

每月天氣摘要 二零一五年十月

Monthly Weather Summary October 2015



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1. 二零一五年十月天氣回顧

二零一五年十月較正常溫暖。全月平均氣溫為 26.0 度，較正常數值 25.5 度高 0.5 度。主要受熱帶氣旋彩虹於首星期帶來的大雨影響，本月亦較正常多雨。月總雨量為 168.3 毫米，較正常值 100.9 毫米多約百分之 67。然而，本年至十月底累積雨量為 1787.4 毫米，較同期正常數值 2334.0 毫米仍少約百分之 23。

本港於二零一五年十月首天的天氣為多雲、有幾陣驟雨及局部地區性雷暴。受東北季候風影響，翌日部分時間有陽光及有幾陣驟雨。同時，位於菲律賓附近的熱帶低氣壓於十月二日早上進入南海並增強為熱帶風暴，命名為彩虹。彩虹於其後兩天穩定地向西北偏西移動，靠近廣東西部並繼續增強。彩虹於十月四日凌晨發展為一個強颱風。

十月三日下午，本港的東至東北風顯著增強，天氣亦轉差，有狂風大驟雨及局部地區性雷暴。隨著彩虹於十月四日下午在廣東湛江附近登陸並逐漸減弱，本港風勢開始逐漸緩和。受彩虹外圍雨帶影響，本港於十月四日及五日間中有狂風大驟雨及雷暴。其中，十月四日本港大部分地區錄得超過 40 毫米雨量，而大嶼山西部的雨量更超過 100 毫米。

受東北季候風相關的雲帶影響，本港於十月六日至七日持續多雲及有驟雨。十月七日早上新界東部局部地區更出現傾盆大雨，西貢的雨量超過 150 毫米。在一股內陸氣流影響下，本港於十月八日及九日雲層轉薄，部分時間有陽光。隨著東北季候風增強，本港於十月十日風勢頗大及有幾陣雨。十月十一日早上天氣顯著轉涼，天文台的氣溫下降至最低的 18.5 度，為本月的最低氣溫。翌日天氣持續多雲。

受較乾燥的東北季候風影響，本港於十月十三日天氣轉晴，隨後十一天亦持續大致天晴及乾燥。受一股偏東氣流影響，十月二十五日二十六日天氣轉為大致多雲及有幾陣微雨。隨著覆蓋廣東沿岸的雲帶轉薄，本港於十月二十七日至三十日持續大致天晴。一道冷鋒於十月三十一日早上橫過廣東沿岸並為本港帶來較為多雲及有幾陣雨的天氣。

本月有四個熱帶氣旋影響南海及北太平洋西部。

本月有三十五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 October 2015

The weather of October 2015 was warmer than usual. The monthly mean temperature of 26.0 degrees was 0.5 degrees above the normal figure of 25.5 degrees. The month was also wetter than usual, mainly as a result of heavy rain brought by tropical cyclone Mujigae during the first week of the month. A total of 168.3 millimetres of rainfall was recorded of the month, about 67 percent above the normal figure of 100.9 millimetres. However, the accumulated rainfall of 1787.4 millimetres since 1 January was still about 23 percent below the normal figure of 2334.0 millimetres for the same period.

The weather in Hong Kong was cloudy with a few showers and isolated thunderstorms on the first day of the month. Under the influence of the northeast monsoon, there were sunny periods and a few showers the next day. Meanwhile, the tropical depression near the Philippines intensified into a tropical storm and named Mujigae while moving into the South China Sea on the morning of 2 October. Moving west-northwestwards steadily, it edged closer to western Guangdong and continued to intensify in the next two days. Mujigae developed into a severe typhoon in the small hours of 4 October.

Locally, east to northeasterly winds strengthened significantly and the weather also deteriorated with heavy squally showers and isolated thunderstorms in the afternoon on 3 October. With Mujigae making landfall near Zhanjiang of Guangdong and weakening gradually on the afternoon of 4 October, local winds started to subside gradually. Under the influence of the outer rainbands of Mujigae, there were occasional heavy squally showers and thunderstorms in Hong Kong on 4 and 5 October. In particular, more than 40 millimeters of rainfall were recorded over most parts of the territory and rainfall over western part of Lantau Island even exceeded 100 millimeters on 4 October.

Affected by the cloud bands associated with the northeast monsoon, it remained cloudy and showery on 6-7 October. There was also a localized heavy downpour in the eastern part of the New Territories with more than 150 millimetres of rain falling over Sai Kung on the morning of 7 October. Under the influence of a continental airstream, the clouds thinned out with sunny periods in Hong Kong on 8 and 9 October. With the strengthening of the northeast monsoon, it became windy with a few rain patches on 10 October. The weather became appreciably cooler on the morning of 11 October with temperatures at the Observatory falling to a minimum of 18.5 degrees, the lowest of the month. The weather remained cloudy on the next day.

Dominated by a relatively dry northeast monsoon, the weather in Hong Kong became fine on 13 October and remained generally fine and dry for the ensuing eleven days. Affected by an easterly airstream, local weather turned mainly cloudy with a few light rain

patches on 25 and 26 October. As the band of clouds covering the coast of Guangdong thinned out, weather remained generally fine on 27-30 October. A cold front moved across the coastal areas of Guangdong on the morning of 31 October and brought cloudier weather with a few rain patches to the territory.

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

During the month, thirty-five 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 二零一五年十月發出的警告及信號
Table 1.1 Warnings and Signals issued in October 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
		彩虹 MUJIGAE	1 3 1	2/10 3/10 4/10	2040 1020 2040

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
5/10	0521	5/10	1530
10/10	2055	11/10	1500

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
黃色 Yellow	17/10	0600	17/10	1250
紅色 Red	17/10	1250	17/10	1945
黃色 Yellow	18/10	0600	18/10	1230
紅色 Red	18/10	1230	18/10	1845
紅色 Red	19/10	0600	21/10	1945
黃色 Yellow	25/10	0600	25/10	1800

暴雨警告信號

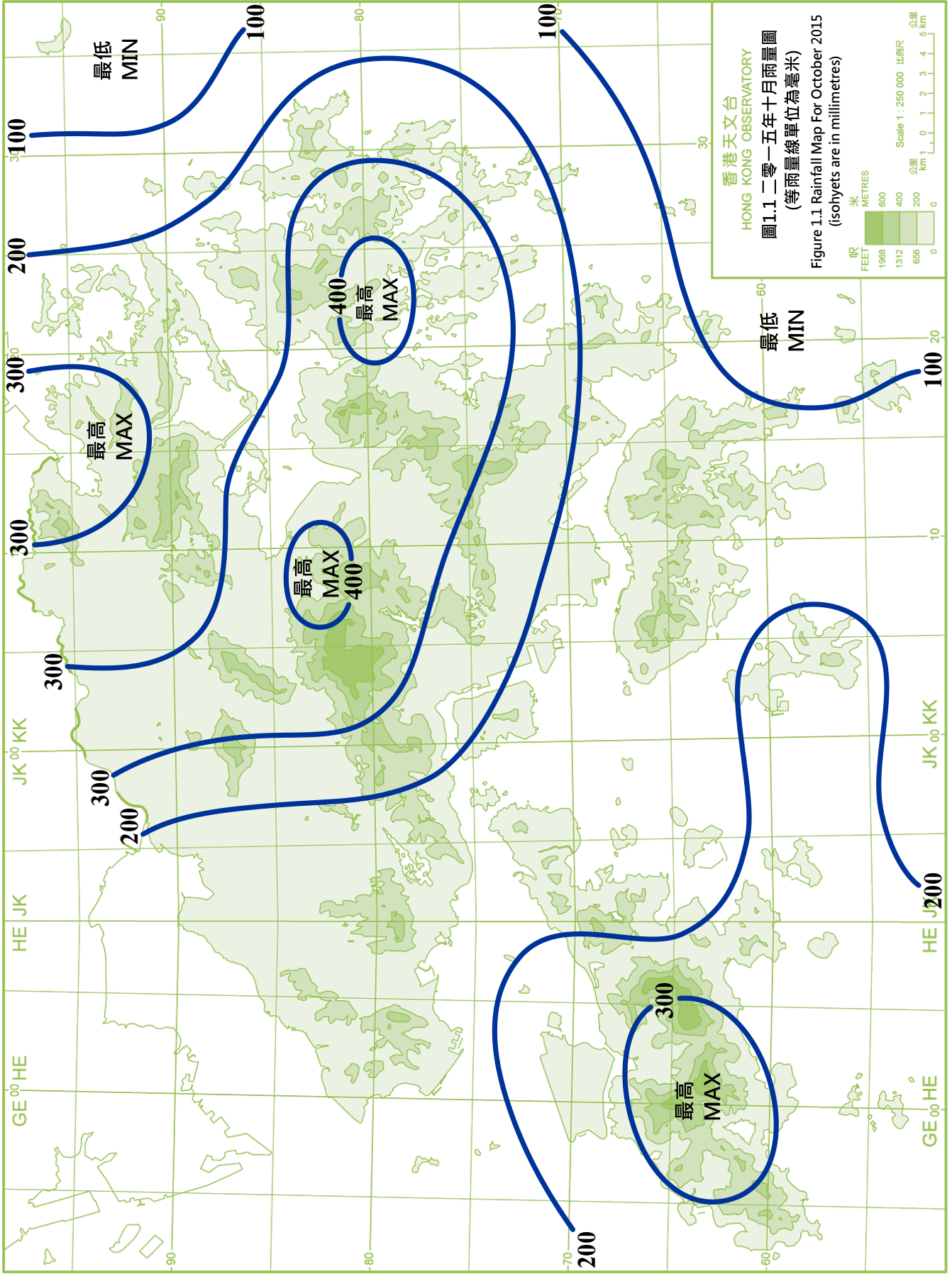
Rainstorm Warnings

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	3/10	2145	4/10	0025
黃色 Amber	4/10	0425	4/10	0545

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
30/9	2345	1/10	0100	1/10	0720	1/10	1030
1/10	1450	1/10	1900	1/10	1925	1/10	2030
1/10	2355	2/10	0130	2/10	1810	2/10	1915
3/10	1840	5/10	1130	5/10	1410	6/10	0100
6/10	0505	6/10	0730	6/10	0855	6/10	1000
6/10	1040	6/10	1400	6/10	1420	6/10	1930
7/10	0610	7/10	1045	7/10	1130	7/10	1530



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2.1 二零一五年十月的熱帶氣旋概述

二零一五年十月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了四個熱帶氣旋，其中強颱風彩虹引致天文台需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號。

熱帶低氣壓彩虹於十月一日下午在馬尼拉以東約290公里的菲律賓以東海域上形成，採取西北偏西路徑移向呂宋。翌日早上彩虹進入南海並增強為熱帶風暴。其後兩天彩虹穩定地向西北偏西方向移動，靠近廣東西部，並繼續增強。彩虹於十月四日凌晨發展為強颱風，正午前達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時175公里。彩虹當日下午在廣東湛江附近登陸並逐漸減弱，最後於十月五日下午在廣西減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導，彩虹吹襲廣東及廣西期間，兩省最少有460萬人受災，8 500多間房屋受損，直接經濟損失超過120億元人民幣。在彩虹的環流影響下，佛山順德及廣州番禺受龍捲風吹襲，多間房屋損毀，車輛被吹翻，至少六人死亡及超過200人受傷。

熱帶低氣壓彩雲於十月二日晚上在硫黃島以東約2 690公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北偏西方向移動，並逐漸增強。彩雲於十月五日下午發展為強烈熱帶風暴，翌日轉向偏北方向移動，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時110公里。彩雲於十月八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。

熱帶低氣壓巨爵於十月十三日上午在馬尼拉以東約 2 320公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向偏西方向移動，並逐漸增強。巨爵於十月十七日下午發展為超強颱風，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205公里。巨爵於十月十八日橫過呂宋，並減弱為颱風。隨後兩天巨爵緩慢地向偏北方向沿著呂宋西岸移動，並繼續減弱，最後於十月二十一日在呂宋海峽減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導，巨爵為菲律賓北部帶來豪雨及洪水，造成最少16人死亡，逾18萬人撤離家園。

熱帶低氣壓薔琵於十月十三日下午在關島以東約1 670公里的北太平洋西部上形成，大致向西北偏西方向移動，並逐漸增強。薔琵於十月十六日發展為颱風，並逐漸採取偏北路徑移向硫黃島一帶。薔琵於十月十八日晚上進一步發展為超強颱風，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。隨後三天薔琵稍為減弱為颱風，並開始轉向東北偏東方向移動。薔琵於十月二十二日再度增強為強颱風，掠過硫黃島以南的海域。隨後薔琵加速向東北偏東方向移動，並逐漸減弱，最後於十月二十五日早上在硫黃島東北偏東的北太平洋西部上演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

2.1 Overview of Tropical Cyclones in October 2015

Four tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in October 2015, with Severe Typhoon Mujigae necessitating the issuance of tropical cyclone warning signals in Hong Kong.

Mujigae formed as a tropical depression over the sea areas east of the Philippines about 290 km east of Manila on the afternoon of 1 October and tracked west-northwestwards in the direction of Luzon. Mujigae entered the South China Sea the next morning and intensified into a tropical storm. Moving west-northwestwards steadily, it edged closer to western Guangdong and continued to intensify in the next two days. Mujigae developed into a severe typhoon in the small hours of 4 October, reaching its peak intensity before noon with an estimated sustained wind of 175 km/h near its centre. It made landfall near Zhanjiang in Guangdong that afternoon and weakened gradually. Mujigae finally degenerated into an area of low pressure on the afternoon of 5 October over Guangxi.

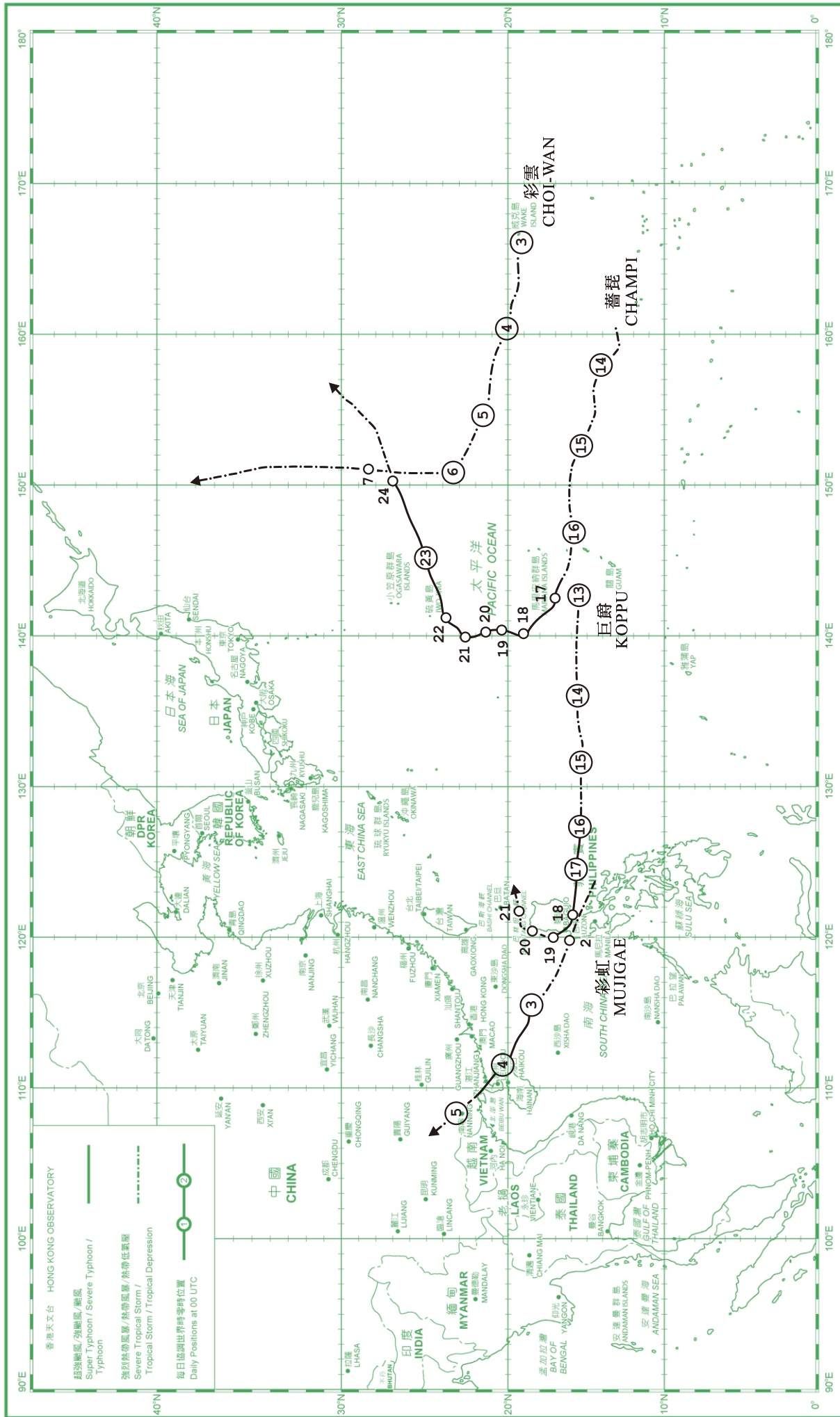
According to press reports, at least 4.6 million people were affected and 8 500 houses were damaged in Guangdong and Guangxi during the passage of Mujigae, with direct economic loss amounting to over 12 billion RMB. Under the influence of the circulation of Mujigae, Shunde district in Foshan and Panyu district in Guangzhou were affected by tornadoes, resulting in at least six deaths and over 200 injuries. Houses were damaged and vehicles were overturned.

Choi-wan formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 2 690 km east of Iwo Jima on the night of 2 October. It moved west-northwestwards and intensified gradually. Choi-wan developed into a severe tropical storm on the afternoon of 5 October. Turning northwards the next day, it reached its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 110 km/h near its centre. Choi-wan finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the western North Pacific east of Japan on the early morning of 8 October.

Koppu formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 2 320 km east of Manila on the morning of 13 October. It moved westwards and intensified gradually. Koppu developed into a super typhoon on the afternoon of 17 October and reached its peak intensity that night with an estimated sustained wind of 205 km/h near its centre. Koppu moved across Luzon on 18 October and weakened into a typhoon. It moved slowly northwards along the western coast of Luzon in the next two days and continued to weaken. Koppu finally degenerated into an area of low pressure near the Luzon Strait on 21 October.

According to press reports, Koppu brought torrential rain and flood to the northern part of the Philippines during its passage. At least 16 people were killed and more than 180 000 people had to be evacuated.

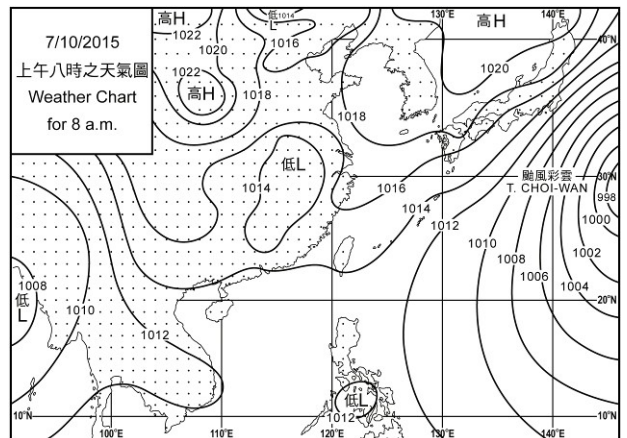
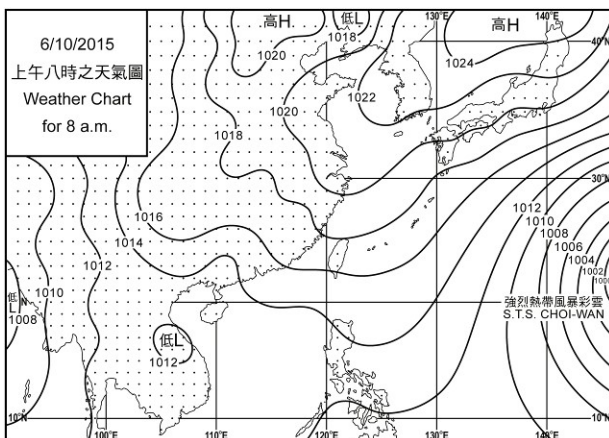
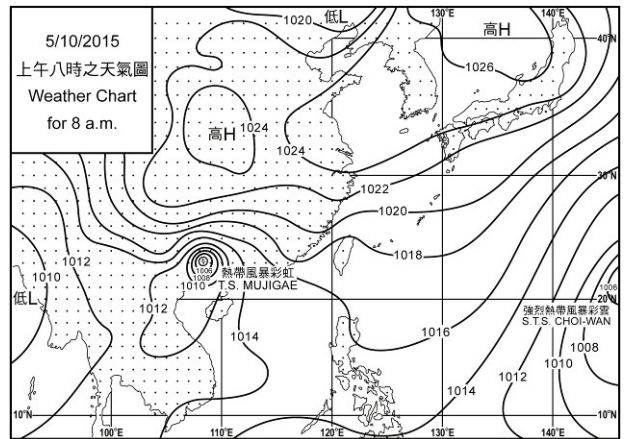
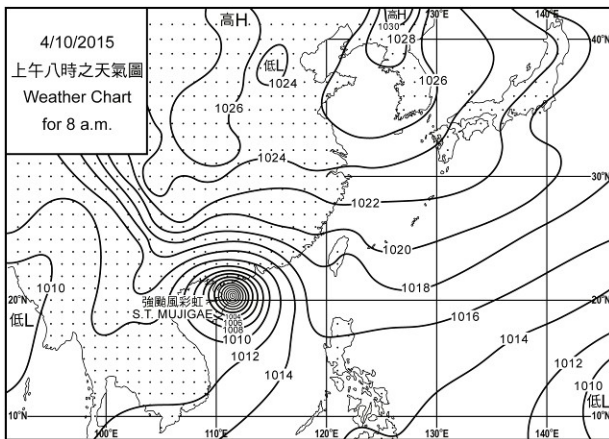
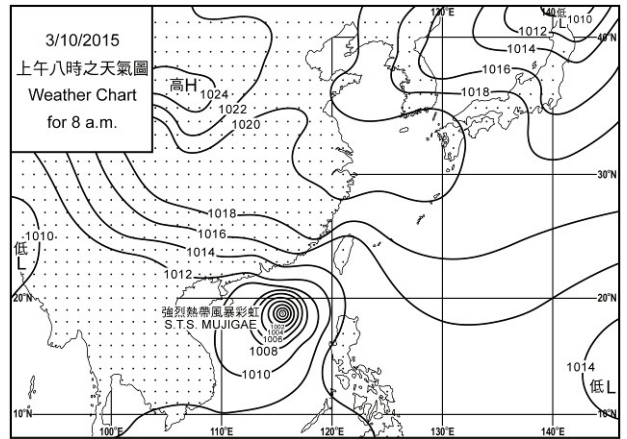
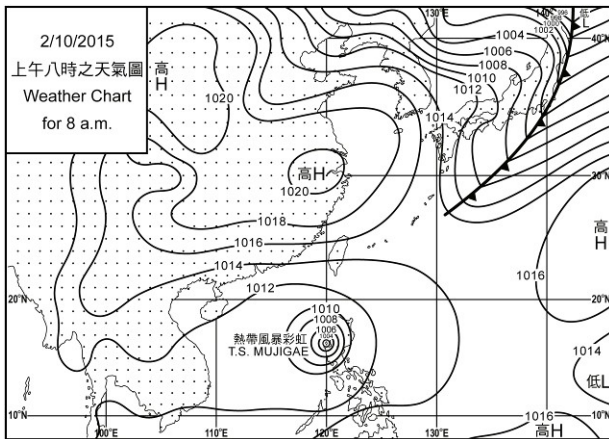
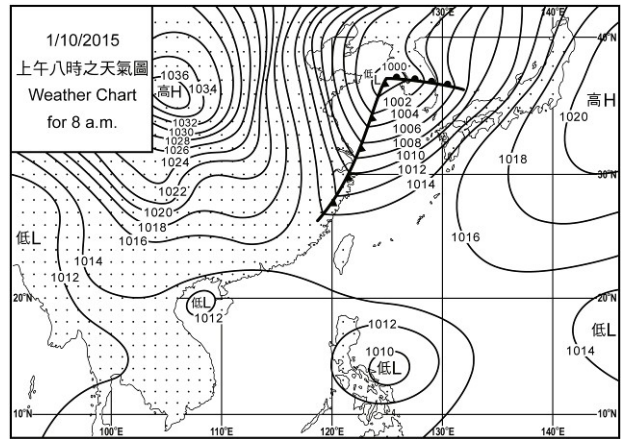
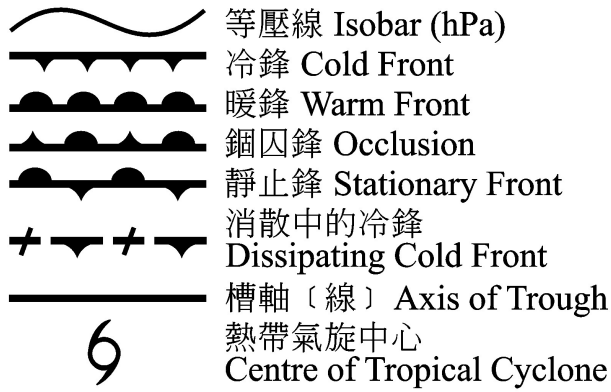
Champi formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 670 km east of Guam on the afternoon of 13 October. It moved generally west-northwestwards and intensified gradually. Champi developed into a typhoon on 16 October and gradually took on a northward course towards the vicinity of Iwo Jima. It further intensified into a super typhoon on the night of 18 October, reaching its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 195 km/h near its centre. Champi slightly weakened into a typhoon in the next three days and started to turn east-northeastwards. It intensified again into a severe typhoon and skirted past the seas south of Iwo Jima on 22 October. Champi then speeded up on an east-northeasterly track and weakened gradually, before finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the western North Pacific east-northeast of Iwo Jima on the morning of 25 October.

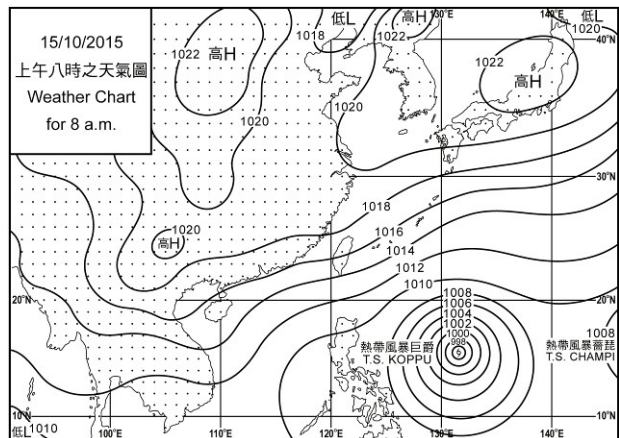
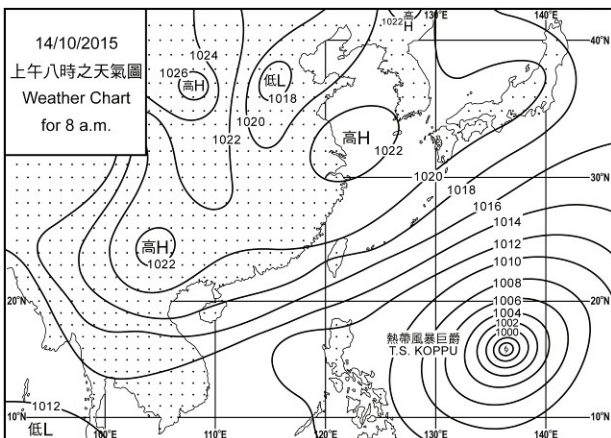
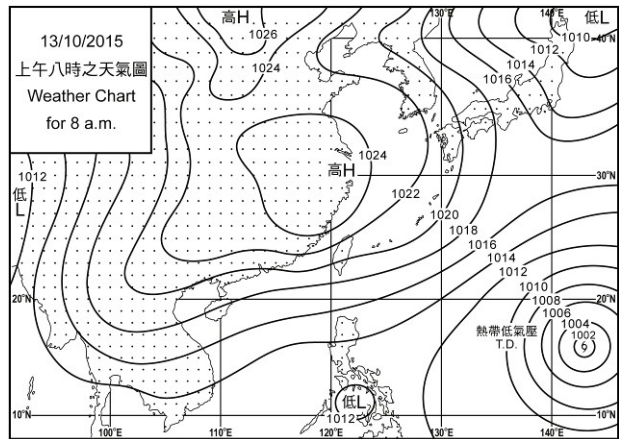
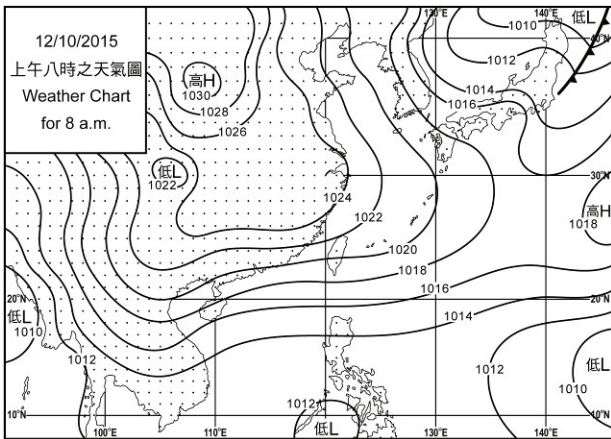
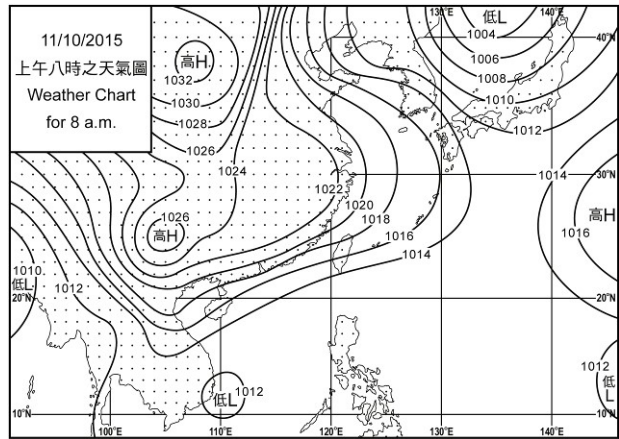
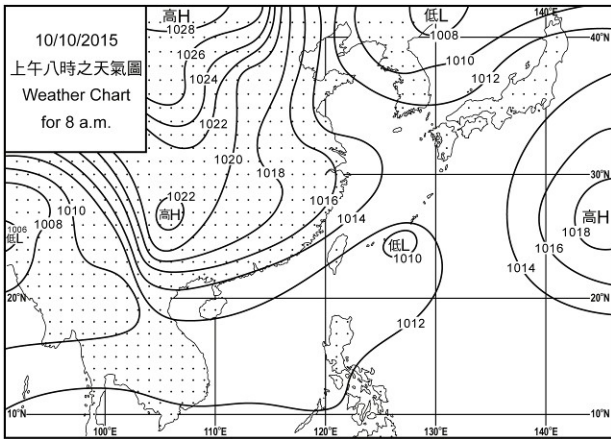
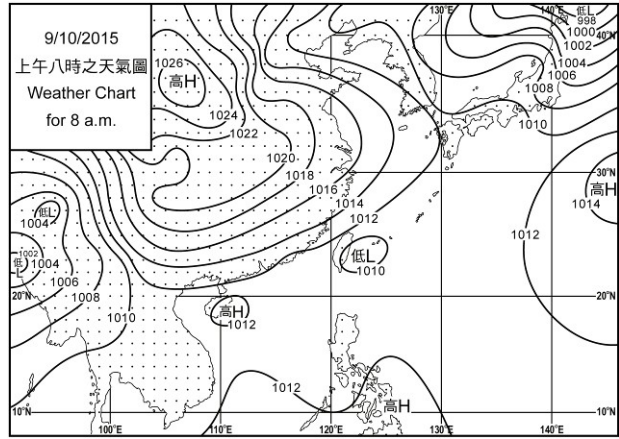
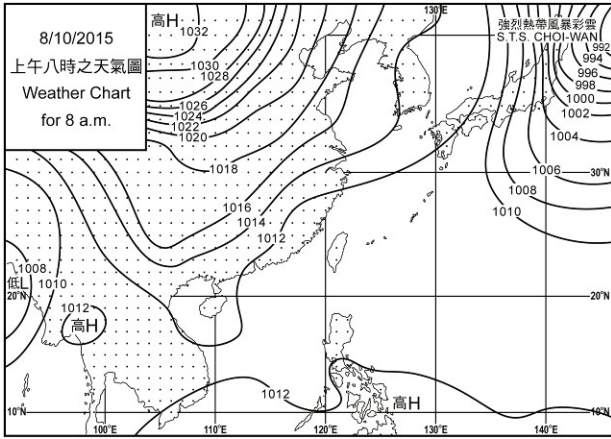


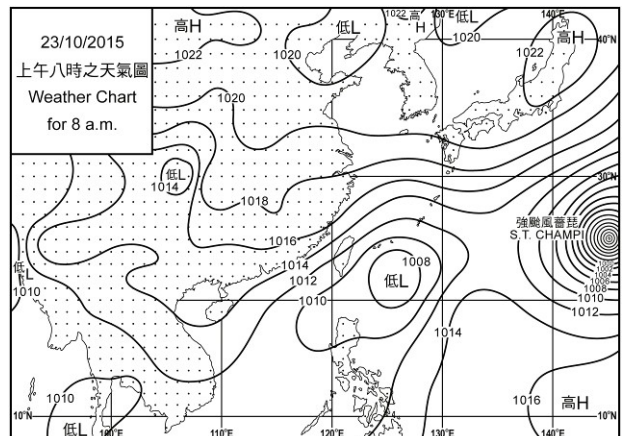
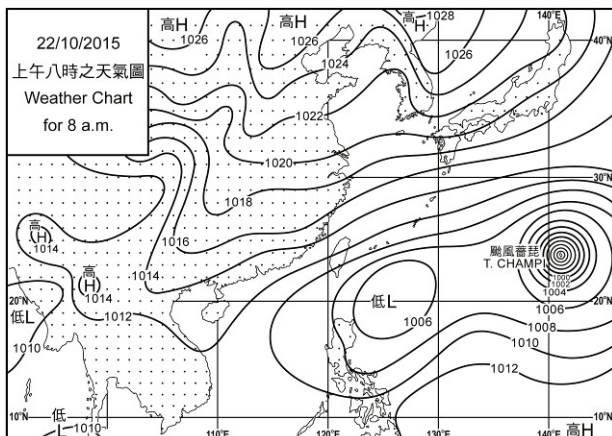
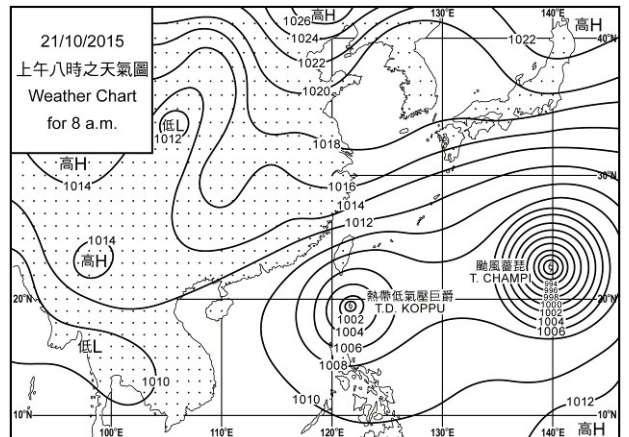
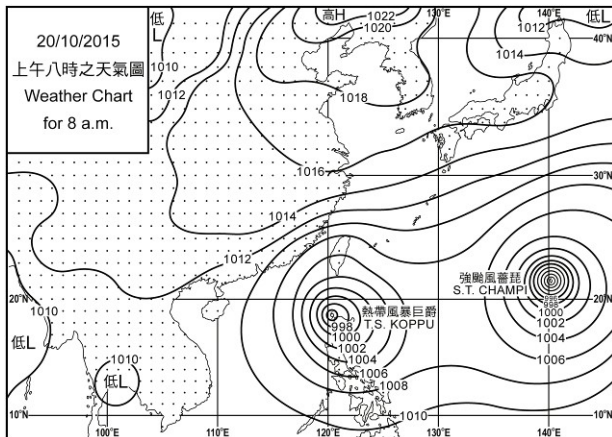
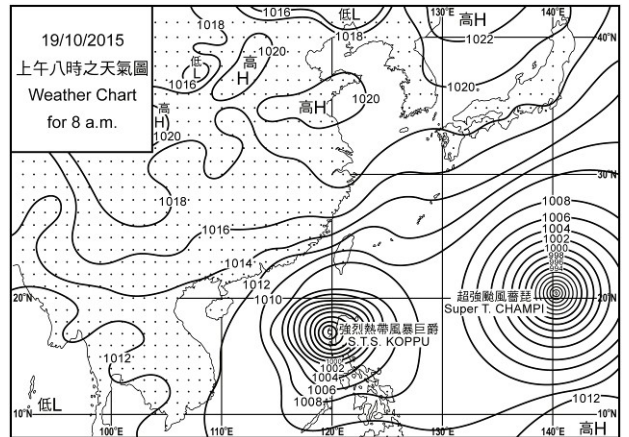
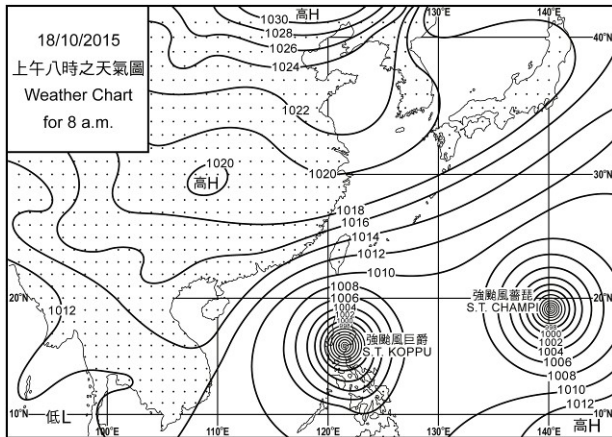
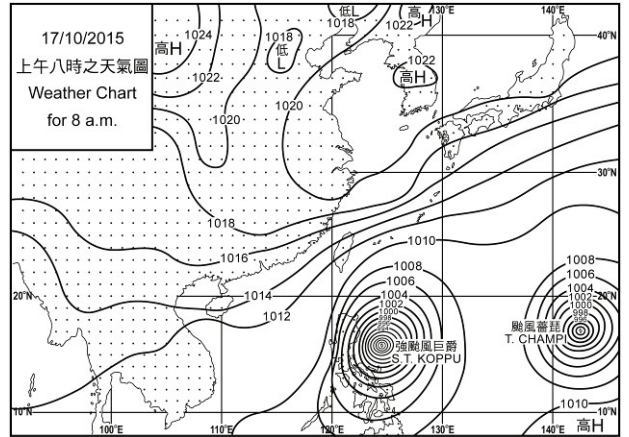
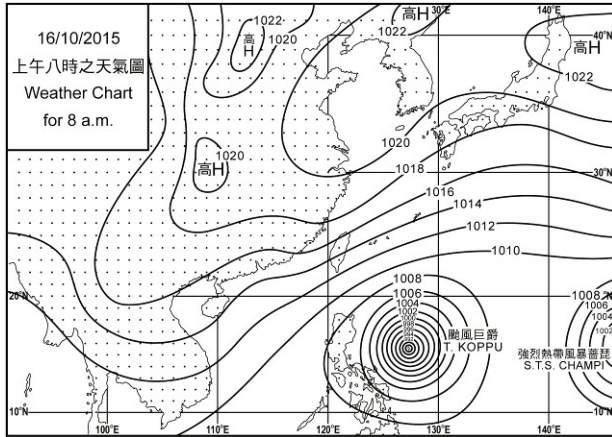
HKO 80C (2012) 墨卡托投影—北緯 22½ 度 Mercator Projection—Latitude 22½°N 地政總署測繪處繪製 Cartography by Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department © 版權所有 未經許可 不得複製 Copyright reserved — reproduction by permission only

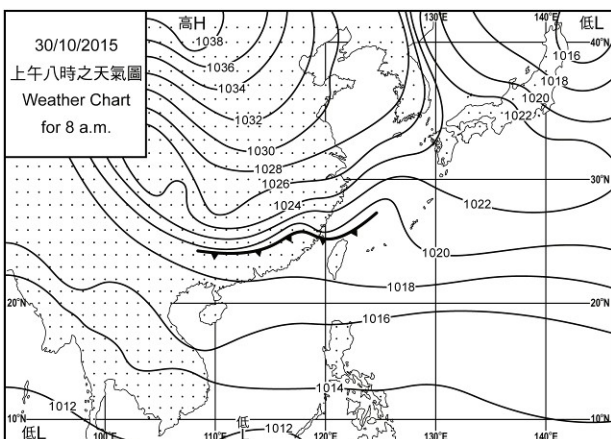
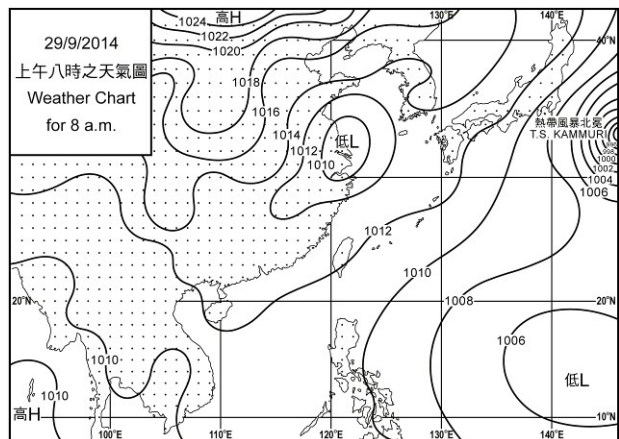
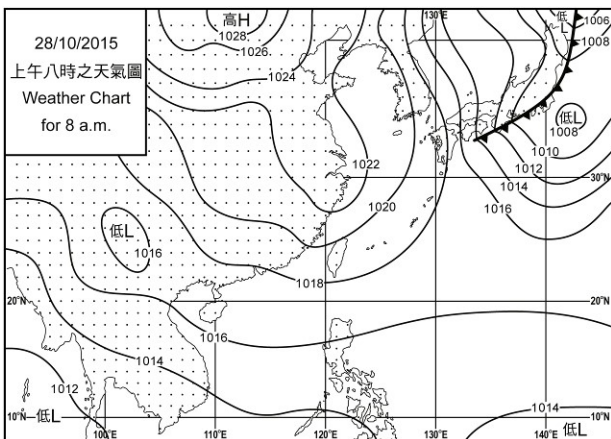
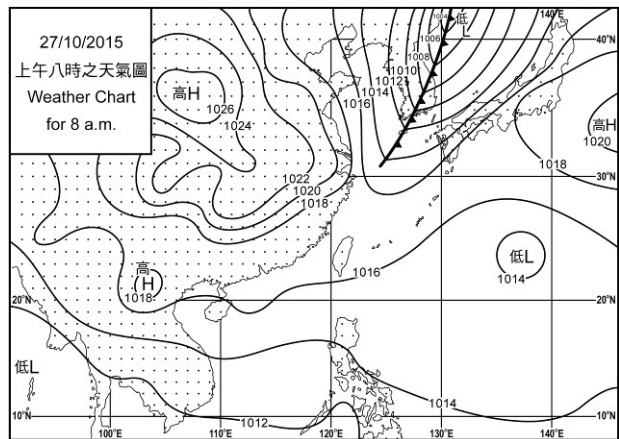
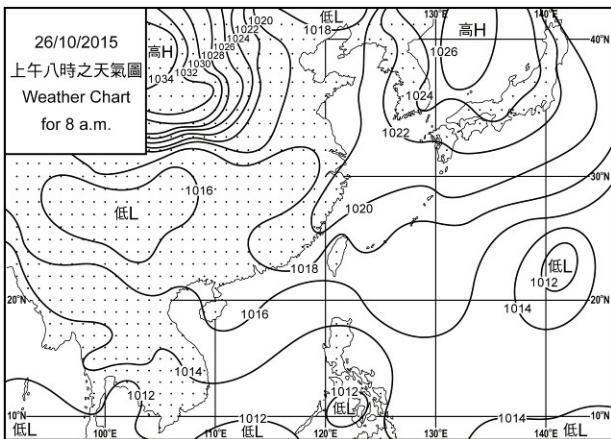
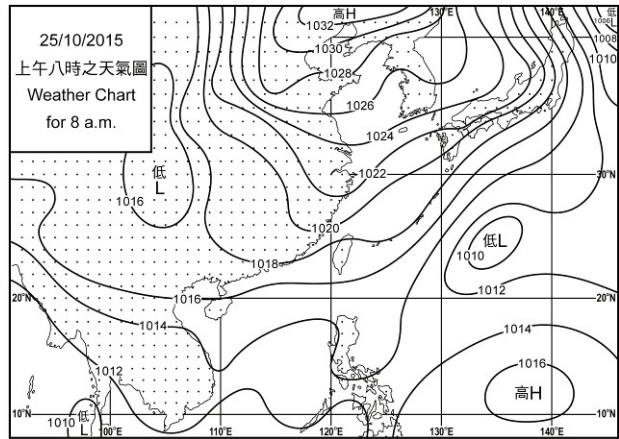
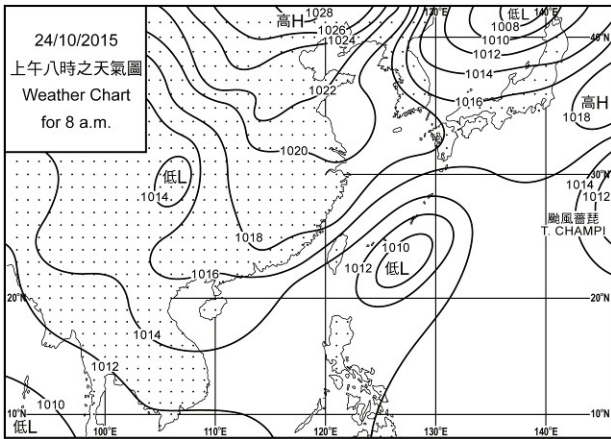
圖 2.1.1 二零一五年十月的熱帶氣旋路徑圖
Figure 2.1.1 Track of tropical cyclones in October 2015

3. 二零一五年十月每日天氣圖 3. Daily Weather Maps for October 2015









4.1.1 二零一五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 2015

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	1013.0	31.7	28.8	26.4	25.3	81	84	0.3
2	1012.4	31.6	27.9	26.5	23.1	76	82	7.0
3	1011.7	29.7	26.8	24.2	23.7	83	88	46.4
4	1013.2	27.8	26.7	24.9	25.2	92	95	38.1
5	1015.2	27.8	26.7	25.4	25.4	93	88	15.6
6	1014.1	26.8	26.0	25.3	25.4	97	86	50.7
7	1012.7	27.6	26.4	25.0	25.0	92	85	5.8
8	1010.5	30.0	27.8	26.1	23.1	76	54	-
9	1011.3	29.4	26.8	24.8	20.9	70	45	Tr
10	1013.7	26.6	24.3	21.1	19.9	77	85	1.0
11	1018.0	22.1	20.5	18.5	16.6	78	88	2.0
12	1019.0	24.9	23.1	21.0	16.8	67	88	Tr
13	1018.7	27.8	25.1	23.3	19.1	70	68	Tr
14	1017.4	28.2	25.0	23.1	20.1	75	51	-
15	1015.2	28.7	25.2	23.1	20.7	76	19	-
16	1013.8	29.4	25.8	23.3	20.4	73	20	-
17	1013.4	30.8	26.2	23.6	19.5	69	17	-
18	1012.5	29.1	25.5	23.5	19.3	70	43	-
19	1010.2	28.2	25.3	23.1	16.7	59	79	-
20	1008.3	29.1	26.2	23.8	17.3	58	78	-
21	1010.2	29.2	26.4	24.3	19.3	65	64	Tr
22	1012.0	30.6	27.0	25.3	20.9	70	48	-
23	1013.0	30.7	27.0	24.8	21.6	73	50	-
24	1015.0	29.6	26.8	24.9	22.1	76	61	Tr
25	1016.8	26.6	25.9	25.4	21.7	77	77	0.2
26	1016.8	26.2	25.4	24.5	22.3	83	81	0.7
27	1015.6	30.1	26.5	24.3	22.1	77	48	-
28	1017.0	29.2	26.7	25.5	23.3	82	46	Tr
29	1018.2	28.4	26.4	25.5	22.9	81	61	Tr
30	1017.8	29.6	26.7	25.3	23.1	81	53	-
31	1020.4	27.2	25.6	24.4	21.6	79	66	0.5
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1014.4	28.5	26.0	24.2	21.4	77	64	168.3
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							

天文台於十月二十日 15 時 44 分錄得本月最低氣壓 1006.1 百帕斯卡。

The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 1006.1 hectopascals at 1544 HKT on 20 October.

天文台於十月一日 14 時 46 分錄得本月最高氣溫 31.7 °C。

The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 31.7 °C at 1446 HKT on 1 October.

天文台於十月十一日 9 時 0 分錄得本月最低氣溫 18.5 °C。

The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 18.5 °C at 0900 HKT on 11 October.

天文台於十月三日 22 時 50 分錄得本月最高瞬時降雨率 246 毫米/小時。

The maximum instantaneous rate of rainfall recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 246 millimetres per hour at 2250 HKT on 3 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 二零一五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 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
十月 October	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	1	2.9	11.49	5.0	030	7.9
2	0	4.2	13.01	2.4	010	30.6
3	1	1.6	10.88	N.A.	060	52.8
4	0	-	2.76	0.4	120	50.7
5	0	0.9	5.39	1.0	100	37.0
6	0	0.4	3.56	2.0	100	30.4
7	0	0.7	5.65	1.1	140	12.5
8	3	10.6	20.77	6.9	300	13.0
9	0	7.1	16.44	N.A.	020	20.4
10	0	0.6	6.93	2.4	020	30.2
11	0	-	3.00	2.6	020	38.3
12	0	-	7.75	3.5	050	28.2
13	0	10.5	20.16	2.5	070	32.4
14	0	7.4	17.48	4.0	070	24.1
15	6	9.1	18.35	4.1	090	14.1
16	12	10.5	19.99	6.2	030	10.0
17	1	10.5	20.53	3.0	070	12.4
18	0	9.7	19.14	5.3	060	8.9
19	0	4.4	14.42	5.9	020	17.3
20	0	7.5	16.77	4.8	010	17.2
21	0	6.4	13.42	2.8	010	13.2
22	1	7.8	14.49	3.5	120	9.2
23	0	8.3	16.88	3.1	080	9.9
24	0	8.2	16.85	6.9	080	19.7
25	0	3.0	10.17	1.8	080	37.5
26	0	0.8	6.47	1.7	080	28.9
27	0	9.5	17.28	3.6	060	10.3
28	1	9.5	18.07	5.2	110	15.8
29	0	7.0	15.84	4.3	090	24.2
30	0	8.4	18.18	4.3	100	16.5
31	0	5.3	13.41	2.9	080	40.8
平均/總值 Mean/Total	26	172.8	13.40	103.2&	080	23.0
正常* Normal*	149.3 §	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 [^]			

橫瀾島於十月三日 16 時 50 分錄得本月最高陣風 96 公里/小時，風向 070 度。

The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 96 kilometres per hour from 070 degrees at 1650 HKT on 3 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.

[^] 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/cnormal10.htm>)

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

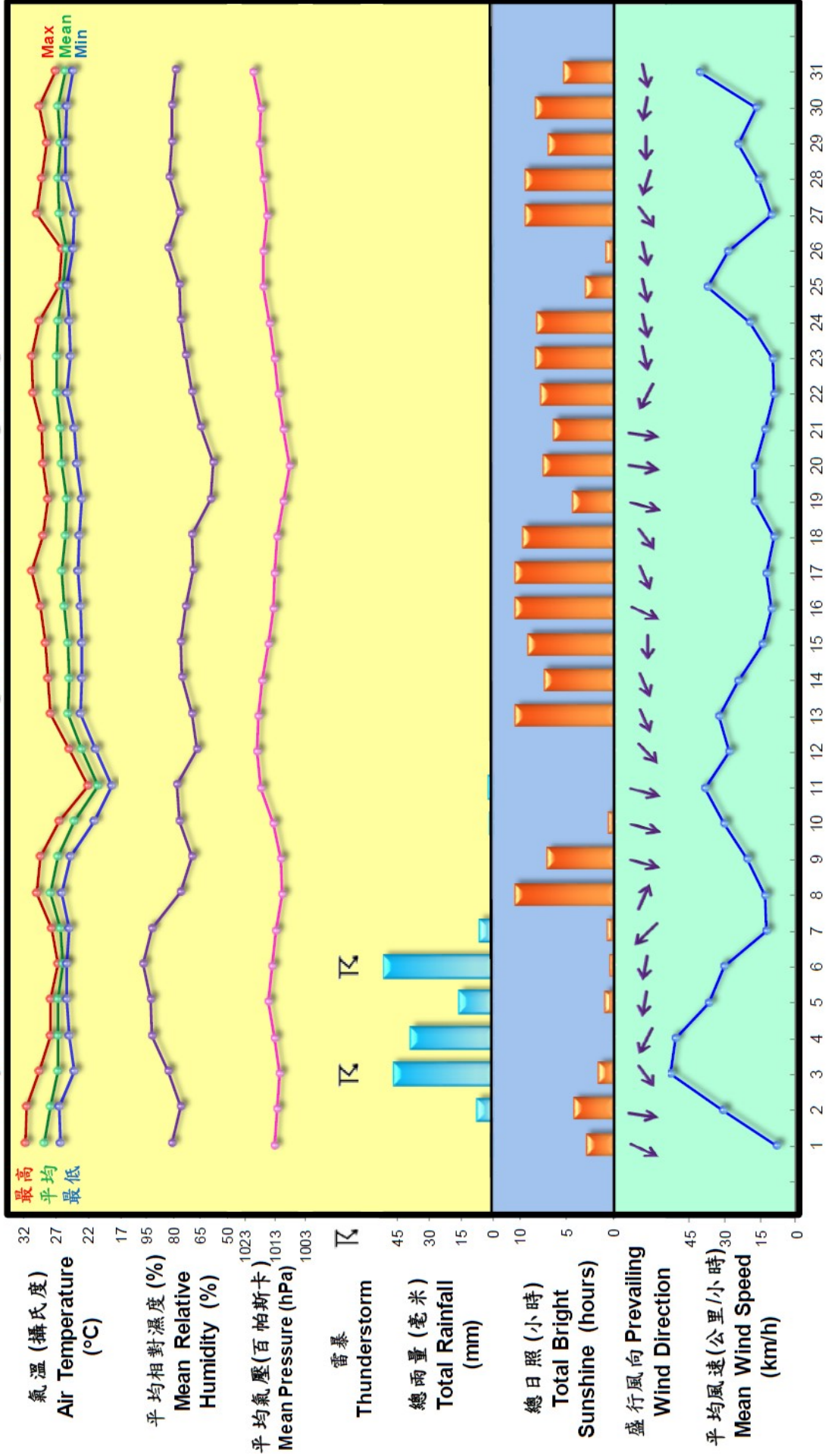
§ 1997-2014 平均值

§ 1997-2014 Mean value

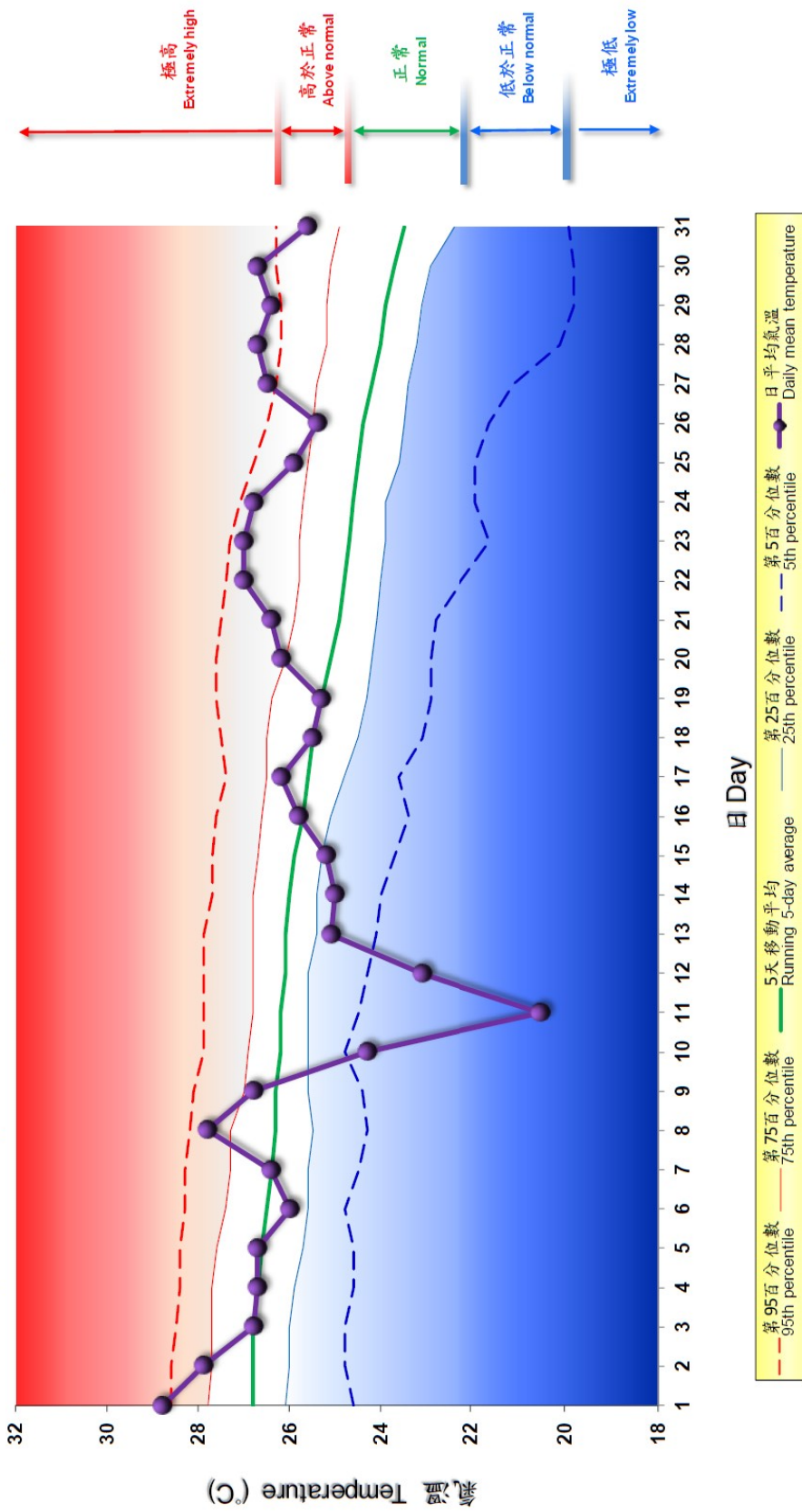
& 數據不完整

& Data incomplete

4.2 2015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 2015



4.3 2015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 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