

# 每月天氣摘要 二零一三年十月

## Monthly Weather Summary October 2013



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二零一三年十一月出版

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## 1. 二零一三年十月天氣回顧

由於大部分時間受乾燥的東北季候風所支配，二零一三年十月本港陽光充沛及較正常乾燥。本月總日照時間為 247.3 小時，較同期正常數值 193.9 小時多約百分之 28。本月平均相對濕度為百分之 66，是自一九六一年以來十月份的第三最低。而本月總雨量為 2.9 毫米，只為正常數值 100.9 毫米的百分之 3 左右，但本年至今累積雨量為 2675.9 毫米，比同期正常數值 2334.0 毫米多約百分之 15。本月亦比正常稍暖，月平均氣溫為 25.7 度，較正常值 25.5 度高 0.2 度。

受一股乾燥東北季候風影響，本港於二零一三年十月首七天天晴及乾燥。在陽光充沛的情況下，天文台於十月七日的氣溫上升至最高的 32.0 度，為本月最高氣溫。當一道雲帶移至華南上空，十月八日本港天氣轉為多雲及有幾陣雨。隨著該雲帶於十月九日消散，本港於其後三天除晚間有幾陣雨外大致天晴。

同時，颱風百合於十月十二日橫過呂宋並進入南海。百合於隨後兩天大致向偏西方向移動，並於十月十五日早上在越南中部登陸。在百合與廣東沿岸的一股清勁至強風程度的東北季候風共同影響下，本港於十月十三日及十四日風勢頗大。而百合外圍雨帶亦為本港於十月十四日及翌日早上帶來多雲及有幾陣雨的天氣。

在廣東內陸的一道冷鋒於十月十五日南移，並於翌日早上橫過沿岸地區。受冷鋒影響，本港於十月十六日及十七日多雲、風勢頗大及有幾陣微雨。隨著雲層轉薄，本港於十月十八日天氣轉晴及乾燥。受一股乾燥內陸氣流所支配，於十月二十三日至二十六日期間，本港日間相對濕度下降至百分之四十或以下。同時，一股東北季候風的補充於十月二十六日早上抵達華南沿岸，並為本港帶來較涼的天氣。天文台於當日早上的氣溫降至最低的 19.4 度，為本月最低氣溫。受東北季候風影響，本月餘下時間天氣持續普遍天晴。

本月有九個熱帶氣旋影響北太平洋西部及南海，有關報告刊登於第二節。

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



### 1. The Weather of October 2013

With the dominance of dry northeast monsoon for most of the time in the month, October 2013 was sunnier and drier than usual. The monthly total duration of bright

sunshine was 247.3 hours, about 28 percent above the normal figure of 193.9 hours. The monthly mean relative humidity of 66 percent was the third lowest for October since 1961. Also, the monthly total rainfall was 2.9 millimetres, only about 3 percent of the normal figure of 100.9 millimetres. However, the accumulated rainfall since 1 January of 2675.9 millimetres was still about 15 percent above the normal figure of 2334.0 millimetres for the same period. The month was also slightly warmer than usual. The monthly mean temperature of 25.7 degrees was 0.2 degrees above the normal figure of 25.5 degrees.

Under the influence of a dry northeast monsoon, the weather in Hong Kong was fine and dry for the first seven days of October 2013. With abundant sunshine, temperatures at the Hong Kong Observatory rose to a maximum of 32.0 degrees on 7 October, the highest of the month. As a cloud band moved over southern China, the weather in Hong Kong turned cloudy with a few rain patches on 8 October. Clouds dissipated gradually on 9 October and, apart from some nocturnal rain, the weather was mainly fine in the next three days.

Meanwhile, Typhoon Nari moved across Luzon and entered the South China Sea on 12 October. Nari tracked generally westwards over the next two days and made landfall in central Vietnam on the morning of 15 October. Under the combined effect of Nari and a fresh to strong northeast monsoon over the coast of Guangdong, it was windy in Hong Kong on 13 and 14 October. The outer rainbands of Nari also brought mainly cloudy weather and a few rain patches on 14 October and the next morning.

A cold front from inland Guangdong edged southwards on 15 October and moved across the coastal areas the next morning. Affected by the cold front, the weather in Hong Kong became cloudy and windy with light rain patches on 16 and 17 October. With clouds thinning out, local weather became fine and dry on 18 October. Dominated by a dry continental airstream, daytime relative humidity fell to 40 percent or below from 23 to 26 October. Meanwhile, a replenishment of the northeast monsoon reached the south China coast on the morning of 26 October, bringing cooler weather to Hong Kong. Temperatures at the Hong Kong Observatory fell to a minimum of 19.4 degrees that morning, the lowest of the month. Under the influence of the northeast monsoon, the weather remained generally fine till the end of the month.

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

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

表 1.1 二零一三年十月發出的警告及信號

Table 1.1 Warnings and Signals issued in October 2013

強烈季候風信號

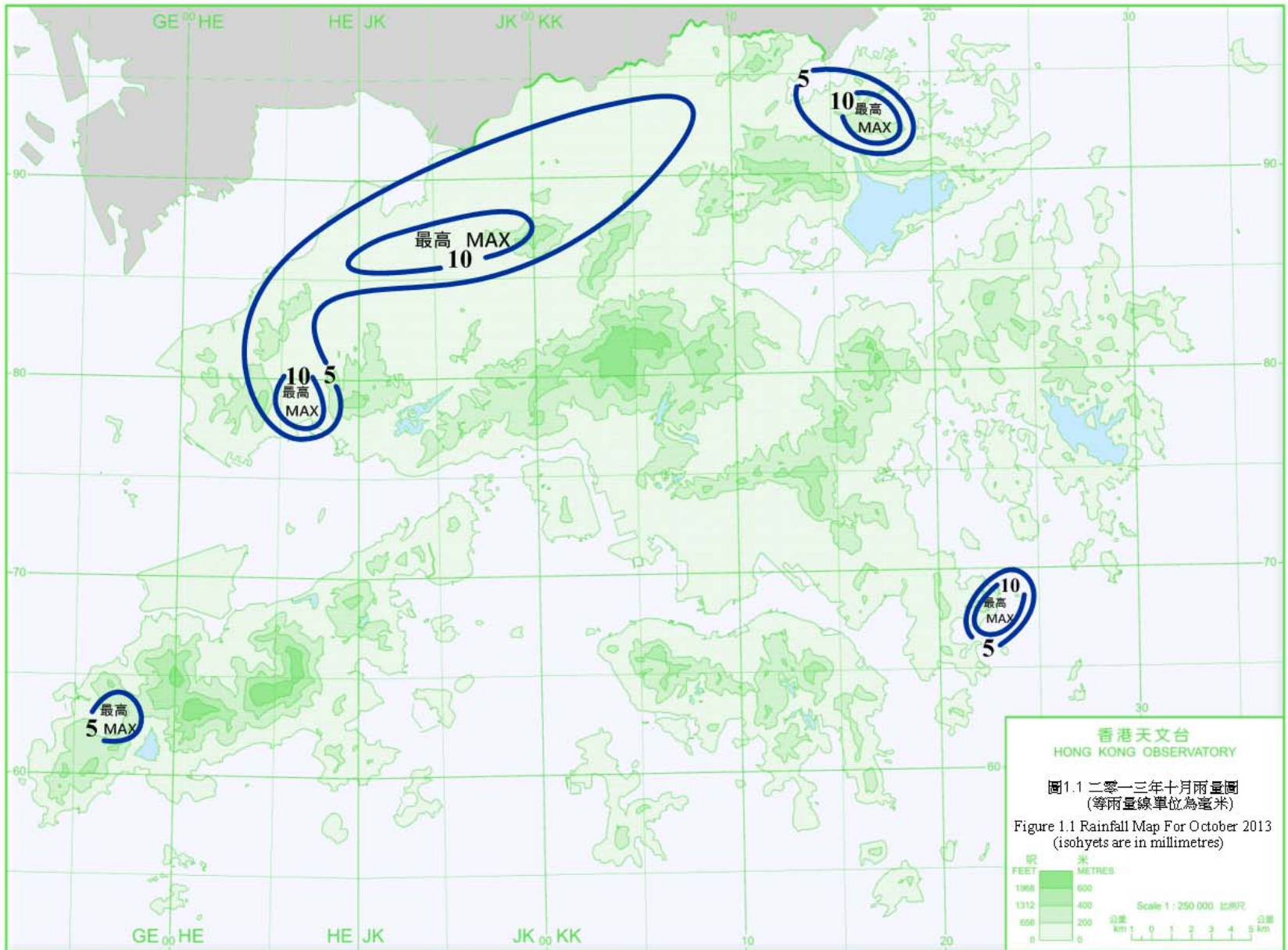
Strong Monsoon Signal

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
13/10	0145	13/10	0905
14/10	0230	14/10	1105

火災危險警告

Fire Danger 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
紅色 Red	4/10	1250	4/10	1800
黃色 Yellow	5/10	0600	6/10	0600
紅色 Red	6/10	0600	8/10	1700
黃色 Yellow	12/10	0600	14/10	1945
黃色 Yellow	19/10	0600	20/10	2000
紅色 Red	23/10	0600	27/10	0600
黃色 Yellow	27/10	0600	27/10	2200



## 2.1 二零一三年十月熱帶氣旋概述

二零一三年十月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了九個熱帶氣旋。圖2.1.1顯示各熱帶氣旋的路徑。

熱帶低氣壓蝴蝶於九月二十六日在西沙東南偏東約580公里的南海中部上空形成，並大致向西北移動，翌日增強為熱帶風暴。蝴蝶於九月二十八日採取偏西途徑移動，橫過西沙以東海域，並增強為強烈熱帶風暴。它於九月二十九日在西沙以南掠過，並逐漸增強為強颱風及達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速為每小時155公里，但隨即於當晚減弱為颱風。蝴蝶於九月三十日在越南中部沿岸登陸，並減弱為強烈熱帶風暴，十月一日在老撾與泰國邊境交界上消散。蝴蝶吹襲期間，三艘漁船在西沙海域上沉沒，導致四人死亡、58人失蹤。此外，蝴蝶在越南也導致三人死亡、35人受傷及95 000間房屋受損。

熱帶低氣壓聖帕於九月二十九日在硫黃島以東約970公里的北太平洋西部上空形成，並向西至西北偏西移動，翌日增強為熱帶風暴。聖帕於十月一日達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速為每小時75公里，並轉向北移動。聖帕於十月二日掠過日本東南海域，翌日演變為溫帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓菲特於九月三十日在馬尼拉以東約1 250公里的北太平洋西部上空形成，並大致向西北偏北移動，隨後三天逐漸增強為颱風。菲特於十月五日在琉球羣島附近轉向西北偏西移動，並增強為強颱風及達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速為每小時155公里，翌日橫過台灣以北海域，並減弱為颱風。菲特於十月七日凌晨在福建沿岸登陸後迅速減弱，傍晚在內陸消散。根據報章報導，菲特吹襲期間，造成五人死亡、四人失蹤、約2 300間房屋倒塌、超過18萬公頃農作物受災、直接經濟損失超過47億元人民幣。

熱帶低氣壓丹娜絲於十月四日在關島之東北偏北約370公里的北太平洋西部上空形成，並向西北偏西移動及逐漸增強，於十月六日成為颱風。丹娜絲於翌日在沖繩島東南偏東處進一步增強為超強颱風及達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速為每小時195公里，並採取西北途徑移動，在沖繩島東北面掠過。丹娜絲於十月八日逐漸轉向東北移動，橫過日本以西海域，並逐漸減弱為強烈熱帶風暴，翌日在日本海上演變為溫帶氣旋。丹娜絲吹襲期間，令到濟州及韓國南部部分地區出現水浸及電力中斷。

熱帶低氣壓百合於十月九日在馬尼拉以東約1 000公里的北太平洋西部上空形成，並向西至西北偏北移動。百合於十月十一日在呂宋以東增強成為颱風，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速為每小時145公里。百合當晚橫過呂宋，隨後三天橫過南海中部，在西沙以南掠過，十月十五日在越南中部沿岸登陸，並逐漸減弱為熱帶低氣壓，

晚上在老撾消散。百合在菲律賓造成13人死亡，超過二百萬人沒有電力供應。而在越南亦有五人死亡，49人受傷。

熱帶低氣壓韋帕於十月十日在關島以西約200公里的北太平洋西部上空形成，並向西北偏西移動，翌日逐漸增強為強烈熱帶風暴及向西北移動。韋帕於十月十三日在硫黃島之西南偏南增強為強颱風，翌日達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速為每小時175公里。韋帕於十月十五日轉向東北移動，橫過日本以南海域，並減弱為颱風，翌日橫過日本東部沿岸海域後演變為溫帶氣旋。韋帕為日本東部帶來水災，觸發山泥傾瀉，造成至少17人死亡、51人失蹤、20人受傷、約300間房屋倒塌或受損，逾三萬戶停電。

熱帶低氣壓范斯高於十月十六日在關島東南約80公里的北太平洋西部上空形成，初時向西南移動，翌日增強成為颱風，並轉向西北至西北偏北移動。它於十月十八日進一步增強為超強颱風，翌日達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速為每小時230公里。范斯高於十月二十一日減弱為強颱風，兩天後進一步減弱為颱風。它於十月二十四日轉向北移動，橫過沖繩島以東海域。范斯高於十月二十五日減弱為強烈熱帶風暴，並向東北移動，橫過日本以南海域，翌日在日本東南的太平洋上演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓利奇馬於十月二十日在威克島西南偏南約1 180公里的北太平洋西部上空形成，並大致向西北移動。利奇馬在太平洋上逐漸增強，於十月二十二日早上增強為颱風，傍晚在關島東北偏東約1 200公里處成為超強颱風，翌日達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速為每小時210公里。它於十月二十五日在硫黃島以東掠過，並逐漸轉向東北移動，翌日減弱為颱風，隨後在日本以東的太平洋演變為溫帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓羅莎於十月二十九日在馬尼拉以東約1 510公里的北太平洋西部上空形成，並大致向西至西北偏西移動，翌日逐漸增強為強烈熱帶風暴。羅莎於十月三十一日進一步增強為颱風及橫過呂宋北端，在菲律賓造成三人死亡、兩人失蹤、超過17 000間房屋受損。



## 2.1 Overview of Tropical Cyclones in October 2013

Nine tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in October 2013. Figure 2.1.1 shows the tracks of the tropical cyclones.

Wutip formed as a tropical depression over the central part of the South China Sea about 580 km east-southeast of Xisha on 26 September and moved generally northwestwards. It intensified into a tropical storm the following day. Wutip took on a westerly track across the seas east of Xisha and intensified into a severe tropical storm on 28 September. It passed to the south of Xisha the following day and intensified gradually into a severe typhoon, reaching its peak intensity with estimated sustained winds of 155 km/h near its centre. Wutip weakened into a typhoon that night. It made landfall over the coast of central Vietnam on 30 September and weakened into a severe tropical storm. Wutip dissipated near the border between Laos and Thailand on 1 October. Three fishing boats sank over the waters near Xisha during the passage of Wutip. Four fishermen were killed and 58 others were reported missing. In Vietnam, three people were killed, 35 people were injured and 95 000 houses were destroyed.

Sepat formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 970 km east of Iwo Jima on 29 September and moved west to west-northwestwards. It intensified into a tropical storm the next day. Sepat reached its peak intensity with estimated sustained winds of 75 km/h near its centre on 1 October and turned northwards. After skirting the seas off southeastern Japan on 2 October, Sepat evolved into an extratropical cyclone the following day.

Fitow formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 250 km east of Manila on 30 September and moved generally north-northwestwards. It intensified gradually into a typhoon over the three days. Fitow turned to move west-northwestwards near Ryukyu Islands on 5 October and intensified into a severe typhoon, reaching its peak intensity with estimated sustained winds of 155 km/h near its centre. It crossed the seas north of Taiwan the following day and weakened into a typhoon. After making landfall over the coast of Fujian in the small hours on 7 October, Fitow weakened rapidly and dissipated inland that evening. According to press reports, five people were killed, four others were missing, around 2 300 houses collapsed and 180 000 hectares of farmland were inundated during the passage of Fitow with direct economic loss exceeding 4.7 billion RMB.

Danas formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 370 km

north-northeast of Guam on 4 October. Moving west-northwestwards, Danas intensified gradually and became a typhoon on 6 October. It intensified further into a super typhoon east-southeast of Okinawa the following day, reaching its peak intensity with estimated sustained winds of 195 km/h near its centre and passing to the northeast of Okinawa on a northwesterly track. It turned gradually northeastwards across the seas west of Japan on 8 October and weakened gradually into a severe tropical storm. Danas became an extratropical cyclone over the Sea of Japan the next day. During the passage of Danas, flooding was reported in Jeju and parts of southern Korea and electricity supply was interrupted.

Nari formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 000 km east of Manila on 9 October and moved west to west-northwestwards. It gradually intensified and became a typhoon to the east of Luzon on 11 October, reaching its peak intensity with estimated sustained winds of 145 km/h near its centre. Nari swept past Luzon that night and tracked across the central part of the South China Sea over the next three days, passing to the south of Xisha. It made landfall over the coast of central Vietnam on 15 October, weakening gradually into a tropical depression and dissipating over Laos that night. In the Philippines, 13 people were killed and more than two million people were left without electricity supply. In Vietnam, five people were killed and 49 people were injured.

Wipha formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 200 km west of Guam on 10 October and moved west-northwestwards. It gradually intensified into a severe tropical storm and took on a northwesterly track the following day. Wipha intensified into a severe typhoon to the south-southwest of Iwo Jima on 13 October, reaching its peak intensity the following day with estimated sustained winds of 175 km/h near its centre. It turned northeastwards across the seas south of Japan on 15 October and weakened into a typhoon. After crossing the coastal waters of eastern Japan the next day, Wipha became an extratropical cyclone. Wipha brought flash floods and triggered landslides in eastern Japan, where at least 17 people were killed, 51 people were missing and 20 people were injured in Japan. Around 300 houses collapsed or were damaged, and over 30 000 households were left without electricity.

Francisco formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 80 km southeast of Guam on 16 October and moved southwestwards initially. Francisco intensified into a typhoon the following day and turned to move northwest to north-northwestwards. It intensified further into a super typhoon on 18 October, reaching its peak intensity the following day with estimated sustained winds of 230 km/h near its centre. Francisco weakened into a severe typhoon on 21 October and further into a typhoon two days

later. It turned to move northwards across the seas east of Okinawa on 24 October. Francisco weakened into a severe tropical storm on 25 October and moved northeastwards across the seas south of Japan. It evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the Pacific southeast of Japan the following day.

Lekima formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 180 km south-southwest of Wake Island on 20 October and moved generally northwestwards. Lekima gradually intensified over the Pacific, becoming a typhoon in the morning on 22 October and a super typhoon about 1 200 km east-northeast of Guam that evening. It reached its peak intensity with estimated sustained winds of 210 km/h near its centre the following day. Passing to the east of Iwo Jima on 25 October, Lekima gradually took on a northeasterly track and weakened into a typhoon the next day before becoming an extratropical cyclone over the Pacific east of Japan.

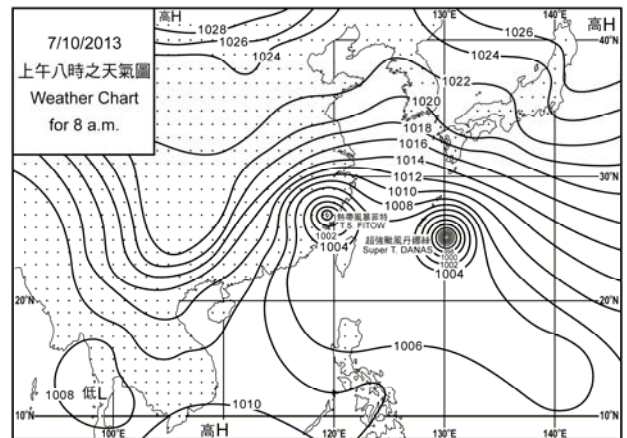
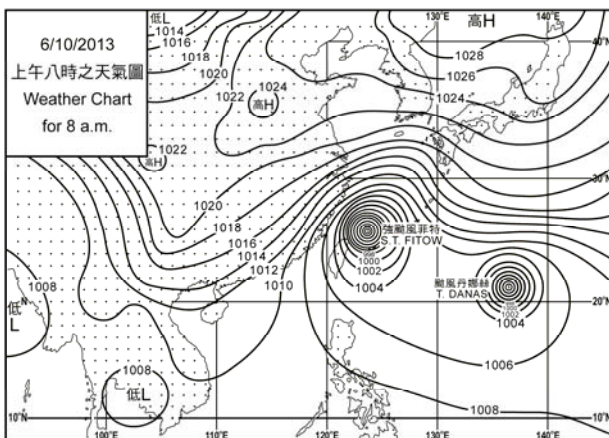
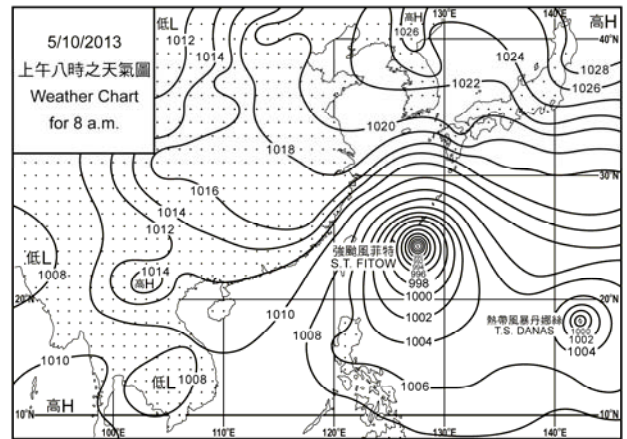
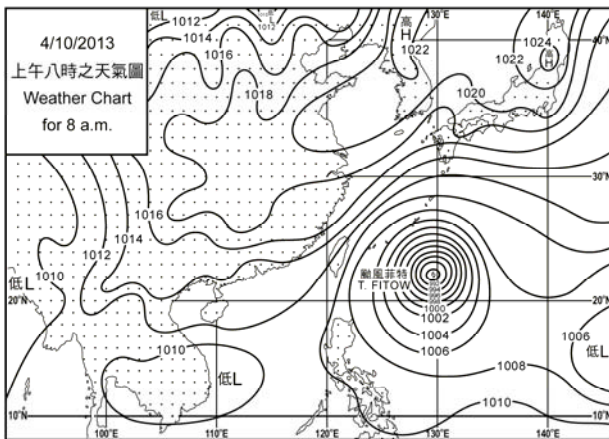
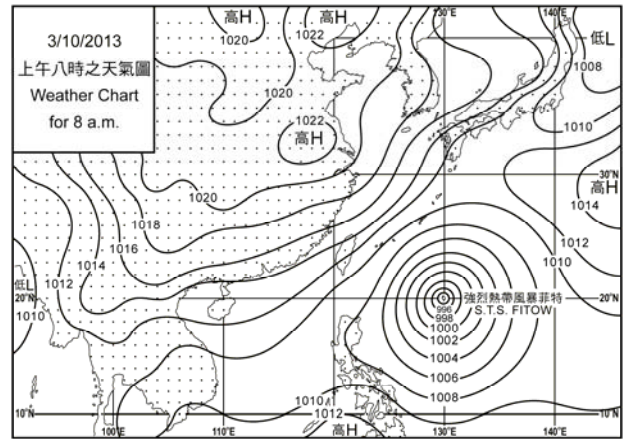
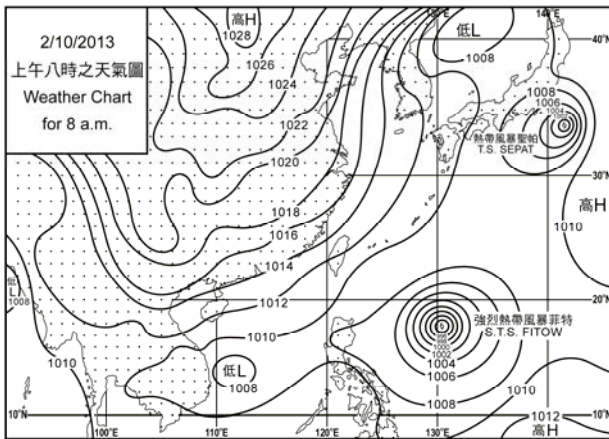
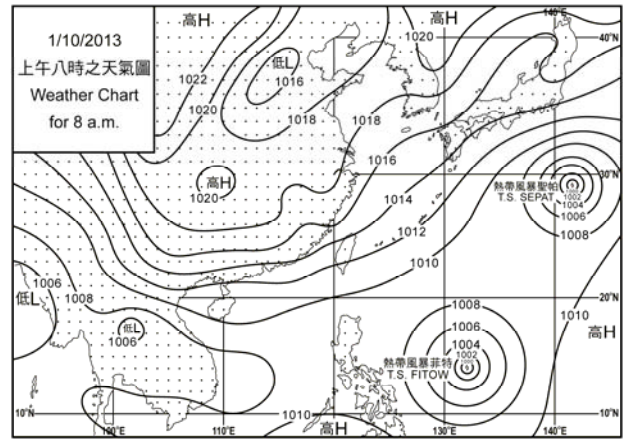
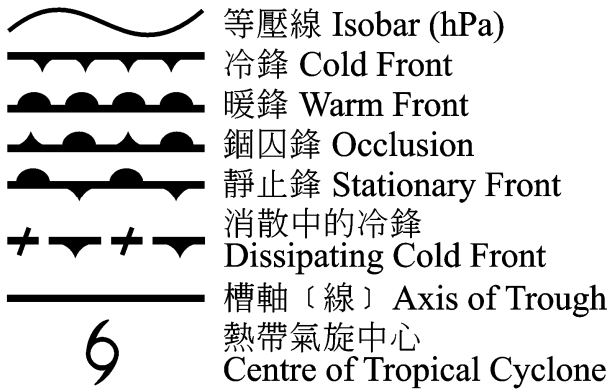
Krosa formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 510 km east of Manila on 29 October. Moving generally west to west-northwestwards, Krosa intensified gradually into a severe tropical storm the following day. It intensified further into a typhoon on 31 October and crossed the northern tip of Luzon. In the Philippines, three people were killed, two people were missing and over 17 000 houses were damaged.

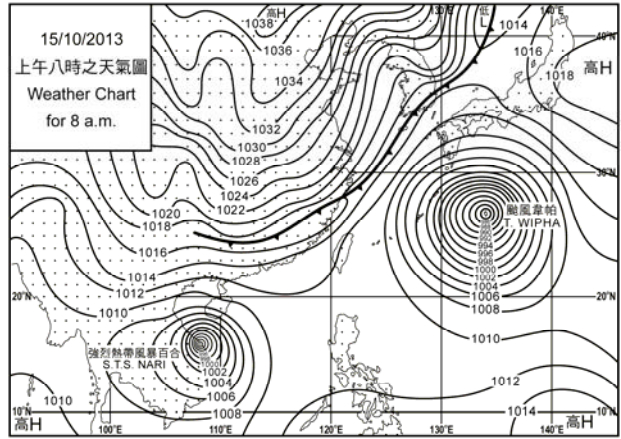
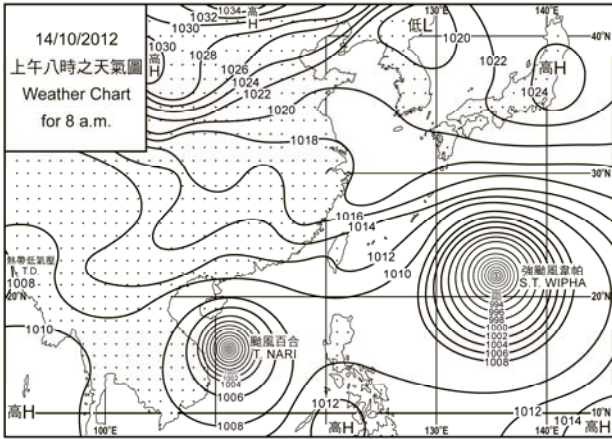
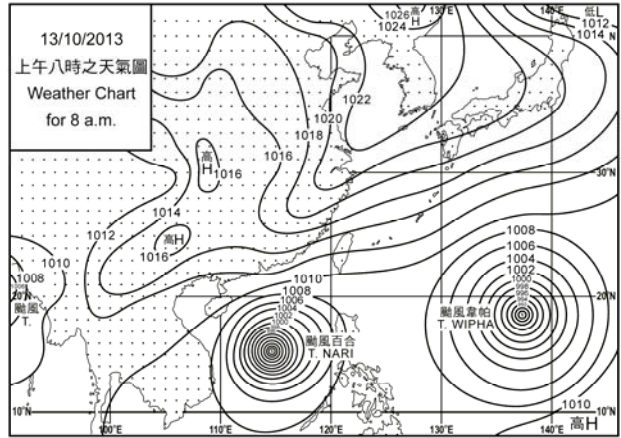
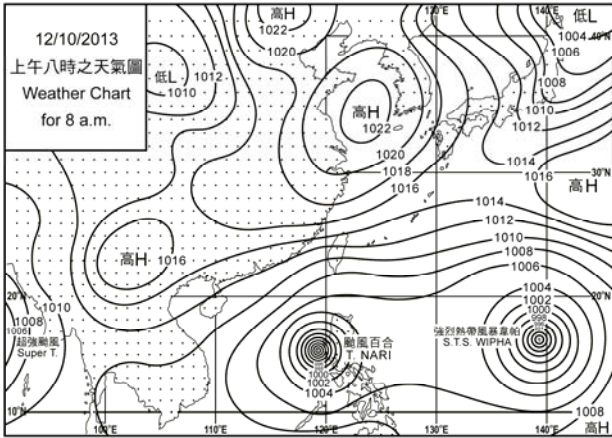
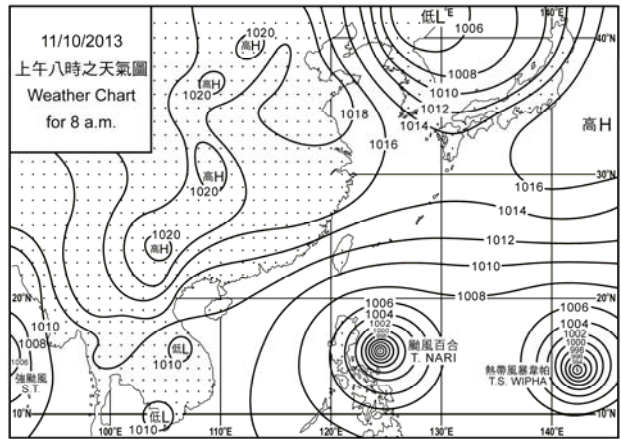
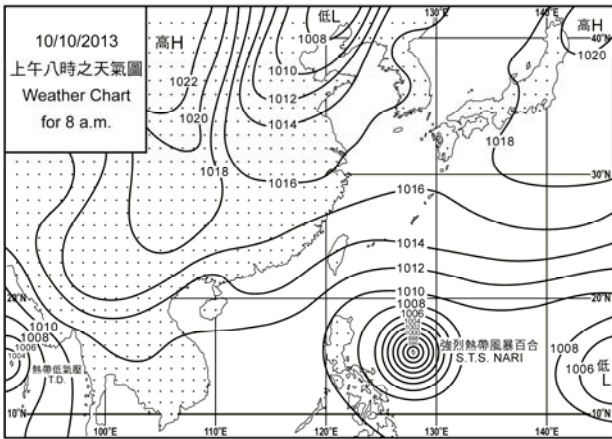
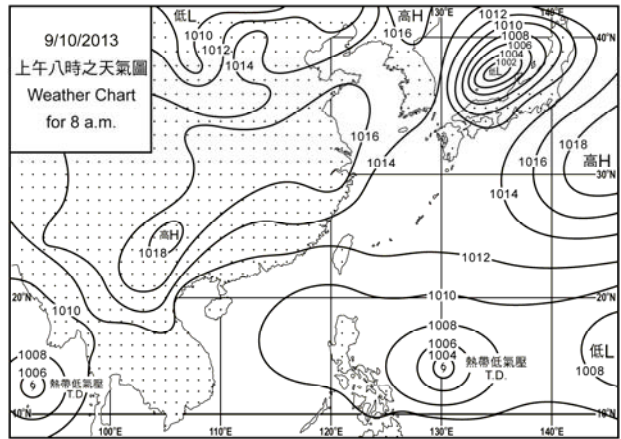
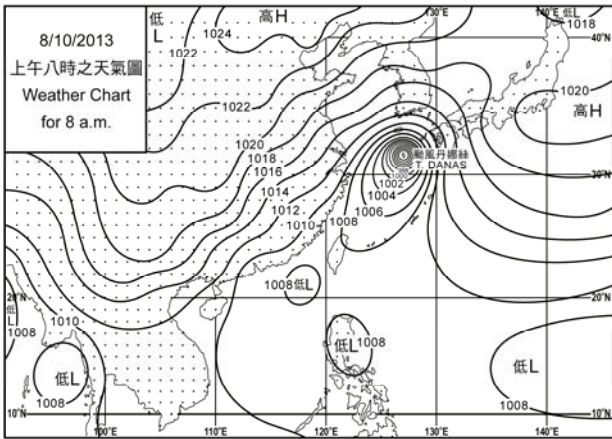




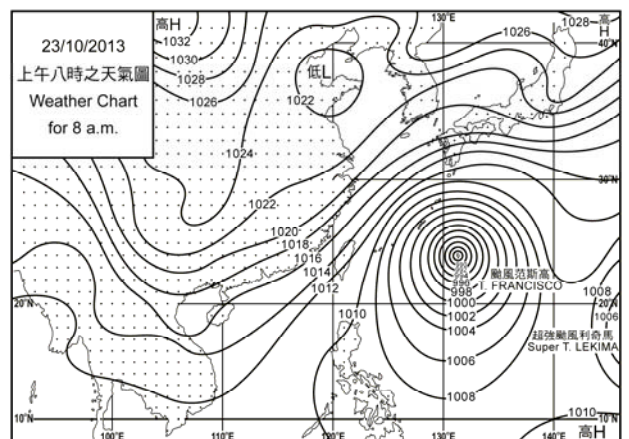
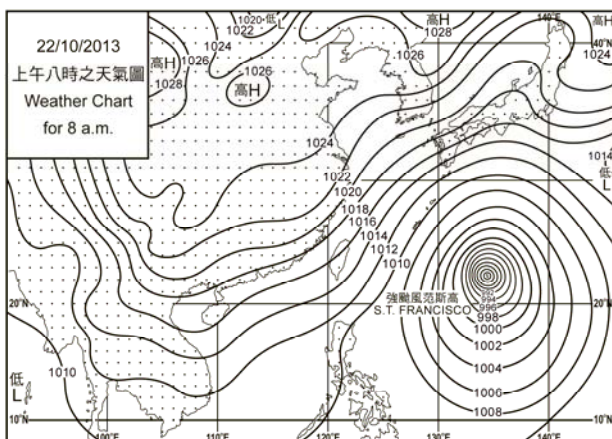
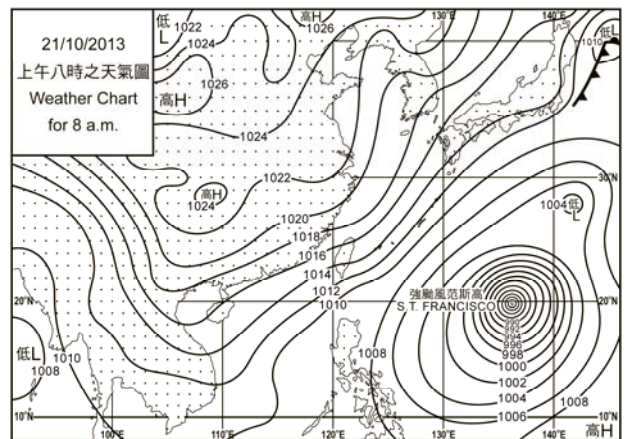
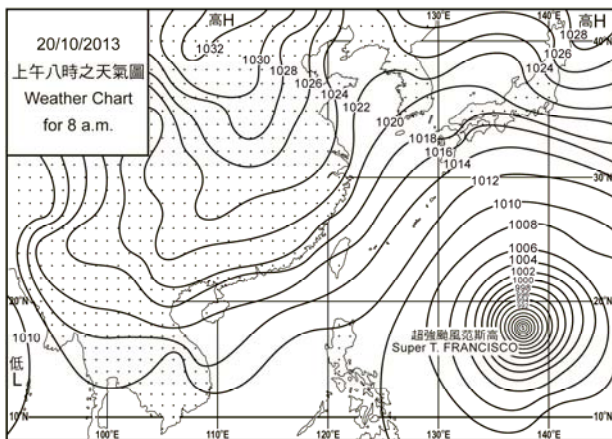
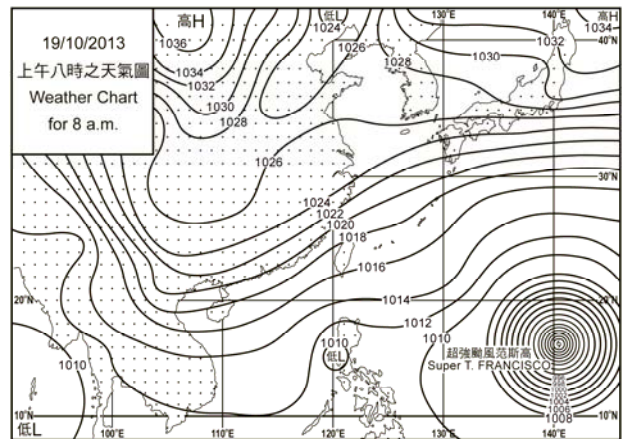
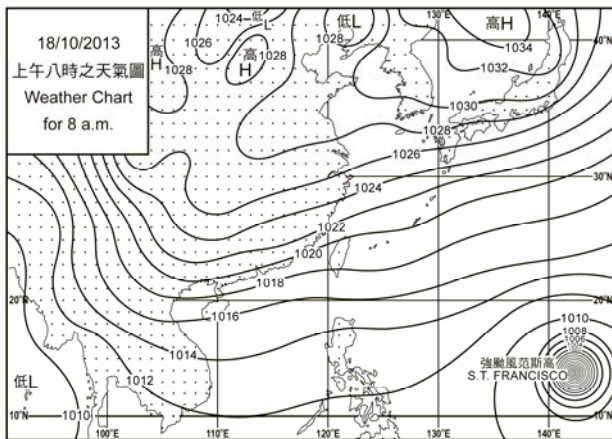
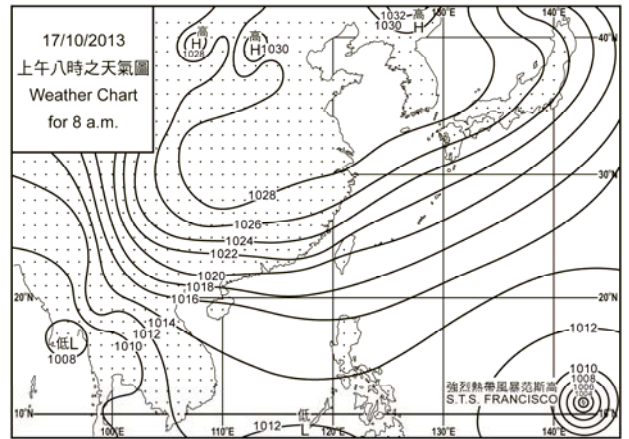
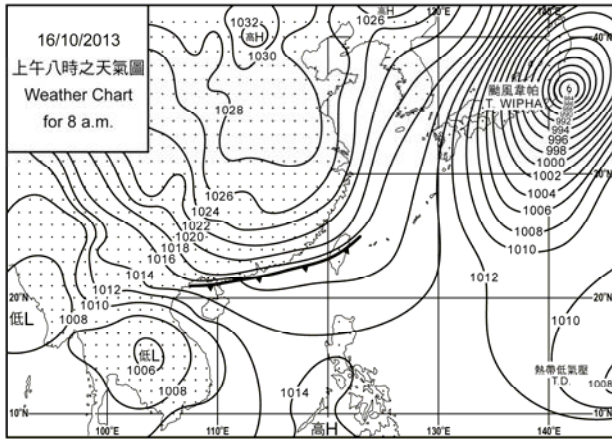


### 3. 二零一三年十月每日天氣圖 3. Daily Weather Maps for October 2013















## 4.1.1 二零一三年十月香港氣象觀測摘錄(一)

### 4.1.1 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 1), October 2013

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				
十月 October	百帕斯卡 hPa	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%	毫米 mm
1	1012.7	30.4	27.2	25.7	23.8	82	55	-
2	1012.6	31.4	27.8	25.5	21.2	69	22	-
3	1013.0	30.1	26.7	24.6	20.1	68	32	-
4	1011.9	29.4	26.2	24.7	20.8	72	26	-
5	1010.5	29.9	26.3	23.8	18.4	63	17	-
6	1008.7	31.5	27.7	24.4	15.3	47	5	-
7	1006.0	32.0	28.3	25.5	18.3	55	33	-
8	1008.1	29.0	26.8	25.6	19.7	65	84	-
9	1010.8	30.1	27.2	25.4	22.5	75	77	Tr
10	1012.8	30.4	27.0	24.7	23.6	82	51	2.8
11	1011.8	31.1	27.8	25.5	23.2	77	40	-
12	1011.0	30.2	27.6	26.2	21.1	68	72	Tr
13	1011.0	30.4	27.2	25.6	20.6	67	68	-
14	1011.5	27.0	26.1	25.3	21.4	76	86	Tr
15	1013.5	29.9	26.9	25.6	21.9	75	60	-
16	1017.2	27.6	25.8	24.7	20.2	71	78	Tr
17	1018.9	26.0	24.5	24.0	19.5	74	86	Tr
18	1018.4	28.5	25.2	23.2	18.7	68	73	Tr
19	1017.8	28.0	25.2	23.0	18.5	67	58	-
20	1016.0	28.4	25.4	23.0	19.1	69	32	-
21	1015.2	27.4	24.8	22.8	19.7	73	65	0.1
22	1015.6	28.4	25.1	22.7	17.3	63	29	-
23	1014.5	27.6	24.6	21.9	13.0	49	9	-
24	1013.1	27.9	24.4	21.3	10.1	41	19	-
25	1015.4	27.1	23.8	21.6	8.8	39	21	-
26	1018.3	25.6	22.0	19.4	11.1	50	3	-
27	1018.7	24.7	22.0	20.2	15.4	67	29	-
28	1018.7	25.7	22.8	20.9	16.9	70	30	-
29	1018.6	26.3	23.7	22.1	18.1	72	67	-
30	1017.2	26.5	24.2	22.9	19.1	73	47	-
31	1016.7	28.1	24.8	22.4	19.4	73	30	Tr
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1014.1	28.6	25.7	23.7	18.6	66	45	2.9
正常* Normal*	1014.1	27.8	25.5	23.7	20.2	73	58	100.9
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory							

天文台於十月七日 15 時 8 分錄得本月最低氣壓 1003.3 百帕斯卡。

The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 1003.3 hectopascals at 1508 HKT on 7 October.

天文台於十月七日 14 時 41 分錄得本月最高氣溫 32.0 °C。

The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 32.0 °C at 1441 HKT on 7 October.

天文台於十月二十六日 6 時 53 分錄得本月最低氣溫 19.4 °C。

The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 19.4 °C at 0653 HKT on 26 October.

天文台於十月十日 3 時 17 分錄得本月最高瞬時降雨率 72 毫米/小時。

The maximum instantaneous rate of rainfall recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 72 millimetres per hour at 0317 HKT on 10 October.

\* 1981-2010 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (<http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/cnormal10.htm>)

\* 1981-2010 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (<http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/enormal10.htm>)

Tr - 微量 (降雨量少於 0.05 毫米)

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

## 4.1.2 二零一三年十月香港氣象觀測摘錄(二)

## 4.1.2 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 2), October 2013

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
十月 October	小時 hours	小時 hours	兆焦耳/米 <sup>2</sup> MJ/m <sup>2</sup>	毫米 mm	度 degrees	公里/小時 km/h
1	6	9.0	20.52	2.7	090	28.8
2	4	10.7	20.55	5.1	040	11.0
3	0	8.5	17.49	4.8	100	16.2
4	20	6.6	15.48	3.7	120	11.2
5	10	10.6	21.15	4.9	030	10.6
6	0	10.8	21.77	6.9	020	22.9
7	6	10.7	21.05	6.7	020	24.2
8	16	1.8	10.44	4.6	020	21.7
9	0	8.2	19.42	4.3	030	21.8
10	0	7.2	17.71	4.2	080	20.7
11	2	8.3	16.70	4.5	070	10.8
12	1	9.2	19.10	6.0	100	26.3
13	0	8.8	18.18	6.0	090	41.6
14	0	-	7.50	2.8	080	39.8
15	0	8.7	19.15	6.0	100	25.7
16	5	5.4	14.78	4.4	100	40.1
17	0	1.2	7.93	4.7	090	39.5
18	0	8.4	17.98	6.4	080	29.5
19	1	7.0	14.55	2.0	040	17.1
20	4	9.1	17.97	4.8	110	15.6
21	23	3.6	9.73	3.2	040	16.3
22	11	9.0	17.07	5.5	030	14.1
23	2	10.1	17.91	6.4	020	19.3
24	0	10.2	18.97	7.0	030	25.3
25	0	9.4	19.44	6.6	030	31.7
26	0	10.1	18.70	2.6	030	24.1
27	0	9.3	17.79	4.0	090	28.5
28	0	9.9	19.12	3.9	080	28.8
29	0	7.2	16.03	3.9	080	24.0
30	0	8.3	17.53	4.4	080	23.8
31	0	10.0	18.56	4.4	070	20.9
平均/總值 Mean/Total	111	247.3	17.11	147.4	090	23.6
正常* Normal*	155.9 §	193.9	14.05	123.9	080	27.4
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			

橫瀾島於十月十三日 2 時 3 分錄得本月最高陣風 75 公里/小時，風向 090 度。

The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 75 kilometres per hour from 090 degrees at 0203 HKT on 13 October.

# 低能見度是指能見度低於 8 公里，不包括出現霧、薄霧或降水。

- 在2004年及以前，香港國際機場的能見度讀數是基於專業氣象觀測員每小時的觀測數據。在2005年及以後，讀數是採用位於機場南跑道中間的能見度儀表在每小時前10分鐘的平均數據。這與使用儀器觀測來改進能見度評估的國際趨勢是一致的。

- 在2007年10月10日前曾出現於此摘錄內香港國際機場2005年及以後的低能見度時數資料乃基於專業氣象觀測員每小時的觀測數據。有關資料已於2007年10月10日起改為以機場南跑道中間之能見度儀表在每小時前10分鐘的平均數據計算。

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

- The visibility readings at the Hong Kong International Airport are based on hourly observations by professional meteorological observers in 2004 and before, and average readings over the 10-minute period before the clock hour of the visibility meter near the middle of the south runway from 2005 onwards. The change of the data source in 2005 is an improvement of the visibility assessment using instrumented observations following the international trend.

- Before 10 October 2007, the number of hours of reduced visibility at the Hong Kong International Airport in 2005 and thereafter displayed in this summary was based on hourly visibility observations by professional meteorological observers. Since 10 October 2007, the data have been revised using the average visibility readings over the 10-minute period before the clock hour, as recorded by the visibility meter near the middle of the south runway.

\* 1981-2010 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (<http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/cnormal110.htm>)

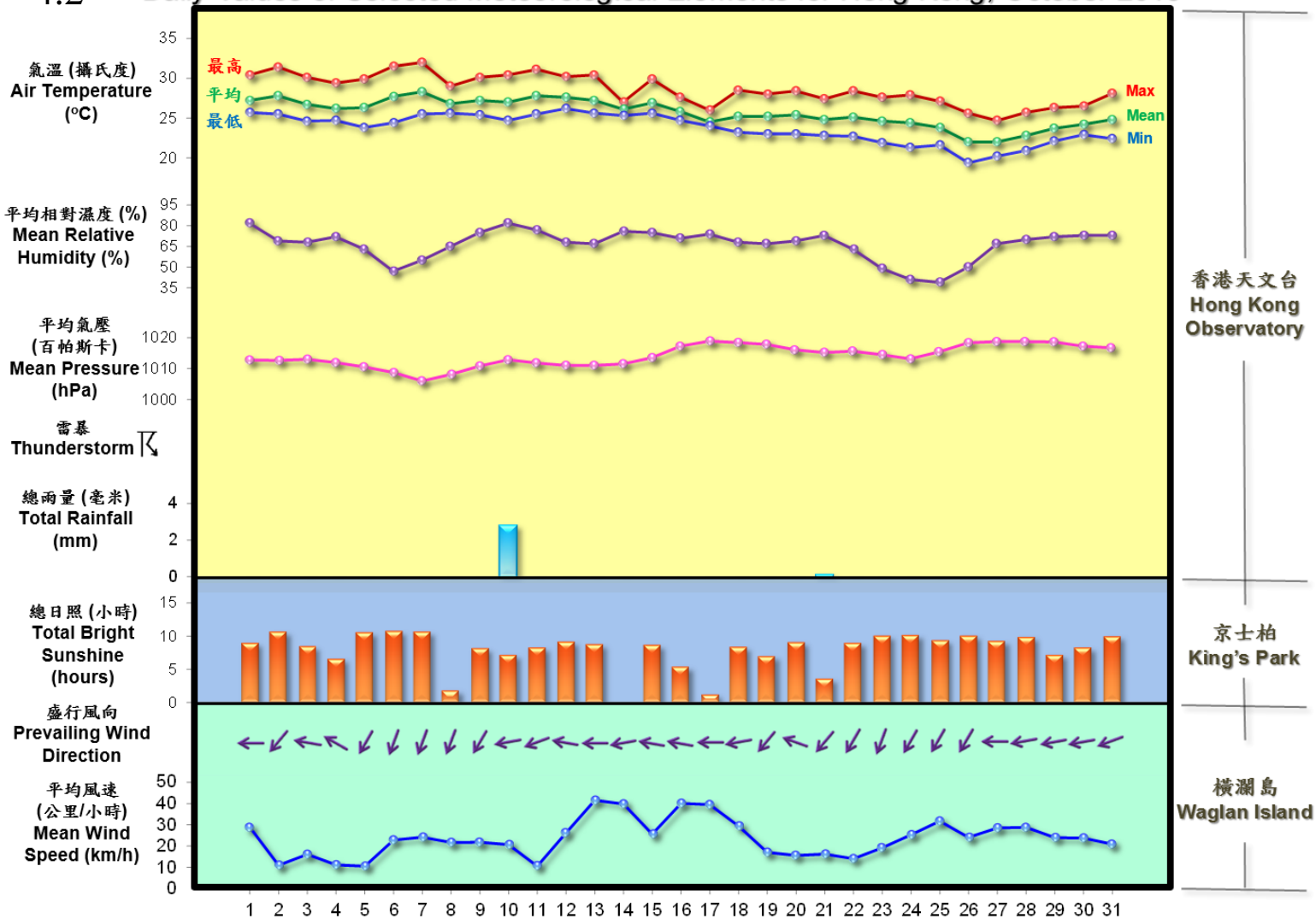
\* 1981-2010 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (<http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/enormal110.htm>)

§ 1997-2012 平均值

§ 1997-2012 Mean value

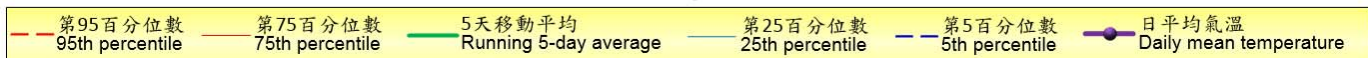
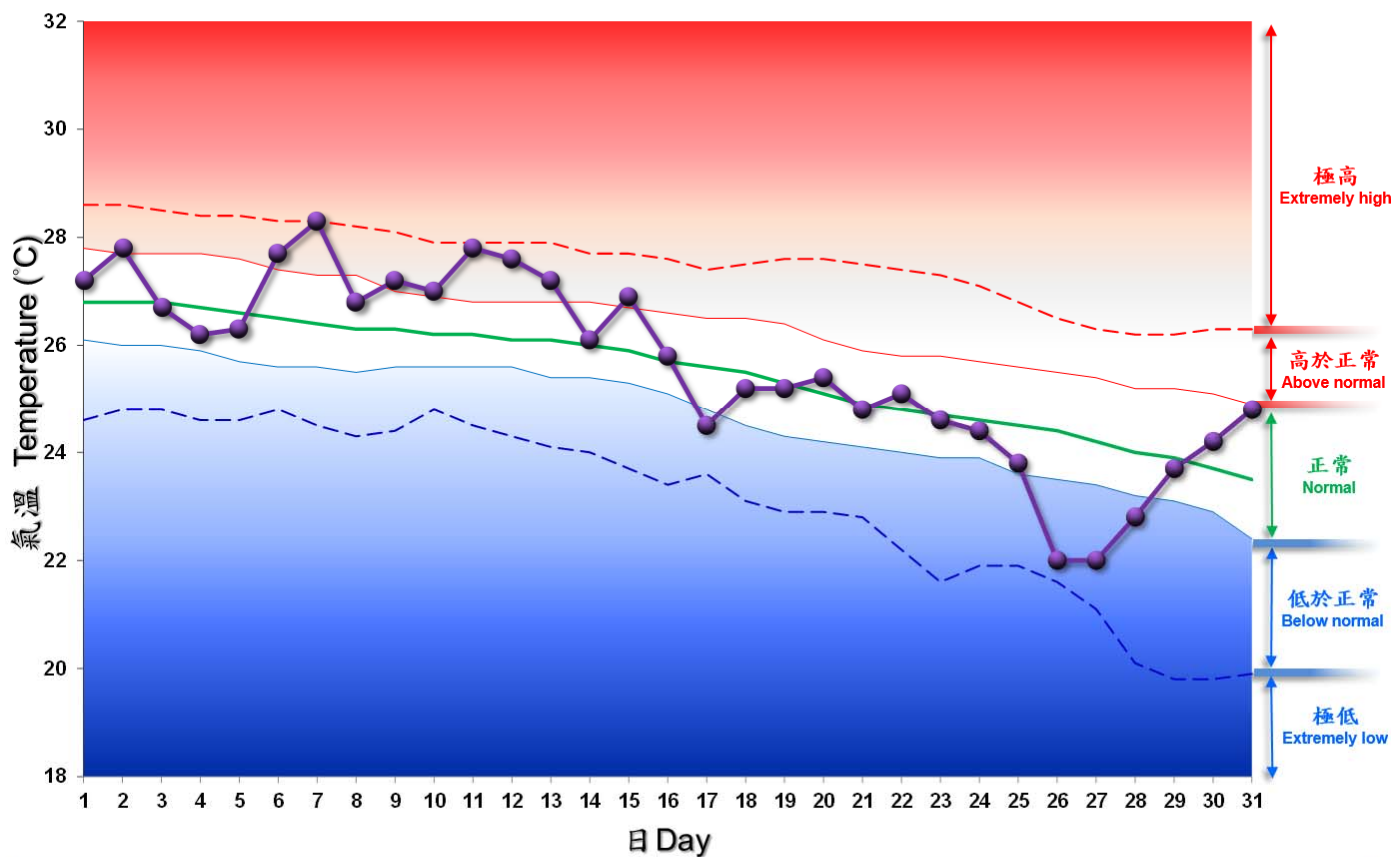
## 4.2 2013年10月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄

### 4.2 Daily Values of Selected Meteorological Elements for Hong Kong, October 2013



### 4.3 2013年10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 October 2013



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 1981 至 2010 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 1981 to 2010