

# 每月天氣摘要 二零一九年九月

## Monthly Weather Summary September 2019



### 目錄

	<u>頁</u>
1. 二零一九年九月天氣回顧	1
2. 二零一九年九月影響北太平洋西部和南海的熱帶氣旋	7
3. 二零一九年九月每日天氣圖	21
4. 二零一九年九月氣象觀測資料	36

### Contents

	<u>Page</u>
1. Weather Review of September 2019	2
2. Tropical Cyclones over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in September 2019	9
3. Daily Weather Maps for September 2019	21
4. Meteorological Observations for September 2019	36

二零一九年十月出版

香港天文台編製  
香港九龍彌敦道134A

1. 除特別列明外，所有時間均以協調世界時加八小時為準。
2. 除特別列明外，所有氣象要素數值均在香港天文台錄得。
3. 因惡劣天氣引致的人命傷亡及財物損毀數字是由各政府部門提供或根據報章報導輯錄。
4. 本刊物的編製和發表，目的是促進資料交流。香港特別行政區政府（包括其僱員及代理人）對於本刊物所載資料的準確性、完整性或效用，概不作出明確或暗示的保證、聲明或陳述；在法律許可的範圍內，對於提供或使用這些資料而可能直接或間接引致任何損失、損壞或傷害（包括死亡），亦不負任何法律承擔或責任（包括疏忽責任）。
5. 未經香港天文台台長同意，不得翻印本刊物任何部分內容。



Published : October 2019

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

1. Unless otherwise stated, all times given are 8 hours ahead of Co-ordinated Universal Time (UTC).
2. Values of meteorological elements are those recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory, unless otherwise specified.
3. Figures of damage and casualties caused by weather phenomena are compiled from press reports and information provided by other government departments.
4. This publication is prepared and disseminated in the interest of promoting the exchange of information. The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (including its servants and agents) makes no warranty, statement or representation, express or implied, with respect to the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of the information contained herein, and in so far as permitted by law, shall not have any legal liability or responsibility (including liability for negligence) for any loss, damage or injury (including death) which may result whether directly or indirectly, from the supply or use of such information.
5. Permission to reproduce any part of this publication should be obtained through the Director of the Hong Kong Observatory.

## 1. 二零一九年九月天氣回顧

由於本月大部分時間受到華南的高空反氣旋所支配，二零一九年本港經歷了一個炎熱、陽光充沛及少雨的九月。本月平均氣溫 28.7 度，較正常值 27.7 度高 1.0 度，是有記錄以來九月的第七高。九月八日至十四日連續七天的熱夜，是九月份最長連續熱夜紀錄。此外，二零一九年截至九月的熱夜數目已達 45 天，較其全年正常值多 27.2 天，是自一八八四年有記錄以來最多。二零一九年九月本港陽光充沛，本月總日照為 216.3 小時，較其正常值 172.3 小時多約百分之 26。本月亦較正常少雨，全月總雨量為 198.9 毫米，只有正常值 327.6 毫米之百分之 61 左右。截至本年九月的累積雨量為 2233.2 毫米，與同期正常值 2233.1 毫米相若。

南海北部的一個低壓區於九月一日增強為一個熱帶低氣壓並稍後命名為劍魚。劍魚大致向西移動，橫過南海北部及於九月二日早上在海南島東南沿岸登陸，當天下午劍魚進入海南島以南海域及緩慢移向越南中部。九月三日劍魚在越南中部沿岸一帶徘徊，並在九月四日早上減弱為一個低壓區。

受劍魚及大陸反氣旋的共同效應，九月一日下午及隨後兩日本港天氣轉為風勢頗大及間中有狂風驟雨及雷暴。九月二日雨勢較大，本港大部分地區錄得超過 50 毫米雨量，西貢、沙田及大埔更錄得超過 100 毫米雨量。受南海北部的一道廣闊低壓槽影響，九月四日及五日本港天氣持續不穩定，間中有狂風大驟雨及雷暴。這兩天本港多處地區錄得超過 40 毫米雨量，而在天文台更錄得超過 90 毫米雨量。

受大陸氣流影響，九月六日至九日本港天氣轉為普遍天晴及酷熱。九月七日至九日的高溫天氣更在下午觸發雷雨。隨著中國東南部的高空反氣旋逐漸增強，九月十日及十三日本港持續普遍天晴及酷熱。在陽光充沛的情況下，九月十二日天文台氣溫上升至全月最高的 33.5 度。此外，九月十三日天文台錄得最高氣溫達 33.0 度，是有記錄以來最熱的中秋節。

隨著高空反氣旋減弱及在微風情況下，九月十四日至十七日本港天氣炎熱並夾雜著陽光及雷雨。九月十七日局部地區雨勢頗大，屯門及元朗錄得超過 50 毫米雨量，而大嶼山西部更錄得超過 100 毫米雨量。隨著高空反氣旋再度增強，除早晚有幾陣驟雨及雷暴外，九月十八日本港天氣逐漸好轉。九月十九日本港早上仍有幾陣驟雨，下午轉為天晴乾燥。九月十九日早上驟雨期間，天文台氣溫下降至全月最低的 24.9 度。受華南的乾燥東北季候風影響，本月餘下時間本港天氣持續普遍晴朗及乾燥。本港天氣於九月二十日至二十二日非常乾燥，部分地區的相對濕度降至百分之四十以下。本月最後三天本港亦有煙霞，港內的能見度降至 4000 米以下。

本月有六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/

---

## 1. The Weather of September 2019

With the dominance of upper-air anticyclone over southern China for most of the time in the month, Hong Kong experienced a hot, sunny and dry September in 2019. The monthly mean temperature was 28.7 degrees, 1.0 degree above the normal figure of 27.7 degrees and the seventh highest on record for September. There were seven consecutive hot nights from 8 to 14 September, the longest on record for September. Moreover, up to September, the annual number of hot nights in 2019 already reached 45, which is 27.2 days above the annual normal and the highest on record since 1884. September 2019 was marked by sunny weather with the monthly total sunshine duration amounting to 216.3 hours, about 26 percent above the normal of 172.3 hours. The month was also drier than usual with a total rainfall of 198.9 millimetres, about 61 percent of the normal figure of 327.6 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall this year up to September was 2233.2 millimetres, on par with the normal figure of 2233.1 millimetres for the same period.

An area of low pressure intensified into a tropical depression over the northern part of the South China Sea on the first day of September and later named as Kajiki. It moved generally westward across the northern part of the South China Sea and made landfall over the southeastern coast of Hainan Island on the morning of 2 September. Kajiki entered the seas south of Hainan Island in the afternoon and moved slowly towards central Vietnam. Kajiki then lingered over the vicinity of the coast of central Vietnam on 3 September and weakened into an area of low pressure over there on the morning of 4 September.

Under the combined effect of Kajiki and the continental anticyclone, local weather became windy with occasional squally showers and thunderstorms in the afternoon of 1 September and remained so on the next two days. The showers were particularly heavy on 2 September with more than 50 millimetres of rainfall over most parts of the territory and rainfall even exceeding 100 millimetres over Sai Kung, Sha Tin and Tai Po. Affected by a broad trough of low pressure over the northern part of the South China Sea, the weather in Hong Kong remained unstable with occasional heavy showers and thunderstorms on 4 – 5 September. More than 40 millimetres of rainfall were recorded in many places and the rainfall recorded at Hong Kong Observatory even exceeded 90 millimetres in these two days.

Under the influence of a continental airstream, local weather became generally fine and very hot on 6 – 9 September. The high temperature also triggered thundery showers on the afternoons of 7 - 9 September. With the anticyclone aloft over southeastern China strengthening gradually, the generally fine and very hot weather continued on 10 – 13

September. With plenty of sunshine, the maximum temperature at the Observatory soared to 33.5 degrees on 12 September, the highest of the month. Moreover, the maximum temperature at the Observatory reached 33.0 degrees on 13 September, making it the hottest Mid-Autumn Festival on record.

With the weakening of the anticyclone aloft and under light wind conditions, it was hot with a mixture of sunshine and thundery showers in Hong Kong on 14 – 17 September. The showers were rather heavy and localized on 17 September. More than 50 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over Tuen Mun and Yuen Long and the rainfall even exceeded 100 millimetres over the western part of Lantau Island. With the anticyclone aloft strengthening again, apart from a few showers and thunderstorms in the morning and at night, the weather improved gradually on 18 September. While there were still a few showers in the morning, the weather turned fine and dry in the afternoon of 19 September. The temperature of the Observatory dropped to 24.9 degrees under the morning showers on 19 September, the lowest of the month. With the prevalence of the dry northeast monsoon over South China, the weather remained generally fine and dry for the rest of the month. The weather was very dry during the day on 20 – 22 September with the relative humidity over parts of the territory fell below 40 percent. It was also hazy on the last three days of the month with the visibility in the harbour fell below 4000 metres.

Six 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 二零一九年九月發出的警告及信號**  
**Table 1.1 Warnings and Signals issued in September 2019**

熱帶氣旋警告信號

Tropical Cyclone 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
		劍魚 KAJIKI	1 3 1	1/9 1/9 2/9	0840 1620 1040

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
21/9	0905	21/9	1200
22/9	0530	22/9	1330

暴雨警告信號

Rainstorm Warnings

顏色 Colour	開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
黃色 Amber	2/9	1225	2/9	1400

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	13/9	0600	14/9	1100
紅色 Red	20/9	0600	23/9	1945
黃色 Yellow	28/9	0600	28/9	1845
黃色 Yellow	29/9	0600	29/9	1800

雷暴警告

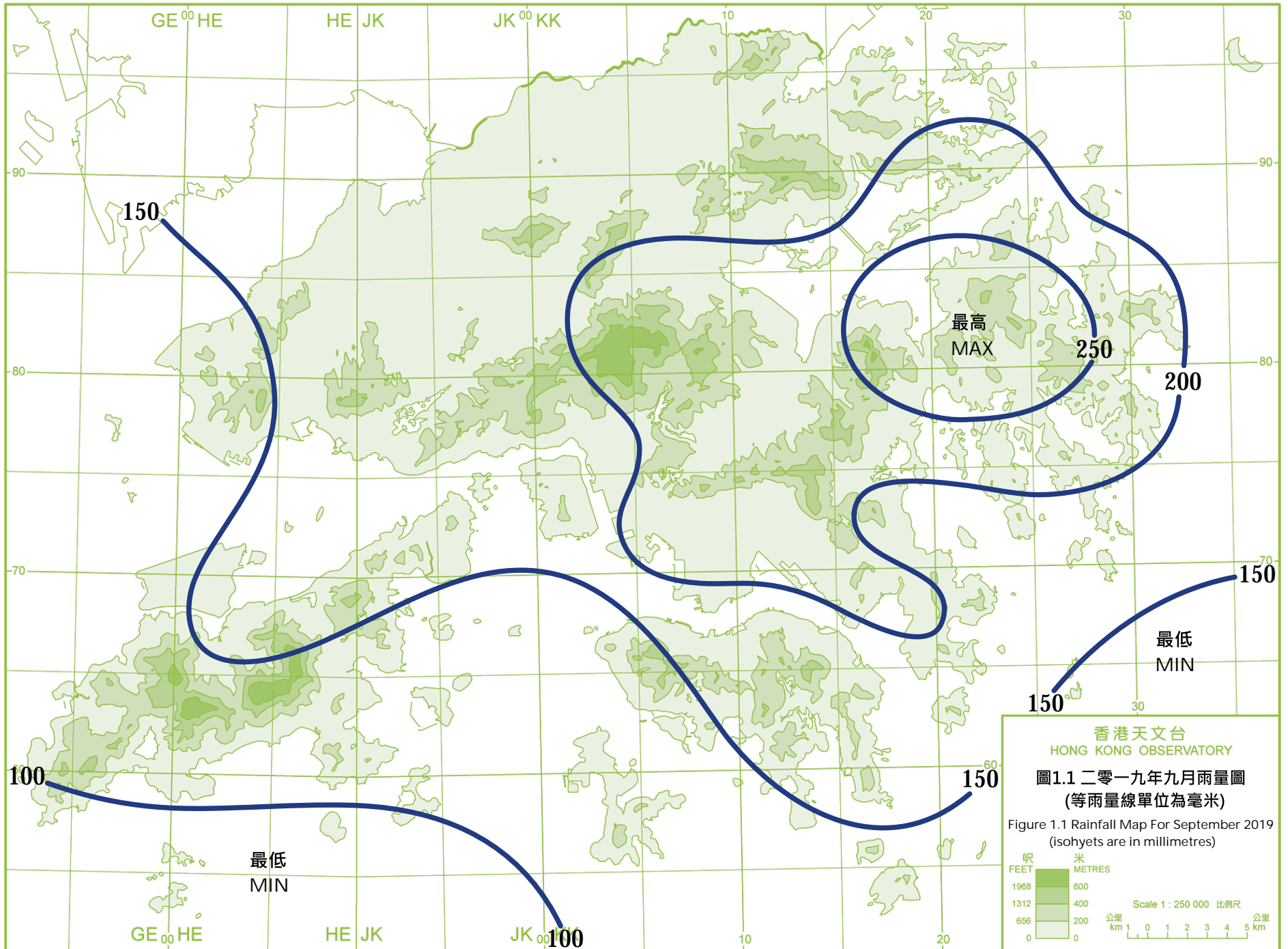
Thunderstorm Warning

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time		開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
1/9	0945	1/9	1045	1/9	1345	1/9	2100
1/9	2320	2/9	0300	2/9	0435	2/9	1930
2/9	2025	2/9	2230	3/9	0547	3/9	0715
3/9	2255	4/9	1900	5/9	0215	5/9	0700
7/9	1535	7/9	1720	8/9	1330	8/9	1500
9/9	1350	9/9	1500	14/9	1405	14/9	1545
14/9	1755	14/9	1900	14/9	2110	14/9	2300
15/9	0525	15/9	0930	16/9	0115	16/9	0700
16/9	1725	16/9	1845	17/9	0245	17/9	0345
17/9	1305	17/9	2000	18/9	2030	19/9	0300

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
7/9	1045	7/9	1800
8/9	0645	8/9	1730
9/9	1145	10/9	1800
11/9	1145	13/9	1800
20/9	0745	20/9	1800
30/9	1100	30/9	1900





## 2.1 二零一九年九月熱帶氣旋概述

二零一九年九月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了六個熱帶氣旋，當中劍魚引致香港天文台需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號。

熱帶低氣壓劍魚於九月一日早上在香港之東南約 480 公里的南海北部上形成，向西橫過南海北部。日間劍魚稍為增強，其中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 55 公里。劍魚於九月二日早上橫過海南島東南部後轉向西南方向移動。劍魚於九月三日在越南中部沿岸一帶徘徊打轉，翌日在越南中部沿岸海域減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導，劍魚吹襲越南期間造成至少六人死亡和十人失蹤。有關劍魚的詳細資料及對香港的影響，請參閱它的熱帶氣旋報告。

熱帶低氣壓玲玲於九月二日早上在高雄之東南約 1 000 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，大致向北移向台灣以東海域，並迅速增強。玲玲於九月五日在日本宮古島附近增強為超強颱風，達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 205 公里。隨後玲玲先後橫過東海和黃海，於九月七日登陸朝鮮半島北部，最後於九月八日在中國東北部演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導，玲玲掠過日本宮古島期間帶來狂風暴雨，造成最少五人受傷。玲玲吹襲韓國期間造成最少三人死亡和 24 人受傷，超過 16 萬戶停電。玲玲亦在朝鮮造成最少五人死亡及三人受傷。

熱帶低氣壓法茜於九月四日清晨在硫黃島之東南偏東約 2 120 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北移向日本以南海域，並逐漸增強。法茜於九月八日增強為強颱風並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 175 公里。隨後法茜逐漸轉向東北方向移動，九月九日清晨掠過東京附近並減弱。法茜於九月十日在日本以東海域上演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

受法茜正面吹襲，關東地區多處錄得破紀錄的風速。根據報章報導，法茜吹襲日本期間造成最少四人死亡和 145 人受傷，關東地區有超過 93 萬戶停電，東京亦有至少 350 宗水浸報告。關東地區的海陸空交通大受影響，至少 283 航班取消，來往成田機場的交通一度中斷，約 17 000 名旅客滯留在機場。

熱帶低氣壓琵琶於九月十五日早上在硫黃島之東南約 1 350 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北方向移動並逐漸增強。琵琶於當晚增強為熱帶風暴並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 65 公里。翌日琵琶迅速減弱，下午在海上減弱為一個低壓區。

熱帶低氣壓塔巴於九月十八日上午在台北之東南偏東約 840 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，初時移動緩慢。塔巴於九月二十一日早上增強為颱風，達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 120 公里。當日塔巴加速向北橫過東海。塔巴於九月二十二日轉向東北移動，翌日早上在日本本州以北的海域上演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導，塔巴吹襲日本期間造成至少兩人死亡和 56 人受傷。塔巴在韓國亦造成至少一人死亡、26 人受傷。

熱帶低氣壓米娜於九月二十七日晚上在馬尼拉以東約 1 610 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北至西北偏西移動並逐漸增強。米娜於九月二十九日增強為颱風，翌日轉向偏北方向移動，橫過台灣以東海域。

## 2.1 Overview of Tropical Cyclones in September 2019

Six tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in September 2019, of which Kajiki necessitated the issuance of tropical cyclone warning signals by the Observatory.

Kajiki formed as a tropical depression over the northern part of the South China Sea at about 480 km southeast of Hong Kong on the morning of 1 September and moved westwards across the northern part of the South China Sea. Kajiki intensified slightly during the day with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 55 km/h near its centre. It turned to track southwestwards after moving across the southeastern part of Hainan Island on the morning of 2 September. Kajiki lingered over the vicinity of the coast of central Vietnam on 3 September and finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the coastal waters of central Vietnam the next day.

According to press reports, Kajiki left at least six deaths and ten missing in Vietnam during its passage. For detailed information of Kajiki including its impact to Hong Kong, please refer to the Tropical Cyclone Report of Kajiki.

Lingling formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 000 km southeast of Gaoxiong on the morning of 2 September. It tracked generally northwards towards the sea areas east of Taiwan and intensified rapidly. It developed into a super typhoon near Miyakojima of Japan on 5 September and reached its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 205 km/h near its centre. Lingling moved across the East China Sea and then the Yellow Sea afterwards. It made landfall over the northern part of the Korean Peninsula on 7 September. Lingling finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the northeastern part of China on 8 September.

According to press reports, Lingling brought torrential rain and squalls to Miyakojima of Japan during its passage, leading to at least five injuries. In the Republic of Korea, Lingling caused at least three deaths and 24 injuries, and more than 160 000 households without electricity supply. Lingling also left at least five people dead and three others injured in DPR Korea.

Faxai formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 2 120 km east-southeast of Iwo Jima on the small hours of 4 September. It tracked northwestwards towards the sea areas south of Japan and intensified gradually. Faxai intensified into a severe typhoon on 8 September and reached its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 175 km/h near its centre. It then turned to move northeastwards gradually. Faxai skirted past near Tokyo on the small hours of 9 September and weakened. It evolved into an

extratropical cyclone over the sea areas east of Japan on 10 September.

Facing the direct hit of Faxai, record-breaking wind speeds were registered in many places of Kanto of Honshu. According to press reports, Faxai brought torrential rain and squalls to Japan during its passage, leaving at least four deaths and 145 injuries. There were over 930 000 households without electricity supply in Kanto of Honshu and at least 350 flooding reports in Tokyo. Transportation services in Kanto of Honshu were paralyzed with at least 283 flights cancelled. The traffic to Narita International Airport was also suspended, forcing over 17 000 passengers to stay at the airport.

Peipah formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 350 km southeast of Iwo Jima on the morning of 15 September. It moved northwestwards and intensified gradually. Peipah developed into a tropical storm on the night of 15 September and reached its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 65 km/h near its centre. Peipah weakened rapidly the next day and degenerated into an area of low pressure over sea on the afternoon.

Tapah formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 840 km east-southeast of Taipei on the morning of 18 September and drifted slowly at first. Tapah intensified into a typhoon on the morning of 21 September and reached its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 120 km/h near its centre. Tapah picked up speed to move north across the East China Sea that day. It turned to move northeastwards on 22 September and evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the sea areas north of Honshu, Japan the next morning.

According to press reports, Tapah caused at least two deaths and 56 injuries in Japan during its passage. Tapah also left at least one death and 26 injuries in the Republic of Korea.

Mitag formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 610 km east of Manila on the night of 27 September. It moved towards northwest to west-northwest and intensified gradually. Mitag developed into a typhoon on 29 September. It turned to move northwards across the sea areas east of Taiwan the next day.

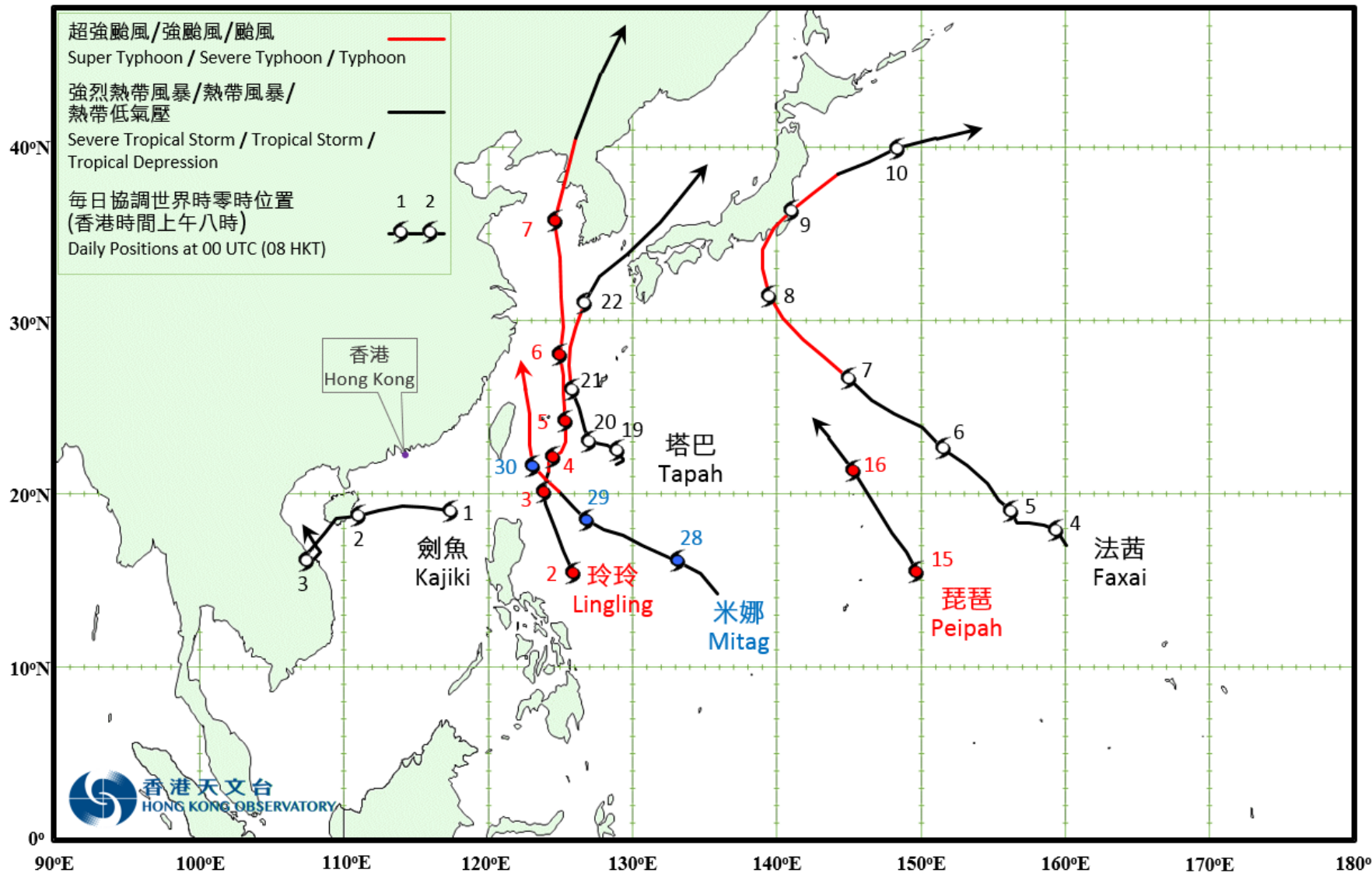


圖 2.1 二零一九年九月的熱帶氣旋路徑圖  
Fig. 2.1 Tracks of tropical cyclones in September 2019

## 2.2 熱帶低氣壓劍魚 (1914)

二零一九年九月一日至四日

劍魚是香港天文台在二零一九年第五個需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓劍魚於九月一日早上在香港之東南約 480 公里的南海北部上形成，向西橫過南海北部。日間劍魚稍為增強，其中心附近最高持續風速估計達每小時 55 公里。劍魚於九月二日早上橫過海南島東南部後轉向西南方向移動。劍魚於九月三日在越南中部沿岸登陸並在附近一帶徘徊打轉，翌日在越南中部沿岸海域減弱為一個低壓區。

九月一日上午劍魚形成後，天文台於上午 8 時 40 分發出一號戒備信號，當時劍魚集結在香港之東南約 470 公里。日間本港吹和緩至清勁的東北風，離岸及高地間中吹強風。隨著劍魚靠近本港，天文台在當日下午 4 時 20 分改發三號強風信號，當時劍魚集結在香港之東南偏南約 340 公里。晚上本港普遍吹清勁至強風程度的偏東風。劍魚在晚上 9 時左右最接近香港，在本港以南約 330 公里掠過。劍魚於九月二日早上登陸海南島東南沿岸並遠離香港，天文台於當日上午 10 時 40 分以一號戒備信號取代三號強風信號。但在劍魚與大陸反氣旋的共同影響下，本港離岸及高地仍間中吹強風。隨著本港風力減弱，天文台於九月三日上午 9 時 20 分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告訊號。

在劍魚的影響下，尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上) 3.0 米，而大廟灣錄得最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.39 米。天文台總部於九月一日下午 3 時 23 分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓 1004.5 百帕斯卡。

在劍魚相關的雨帶影響下，九月一日至三日本港間中有狂風大驟雨及雷暴，九月二日中午雨勢較大，天文台需要發出黃色暴雨警告信號。這三天本港大部分地區錄得超過 50 毫米雨量，西貢、沙田及大埔的雨量更超過 150 毫米。

劍魚並沒有對香港造成嚴重破壞。根據報章報導，劍魚吹襲越南期間造成至少六人死亡和十人失蹤。

## **2.2 Tropical Depression Kajiki (1914) 1 to 4 September 2019**

Kajiki was the fifth tropical cyclone necessitating the issuance of tropical cyclone warning signal by the Hong Kong Observatory in 2019.

Kajiki formed as a tropical depression over the northern part of the South China Sea at about 480 km southeast of Hong Kong on the morning of 1 September and moved westwards across the northern part of the South China Sea. Kajiki intensified slightly during the day with an estimated maximum sustained wind reaching 55 km/h near its centre. It turned to track southwestwards after moving across the southeastern part of Hainan Island on the morning of 2 September. Kajiki made landfall over the coast of central Vietnam and lingered over the region on 3 September. It finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the coastal waters of central Vietnam the next day.

After the formation of Kajiki on the morning of 1 September, the Hong Kong Observatory issued the Standby Signal No. 1 at 8:40 a.m. when Kajiki was centred about 470 km southeast of the territory. Local winds during the day were moderate to fresh northeasterlies and occasionally reached strong force offshore and on high ground. With Kajiki edging closer to the territory, the Strong Wind Signal No. 3 was issued at 4:20 p.m. that afternoon when it was about 340 km south-southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds were in general fresh to strong easterlies at night. Kajiki was closest to Hong Kong at around 9 p.m. that night, skirting past about 330 km south of the territory. As Kajiki made landfall over the southeastern coast of Hainan Island and moved away from Hong Kong, the Standby Signal No. 1 was issued to replace the Strong Wind Signal No. 3 at 10:40 a.m. on 2 September. Under the combined effect of Kajiki and continental anticyclone, local winds remained occasionally strong offshore and on high ground. As winds over Hong Kong weakened, all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 9:20 a.m. on 3 September.

Under the influence of Kajiki, a maximum sea level (above chart datum) of 3.0 m was recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui and a maximum storm surge of 0.39 m (above astronomical tide) was recorded at Tai Miu Wan. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1004.5 hPa was recorded at 3:23 p.m. on 1 September.

Affected by the rainbands associated with Kajiki, there were occasional heavy squally showers and thunderstorms on 1-3 September. The showers were particularly heavy around noon on 2 September, which necessitated the issuance of the Amber Rainstorm Warning Signal. More than 50 millimetres of rainfall were generally recorded over the territory during these three days, and rainfall even exceeded 150 millimetres in Sai Kung, Sha Tin and Tai Po.

Kajiki did not cause any significant damage in Hong Kong. According to press reports, Kajiki left at least six deaths and ten missing in Vietnam during its passage.

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

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

站 Station ( <a href="https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/informtc/station2019.htm">https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/informtc/station2019.htm</a> , <a href="https://www.hko.gov.hk/en/informtc/station2019.htm">https://www.hko.gov.hk/en/informtc/station2019.htm</a> )		最高陣風 Maximum Gust				最高每小時平均風速 Maximum Hourly Mean Wind					
		風向 Direction	風速 (公里/時) Speed (km/h)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	風向 Direction	風速 (公里/時) Speed (km/h)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time		
黃麻角(赤柱)	Bluff Head (Stanley)	東北偏東	ENE	68	1/9	22:54	東	E	31	2/9	05:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東南偏東	ESE	72	2/9	01:27	東	E	34	1/9	16:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東	E	92	2/9	01:35	東	E	43	2/9	09:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	-	-	83	1/9	14:09	-	-	51	1/9	16:00
青洲	Green Island	東北偏東	ENE	72	2/9	09:38	東北偏東	ENE	51	1/9	16:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東	E	58	1/9	14:25	東	E	34	1/9	15:00
		東	E	58	1/9	14:25	東	E	34	1/9	16:00
		東	E	58	1/9	14:25	東	E	34	1/9	17:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東	E	54	2/9	07:38	東	E	25	1/9	15:00
京士柏	King's Park	東	E	54	1/9	14:37	東	E	22	1/9	15:00
		東	E	54	2/9	09:56	東	E	22	1/9	16:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	東	E	70	2/9	07:18	東	E	30	2/9	09:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東北偏東	ENE	54	2/9	12:17	東北偏東	ENE	25	1/9	17:00
		東北偏東	ENE	54	2/9	12:18					
北角	North Point	東北偏東	ENE	65	1/9	15:49	東	E	36	1/9	20:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東	E	75	2/9	01:41	東	E	40	1/9	16:00
平洲	Ping Chau	東	E	40	2/9	13:23	東	E	16	2/9	14:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東北	NE	72	2/9	03:05	東北偏東	ENE	34	2/9	12:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東南偏東	ESE	47	1/9	15:12	東	E	27	1/9	16:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東	E	56	1/9	14:33	東	E	27	1/9	16:00
		東	E	56	1/9	15:07					
沙田	Sha Tin	東北	NE	56	2/9	08:56	東	E	19	1/9	16:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東北偏東	ENE	62	2/9	12:06	東	E	20	2/9	16:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東	E	59	2/9	07:15	東	E	27	2/9	08:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東北偏東	ENE	41	2/9	07:43	東北偏東	ENE	16	1/9	16:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東南偏東	ESE	104	2/9	04:30	東南偏東	ESE	67	2/9	05:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	東北偏東	ENE	76	2/9	07:45	東	E	34	1/9	15:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	東	E	77	2/9	07:52	東	E	45	1/9	15:00
		東	E	77	2/9	07:52	東	E	45	1/9	16:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	-	-	85	1/9	18:56	-	-	54	2/9	05:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東北偏東	ENE	52	2/9	05:55	東北偏北	NNE	14	1/9	12:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南	SE	51	1/9	14:13	東南偏東	ESE	20	1/9	15:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東北偏北	NNE	38	1/9	12:20	東北偏北	NNE	12	3/9	02:00
		東北偏北	NNE	38	1/9	12:20	東北偏北	NNE	12	3/9	03:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東	E	96	2/9	04:29	東北偏東	ENE	56	1/9	16:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東北偏東	ENE	41	2/9	08:02	東	E	13	1/9	16:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東北偏東	ENE	58	1/9	15:29	東北偏東	ENE	22	1/9	20:00
		東北偏東	ENE	58	1/9	15:29	東北偏東	ENE	22	2/9	11:00

大美督、昂坪 - 沒有資料 Tai Mei Tuk, Ngong Ping - data not available

長洲泳灘、大老山 - 沒有風向資料 Cheung Chau Beach, Tate's Cairn - wind direction not available



表 2.2.2 在劍魚影響下，熱帶氣旋警告信號系統的八個參考測風站在熱帶氣旋警告信號生效時錄得持續風力達到強風程度的時段

Table 2.2.2 Periods during which sustained strong winds were attained at the eight reference anemometers in the tropical cyclone warning system when tropical cyclone warning signals for Kajiki were in force

站		最初達到強風*時間		最後達到強風*時間	
Station		Start time when strong wind speed* was attained		End time when strong wind speed* was attained	
(https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/inf ormtc/station2019.htm, https://www.hko.gov.hk/en/inf ormtc/station2019.htm)		日期/月份	時間	日期/月份	時間
		Date/Month	Time	Date/Month	Time
長洲	Cheung Chau	1/9	14:09	2/9	09:15
西貢	Sai Kung	2/9	11:27	2/9	11:27

香港國際機場、啟德、流浮山、沙田、打鼓嶺、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 Hong Kong International Airport, Kai Tak, Lau Fau Shan, Sha Tin, Ta Kwu Ling and Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot.

\* 十分鐘平均風速達每小時 41-62 公里

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

註： 本表列出持續風力達到強風程度的起始及終結時間。期間風力可能高於或低於指定的風力。

Note: The table gives the start and end time of sustained strong force winds. Winds might fluctuate above or below the specified wind speeds in between the times indicated.

表 2.2.3 劍魚影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量  
 Table 2.2.3 Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Kajiki

站 (參閱圖 2.2.2) Station (See Fig. 2.2.2)			九月一日 1 Sep	九月二日 2 Sep	九月三日 3 Sep	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			8.5	38.4	12.9	59.8
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			6.1	38.1	0.1	44.3
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			3.5	34.0	5.0	42.5
H23	香港仔 Aberdeen		3.5	27.0	1.0	31.5
N05	粉嶺 Fanling		13.0	88.5	11.5	113.0
N13	糧船灣 High Island		23.0	73.0	9.5	105.5
K04	佐敦谷 Jordan Valley		38.5	73.5	12.5	124.5
N06	葵涌 Kwai Chung		26.0	68.0	15.0	109.0
H12	半山區 Mid Levels		8.5	44.0	25.0	77.5
N09	沙田 Sha Tin		23.0	110.0	17.5	150.5
H19	筲箕灣 Shau Kei Wan		9.5	35.0	14.5	59.0
SEK	石崗 Shek Kong		24.0	88.5	[6.0]	[118.5]
K06	蘇屋邨 So Uk Estate		34.5	75.0	14.0	123.5
R31	大美督 Tai Mei Tuk		19.5	80.5	5.5	105.5
R21	踏石角 Tap Shek Kok		3.0	40.5	2.5	46.0
N17	東涌 Tung Chung		7.5	31.5	13.0	52.0
TMR	屯門水庫 Tuen Mun Reservoir		[2.9]	59.9	4.6	[67.4]

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

表 2.2.4 劍魚影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮  
 Table 2.2.4 Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Kajiki

站 Station ( <a href="https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/info/mrmtc/station2019.htm">https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/info/mrmtc/station2019.htm</a> , <a href="https://www.hko.gov.hk/en/info/mrmtc/station2019.htm">https://www.hko.gov.hk/en/info/mrmtc/station2019.htm</a> )		最高潮位 (海圖基準面以上) Maximum sea level (above chart datum)			最大風暴潮 (天文潮高度以上) Maximum storm surge (above astronomical tide)		
		高度(米) Height (m)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	高度(米) Height (m)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
鯪魚涌	Quarry Bay	2.62	1/9	10:29	0.31	1/9	23:58
石壁	Shek Pik	2.69	1/9	10:52	0.30	1/9	23:27
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.56	1/9	10:28	0.39	1/9	23:40
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.70	1/9	11:35	0.38	1/9	23:12
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	3.00	1/9	10:51	0.38	2/9	00:42

橫瀾島 - 沒有資料 Waglan Island - data not available

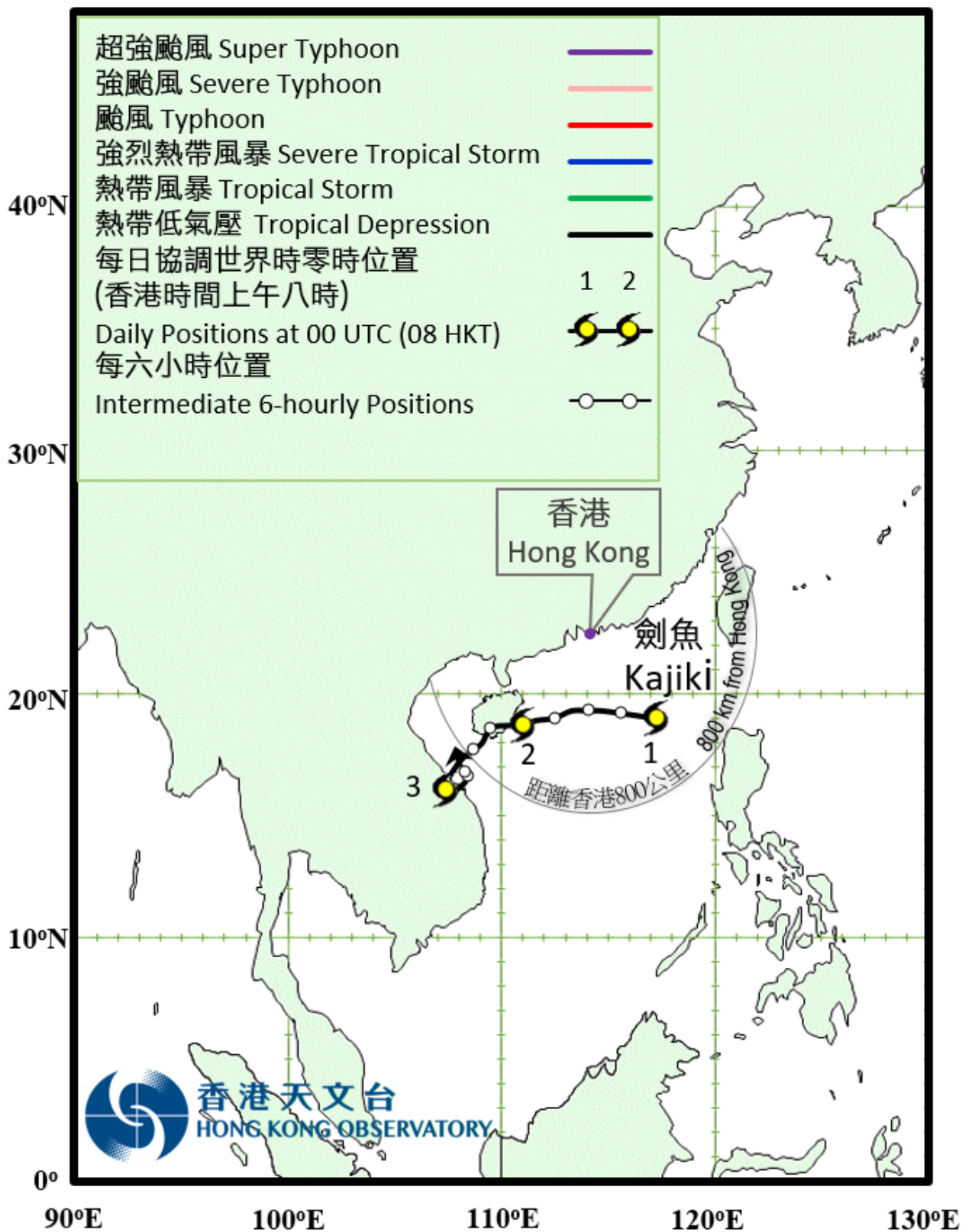


圖 2.2.1 二零一九年九月一日至四日劍魚的路徑圖。

Figure 2.2.1 Track of Kajiki : 1 – 4 September 2019.

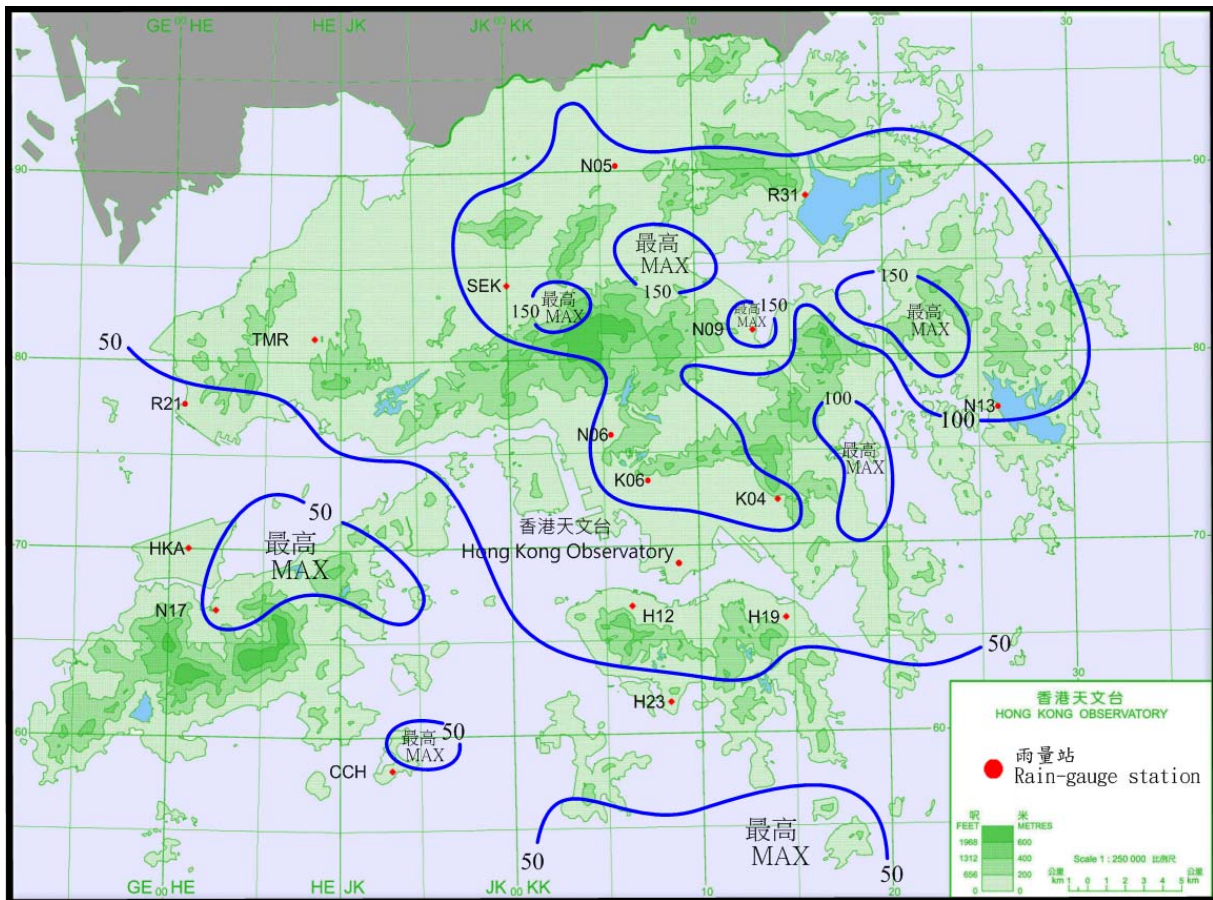


圖 2.2.2 二零一九年九月一日至三日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。  
 Figure 2.2.2 Rainfall distribution on 1 - 3 September 2019 (isohyets in millimetres).

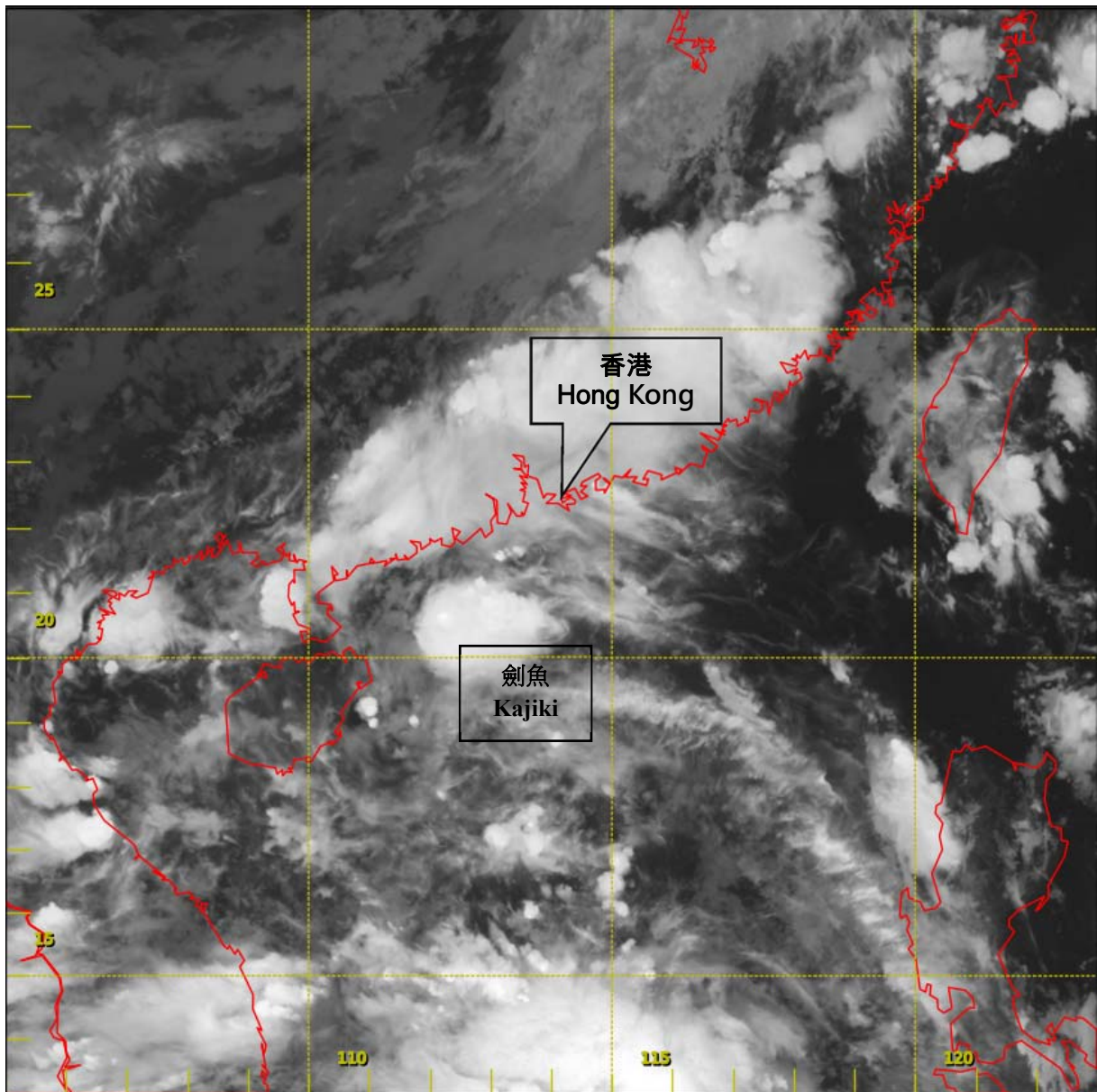


圖 2.2.3 二零一九年九月一日下午 9 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時劍魚最接近本港，其中心在香港以南約 330 公里。

Figure 2.2.3 Infa-red satellite imagery around 9 p.m. on 1 September 2019, when Kajiki was closest to Hong Kong with its centre about 330 km south of Hong Kong.

[ 此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的向日葵 8 號衛星。 ]

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

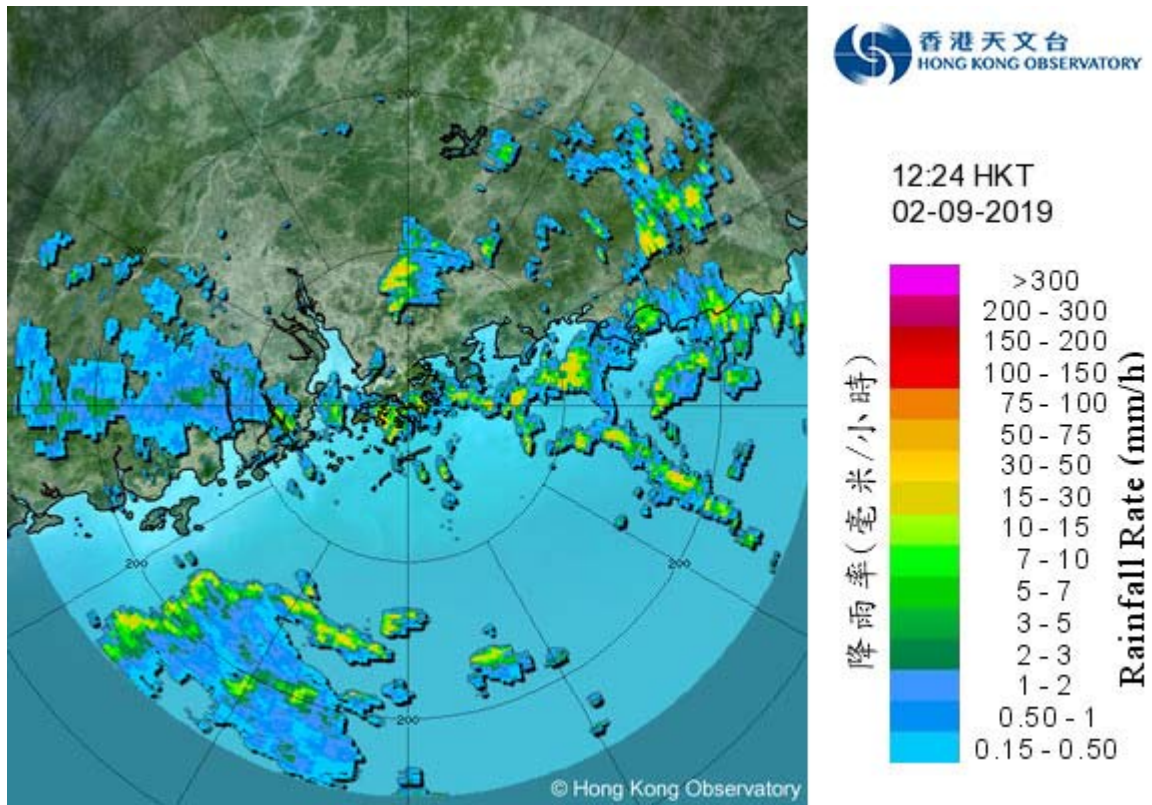
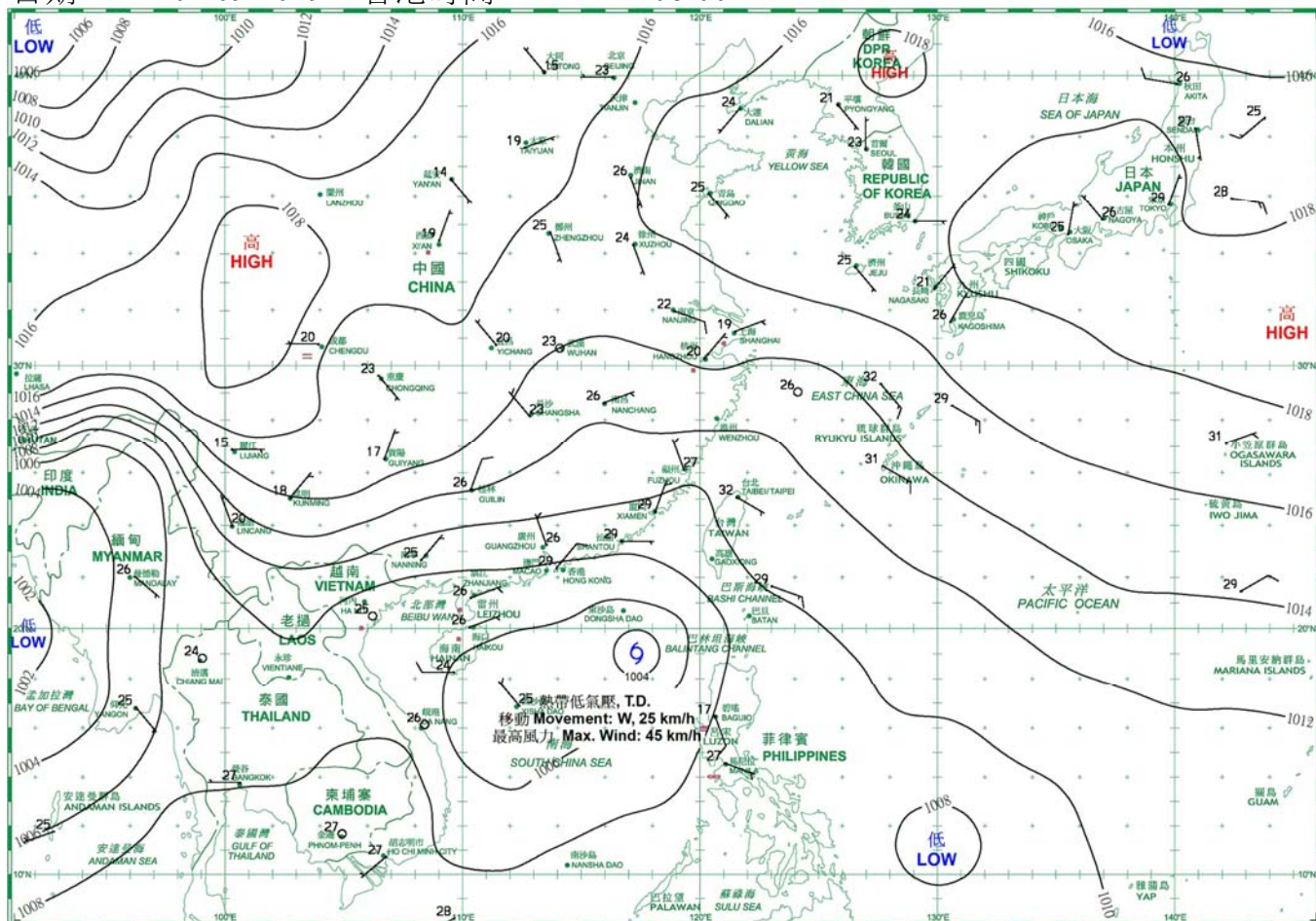


圖 2.2.4 二零一九年九月二日下午 12 時 24 分的雷達回波圖像，當時與劍魚相關的雨帶正影響廣東沿岸及南海北部。

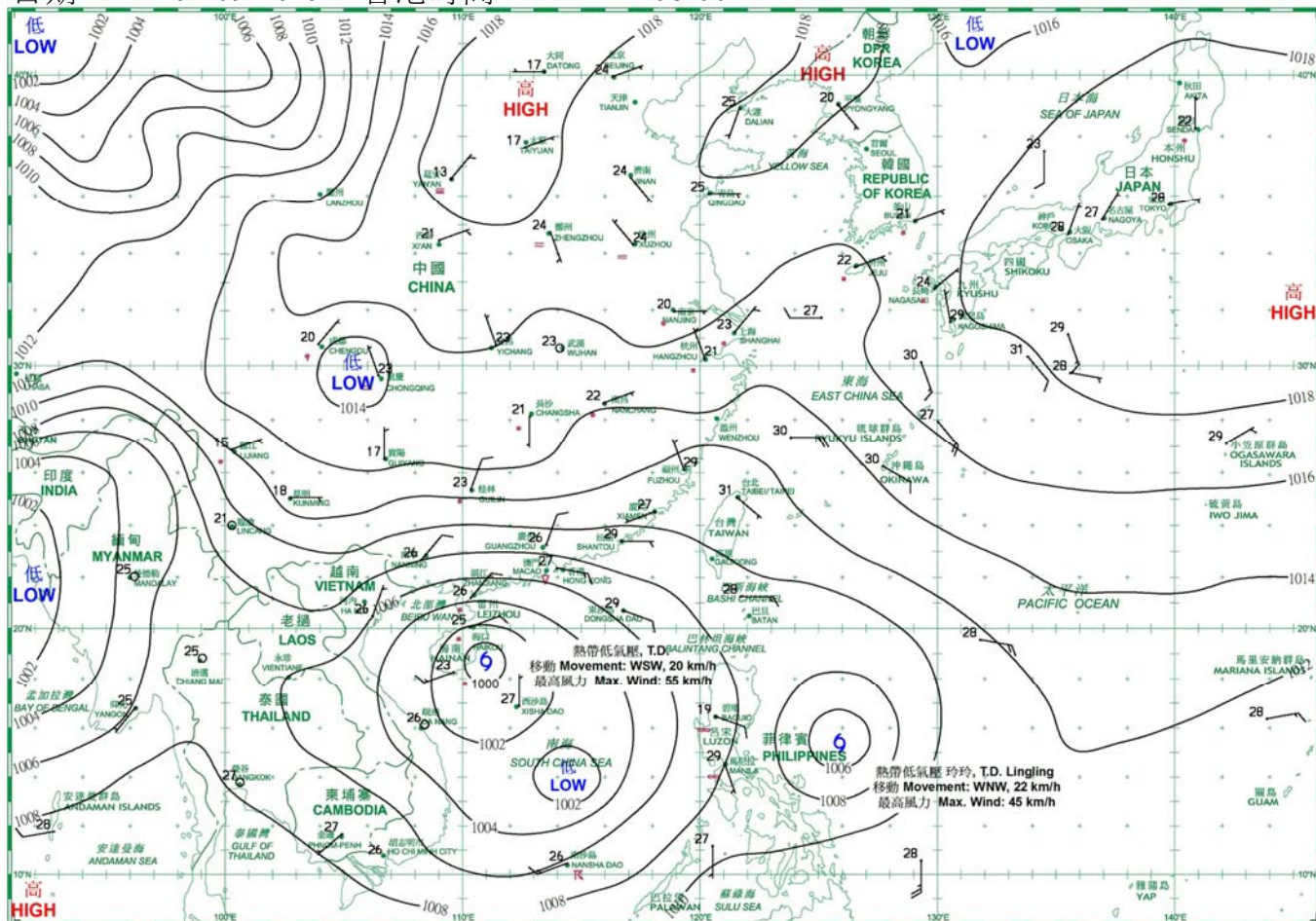
Figure 2.2.4 Image of radar echoes at 12:24 p.m. on 2 September 2019. The rainbands associated with Kajiki were affecting the coast of Guangdong and the northern part of the South China Sea at that time.

### 3. 二零一九年九月每日天氣圖 Daily Weather Maps for September 2019

日期/Date: 01.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

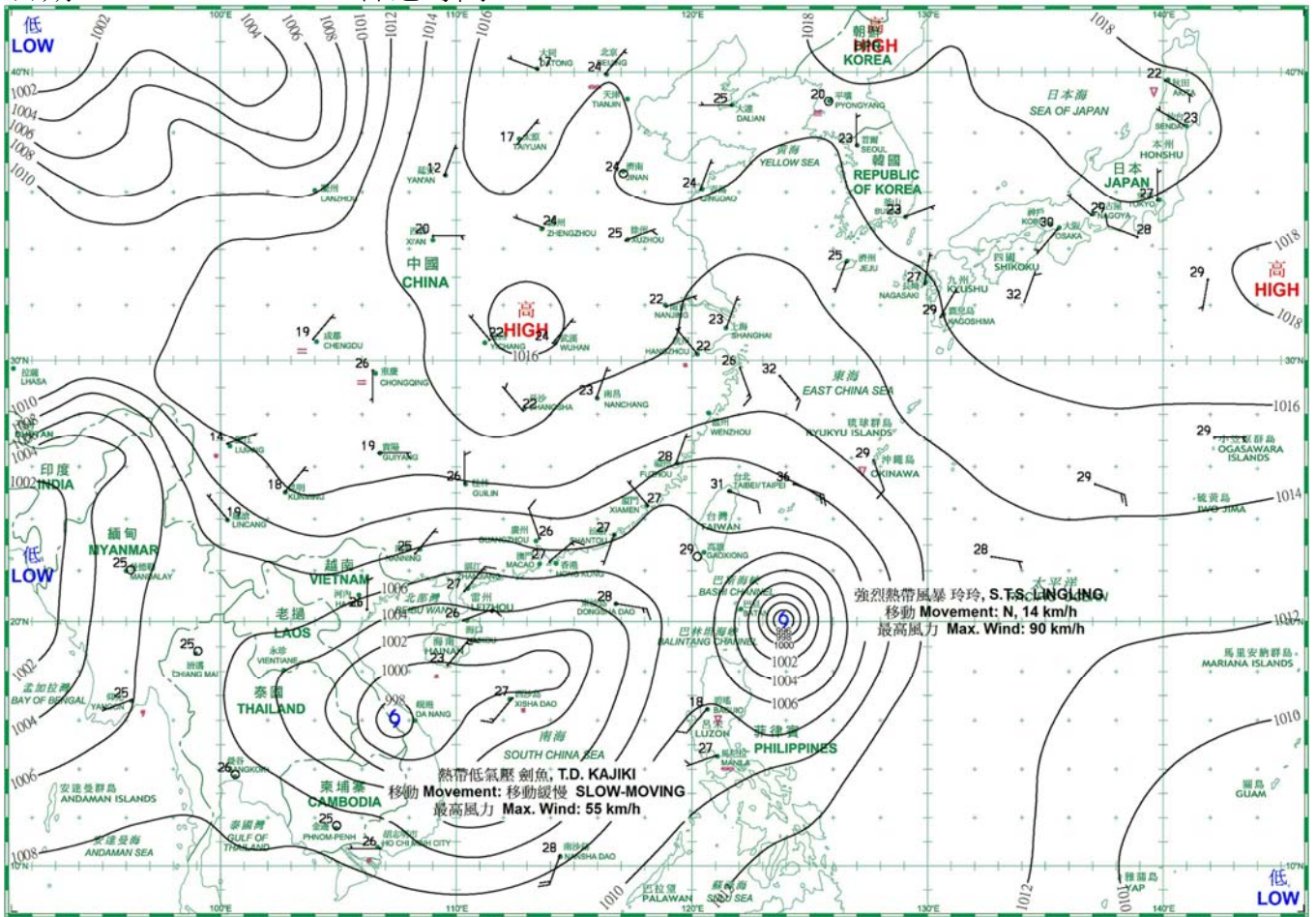


日期/Date: 02.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

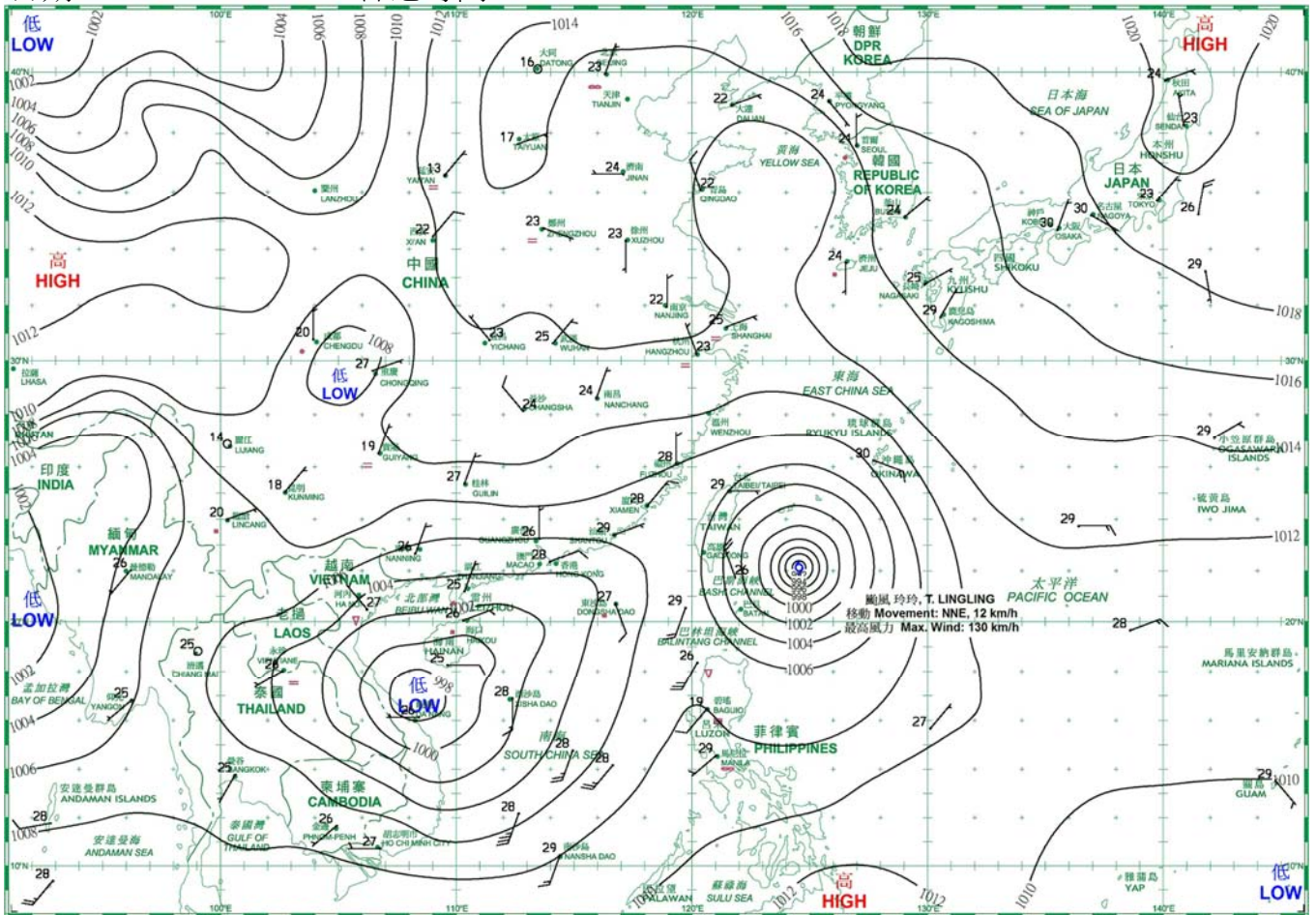


- 等壓線 Isobar(hPa)
- 冷鋒 Cold Front
- 暖鋒 Warm Front
- 錮囚鋒 Occlusion
- 靜止鋒 Stationary Front
- 槽軸 (線) Axis of Trough
- 消散中的冷鋒 Dissipating Cold Front
- 6 熱帶氣旋中心 Centre of Tropical Cyclone

日期/Date: 03.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

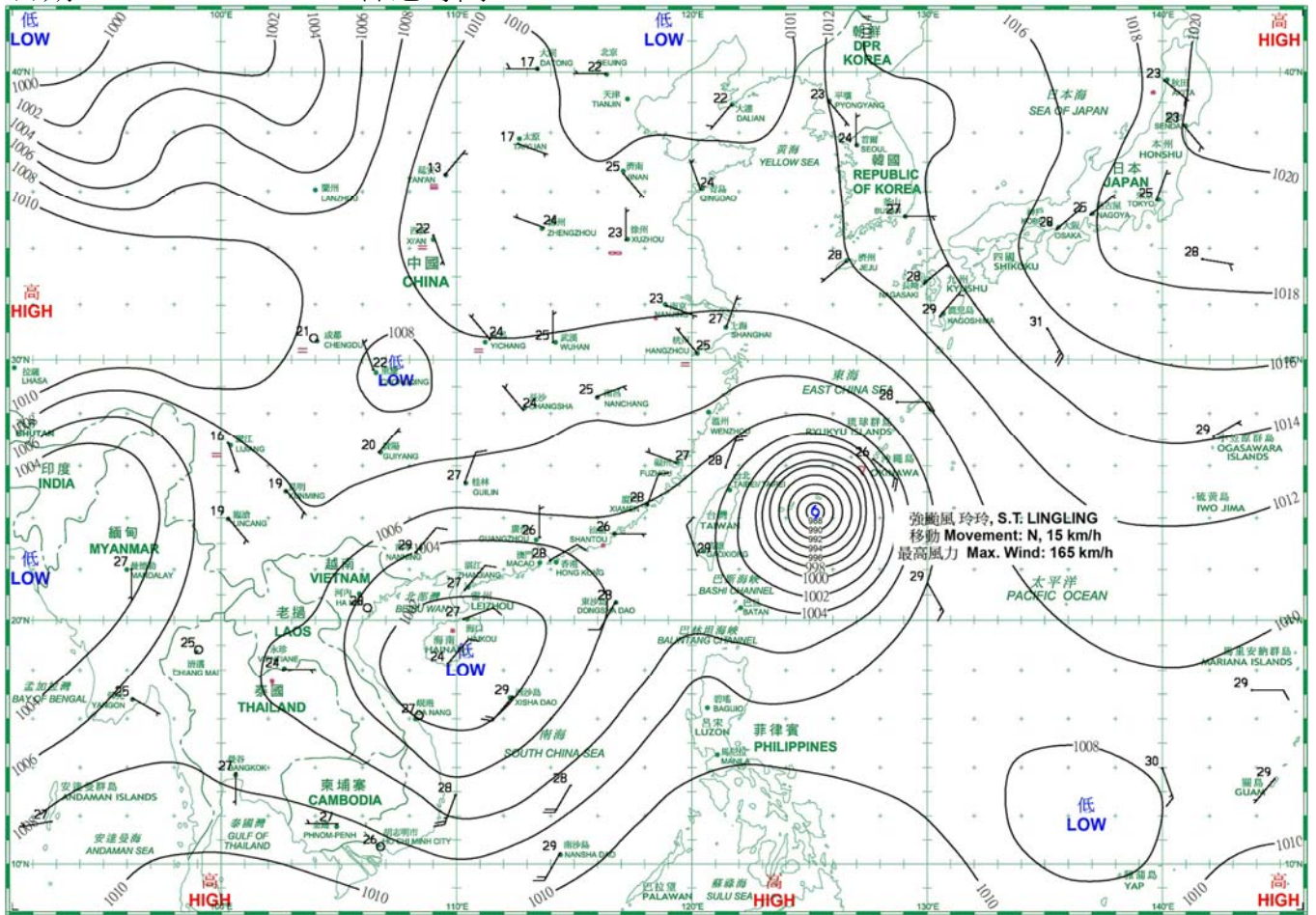


日期/Date: 04.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

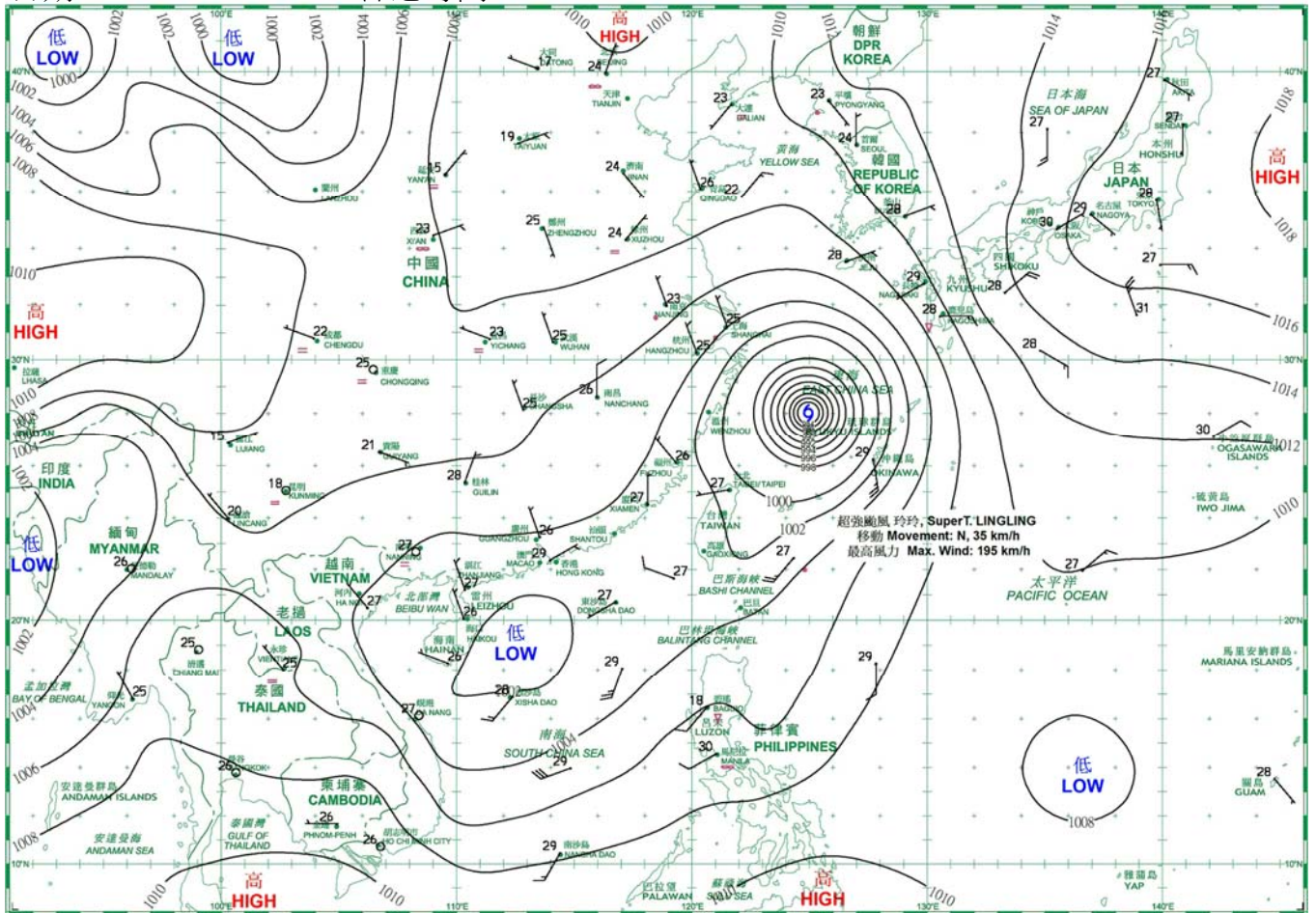




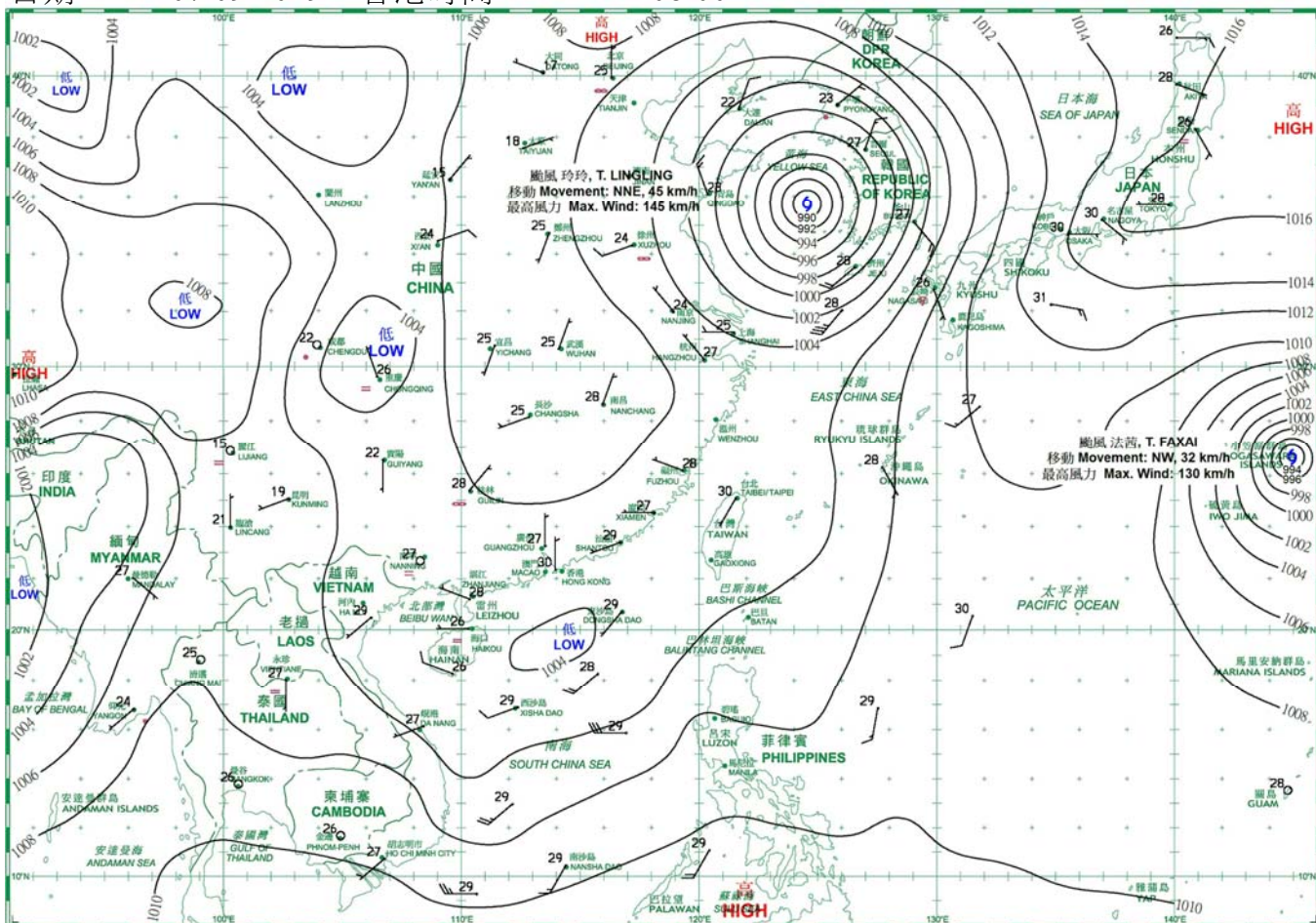
日期/Date: 05.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



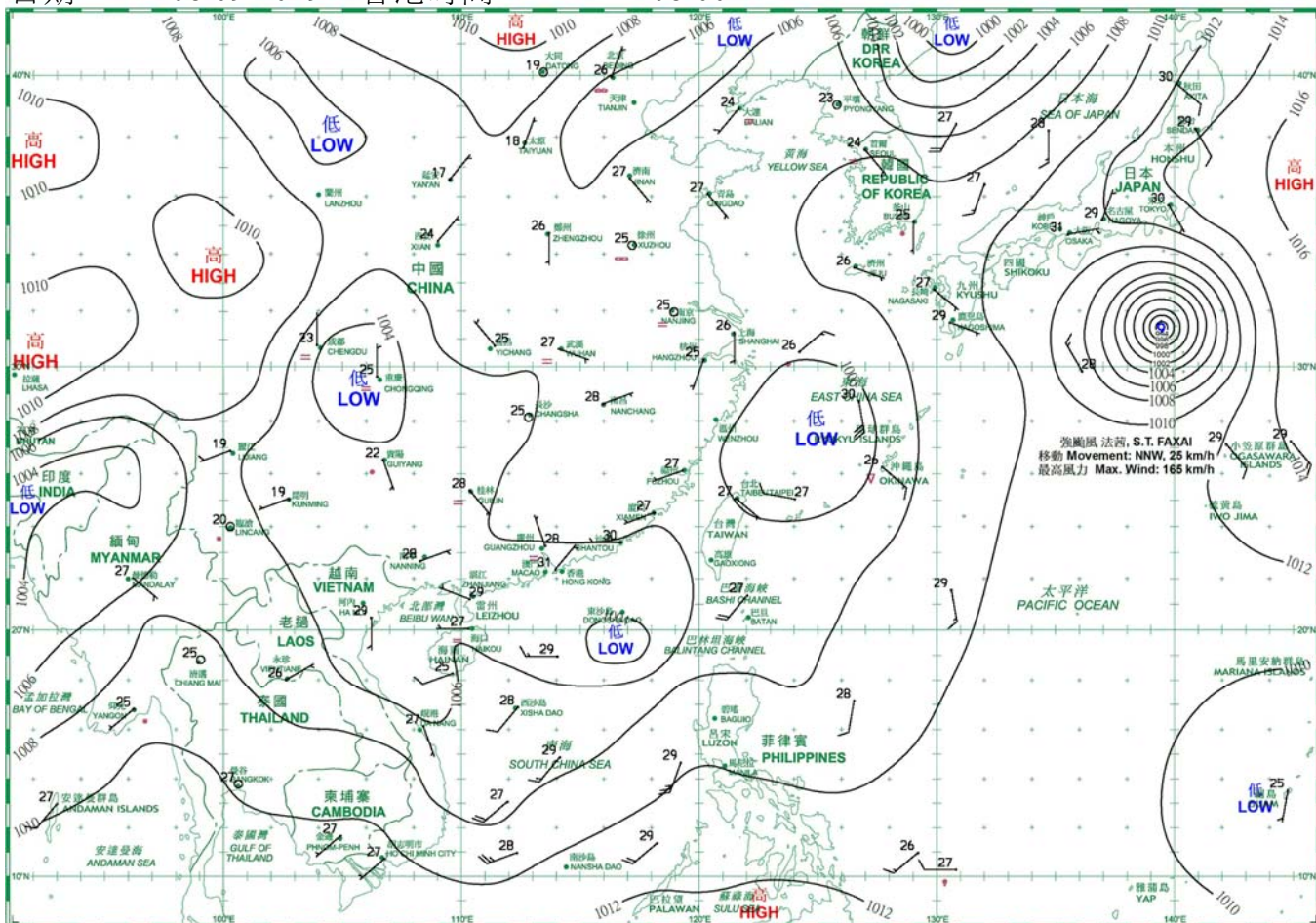
日期/Date: 06.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



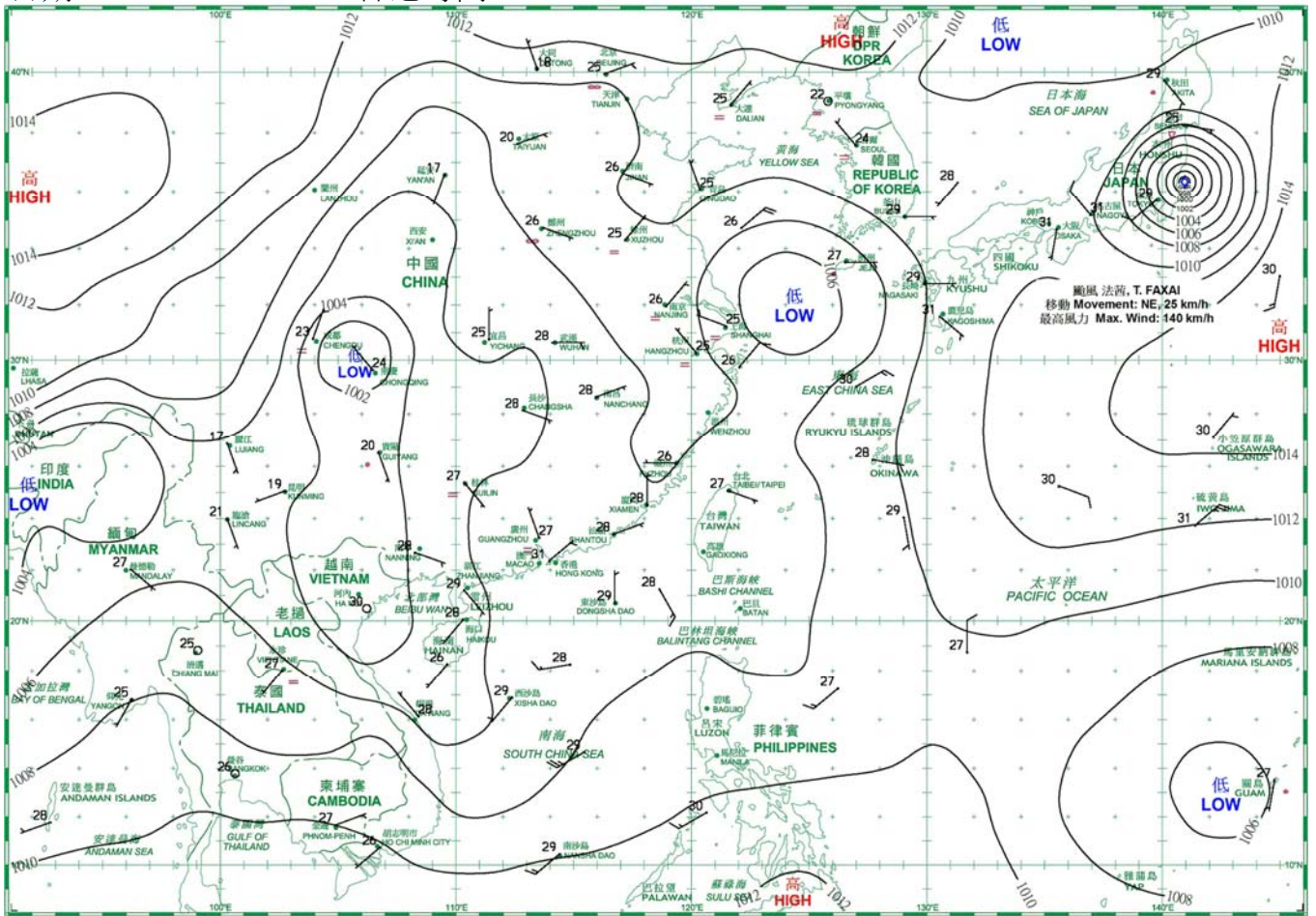
日期/Date: 07.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



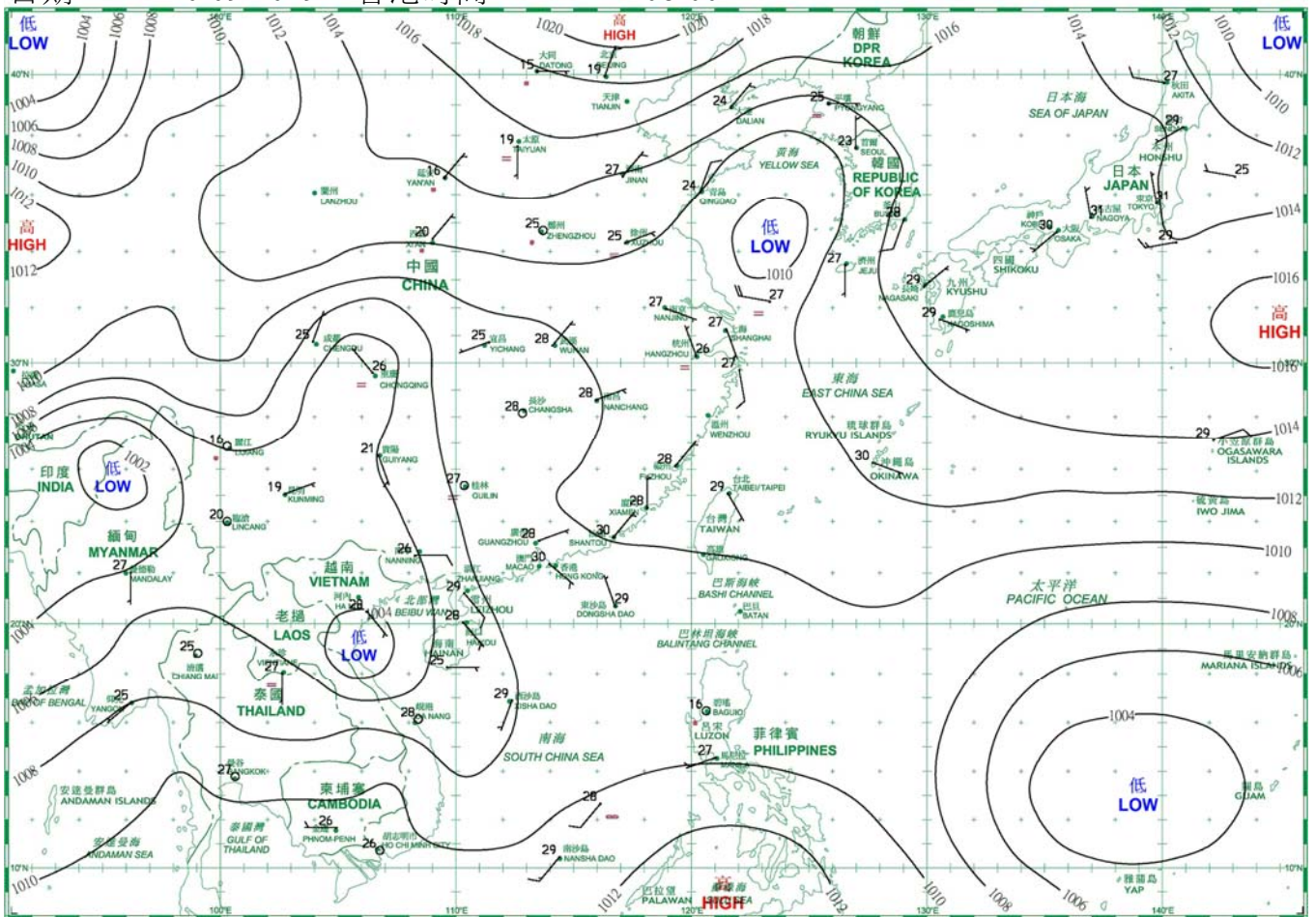
日期/Date: 08.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



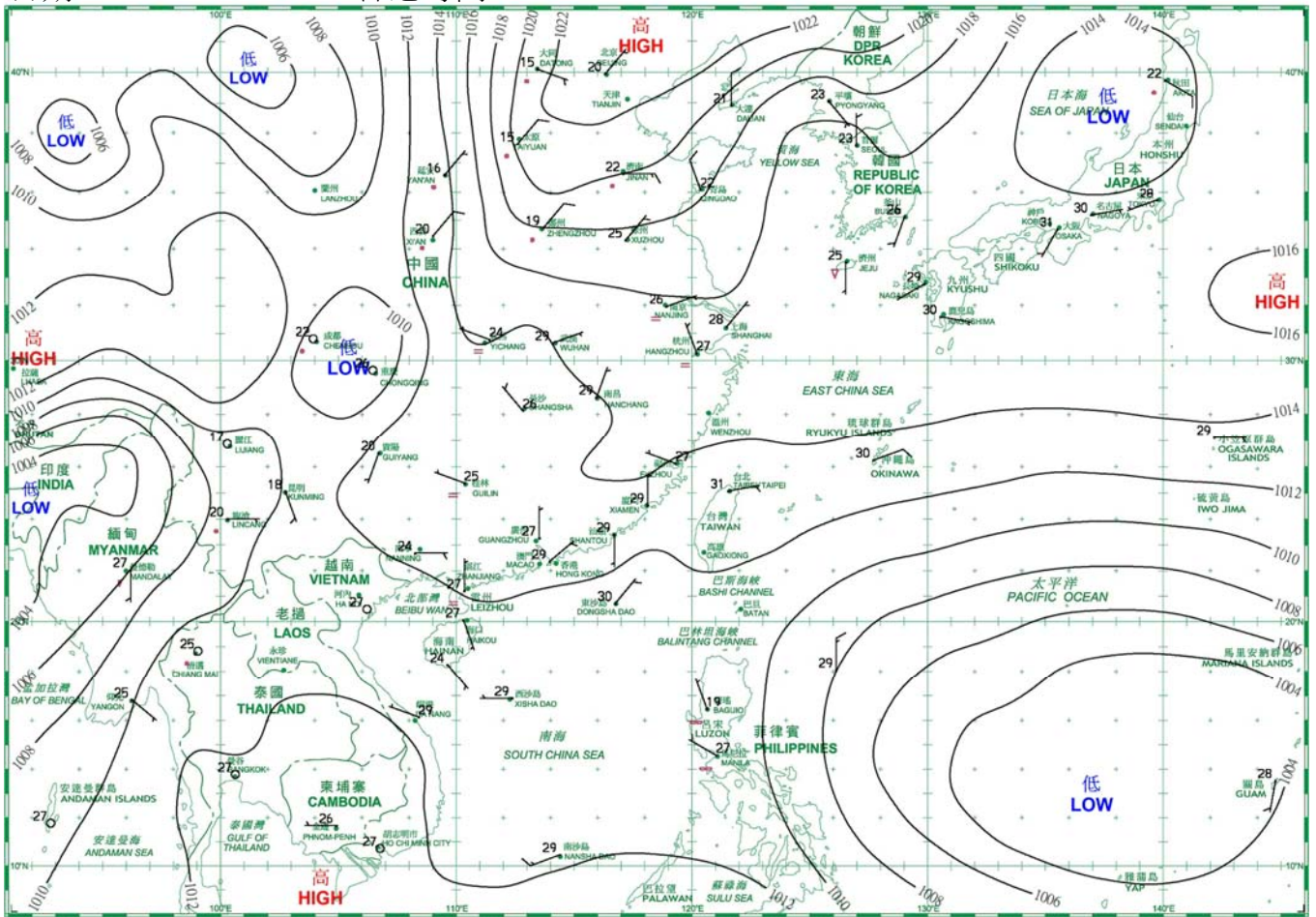
日期/Date: 09.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



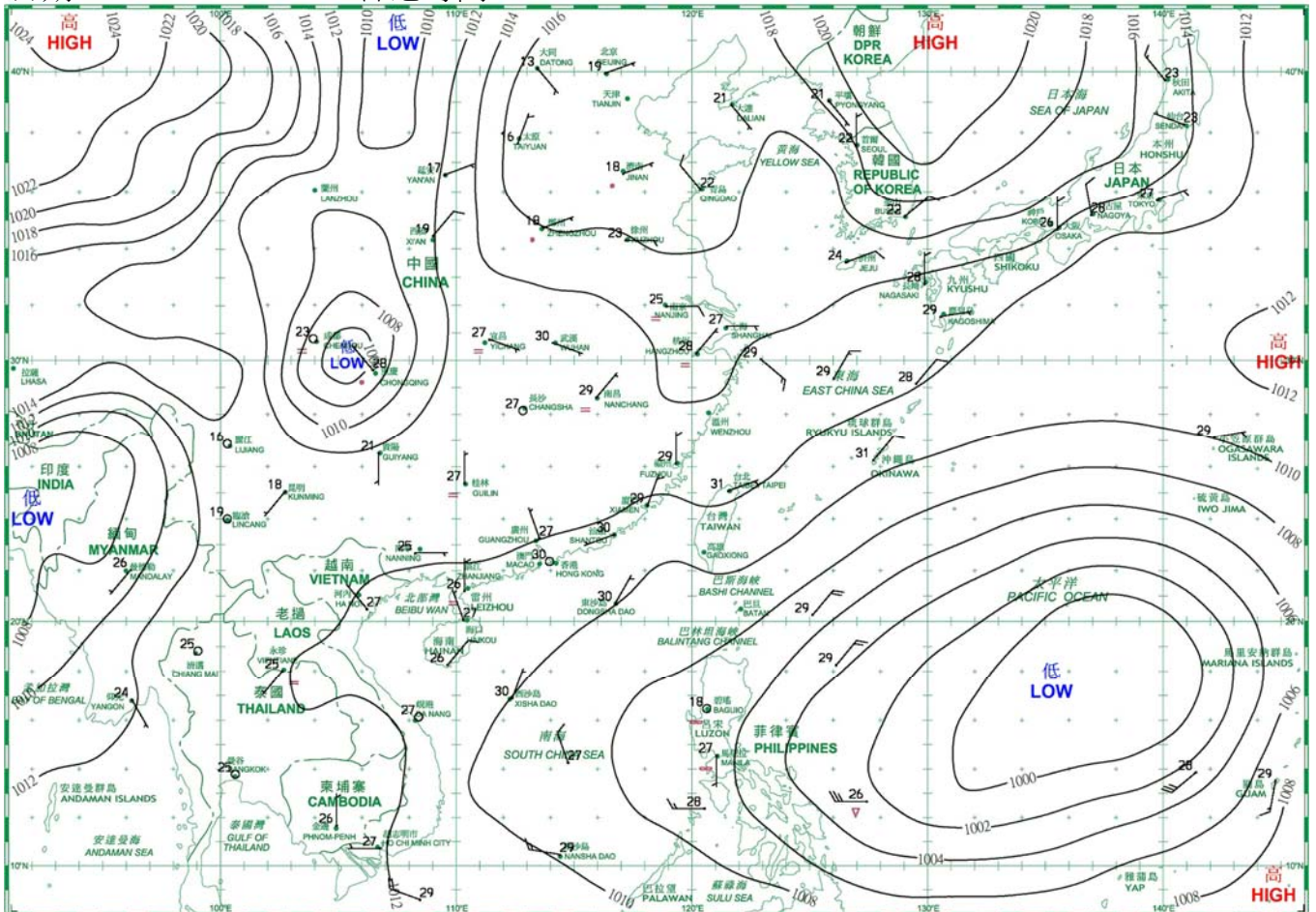
日期/Date: 10.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



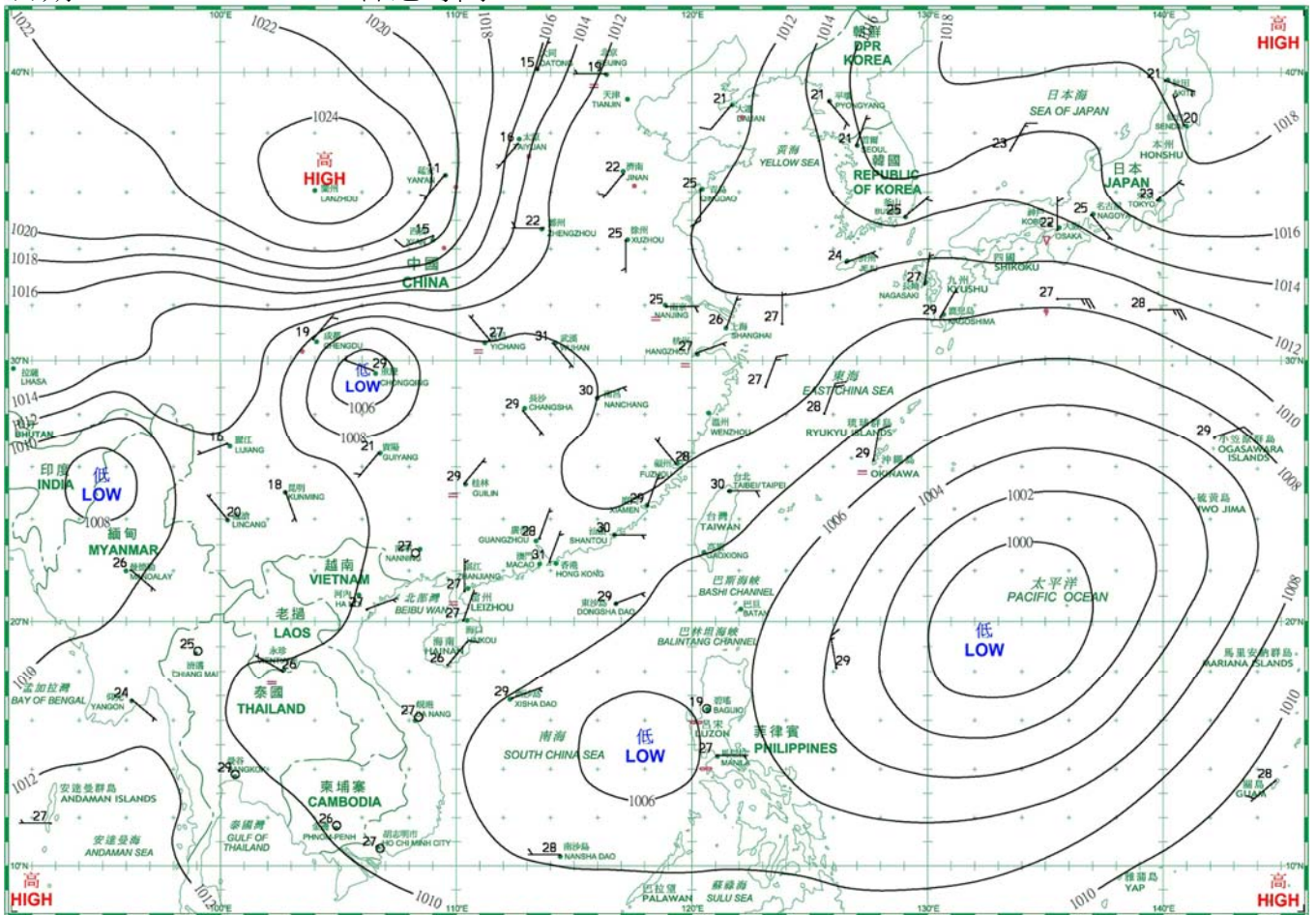
日期/Date: 11.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



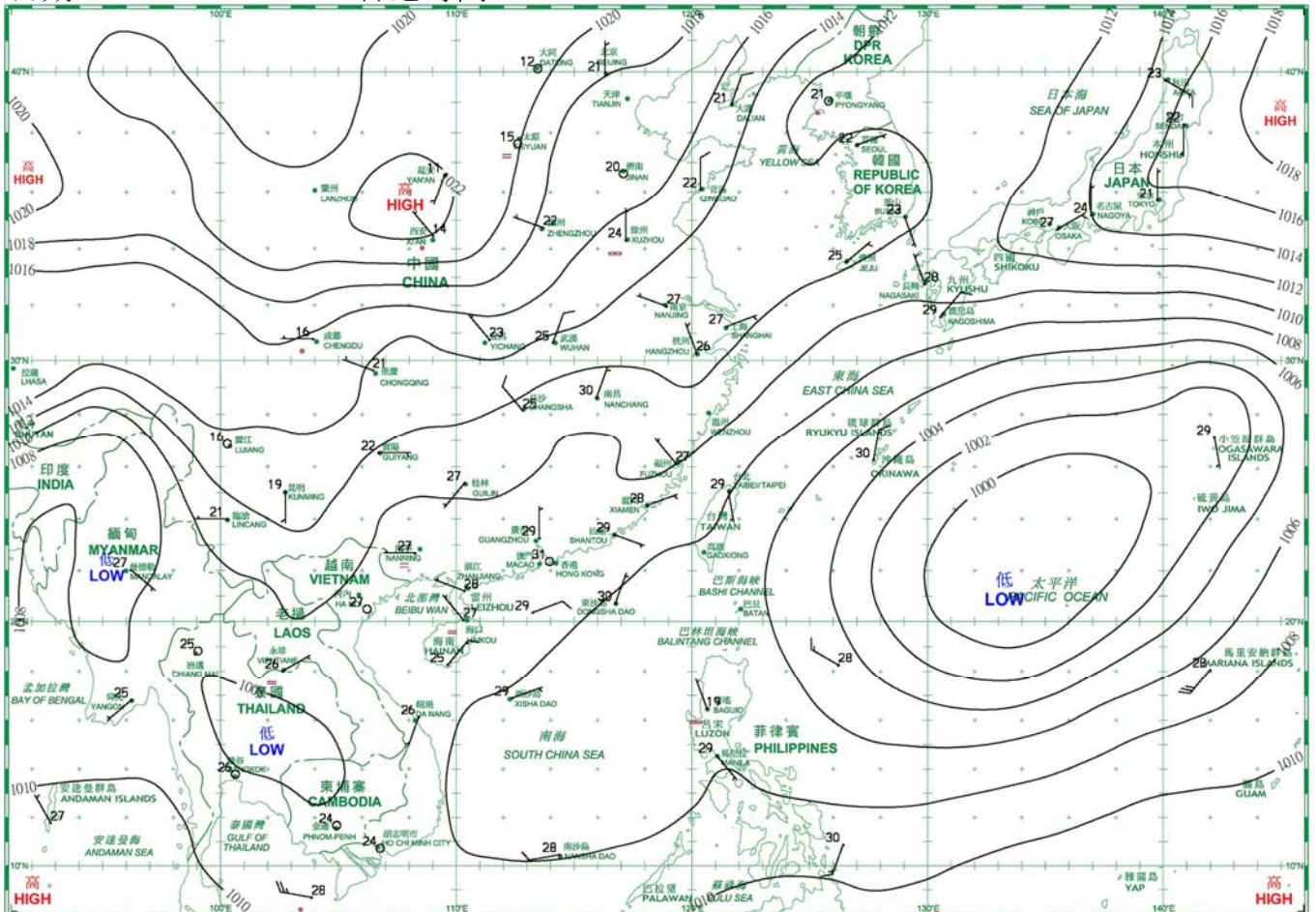
日期/Date: 12.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



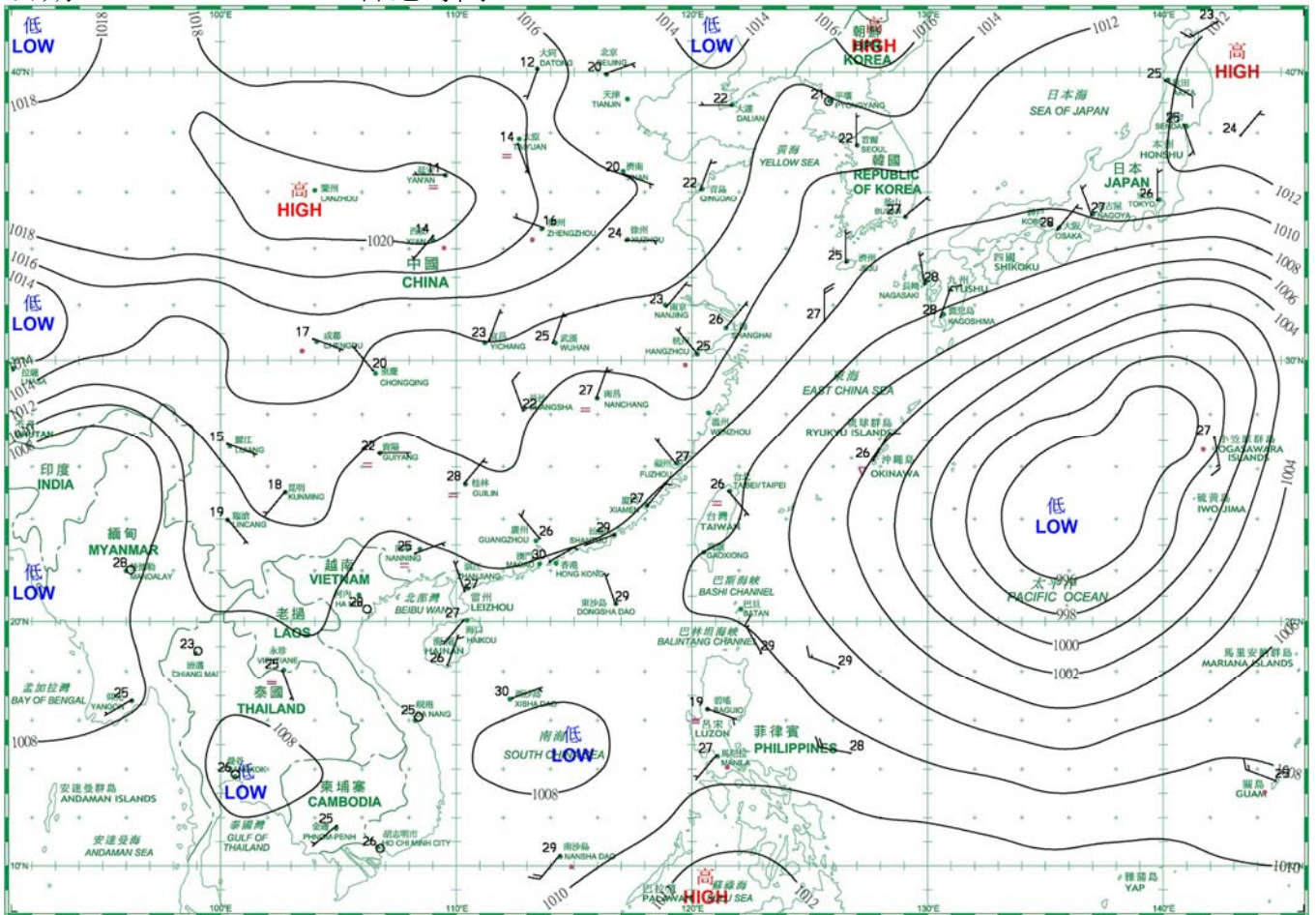
日期/Date: 13.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



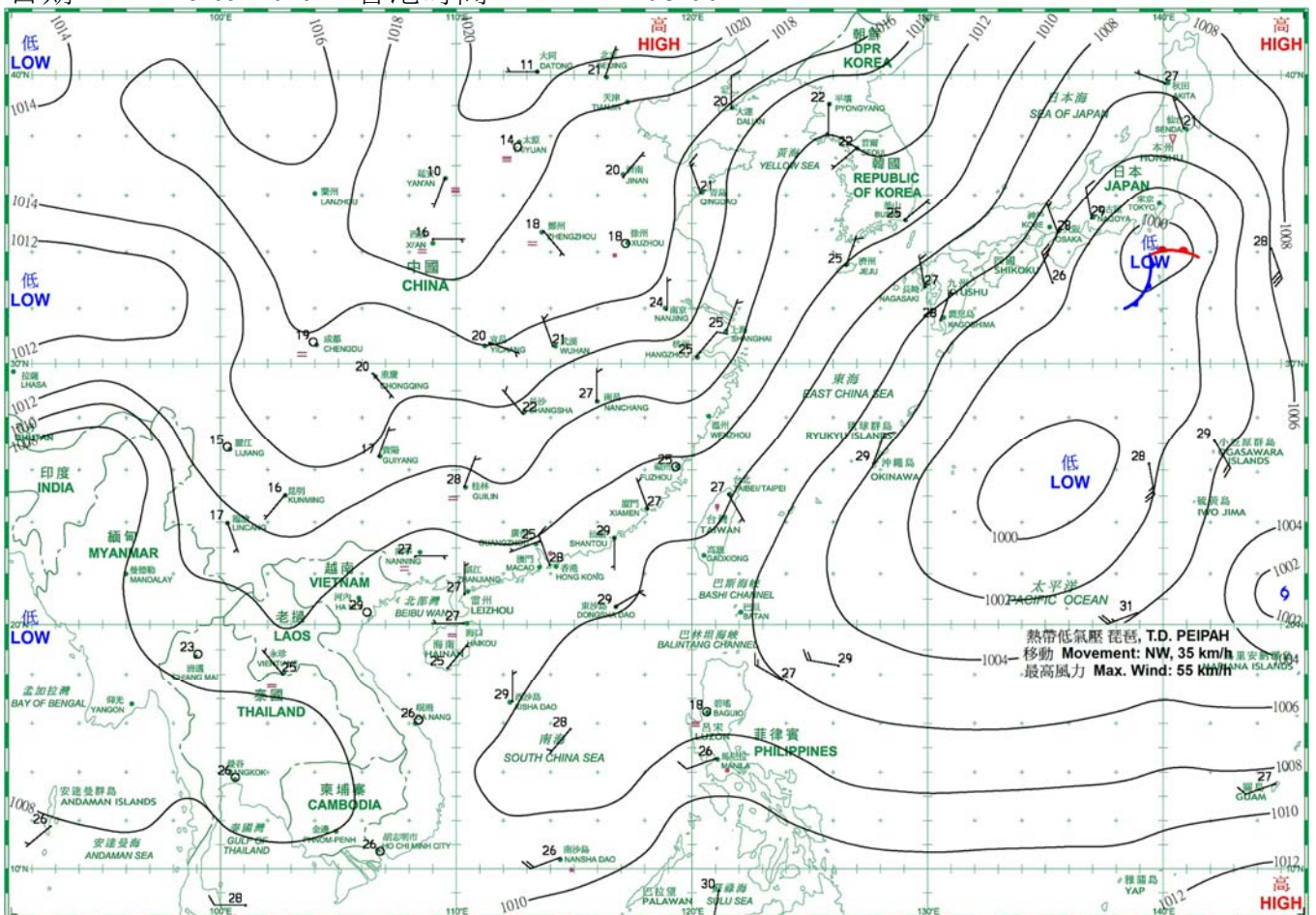
日期/Date: 14.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



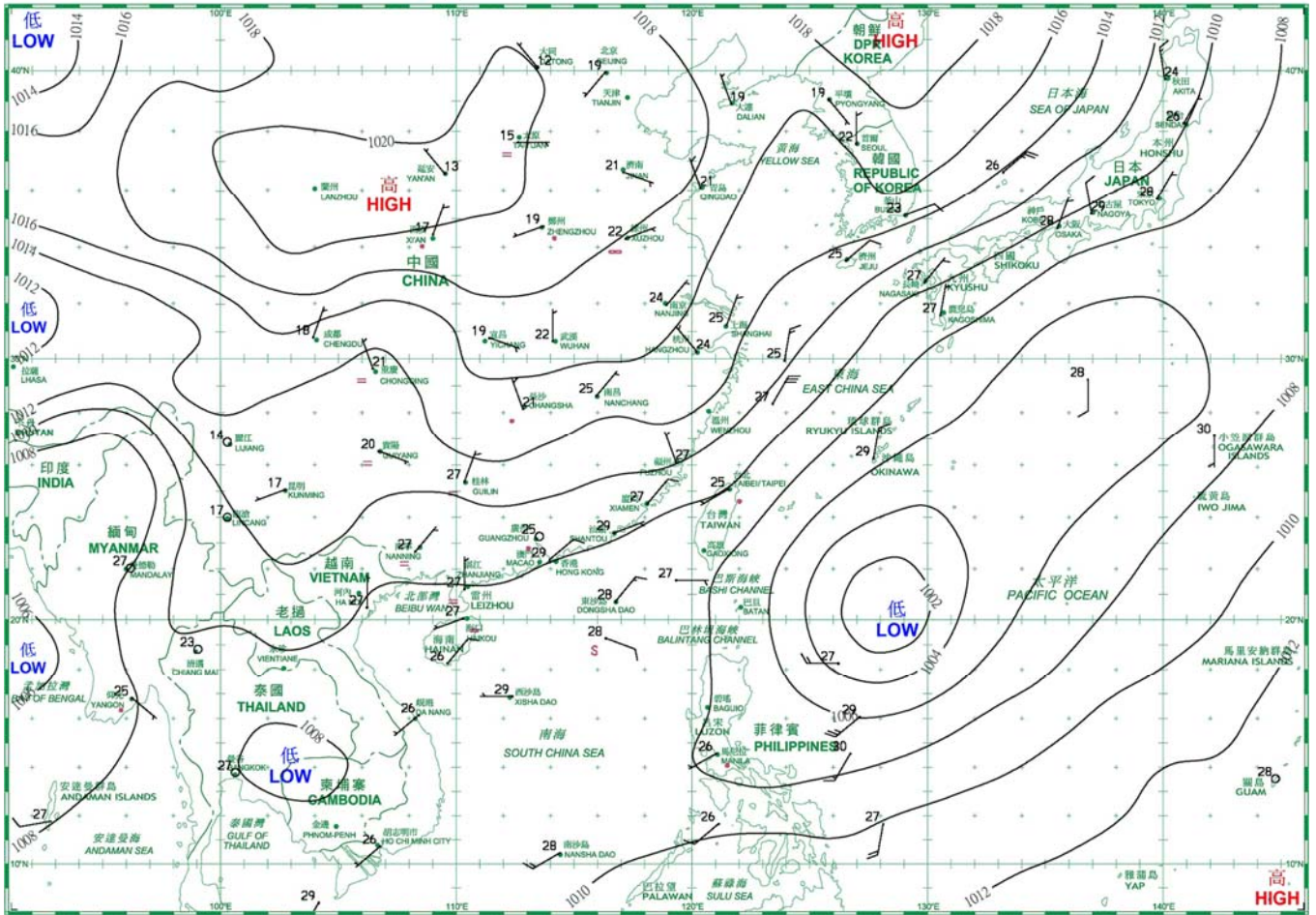
日期/Date: 15.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



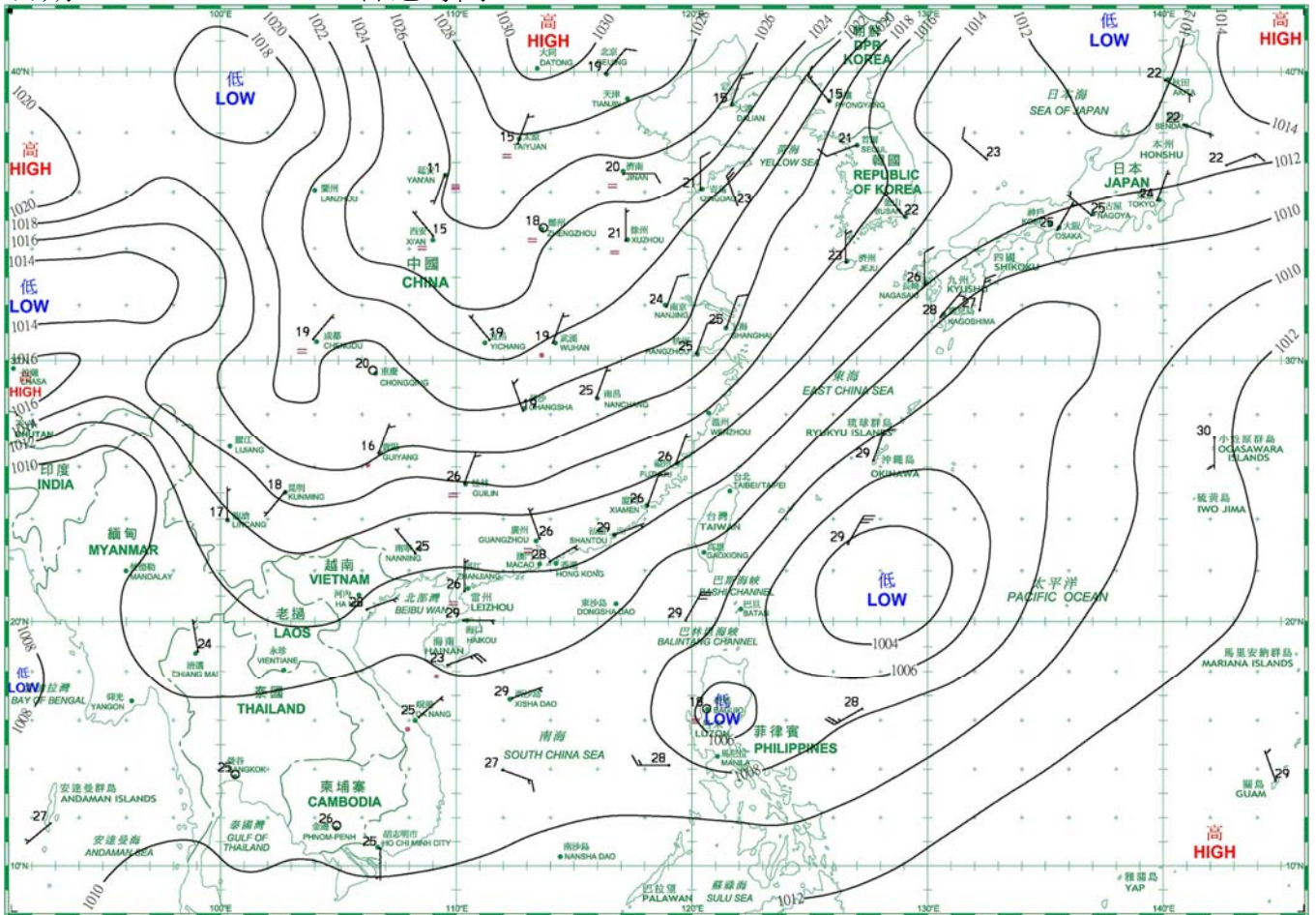
日期/Date: 16.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



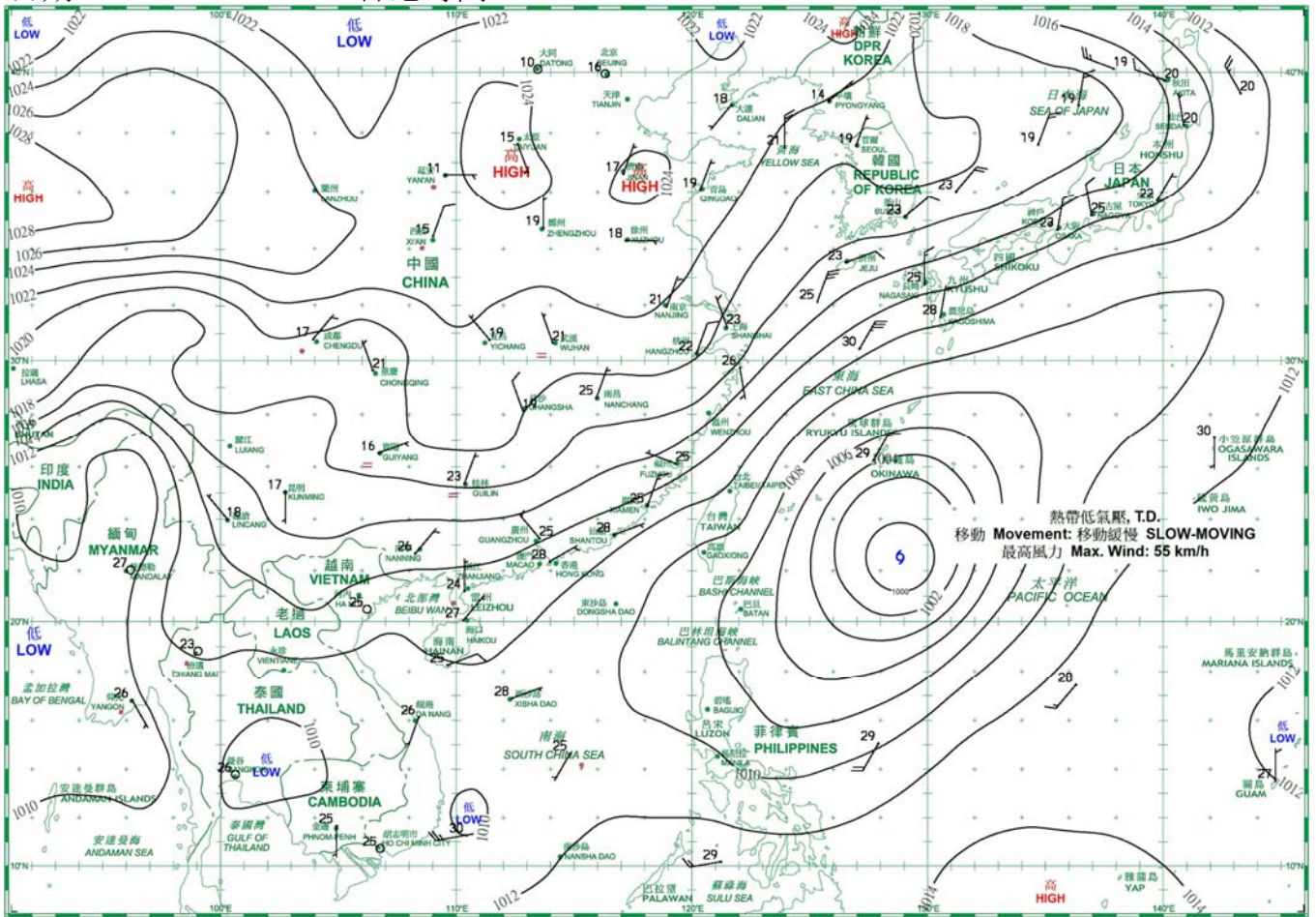
日期/Date: 17.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



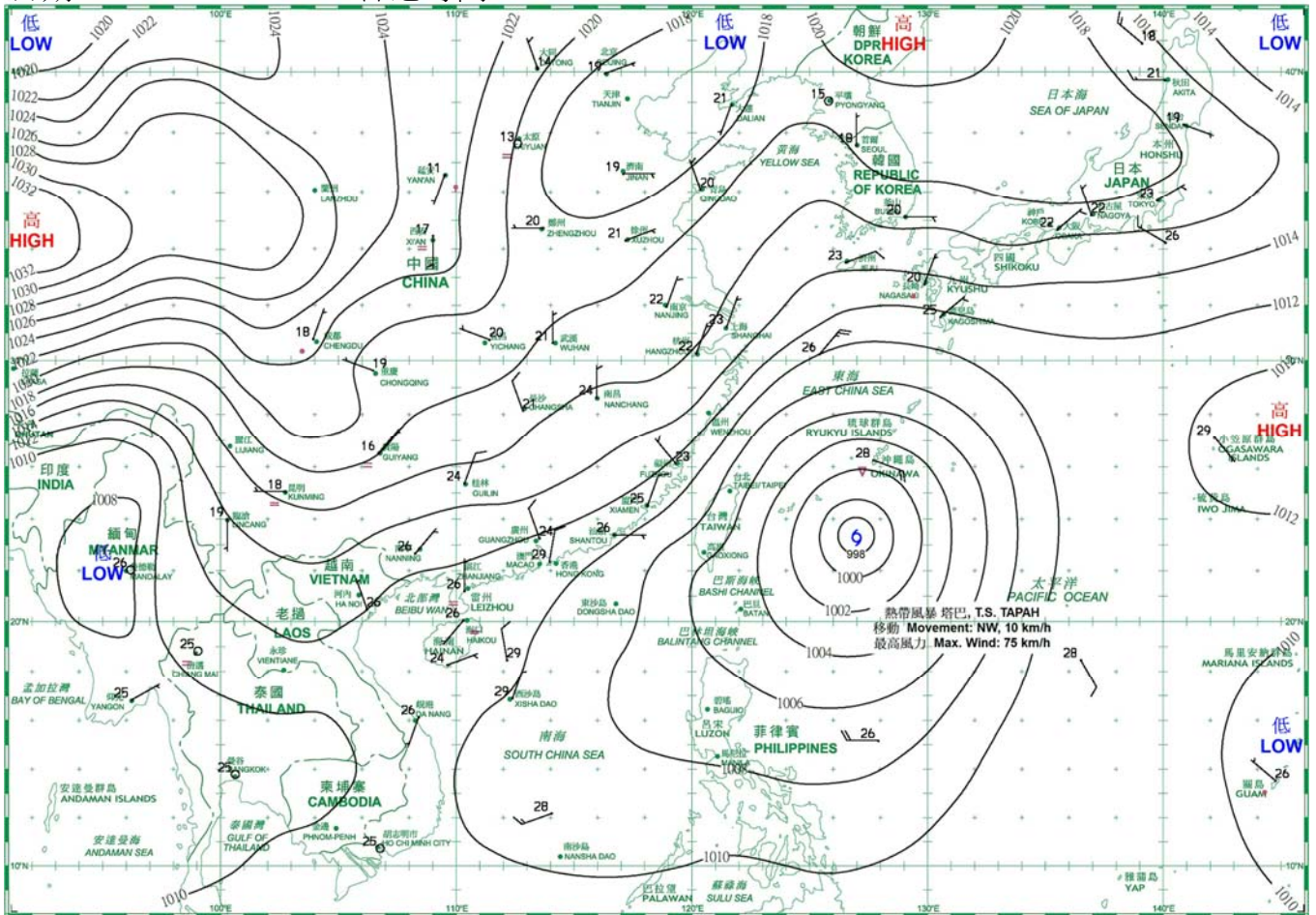
日期/Date: 18.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 19.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

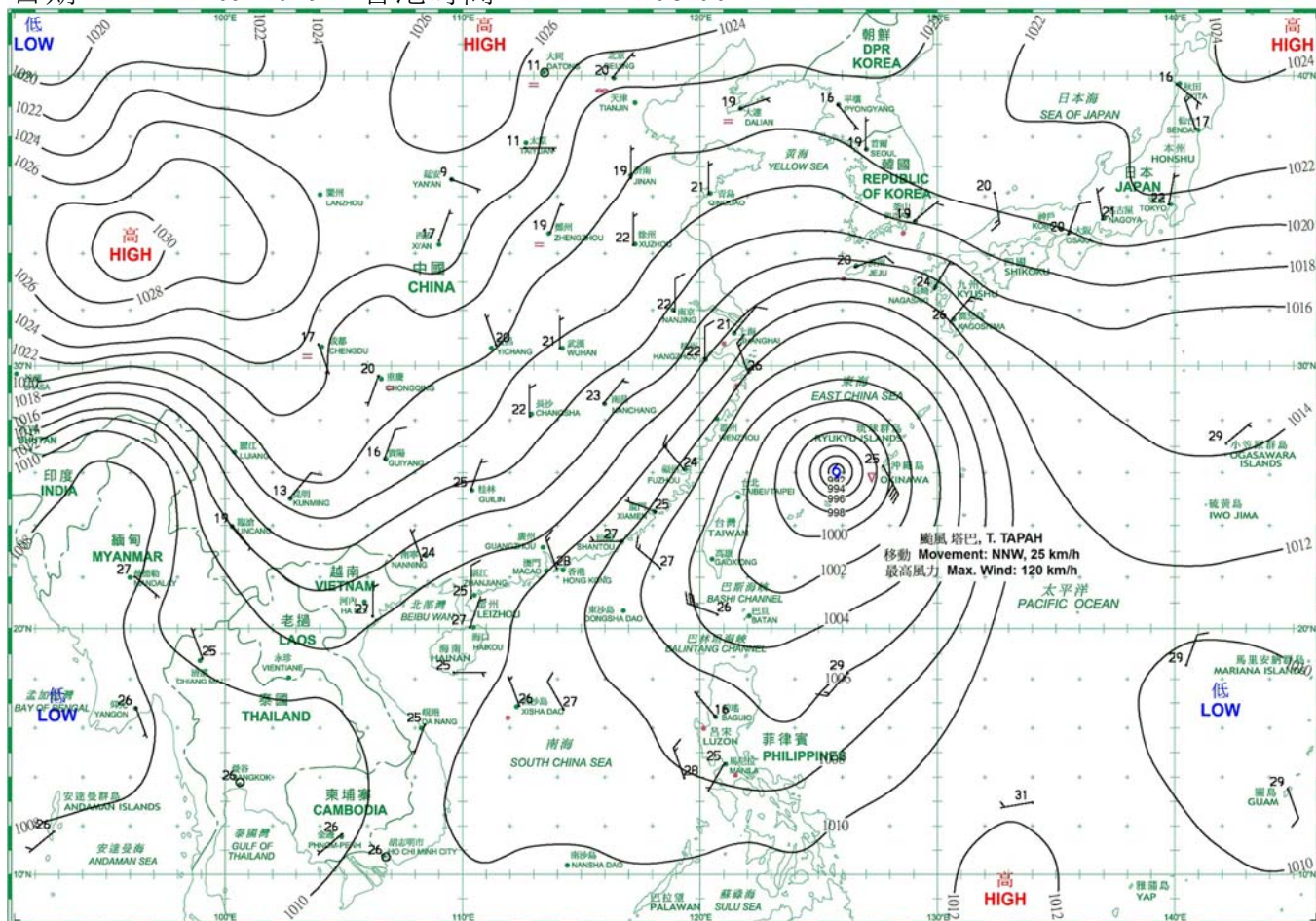


日期/Date: 20.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

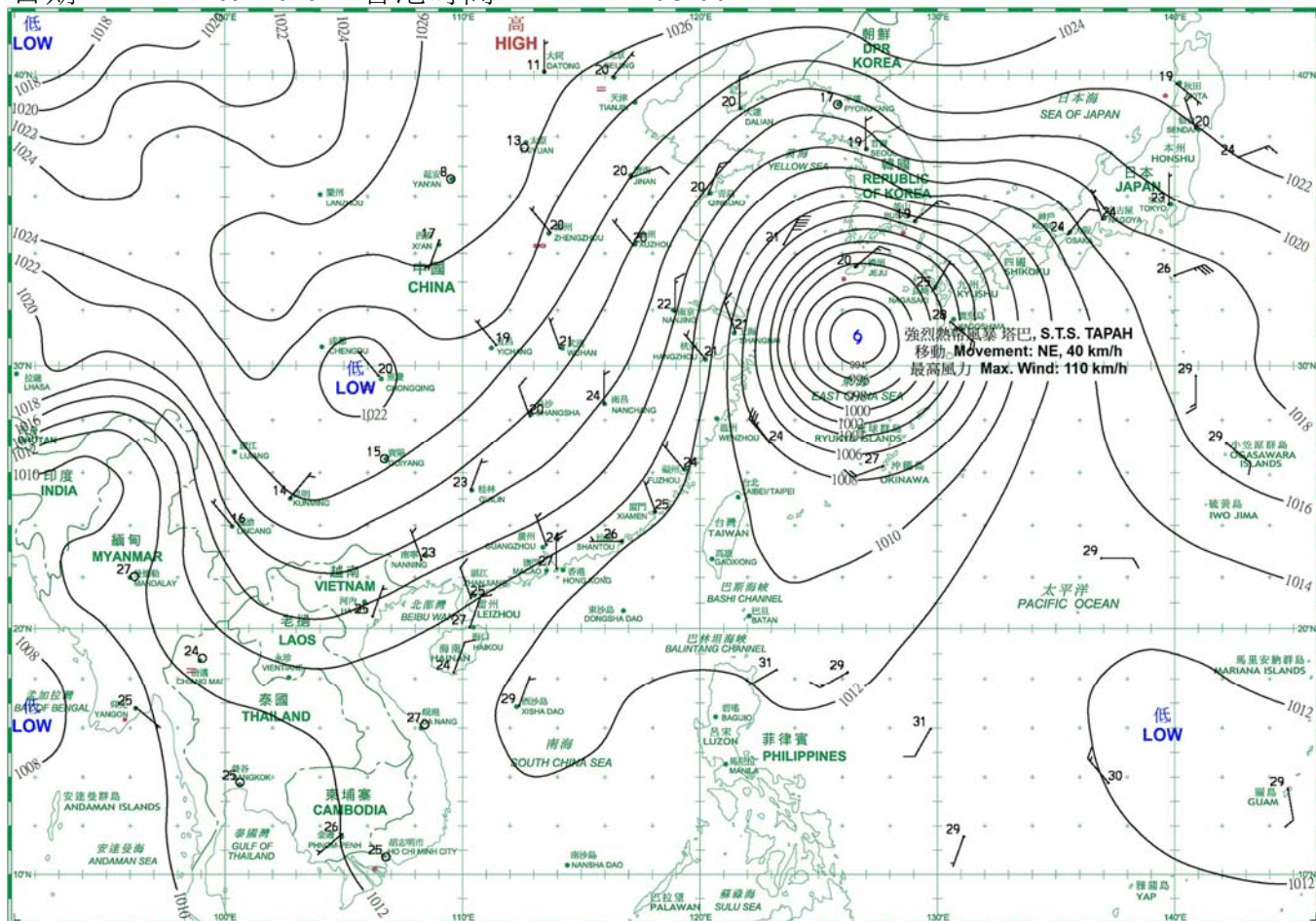




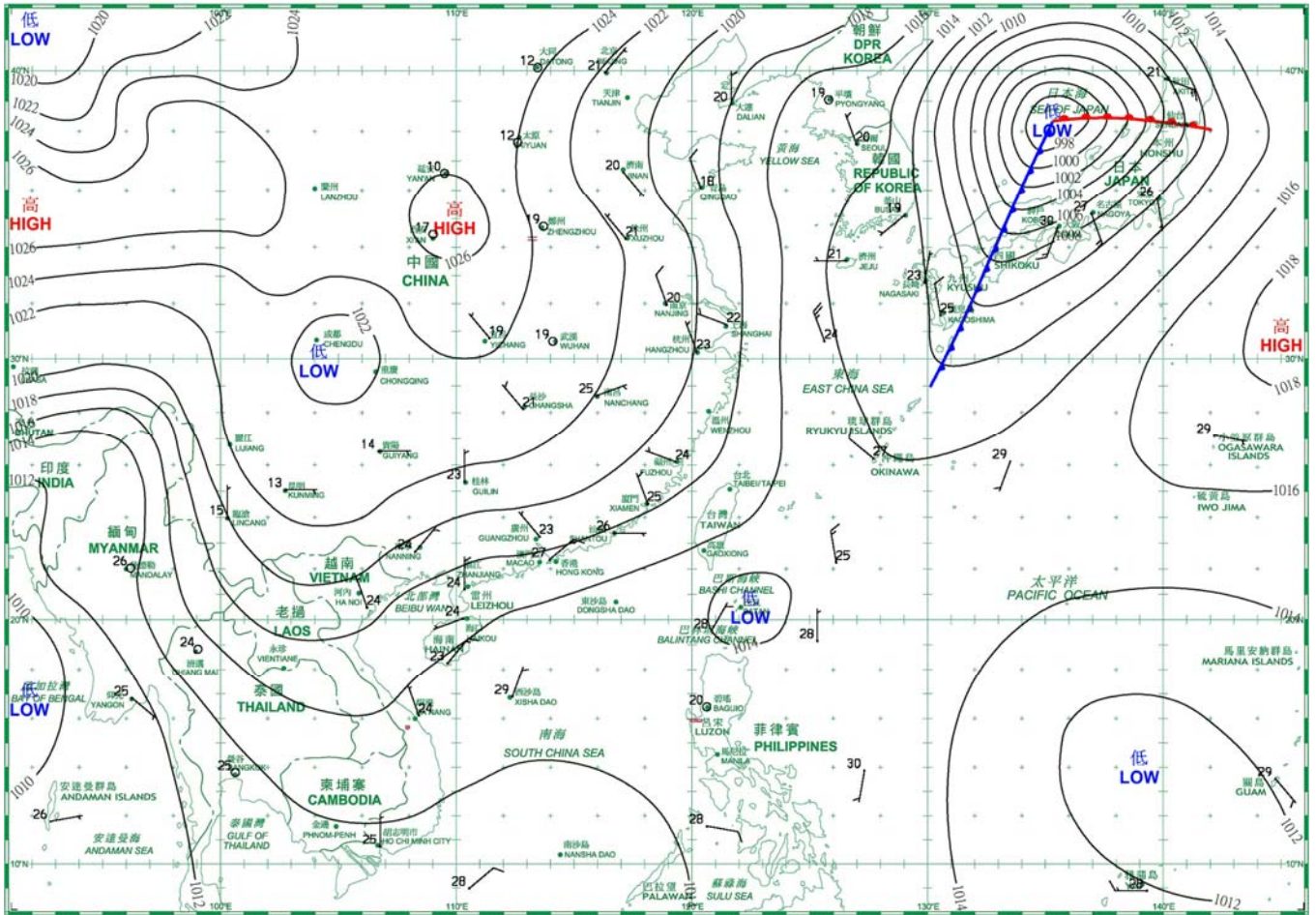
日期/Date: 21.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



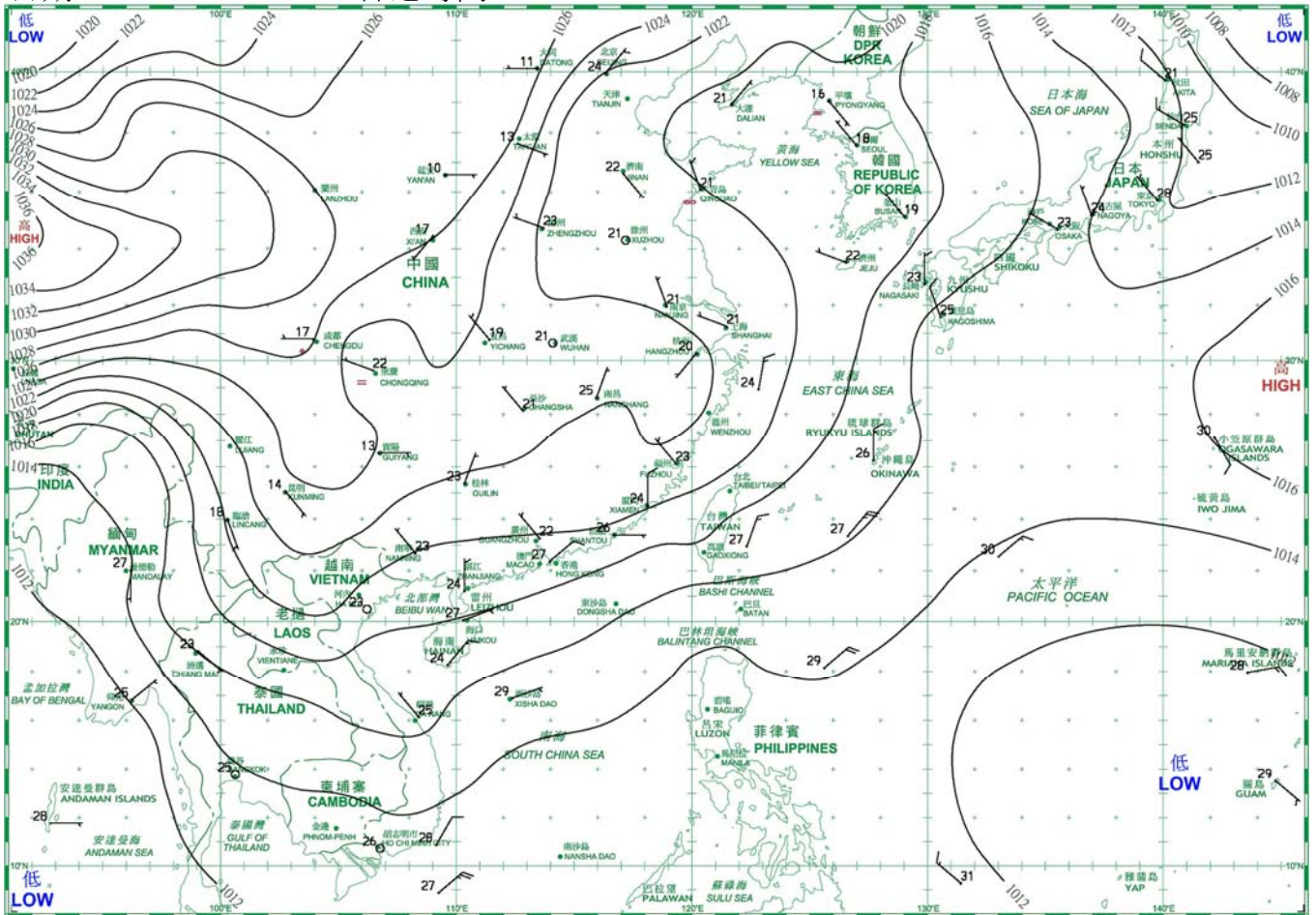
日期/Date: 22.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



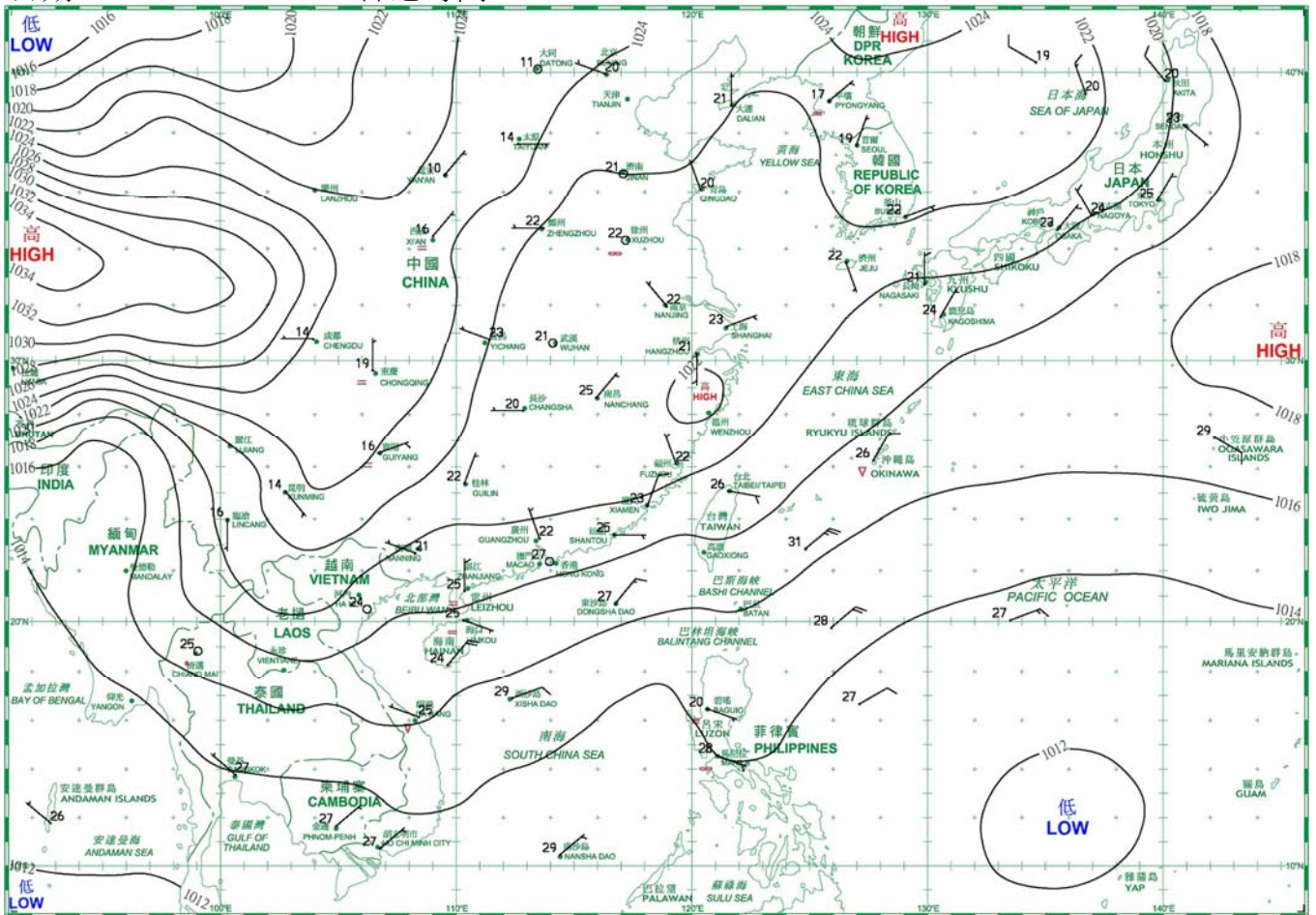
日期/Date: 23.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



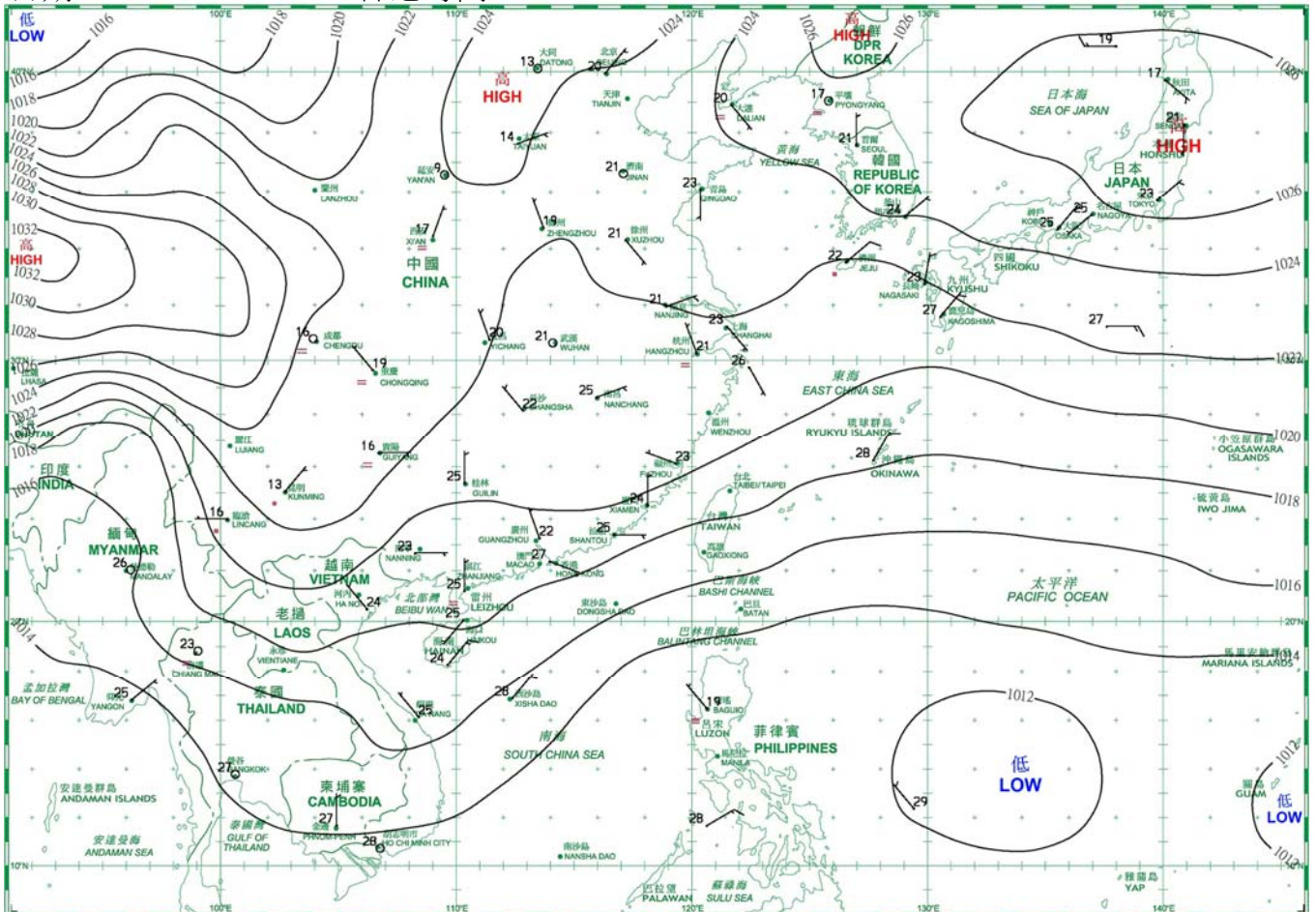
日期/Date: 24.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



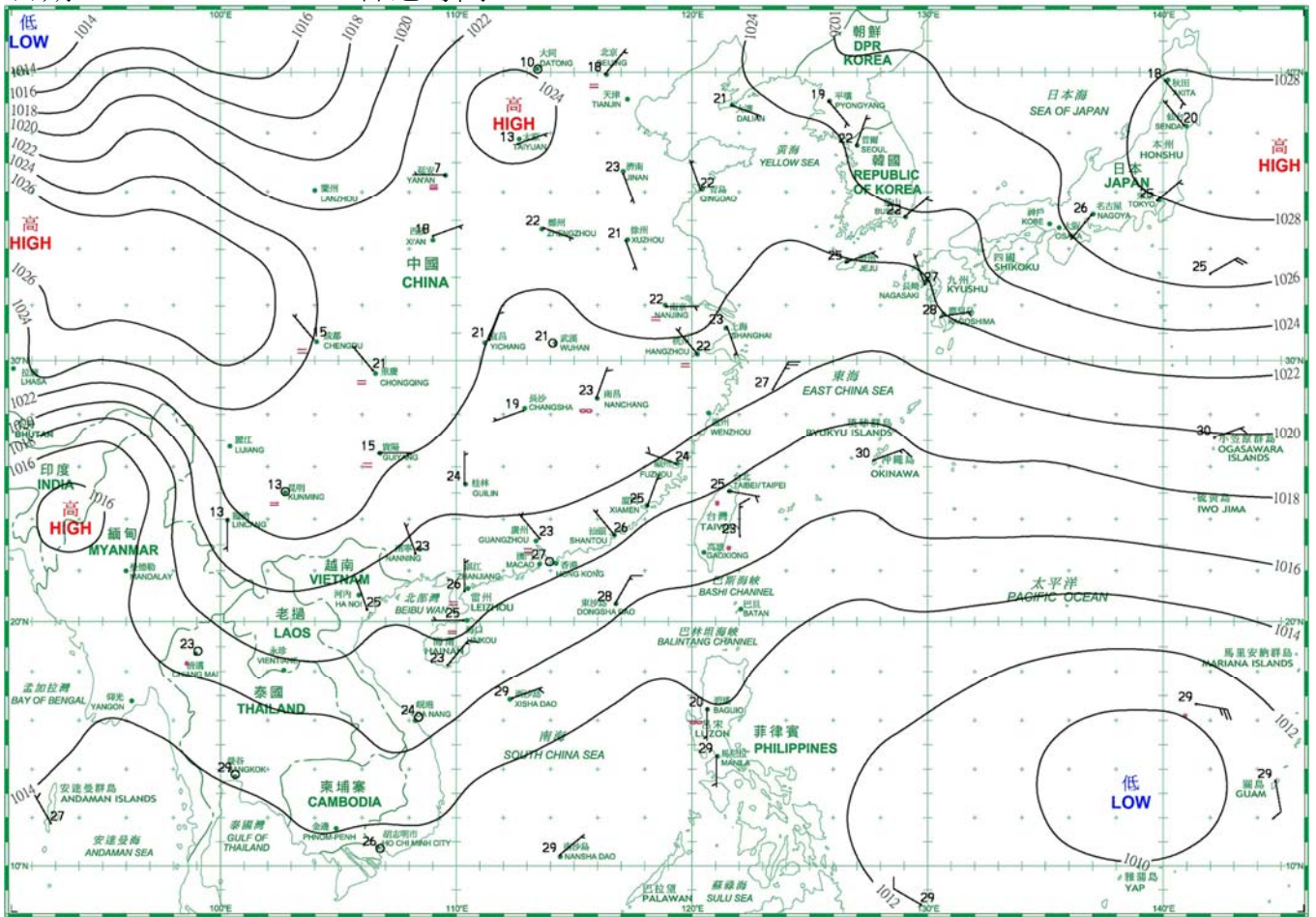
日期/Date: 25.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



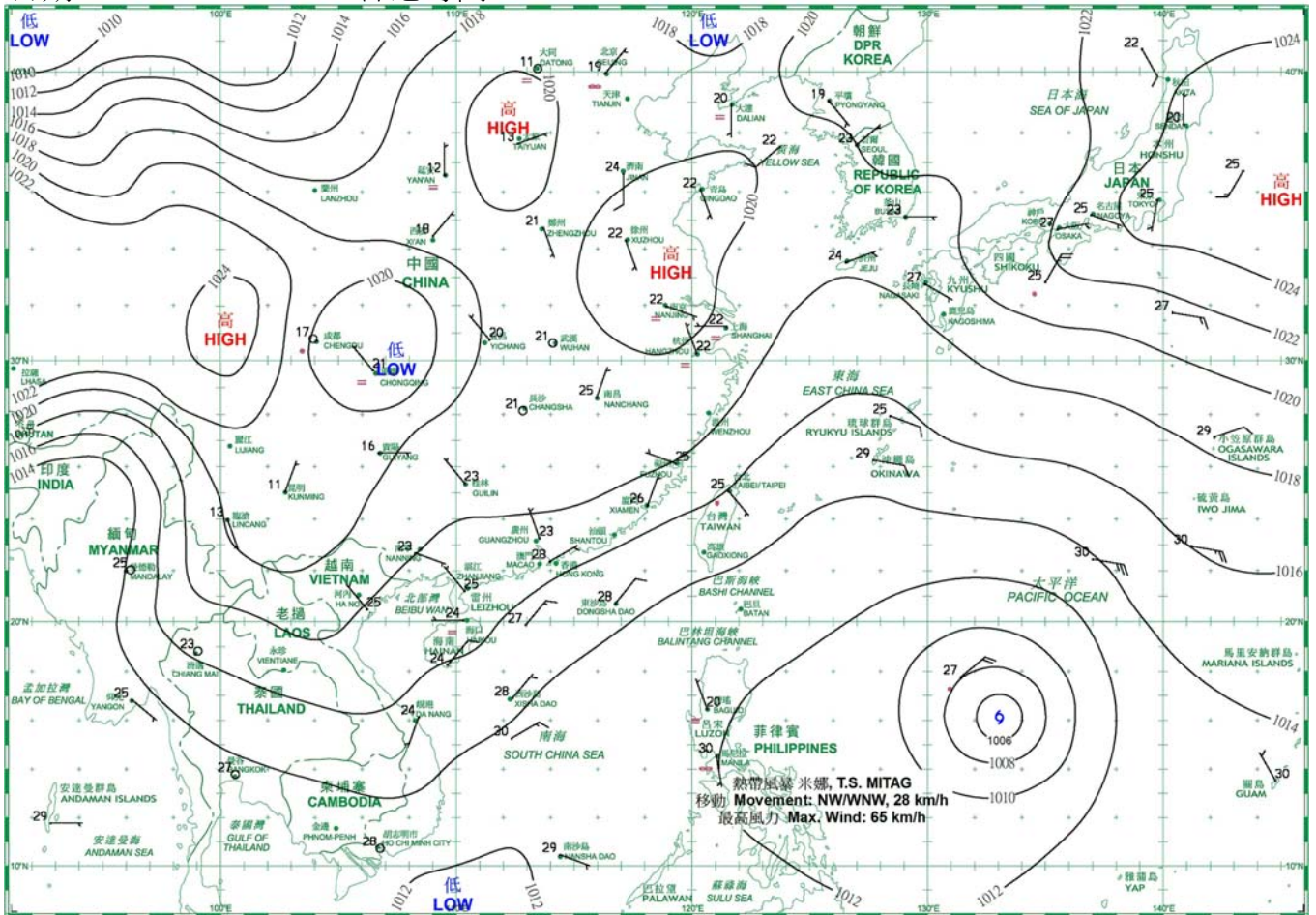
日期/Date: 26.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



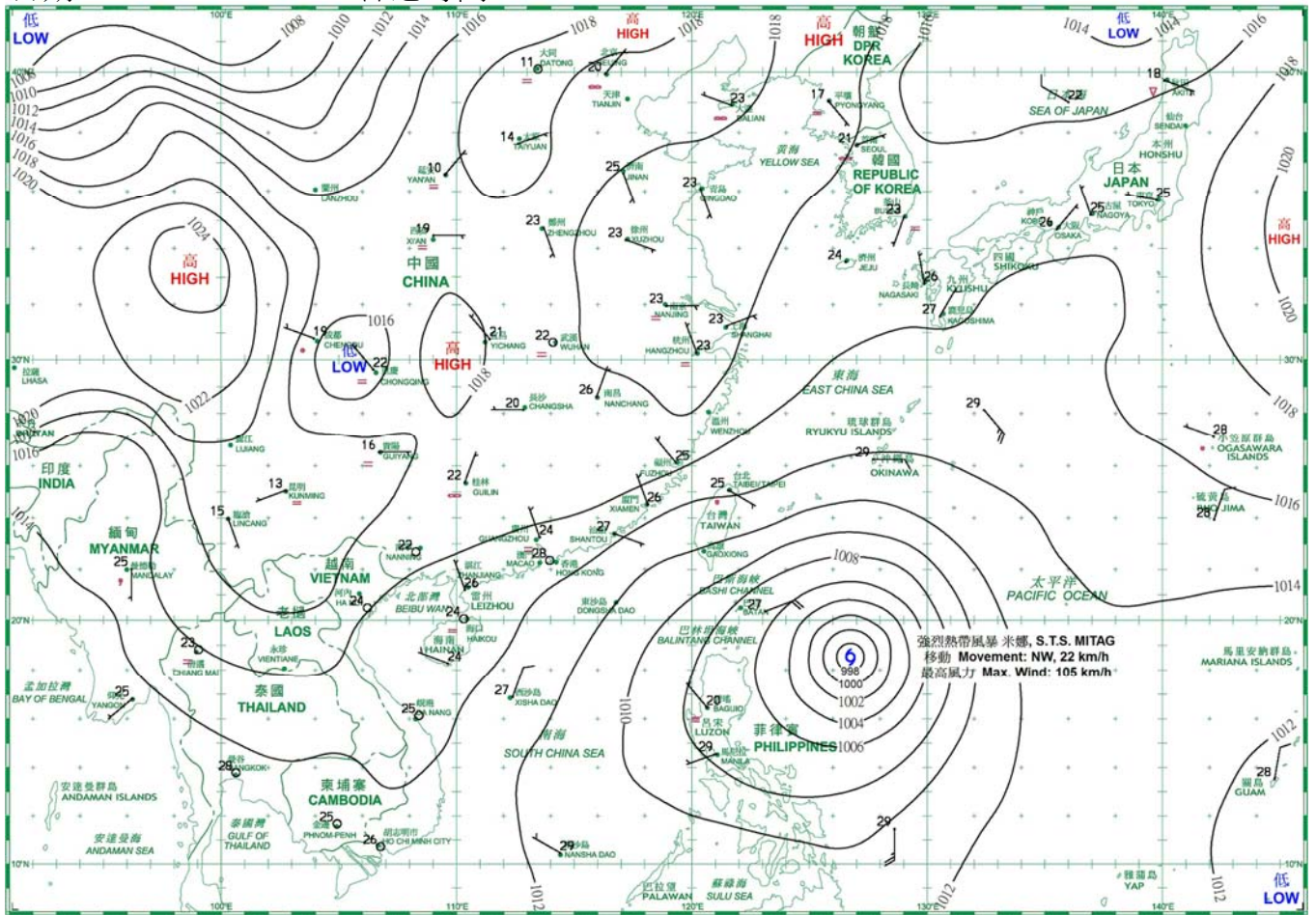
日期/Date: 27.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



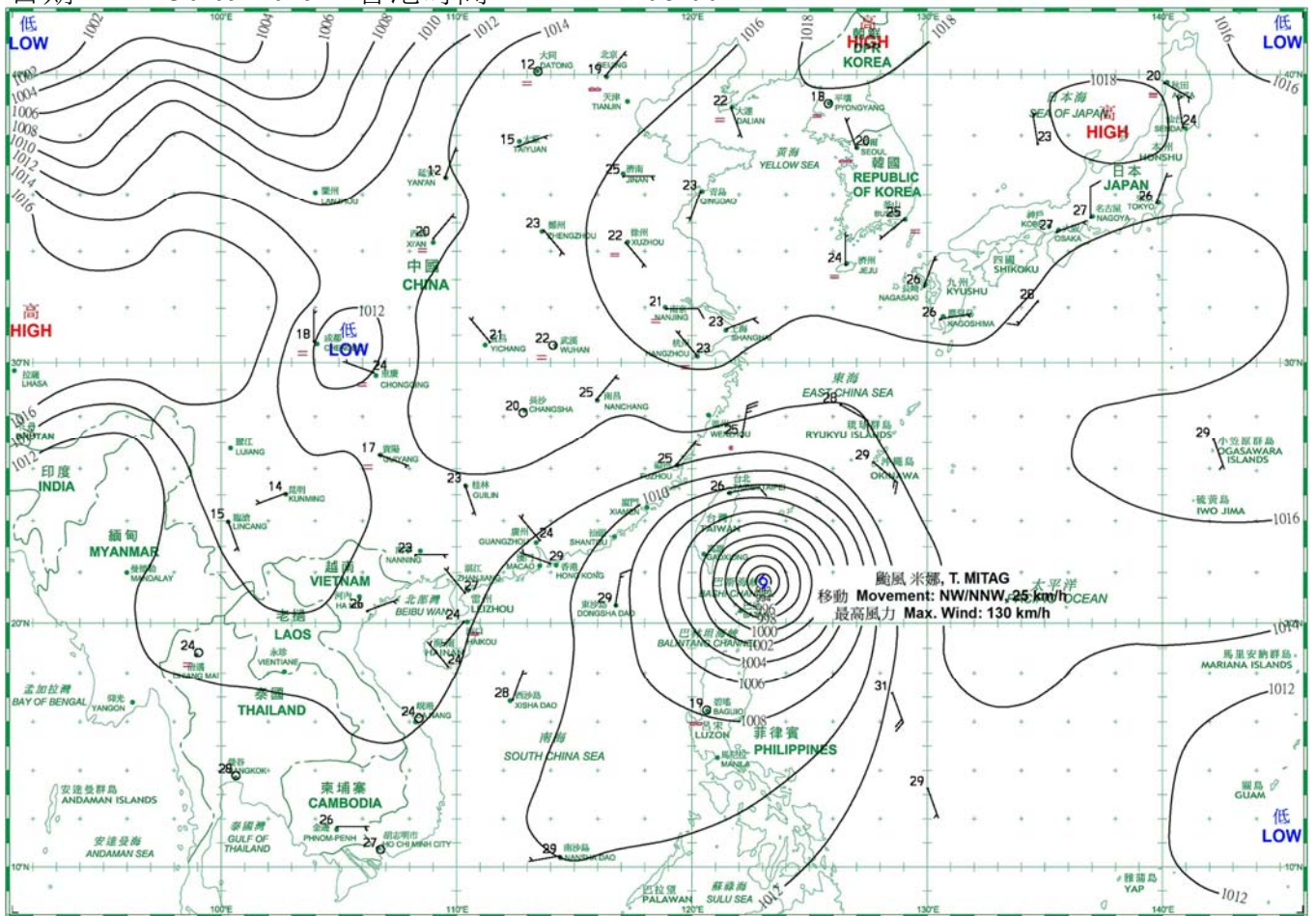
日期/Date: 28.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 29.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 30.09.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



## 4.1.1 二零一九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 2019

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	1006.5	31.0	28.2	26.2	24.7	82	85	8.5
2	1007.0	28.1	26.9	25.2	25.2	90	88	38.4
3	1005.6	30.9	28.4	26.2	24.6	80	85	12.9
4	1004.0	28.3	26.8	25.5	25.1	91	89	62.2
5	1003.1	29.3	27.2	25.4	25.1	88	89	31.8
6	1002.5	32.4	28.9	26.8	24.9	79	55	0.2
7	1003.6	33.3	29.8	27.5	25.6	79	25	0.4
8	1004.7	33.0	30.0	28.0	26.2	80	31	0.4
9	1005.8	33.3	30.0	28.3	25.7	78	47	-
10	1008.9	33.3	30.1	28.2	25.2	76	27	-
11	1011.3	33.3	30.2	28.4	24.6	73	38	Tr
12	1009.9	33.5	30.3	28.3	24.8	73	44	-
13	1008.4	33.0	30.1	28.7	25.6	77	64	Tr
14	1008.4	32.3	29.8	28.4	25.5	78	69	Tr
15	1008.2	32.2	29.2	25.9	24.4	76	51	11.0
16	1007.7	32.3	29.3	26.3	24.5	76	73	4.3
17	1009.0	31.8	29.2	27.9	24.5	76	80	2.1
18	1010.9	32.0	28.8	25.8	24.7	79	79	18.0
19	1011.3	32.4	28.0	24.9	22.7	74	54	8.7
20	1008.7	32.6	29.0	26.2	17.5	52	9	-
21	1008.0	32.5	29.2	26.5	14.8	42	2	-
22	1012.2	31.3	28.3	25.9	13.1	40	7	-
23	1016.2	30.7	27.7	25.4	18.4	57	41	-
24	1017.5	30.3	27.5	26.3	21.5	70	59	-
25	1017.3	30.8	27.3	25.7	21.4	71	32	Tr
26	1017.2	30.8	27.5	25.5	21.6	71	43	-
27	1016.6	30.6	27.6	25.7	21.9	72	46	Tr
28	1015.0	32.2	28.2	25.9	22.2	71	33	-
29	1012.8	31.7	28.7	26.6	23.7	75	33	-
30	1008.8	33.4	30.1	27.2	22.0	64	21	-
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1009.6	31.8	28.7	26.6	23.1	73	50	198.9
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							

天文台於九月六日 16 時 10 分錄得本月最低氣壓 1000.6 百帕斯卡。

The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 1000.6 hectopascals at 1610 HKT on 6 September.

天文台於九月十二日 13 時 2 分錄得本月最高氣溫 33.5 °C。

The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 33.5 °C at 1302 HKT on 12 September.

天文台於九月十九日 4 時 26 分錄得本月最低氣溫 24.9 °C。

The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 24.9 °C at 0426 HKT on 19 September.

天文台於九月三日 23 時 47 分錄得本月最高1分鐘平均降雨率 127 毫米/小時。

The maximum 1-minute mean rainfall rate recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 127 millimetres per hour at 2347 HKT on 3 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 二零一九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 2019

日期 Date	出現低能見度的時數# Number of hours of Reduced Visibility#	總日照 Total Bright Sunshine	每日太陽總輻射 Daily Global Solar Radiation	總蒸發量 Total Evaporation	盛行風向 Prevailing Wind Direction	平均風速 Mean Wind Speed
九月 September	小時 hours	小時 hours	兆焦耳/米 <sup>2</sup> MJ/m <sup>2</sup>	毫米 mm	度 degrees	公里/小時 km/h
1	0	4.7	15.74	4.5	060	44.1
2	0	0.1	4.89	1.9	070	47.4
3	0	5.9	17.56	1.9	050	39.3
4	0	1.4	11.07	2.9	080	34.7
5	0	4.1	13.47	2.1	090	25.4
6	0	9.5	24.17	4.7	050	20.3
7	0	8.2	19.46	3.5	010	7.2
8	0	9.0	17.54	4.0	210	9.0
9	0	4.1	11.38	2.8	140	7.8
10	0	10.5	24.46	5.4	090	13.1
11	0	10.0	24.19	5.6	090	8.2
12	0	9.8	21.83	5.3	050	11.8
13	0	6.1	18.52	4.4	080	13.2
14	0	4.8	13.70	3.9	100	7.5
15	0	5.5	15.13	3.3	080	9.8
16	0	7.4	21.08	5.3	090	14.5
17	2	4.8	15.92	3.8	090	27.4
18	0	5.2	14.43	5.2	080	22.8
19	0	10.3	22.84	5.5	130	16.9
20	0	11.0	24.19	8.4	350	16.9
21	0	11.1	23.98	7.9	360	31.1
22	0	11.2	24.50	6.8	360	40.3
23	0	8.0	19.27	4.1	360	28.4
24	0	7.0	18.10	4.5	060	21.0
25	0	5.9	13.24	2.8	090	16.9
26	0	7.6	18.23	3.7	080	17.7
27	3	5.7	13.39	2.8	080	16.3
28	4	8.6	18.39	3.7	080	12.0
29	10	8.8	17.73	3.7	150	9.5
30	11	10.0	20.19	5.5	250	13.1
平均/總值 Mean/Total	30	216.3	17.95	129.9	080	20.1
正常* Normal*	75.2 §	172.3	14.61	125.9	090	22.6
觀測站 Station	香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport		京士柏 King's Park			橫瀾島^ Waglan Island^

橫瀾島於九月二日 4 時 29 分錄得本月最高陣風 96 公里/小時，風向 080 度。

The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 96 kilometres per hour from 080 degrees at 0429 HKT on 2 September.

# 低能見度是指能見度低於 8 公里，不包括出現霧、薄霧或降水。

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

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

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

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

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

\* 1981-2010 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (<http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/cnormal09.htm>)

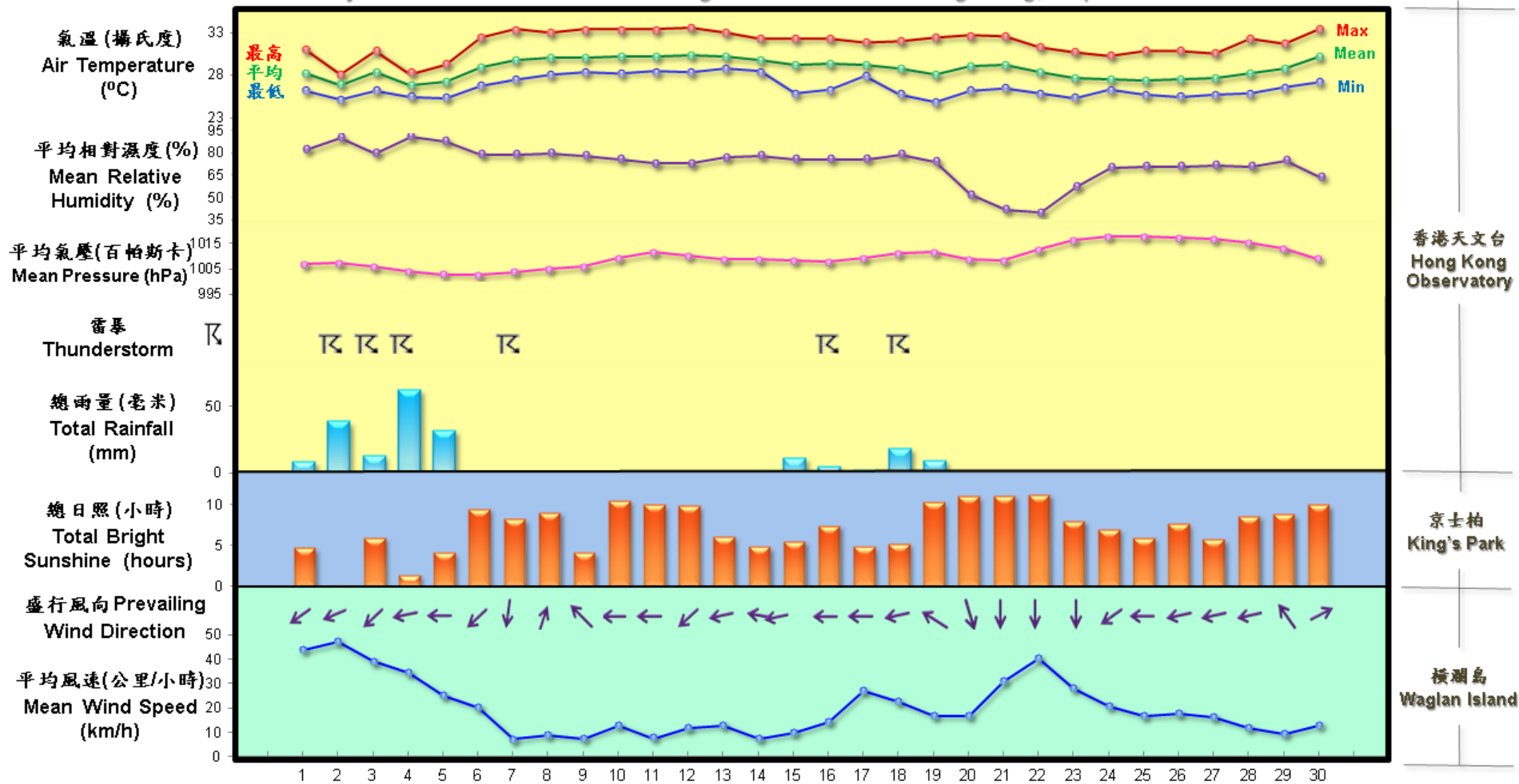
\* 1981-2010 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (<http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/enormal09.htm>)

§ 1997-2018 平均值

§ 1997-2018 Mean value

## 4.2 2019年9月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄

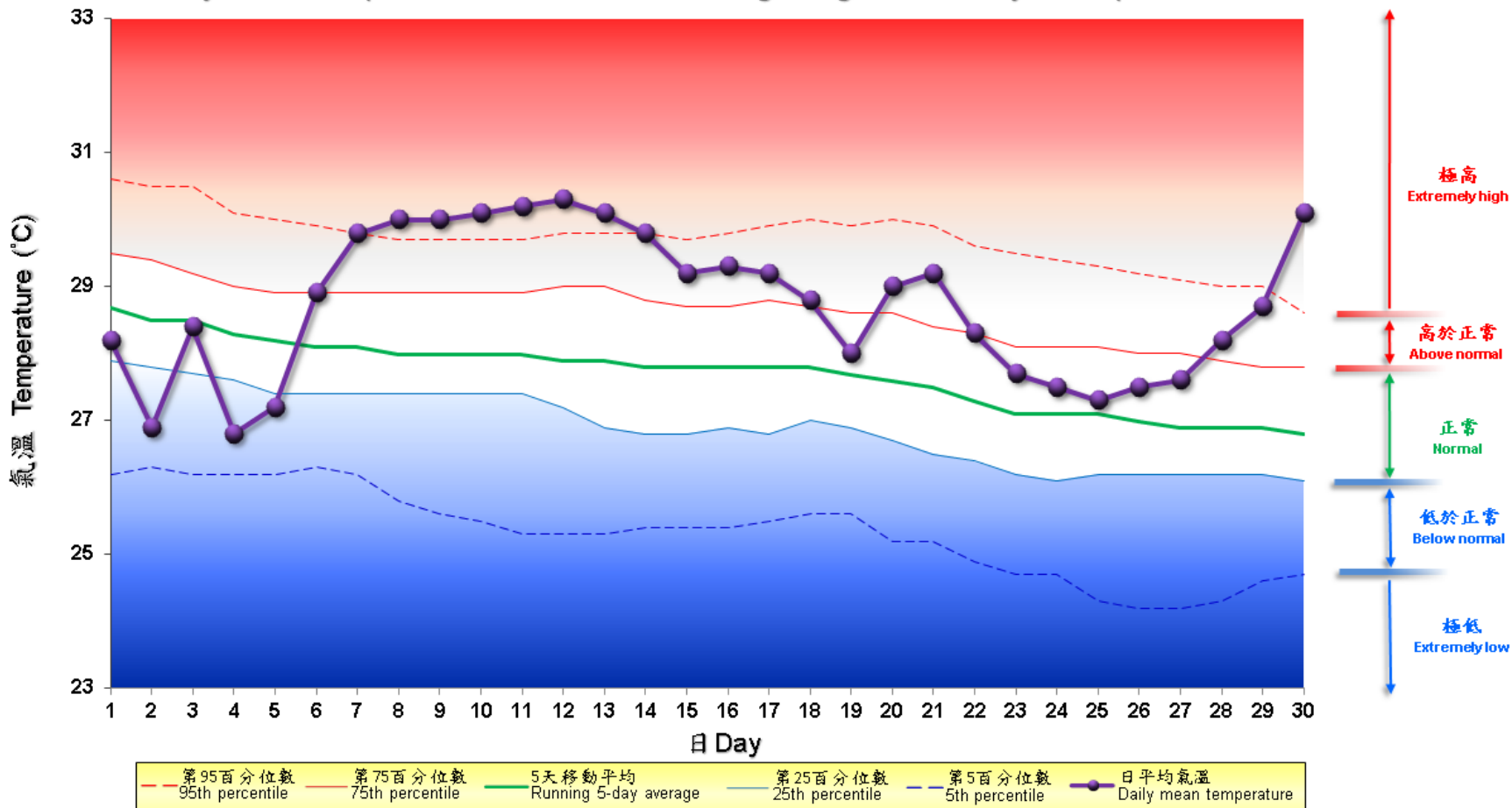
### 4.2 Daily Values of Selected Meteorological Elements for Hong Kong, September 2019





### 4.3 2019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 2019



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