每月天氣摘要 二零一五年九月

Monthly Weather Summary September 2015

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二零一五年十月出版

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1. 二零一五年九月天氣回顧

二零一五年九月的天氣主要為陽光充沛及溫暖,而雨量少於正常。全月平均氣溫為28.4 度,較正常數值27.7 度高0.7 度,是有記錄以來九月份的第七最高紀錄。八月及九月期間並無熱帶氣旋影響本港及需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號,此乃自一九四六以來的一項紀錄,這亦導致本月只錄得87.9毫米的總雨量,較正常數值327.6毫米少約百分之73。而本年至九月底累積雨量為1619.1毫米,較同期正常數值2233.1毫米少約百分之27。

在一道低壓槽影響下,本港的天氣於二零一五年九月首三天大致多雲、有驟雨及局部地區性狂風雷暴。九月二日早上兩勢較大,本港多處地區錄得超過40毫米雨量。

隨著該低壓槽減弱及一道高壓脊移進華南沿岸地區,本港於九月四日開始轉為陽光 充沛及天氣酷熱,當日天文台的最高氣溫升至32.9度,為本月的最高氣溫。另一道低壓 槽於九月七日橫過廣東沿岸,本港天氣再度轉為多雲、間中有雨及有幾陣狂風雷暴。受 中國東南沿岸一股較乾燥的偏東氣流影響,本港天氣於翌日隨即轉為普遍天晴。

受華南的東北季候風影響,除了有幾陣局部地區性驟雨外,本港於隨後四天天色持續大致天晴。隨著熱帶風暴環高移向越南中部,華南沿岸海域的季候風增強,九月十三日至十五日本港風勢頗大。受一道兩帶伸展至廣東沿岸及南海北部所影響,本港於九月十六日轉為大致多雲及有幾陣驟雨。隨著東北季候風逐漸被一股由南面而來的海洋氣流所取代,本港於隨後四天除早上有幾陣驟雨外天氣再度轉為大致天晴。

隨著一道低壓槽在廣東內陸形成並靠近沿岸,本港於九月二十一日間中有大雨及狂 風雷暴,普遍地區錄得超過 30 毫米雨量,而新界部分地區雨勢更大,錄得超過 100 毫 米雨量。

該低壓槽減弱後,隨後兩天的天氣夾雜陽光和驟雨,直到九月二十四日開始轉為天晴及炎熱。九月二十六日下午天氣轉壞,與低壓槽相關的強雷暴及大雨為本港帶來超過30毫米雨量,而九龍東部兩勢較大,錄得超過70毫米雨量。九月二十七日仍然大致多雲及有驟雨。隨著超強颱風杜鵑橫掃台灣並在福建登陸,一股乾燥內陸氣流於月底期間為本港帶來天晴及炎熱的天氣。

本月有五個熱帶氣旋影響南海及北太平洋西部。

本月有一班航機因惡劣天氣須轉飛其他地方。表 1.1 載列本月發出及取消各種警告 /信號的詳情。

1. The Weather of September 2015

September 2015 was marked by sunny and warm weather with below normal rainfall. The monthly mean temperature of 28.4 degrees was the seventh highest for September on record and 0.7 degrees above the normal figure of 27.7 degrees. With no tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong and necessitating the issuance of tropical cyclone warning signals in August and September, a record since 1946, the total rainfall in September was only 87.9 millimetres, a deficit of about 73 percent comparing to the normal figure of 327.6 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall of 1619.1 millimetres since 1 January was about 27 percent below the normal figure of 2233.1 millimetres for the same period.

Affected by a trough of low pressure, the weather in Hong Kong was mainly cloudy with showers and isolated squally thunderstorms on the first three days of the month. The rain was heavier in the morning of 2 September with more than 40 millimetres of rainfall recorded over many parts of Hong Kong.

With the trough weakening and a ridge of high pressure setting in over the south China coastal areas, the weather turned sunny and very hot in Hong Kong on 4 September as daytime temperatures soared to a maximum of 32.9 degrees, the highest of the month. Local weather became cloudy again with occasional rain and a few squally thunderstorms on 7 September as another trough of low pressure moved across the coast of Guangdong. However, generally fine conditions soon returned the next day as a relatively dry easterly airstream became established over the coast of southeastern China.

As the northeast monsoon prevailed over southern China, the weather in Hong Kong remained mostly fine apart from some isolated showers in the next four days. With Tropical Storm Vamco moving towards central Vietnam, monsoon winds were enhanced over the south China coastal waters and local weather became rather windy on 13-15 September. As a rainband extended over the coast of Guangdong and the northern part of the South China Sea, the weather turned mainly cloudy with a few showers on 16 September. Local weather became mainly fine again except for a few morning showers over the next four days as the northeast monsoon was gradually replaced by a maritime airstream from the south.

With a trough of low pressure forming over the inland areas of Guangdong and edging towards the coast, outbreaks of heavy rain and squally thunderstorms affected Hong Kong on 21 September. More than 30 millimetres of rainfall were generally recorded over the territory, with rain particularly heavy over parts of the New Territories where rainfall amount exceeded 100 millimetres.

With the weakening of the trough, the weather was a mixture of sunny periods and showers over the next couple of days before fine and hot conditions set in on 24 September.

The weather then deteriorated in the afternoon on 26 September as intense thunderstorms and heavy rain associated with a trough of low pressure brought more than 30 millimetres of rainfall to Hong Kong. The rain was particularly heavy over the eastern part of Kowloon with rainfall exceeding 70 millimetres. The weather remained mainly cloudy and showery on 27 September before a dry continental airstream brought fine and hot conditions towards the end of the month as Super Typhoon Dujuan swept across Taiwan and landed over Fujian.

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

During the month, one 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 二零一五年九月發出的警告及信號

Table 1.1 Warnings and Signals issued in September 2015

強烈季候風信號

Strong Monsoon Signal

	時間 ng Time	終結時間 Ending Time		
日/月 時 day/month hour		日/月 時 day/month hour		
14/9	0145	14/9	0845	

火災危險警告

Fire Danger Warnings

顔色	開始		終結時間	
Colour	Beginnin		Ending Time	
Colour	日/月	時	日/月	時
	day/month hour		day/month	hour
黄色 Yellow	28/9	0600	28/9	2345
紅色 Red	29/9	1145	29/9	2100

暴雨警告信號

Rainstorm Warnings

顔色	開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
Colour	日/月	時	日/月	時
	day/month hour		day/month	hour
黃色 Amber 黃色 Amber 黃色 Amber	2/9 21/9 26/9	0535 0615 1420	2/9 21/9 26/9	0650 0925 1540

酷熱天氣警告

Very Hot Weather Warning

	時間 ng Time	終結時間 Ending Time		
日/月	時	日/月 時		
day/month	hour	day/month hour		
5/9	0645	5/9	1800	
30/9	1320	30/9	1625	

新界北水浸特別報告

Special Announcement on Flooding in the northern New Territories

special runioancement on ricoang in the northern riew re-						
開始	時間	終結時間				
Beginni	ng Time	Ending Time				
日/月 時		日/月	時			
day/month hour		day/month	hour			
21/9	0640	21/9	0945			

雷暴警告

Thunderstorm Warning

	Thunderstorm warming								
開始時間		終結時間		開始時間		終結時間			
	Beginning Time		Ending Time		Beginning Time		Ending Time		
	日/月	時	日/月	時	日/月	時	日/月	時	
	day/month	hour	day/month	hour	day/month	hour	day/month	hour	
	1/9	0355	1/9	0830	2/9	0130	2/9	0400	
	2/9	0505	2/9	0700	2/9	0755	2/9	1400	
	4/9	1325	4/9	1430	7/9	0750	7/9	1230	
	16/9	2225	17/9	0100	21/9	0335	21/9	0945	
	26/9	1220	26/9	1700	26/9	1720	26/9	1930	
	30/9	2345	1/10	0100					
	16/9 26/9	2225 1220	17/9 26/9	0100 1700	21/9	0335	21/9	0945	

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2.1 二零一五年九月的熱帶氣旋概述

二零一五年九月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了五個熱帶氣旋。

基洛在北太平洋中部上空形成,於九月二日以強颱風強度橫過國際換日線進入北太平洋西部,當時中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時155公里。其後基洛稍為減弱為颱風和大致向西北偏西方向移動。基洛於九月九日進一步減弱為強烈熱帶風暴,並開始轉向西北方向移動,最後於九月十一日清晨在日本以東海域演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓艾濤於九月七日早上在硫黃島西南約440公里的北太平洋西部上形成, 採取偏北路徑移向日本以南海域,並逐漸增強。艾濤於九月八日上午發展為強烈熱帶風 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90公里。艾濤於九月九日 上午橫過日本本州,並逐漸減弱,當日下午在日本海上演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導,艾濤橫掃日本期間帶來暴雨及水災,造成至少三人死亡、26人失蹤 和近30人受傷,超過十萬人需要撤離家園。

熱帶低氣壓環高於九月十三日下午在西沙以南約120公里的南海中部上形成,大致向偏西方向移動,於九月十四日早上達到其最高強度,中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時55公里。環高當晚在越南中部沿岸登陸,翌日清晨在老撾減弱為一個低壓區。

熱帶低氣壓科羅旺於九月十五日下午在硫黃島之東南約1 230公里的北太平洋西部上形成,向西北方向移動,並逐漸增強。科羅旺於九月十七日發展為強颱風,達到其最高強度,中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時165公里。翌日科羅旺向北移動掠過硫黃島以東的海域,並進一步轉向東北方向移動和逐漸減弱,最後於九月二十一日清晨在日本以東的北太平洋西部上演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓杜鵑於九月二十三日早上在台北之東南偏東約1 940公里的北太平洋西部上形成,大致採取西北至西北偏西路徑移向台灣,並逐漸增強。杜鵑於九月二十七日發展為超強颱風,達到其最高強度,中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時210公里。杜鵑於九月二十八日晚上橫過台灣,翌日上午減弱為颱風,在福建沿岸登陸,最後於九月三十日清晨在江西減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導,杜鵑在台灣造成嚴重破壞,至少三人死亡,超過300人受傷,逾 220 萬戶停電。在杜鵑吹襲期間,廈門沿岸出現大規模海水倒灌,福建和浙江有逾40萬人需 要疏散。

2.1 Overview of Tropical Cyclones in September 2015

Five tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in September 2015.

Kilo originated from the central North Pacific and crossed the International Date Line into the western North Pacific as a severe typhoon with an estimated sustained wind of 155 km/h near its centre on 2 September. Kilo subsequently weakened slightly into a typhoon and moved generally west-northwestwards. Kilo weakened further into a severe tropical storm on 9 September and started to track northwestwards. It finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the sea areas east of Japan in the early morning of 11 September.

Etau formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 440 km southwest of Iwo Jima on the morning of 7 September. It moved northwards towards the seas south of Japan and intensified gradually. Etau developed into a severe tropical storm on the morning of 8 September and reached its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 90 km/h near its centre. It moved across Honshu, Japan on the morning of 9 September and weakened gradually. Etau finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the Sea of Japan that afternoon.

According to press reports, Etau triggered heavy rain and flooding in Japan during its passage. At least three persons were killed, 26 were missing, about 30 were injured and over 100 000 people had to be evacuated.

Vamco formed as a tropical depression over the central part of the South China Sea about 120 km south of Xisha on the afternoon of 13 September and tracked generally westwards. It reached its peak intensity on the morning of 14 September with an estimated sustained wind of 55 km/h near its centre. Vamco made landfall over the coast of central Vietnam that night and degenerated into an area of low pressure over Lao PDR early next morning.

Krovanh formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 230 km southeast of Iwo Jima on the afternoon of 15 September. It tracked northwestwards and intensified gradually, becoming a severe typhoon and reaching its peak intensity on the morning of 17 September with an estimated sustained wind of 165 km/h near its centre. Krovanh moved northwards and skirted past the sea areas east of Iwo Jima on 18 September. It then turned further to the northeast and weakened gradually, before finally evolving into an extratropical cyclone over the western North Pacific east of Japan in the early morning on 21 September.

Dujuan formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 940 east-southeast of Taibei on the morning of 23 September. It moved generally to the northwest or west-northwest towards Taiwan and intensified gradually. Dujuan developed into a super typhoon on 27 September, reaching its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 210 km/h near its centre. It moved across Taiwan on the night of 28 September and weakened into a typhoon before making landfall over the coast of Fujian the next morning. Dujuan finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Jiangxi in the early morning of 30 September.

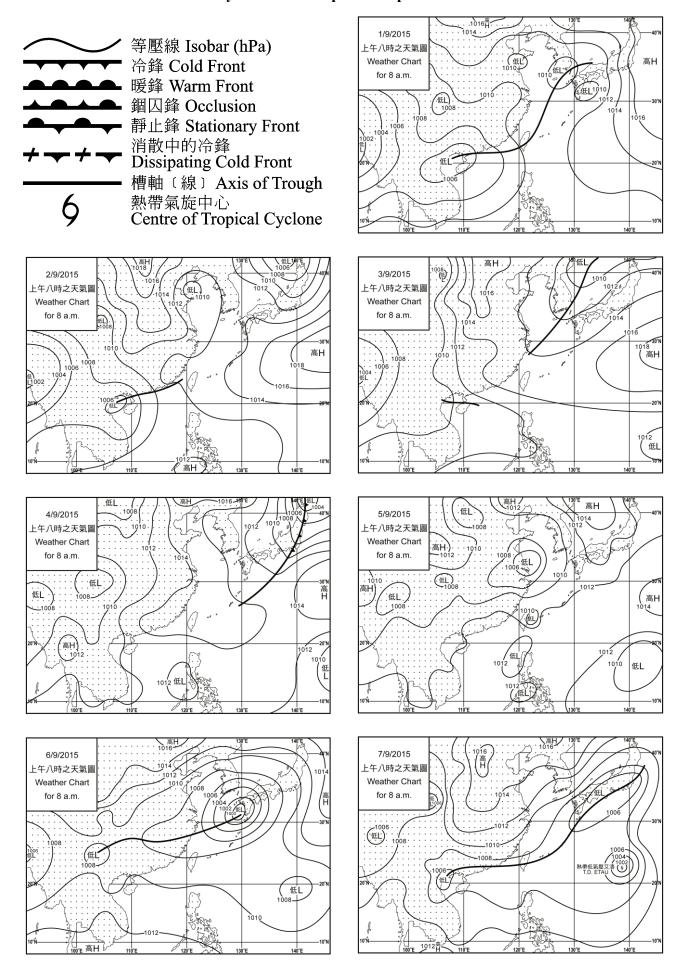
According to press reports, Dujuan caused extensive damage in Taiwan, resulting in at least three deaths, over 300 injuries and more than 2.2 million households without electricity supply. There was widespread backflow of sea water along the coast of Xiamen. More than 400 000 people had to be evacuated in Fujian and Zhejiang during the passage of Dujuan.

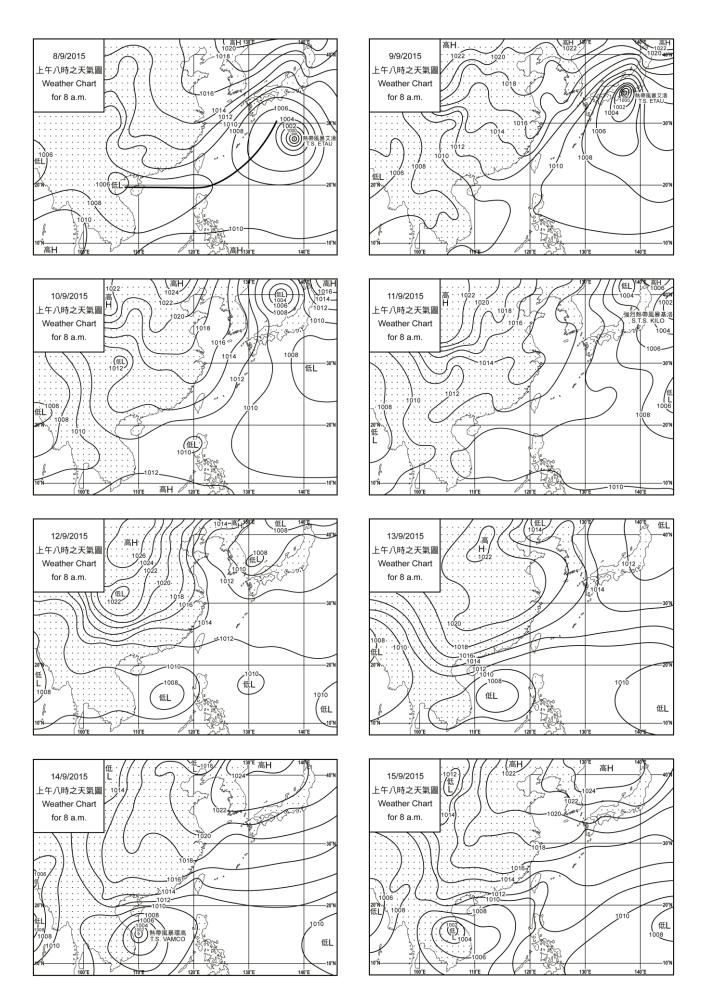
圖 2.1.1 二零一五年九月的熱帶氣旋路徑圖

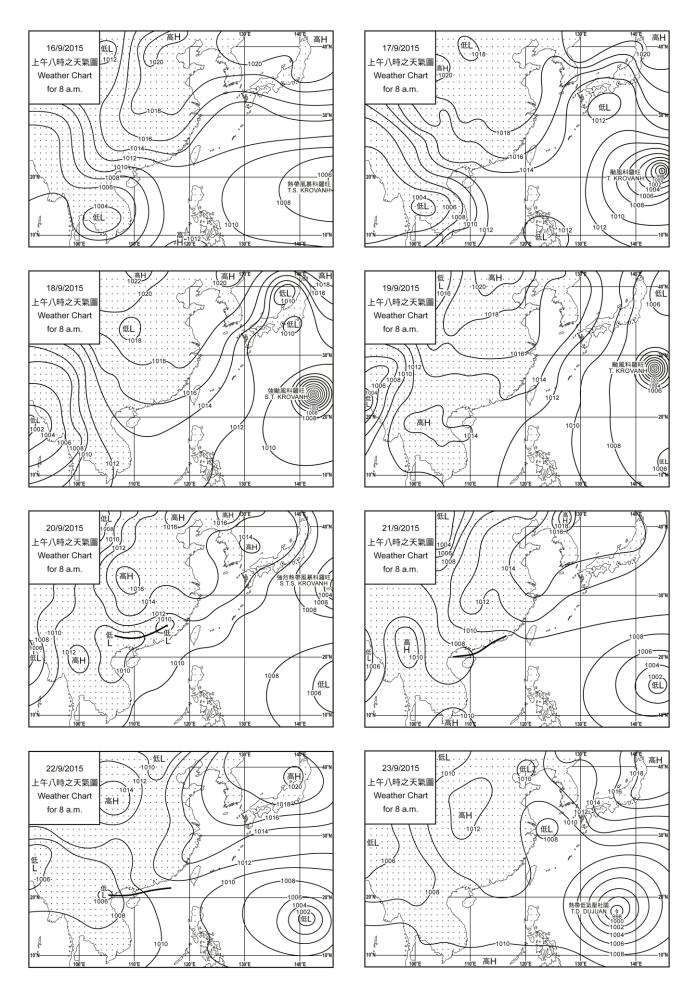
Figure 2.1.1 Track of tropical cyclones in September 2015

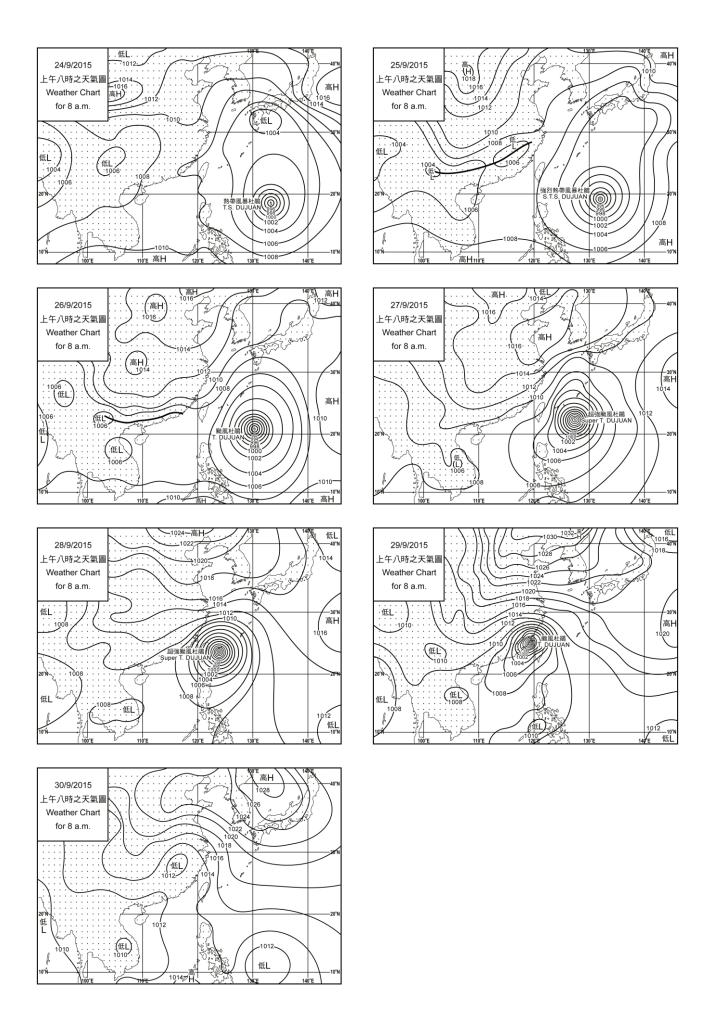
3. 二零一五年九月每日天氣圖

3. Daily Weather Maps for September 2015









4.1.1 二零一五年九月香港氣象觀測摘錄(一)

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

日期	平均氣壓	Aiı	氣 溫 r Temperat	u r e	平均 露點溫度	平均 相對濕度	平均雲量 Mean Amount of Cloud	總雨量
Date	Mean Pressure	最高 Maximum	平均 Mean	最低 Minimum	Mean Dew Point Temperature	Mean Relative Humidity		Total Rainfall
九月 September	百帕斯卡 hPa	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%	毫米 mm
1	1007.8	28.9	27.4	25.7	25.4	89	87	5.3
2	1010.9	27.7	25.8	24.5	24.8	94	88	39.0
3	1013.0	29.0	27.6	25.8	25.8	90	87	0.2
4	1013.1	32.9	29.1	27.0	25.7	82	60	-
5	1011.1	31.9	29.3	27.2	24.8	78	38	-
6	1008.1	32.3	29.6	27.8	25.6	79	43	-
7	1007.2	29.6	28.3	26.7	25.9	87	82	7.3
8	1009.4	30.7	27.9	26.4	23.1	75	60	-
9	1012.0	31.2	28.2	26.5	23.0	74	44	Tr
10	1012.7	31.3	28.1	26.5	23.2	75	47	-
11	1011.1	31.0	28.1	26.8	23.7	77	46	Tr
12	1011.5	30.5	27.9	26.2	23.2	76	66	Tr
13	1013.0	31.2	28.0	25.8	21.4	68	49	-
14	1012.2	31.4	28.0	25.9	22.1	71	46	-
15	1011.3	31.9	28.6	26.5	23.1	73	60	-
16	1011.9	31.0	28.1	26.9	24.5	81	86	1.5
17	1014.6	30.6	28.2	27.1	24.2	79	72	Tr
18	1015.0	31.8	28.5	26.8	24.0	77	47	Tr
19	1012.2	30.6	28.3	26.8	24.3	79	67	-
20	1009.3	31.1	28.7	27.1	24.5	78	74	Tr
21	1008.6	28.7	27.4	25.5	23.8	81	88	16.9
22	1009.9	31.0	28.1	26.3	25.5	86	67	2.9
23	1009.1	32.0	28.9	27.3	25.3	81	40	Tr
24	1006.7	32.0	29.3	27.4	24.7	77	23	-
25	1004.9	32.2	29.7	28.1	25.3	78	38	-
26	1006.7	32.2	28.7	26.9	26.3	87	71	10.2
27	1008.2	30.2	27.8	26.5	25.0	85	81	4.6
28	1006.7	32.8	29.0	25.8	20.6	61	30	-
29	1005.6	31.3	29.7	27.4	20.0	56	53	-
30	1011.0	32.7	29.8	28.2	24.8	75	78	Tr
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1010.2	31.1	28.4	26.6	24.1	78	61	87.9
正常* Normal*	1008.9	30.1	27.7	25.8	23.4	78	66	327.6
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory							

天文台於九月二十五日 16 時 53 分錄得本月最低氣壓 1002.7 百帕斯卡。

The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 1002.7 hectopascals at 1653 HKT on 25 September.

天文台於九月四日 14 時 56 分錄得本月最高氣溫 32.9 $^{\circ}$ C $^{\circ}$

The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 32.9 $\,^{\rm o}$ C at 1456 HKT on 4 September.

天文台於九月二日 12 時 36 分錄得本月最低氣溫 24.5 °C。

The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 24.5 °C at 1236 HKT on 2 September.

天文台於九月二十六日 23 時 49 分錄得本月最高瞬時降雨率 157 毫米/小時。

The maximum instantaneous rate of rainfall recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 157 millimetres per hour at 2349 HKT on 26 September.

^{* 1981-2010} 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/cnormal09.htm)

^{* 1981-2010} Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/enormal09.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 二零一五年九月香港氣象觀測摘錄(二)

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

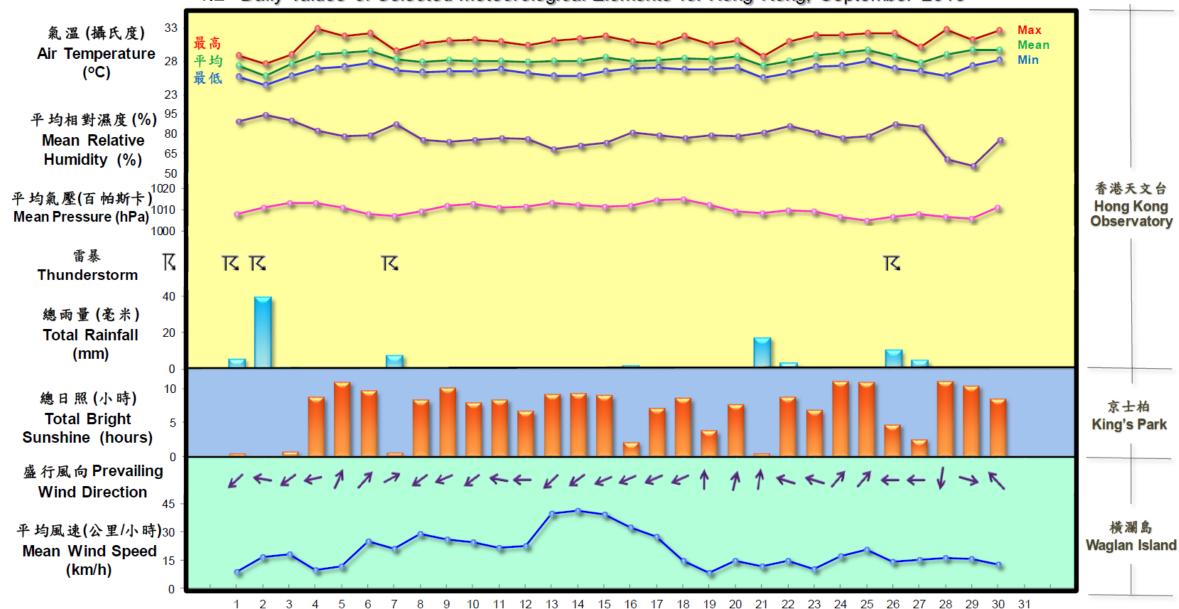
日期 Date	出現低能見度的時數# Number of hours of Reduced Visibility#	總日照 Total Bright Sunshine	每日太陽總輻射 Daily Global Solar Radiation	總蒸發量 Total Evaporation	盛行風向 Prevailing Wind Direction	平均風速 Mean Wind Speed
九月 September	小時 hours	小時 hours	兆焦耳/米 ² MJ/m ²	毫米 mm	度 degrees	公里/小時 km/h
1	0	0.4	9.54	2.6	050	8.6
2	0	-	2.27	1.5	100	16.5
3	0	0.7	10.74	2.4	060	18.2
4	0	8.7	22.09	4.8	080	9.8
5	0	11.0	25.27	6.6	220	11.7
6	0	9.7	23.75	6.0	240	24.9
7	0	0.5	5.72	2.3	250	21.3
8	0	8.3	20.18	6.6	060	29.0
9	0	10.1	23.03	6.5	070	26.2
10	0	7.9	20.86	6.1	060	24.7
11	0	8.4	21.48	6.2	100	21.4
12	0	6.7	18.07	6.3	090	22.6
13	0	9.2	22.46	6.1	050	39.9
14	0	9.3	23.14	7.7	060	41.3
15	0	9.0	23.08	6.1	070	39.5
16	0	2.1	13.90	2.3	070	32.2
17	0	7.1	19.80	5.6	070	27.4
18	0	8.6	20.72	4.3	070	14.5
19	0	3.8	11.39	3.0	180	8.1
20	0	7.7	18.12	6.0	200	14.5
21	0	0.4	7.96	1.6	190	11.9
22	0	8.8	20.78	4.9	110	14.8
23	0	6.8	14.15	3.9	110	10.2
24	0	11.1	23.76	6.2	230	17.3
25	0	11.0	23.62	3.5	230	20.5
26	3	4.7	11.85	3.9	090	14.0
27	0	2.5	9.87	5.6	090	15.1
28	0	11.1	21.98	6.2	010	16.4
29	0	10.4	20.82	5.5	290	15.5
30	0	8.5	19.60	3.6	140	12.7
平均/總值 Mean/Total	3	204.5	17.67	143.9	060	20.0
正常* Normal*	87.5 §	172.3	14.61	125.9	090	22.6
觀測站 Station	香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport		京士柏 King's Park		横瀾 Waglan	

横瀾島於九月十四日 1 時 59 分錄得本月最高陣風 68 公里/小時,風向 060 度。

The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 68 kilometres per hour from 060 degrees at 0159 HKT on 14 September.

- # 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/cnormal09.htm)
- * 1981-2010 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/enormal09.htm)
- § 1997-2014 平均值
- § 1997-2014 Mean value

4.2 2015年9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, September 2015



1.3 2015年9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 September 2015

