

每月天氣摘要 二零二五年八月

Monthly Weather Summary August 2025

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1. 二零二五年八月天氣回顧

主要受八月上旬與活躍西南季候風及高空擾動相關的大雨及八月中旬數個熱帶氣旋影響，八月遠較正常多雨。天文台錄得全月總雨量 **939.2** 毫米，較八月正常值 **453.2** 毫米高超過一倍，是有記錄以來八月份的第三高。雖然首半年雨量遠低於正常，但由於七月及八月出現連場大雨，本年首八個月累積雨量為 **1985.3** 毫米，追上同期正常值的 **1921.5** 毫米。本月雲量亦遠較正常多，平均雲量為百分之 **81**，較正常值百分之 **70** 高百分之 **11**，是有記錄以來八月份的其中一個第四高。雖然八月平均氣溫 **29.0** 度只較正常高 **0.3** 度，但連同氣溫高於正常的六月及七月，本年六月至八月的夏季較正常炎熱。夏季平均最低氣溫 **27.2** 度、平均最高氣溫 **31.9** 度及平均氣溫 **29.1** 度，分別是有記錄以來同期的其中一個第六高、其中一個第七高及其中一個第九高。

受一股西南氣流影響，八月首日本港天氣酷熱及部分時間有陽光，而下午部分地區有大驟雨及雷暴，北區錄得超過 **70** 毫米雨量。一股活躍西南季候風及高空擾動於八月二日至五日為廣東沿岸帶來大驟雨及狂風雷暴。連場大雨導致天文台需要在四日內三度發出黑色暴雨警告。八月五日天文台總部錄得破紀錄 **368.9** 毫米的日雨量，是自一八八四年有記錄以來八月份的最高日雨量。這單日雨量已是八月雨量正常值的八成以上。在這四日，天文台的累積雨量接近 **600** 毫米，而將軍澳及慈雲山的雨量更超過 **800** 毫米。在傾盆大雨下，八月五日早上天文台氣溫下降至全月最低的 **24.0** 度。

八月六日驟雨持續，但隨著高空反氣旋建立，除幾陣驟雨外，八月七日至十二日普遍天晴及持續酷熱。八月十日下午天文台氣溫上升至全月最高的 **34.4** 度。與此同時，位於西北太平洋的颱風楊柳於八月十二日向西北偏西移向台灣，翌日楊柳在台灣東南部登陸前進一步增強為強颱風。受其外圍下沉氣流影響，除局部地區有驟雨外，八月十三日本港大致天晴，下午極端酷熱。楊柳於八月十四日移入廣東內陸，並迅速減弱為熱帶低氣壓。受其外圍的強雷雨帶影響，當日本港密雲，有大驟雨及強烈狂風雷暴。多處地區錄得超過 **100** 毫米雨量，而大嶼山、屯門及港島部分地區的雨量更超過 **200** 毫米。傾盆大雨導致天文台需要發出本年第五個黑色暴雨警告，打破自一九九二年暴雨警告系統開始運作以來，在二零零零年及二零零六年出現全年三度發出黑色暴雨警告的紀錄。八月十五日仍有幾陣驟雨，但隨著楊柳消散及高壓脊於中國東南部建立，八月十六日轉為大致天晴。

與此同時，位於南海中部的廣闊低壓區於八月十六日增強為熱帶低氣壓。八月十七日該熱帶低氣壓向西北偏西移向海南島以南海域，翌日掠過北部灣。在該熱帶低氣壓與中國東南部的高壓脊的共同影響下，八月十七日風勢頗大及有狂風驟雨。八月十八日持續有大驟雨，本港多處錄得超過 **100** 毫米雨量。

受一股活躍偏南氣流影響，八月十九日天氣仍然不穩定，本港大部分地區錄得超過 **30** 毫米雨量，而九龍及新界部分地區的雨量更超過 **100** 毫米。隨著高空反氣旋增強，八月二十日至二十二日本港普遍天晴及酷熱。

位於呂宋以西海域的低壓區於八月二十二日晚上增強為熱帶低氣壓，隨後命名為劍魚。

翌日劍魚向西橫過南海中部，並逐步增強為強烈熱帶風暴。八月二十四日劍魚在海南島以南海域迅速增強為強颱風，翌日晚上在越南北部登陸。本港方面，除晚上有幾陣驟雨及狂風雷暴外，八月二十三日大致天晴。隨後兩日部分時間有陽光。受中國東南部的高壓脊影響，除下午新界西部局部地區有驟雨及雷暴外，八月二十六日至二十七日大致天晴及酷熱。受高空擾動影響，八月二十八日本港大致多雲，有幾陣驟雨及狂風雷暴。此外，當日下午熱帶低氣壓藍湖在南海中部形成，向西北移向海南島以南海域。天文台在當晚需要發出一號戒備信號，為今年第八次，打破了自一九四六年以來一月至八月的最高紀錄。八月三十日藍湖增強為熱帶風暴，並橫過海南島以南海域。藍湖於當日下午在越南中北部登陸，並於晚上減弱為熱帶低氣壓。本港方面，八月二十九日酷熱及部分時間有陽光。而在中國東南部的高壓脊與藍湖的共同影響下，當日風勢頗大。八月三十日一股偏東氣流影響廣東沿岸，當日本港大致多雲及有幾陣驟雨。八月最後一日轉為普遍晴朗及酷熱。

二零二五年八月有十一個熱帶氣旋影響南海及北太平洋西部。

本月有九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。

1. The Weather of August 2025

Mainly attributing to the heavy rain associated with an active southwest monsoon and upper-air disturbances in early August, and a number of tropical cyclones in mid-August, the month was much wetter than usual. The monthly rainfall recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 939.2 millimetres, more than double the August normal of 453.2 millimetres, and the third highest on record for August. Although the first half of the year was much drier than usual, with outbreaks of heavy rain in July and August, the accumulated rainfall in the first eight months of the year was 1985.3 millimetres, catching up the normal value of 1921.5 millimetres for the same period. The month was also much cloudier than usual. The mean amount of cloud in the month was 81 percent, 11 percent above the normal of 70 percent, one of the fourth highest on record for August. While the monthly mean temperature of 29.0 degrees was only 0.3 degrees above the normal, together with the higher than normal temperatures in June and July, the summer of this year from June to August was hotter than normal. The mean minimum temperature of 27.2 degrees, the mean maximum temperature of 31.9 degrees and the mean temperature of 29.1 degrees were respectively one of the sixth, one of the seventh and one of the ninth highest on record for the same period.

Under the influence of a southwesterly airstream, the weather of Hong Kong was very hot with sunny periods on the first day of the month. There were also heavy showers and thunderstorms in some areas in the afternoon with more than 70 millimetres of rainfall recorded over the North District.

An active southwest monsoon and upper-air disturbances brought heavy showers and squally thunderstorms to the coast of Guangdong on 2 – 5 August. The outbreaks of heavy showers necessitated the issuance of the Black Rainstorm Warnings for three times in just four days. The Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters registered a record-breaking daily rainfall of 368.9 millimetres on 5 August, the highest daily rainfall in August since records began in 1884. This daily rainfall amount was already more than 80 percent of the August normal rainfall. The accumulated rainfall recorded at the Observatory during these four days was near 600 millimetres and rainfall even exceeded 800 millimetres over Tseung Kwan O and Tsz Wan Shan. In the midst of incessant downpour, the temperature at the Observatory dropped to the month's lowest of 24.0 degrees on the morning of 5 August.

While showery conditions persisted on 6 August, with the establishment of an anticyclone aloft, apart from a few showers, it was generally fine with prolonged heat on 7 – 12 August. The maximum temperature at the Observatory rose to 34.4 degrees on the afternoon of 10 August, the highest of the month. Meanwhile, Typhoon Podul over the western North Pacific moved west-northwestwards towards Taiwan on 12 August. It further intensified into a severe typhoon before making landfall over the southeastern part of Taiwan the next day. Under the influence of its outer subsiding air, the weather in Hong Kong was mainly fine apart from isolated showers on 13 August. It was also extremely hot in the afternoon. Podul rapidly weakened into a tropical depression as it moved into inland Guangdong on 14 August. Under the influence of its outer band of intense thundery showers, it was overcast with heavy showers and severe squally thunderstorms in Hong Kong. More than 100 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over many places, and rainfall even exceeded 200 millimetres over Lantau Island, Tuen Mun and parts of Hong Kong Island. The incessant downpour necessitated the issuance of the Black Rainstorm Warning for the fifth time this year, breaking the previous record of three times set in 2000 and 2006 since the commencement of rainstorm system operation in 1992. While there were still a few showers on 15 August, with the dissipation of Podul and the establishment of the ridge of high pressure over southeastern China, local weather turned mainly fine on 16 August.

Meanwhile, the broad area of low pressure over the central part of the South China Sea intensified into a tropical depression on 16 August. It moved west-northwestwards towards the seas south of Hainan Island on 17 August and skirted across Beibu Wan the next day. Under the combined effect of the tropical depression and the ridge of high pressure over southeastern China, it was windy with squally showers and thunderstorms on 17 August. The heavy showery weather continued on 18 August with more than 100 millimetres of rainfall recorded over many places in Hong Kong.

The weather remained unsettled on 19 August under the influence of an active southerly

airstream. More than 30 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over most parts of the territory, and rainfall even exceeded 100 millimetres over parts of Kowloon and the New Territories. With the strengthening of an anticyclone aloft, local weather was generally fine and very hot on 20 – 22 August.

The area of low pressure over the seas west of Luzon intensified into a tropical depression on the night of 22 August and was later named Kajiki. Kajiki moved westwards across the central part of the South China Sea and intensified progressively into a severe tropical storm the next day. It rapidly intensified into a severe typhoon over the seas south of Hainan Island on 24 August and made landfall over the northern part of Vietnam the next night. Locally, it was mainly fine on 23 August apart from a few showers and squally thunderstorms at night. There were sunny periods in the following two days. Under the influence of a ridge of high pressure over southeastern China, apart from isolated showers and thunderstorms over the western part of the New Territories in the afternoon, local weather was mainly fine and very hot on 26 – 27 August. Affected by upper-air disturbances, it was mainly cloudy with a few showers and squally thunderstorms locally on 28 August. Besides, Nongfa formed as a tropical depression over the central part of the South China Sea that afternoon and moved northwestwards towards the seas south of Hainan Island. The Standby Signal, No. 1 was issued that night, the eighth time this year and breaking the highest record between January and August since 1946. Nongfa intensified into a tropical storm and tracked across the seas south of Hainan Island on 30 August. It made landfall over central and northern Vietnam that afternoon and then weakened into a tropical depression at night. Locally, it was very hot with sunny periods on 29 August. It was also windy under the combined effect of the ridge of high pressure over southeastern China and Nongfa. An easterly airstream affected the coast of Guangdong on 30 August and the weather of Hong Kong was mainly cloudy with a few showers. The weather turned generally fine and very hot on the last day of the month.

Eleven tropical cyclones occurred over the South China Sea and the western North Pacific in August 2025.

During the month, 9 aircrafts were 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 二零二五年八月發出的警告及信號
Table 1.1 Warnings and Signals issued in August 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
		楊柳 PODUL	1	13/8	0840
無名 NO NAME	1	16/8	2220	17/8	2020
劍魚 KAJIKI	1	22/8	2140	24/8	1210
藍湖 NONGFA	1	28/8	1910	29/8	1810

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
17/8	2021	18/8	1230
24/8	1211	24/8	1945
29/8	1811	30/8	0945

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
1/8	1130	1/8	1620
8/8	0645	10/8	1830
12/8	1145	13/8	1845
21/8	1540	23/8	1800
26/8	1130	27/8	1745
29/8	1315	29/8	1800
31/8	1230	31/8	1735

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
1/8	1415	1/8	1630
2/8	0030	2/8	0230
2/8	0400	2/8	1700
2/8	1858	3/8	1430
3/8	1613	3/8	1930
3/8	2231	4/8	1745
4/8	1955	6/8	1400
11/8	0410	11/8	1030
11/8	1135	11/8	1300
12/8	0436	12/8	0830
14/8	0410	14/8	1830

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
14/8	1912	15/8	0145
15/8	0600	15/8	1500
16/8	2350	17/8	0900
17/8	1225	19/8	1330
23/8	1910	24/8	0005
25/8	1705	25/8	1815
26/8	1503	26/8	1700
27/8	1150	27/8	1430
27/8	1515	27/8	1700
28/8	0025	28/8	0430
30/8	0840	30/8	1430

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
1/8	1510	1/8	1810
2/8	2240	3/8	0400
5/8	0540	5/8	1705

山泥傾瀉警告

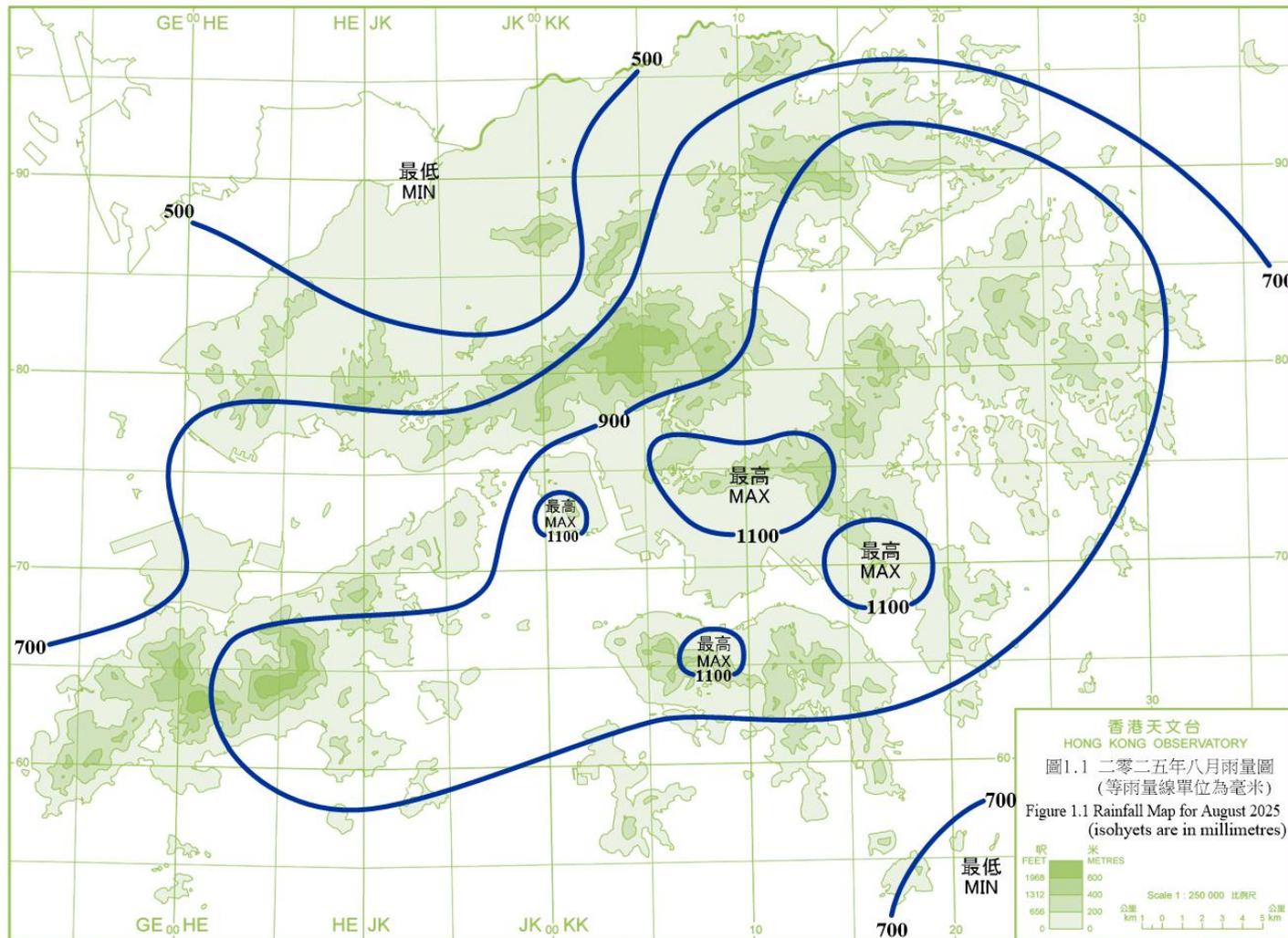
Landslip Warning

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
5/8	0215	6/8	1430
14/8	1400	15/8	0025

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	2/8	0650	2/8	0910
紅色 Red	2/8	0910	2/8	0945
黑色 Black	2/8	0945	2/8	1145
紅色 Red	2/8	1145	2/8	1230
黃色 Amber	2/8	1230	2/8	1600
黃色 Amber	2/8	2235	3/8	0115
黃色 Amber	3/8	0545	3/8	0745
黃色 Amber	3/8	1120	3/8	1230
黃色 Amber	4/8	0630	4/8	0900
黃色 Amber	4/8	1025	4/8	1220
紅色 Red	4/8	1220	4/8	1325
黃色 Amber	4/8	1325	4/8	1515
黃色 Amber	4/8	2145	4/8	2235
紅色 Red	4/8	2235	4/8	2345
黑色 Black	4/8	2345	5/8	0210
紅色 Red	5/8	0210	5/8	0300
黃色 Amber	5/8	0300	5/8	0520
紅色 Red	5/8	0520	5/8	0550
黑色 Black	5/8	0550	5/8	1705
黃色 Amber	5/8	1705	5/8	1815
黃色 Amber	5/8	2255	6/8	0030
黃色 Amber	6/8	1145	6/8	1330
黃色 Amber	14/8	0522	14/8	0635
紅色 Red	14/8	0635	14/8	0750
黑色 Black	14/8	0750	14/8	1110
紅色 Red	14/8	1110	14/8	1210
黃色 Amber	14/8	1210	14/8	1555
黃色 Amber	18/8	0030	18/8	0115
紅色 Red	18/8	0115	18/8	0605
黃色 Amber	18/8	0605	18/8	0720
黃色 Amber	18/8	1020	18/8	1145
黃色 Amber	19/8	0941	19/8	1115



香港天文台
HONG KONG OBSERVATORY
圖1.1 二零二五年八月雨量圖
(等雨量線單位為毫米)
Figure 1.1 Rainfall Map for August 2025
(isohyets are in millimetres)

尺
FEET
1968
1312
856
0

米
METRES
600
400
200
0

Scale 1 : 250 000 比例尺
公里
km 1 0 1 2 3 4 5

H.K.O.128 (2014)

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

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2025年8月5日的總雨量(基於雨量計及雷達數據)

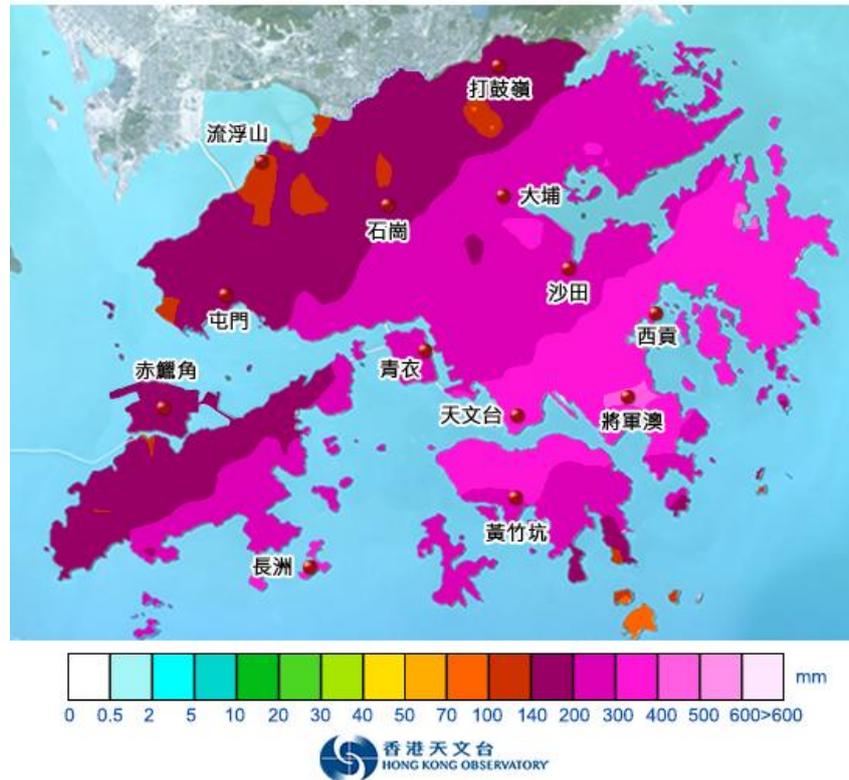


圖 1.2 2025年8月5日的雨量分佈圖
Figure 1.2 Rainfall distribution map on 5 August 2025



圖 1.3 2025年8月4日晚上將軍澳有停車場出現水浸(鳴謝：香港01 / 李家傑攝)
Figure 1.3 A carpark in Tseung Kwan O was flooded on the night of 4 August 2025 (Courtesy of HK01 / Photo by 李家傑)

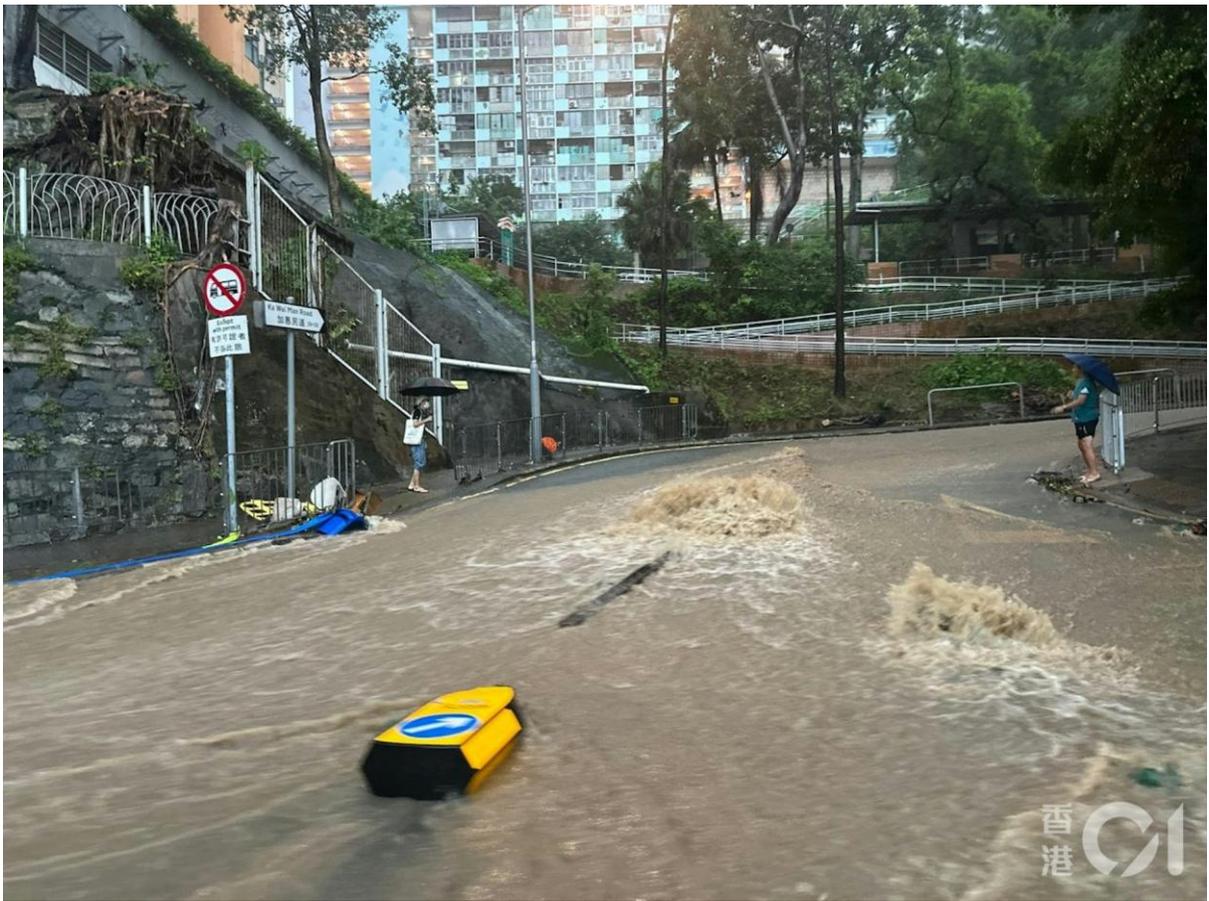


圖 1.4 2025 年 8 月 5 日早上西環路面出現水浸 (鳴謝：香港 01 / 羅敏妍攝)
Figure 1.4 Flooded road in Sai Wan on the morning of 5 August 2025 (Courtesy of HK01 / Photo by 羅敏妍)

二零二五年八月的熱帶氣旋概述

二零二五年八月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了十一個熱帶氣旋，當中楊柳(2511)、劍魚(2513)、藍湖(2514)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。

熱帶低氣壓竹節草(2508)於七月二十三日早上在馬尼拉以北約 470 公里的呂宋海峽上形成。受位於琉球群島一帶的范斯高(2507)影響，竹節草於隨後兩日在呂宋以西海域及呂宋西部沿岸地區以逆時針方向轉了一圈。竹節草於七月二十四日早上增強為強烈熱帶風暴，並於當晚達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 110 公里。竹節草於七月二十五日大致向東北偏北移動，橫過呂宋海峽及台灣以東海域，並於翌日減弱為熱帶低氣壓。竹節草於七月二十七日在琉球群島一帶徘徊，隨後兩日再次增強為熱帶風暴，並逐漸轉向西北移向長江口一帶。竹節草於七月三十日先後在浙江和上海登陸，翌日移入內陸並逐漸減弱。最後竹節草於八月一日黃昏在安徽減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，竹節草、范斯高及西南季候風為菲律賓帶來狂風暴雨，呂宋部分地區於七月二十二日至三十日期間錄得累積雨量達 1 241.0 毫米。狂風暴雨在菲律賓造成 28 人死亡，一人失蹤，24 人受傷，超過 980 萬人受災，超過 10 萬間房屋受損，經濟損失超過 209 億菲律賓比索。竹節草亦為浙江、上海、江蘇及安徽帶來狂風暴雨，造成超過 45 萬人受災，經濟損失估計約三億元人民幣。在上海，超過 28 萬人需要撤離，上海浦東及虹橋國際機場合共約 640 班航班取消。

熱帶低氣壓羅莎(2509)於七月二十四日早上在關島之西北偏西約 180 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，隨後三日向北或東北偏北移動及逐漸增強。羅莎於七月二十七日早上增強為颱風，並於翌日凌晨在硫黃島以東海域達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 140 公里。羅莎於七月二十九日減弱為強烈熱帶風暴，隨後三天橫過日本本州東南海域。羅莎於八月二日加速及轉向東北偏東移動，最後於八月四日下午在北海道以東的北太平洋西部演變為溫帶氣旋。

艾奧娜在北太平洋中部上形成，於八月二日下午以熱帶低氣壓強度越過國際換日線進入北太平洋西部，當時艾奧娜中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 55 公里，大致向西北移動。最後艾奧娜於八月四日下午在海上減弱為低壓區。

一個熱帶低氣壓於八月二日下午在威克島以北約 700 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，大致向西北偏西移動，並於當晚達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 55 公里。最後該熱帶低氣壓於八月四日晚上在海上減弱為低壓區。

熱帶低氣壓白鹿(2510)於八月三日早上在東京之東南偏南約 320 公里的日本本州東南海域上形成，大致向東北偏東移動。白鹿於八月四日晚上增強為熱帶風暴，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 65 公里。最後白鹿於八月六日早上在日本以東的北太平洋西部演變為溫帶氣旋。

一個熱帶低氣壓於八月四日下午在威克島之西北約 710 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北移動。該熱帶低氣壓於八月五日晚上達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 55 公里，並轉向偏北方向移動。最後該熱帶低氣壓於八月七日下午在日本以東的北太平洋西部減弱為低壓區。

熱帶低氣壓楊柳(2511)於八月七日凌晨在關島之東北偏北約 620 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北至西北偏西移動，並逐漸增強。楊柳於八月九日至十二日轉向偏西移向呂宋海峽以東海域。楊柳於八月十三日凌晨在登陸台灣前迅速增強為強颱風，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 155 公里。當天楊柳轉向西北偏西，快速橫過台灣南部及台灣海峽，並於八月十四日凌晨在福建省漳浦縣再次登陸及迅速減弱為熱帶風暴。最後楊柳移入內陸並於翌日凌晨在廣西減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，楊柳吹襲台灣期間，屏東大漢山錄得二十四小時雨量 644.5 毫米。楊柳在台灣造成一人死亡，一人失蹤，149 人受傷，超過 6 600 戶停水及 31 萬戶停電，經濟損失超過 1 700 萬美元。當地航空交通亦受影響，超過 380 班航班取消。楊柳亦在福建、廣東及湖南等地造成兩人死亡，超過 29 萬人受災。受楊柳的外圍雨帶影響，澳門九澳於八月十四日錄得一小時雨量 110.0 毫米，氹

仔及路環多區出現水浸。有關楊柳的詳細資料及對香港的影響，請參閱其熱帶氣旋報告。

一個熱帶低氣壓於八月十六日晚上在西沙之東南約 130 公里的南海中部上形成，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 45 公里，向西北或西北偏西移向海南島以南海域。該熱帶低氣壓於八月十八日掠過海南島西南沿岸後，進入北部灣並逐漸轉向偏北方向移動。該熱帶低氣壓於八月十九日凌晨在越南北部登陸，最後於當天晚上在廣西減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，受該熱帶低氣壓及中國東南部的高壓脊共同影響，廣東、廣西、海南島及越南北部有狂風暴雨。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。

熱帶低氣壓玲玲(2512)於八月十八日早上在沖繩島以南約 490 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，隨後兩天大致向北橫過琉球群島及東海一帶。玲玲於八月二十一日轉向偏東移動。當日早上玲玲增強為熱帶風暴，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 65 公里。隨後玲玲橫過日本九州南部，並逐漸減弱。最後玲玲於八月二十二日下午在日本四國以南沿岸海域減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，玲玲為日本九州南部帶來狂風暴雨，鹿兒島縣錄得二十四小時雨量超過 300 毫米。玲玲在日本造成五人受傷，至少四間房屋受損，約 80 戶停水及 340 戶停電。

熱帶低氣壓劍魚(2513)於八月二十二日凌晨在馬尼拉之東北偏東約 320 公里的呂宋以東海域上形成，隨後向西至西北偏西移動，橫過呂宋並進入南海中部。劍魚於八月二十三日至二十四日橫過南海中部期間，由熱帶低氣壓迅速增強為強颱風，並於八月二十四日傍晚在海南島以南海域達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 165 公里。劍魚於翌日傍晚在越南北部登陸，並迅速減弱。最後劍魚於八月二十七日凌晨在老撾減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，受劍魚及西南季候風的共同影響，菲律賓中北部有超過 11 萬人受災，超過 60 間房屋受損。劍魚亦為海南、廣西及廣東帶來狂風暴雨，海

南三沙市錄得二十四小時雨量 508.8 毫米。海南及廣西有一人死亡或失蹤，超過 20 萬人受災。劍魚吹襲越南中北部期間，引發多處河道氾濫及山泥傾瀉，造成至少六人死亡，兩人失蹤，47 人受傷，超過 150 萬人受災，超過三萬間房屋受損，超過 12 萬公頃農作物受災。與劍魚及其殘餘相關的暴雨亦在老撾、泰國及緬甸引發水浸及山泥傾瀉，泰國有八人死亡，三人失蹤，至少四人受傷，而緬甸則有至少兩人死亡及 15 人受傷。有關劍魚的詳細資料及對香港的影響，請參閱其熱帶氣旋報告。

熱帶低氣壓藍湖(2514)於八月二十八日下午在西沙之東南偏東約 410 公里的南海中部上形成，大致向西北偏西移動。藍湖於翌日晚上轉向西橫過海南島以南海域。藍湖於八月三十日早上在海南島西南海域增強為熱帶風暴，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 65 公里。藍湖於當天下午在越南中部登陸，並逐漸減弱。最後藍湖於八月三十一日早上在泰國北部減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，藍湖及西南季候風為菲律賓帶來大雨，造成超過 25 萬人受災，超過 470 間房屋受損。受藍湖相關的大雨影響，越南有至少一人死亡，泰國則有兩人死亡及超過 490 間房屋受損。有關藍湖的詳細資料及對香港的影響，請參閱其熱帶氣旋報告。

Overview of Tropical Cyclone in August 2025

Eleven tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in August 2025. Among them, Podul (2511), Kajiki (2513), Nongfa (2514) and a tropical depression necessitated the issuance of the tropical cyclone warning signal by the Observatory.

Co-May (2508) formed as a tropical depression over the Luzon Strait about 470 km north of Manila on the morning of 23 July. Under the Influence of Francisco (2507) over the vicinity of the Ryukyu Islands, Co-May made an anti-clockwise loop over the seas west of Luzon and the coastal areas of western Luzon in the following two days. It intensified into a severe tropical storm on the morning of 24 July and attained its peak intensity that night, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 110 km/h near its centre. It turned to move generally north-northeastwards across the Luzon Strait and the seas east of Taiwan on 25 July, and weakened into a tropical depression the next day. Co-May lingered over the vicinity of the Ryukyu Islands on 27 July. It intensified into a tropical storm again, and gradually turned to move northwestwards towards the vicinity of the Yangtze River Estuary in the following two days. Co-May made successive landfalls over Zhejiang and Shanghai on 30 July. It moved inland and gradually weakened the next day. Co-May finally degenerated into an area of low pressure in Anhui on 1 August.

According to press reports, Co-May, Francisco and the southwest monsoon brought torrential rain and squalls to the Philippines, with an accumulated rainfall of 1 241.0 millimetres over parts of Luzon on 22 – 30 July. The rain and squalls caused 28 deaths, one missing and 24 injuries in the Philippines. Over 9.8 million people were affected, and more than 100 000 houses were damaged, with economic loss exceeding PHP 20.9 billion. Co-May also brought torrential rain and squalls to Zhejiang, Shanghai, Jiangsu and Anhui, with over 450 000 people affected and an estimated economic loss of approximately RMB 300 million. In Shanghai, over 280 000 people were evacuated. Approximately 640 flights in total were cancelled at Shanghai Pudong and Hongqiao International Airports.

Krosa (2509) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 180 km west-northwest of Guam on the morning of 24 July. It moved northwards or north-northeastwards, and intensified gradually in the following three days. Krosa intensified into a typhoon on the morning of 27 July, and attained its peak intensity over the seas east of Iwo Jima in the small hours of the next day, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 140 km/h. It weakened into a severe tropical storm on 29 July, and moved across the seas southeast of Honshu, Japan in the following three days. Krosa picked up speed and turned to move east-northeastwards on 2 August. It finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the western North Pacific to the east of Hokkaido on the afternoon of 4 August.

Originating from the central North Pacific, Iona moved across the International Date Line with tropical depression intensity and entered the western North Pacific around on the afternoon of 2 August. At the time, the maximum sustained wind near its centre was estimated to be 55 km/h, and it tracked generally northwestwards. Iona finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over sea on the afternoon of 4 August.

A tropical depression formed over the western North Pacific about 700 km north of Wake Island on the afternoon of 2 August, and moved generally west-northwestwards. It attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 55 km/h near its centre that night. The tropical depression finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over sea on the night of 4 August.

Bailu (2510) formed as a tropical depression over the seas southeast of Honshu, Japan about 320 km south-southeast of Tokyo on the morning of 3 August, and moved generally east-northeastwards. Bailu intensified into a tropical storm on the night of 4 August, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 65 km/h near its centre. Bailu finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone in the western North Pacific to the east of Japan on the morning of 6 August.

A tropical depression formed over the western North Pacific about 710 km northwest of Wake Island on the afternoon of 4 August, and moved northwestwards. It attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 55 km/h near its centre on the night of 5 August, and turned to move generally northwards. The tropical depression finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the western North Pacific to the east of Japan on the afternoon of 7 August.

Podul (2511) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 620 km north-northeast of Guam in the small hours of 7 August, and tracked northwestwards to west-northwestwards, while gradually intensifying. Podul turned to move generally westwards towards the seas east of the Luzon Strait on 9 – 12 August. It rapidly intensified into a severe typhoon, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 155 km/h in the small hours of 13 August, before making landfall over Taiwan. Podul turned to move west-northwestwards rapidly across the southern part of Taiwan and the Taiwan Strait that day. It made landfall again in Zhangpu of Fujian in the small hours of 14 August, and rapidly weakened into a tropical storm. Podul finally moved into inland areas, and degenerated into an area of low pressure over Guangxi in the small hours of the next day.

According to press reports, during the passage of Podul over Taiwan, a 24-hour rainfall of 644.5 millimetres was recorded in Dahan Shan of Pingtung. Podul caused one death, one missing and 149 injuries in Taiwan. Water and electricity supplies to

more than 6 600 and 310 000 households were disrupted respectively. Economic loss exceeded USD 17 million. Air traffic in Taiwan was also affected, with more than 380 flights cancelled. Podul also caused two deaths and affected more than 290 000 people in Fujian, Guangdong, Hunan and other provinces in China. Under the influence of the outer rainbands of Podul, an hourly rainfall of 110.0 millimetres was recorded at Ka Ho of Macau on 14 August, and flooding occurred in many areas of Taipa and Coloane. For detailed information of Podul including its impact to Hong Kong, please refer to the Tropical Cyclone Report of Podul.

A tropical depression formed over the central part of the South China Sea about 130 km southeast of Xisha on the night of 16 August, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 45 km/h near its centre. It tracked northwestwards or west-northwestwards towards the seas south of Hainan Island. Skirting past the southwestern coast of Hainan Island on 18 August, the tropical depression entered Beibu Wan and gradually turned to move northwards. It made landfall over the northern part of Vietnam in the small hours of 19 August, and finally degenerated into an area of low pressure area in Guangxi that night.

According to press reports, under the combined effect of the tropical depression and a ridge of high pressure over southeastern China, there were torrential rain and squalls over Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan Island and the northern part of Vietnam. For detailed information of the tropical depression including its impact to Hong Kong, please refer to the Tropical Cyclone Report of the tropical depression.

Lingling (2512) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 490 km south of Okinawa on the morning of 18 August, and moved generally northwards across the vicinity of the Ryukyu Islands and the East China Sea in the following two days. Lingling turned to move eastwards on 21 August. It intensified into a tropical storm that morning, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 65 km/h near its centre. Lingling then moved across the southern part of Kyushu, Japan, and weakened gradually. It finally degenerated into an area of low pressure area over the coastal waters south of Shikoku, Japan on the afternoon of 22 August.

According to press reports, Lingling brought torrential rain and squalls to the southern part of Kyushu, Japan, with a 24-hour rainfall of more than 300 millimetres recorded over Kagoshima Prefecture. Lingling caused five injuries, and at least four houses were damaged in Japan. Water and electricity supplies to approximately 80 and 340 households were disrupted respectively.

Kajiki (2513) formed as a tropical depression over the seas east of Luzon about 320 km east-northeast of Manila in the small hours of 22 August, then moved westwards to west-northwestwards across Luzon, and entered the central part of the

South China Sea. During its passage across the central part of the South China Sea on 23 – 24 August, Kajiki rapidly intensified from a tropical depression into a severe typhoon and attained its peak intensity over the seas south of Hainan Island on the evening of 24 August, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 165 km/h near its centre. Kajiki made landfall over the northern part of Vietnam on the evening of the next day, and weakened rapidly. Kajiki finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Lao PDR in the small hours of 27 August.

According to press reports, under the combined effect of Kajiki and the southwest monsoon, there were torrential rain and squalls over the central and northern parts of the Philippines. There were over 110 000 people affected and more than 60 houses damaged. Kajiki also brought torrential rain and squalls to Hainan, Guangxi and Guangdong, with a 24-hour rainfall of 508.8 millimetres recorded over Sansha of Hainan. There was one dead or missing, and over 200 000 people affected in Hainan and Guangxi. During passage of Kajiki over the central and northern parts of Vietnam, it triggered river flooding and landslides over many places, causing at least six deaths, two missing, 47 injuries and over 1.5 million people affected. More than 30 000 houses and over 120 000 hectares of crops were damaged. The torrential rain associated with Kajiki and its remnant also caused flooding and landslides in Lao PDR, Thailand, and Myanmar. There were eight deaths, three missing and at least four injuries in Thailand, whereas there were at least two deaths and 15 injuries in Myanmar. For detailed information of Kajiki including its impact to Hong Kong, please refer to the Tropical Cyclone Report of Kajiki.

Nongfa (2514) formed as a tropical depression over the central part of the South China Sea about 410 km east-southeast of Xisha on the afternoon of 28 August, and moved generally west-northwestwards. It turned to track westwards across the seas south of Hainan Island on the night of the next day. Nongfa intensified into a tropical storm over the seas southwest of Hainan Island on the morning of 30 August, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 65 km/h near its centre. It made landfall over the central part of Vietnam that afternoon and weakened gradually. Nongfa finally degenerated into an area of low pressure in the northern part of Thailand on the morning of 31 August.

According to press reports, Nongfa and the southwest monsoon brought heavy rain to the Philippines. More than 250 000 people were affected and over 470 houses were damaged. The heavy rain associated with Nongfa also caused at least one death in Vietnam, and two deaths and more than 490 houses damaged in Thailand. For detailed information of Nongfa including its impact to Hong Kong, please refer to the Tropical Cyclone Report of Nongfa.

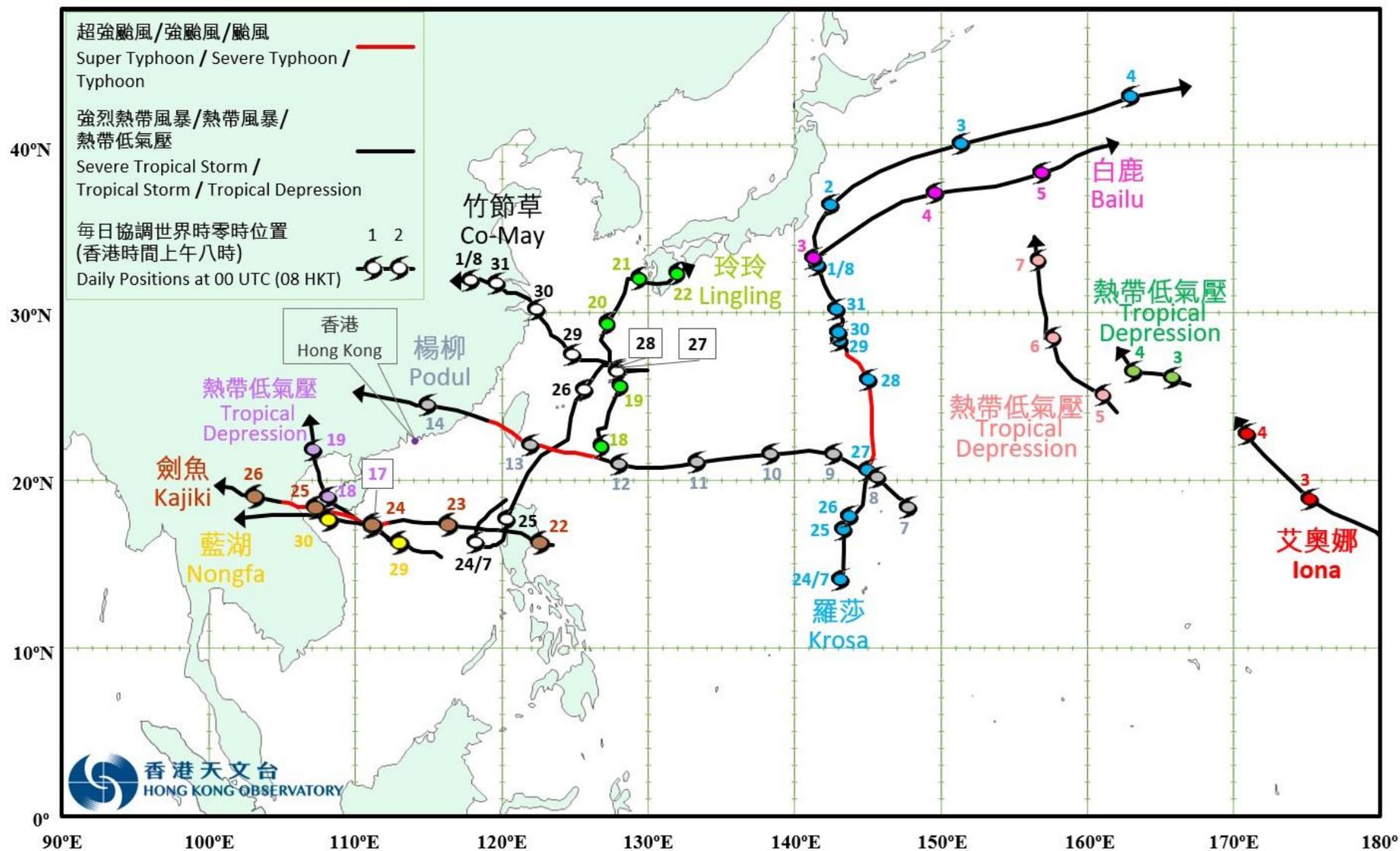


圖 2.1.1
Figure 2.1.1

二零二五年八月的熱帶氣旋暫定路徑圖
Provisional Tropical Cyclone Tracks in August 2025

強颱風楊柳(2511)

二零二五年八月七日至十五日

楊柳是二零二五年第五個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓楊柳於八月七日凌晨在關島之東北偏北約 620 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北至西北偏西移動，並逐漸增強。楊柳於八月九日至十二日轉向偏西移向呂宋海峽以東海域。楊柳於八月十三日凌晨在登陸台灣前迅速增強為強颱風，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 155 公里。當天楊柳轉向西北偏西，快速橫過台灣南部及台灣海峽，並於八月十四日凌晨在福建省漳浦縣再次登陸及迅速減弱為熱帶風暴。最後楊柳移入內陸並於翌日凌晨在廣西減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，楊柳吹襲台灣期間，屏東大漢山錄得二十四小時雨量 644.5 毫米。楊柳在台灣造成一人死亡、一人失蹤，149 人受傷，超過 6 600 戶停水及 31 萬戶停電，經濟損失超過 1 700 萬美元。當地航空交通亦受影響，超過 380 班航班取消。楊柳亦在福建、廣東及湖南等地造成兩人死亡，超過 29 萬人受災。受楊柳的外圍雨帶影響，澳門九澳於八月十四日錄得一小時雨量 110.0 毫米，氹仔及路環多區出現水浸。

天文台在八月十三日上午 8 時 40 分發出一號戒備信號，當時楊柳集結在香港以東約 800 公里。當日本港吹和緩至清勁西至西南風，但受楊柳相關的強烈狂風雷暴影響，翌日早上部分地區間中吹強風。楊柳於八月十四日上午 11 時左右最接近香港，在本港以北約 230 公里掠過。隨著楊柳遠離本港及減弱，對香港的威脅解除，天文台於八月十四日下午 12 時 20 分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。

楊柳影響香港期間，沒有嚴重破壞報告。在楊柳的影響下，尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上) 2.58 米，而大埔滘則錄得最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.21 米。天文台總部於八月十四日上午 5 時 24 分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓 1001.8 百帕斯卡。

受楊柳的外圍下沉氣流影響，除局部地區有驟雨外，八月十三日本港大致天晴，下午極端酷熱。隨後受楊柳的強雷雨帶影響，八月十四日本港轉為密雲，並有大驟雨及強烈狂風雷暴，多處地區錄得超過 100 毫米雨量，而大嶼山、屯門及港島部分地區的雨量更超過 200 毫米。當日早上的傾盆大雨導致天文台需要發出二零二五年第五個黑色暴雨警告，打破自一九九二年暴雨警告系統開始運作以來，年內發出最多黑色暴雨警告的紀錄。

Severe Typhoon Podul (2511)

7 – 15 August 2025

Podul was the fifth tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025.

Podul formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 620 km north-northeast of Guam in the small hours of 7 August, and tracked northwestwards to west-northwestwards, while gradually intensifying. Podul turned to move generally westwards towards the seas east of the Luzon Strait on 9 – 12 August. It rapidly intensified into a severe typhoon, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 155 km/h in the small hours of 13 August, before making landfall over Taiwan. Podul turned to move west-northwestwards rapidly across the southern part of Taiwan and the Taiwan Strait that day. It made landfall again in Zhangpu of Fujian in the small hours of 14 August, and rapidly weakened into a tropical storm. Podul finally moved into inland areas, and degenerated into an area of low pressure over Guangxi in the small hours of the next day.

According to press reports, during the passage of Podul over Taiwan, a 24-hour rainfall of 644.5 millimetres was recorded in Dahan Shan of Pingtung. Podul caused one death, one missing and 149 injuries in Taiwan. Water and electricity supplies to more than 6 600 and 310 000 households were disrupted respectively. Economic loss exceeded USD 17 million. Air traffic in Taiwan was also affected, with more than 380 flights cancelled. Podul also caused two deaths and affected more than 290 000 people in Fujian, Guangdong, Hunan and other provinces in China. Under the influence of the outer rainbands of Podul, an hourly rainfall of 110.0 millimetres was recorded at Ka Ho of Macau on 14 August, and flooding occurred in many areas of Taipa and Coloane.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 8:40 a.m. on 13 August, when Podul was about 800 km east of Hong Kong. Local winds were moderate to fresh west to southwesterlies that day. But under the influence of severe squally thunderstorms associated with Podul, winds over parts of the territory occasionally reached strong force the next morning. Podul came closest to Hong Kong at around 11 a.m. on 14 August, skirting past about 230 km north of the territory. With Podul departing from Hong Kong and weakening, it no longer posed a threat to Hong Kong and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 12:20 p.m. on 14 August.

Podul did not cause any significant damage when it affected Hong Kong. Under the influence of Podul, a maximum sea level of 2.58 m (above chart datum) was recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui and a maximum storm surge of 0.21 m (above astronomical tide) was recorded at Tai Po Kau. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1001.8 hPa was recorded at 5:24 a.m. on 14 August.

Under the influence of Podul's outer subsiding air, the weather in Hong Kong was mainly fine apart from isolated showers on 13 August. It was also extremely hot in the afternoon. Under the influence of Podul's band of intense thundery showers, it turned overcast with heavy showers and severe squally thunderstorms in Hong Kong on 14 August. More than 100 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over many places, and rainfall even exceeded 200 millimetres over Lantau Island, Tuen Mun and parts of Hong Kong Island. The incessant downpour that morning necessitated the issuance of the Black Rainstorm Warning for the fifth time in 2025, breaking the highest annual number record since the Rainstorm Warning System commenced operation in 1992.

表 2.2.1 在楊柳影響下，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 Podul 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	63	14/8	05:56	西北	NW	24	14/8	10:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	西北偏西	WNW	59	14/8	08:07	西北偏西	WNW	19	13/8	13:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東北偏北	NNE	90	14/8	08:56	西	W	40	14/8	07:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東	E	75	14/8	09:24	東北偏北	NNE	34	14/8	09:00
青洲	Green Island	西南	SW	72	14/8	07:22	南	S	37	14/8	10:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	西南偏南	SSW	69	14/8	08:44	西南偏南	SSW	36	14/8	07:00
啟德	Kai Tak	西	W	45	14/8	08:28	西	W	18	13/8	23:00
京士柏	King's Park	西北偏西	WNW	40	14/8	08:19	西	W	14	13/8	15:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	西北偏北	NNW	74	14/8	08:12	西	W	32	14/8	07:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東南偏南	SSE	58	14/8	09:42	東南偏南	SSE	33	14/8	10:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	-	-	91	14/8	10:32	-	-	53	14/8	08:00
北角	North Point	西	W	38	14/8	07:18	西	W	21	13/8	21:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東南偏南	SSE	53	14/8	07:11	東南偏南	SSE	24	14/8	08:00
		東南偏南	SSE	53	14/8	07:17					
平洲	Ping Chau	西南	SW	53	14/8	08:12	西南	SW	19	14/8	08:00
西貢	Sai Kung	西南偏南	SSW	51	14/8	06:12	西南偏南	SSW	18	14/8	07:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東南偏南	SSE	68	14/8	08:14	南	S	30	14/8	09:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	西南偏南	SSW	47	14/8	09:07	西南	SW	19	14/8	04:00
		西南偏南	SSW	47	14/8		西南	SW	19	14/8	07:00
沙田	Sha Tin	西南	SW	46	14/8	07:28	西南	SW	18	14/8	08:00
							西南	SW	18	14/8	10:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東南偏南	SSE	40	14/8	07:40	西北	NW	11	13/8	12:00
							西北偏西	WNW	11	13/8	16:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	西	W	56	14/8	08:09	西	W	19	13/8	23:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	西	W	26	14/8	05:41	西	W	11	13/8	16:00
		西南偏西	WSW	26	14/8						
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	西南偏南	SSW	50	14/8	08:26	西	W	33	14/8	05:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	西南	SW	65	14/8	07:16	西南偏南	SSW	40	14/8	10:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	西南偏南	SSW	50	14/8	07:32	南	S	15	14/8	08:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	西南	SW	58	14/8	07:38	西南	SW	33	14/8	08:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	-	-	73	14/8	08:21	-	-	39	14/8	08:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	西南偏南	SSW	58	14/8	05:10	西南	SW	16	14/8	06:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南	SE	56	14/8	07:28	東南	SE	27	14/8	08:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東南偏東	ESE	42	14/8	07:30	東南偏南	SSE	19	14/8	11:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	西南偏南	SSW	96	14/8	06:38	西南偏西	WSW	51	14/8	05:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	南	S	39	14/8	09:45	西南偏南	SSW	10	13/8	20:00
							南	S	10	14/8	09:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東北偏東	ENE	30	14/8	09:15	東南偏南	SSE	10	14/8	10:00
							東南	SE	9	13/8	13:00

昂坪、大老山 - 沒有風向資料

Ngong Ping, Tate's Cairn - wind direction not available

昂坪 - 數據不完整

Ngong Ping - incomplete data

表 2.2.2 楊柳影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量
Table 2.2.2 Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Podul

站 (參閱圖 2.3.2) Station (See Fig. 2.3.2)		八月十三日 13 Aug	八月十四日 14 Aug	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)		0.0	117.4	117.4
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)		微量 Trace	319.8	319.8
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)		[15.0]	205.0	[220.0]
H23	香港仔 Aberdeen	0.0	174.5	174.5
N05	粉嶺 Fanling	0.0	91.0	91.0
N13	糧船灣 High Island	0.0	72.0	72.0
K04	佐敦谷 Jordan Valley	0.0	94.5	94.5
N06	葵涌 Kwai Chung	0.0	166.0	166.0
H12	半山區 Mid Levels	0.5	221.5	222.0
N09	沙田 Sha Tin	0.0	97.5	97.5
H19	筲箕灣 Shau Kei Wan	0.0	108.5	108.5
SEK	石崗 Shek Kong	[0.0]	59.5	[59.5]
K06	蘇屋邨 So Uk Estate	0.0	142.5	142.5
R31	大美督 Tai Mei Tuk	[0.0]	76.5	[76.5]
R21	踏石角 Tap Shek Kok	[0.0]	313.0	[313.0]
N17	東涌 Tung Chung	0.0	343.0	343.0
TMR	屯門水庫 Tuen Mun Reservoir	0.0	123.0	123.0

註：[] 基於不完整的每小時雨量數據。 Note : [] based on incomplete hourly data.

表 2.2.3 楊柳影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮
Table 2.2.3 Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Podul

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	2.04	13/8	11:21	0.03	14/8	01:27
石壁	Shek Pik	2.16	13/8	11:29	0.06	14/8	07:27
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	1.98	13/8	11:26	0.07	14/8	06:40
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.15	13/8	12:09	0.21	14/8	08:28
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.58	13/8	12:17	0.13	14/8	02:51
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.03	13/8	12:09	-		

橫瀾島 – 風暴潮不明顯

Waglan Island – storm surge was insignificant

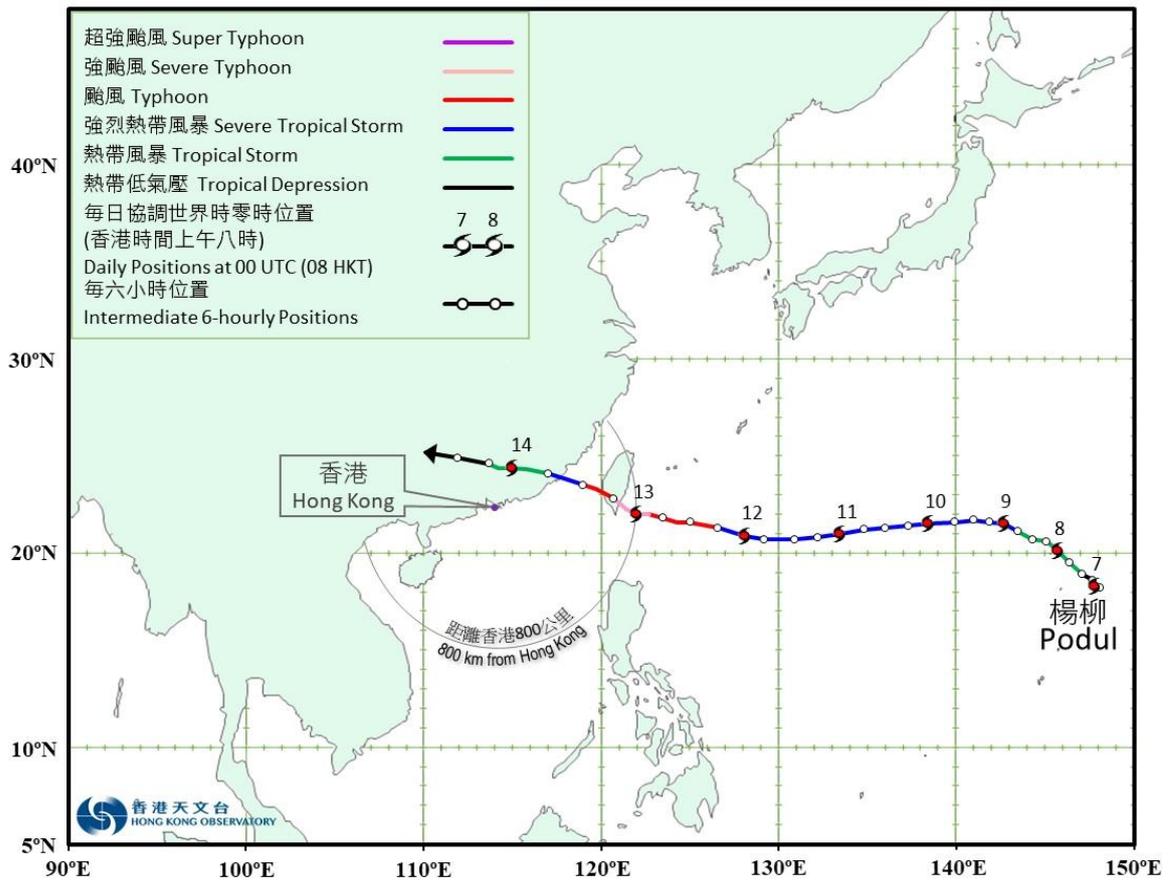


圖 2.2.1 二零二五年八月七日至十五日楊柳(2511)的暫定路徑圖。

Figure 2.2.1 Provisional track of Podul (2511): 7 - 15 August 2025.

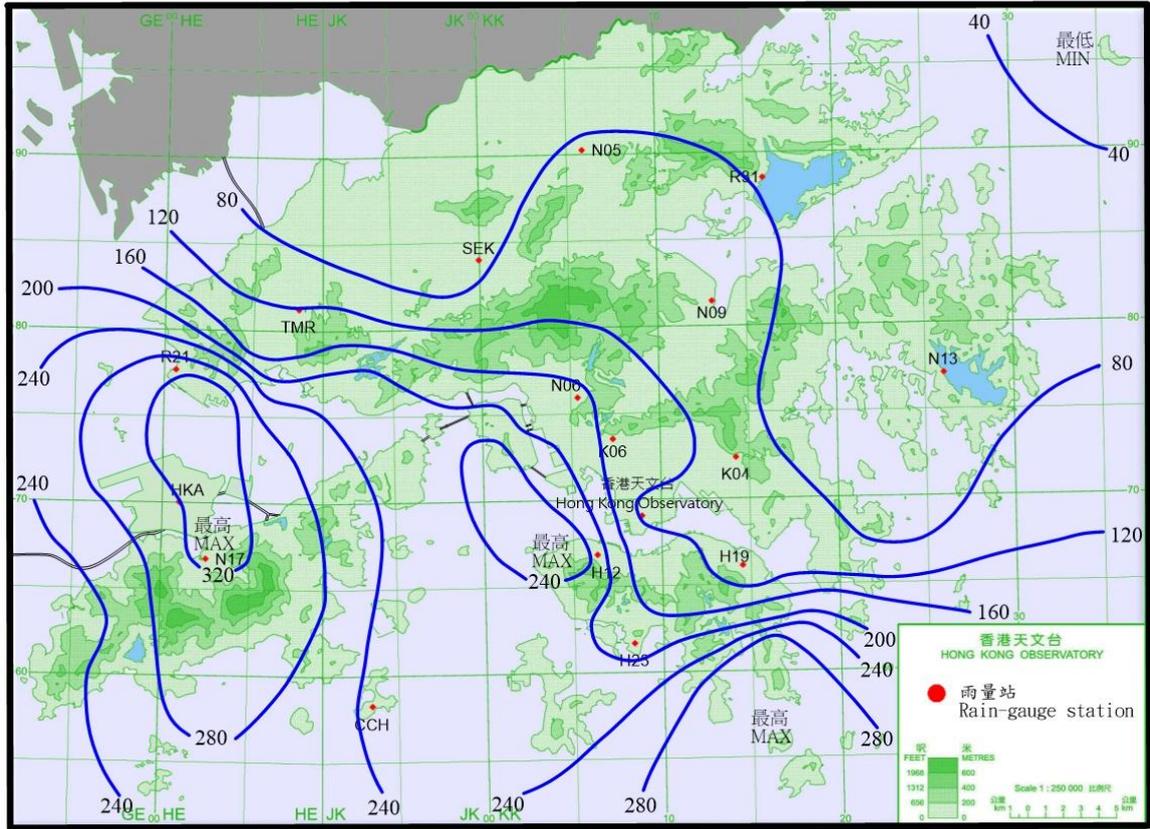


圖 2.2.2 二零二五年八月十三日至十四日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。
 Figure 2.2.2 Rainfall distribution on 13 – 14 August 2025 (isohyets are in millimetres).

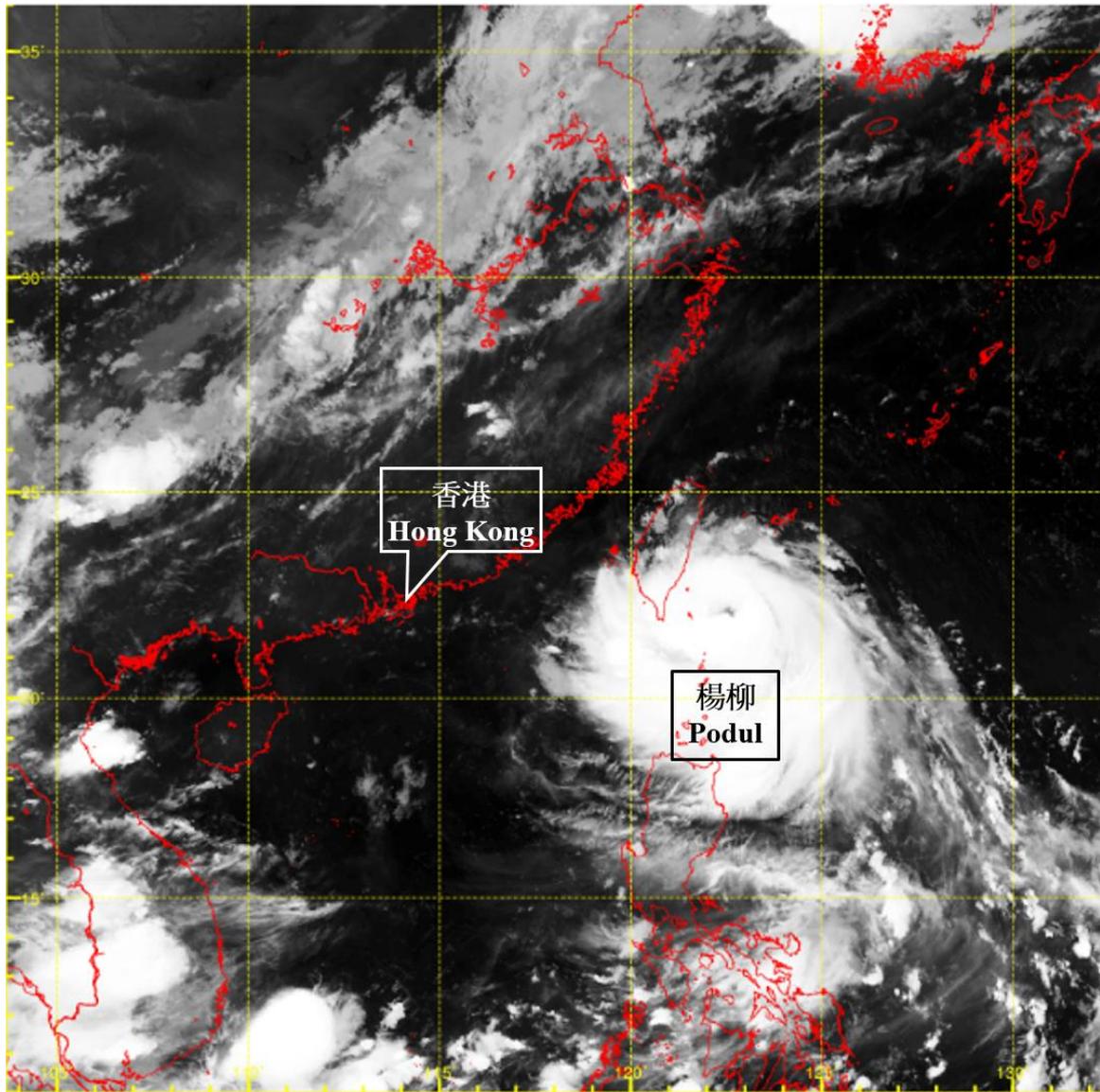


圖 2.2.3 二零二五年八月十三日早上 5 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時楊柳迅速增強為強颱風，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 155 公里。

Figure 2.2.3 Infra-red satellite imagery at around 5 a.m. on 13 August 2025 when Podul rapidly intensified into a severe typhoon and attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 155 km/h near its centre.

〔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.]

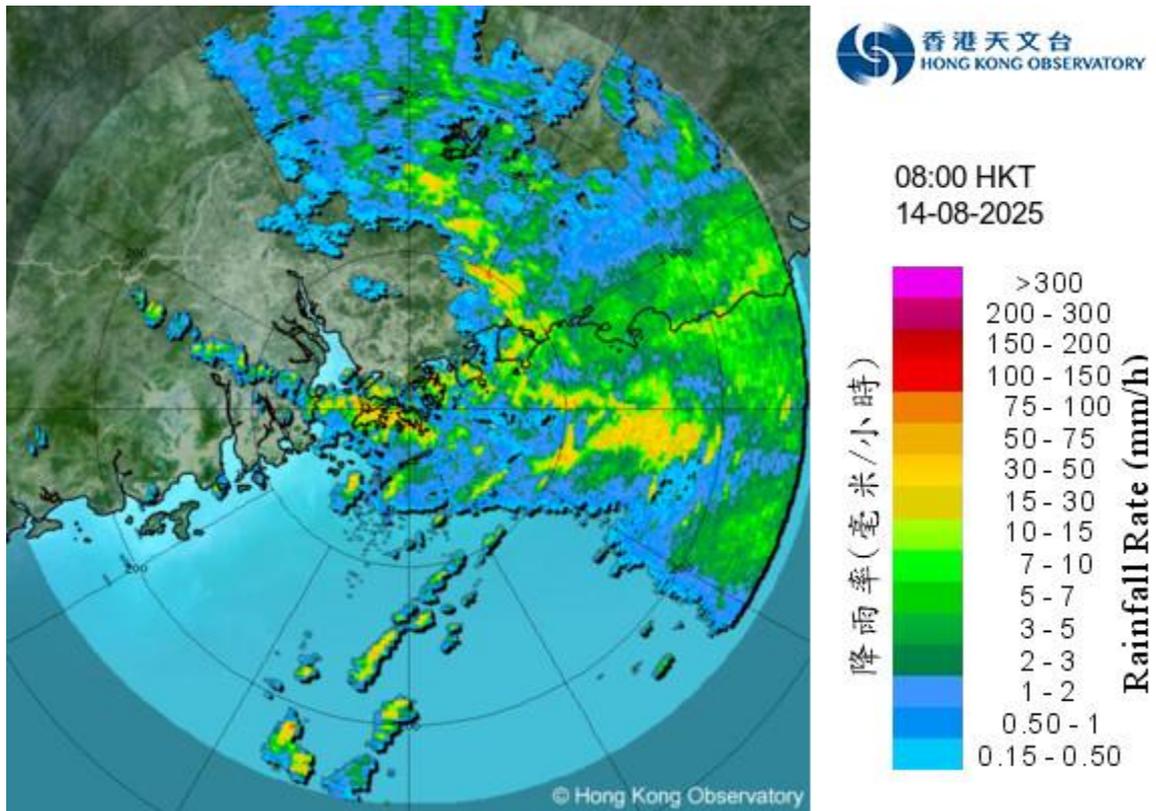


圖 2.2.4 二零二五年八月十四日上午 8 時正的雷達回波圖像。當時楊柳位於香港之東北偏北約 250 公里的廣東內陸。與楊柳相關的強雷雨帶正影響本港，黑色暴雨警告正在生效。

Figure 2.2.4 Radar echoes captured at 8:00 a.m. on 14 August 2025 when Podul was centred over inland Guangdong about 250 km north-northeast of Hong Kong. The band of intense thundery showers associated with Podul was affecting the territory, and Black Rainstorm Warning was in force.

熱帶低氣壓

二零二五年八月十六日至十九日

一個熱帶低氣壓於八月十六日晚上在南海中部形成，成為二零二五年第六個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。

一個熱帶低氣壓於八月十六日晚上在西沙之東南約 130 公里的南海中部上形成，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 45 公里，向西北或西北偏西移向海南島以南海域。該熱帶低氣壓於八月十八日掠過海南島西南沿岸後，進入北部灣並逐漸轉向偏北方向移動。該熱帶低氣壓於八月十九日凌晨在越南北部登陸，最後於當天晚上在廣西減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，受該熱帶低氣壓及中國東南部的高壓脊共同影響，廣東、廣西、海南島及越南北部有狂風暴雨。

天文台在八月十六日晚上 10 時 20 分發出一號戒備信號，當時該熱帶低氣壓集結在香港之西南偏南約 700 公里。在該熱帶低氣壓與中國東南部的高壓脊的共同影響下，翌日本港吹清勁東風，但受該熱帶低氣壓相關的外圍雨帶影響，部分地區間中吹強風。該熱帶低氣壓於八月十七日上午 5 時左右最接近香港，在本港西南偏南約 650 公里掠過。隨著該熱帶低氣壓遠離本港，對香港的威脅解除，天文台於八月十七日晚上 8 時 20 分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。但受中國東南部的高壓脊與熱帶低氣壓共同影響，本港部分地區仍吹強風程度的東南風，離岸及高地間中達烈風程度，天文台隨即發出強烈季候風信號，直至翌日下午 12 時 30 分取消。

該熱帶低氣壓影響香港期間，沒有嚴重破壞報告。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) 2.47 米，而大埔滘則錄得最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.30 米。天文台總部於八月十七日下午 4 時 01 分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓 1007.6 百帕斯卡。

八月十六日本港大致天晴。受該熱帶低氣壓相關的外圍雨帶影響，八月十七日本港有狂風驟雨及雷暴，多處地區錄得超過 20 毫米雨量。

Tropical Depression 16 – 19 August 2025

A tropical depression formed over the central part of the South China Sea on the night of 16 August and was the sixth tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025.

A tropical depression formed over the central part of the South China Sea about 130 km southeast of Xisha on the night of 16 August, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 45 km/h near its centre. It tracked northwestwards or west-northwestwards towards the seas south of Hainan Island. Skirting past the southwestern coast of Hainan Island on 18 August, the tropical depression entered Beibu Wan and gradually turned to move northwards. It made landfall over the northern part of Vietnam in the small hours of 19 August, and finally degenerated into an area of low pressure area in Guangxi that night.

According to press reports, under the combined effect of the tropical depression and a ridge of high pressure over southeastern China, there were torrential rain and squalls over Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan Island and the northern part of Vietnam.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 10:20 p.m. on 16 August, when the tropical depression was about 700 km south-southwest of Hong Kong. Local winds were fresh easterlies the next day. But under the influence of the outer rainbands associated with the tropical depression, winds over parts of the territory occasionally reached strong force. The tropical depression came closest to Hong Kong at around 5 a.m. on 17 August, skirting past about 650 km south-southwest of the territory. With the tropical depression departing from Hong Kong, it no longer posed a threat to Hong Kong and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 8:20 p.m. on 17 August. However, under the combined effect of the ridge of high pressure over southeastern China and the tropical depression, strong southeasterly winds were still affecting parts of the territory, occasionally reaching gale force offshore and on high ground. The Strong Monsoon Signal was issued thereafter and lasted till 12:30 p.m. the following day.

The tropical depression did not cause any significant damage when it affected Hong Kong. Under the influence of the tropical depression, a maximum sea level of 2.47 m (above chart datum) was recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui

and a maximum storm surge of 0.30 m (above astronomical tide) was recorded at Tai Po Kau. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1007.6 hPa was recorded at 4:01 p.m. on 17 August.

It was mainly fine in Hong Kong on 16 August. Under the influence of the outer rainbands associated with the tropical depression, there were squally showers and thunderstorms over the territory on 17 August. More than 20 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over many places.

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	E	66	17/8	11:35	東南偏東	ESE	30	17/8	13:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東	E	59	17/8	01:30	東	E	36	17/8	13:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東南偏東	ESE	73	17/8	03:06	東	E	40	17/8	13:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東	E	68	17/8	12:37	東北偏東	ENE	46	17/8	13:00
青洲	Green Island	東北偏東	ENE	71	17/8	12:18	東北偏東	ENE	50	17/8	13:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東	E	49	17/8	12:35	東	E	26	17/8	13:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東南偏東	ESE	57	17/8	06:40	東	E	25	17/8	13:00
京士柏	King's Park	東南偏東	ESE	52	17/8	13:15	東	E	19	17/8	14:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	東南偏東	ESE	57	17/8	07:06	東南偏東	ESE	25	17/8	13:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東	E	47	17/8	13:00	東	E	27	17/8	13:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	-	-	105	17/8	12:51	-	-	73	17/8	13:00
北角	North Point	東	E	59	17/8	13:29	東	E	36	17/8	14:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東	E	61	17/8	12:36	東	E	38	17/8	13:00
平洲	Ping Chau	東	E	35	16/8	22:55	東	E	10	16/8	23:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東北偏東	ENE	58	17/8	16:51	東北偏東	ENE	36	17/8	11:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東	E	50	17/8	12:45	東南偏東	ESE	27	17/8	14:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東	E	54	17/8	01:59	東	E	24	17/8	09:00
							東	E	24	17/8	13:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東北偏東	ENE	41	17/8	13:06	東	E	16	17/8	13:00
							東	E	16	17/8	14:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東	E	51	17/8	17:16	東	E	22	17/8	19:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東	E	51	17/8	12:33	東	E	24	17/8	13:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東南	SE	37	17/8	13:11	東南偏東	ESE	14	17/8	13:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東北偏東	ENE	64	17/8	17:52	東	E	40	17/8	18:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東	E	99	17/8	01:36	東	E	59	17/8	19:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	東	E	53	17/8	17:00	東	E	35	17/8	18:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	東南偏東	ESE	63	17/8	17:38	東南偏東	ESE	43	17/8	17:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	-	-	77	17/8	01:27	-	-	46	17/8	19:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東北偏東	ENE	53	17/8	12:44	東	E	14	17/8	14:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南偏東	ESE	50	17/8	12:13	東南偏東	ESE	19	17/8	13:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東	E	42	17/8	11:11	東北偏北	NNE	11	17/8	12:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東南偏東	ESE	76	17/8	00:01	東北偏東	ENE	50	17/8	14:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東北偏東	ENE	30	17/8	13:03	東	E	9	17/8	08:00
							東	E	9	17/8	13:00
							東	E	9	17/8	14:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東	E	55	17/8	12:23	東	E	19	17/8	13:00

昂坪、大老山 - 沒有風向資料 Ngong Ping, Tate's Cairn - wind direction not available

黃麻角(赤柱) - 數據不完整 Bluff Head (Stanley) - incomplete data

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)			八月十六日 16 Aug	八月十七日 17 Aug	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			0.0	41.5	41.5
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			微量 Trace	8.7	8.7
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			[0.0]	[37.5]	[37.5]
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	0.0	36.5	36.5
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	0.0	26.0	26.0
N13	糧船灣	High Island	0.0	16.0	16.0
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	0.0	47.0	47.0
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	0.0	41.5	41.5
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	0.0	42.5	42.5
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	0.0	14.0	14.0
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	0.0	52.5	52.5
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	[0.0]	[23.5]	[23.5]
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	0.0	37.0	37.0
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	0.0	34.0	34.0
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	[0.0]	[13.5]	[13.5]
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	0.0	25.0	25.0
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	0.0	25.6	25.6

註：[] 基於不完整的每小時雨量數據。 Note : [] based on incomplete hourly data.

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	2.23	17/8	03:05	0.17	16/8	22:21
石壁	Shek Pik	2.36	17/8	03:15	0.22	17/8	00:13
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.20	17/8	02:37	0.18	16/8	22:22
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.24	17/8	03:51	0.30	17/8	17:42
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.47	17/8	02:30	0.14	17/8	00:45
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.21	17/8	02:25	0.10	16/8	22:20

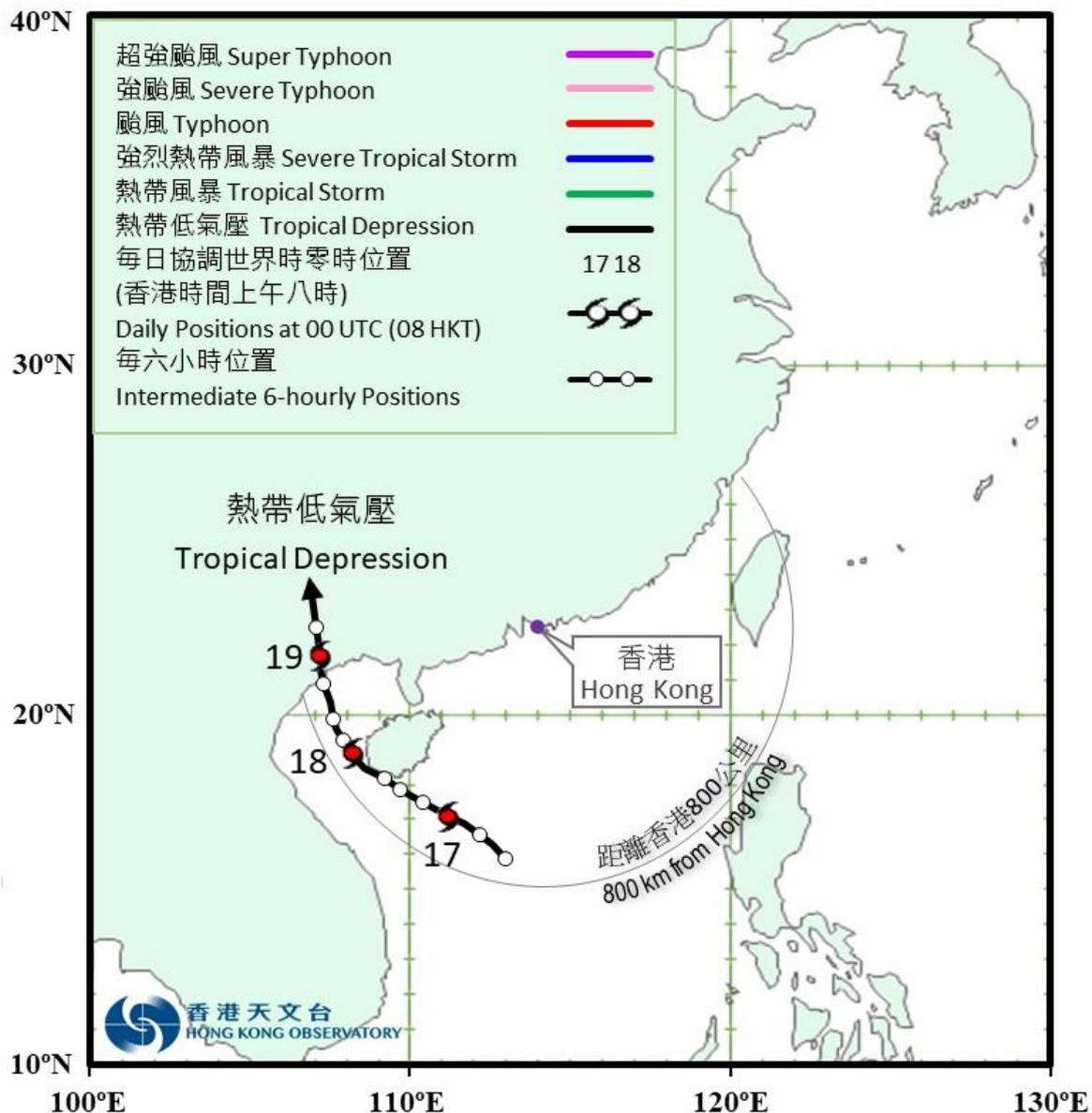


圖 2.3.1 二零二五年八月十六日至十九日熱帶低氣壓的暫定路徑圖。
 Figure 2.3.1 Provisional track of the tropical depression: 16 - 19 August 2025.

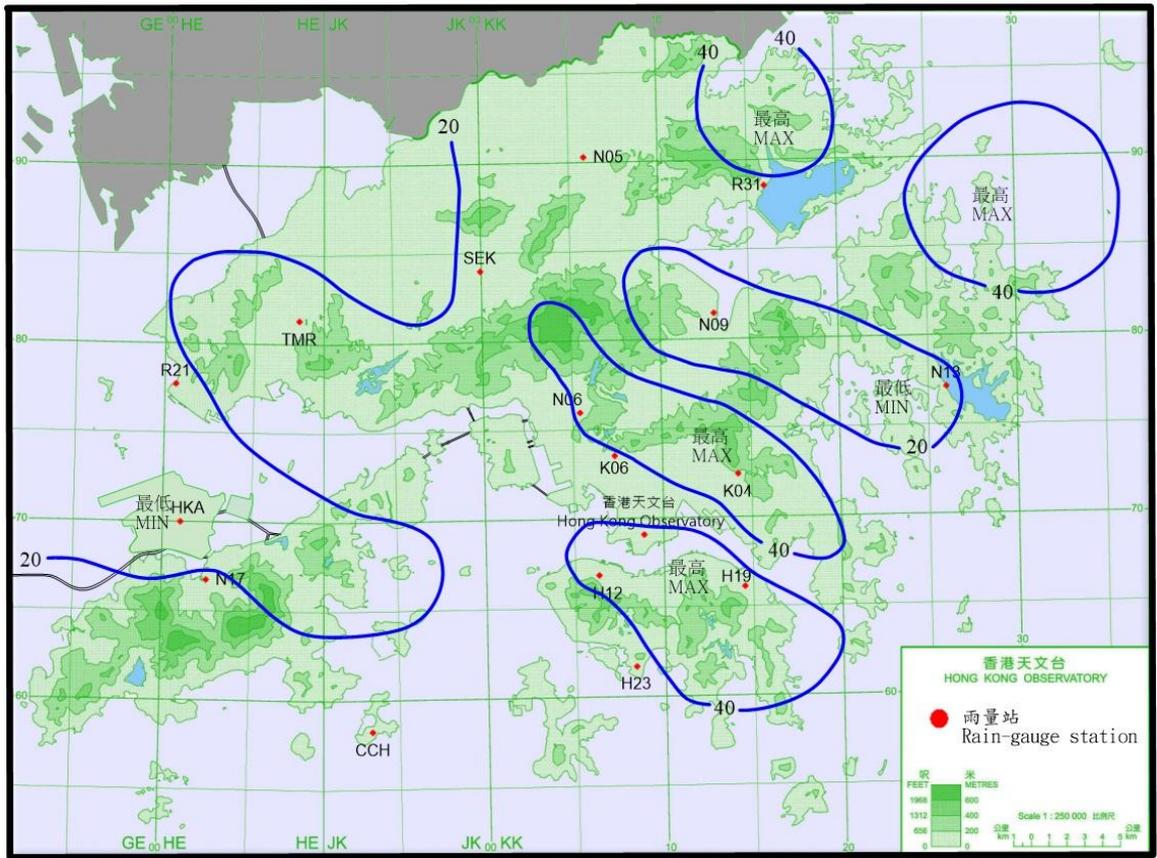


圖 2.3.2 二零二五年八月十六日至十七日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。
 Figure 2.3.2 Rainfall distribution on 16 – 17 August 2025 (isohyets are in millimetres).

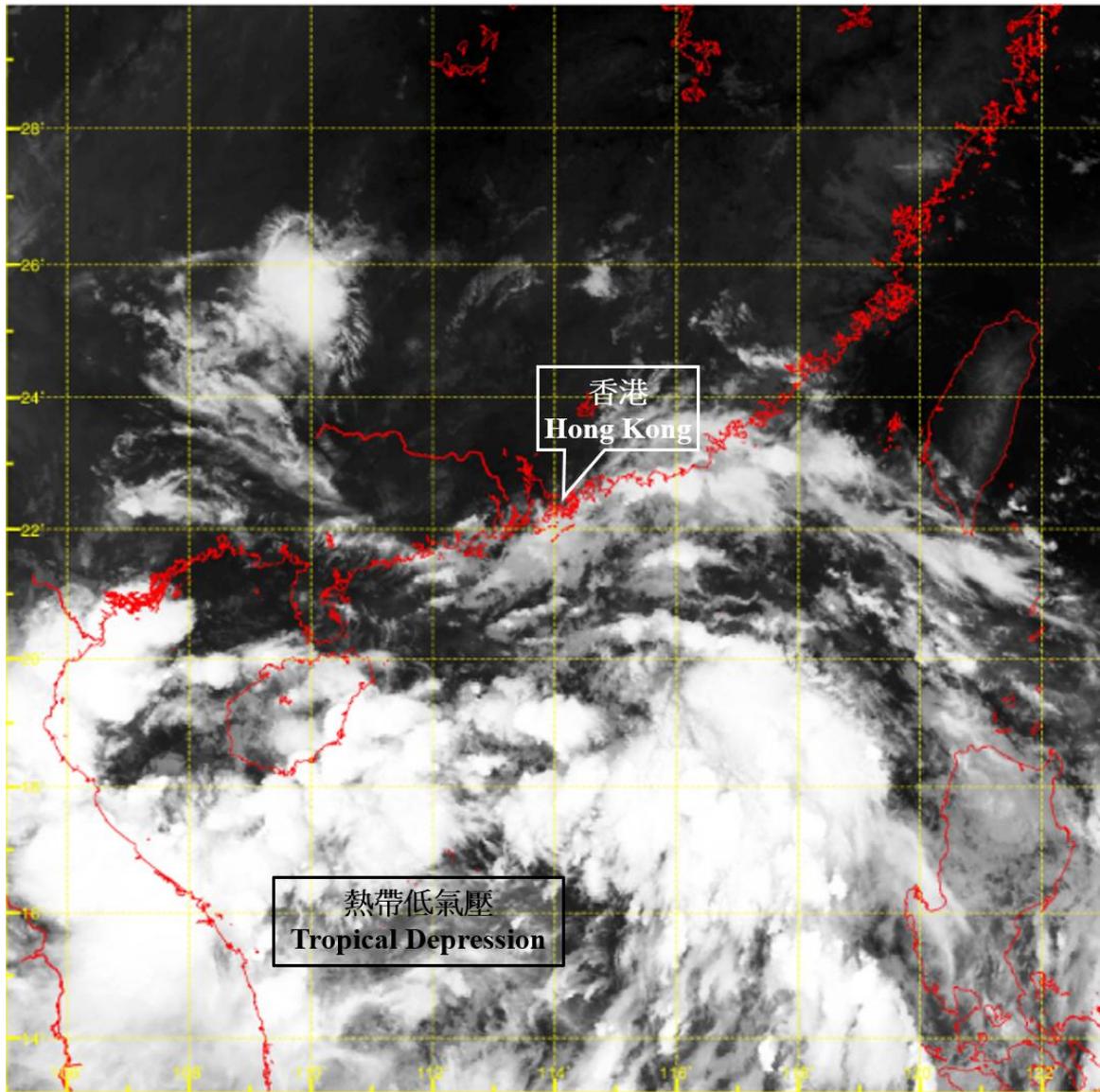


圖 2.3.3 二零二五年八月十七日早上 5 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時熱帶低氣壓中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 45 公里。此外，其環流廣闊，仍帶有部分季風低壓的特性，其外圍亦屬大風區域。

Figure 2.3.3 Infra-red satellite imagery at around 5 a.m. on 17 August 2025. The estimated maximum sustained wind near the centre of the tropical depression was 45 km/h. Besides, its circulation was extensive, retaining some characteristics of a monsoon depression, with high winds in its periphery.

〔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.]

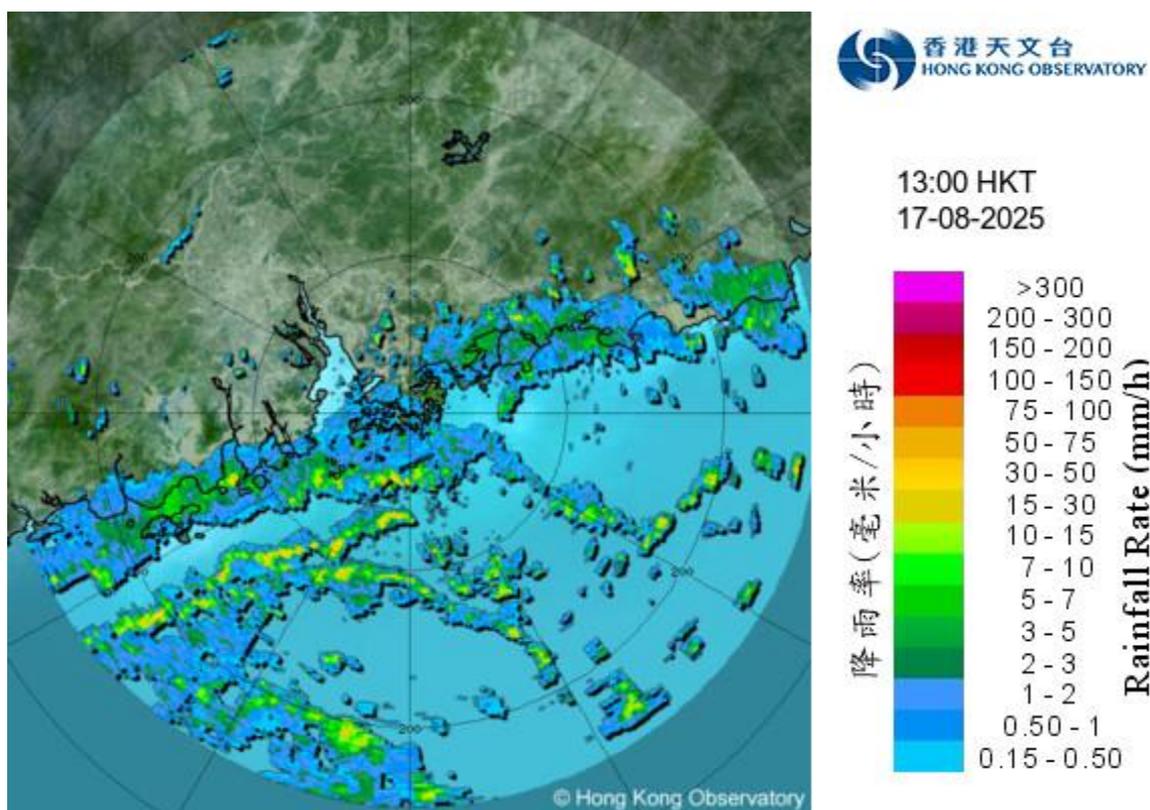


圖 2.3.4 二零二五年八月十七日下午 1 時正的雷達回波圖像。當時與熱帶低氣壓相關的外圍雨帶正影響廣東沿岸及南海北部。

Figure 2.3.4 Radar echoes captured at 1:00 p.m. on 17 August 2025. The outer rainbands associated with the tropical depression were affecting the coast of Guangdong and the northern part of the South China Sea at that time.

強颱風劍魚(2513)

二零二五年八月二十二日至二十七日

劍魚是二零二五年第七個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓劍魚於八月二十二日凌晨在馬尼拉之東北偏東約 320 公里的呂宋以東海域上形成，隨後向西至西北偏西移動，橫過呂宋並進入南海中部。劍魚於八月二十三日至二十四日橫過南海中部期間，由熱帶低氣壓迅速增強為強颱風，並於八月二十四日傍晚在海南島以南海域達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 165 公里。劍魚於翌日傍晚在越南北部登陸，並迅速減弱。最後劍魚於八月二十七日凌晨在老撾減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，受劍魚及西南季候風的共同影響，菲律賓中北部有超過 11 萬人受災，超過 60 間房屋受損。劍魚亦為海南、廣西及廣東帶來狂風暴雨，海南三沙市錄得二十四小時雨量 508.8 毫米。海南及廣西有一人死亡或失蹤，超過 20 萬人受災。劍魚吹襲越南中北部期間，引發多處河道氾濫及山泥傾瀉，造成至少六人死亡，兩人失蹤，47 人受傷，超過 150 萬人受災，超過三萬間房屋受損，超過 12 萬公頃農作物受災。與劍魚及其殘餘相關的暴雨亦在老撾、泰國及緬甸引發水浸及山泥傾瀉，泰國有八人死亡，三人失蹤，至少四人受傷，而緬甸則有至少兩人死亡及 15 人受傷。

天文台在八月二十二日晚上 9 時 40 分發出一號戒備信號，當時劍魚集結在香港之東南約 800 公里。翌日本港吹和緩至清勁偏東風，部分地區間中吹強風。劍魚於八月二十三日晚上 8 時左右最接近香港，在本港以南約 530 公里掠過。隨著劍魚遠離香港，對香港的威脅解除，天文台於八月二十四日下午 12 時 10 分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。但在中國東南部的高壓脊及劍魚的共同影響下，本港離岸及高地仍吹偏東強風，天文台隨即發出強烈季候風信號，直至當晚 7 時 45 分取消。

劍魚影響香港期間，沒有嚴重破壞報告。天文台總部於八月二十三日下午 6 時 08 分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓 1006.6 百帕斯卡。在劍魚的影響下，尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上) 2.97 米及最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.23 米。

受高空反氣旋影響，劍魚的外圍雨帶在接近廣東沿岸時有所減弱。本港方面，除八月二十三日晚上有幾陣驟雨及狂風雷暴外，八月二十二日至二十四日天色大致良好。

Severe Typhoon Kajiki (2513) **22 – 27 August 2025**

Kajiki was the seventh tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025.

Kajiki formed as a tropical depression over the seas east of Luzon about 320 km east-northeast of Manila in the small hours of 22 August, then moved westwards to west-northwestwards across Luzon, and entered the central part of the South China Sea. During its passage across the central part of the South China Sea on 23 – 24 August, Kajiki rapidly intensified from a tropical depression into a severe typhoon and attained its peak intensity over the seas south of Hainan Island on the evening of 24 August, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 165 km/h near its centre. Kajiki made landfall over the northern part of Vietnam on the evening of the next day, and weakened rapidly. Kajiki finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Lao PDR in the small hours of 27 August.

According to press reports, under the combined effect of Kajiki and the southwest monsoon, there were torrential rain and squalls over the central and northern parts of the Philippines. There were over 110 000 people affected and more than 60 houses damaged. Kajiki also brought torrential rain and squalls to Hainan, Guangxi and Guangdong, with a 24-hour rainfall of 508.8 millimetres recorded over Sansha of Hainan. There was one dead or missing, and over 200 000 people affected in Hainan and Guangxi. During passage of Kajiki over the central and northern parts of Vietnam, it triggered river flooding and landslides over many places, causing at least six deaths, two missing, 47 injuries and over 1.5 million people affected. More than 30 000 houses and over 120 000 hectares of crops were damaged. The torrential rain associated with Kajiki and its remnant also caused flooding and landslides in Lao PDR, Thailand, and Myanmar. There were eight deaths, three missing and at least four injuries in Thailand, whereas there were at least two deaths and 15 injuries in Myanmar.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 9:40 p.m. on 22 August, when Kajiki was about 800 km southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds were moderate to fresh easterlies the next day, occasionally reaching strong force over parts of the territory. Kajiki came closest to Hong Kong at around 8 p.m. on 23 August, skirting past about 530 km south of the territory. With Kajiki departing from Hong Kong, it no longer posed a threat to Hong Kong and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 12:10 p.m. on 24 August. However, under

the combined effect of the ridge of high pressure over southeastern China and Kajiki, strong easterly winds were still affecting offshore and high ground. The Strong Monsoon Signal was issued thereafter and lasted till 7:45 p.m. that night.

Kajiki did not cause any significant damage when it affected Hong Kong. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1006.6 hPa was recorded at 6:08 p.m. on 23 August. Under the influence of Kajiki, a maximum sea level of 2.97 m (above chart datum) and a maximum storm surge of 0.23 m (above astronomical tide) were recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui.

Under the influence of an anticyclone aloft, the outer rainbands of Kajiki weakened when approaching the coast of Guangdong. Locally, apart from a few showers and squally thunderstorms on the night of 23 August, the weather was generally fine on 22 – 24 August.

表 2.4.1 在劍魚影響下，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 2.4.1 Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Kajiki 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	E	61	23/8	21:05	東南偏東	ESE	28	23/8	22:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東	E	56	24/8	10:38	東	E	34	23/8	18:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東南偏東	ESE	66	24/8	10:05	東南偏東	ESE	40	24/8	11:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東北偏東	ENE	75	23/8	20:43	東	E	46	24/8	11:00
青洲	Green Island	東北偏東	ENE	67	23/8	18:04	東北偏東	ENE	47	23/8	18:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東	E	45	24/8	11:50	東	E	27	23/8	17:00
		東	E	45	24/8	12:09	東	E	27	23/8	23:00
		東	E	45	24/8	12:09	東	E	27	24/8	11:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東	E	58	23/8	15:21	東	E	27	23/8	17:00
京士柏	King's Park	東	E	53	23/8	18:12	東南偏東	ESE	22	24/8	11:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	東南偏東	ESE	53	24/8	11:15	東南偏東	ESE	29	24/8	12:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東	E	57	23/8	17:49	東	E	28	23/8	18:00
		東	E	57	23/8	17:50					
昂坪	Ngong Ping	東	E	92	23/8	21:40	東	E	66	24/8	11:00
北角	North Point	東	E	55	23/8	17:49	東	E	35	23/8	18:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東	E	55	23/8	15:16	東	E	39	23/8	22:00
平洲	Ping Chau	東北偏東	ENE	34	23/8	16:51	東	E	9	23/8	18:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東北偏東	ENE	49	23/8	21:05	東北偏東	ENE	33	23/8	15:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東南偏東	ESE	45	24/8	10:34	東南偏東	ESE	30	24/8	12:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東	E	54	23/8	17:15	東	E	22	23/8	18:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東	E	51	24/8	11:22	東	E	15	23/8	16:00
						11:22	東	E	15	23/8	23:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東	E	51	23/8	16:17	東北偏東	ENE	23	24/8	00:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東	E	55	24/8	10:56	東	E	33	24/8	11:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東南偏東	ESE	46	24/8	10:58	東	E	17	23/8	17:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東	E	58	23/8	21:58	東	E	40	24/8	10:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東南偏東	ESE	85	24/8	10:39	東南偏東	ESE	58	24/8	11:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	東南偏東	ESE	61	24/8	11:44	東南偏東	ESE	39	23/8	16:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	東南偏東	ESE	59	23/8	22:25	東	E	46	23/8	22:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	-	-	72	24/8	08:50	-	-	47	23/8	22:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東北	NE	46	23/8	16:01	東	E	15	23/8	14:00
							東北偏北	NNE	15	23/8	15:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南偏東	ESE	46	24/8	09:47	東南偏東	ESE	19	24/8	12:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東南	SE	47	24/8	12:10	東南	SE	18	24/8	12:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東北偏東	ENE	54	23/8	20:58	東北偏東	ENE	42	23/8	22:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東北偏東	ENE	36	23/8	16:33	東	E	12	23/8	18:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東南偏東	ESE	58	24/8	10:05	東	E	19	23/8	18:00

大老山 - 沒有風向資料 Tate's Cairn - wind direction not available

表 2.4.2 劍魚影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量
Table 2.4.2 Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Kajiki

站 (參閱圖 2.3.2) Station (See Fig. 2.3.2)			八月二十二日 22 Aug	八月二十三日 23 Aug	八月二十四日 24 Aug	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			0.0	2.7	微量 Trace	2.7
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			0.0	7.5	0.0	7.5
H23	香港仔 Aberdeen		0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
N05	粉嶺 Fanling		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
N13	糧船灣 High Island		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
K04	佐敦谷 Jordan Valley		0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
N06	葵涌 Kwai Chung		0.0	0.5	2.5	3.0
H12	半山區 Mid Levels		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
N09	沙田 Sha Tin		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
H19	筲箕灣 Shau Kei Wan		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SEK	石崗 Shek Kong		0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5
K06	蘇屋邨 So Uk Estate		0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5
R31	大美督 Tai Mei Tuk		0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
R21	踏石角 Tap Shek Kok		[0.0]	0.0	0.0	[0.0]
N17	東涌 Tung Chung		0.0	5.5	0.0	5.5
TMR	屯門水庫 Tuen Mun Reservoir		0.0	0.1	0.8	0.9

註：[] 基於不完整的每小時雨量數據。 Note: [] based on incomplete hourly data.

表 2.4.3 劍魚影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮
Table 2.4.3 Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Kajiki

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
鯪魚涌	Quarry Bay	2.39	24/8	09:17	0.11	24/8	07:12
石壁	Shek Pik	2.55	24/8	08:23	0.19	24/8	08:12
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.32	24/8	09:08	0.14	24/8	06:59
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.37	24/8	10:32	0.22	24/8	07:45
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.97	24/8	10:05	0.23	24/8	09:55
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.37	24/8	09:07	0.04	23/8	22:28

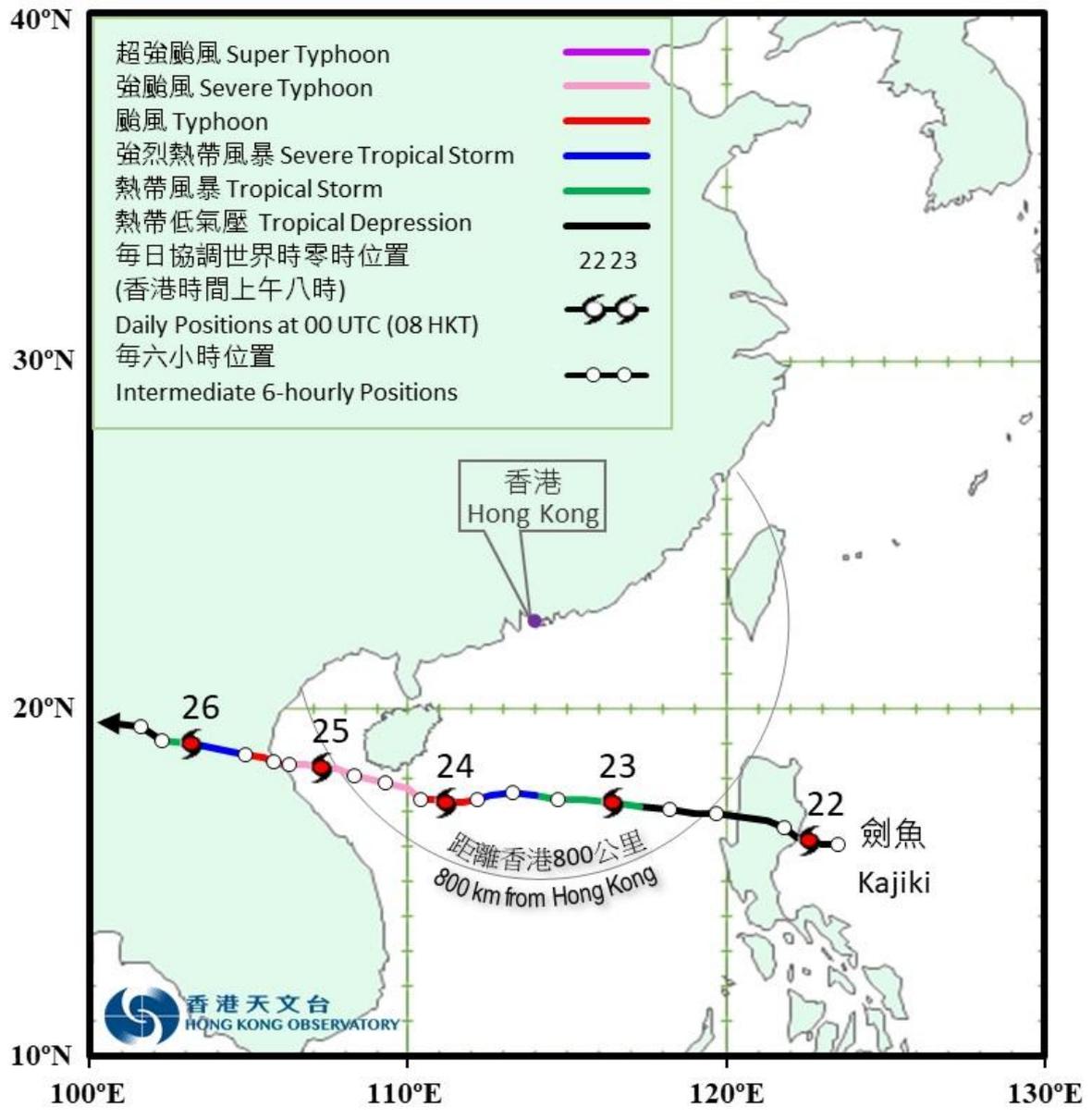


圖 2.4.1 二零二五年八月二十二日至二十七日劍魚(2513)的暫定路徑圖。
 Figure 2.4.1 Provisional track of Kajiki (2513): 22 - 27 August 2025.

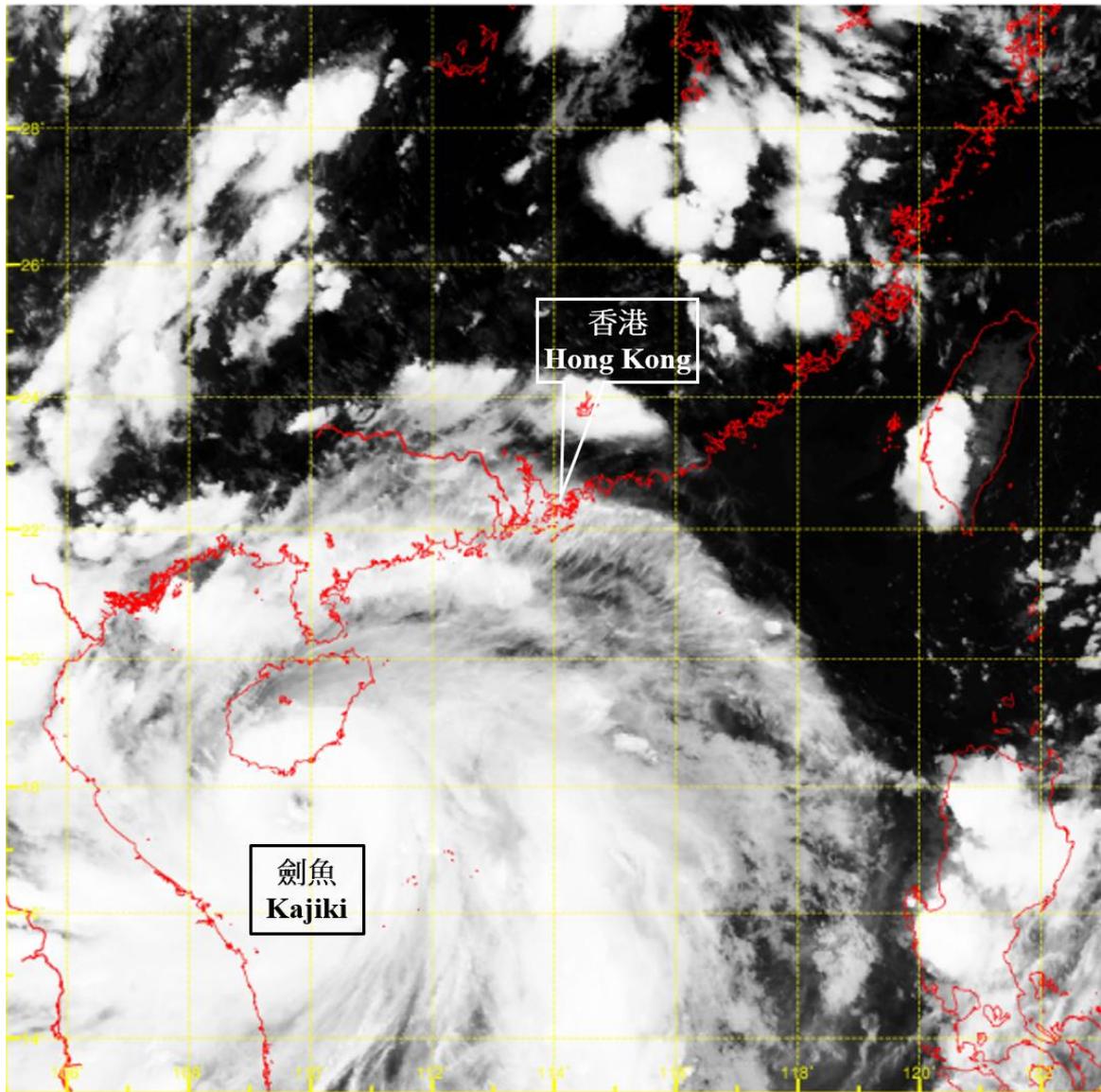


圖 2.4.2 二零二五年八月二十四日下午 5 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時劍魚在海南島以南海域達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 165 公里。

Figure 2.4.2 Infra-red satellite imagery at around 5 p.m. on 24 August 2025 when Kajiki attained its peak intensity over the seas south of Hainan Island, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 165 km/h near its centre.

〔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.]

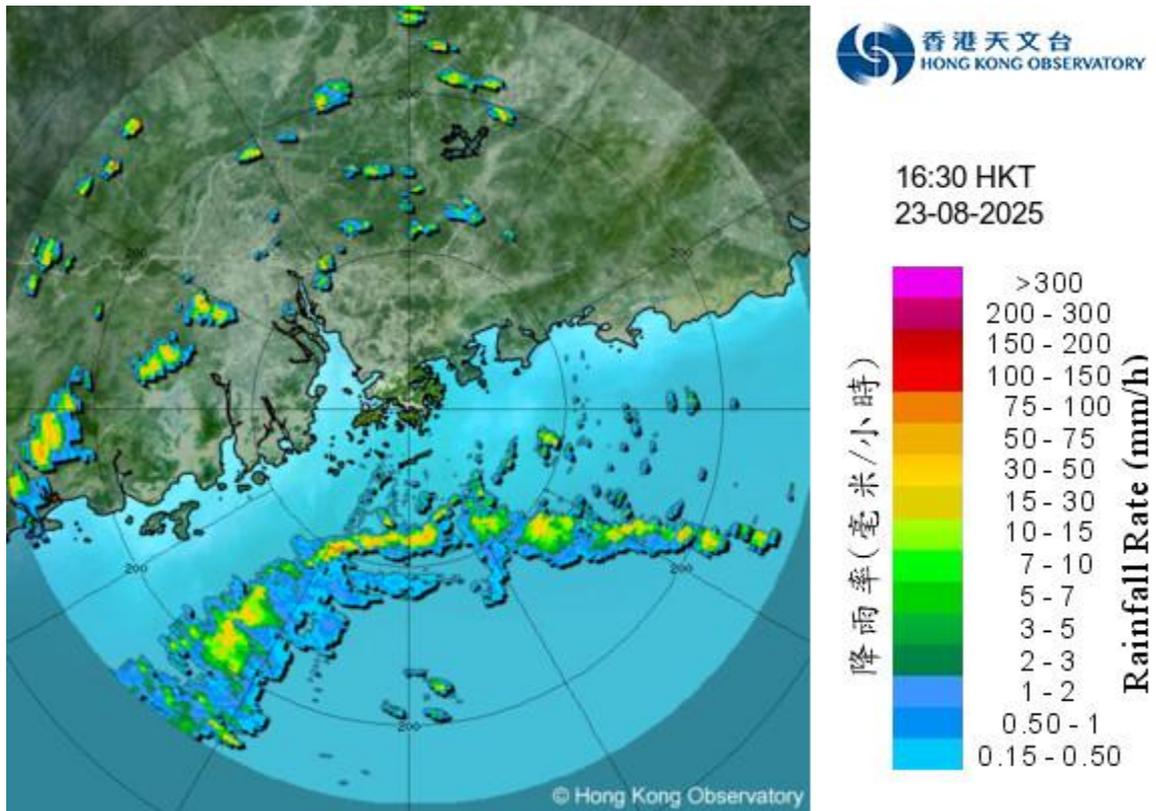


圖 2.4.3a 二零二五年八月二十三日下午 4 時 30 分的雷達回波圖像。劍魚的外圍雨帶正影響南海北部，並靠近廣東沿岸。

Figure 2.4.3a Radar echoes captured at 4:30 p.m. on 23 August 2025. The outer rainbands associated with Kajiki were affecting the northern part of the South China Sea and edging closer to the coast of Guangdong.

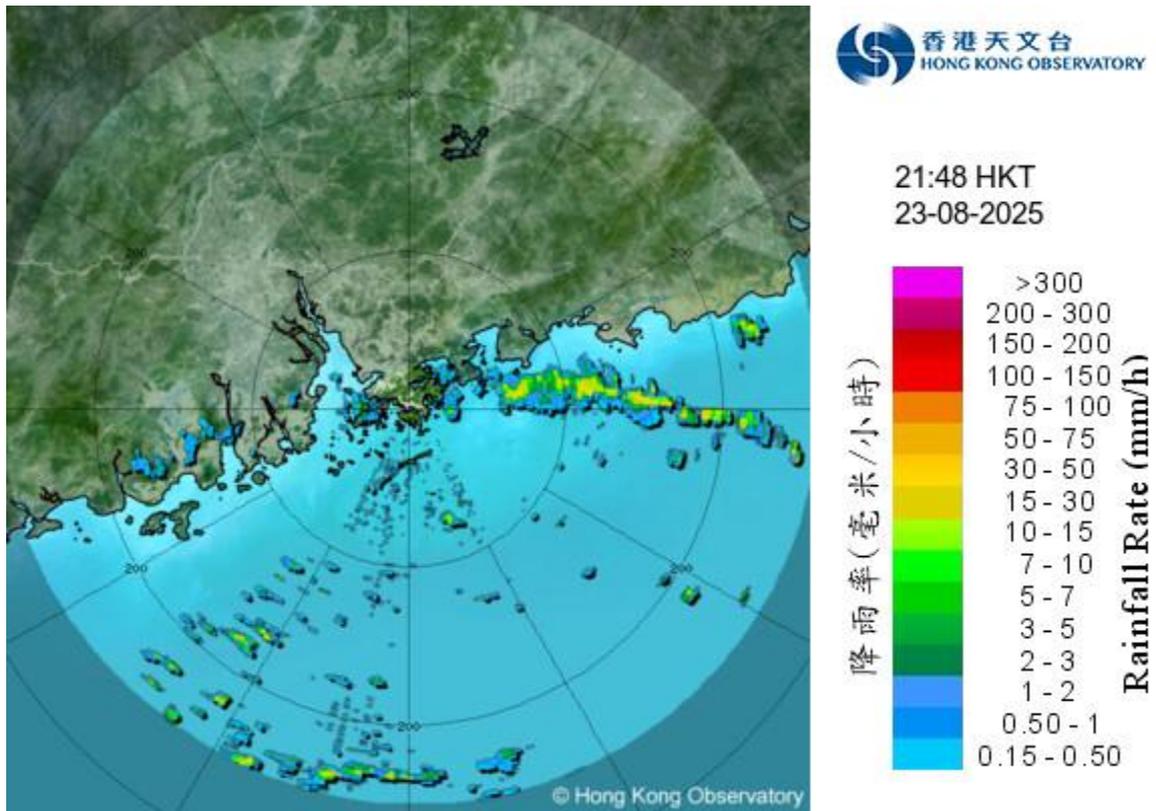


圖 2.4.3b 二零二五年八月二十三日晚上 9 時 48 分的雷達回波圖像。劍魚的外圍雨帶在接近廣東沿岸時有所減弱。

Figure 2.4.3b Radar echoes captured at 9:48 p.m. on 23 August 2025. The outer rainbands of Kajiki weakened when approaching the coast of Guangdong.

熱帶風暴藍湖(2514)

二零二五年八月二十八日至三十一日

藍湖是二零二五年第八個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓藍湖於八月二十八日下午在西沙之東南偏東約 410 公里的南海中部上形成，大致向西北偏西移動。藍湖於翌日晚上轉向西橫過海南島以南海域。藍湖於八月三十日早上在海南島西南海域增強為熱帶風暴，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 65 公里。藍湖於當天下午在越南中部登陸，並逐漸減弱。最後藍湖於八月三十一日早上在泰國北部減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，藍湖及西南季候風為菲律賓帶來大雨，造成超過 25 萬人受災，超過 470 間房屋受損。受藍湖相關的大雨影響，越南有至少一人死亡，泰國則有兩人死亡及超過 490 間房屋受損。

天文台在八月二十八日晚上 7 時 10 分發出一號戒備信號，當時藍湖集結在香港以南約 740 公里。在藍湖與中國東南部的高壓脊的共同影響下，當晚及翌日本港吹清勁東至東北風，部分地區間中吹強風。藍湖於八月二十九日下午 5 時左右最接近香港，在本港之西南偏南約 650 公里掠過。隨著藍湖逐漸遠離本港，對香港的威脅解除，天文台於八月二十九日下午 6 時 10 分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。但受中國東南部的高壓脊影響，本港部分地區仍吹偏東強風，天文台隨即發出強烈季候風信號，直至翌日早上 9 時 45 分取消。

藍湖影響香港期間，沒有嚴重破壞報告。天文台總部於八月二十八日晚上 7 時 22 分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓 1007.0 百帕斯卡。在藍湖的影響下，尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上) 2.41 米，而大埔滘則錄得最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.28 米。

八月二十八日本港大致多雲，有幾陣驟雨及狂風雷暴。八月二十九日酷熱及部分時間有陽光。

Tropical Storm Nongfa (2514)

28 – 31 August 2025

Nongfa was the eighth tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025.

Nongfa formed as a tropical depression over the central part of the South China Sea about 410 km east-southeast of Xisha on the afternoon of 28 August, and moved generally west-northwestwards. It turned to track westwards across the seas south of Hainan Island on the night of the next day. Nongfa intensified into a tropical storm over the seas southwest of Hainan Island on the morning of 30 August, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 65 km/h near its centre. It made landfall over the central part of Vietnam that afternoon and weakened gradually. Nongfa finally degenerated into an area of low pressure in the northern part of Thailand on the morning of 31 August.

According to press reports, Nongfa and the southwest monsoon brought heavy rain to the Philippines. More than 250 000 people were affected and over 470 houses were damaged. The heavy rain associated with Nongfa also caused at least one death in Vietnam, and two deaths and more than 490 houses damaged in Thailand.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 7:10 p.m. on 28 August, when Nongfa was about 740 km south of Hong Kong. Under the combined effect of Nongfa and the ridge of high pressure over southeastern China, local winds were fresh east to northeasterlies that night and the next day, occasionally reaching strong force over parts of the territory. Nongfa came closest to Hong Kong at around 5 p.m. on 29 August, skirting past about 650 km south-southwest of the territory. With Nongfa gradually departing from Hong Kong, it no longer posed a threat to Hong Kong and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 6:10 p.m. on 29 August. But under the influence of the ridge of high pressure over southeastern China, strong easterly winds were still affecting parts of the territory. The Strong Monsoon Signal was issued thereafter and lasted till 9:45 a.m. the following morning.

Nongfa did not cause any significant damage when it affected Hong Kong. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1007.0 hPa was recorded at 7:22 p.m. on 28 August. Under the influence of Nongfa, a maximum sea level of 2.41 m (above chart datum) was recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui and a maximum storm surge of 0.28 m (above

astronomical tide) was recorded at Tai Po Kau.

Locally, it was mainly cloudy with a few showers and squally thunderstorms on 28 August. It was very hot with sunny periods on 29 August.

表 2.5.1 在藍湖影響下，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 2.5.1 Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Nongfa 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	E	60	29/8	06:39	東南偏東	ESE	30	29/8	14:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東	E	62	29/8	12:21	東	E	37	29/8	13:00
		東	E	62	29/8	13:33					
長洲	Cheung Chau	東	E	66	29/8	11:55	東	E	40	29/8	16:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東	E	70	29/8	15:45	東北偏東	ENE	48	29/8	13:00
靑洲	Green Island	東北偏東	ENE	75	29/8	16:04	東北偏東	ENE	50	29/8	14:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東北偏東	ENE	53	29/8	14:26	東	E	33	29/8	17:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東	E	62	29/8	15:29	東南偏東	ESE	28	29/8	14:00
							東	E	28	29/8	16:00
京士柏	King's Park	東	E	55	29/8	12:34	東	E	24	29/8	13:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	東	E	59	29/8	13:21	東南偏東	ESE	29	29/8	17:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東	E	59	29/8	13:39	東	E	33	29/8	15:00
		東北偏東	ENE	59	29/8	14:22					
昂坪	Ngong Ping	東北偏東	ENE	107	29/8	12:05	東	E	74	29/8	13:00
北角	North Point	東	E	62	29/8	13:05	東	E	39	29/8	14:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東	E	66	29/8	13:11	東	E	45	29/8	13:00
平洲	Ping Chau	東北偏東	ENE	37	29/8	03:48	東	E	9	29/8	16:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東北	NE	58	29/8	07:21	東北偏東	ENE	36	29/8	14:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東南偏東	ESE	52	29/8	16:42	東南偏東	ESE	33	29/8	17:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東	E	57	29/8	12:50	東	E	30	29/8	13:00
		東	E	57	29/8	13:04					
沙田	Sha Tin	東北偏東	ENE	51	29/8	06:52	東	E	17	29/8	14:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東	E	58	29/8	14:58	東	E	27	29/8	16:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東	E	64	29/8	13:39	東	E	30	29/8	14:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東南	SE	46	29/8	15:45	東	E	21	29/8	13:00
							東南偏東	ESE	21	29/8	17:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東南偏東	ESE	62	29/8	15:11	東	E	42	29/8	16:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東南偏東	ESE	89	28/8	23:28	東	E	60	29/8	00:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	東南偏東	ESE	63	29/8	13:44	東	E	43	29/8	14:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	東	E	62	29/8	06:20	東	E	45	29/8	07:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	-	-	76	29/8	05:59	-	-	53	29/8	16:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東	E	51	29/8	14:17	東	E	17	29/8	15:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南	SE	65	29/8	16:08	東南偏東	ESE	23	29/8	16:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東南偏南	SSE	47	29/8	16:22	東南	SE	15	29/8	17:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東北偏東	ENE	55	29/8	13:37	東北偏東	ENE	46	29/8	14:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東南偏東	ESE	41	29/8	12:03	東	E	12	29/8	15:00
							東	E	12	29/8	17:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東	E	55	29/8	13:31	東	E	22	29/8	13:00
							東	E	22	29/8	15:00

大老山 - 沒有風向資料 Tate's Cairn - wind direction not available

表 2.5.2 藍湖影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量
Table 2.5.2 Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Nongfa

站 (參閱圖 2.3.2) Station (See Fig. 2.3.2)			八月二十八日 28 Aug	八月二十九日 29 Aug	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			2.7	0.5	3.2
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			微量 Trace	0.0	微量 Trace
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			0.5	0.0	0.5
H23	香港仔 Aberdeen		1.0	0.0	1.0
N05	粉嶺 Fanling		16.5	0.0	16.5
N13	糧船灣 High Island		15.0	0.0	15.0
K04	佐敦谷 Jordan Valley		3.0	5.0	8.0
N06	葵涌 Kwai Chung		1.0	0.0	1.0
H12	半山區 Mid Levels		1.0	0.0	1.0
N09	沙田 Sha Tin		0.5	0.0	0.5
H19	筲箕灣 Shau Kei Wan		3.0	0.0	3.0
SEK	石崗 Shek Kong		8.5	0.0	8.5
K06	蘇屋邨 So Uk Estate		1.0	1.0	2.0
R31	大美督 Tai Mei Tuk		6.5	[0.0]	[6.5]
R21	踏石角 Tap Shek Kok		0.0	0.0	0.0
N17	東涌 Tung Chung		0.0	0.0	0.0
TMR	屯門水庫 Tuen Mun Reservoir		0.0	0.0	0.0

註：[] 基於不完整的每小時雨量數據。 Note: [] based on incomplete hourly data.

表 2.5.3 藍湖影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮
Table 2.5.3 Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Nongfa

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
鯽魚涌	Quarry Bay	2.00	29/8	00:02	0.14	29/8	09:34
石壁	Shek Pik	2.11	29/8	00:07	0.17	29/8	10:02
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	1.94	29/8	00:01	0.14	29/8	09:25
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	1.99	29/8	00:26	0.28	29/8	10:41
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.41	29/8	00:50	0.12	29/8	12:42
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	1.99	29/8	00:05	0.06	28/8	20:38

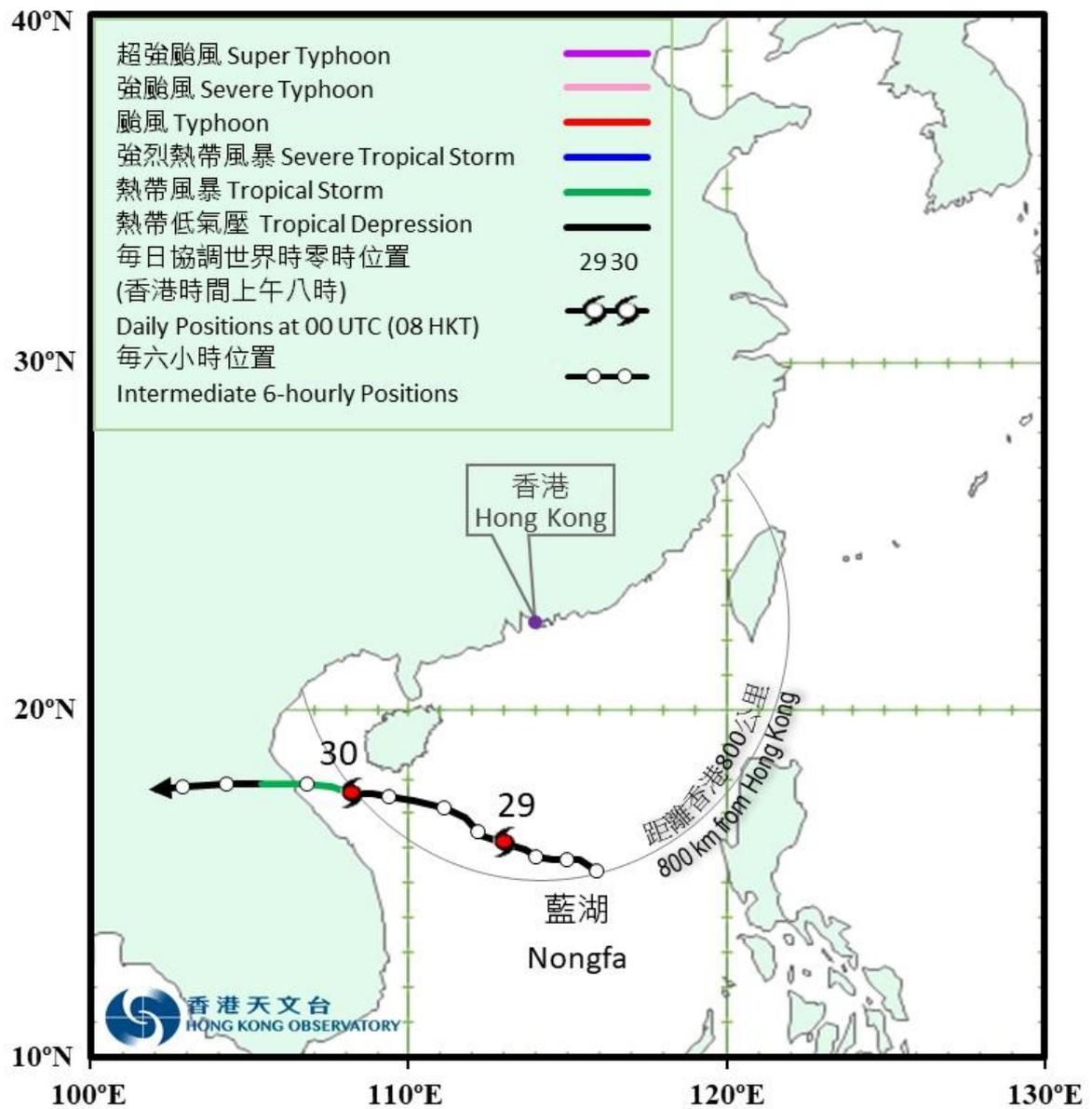


圖 2.5.1 二零二五年八月二十八日至三十一日藍湖(2514)的暫定路徑圖。

Figure 2.5.1 Provisional track of Nongfa (2514): 28 - 31 August 2025.

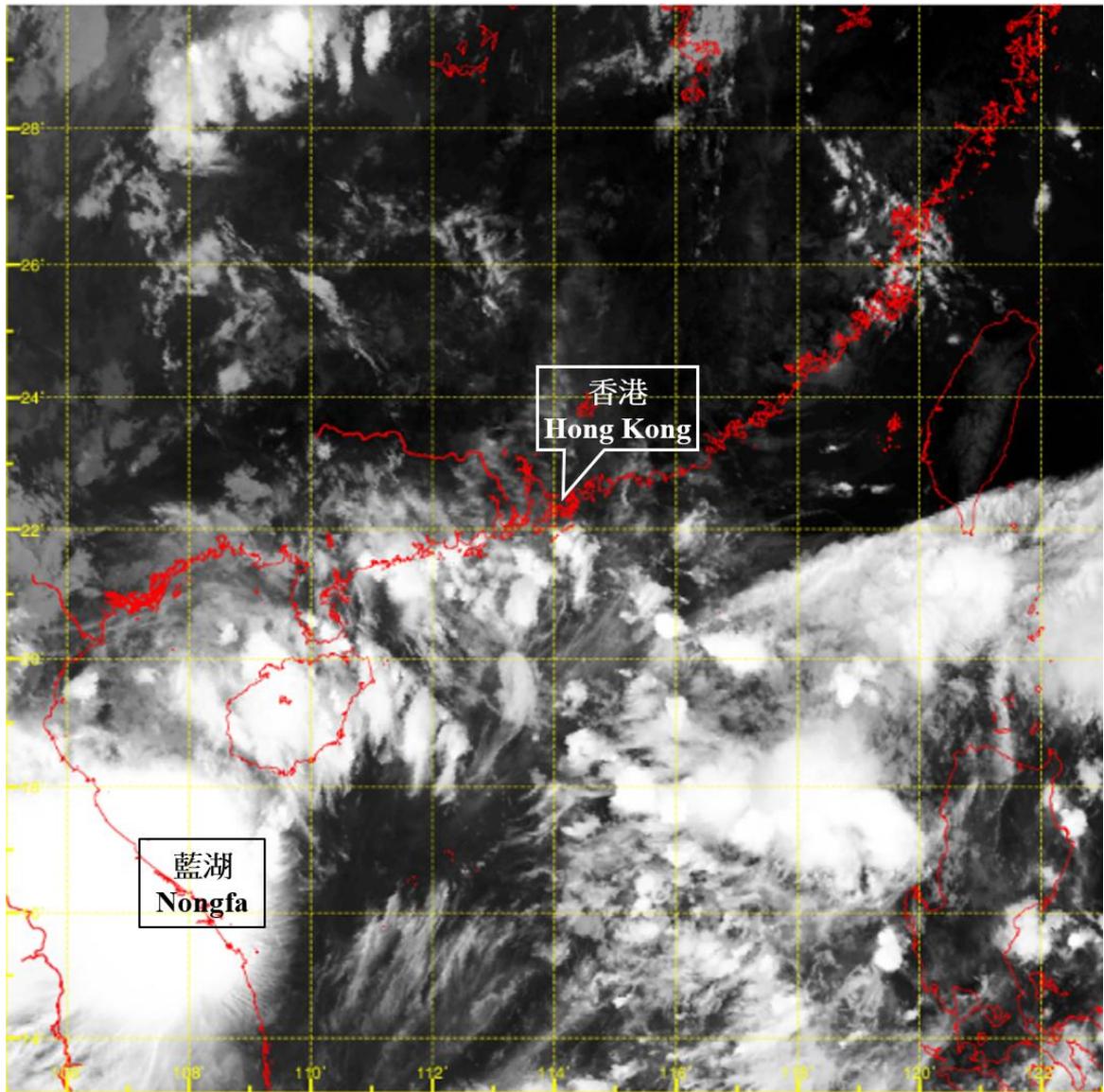


圖 2.5.2 二零二五年八月三十日早上 8 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片。當時藍湖在海南島西南海域增強為熱帶風暴，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 65 公里。

Figure 2.5.2 Infra-red satellite imagery at around 8 a.m. on 30 August 2025. Nongfa intensified into a tropical storm over the seas southwest of Hainan Island and attained its peak intensity at that time, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 65 km/h near its centre.

[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.]

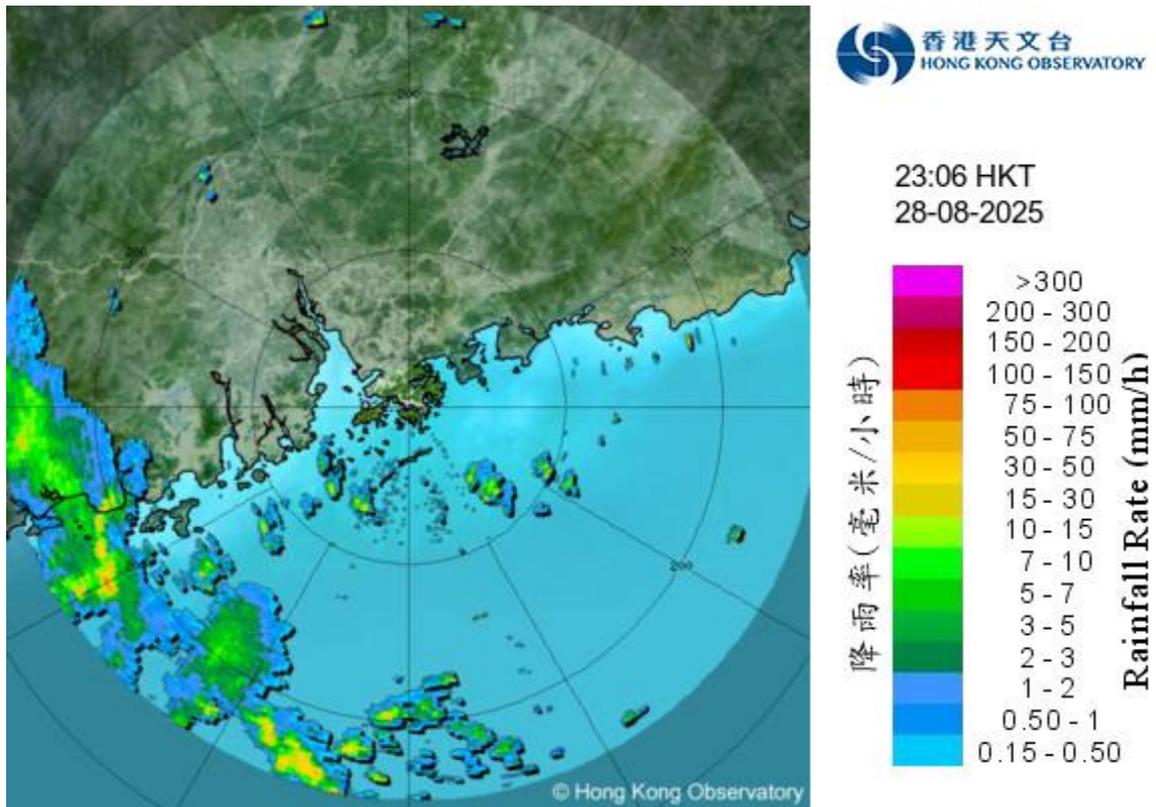


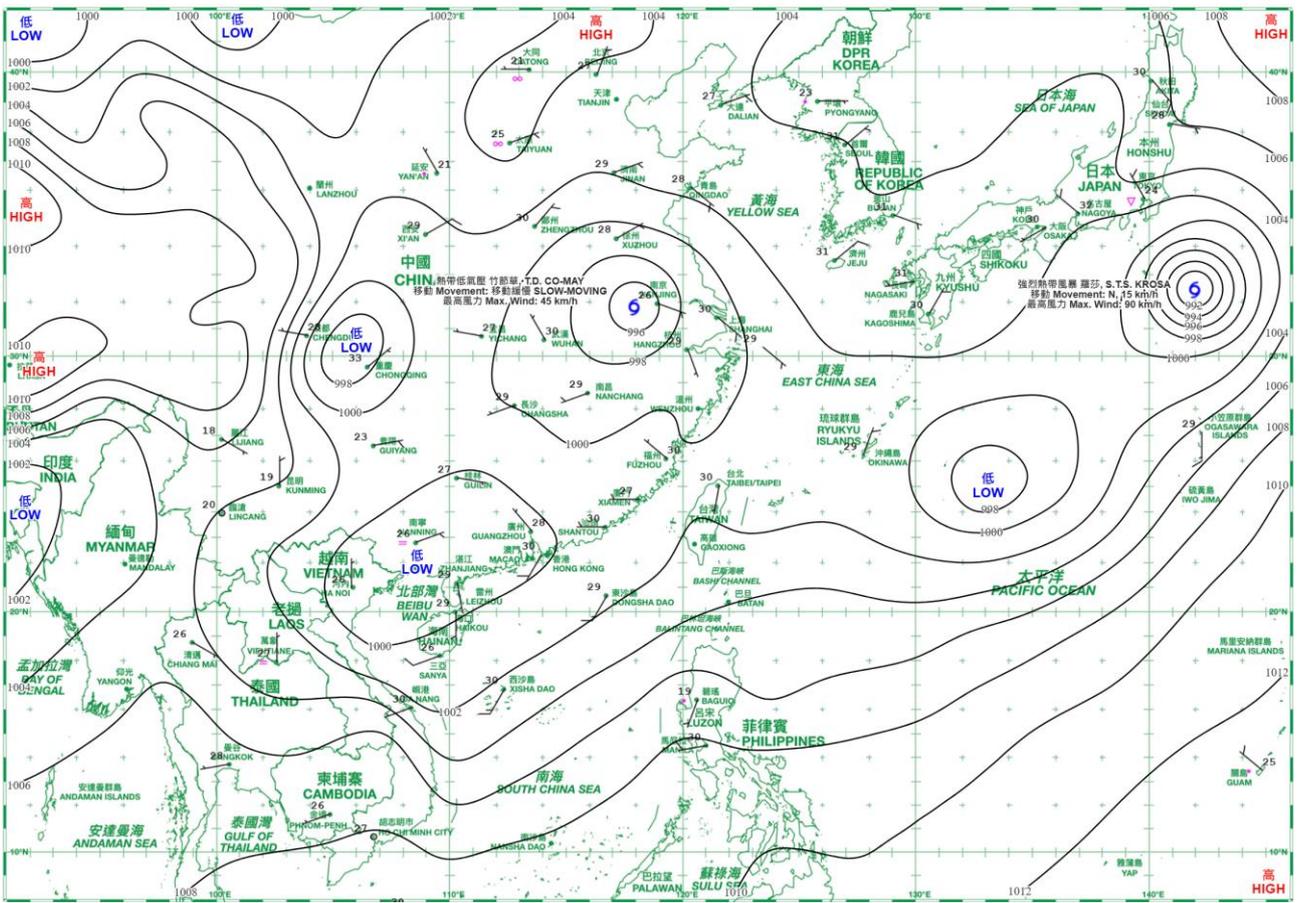
圖 2.5.3 二零二五年八月二十八日晚上 11 時 06 分的雷達回波圖像。由於中國東南部的高壓脊較強，藍湖的外圍雨帶主要影響廣東西部沿岸及本港以南海域。

Figure 2.5.3 Radar echoes captured at 11:06 p.m. on 28 August 2025. As the ridge of high pressure over southeastern China was relatively strong, the outer rainbands of Nongfa mainly affected the coast of western Guangdong and the seas south of Hong Kong.

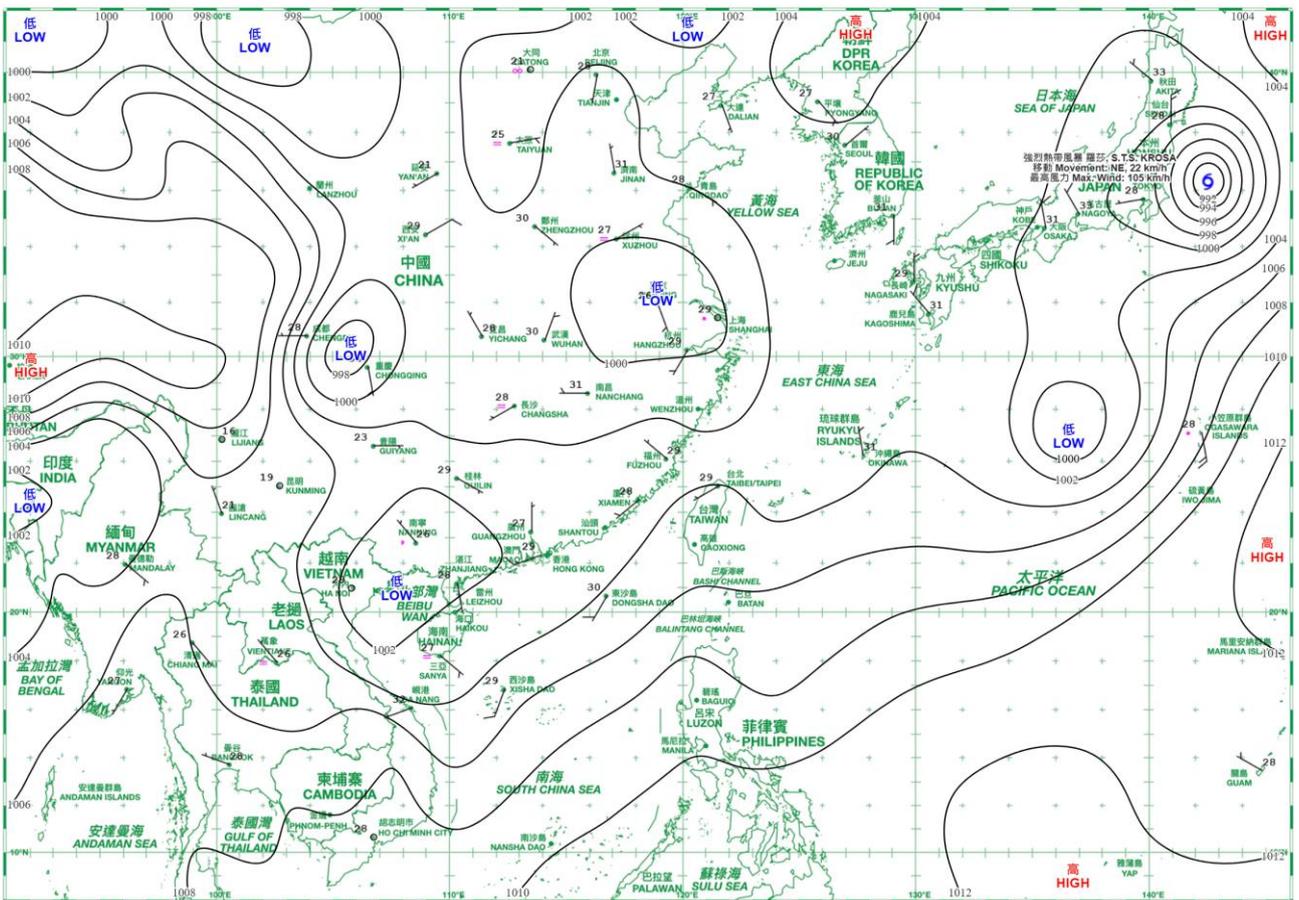
2. 二零二五年八月每日天氣圖

2. Daily Weather Maps for August 2025

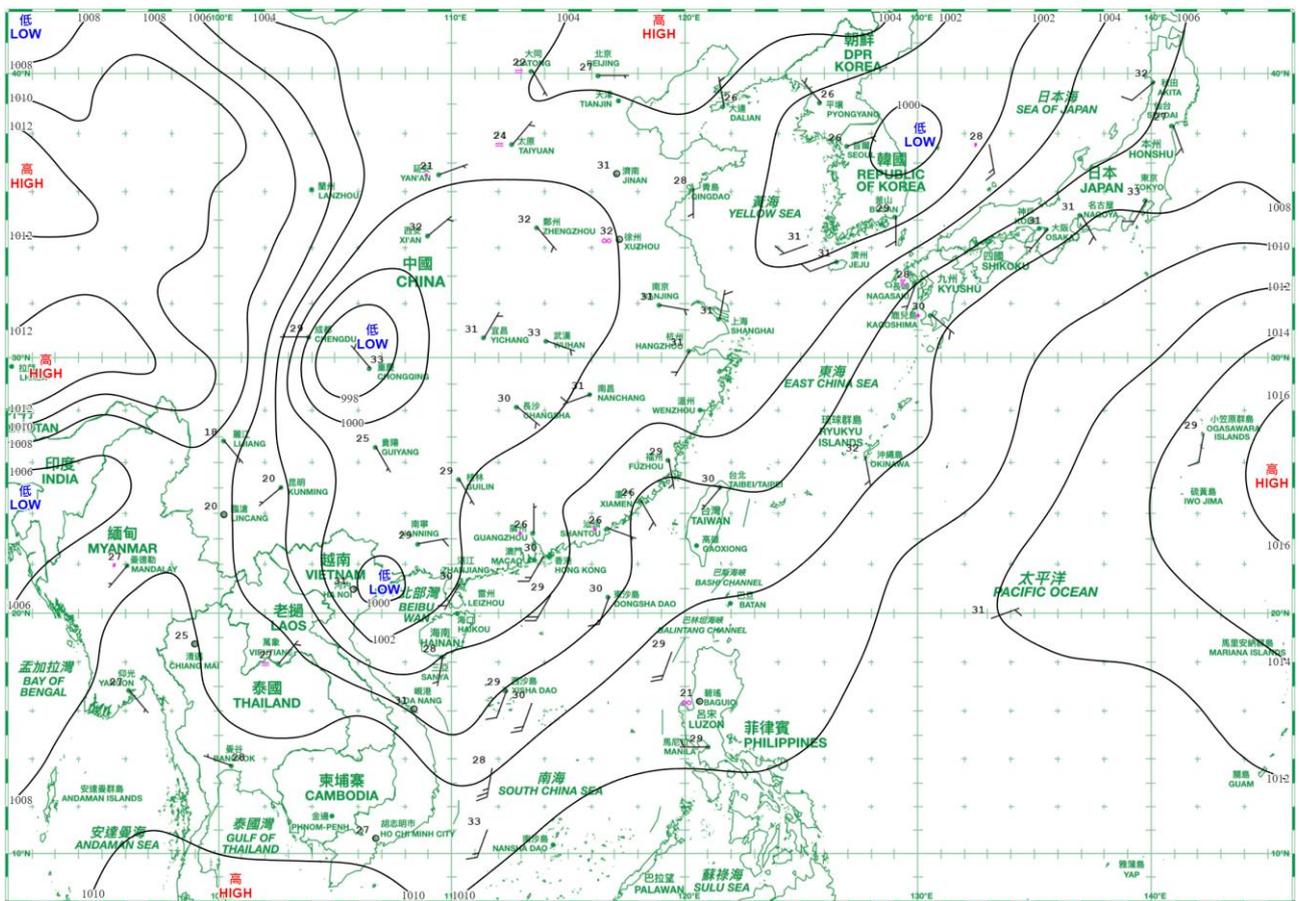
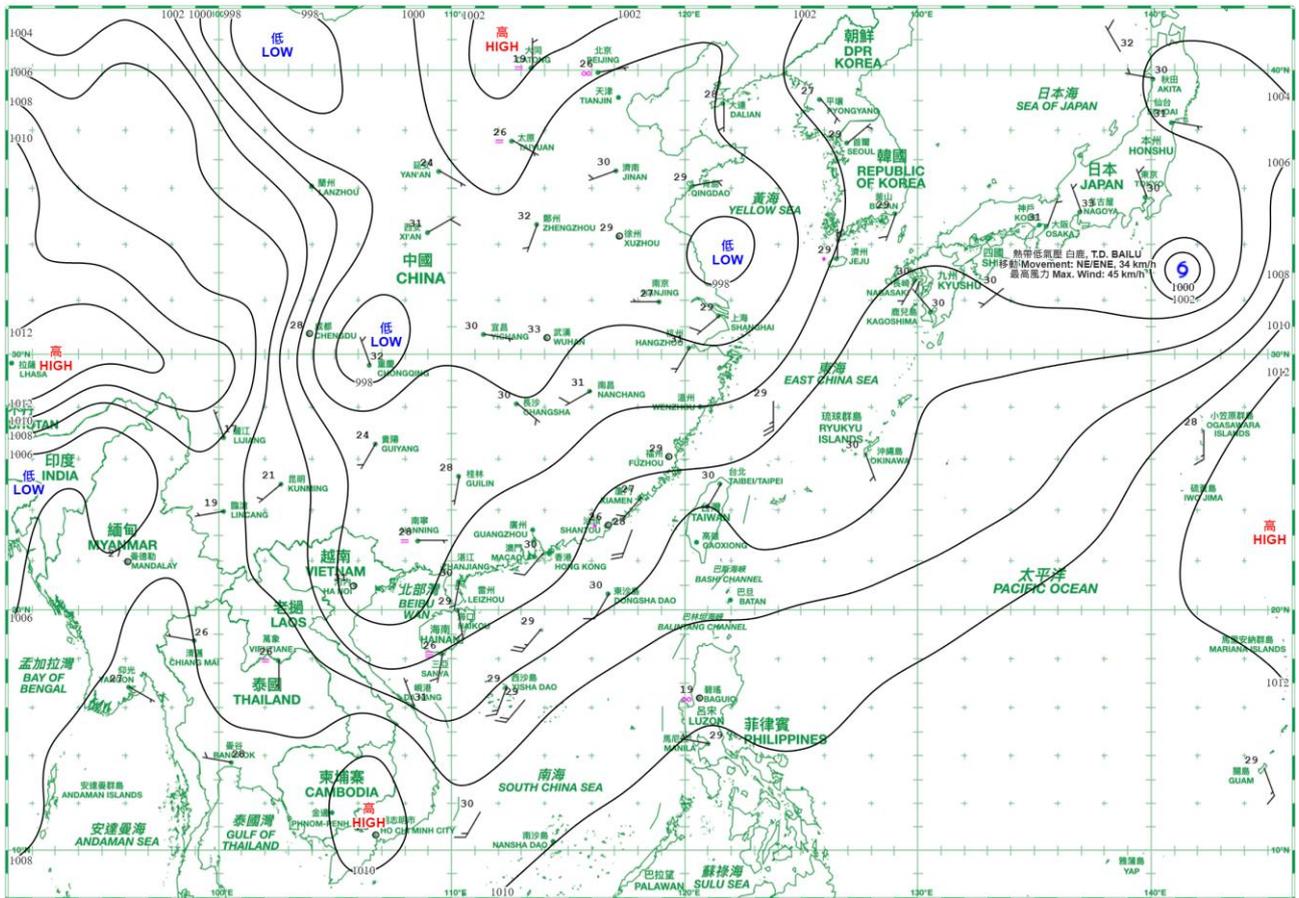
日期/Date: 01.08.2025 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory

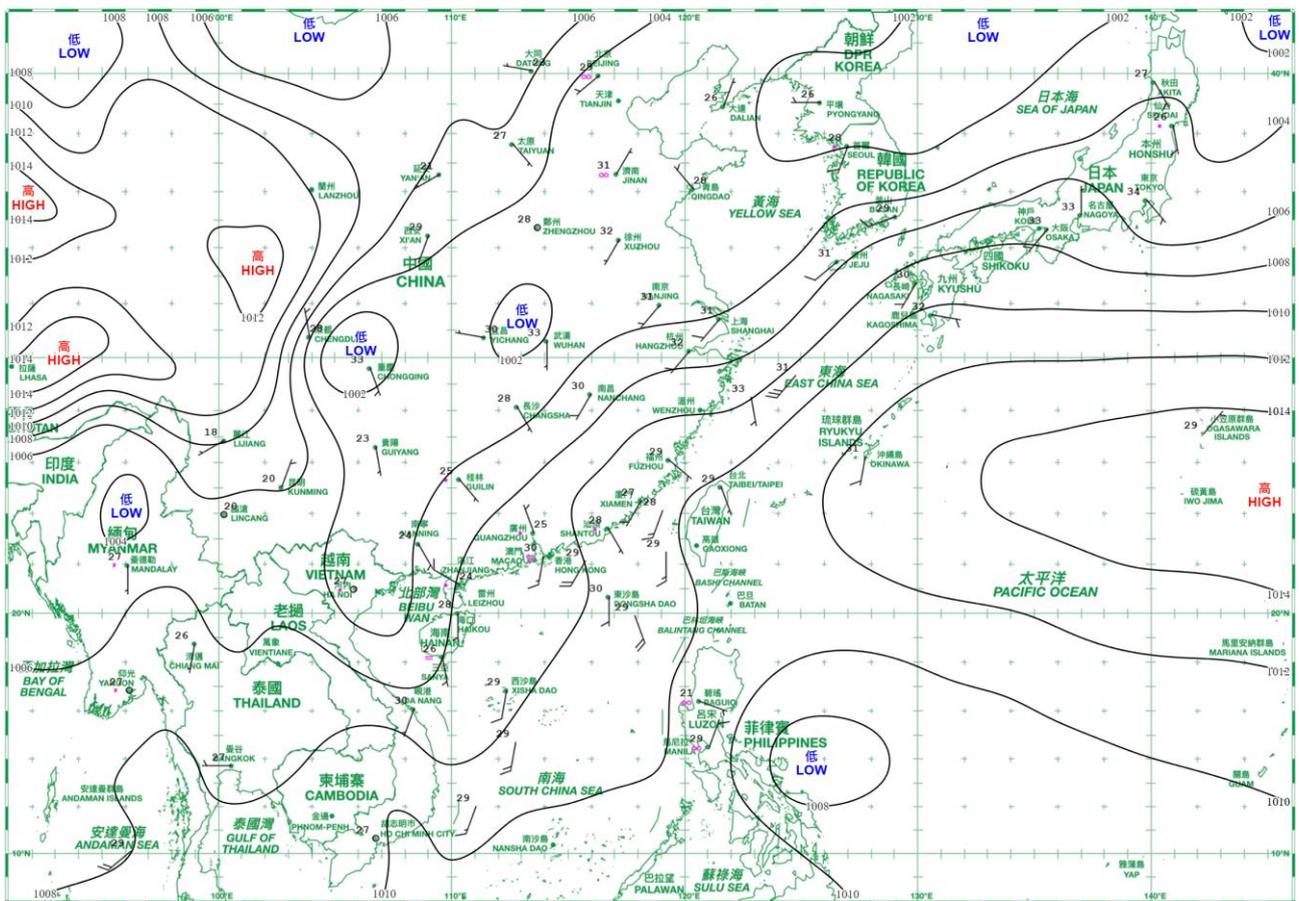
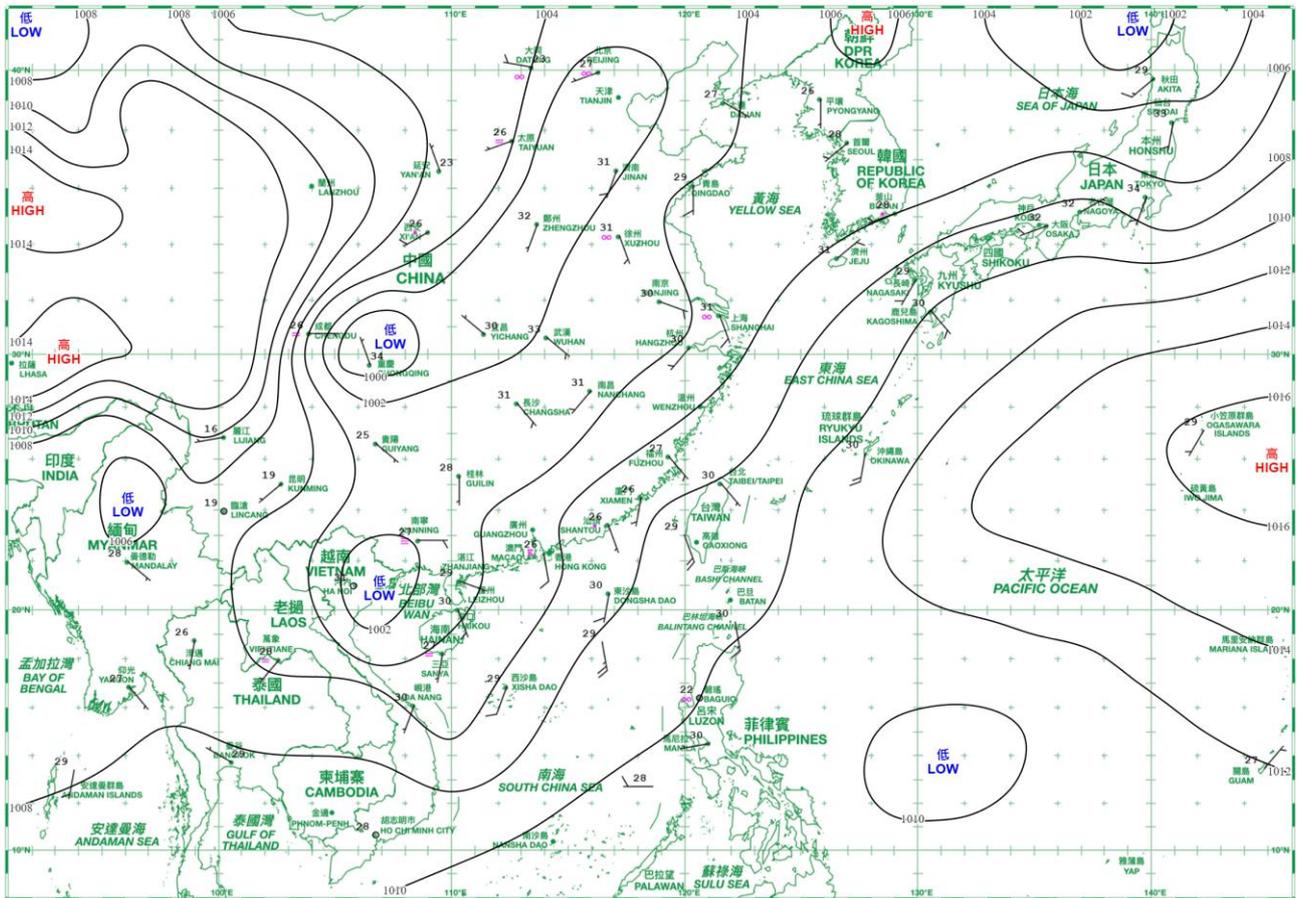


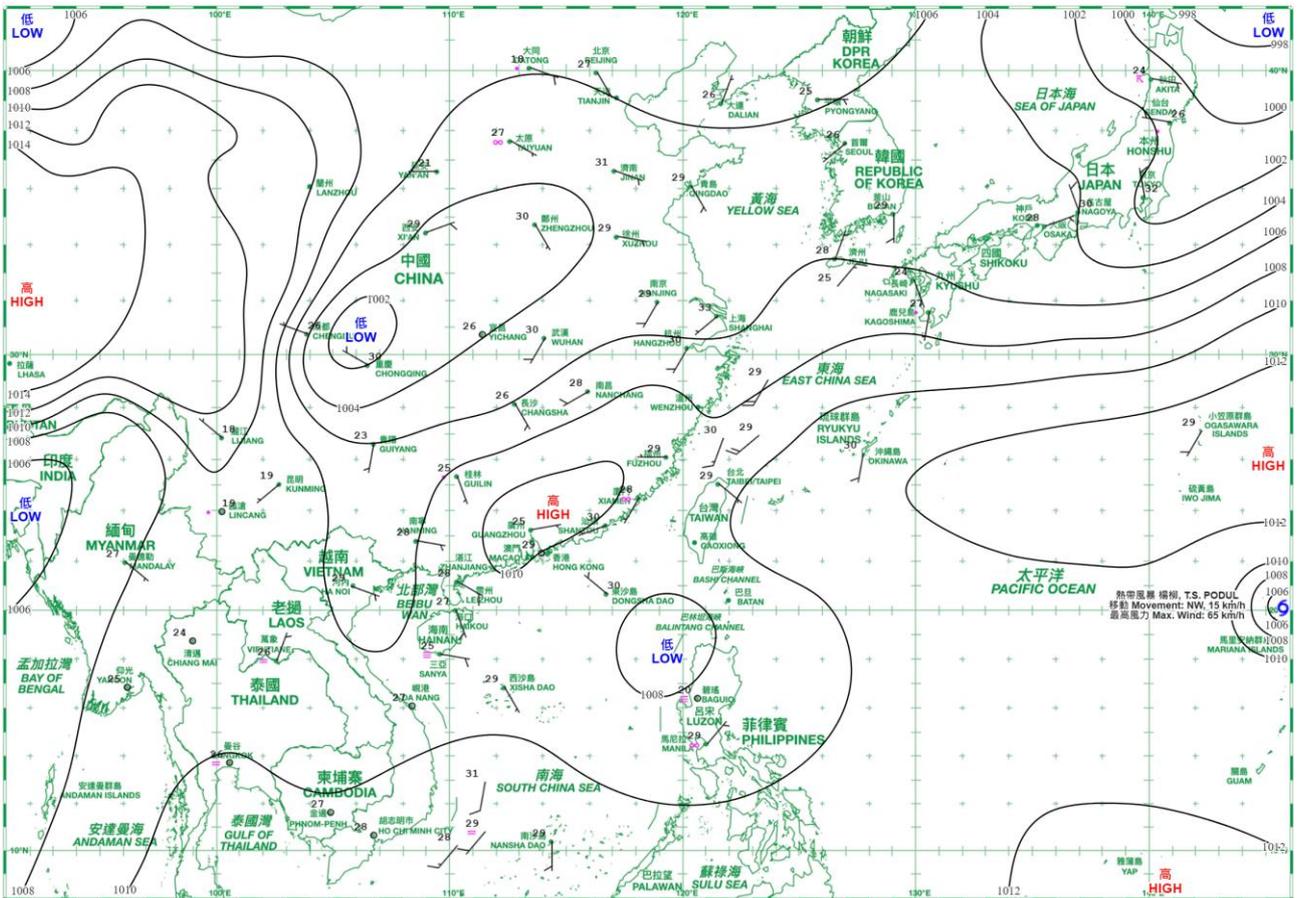
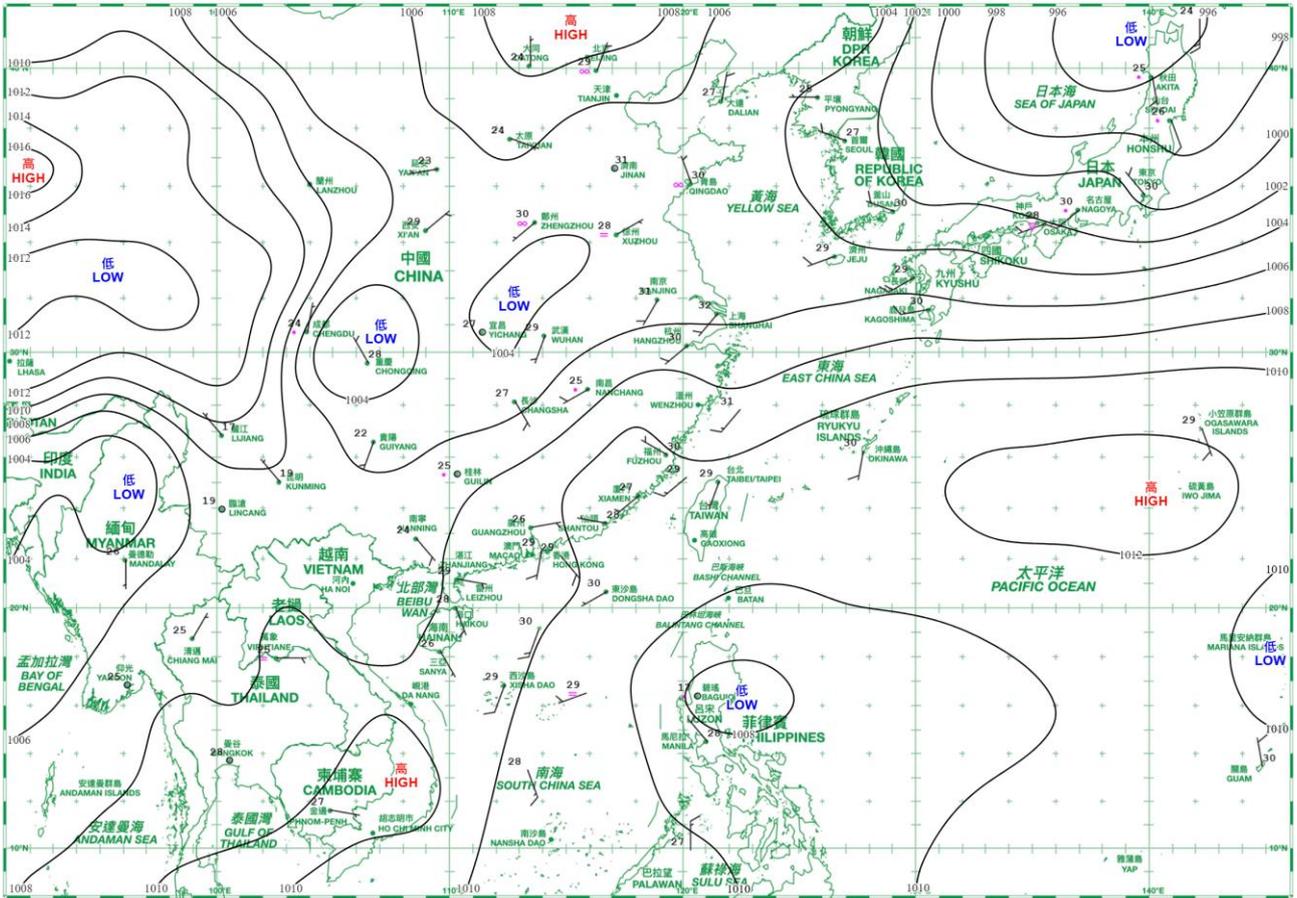
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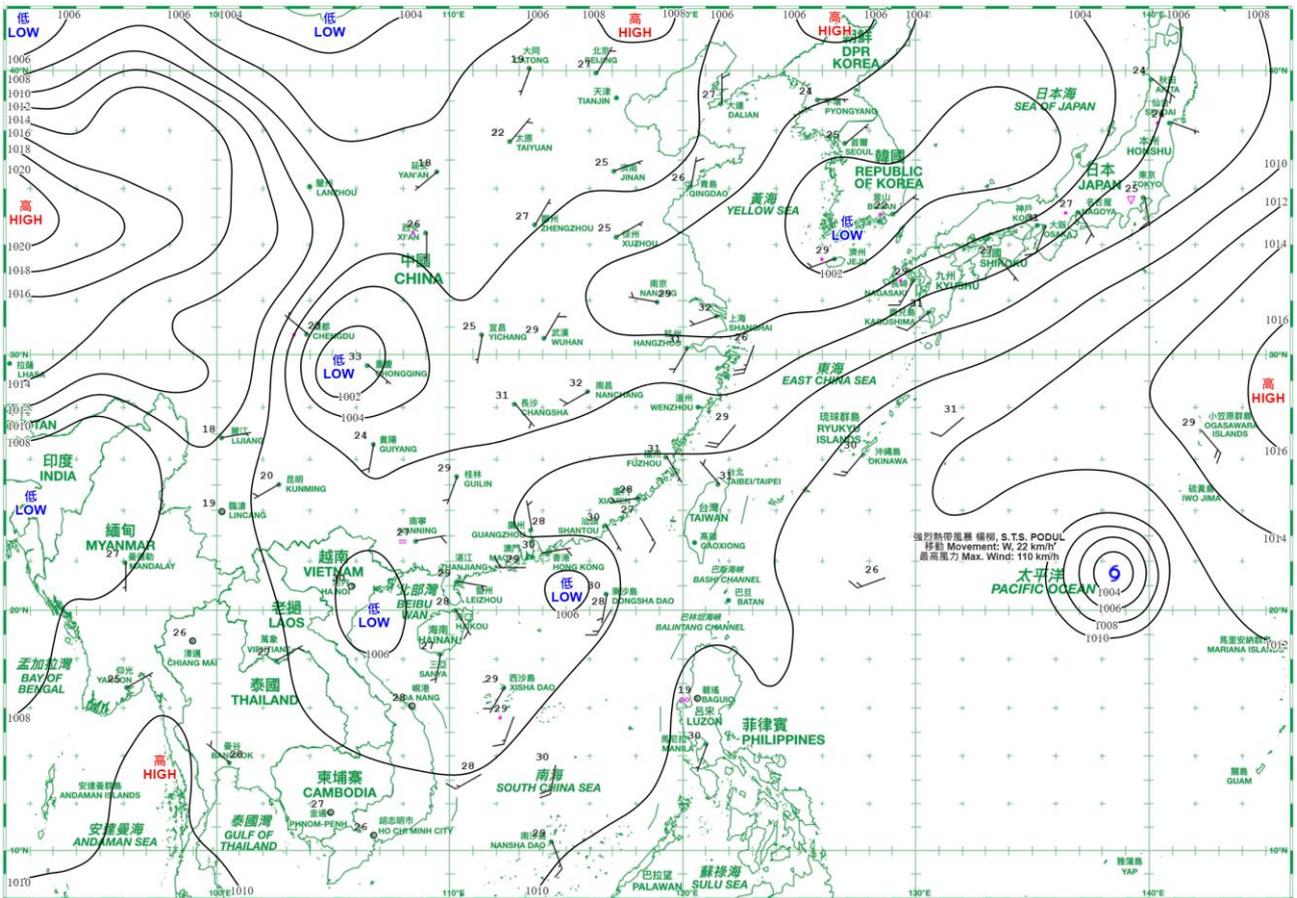
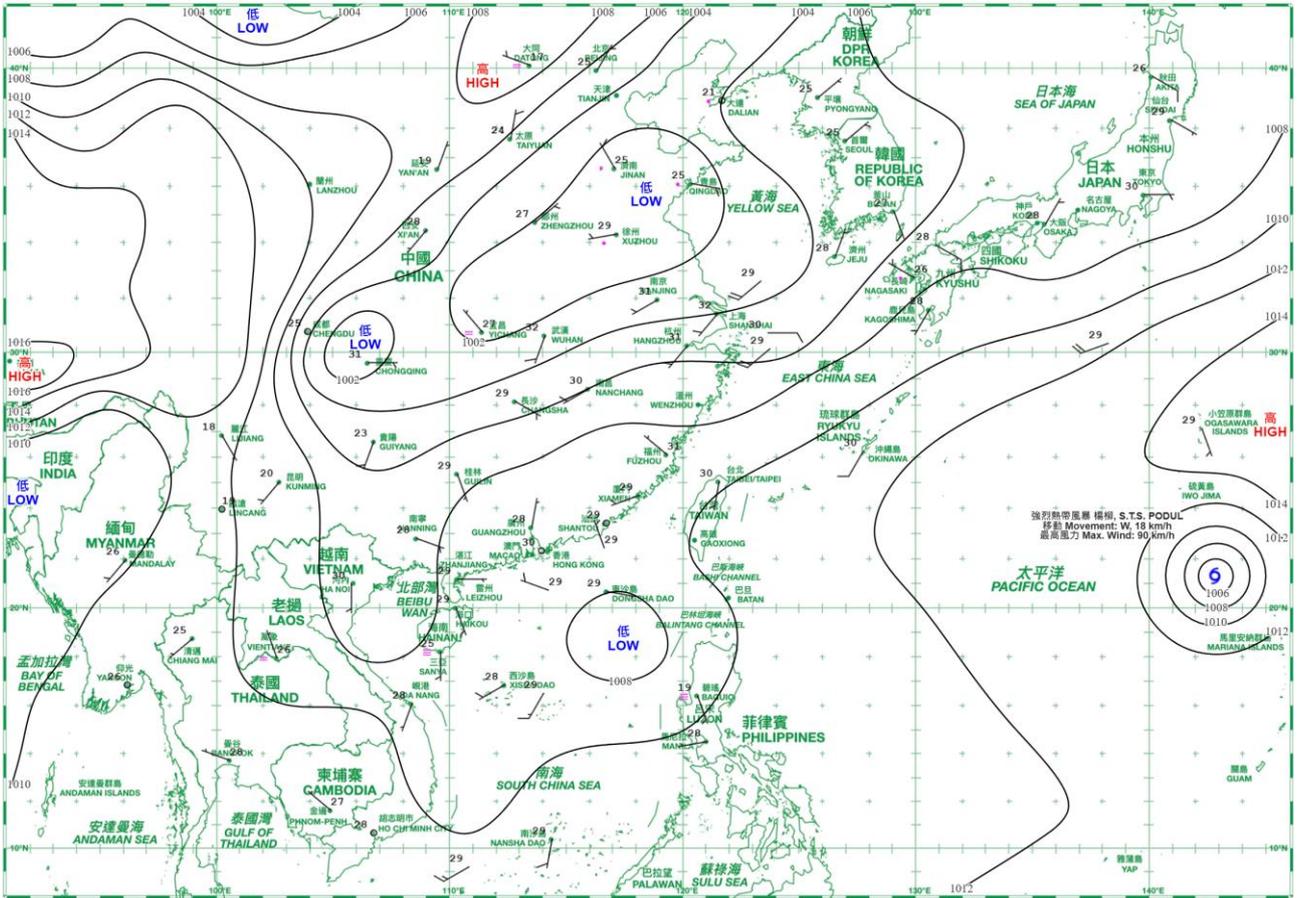


- ~ 等壓線 Isobar(hPa)
 - ⬇ 暖鋒 Warm Front
 - ⬇ 靜止鋒 Stationary Front
 - ⬇ 消散中的冷鋒 Dissipating Cold Front
- ⬇ 冷鋒 Cold Front
 - ⬇ 錐形鋒 Occlusion
 - ⬇ 槽軸線 Axis of Trough
 - 6 熱帶氣旋中心 Centre of Tropical Cyclone

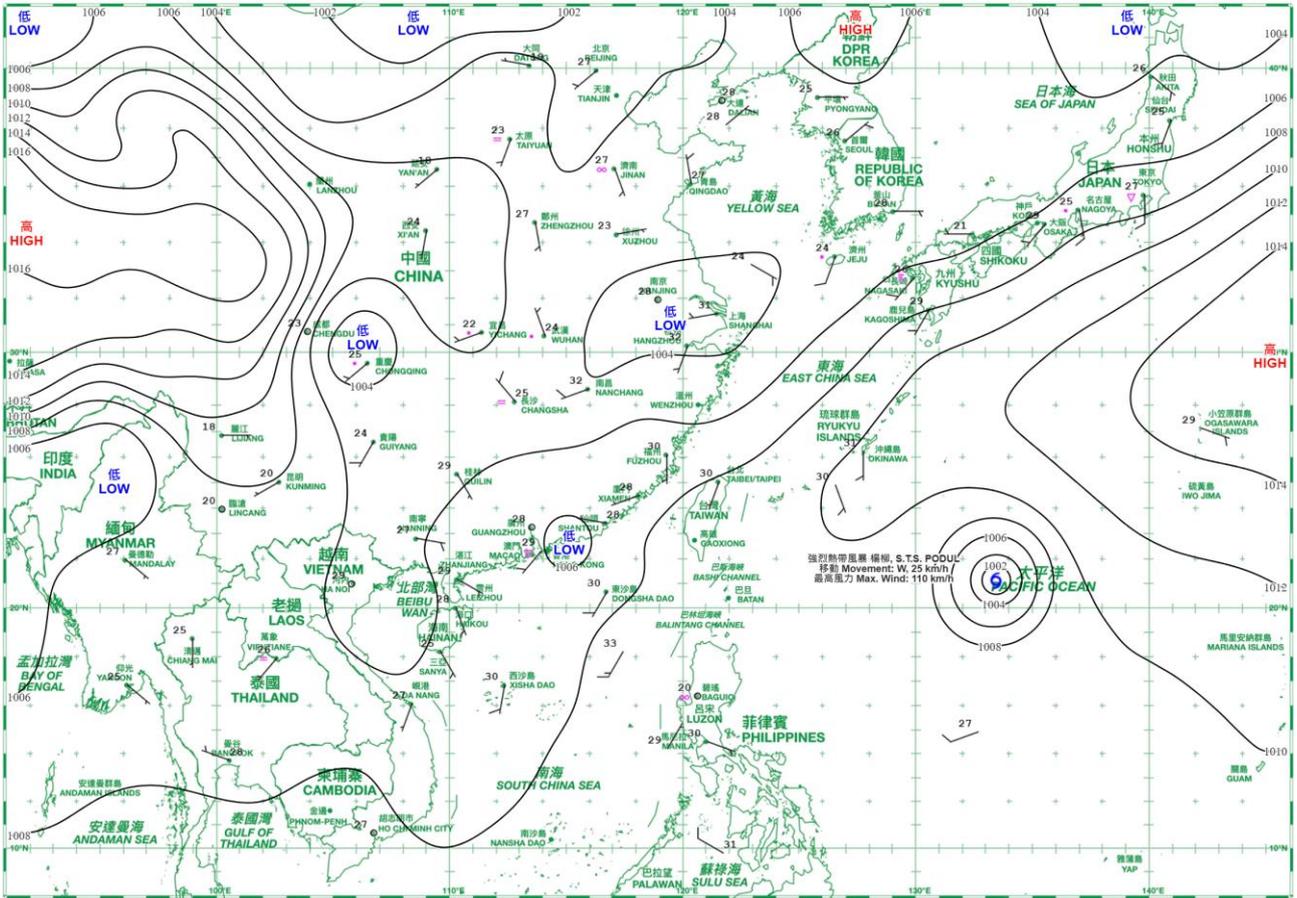




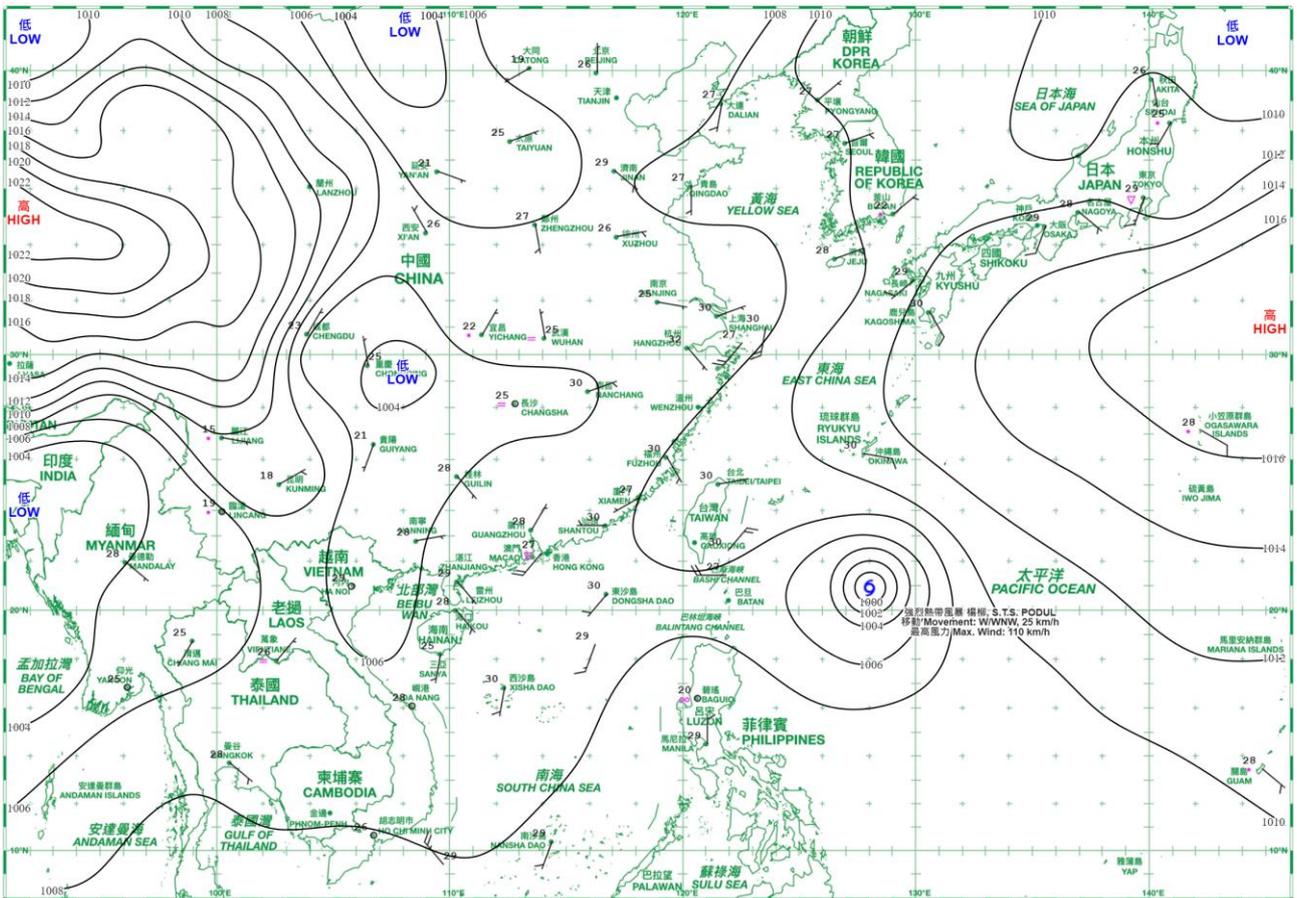


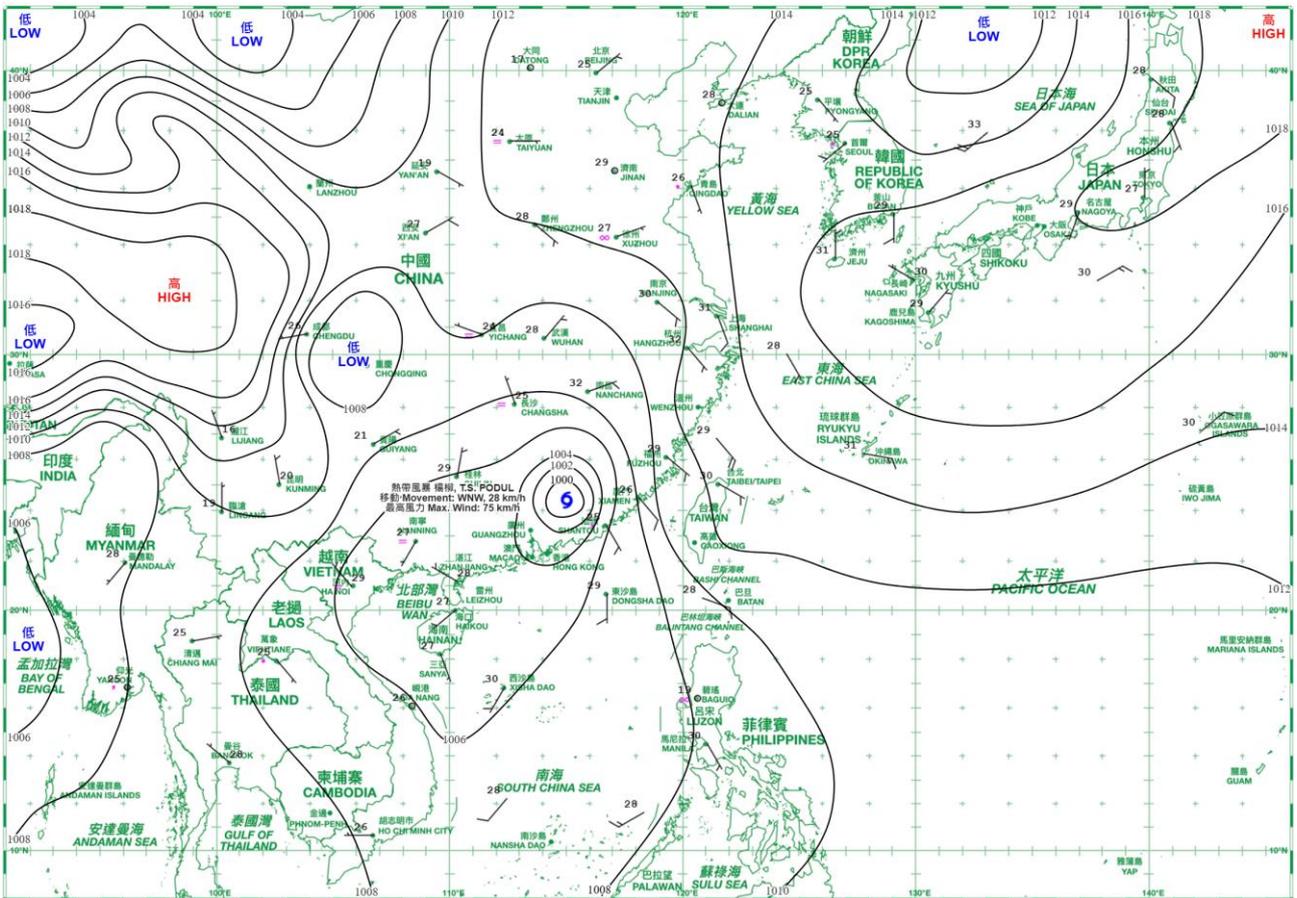
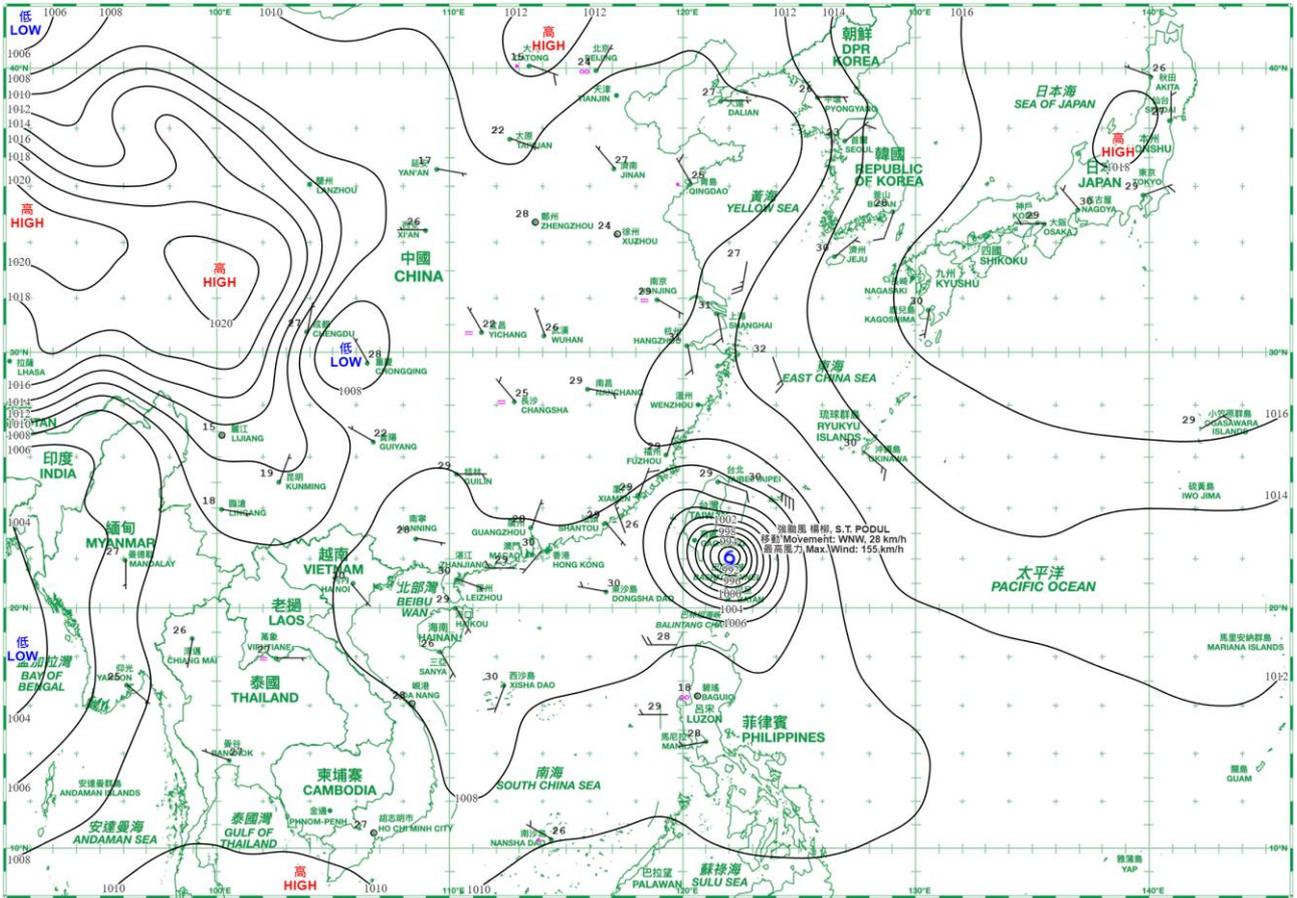


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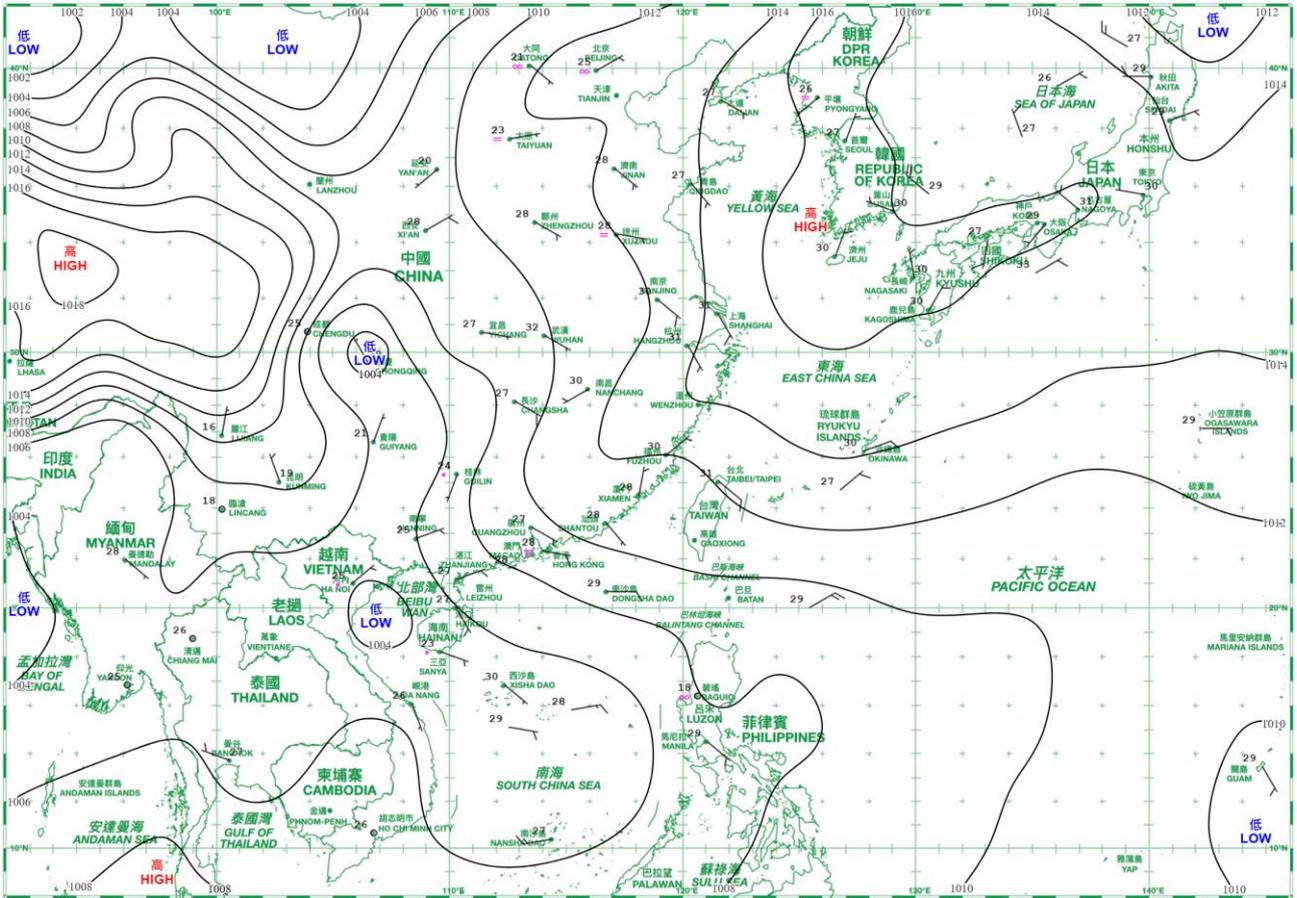


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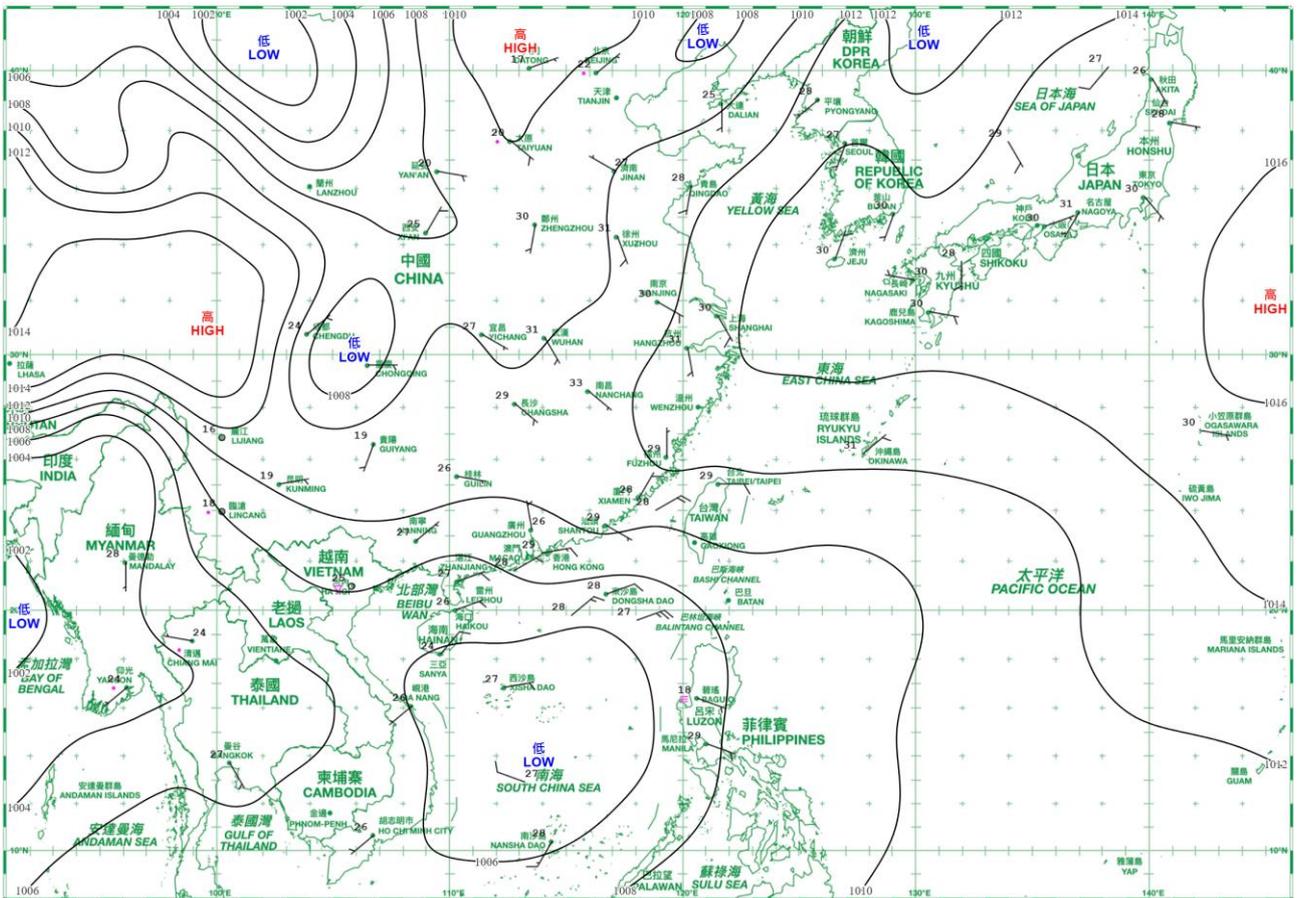


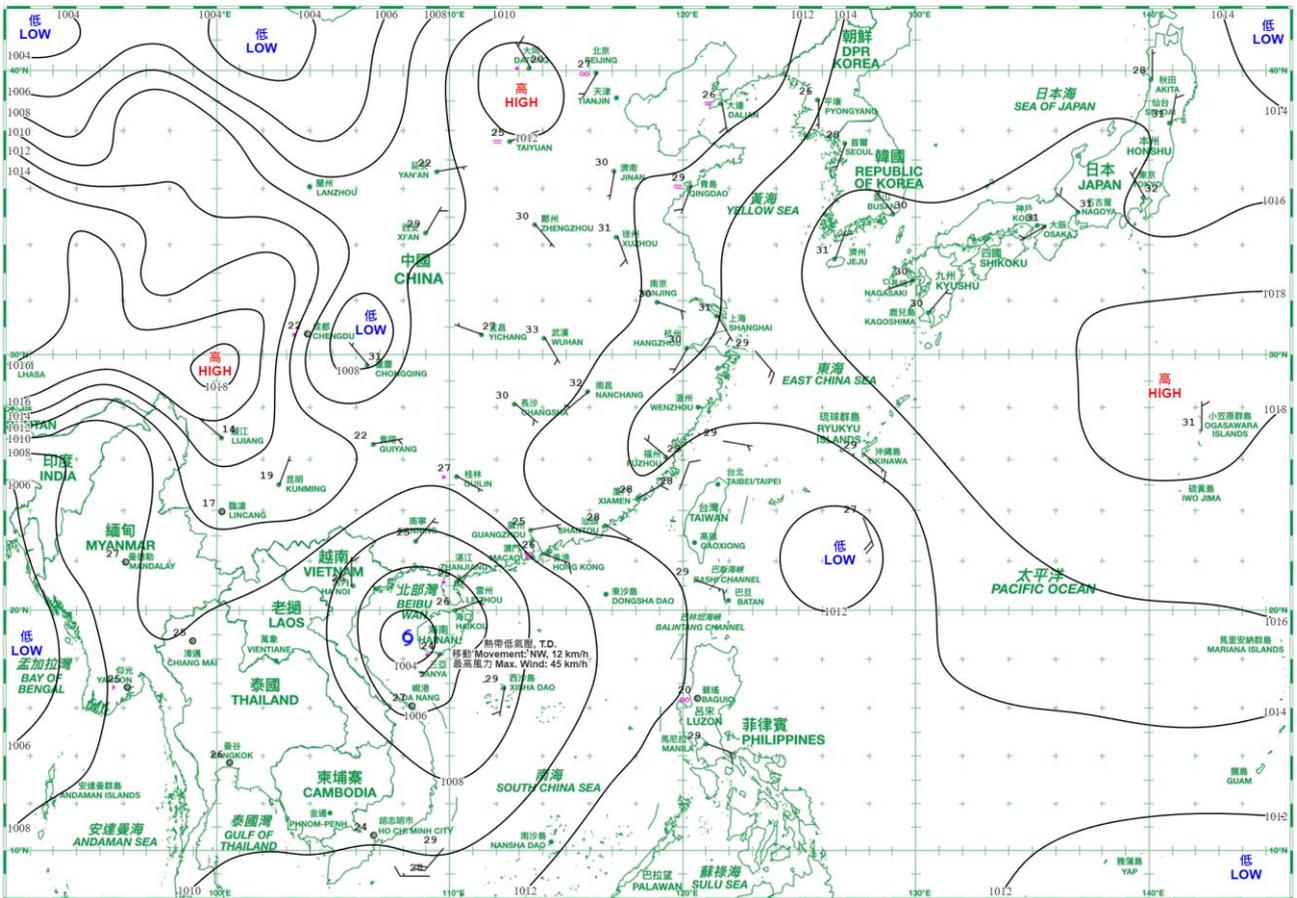
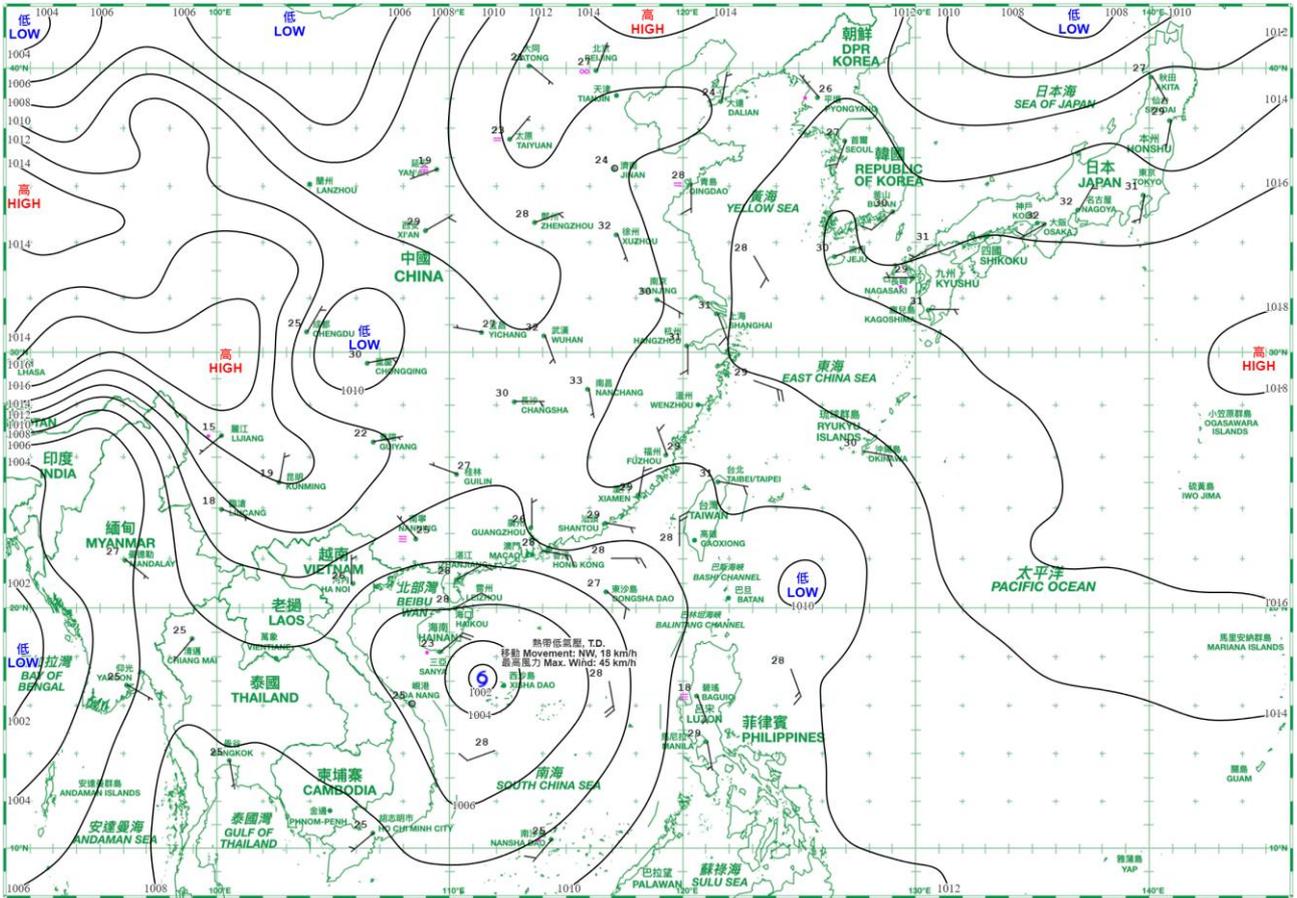


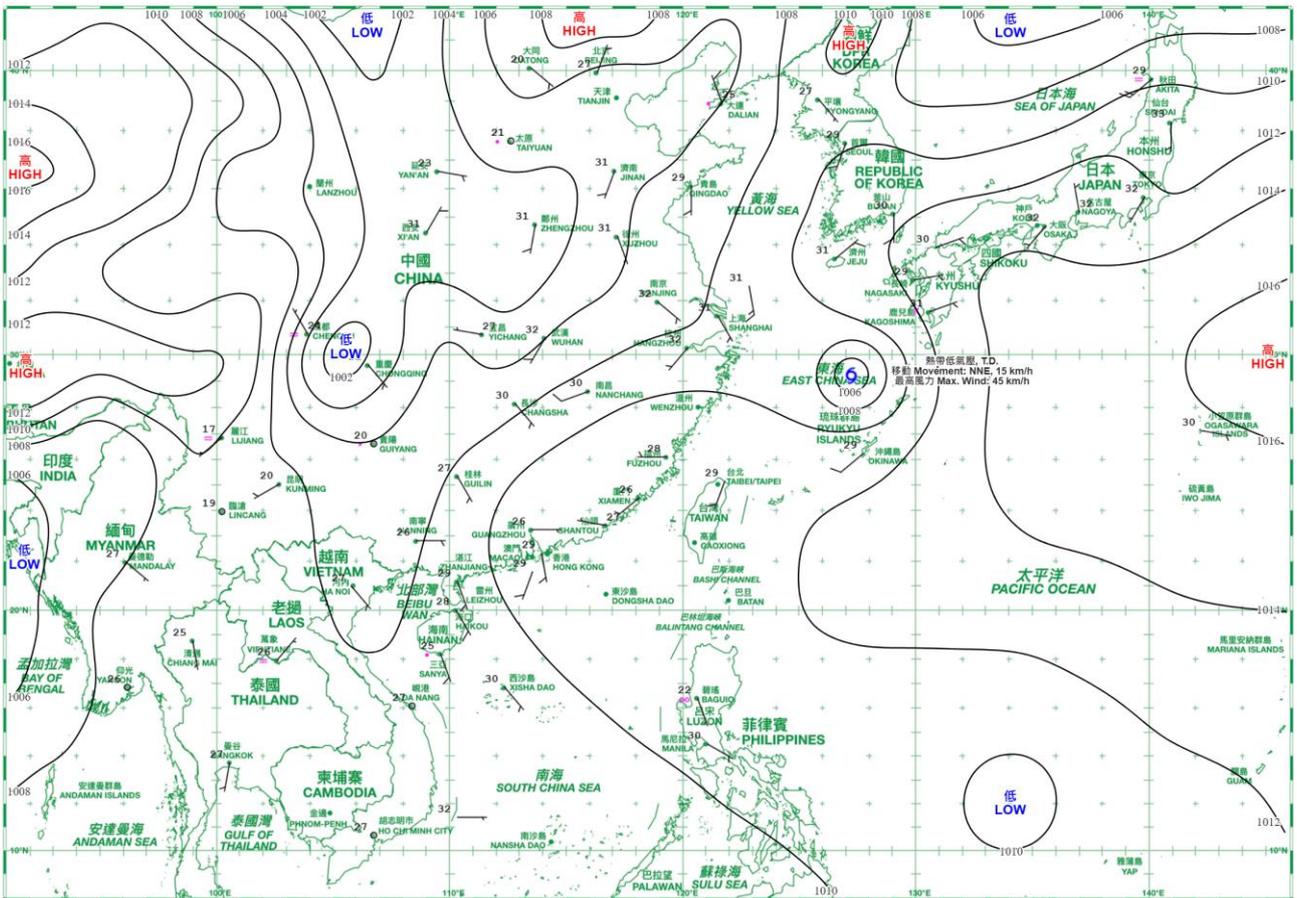
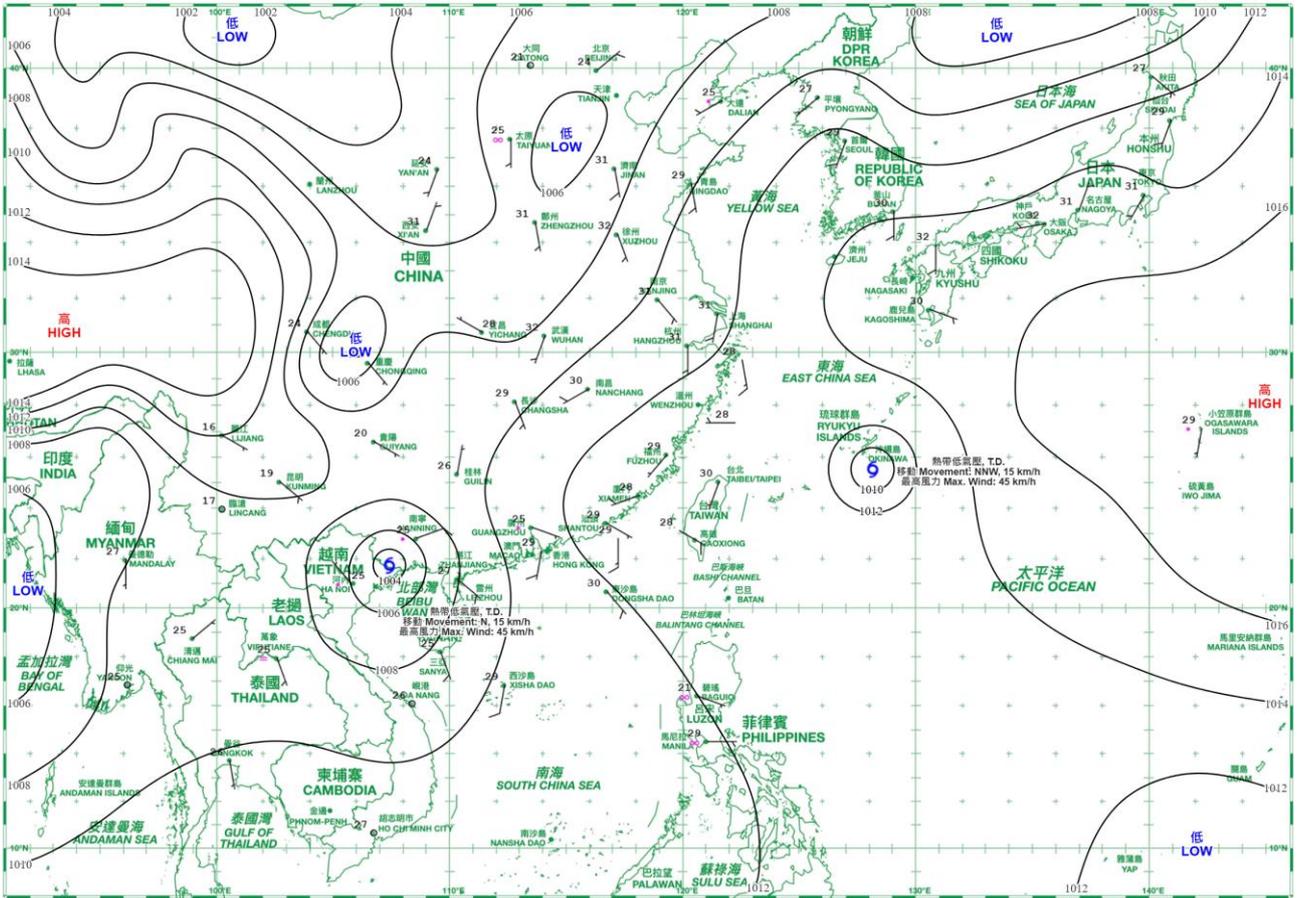
日期/Date: 15.08.2025 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



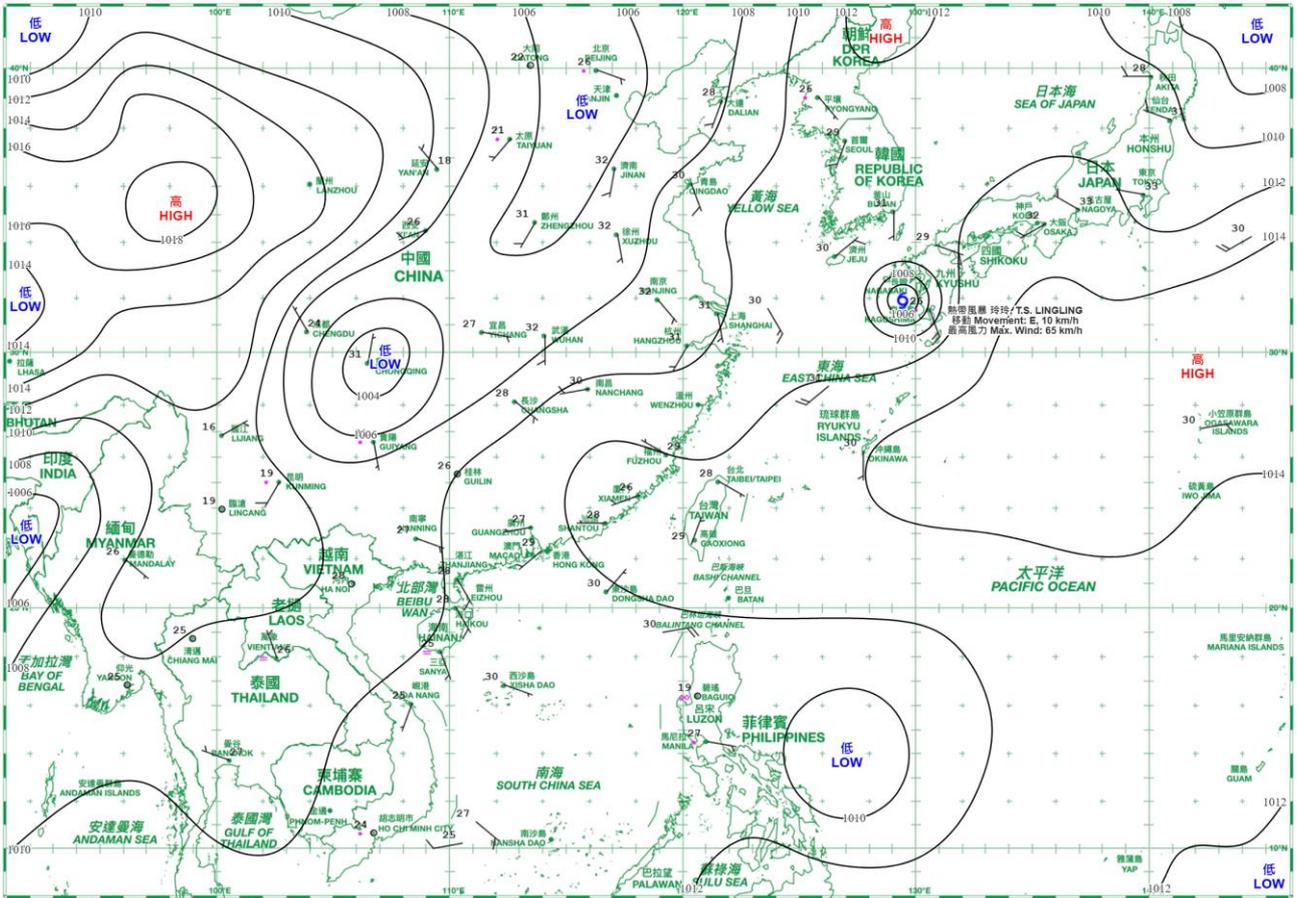
日期/Date: 16.08.2025 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



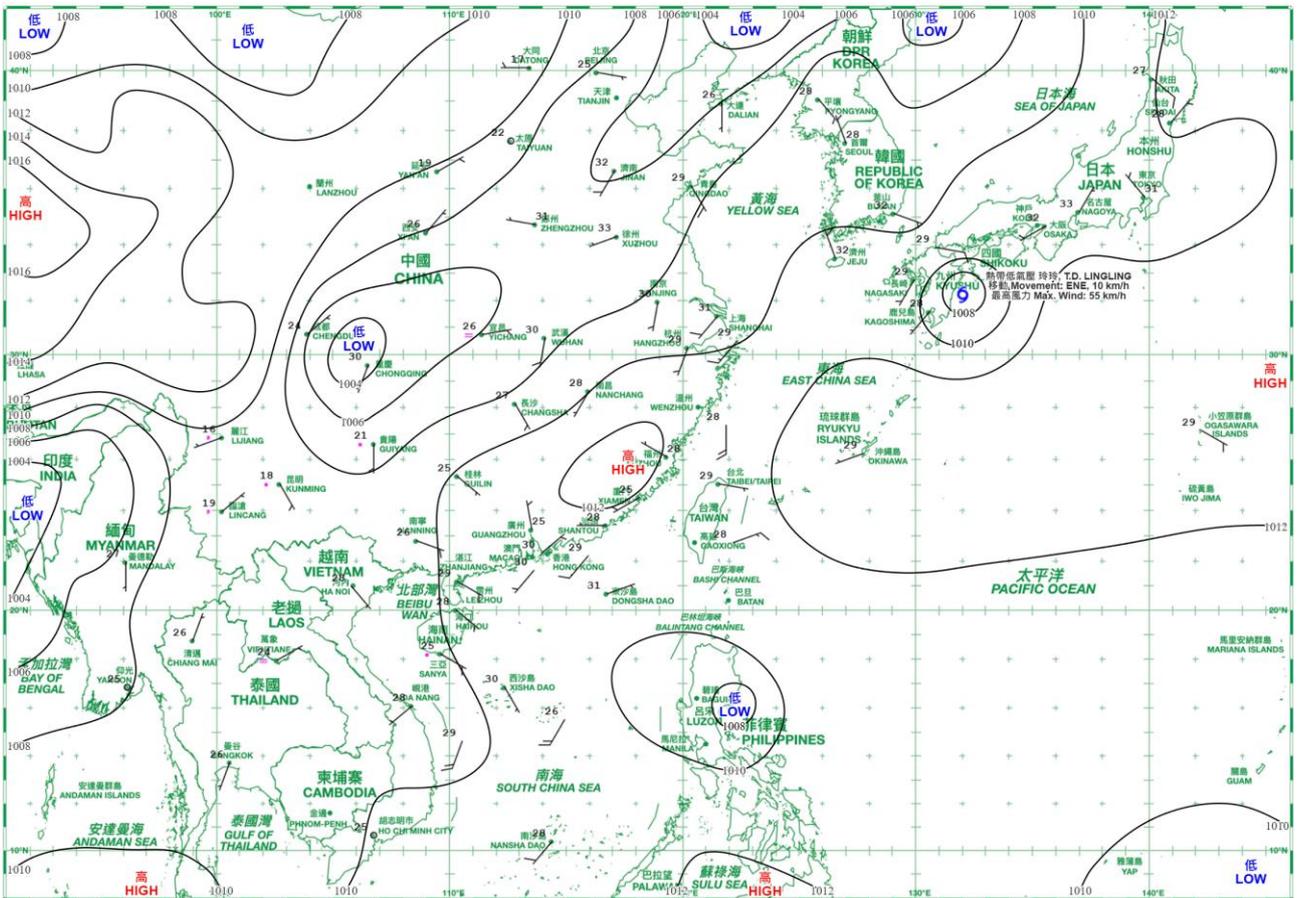




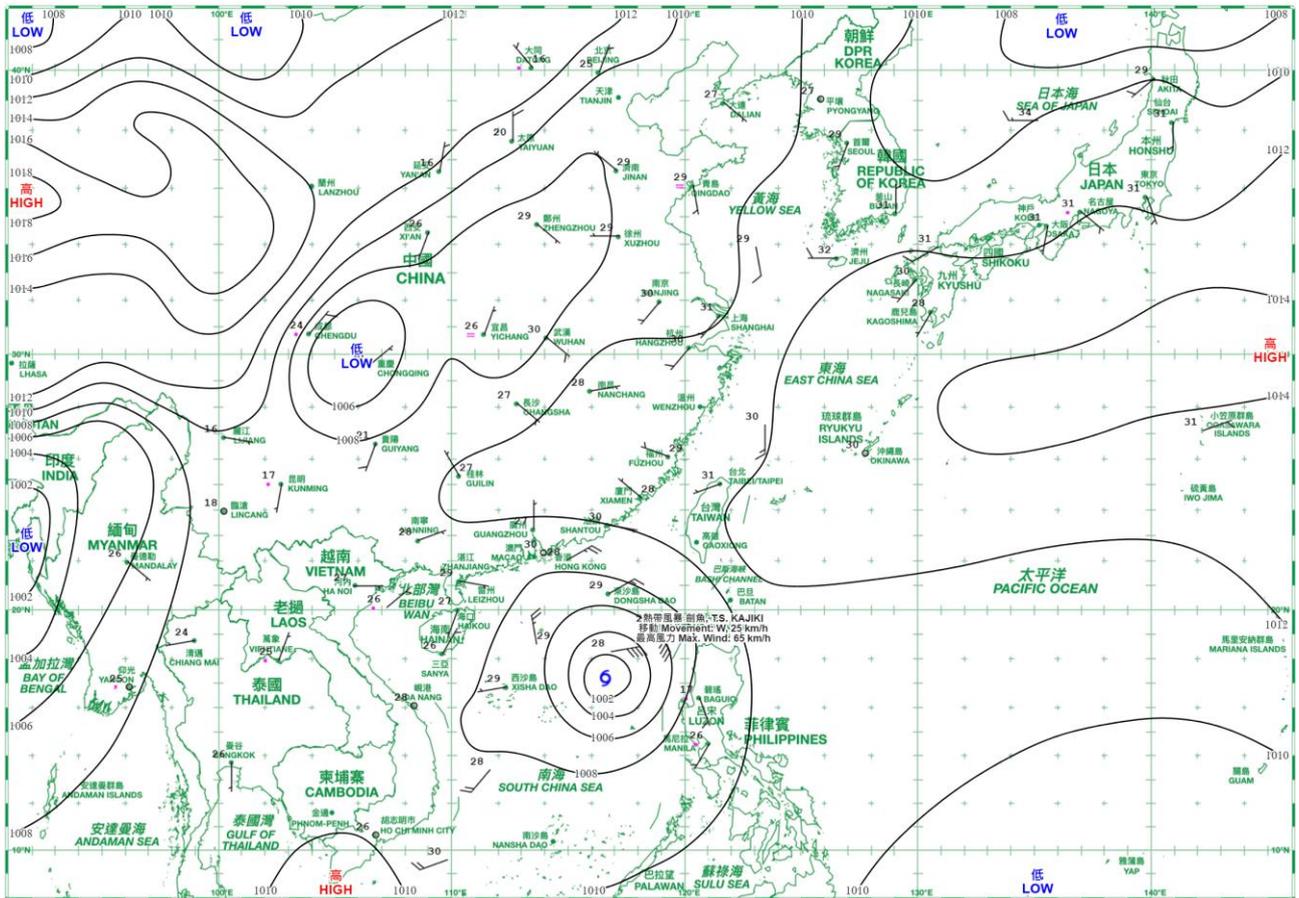
日期/Date: 21.08.2025 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



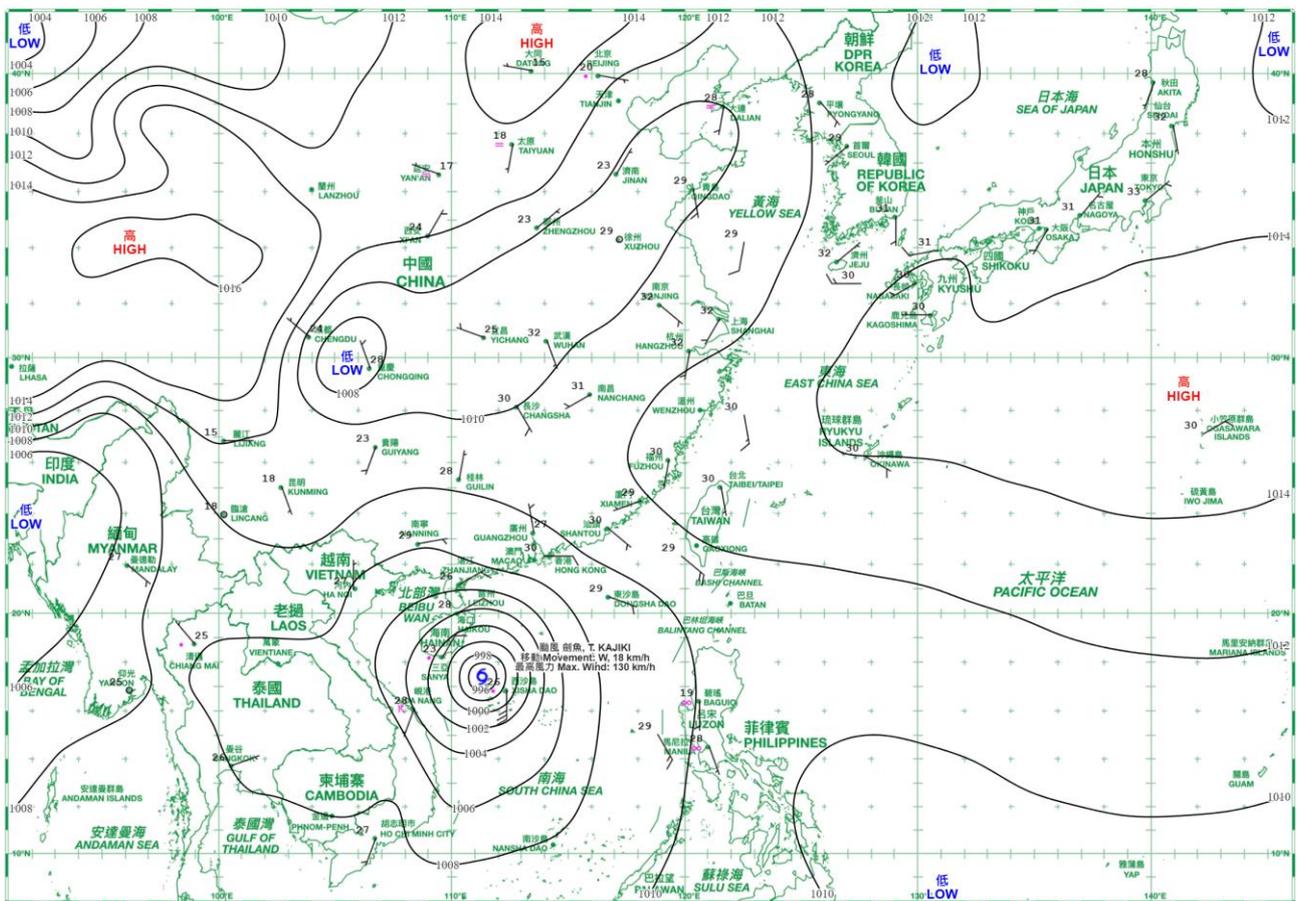
日期/Date: 22.08.2025 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory

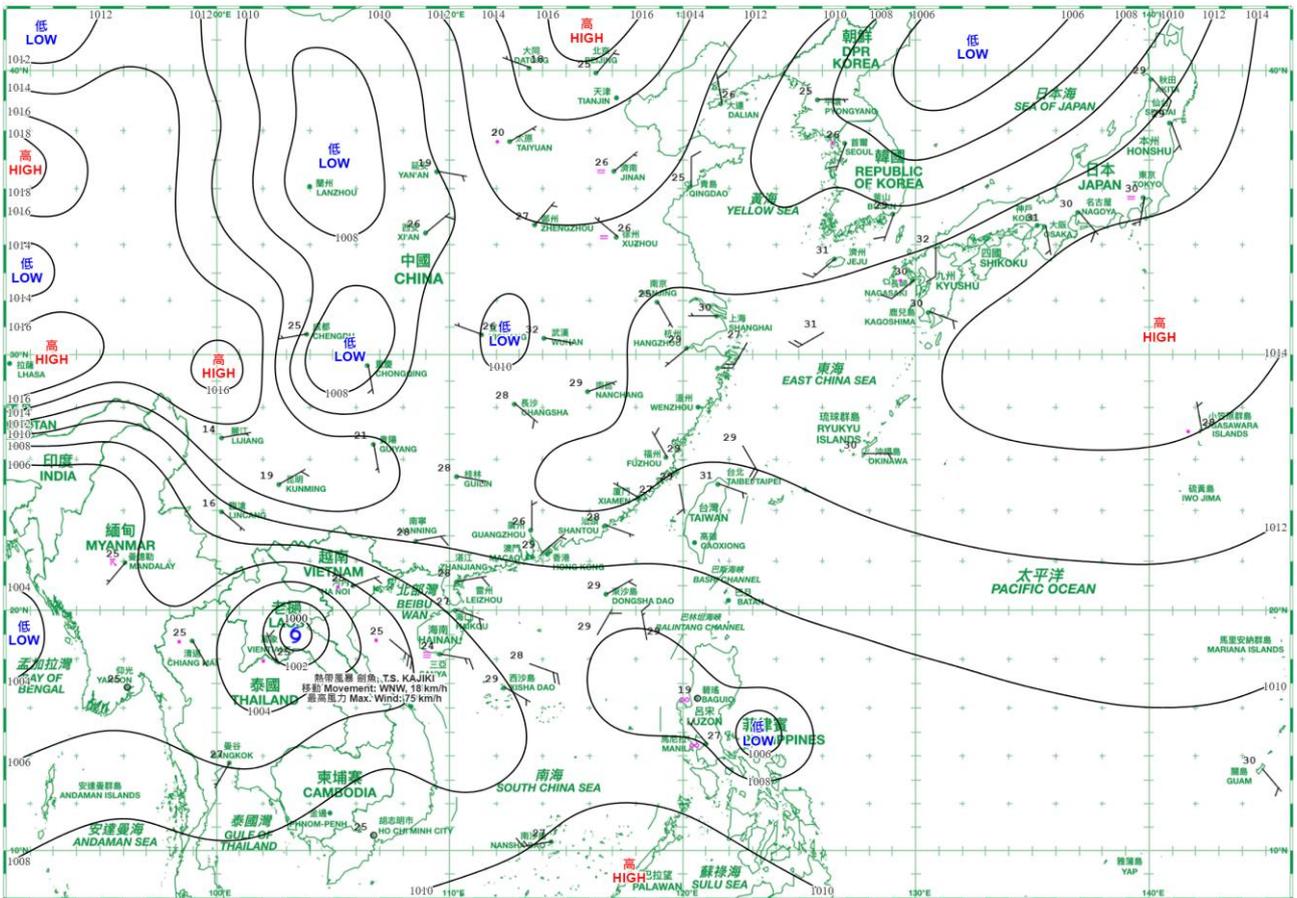
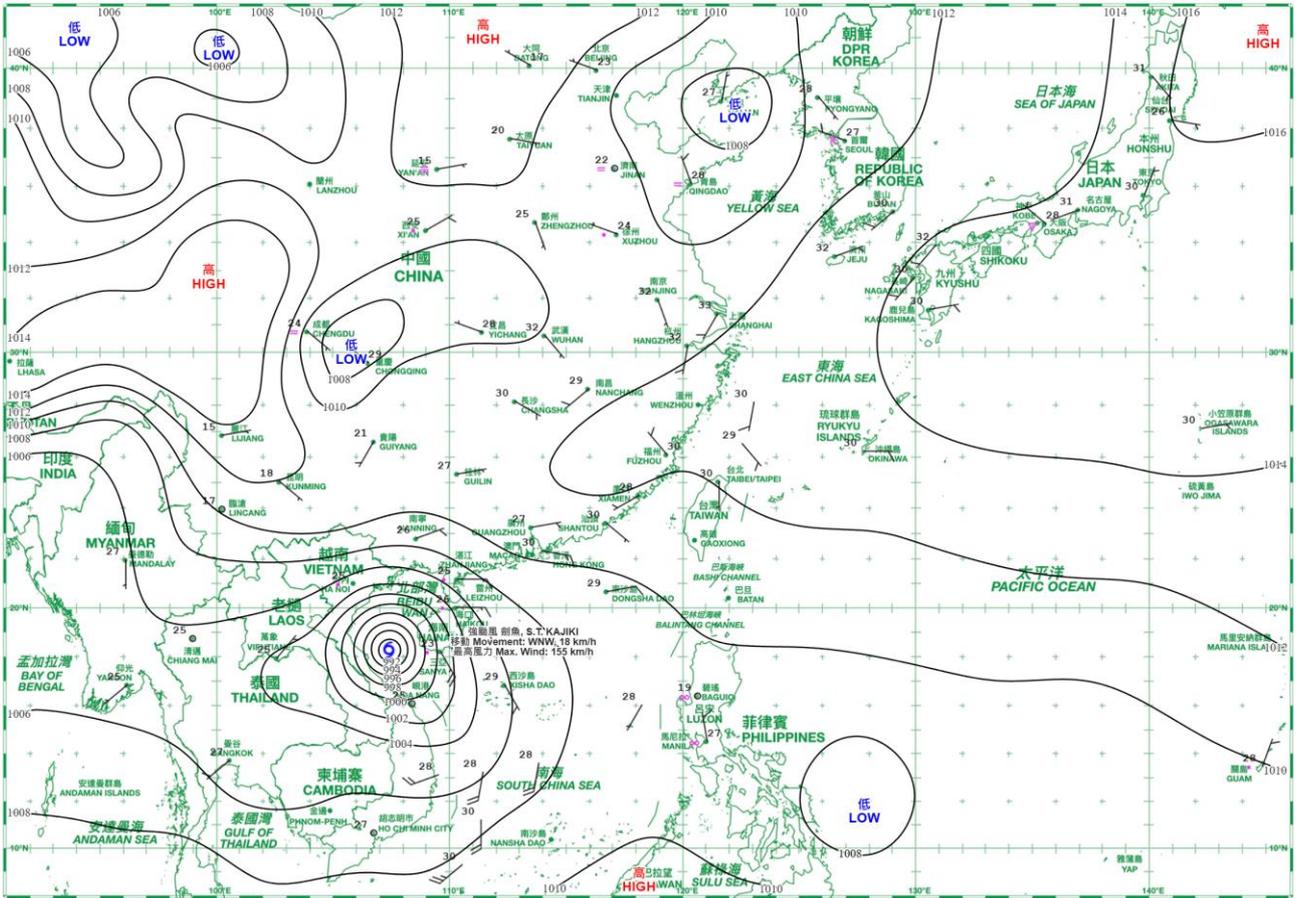


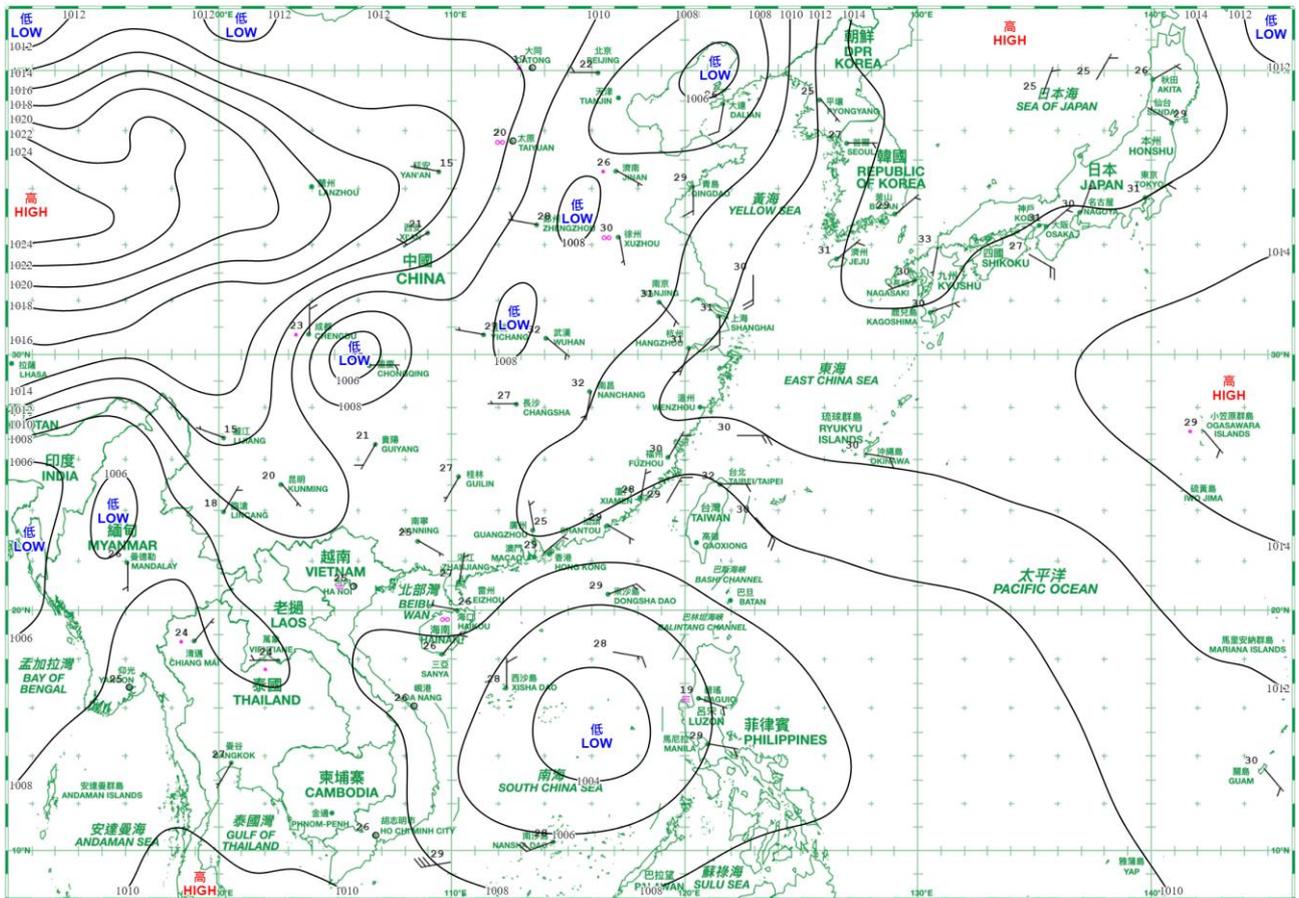
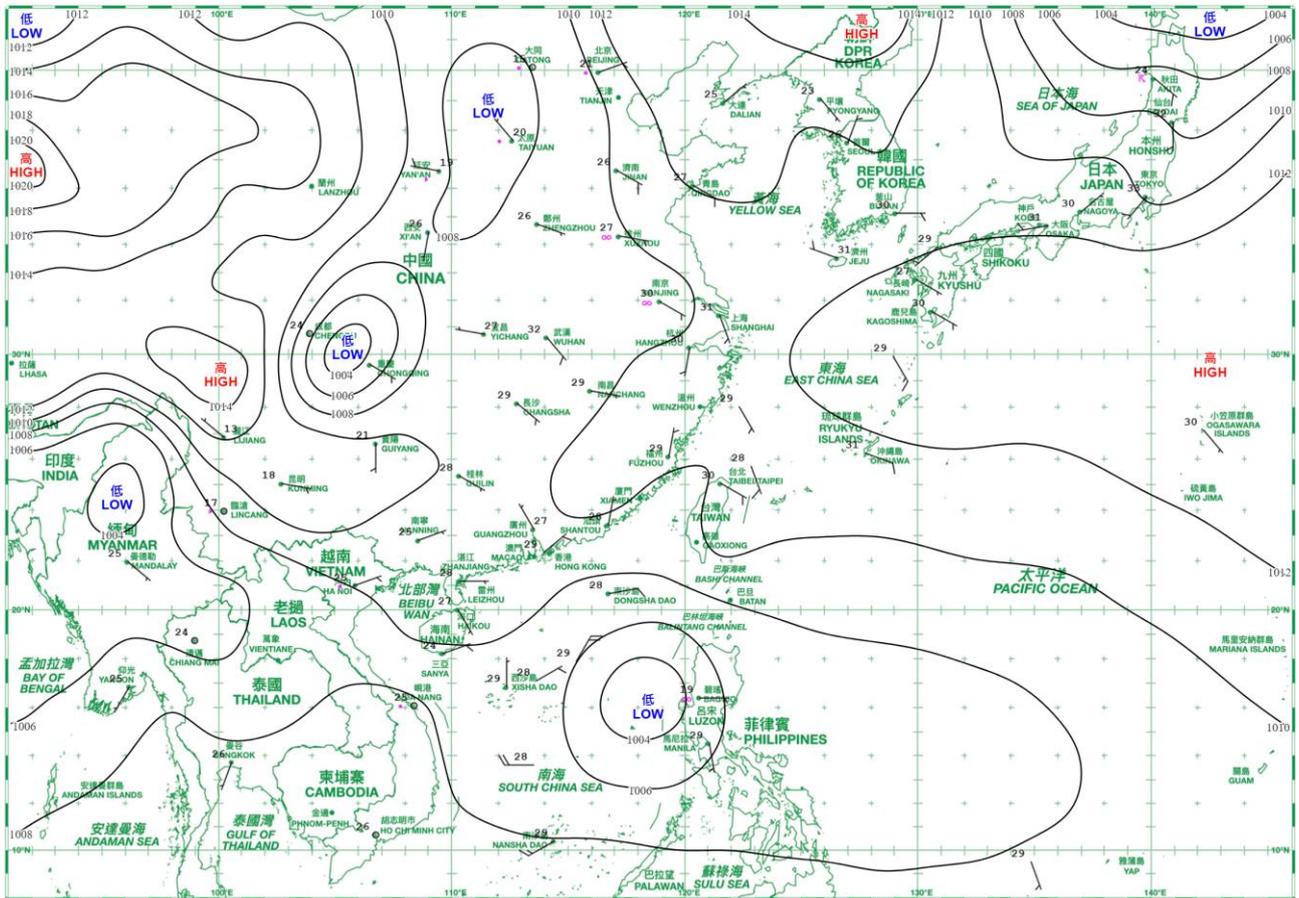
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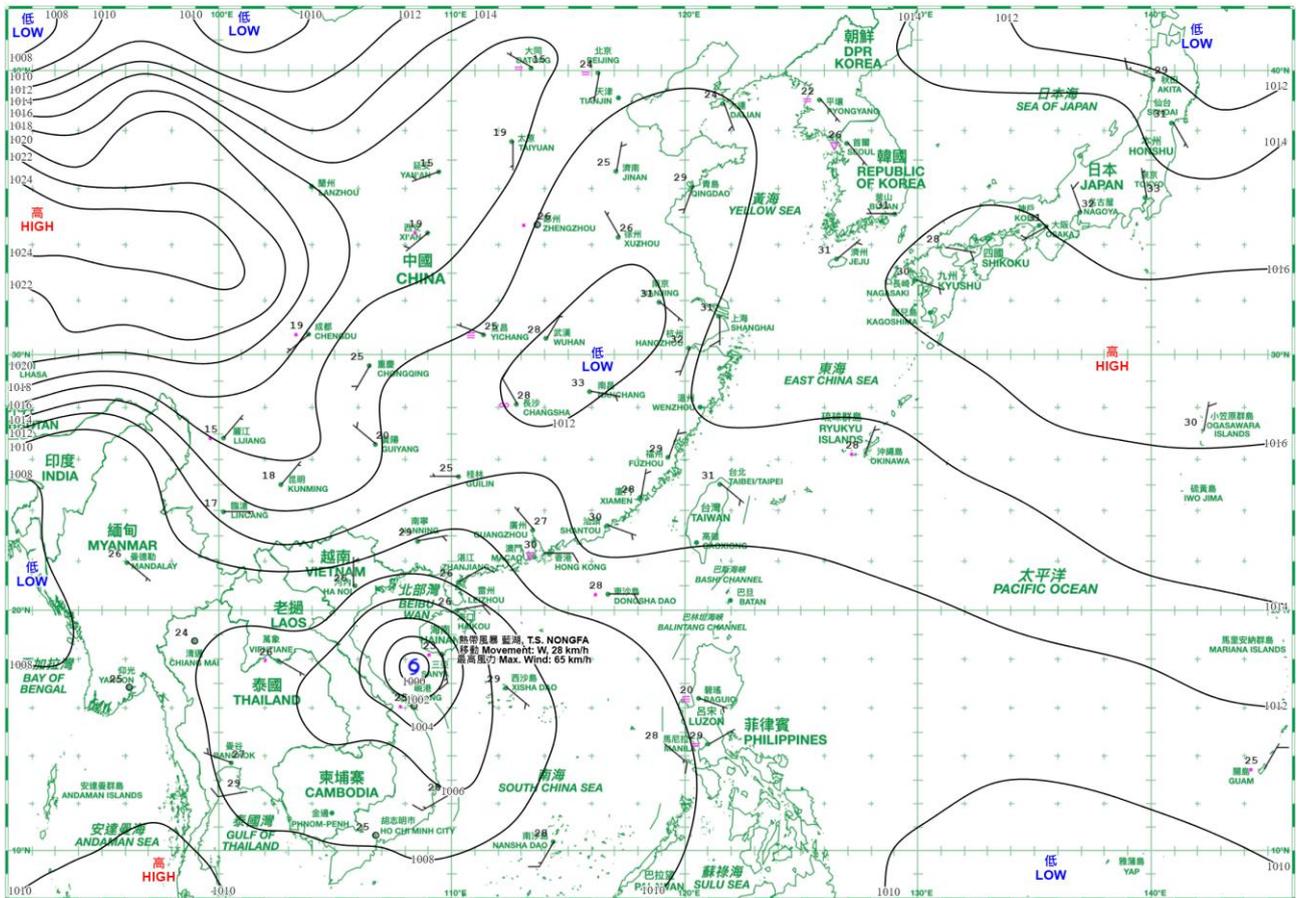
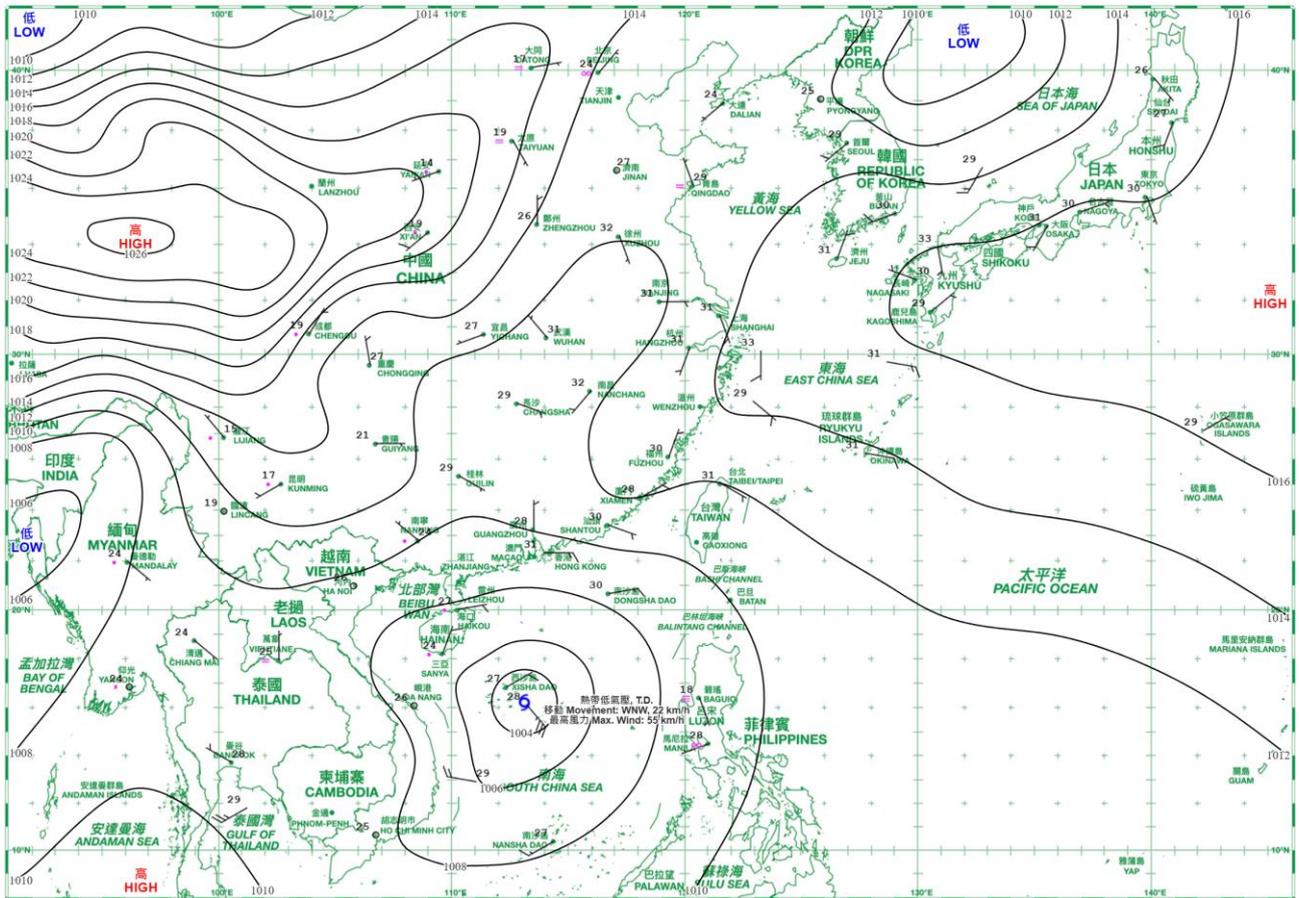


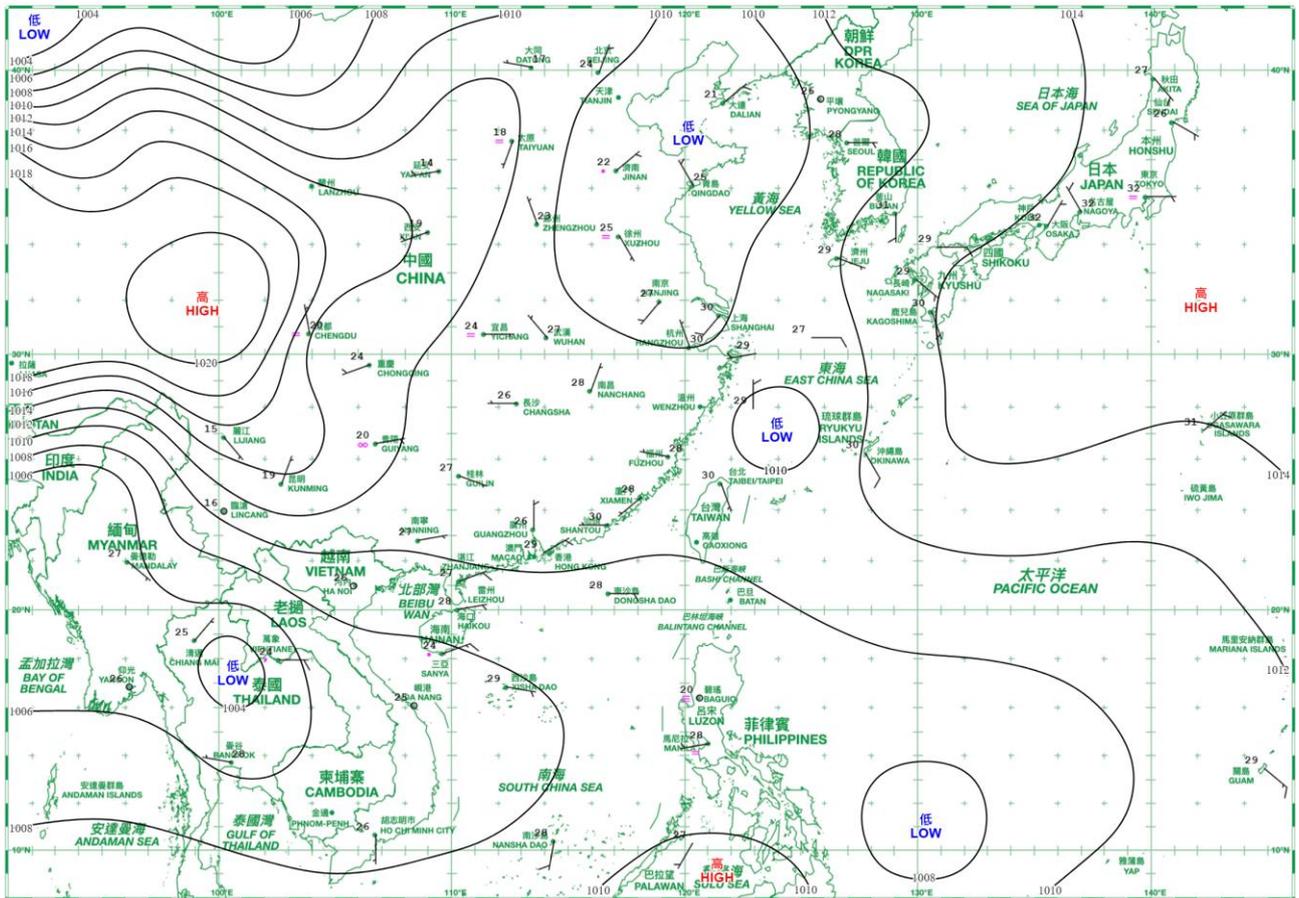
日期/Date: 24.08.2025 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory











4.1.1 二零二五年八月香港氣象觀測摘錄(一)

4.1.1 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 1), August 2025

日期 Date	平均氣壓 Mean Pressure	氣 溫 Air Temperature			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
		最高 Maximum	平均 Mean	最低 Minimum				
八月 August	百帕斯卡 hPa	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%	毫米 mm
1	1000.3	33.2	30.1	28.6	25.9	79	85	3.0
2	1002.9	30.1	28.1	26.3	26.3	90	95	109.0
3	1003.1	30.2	29.2	25.5	26.5	86	89	47.5
4	1003.6	30.0	28.8	26.1	26.6	88	93	72.2
5	1005.4	29.2	27.1	24.0	25.6	92	97	368.9
6	1007.7	30.1	27.5	25.5	25.1	87	90	6.8
7	1009.3	32.9	29.3	26.8	25.4	80	81	-
8	1008.7	32.9	29.8	27.6	25.6	79	45	-
9	1007.8	33.8	30.1	28.0	25.7	78	44	-
10	1006.9	34.4	30.5	28.6	25.9	77	68	-
11	1006.3	32.5	29.7	28.1	25.3	77	78	0.3
12	1006.9	32.6	29.8	27.7	25.3	77	82	8.5
13	1005.6	33.0	30.1	28.3	25.5	77	84	-
14	1005.5	29.5	26.3	24.4	24.8	91	95	117.4
15	1008.9	30.2	27.5	25.5	24.8	86	79	4.3
16	1008.5	32.8	29.3	27.4	24.5	76	74	-
17	1009.0	30.2	27.3	25.6	24.4	84	92	41.5
18	1010.4	28.4	26.6	25.4	25.2	92	91	80.1
19	1010.9	27.9	27.1	25.4	26.0	94	94	68.9
20	1010.7	32.2	29.0	27.1	25.5	82	86	0.2
21	1011.4	33.3	29.6	27.9	25.5	79	82	-
22	1009.9	32.7	29.7	27.3	23.6	71	82	-
23	1008.5	33.6	30.0	27.6	24.5	73	82	0.2
24	1009.6	31.7	29.6	28.5	25.5	79	88	-
25	1010.2	31.3	29.4	28.3	24.7	76	88	0.1
26	1009.7	34.2	30.3	28.0	24.6	72	65	-
27	1008.3	32.7	29.8	27.7	24.6	74	65	-
28	1008.1	30.6	28.9	26.0	24.3	77	85	2.7
29	1009.3	33.0	30.2	28.9	24.6	72	80	0.5
30	1010.3	31.9	29.4	27.6	25.0	77	85	7.1
31	1009.4	33.0	29.8	28.1	24.9	75	77	-
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1007.8	31.7	29.0	27.0	25.2	81	81	939.2
正常* Normal*	1005.2	31.3	28.7	26.7	25.1	81	70	453.2
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory							

天文台於八月一日 2 時 59 分錄得本月最低氣壓 998.3 百帕斯卡。

The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 998.3 hectopascals at 0259 HKT on 1 August.

天文台於八月十日 13 時 47 分錄得本月最高氣溫 34.4 °C。

The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 34.4 °C at 1347 HKT on 10 August.

天文台於八月五日 10 時 41 分錄得本月最低氣溫 24.0 °C。

The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 24.0 °C at 1041 HKT on 5 August.

天文台於八月二日 8 時 31 分錄得本月最高1分鐘平均降雨率 231 毫米/小時。

The maximum 1-minute mean rainfall rate recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 231 millimetres per hour at 0831 HKT on 2 August.

* 1991-2020 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (http://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/cis/normal/1991_2020/normal.s.htm)

* 1991-2020 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (http://www.hko.gov.hk/en/cis/normal/1991_2020/normal.s.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 二零二五年八月香港氣象觀測摘錄(二)

4.1.2 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 2), August 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
八月 August	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	7.4	21.00	4.3	230	21.1
2	0	-	1.45	0.0	220	23.3
3	0	-	4.99	2.2	210	38.9
4	0	-	1.30	0.0	220	33.3
5	0	-	1.45	0.1	200	27.5
6	0	-	5.29	2.0	180	19.3
7	0	8.5	21.58	4.3	180	5.6
8	0	11.0	26.27	5.6	250	11.8
9	0	9.6	21.07	4.8	130	6.6
10	0	9.9	24.04	5.1	080	9.4
11	0	6.3	17.45	4.1	230	11.8
12	0	9.2	24.10	3.9	230	15.5
13	0	11.1	26.47	4.9	250	20.0
14	0	-	1.10	0.1	250	27.8
15	0	3.2	11.78	2.9	060	23.0
16	0	9.9	25.90	5.9	080	33.3
17	0	1.6	10.11	0.1	070	41.0
18	0	0.2	6.79	0.0	100	22.8
19	0	-	2.04	0.2	110	18.5
20	0	5.2	18.35	3.5	110	7.5
21	0	5.9	16.75	3.8	190	2.5
22	0	10.9	24.26	5.3	230	7.1
23	0	10.1	23.69	6.3	060	24.2
24	0	4.6	16.89	4.7	080	29.5
25	0	7.0	18.84	5.0	080	22.3
26	0	10.4	25.40	5.8	060	10.2
27	0	10.6	23.13	4.1	070	12.9
28	0	0.2	9.12	3.5	060	27.9
29	0	8.6	15.70&	4.7	070	37.5
30	0	4.2	12.08&	4.8	080	30.8
31	0	8.4	15.54&	5.0	080	15.6
平均/總值 Mean/Total	0	174.0	15.29	107.0	080	20.6
正常* Normal*	36.6 §	182.1	15.73	129.7	230	18.8
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 [^]	

橫瀾島於八月四日 6 時 58 分錄得本月最高陣風 99 公里/小時，風向 250 度。

The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 99 kilometres per hour from 250 degrees at 0658 HKT on 4 August.

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/normal.s.htm)

* 1991-2020 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (http://www.hko.gov.hk/en/cis/normal/1991_2020/normal.s.htm)

§ 1997-2024 平均值

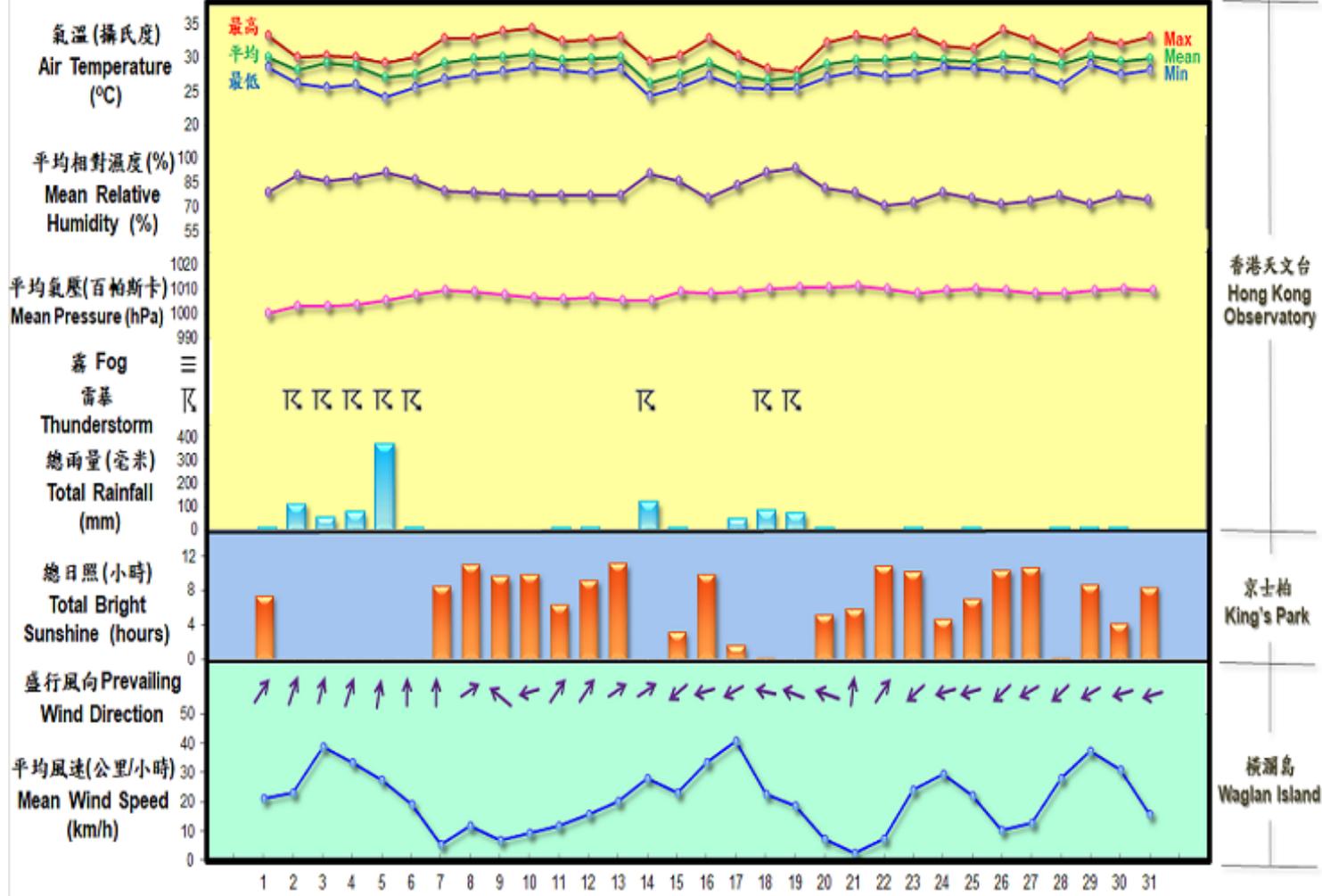
§ 1997-2024 Mean value

& 數據不完整

& Data incomplete

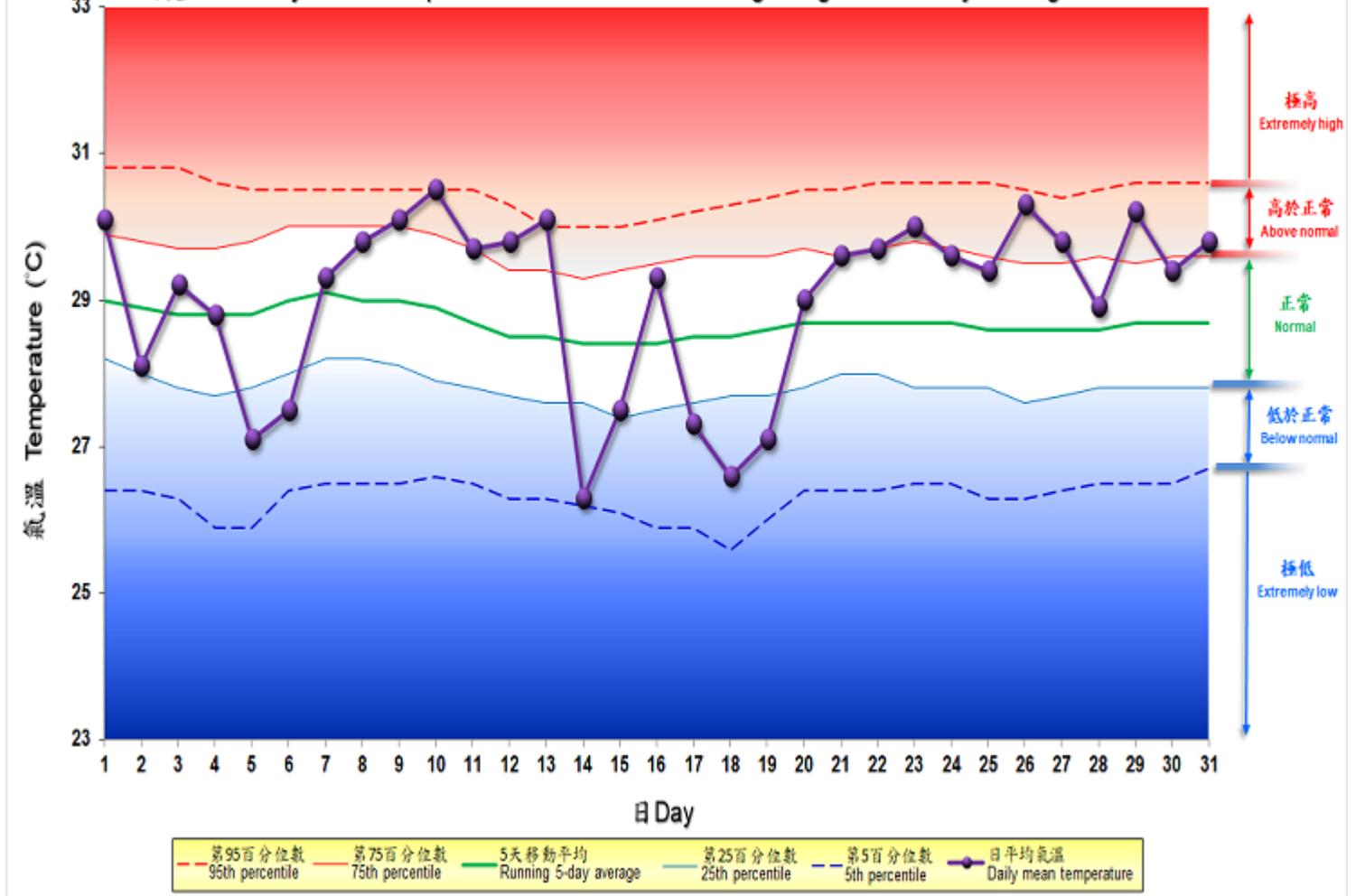
4.2 2025年8月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄

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



4.3 2025年8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 August 2025



備註：
 極高：高於第 95 百分位數
 高於正常：介乎第 75 和 95 百分位數之間
 正常：介乎第 25 和 75 百分位數之間
 低於正常：介乎第 5 和 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