

每月天氣摘要 二零一二年十月

Monthly Weather Summary October 2012



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1. 二零一二年十月天氣回顧

由於華南在本月大部分時間受較乾燥的東北季候風影響，二零一二年十月本港較正常少雨，月總雨量為 46.4 毫米，只有正常值 100.9 毫米的約百分之 46。而本年至今累積雨量為 1804.8 毫米，較同期正常值 2334.0 毫米少約百分之 23。本月平均氣溫為 25.6 度，和正常值 25.5 度相若。

在東北季候風影響下，本港天氣於首四天大致天晴及乾燥。一股東北季候風的補充於十月五日早上抵達廣東沿岸，並為沿岸地區帶來清勁偏東風。本港除早上有幾陣微雨外，十月五日至七日日間大致天晴及乾燥。受一股乾燥內陸氣流持續影響，本港於隨後八天普遍天晴及乾燥，但有煙霞。

位於華中的一道微弱冷鋒於十月十六日逐漸移向沿岸地區。本港當日天氣轉為大致多雲及有幾陣微雨。隨著該道冷鋒於十月十七日橫過廣東沿岸，本港部分地區有煙霞，十月十八日早上稍涼。一道高壓脊在中國東南部形成並於十月十九日至二十五日持續為本港帶來普遍晴朗及乾燥的天氣。

同時，熱帶氣旋山神於十月二十四日橫過呂宋並增強為熱帶風暴。山神於十月二十五日進入南海並在其後兩天大致向西北偏西移動，橫過南海中部，及後於十月二十七日黃昏增強成為強颱風。而東北季候風則繼續支配華南沿岸地區。在東北季候風和山神的共同影響下，本港於十月二十六日及二十七日風勢頗大及有幾陣雨。隨著山神於十月二十八日遠離本港並進入北部灣及逐漸減弱，本港於當日天氣好轉及部分時間有陽光。

山神於十月二十九日在越南北部沿岸登陸後，轉向東面緩慢移動，並於翌日在北部灣消散。當與山神相關的雲雨帶於該兩天向東移動及影響華南沿岸的同時，華南地區仍然受到東北季候風所支配。本港方面，十月二十九日及三十日多雲、風勢頗大、有雨及薄霧。十月三十日持續有雨，本港部分地區錄得超過 40 毫米雨量。同時，廣東內陸一道冷鋒於十月三十日晚上向南移向沿岸。在冷鋒隨後的強烈東北季候風影響下，本港當晚顯著轉涼，氣溫下降至 20 度以下。本月最後一天早上持續多雲、清涼及有雨。天文台於當日的最低氣溫下降至 17.7 度，是本月的最低氣溫。隨著乾燥內陸氣流抵達，本港天氣於下午轉晴及乾燥。

本月有六個熱帶氣旋影響北太平洋西部及南海，有關報告刊登於第二節。

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。

1. The Weather of October 2012

With the relatively dry northeast monsoon affecting southern China for most of the month, the weather of October 2012 was drier than usual. The monthly total rainfall of 46.4 millimetres was only about 46 percent of the normal figure of 100.9 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall since 1 January was 1804.8 millimetres, a deficit of 23 percent comparing to the normal figure of 2334.0 millimetres for the same period. The mean temperature of the month was 25.6 degrees, near the normal figure of 25.5 degrees.

Affected by the northeast monsoon, the weather in Hong Kong was mainly fine and dry for the first four days of the month. A replenishment of the northeast monsoon reached the coast of Guangdong on the morning of 5 October, bringing fresh easterly winds. Locally, apart from a few light rain patches in the morning, it was mainly fine and dry during the day from 5 to 7 October. With the prevalence of a dry continental airstream, local weather remained generally fine and dry but with some haze for the ensuing eight days.

A weak cold front formed over central China and moved towards the coastal areas gradually on 16 October. The weather in Hong Kong turned mainly cloudy with light rain patches on that day. With the passage of the cold front across the coast of Guangdong, there was some haze locally on 17 October and the weather became slightly cooler on the morning of 18 October. A ridge of high pressure established along southeastern China, bringing generally fine and dry weather to Hong Kong from 19 to 25 October.

Meanwhile, tropical cyclone Son-Tihn intensified into a tropical storm while crossing Luzon on 24 October. It entered the South China Sea on 25 October and then tracked generally west-northwestward across the central part of the South China Sea in the next two days, intensifying to a severe typhoon on the evening of 27 October. Over the south China coastal areas, the northeast monsoon continued to dominate. Under the combined effect of the northeast monsoon and Son-Tihn, it was windy with a few rain patches in Hong Kong on 26 and 27 October. The weather improved with sunny periods on 28 October, as Son-Tihn moved away, entering Bei Bu Wan as well as weakening gradually.

After making landfall over the coast of northern Vietnam, Son-Tihn turned to drift eastwards on 29 October, and finally dissipated over Bei Bu Wan the next day. While the rain-bearing cloud band associated with Son-Tihn spread eastwards, affecting the South China coast on these two days, the northeast monsoon continued to prevail over the region. In Hong Kong, it was cloudy and windy with rain and mist patches on 29 and 30 October. The rain became persistent on 30 October with more than 40 millimetres of rainfall recorded over parts of the territory. Meanwhile, a cold front formed over inland Guangdong and moved southwards to reach the coast on the night of 30 October. Affected by the intense northeast

monsoon behind the cold front, it became significantly cooler in Hong Kong with temperatures dropping generally to below 20 degrees that night. The last day of the month remained cloudy and cool with rain in the morning. The temperature at the Observatory fell to a minimum of 17.7 degrees on that day, the lowest of the month. With the arrival of the dry continental airstream, local weather became fine and dry in the afternoon.

Six tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in the month. An overview of these tropical cyclones is presented in Section 2.

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.

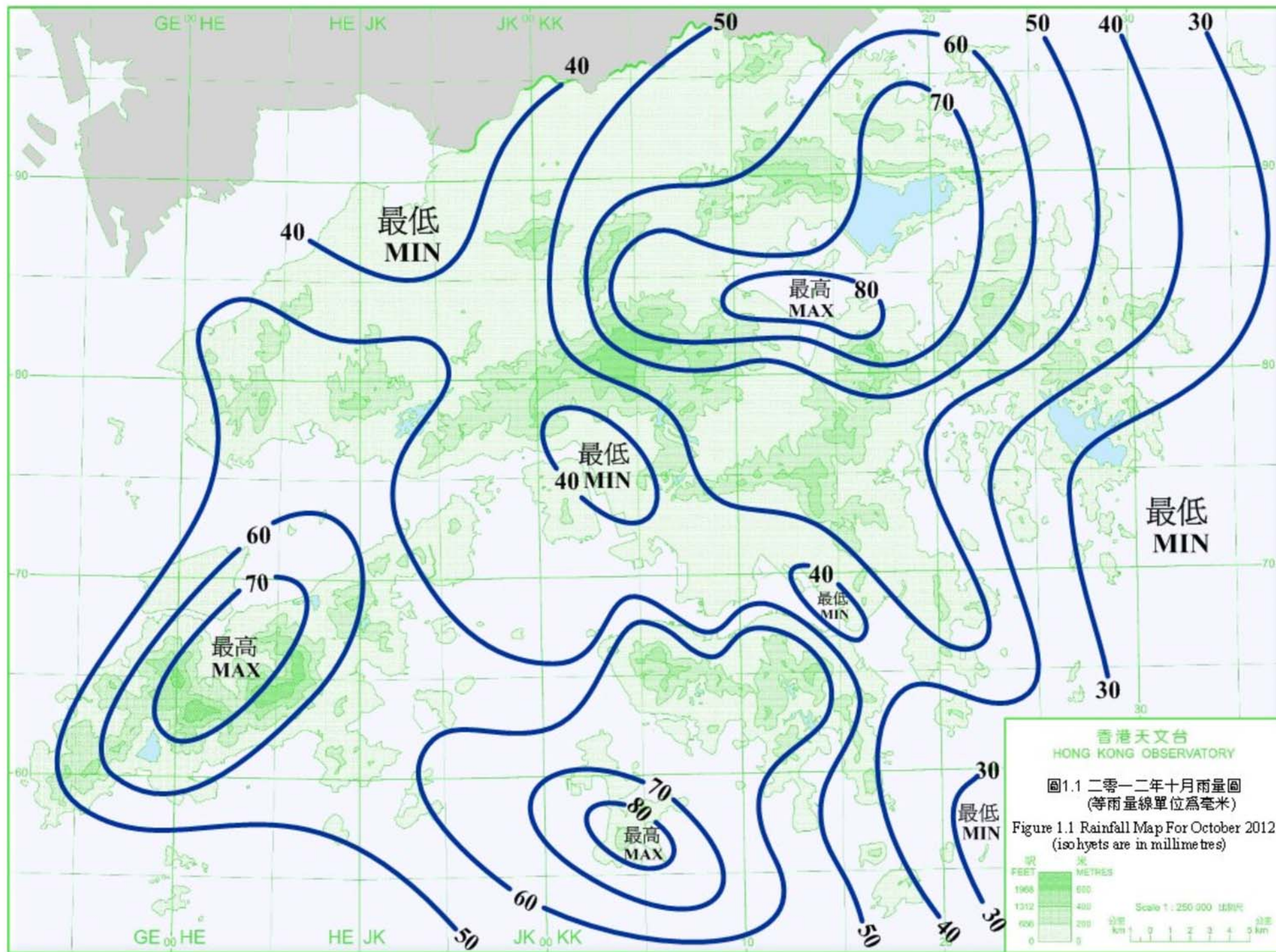
表 1.1 二零一二年十月發出的警告及信號
Table 1.1 Warnings and Signals issued in October 2012

強烈季候風信號
 Strong Monsoon Signal

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
23/10	2205	24/10	0600	27/10	0550	27/10	1115
29/10	0745	30/10	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
紅色 Red	28/9	0600	1/10	0600
黃色 Yellow	1/10	0600	2/10	2200
紅色 Red	5/10	1215	6/10	0600
黃色 Yellow	6/10	0600	7/10	2230
紅色 Red	10/10	0600	10/10	2315
紅色 Red	11/10	0930	12/10	1800
黃色 Yellow	12/10	1800	14/10	1800
紅色 Red	18/10	0600	18/10	1800
黃色 Yellow	20/10	0600	21/10	2115
紅色 Red	22/10	1215	23/10	1905
黃色 Yellow	28/10	0600	28/10	1800



2.1 二零一二年十月熱帶氣旋概述

二零一二年十月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了六個熱帶氣旋。圖2.1.1顯示各熱帶氣旋的路徑。

杰拉華於九月二十一日在馬尼拉以東約1 160公里的北太平洋西部上形成，並逐漸增強，於九月二十三日成為超強颱風，九月二十五日在馬尼拉以東的北太平洋西部上達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風力達每小時220公里。它於九月三十日在日本本州南部登陸及橫過本州。杰拉華於十月一日減弱為強烈熱帶風暴，並橫過北海道以東的海域。杰拉華於黃昏時在千島群島附近變為溫帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓馬力斯於九月二十九日在關島以東約670公里的北太平洋西部上形成，並向西北偏西移動。它於翌日轉向北移動，橫過太平洋，十月一日採取西北途徑移動，並增強為熱帶風暴。馬力斯於十月三日在硫黃島附近掠過，期間轉向東北偏北移動及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力達每小時90公里。它於十月四日在日本以東的北太平洋西部上變為溫帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓格美於十月一日在西沙之東南偏東約260公里的南海中部上形成，初時移動緩慢。它於十月二日開始向東南偏東移動，並增強為熱帶風暴。格美於十月三日減慢移動速度，並進一步增強為強烈熱帶風暴及達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風力達到每小時90公里。它於十月四日轉向西至西南偏西移動，橫過南海中部，並減弱為熱帶風暴。格美於十月六日在西沙以南掠過，黃昏時在越南中部沿岸登陸，隨後在越南內陸上消散。根據報章報導，格美吹襲期間，越南中部有一人受傷，約30間房屋或學校受損。

熱帶低氣壓派比安於十月七日在馬尼拉之東北偏東約1 710公里的北太平洋西部上形成，並向西至西北偏西緩慢移動。派比安於十月八日逐漸增強為強烈熱帶風暴，十月九日繼續增強為颱風，十月十日在沖繩島東南偏南約880公里增強為強颱風，翌日達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風力達到每小時165公里，於十月十一日至十五日在琉球羣島東南的海面上徘徊，期間減弱為颱風。派比安於十月十六日採取一個西北偏北途徑移動，並減弱為強烈熱帶風暴。它於十月十七日加快速度向東北移動，黃昏時在沖繩島之東南約230公里掠過，翌日減弱為熱帶風暴。派比安於十月十九日在日本東南的北太平洋西部上變為溫帶氣旋。派比安為琉球羣島北部奄美大島帶來大雨，觸發山泥傾瀉，導致超過1 200戶沒有電力供應。

熱帶低氣壓瑪莉亞於十月十四日在琉黃島以南約790公里的北太平洋西部上形成，並向西北偏北移動，翌日增強為熱帶風暴及轉向北移動。瑪莉亞於十月十六日在琉黃島西南處進一步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力達到每

小時90公里，其後它轉向東北移動。它於十月十七日向東北偏東移動，翌日減弱為熱帶風暴。瑪莉亞於十月十九日在東經160度附近的北太平洋西部上變為溫帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓山神於十月二十二日在馬尼拉之東南偏東約1 310公里的北太平洋西部上形成，並向西移動。山神於十月二十四日向西北偏西移動，橫過菲律賓中部及增強為熱帶風暴。山神於十月二十五日進入南海中部，翌日增強為強烈熱帶風暴。山神橫過南海中部並繼續增強，於十月二十七日在海南島以南的海面上成為強颱風，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風力達到每小時155公里。它於翌日在北部灣上減弱為颱風，並轉向西北偏北移動。山神於九月二十九日在越南北部沿岸登陸後，轉向東面緩慢移動，並於翌日在北部灣消散。山神吹襲菲律賓期間，造成約27人死亡。山神亦導致海南島最少有一人死亡、五人失蹤、超過2 700間房屋倒塌或受損、41 000多公頃農田受災，直接經濟損失超過九億元人民幣。

2.1 Overview of Tropical Cyclones in October 2012

Six tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and South China Sea in October 2012. Figure 2.1.1 shows the tracks of the tropical cyclones.

After forming over the western North Pacific about 1 160 km east of Manila on 21 September, Jelawat strengthened gradually and became a super typhoon on 23 September, reaching its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 220 km/h near its centre over the Pacific to the east of Manila on 25 September. It made landfall over southern Honshu, Japan on 30 September and moved across the island. Jelawat weakened into a severe tropical storm on 1 October and moved across the seas to the east of Hokkaido. Jelawat became an extratropical cyclone over the western North Pacific near Kuril Islands that evening.

Maliksi formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 670 km east of Guam on 29 September and moved west-northwestwards. It turned to move northwards across the western North Pacific on the following day. Maliksi took up a northwesterly track on 1 October and intensified into a tropical storm. While passing close to Iwo Jima on 3 October, Maliksi turned to move north-northeastwards and intensified into a severe tropical storm, reaching its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 90 km/h near its centre. Maliksi became an extratropical cyclone over the western Pacific to the east of Japan on 4 October.

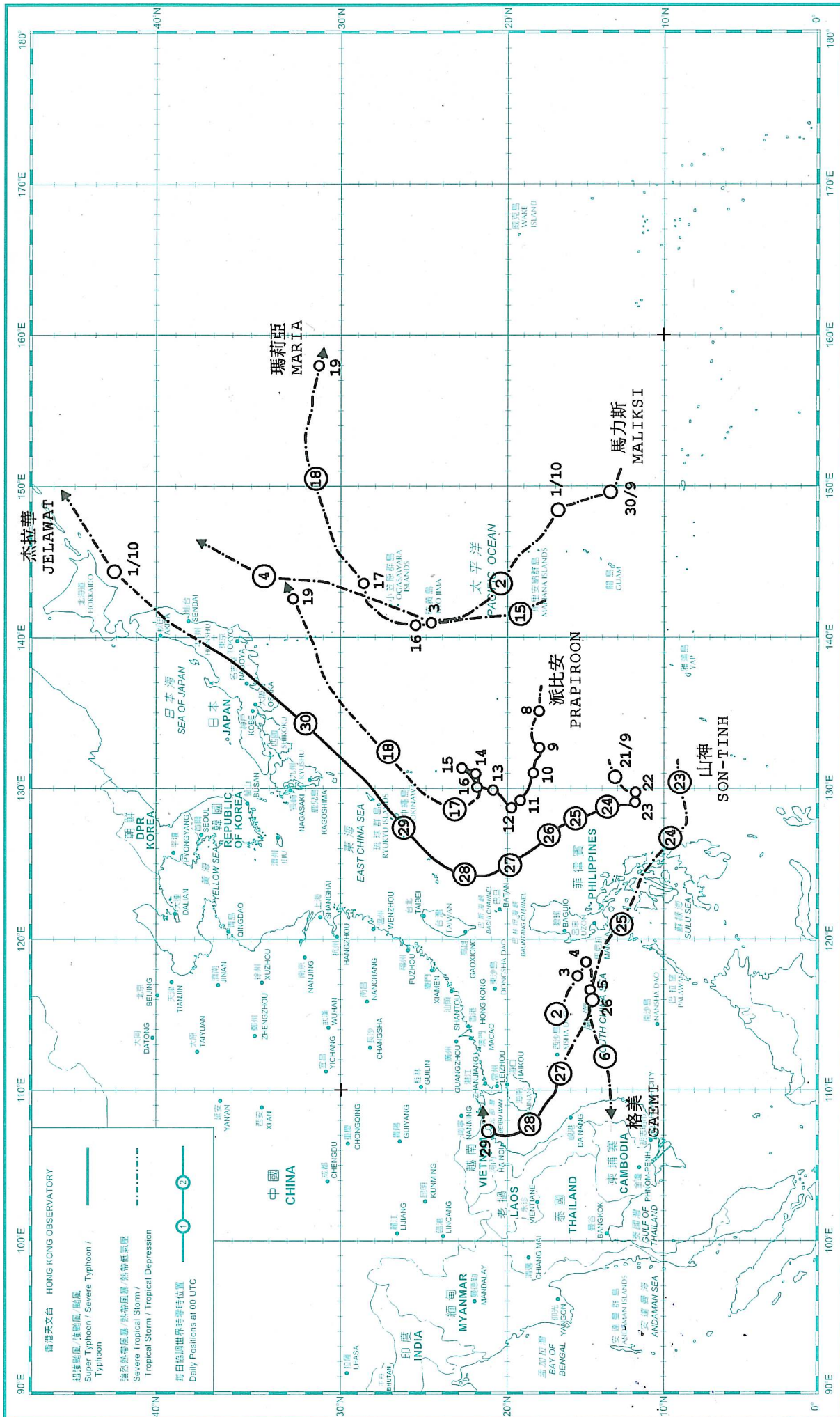
Gaemi formed as a tropical depression over the central part of the South China Sea about 260 km east-southeast of Xisha on 1 October and was slow-moving initially. It started to move east-southeastwards on 2 October and intensified into a tropical storm. Gaemi slowed down and intensified further into a severe tropical storm on 3 October, reaching its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 90 km/h near its centre. It turned to move west to west-southwestwards across the central part of the South China Sea on 4 October and weakened into a tropical storm. Gaemi passed to the south of Xisha on 6 October, made landfall over the coast of central Vietnam in the evening and dissipated over inland Vietnam. According to press reports, one person was injured, around 30 houses and schools were damaged in central Vietnam during the passage of Gaemi.

Prapiroon formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 710 km east-northeast of Manila on 7 October and moved slowly west to west-northwestwards. Prapiroon intensified gradually into a severe tropical storm on 8 October and continued to strengthen into a typhoon on 9 October. It intensified further

into a severe typhoon about 880 km south-southeast of Okinawa on 10 October, reaching its peak intensity the following day with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 165 km/h near its centre. Prapiroon lingered over the seas to the southeast of Ryukyu Islands from 11 October to 15 October, during which it weakened into a typhoon. It adopted a north-northwesterly track on 16 October and weakened into a severe tropical storm. It speeded up towards the northeast on 17 October, passing about 230 km southeast of Okinawa that evening and weakened into a tropical storm on 18 October. Prapiroon became an extratropical cyclone over the western North Pacific to the southeast of Japan on 19 October. Heavy rain brought about by Prapiroon triggered landslides on the island of Amami Oshima in the northern part of the Ryukyu Islands, leaving more than 1 200 households without power there.

Maria formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 790 km south of Iwo Jima on 14 October and moved north-northwestwards. It intensified into a tropical storm on 15 October and turned to move northwards. Maria intensified further into a severe tropical storm to the southwest of Iwo Jima on 16 October, reaching its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 90 km/h near its centre and turned to move northeastwards subsequently. It moved east-northeastwards on 17 October and weakened into a tropical storm on the following day. Maria became an extratropical cyclone over the western North Pacific near 160 °E on 19 October.

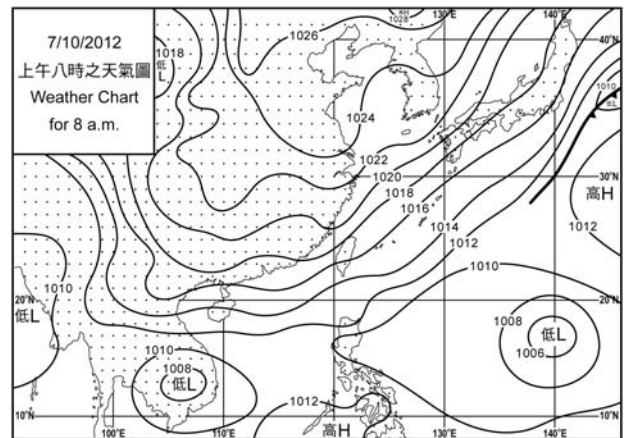
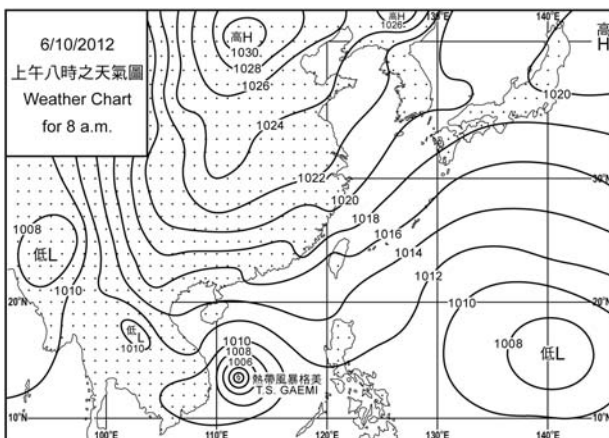
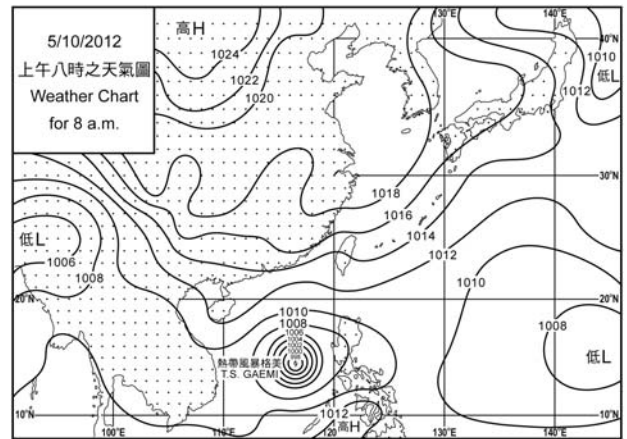
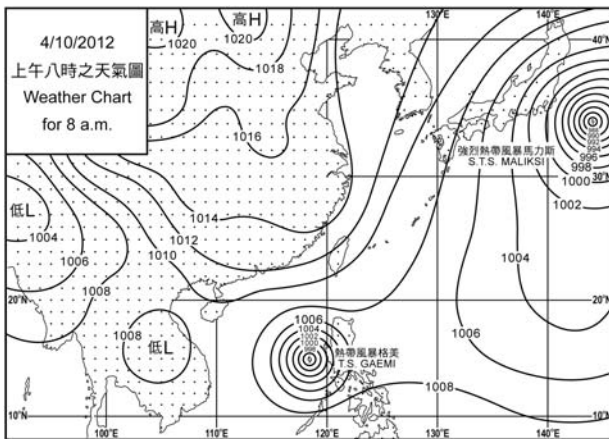
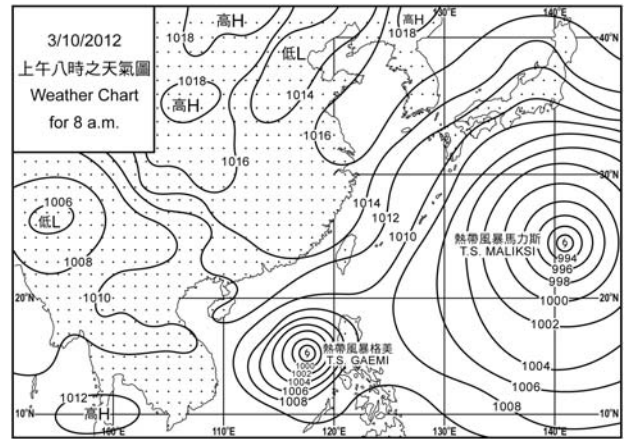
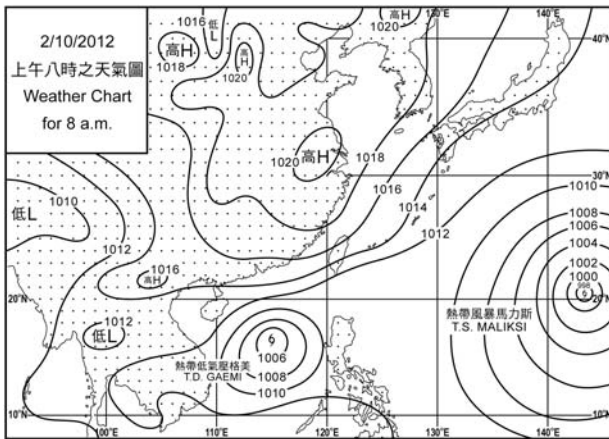
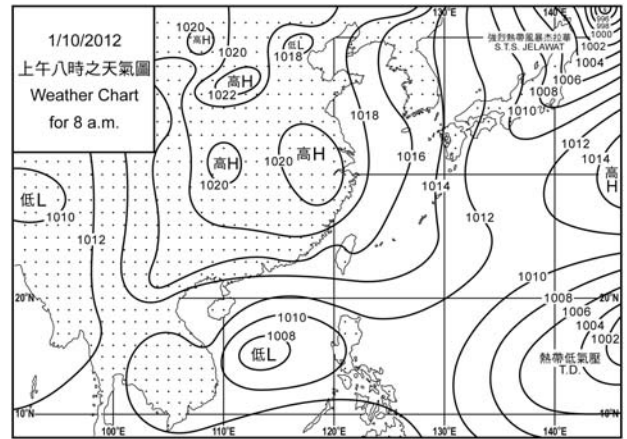
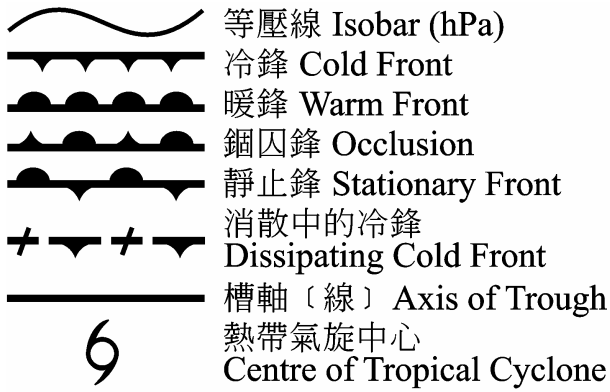
Son-tinh formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 310 km east-southeast of Manila on 22 October and moved westwards. It took up a west-northwesterly track on 24 October, crossed the central Philippines and intensified into a tropical storm. Son-tinh entered the central part of the South China Sea on 25 October and intensified into a severe tropical storm on the following day. It moved across the central part of the South China Sea and continued to strengthen, became a severe typhoon over the seas south of Hainan Island on 27 October, reaching its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 155 km/h near its centre. Son-tinh weakened into a typhoon over Beibu Wan on the following day and adopted a north-northwesterly track. It made landfall over the coast of northern Vietnam, then turned to drift eastwards on 29 October, and finally dissipated over Bei Bu Wan the next day. In the fury of Son-tinh, around 27 people were killed in the Philippines. On Hainan Island, at least one person was killed and five missing during the passage of Son-tinh. In addition, over 2 700 houses collapsed or were damaged, some 41 000 hectares of farmland inundated and the direct economic loss estimated to exceed 900 million RMB.

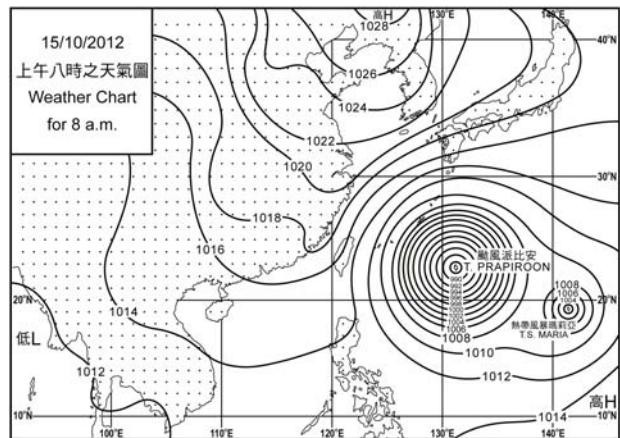
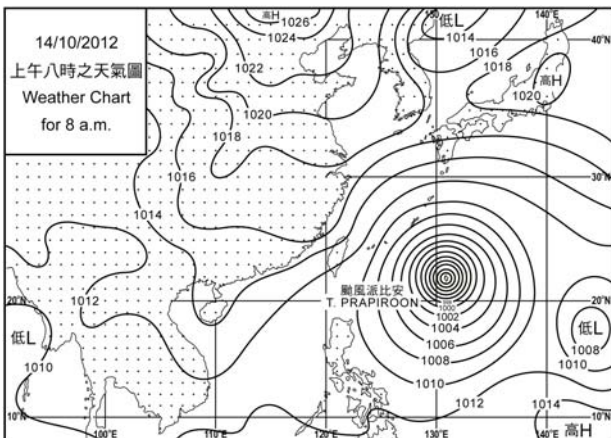
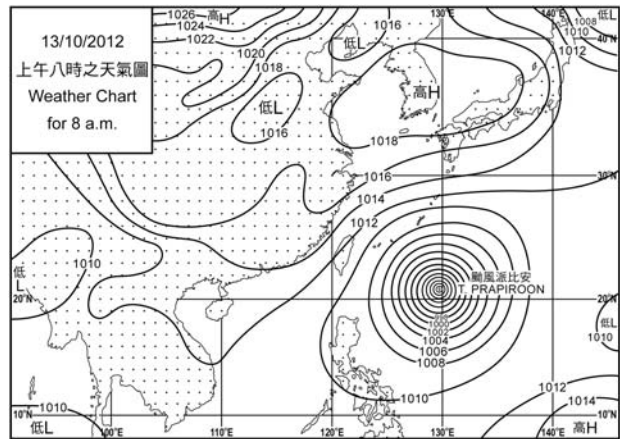
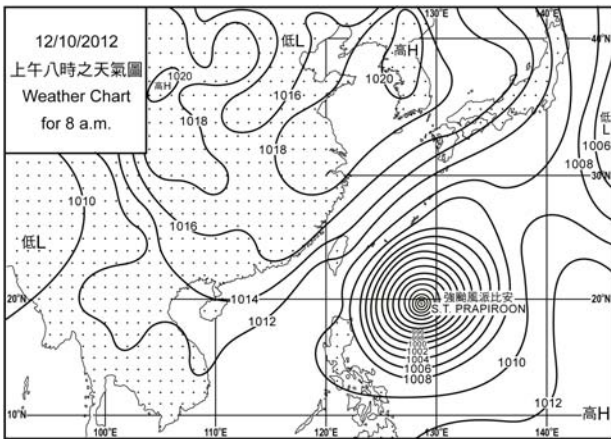
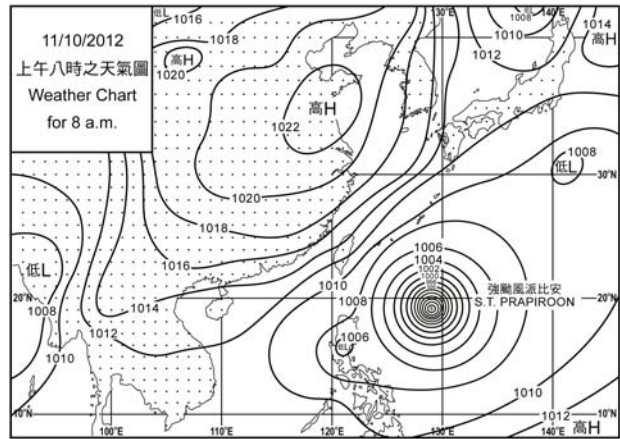
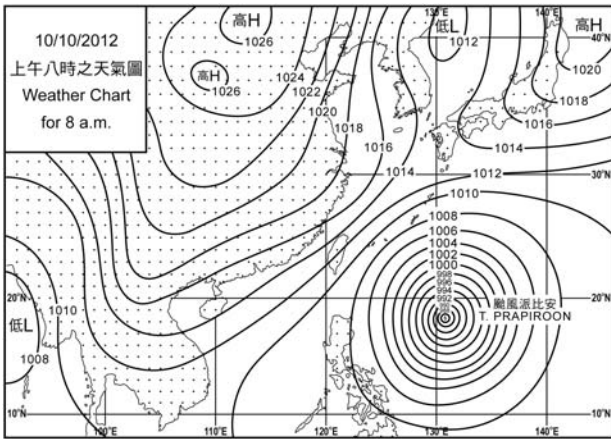
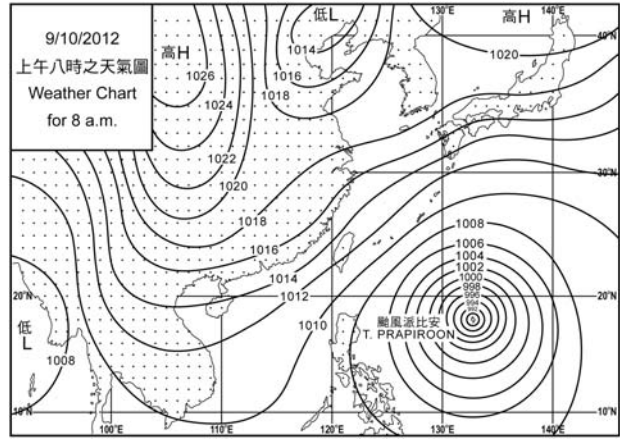
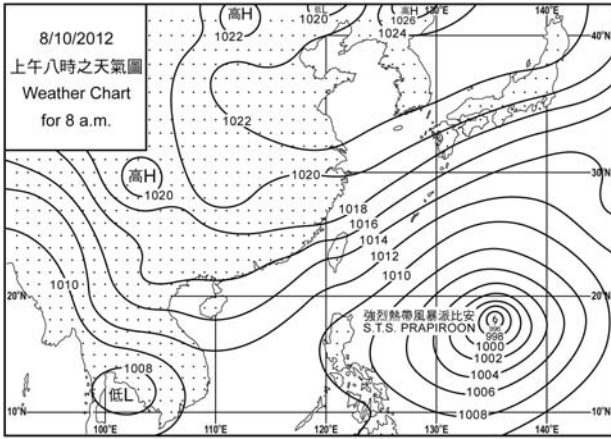


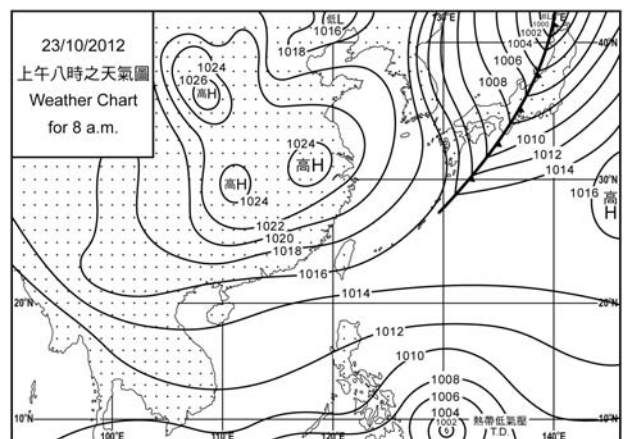
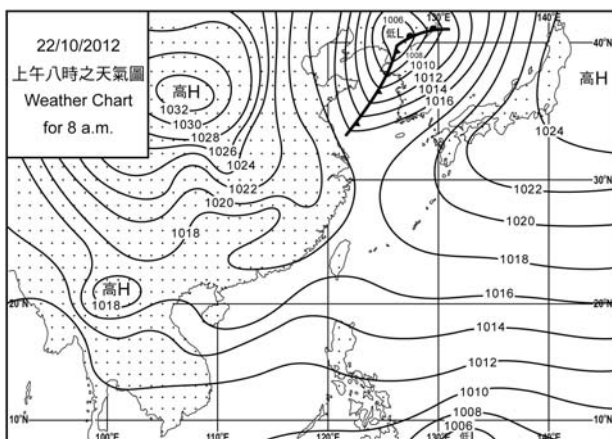
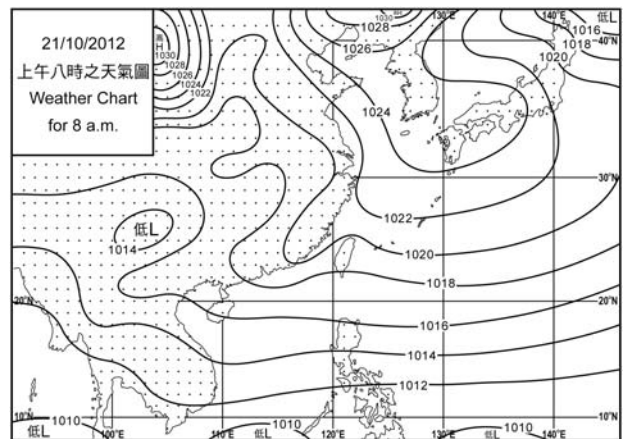
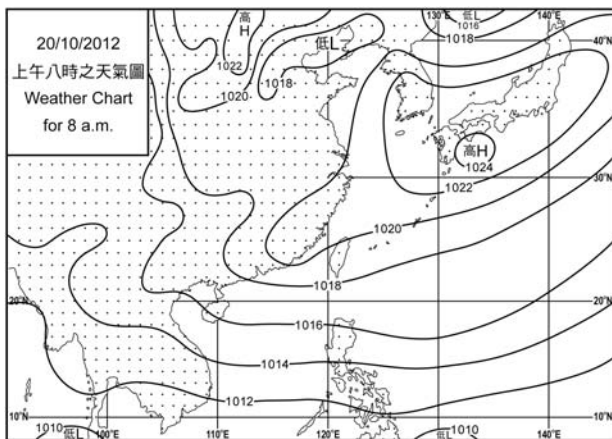
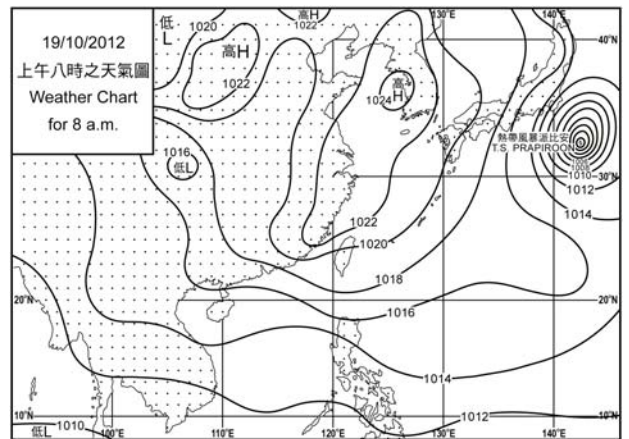
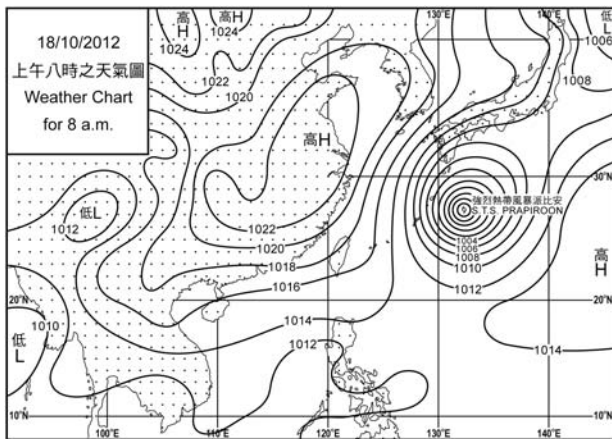
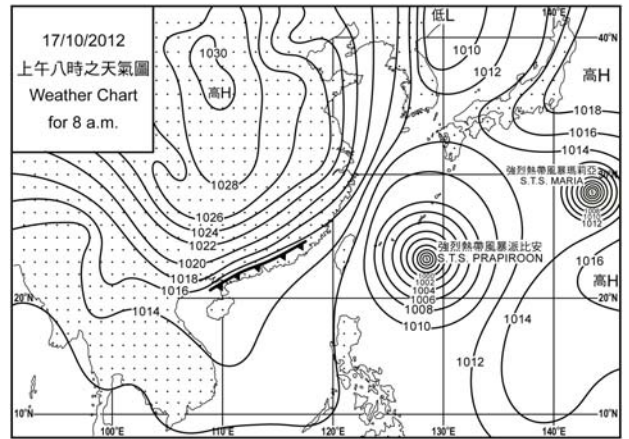
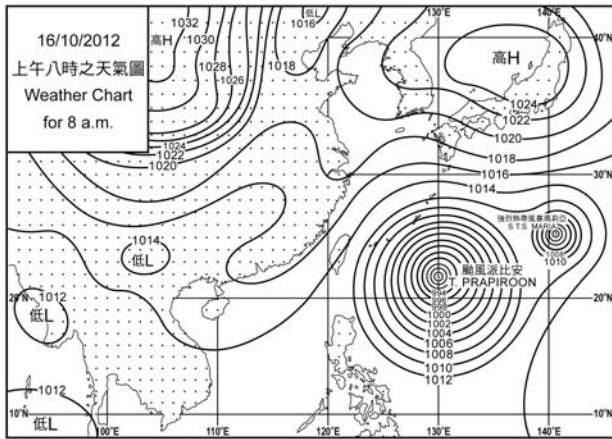
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 地圖資料來源: 香港天文台 地圖及測量處 地圖資料來源: 香港天文台 地圖及測量處
 地圖版權保留 未經許可 不得複製 Copyright reserved — reproduction by permission only

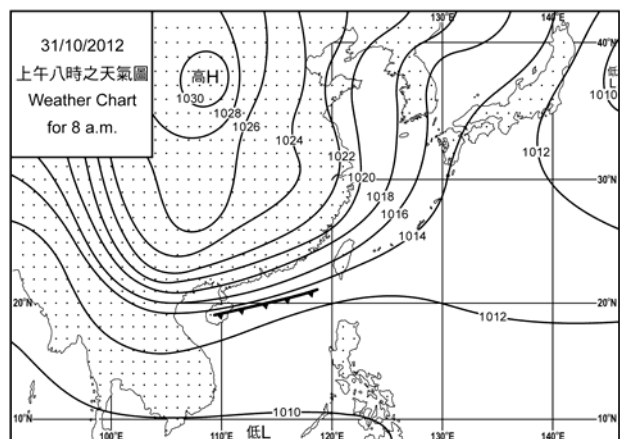
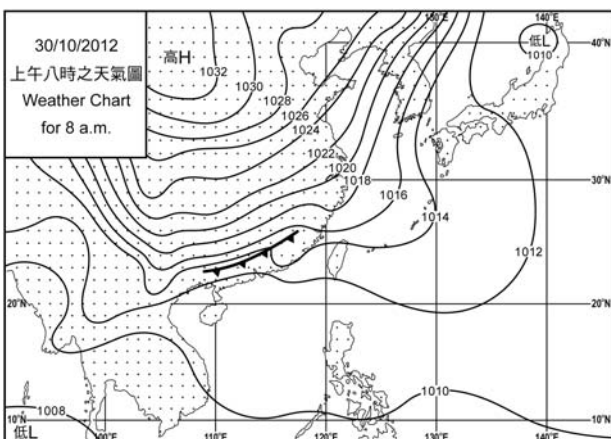
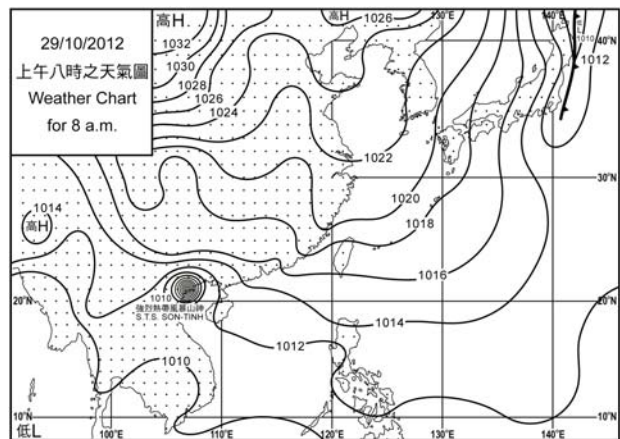
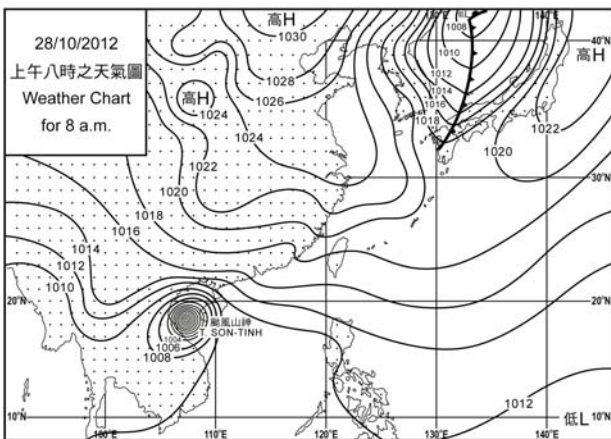
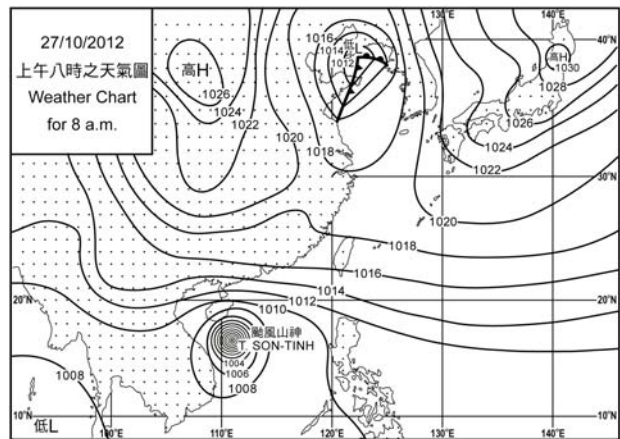
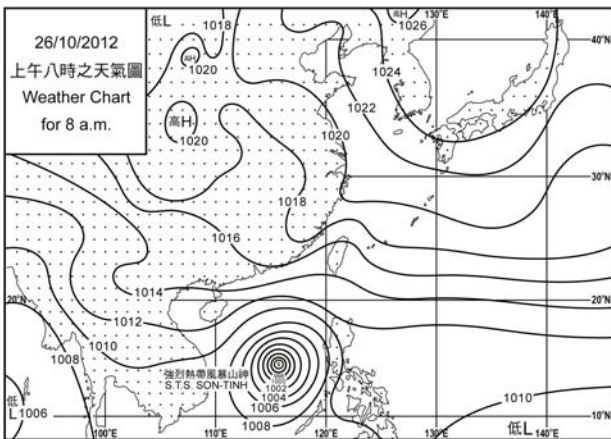
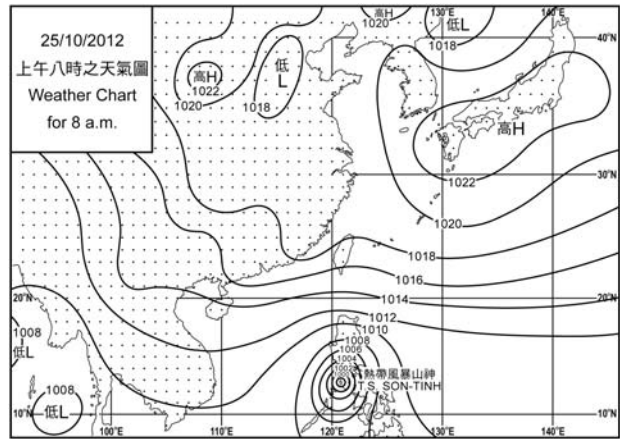
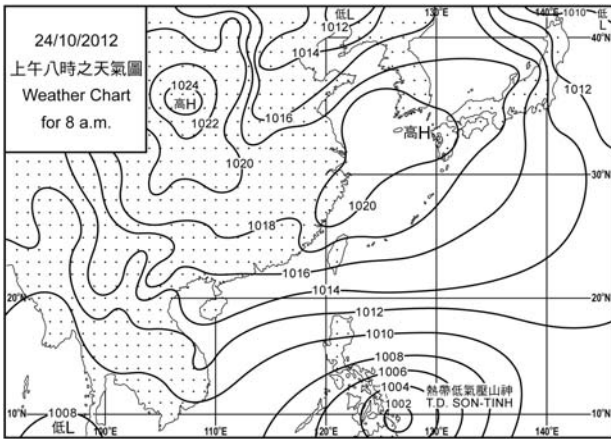
圖 2.1.1 二零一二年十月的熱帶氣旋路徑圖
 Figure 2.1.1 Track of tropical cyclones in October 2012

3. 二零一二年十月每日天氣圖 3. Daily Weather Maps for October 2012









4.1.1 二零一二年十月香港氣象觀測摘錄(一)

4.1.1 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 1), October 2012

日期 Date	平均氣壓 Mean Pressure	氣 溫 Air Temperature			平均 露點溫度 Mean Dew Point Temperature	平均 相對濕度 Mean Relative Humidity	平均雲量 Mean Amount of Cloud	總雨量 Total Rainfall
		最高 Maximum	平均 Mean	最低 Minimum				
十月 October	百帕斯卡 hPa	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%	毫米 mm
1	1013.8	27.2	26.0	24.9	20.8	73	86	Tr
2	1013.3	29.3	26.2	24.3	20.7	72	64	-
3	1010.8	29.5	26.1	24.2	20.9	74	44	-
4	1010.4	29.3	26.0	24.0	21.3	76	51	-
5	1013.4	30.0	26.6	24.9	20.2	69	41	0.1
6	1015.3	30.1	26.9	24.9	21.4	73	54	Tr
7	1015.6	29.4	26.6	25.1	20.4	69	63	Tr
8	1014.1	29.0	26.5	25.2	21.0	72	78	-
9	1013.0	29.2	26.2	24.2	21.0	73	60	-
10	1012.8	29.6	26.3	24.0	18.4	63	23	-
11	1012.9	29.0	25.8	23.3	18.2	64	55	-
12	1012.9	28.2	25.3	23.6	19.6	71	44	-
13	1012.5	27.8	25.3	23.1	20.4	74	67	-
14	1013.6	28.5	25.7	23.8	21.3	77	71	-
15	1015.1	29.1	26.3	24.9	21.2	74	58	-
16	1014.7	28.9	26.2	24.9	21.2	74	61	Tr
17	1014.1	29.5	26.5	24.4	20.1	69	51	-
18	1016.4	26.4	24.6	23.2	18.4	69	84	-
19	1017.5	26.7	24.6	23.4	19.4	73	66	Tr
20	1017.3	27.5	24.9	23.5	20.3	75	53	Tr
21	1017.4	28.7	25.0	22.4	19.5	72	32	-
22	1015.9	29.8	25.7	22.9	20.3	73	20	-
23	1014.6	30.7	26.3	23.7	20.8	73	33	Tr
24	1015.0	28.7	25.6	24.0	20.5	74	50	-
25	1014.7	28.8	25.8	24.2	20.9	75	44	-
26	1014.1	26.7	25.1	23.8	20.6	77	85	0.7
27	1014.7	27.8	26.1	24.0	22.0	78	82	0.8
28	1015.9	28.3	26.2	24.9	21.9	77	79	-
29	1014.2	25.7	25.3	24.6	21.8	81	88	0.4
30	1012.5	24.8	23.2	19.9	22.3	95	90	33.3
31	1015.9	22.8	19.8	17.7	15.8	79	67	11.1
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1014.3	28.3	25.6	23.7	20.4	74	59	46.4
正常* Normal*	1014.1	27.8	25.5	23.7	20.2	73	58	100.9
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory							

天文台於十月四日 15 時 14 分錄得本月最低氣壓 1008.6 百帕斯卡。

The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 1008.6 hectopascals at 1514 HKT on 4 October.

天文台於十月二十三日 13 時 2 分錄得本月最高氣溫 30.7 °C。

The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 30.7 °C at 1302 HKT on 23 October.

天文台於十月三十一日 6 時 27 分錄得本月最低氣溫 17.7 °C。

The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 17.7 °C at 0627 HKT on 31 October.

京士柏於十月三十日 4 時 25 分錄得本月最高瞬時降雨率 74 毫米/小時。

The maximum instantaneous rate of rainfall recorded at King's Park was 74 millimetres per hour at 0425 HKT on 30 October.

* 1981-2010 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (<http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/cnormal10.htm>)

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

Tr - 微量 (降雨量少於 0.05 毫米)

Tr - Trace of rainfall (amount less than 0.05 mm)

4.1.2 二零一二年十月香港氣象觀測摘錄(二)

4.1.2 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 2), October 2012

日期 Date	出現低能見度的時數# Number of hours of Reduced Visibility#	總日照 Total Bright Sunshine	每日太陽總輻射 Daily Global Solar Radiation	總蒸發量 Total Evaporation	盛行風向 Prevailing Wind Direction	平均風速 Mean Wind Speed
十月 October	小時 hours	小時 hours	兆焦耳/米 ² MJ/m ²	毫米 mm	度 degrees	公里/小時 km/h
1	0	1.0	10.97	3.7	090	34.1
2	0	9.3	19.25	4.6	080	29.7
3	0	9.3	19.89	4.6	090	20.3
4	4	8.7	17.54	4.5	090	20.8
5	0	9.5	20.31	5.0	110	31.8
6	0	8.1	18.32	5.5	100	28.8
7	1	8.8	18.95	5.8	100	30.0
8	3	6.0	14.69	4.0	110	23.8
9	11	7.6	14.87	4.5	090	14.9
10	7	10.2	19.58	5.2	020	18.1
11	8	10.0	19.37	6.1	110	16.8
12	8	8.5	17.85	2.7	100	15.5
13	8	5.5	12.53	2.9	100	12.9
14	21	5.5	14.24	3.9	160	11.2
15	11	7.1	16.36	4.2	110	14.0
16	0	4.0	11.90	3.4	110	13.7
17	14	6.1	14.60	6.0	020	25.4
18	0	0.6	7.43	3.0	020	28.9
19	0	7.0	16.82	3.7	090	33.2
20	0	9.3	18.96	4.9	100	26.3
21	0	8.4	18.91	3.9	100	23.6
22	0	9.7	18.15	3.5	130	13.1
23	6	10.0	18.75	5.0	110	16.2
24	0	9.2	19.08	4.7	090	30.9
25	0	9.3	18.50	4.5	090	27.7
26	0	1.2	8.35	2.0	060	35.7
27	0	0.8	9.67	3.0	080	37.2
28	0	6.2	15.09	3.8	090	37.9
29	14	-	3.37	2.4	090	45.7
30	1	-	2.49	1.3	080	40.5
31	0	2.9	7.27	3.5	020	38.6
平均/總值 Mean/Total	117	199.8	14.97	125.8	100	25.7
正常* Normal*	158.5 §	193.9	14.05	123.9	080	27.4
觀測站 Station	香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport	京士柏 King's Park	橫瀾島 Waglan Island			

橫瀾島於十月二十九日 6 時 57 分錄得本月最高陣風 65 公里/小時，風向 090 度。

The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 65 kilometres per hour from 090 degrees at 0657 HKT on 29 October.

低能見度是指能見度低於 8 公里，不包括出現霧、薄霧或降水。

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

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

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

* 1981-2010 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (<http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/cnormal10.htm>)

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

§ 1997-2011 平均值

§ 1997-2011 Mean value

4.2 二零一二年十月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄

4.2 Daily Values of Selected Meteorological Elements for Hong Kong, October 2012

