每月天氣摘要
二零一五年七月

Monthly Weather Summary
July 2015

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二零一五年八月出版

香港天文台編製
香港九龍彌敦道134A

1. 除特別列明外，所有時間均以協調世界時加八小時為準。

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Published : August 2015

Prepared and published by : Hong Kong Observatory,
134A Nathan Road,
Kowloon,
Hong Kong.

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1. 二零一五年七月天氣回顧

二零一五年七月較正常溫暖及多雲。全月平均氣溫為 29.1 度，較正常數值 28.8 度高 0.3 度。本月平均雲量為百分之 75，較正常數值百分之 69 高百分之 6。由於雲量增多，二零一五年七月錄得的總日照時間只有 164.9 小時，較正常少約百分之 22。本月亦較正常多雨，月總雨量為 406.2 毫米，較正常值 376.5 毫米多約百分之 8。而本年至七月底累積雨量為 1387.9 毫米，較同期正常數值 1473.3 毫米少約百分之 6。

香港天氣在本月首五天大致天晴及酷熱。位於廣東一道正在減弱的低壓槽於七月六日靠近沿岸，並為本港帶來多雲及有驟雨的天氣。同時，熱帶氣旋蓮花在南海東北部緩慢移動，受其環流影響，一股偏北內陸氣流於七月七日至八日為沿岸地區帶來大致天晴及較為乾燥的天氣。

蓮花於七月九日增強為一個颱風，並在廣東東部沿岸登陸。午後本港風勢逐漸增強，高地間中吹烈風。蓮花於登陸後沿着廣東沿岸大致向西移動，並於晚間迅速減弱。本港於七月十日早上有雨，日間天氣迅速好轉，並於隨後九天持續出現酷熱天氣，七月十三日天文台的最高氣溫達 34.4 度，為本月的最高氣溫。本港天氣亦逐漸變得不穩定，陽光減少及驟雨增多，部分地區雨勢間中頗大及有雷暴，尤其於七月十七日在本港西部大嶼山赤鱲角附近錄得超過 200 毫米雨量。

受到一個徘徊於廣東沿岸的低壓區及與其相關的一道低壓槽所影響，本港天氣於七月二十日進一步轉差。當該道低壓槽消散後，南海北部受潮濕偏南氣流所引致的雨帶和雷暴繼續影響本港，七月二十二日市區及七月二十四日新界北部的雨勢頗大，七月二十二日早上交椅洲附近更出現水龍捲。雖然雨勢於七月二十七日開始緩和並且部分時間有陽光，影響本港的驟雨天氣持續，本月最後一天天氣轉晴。

本月有五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。

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1. The Weather of July 2015

July 2015 was warmer and cloudier than usual. The mean temperature in the month was 29.1 degrees, 0.3 degrees above the normal figure of 28.8 degrees. The monthly mean cloud amount of 75 percent was 6 percent above the normal figure of 69 percent. With the increase in cloudiness, the total sunshine duration recorded in July 2015 was only 164.9 hours,

about 22 percent below normal. The month was also wetter than usual with a monthly total rainfall of 406.2 millimetres, 8 percent above the normal figure of 376.5 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall of 1387.9 millimetres since 1 January was about 6 percent below the normal figure of 1473.3 millimetres for the same period.

The weather in Hong Kong was mainly fine and very hot for the first five days of the month. A weakening trough of low pressure from Guangdong approached the coastal areas, bringing clouds and a few showers to the territory on 6 July. In the mean time, a slow-moving tropical cyclone Linfa hovered over the northeastern part of the South China Sea. Dominated by its circulation, a northerly airstream of continental origin brought mainly fine and relatively dry conditions to the coastal region on 7 and 8 July.

Meanwhile, Linfa intensified into a typhoon and made landfall over the coast of eastern Guangdong on 9 July. Local winds strengthened gradually in the afternoon with occasional gales on high ground. Tracking generally westwards along the coastal strip of Guangdong, Linfa weakened rapidly during the night. After some morning rain on 10 July, the weather rapidly improved during the day and a spell of very hot weather persisted over the following nine days. The maximum temperature at the Observatory reached 34.4 degrees on 13 July, the highest for the month. However, the weather also became increasingly unsettled with less sunshine and more showers. The showers were thundery at times and heavy in places, particularly over the western part of the territory on 17 July when more than 200 millimetres of rainfall were recorded near Chek Lap Kok in Lantau Island.

With an area of low pressure lingering over the coast of Guangdong and the development of an embedded trough, the weather deteriorated further on 20 July. Following the dissipation of the trough, rainbands and thunderstorms from the northern part of the South China Sea continued to move in to affect the territory from time to time under the influence of a moist southerly airstream. A waterspout was reported near Kau Yi Chau on the morning of 22 July, and the rain was especially heavy over the urban areas that day and over the northern part of the New Territories on 24 July. Despite the rain easing off and some sunny periods emerging on 27 July, showery conditions continued to affect Hong Kong before the weather turned fine on the last day of the month.

Five tropical cyclones occurred over the South China Sea and the western North Pacific in the month.

During the month, nine 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　二零一五年七月發出的警告及信號
Table 1.1　Warnings and Signals issued in July 2015

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
蓮花 LINFA	1 3 8NW 3	8/7 9/7 9/7 9/7	0740 0840 1640 2210	9/7 9/7 9/7 10/7	0840 1640 2210 0550

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 黃色 Amber	21/7 22/7	0705 0335	21/7 22/7	0825 1530

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
20/7	2310	21/7	1815

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
27/6 7/7 11/7 19/7	0745 1215 1230 1245	5/7 7/7 16/7 19/7	1900 1800 1900 1620

雷暴警告
Thunderstorm Warning

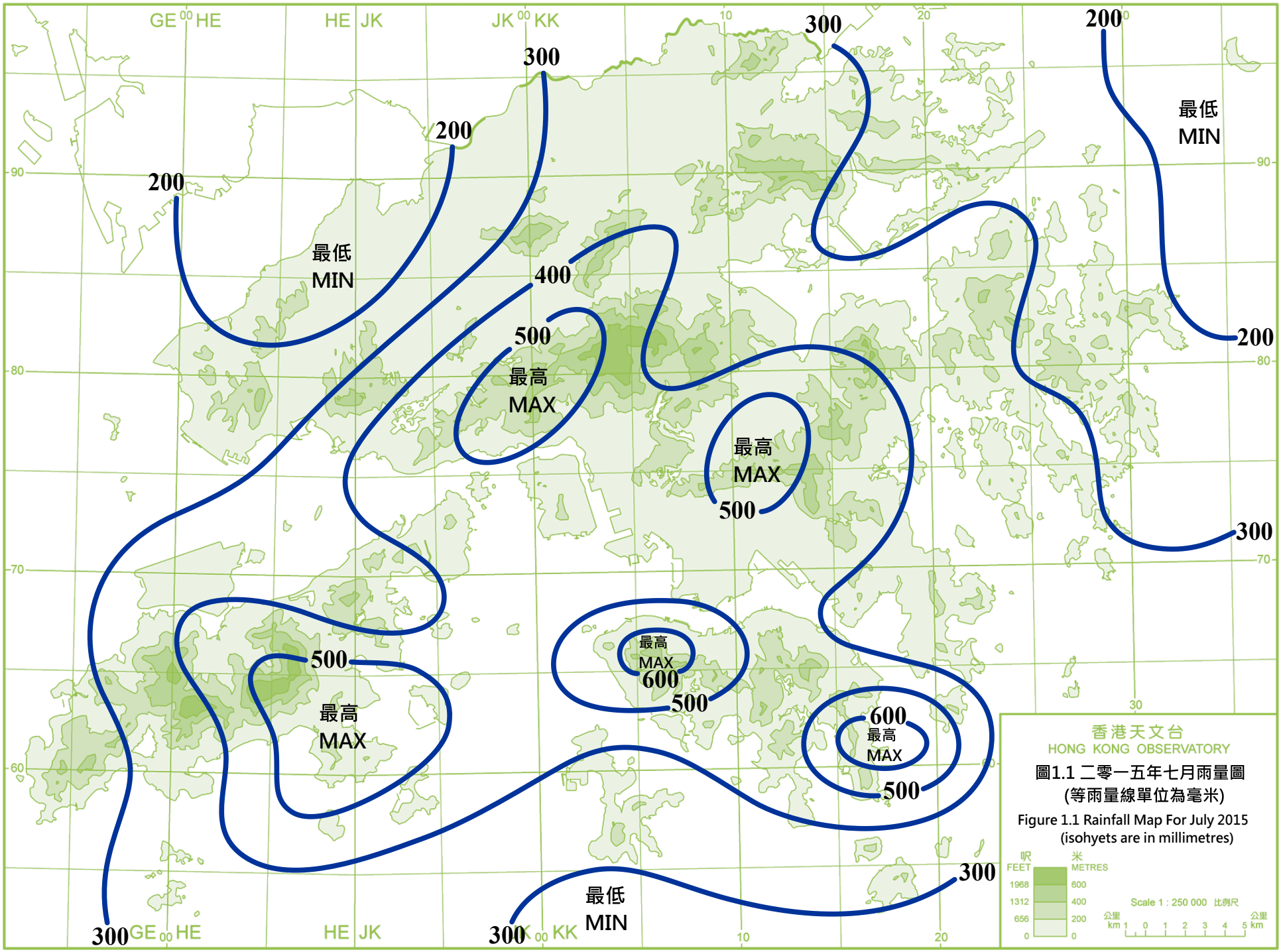
開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time		開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
10/7	0355	10/7	0830	16/7	0515	16/7	0615
16/7	1225	16/7	1400	16/7	2030	16/7	2215
16/7	2350	17/7	1000	17/7	1655	17/7	1805
18/7	0415	18/7	0700	18/7	0805	18/7	0915
20/7	0210	20/7	0425	20/7	0825	20/7	1525
20/7	2220	21/7	0200	21/7	0610	21/7	1030
22/7	0210	22/7	1700	22/7	2050	23/7	0100
23/7	0900	23/7	1700	23/7	2340	24/7	0130
24/7	0610	24/7	1630	25/7	0840	25/7	1130
25/7	1410	25/7	1530	26/7	0150	26/7	0815
26/7	1025	26/7	1130	26/7	2220	27/7	0030
27/7	0105	27/7	0300	27/7	0455	27/7	0600
27/7	1115	27/7	1300	28/7	1305	28/7	1345
29/7	1045	29/7	1545	30/7	0855	30/7	1000
30/7	1225	30/7	1630				

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
22/7	1045	22/7	1700

新界北水浸特別報告
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
17/7	0340	17/7	0730
24/7	0910	24/7	1415



H.K.O.128 (2014)

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

圖 1.2　　七月二十二日早上近交椅洲有一宗水龍捲報告

Figure 1.2　　A waterspout reported near Kau Yi Chau on the morning of 22 July

2.1　二零一五年七月的熱帶氣旋概述

二零一五年七月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了五個熱帶氣旋，其中颱風蓮花引致天文台需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號。

熱帶低氣壓燦鴻於六月三十日晚上在關島之東南偏東約1 710公里的北太平洋西部上形成，翌日早上發展為熱帶風暴，向偏西方向移動。受燦鴻以西的一個低壓區影響，燦鴻於七月二日至三日曾出現不規則的移動路徑。其後燦鴻大致向西北方向移動，並逐漸增強。燦鴻於七月十日橫過琉球群島，發展為超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195公里。翌日燦鴻轉向偏北方向移動，掠過浙江沿岸一帶，並逐漸減弱，最後於七月十二日在朝鮮半島西岸附近演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導，燦鴻掠過浙江期間，造成最少一人死亡，近200萬人受災，直接經濟損失估計接近60億元人民幣。燦鴻在沖繩島亦引致最少27人受傷，逾四萬戶停電。

熱帶低氣壓蓮花於七月二日下午在馬尼拉以東約830公里的北太平洋西部形成，大致向偏西方向移動，翌日上午增強為熱帶風暴。七月四日蓮花轉向西北方向移向呂宋北部，並發展為強烈熱帶風暴。蓮花於七月五日橫過呂宋北部並進入南海，翌日減弱為熱帶風暴。由於引導氣流較弱，蓮花於七月六日至七日緩慢地向偏北方向漂移，並再次增強為強烈熱帶風暴。七月八日下午蓮花開始採取較為偏西的路徑逐漸靠近廣東東部沿岸，當晚增強為颱風，翌日上午達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時130公里。蓮花於正午時分在廣東省陸豐市附近登陸，下午繼續採取偏西路徑橫越廣東沿岸地區及移向珠江口。受北面較乾燥的空氣影響，蓮花迅速減弱為熱帶低氣壓。最後於七月十日早上在香港以西約200公里的廣東西部減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導，蓮花吹襲廣東東部期間，最少有70萬人受災，6 700多間房屋受損，海陸空交通癱瘓，多個地區停電。

熱帶低氣壓浪卡於七月三日晚上在馬歇爾群島以北約240公里的北太平洋西部上形成，大致向西至西北偏西方向移動，並逐漸增強。七月七日晚上浪卡增強為超強颱風，兩日後達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時220公里。浪卡於七月十二日減弱為颱風，並開始採取偏北路徑移向日本以南海域。七月十四日浪卡再度增強為強颱風，翌日晚上逐漸減弱。七月十六日橫過日本西部後，浪卡當晚在日本海演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導，浪卡吹襲日本期間，導致最少五人死亡及數十人受傷。

強烈熱帶風暴哈洛拉在北太平洋中部上空形成，於七月十三日橫過國際換日線進入北太平洋西部，大致向西北偏西方向移動，翌日增強為颱風。隨後哈洛拉開始減弱，並採取偏西路徑移動，於七月十八日曾一度降至熱帶低氣壓強度。翌日哈洛拉恢復向西北偏西方向移動，並再度增強，七月二十三日早上發展為強颱風，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。哈洛拉於七月二十五日轉向偏北方向移動，掠過琉球群島並逐漸減弱，最後於七月二十六日在日本九州附近減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導，哈洛拉為琉球群島北部奄美大島及日本西南部帶來大雨，觸發山泥傾瀉，多間房屋水浸。

熱帶低氣壓蘇迪羅於七月三十日早上在關島以東約1710公里的北太平洋西部上形成，大致向偏西方向移動，並逐漸增強。

2.1 Overview of Tropical Cyclones in July 2015

Five tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and South China Sea in July 2015, with Typhoon Linfa necessitating the issuance of tropical cyclone warning signals in Hong Kong.

Chan-hom formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 710 km east-southeast of Guam on the night of 30 June. It developed into a tropical storm the following morning and moved westwards. Under the influence of an area of low pressure west of Chan-hom, Chan-hom moved erratically on 2 - 3 July. It subsequently tracked generally northwestwards and intensified gradually, sweeping across the Ryukyu Islands and developing into a super typhoon on 10 July with a peak intensity of estimated sustained winds up to 195 km/h near its centre. Turning northwards the next day, Chan-hom skirted past the coast of Zhejiang and weakened gradually. Chan-hom finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone near the west coast of the Korea Peninsula on 12 July..

According to press reports, at least one person was killed and about two million people were affected in Zhejiang during the passage of Chan-hom, with direct economic loss estimated to be around RMB 6 billion. In Okinawa, at least 27 people were injured and more than 40 000 households were without power supply.

Linfa formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 830 km east of Manila on the afternoon of 2 July. It moved generally westwards and intensified into a tropical storm the next morning. Moving northwestwards, Linfa headed towards the northern part of Luzon and developed into a severe tropical storm on 4 July. Linfa moved across the northern part of Luzon on 5 July and entered the South China Sea. It weakened into a tropical storm the next day. With a weaker steering flow, Linfa drifted northwards slowly on 6 - 7 July and re-intensified into a severe tropical storm. It started to take on a more westerly track and edged closer to the coast of eastern Guangdong on the afternoon of 8 July. Linfa intensified into a typhoon that night, reaching its peak intensity the next morning with an estimated sustained wind of 130 km/h near its centre. It made landfall near Lufeng in Guangdong around noon and continued to track westwards across the coastal areas of Guangdong towards the Pearl River Estuary in the afternoon. Affected by relatively dry air from the north, Linfa weakened rapidly into a tropical depression. It finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over western Guangdong about 200 km west of Hong Kong on the morning of 10 July.

According to press reports, at least 700 000 people were affected and 6 700 houses were damaged in eastern Guangdong during the passage of Linfa. Transportation services were

suspended and there was power outage in many places.

Nangka formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 240 km north of Marshall Islands on the night of 3 July. It moved generally west to west-northwestwards and intensified gradually. Nangka developed into a super typhoon on the night of 7 July and reached its peak intensity two days later with an estimated sustained winds of 220 km/h near its centre. Nangka weakened into a typhoon on 12 July and started to turn north towards the sea areas south of Japan. It re-intensified into a severe typhoon on 14 July and weakened gradually the following day. Nangka moved across the western part of Japan on 16 July and evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the Sea of Japan during the night.

According to press reports, Nangka left at least five people dead and several dozen injured in Japan.

Originating from the central part of the North Pacific, Severe Tropical Storm Halola crossed the International Date Line and entered the western North Pacific on 13 July. Moving generally west-northwestwards, it intensified into a typhoon the next day. Halola started to weaken afterwards and took on a more westerly track, at one stage degenerating into a tropical depression on 18 July. Halola resumed a west-northwesterly track the next day and re-intensified, developing into a severe typhoon on the morning of 23 July and reaching peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 155 km/h near its centre. Turning northwards on 25 July, Halola skirted past the Ryukyu Islands and weakened gradually. It finally degenerated into an area of low pressure near Kyushu, Japan on 26 July.

According to press reports, heavy rain brought by Halola flooded many houses and triggered landslides on the island of Amami Oshima in the northern part of the Ryukyu Islands and over the southwestern part of Japan.

Soudelor formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 710 km east of Guam on the morning of 30 July. It moved generally westwards and gradually intensified.

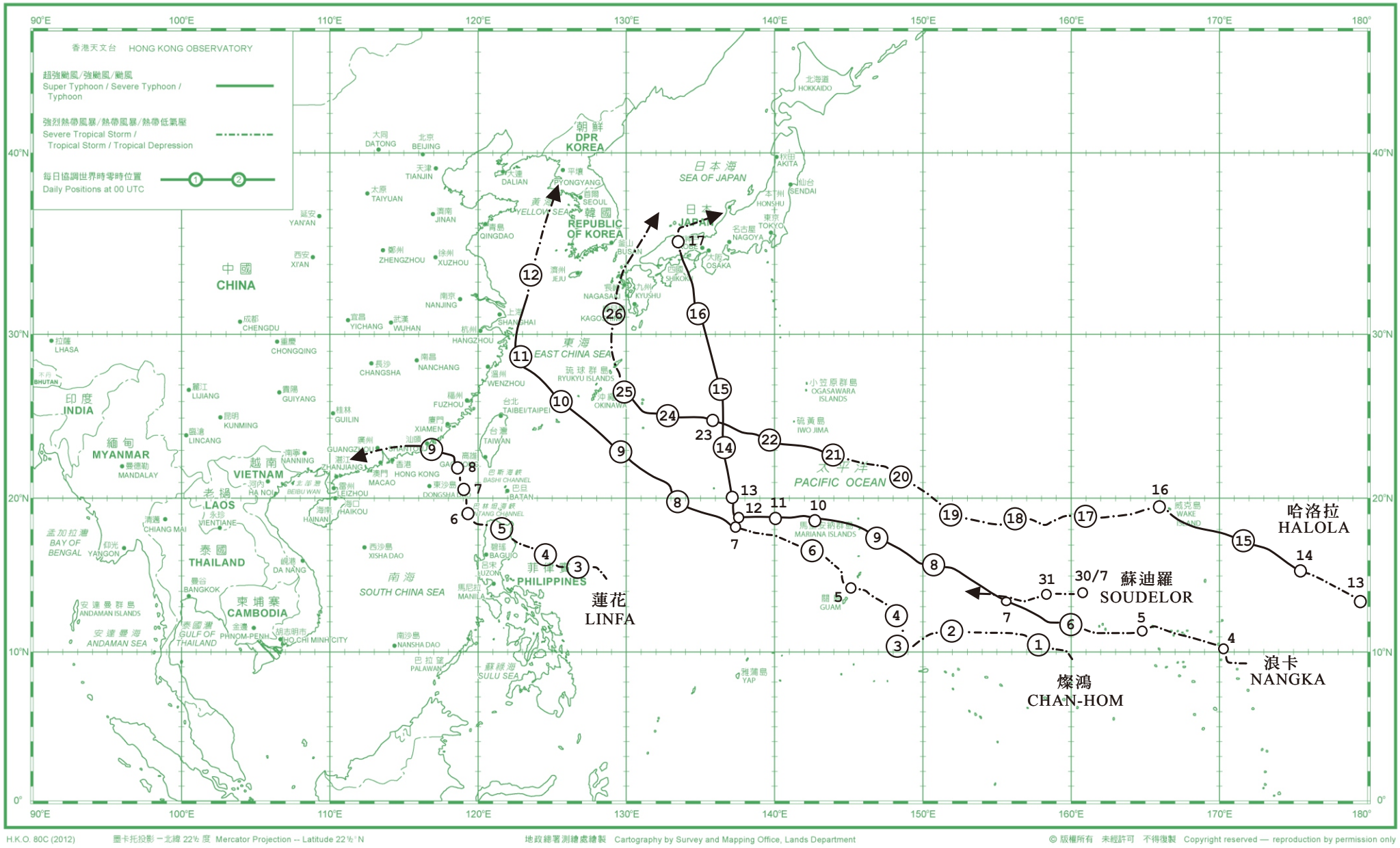


圖 2.1.1 二零一五年七月的熱帶氣旋路徑圖

Figure 2.1.1 Track of tropical cyclones in July 2015

2.2 颱風蓮花(1510)
二零一五年七月二日至十日

蓮花是香港天文台在二零一五年第二個需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號的熱帶氣旋，亦是今年首個需要發出八號烈風或暴風信號的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓蓮花於七月二日下午在馬尼拉以東約830公里的北太平洋西部形成，大致向偏西方向移動，翌日上午增強為熱帶風暴。七月四日蓮花轉向西北方向移向呂宋北部，並發展為強烈熱帶風暴。蓮花於七月五日橫過呂宋北部並進入南海，翌日減弱為熱帶風暴。由於引導氣流較弱，蓮花於七月六日至七日緩慢地向偏北方向漂移，並再次增強為強烈熱帶風暴。七月八日下午蓮花開始採取較為偏西的路徑逐漸靠近廣東東部沿岸，當晚增強為颱風，翌日上午達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時130公里。蓮花於正午時分在廣東省陸豐市附近登陸，下午繼續採取偏西路徑橫越廣東沿岸地區及移向珠江口。受北面較乾燥的空氣影響，蓮花迅速減弱為熱帶低氣壓。最後於七月十日早上在香港以西約200公里的廣東西部減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導，蓮花吹襲廣東東部期間，最少有70萬人受災，6 700多間房屋受損，海陸空交通癱瘓，多個地區停電。

由於預料蓮花會轉向偏西的路徑靠近廣東東部沿岸，香港天文台於七月八日上午7時40分發出一號戒備信號，當時蓮花位於香港以東約480公里。隨著蓮花繼續移近廣東沿岸，天文台於七月九日上午8時40分發出三號強風信號，當時蓮花位於香港之東北偏東約260公里。下午本港風力普遍增強，多處錄得強風，高地風力間中達烈風程度。

由於預料蓮花會向西至西南偏西方向移動，在傍晚非常接近香港，天文台在七月九日下午4時40分發出八號西北烈風或暴風信號，當時蓮花集結在香港之東北約110公里。其後，蓮花迅速減弱，與蓮花相關的環流及烈風範圍亦顯著縮小。蓮花在下午9時左右最接近香港，在天文台總部以北約50公里附近掠過。隨著蓮花逐漸遠離及減弱，本港普遍受烈風影響的威脅解除，天文台在下午10時10分改發三號強風信號。其後蓮花進一步減弱為一個低壓區，天文台在七月十日上午5時50分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。

蓮花吹襲香港期間，橫瀾島錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上)及最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上)分別為2.37米及0.48米。各站錄得的最低瞬時海平面氣壓如下：

站	最低瞬時海平面氣壓 (百帕斯卡)	日期/月份	時間
香港天文台總部	993.8	10/7	下午 4 時 21 分
長洲	993.8	10/7	下午 4 時 40 分
香港國際機場	994.9	10/7	下午 4 時 36 分
京士柏	993.5	10/7	下午 4 時 32 分
流浮山	994.1	10/7	下午 5 時 05 分
橫瀾島	993.1	10/7	下午 3 時 59 分

七月八日本港短暫時間有陽光。與蓮花及其殘餘相關的雨帶於七月九日下午至七月十日早上影響本港，各區普遍錄得超過20毫米雨量，港島、大嶼山、長洲及南丫島更錄得超過40毫米雨量。

蓮花吹襲香港期間並沒有造成嚴重破壞，本港有幾宗塌樹報告。香港國際機場有520班航班需要重新編配。

2.2 Typhoon Linfa (1510)
2 to 10 July 2015

Linfa was the second tropical cyclone necessitating the issuance of tropical cyclone warning signal by the Hong Kong Observatory in 2015. It was also the first tropical cyclone requiring the issuance of the Gale or Storm Signal No. 8 in the year.

Linfa formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 830 km east of Manila on the afternoon of 2 July. It moved generally westwards and intensified into a tropical storm the next morning. Moving northwestwards, Linfa headed towards the northern part of Luzon and developed into a severe tropical storm on 4 July. Linfa moved across the northern part of Luzon on 5 July and entered the South China Sea. It weakened into a tropical storm the next day. With a weaker steering flow, Linfa slowly drifted northwards on 6 and 7 July and re-intensified into a severe tropical storm. It started to take on a more westerly track and edged closer to the coast of eastern Guangdong on the afternoon of 8 July. Linfa intensified into a typhoon that night, reaching its peak intensity the next morning with an estimated sustained wind of 130 km/h near its centre. Linfa made landfall near Lufeng in Guangdong around noon and continued to track westwards across the coastal areas of Guangdong towards the Pearl River Estuary in the afternoon. Affected by relatively dry air from the north, Linfa weakened rapidly into a tropical depression. It finally degenerated into an area of low pressure on the morning of 10 July over western Guangdong about 200 km west of Hong Kong.

According to press reports, at least 700 000 people were affected and 6 700 houses were damaged in eastern Guangdong during the passage of Linfa. Transportation services were suspended and there were power outage in many places.

As Linfa was expected to turn west towards the coastal areas of eastern Guangdong, the Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 7:40 a.m. on 8 July when Linfa was about 480 km east of Hong Kong. As Linfa continued to move closer to the coast of Guangdong, the Strong Wind Signal No. 3 was issued at 8:40 am on 9 July when Linfa was about 260 km east-northeast of the territory. Wind strengthened generally over Hong Kong in the afternoon, with strong winds recorded over many places and winds reaching gale force occasionally on high ground.

As Linfa was expected to turn west or west-southwestward, getting very close to the territory in the evening, the No. 8 Northwest Gale or Storm Signal was issued at 4:40 p.m. on 9 July when Linfa was about 110 km northeast of the territory. Subsequently, Linfa

weakened rapidly and its circulation and gale extent also shrunk significantly. Linfa was closest to Hong Kong at around 9 p.m. on 9 July when it was about 50 km north of the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarter. With Linfa gradually moving away from Hong Kong and weakening, the threat of gales subsided. The Strong Wind Signal No. 3 was issued at 10:10 p.m. on 9 July. As Linfa degenerated further into an area of low pressure, all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 5:50 a.m. on 10 July.

Under the influence of Linfa, a maximum sea level (above chart datum) of 2.37 m and a maximum storm surge of 0.48 m (above astronomical tide) were recorded at Waglan Island. The lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressures recorded at some selected stations are as follows:

Station	Lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure (hPa)	Date/Month	Time
Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters	993.8	10/7	4:21 p.m.
Cheung Chau	993.8	10/7	4:40 p.m.
Hong Kong International Airport	994.9	10/7	4:36 p.m.
King’s Park	993.5	10/7	4:32 p.m.
Lau Fau Shan	994.1	10/7	5:05 p.m.
Waglan Island	993.1	10/7	3:59 p.m.

There were sunny intervals in Hong Kong on 8 July. Rainbands associated with Linfa and its remnant affected the territory from the afternoon of 9 July to the morning of 10 July. More than 20 millimetres of rainfall were generally recorded, with rainfall amounts exceeding 40 millimetres over Hong Kong Island, Lantau Island, Cheung Chau and Lamma Island.

Linfa did not cause any significant damage in Hong Kong and there were a few reports of fallen trees. There were 520 flights re-scheduled at the Hong Kong International Airport.

表 2.2.1　在蓮花影響下，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 Linfa were in force

站 Station (http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2015_uc.htm)		最高陣風 Maximum Gust					最高每小時平均風速 Maximum Hourly Mean Wind				
		風向 Direction		風速 (公里/時) Speed (km/h)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	風向 Direction		風速 (公里/時) Speed (km/h)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
黃麻角(赤柱)	Bluff Head (Stanley)	東南偏東	ESE	58	10/7	05:02	東	E	22	10/7	05:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	西	W	54	9/7	17:18	西	W	31	9/7	16:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	西北偏北	NNW	63	9/7	15:41	西北	NW	38	9/7	16:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東北偏東	ENE	58	10/7	05:38	西北偏西	WNW	30	9/7	16:00
青洲	Green Island	西北偏北	NNW	70	9/7	15:26	西北偏北	NNW	49	9/7	16:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	西北偏北	NNW	59	9/7	16:22	西北偏北	NNW	45	9/7	16:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東南偏東	ESE	58	10/7	05:33	西北偏西	WNW	30	9/7	16:00
京士柏	King's Park	東	E	43	10/7	05:50	西北	NW	14	9/7	17:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	西北	NW	59	9/7	15:53	西北	NW	40	9/7	15:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	東南偏東	ESE	75	10/7	01:15	東	E	49	10/7	04:00
北角	North Point	東	E	62	10/7	05:06	西南偏西	WSW	25	9/7	20:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	西北偏西	WNW	65	9/7	19:09	西北偏西	WNW	40	9/7	15:00
平洲	Ping Chau	西	W	41	9/7	18:44	西	W	22	9/7	19:00
西貢	Sai Kung	西北偏北	NNW	59	9/7	14:19	東	E	31	10/7	05:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	西北偏北	NNW	83	9/7	16:13	西北偏北	NNW	45	9/7	17:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東南偏東	ESE	43	10/7	05:36	西北偏西	WNW	19	9/7	20:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東北偏東	ENE	51	10/7	04:57	東北偏東	ENE	14	10/7	05:00
		東北	NE	51	10/7	05:29					
石崗	Shek Kong	東	E	59	10/7	05:45	東	E	22	10/7	05:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東	E	58	10/7	05:11	西	W	30	9/7	14:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東	E	47	10/7	03:57	東	E	16	10/7	05:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東	E	79	10/7	03:41	東	E	47	10/7	04:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東南偏東	ESE	92	10/7	05:21	東南偏東	ESE	62	10/7	02:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	西北	NW	52	9/7	15:06	東	E	31	10/7	05:00
塔門	Tap Mun	西北偏西	WNW	68	9/7	14:40	西北偏西	WNW	38	9/7	17:00
							西北偏西	WNW	38	9/7	18:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	東南偏東	ESE	101	10/7	05:13	西北偏北	NNW	52	9/7	16:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東南偏東	ESE	31	10/7	04:19	東北偏東	ENE	12	8/7	14:00
		東南偏東	ESE	31	10/7	04:27	東北	NE	12	8/7	16:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	西北偏西	WNW	40	9/7	17:29	西北	NW	20	9/7	15:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	西北偏西	WNW	52	9/7	15:23	西北	NW	19	9/7	16:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東南偏東	ESE	70	10/7	04:44	東北偏東	ENE	38	10/7	05:00
		東南偏東	ESE	70	10/7	04:45					
		東南偏東	ESE	70	10/7	04:48					
		東	E	70	10/7	05:41					
濕地公園	Wetland Park	西北	NW	40	9/7	16:12	西北偏北	NNW	20	9/7	15:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東	E	52	10/7	05:49	東	E	19	10/7	04:00

表 2.2.2　在蓮花影響下，熱帶氣旋警告信號系統的八個參考測風站在熱帶氣旋警告信號生效時錄得持續風力達到強風及烈風程度的時段

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

站 Station (http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2015_uc.htm)		最初達到強風*時間 Start time when strong wind speed* was attained		最後達到強風*時間 End time when strong wind speed* was attained	
		日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
長洲	Cheung Chau	9/7	15:42	9/7	15:47
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	9/7	14:10	9/7	18:40
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	9/7	14:34	9/7	16:02

所有參考測風站的持續風力未達到烈風#程度。

The sustained wind speed did not attain gale# force at all reference anemometers.

啟德、西貢、沙田、打鼓嶺及青衣島蜆殼油庫的持續風力未達到強風程度。

The sustained wind speed did not attain strong force at Kai Tak, Sai Kung, Sha Tin, Ta Kwu Ling and Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot.

* 十分鐘平均風速達每小時 41-62 公里

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

十分鐘平均風速達每小時 63-87 公里

10-minute mean wind speed of 63-87 km/h

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

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

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

站 (參閱圖 2.2.2) Station (See Fig. 2.2.2)			七月八日 8 July	七月九日 9 July	七月十日 10 July	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory			0.0	2.0	24.3	26.3
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			0.0	1.7	23.9	25.6
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			0.0	0.5	[31.5]	[32.0]
H23	香 港 仔	Aberdeen	0.0	2.0	41.5	43.5
N05	粉 嶺	Fanling	0.0	4.5	6.0	10.5
N13	糧 船 灣	High Island	0.0	4.0	26.0	30.0
K04	佐 敦 谷	Jordan Valley	0.0	4.5	28.5	33.0
N06	葵 涌	Kwai Chung	0.0	3.0	17.5	20.5
H12	半 山 區	Mid Levels	0.0	3.5	33.5	37.0
N09	沙 田	Sha Tin	0.0	2.5	13.5	16.0
H19	筲 箕 灣	Shau Kei Wan	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0
SEK	石 崗	Shek Kong	0.0	7.5	[19.5]	[27.0]
K06	蘇 屋 邨	So Uk Estate	0.0	2.5	20.0	22.5
R31	大 美 督	Tai Mei Tuk	0.0	2.5	21.0	23.5
R21	踏 石 角	Tap Shek Kok	0.0	2.0	15.0	17.0
N17	東 涌	Tung Chung	0.0	9.0	44.0	53.0
R27	元 朗	Yuen Long	0.0	6.5	10.0	16.5

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

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

站 Station (http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2015_uc.htm)		最高潮位 (海圖基準面以上) Maximum sea level (above chart datum)			最大風暴潮 (天文潮高度以上) Maximum storm surge (above astronomical tide)		
		高度(米) Height (m)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	高度(米) Height (m)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
鰂魚涌	Quarry Bay	2.22	8/7	14:27	0.42	9/7	03:32
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.16	8/7	14:16	0.41	8/7	14:16
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.29	10/7	05:03	0.45	8/7	20:47
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.33	8/7	14:11	0.31	9/7	05:38
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.37	10/7	04:50	0.48	9/7	03:33

石壁 – 沒有資料 Shek Pik – data not available

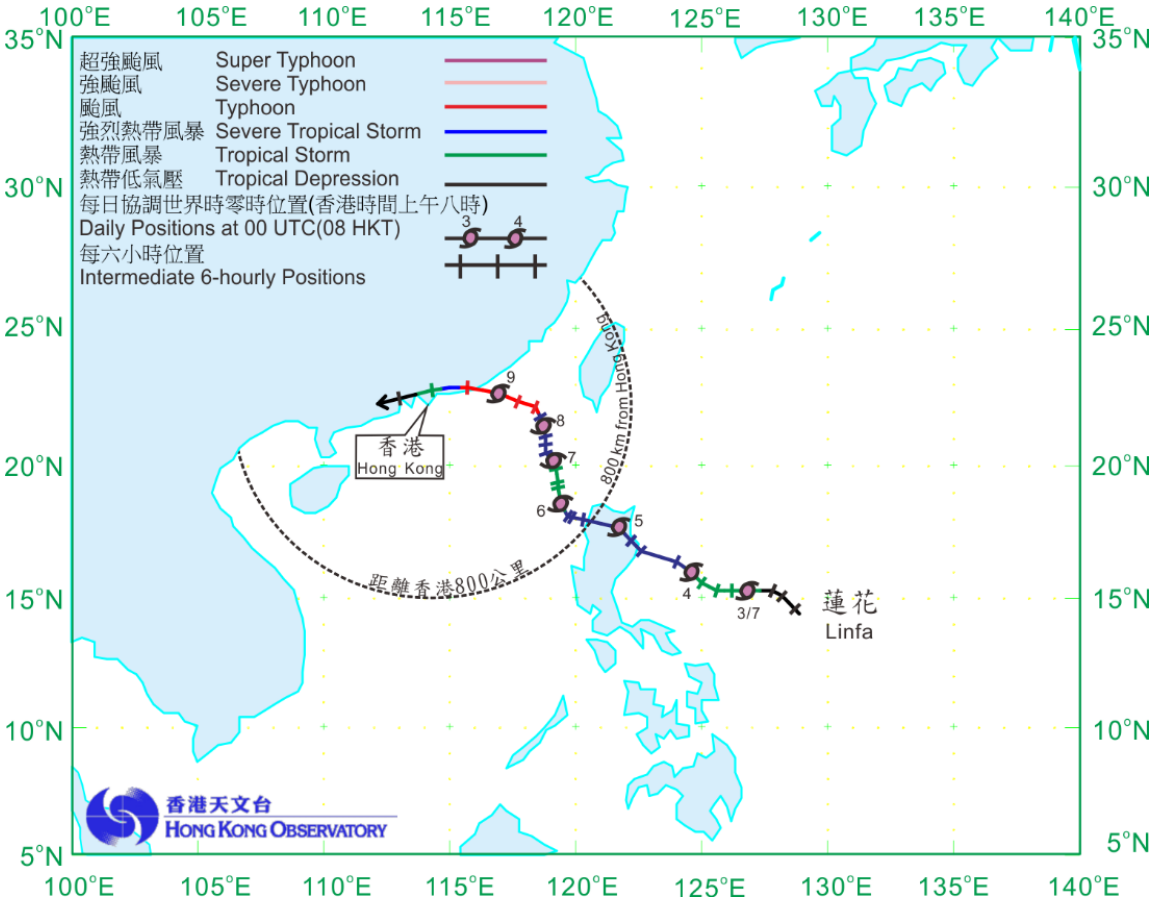


圖 2.2.1a 蓮花 (1510) 在二零一五年七月二日至十日的路徑圖。

Figure 2.2.1a Track of Linfa (1510): 2 – 10 July 2015.

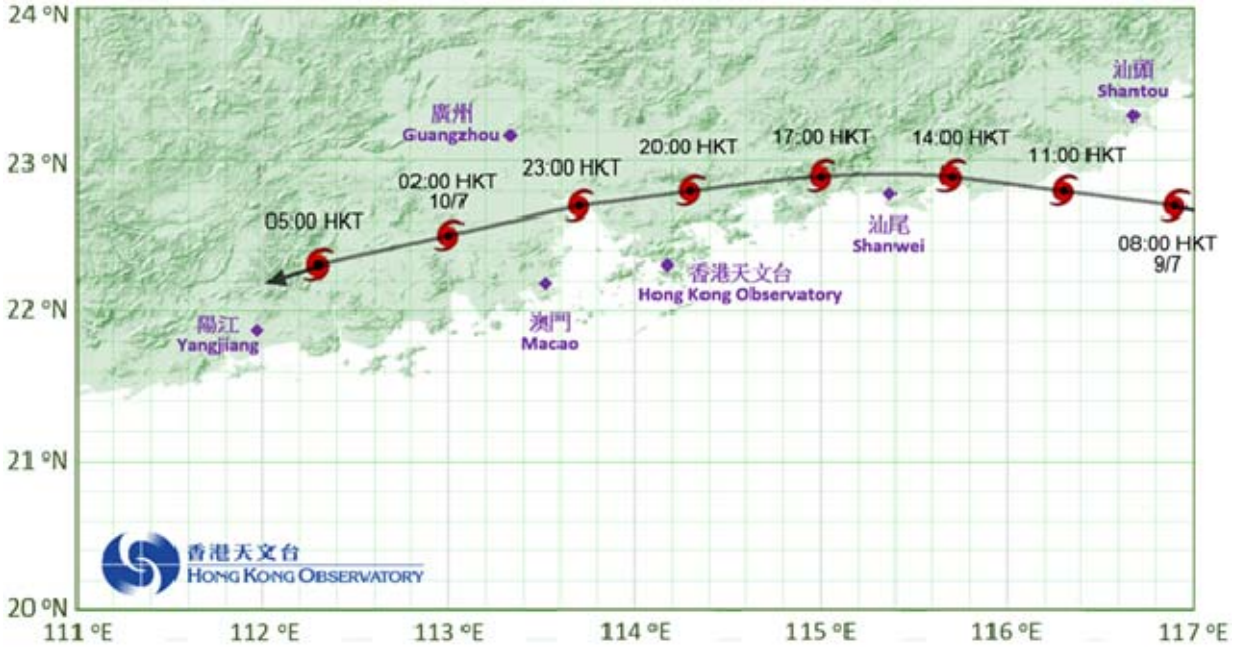


圖 2.2.1b 蓮花 (1510) 接近香港時的路徑圖。

Figure 2.2.1b Track of Linfa (1510) near Hong Kong.

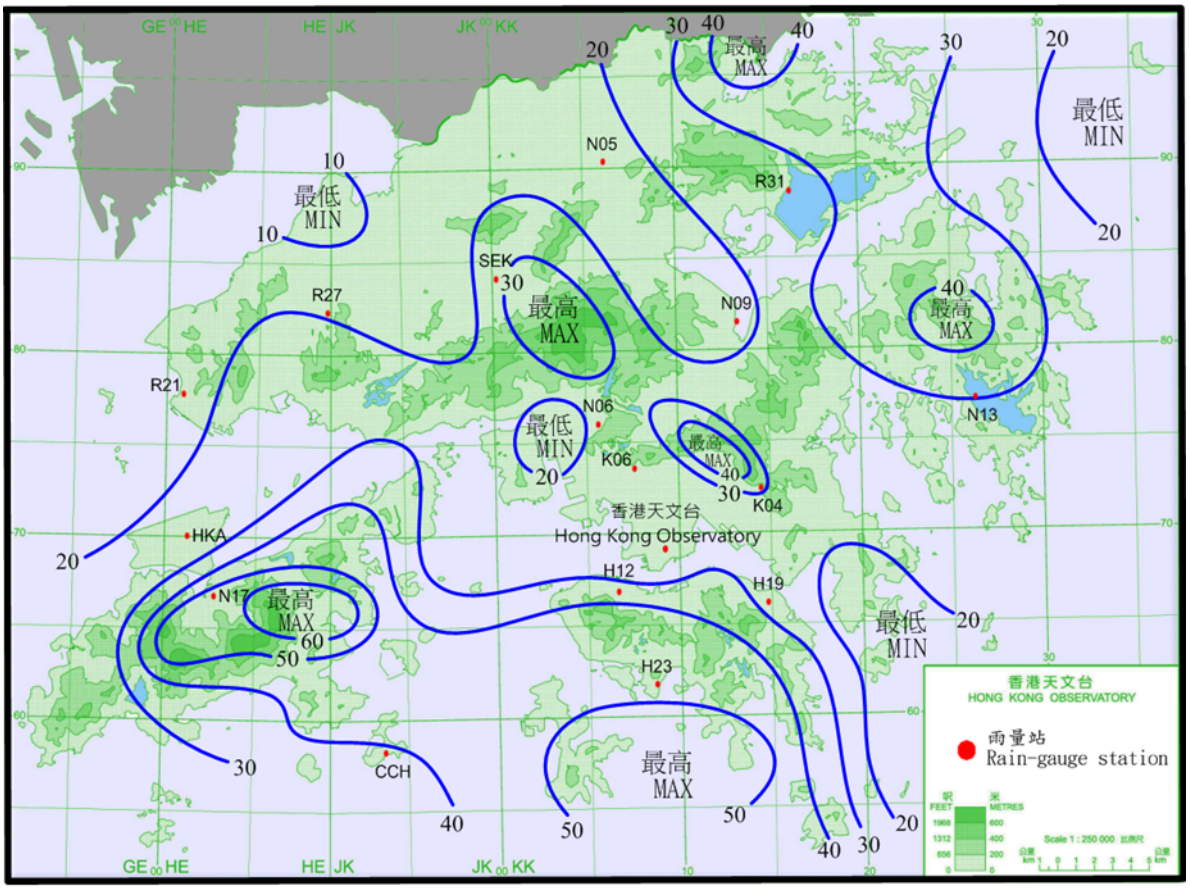
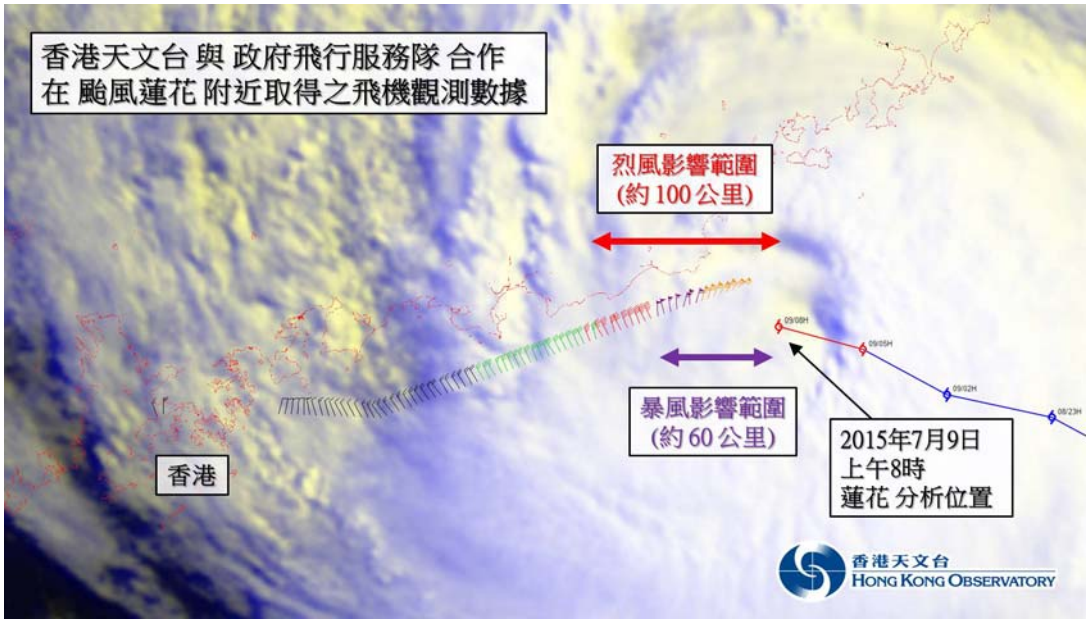


圖 2.2.2　　二零一五年七月八日至十日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Figure 2.2.2　　Rainfall distribution on 8 – 10 July 2015 (isohyets are in millimetres).



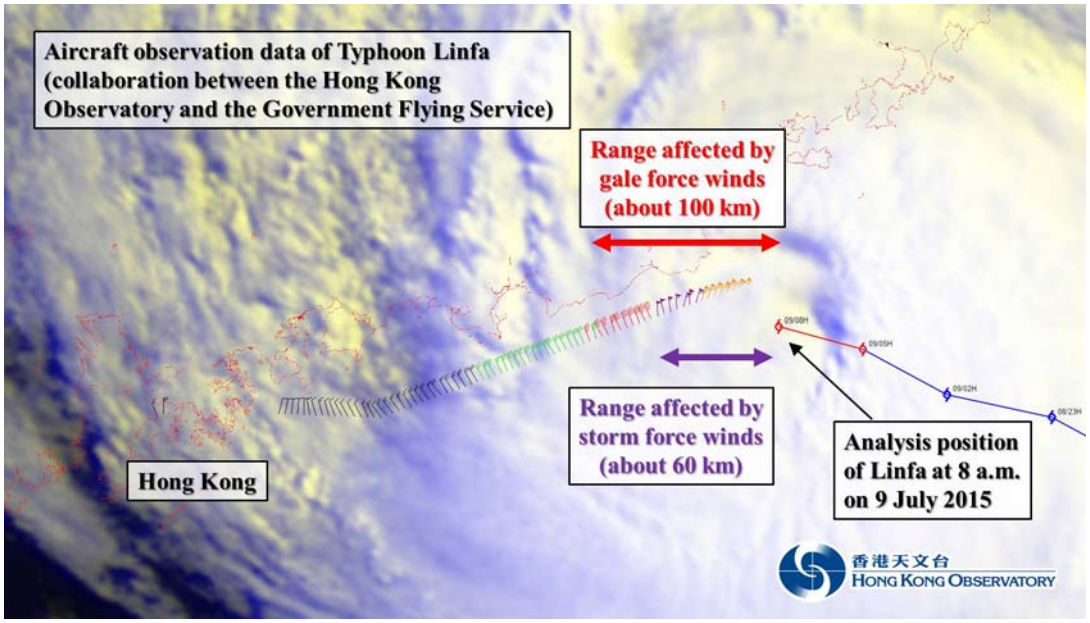


圖 2.2.3　香港天文台與飛行服務隊合作在七月九日上午7時至9時取得之飛機觀測數據，顯示颱風蓮花風眼附近利用飛機數據估算的接近海平面風力達颶風程度，而距離其中心 100 公里附近的風力達烈風程度。

Figure 2.2.3　Aircraft observation data of Typhoon Linfa under collaboration between the Hong Kong Observatory and the Government Flying Service from 7 to 9 a.m. on 9 July, showing that winds near sea surface estimated from the flight data reaching hurricane force winds near centre of Linfa, and gales extending about 100 km from its centre.

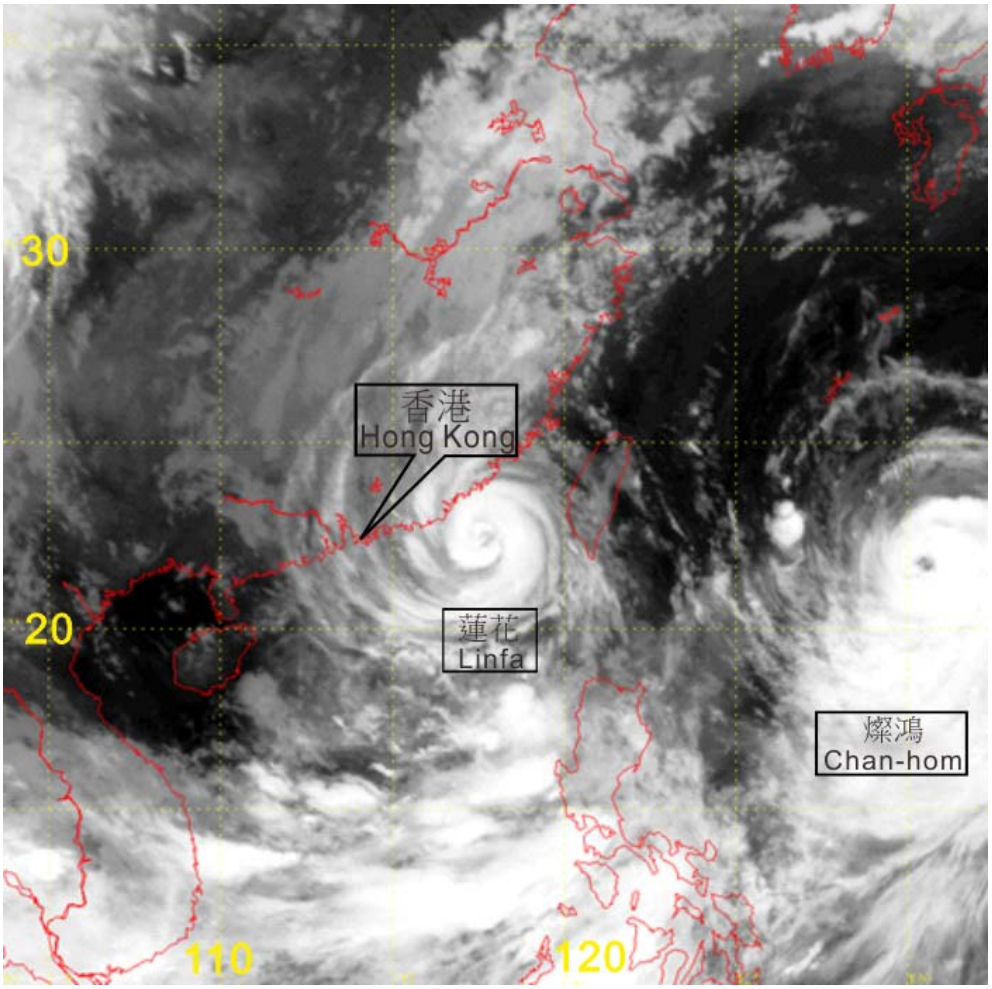
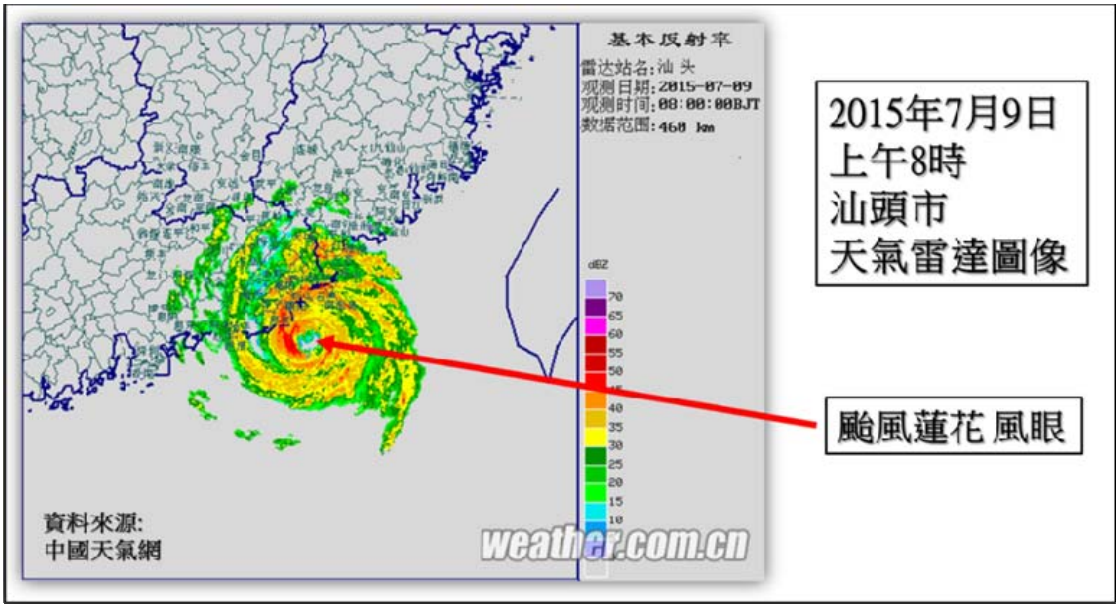


圖 2.2.4　二零一五年七月九日上午 1 時 30 分左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時蓮花達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 130 公里。

Figure 2.2.4　Infra-red satellite imagery around 1:30 a.m. on 9 July 2015 when Linfa was at its peak intensity with estimated maximum sustained winds of 130 km/h near its centre.

〔此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的向日葵 8 號衛星。〕

[The satellite imagery was originally captured by the Himawari-8 (H-8) of Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA).]



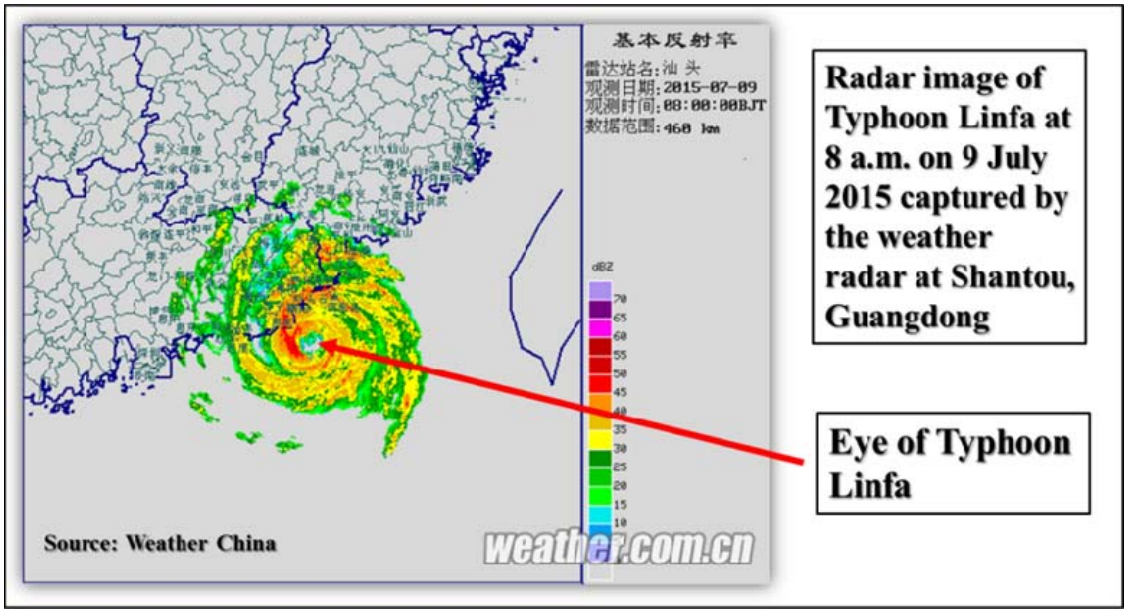


圖 2.2.5a　二零一五年七月九日上午 8 時廣東省汕頭市天氣雷達圖像，當時蓮花中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 130 公里，其風眼在雷達上清晰可見。

Figure 2.2.5a　Radar image of Typhoon Linfa at 8 a.m. on 9 July 2015 captured by the weather radar at Shantou, Guandong. The estimated sustained wind of Linfa at that time was 130 km/hr and its eye was clearly discernible on radar.

資料來源：中國天氣網

Source: Weather China

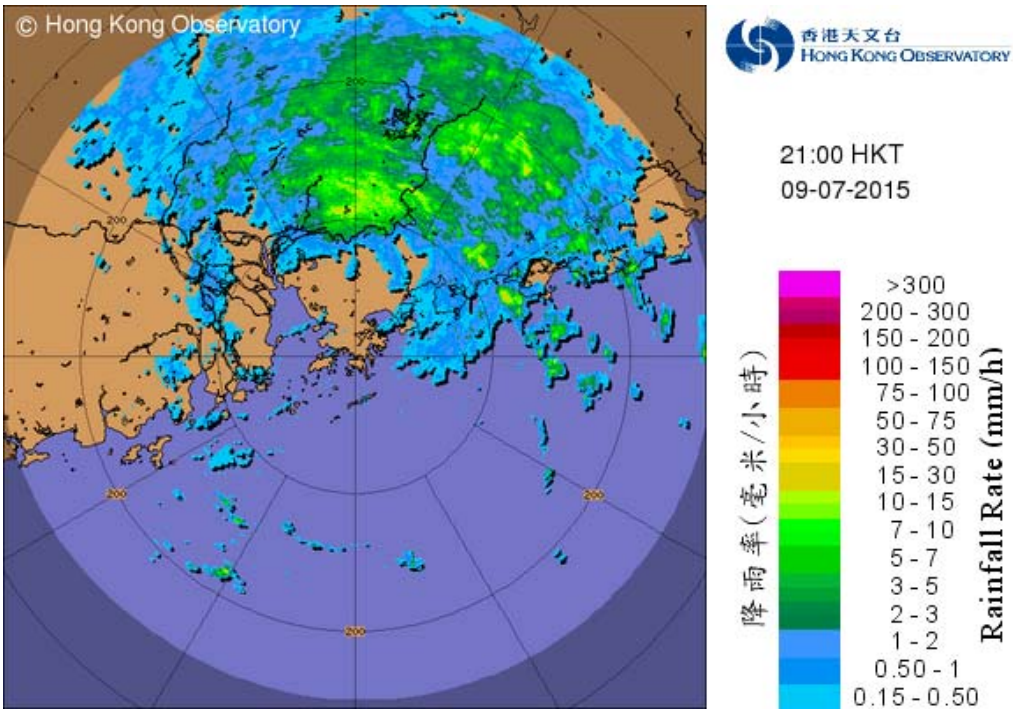
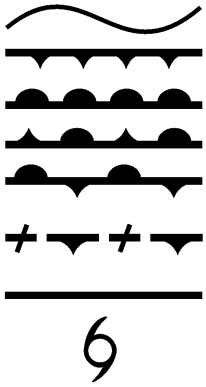


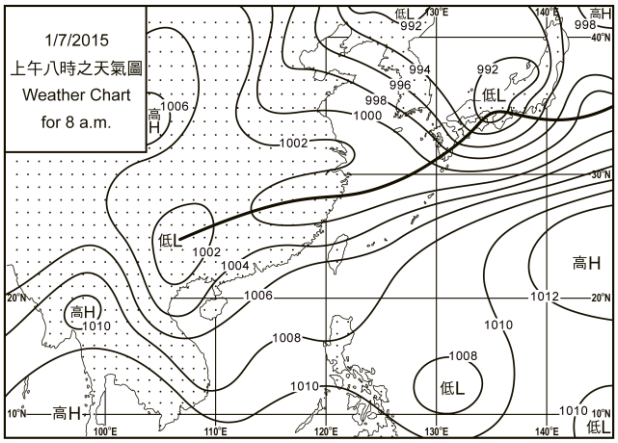
圖 2.2.5b　二零一五年七月九日下午 9 時的雷達回波圖像，蓮花最接近本港的一刻。當時蓮花已減弱為熱帶風暴，其中心集結在天文台總部以北約 50 公里。與蓮花相關的雨帶主要集中在其環流的北面。

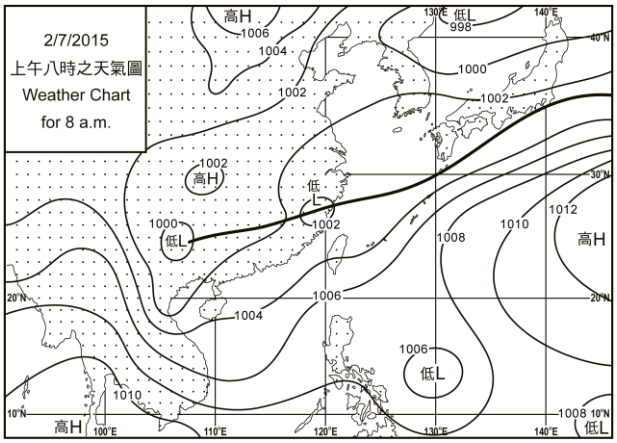
Figure 2.2.5b　Radar echoes captured at 9 p.m. on 9 July 2015, when Linfa was closest to Hong Kong. Linfa had weakened into a tropical storm by then and its centre was about 50 km north of the Observatory Headquarters. Rainbands associated with Linfa were mostly confined to the northern side of its circulation.

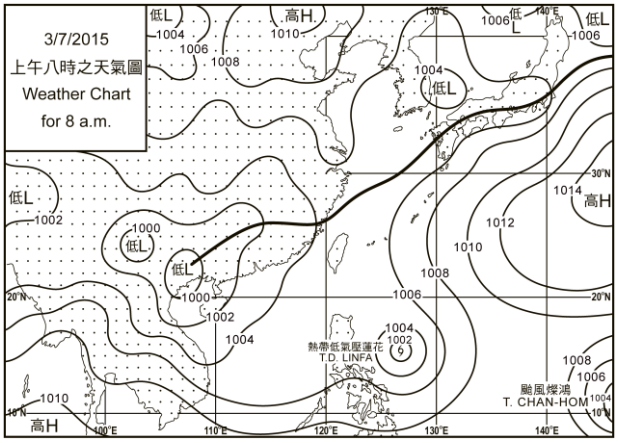
3. 二零一五年七月每日天氣圖
3. Daily Weather Maps for July 2015

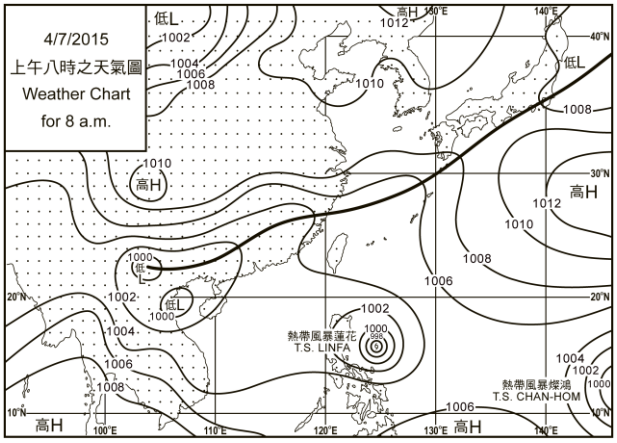


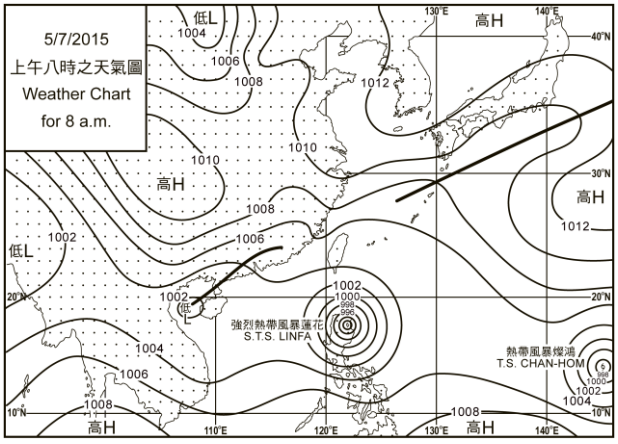
等壓線 Isobar (hPa)
冷鋒 Cold Front
暖鋒 Warm Front
錮囚鋒 Occlusion
靜止鋒 Stationary Front
消散中的冷鋒
Dissipating Cold Front
槽軸〔線〕Axis of Trough
熱帶氣旋中心
Centre of Tropical Cyclone

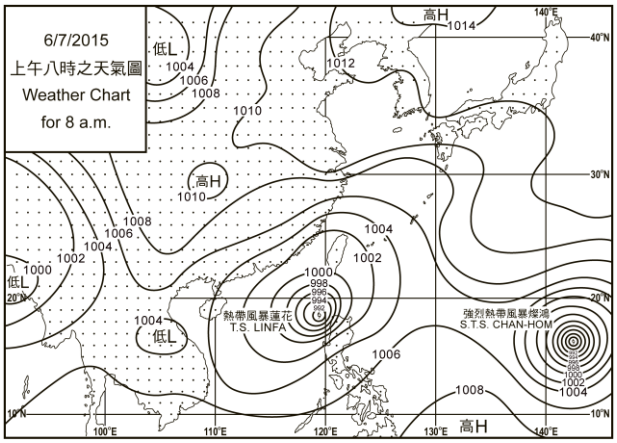


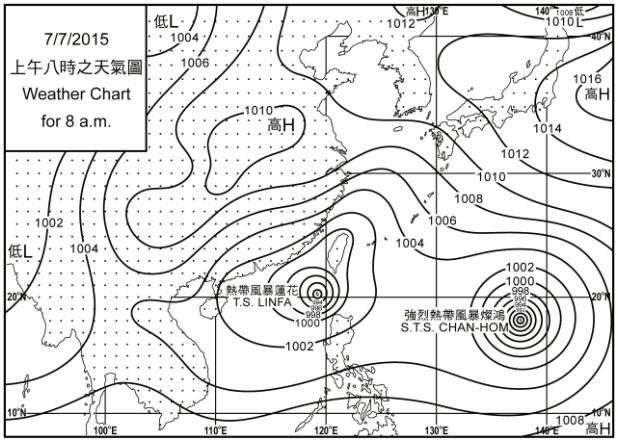


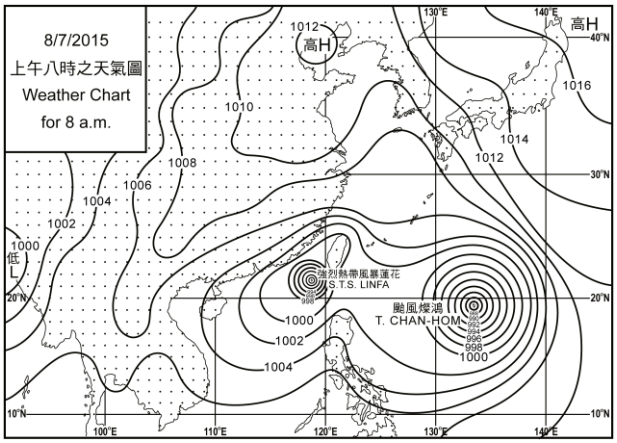


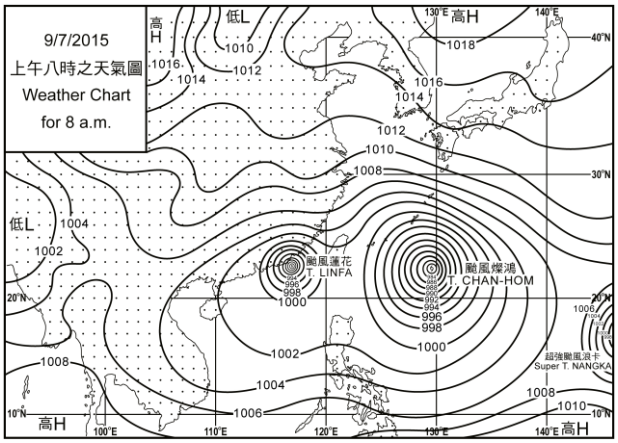


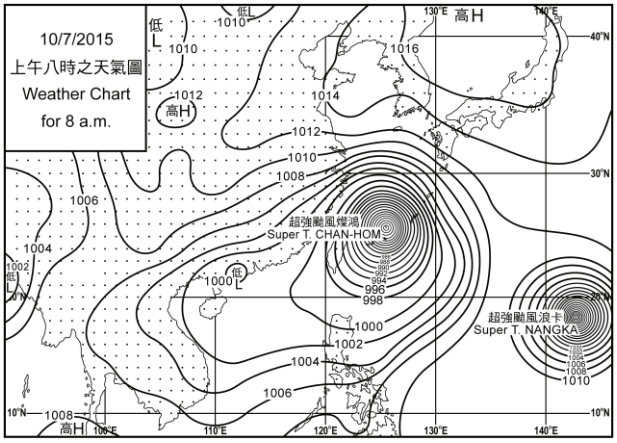


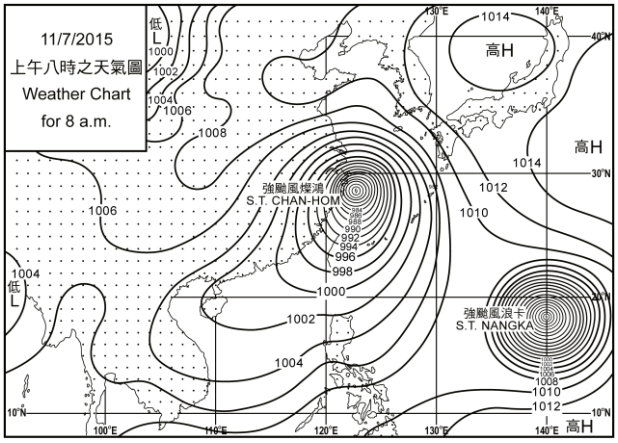


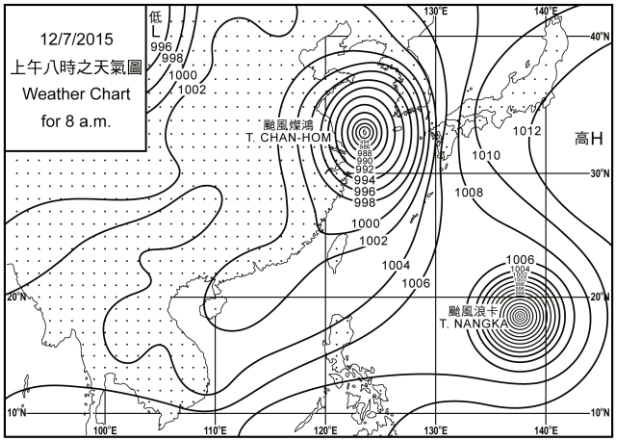


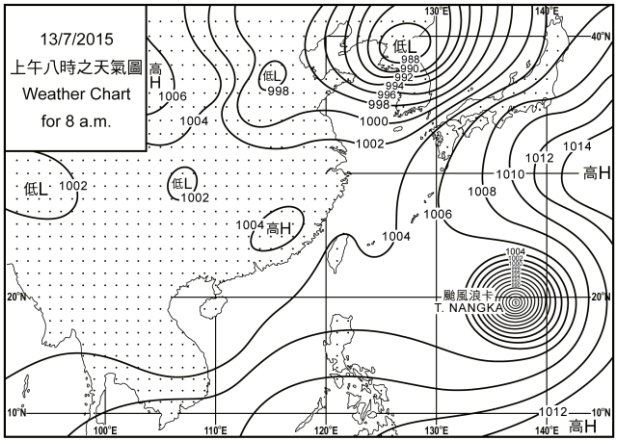

8/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
熱帶風暴蓮花
T.S. LINFA
颱風燦鴻
T. CHAN-HOM

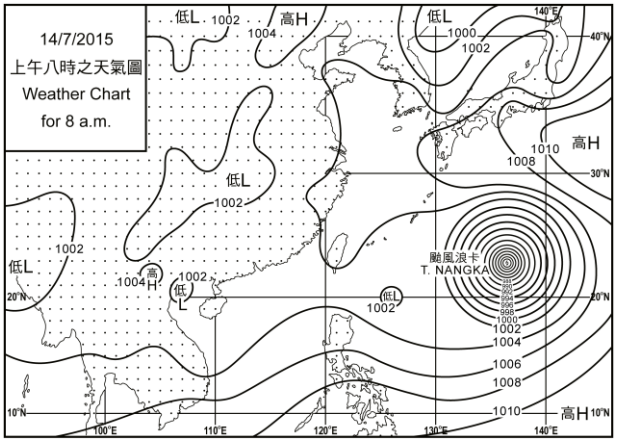

9/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
颱風蓮花
T. LINFA
颱風燦鴻
T. CHAN-HOM
超強颱風浪卡
Super T. NANGKA

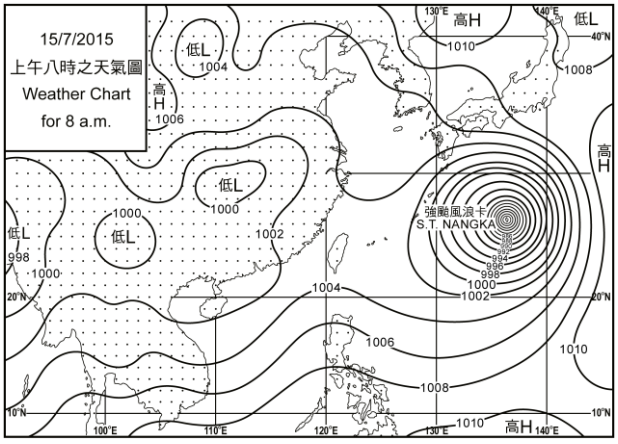

10/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
超強颱風燦鴻
Super T. CHAN-HOM
超強颱風浪卡
Super T. NANGKA

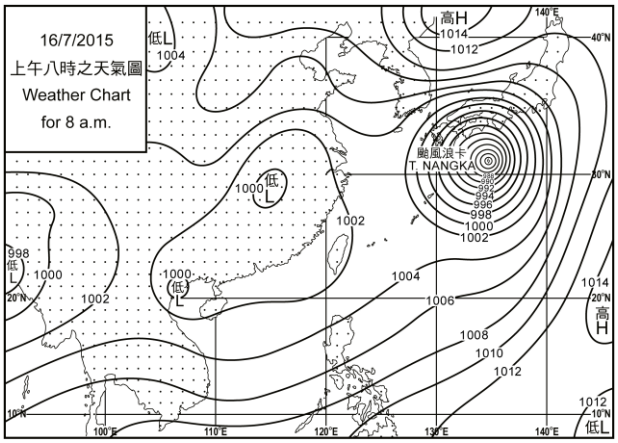

11/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
強颱風燦鴻
S.T. CHAN-HOM
強颱風浪卡
S.T. NANGKA

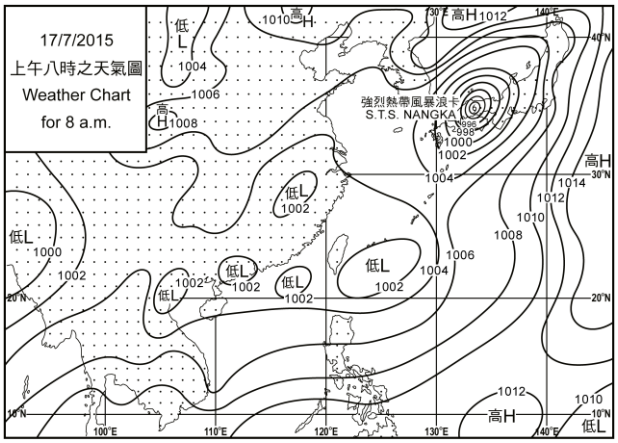

12/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
颱風燦鴻
T. CHAN-HOM
颱風浪卡
T. NANGKA

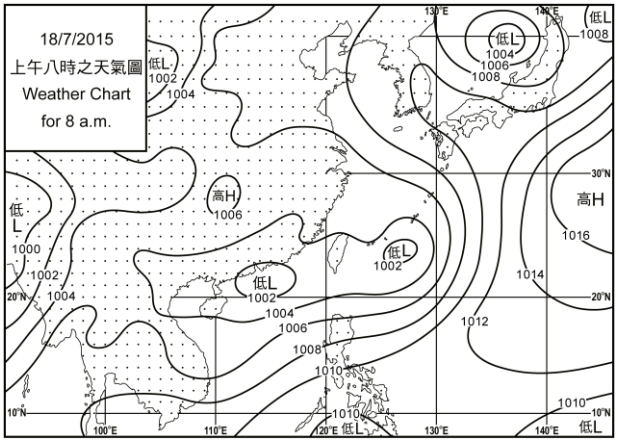

13/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
颱風浪卡
T. NANGKA

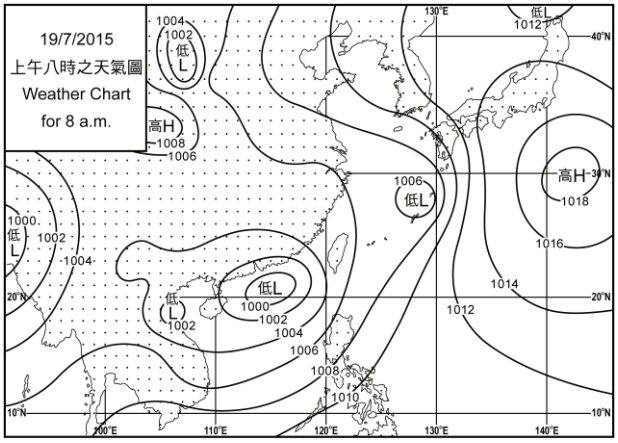

14/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
颱風浪卡
T. NANGKA

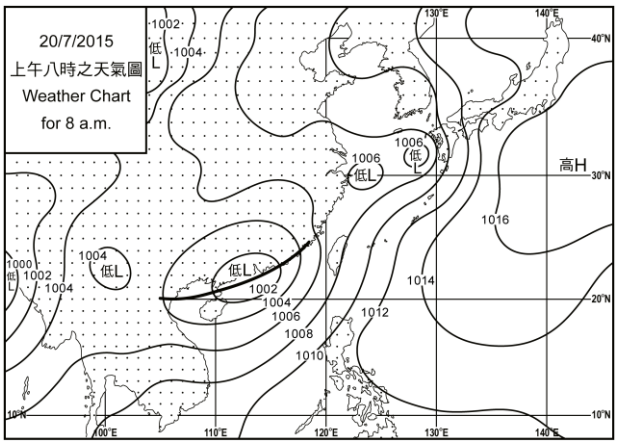

15/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
強颱風浪卡
S.T. NANGKA

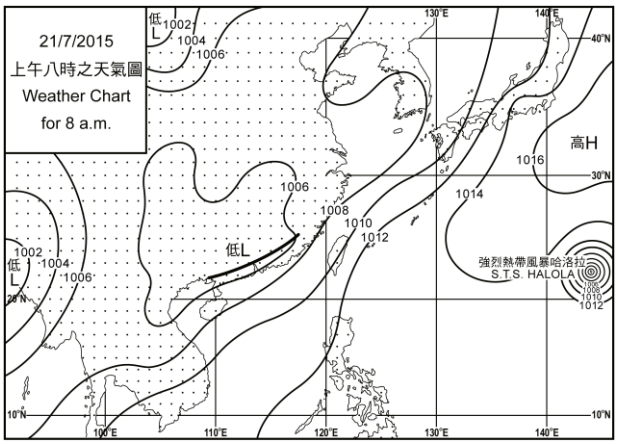

16/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
颱風浪卡
T. NANGKA

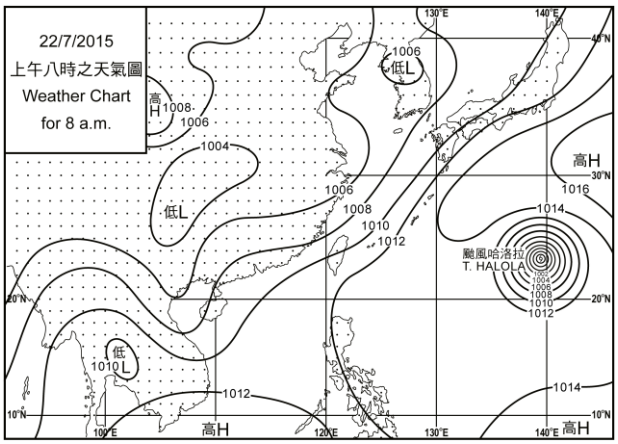

17/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
強烈熱帶風暴浪卡
S.T.S. NANGKA

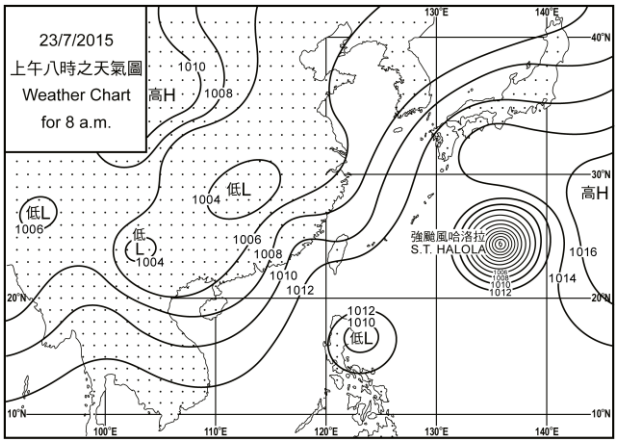

18/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.

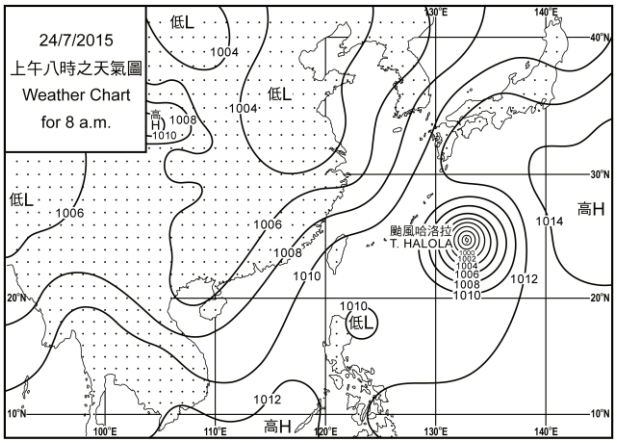

19/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.

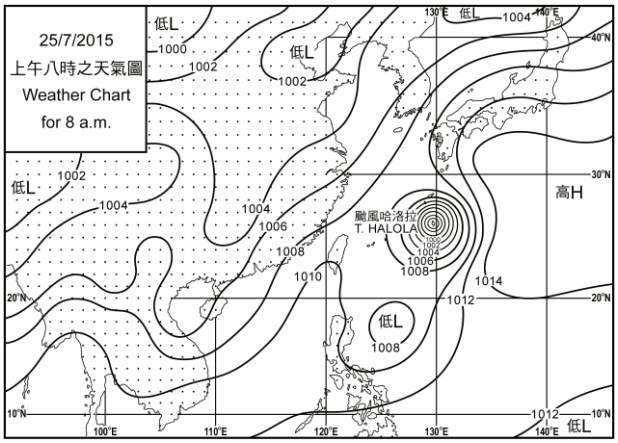

20/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.

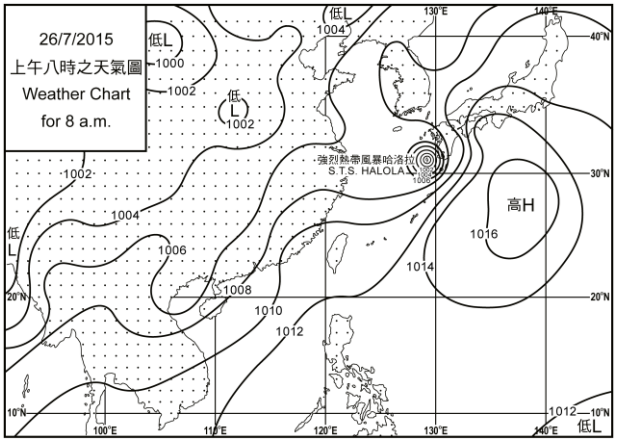

21/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
強烈熱帶風暴哈洛拉
S.T.S. HALOLA

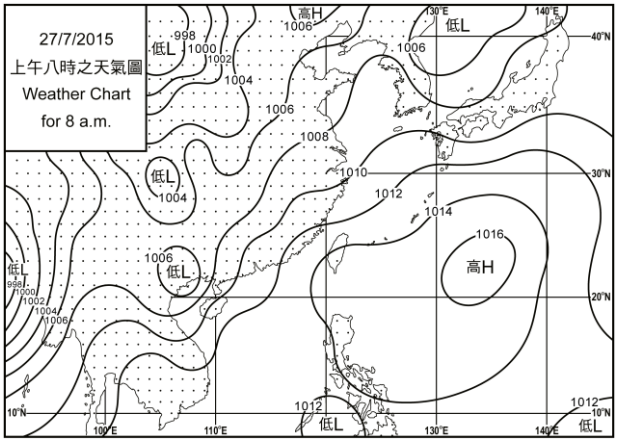

22/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
颱風哈洛拉
T. HALOLA

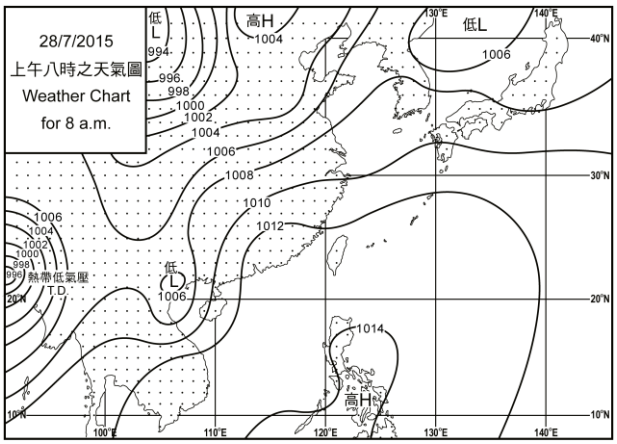

23/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
強颱風哈洛拉
S.T. HALOLA

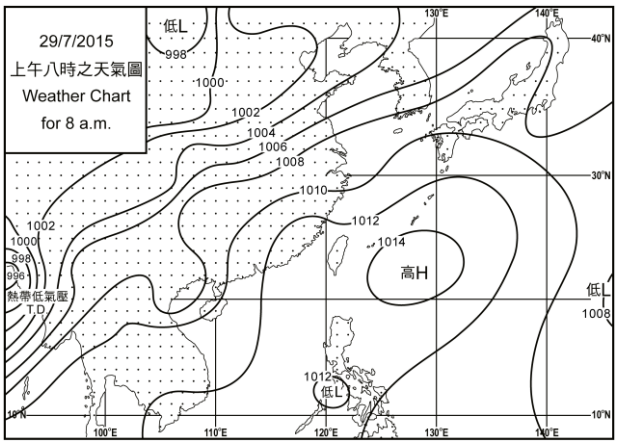

24/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
颱風哈洛拉
T. HALOLA

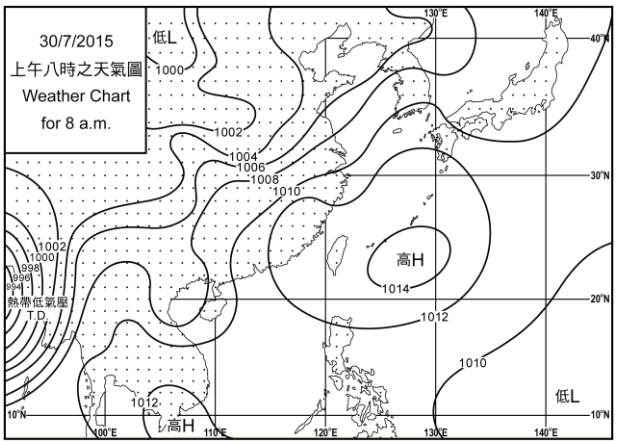

25/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
颱風哈洛拉
T. HALOLA

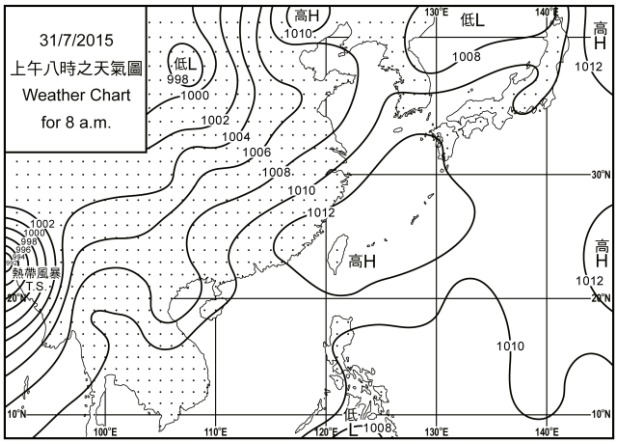

26/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
強烈熱帶風暴哈洛拉
S.T.S. HALOLA


27/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.


28/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
熱帶低氣壓
T.D.


29/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
熱帶低氣壓
T.D.


30/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
熱帶低氣壓
T.D.


31/7/2015
上午八時之天氣圖
Weather Chart
for 8 a.m.
熱帶風暴
T.S.

4.1.1 二零一五年七月香港氣象觀測摘錄(一)

4.1.1 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 1), July 2015

日期 Date	平均氣壓 Mean Pressure	氣溫 Air Temperature 最高 Maximum	氣溫 Air Temperature 平均 Mean	氣溫 Air Temperature 最低 Minimum	平均露點溫度 Mean Dew Point Temperature	平均相對濕度 Mean Relative Humidity	平均雲量 Mean Amount of Cloud	總雨量 Total Rainfall
七月 July	百帕斯卡 hPa	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%	毫米 mm
1	1004.2	32.7	30.5	29.4	26.2	78	78	-
2	1003.2	32.6	30.6	29.5	26.2	78	81	Tr
3	1002.8	32.4	30.6	29.3	26.4	79	80	-
4	1002.8	33.8	30.5	28.7	25.9	77	78	-
5	1003.1	32.7	29.8	28.5	25.6	79	69	-
6	1001.3	30.7	29.2	27.9	24.1	75	80	Tr
7	1000.4	32.7	29.2	26.7	21.7	64	69	-
8	1000.3	31.8	28.8	26.6	21.3	64	82	-
9	997.4	30.2	27.4	25.0	22.2	74	88	2.0
10	1000.2	32.7	28.3	25.4	25.0	83	82	24.3
11	1000.1	32.9	29.9	27.1	24.5	74	42	-
12	1001.1	33.9	30.9	28.7	25.7	75	43	-
13	1002.3	34.4	30.8	29.0	25.8	75	59	-
14	1002.1	34.1	30.5	28.6	26.2	78	67	-
15	1001.1	33.5	30.3	28.4	26.4	79	73	Tr
16	1000.5	32.8	30.2	28.0	26.2	79	87	Tr
17	1001.5	32.9	28.9	26.4	25.3	81	85	1.2
18	1001.6	32.4	29.7	28.5	26.1	81	81	0.2
19	1001.2	33.5	29.7	28.2	24.8	75	74	Tr
20	1001.4	29.0	27.4	26.2	25.7	91	92	46.2
21	1006.6	27.9	26.7	25.2	24.3	87	93	51.2
22	1008.4	28.9	27.0	23.9	25.4	91	93	191.3
23	1007.9	29.0	27.9	24.9	25.5	87	90	45.0
24	1006.9	30.1	28.8	27.4	25.5	83	88	5.7
25	1006.6	29.8	28.5	27.3	25.4	83	88	9.6
26	1009.0	30.4	28.5	25.9	25.4	83	85	24.9
27	1011.4	31.6	29.1	27.7	25.3	80	69	0.3
28	1012.1	32.9	29.2	27.5	24.4	76	53	Tr
29	1011.6	31.6	27.9	25.8	24.7	83	67	3.7
30	1011.1	30.9	28.1	26.3	24.2	80	72	0.6
31	1011.0	31.8	28.5	26.1	24.3	78	49	-
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1004.2	31.8	29.1	27.2	25.0	79	75	406.2
正常* Normal*	1005.7	31.4	28.8	26.8	25.1	81	69	376.5
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory							

天文台於七月九日 16 時 21 分錄得本月最低氣壓 993.8 百帕斯卡。
The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 993.8 hectopascals at 1621 HKT on 9 July.

天文台於七月十三日 15 時 48 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 1548 HKT on 13 July.

天文台於七月二十二日 9 時 42 分錄得本月最低氣溫 23.9 °C。
The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 23.9 °C at 0942 HKT on 22 July.

京士柏於七月二十三日 9 時 9 分錄得本月最高瞬時降雨率 191 毫米/小時。
The maximum instantaneous rate of rainfall recorded at King's Park was 191 millimetres per hour at 0909 HKT on 23 July.

* 1981-2010 氣候平均值（除特別列明外） *(http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/cnormal07.htm)*

* 1981-2010 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified *(http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/enormal07.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 二零一五年七月香港氣象觀測摘錄(二)

4.1.2 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 2), July 2015

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
七月 July	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	9.0	23.73	7.8	220	28.2
2	0	7.9	23.12	6.2	220	28.0
3	0	6.5	18.21	6.0	210	19.0
4	0	7.2	17.91	3.0	170	11.8
5	0	11.0	27.02	8.1	040	10.7
6	0	2.8	12.46	6.3	020	11.0
7	0	7.2	20.64	8.0	010	23.5
8	0	5.0	19.43	6.2	010	19.3
9	0	0.4	9.99	4.7	360	23.3
10	0	7.3	20.60	5.9	090	20.0
11	5	8.5	20.84	5.6	220	11.9
12	3	9.5	21.96	8.3	220	14.3
13	0	9.3	21.62	6.6	210	12.6
14	0	4.8	14.51	4.6	180	9.6
15	0	6.5	19.21	5.7	150	10.2
16	0	5.2	14.34	4.8	220	10.4
17	0	6.2	18.61	6.1	230	15.8
18	0	5.3	16.43	4.8	060	17.7
19	0	6.3	18.41	4.9	040	31.3
20	0	-	3.08	N.A.	060	32.0
21	0	-	4.44	N.A.	230	46.7
22	0	-	1.63	N.A.	220	26.5
23	0	0.3	4.38	0.4	200	28.5
24	0	1.8	8.19	3.1	200	37.1
25	0	0.7	8.41	1.2	200	32.1
26	0	1.3	10.37	2.8	200	31.9
27	0	5.5	18.00	5.1	200	21.1
28	0	9.3	24.28	6.6	200	11.8
29	0	5.3	16.33	2.1	190	15.2
30	0	3.4	14.87	5.8	190	14.0
31	0	11.4	26.95	5.9	070	6.8
平均/總值 Mean/Total	8	164.9	16.13	146.6&	210	20.4
正常* Normal*	15.8 §	212.0	17.17	146.2	230	21.3
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^	

橫瀾島於七月二十日 22 時 28 分錄得本月最高陣風 96 公里/小時，風向 230 度。
The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 96 kilometres per hour from 230 degrees at 2228 HKT on 20 July.

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.

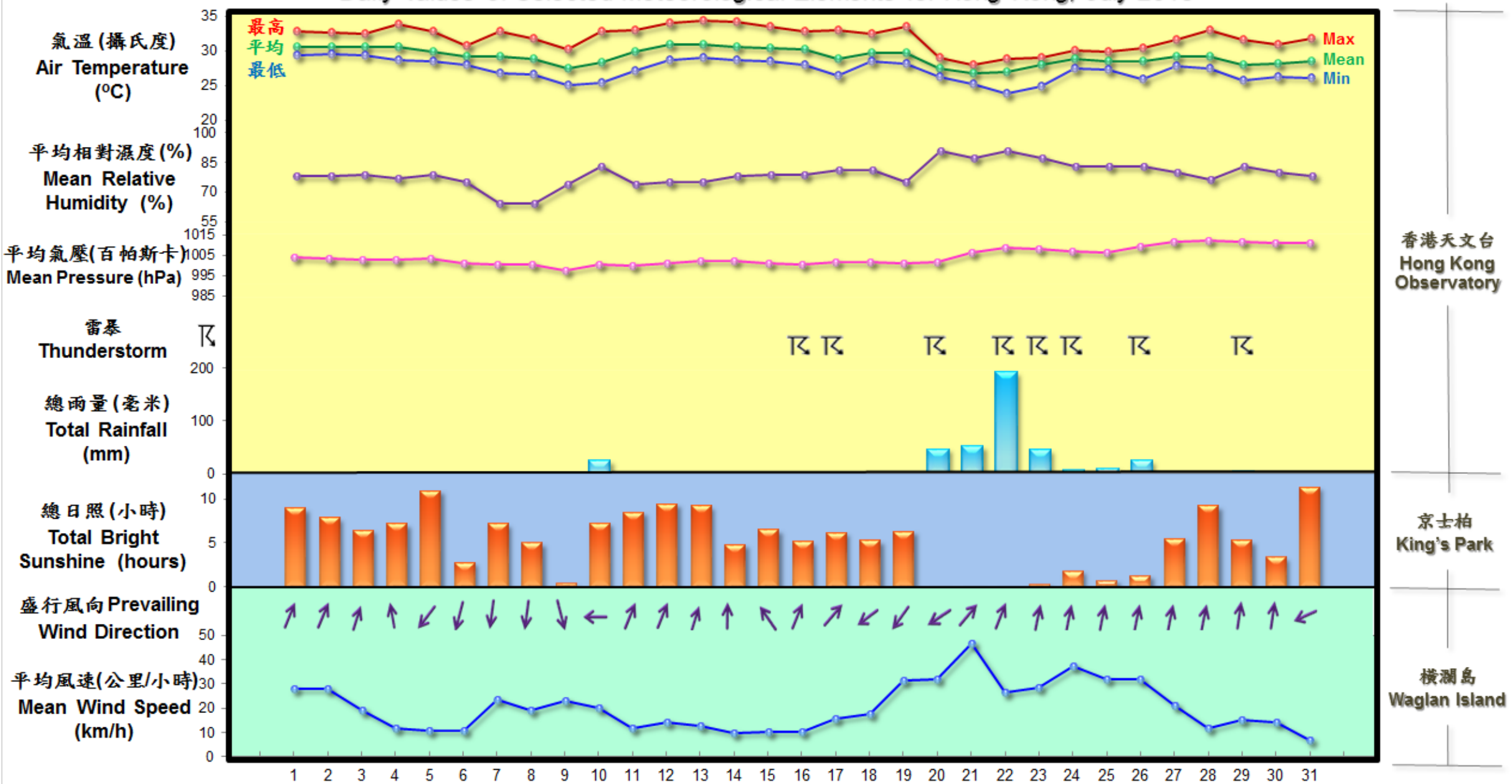
^ 如橫瀾島未能提供數據，則以長洲或其他鄰近氣象站的數據作補充，以計算盛行風向和平均風速。
^ In case the data are not available from Waglan Island, observations of Cheung Chau or other nearby weather stations will be incorporated in computing the Prevailing Wind Direction and Mean Wind Speed.

* 1981-2010 氣候平均值（除特別列明外） *(http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/cnormal07.htm)*
***** 1981-2010 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified *(http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/enormal07.htm)*

§ 1997-2014 平均值
§ 1997-2014 Mean value
& 數據不完整
& Data incomplete

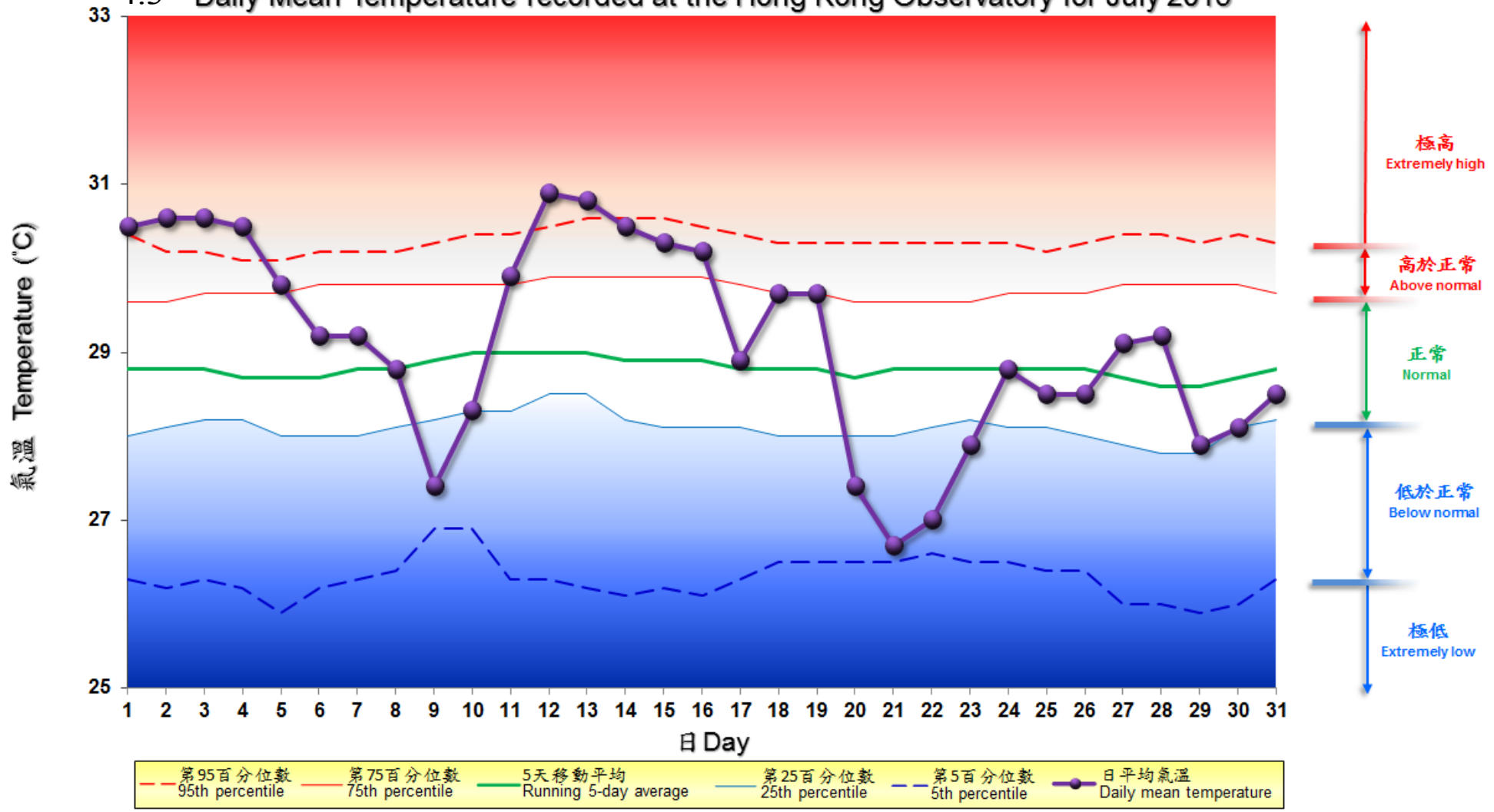
4.2 2015年7月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄

4.2 Daily Values of Selected Meteorological Elements for Hong Kong, July 2015



4.3 2015年7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 July 2015



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