

# 每月天氣摘要 二零一七年九月

## Monthly Weather Summary September 2017



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## 1. 二零一七年九月天氣回顧

二零一七年九月本港的天氣異常炎熱，月平均氣溫為 29.0 度，較正常值 27.7 度高 1.3 度，是自一八八四年有記錄以來其中一個最熱的九月。本月亦較正常少雨，總雨量為 192.4 毫米，大約是月平均值 327.6 毫米的百分之 59。而本年首九個月的累積雨量為 2441.3 毫米，較同期正常數值 2233.1 毫米多約百分之 9。

受一股內陸氣流影響，本月首天本港有煙霞，部分時間有陽光及黃昏雷暴。同時，位於南海東北部的熱帶低氣壓增強為熱帶風暴，並命名為瑪娃。翌日瑪娃在南海東北部徘徊及進一步增強為強烈熱帶風暴，並於九月三日緩慢移向廣東東部沿岸。當晚瑪娃在汕尾附近登陸並減弱為熱帶風暴，九月四日早上瑪娃橫過廣東內陸並於當日逐步減弱為一個低壓區。受瑪娃的相關雨帶影響，本港於九月二日至四日有狂風大驟雨及雷暴。瑪娃於九月四日早上在本港東北 100 公里外掠過，期間本港風力增強。香港天文台於九月四日早上的最低氣溫降至 25.3 度，為本月的最低氣溫。

受廣東沿岸及南海北部一股偏南氣流所支配，隨後六天本港天氣夾雜陽光及驟雨。受高空反氣旋影響，九月十一日本港天氣轉為普遍天晴及炎熱，但局部地區有驟雨。九月十二日早上陽光普照及有煙霞，下午高溫引致的對流活動為本港帶來雷雨。受東北季候風影響，九月十三日和十四日大致天晴及局部地區有驟雨。

受高空反氣旋所支配，本港隨後五天陽光充沛、天氣酷熱及有煙霞。隨著高空反氣旋逐漸減弱，九月二十日和二十一日有幾陣驟雨及雷暴。南海北部及廣東沿岸的驟雨活動於隨後兩天的早上為本港帶來大雷雨。

同時，南海中部的一個低壓區於九月二十三日晚上增強為熱帶低氣壓。該熱帶低氣壓於九月二十四日向西北偏西移動及橫過南海北部，並於當晚在海南島登陸。受熱帶低氣壓的外圍雨帶影響，九月二十四日本港地區有幾陣狂風驟雨及雷暴。受高空反氣旋所支配，九月二十五日至二十九日本港天氣持續大致天晴及炎熱。在陽光充沛的情況下，天文台於九月二十八日下午的最高氣溫升至 34.1 度，為本月的最高氣溫。受一股清勁的東北季候風影響，九月三十日本港天氣轉為大致多雲，早上有驟雨及幾陣雷暴。

本月六個熱帶氣旋影響南海及北太平洋西部。

本月有十四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 2017**

Hong Kong's weather was unseasonably hot in September 2017. The monthly mean temperature was 29.0 degrees, 1.3 degrees above the normal figure of 27.7 degrees and one of the hottest September since record began in 1884. The month was also drier than usual with a total rainfall of 192.4 millimetres, about 59 percent of the normal figure of 327.6 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall this year up to September was 2441.3 millimetres, a surplus of 9 percent compared to the normal figure of 2233.1 millimetres for the same period.

Under the influence of a continental airstream, the weather in Hong Kong was hazy with sunny periods and evening thunderstorms on the first day of the month. Meanwhile, the tropical depression over the northeastern part of the South China Sea was named Mawar and intensified into a tropical storm. While lingering over the northeastern part of the South China Sea, Mawar further intensified into a severe tropical storm the next day. Mawar drifted towards the coast of eastern Guangdong slowly on 3 September and made landfall near Shanwei and weakened into a tropical storm on that night. Mawar moved across inland Guangdong on the morning of 4 September and weakened into an area of low pressure progressively during that day. Affected by the rainbands associated with Mawar, there were squally heavy showers and thunderstorms over the territory on 2-4 September. Local winds strengthened while Mawar skirting more than 100 kilometres to the northeast of Hong Kong on the morning of 4 September. Temperatures at the Hong Kong Observatory also fell to a minimum of 25.3 degrees in that morning, the lowest of the month.

With a southerly airstream prevailing over the coast of Guangdong and the northern part of the South China Sea, local weather was a mixture of sunshine and showers on the ensuing six days. Under the influence of the anticyclone aloft, the weather in Hong Kong turned generally fine and hot apart from isolated showers on 11 September. While it was sunny and hazy on the morning of 12 September, convective activities triggered by high temperatures brought thundery showers to the territory in the afternoon. Affected by the northeast monsoon, it was mainly fine with isolated showers on 13-14 September.

Under the dominance of the anticyclone aloft, local weather was sunny and very hot with some haze on the ensuing five days. With the anticyclone aloft weakening gradually, there were some showers and thunderstorms on 20-21 September. The showery activities over the northern part of the South China Sea and the coast of Guangdong brought heavy and thundery morning showers to Hong Kong on the next two days.

Meanwhile, an area of low pressure over the central part of the South China Sea intensified into a tropical depression on the night of 23 September. The tropical depression moved west-northwest across the northern part of South China Sea on 24 September and made landfall over Hainan Island that night. Affected by the outer rainbands of the tropical

depression, there were a few squally showers and thunderstorms on 24 September. Dominated by the anticyclone aloft, it remained generally fine and hot on 25-29 September. With abundant sunshine, temperatures at the Observatory soared to a maximum of 34.1 degrees on the afternoon of 28 September, the highest of the month. Affected by a fresh northeast monsoon, local weather became mainly cloudy with showers and a few thunderstorms in the morning on 30 September.

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

During the month, fourteen 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 二零一七年九月發出的警告及信號

Table 1.1 Warnings and Signals issued in September 2017

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
瑪娃 MAWAR	1	2/9	0220	3/9	2240
	3	3/9	2240	4/9	1020
	1	4/9	1020	4/9	1410
無名 NO NAME	1	23/9	2310	24/9	1920

強烈季候風信號

Strong Monsoon Signal

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
14/9	0315	14/9	1015
24/9	2145	25/9	0540

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	23/9	0800	23/9	0850

雷暴警告

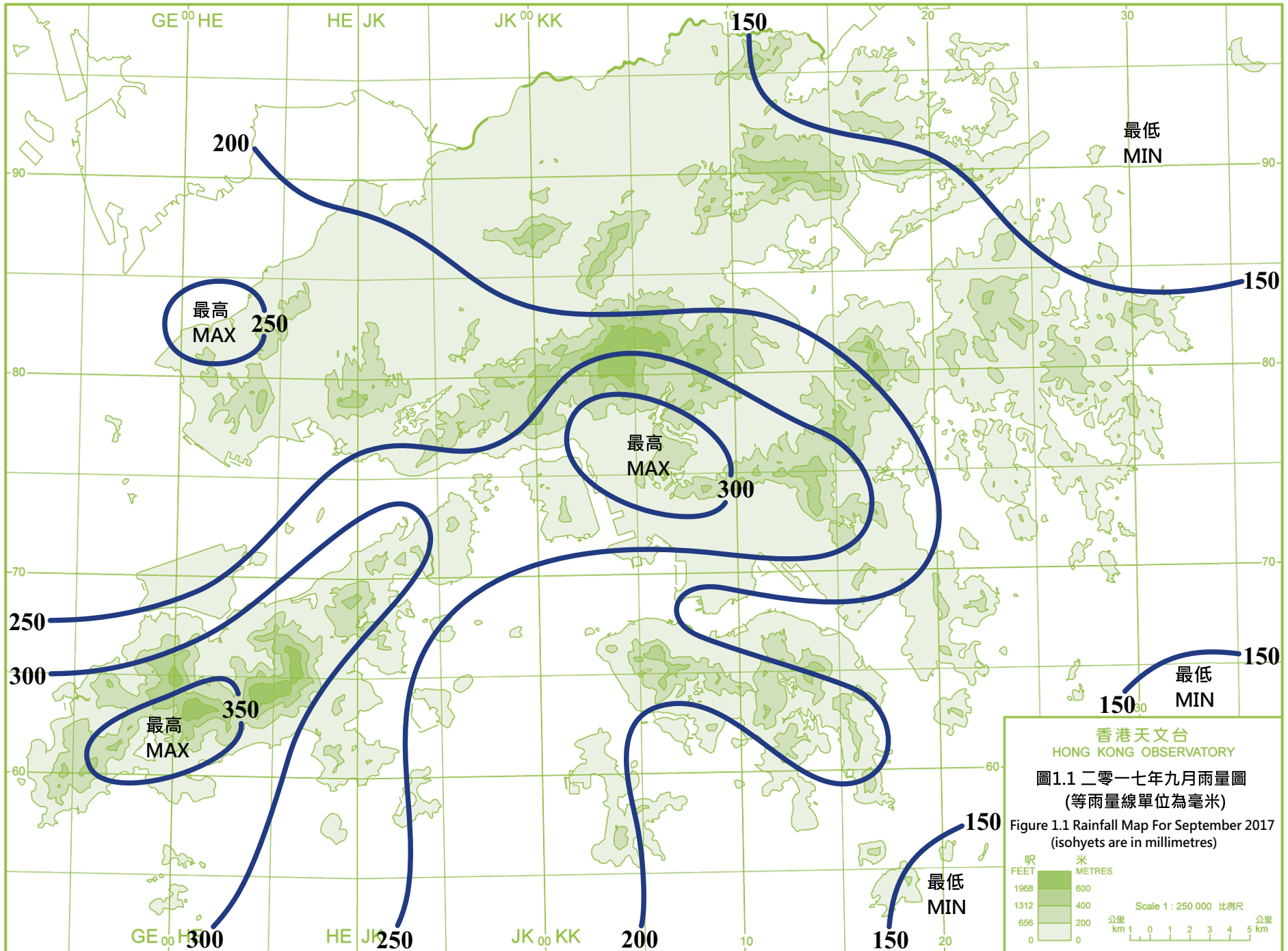
Thunderstorm Warning

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	1510	1/9	2000	2/9	1715	2/9	1915
2/9	2040	2/9	2245	3/9	0640	3/9	0730
3/9	1545	3/9	2345	4/9	0225	4/9	0730
5/9	0355	5/9	0530	7/9	1240	7/9	1520
8/9	1020	8/9	1200	9/9	0925	9/9	1030
9/9	1215	9/9	2145	10/9	0415	10/9	0715
10/9	0815	10/9	0915	10/9	1325	10/9	1500
12/9	1440	12/9	1930	13/9	1830	13/9	1930
20/9	1310	20/9	1415	21/9	0920	21/9	1130
21/9	1425	21/9	1530	22/9	0605	22/9	0900
23/9	0430	23/9	0900	24/9	0455	24/9	0630
24/9	0920	24/9	1205	30/9	0445	30/9	1130
30/9	2230	30/9	2335				

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	1115	12/9	1645
13/9	1310	14/9	1620
15/9	1245	17/9	1930
18/9	1320	18/9	1800
26/9	0645	29/9	1900





## 2.1 二零一七年九月熱帶氣旋概述

二零一七年九月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了六個熱帶氣旋，當中瑪娃及一股熱帶低氣壓引致天文台需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號。

珊瑚於八月三十一日發展成為颱風後在硫黃島以北海域徘徊，九月一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 145 公里。珊瑚於九月二日開始採取東北偏北路徑橫過日本以東海域並逐漸減弱，最後於九月三日晚上在北海道以東的西北太平洋演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓瑪娃於八月三十一日下午在東沙之東南偏東約 270 公里的南海北部上形成，翌日初時向北移動，晚間轉向西北緩慢地移動及增強為熱帶風暴。隨後兩天瑪娃逐漸靠近廣東東部沿岸，九月二日下午增強為強烈熱帶風暴並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 90 公里。瑪娃於九月三日減弱為熱帶風暴，當晚在汕尾附近登陸，翌日在廣東內陸減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導，受瑪娃帶來的狂風暴雨影響，潮汕和珠三角地區多處出現嚴重水浸，海陸空交通大受影響。廣東有約 11 萬戶停電，而澳門多處地方亦出現水浸。有關瑪娃的詳細資料及對香港造成的影響，請參閱瑪娃的熱帶氣旋報告。

熱帶低氣壓古超於九月六日早上在高雄以南約 260 公里的呂宋海峽上形成，大致朝西北偏北方向漂移，當天下午達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 55 公里。翌日古超在台灣海峽上減弱為一個低壓區。

熱帶低氣壓泰利於九月十日清晨在關島之西北約 390 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，採取西北路徑移向台灣以東海域並逐漸增強。泰利先在九月十一日晚上發展為颱風，其後於九月十四日早上進一步增強為超強颱風並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 185 公里，並開始轉向東北移動。隨後數天泰利逐漸減弱，九月十七及十八日先後橫掃日本九州、四國、本州及北海道，最後於北海道以北的海域演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導，泰利吹襲日本期間，造成至少兩人死亡及三人失蹤，海陸空交通大受影響。

熱帶低氣壓杜蘇芮於九月十二日早上在馬尼拉之東南偏東約 120 公里靠近呂宋東岸形成，日間向西橫過呂宋。隨後兩天杜蘇芮採取西北偏西路徑橫過南海中部並逐漸增強，九月十五日登陸越南中部前發展為強颱風並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 165 公里。登陸後杜蘇芮迅速減弱，於九月十六日在泰國北部消散。

根據報章報導，杜蘇芮吹襲菲律賓期間造成至少四人死亡。杜蘇芮亦為越南帶來狂風暴雨，至少九人死亡，超過 110 人受傷，約 15 萬間房屋受損。

一股熱帶低氣壓於九月二十三日晚上在香港之東南偏南約 570 公里的南海中部上形成，大致向西北偏西移動，翌日早上達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 55 公里。該熱帶低氣壓隨後採取西北路徑橫過海南島及北部灣，於九月二十五日晚上在越南北部減弱為一個低壓區。有關該熱帶低氣壓的詳細資料及對香港造成的影響，請參閱它的熱帶氣旋報告。

## 2.1 Overview of Tropical Cyclones in September 2017

Six tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in September 2017, of which Mawar and a tropical depression necessitated the issuance of tropical cyclone warning signals by the Observatory during the month.

After developing into a typhoon on 31 August, Sanvu lingered over the sea areas north of Iwo Jima and reached its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 145 km/h near its centre on the morning of 1 September. It started to track north-northeastwards across the sea areas east of Japan and weakened gradually. Sanvu finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the western North Pacific east of Hokkaido on the night of 3 September.

Mawar formed as a tropical depression over the northern part of the South China Sea about 270 km east-southeast of Dongsha on the afternoon of 31 August. Moving initially northwards the next day, it turned slowly northwestwards and intensified into a tropical storm during the night. Mawar gradually edged towards the coast of eastern Guangdong over the next couple of days, intensifying into a severe tropical storm on the afternoon of 2 September and reaching its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 90 km/h near its centre. It then weakened into a tropical storm on 3 September and made landfall near Shanwei that night before degenerating into an area of low pressure over inland Guangdong the next day.

According to press reports, torrential rain and squalls brought by Mawar caused severe flooding in the Chaozhou-Shantou region and the Pearl River Delta and seriously disrupted transportation services. Electricity supply to around 110 000 households were interrupted in Guangdong, and there were reports of flooding in many places in Macao. For detailed information of Mawar including its impact on Hong Kong, please refer to the Tropical Cyclone Report of Mawar.

Guchol formed as a tropical depression over the Luzon Strait about 260 km south of Gaoxiong on the morning of 6 September and drifted generally north-northwestwards. It reached its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 55 km/h near its centre that afternoon and degenerated into an area of low pressure over the Taiwan Strait the next day.

Talim formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 390 km northwest of Guam on the early morning of 10 September. It moved generally northwestwards towards the sea areas east of Taiwan and intensified gradually. Talim reached typhoon intensity on the night of 11 September before intensifying further into a super typhoon on the morning of 14 September and reaching its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 185 km/h near its centre. After taking a turn to the northeast, Talim gradually weakened over the next few days. It swept across Kyushu, Shikoku,

Honshu and Hokkaido of Japan on 17 and 18 September before evolving into an extratropical cyclone over the sea areas north of Hokkaido.

According to press reports, at least two persons were killed and three were reported missing in Japan during the passage of Talim. Transportation services were seriously affected.

Doksuri formed as a tropical depression off the east coast of Luzon about 120 km east-southeast of Manila on the morning of 12 September and moved westwards crossing Luzon during the day. It traversed the central part of the South China Sea and intensified gradually over the next couple of days. Doksuri intensified into a severe typhoon and attained its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 165 km/h near its centre before making landfall over the central part of Vietnam on 15 September. After landfall, Doksuri weakened rapidly and dissipated over the northern part of Thailand on 16 September.

According to press reports, Doksuri left at least four people dead in the Philippines during its passage. Doksuri also brought torrential rain and squalls to Vietnam, causing at least nine deaths with more than 110 people injured and about 150 000 houses damaged.

A tropical depression formed over the central part of the South China Sea about 570 km south-southeast of Hong Kong on the night of 23 September and tracked generally west-northwestwards. It reached its peak intensity the next morning with an estimated sustained wind of 55 km/h near its centre. Taking on a northwestward course, the tropical depression then moved across Hainan Island and Beibu Wan before weakening into an area of low pressure over the northern part of Vietnam on the night of 25 September. For detailed information of the tropical depression including its impact on Hong Kong, please refer to its Tropical Cyclone Report.

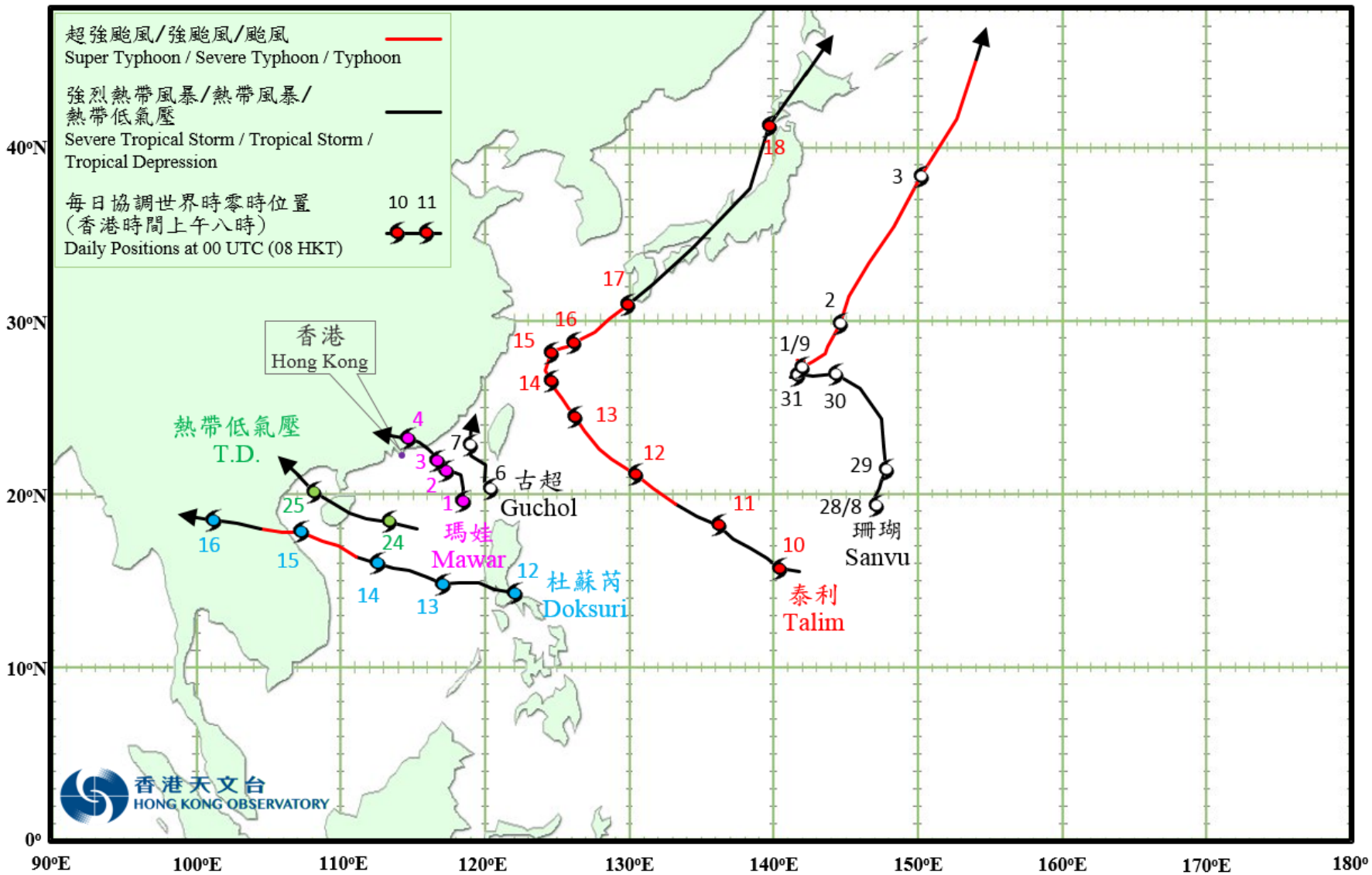


圖 2.1 二零一七年九月的熱帶氣旋路徑圖

Fig. 2.1 Tracks of tropical cyclones in September 2017

## 2.2 強烈熱帶風暴瑪娃 (1716)

二零一七年八月三十一日至九月四日

瑪娃是二零一七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。

熱帶低氣壓瑪娃於八月三十一日下午在東沙之東南偏東約 270 公里的南海北部上形成，緩慢向西北偏北移動，並於九月一日晚上增強為熱帶風暴。隨後兩天瑪娃大致採取西北路徑緩慢靠近廣東東部沿岸，九月二日上午增強為強烈熱帶風暴並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 90 公里。瑪娃於九月三日減弱為熱帶風暴，當晚在汕尾附近登陸，翌日在廣東內陸減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導，受瑪娃帶來的狂風暴雨影響，潮汕和珠三角地區出現嚴重水浸，海陸空交通大受影響。廣東有約 11 萬戶停電，而澳門多處地方亦有水浸報告。

香港天文台於九月二日上午 2 時 20 分發出一號戒備信號，當時瑪娃集結在香港之東南偏東約 400 公里。九月二日本港吹微風，天文台總部於當日下午 3 時 21 分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓 1002.8 百帕斯卡，當時瑪娃在香港之東南偏東約 310 公里。隨著瑪娃逐漸靠近廣東沿岸，九月三日日間本港普遍吹和緩西至西北風。雖然瑪娃於九月三日晚上在汕尾附近登陸及逐漸減弱，但仍然進一步接近本港，天文台在 10 時 40 分發出三號強風信號，當時瑪娃集結在香港之東北偏東約 190 公里。本港風勢逐漸增強，黎明時分本港普遍吹清勁至強風程度的西南風。瑪娃於九月四日上午 8 時左右最接近香港，在本港之東北偏北約 120 公里附近掠過。隨著瑪娃開始遠離香港及繼續減弱，本港風勢緩和，天文台在九月四日上午 10 時 20 分以一號戒備信號取代三號強風信號。下午瑪娃在廣東內陸減弱為一個低壓區，天文台於下午 2 時 10 分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。

瑪娃影響香港期間，尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位 2.89 米(海圖基準面以上)及最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.44 米。

受一股內陸氣流影響，九月二日本港有煙霞，短暫時間有陽光，黃昏有狂風雷暴。瑪娃的雨帶在九月三日及四日為本港帶來狂風大驟雨及雷暴。九月二至四日這三天期間本港普遍錄得超過 50 毫米雨量，而大嶼山、長洲、葵涌及屯門的雨量更超過 100 毫米。

瑪娃吹襲香港期間，西環及大圍有大樹倒塌壓毀幾輛私家車，輕鐵綫列車服務亦因大樹倒塌而一度受阻。九月三日黃昏大雨期間，大嶼山水口村有村屋遭受水浸。

## **2.2 Severe Tropical Storm Mawar (1716) 31 August to 4 September 2017**

Mawar was the fifth tropical cyclone necessitating the issuance of tropical cyclone warning signal by the Hong Kong Observatory in 2017.

Mawar formed as a tropical depression over the northern part of the South China Sea about 270 km east-southeast of Dongsha on the afternoon of 31 August. It drifted north-northwestwards slowly and intensified into a tropical storm on the night of 1 September. Tracking slowly to the northwest towards the coast of eastern Guangdong over the next two days, Mawar intensified into a severe tropical storm on the morning of 2 September and reached its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 90 km/h near its centre. It then weakened into a tropical storm on 3 September, making landfall near Shanwei that night and degenerating into an area of low pressure over inland Guangdong the next day.

According to press reports, torrential rain and squalls brought by Mawar caused severe flooding in the Chaozhou-Shantou region and the Pearl River Delta, seriously disrupting transportation services. Electricity supply to around 110 000 households was interrupted in Guangdong and flooding was reported in many places in Macao.

In Hong Kong, the Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 2:20 a.m. on 2 September when Mawar was about 400 km east-southeast of the territory. Local winds were light on 2 September and the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1002.8 hPa was recorded at the Observatory headquarters at 3:21 p.m. on 2 September when Mawar was about 310 km east-southeast of Hong Kong. With Mawar moving gradually closer to the coast of Guangdong, local winds became moderate west to northwesterlies during the day on 3 September. Although Mawar made landfall near Shanwei and weakened gradually on the night of 3 September, it continued to edge closer to Hong Kong. The Strong Wind Signal No. 3 was issued at 10:40 p.m. that night when Mawar was about 190 km east-northeast of Hong Kong. Winds strengthened gradually and became fresh to strong southwesterlies around dawn. Mawar came closest to the territory around 8 a.m. on 4 September, passing at a distance of about 120 km to the north-northeast of Hong Kong. As Mawar started to move away from Hong Kong and continued to weaken, local winds subsided and the Strong Wind Signal No. 3 was replaced by the Standby Signal No. 1 at 10:20 a.m. on 4 September. With Mawar degenerating into an area of low pressure over inland Guangdong in the afternoon, all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 2:10 p.m.

A maximum sea level (above chart datum) of 2.89 m and a maximum storm surge (above astronomical tide) of 0.44 m were recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui during the passage of Mawar.

Under the influence of a continental airstream, the weather in Hong Kong was hazy with sunny intervals and evening squally thunderstorms on 2 September. The rainbands of Mawar

brought heavy squally showers and thunderstorms to the territory on 3 and 4 September. More than 50 millimetres of rainfall were generally recorded in Hong Kong during the 3-day period of 2 – 4 September, with rainfall over Lantau Island, Cheung Chau, Kwai Chung and Tuen Mun exceeding 100 millimetres.

In Hong Kong, several private cars were damaged by fallen trees in Sai Wan and Tai Wai. Fallen trees also led to a disruption of light rail services. Village houses in Shui Hau Tsuen of Lantau Island were flooded during the heavy rain on the evening of 3 September.



表 2.2.1 在瑪娃影響下，本港各站在熱帶氣旋警告信號生效時所錄得的最高陣風、最高每小時平均風速及風向

Table 2.2.1 Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Mawar were in force

站 Station ( <a href="http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2017_uc.htm">http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2017_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	W	51	4/9	01:37	西南偏西	WSW	25	4/9	02:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	西南偏西	WSW	58	4/9	09:43	西	W	22	3/9	15:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	西南偏南	SSW	65	4/9	02:42	南	S	45	4/9	03:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	西南	SW	59	4/9	05:22	西南	SW	38	4/9	08:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	西南	SW	63	4/9	06:50	西南	SW	45	4/9	08:00
啟德	Kai Tak	西南	SW	59	4/9	08:06	西南	SW	25	4/9	10:00
京士柏	King's Park	西南偏西	WSW	43	4/9	08:57	西	W	16	4/9	08:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	西南偏南	SSW	75	4/9	07:14	西南偏南	SSW	40	4/9	08:00
北角	North Point	西南偏西	WSW	54	4/9	11:38	西	W	31	4/9	12:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東北	NE	63	3/9	18:12	西南	SW	25	4/9	07:00
							西南	SW	25	4/9	08:00
平洲	Ping Chau	西	W	43	4/9	00:25	西	W	22	4/9	01:00
西貢	Sai Kung	西南	SW	43	4/9	11:22	西南偏西	WSW	16	4/9	12:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	西南偏南	SSW	67	4/9	05:39	西南偏南	SSW	47	4/9	06:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	西南偏南	SSW	67	4/9	10:55	西南	SW	31	4/9	07:00
沙田	Sha Tin	西南	SW	49	4/9	08:14	西南	SW	23	4/9	09:00
石崗	Shek Kong	西南	SW	31	4/9	13:06	西南偏西	WSW	12	4/9	12:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	西南偏西	WSW	70	4/9	07:48	西	W	31	4/9	08:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	西南	SW	36	4/9	11:29	西南偏南	SSW	13	4/9	11:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	西	W	51	4/9	13:22	西	W	31	3/9	23:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	西南	SW	81	4/9	06:13	西南	SW	59	4/9	12:00
		西南	SW	81	4/9	11:35					
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	西北偏西	WNW	47	4/9	09:38	西北	NW	16	3/9	23:00
塔門	Tap Mun	西	W	51	3/9	23:26	西	W	27	4/9	00:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	西南偏南	SSW	81	4/9	07:57	西南偏南	SSW	52	4/9	11:00
		西南偏南	SSW	81	4/9	09:48					
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	南	S	52	4/9	07:49	西南偏南	SSW	12	4/9	02:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	西南偏南	SSW	40	4/9	07:47	南	S	20	4/9	04:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	西南	SW	54	4/9	07:13	西南偏南	SSW	16	4/9	08:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	西南偏西	WSW	81	4/9	09:40	西南偏西	WSW	63	4/9	04:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	西南偏南	SSW	40	4/9	10:02	南	S	12	4/9	07:00
							南	S	12	4/9	08:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	西南偏西	WSW	40	4/9	05:55	西北偏西	WNW	13	4/9	14:00

\*新塔門測風站在 2017 年 7 月 6 日取代在塔門警崗屋頂的舊測風站

\*The old wind station on the rooftop of Tap Mun Police Post is replaced by the new Tap Mun station on 6 July 2017.

青洲、昂坪- 沒有資料 Green Island, Ngong Ping - data not available

表 2.2.2 在瑪娃影響下，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 2.2.2 Periods during which sustained strong winds were attained at the eight reference anemometers in the tropical cyclone warning system when tropical cyclone warning signals for Mawar were in force

站 Station ( <a href="http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2017_uc.htm">http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2017_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	4/9	0126	4/9	1103
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	2/9	1737	4/9	1106
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	4/9	0659	4/9	0727

啟德、西貢、沙田、打鼓嶺及青衣島蜆殼油庫的持續風力未達到強風程度。

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

\* 十分鐘平均風速達每小時 41-62 公里

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

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.

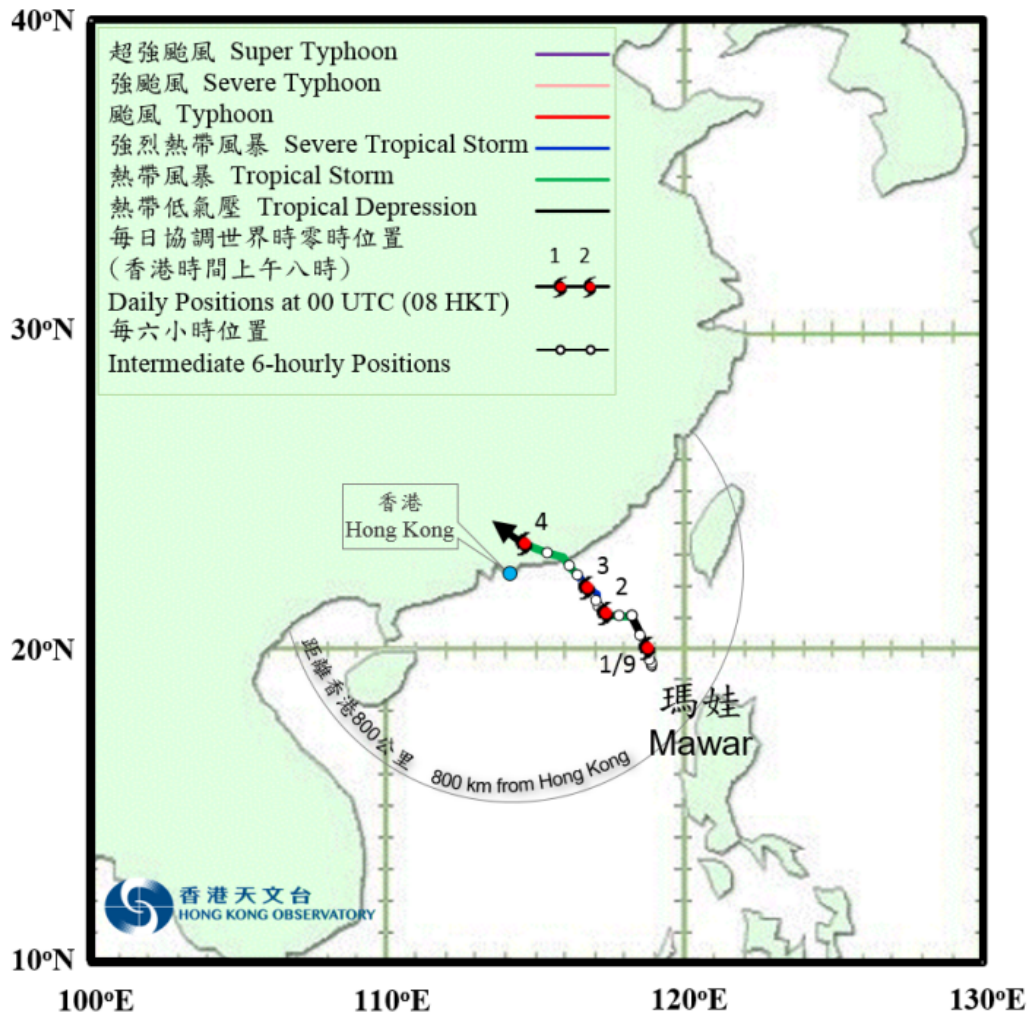
表 2.2.3 瑪娃掠過期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量  
 Table 2.2.3 Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Mawar

站 (參閱圖 2.2.2) Station (See Fig. 2.2.2)			九月二日 2 Sep	九月三日 3 Sep	九月四日 4 Sep	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory			1.0	23.8	32.8	57.6
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			16.1	32.0	41.3	89.4
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			21.0	35.5	63.5	120.0
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	0.5	16.5	32.0	49.0
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	2.0	35.0	32.5	69.5
N13	糧船灣	High Island	0.5	8.5	31.5	40.5
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	0.0	6.5	59.5	66.0
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	1.0	62.0	55.0	118.0
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	5.5	49.5	55.0	110.0
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	0.5	5.5	19.5	25.5
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	0.5	12.5	30.5	43.5
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	9.0	29.5	20.5	59.0
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	5.5	46.5	55.5	107.5
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	[0.5]	0.5	[39.0]	[40.0]
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	[4.0]	14.5	[60.5]	[79.0]
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	5.8	21.2	59.9	86.9
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	18.5	78.0	53.0	149.5

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

表 2.2.4 瑪娃掠過期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮  
 Table 2.2.4 Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Mawar

站 Station ( <a href="http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2017_uc.htm">http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2017_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	2.41	3/9	06:22	0.35	3/9	03:32
石壁	Shek Pik	2.48	3/9	06:42	0.29	3/9	04:28
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.39	3/9	06:39	0.41	3/9	02:56
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.36	2/9	07:23	0.40	3/9	03:15
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.89	4/9	08:11	0.44	2/9	18:08
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.42	3/9	06:33	0.27	3/9	03:24



100°E                      110°E                      120°E                      130°E  
 圖 2.2.1a                      瑪娃在二零一七年八月三十一日至九月四日的路徑圖。  
 Figure 2.2.1a                      Track of Mawar: 31 August – 4 September 2017.



圖 2.2.1b                      瑪娃接近香港時的路徑圖。  
 Figure 2.2.1b                      Track of Mawar in the vicinity of Hong Kong.

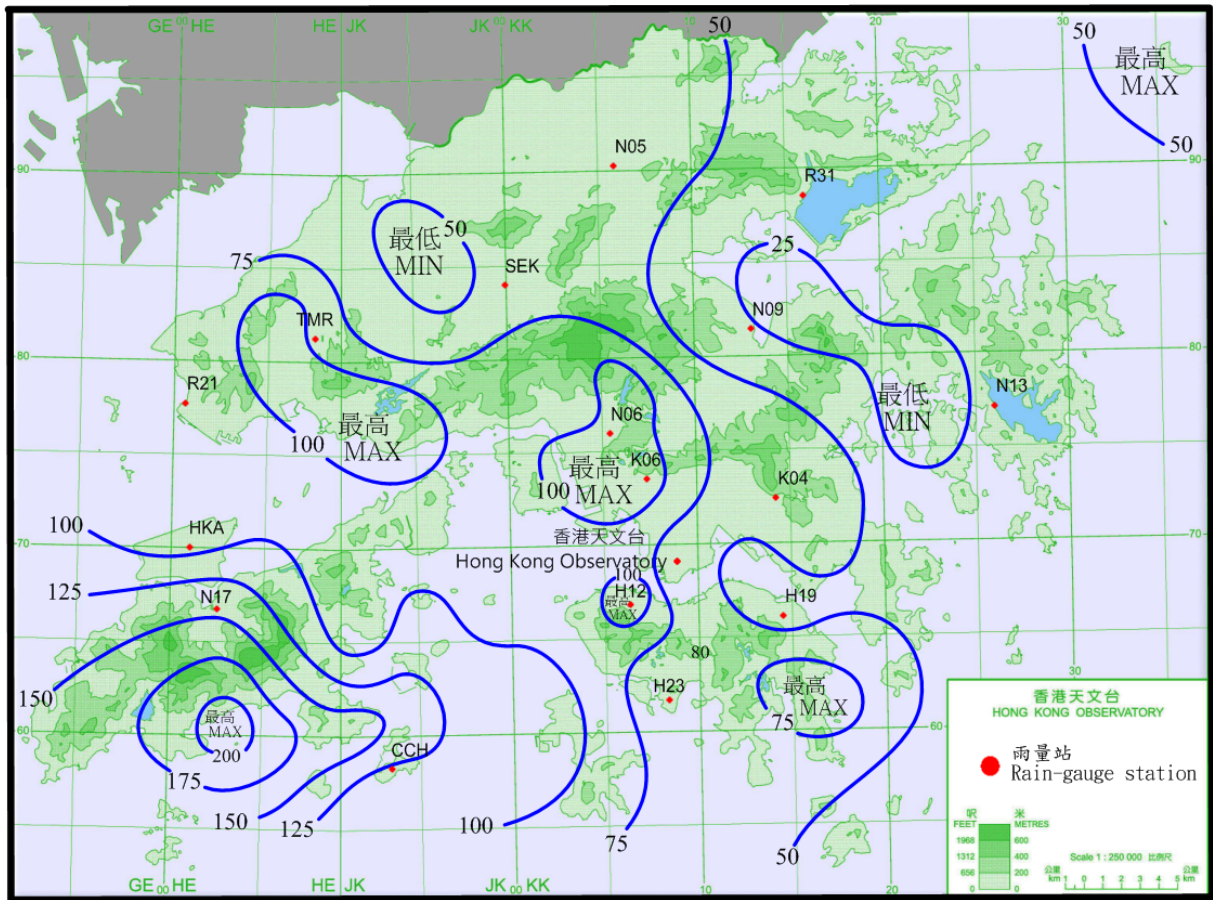


圖 2.2.2 二零一七年九月二日至四日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Figure 2.2.2 Rainfall distribution on 2 – 4 September 2017 (isohyets in millimetres).

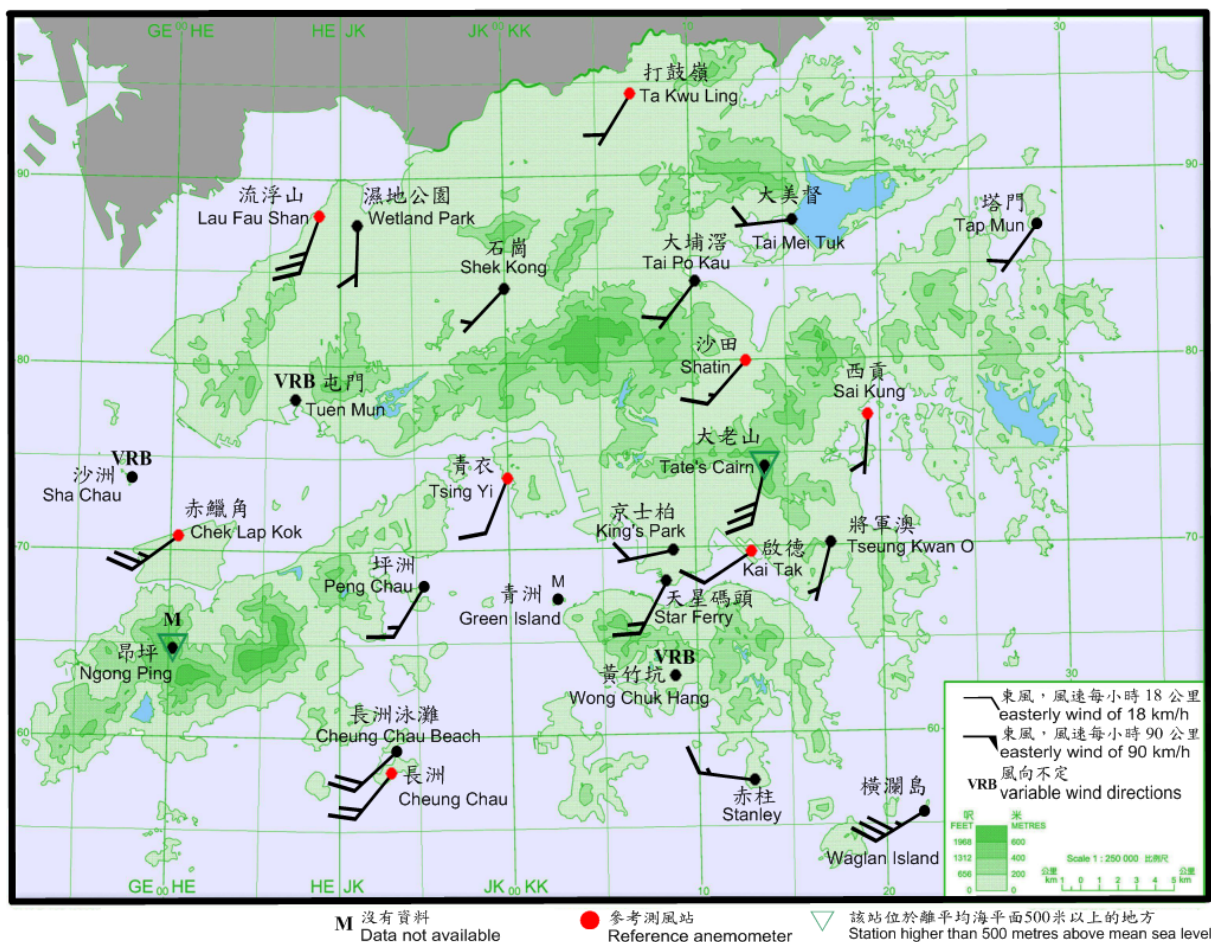


圖 2.2.3 二零一七年九月四日上午 7 時 10 分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時赤蠟角、流浮山、大老山及橫瀾島風力達到強風程度。

Figure 2.2.3 10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 7:10 a.m. on 4 September 2017. Winds at Chek Lap Kok, Lau Fau Shan, Tate's Cairn, Waglan Island reached strong force at that time.

註： 當時沙洲、屯門及黃竹坑錄得的十分鐘平均風速分別為每小時 23、14 及 9 公里。

Note: The 10-minute mean wind speeds recorded at the time at Sha Chau, Tuen Mun and Wong Chuk Hang were 23, 14 and 9 km/h respectively.

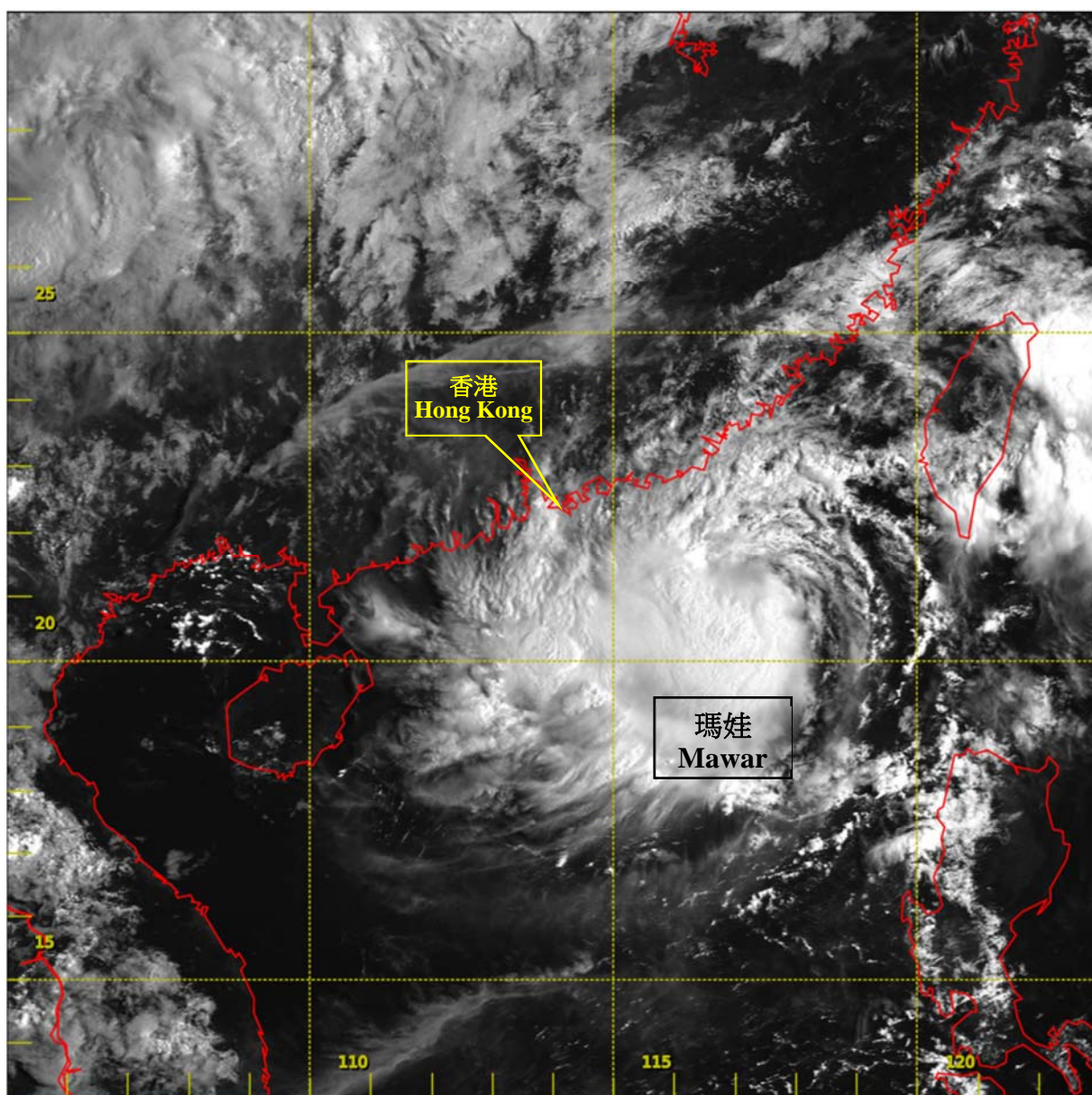


圖 2.2.4 二零一七年九月二日上午八時正的可見光衛星圖片，當時瑪娃達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 90 公里。

Figure 2.2.4 Visible satellite imagery at 8:00 a.m. on 2 September 2017 as Mawar reached its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 90 km/h near its centre.

〔此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的向日葵 8 號衛星。〕

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

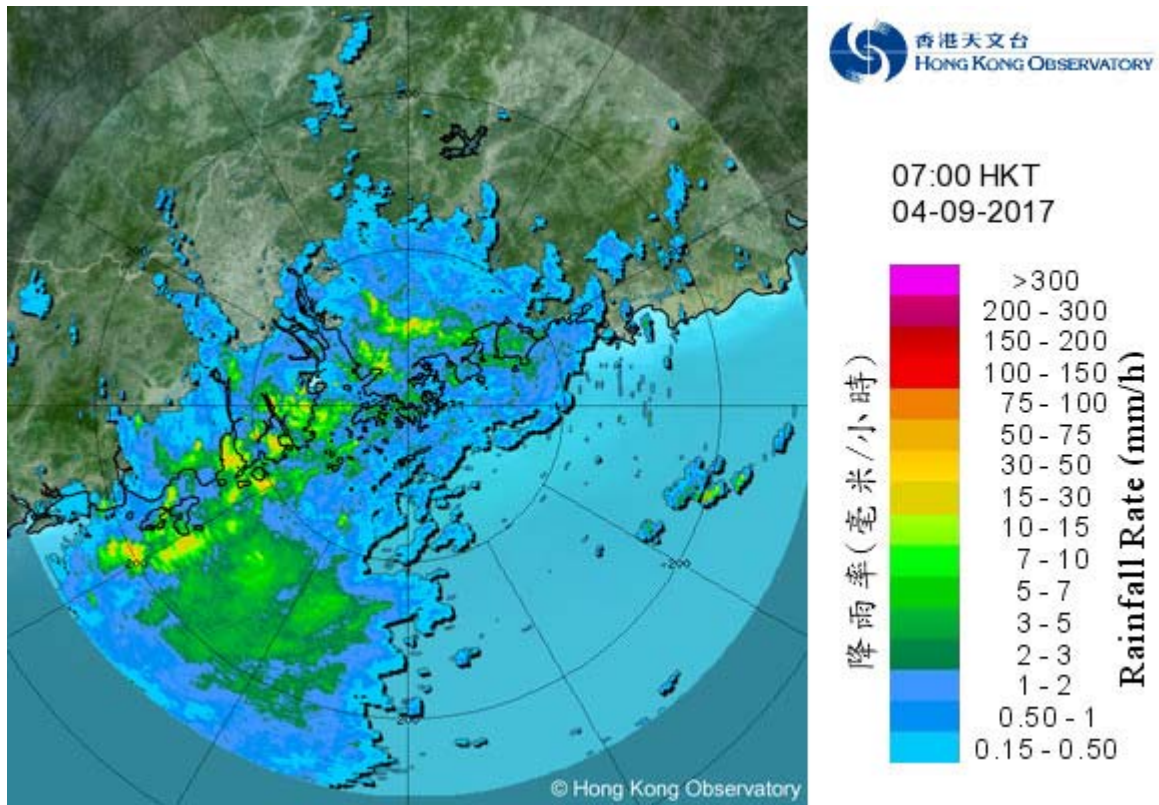


圖 2.2.5 二零一七年九月四日上午七時正的雷達圖像，當時瑪娃正橫過廣東內陸，與其相關的雨帶正影響廣東及南海北部。

Figure 2.2.5 Radar image at 7:00 a.m. on 4 September 2017 when Mawar was moving across inland Guangdong and its rainbands affecting Guangdong and the northern part of the South China Sea.



## 2.3 熱帶低氣壓

二零一七年九月二十三日至二十五日

九月二十三日晚上一個熱帶低氣壓在南海中部形成，成為二零一七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。

熱帶低氣壓在香港之東南偏南約 620 公里的南海中部形成後，向西北偏西移向海南島，翌日早上達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 55 公里。該熱帶低氣壓隨後採取西北路徑橫過海南島及北部灣，九月二十五日晚上在越南北部減弱為一個低壓區。

天文台於九月二十三日晚上 11 時 10 分發出一號戒備信號，當時熱帶低氣壓集結在香港之東南偏南約 560 公里。翌日本港普遍吹和緩至清勁東至東南風，離岸及高地間中吹強風。熱帶低氣壓於九月二十四日上午 8 時左右最接近本港，位置在香港西南偏南約 470 公里。天文台總部於當日下午 2 時 16 分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓 1007.7 百帕斯卡。隨著熱帶低氣壓遠離本港，天文台於傍晚 7 時 20 分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。

熱帶低氣壓掠過期間對香港並沒有造成任何嚴重破壞。受熱帶低氣壓的外圍雨帶影響，九月二十四日本港有狂風驟雨及雷暴，多處地區錄得超過 10 毫米雨量。尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位（海圖基準面以上）2.61 米及最大風暴潮（天文潮高度以上）0.35 米。

## **2.3 Tropical Depression 23 to 25 September 2017**

A tropical depression formed over the central part of the South China Sea on the night of 23 September, making it the sixth tropical cyclone necessitating the issuance of tropical cyclone warning signals by the Hong Kong Observatory in 2017.

The Tropical Depression formed over the central part of the South China Sea about 620 km south-southeast of Hong Kong on the night of 23 September and tracked west-northwestwards towards Hainan Island. It reached its peak intensity the next morning with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 55 km/h near its centre. Taking on a northwestward course, the Tropical Depression then moved across Hainan Island and Beibu Wan before weakening into an area of low pressure over the northern part of Vietnam on the night of 25 September.

The Observatory issued the Standby Signal No. 1 at 11:10 p.m. on 23 September when the Tropical Depression was about 560 km south-southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds were generally moderate to fresh east to southeasterly the next day, occasionally strong offshore and on high ground. The Tropical Depression came closest to the territory around 8 a.m. on 24 September when it was about 470 km south-southwest of Hong Kong. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1007.7 hPa was recorded at 2:16 p.m. that day. With the Tropical Depression moving away from Hong Kong, all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 7:20 p.m. in the evening.

The Tropical Depression did not cause any significant damage in Hong Kong during its passage. Its outer rainbands brought squally showers and thunderstorms to the territory on 24 September, with more than 10 millimetres of rainfall recorded over many places. A maximum sea level (above chart datum) of 2.61 m and a maximum storm surge of 0.35 m (above astronomical tide) were recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui.

表 2.3.1 在熱帶低氣壓影響下，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 the Tropical Depression were in force

站 Station ( <a href="http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2017_uc.htm">http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2017_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		
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東	E	54	24/9	08:46	東	E	31	24/9	10:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東南偏東	ESE	85	24/9	05:30	東南偏東	ESE	47	24/9	16:00
							東南偏東	ESE	47	24/9	17:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東	E	77	24/9	05:31	東北偏東	ENE	49	24/9	09:00
青洲	Green Island	東	E	62	24/9	10:26	東北偏東	ENE	40	24/9	03:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東南偏東	ESE	52	24/9	14:39	東南偏東	ESE	34	24/9	15:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東北	NE	54	24/9	09:24	東	E	30	24/9	15:00
京士柏	King's Park	東	E	51	24/9	05:54	東南偏東	ESE	22	24/9	15:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東	E	47	24/9	15:27	東	E	22	24/9	10:00
							東	E	22	24/9	11:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東	E	51	24/9	10:29	東	E	36	24/9	10:00
平洲	Ping Chau	東北偏東	ENE	36	24/9	08:17	東	E	7	24/9	08:00
							東	E	7	24/9	09:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東北偏東	ENE	56	24/9	06:19	東北偏東	ENE	30	24/9	10:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東南	SE	47	24/9	14:40	東南	SE	31	24/9	18:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東南	SE	51	24/9	17:36	東	E	23	24/9	10:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東南	SE	43	24/9	11:58	東南	SE	14	24/9	14:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東	E	47	24/9	09:53	東	E	22	24/9	10:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東	E	56	24/9	10:19	東	E	27	24/9	15:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東北偏東	ENE	47	24/9	10:48	東	E	16	24/9	14:00
							東	E	16	24/9	16:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東	E	67	24/9	17:29	東北偏東	ENE	36	24/9	11:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東南偏東	ESE	88	24/9	11:07	東南偏東	ESE	58	24/9	11:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	東南偏東	ESE	49	24/9	17:33	東	E	31	24/9	09:00
							東	E	31	24/9	10:00
塔門*	Tap Mun*	東	E	96	24/9	10:23	東	E	45	24/9	13:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	東南偏東	ESE	87	24/9	10:11	東	E	45	24/9	08:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東南偏東	ESE	41	24/9	12:56	東北	NE	13	24/9	09:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南	SE	52	24/9	13:37	東南	SE	19	24/9	15:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東南	SE	51	24/9	15:54	東南	SE	22	24/9	15:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東	E	79	24/9	05:04	東北偏東	ENE	56	24/9	08:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東北偏東	ENE	31	24/9	10:08	東	E	14	24/9	15:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東	E	52	24/9	07:44	東	E	20	24/9	11:00
		東	E	52	24/9	07:50					

\*新塔門測風站在 2017 年 7 月 6 日取代在塔門警崗屋頂的舊測風站

\*The old wind station on the rooftop of Tap Mun Police Post is replaced by the new Tap Mun station on 6 July 2017

黃麻角(赤柱)、昂坪、北角- 沒有資料 Bluff Head (Stanley), Ngong Ping, North Point - data not available

表 2.3.2 熱帶低氣壓掠過期間，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 the Tropical Depression

站 (參閱圖 2.3.2) Station (See Fig. 2.3.2)			九月二十四日 24 Sep	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory			5.6	5.6
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			7.8	7.8
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			10.0	10.0
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	10.0	10.0
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	19.5	19.5
N13	糧船灣	High Island	21.5	21.5
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	6.0	6.0
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	3.5	3.5
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	10.0	10.0
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	7.0	7.0
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	8.0	8.0
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	8.5	8.5
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	6.0	6.0
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	25.0	25.0
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	2.5	2.5
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun	1.4	1.4
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	5.0	5.0

表 2.3.3 熱帶低氣壓掠過期間，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 the Tropical Depression

站 Station ( <a href="http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2017_uc.htm">http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2017_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
鰗魚涌	Quarry Bay	2.07	24/9	11:46	0.19	24/9	11:41
石壁	Shek Pik	2.23	23/9	23:32	0.26	24/9	11:17
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.09	23/9	23:29	0.23	24/9	08:09
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.18	24/9	00:20	0.27	24/9	12:05
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.61	23/9	23:47	0.35	24/9	12:02
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.04	24/9	11:55	0.08	24/9	08:49

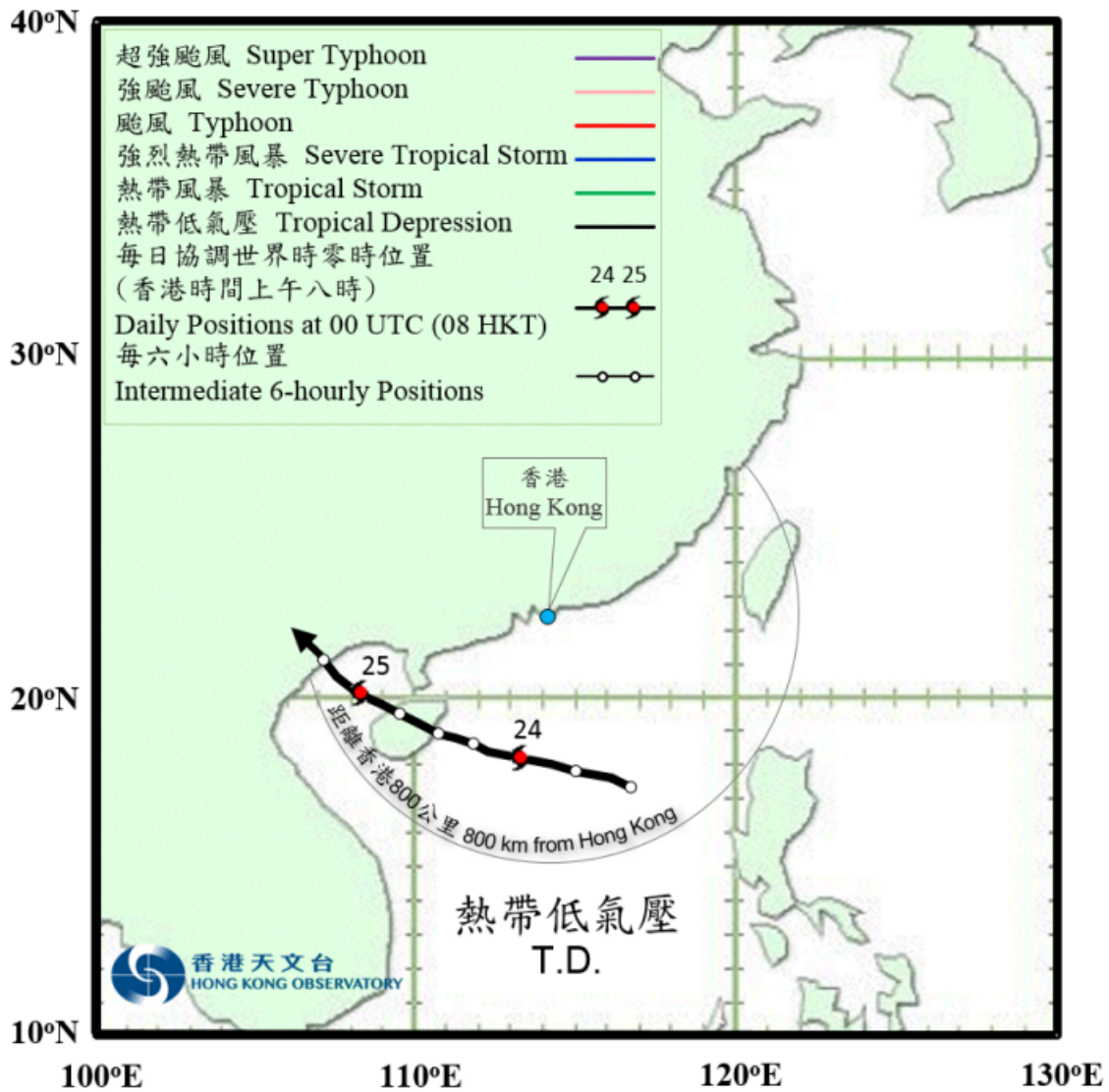


圖 2.3.1 二零一七年九月二十三至二十五日熱帶低氣壓的暫定路徑圖。  
 Figure 2.3.1 Provisional track of the Tropical Depression: 23 - 25 September 2017.

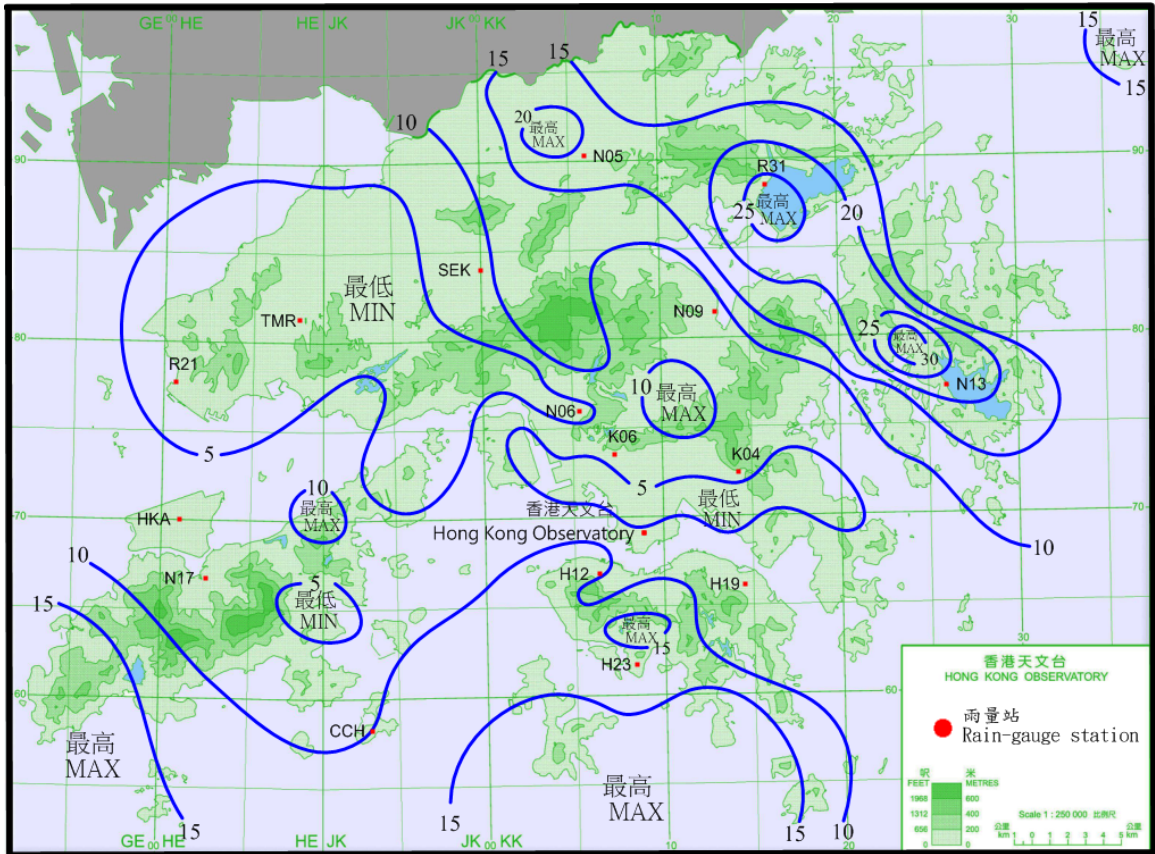


圖 2.3.2 二零一七年九月二十四日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。  
 Figure 2.3.2 Rainfall distribution on 24 September 2017 (isohyets in millimetres).

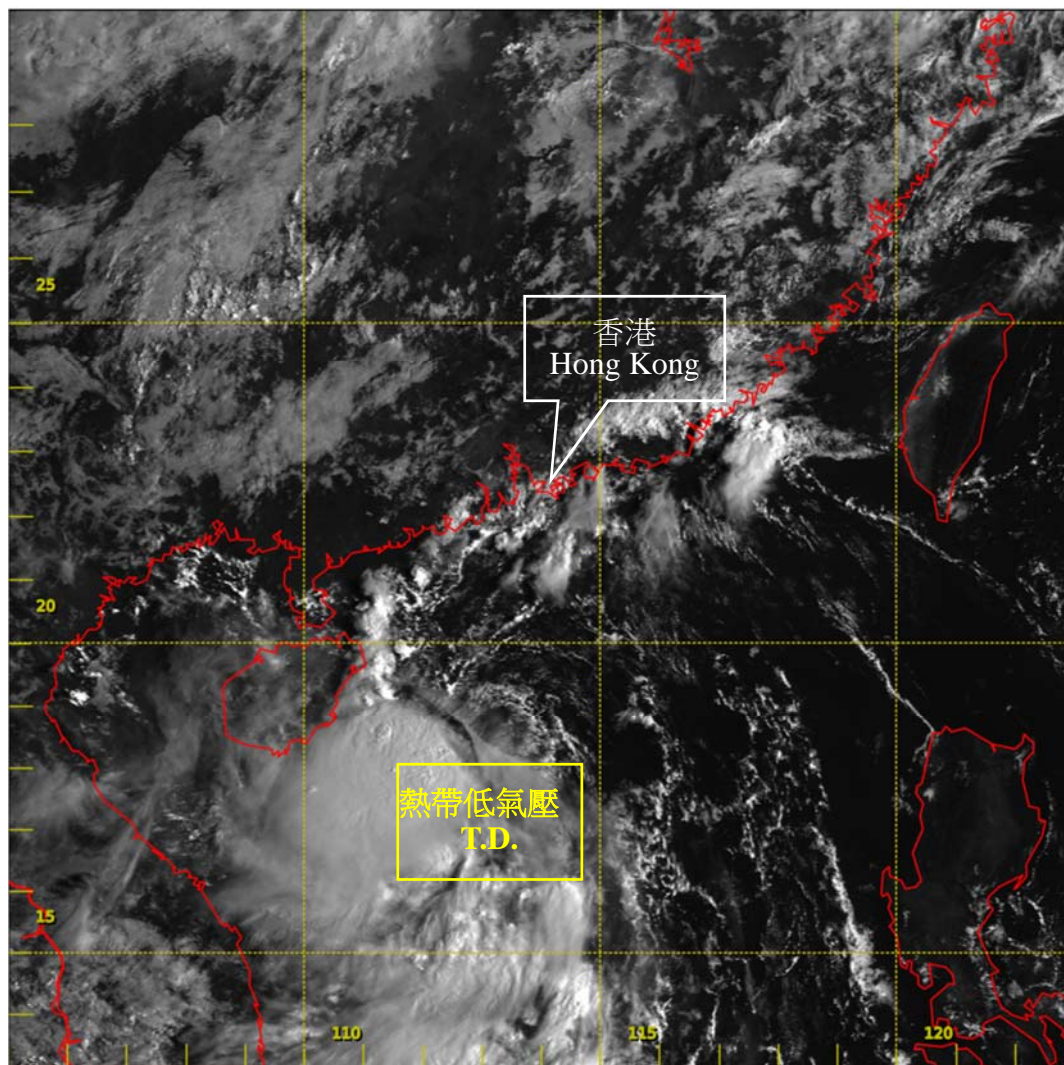
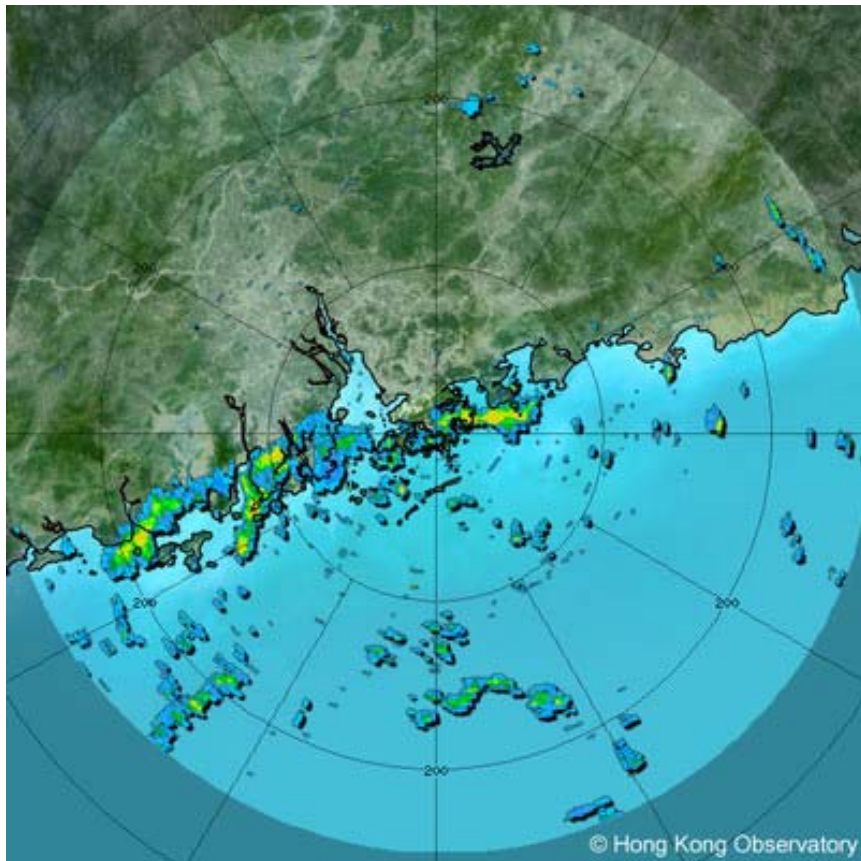


圖 2.3.3 二零一七年九月二十四日上午八時正的可見光衛星圖片，當時熱帶低氣壓達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 55 公里。

Figure 2.3.3 Visible satellite imagery at 8:00 a.m. on 24 September 2017 when the Tropical Depression was at its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 55 km/h near its centre.

[ 此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的向日葵 8 號衛星。 ]

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



10:12 HKT  
24-09-2017

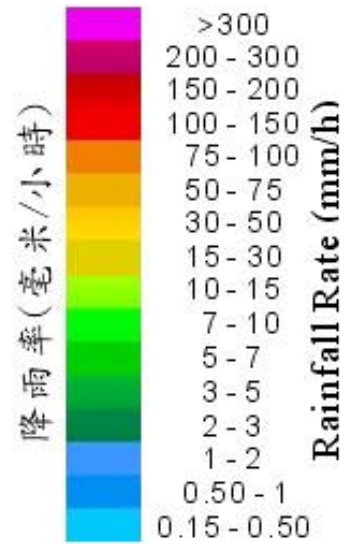


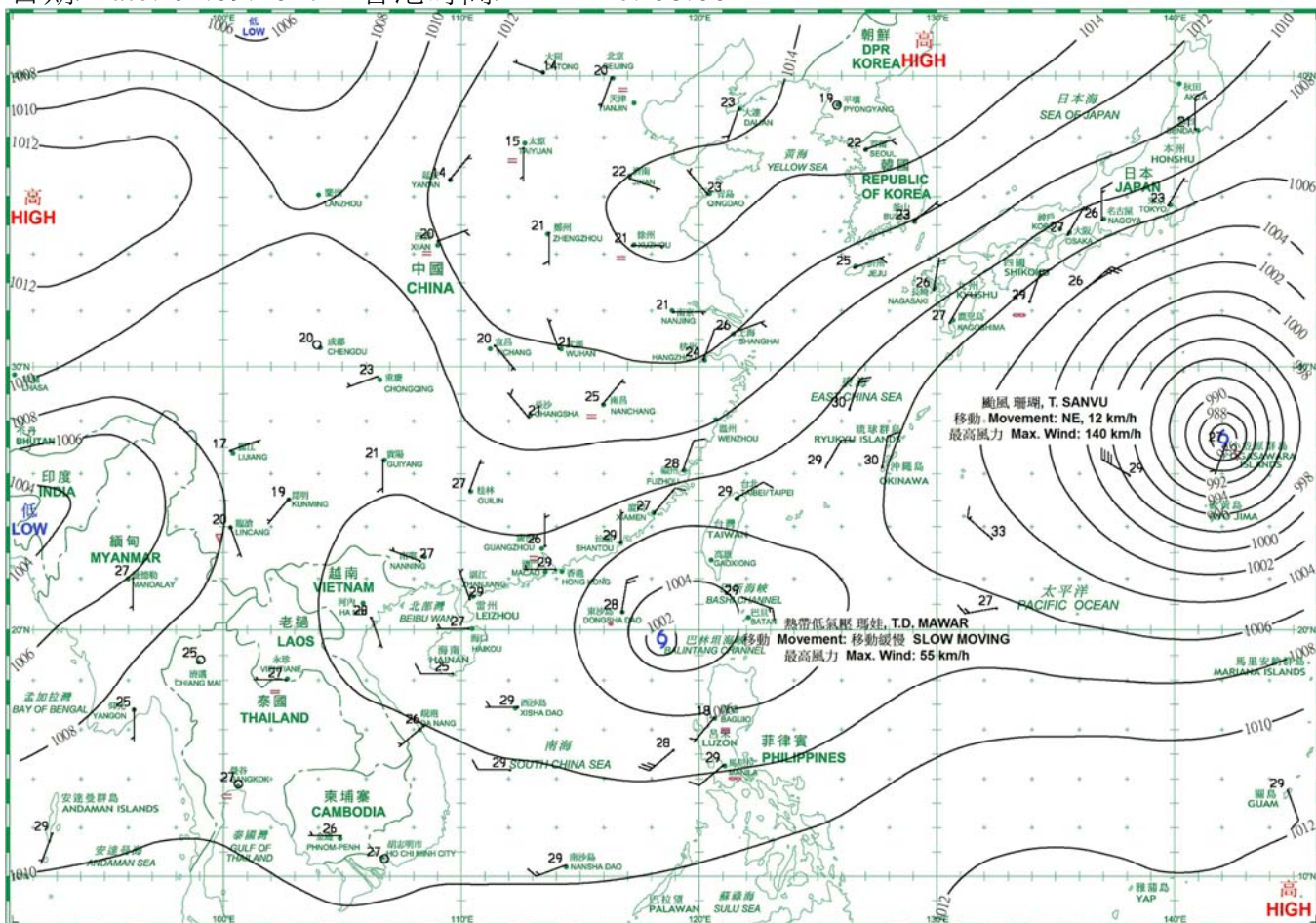
圖 2.3.4 二零一七年九月二十四日上午十時十二分的雷達圖像顯示熱帶低氣壓的外圍雨帶正影響廣東沿岸。

Figure 2.3.4 Radar image at 10:12 a.m. on 24 September 2017 showing the outer rainbands of the Tropical Depression affecting the coastal areas of Guangdong.

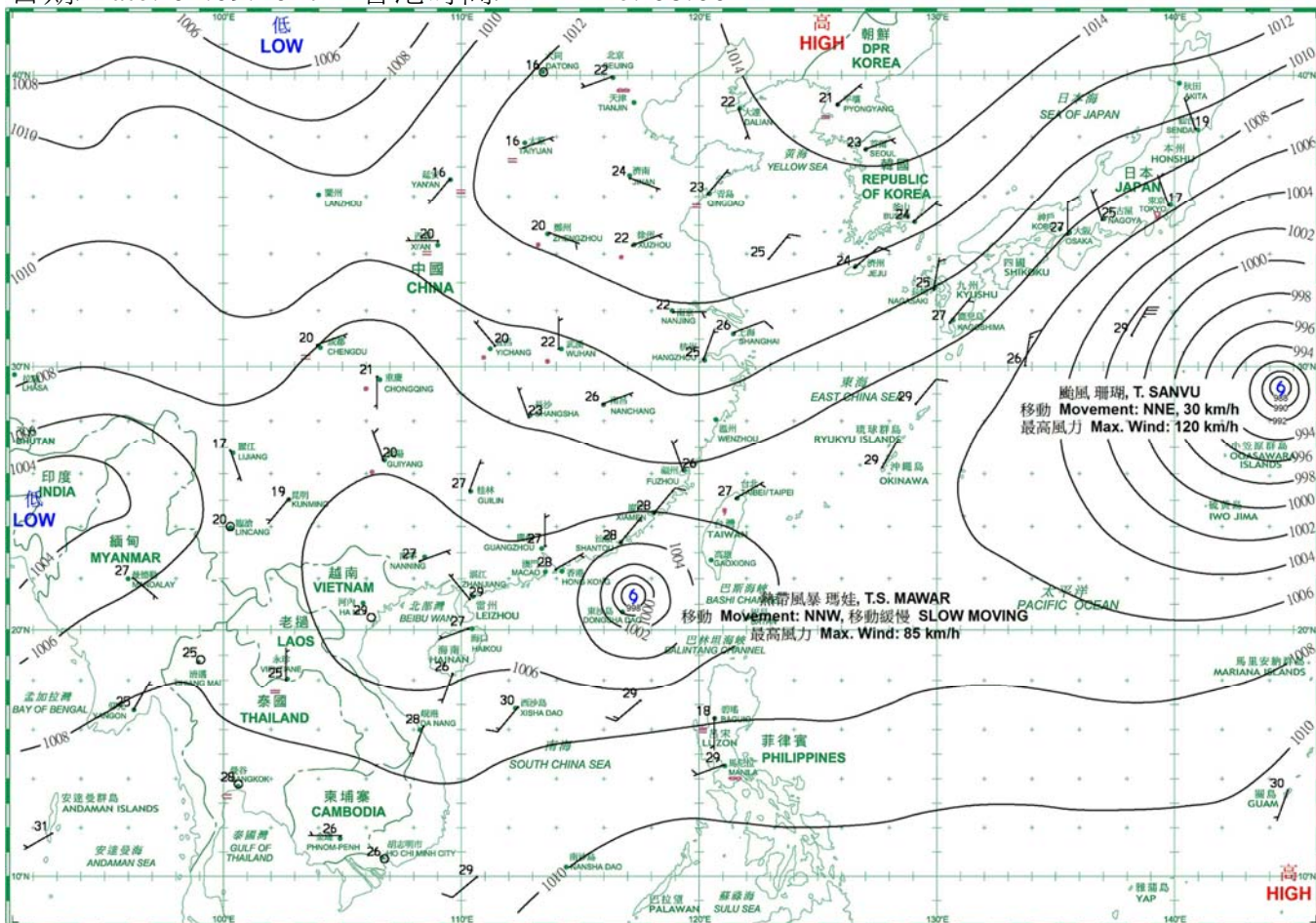


### 3. 二零一七年九月每日天氣圖 Daily Weather Maps for September 2017

日期/Date: 01.09.2017 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

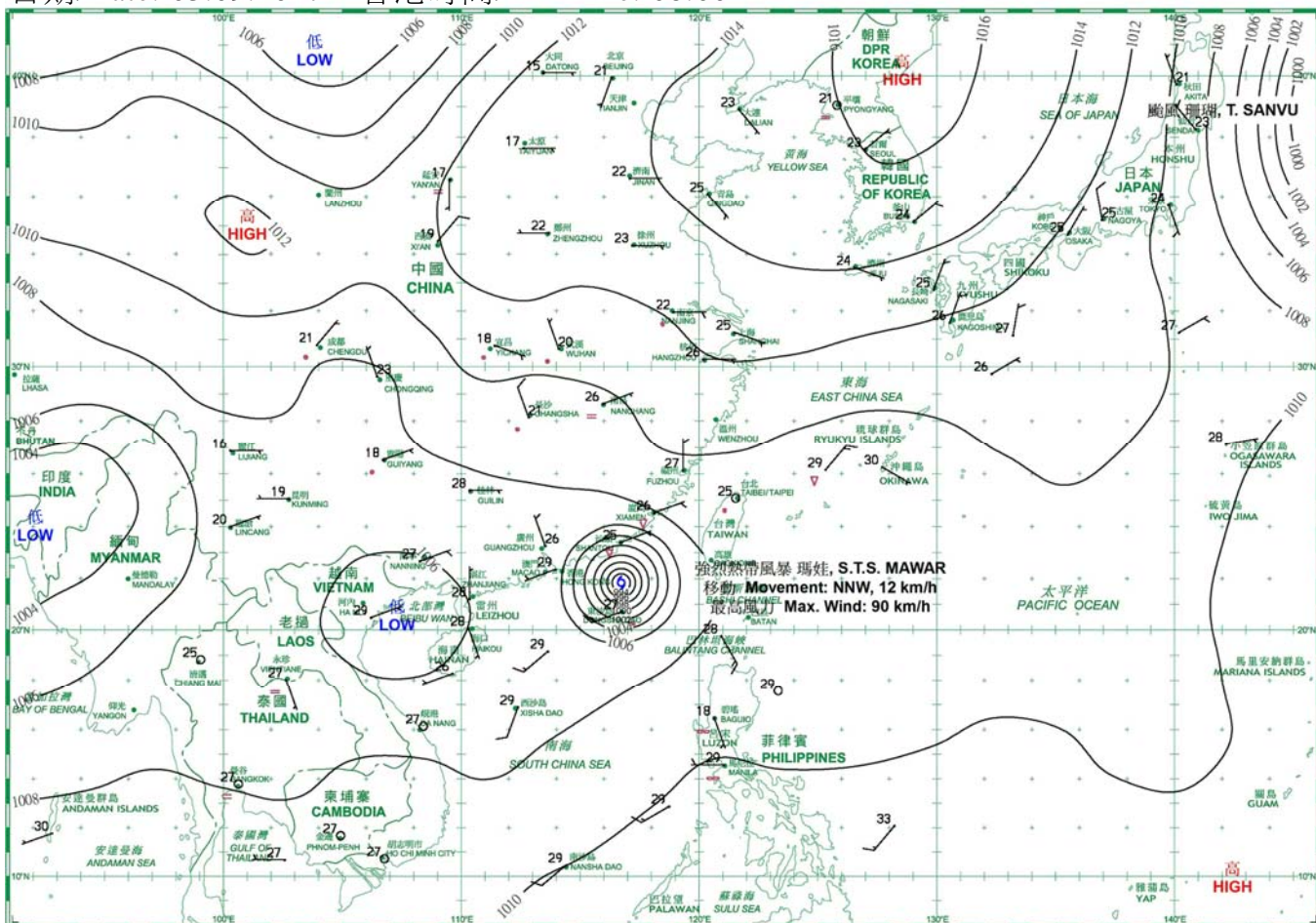


日期/Date: 02.09.2017 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

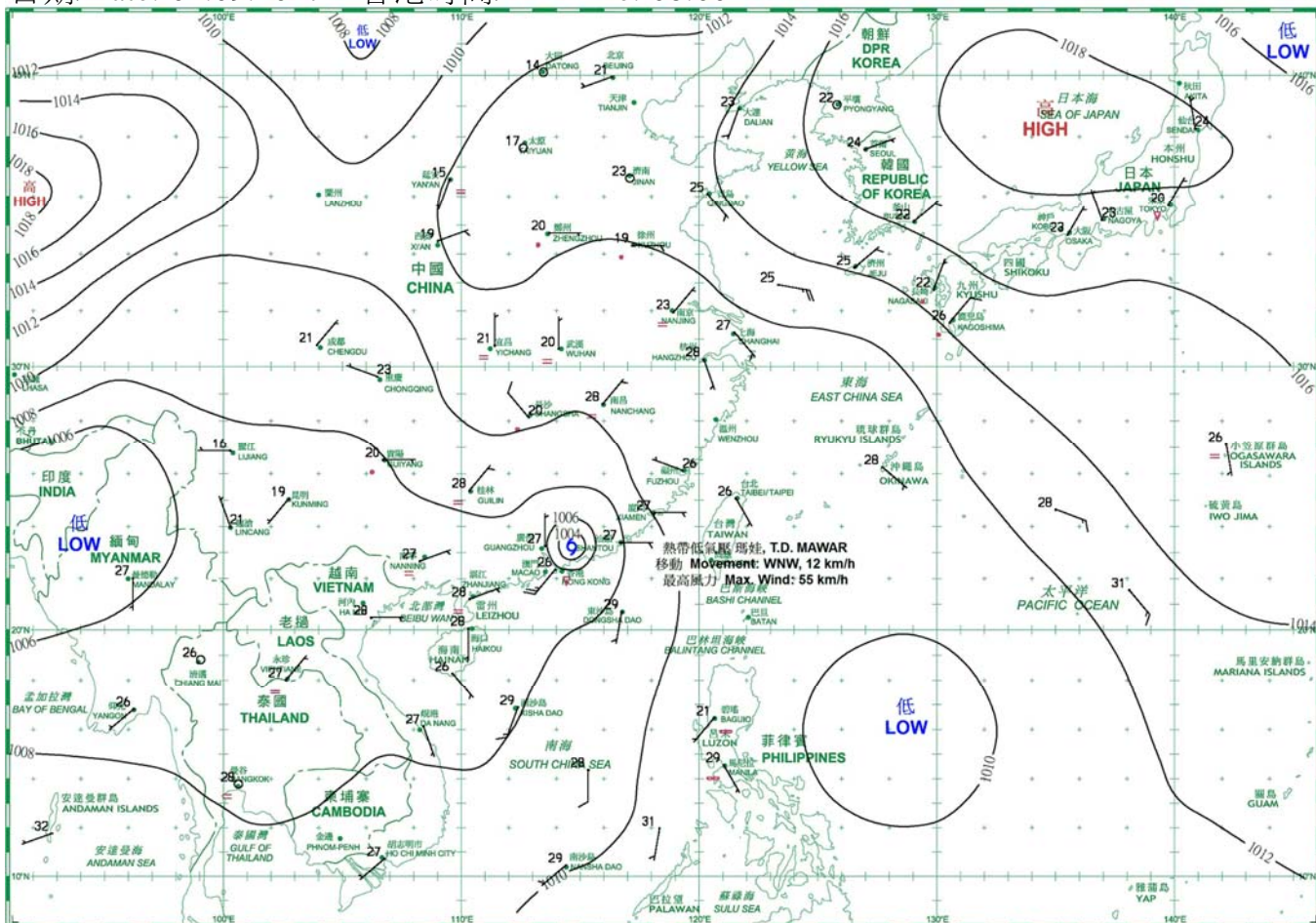


- 等壓線 Isobar(hPa)
  暖鋒 Warm Front
  靜止鋒 Stationary Front
  消散中的冷鋒 Dissipating Cold Front
- 冷鋒 Cold Front
  錮囚鋒 Occlusion
  槽軸 (線) Axis of Trough
  熱帶氣旋中心 Centre of Tropical Cyclone

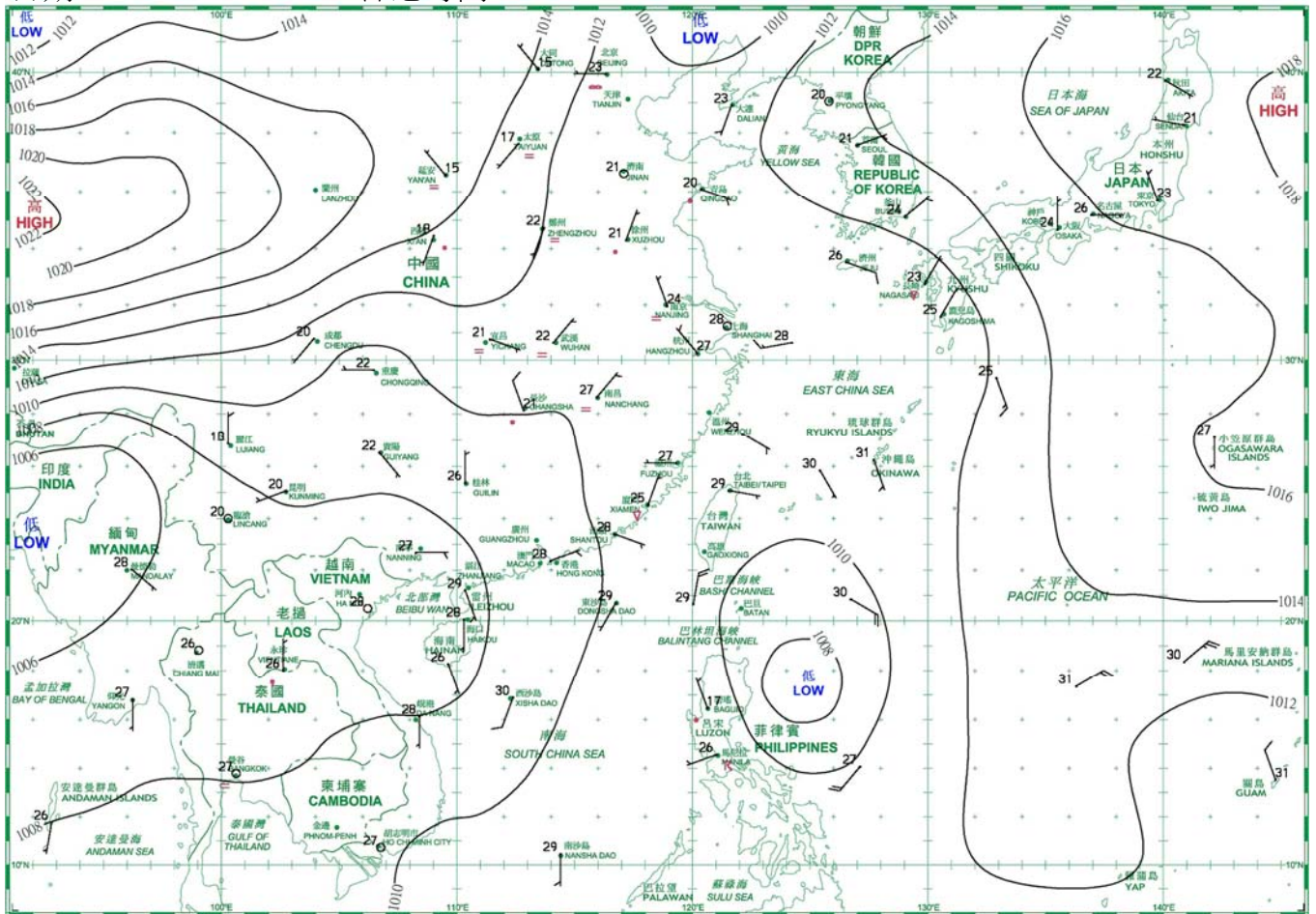
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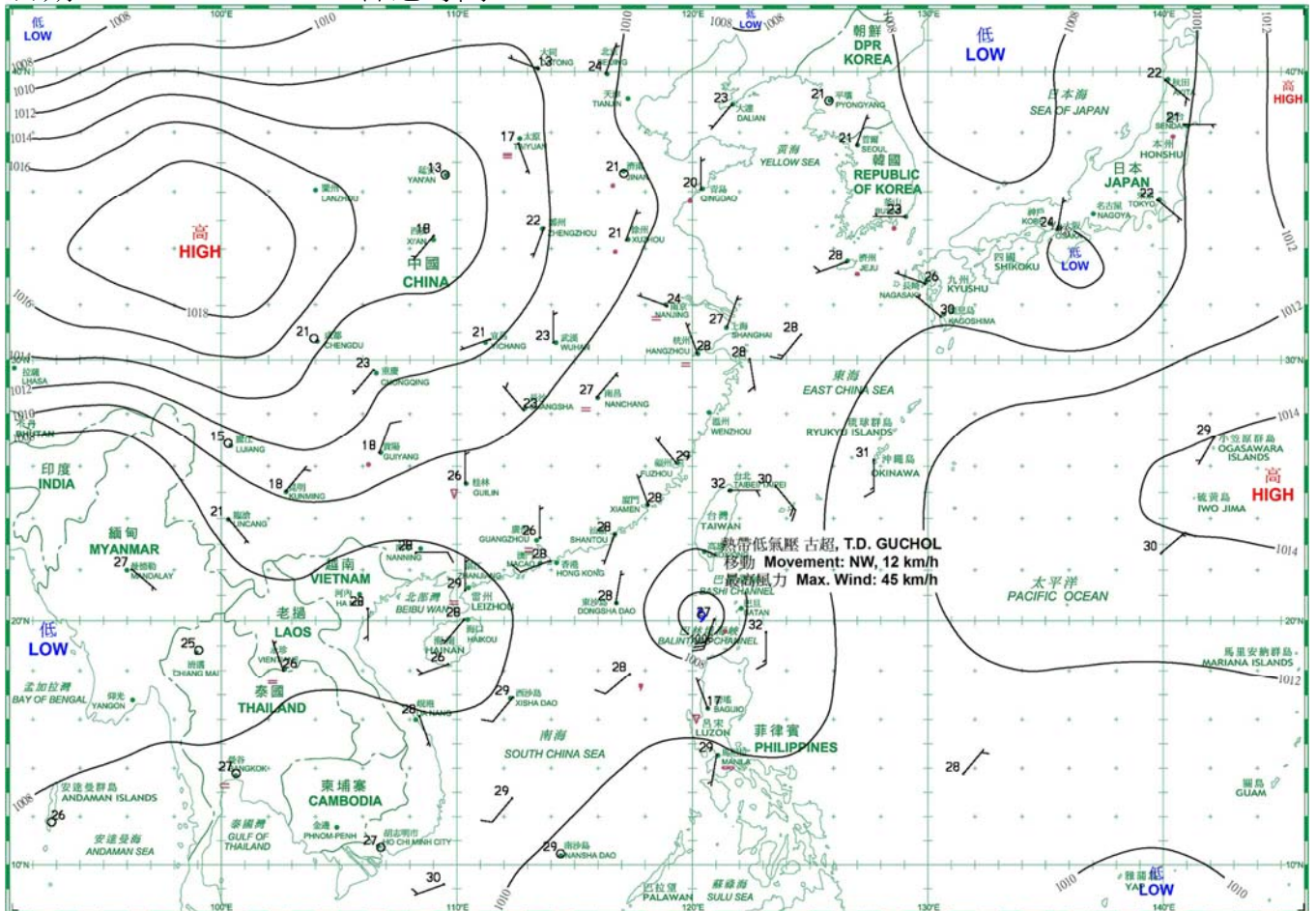
日期/Date: 04.09.2017 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



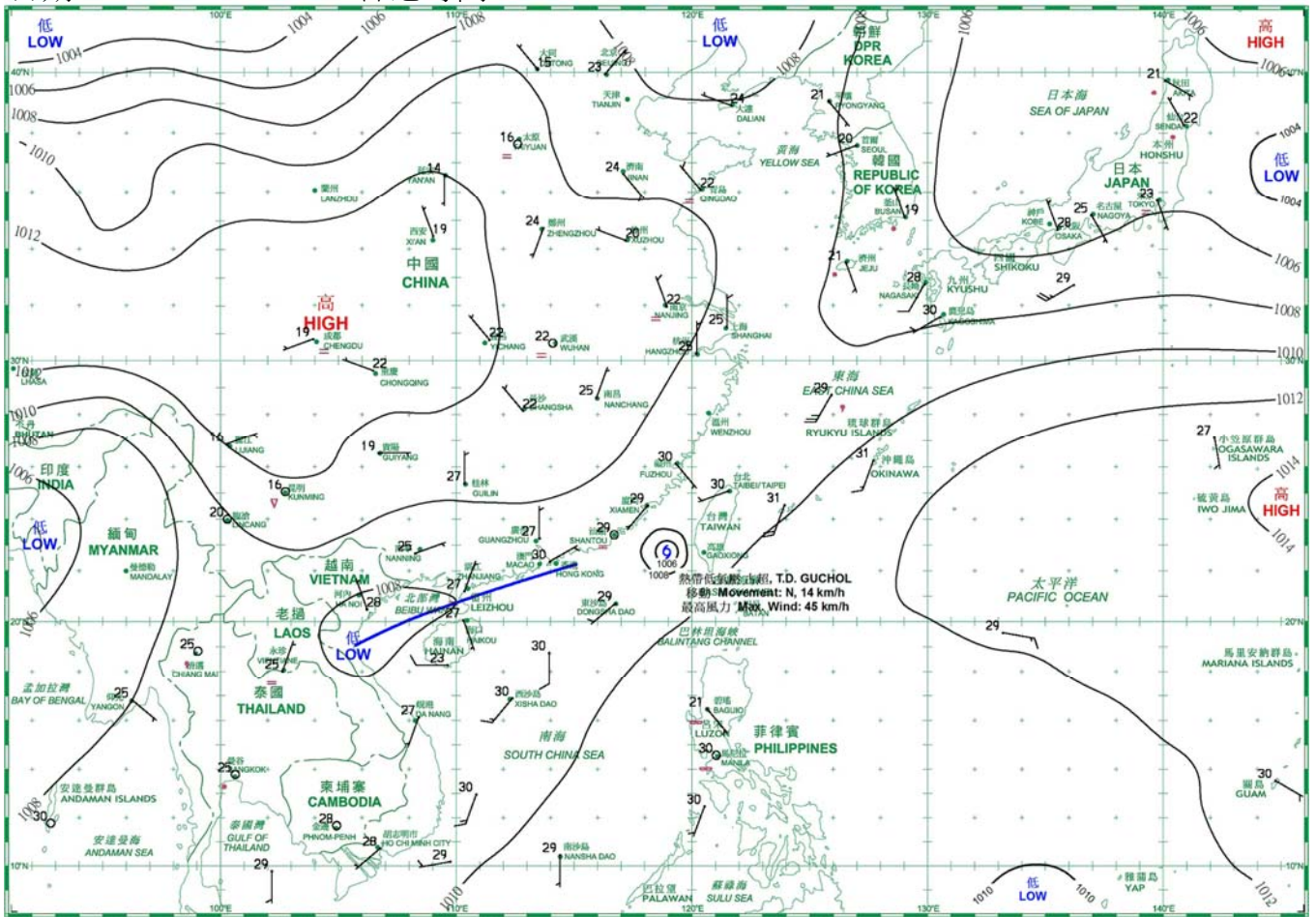
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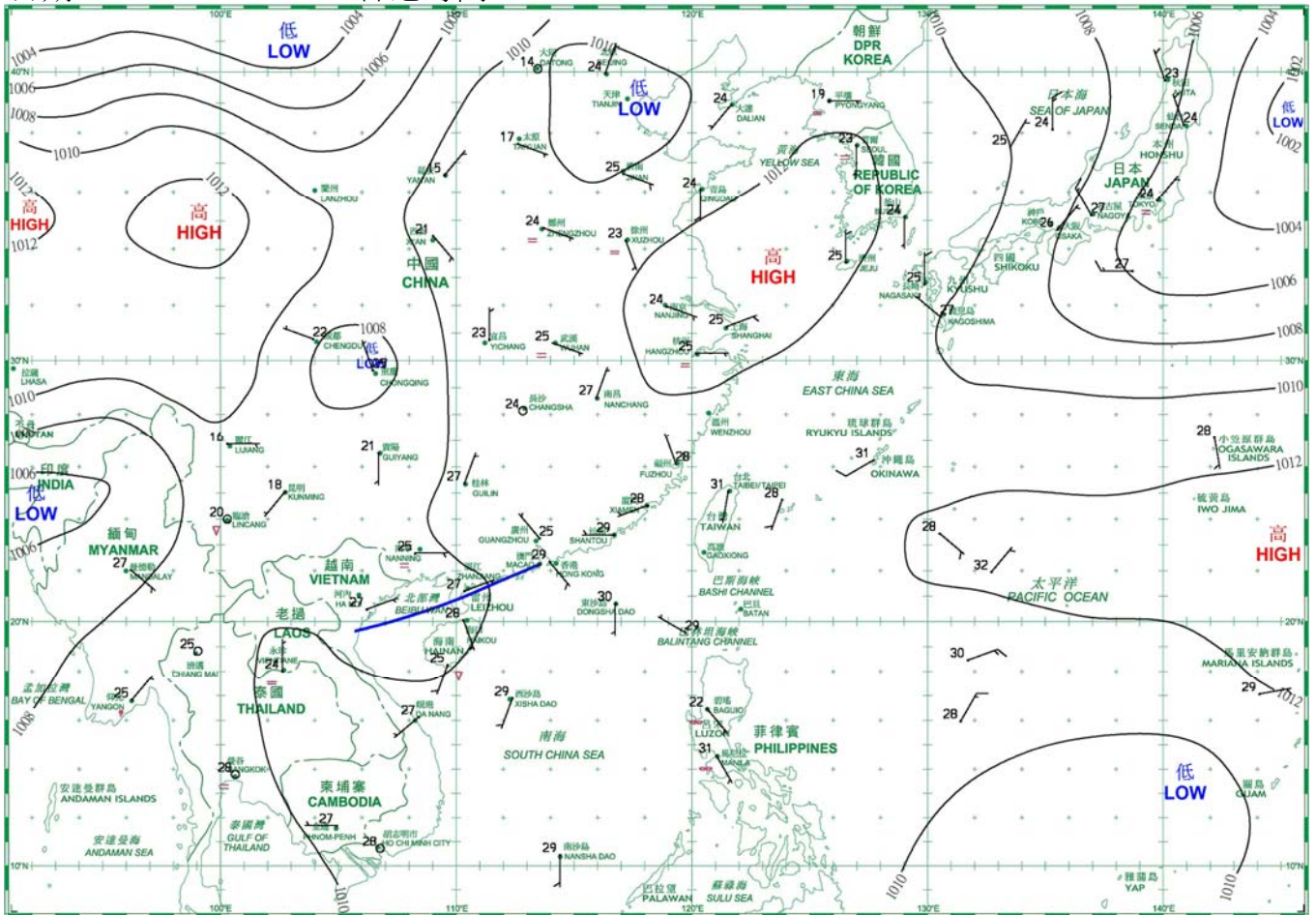
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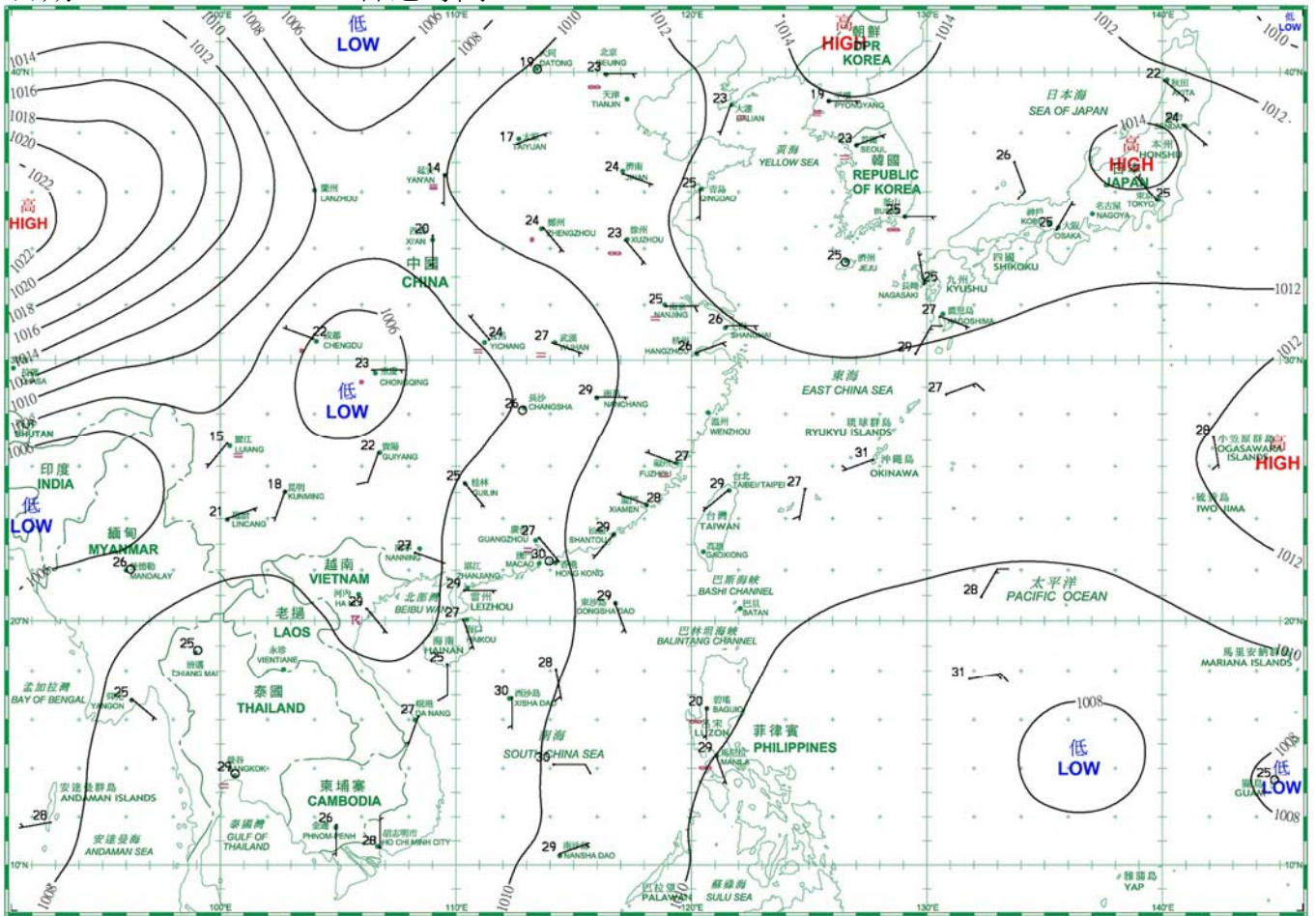
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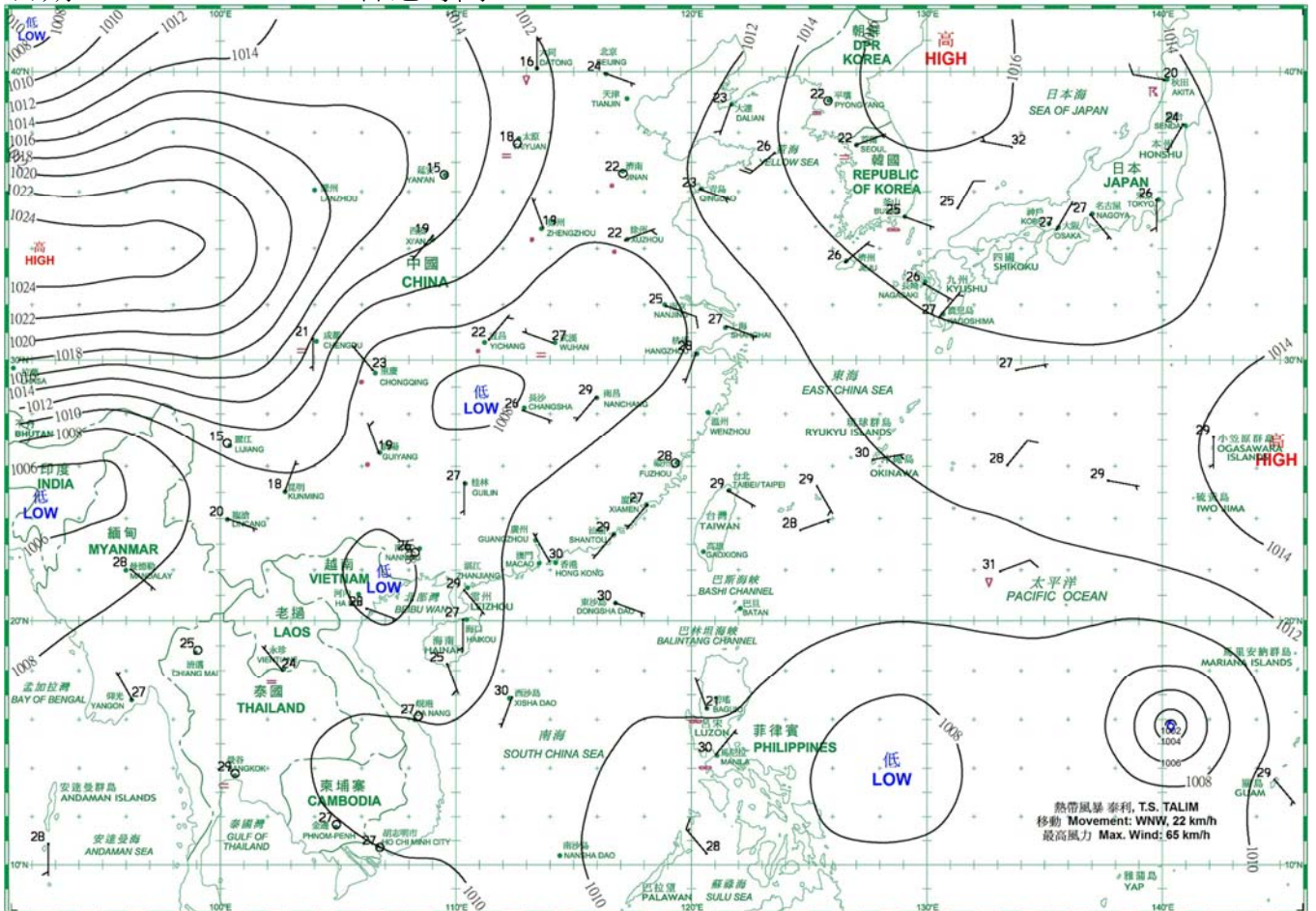
日期/Date: 08.09.2017 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



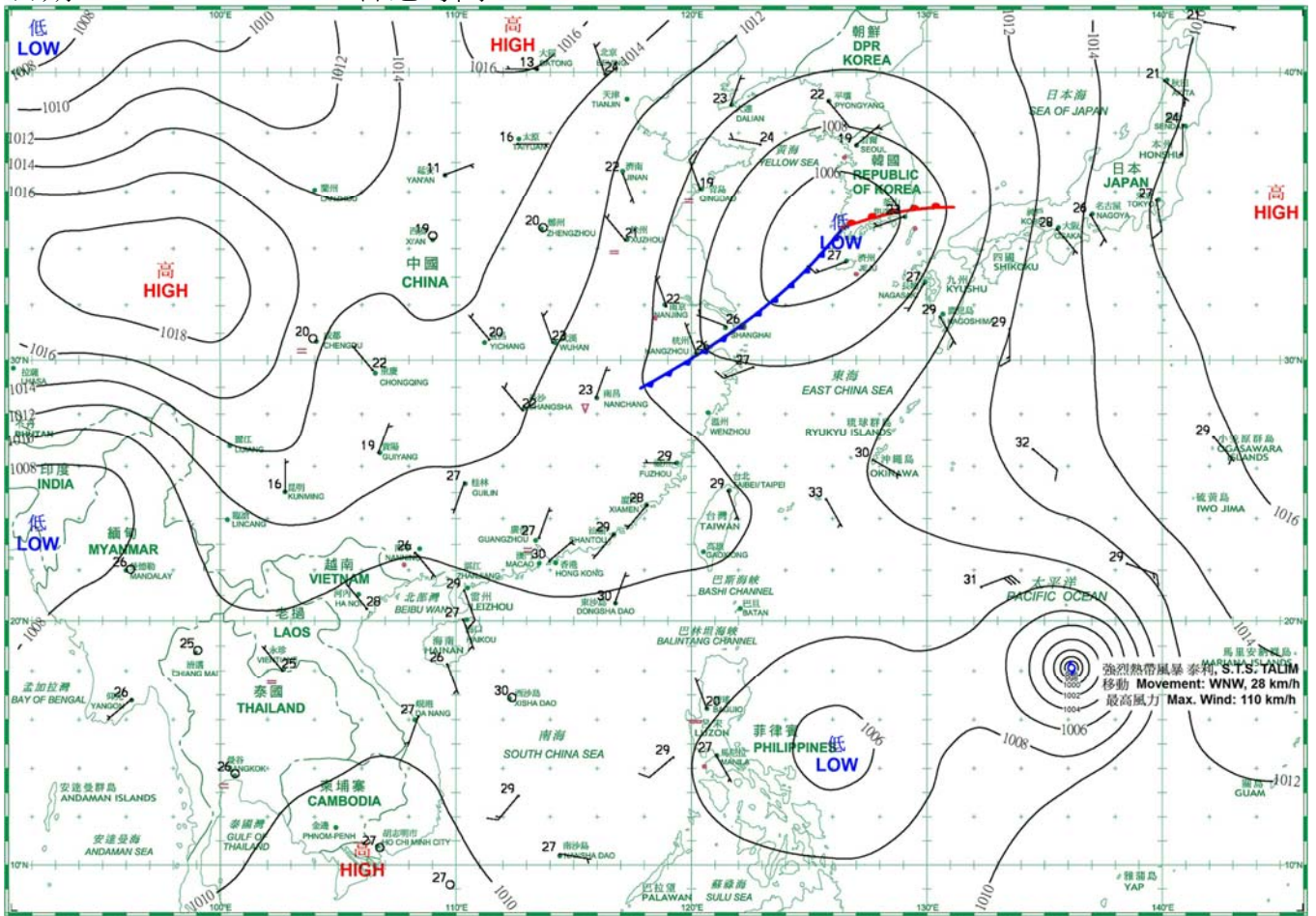
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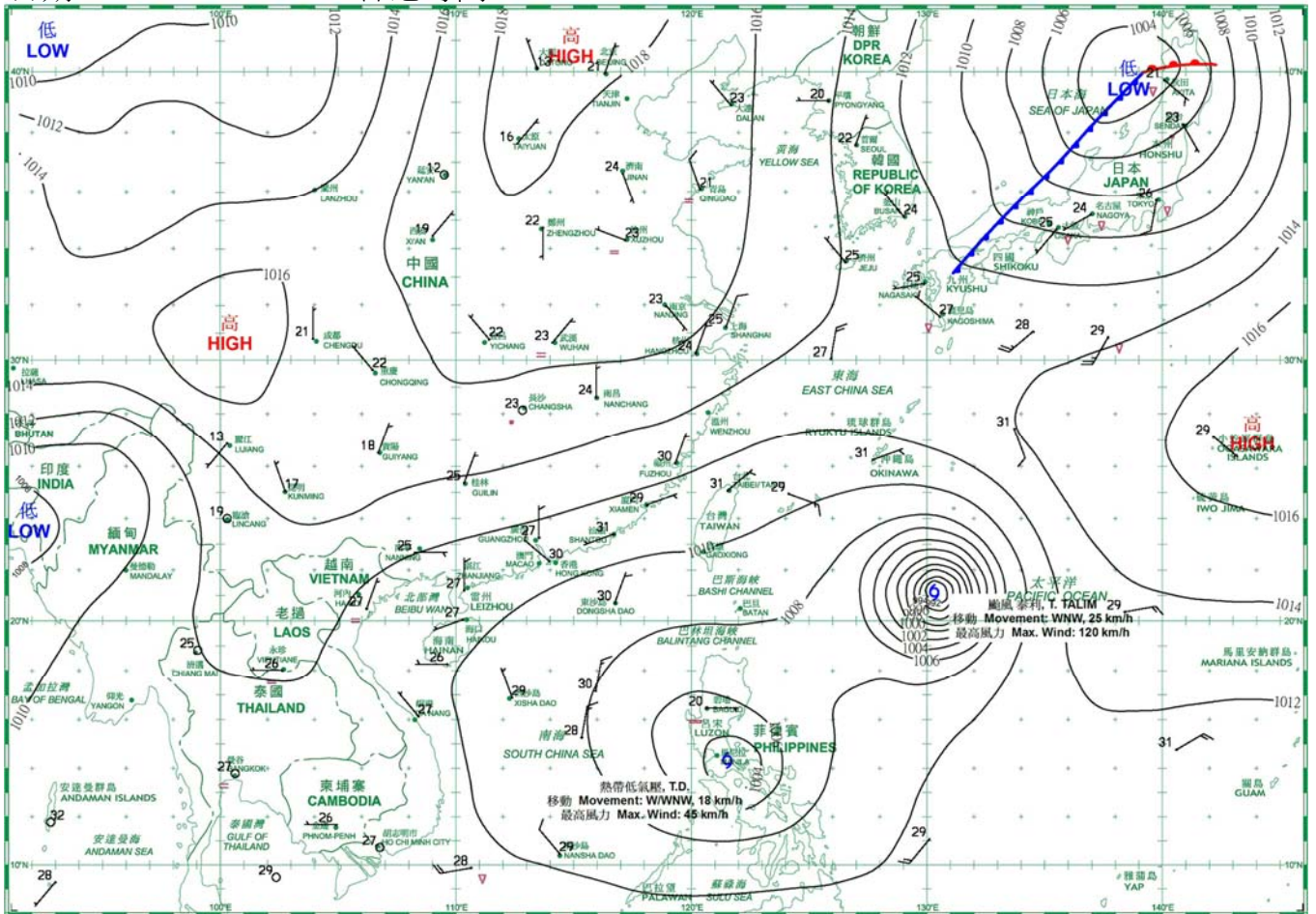
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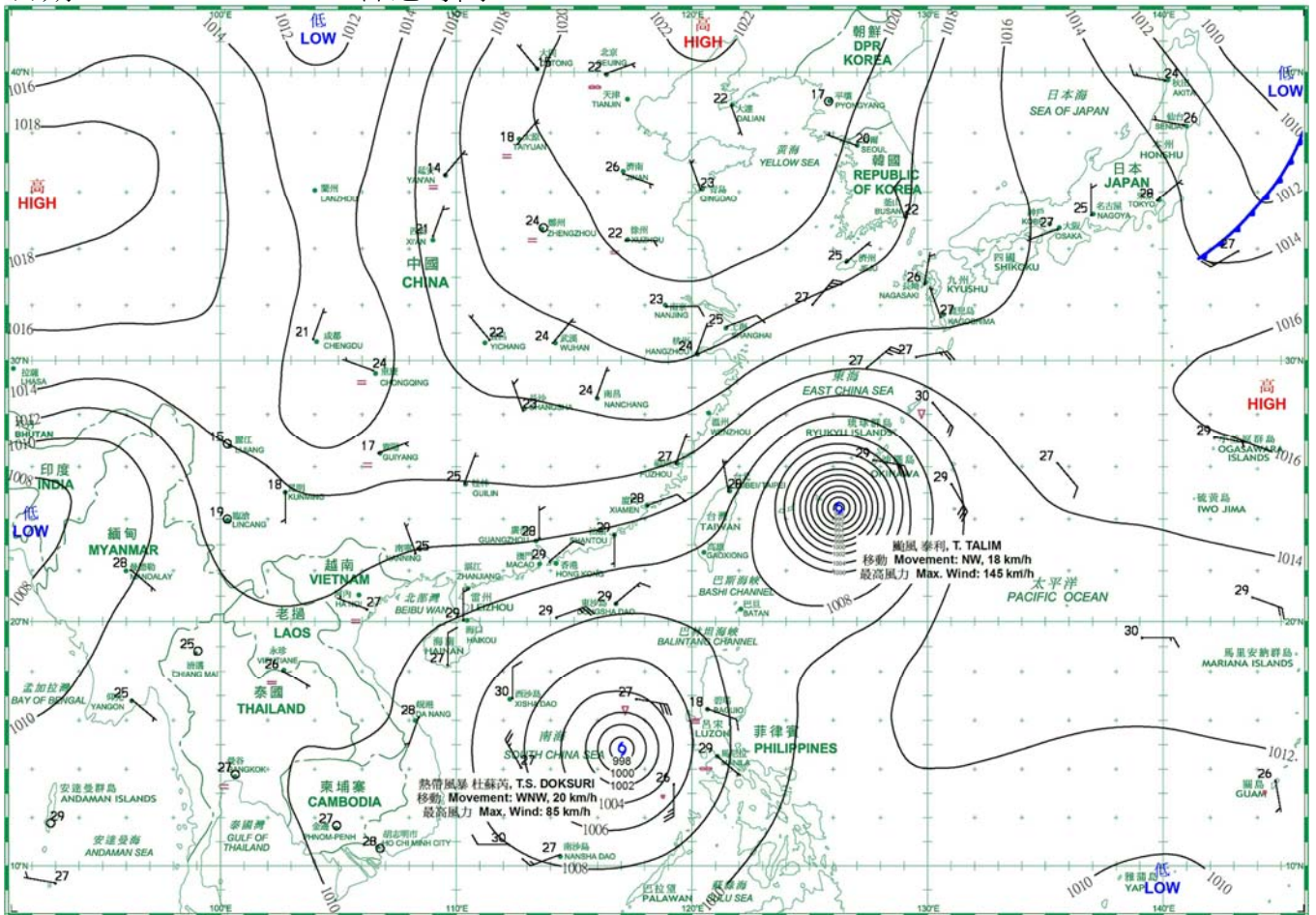
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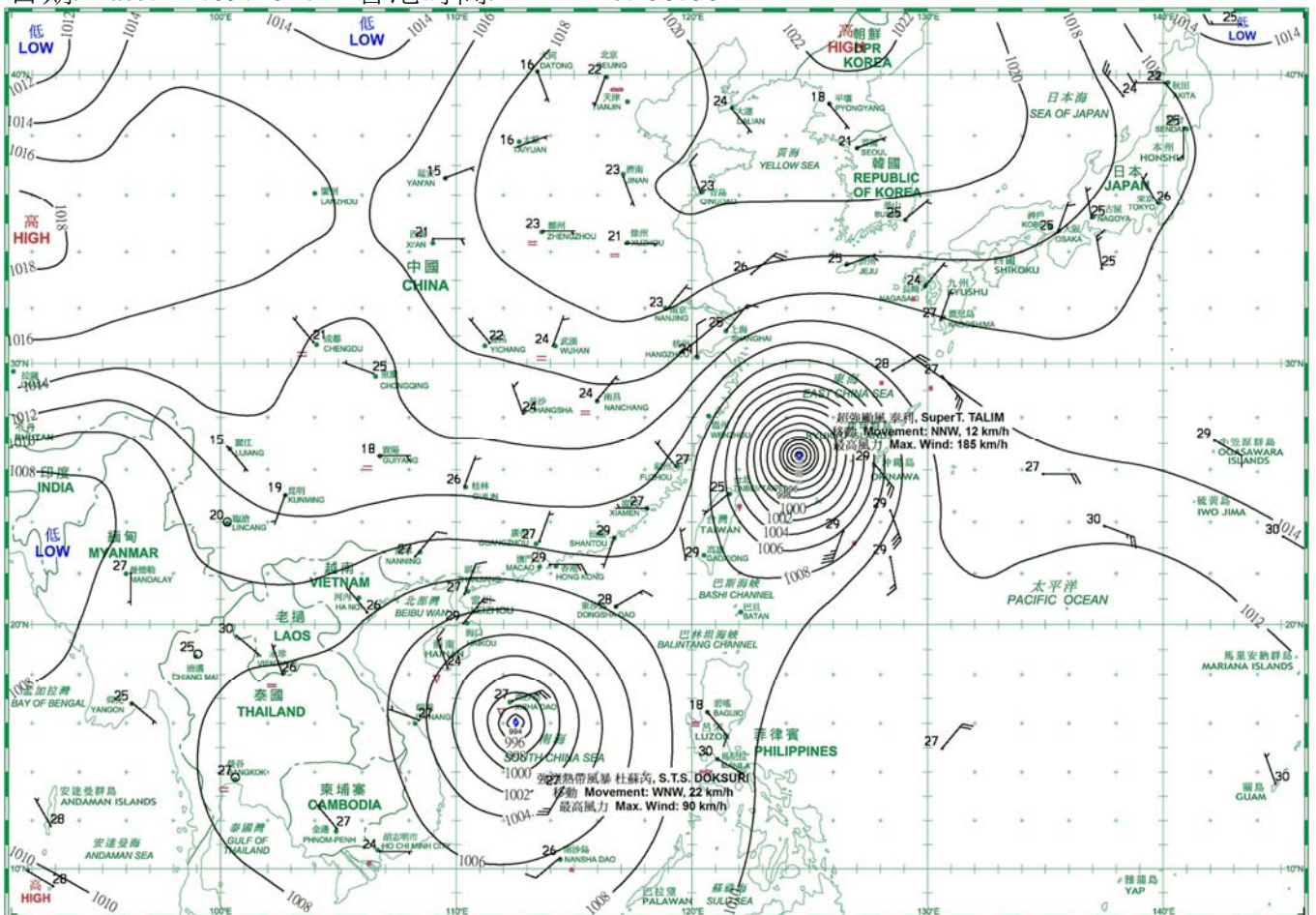
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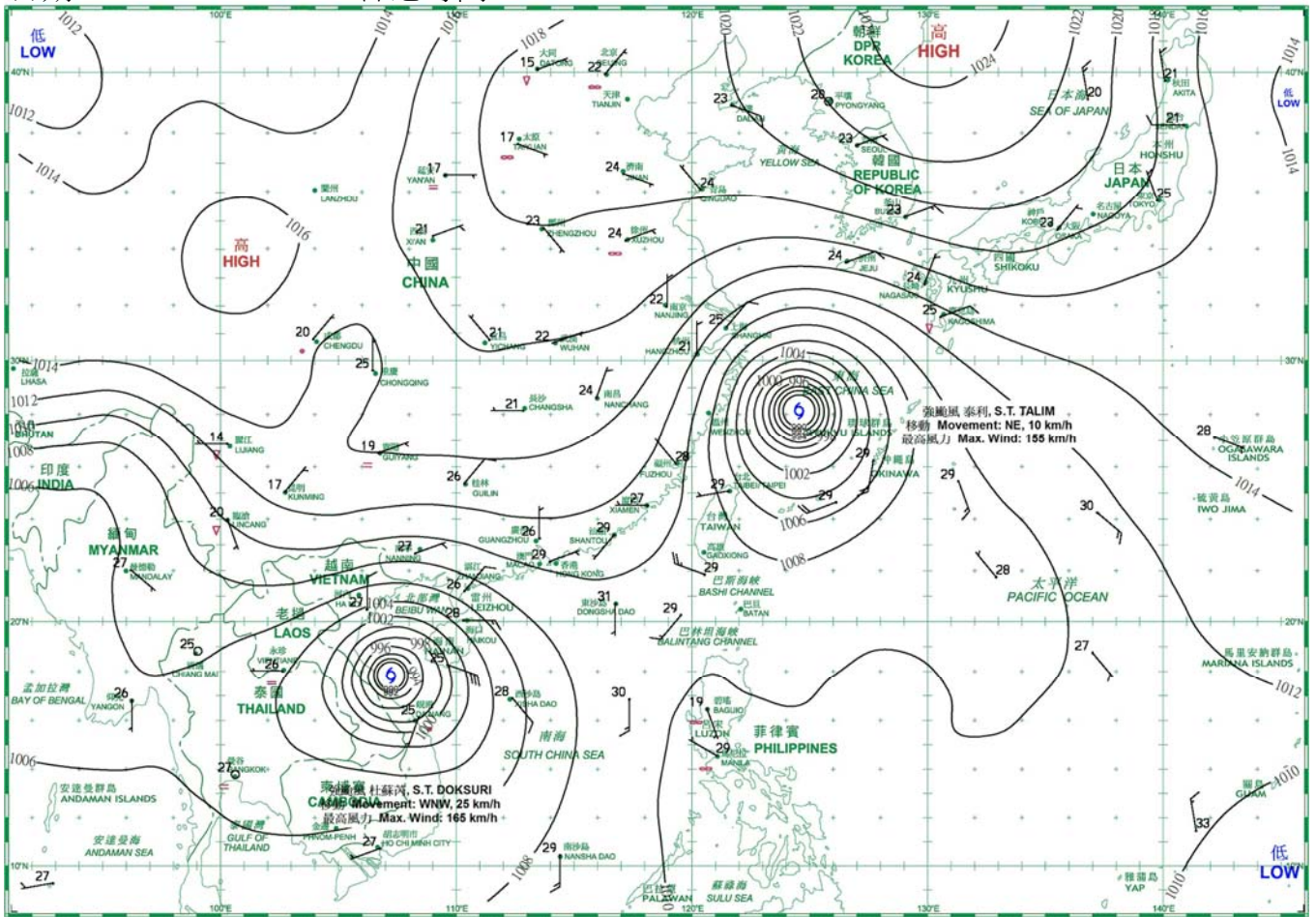
日期/Date: 13.09.2017 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



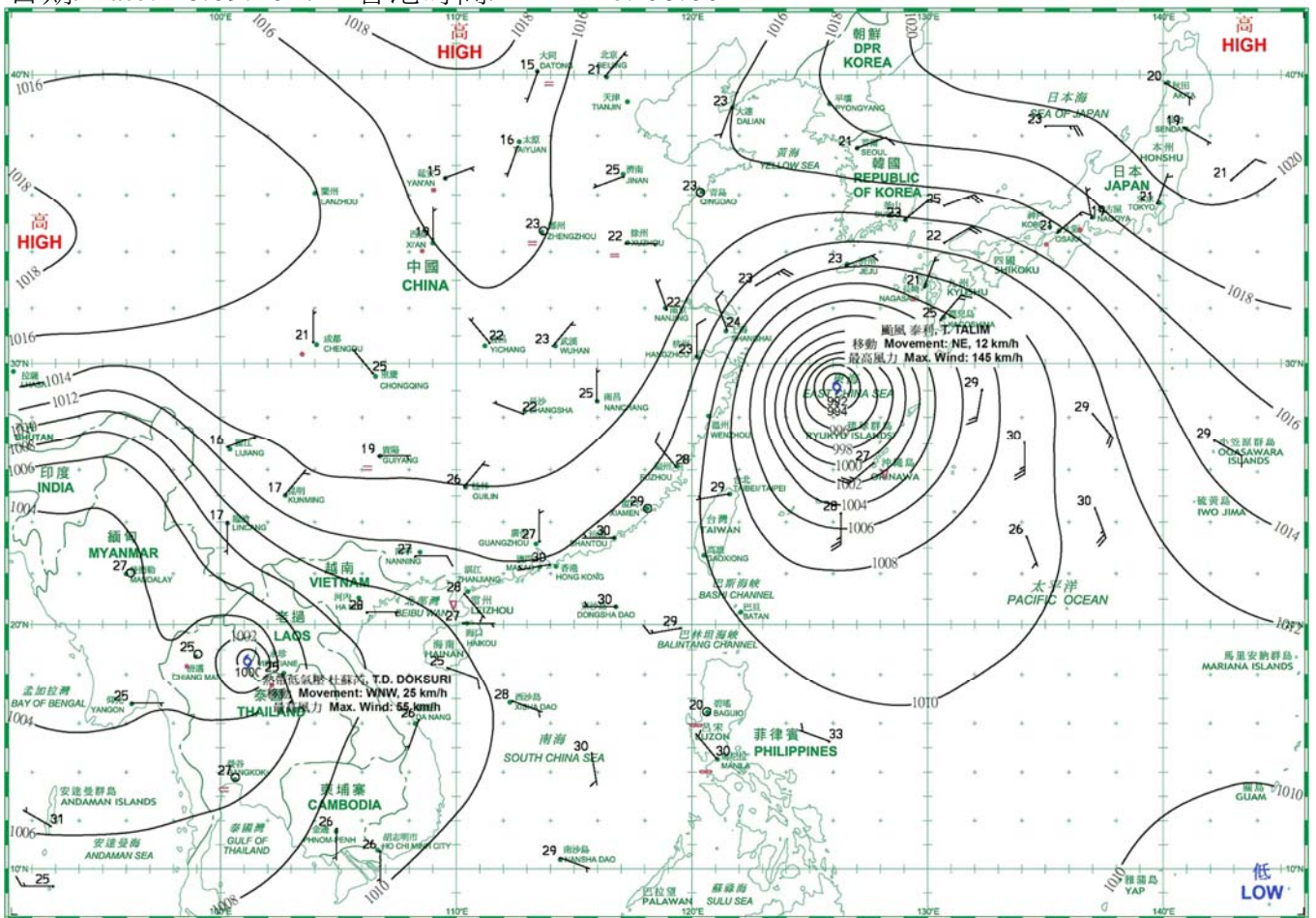
日期/Date: 14.09.2017 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 15.09.2017 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

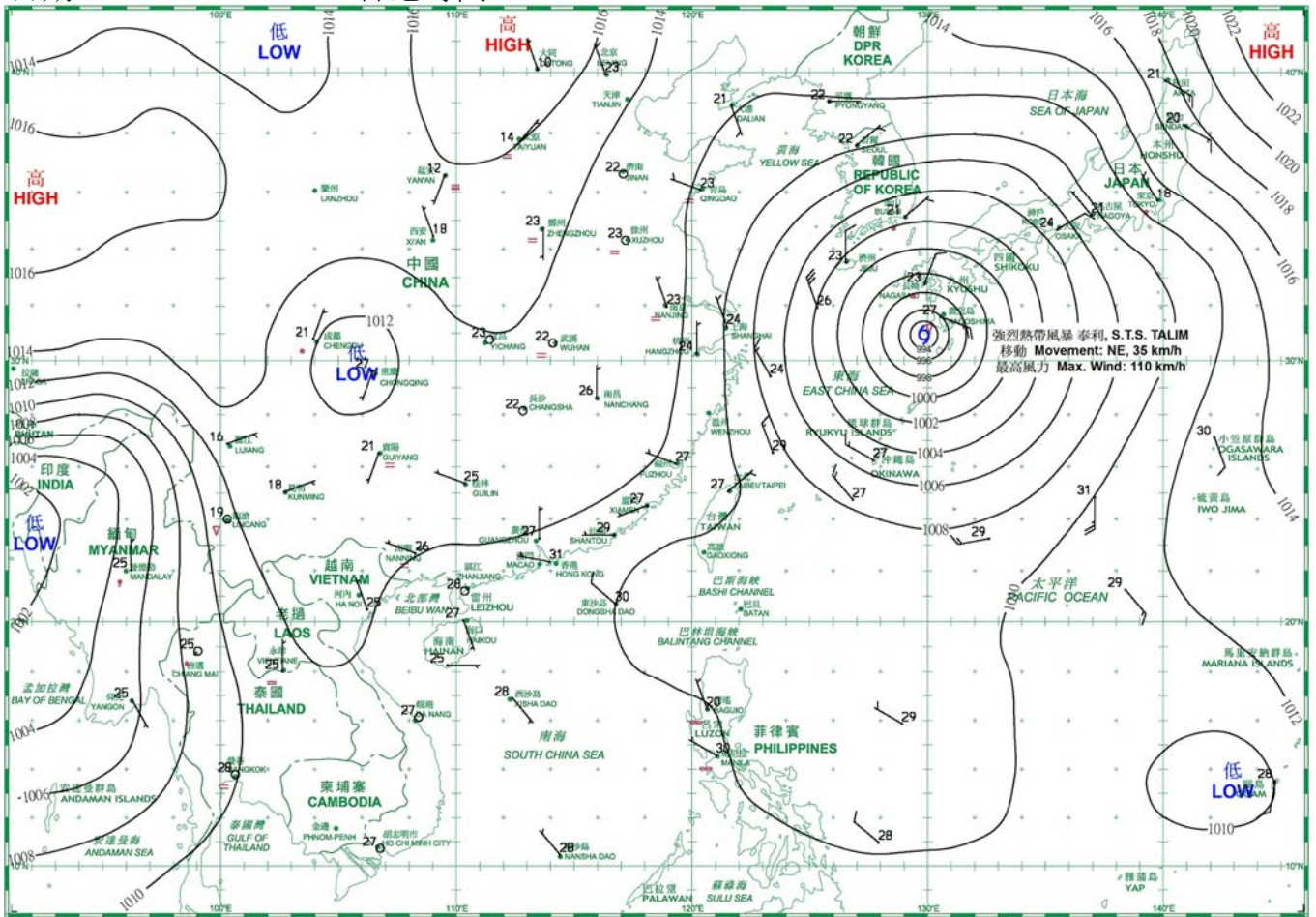


日期/Date: 16.09.2017 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

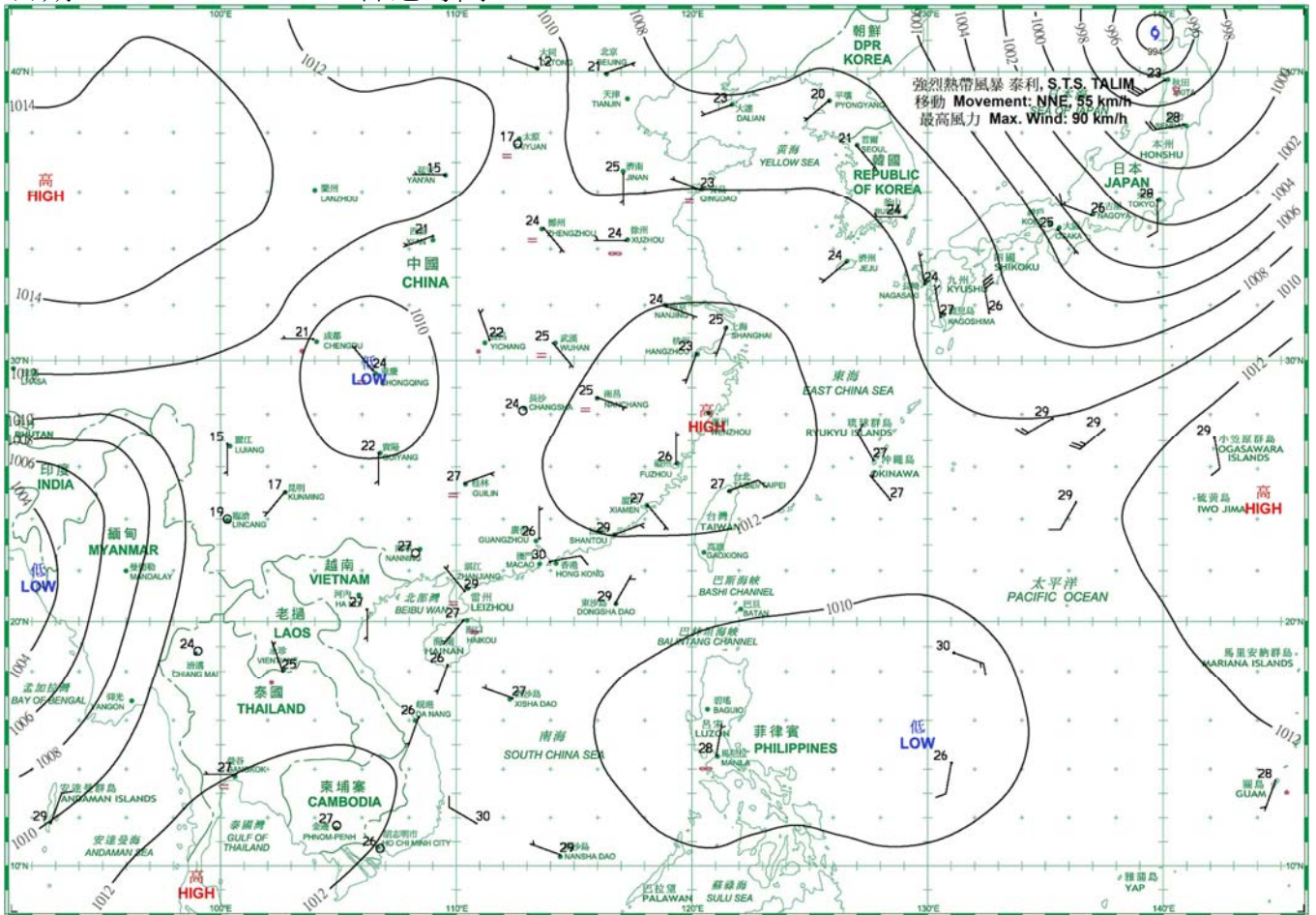




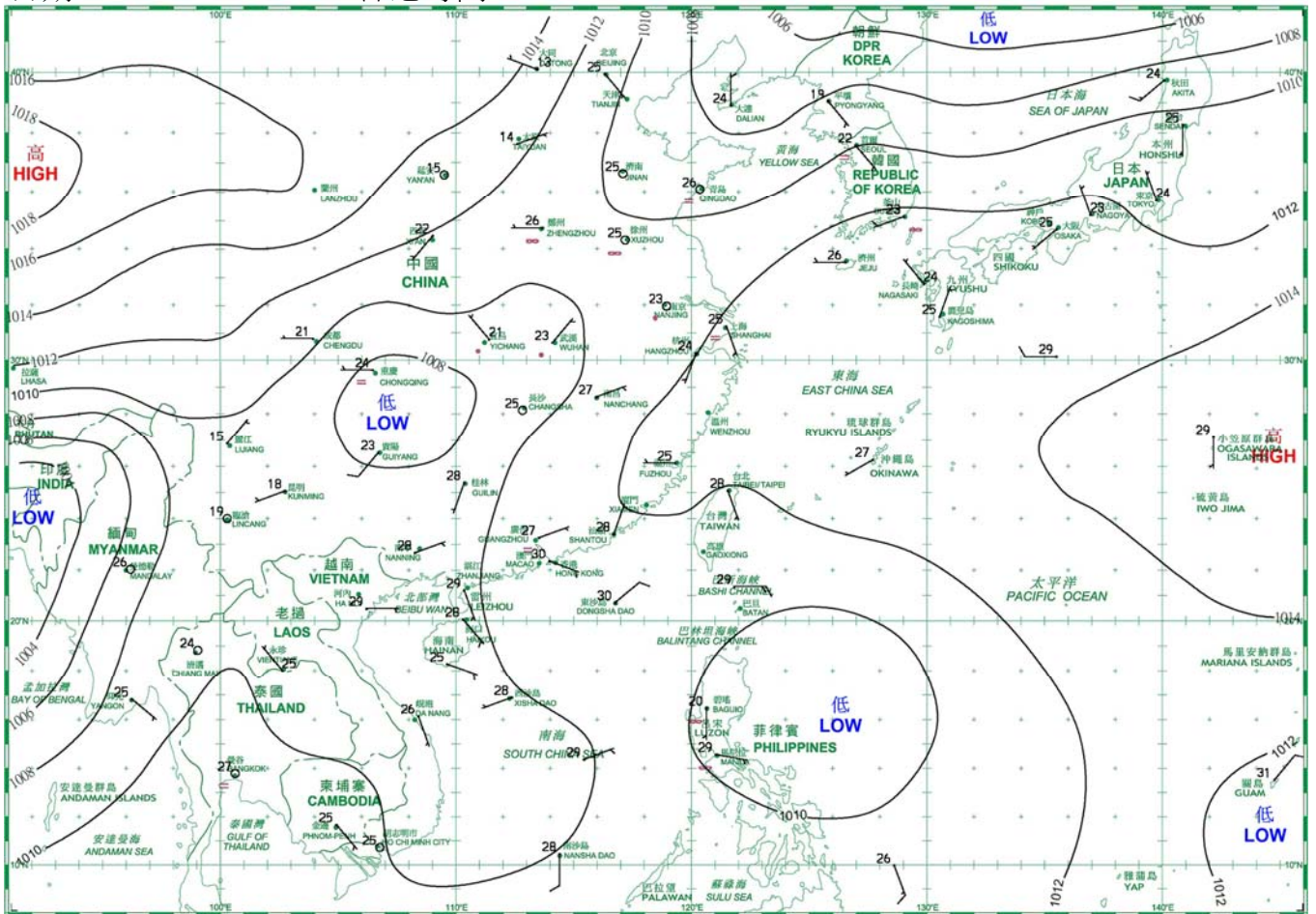
日期/Date: 17.09.2017 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



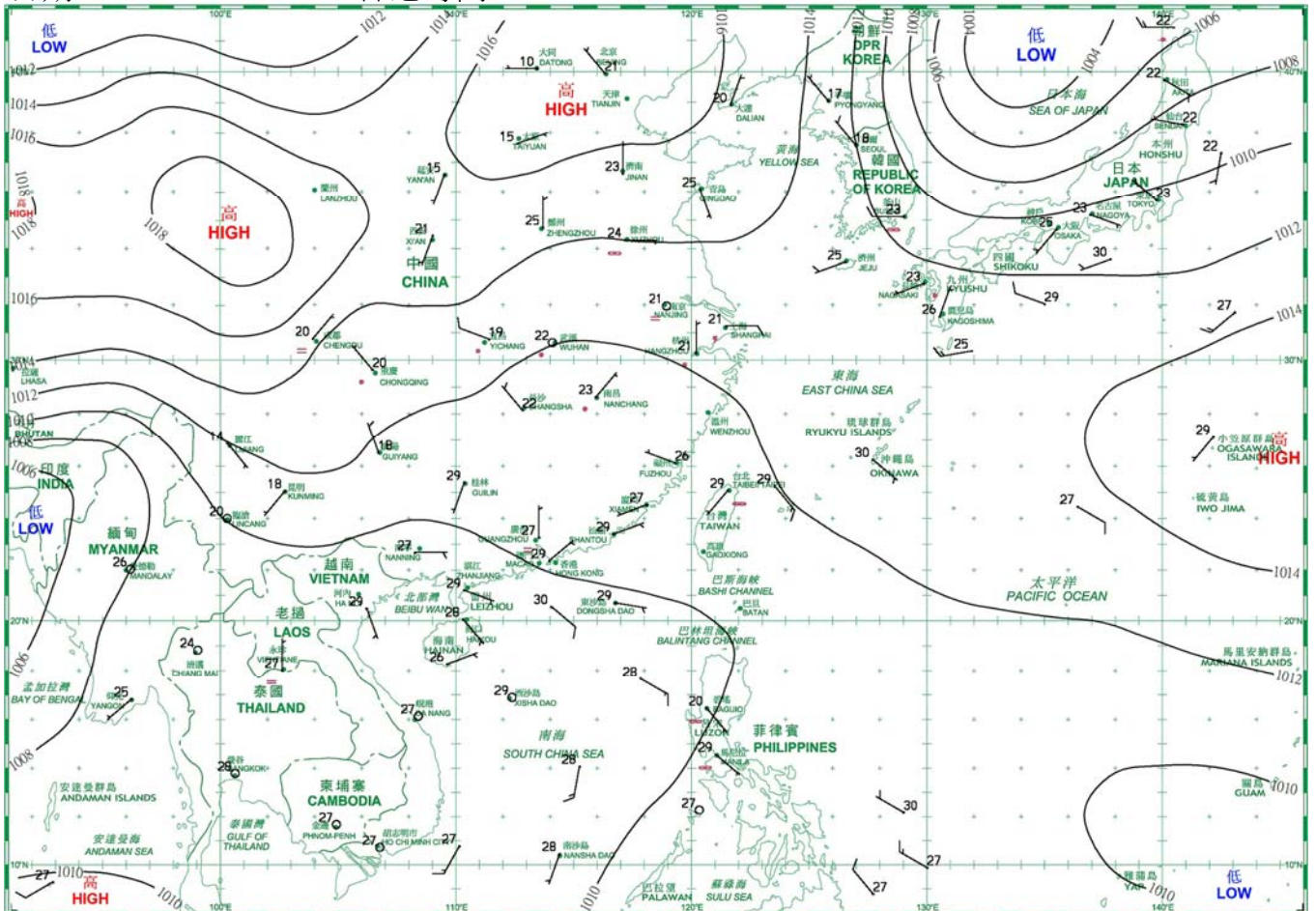
日期/Date: 18.09.2017 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



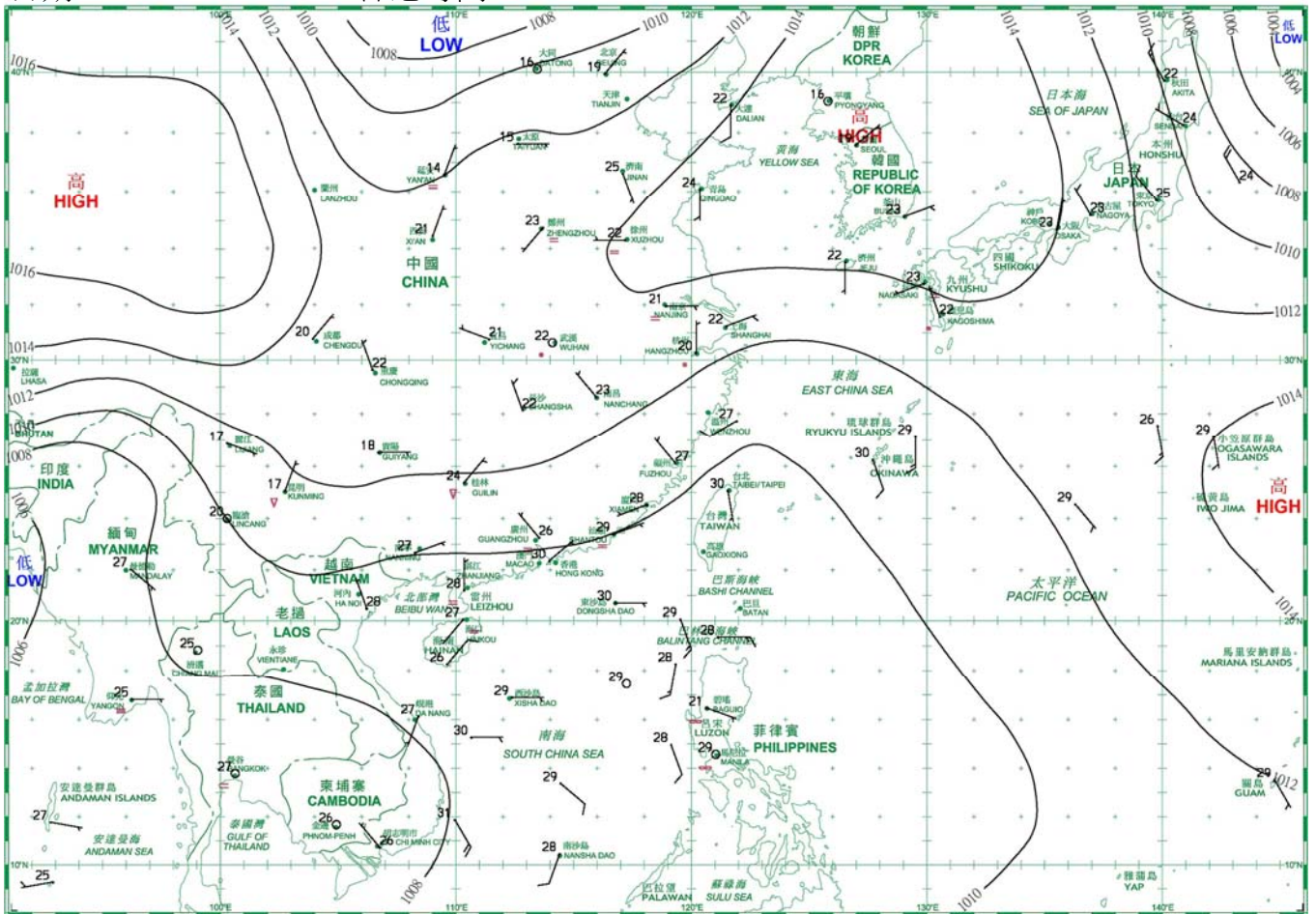
日期/Date: 19.09.2017 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



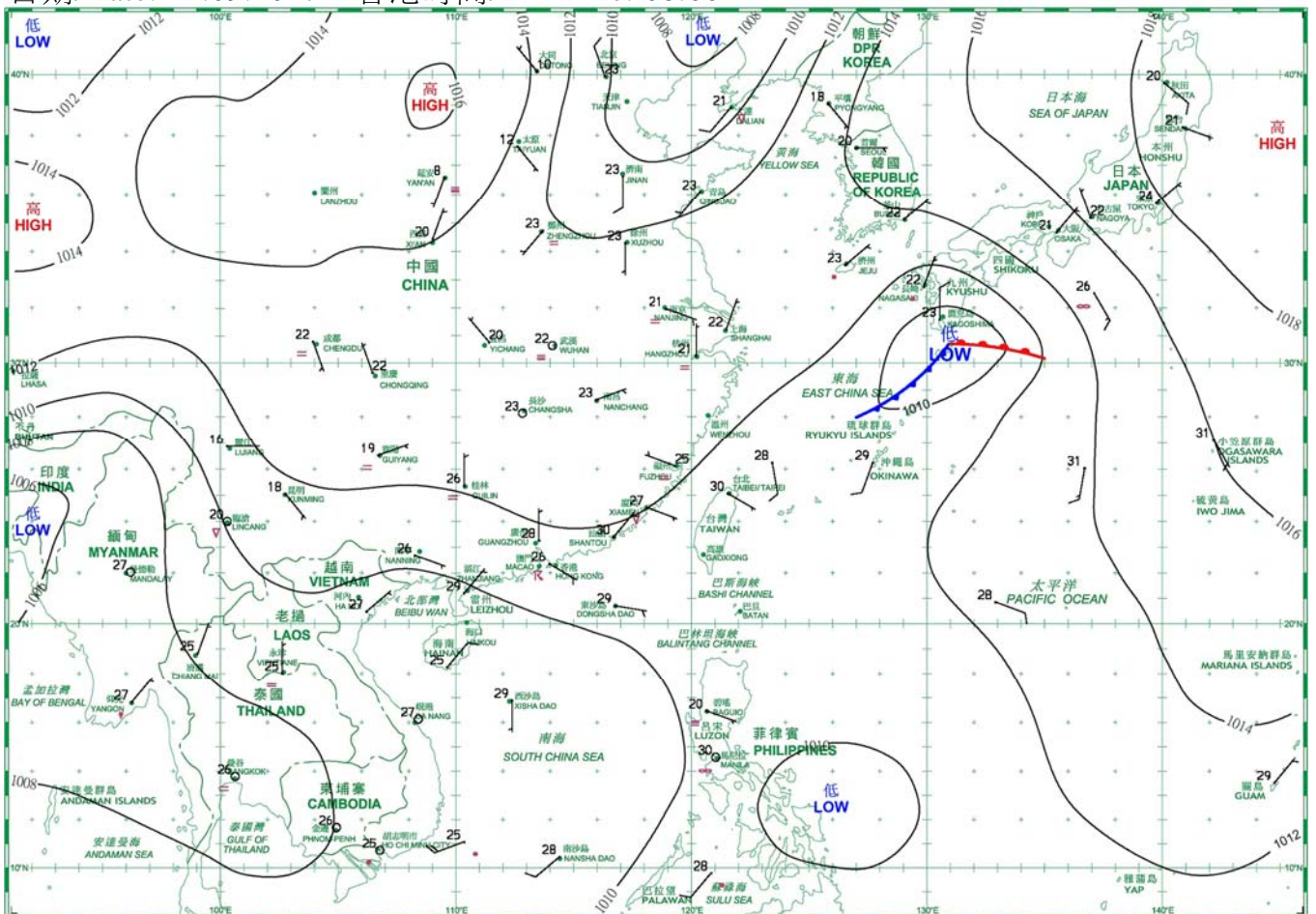
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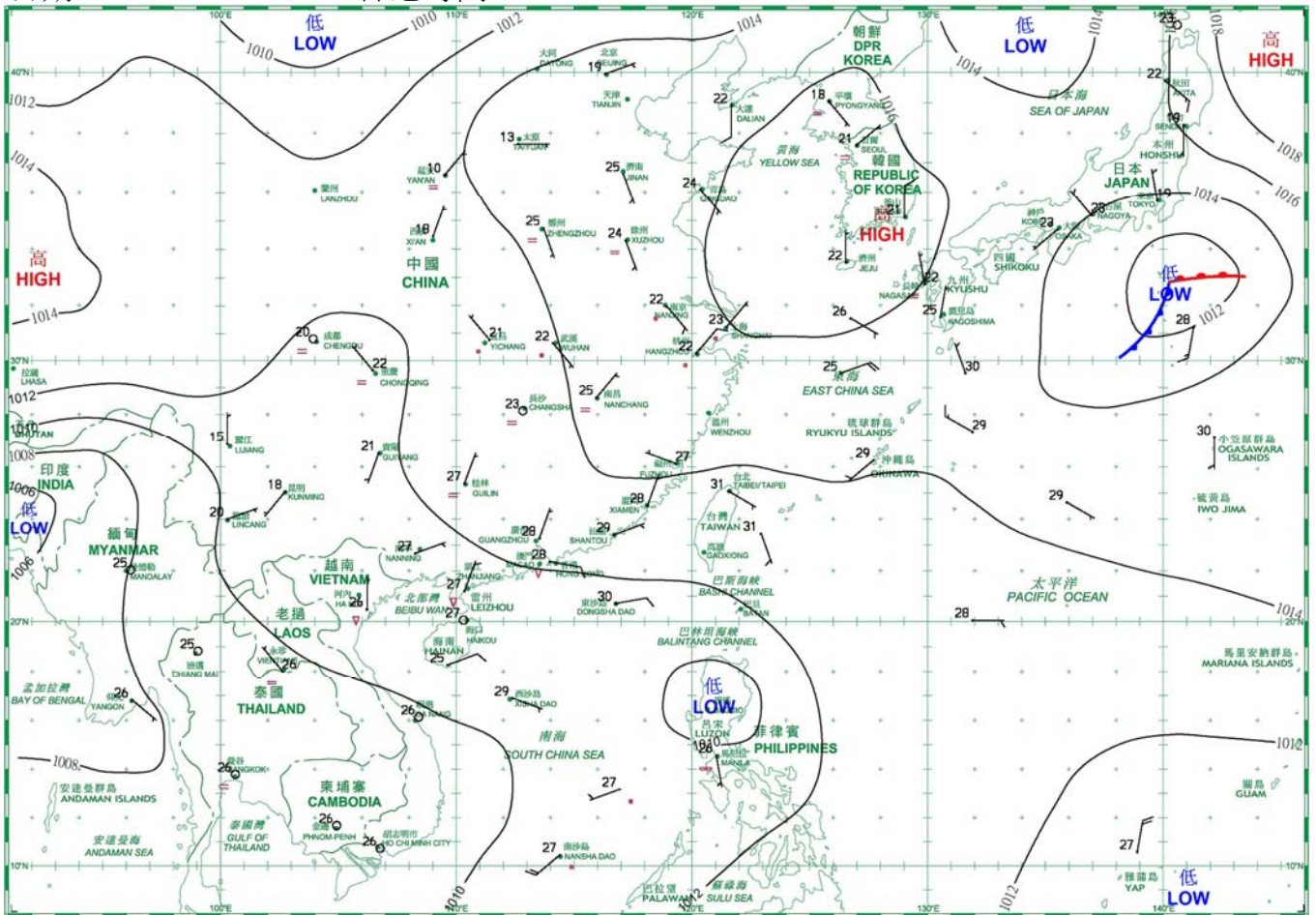
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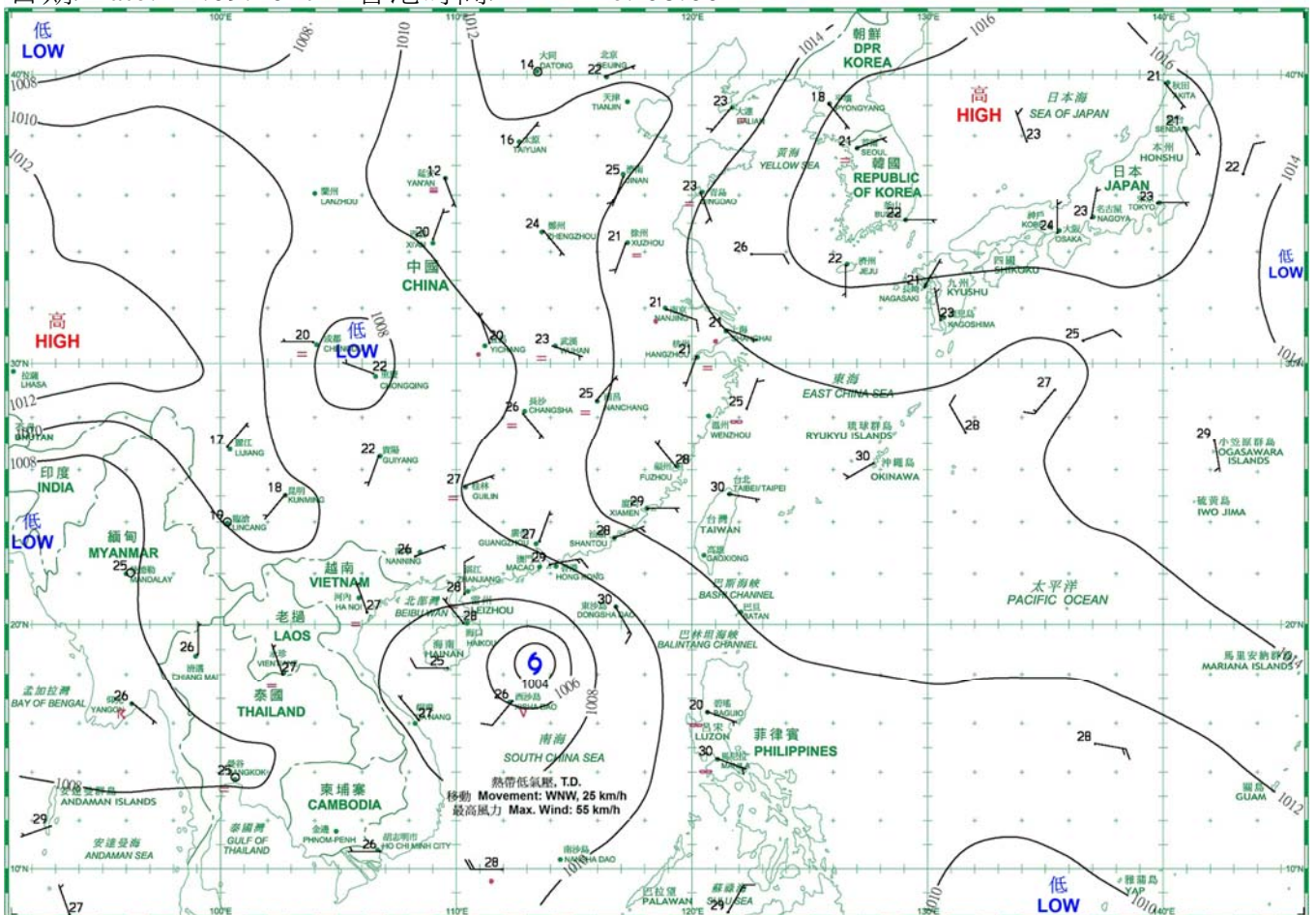
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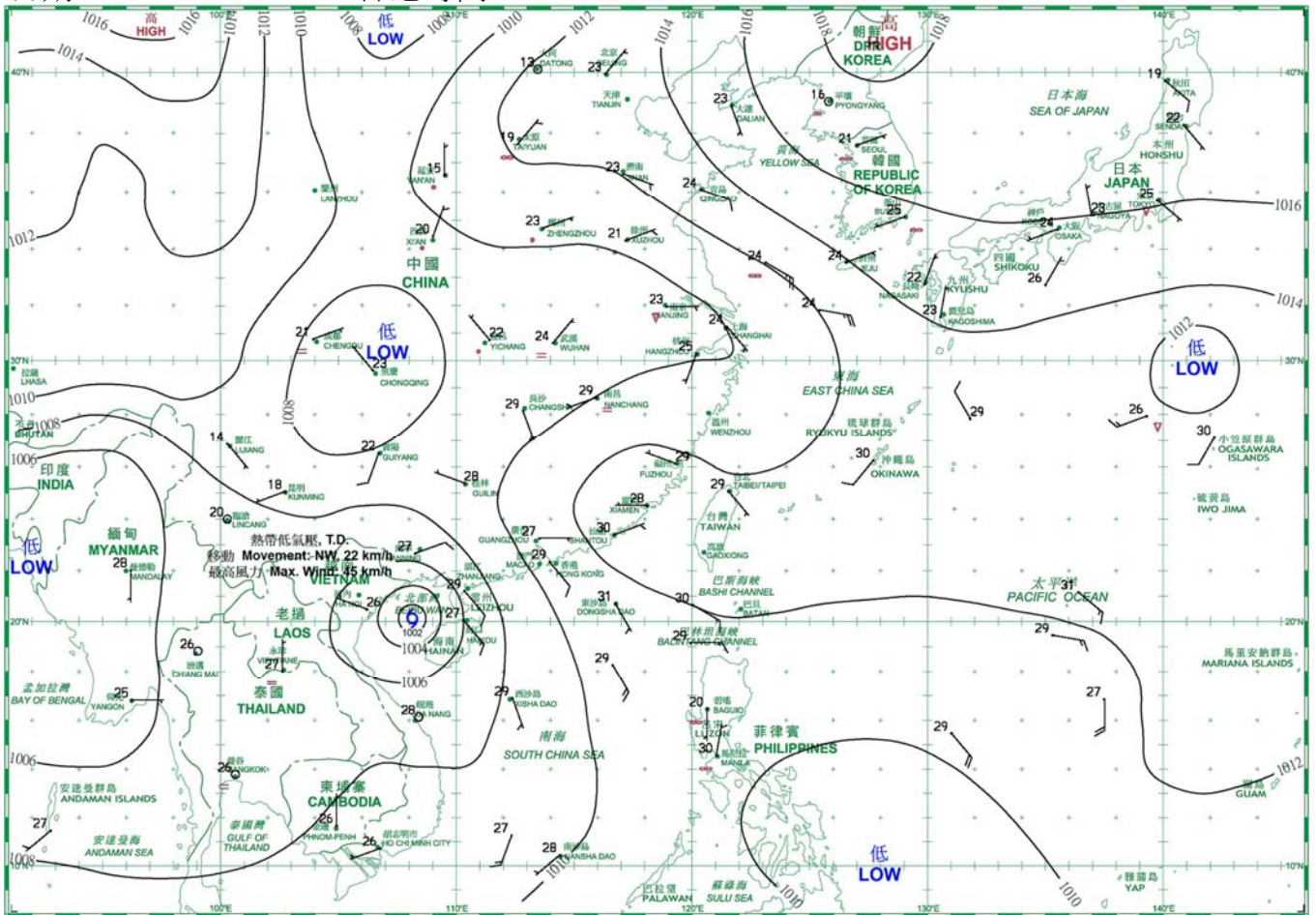
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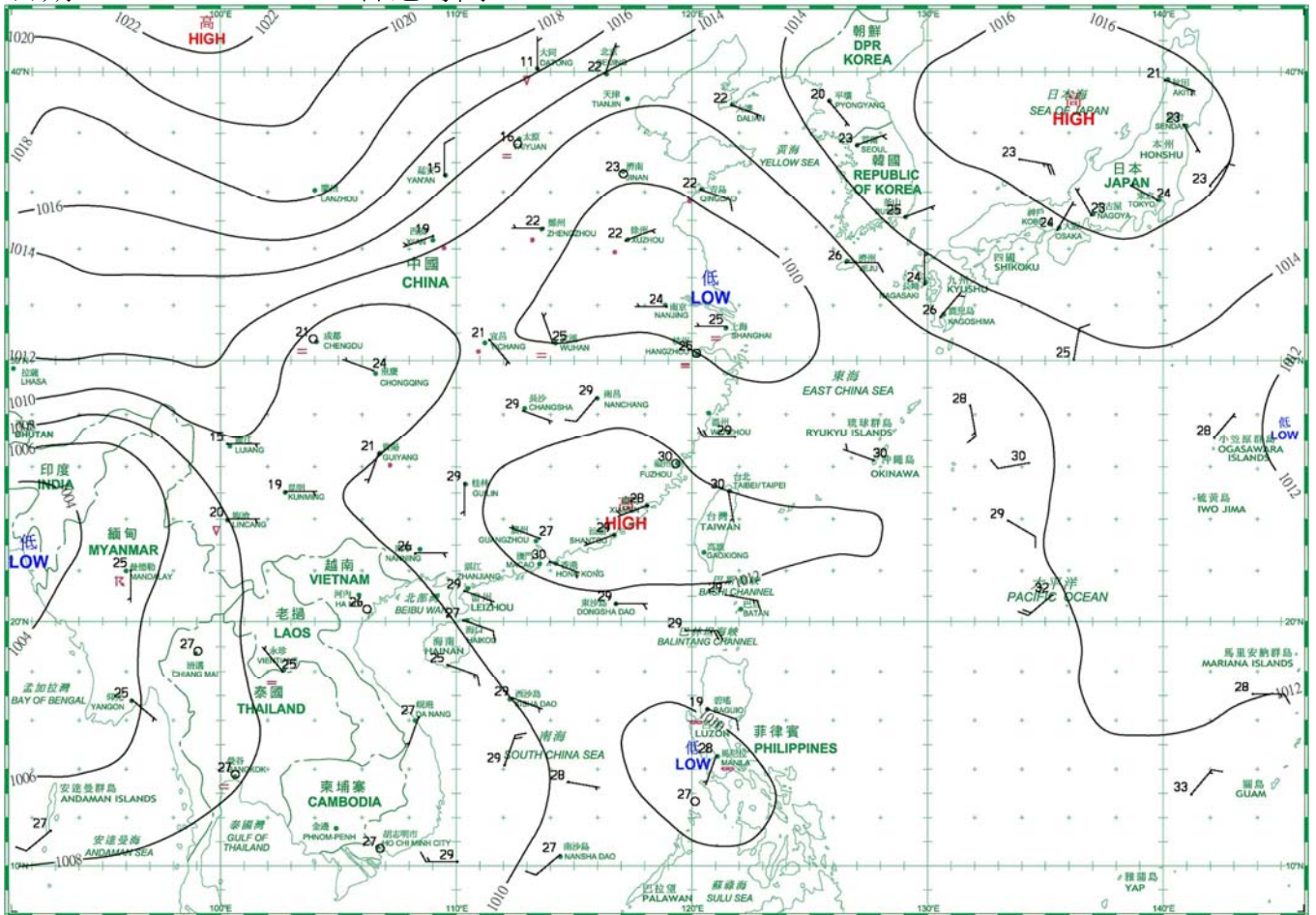
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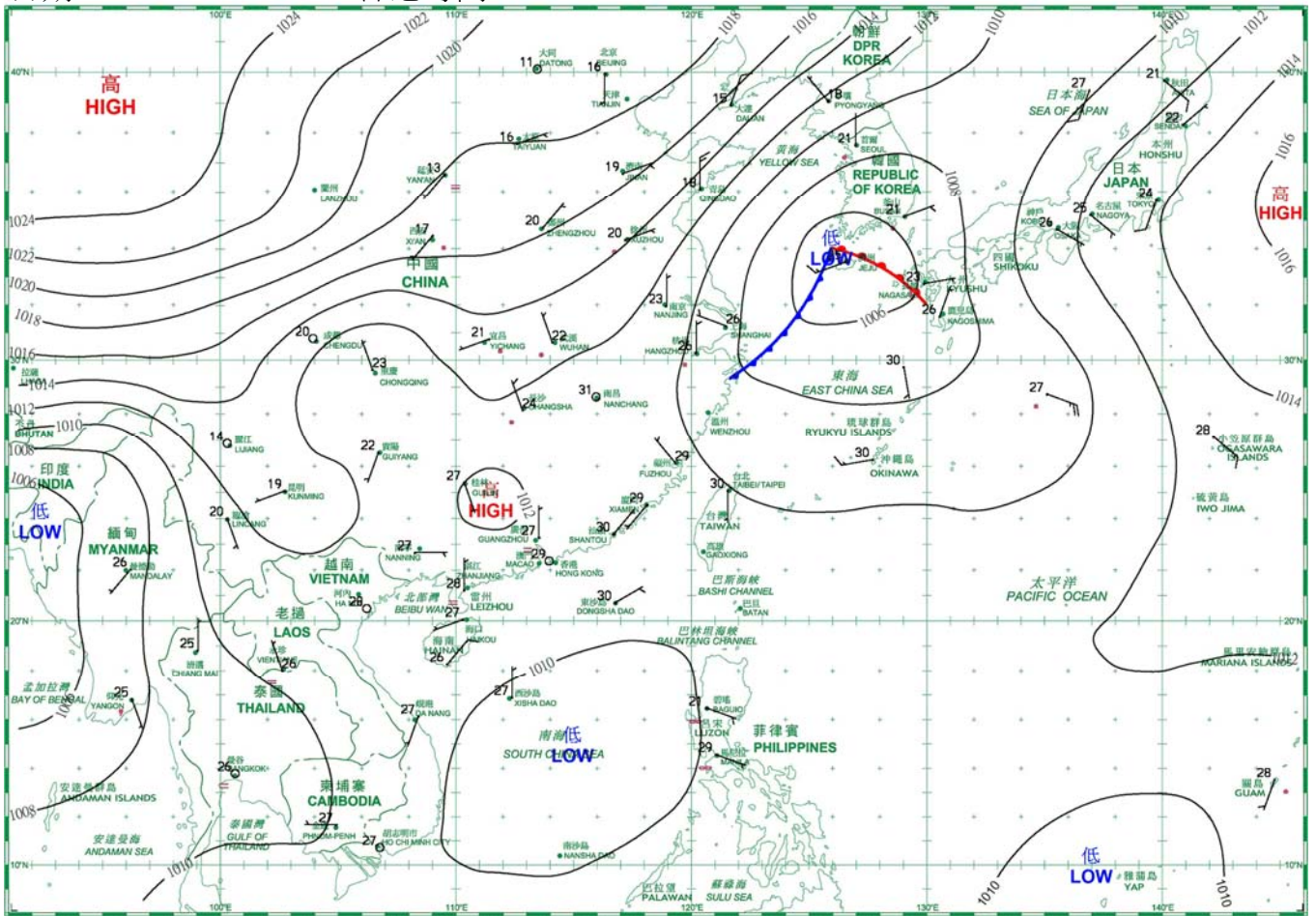
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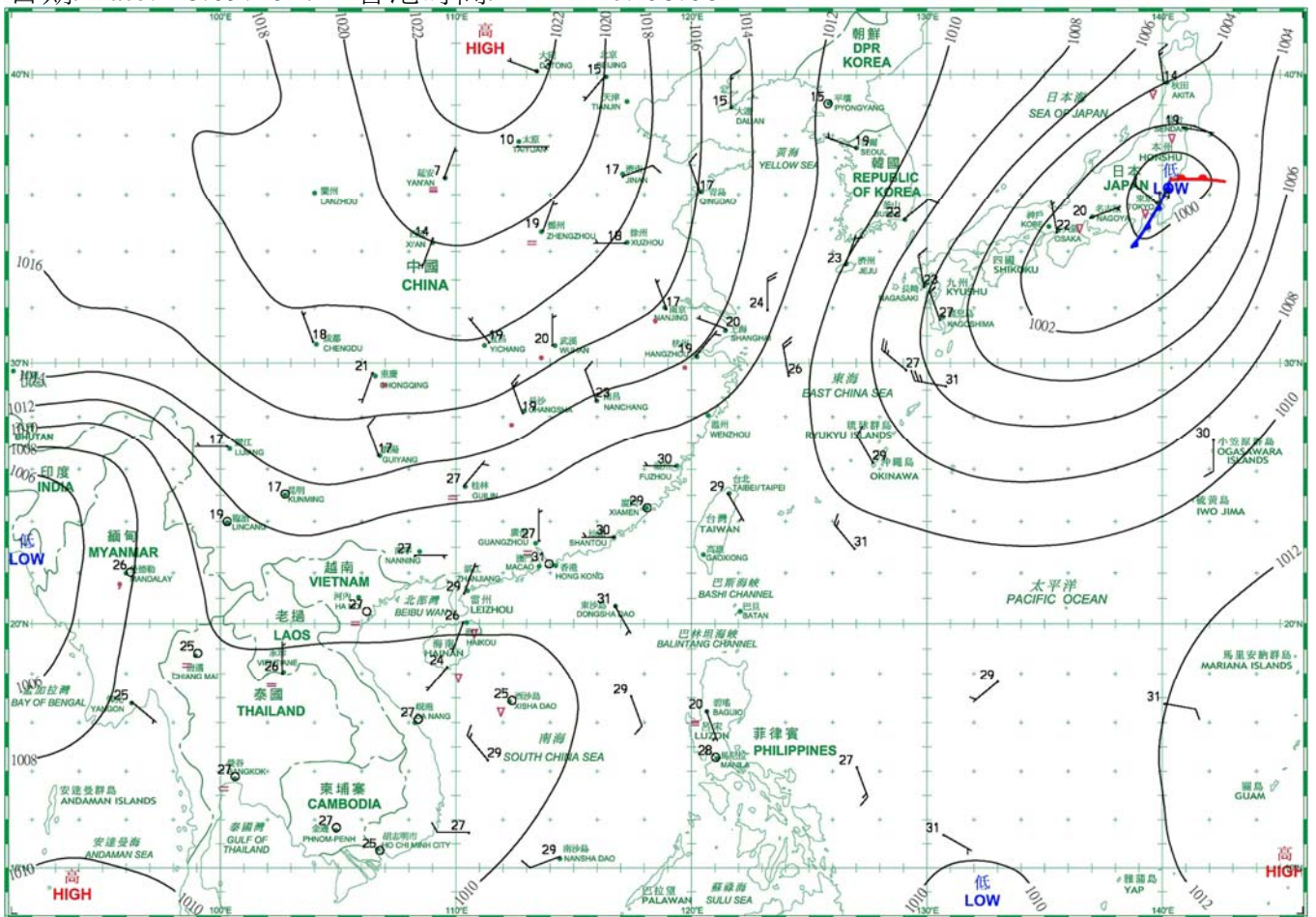
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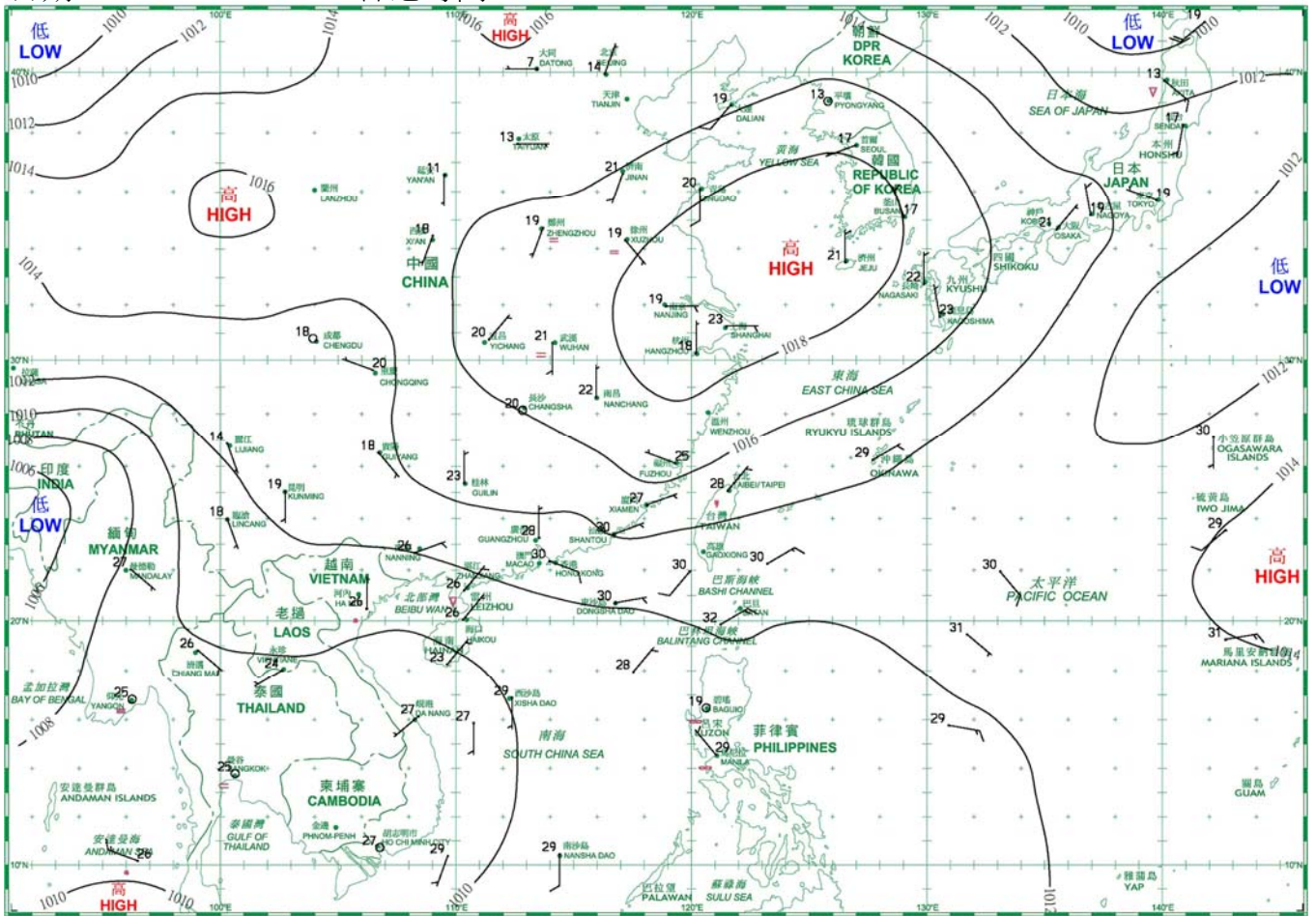
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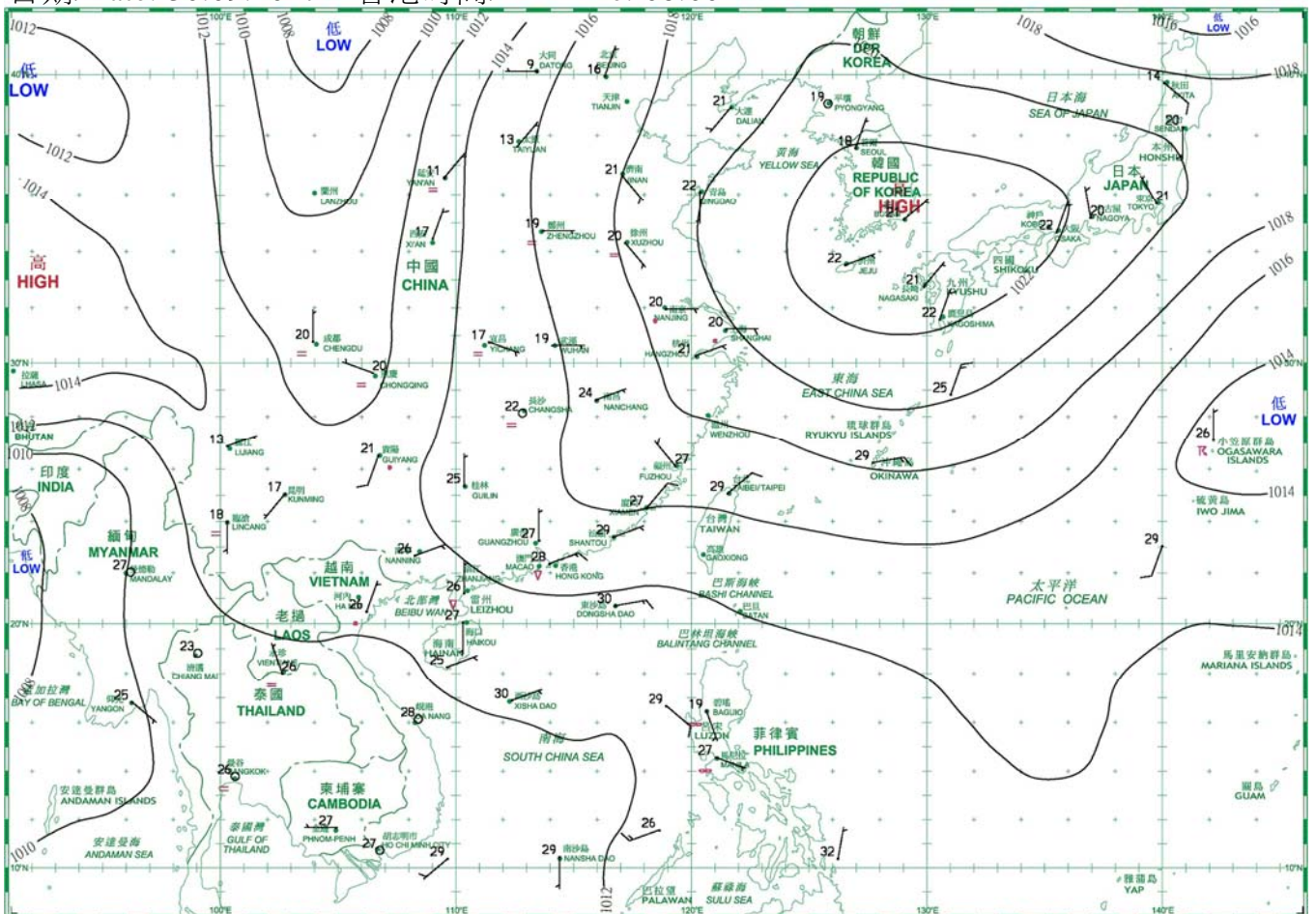
日期/Date: 28.09.2017 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 29.09.2017 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 30.09.2017 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



## 4.1.1 二零一七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 2017

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	1005.6	31.7	27.9	26.1	24.6	83	85	6.5
2	1004.5	30.4	27.9	26.4	24.8	83	88	1.0
3	1005.4	29.9	27.3	25.6	25.1	88	88	23.8
4	1006.7	27.6	26.4	25.3	24.4	89	90	32.8
5	1008.5	30.7	28.3	25.9	25.8	87	83	6.4
6	1007.5	32.3	29.1	27.3	25.6	82	82	Tr
7	1008.2	30.7	28.5	27.5	25.4	84	86	1.8
8	1009.3	30.9	28.4	26.9	25.2	83	64	1.1
9	1009.0	32.0	28.1	26.0	25.5	86	77	25.8
10	1010.1	32.2	29.1	26.7	25.3	81	68	Tr
11	1009.7	32.4	29.8	27.6	24.9	75	30	-
12	1009.3	32.8	29.9	27.9	25.5	77	51	0.6
13	1009.5	34.0	30.0	28.3	24.4	73	71	-
14	1008.5	31.5	29.0	27.6	21.5	64	76	-
15	1009.5	33.2	29.4	27.8	24.8	77	76	Tr
16	1009.9	32.6	29.9	27.7	24.3	73	52	-
17	1009.4	32.6	30.1	28.5	24.5	72	36	-
18	1009.8	32.9	29.7	27.8	24.8	75	30	-
19	1010.2	32.2	29.1	27.6	24.1	75	39	-
20	1009.3	32.0	29.3	27.6	25.1	78	73	0.2
21	1008.6	32.0	29.4	27.9	25.3	79	70	Tr
22	1009.9	32.0	29.1	26.1	25.9	83	72	17.9
23	1010.8	31.4	29.0	26.7	26.1	85	75	33.4
24	1008.8	30.5	28.8	27.1	25.7	84	81	5.6
25	1010.1	31.9	29.4	27.7	25.8	81	81	0.5
26	1011.0	32.9	29.7	27.8	25.4	78	41	-
27	1009.6	33.0	29.9	27.7	25.6	78	34	-
28	1009.2	34.1	30.3	28.2	24.6	72	25	-
29	1012.2	33.1	30.2	28.8	25.8	78	63	Tr
30	1013.7	30.3	28.3	25.9	25.6	86	72	35.0
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1009.1	31.9	29.0	27.2	25.0	80	65	192.4
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							

天文台於九月二日 15 時 21 分錄得本月最低氣壓 1002.8 百帕斯卡。

The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 1002.8 hectopascals at 1521 HKT on 2 September.

天文台於九月二十八日 13 時 58 分錄得本月最高氣溫 34.1 °C。

The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 34.1 °C at 1358 HKT on 28 September.

天文台於九月四日 6 時 12 分錄得本月最低氣溫 25.3 °C。

The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 25.3 °C at 0612 HKT on 4 September.

京士柏於九月二十三日 7 時 50 分錄得本月最高1分鐘平均降雨率 120 毫米/小時。

The maximum 1-minute mean rainfall rate recorded at King's Park was 120 millimetres per hour at 0750 HKT on 23 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 二零一七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 2017

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 <sup>2</sup> MJ/m <sup>2</sup>	毫米 mm	度 degrees	公里/小時 km/h
1	7	2.4	11.11	3.0	290	10.3
2	5	1.1	11.18	2.8	270	10.5
3	2	0.8	8.61	1.7	270	24.7
4	0	0.2	5.63	0.6	240	38.8
5	0	2.6	10.46	1.5	180	12.2
6	0	7.2	17.36	3.0	190	7.2
7	0	1.1	9.01	1.4	280	5.2
8	0	6.5	15.32	2.7	180	9.9
9	0	4.0	12.98	4.9	160	10.5
10	0	8.3	21.99	4.8	190	10.5
11	0	10.8	22.85	5.1	200	9.3
12	5	5.8	13.89	3.6	050	7.8
13	0	8.6	19.15	5.8	070	33.3
14	0	6.8	17.82	3.9	070	36.0
15	0	4.9	15.96	3.6	070	15.2
16	3	10.6	20.83	5.1	260	15.3
17	3	8.5	16.75	3.6	270	9.8
18	0	10.9	22.55	5.1	090	14.5
19	0	9.3	22.21	4.6	090	16.1
20	0	6.8	16.12	3.2	090	15.0
21	0	7.9	15.01	3.0	080	13.2
22	0	6.9	17.39	3.6	080	24.2
23	0	5.5	16.63	3.7	080	30.3
24	0	2.4	9.99	2.3	100	39.8
25	0	5.4	15.48	2.1	120	26.5
26	0	9.6	20.13	4.3	120	9.8
27	1	7.9	14.69	3.0	200	6.2
28	0	10.9	21.67	4.3	130	7.7
29	0	8.9	21.42	5.3	090	21.1
30	0	4.5	10.38	2.2	080	34.7
平均/總值 Mean/Total	26	187.1	15.82	103.8	080	17.5
正常* Normal*	81.2 §	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 <sup>^</sup> Waglan Island <sup>^</sup>

橫瀾島於九月四日 9 時 40 分錄得本月最高陣風 81 公里/小時，風向 250 度。

The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 81 kilometres per hour from 250 degrees at 0940 HKT on 4 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.

<sup>^</sup> 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。

<sup>^</sup> 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>)

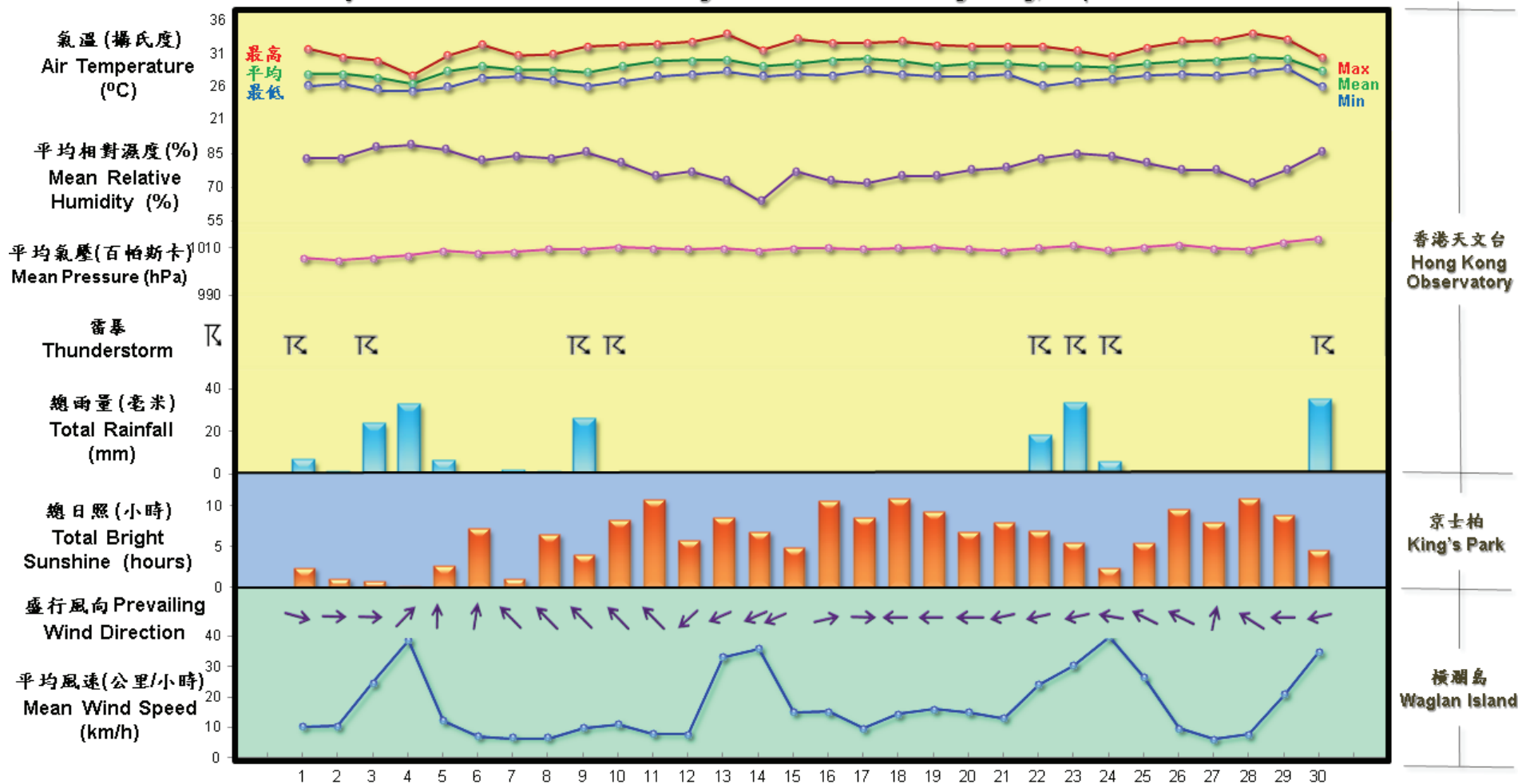
\* 1981-2010 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (<http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/enormal09.htm>)

§ 1997-2016 平均值

§ 1997-2016 Mean value

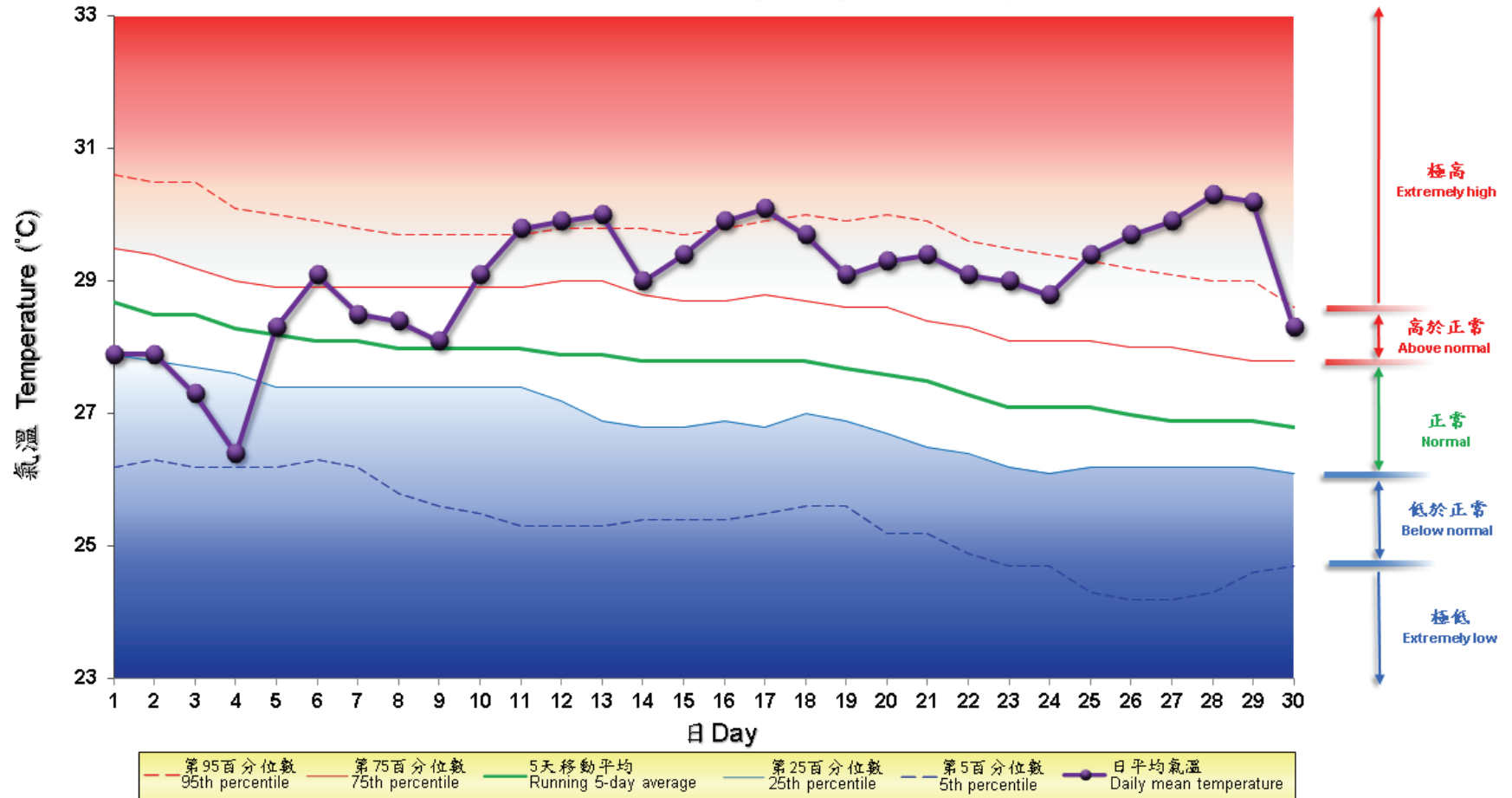
### 4.2 2017年9月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄

### 4.2 Daily Values of Selected Meteorological Elements for Hong Kong, September 2017



## 4.3 2017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 2017



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