每月天氣摘要
二零一八年十二月

Monthly Weather Summary
December 2018

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二零一九年一月出版

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。

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1. 二零一八年十二月天氣回顧

由於本月大部分時間影響華南的東北季候風較正常弱，二零一八年十二月本港天氣遠較正常溫暖。本月平均氣溫 19.2 度，較正常值 17.9 度高 1.3 度，是有記錄以來的其中一個第六高。本月平均最低氣溫 17.6 度，較正常值 15.9 度高 1.7 度，是有記錄以來的其中一個第四高。本月亦較正常少雨，十二月的總雨量為 11.9 毫米，約是正常值 26.8 毫米的百分之 44。二零一八年的全年總雨量為 2162.9 毫米，較全年正常值 2398.5 毫米少約百分之 10。

受東北季候風影響，十二月首兩天本港普遍天晴。而一股較溫暖及潮濕的海洋氣流在隨後兩天為本港帶來異常溫暖的天氣，十二月四日天文台氣溫上升至本月最高的 27.1 度，當天的平均氣溫更高達 24.8 度，是有記錄以來十二月份最高。

受一股清勁至強風程度的偏東氣流影響，十二月五日至六日本港大致多雲及有幾陣雨。十二月七日早上一道冷鋒橫過廣東沿岸地區，而隨後的東北季候風在其後三天為本港帶來有幾陣雨及較涼的天氣。受東北季候風的補充影響，十二月十一日至十四日本港天氣相當清涼。隨著東北季候風的緩和，十二月十五日本港天氣逐漸好轉，下午陽光充沛。

十二月十六日另一股東北季候風補充抵達華南沿岸地區，為本港帶來有幾陣微雨及大致多雲的天氣。受乾燥的東北季候風影響，隨後兩天本港大致天晴及乾燥，早上天氣清涼。隨著影響華南沿岸地區的東北季候風逐漸被一股較溫暖及潮濕的海洋氣流所取代，十二月十九日至二十日本港氣溫逐漸回升。由於日間陽光充沛，隨後兩天本港相當溫暖，十二月二十二日的日平均氣溫達 22.2 度，是有記錄以來最溫暖的冬至。

隨著東北季候風抵達廣東沿岸地區，十二月二十三日本港有雨及天氣較涼。其後兩天雨勢逐漸減弱，本港持續多雲及天氣清涼。十二月二十六日至二十七日覆蓋華南的雲帶逐漸轉薄，本港天氣轉為和暖及大致天晴。與此同時，影響華南的冬季季候風逐漸增強及向南擴展。受強烈冬季季候風影響，本月餘下時間本港風勢頗大及氣溫逐步下降。在寒冷的偏北風及多雲所影響下，本月最後兩日天氣寒冷，十二月三十日天文台氣溫下降至本月最低的 10.3 度。

本月有兩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。

1. The Weather of December 2018

With the northeast monsoon over southern China weaker than normal for most of the time in the month, December 2018 was much warmer than usual in Hong Kong. The monthly mean temperature was 19.2 degrees, 1.3 degrees above the normal of 17.9 degrees and among the sixth highest on record for December. The mean minimum temperature was 17.6 degrees, 1.7 degrees above normal of 15.9 degrees and among the fourth highest on record for December. The month was also drier than usual with a total rainfall of 11.9 millimetres, only about 44 percent of the normal of 26.8 millimetres. The annual total rainfall of 2162.9 millimetres in 2018 was about 10 percent below the annual normal of 2398.5 millimetres.

Under the influence of the northeast monsoon, the weather of Hong Kong was generally fine in the first two days of the month. Affected by a relatively warm and humid maritime airstream, local weather became exceptionally warm in the next two days with the maximum temperature at the Hong Kong Observatory soaring to 27.1 degrees on 4 December, the highest of the month. The daily mean temperature of 24.8 degrees on that day was also the highest on record for December.

With a fresh to strong easterly airstream setting in, it was mainly cloudy with a few rain patches in Hong Kong on 5 - 6 December. A cold front moved across the coastal areas of Guangdong on the morning of 7 December and the northeast monsoon behind the cold front brought cooler weather together with a few rain patches to the territory in the next three days. It was rather cool on 11 - 14 December under the influence of a replenishment of the northeast monsoon. With the northeast monsoon moderating, the weather improved gradually with plenty of sunshine on the afternoon of 15 December.

Another replenishment of the northeast monsoon reached the South China coastal areas on 16 December, bringing mainly cloudy weather with a few light rain patches to Hong Kong. Under the influence of a dry northeast monsoon, it was generally fine and dry with cool mornings in Hong Kong in the next two days. As the northeast monsoon affecting the south China coastal areas was gradually replaced by a relatively warm and humid maritime airstream, local temperatures rose up gradually on 19 - 20 December. With abundant sunshine during the day, it was rather warm in the next two days and the daily mean temperature on 22 December reached 22.2 degrees, making it the warmest Winter Solstice on record.

With the northeast monsoon reaching the coastal areas of Guangdong, it was rainy and cooler on 23 December. While the rain eased off gradually, the weather remained cloudy and cool in the next two days. As the clouds covering southern China thinned out, local weather turned generally fine and mild on 26 - 27 December. Meanwhile, the winter monsoon affecting southern China strengthened and spread south gradually. Under the

influence of the intense winter monsoon, local weather became windy with temperatures falling progressively towards the end of the month. With the chilly northerlies prevailing and cloudy skies, it was cold on the last two days of the month with the temperature at the Hong Kong Observatory dropping to a minimum of 10.3 degrees on 30 December, the lowest of the month.

Two 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.

表 1.1　二零一八年十二月發出的警告及信號
Table 1.1　Warnings and Signals issued in December 2018

強烈季候風信號
Strong Monsoon Signal

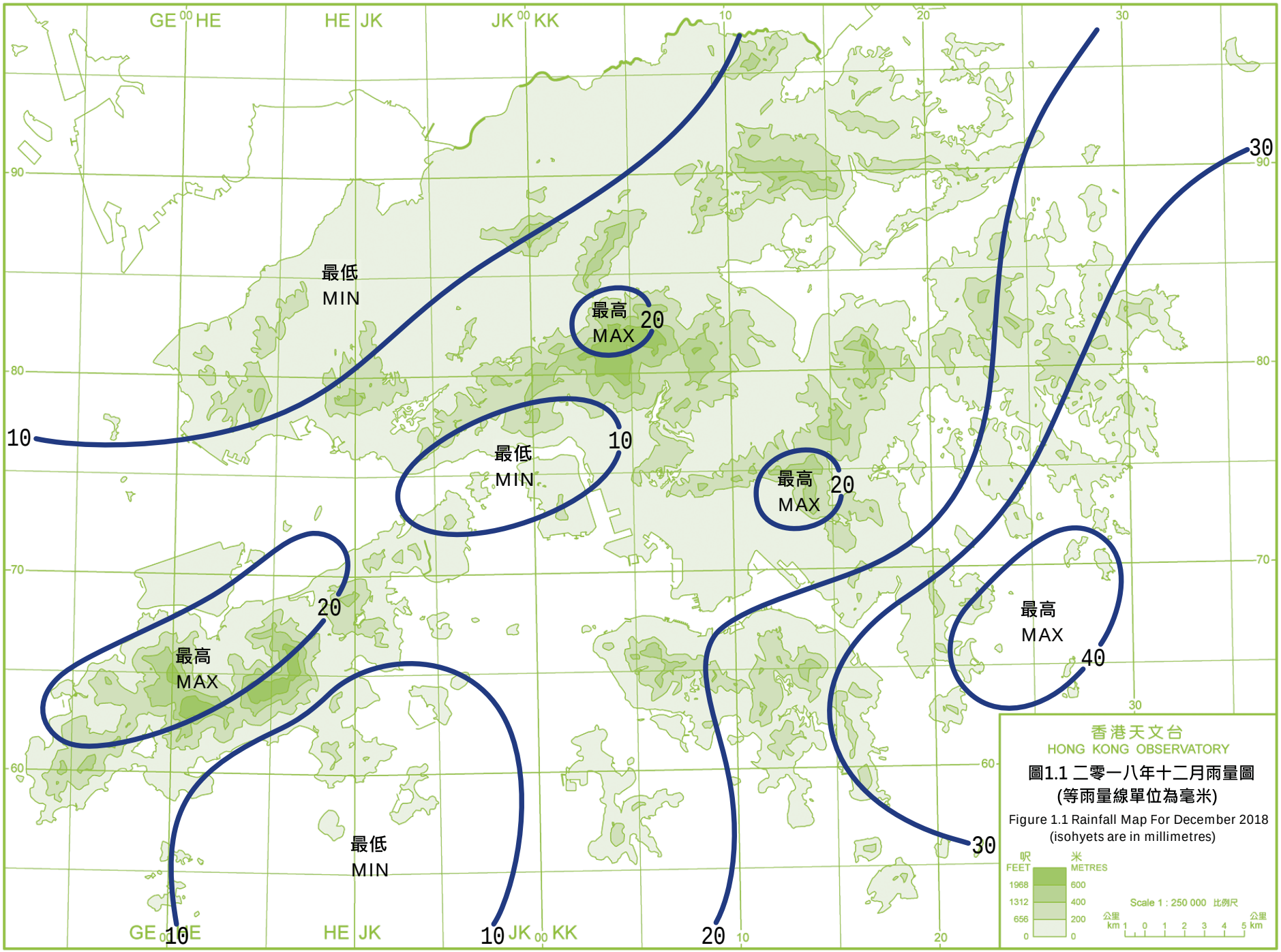
開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
27/12	2320	28/12	0440

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	2/12	0945	2/12	1800
黃色 Yellow	16/12	0600	16/12	1610
紅色 Red	17/12	0600	18/12	2315
黃色 Yellow	26/12	0600	26/12	1800
黃色 Yellow	29/12	0600	29/12	2120
黃色 Yellow	30/12	0600	30/12	2130

寒冷天氣警告
Cold 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
28/12	2000	2/1	1620



H.K.O.128 (2014)

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

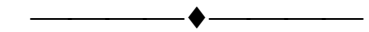
2. 二零一八年十二月熱帶氣旋概述

二零一八年十二月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了兩個熱帶氣旋。

一股熱帶低氣壓於十二月二十五日晚上在馬尼拉之東南偏東約 1630 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，採取西至西北偏西路徑移向菲律賓中部，其中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 55 公里。該熱帶低氣壓於十二月二十九日橫過菲律賓中部後轉向西南方向移動，翌日早上在蘇祿海上減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，該熱帶低氣壓為菲律賓帶來暴雨並引發山泥傾瀉，造成 156 人死亡，26 人失蹤及 105 人受傷。

熱帶低氣壓帕布於十二月三十一日晚上在南沙島之西南約 400 公里的南海南部上形成，向西南偏西移向越南以南海域。



2. Overview of Tropical Cyclones in December 2018

Two tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in December 2018.

A tropical depression formed over the western North Pacific about 1 630 km east-southeast of Manila on the night of 25 December. It took on a west to west-northwesterly track in the direction of the central part of the Philippines with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 55 km/h near its centre. After crossing the central part of the Philippines on 29 December, the tropical depression turned to move southwestwards and degenerated into an area of low pressure the next morning.

According to press reports, the tropical depression brought torrential rain to the Philippines and triggered landslides, leaving 156 deaths, 26 missing and 105 injuries.

Pabuk formed as a tropical depression over the southern part of the South China Sea about 400 km southwest of Nansha Dao on the night of 31 December and tracked west-southwestwards in the direction of the seas south of Vietnam.

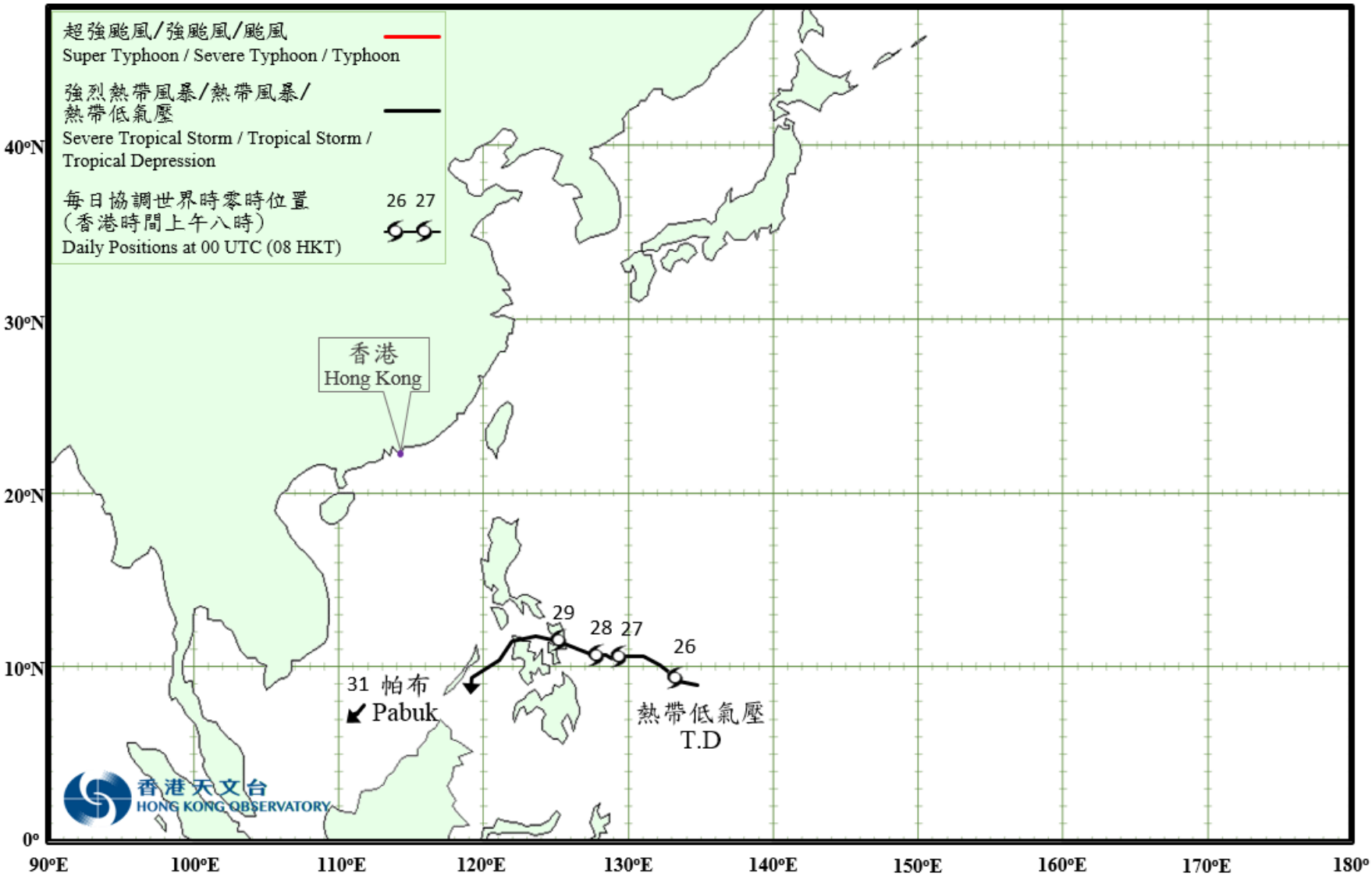


圖 2.1　　二零一八年十二月的熱帶氣旋路徑圖

Fig. 2.1　　Tracks of tropical cyclones in December 2018

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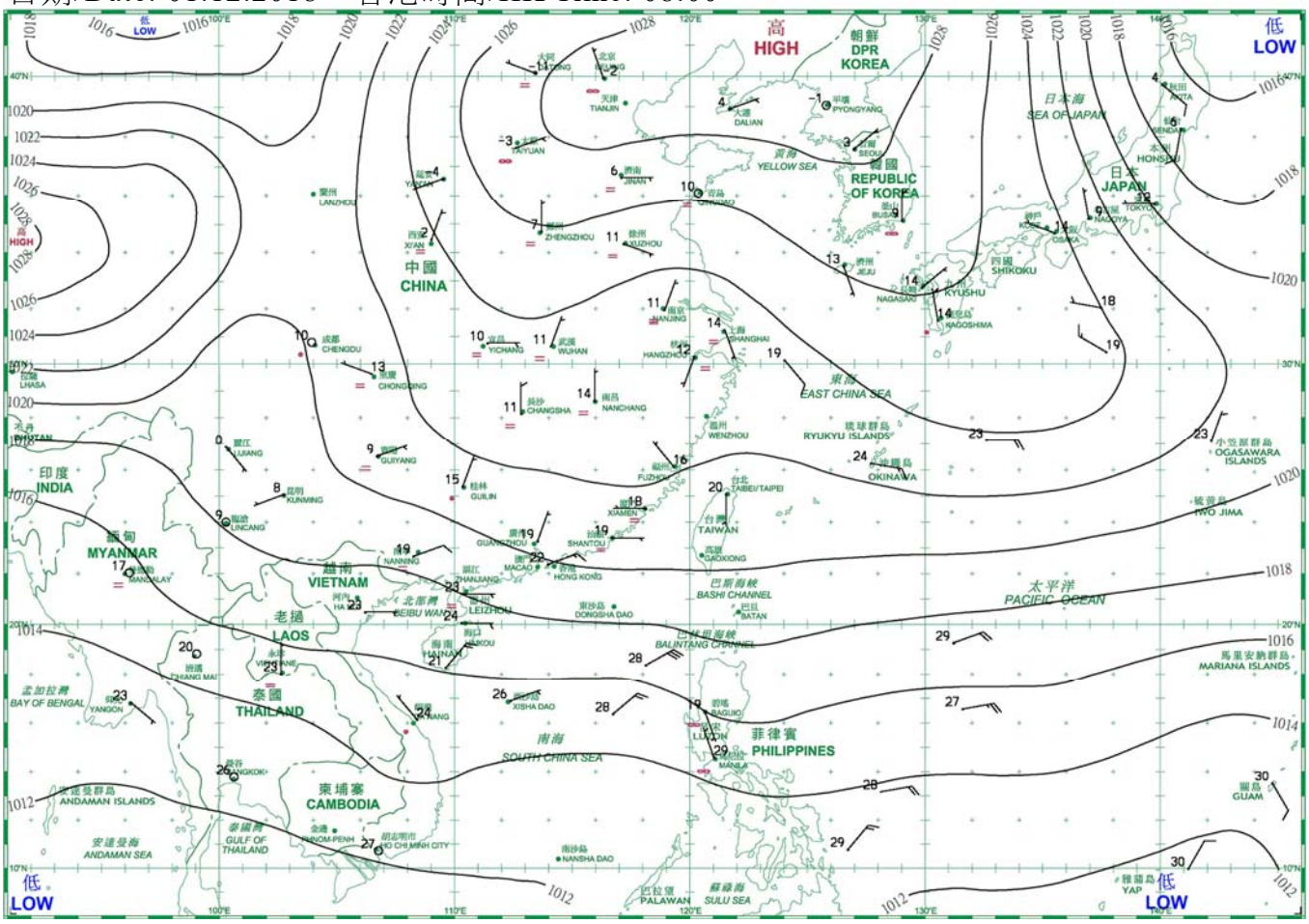

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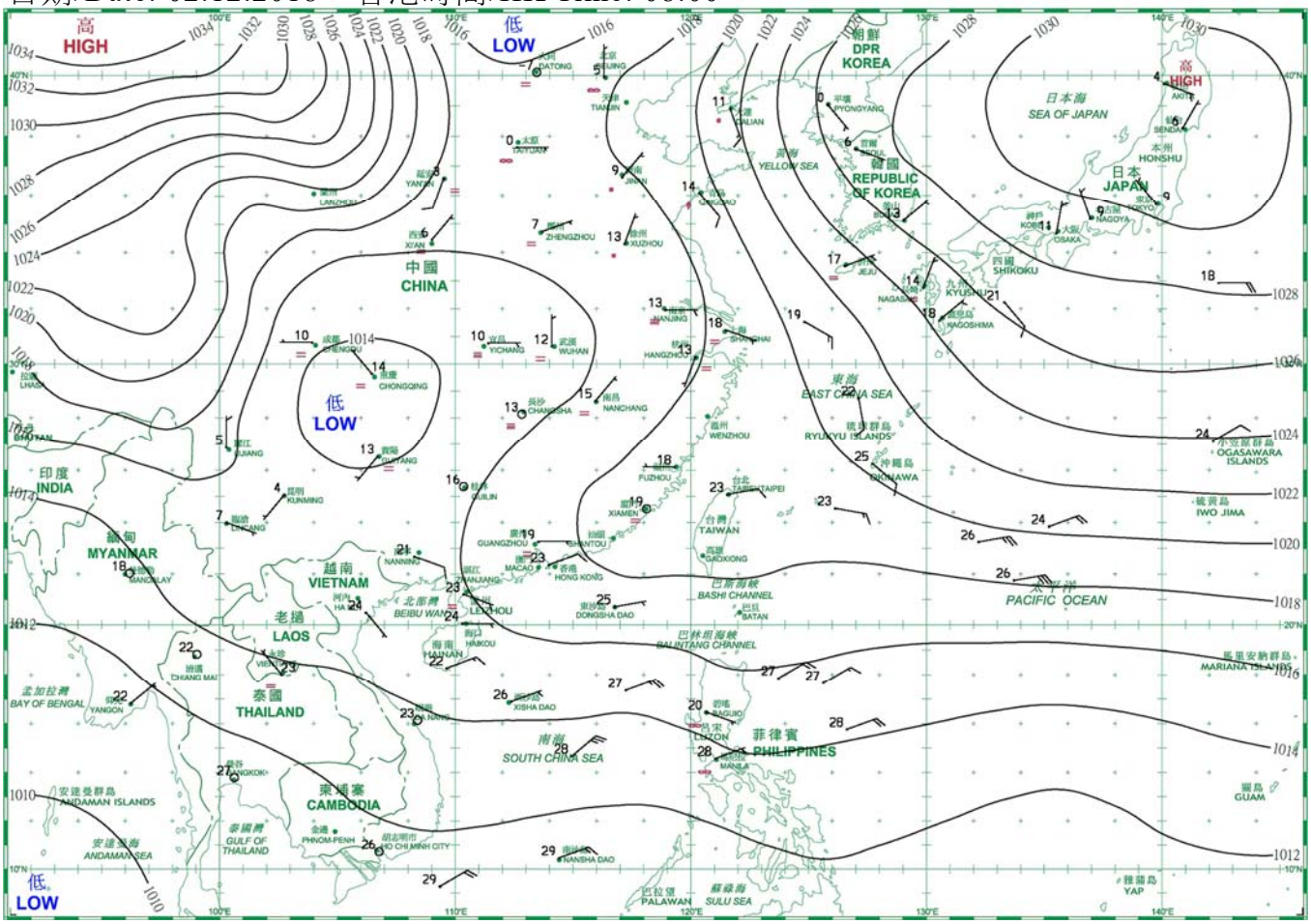

等壓線 Isobar(hPa)　暖鋒 Warm Front　靜止鋒 Stationary Front　消散中的冷鋒 Dissipating Cold Front

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

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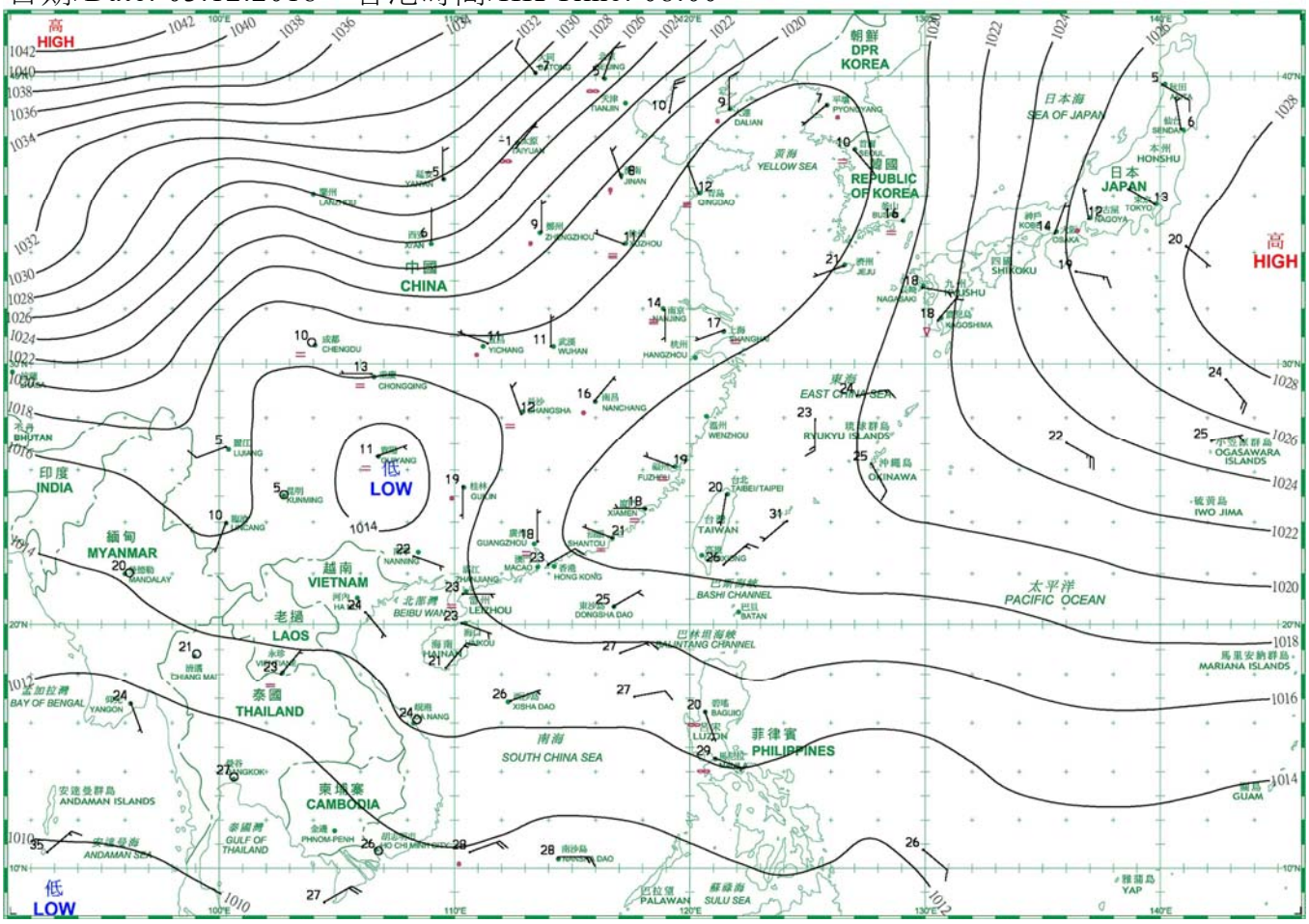

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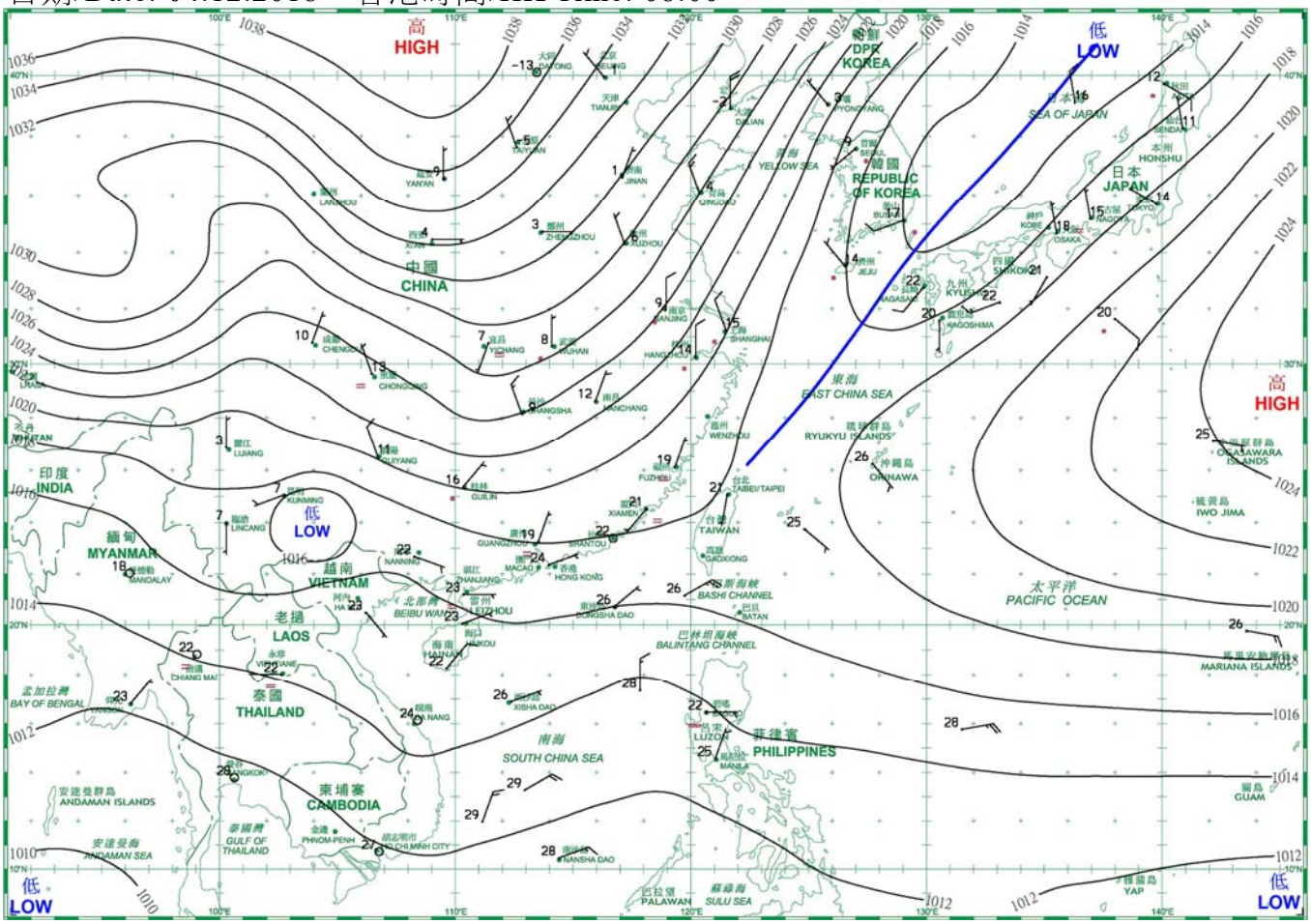

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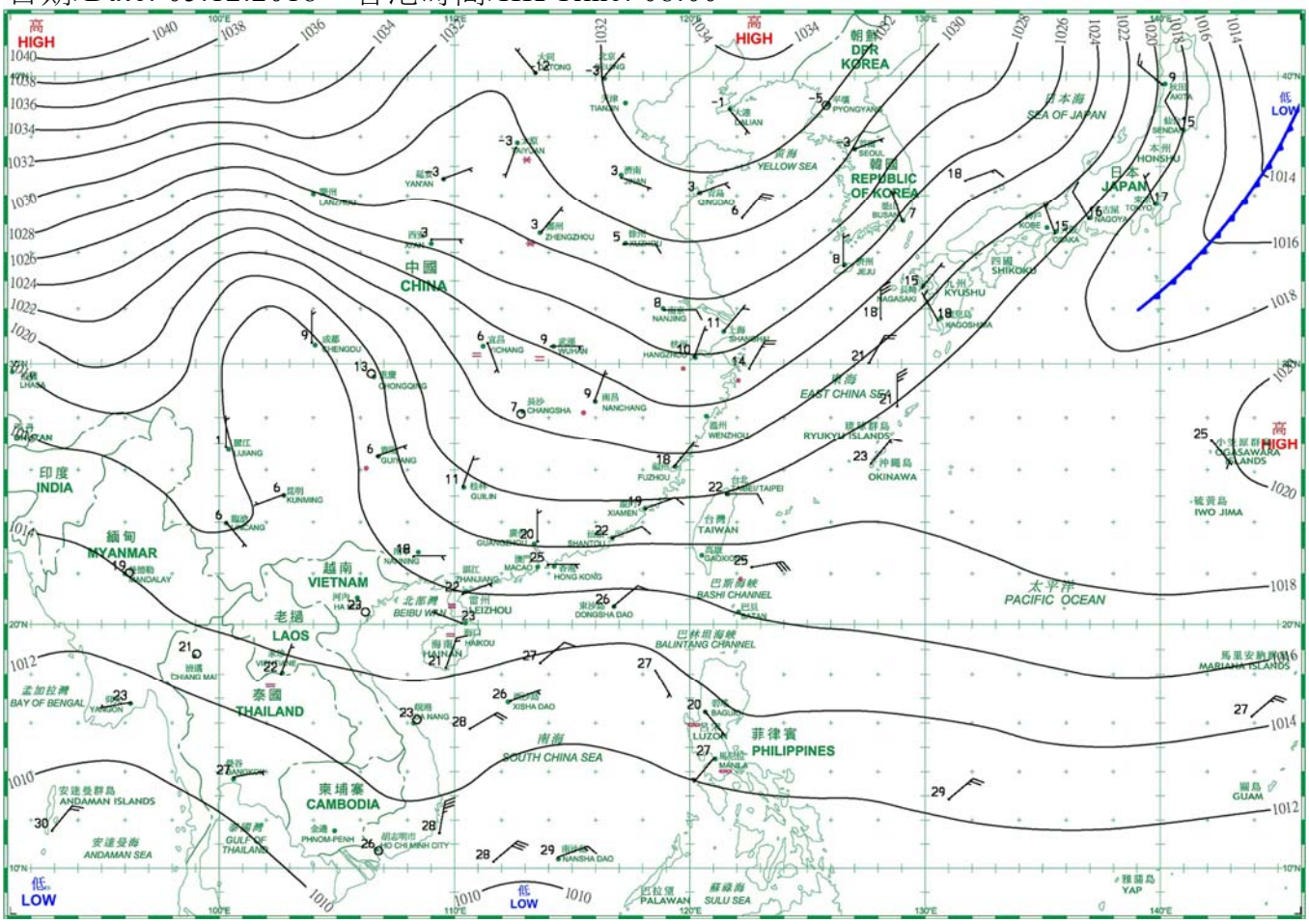

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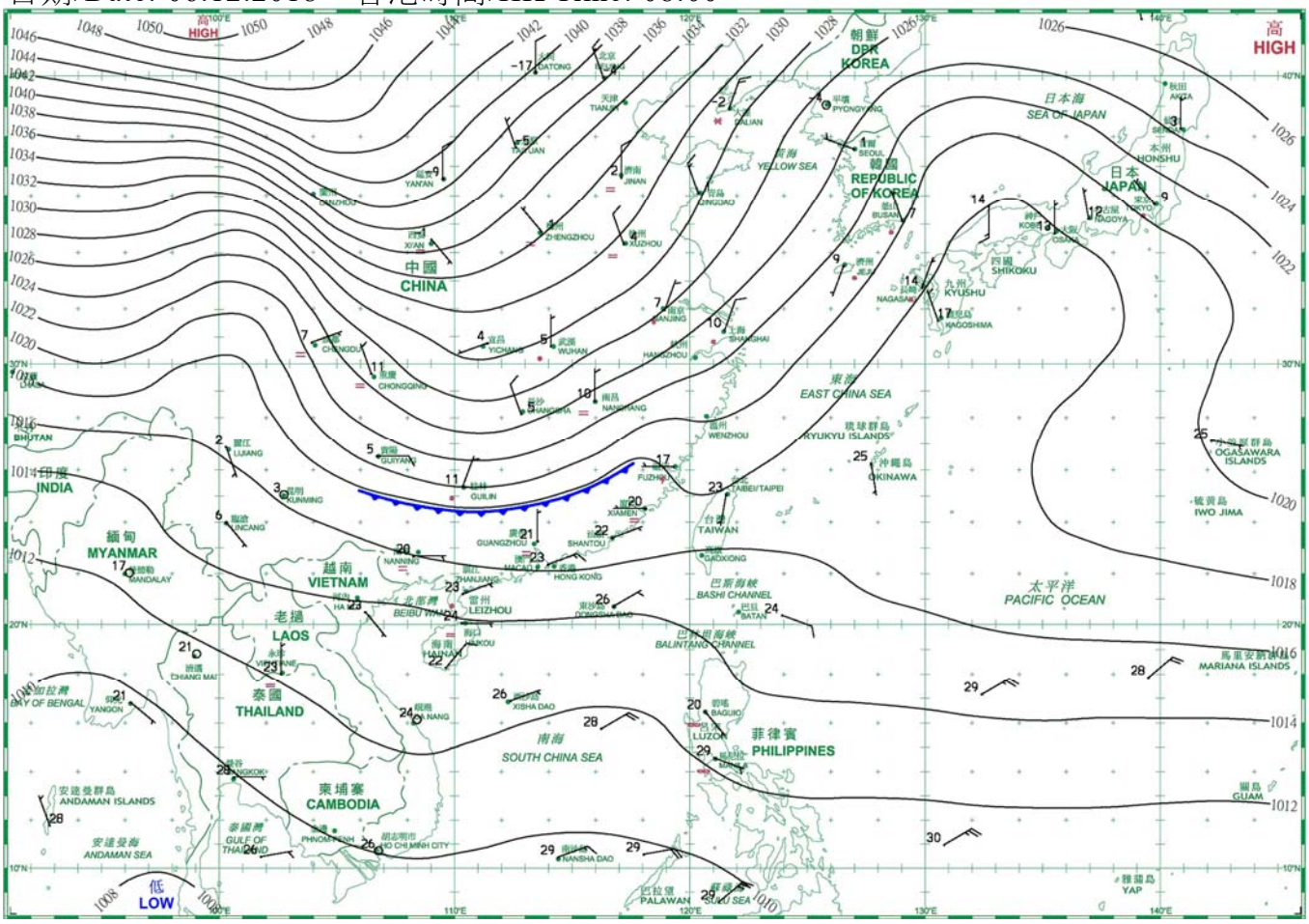

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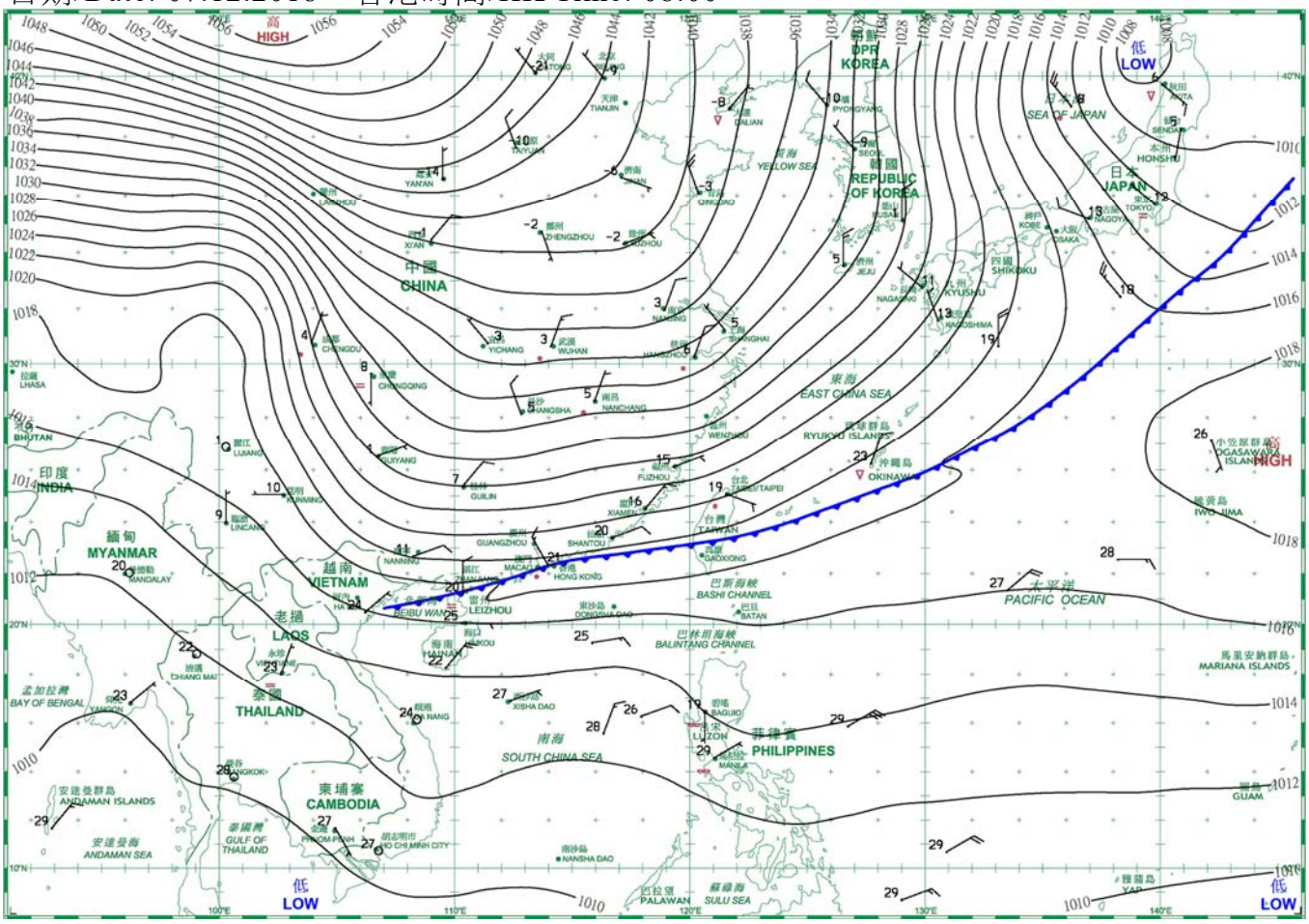

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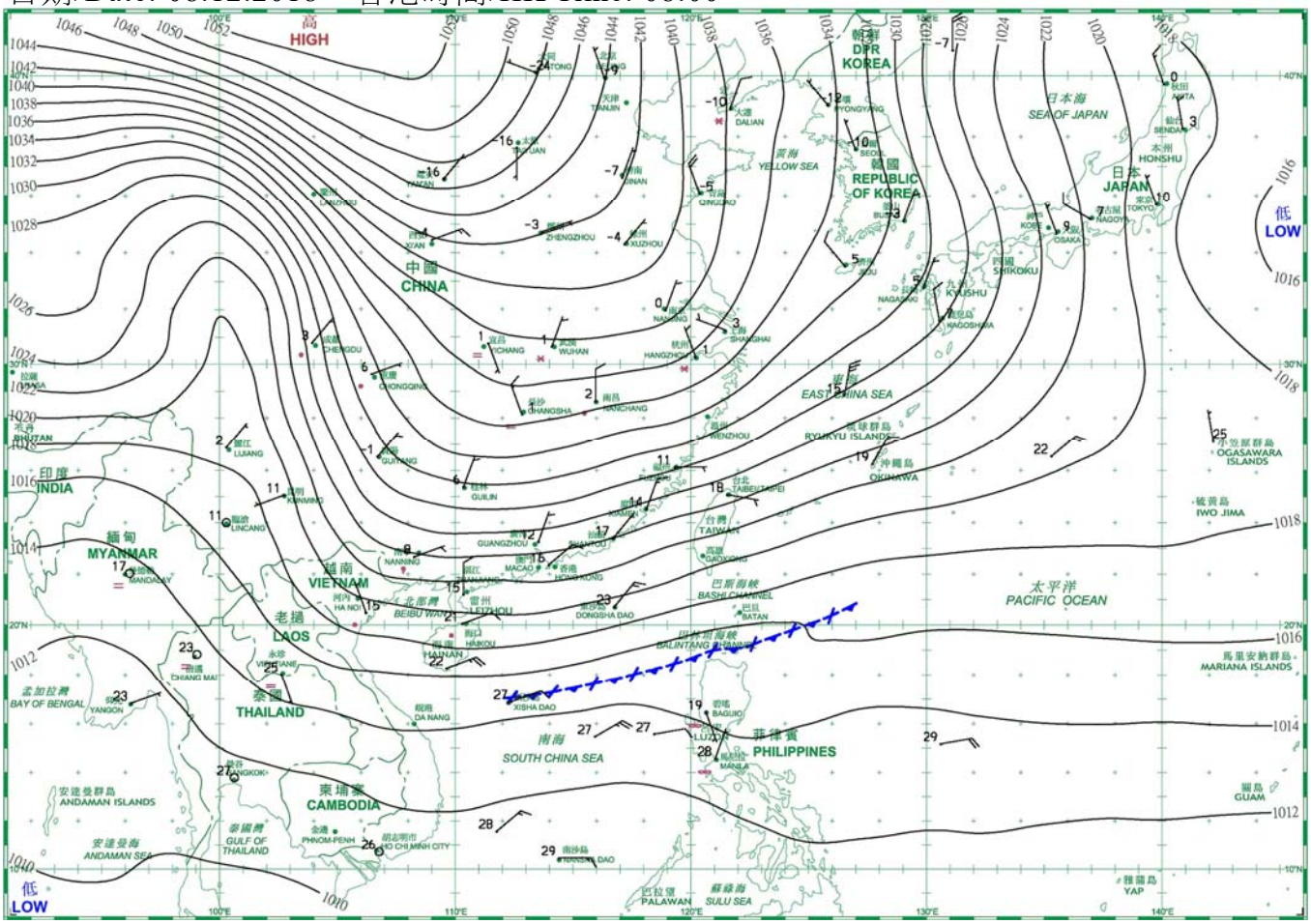

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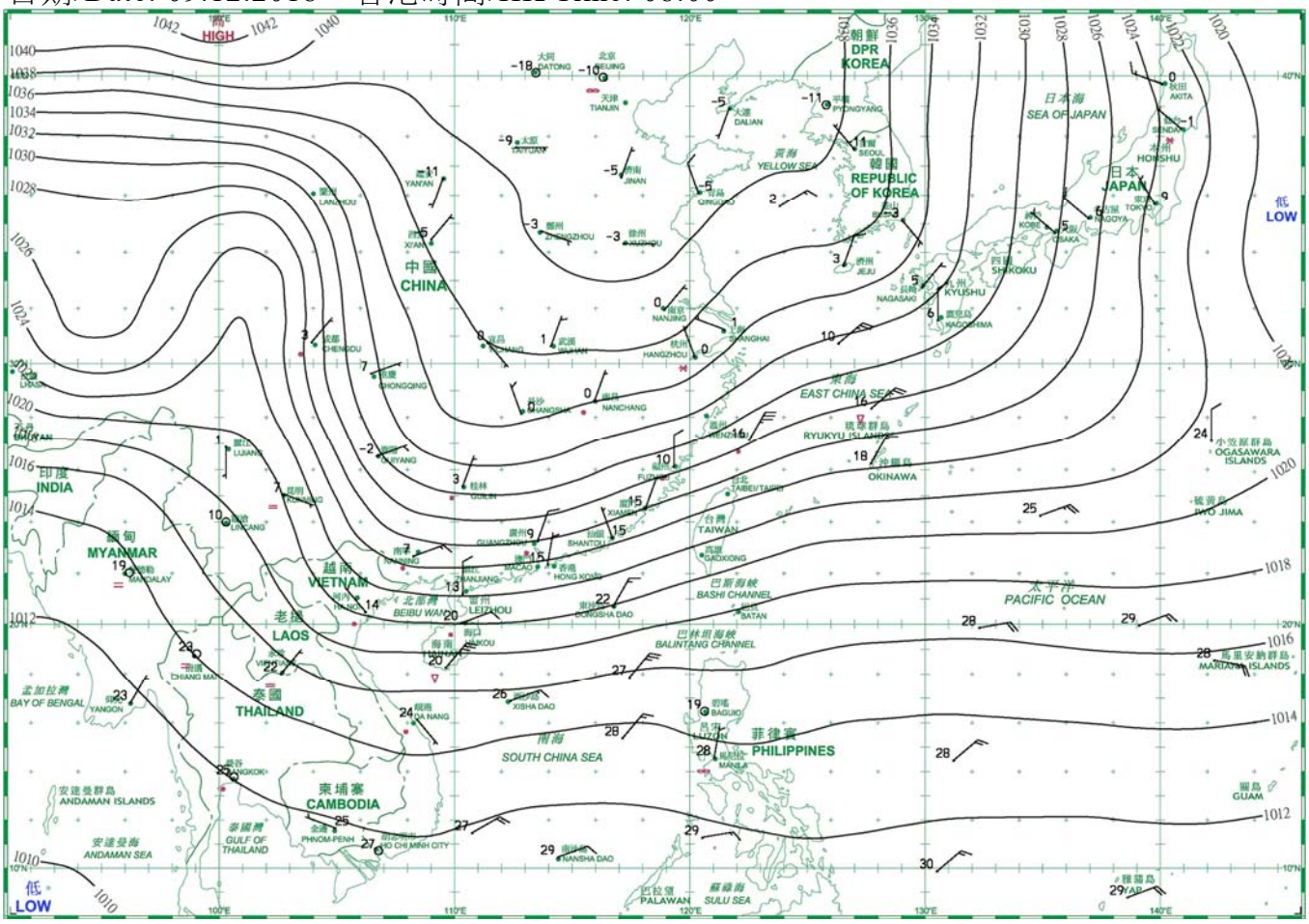

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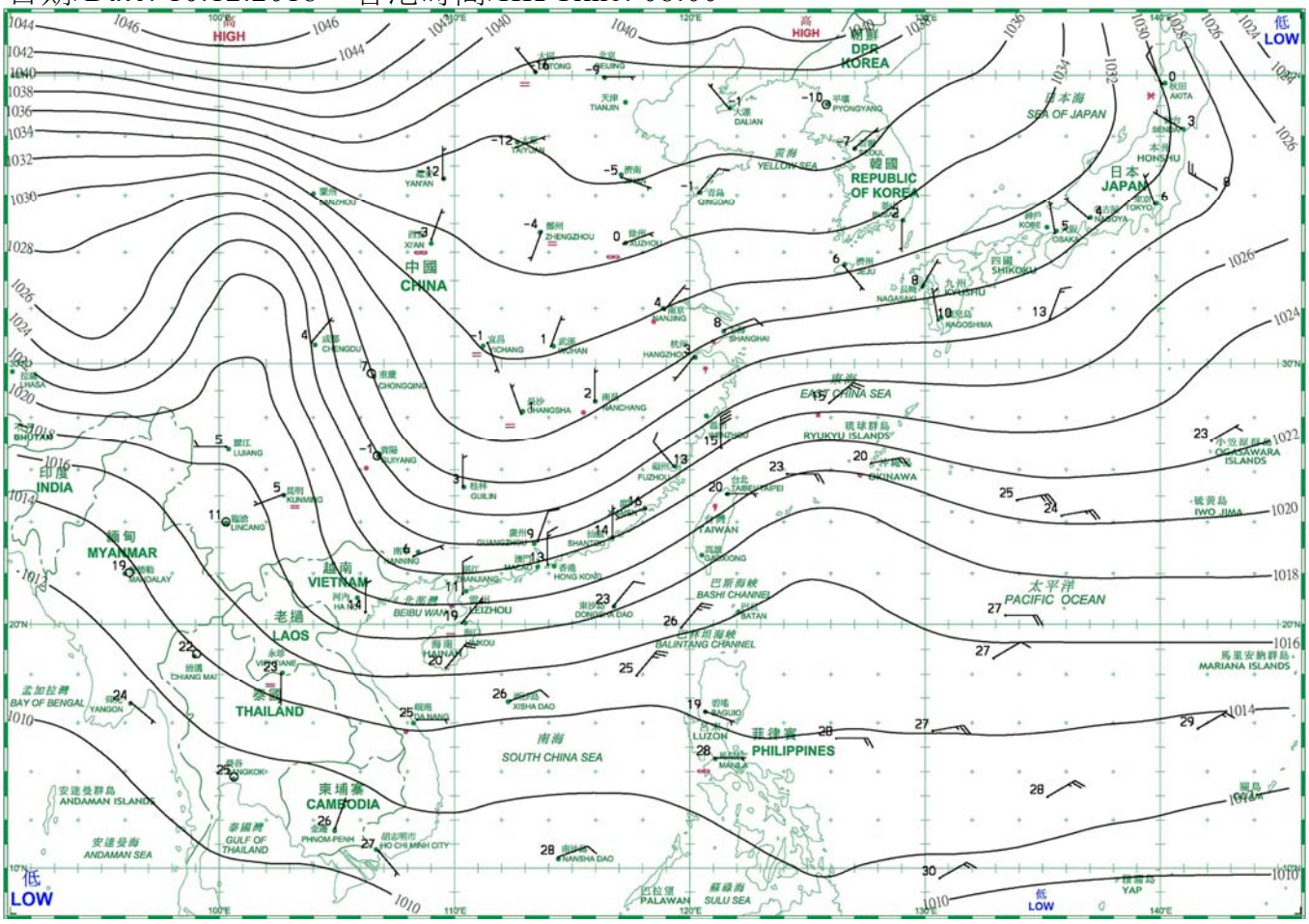

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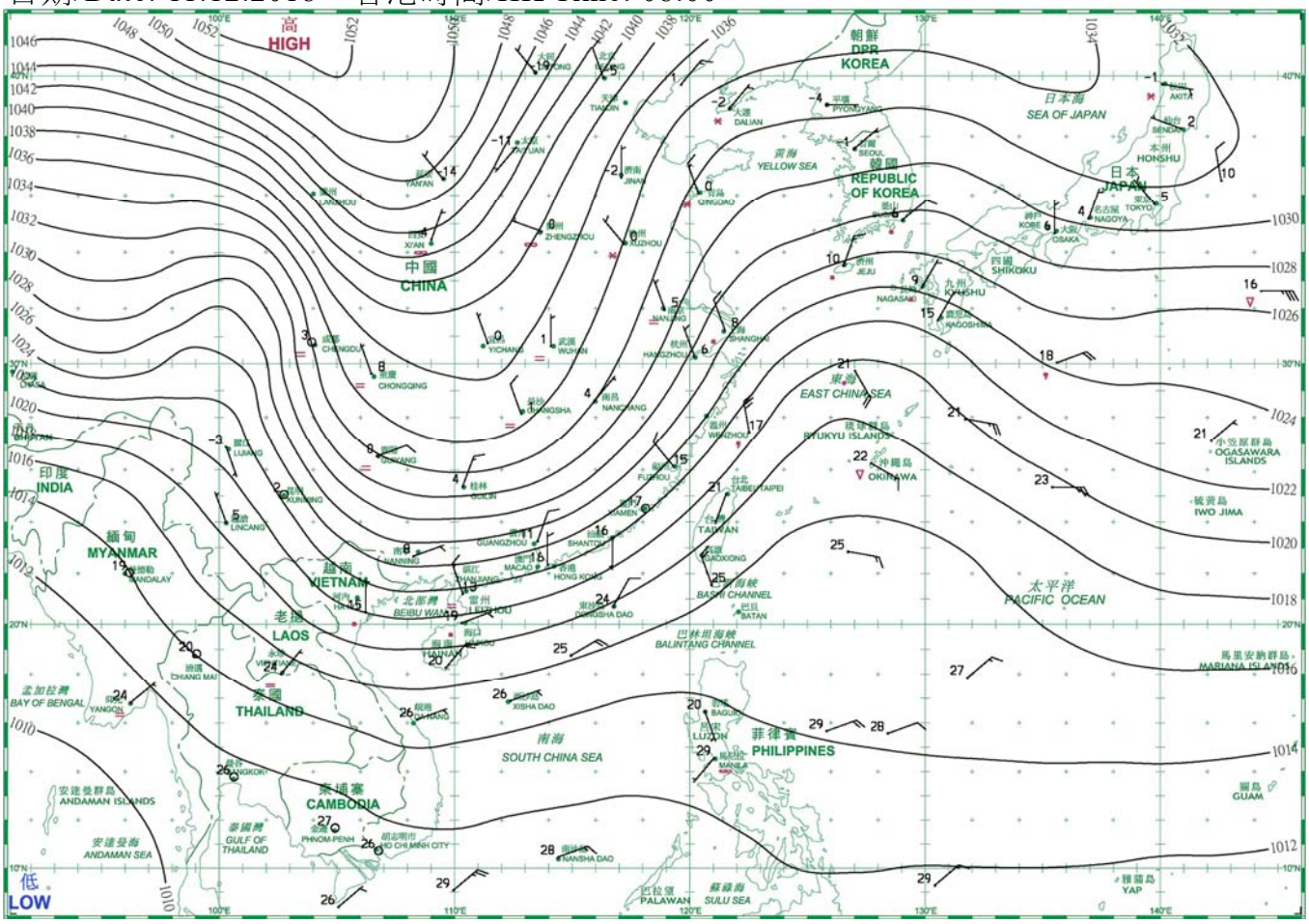

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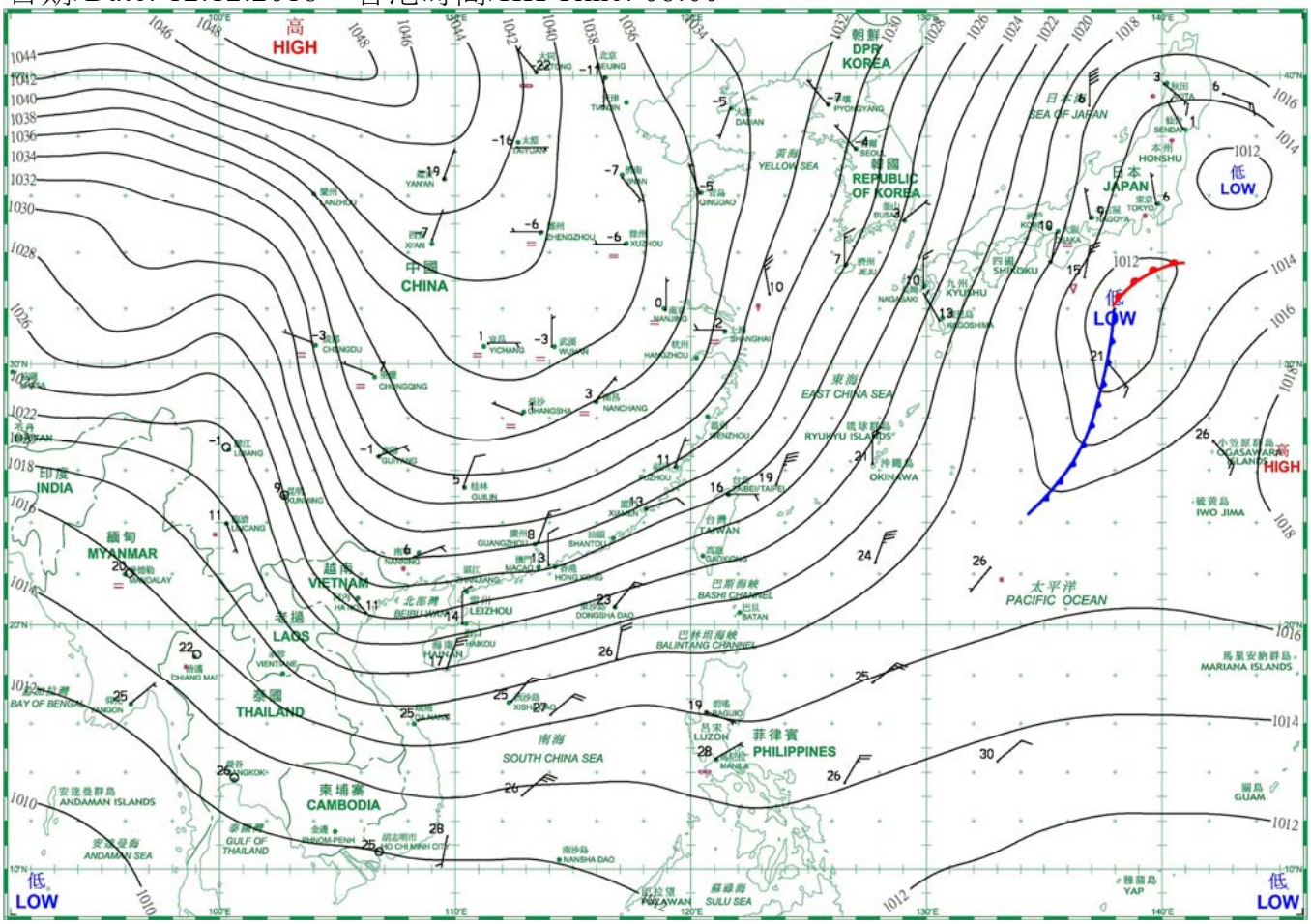

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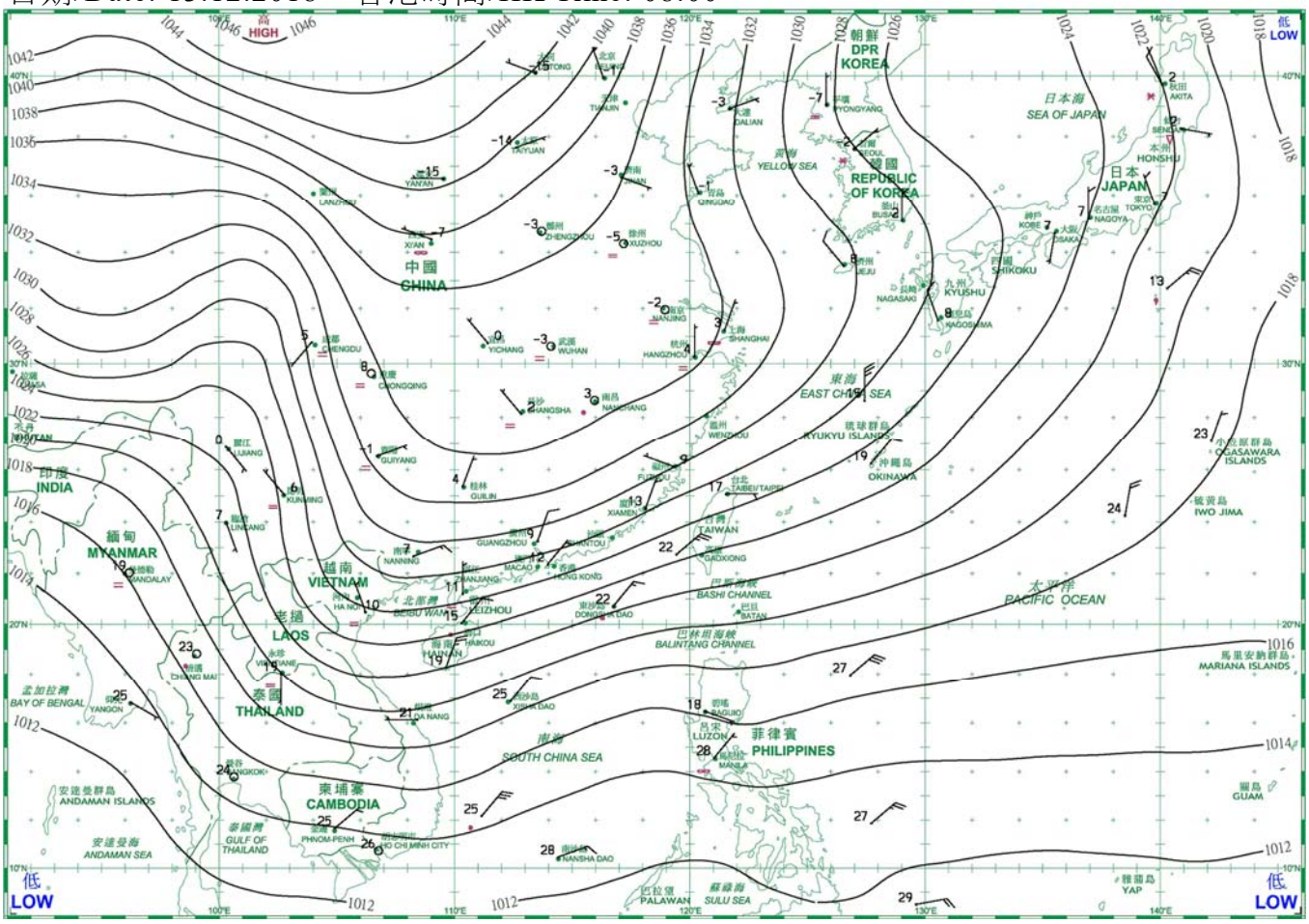

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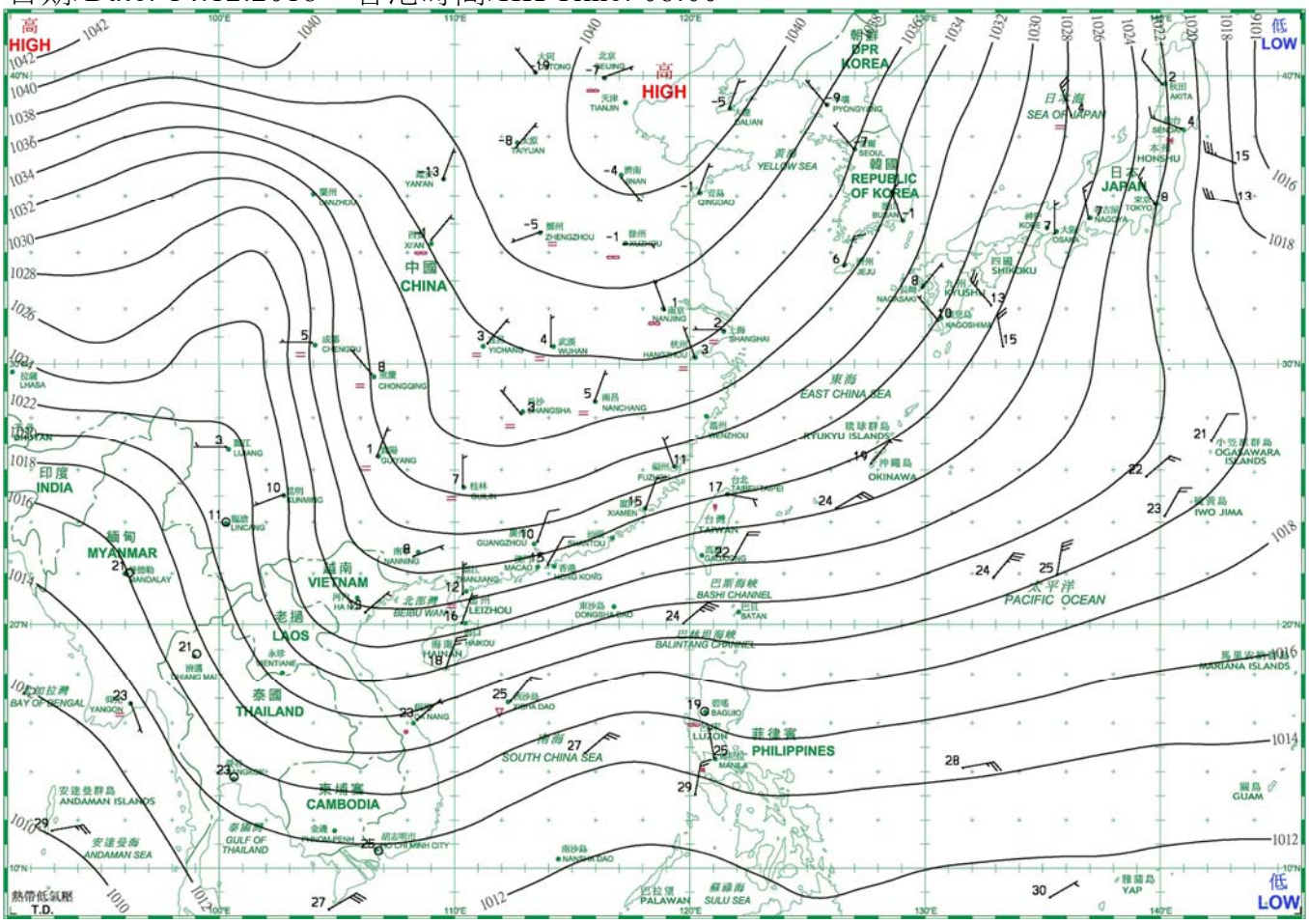

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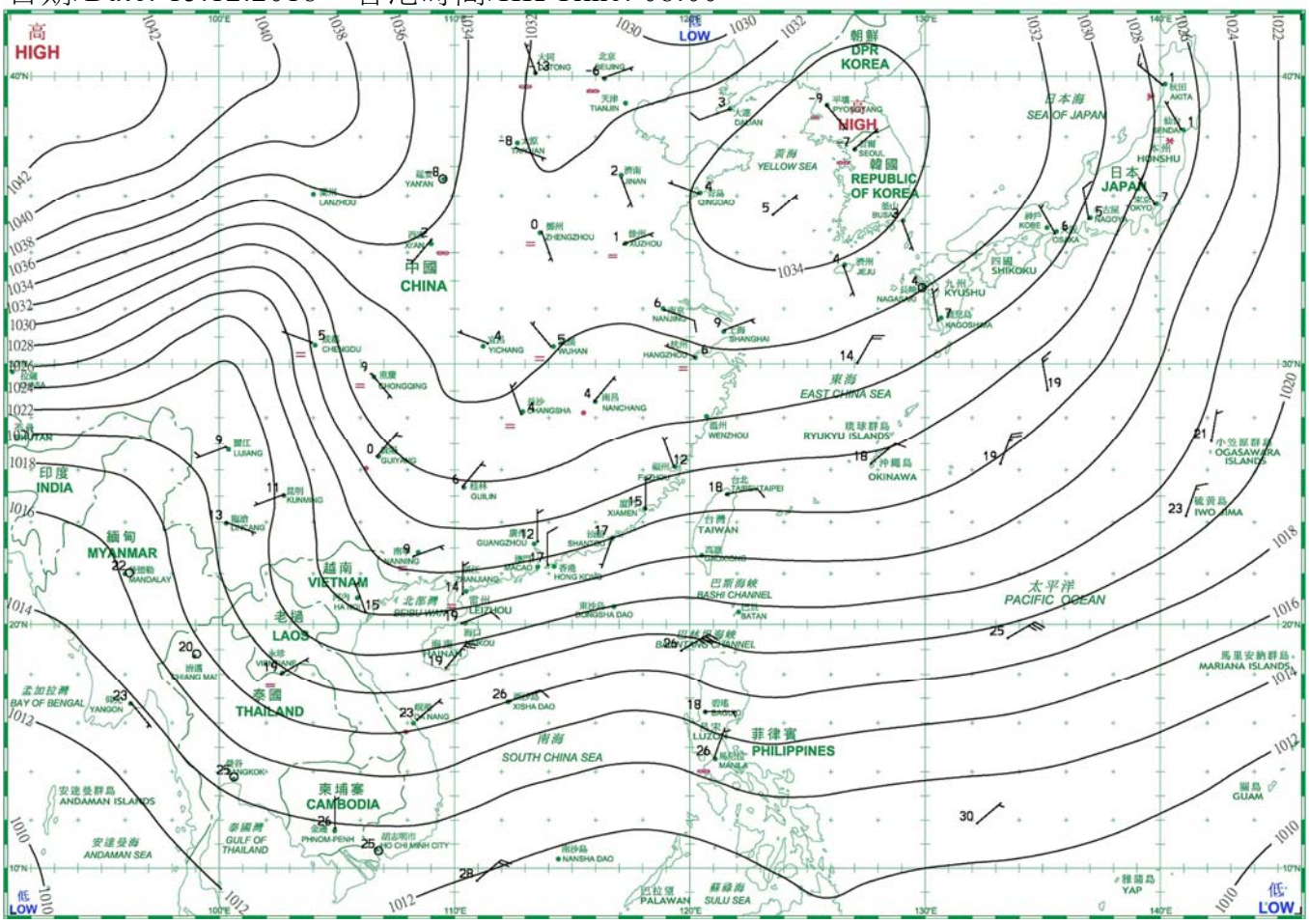

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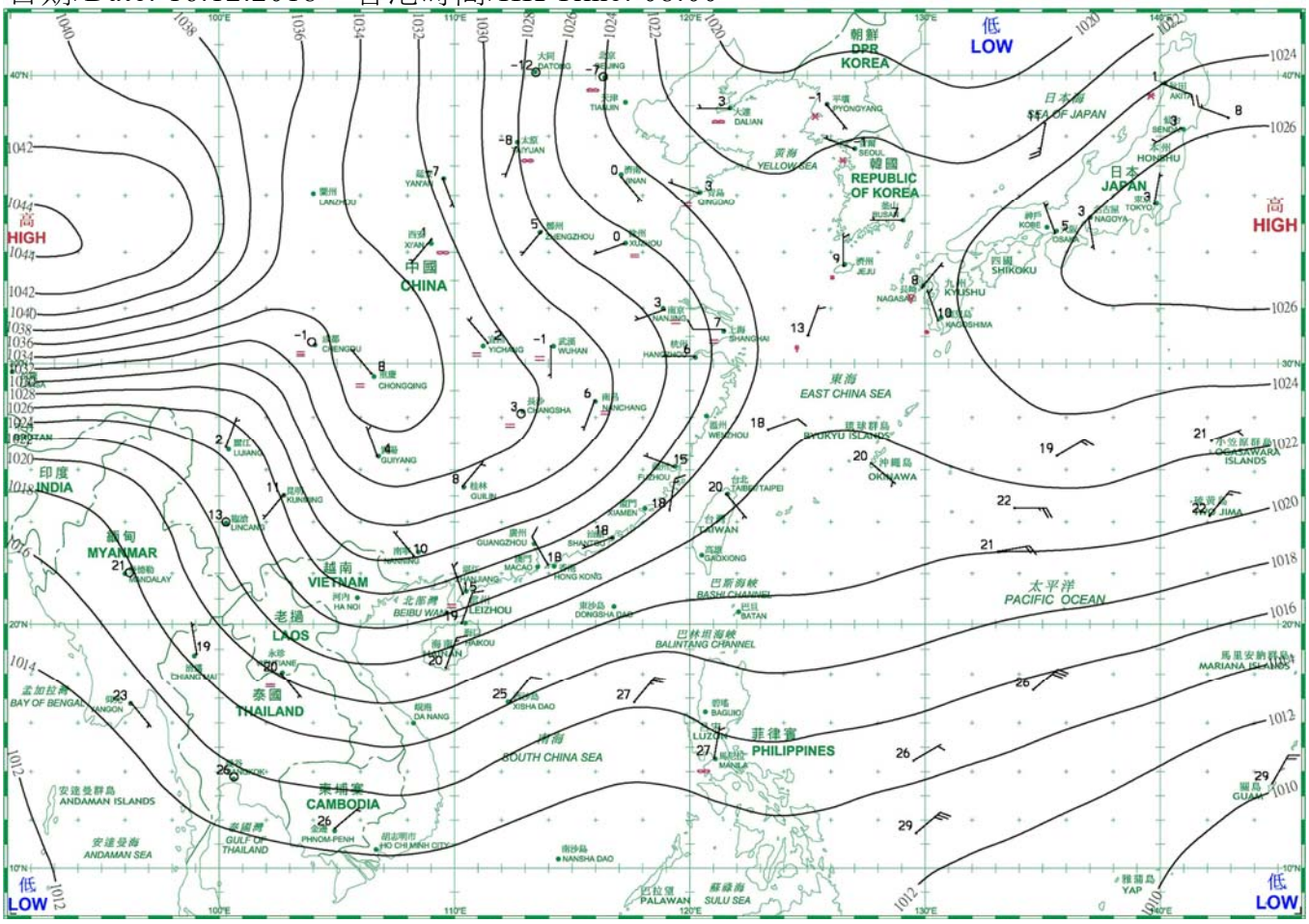

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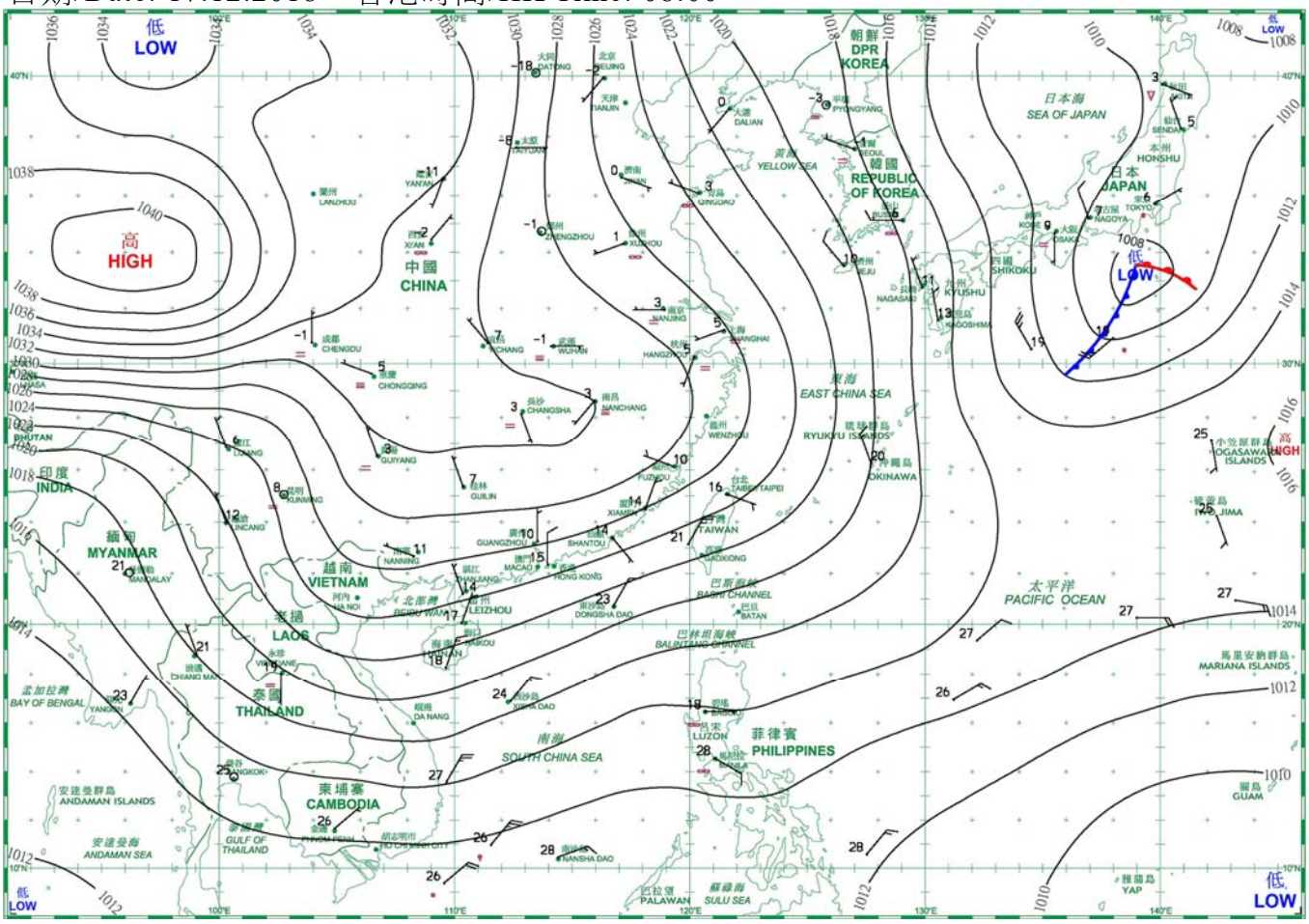

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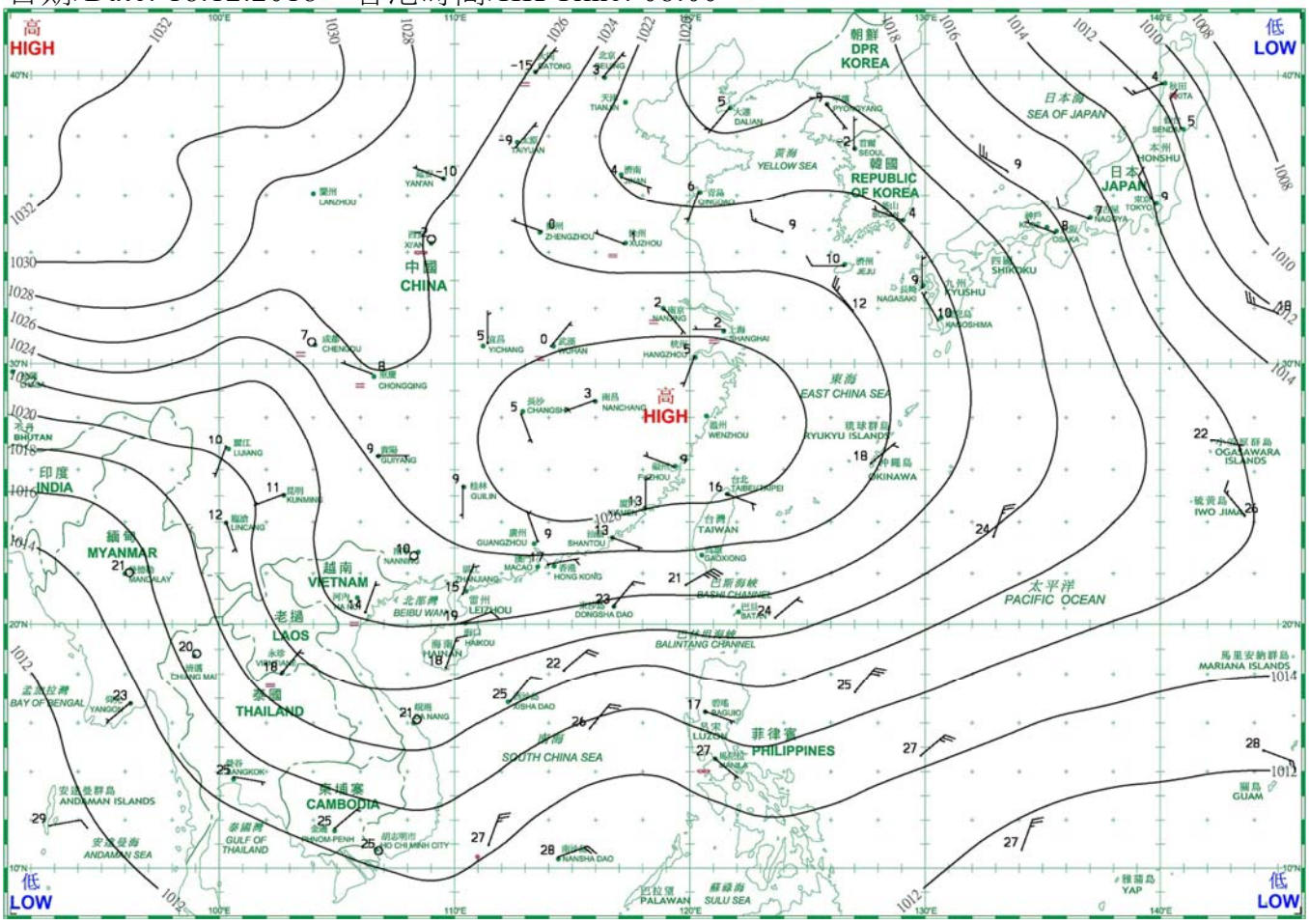

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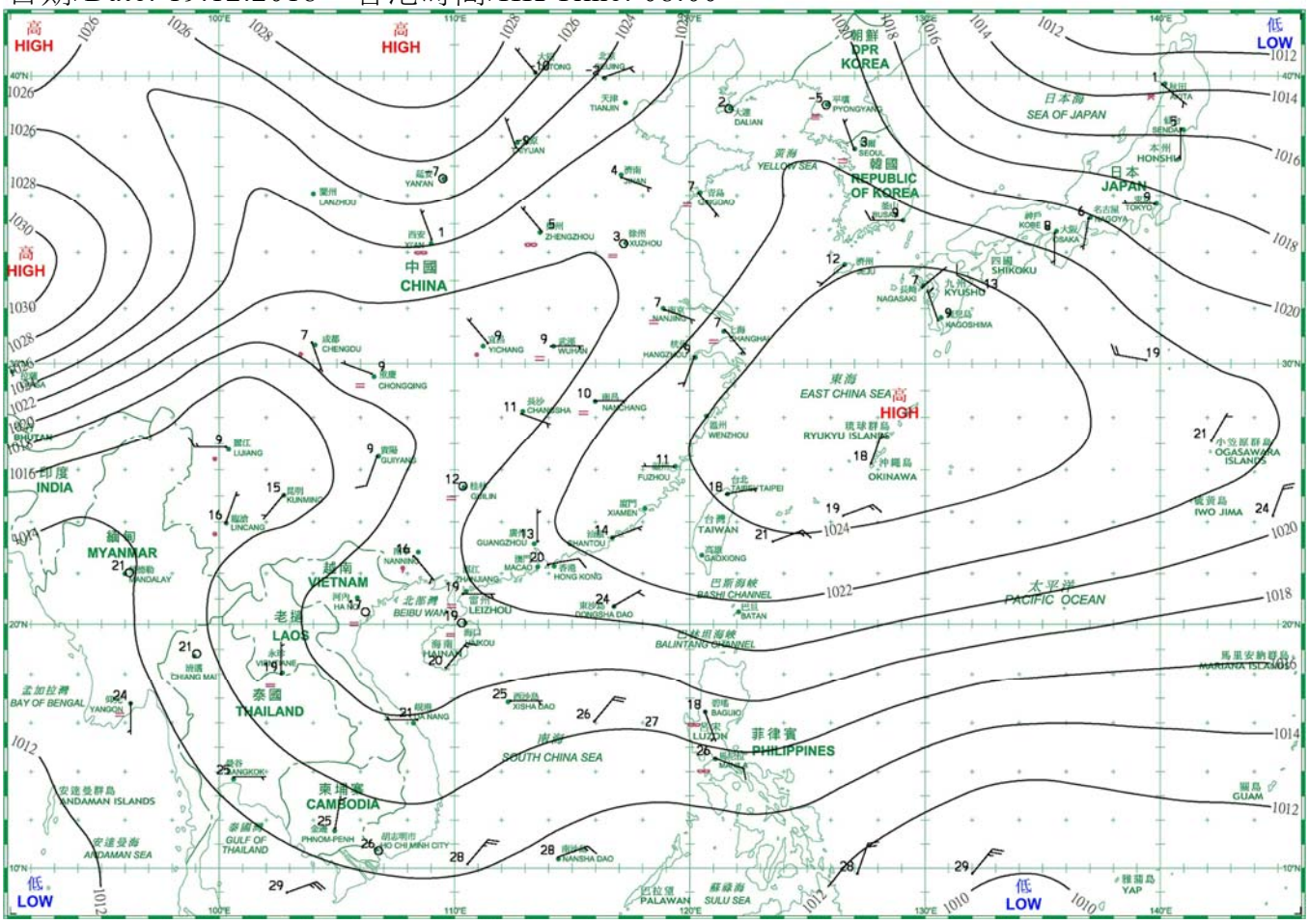

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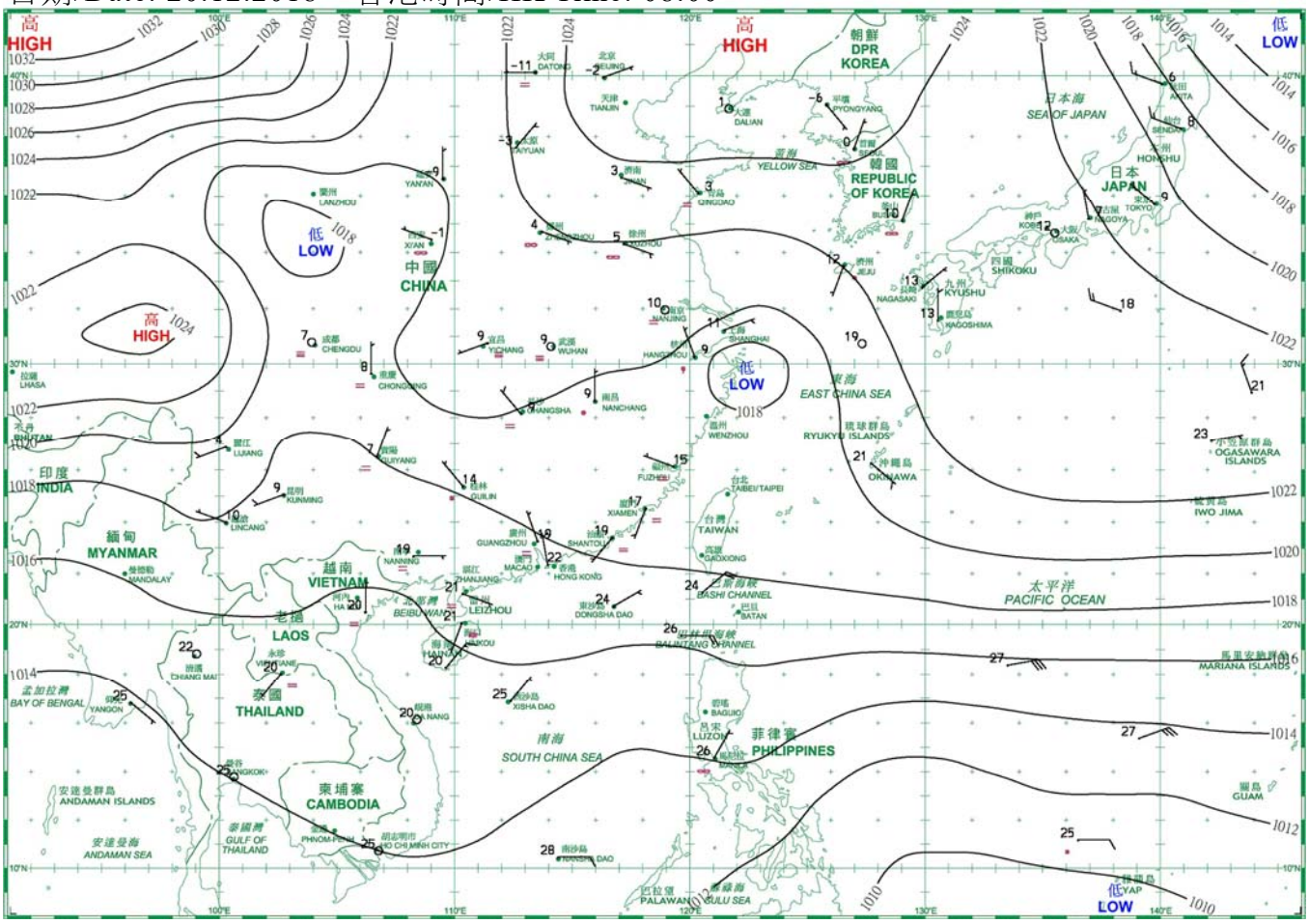

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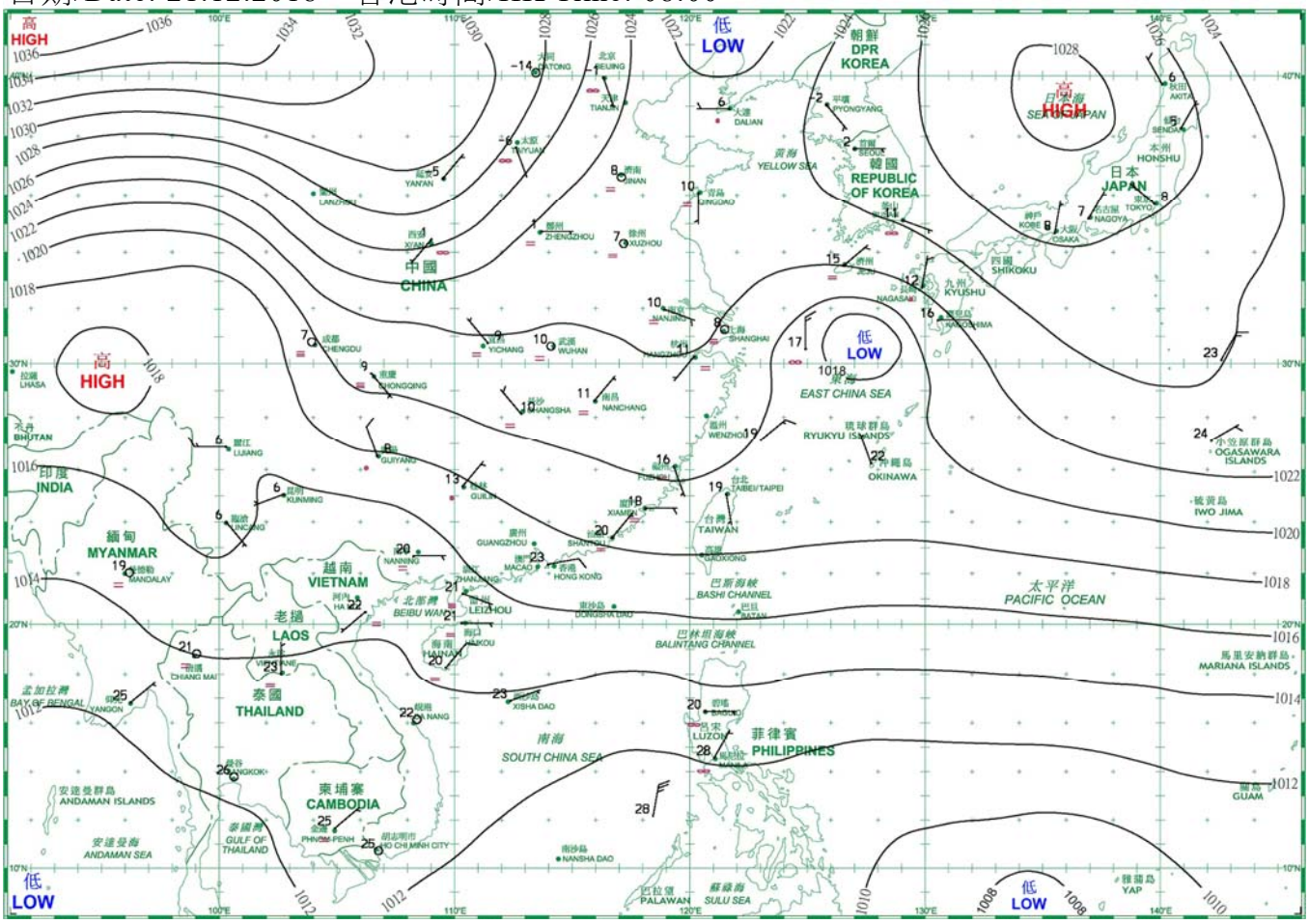

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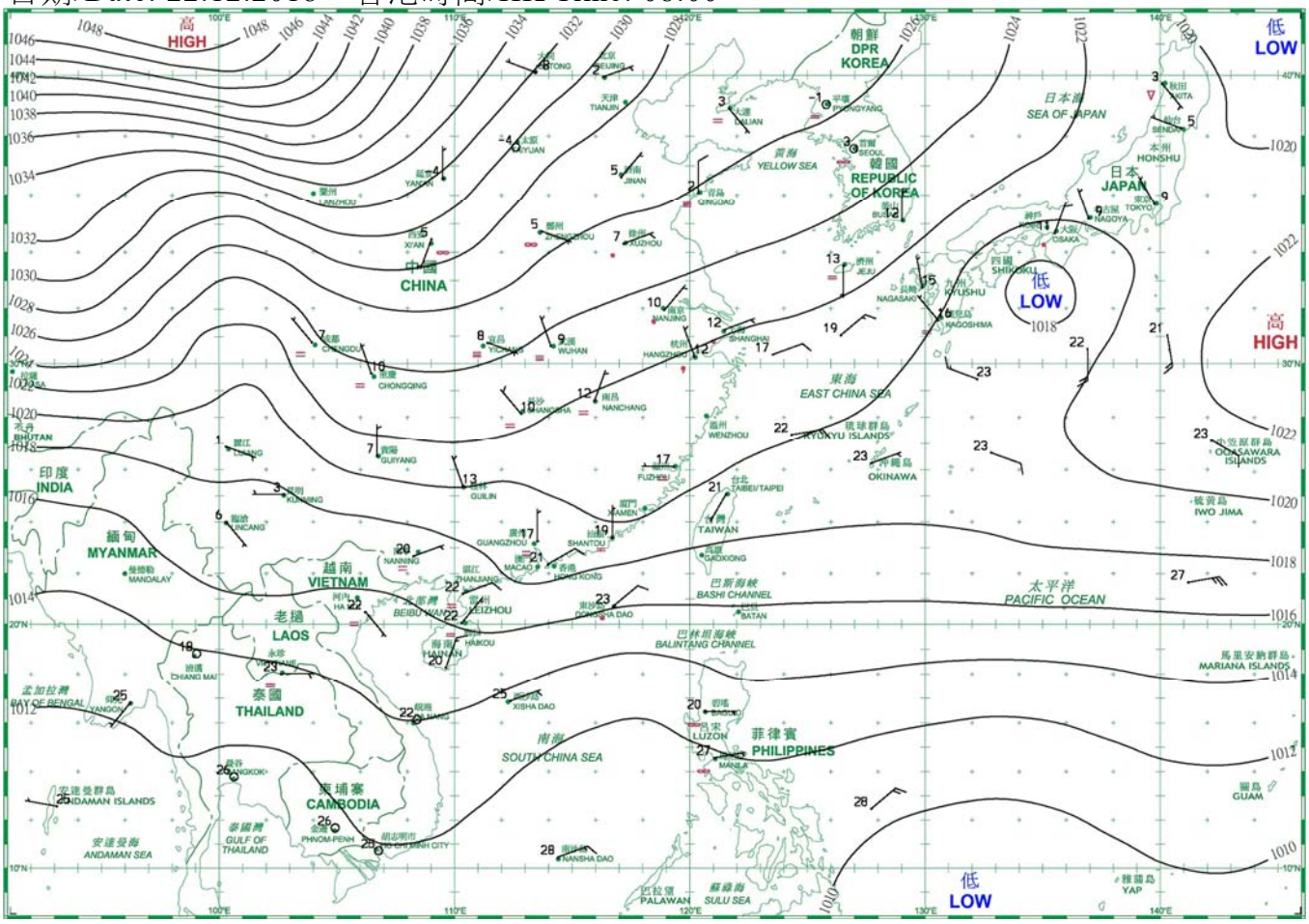

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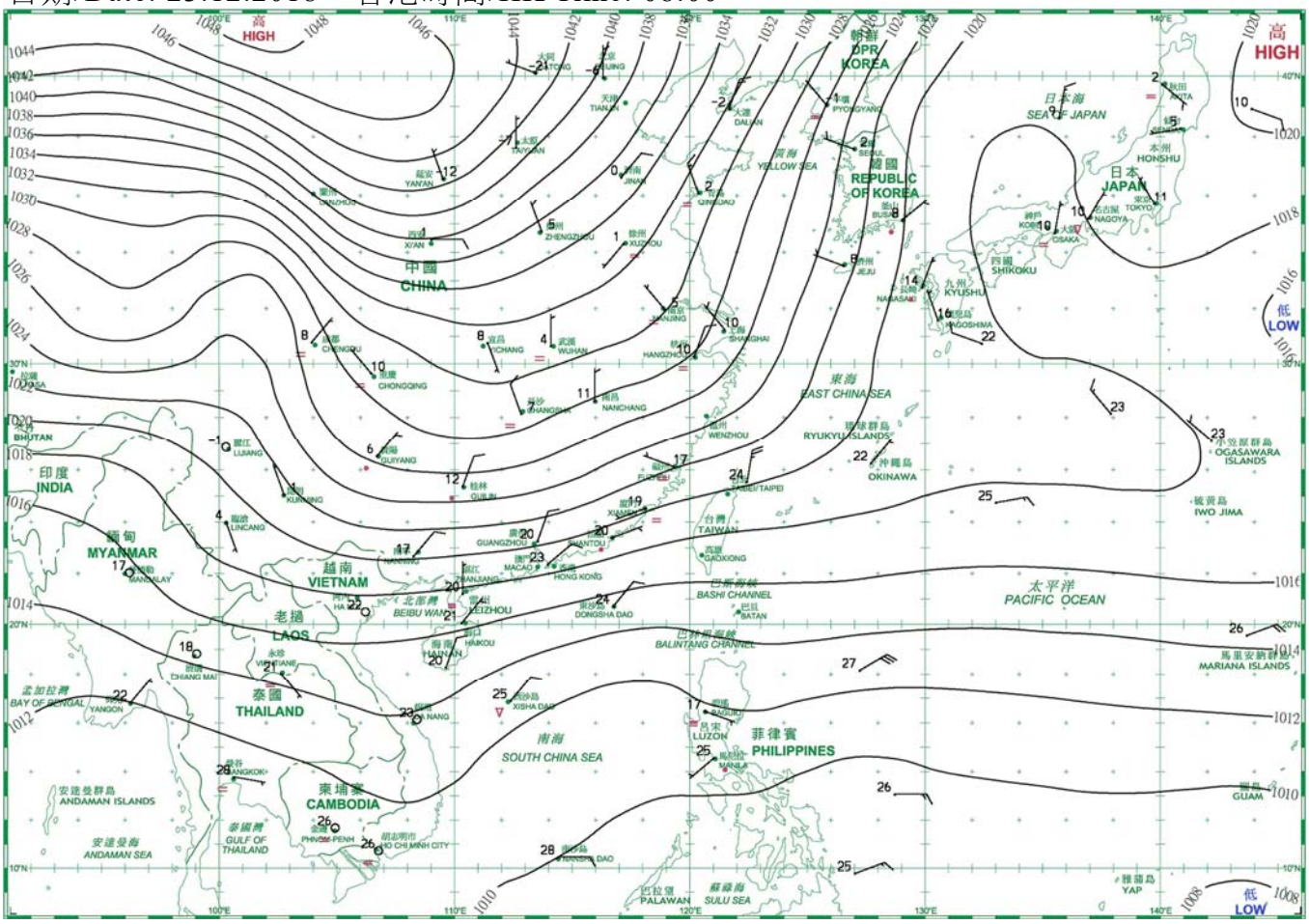
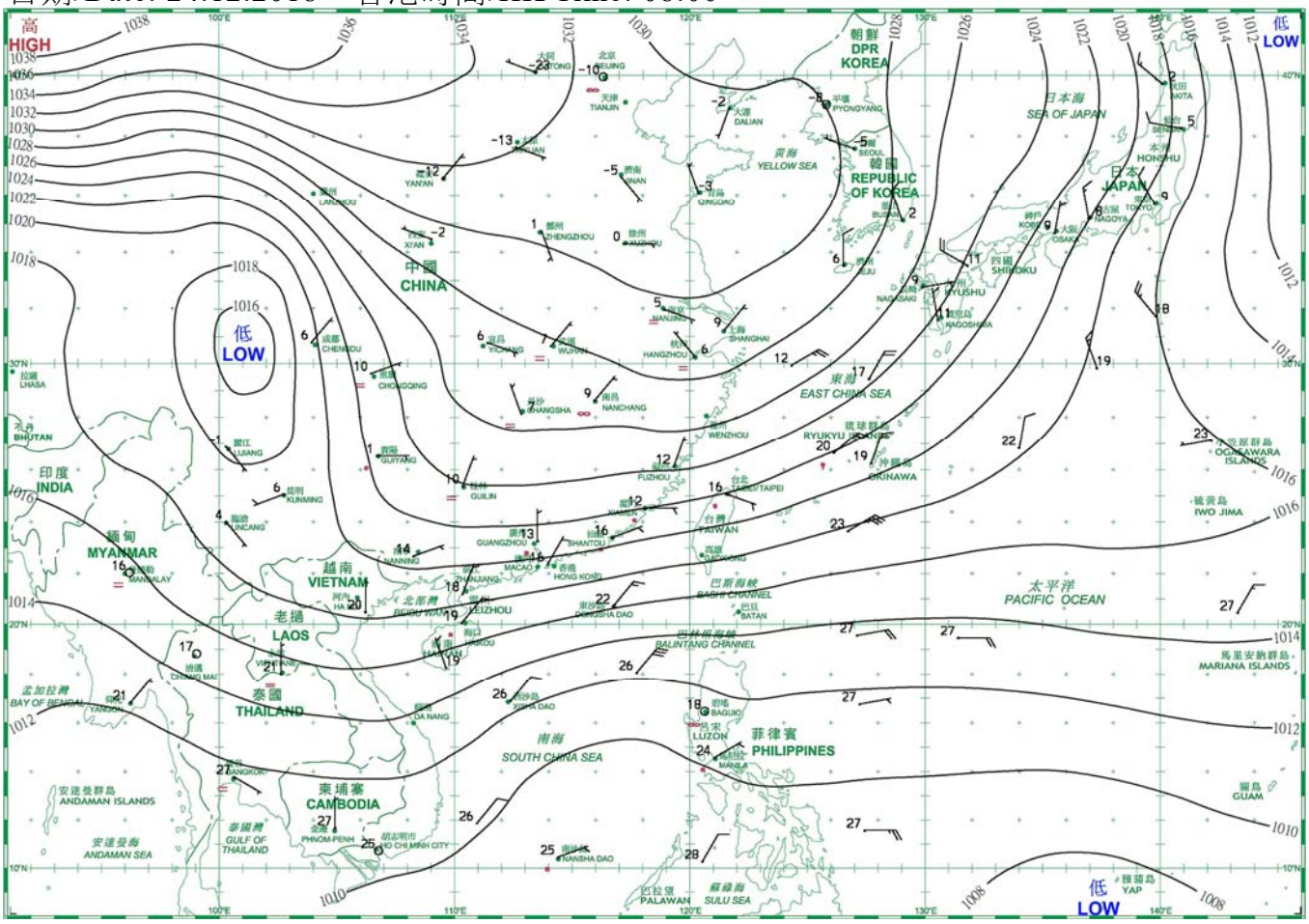
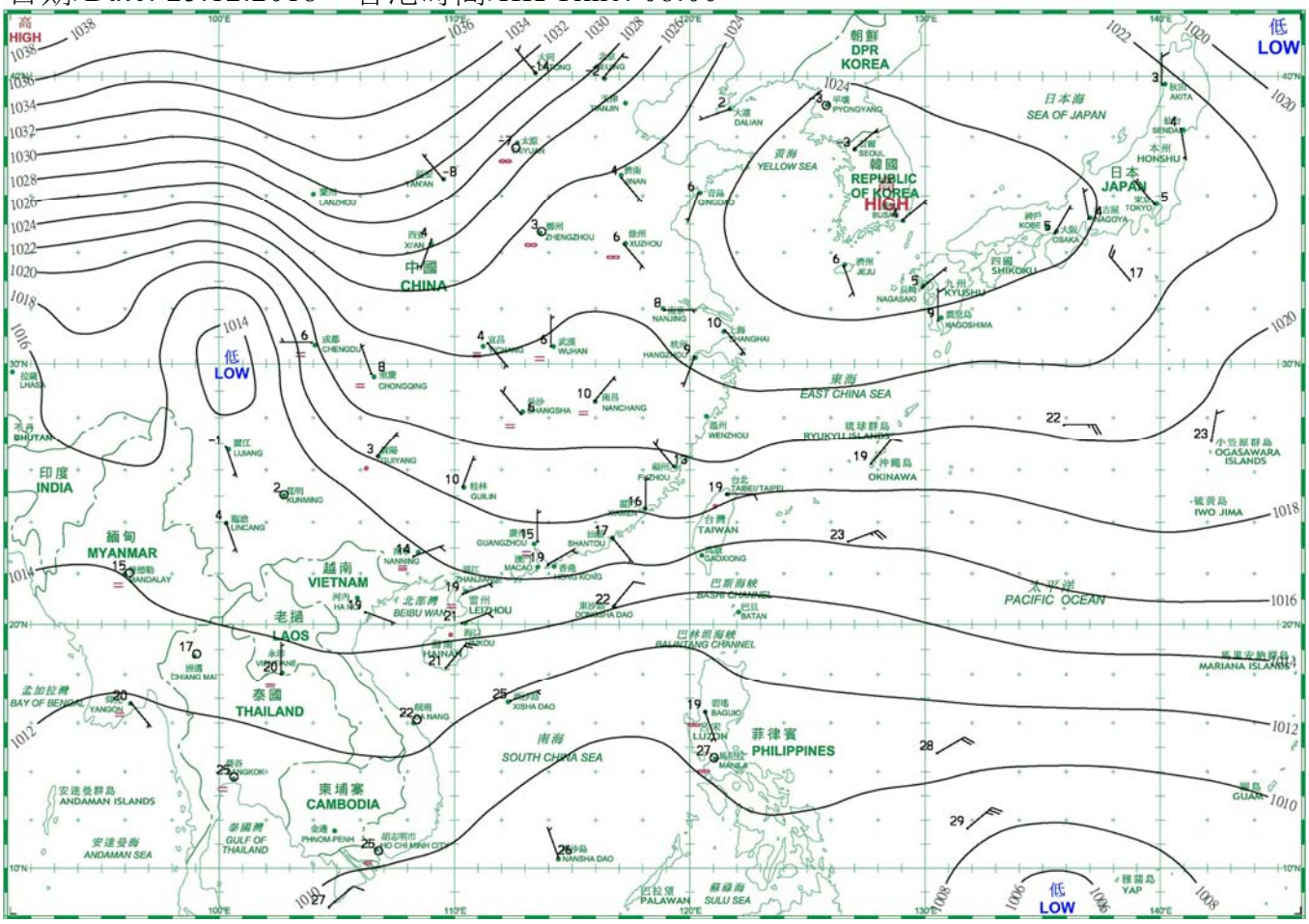


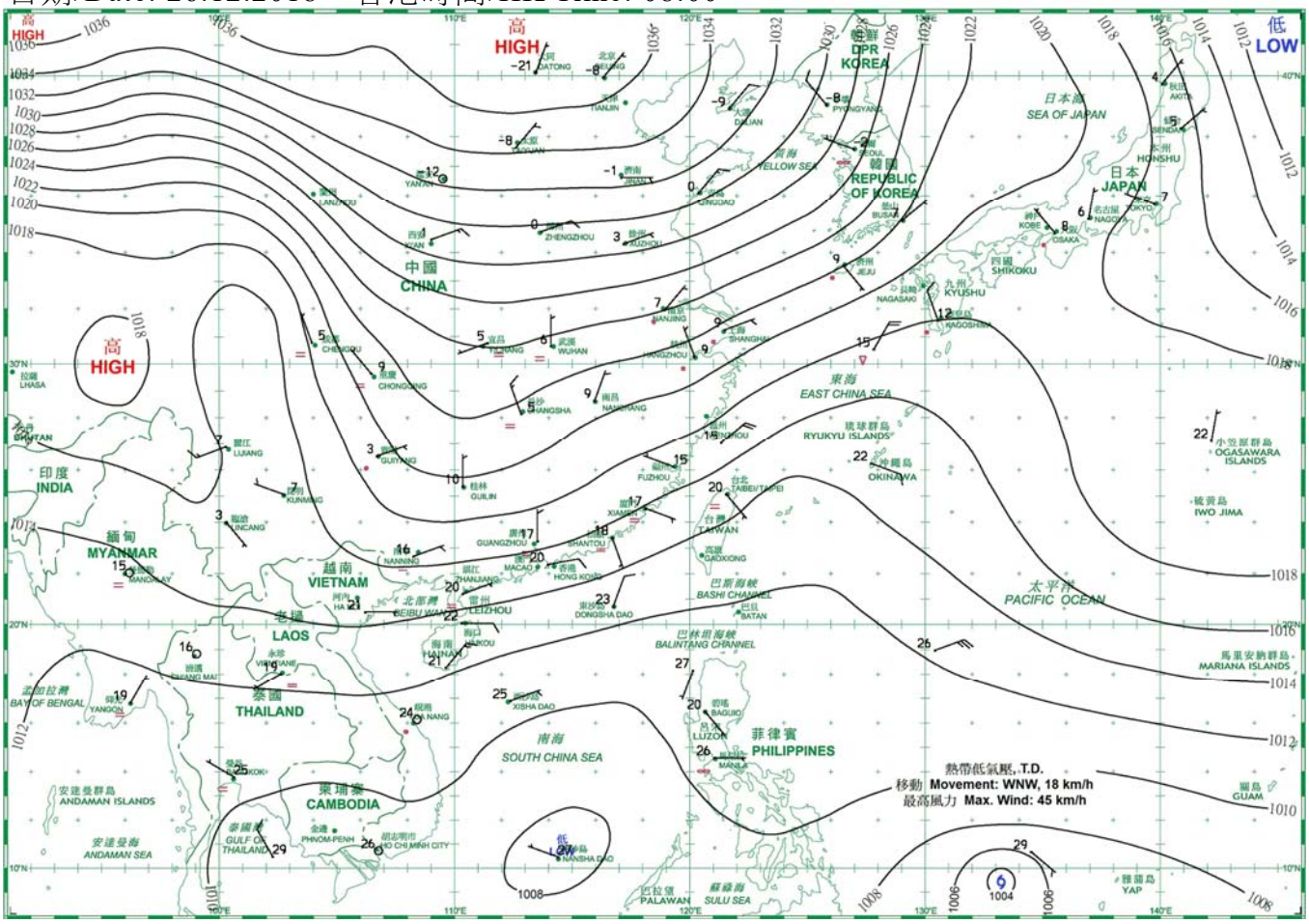
日期/Date: 24.12.2018　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



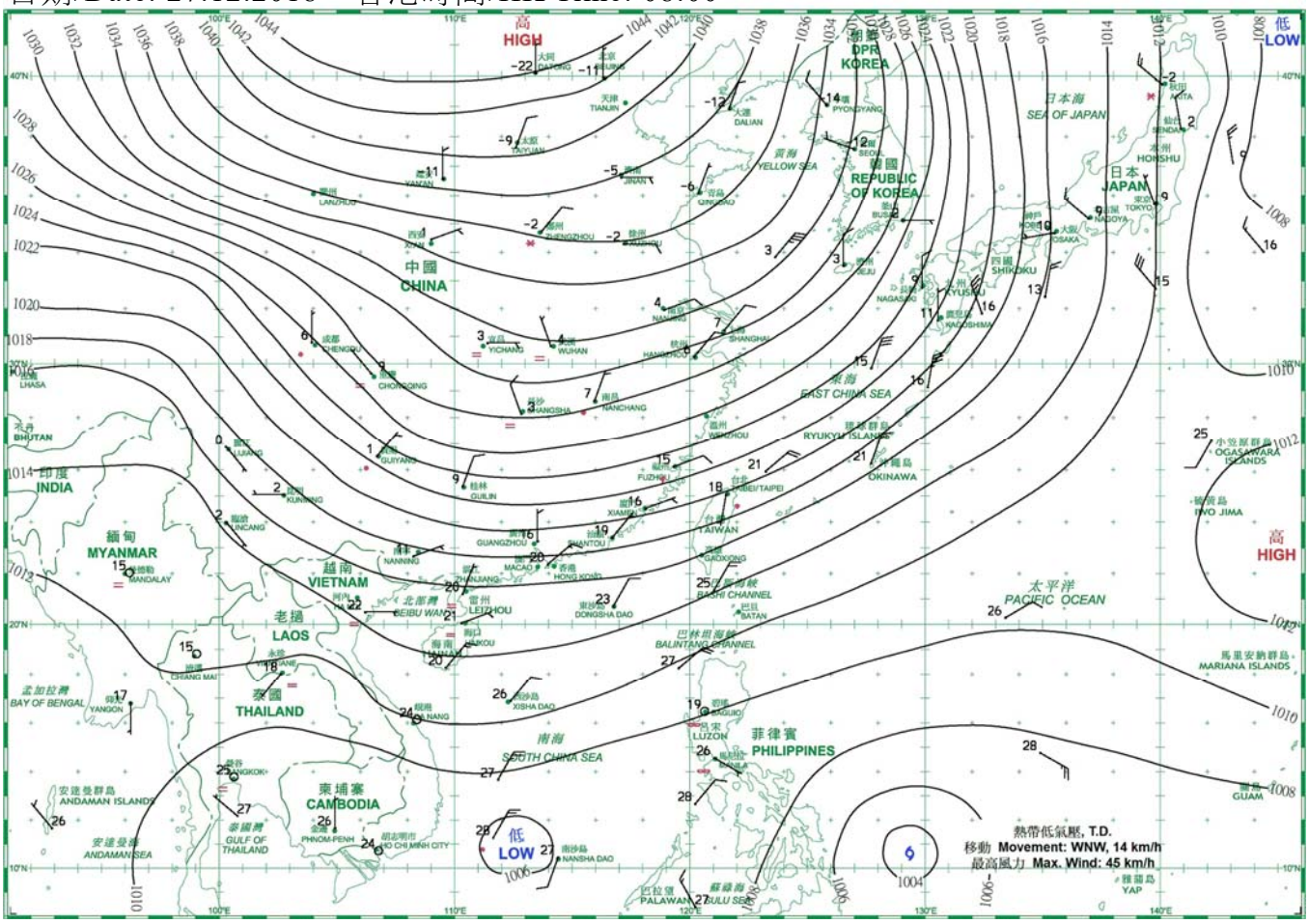
日期/Date: 25.12.2018　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



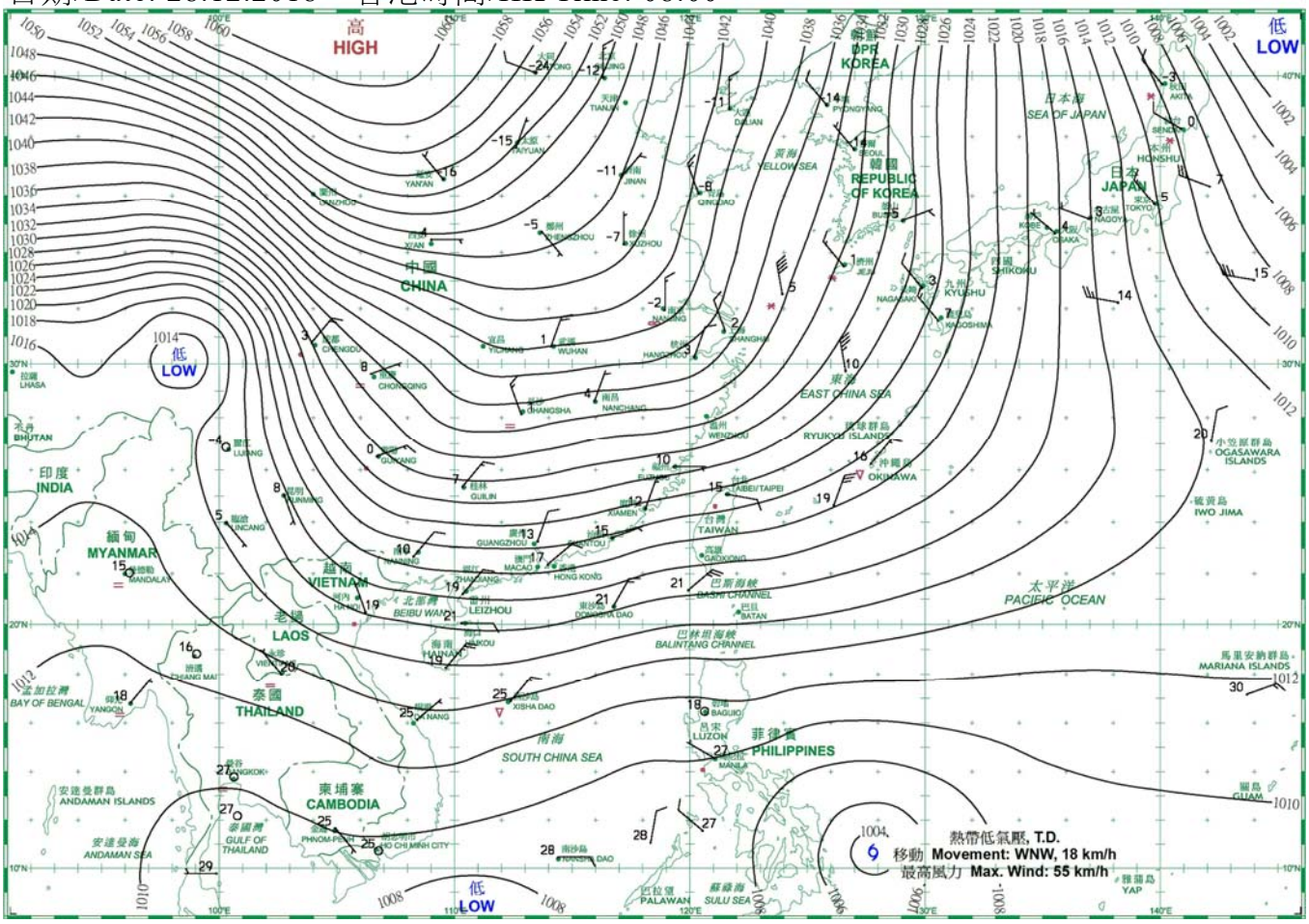
日期/Date: 26.12.2018　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



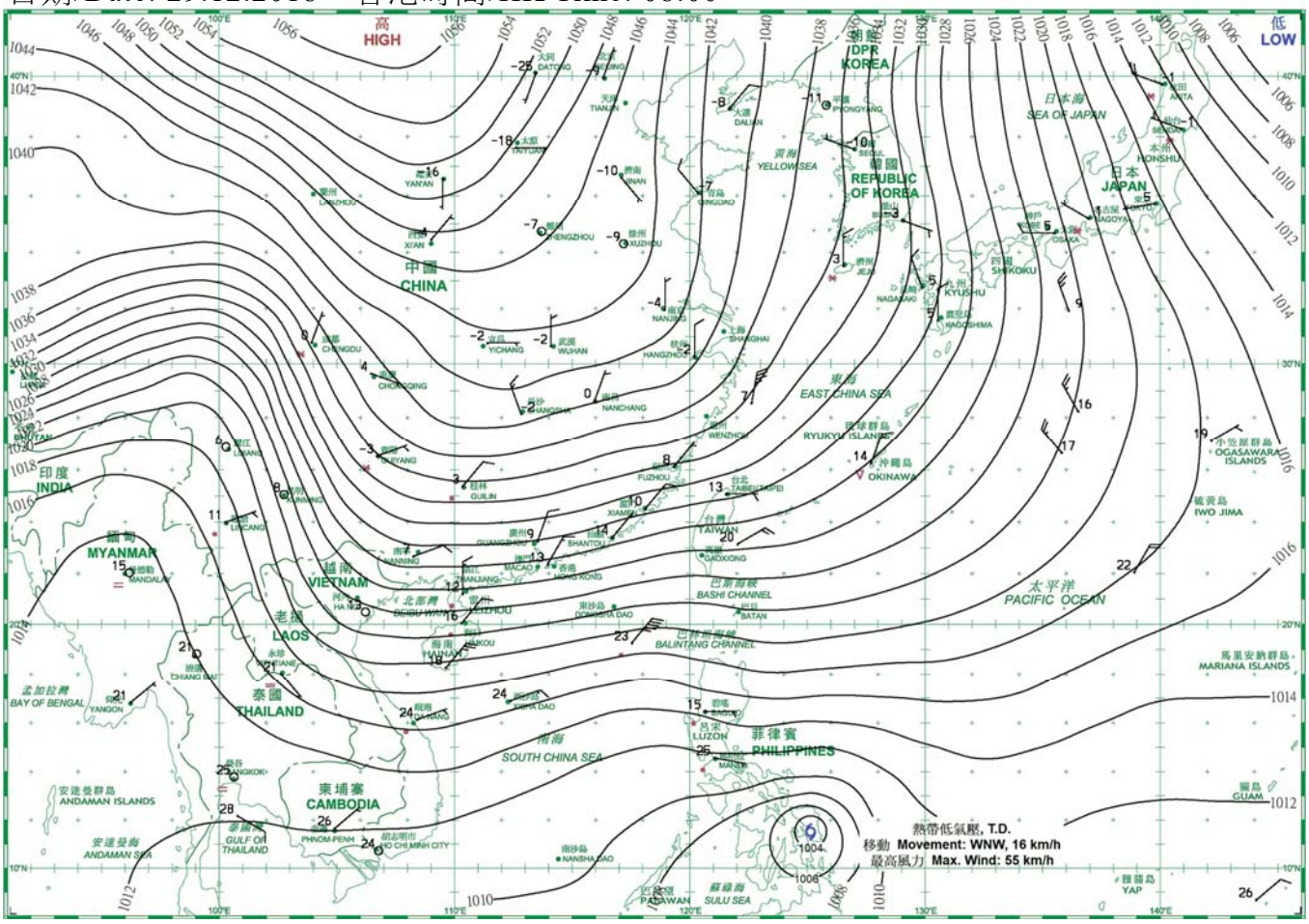
日期/Date: 27.12.2018　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



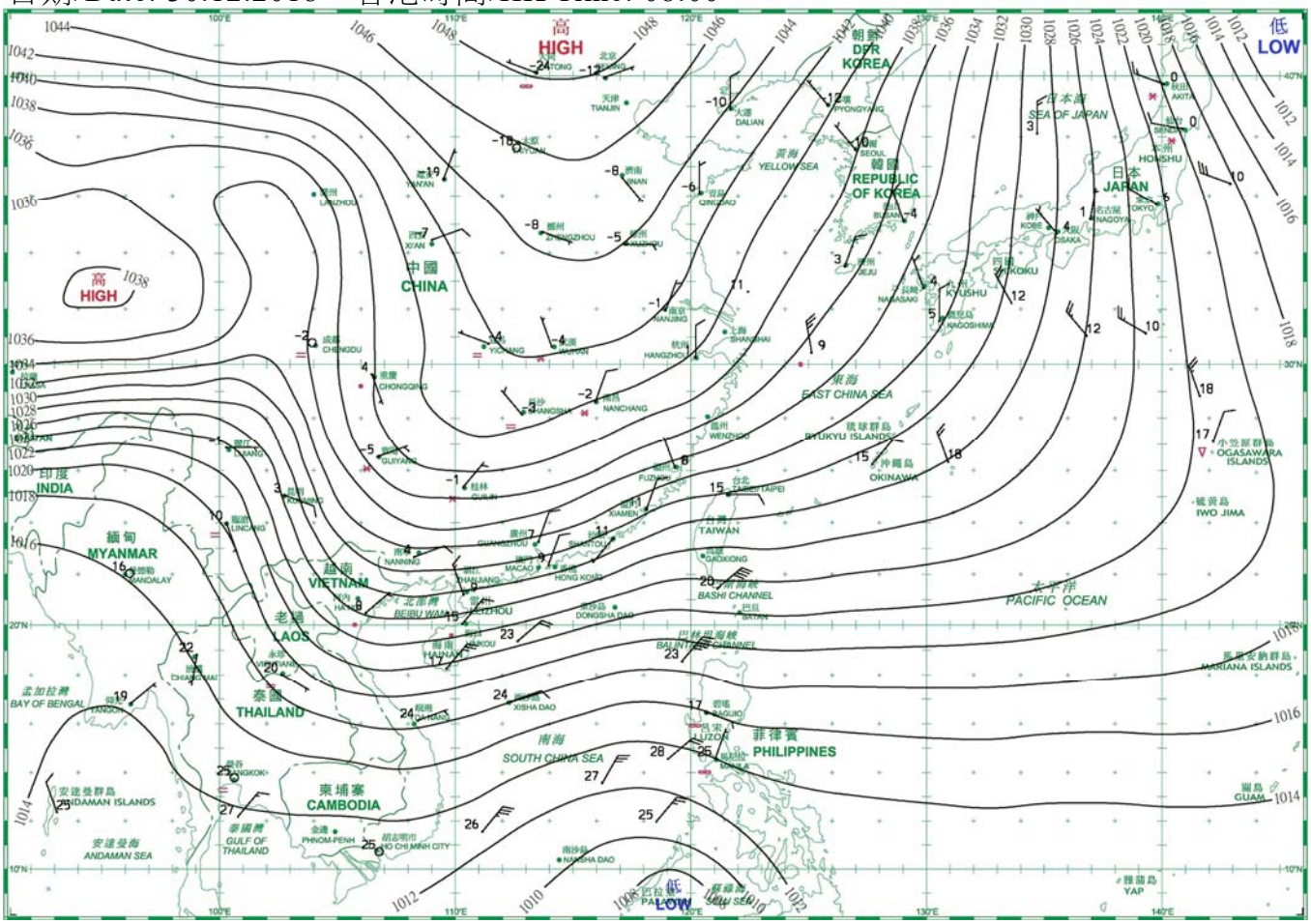
日期/Date: 28.12.2018　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



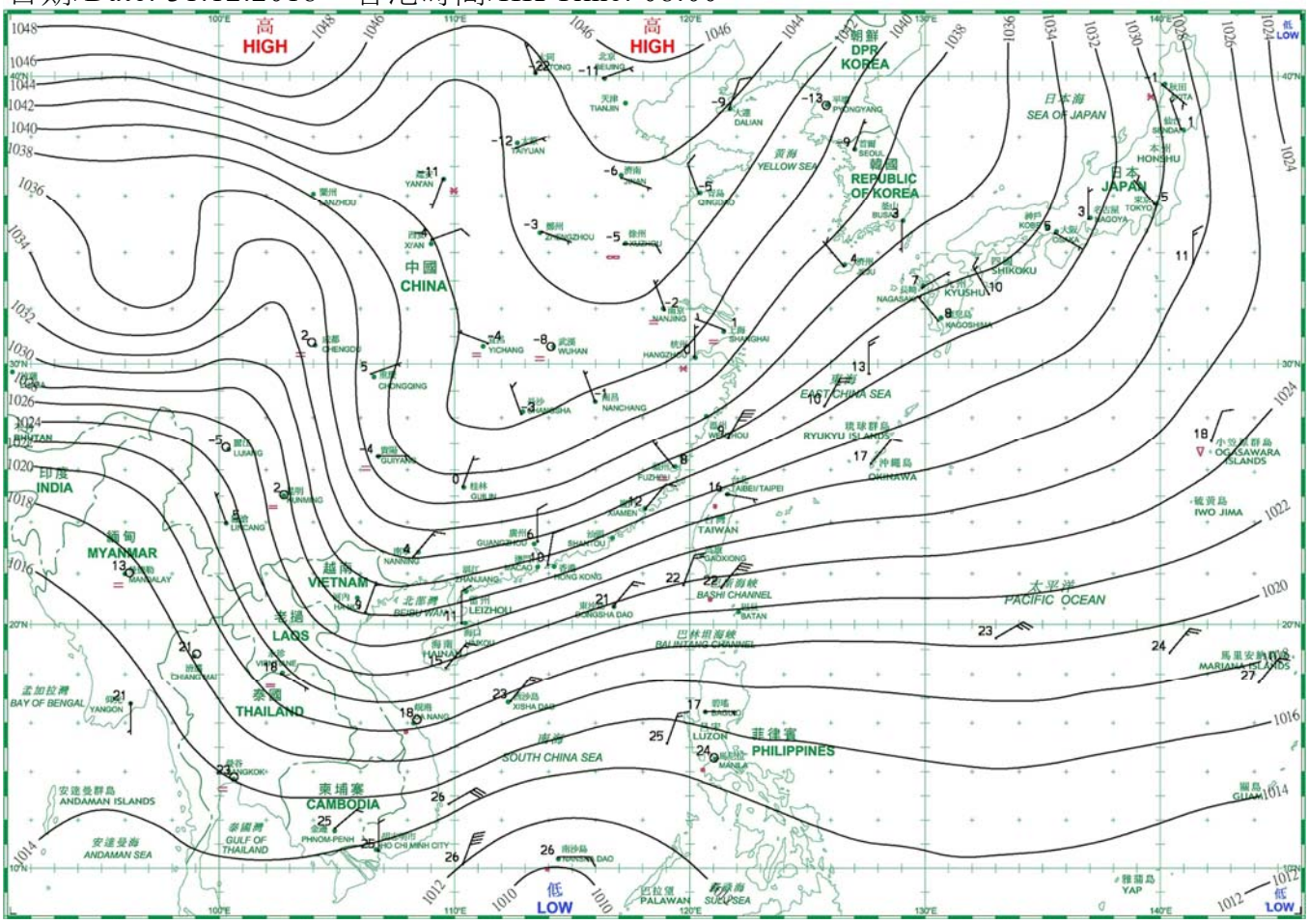
日期/Date: 29.12.2018　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 30.12.2018　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 31.12.2018　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



4.1.1 二零一八年十二月香港氣象觀測摘錄(一)

4.1.1 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 1), December 2018

日期 Date	平均氣壓 Mean Pressure	氣溫 Air Temperature 最高 Maximum	平均 Mean	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
十二月 December	百帕斯卡 hPa	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%	毫米 mm
1	1018.3	24.2	22.1	21.1	18.1	78	56	-
2	1016.4	24.3	22.4	21.2	19.3	83	51	-
3	1016.5	26.0	23.7	22.0	19.8	79	58	-
4	1016.0	27.1	24.8	22.7	20.6	78	58	-
5	1015.5	24.8	23.6	22.5	20.3	82	82	Tr
6	1015.5	25.1	23.3	21.6	20.4	84	83	0.1
7	1018.5	23.3	21.1	18.5	19.1	88	90	1.0
8	1021.6	19.7	18.0	16.7	13.7	76	88	-
9	1021.5	18.3	17.0	16.4	12.6	75	90	Tr
10	1019.7	18.3	17.0	15.1	12.6	75	88	0.2
11	1020.3	20.4	18.0	16.5	12.0	68	84	Tr
12	1024.2	16.5	14.9	13.7	8.9	67	84	-
13	1025.1	18.1	15.6	13.5	9.6	68	86	-
14	1025.3	18.2	16.8	15.5	11.7	72	88	-
15	1023.5	21.2	18.9	17.2	14.3	75	64	-
16	1022.0	20.9	19.3	18.0	14.6	74	88	Tr
17	1022.2	21.0	18.0	15.6	9.1	56	38	-
18	1022.2	20.2	18.1	16.2	10.1	60	38	-
19	1019.5	21.5	19.9	18.5	16.0	78	78	-
20	1016.5	23.2	21.6	20.1	18.8	84	80	-
21	1016.1	25.0	22.4	21.4	19.9	86	68	-
22	1017.0	25.2	22.2	20.0	18.0	77	66	-
23	1017.6	22.5	20.1	17.5	18.2	89	96	10.5
24	1017.5	19.0	18.0	16.8	15.6	86	99	0.1
25	1015.5	21.1	19.7	18.5	16.3	81	90	-
26	1014.3	23.6	20.9	18.7	18.0	84	27	-
27	1016.6	22.8	20.6	18.9	16.7	79	77	Tr
28	1021.6	20.2	18.1	16.3	12.6	70	79	Tr
29	1026.1	16.3	14.0	12.5	8.2	68	87	Tr
30	1026.5	15.4	12.6	10.3	6.7	67	83	Tr
31	1027.0	15.6	13.2	11.8	7.4	68	77	-
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1019.9	21.3	19.2	17.6	14.8	76	75	11.9
正常* Normal*	1020.5	20.2	17.9	15.9	11.9	69	52	26.8
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory							

天文台於十二月二十六日 14 時 55 分錄得本月最低氣壓 1012.2 百帕斯卡。

The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 1012.2 hectopascals at 1455 HKT on 26 December.

天文台於十二月四日 12 時 26 分錄得本月最高氣溫 27.1 °C。

The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 27.1 °C at 1226 HKT on 4 December.

天文台於十二月三十日 8 時 27 分錄得本月最低氣溫 10.3 °C。

The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 10.3 °C at 0827 HKT on 30 December.

京士柏於十二月二十三日 19 時 37 分錄得本月最高1分鐘平均降雨率 13 毫米/小時。

The maximum 1-minute mean rainfall rate recorded at King's Park was 13 millimetres per hour at 1937 HKT on 23 December.

* 1981-2010 氣候平均值（除特別列明外） *(http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/cnormal12.htm)*

* 1981-2010 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified *(http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/enormal12.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 二零一八年十二月香港氣象觀測摘錄(二)

4.1.2 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 2), December 2018

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
十二月 December	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	13.00	2.1	060	27.7
2	0	9.3	15.31	1.9	060	21.5
3	2	7.2	13.66	2.3	040	15.0
4	0	9.1	17.37	2.9	020	10.5
5	0	0.6	4.79	1.7	070	35.0
6	0	2.0	9.40	1.6	070	25.2
7	1	-	1.21	1.9	070	34.3
8	0	0.2	6.09	2.3	010	29.7
9	0	0.5	4.26	1.3	010	24.9
10	0	0.1	3.74	1.2	360	21.4
11	0	4.9	12.68	3.9	350	29.7
12	0	-	4.58	1.7	360	33.6
13	0	2.6	10.85	2.6	360	27.8
14	0	-	4.94	1.5	010	25.6
15	11	6.6	12.90	1.8	050	22.6
16	6	1.2	8.41	3.6	360	20.5
17	0	8.4	15.07	2.6	360	22.9
18	0	8.5	14.90	2.5	070	27.9
19	0	6.4	13.78	2.5	060	31.5
20	0	2.0	8.02	1.5	040	16.9
21	2	8.7	15.47	3.0	070	21.2
22	0	7.1	13.52	2.4	050	21.9
23	0	-	4.34	1.5	360	27.9
24	0	-	3.90	1.3	360	27.8
25	6	0.1	7.02	0.8	060	25.8
26	17	9.4	16.11	2.1	110	5.9
27	6	3.5	10.06	2.7	070	27.3
28	0	6.8	14.58	4.5	360	34.8
29	0	0.6	7.31	3.1	360	40.3
30	1	5.6	12.23	2.6	360	37.6
31	0	4.4	11.52	2.6	360	26.8
平均/總值 Mean/Total	52	122.0	10.03	70.0	360	25.9
正常* Normal*	212.8 §	172.2	10.89	83.7	070	26.0
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^	

橫瀾島於十二月三十日 1 時 4 分錄得本月最高陣風 63 公里/小時，風向 040 度。
The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 63 kilometres per hour from 040 degrees at 0104 HKT on 30 December.

低能見度是指能見度低於 8 公里，不包括出現霧、薄霧或降水。
- 在2004年及以前，香港國際機場的能見度讀數是基於專業氣象觀測員每小時的觀測數據。在2005年及以後，讀數是採用位於機場南跑道中間的能見度儀表在每小時前10分鐘的平均數據。這與使用儀器觀測來改進能見度評估的國際趨勢是一致的。
- 在2007年10月10日前曾出現於此摘錄內香港國際機場2005年及以後的低能見度時數資料乃基於專業氣象觀測員每小時的觀測數據。有關資料已於2007年10月10日起改為以機場南跑道中間之能見度儀表在每小時前10分鐘的平均數據計算。

Reduced visibility refers to visibility below 8 kilometres when there is no fog, mist, or precipitation.
- The visibility readings at the Hong Kong International Airport are based on hourly observations by professional meteorological observers in 2004 and before, and average readings over the 10-minute period before the clock hour of the visibility meter near the middle of the south runway from 2005 onwards. The change of the data source in 2005 is an improvement of the visibility assessment using instrumented observations following the international trend.
- Before 10 October 2007, the number of hours of reduced visibility at the Hong Kong International Airport in 2005 and thereafter displayed in this summary was based on hourly visibility observations by professional meteorological observers. Since 10 October 2007, the data have been revised using the average visibility readings over the 10-minute period before the clock hour, as recorded by the visibility meter near the middle of the south runway.

^ 如橫瀾島未能提供數據，則以長洲或其他鄰近氣象站的數據作補充，以計算盛行風向和平均風速。

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

* 1981-2010 氣候平均值（除特別列明外） *(http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/cnormal12.htm)*

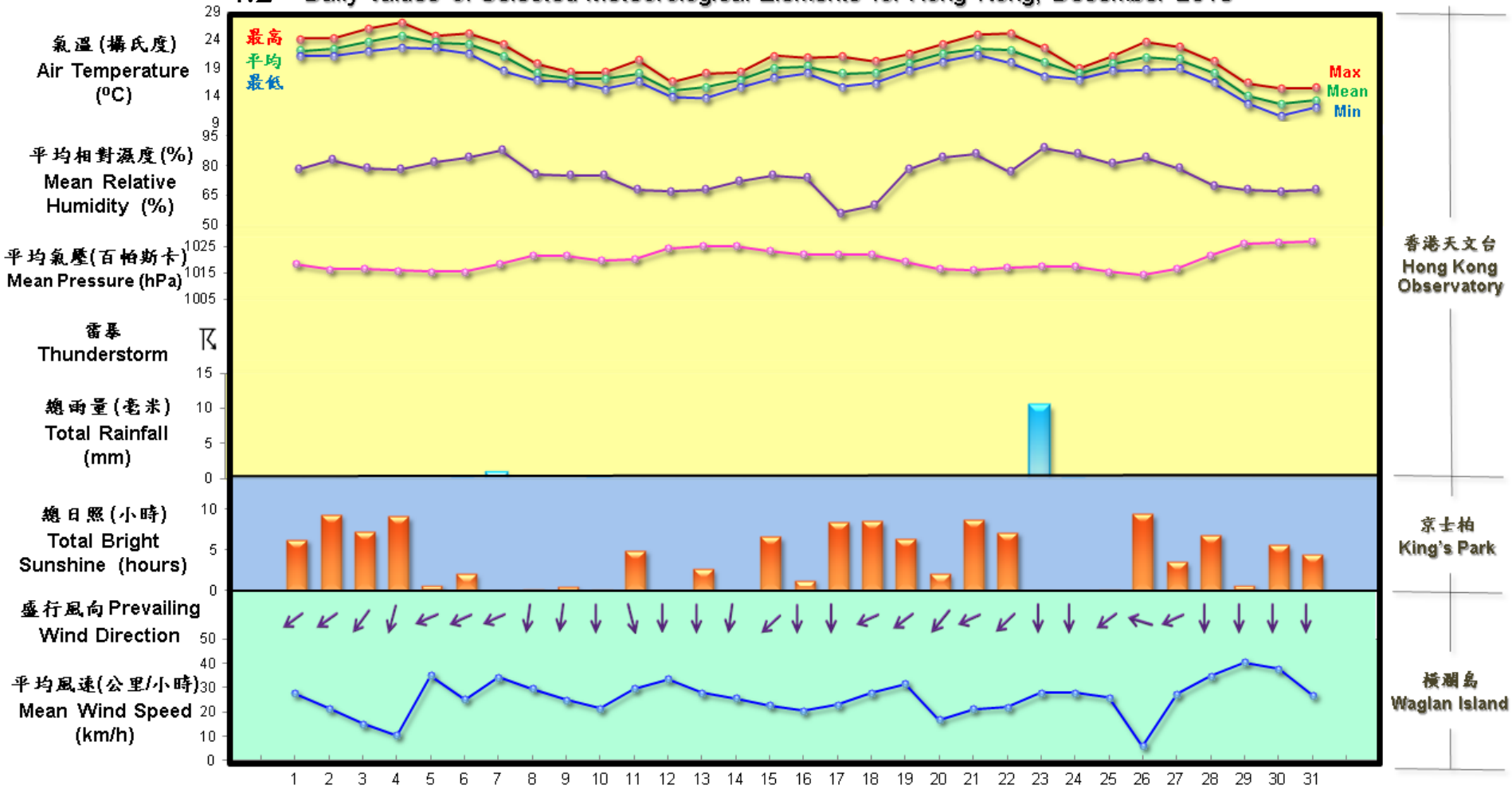
***** 1981-2010 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified *(http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/enormal12.htm)*

§ 1997-2017 平均值

§ 1997-2017 Mean value

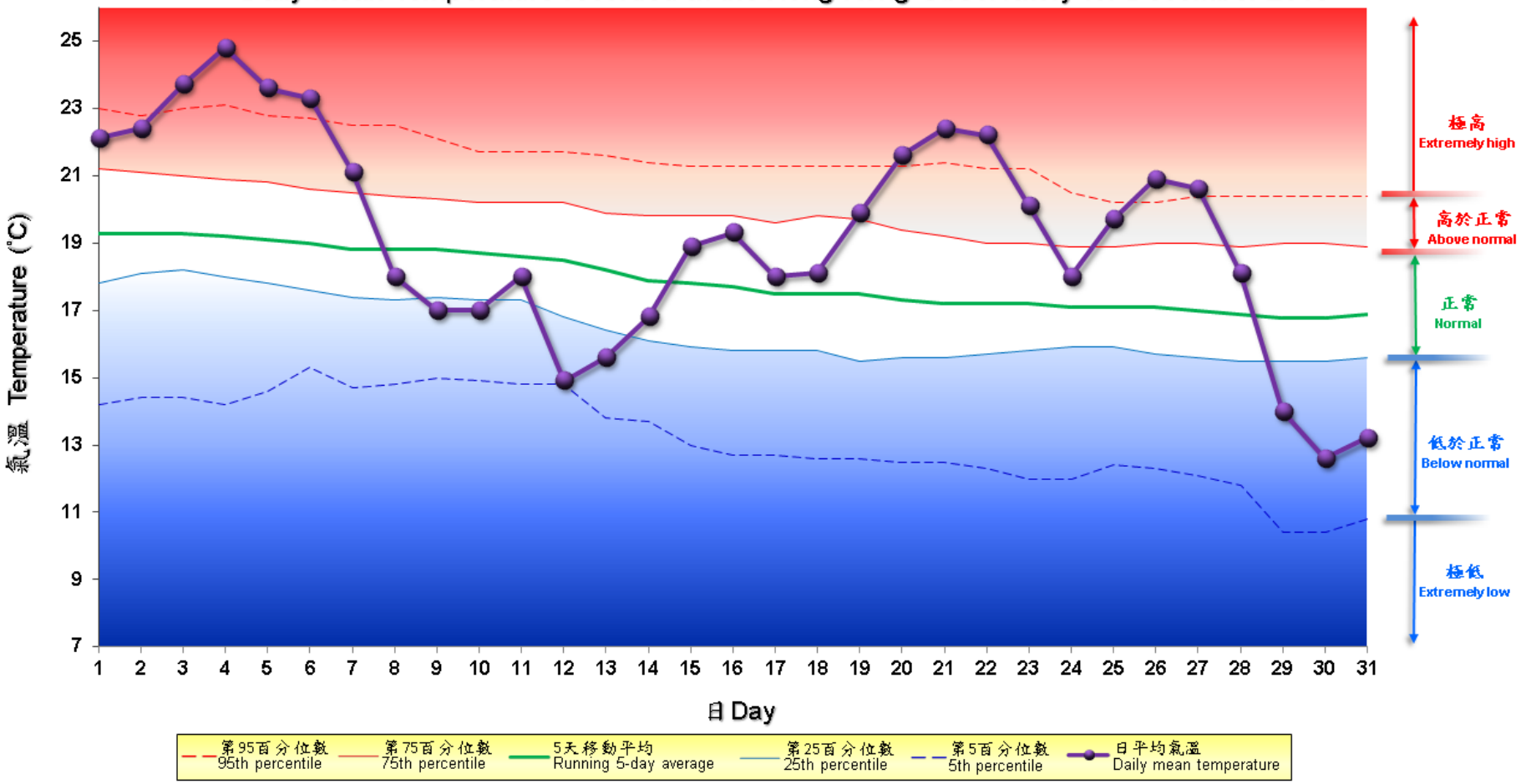
4.2 2018年12月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄

4.2 Daily Values of Selected Meteorological Elements for Hong Kong, December 2018



4.3 2018年12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 December 2018



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

5. 二零一八年天氣概況

根據世界氣象組織的初步評估，2018 年很可能是全球有記錄以來第四最暖的年份。北極的海冰面積全年均遠低於平均，首兩個月更達到最低紀錄水平。2018 年各類極端天氣事件繼續在全球多處肆虐，當中包括歐洲大部分地區、中東、非洲北部、日本及朝鮮半島的熱浪；歐洲部分地區及摩洛哥的寒潮；烏拉圭、阿根廷中部和北部、澳洲東部及歐洲大部分地區的嚴重乾旱；極端降雨引致的嚴重水浸及山泥傾瀉亦影響歐洲部分地區、非洲東部、印度西南部及日本西部；熱帶氣旋引致的大風、風暴潮及暴雨為湯加、薩摩亞、北馬里亞納群島、也門、阿曼、美國佛羅里達州和北卡羅來納州、馬達加斯加東岸、印度東岸、日本神戶和大阪、菲律賓北部及中國廣東省帶來嚴重破壞及重大傷亡。而高溫及乾旱引發的山火在美國加州、加拿大西部、挪威、瑞典、德國、希臘、拉脫維亞、英國及愛爾蘭亦造成災害。

一個較弱及短暫的拉尼娜現象在 2018 年初形成，隨後赤道太平洋中部及東部的海水表面溫度變暖並於 4 月回復正常。而暖化趨勢持續至下半年，該區溫度在十月份超越了厄爾尼諾臨界值，並維持高於正常值至 12 月。

本港方面，主要受極暖的春季影響，2018 年的天氣較正常溫暖，全年平均氣溫為 23.9 度，較 1981-2010 年氣候正常值[1]高 0.6 度(或較 1961-1990 年氣候正常值高 0.9 度)，是有記錄以來其中一個第三溫暖的年份，而 5 月的月平均氣溫為 28.3 度，是 1884 年有記錄以來該月份的最高紀錄。天文台總部於 5 月 30 日所錄得最高氣溫 35.4 度為本年最高，是 1884 年有記錄以來的第十一高。2018 年的熱夜[3]數目為 26 天及酷熱天氣[2]日數為 36 天，分別為有記錄以來第八高及第三高。

低温天氣方面，全年的寒冷天氣[4]日數為 21 天，較 1981-2010 年氣候正常值多 3.9 天。香港天文台於 2 月 1 日錄得的 6.8 度為全年最低氣溫。

主要受到 2 月至 5 月雨量遠低於正常所影響，2018 年本港的雨量較正常少，全年雨量為 2162.9 毫米，較 1981-2010 年氣候正常值 2398.5 毫米少約百分之 10(較 1961-1990 年氣候正常值少約百分之 3)。2018 年天文台曾發出四次紅色暴雨警告。本年並沒有發出黑色暴雨警告。2018 年的雷暴日數為 38 天，接近 1981-2010 年正常值 38.6 天。

2018 年共有 33 個熱帶氣旋影響北太平洋西部及南海，較長期平均(1961-2010)30 個為多。全年有 13 個熱帶氣旋達到颱風或以上強度[5]，較長期平均約 15 個為少，當中有七個熱帶氣旋達到超強颱風強度(中心附近最高十分鐘持續風速達到每小時 185 公里或以上)。年內有六個熱帶氣旋引致香港天文台發出熱帶氣旋警

告信號，接近長期年平均。天文台在 9 月山竹吹襲本港期間曾發出十號颶風信號，而在 6 月艾雲尼、7 月山神、8 月貝碧嘉、9 月百里嘉和 11 月玉兔襲港期間，天文台曾五度發出三號強風信號。

至於各月份的詳細天氣論述，可參考「每月天氣摘要」網頁:
https://www.weather.gov.hk/tc/wxinfo/pastwx/mws/mws.htm

2018 年本港發生的重要天氣事件扼述如下：

1 月底至 2 月初的寒潮

受一股強烈冬季季候風及其補充所影響，寒冷天氣在 1 月底至 2 月初持續影響香港。2 月 1 日香港天文台錄得最低氣溫 6.8 度，為全年最低氣溫，期間更接獲結霜報告。由 1 月 29 日至 2 月 6 日連續 9 天在香港天文台錄得最低氣溫在 10.0 度或以下，是自 1884 年以來第四長的紀錄。

極熱的 5 月

受南海北部的高空反氣旋所支配，本港經歷了一個極熱及少雨的五月，期間由 5 月 12 日開始，晴朗及近乎沒有下雨的天氣直至月底。5 月平均氣溫 28.3 度及平均最低氣溫 26.1 度，分別較其正常值高 2.4 度及 2.0 度，兩者均是自 1884 年有記錄以來 5 月份的最高。5 月酷熱天氣總日數為 16 天及熱夜數目為 6 天，兩者亦是 5 月份的新紀錄。由 5 月 17 日至 31 日連續 15 天的熱浪亦打破 5 月份酷熱天氣最長連續日數紀錄。5 月 30 日天文台氣溫上升至全年最高的 35.4 度。

1 月至 5 月的乾旱

主要受到 2 月至 5 月雨量遠低於正常所影響，2018 年 1 月至 5 月的總雨量為 175.0 毫米，較正常值 640.8 毫米少百分之 73，是自 1884 年有記錄以來同期第二低。

山竹吹襲本港

環流廣闊的強颱風山竹在 2018 年 9 月 16 日帶著暴風至颶風程度的風力及狂風大雨在本港西南偏南約 100 公里掠過，天文台需發出最高級別的熱帶氣旋警告十號颶風信號達 10 小時，這是自 1946 年以來的第二最長十號颶風信號生效時間，僅次於 1999 年 9 月 16 日颱風約克所創下的 11 小時最長紀錄。

山竹所帶來的極端風力及破紀錄風暴潮嚴重地影響本港，在橫瀾島及長洲錄得的最高 60 分鐘平均風速分別為每小時 161 及 157 公里，均是該站歷來的第二最高，僅次於 1983 年的愛倫。山竹帶來的嚴重風暴潮令本港當日的水位普遍升高超

過兩米，多區均錄得破紀錄的風暴潮。2018 年 9 月 16 日下午維多利亞港內鰂魚涌的潮位最高升至 3.88 米(海圖基準面以上)，是自 1954 年有儀器記錄以來的第二高，僅次於 1962 年超強颱風溫黛襲港期間錄得的 3.96 米(海圖基準面以上)。此外，山竹為鰂魚涌帶來 2.35 米的最大風暴潮(即在天文潮高度以上的增水)，是自 1954 年有儀器記錄以來的最高，打破 1962 年溫黛的 1.77 米舊紀錄。

山竹的猛烈風力、嚴重風暴潮及狂風大雨在香港肆虐近半天，所造成的廣泛破壞，是自 1983 年愛倫之後三十多年來最嚴重的。多處沿岸及低窪地區嚴重水浸，沿岸設施及建築物嚴重受損。全港有不少於六萬宗的塌樹報告，至少有 500 宗玻璃窗或玻璃幕牆損毀報告，另有超過四萬戶電力供應中斷，當中約 13,500 戶停電超過 24 小時，而一些較偏遠地區及個別樓宇的電力供應在四日後仍未能完全恢復。停電亦引致一些地方的食水供應受到影響。在巨浪下數以百計不同大小的船隻擱淺、沉沒或受嚴重破壞。山竹吹襲本港期間至少有 458 人受傷，幸好沒有死亡報告。由於主要道路及鐵路因塌樹、棚架倒塌或水浸需封閉，多個渡輪碼頭設施嚴重損毀，2018 年 9 月 16 日至 17 日本港交通及運輸服務嚴重受影響。香港國際機場有 889 班航班取消。詳細資料可參閱超強颱風山竹的熱帶氣旋報告 (https://www.weather.gov.hk/tc/informtc/mangkhut18/mangkhut.htm)

附註：

[1] 1961-1990 年、1971-2000 及 1981-2010 年氣候正常值，可參考: (http://www.weather.gov.hk/tc/cis/normal.htm)。除特別列明外，本文採用 1981-2010 氣候正常值

[2] 酷熱天氣指當日最高氣溫達 33.0 度或以上

[3] 熱夜指當日最低氣溫在 28.0 度或以上

[4] 寒冷天氣指當日最低氣溫在 12.0 度或以下

[5] 熱帶氣旋分級資料可瀏覽 (http://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/informtc/class.htm)

表 5.1.1　　2018 年破紀錄高溫天氣事件摘要

破紀錄事件 (自 1884 年有記錄以來)	**日期 / 週期**	**新紀錄**
1. 最高 5 月平均氣溫	2018 年 5 月	28.3°C
2. 最高 5 月平均最低氣溫	2018 年 5 月	26.1°C
3. 最高 5 月日平均氣溫	2018 年 5 月 30 日	31.2°C
4. 最高春季平均最高氣溫*	2018 年 3 月至 5 月	27.7°C
5. 最高上半年平均最高氣溫	2018 年 1 月至 6 月	25.3°C
6. 最多 5 月酷熱天氣日數	2018 年 5 月	16 天
7. 最多 5 月熱夜數目	2018 年 5 月	6 天
8. 最長 5 月酷熱天氣連續日數	2018 年 5 月	15 天
9. 每年最早發出酷熱天氣警告#	2018 年 5 月 3 日	5 月 3 日
10. 最長酷熱天氣警告生效時間#	2018 年 5 月 18 日 06:45 至 2018 年 6 月 1 日 18:45	348 小時
11. 最高 12 月日平均氣溫	2018 年 12 月 4 日	24.8°C

* 自 1885 年有記錄以來

\# 自 2000 年推出酷熱天氣警告以來

5. The Year's Weather – 2018

Globally, according to the World Meteorological Organization's preliminary assessment, 2018 is on course to be the fourth warmest year on record. Over the Arctic, sea-ice extent was well below average throughout 2018 and reached record-low levels in the first two months of the year. Various extreme weather events continued to wreak havoc in different parts of the world in 2018, including heatwaves in large parts of Europe, Middle East, North Africa, Japan and the Korean Peninsula, cold spells in parts of Europe and Morocco, severe drought in Uruguay, northern and central Argentina, eastern Australia and large parts of Europe. Extreme rainfall triggered severe flooding and landslides in parts of Europe, East Africa, southwest India and western Japan. High winds, storm surges and torrential rain induced by tropical cyclones brought severe damages and heavy casualties to Tonga, Samoa, the northern Marianna Islands, Yemen, Oman, Florida and North Carolina of the United States, east coast of Madagascar, east coast of India, Kobe and Osaka in Japan, the northern part of the Philippines and Guangdong province of China. High temperature and drought also contributed to destructive wildfires in California of the United States, western Canada, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Greece, Latvia, United Kingdom and Ireland.

A weak and short-lived La Niña event was established in early 2018. Sea surface temperatures of the central and eastern equatorial Pacific warmed and returned to normal in April. The warming trend continued into the second half of the year with temperature of the region exceeding the El Niño threshold in October and remaining above normal through to December.

Locally, mainly attributing to the exceptionally warm spring, the weather in Hong Kong was warmer than usual in 2018 with an annual mean temperature of 23.9 degrees, 0.6 degree above the 1981-2010 normal[1] (or 0.9 degree above the 1961-1990 normal) and among the third warmest on record. In particular, the monthly mean temperature of 28.3 degrees for May ranked the highest since records began in 1884. The highest temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory in the year was 35.4 degrees on 30 May, the eleventh highest since records began in 1884. There were 26 Hot Nights[3] and 36 Very Hot Days[2] in Hong Kong in 2018, ranking the eighth highest and the third highest on record respectively.

For low temperatures, the number of Cold Days[4] in the year was 21 days, which is 3.9 days more than the 1981-2010 normal. The lowest temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory in the year was 6.8 degrees on 1 February.

The year 2018 was drier than normal in Hong Kong, mainly due to the well below normal rainfall from February to May. The annual total rainfall was 2162.9 millimetres, a deficit of about 10 percent comparing to the 1981-2010 normal of 2398.5 millimetres (or about 3 percent below the 1961-1990 normal). Four red rainstorm warnings were issued by the Hong Kong Observatory in 2018. There was no black rainstorm warning issued in the year. The number of days with thunderstorms reported in Hong Kong was 38 days in 2018, close to the 1981-2010 normal of 38.6 days.

A total of 33 tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in 2018, more than the long-term (1961-2010) average of 30. There were 13 tropical cyclones reaching typhoon intensity[5] or above during the year, less than the long-term average of about 15, and seven of them reached super typhoon intensity (maximum 10-minute wind speed of 185 km/h or above near the centre). In Hong Kong, six tropical cyclones necessitated the issuance of tropical cyclone warning signals, near the long-term average in a year. The Hurricane Signal No. 10 was issued during the passage of Mangkhut in September, while the No. 3 strong wind signal was issued for five times during the passages of Ewiniar in June, Son-tinh in July, Bebinca in August, Barijat in September and Yutu in November.

Detailed description of the weather for individual months is available on the Monthly Weather Summary webpage:
https://www.weather.gov.hk/en/wxinfo/pastwx/mws/mws.htm

Some significant weather events in Hong Kong in 2018 are highlighted below:

Cold spell from late January to early February

Affected by an intense winter monsoon and its replenishments, cold weather started to affect Hong Kong in late January and persisted till the early part of February, with the lowest temperature of the year, 6.8 degrees, recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory on 1 February and frost being reported in places over the territory during the period as well. Moreover, from 29 January to 6 February, there were 9 consecutive days with daily minimum temperature at the Observatory at or below 10.0 degrees, one of the fourth longest on record.

The Hottest May

Under the dominance of an upper-air anticyclone over the northern part of the South China Sea, Hong Kong experienced an exceptionally hot and dry May with a fine

and near rain-free spell starting from 12 May till the end of the month. The monthly mean temperature of 28.3 degrees and monthly mean minimum temperature of 26.1 degrees were 2.4 degrees and 2.0 degrees above their respective normals and were the highest ever on record for May since records began in 1884. There were in total 16 Very Hot Days and 6 Hot Nights in the month, breaking the corresponding highest records for May. The heat wave of 15 consecutive Very Hot Days from 17 to 31 May also set a new record for May. The temperature at the Hong Kong Observatory soared to the year's highest of 35.4 degrees on 30 May.

The drought from January to May

Mainly attributing to the well below normal rainfall from February to May, the total rainfall in Hong Kong from January to May 2018 was only 175.0 mm, a deficit of 73 percent compared to the normal of 640.8 millimetres and the second lowest record for the same period since records began in 1884.

The ferocious strike of Mangkhut

Severe Typhoon Mangkhut, packing an extensive circulation of storm to hurricane winds and squally heavy rain, skirted past at about 100 kilometres to the south-southwest of Hong Kong on 16 September 2018 and necessitated the issuance of the highest tropical cyclone warning, No. 10 Hurricane Signal, for 10 hours in Hong Kong. This is the second longest duration of No. 10 Hurricane Signal in Hong Kong since 1946, just next to the record of 11 hours set by Typhoon York on 16 September 1999.

Hong Kong was severely battered by the extreme high winds and record breaking storm surge brought by Mangkhut. The maximum 60-minute mean wind speeds recorded at Waglan Island and Cheung Chau were 161 km/h and 157 km/h respectively. Both are the second highest record at the corresponding stations, just below the records set by Ellen in 1983. The severe storm surge brought by Mangkhut raised the water level in Hong Kong generally by more than two metres, resulting in unusually high water level in many places in Hong Kong. The water level at Quarry Bay of the Victoria Harbour rose to a maximum of 3.88 mCD (metres above Chart Datum) on the afternoon of 16 September 2018, the second highest since instrumental water level measurement started in 1954 and only lower than the record high of 3.96 mCD set by Super Typhoon Wanda in 1962. Moreover, the maximum storm surge (i.e. the increase in water level above the astronomical tide) brought by Mangkhut at Quarry Bay was 2.35 m which was the highest since instrumental water level measurement started in 1954, breaking the previous record of 1.77 m kept by Wanda in 1962.

The destructive winds, severe storm surge and squally heavy rain associated with Mangkhut ravaged the city for about half a day, causing the most serious and extensive damages to Hong Kong in the recent three decades since Ellen in 1983. There was serious flooding in many coastal and low-lying areas, substantial damages of coastal structures/buildings, over 60,000 reports of fallen trees, at least 500 reports of smashed windows or glass curtain walls. Electricity supply to over 40,000 households in Hong Kong was interrupted. Power outage to some 13,500 households lasted for more than 24 hours, and the electricity supply to some remote areas and individual buildings were not fully restored even after four days. Supply of fresh water in some places was also affected due to power outage. Hundreds of yachts, dinghies and boats of various sizes were lost, sunk or seriously damaged by the powerful waves. While 458 people were injured during the passage of Mangkhut, there was no fatality. Traffic and transportation services in Hong Kong were also seriously affected on 16 and 17 September 2018 due to flooding, blocking of roads or railways by fallen trees and scaffoldings and damage of pier facilities. 889 flights were cancelled at the Hong Kong International Airport. More details can be found in the tropical cyclone report of Super Typhoon Mangkhut
(https://www.weather.gov.hk/en/informtc/mangkhut18/mangkhut.htm).

Notes :

[1] Climatological normals for the reference period of 1961-1990, 1971-2000 and 1981-2010 are available at : http://www.weather.gov.hk/en/cis/normal.htm. Climatological normals of 1981-2010 are referenced in the text unless otherwise stated.

[2] 'Very Hot Day' refers to the condition with the daily maximum temperature equal to or higher than 33.0 degrees.

[3] 'Hot Night' refers to the condition with the daily minimum temperature equal to or higher than 28.0 degrees.

[4] 'Cold Day' refers to the condition with the daily minimum temperature equal to or lower than 12.0 degrees.

[5] Information on the classification of Tropical Cyclones is available at: http://www.hko.gov.hk/en/informtc/class.htm

Table 5.1.2 Summary of record-breaking high temperature events in 2018

Record-breaking Events (since records began in 1884)	**Date / Period**	**New Record**
1. Highest Monthly Mean Temperature for May	May 2018	28.3℃
2. Highest Monthly Mean Minimum Temperature for May	May 2018	26.1℃
3. Highest Daily Mean Temperature for May	30 May 2018	31.2℃
4. Highest Seasonal Mean Maximum Temperature for Spring*	March 2018 to May 2018	27.7℃
5. Highest Half-yearly Mean Maximum Temperature for the First Half Year	January 2018 to June 2018	25.3℃
6. Highest Number of Very Hot Days in May	May 2018	16 days
7. Highest Number of Hot Nights in May	May 2018	6 days
8. Highest Number of Consecutive Very Hot Days in May	May 2018	15 days
9. Earliest Date for the issuance of Very Hot Weather Warning#	3 May 2018	3 May
10. Longest duration of Very Hot Weather Warning#	0645H 18 May 2018 to 1845H 1 June 2018	348 hours
11. Highest Daily Mean Temperature for December	4 December 2018	24.8℃

* Since records began in 1885

\# Since Very Hot Weather Warning introduced in 2000

表 5.2.1 二零一八年香港氣象觀測摘要(一)

Table 5.2.1 Summary of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part1), 2018

月份 Month	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
		平均日最高 Mean Daily Maximum	平均 Mean	平均日最低 Mean Daily Minimum				
	百帕斯卡 hPa	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%	毫米 mm
一月 January	1018.4	18.5	16.1	14.1	11.7	77	69	62.2
二月 February	1019.7	18.7	16.0	13.9	10.4	70	73	4.5
三月 March	1016.1	24.4	20.8	18.6	16.2	76	56	22.7
四月 April	1014.1	26.9	23.6	21.7	19.4	78	71	28.1
五月 May	1010.5	31.7	28.3	26.1	23.7	77	62	57.5
六月 June	1004.8	31.3	28.6	26.8	24.7	80	79	458.8
七月 July	1004.0	31.8	29.1	27.0	25.4	81	77	341.1
八月 August	1001.9	31.0	28.6	26.7	25.5	84	84	615.1
九月 September	1008.8	31.0	28.0	26.0	23.7	78	68	383.3
十月 October	1015.5	28.0	25.3	23.4	18.7	69	59	104.3
十一月 November	1017.2	24.8	22.9	21.4	18.6	78	79	73.4
十二月 December	1019.9	21.3	19.2	17.6	14.8	76	75	11.9
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1012.6	26.6	23.9	21.9	19.4	77	71	2162.9
正常* Normal*	1012.9	25.6	23.3	21.4	19.0	78	68	2398.5
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory							

香港天文台於九月十六日 13 時 28 分錄得本年最低氣壓 977.0 百帕斯卡。
The annual minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 977.0 hectopascals at 1328 HKT on 16 September.

香港天文台於五月三十日 14 時 2 分錄得本年最高氣溫 35.4 °C。
The annual maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 35.4 °C at 1402 HKT on 30 May.

香港天文台於二月一日 6 時 27 分錄得本年最低氣溫 6.8 °C。
The annual minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 6.8 °C at 0627 HKT on 1 February.

京士柏於八月十一日 7 時 14 分錄得本年最高1分鐘平均降雨率 161 毫米/小時。
The annual maximum 1-minute mean rainfall rate recorded at King's Park was 161 millimetres per hour at 0714 HKT on 11 August.

* 1981-2010 氣候平均值 (http://www.weather.gov.hk/tc/cis/normal/1981_2010/normals.htm)
* 1981-2010 Climatological normal (http://www.weather.gov.hk/en/cis/normal/1981_2010/normals.htm)

Tr - 微量 (降雨量少於 0.05 毫米)
Tr - Trace of rainfall (amount less than 0.05 mm)

表 5.2.2 二零一八年香港氣象觀測摘要(二)

Table 5.2.2 Summary of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part2), 2018

月份 Month	出現低能見度的時數# Number of hours of Reduced Visibility#		總日照 Total Bright Sunshine	平均每日太陽總輻射 Mean Daily Global Solar Radiation	總蒸發量 Total Evaporation	盛行風向 Prevailing Wind Direction	平均風速 Mean Wind Speed
	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
一月 January	136	112	136.1	10.38	62.5	060	29.6
二月 February	41	49	108.7	11.50	63.9	050	23.7
三月 March	84	13	196.2	16.55	96.2	060	20.8
四月 April	96	26	143.5	14.71	98.2	070	16.1
五月 May	14	9	236.9	20.54	149.6	220	20.2
六月 June	11	1	145.2	15.17	122.7	230	24.8
七月 July	1	0	181.1	17.62	141.1	090	24.2
八月 August	53	35	116.2	13.03	99.1	230	20.0
九月 September	10	5	183.3	15.65	101.5	090	19.5
十月 October	23	17	181.9	14.75	114.1	080	24.2
十一月 November	22	40	123.9	10.82	80.4	070	29.1
十二月 December	27	52	122.0	10.03	70.0	360	25.9
平均/總值 Mean/Total	518	359	1875.0	14.23	1199.3	070	23.2
正常* Normal*	692.3	1229.0 §	1835.6	12.85	1227.3	080	23.3
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory	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 10 時 14 分錄得本年最高陣風 220 公里/小時，風向 050 度。

The annual maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 220 kilometres per hour from 050 degrees at 1014 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.weather.gov.hk/tc/cis/normal/1981_2010/normals.htm)

* 1981-2010 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (http://www.weather.gov.hk/en/cis/normal/1981_2010/normals.htm)

§ 1997-2017 平均值

§ 1997-2017 Mean value

^ 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

表 5.2.3 二零一八年香港氣象觀測摘要(三)

Table 5.2.3 Summary of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part3), 2018

月份 Month	酷熱天氣日數 Number of Very Hot days	熱夜日數 Number of Hot nights	寒冷天氣日數 Number of Cold days	雷暴日數 Number of days with Thunderstorm
一月 January	-	-	9	-
二月 February	-	-	9	-
三月 March	-	-	1	1
四月 April	-	-	-	1
五月 May	16	6	-	2
六月 June	4	6	-	8
七月 July	8	7	-	7
八月 August	5	5	-	15
九月 September	3	2	-	3
十月 October	-	-	-	1
十一月 November	-	-	-	-
十二月 December	-	-	2	-
平均/總值 Mean/Total	36	26	21	38
正常* Normal*	10.2	17.8	17.1	38.6
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory			

* 1981-2010 氣候平均值 (http://www.weather.gov.hk/tc/cis/normal/1981_2010/normals.htm)
* 1981-2010 Climatological normal (http://www.weather.gov.hk/en/cis/normal/1981_2010/normals.htm)

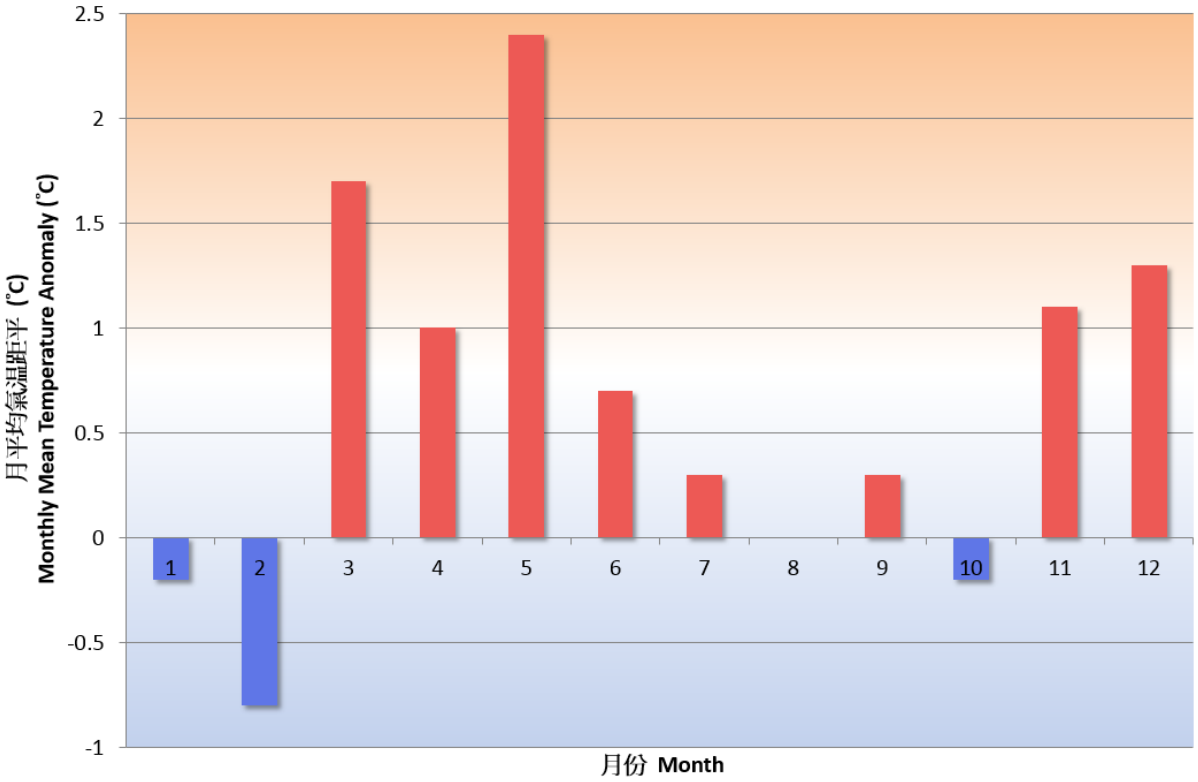


圖 5.1　　2018 年香港月平均氣溫距平

Fig. 5.1　　Monthly mean temperature anomalies in Hong Kong in 2018

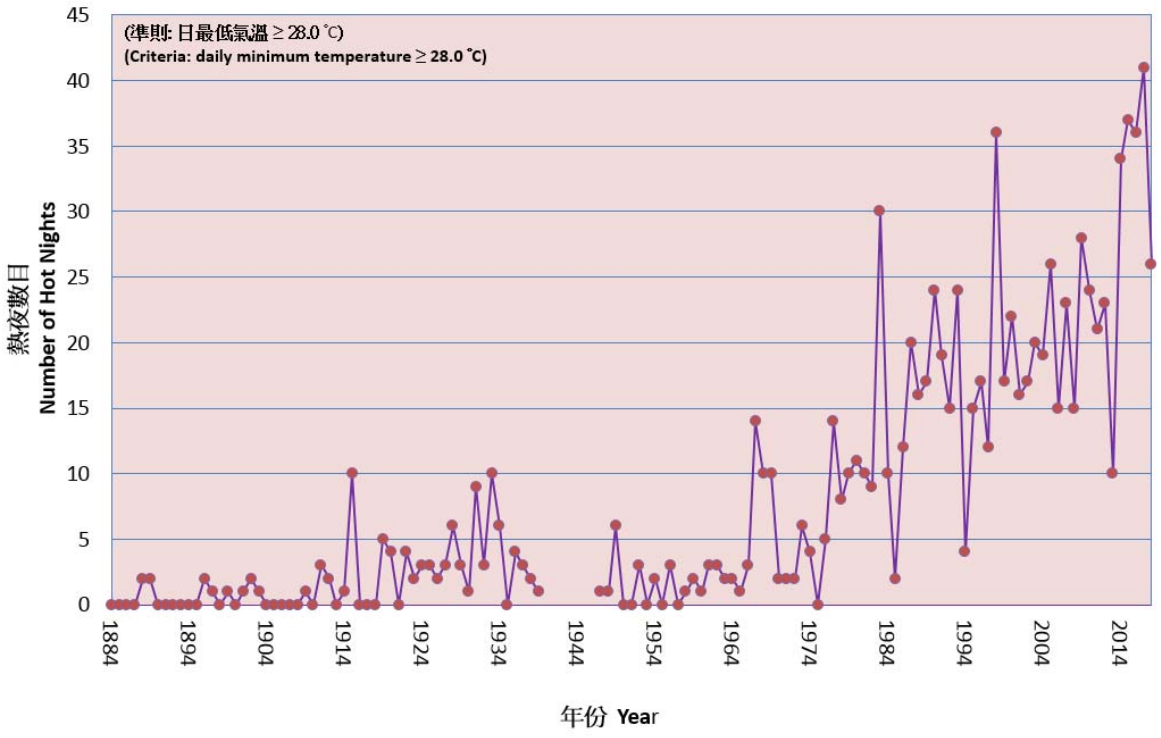


圖 5.2　　香港全年熱夜數目的長期時間序列(1884-2018)

Fig. 5.2　　Long-term time series of number of hot nights in Hong Kong 1884-2018

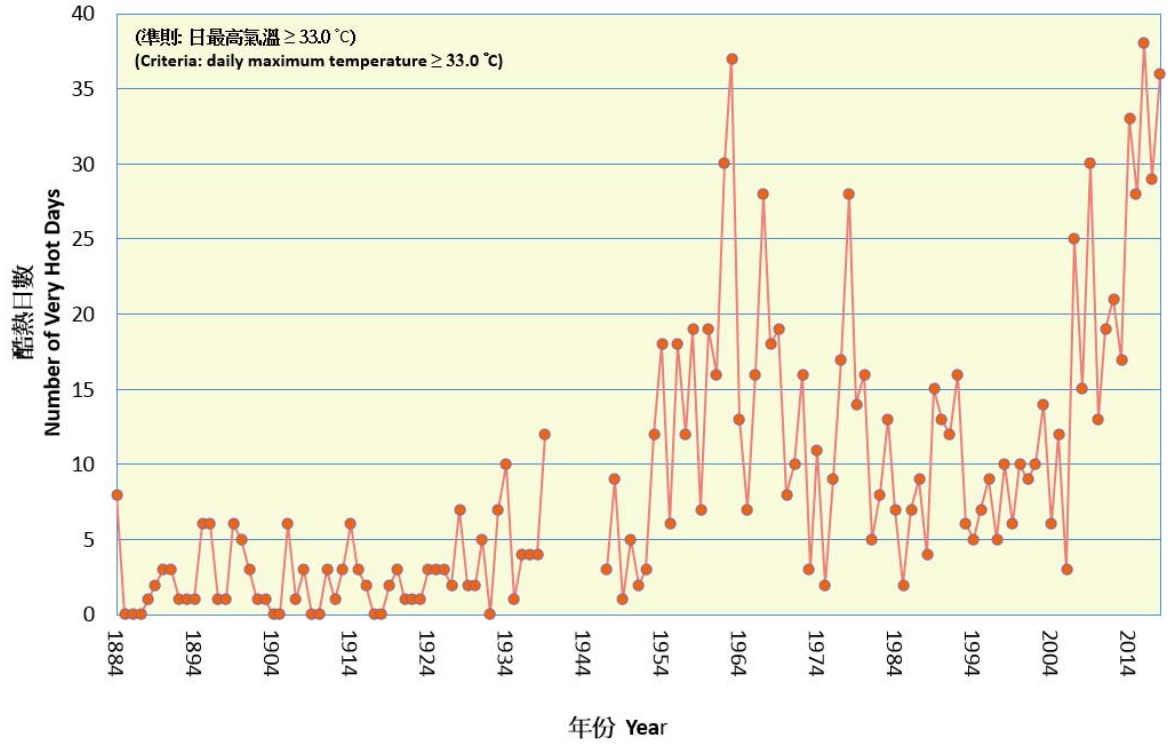


圖 5.3　　香港全年酷熱天氣日數的長期時間序列(1884-2018)

Fig. 5.3　　Long-term time series of number of very hot days in Hong Kong 1884-2018

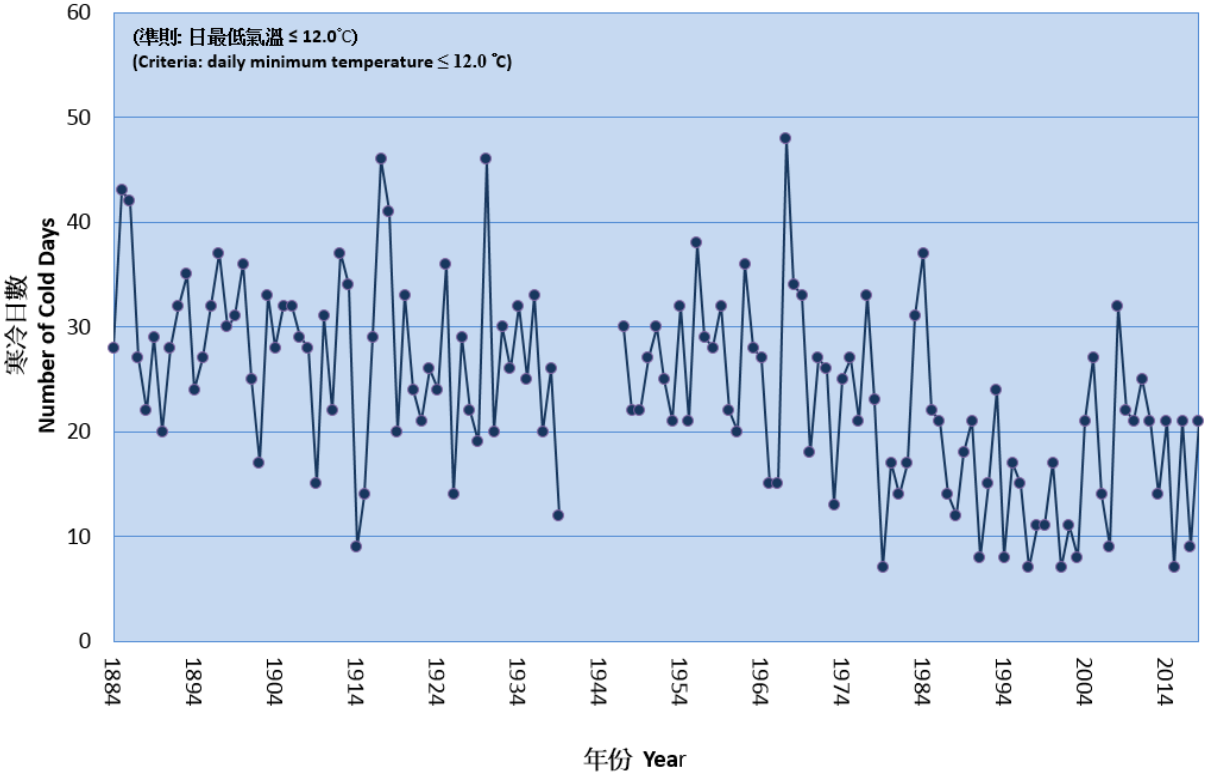


圖 5.4　　香港全年寒冷天氣日數的長期時間序列(1884-2018)

Fig. 5.4　　Long-term time series of number of cold days in Hong Kong 1884-2018

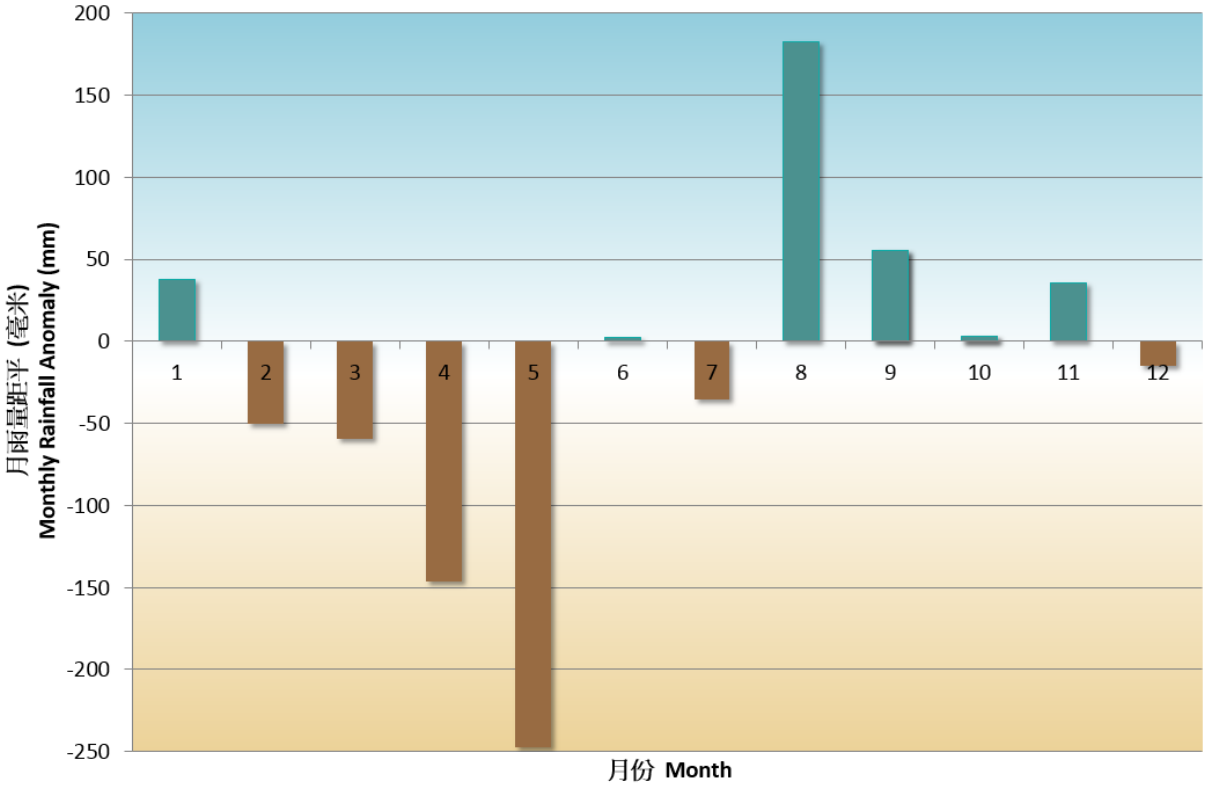


圖 5.5　　2018 年香港月雨量距平

Fig. 5.5　　Monthly rainfall anomalies in Hong Kong in 2018

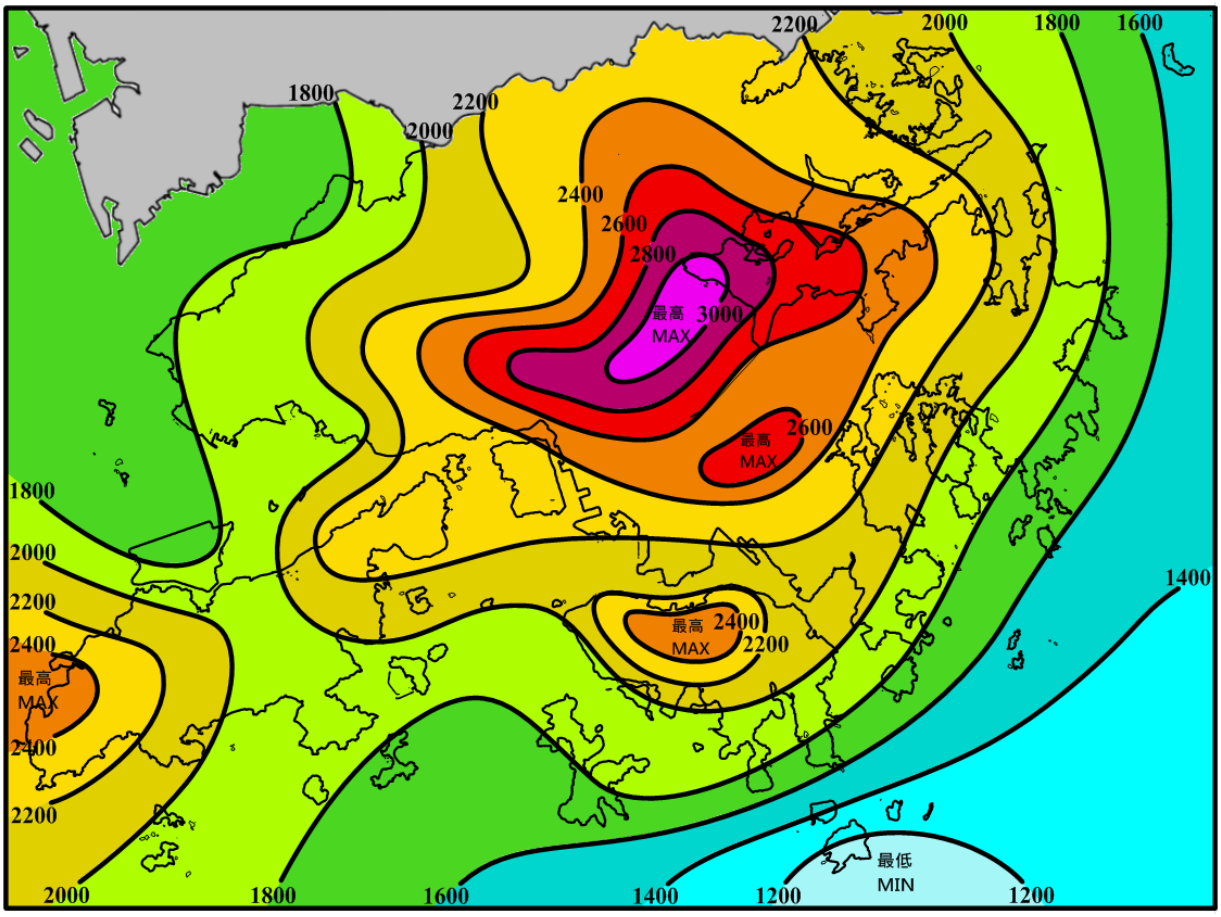


圖 5.6　　2018 年香港年雨量(毫米)分佈

Fig. 5.6　　Annual rainfall distribution (millimetres) in Hong Kong in 2018

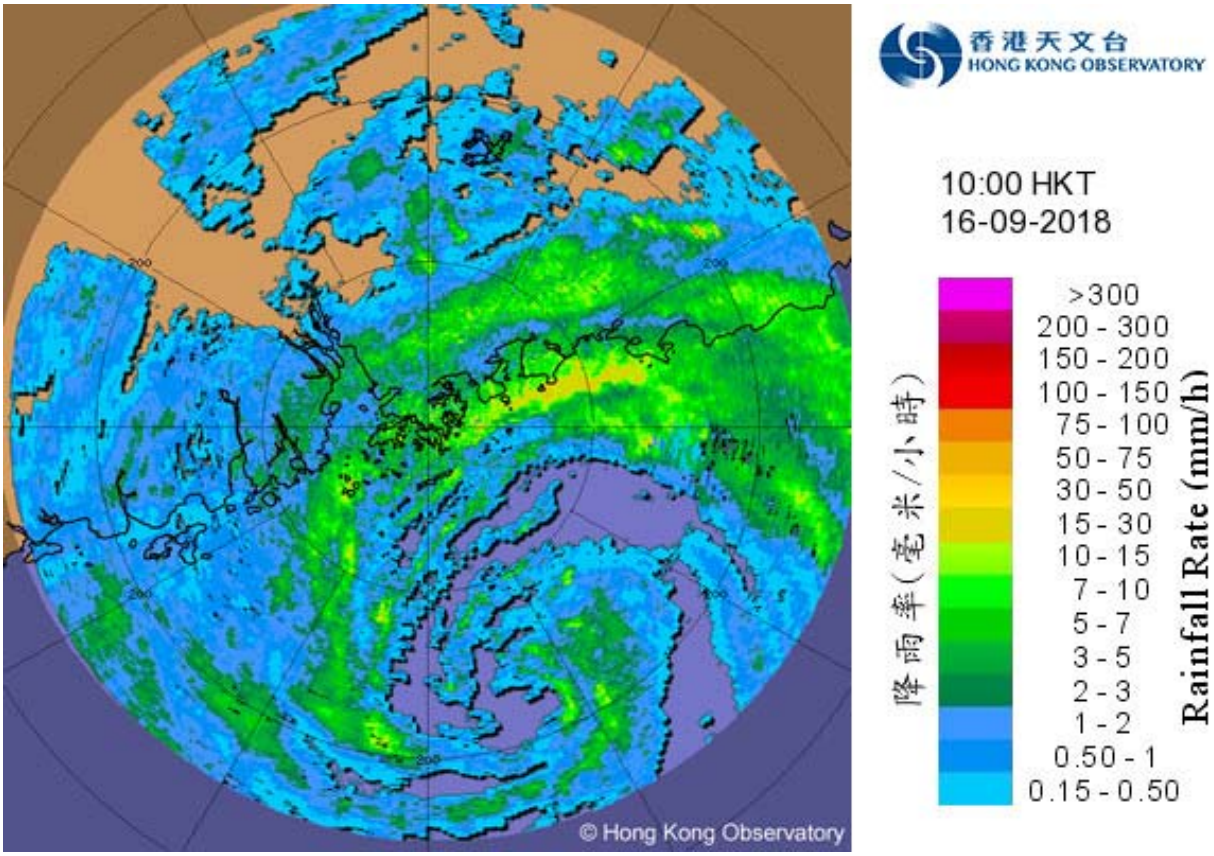


圖 5.7　　2018 年 9 月 16 日上午 10 時的雷達回波圖像，山竹的強烈螺旋雨帶當時正影響香港。

Fig. 5.7　　Image of radar echoes at 10:00 a.m. on 16 September 2018. The intense spiral rainband of Mangkhut was affecting Hong Kong at that time.

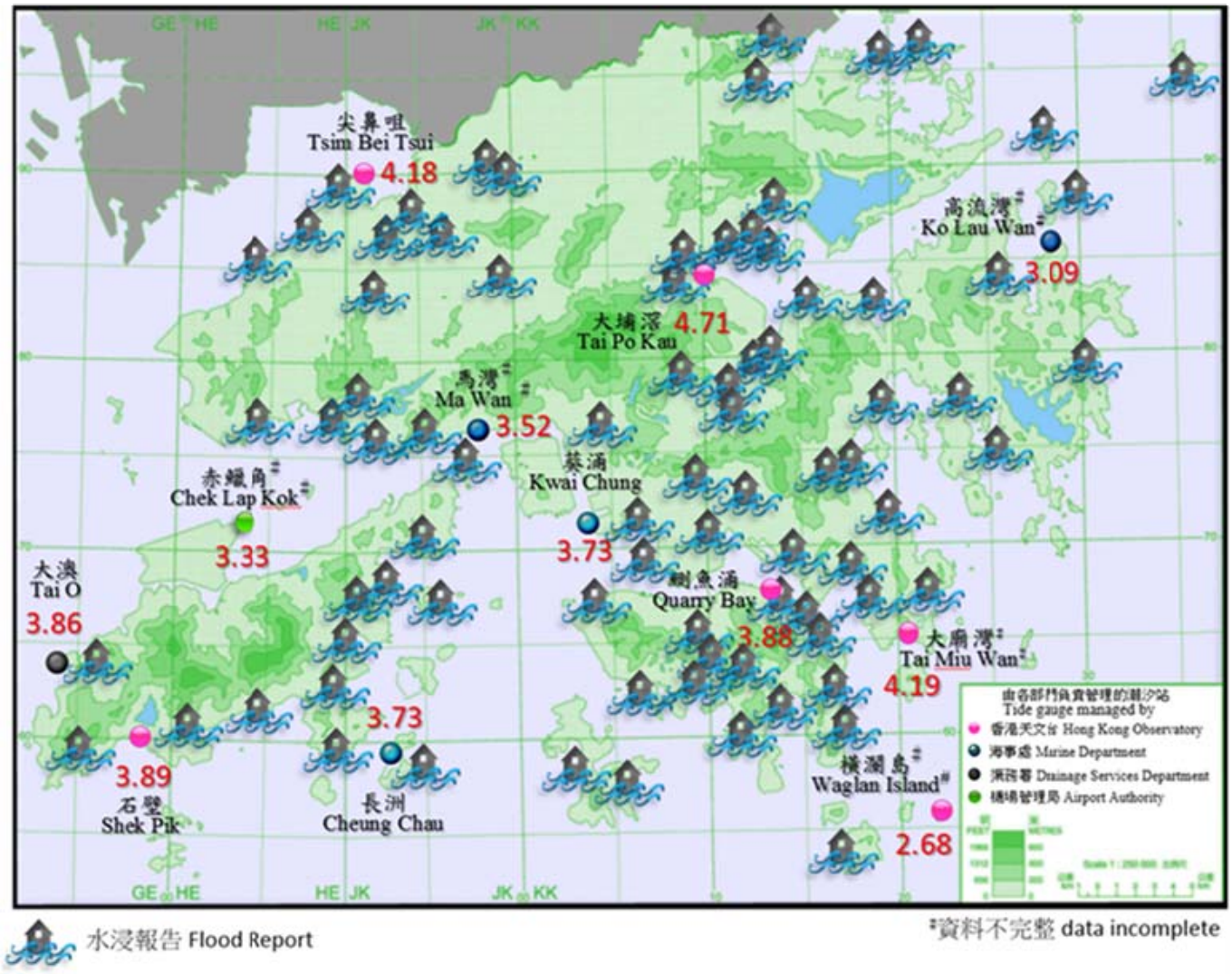


圖 5.8　2018 年 9 月 16 日香港各潮汐站錄得的最高潮位(單位為米，海圖基準面以上)及水浸報告(根據政府部門、新聞及社交媒體的資料，並非詳盡無遺)。

Fig. 5.8　Maximum sea level (metres above Chart Datum) recorded at various tide gauges in Hong Kong and flood reports from government departments, news and social media on 16 September 2018. The flood reports are not exhaustive.

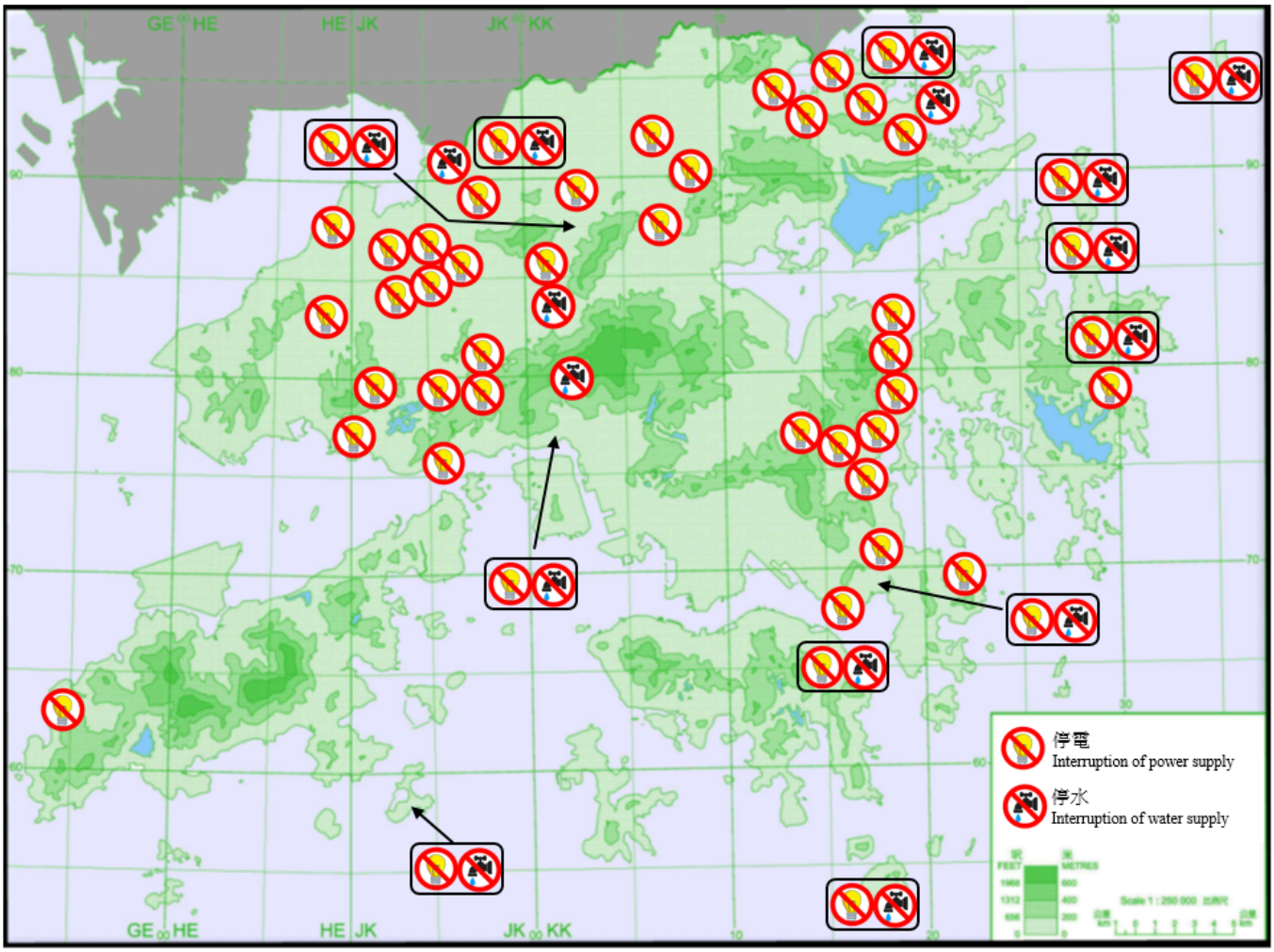


圖 5.9　在山竹的影響下，有關電力及食水中斷的報告(根據政府部門、新聞及社交媒體的資料，並非詳盡無遺)。

Fig. 5.9　Reports of interruption of power and water supply under the influence of Mangkhut based on government departments, news and social media. The incident reports are not exhaustive.

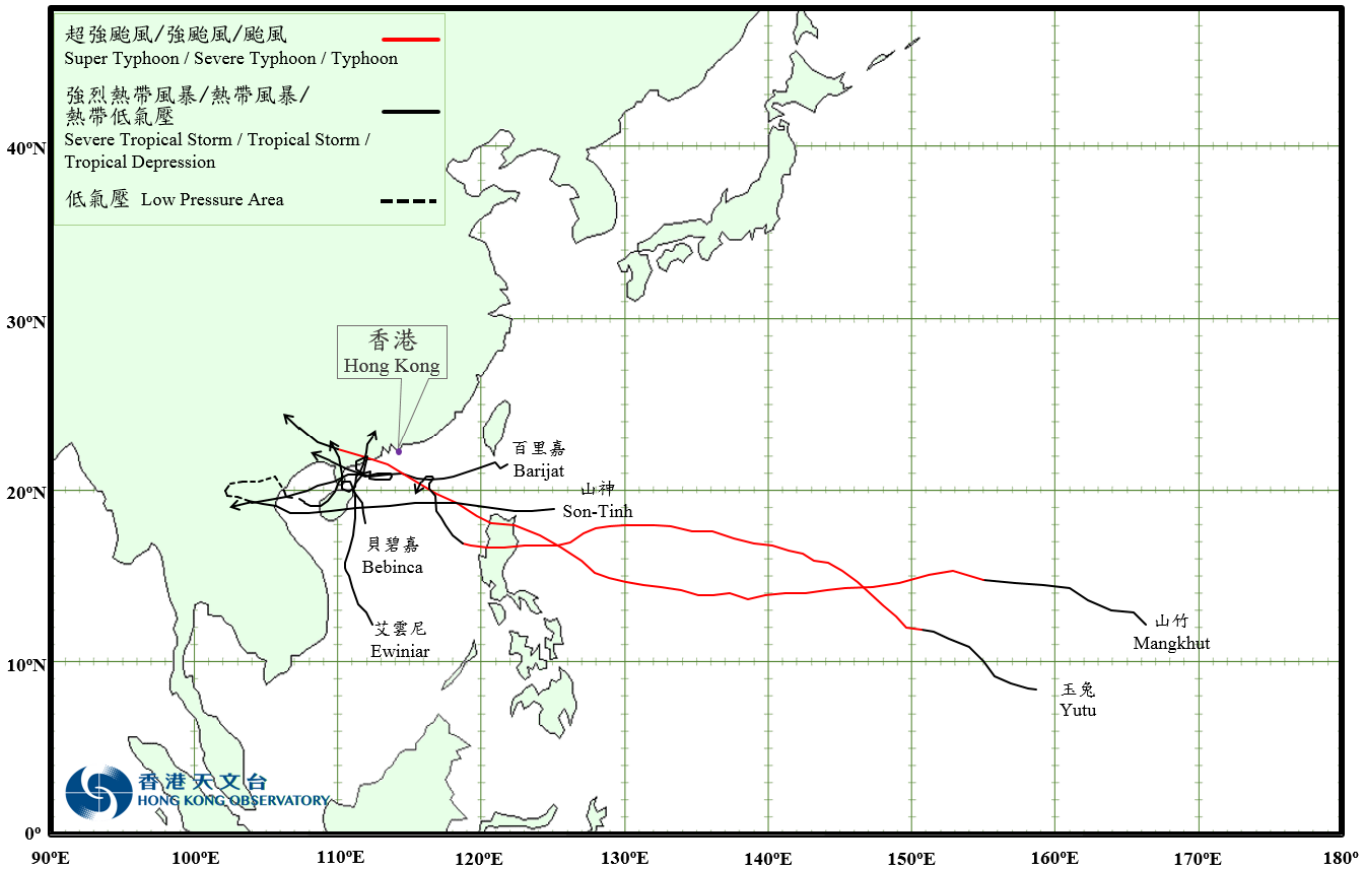


圖 5.10　　2018 年六個影響香港的熱帶氣旋路徑

Fig. 5.10　　Tracks of the six tropical cyclones affecting Hong Kong in 2018