

每月天氣摘要 二零一四年九月

Monthly Weather Summary September 2014



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1. 二零一四年九月天氣回顧

在華南上空的副熱帶高壓脊支配下，二零一四年九月是有紀錄以來最炎熱的九月。本月平均最低氣溫為 27.0 度，而月平均氣溫為 29.0 度，分別是自一八八四年有紀錄以來九月份最高及其中一個最高紀錄。本月亦較正常少雨，整月總雨量為 140.6 毫米，只是九月正常值的 327.6 毫米百分之 43 左右。而本年至今累積雨量為 2452.7 毫米，較同期正常數值 2233.1 毫米多約百分之 10。

香港天氣於本月首三天除局部地區有幾陣驟雨外，陽光充沛及酷熱。在一股偏東氣流影響下，九月四日至五日雲量較多及有幾陣驟雨和雷暴。隨著該偏東氣流減弱，本港天氣於九月六日轉為大致天晴及酷熱。

位於南海北部的一個低壓區於九月七日增強為熱帶低氣壓，並於當日為本港帶來多雲及有驟雨和局部地區性狂風雷暴的天氣。該熱帶低氣壓於翌日逐漸遠離本港，並在湛江附近登陸。受其雨帶影響，本港持續有驟雨。

本港天氣於九月九日至十一日再度普遍晴朗及酷熱。在微風的情況下，天文台於九月十一日的氣溫最高升至 34.1 度，為本月的最高氣溫。高溫天氣亦於日間引發局部地區性驟雨。隨著另一個低壓區移近廣東西部沿岸，本港於九月十二日轉為大致多雲及有驟雨。影響本港的驟雨在隨後兩天減弱，天氣轉為大致晴朗。

同時，位於菲律賓以東海域的熱帶氣旋海鷗於九月十四日增強為一個颱風。海鷗於九月十五日橫過呂宋後，大致向西北偏西方向移動並橫過南海。本港當日初時部分時間有陽光及天氣酷熱，稍後天色轉為密雲，風勢逐漸增強及有幾陣狂風驟雨和雷暴。海鷗於晚上在香港西南偏南掠過，本港吹烈風及有狂風大驟雨。在海鷗與中國東南沿岸的高壓脊共同影響下，本港於隨後兩天仍然有驟雨及風勢頗大。

隨著一道內陸反氣旋在中國上空建立，本港於九月十八日普遍天晴及炎熱。在一股乾燥內陸氣流支配下，本港天氣於隨後五天轉為乾燥及部分時間有陽光。在微風的情況下，本港於九月二十四日至二十五日受到煙霞影響。除九月二十六日局部地區有驟雨外，普遍晴朗及炎熱的天氣一直維持至月底。九月三十日的高溫天氣亦於黃昏引發幾陣雷雨。

本月有六個熱帶氣旋影響南海及北太平洋西部。

本月有十八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 2014

Under the dominance of the subtropical ridge over southern China, September 2014 was the hottest September on record. The monthly mean minimum temperature of 27.0 degrees and mean temperature of 29.0 degrees were respectively the highest and one of the highest for September since record began in 1884. The month was also drier than usual with a monthly total rainfall amount of 140.6 millimetres, only about 43 percent of the September normal of 327.6 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall since 1 January was 2452.7 millimetres, about 10 percent above the normal of 2233.1 millimetres for the same period.

The weather in Hong Kong was sunny and very hot apart from a few isolated showers for the first three days of the month. With an easterly airstream setting in, it became cloudier with a few showers and thunderstorms on 4 - 5 September. As the easterly airstream weakened, the weather turned mainly fine and very hot in Hong Kong on 6 September.

An area of low pressure over the northern part of the South China Sea intensified into a tropical depression on 7 September and brought cloudy and showery weather with isolated squally thunderstorms to the territory that day. The tropical depression moved gradually away from Hong Kong and made landfall near Zhanjiang the next day. Under the influence of its rainbands, showers continued to affect Hong Kong.

Generally fine and very hot conditions returned on 9 - 11 September. Under light wind conditions, temperatures at the Hong Kong Observatory rose to a maximum of 34.1 degrees on 11 September, the highest of the month. High temperatures also triggered isolated showers during the day. As another area of low pressure approached the coast of western Guangdong, local weather turned mainly cloudy with showers on 12 September. Showers then eased off over the next two days as generally fine weather returned.

Meanwhile, tropical cyclone Kalmaegi intensified into a typhoon east of the Philippines on 14 September. It moved across Luzon and tracked generally west-northwestwards across the South China Sea on 15 September. Local weather was very hot with sunny periods at first. It became cloudy to overcast as winds strengthened gradually with a few squally showers and thunderstorms later that day. Kalmaegi passed to the south-southwest of Hong Kong and brought gale force winds to the territory with heavy squally showers during the night. Under the combined effect of Kalmaegi and a ridge of high pressure along the southeastern coast of China, local weather remained showery and rather windy over the next couple of days.

With the establishment of a continental anticyclone over China, the weather in Hong Kong became generally fine and hot on 18 September. Dominated by a dry continental airstream, the weather remained dry with sunny periods for the next five days. Under light winds, hazy conditions affected the territory on 24 and 25 September. Apart from some isolated showers on 26 September, generally fine and hot weather prevailed till the end of the month. High temperatures on 30 September also triggered some thundery showers that evening.

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

During the month, eighteen aircrafts 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 二零一四年九月發出的警告及信號
Table 1.1 Warnings and Signals issued in September 2014

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
無名 NO NAME	1	7/9	0940	8/9	0910
海鷗 KALMAEGI	1	14/9	2335	15/9	1240
	3	15/9	1240	15/9	2230
	8SE	15/9	2230	16/9	1040
	3	16/9	1040	16/9	2040
	1	16/9	2040	17/9	0210

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
17/9	0211	17/9	1815

火災危險警告

Fire Danger Warnings

顏色 Colour	開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
黃色 Yellow	9/9	0600	9/9	2130
黃色 Yellow	20/9	0700	21/9	2345
黃色 Yellow	27/9	1200	28/9	2000

雷暴警告

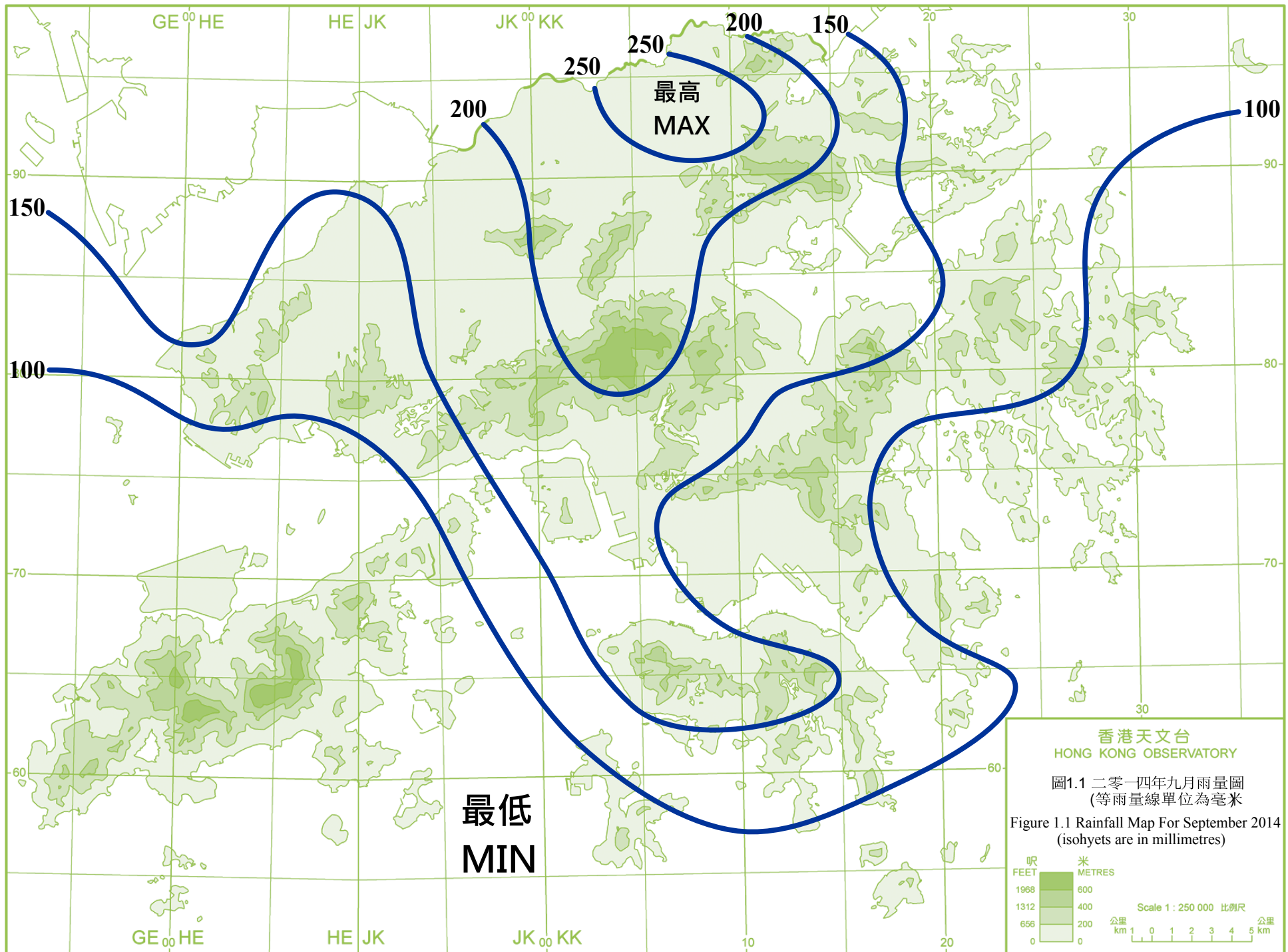
Thunderstorm Warning

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
4/9	1250	4/9	1630	5/9	0045	5/9	0145
5/9	0330	5/9	1030	5/9	1355	5/9	1500
6/9	1630	6/9	1745	7/9	1555	7/9	2030
8/9	1210	8/9	1315	12/9	0420	12/9	0530
12/9	1055	12/9	1400	12/9	1555	12/9	1800
13/9	0145	13/9	0445	14/9	1625	14/9	1750
15/9	1735	15/9	2200	16/9	0045	16/9	0145
16/9	0940	16/9	1345	16/9	1955	16/9	2200
17/9	0355	17/9	0500	19/9	1420	19/9	1700
30/9	1400	30/9	1500	30/9	1800	30/9	2000

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
1/9	1125	1/9	1850
3/9	0645	3/9	1900
6/9	0645	6/9	1900
10/9	1145	11/9	1845
14/9	1230	15/9	1455
19/9	0645	19/9	1845
30/9	1245	30/9	1830



2.1 二零一四年九月熱帶氣旋概述

二零一四年九月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了六個熱帶氣旋，其中一股熱帶低氣壓及颱風海鷗引致天文台需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號。

一股熱帶低氣壓於九月七日早上在海口之東南偏東約340公里的南海北部上形成，並採取西北路徑移向廣東西部至雷州半島一帶。它於當日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。九月八日下午熱帶低氣壓於湛江市附近登陸，晚上在雷州半島減弱為一個低壓區。

另外一股熱帶低氣壓於九月七日上午在沖繩島之東北偏東約210公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向東北偏東移動，當日下午發展為熱帶風暴，並命名為風神。風神在翌日早上進一步增強為強烈熱帶風暴，達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速為每小時105公里。風神繼續採取東北偏東路徑橫過日本以南海域，並逐漸減弱，於九月九日晚上演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓海鷗於九月十二日早上在馬尼拉以東約1430公里的北太平洋西部上空形成，向西北偏西方向移動，並逐漸增強為颱風。海鷗於九月十四日晚上橫過呂宋北部，翌日早上進入南海後繼續迅速移動。它在九月十六日上午於海南島東部文昌市附近登陸前達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速為每小時140公里。海鷗當日下午橫過北部灣，晚上於越南北部登陸，移入內陸及逐漸減弱，最後於九月十七日下午在雲南減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導，海鷗在海南島、廣東西部及廣西等地造成嚴重破壞，最少有三人死亡、一人失蹤及大約600萬人受災，海陸空交通癱瘓。而海鷗引致的風暴潮亦令沿海地區出現海水倒灌，部分地區嚴重水浸，其中海口潮位是一九七三年有記錄以來最高。

熱帶低氣壓鳳凰於九月十七日下午在馬尼拉以東約1340公里的北太平洋西部上空形成，大致向西北方向移動，翌日早上增強為熱帶風暴。鳳凰於九月十九日掠過呂宋北部後，採取偏北路徑橫過呂宋海峽，翌日早上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為每小時90公里。鳳凰於九月二十一日早上抵達台灣南部，沿著台灣東岸移動，翌日早上減弱為熱帶風暴。鳳凰於九月二十三日掠過中國東部沿岸後，隨後轉向東北偏東方向移動，翌日早上在朝鮮半島以南海域演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導，鳳凰吹襲菲律賓期間，造成最少17人死亡，數百間房屋被毀。而鳳凰為台灣帶來狂風豪雨，多處地方山洪暴發，至少導致四人遇難，逾百航班受阻。據初步統計，鳳凰在浙江省所造成的經濟損失約8億港元。

熱帶低氣壓北冕於九月二十四日晚上在關島之東北約920公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西緩慢移動，翌日上午增強為熱帶風暴。北冕在九月二十六日上午開始採取西北偏北途徑移向日本以南海域，於九月二十七日早上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。北冕當晚轉向東北移動，於九月二十九日在日本以東海域演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓巴蓬於九月二十九日早上在關島以東約810公里的北太平洋西部上形成，採取西北路徑大致移向琉球群島及日本以南海域。巴蓬於翌日晚上發展為強烈熱帶風暴，並繼續增強。

2.1 Overview of Tropical Cyclones in September 2014

Six tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in September 2014. Amongst them, a tropical depression and Typhoon Kalmaegi necessitated the issuance of tropical cyclone warning signals in Hong Kong..

A tropical depression formed over the northern part of the South China Sea about 340 km east-southeast of Haikou on the morning of 7 September. Taking a northwesterly track towards western Guangdong and the Leizhou Peninsula, it reached peak intensity that afternoon with an estimated sustained wind of 55 km/h near its centre. The tropical depression made landfall near Zhanjiang on the afternoon of 8 September and weakened into an area of low pressure over the Leizhou Peninsula that night.

Another tropical depression formed over the western North Pacific about 210 km east-northeast of Okinawa on the morning of 7 September. Drifting east-northeastwards, it developed into a tropical storm named Fengshen that afternoon. Fengshen intensified further into a severe tropical storm the next morning, reaching peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 105 km/h near its centre. Maintaining an east-northeasterly track, Fengshen moved across the seas south of Japan and weakened gradually. It became an extratropical cyclone on the night of 9 September.

Kalmaegi formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1430 km east of Manila on the morning of 12 September. It moved west-northwestwards and intensified gradually into a typhoon. Kalmaegi moved across the northern part of Luzon on the night of 14 September and maintained a good pace after entering the South China Sea the next morning. It reached peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 140 km/h near its centre before making landfall near Wenchang over the northeastern part of Hainan Island on the morning of 16 September. After crossing Beibu Wan in the afternoon, Kalmaegi made landfall over the northern part of Vietnam that night. Moving inland and weakening gradually, it finally became an area of low pressure over Yunnan on the afternoon of 17 September.

According to press reports, Kalmaegi wreaked havoc in Hainan Island, western Guangdong and Guangxi, resulting in at least three deaths, one missing and about 6 million people affected. Transportation services were suspended. Storm surge triggered by Kalmaegi caused backflow of sea water in coastal areas, resulting in severe flooding in some areas. Sea level at Haikou was the highest since record began in 1973.

Fung-wong formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1340 km east of Manila on the afternoon of 17 September. Moving northwestwards, Fung-wong intensified into a tropical storm the next morning. It skirted past the northern part of Luzon on 19 September and turned northwards across Luzon strait. It intensified into a severe tropical storm the next morning, reaching peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 90 km/h near its centre. Fung-wong reached the southern part of Taiwan on the morning of 21 September and moved along the east coast of Taiwan. It weakened into a tropical storm the next morning. After skirting past the coast of eastern China on 23 September, it turned east-northeastward and became an extratropical cyclone over the seas south of the Korean Peninsula the next morning.

According to press reports, at least 17 people were killed and several hundred houses were damaged in the Philippines during the passage of Fung-wong. Torrential rain associated with Fung-wong also triggered extensive landslides and flooding in Taiwan, causing at least four deaths and more than a hundred flights disrupted. According to preliminary estimates, economic losses in Zhejiang Province as a result of Fung-wong were around HK\$800 million.

Kammuri formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 920 km northeast of Guam on the morning of 24 September and moved slowly westwards. It intensified into a tropical storm the next morning. Kammuri started to take a north-northwesterly track towards the seas south of Japan on the morning of 26 September and intensified into a severe tropical storm on the early morning 27 September, reaching peak intensity with estimated sustained winds of 90 km/h near its centre. Kammuri turned northeastwards that night and became an extratropical cyclone over the seas east of Japan on 29 September.

Phanfone formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 810 km east of Guam on the morning of 29 September and tracked northwestwards in the general direction of Ryukyu Islands and the seas south of Japan. Phanfone developed into a severe tropical storm the following night and continued to intensify.

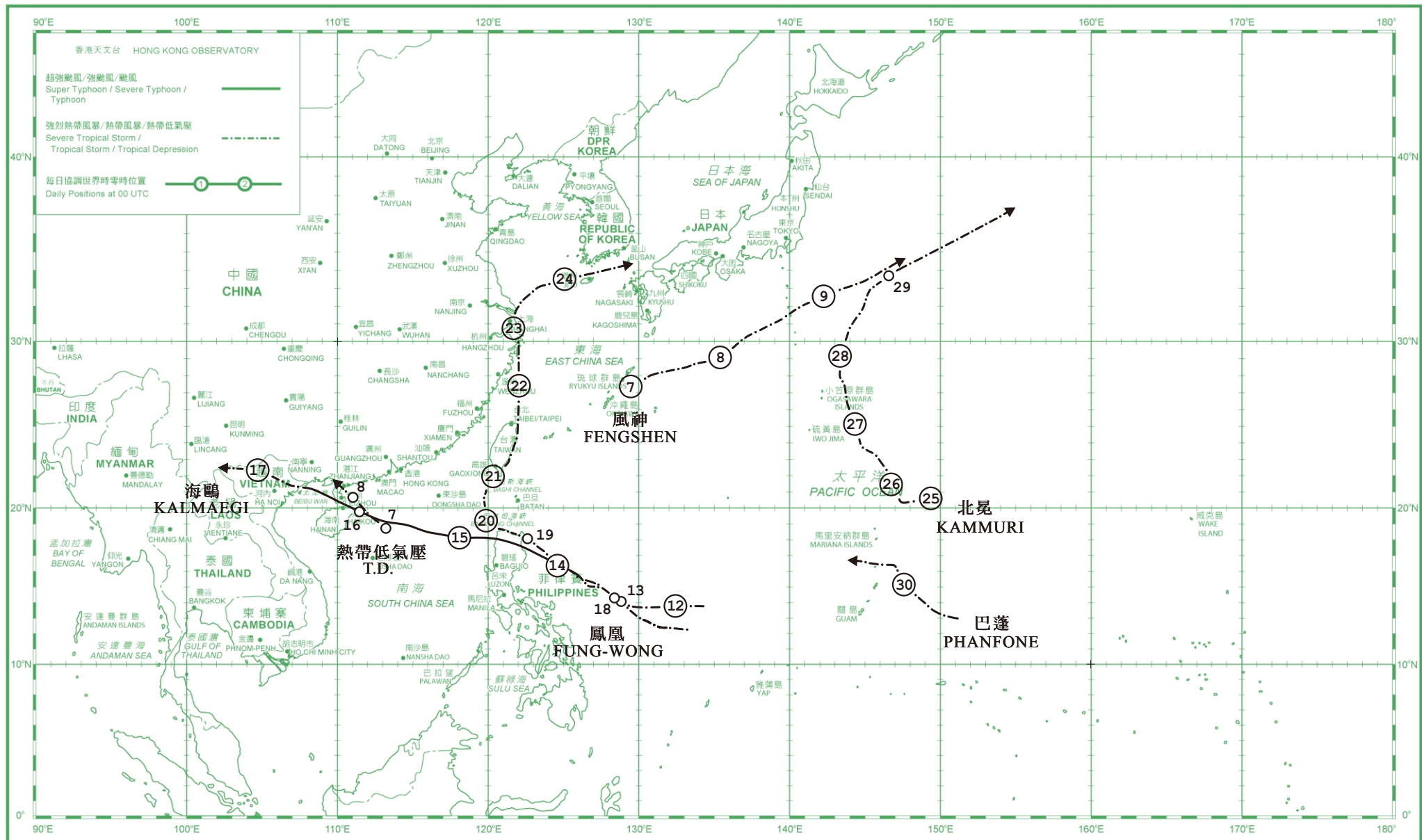


圖 2.1.1 二零一四年九月的熱帶氣旋路徑圖
Figure 2.1.1 Track of tropical cyclones in September 2014

2.2 熱帶低氣壓

二零一四年九月七日至八日

九月七日早上一個熱帶低氣壓在南海北部形成，成為二零一四年第三個天文台需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號的熱帶氣旋。

該熱帶低氣壓的生成位置約在海口之東南偏東約340公里，並採取西北路徑移向廣東西部至雷州半島一帶。它於當日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。九月八日下午熱帶低氣壓於湛江市附近登陸，晚上在雷州半島減弱為一個低壓區。

天文台於九月七日上午9時40分發出一號戒備信號，當時該熱帶低氣壓位於香港之西南偏南約390公里，本港風勢稍為增強，吹和緩至清勁偏東風，高地間中吹強風。天文台總部於當天下午2時38分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓1006.0百帕斯卡，當時該熱帶低氣壓位於香港之西南偏南約390公里。熱帶低氣壓於九月八日上午2時左右最接近香港，在本港西南約360公里附近掠過。隨著熱帶低氣壓逐漸遠離，本港風勢逐漸減弱，天文台於當天早上9時10分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。

在熱帶低氣壓的影響下，尖鼻咀錄得的最高潮位(海圖基準面以上)為2.84米，而大埔滘則錄得最大風暴潮0.22米(天文潮高度以上)。

受熱帶低氣壓的外圍雨帶影響，九月七至八日本港大致多雲及有幾陣狂風驟雨，局部地區有雷暴，部分地區錄得超過10毫米雨量。

該熱帶低氣壓並沒有在香港造成嚴重破壞。一人於九月七日在大浪西灣遭大浪捲走，其後獲救。

2.2 Tropical Depression 7 to 8 September 2014

A tropical depression formed over the northern part of the South China Sea on the morning of 7 September, becoming the third tropical cyclone necessitating the issuance of tropical cyclone warning signal by the Observatory in 2014.

After forming about 340 km east-southeast of Haikou, the tropical depression moved northwestwards towards western Guangdong and the Leizhou Peninsula. It reached peak intensity that afternoon with an estimated sustained wind of 55 km/h near its centre. The tropical depression made landfall near Zhanjiang on the afternoon of 8 September and weakened into an area of low pressure over the Leizhou Peninsula that night.

In Hong Kong, the Standby Signal No. 1 was issued by the Observatory at 9:40 a.m. on 7 September when the tropical depression was about 390 km south-southwest of the territory. Local winds picked up slightly, becoming moderate to fresh easterlies and occasionally strong on high ground. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1006.0 hPa was recorded at 2:38 p.m. that day when the tropical depression was about 390 km to the south-southwest. The tropical depression was closest to the territory at about 2 a.m. the next day as it skirted past about 360 km to the southwest. With the tropical depression moving gradually away from Hong Kong, local winds subsided on 8 September and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 9:10 a.m. that morning.

Under the influence of the tropical depression, a maximum sea level (above chart datum) of 2.84 m was recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui, while a maximum storm surge (above astronomical tide) of 0.22 m was recorded at Tai Po Kau.

Affected by the outer rainbands of the tropical depression, local weather was mainly cloudy with a few squally showers and isolated thunderstorms on 7 and 8 September. More than 10 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over parts of the territory.

The tropical depression did not cause any significant damage in Hong Kong. A person swept away by freak waves at Tai Long Sai Wan on 7 September was later rescued.

表 2.2.1 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 2.2.1 Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signal for the tropical depression was in force

站 Station (http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2014_uc.htm)		最高陣風 Maximum Gust					最高每小時平均風速 Maximum Hourly Mean Wind				
		風向 Direction		風速 (公里/時) Speed	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	風向 Direction		風速 (公里/時) Speed	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
黃麻角(赤柱)	Bluff Head (Stanley)	東南偏東	ESE	58	7/9	16:46	東南偏東	ESE	27	7/9	17:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東	E	43	7/9	17:06	東	E	31	7/9	16:00
		東	E	43	7/9	17:16					
長洲	Cheung Chau	東南偏東	ESE	58	7/9	20:22	東	E	36	7/9	17:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東北偏東	ENE	59	7/9	17:09	東	E	38	7/9	17:00
青洲	Green Island	東北	NE	58	7/9	20:54	東北	NE	43	7/9	16:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東南偏東	ESE	49	7/9	16:22	東南偏東	ESE	34	7/9	16:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東南偏東	ESE	51	7/9	13:02	東	E	23	7/9	13:00
							東	E	23	7/9	14:00
京士柏	King's Park	東南偏東	ESE	41	7/9	16:59	東南	SE	16	7/9	16:00
							東南偏東	ESE	16	7/9	20:00
							東南偏東	ESE	16	7/9	21:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東北偏東	ENE	49	7/9	14:25	東北偏東	ENE	30	7/9	15:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	東	E	79	7/9	18:36	東	E	63	7/9	19:00
北角	North Point	東	E	43	7/9	11:14	東	E	25	7/9	16:00
		東	E	43	7/9	15:48					
坪洲	Peng Chau	東	E	47	7/9	15:16	東	E	36	7/9	16:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東北偏東	ENE	38	7/9	15:50	東北偏東	ENE	25	7/9	12:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東南	SE	41	7/9	17:46	東南	SE	30	7/9	16:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東	E	47	7/9	16:20	東	E	25	7/9	17:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東	E	31	7/9	14:55	東	E	13	7/9	14:00
							東	E	13	7/9	15:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東	E	36	7/9	16:36	東	E	19	7/9	16:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry	東	E	49	7/9	17:02	東	E	31	7/9	17:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東	E	34	7/9	18:32	東	E	14	7/9	17:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東	E	47	7/9	15:54	東	E	31	7/9	15:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東南偏東	ESE	75	7/9	19:31	東	E	52	7/9	20:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	東	E	40	7/9	16:06	東	E	27	7/9	17:00
塔門	Tap Mun	東南	SE	34	7/9	23:46	東南	SE	22	8/9	09:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	東南偏東	ESE	63	7/9	19:52	東	E	40	7/9	20:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東北偏東	ENE	40	7/9	15:39	東北偏東	ENE	14	7/9	14:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	-	-	36	7/9	12:50	-	-	16	7/9	16:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東南偏東	ESE	40	7/9	15:16	東南	SE	19	7/9	16:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東南	SE	67	7/9	16:36	東北偏東	ENE	41	7/9	12:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東	E	34	7/9	14:50	東	E	16	7/9	15:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk	東南	SE	43	7/9	17:02	東	E	22	7/9	13:00

- 沒有資料 - Data not available

平洲 - 沒有資料 Ping Chau - Data not available

表 2.2.2 熱帶低氣壓影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量
 Table 2.2.2 Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of the tropical depression

站 (參閱圖 2.2.2) Station (See Fig. 2.2.2)			九月七日 7 Sep	九月八日 8 Sep	總雨量(毫米) Total Rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory			0.6	3.0	3.6
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			0.2	2.1	2.3
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			4.5	4.0	8.5
H23	香港仔 Aberdeen		1.0	[3.5]	[4.5]
N05	粉嶺 Fanling		[0.5]	[4.0]	[4.5]
N13	糧船灣 High Island		0.0	[1.0]	[1.0]
K04	佐敦谷 Jordan Valley		3.0	[11.0]	[14.0]
N06	葵涌 Kwai Chung		6.0	[7.5]	[13.5]
H12	半山區 Mid Levels		1.5	[6.0]	[7.5]
SHA	沙田 Sha Tin		4.0	14.0	18.0
H19	筲箕灣 Shau Kei Wan		0.5	[12.0]	[12.5]
SEK	石崗 Shek Kong		3.0	4.5	7.5
K06	蘇屋邨 So Uk Estate		3.0	[5.0]	[8.0]
R31	大美督 Tai Mei Tuk		4.0	8.0	12.0
R21	踏石角 Tap Shek Kok		0.5	1.0	1.5
N17	東涌 Tung Chung		1.5	[9.5]	[11.0]
R27	元朗 Yuen Long		2.0	1.0	3.0

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

表 2.2.3 熱帶低氣壓影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮
 Table 2.2.3 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 (http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2014_uc.htm)		最高潮位 (海圖基準面以上) Maximum sea level (above chart datum)			最大風暴潮 (天文潮高度以上) Maximum storm surge (above astronomical tide)		
		高度(米) Height (m)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	高度(米) Height (m)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
鯽魚涌	Quarry Bay	2.49	8/9	07:54	0.11	7/9	21:22
石壁	Shek Pik	2.53	8/9	07:48	0.10	7/9	21:39
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.34	8/9	08:01	0.06	7/9	20:58
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.50	8/9	09:09	0.22	7/9	11:48
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.84	8/9	08:51	0.02	8/9	08:55
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.52	8/9	07:55	0.10	7/9	21:00

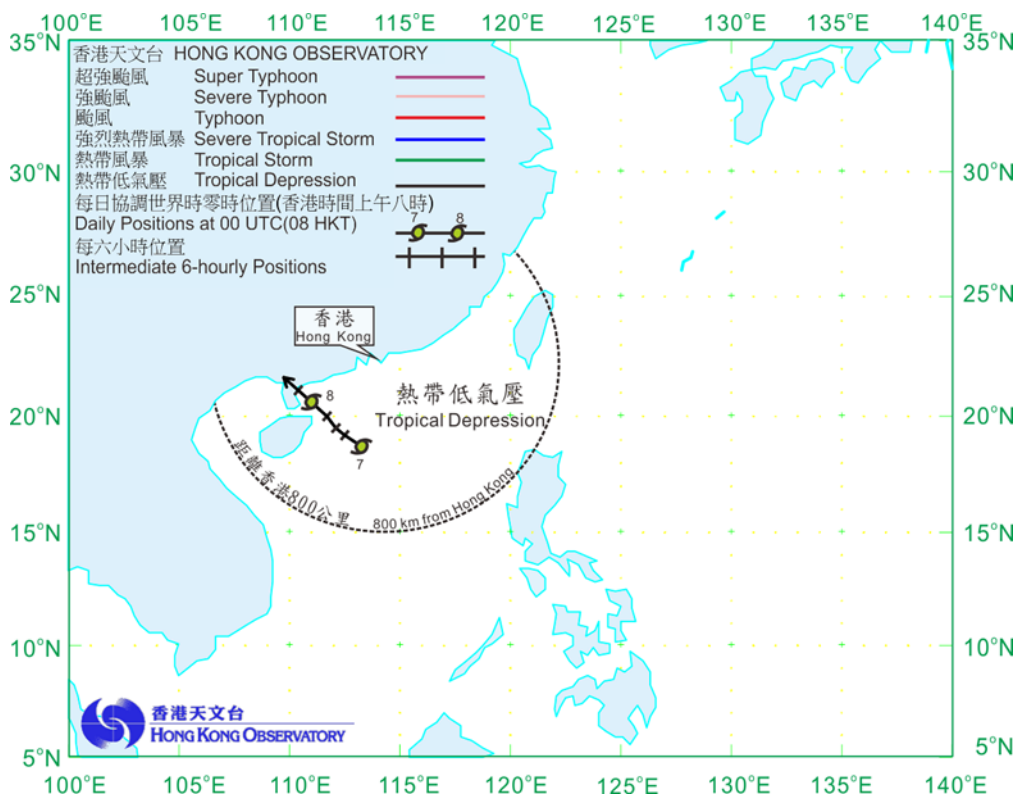


圖 2.2.1 二零一四年九月七日至八日熱帶低氣壓的路徑圖。

Figure 2.2.1 Track of the tropical depression on 7 – 8 September 2014.

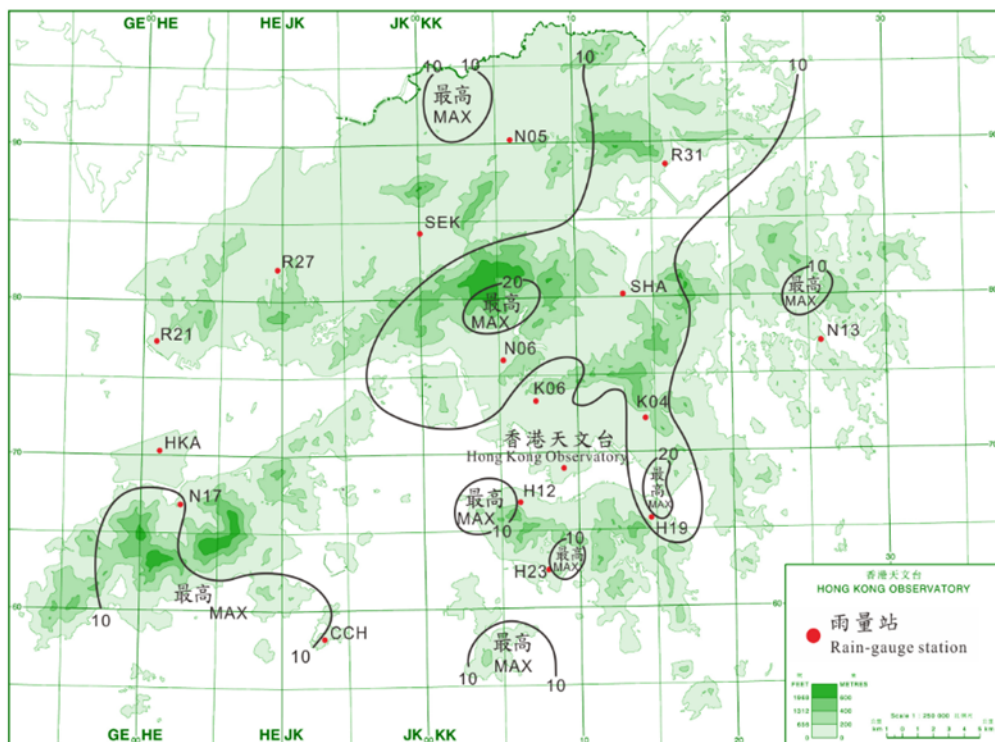


圖 2.2.2 二零一四年九月七日至八日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Figure 2.2.2 Rainfall distribution on 7 – 8 September 2014 (isohyets in millimetres).

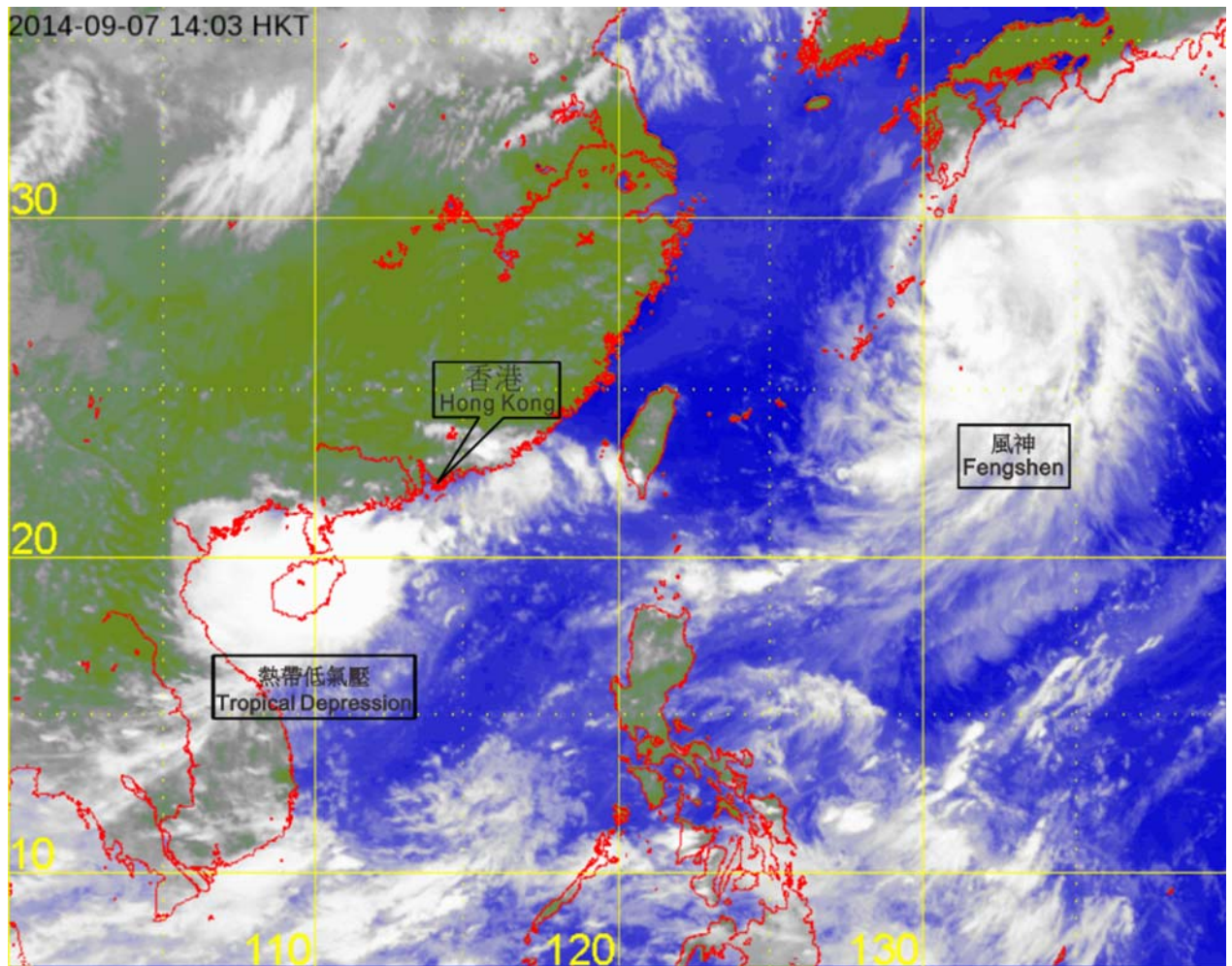


圖 2.2.3 二零一四年九月七日下午 2 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時熱帶低氣壓達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 55 公里。

Figure 2.2.3 Infra-red satellite imagery at about 2 p.m. on 7 September 2014, when the tropical depression was at peak intensity with estimated maximum sustained winds of 55 km/h near its centre.

[此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的多用途輸送衛星-2。]

[The satellite imagery was originally captured by the Multi-functional Transport Satellite-2 (MTSAT-2) of Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA).]

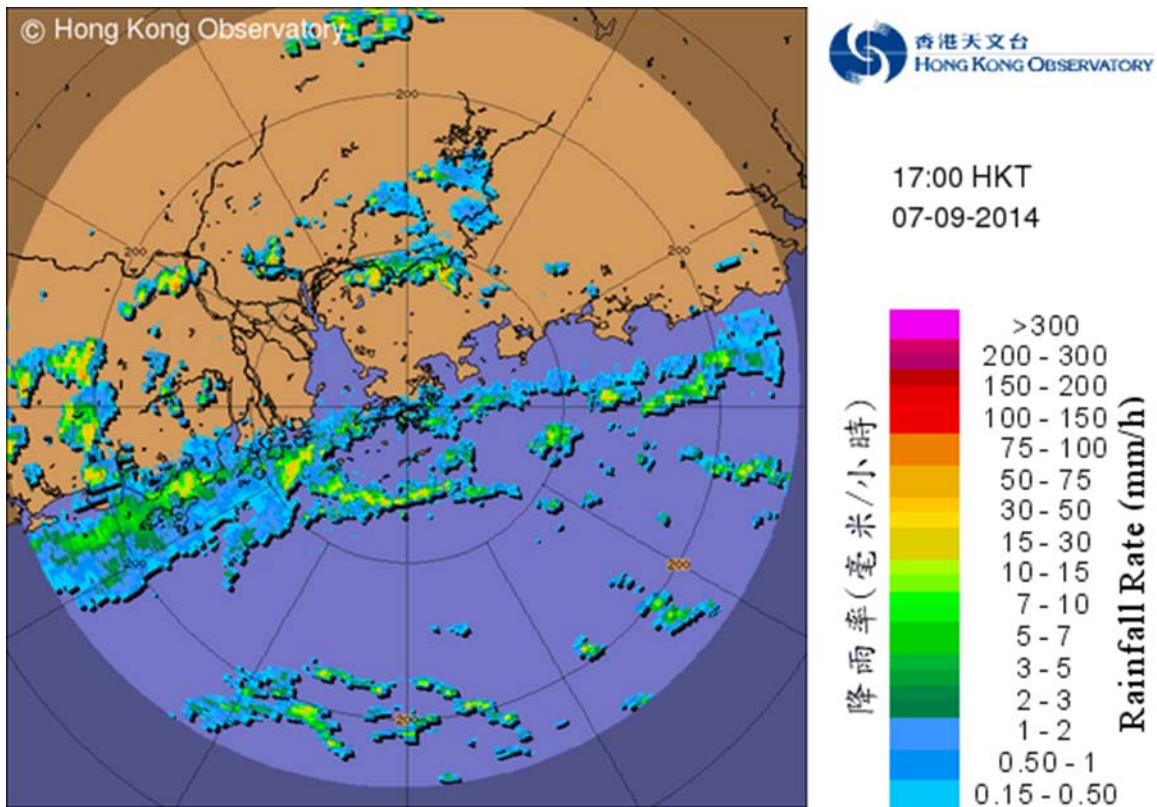


圖 2.2.4 二零一四年九月七日下午 5 時的雷達回波圖像，當時該熱帶低氣壓正集結在香港之西南偏南約 390 公里，其外圍雨帶正影響本港。

Figure 2.2.4 Image of radar echoes at 5 p.m. on 7 September 2014, when the tropical depression was located about 390 km south-southwest of Hong Kong and its outer rainbands were affecting the territory.

2.3 颱風海鷗 (1415)

二零一四年九月十二日至十七日

海鷗是香港天文台在二零一四年第四個需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號的熱帶氣旋，也是今年首個需要發出八號烈風或暴風信號的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓海鷗於九月十二日早上在馬尼拉以東約1430公里的北太平洋西部上空形成，向西北偏西方向移動，並逐漸增強為颱風。海鷗於九月十四日晚上橫過呂宋北部，翌日早上進入南海後繼續迅速移動。它在九月十六日上午於海南島東北部文昌市附近登陸前達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速為每小時140公里。海鷗當日下午橫過北部灣，晚上於越南北部登陸，移入內陸及逐漸減弱，最後於九月十七日下午在雲南減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導，海鷗吹襲菲律賓期間，一艘渡輪在菲律賓中部海面沉沒，造成三人死亡、三人失蹤。在中國，海鷗在海南島、廣東西部及廣西等地造成嚴重破壞，最少有三人死亡、一人失蹤及大約600萬人受災，海陸空交通癱瘓。而海鷗引致的風暴潮亦令沿海地區出現海水倒灌，部分地區嚴重水浸，其中海口潮位是一九七三年有記錄以來最高。澳門內港亦因海水倒灌，多處地區水浸。一艘貨輪在澳門西南約20公里海面失去動力，14名船員獲救，其中一人受傷。

由於海鷗移動迅速和環流廣闊，香港天文台於九月十四日晚上11時35分已發出一號戒備信號，當時海鷗位於香港之東南約850公里，成為自一九八九年颱風戈登以來首個在香港800公里範圍外發出一號戒備信號的熱帶氣旋。九月十五日早上本港吹和緩至清勁東北風。隨著海鷗穩定地靠近華南沿岸，天文台於當日下午12時40分發出三號強風信號，當時海鷗位於香港之東南偏南約510公里。下午本港風勢逐漸增強，吹清勁至強風程度東至東北風，離岸及高地間中吹烈風。由於海鷗繼續移近華南沿岸，天文台於晚上10時30分發出八號東南烈風或暴風信號，當時海鷗位於香港以南約370公里。晚間本港普遍吹烈風程度東至東南風，離岸吹暴風，高地風力更間中達颶風程度。本港熱帶氣旋警告系統網絡的八個參考測風站中有四個站的持續風力曾達烈風程度或以上。

海鷗於九月十六日凌晨時分最接近香港，在香港西南偏南約370公里處掠過。隨後海鷗逐漸遠離，本港風力逐漸減弱，天文台於當天早上10時40分改發三號強風信號，取代八號東南烈風或暴風信號。下午海鷗繼續移離本港，天文台於下午8時40分改發一號戒備信號。直至翌日凌晨海鷗進一步移入越南北部內陸，天文台於上午2時10分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。但受到海鷗外圍環流與中國東南沿岸一道高壓脊的共同影響，本港離岸海域仍然吹強風，天文台隨即發出強烈季候風信號，直至當日下午6時15分取消。

在海鷗的影響下，長洲泳灘錄得的最高每小時平均風速為96公里，而昂坪更錄得每小時175公里的最高陣風。大埔滘錄得最高潮位3.28米(海圖基準面以上)及最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 1.20米。各站錄得的最低瞬時海平面氣壓如下：

站	最低瞬時海平面 氣壓 (百帕斯卡)	日期/月份	時間
香港天文台總部	998.7	16/9	上午 12 時 36 分
長洲	997.6	16/9	上午 3 時 47 分
香港國際機場	998.0	16/9	上午 3 時 59 分
京士柏	998.3	16/9	上午 12 時 38 分
流浮山	998.7	16/9	上午 12 時 53 分
橫瀾島	997.5	16/9	上午 3 時 45 分

九月十五日本港初時部分時間有陽光，天氣酷熱。受海鷗的外圍雨帶影響，稍後漸轉密雲，有狂風驟雨及幾陣雷暴。海鷗在九月十六日繼續為本港帶來狂風大驟雨及幾陣雷暴。兩天內本港大部分地區錄得超過50毫米的雨量，港島西部及新界北部的雨量更超過100毫米。

海鷗吹襲香港期間最少有29人受傷，另有1352宗塌樹報告、五宗水浸報告、一宗山泥傾瀉報告及多宗高空墜物意外。葵涌打磚坪街有一幅棚架倒塌，導致一輛貨車及一輛小巴損毀。荃灣福來邨有一棵大樹倒塌，部分樹枝擊碎窗戶並插入民居。海鷗引致的風暴潮令部分低窪地區出現海水倒灌，當中鯉魚門近岸多間村屋出現水浸，多名居民需要疏散。將軍澳南海濱長廊行人路亦被海浪破壞。新界約300公頃的農地受到影響。香港國際機場有131班航班取消和1 234班航班延誤，另外有20班需要轉飛其他地方。

2.3 Typhoon Kalmaegi (1415)

12 to 17 September 2014

Kalmaegi was the fourth tropical cyclone necessitating the issuance of tropical cyclone warning signal by the Hong Kong Observatory in 2014. It was also the first tropical cyclone requiring the issuance of Gale or Storm Wind Signal No. 8 in the year.

Kalmaegi formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1430 km east of Manila on the morning of 12 September. It moved west-northwestwards and intensified gradually into a typhoon. Kalmaegi moved across the northern part of Luzon on the night of 14 September and maintained a good pace after entering the South China Sea the next morning. It reached peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 140 km/h near its centre before making landfall near Wenchang over the northeastern part of Hainan Island on the morning of 16 September. After crossing Beibu Wan in the afternoon, Kalmaegi made landfall over the northern part of Vietnam that night. Moving inland and weakening gradually, it finally became an area of low pressure over Yunnan on the afternoon of 17 September.

According to press reports, three people were killed and three others were missing after a passenger ferry sank over the seas off the central part of the Philippines during the passage of Kalmaegi. In China, Kalmaegi also wreaked havoc in Hainan Island, western Guangdong and Guangxi, resulting in at least three deaths, one missing and about 6 million people affected. Transportation services were suspended. Storm surge triggered by Kalmaegi caused backflow of sea water in coastal areas, resulting in severe flooding in some areas. Sea level at Haikou was the highest since record began in 1973. There was also backflow of sea water inside the harbour of Macao, causing flooding in many places. A cargo ship lost power at seas about 20 km southwest of Macao, 14 crewmen were rescued with one injured.

As Kalmaegi was a fast-moving storm with an extensive circulation, the Standby Signal No. 1 was issued by the Hong Kong Observatory at 11:35 p.m. on 14 September when it was about 850 km southeast of the territory. It was the first time the Standby Signal No. 1 was issued for a tropical cyclone centred outside 800-km range of Hong Kong since Typhoon Gordon in 1989. Local winds were moderate to fresh from the northeast on the morning of 15 September. With Kalmaegi moving steadily towards the south China coast, the Strong Wind Signal No. 3 was issued at 12:40 p.m. when it was about 510 km south-southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds strengthened gradually in the afternoon, becoming fresh to strong east to northeasterlies and occasionally reaching gale force offshore and on high ground. As

Kalmaegi continued to edge closer to the south China coast, the No. 8 Southeast Gale or Storm Signal was issued at 10:30 p.m. when Kalmaegi was about 370 km south of Hong Kong. East to southeasterly gales generally affected the territory overnight, with storm force winds offshore and winds even reaching hurricane force occasionally on high ground. Sustained gale force winds or above were attained at four out of the eight reference stations in the network of reference anemometers under the tropical cyclone warning system of Hong Kong.

Kalmaegi was closest to the territory in the small hours of 16 September as it skirted past about 370 km to the south-southwest. Winds subsided gradually as Kalmaegi moved away from Hong Kong. The No. 8 Southeast Gale or Storm Signal was replaced by the Strong Wind Signal No. 3 at 10:40 a.m that morning. With Kalmaegi moving further away from the territory in the afternoon, the Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 8:40 p.m. As Kalmaegi moved further inland into the northern part of Vietnam, all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 2:10 a.m. Nevertheless, strong winds still affected the offshore waters of Hong Kong under the combined effect of the outer circulation of Kalmaegi and a ridge of high pressure along the southeastern coast of China. The Strong Monsoon Signal was issued immediately afterwards and lasted till 6:15 p.m. that day.

Under the influence of Kalmaegi, a maximum hourly mean wind of 96 km/h was recorded at Cheung Chau Beach, while maximum gusts of 175 km/h were recorded at Ngong Ping. A maximum sea level (above chart datum) of 3.28 m and a maximum storm surge (above astronomical tide) of 1.20 m were recorded at Tai Po Kau. The lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressures recorded at some selected stations are as follows:-

Station	Lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure (hPa)	Date/Month	Time
Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters	998.7	16/9	12:36 a.m.
Cheung Chau	997.6	16/9	3:47 a.m.
Hong Kong International Airport	998.0	16/9	3:59 a.m.
King's Park	998.3	16/9	12:38 a.m.
Lau Fau Shan	998.7	16/9	12:53 a.m.
Waglan Island	997.5	16/9	3:45 a.m.

Local weather was very hot with sunny periods at first on 15 September. Under the influence of the outer circulation of Kalmaegi, the weather became cloudy to overcast with squally showers and a few thunderstorms in the latter part of the day. The outer rainbands of Kalmaegi continued to bring heavy squally showers and a few thunderstorms to the territory on 16 September. More than 50 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over most parts of the territory during these two days, with rainfall over the northern part of the New Territories and the western part of Hong Kong Island exceeding 100 millimetres.

In Hong Kong, at least 29 people were injured during the passage of Kalmaegi. There were 1352 reports of fallen trees, five reports of flooding, one report of landslide and many incidents of blown down objects. A scaffolding at Ta Chuen Ping Street of Kwai Chung collapsed, damaging a lorry and a minibus. A tree at Fuk Loi Estate in Tsuen Wan fell down, with some of the branches smashing through the glass windows of a residential flat. Storm surge triggered by Kalmaegi caused backflow of sea water in some low lying areas. Village houses near the coast at Lei Yue Mun became flooded and many residents had to be evacuated. The pavement at the South Waterfront Promenade at Tseung Kwan O was also damaged by sea waves. About 300 hectares of farmland in the New Territories were affected. At the Hong Kong International Airport, 131 flights were cancelled, 1 234 delayed and 20 aircraft were diverted.

表 2.3.1 在海鷗影響下，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 the tropical cyclone warning signals for Kalmaegi were in force

站 Station (http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2014_uc.htm)		最高陣風 Maximum Gust				最高每小時平均風速 Maximum Hourly Mean Wind					
		風向 Direction		風速 (公里/時) Speed (km/h)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	風向 Direction		風速 (公里/時) Speed (km/h)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
黃麻角 (赤柱)	Bluff Head (Stanley)	東南偏東	ESE	96	16/9	08:13	東南偏東	ESE	58	16/9	02:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東	E	96	16/9	06:03	東	E	56	15/9	23:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東南	SE	137	16/9	01:02	東南偏東	ESE	85	16/9	08:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東	E	130	16/9	01:06	東	E	96	16/9	02:00
青洲	Green Island	東北	NE	117	15/9	23:27	東北	NE	77	16/9	00:00
香港國際 機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東	E	108	16/9	00:27	東	E	62	16/9	01:00
							東	E	62	16/9	04:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東南偏東	ESE	87	16/9	01:10	東	E	43	16/9	11:00
京士柏	King's Park	東南	SE	99	16/9	01:58	東南	SE	49	16/9	02:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東北偏東	ENE	115	16/9	00:51	東北偏東	ENE	54	16/9	01:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	東北偏東	ENE	175	16/9	00:15	東北偏東	ENE	118	16/9	00:00
北角	North Point	東	E	101	16/9	00:00	東	E	49	15/9	23:00
							東	E	49	16/9	05:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東	E	113	16/9	00:26	東	E	75	16/9	00:00
平洲	Ping Chau	東	E	59	16/9	00:34	東	E	22	16/9	00:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東南	SE	94	16/9	01:44	東北偏東	ENE	59	16/9	01:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東南	SE	92	16/9	09:40	東南	SE	65	16/9	10:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東	E	104	15/9	23:09	東	E	56	16/9	00:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東北	NE	77	16/9	00:33	東北偏東	ENE	25	16/9	01:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東	E	81	16/9	05:20	東	E	38	16/9	03:00
九龍天星 碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東	E	101	15/9	19:08	東	E	58	16/9	05:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東	E	87	16/9	06:56	東	E	31	16/9	08:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東北偏東	ENE	135	16/9	01:11	東	E	85	16/9	01:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東	E	169	16/9	01:37	東	E	110	16/9	03:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	東南	SE	108	16/9	01:51	東	E	58	16/9	01:00
塔門	Tap Mun	東	E	90	16/9	00:50	東	E	45	16/9	01:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	東南偏東	ESE	139	16/9	01:09	東	E	88	16/9	05:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東北	NE	76	15/9	23:42	東北	NE	20	15/9	22:00
青衣島蜆 殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	-	-	81	16/9	02:04	-	-	36	16/9	04:00
		-	-	81	16/9	04:29	-	-	36	16/9	06:00
		-	-	81	16/9	04:44	-	-	36	16/9	06:00
屯門政府 合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東南偏東	ESE	81	16/9	09:45	東南	SE	36	16/9	12:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東	E	112	16/9	00:15	東	E	79	15/9	23:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東	E	83	16/9	01:05	東	E	34	16/9	01:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東南	SE	108	16/9	00:50	東	E	41	16/9	00:00

- 沒有資料

- Data not available

表 2.3.2 在海鷗影響下，熱帶氣旋警告信號系統的八個參考測風站在熱帶氣旋警告信號生效時錄得持續風力達到強風及烈風程度的時段

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

站 Station (http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2014_uc.htm)		最初達到強風*		最後達到強風*		最初達到烈風#		最後達到烈風#	
		時間		時間		時間		時間	
		Start time when strong wind speed* was attained		End time when strong wind speed* was attained		Start time when gale force wind speed# was attained		End time when gale force wind speed# was attained	
		日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
長洲	Cheung Chau	15/9	14:57	17/9	02:10	15/9	21:59	16/9	20:39
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	15/9	19:26	16/9	20:33	15/9	21:57	16/9	08:42
啟德	Kai Tak	16/9	00:53	16/9	12:51	-			
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	15/9	22:20	16/9	10:03	16/9	00:51	16/9	00:57
西貢	Sai Kung	15/9	18:53	16/9	13:50	16/9	00:09	16/9	00:52
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	16/9	06:59	16/9	07:00	-			

沙田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 Sha Tin and Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot.

- 未達到指定的風速 not attaining the specified wind speed

* 10-minute mean wind speed of 41-62 km/h 十分鐘平均風速達每小時 41-62 公里

10-minute mean wind speed of 63-87 km/h 十分鐘平均風速達每小時 63-87 公里

註： 本表列出持續風力最初及最後達到強風及烈風程度的時間。其間，風力可能高於或低於指定的風力。

Note: The table gives the start and end time when strong or gale force winds were recorded. Note that the winds might fluctuate above or below the specified wind speeds in between the times indicated.

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

站 (參閱圖 2.3.2) Station (See Fig. 2.3.2)			九月十五日 15 Sep	九月十六日 16 Sep	總雨量(毫米) Total Rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory			17.6	51.6	69.2
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			2.4	35.7	38.1
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			9.0	9.0	18.0
H23	香港仔 Aberdeen		11.5	43.5	55.0
N05	粉嶺 Fanling		[32.5]	[66.0]	[98.5]
N13	糧船灣 High Island		9.0	[29.0]	[38.0]
K04	佐敦谷 Jordan Valley		[18.0]	33.0	[51.0]
N06	葵涌 Kwai Chung		[12.5]	56.0	[68.5]
H12	半山區 Mid Levels		15.0	70.0	85.0
N09	沙田 Sha Tin		18.5	45.5	64.0
H19	筲箕灣 Shau Kei Wan		10.5	39.0	49.5
SEK	石崗 Shek Kong		26.0	59.5	85.5
K06	蘇屋邨 So Uk Estate		15.0	52.5	67.5
R31	大美督 Tai Mei Tuk		34.5	34.5	69.0
R21	踏石角 Tap Shek Kok		4.0	21.0	25.0
N17	東涌 Tung Chung		4.5	34.0	38.5
R27	元朗 Yuen Long		12.0	[40.0]	[52.0]

註：[] 基於不完整的每小時雨量數據。

Note : [] based on incomplete hourly data.

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

站 Station (http://www.weather.gov.hk/informtc/station2014_uc.htm)	最高潮位 (海圖基準面以上) Maximum sea level (above chart datum)			最大風暴潮 (天文潮高度以上) Maximum storm surge (above astronomical tide)		
	高度(米) Height (m)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	高度(米) Height (m)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
鰂魚涌 Quarry Bay	3.03	16/9	02:11	0.92	16/9	02:11
石壁 Shek Pik	3.20	16/9	02:31	1.03	16/9	02:31
大埔滘 Tai Po Kau	3.28	16/9	02:20	1.20	16/9	02:20

大廟灣、尖鼻咀、橫瀾島 - 沒有資料

Tai Miu Wan, Tsim Bei Tsui, Waglan Island - Data not available

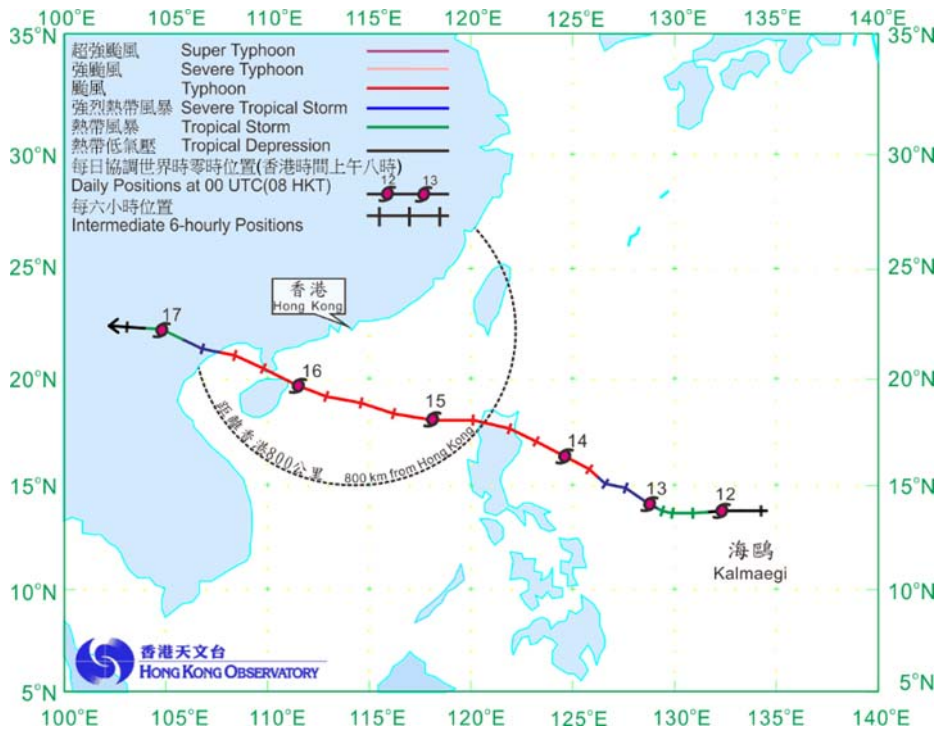


圖 2.3.1 颱風海鷗在二零一四年九月十二日至十七日的路徑圖。
 Figure 2.3.1 Track of Typhoon Kalmaegi for 12 - 17 September 2014.

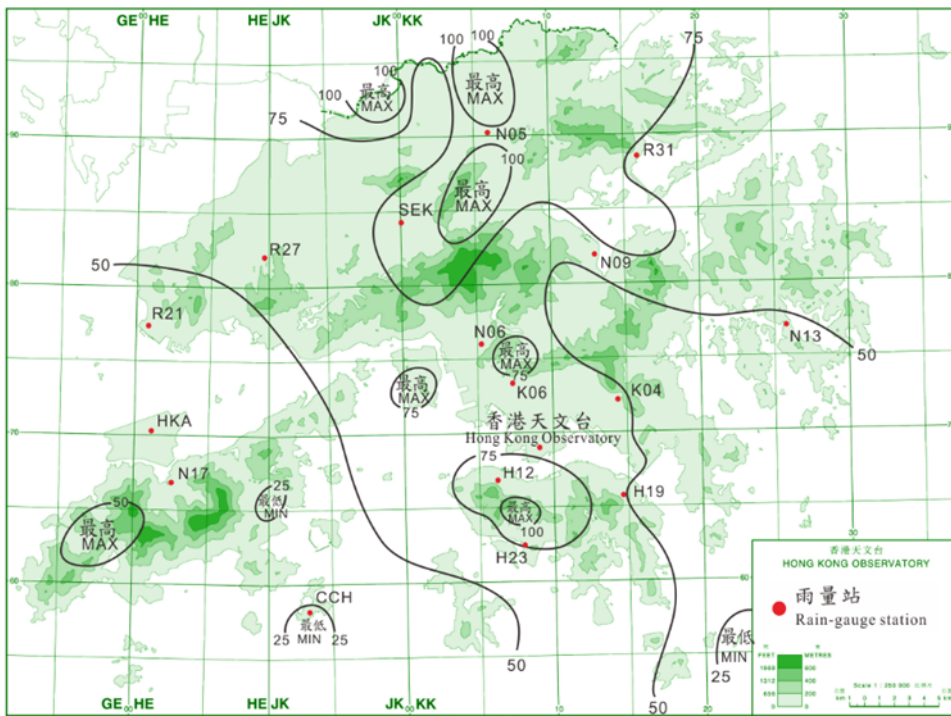


圖 2.3.2 二零一四年九月十五日及十六日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。
 Figure 2.3.2 Rainfall distribution on 15 - 16 September 2014 (isohyets in millimetres).

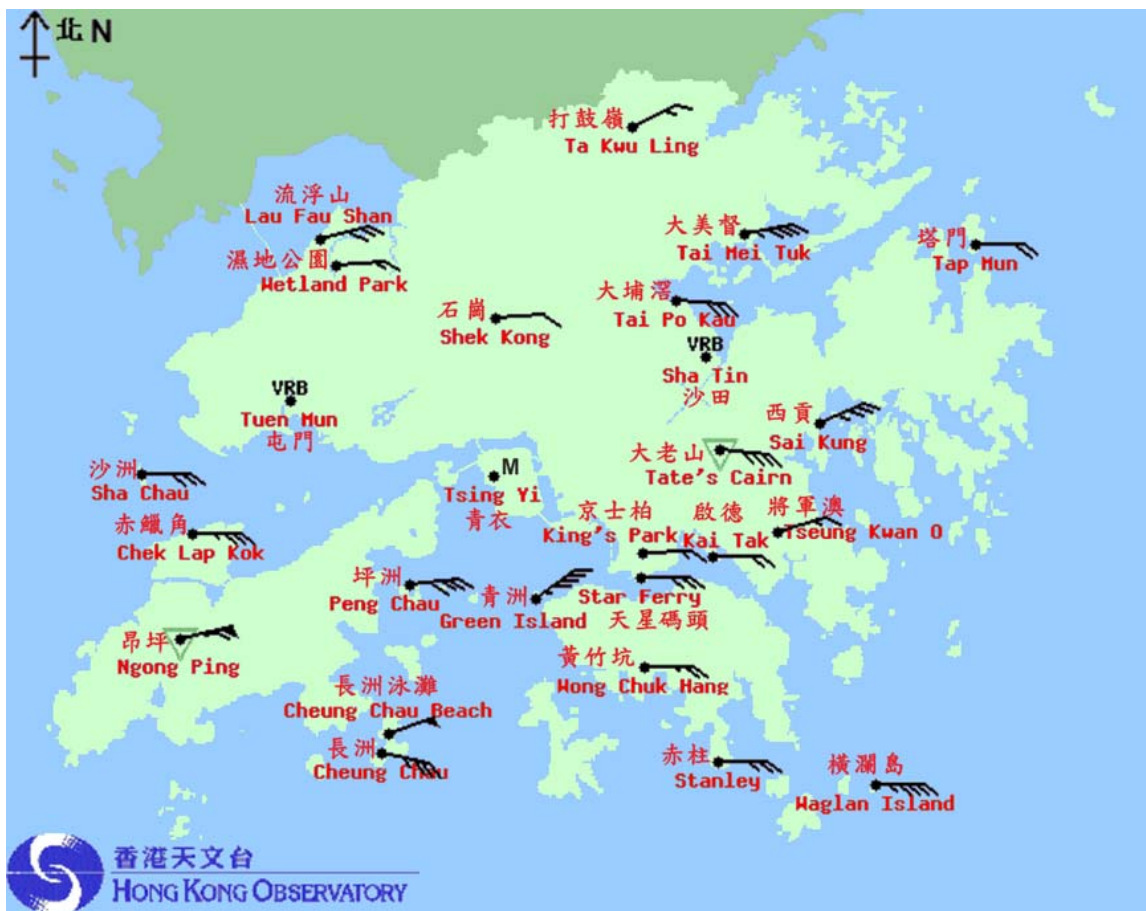





圖 2.3.3(a) 二零一四年九月十六日上午 12 時 10 分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。颱風海鷗於當日凌晨時分最接近香港。

Figure 2.3.3(a) 10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 12:10 a.m. on 16 September 2014. Typhoon Kalmaegi was closest to the territory in the small hours of that day.

「M」	: 表示該站的風向儀在維修中 Wind direction sensor under maintenance
「VRB」	: 表示風向不定 Variable winds
「  」	: 表示東風，風速每小時 18 公里 Easterly wind of 18 km/h
「  」	: 表示東風，風速每小時 90 公里 Easterly wind of 90 km/h
「  」	: 表示該站位於離平均海平面 500 米以上的地方 Station higher than 500 metres above mean sea level

註: 沙田、青衣及屯門當時錄得的十分鐘平均風速為分別為每小時 25、30 及 13 公里。

Note: The 10-minute mean wind speed recorded at that time at Sha Tin, Tsing Yi and Tuen Mun were 25, 30 and 13 km/h respectively.

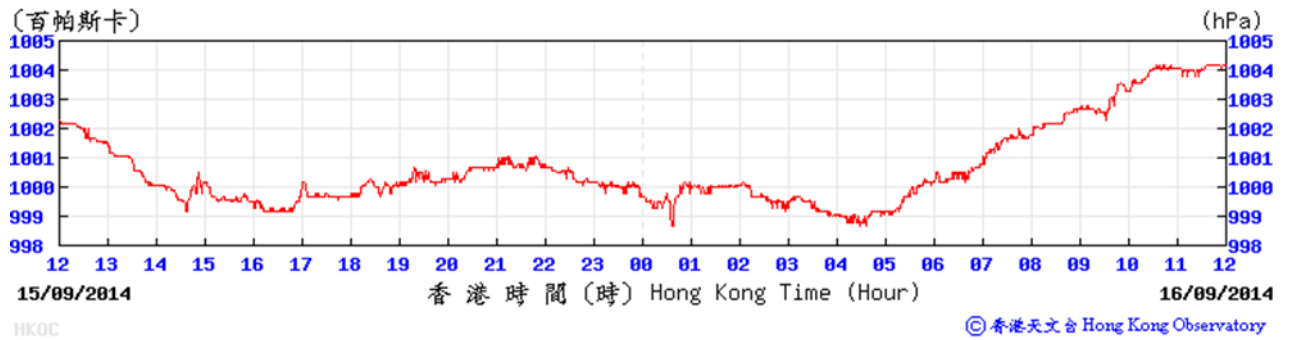


圖 2.3.3(b) 二零一四年九月十五日至十六日天文台總部錄得的海平面氣壓。

Figure 2.3.3(b) Trace of mean sea-level pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory's Headquarters on 15 - 16 September 2014.

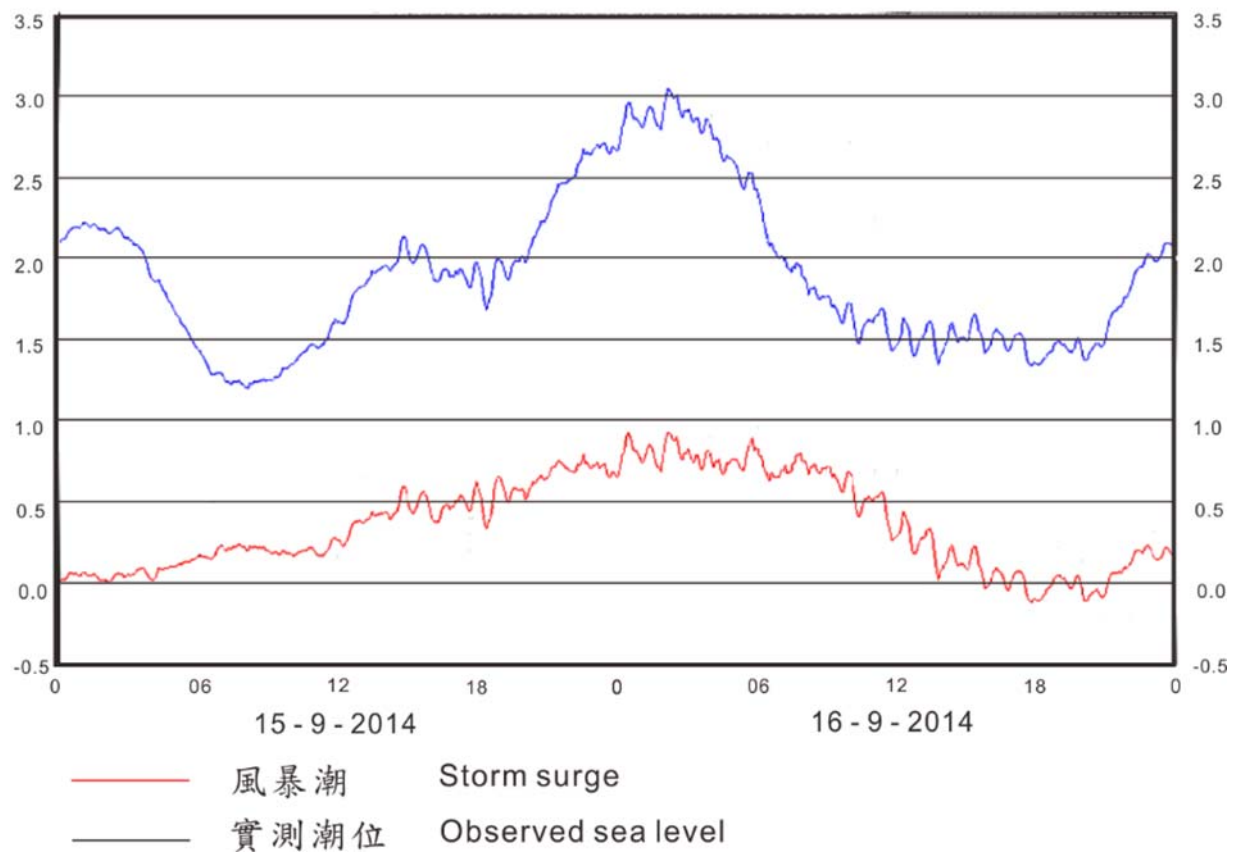


圖 2.3.4 二零一四年九月十五日至十六日鰂魚涌錄得的潮位圖 (潮位為海圖基準面以上，單位為米)。

Figure 2.3.4 Tide and storm surge recorded at Quarry Bay for 15 - 16 September 2014 (Sea level in metres above chart datum).

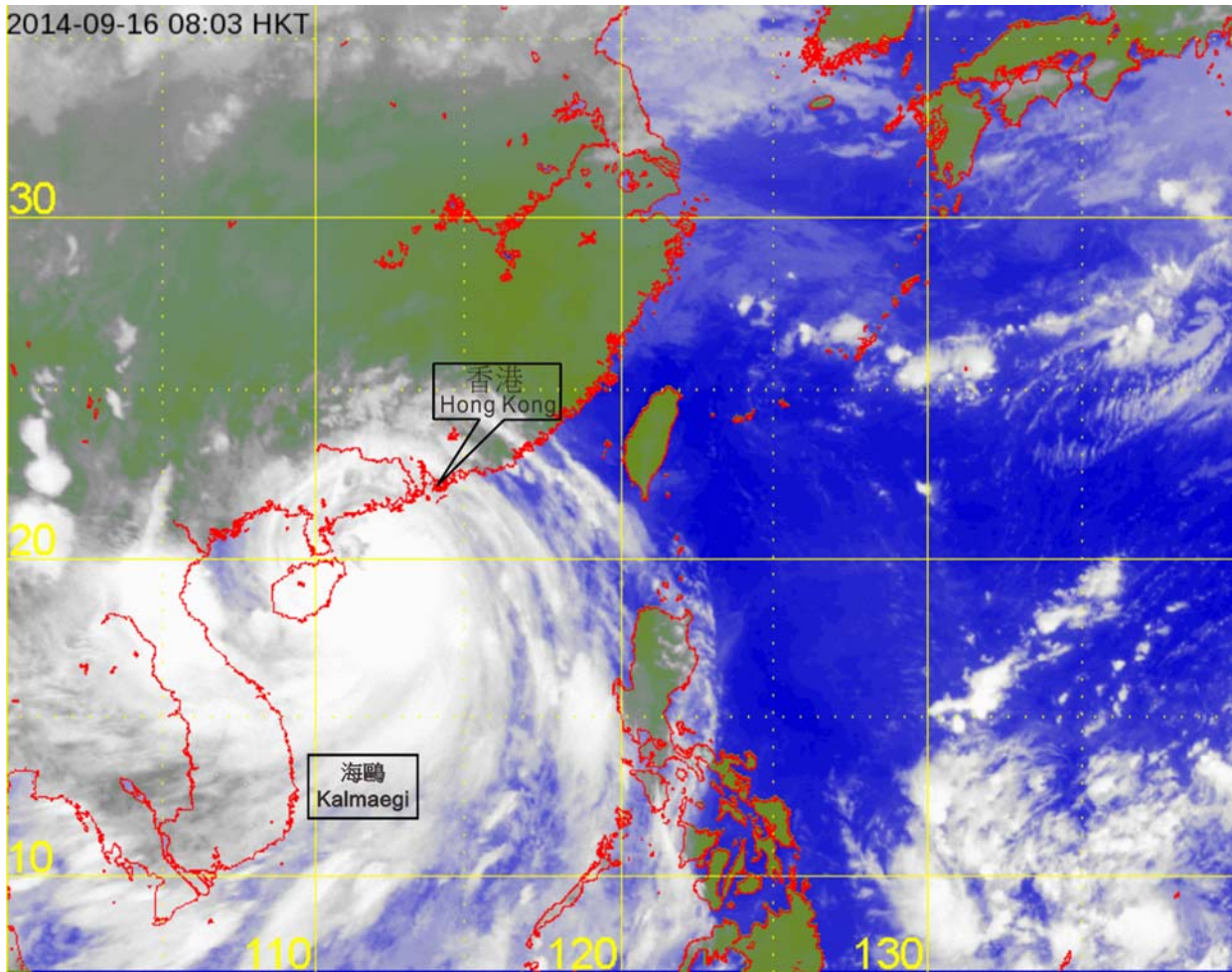


圖 2.3.5 颱風海鷗在二零一四年九月十六日上午 8 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時海鷗達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 140 公里。

Figure 2.3.5 Infra-red satellite imagery of Typhoon Kalmaegi around 8 a.m. on 16 September 2014 at peak intensity with estimated maximum sustained winds of 140 km/h near its centre.

[此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的多用途輸送衛星-2。]

[The satellite imagery was originally captured by the Multi-functional Transport Satellite-2 (MTSAT-2) of Japan Meteorological Agency.]

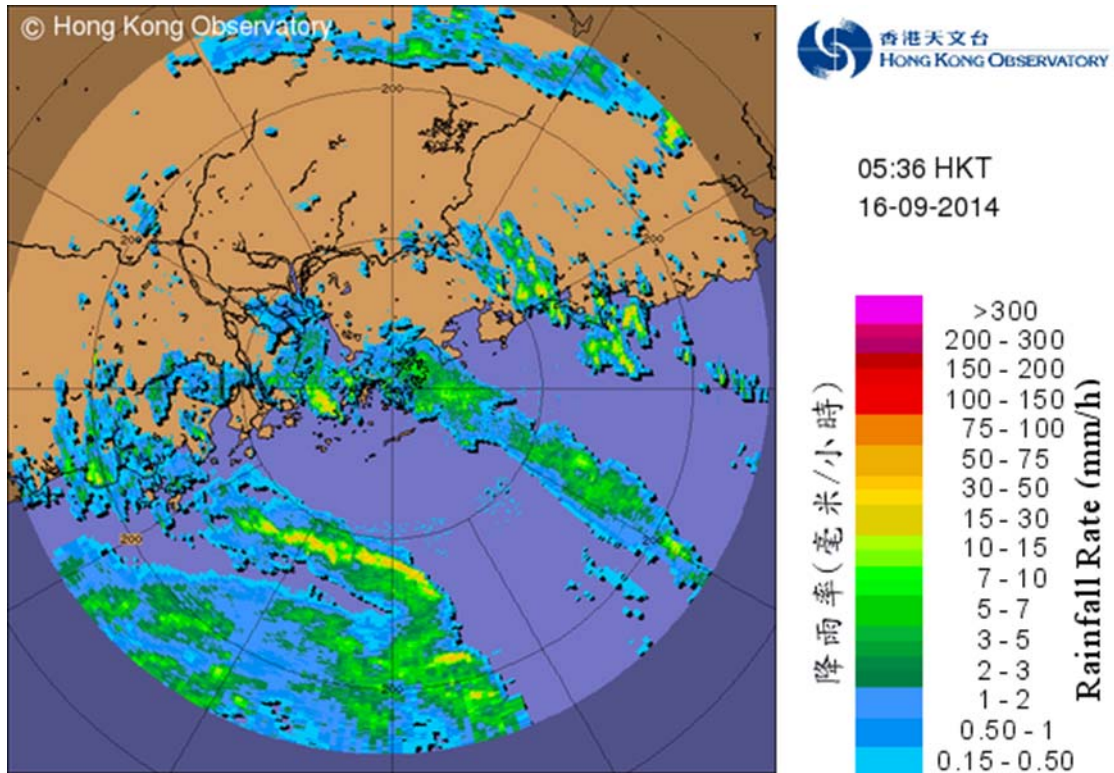


圖 2.3.6 二零一四年九月十六日上午 5 時 36 分的雷達回波圖像，當時颱風海鷗的中心正集結在香港之西南偏南約 380 公里，與其相關的雨帶正影響本港。

Figure 2.3.6 Image of radar echoes at 5:36 a.m. on 16 September 2014, when the centre of Typhoon Kalmaegi was located about 380 km south-southwest of Hong Kong. Rainbands associated with Kalmaegi were affecting the territory.



圖 2.3.7 颶風海鷗引致的風暴潮令鯉魚門馬環村出現海水倒灌(相片由星島日報提供)。

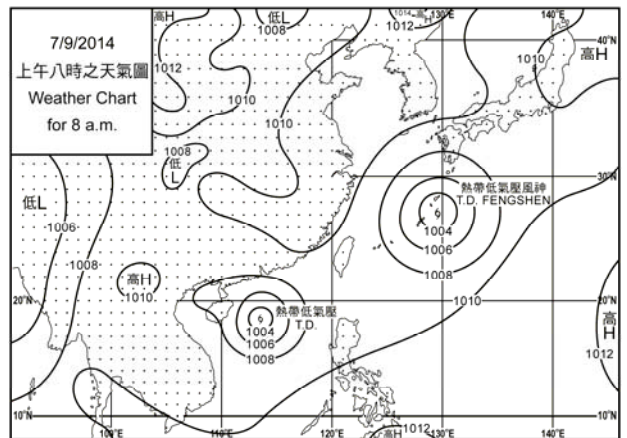
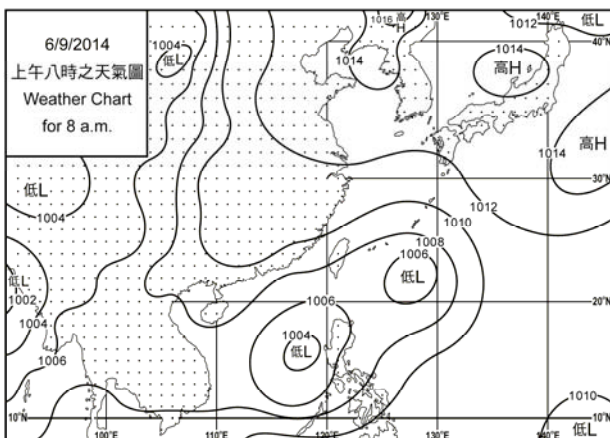
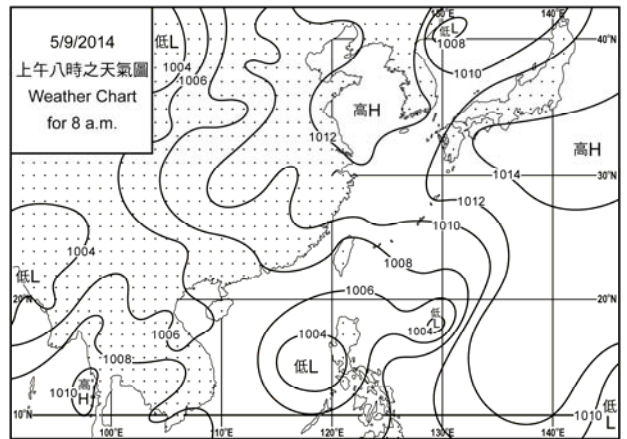
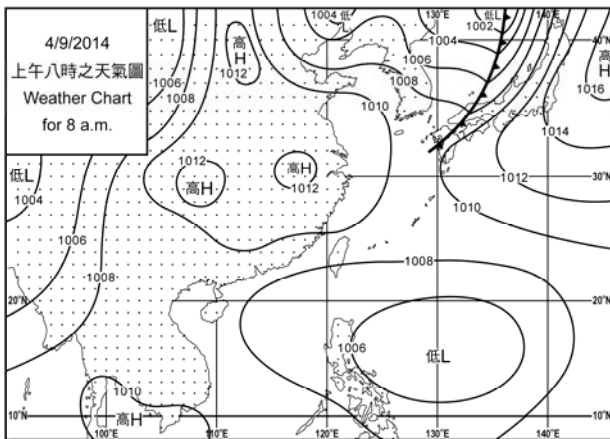
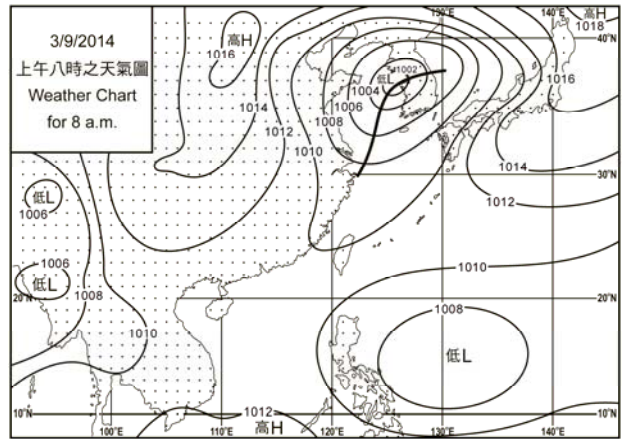
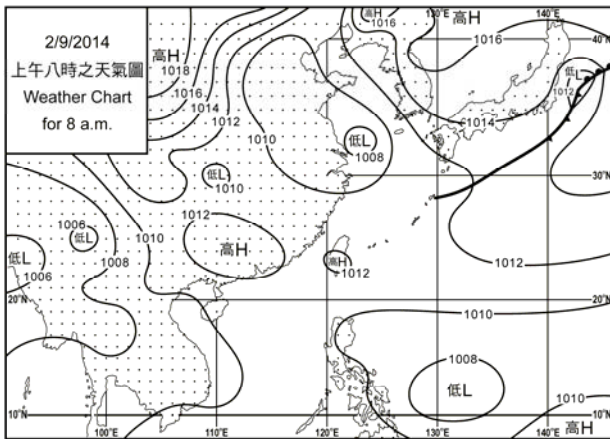
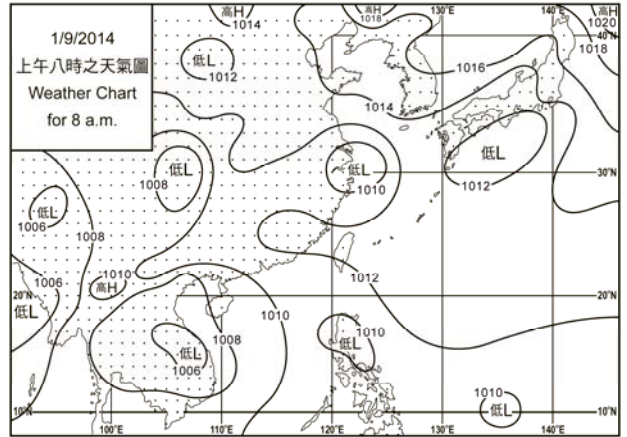
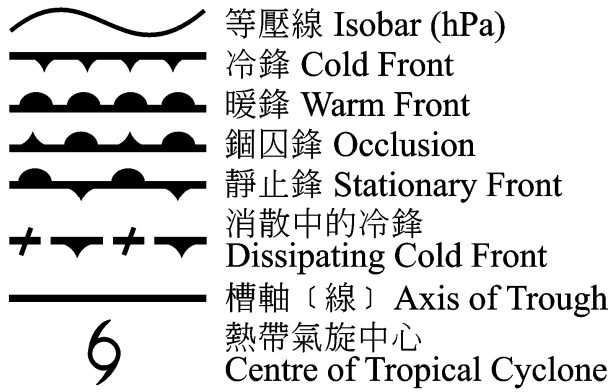
Figure 2.3.7 Storm surge triggered by Typhoon Kalmaegi caused backflow of sea water at Ma Wan Village at Lei Yue Mun. (Photo courtesy of Sing Tao Daily)

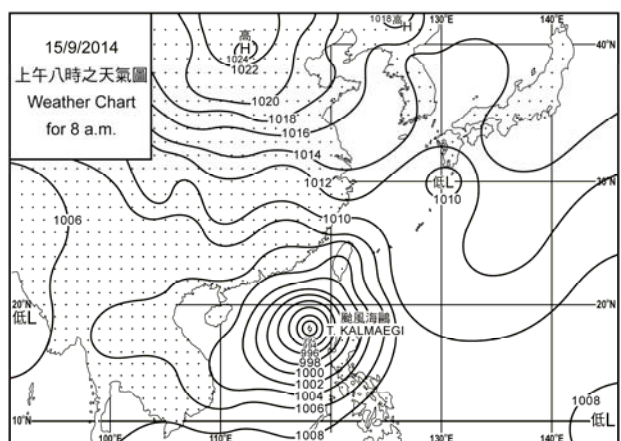
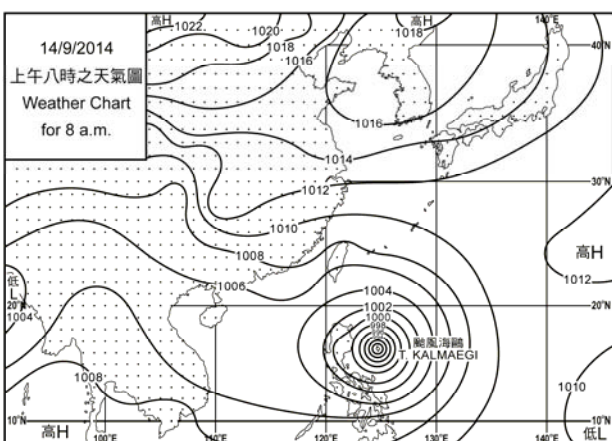
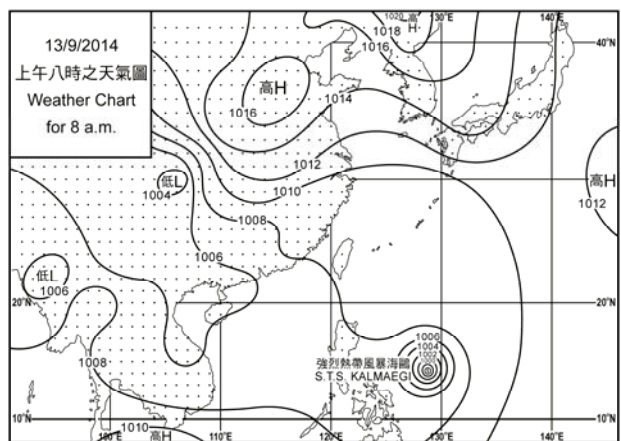
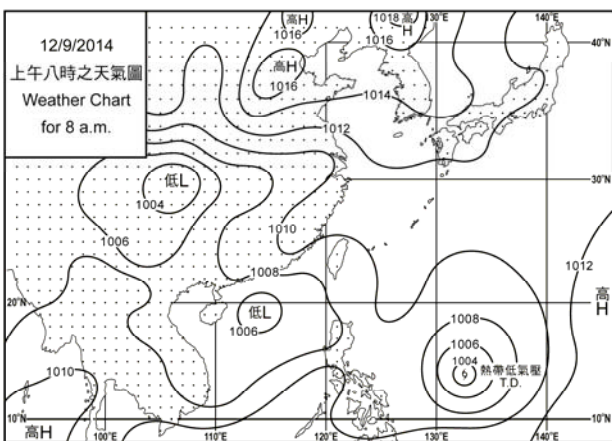
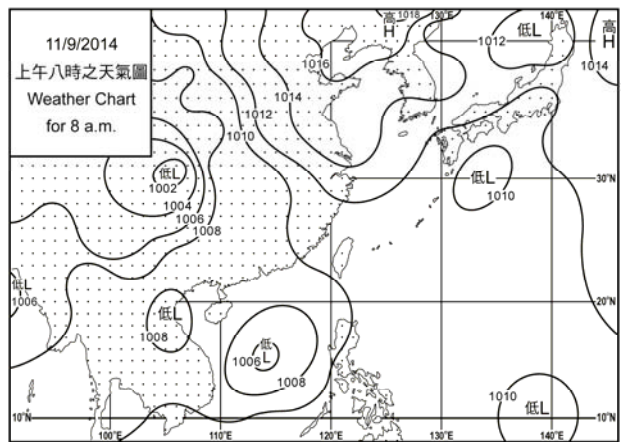
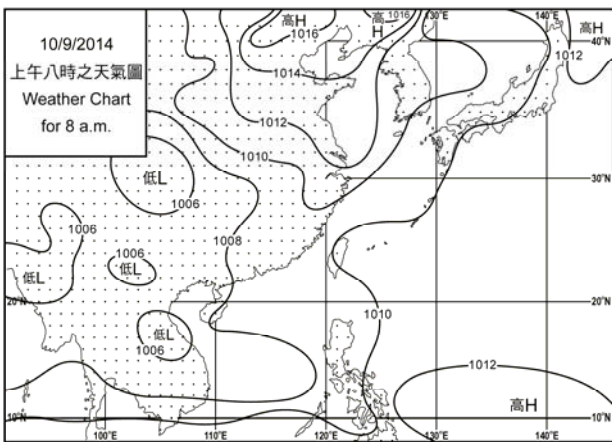
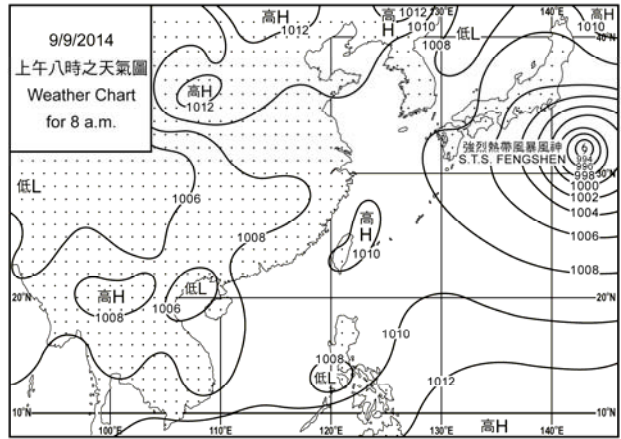
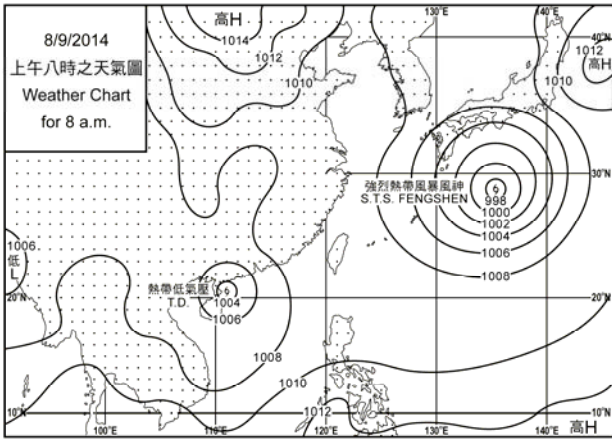


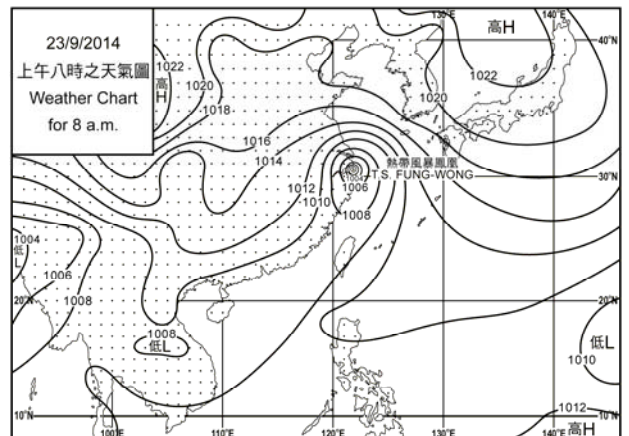
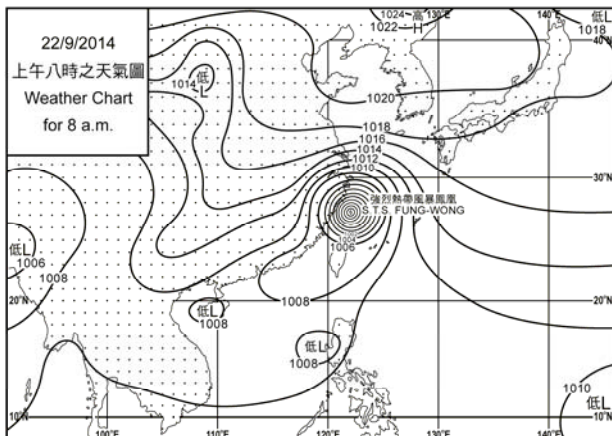
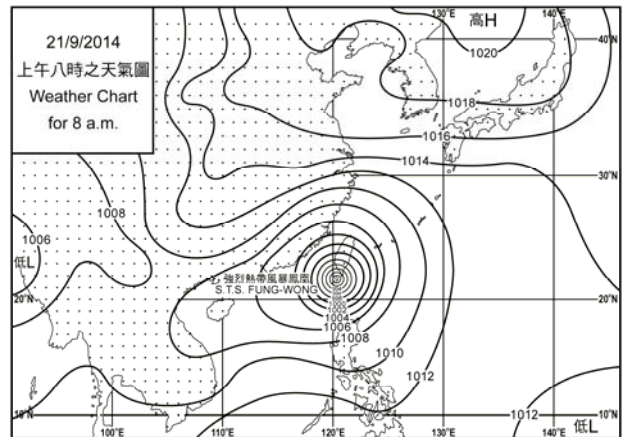
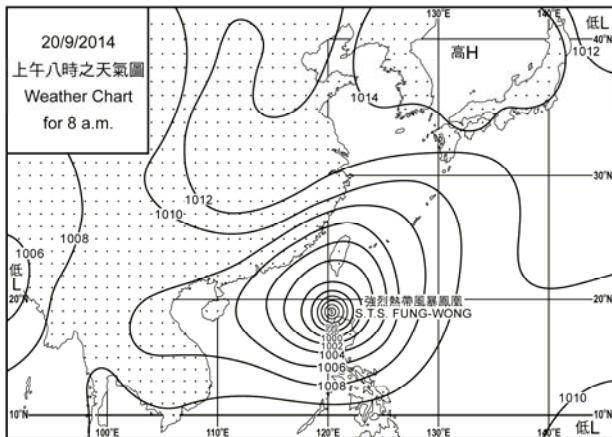
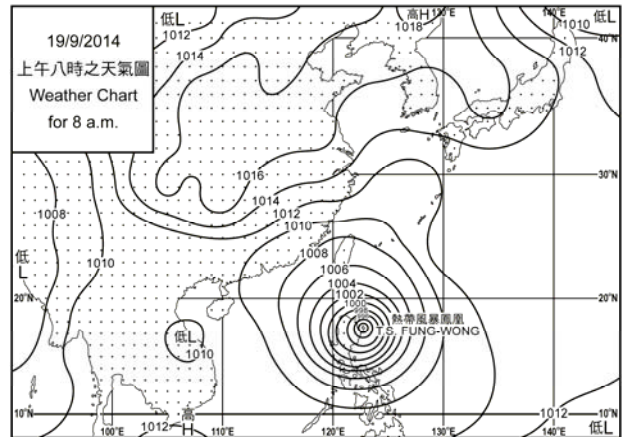
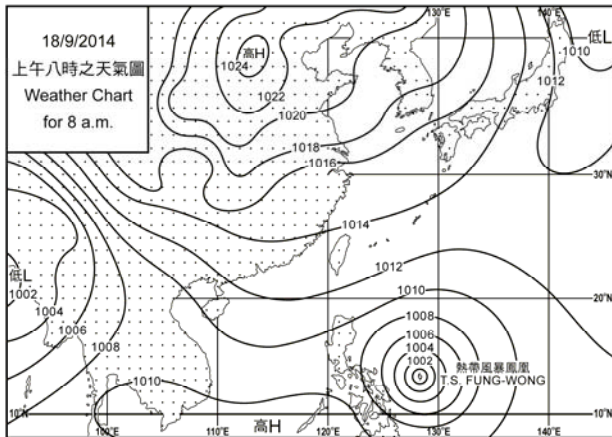
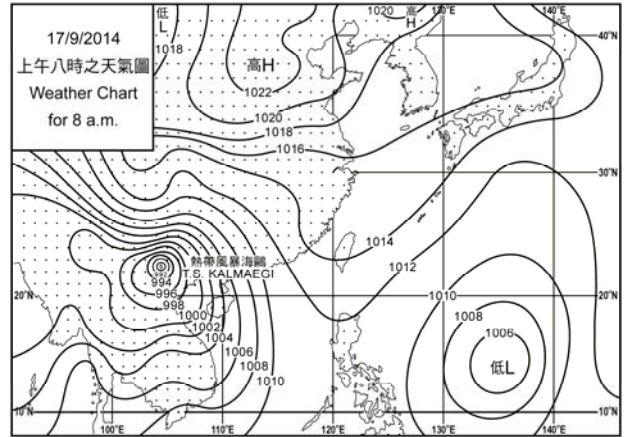
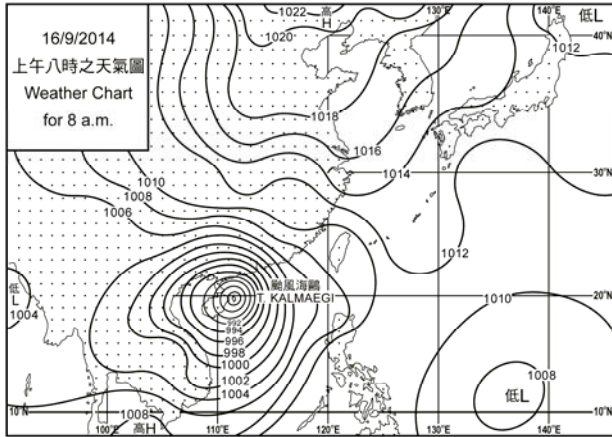
圖 2.3.8 颶風海鷗吹襲期間，葵涌打磚坪街有一幅棚架倒塌，導致一輛貨車及一輛小巴損毀 (相片由星島日報提供)。

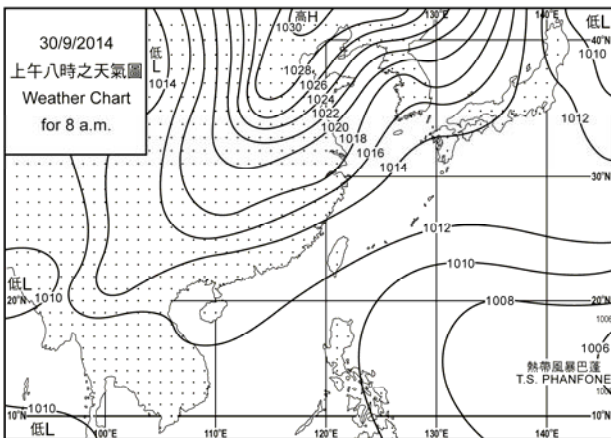
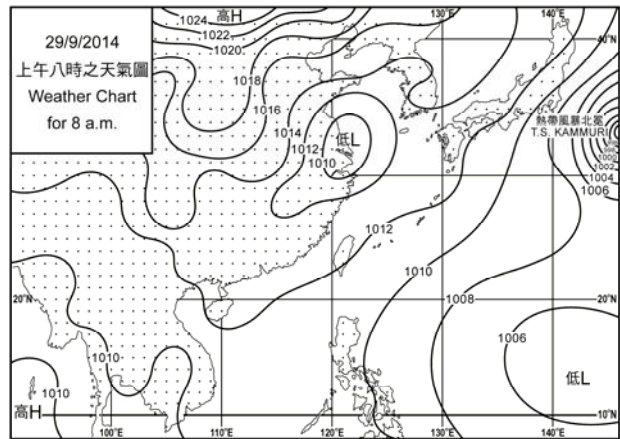
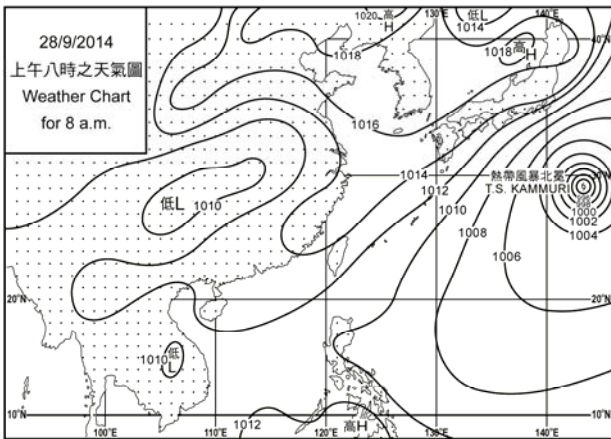
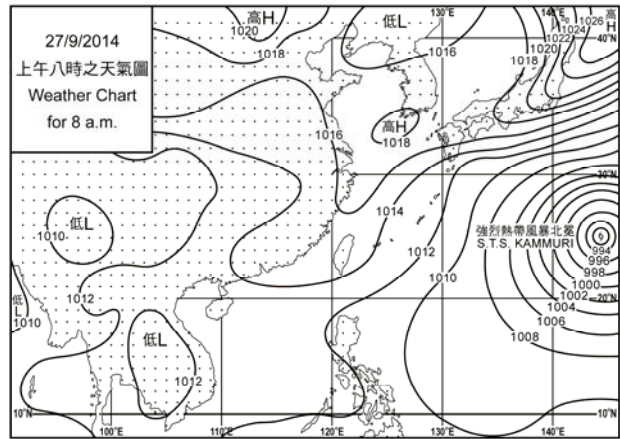
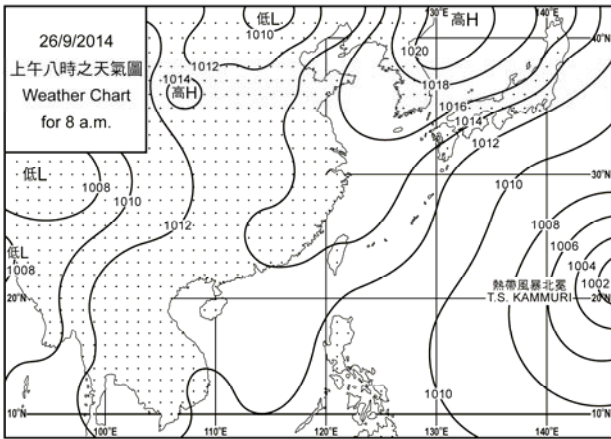
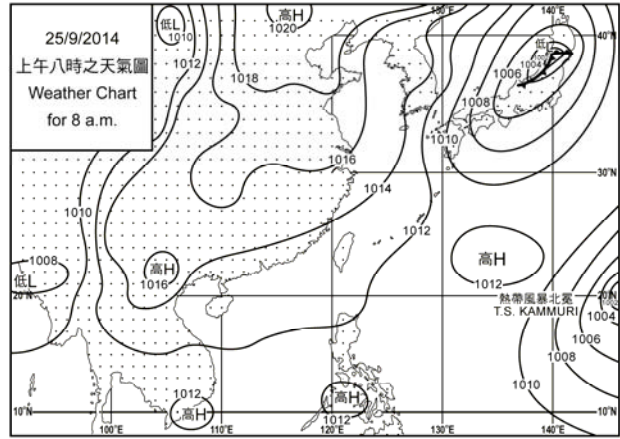
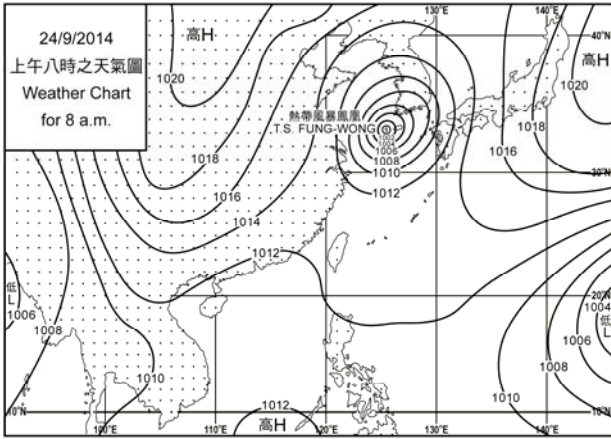
Figure 2.3.8 A scaffolding at Ta Chuen Ping Street of Kwai Chung collapsed, damaging a lorry and a minibus during the passage of Typhoon Kalmaegi. (Photo courtesy of Sing Tao Daily)

3. 二零一四年九月每日天氣圖 3. Daily Weather Maps for September 2014









4.1.1 二零一四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 2014

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	1010.5	32.7	29.5	27.1	25.6	80	57	2.2
2	1010.8	32.2	29.4	27.4	24.4	75	36	-
3	1009.3	32.8	29.8	27.6	24.6	75	33	-
4	1006.9	31.6	29.2	27.4	24.8	77	51	6.7
5	1007.2	32.7	29.7	27.9	25.7	80	65	Tr
6	1007.7	33.6	29.9	27.7	25.0	75	52	Tr
7	1007.5	32.9	29.8	28.3	25.6	79	79	0.6
8	1007.0	31.0	29.1	27.5	25.9	83	86	3.0
9	1007.9	32.5	29.7	28.0	25.0	76	52	-
10	1008.1	33.9	30.0	28.1	24.9	75	59	Tr
11	1008.0	34.1	30.3	28.1	25.3	75	73	Tr
12	1006.3	31.6	28.0	26.1	25.8	88	86	32.1
13	1006.0	32.1	29.0	26.9	26.1	85	65	6.2
14	1006.1	33.4	29.8	27.6	25.8	80	46	0.5
15	1001.8	33.2	29.2	26.4	25.1	79	75	17.6
16	1003.6	28.8	27.3	26.2	25.2	89	87	51.6
17	1011.2	30.5	28.1	26.6	25.9	88	85	7.7
18	1012.0	32.5	29.1	26.9	25.1	79	32	Tr
19	1006.8	32.2	29.9	27.4	25.3	77	35	0.3
20	1004.0	33.0	29.2	26.7	22.1	66	63	-
21	1005.3	29.9	27.2	25.7	20.2	66	71	-
22	1007.1	29.6	27.2	25.2	20.8	68	64	Tr
23	1008.6	30.1	27.5	25.6	22.1	72	47	-
24	1011.0	29.9	28.1	26.4	23.3	76	69	Tr
25	1012.1	31.2	28.5	26.8	23.8	76	53	-
26	1012.5	31.4	28.4	27.2	23.8	77	61	0.7
27	1013.0	31.7	28.7	27.0	24.2	77	30	-
28	1012.2	32.8	29.1	26.7	24.1	75	28	-
29	1011.4	32.4	29.3	27.2	23.9	73	29	-
30	1011.1	33.6	29.6	27.1	25.3	78	43	11.4
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1008.4	32.0	29.0	27.0	24.5	77	57	140.6
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							

天文台於九月十六日 0 時 36 分錄得本月最低氣壓 998.7 百帕斯卡。

The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 998.7 hectopascals at 0036 HKT on 16 September.

天文台於九月十一日 14 時 54 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 1454 HKT on 11 September.

天文台於九月二十二日 6 時 44 分錄得本月最低氣溫 25.2 °C。

The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 25.2 °C at 0644 HKT on 22 September.

天文台於九月十六日 9 時 40 分錄得本月最高瞬時降雨率 330 毫米/小時。

The maximum instantaneous rate of rainfall recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 330 millimetres per hour at 0940 HKT on 16 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 二零一四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 2014

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	9.2	23.12	6.0	140	11.6
2	0	9.1	20.03	5.5	230	7.6
3	0	10.9	23.81	6.2	260	20.7
4	3	5.8	12.57	3.3	080	10.4
5	0	7.1	20.99	5.1	080	21.2
6	0	10.7	22.58	6.0	100	18.0
7	0	4.6	17.02	3.9	070	33.0
8	0	1.8	11.44	3.4	180	18.3
9	0	9.7	21.41	4.7	220	10.4
10	0	8.3	18.05	3.5	180	8.3
11	0	8.7	21.74	7.1	090	14.7
12	0	2.0	10.36	1.5	070	32.8
13	0	8.9	22.01	4.9	170	18.9
14	0	9.8	22.79	6.4	080	14.6
15	0	5.8	15.97	N.A.	070	41.2
16	0	0.1	5.71	2.2	150	58.6
17	0	1.3	6.84	1.7	150	32.7
18	0	10.7	23.04	5.1	180	9.3
19	7	6.0	13.44	6.0	310	12.8
20	0	9.1	20.79	5.5	030	26.9
21	0	2.6	9.61	4.4	020	22.8
22	0	7.0	13.06	4.2	030	13.6
23	0	5.0	11.87	3.0	030	9.0
24	12	4.0	8.36	1.9	350	5.5
25	6	3.5	8.77	2.8	200	7.8
26	0	4.2	11.72	4.1	350	7.5
27	0	10.7	22.23	3.3	170	8.1
28	0	10.3	20.99	6.4	150	5.7
29	0	9.2	19.74	5.2	230	8.3
30	6	6.9	14.65	6.4	310	11.3
平均/總值 Mean/Total	34	203.0	16.49	129.7 [^]	080	17.4
正常* Normal*	90.6 §	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	

橫瀾島於九月十六日 0 時 15 分鐘得本月最高陣風 112 公里/小時，風向 090 度。

The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 112 kilometres per hour from 090 degrees at 0015 HKT on 16 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.

* 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>)

§ 1997-2013 平均值

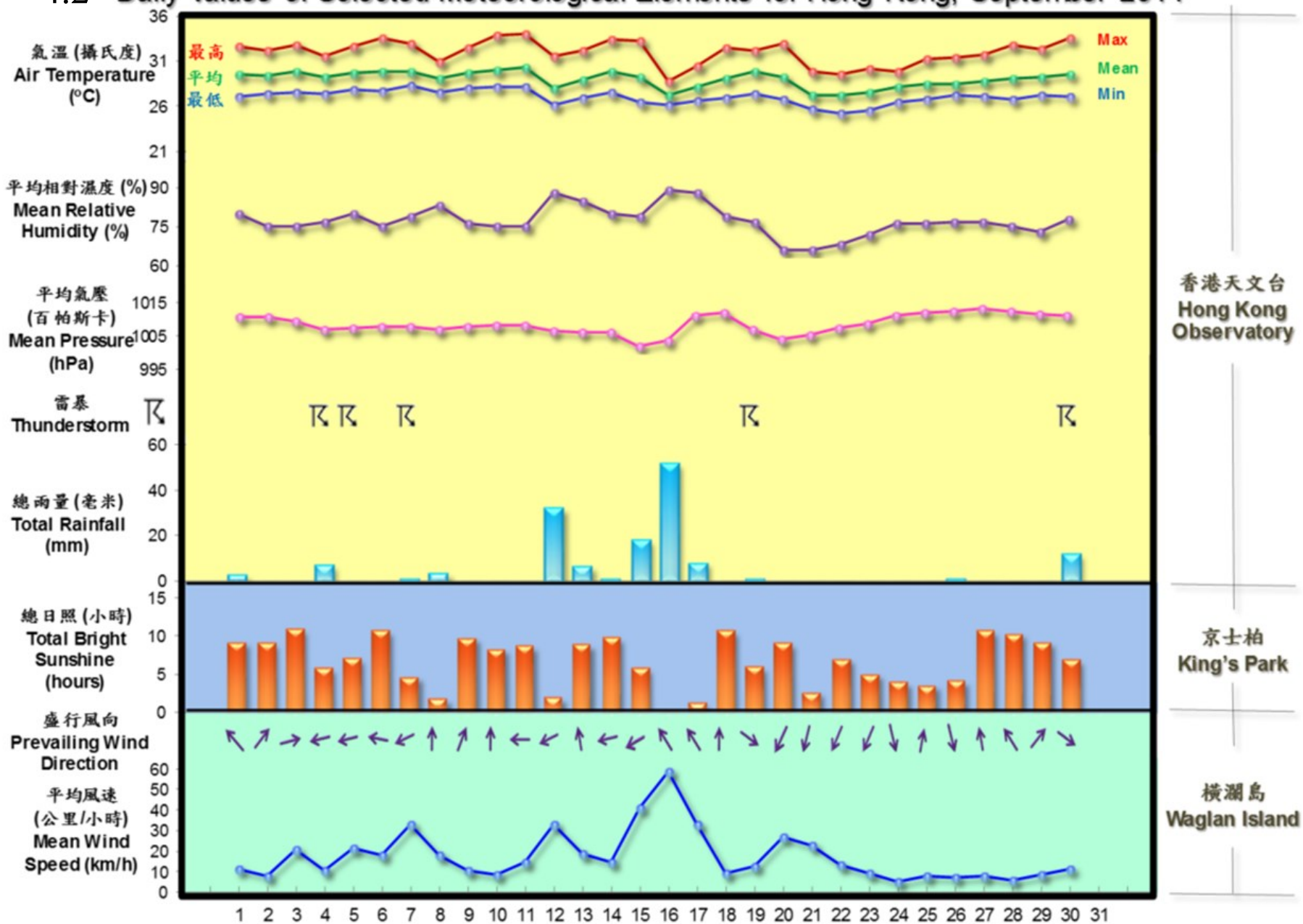
§ 1997-2013 Mean value

^ 共 29 日之總值

^ Total for 29 days

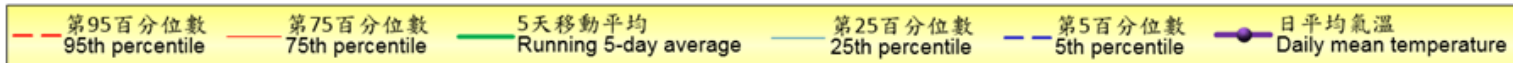
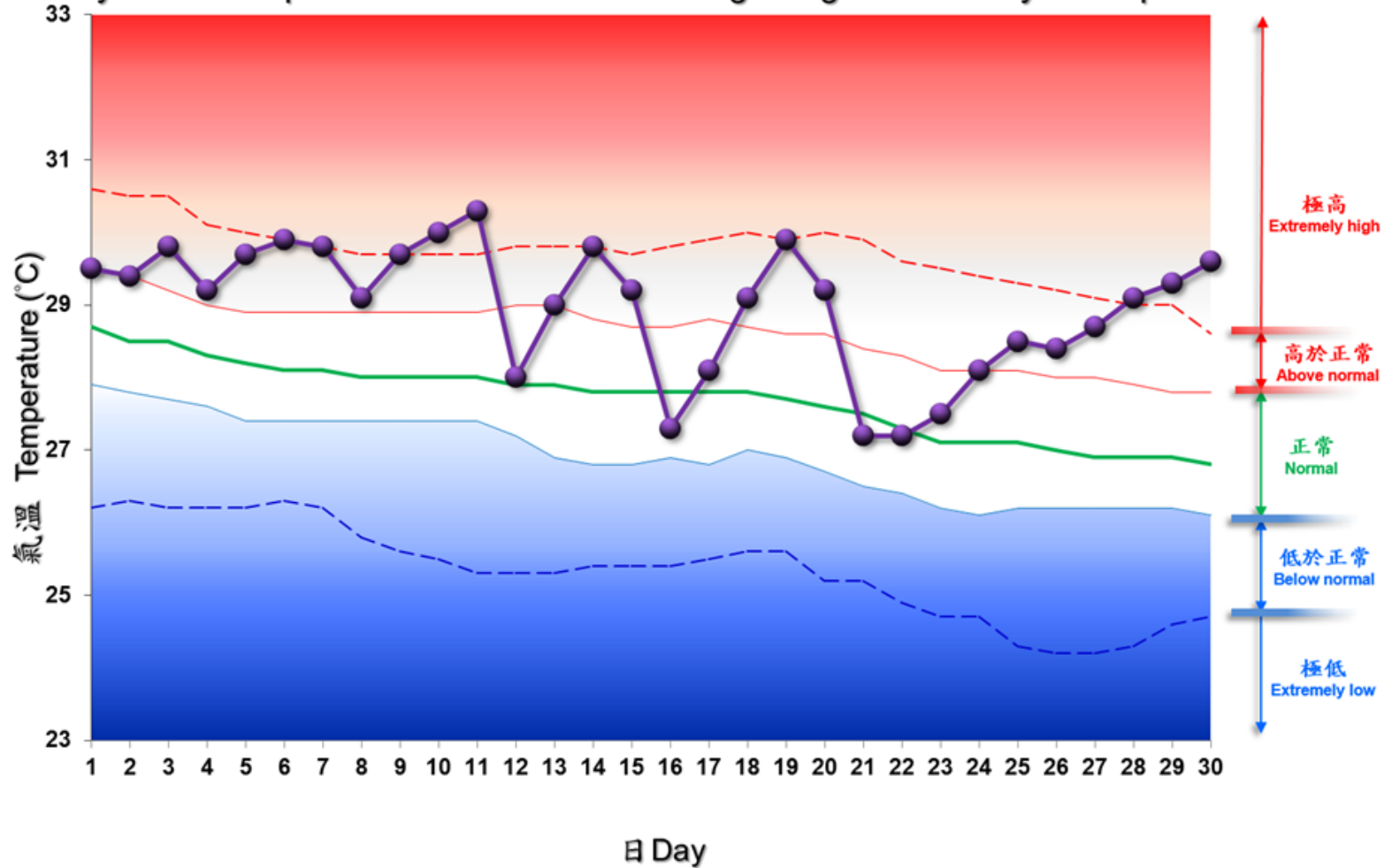
4.2 2014年9月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄

4.2 Daily Values of Selected Meteorological Elements for Hong Kong, September 2014



4.3 2014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 2014



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