每月天氣摘要
二零二二年九月

Monthly Weather Summary
September 2022

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二零二二年十月出版

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。

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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.

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1. 二零二二年九月天氣回顧

由於月內陽光遠較正常多，二零二二年九月香港異常炎熱。本月平均最高氣溫為32.7度、平均氣溫 29.6 度及平均最低氣溫 27.3 度，較其各自正常值高 2.2 度、1.7 度及 1.2 度，全部皆是有記錄以來九月份的第二高。本月香港天文台有 3 天錄得最高氣溫 35.0 度或以上，是有記錄以來九月份的最多。本月總日照時間為 237.4 小時，較正常值 174.4 小時多約百分之 36，是有記錄以來九月份的第八高。本月亦較正常少雨，全月總雨量只有 171.2 毫米，是正常值 321.4 毫米的約百分之 53。本年首九個月的累積雨量為 1999.0 毫米，較同期正常值 2242.8 毫米少約百分之 11。

在一股微弱的東北季候風影響下，本月首日香港部分時間有陽光及天氣酷熱。高溫亦在下午觸發了雷雨。大埔及新界北區錄得超過 70 毫米雨量。受乾燥的大陸氣流影響，九月二日至六日本港天晴乾燥。九月三日至六日天氣酷熱。

受廣東沿岸的一股偏東氣流及南海的一道廣闊低壓槽影響，九月七日本港天氣轉為大致多雲，間中有驟雨及有幾陣雷暴。新界多處地方錄得超過 20 毫米雨量，而大埔更錄得超過 40 毫米雨量。在一道高壓脊支配下，除局部地區有驟雨外，九月八日至九日普遍天晴及日間天氣酷熱。在微風的情況下，翌日除短暫時間有陽光外，高溫亦觸發了幾陣驟雨。

受一股乾燥大陸氣流的持續影響，除有幾陣驟雨外，九月十一日至十七日本港普遍天晴及酷熱。九月十三日至十五日日間非常乾燥，而九月十二日至十三日及九月十六日至十七日有煙霞。在陽光充沛的情況下，天文台氣溫於九月十三日上升至全月最高的 35.9 度，是有記錄以來九月份的最高。此外，九月十三日及十四日天文台的平均氣溫達 31.7 度，是有記錄以

來九月份的最高。而九月十四日錄得的最低氣溫 29.6 度亦是有記錄以來九月份的最高。

在微風的情況下，九月十八日至十九日除部分時間有陽光外，高溫亦在這兩天觸發幾陣驟雨及狂風雷暴。其中，九月十八日下午局部地區有強烈狂風雷暴，為西貢、流浮山及大澳帶來強烈陣風。受一股清勁至強風程度的東北季候風影響，九月二十日本港短暫時間有陽光及有幾陣驟雨。隨後兩天除早上有幾陣驟雨外，本港天氣轉為普遍天晴。

隨著一股東北季候風補充的抵達，九月二十三日本港初時大致天晴，但稍後逐漸轉為多雲，有幾陣驟雨及雷暴。新界西部錄得超過 20 毫米雨量。在較乾燥的東北季候風影響下，除有幾陣驟雨外，九月二十四日至二十六日本港普遍天晴及乾燥。九月二十七日至二十八日本港天氣轉為較多雲及風勢較大。受一道廣闊低壓槽影響，九月二十九日至三十日大致多雲，有驟雨及狂風雷暴。九月三十日雨勢有時頗大，本港多處地區錄得超過 100 毫米雨量。在有雨的情況下，天文台氣溫於當日下降至全月最低的 24.8 度。

二零二二年九月有八個熱帶氣旋影響南海及北太平洋西部。

九月有一班航機因惡劣天氣須轉飛其他地方。表 1.1 載列九月份發出及取消各種警告／信號的詳情。表 1.2 則載列九月份天氣數字與平均數字的比較。

1. The Weather of September 2022

With much sunnier weather than usual in the month, September 2022 was exceptionally hot in Hong Kong. The monthly mean maximum temperature of 32.7 degrees, mean temperature of 29.6 degrees and mean minimum temperature of 27.3 degrees were 2.2 degrees, 1.7 degrees and 1.2 degrees above their corresponding normals and all of them

were the second highest on record for September. There were 3 days with daily maximum temperatures at the Hong Kong Observatory equal to or higher than 35.0 degrees in the month, the highest number on record for September. The total duration of bright sunshine of 237.4 hours in the month was about 36 percent higher than the normal of 174.4 hours and the eighth highest on record for September. The month was also drier than usual with a monthly rainfall of only 171.2 millimetres, about 53 percent of the normal of 321.4 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall this year up to September was 1999.0 millimetres, about 11 percent lower than the normal figure of 2242.8 millimetres for the same period.

Under the influence of a weak northeast monsoon, it was very hot with sunny periods on the first day of the month in Hong Kong. High temperatures also triggered thundery showers over the territory in the afternoon. More than 70 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over Tai Po and North District of the New Territories. Affected by a dry continental airstream, the weather of Hong Kong was fine and dry on 2 – 6 September. It was also very hot during the day on 3 – 6 September.

Under the influence of an easterly airstream along the coast of Guangdong and a broad trough of low pressure over the South China Sea, local weather turned mainly cloudy with occasional showers and a few thunderstorms on 7 September. More than 20 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over many places in the New Territories and rainfall even exceeded 40 millimetres in Tai Po. Dominated by a ridge of high pressure, apart from isolated showers, it was generally fine and very hot during the day on 8 – 9 September. Under light wind conditions, apart from sunny intervals, high temperatures triggered a few showers the next day.

With the prevalence of a dry continental airstream, apart from a few showers, the weather of Hong Kong was generally fine and very hot on 11 – 17 September. It was also very dry during the day on 13 – 15 September and there were some haze on 12 – 13 and 16 – 17 September. With plenty of sunshine, the maximum temperature at the Observatory soared to 35.9 degrees on 13 September, the highest of the month and the highest maximum temperature for September on record. Moreover, the daily mean temperature at the Observatory reached 31.7 degrees on 13 and 14 September, both were the highest on record for September. The daily minimum temperature of 29.6 degrees on 14 September was also the highest on record for September.

Under light wind conditions, apart from sunny periods on 18 – 19 September, high temperatures triggered a few showers and squally thunderstorms over the territory on these two days. In particular, the isolated severe squally thunderstorms on the afternoon of 18 September brought intense gusts to Sai Kung, Lau Fau Shan and Tai O. With the onset of a

fresh to strong northeast monsoon, there were sunny intervals and a few showers on 20 September. Apart from a few morning showers, the weather of Hong Kong turned generally fine on the next two days.

With the arrival of a replenishment of the northeast monsoon, local weather was mainly fine at first but became cloudy gradually with a few showers and thunderstorms later on 23 September. More than 20 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over the western part of the New Territories. Under the influence of the drier northeast monsoon, apart from a few showers, it was generally fine and dry on 24 – 26 September. Local weather turned cloudier and windier on 27 – 28 September. Affected by a broad trough of low pressure, it was mainly cloudy with showers and squally thunderstorms on 29 – 30 September. Showers were heavy at times on 30 September, with more than 100 millimetres of rainfall recorded over many places of the territory. Under the rain, the temperature at the Observatory dropped to a minimum of 24.8 degrees on that day, the lowest of the month.

Eight tropical cyclones occurred over the South China Sea and the western North Pacific in September 2022.

During September, one aircraft was diverted due to adverse weather. Details of issuance and cancellation of various warnings/signals in September are summarized in Table 1.1. Monthly meteorological figures and departures from normal for September are tabulated in Table 1.2.

表 1.1　二零二二年九月發出的警告及信號

Table 1.1　Warnings and Signals issued in September 2022

強烈季候風信號

Strong Monsoon Signal

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
27/9	0145	29/9	0245

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	30/9	1025	30/9	1415
黃色 Amber	30/9	2010	30/9	2110

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
1/9	1400	1/9	1930
7/9	0235	7/9	1015
10/9	1523	10/9	1630
16/9	1434	16/9	1555
17/9	1550	17/9	1700
18/9	1445	18/9	2045
18/9	2123	19/9	0930
19/9	1430	19/9	1930

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
20/9	1015	20/9	1330
23/9	1540	23/9	1830
23/9	2145	23/9	2345
24/9	0040	24/9	0300
29/9	0630	29/9	1245
29/9	2305	30/9	0500
30/9	0820	30/9	2145

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	2/9	1130	4/9	2330
紅色 Red	5/9	0600	6/9	1900
紅色 Red	9/9	0600	9/9	1945
黃色 Yellow	10/9	0600	10/9	1745
黃色 Yellow	11/9	0600	11/9	1800
黃色 Yellow	12/9	0600	12/9	2030
紅色 Red	13/9	0600	16/9	1900
黃色 Yellow	17/9	0600	17/9	1830
黃色 Yellow	18/9	0615	18/9	1645
黃色 Yellow	24/9	0845	24/9	1900
黃色 Yellow	25/9	0600	25/9	1945

酷熱天氣警告
Very Hot Weather Warning

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
1/9	1110	1/9	1545
2/9	0645	2/9	1620
3/9	0645	3/9	1930
4/9	0645	6/9	1745
8/9	1130	9/9	1620
11/9	0645	11/9	1730
12/9	0645	19/9	1700
26/9	1235	26/9	1730

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
1/9	1630	1/9	1920

表 1.2　二零二二年九月的氣象數據與距平
Table 1.2　Figures and Departures from Normal – September 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	32.7 °C	2.2 °C	----
平均氣溫 Mean Air Temperature	29.6 °C	1.7 °C	----
平均日最低氣溫 Mean Daily Minimum Air Temperature	27.3 °C	1.2 °C	----
平均露點溫度 Mean Dew Point Temperature	22.8 °C	----	0.8 °C
平均相對濕度 Mean Relative Humidity	69 %	----	9 %
平均雲量 Mean Cloud Amount	54 %	----	12 %
總雨量 Total Rainfall	毫米 171.2 mm	----	毫米 150.2 mm
出現低能見度的時數 Δ Number of hours of Reduced Visibility Δ	小時 5 hours	----	小時 63.0 hours §
總日照時間 Total Bright Sunshine Duration	小時 237.4 hour	小時 63 hours	----
平均每日太陽總輻射 Mean Daily Global Solar Radiation	兆焦耳/米^2 18.33 MJ/m^2	兆焦耳/米^2 3.34 MJ/m^2	----
總蒸發量 Total Evaporation	毫米 135.6 mm	毫米 12.8 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。

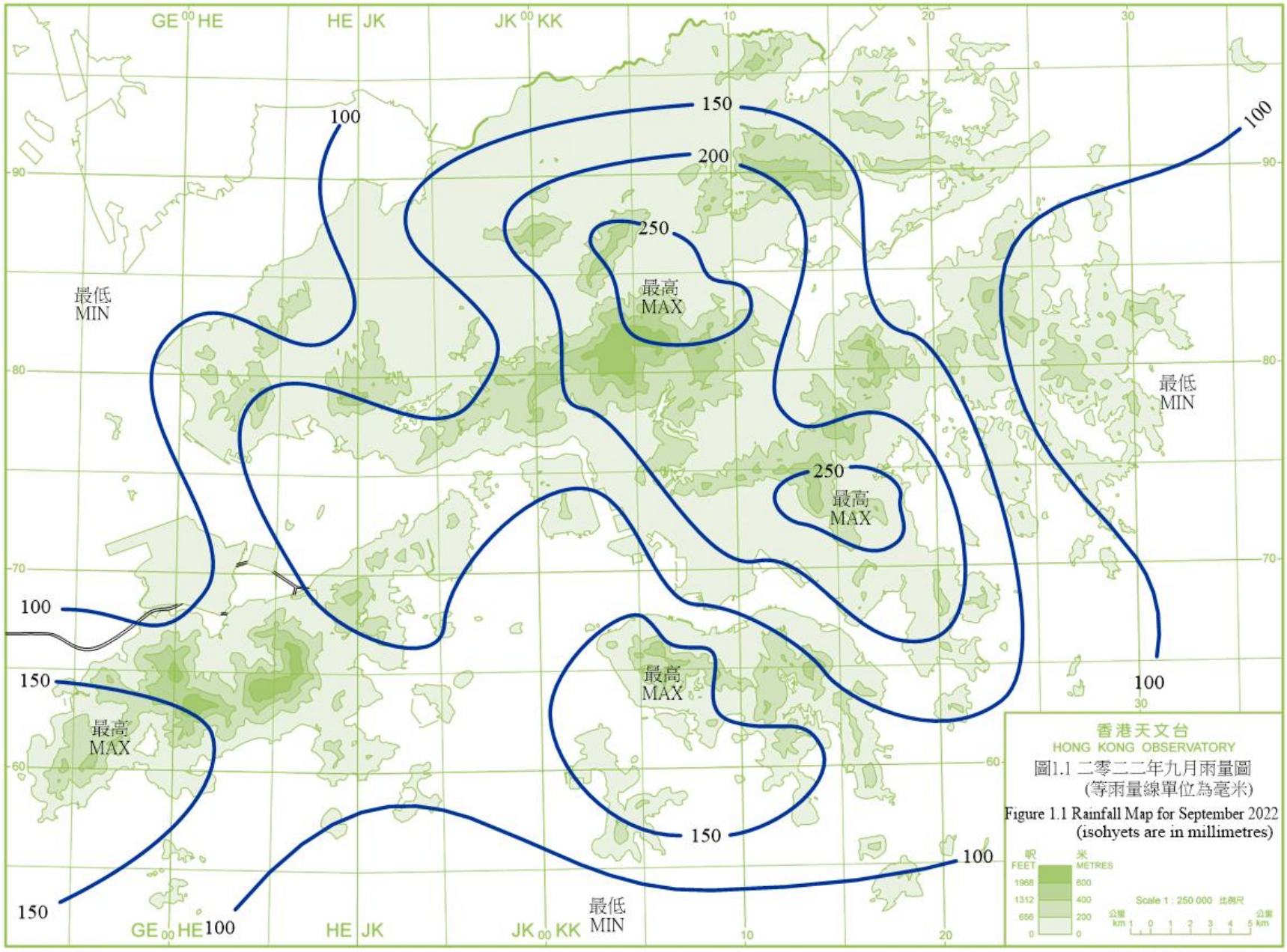
Δ　The visibility readings at the Hong Kong International Airport are based on hourly observations by professional meteorological observers in 2004 and before, and average readings over the 10-minute period before the clock hour of the visibility meter near the middle of the south runway from 2005 onwards.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

*　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.



H.K.O.128 (2014)

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

2.1　二零二二年九月的熱帶氣旋概述

二零二二年九月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了八個熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓軒嵐諾於八月二十八日凌晨在硫黃島以東約 960 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，大致向西北方向移動，並逐漸增強。八月二十九日軒嵐諾採取偏西路徑移向琉球群島一帶並迅速增強。八月三十日早上軒嵐諾發展為超強颱風，當晚達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 230 公里。隨後三日軒嵐諾逐漸減弱為強颱風並轉向偏南方向緩慢移動，在台灣以東海域徘徊。九月三日軒嵐諾轉向北移動，橫過琉球群島一帶。九月四日下午軒嵐諾再次發展為超強颱風，翌日轉向東北偏北移動並逐漸減弱。最後軒嵐諾於九月六日在日本本州以北海域演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導，軒嵐諾掠過石垣島和宮古島期間，造成 2 人受傷，約 3 000 戶停電，而在日本九州造成超過 35 000 戶停電。此外，軒嵐諾亦在韓國造成至少 10 人死亡，2 人失蹤。

熱帶低氣壓梅花於九月六日下午在雅蒲島以北約 1 340 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西南偏南方向移動。隨後四日梅花逐漸採取西北偏北路徑移向琉球群島一帶，並逐漸增強。九月十一日凌晨梅花增強為強颱風，並於下午達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 175 公里。隨後梅花逐漸減弱，橫過琉球群島一帶並移向江蘇及浙江沿岸。九月十四日及十五日梅花橫過華東沿岸地區，最後於九月十六日在山東附近減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，梅花吹襲石垣島期間，造成至少 2 人受傷。此外，受梅花影響，浙江省鐵路及航空服務暫停。

熱帶低氣壓苗柏於九月十一日下午在威克島之西北偏西約 740 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，初時向東或東北偏東方向移動並逐漸增強。九月十三日凌晨苗柏增強為強烈熱帶風暴，並採取大致偏北路徑移動。翌日早上苗柏進一步增強為颱風，並於下午達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 130 公里。隨後苗柏逐漸減弱，最後於九月十五日在北太平洋西部上演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓南瑪都於九月十三日早上在硫黃島之西南約 430 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，初時移動緩慢並逐漸增強。翌日南瑪都增強為熱帶風暴並採取偏西路徑移向琉球群島一帶。九月十六日下午南瑪都進一步增強為超強颱風並大致轉向西北方向移動。九月十七日凌晨南瑪都達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 220 公里。隨後南瑪都轉向西北偏北方向移動並逐漸減弱。九月十八日南瑪都橫過日本九洲，翌日在日本本州演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導，南瑪都吹襲九洲期間，造成超過 60 人受傷，約 34 萬戶停電，約 800 班航班取消及鐵路服務暫停。

熱帶低氣壓塔拉斯於九月二十一日下午在硫黃島之西南約 150 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北方向移動並逐漸增強。九月二十三日早上塔拉斯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。隨後塔拉斯轉向東北方向移動並逐漸減弱，最後於九月二十四日在日本本州沿岸演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

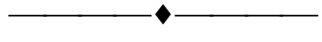
熱帶低氣壓奧鹿於九月二十二日早上在馬尼拉之東北偏東約 1 510 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西南偏西移向呂宋，並逐漸增強。九月二十四早上奧鹿開始迅速增強，翌日發展

為超強颱風並採取偏西路徑移動。當日早上奧鹿達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 220 公里。隨後奧鹿橫過呂宋，在九月二十六日減弱為颱風。奧鹿進入南海中部後重新組織，九月二十七日再次發展為超強颱風。奧鹿於九月二十八日在峴港附近登陸並減弱，最後於九月二十九日在中南半島消散。

根據報章報導，奧鹿掠過菲律賓期間最少造成 12 人死亡，6 人失蹤。奧鹿吹襲期間，於越南造成 4 人死亡，64 人受傷及 3 人失蹤，以及在泰國造成 1 人死亡，2 人受傷。奧鹿亦為柬埔寨帶來狂風暴雨，造成 16 人死亡。

熱帶低氣壓玫瑰於九月二十五日下午在硫黃島之東南約 750 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北方向移動，並逐漸增強。翌日下午玫瑰在硫黃島一帶增強為熱帶風暴，隨後逐漸轉向東北移動並持續增強。九月二十七日早上玫瑰進一步增強為強烈熱帶風暴並於翌日下午達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 110 公里。最後玫瑰於九月二十九日在日本以東的北太平洋西部上演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓洛克於九月二十八日凌晨在沖繩島之東南約 890 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，初時向西北移動，並於當日下午轉向偏北方向並迅速增強。九月二十九日下午洛克增強為颱風並轉向東北方向移動。九月三十日洛克減弱為強烈熱帶風暴並移向日本以東海域。



2.1 Overview of Tropical Cyclone in September 2022

Eight tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in September 2022.

Hinnamnor formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 960 km east of Iwo Jima in the small hours on 28 August. It generally moved northwestwards and intensified gradually. Hinnamnor tracked westwards towards the vicinity of the Ryukyu Islands and intensified rapidly on 29 August. Hinnamnor developed into a super typhoon on the morning of 30 August, reaching its peak intensity that night with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 230 km/h near its centre. It weakened into a severe typhoon gradually and turned to move southwards slowly, lingering over the seas east of Taiwan in the following three days. Hinnamnor turned to move northwards across the vicinity of the Ryukyu Islands on 3 September. It developed into a super typhoon again on the afternoon of 4 September. Hinnamnor turned to move north-northeastwards the next day and weakened gradually. It finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the seas north of Honshu, Japan on 6 September.

According to press reports, 2 persons were injured and electricity supply to around 3 000 households in Ishigaki Jima and Miyako Jima were suspended during the passage of Hinnamnor. There were more than 35 000 households without electricity supply in Kyushu, Japan. Moreover, Hinnamnor also caused at least 10 deaths and 2 missing in Korea.

Muifa formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 340 km north of Yap on the afternoon of 6 September and moved south-southwestwards. It tracked gradually north-northwestwards towards the vicinity of the Ryukyu Islands and intensified gradually in the following four days. Muifa intensified into a severe typhoon in the small hours on 11 September and reached its peak intensity in the afternoon with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 175 km/h near its centre. Muifa weakened gradually afterwards and moved across the vicinity of the Ryukyu Islands towards the coast of Jiangsu and Zhejiang. Muifa moved across the coastal area of the East China on 14 and 15 September and finally weakened into an area of low pressure near Shandong on 16 September.

According to press reports, at least 2 people were injured in Ishigaki Jima during the passage of Muifa. Moreover, the rail and aviation services in Zhejiang were suspended under the influence of Muifa.

Merbok formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 740 km west-northwest of Wake Island on the afternoon of 11 September. It moved east or east-northeastwards at first and intensified gradually. Merbok intensified into a severe tropical storm in the small hours on 13 September and tracked generally northwards. Merbok further intensified into a typhoon the next morning and reached its peak intensity in the afternoon with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 130 km/h near its centre. Merbok weakened

gradually afterwards and finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the western North Pacific on 15 September.

Nanmadol formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 430 km southwest of Iwo Jima on the morning of 13 September. It moved slowly at first and intensified gradually. Nanmadol intensified into a tropical storm the next day and tracked westwards towards the vicinity of the Ryukyu Islands. It further intensified into a super typhoon on the afternoon of 16 September and turned to move generally northwestwards. Nanmadol reached its peak intensity in the small hours on 17 September with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 220 km/h near its centre. It turned to move north-northwestwards and weakened gradually afterwards. Nanmadol swept across Kyushu, Japan on 18 September and finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over Honshu, Japan, the next day.

According to press reports, Nanmadol left more than 60 injuries in Kyushu, Japan during its passage. Electricity supply to about 340 000 households was interrupted. Over 800 flights were cancelled and rail services were suspended.

Talas formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 150 km southwest of Iwo Jima on the afternoon of 21 September. It moved northwestwards and intensified gradually. Talas intensified into a tropical storm on the morning of 23 September and reached its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 65 km/h near its centre. It turned to move northeastwards and weakened gradually afterwards. Talas finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the coast of Honshu, Japan on 24 September.

Noru formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 510 km east-northeast of Manila on the morning of 22 September. It moved west-southwestwards towards Luzon and intensified gradually. Noru started to intensify rapidly on the morning of 24 September. It developed into a super typhoon in the next day and tracked westwards. Noru reached its peak intensity that morning with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 220 km/h near its centre. Noru moved across Luzon afterwards and weakened into a typhoon on 26 September. It reorganized after entering the central part of the South China Sea and developed into a super typhoon again on 27 September. Noru made landfall near Danang on 28 September and weakened. It finally dissipated over the Indochina Peninsula on 29 September.

According to press reports, at least 12 persons were killed and 6 persons were missing when Noru skirted past the Philippines. It also caused 3 deaths, 62 injuries and 3 missing in

Vietnam. There were 1 death and 2 injuries in Thailand during the passage of Noru. Noru also brought torrential rain and squalls to Cambodia, leaving 16 deaths.

Kulap formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 750 km southeast of Iwo Jima on the afternoon of 25 September. It moved northwestwards and intensified gradually. Kulap intensified into a tropical storm over the vicinity of Iwo Jima the next afternoon. It then gradually turned to move northeastwards and continued to intensify. Kulap further intensified into a severe tropical storm on the morning of 27 September and reached its peak intensity in the next afternoon with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 110 km/h near its centre. It finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the western North Pacific to the east of Japan on 29 September.

Roke formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 890 km southeast of Okinawa in the small hours on 28 September and moved northwestwards at first. It turned to move northwards that afternoon and intensified rapidly. Roke intensified into a typhoon on the afternoon of 29 September and turned to move northeastwards. It weakened into a severe tropical storm on 30 September and moved towards the seas east of Japan.

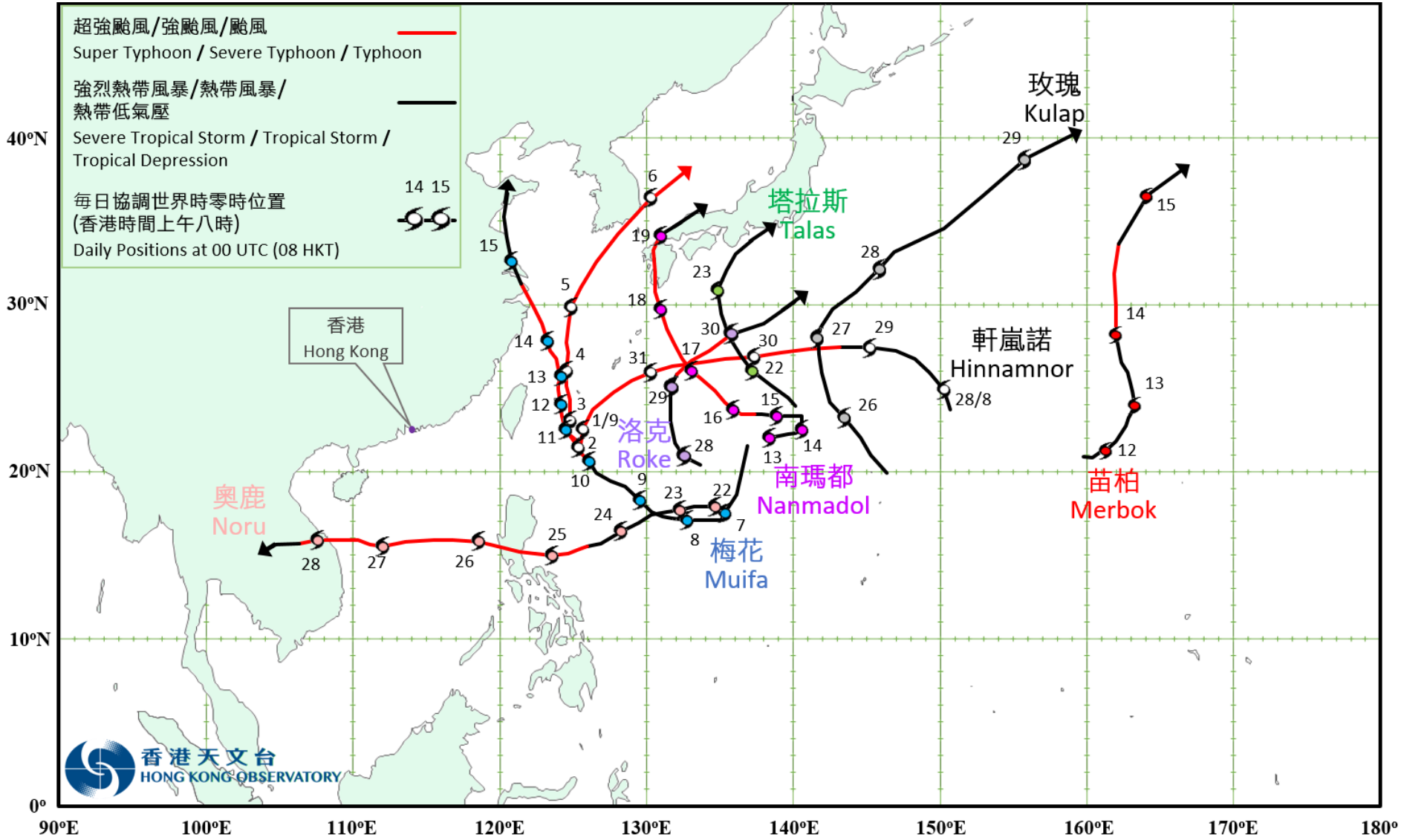
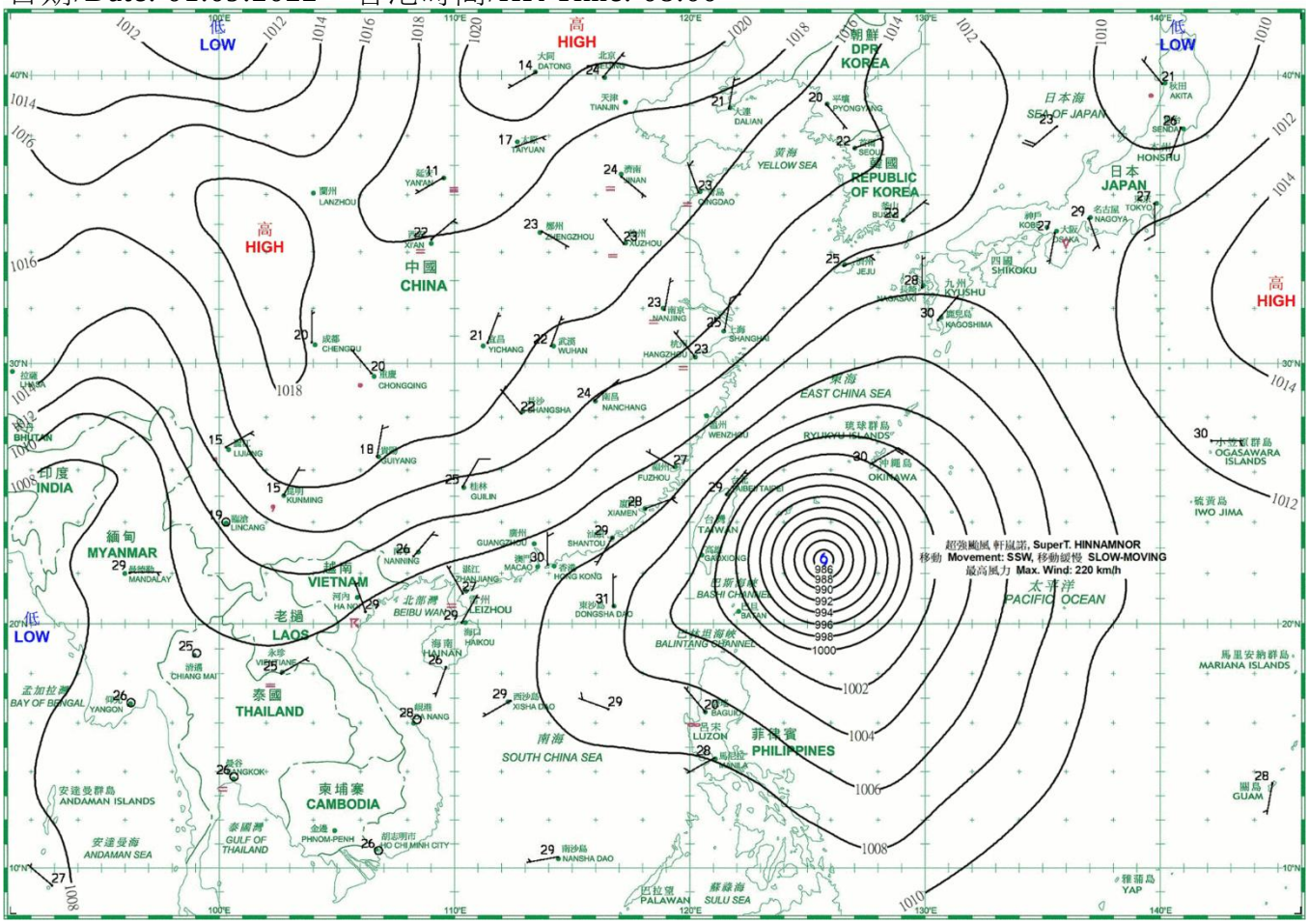


圖 2.1　　二零二二年九月的熱帶氣旋暫定路徑圖

Fig. 2.1　　Provisional Tropical Cyclone Tracks in September 2022

日期/Date: 01.09.2022 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



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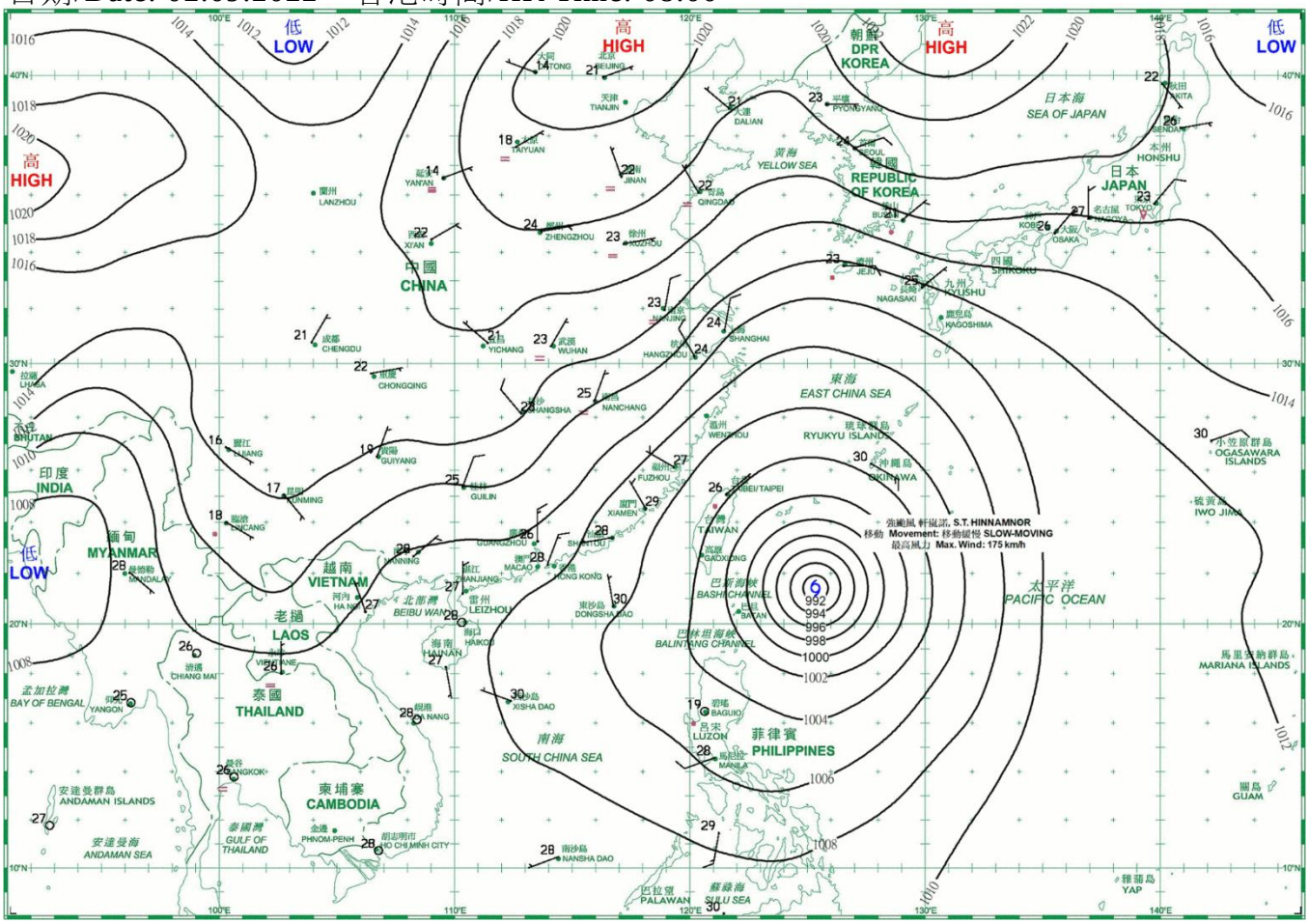

等壓線 Isobar(hPa) 暖鋒 Warm Front 靜止鋒 Stationary Front 消散中的冷鋒 Dissipating Cold 一 Front
冷鋒 Cold Front 錮囚鋒 Occlusion 槽軸〔線〕Axis of Trough 熱帶氣旋中心 Centre of Tropical Cyclone

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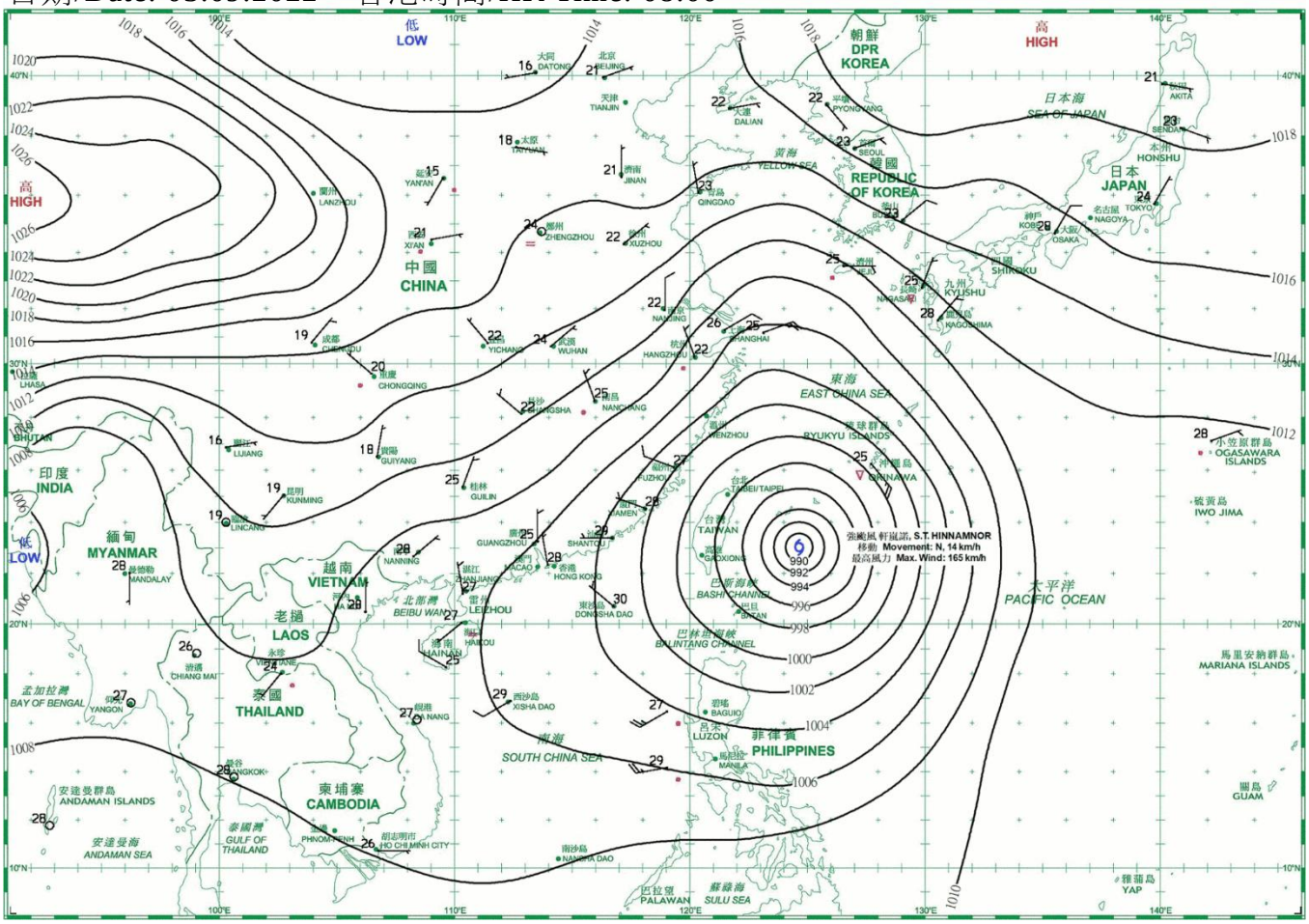

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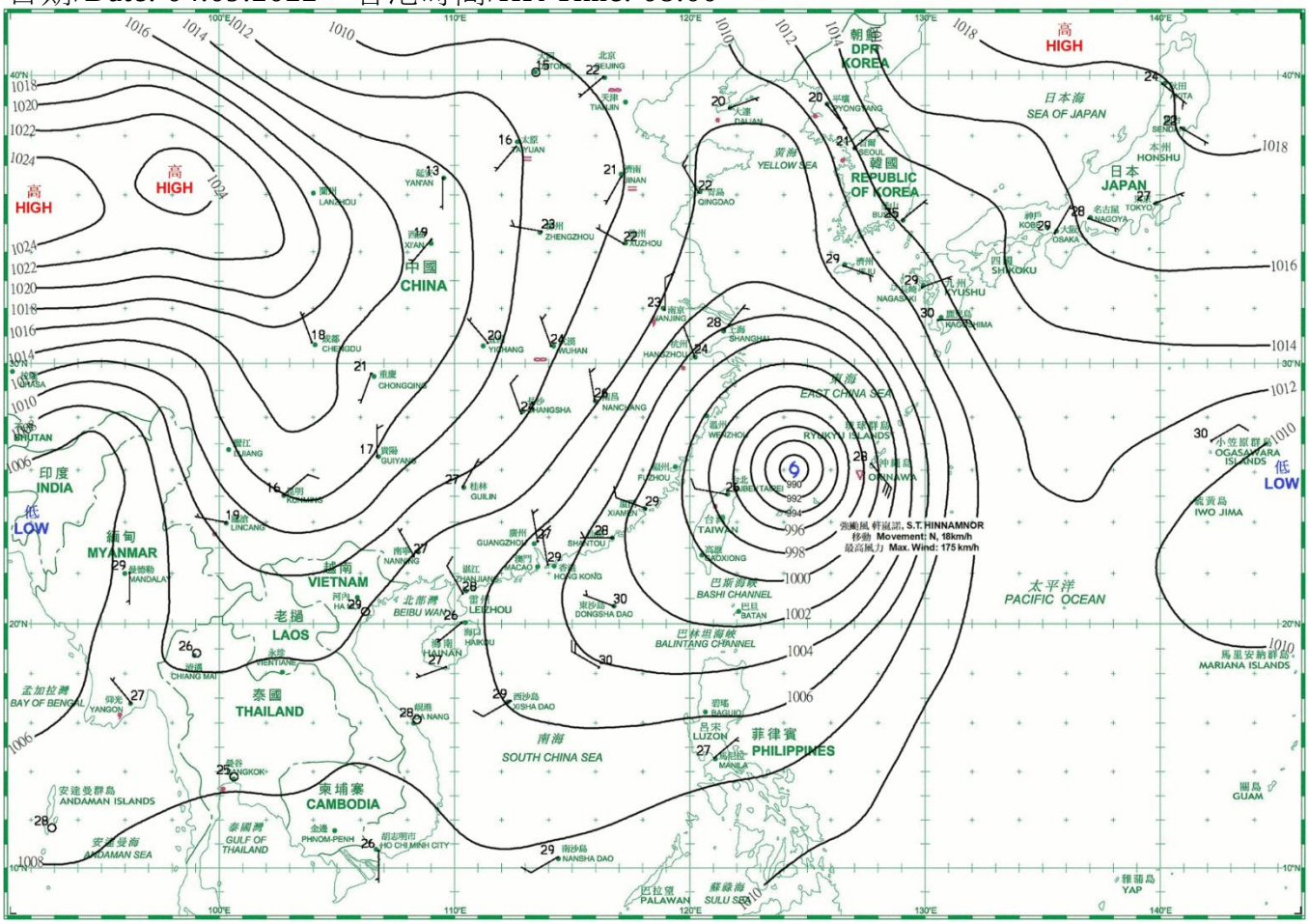

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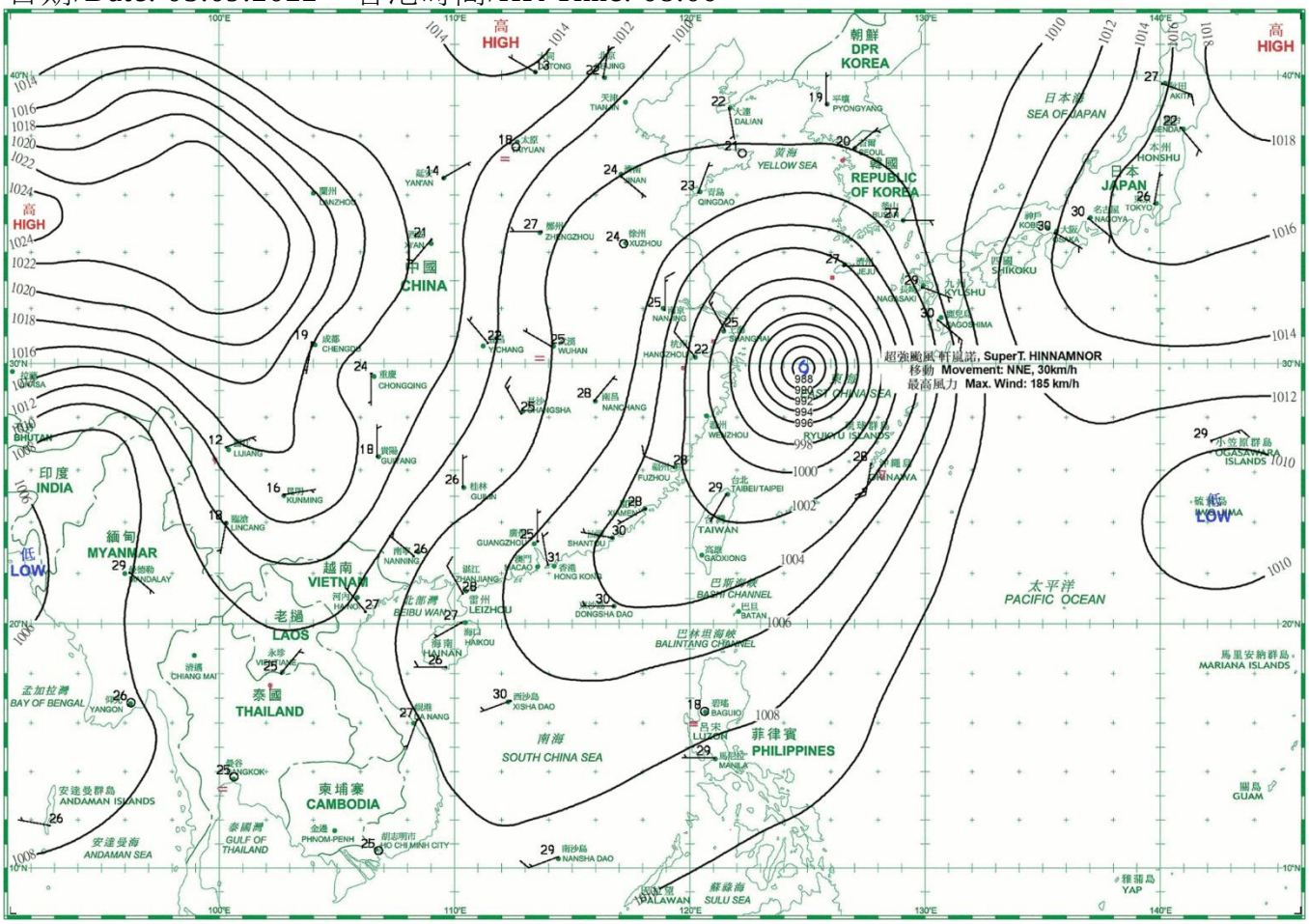

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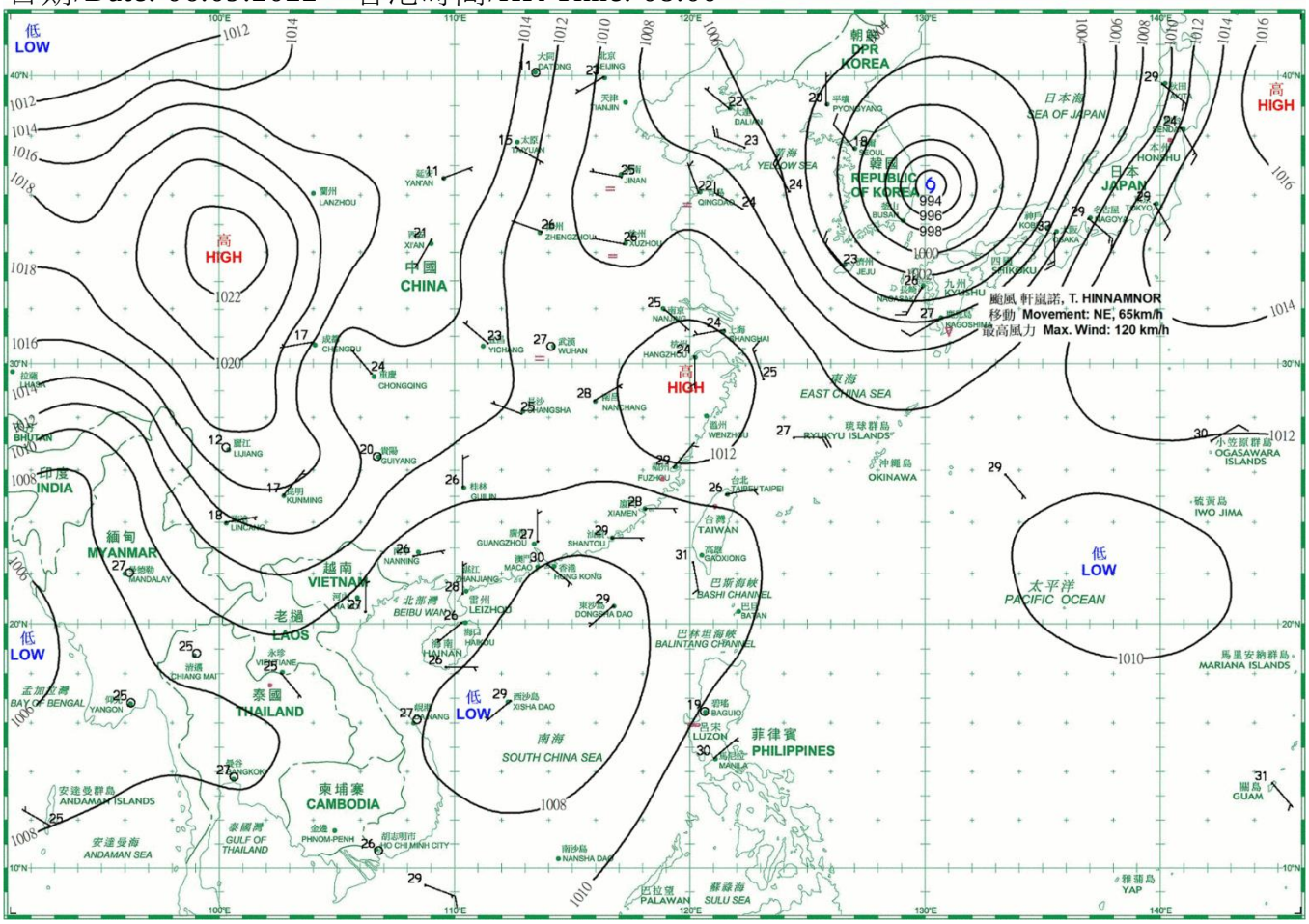

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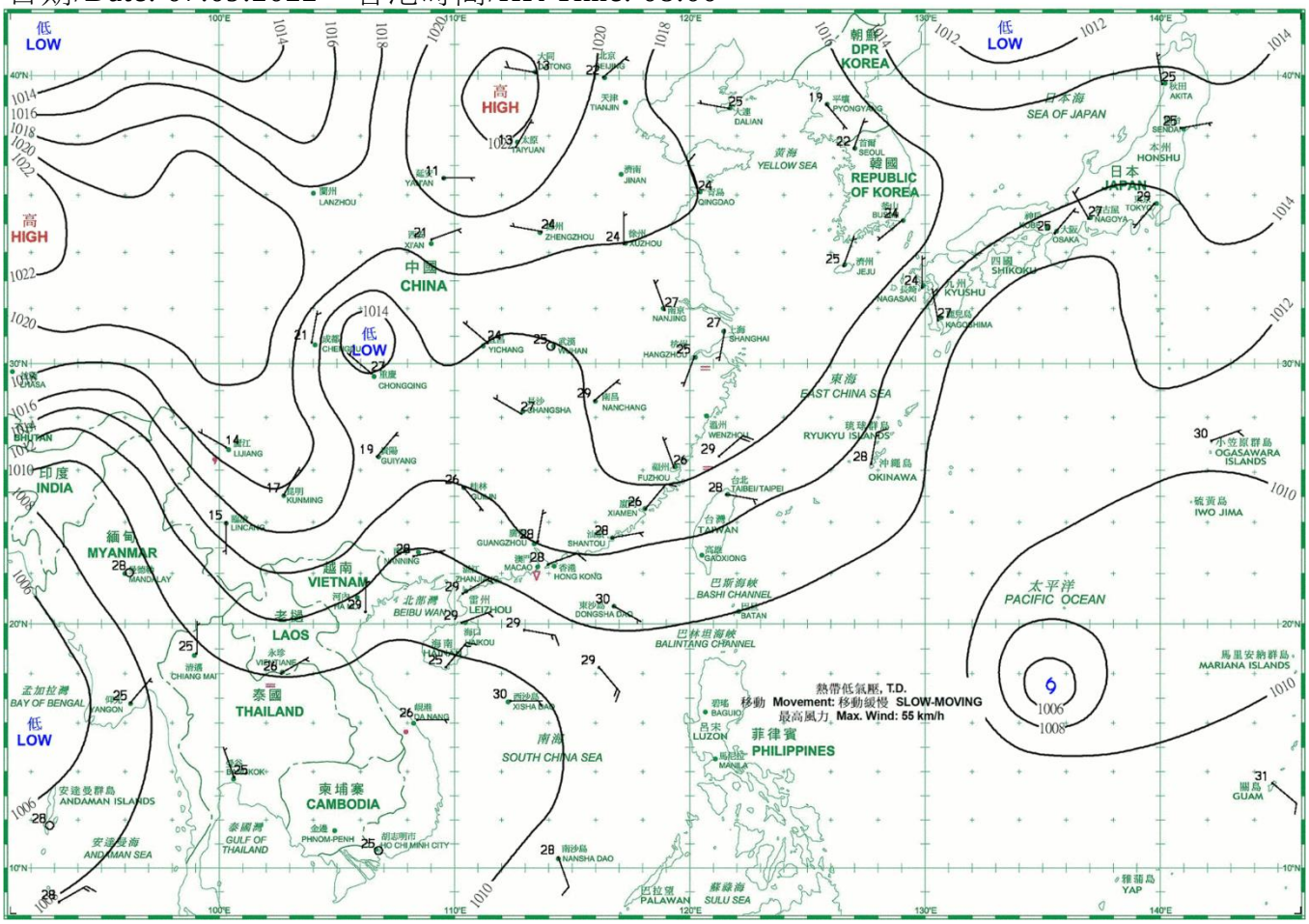

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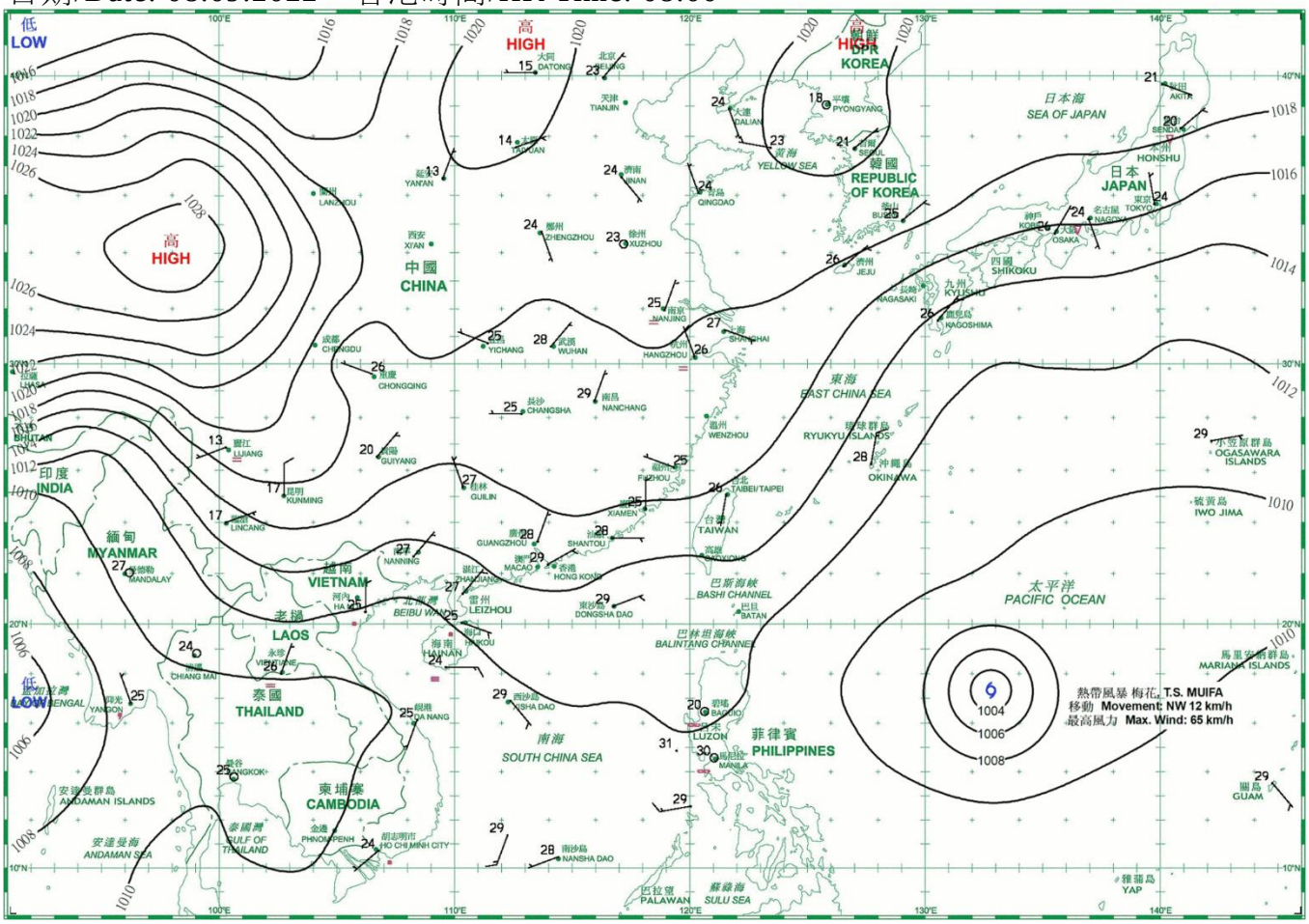

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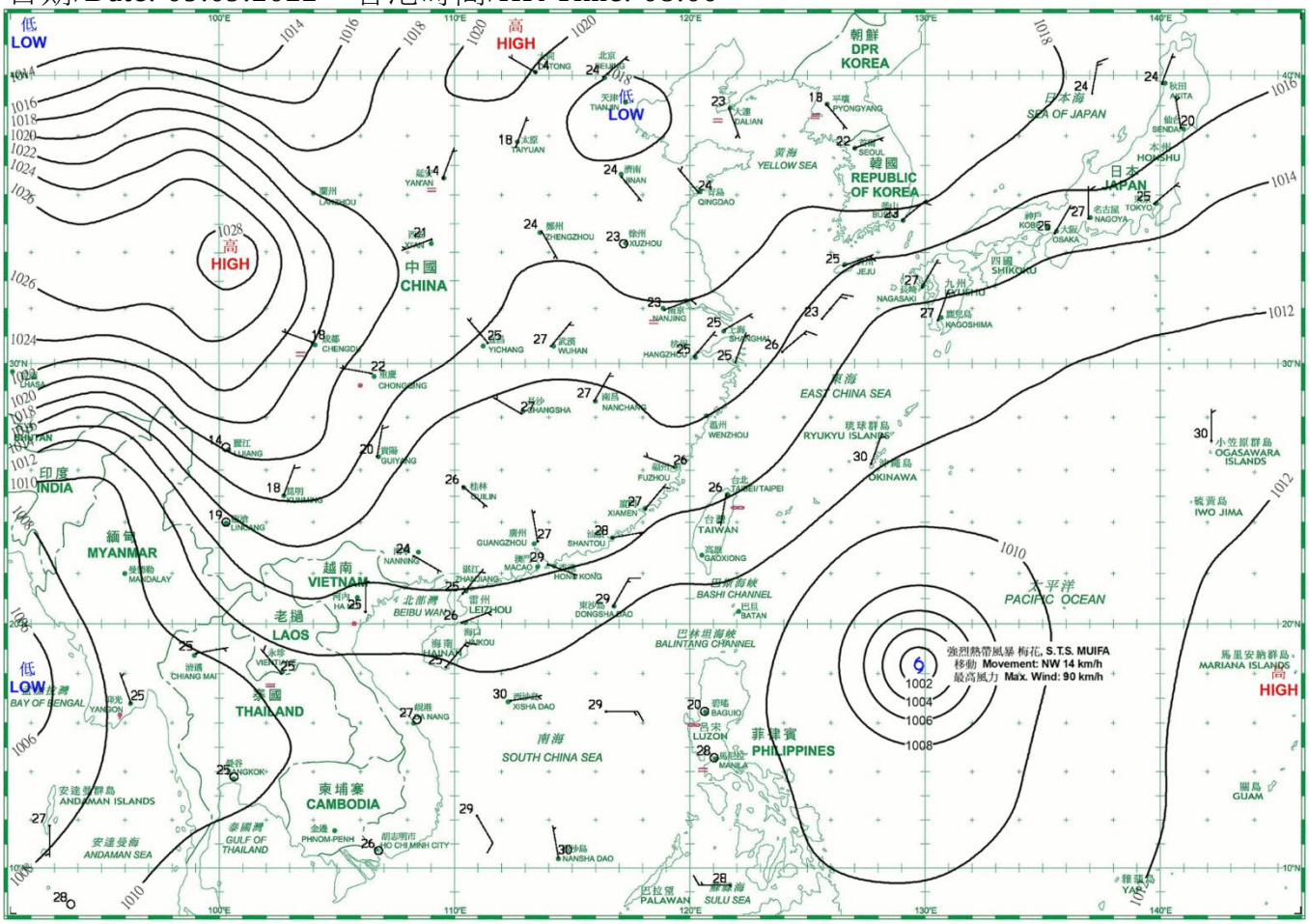

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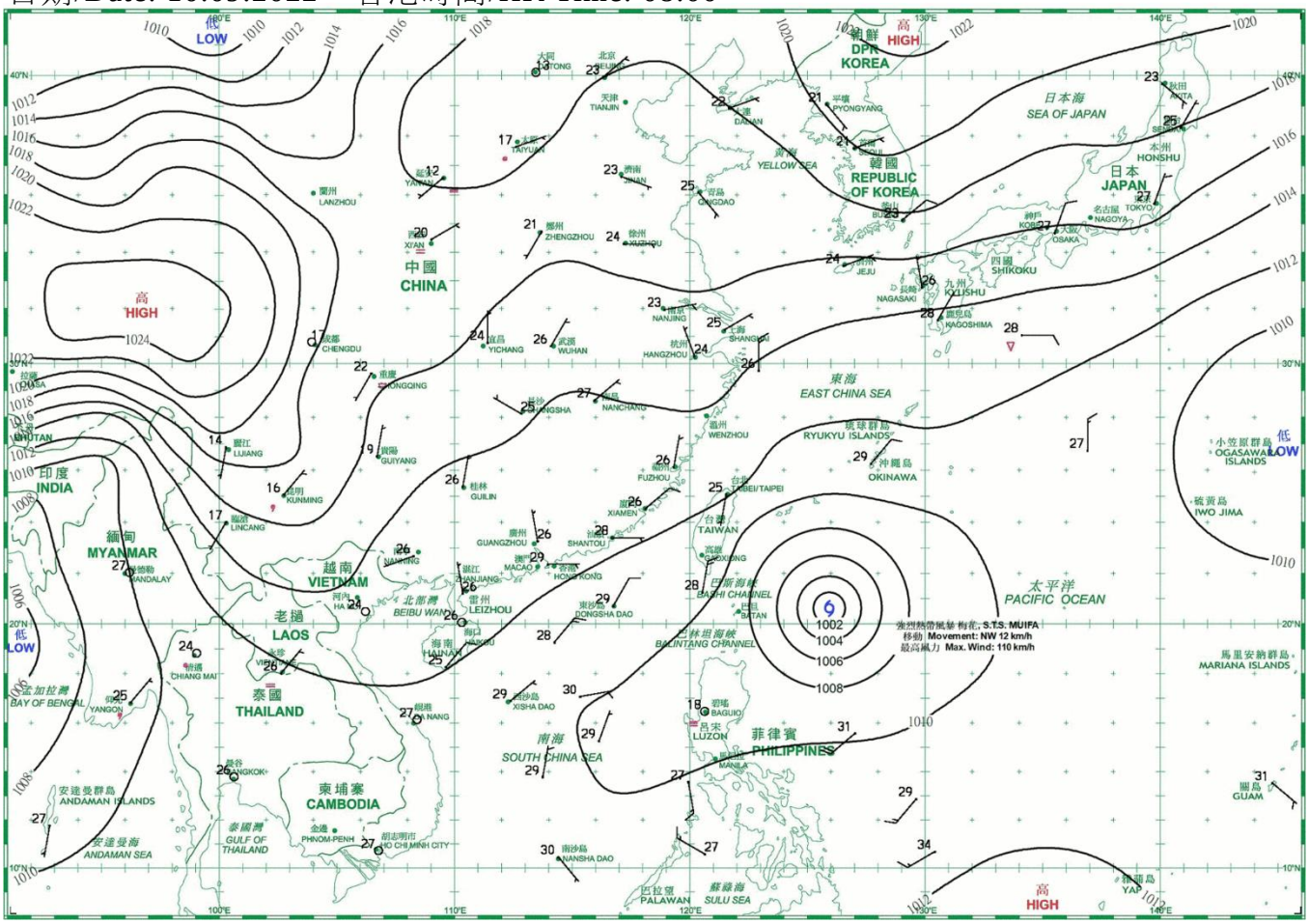

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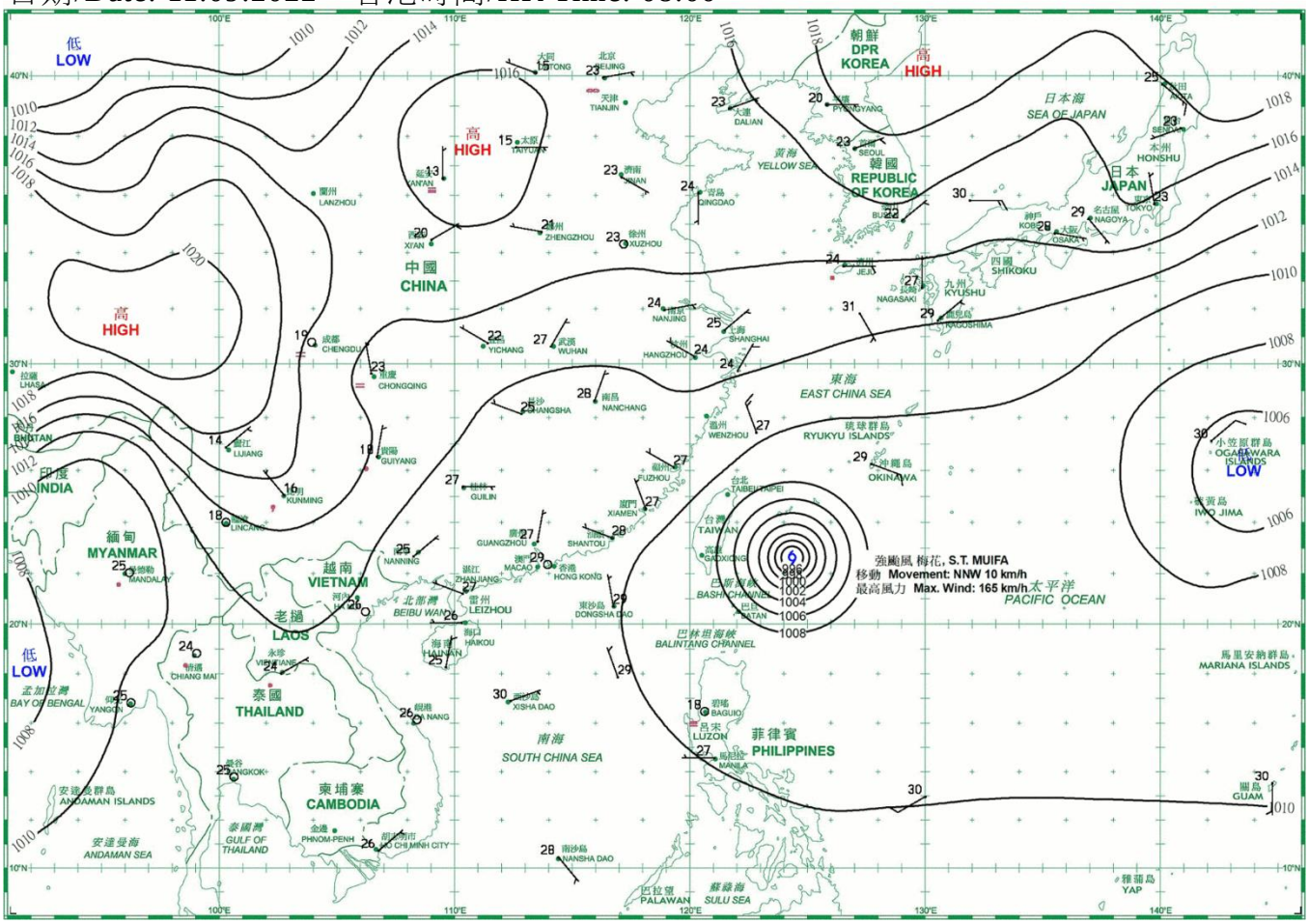

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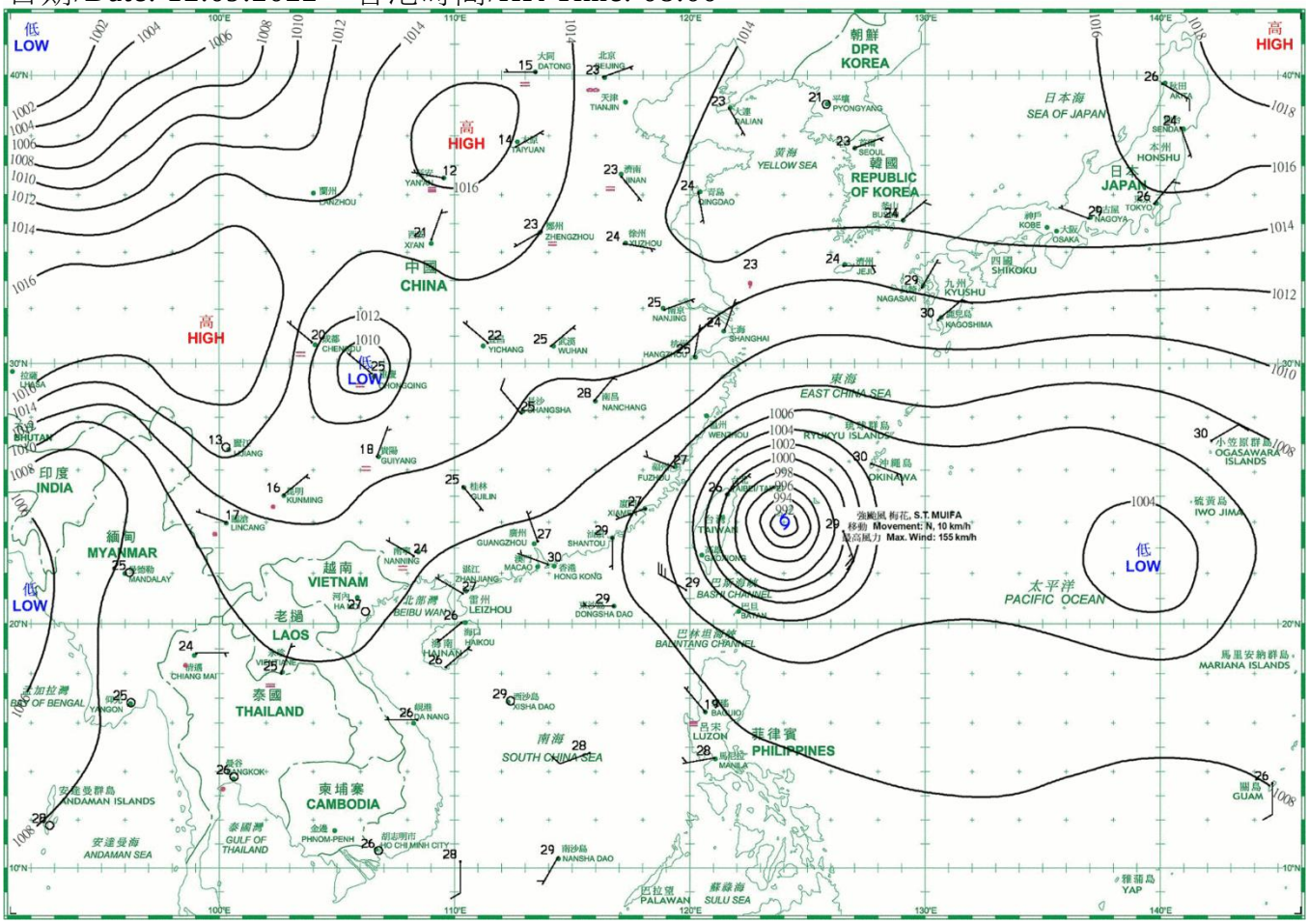

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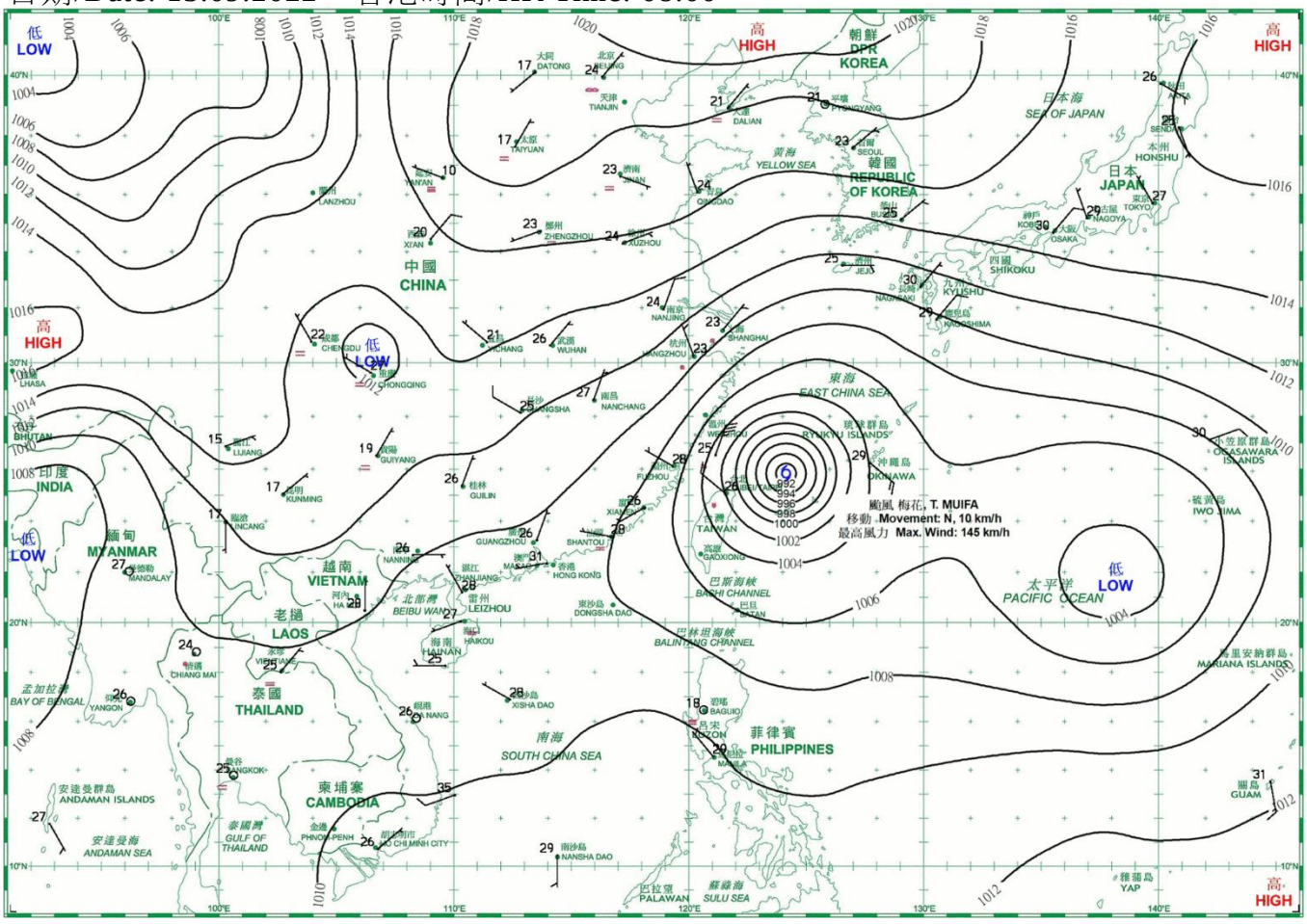

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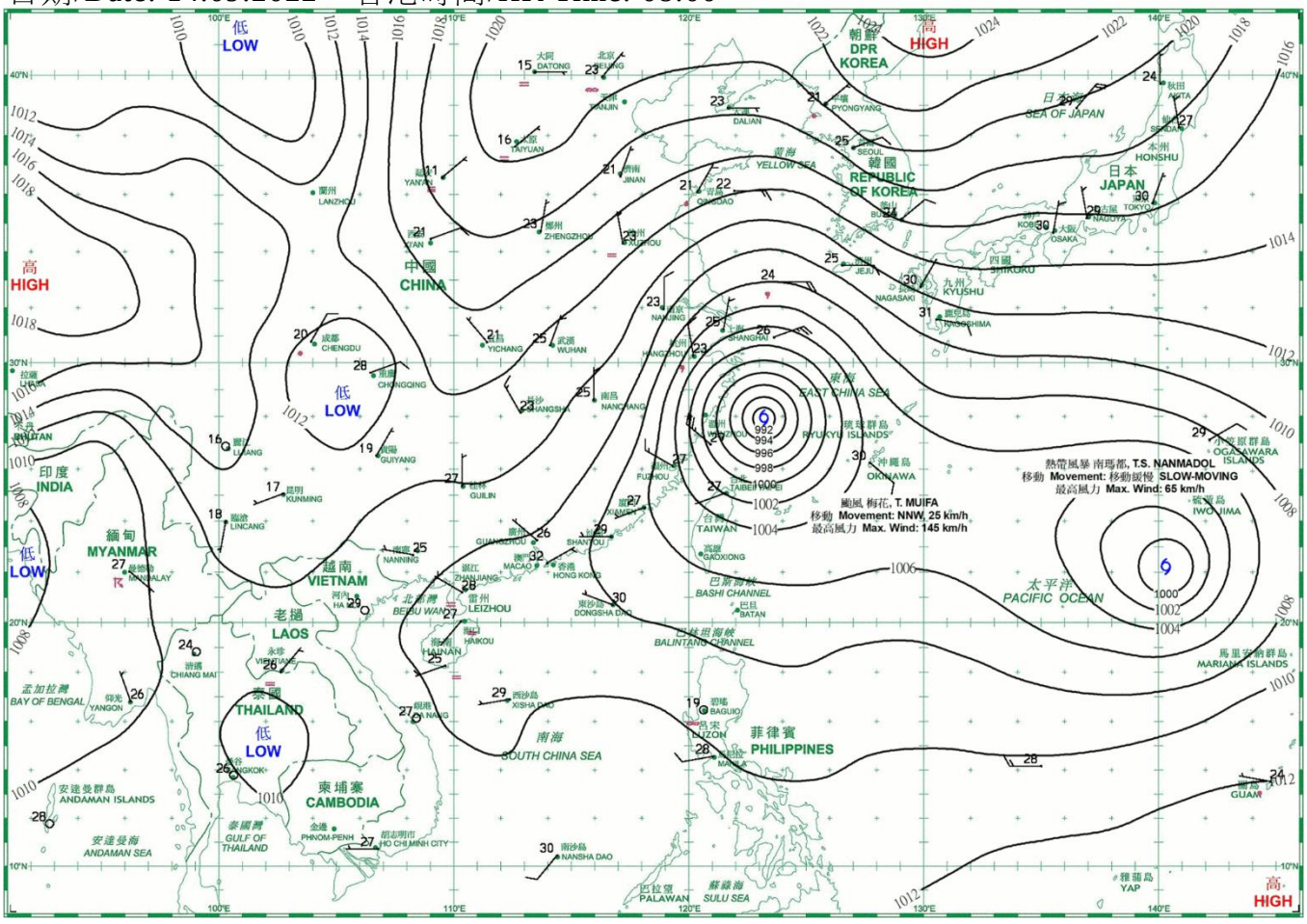

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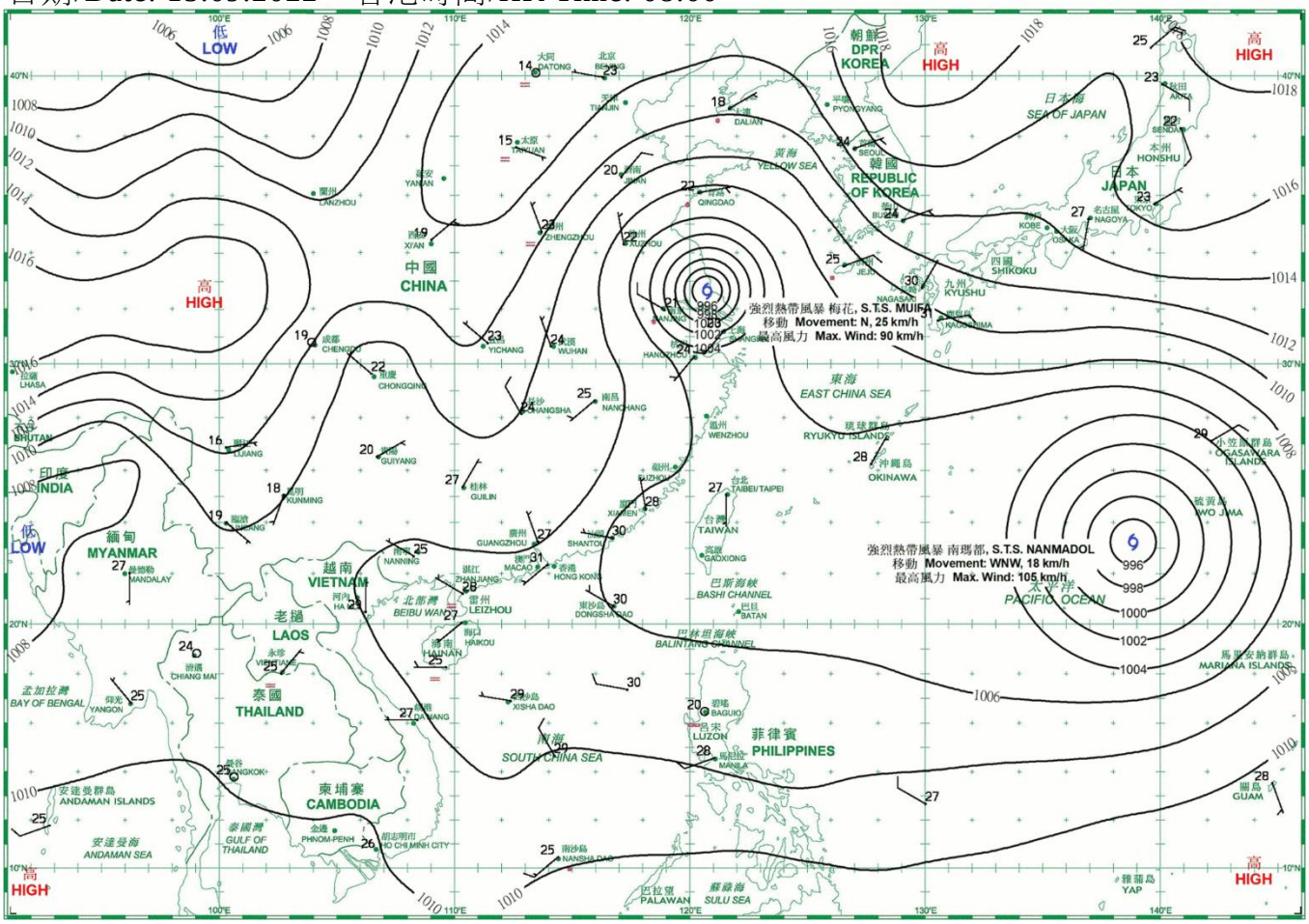

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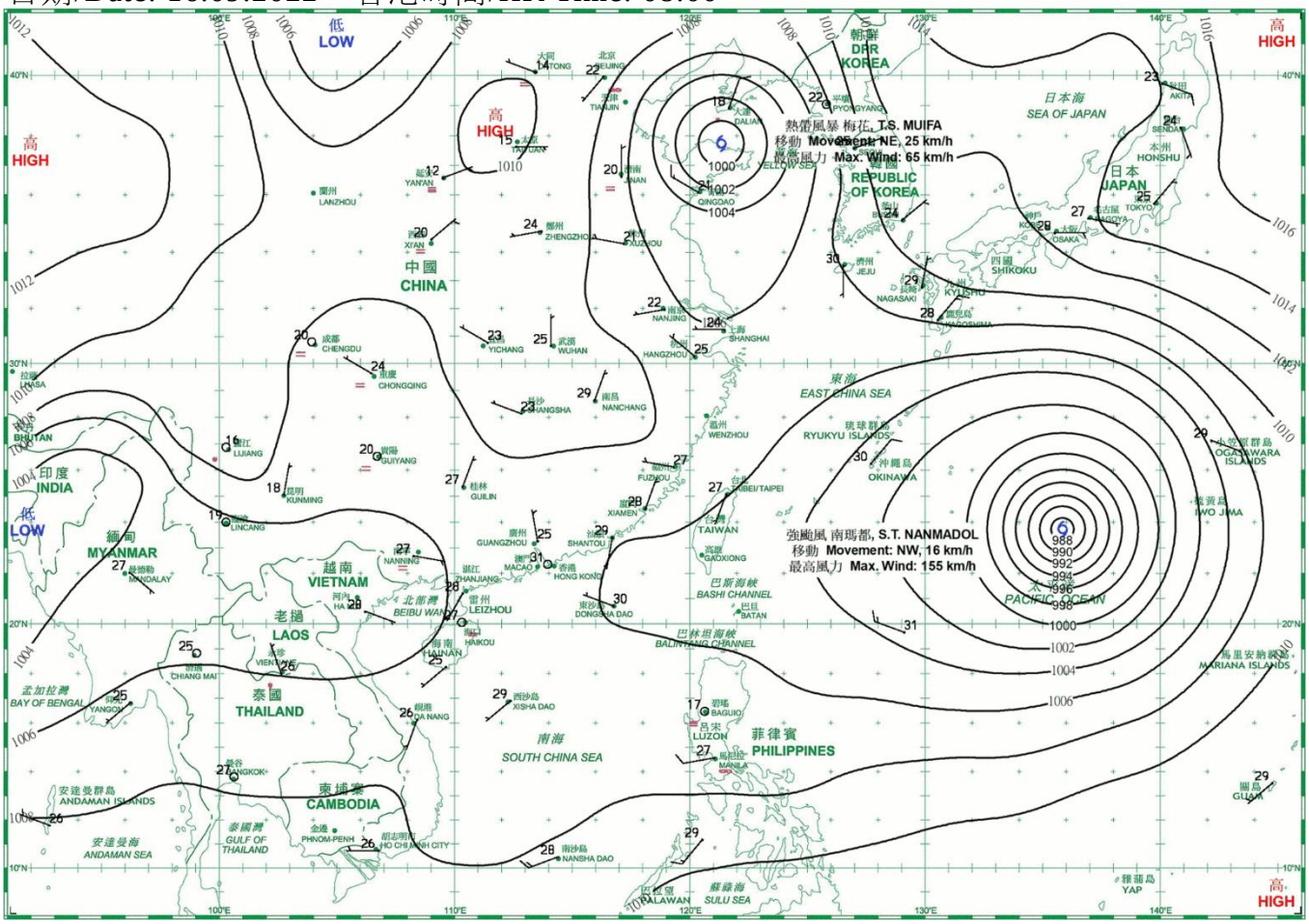

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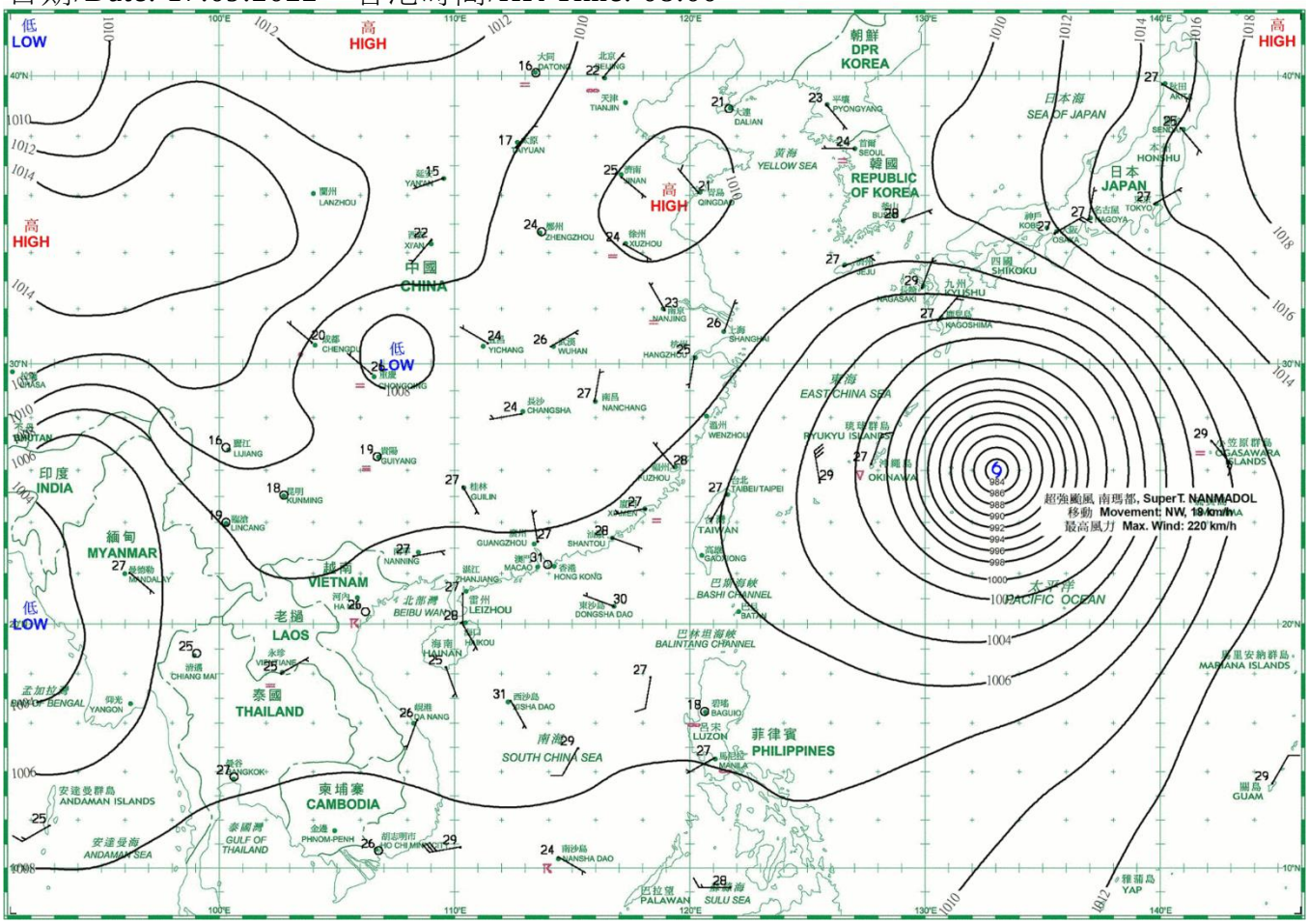

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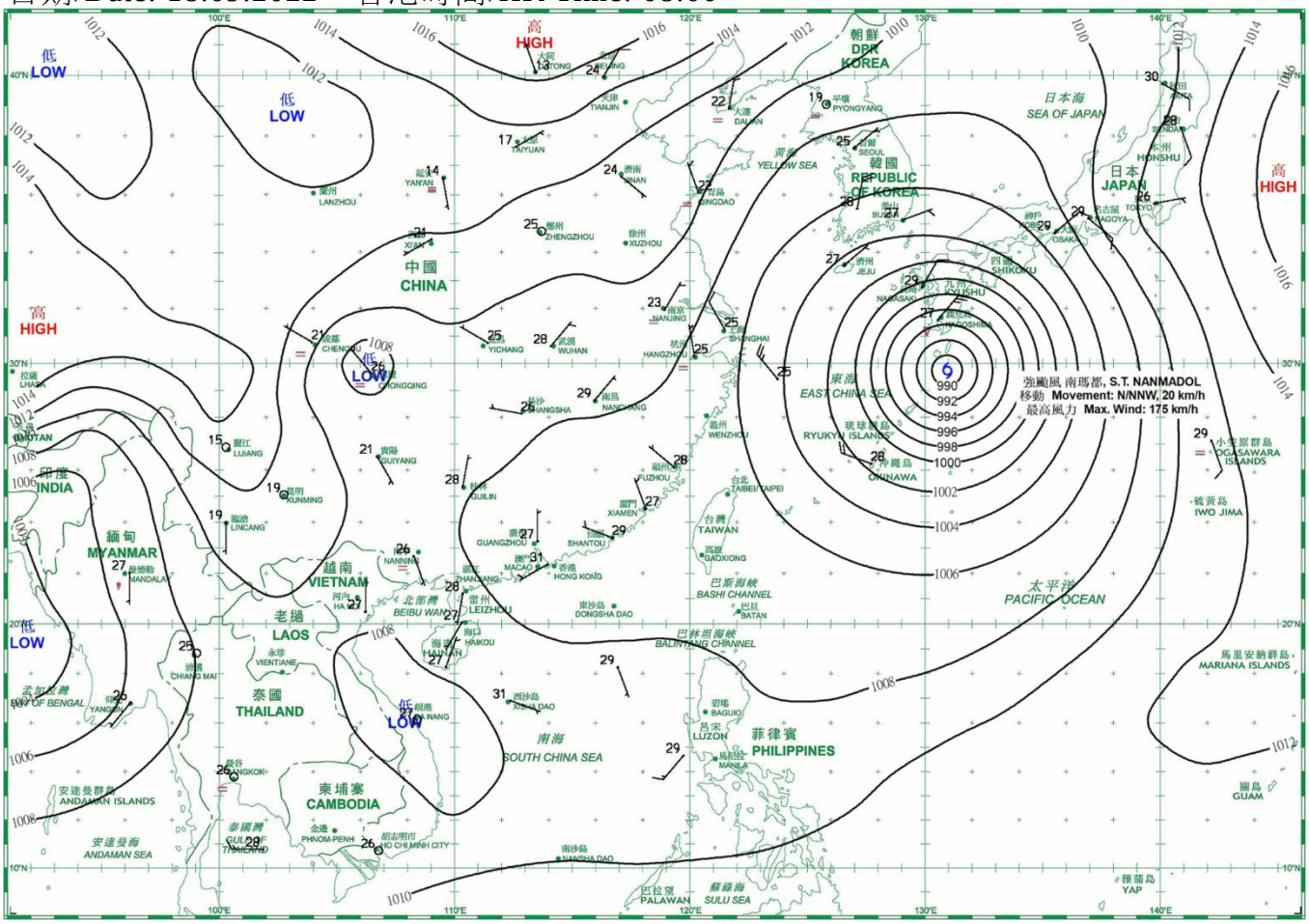

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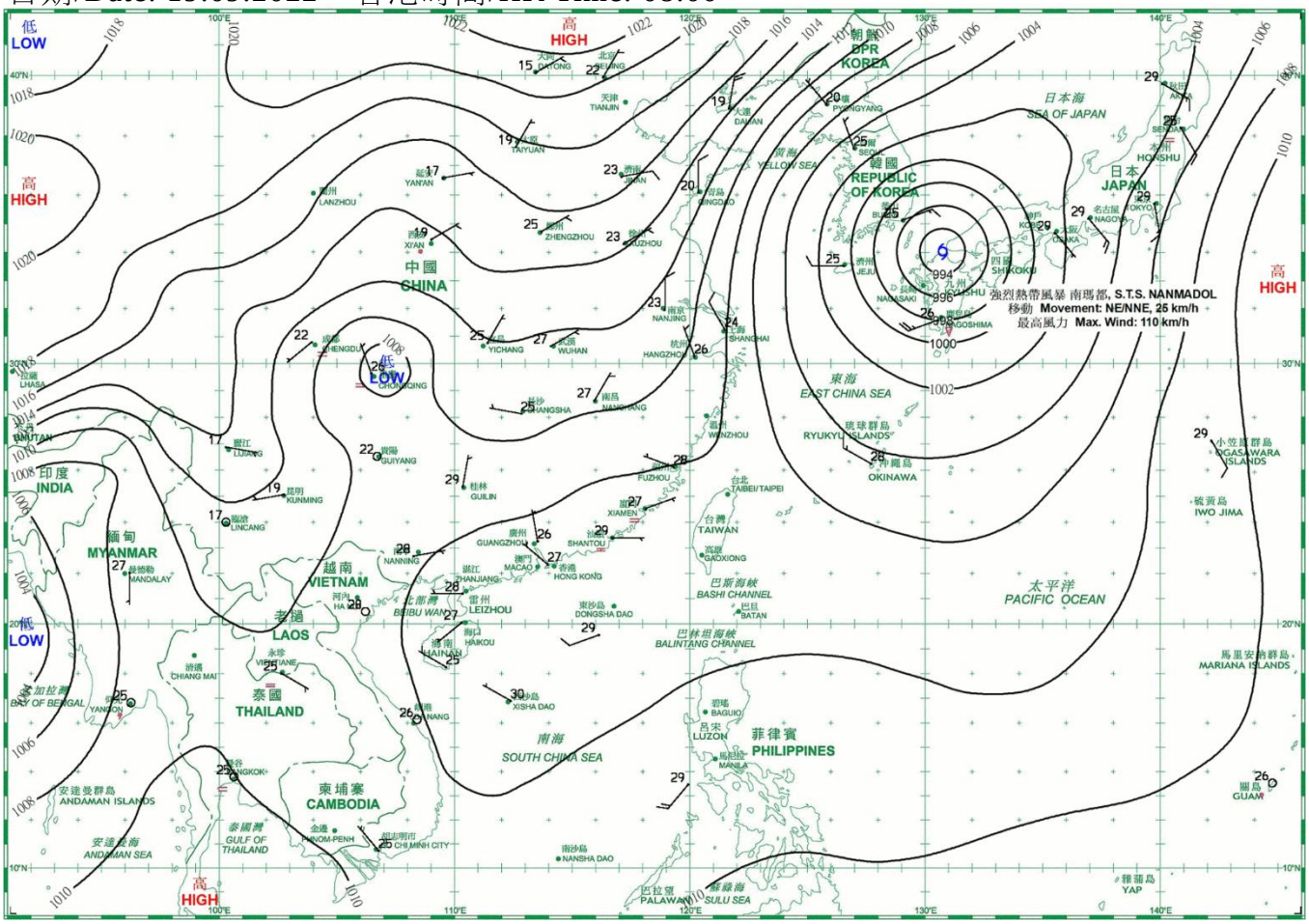

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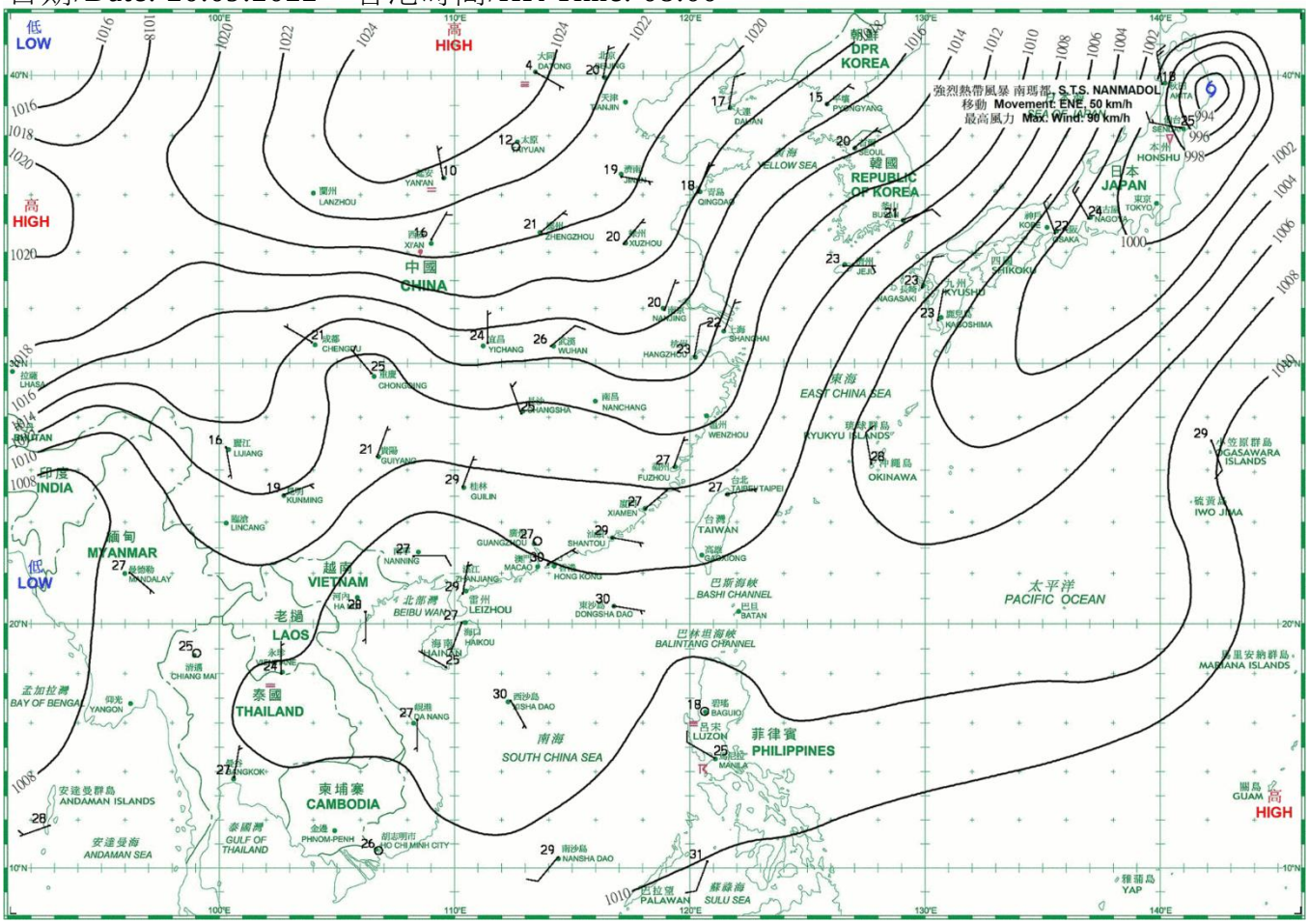

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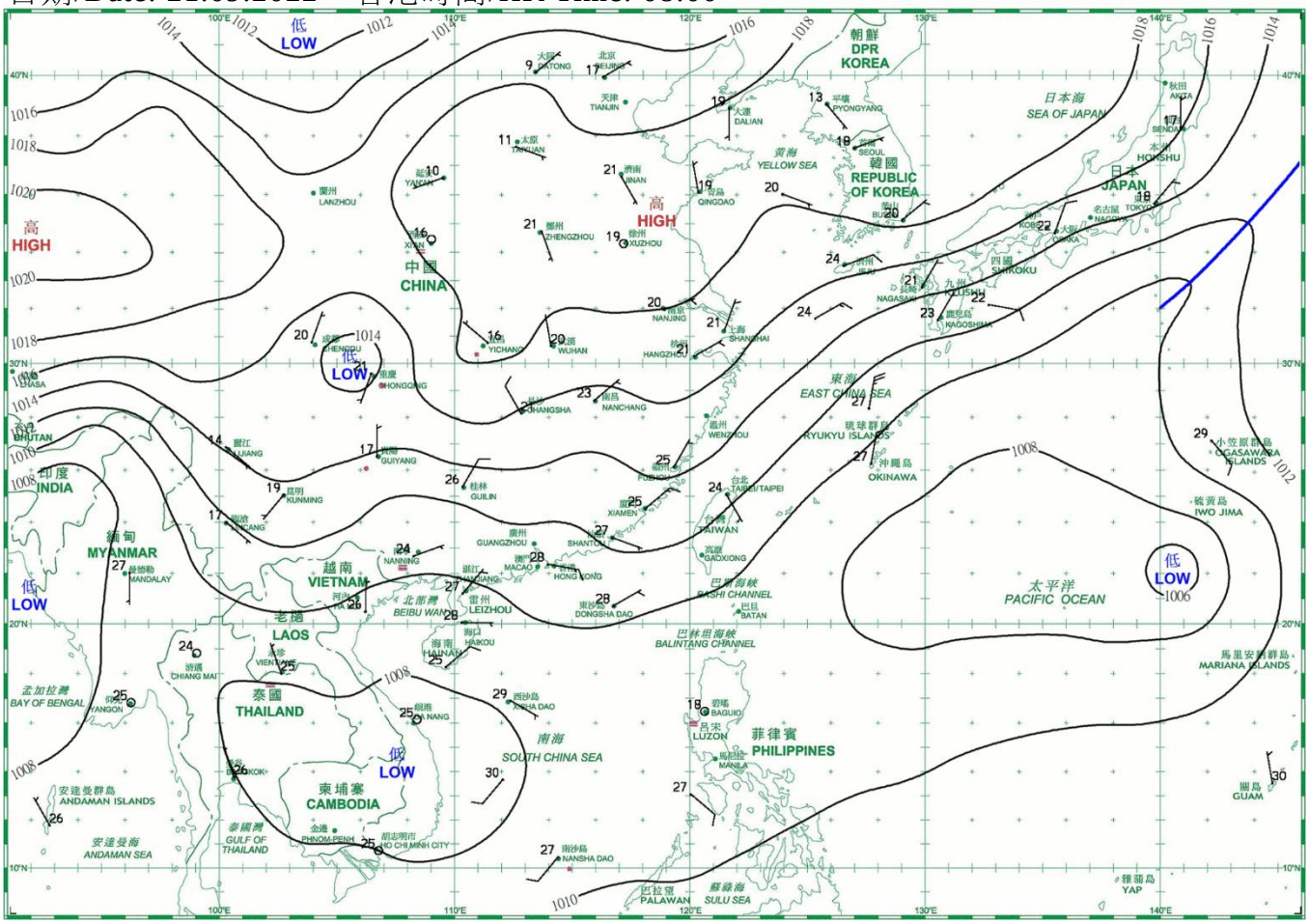

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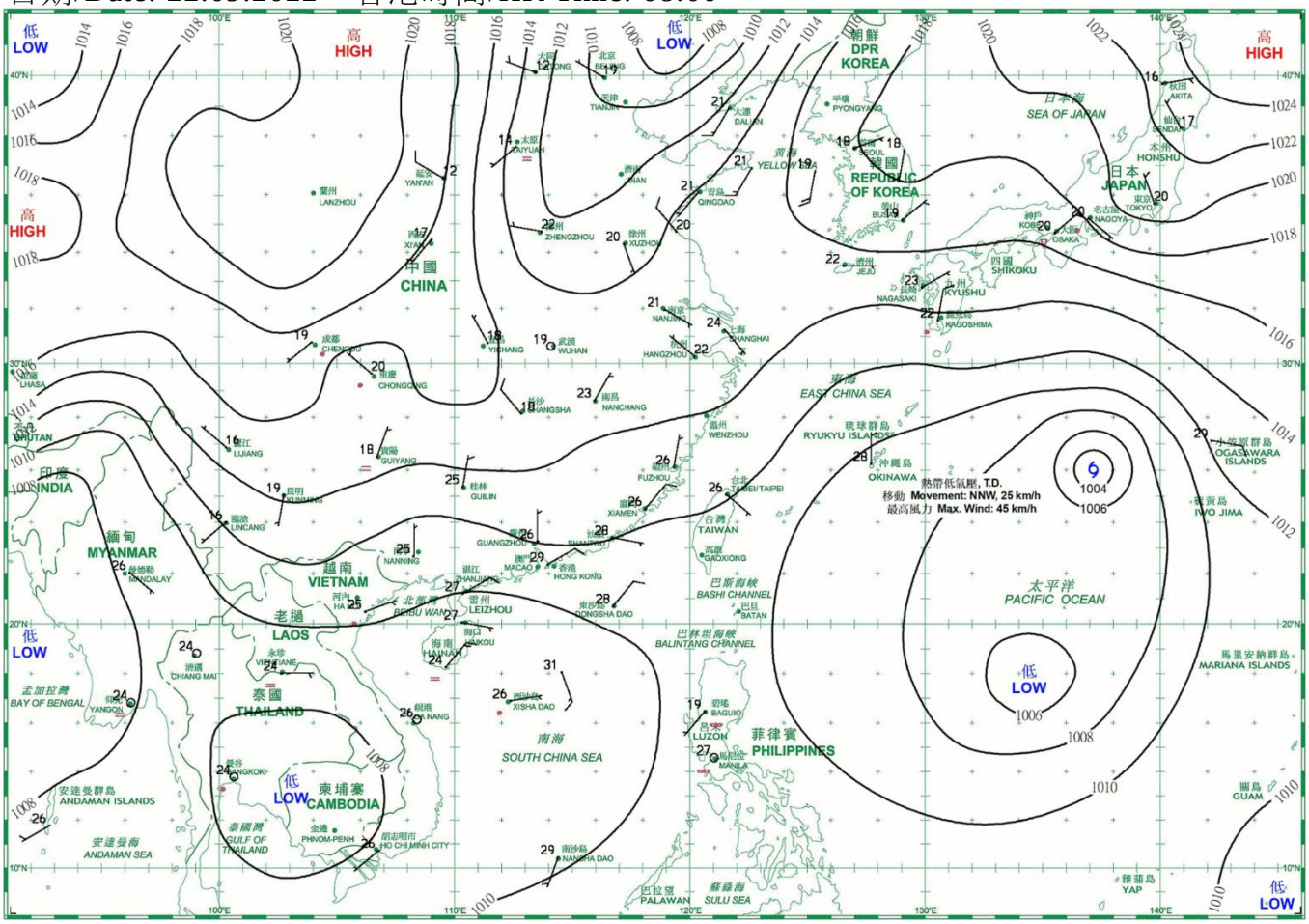
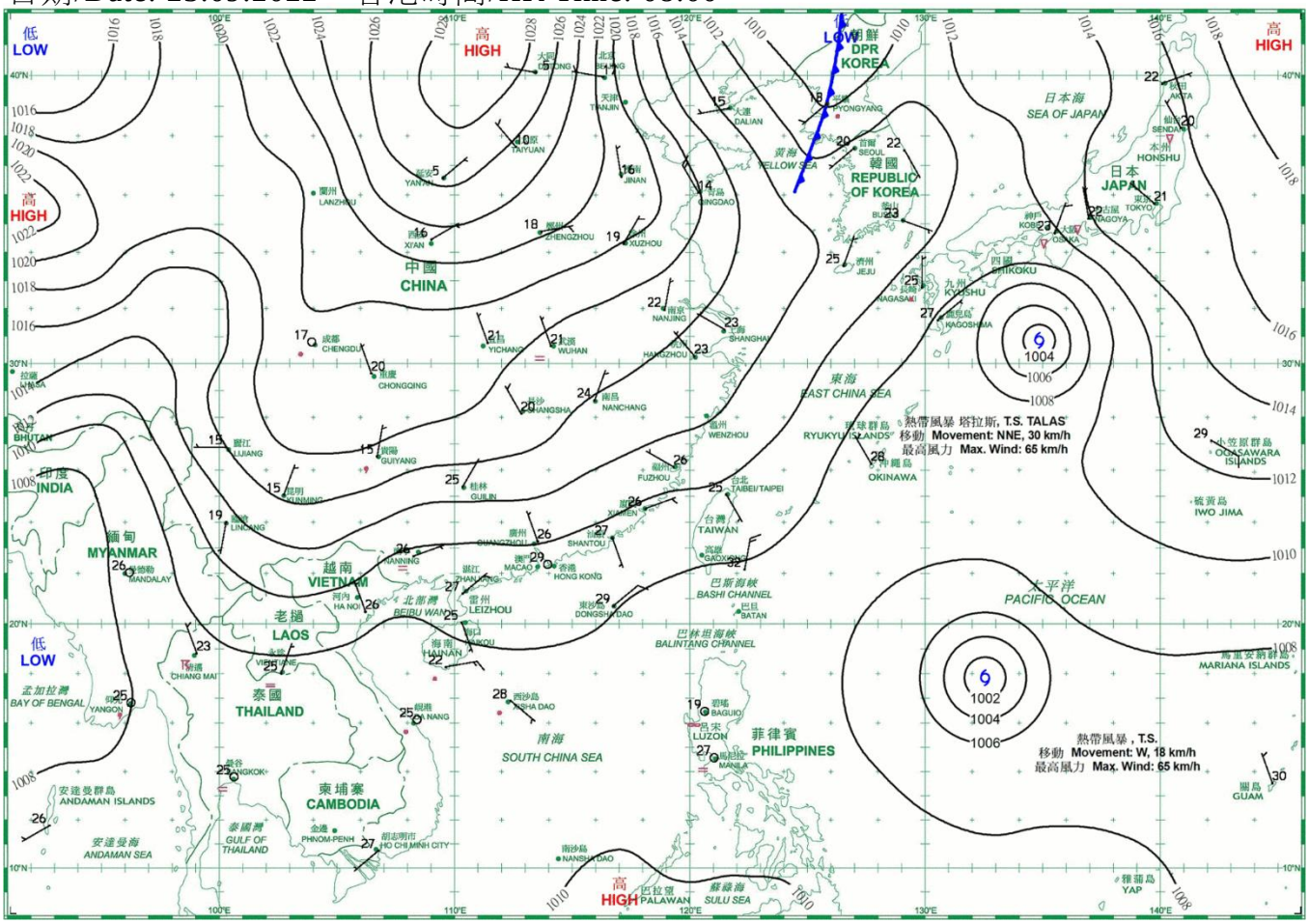
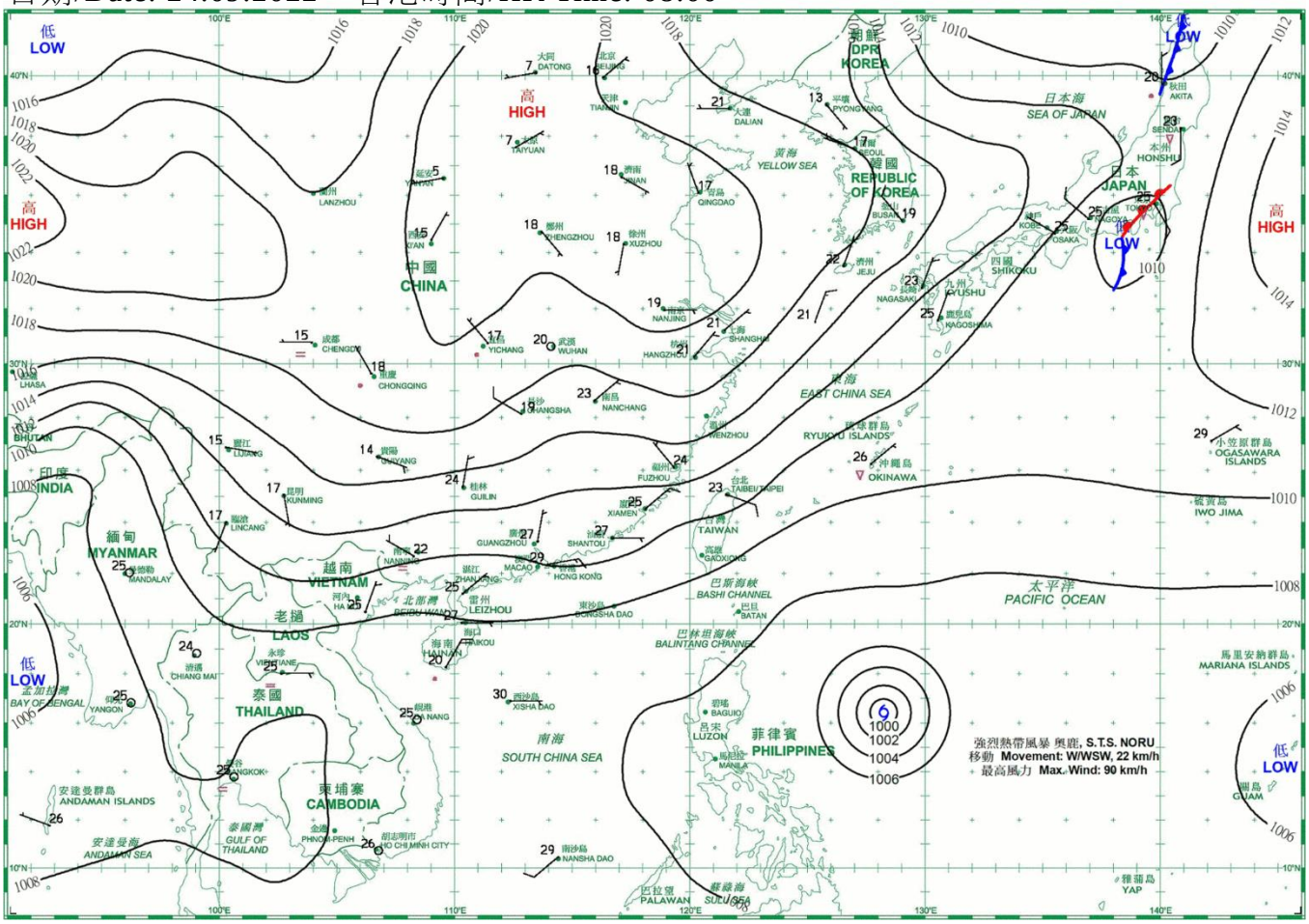


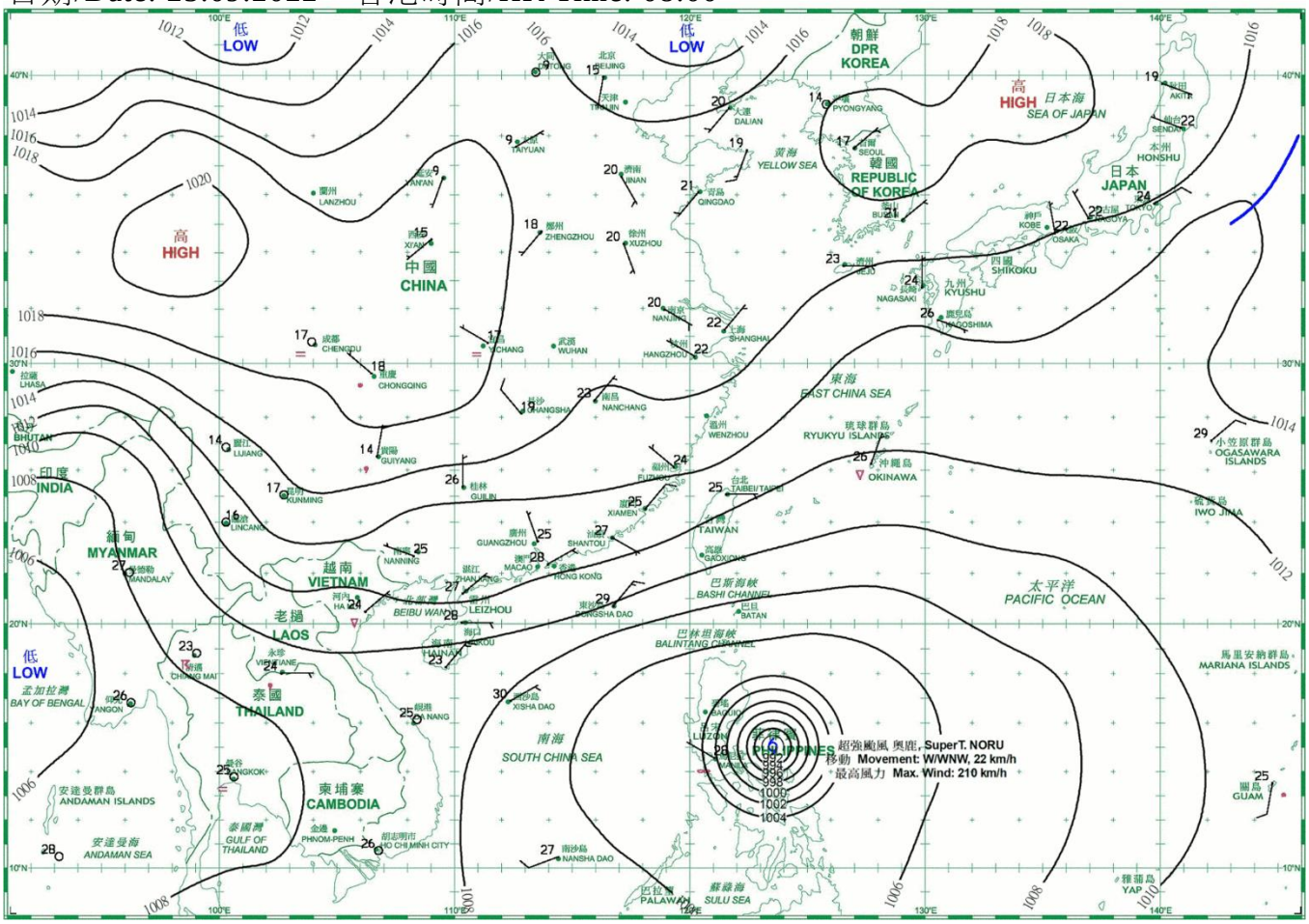
日期/Date: 23.09.2022　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



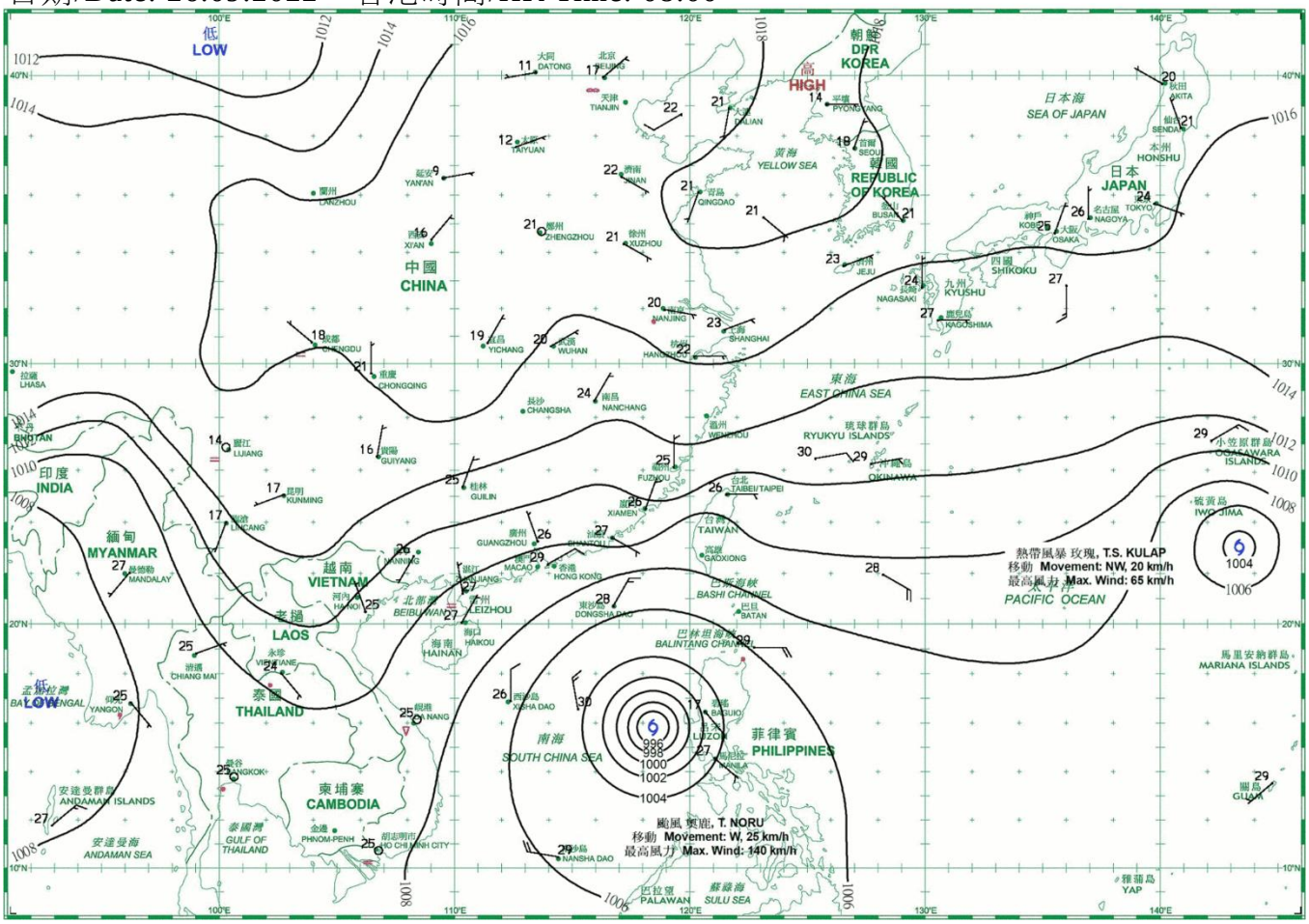
日期/Date: 24.09.2022　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



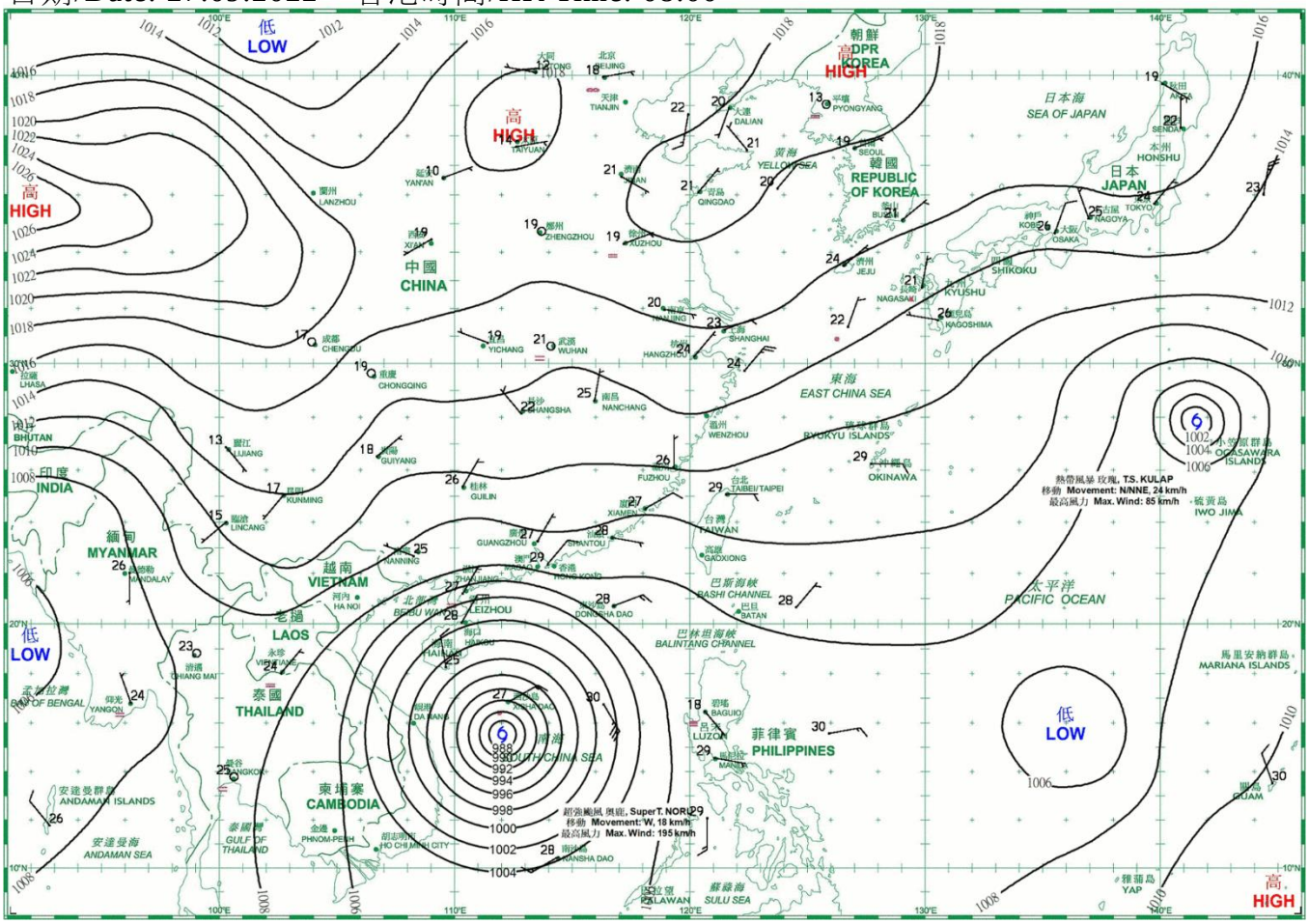
日期/Date: 25.09.2022　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



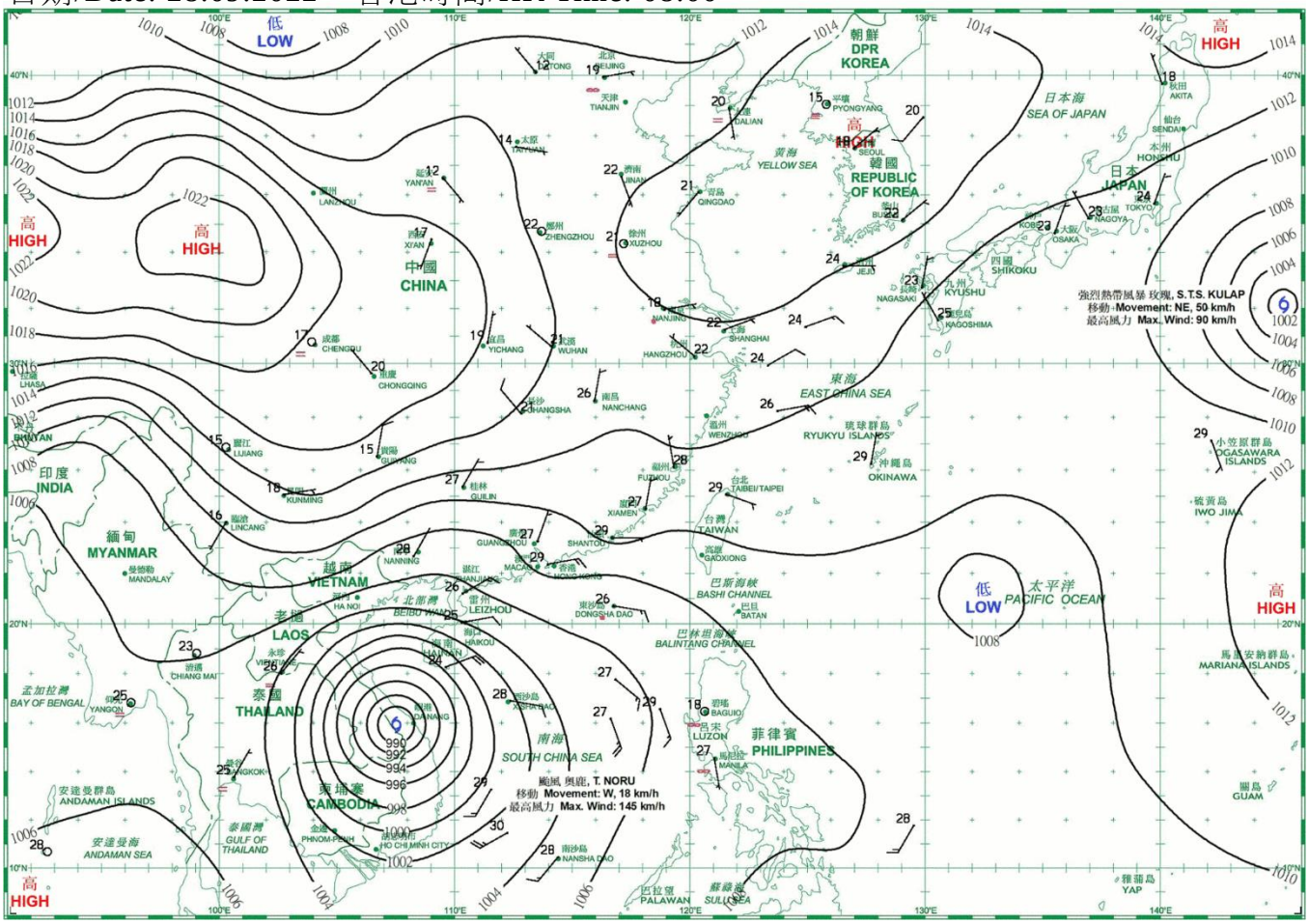
日期/Date: 26.09.2022　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



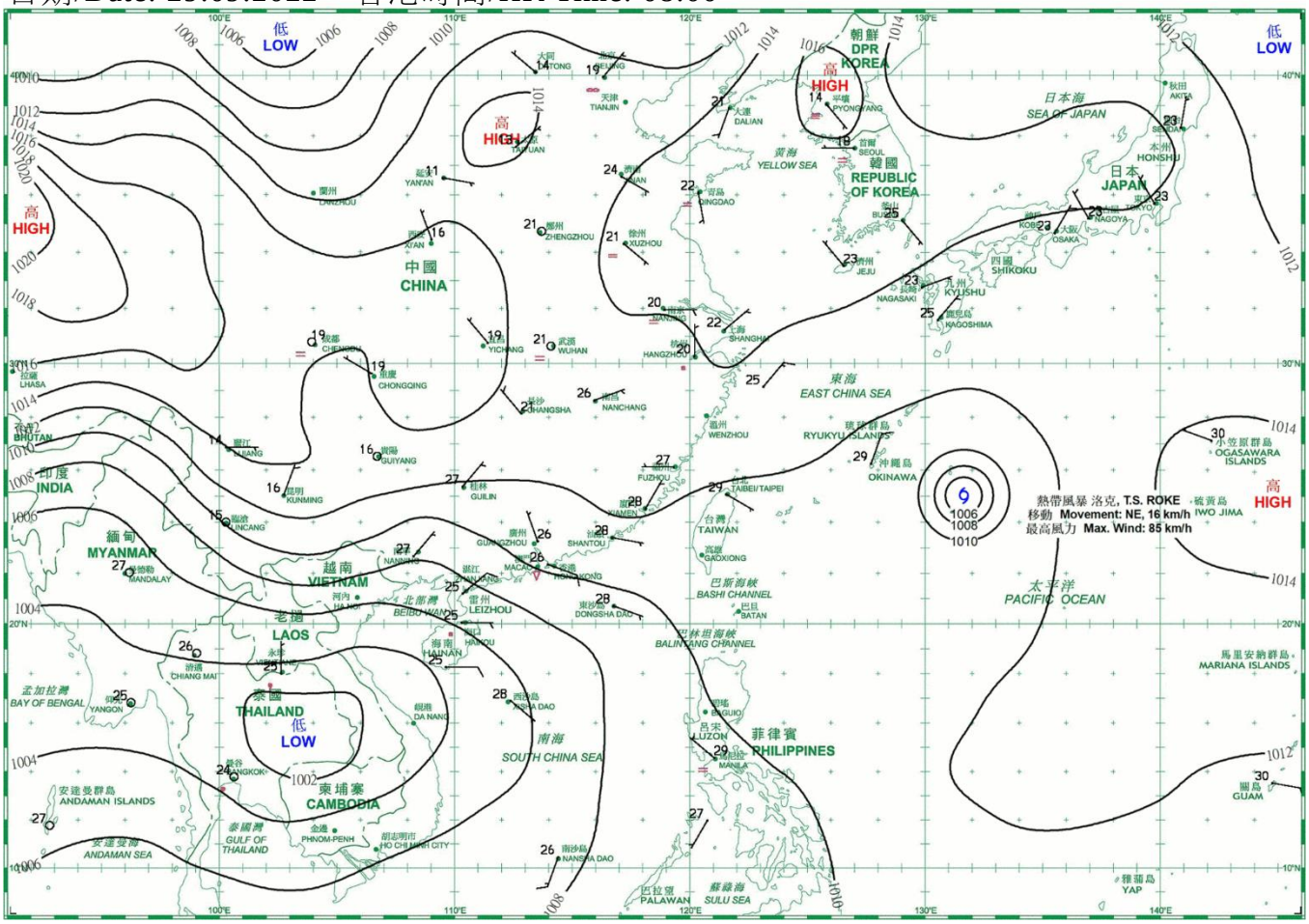
日期/Date: 27.09.2022　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



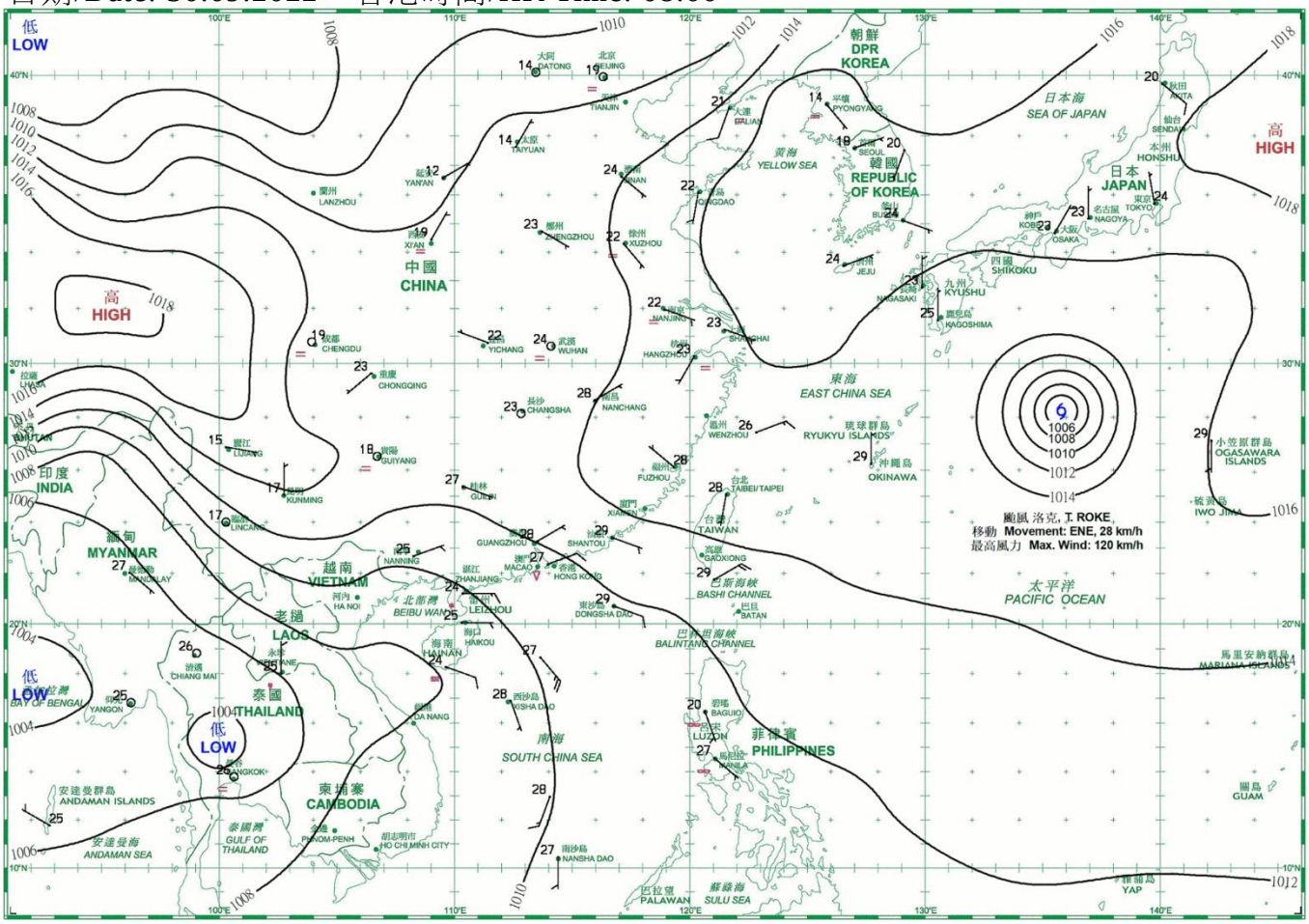
日期/Date: 28.09.2022　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 29.09.2022　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 30.09.2022　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



4.1.1 二零二二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 2022

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	1007.9	32.9	29.4	26.9	25.0	78	71	2.8
2	1005.9	32.3	29.5	27.3	21.6	63	78	-
3	1002.8	33.9	30.0	26.9	19.5	54	30	-
4	1002.9	34.7	30.8	27.7	20.6	55	26	-
5	1004.4	35.3	31.1	28.8	20.1	52	38	-
6	1008.2	34.5	30.8	28.4	22.3	61	51	-
7	1013.3	29.6	28.4	26.7	24.7	81	86	8.6
8	1014.2	32.8	29.5	27.8	23.3	70	66	Tr
9	1013.1	33.3	29.6	27.5	19.4	55	44	-
10	1011.4	31.4	28.9	27.6	24.2	76	59	Tr
11	1009.1	32.1	29.4	27.4	25.0	78	43	-
12	1007.4	33.7	30.8	28.2	23.1	66	23	-
13	1007.3	35.9	31.7	28.8	21.2	56	5	-
14	1007.0	35.5	31.7	29.6	18.6	46	16	-
15	1005.9	34.5	31.3	28.7	19.9	52	10	-
16	1005.1	33.8	30.8	28.6	22.9	63	36	Tr
17	1006.0	33.9	31.1	29.1	24.4	69	23	Tr
18	1005.7	34.0	30.1	27.4	25.4	77	53	20.3
19	1005.9	32.3	28.8	25.9	24.4	77	79	3.3
20	1008.2	30.7	28.9	26.2	24.8	79	78	3.5
21	1010.7	30.4	28.1	25.8	22.6	72	71	8.5
22	1011.1	31.2	28.5	26.9	23.2	73	52	-
23	1010.8	32.1	28.5	25.6	24.0	77	53	13.4
24	1011.2	31.0	28.3	25.8	22.5	71	75	-
25	1010.4	32.7	28.8	26.9	22.8	71	39	-
26	1009.1	33.7	29.4	27.2	23.2	70	62	-
27	1007.7	32.3	29.2	28.1	23.6	72	86	Tr
28	1008.0	31.2	28.8	27.7	23.5	73	81	-
29	1010.1	29.7	28.0	25.0	24.4	81	84	8.1
30	1012.3	28.3	26.4	24.8	24.8	91	88	102.7
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1008.4	32.7	29.6	27.3	22.8	69	54	171.2
正常* Normal*	1008.8	30.5	27.9	26.1	23.6	78	66	321.4
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory							

天文台於九月三日 15 時 23 分錄得本月最低氣壓 1000.3 百帕斯卡。
The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 1000.3 hectopascals at 1523 HKT on 03 September.

天文台於九月十三日 13 時 25 分錄得本月最高氣溫 35.9 °C。
The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 35.9 °C at 1325 HKT on 13 September.

天文台於九月三十日 20 時 33 分錄得本月最低氣溫 24.8 °C。
The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 24.8 °C at 2033 HKT on 30 September.

京士柏於九月三十日 06 時 17 分錄得本月最高1分鐘平均降雨率 135 毫米/小時。
The maximum 1-minute mean rainfall rate recorded at King's Park was 135 millimetres per hour at 0617 HKT on 30 September.

* 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 二零二二年九月香港氣象觀測摘錄(二)

4.1.2 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 2), September 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
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	7.2	16.58	4.5	340	9.5
2	0	8.0	18.55	6.0	360	24.8
3	0	11.1	24.64	6.9	350	18.3
4	0	11.0	24.31	6.7	360	13.7
5	0	10.2	22.05	6.1	360	11.7
6	0	8.9	22.76	5.7	080	11.0
7	0	0.5	9.14	2.3	070	35.5
8	0	10.3	23.21	6.6	080	22.8
9	0	11.0	23.94	5.3	100	10.6
10	0	4.7	11.63	2.6	070	11.0
11	0	8.6	20.67	4.3	240	13.2
12	5	10.3	20.85	5.7	260	10.3
13	0	11.0	22.61	6.8	250	12.8
14	0	10.5	22.93	6.5	280	18.1
15	0	11.0	22.95	5.9	350	9.4
16	0	8.9	18.14	4.5	250	7.9
17	0	10.5	20.99	4.5	240	12.1
18	0	6.9	18.25	2.8	250	21.2
19	0	5.7	15.09	2.9	250	13.8
20	0	3.1	10.45	0.7	080	26.6
21	0	9.8	22.78	5.3	090	35.3
22	0	9.5	20.88	4.3	080	24.8
23	0	5.7	13.65	3.1	090	16.0
24	0	9.3	20.59	5.0	080	35.7
25	0	9.6	20.99	4.8	080	22.9
26	0	10.4	20.50	5.9	070	30.8
27	0	4.0	14.11	4.5	070	49.7
28	0	6.7	15.53	3.4	080	49.1
29	0	2.9	8.76	1.8	080	38.6
30	0	0.1	2.38	0.2	090	28.8
平均/總值 Mean/Total	5	237.4	18.33	135.6	080	21.5
正常* Normal*	68.0 §	174.4	14.99	122.8	080	21.4
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^	

橫瀾島於九月三十日 09 時 52 分錄得本月最高陣風 81 公里/小時，風向 120 度。

The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 81 kilometres per hour from 120 degrees at 0952 HKT on 30 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.

* 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)

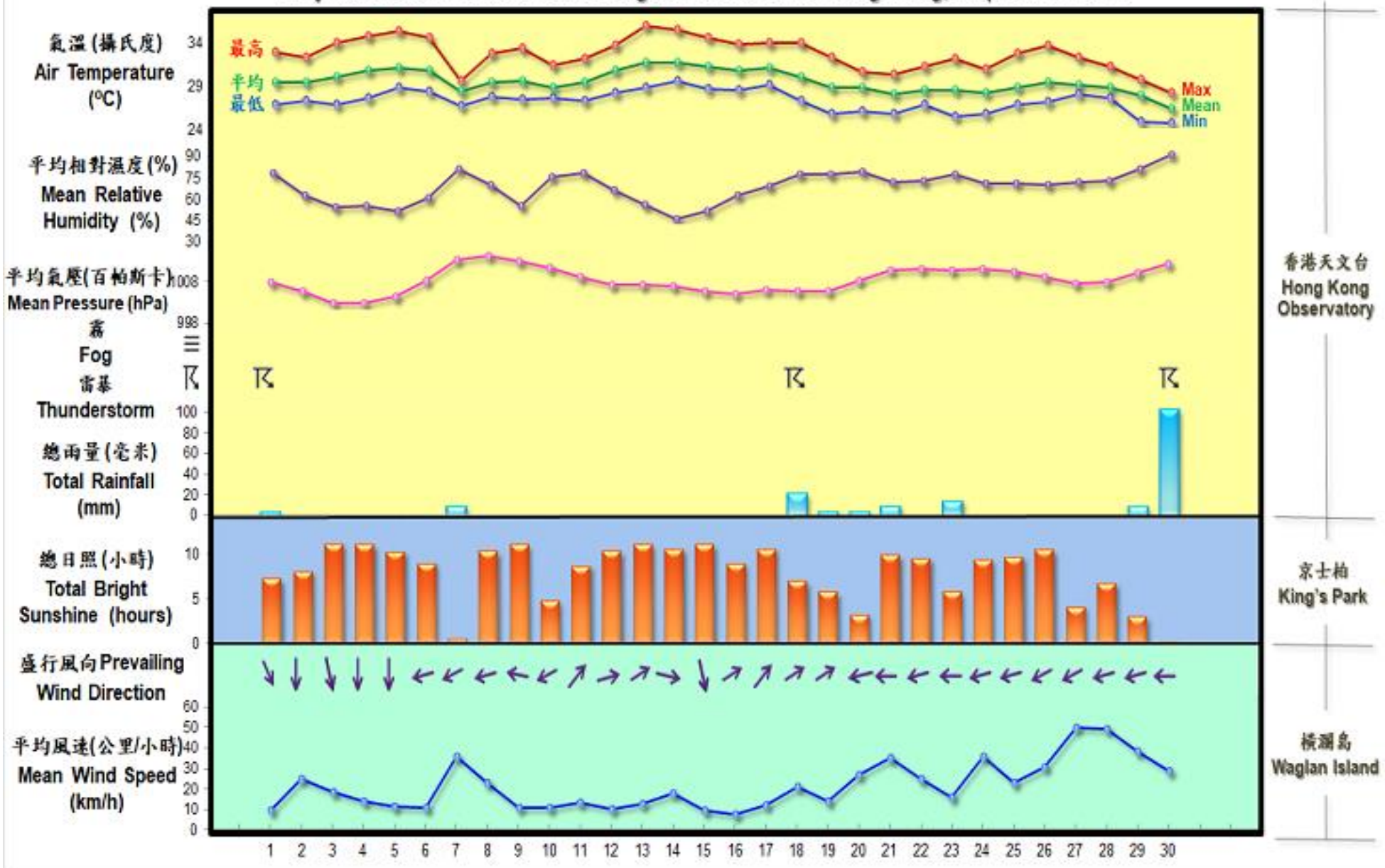
* 1991-2020 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (http://www.hko.gov.hk/en/cis/normal/1991_2020/normals.htm)

§ 1997-2021 平均值

§ 1997-2021 Mean value

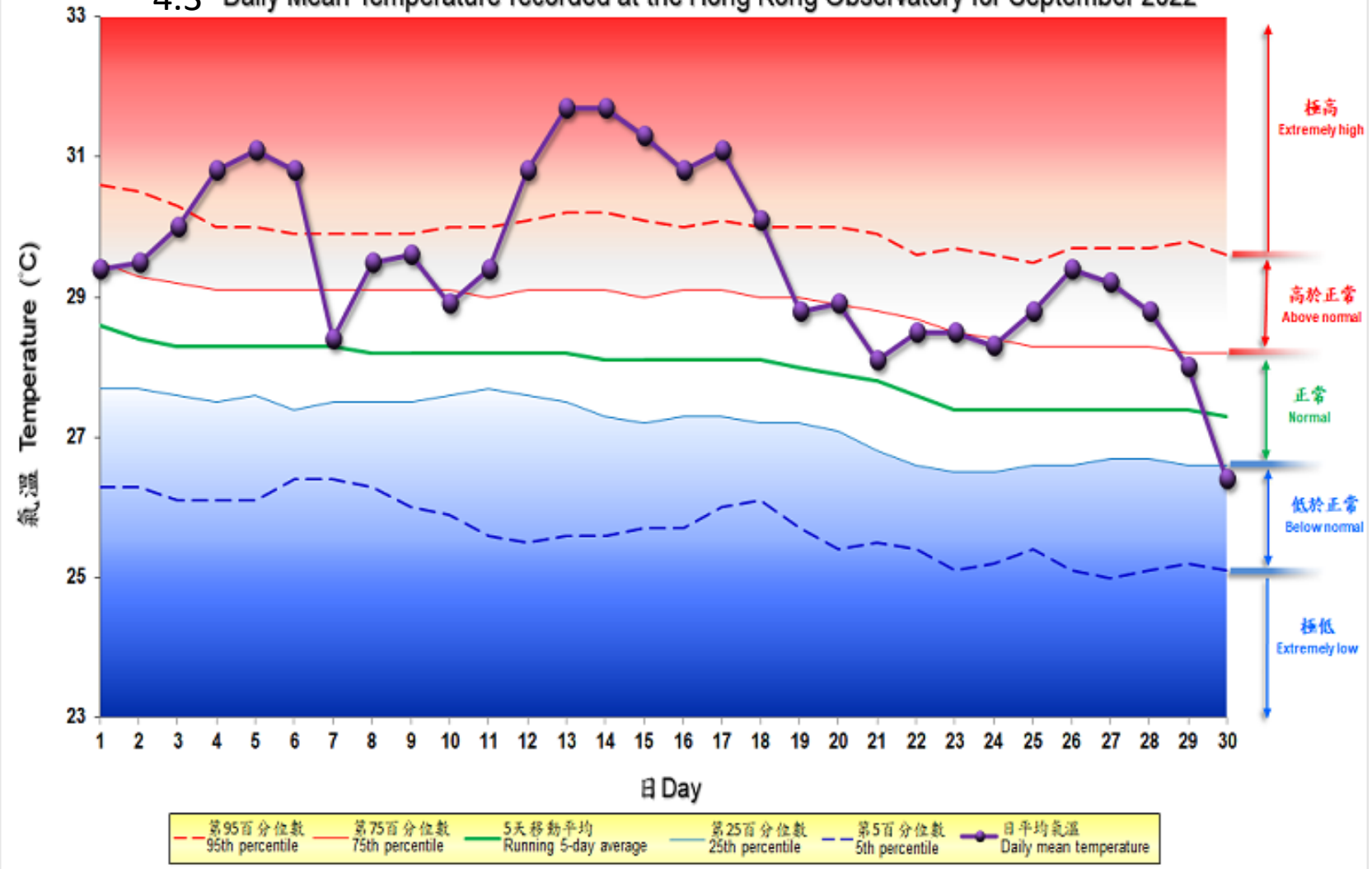
4.2 2022年9月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄

4.2 Daily Values of Selected Meteorological Elements for Hong Kong, September 2022



4.3 2022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 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