每月天氣摘要
二零二零年九月

Monthly Weather Summary
September 2020

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二零二零年十月出版

香港天文台編製
香港九龍彌敦道134A

1. 除特別列明外，所有時間均以協調世界時加八小時為準。

2. 除特別列明外，所有氣象要素數值均在香港天文台錄得。

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

Published : October 2020

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

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

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

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

1. 二零二零年九月天氣回顧

由於南海北部的海面溫度較正常高，二零二零年九月本港較正常炎熱。本月平均氣溫 28.4 度，較正常值 27.7 度高 0.7 度。由於華南大氣低層由南方而來的水汽輸送較正常多，本月的雲量及雨量遠較正常多。本月錄得雨量 708.8 毫米，較正常值 327.6 毫米多約百分之 116，是有記錄以來九月份的第六高。本月平均雲量百分之 78，較正常值百分之 66 多百分之 12，是有記錄以來九月份的其中一個第三高。本月總日照只有 131.3 小時，較正常值 172.3 小時少約百分之 24，是有記錄以來九月份的第五低。本年截至九月的累積雨量為 2246.0 毫米，稍多於同期正常值 2233.1 毫米。

受一股微弱的大陸氣流影響，本月首三天香港普遍天晴及酷熱。在陽光充沛的情況下，九月二日天文台氣溫上升至全月最高的 34.2 度。然而，這幾天的高溫天氣亦引致本港部分地區下午出現雷雨。九月四日至五日本港持續有驟雨。受大驟雨及雷暴影響，九月五日早上需要發出紅色暴雨警告，港島、九龍及將軍澳錄得超過 40 毫米雨量，而南區、東區及觀塘的雨量更超過 100 毫米。大雨期間天文台氣溫下降至全月最低的 25.2 度。

在微風情況下，九月六日除有幾陣驟雨及雷暴外，本港天氣炎熱及短暫時間有陽光。隨著一道低壓槽在華南沿岸徘徊，九月七日至十二日本港天氣轉為不穩定，間中有驟雨及雷暴。當中九月八日及十二日的雨勢較大，九月八日黃大仙、沙田及西貢錄得超過 100 毫米雨量，而九月十二日本港多處地區錄得超過 50 毫米雨量。

受一股偏東氣流影響，九月十三日本港大致多雲、部分時間有陽光及有幾陣驟雨。在高空擾動影響下，九月十四日及十五日本港天氣再度轉為不穩定，間中有大驟雨及雷暴。九月十五日本港大部分地區錄得超過 50 毫米雨量，而西貢的雨量更超過 150 毫米。

與此同時，九月十五日晚間一個低壓區在南海南部逐漸發展成熱帶低氣壓，其後命名為紅霞。紅霞大致向西北偏西移動，橫過南海，並於九月十七日早上增強為強烈熱帶風暴。翌日早上紅霞在越南中部登陸。九月十九日紅霞在中南半島逐漸減弱為一個低壓區。

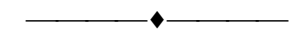
受高空反氣旋所影響，九月十六日本港天氣炎熱，部分時間有陽光，驟雨減少。在紅霞及東北季候風的共同影響下，九月十七日及十八日本港轉為大致多雲及風勢頗大，間中有驟雨及狂風雷暴。翌日一道廣闊低壓槽持續為本港帶來驟雨及狂風雷暴。隨著高空反氣旋增強，九月二十日本港天氣轉為炎熱，部分時間有陽光及驟雨減少。

一股清勁的偏東氣流於九月二十一日下午及晚上為本港帶來大驟雨及雷暴。本港多處地區錄得超過 50 毫米雨量，而市區大部分地區錄得的雨量更超過 100 毫米，天文台需要發出紅色暴雨警告。受一股較乾燥的偏東氣流及隨後微弱的東北季候風影響，九月二十二日至二十四日本港天氣好轉，部分時間有陽光及驟雨減少。在一股清勁至強風程度的偏東氣流影響下，九月二十五日稍後及隨後兩日本港轉為大致多雲及有幾陣驟雨。

九月二十五日下午香港國際機場附近有龍捲風報告。受一道位於南海北部的廣闊低壓槽影響，九月二十八日傍晚有大驟雨。多處地區錄得超過 10 毫米雨量，而港島南區的雨量更超過 70 毫米。該廣闊低壓槽於九月二十九日持續為本港帶來驟雨及雷暴。一道強雷雨帶在九月三十日傍晚橫過廣東沿岸並為本港帶來大雨及狂風雷暴。本港大部分地區錄得超過 70 毫米雨量，而港島及九龍的雨量更超過 100 毫米，天文台需要發出黑色暴雨警告。

本月有五個熱帶氣旋影響南海及北太平洋西部。

本月沒有航機因惡劣天氣須轉飛其他地方。表 1.1 載列本月發出及取消各種警告/信號的詳情。



1. The Weather of September 2020

Mainly attributing to the higher than normal sea surface temperature over the northern part of the South China Sea, September 2020 was hotter than usual in Hong Kong. The monthly mean temperature of 28.4 degrees was 0.7 degree above the normal figure of 27.7 degrees. With more than usual low-level moisture supply from the south over southern China, the month was also much cloudier and wetter than usual. The monthly total rainfall was 708.8 millimetres, about 116 percent above the normal figure of 327.6 millimetres and the sixth highest on record for September. The mean amount of cloud in the month was 78 percent, 12 percent above the normal of 66 percent and one of the third highest on record for September. The duration of bright sunshine in the month was only 131.3 hours, about 24 percent lower than the normal figure of 172.3 hours and the fifth lowest on record for September. The accumulated rainfall up to September this year was 2246.0 millimetres, slightly more than the normal figure of 2233.1 millimetres for the same period.

Under the influence of a weak continental airstream, the weather of Hong Kong was generally fine and very hot on the first three days of the month. With plenty of sunshine, the maximum temperature at the Observatory soared to 34.2 degrees on 2 September, the highest of the month. However, high temperatures also triggered thundery showers in the afternoon over parts of the territory during these few days. Showery activity continued to affect the territory on 4 – 5 September. The heavy showers and thunderstorms on the morning of 5 September necessitated the issuance of the Red Rainstorm Warning. More than 40 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and Tseung Kwan O and the rainfall even exceeded 100 millimetres over Southern District, Eastern District and Kwun Tong. In the midst of the downpour, the temperature at the Observatory dropped to a minimum of 25.2 degrees, the lowest of the month.

Under light wind condition, apart from a few showers and thunderstorms, it was hot with sunny intervals on 6 September. With a trough of low pressure lingering over the south China coast, the weather in Hong Kong became unsettled with occasional showers and thunderstorms on 7 – 12 September. The showers were particularly heavy on 8 and 12 September with more than 100 millimetres of rainfall recorded over Wong Tai Sin, Sha Tin and Sai Kung on 8 September and over 50 millimetres of rainfall over many parts of the territory on 12 September.

Under the influence of an easterly airstream, local weather was mainly cloudy with sunny periods and a few showers on 13 September. With the setting in of an upper-air disturbance, the weather became unsettled again with occasional heavy showers and thunderstorms on 14 - 15 September. More than 50 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over most parts of the territory and the rainfall even exceeded 150 millimetres over Sai Kung on 15 September.

Meanwhile, an area of low pressure gradually developed into a tropical depression over the southern part of the South China Sea on the night of 15 September and later named as Noul. It moved generally west-northwestward across the South China Sea and intensified into a severe tropical storm on the morning of 17 September. Noul made landfall over central part of Vietnam the next morning and weakened gradually into an area of low pressure over Indochina Peninsula on 19 September.

Locally, affected by the anticyclone aloft, it was hot with sunny periods and less showers on 16 September. Under the combined effect of Noul and the northeast monsoon, the weather of Hong Kong became mainly cloudy and windy with occasional showers and squally thunderstorms on 17 - 18 September. A broad trough of low pressure continued to bring showery weather and squally thunderstorms to Hong Kong the next day. With the strengthening of anticyclone aloft, the weather became hot with sunny periods and fewer showers on 20 September.

A fresh easterly airstream set in on 21 September and brought heavy showers and thunderstorms to the territory in the afternoon and at night. More than 50 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over many places and the rainfall even exceeded 100 millimetres over most parts of the urban areas, necessitating the issuance of the Red Rainstorm Warning. Affected by a drier easterly airstream and the subsequent weak northeast monsoon, local weather improved with sunny periods and less showers on 22 – 24 September. With the setting in of a fresh to strong easterly airstream, local weather turned mainly cloudy with a few showers later on 25 September and remained so in the next two days. A tornado was reported near the Hong Kong International Airport on the afternoon of 25 September. Affected by a broad trough of low pressure over the northern part of the South China Sea, there were heavy showers on the evening of 28 September. More than 10 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over many places and the rainfall even exceeded 70 millimetres over Southern

District of the Hong Kong Island. The broad trough of low pressure continued to bring showers and thunderstorms to Hong Kong on 29 September. A band of intense thundery showers moved across the coastal areas of Guangdong and brought heavy rain and squally thunderstorms to Hong Kong on the evening of 30 September. More than 70 millimetres of rainfall were recorded in most parts of the territory and rainfall even exceeded 100 millimetres over Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, necessitated the issuance of Black Rainstorm Warning.

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

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

表 1.1　二零二零年九月發出的警告及信號
Table 1.1　Warnings and Signals issued in September 2020

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
18/9	1440	19/9	0845

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	5/9	0855	5/9	0955
紅色 Red	5/9	0955	5/9	1055
黃色 Amber	5/9	1055	5/9	1115
黃色 Amber	8/9	0425	8/9	1000
黃色 Amber	12/9	1410	12/9	1600
黃色 Amber	12/9	2130	12/9	2230
黃色 Amber	15/9	1210	15/9	1715
黃色 Amber	21/9	1430	21/9	1800
紅色 Red	21/9	1800	21/9	2010
黃色 Amber	21/9	2010	21/9	2140
黃色 Amber	28/9	1810	28/9	1940
黃色 Amber	30/9	1915	30/9	1950
紅色 Red	30/9	1950	30/9	2010
黑色 Black	30/9	2010	30/9	2125
紅色 Red	30/9	2125	30/9	2245
黃色 Amber	30/9	2245	30/9	2330

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
28/8	0645	4/9	1620

雷暴警告

Thunderstorm Warning

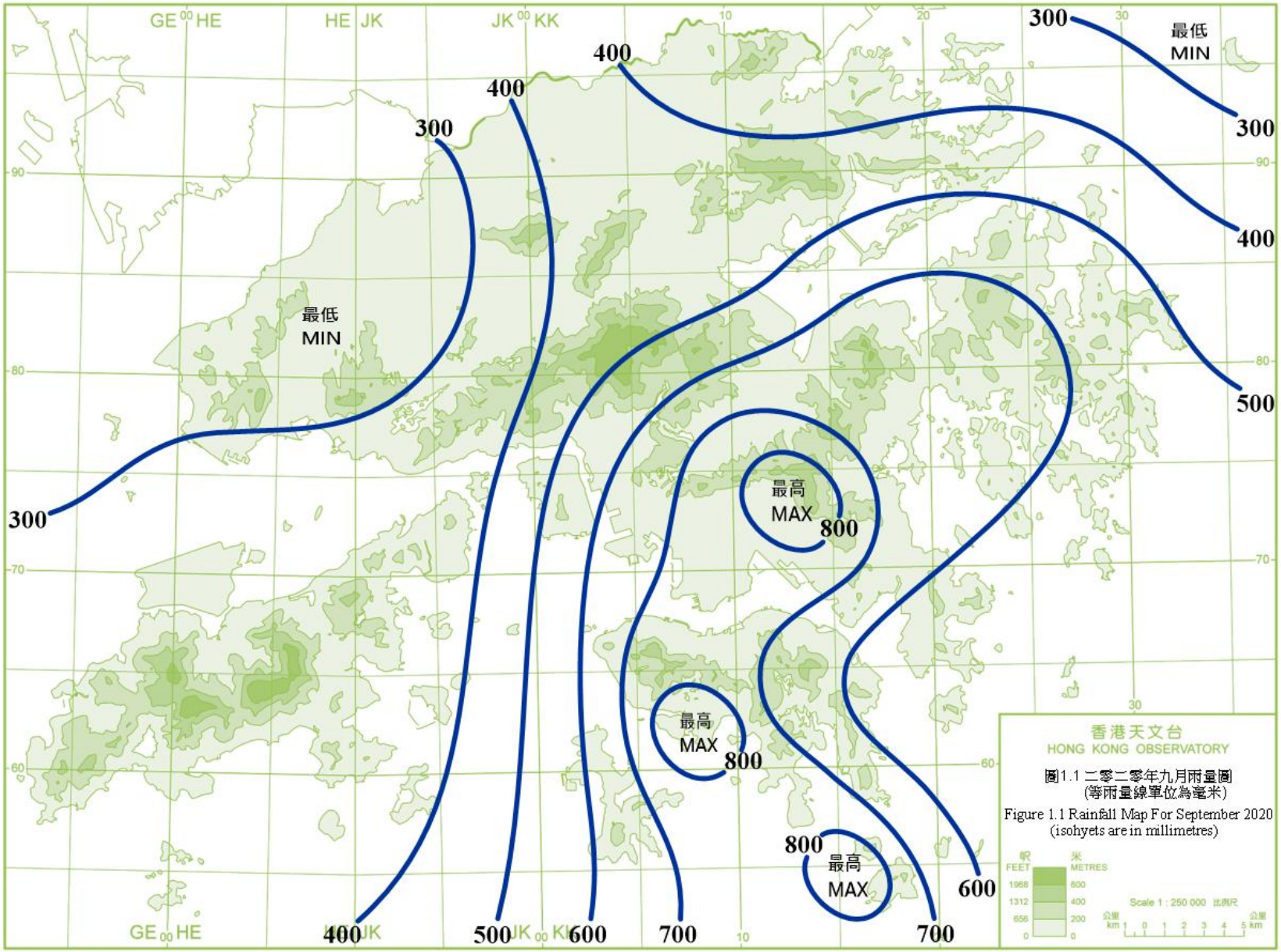
開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
31/8	2115	1/9	0200
1/9	1455	1/9	2100
2/9	1305	2/9	1745
3/9	1240	3/9	1645
4/9	1120	4/9	1400
4/9	2350	5/9	0120
5/9	0652	5/9	1300
6/9	0525	6/9	1200
6/9	1325	6/9	1715
7/9	0605	7/9	1000
7/9	1855	7/9	2100
7/9	2305	8/9	1130
8/9	1255	8/9	1400
9/9	0345	9/9	1130
9/9	1150	9/9	1500
10/9	0540	10/9	1100
10/9	1537	10/9	1915
11/9	0710	11/9	1330
12/9	0445	12/9	0830
12/9	1250	12/9	2400
13/9	1400	13/9	1440

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
13/9	2230	14/9	0600
14/9	1000	14/9	1545
15/9	0300	16/9	0045
17/9	0555	17/9	1600
17/9	1730	17/9	2030
17/9	2120	18/9	0500
18/9	1105	18/9	1230
18/9	1300	18/9	2230
19/9	0110	19/9	0230
19/9	0245	19/9	0900
19/9	1145	19/9	2230
20/9	0855	20/9	1100
21/9	0600	21/9	0700
21/9	0800	22/9	0520
23/9	2025	23/9	2230
24/9	0140	24/9	0730
28/9	1650	28/9	1945
29/9	1115	29/9	1530
30/9	0000	30/9	0200
30/9	1300	1/10	0130

新界北水浸特別報告

Special Announcement on Flooding in the northern New Territories

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
15/9	1400	15/9	1610



H.K.O.128 (2014)
地政總署測繪處繪製
Cartography by Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department.

2. 二零二零年九月熱帶氣旋概述

二零二零年九月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現五個熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓美莎克於八月二十八日下午在馬尼拉之東北偏東約1050公里的北太平洋西部上形成，隨後兩天在菲律賓以東海域徘徊並增強。美莎克於八月三十日凌晨發展為颱風及加速向偏北方向移動。美莎克於八月三十一日晚上進一步增強為超強颱風，採取西北偏北路徑移向琉球群島一帶。美莎克於九月一日早上達到最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 195 公里。隨後美莎克轉向東北偏北移動，先後橫過東海及朝鮮半島。美莎克最後於九月三日下午在朝鮮半島東北部演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導，美莎克吹襲日本期間，造成至少 26 人受傷。一艘貨船在鹿兒島縣奄美大島附近海域上沉沒，船上最少 42 人失蹤。而美莎克掠過朝鮮半島期間亦造成至少兩人死亡及 12 人受傷。

熱帶低氣壓海神於九月一日早上在硫黃島之東南約 510 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，當日向西南移動並逐漸增強。海神於九月二日轉向西北偏西移動橫過北太平洋西部，翌日清晨增強為颱風。海神於九月四日進一步發展為超強颱風及達到最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 220 公里。隨後海神逐漸轉向西北偏北移動，先後橫過日本九州以西海域及朝鮮半島，並逐漸減弱。海神最後於九月八日清晨在中國東北部演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導，海神吹襲日本期間造成至少兩人死亡、四人失蹤及 100 人受傷。海神是繼美莎克之後一星期內第二個吹襲朝鮮半島的風暴，造成至少兩人死亡及廣泛地區水浸，多間房屋受到破壞。

熱帶低氣壓紅霞於九月十五日晚上在西沙之東南偏東約 880 公里的南海南部上形成，向西北偏西移動並逐漸增強。紅霞於九月十六日早上增強為熱帶風暴，翌日進一步增強為強烈熱帶風暴並達到最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 90 公里。紅霞於九月十八日橫過越南中部並減弱，最後於翌日清晨在中南半島減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導，紅霞吹襲越南期間造成至少六人死亡。

熱帶低氣壓白海豚於九月二十一日清晨在大阪以南約 1160 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向東北偏北方向緩慢移動並逐漸增強。翌日白海豚發展為強烈熱帶風暴，晚上達到最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 105 公里。隨後白海豚轉向東北偏東移動，最後於九月二十四日在日本以東海域上演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓鯨魚於九月二十六日晚上在硫黃島之東南偏東約2040公里的太平洋西部上形成，大致向西北移動並逐漸增強。鯨魚於九月二十八日晚上增強為強烈熱帶風暴，翌日達到最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 110 公里。隨後鯨魚逐漸轉向東北移動，最後於九月三十日在日本以東的北太平洋西部演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

2. Overview of Tropical Cyclones in September 2020

Five tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in September 2020.

Maysak formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1050 km east-northeast of Manila on the afternoon of 28 August. It lingered around the sea areas east of the Philippines and intensified in the following two days. Maysak developed into a typhoon in the small hours of 30 August and accelerated northward. It further intensified into a super typhoon on the night of 31 August and tracked north-northwestward towards the vicinity of Ryukyu Islands. Maysak reached its peak intensity on the morning of 1 September with an estimated sustained wind of 195 km/h near its centre. Maysak then turned to move north-northeastward and swept across the East China Sea and the Korean Peninsula. It finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone on the afternoon of 3 September over the northeastern part of the Korean Peninsula.

According to press reports, at least 26 people were injured in Japan during the passage of Maysak. A cargo ship sank near Amami Oshima of the Kagoshima Prefecture with at least 42 people on board missing. Besides, at least two persons were killed and 12 people were injured when Maysak moved across the Korean Peninsula.

Haishen formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 510 km southeast of Iwo Jima on the morning of 1 September. It moved southwestward and intensified gradually on that day. Haishen turned to track west-northwestward across the western North Pacific on 2 September and developed into a typhoon on the early morning of 3 September. Haishen further intensified into a super typhoon on 4 September and reached its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 220 km/h near its centre. Turning to track north-northwestward gradually, Haishen swept across the seas west of Kyushu and then the Korean Peninsula and weakened gradually. Haishen finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the northeastern part of China on the early morning of 8 September.

According to press reports, Haishen left at least two deaths, four missing and 100 injuries in Japan during its passage. Haishen was the second storm hitting the Korean Peninsula within a week after Maysak, causing at least two deaths and wide-spread flooding. Many houses were damaged.

Noul formed as a tropical depression over the southern part of the South China Sea about 880 km east-southeast of Xisha on the night of 15 September. It moved west-northwestward and intensified gradually. Noul developed into a tropical storm on the morning of 16 September. It further intensified into a severe tropical storm the next day and reached its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 90 km/h near its centre. Noul moved across the central part of Vietnam on 18 September and weakened. It finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the Indochina Peninsula on the early morning of the next day.

According to press reports, at least six people were killed in Vietnam during the passage of Noul.

Dolphin formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1160 km south of Osaka on the small hours of 21 September. It tracked north-northeastward slowly and intensified gradually. Dolphin developed into a severe tropical storm the next day and reached its peak intensity that night with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 105 km/h near its centre. Dolphin then turned to move east-northeastward and finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the seas east of Japan on 24 September.

Kujira formed over the western North Pacific about 2040 km east-southeast of Iwo Jima on the night of 26 September. It moved generally northwestward and intensified gradually. Kujira intensified into a severe tropical storm on the night of 28 September and reached its peak intensity in the next morning with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 110 km/h near its centre. Kujira then gradually turned to track northeastward and finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the western North Pacific east of Japan on 30 September.

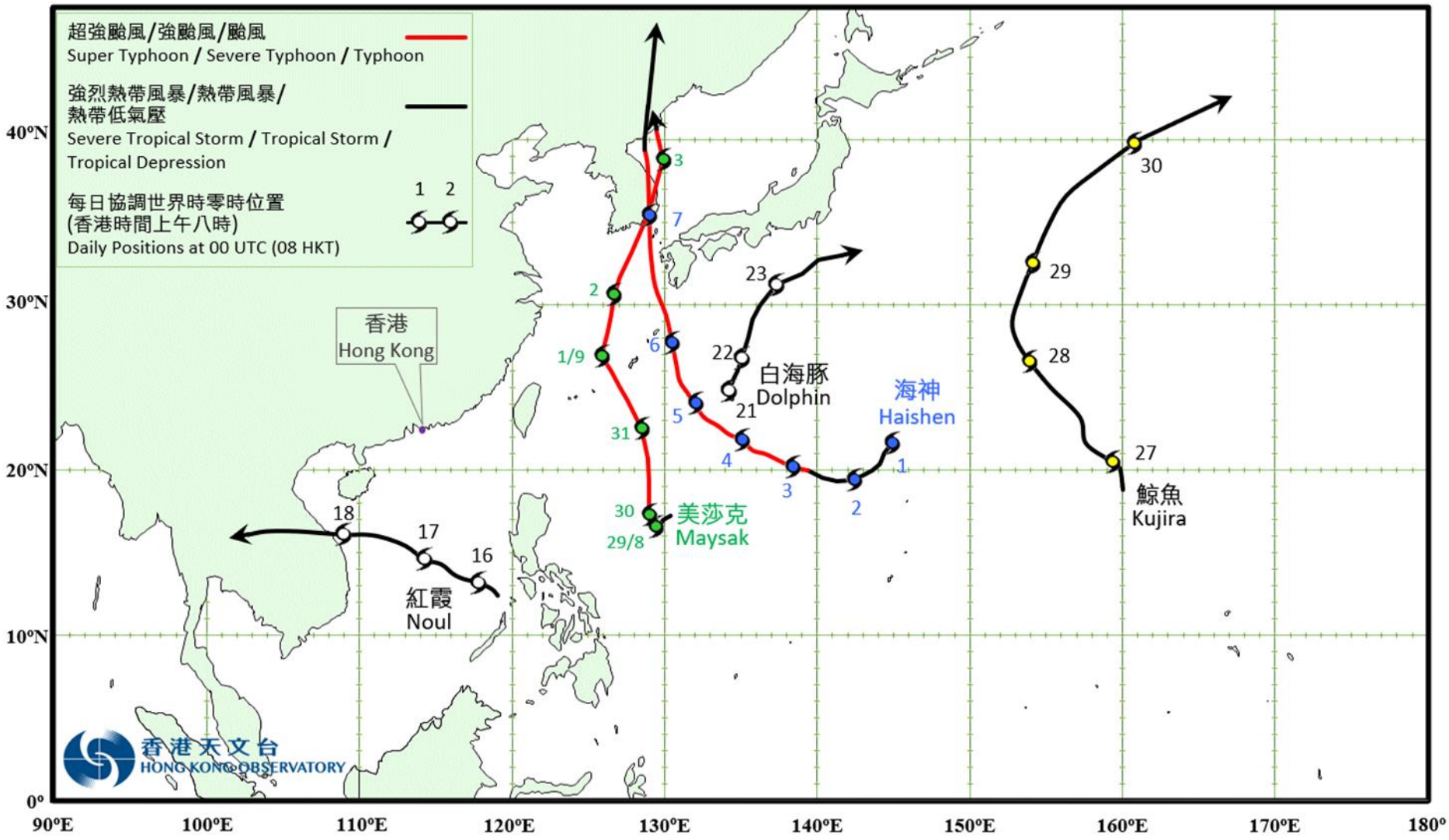
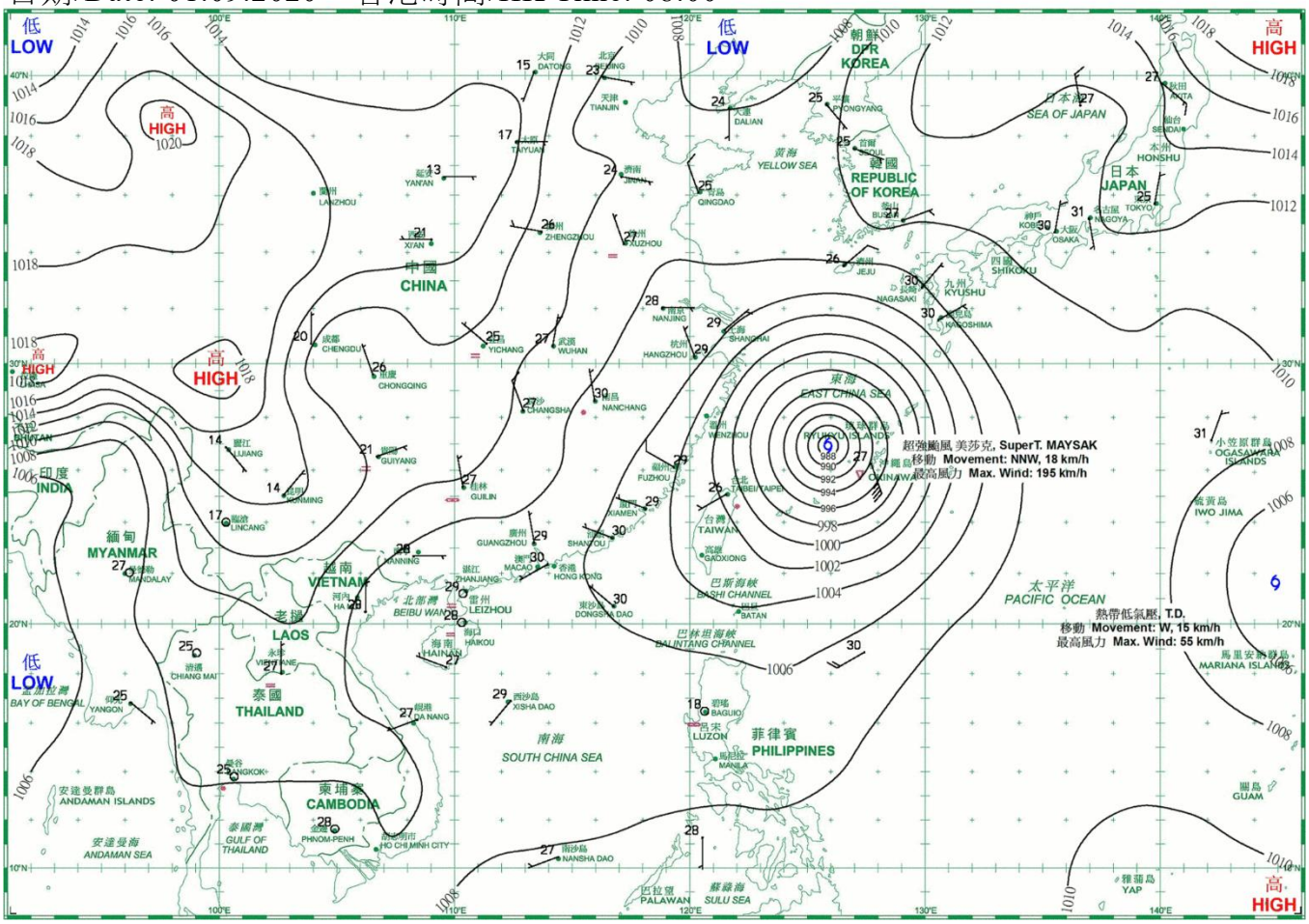


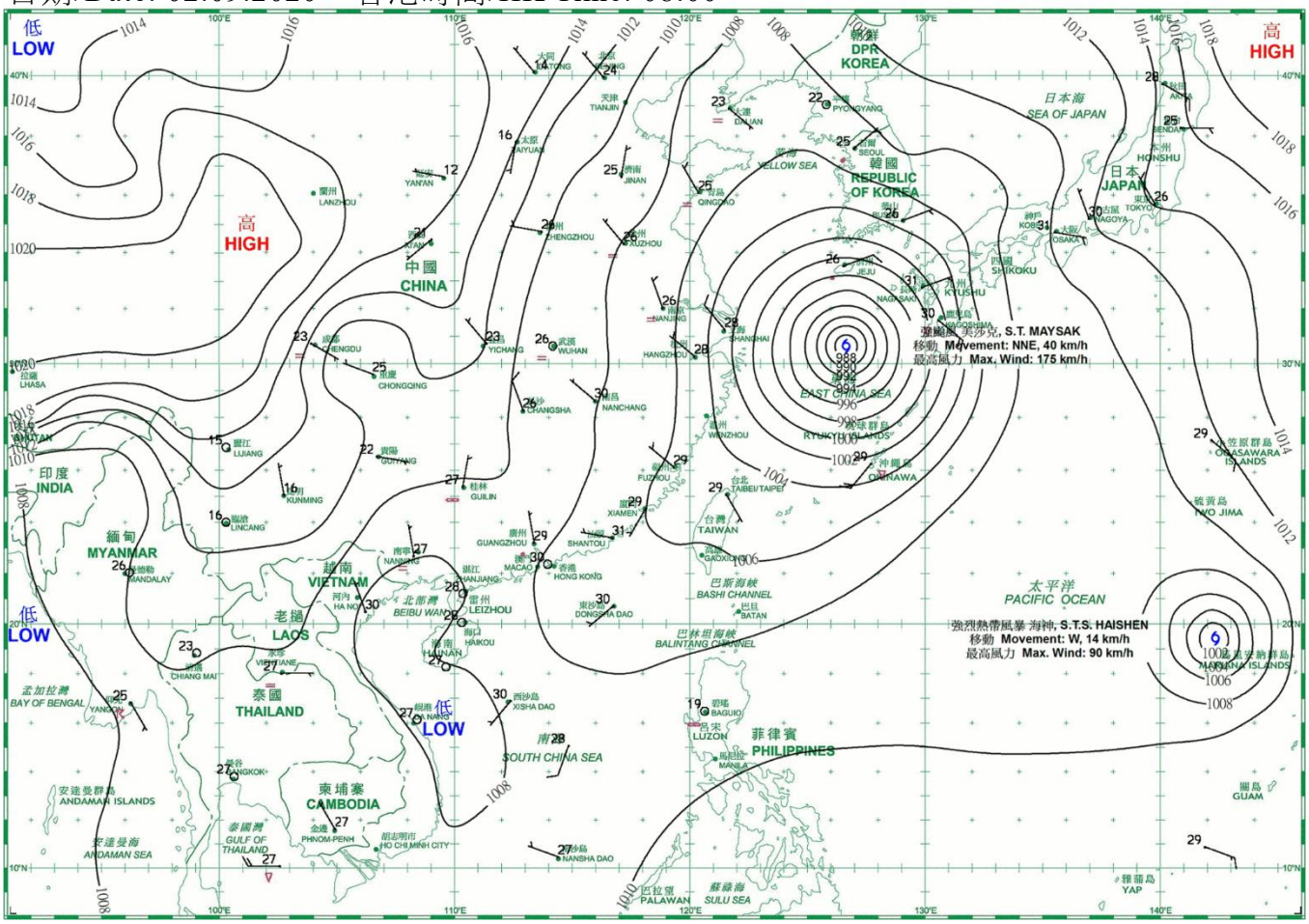
圖 2.1　　二零二零年九月的熱帶氣旋路徑圖

Fig. 2.1　　Tracks of tropical cyclones in September 2020

日期/Date: 01.09.2020 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

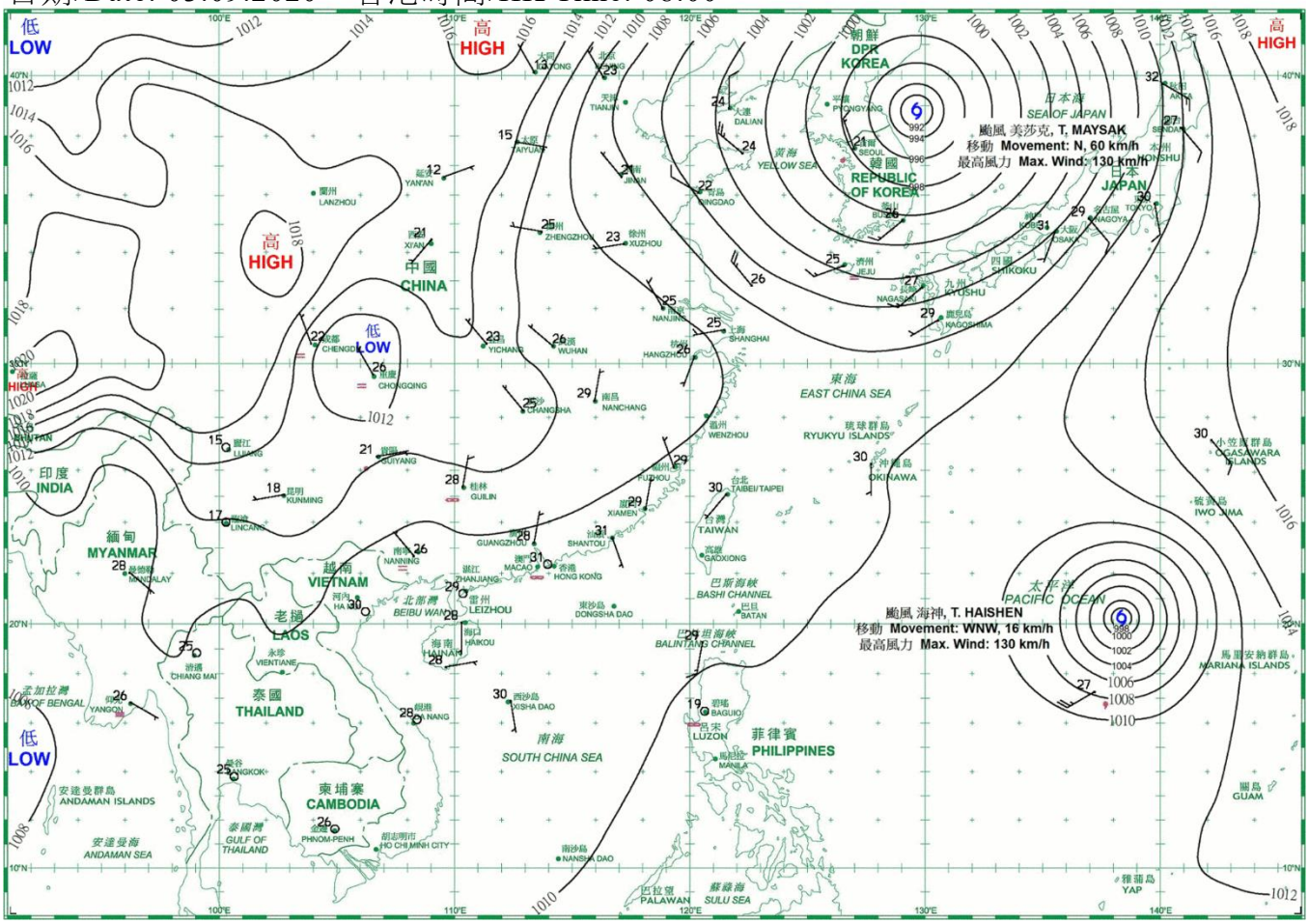


日期/Date: 02.09.2020 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

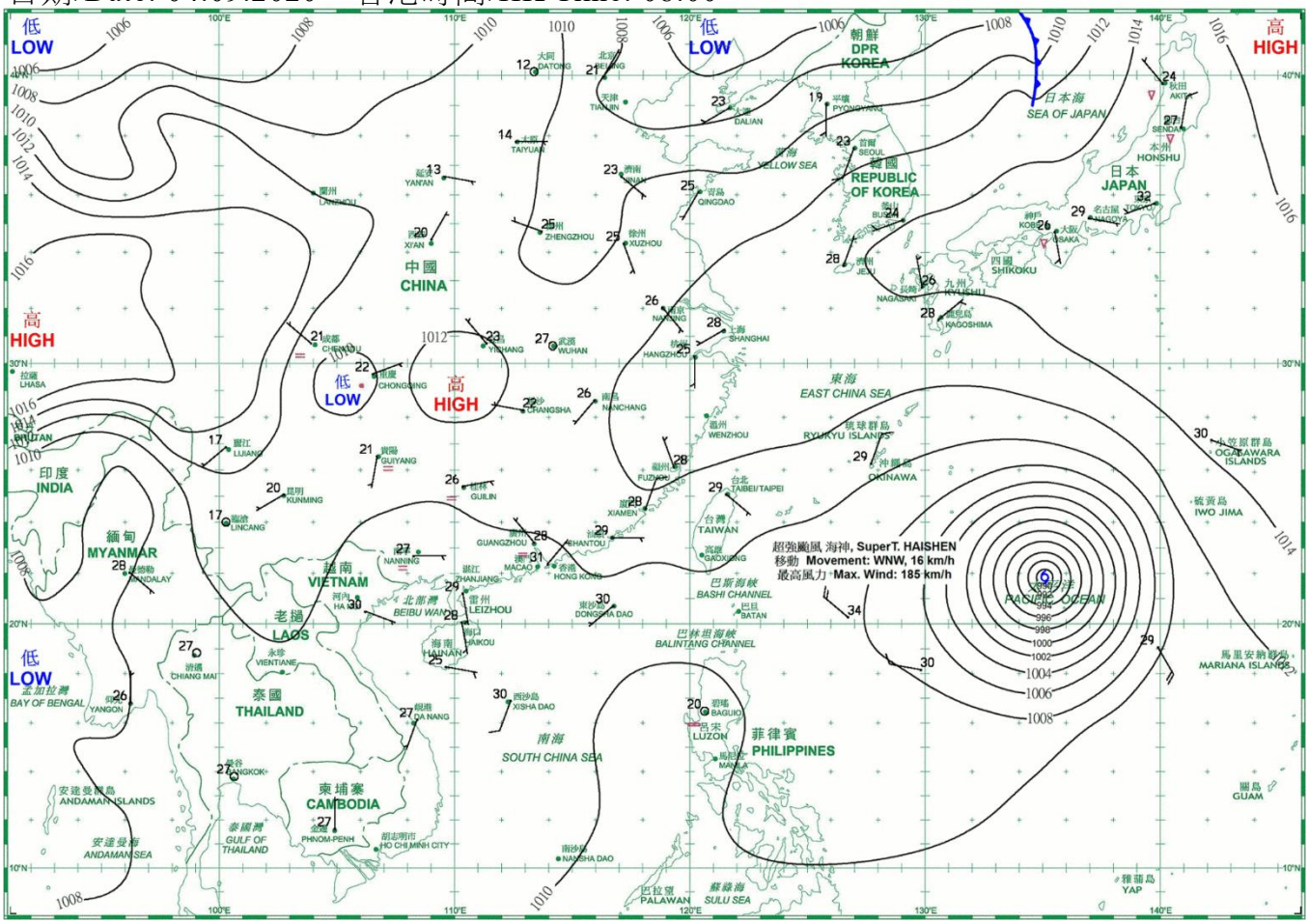


等壓線 Isobar(hPa)　暖鋒 Warm Front　靜止鋒 Stationary Front　消散中的冷鋒 Dissipating Cold Front
冷鋒 Cold Front　錮囚鋒 Occlusion　槽軸〔線〕Axis of Trough　熱帶氣旋中心 Centre of Tropical Cyclone

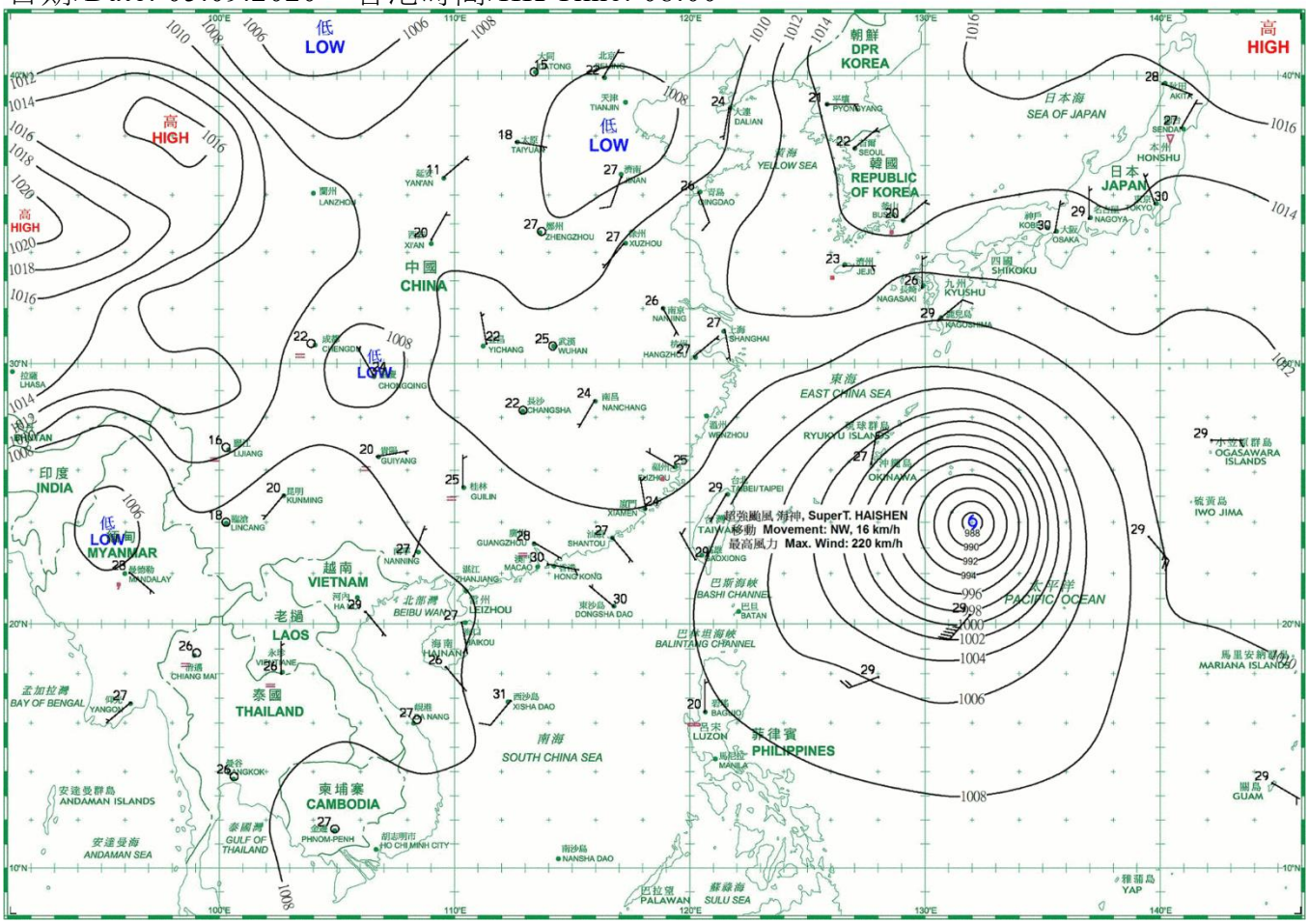
日期/Date: 03.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



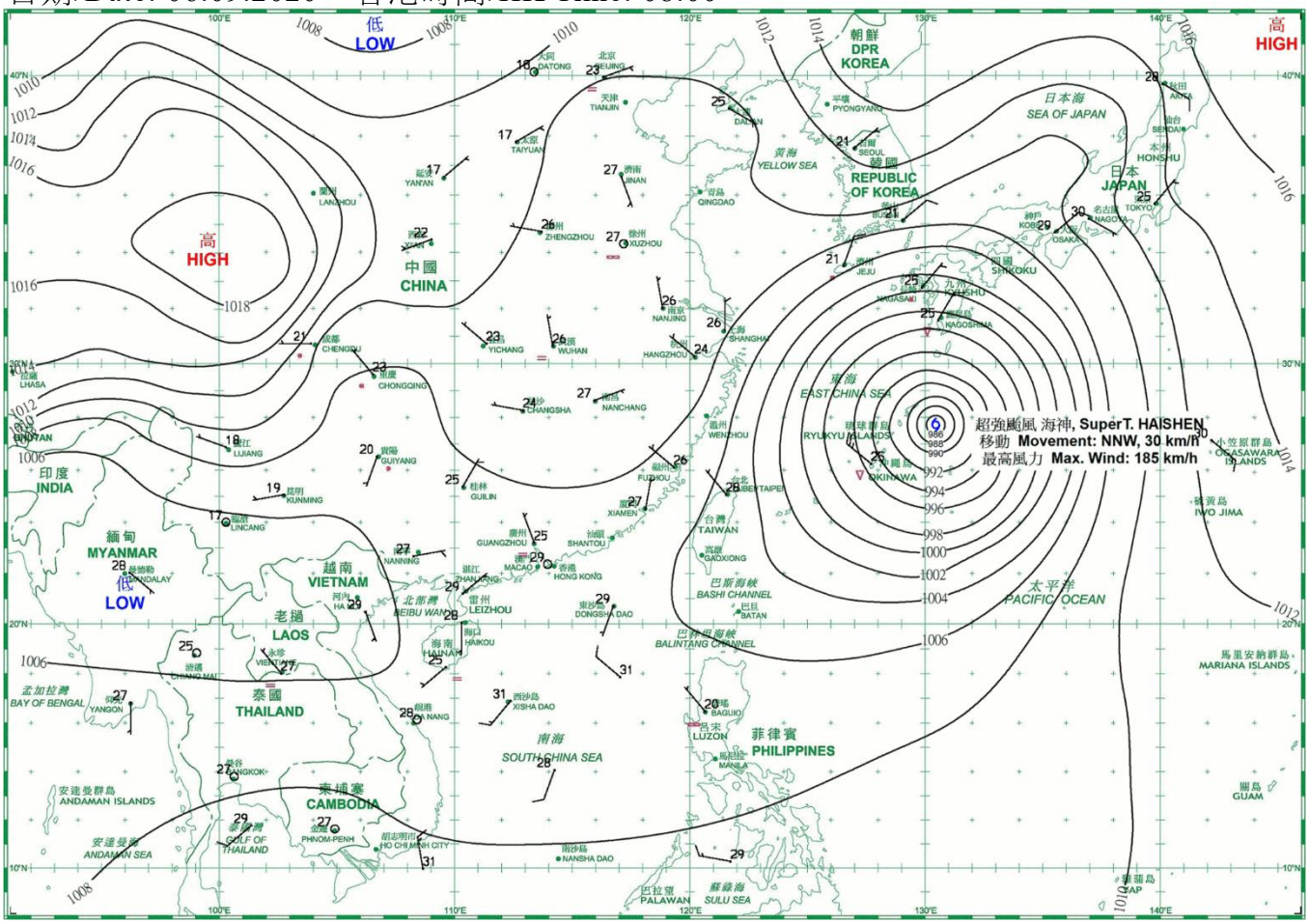
日期/Date: 04.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



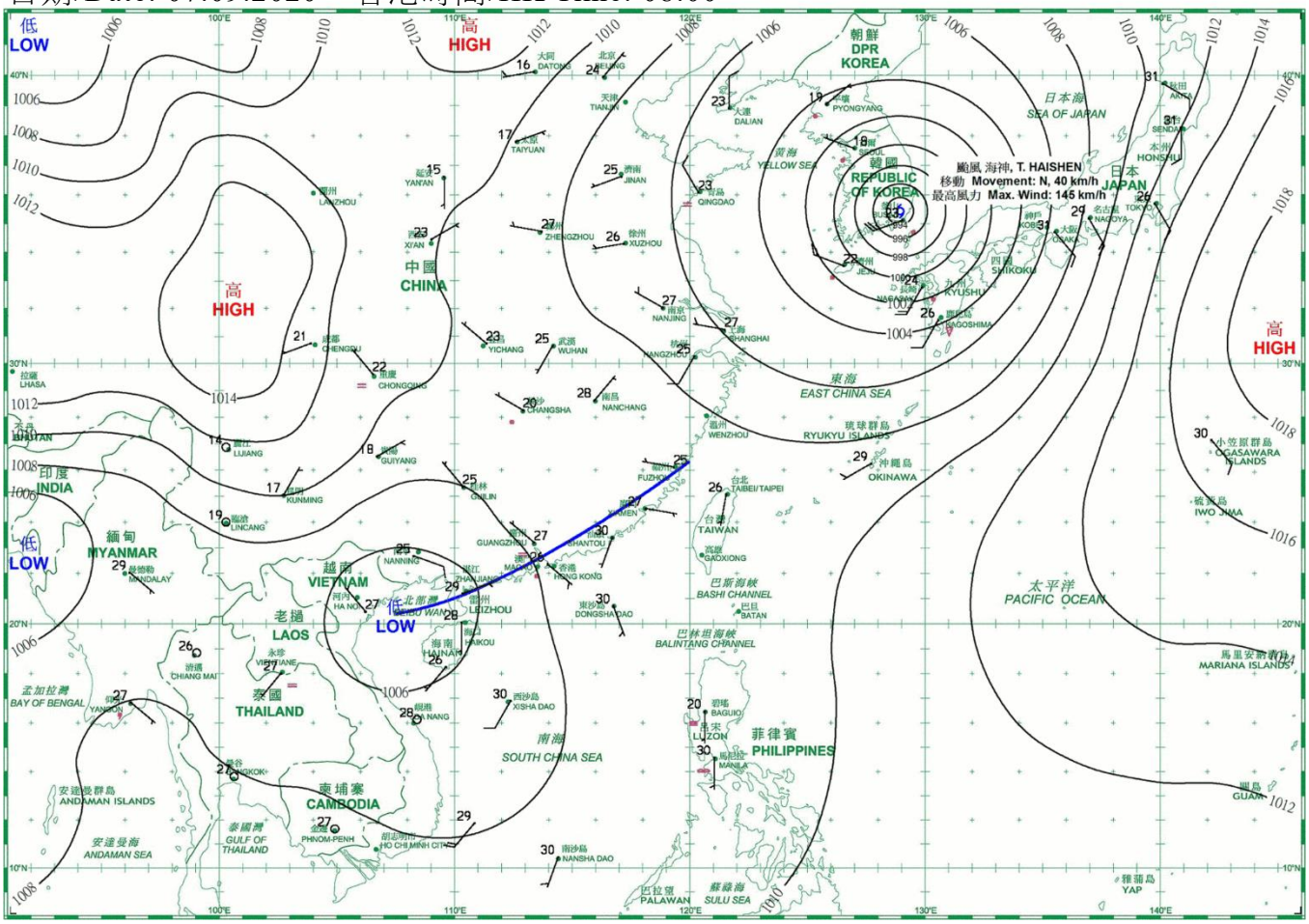
日期/Date: 05.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



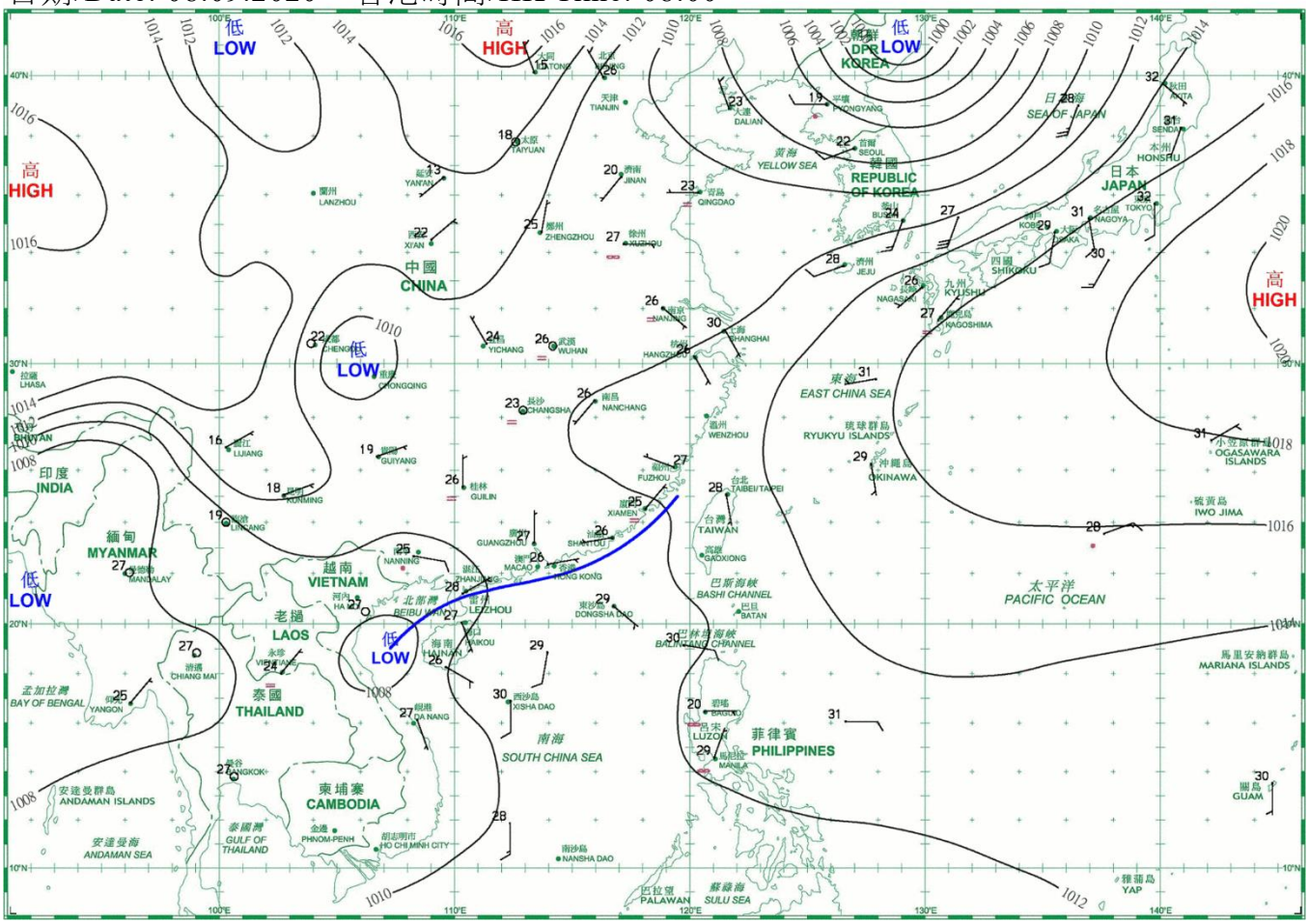
日期/Date: 06.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



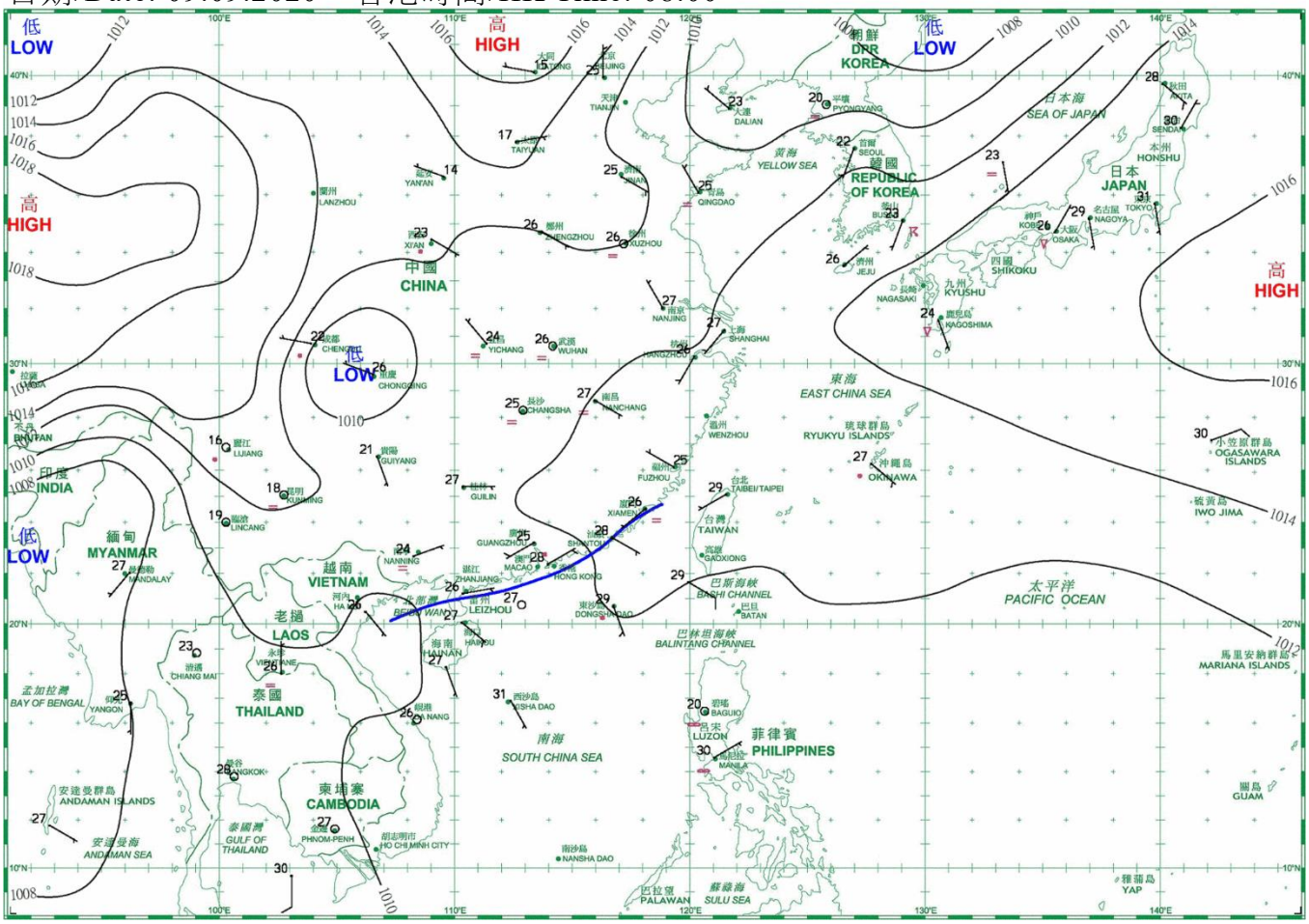
日期/Date: 07.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



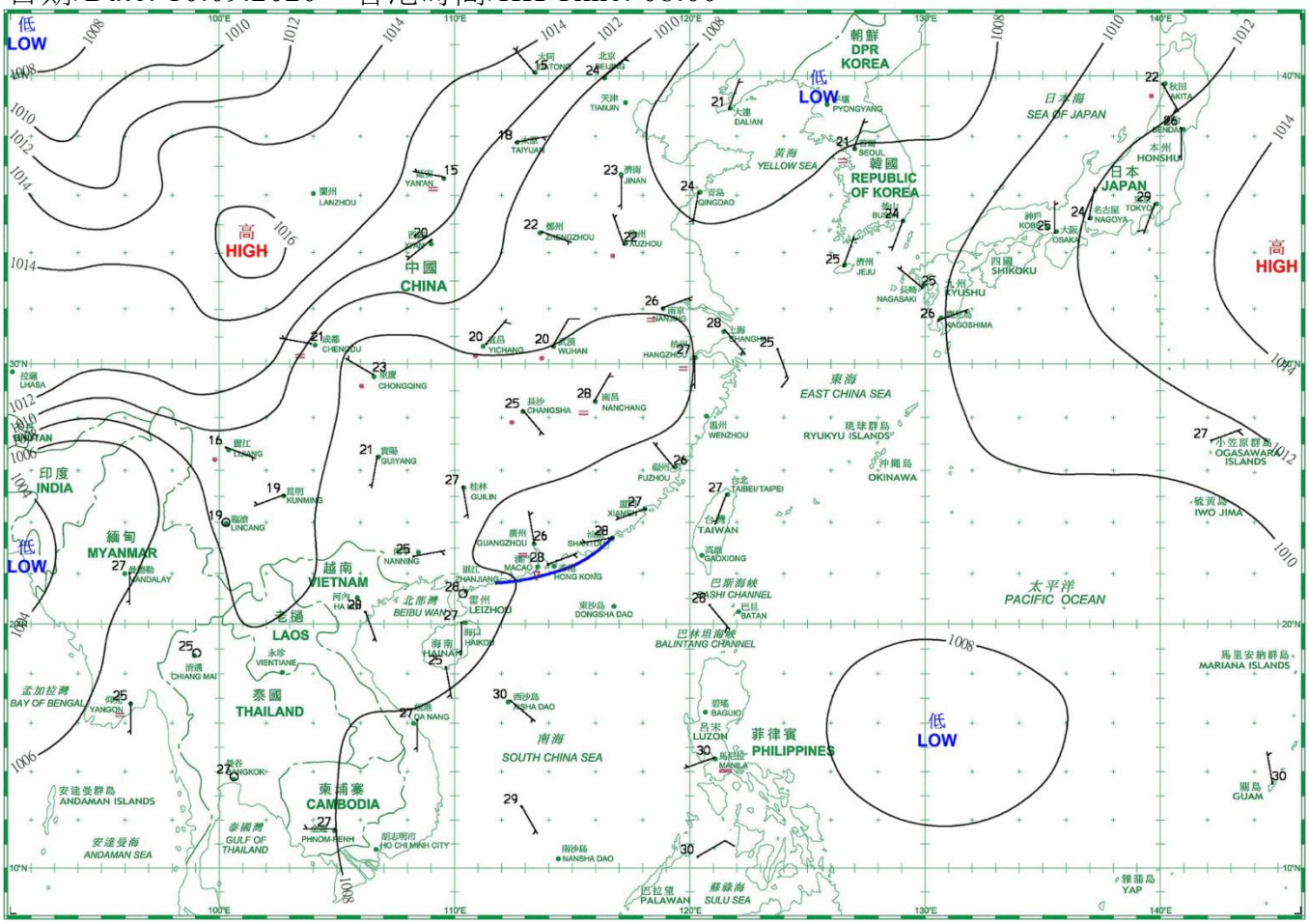
日期/Date: 08.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



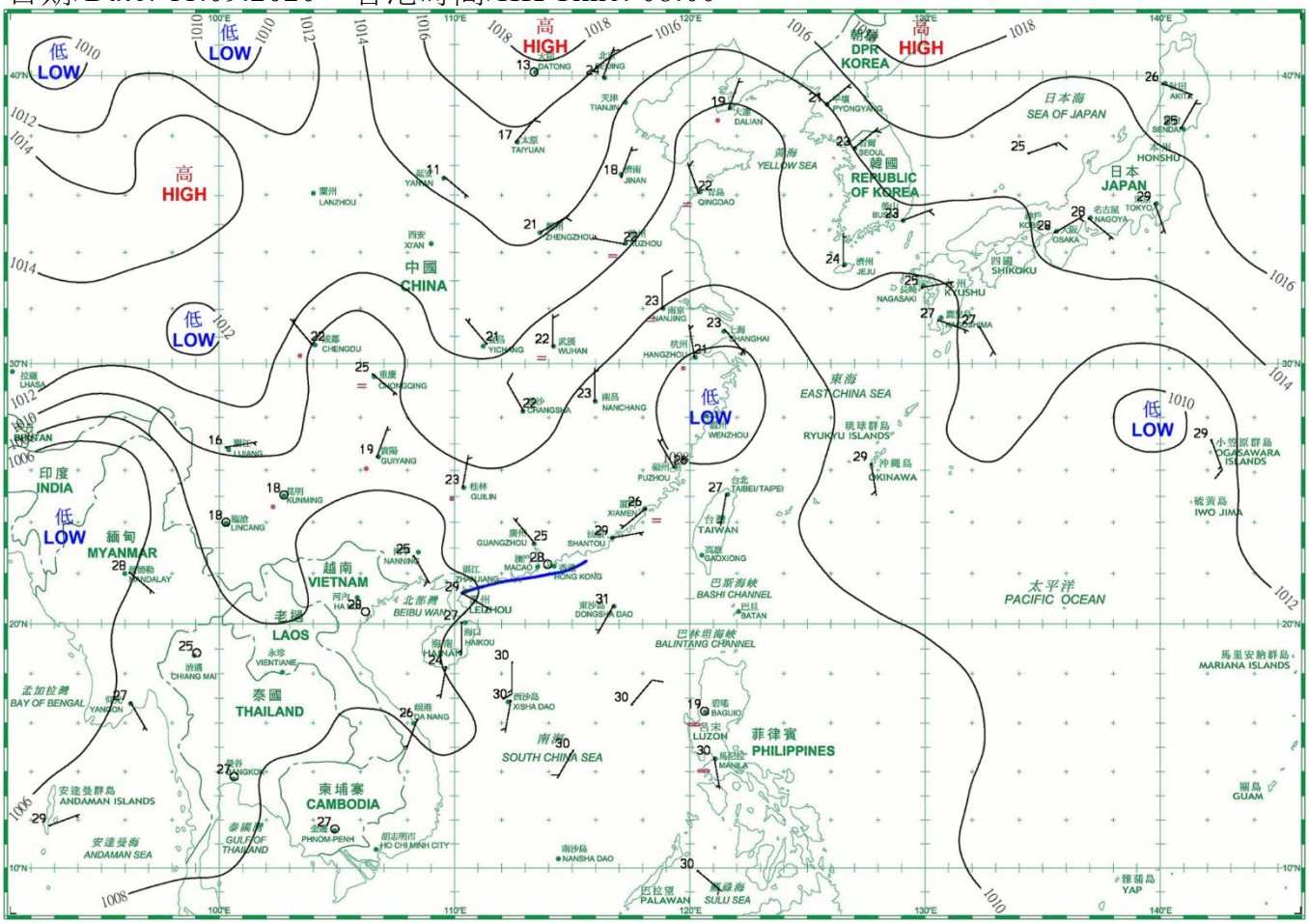
日期/Date: 09.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



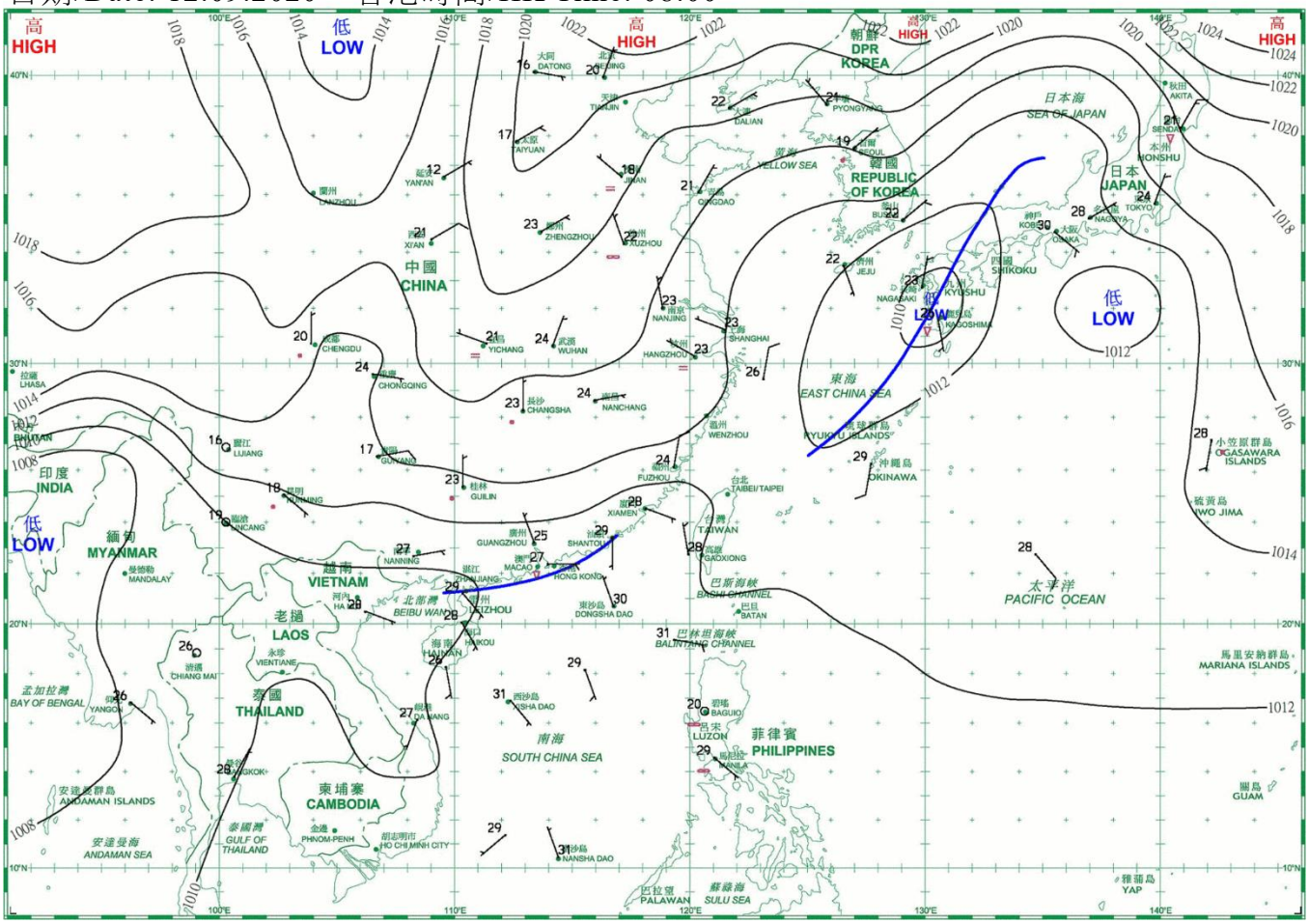
日期/Date: 10.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



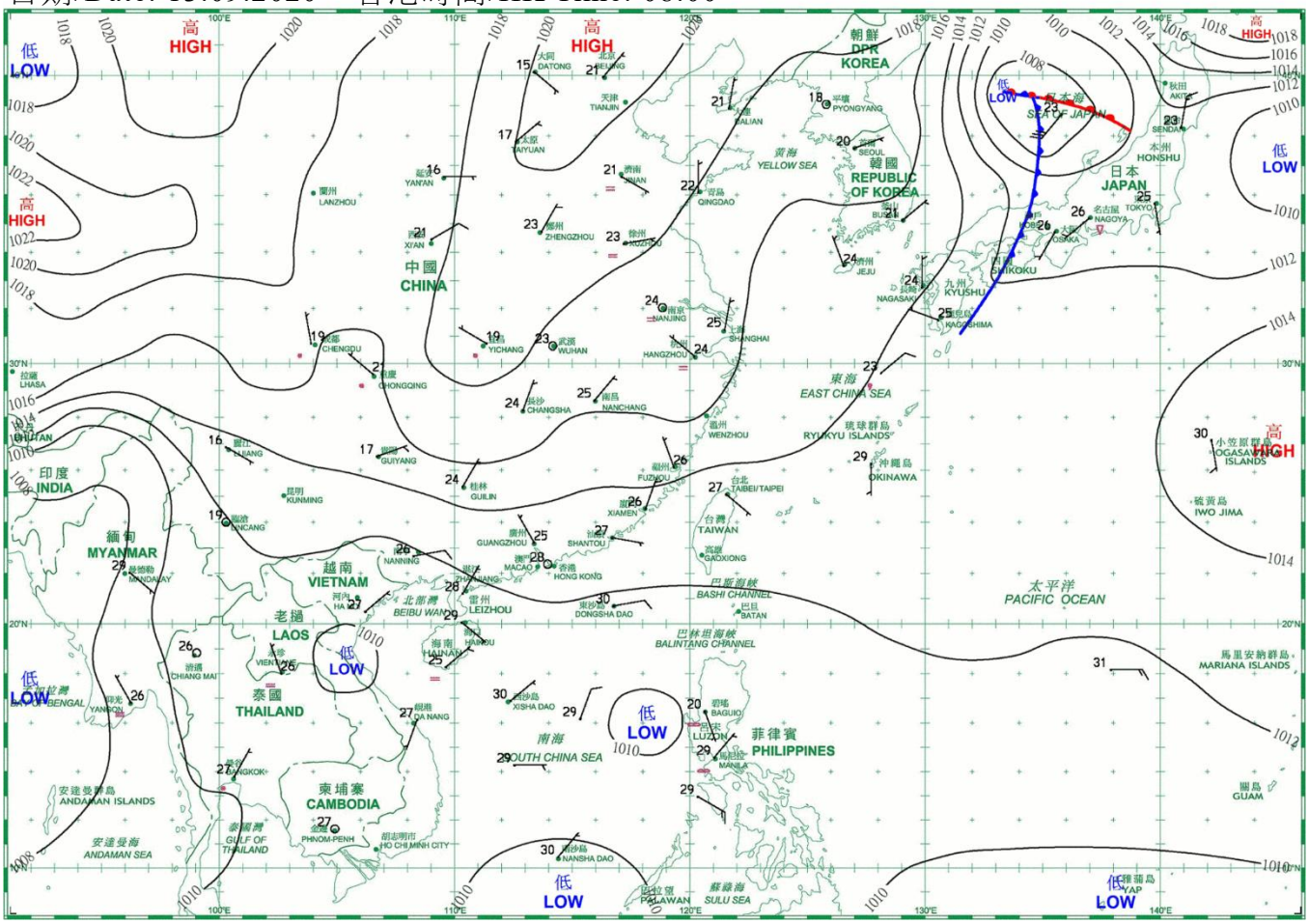
日期/Date: 11.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



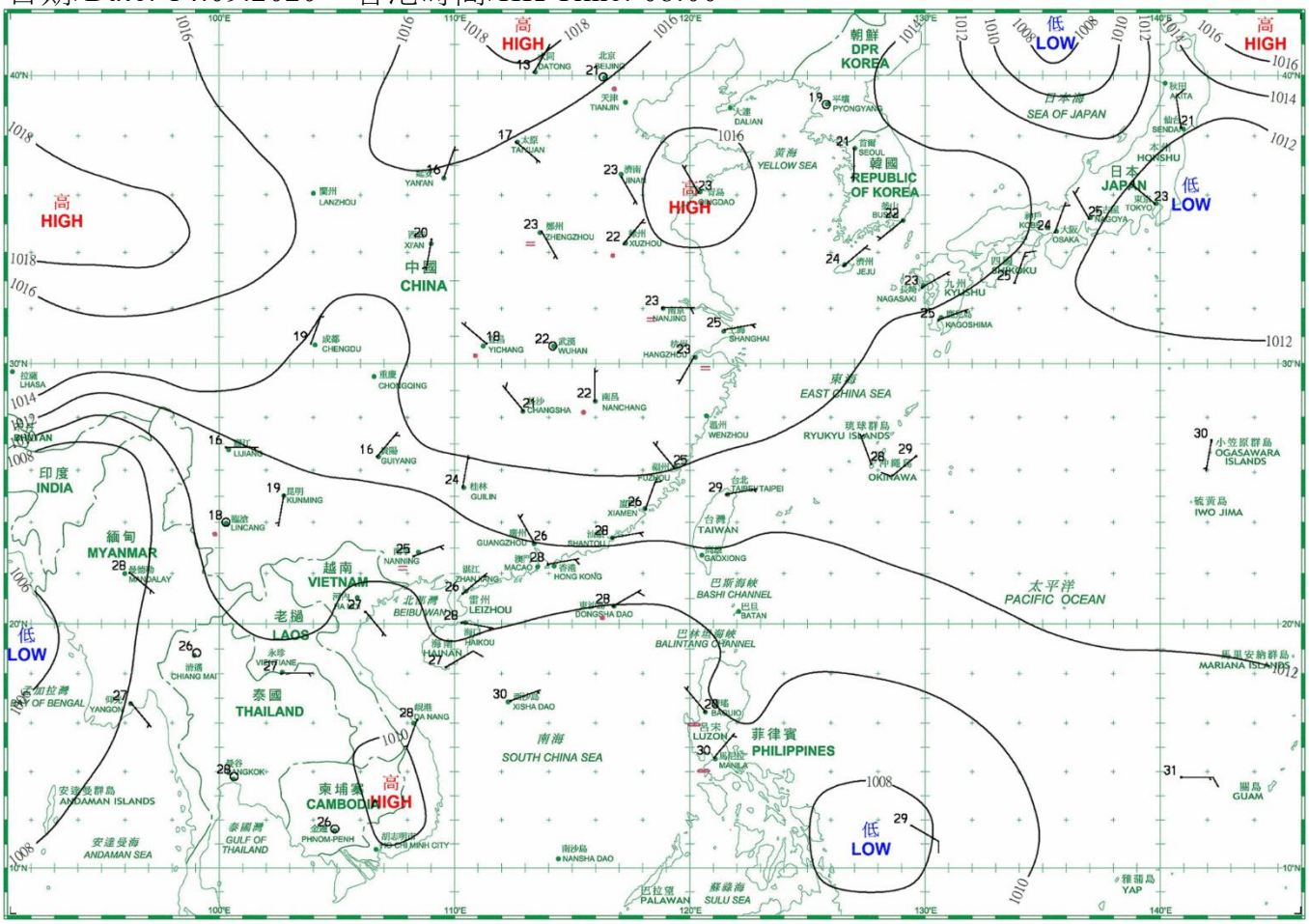
日期/Date: 12.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



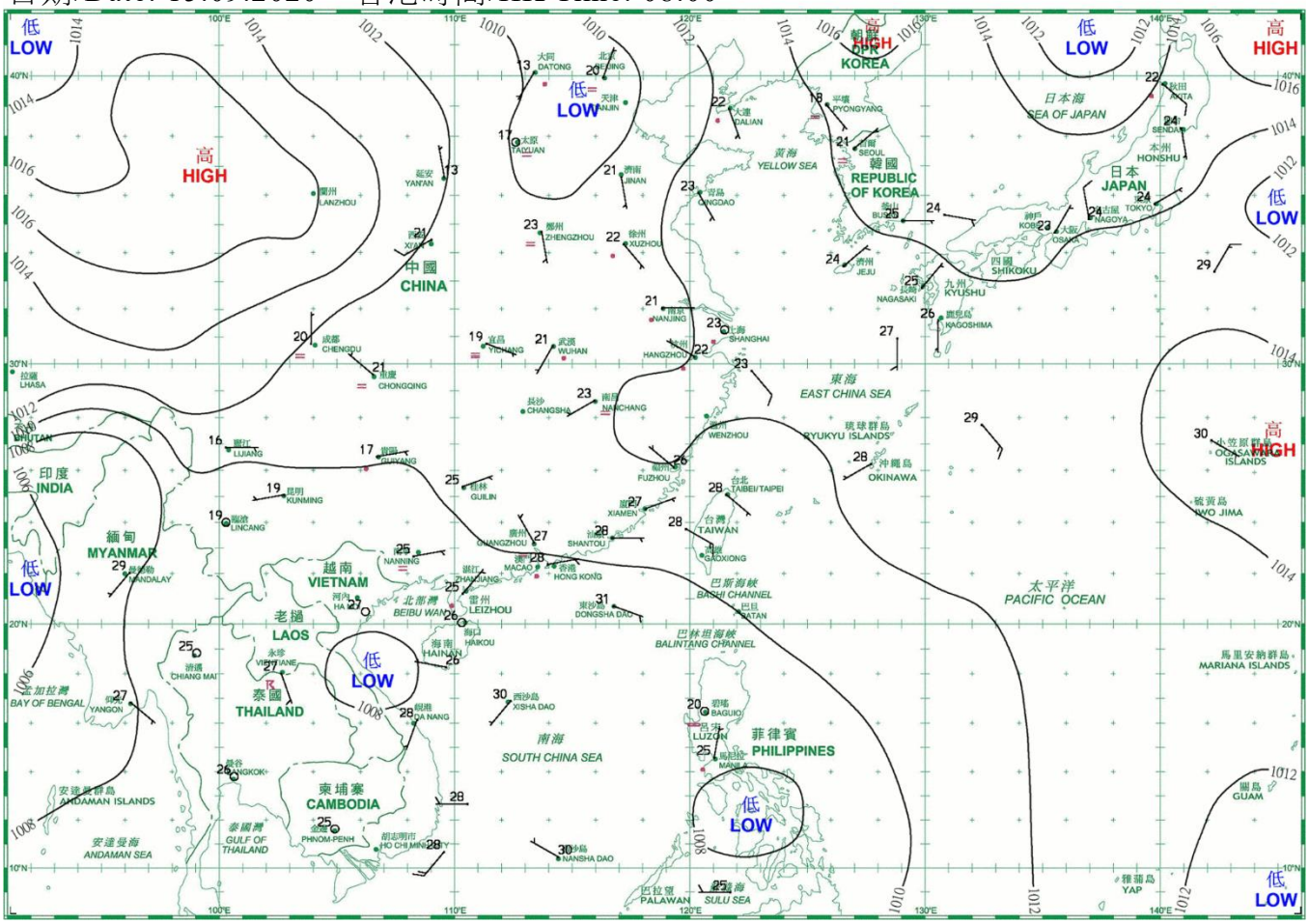
日期/Date: 13.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



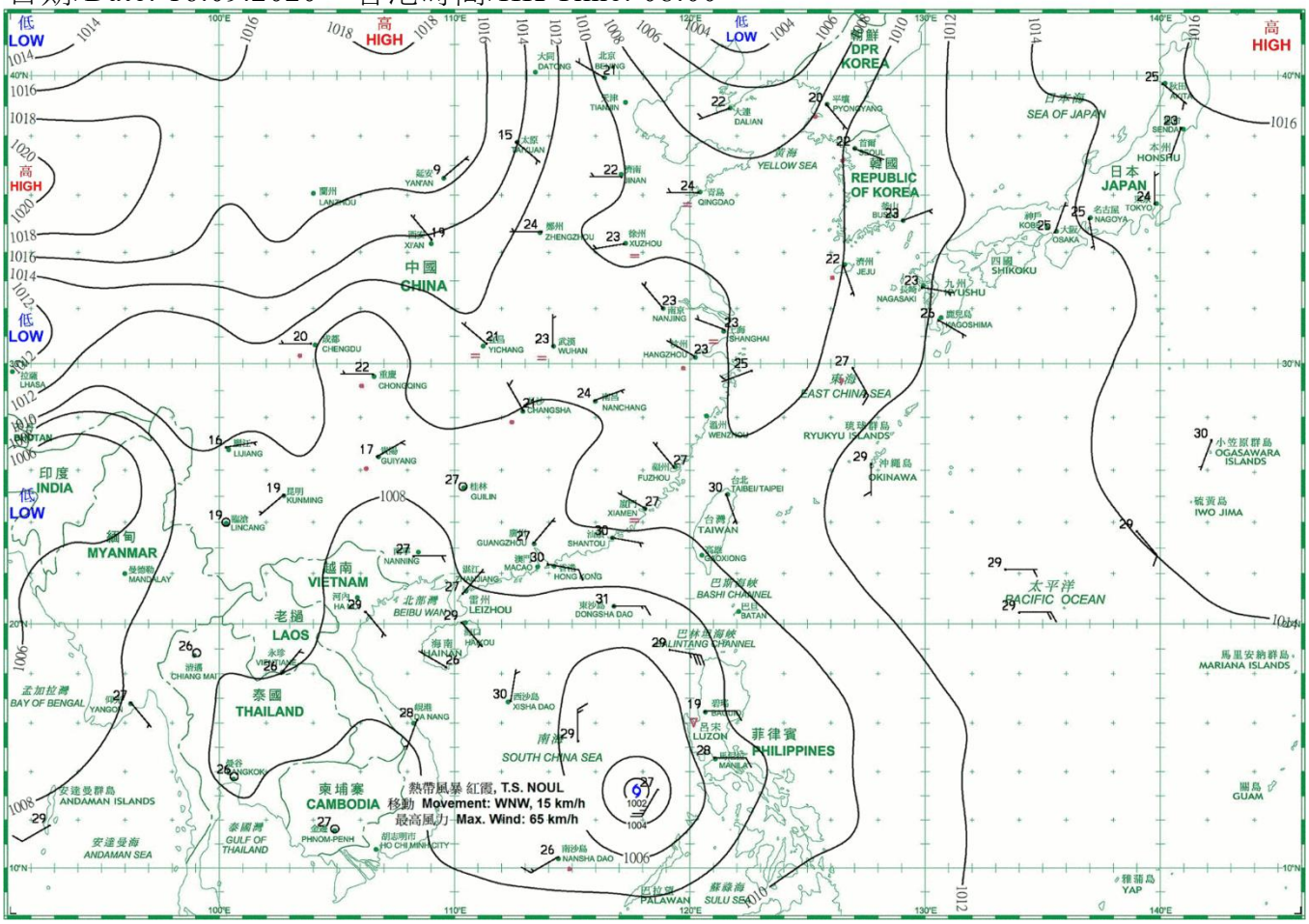
日期/Date: 14.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



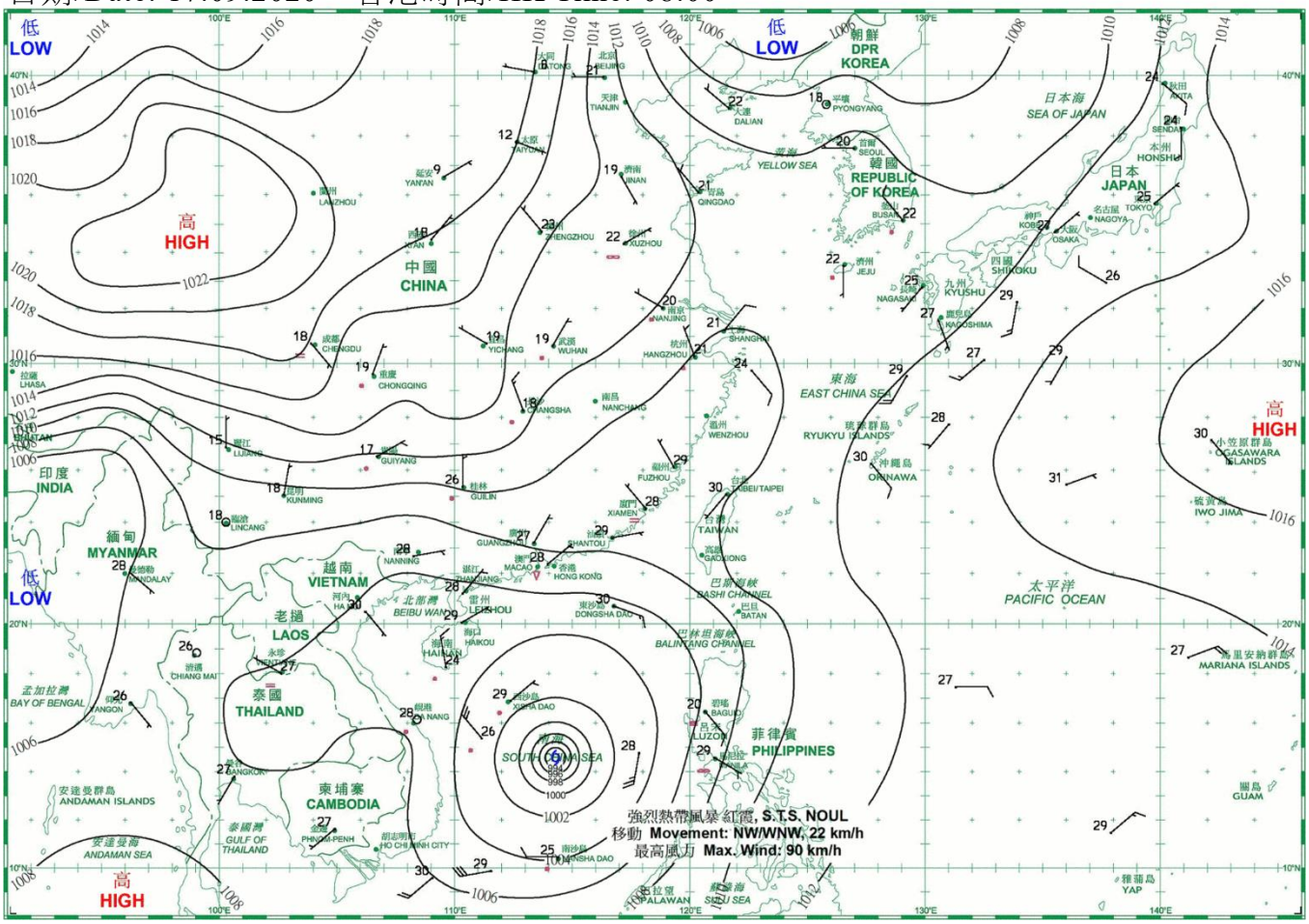
日期/Date: 15.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



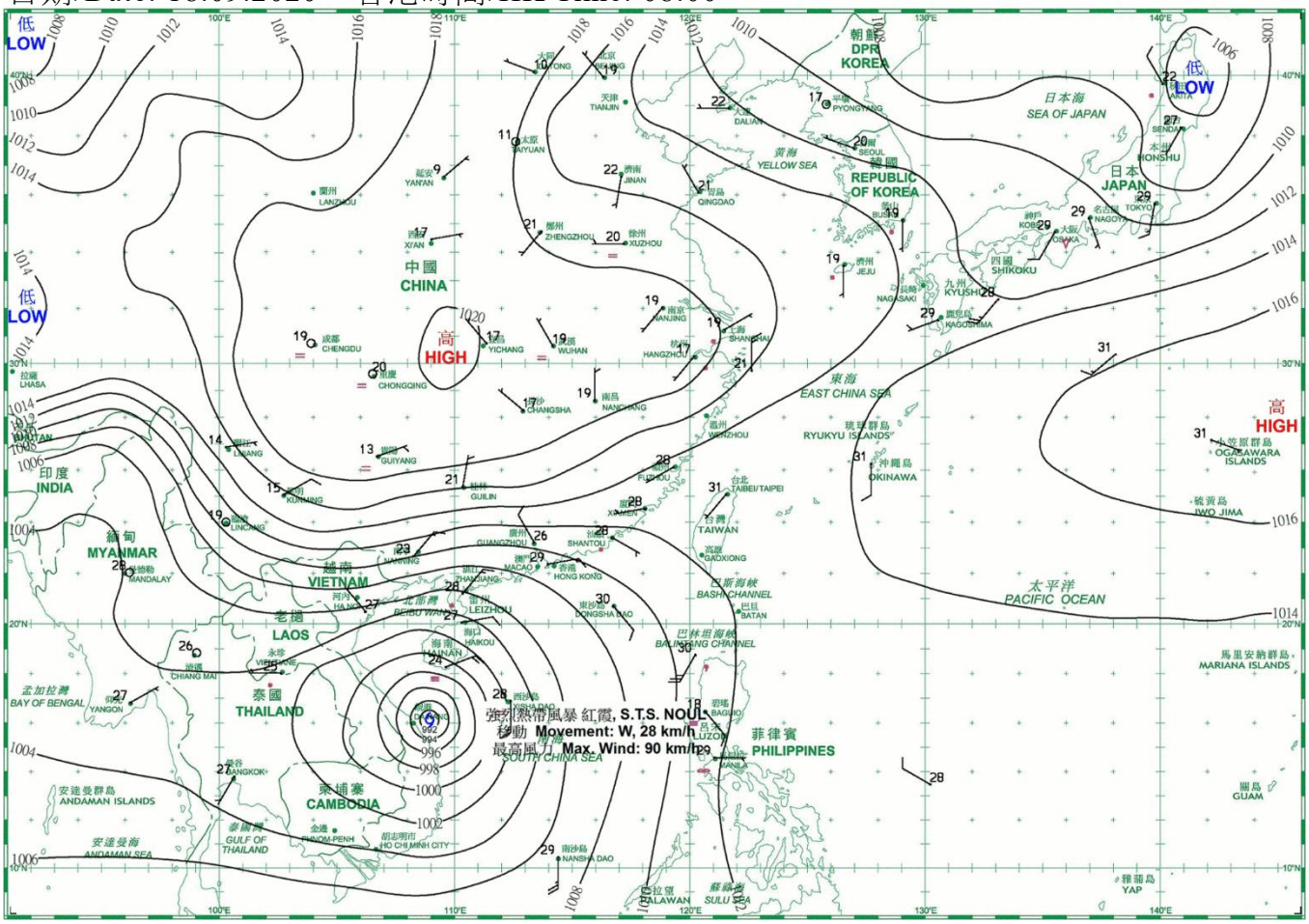
日期/Date: 16.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



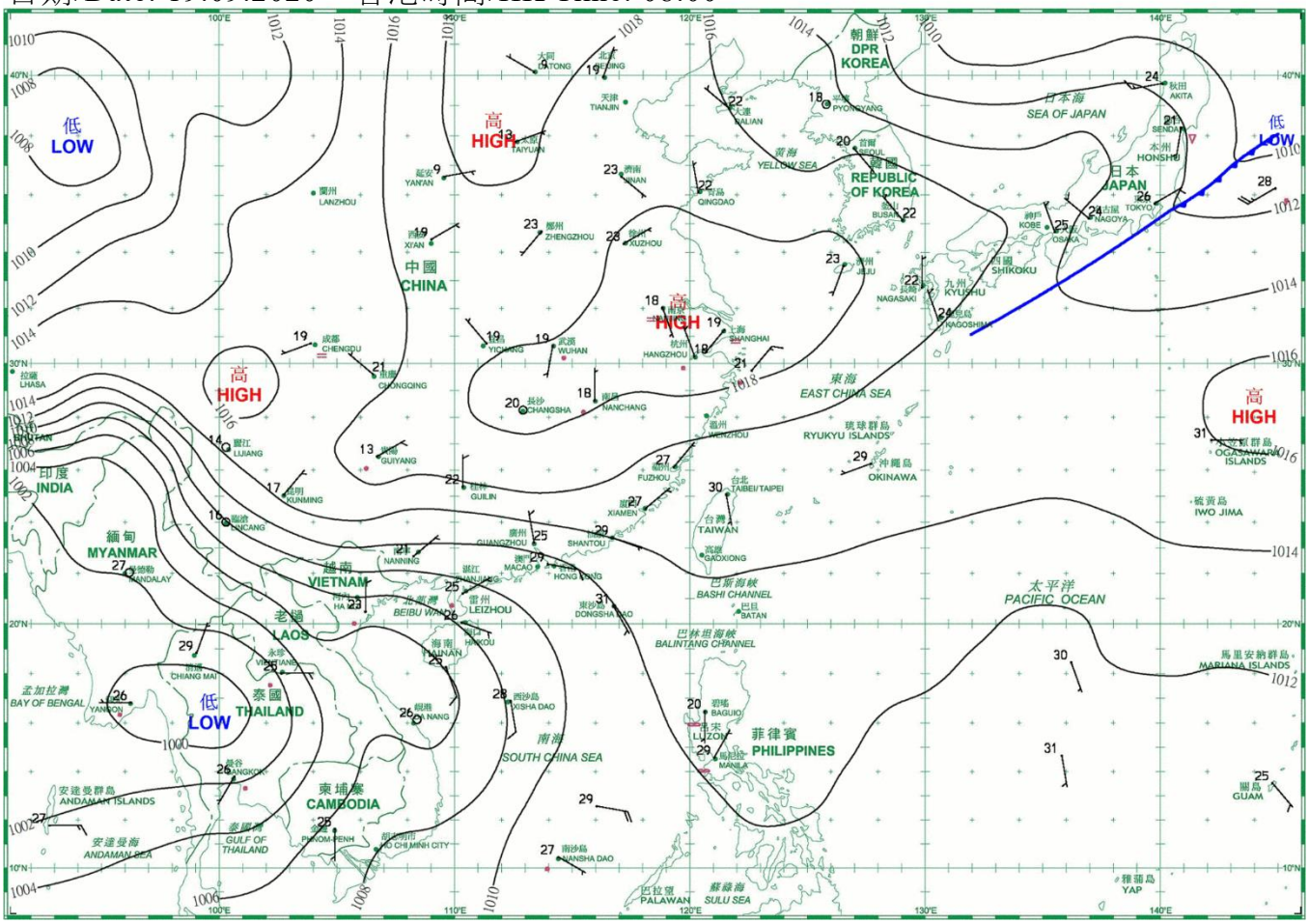
日期/Date: 17.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



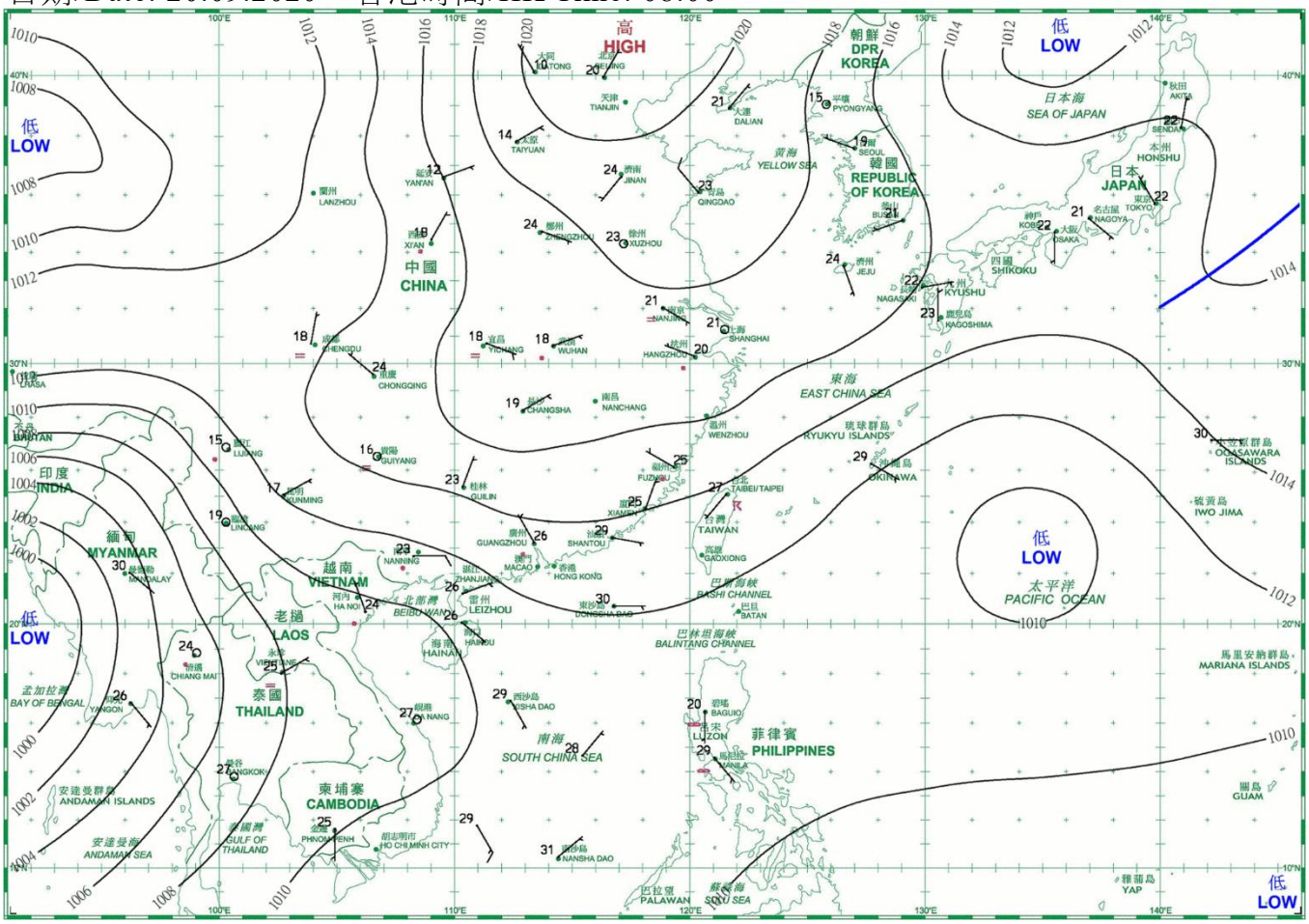
日期/Date: 18.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



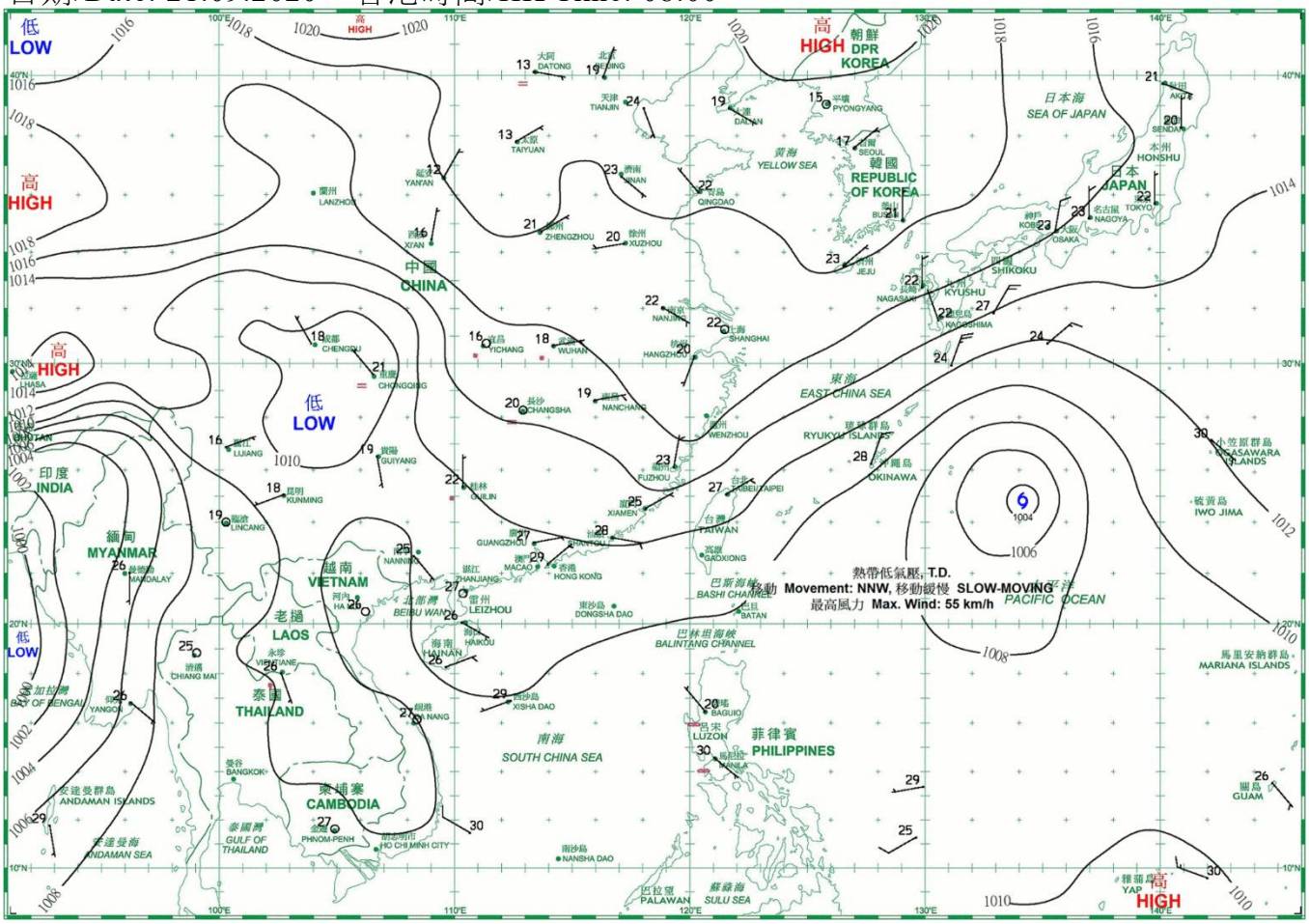
日期/Date: 19.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



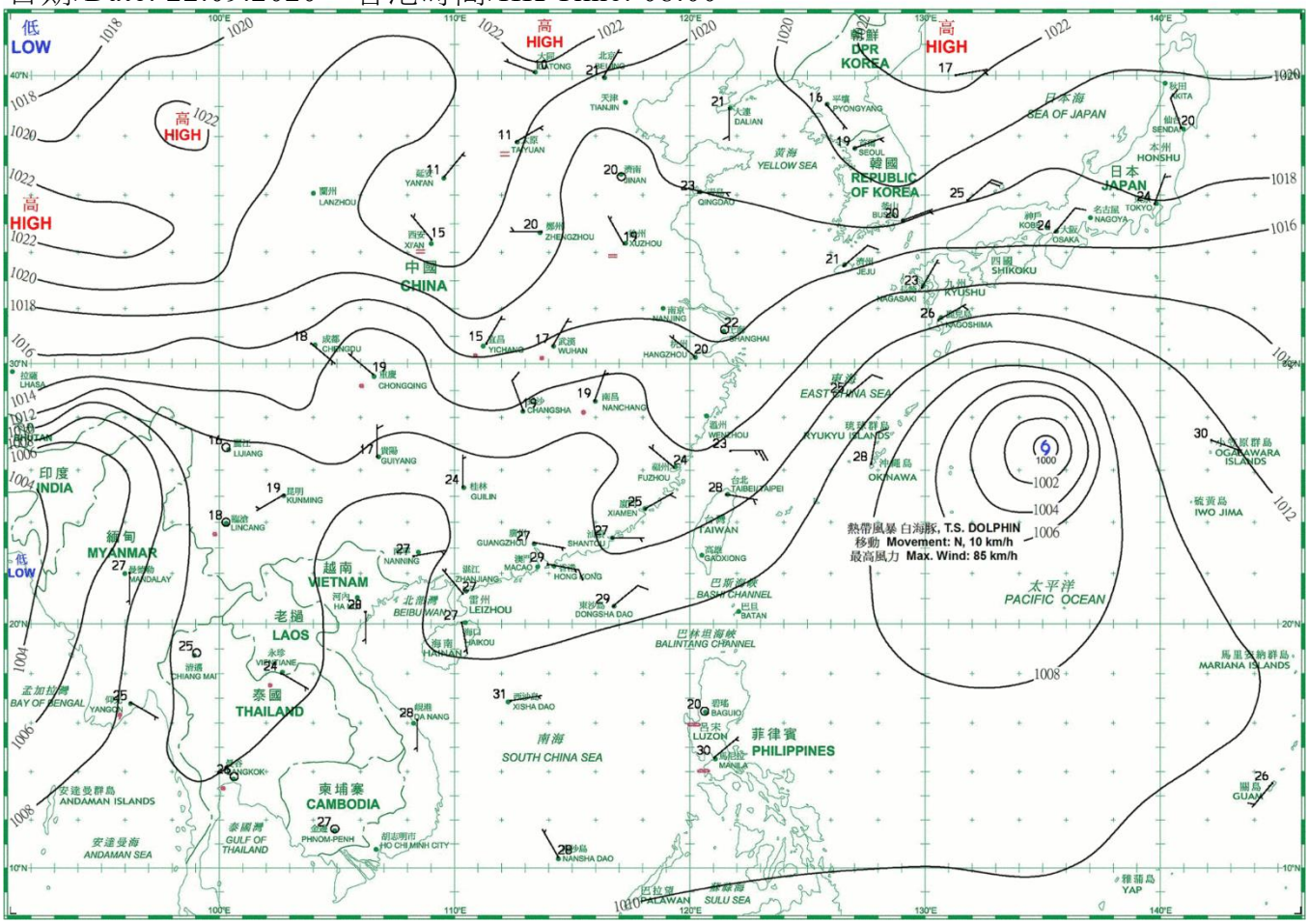
日期/Date: 20.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



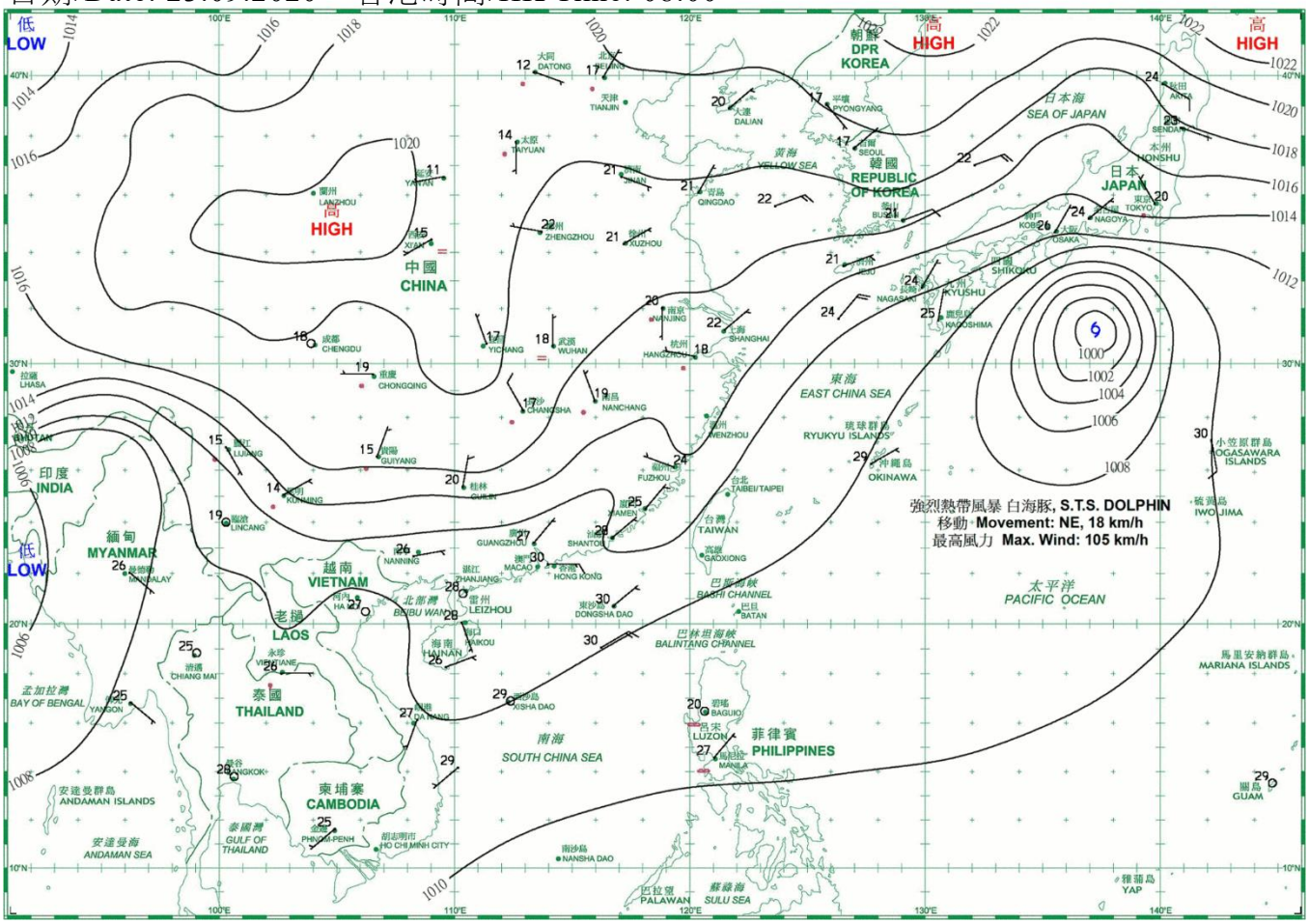
日期/Date: 21.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



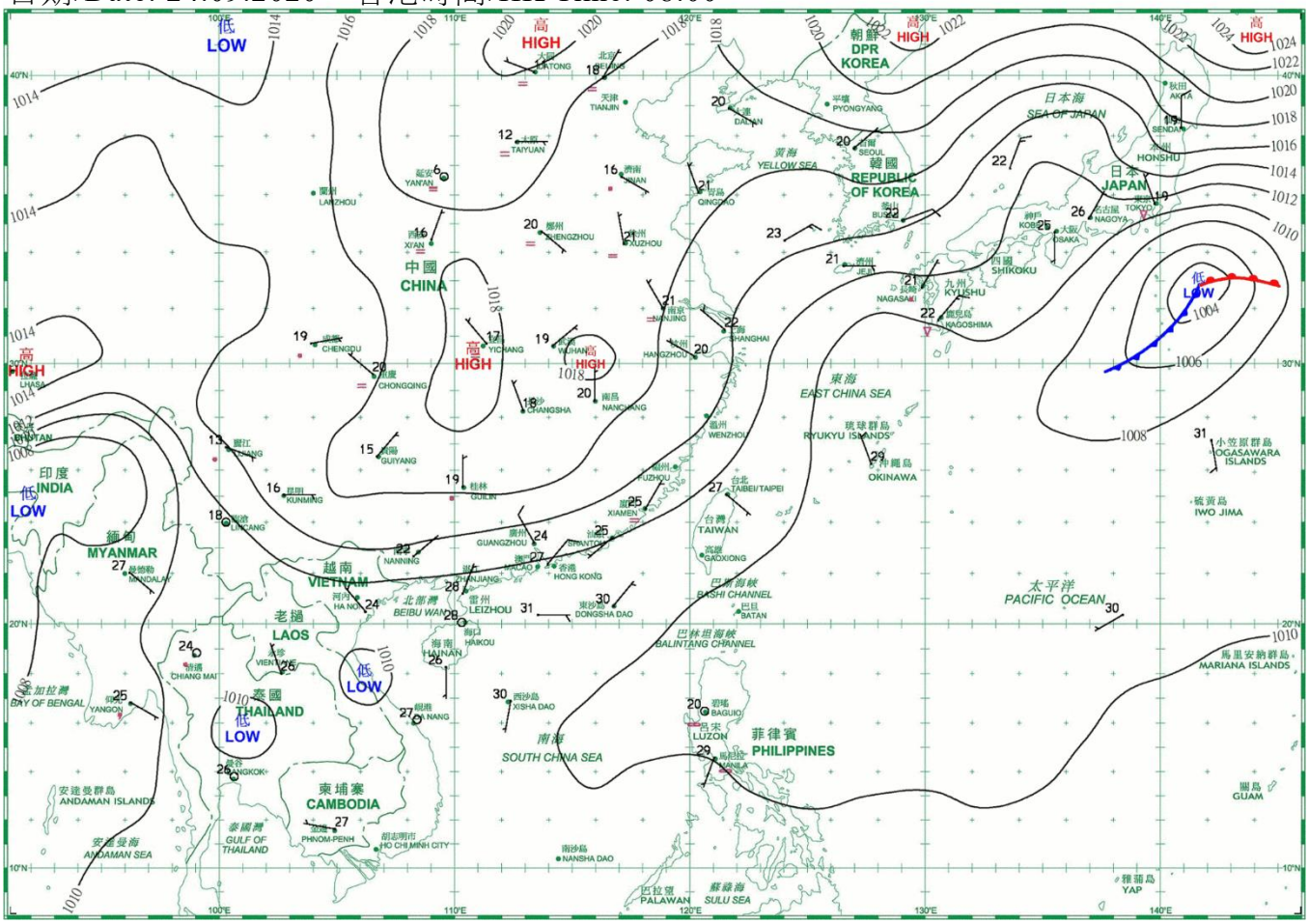
日期/Date: 22.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



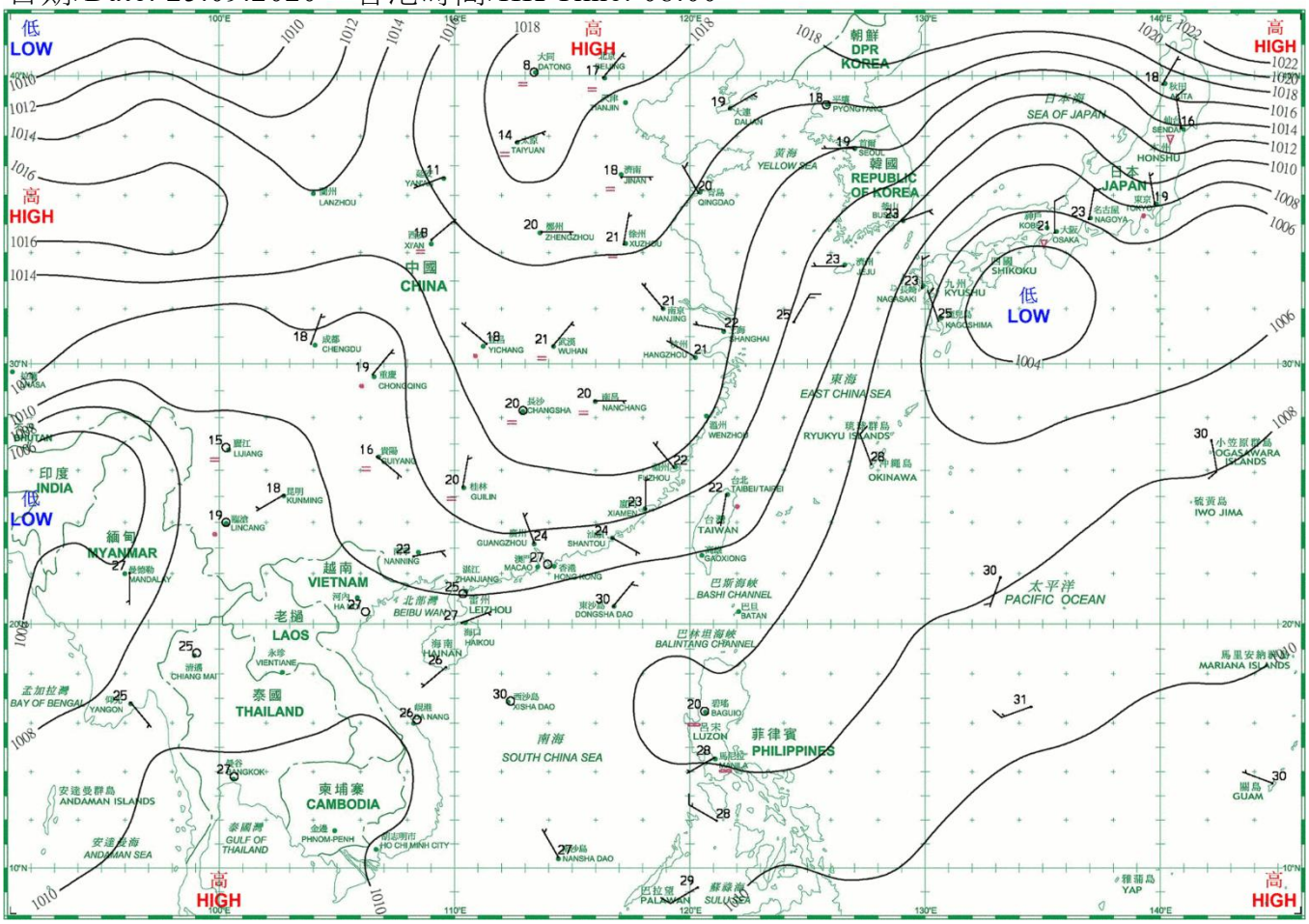
日期/Date: 23.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



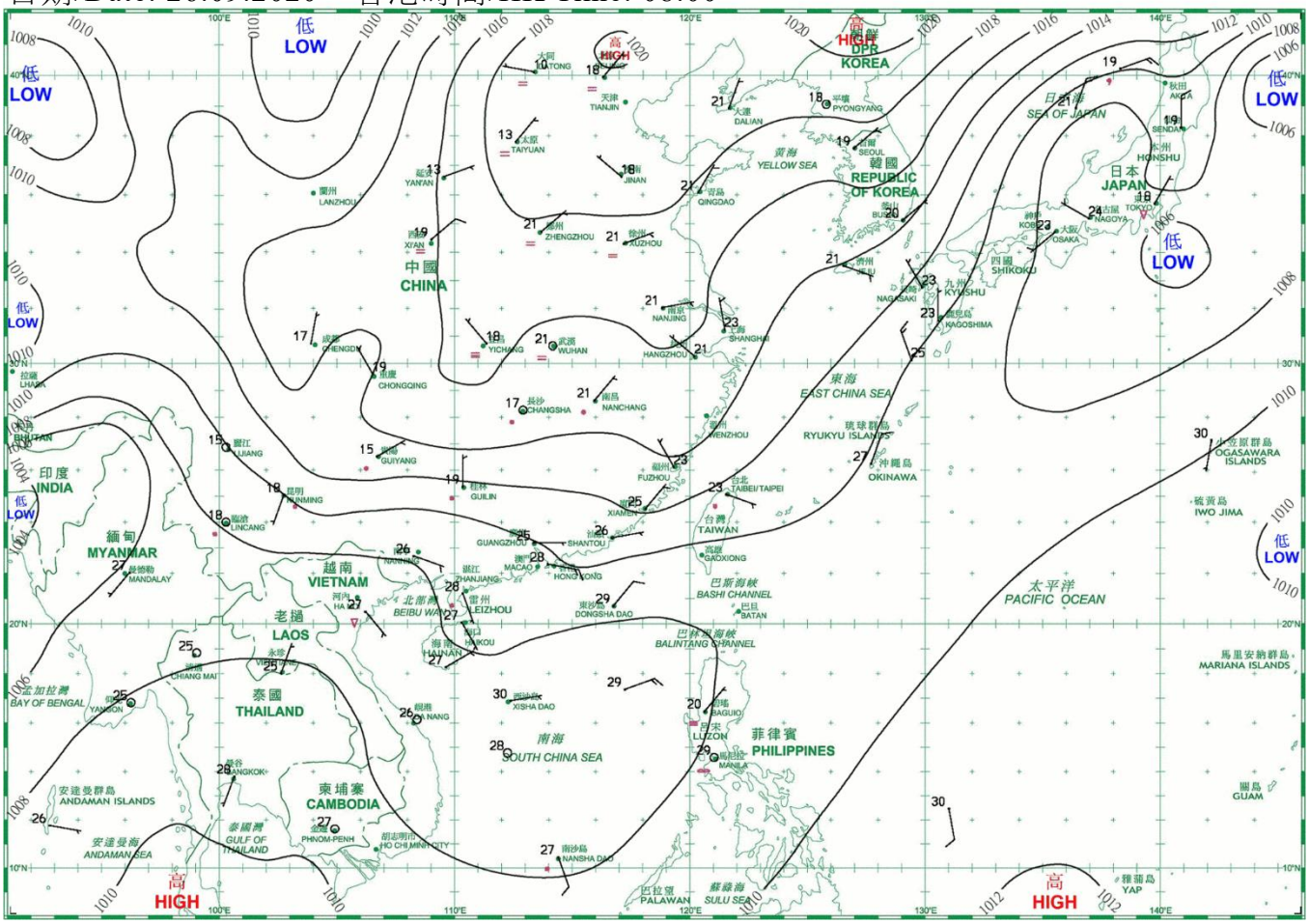
日期/Date: 24.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



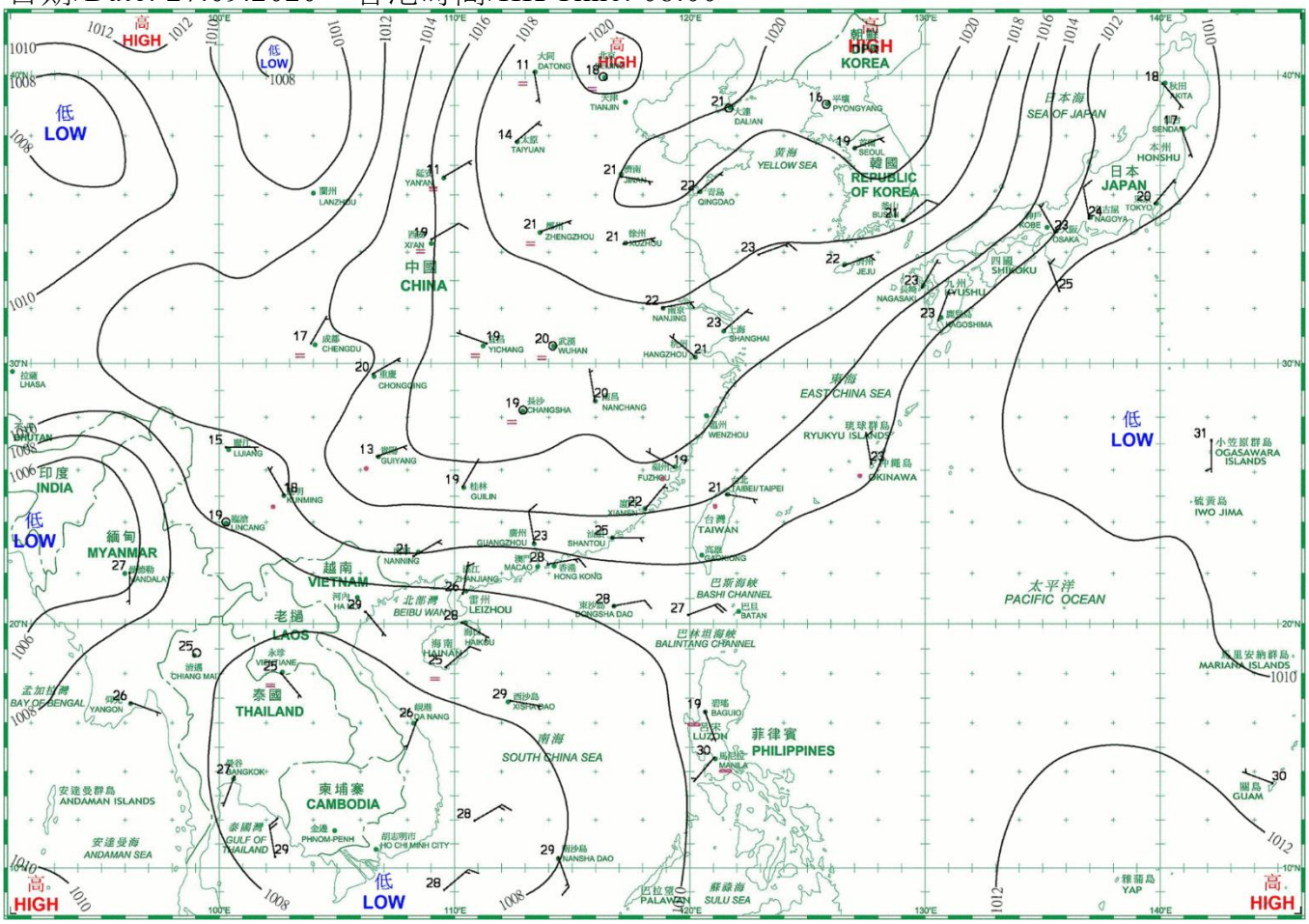
日期/Date: 25.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



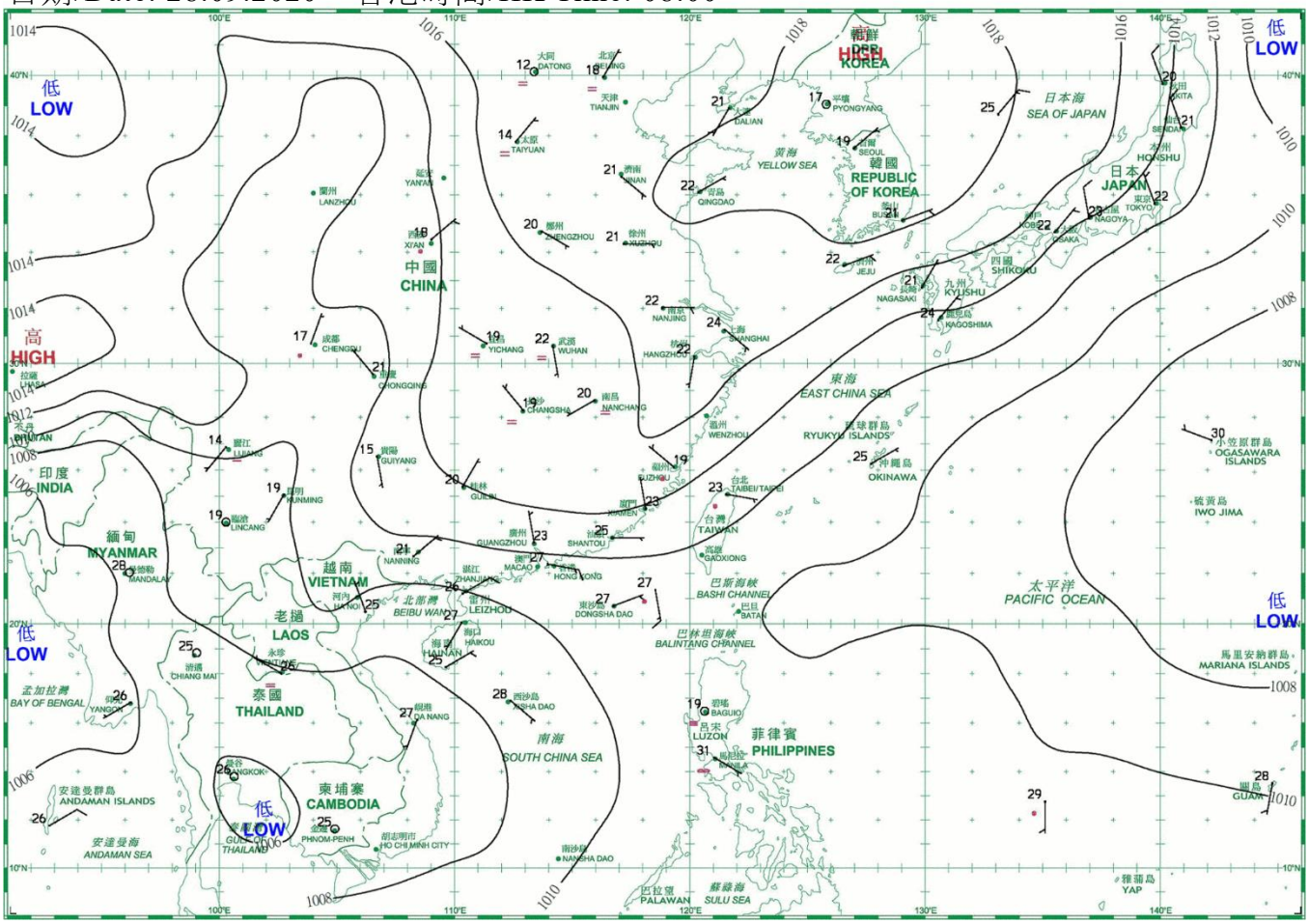
日期/Date: 26.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



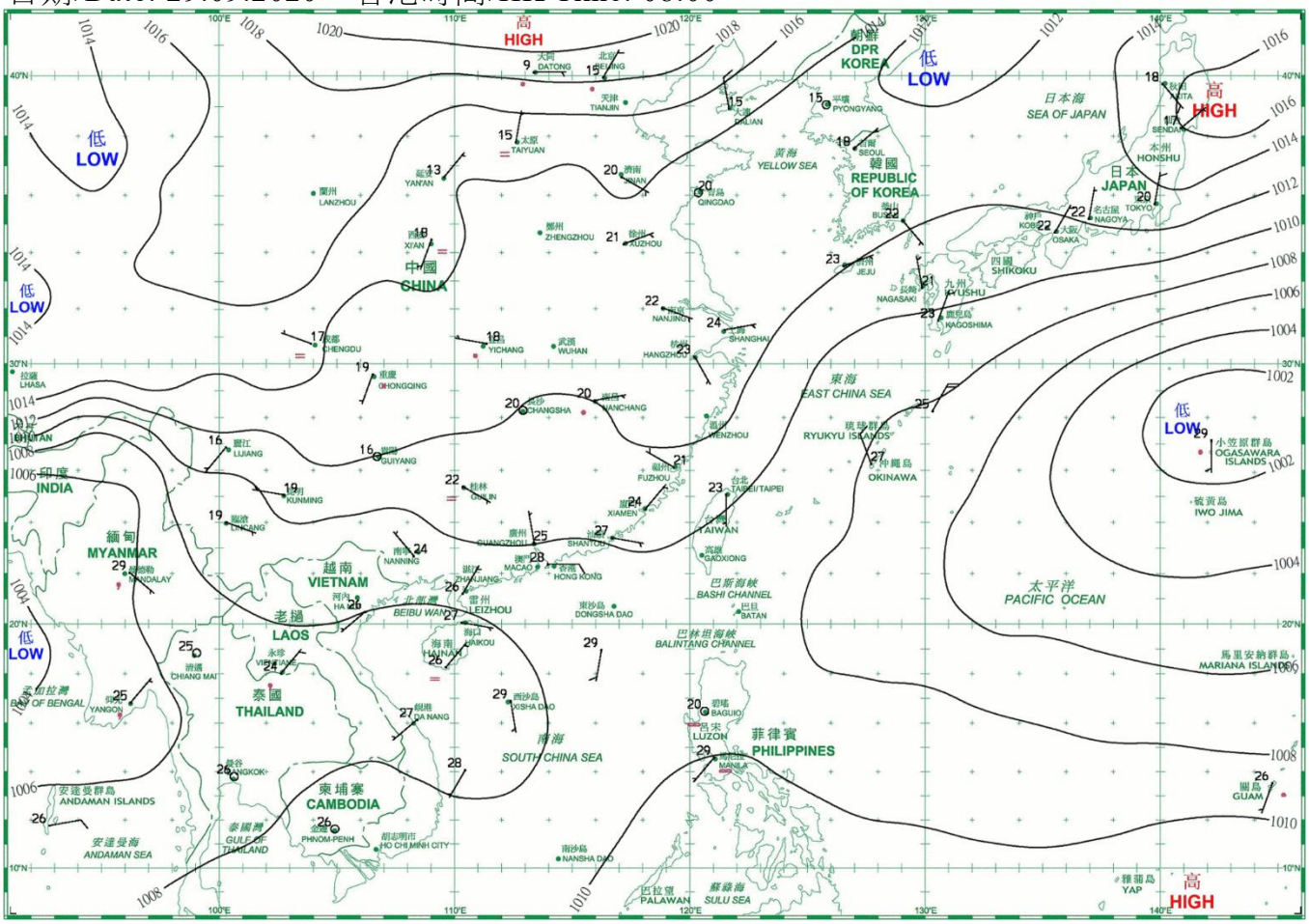
日期/Date: 27.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



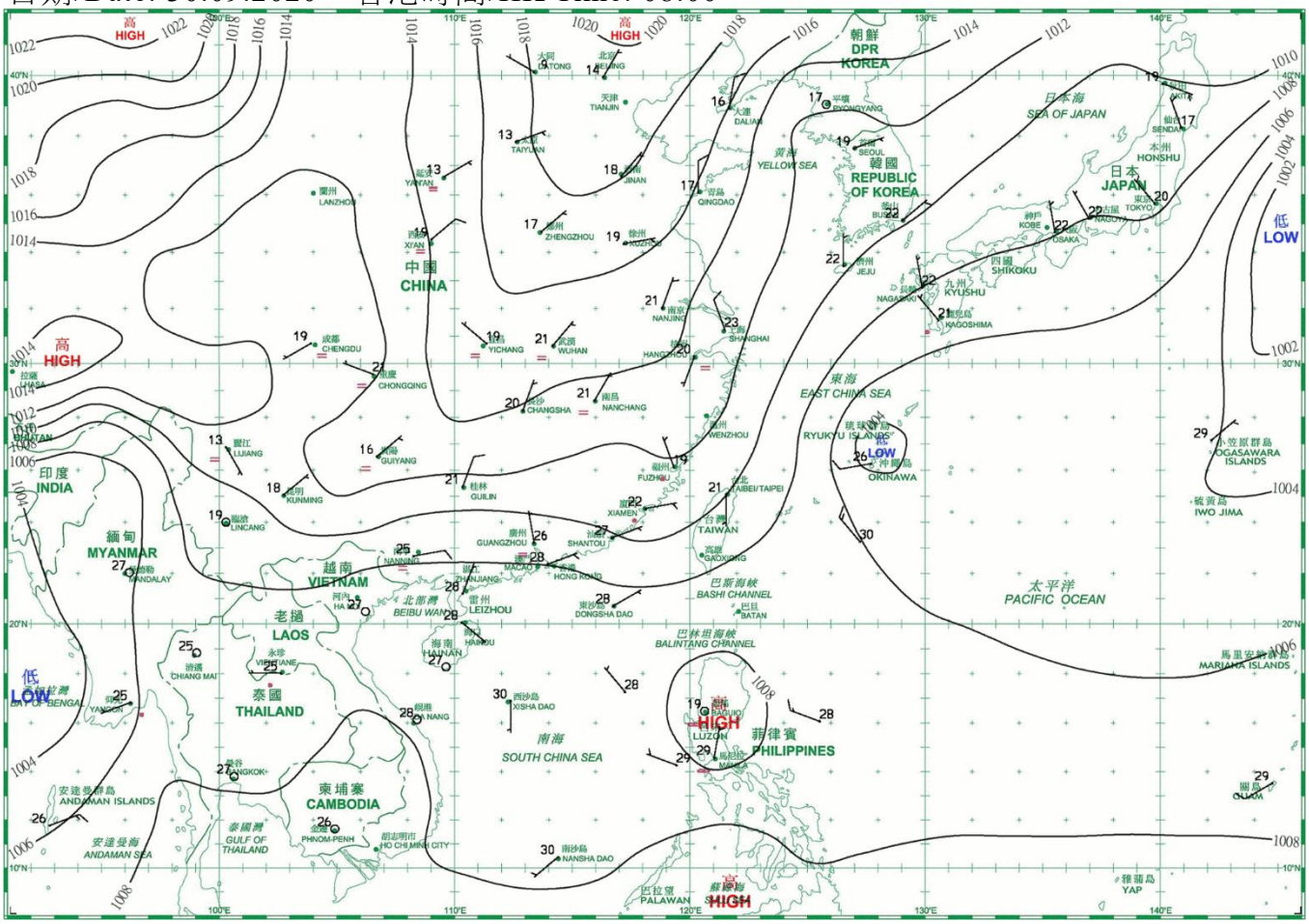
日期/Date: 28.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 29.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 30.09.2020　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



4.1.1 二零二零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 2020

日期 Date	平均氣壓 Mean Pressure	氣溫 Air Temperature 最高 Maximum	氣溫 Air Temperature 平均 Mean	氣溫 Air Temperature 最低 Minimum	平均露點溫度 Mean Dew Point Temperature	平均相對濕度 Mean Relative Humidity	平均雲量 Mean Amount of Cloud	總雨量 Total Rainfall
九月 September	百帕斯卡 hPa	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%	毫米 mm
1	1005.6	33.6	30.3	28.0	25.6	76	55	1.1
2	1006.2	34.2	30.0	28.0	25.5	77	52	0.4
3	1008.3	33.6	30.2	28.5	26.0	78	49	0.4
4	1008.9	32.3	29.8	28.4	26.4	82	68	0.1
5	1007.5	30.6	28.4	25.2	25.2	83	74	43.9
6	1006.1	32.3	29.1	27.2	25.3	80	62	-
7	1007.4	33.3	29.4	26.8	25.9	82	84	4.7
8	1010.8	29.0	27.1	25.3	25.6	91	89	68.9
9	1009.9	30.7	27.9	26.8	25.4	86	84	0.2
10	1007.1	32.1	28.5	26.0	25.3	83	86	8.2
11	1008.4	30.4	28.9	27.2	25.4	81	78	2.7
12	1011.0	32.4	28.2	26.2	25.5	85	82	27.9
13	1011.4	32.5	28.4	25.8	25.2	83	86	5.7
14	1010.2	31.0	28.1	25.6	25.4	85	88	38.2
15	1008.8	28.8	27.3	26.4	26.0	92	88	62.6
16	1008.0	32.9	29.5	27.3	26.6	85	78	4.4
17	1006.8	31.4	28.7	26.8	26.2	87	88	40.6
18	1009.1	30.2	28.3	26.4	26.0	88	87	15.9
19	1011.9	30.3	27.2	25.9	25.7	92	88	50.8
20	1011.6	32.1	28.6	26.4	25.4	83	66	0.7
21	1010.8	29.7	27.4	25.5	25.8	91	88	176.8
22	1010.4	31.4	28.6	26.6	25.1	82	75	0.5
23	1010.5	31.9	29.1	27.4	24.7	77	81	-
24	1010.6	31.3	28.5	27.1	24.6	80	87	0.6
25	1009.7	31.4	28.3	26.6	23.6	76	69	-
26	1009.5	29.7	28.0	27.1	23.3	76	84	Tr
27	1010.3	29.4	27.7	26.2	24.0	81	86	1.3
28	1010.5	27.4	26.6	25.7	24.2	87	89	26.2
29	1008.5	28.9	26.9	26.0	25.0	89	76	21.9
30	1007.4	31.1	27.4	25.3	25.3	88	82	104.1
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1009.1	31.2	28.4	26.6	25.3	84	78	708.8
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							

天文台於九月一日 15 時 55 分錄得本月最低氣壓 1003.3 百帕斯卡。
The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 1003.3 hectopascals at 1555 HKT on 1 September.

天文台於九月二日 14 時 34 分錄得本月最高氣溫 34.2 °C。
The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 34.2 °C at 1434 HKT on 2 September.

天文台於九月五日 10 時 7 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 1007 HKT on 5 September.

京士柏於九月三十日 19 時 58 分錄得本月最高1分鐘平均降雨率 154 毫米/小時。
The maximum 1-minute mean rainfall rate recorded at King's Park was 154 millimetres per hour at 1958 HKT on 30 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 二零二零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 2020

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	8.8	20.37	5.0	270	13.4
2	9	8.1	19.04	3.8	240	11.7
3	4	7.1	15.73	3.3	260	11.3
4	1	4.6	13.37	3.0	080	5.2
5	0	3.8	12.82	2.0	070	11.8
6	0	7.8	17.88	3.7	130	9.0
7	0	4.4	14.22	2.5	130	12.6
8	0	0.1	4.44	0.5	080	14.3
9	0	1.4	7.41	1.0	100	6.3
10	0	3.3	14.04	2.5	220	9.2
11	0	3.0	13.14	3.0	210	8.9
12	0	4.8	14.43	1.4	360	8.2
13	0	8.2	18.58	3.7	080	17.5
14	0	3.9	13.96	2.9	070	32.5
15	0	0.3	3.24	0.3	070	29.1
16	0	6.8	19.84	3.1	080	27.5
17	0	3.3	14.51	1.9	070	39.1
18	0	1.3	8.69	1.1	090	32.4
19	0	1.8	8.19	1.1	110	21.3
20	0	8.1	19.16	3.2	100	13.0
21	0	2.3	9.59	0.6	090	23.4
22	0	8.9	20.98	4.5	090	22.4
23	0	8.9	19.91	3.8	100	13.9
24	0	4.3	15.37	3.9	010	10.4
25	0	4.5	11.89	3.5	080	21.0
26	0	2.4	11.46	2.8	080	37.1
27	0	2.7	12.14	2.8	080	40.8
28	0	0.1	4.64	1.2	070	33.5
29	0	2.1	7.54	0.7	070	26.9
30	0	4.2	12.49	1.4	090	19.8
平均/總值 Mean/Total	14	131.3	13.30	74.2	080	19.4
正常* Normal*	73.2 §	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^	

橫瀾島於九月十二日 21 時 31 分錄得本月最高陣風 75 公里/小時，風向 360 度。
The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 75 kilometres per hour from 360 degrees at 2131 HKT on 12 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.

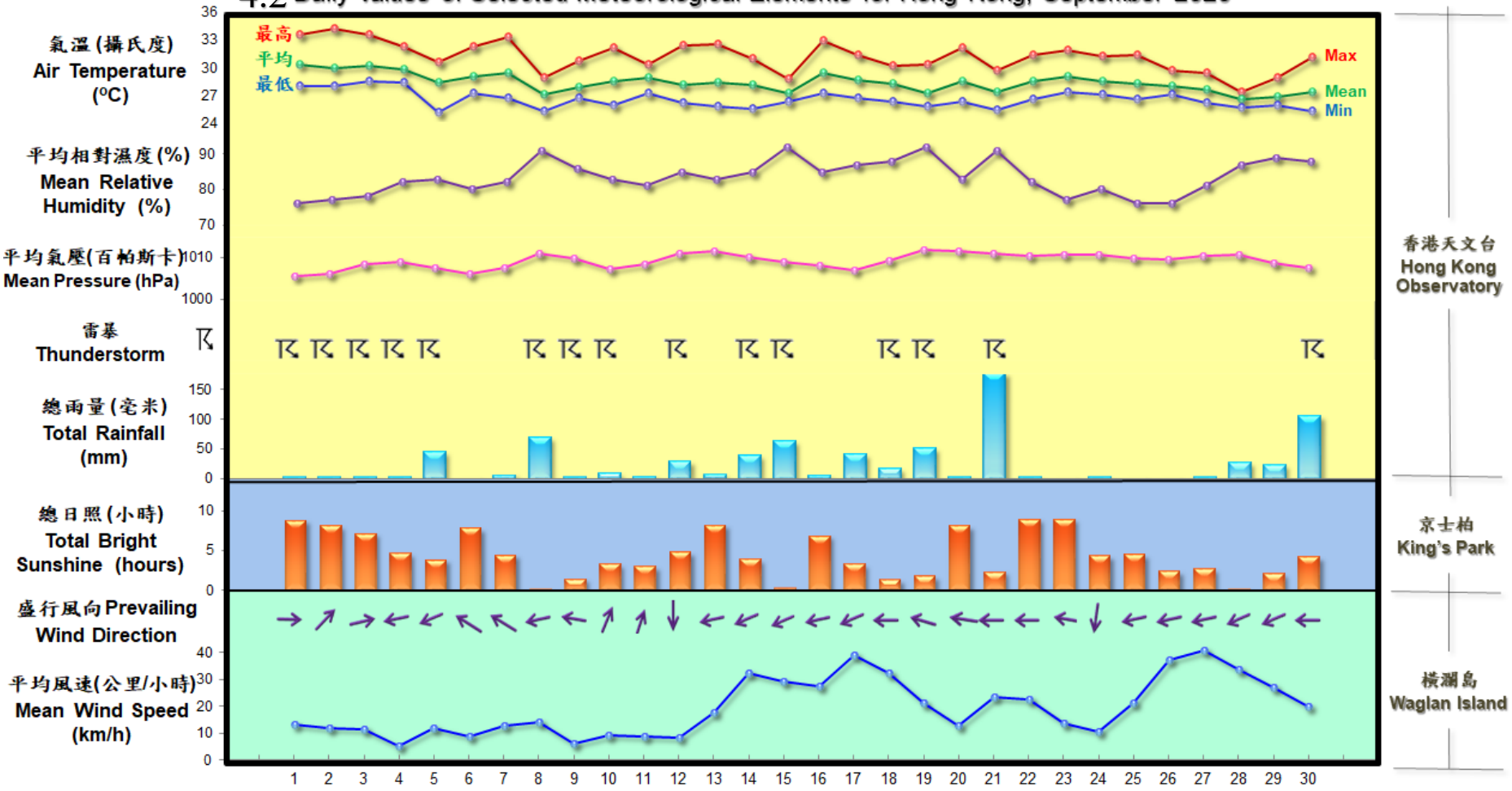
^ 如橫瀾島未能提供數據，則以長洲或其他鄰近氣象站的數據作補充，以計算盛行風向和平均風速。
^ In case the data are not available from Waglan Island, observations of Cheung Chau or other nearby weather stations will be incorporated in computing the Prevailing Wind Direction and Mean Wind Speed.

* 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)*

§ 1997-2019 平均值
§ 1997-2019 Mean value

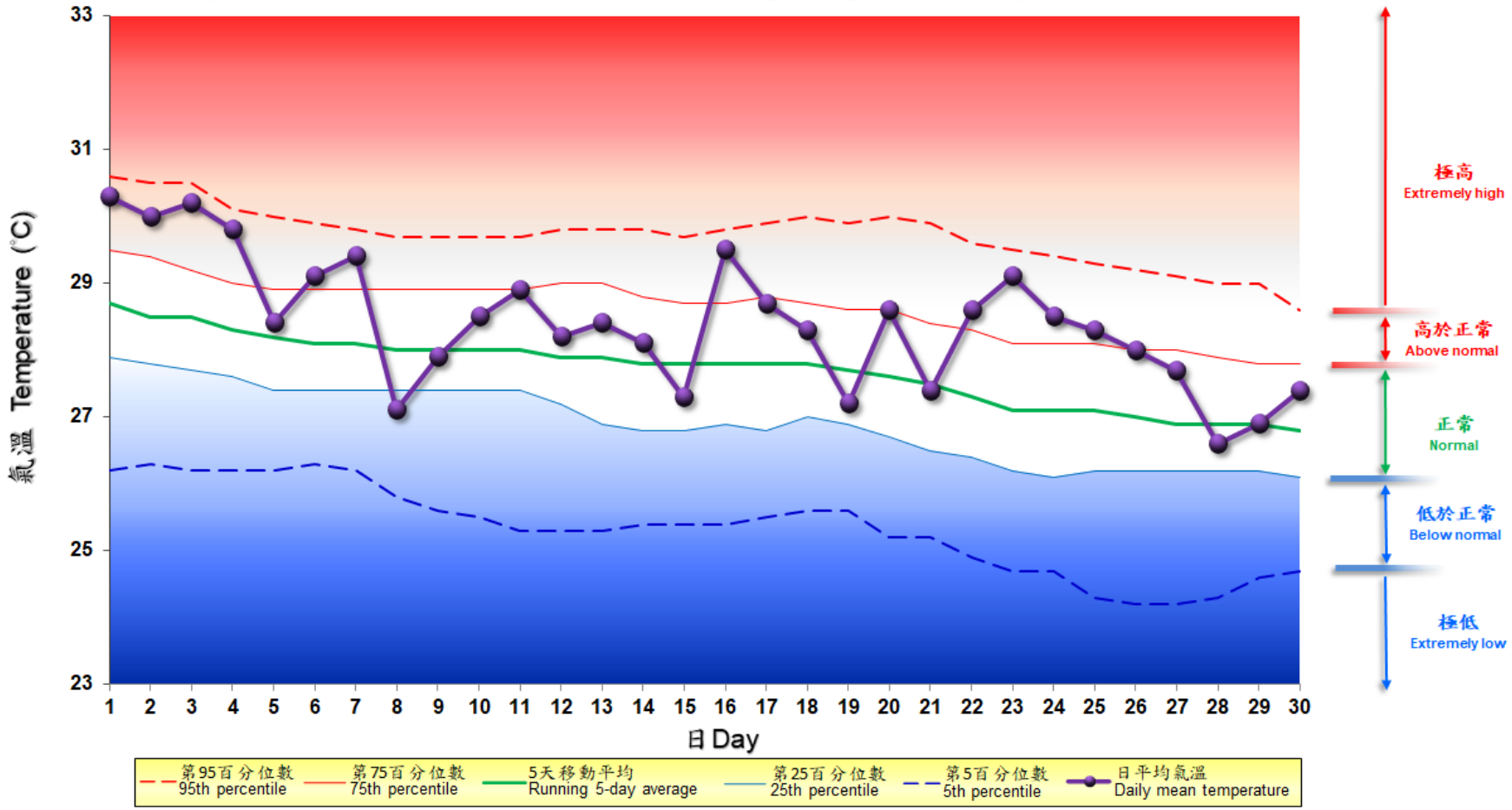
4.2 2020年9月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄

4.2 Daily Values of Selected Meteorological Elements for Hong Kong, September 2020



4.3 2020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 2020



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

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