

每月天氣摘要 二零一六年九月

Monthly Weather Summary September 2016



目錄

	<u>頁</u>
1. 二零一六年九月天氣回顧	1
2. 二零一六年九月影響北太平洋西部和南海的熱帶氣旋	6
3. 二零一六年九月每日天氣圖	26
4. 二零一六年九月氣象觀測資料	41

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
1. Weather Review of September 2016	2
2. Tropical Cyclones over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in September 2016	8
3. Daily Weather Maps for September 2016	26
4. Meteorological Observations for September 2016	41

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1. 二零一六年九月天氣回顧

受月初連日有雨的天氣影響，二零一六年九月較正常陰暗。該月之總日照時間為135.7小時，較正常數值172.3小時少36.6小時，為有記錄以來九月份的最低第七位。然而，該月較正常稍暖，月平均氣溫為27.9度，較正常值27.7度高0.2度。整月總雨量為323.1毫米，略少於正常數值327.6毫米。而本年首九個月的累積雨量為2264.5毫米，較同期正常數值2233.1毫米多約百分之1。

隨著一道低壓槽在華南沿岸徘徊，本港於本月首十天天氣不穩定及有驟雨和雷暴。當中以九月一日、五日及十日的雨勢較大，本港於該三天普遍地區均錄得超過30毫米雨量。隨著該低壓槽逐漸減弱，九月十一日部分時間有陽光及有幾陣驟雨。

受華南上空的反氣旋所支配，九月十二日至十三日本港除局部地區有幾陣驟雨外大致晴朗。同時，超強颱風莫蘭蒂於九月十三日晚上橫過呂宋海峽，並於翌日橫過台灣西南部沿岸海域。受莫蘭蒂外圍的下沉氣流影響，九月十四日下午本港天氣酷熱及乾燥，本港大部分地區氣溫上升至約33度。隨著莫蘭蒂於廈門附近登陸及在內陸減弱，其相關雲帶覆蓋廣東東部，本港於九月十五日局部地區有幾陣驟雨。

受一股較乾燥內陸氣流影響，本港於九月十六日至十八日大致天晴、炎熱及乾燥。九月十九日日間大致天晴，但隨著東北季候風抵達，晚間轉為多雲及有幾陣雨。在東北季候風影響下，本港於九月二十日天氣較涼及有雨。天文台於當日早上的氣溫降至最低的22.8度，為本月最低氣溫。隨著華南沿岸地區上空雲層轉薄，本港於九月二十日至二十六日天氣轉為大致天晴。

北太平洋西部的強颱風鮎魚於九月二十七日下午橫過台灣，並於翌日早上在福建登陸。鮎魚於九月二十八日向西移動橫過福建並逐漸減弱，它於九月二十九日早上在江西減弱為一個低壓區。受鮎魚前沿的下沉氣流影響，本港於九月二十七日天氣酷熱及有煙霞，天文台的最高氣溫上升至34.9度，為本月的最高氣溫，亦是有記錄以來九月份的第三最高紀錄。鮎魚隨後以較為偏西路徑靠近廣東，本港於九月二十八日西北風增強，煙霞因而消散。受東北季候風影響，本月餘下時間大致多雲及天氣稍涼。

本月有七個熱帶氣旋影響南海及北太平洋西部。

本月有四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 2016

With rainy weather dominating the first part of the month, September 2016 was gloomier than usual. The total duration of sunshine recorded in the month was 135.7 hours, 36.6 hours below the normal figure of 172.3 hours and the seventh lowest on record for September. However, the month was slightly warmer than usual with a monthly mean temperature of 27.9 degrees, 0.2 degree higher than the normal figure of 27.7 degrees. The monthly total rainfall was 323.1 millimetres, slightly below the normal figure of 327.6 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall of 2264.5 millimetres for the first nine months was about 1 percent above the normal figure of 2233.1 millimetres for the same period.

With a trough of low pressure lingering over the South China coast, the weather in Hong Kong was unstable with showers and thunderstorms on the first ten days of the month. The showers were particularly heavy on 1, 5 and 10 September with over 30 millimetres of rainfall generally over the territory. With the trough of low pressure weakening gradually, there were sunny periods and a few showers on 11 September.

Under the dominance of the anticyclone over southern China, local weather became generally fine apart from a few isolated showers on 12-13 September. Meanwhile, Super Typhoon Meranti moved across the Luzon Strait on the night of 13 September and swept across the coastal waters of southwestern Taiwan the next day. Affected by the outer subsiding air associated with Meranti, the weather in Hong Kong was very hot and dry on 14 September with temperatures rising to about 33 degrees over most parts of the territory. With Meranti making landfall near Xiamen and weakening over inland, the cloud band associated with Meranti covered eastern Guangdong and there were a few isolated showers in Hong Kong on 15 September.

Under the influence of a relatively dry continental airstream, it was mainly fine, hot and dry in Hong Kong on 16-18 September. While it remained generally fine during the day on 19 September, with the northeast monsoon setting in, local weather turned cloudy with some rain that night. Affected by the northeast monsoon, the weather became cooler and rainy on 20 September. Temperatures at the Hong Kong Observatory on that morning fell to a minimum of 22.8 degrees, the lowest of the month. With the gradual thinning of cloud covering the south China coastal areas, the weather became mainly fine on 21-26 September.

Over the western North Pacific, Severe Typhoon Megi moved across Taiwan on the afternoon of 27 September and made landfall at Fujian the next morning. Megi moved westward across Fujian and weakened gradually on 28 September. It degenerated into an area of low pressure over Jiangxi on the morning of 29 September. Under the subsidence effect ahead of Megi, local weather was very hot and hazy on 27 September with temperatures at the Observatory reaching a maximum of 34.9 degrees, the highest of the month and the second highest on record for September. With Megi taking a more westerly track and edging closer to Guangdong, local winds strengthened from the northwest and cleared the haze on 28 September. Under the influence of the northeast monsoon, it was mainly cloudy and cooler for the rest of the month.

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

During the month, four 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 二零一六年九月發出的警告及信號

Table 1.1 Warnings and Signals issued in September 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
莫蘭蒂 MERANTI	1	14/9	1010	15/9	0420
鮎魚 MEGI	1	28/9	0840	28/9	2310

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	1/9	0655	1/9	0745
黃色 Amber	9/9	1145	9/9	1320
黃色 Amber	10/9	1235	10/9	1355

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
12/9	1330	12/9	1810
13/9	0645	13/9	1620
14/9	0645	14/9	1700
27/9	0715	27/9	2345

雷暴警告

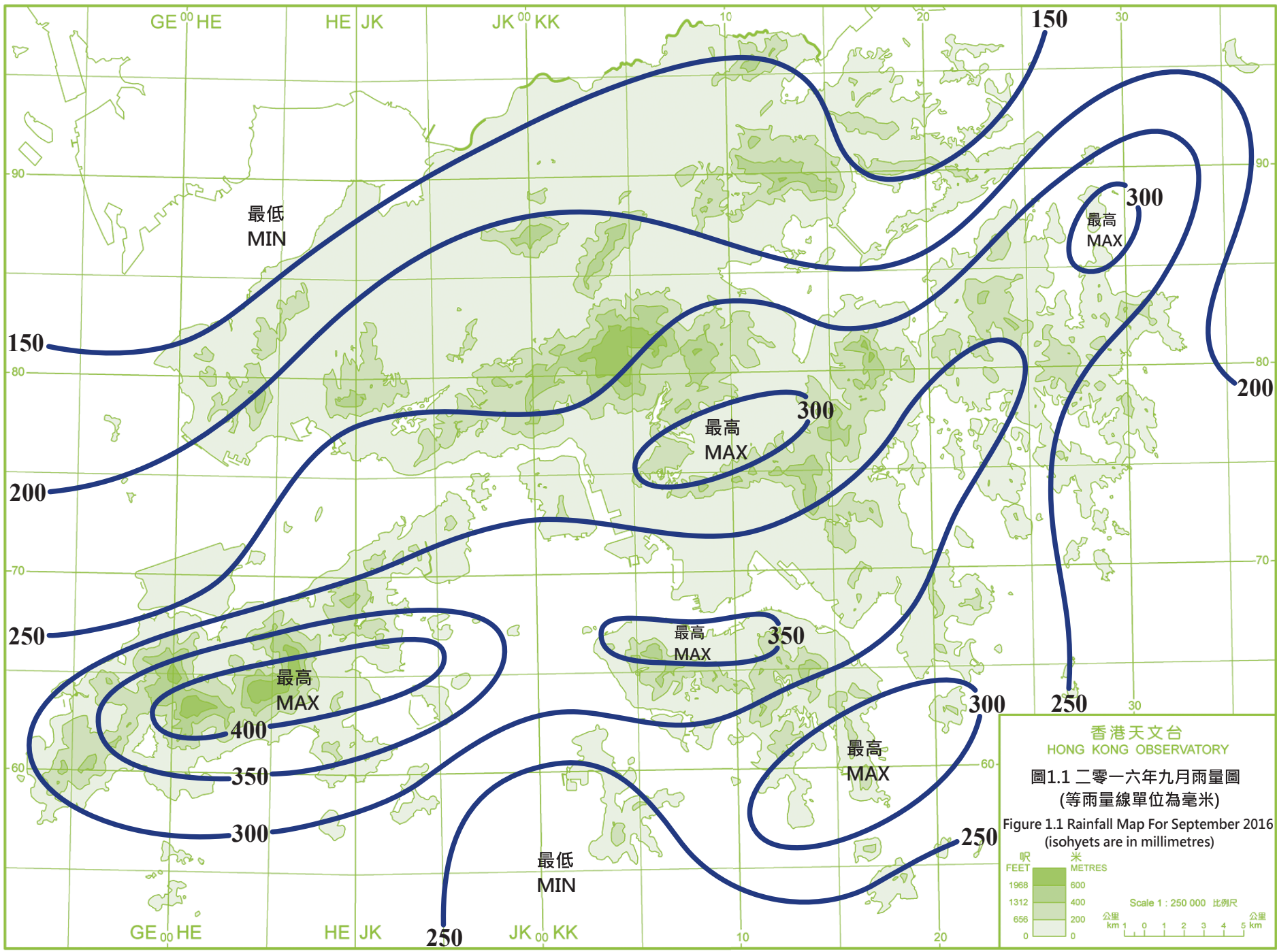
Thunderstorm Warning

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
1/9	0105	1/9	1600	2/9	0340	2/9	0445
2/9	0715	2/9	0915	2/9	1220	2/9	1530
2/9	2130	3/9	0030	3/9	0230	3/9	0400
3/9	1405	3/9	1515	5/9	1240	5/9	2015
6/9	0005	6/9	0300	8/9	0740	8/9	0945
9/9	0915	9/9	1400	10/9	0755	10/9	1500
11/9	0855	11/9	1100	11/9	1805	11/9	2015
11/9	2105	11/9	2215	13/9	0245	13/9	0345

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	15/9	0600	18/9	1930
黃色 Yellow	25/9	0600	25/9	1800



香港天文台
HONG KONG OBSERVATORY
圖1.1 二零一六年九月雨量圖
(等雨量線單位為毫米)
Figure 1.1 Rainfall Map For September 2016
(isohyets are in millimetres)

呎 FEET	米 METRES
1968	600
1312	400
656	200
0	0

Scale 1 : 250 000 比例尺
公里 km 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 公里

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2.1 二零一六年九月熱帶氣旋概述

二零一六年九月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了七個熱帶氣旋，其中莫蘭蒂及鮎魚導致天文台需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號。

熱帶低氣壓南川於九月一日凌晨在沖繩島以南約 370 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向東北方向移動並迅速增強。翌日南川轉向偏北路徑移動，並發展為強颱風，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。隨後南川開始減弱，掠過日本九州西岸後，於九月五日在日本海減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導，南川為九州帶來狂風暴雨，造成最少一人受傷，超過 1700 人需要緊急疏散。

熱帶低氣壓瑪瑙於九月六日下午在沖繩島之西北偏西約 100 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向東北移動。瑪瑙於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 55 公里。瑪瑙於九月八日凌晨在日本以南海域演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓莫蘭蒂於九月十日清晨在關島以西約 390 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北偏西方向移動並迅速增強。莫蘭蒂於九月十二日晚上發展為超強颱風，翌日達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 250 公里。莫蘭蒂於九月十三日晚上橫過呂宋海峽後，採取西北路徑經過台灣西南沿岸海域，移向福建並逐漸減弱。莫蘭蒂於九月十五日凌晨在廈門附近登陸並移入內陸，最後於九月十六日凌晨在江西減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導，莫蘭蒂吹襲台灣期間，造成至少兩人死亡，63 人受傷，超過 100 萬戶停水停電，海陸空交通癱瘓。莫蘭蒂亦在福建及江西等地造成嚴重破壞，最少有 29 人死亡、15 人失蹤，約 250 萬人受災，約 18000 間房屋倒塌，直接經濟損失超過 117 億元人民幣。

熱帶低氣壓雷伊於九月十二日早上在峴港之東南偏東約 500 公里的南海中部上形成，採取西北偏西路徑移向越南海岸，最高強度時其中心附近持續風速估計為每小時 55 公里。九月十三日凌晨雷伊登陸越南中部，下午於泰國消散。

根據報章報導，雷伊為越南帶來暴雨，造成至少兩人死亡及 33 人受傷，多間房屋損毀。

熱帶低氣壓馬勒卡於九月十二日晚上於關島以西約 470 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，採取西北偏西至西北路徑移向呂宋以東海域並逐漸增強。馬勒卡於九月十六日清晨發展為強颱風，轉向西北偏北方向橫過台灣以東海域。翌日馬勒卡達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 175 公里。馬勒卡於九月十八日轉向東北方向移動，九月十九日晚及翌日橫掃日本，其後在晚間於本州南部演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導，馬勒卡吹襲台灣期間，當地交通大受影響。馬勒卡亦為日本南部廣泛地區帶來狂風暴雨，造成最少兩人死亡，一人失蹤及 42 人受傷，近 30 萬人需要緊急疏散。九州有超過 14 萬戶停電。

熱帶低氣壓鮎魚於九月二十二日早上在關島之西南偏南約 300 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，初時大致向西北移動，翌日轉向西北偏西，並逐漸增強。鮎魚於九月二十六日凌晨在台灣以東海域發展為強颱風，翌日達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 175 公里。鮎魚在九月二十七日下午在花蓮附近登陸台灣及減弱，進入台灣海峽後繼續採取西北偏西路徑靠近福建一帶。鮎魚於九月二十八日早上在泉州附近再登陸進入福建內陸，最後於九月二十九日早上清晨在江西減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導，鮎魚在台灣造成嚴重破壞，至少四人死亡，超過 500 人受傷。所有城市停工停課，海陸空交通癱瘓，農作物損失超過 10 億元新台幣。鮎魚亦為福建、浙江及江西帶來狂風暴雨，至少六人死亡，33 人失蹤，超過 600 000 人需要緊急疏散，直接經濟損失超過 25.8 億元人民幣。

熱帶低氣壓暹芭於九月二十八日凌晨在關島之東北偏東約 570 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，初時以偏西路徑移動，九月三十日轉向西北偏北，大致移向琉球群島一帶並逐漸增強。

2.1 Overview of Tropical Cyclones in September 2016

Seven tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in September 2016, of which Meranti and Megi necessitated the issuance of tropical cyclone warning signals by the Observatory.

Namtheun formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 370 km south of Okinawa on the early morning of 1 September. It moved northeastwards and intensified rapidly that day. Namtheun turned northward the next day and developed into a severe typhoon, reaching its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 165 km/h. Namtheun subsequently started to weaken and after skirting the west coast of Kyushu, Japan, degenerated into an area of low pressure over the Sea of Japan on 5 September.

According to press reports, Namtheun brought torrential rain and high winds to Kyushu. At least one person was injured and over 1 700 people were evacuated.

Malou formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 100 km west-northwest of Okinawa on the afternoon of 6 September and moved northeastwards. Malou reached its peak intensity that night with an estimated sustained wind of 55 km/h. Malou evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the seas south of Japan early in the morning on 8 September.

Meranti formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 390 km west of Guam on the early morning of 10 September. It moved west-northwestward and intensified rapidly. Meranti developed into a super typhoon on the night of 12 September and reached its peak intensity the next day with an estimated sustained wind of 250 km/h. After crossing the Luzon Strait on the night of 13 September, Meranti tracked northwestward and moved over the coastal waters of southwestern Taiwan the next day, heading towards Fujian and weakening gradually. Meranti made landfall near Xiamen on the early morning of 15 September and moved inland, before degenerating into an area of low pressure over Jiangxi early in the morning on 16 September.

According to press reports, at least two persons were killed and 63 were injured in Taiwan during the passage of Meranti. Electricity and water supply for over one million households were disrupted. Transportation services were paralyzed. Meranti also wreaked havoc in Fujian and Jiangxi, resulting in at least 29 deaths, 15 missing, and about 2.5 million people affected with the collapse of around 18 000 houses. Direct economic losses exceeded 11.7 billion RMB.

Rai formed as a tropical depression over the central part of the South China Sea about 500 km east-southeast of Da Nang on the morning of 12 September. It took on a west-northwesterly track towards the coast of Vietnam with an estimated sustained wind of 55 km/h near its centre at peak intensity. Rai made landfall over the central part of Vietnam on the early morning of 13 September and dissipated over Thailand that afternoon.

According to press reports, Rai brought torrential rain to Vietnam. At least two persons were killed and 33 people were injured. Many houses were damaged.

Malakas formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 470 km west of Guam on the night of 12 September. Taking a west-northwesterly to northwesterly track across the sea areas east of Luzon, it intensified gradually. Malakas developed into a

severe typhoon on the early morning of 16 September and turned north-northwestwards across the seas east of Taiwan during the day. Malakas reached its peak intensity the next day with an estimated sustained wind of 175 km/h near its centre. It turned northeastwards on 18 September and swept across Japan on the night of 19 September and the next day, before evolving into an extratropical cyclone over southern Honshu during the night.

According to press reports, transportation services were affected in Taiwan during the passage of Malakas. Malakas also brought torrential rain and high winds to extensive areas in southern Japan, resulting in at least two deaths, one missing, 42 injuries and evacuation of about 300 000 people. Electricity supply for over 140 000 households in Kyushu was disrupted.

Megi formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 300 km south-southwest of Guam on the morning of 22 September. Moving generally northwestwards at first, it turned to the west-northwest the next day and intensified gradually. Megi developed into a severe typhoon over the sea areas east of Taiwan on the small hours of 26 September, reaching its peak intensity the next day with an estimated sustained wind of 175 km/h near its centre. Megi made landfall near Hualien in Taiwan and weakened on the afternoon of 27 September. After entering the Taiwan Strait, it continued to track west-northwestward in the general direction of Fujian. It made landfall again near Quanzhou on the morning of 28 September and moved inland across Fujian, before finally degenerating into an area of low pressure over Jiangxi early in the morning on 29 September.

According to press reports, Megi wreaked havoc in Taiwan, resulting in at least four deaths and over 500 injuries. Business and schools were suspended in all cities and transportation services were paralyzed. Agricultural damage was estimated to exceed NT\$ 1 billion. Megi also brought torrential rain and ferocious winds to Fujian, Zhejiang and Jiangxi. At least six people were killed, 33 missing and over 600 000 people were evacuated. Direct economic losses exceeded 2.58 billion RMB.

Chaba formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 570 km east-northeast of Guam on the early morning of 28 September. Moving generally westward at first, it turned to the north-northwest on 30 September in the general direction of the Ryukyu Islands and intensified gradually.

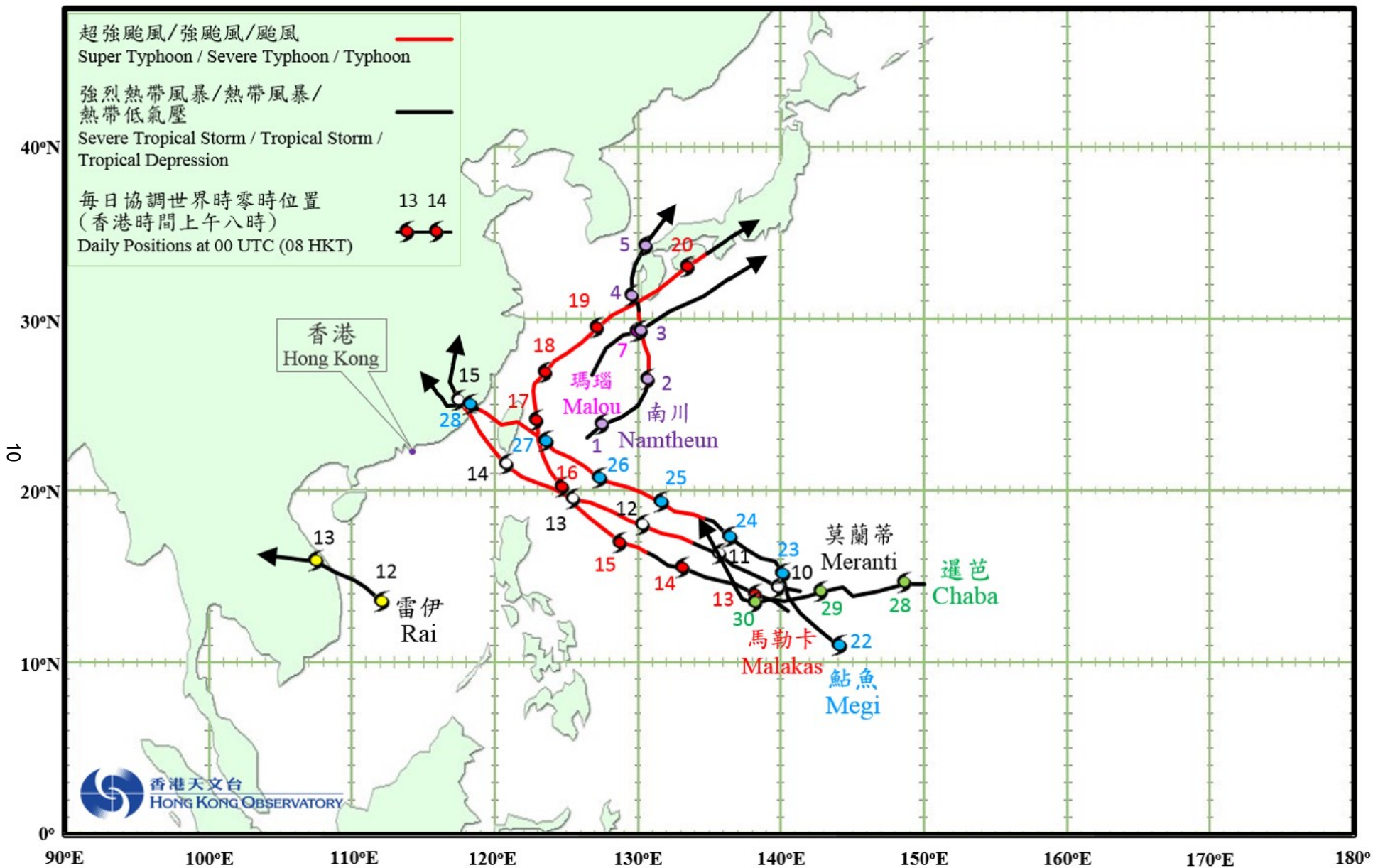


圖 2.1.1 二零一六年九月的熱帶氣旋路徑圖
 Fig. 2.1.1 Tracks of tropical cyclones in September 2016

2.2 超強颱風莫蘭蒂(1614)

二零一六年九月十日至十五日

莫蘭蒂是二零一六年第五個導致香港天文台需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓莫蘭蒂於九月十日清晨在關島以西約 390 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北偏西方向移動並迅速增強。莫蘭蒂於九月十二日晚上發展為超強颱風，翌日達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 250 公里。莫蘭蒂於九月十三日晚上橫過呂宋海峽後，翌日採取西北路徑橫掃台灣西南沿岸海域，移向福建並逐漸減弱。莫蘭蒂於九月十五日凌晨在廈門附近登陸，當日移入內陸並進一步減弱，最後於九月十六日凌晨在江西減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導，莫蘭蒂吹襲台灣期間，造成至少兩人死亡，63 人受傷，超過 100 萬戶停水停電，海陸空交通癱瘓。莫蘭蒂亦在福建及江西等地造成嚴重破壞，最少有 29 人死亡、15 人失蹤，約 250 萬人受災，18000 間房屋倒塌，直接經濟損失超過 117 億元人民幣。

香港天文台於九月十四日上午 10 時 10 分發出一號戒備信號，當時莫蘭蒂集結在香港以東約 650 公里。當日本港普遍吹和緩至清勁西北風，高地間中吹強風。天文台總部於九月十四日下午 3 時 31 分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓 1001.3 百帕斯卡。隨著莫蘭蒂於九月十五日凌晨在廈門附近登陸並減弱，對香港的威脅解除，天文台於上午 4 時 20 分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。莫蘭蒂於當日上午稍後 11 時左右最接近本港，位置在香港之東北約 460 公里。

莫蘭蒂掠過期間，橫瀾島錄得最高潮位 (海圖基準面以上) 2.16 米，而鰂魚涌則錄得最大風暴潮 (天文潮高度以上) 0.41 米。

莫蘭蒂對香港的影響不大，期間並沒有嚴重破壞報告。在莫蘭蒂的外圍下沉氣流影響下，九月十四日本港日間大致天晴，天氣酷熱，晚間轉為多雲。

2.2 Super Typhoon Meranti (1614) 10 to 15 September 2016

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

Meranti formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 390 km west of Guam on the early morning of 10 September. It moved west-northwestward and intensified rapidly. Meranti developed into a super typhoon on the night of 12 September and reached its peak intensity the next day with an estimated sustained wind of 250 km/h. After moving across the Luzon Strait on the night of 13 September, Meranti moved northwestward and swept across the coastal waters of southwestern Taiwan the next day. It continued to move towards Fujian and weakened gradually. Meranti made landfall near Xiamen in the early morning of 15 September. It moved inland and weakened further on that day, before finally degenerating into an area of low pressure over Jiangxi early in the morning on 16 September.

According to press reports, at least two persons were killed and 63 were injured in Taiwan during the passage of Meranti. Electricity and water supply of over 1 million households were interrupted. Transportation services were paralyzed. Meranti also wreaked havoc in Fujian and Jiangxi, resulting in at least 29 deaths, 15 missing, about 2.5 million people affected and 18 000 houses collapsed. Direct economic losses exceeded 11.7 billion RMB.

In Hong Kong, the Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 10:10 a.m. on 14 September when Meranti was about 650 km east of Hong Kong. Local winds were generally moderate to fresh from the northwest and occasionally strong on high ground that day. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1001.3 hPa was recorded at 3:31 p.m. on 14 September. As Meranti made landfall near Xiamen on the early morning of 15 September and weakened, it no longer posed a threat to Hong Kong and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 4:20 a.m. Meranti came closest to the territory around 11 a.m. later that morning when it was about 460 km northeast of Hong Kong.

During the passage of Meranti, a maximum sea level (above chart datum) of 2.16 m was recorded at Waglan Island, while a maximum storm surge of 0.41 m (above astronomical tide) was recorded at Quarry Bay.

Meranti had no major impact on Hong Kong and no significant damage was reported. Under the influence of the outer subsiding air associated with Meranti, local weather was mainly fine and very hot during the day on 14 September before turning cloudy that night.

表 2.2.1 在莫蘭蒂影響下，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 Meranti were in force

站 Station (http://www.weather.gov.hk/ informtc/station2016_uc.htm)		最高陣風 Maximum Gust					最高每小時平均風速 Maximum Hourly Mean Wind				
		風向 Direction		風速 (公里/時) Speed (km/h)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	風向 Direction		風速 (公里/時) Speed (km/h)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
黃麻角(赤柱)	Bluff Head (Stanley)	西北	NW	27	14/9	14:05	西北	NW	14	14/9	16:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	西	W	41	14/9	16:25	西北偏西	WNW	22	14/9	20:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	西北偏北	NNW	43	14/9	16:17	西北	NW	25	14/9	18:00
		西北	NW	43	14/9	17:30					
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	西北偏西	WNW	43	14/9	16:27	西北偏西	WNW	19	14/9	16:00
青洲	Green Island	西北偏北	NNW	49	14/9	19:15	西北偏北	NNW	31	14/9	21:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	西北偏北	NNW	40	14/9	17:25	西北偏北	NNW	31	14/9	23:00
啟德	Kai Tak	西	W	38	14/9	15:44	西北	NW	22	14/9	17:00
京士柏	King's Park	西北偏北	NNW	34	14/9	22:36	北	N	13	14/9	21:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	西北偏西	WNW	40	14/9	15:56	西北偏北	NNW	30	14/9	19:00
		西北偏西	WNW	40	14/9	15:59					
		西北偏西	WNW	40	14/9	16:00					
昂坪	Ngong Ping	西北偏西	WNW	41	14/9	14:34	西北偏西	WNW	25	14/9	15:00
北角	North Point	西南偏西	WSW	40	14/9	15:09	西南偏西	WSW	27	14/9	16:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	西北偏西	WNW	45	14/9	15:43	西北偏西	WNW	30	14/9	17:00
平洲	Ping Chau	西北偏西	WNW	23	14/9	13:24	西北	NW	9	14/9	21:00
西貢	Sai Kung	西北偏北	NNW	41	14/9	23:15	東北偏北	NNE	23	14/9	11:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	西北偏北	NNW	49	14/9	17:23	西北偏北	NNW	30	15/9	00:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	西	W	27	14/9	14:12	西	W	12	14/9	14:00
沙田	Sha Tin	北	N	30	15/9	01:40	北	N	12	15/9	02:00
							北	N	12	15/9	03:00
石崗	Shek Kong	西北偏西	WNW	31	14/9	13:21	西北偏西	WNW	12	14/9	14:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry	西北偏西	WNW	36	14/9	17:40	西	W	25	14/9	16:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	西北偏西	WNW	30	14/9	16:57	西北偏北	NNW	12	14/9	15:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東北	NE	36	14/9	15:42	東北偏東	ENE	14	14/9	11:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	西北偏北	NNW	58	14/9	21:35	西北偏北	NNW	40	14/9	22:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	西北偏西	WNW	38	14/9	15:28	西北	NW	19	14/9	15:00
塔門	Tap Mun	西	W	36	14/9	21:25	西北偏西	WNW	14	14/9	14:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	西北偏北	NNW	58	14/9	22:53	西北偏北	NNW	45	15/9	00:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	北	N	31	14/9	21:32	北	N	12	14/9	22:00
							北	N	12	14/9	23:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	西北	NW	36	14/9	20:06	西北偏西	WNW	19	14/9	17:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	西	W	41	14/9	17:19	西北偏西	WNW	14	14/9	15:00
							西北偏西	WNW	14	14/9	16:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	西北偏西	WNW	41	14/9	15:28	西北偏西	WNW	30	14/9	16:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	西北偏北	NNW	30	14/9	17:11	西北偏北	NNW	13	14/9	18:00

黃竹坑- 沒有資料 Wong Chuk Hang - data not available.

表 2.2.2 莫蘭蒂掠過期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量
 Table 2.2.2 Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Meranti

站 Station			九月十四日 14 Sep	九月十五日 15 Sep	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory			0.0	0.7	0.7
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			0.0	0.0	0.0
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			0.0	0.0	0.0
H23	香港仔 Aberdeen		0.0	0.0	0.0
N05	粉嶺 Fanling		0.0	0.0	0.0
N13	糧船灣 High Island		0.0	1.0	1.0
K04	佐敦谷 Jordan Valley		0.0	0.0	0.0
N06	葵涌 Kwai Chung		0.0	0.0	0.0
H12	半山區 Mid Levels		0.0	0.0	0.0
N09	沙田 Sha Tin		0.0	0.0	0.0
H19	筲箕灣 Shau Kei Wan		0.0	0.0	0.0
SEK	石崗 Shek Kong		0.0	0.0	0.0
K06	蘇屋邨 So Uk Estate		0.0	0.5	0.5
R31	大美督 Tai Mei Tuk		0.0	0.0	0.0
R21	踏石角 Tap Shek Kok		0.0	0.0	0.0
TMR	屯門水庫 Tuen Mun Reservoir		0.1	0.0	0.1
N17	東涌 Tung Chung		0.0	0.0	0.0

表 2.2.3 莫蘭蒂掠過期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮
 Table 2.2.3 Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Meranti

站 Station (http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2016_uc.htm)		最高潮位 (海圖基準面以上) Maximum sea level (above chart datum)			最大風暴潮 (天文潮高度以上) Maximum storm surge (above astronomical tide)		
		高度(米) Height (m)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	高度(米) Height (m)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
		鰂魚涌 Quarry Bay	2.07	15/9	04:20	0.41	15/9
石壁 Shek Pik	1.91	14/9	21:15	0.21	15/9	02:56	
大廟灣 Tai Miu Wan	1.94	15/9	04:20	0.31	15/9	02:22	
大埔滘 Tai Po Kau	1.92	15/9	04:20	0.30	15/9	02:43	
尖鼻咀 Tsim Bei Tsui	2.14	14/9	10:10	0.20	15/9	04:20	
橫瀾島 Waglan Island	2.16	15/9	04:20	0.40	15/9	02:22	

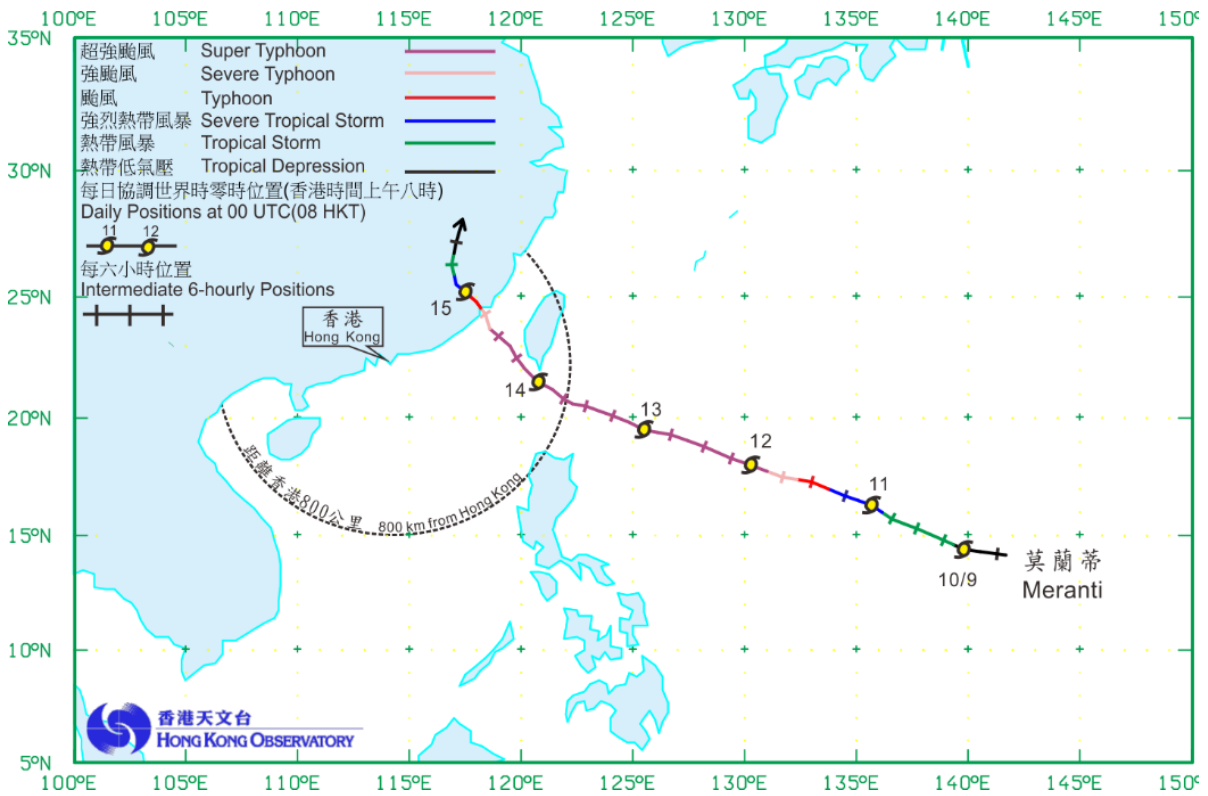


圖 2.2.1 二零一六年九月十日至十五日莫蘭蒂(1614)的路徑圖。

Fig. 2.2.1 Track of Meranti (1614): 10 - 15 September 2016.

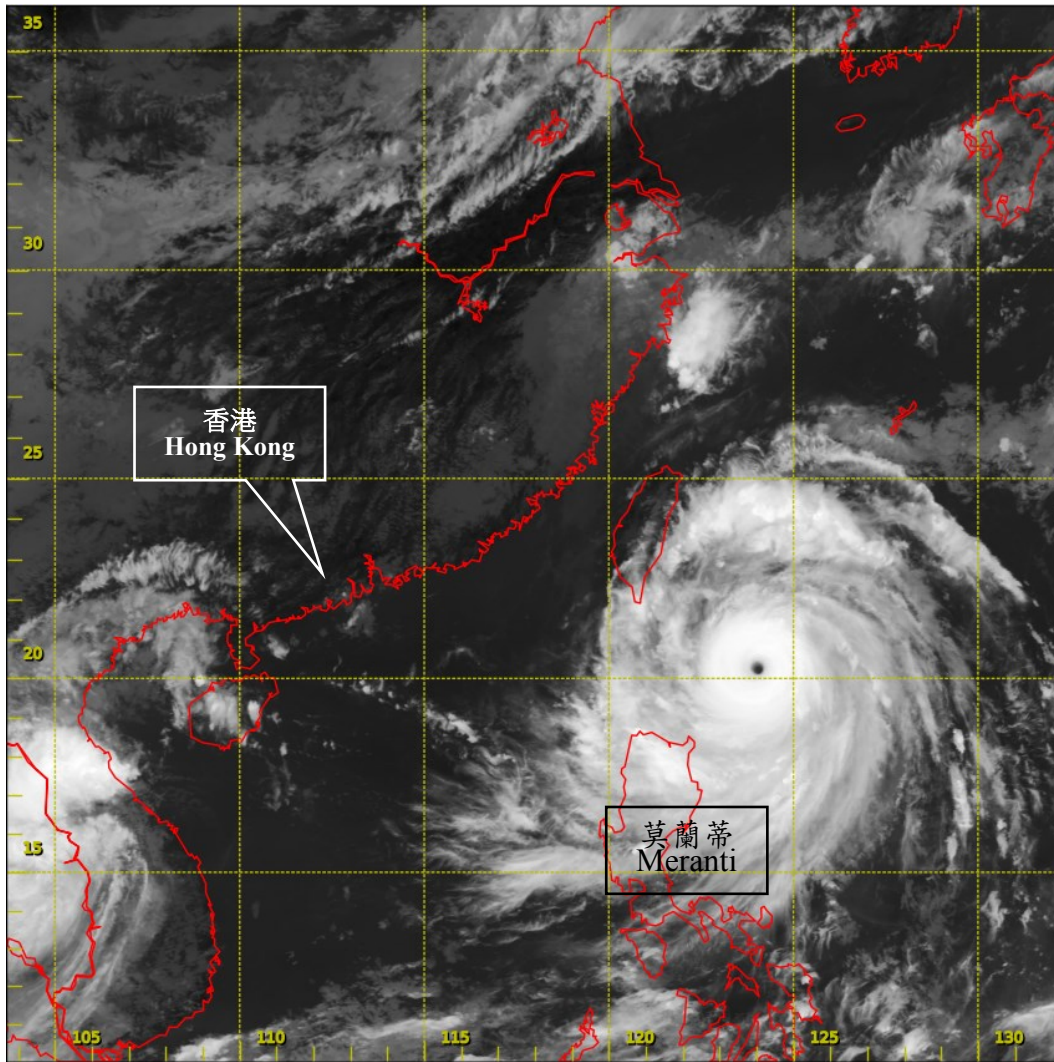


圖 2.2.2a 二零一六年九月十三日下午 2 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時莫蘭蒂達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 250 公里。
〔此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的向日葵8號衛星。〕

Fig. 2.2.2a Infra-red satellite imagery around 2 p.m. on 13 September 2016 when Meranti was at its peak intensity with estimated maximum sustained winds of 250 km/h near its centre.
[The satellite imagery was originally captured by Himawari-8 Satellite (H-8) of Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA).]

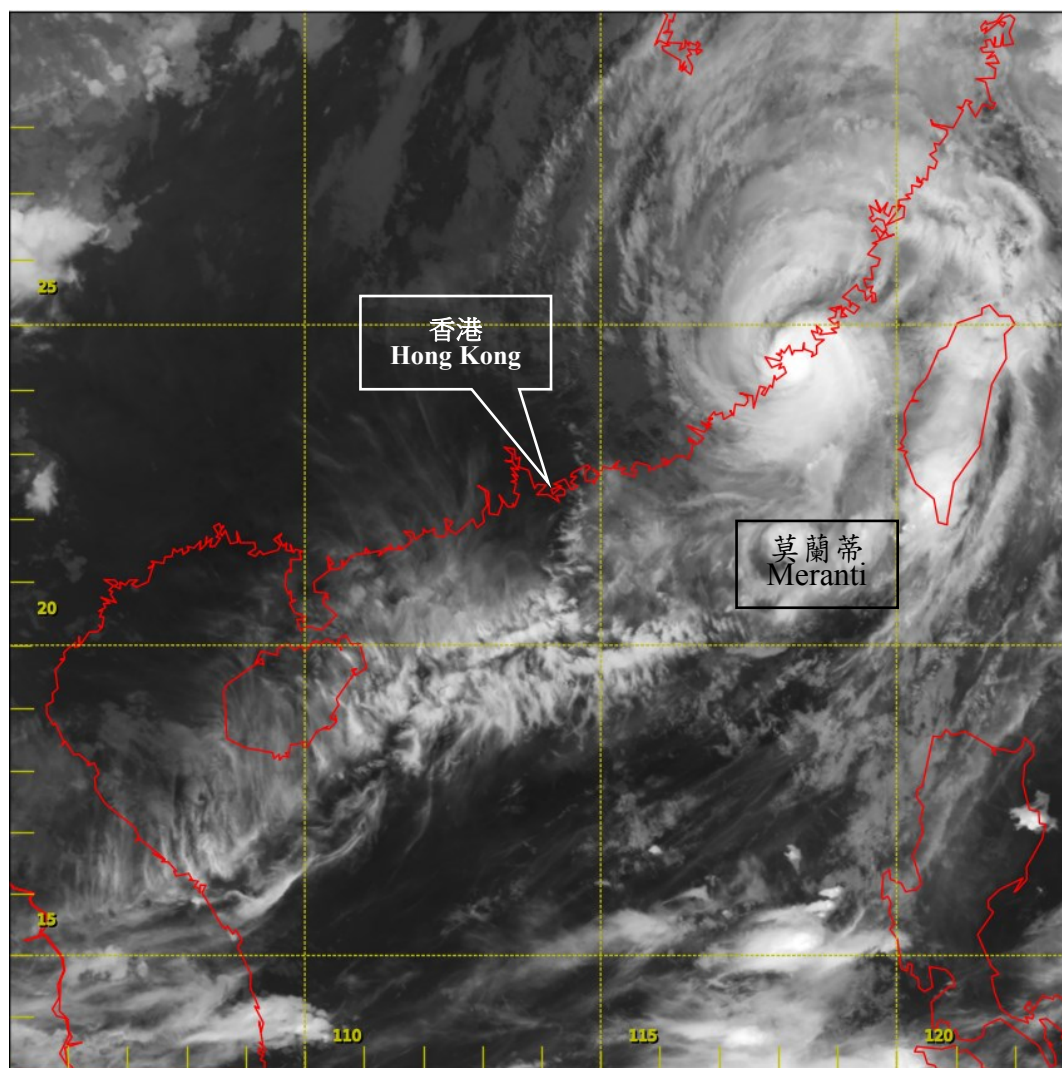


圖 2.2.2b 二零一六年九月十五日上午 2 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時莫蘭蒂已減弱為強颱風，並即將在廈門附近登陸。

〔此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的向日葵8號衛星。〕

Fig. 2.2.2b Infra-red satellite imagery around 2 a.m. on 15 September 2016. Meranti had weakened into a severe typhoon and was about to make landfall near Xiamen.

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

2.3 強颱風鮎魚(1617)

二零一六年九月二十二日至二十九日

鮎魚是二零一六年第六個導致香港天文台需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓鮎魚於九月二十二日早上在關島之西南偏南約 300 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，初時大致向西北移動，翌日轉向西北偏西，並逐漸增強。鮎魚於九月二十六日凌晨在台灣以東海域發展為強颱風，翌日達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 175 公里。鮎魚在九月二十七日下午在花蓮附近登陸台灣及減弱，進入台灣海峽後繼續採取西北偏西路徑靠近福建一帶。鮎魚於九月二十八日早上在泉州附近再登陸進入福建內陸，最後於九月二十九日早上清晨在江西減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導，鮎魚在台灣造成嚴重破壞，至少四人死亡，超過 500 人受傷。所有城市停工停課，海陸空交通癱瘓，農作物損失超過 10 億元新台幣。鮎魚亦為福建、浙江及江西帶來狂風暴雨，至少六人死亡，33 人失蹤，超過 600 000 人需要緊急疏散，直接經濟損失超過 25.8 億元人民幣。

香港天文台於九月二十八日上午 8 時 40 分發出一號戒備信號，當時鮎魚集結在香港之東北約 490 公里。鮎魚於下午 2 時左右最接近本港，在香港之東北約 390 公里掠過。天文台總部於下午 3 時 35 分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓 997.2 百帕斯卡。當日本港普遍吹和緩至清勁西北風，離岸、高地及西部地區的風力間中達強風程度。由於鮎魚開始遠離香港及繼續減弱，晚間本港風勢逐漸緩和。隨著鮎魚對香港的威脅解除，天文台於晚上 11 時 10 分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。

鮎魚掠過期間，尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位 (海圖基準面以上) 2.65 米，而大埔滘則錄得最大風暴潮 (天文潮高度以上) 0.33 米。

鮎魚對香港的影響不大，沒有任何嚴重破壞報告。受鮎魚前沿的下沉氣流影響，九月二十七日本港天氣酷熱及有煙霞，天文台的最高氣溫上升至 34.9 度，為有記錄以來九月份的第二最高紀錄。九月二十八日本港初時大致天晴，但受鮎魚的雲帶影響，日間漸轉多雲。

2.3 Severe Typhoon Megi (1617) 22 to 29 September 2016

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

Megi formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 300 km south-southwest of Guam on the morning of 22 September. Moving generally northwestwards at first, it turned to the west-northwest the next day and intensified gradually. Megi developed into a severe typhoon over the sea areas east of Taiwan on the small hours of 26 September, reaching its peak intensity the next day with an estimated sustained wind of 175 km/h near its centre. Megi made landfall near Hualien in Taiwan and weakened on the afternoon of 27 September. After entering the Taiwan Strait, it continued to track west-northwestward in the general direction of Fujian. It made landfall again near Quanzhou on the morning of 28 September and moved inland across Fujian, before finally degenerating into an area of low pressure over Jiangxi early in the morning on 29 September.

According to press reports, Megi wreaked havoc in Taiwan, resulting in at least four deaths and over 500 injuries. Business and schools were suspended in all cities and transportation services were paralyzed. Agricultural damage was estimated to exceed NT\$ 1 billion. Megi also brought torrential rain and ferocious winds to Fujian, Zhejiang and Jiangxi. At least six people were killed, 33 missing and over 600 000 people were evacuated. Direct economic losses exceeded 2.58 billion RMB.

In Hong Kong, the Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 8:40 a.m. on 28 September when Megi was about 490 km northeast of Hong Kong. Megi came closest to the territory around 2 p.m., passing at a distance of about 390 km to the northeast of Hong Kong. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 997.2 hPa was recorded at 3:35 p.m. Local winds were generally moderate to fresh northwesterlies that day, occasionally reaching strong force offshore, on high ground and over the western part of the territory. As Megi started to move away from Hong Kong and continued to weaken, local winds gradually subsided during the night. With Megi no longer posing a threat to Hong Kong, all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 11:10 p.m.

During the passage of Megi, a maximum sea level (above chart datum) of 2.65 m was recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui, while a maximum storm surge of 0.33 m (above astronomical tide) was recorded at Tai Po Kau.

Without any report of significant damage, Megi had no major impact on Hong Kong. Under the subsidence effect ahead of Megi, local weather was very hot and hazy on 27 September with temperatures at the Observatory reaching a maximum of

34.9 degrees, the second highest on record for September. While it was generally fine at first on 28 September, the weather became cloudy during the day under the influence of the cloud bands of Megi.

表 2.3.1 在鮎魚影響下，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 Megi were in force

站 Station (http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2016_uc.htm)		最高陣風 Maximum Gust					最高每小時平均風速 Maximum Hourly Mean Wind				
		風向 Direction		風速 (公里/時) Speed (km/h)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	風向 Direction		風速(公里/時) Speed (km/h)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
黃麻角(赤柱)	Bluff Head (Stanley)	西北	NW	36	28/9	12:41	西北	NW	16	28/9	11:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	西	W	51	28/9	12:51	西	W	31	28/9	13:00
		西	W	51	28/9	12:52					
長洲	Cheung Chau	西北偏西	WNW	62	28/9	16:58	西北偏西	WNW	34	28/9	10:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	西	W	54	28/9	17:00	西北偏西	WNW	25	28/9	12:00
							西北偏西	WNW	25	28/9	13:00
青洲	Green Island	西北	NW	58	28/9	11:37	西北偏北	NNW	23	28/9	21:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	西北	NW	47	28/9	21:23	西北偏北	NNW	36	28/9	22:00
啟德	Kai Tak	西	W	54	28/9	12:51	西北偏西	WNW	30	28/9	13:00
京士柏	King's Park	西	W	47	28/9	12:49	西北偏西	WNW	16	28/9	16:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	西北偏西	WNW	56	28/9	11:20	西北偏西	WNW	40	28/9	12:00
		西北偏西	WNW	56	28/9	18:05					
昂坪	Ngong Ping	西北	NW	63	28/9	19:57	西北	NW	31	28/9	21:00
		西北偏北	NNW	63	28/9	19:58					
北角	North Point	西北偏西	WNW	49	28/9	12:59	西	W	31	28/9	13:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	西北	NW	63	28/9	08:52	西北偏西	WNW	45	28/9	09:00
平洲	Ping Chau	西北偏西	WNW	36	28/9	18:38	西北偏西	WNW	14	28/9	09:00
西貢	Sai Kung	西	W	40	28/9	10:56	西北偏西	WNW	19	28/9	12:00
		西北偏西	WNW	40	28/9	11:04					
沙洲	Sha Chau	西北偏北	NNW	49	28/9	21:28	西北偏北	NNW	25	28/9	22:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	西北偏西	WNW	38	28/9	20:32	西	W	13	28/9	11:00
							西	W	13	28/9	21:00
沙田	Sha Tin	西	W	31	28/9	13:39	北	N	9	28/9	09:00
石崗	Shek Kong	西	W	34	28/9	13:44	西	W	14	28/9	14:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	西北偏西	WNW	49	28/9	18:41	西北偏西	WNW	31	28/9	13:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	西北偏西	WNW	31	28/9	16:24	西	W	13	28/9	17:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	西北偏西	WNW	56	28/9	15:19	西北偏西	WNW	27	28/9	09:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	西北偏西	WNW	83	28/9	13:57	西北偏西	WNW	59	28/9	14:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	西	W	45	28/9	13:02	西北偏西	WNW	23	28/9	12:00
塔門	Tap Mun	西	W	56	28/9	10:56	西北偏西	WNW	38	28/9	09:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	西北偏西	WNW	68	28/9	20:34	西北偏西	WNW	38	28/9	15:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	西	W	27	28/9	10:55	西北偏北	NNW	9	28/9	13:00
		西北	NW	27	28/9	14:36					
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	西北偏西	WNW	41	28/9	10:29	西北偏西	WNW	27	28/9	11:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	西北偏西	WNW	54	28/9	12:00	西北偏西	WNW	16	28/9	13:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	西北偏西	WNW	51	28/9	17:34	西北偏西	WNW	34	28/9	18:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	西北	NW	41	28/9	14:11	西北	NW	16	28/9	10:00
							西北	NW	16	28/9	19:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	西	W	43	28/9	19:22	西	W	16	28/9	20:00

表 2.3.2 鮎魚掠過期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量

Table 2.3.2 Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Megi

站 Station			九月二十八日 28 Sep	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory			0.0	0.0
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			0.0	0.0
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			[0.0]	[0.0]
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	0.0	0.0
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	0.0	0.0
N13	糧船灣	High Island	0.0	0.0
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	0.0	0.0
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	0.0	0.0
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	0.0	0.0
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	0.0	0.0
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	0.0	0.0
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	[0.0]	[0.0]
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	0.0	0.0
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	0.0	0.0
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	0.0	0.0
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	0.0	0.0
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	0.0	0.0

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

表 2.3.3 鮎魚掠過期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮

Table 2.3.3 Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Megi

站 Station (http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2016_uc.htm)		最高潮位 (海圖基準面以上) Maximum sea level (above chart datum)			最大風暴潮 (天文潮高度以上) Maximum storm surge (above astronomical tide)		
		高度(米) Height (m)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	高度(米) Height (m)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
鯪魚涌	Quarry Bay	2.07	28/9	20:48	0.27	28/9	14:00
石壁	Shek Pik	2.36	28/9	08:42	0.17	28/9	08:42
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.19	28/9	08:41	0.14	28/9	08:41
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	1.90	28/9	20:58	0.33	28/9	14:03
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.65	28/9	08:42	0.29	28/9	08:42
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.06	28/9	20:49	0.17	28/9	13:59

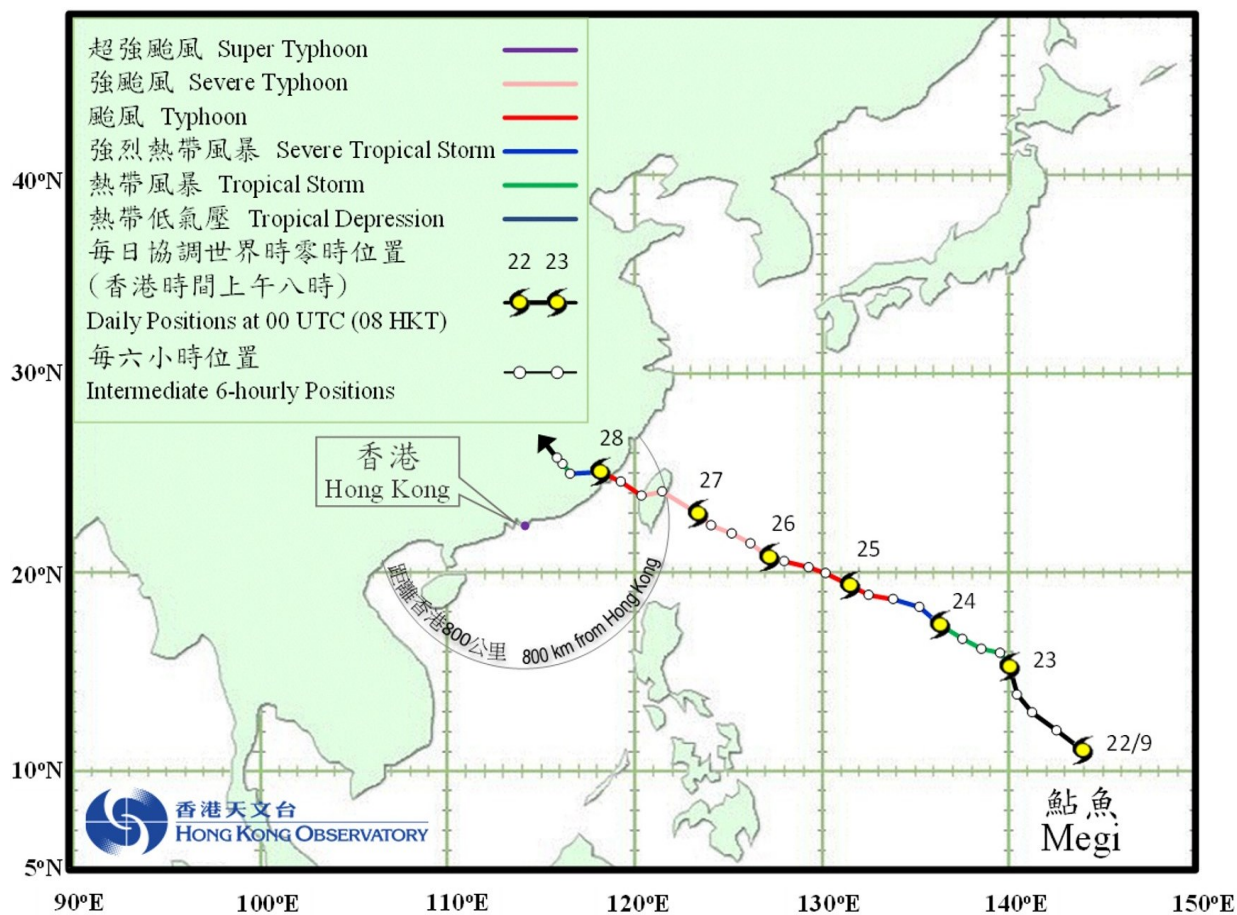


圖 2.3.1 二零一六年九月二十二日至二十九日鮎魚(1617)的路徑圖。

Fig. 2.3.1 Track of Megi (1617): 22 - 29 September 2016.

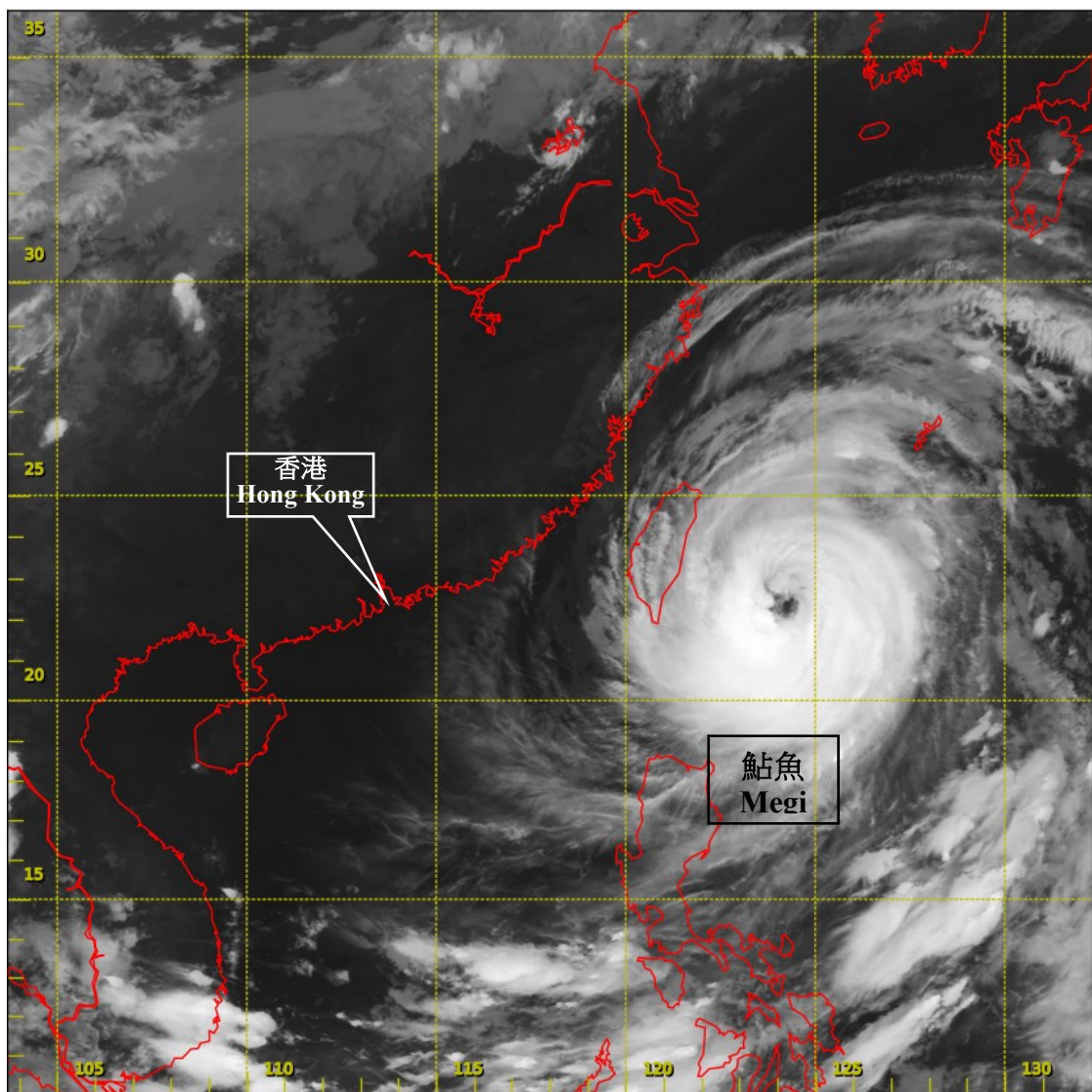


圖 2.3.2a 二零一六年九月二十七日上午 2 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時鮎魚達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 175 公里。
〔此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的向日葵8號衛星。〕

Fig. 2.3.2a Infra-red satellite imagery around 2 a.m. on 27 September 2016 when Megi was at its peak intensity with estimated maximum sustained winds of 175 km/h near its centre.
[The satellite imagery was originally captured by Himawari-8 Satellite (H-8) of Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA).]

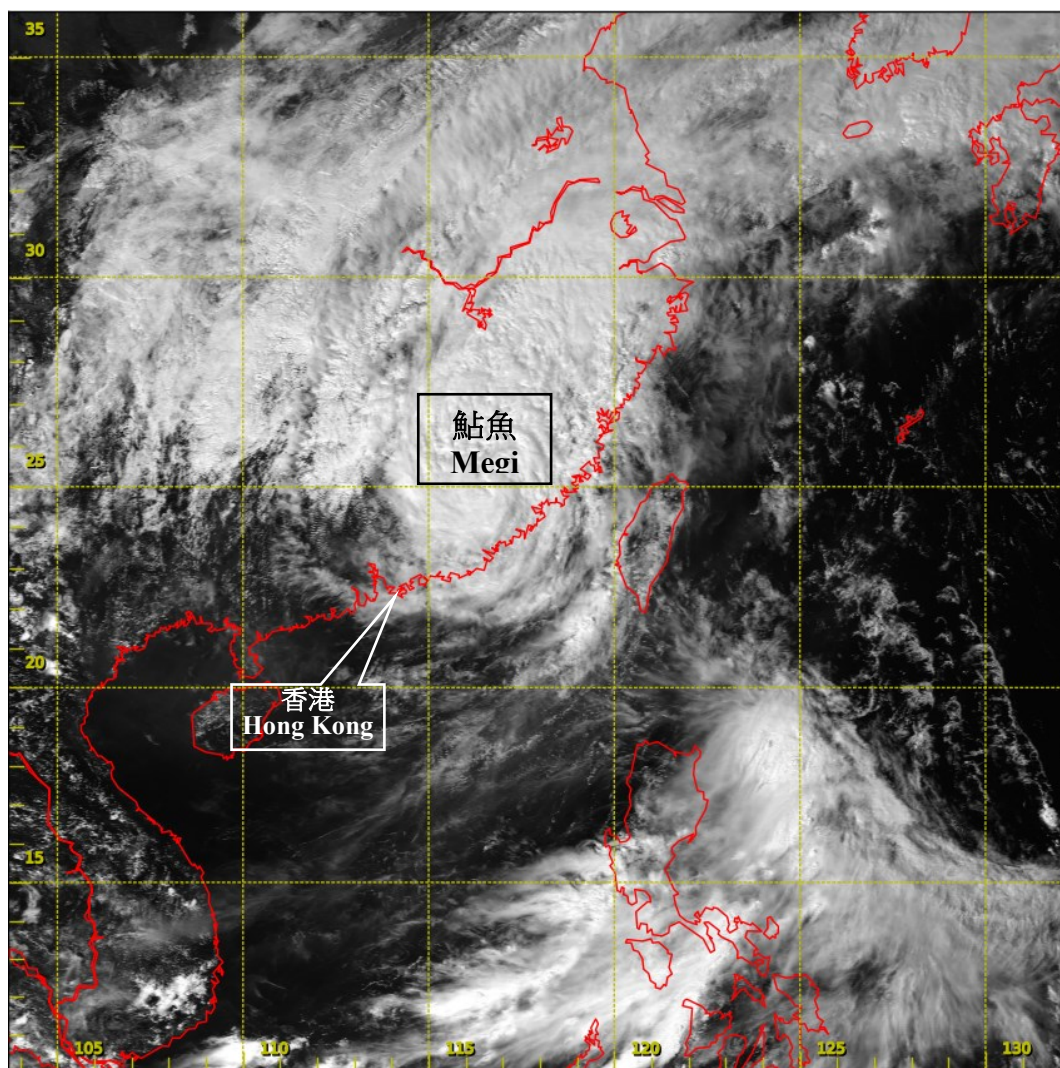


圖 2.3.2b 二零一六年九月二十八日下午 2 時左右的可見光衛星圖片，當時鮎魚最接近本港，但已登陸並減弱為熱帶風暴，在香港之東北約 390 公里掠過。

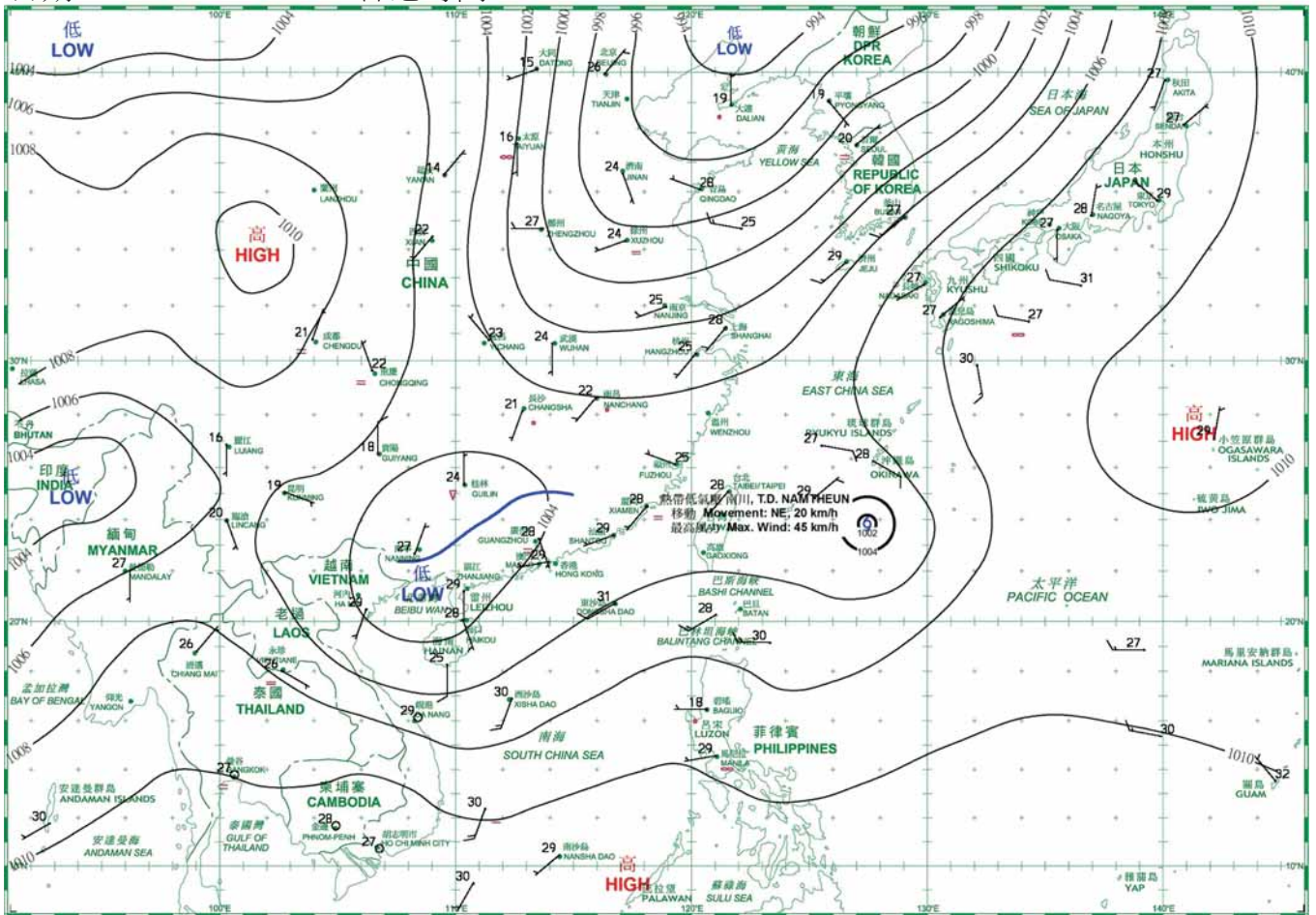
〔此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的向日葵8號衛星。〕

Fig. 2.3.2b Visible satellite imagery around 2 p.m. on 28 September 2016. Megi was closest to the territory at the time but had already made landfall and weakened into a tropical storm. It skirted past around 390 km northeast of Hong Kong.

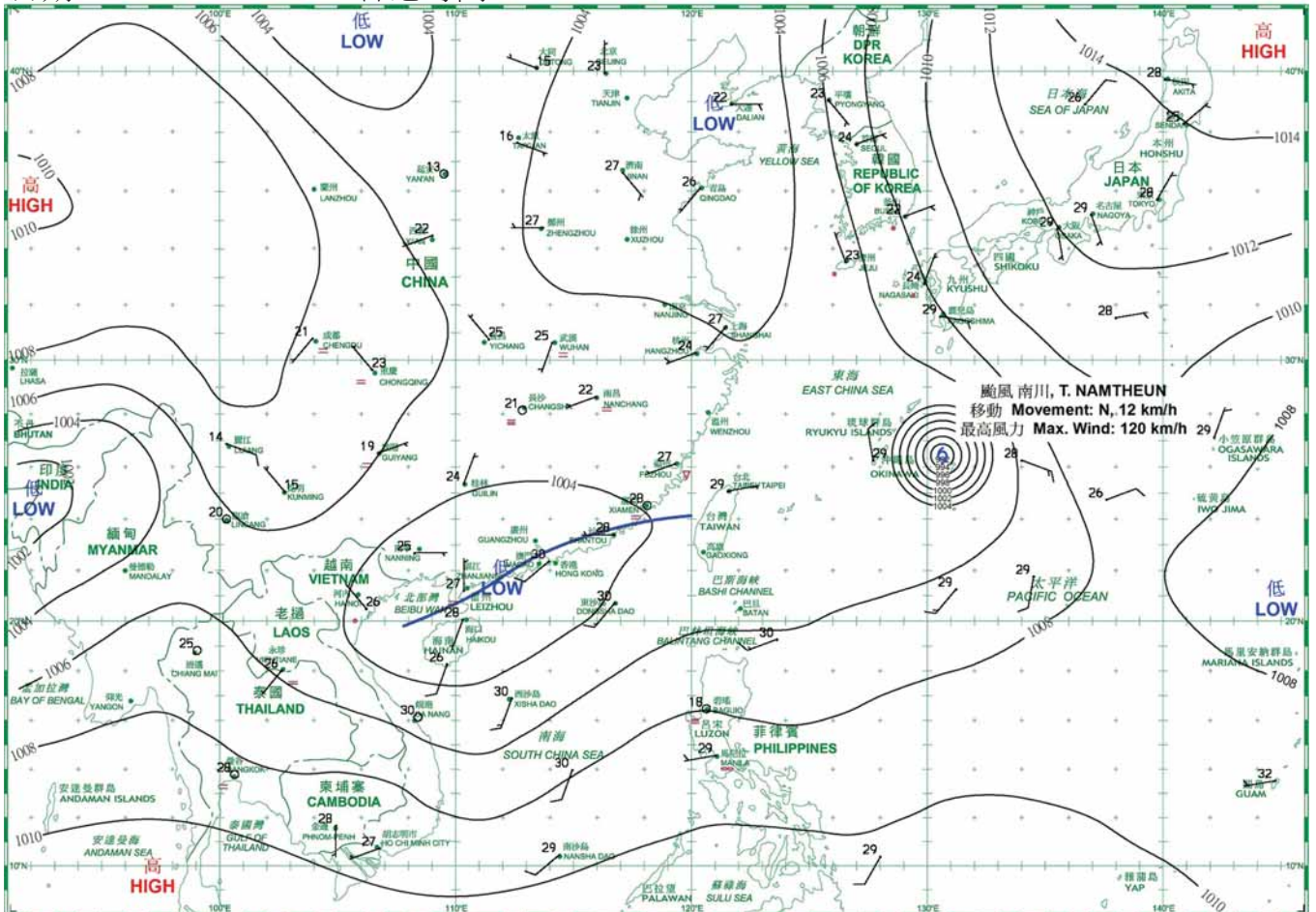
[The satellite imagery was originally captured by Himawari-8 Satellite (H-8) of Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA).]

3. 二零一六年九月每日天氣圖 Daily Weather Maps for September 2016

日期/Date: 01.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

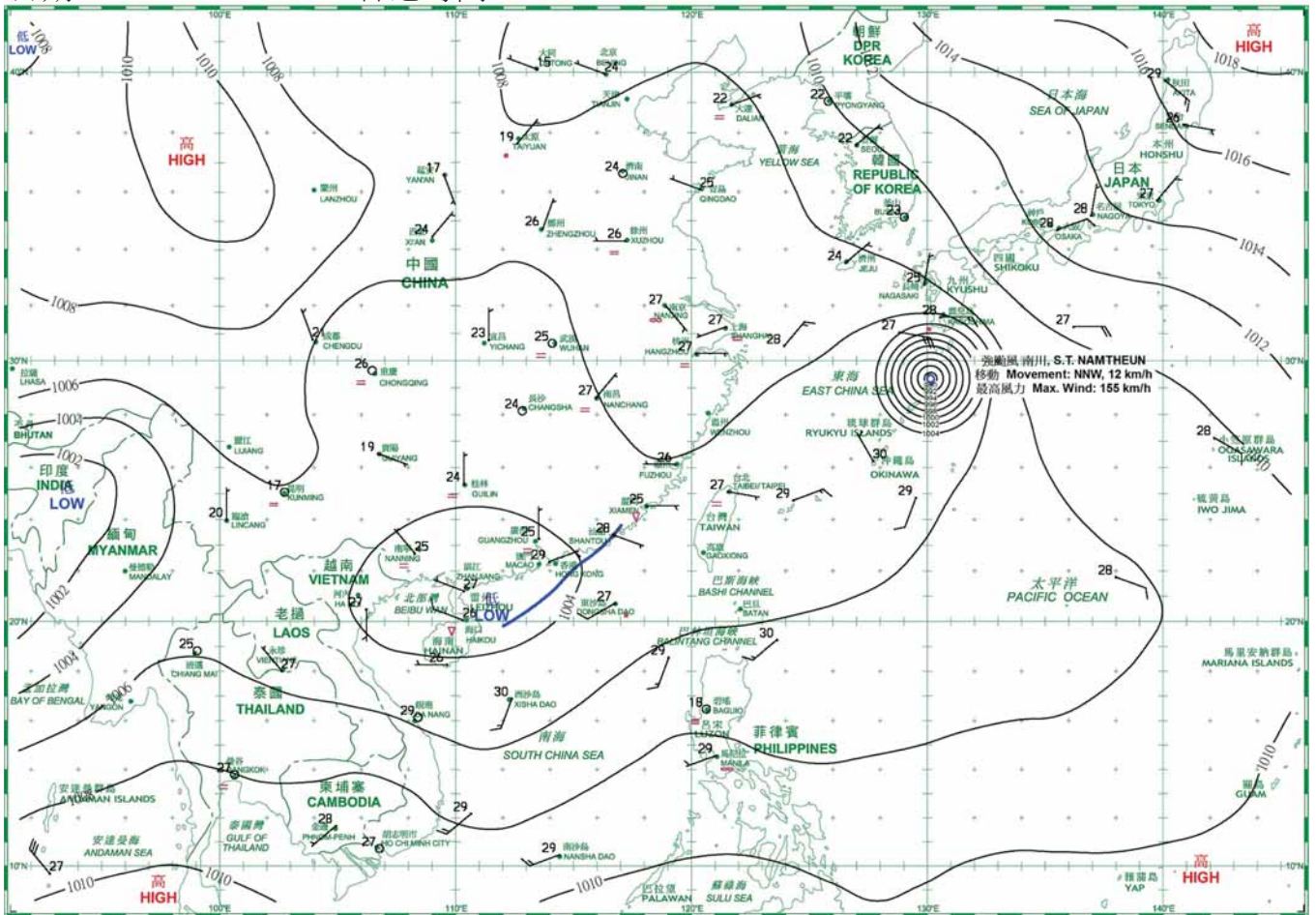


日期/Date: 02.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

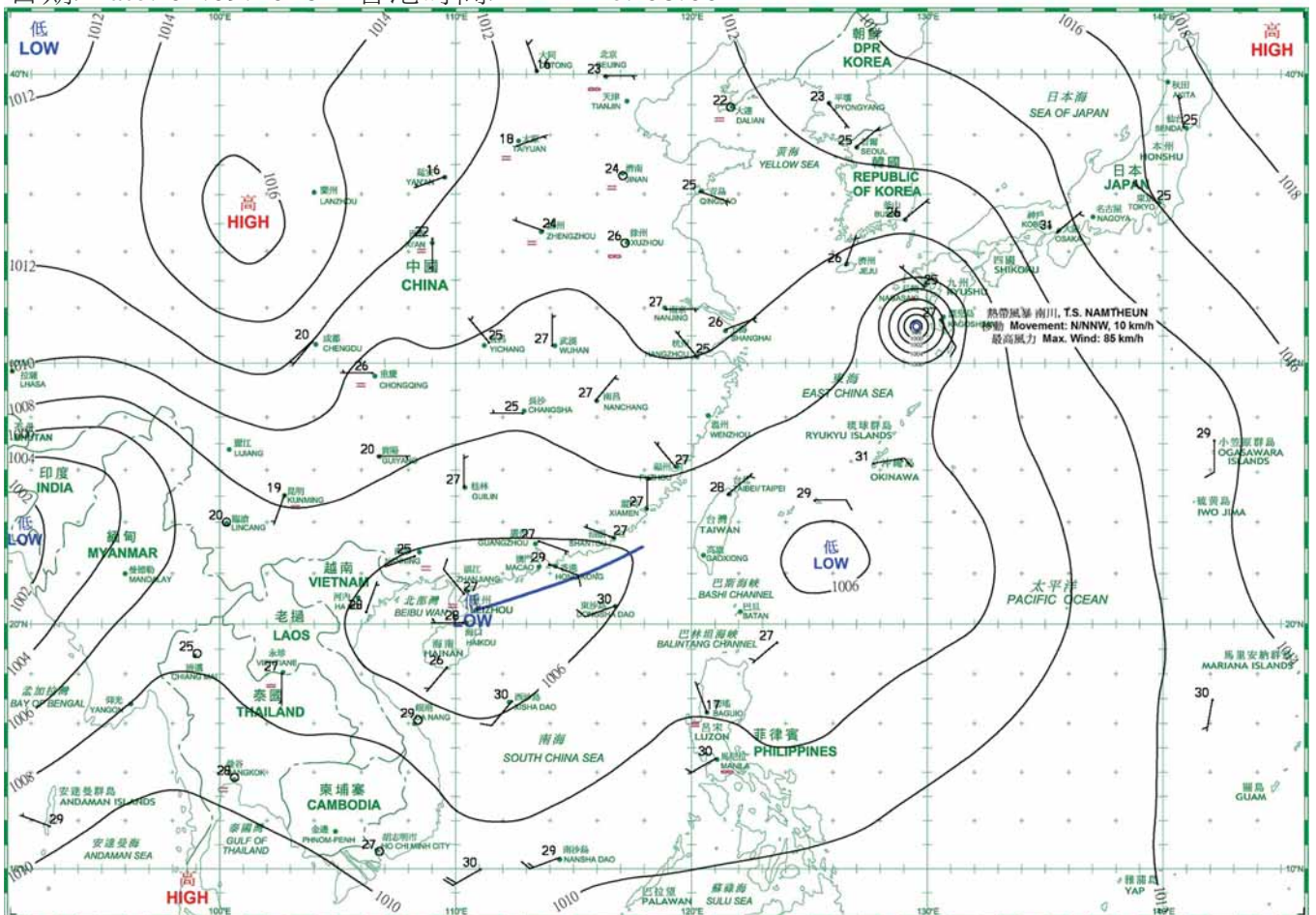


- 等壓線 Isobar(hPa)
- 暖鋒 Warm Front
- 靜止鋒 Stationary Front
- 消散中的冷鋒 Dissipating Cold Front
- 冷鋒 Cold Front
- 錮囚鋒 Occlusion
- 槽軸 (線) Axis of Trough
- 熱帶氣旋中心 Centre of Tropical Cyclone

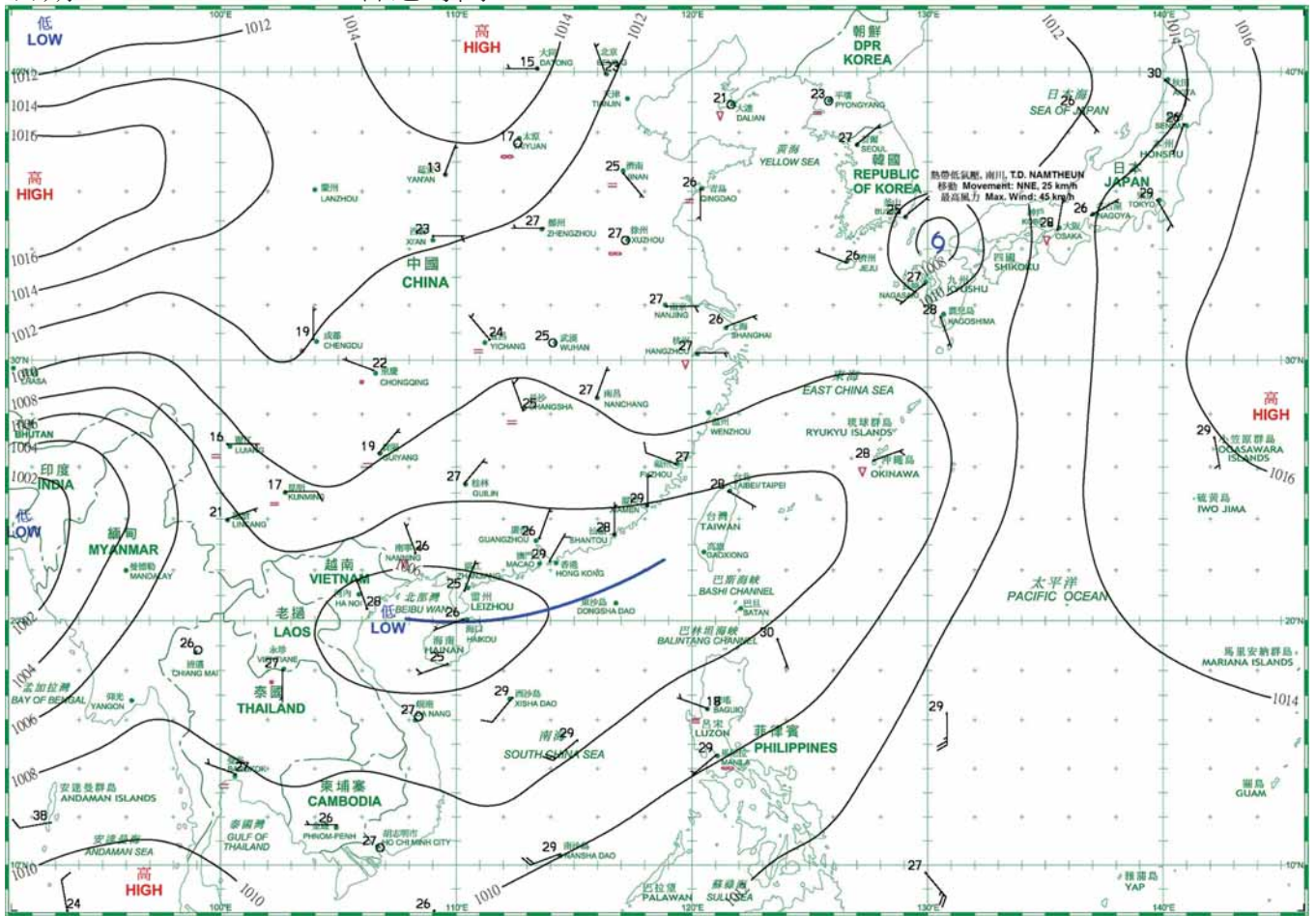
日期/Date: 03.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



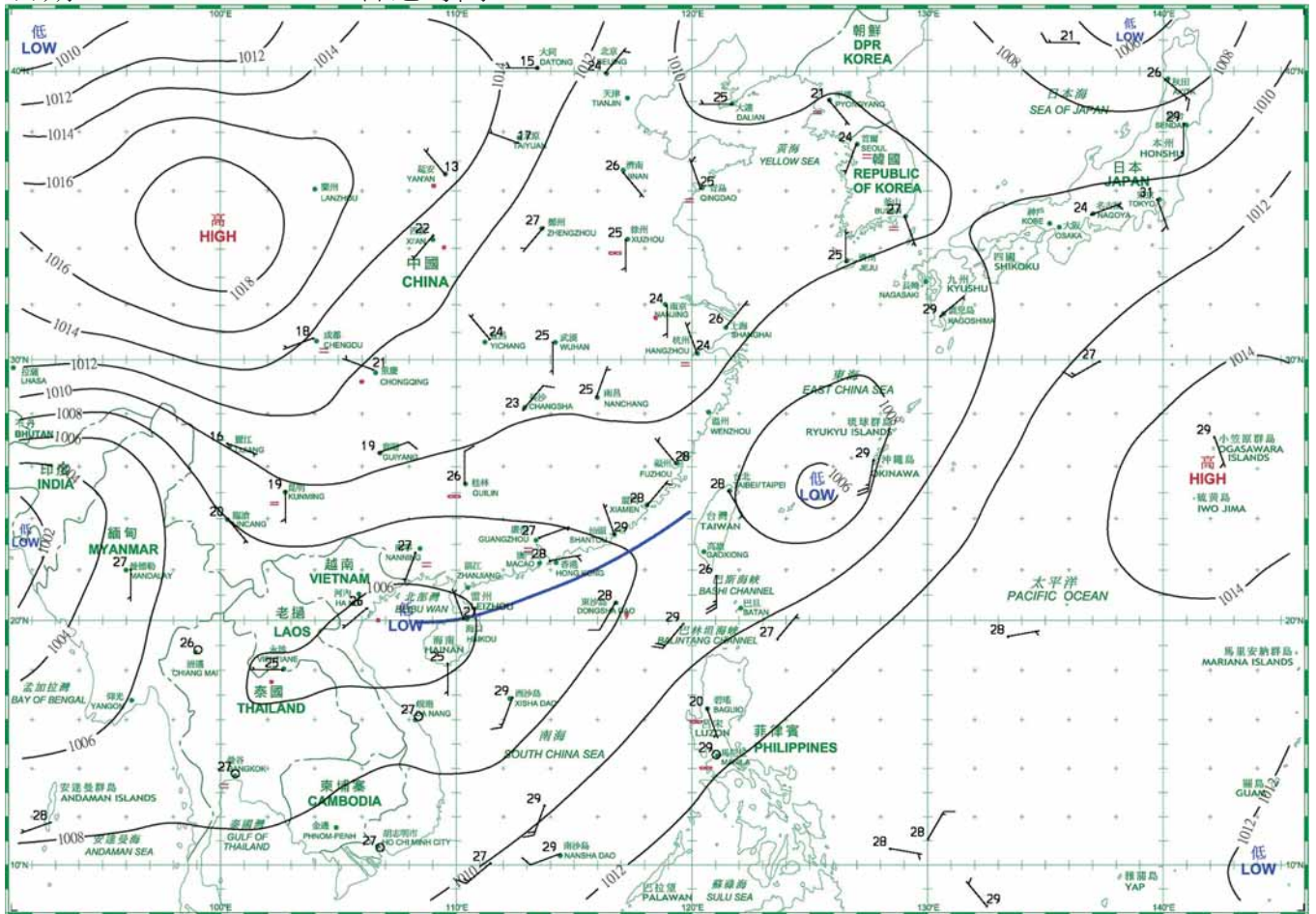
日期/Date: 04.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



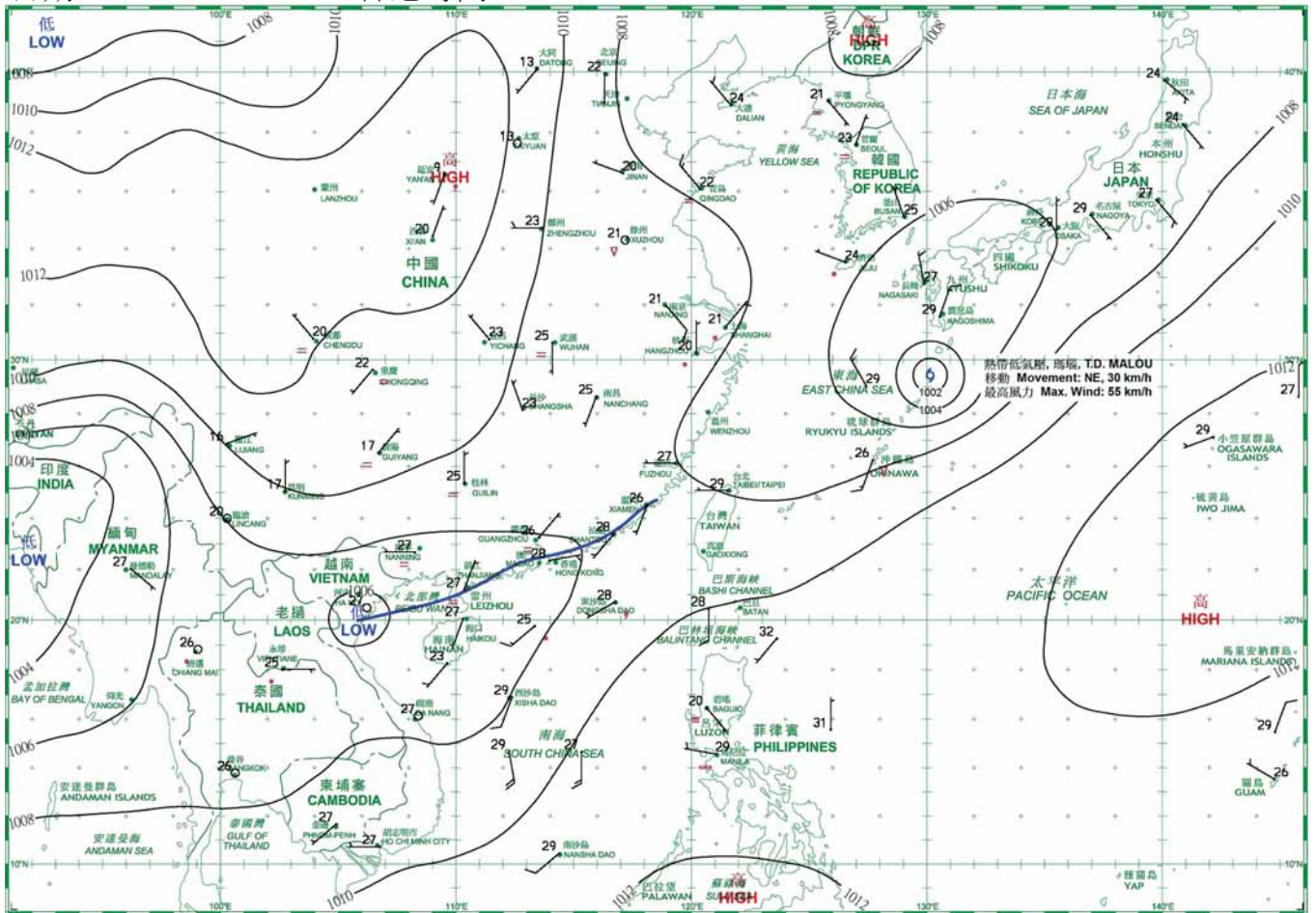
日期/Date: 05.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



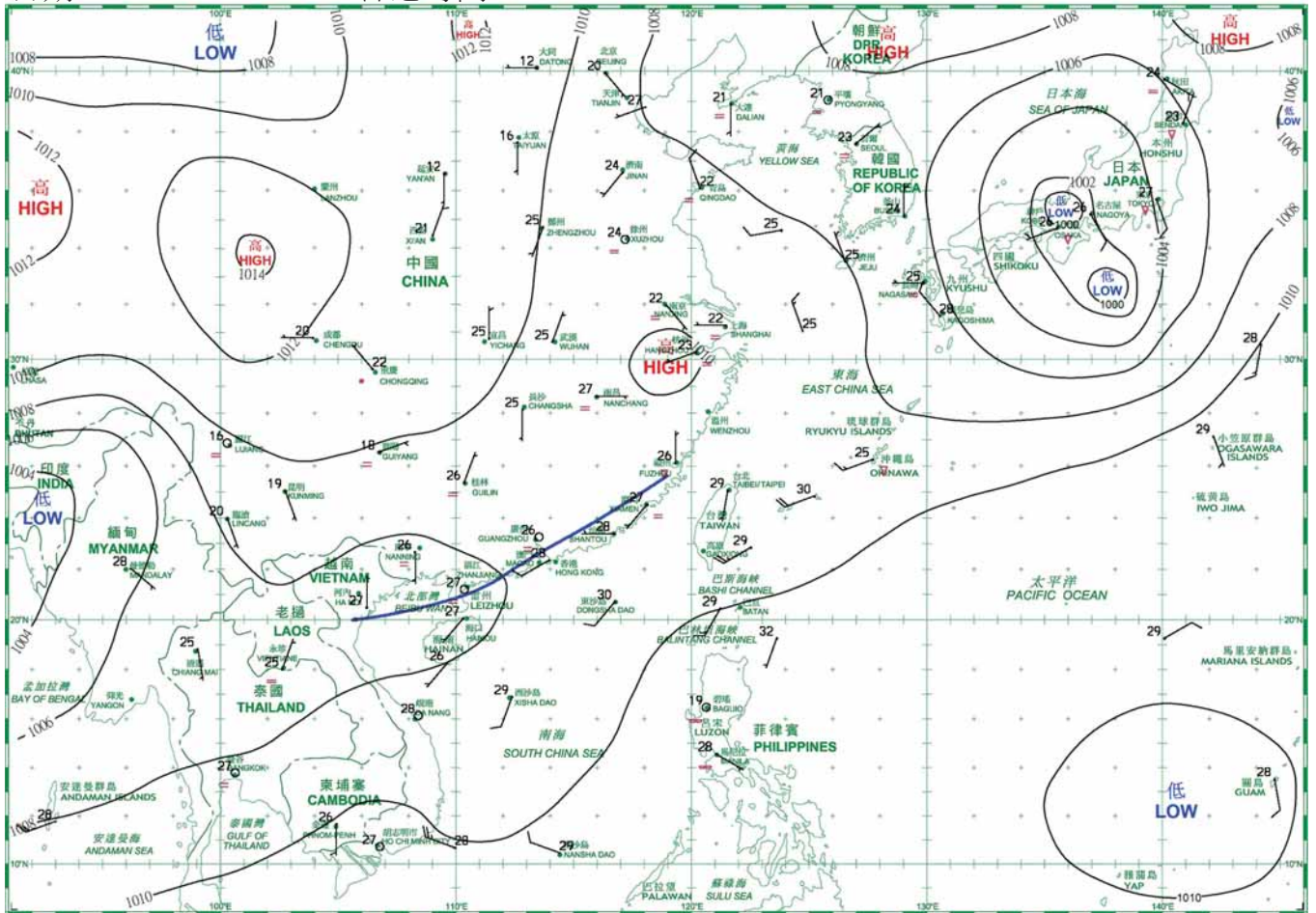
日期/Date: 06.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



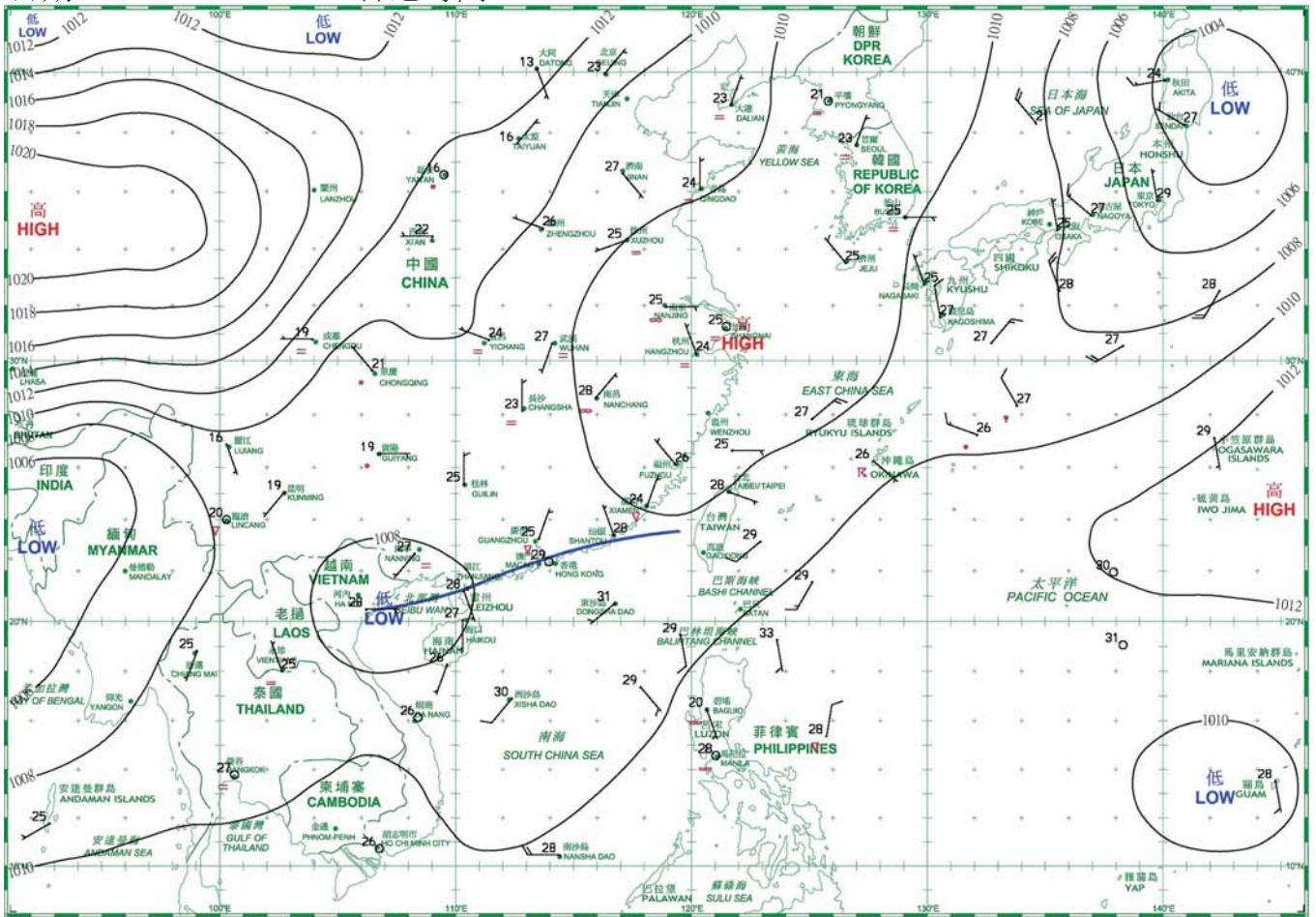
日期/Date: 07.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



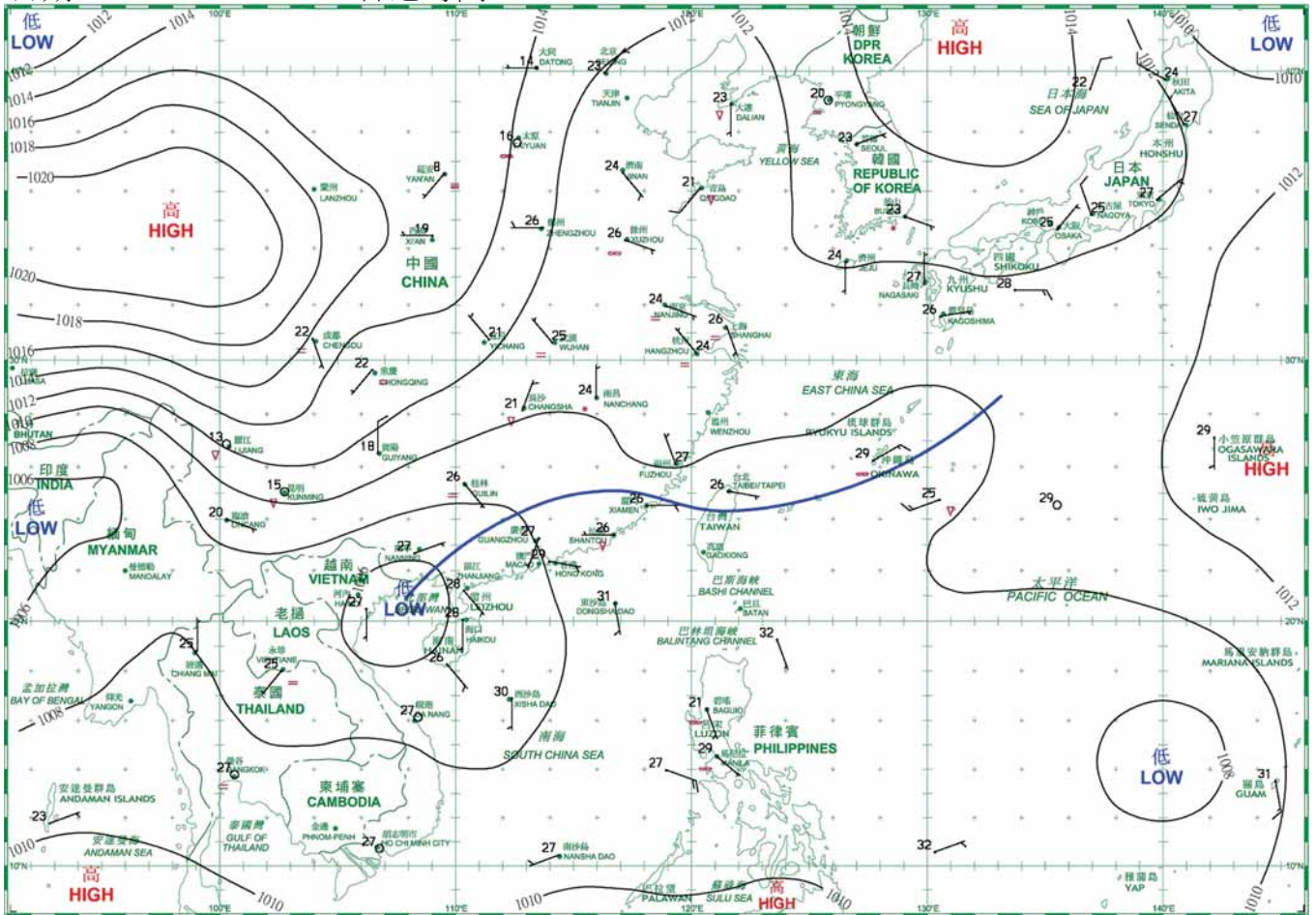
日期/Date: 08.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



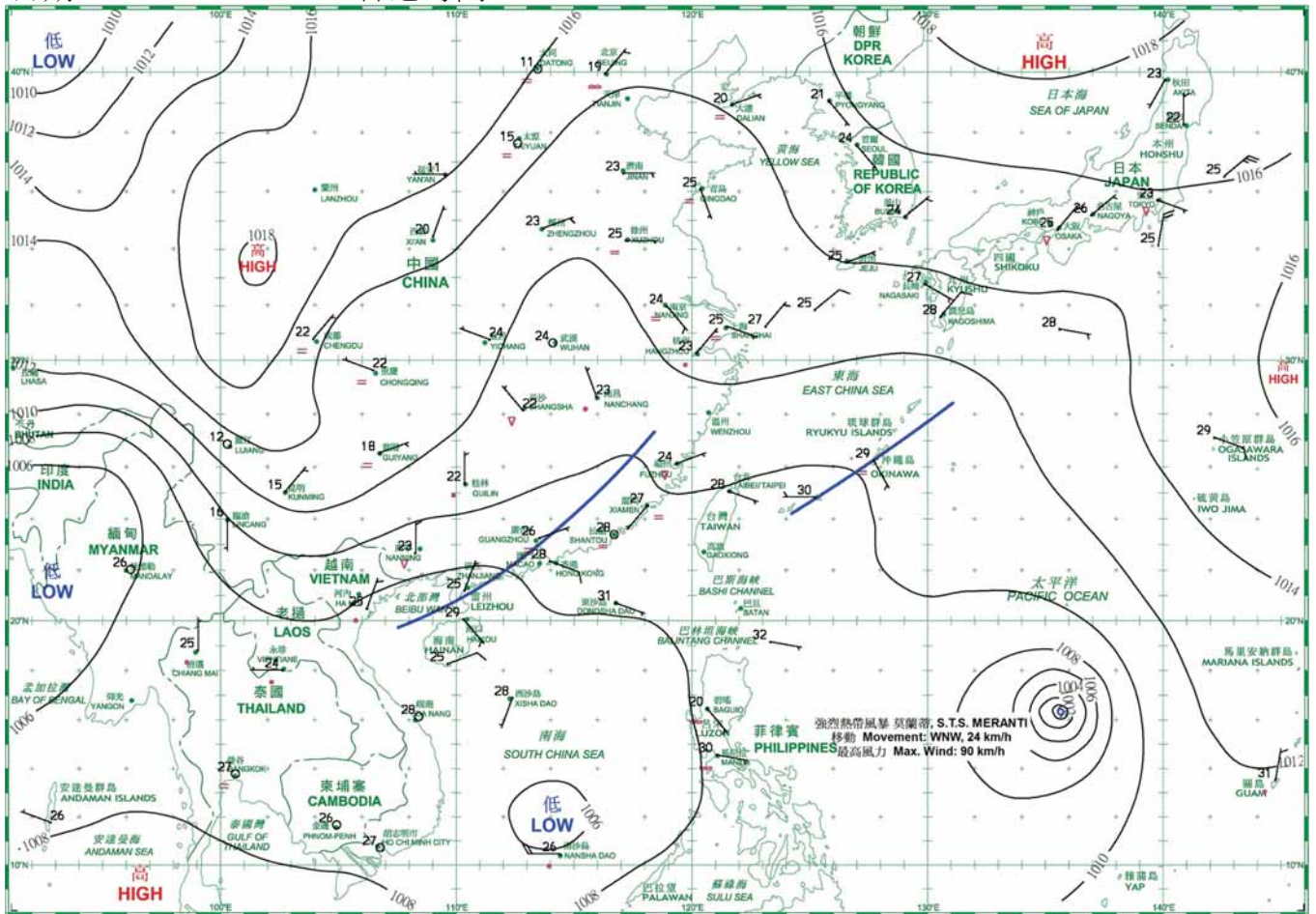
日期/Date: 09.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



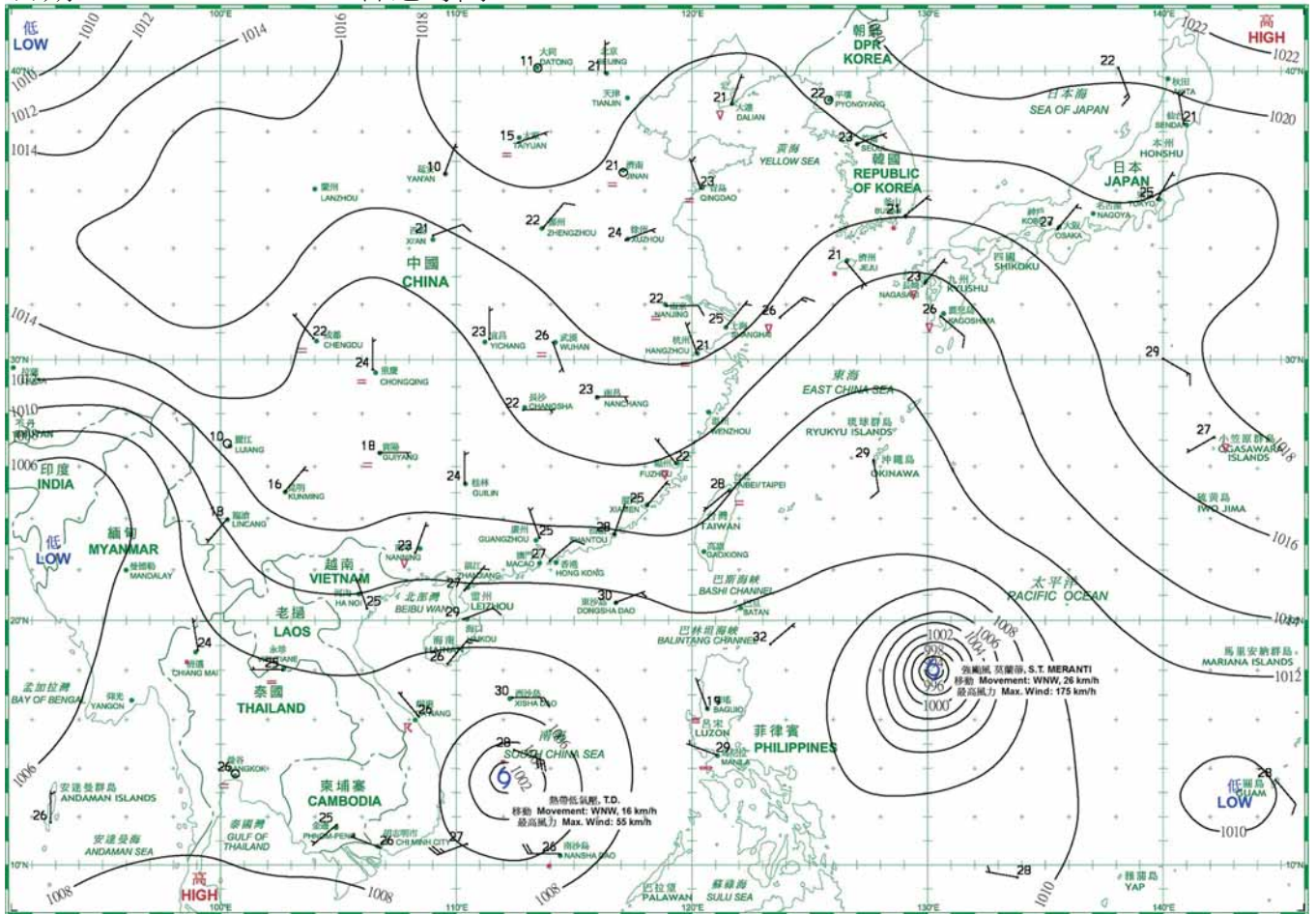
日期/Date: 10.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



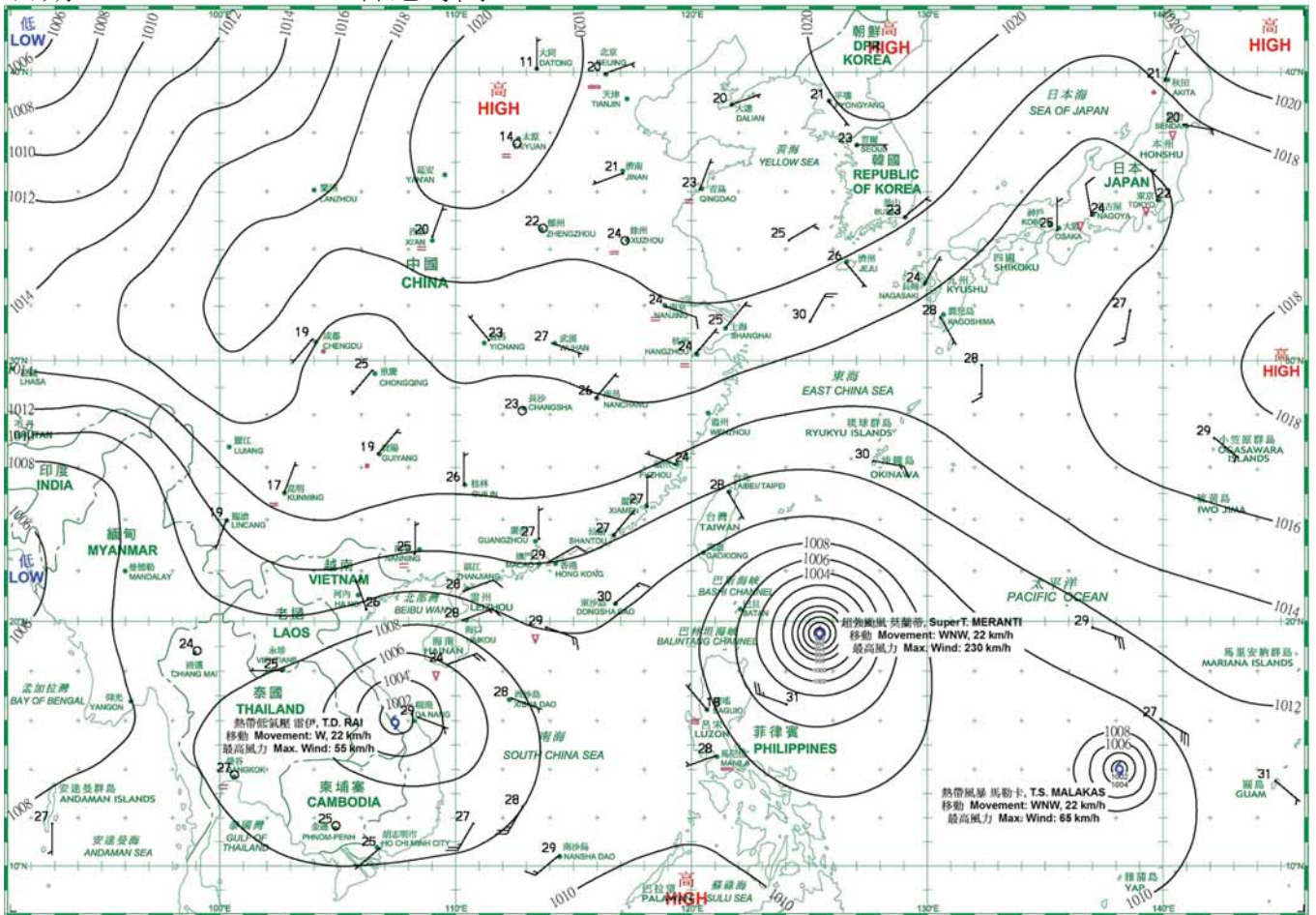
日期/Date: 11.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



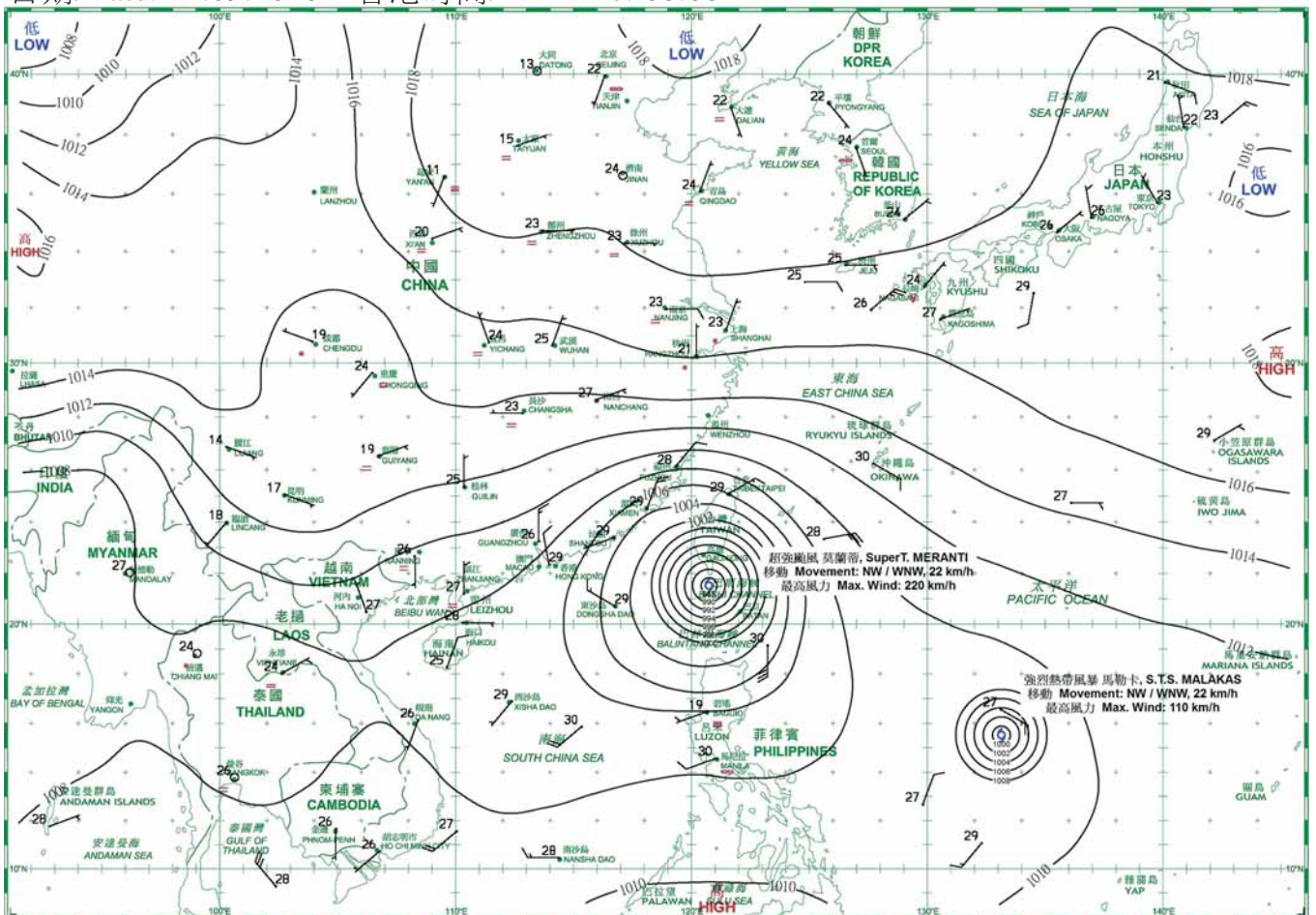
日期/Date: 12.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



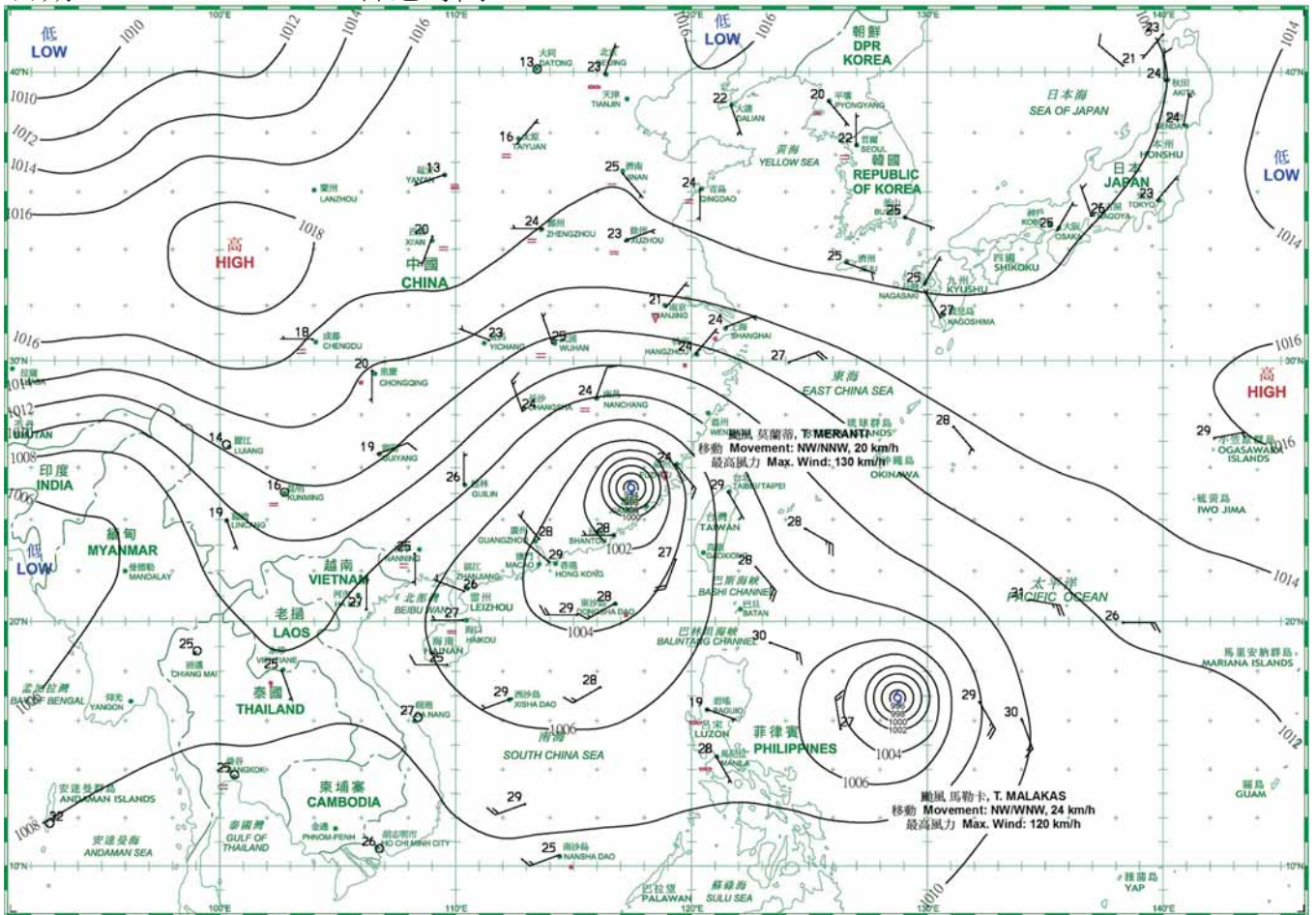
日期/Date: 13.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



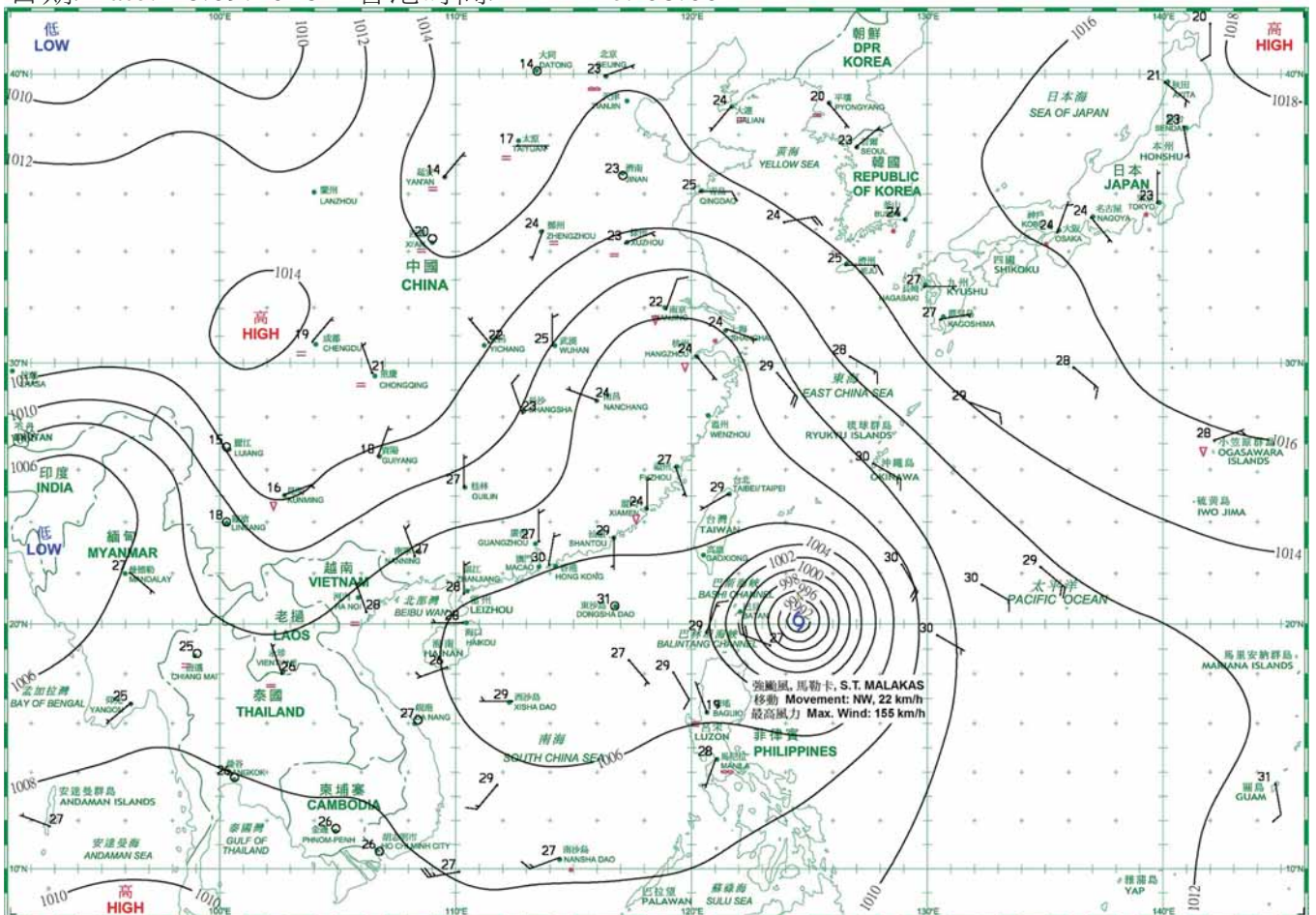
日期/Date: 14.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



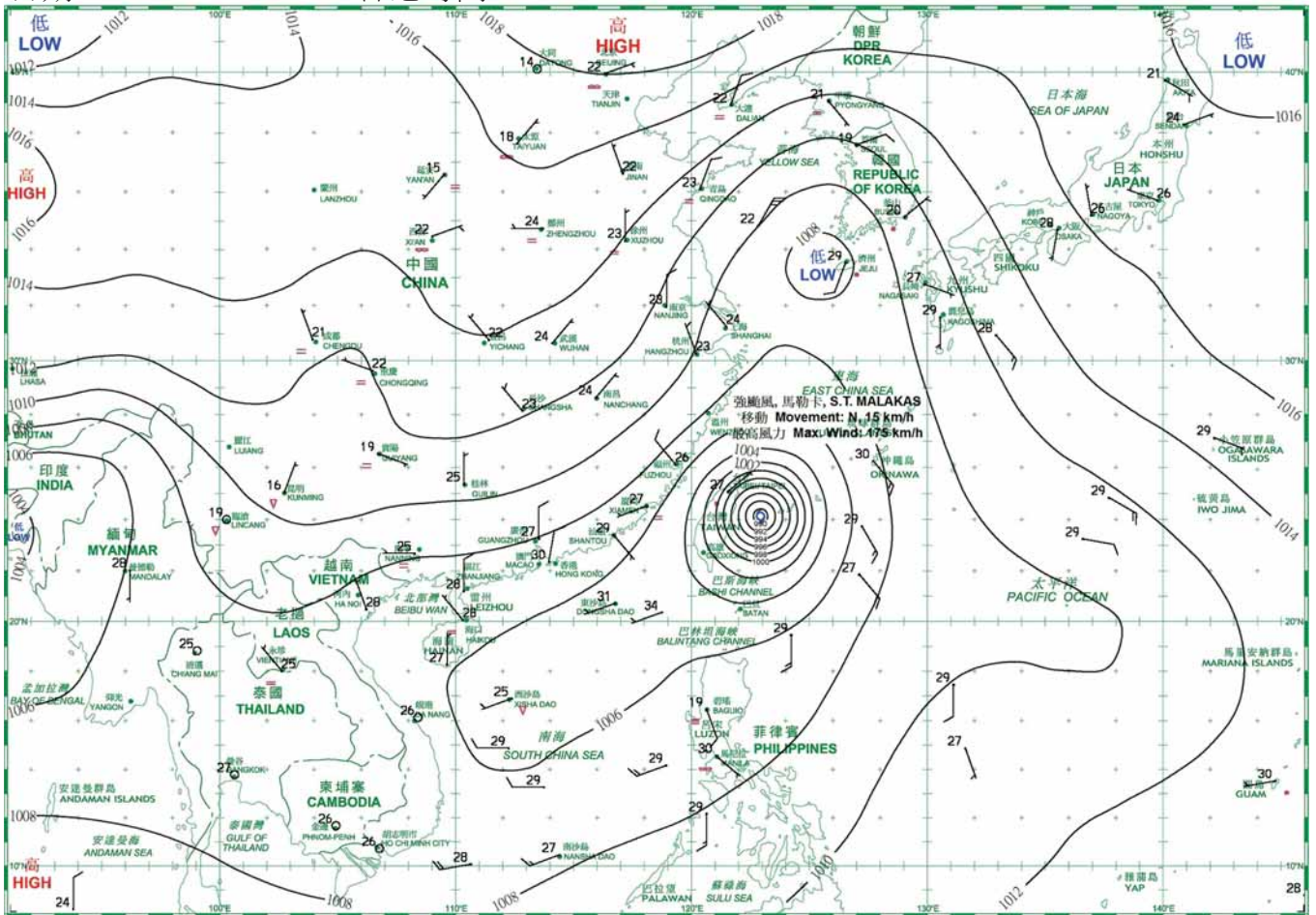
日期/Date: 15.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



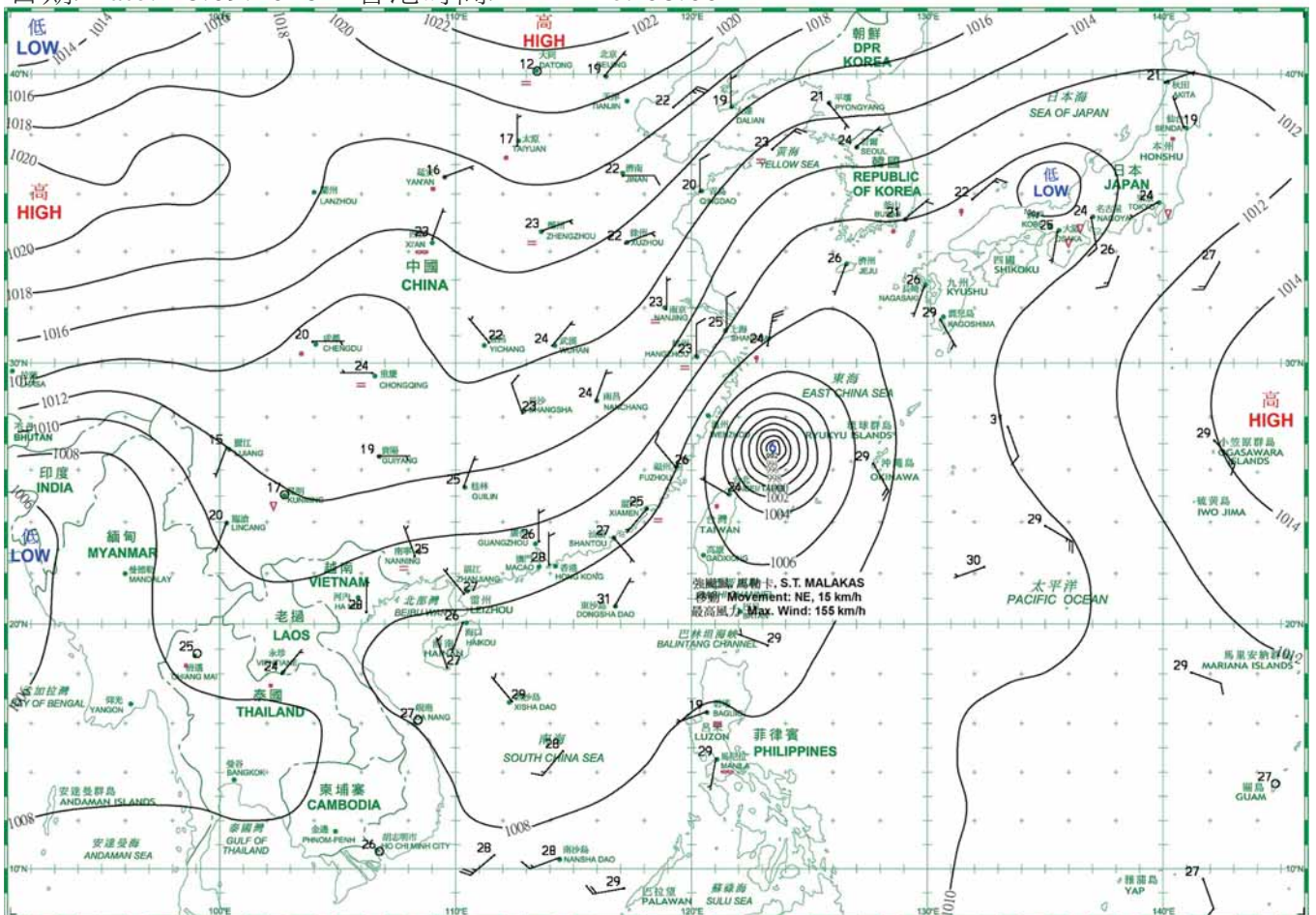
日期/Date: 16.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



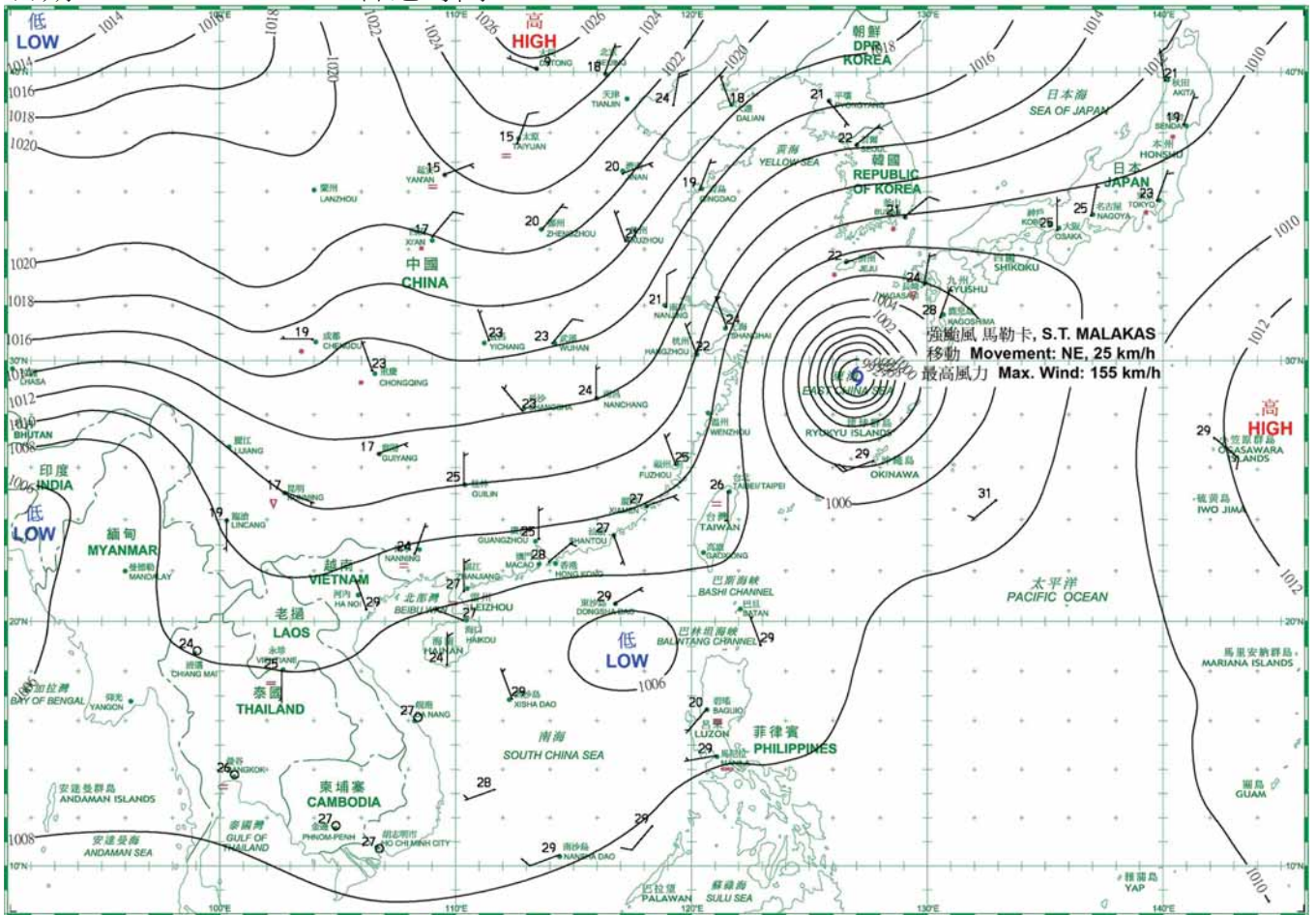
日期/Date: 17.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



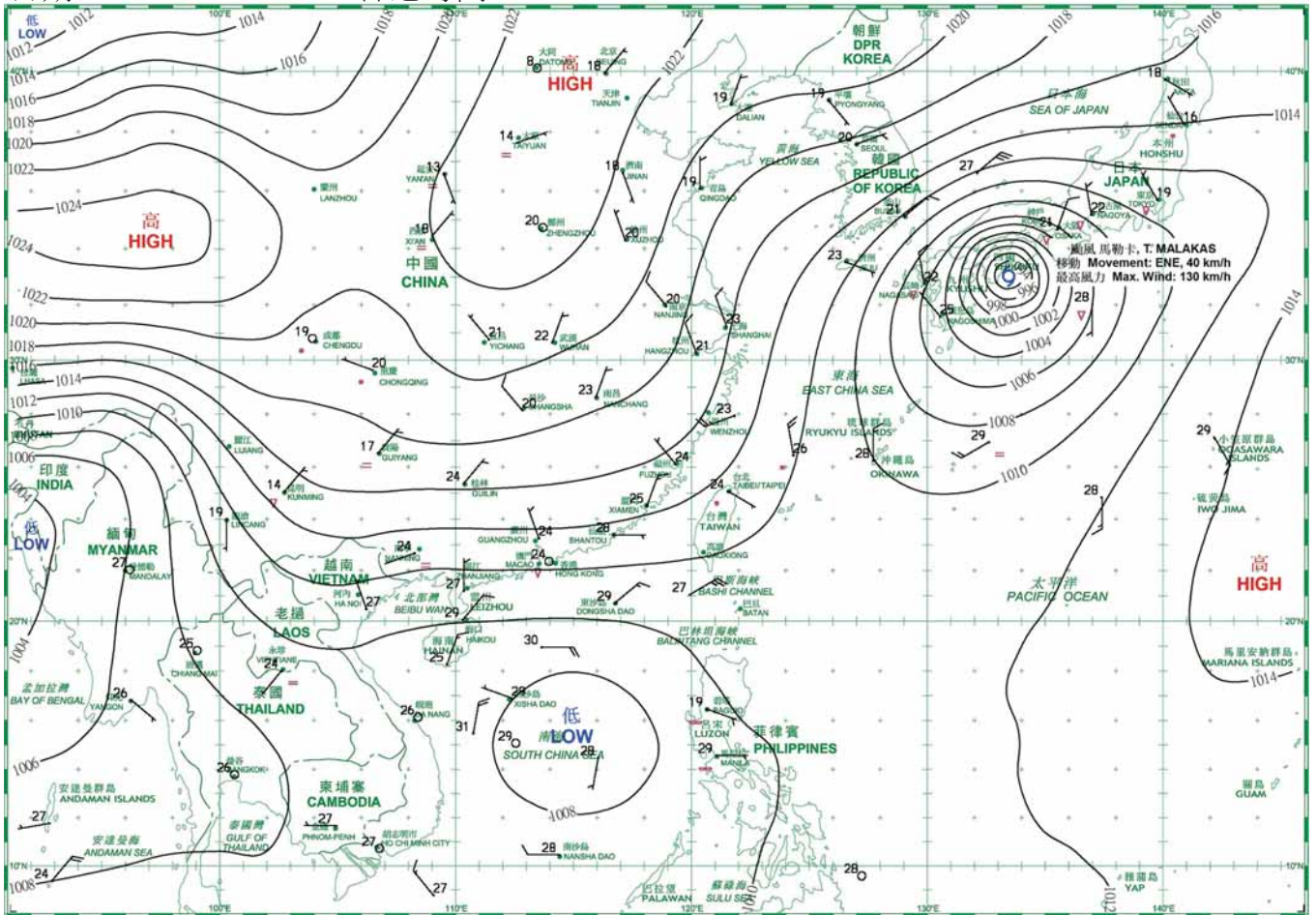
日期/Date: 18.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



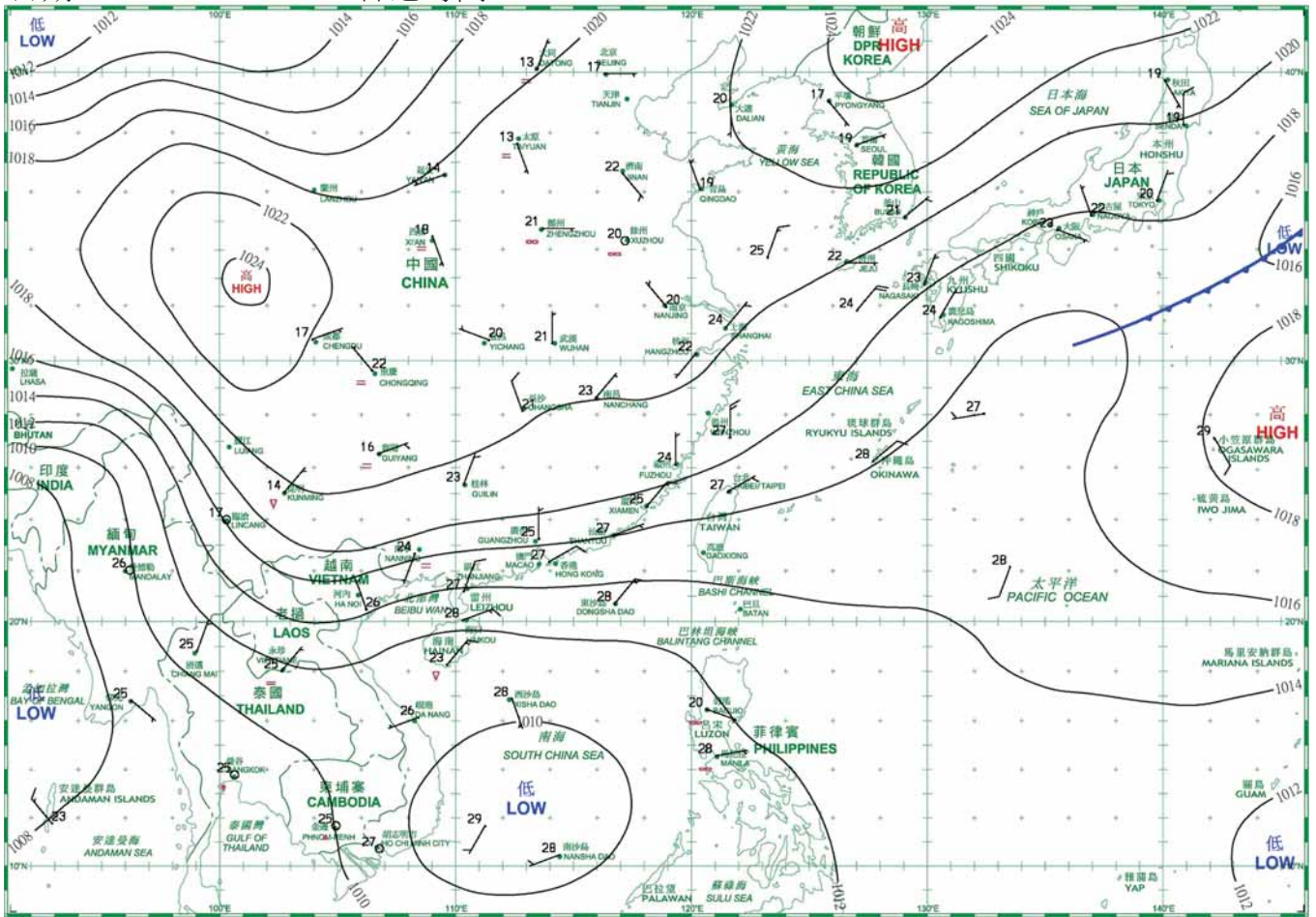
日期/Date: 19.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



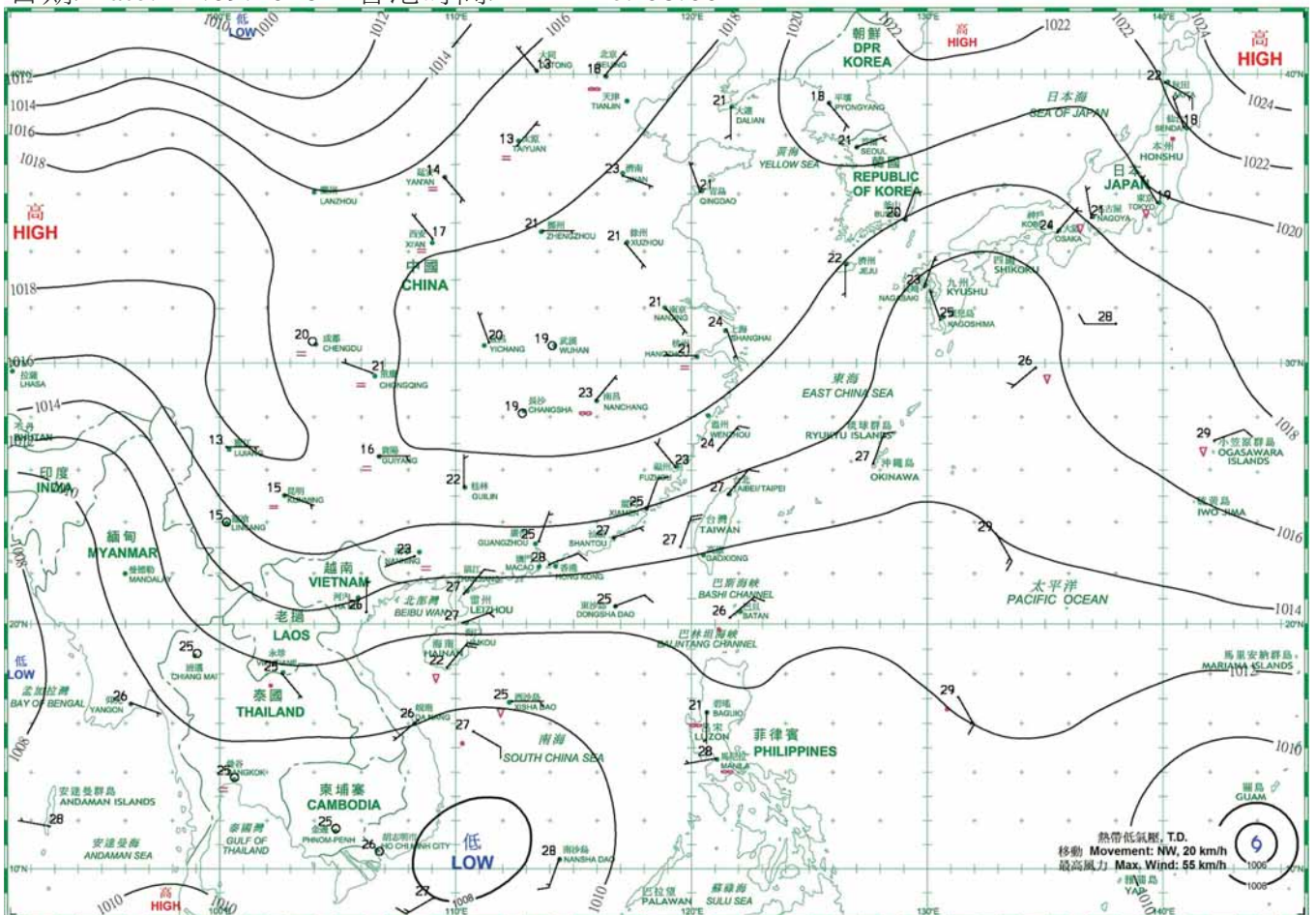
日期/Date: 20.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



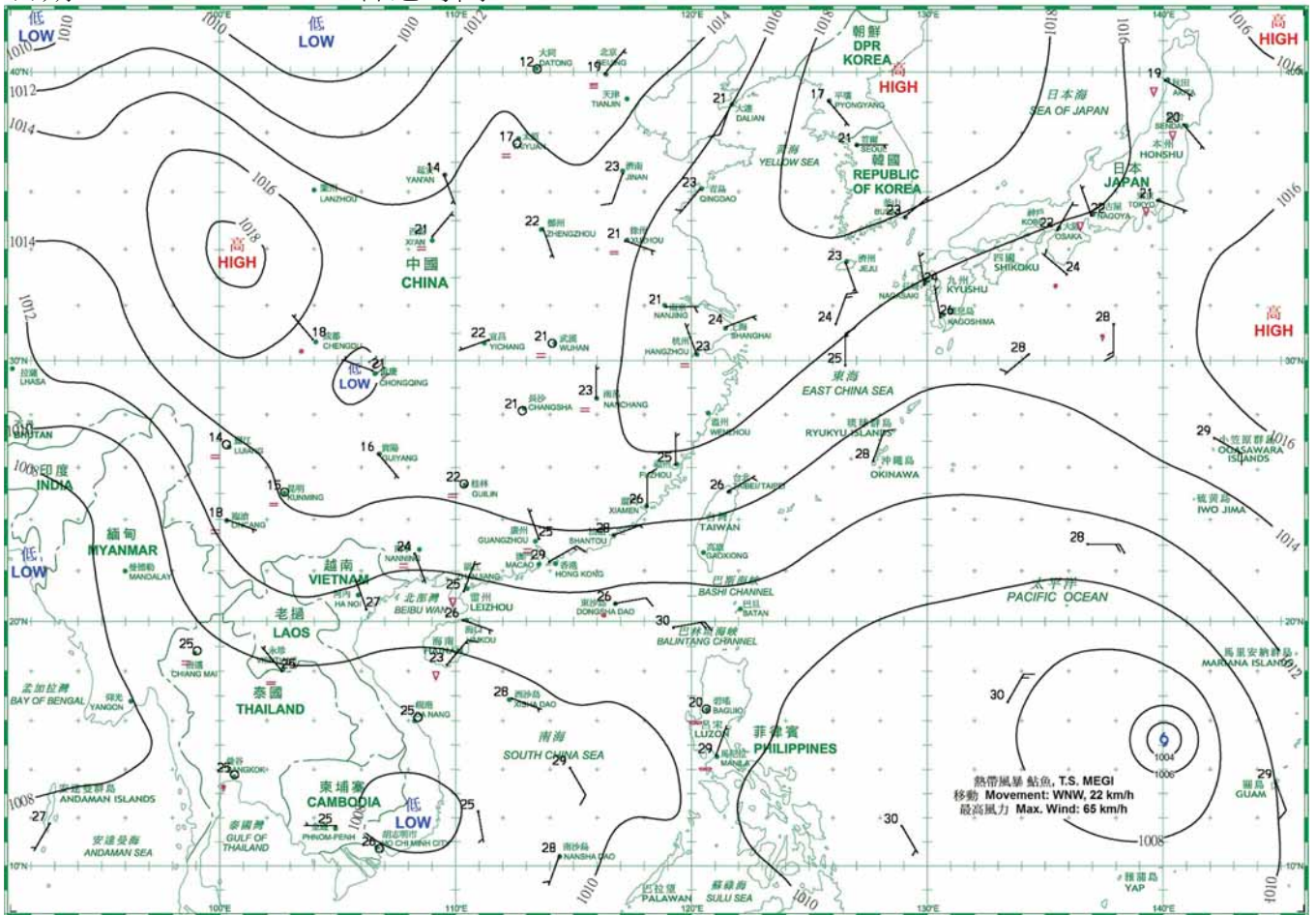
日期/Date: 21.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



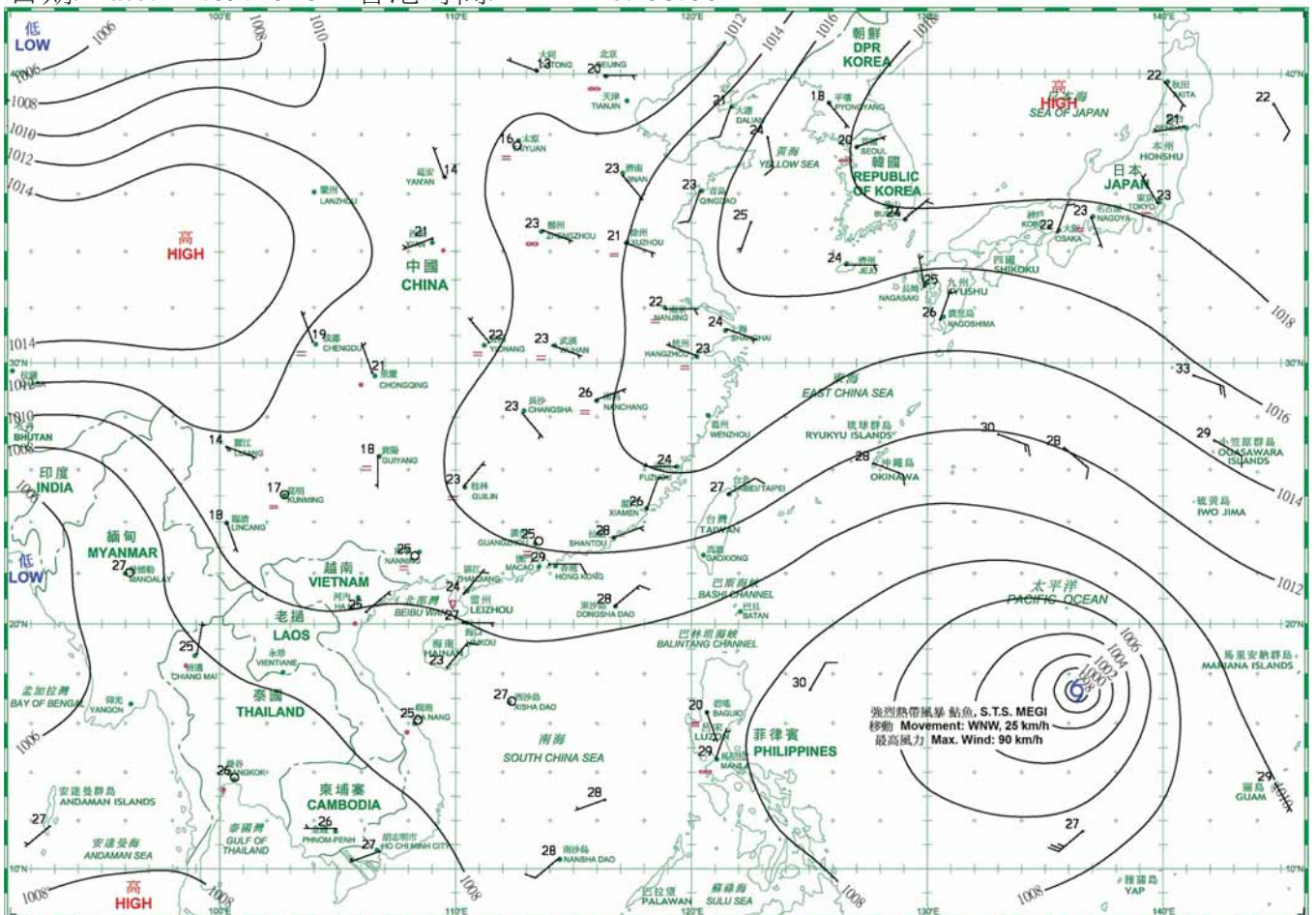
日期/Date: 22.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



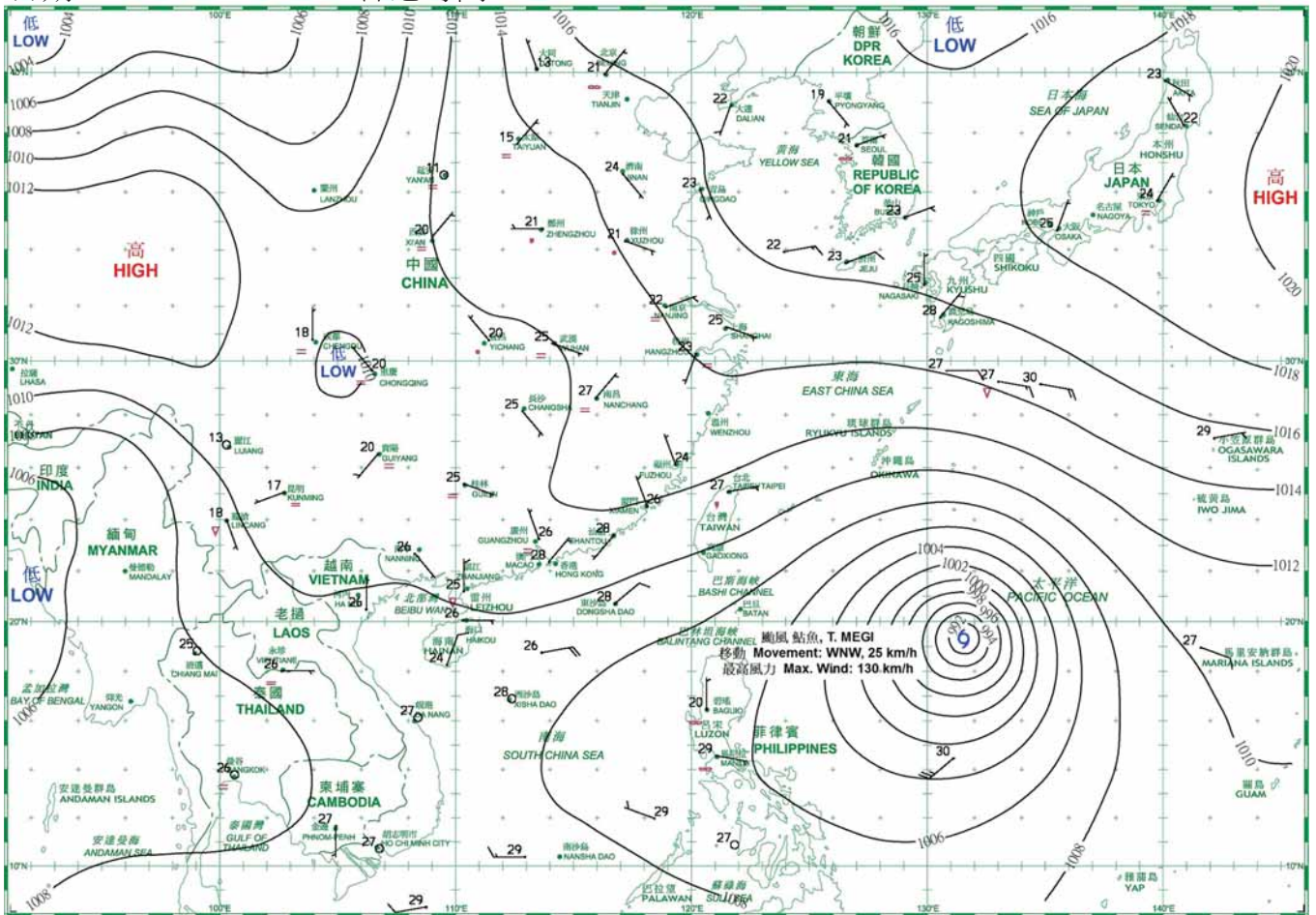
日期/Date: 23.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



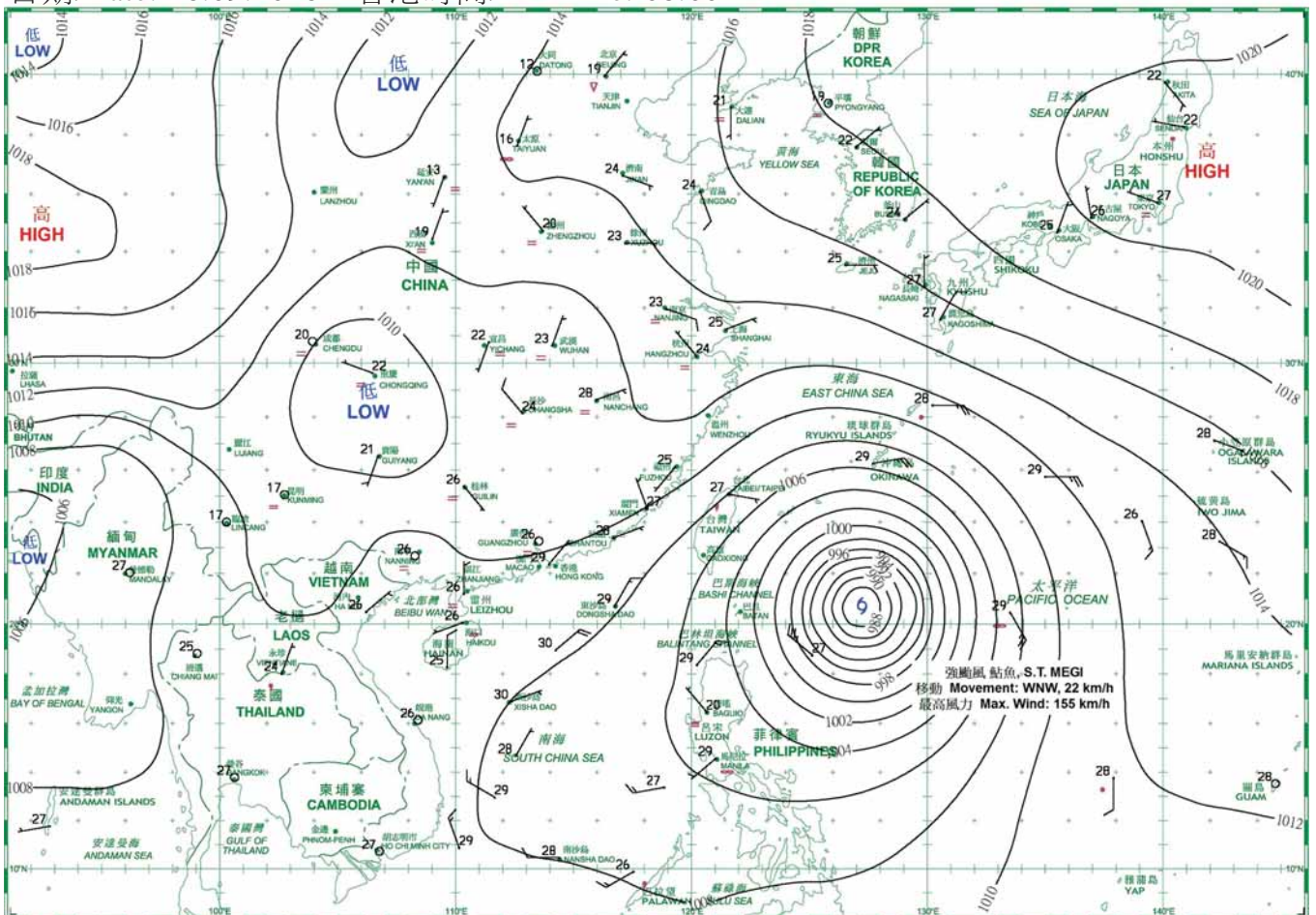
日期/Date: 24.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



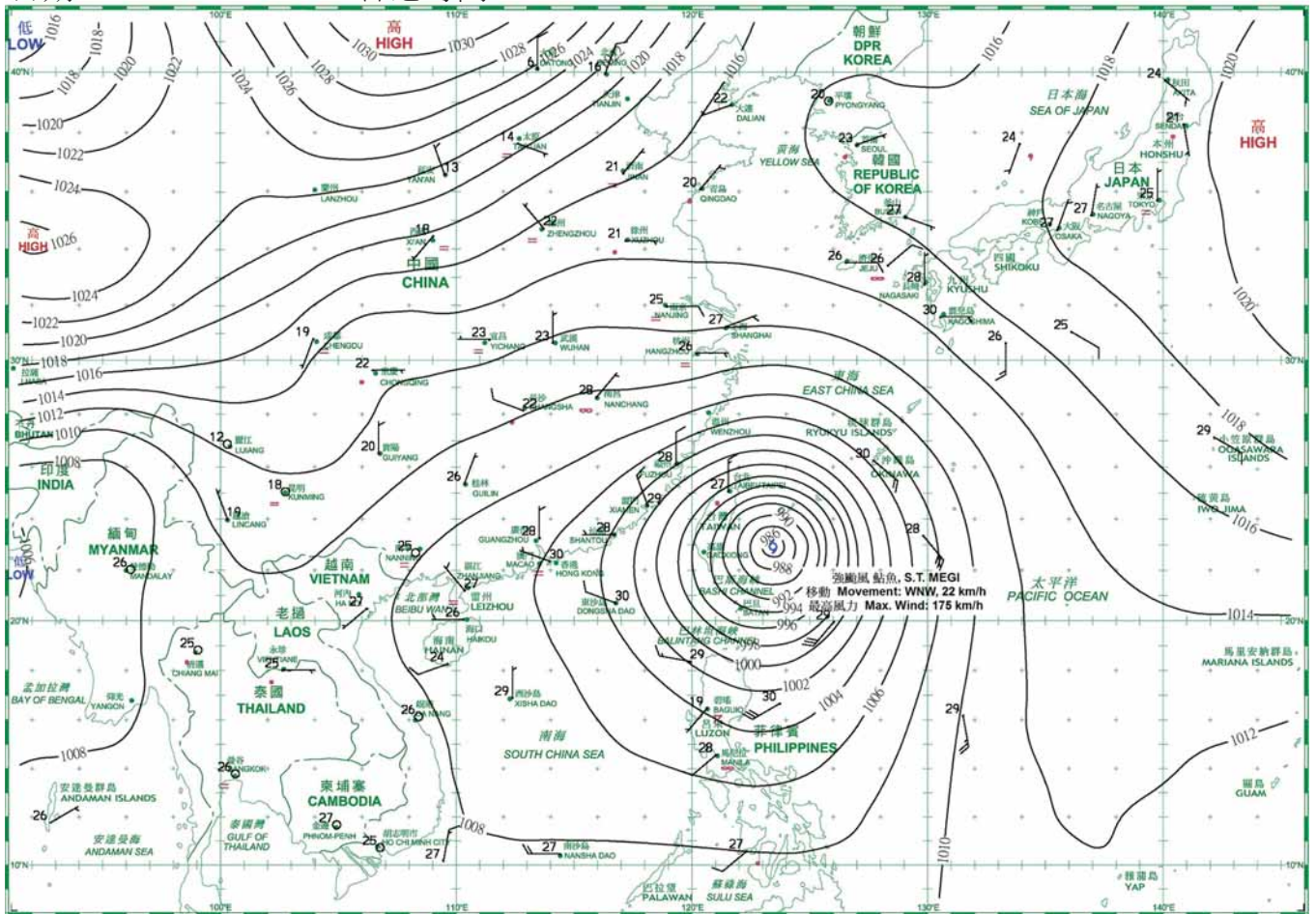
日期/Date: 25.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



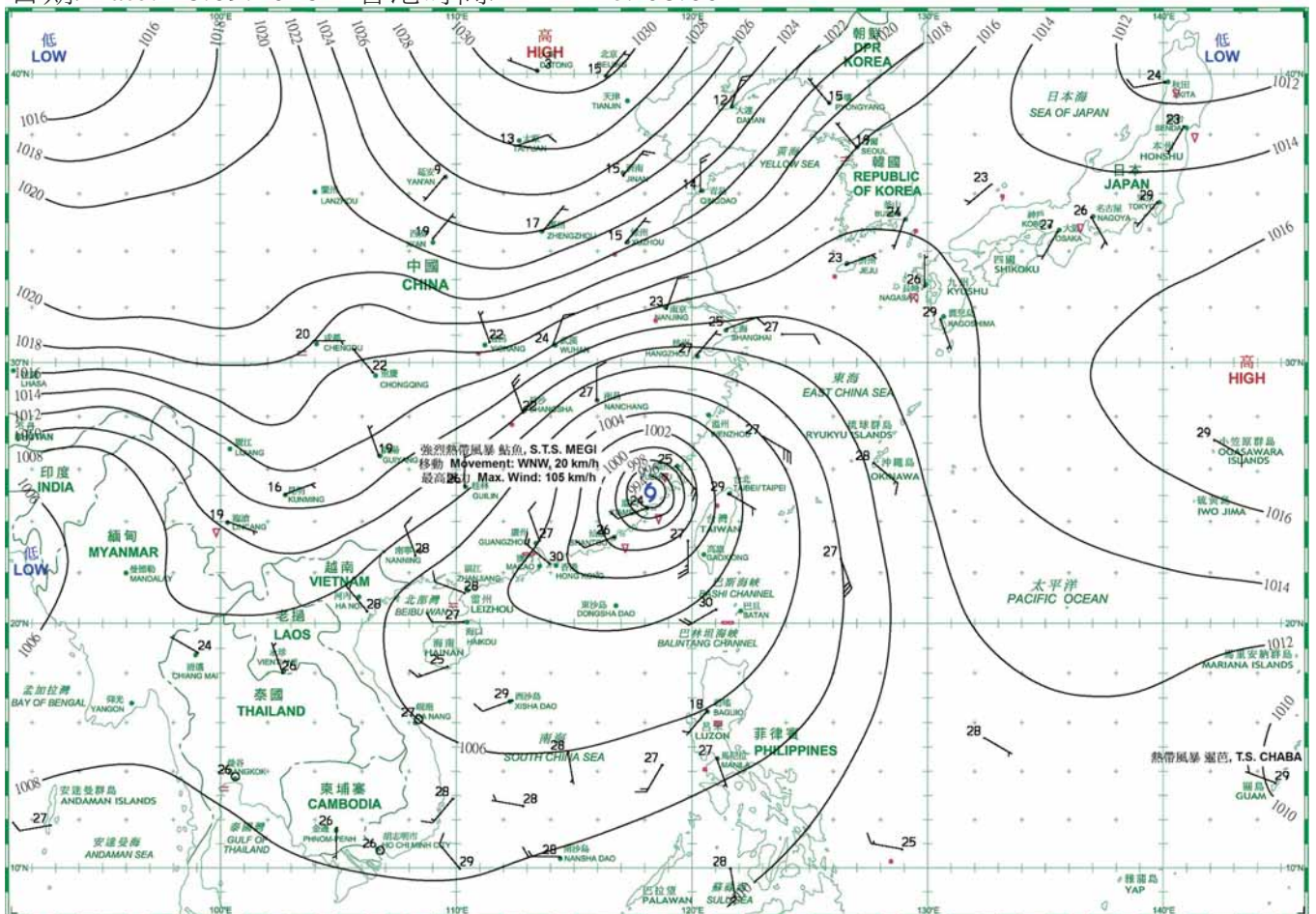
日期/Date: 26.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



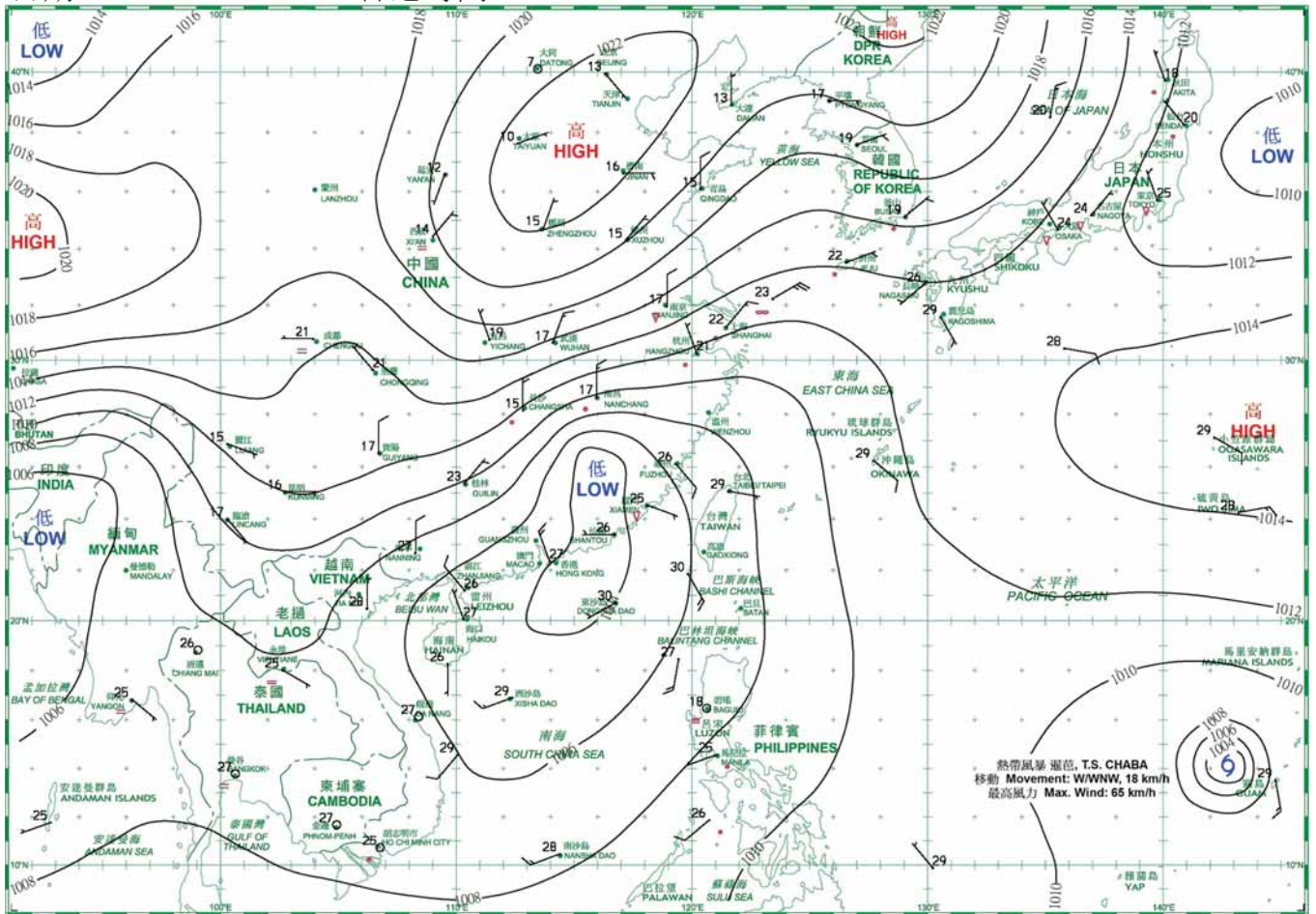
日期/Date: 27.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



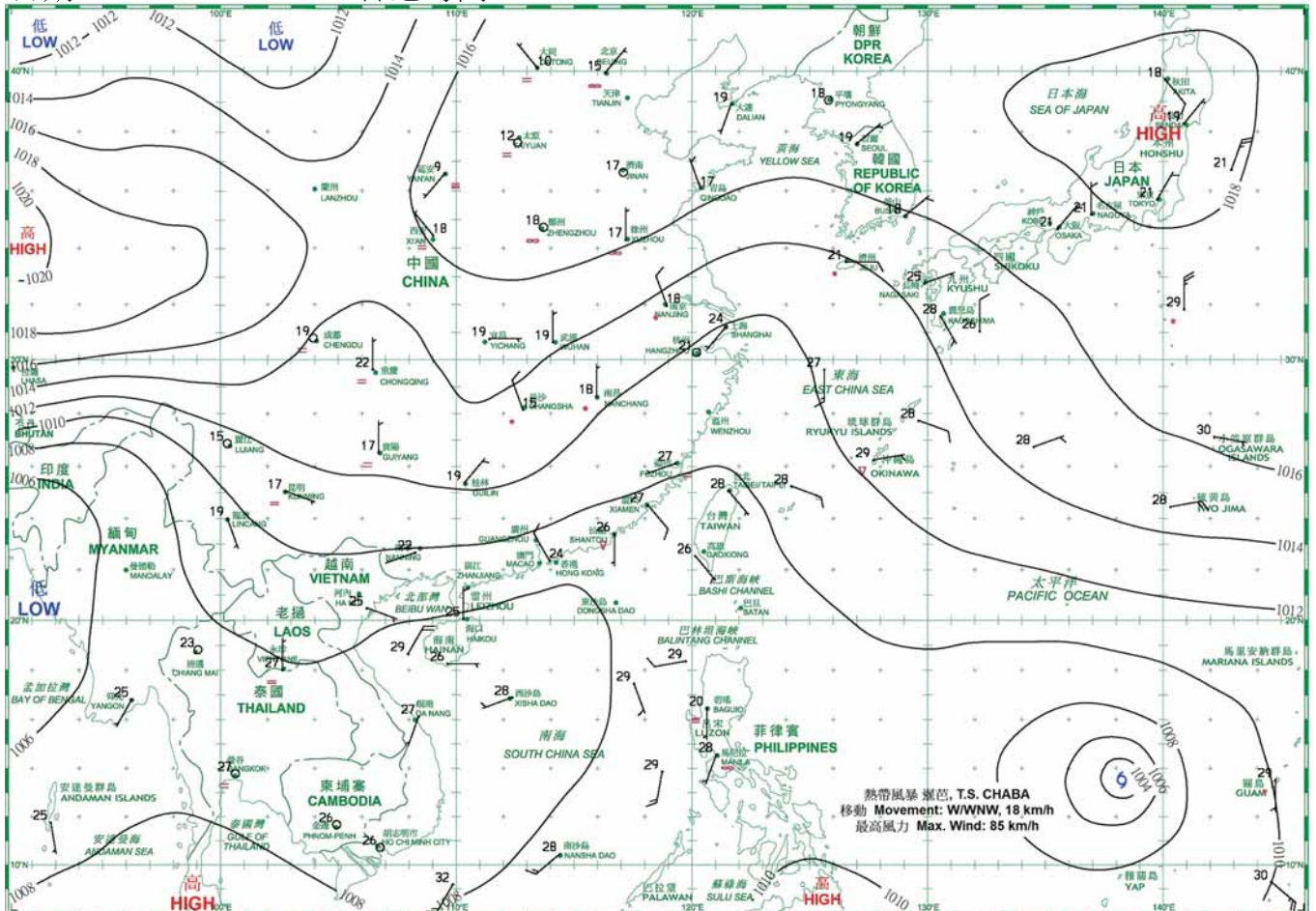
日期/Date: 28.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 29.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 30.09.2016 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



4.1.1 二零一六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 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				
九月 September	百帕斯卡 hPa	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%	毫米 mm
1	1003.3	30.0	27.9	25.2	25.6	88	86	68.9
2	1002.0	31.0	28.7	27.5	26.1	86	88	6.1
3	1002.7	31.2	28.1	25.7	25.7	87	88	7.0
4	1005.2	30.1	28.2	27.0	25.3	84	88	Tr
5	1006.1	29.2	27.1	25.8	25.1	89	86	75.3
6	1006.7	27.7	26.7	25.7	25.0	90	86	10.8
7	1007.5	28.0	26.5	25.4	24.8	90	91	20.4
8	1008.0	28.4	27.1	25.5	25.2	90	84	2.8
9	1008.4	29.4	27.0	25.5	24.8	88	87	16.3
10	1007.8	27.7	26.3	24.5	25.1	93	87	53.2
11	1008.4	31.6	28.1	25.9	25.6	87	72	6.6
12	1010.2	32.7	28.7	26.0	25.3	83	49	-
13	1010.2	30.9	28.2	26.0	25.2	84	61	8.5
14	1004.5	32.6	29.6	26.9	23.0	69	59	-
15	1002.9	31.9	29.4	28.0	22.8	68	63	0.7
16	1004.9	31.3	29.0	27.3	22.9	70	44	-
17	1005.7	31.6	29.3	27.3	22.2	66	50	-
18	1006.9	31.5	28.6	26.3	21.7	66	47	Tr
19	1008.0	32.6	28.6	25.5	23.1	73	51	3.8
20	1012.1	29.5	25.5	22.8	23.2	87	85	39.6
21	1014.4	30.6	27.1	24.7	22.6	77	52	2.4
22	1013.6	28.9	27.2	26.1	22.7	76	87	-
23	1012.0	29.9	27.7	26.5	23.5	78	88	Tr
24	1010.5	30.5	27.9	26.6	23.8	78	66	Tr
25	1009.8	30.5	28.1	26.9	24.3	80	52	-
26	1007.7	31.1	28.5	27.0	24.8	81	69	Tr
27	1002.6	34.9	31.1	27.7	24.1	68	36	-
28	999.5	32.2	30.4	28.9	21.3	58	79	-
29	1003.9	28.9	26.5	24.9	20.5	70	88	0.7
30	1007.7	26.4	25.1	24.1	21.0	78	86	-
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1007.1	30.4	27.9	26.1	23.9	79	72	323.1
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							

天文台於九月二十八日 15 時 35 分錄得本月最低氣壓 997.2 百帕斯卡。

The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 997.2 hectopascals at 1535 HKT on 28 September.

天文台於九月二十七日 15 時 42 分錄得本月最高氣溫 34.9 °C。

The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 34.9 °C at 1542 HKT on 27 September.

天文台於九月二十日 7 時 19 分錄得本月最低氣溫 22.8 °C。

The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 22.8 °C at 0719 HKT on 20 September.

天文台於九月十日 11 時 59 分錄得本月最高1分鐘平均降雨率 155 毫米/小時。

The maximum 1-minute mean rainfall rate recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 155 millimetres per hour at 1159 HKT on 10 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 二零一六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 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
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	2.8	11.43	0.6	230	23.5
2	0	0.5	6.83	2.3	230	19.7
3	2	1.2	9.61	6.1	230	10.9
4	2	3.1	16.03	3.4	070	28.1
5	0	0.4	4.33	N/A	050	30.0
6	0	0.7	6.22	0.9	050	7.3
7	0	-	4.00	1.4	230	16.1
8	0	0.2	7.45	1.5	230	8.8
9	0	1.1	8.04	1.5	230	11.3
10	0	0.1	3.89	N/A	050	11.0
11	0	6.4	17.95	5.4	030	7.1
12	0	10.5	24.14	4.4	030	15.2
13	0	5.0	16.50	3.2	080	18.7
14	1	9.7	21.04	6.9	340	17.3
15	0	4.5	13.34	3.5	280	15.0
16	0	7.3	17.21	4.3	010	15.3
17	0	7.3	17.04	7.3	010	19.4
18	0	5.9	14.05	3.8	010	12.7
19	0	7.5	16.66	3.8	010	21.6
20	3	3.6	12.32	2.7	350	32.0
21	0	10.4	22.81	5.5	070	35.7
22	0	3.8	13.16	4.4	070	34.9
23	0	7.3	18.11	4.1	080	30.6
24	0	7.9	19.97	3.0	080	27.6
25	0	7.1	16.37	5.9	080	20.1
26	10	7.3	16.77	3.7	230	15.0
27	9	10.2	19.59	6.8	290	11.3
28	6	0.3	8.60	4.3	300	25.5
29	0	1.1	7.40	2.9	010	18.2
30	12	2.5	10.65	N/A	010	7.5
平均/總值 Mean/Total	45	135.7	13.38	103.6&	080	18.9
正常* Normal*	83.1 §	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	橫瀾島 [^] Waglan Island [^]			

橫瀾島於九月二日 13 時 20 分錄得本月最高陣風 85 公里/小時，風向 240 度。

The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 85 kilometres per hour from 240 degrees at 1320 HKT on 2 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>)

§ 1997-2015 平均值

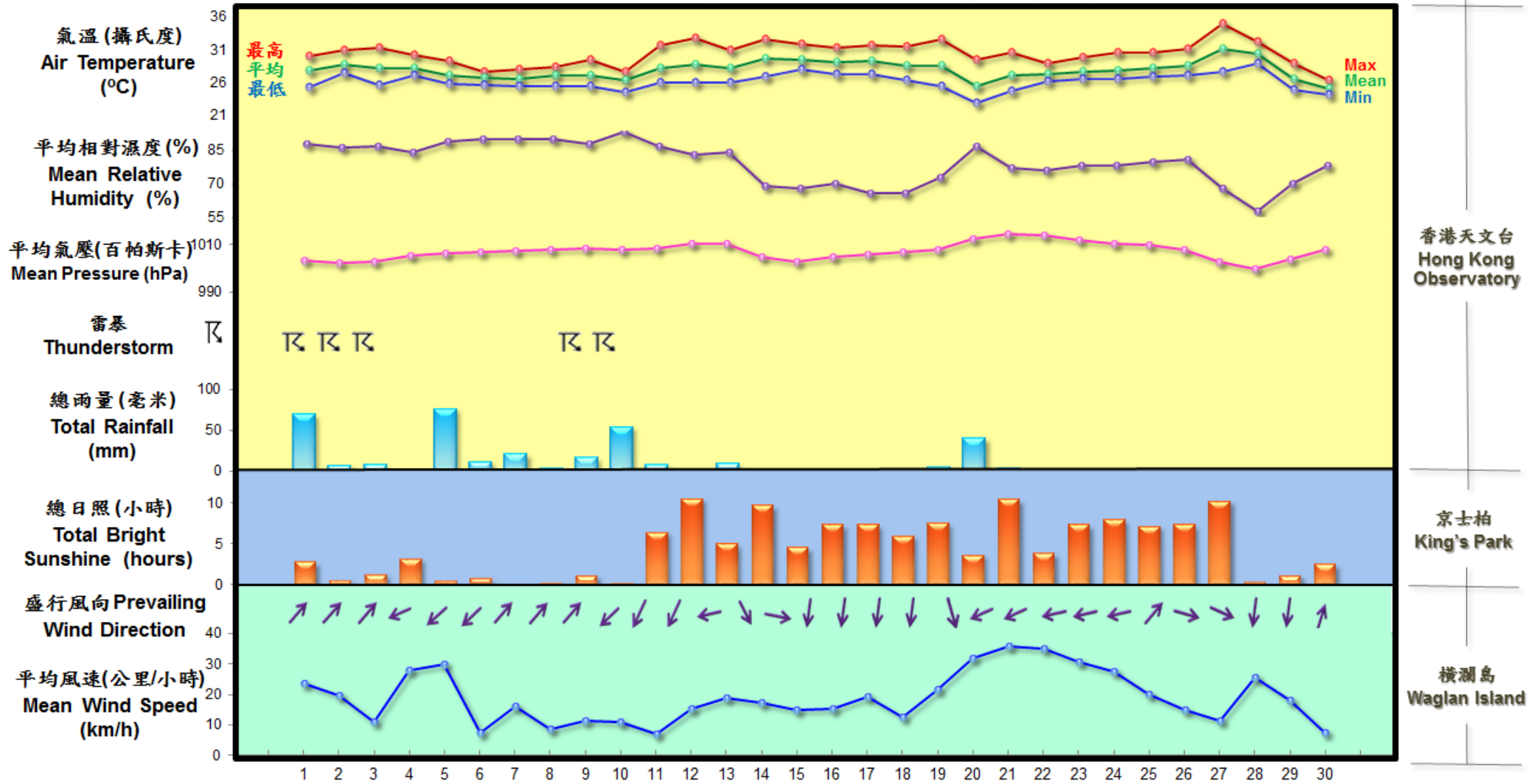
§ 1997-2015 Mean value

& 數據不完整

& Data incomplete

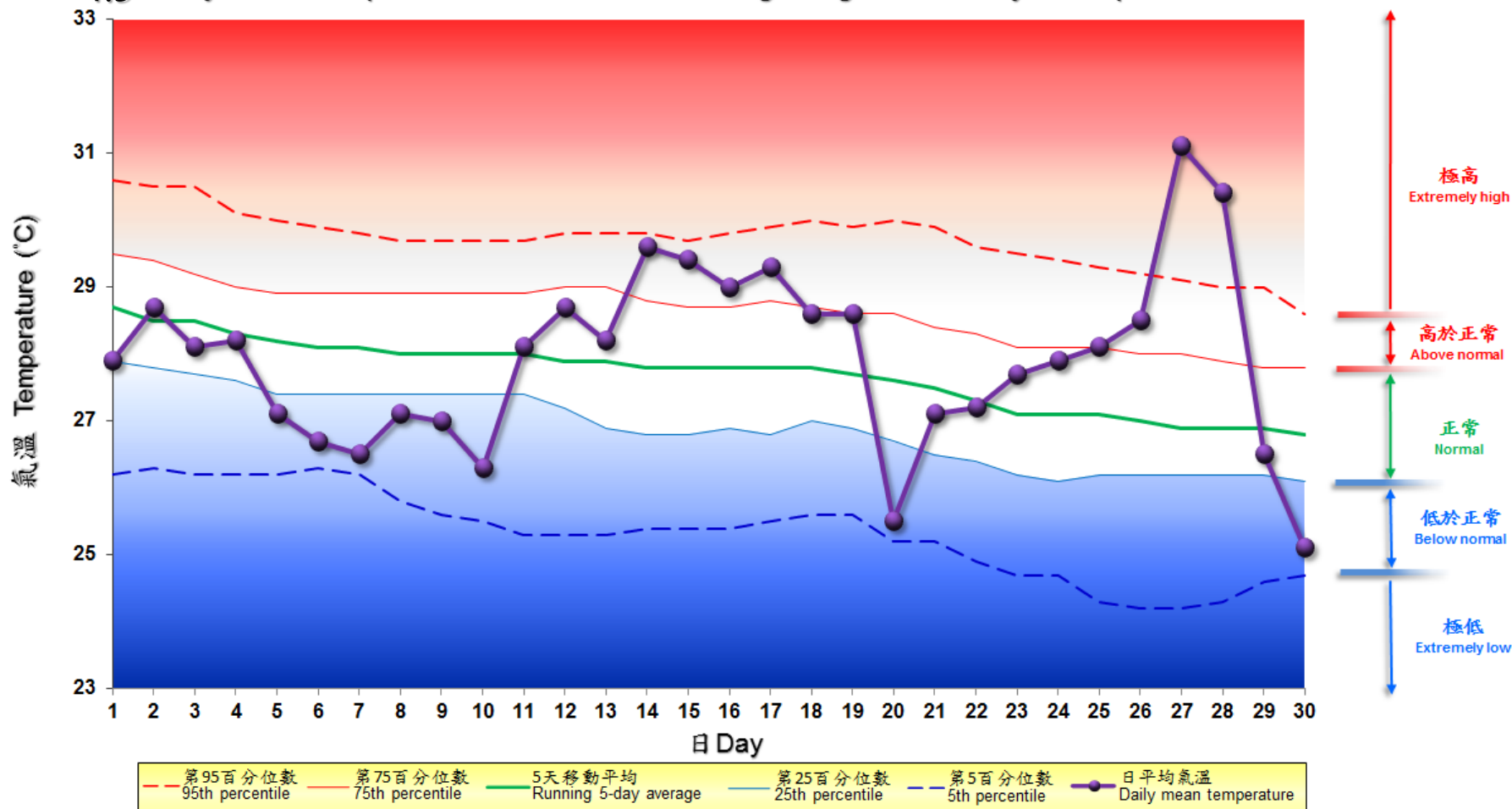
4.2 2016年9月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄

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



4.3 2016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 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