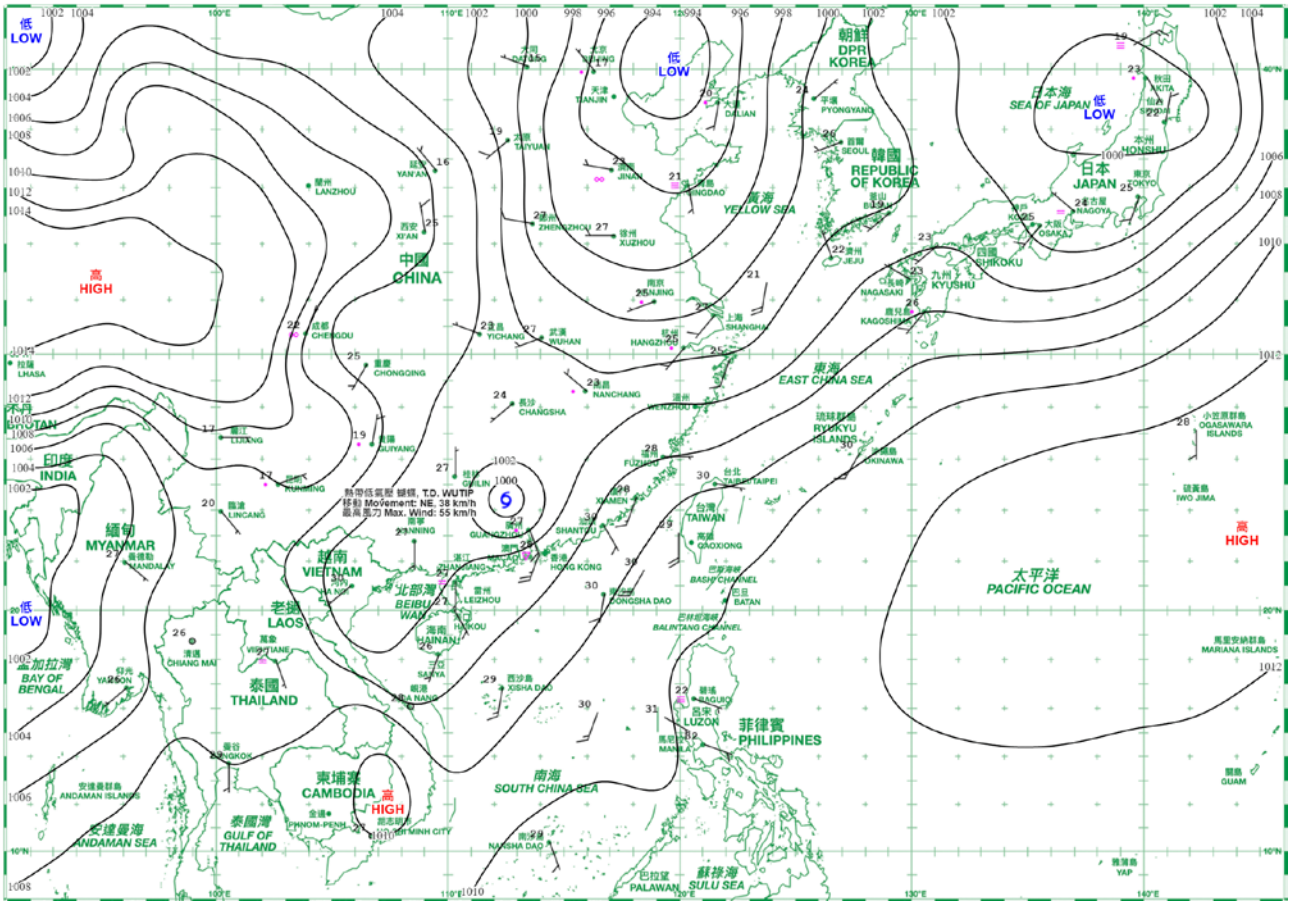
日期/Date: 13.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



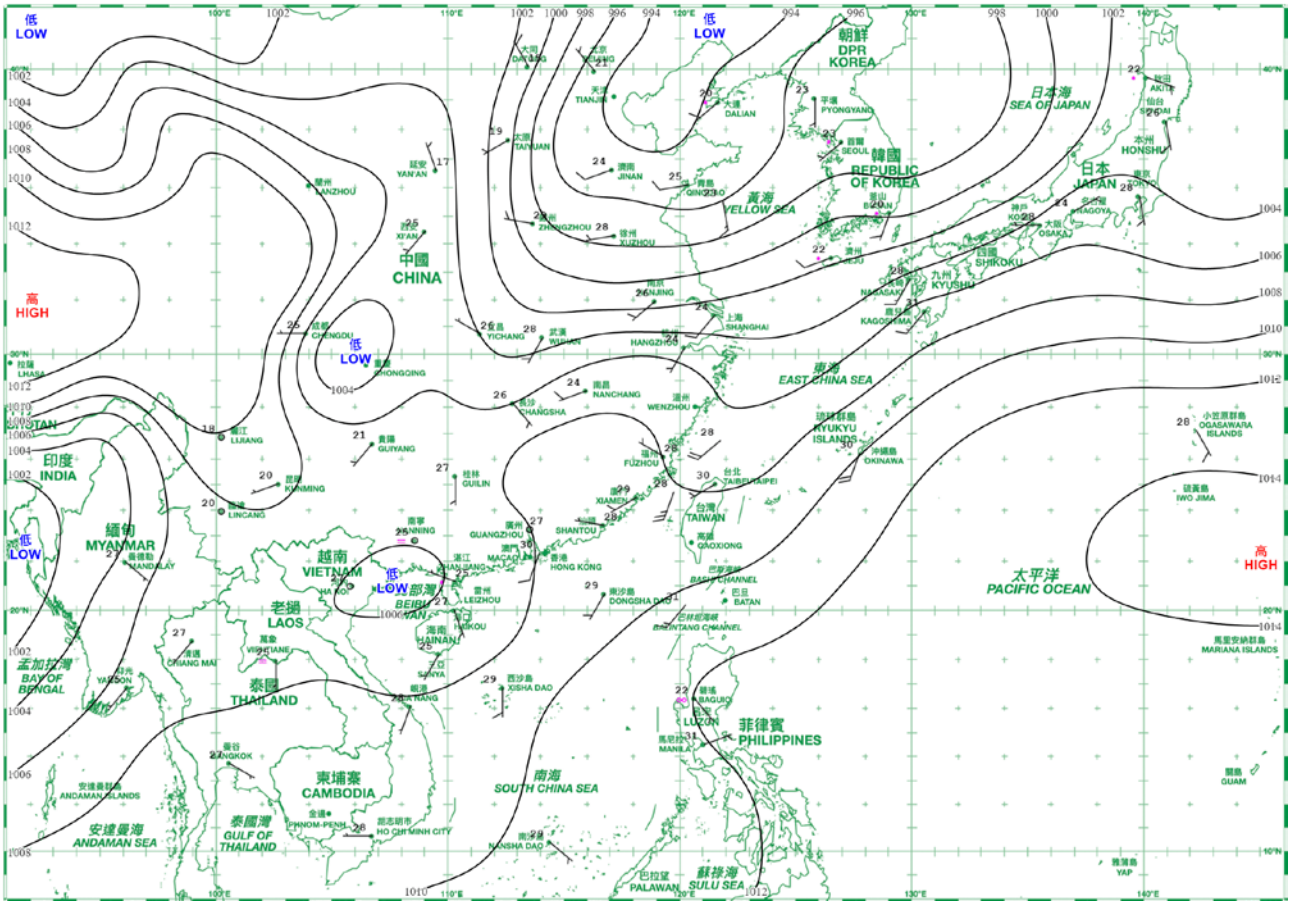
日期/Date: 14.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



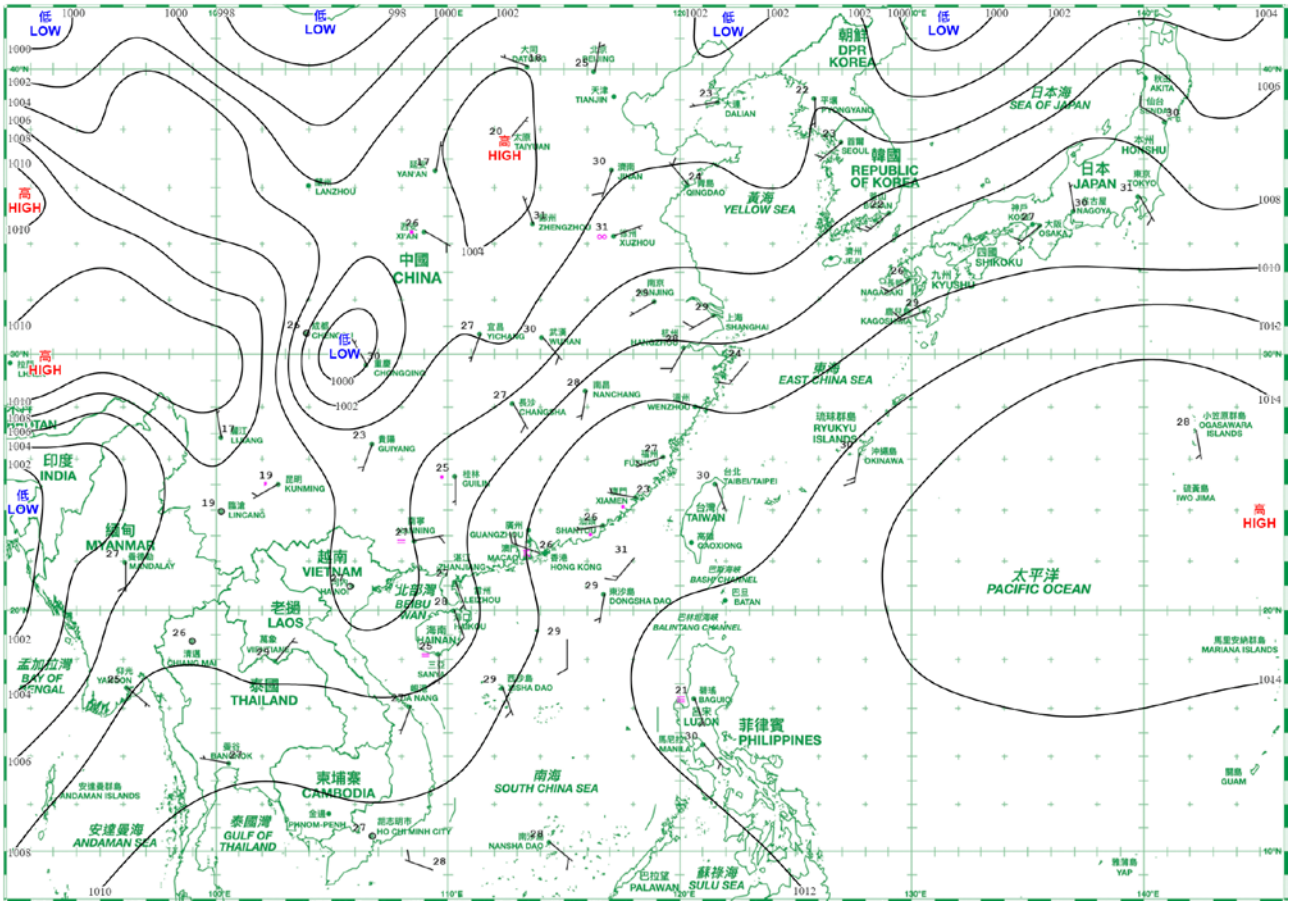
日期/Date: 15.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



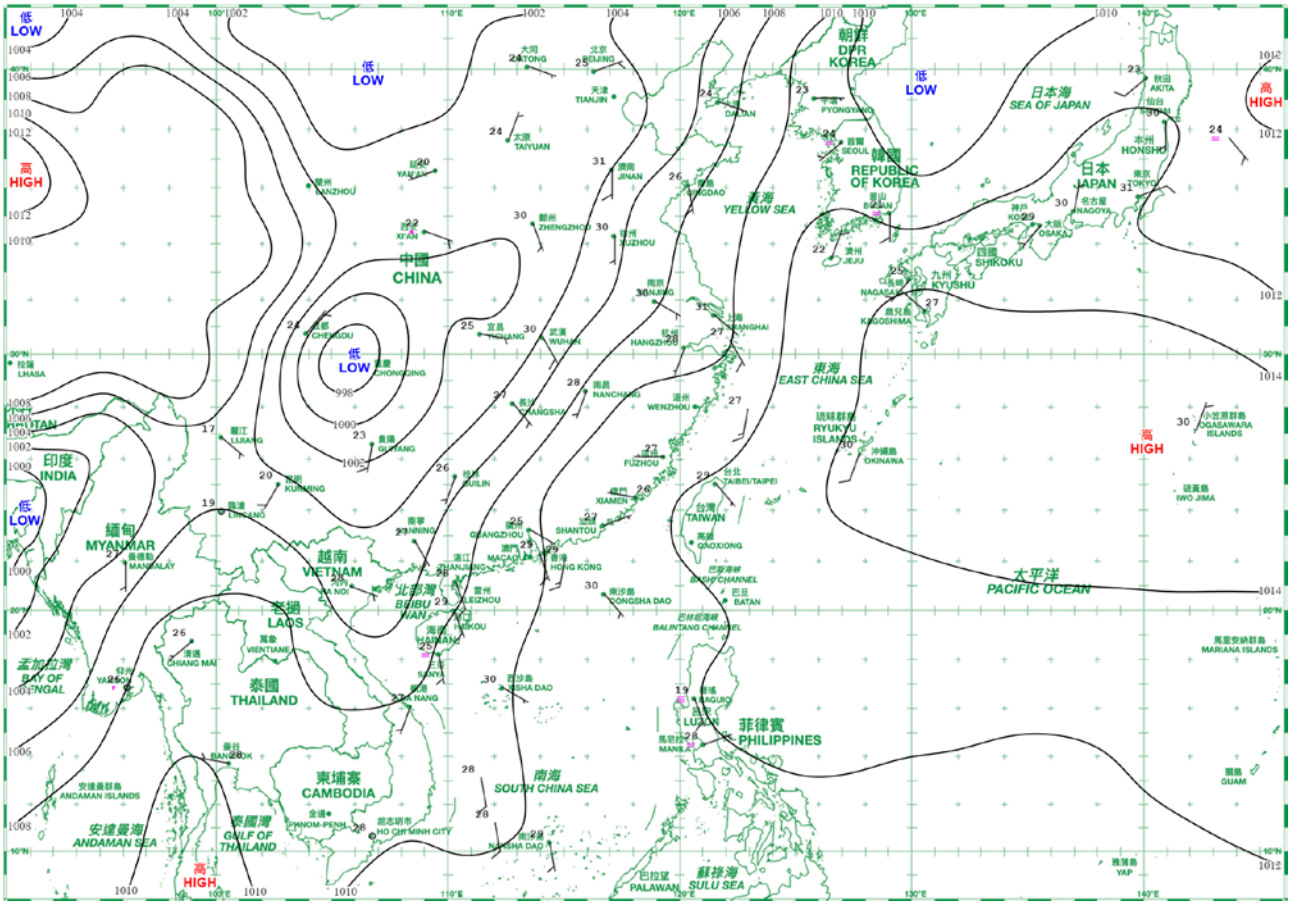
日期/Date: 16.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



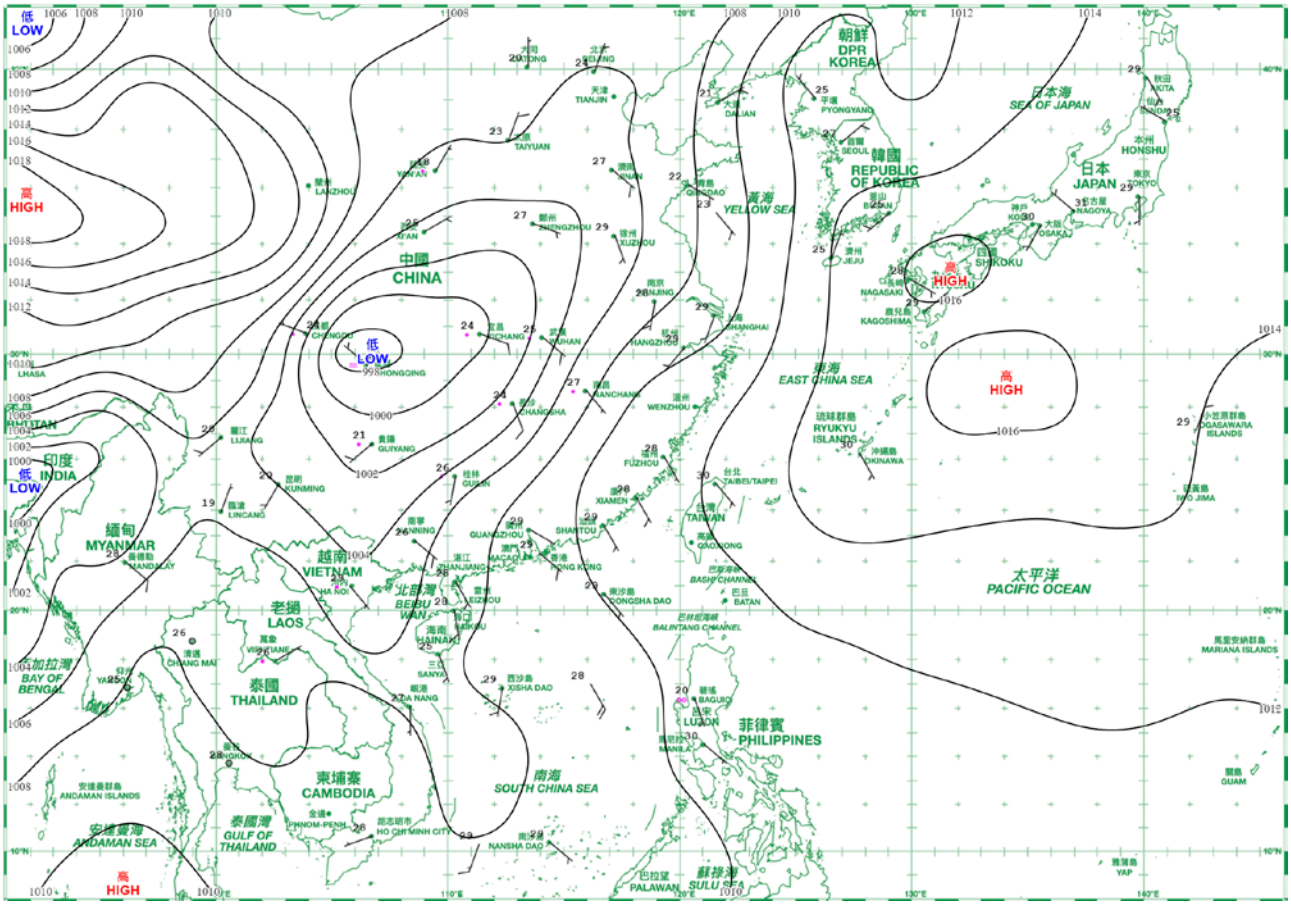
日期/Date: 17.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



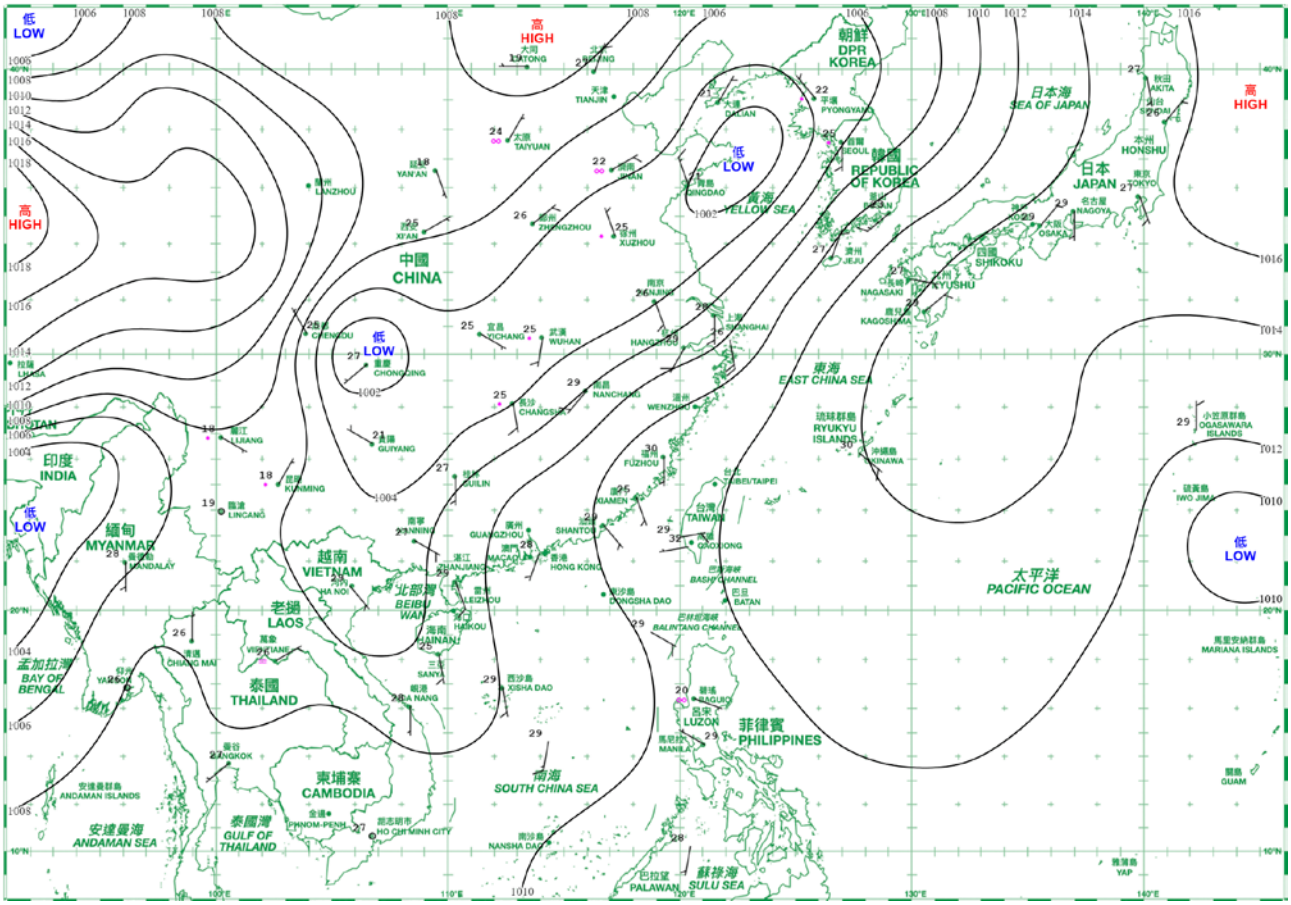
日期/Date: 18.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



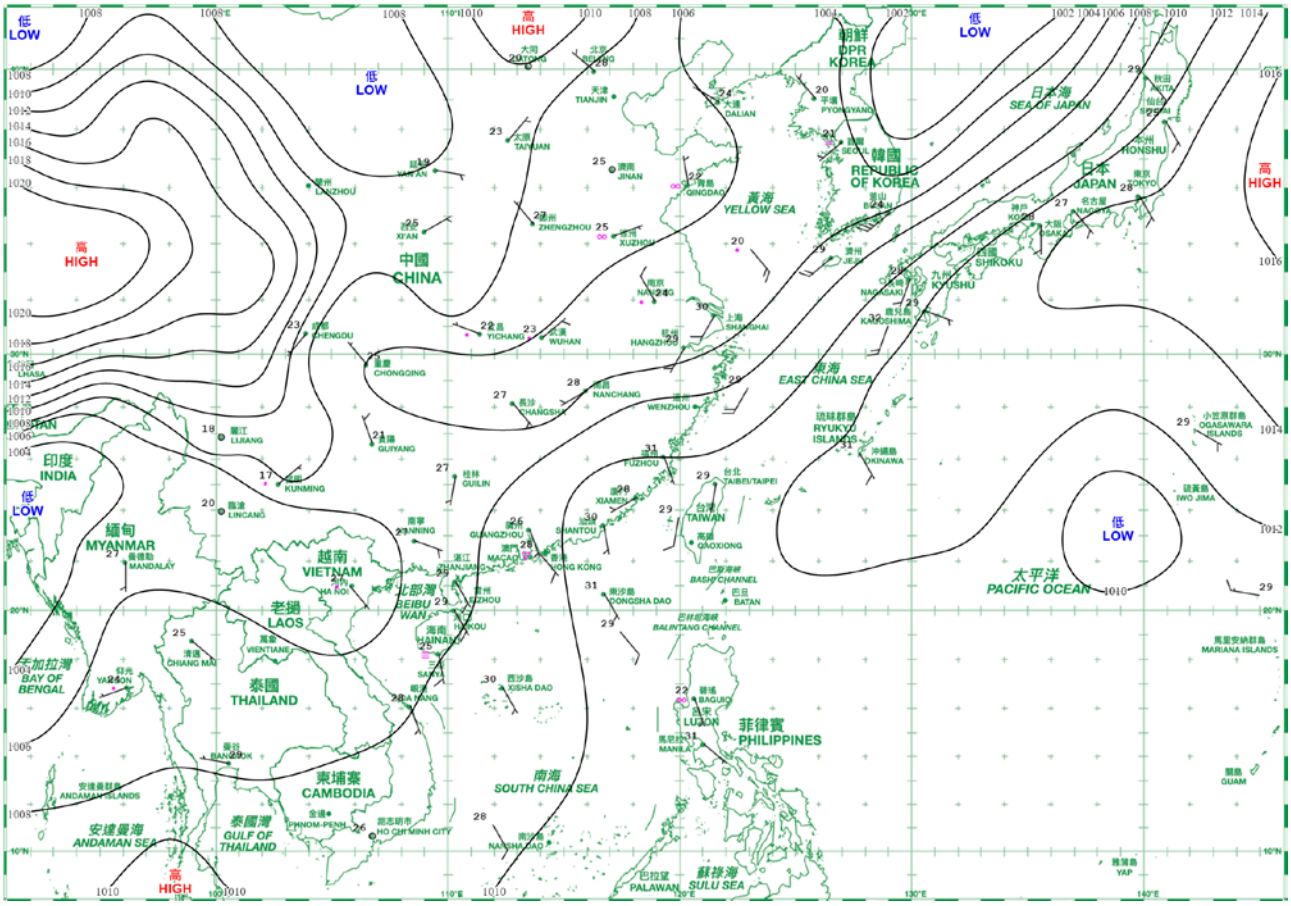
日期/Date: 19.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



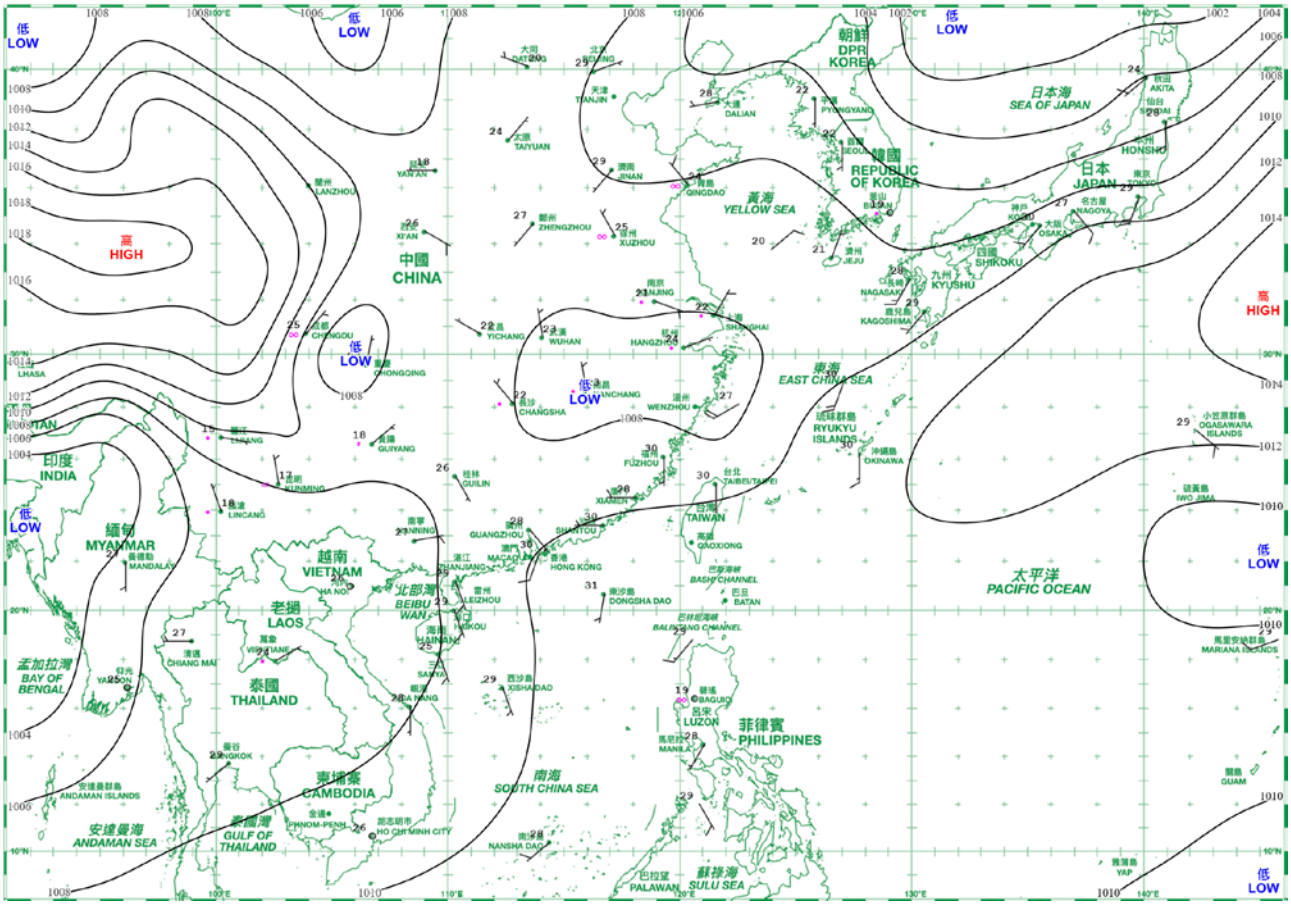
日期/Date: 20.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



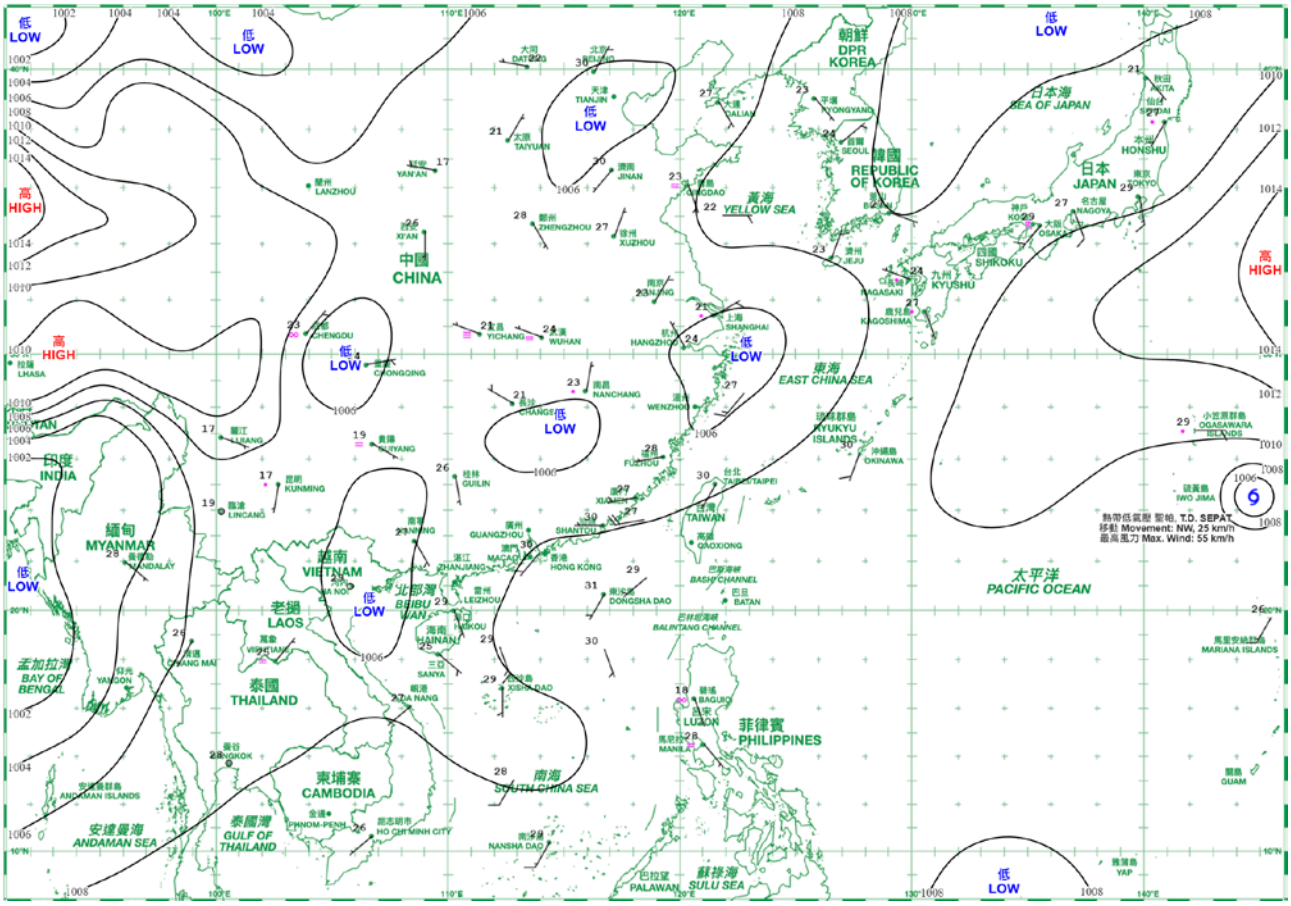
日期/Date: 21.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



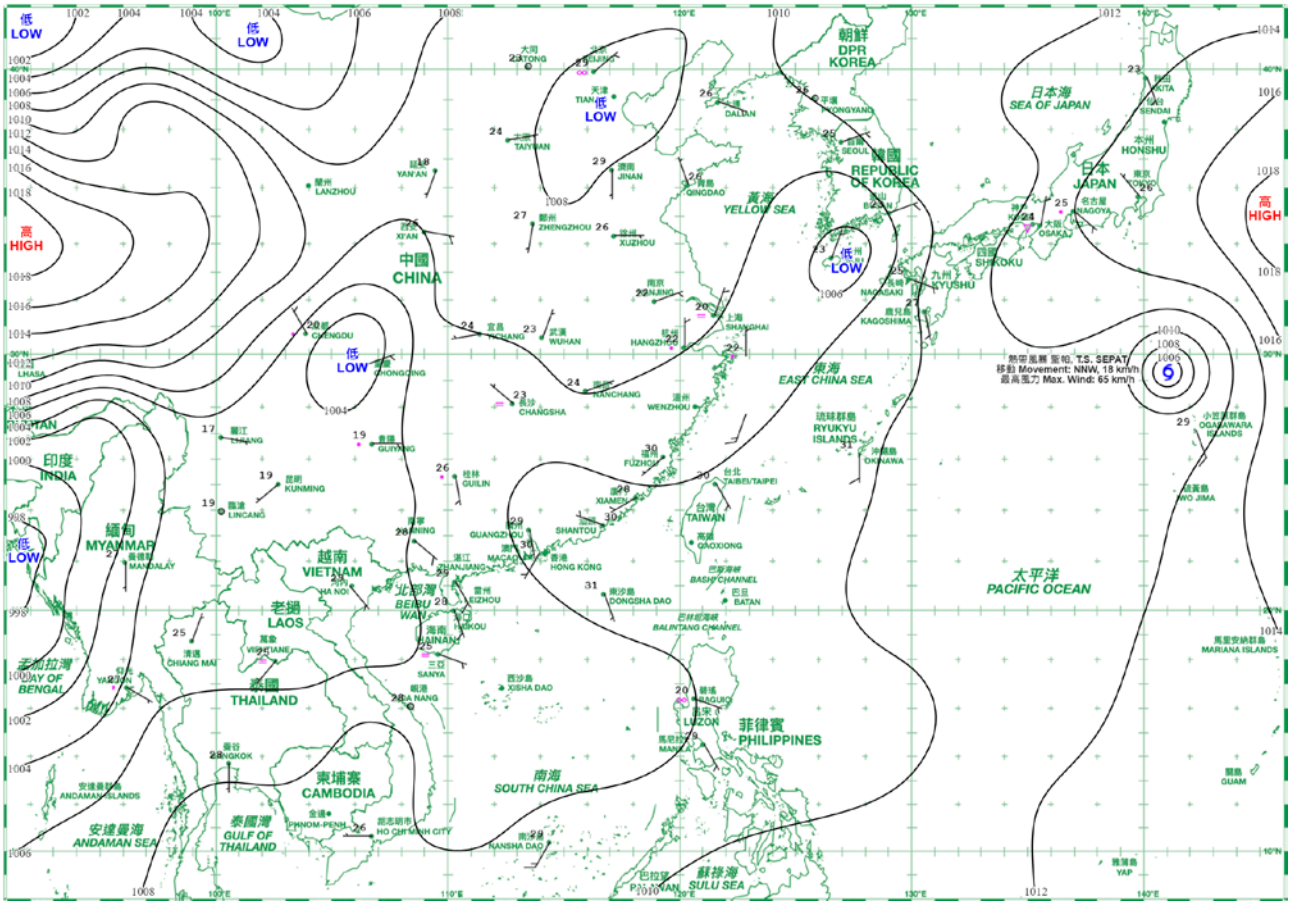
日期/Date: 22.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



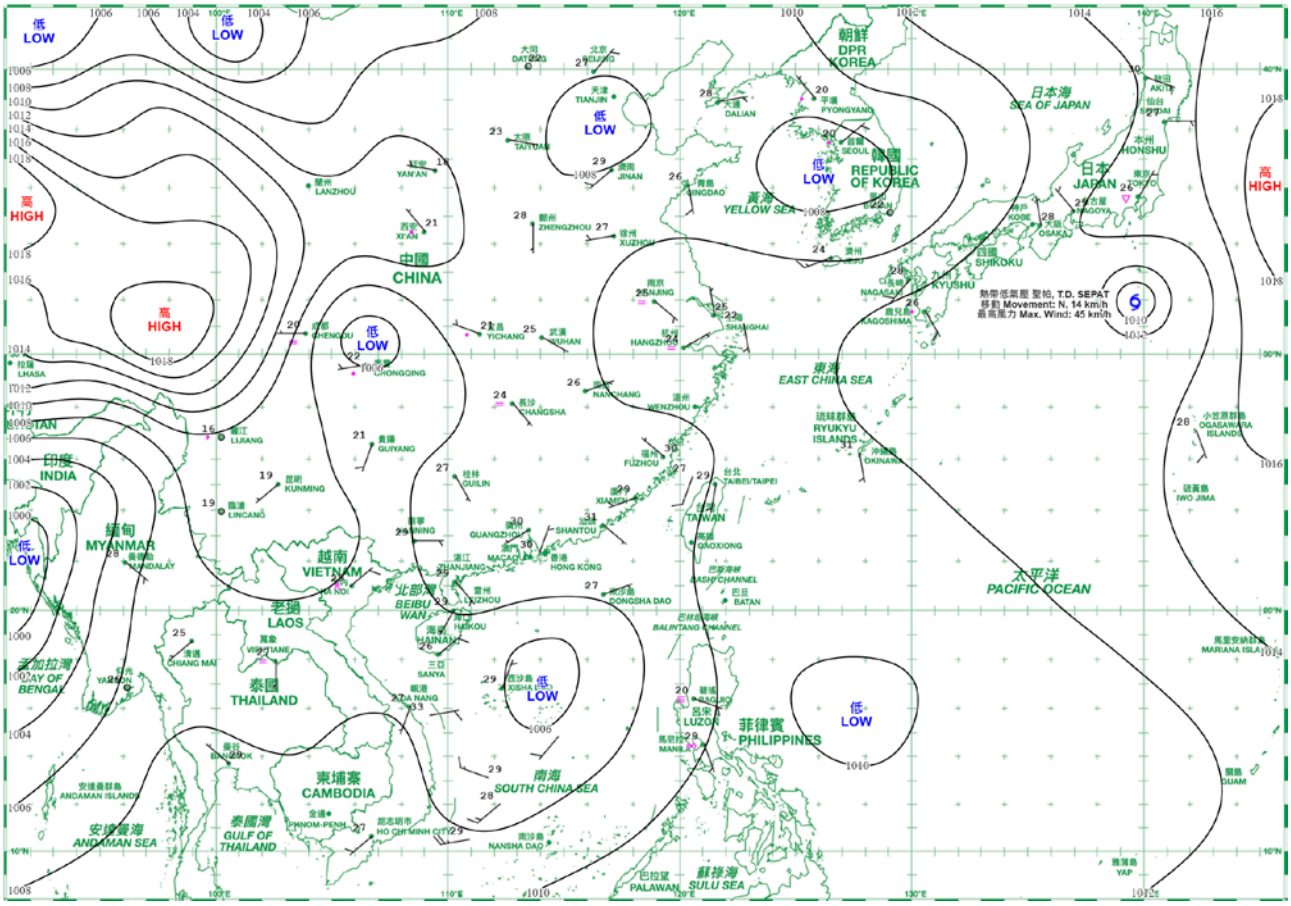
日期/Date: 23.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



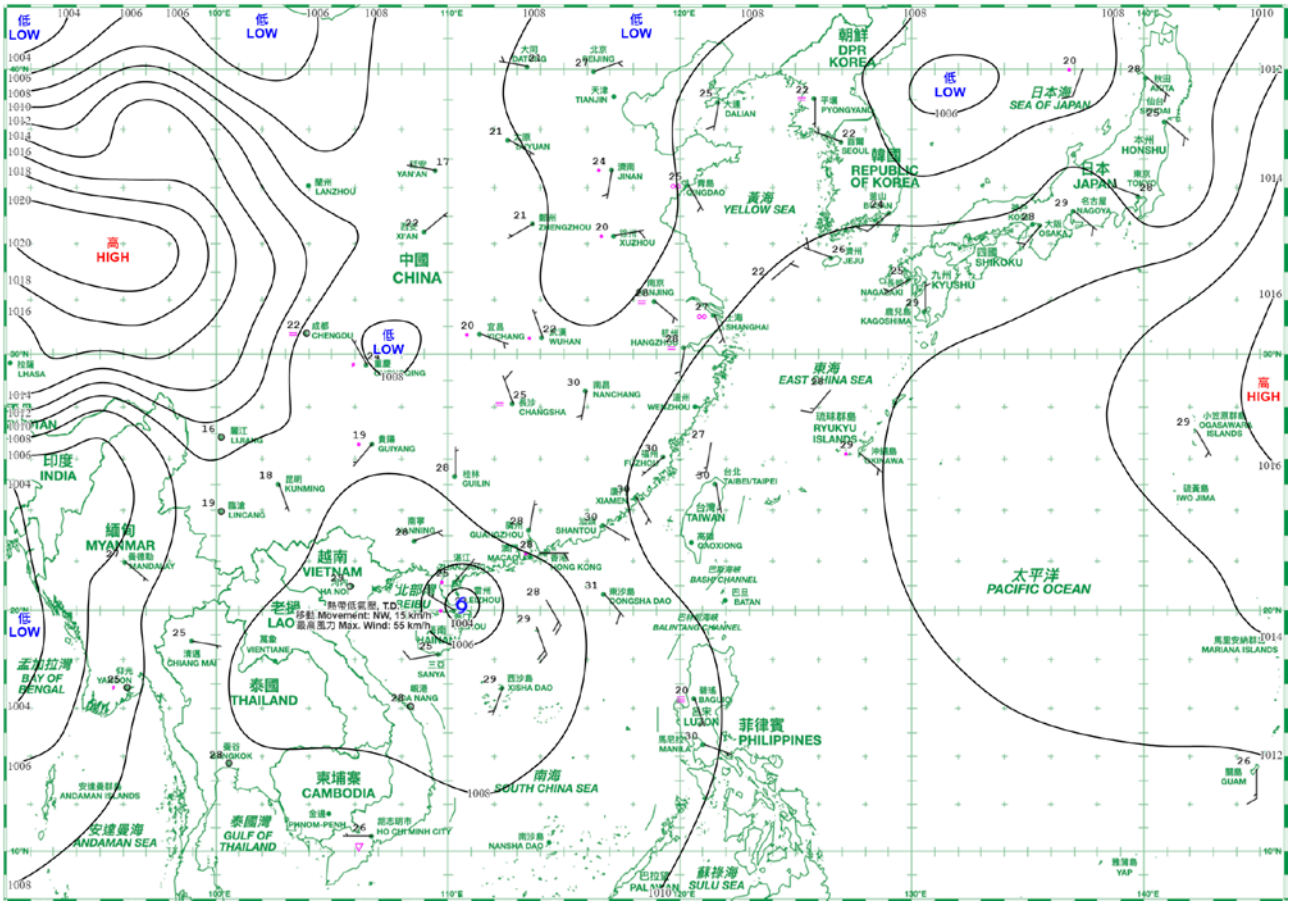
日期/Date: 24.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



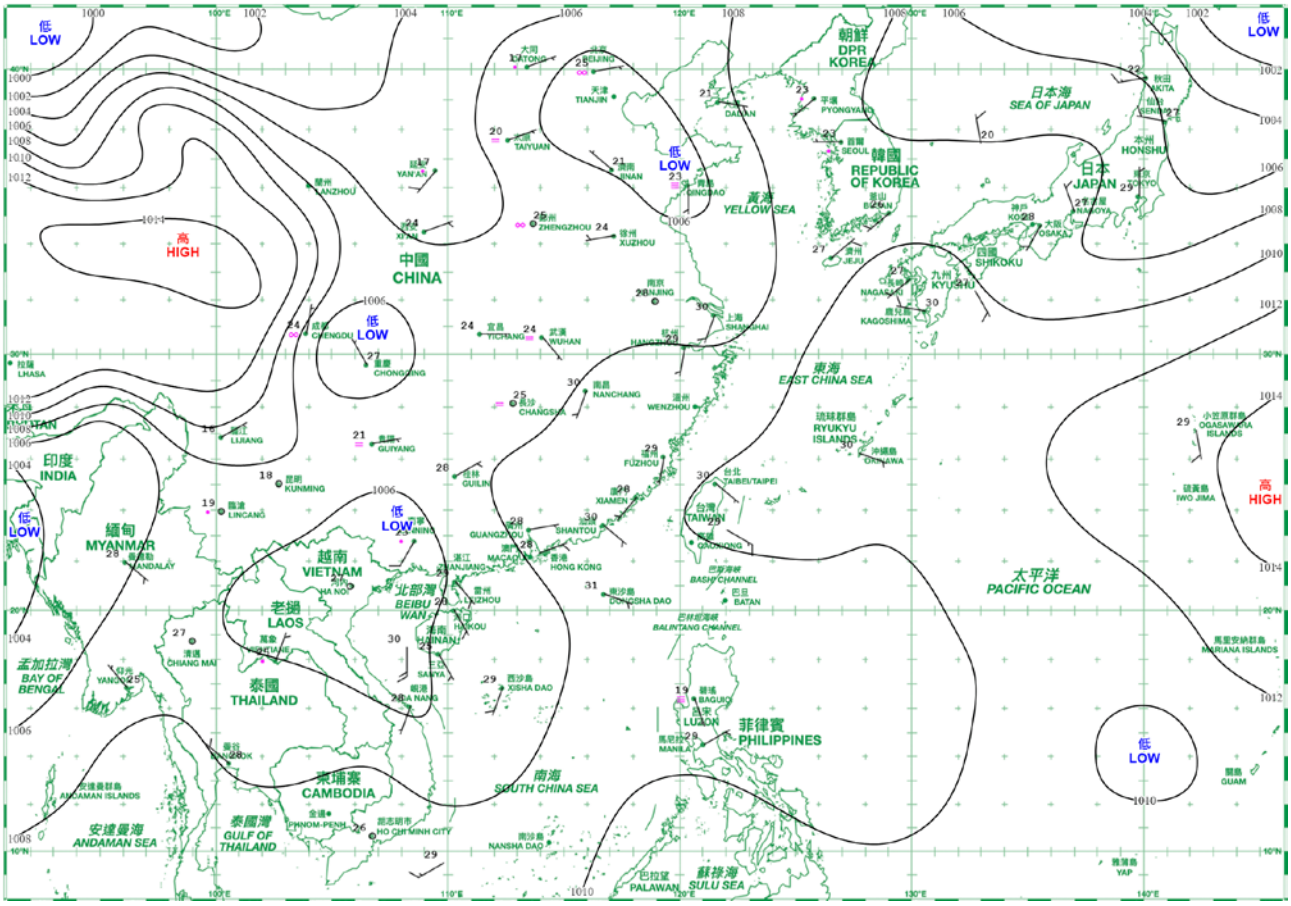
日期/Date: 25.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



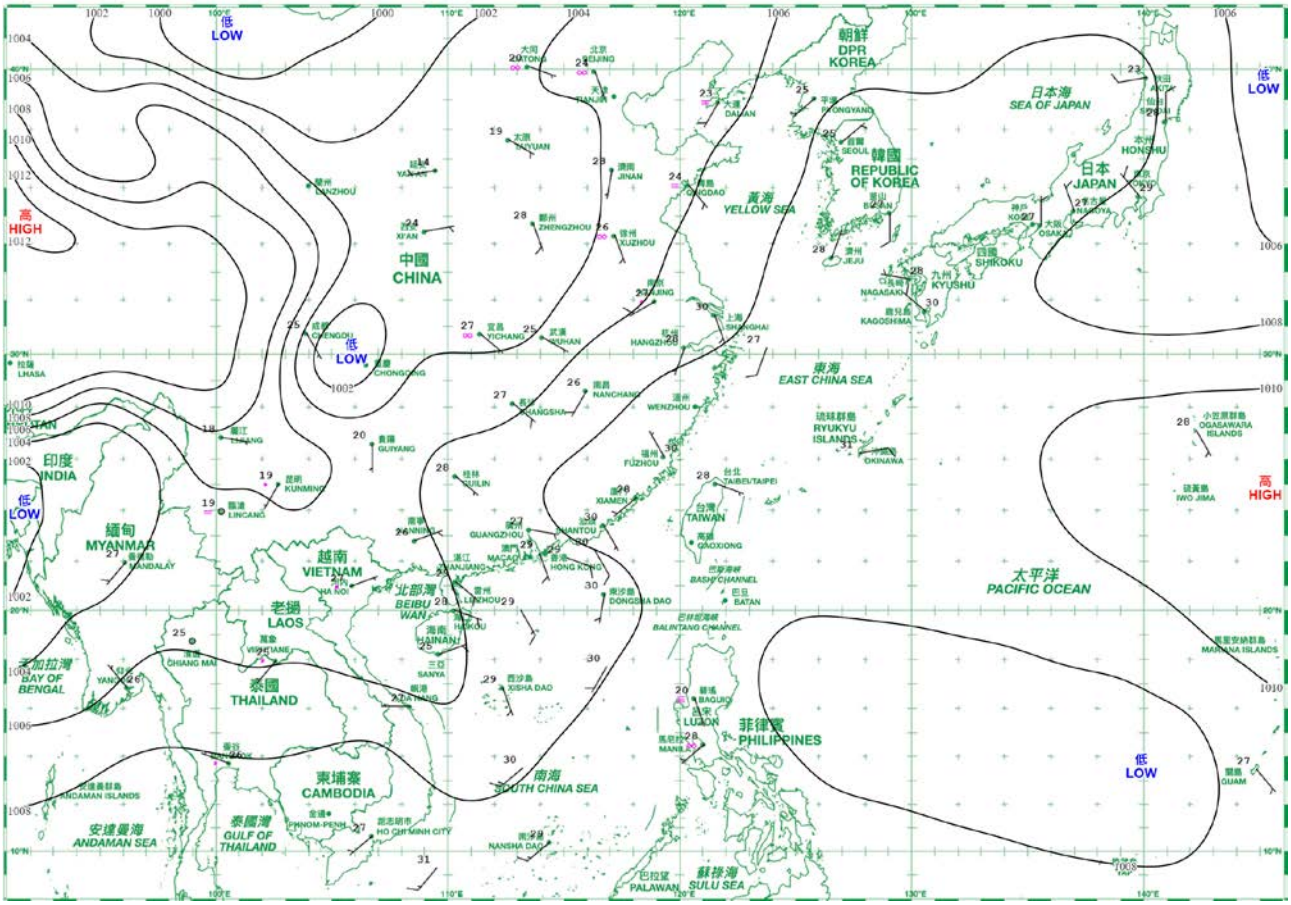
日期/Date: 26.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



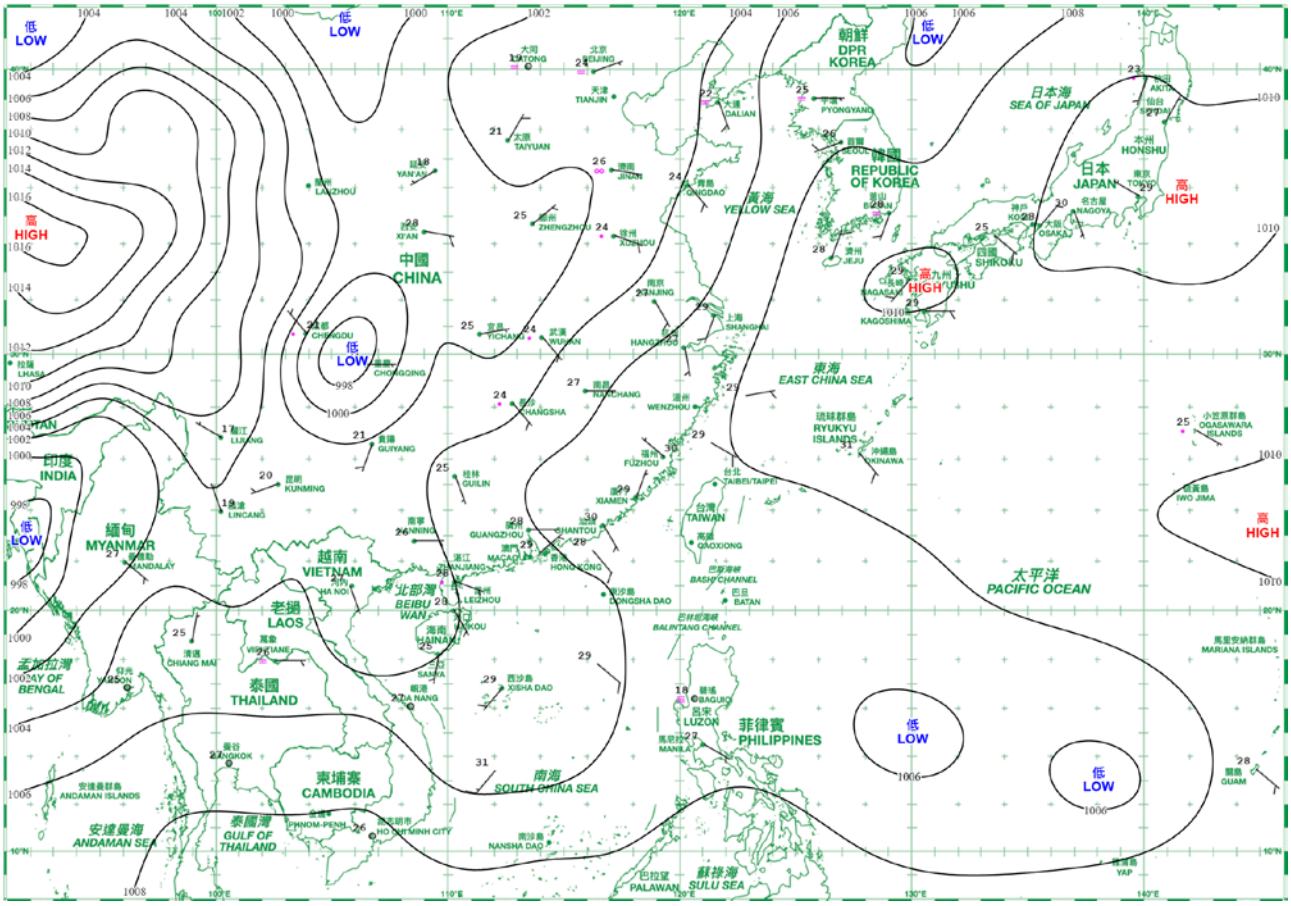
日期/Date: 27.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



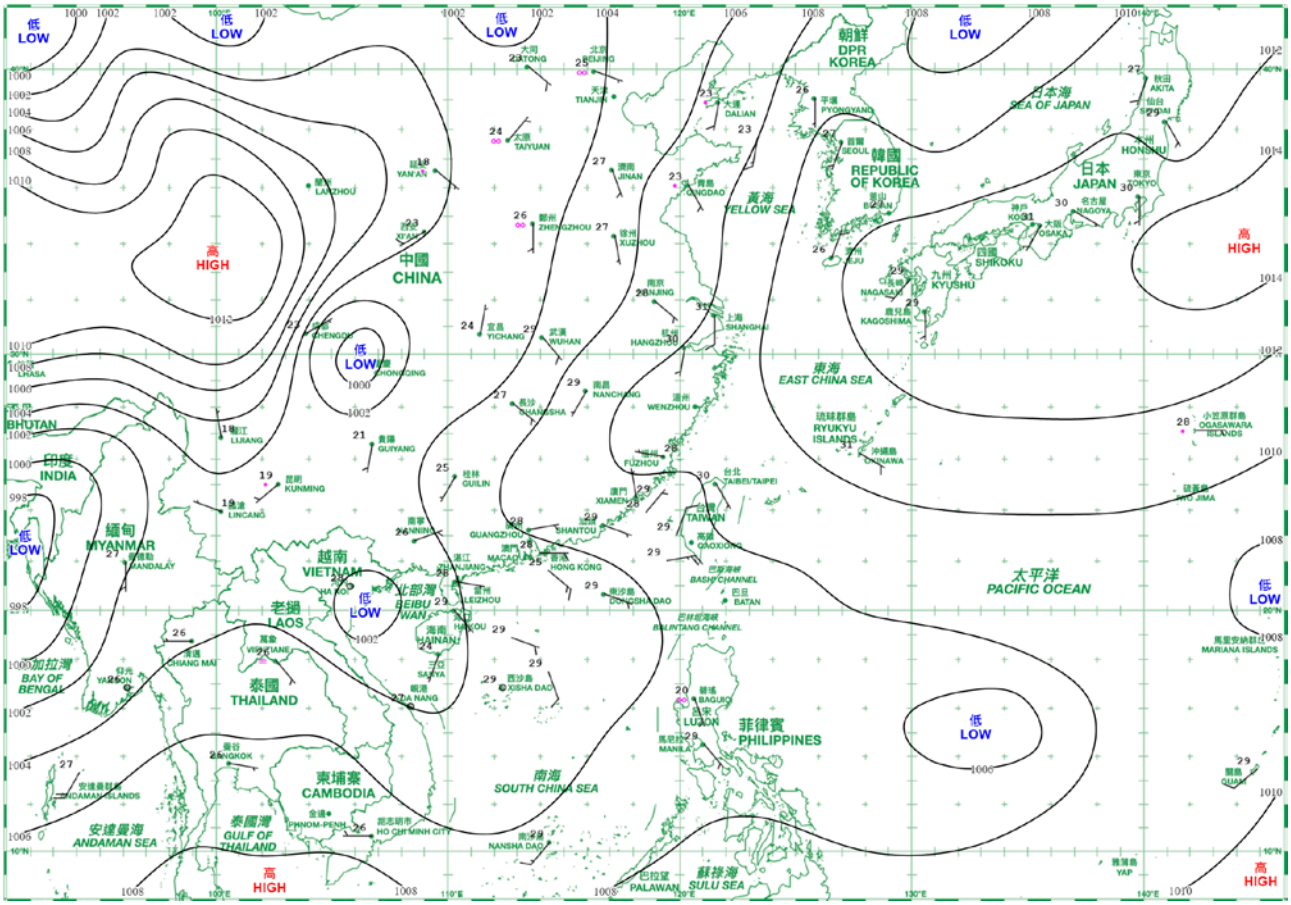
日期/Date: 28.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



日期/Date: 29.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



日期/Date: 30.06.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



4.1.1 二零二五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 2025

日期 Date	平均氣壓 Mean Pressure	氣溫 Air Temperature 最高 Maximum	氣溫 Air Temperature 平均 Mean	氣溫 Air Temperature 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	1003.9	31.2	27.5	24.9	24.4	83	83	0.1
2	1002.2	31.2	29.4	28.2	26.3	83	88	0.1
3	1003.2	30.6	28.8	27.7	25.3	81	88	Tr
4	1007.3	28.5	26.4	25.0	23.8	86	88	3.8
5	1009.2	28.1	26.4	24.8	22.3	78	88	Tr
6	1008.3	31.8	28.1	26.1	24.0	79	60	-
7	1007.2	33.6	29.6	27.0	24.8	76	48	-
8	1005.9	33.2	30.1	28.0	25.4	76	79	-
9	1004.5	34.3	30.7	28.2	25.1	73	74	-
10	1004.2	35.6	31.0	28.4	25.3	72	76	-
11	1004.3	31.2	29.4	28.7	25.6	80	88	4.7
12	1004.6	31.3	28.5	27.1	25.3	83	87	14.6
13	1005.8	31.0	27.5	26.2	25.4	88	88	46.1
14	1005.5	31.5	29.1	27.1	25.5	81	88	1.6
15	1005.2	30.1	29.3	28.7	25.4	79	88	0.9
16	1007.7	31.1	29.4	28.3	25.5	80	88	1.0
17	1009.8	29.5	27.7	25.5	25.4	88	88	46.3
18	1009.7	31.8	29.2	26.7	25.4	80	88	0.5
19	1009.0	32.5	28.7	27.0	25.5	83	88	11.1
20	1008.7	30.4	28.4	27.1	24.9	82	88	6.3
21	1009.1	32.2	29.1	26.5	25.1	80	88	10.6
22	1009.0	31.7	29.2	27.4	25.4	80	88	2.9
23	1007.3	32.1	29.6	27.0	24.8	76	84	7.6
24	1007.7	33.4	30.1	28.4	24.7	73	88	-
25	1008.6	34.5	30.7	27.9	24.9	72	71	0.2
26	1008.1	31.6	28.9	26.9	25.9	84	88	48.9
27	1007.7	30.1	28.4	27.0	25.7	86	87	5.6
28	1006.4	30.9	28.6	27.0	25.6	84	88	3.1
29	1005.0	30.8	28.8	27.4	25.5	83	86	3.7
30	1005.8	30.5	28.5	26.7	25.5	84	87	17.6
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1006.7	31.5	28.9	27.1	25.1	80	83	237.3
正常* Normal*	1006.1	30.7	28.3	26.5	24.9	82	77	491.5
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory							

天文台於六月二日 16 時 35 分錄得本月最低氣壓 1000.2 百帕斯卡。
The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 1000.2 hectopascals at 1635 HKT on 2 June.

天文台於六月十日 13 時 39 分錄得本月最高氣溫 35.6 °C。
The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 35.6 °C at 1339 HKT on 10 June.

天文台於六月五日 5 時 48 分錄得本月最低氣溫 24.8 °C。
The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 24.8 °C at 0548 HKT on 5 June.

天文台於六月二十六日 6 時 55 分錄得本月最高1分鐘平均降雨率 159 毫米/小時。
The maximum 1-minute mean rainfall rate recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 159 millimetres per hour at 0655 HKT on 26 June.

* 1991-2020 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (http://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/cis/normal/1991_2020/normals.htm)
* 1991-2020 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (http://www.hko.gov.hk/en/cis/normal/1991_2020/normals.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 二零二五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 2025

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	7.1	23.24	3.6	060	8.9
2	0	3.6	13.54	3.3	210	17.7
3	0	1.6	12.65	3.6	230	8.0
4	0	-	3.97	0.6	070	24.8
5	0	0.8	13.70	3.1	070	22.6
6	0	9.4	22.39	4.6	050	12.3
7	0	11.1	26.52	5.8	170	6.0
8	0	12.0	26.85	6.2	210	10.8
9	0	11.1	27.46	6.6	190	7.3
10	0	11.3	27.55	6.3	060	17.0
11	0	2.0	12.67	1.4	070	35.4
12	0	3.5	16.29	1.9	080	37.2
13	0	2.3	12.72	2.9	080	15.6
14	0	2.1	13.09	3.5	170	39.9
15	0	0.8	9.70	2.2	220	44.0
16	0	2.6	12.60	1.2	220	24.5
17	0	-	4.42	0.4	180	22.4
18	0	4.1	17.53	1.5	160	23.0
19	0	4.3	17.49	1.4	130	19.8
20	0	2.3	12.57	1.8	170	18.4
21	0	5.5	19.29	1.7	160	22.6
22	0	5.6	16.41	2.4	190	19.2
23	0	10.3	23.32	5.5	230	19.8
24	0	9.9	23.86	5.4	220	13.8
25	0	12.1	28.77	5.1	050	14.1
26	0	1.7	11.27	1.2	120	23.9
27	0	0.8	8.53	1.3	140	17.3
28	0	2.3	13.30	2.5	130	18.1
29	0	4.1	15.07	2.8	100	14.8
30	0	0.6	11.76	1.9	100	21.3
平均/總值 Mean/Total	0	144.9	16.62	91.7	080	20.0
正常* Normal*	12.7 §	144.3	14.61	113.8	220	21.6
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^	

橫瀾島於六月十五日 10 時 46 分錄得本月最高陣風 69 公里/小時，風向 190 度。
The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 69 kilometres per hour from 190 degrees at 1046 HKT on 15 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.

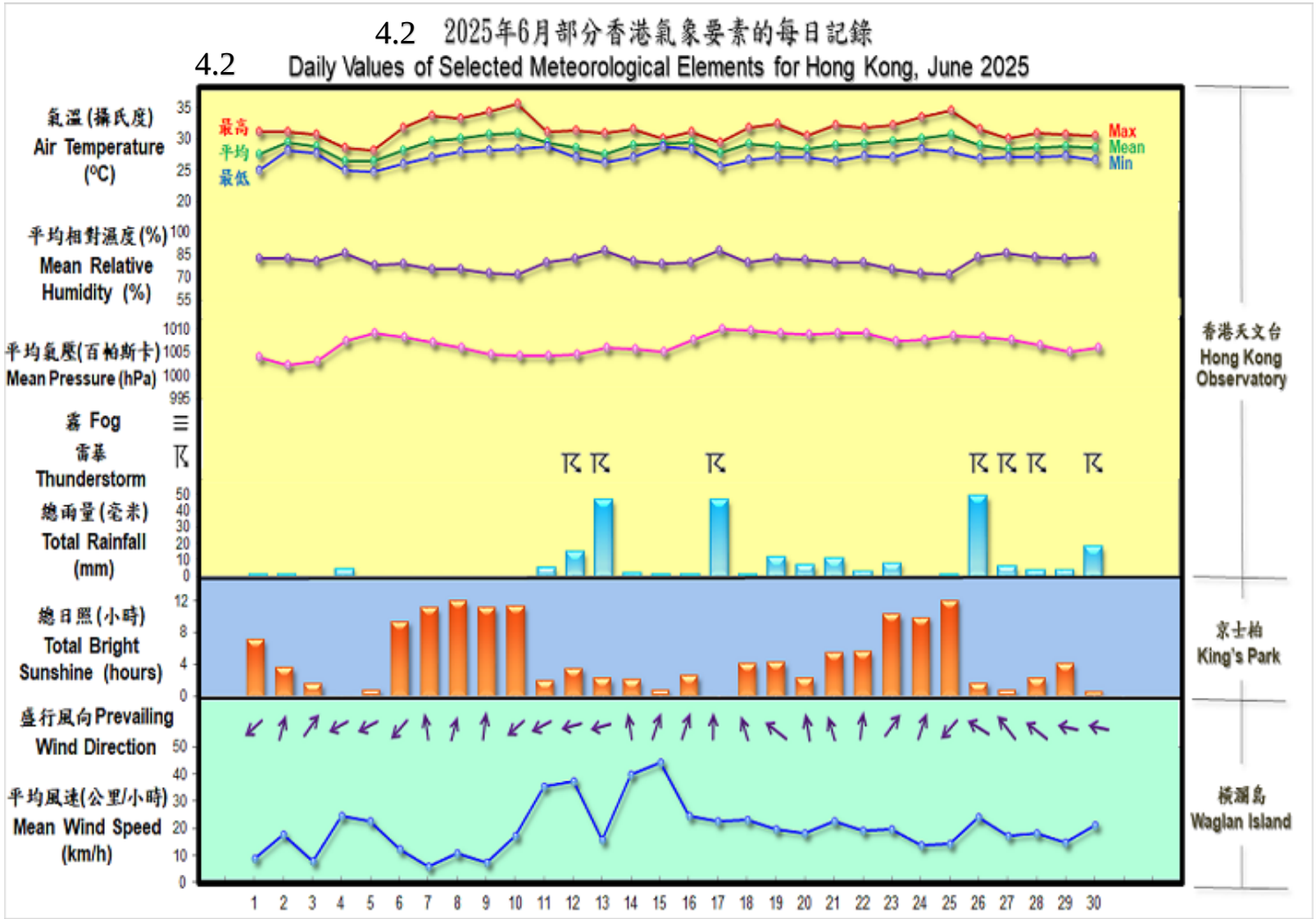
^ 如橫瀾島未能提供數據，則以長洲或其他鄰近氣象站的數據作補充，以計算盛行風向和平均風速。
^ In case the data are not available from Waglan Island, observations of Cheung Chau or other nearby weather stations will be incorporated in computing the Prevailing Wind Direction and Mean Wind Speed.

* 1991-2020 氣候平均值（除特別列明外） (http://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/cis/normal/1991_2020/normals.htm)
* 1991-2020 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (http://www.hko.gov.hk/en/cis/normal/1991_2020/normals.htm)

§ 1997-2024 平均值
§ 1997-2024 Mean value

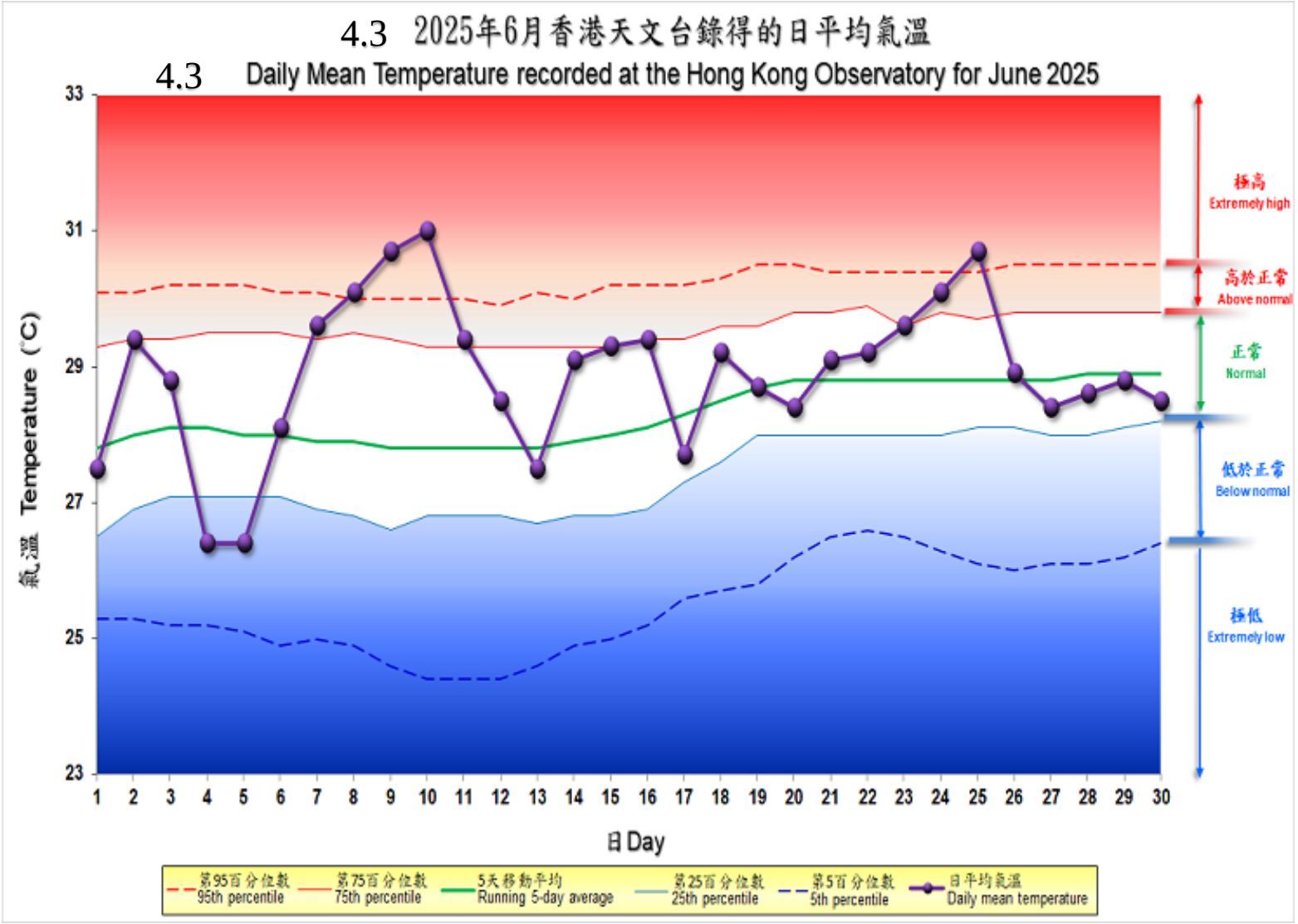
4.2 2025年6月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄

4.2 Daily Values of Selected Meteorological Elements for Hong Kong, June 2025



4.3 2025年6月香港天文台錄得的日平均氣溫

4.3 Daily Mean Temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory for June 2025



備註：
極高：高於第 95 百分位數
高於正常：介乎第 75 和第 95 百分位數之間
正常：介乎第 25 和第 75 百分位數之間
低於正常：介乎第 5 和第 25 百分位數之間
極低：低於第 5 百分位數
百分位數值及 5 天移動平均值是基於 1991 至 2020 年的數據計算所得

Remarks:
Extremely high: above 95th percentile
Above normal: between 75th and 95th percentile
Normal: between 25th and 75th percentile
Below normal: between 5th and 25th percentile
Extremely low: below 5th percentile
Percentile and 5-day running average values are computed based on the data from 1991 to 2020