每月天氣摘要
二零二一年九月

Monthly Weather Summary
September 2021

———♦———

目錄

Contents

二零二一年十月出版

香港天文台編製
香港九龍彌敦道134A

1. 除特別列明外，所有時間均以協調世界時加八小時為準。

2. 除特別列明外，所有氣象要素數值均在香港天文台錄得。

3. 因惡劣天氣引致的人命傷亡及財物損毀數字是由各政府部門提供或根據報章報導輯錄。

Published : October 2021

Prepared and published by : Hong Kong Observatory,
134A Nathan Road,
Kowloon,
Hong Kong.

1. Unless otherwise stated, all times given are 8 hours ahead of Co-ordinated Universal Time (UTC).

2. Values of meteorological elements are those recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory, unless otherwise specified.

3. Figures of damage and casualties caused by weather phenomena are compiled from press reports and information provided by other government departments.

1. 二零二一年九月天氣回顧

由於覆蓋華南的副熱帶高壓脊較正常強，二零二一年九月是香港有記錄以來最熱的九月。本月平均最高氣溫 32.8 度、平均氣溫 29.7 度及平均最低氣溫 27.8 度，較其各自正常值高 2.3 度、1.8 度及 1.7 度 (或較其 1981-2010 各自正常值高 2.7 度、2.0 度及 2.0 度)，全部皆是九月份最高紀錄。本月的酷熱天氣日數 15 天及熱夜數目 11 天，兩者皆是九月份的最高紀錄。此外，二零二一年一月至九月的酷熱天氣日數及熱夜數目分別已達 53 天及 57 天，兩者皆打破了二零二零年創下的全年最高紀錄。本月亦遠較正常少雨，全月只錄得 129.6 毫米雨量，約是正常值 321.4 毫米的百分之 40 (或 1981-2010 正常值 327.6 毫米的百分之 40)。本年首九個月的累積雨量為 1650.7 毫米，較同期正常值 2242.8 毫米少約百分之 26 (或較 1981-2010 正常值 2233.1 毫米少百分之 26)。

受華南上空的反氣旋所支配，除有幾陣驟雨及局部地區有雷暴外，九月一日至十二日本港大部分時間陽光充沛及天氣酷熱。與此同時，在北太平洋西部的超強颱風燦都於九月十日至十二日向北移動，經過呂宋海峽及台灣東部海域。受燦都的外圍下沉氣流影響及在陽光充沛的情況下，九月十二日天文台氣溫上升至全月最高的 34.5 度。當日的平均氣溫為 31.2 度，亦是有記錄以來其中一個九月份的最高。

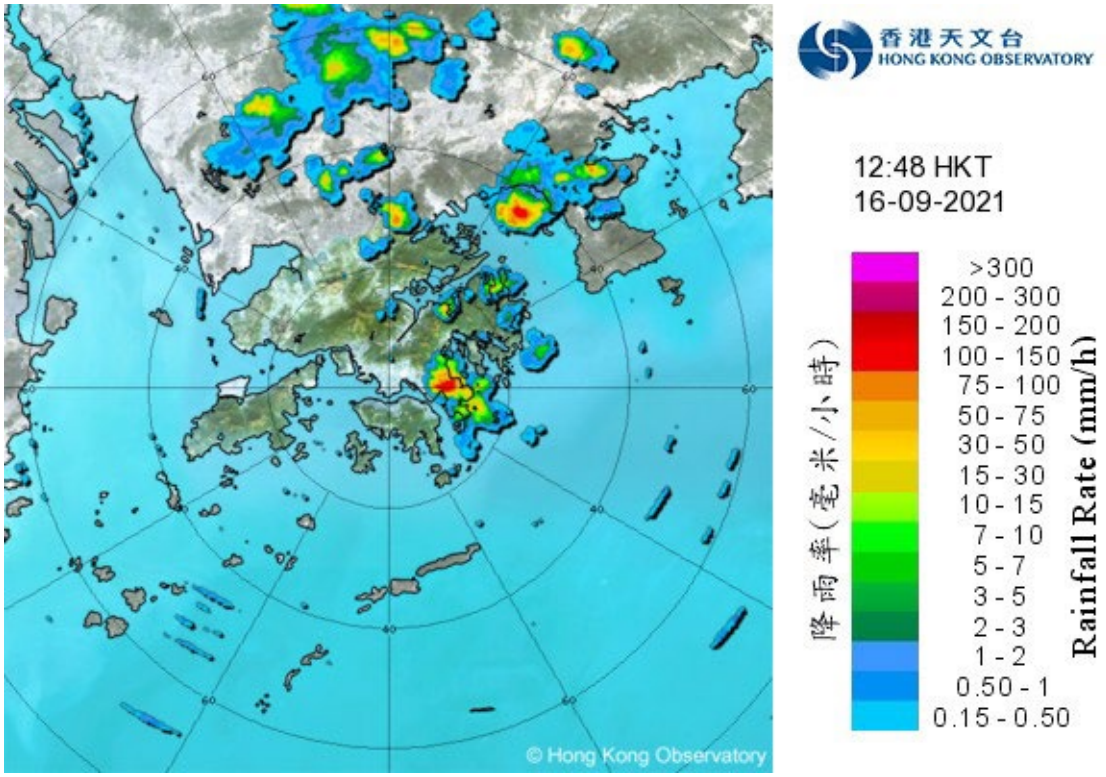
在微風的情況下，雖然九月十三日至十七日期間部分時間有陽光，但高溫天氣在部分地區觸發雷雨。九月十三日最低氣溫為 29.5 度，是有記錄以來其中一個九月份的最高。九月十六日除局部地區有大驟雨及雷暴外，下午約一時在將軍澳亦有冰雹報告，而該區全日錄得超過 100 毫米雨量。此外，當日下午有一人在清水灣被雷電擊中死亡。

受高空反氣旋影響，九月十八日至十九日本港部分時間有陽光，但亦有幾陣驟雨及局部地區有雷暴。隨著微風情況重臨，九月二十日至二十二日除部分時間有陽光外，日間高溫亦觸發幾陣雷雨。九月二十一日部分地區的雨勢較大，荃灣區錄得超過 60 毫米雨量。在陽光充沛的情況下，天文台氣溫於九月二十二日下午上升至 34.0 度，是有記錄以來最熱的中秋節翌日。

隨著一股清勁至強風程度的偏東氣流於九月二十二日晚上的抵達，翌日本港天氣轉為大致多雲，間中有驟雨及狂風雷暴。在有雨的情況下，天文台氣溫下降至全月最低的 26.0 度，這亦是有記錄以來最高的九月份絕對最低氣溫。九月二十四日至二十六日本港陽光逐漸增多，驟雨減少。受高空反氣旋影響及隨著偏東氣流緩和，除九月二十九日及三十日局部地區有驟雨及雷暴外，本月餘下時間本港天氣轉為大致天晴及酷熱。

本月有五個熱帶氣旋影響南海及北太平洋西部。

本月沒有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。



2021 年 9 月 16 日下午 12 時 48 分的雷達圖像

2021 年 9 月 16 日下午 12 時 50 分左右在將軍澳拾獲的冰雹
(圖片由 Bei Lang Ni 提供)

1. The Weather of September 2021

Mainly attributing to the stronger than usual subtropical ridge over southern China, September 2021 was the hottest September in Hong Kong on record. The monthly mean maximum temperature of 32.8 degrees, monthly mean temperature of 29.7 degrees and monthly mean minimum temperature of 27.8 degrees were 2.3 degrees, 1.8 degrees and 1.7 degrees above their corresponding normals (or 2.7 degrees, 2.0 degrees and 2.0 degrees above their corresponding 1981-2010 normals) and all of them were the highest on record for September. There were in total 15 very hot days and 11 hot nights in the month, both breaking the records for September. Moreover, from January to September, the numbers of very hot days and hot nights so far in 2021 already reached 53 days and 57 days respectively, both breaking the previous records set in 2020. September 2021 was also much drier than usual with a total rainfall of 129.6 millimetres, about 40 percent of the normal figure of 321.4 millimetres (or 40 percent of the 1981-2010 normal of 327.6 millimetres). The accumulated rainfall up to September this year was 1650.7 millimetres, a deficit of 26 percent compared with the normal of 2242.8 millimetres (or 26 percent below the 1981-2010 normal of 2233.1 millimetres) for the same period.

Under the dominance of the anticyclone over southern China, apart from a few showers and isolated thunderstorms, the weather of Hong Kong was sunny and very hot for most of the time on 1 – 12 September. Meanwhile, over the western North Pacific, Super Typhoon Chanthu tracked northwards and moved across the Luzon Strait and the sea areas to the east of Taiwan on 10 – 12 September. With plenty of sunshine and under the influence of the outer subsiding air of Chanthu, the temperature at the Observatory soared to 34.5 degrees on 12 September, the highest of the month. The daily mean temperature of 31.2 degrees on that day was also one of the highest on record for September.

On 13 – 17 September, under light wind conditions, high temperatures triggered localized thundery showers in some regions, despite sunny periods in between. The daily minimum temperature of 29.5 degrees on 13 September was one of the highest on record for September. On 16 September, apart from the localized heavy showers and thunderstorms, hail was also reported at Tseung Kwan O at around 1:00 p.m. and more than 100 millimetres of rainfall were recorded in that region on that day. Moreover, a person died after being struck by lightning in Clear Water Bay that afternoon.

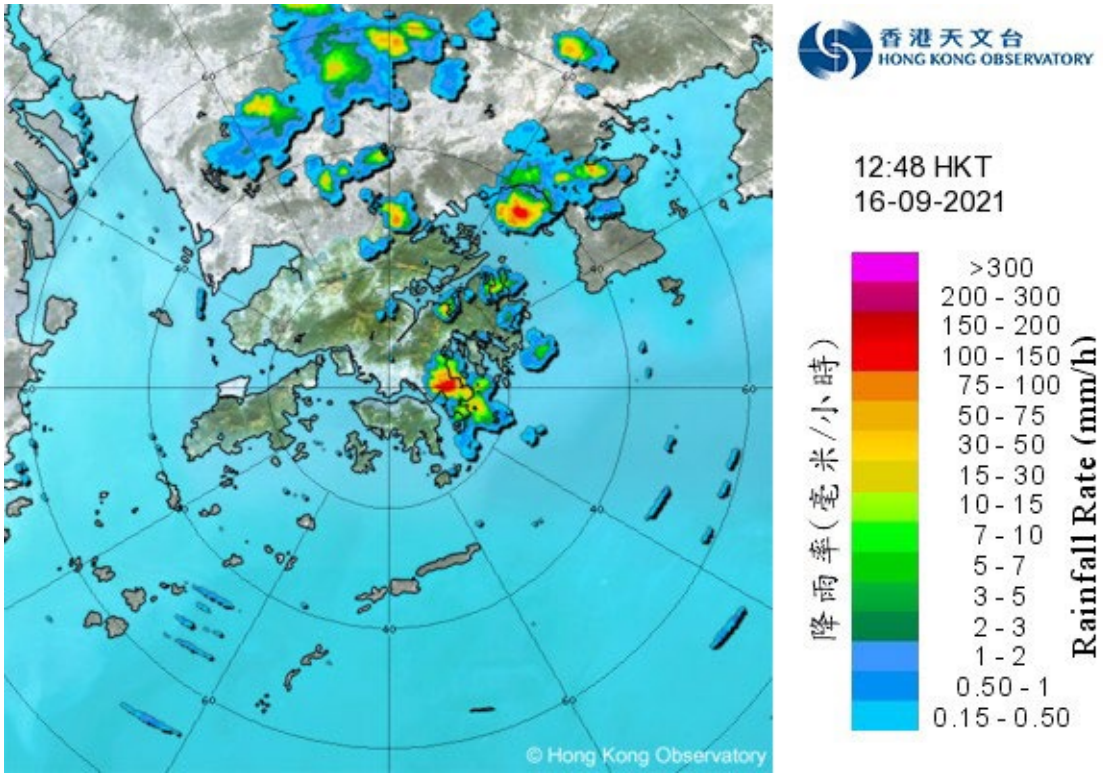
Affected by an anticyclone aloft, apart from a few showers and isolated thunderstorms, there were sunny periods on 18 – 19 September. With the return of the light wind conditions, day heating triggered a few thundery showers apart from sunny periods on 20 – 22 September. The showers were particularly heavy in some areas on 21 September. More than 60 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over Tsuen Wan District. With plenty of sunshine, the temperature at the Observatory soared to a maximum of 34.0 degrees on the afternoon of 22 September, making it the

highest record for the day following the Mid-Autumn Festival.

With the setting in of a fresh to strong easterly airstream on the night of 22 September, the local weather turned mainly cloudy with occasional showers and squally thunderstorms the next day. Under the rain, the temperature at the Observatory dropped to a minimum of 26.0 degrees, the lowest of the month. This was also the highest monthly absolute minimum temperature on record for September. The weather gradually became sunnier and less showery from 24 to 26 September. Under the influence of an anticyclone aloft and the moderation of the easterly airstream, apart from isolated showers and thunderstorms on 29 – 30 September, the local weather became mainly fine and very hot towards the end of the month.

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

During the month, no aircraft was diverted due to adverse weather. Details of the issuance and cancellation of various warnings/signals in the month are summarized in Table 1.1.



Radar image at 12:48 p.m. on 16 September 2021

A hail stone picked up in Tseung Kwan O at around 12:50 p.m. on 16 September 2021 (courtesy of Bei Lang Ni)

表 1.1　二零二一年九月發出的警告及信號

Table 1.1　Warnings and Signals issued in September 2021

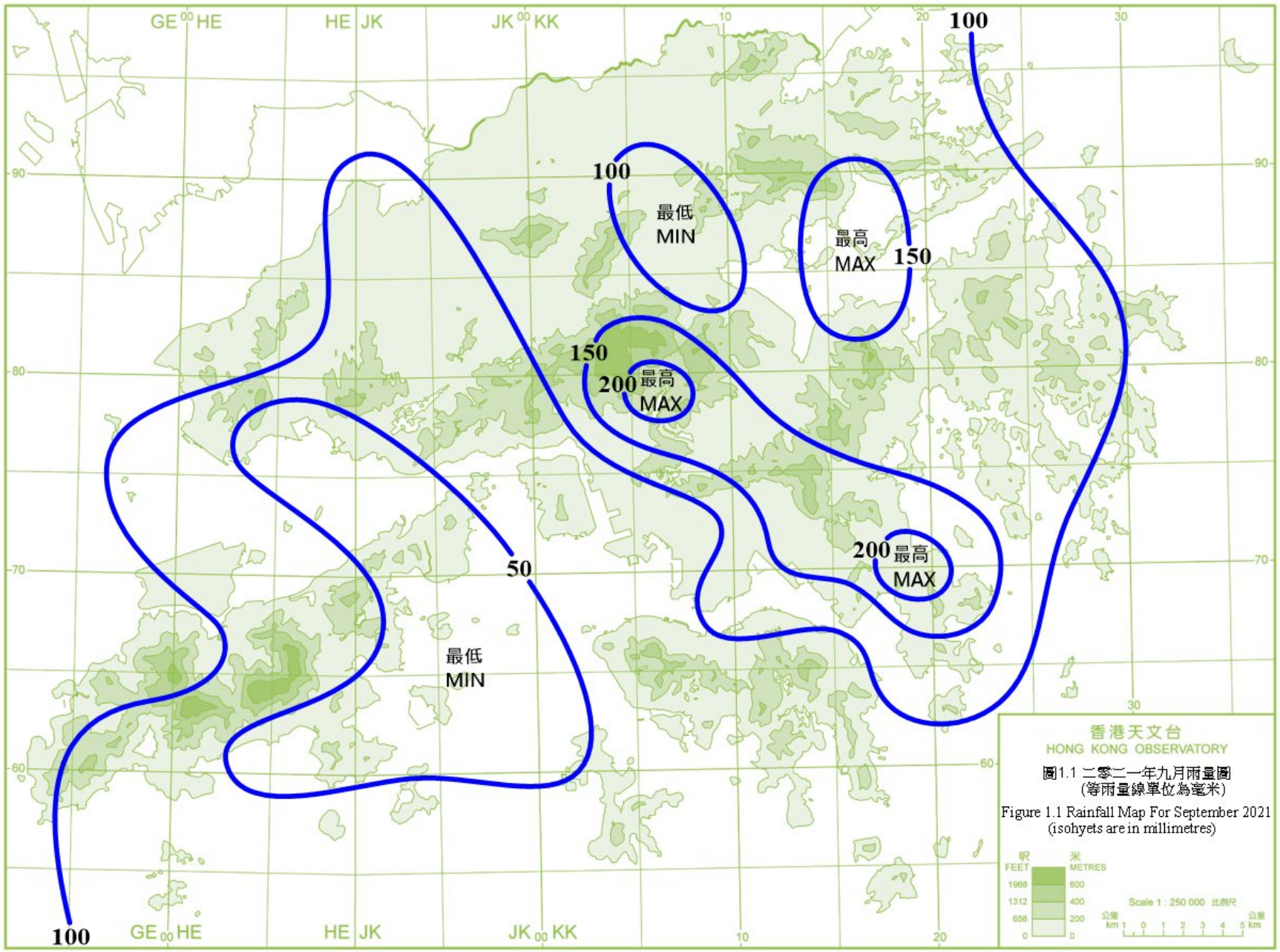
酷熱天氣警告
Very Hot Weather Warning

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
2/9	1145	6/9	1620
7/9	1145	14/9	1015
15/9	1115	15/9	1800
17/9	0745	18/9	1730
20/9	1115	20/9	1620
21/9	0745	21/9	1415
22/9	1120	22/9	1730
27/9	1100	30/9	1745

雷暴警告
Thunderstorm 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
1/9	0445	1/9	0600
1/9	0840	1/9	1200
1/9	1338	1/9	1600
1/9	1845	1/9	2135
4/9	0725	4/9	1130
5/9	1230	5/9	1400
5/9	1510	5/9	1615
6/9	1250	6/9	1500
7/9	1325	7/9	1430
9/9	1445	9/9	1615
12/9	1355	12/9	1600
13/9	1110	13/9	1400
14/9	0935	14/9	1600
15/9	1730	15/9	1845
15/9	2127	15/9	2230

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
16/9	1156	16/9	2100
17/9	1206	17/9	1530
18/9	0614	18/9	0850
19/9	1120	19/9	1800
19/9	1848	19/9	2100
20/9	0905	20/9	1630
21/9	1211	21/9	1600
22/9	1318	22/9	1530
23/9	0030	23/9	0530
23/9	0555	23/9	2300
24/9	0235	24/9	0830
24/9	0915	24/9	1100
25/9	0255	25/9	0430
29/9	1435	29/9	1730
30/9	1235	30/9	1630



H.K.O.128 (2014)

地政總署測繪處繪製
Cartography by Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department.

2.1　二零二一年九月熱帶氣旋概述

二零二一年九月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了五個熱帶氣旋。

一個熱帶低氣壓於九月一日晚上在威克島之西北約 900 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北偏西移動。九月二日早上該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。隨後兩日該熱帶低氣壓逐漸轉向東北方向移動，最後於九月四日在日本以東的北太平洋西部上演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓康森於九月六日凌晨在馬尼拉之東南偏東約 960 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北方向移動並逐漸增強。九月七日上午康森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。康森橫過菲律賓中部後，在九月八日晚上轉向偏西方向移動，並在隨後兩日橫過南海中部。九月十一日上午康森減弱為熱帶風暴，隨後移動速度減慢並在越南以東的南海中部徘徊，最後康森於九月十三日凌晨在越南中部沿岸海域減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導，康森吹襲菲律賓期間，造成 20 人死亡，24 人受傷，至少 7 人失踪，此外，康森亦令當地約 9 000 幢建築物受損。

熱帶低氣壓燦都於九月六日下午在馬尼拉以東約 1 880 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，初時向西或西北偏西方向移動並迅速增強。燦都於九月八日早上增強為超強颱風，並於九月十日晚上達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 240 公里。隨後燦都逐漸減弱並轉向偏北方向移動，橫過台灣以東海域。九月十四日及十五日燦都移速減慢並在東海徘徊。九月十六日燦都開始加速向東至東北移動，翌日先後橫過日本九州及四國，最後於九月十八日在日本本州以東海域演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導，受燦都影響，台灣有超過 80 000 戶停電。燦都吹襲日本期間，鐵路及航空服務暫停。

熱帶低氣壓電母於九月二十二日晚上在西沙之東南偏南約 460 公里的南海南部上形成，向西北偏西移動並逐漸增強。九月二十三日晚上電母增強為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 65 公里。九月二十四日凌晨電母在越南中部登陸後轉向西移動並減弱，日間在中南半島減弱為一個低壓區。

熱帶低氣壓蒲公英於九月二十三日早上在關島之東南約 290 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北偏西方向移動並逐漸增強。九月二十四日晚上蒲公英發展為強烈熱帶風暴，轉向西北方向移動並迅速增強。九月二十六日蒲公英進一步發展為超強颱風並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 220 公里。隨後三日蒲公英向偏北方向移動，並在九月三十日轉向東北，移向日本以東海域。

2.1 Overview of Tropical Cyclones in September 2021

Five tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in September 2021.

A tropical depression formed over the western North Pacific about 900 km northwest of Wake Island on the night of 1 September and moved west-northwestwards. The tropical depression reached its peak intensity on the morning of 2 September with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 55 km/h near its centre. It turned to move northeastwards gradually in the following two days. The tropical depression finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the western North Pacific to the east of Japan on 4 September.

Conson formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 960 km east-southeast of Manila in the small hours on 6 September. It moved northwestwards and intensified gradually. Conson intensified into a severe tropical storm and reached its peak intensity on the morning of 7 September with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 90 km/h near its centre. After sweeping across the central part of the Philippines, Conson turned to track westwards on the night of 8 September and moved across the central part of the South China Sea in the following two days. It weakened into a tropical storm on the morning of 11 September. Conson then slowed down and lingered over the central part of the South China Sea to the east of Vietnam. Conson finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the coastal waters of the central part of Vietnam in the small hours on 13 September.

According to press reports, Conson left 20 deaths, 24 injuries and at least 7 missing in the Philippines during its passage. Besides, about 9 000 buildings were damaged.

Chanthu formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 880 km east of Manila on the afternoon of 6 September. It moved west or west-northwestwards at first and intensified rapidly. Chanthu intensified into a super typhoon on the morning of 8 September and reached its peak intensity on the night of 10 September with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 240 km/h near its centre. Chanthu then weakened gradually and turned to move northwards across the seas east of Taiwan. It slowed down and lingered over the East China Sea on 14 and 15 September. Chanthu started to pick up speed and turned to move east to northeastwards on 16 September. It swept across Kyushu and Shikoku of Japan next day and finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the seas east of Honshu, Japan on 18 September.

According to press reports, there were more than 80 000 households without electricity supply in Taiwan under the influence of Chanthu. Railways and aviation services in Japan were suspended during the passage of Chanthu.

Dianmu formed as a tropical depression over the southern part of the South China Sea about 460 km south-southeast of Xisha on the night of 22 September. It moved west-northwestwards and intensified gradually. Dianmu intensified into a tropical storm on the night of 23 September and reached its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 65 km/h near its centre. Dianmu weakened and turned to move westwards after it made landfall over the central part of Vietnam in the small hours on 24 September. It degenerated into an area of low pressure over Indochina Peninsula during the day.

Mindulle formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 290 km southeast of Guam on the morning of 23 September. It moved west-northwestwards and intensified gradually. Mindulle developed into a severe tropical storm on the night of 24 September. It turned to move northwestwards and intensified rapidly. Mindulle further developed into a super typhoon on 26 September and reached its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 220 km/h near its centre. It tracked northwards in the following three days and turned to move northeastwards towards the seas east of Japan on 30 September.

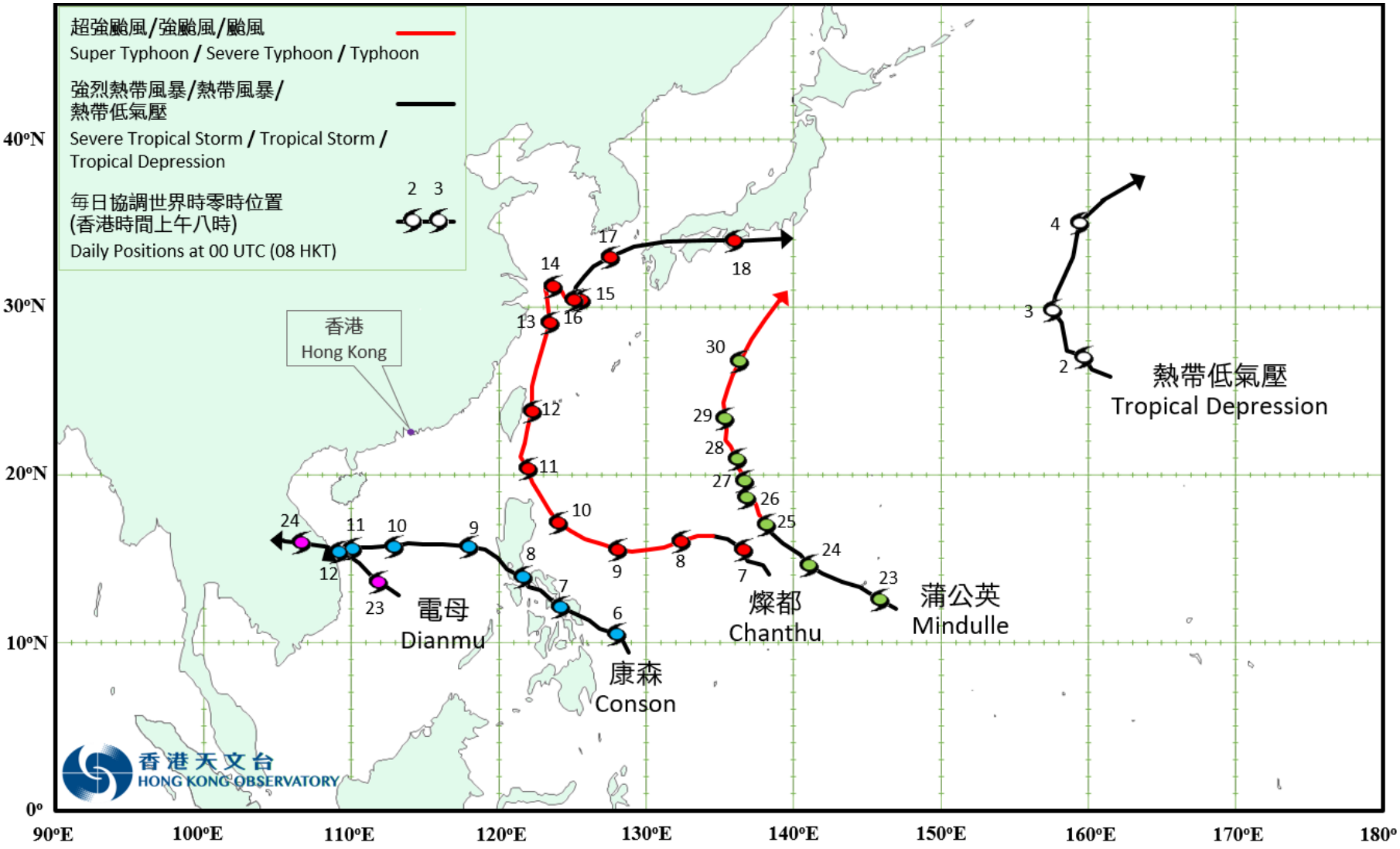
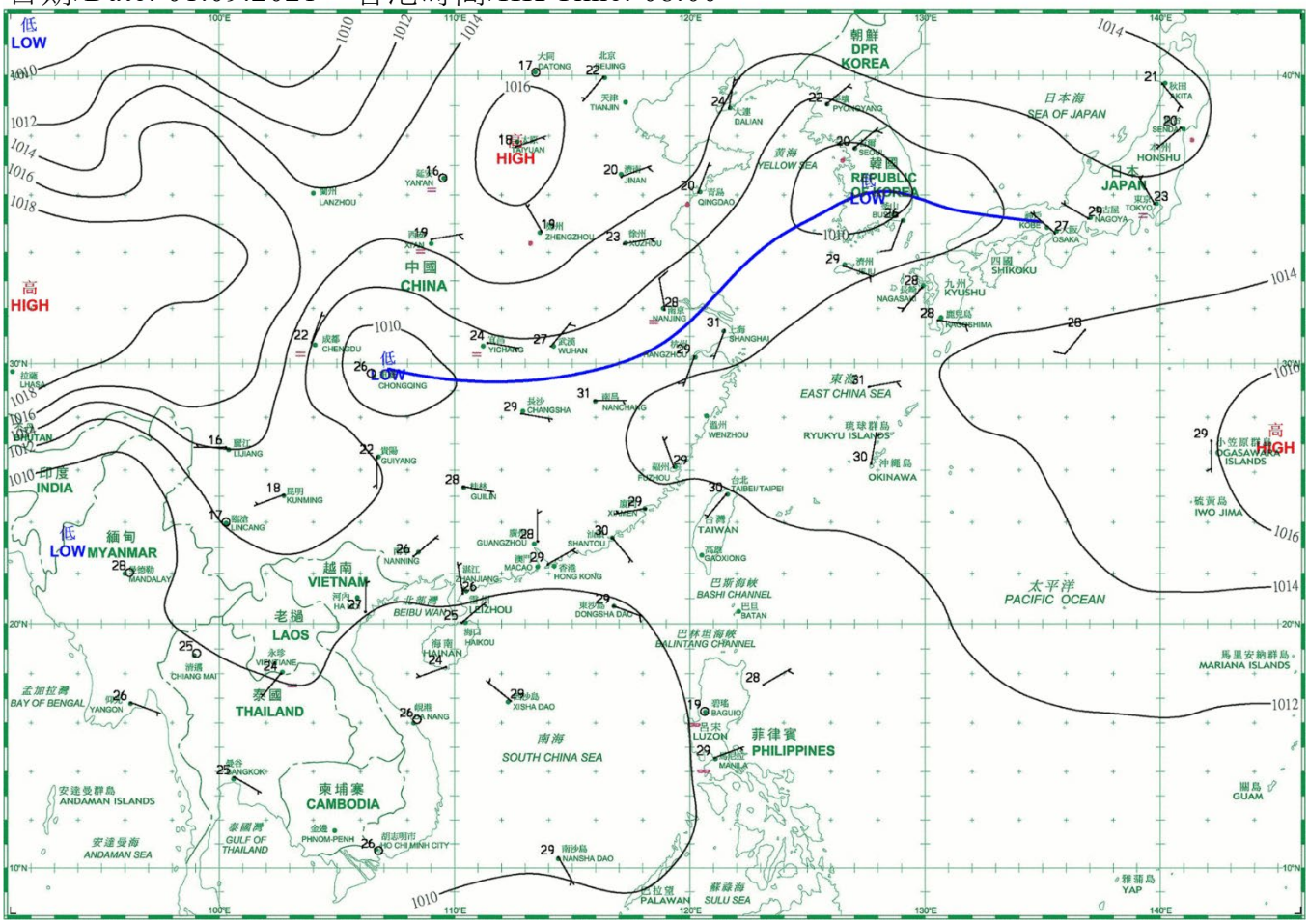


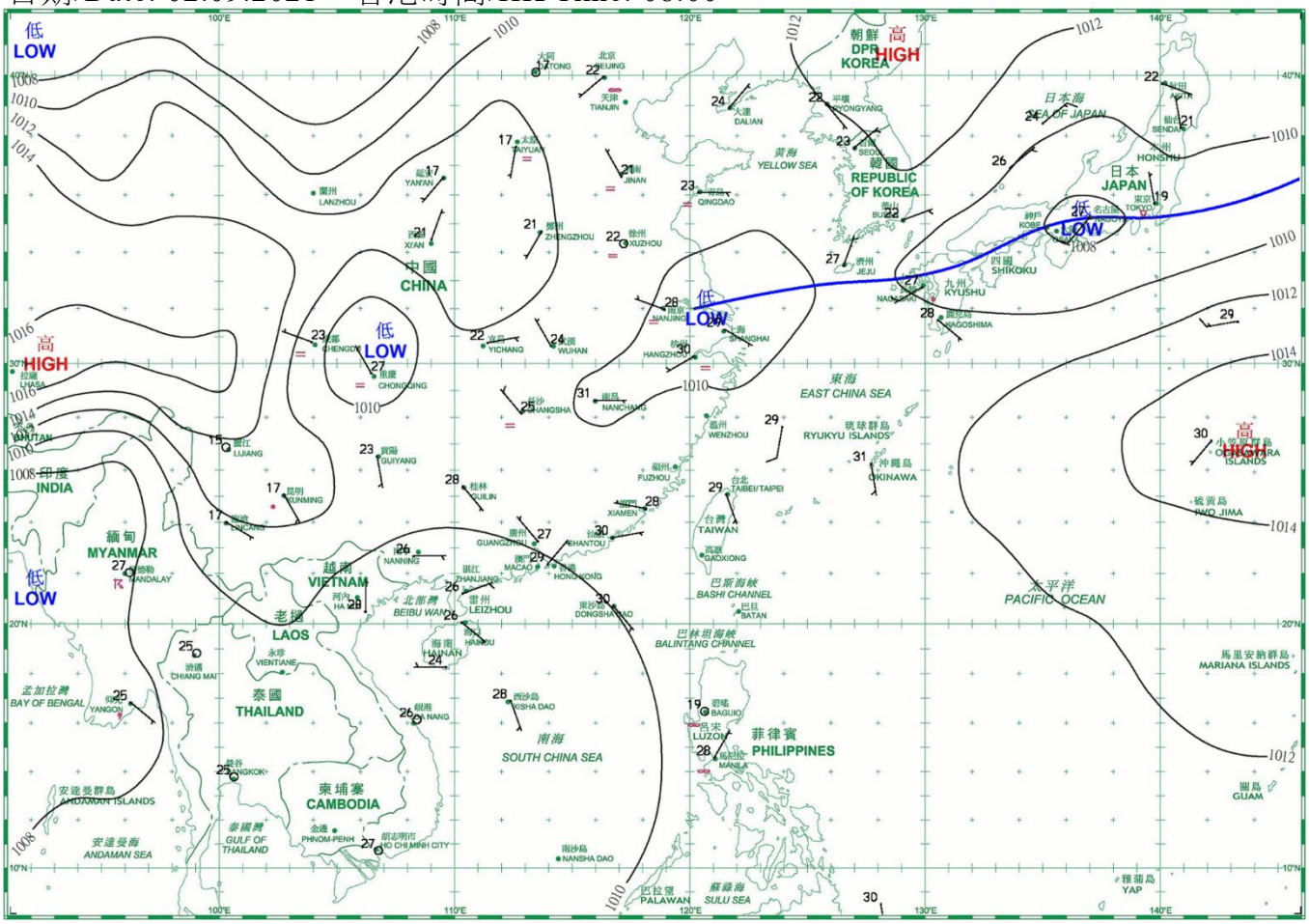
圖 2.1　　二零二一年九月的熱帶氣旋路徑圖

Fig. 2.1　　Track of tropical cyclone in September 2021

日期/Date: 01.09.2021 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



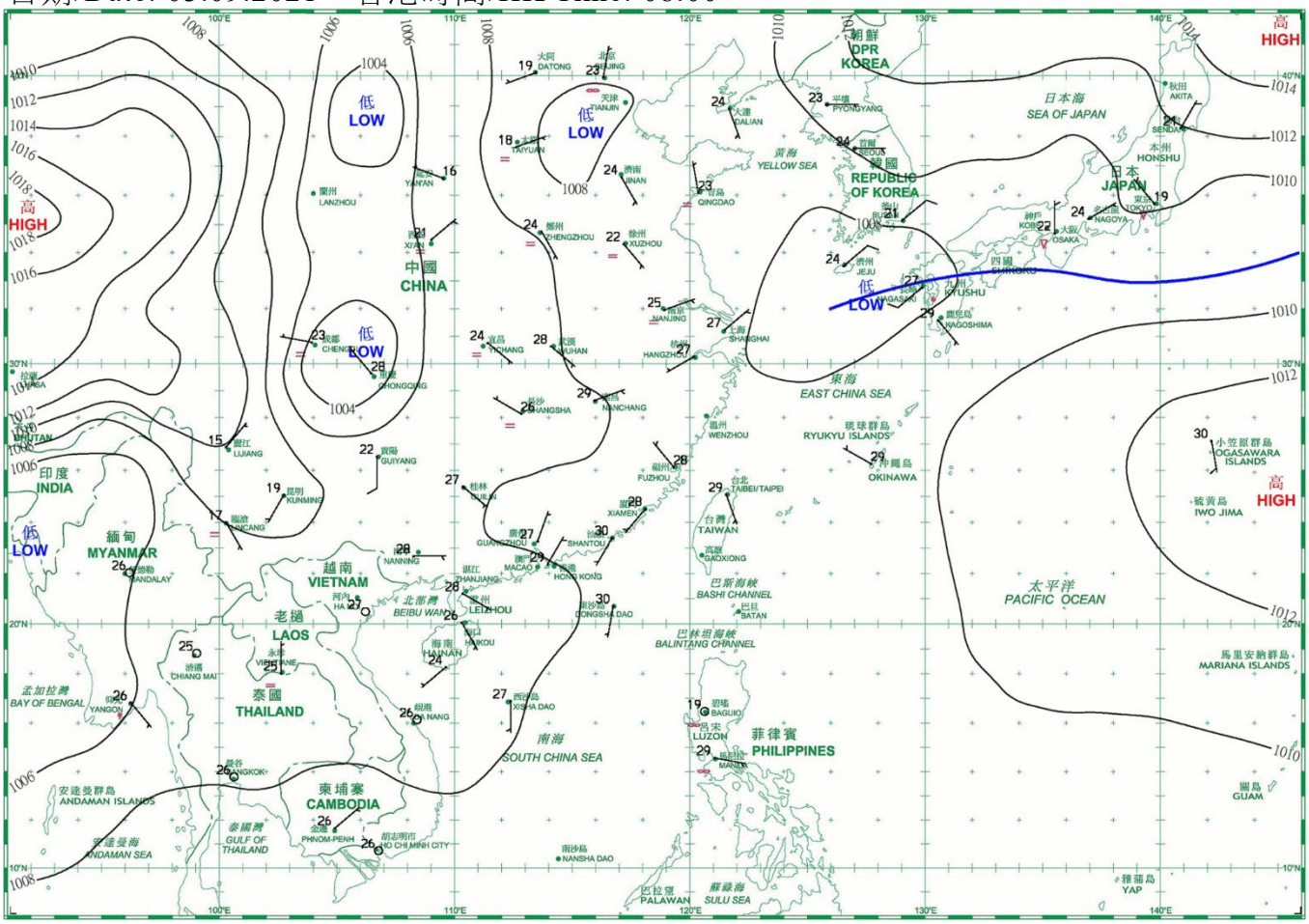
日期/Date: 02.09.2021 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



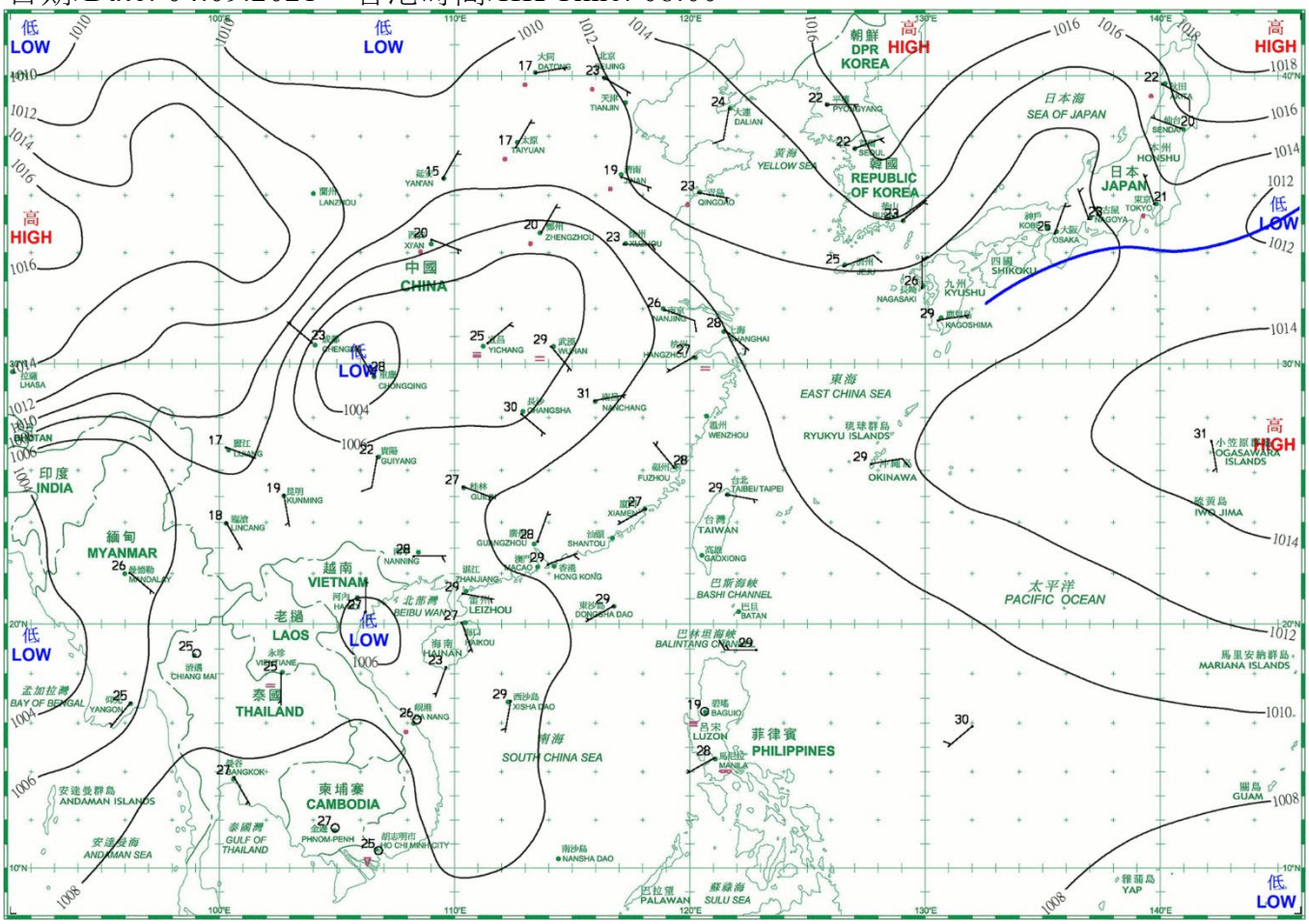
等壓線 Isobar(hPa)　暖鋒 Warm Front　靜止鋒 Stationary Front　消散中的冷鋒 Dissipating Cold 一 Front

冷鋒 Cold Front　錮囚鋒 Occlusion　槽軸〔線〕Axis of Trough　6 熱帶氣旋中心 Centre of Tropical Cyclone

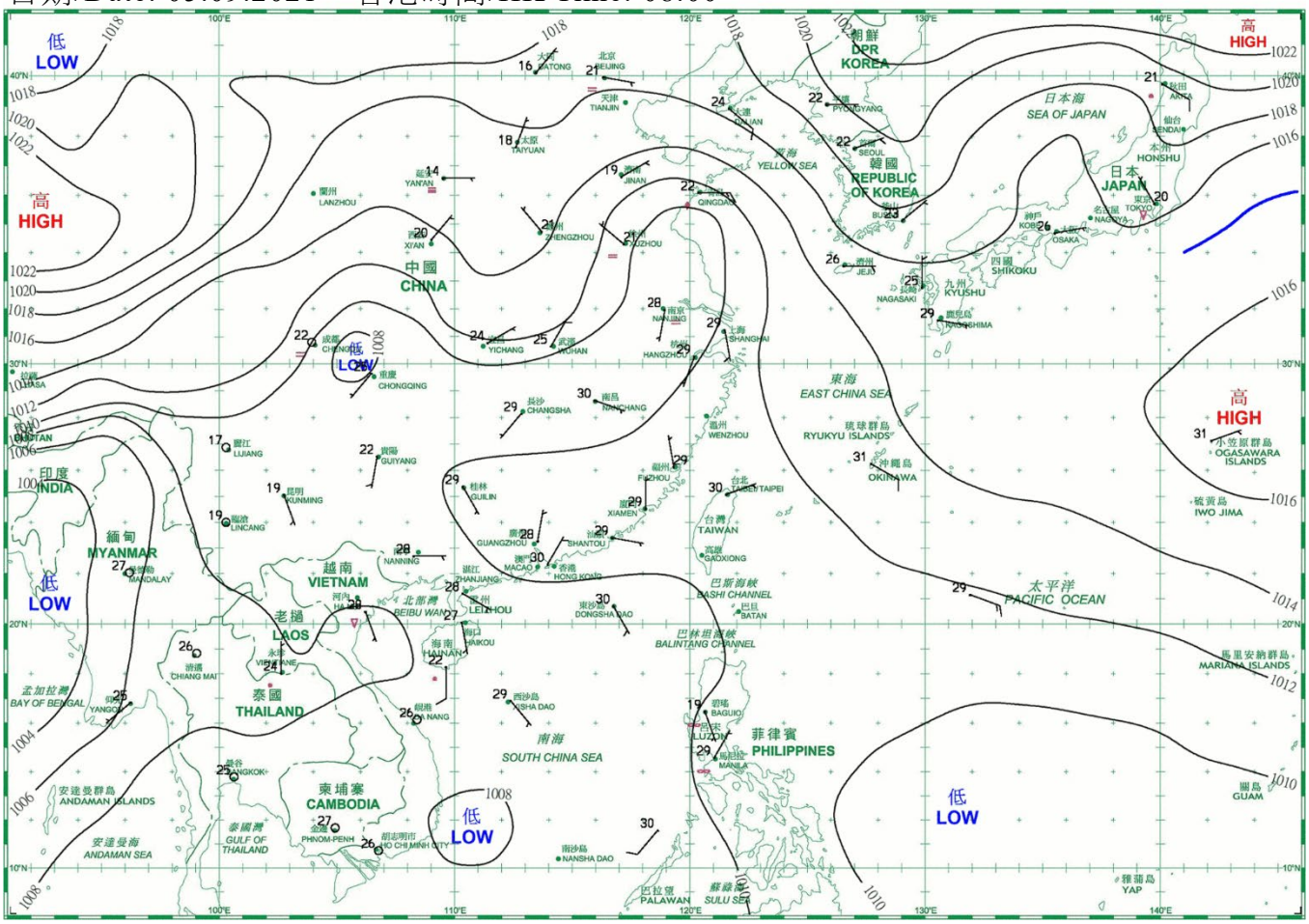
日期/Date: 03.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



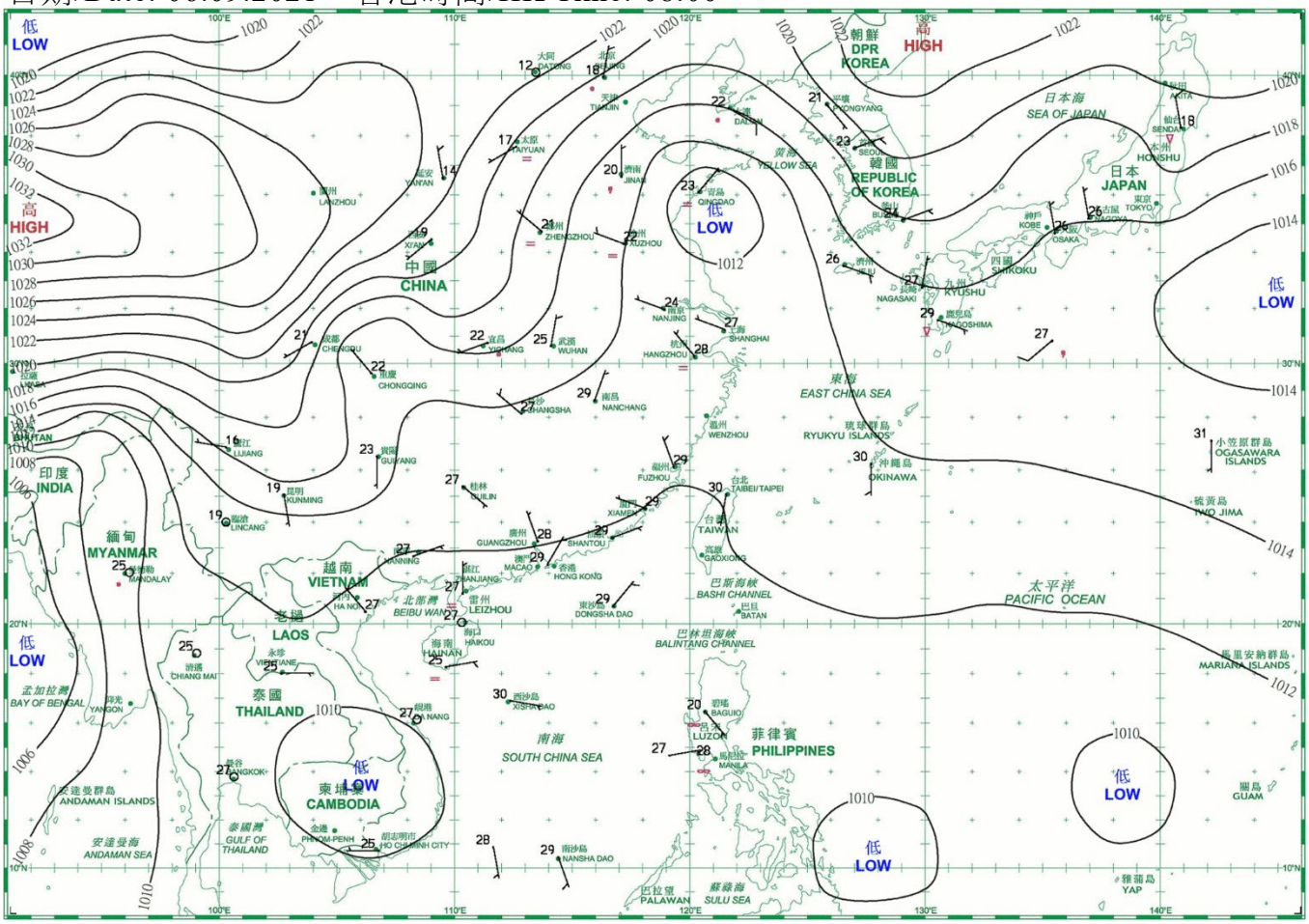
日期/Date: 04.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



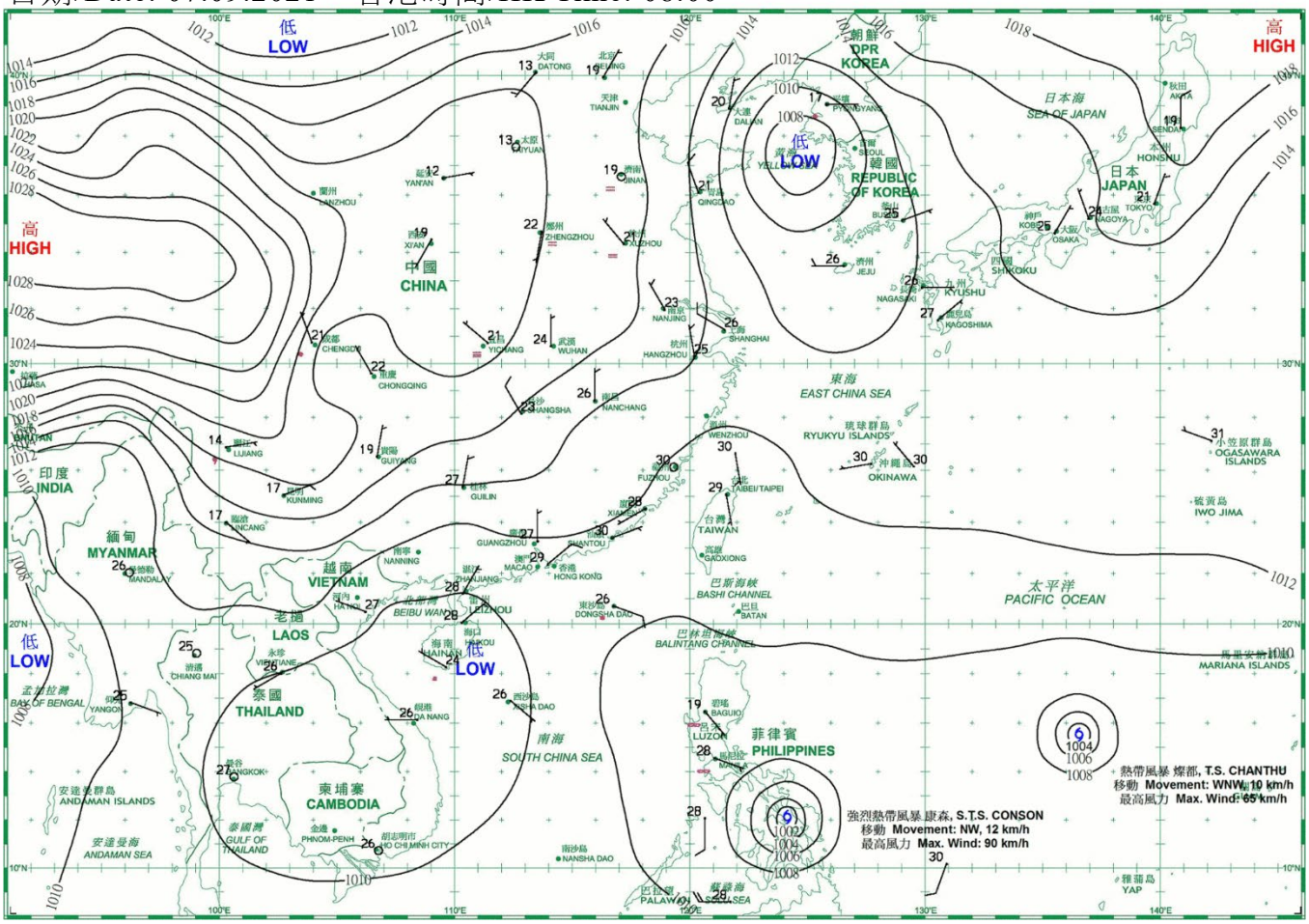
日期/Date: 05.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



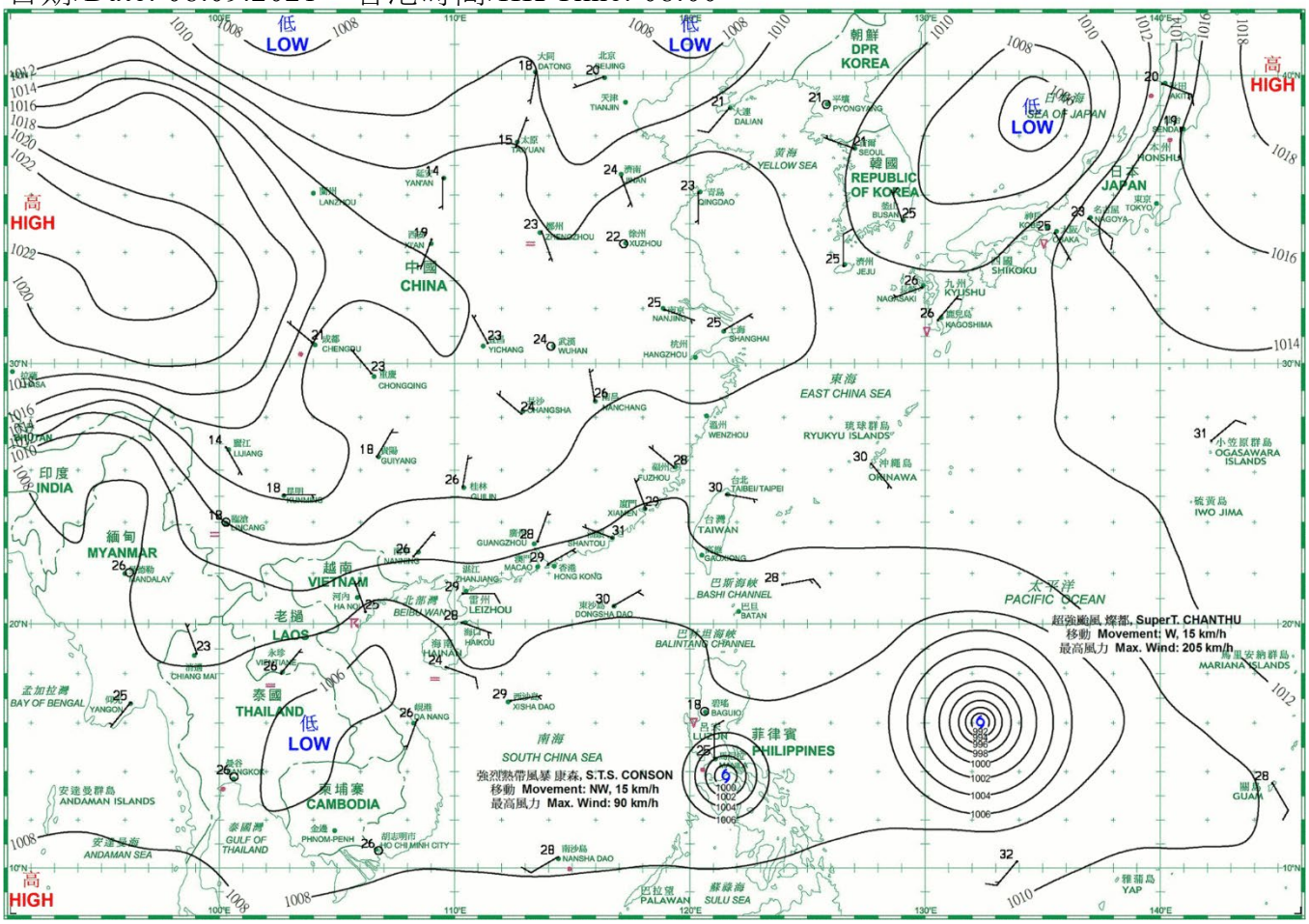
日期/Date: 06.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



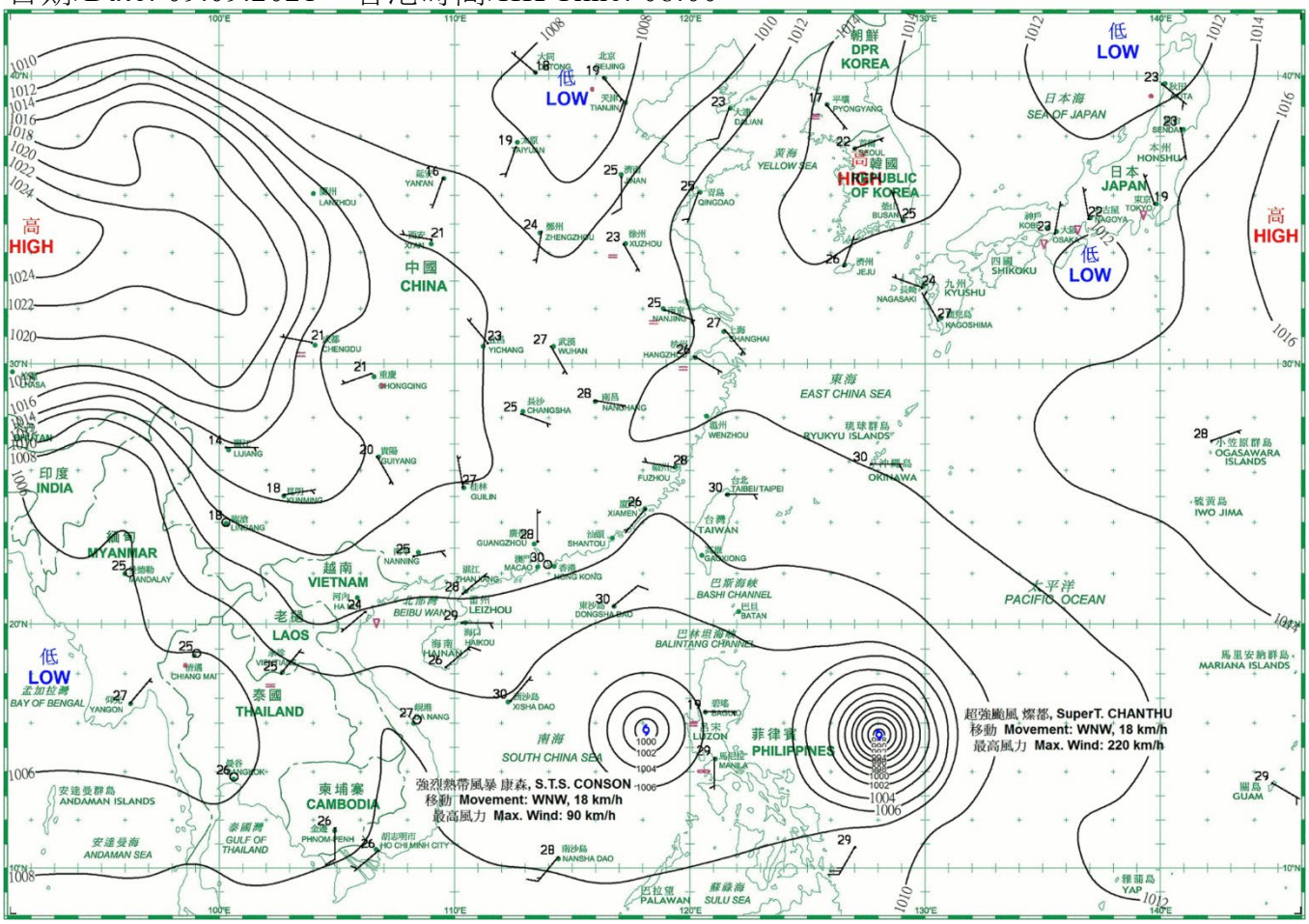
日期/Date: 07.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



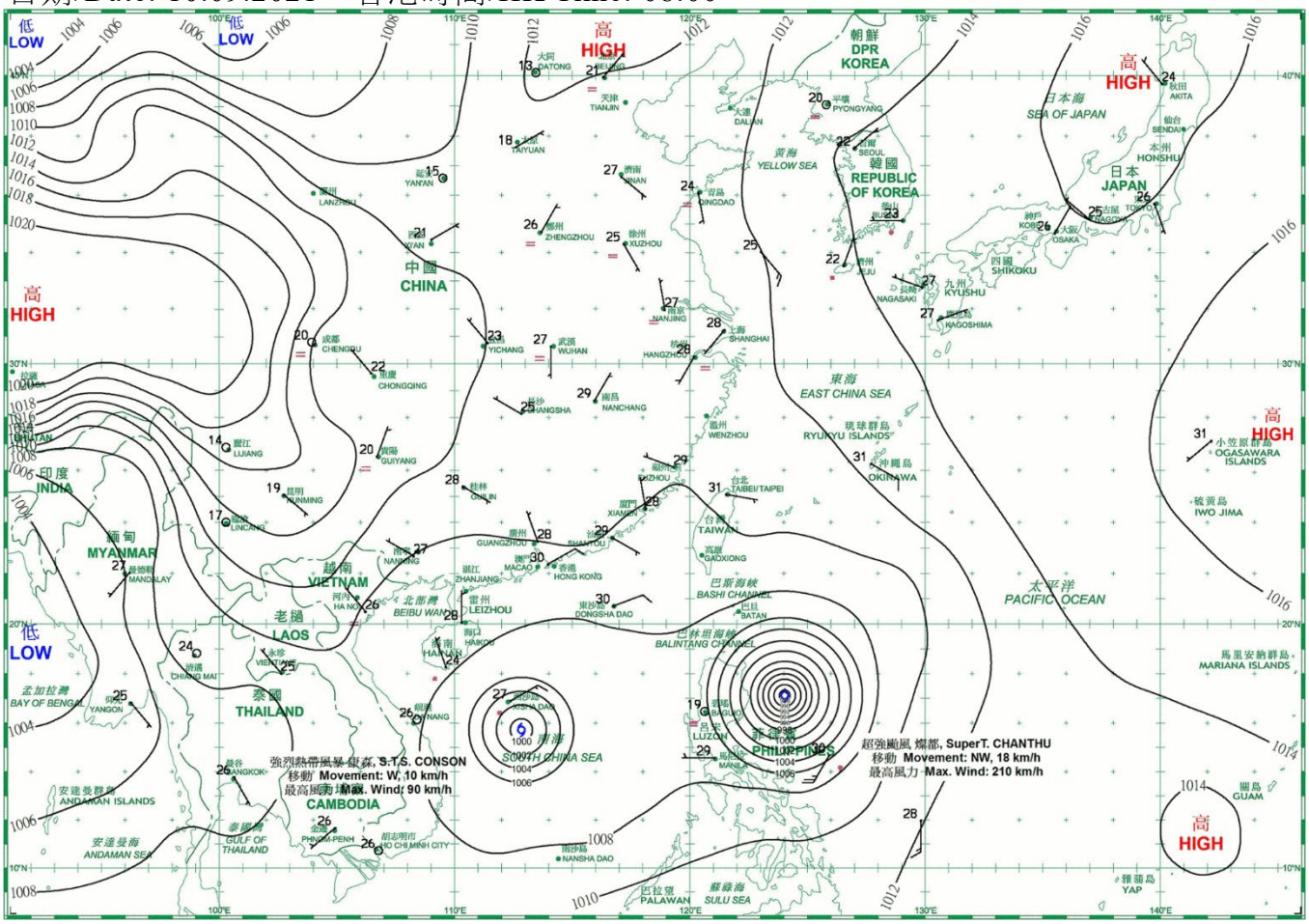
日期/Date: 08.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



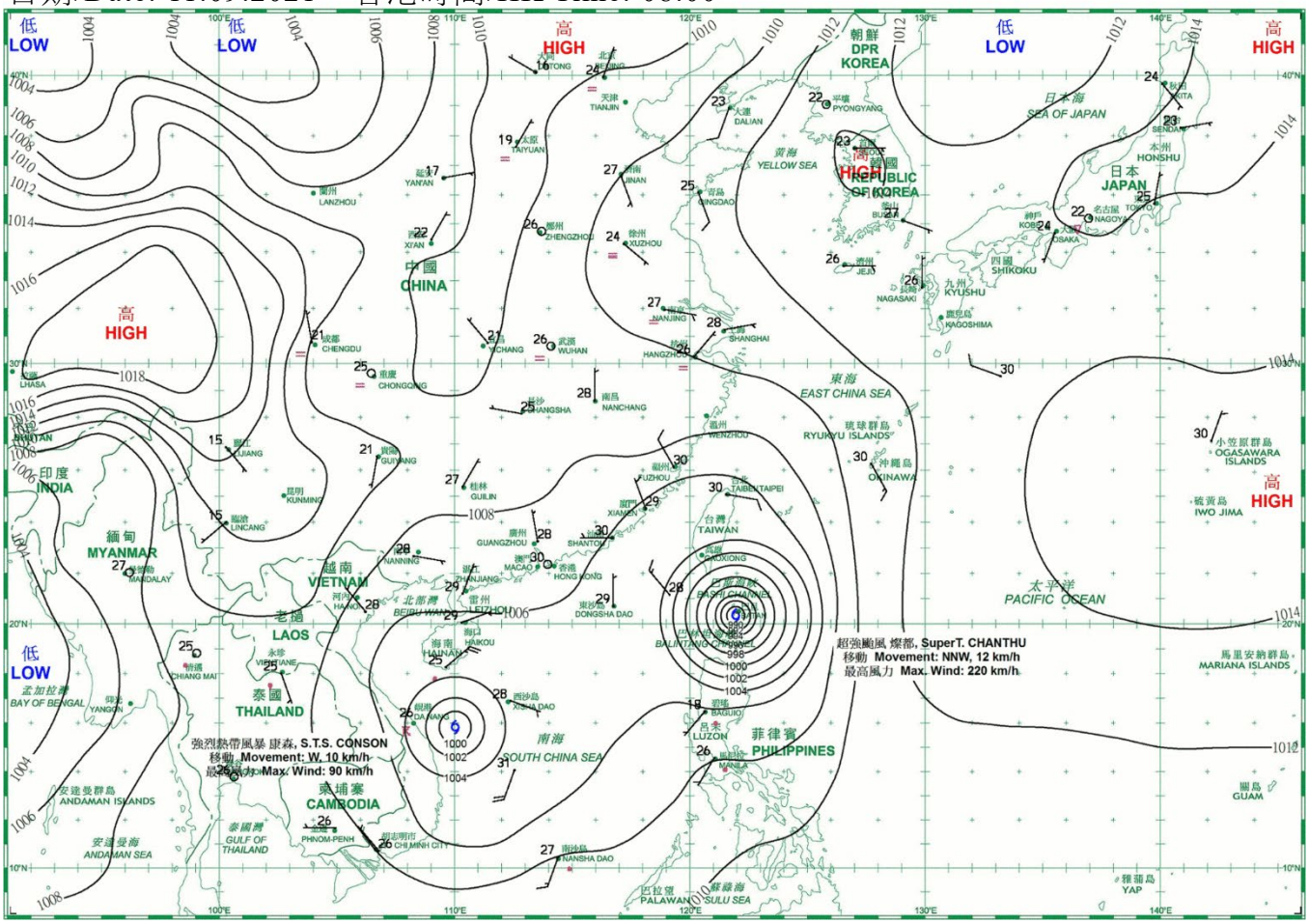
日期/Date: 09.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



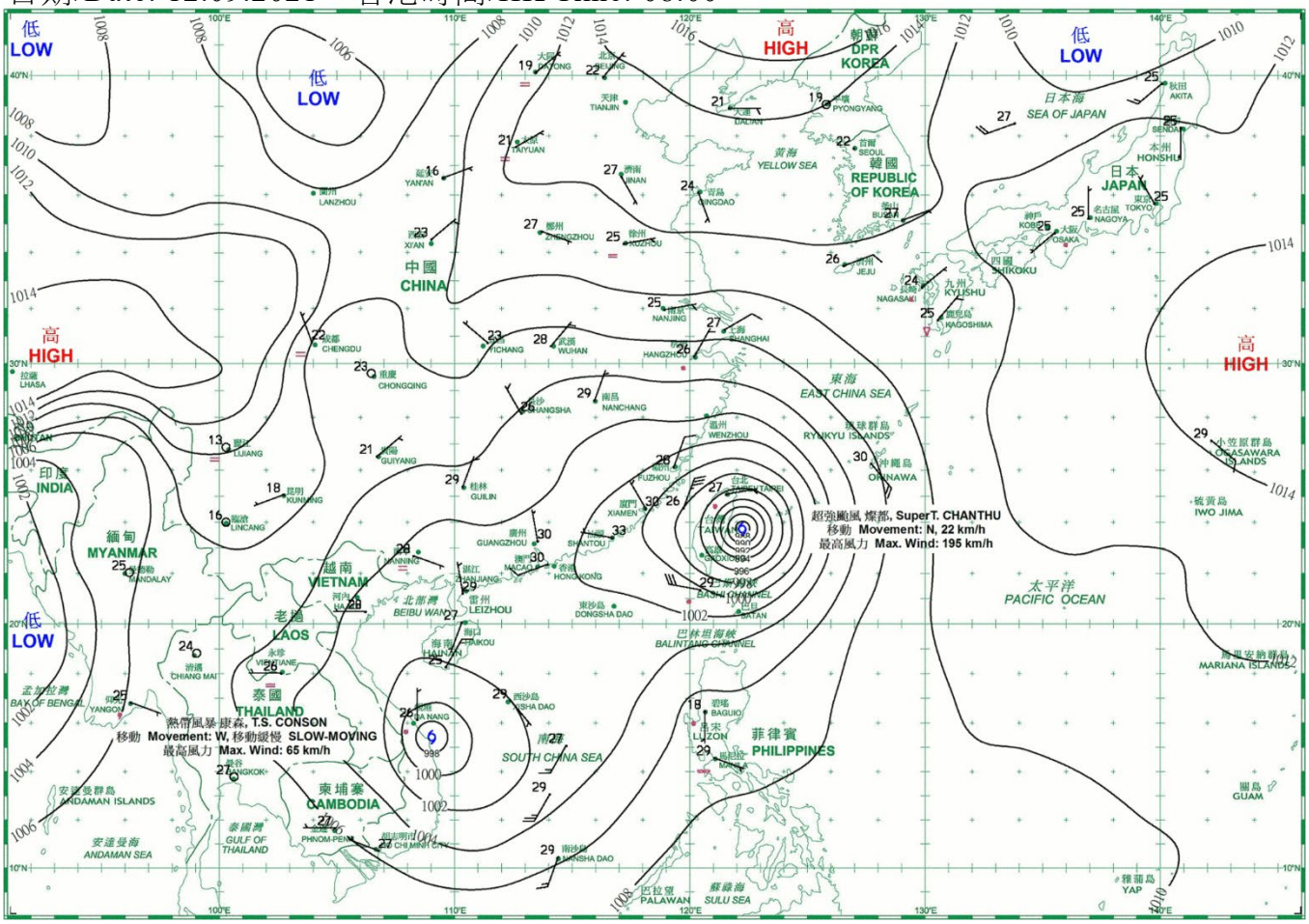
日期/Date: 10.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



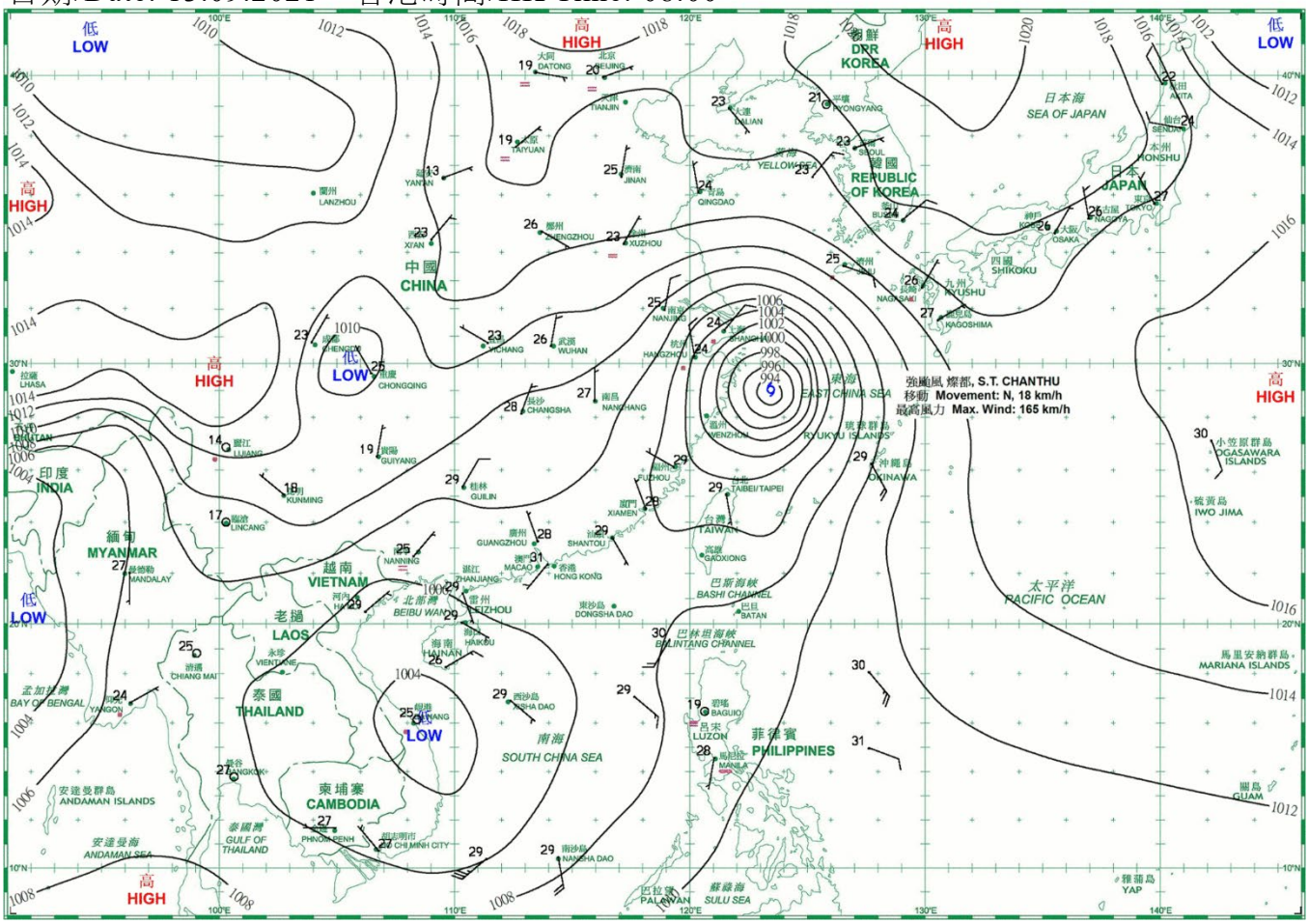
日期/Date: 11.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



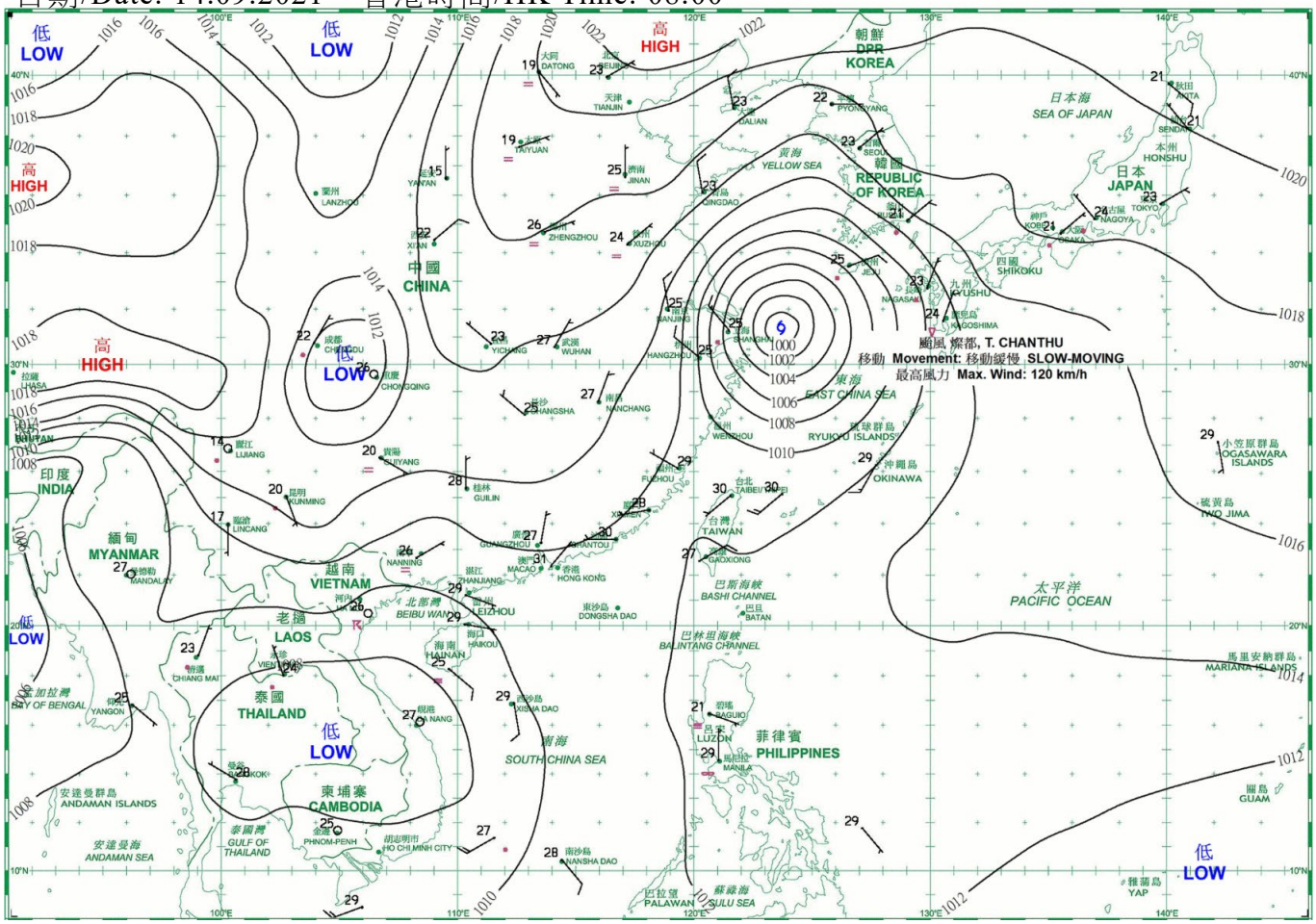
日期/Date: 12.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



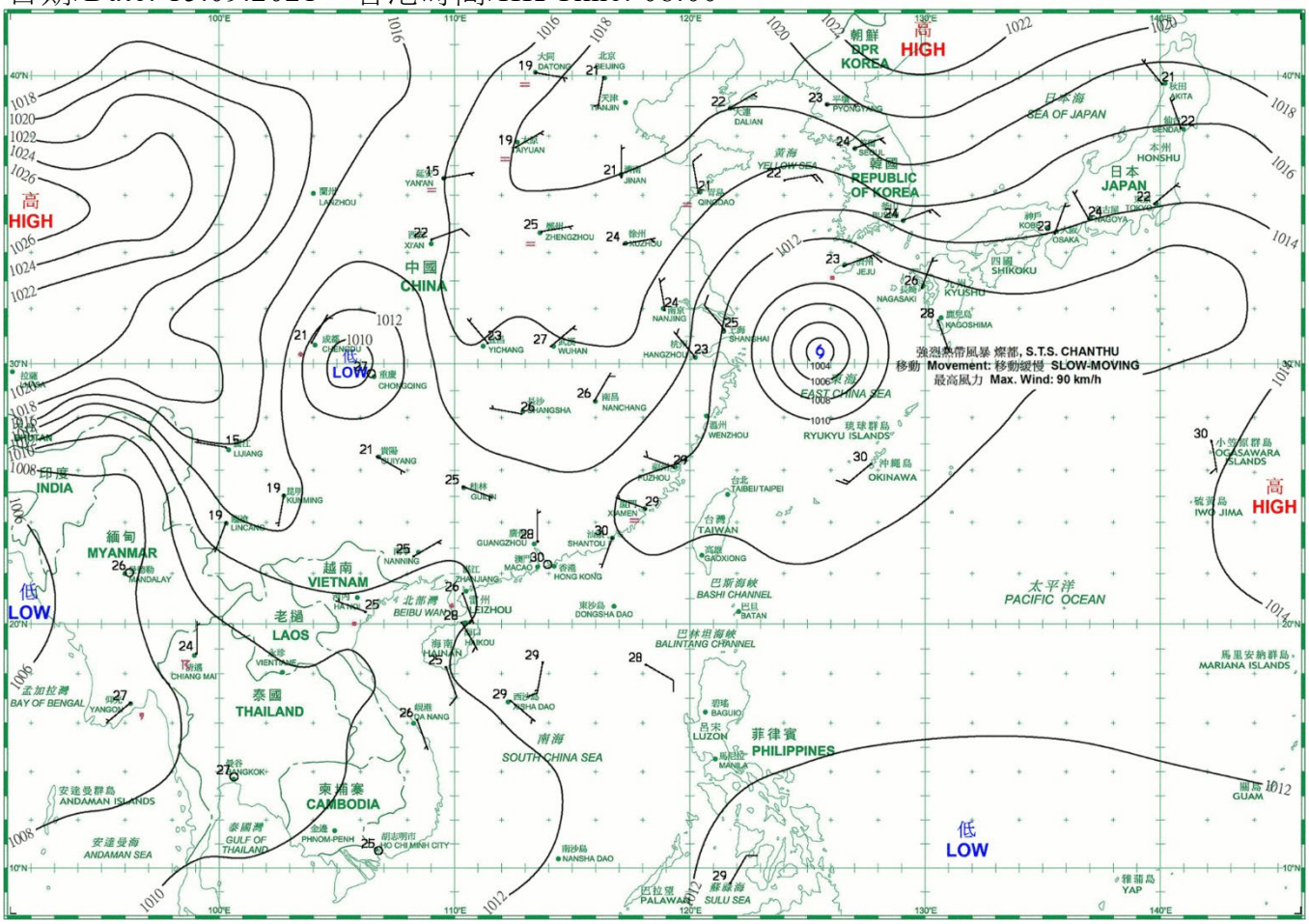
日期/Date: 13.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



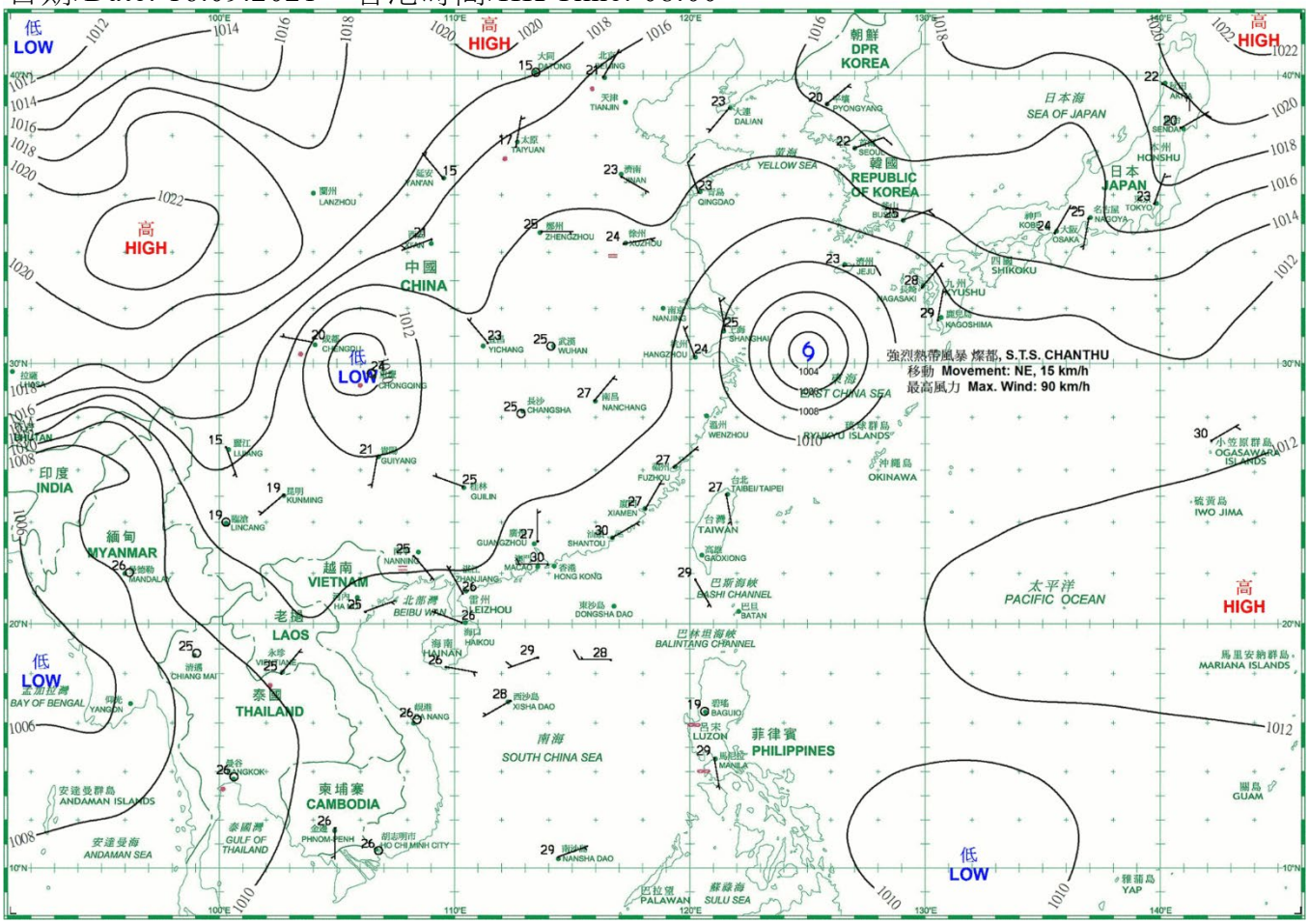
日期/Date: 14.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



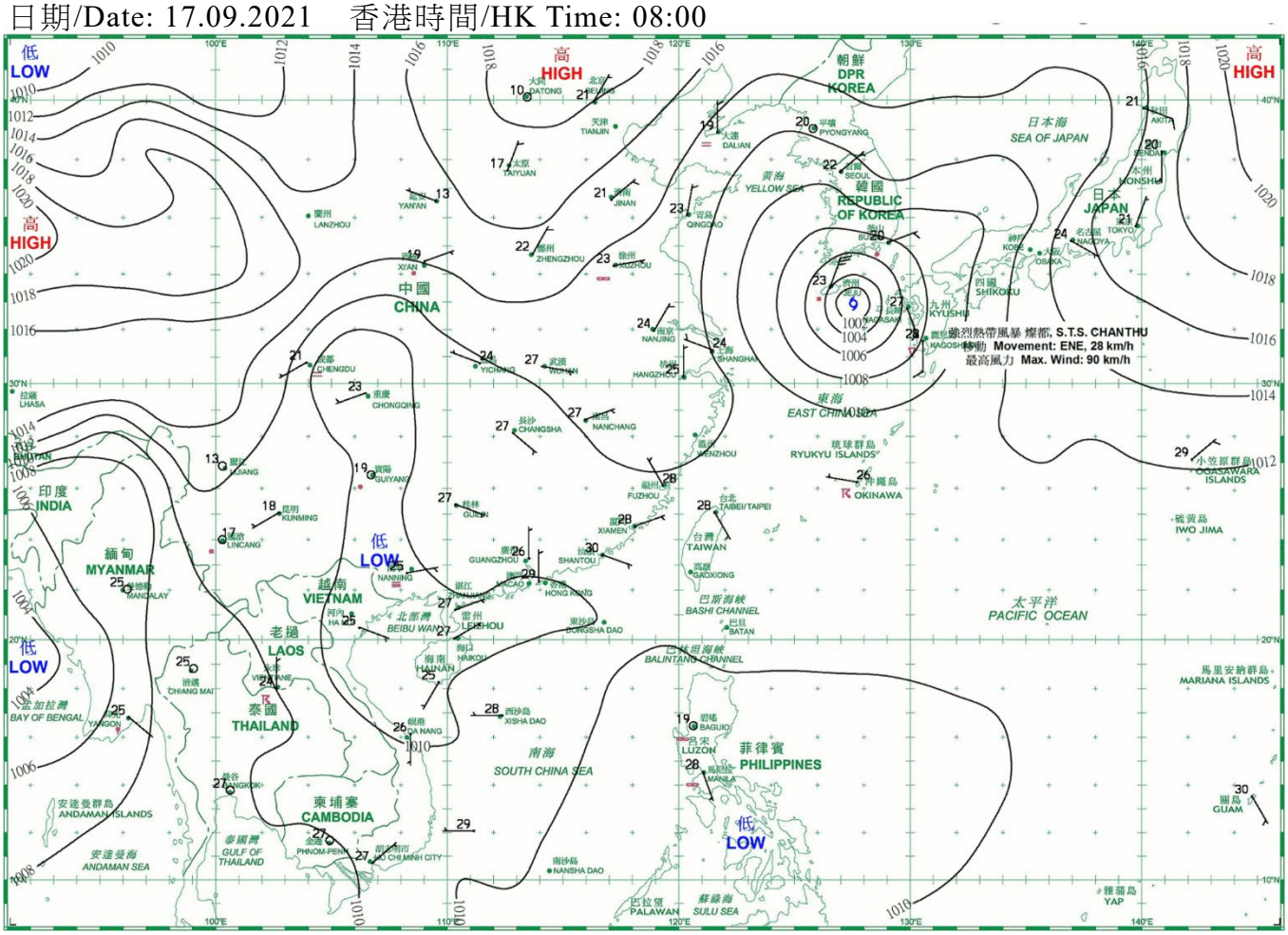
日期/Date: 15.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



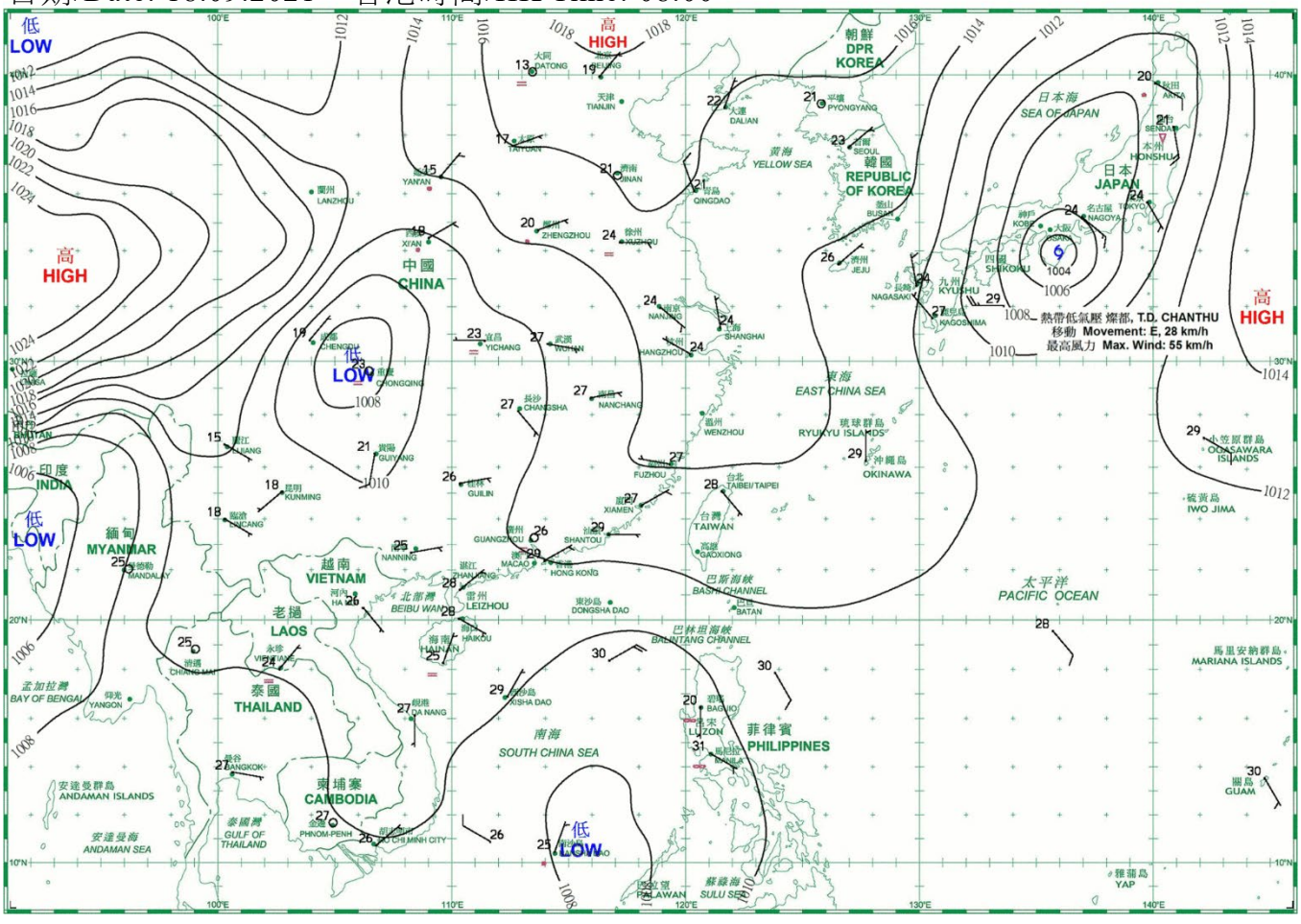
日期/Date: 16.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



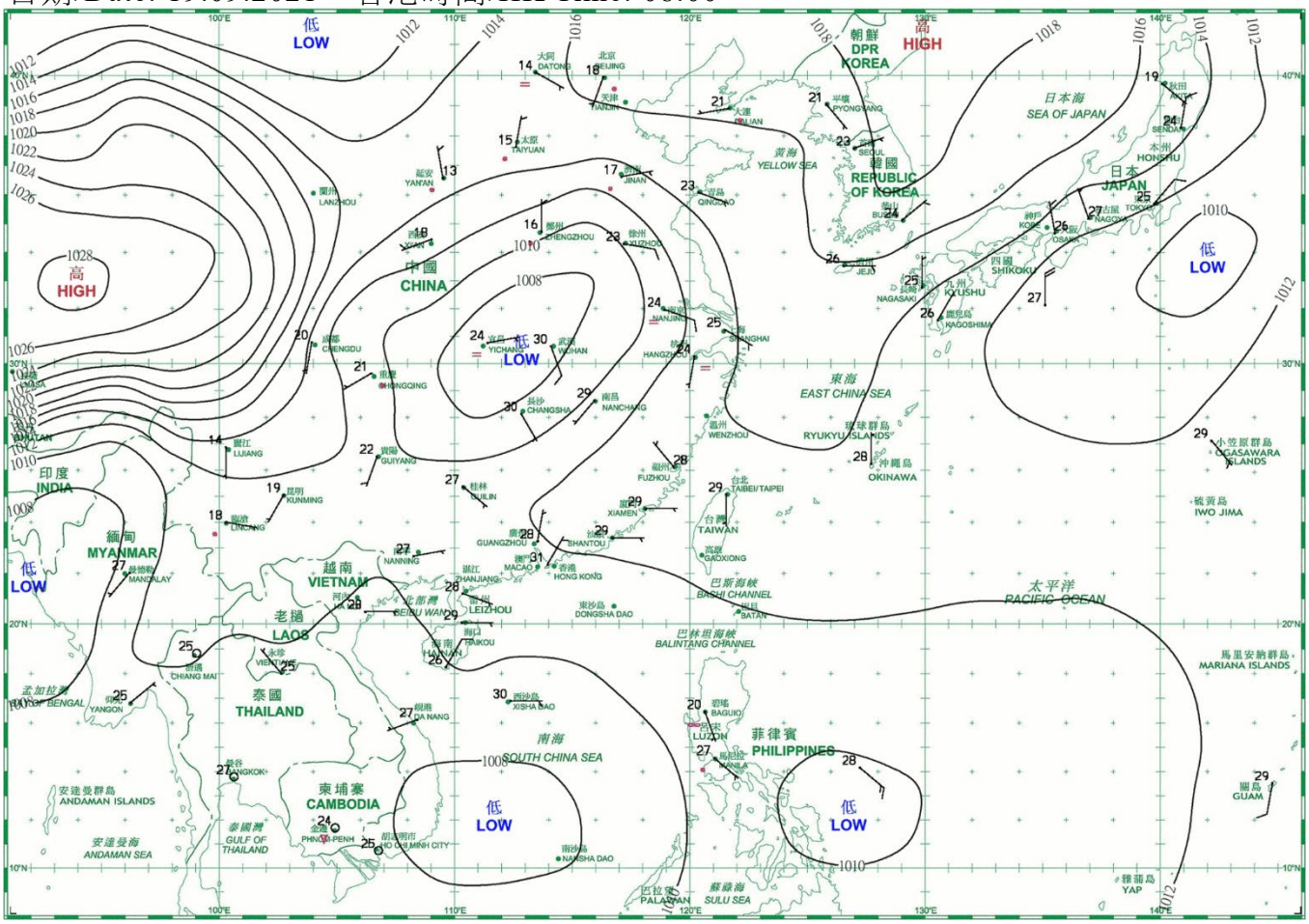
日期/Date: 17.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



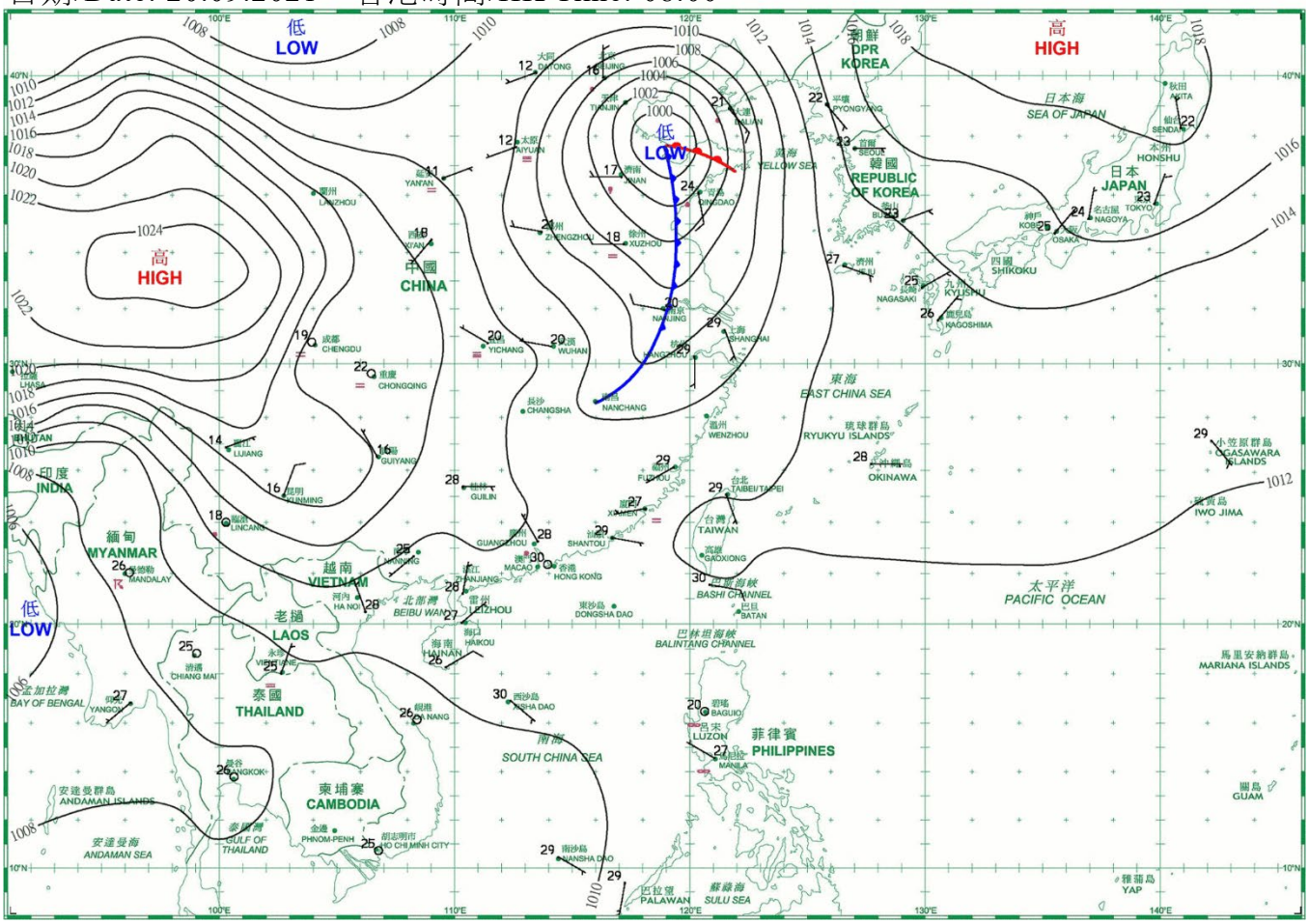
日期/Date: 18.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



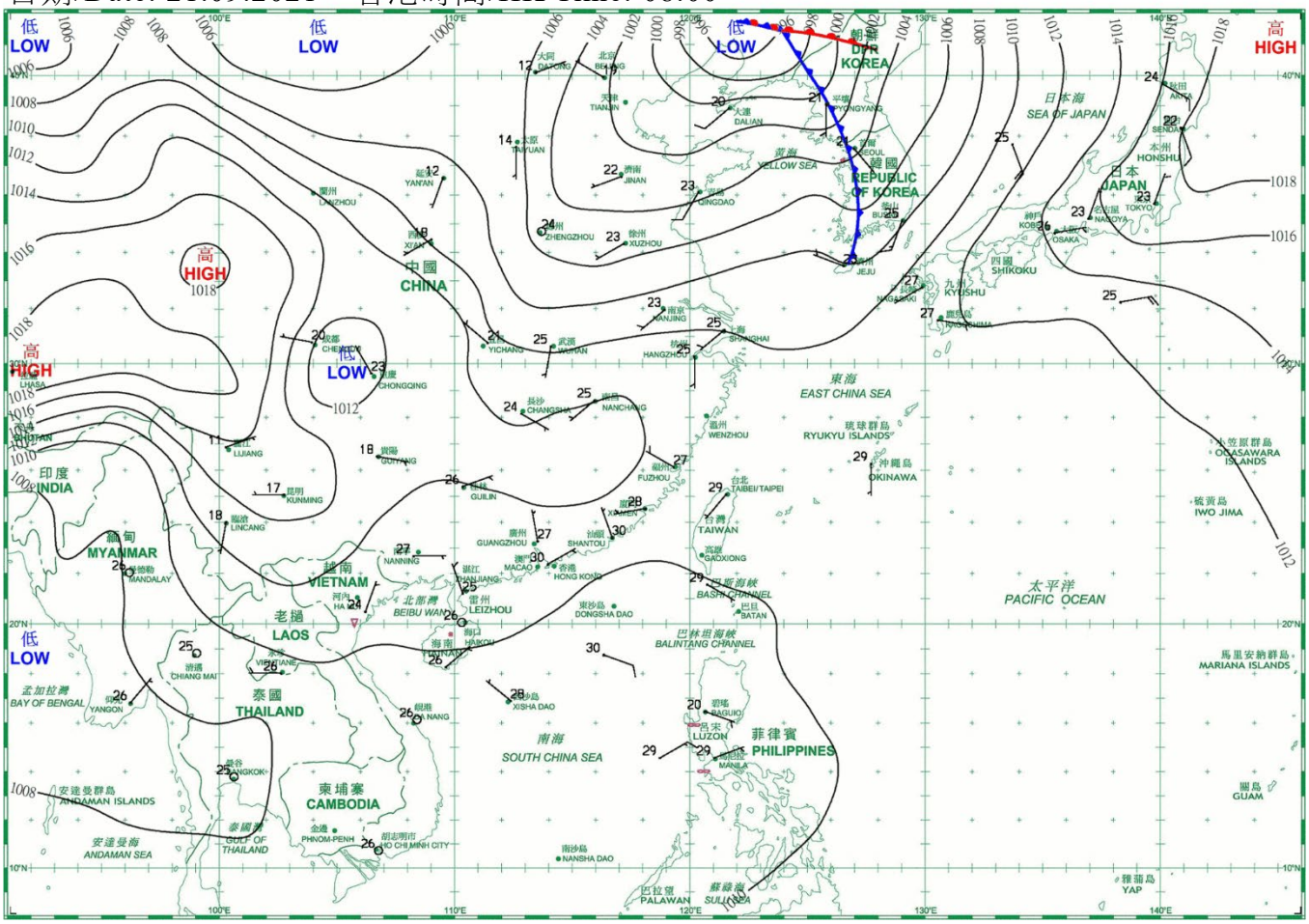
日期/Date: 19.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



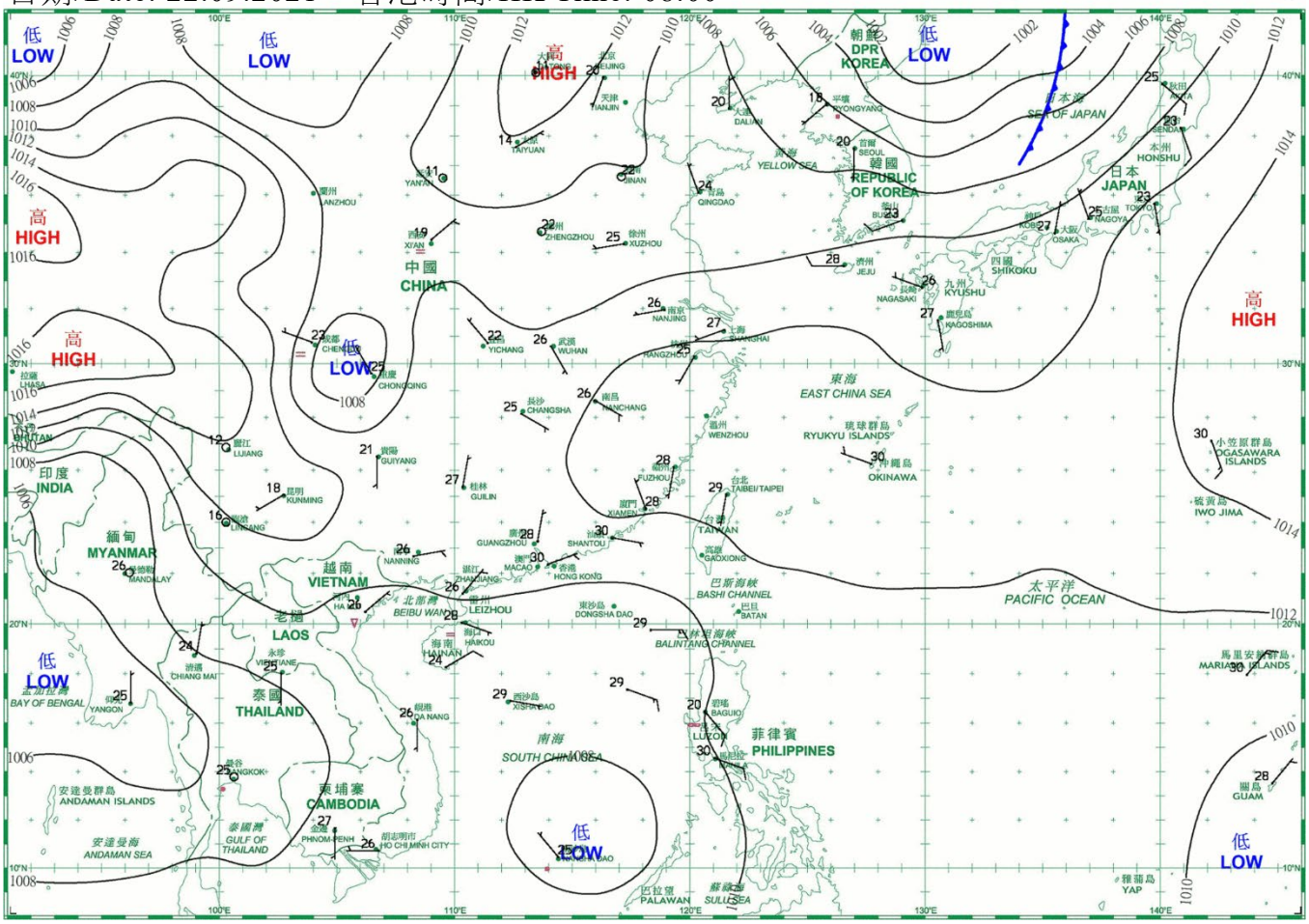
日期/Date: 20.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



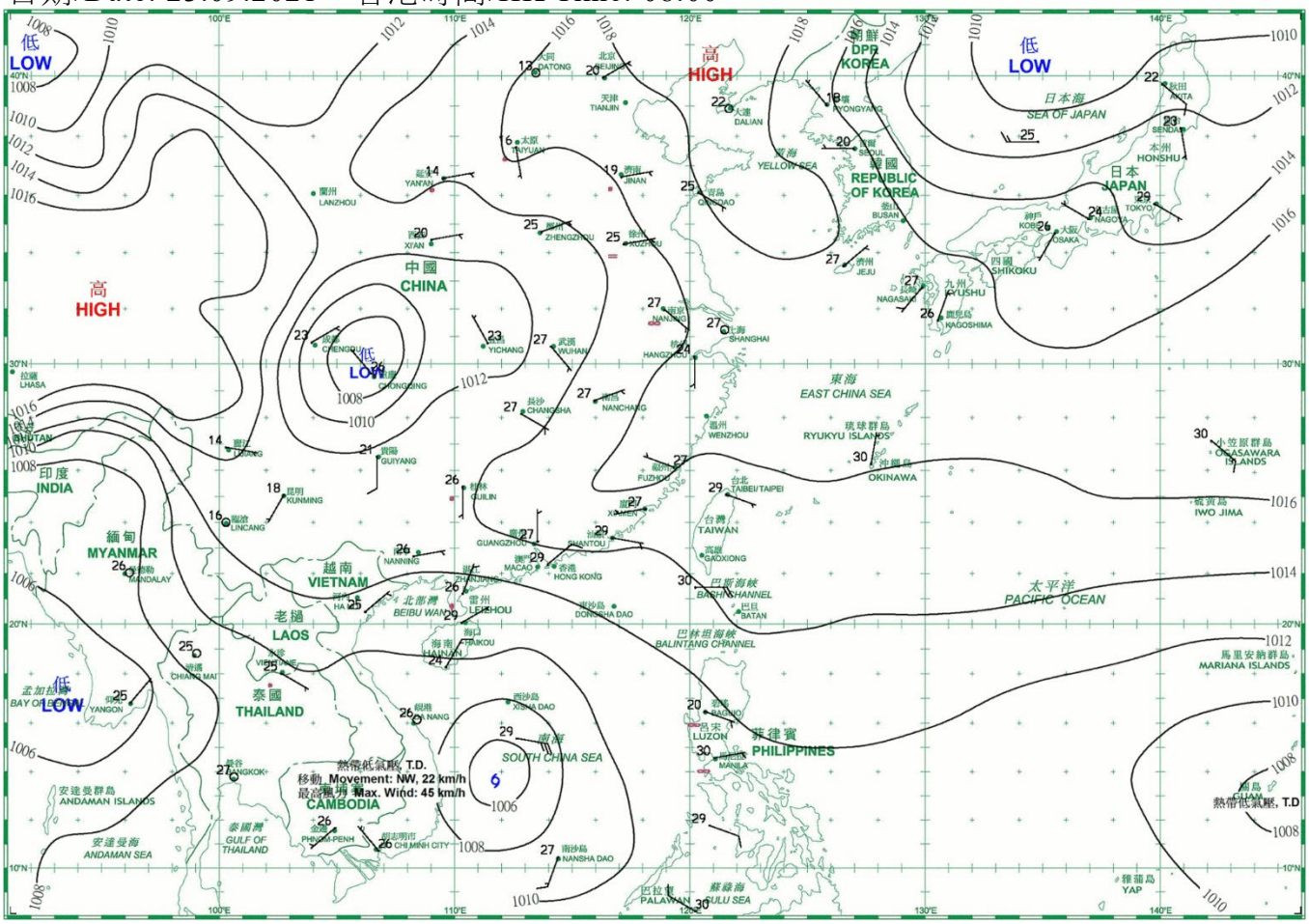
日期/Date: 21.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



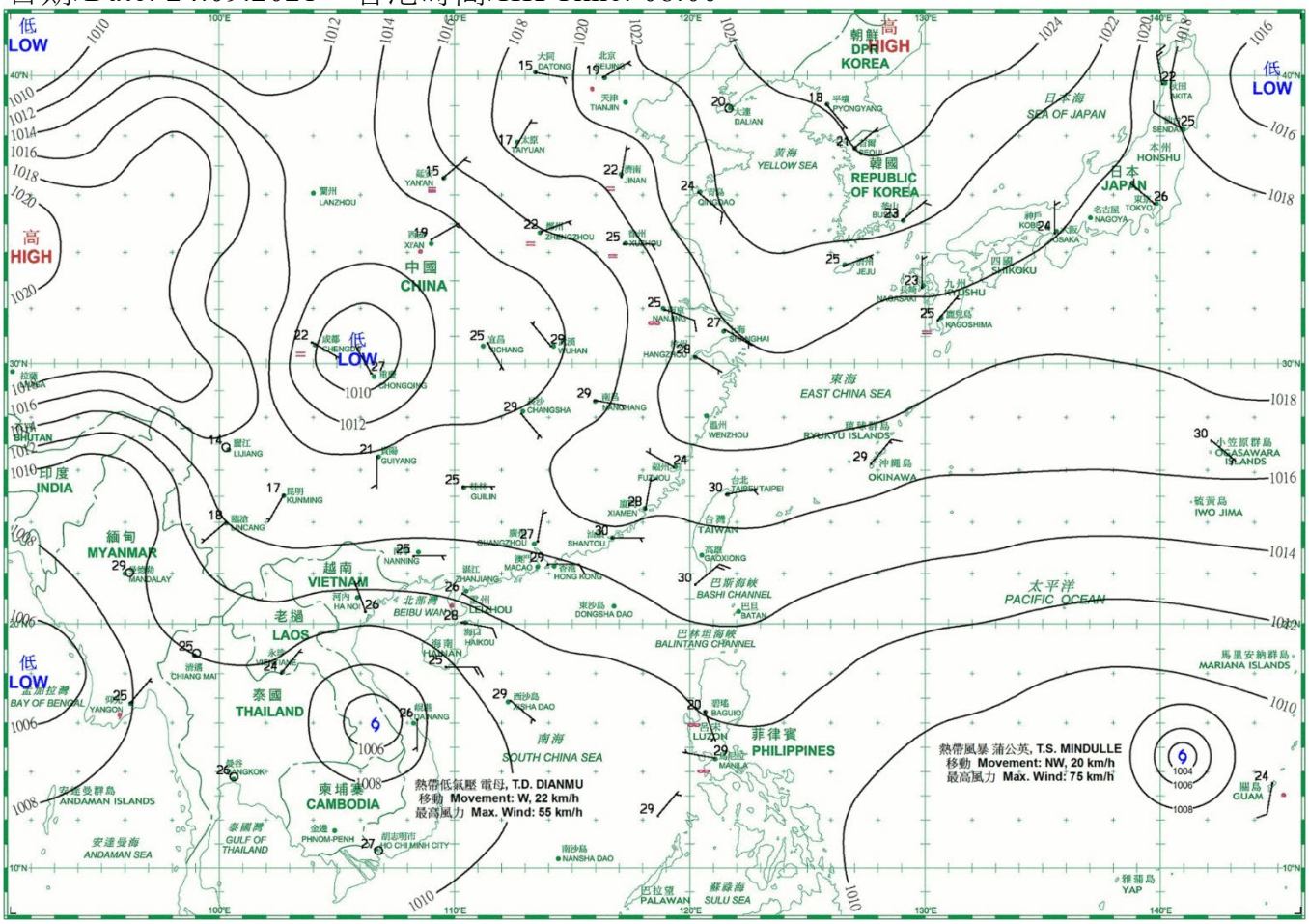
日期/Date: 22.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



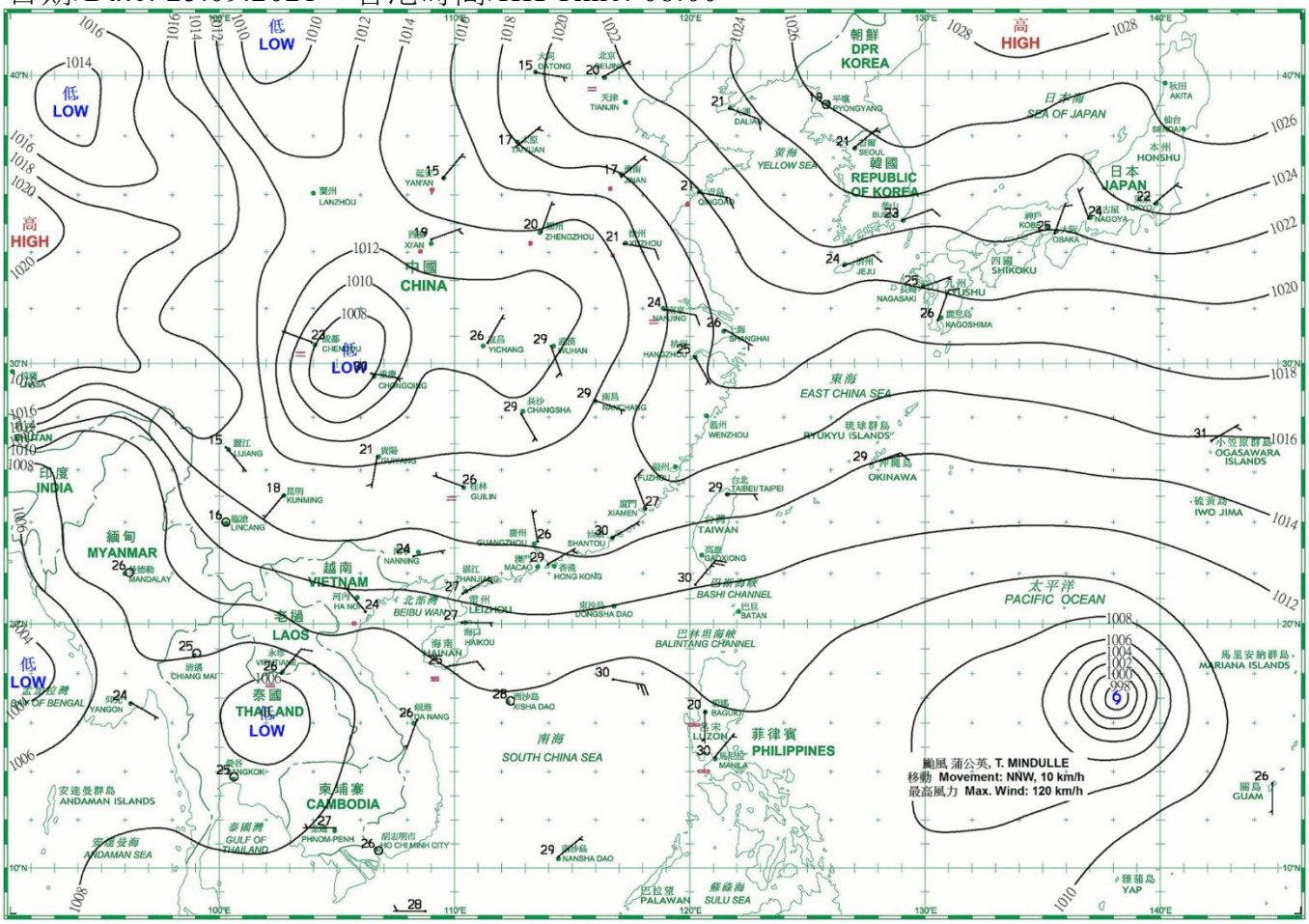
日期/Date: 23.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



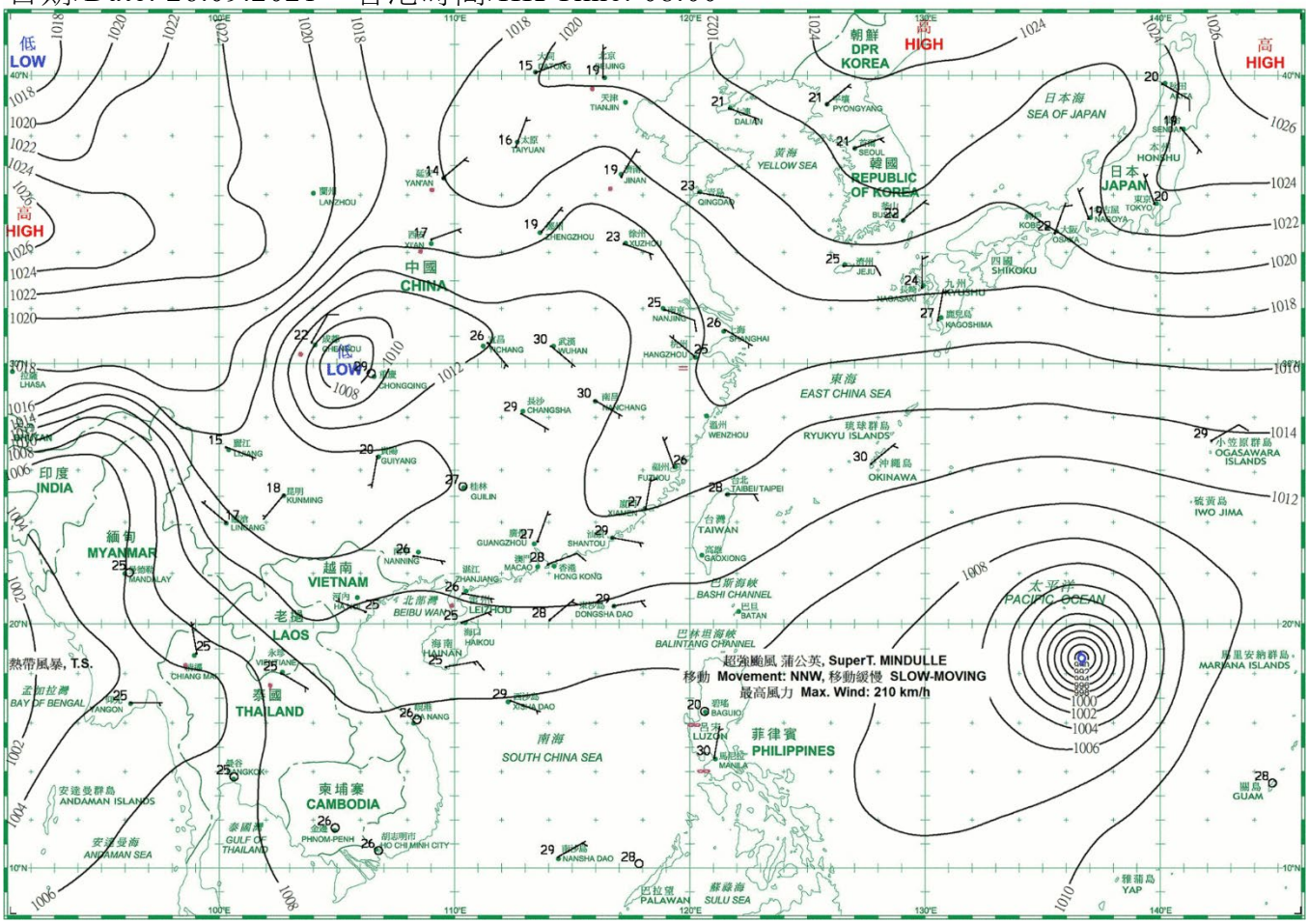
日期/Date: 24.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



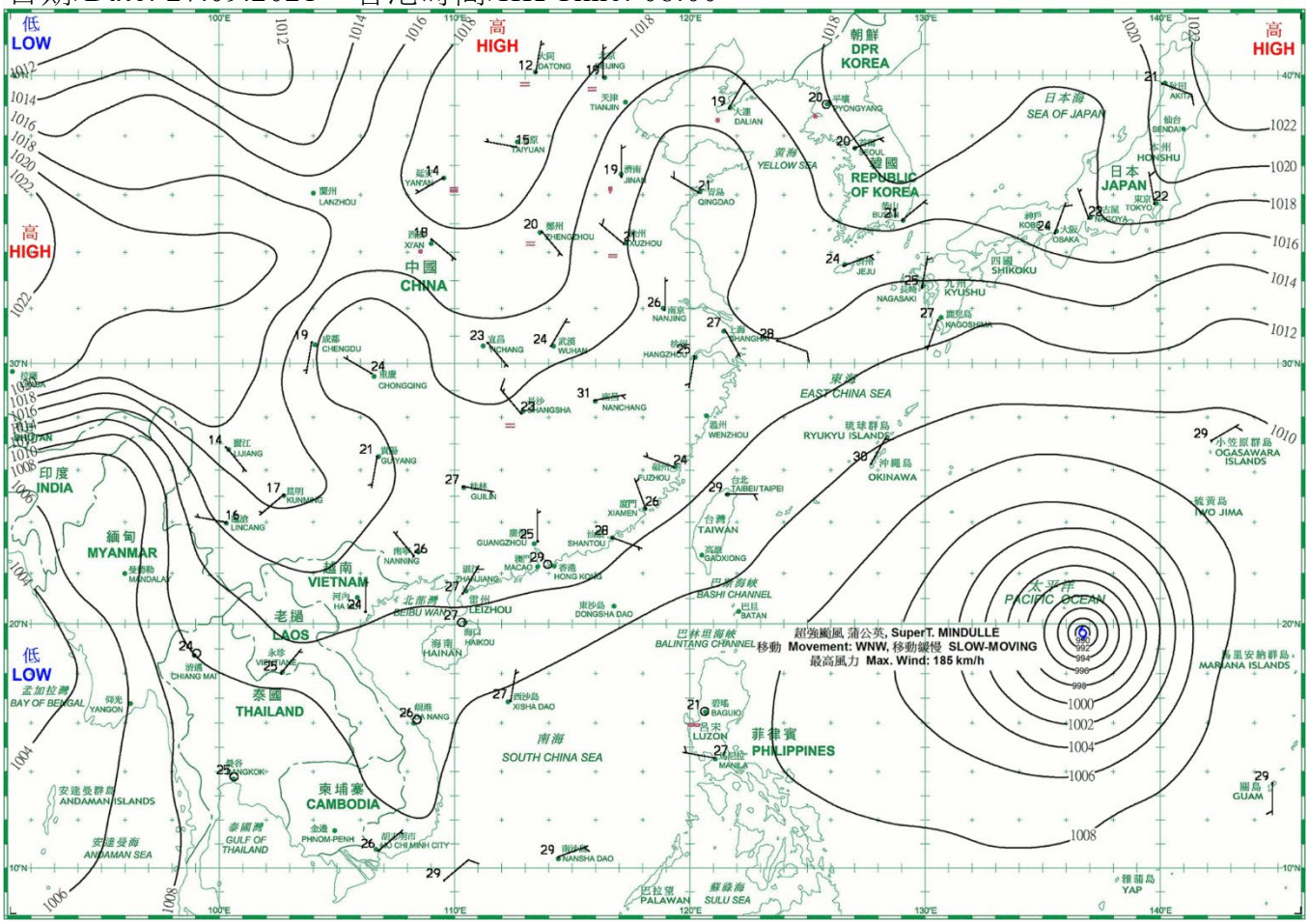
日期/Date: 25.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



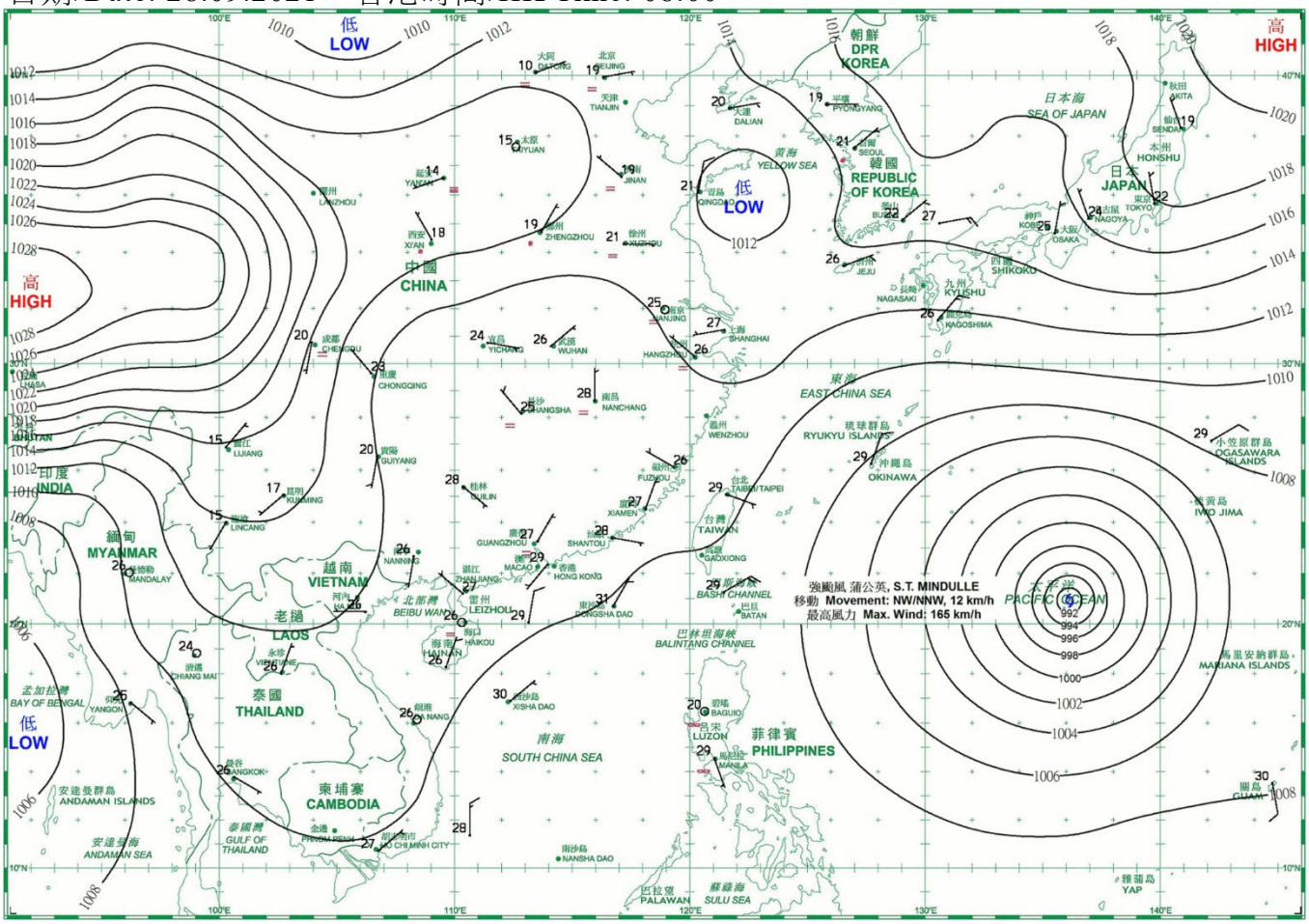
日期/Date: 26.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



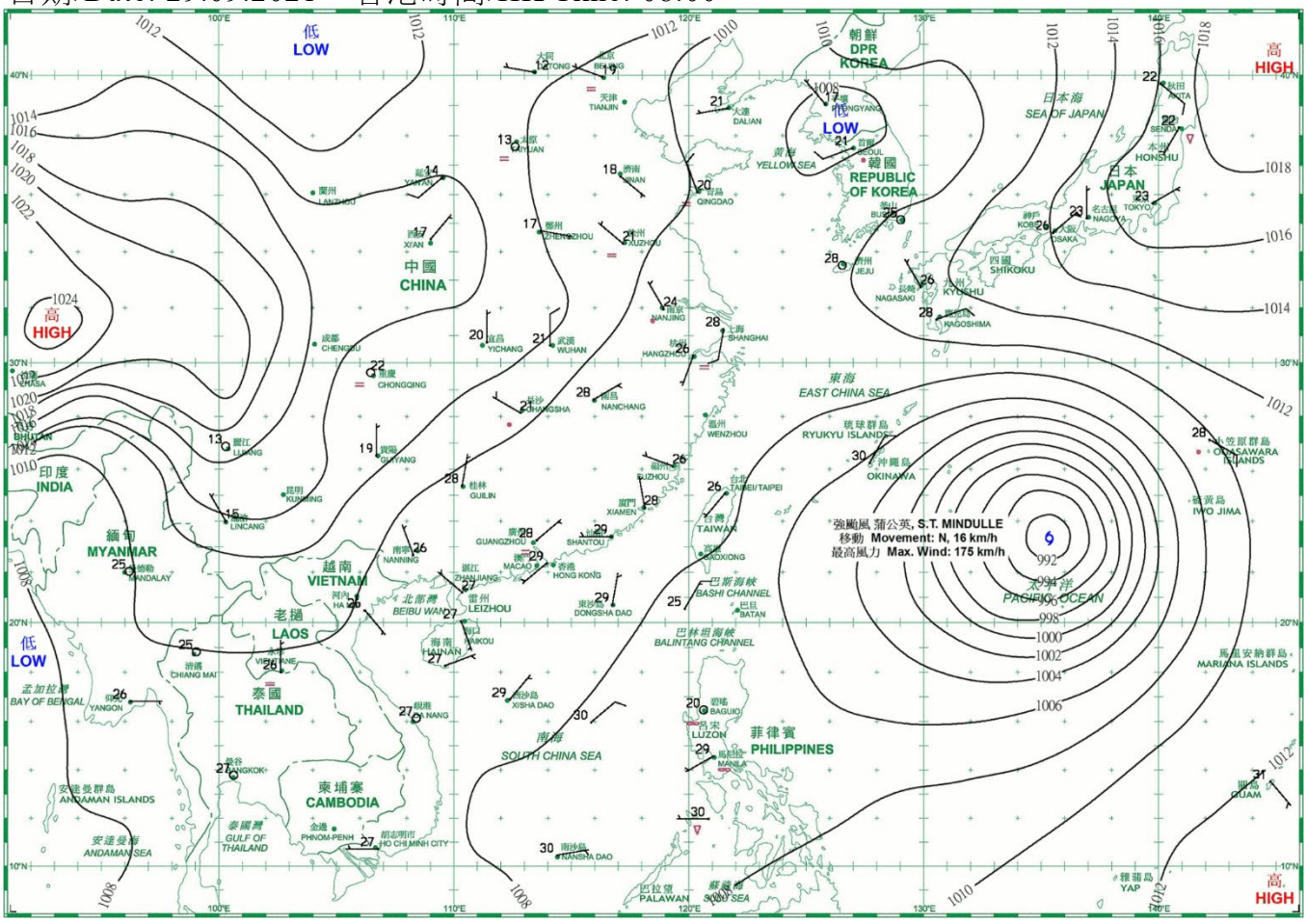
日期/Date: 27.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



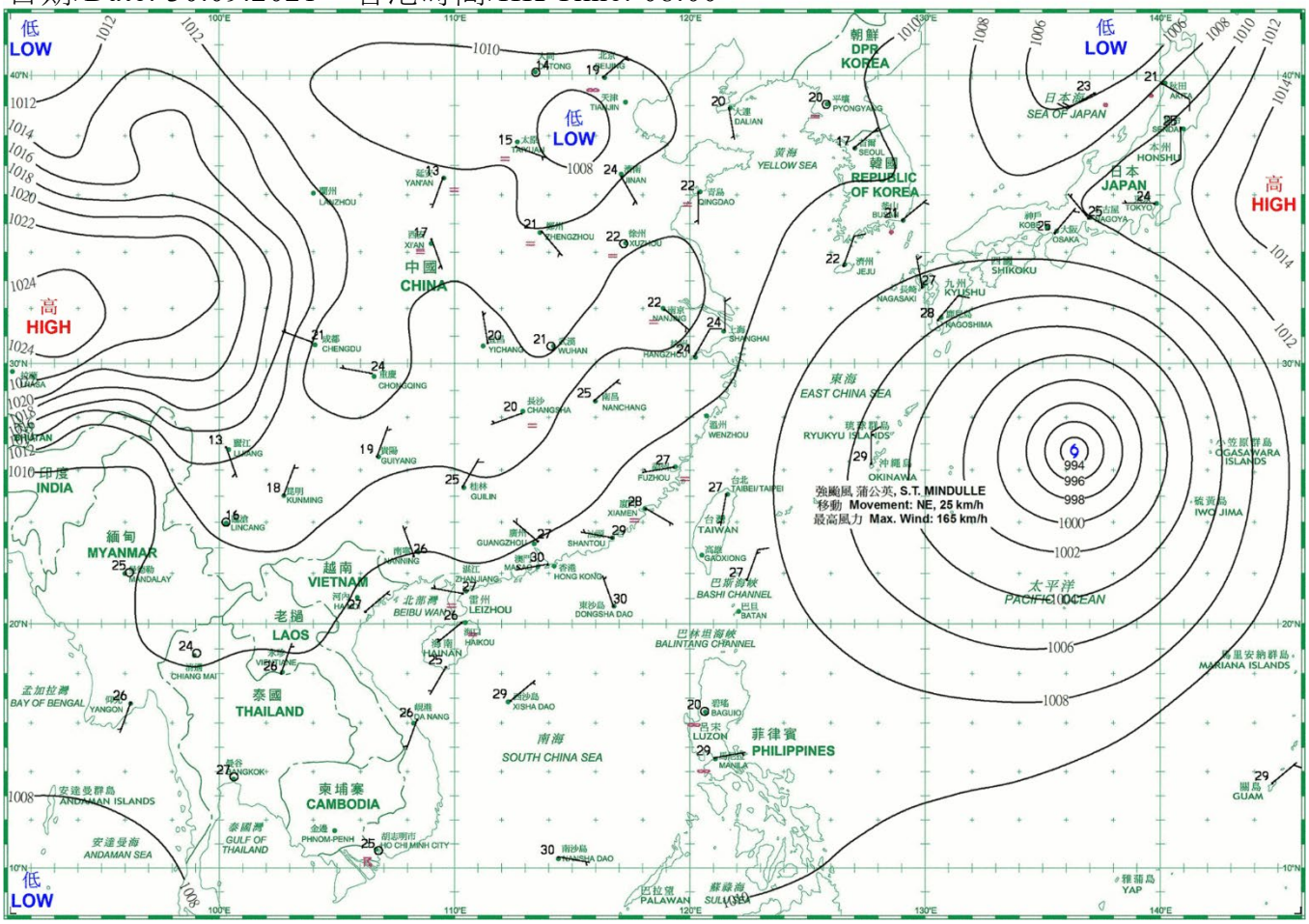
日期/Date: 28.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 29.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 30.09.2021　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



4.1.1 二零二一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 2021

日期 Date	平均氣壓 Mean Pressure	氣溫 Air Temperature 最高 Maximum	氣溫 Air Temperature 平均 Mean	氣溫 Air Temperature 最低 Minimum	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
九月 September	百帕斯卡 hPa	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%	毫米 mm
1	1009.9	32.1	28.7	26.7	25.8	85	84	5.9
2	1009.0	33.0	29.5	27.7	25.7	80	74	-
3	1007.4	33.6	29.8	27.8	25.6	79	66	Tr
4	1008.3	33.6	29.8	27.9	25.7	79	49	0.9
5	1010.0	33.2	29.8	28.3	25.7	79	61	Tr
6	1010.5	32.5	29.7	28.0	25.2	77	73	-
7	1010.4	33.4	30.1	28.1	25.7	78	72	0.2
8	1009.4	34.3	30.6	28.2	25.2	74	66	-
9	1009.3	33.5	30.1	27.8	24.7	73	66	-
10	1008.3	33.7	30.5	28.6	24.6	71	79	-
11	1004.5	33.4	30.5	28.4	25.5	75	77	-
12	1002.0	34.5	31.2	29.0	26.4	76	78	-
13	1006.7	33.6	30.9	29.5	26.5	77	80	-
14	1011.5	30.2	29.0	26.7	25.8	83	81	33.8
15	1011.2	33.0	30.2	27.9	25.2	75	71	-
16	1009.4	31.9	29.2	26.8	24.6	77	86	Tr
17	1009.2	34.1	29.5	27.5	25.0	77	81	7.6
18	1011.1	33.2	30.2	28.3	26.1	79	69	0.2
19	1011.3	32.1	29.3	27.4	26.6	86	83	21.2
20	1010.4	32.3	29.3	27.9	26.2	84	80	9.4
21	1009.5	31.7	29.0	26.7	25.6	82	74	10.2
22	1010.5	34.0	30.3	27.9	25.7	77	66	0.5
23	1013.0	30.2	28.0	26.0	25.6	87	87	38.4
24	1013.6	32.0	29.4	27.8	25.7	81	76	1.2
25	1012.8	32.3	29.6	27.9	24.7	76	64	0.1
26	1012.3	31.6	29.1	27.8	23.5	72	86	-
27	1010.8	32.8	29.5	28.1	24.6	75	60	-
28	1009.6	32.2	29.6	27.9	24.7	75	66	-
29	1008.3	32.7	29.7	27.9	25.1	77	44	-
30	1008.1	32.9	30.3	28.4	26.0	78	38	-
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1009.6	32.8	29.7	27.8	25.4	78	71	129.6
氣候平均值 Climatological normal (1991-2020)	1008.8	30.5	27.9	26.1	23.6	78	66	321.4
氣候平均值 Climatological normal (1981-2010)	1008.9	30.1	27.7	25.8	23.4	78	66	327.6
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory							

天文台於九月十二日 15 時 41 分錄得本月最低氣壓 1000.1 百帕斯卡。

The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 1000.1 hectopascals at 1541 HKT on 12 September.

天文台於九月十二日 14 時 42 分錄得本月最高氣溫 34.5 °C。

The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 34.5 °C at 1442 HKT on 12 September.

天文台於九月二十三日 19 時 33 分錄得本月最低氣溫 26.0 °C。

The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 26.0 °C at 1933 HKT on 23 September.

天文台於九月十四日 9 時 45 分錄得本月最高1分鐘平均降雨率 123 毫米/小時。

The maximum 1-minute mean rainfall rate recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 123 millimetres per hour at 0945 HKT on 14 September.

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 二零二一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 2021

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	6.2	21.31	5.0	080	21.2
2	0	10.1	26.19	5.8	080	13.5
3	0	6.2	17.17	3.7	120	7.1
4	0	5.1	13.72	3.5	140	7.8
5	0	8.2	21.15	4.7	120	8.0
6	0	6.8	14.06	3.9	080	11.9
7	0	9.3	21.54	5.2	060	24.3
8	0	11.0	26.83	6.1	120	10.3
9	0	8.0	17.85	4.9	080	10.4
10	0	10.5	24.53	5.7	080	21.0
11	0	8.5	21.22	5.1	250	16.0
12	0	9.6	21.20	5.5	250	27.7
13	0	6.5	17.23	4.9	240	19.0
14	0	1.5	6.94	2.0	200	6.8
15	0	10.0	22.95	5.2	250	18.2
16	0	3.2	11.93	3.4	280	14.1
17	2	7.8	18.57	4.3	070	7.5
18	0	9.1	22.52	5.4	070	24.5
19	0	5.8	17.73	3.8	110	22.3
20	0	7.3	17.46	3.6	090	7.9
21	0	5.6	9.28	3.0	150	8.5
22	0	10.3	24.08	6.0	090	14.6
23	0	1.2	7.12	5.4	090	30.7
24	0	6.8	17.07	4.4	090	31.8
25	0	8.5	20.54	5.5	080	35.2
26	0	5.3	13.53	3.7	080	26.0
27	0	7.0	16.80	3.8	080	16.3
28	0	6.0	14.06	3.8	090	10.3
29	0	8.8	18.94	4.3	240	13.0
30	0	8.3	18.26	4.1	240	14.9
平均/總值 Mean/Total	2	218.5	18.06	135.7	080	16.7
氣候平均值 Climatological normal (1991-2020)	70.8 §	174.4	14.99	122.8	080	21.4
氣候平均值 Climatological normal (1981-2010)	70.8 §	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^	

橫瀾島於九月二十三日 8 時 26 分錄得本月最高陣風 91 公里/小時，風向 120 度。

The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 91 kilometres per hour from 120 degrees at 0826 HKT on 23 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。

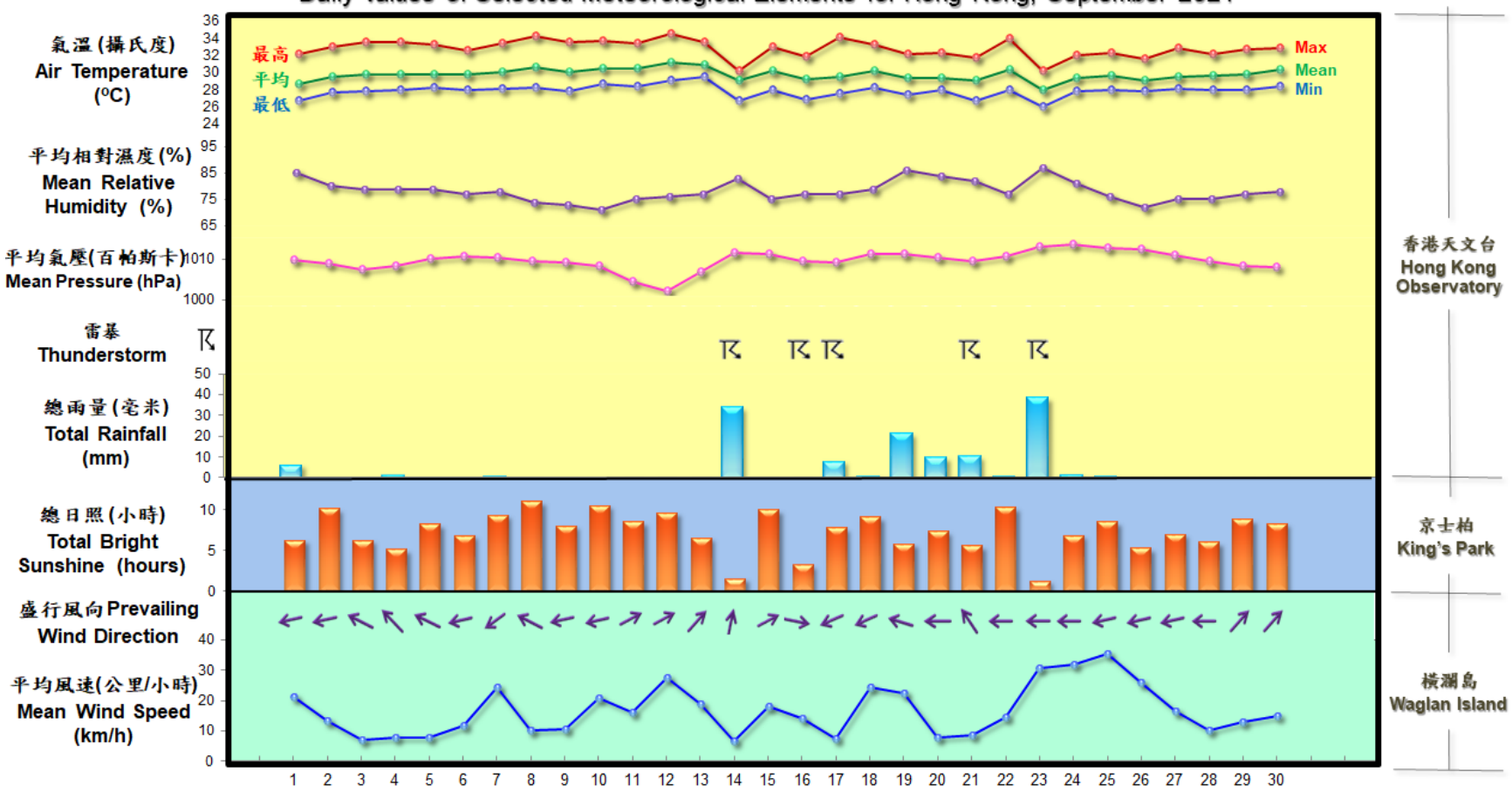
^ In case the data are not available from Waglan Island, observations of Cheung Chau or other nearby weather stations will be incorporated in computing the Prevailing Wind Direction and Mean Wind Speed.

§ 1997-2020 平均值

§ 1997-2020 Mean value

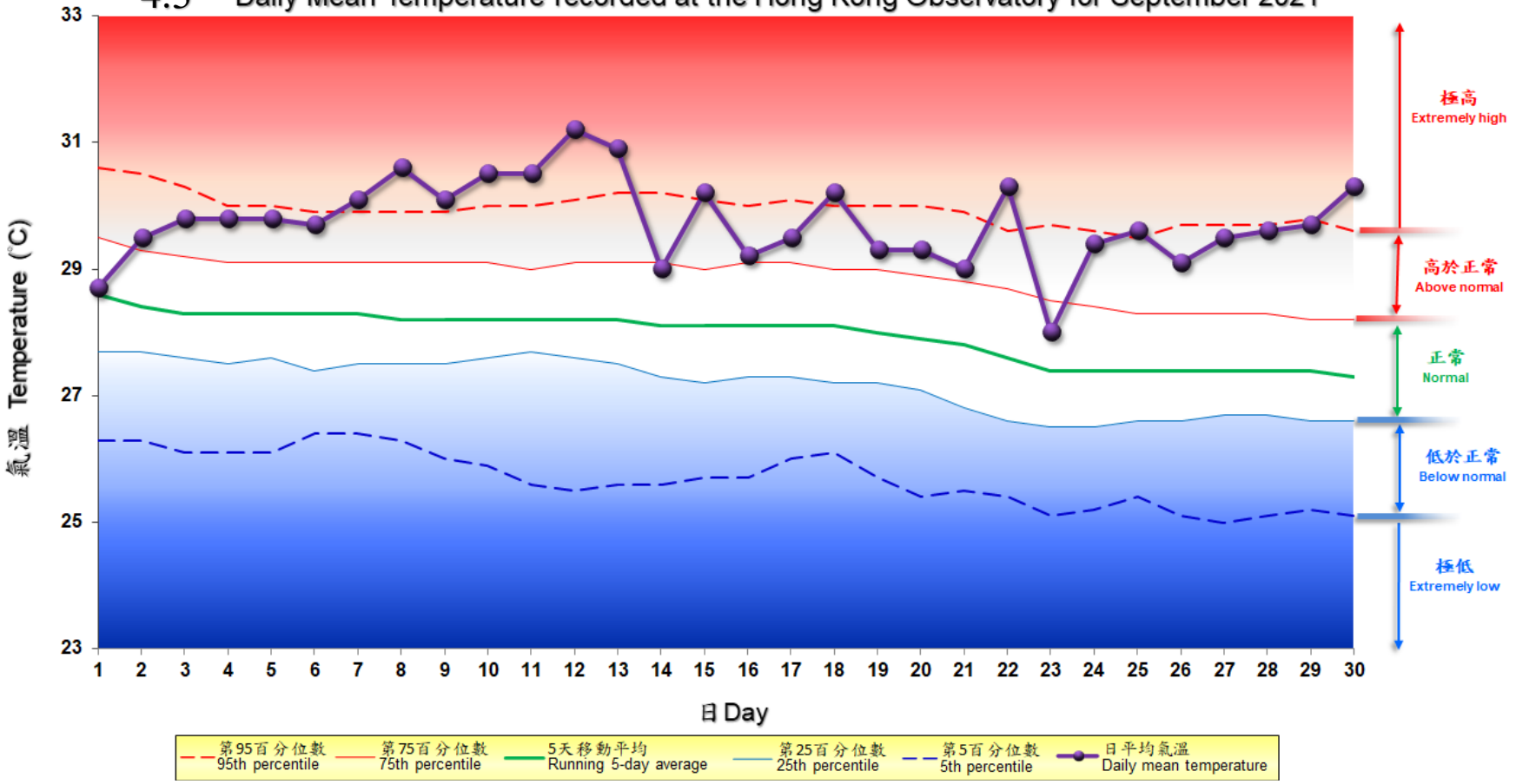
4.2 2021年9月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄

4.2 Daily Values of Selected Meteorological Elements for Hong Kong, September 2021



4.3 2021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 2021



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

知識產權公告
Intellectual Property Rights Notice

本刊物的所有內容，包括但不限於所有資料、地圖、文本、圖像、圖畫、圖片、照片、視像，以及數據或其他資料的匯編(下稱「資料」)，均受知識產權保護。資料的知識產權由香港特別行政區政府(下稱「政府」)擁有，或經資料的知識產權擁有人授予政府，為本刊物預期的所有目的而處理該等資料。任何人如欲使用資料作非商業用途，均須遵守《香港天文台刊物資料的使用條件(非商業用途)》的條款和條件（可於此網頁瀏覽：https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/publica/non-commercialuse.htm）。此外，除非擬議用途符合《香港天文台刊物資料的使用條件(商業用途)》的條款和條件（可於此網頁瀏覽：https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/publica/commercialuse.htm），並事先取得香港天文台(下稱「天文台」）代表政府所給予的書面授權，否則資料一律嚴禁用作商業用途。如有任何查詢，請以電郵(電郵地址：mailbox@hko.gov.hk)、傳真(+852 2311 9448)或郵遞方式與天文台聯絡。

All contents contained in this publication, including but not limited to all data, maps, text, graphics, drawings, diagrams, photographs, videos and compilation of data or other materials (the "Materials") are subject to the intellectual property rights which are either owned by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (the "Government") or have been licensed to the Government by the intellectual property rights' owner(s) of the Materials to deal with such Materials for all the purposes contemplated in this publication. The use of the Materials for non-commercial purposes shall comply with all terms and conditions provided in the "Conditions of the Use of Materials available in the Hong Kong Observatory Publications for Non-commercial Purposes" (which can be found at: https://www.hko.gov.hk/en/publica/non-commercialuse.htm). Besides, the use of the Materials for commercial purposes is strictly prohibited unless all terms and conditions provided in the "Conditions of the Use of Materials available in the Hong Kong Observatory Publications for Commercial Purposes" (which can be found at https://www.hko.gov.hk/en/publica/commercialuse.htm) are complied with and prior written authorisation is obtained from the Hong Kong Observatory (the "Observatory") for and on behalf of the Government. For enquiries, please contact the Observatory by email (mailbox@hko.gov.hk) or by facsimile (+852 2311 9448) or by post.

免責聲明
Disclaimer

本刊物載列的資料由政府轄下的天文台編製，只供一般參考。政府雖已盡力確保該等資料準確，但政府(包括其僱員及代理人)對於本網站所載資料的準確性、可用性、完整性、是否侵權、可靠性、安全性、適時性、適用性或效用，概不作出明確或暗示的保證、聲明或陳述；在中華人民共和國香港特別行政區法律許可的範圍內，對於任何因使用或不當使用或依據這些資料或不能使用這些資料所產生或與之相關的任何損失、毀壞、損害、傷害或死亡(除因政府或其僱員在受僱工作期間疏忽所引至的傷害或死亡外)，政府亦概不承擔任何法律責任(包括但不限於疏忽責任)、義務或責任。

政府保留權利，按其絕對酌情權隨時略去、刪除或編輯由其編製並載列於本刊物的一切資料，而無須給予任何理由或事先通知。使用者有責任自行評估本刊物所載的各項資料，並在根據該等資料行事之前，加以核實(例如參照原本發布的版本)和徵詢獨立意見。

The information contained in this publication is compiled by the Observatory of the Government for general information only. Whilst the Government endeavours to ensure the accuracy of this general information, the Government (including its servants and agents) makes no warranty, statement or representation, express or implied, with respect to the accuracy, availability, completeness, non-infringement, reliability, security, timeliness, appropriateness or usefulness of the information, contained herein, and in so far as permitted by the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, shall not have any legal liability (including but not limited to liability for negligence), obligation or responsibility for any loss, destruction, damages, injury or death (save and to the extent any such injury or death is caused by the negligence of the Government or any of its employees in the course of employment) howsoever arising out of or in connection with any use or misuse of or reliance on the information or inability to use such information.

The Government reserves the right to omit, delete or edit, all information compiled by the Government in this publication at any time in its absolute discretion without giving any reason or prior notice. Users are responsible for making their own assessment of all information contained in this publication and are advised to verify such information by making reference, for example, to original publications and obtaining independent advice before acting upon it.