

每月天氣摘要

二零二二年十一月

Monthly Weather Summary

November 2022

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1. 二零二二年十一月天氣回顧

由於影響華南的東北季候風在本月大部分時間較正常弱，二零二二年十一月香港遠較正常溫暖。本月平均最低氣溫 22.0 度及平均氣溫 23.4 度，分別較正常值高 1.7 度及 1.2 度，是有記錄以來十一月的第二高及第三高。連同二零二二年九月異常炎熱的天氣，二零二二年九月至十一月本港經歷了有記錄以來最暖的秋季。本港在二零二二年九月至十一月的平均最高氣溫為 29.2 度，平均氣溫為 26.4 度，兩者均為有記錄以來同期最高紀錄。此外，平均最低氣溫為 24.4 度亦是同期最高紀錄之一。歸因於十一月初與熱帶氣旋尼格相關的降雨，本月遠較正常多雨，全月總雨量為 130.8 毫米，多於正常值 39.3 毫米超過三倍。本年截至十一月的累積雨量為 2179.7 毫米，較同期正常值 2402.4 毫米少約百分之 9。本月亦異常陰暗，總日照只有 100.3 小時，較正常值 172.3 小時少百分之 42，是有記錄以來十一月份的最低。

十一月一日在南海北部的強烈熱帶風暴尼格大致向西北偏北移向廣東沿岸。十一月二日尼格持續靠近廣東沿岸，但因受東北季候風影響，下午尼格減弱為熱帶風暴。十一月二日晚上尼格橫過本港南部水域，並在翌日清晨最接近本港，在本港之西南偏南掠過。隨後尼格減弱為熱帶低氣壓及在珠海登陸。當日早上尼格在廣東西部進一步減弱為低壓區。

受東北季候風及尼格的共同效應影響，十一月一日本港風勢頗大及有幾陣驟雨。隨著尼格靠近，十一月二日下午天文台發出八號烈風或暴風信號。尼格是自一九四六年有記錄以來第三個需要在十一月發出八號警告信號的熱帶氣旋。上一次在十一

月發出八號警告信號是在一九七二年。十一月二日稍後至翌日初時本港普遍吹強風至烈風，離岸及高地間中吹暴風。隨著尼格遠離香港及於廣東西部減弱為低壓區，十一月三日日間風勢逐漸緩和。尼格的外圍雨帶於十一月二日至三日為本港間中帶來狂風驟雨。這兩天本港普遍錄得超過 30 毫米雨量，而市區及東部地區的雨量更超過 80 毫米。

隨著一道廣闊雲帶覆蓋廣東沿岸及受一股清勁至強風程度的東北季候風影響，十一月四日至八日本港大致多雲及有幾陣驟雨。十一月八日早上驟雨特別大，元朗更錄得超過 40 毫米雨量。隨著雲層轉薄及高空反氣旋增強，除十一月十二日本港雲量較多外，十一月九日至十三日本港大致天晴。此外，十一月十三日部分地區能見度亦頗低。

受一股清勁至強風程度的東北季候風持續影響，十一月十四日至十七日本港大致多雲，日間部分時間有陽光。在高空反氣旋支配下，十一月十八日至二十日本港天氣再度轉為大致天晴。受一股清勁至強風程度的東北季候風及高空擾動影響，十一月二十一日至二十三日本港天氣轉為多雲及有幾陣雨。隨著廣闊雲帶覆蓋廣東沿岸，十一月二十四日至二十七日本港天氣持續多雲及有雨。此外，十一月二十七日部分地區能見度亦較低。

受高空反氣旋影響，除有薄霧及幾陣雨外，十一月二十八日本港天氣轉為大致天晴及日間炎熱。十一月二十八日下午天文台氣溫上升至本月最高的 28.6 度。十一月二十九日本港天氣持續大致天晴及日間炎熱，早上東部水域亦有霧，能見度曾下降至

1000 米以下。同時，一道位於華中的冷鋒向南靠近華南並於十一月三十日早上橫過廣東沿岸。受相關的強烈東北季候風影響，十一月三十日本港大致多雲，風勢頗大，天氣轉涼。當日天文台氣溫中午後持續下降，晚上錄得全月最低的 18.3 度。

二零二二年十一月有三個熱帶氣旋影響南海及北太平洋西部。

十一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。表 1.2 則載列十一月份天氣數字與平均數字的比較。



1. The Weather of November 2022

With the northeast monsoon over southern China generally weaker than normal for most of the time in the month, November 2022 was much warmer than usual in Hong Kong. The mean minimum temperature of 22.0 degrees and mean temperature of 23.4 degrees were 1.7 degrees and 1.2 degrees above the respective normals and were respectively the second and the third highest for November on record. Together with the exceptionally hot weather in September 2022, Hong Kong experienced the warmest autumn on record from September to November 2022. The mean maximum temperature of 29.2 degrees and the mean temperature of 26.4 degrees for September to November 2022 were both the highest on record for the same period. Moreover, the mean minimum temperature of 24.4 degrees was also one of the highest on record for the same period. Attributing to the rainfall associated with tropical cyclone Nalgae in early November, the month was also much wetter than usual. The monthly total rainfall was 130.8 millimetres, more than three times of the normal figure of 39.3 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall up to November this year was 2179.7 millimetres, a deficit of around 9 percent compared with the normal of 2402.4 millimetres for the same period. The month was also unseasonably gloomy with only 100.3 hours of bright sunshine, about 42 percent below the normal figure of 172.3 hours and the lowest for November on record.

Severe Tropical Storm Nalgae over the northern part of the South China Sea moved generally north-northwestwards towards the coast of Guangdong on 1 November. It

continued to edge closer to coast of Guangdong on 2 November, but weakened into a tropical storm in the afternoon due to the influence of the northeast monsoon. Nalgae skirted past the southern waters of Hong Kong on the night of 2 November and came closest to the south-southwest of Hong Kong on the early morning of 3 November. It then weakened into a tropical depression and made landfall over Zhuhai. Nalgae further degenerated into an area of low pressure over the western part of Guangdong in that morning.

Under the combined effect of the northeast monsoon and Nalgae, it was windy with a few showers in Hong Kong on 1 November. With the approach of Nalgae, the Observatory issued the No.8 Gale or Storm Signal on the afternoon of 2 November. Nalgae was the third tropical cyclone requiring the issuance of the No. 8 Signal in Hong Kong in November since records began in 1946. The last No. 8 Signal in November was in 1972. Strong to gale force winds generally affected the territory with occasional storm force winds offshore and on high ground later on 2 November and at first on 3 November. With Nalgae departing from Hong Kong and degenerated into an area of low pressure over the western part of Guangdong, local winds moderated during the day on 3 November. The outer rainbands of Nalgae brought occasional squally showers to Hong Kong on 2 – 3 November. More than 30 millimetres of rainfall were generally recorded over Hong Kong on these two days and rainfall even exceeded 80 millimetres over the urban areas and the eastern part of the territory.

Under the influence of a fresh to strong northeast monsoon and with a broad band of clouds covering the coast of Guangdong, local weather was mainly cloudy with a few showers on 4 – 8 November. The showers were particularly heavy on the morning of 8 November. More than 40 millimetres were recorded over Yuen Long. With the thinning out of the cloud band and strengthening of the anticyclone aloft, apart from the cloudier weather on 12 November, the weather of Hong Kong was generally fine on 9 – 13 November. The visibility was also rather low in some areas on 13 November.

With the prevalence of a fresh to strong northeast monsoon, it was mainly cloudy with sunny periods during the day in Hong Kong on 14 – 17 November. Affected by an anticyclone aloft, the weather turned generally fine again on 18 – 20 November. Under the influence of a fresh to strong northeast monsoon and upper-air disturbances, the weather of Hong Kong turned cloudy with a few rain patches on 21 – 23 November. With a broad band of clouds covering the coast of Guangdong, local weather remained cloudy with some rain on 24 – 27 November. The visibility was also relatively low in some areas on 27 November.

Affected by an anticyclone aloft, apart from some mist and rain patches, local weather turned generally fine and hot during the day on 28 November. The maximum temperature at the Observatory rose to 28.6 degrees on the afternoon of 28 November, the highest of the month. While the weather remained generally fine and hot during the day on 29 November, there were some fog patches over the eastern waters in the morning with the visibility once falling below 1000 metres. Meanwhile, the cold front over central China edged south towards southern China and moved across the coast of Guangdong on the morning of 30 November. Under the influence of the associated intense northeast monsoon, local weather became mainly cloudy, windy and cooler on that day. The temperature at the Observatory dropped progressively after noon time to a minimum of 18.3 degrees that night, the lowest of the month.

Three tropical cyclones occurred over the South China Sea and the western North Pacific in November 2022.

During November, no aircraft was diverted due to adverse weather. Details of issuance and cancellation of various warnings/signals in the month are summarized in Table 1.1. Monthly meteorological figures and departures from normal for November are tabulated in Table 1.2.

表 1.1 二零二二年十一月發出的警告及信號
Table 1.1 Warnings and Signals issued in November 2022

熱帶氣旋警告信號

Tropical Cyclones Warning Signals

熱帶氣旋名稱 Name of Tropical Cyclone	信號 Signal Number	開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
		日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
		尼格 NALGAE	3	31/10	1620
8NW	2/11		1340	2/11	2040
8NE	2/11		2040	3/11	0240
8SE	3/11		0240	3/11	0520
3	3/11		0520	3/11	0620

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
4/11	1615	5/11	0945
21/11	2000	22/11	1600

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	3/11	0135	3/11

火災危險警告

Fire Danger Warnings

顏色 Colour	開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
	紅色 Red	30/10	0600	1/11
黃色 Yellow	13/11	0600	13/11	1800
黃色 Yellow	20/11	0600	20/11	1800

表 1.2 二零二二年十一月的氣象數據與距平
Table 1.2 Figures and Departures from Normal - November 2022

氣象要素 Meteorological Element	本月數據 Figure of the month	距平* Departure from normal *	
		比正常〔長期平均〕高 above normal	比正常〔長期平均〕低 below normal
平均日最高氣溫 Mean Daily Maximum Air Temperature	25.4 °C	0.9 °C	----
平均氣溫 Mean Air Temperature	23.4 °C	1.2 °C	----
平均日最低氣溫 Mean Daily Minimum Air Temperature	22.0 °C	1.7 °C	----
平均露點溫度 Mean Dew Point Temperature	20.2 °C	3.5 °C	----
平均相對濕度 Mean Relative Humidity	83 %	11 %	----
平均雲量 Mean Cloud Amount	71 %	13 %	----
總雨量 Total Rainfall	毫米 130.8 mm	毫米 91.5 mm	----
出現低能見度的時數 Δ Number of hours of Reduced Visibility Δ	小時 8 hours	----	小時 100.2 hours §
總日照時間 Total Bright Sunshine Duration	小時 100.3 hour	----	小時 72.0 hours
平均每日太陽總輻射 Mean Daily Global Solar Radiation	兆焦耳/米 ² 9.58 MJ/m ²	----	兆焦耳/米 ² 2.68 MJ/m ²
總蒸發量 Total Evaporation	毫米 54.7 mm	----	毫米 40.4 mm

附註： 除日照、太陽輻射及蒸發量在京士柏氣象站記錄和能見度在香港國際機場觀測外，其他數據均在天文台錄得。

Remarks: All measurements were made at the Hong Kong Observatory except sunshine, solar radiation and evaporation which were recorded at King's Park Meteorological Station and visibility which was observed at the Hong Kong International Airport.

Δ 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日前曾出現於此表內香港國際機場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。

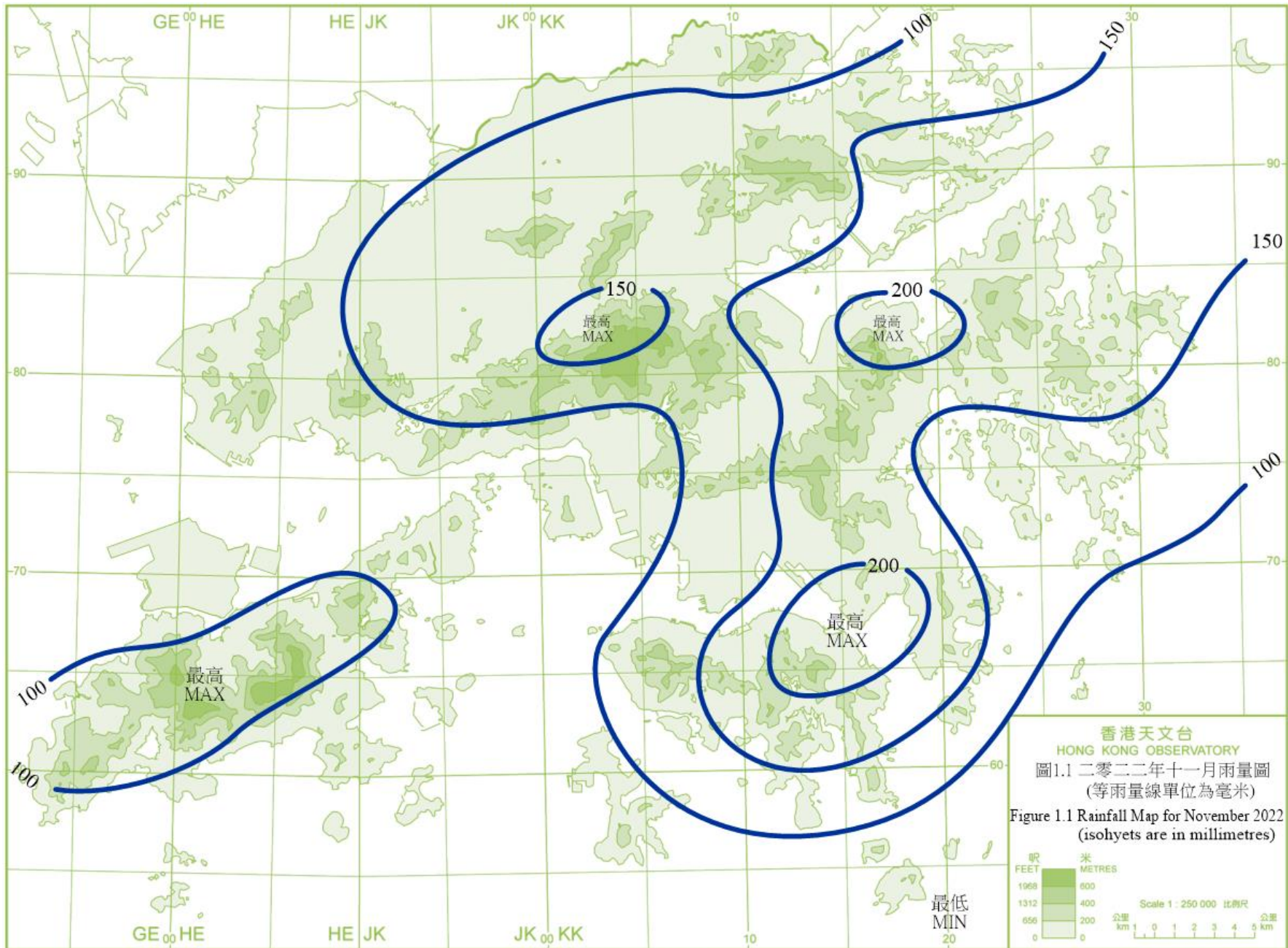
Δ The visibility readings at the Hong Kong International Airport are based on hourly observations by professional meteorological observers in 2004 and before, and average readings over the 10-minute period before the clock hour of the visibility meter near the middle of the south runway from 2005 onwards. 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 table 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.

* 1991-2020 氣候平均值的距平,低能見度時數除外。

* Departure from 1991-2020 climatological normal, except for number of hours of reduced visibility.

§ 1997-2021 平均值的距平。

§ Departure from mean value between 1997 and 2021.



2.1 二零二二年十一月的熱帶氣旋概述

二零二二年十一月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了三個熱帶氣旋。當中尼格引致香港天文台需要發出八號熱帶氣旋警告信號，是自一九四六年有記錄以來第三個需要在十一月發出八號警告信號的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓尼格於十月二十六日早上在馬尼拉以東約 1 390 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，大致向西北偏西移向菲律賓並逐漸增強。十月二十九日凌晨尼格增強為強烈熱帶風暴並橫過菲律賓。翌日尼格減弱為熱帶風暴並進入南海中部。當晚尼格轉向西北偏北方向移動並再度逐漸增強。十月三十一日下午尼格再次增強為強烈熱帶風暴並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 110 公里。十一月二日尼格持續靠近廣東沿岸，但因受東北季候風影響，下午尼格減弱為熱帶風暴。當晚尼格在香港以南水域掠過，翌日早上在珠海登陸，隨後在廣東西部減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，尼格吹襲菲律賓期間，造成 155 人死亡，129 人受傷，34 人失蹤，超過 200 萬人受災，經濟損失超過 1 億 2 千萬美元。有關尼格的詳細資料及對香港的影響，請參閱其熱帶氣旋報告。

熱帶低氣壓榕樹於十月三十日晚上在雅蒲島之西南偏西約 240 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西南偏西方向移動。翌日早上榕樹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。隨後榕樹減弱，最後於十一月一日在菲律賓以東的北太平洋西部上減弱為低壓區。

熱帶低氣壓山貓於十一月十二日凌晨在威克島之東北約 210 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，並向西北偏西方向移動。早上山貓達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 55 公里。隨後逐漸轉向偏北方向移動。山貓最後於十一月十四日在威克島以北的北太平洋西部上減弱為低壓區。



2.1 Overview of Tropical Cyclone in November 2022

Three tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in November 2022. Among them, Nalgae necessitated the issuance of the No. 8 tropical cyclone warning signal by the Hong Kong Observatory, which was the third tropical cyclone requiring the issuance of the No. 8 Signal in November since records began in 1946.

Nalgae formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 390 km east of Manila on the morning of 26 October. It moved generally west-northwestwards towards the Philippines and intensified gradually. Nalgae intensified into a severe tropical storm in the small hours on 29 October and moved across the Philippines. It weakened into a tropical storm next day and entered the central part of the South China Sea. Nalgae turned to move north-northwestwards that night and intensified gradually again. Nalgae re-intensified into a severe tropical storm on the afternoon of 31 October and attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 110 km/h near its centre. Nalgae continued to edge closer to coast of Guangdong on 2 November. However, it weakened into a tropical storm in the afternoon due to the influence of the northeast monsoon. Nalgae skirted past the waters south of Hong Kong that night and made landfall over Zhuhai the next morning. It degenerated into an area of low pressure over the western part of Guangdong afterwards.

According to press reports, the passage of Nalgae left 155 deaths, 129 injuries and 34 missing in the Philippines. Over 2 million people were affected and economic loss exceeded 120 million USD. For detailed information of Nalgae including its impact to Hong Kong, please refer to the Tropical Cyclone Report of Nalgae.

Banyan formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 240 km west-southwest of Yap on the night of 30 October and tracked west-southwestwards. Banyan

intensified into a tropical storm the next morning, reaching its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 65 km/h near its centre. It weakened afterwards and finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the western North Pacific to the east of the Philippines on 1 November.

Yamaneko formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 210 km northeast of Wake Island in the small hours on 12 November and moved west-northwestwards. It reached its peak intensity this morning with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 55 km/h near its centre. Yamaneko gradually turned to move northwards afterwards and finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the western North Pacific to the north of Wake Island on 14 November.

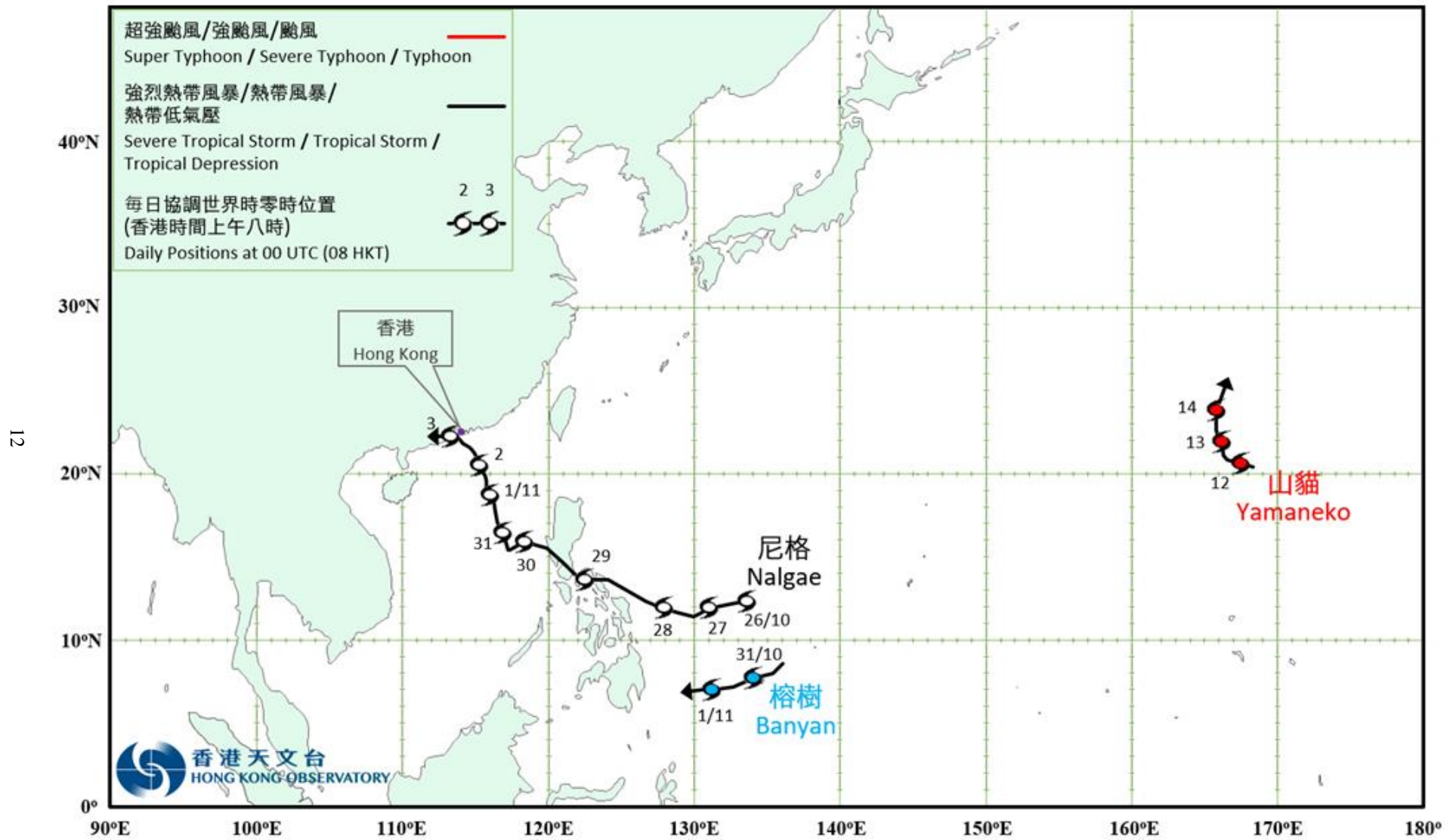


圖 2.1 二零二二年十一月的熱帶氣旋暫定路徑圖
 Fig. 2.1 Provisional Tropical Cyclone Tracks in November 2022

2.2 強烈熱帶風暴尼格 (2222)

二零二二年十月二十六日至十一月三日

尼格是二零二二年第六個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。尼格吹襲香港期間，天文台需要發出二零二二年第三個八號烈風或暴風信號。尼格亦是自一九四六年以來第三個需要在十一月發出八號警告信號的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓尼格於十月二十六日早上在馬尼拉以東約 1 390 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，大致向西北偏西移向菲律賓並逐漸增強。十月二十九日凌晨尼格增強為強烈熱帶風暴並橫過菲律賓。翌日尼格減弱為熱帶風暴並進入南海中部。當晚尼格轉向西北偏北方向移動並再度逐漸增強。十月三十一日下午尼格再次增強為強烈熱帶風暴並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 110 公里。十一月二日尼格持續靠近廣東沿岸，但因受東北季候風影響，下午尼格減弱為熱帶風暴。當晚尼格在香港以南水域掠過，翌日早上在珠海登陸，隨後在廣東西部減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，尼格吹襲菲律賓期間，造成 155 人死亡，129 人受傷，34 人失蹤，超過 200 萬人受災，經濟損失超過 1 億 2 千萬美元。

天文台在十月三十日晚上 10 時 10 分發出一號戒備信號，當時尼格集結在香港之東南偏南約 800 公里。晚間本港吹清勁北風，離岸間中吹強風。隨著尼格靠近廣東沿岸及逐步增強，天文台在十月三十一日下午 4 時 20 分改發三號強風信號，當時尼格位於香港之東南偏南約 600 公里。在尼格及東北季候風的共同影響下，當晚及翌日本港普遍吹強風程度的偏北風，高地間中吹烈風。

雖然尼格在靠近廣東沿岸時開始逐漸減弱，但由於預料尼格會以熱帶風暴強度在十一月二日稍後相當接近珠江口一帶，天文台在當日下午 1 時 40 分發出八號西北烈風或暴風信號，當時尼格集結在香港之東南約 160 公里。因與尼格相關的烈風範圍較為細小，當日下午本港普遍風力維持強風程度的北至西北風，高地吹烈風。傍晚尼格開始採取較為偏西路徑移動，本港逐漸轉吹東北風，天文台在十一月二日晚上 8 時 40 分改發八號東北烈風或暴風信號。隨著尼格掠過香港以南水域，在其與東北季候風的共同影響下，本港晚間風勢顯著增強，普遍吹強風至烈風程度的北至東北風，南部離岸及高地的風力更曾達到暴風程度。

尼格於十一月三日上午 2 時左右最接近香港，在天文台總部之西南約 40 公里掠過。隨著尼格移至本港的西南面，本港轉吹東南風，天文台在當日上午 2 時 40 分改發八號東南烈風或暴風信號。尼格在十一月三日上午 5 時左右在珠海登陸。隨著尼格減弱並移入內陸，本港風勢隨即緩和，天文台在當日上午 5 時 20 分改發三號強風信號，取代八號東南烈風或暴風信

號，並於上午 6 時 20 分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。

在尼格的影響下，昂坪、橫瀾島及長洲錄得的最高每小時平均風速分別為每小時 92、87 及 85 公里，而最高陣風則分別為每小時 132、112 及 123 公里。尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位 3.00 米(海圖基準面以上)，而大廟灣則錄得最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.73 米。各站錄得的最低瞬時海平面氣壓如下：

站	最低瞬時 海平面氣壓 (百帕斯卡)	日期/月份	時間
香港天文台總部	1005.8	2/11	上午 4 時 16 分
香港國際機場	1005.0	3/11	上午 2 時 20 分
長洲	1003.2	3/11	上午 1 時 27 分
京士柏	1005.7	2/11	上午 3 時 50 分
流浮山	1006.8	31/10	下午 2 時 37 分
坪洲	1004.8	3/11	上午 1 時 20 分
沙田	1006.5	2/11	上午 4 時 19 分
上水	1007.0	31/10	下午 2 時 05 分
打鼓嶺	1007.1	31/10	下午 2 時 04 分
大埔	1007.1	31/10	下午 2 時 00 分
橫瀾島	1004.2	2/11	下午 3 時 35 分

十月三十一日本港部分時間有陽光及乾燥。隨著尼格的外圍雨帶影響本港，十一月一日至三日本港間中有狂風驟雨。這三天本港普遍錄得超過 40 毫米雨量，而市區及東部地區的雨量更超過 100 毫米。

尼格吹襲香港期間，有一人受傷，另有 11 宗塌樹報告。旺角有大樹倒塌，壓毀一支燈柱。

2.2 Severe Tropical Storm Nalgae (2222) 26 October - 3 November 2022

Nalgae was the sixth tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2022. The Observatory issued the third No. 8 Gale or Storm Signal in 2022 during the passage of Nalgae. Moreover, Nalgae was the third tropical cyclone necessitating the issuance of the No. 8 Signal in November since 1946.

Nalgae formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 390 km east of Manila on the morning of 26 October. It moved generally west-northwestwards towards the Philippines and intensified gradually. Nalgae intensified into a severe tropical storm in the small hours on 29 October and moved across the Philippines. It weakened into a tropical storm next day and entered the central part of the South China Sea. Nalgae turned to move north-northwestwards that night and intensified gradually again. Nalgae re-intensified into a severe tropical storm on the afternoon of 31 October and attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 110 km/h near its centre. Nalgae continued to edge closer to the coast of Guangdong on 2 November. However, it weakened into a tropical storm in the afternoon due to the influence of the northeast monsoon. Nalgae skirted past the waters south of Hong Kong that night and made landfall over Zhuhai the next morning. It degenerated into an area of low pressure over the western part of Guangdong thereafter.

According to press reports, the passage of Nalgae left 155 deaths, 129 injuries and 34 missing in the Philippines. Over 2 million people were affected and economic loss exceeded 120 million USD.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 10:10 p.m. on 30 October, when Nalgae was about 800 km south-southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds were fresh northerlies, occasionally strong offshore overnight. With Nalgae edging closer to the coast of Guangdong and gradually intensifying, the No. 3 Strong Wind Signal was issued at 4:20 p.m. on 31 October, when Nalgae was about 600 km south-southeast of Hong Kong. Under the combined effect of Nalgae and the northeast monsoon, local winds were generally strong northerlies that night and next day, occasionally reaching gale force on high ground.

Although Nalgae began to weaken gradually when it approached the coast of Guangdong, as Nalgae was expected to come rather close to the vicinity

of the Pearl River Estuary with tropical storm strength later on 2 November, the No. 8 Northwest Gale or Storm Signal was issued at 1:40 p.m. that day when Nalgae was about 160 km southeast of Hong Kong. As the extent of gales associated with Nalgae was rather small, local winds maintained generally strong north to northwesterlies, reaching gale force on high ground in that afternoon. In the evening, Nalgae began to take on a more westerly track and local winds gradually veered to northeasterlies. The No. 8 Northeast Gale or Storm Signal was issued at 8:40 p.m. on 2 November. With Nalgae skirting past the waters south of Hong Kong, together with the combined effect of the northeast monsoon, local winds strengthened significantly overnight. Winds were generally strong to gale north to northeasterlies, once reaching storm force offshore over the southern part of the territory and on high ground.

Nalgae came closest to Hong Kong at around 2 a.m. on 3 November, when it skirted past about 40 km southwest of the Hong Kong Observatory. As Nalgae moved to the southwest of the territory, local winds veered to southeasterlies. The No. 8 Southeast Gale or Storm Signal was issued at 2:40 a.m. that day. Nalgae made landfall over Zhuhai at around 5 a.m. on 3 November. With Nalgae weakening and moving inland, local winds soon subsided. The No. 8 Southeast Gale or Storm Signal was replaced by the No. 3 Strong Wind Signal at 5:20 a.m. and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 6:20 a.m. that day.

Under the influence of Nalgae, maximum hourly mean winds of 92, 87 and 85 km/h and gusts of 132, 112 and 123 km/h were recorded at Ngong Ping, Waglan Island and Cheung Chau respectively. A maximum sea level (above chart datum) of 3.00 m was recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui and a maximum storm surge (above astronomical tide) of 0.73 m was recorded at Tai Miu Wan. The lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressures recorded at some selected stations are as follows:

Station	Lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure (hPa)	Date/Month	Time
Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters	1005.8	2/11	4:16 a.m.
Hong Kong International Airport	1005.0	3/11	2:20 a.m.

Cheung Chau	1003.2	3/11	1:27 a.m.
King's Park	1005.7	2/11	3:50 a.m.
Lau Fau Shan	1006.8	31/10	2:37 p.m.
Peng Chau	1004.8	3/11	1:20 a.m.
Shatin	1006.5	2/11	4:19 a.m.
Sheung Shui	1007.0	31/10	2:05 p.m.
Ta Kwu Ling	1007.1	31/10	2:04 p.m.
Tai Po	1007.1	31/10	2:00 p.m.
Waglan Island	1004.2	2/11	3:35 p.m.

Locally, it was dry with sunny periods on 31 October. Affected by the outer rainbands associated with Nalgae, there were occasional squally showers in Hong Kong on 1 – 3 November. More than 40 millimetres of rainfall were generally recorded over Hong Kong in these three days and rainfall even exceeded 100 millimetres over the urban areas and the eastern part of the territory.

In Hong Kong, one person was injured during the passage of Nalgae. There were also 11 reports of fallen trees. A tree fell in Mong Kok and hit a lamp post.

表 2.2.1 在尼格影響下，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 Nalgae were in force

站 Station (https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/informtc/station2022.html)		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)	風向 Direction	風速 (公里/時) Speed (km/h)	風向 Direction		風速 (公里/時) Speed (km/h)	風速 (公里/時) Speed (km/h)	
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東	E	78	3/11	01:17	東	E	48	3/11	02:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東	E	123	3/11	01:35	東南偏東	ESE	85	3/11	03:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東北偏東	ENE	120	3/11	01:33	東北偏東	ENE	85	3/11	02:00
青洲	Green Island	東北	NE	103	2/11	23:24	東北偏東	ENE	72	3/11	01:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東	E	82	3/11	02:53	東北偏東	ENE	51	3/11	03:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東	E	71	3/11	00:10	東南偏東	ESE	33	3/11	03:00
京士柏	King's Park	東	E	77	3/11	01:22	東	E	35	3/11	02:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	東	E	87	3/11	01:23	東	E	49	3/11	02:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東北偏北	NNE	72	31/10	22:06	東北偏北	NNE	40	31/10	23:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	東	E	132	3/11	02:17	東	E	92	3/11	03:00
北角	North Point	東北偏東	ENE	87	2/11	23:40	東北偏東	ENE	55	3/11	00:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東	E	99	3/11	01:11	東	E	70	3/11	02:00
平洲	Ping Chau	北	N	49	31/10	03:29	東北偏東	ENE	17	3/11	00:00
西貢	Sai Kung	北	N	83	1/11	19:34	東北偏東	ENE	46	3/11	00:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	北	N	78	3/11	00:51	北	N	60	3/11	01:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東	E	82	3/11	03:07	東	E	35	3/11	03:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東北偏北	NNE	87	2/11	22:58	東南	SE	25	3/11	04:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東	E	75	3/11	01:05	東	E	45	3/11	02:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東北偏北	NNE	66	2/11	01:48	東北偏北	NNE	29	31/10	12:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東北	NE	81	1/11	18:18	東北偏東	ENE	58	3/11	02:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東北偏北	NNE	111	31/10	20:55	東北	NE	82	1/11	21:00
		東南偏東	ESE	111	3/11	02:31					
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	東南偏東	ESE	69	3/11	01:54	東	E	45	3/11	02:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	東	E	81	3/11	00:22	東	E	66	3/11	01:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	東北偏東	ENE	125	2/11	21:11	東北偏東	ENE	92	2/11	22:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	北	N	64	1/11	19:02	東北偏北	NNE	24	2/11	23:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	西北偏北	NNW	61	1/11	00:47	西北偏北	NNW	28	31/10	14:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東南	SE	60	3/11	04:06	東南	SE	22	3/11	05:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東北	NE	112	2/11	22:07	東北	NE	87	2/11	22:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東北偏北	NNE	48	1/11	00:05	東北偏東	ENE	14	3/11	03:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東北偏東	ENE	80	3/11	00:22	東北偏東	ENE	30	3/11	02:00

黃麻角(赤柱)、石崗 - 沒有資料 Bluff Head (Stanley), Shek Kong - data not available

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

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

站 Station (https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/informtc/station2022.html)		最初達到強風*		最後達到強風*		最初達到烈風#		最後達到烈風#	
		時間		時間		時間		時間	
		Start time when strong wind speed* was attained		End time when strong wind speed* was attained		Start time when gale force wind speed# was attained		End time when gale force wind speed# was attained	
		日期/月份	時間	日期/月份	時間	日期/月份	時間	日期/月份	時間
		Date/Month	Time	Date/Month	Time	Date/Month	Time	Date/Month	Time
長洲	Cheung Chau	31/10	01:01	3/11	04:19	1/11	20:23	3/11	03:26
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	3/11	01:49	3/11	04:24	-			
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	31/10	09:18	1/11	14:01	-			
西貢	Sai Kung	31/10	16:37	3/11	00:35	-			

啟德、沙田、打鼓嶺及青衣島蜆殼油庫的持續風力未達到強風程度。

The sustained wind speed did not attain strong force at Kai Tak, Sha Tin, Ta Kwu Ling and Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot.

- 未達到指定的風速

- not attaining the specified wind speed

* 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

十分鐘平均風速達每小時 63 - 87 公里

10-minute mean wind speed of 63 - 87 km/h

註： 本表列出持續風力達到強風及烈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 or gale force winds. Winds might fluctuate above or below the specified wind speeds in between the times indicated.

表 2.2.3 尼格影響香港期間，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 Nalgae

站 (參閱圖 2.2.2) Station (See Fig. 2.2.2)			十月三十日 30 Oct	十月三十一日 31 Oct	十一月一日 1 Nov	十一月二日 2 Nov	十一月三日 3 Nov	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			0.0	0.0	4.5	23.7	58.1	86.3
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			0.0	0.0	15.4	18.5	21.6	55.5
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			[0.0]	0.0	7.5	11.5	[8.0]	[27.0]
H23	香港仔 Aberdeen		0.0	0.0	8.0	33.5	44.0	85.5
N05	粉嶺 Fanling		0.0	0.0	7.5	20.0	22.5	50.0
N13	糧船灣 High Island		0.0	0.0	4.5	49.0	37.5	91.0
K04	佐敦谷 Jordan Valley		0.0	0.0	9.5	43.5	67.0	120.0
N06	葵涌 Kwai Chung		0.0	0.0	4.0	20.0	35.0	59.0
H12	半山區 Mid Levels		0.0	0.0	7.5	29.0	38.5	75.0
N09	沙田 Sha Tin		0.0	0.0	8.0	51.5	46.0	105.5
H19	筲箕灣 Shau Kei Wan		0.0	0.0	4.5	44.0	60.5	109.0
SEK	石崗 Shek Kong		[0.0]	0.0	6.5	[27.5]	21.0	[55.0]
K06	蘇屋邨 So Uk Estate		0.0	0.0	7.5	32.5	43.0	83.0
R31	大美督 Tai Mei Tuk		0.0	0.0	11.5	34.0	36.5	82.0
R21	踏石角 Tap Shek Kok		0.0	0.0	3.0	9.0	14.0	26.0
N17	東涌 Tung Chung		0.0	0.0	5.5	32.5	36.5	74.5
TMR	屯門水庫 Tuen Mun Reservoir		0.0	0.0	1.9	19.8	19.2	40.9

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

表 2.2.4 尼格影響香港期間，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 Nalgae

站 Station (https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/informtc/station2022.html)		最高潮位 (海圖基準面以上) Maximum sea level (above chart datum)			最大風暴潮 (天文潮高度以上) Maximum storm surge (above astronomical tide)		
		高度(米) Height (m)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	高度(米) Height (m)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
鰂魚涌	Quarry Bay	2.93	2/11	02:38	0.65	2/11	08:54
石壁	Shek Pik	2.99	2/11	02:41	0.70	2/11	10:05
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.95	2/11	03:14	0.73	2/11	08:02
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.95	1/11	01:56	0.69	2/11	09:38
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	3.00	2/11	03:54	0.70	2/11	12:02

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

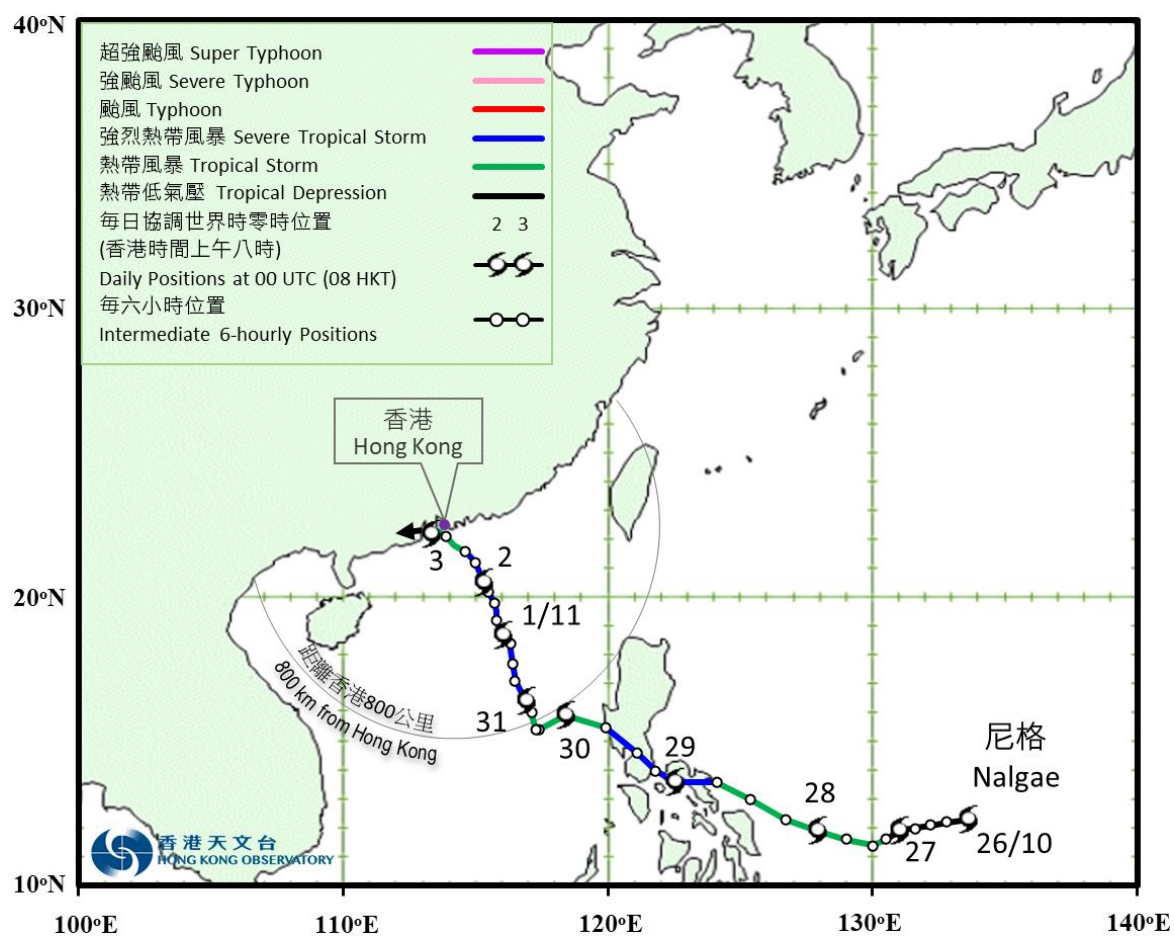


圖 2.2.1a 二零二二年十月二十六日至十一月三日尼格(2222)的暫定路徑圖。
 Figure 2.2.1a Provisional track of Nalgae (2222): 26 October - 3 November 2022.



圖 2.2.1b 尼格(2222)接近香港時的暫定路徑圖。

Figure 2.2.1b Provisional track of Nalgae (2222) near Hong Kong.

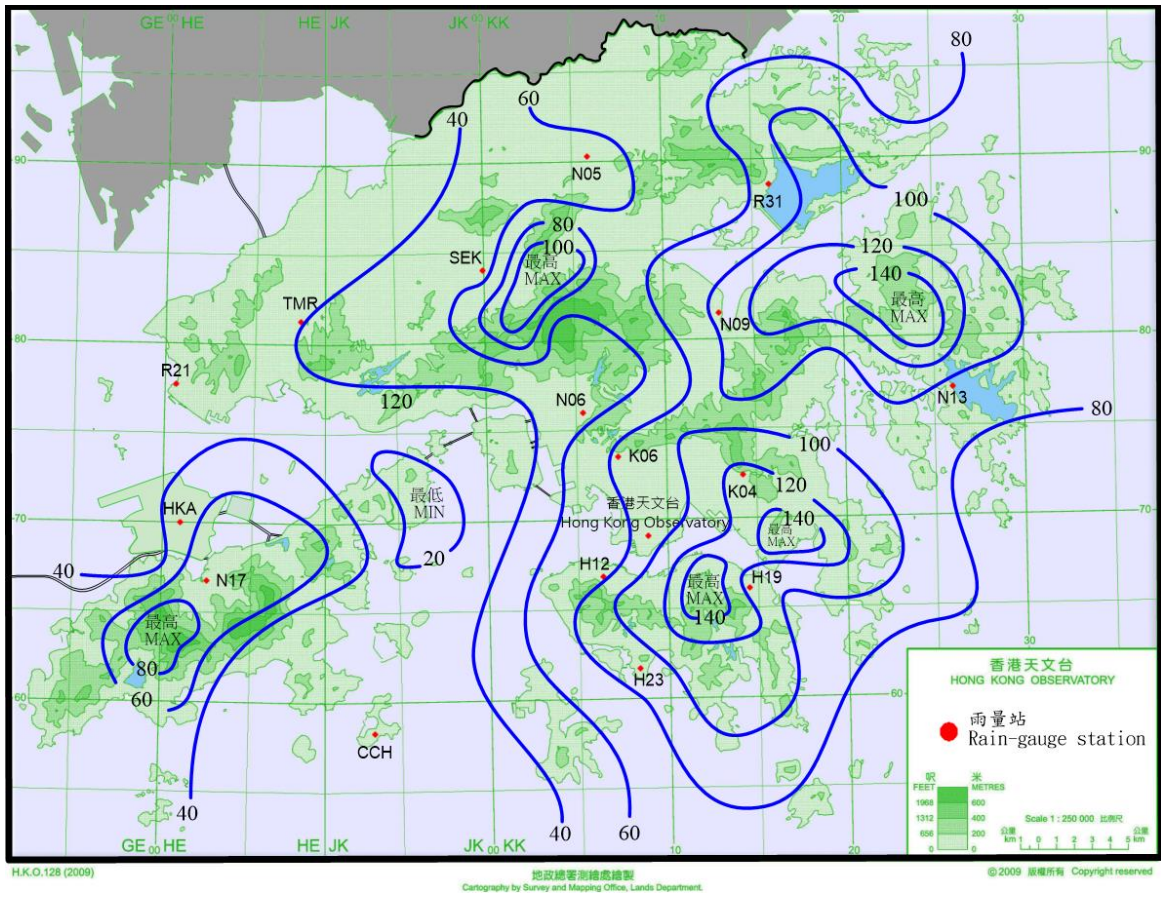


圖 2.2.2 二零二二年十月三十日至十一月三日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Figure 2.2.2 Rainfall distribution on 30 October - 3 November 2022 (isohyets are in millimetres).

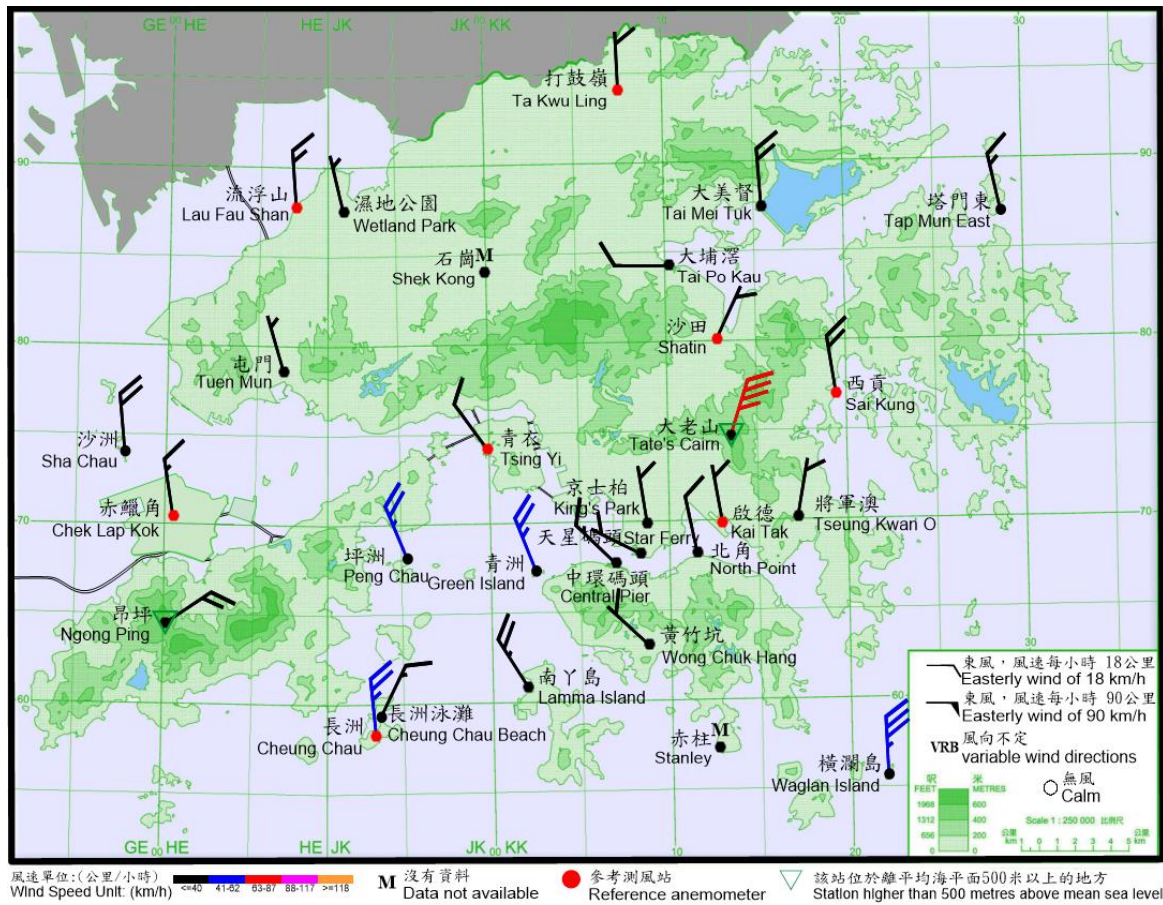


圖 2.2.3a 二零二二年十一月二日下午 6 時 30 分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹北至西北風。

Figure 2.2.3a 10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 6:30 p.m. on 2 November 2022. Local winds were generally north to northwesterlies at that time.

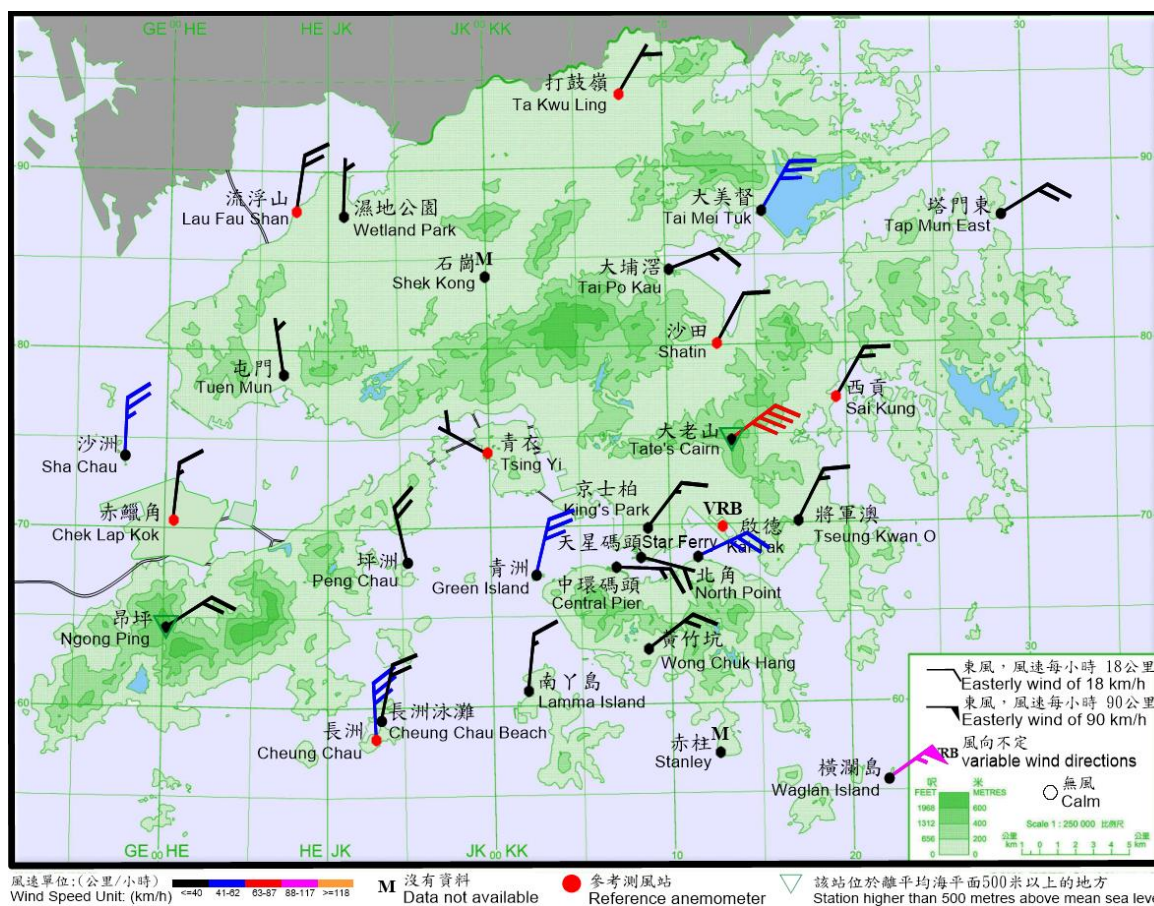


圖 2.2.3b 二零二二年十一月二日下午 10 時 10 分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹北至東北風，橫瀾島的風力達到暴風程度。

Figure 2.2.3b 10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 10:10 p.m. on 2 November 2022. Local winds were generally north to northeasterlies and winds at Waglan Island reached storm force at the time.

註： 啟德當時錄得的十分鐘平均風速為每小時 21 公里。

Note: The 10-minute mean wind speed recorded at the time at Kai Tak was 21 km/h.

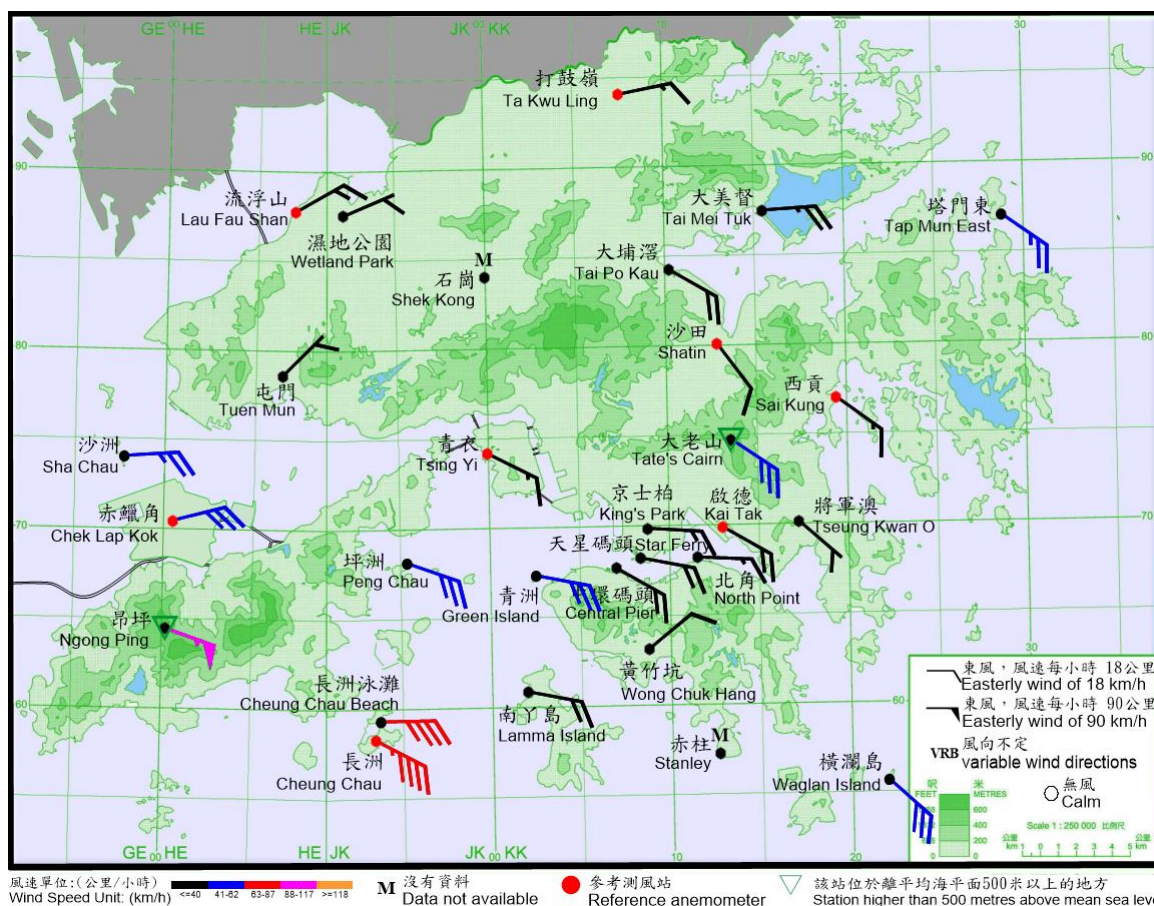


圖 2.2.3c 二零二二年十一月三日上午 2 時 50 分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹東至東南風，昂坪的風力達到暴風程度。

Figure 2.2.3c 10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 2:50 a.m. on 3 November 2022. Local winds were generally east to southeasterlies and winds at Ngong Ping reached storm force at the time.

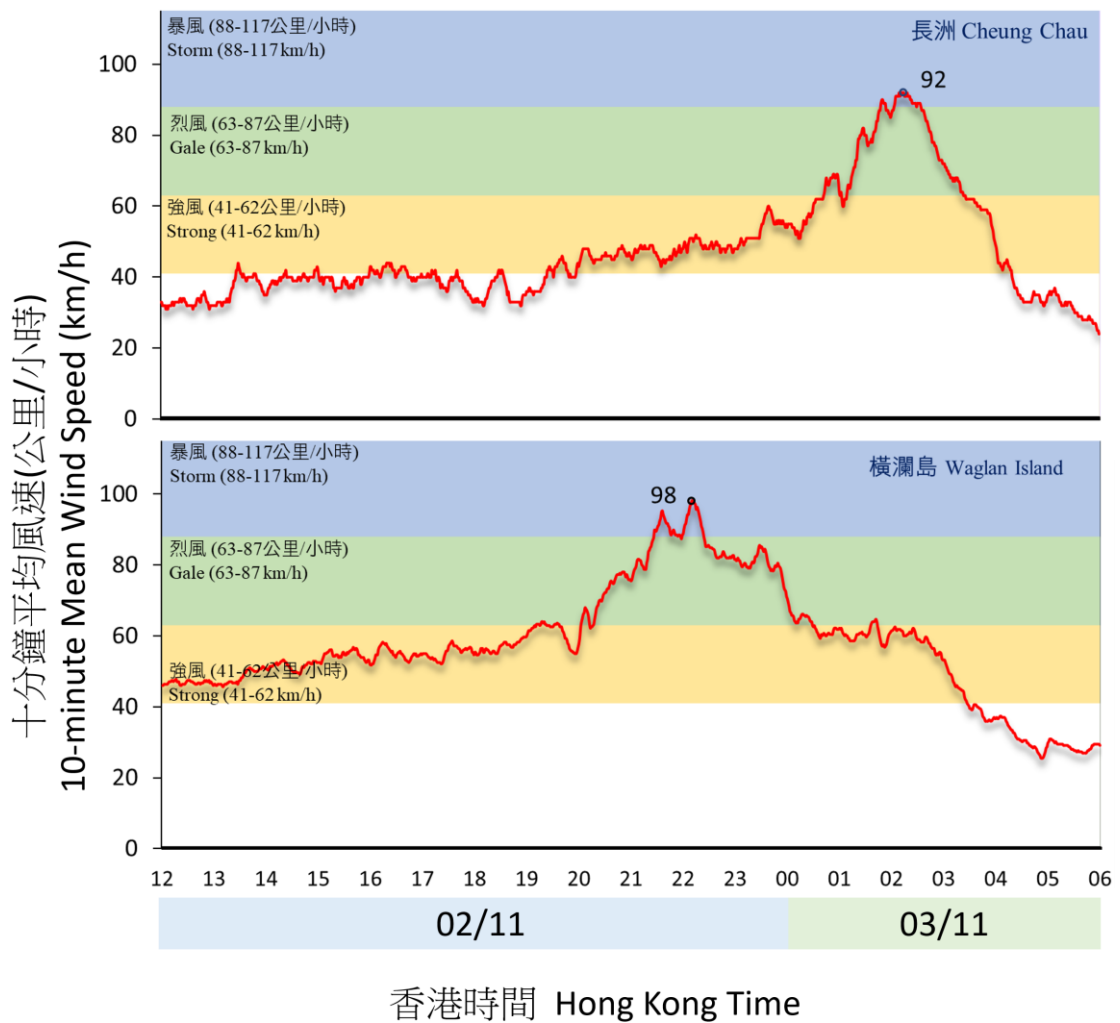


圖 2.2.4 二零二二年十一月二日至三日的長洲及橫瀾島錄得的十分鐘平均風速。

Figure 2.2.4 Traces of 10-minute mean wind speed recorded at Cheung Chau and Waglan Island on 2 – 3 November 2022.

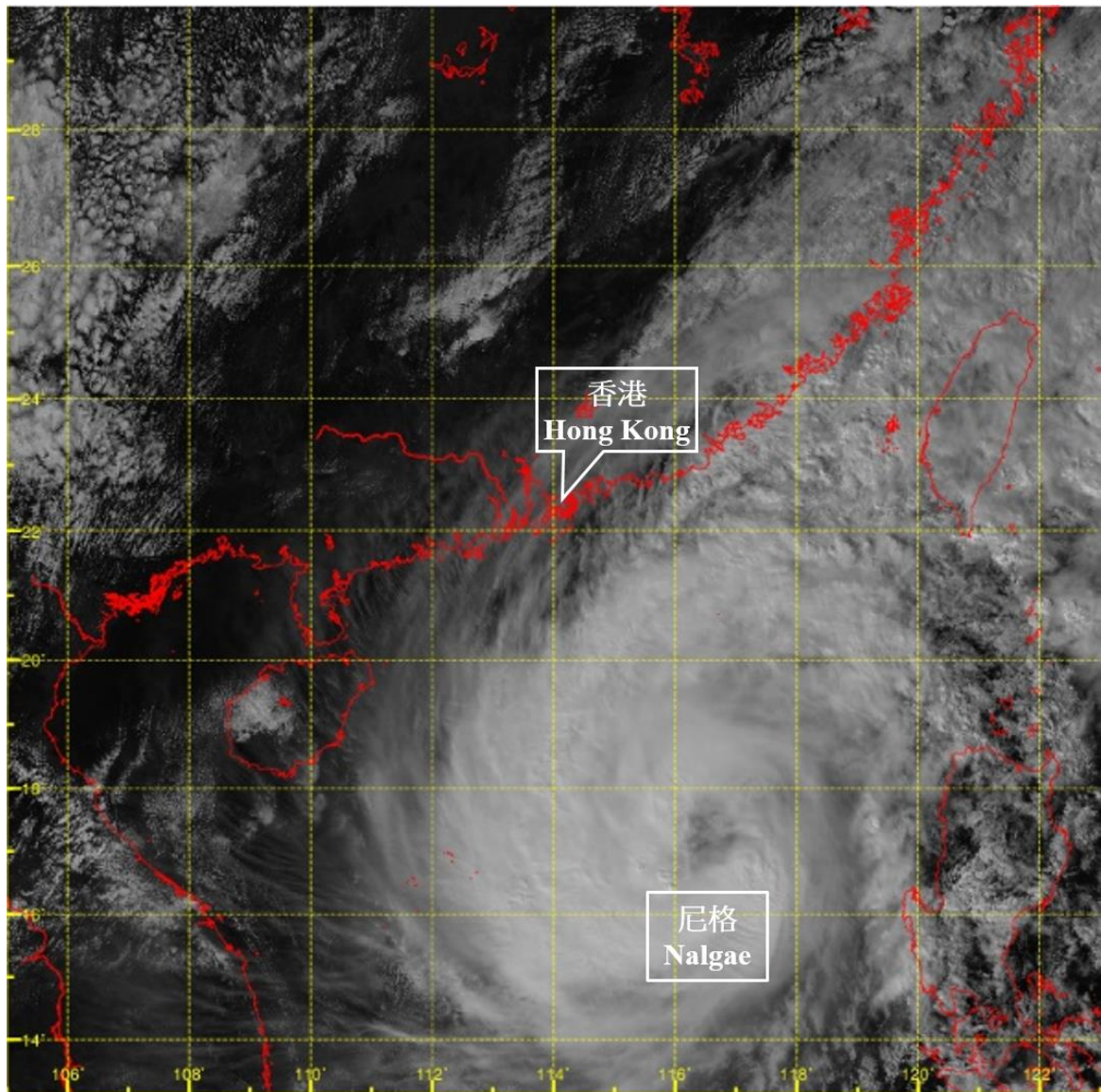


圖 2.2.5a 二零二二年十月三十一日下午二時左右的可見光衛星圖片，當時尼格達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 110 公里。
Figure 2.2.5a Visible satellite imagery at around 2 p.m. on 31 October 2022 when Nalgae was at its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 110 km/h near its centre.

〔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.]

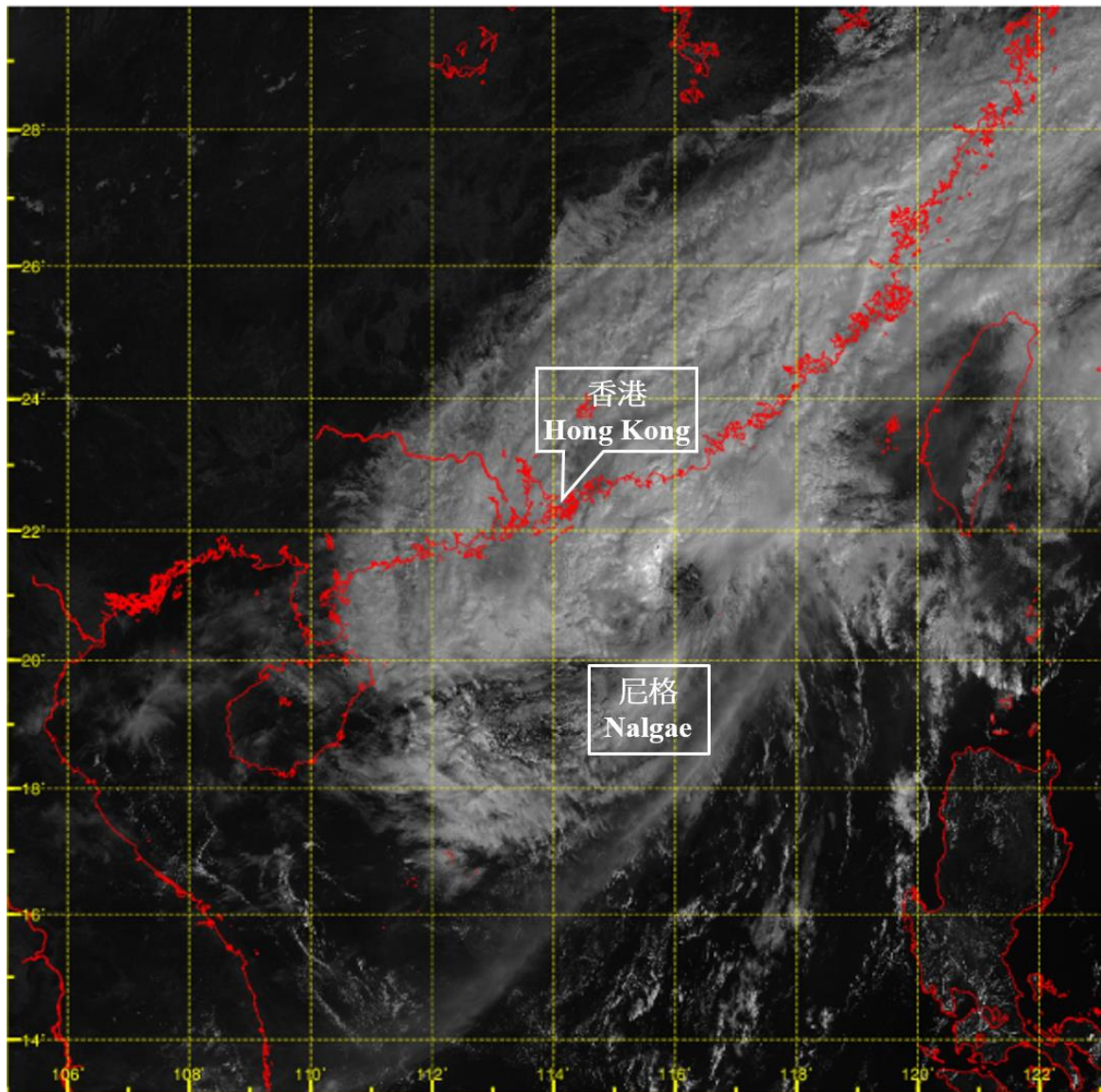


圖 2.2.5b 二零二二年十一月二日上午十時左右的可見光衛星圖片。當時尼格的對流雲團在東北季候風影響下已減弱，但下投式探空數據顯示當時尼格中心附近接近海平面的風速仍達每小時 90 公里。

Figure 2.2.5b Visible satellite imagery at around 10 a.m. on 2 November 2022. The convective clouds of Nalgae had weakened under the influence of the northeast monsoon. However, dropsonde data showed that the wind speed near the sea surface was still up to 90 km/h near Nalgae's centre at the time.

[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.]

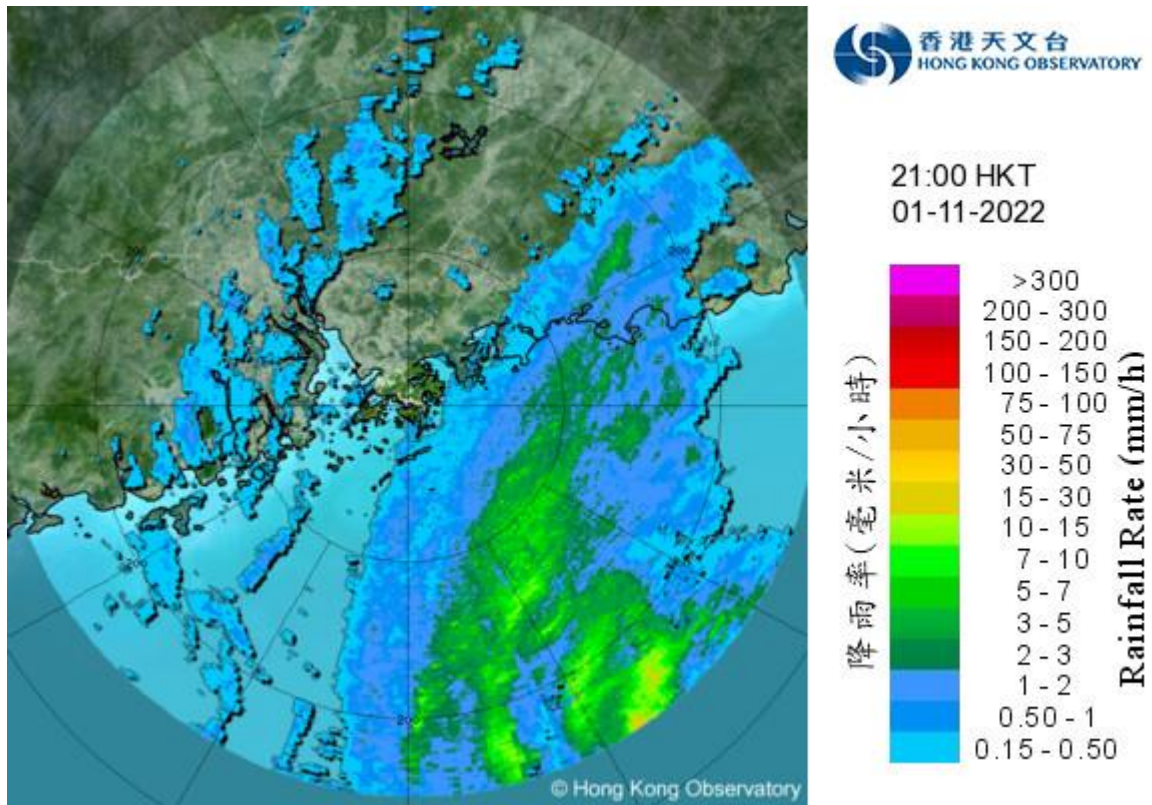


圖 2.2.6a 二零二二年十一月一日下午 9 時的雷達回波圖像。尼格的外圍雨帶正影響南海北部及廣東沿岸。

Figure 2.2.6a Radar echoes captured at 9 p.m. on 1 November 2022. The outer rainbands associated with Nalgae were affecting the northern part of the South China Sea and the coast of Guangdong.

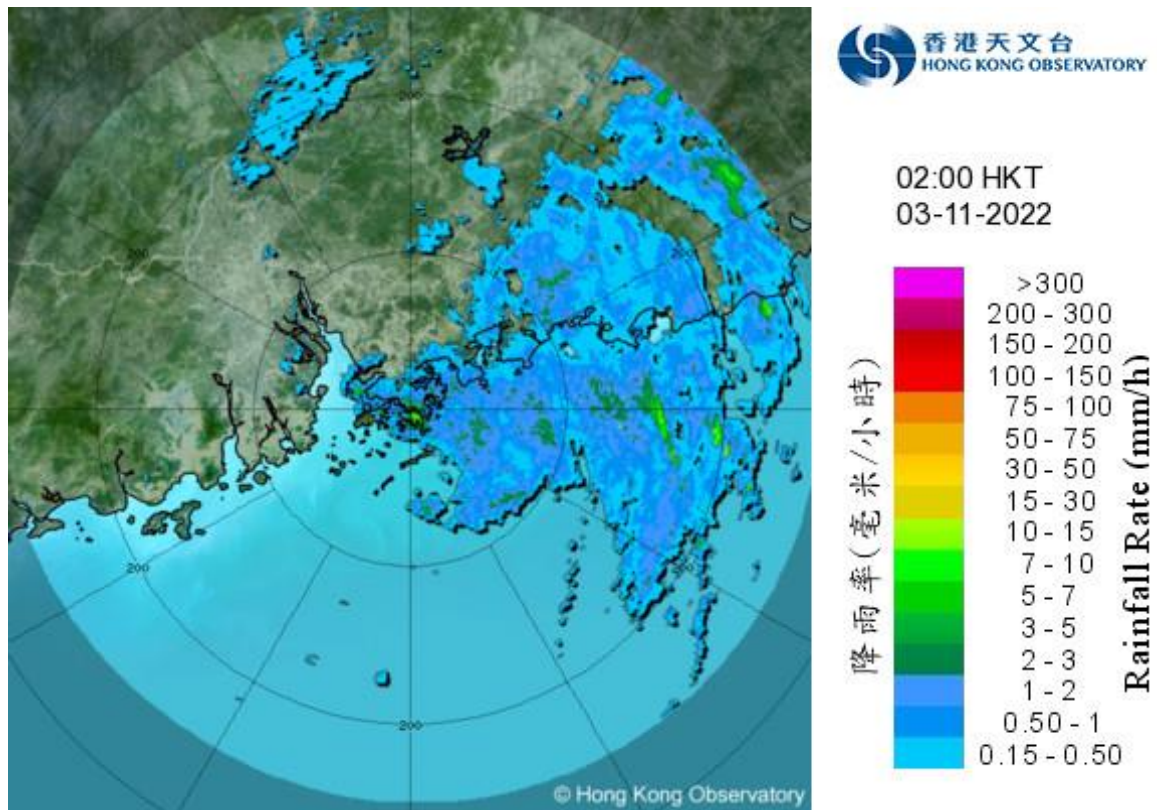
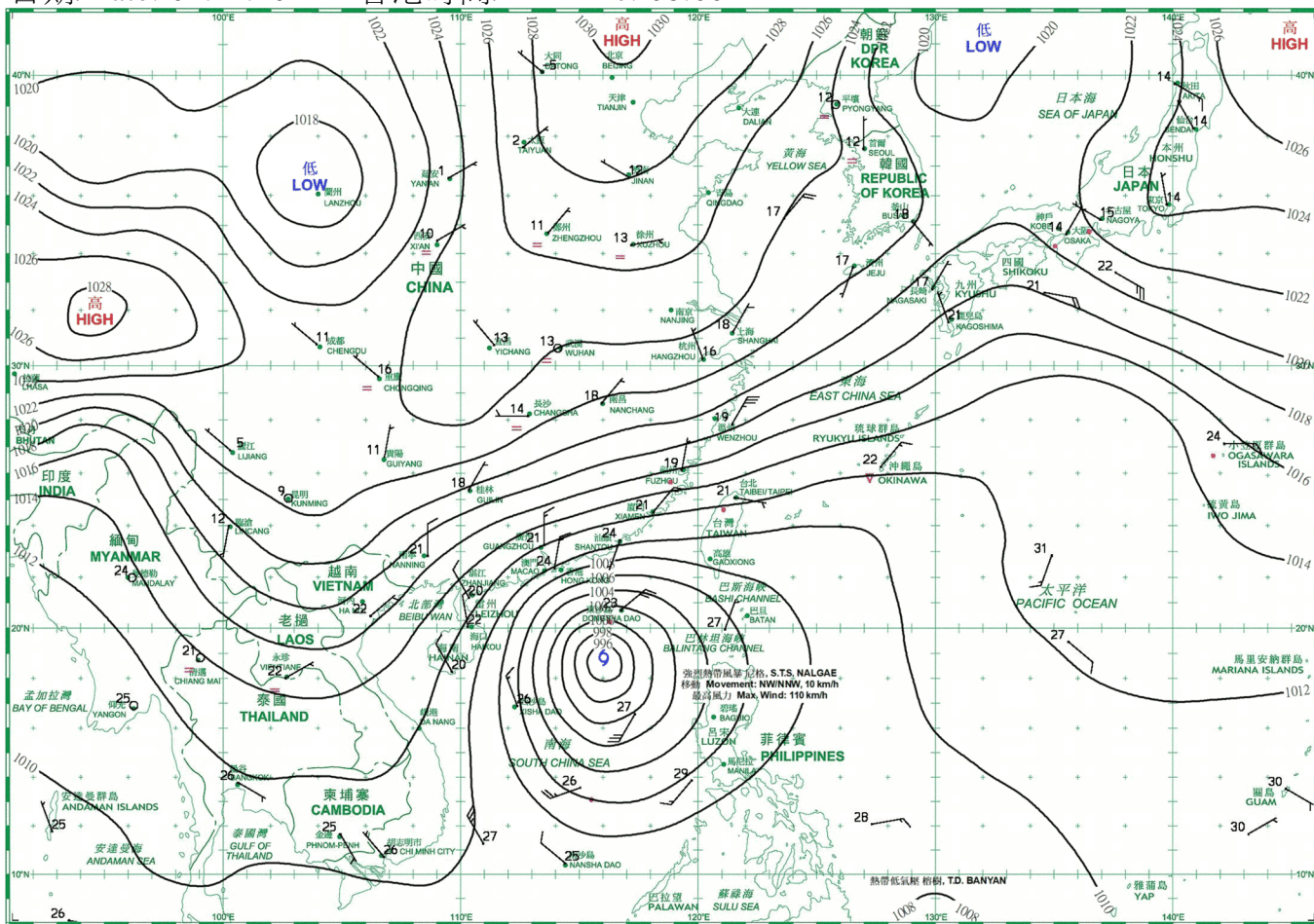


圖 2.2.6b 二零二二年十一月三日上午 2 時的雷達回波圖像，當時尼格最接近香港，在天文台之西南約 40 公里掠過。與尼格相關的雨帶正影響香港及廣東東部沿岸。

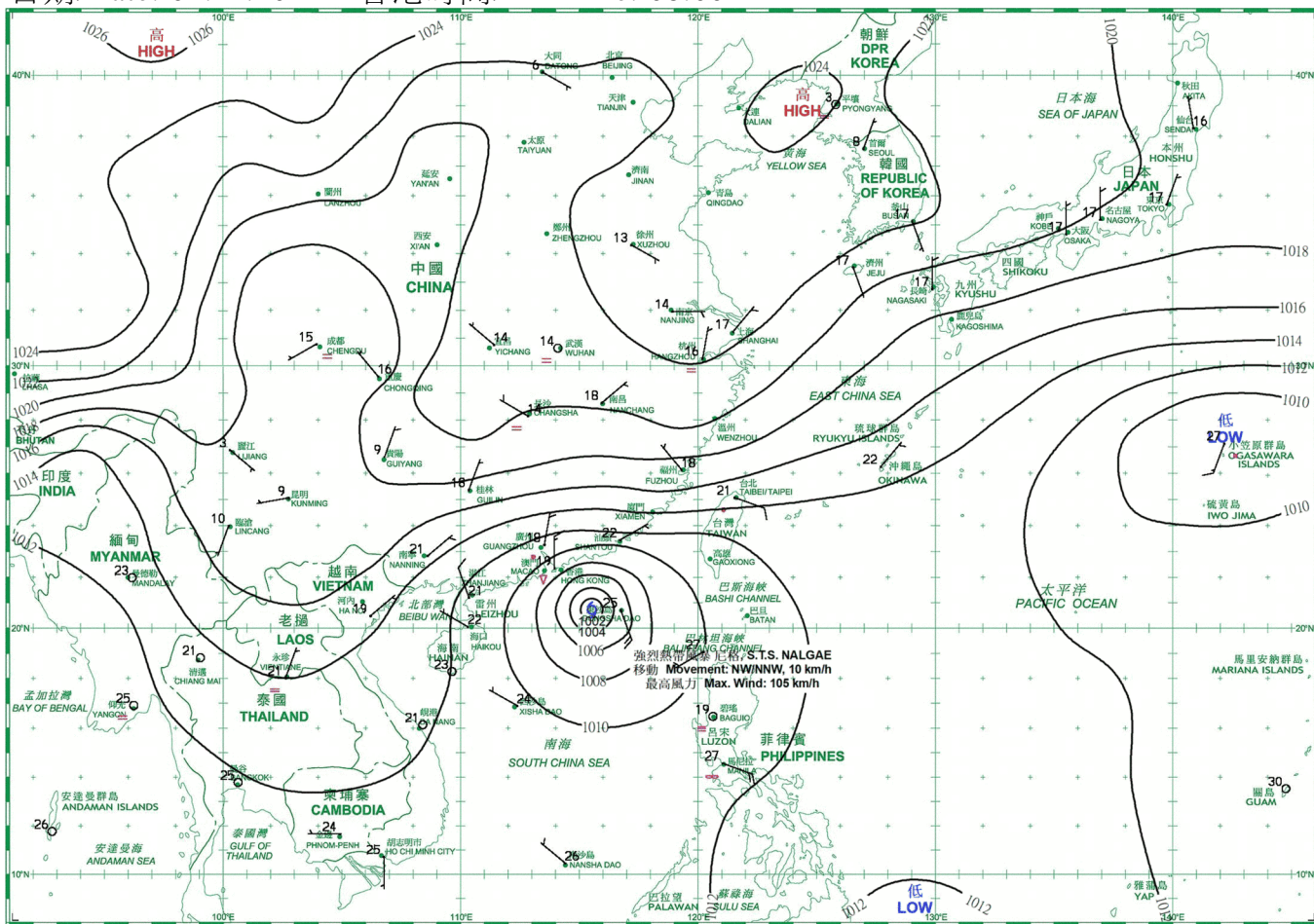
Figure 2.2.6b Radar echoes captured at 2 a.m. on 3 November 2022 when Nalgae was closest to Hong Kong, skirting past about 40 km southwest of the Hong Kong Observatory. The rainbands associated with Nalgae were affecting Hong Kong and the coast of eastern Guangdong.

3. 二零二二年十一月每日天氣圖 Daily Weather Maps for November 2022

日期/Date: 01.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

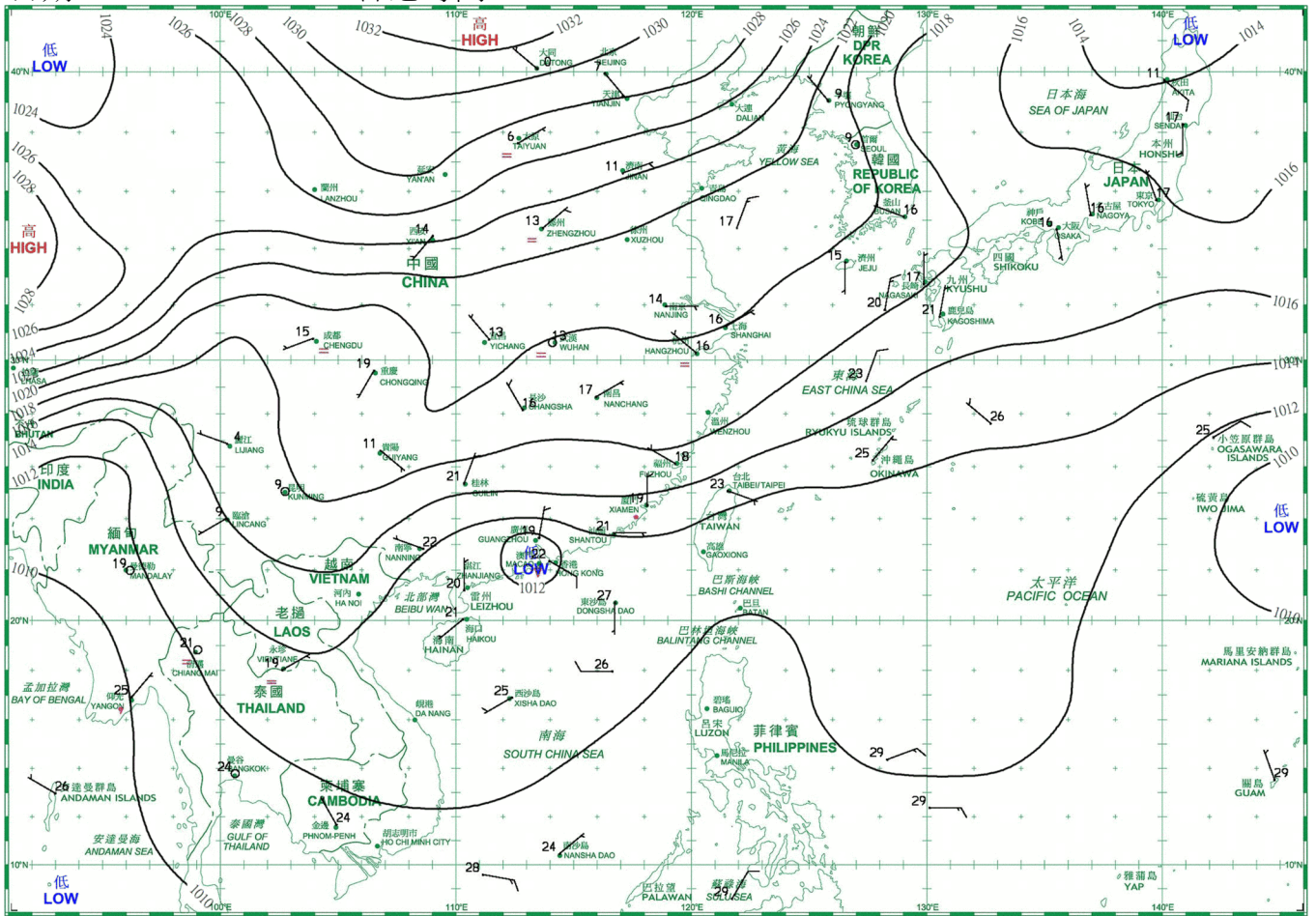


日期/Date: 02.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

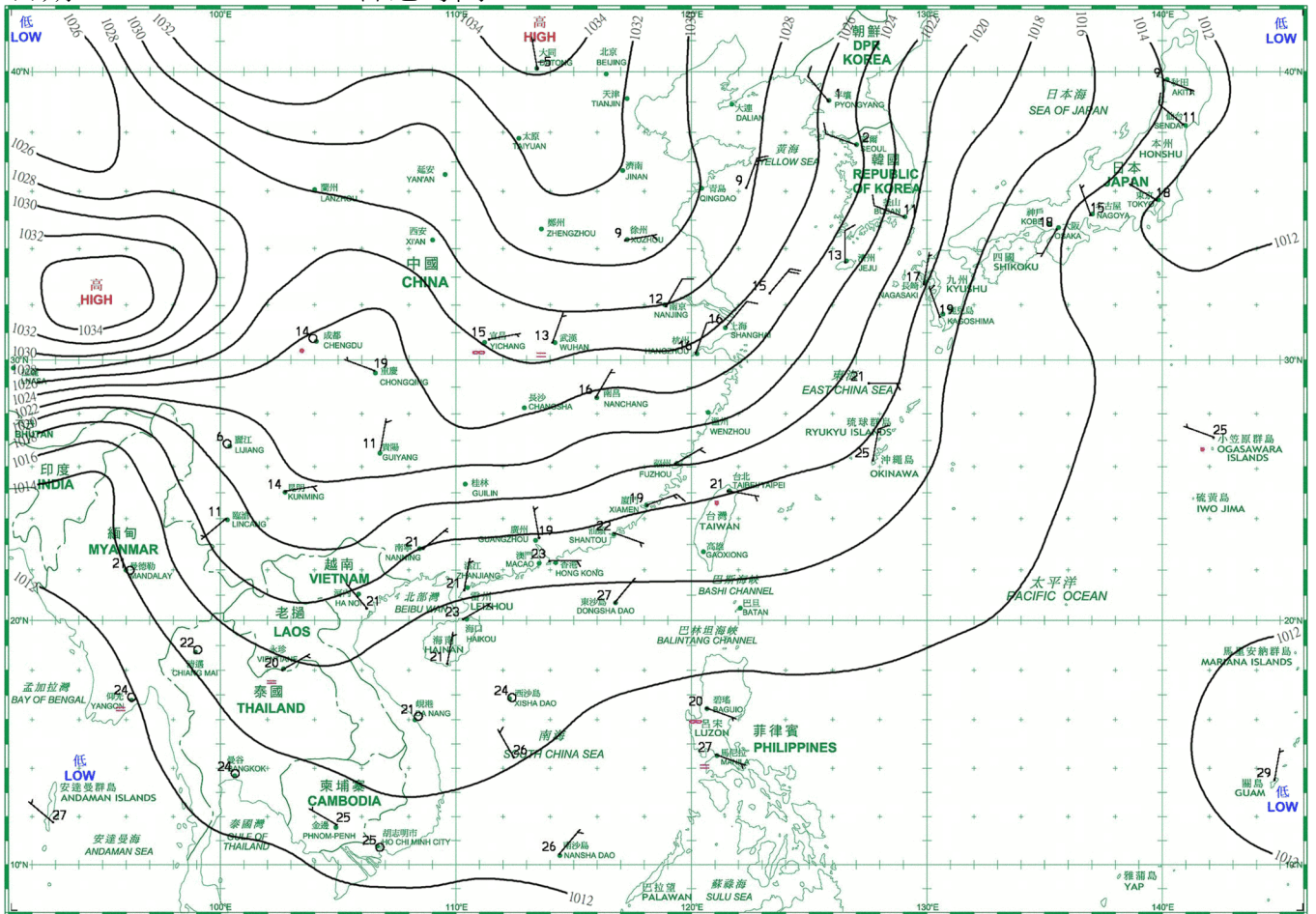


- 等壓線 Isobar(hPa)
- 暖鋒 Warm Front
- 靜止鋒 Stationary Front
- 消散中的冷鋒 Dissipating Cold Front
- 冷鋒 Cold Front
- 錮囚鋒 Occlusion
- 槽軸(線) Axis of Trough
- 熱帶氣旋中心 Centre of Tropical Cyclone

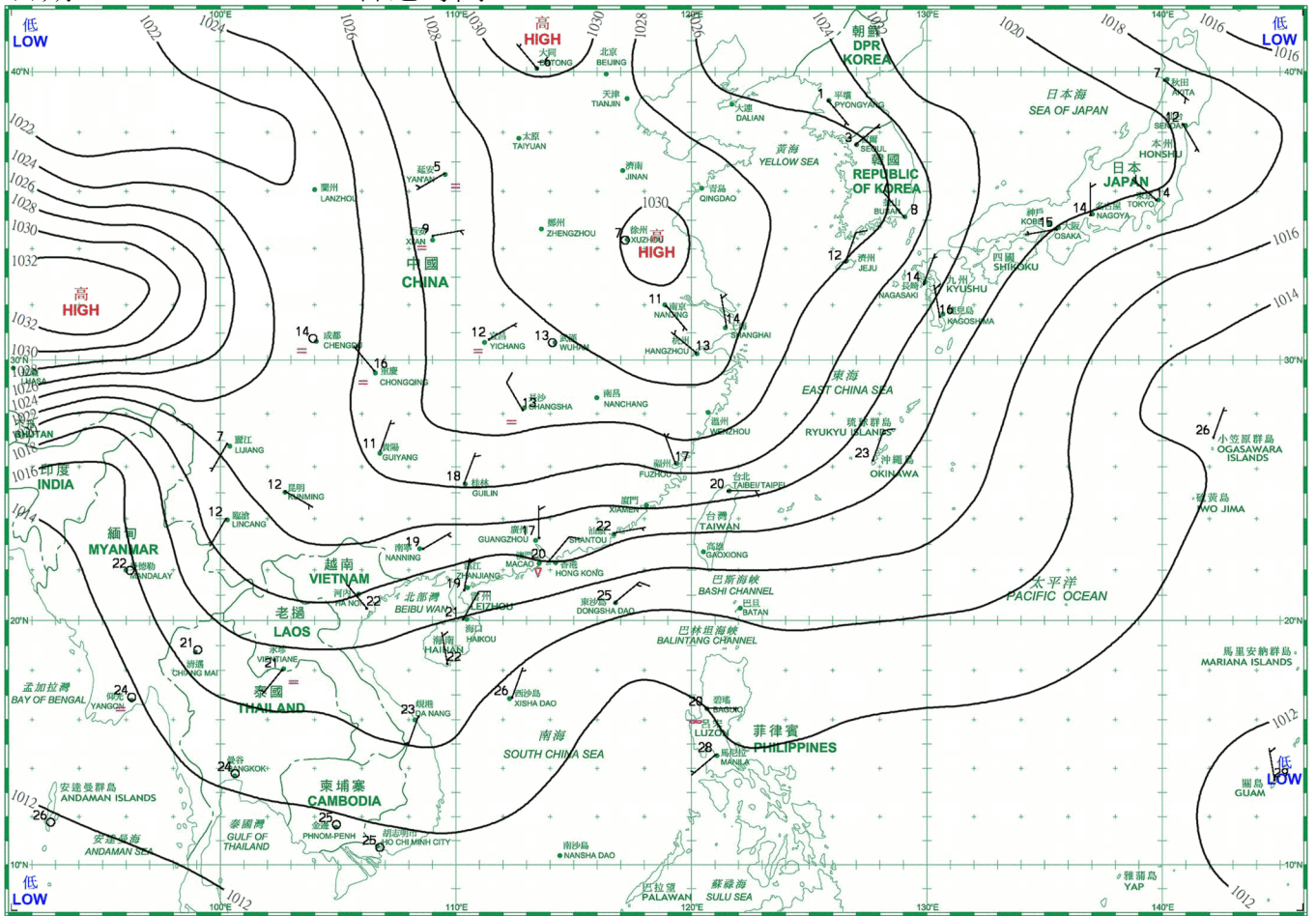
日期/Date: 03.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



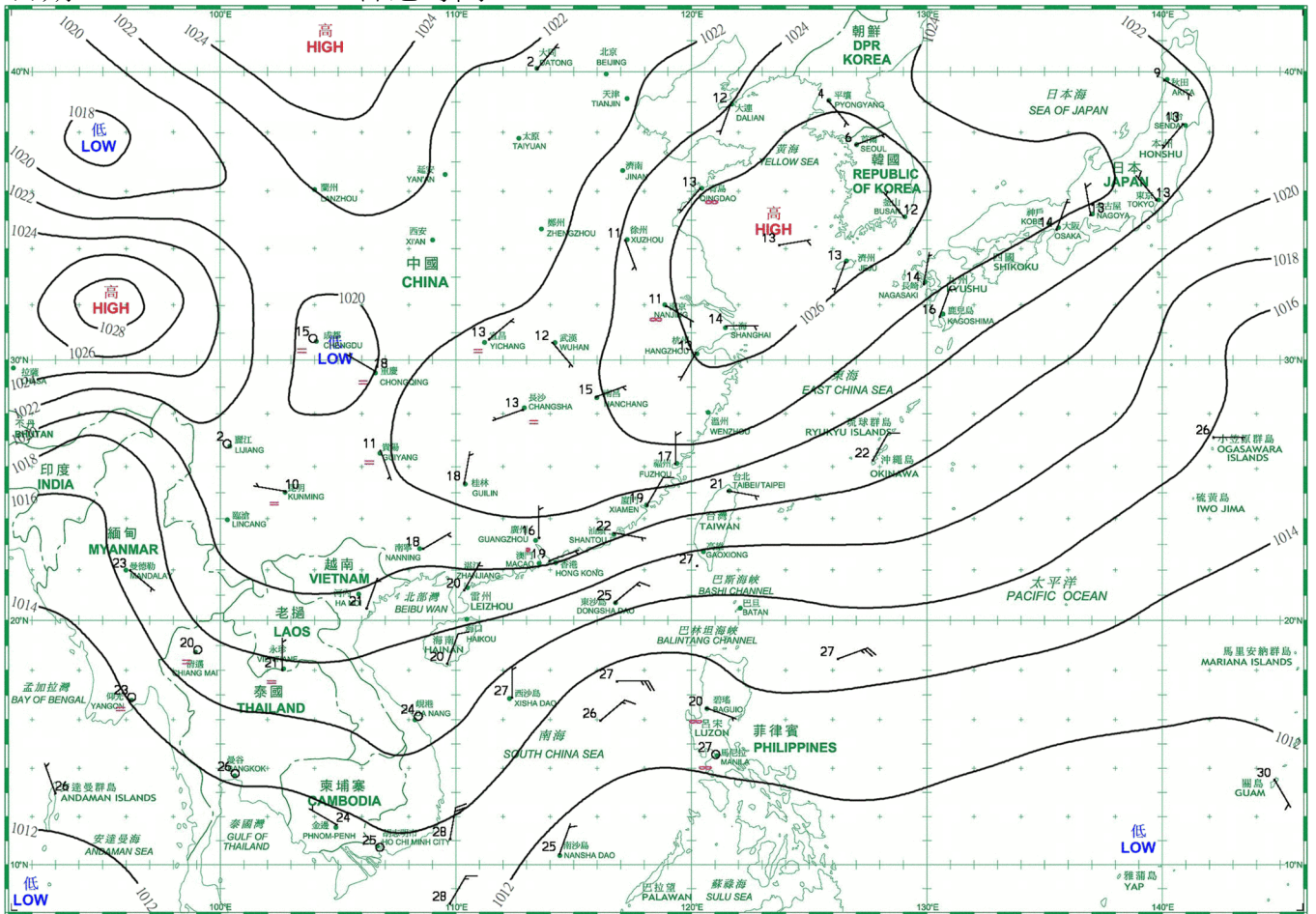
日期/Date: 04.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



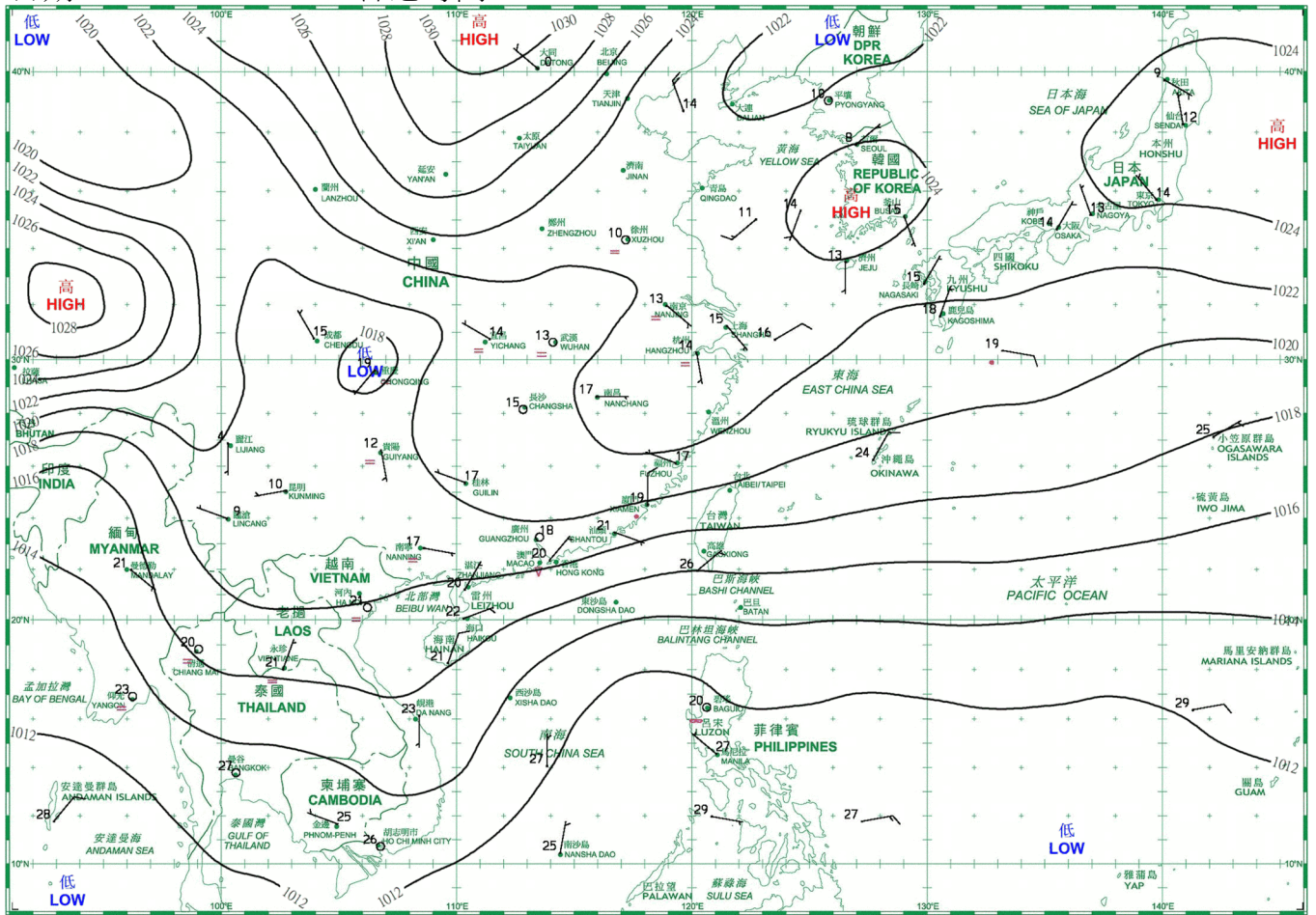
日期/Date: 05.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



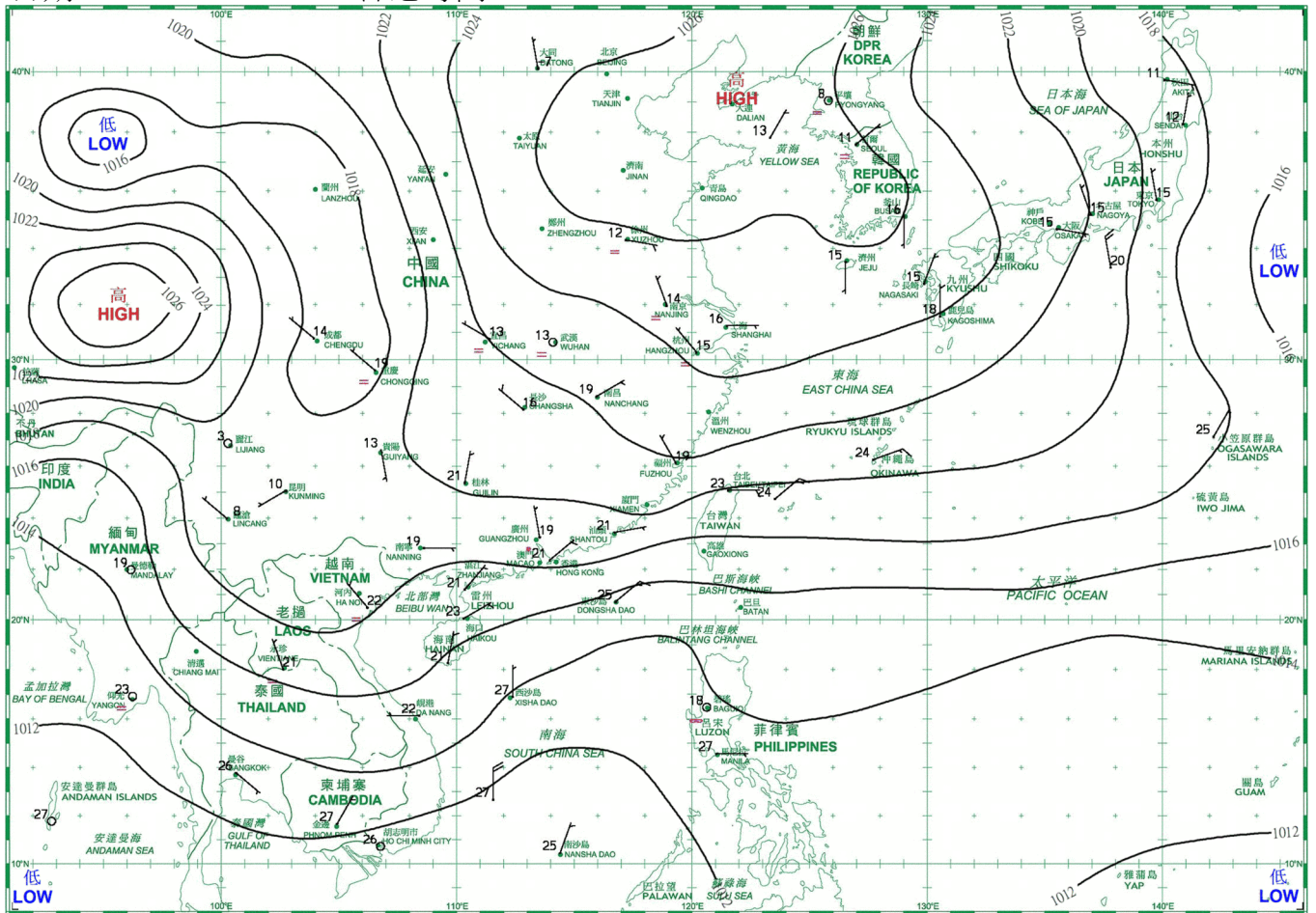
日期/Date: 06.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



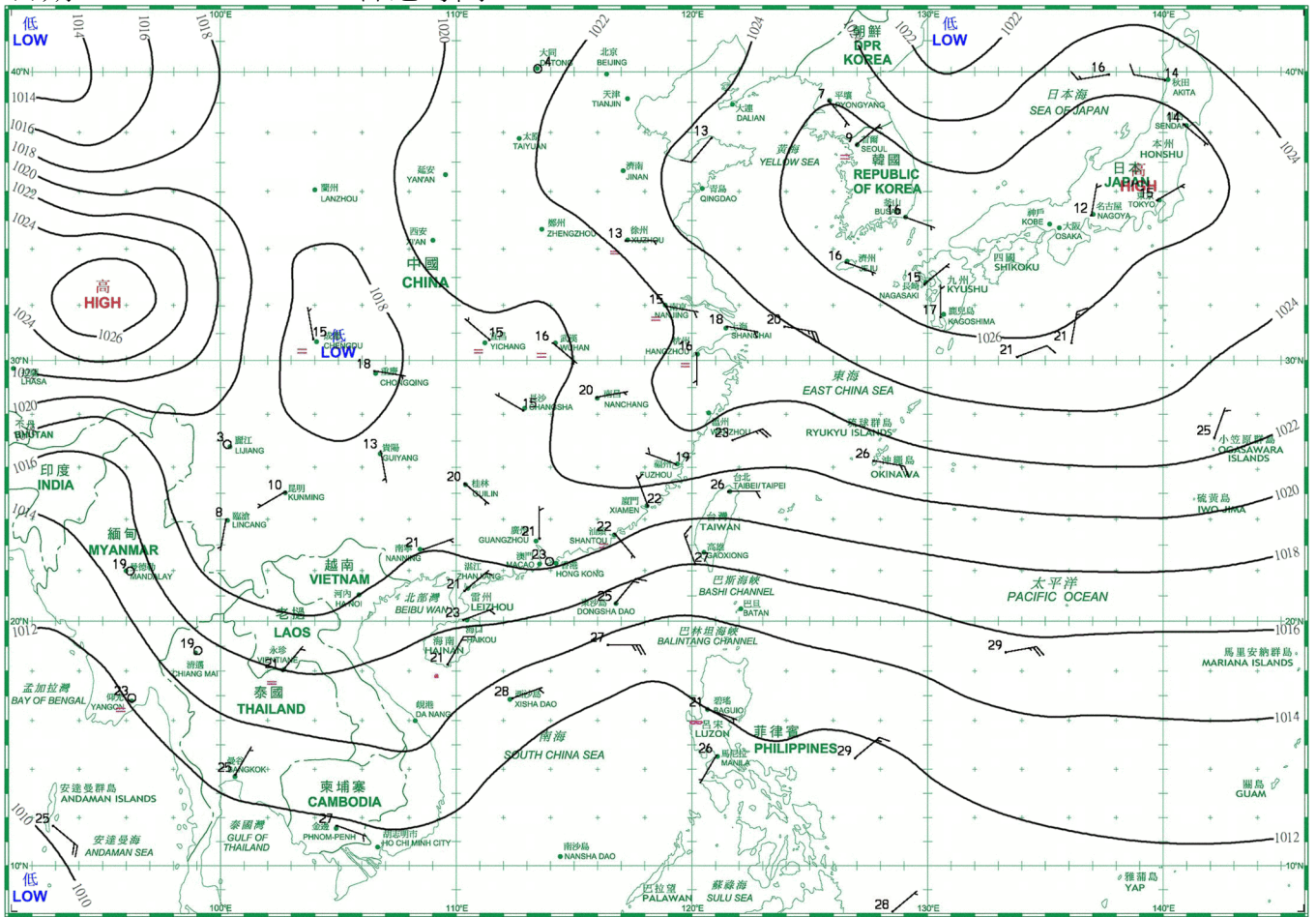
日期/Date: 07.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



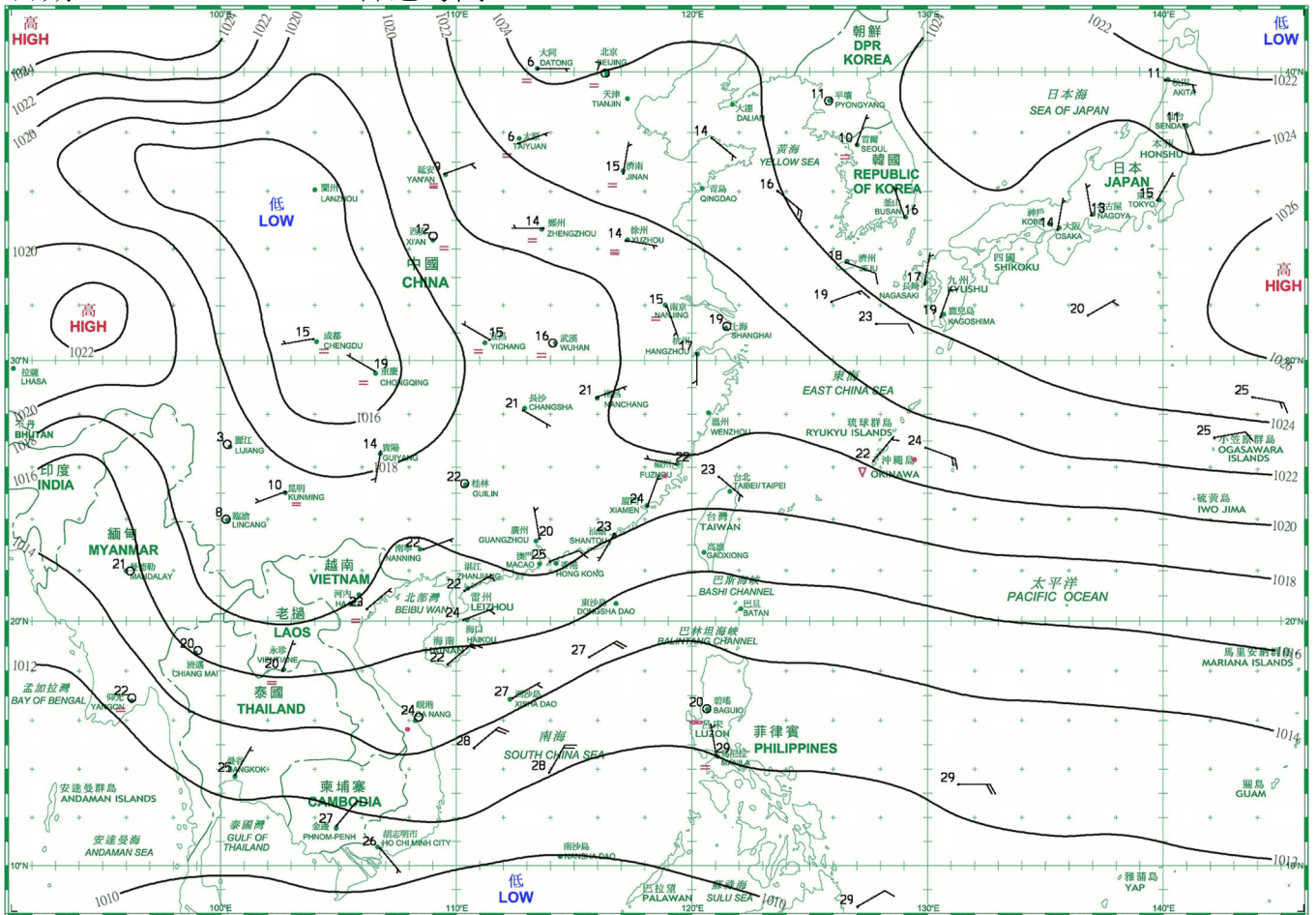
日期/Date: 08.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



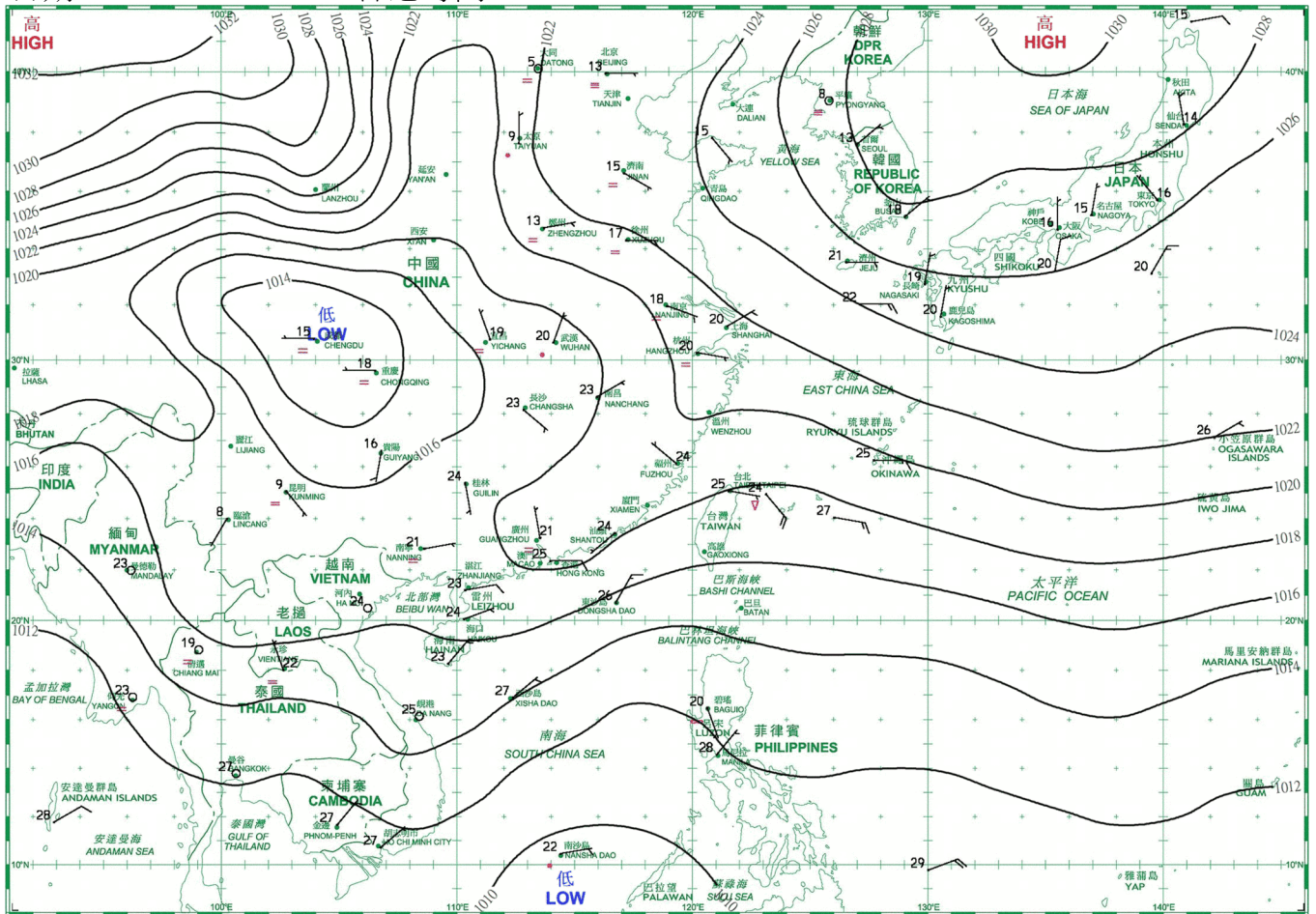
日期/Date: 09.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



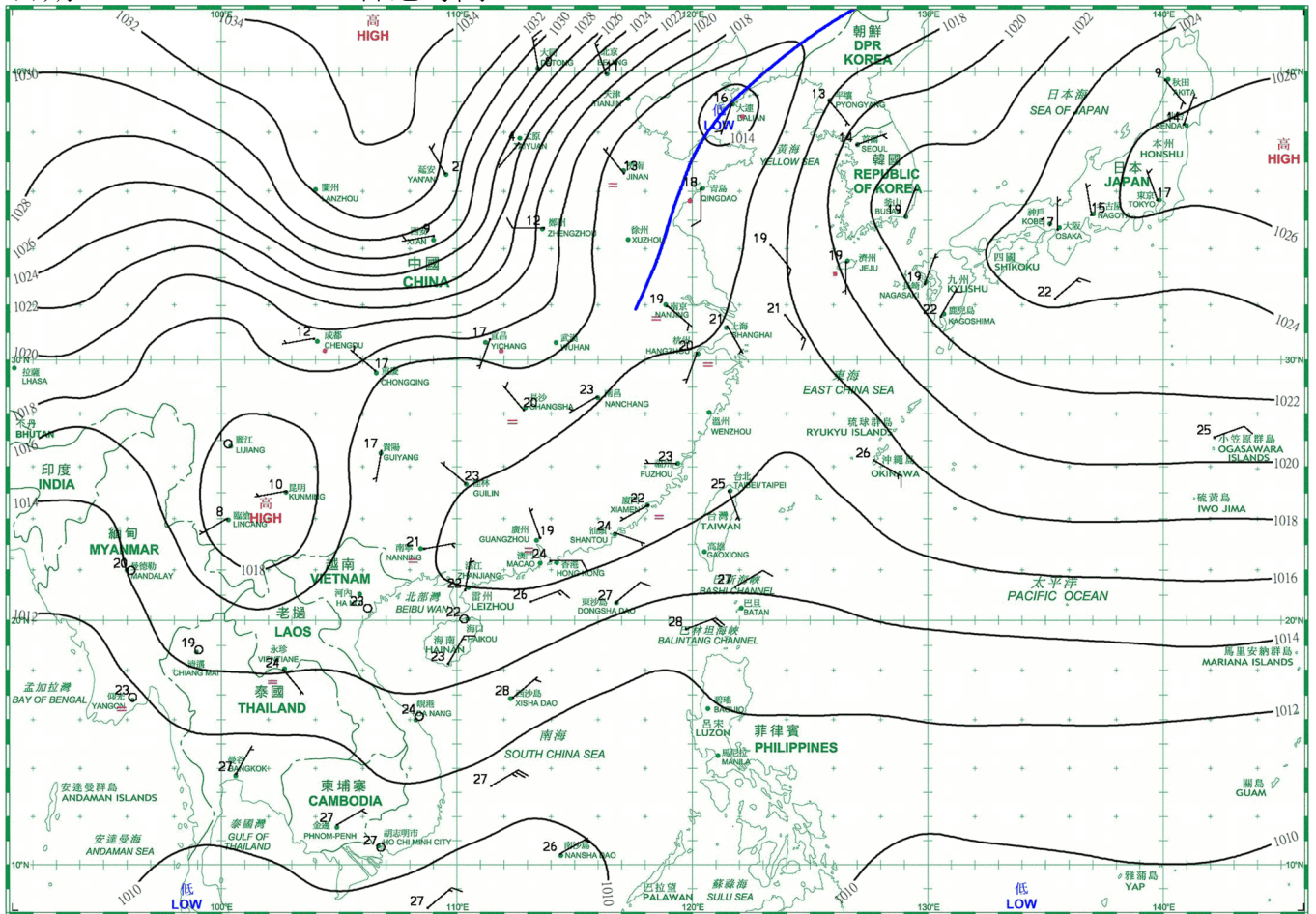
日期/Date: 10.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



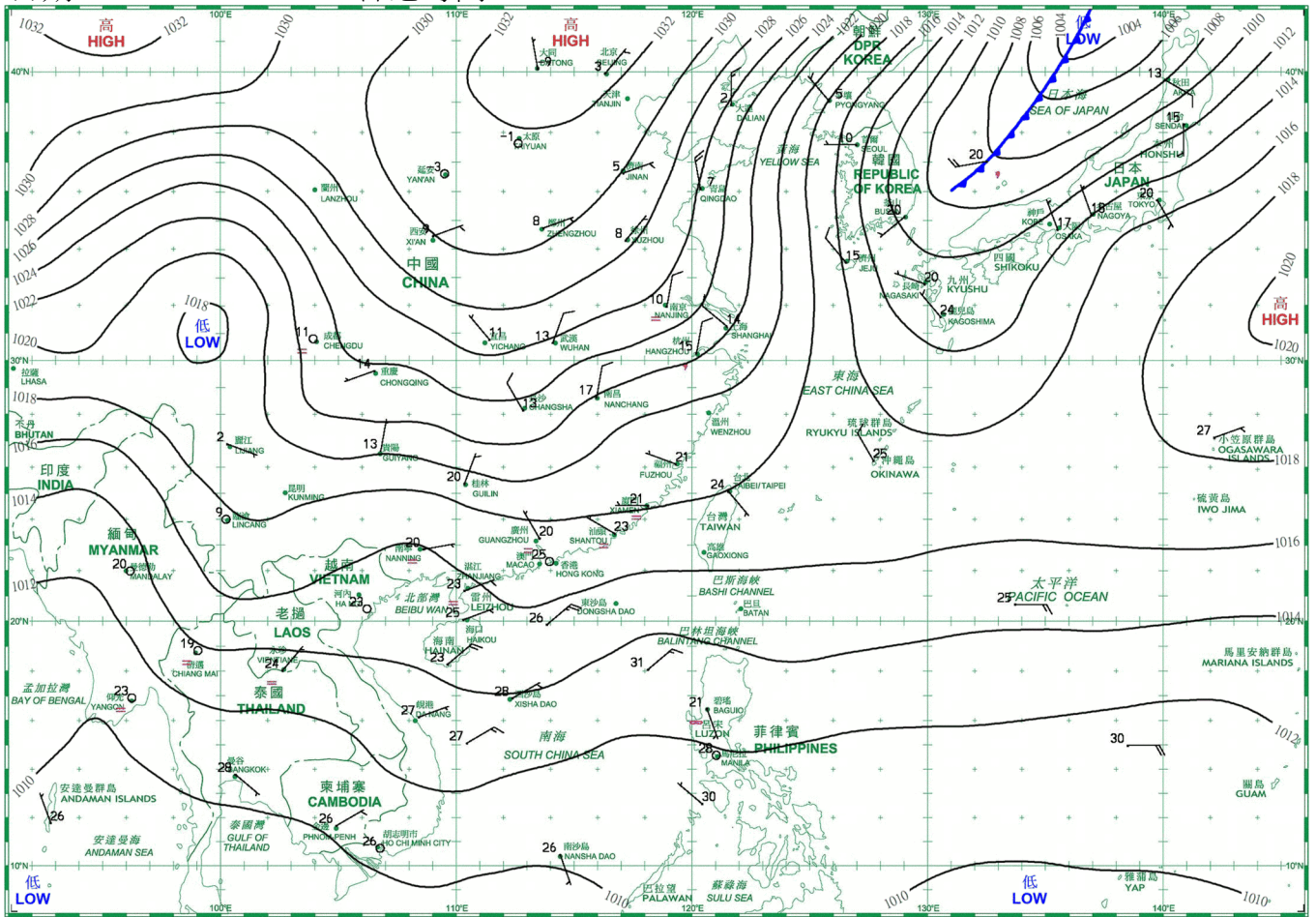
日期/Date: 11.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



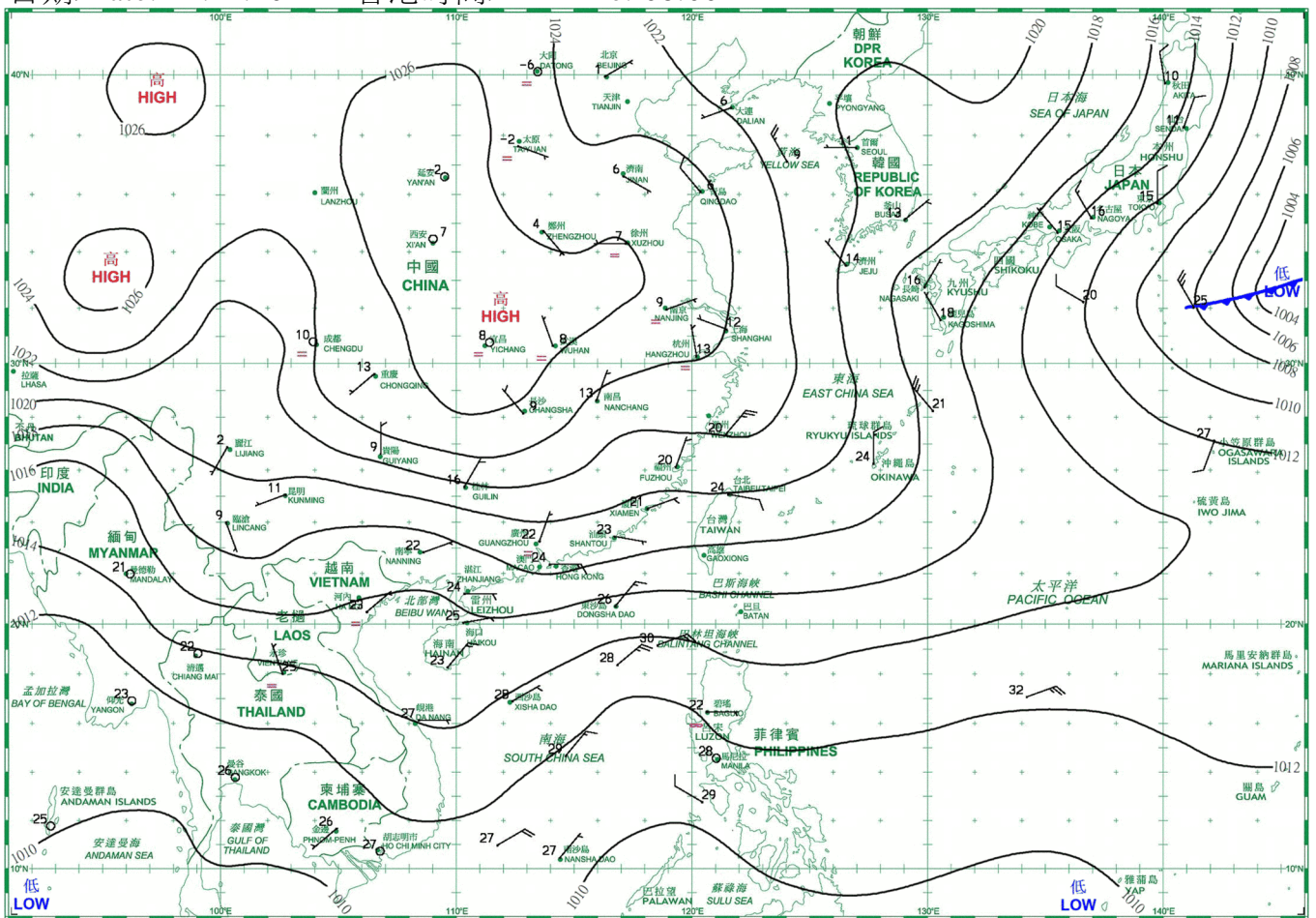
日期/Date: 12.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



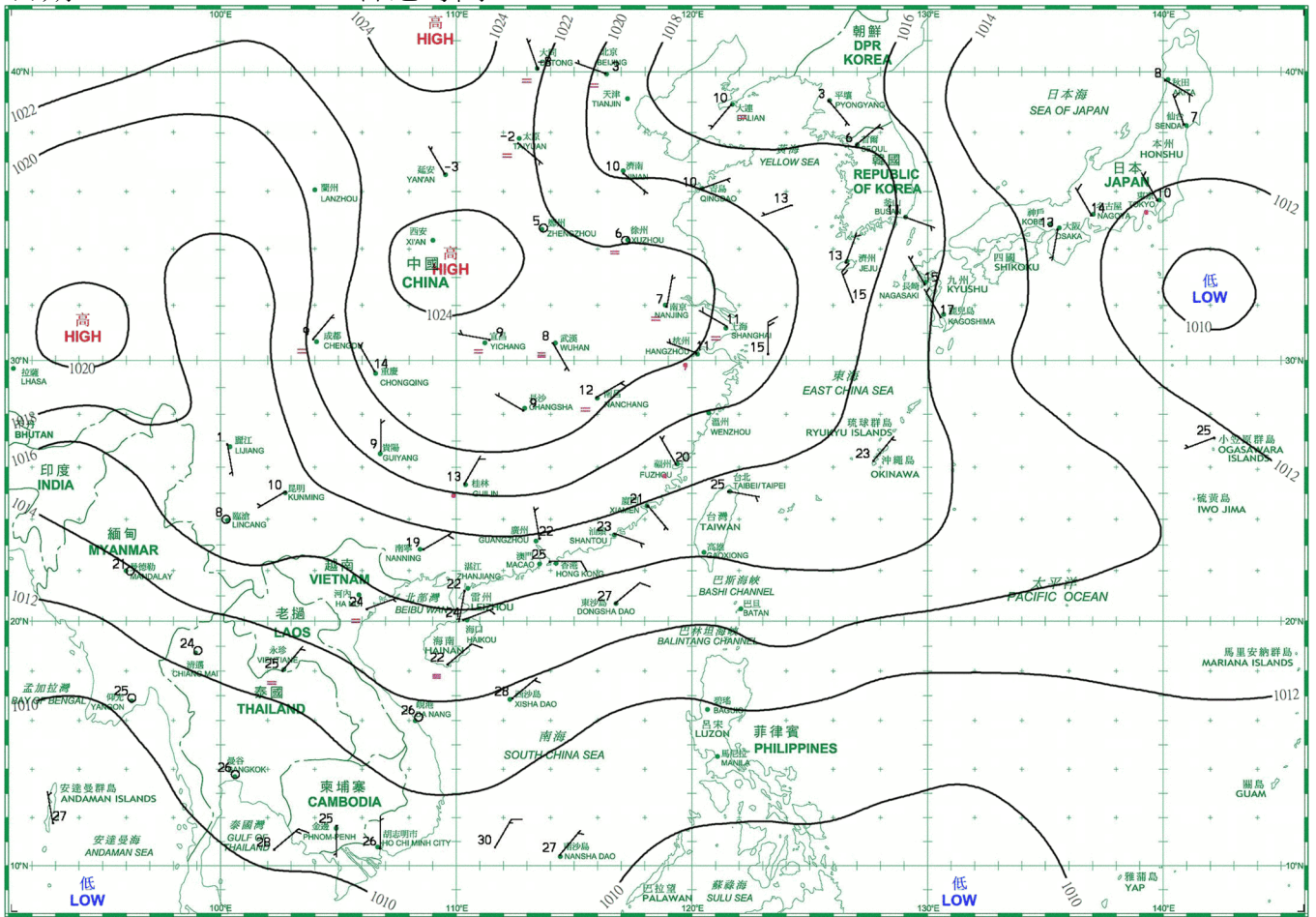
日期/Date: 13.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



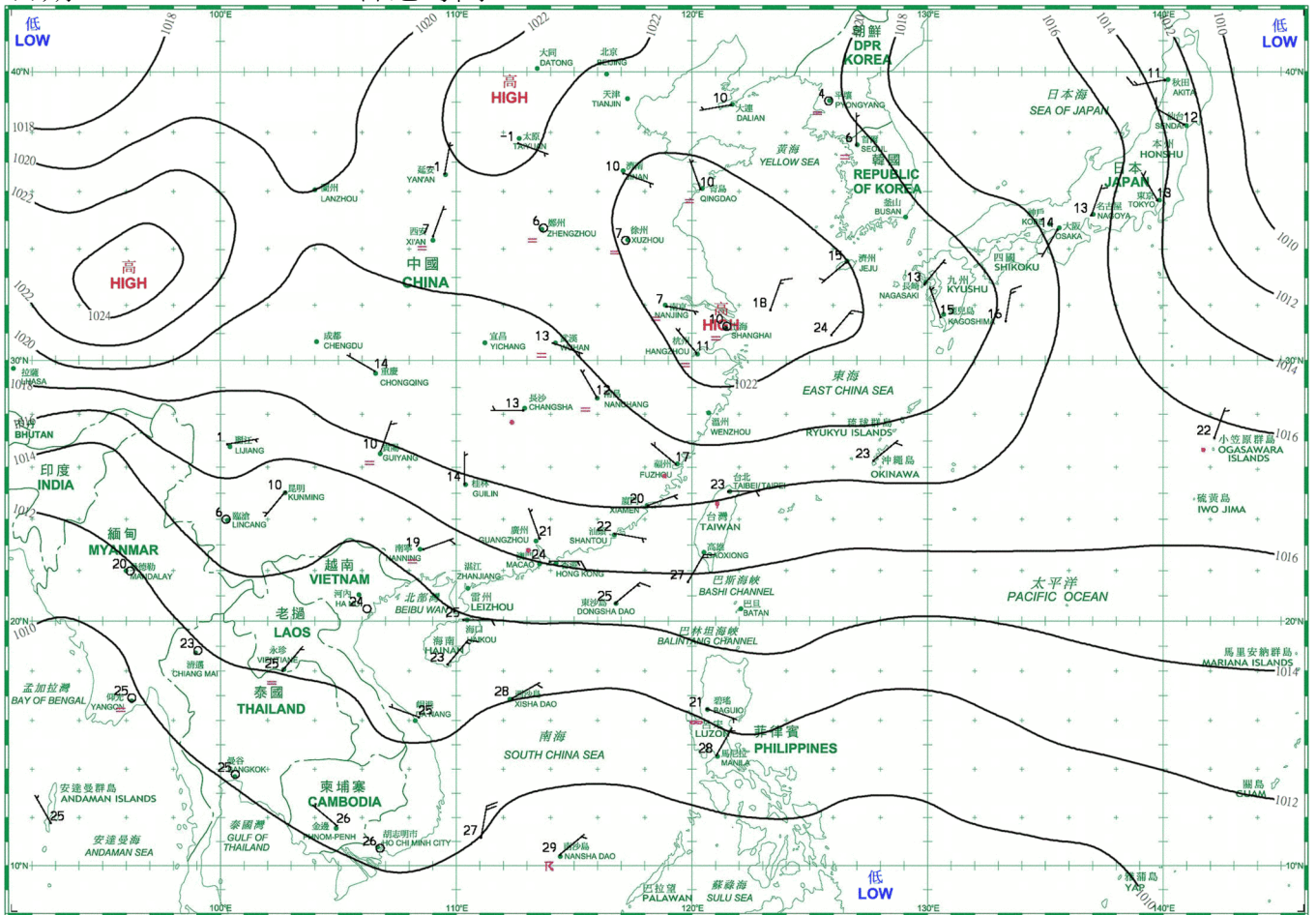
日期/Date: 14.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



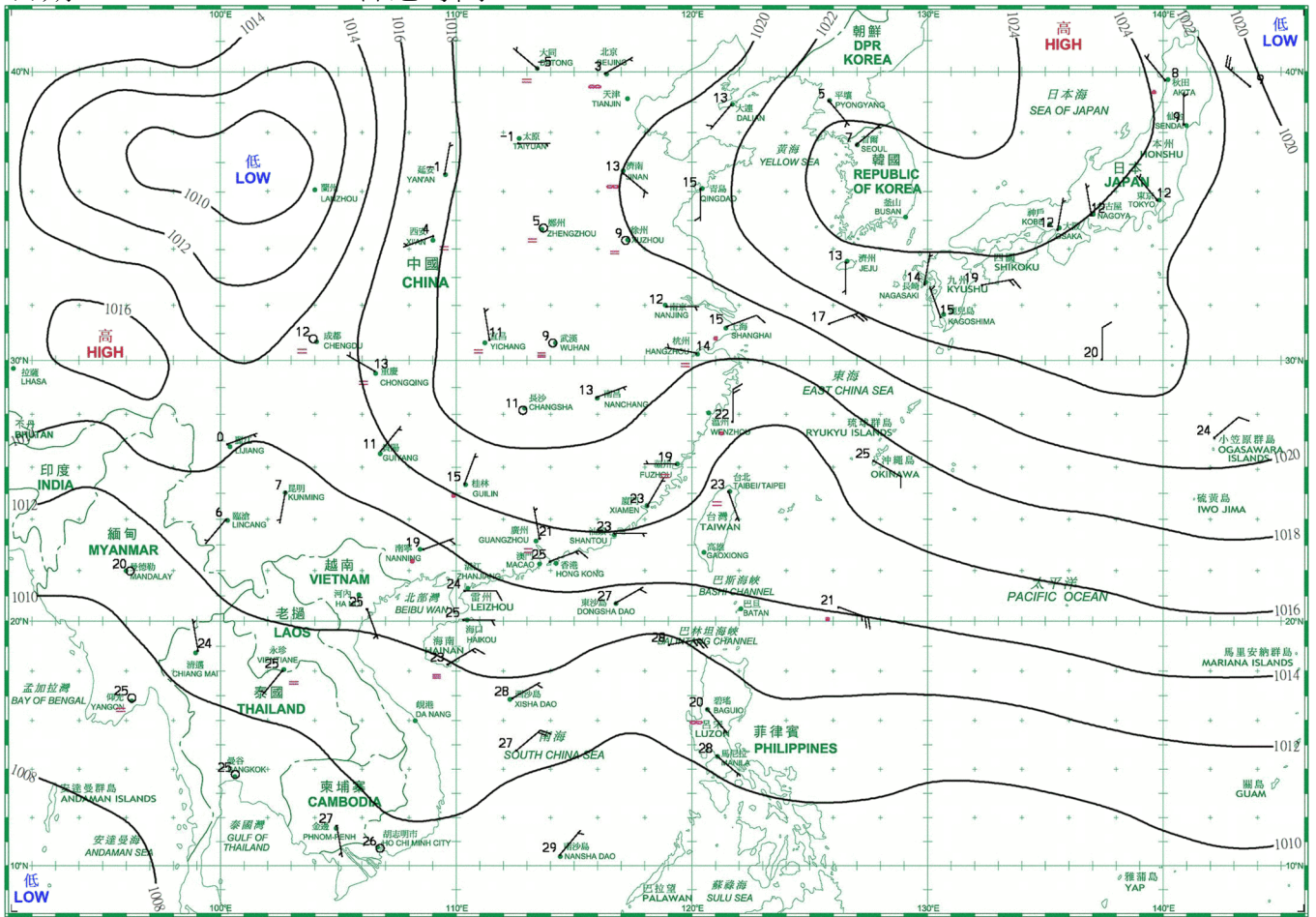
日期/Date: 15.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



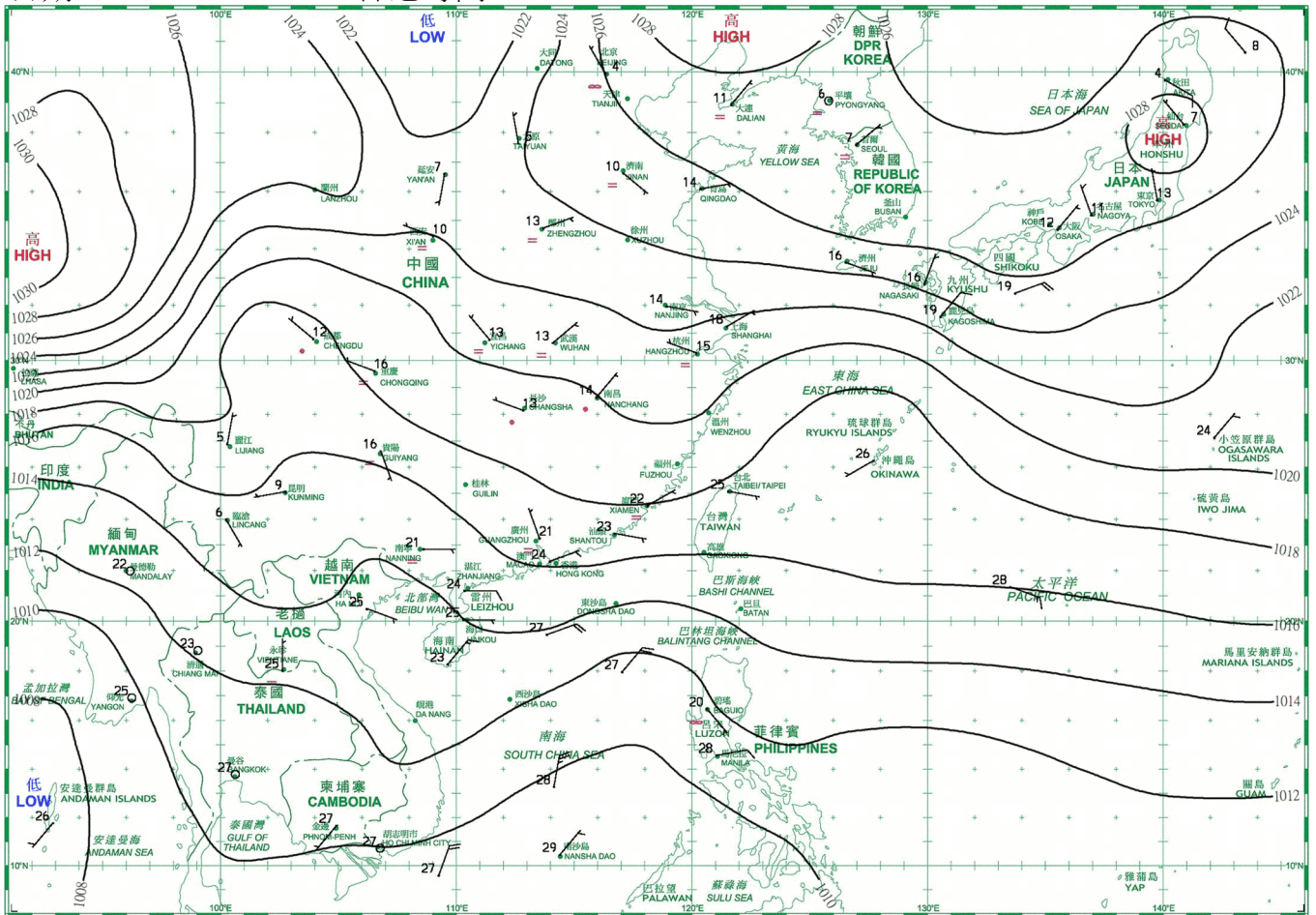
日期/Date: 16.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



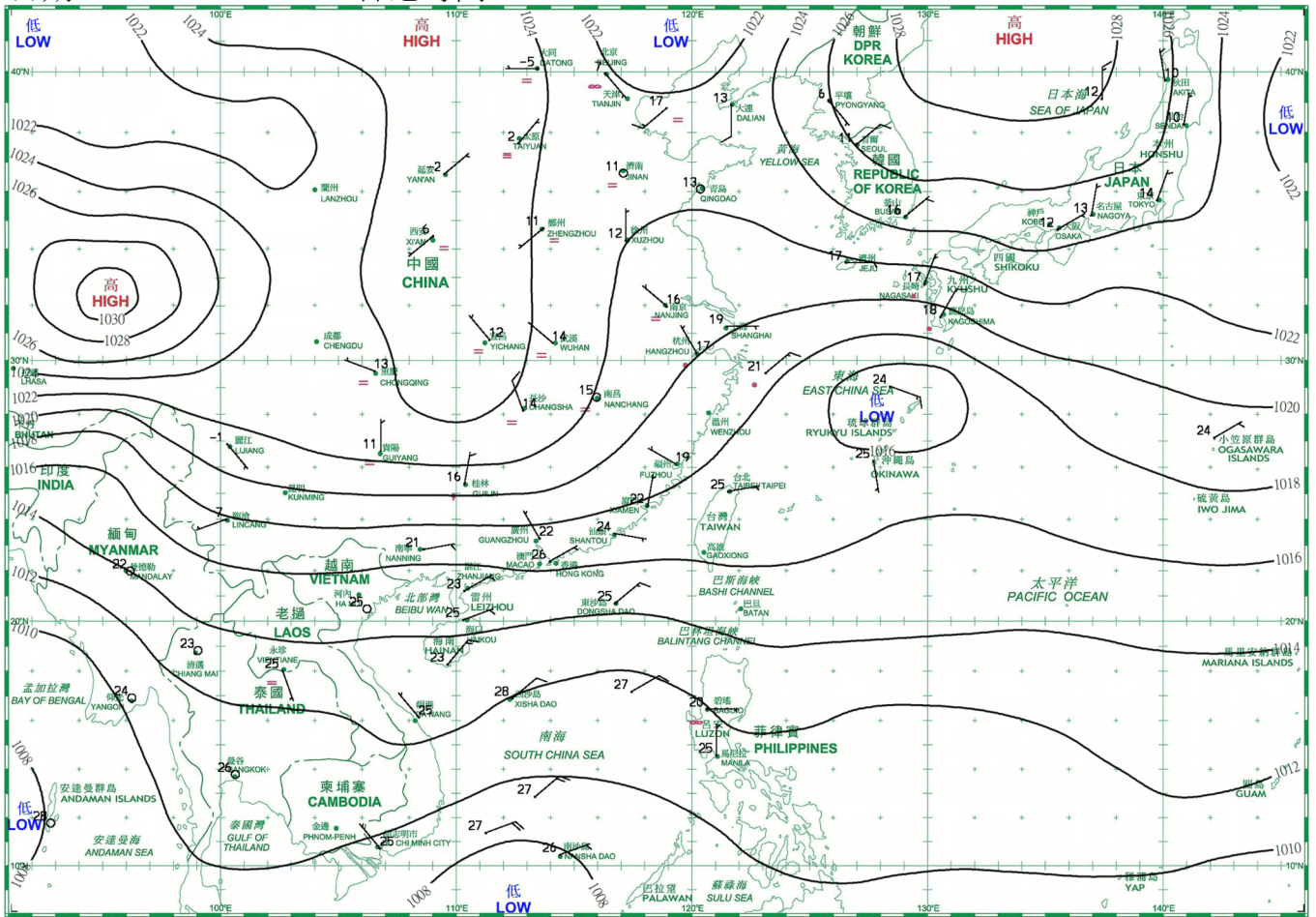
日期/Date: 17.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



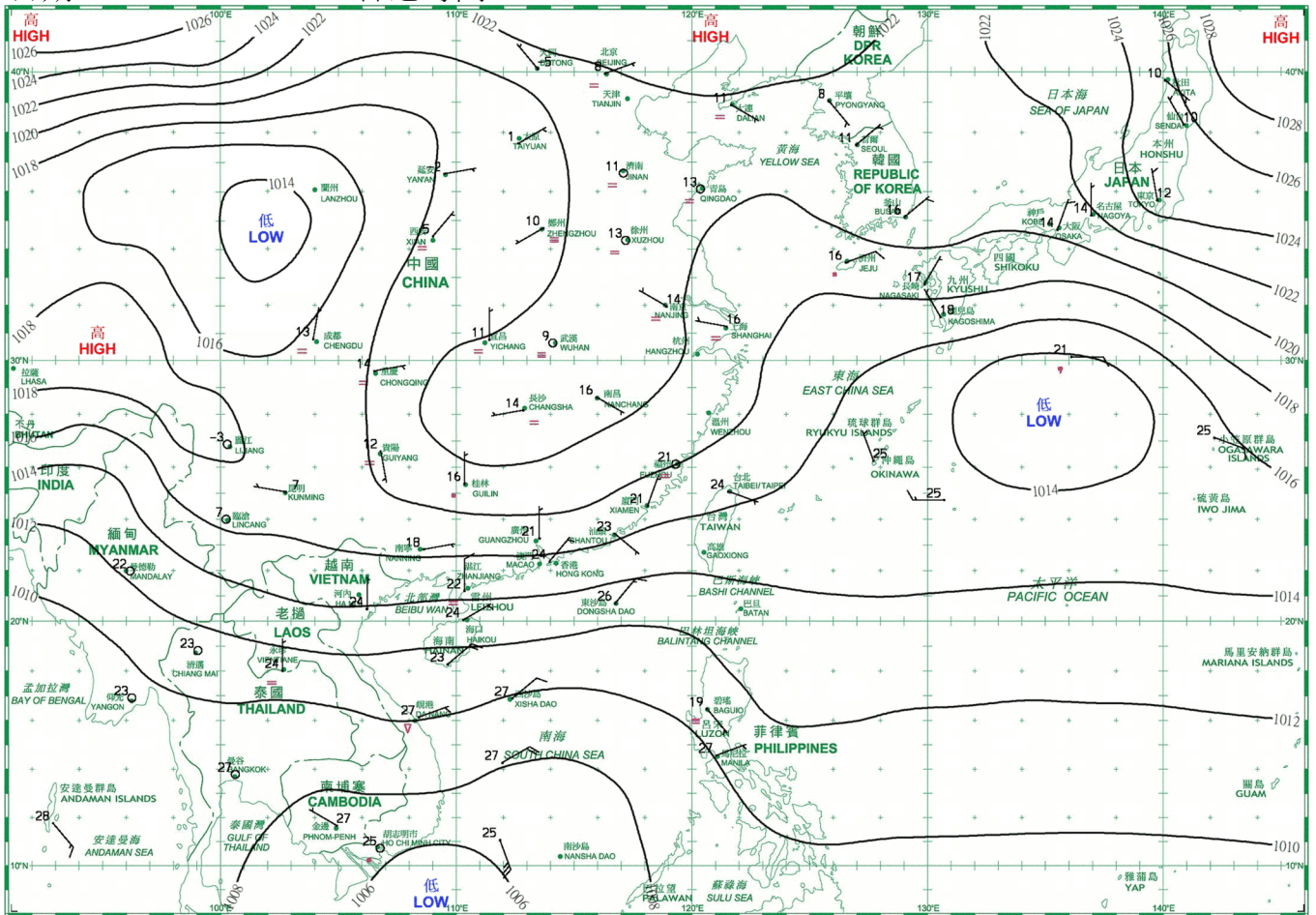
日期/Date: 18.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



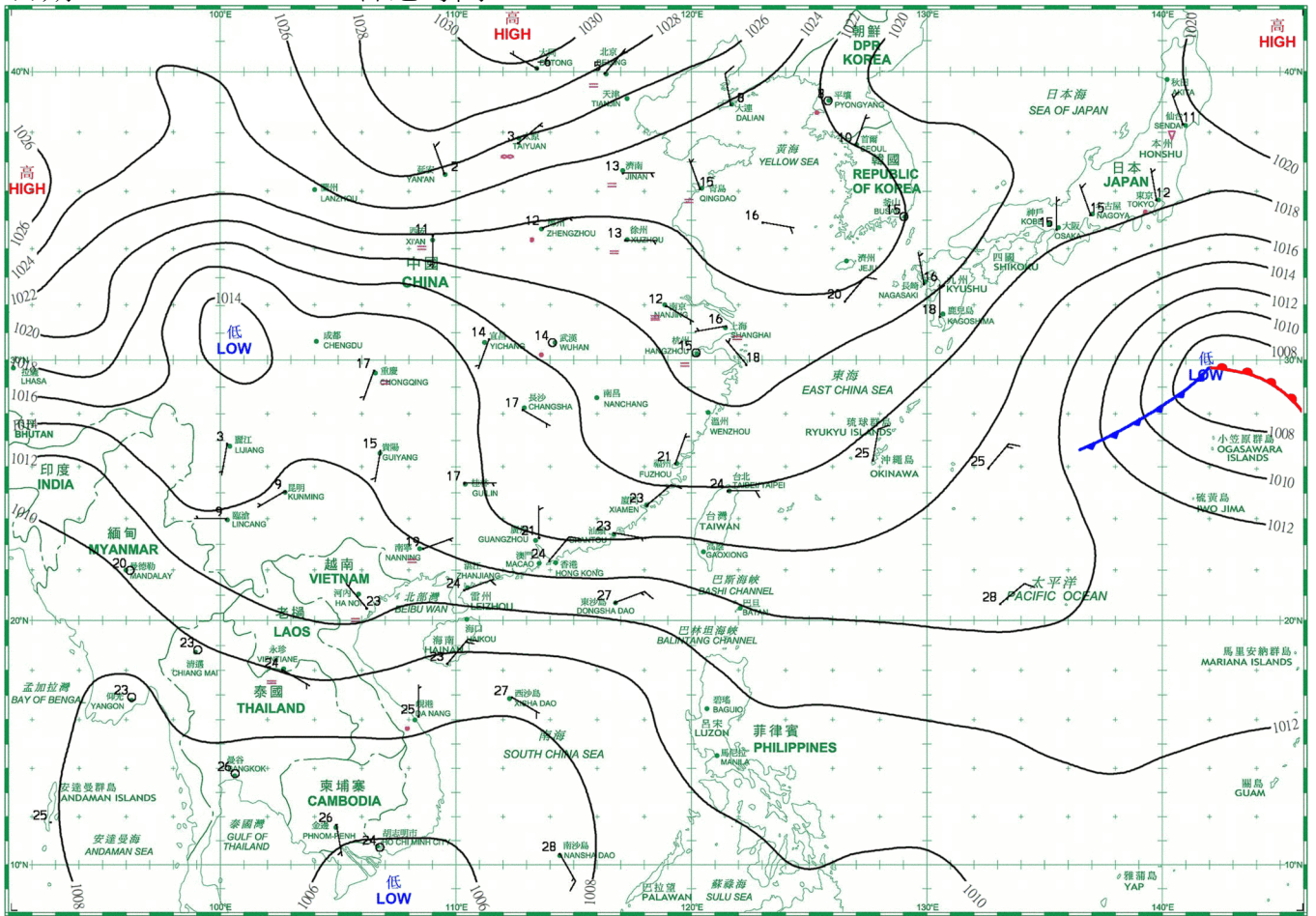
日期/Date: 19.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



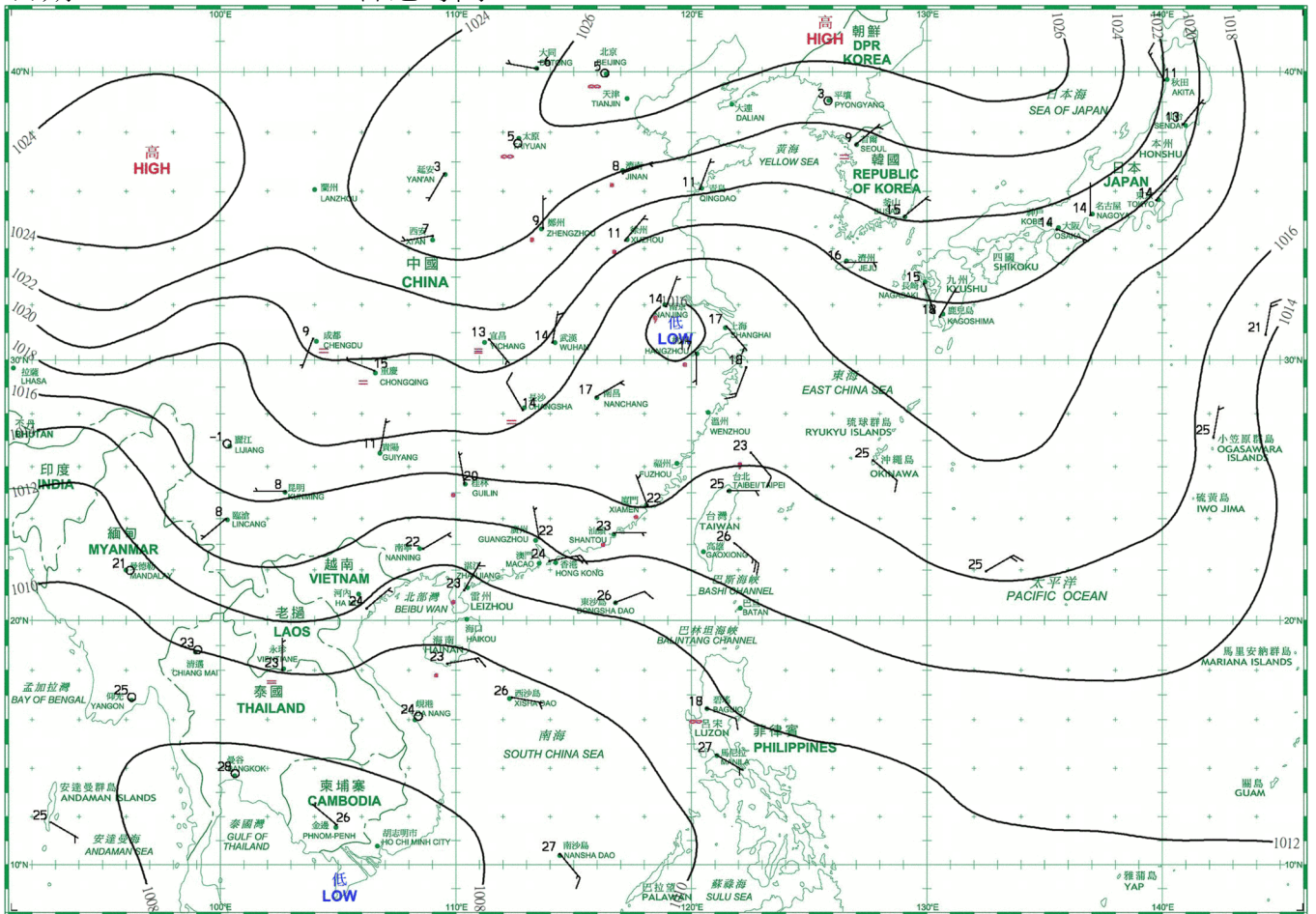
日期/Date: 20.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



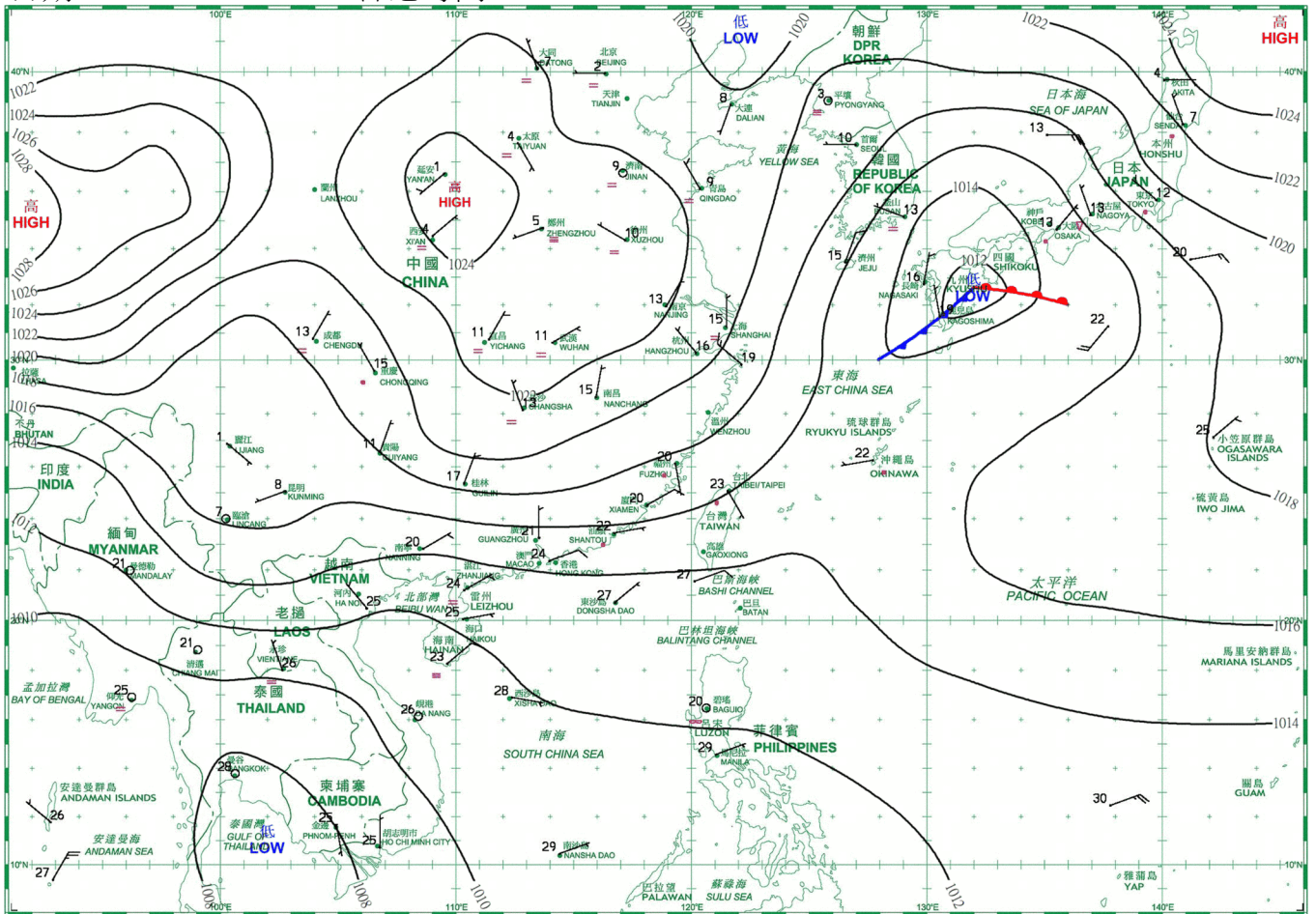
日期/Date: 21.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



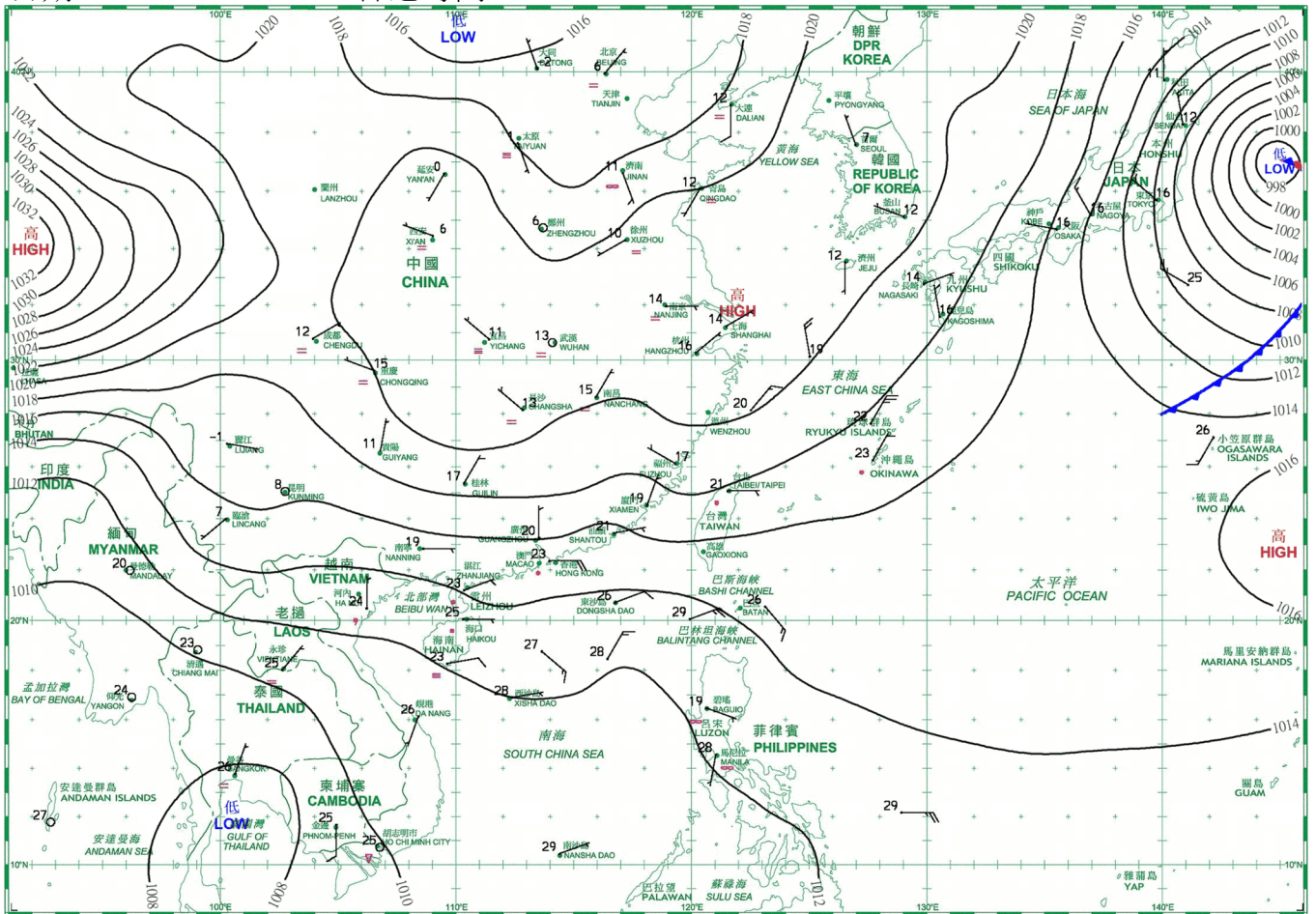
日期/Date: 22.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



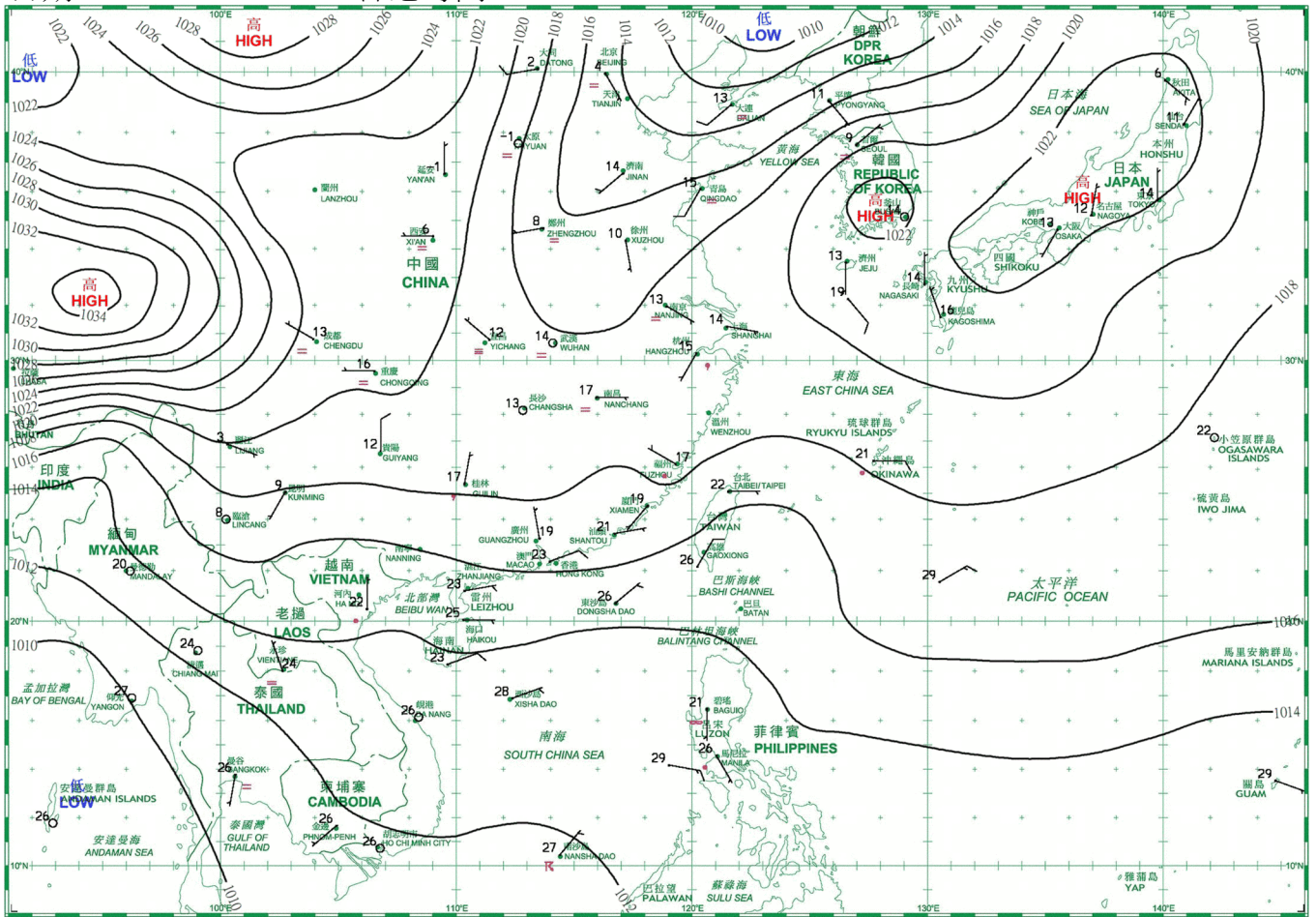
日期/Date: 23.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



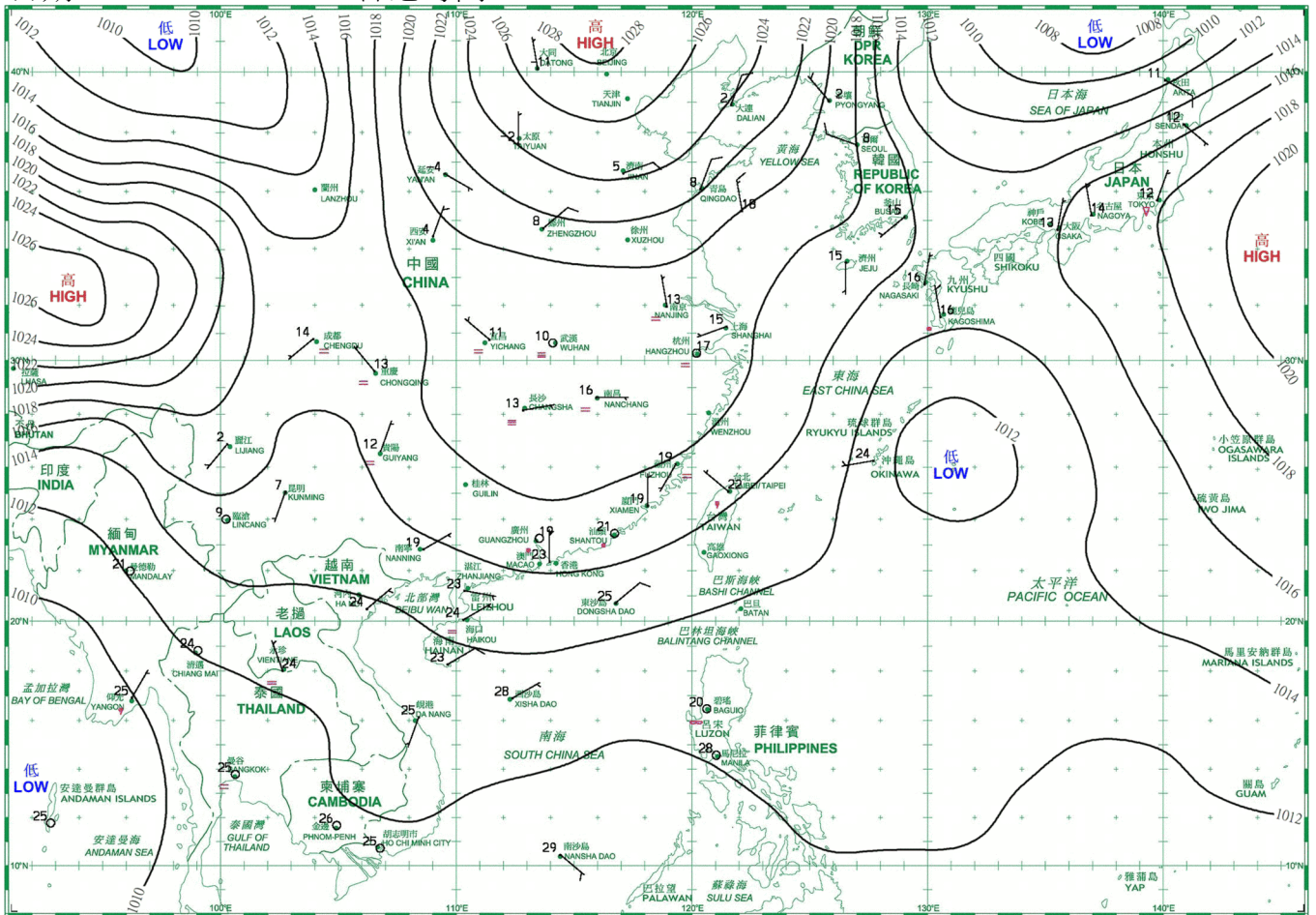
日期/Date: 24.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



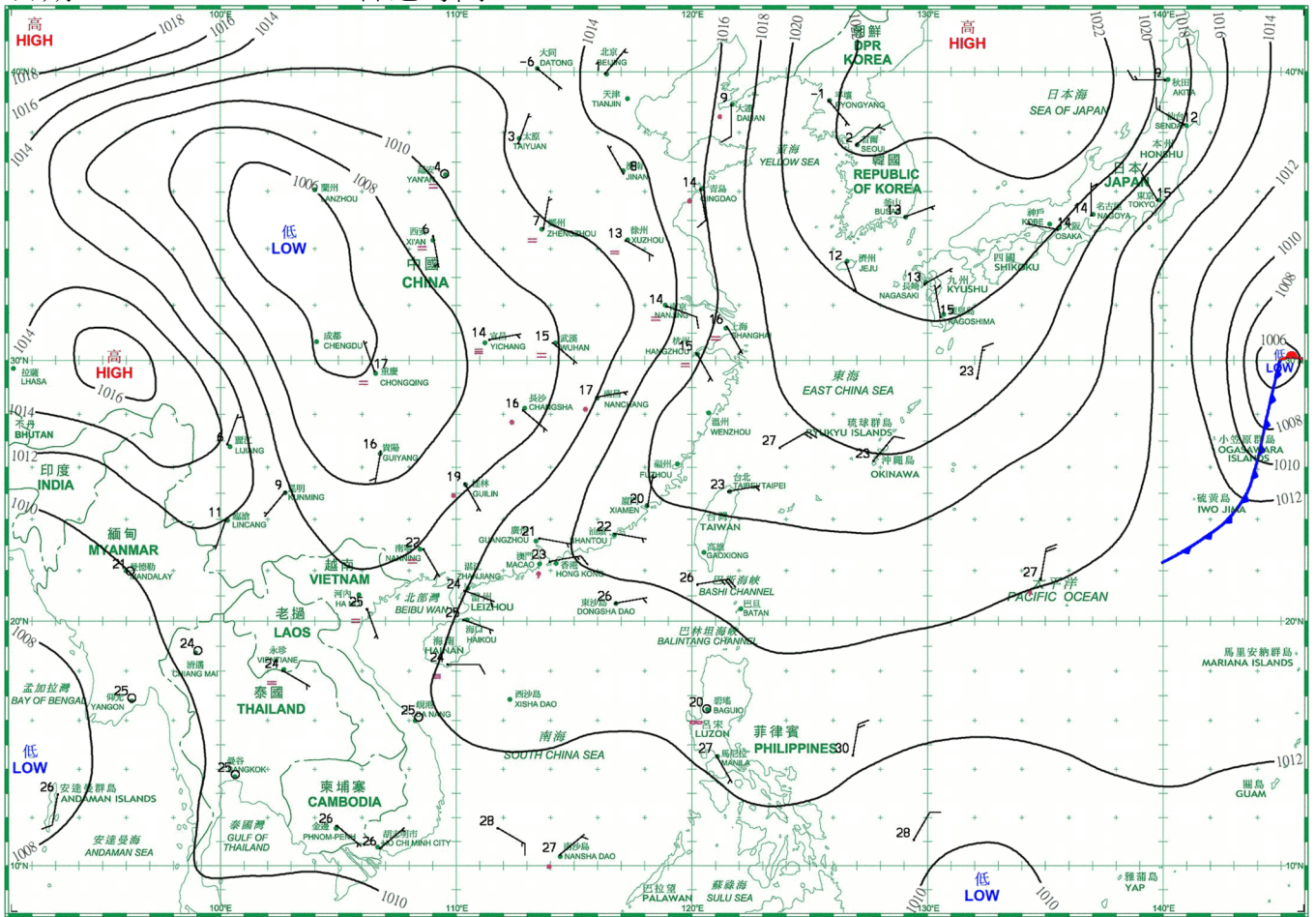
日期/Date: 25.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



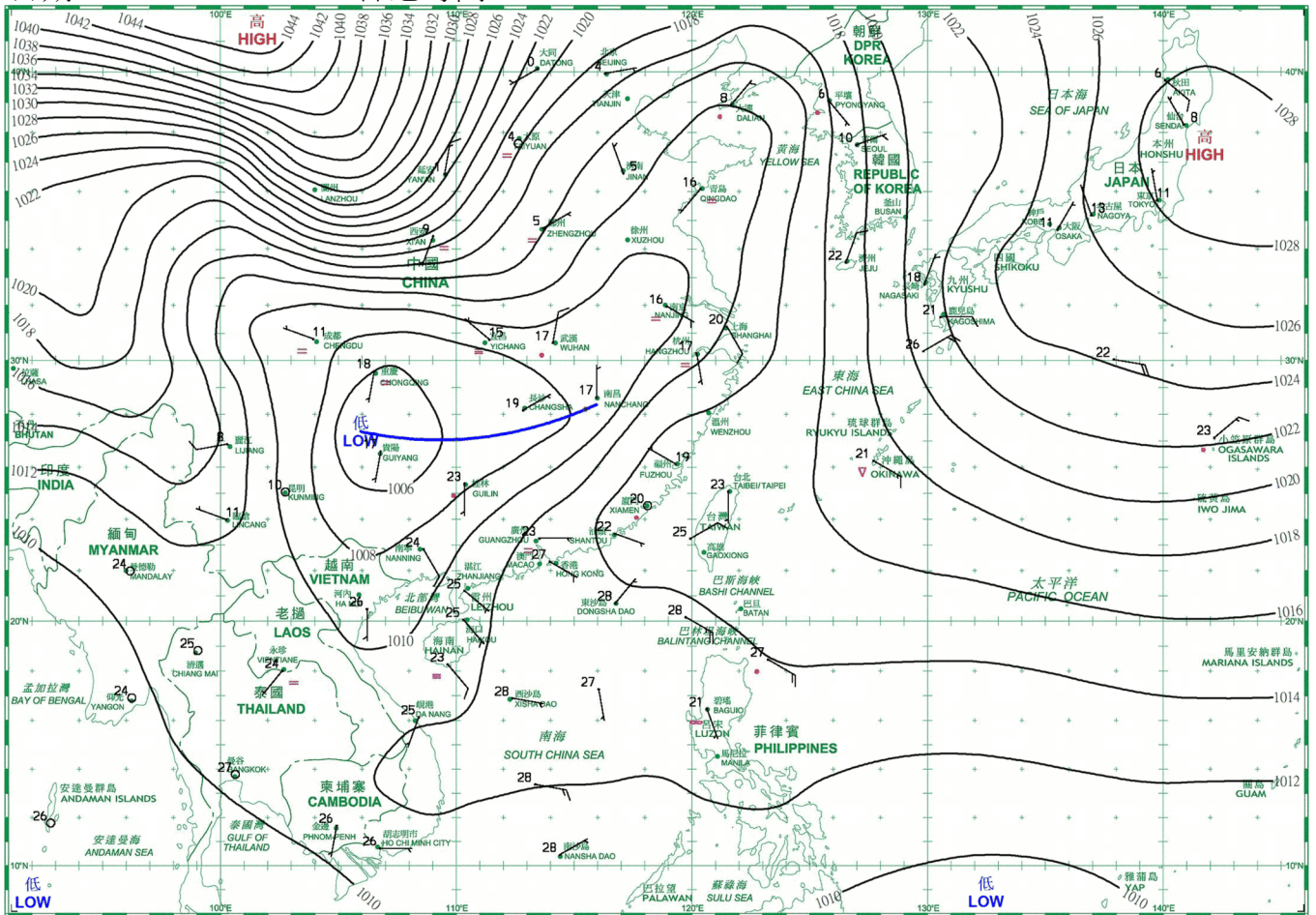
日期/Date: 26.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



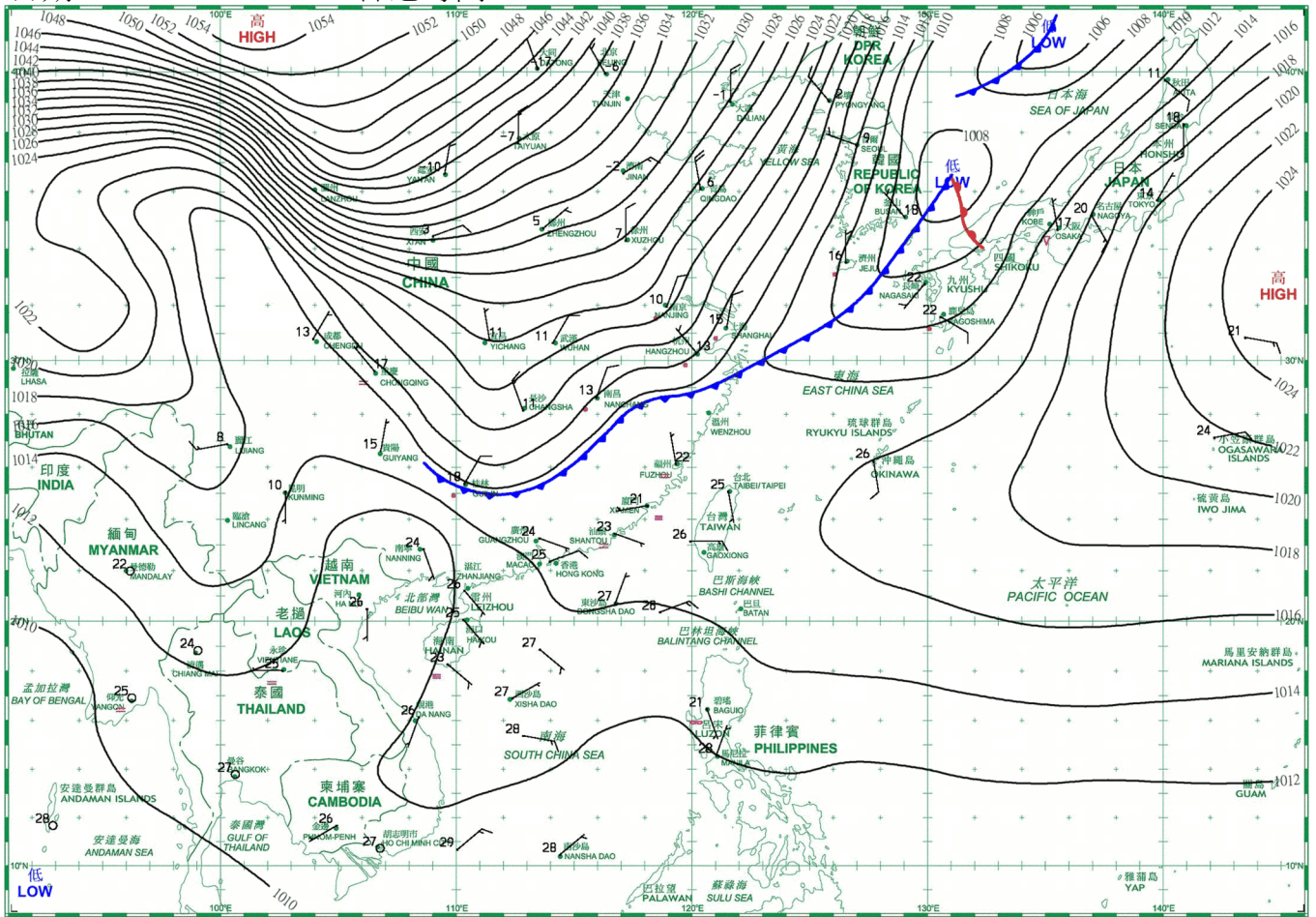
日期/Date: 27.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



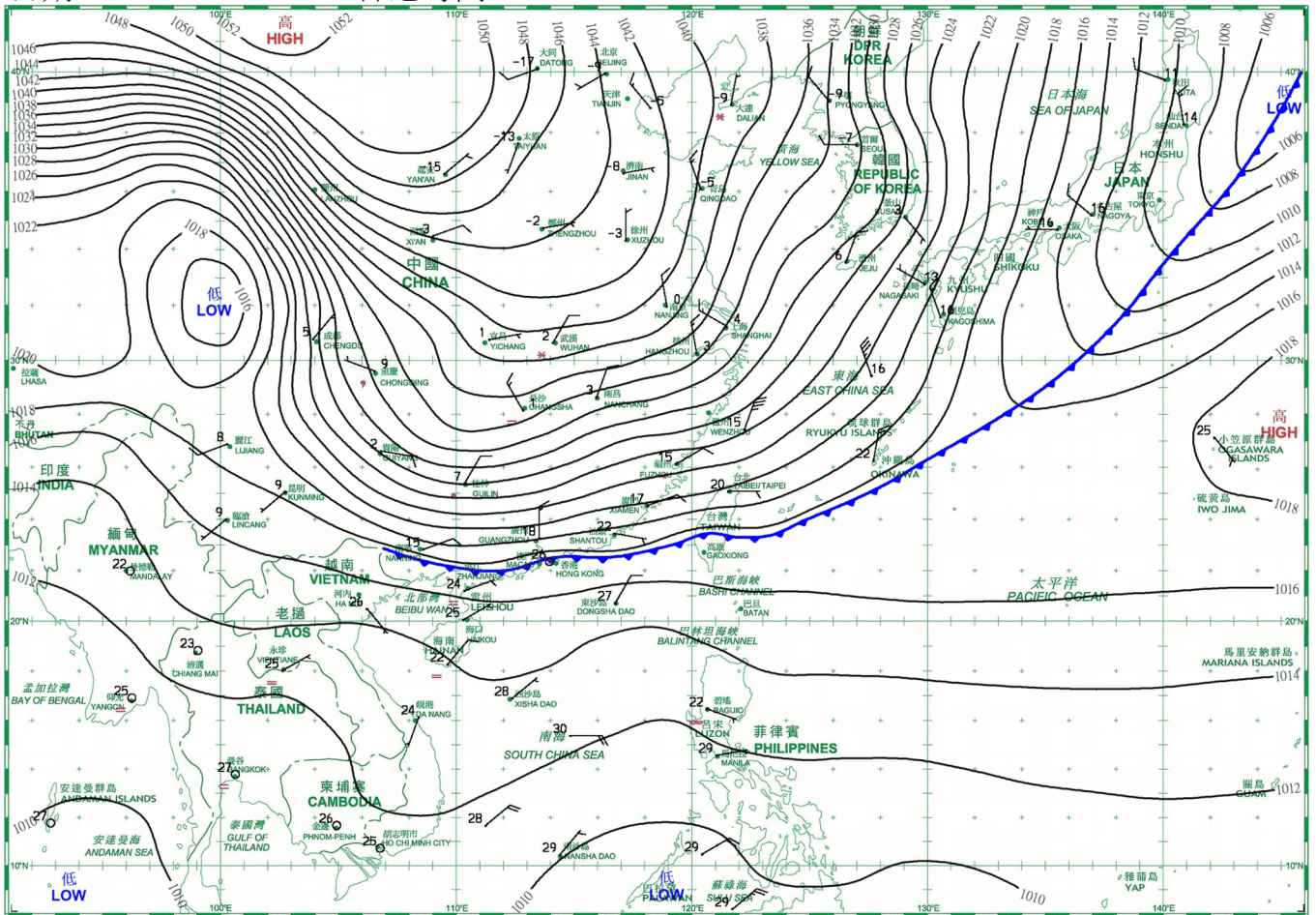
日期/Date: 28.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 29.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 30.11.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



4.1.1 二零二二年十一月香港氣象觀測摘錄(一)

4.1.1 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 1), November 2022

日期 Date	平均氣壓 Mean Pressure	氣 溫 Air Temperature			平均 露點溫度 Mean Dew Point Temperature	平均 相對濕度 Mean Relative Humidity	平均雲量 Mean Amount of Cloud	總雨量 Total Rainfall
		最高 Maximum	平均 Mean	最低 Minimum				
十一月 November	百帕斯卡 hPa	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%	毫米 mm
1	1008.2	25.3	22.0	18.9	14.4	64	88	4.5
2	1007.0	21.5	20.2	18.9	17.8	86	88	23.7
3	1012.0	23.2	22.1	20.9	20.8	93	88	58.1
4	1016.3	24.0	22.6	21.9	20.2	87	88	4.0
5	1019.0	22.2	21.5	20.8	17.6	79	90	Tr
6	1018.6	22.5	20.8	19.3	17.9	84	88	6.6
7	1017.3	23.5	21.5	19.7	18.8	85	88	1.6
8	1017.3	23.7	22.4	20.6	19.7	85	88	7.7
9	1017.3	26.7	23.8	21.6	19.4	77	44	-
10	1016.7	27.9	24.8	23.0	20.7	78	46	-
11	1016.2	28.1	25.0	23.5	20.6	77	49	-
12	1015.3	26.8	24.6	23.3	20.8	79	66	Tr
13	1015.7	28.5	24.8	22.9	21.3	81	17	-
14	1016.7	25.7	24.1	23.2	20.1	79	83	-
15	1015.5	26.0	24.3	23.4	20.1	78	69	-
16	1015.0	25.8	24.1	23.2	20.4	80	70	-
17	1014.6	27.2	24.5	22.9	20.7	80	63	-
18	1015.6	26.9	24.6	23.1	20.8	80	61	-
19	1015.0	27.6	25.1	23.7	20.7	77	43	-
20	1014.0	27.5	24.7	23.3	20.6	78	53	-
21	1013.6	25.3	23.9	23.1	19.9	78	76	0.5
22	1013.1	24.1	23.4	22.3	21.0	86	88	2.5
23	1013.8	24.8	23.4	22.5	21.9	91	88	3.4
24	1015.2	22.6	21.8	21.4	20.6	93	88	9.6
25	1015.6	23.4	22.3	21.3	20.9	92	90	4.8
26	1014.8	23.6	22.7	21.7	20.7	88	87	0.5
27	1012.6	23.7	23.1	22.1	21.3	90	88	1.9
28	1012.5	28.6	25.6	23.4	23.4	88	65	1.4
29	1013.5	27.8	25.5	24.3	22.7	85	35	-
30	1017.3	26.1	22.8	18.3	19.6	82	61	-
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1014.8	25.4	23.4	22.0	20.2	83	71	130.8
正常* Normal*	1017.3	24.5	22.2	20.3	16.7	72	58	39.3
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory							

天文台於十一月二日 4 時 16 分錄得本月最低氣壓 1005.8 百帕斯卡。

The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 1005.8 hectopascals at 0416 HKT on 2 November.

天文台於十一月二十八日 12 時 24 分錄得本月最高氣溫 28.6 °C。

The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 28.6 °C at 1224 HKT on 28 November.

天文台於十一月三十日 23 時 51 分錄得本月最低氣溫 18.3 °C。

The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 18.3 °C at 2351 HKT on 30 November.

京士柏於十一月三日 1 時 31 分錄得本月最高1分鐘平均降雨率 60 毫米/小時。

The maximum 1-minute mean rainfall rate recorded at King's Park was 60 millimetres per hour at 0131 HKT on 3 November.

* 1991-2020 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (http://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/cis/normal/1991_2020/normals.htm)

* 1991-2020 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (http://www.hko.gov.hk/en/cis/normal/1991_2020/normals.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 二零二二年十一月香港氣象觀測摘錄(二)

4.1.2 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 2), November 2022

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
十一月 November	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	-	3.21	0.5	010	57.7
2	0	-	5.37	0.1	360	56.7
3	0	-	3.77	0.1	080	29.3
4	0	-	4.27	2.0	070	47.5
5	0	0.1	3.26	0.8	070	36.6
6	0	0.8	8.17	0.9	010	29.3
7	0	0.7	9.42	1.6	010	19.8
8	0	0.4	6.61	1.7	060	28.4
9	0	8.8	18.06	3.3	050	18.4
10	2	9.0	17.14	3.3	040	14.3
11	1	6.4	15.26	2.9	070	20.0
12	0	0.9	8.67	1.8	060	17.1
13	5	10.0	18.30	3.7	050	14.8
14	0	2.2	10.60	2.8	070	31.9
15	0	7.1	13.93	2.8	060	24.0
16	0	5.6	13.53	3.1	080	31.4
17	0	5.1	10.32	2.2	070	20.3
18	0	8.5	17.70	3.6	040	21.9
19	0	9.7	17.60	2.9	060	19.7
20	0	8.9	16.42	3.8	060	24.2
21	0	0.2	6.59	1.0	070	41.5
22	0	-	3.74	0.1	070	37.2
23	0	-	4.12	0.3	060	32.6
24	0	-	3.42	0.2	070	38.8
25	0	-	4.43	0.5	070	25.6
26	0	0.2	4.27	0.9	060	20.7
27	0	-	3.66	0.4	080	25.9
28	0	4.2	11.34	1.7	150	10.5
29	0	8.9	17.05	2.5	050	10.7
30	0	2.6	7.06	3.2	060	23.4
平均/總值 Mean/Total	8	100.3	9.58	54.7	070	27.7
正常* Normal*	108.2 §	172.3	12.26	95.1	070	26.6
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^	

橫瀾島於十一月二日 22 時 7 分錄得本月最高陣風 112 公里/小時，風向 060 度。

The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 112 kilometres per hour from 060 degrees at 2207 HKT on 2 November.

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.

* 1991-2020 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (http://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/cis/normal/1991_2020/normal.s.htm)

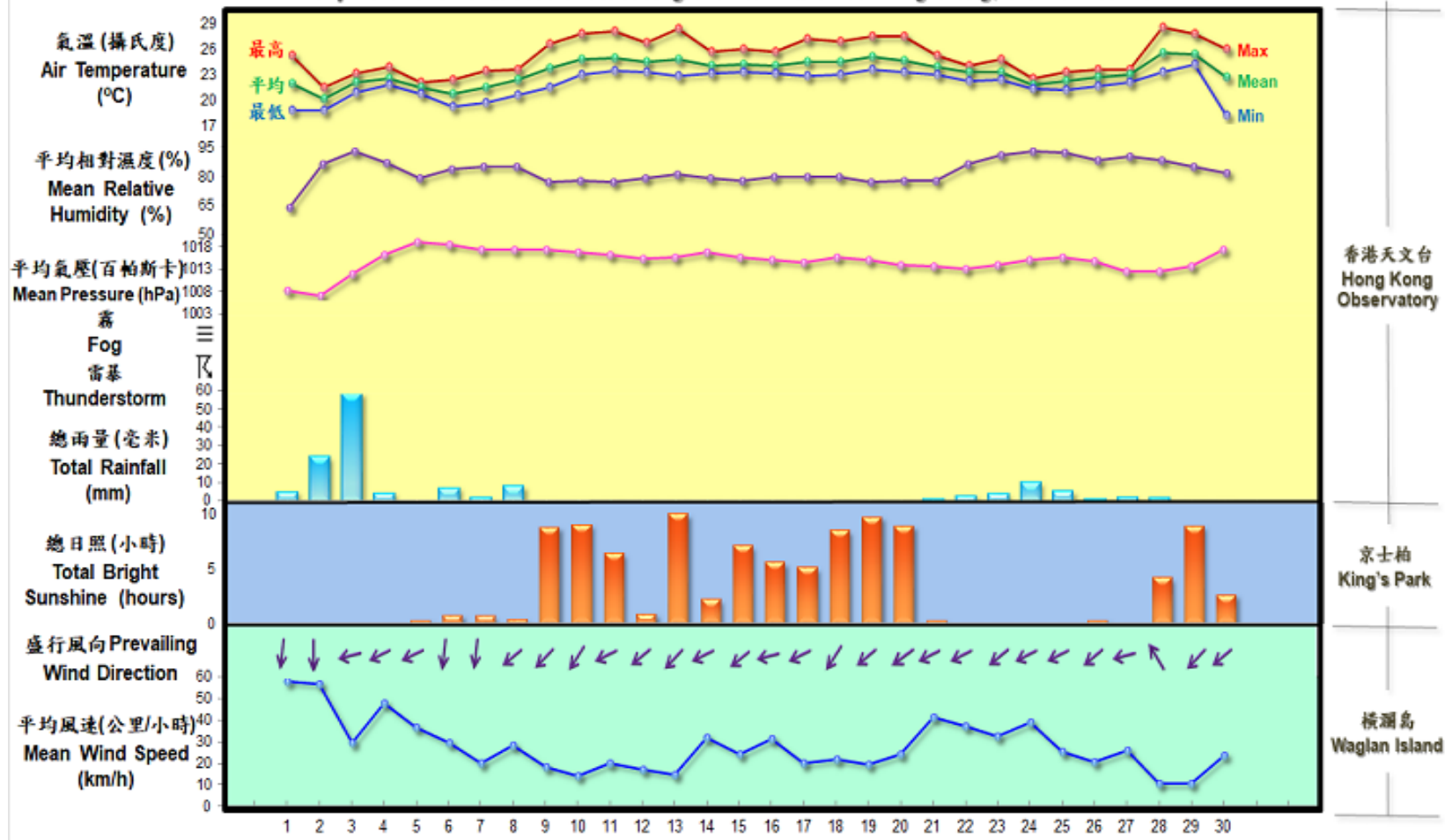
* 1991-2020 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (http://www.hko.gov.hk/en/cis/normal/1991_2020/normal.s.htm)

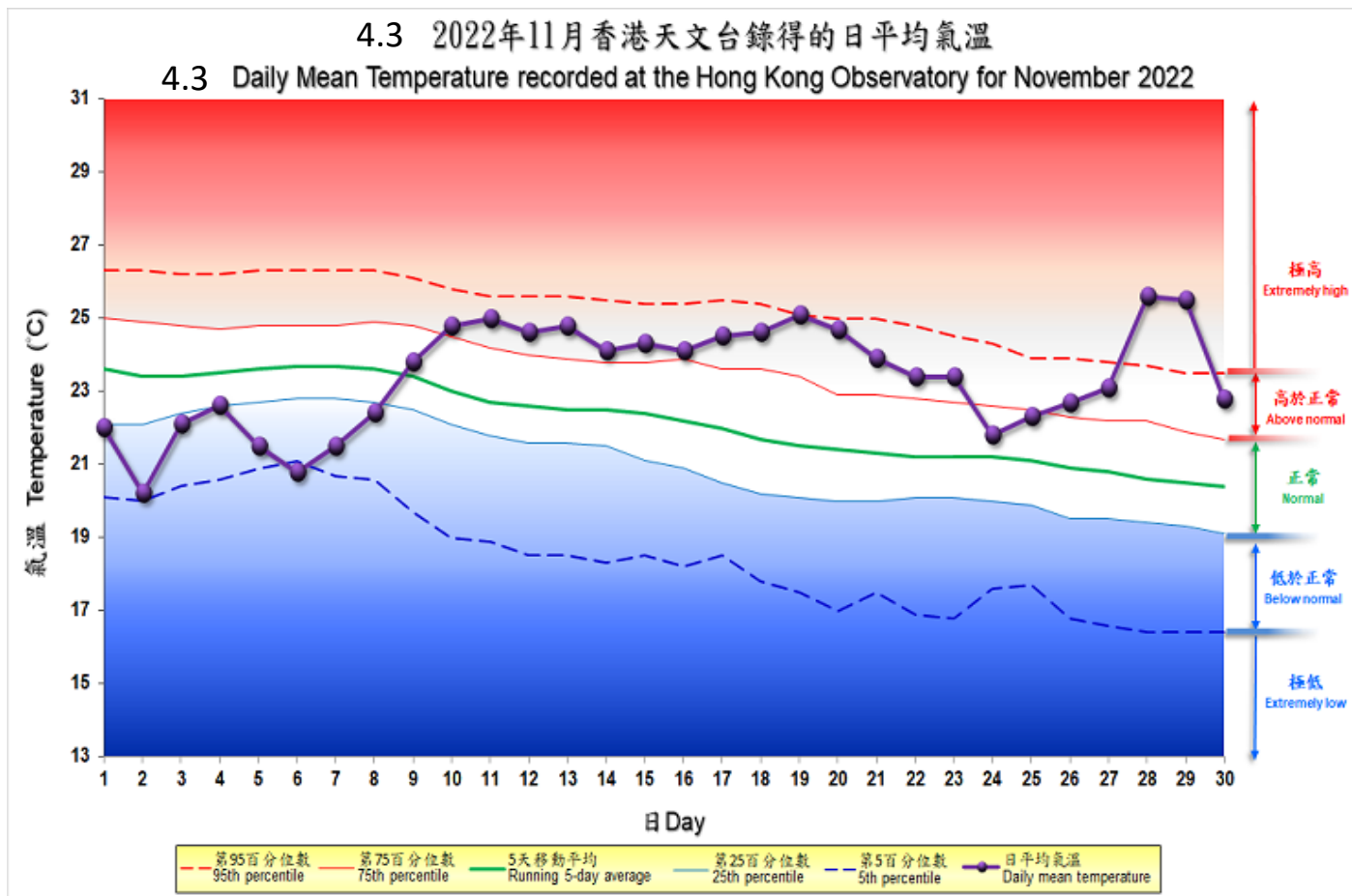
§ 1997-2021 平均值

§ 1997-2021 Mean value

4.2 2022年11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, November 2022





附註：
 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1991至2020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 1991 to 2020