

# 每月天氣摘要 二零一六年八月

## Monthly Weather Summary August 2016



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## 1. 二零一六年八月天氣回顧

二零一六年八月大致較正常多雨及陽光偏少。本月的總日照時間為148.5小時，較正常數值188.9小時少約百分之21。本月總雨量為532.7毫米，較正常值432.2毫米多約百分之23。而本年首八個月的累積雨量為1941.4毫米，較同期正常數值1905.5毫米多約百分之2。

強烈熱帶風暴妮妲於本月首天掠過呂宋以北沿岸後增強為颱風，並移向廣東沿岸。受妮妲的外圍雨帶影響，八月一日本港有驟雨，晚間風勢增強。妮妲於八月二日早上在大鵬半島附近登陸，在本港以北掠過並橫過深圳，本港當時受烈風程度的偏南風所吹襲。隨著妮妲減弱及遠離，本港日間風勢逐漸緩和，但天氣持續天陰及有狂風大驟雨，本港當日普遍錄得超過100毫米的雨量，而大嶼山部分地區更超過200毫米。隨後兩天持續有雨，大嶼山及大埔受到幾陣大驟雨影響。

隨著一個高壓區在中國東南部形成，本港於八月五日開始有陽光，隨後三天天氣普遍晴朗及酷熱。其後一個廣闊低壓區由北太平洋西部伸展至南海北部，引致廣東沿岸地區天氣轉為較不穩定，八月九日接近中午時分高溫引發的驟雨及強雷暴為本港帶來超過四千多次雲對地閃電。隨後七天本港持續多雲及有驟雨，而八月十三日雖然陽光較多，但亦有幾陣大驟雨影響本港西部。同時，有數個弱低氣壓在華南沿岸海域徘徊，其中一個在廣東西部沿岸對出海域發展為熱帶風暴電母，並於八月十七日至十八日為本港帶來大風及狂風驟雨的天氣。

隨著電母遠離並移向越南北部，本港於八月十九日至二十一日天氣夾雜陽光和驟雨及有局部地區性雷暴。香港天文台本月的最低氣溫為於八月二十一日清晨時分當強雷雨橫過本港時所錄得的24.5度。同時，有三個熱帶氣旋接連在北太平洋西部發展，當中強颱風獅子山在琉球群島以東海域徘徊了數天。受華南地區陽光充沛及風勢微弱所致，本港於八月二十二日至二十七日連續六天天晴酷熱，天文台於八月二十五日的氣溫升至34.4度，為本月的最高氣溫。

本港於八月二十八日受驟雨天氣影響，早上雲量開始增多。隨著中國上空的反氣旋增強並為廣東沿岸地區帶來較乾燥的大陸氣流，本港翌日雨勢減弱，但持續多雲。本月餘下時間雖然部分時間有陽光，但仍持續大致多雲及有幾陣驟雨。

本月有八個熱帶氣旋影響南海及北太平洋西部。

本月有三班航機因惡劣天氣須轉飛其他地方。表 1.1 載列本月發出及取消各種警告/信號的詳情。

## 1. The Weather of August 2016

The weather of August 2016 was generally rainy with less sunshine than usual. The total duration of sunshine recorded in the month was 148.5 hours, about 21 percent below the normal figure of 188.9 hours. The monthly total rainfall was 532.7 millimetres, about 23 percent above the normal figure of 432.2 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall of 1941.4 millimetres for the first eight months was about 2 percent above the normal figure of 1905.5 millimetres for the same period.

After skirting past the north coast of Luzon, Nida intensified from a severe tropical storm to a typhoon and headed straight for the coast of Guangdong on the first day of the month. Under the influence of the outer rainbands of Nida, local weather was showery on 1 August with strengthening winds that night. Southerly gales swept in over the territory as Nida made landfall near Dapang Peninsula and moved across Shenzhen just north of Hong Kong on the morning of 2 August. With Nida weakening and moving away, local winds moderated gradually during the day. However, the weather remained overcast with heavy squally showers. More than 100 millimetres of rainfall fell over the territory that day, with rainfall amount even exceeding 200 millimetres in some parts of Lantau Island. The rainy conditions continued over the next couple of days with some heavy showers affecting Lantau Island and Tai Po.

With an area of high pressure developing over the southeastern part of China, the sun broke through on 5 August, and the weather remained generally fine and very hot over the next three days. As a broad area of low pressure extended from the western North Pacific all the way into the northern part of the South China Sea, the weather over the coastal areas of Guangdong turned more unsettled. Heat showers and intense thunderstorms around noon time on 9 August brought more than 4000 cloud-to-ground lightning strokes to Hong Kong. Cloudy and showery conditions persisted over the next seven days, and even for a rather sunny day on 13 August, there were still some heavy showers affecting the western part of the territory that day. Meanwhile, weak depressions hovered over the south China coastal waters during the period, and from one such depression, Dianmu developed into a tropical storm off the coast of western Guangdong, bringing windy conditions and squally showers to Hong Kong on 17 and 18 August.

With Dianmu moving away towards northern Vietnam, local weather was a mixture of sunny periods, showers and isolated thunderstorms on 19 - 21 August. The lowest temperature of the month at the Hong Kong Observatory, 24.5 degrees, was recorded in the early hours of 21 August as intense thundery showers swept across the territory. Meanwhile, three tropical cyclones developed in quick succession over the western North Pacific. One of them, Severe Typhoon Lionrock, lingered for days over the sea areas east of the Ryukyu Islands. With southern China under sunny skies and light wind conditions, a spell of fine and very hot weather lasted for six days in Hong Kong from 22 to 27 August. Temperature at the Observatory rose to 34.4 degrees on 25 August, the highest of the month.

The weather turned cloudier as showery activities affected Hong Kong early on 28 August, and even though the showers eased off, the skies remained cloudy the next day as an intensifying anticyclone over China brought drier continental air to the coastal areas of Guangdong. Despite some sunny periods, mainly cloudy conditions with some showers persisted towards the end of the month.

Eight tropical cyclones occurred over the South China Sea and the western North



Pacific in the month.

During the month, three aircraft 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 二零一六年八月發出的警告及信號  
Table 1.1 Warnings and Signals issued in August 2016

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
妮妲 NIDA	1	31/7	2210	1/8	1140
	3	1/8	1140	1/8	2040
	8NW	1/8	2040	2/8	0440
	8SW	2/8	0440	2/8	1240
	3	2/8	1240	2/8	1710
電母 DIANMU	1	17/8	1130	17/8	2215
	3	17/8	2215	18/8	1115
	1	18/8	1115	18/8	1315

暴雨警告信號

Rainstorm Warnings

顏色 Colour	開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
黃色 Amber	2/8	0520	2/8	1045
黃色 Amber	9/8	1230	9/8	1330
黃色 Amber	10/8	0610	10/8	0655
紅色 Red	10/8	0655	10/8	0835
黃色 Amber	10/8	0835	10/8	1010
黃色 Amber	21/8	0220	21/8	0410
黃色 Amber	28/8	0005	28/8	0030
紅色 Red	28/8	0030	28/8	0220
黃色 Amber	28/8	0220	28/8	0330

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
27/7	1145	1/8	1800
5/8	1215	8/8	1945
22/8	0745	26/8	1815
27/8	1100	27/8	1715

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
2/8	1515	2/8	1615	3/8	0330	3/8	0530
3/8	0805	3/8	0915	3/8	0930	3/8	1600
4/8	1155	4/8	1800	7/8	1200	7/8	1400
7/8	1530	7/8	1730	8/8	1515	8/8	1815
9/8	1100	9/8	1530	9/8	1930	9/8	2015
10/8	0445	10/8	1230	13/8	1145	13/8	1445
13/8	1615	13/8	1800	14/8	0135	14/8	0315
15/8	1525	15/8	1930	19/8	1930	19/8	2130
20/8	1320	20/8	1730	20/8	2005	20/8	2115
21/8	0110	21/8	1200	26/8	1835	26/8	2045
27/8	1530	27/8	1600	27/8	1755	27/8	2030
27/8	2255	28/8	0400				

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
2/8	0815	2/8	1240

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
2/8	0805	2/8	1140
10/8	0640	10/8	0945
28/8	0115	28/8	0525

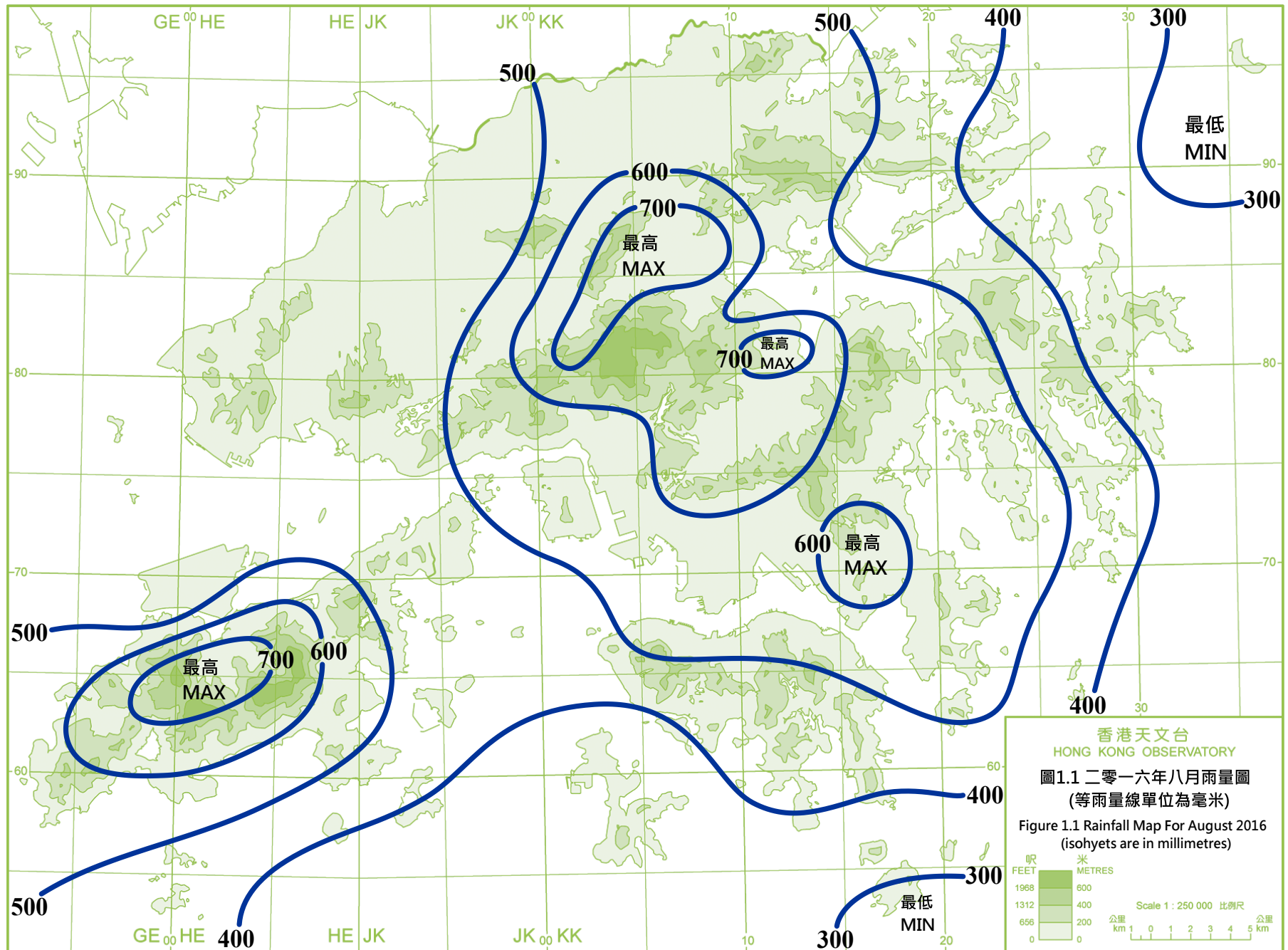






圖 1.1 妮姐吹襲香港期間，白加道發生山泥傾瀉。(相片由土力工程處及土木工程拓展署提供)

Fig. 1.1 Landslide at Barker Road during the passage of Nida. (Courtesy of the Geotechnical Engineering Office and the Civil Engineering and Development Department)



圖 1.2 妮姐吹襲香港期間，西灣河鯉景灣附近有樹木被吹倒。(相片由彭栩怡先生提供)

Fig. 1.2 Tree blown down near Lei King Wan in Sai Wan Ho during the passage of Nida. (courtesy of Mr Huey Pang)

## 2.1 二零一六年八月熱帶氣旋概述

二零一六年八月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了八個熱帶氣旋，其中妮妲及電母導致天文台需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號。

熱帶低氣壓妮妲於七月二十九日晚上在馬尼拉之東南偏東約 750 公里的北太平洋西部形成，初時向西北偏北方向移動。妮妲於翌日下午開始採取西北路徑移向呂宋海峽，並逐漸增強，於七月三十一日上午發展為強烈熱帶風暴，當日下午掠過呂宋北岸，晚上進入南海東北部，並採取西北偏西路徑趨向廣東沿岸。妮妲進一步增強為颱風，於八月一日下午達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速為每小時 130 公里。妮妲於八月二日上午三時左右在大鵬半島附近登陸，橫過深圳，在香港以北掠過。妮妲繼續移入內陸及開始減弱，最後於八月三日清晨在廣西減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導，在妮妲吹襲期間，廣東、廣西、湖南、貴州及雲南約有 50 萬人受災，300 多間房屋倒塌，直接經濟損失最少五億元人民幣。廣東有七市要停工停課，海陸空交通癱瘓。而深圳有逾一萬六千戶的電力供應受到影響。

熱帶低氣壓奧麥斯於八月四日下午在硫黃島之東南約 1010 公里的北太平洋西部形成，大致向偏北方向移動，並逐漸增強。奧麥斯於八月六日發展為強烈熱帶風暴，達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速為每小時 105 公里。隨後兩天奧麥斯繼續採取西北偏北路徑移向日本以東海域，並逐漸減弱，最後於八月十日清晨演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓康森於八月八日下午在威克島之西南偏西約 580 公里的北太平洋西部形成，向西至西北偏西方向移動，並逐漸增強。康森於八月九日凌晨發展為熱帶風暴，當晚達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速為每小時 85 公里。康森於八月十一日開始轉向東北偏北方向移動，兩日後再轉向西北偏北，最後於八月十四日晚上在日本以東海域演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓燦都於八月十四日凌晨在硫黃島以南約 580 公里的北太平洋西部形成，向東北偏北方向移動，當天早上增強為熱帶風暴。燦都於八月十五日清晨達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速為每小時 85 公里。其後燦都轉向西北偏北移動，八月十七日早上掠過日本本州北部東岸，下午在北海道以南海域演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導，燦都為日本東北地區帶來豪雨，約 1 800 戶家庭停電，海陸空交通受到影響。

一個熱帶低氣壓於八月十七日在香港之西南約 220 公里的南海北部形成，當天其移動緩慢，強度漸增。該熱帶低氣壓翌日早上增強為熱帶風暴及被命名為電母。電母採取偏西路徑移動，於八月十八日下午在雷州半島登陸，當晚進入北部灣。電母在橫過北部灣期間再度發展，於八月十九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 85 公里。電母於當日下午在越南北部登陸，移入內陸並逐漸減弱，最後於八月二十日早上在緬甸北部減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導，受電母相關的暴雨影響，海南島多處地方出現水浸，約四萬人需要緊急疏散，海陸空交通受影響。電母吹襲越南期間，造成最少 16 人死亡，兩人失蹤及 15 人受傷。

與此同時，三個熱帶低氣壓在八月十九至二十日期間在北太平洋西部接踵而生：先有蒲公英於八月十九日下午在硫黃島以南約780公里形成，繼而獅子山及圓規於當晚先後在東京之東南偏南約350公里及東京之東南偏東約950公里形成。圓規向西北移動，於八月二十日早上增強為熱帶風暴，達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時65公里。圓規於八月二十一日在日本本州北部以東離岸海域轉向偏北方向移動，當晚在北海道東岸演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導，圓規吹襲北海道期間造成至少一死三傷，超過130間房屋水浸。

蒲公英形成後大致向偏北方向移動，並於八月二十日早上增強為熱帶風暴，翌日進一步發展為強烈熱帶風暴，在八月二十二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110公里。蒲公英當天在東京以東登陸，並採取東北偏北路徑橫掃本州北部，最後於八月二十三日在北海道以北海域演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

蒲公英是一星期內第三個吹襲日本東部的熱帶氣旋。根據報章報導，蒲公英為本州及北海道帶來狂風大雨，造成最少兩人死亡，超過60人受傷，海陸空交通受到影響。

八月份日本東部風暴連場，但最具破壞力的第六個風暴還要來臨。獅子山的生成位置相對於當時其他熱帶氣旋原是最接近日本，但受制於與圓規和蒲公英的互相影響，獅子山初時大致向西南移動遠離本州。八月二十一日早上獅子山的移速開始減慢，一度向東南漂移，於八月二十三日再回復向西南移動。在琉球群島以東海域徘徊的日子，獅子山繼續發展，在八月二十四日晚上增強為強颱風，翌日清晨達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速為每小時175公里。八月二十六日獅子山移動路徑掉頭逆轉，開始朝東北方向走回頭路。八月二十九日下午獅子山減弱為颱風，並轉向西北偏北移動，直撲本州北部，翌日橫掃東北地區，最後於八月三十一日早上在日本海演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導，獅子山吹襲東北地區及北海道期間，造成最少12人死亡，五人失蹤，約 180 000人需要疏散，多處地區出現水浸及山泥傾瀉，多間房屋損毀，海陸空交通癱瘓。

## 2.1 Overview of Tropical Cyclones in August 2016

Eight tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in August 2016, of which Nida and Dianmu necessitated the issuance of tropical cyclone warning signals by the Observatory.

Nida formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 750 km east-southeast of Manila on the night of 29 July and moved north-northwestwards at first. Nida then took on a northwesterly track towards the Luzon Strait on the afternoon of 30 July and intensified gradually. After developing into a severe tropical storm on the morning of 31 July, it swept across the north coast of Luzon in the afternoon and entered the northeastern part of the South China Sea that night. Taking on a west-northwesterly track towards the coast of Guangdong, it further intensified into a typhoon and reached its peak intensity on the afternoon of 1 August with an estimated sustained wind of 130 km/h near its centre. Nida made landfall near Dapeng Peninsula around 3 a.m. on 2 August and moved across Shenzhen, passing just to the north of Hong Kong. It started to weaken as it moved further inland, before finally degenerating into an area of low pressure over Guangxi early in the morning on 3 August.

According to press reports, about 500 000 people were affected and more than 300 houses collapsed in Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan, Guizhou and Yunnan during the passage of Nida, with direct economic loss exceeding 500 million RMB. Business and schools were suspended in seven cities of Guangdong. Transportation services were paralyzed. Electricity supply to more than 16 000 households was affected in Shenzhen.

Omais formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 010 km southeast of Iwo Jima on the afternoon of 4 August. Tracking generally northwards, Omais intensified gradually and developed into a severe tropical storm on 6 August, reaching its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 105 km/h near its centre. It continued to take a north-northwesterly track towards the sea areas east of Japan over the next two days and weakened gradually, before finally evolving into an extratropical cyclone early in the morning on 10 August.

Conson formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 580 km west-southwest of Wake Island on the afternoon of 8 August. Tracking west to west-northwestwards, Conson intensified gradually and developed into a tropical storm in the small hours on 9 August, reaching its peak intensity that night with an estimated sustained wind of 85 km/h near its centre. It started to move north-northeastwards on 11 August and turned north-northwestwards two days later, before finally evolving into an extratropical cyclone over the sea areas east of Japan on the night of 14 August.

Chanthu formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 580 km south of Iwo Jima in the small hours on 14 August. Moving north-northeastwards, it intensified into a tropical storm that morning. Chanthu reached its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 85 km/h near its centre early in the morning on 15 August and turned north-northwestwards. It skirted past the east coast of northern Honshu, Japan on the morning of 17 August, before evolving into an extratropical cyclone over the sea areas south of Hokkaido that afternoon.

According to press reports, Chanthu brought torrential rain to the Tohoku region of



Japan during its passage. Power supply to about 1 800 households was suspended, and transportation services were affected.

A tropical depression formed over the northern part of the South China Sea about 220 km southwest of Hong Kong on 17 August. It moved slowly and intensified gradually that day. The tropical depression intensified into a tropical storm and was named Dianmu the next morning. Moving generally westwards, Dianmu made landfall over Leizhou Peninsula on the afternoon of 18 August and entered Beibu Wan that night. It re-intensified as it moved across Beibu Wan, reaching its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 85 km/h on the morning of 19 August. After making landfall over the northern part of Vietnam in the afternoon, Dianmu moved inland and weakened gradually. It finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the northern part of Myanmar on the morning of 20 August.

According to press reports, there was flooding in many places in Hainan Island due to rainstorms brought by Dianmu. Around 40 000 people were evacuated and transportation services were affected. In Vietnam, a least 16 persons were killed, two were reported missing and another 15 were injured during the passage of Dianmu.

Meanwhile, three tropical depressions formed in quick succession over the western North Pacific on 19 – 20 August: Mindulle about 780 km south of Iwo Jima on the afternoon of 19 August, followed by Lionrock about 350 km south-southeast of Tokyo and Kompasu about 950 km east-southeast of Tokyo that night. Kompasu tracked northwestwards and intensified into a tropical storm on the morning of 20 August, reaching its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 65 km/h near its centre. Kompasu turned northwards on 21 August off the east coast of northern Honshu, Japan and evolved into an extratropical cyclone that night over the east coast of Hokkaido.

According to press reports, at least one person was killed and three were injured in Hokkaido during the passage of Kompasu. Over 130 houses were flooded.

Tracking generally northwards after formation, Mindulle intensified into a tropical storm on the morning of 20 August and developed further into a severe tropical storm the next day, reaching its peak intensity on the morning of 22 August with an estimated sustained wind of 110 km/h near its centre. Mindulle made landfall east of Tokyo that day and swept across northern Honshu along a north-northeastward track. It finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the sea areas north of Hokkaido on 23 August.

Mindulle was the third tropical cyclone to strike eastern Japan in less than a week. According to press reports, Mindulle brought squalls and heavy rain to Honshu and Hokkaido during its passage. At least two persons were killed and over 60 were injured. Transportation services were affected.

But the sixth and most destructive cyclone to hit eastern Japan in a stormy August was yet to come. Though forming closest to Japan among its contemporaries, Lionrock initially tracked generally southwestwards away from Honshu due to its interaction with Kompasu and Mindulle. It started to slow down on the morning of 21 August and after drifting southeastwards for a while, it resumed a southwestward track on 23 August. Lingering for days over the sea areas east of the Ryukyu Islands, Lionrock continued to intensify and became a severe typhoon on the night of 24 August, reaching its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 175 km/h near its centre early next day. Making a sharp U-turn, it started to track northeastwards on 26 August and headed back towards where it came from. After weakening into a typhoon on the afternoon of 29 August, Lionrock turned to the

north-northwest heading straight towards northern Honshu. It swept across the Tohoku region the next day before evolving into an extratropical cyclone over the Sea of Japan on the morning of 31 August.

According to press reports, at least 12 people were killed, another five were reported missing and around 180 000 people had to be evacuated in the Tohoku region and Hokkaido during the passage of Lionrock. There were extensive flooding and landslides, and many houses were damaged. Transportation services were paralyzed.

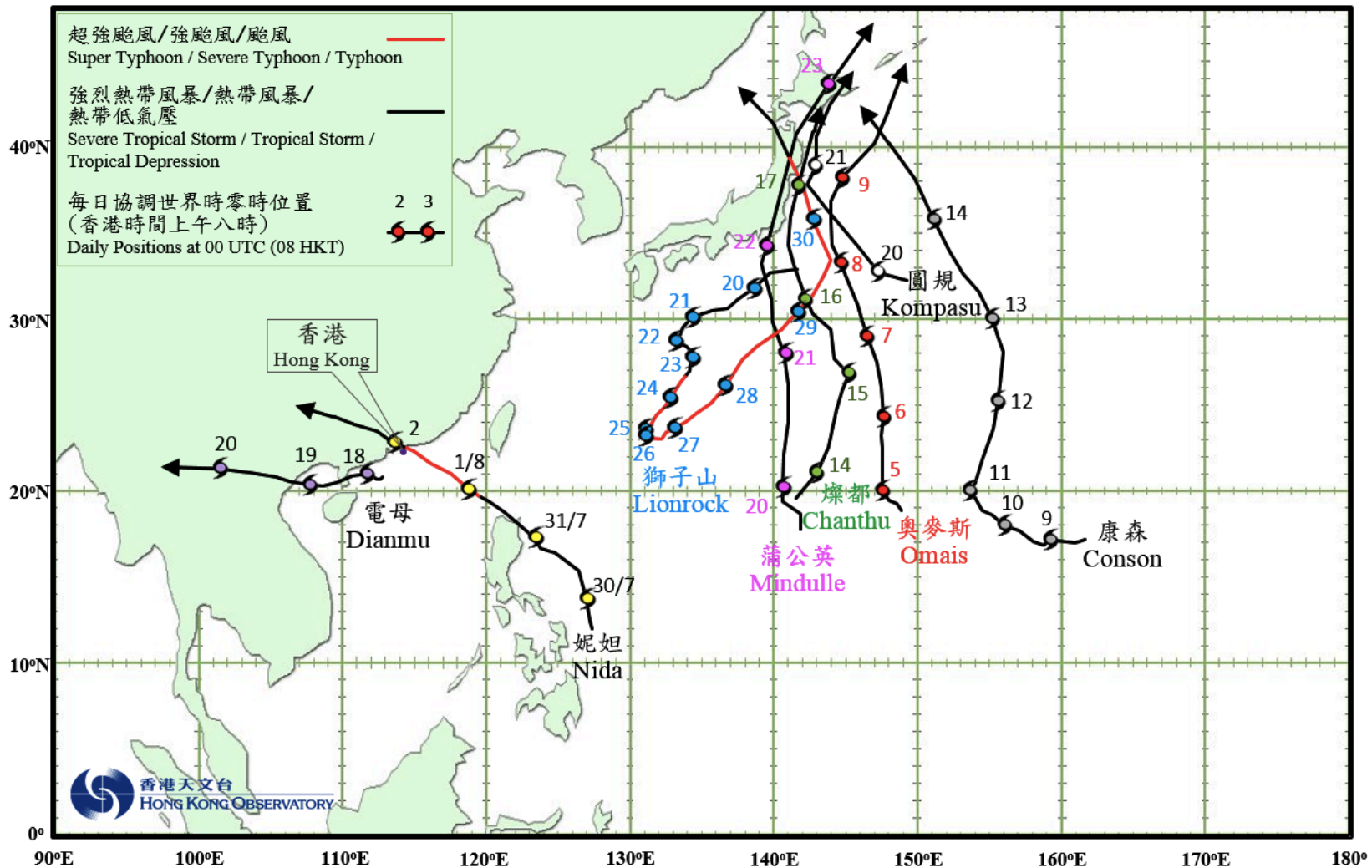


圖 2.1.1 二零一六年八月的熱帶氣旋路徑圖  
 Fig. 2.1.1 Tracks of tropical cyclones in August 2016

## 2.2 颱風妮妲 (1604)

二零一六年七月二十九日至八月三日

妮妲是香港天文台在二零一六年第三個需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號的熱帶氣旋，也是今年首個需要發出八號烈風或暴風信號的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓妮妲於七月二十九日晚上在馬尼拉之東南偏東約750公里的北太平洋西部形成，初時向西北偏北方向移動。妮妲於翌日下午開始採取西北路徑移向呂宋海峽，並逐漸增強，於七月三十一日上午發展為強烈熱帶風暴，當日下午掠過呂宋北岸，晚上進入南海東北部，並採取西北偏西路徑趨向廣東沿岸。妮妲進一步增強為颱風，於八月一日下午達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速為每小時130公里。妮妲於八月二日上午三時左右在大鵬半島附近登陸，橫過深圳，在香港以北掠過。妮妲繼續移入內陸及開始減弱，最後於八月三日清晨在廣西減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導，在妮妲吹襲期間，廣東、廣西、湖南、貴州及雲南約有50萬人受災，300多間房屋倒塌，直接經濟損失最少五億元人民幣。廣東有七市要停工停課，海陸空交通癱瘓。而深圳有逾1.6萬戶的電力供應受到影響。

香港天文台於七月三十一日晚上10時10分發出一號戒備信號，當時妮妲集結在香港之東南偏東約790公里。八月一日早上本港吹輕微至和緩西北風，隨著妮妲迅速地靠近廣東沿岸，天文台於上午11時40分發出三號強風信號，當時妮妲位於香港之東南偏東約440公里。黃昏時分本港風勢開始增強，吹清勁北至西北風，高地吹強風。妮妲繼續逼近珠江三角洲地區，晚上8時40分天文台發出八號西北烈風或暴風信號，當時妮妲集結在香港之東南偏東約200公里。晚間本港風力顯著增強，吹強風至烈風程度西至西北風。

隨著妮妲登陸並在香港以北掠過，本港開始轉吹西南風，天文台在八月二日上午4時40分改發八號西南烈風或暴風信號。妮妲於上午5時左右最接近香港，在天文台總部之西北偏北約40公里掠過。黎明前後本港普遍吹達烈風程度西南風，離岸及高地間中吹暴風。妮妲早上移入內陸並減弱，日間本港風力逐漸減弱，天文台於下午12時40分改發三號強風信號以取代八號西南烈風或暴風信號，並於當天稍後下午5時10分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。

在妮妲的影響下，九龍天星碼頭、香港國際機場及昂坪錄得的最高每小時平均風速分別為每小時47、72及121公里，而最高陣風則分別為每小時112、117及158公里。尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位3.6米(海圖基準面以上)及最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.9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	984.5	2/8	上午3時42分
香港國際機場	985.7	2/8	上午3時32分
打鼓嶺	983.3	2/8	上午3時56分
大埔	982.7	2/8	上午3時36分
沙田	983.5	2/8	上午3時25分
上水	983.3	2/8	上午3時58分
流浮山	983.3	2/8	上午3時46分
長洲	984.6	2/8	上午2時46分
橫瀾島	983.5	2/8	上午2時30分

八月一日日間本港部分時間有陽光及有煙霞。晚上至翌日妮姐的雨帶為本港帶來狂風大驟雨，八月二日早上天文台曾發出黃色暴雨警告信號、山泥傾瀉警告及新界北部水浸特別報告。當日各區錄得超過100毫米雨量，而大嶼山的雨量更超過200毫米。

妮姐吹襲香港期間最少有12人受傷，另有超過400宗塌樹報告、兩宗水浸報告、一宗山泥傾瀉報告及多宗高空墜物意外。上環有一個直徑約六呎的衛星接收器遭強風吹至飛墜行人路。灣仔菲林明道一幢商業大廈外牆一幅棚架倒塌。北角孔雀道一株大樹塌下，導致兩輛私家車損毀。輕鐵天悅站及三聖站附近也有樹木塌下，列車服務一度受阻。觀塘繞道的一支燈柱在強風吹襲下折斷。大角咀有躉船受巨浪影響撞向石壘，西貢亦有遊艇擱淺岸邊。妮姐引致的風暴潮令鯉魚門、大澳、屯門、西環等低窪地區出現輕微水浸及海水倒灌。新界約300公頃的農地受到影響。香港國際機場約有500班航班需要重新編配。

## **2.2 Typhoon Nida (1604) 29 July to 3 August 2016**

Nida was the third tropical cyclone necessitating the issuance of tropical cyclone warning signals by the Hong Kong Observatory in 2016. It was also the first tropical cyclone requiring the issuance of Gale or Storm Wind Signal No. 8 in the year.

Nida formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 750 km east-southeast of Manila on the night of 29 July and moved north-northwestwards at first. Nida then took on a northwesterly track towards the Luzon Strait on the afternoon of 30 July and intensified gradually. After developing into a severe tropical storm on the morning of 31 July, it swept across the north coast of Luzon in the afternoon and entered the northeastern part of the South China Sea that night, taking on a west-northwesterly track towards the coast of Guangdong. It further intensified into a typhoon and reached its peak intensity on the afternoon of 1 August with an estimated sustained wind of 130 km/h near its centre. Nida made landfall near Dapeng Peninsula around 3 a.m. on 2 August and moved across Shenzhen, passing just to the north of Hong Kong. It started to weaken as it moved further inland, before finally degenerating into an area of low pressure over Guangxi early in the morning of 3 August.

According to press reports, about 500 000 people were affected and more than 300 houses collapsed in Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan, Guizhou and Yunnan during the passage of Nida, with direct economic loss exceeding 500 million RMB. Business and schools were suspended in seven cities of Guangdong. Transportation services were paralyzed. Electricity supply to more than 16 000 households was affected in Shenzhen.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued by the Hong Kong Observatory at 10:10 p.m. on 31 July when Nida was about 790 km east-southeast of the territory. Local winds were light to moderate from the northwest on the morning of 1 August. As Nida moved rapidly towards the coast of Guangdong, the Strong Wind Signal No. 3 was issued at 11:40 a.m. when it was about 440 km east-southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds started to strengthen significantly at dusk, becoming fresh north to northwesterly and strong on high ground. With Nida approaching the Pearl River delta region, the No. 8 Northwest Gale or Storm Signal was issued at 8:40 p.m. when it was about 200 km east-southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds strengthened further overnight and became strong to gale force from the west to northwest.

As Nida made landfall and skirted past just north of Hong Kong, local winds started to turn southwesterly and the No. 8 Southwest Gale or Storm Signal was issued at 4:40 a.m. on 2

August. Nida was closest to the territory around 5 a.m. when it was about 40 km north-northwest of the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters. Southwesterly gales generally affected the territory near dawn with winds occasionally reaching storm force offshore and on high ground. With Nida moving inland and weakening in the morning, local winds subsided gradually during the day. The No. 8 Southwest Gale or Storm Signal was replaced by the Strong Wind Signal No. 3 at 12:40 p.m., and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 5:10 p.m. later in the day.

Under the influence of Nida, maximum hourly mean winds of 47, 72 and 121 km/h and gusts of 112, 117 and 158 km/h were recorded at Star Ferry (Kowloon), the Hong Kong International Airport and Ngong Ping respectively. A maximum sea level (above chart datum) of 3.6 m and a maximum storm surge (above astronomical tide) of 0.9 m were recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui. 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	984.5	2/8	3:42 a.m.
Hong Kong International Airport	985.7	2/8	3:32 a.m.
Ta Kwu Ling	983.3	2/8	3:56 a.m.
Tai Po	982.7	2/8	3:36 a.m.
Shatin	983.5	2/8	3:25 a.m.
Sheung Shui	983.3	2/8	3:58 a.m.
Lau Fau Shan	983.3	2/8	3:46 a.m.
Cheung Chau	984.6	2/8	2:46 a.m.
Waglan Island	983.5	2/8	2:30 a.m.

Locally, there were sunny periods and haze during the day on 1 August. The rainbands of Nida brought heavy squally showers to Hong Kong that night and the next day. Amber Rainstorm Warning, Landslip Warning and Special Announcement on Flooding in the Northern New Territories were issued by the Observatory on the morning of 2 August. More than 100 millimetres of rainfall were generally recorded over the territory, and rainfall over Lantau Island even exceeded 200 millimetres.

In Hong Kong, at least 12 people were injured during the passage of Nida. There were

more than 400 reports of fallen trees, two reports of flooding, one report of landslide and many incidents of falling objects. A satellite dish of around six feet was blown down to the pavement under strong winds in Sheung Wan. The scaffolding of a commercial building at Fleming Road in Wan Chai collapsed. A tree at Peacock Road in North Point fell down, damaging two private cars. Some trees also collapsed near Tin Yuet and Sam Shing Light Rail stations, resulting in a disruption of train services. A lamp post in Kwun Tong Bypass fell down under high winds. A barge rammed against the seafront under high waves in Tai Kok Tsui and a yacht ran aground in Sai Kung. Storm surge triggered by Nida caused minor flooding and backflow of sea water in some low lying areas in Lei Yue Mun, Tai O, Tuen Mun and Sai Wan. About 300 hectares of farmland in the New Territories were affected. Around 500 flights were re-scheduled at the Hong Kong International Airport.



表 2.2.1 在妮姐影響下，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 tropical cyclone warning signals for Nida were in force

站Station ( <a href="http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2016_uc.htm">http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2016_uc.htm</a> )		最高陣風 Maximum Gust					最高每小時平均風速 Maximum Hourly Mean Wind				
		風向 Direction		風速 (公里/時) Speed (km/h)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	風向 Direction		風速 (公里/時) Speed (km/h)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
黃麻角(赤柱)	Bluff Head (Stanley)	西南	SW	83	2/8	05:46	西南偏南	SSW	43	2/8	08:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	西南偏西	WSW	96	2/8	05:30	西	W	51	2/8	03:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	西北偏西	WNW	104	2/8	03:01	西南偏南	SSW	68	2/8	06:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	西北偏西	WNW	99	2/8	01:28	西南	SW	59	2/8	06:00
青洲	Green Island	西南偏南	SSW	128	2/8	06:18	西南偏南	SSW	99	2/8	07:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	西南	SW	117	2/8	06:45	西南	SW	72	2/8	07:00
啟德	Kai Tak	西北	NW	96	2/8	00:29	西北偏西	WNW	47	2/8	01:00
京士柏	King's Park	西南偏西	WSW	92	2/8	05:52	西南偏西	WSW	36	2/8	06:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	南	S	108	2/8	07:09	西北偏西	WNW	63	2/8	03:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	西南	SW	158	2/8	07:31	西南偏南	SSW	121	2/8	09:00
北角	North Point	西南偏西	WSW	75	2/8	05:03	西	W	41	2/8	04:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	西北偏西	WNW	99	2/8	01:57	西北偏西	WNW	59	2/8	02:00
平洲	Ping Chau	西北偏北	NNW	59	2/8	00:28	西北	NW	20	2/8	01:00
西貢	Sai Kung	西北偏北	NNW	87	1/8	23:06	南	S	49	2/8	07:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	西南偏南	SSW	110	2/8	06:49	西南偏南	SSW	77	2/8	08:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	西南偏南	SSW	104	2/8	06:56	西南偏南	SSW	52	2/8	08:00
沙田	Sha Tin	西南偏南	SSW	87	2/8	05:52	西南偏南	SSW	36	2/8	07:00
石崗	Shek Kong	南	S	67	2/8	10:04	西北	NW	25	2/8	01:00
							南	S	25	2/8	08:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	西南偏西	WSW	112	2/8	05:18	西	W	47	2/8	04:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東南偏南	SSE	63	2/8	10:31	東南偏南	SSE	27	2/8	10:00
							東南偏南	SSE	27	2/8	11:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	西南	SW	104	2/8	06:04	西南偏西	WSW	58	2/8	07:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	西南	SW	158	2/8	06:45	西南偏南	SSW	101	2/8	08:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	南	S	70	2/8	06:09	西北偏西	WNW	34	2/8	01:00
塔門	Tap Mun	西北	NW	81	2/8	01:22	西北偏西	WNW	41	2/8	03:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	西北	NW	128	2/8	01:45	西北偏北	NNW	75	1/8	23:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	南	S	70	2/8	06:11	西北偏北	NNW	25	1/8	23:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南偏南	SSE	79	2/8	06:27	南	S	47	2/8	07:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	西北偏西	WNW	92	2/8	04:02	南	S	31	2/8	08:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	西南偏南	SSW	121	2/8	05:23	西南偏南	SSW	94	2/8	06:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	西南	SW	68	2/8	07:05	西北	NW	31	2/8	03:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	西北偏西	WNW	75	2/8	00:01	西北偏西	WNW	30	2/8	01:00

表 2.2.2 在妮姐影響下，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 tropical cyclone warning signals for Nida were in force

站 Station ( <a href="http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2016_uc.htm">http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2016_uc.htm</a> )		最初達到強風*		最後達到強風*		最初達到烈風#		最後達到烈風#	
		時間		時間		時間		時間	
		Start time when strong wind speed* was attained		End time when strong wind speed* was attained		Start time when gale force wind speed# was attained		End time when gale force wind speed# was attained	
		日期/月份	時間	日期/月份	時間	日期/月份	時間	日期/月份	時間
Date/Month	Time	Date/Month	Time	Date/Month	Time	Date/Month	Time		
長洲	Cheung Chau	1/8	2321	2/8	1320	2/8	0316	2/8	0840
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	1/8	2257	2/8	1444	2/8	0203	2/8	0931
啟德	Kai Tak	1/8	2318	2/8	0144	-			
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	1/8	2204	2/8	1146	2/8	0133	2/8	0927
西貢	Sai Kung	1/8	2252	2/8	0935	-			
沙田	Sha Tin	2/8	0537	2/8	0803	-			
青衣島 蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	2/8	0159	2/8	1003	-			

打鼓嶺的持續風力未達到強風程度。

The sustained wind speed did not attain strong force at Ta Kwu Ling.

- 未達到指定的風速

- not attaining the specified wind speed

\* 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： 本表列出持續風力達到強風及烈風程度的起始及終結時間。期間風力可能高於或低於指定的風力。

Note: The table gives the start and end time of sustained strong or gale force winds. Winds might fluctuate above or below the specified wind speeds in between the times indicated.

表 2.2.3 妮姐影響香港期間，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 Nida

站 (參閱圖 2.3.2) Station (See Fig. 2.3.2)			七月三十一日 31 Jul	八月一日 1 Aug	八月二日 2 Aug	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory			1.2	4.6	121.0	126.8
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			0.0	1.4	177.6	179.0
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			0.0	0.5	100.5	101.0
H23	香港仔 Aberdeen		0.0	1.5	87.0	88.5
N05	粉嶺 Fanling		0.0	1.0	134.5	135.5
N13	糧船灣 High Island		0.5	1.5	107.5	109.5
K04	佐敦谷 Jordan Valley		0.0	4.5	102.5	107.0
N06	葵涌 Kwai Chung		0.0	4.0	153.5	157.5
H12	半山區 Mid Levels		0.0	3.5	132.5	136.0
N09	沙田 Sha Tin		2.5	0.0	117.0	119.5
H19	筲箕灣 Shau Kei Wan		0.0	1.0	126.0	127.0
SEK	石崗 Shek Kong		0.0	0.5	144.5	145.0
K06	蘇屋邨 So Uk Estate		0.0	4.5	117.5	122.0
R31	大美督 Tai Mei Tuk		0.0	0.0	76.0	76.0
R21	踏石角 Tap Shek Kok		15.5	0.0	138.5	154.0
TMR	屯門水庫 Tuen Mun Reservoir		4.5	0.0	146.1	150.6
N17	東涌 Tung Chung		0.0	0.5	298.5	299.0

表 2.2.4 妮姐影響香港期間，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 Nida

站 Station ( <a href="http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2016_uc.htm">http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2016_uc.htm</a> )		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	2.93	2/8	08:22	0.58	2/8	08:22
石壁	Shek Pik	3.08	2/8	08:06	0.63	2/8	08:06
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.76	2/8	08:12	0.63	2/8	13:20
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.83	2/8	08:09	0.64	2/8	04:21
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	3.60	2/8	09:49	0.90	2/8	09:49
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.92	2/8	08:01	0.63	2/8	04:21

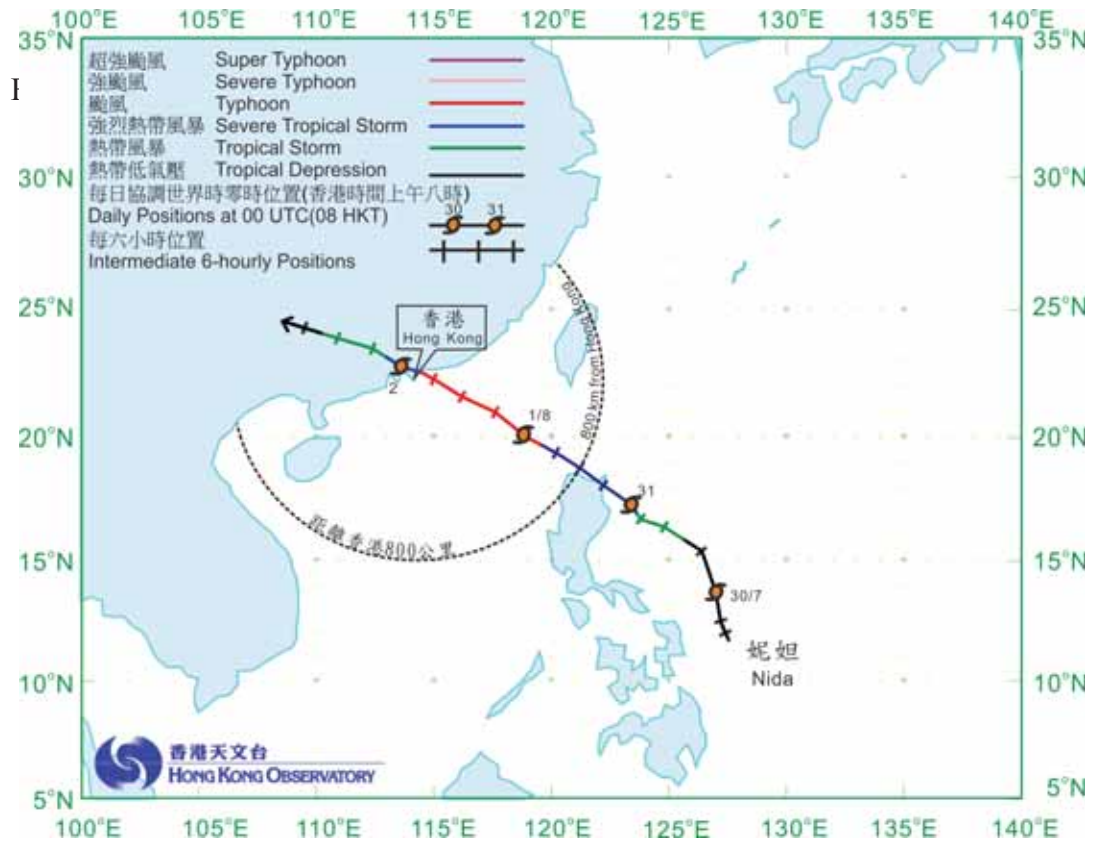


圖 2.2.1(a) 二零一六年七月二十九日至八月三日颱風妮妲的路徑圖。

Fig. 2.2.1(a) Track of Typhoon Nida: 29 July – 3 August 2016.

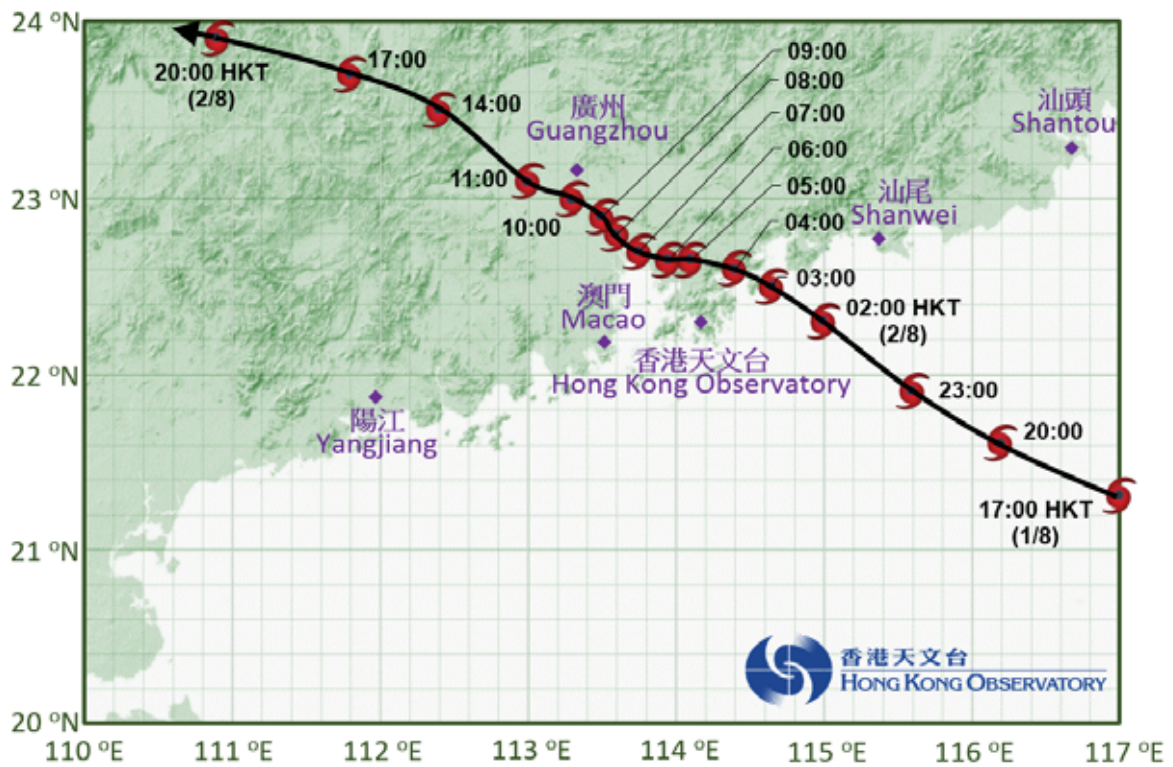


圖 2.2.1(b) 妮妲接近香港時的路徑圖。

Fig. 2.2.1(b) Track of Nida near Hong Kong.



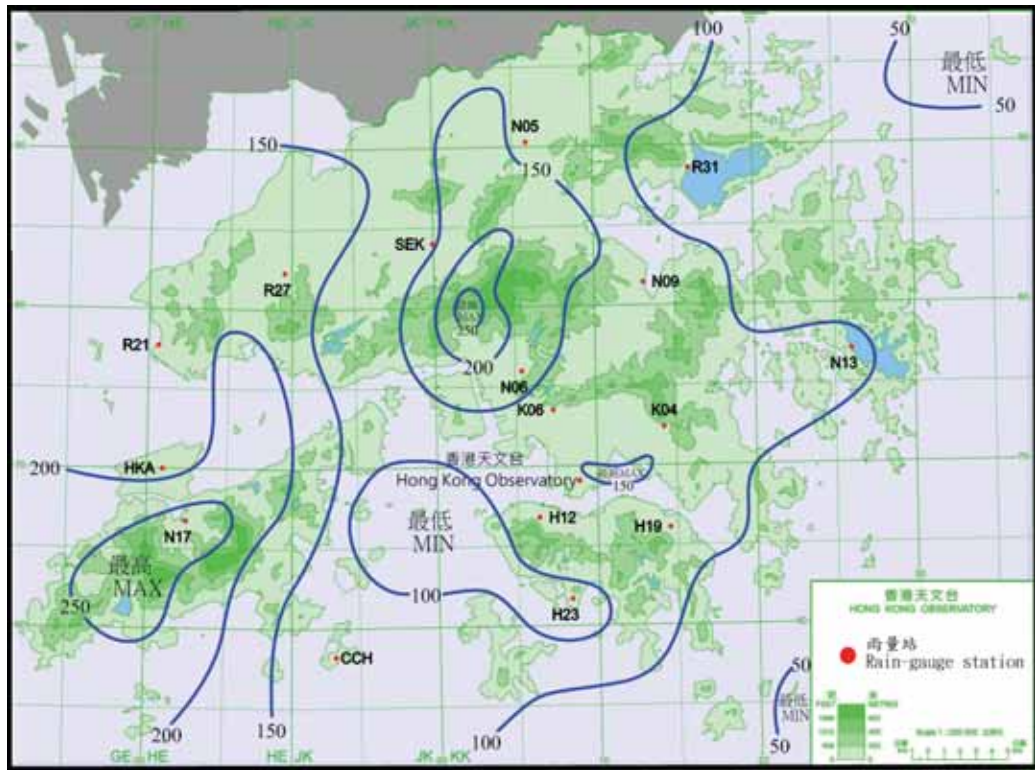





圖 2.2.2 二零一六年七月三十一日至八月二日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。  
 Fig. 2.2.2 Rainfall distribution on 31 July - 2 August 2016 (isohyets in millimetres).



圖 2.2.3(a) 二零一六年八月二日上午2時30分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時颱風妮妲集結在天文台總部以東約80公里。

Fig. 2.2.3(a) 10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 2:30 a.m. on 2 August 2016. Typhoon Nida was about 80 km east of the Observatory Headquarters.

「VRB」	: 表示風向不定 Variable wind directions
「  」	: 表示東風，風速每小時 18 公里 Easterly wind of 18 km/h
「  」	: 表示東風，風速每小時 90 公里 Easterly wind of 90 km/h
「  」	: 表示該站位於離平均海平面500米以上的地方 Station higher than 500 metres above mean sea level




註： 昂坪、沙洲、沙田及將軍澳當時錄得的十分鐘平均風速分別為每小時33、27、14及16公里。

Note: The 10-minute mean wind speeds recorded at that time at Ngong Ping, Sha Chau, Shatin and Tseung Kwan O were 33, 27, 14 and 16 km/h respectively.



圖 2.2.3(b) 二零一六年八月二日上午8時20分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時妮姐已減弱為強烈熱帶風暴並集結在天文台總部之西北約80公里。

Fig. 2.2.3(b) 10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 8:20 a.m. on 2 August 2016. Nida had already weakened into a severe tropical storm and was about 80 km northwest of the Observatory Headquarters.

「VRB」	: 表示風向不定 Variable wind directions
「  」	: 表示東風，風速每小時 18 公里 Easterly wind of 18 km/h
「  」	: 表示東風，風速每小時 90 公里 Easterly wind of 90 km/h
「  」	: 表示該站位於離平均海平面500米以上的地方 Station higher than 500 metres above mean sea level

註: 天星碼頭及黃竹坑當時錄得的十分鐘平均風速分別為每小時23及12公里。  
Note: The 10-minute mean wind speeds recorded at that time at Star Ferry and Wong Chuk Hang were 23 and 12 km/h respectively.

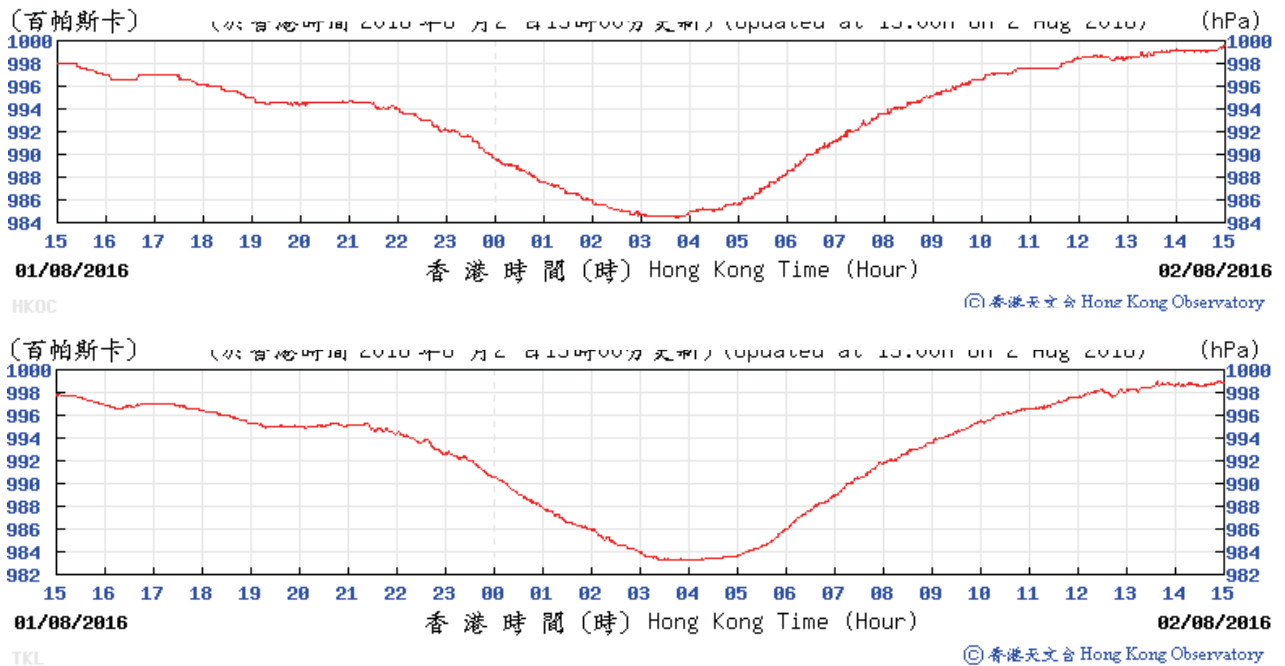


圖 2.2.4 二零一六年八月一日至二日天文台總部(上圖)及打鼓嶺(下圖)錄得的海平面氣壓。

Fig. 2.2.4 Traces of mean sea-level pressure recorded at the Observatory Headquarters (top panel) and Ta Kwu Ling (bottom panel) on 1 – 2 August 2016.

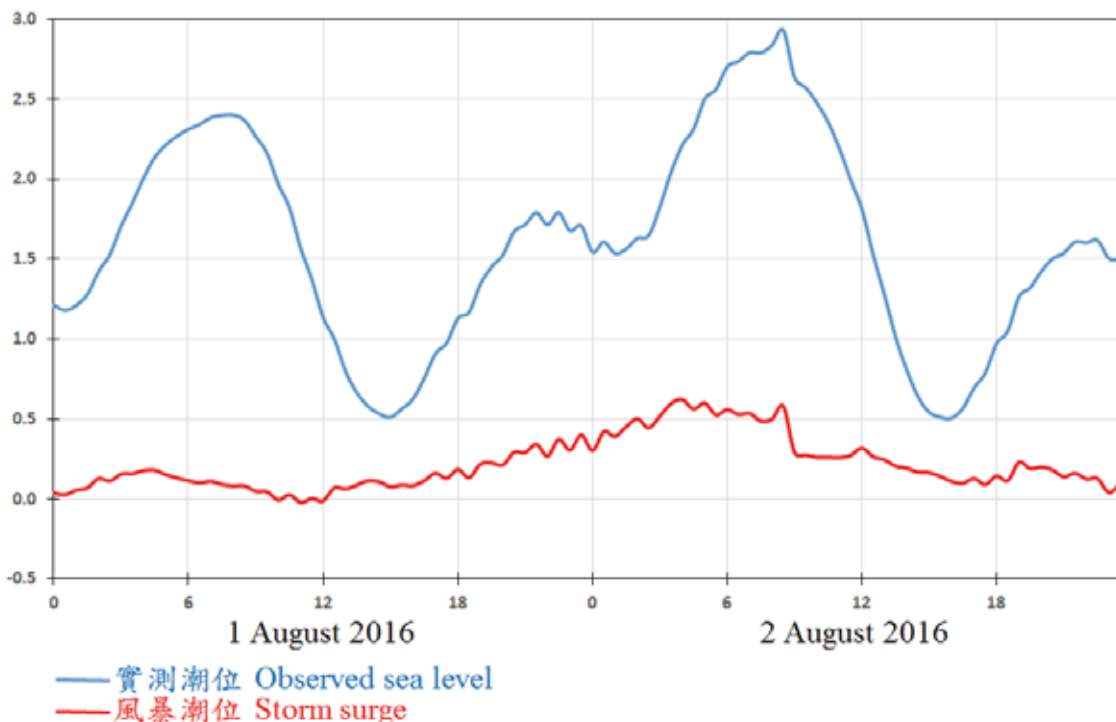


圖 2.2.5 二零一六年八月一日至二日鰂魚涌錄得的潮位圖(海平面為海圖基準面以上，單位為米)。

Fig. 2.2.5 Tide and storm surge recorded at Quarry Bay on 1 – 2 August 2016 (sea level in metres above chart datum).



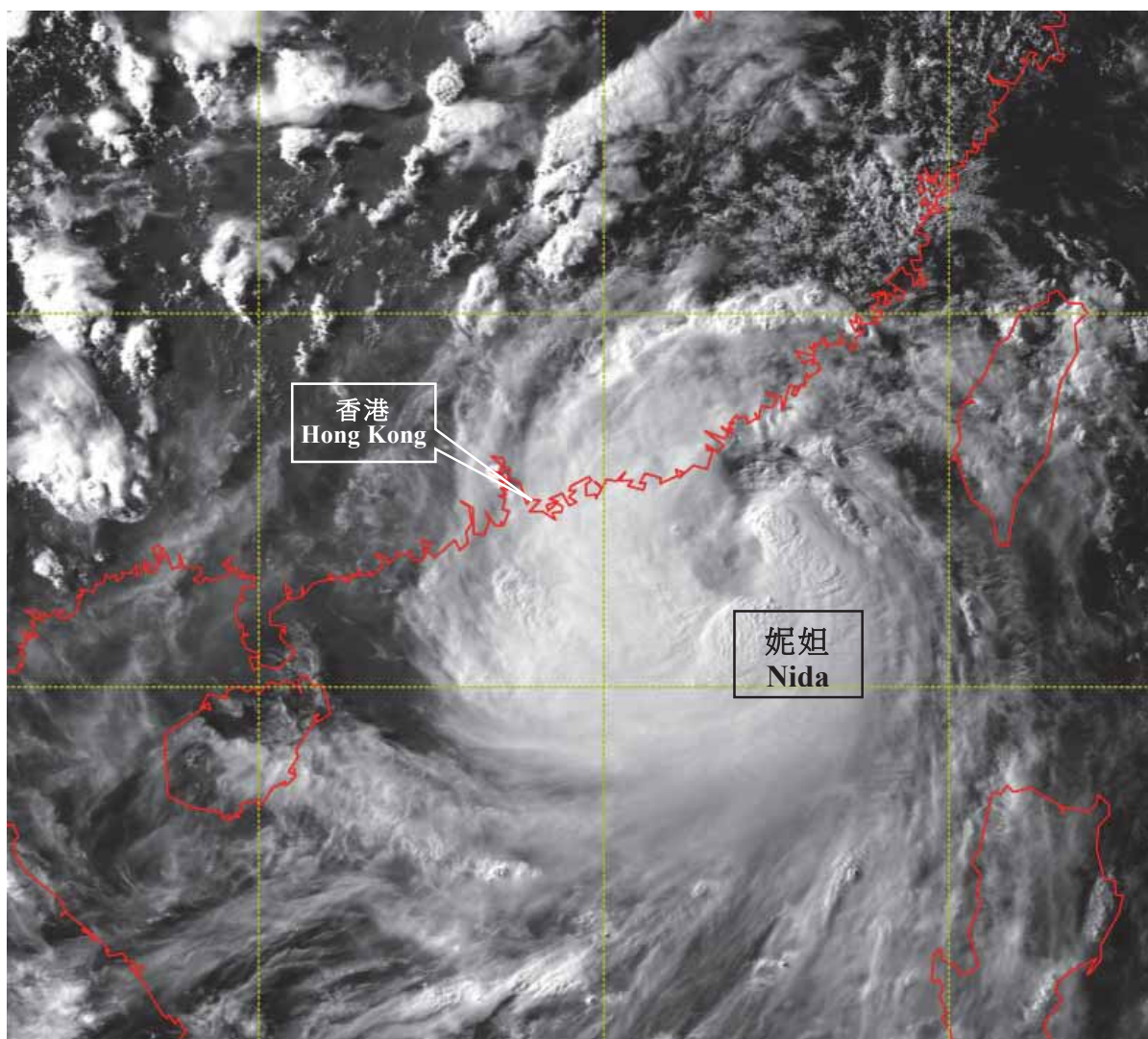


圖 2.2.6 二零一六年八月一日下午5時左右的可見光衛星圖片，當時妮妲達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時130公里。

[此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的向日葵8號衛星。]

Fig. 2.2.6 Visible satellite imagery around 5 p.m. on 1 August 2016, when Nida was at peak intensity with estimated maximum sustained winds of 130 km/h near its centre. [The satellite imagery was originally captured by Himawari-8 (H-8) of Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA).]

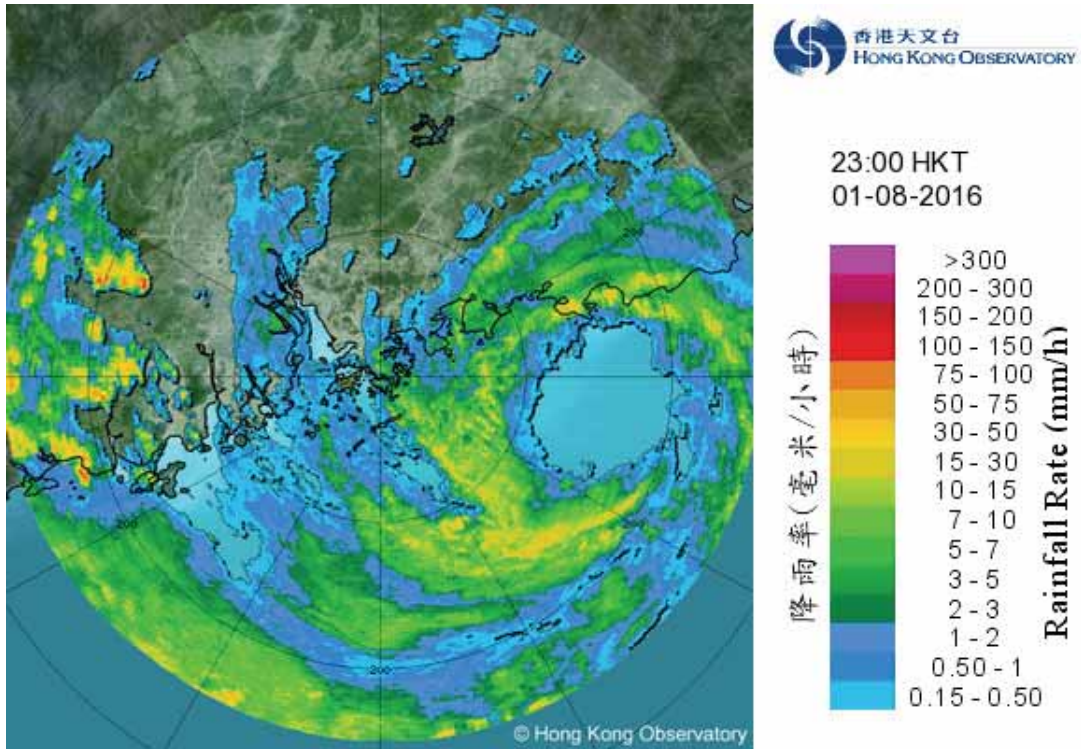


圖 2.2.7(a) 二零一六年八月一日晚上11時正的雷達回波圖像。颱風妮妲直徑約100公里的風眼清晰可見。

Fig. 2.2.7(a) Image of radar echoes at 11 p.m. on 1 August 2016 which clearly shows the eye of Nida with a diameter of about 100 km.

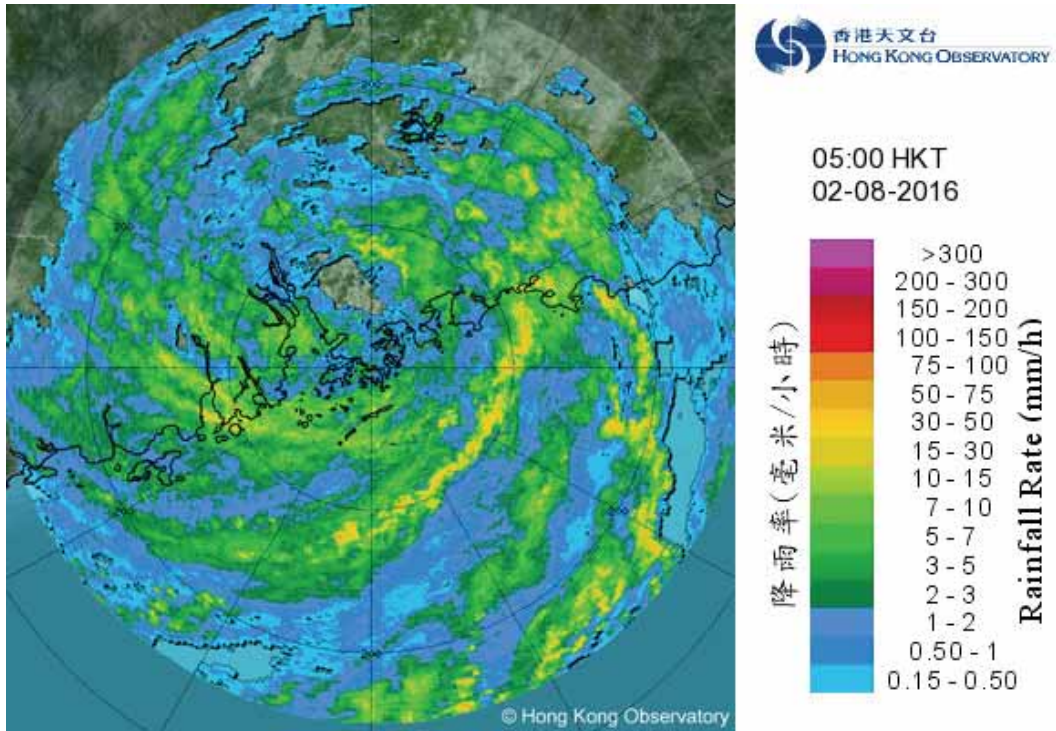


圖 2.2.7(b) 二零一六年八月二日上午5時正的雷達回波圖像。當時妮妲已減弱為強烈熱帶風暴，並最接近香港，其中心在天文台總部之西北偏北約40公里。

Fig. 2.2.7(b) Image of radar echoes at 5 a.m. on 2 August 2016 when Nida was closest to Hong Kong. Nida had weakened into a severe tropical storm by then and its centre was about 40 km north-northwest of the Observatory Headquarters.



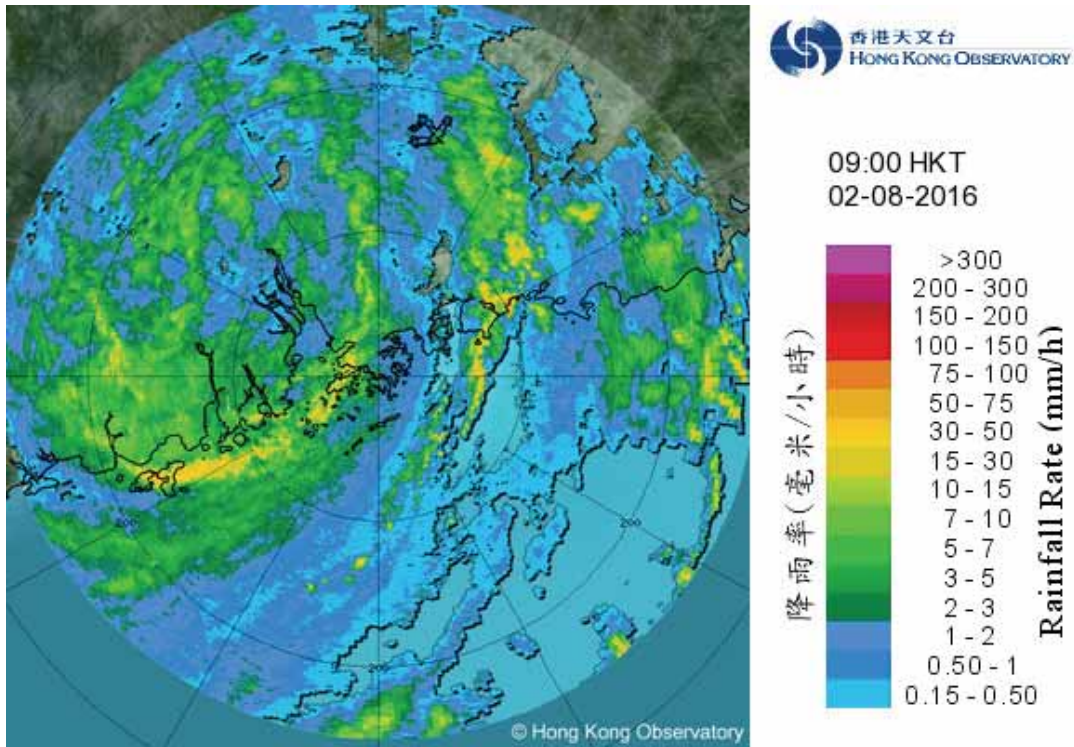


圖 2.2.7(c) 二零一六年八月二日上午9時正的雷達回波圖像。妮妲的強烈雨帶影響香港。當時黃色暴雨警告信號、山泥傾瀉警告及新界北部水浸特別報告正在生效。

Fig. 2.2.7(c) Image of radar echoes at 9 a.m. on 2 August 2016. Hong Kong was under the influence of the intense rainbands of Nida. Amber Rainstorm Warning, Landslip Warning and Special Announcement on Flooding in Northern New Territories were in force at the time.



圖 2.2.8 灣仔菲林明道一幢商業大廈外牆一幅棚架倒塌。(相片由中國日報提供)

Fig. 2.2.8 The scaffolding of a commercial building at Fleming Road in Wan Chai collapsed. (Photo courtesy of China Daily)



圖 2.2.9 上環有一個直徑約六呎的衛星接收器遭強風吹至飛墜行人路。(相片由星島日報提供)

Fig. 2.2.9 A satellite dish of around six feet was blown down to the pavement under strong winds in Sheung Wan. (Photo courtesy of Sing Tao Daily)



## 2.3 熱帶風暴電母(1608)

二零一六年八月十七日至二十日

電母是香港天文台在二零一六年第四個需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號的熱帶氣旋。

一個熱帶低氣壓於八月十七日上午在香港之西南約220公里的南海北部上形成，當天其移動緩慢，強度卻漸增。該熱帶低氣壓翌日早上增強為熱帶風暴及被命名為電母。電母採取偏西路徑移動，於八月十八日下午在雷州半島登陸，當晚進入北部灣。電母在橫過北部灣期間再度發展，於八月十九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85公里。電母於當日下午在越南北部登陸，移入內陸並逐漸減弱，最後於八月二十日早上在緬甸北部減弱為一個低壓區。

香港天文台於八月十七日上午11時30分發出一號戒備信號，當時電母集結在香港之西南約220公里，也是電母最接近香港的時候。本港吹和緩至清勁偏東風，天文台總部於當日下午4時59分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓991.5百帕斯卡。由於電母移動緩慢及逐漸發展，晚間本地風力逐步增強，天文台於晚上10時15分發出三號強風信號，當時電母位於本港之西南約240公里。晚間本港普遍吹清勁至強風程度東南風，高地間中吹烈風。翌日早上電母逐步移離本港，本港風力逐漸減弱，天文台在上午11時15分改發一號戒備信號，取代三號強風信號，最後於當日下午1時15分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。

電母影響香港期間，尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上) 3.15米，而大埔滘則錄得最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.37米。

在電母的外圍雨帶影響下，八月十七日及十八日本港多雲及有狂風驟雨。這兩天期間本港普遍錄得超過50毫米雨量，九龍東部、港島東部及沙田的雨量更超過100毫米。

電母並沒有在香港造成嚴重破壞。根據報章報導，受電母相關的暴雨影響，海南島多處地方出現水浸，約四萬人需要緊急疏散，海陸空交通受影響。電母吹襲越南期間，造成最少16人死亡，兩人失蹤及15人受傷。

### **2.3 Tropical Storm Dianmu (1608) 17 to 20 August 2016**

Dianmu was the fourth tropical cyclone necessitating the issuance of tropical cyclone warning signal by the Hong Kong Observatory in 2016.

A tropical depression formed over the northern part of the South China Sea about 220 km southwest of Hong Kong on the morning of 17 August. It moved slowly and intensified gradually that day. The tropical depression intensified into a tropical storm and was named Dianmu the next morning. Moving generally westwards, Dianmu made landfall over Leizhou Peninsula on the afternoon of 18 August and entered Beibu Wan that night. It re-intensified as it moved across Beibu Wan, reaching its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 85 km/h on the morning of 19 August. After making landfall over the northern part of Vietnam in the afternoon, Dianmu moved inland and weakened gradually. It finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the northern part of Myanmar on the morning of 20 August.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 11:30 a.m. on 17 August when Dianmu was about 220 km southwest of Hong Kong. It was also closest to the territory at the time. Local winds were generally moderate to fresh from the east. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 991.5 hPa was recorded at 4:59 p.m. that day. With Dianmu moving slowly and developing gradually, local winds strengthened during the night, and the Strong Wind Signal No. 3 was issued at 10:15 p.m. when Dianmu was about 240 km southwest of Hong Kong. Local winds were generally fresh to strong from the southeast overnight, occasionally reaching gale force on high ground. As Dianmu moved further away from Hong Kong the next morning, local winds moderated gradually. The Strong Wind Signal No. 3 was replaced by the Standby Signal No. 1 at 11:15 a.m., before all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 1:15 p.m. that afternoon.

Under the influence of Dianmu, a maximum sea level (above chart datum) of 3.15 m was recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui, while a maximum storm surge of 0.37 m (above astronomical tide) was recorded at Tai Po Kau.

Under the influence of the outer rainbands of Dianmu, local weather was cloudy with squally showers on 17 and 18 August. More than 50 millimetres of rainfall were generally recorded over the territory during these two days, with rainfall amount exceeding 100 millimetres over the eastern part of Kowloon, the eastern part of Hong Kong Island and Shatin.



Dianmu did not cause any significant damage in Hong Kong. According to press reports, there were flooding in many places in Hainan Island due to rainstorms brought by Dianmu. Around 40 000 people were evacuated and transportation services were affected. In Vietnam, a least 16 persons were killed, two were missing and another 15 were injured during the passage of Dianmu.

表 2.3.1 在電母影響下，本港各站在熱帶氣旋警告信號生效時所錄得的最高陣風、最高每小時平均風速及風向

Table 2.3.1 Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when tropical cyclone warning signals for Dianmu were in force

站Station ( <a href="http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2016_uc.htm">http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2016_uc.htm</a> )		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)	東南偏南	SSE	62	18/8	02:26	東南偏南	SSE	38	18/8	04:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東南	SE	52	18/8	02:45	東	E	30	17/8	12:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東南	SE	79	18/8	03:56	東南	SE	49	18/8	04:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東	E	56	17/8	23:35	東	E	38	17/8	23:00
青洲	Green Island	東南偏南	SSE	70	18/8	02:54	東北	NE	40	17/8	12:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東南	SE	54	18/8	04:01	東南偏南	SSE	27	18/8	05:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東南偏東	ESE	62	18/8	07:03	東南偏東	ESE	30	18/8	04:00
京士柏	King's Park	東南	SE	49	18/8	06:58	東南偏東	ESE	19	18/8	07:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東北偏東	ENE	47	17/8	12:41	東北偏東	ENE	27	17/8	13:00
		東北偏東	ENE	47	17/8	12:58					
昂坪	Ngong Ping	西南	SW	96	18/8	09:25	東	E	63	17/8	23:00
北角	North Point	東北偏東	ENE	41	17/8	12:16	東	E	30	17/8	12:00
		東南偏東	ESE	41	18/8	02:55					
坪洲	Peng Chau	東	E	51	18/8	02:47	東	E	27	17/8	12:00
		東南	SE	51	18/8	04:09					
		東南偏東	ESE	51	18/8	07:07					
平洲	Ping Chau	東南	SE	31	18/8	02:59	東	E	6	17/8	12:00
							東南	SE	6	18/8	11:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東南偏南	SSE	62	18/8	02:31	東南偏南	SSE	30	18/8	08:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東南	SE	51	18/8	03:33	東南	SE	34	18/8	04:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東	E	75	18/8	04:16	東	E	25	18/8	07:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東南偏南	SSE	54	18/8	02:56	東南	SE	16	18/8	05:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東北偏東	ENE	49	17/8	18:51	東	E	22	17/8	19:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東	E	54	18/8	01:59	東	E	31	18/8	07:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東	E	43	18/8	02:49	東北偏東	ENE	14	18/8	03:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東南	SE	62	18/8	02:44	東	E	36	17/8	13:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東南	SE	104	18/8	03:45	東南	SE	68	18/8	04:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	東南偏東	ESE	52	18/8	02:41	東南偏東	ESE	30	18/8	03:00
塔門	Tap Mun	東南	SE	65	18/8	02:52	東南	SE	30	18/8	06:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	南	S	76	18/8	03:03	南	S	38	18/8	04:00
		南	S	76	18/8	08:19					
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東	E	63	18/8	02:31	東	E	13	18/8	02:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南偏東	ESE	43	18/8	02:57	東	E	20	18/8	08:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東南	SE	51	18/8	03:51	東南	SE	23	18/8	04:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東南	SE	81	18/8	02:27	東南	SE	56	18/8	03:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東北偏東	ENE	38	17/8	12:34	東北偏東	ENE	16	17/8	13:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東南	SE	52	18/8	06:42	東	E	22	18/8	04:00

表 2.3.2 在電母影響下，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程度的時段

Table 2.3.2 Periods during which sustained strong winds were attained at the eight reference anemometers in the tropical cyclone warning system when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Dianmu were in force

站 Station ( <a href="http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2016_uc.htm">http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2016_uc.htm</a> )		最初達到強風*時間		最後達到強風*時間	
		Start time when strong wind speed* was attained		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	17/8	23:34	18/8	08:53
西貢	Sai Kung	18/8	02:39	18/8	02:40

香港國際機場、啟德、流浮山、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 Hong Kong International Airport, Kai Tak, Lau Fau Shan, 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

註： 本表列出持續風力達到強風程度的起始及終結時間。期間風力可能高於或低於指定的風力。

Note: The table gives the start and end time of sustained strong winds. Winds might fluctuate above or below the specified wind speeds in between the times indicated.

表 2.3.3 電母影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量  
Table 2.3.3 Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Dianmu

站 (參閱圖 2.3.2) Station (See Fig. 2.3.2)			八月十七日 17 Aug	八月十八日 18 Aug	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory			40.9	50.9	91.8
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			26.8	34.0	60.8
長洲Cheung Chau (CCH)			35.5	20.0	55.5
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	37.5	30.5	68.0
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	15.0	46.5	61.5
N13	糧船灣	High Island	31.5	27.5	59.0
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	50.0	64.5	114.5
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	32.5	58.5	91.0
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	40.5	49.0	89.5
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	44.0	65.0	109.0
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	33.0	64.0	97.0
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	[28.0]	[39.0]	[67.0]
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	27.0	69.0	96.0
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	12.0	43.0	55.0
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	18.0	29.0	47.0
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	25.2	23.4	48.6
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	47.0	50.5	97.5

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

表 2.3.4 電母影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮  
Table 2.3.4 Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Dianmu

站Station ( <a href="http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2016_uc.htm">http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2016_uc.htm</a> )		最高潮位 (海圖基準面以上) Maximum sea level (above chart datum)			最大風暴潮 (天文潮高度以上) Maximum storm surge (above astronomical tide)		
		高度(米) Height (m)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	高度(米) Height (m)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
鯪魚涌	Quarry Bay	2.54	18/8	08:05	0.25	18/8	07:09
石壁	Shek Pik	2.72	18/8	08:01	0.28	18/8	08:01
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.44	18/8	07:56	0.23	17/8	22:35
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.43	18/8	08:19	0.37	17/8	12:07
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	3.15	18/8	09:36	0.31	18/8	09:36
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.52	18/8	07:31	0.14	18/8	07:31

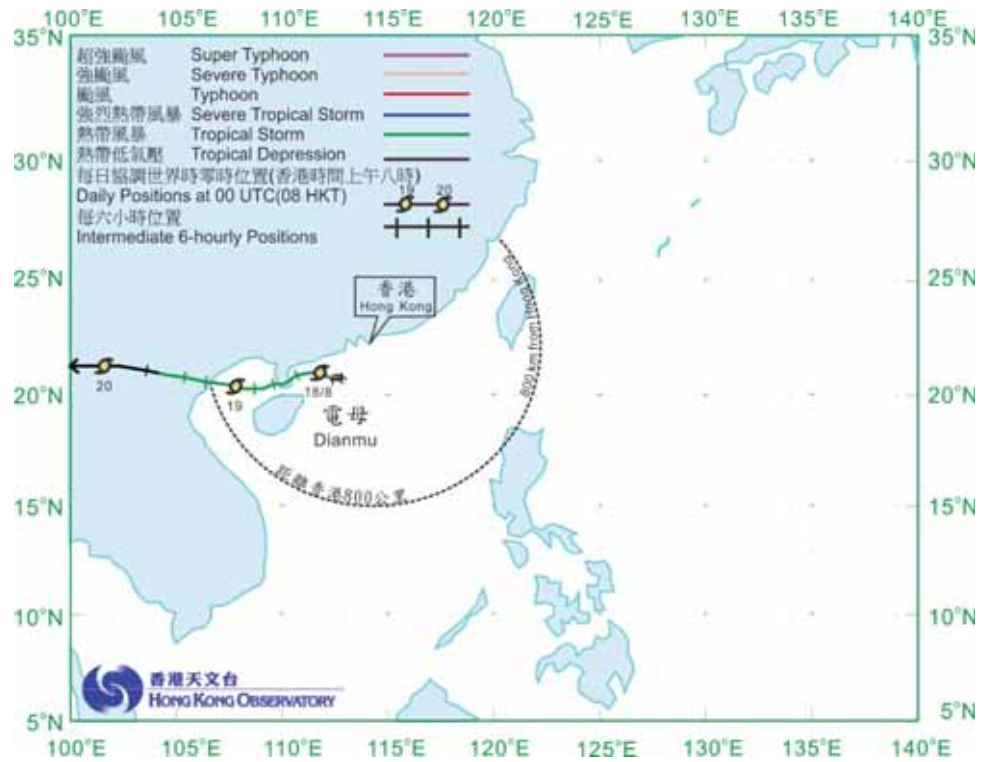


圖 2.3.1 二零一六年八月十七日至二十日電母的路徑圖。

Fig. 2.3.1 Track of Dianmu: 17 - 20 August 2016.

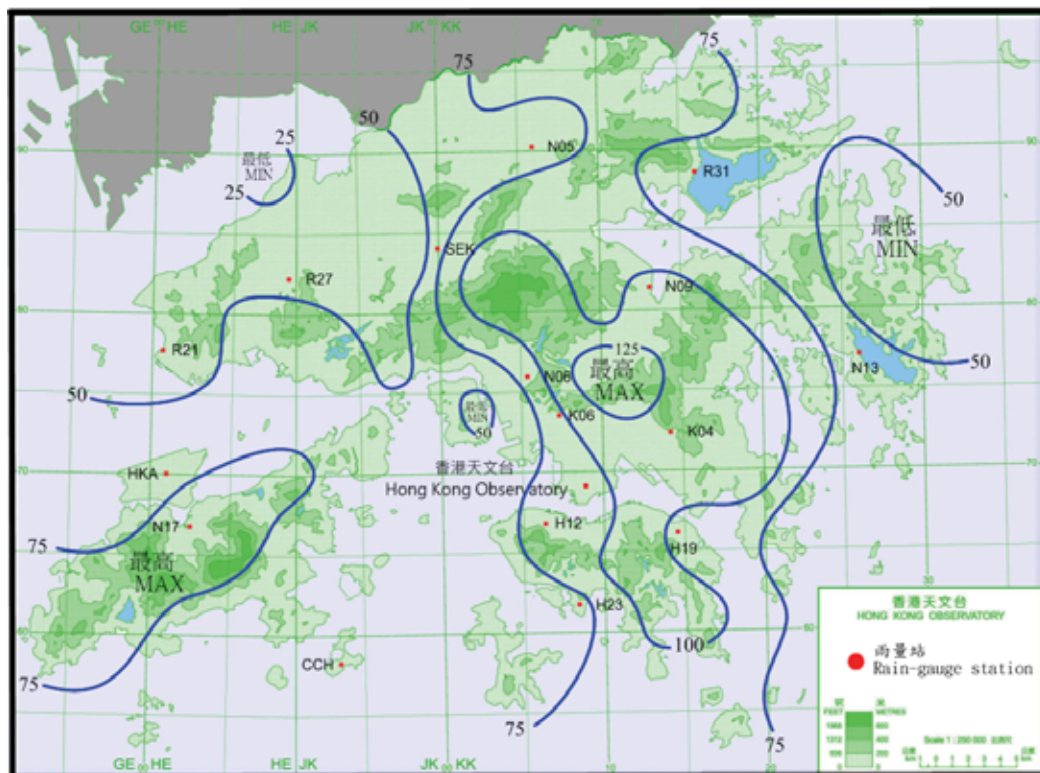


圖 2.3.2 二零一六年八月十七日至十八日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Fig. 2.3.2 Rainfall distribution on 17 – 18 August 2016 (isohyets are in millimetres).



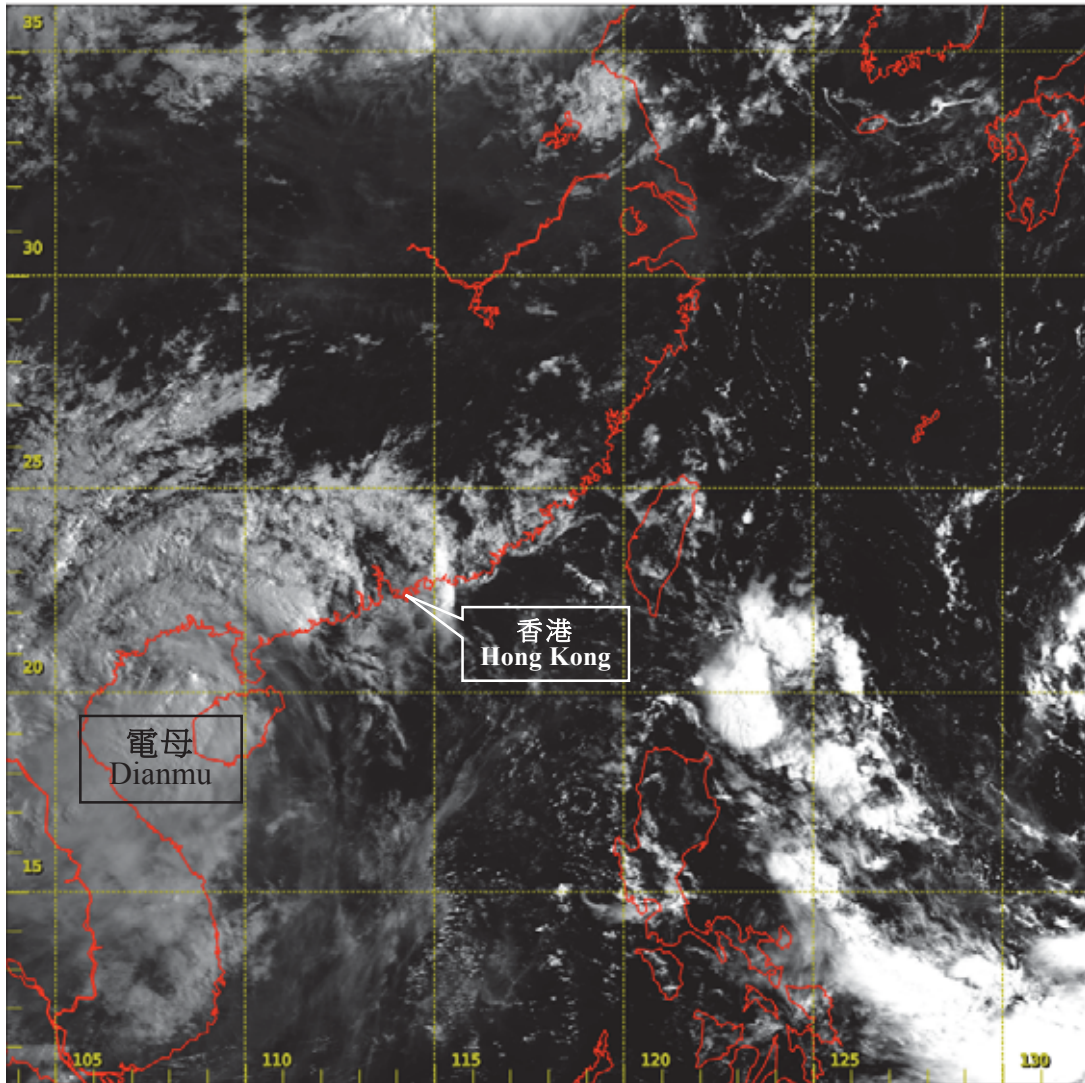


圖 2.3.3 二零一六年八月十九日上午8時左右的可見光衛星圖片，當時電母達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時85公里。

[此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的向日葵8號衛星。]

Fig. 2.3.3 Visible satellite imagery around 8 a.m. on 19 August 2016 when Dianmu was at its peak intensity with estimated maximum sustained winds of 85 km/h near its centre.

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

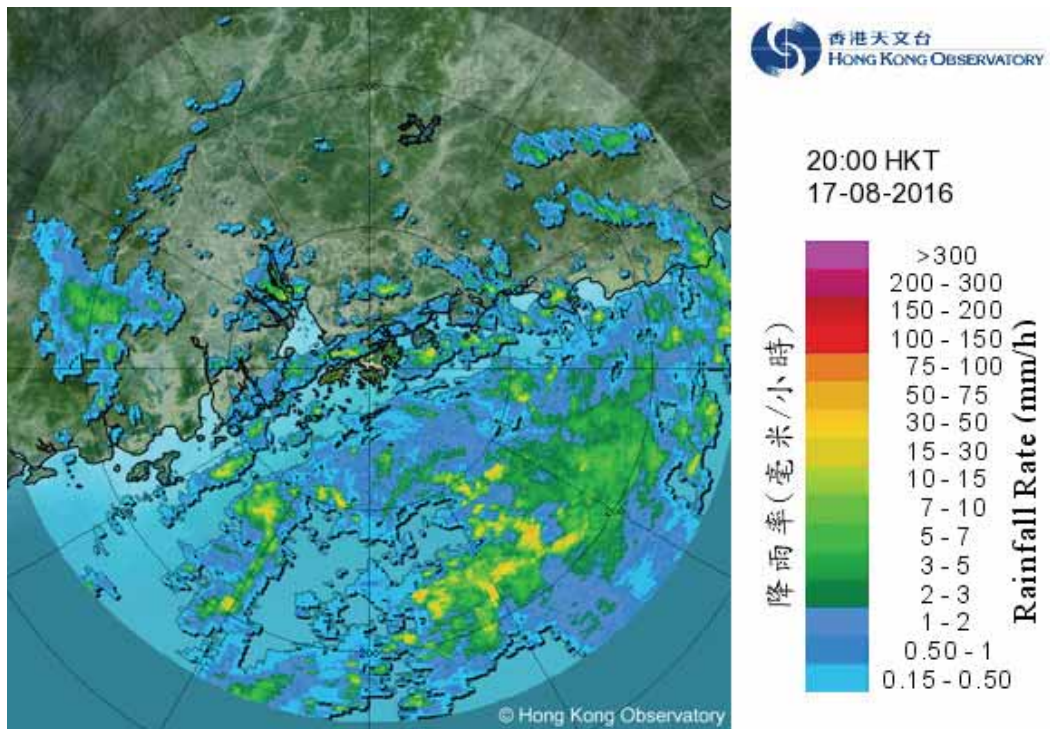


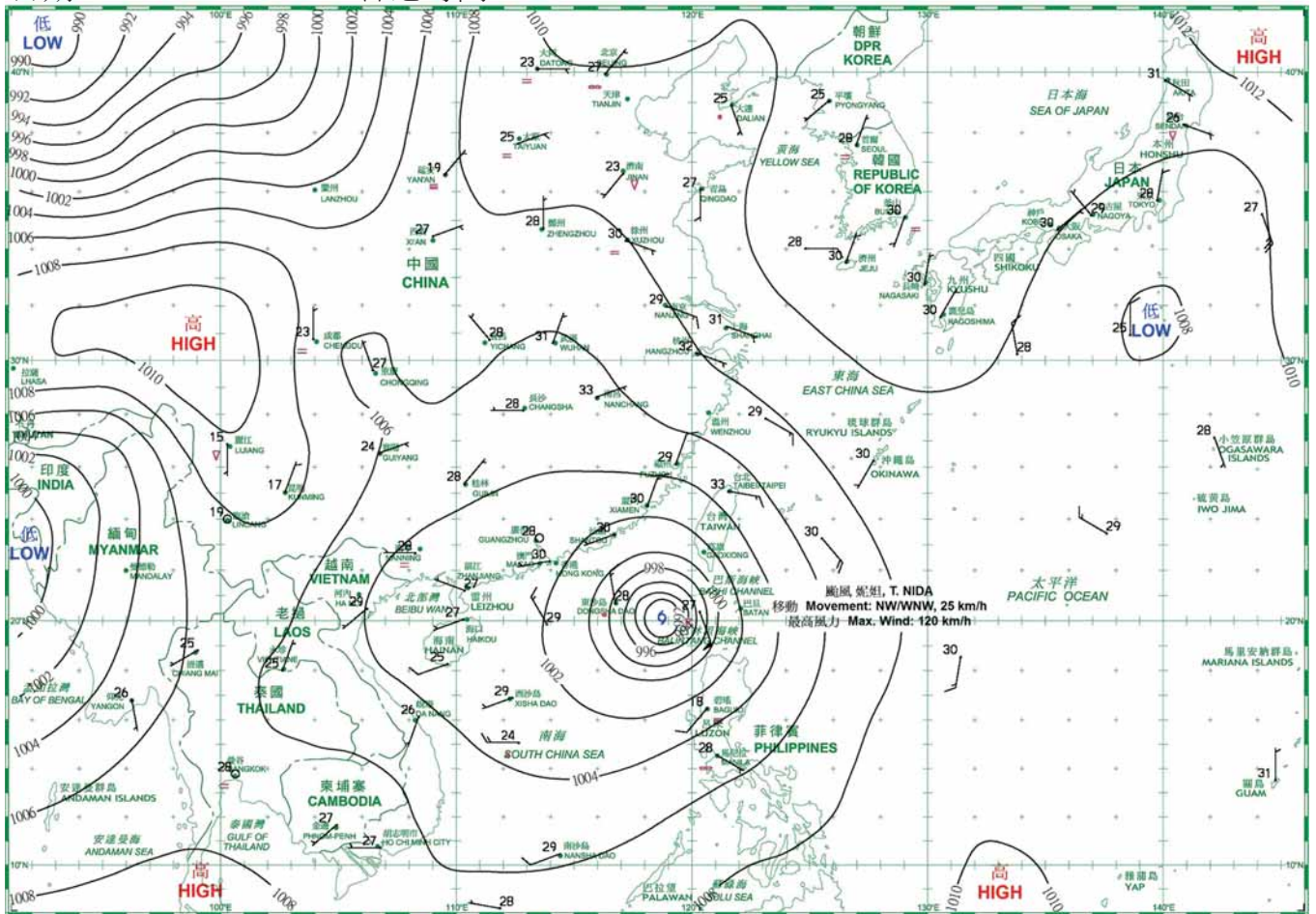
圖 2.3.4 二零一六年八月十七日晚上8時的雷達回波圖像，當時電母位於本港之西南約230公里。與電母相關的驟雨正影響廣東沿岸及南海北部。

Fig. 2.3.4 Radar echoes captured at 8 p.m. on 17 August 2016, when the centre of Dianmu was located about 230 km southwest of Hong Kong. Showers associated with Dianmu were affecting the coast of Guangdong and northern part of the South China Sea.

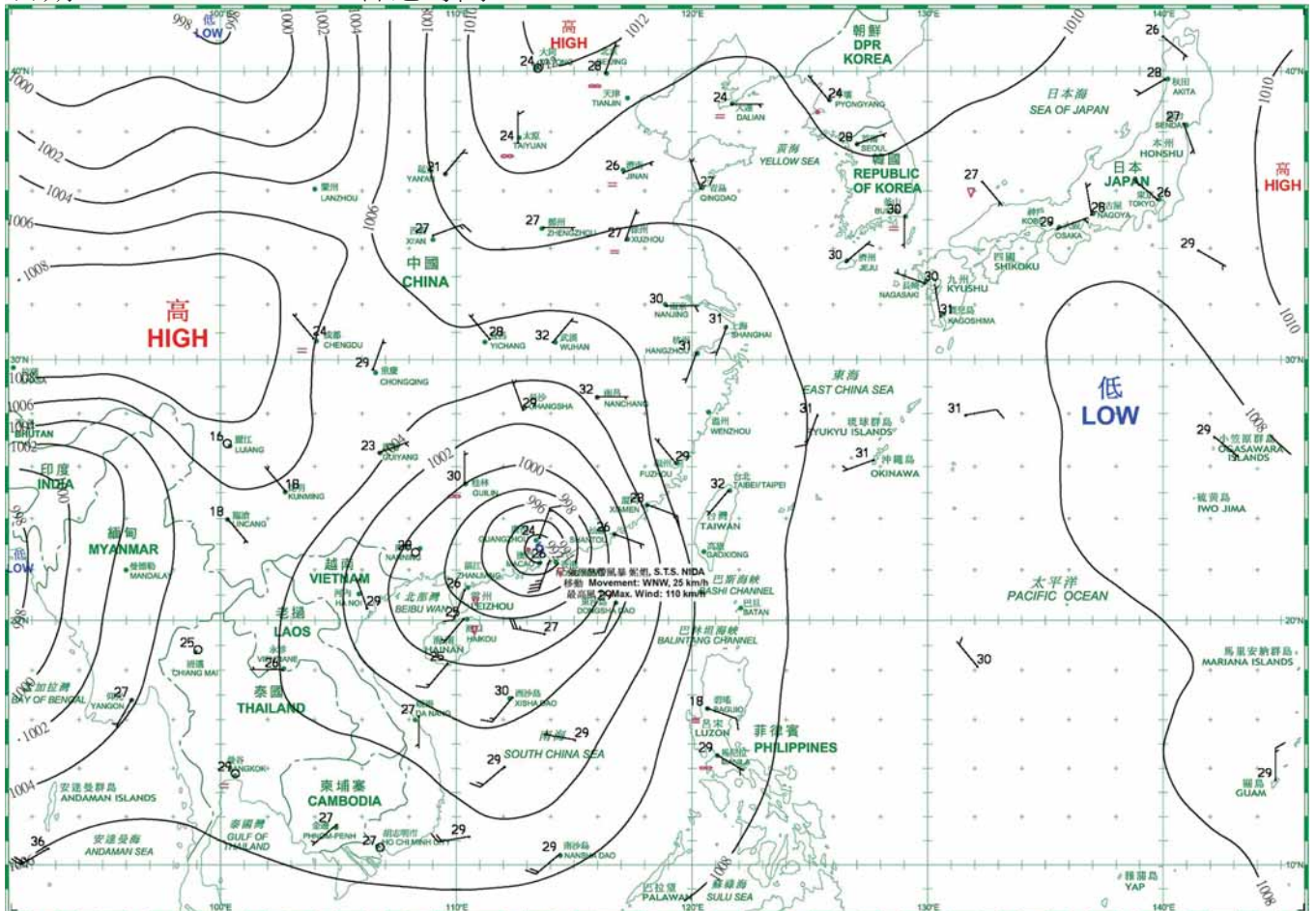


3. 二零一六年八月每日天氣圖 Daily Weather Maps for August 2016

日期/Date: 01.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



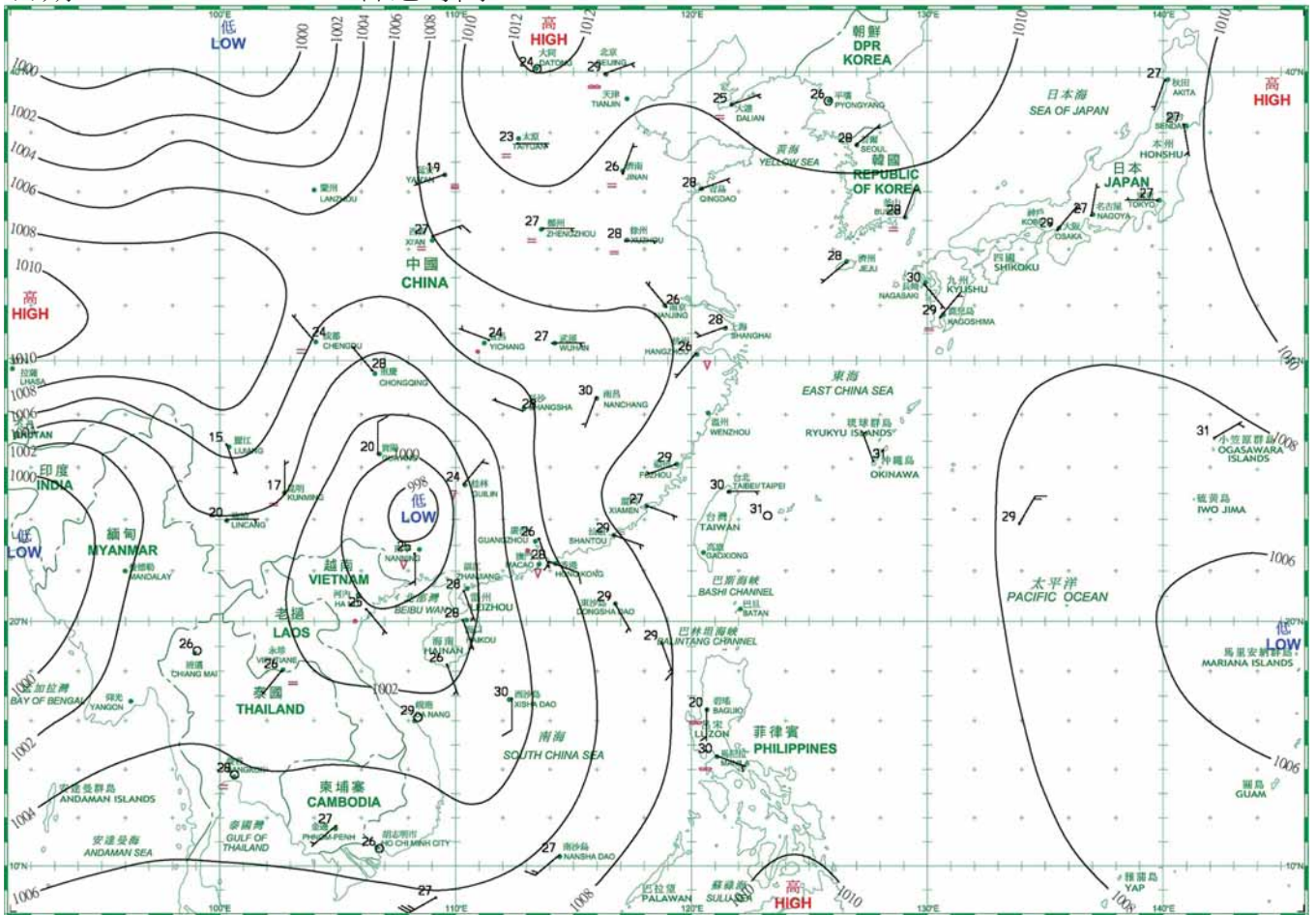
日期/Date: 02.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



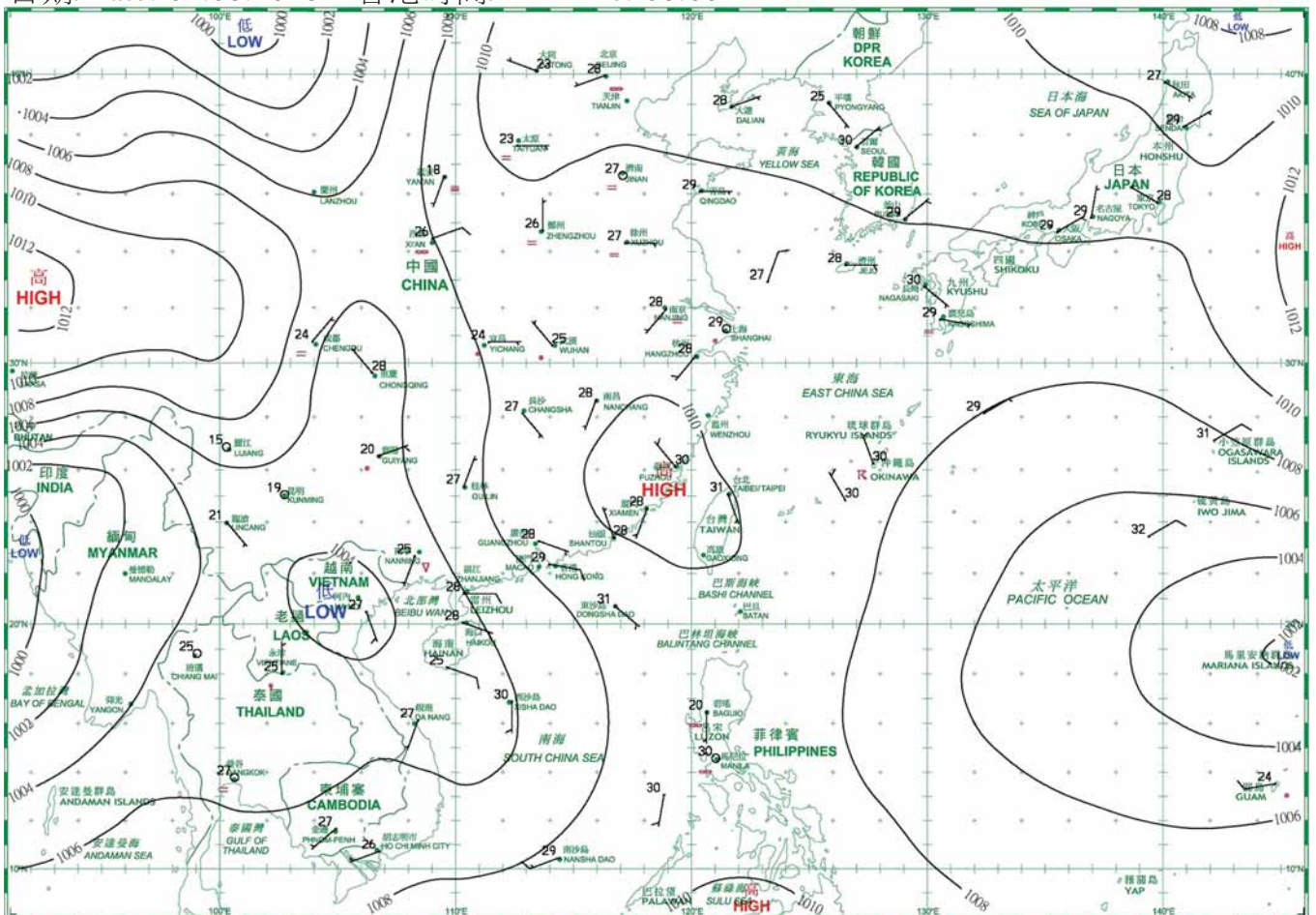
- 等壓線 Isobar(hPa)
- 暖鋒 Warm Front
- 靜止鋒 Stationary Front
- 消散中的冷鋒 Dissipating Cold Front
- 冷鋒 Cold Front
- 錮囚鋒 Occlusion
- 槽軸 (線) Axis of Trough
- 6 熱帶氣旋中心 Centre of Tropical Cyclone



日期/Date: 03.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

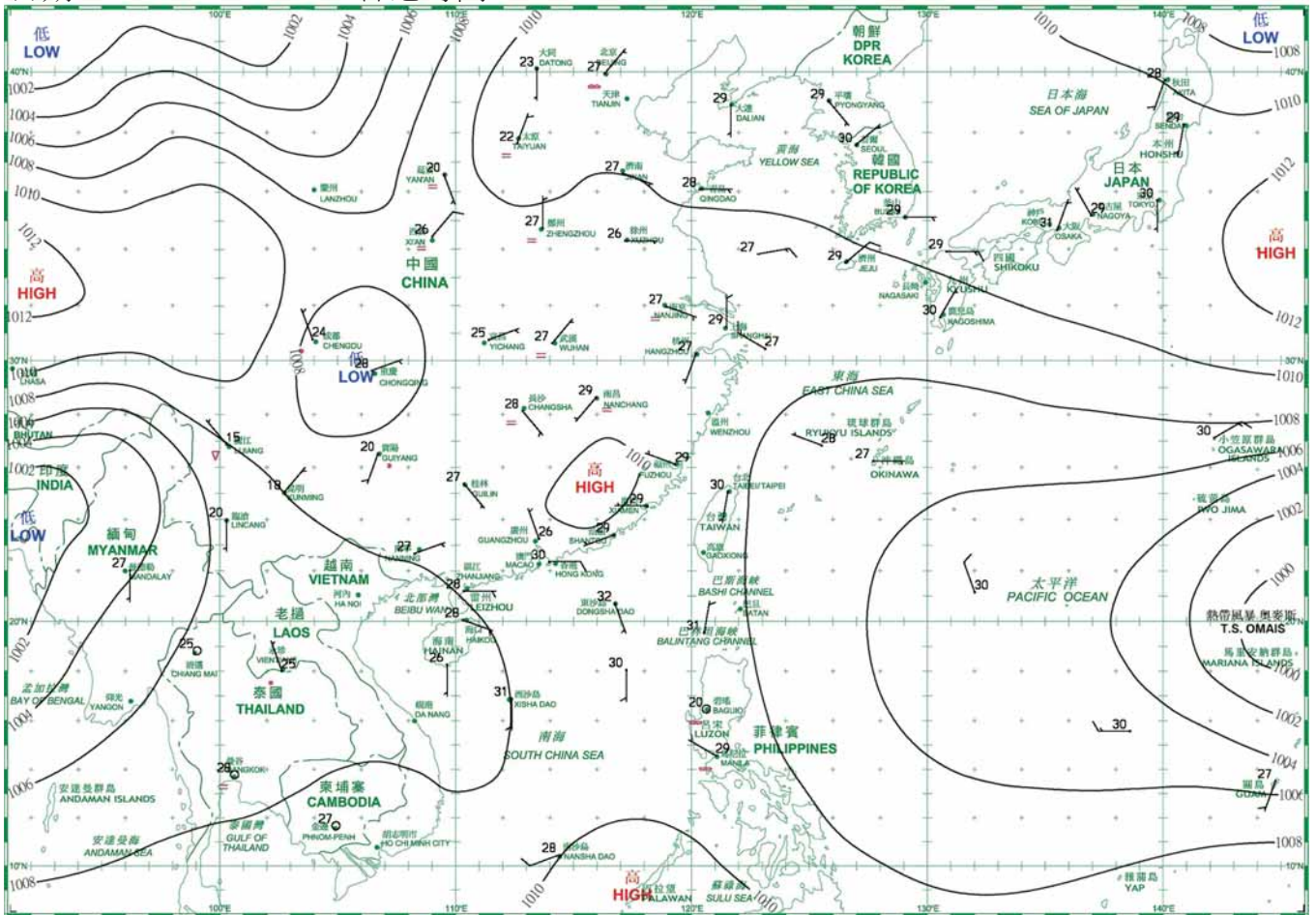


日期/Date: 04.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

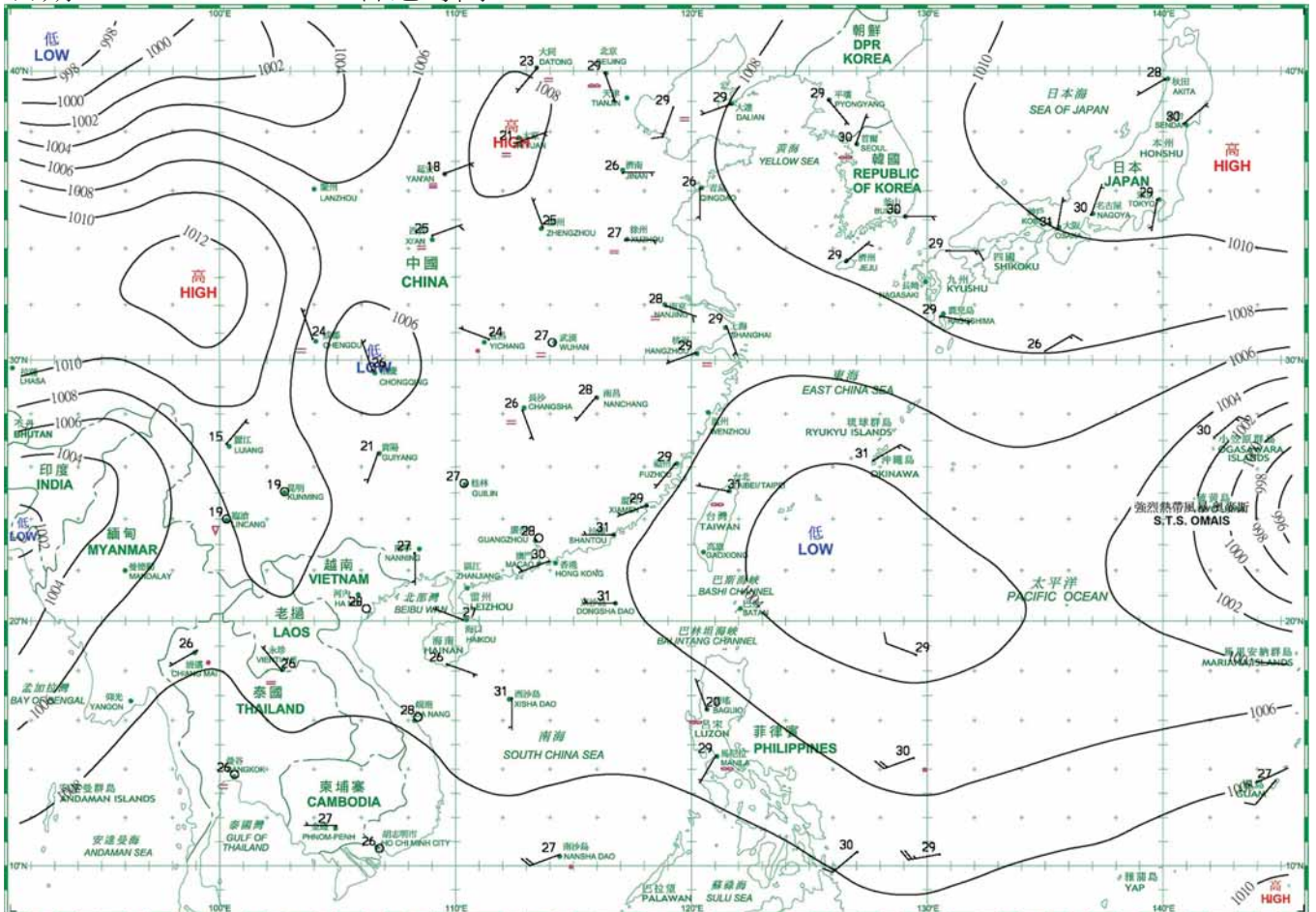




日期/Date: 05.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

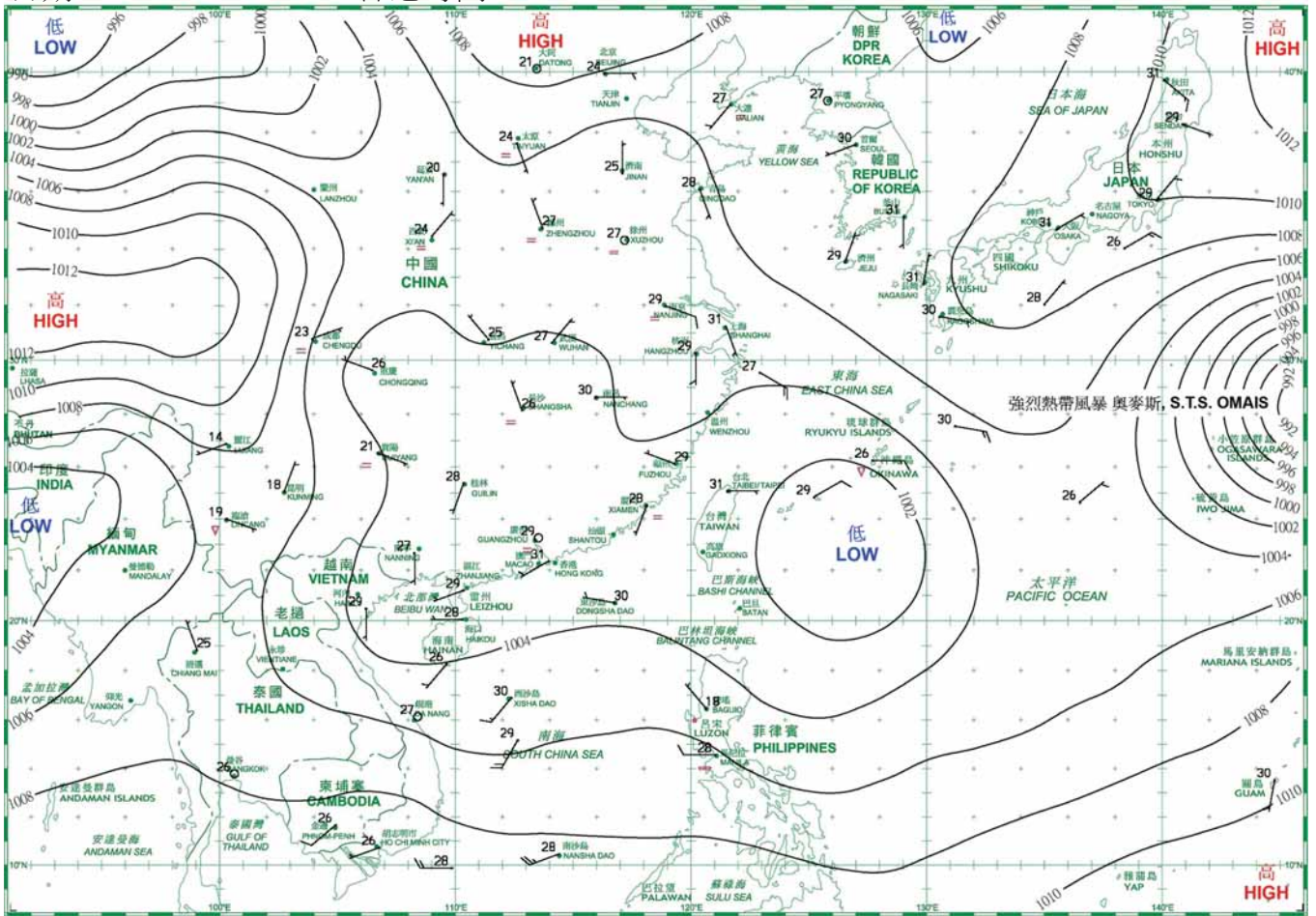


日期/Date: 06.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

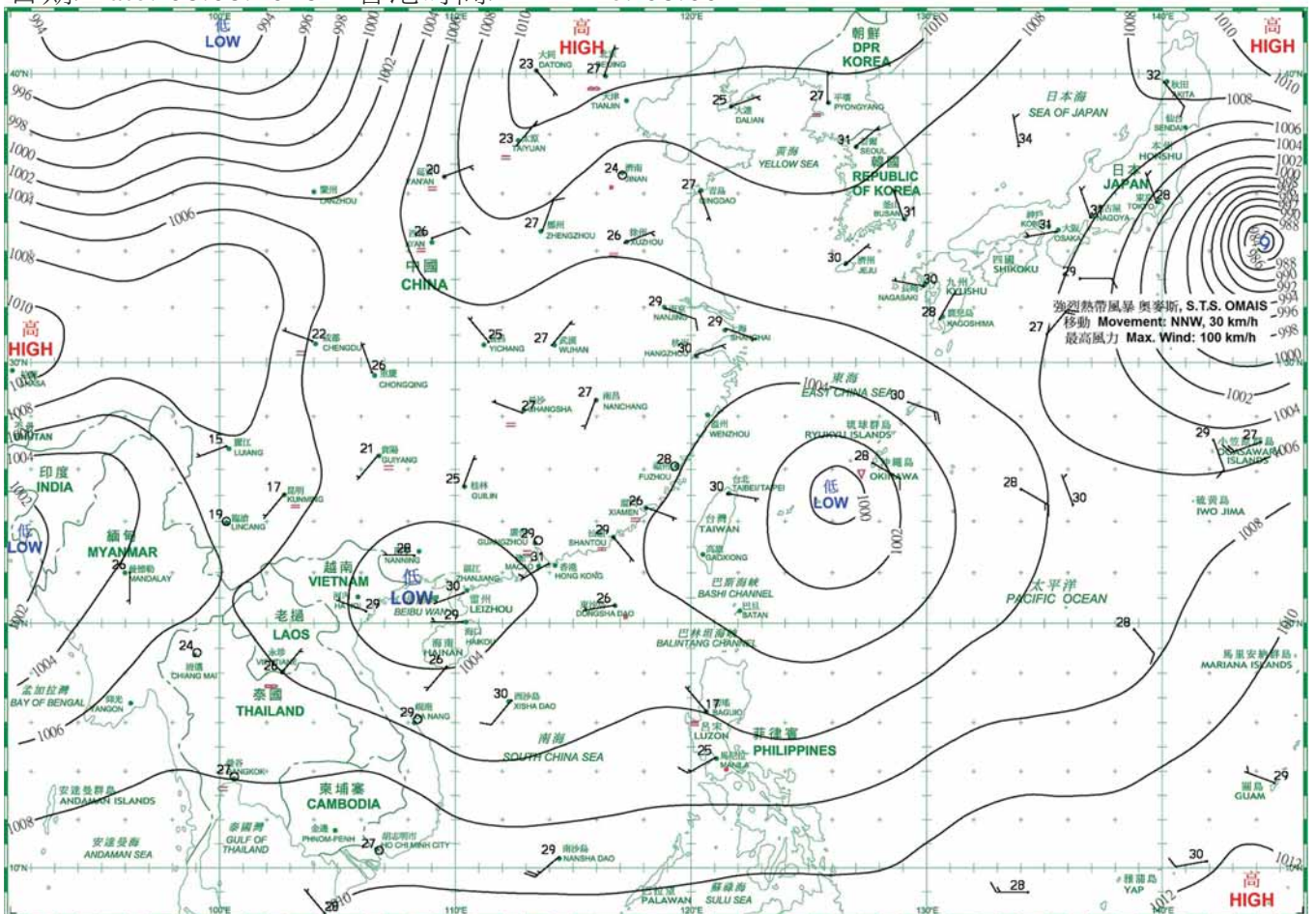




日期/Date: 07.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

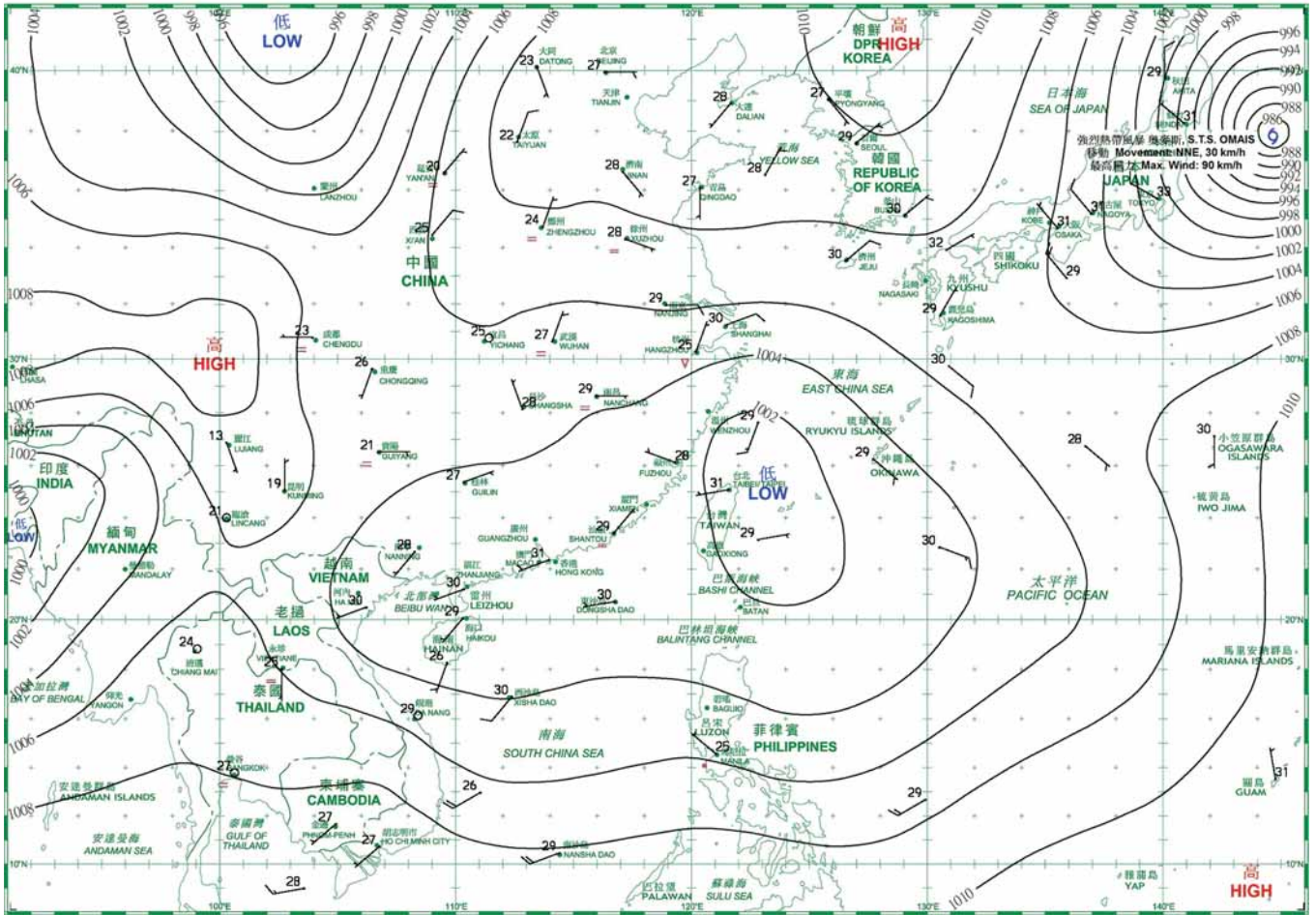


日期/Date: 08.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

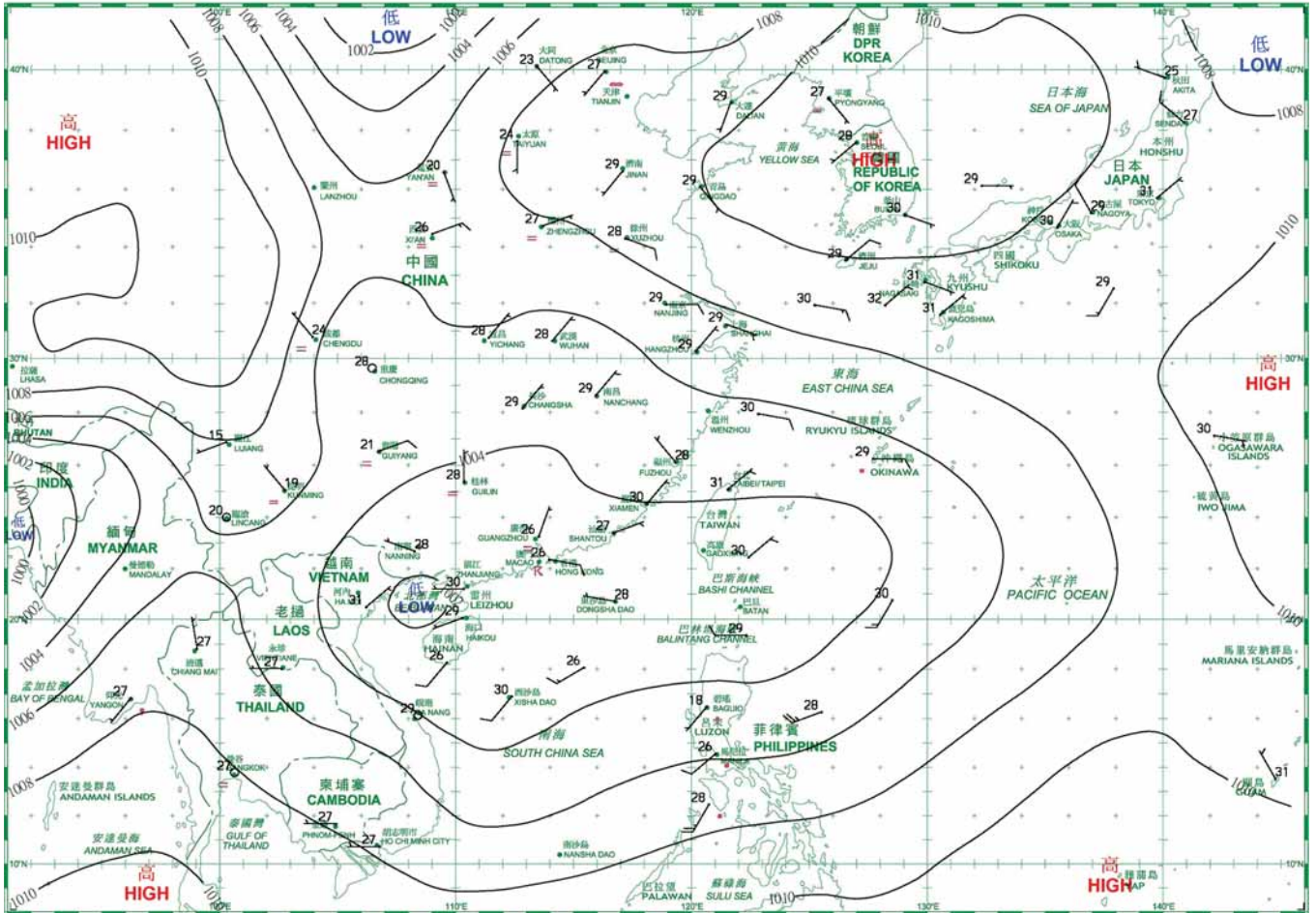




日期/Date: 09.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

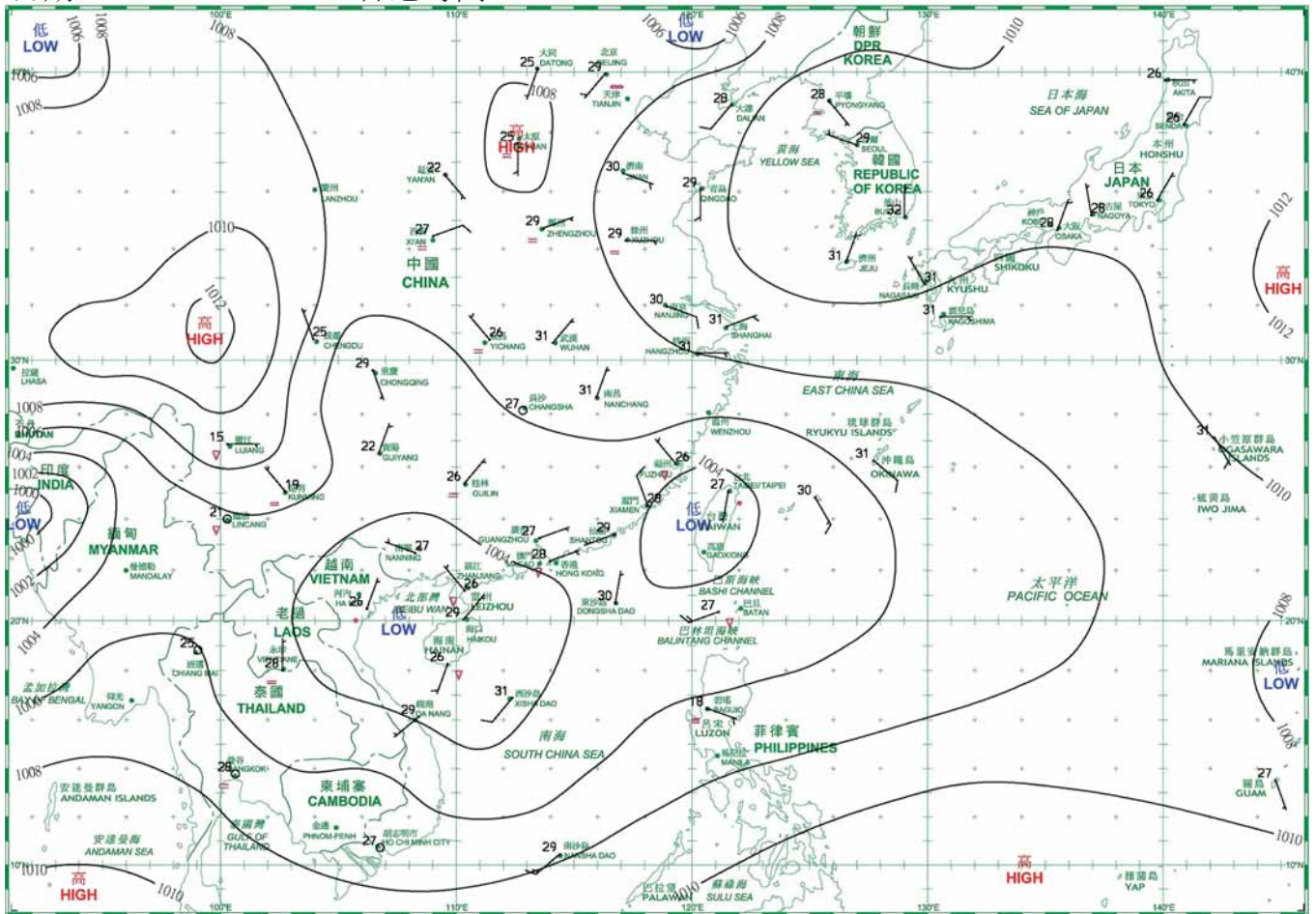


日期/Date: 10.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

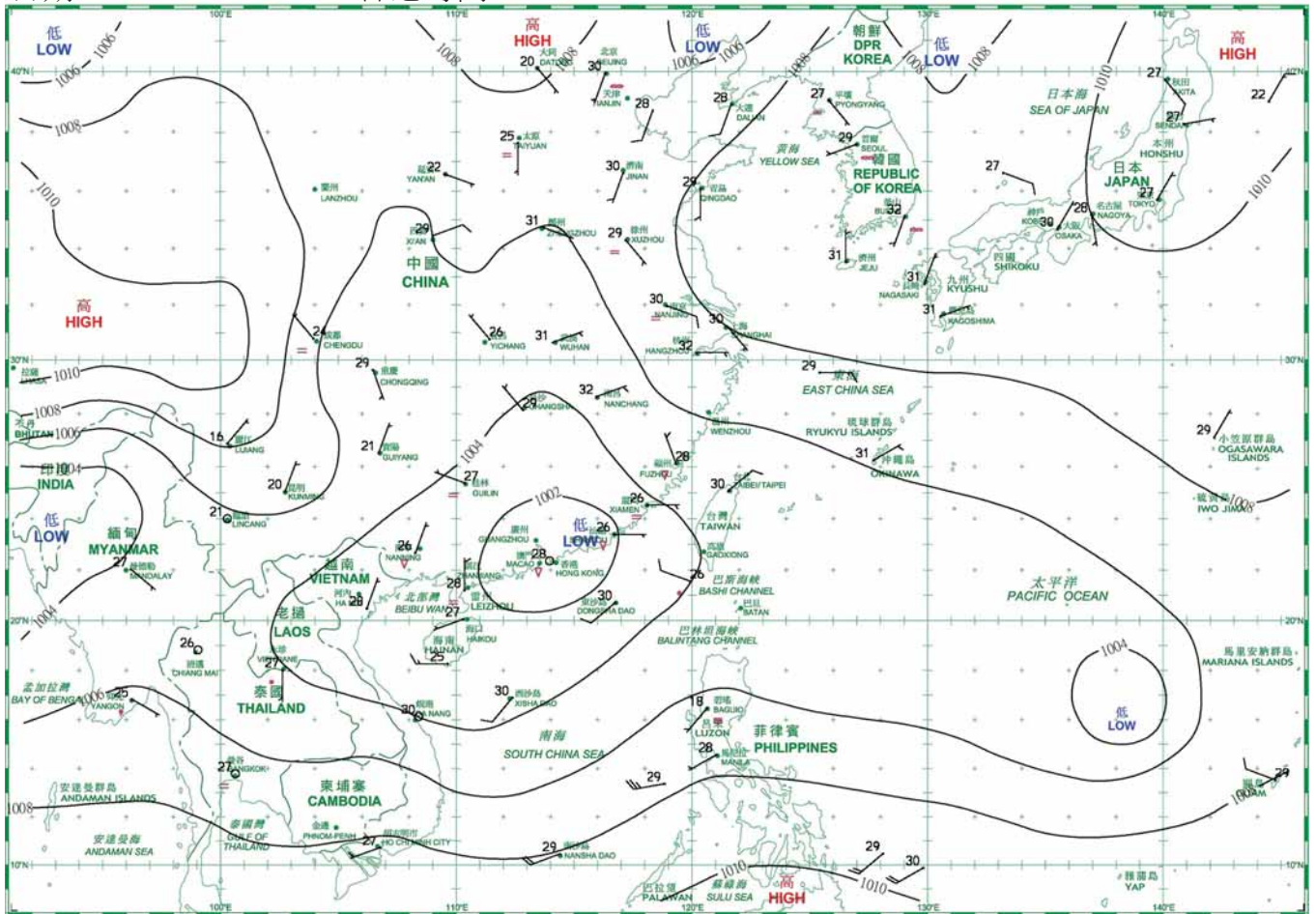




日期/Date: 11.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

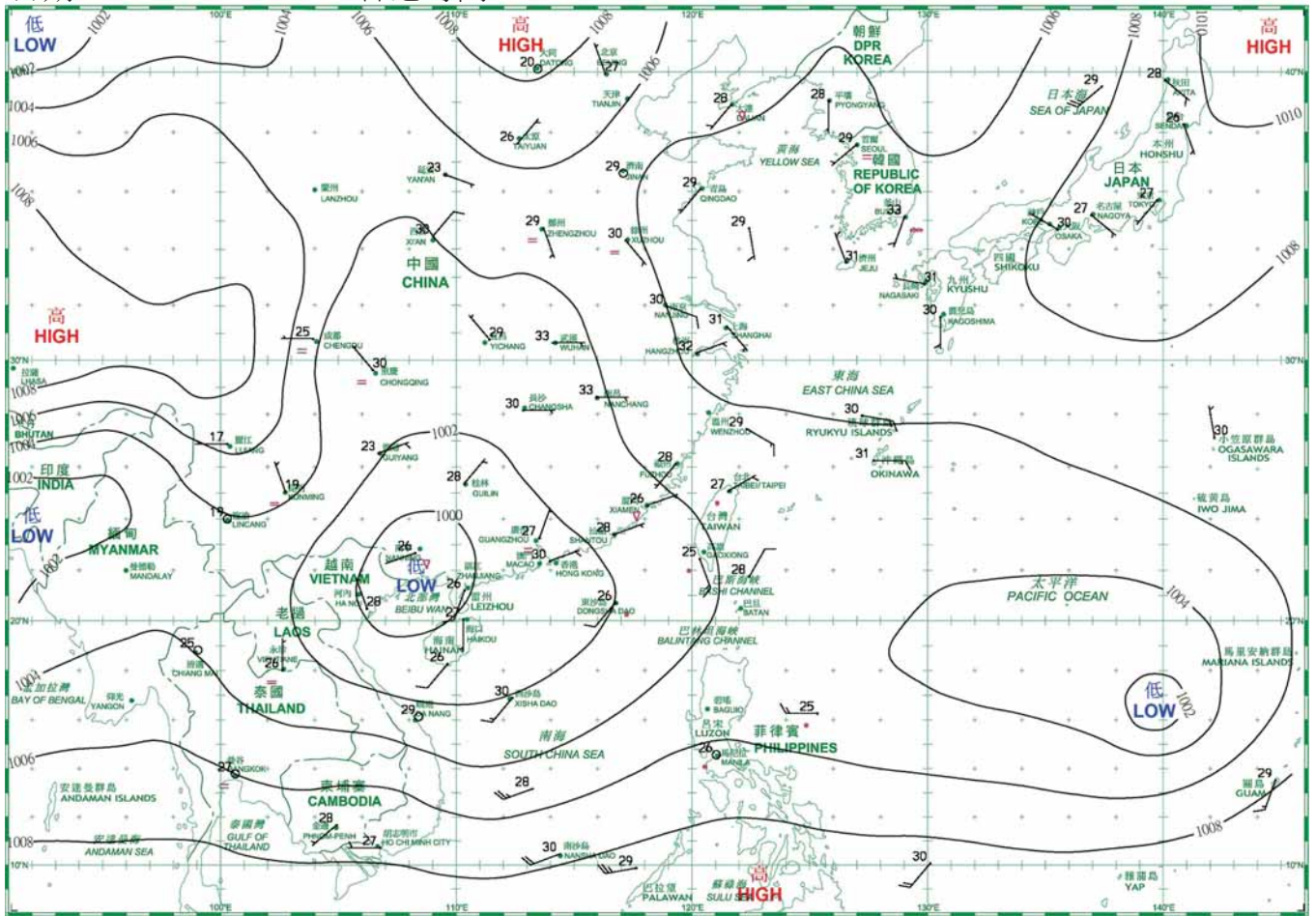


日期/Date: 12.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

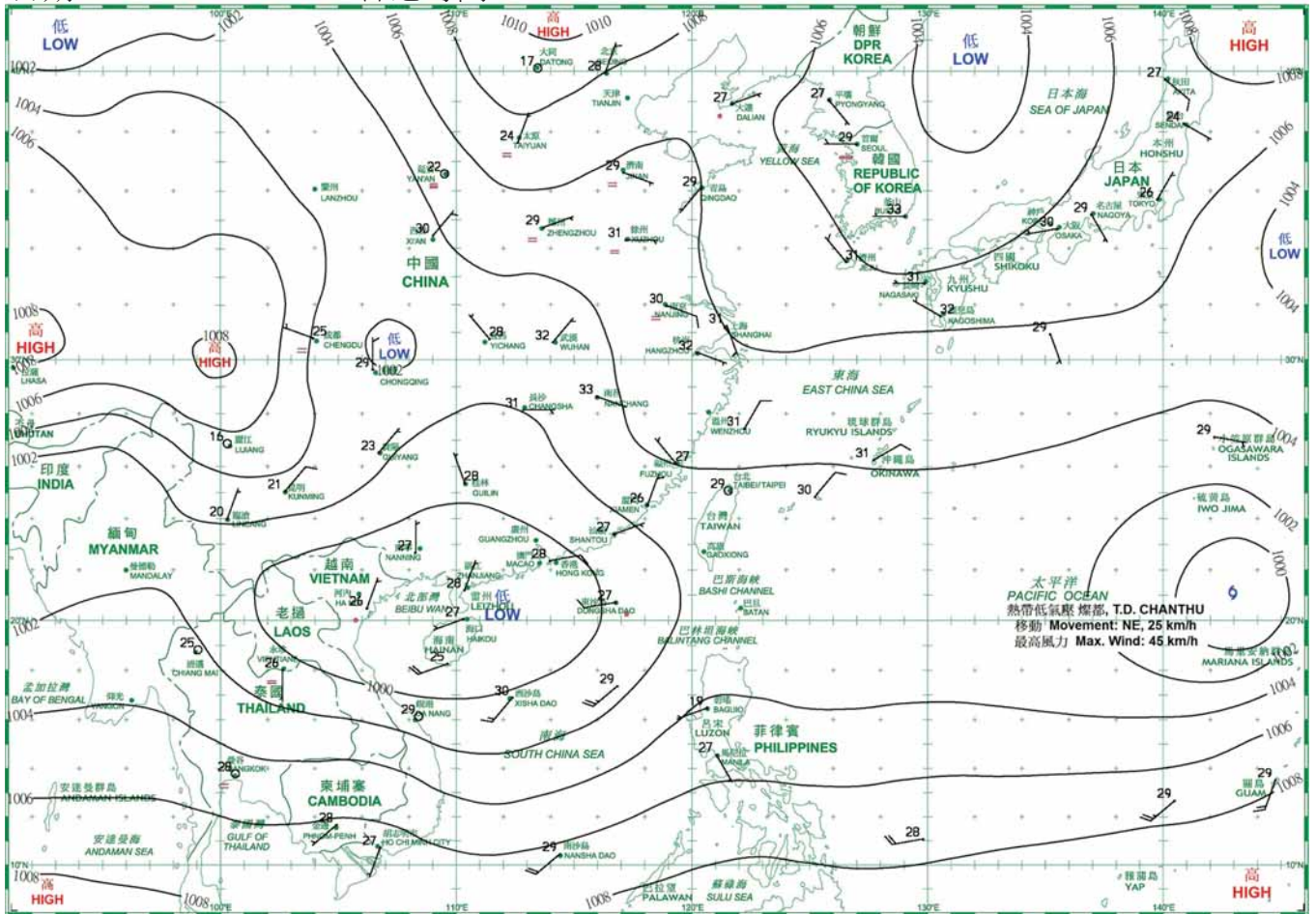




日期/Date: 13.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

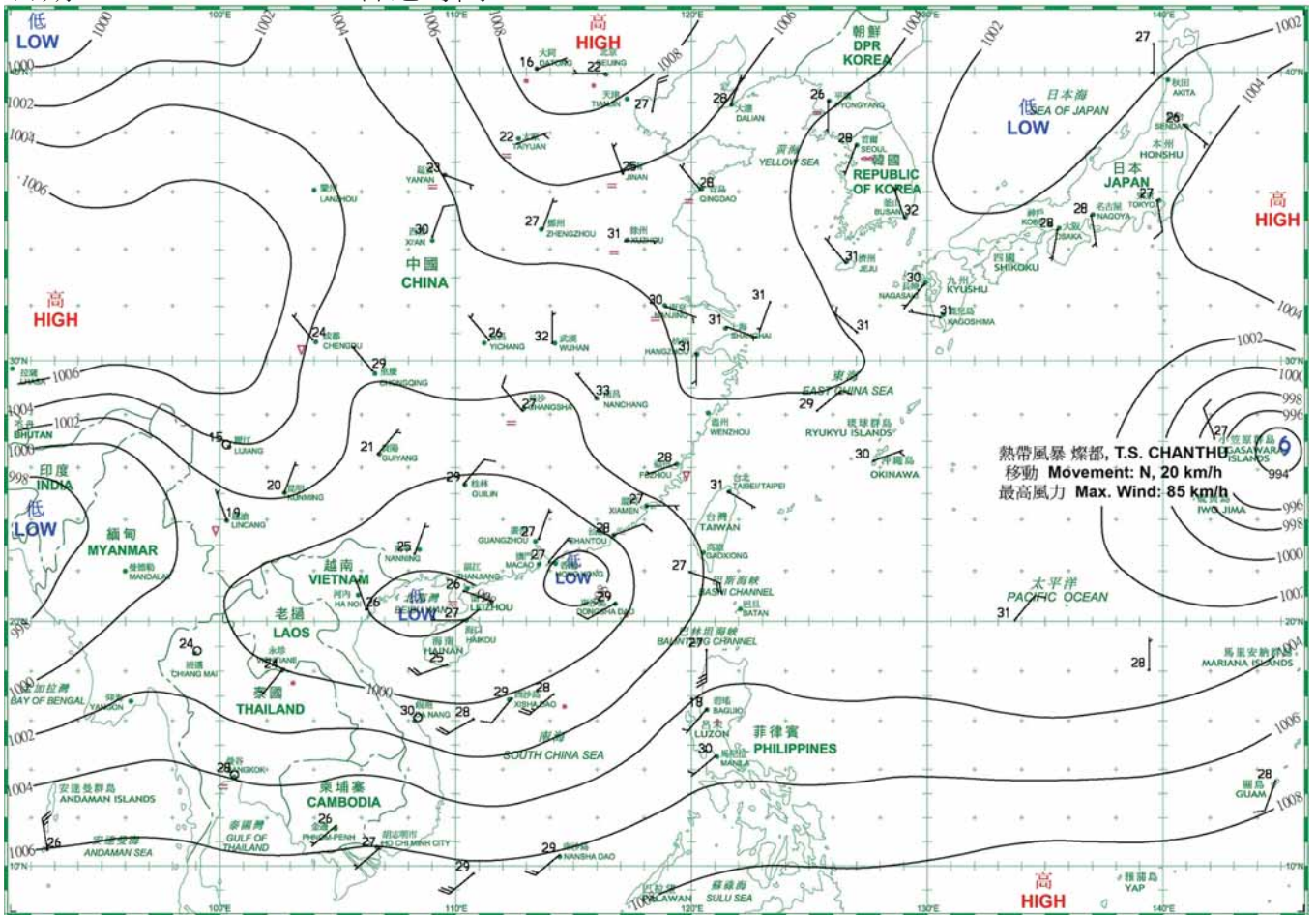


日期/Date: 14.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

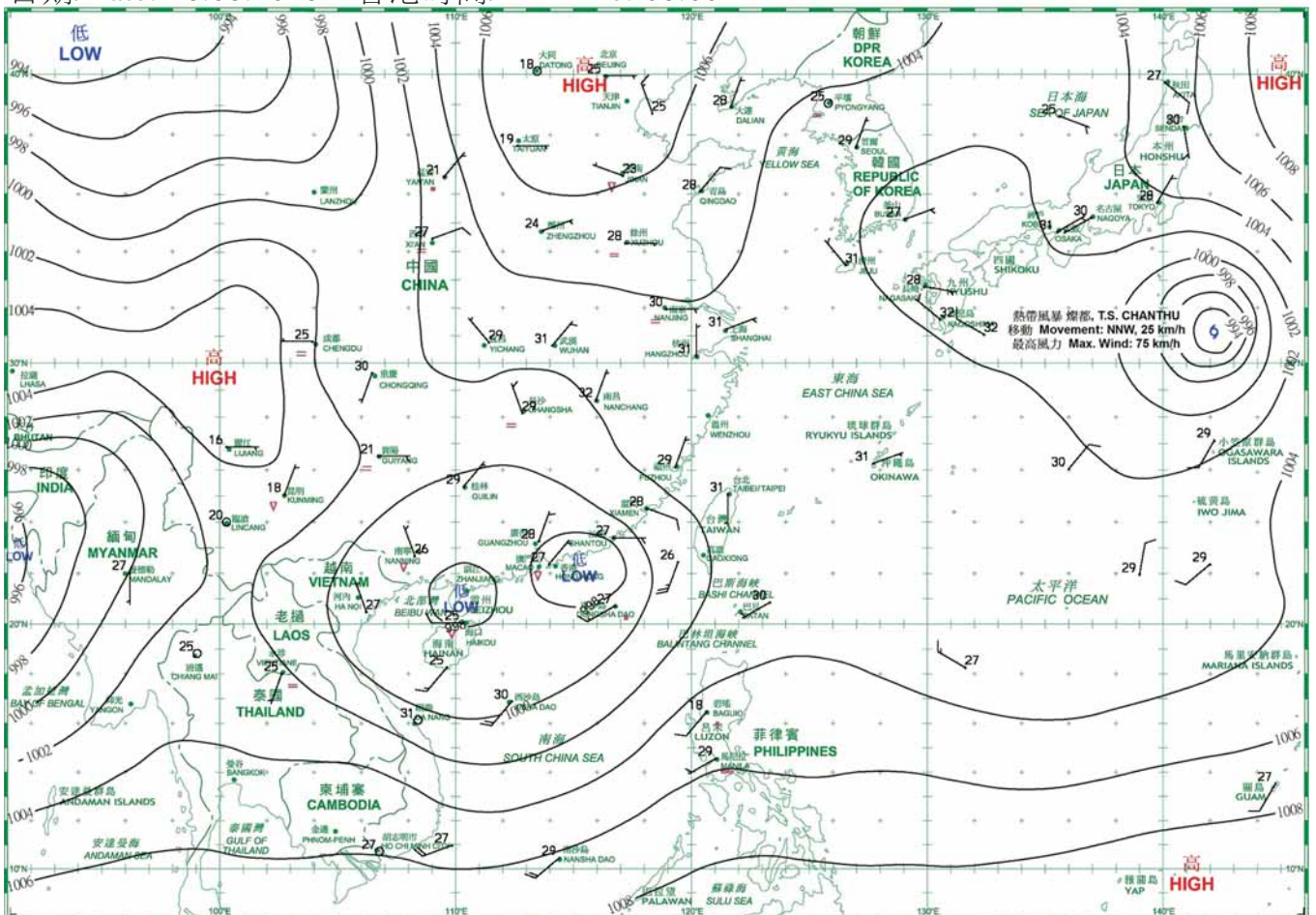




日期/Date: 15.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

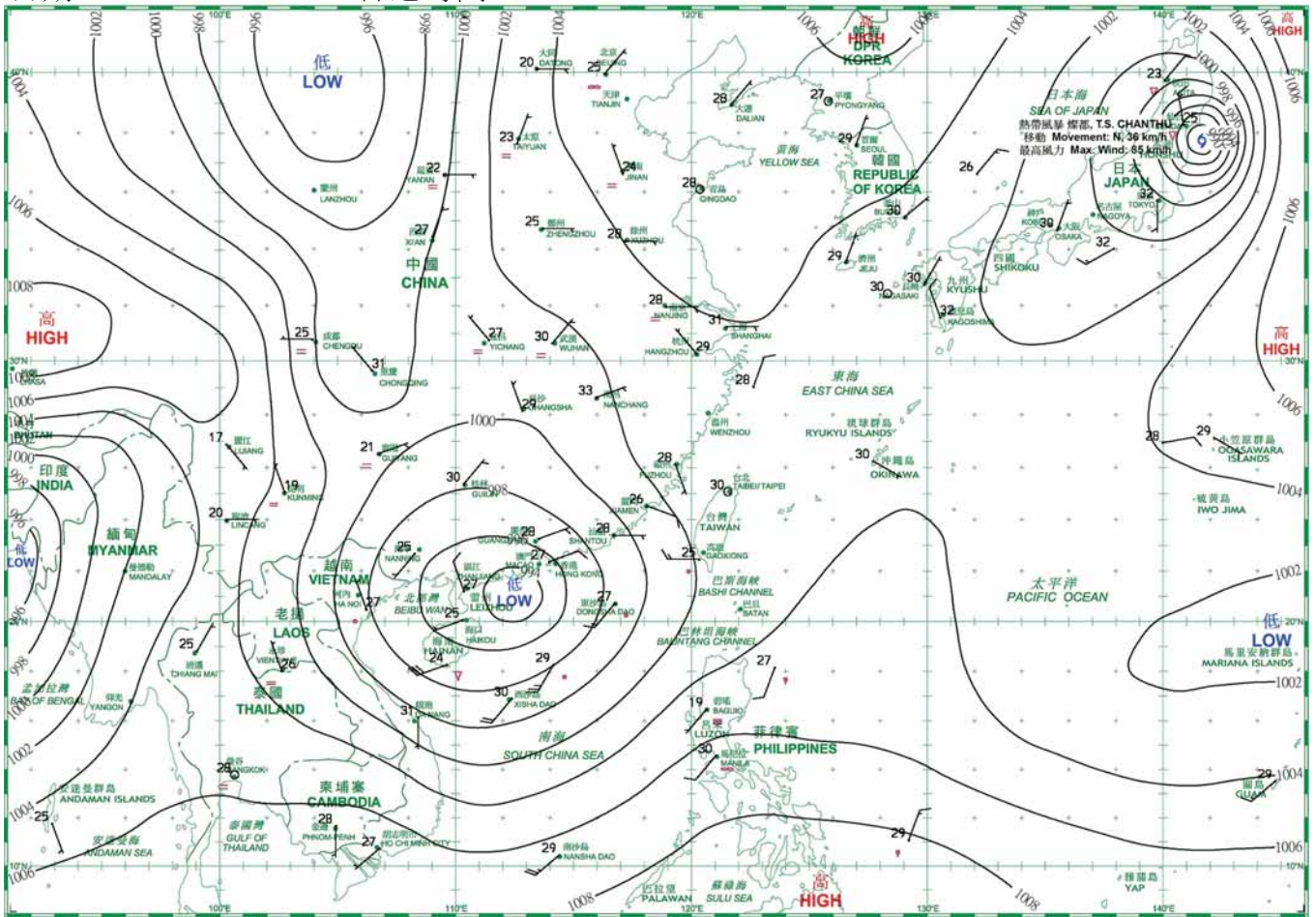


日期/Date: 16.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

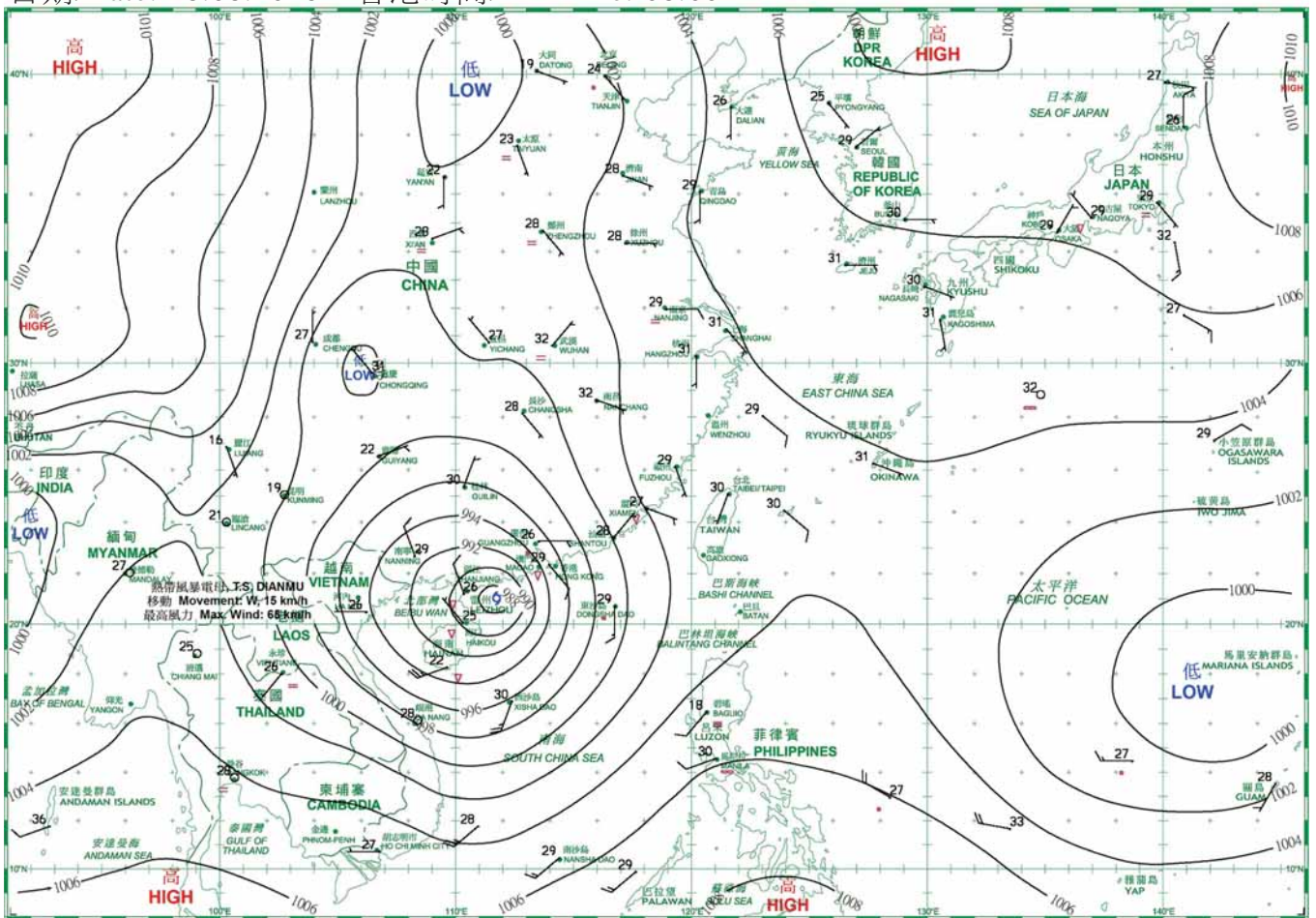




日期/Date: 17.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

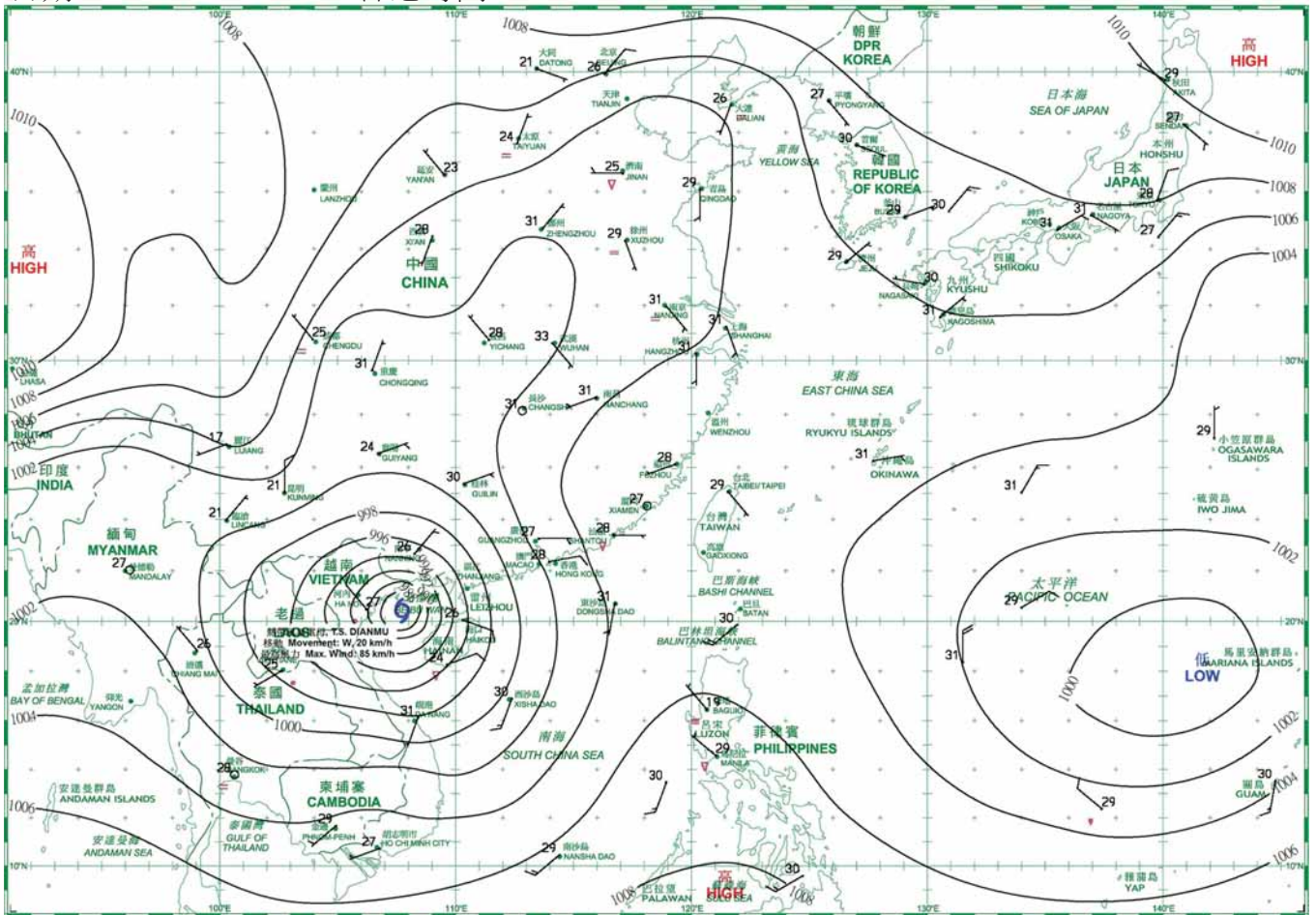


日期/Date: 18.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

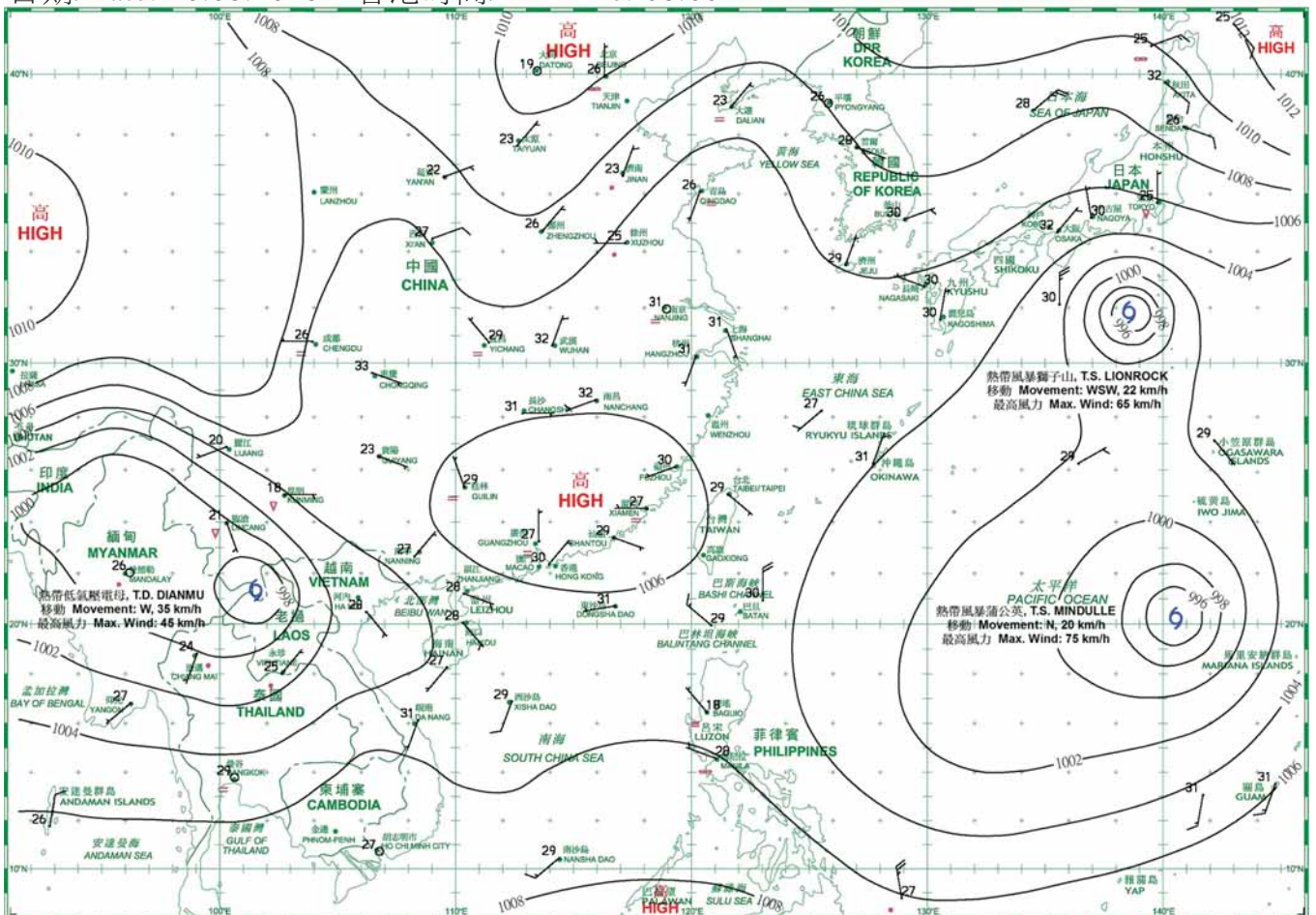




日期/Date: 19.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

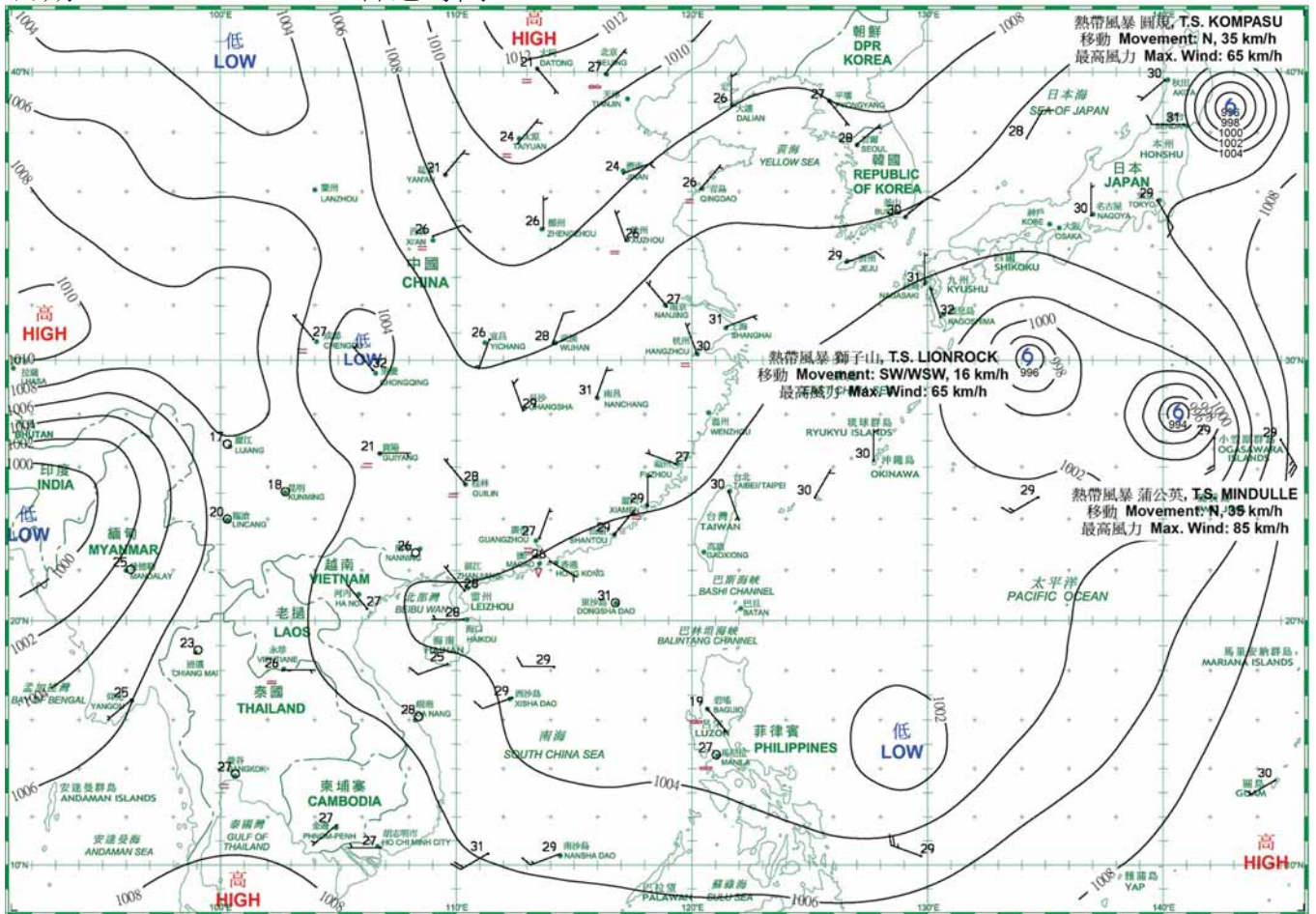


日期/Date: 20.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

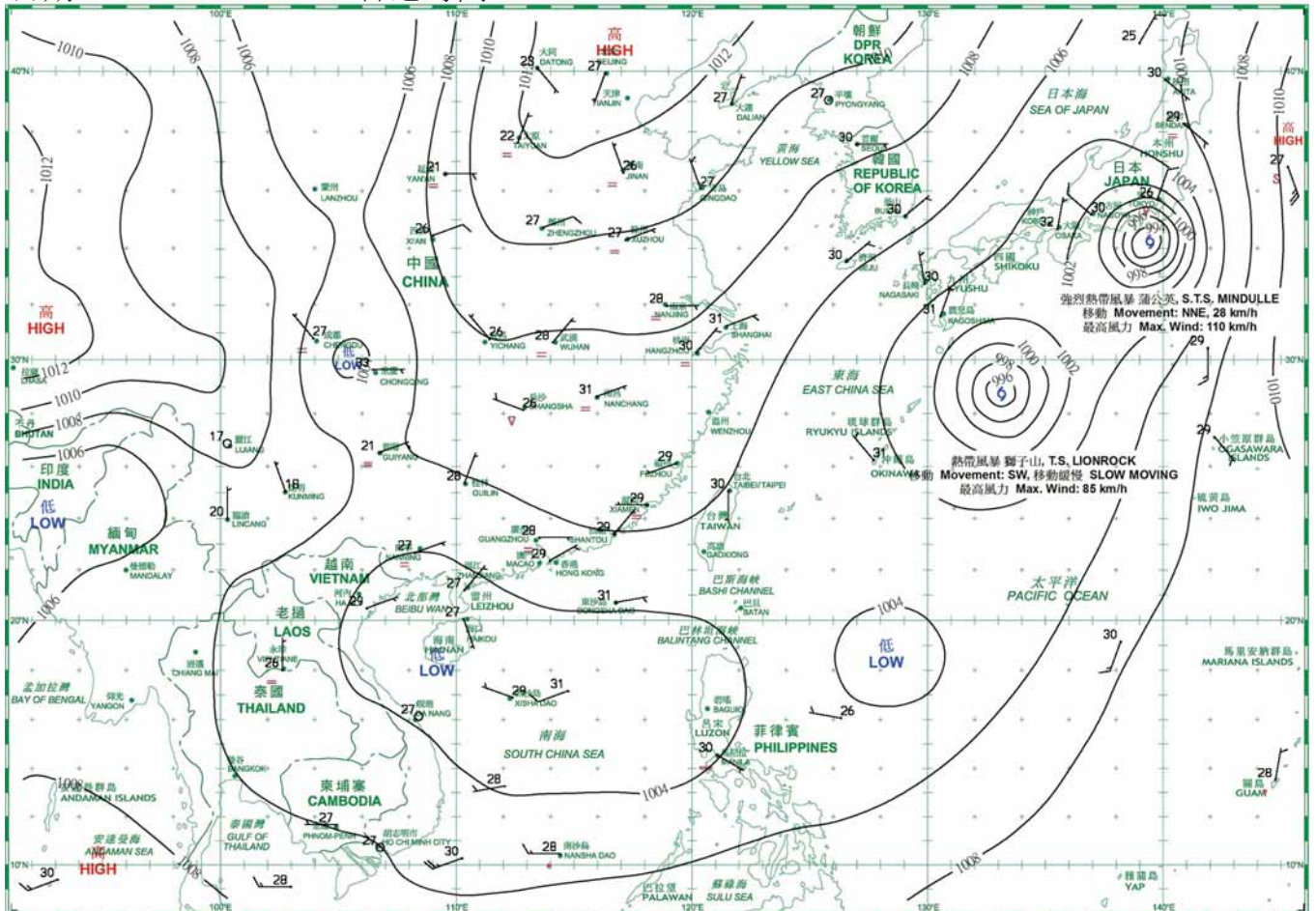




日期/Date: 21.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

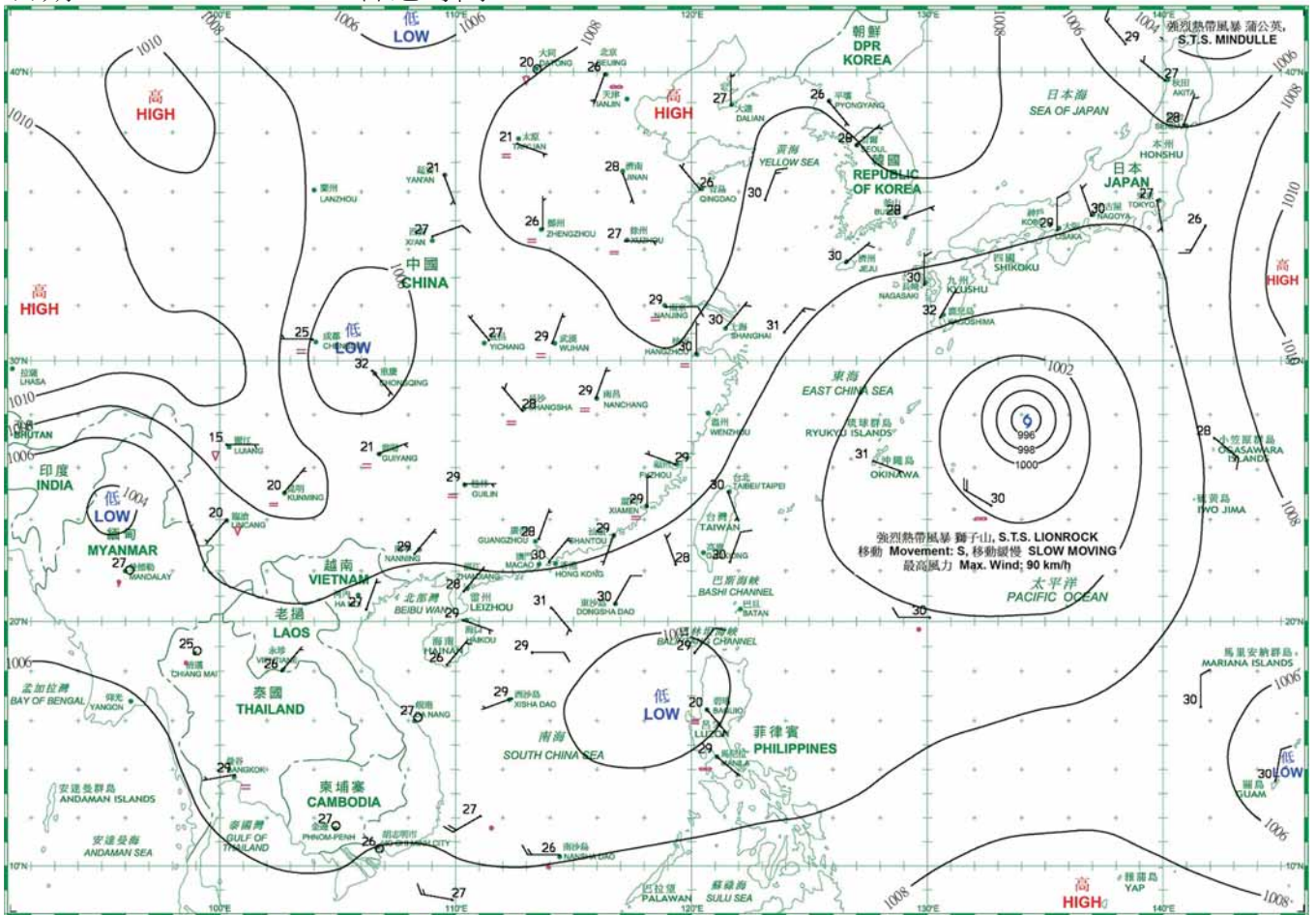


日期/Date: 22.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

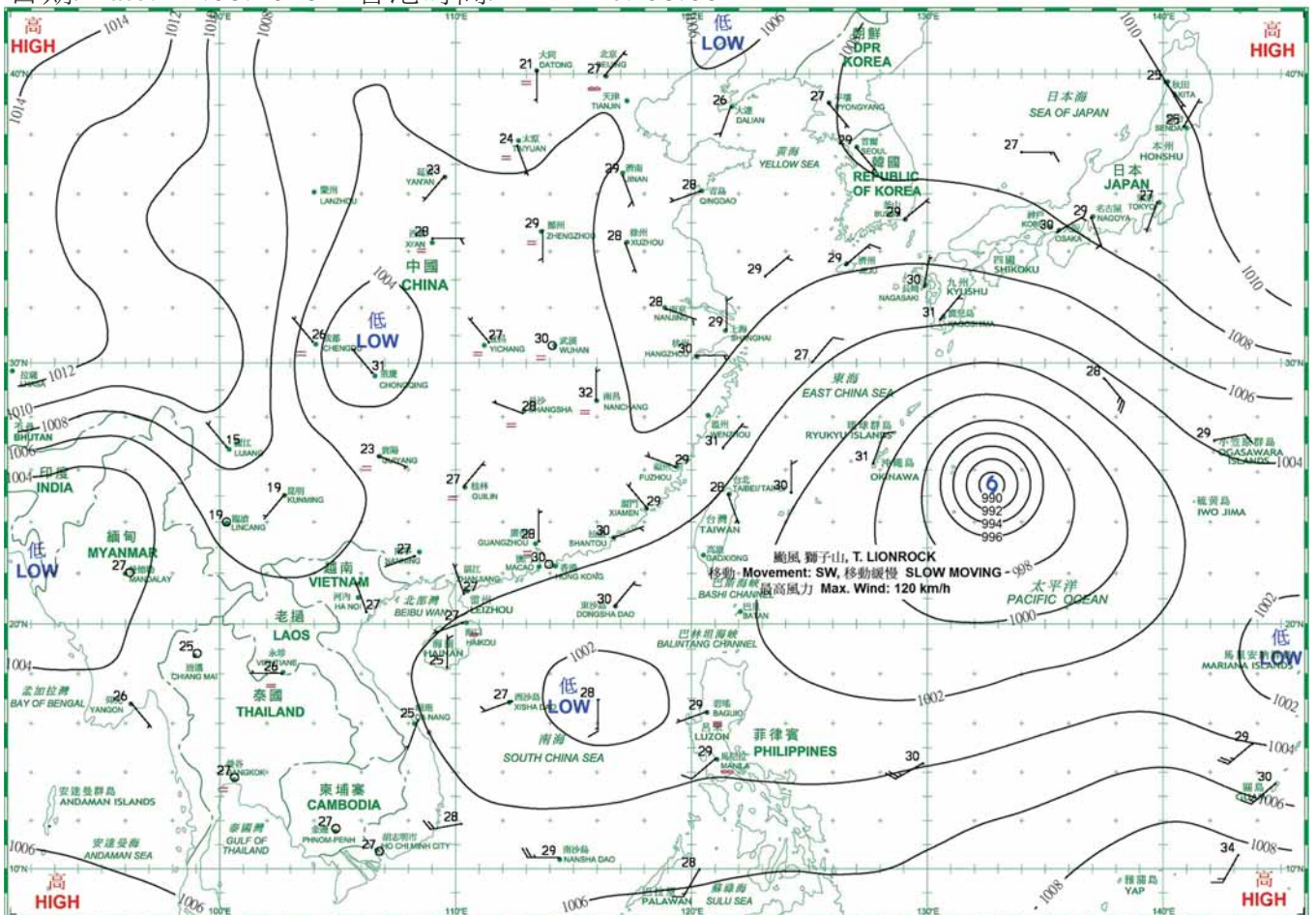




日期/Date: 23.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

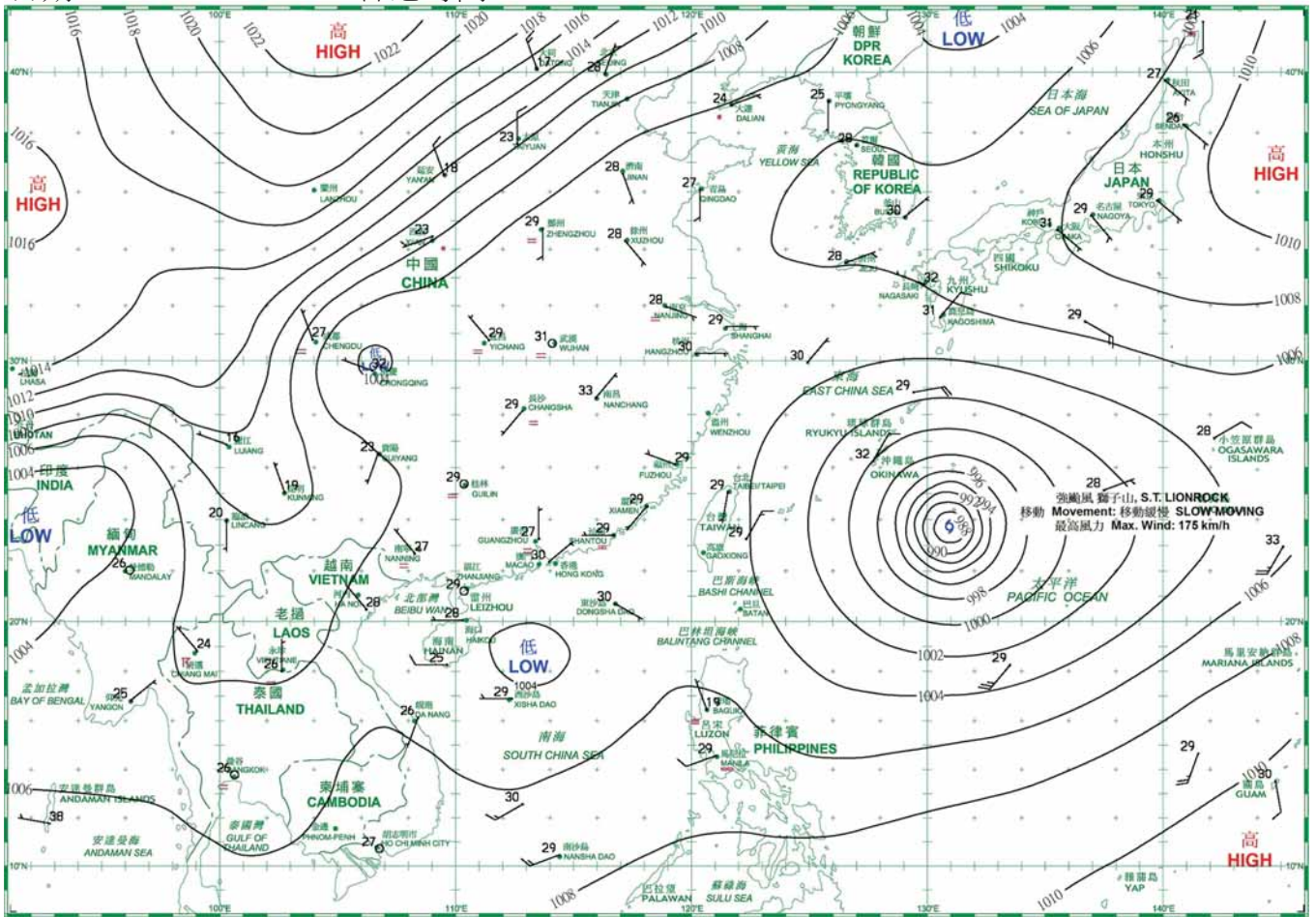


日期/Date: 24.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

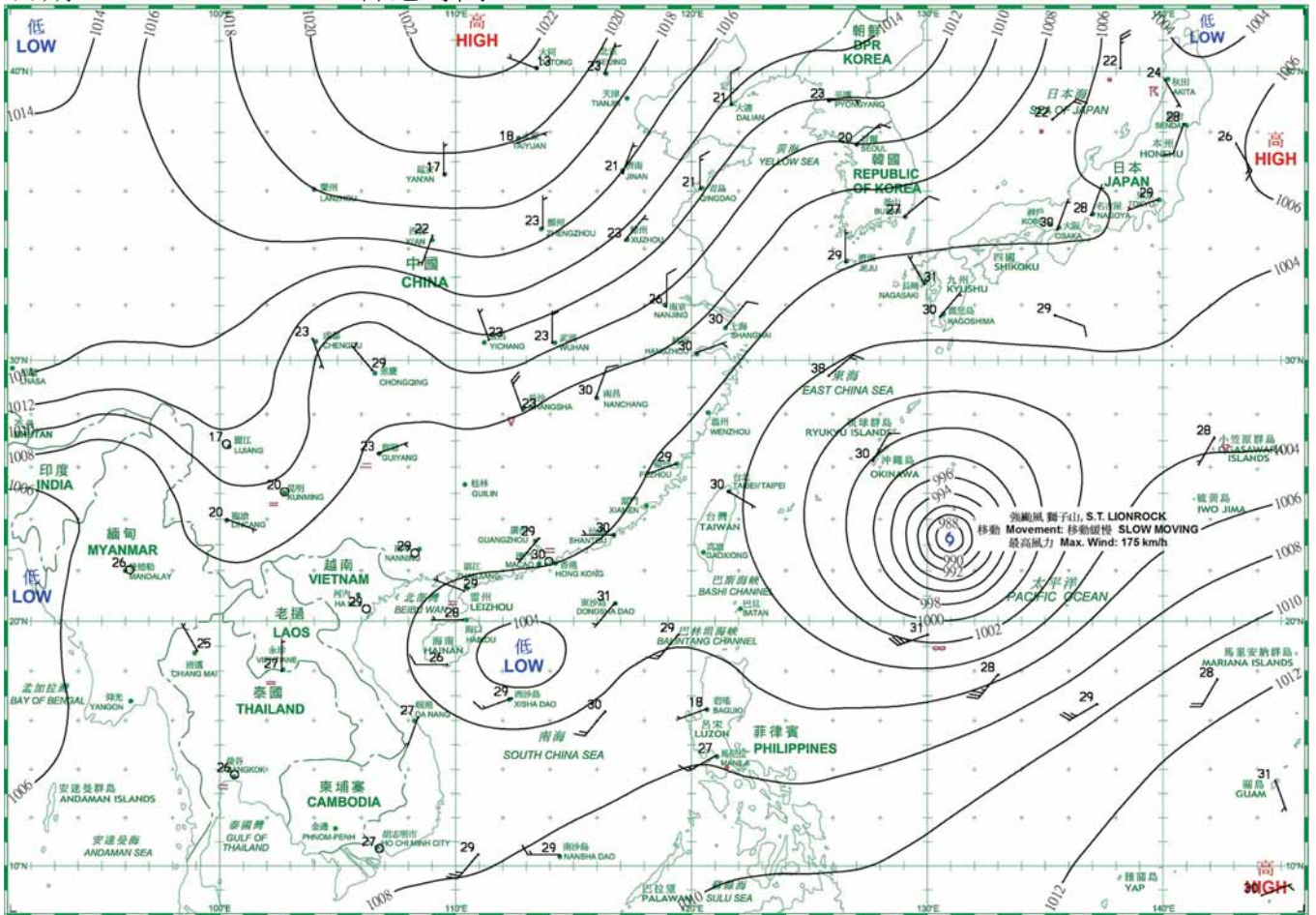




日期/Date: 25.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

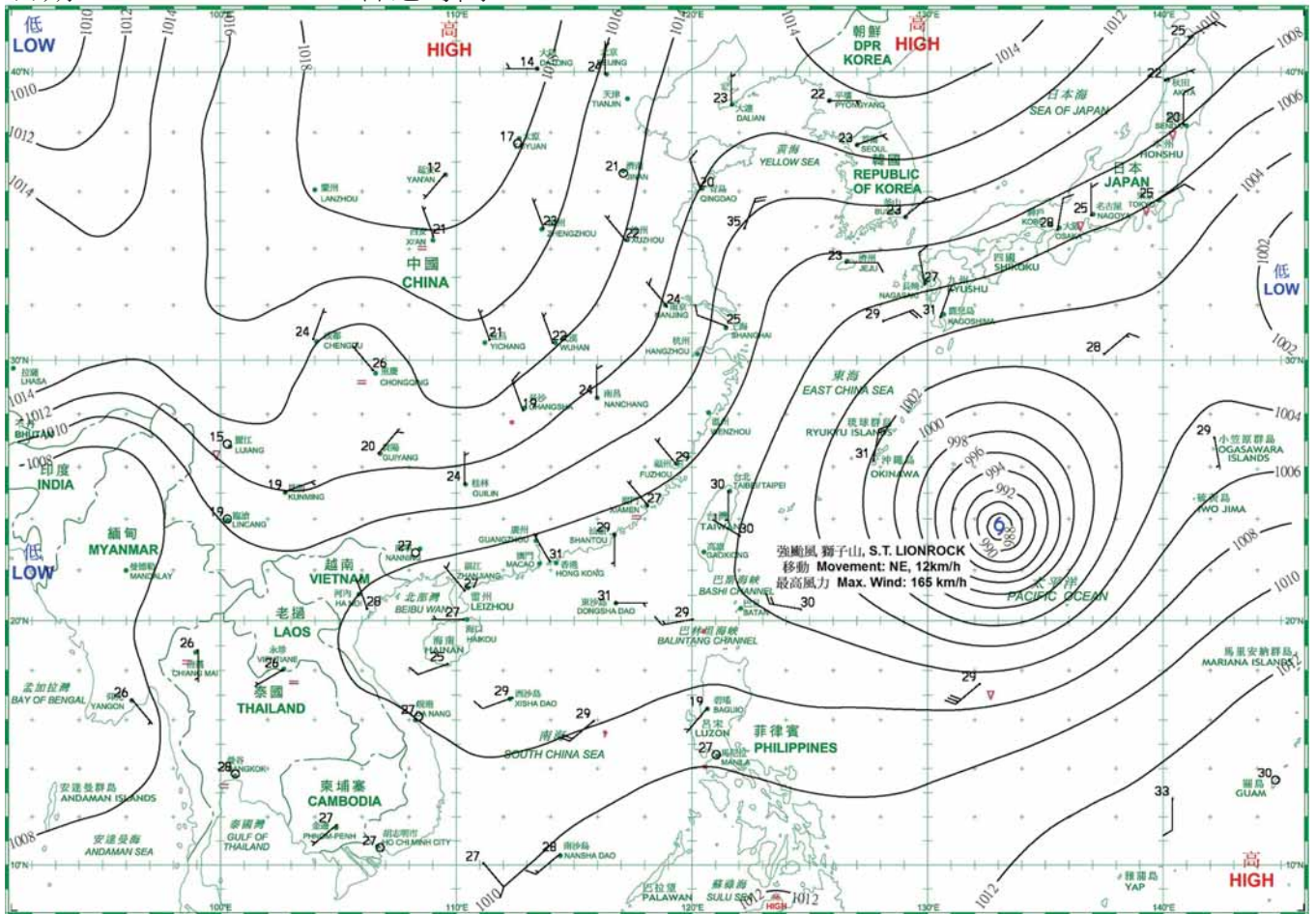


日期/Date: 26.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

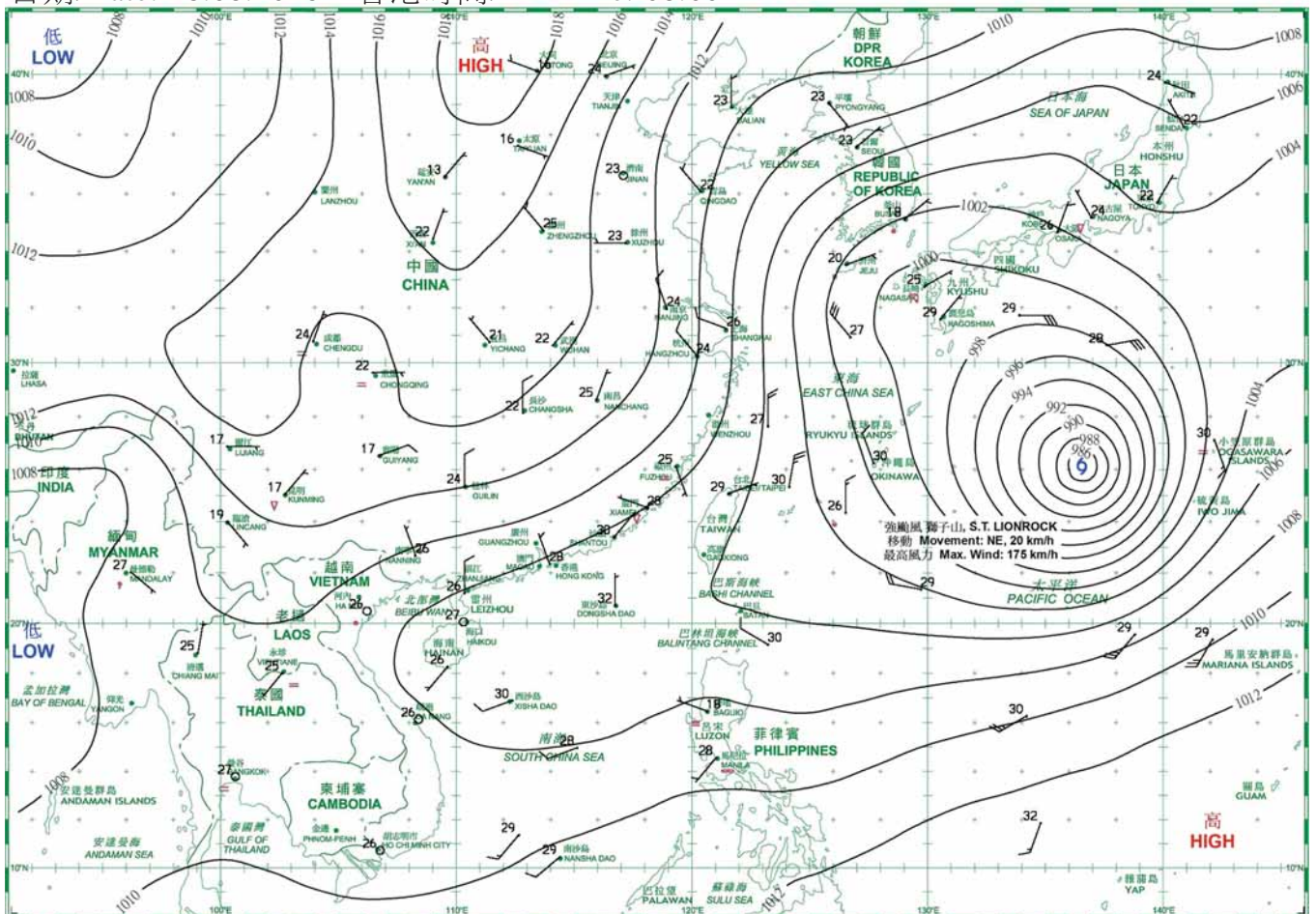




日期/Date: 27.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

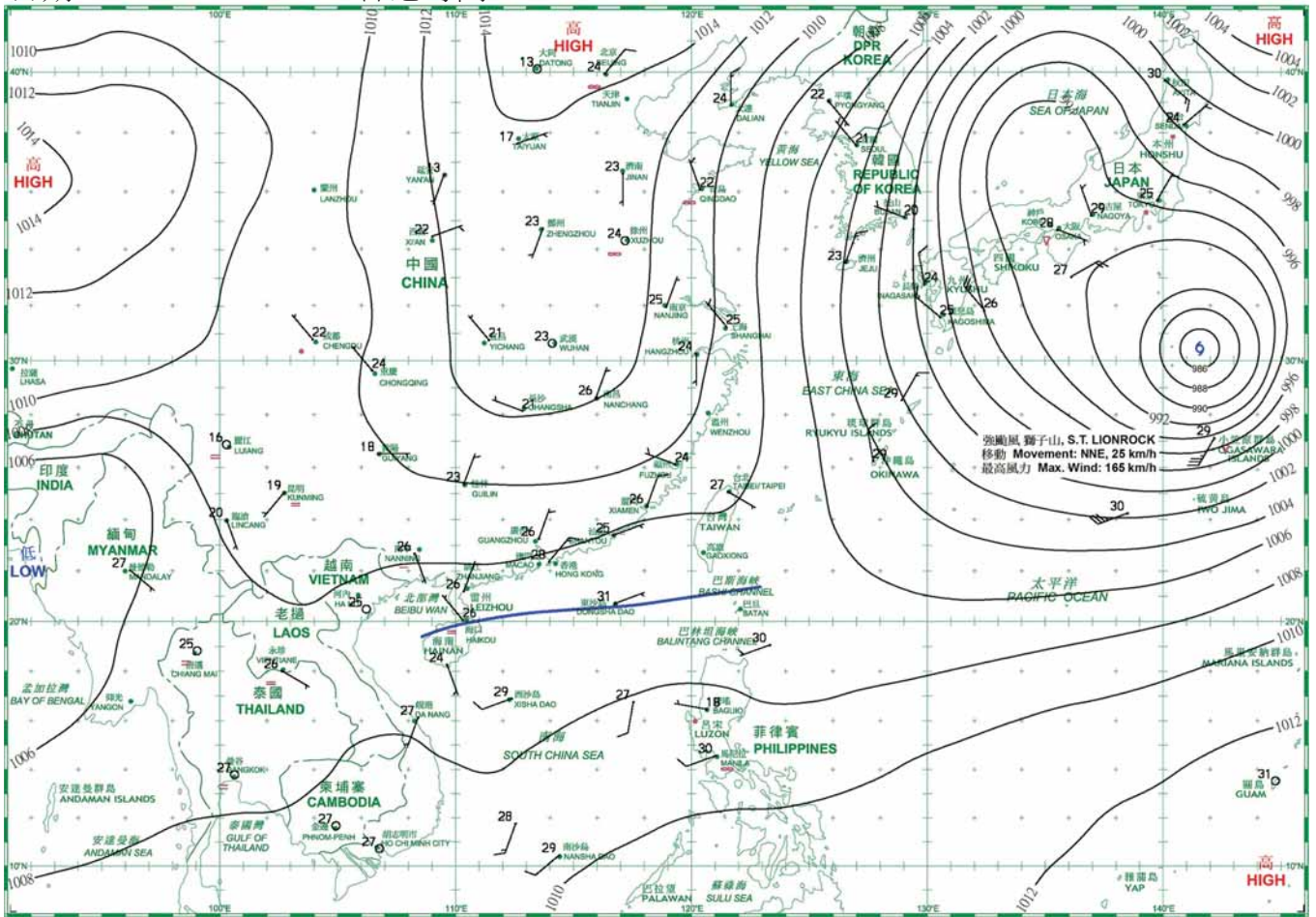


日期/Date: 28.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

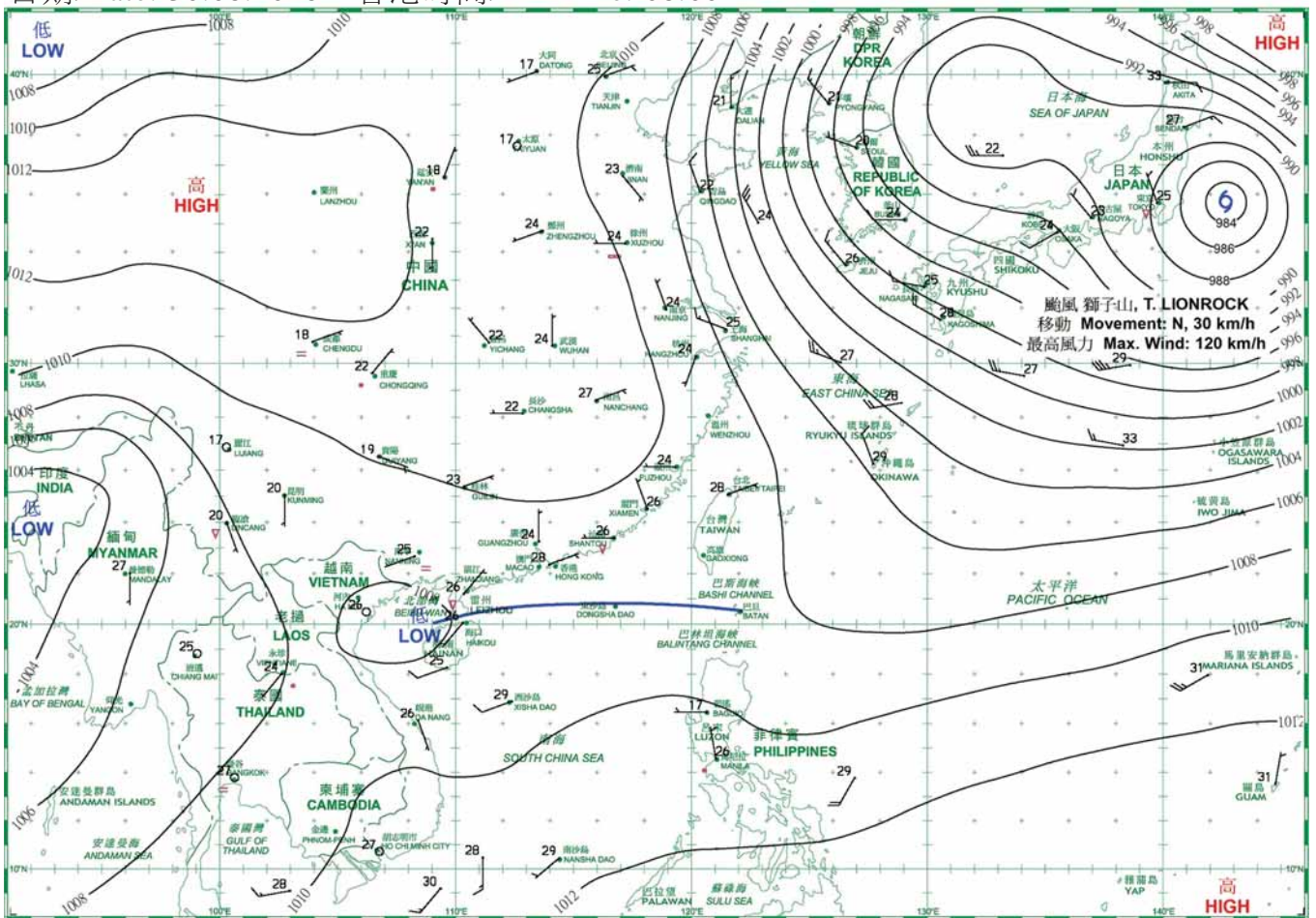




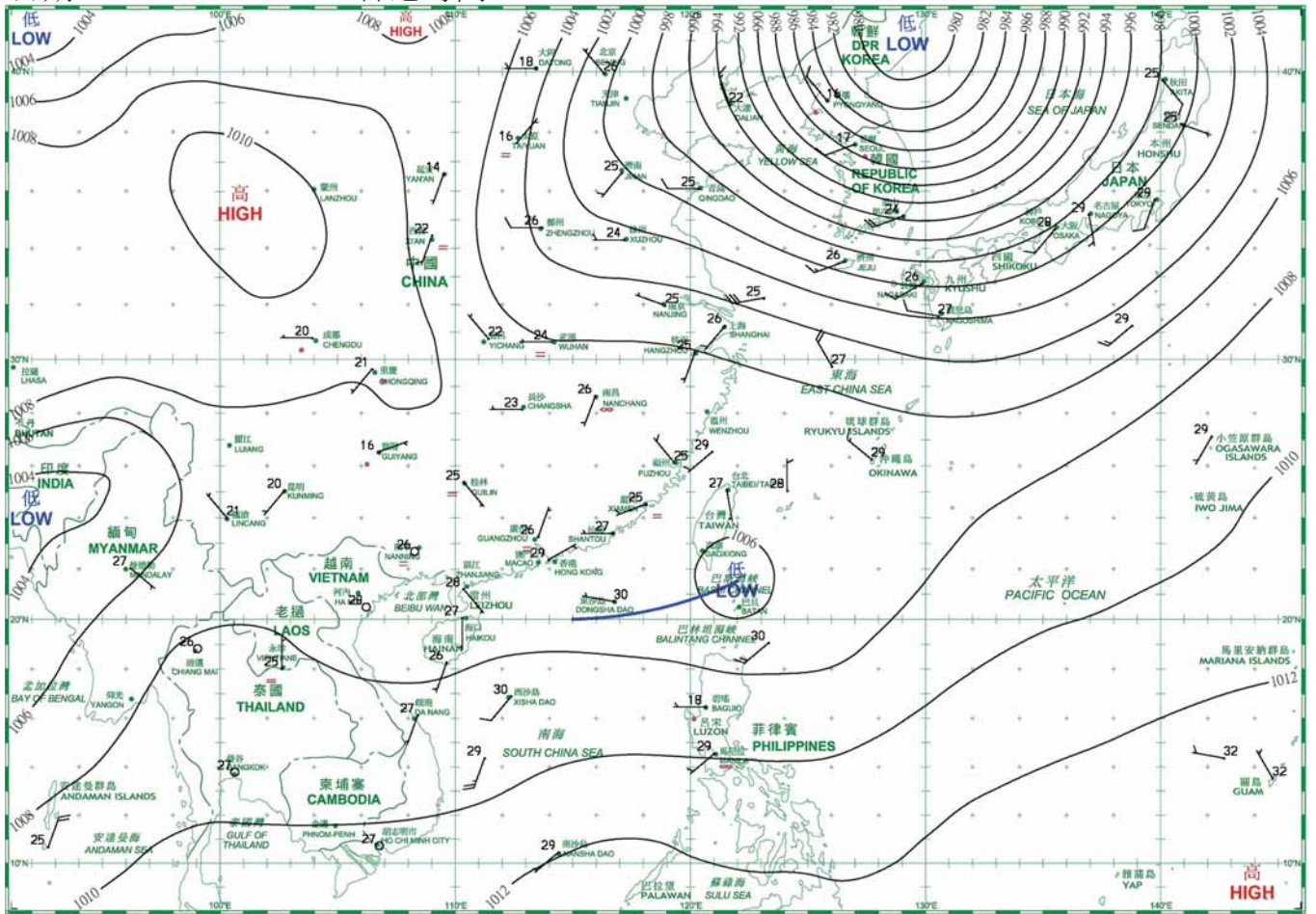
日期/Date: 29.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 30.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 31.08.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00





## 4.1.1 二零一六年八月香港氣象觀測摘錄(一)

### 4.1.1 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 1), August 2016

日期 Date	平均氣壓 Mean Pressure	氣 溫 Air Temperature			平均 露點溫度 Mean Dew Point Temperature	平均 相對濕度 Mean Relative Humidity	平均雲量 Mean Amount of Cloud	總雨量 Total Rainfall
		最高 Maximum	平均 Mean	最低 Minimum				
八月 August	百帕斯卡 hPa	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%	毫米 mm
1	998.8	31.6	29.5	26.8	24.9	76	85	4.6
2	995.9	29.5	27.1	25.1	25.0	88	93	121.0
3	1006.3	27.8	26.8	26.1	25.5	93	86	17.3
4	1008.7	28.6	26.9	26.1	26.0	94	82	20.9
5	1008.3	32.3	29.3	27.0	26.0	83	58	Tr
6	1005.0	33.2	30.0	27.4	25.4	77	36	-
7	1002.8	33.4	30.4	28.2	26.4	80	61	-
8	1003.0	33.4	30.5	28.6	26.3	79	83	-
9	1001.8	32.7	29.2	26.1	26.1	83	83	33.5
10	1002.6	29.3	26.7	24.7	25.1	91	90	39.8
11	1003.2	29.9	27.2	25.2	24.8	87	85	42.1
12	1001.3	29.4	28.1	26.9	25.5	86	86	0.4
13	999.8	32.3	28.8	27.1	25.9	84	71	Tr
14	998.3	29.4	27.3	25.8	25.4	90	89	25.7
15	997.4	28.4	26.6	25.6	25.3	93	88	19.1
16	996.0	26.9	26.2	25.5	25.4	96	88	49.9
17	993.7	28.0	26.5	25.3	25.8	96	89	40.9
18	996.3	28.7	27.0	25.9	25.9	94	88	50.9
19	1003.0	31.3	28.2	26.5	26.4	90	84	10.5
20	1004.7	32.4	29.2	27.4	26.8	88	74	3.8
21	1003.2	31.2	27.4	24.5	25.0	87	58	39.9
22	1004.7	33.0	29.3	27.3	25.8	82	27	-
23	1004.8	33.4	29.7	27.2	24.3	74	19	-
24	1003.8	33.5	30.1	27.9	25.0	75	42	-
25	1004.2	34.4	30.4	28.1	25.8	77	34	-
26	1004.6	33.6	30.4	28.1	24.7	72	34	-
27	1006.4	33.2	29.7	27.0	25.6	79	74	3.5
28	1006.4	31.0	27.6	25.4	24.1	82	82	8.7
29	1007.2	28.0	26.7	26.2	22.0	76	87	Tr
30	1007.6	31.2	28.0	26.1	21.8	69	77	-
31	1006.3	31.5	28.6	26.6	24.2	78	84	0.2
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1002.8	31.0	28.4	26.5	25.2	84	72	532.7
正常* Normal*	1005.2	31.1	28.6	26.6	25.0	81	69	432.2
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory							

天文台於八月二日 3 時 42 分錄得本月最低氣壓 984.5 百帕斯卡。

The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 984.5 hectopascals at 0342 HKT on 2 August.

天文台於八月二十五日 14 時 49 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 1449 HKT on 25 August.

天文台於八月二十一日 2 時 53 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 0253 HKT on 21 August.

天文台於八月九日 12 時 22 分錄得本月最高1分鐘平均降雨率 151 毫米/小時。

The maximum 1-minute mean rainfall rate recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 151 millimetres per hour at 1222 HKT on 9 August.

\* 1981-2010 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (<http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/cnormal08.htm>)

\* 1981-2010 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (<http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/enormal08.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 二零一六年八月香港氣象觀測摘錄(二)

## 4.1.2 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 2), August 2016

日期 Date	出現低能見度的時數# Number of hours of Reduced Visibility#	總日照 Total Bright Sunshine	每日太陽總輻射 Daily Global Solar Radiation	總蒸發量 Total Evaporation	盛行風向 Prevailing Wind Direction	平均風速 Mean Wind Speed
八月 August	小時 hours	小時 hours	兆焦耳/米 <sup>2</sup> MJ/m <sup>2</sup>	毫米 mm	度 degrees	公里/小時 km/h
1	2	1.9	9.19	N.A.	290	21.3
2	0	0.9	7.57	0.9	190	52.3
3	0	0.2	6.95	3.2	120	14.3
4	0	0.8	6.43	2.9	060	23.4
5	0	8.5	22.66	4.6	050	11.1
6	0	11.3	25.59	6.2	250	20.4
7	0	9.7	23.29	5.2	250	22.3
8	0	8.2	21.84	5.4	240	17.9
9	0	4.5	10.16	N.A.	260	10.9
10	0	0.8	4.95	1.1	070	8.0
11	0	3.1	8.30	0.9	240	9.0
12	0	0.4	10.05	1.3	250	11.0
13	0	9.0	22.25	4.8	070	12.0
14	0	0.7	10.34	3.7	060	26.7
15	0	0.5	7.88	2.1	040	16.5
16	0	-	3.67	0.7	100	19.3
17	0	0.8	7.86	5.4	080	32.9
18	0	1.3	9.67	1.4	120	34.2
19	0	5.2	19.58	3.5	070	19.9
20	0	4.9	14.63	7.7	240	6.8
21	0	5.2	14.51	4.8	230	12.0
22	0	10.0	24.58	5.3	070	14.7
23	0	10.6	23.03	5.2	090	5.0
24	0	11.0	24.02	4.6	070	10.9
25	0	10.7	23.68	6.4	060	11.7
26	0	10.6	23.84	6.8	220	10.9
27	1	6.2	15.55	4.4	080	8.3
28	4	1.1	10.05	4.2	010	19.9
29	0	0.9	6.53	2.1	050	27.1
30	0	5.0	16.93	3.4	030	12.0
31	0	4.5	17.15	6.4	210	8.8
平均/總值 Mean/Total	7	148.5	14.60	114.6&	060	17.1
正常* Normal*	50.6 §	188.9	15.63	134.9	230	19.4
觀測站 Station	香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport	京士柏 King's Park			橫瀾島 <sup>^</sup> Waglan Island <sup>^</sup>	

橫瀾島於八月二日 5 時 23 分錄得本月最高陣風 121 公里/小時，風向 210 度。

The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 121 kilometres per hour from 210 degrees at 0523 HKT on 2 August.

# 低能見度是指能見度低於 8 公里，不包括出現霧、薄霧或降水。

- 在2004年及以前，香港國際機場的能見度讀數是基於專業氣象觀測員每小時的觀測數據。在2005年及以後，讀數是採用位於機場南跑道中間的能見度儀表在每小時前10分鐘的平均數據。這與使用儀器觀測來改進能見度評估的國際趨勢是一致的。
- 在2007年10月10日前曾出現於此摘錄內香港國際機場2005年及以後的低能見度時數資料乃基於專業氣象觀測員每小時的觀測數據。有關資料已於2007年10月10日起改為以機場南跑道中間之能見度儀表在每小時前10分鐘的平均數據計算。

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

- The visibility readings at the Hong Kong International Airport are based on hourly observations by professional meteorological observers in 2004 and before, and average readings over the 10-minute period before the clock hour of the visibility meter near the middle of the south runway from 2005 onwards. The change of the data source in 2005 is an improvement of the visibility assessment using instrumented observations following the international trend.
- Before 10 October 2007, the number of hours of reduced visibility at the Hong Kong International Airport in 2005 and thereafter displayed in this summary was based on hourly visibility observations by professional meteorological observers. Since 10 October 2007, the data have been revised using the average visibility readings over the 10-minute period before the clock hour, as recorded by the visibility meter near the middle of the south runway.

^ 如橫瀾島未能提供數據，則以長洲或其他鄰近氣象站的數據作補充，以計算盛行風向和平均風速。

^ In case the data are not available from Waglan Island, observations of Cheung Chau or other nearby weather stations will be incorporated in computing the Prevailing Wind Direction and Mean Wind Speed.

\* 1981-2010 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (<http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/cnormal08.htm>)

\* 1981-2010 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (<http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/enormal08.htm>)

§ 1997-2015 平均值

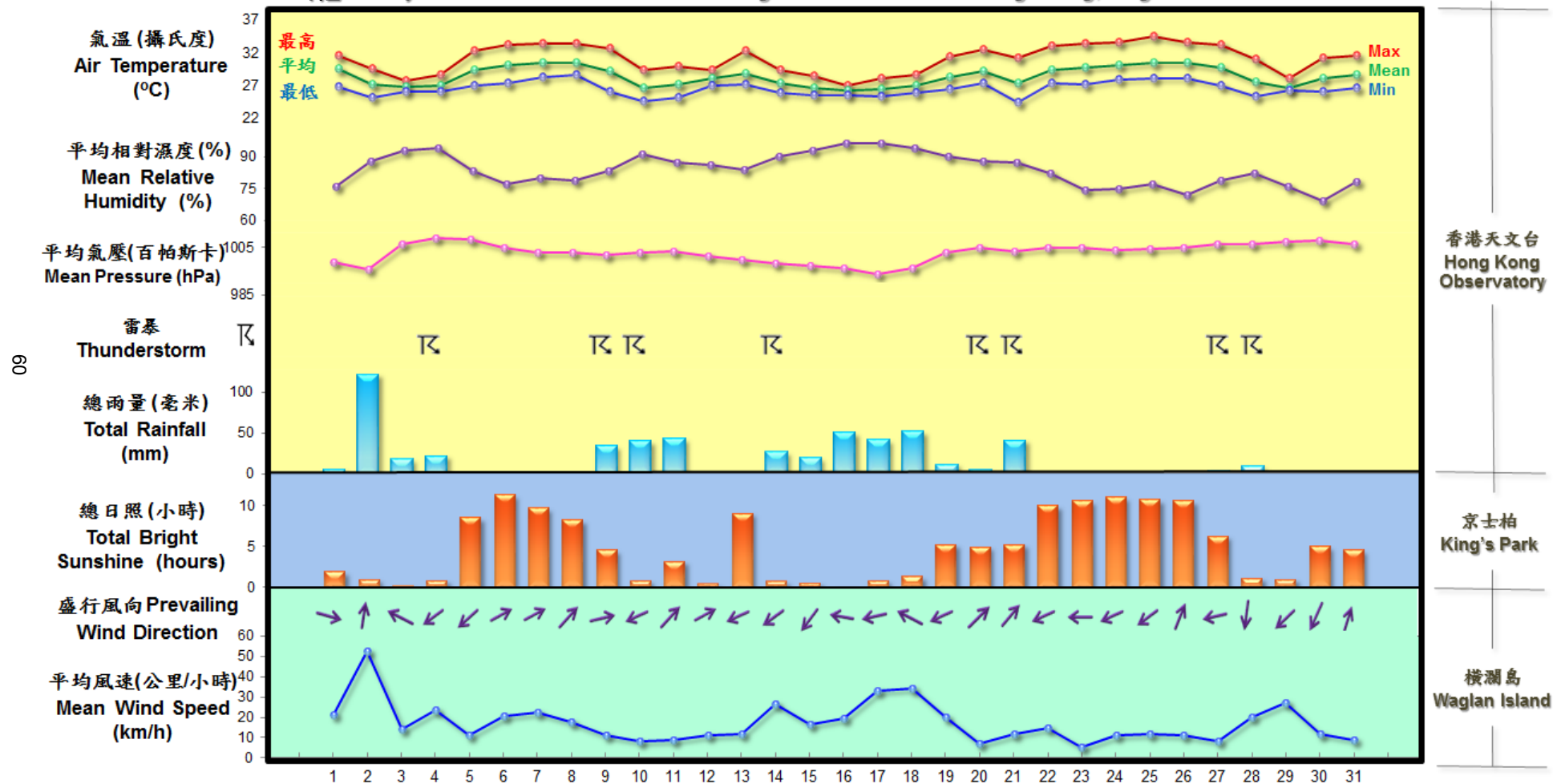
§ 1997-2015 Mean value

& 數據不完整

& Data incomplete

## 4.2 2016年8月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄

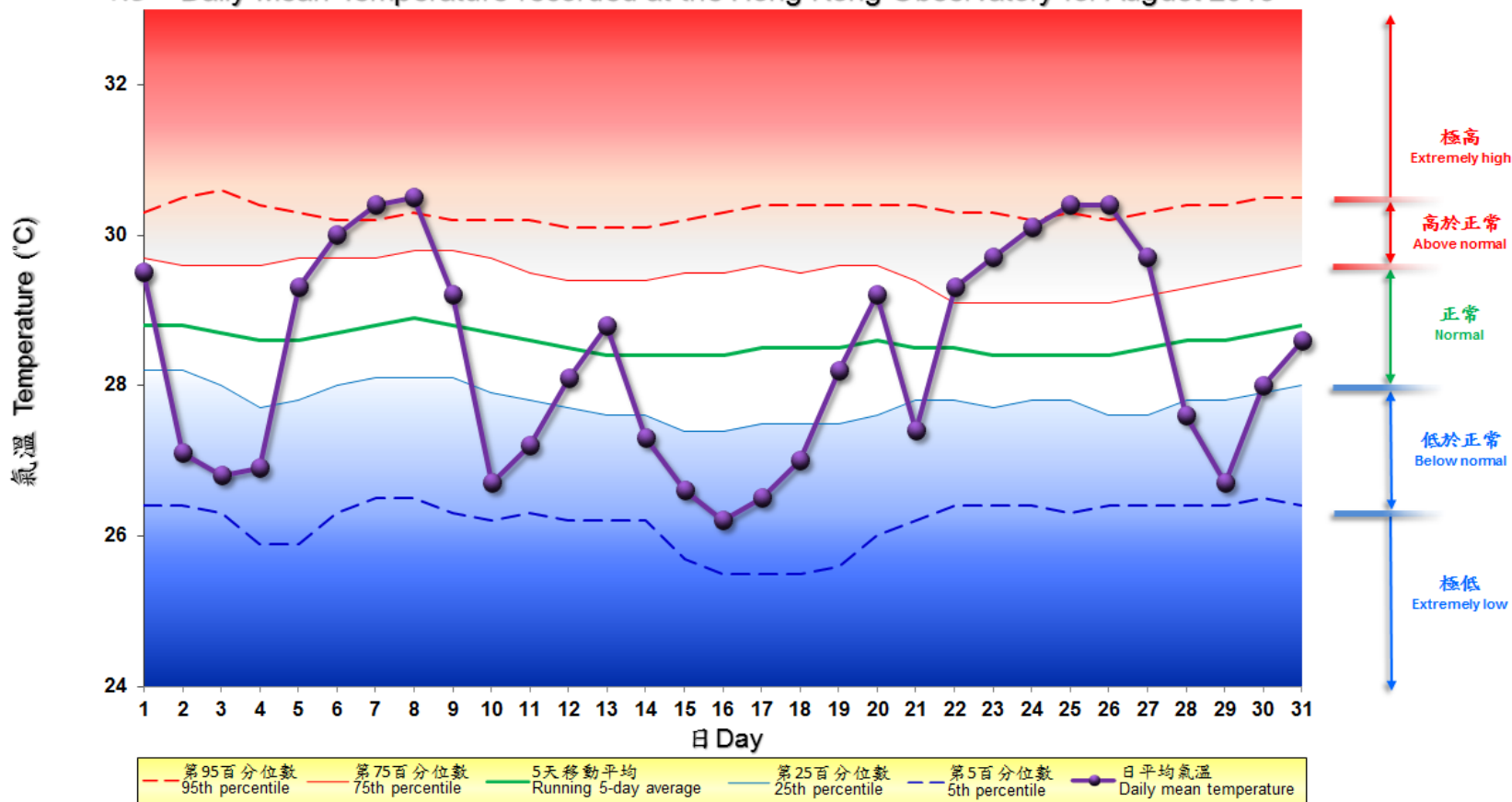
### 4.2 Daily Values of Selected Meteorological Elements for Hong Kong, August 2016





### 4.3 2016年8月香港天文台錄得的日平均氣溫

#### 4.3 Daily Mean Temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory for August 2016



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