每月天氣摘要
二零二五年七月

Monthly Weather Summary
July 2025

目錄

Contents

二零二五年八月出版

香港天文台編製
香港九龍彌敦道134A

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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. 二零二五年七月天氣回顧

經歷異常少雨的上半年後，受到月初熱帶氣旋丹娜絲的殘餘雨帶、月中颱風韋帕，以及月內數度低壓槽及活躍西南季候風相關驟雨的影響，香港本月終於迎來較為顯著的降雨。韋帕襲港亦令天文台需要在七月二十日發出十號颶風信號。七月總雨量為 601.7 毫米，較正常值 385.8 毫米高約百分之五十六。然而，由於上半年的雨量遠低於正常，本年首七個月的累積雨量只有 1046.1 毫米，仍較同期正常值 1468.2 毫米少約百分之二十九。七月亦較正常炎熱，平均最高氣溫 32.4 度，較正常值高 0.8 度，是有紀錄以來七月份的其中一個第九高。平均氣溫 29.5 度及平均最低氣溫 27.4 度，分別較正常值高 0.6 度及 0.5 度。

一道廣闊低壓槽及高空擾動於七月一日為本港帶來驟雨及雷暴。南丫島及新界東北部錄得超過 40 毫米雨量。隨着華南上空的反氣旋建立，隨後三日本港普遍晴朗及酷熱，但局部地區有驟雨及雷暴。

此外，熱帶低氣壓丹娜絲於七月四日早上在南海東北部形成，緩慢向西北移動，翌日轉向東北移動。丹娜絲於七月六日逐步增強為強颱風，並於當晚在台灣西部沿岸登陸。丹娜絲隨後進入東海，並逐步減弱為熱帶風暴。本港方面，除局部地區有驟雨及狂風雷暴外，七月五至七日陽光充沛及極端酷熱，多處地區的氣溫上升至約 35 度。七月七日天文台錄得最高氣溫 34.3 度，是有記錄以來最熱的小暑。

受一股西南氣流影響，七月八至九日本港持續酷熱，天氣夾雜陽光及驟雨。與此同時，丹娜絲於七月八日在東海再次轉向，並於當晚在浙江省溫州市附近登陸。丹娜絲最後在七月九日晚上於福建減弱為低壓區，其殘餘繼續向西南移動並靠近廣東。受丹娜絲的殘餘及一股活躍西南季候風影響，七月九日晚上及七月十日至十二日本港有連場驟雨及雷暴。七月九日晚上及七月十日的雨勢特別大，本港普遍錄得超過 100 毫米雨量，而荃灣及青衣的雨量更超過 200 毫米。期間天文台曾三度發出紅色暴雨警告。受大雨影響，天文台氣溫於七月十日早上下降至全月最低的 25.0 度。七月十三日至十五日香港雖然仍有驟雨及雷暴，但受高空反氣旋影響，天氣酷熱及部分時間有陽光。

七月十六日至十七日本港普遍晴朗，日間極端酷熱。在微風的情況下，高溫天氣於七月十八日日間觸發大驟雨及雷暴。本港多處地區錄得超過 30 毫雨量，而中午元朗區錄得一小時超過 100 毫米的大暴雨。

此外，熱帶低氣壓韋帕於七月十六日在菲律賓以東海域形成。韋帕隨後向西北移向呂宋海峽，並於七月十八日增強為熱帶風暴。七月十九日韋帕橫過南海北部，並於當晚增強為颱風。韋帕於七月二十日接近中午時分在香港天文台以南約 60 公里掠過，隨後橫過廣東西部沿岸一帶，移向北部灣。

受韋帕的外圍下沉氣流影響，七月十九日本港酷熱及部分時間有陽光。隨着韋帕逐漸靠近廣東沿岸，其外圍雨帶於當晚開始為本港帶來狂風驟雨及雷暴。七月二十日韋帕相當接近本港，日間多處地區吹暴風至颶風。橫瀾島及長洲錄得的最高 60 分鐘平均風速分別為每小

時 131 公里及 115 公里。隨着韋帕遠離及逐漸減弱，七月二十日稍後本港風勢逐漸緩和。當日本港普遍錄得超過 70 毫米雨量，而部分地區的雨量更超過 200 毫米。根據初步資料，超過 33 人在韋帕襲港期間受傷。全港有至少 2,284 宗塌樹報告、七宗水浸及五宗棚架倒塌報告。香港國際機場有超過 500 班航班取消。受韋帕相關的外圍雨帶影響，七月二十一日本港仍然間中有驟雨及狂風雷暴。

七月二十二日一道廣闊低壓槽影響廣東沿岸及南海北部。當晚的大驟雨普遍為本港帶來超過 40 毫米雨量。七月二十三日至二十七日本港日間普遍晴朗及持續酷熱。七月二十六日下午天文台氣溫上升至全月最高的 35.2 度。高溫天氣亦於七月二十三日至二十五日觸發驟雨及狂風雷暴。七月二十五日黃昏的大雷雨為本港部分地區帶來超過 50 毫米雨量，而西貢區的雨量更超過 90 毫米。西貢亦曾錄得每小時約 110 公里的猛烈陣風。

七月二十八日初時本港天氣酷熱及短暫時間有陽光，但隨着雷雨區靠近沿岸地區，當日稍後間中有驟雨及幾陣雷暴。一道廣闊低壓槽於七月二十九日至三十日間中為本港帶來驟雨及雷暴。七月二十九日早上的傾盆大雨令天文台需要發出本年首個黑色暴雨警告。當日多處錄得超過 70 毫米雨量，而港島東部、西貢區及南丫島的雨量超過 200 毫米。全港有八宗水浸報告。受一股西南氣流影響，七月最後一日本港天氣夾雜陽光及驟雨。

二零二五年七月有八個熱帶氣旋影響南海及北太平洋西部。

本月有四班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。

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1. The Weather of July 2025

After a very dry first half of the year, more significant rainfall eventually returned to Hong Kong in July 2025, mainly due to the passage of the remnant of tropical cyclone Danas in early July and typhoon Wipha in mid-July, as well as showery activities associated with troughs of low pressure and active southwesterly airstreams in the month. Also, the strike of Wipha necessitated the issuance of the Hurricane Signal No. 10 on 20 July. The monthly rainfall was 601.7 millimetres, about 56 percent above the normal of 385.8 millimetres. However, with the well below normal rainfall in the first half of the year, the accumulated rainfall recorded in the first seven months of the year was only 1046.1 millimetres, still a deficit of 29 percent compared to the normal of 1468.2 millimetres for the same period. The month was also warmer than usual with the monthly mean maximum temperature of 32.4 degrees, 0.8 degrees above the normal and one of the ninth highest on record for July. The monthly mean temperature of 29.5 degrees and monthly mean minimum temperature of 27.4 degrees were 0.6 degrees and 0.5 degrees above their respective normals.

A broad trough of low pressure and upper-air disturbances brought showers and thunderstorms to Hong Kong on the first day of the month. More than 40 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over Lamma Island and the northeastern part of the New Territories. With the establishment of an anticyclone aloft over southern China, apart from isolated showers and thunderstorms, the weather was generally fine and very hot in the following three days.

Besides, Danas formed as a tropical depression over the northeastern part of the South China Sea on the morning of 4 July and moved northwestwards slowly. It turned to move northeastwards on the next day. Danas intensified progressively into a severe typhoon and made landfall over the western coast of Taiwan on the night of 6 July. Danas then entered the East China Sea and weakened progressively into a tropical storm. Locally, apart from isolated showers and squally thunderstorms, it was sunny and extremely hot on 5 – 7 July. Temperatures over many places rose to around 35 degrees. On 7 July, the maximum temperature recorded at the Observatory was 34.3 degrees, the hottest Moderate Heat ever recorded.

Under the influence of a southwesterly airstream, the weather remained very hot with a mixture of sunshine and showers on 8 – 9 July. Meanwhile, Danas made the second sharp turn over the East China Sea on 8 July, and made landfall near Wenzhou, Zhejiang that night. It finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Fujian on the night of 9 July. The remnant of Danas continued to track southwestwards and edge closer to Guangdong. Under the influence of the remnant of Danas and an active southwest monsoon, there were outbreaks of showers and thunderstorms on the night of 9 July and 10 – 12 July. The showers were particularly heavy on the night of 9 July and 10 July and more than 100 millimetres of rainfall were generally recorded over the territory. Rainfall even exceeded 200 millimetres over Tsuen Wan and Tsing Yi. Red Rainstorm Warning was issued three times during the period. Under the heavy rain, temperatures at the Hong Kong Observatory also fell to a minimum of 25.0 degrees on the morning of 10 July, the lowest of the month. While there were still showers and thunderstorms on 13 – 15 July, it was also very hot with sunny periods under the influence of an anticyclone aloft.

The weather was generally fine and extremely hot during the days on 16 – 17 July. Under light winds conditions, heavy showers and thunderstorms triggered by high temperatures affected Hong Kong during the day on 18 July. More than 30 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over many places and severe rainstorm of more than 100 millimetres of hourly rainfall were recorded over Yuen Long District at noon.

Besides, Wipha formed as a tropical depression over the seas east of the Philippines on 16 July. It then tracked northwestwards towards Luzon Strait and intensified into a tropical storm on 18 July.

Wipha moved across the northern part of the South China Sea on 19 July and intensified into a typhoon at night. It skirted about 60 kilometres south of the Hong Kong Observatory towards noon on 20 July and moved across the vicinity of the coast of western Guangdong and towards Beibu Wan afterwards.

Locally, it was very hot with sunny periods on 19 July under the influence of Wipha's outer subsiding air. With Wipha edging closer to the coast of Guangdong gradually, its outer rainbands started to bring squally showers and thunderstorms to the territory at night. As Wipha came quite close to Hong Kong on 20 July, many places were affected by storm to hurricane force winds during the day. The maximum 60-minute mean wind speeds recorded at Waglan Island and Cheung Chau were 131 km/h and 115 km/h respectively. With Wipha departing from Hong Kong and weakening gradually, local winds moderated later on 20 July. More than 70 millimetres of rainfall were generally recorded over Hong Kong on 20 July, and rainfall even exceeded 200 millimetres over parts of the territory. According to preliminary reports, more than 33 people were injured during the passage of Wipha. There were at least 2,284 reports of fallen trees, seven reports of flooding and five reports of collapsed scaffolding. More than 500 flights were cancelled at the Hong Kong International Airport. Under the influence of the outer rainbands associated with Wipha, there were still occasional showers and squally thunderstorms on 21 July.

A broad trough of low pressure affected the coast of Guangdong and the northern part of the South China Sea on 22 July. Locally, the heavy showers on the night of 22 July generally brought more than 40 millimetres of rainfall to the territory. Local weather was generally fine with prolonged heat during the day on 23 – 27 July. The maximum temperature at the Observatory rose to 35.2 degrees on the afternoon of 26 July, the highest of the month. High temperatures also triggered showers and squally thunderstorms on 23 – 25 July. Heavy thundery showers on the evening of 25 July brought more than 50 millimetres of rainfall to parts of the territory, and rainfall even exceeded 90 millimetres over Sai Kung District. Violent gusts of around 110 km/h were recorded at Sai Kung.

While it was very hot with sunny intervals at first on 28 July, with an area of thundery showers edging closer to the coastal areas, there were occasional showers and a few thunderstorms later on that day. A broad trough of low pressure brought occasional showers and thunderstorms to Hong Kong on 29 – 30 July. The heavy downpour on the morning of 29 July necessitated the issuance of the first Black Rainstorm Warning in the year. More than 70 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over many places, and rainfall even exceeded 200 millimetres over the eastern part of Hong Kong Island, Sai Kung District and Lamma Island. There were eight reports of flooding in Hong Kong. Under the influence of a southwesterly airstream, the weather of Hong Kong was a mixture of sunshine and showers on the last day of the month.

Eight tropical cyclones occurred over the South China Sea and the western North Pacific in July 2025.

During the month, 4 aircrafts were 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　二零二五年七月發出的警告及信號

Table 1.1　Warnings and Signals issued in July 2025

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
丹娜絲 DANAS	1	4/7	1220	6/7	1420
韋帕 WIPHA	1	19/7	0220	19/7	1420
	3	19/7	1420	20/7	0020
	8NE	20/7	0020	20/7	0720
	9	20/7	0720	20/7	0920
	10	20/7	0920	20/7	1610
	8SE	20/7	1610	20/7	1940
	3	20/7	1940	21/7	0320
	1	21/7	0320	21/7	0510

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
2/7	1330	9/7	2300
13/7	1230	18/7	1105
19/7	0730	19/7	1935
23/7	1400	23/7	1730
24/7	0645	25/7	1915
26/7	0645	28/7	1715
30/7	1310	30/7	1800

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
30/6	2045	1/7	0400
1/7	0555	1/7	1800
2/7	0100	2/7	0350
2/7	1109	2/7	1330
3/7	0343	3/7	0515
5/7	1347	5/7	1900
7/7	0507	7/7	0715
8/7	1037	8/7	1400
8/7	2347	9/7	0100
9/7	0246	9/7	0400
9/7	0658	9/7	1130
9/7	1810	9/7	1930
9/7	2200	10/7	2045
11/7	0600	11/7	0830
11/7	2350	12/7	1700
14/7	0648	14/7	1030
15/7	0700	15/7	0830
15/7	1209	15/7	1400

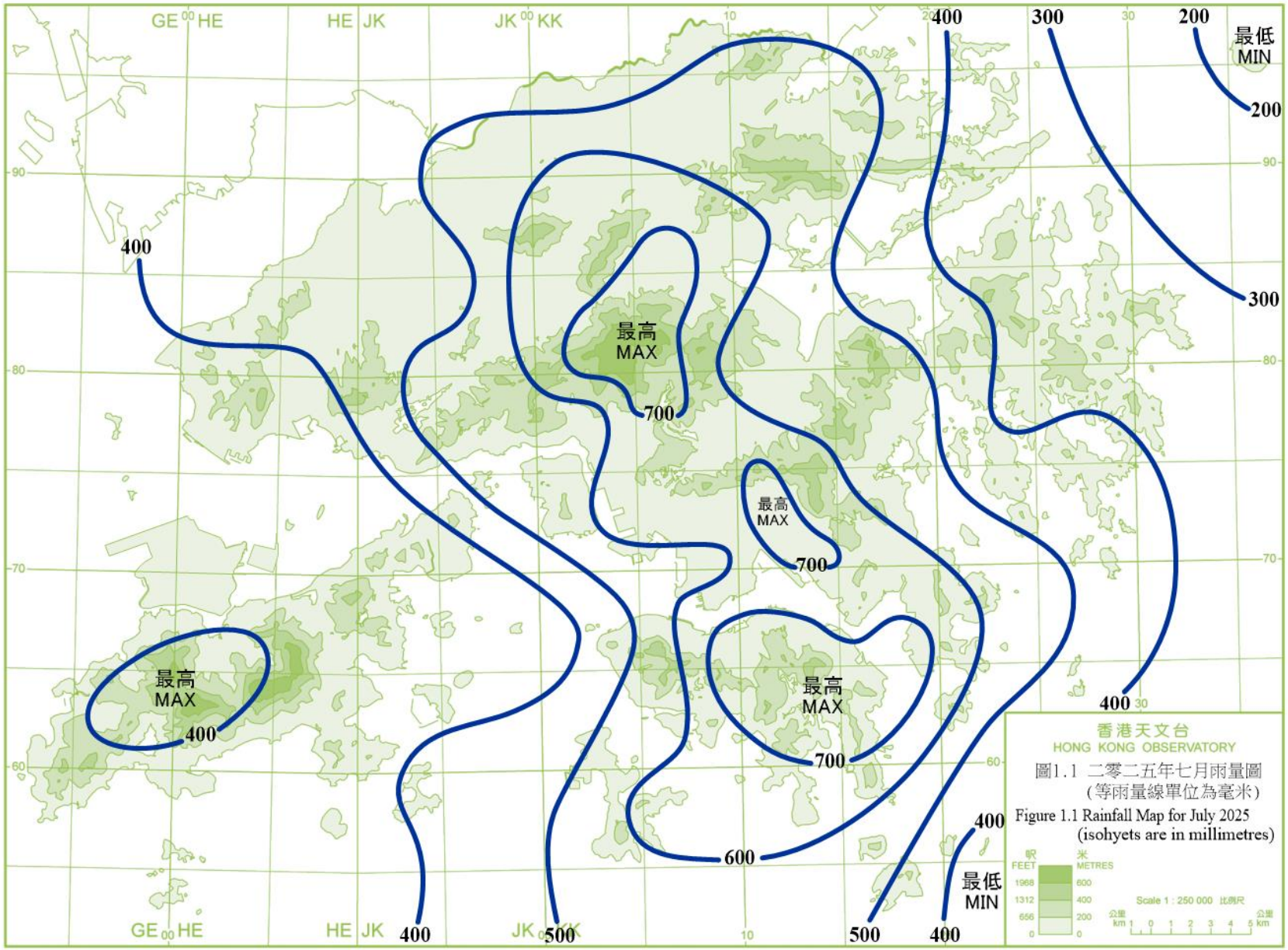
開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
15/7	1524	15/7	1630
18/7	0340	18/7	0730
18/7	1000	18/7	1700
19/7	1830	19/7	2300
20/7	0100	20/7	0500
20/7	0620	20/7	2200
21/7	0803	21/7	1930
22/7	1516	22/7	1700
22/7	2055	23/7	0030
23/7	0430	23/7	0630
23/7	1710	23/7	1830
24/7	1311	24/7	2000
25/7	1340	25/7	2230
28/7	1544	28/7	2200
29/7	0120	29/7	1530
30/7	1805	30/7	1940
31/7	0115	31/7	0610
31/7	0950	31/7	1555

新界北部水浸特別報告
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
9/7	2355	10/7	0225
10/7	1240	10/7	1510
18/7	1120	18/7	1710
20/7	1550	20/7	2120
29/7	1327	29/7	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	30/6	2355	1/7	0110
黃色 Amber	9/7	2300	9/7	2345
紅色 Red	9/7	2345	10/7	0045
黃色 Amber	10/7	0045	10/7	0140
黃色 Amber	10/7	0835	10/7	0936
紅色 Red	10/7	0936	10/7	1040
黃色 Amber	10/7	1040	10/7	1240
紅色 Red	10/7	1240	10/7	1530
黃色 Amber	10/7	1530	10/7	2000
黃色 Amber	18/7	1115	18/7	1300
黃色 Amber	20/7	1510	20/7	1545
紅色 Red	20/7	1545	20/7	1700
黃色 Amber	20/7	1700	20/7	1815
黃色 Amber	22/7	2000	22/7	2345
黃色 Amber	25/7	1910	25/7	1940
紅色 Red	25/7	1940	25/7	2040
黃色 Amber	25/7	2040	25/7	2110
黃色 Amber	29/7	0805	29/7	0840
紅色 Red	29/7	0840	29/7	0910
黑色 Black	29/7	0910	29/7	1105
紅色 Red	29/7	1105	29/7	1145
黃色 Amber	29/7	1145	29/7	1415



H.K.O.128 (2014)

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

圖 1.2　　韋帕襲港期間本港多處有樹木倒塌

(鳴謝：消防處(左上及右上)、張銘輝/社區天氣觀測計劃(左下) 及 李子祥博士(右下))

Figure 1.2　　Fallen trees in many parts of the territory during the passage of Wipha
(Courtesy of Fire Services Department (top left and right), 張銘輝/CWOS (bottom left) and Dr. T. C. Lee (bottom right))

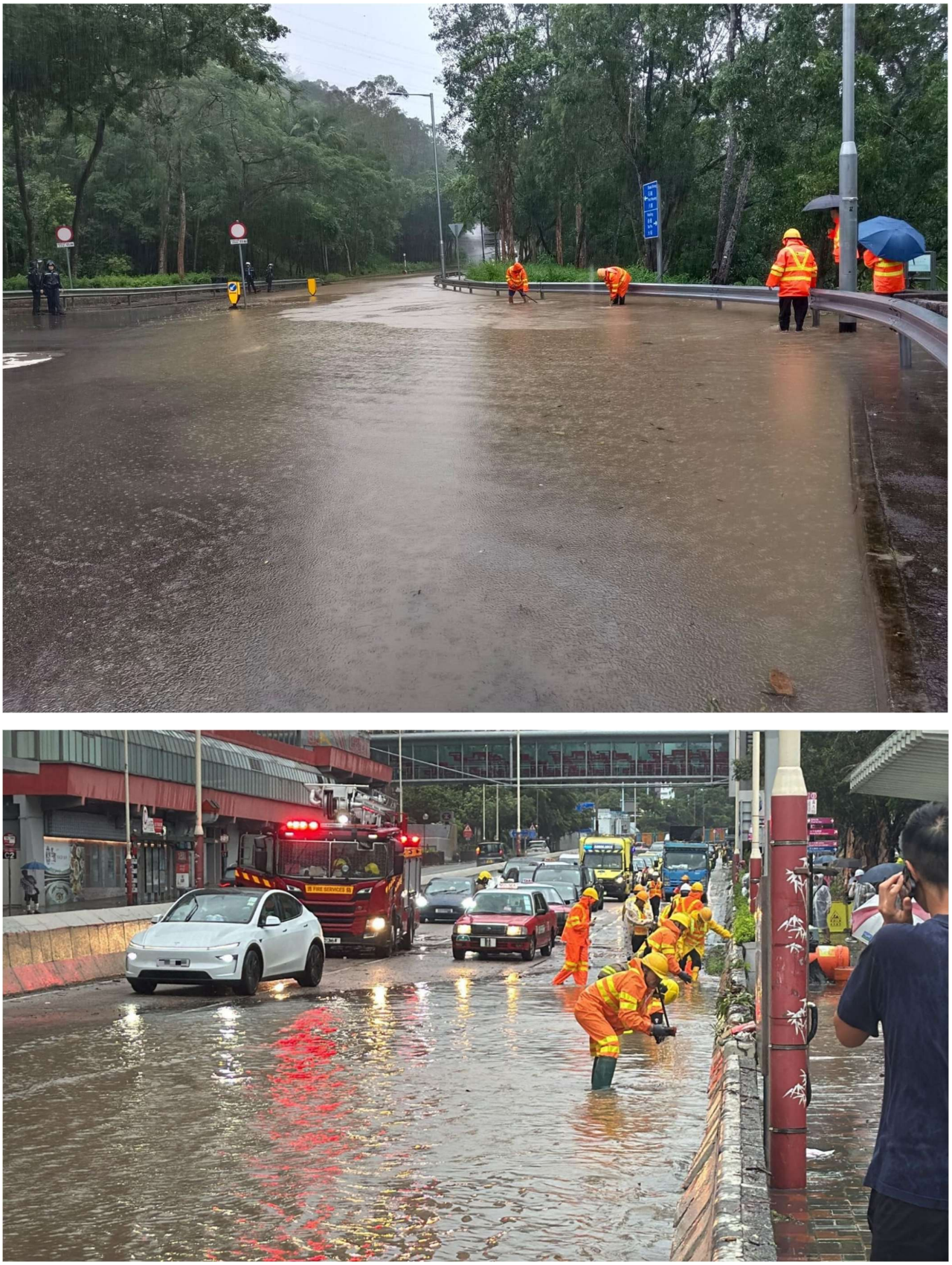


圖 1.3　2025 年 7 月 20 日韋帕襲港期間大埔(上)及黃大仙(下)道路出現水浸 (鳴謝：渠務署)

Figure 1.3　Flooded roads at Tai Po (top) and Wong Tai Sin (bottom) on 20 July 2025 during the passage of Wipha (Courtesy of Drainage Services Department)

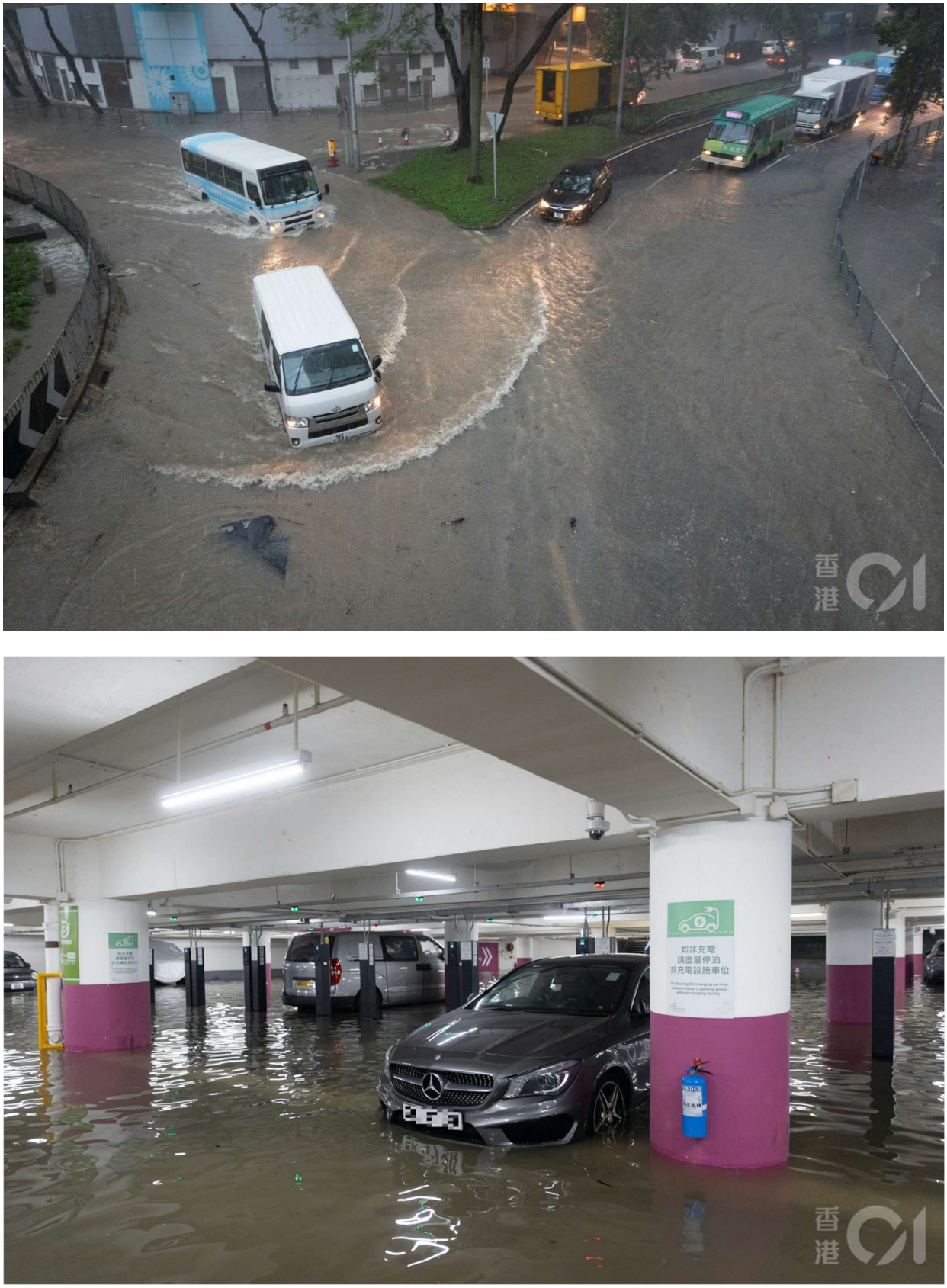


圖 1.4　2025 年 7 月 29 日暴雨期間柴灣出現水浸 (鳴謝：香港 01 / 廖雁雄攝)

Figure 1.4　Flooding at Chai Wan during the rainstorm of 29 July 2025 (Courtesy of HK01 / Photos by Liu Ngan Hung)

二零二五年七月的熱帶氣旋概述

二零二五年七月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了八個熱帶氣旋，當中丹娜絲(2504)及韋帕(2506)均引致天文台需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號。

熱帶低氣壓木恩(2503)於七月一日下午在硫黃島之東南偏東約 770 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北或西北偏北移動。木恩於七月三日凌晨在硫黃島以東海域增強為熱帶風暴，翌日轉向東北或東北偏東移動。木恩於七月五日凌晨達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 85 公里。木恩於七月六日轉向偏北移動，最後於七月八日下午在日本以東的北太平洋西部上減弱為低壓區。

熱帶低氣壓丹娜絲(2504)於七月四日早上在東沙之東南偏東約 260 公里的南海東北部上形成，向西北緩慢移動，並於翌日凌晨增強為熱帶風暴。丹娜絲於七月五日第一次急轉向，改為採取東北路徑。丹娜絲於七月六日開始加速，當晚在台灣嘉義登陸前迅速增強為強颱風，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 155 公里。丹娜絲在橫過台灣期間減弱。隨後丹娜絲進入東海，並於七月七日日間繼續向東北方向移動。丹娜絲於七月八日在東海第二次急轉向，轉向西南偏西移向浙江。當晚丹娜絲在浙江溫州再次登陸，隨後以西南路徑移入內陸及減弱。最後丹娜絲於七月九日晚上於福建減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，丹娜絲及西南季候風為菲律賓北部帶來大雨，造成一人死亡，約 10 萬人受災，經濟損失超過 1 240 萬菲律賓比索。丹娜絲於七月六日晚上至翌日早上橫過台灣期間為該區帶來狂風暴雨，而丹娜絲及活躍西南季候風於隨後三日持續為台灣帶來暴雨，其間屏東錄得最大累積降雨量超過 1 100 毫米。狂風暴雨造成兩人死亡，至少 700 人受傷，超過七萬戶停水及 100 萬戶停電，超過 1.8 萬間房屋受損，經濟損失超過 5 100 萬美元。受丹娜絲、其殘餘及活躍西南季候風影響，浙江、福建及廣東於七月八日至十二日亦持續有大雨。有關丹娜絲的詳細資料及對香港的影響，請參閱其熱帶氣旋報告。

熱帶低氣壓百合(2505)於七月十日晚上在硫黃島之東南偏南約 170 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，隨後兩日在硫黃島一帶徘徊。百合於七月十三日凌晨增強為熱帶風暴，隨後加速向北移向日本本州以東海域，並於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 85 公里。百合於七月十五日凌晨橫過北海道，最後於當天早上在北海道以北海域演變為溫帶氣旋。

一個熱帶低氣壓於七月十二日凌晨在上海之東南偏東約 250 公里的東海上形成，並在該海域徘徊。該熱帶低氣壓於當天早上達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 55 公里。翌日該熱帶低氣壓加速向東或東北偏東橫過東海，最後於七月十四日早上在日本九州減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，百合及該熱帶低氣壓的殘餘於七月十四日至十五日為日本多地帶來大雨，合共造成兩人受傷及 24 間房屋受損。

熱帶低氣壓韋帕(2506)於七月十六日晚上在馬尼拉以東約 950 公里的北太平洋西部上形成。隨後兩日韋帕採取西北路徑移向呂宋海峽，並逐漸增強為熱帶風暴。韋帕於七月十八日晚上轉向西北偏西，橫過呂宋海峽。七月十九日韋帕進入南海北部，靠近廣東沿岸，並迅速增強。當晚韋帕增強為颱風，並於七月二十日早上接近本港時達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 140 公里，當日稍後韋帕向偏西方向橫過廣東西部沿岸地區，於廣東台山市附近登陸，並逐漸減弱。隨後兩日韋帕採取西南偏西路徑，橫過北部灣及越南北部，並逐步減弱為熱帶低氣壓。最後韋帕於七月二十三日早上在老撾減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，韋帕及西南季候風為菲律賓帶來狂風暴雨，造成六人死亡，五人受傷，六人失蹤，超過 126 萬人受災，超過 1 500 間房屋受損，直接經濟損失超過 4.6 億菲律賓比索。受韋帕的外圍雨帶影響，七月十八至二十日期間台灣東部有暴雨，台東錄得累積雨量達 620 毫米。韋帕亦對廣東、廣西及海南等地基礎設施和養殖漁業造成破壞，直接經濟損失估計約 19.1 億元人民幣。在澳門，有五人受傷，另有 163 宗事故報告，澳門國際機場有 160 班航班取消。此外，韋帕亦為越南北部帶來暴雨，清化出現

水浸和山泥傾瀉，淹沒道路和民居。有關韋帕的詳細資料及對香港的影響，請參閱其熱帶氣旋報告。

熱帶低氣壓范斯高(2507)於七月二十二日早上在沖繩島之東南偏南約 1 140 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北或西北偏北移向琉球群島一帶。范斯高於七月二十三日早上增強為熱帶風暴，並在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 75 公里。范斯高於七月二十四日晚上轉向偏西移向福建，並於隨後兩日逐步減弱為低壓區。

熱帶低氣壓竹節草(2508)於七月二十三日早上在馬尼拉以北約 470 公里的呂宋海峽上形成。受位於琉球群島一帶的范斯高影響，竹節草於隨後兩日在呂宋以西海域及呂宋西部沿岸地區以逆時針方向轉了一圈。竹節草於七月二十四日早上增強為強烈熱帶風暴，並於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 110 公里。竹節草於七月二十五日大致向東北偏北移動，橫過呂宋海峽及台灣以東海域，並於翌日減弱為熱帶低氣壓。竹節草於七月二十七日在琉球群島一帶徘徊，隨後兩日再次增強為熱帶風暴，並逐漸轉向西北移向長江口一帶。竹節草於七月三十日先後在浙江和上海登陸，翌日移入內陸並逐漸減弱。

熱帶低氣壓羅莎(2509)於七月二十四日早上在關島之西北偏西約 180 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，隨後三日向北或東北偏北移動及逐漸增強。羅莎於七月二十七日早上增強為颱風，並於翌日凌晨在硫黃島以東海域達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 140 公里。羅莎於七月二十九日減弱為強烈熱帶風暴，隨後兩天緩慢移向日本本州以南海域。

Overview of Tropical Cyclone in July 2025

Eight tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in July 2025. Among them, Danas (2504) and Wipha (2506) necessitated the issuance of the tropical cyclone warning signal by the Observatory.

Mun (2503) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 770 km east-southeast of Iwo Jima on the afternoon of 1 July, and moved northwestwards or north-northwestwards. It intensified into a tropical storm in the small hours of 3 July over the seas east of Iwo Jima, and turned to move northeastwards or east-northeastwards the next day. Mun attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 85 km/h near its centre in the small hours of 5 July. It turned to move generally northwards on 6 July and finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the western North Pacific to the east of Japan on the afternoon of 8 July.

Danas (2504) formed as a tropical depression over the northeastern part of the South China Sea about 260 km east-southeast of Dongsha on the morning of 4 July and moved northwestwards slowly. It intensified into a tropical storm in the small hours of the next day. Danas made the first sharp turn on 5 July, taking a northeasterly track. Danas started to pick up speed on 6 July and rapidly intensified into a severe typhoon just before making landfall over Chiayi of Taiwan that night, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 155 km/h near its centre. Danas weakened when it moved across Taiwan. It then entered the East China Sea and continued to move northeastwards during the day on 7 July. Danas made the second sharp turn over the East China Sea on 8 July, moving west-southwestwards towards Zhejiang. It made landfall again over Wenzhou of Zhejiang that night. It then moved inland via a southwesterly track and weakened. Danas finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Fujian on the night of 9 July.

According to press reports, Danas, together with the southwest monsoon, brought heavy rain to the northern part of the Philippines, causing one death and affecting approximately 100 000 people. Economic loss exceeded PHP 12.4 million. Danas brought torrential rain and squalls to Taiwan during its passage from the night of 6 July to the next morning. Danas and the active southwest monsoon continued to bring torrential rain to Taiwan in the following three days. A maximum accumulated rainfall of over 1 100 millimetres was recorded in Pingtung during this period. Torrential rain and squalls resulted in two deaths and at least 700 injuries. Water and electricity supplies to more than 70 000 and one million households were disrupted respectively. Over 18 000 houses were damaged. Economic loss exceeded USD 51 million. Affected by Danas, its remnant and the active southwest monsoon, there was

persistent heavy rain over Zhejiang, Fujian and Guangdong on 8 – 12 July. For detailed information of Danas including its impact to Hong Kong, please refer to the Tropical Cyclone Report of Danas.

Nari (2505) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 170 km south-southeast of Iwo Jima on the night of 10 July, and lingered over the vicinity of Iwo Jima in the next two days. Nari intensified into a tropical storm in the small hours of 13 July, and then picked up speed to track northwards towards the seas east of Honshu, Japan. It attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 85 km/h near its centre that night. Nari moved across Hokkaido in the small hours of 15 July, and finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the seas north of Hokkaido that morning.

A tropical depression formed over the East China Sea about 250 km east-southeast of Shanghai in the small hours of 12 July, and lingered in the region. The tropical depression attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 55 km/h near its centre that morning. It picked up speed to track eastwards or east-northeastwards across the East China Sea the next day, and finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Kyushu, Japan on the morning of 14 July.

According to press reports, Nari and the remnant of the tropical depression brought heavy rain to many places in Japan, causing two injuries and 24 damaged houses.

Wipha (2506) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 950 km east of Manila on the night of 16 July. It tracked northwestwards towards the Luzon Strait and intensified gradually into a tropical storm in the following two days. Wipha turned to move west-northwestwards across the Luzon Strait on the night of 18 July. It entered the northern part of the South China Sea on 19 July, edging closer to the coast of Guangdong and intensifying rapidly. It intensified into a typhoon that night and attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 140 km/h near its centre during its approach to Hong Kong on the morning of 20 July. It moved westwards across the coastal areas of western Guangdong, made landfall near Taishan of Guangdong and weakened gradually later that day. Wipha adopted a west-southwesterly track across Beibu Wan and the northern part of Vietnam and weakened progressively into a tropical depression in the following two days. Wipha finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Lao PDR on the morning of 23 July.

According to press reports, Wipha, together with the southwest monsoon, brought torrential rain and squalls to the Philippines, causing six deaths, five injuries and six missing. More than 1.26 million people were affected and

more than 1 500 houses were damaged, with direct economic loss exceeding PHP 460 million. Under the influence of the outer rainbands of Wipha, there was torrential rain over the eastern part of Taiwan on 18 – 20 July, with accumulated rainfall reaching 620 millimetres in Taitung. Wipha also caused damage to infrastructure and aquaculture in Guangdong, Guangxi and Hainan, resulting in direct economic losses estimated at about RMB 1.91 billion. There were five injuries and 163 incident reports in Macau. 160 flights were cancelled at the Macau International Airport. Besides, Wipha also brought torrential rain to the northern part of Vietnam. There were flooding and landslides in Thanh Hoa, submerging roads and homes. For detailed information of Wipha including its impact to Hong Kong, please refer to the Tropical Cyclone Report of Wipha.

Francisco (2507) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 140 km south-southeast of Okinawa on the morning of 22 July, and moved northwestwards or north-northwestwards towards the vicinity of the Ryukyu Islands. It intensified into a tropical storm on the morning of 23 July and attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 75 km/h near its centre that night. Francisco turned to move generally westwards towards Fujian on the night of 24 July and then progressively weakened into an area of low pressure in the following two days.

Co-May (2508) formed as a tropical depression over the Luzon Strait about 470 km north of Manila on the morning of 23 July. Under the Influence of Francisco over the vicinity of the Ryukyu Islands, Co-May made an anti-clockwise loop over the seas west of Luzon and the coastal areas of western Luzon in the following two days. It intensified into a severe tropical storm on the morning of 24 July and attained its peak intensity that night, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 110 km/h near its centre. It turned to move generally north-northeastwards across the Luzon Strait and the seas east of Taiwan on 25 July and weakened into a tropical depression the next day. Co-May lingered over the vicinity of the Ryukyu Islands on 27 July. It intensified into a tropical storm again and gradually turned to move northwestwards towards the vicinity of the Yangtze River Estuary in the following two days. Co-May made successive landfalls over Zhejiang and Shanghai on 30 July. It moved inland and gradually weakened the next day.

Krosa (2509) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 180 km west-northwest of Guam on the morning of 24 July. It moved northwards or north-northeastwards, and intensified gradually in the following three days. Krosa intensified into a typhoon on the morning of 27 July and attained its peak intensity over the seas east of Iwo Jima in the small hours of the next day, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 140 km/h. It

weakened into a severe tropical storm on 29 July, and moved slowly towards the seas south of Honshu, Japan in the following two days.

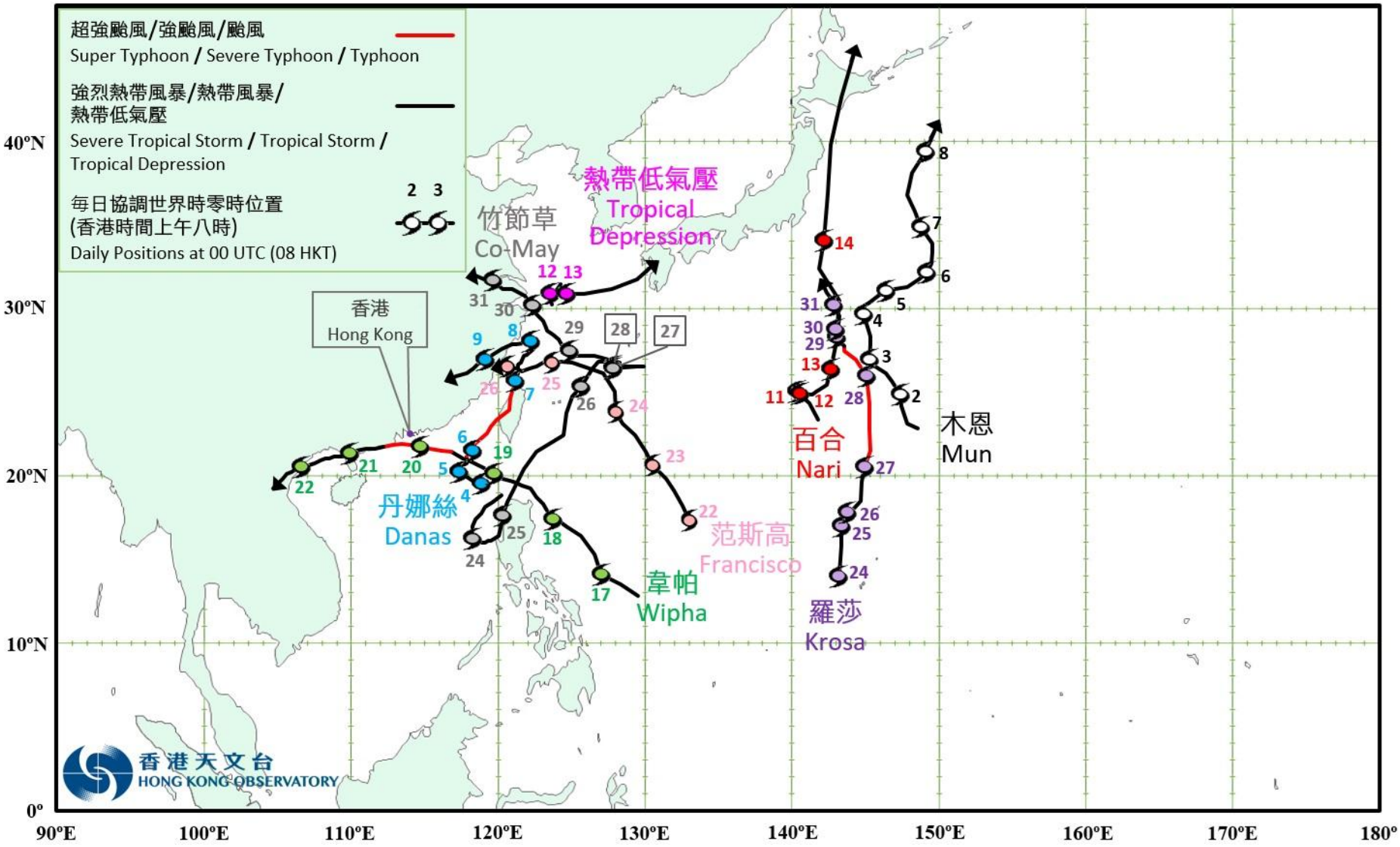


圖 2.1.1
Figure 2.1.1

二零二五年七月的熱帶氣旋暫定路徑圖
Provisional Tropical Cyclone Tracks in July 2025

強颱風丹娜絲(2504)

二零二五年七月四日至九日

丹娜絲是二零二五年第三個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓丹娜絲於七月四日早上在東沙之東南偏東約 280 公里的南海東北部上形成，向西北偏西緩慢移動，並於翌日凌晨增強為熱帶風暴。丹娜絲於七月五日第一次急轉向，改為採取東北偏北或東北路徑。丹娜絲於七月六日開始加速，當晚在台灣嘉義登陸前迅速增強為強颱風，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 155 公里。丹娜絲在橫過台灣期間減弱。隨後丹娜絲進入東海，並於七月七日日間繼續向東北方向移動。丹娜絲於七月八日在東海第二次急轉向，轉向西南偏西移向浙江。當晚丹娜絲在浙江溫州再次登陸，隨後以西南路徑移入內陸及減弱。最後丹娜絲於七月九日晚上於福建減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，丹娜絲及西南季候風為菲律賓北部帶來大雨，造成一人死亡，約 10 萬人受災，經濟損失超過 1 240 萬菲律賓比索。丹娜絲於七月六日晚上至翌日早上橫過台灣期間為該區帶來狂風暴雨，而丹娜絲及活躍西南季候風於隨後三日持續為台灣帶來暴雨，其間屏東錄得最大累積降雨量超過 1 100 毫米。狂風暴雨造成兩人死亡，至少 700 人受傷，超過七萬戶停水及 100 萬戶停電，超過 1.8 萬間房屋受損，經濟損失超過 5 100 萬美元。受丹娜絲、其殘餘及活躍西南季候風影響，浙江、福建及廣東於七月八日至十二日亦持續有大雨。

天文台在七月四日下午 12 時 20 分發出一號戒備信號，當時丹娜絲集結在香港之東南偏東約 530 公里。翌日本港吹和緩至清勁東至東北風，稍後離岸及高地間中吹強風。丹娜絲於七月五日上午 5 時左右最接近香港，在本港東南約 410 公里掠過。隨著丹娜絲加速向東北移向台灣西部沿岸一帶，對香港的威脅解除，天文台於七月六日下午 2 時 20 分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。

丹娜絲影響香港期間，沒有嚴重破壞報告。天文台總部於七月六日下午 2 時 16 分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓 1001.1 百帕斯卡。在丹娜絲的影響下，尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上) 2.47 米，而大埔滘則錄得最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.49 米。

除局部地區有驟雨及狂風雷暴外，七月四至七日本港陽光充沛及受持續高溫天氣影響。七月五日多處地區的氣溫上升至約 35 度，而七月七日天文台錄得最高氣溫 34.3 度，是有記錄以來最熱的小暑。受一股西南氣流影響，七月八至九日本港仍然酷熱。丹娜絲的殘餘於七月九日晚上至七月十一日繼續向西南移動並影響廣東。受丹娜絲的殘餘及活躍西南季候風影響，七月九日晚上至七月十二日本港有連場驟雨及雷暴。七月九日晚上至翌日

的雨勢特別大，本港普遍錄得超過 100 毫米雨量，而荃灣及青衣的雨量更超過 200 毫米。期間天文台曾三度發出紅色暴雨警告。

Severe Typhoon Danas (2504)
4 – 9 July 2025

Danas was the third tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025.

Danas formed as a tropical depression over the northeastern part of the South China Sea about 280 km east-southeast of Dongsha on the morning of 4 July and moved west-northwestwards slowly. It intensified into a tropical storm in the small hours of the next day. Danas made the first sharp turn on 5 July, taking a north-northeasterly or northeasterly track. It started to pick up speed on 6 July and rapidly intensified into a severe typhoon just before making landfall over Chiayi of Taiwan that night, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 155 km/h near its centre. Danas weakened when it moved across Taiwan. It then entered the East China Sea and continued to move northeastwards during the day on 7 July. Danas made the second sharp turn over the East China Sea on 8 July, moving west-southwestwards towards Zhejiang. It made landfall again over Wenzhou of Zhejiang that night. It then moved inland via a southwesterly track and weakened. Danas finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Fujian on the night of 9 July.

According to press reports, Danas, together with the southwest monsoon, brought heavy rain to the northern part of the Philippines, causing one death and affecting approximately 100 000 people. Economic loss exceeded PHP 12.4 million. Danas brought torrential rain and squalls to Taiwan during its passage from the night of 6 July to the next morning. Danas and the active southwest monsoon continued to bring torrential rain to Taiwan in the following three days. A maximum accumulated rainfall of over 1 100 millimetres was recorded in Pingtung during this period. Torrential rain and squalls resulted in two deaths and at least 700 injuries. Water and electricity supplies to more than 70 000 and one million households were disrupted respectively. Over 18 000 houses were damaged. Economic loss exceeded USD 51 million. Affected by Danas, its remnant and the active southwest monsoon, there was persistent heavy rain over Zhejiang, Fujian and Guangdong on 8 – 12 July.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 12:20 p.m. on 4 July, when Danas was about 530 km east-southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds were moderate to fresh east to northeasterlies the next day, occasionally strong offshore and on high ground later. Danas came closest to Hong Kong at around 5 a.m. on 5 July, skirting past about 410 km southeast of the territory. With Danas picking up speed moving towards the vicinity of the western coast of Taiwan, it

no longer posed a threat to Hong Kong and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 2:20 p.m. on 6 July.

Danas did not cause any significant damage when it affected Hong Kong. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1001.1 hPa was recorded at 2:16 p.m. on 6 July. Under the influence of Danas, a maximum sea level of 2.47 m (above chart datum) was recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui and a maximum storm surge of 0.49 m (above astronomical tide) was recorded at Tai Po Kau.

Apart from isolated showers and squally thunderstorms, the weather in Hong Kong was sunny with prolonged heat on 4 – 7 July. Temperatures over many places rose to about 35 degrees on 5 July. The maximum temperature recorded at the Observatory was 34.3 degrees on 7 July, the hottest Moderate Heat ever recorded. Under the influence of a southwesterly airstream, the weather remained very hot on 8 – 9 July. The remnant of Danas continued to move southwestwards and affected Guangdong from the night of 9 July to 11 July. Under the influence of Danas' remnant and the active southwest monsoon, there were outbreaks of showers and thunderstorms over Hong Kong between the night of 9 July and 12 July. The showers were particularly heavy from the night of 9 July to the next day. More than 100 millimetres of rainfall were generally recorded over the territory and rainfall even exceeded 200 millimetres over Tsuen Wan and Tsing Yi. Red Rainstorm Warning was issued three times during the period.

表 2.2.1　在丹娜絲影響下，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 Danas were in force

站 Station (https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/informtc/station2025.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)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	風向 Direction		風速 (公里/時) Speed (km/h)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
黃麻角(赤柱)	Bluff Head (Stanley)	東南偏東	ESE	49	5/7	18:29	東南偏東	ESE	21	5/7	19:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東	E	53	5/7	16:08	東	E	27	5/7	18:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東南偏東	ESE	55	5/7	16:26	東南	SE	32	4/7	16:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東北偏東	ENE	49	5/7	17:55	東	E	30	5/7	17:00
青洲	Green Island	東北偏東	ENE	67	5/7	18:44	東北偏東	ENE	45	5/7	19:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東	E	51	5/7	15:59	東	E	25	5/7	19:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東	E	53	5/7	18:42	東	E	22	5/7	18:00
京士柏	King's Park	東南	SE	38	5/7	16:12	東南偏東	ESE	19	5/7	17:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	東南偏東	ESE	37	5/7	17:46	東南	SE	23	4/7	16:00
		東南偏東	ESE	37	5/7	17:47					
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東南偏東	ESE	40	5/7	16:58	西	W	24	4/7	15:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	東北偏東	ENE	64	5/7	21:37	東北偏東	ENE	40	5/7	22:00
北角	North Point	東	E	45	5/7	18:51	東	E	26	5/7	19:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東	E	46	5/7	17:48	東	E	28	5/7	19:00
平洲	Ping Chau	東	E	27	5/7	17:40	西南	SW	9	4/7	13:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東	E	54	5/7	15:41	東	E	25	5/7	19:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東南	SE	44	5/7	18:15	東南	SE	30	5/7	19:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東	E	39	5/7	19:36	東南	SE	14	4/7	20:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東	E	34	5/7	16:16	東南偏東	ESE	14	5/7	17:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東	E	40	5/7	18:47	東	E	22	5/7	19:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東南偏東	ESE	35	5/7	16:18	東南偏東	ESE	17	5/7	17:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東	E	54	5/7	15:42	東	E	26	5/7	16:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東	E	55	5/7	21:16	東	E	42	5/7	23:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	東南偏東	ESE	42	5/7	16:57	東	E	27	5/7	17:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	東南偏東	ESE	61	5/7	15:30	東南偏東	ESE	40	5/7	16:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	東	E	53	5/7	22:23	東	E	35	5/7	20:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東北偏東	ENE	39	5/7	15:47	東北偏東	ENE	12	5/7	10:00
							東北偏東	ENE	12	5/7	11:00
							東	E	12	6/7	11:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南偏南	SSE	41	4/7	14:03	東南偏南	SSE	17	4/7	17:00
							東南	SE	17	4/7	19:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東北偏北	NNE	41	5/7	13:54	東南偏南	SSE	18	4/7	19:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東北偏東	ENE	60	5/7	19:55	東北偏東	ENE	50	5/7	20:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	西北	NW	23	5/7	15:15	南	S	8	4/7	19:00
		西南偏南	SSW	23	6/7	12:08					
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東北偏東	ENE	36	5/7	20:19	東南	SE	12	4/7	15:00

石崗 - 沒有資料　Shek Kong - data not available

表 2.2.2　丹娜絲影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量

Table 2.2.2　Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Danas

站 (參閱圖 2.3.2) Station (See Fig. 2.3.2)			七月四日 4 Jul	七月五日 5 Jul	七月六日 6 Jul	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			0.0	3.7	0.0	3.7
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			0.0	8.5	0.0	8.5
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
N13	糧船灣	High Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	[0.0]	1.5	0.0	[1.5]
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	0.0	15.8	0.0	15.8

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

表 2.2.3　丹娜絲影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮

Table 2.2.3　Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Danas

站 Station (https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/informtc/station2025.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	2.21	6/7	05:26	0.38	6/7	01:22
石壁	Shek Pik	2.25	6/7	05:39	0.35	5/7	14:42
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.21	6/7	05:30	0.42	6/7	13:59
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.28	6/7	04:21	0.49	6/7	02:11
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.47	6/7	05:26	0.41	5/7	16:09
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.23	6/7	05:17	0.33	5/7	20:40

表 2.2.4　在丹娜絲的殘餘及活躍西南季候風影響下，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量

Table 2.2.4　Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations under the influence of Danas' remnant and the active southwest monsoon

站 (參閱圖 2.2.4) Station (See Fig. 2.2.4)			七月九日 9 Jul	七月十日 10 Jul	七月十一日 11 Jul	七月十二日 12 Jul	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			15.2	126.4	0.0	38.4	180.0
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			17.5	76.2	0.9	43.8	138.4
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			2.0	120.5	0.0	51.5	174.0
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	4.0	92.0	0.0	52.5	148.5
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	31.5	83.0	17.0	33.5	165.0
N13	糧船灣	High Island	27.5	86.5	0.0	56.5	170.5
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	16.0	105.0	0.5	39.0	160.5
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	20.5	140.5	0.5	48.5	210.0
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	7.5	130.0	0.0	42.0	179.5
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	8.0	101.0	0.0	36.5	145.5
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	5.0	93.0	0.0	53.0	151.0
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	41.5	118.5	4.5	24.0	188.5
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	23.0	118.0	0.0	31.0	172.0
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	[4.5]	63.5	[3.5]	33.5	[105.0]
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	[19.0]	75.5	[6.0]	[39.5]	[140.0]
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	19.0	108.5	1.0	47.0	175.5
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	[60.0]	124.3	2.1	15.8	[202.2]

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

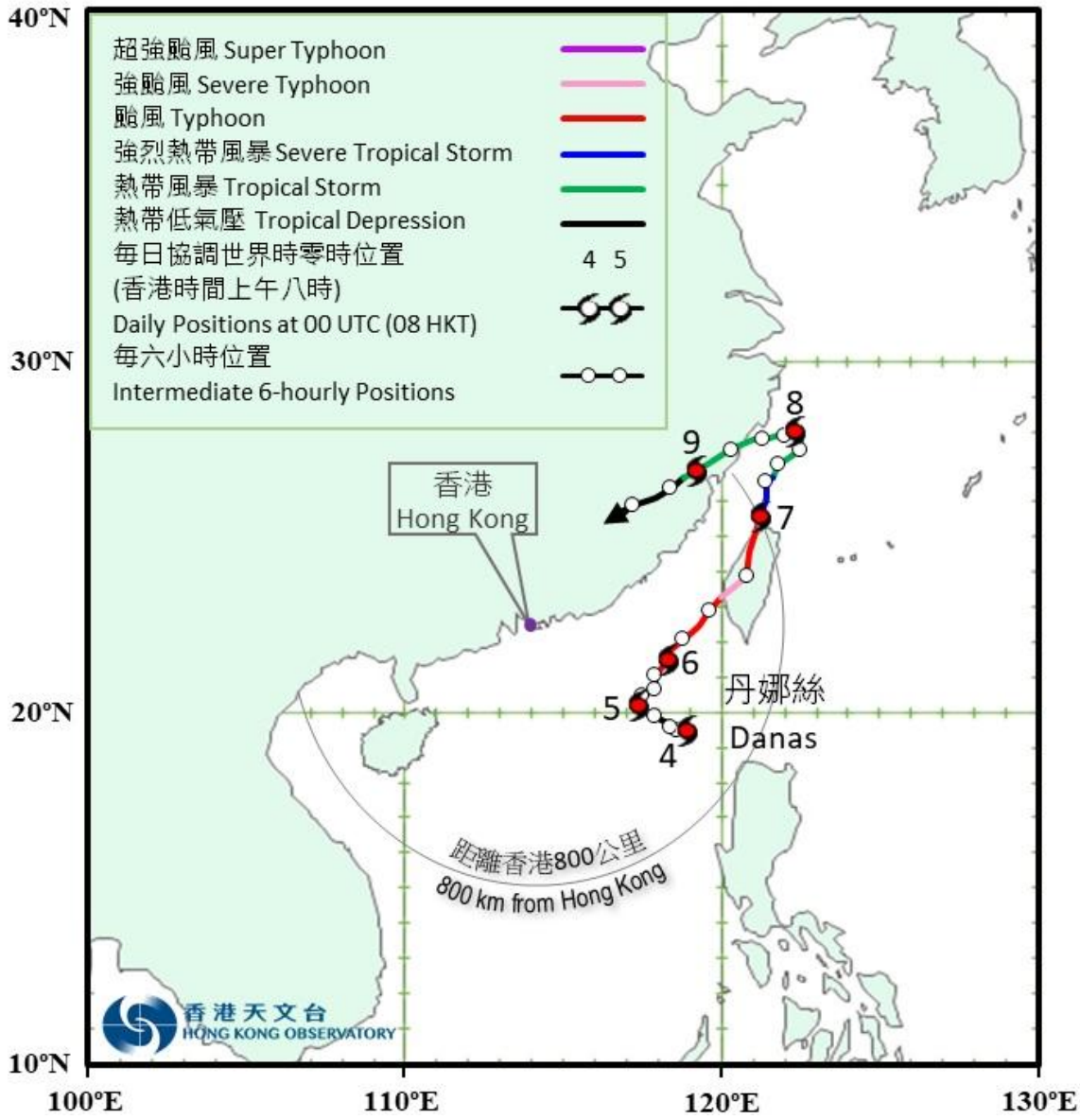


圖 2.2.1　　二零二五年七月四日至九日丹娜絲(2504)的暫定路徑圖。

Figure 2.2.1　Provisional track of Danas (2504): 4 - 9 July 2025.

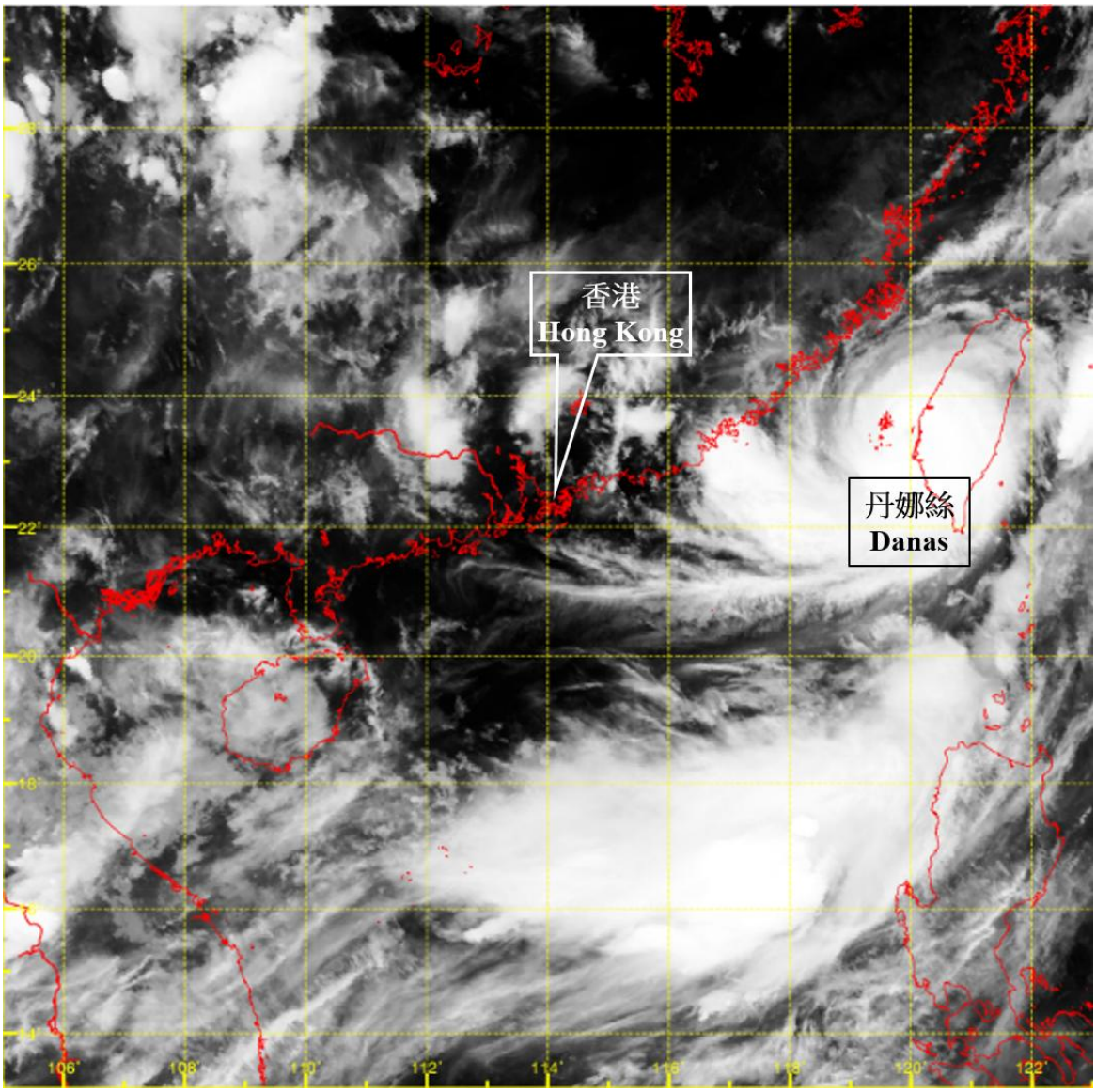


圖 2.2.2　二零二五年七月六日晚上 11 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時丹娜絲在台灣西部沿岸迅速增強為強颱風，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 155 公里。

Figure 2.2.2　Infra-red satellite imagery at around 11 p.m. on 6 July 2025 when Danas rapidly intensified into a severe typhoon near the western coast of Taiwan and reached its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 155 km/h near its centre.

〔此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的向日葵 9 號衛星。〕

[The satellite imagery was originally captured by Himawari-9 Satellite (H-9) of Japan Meteorological Agency.]

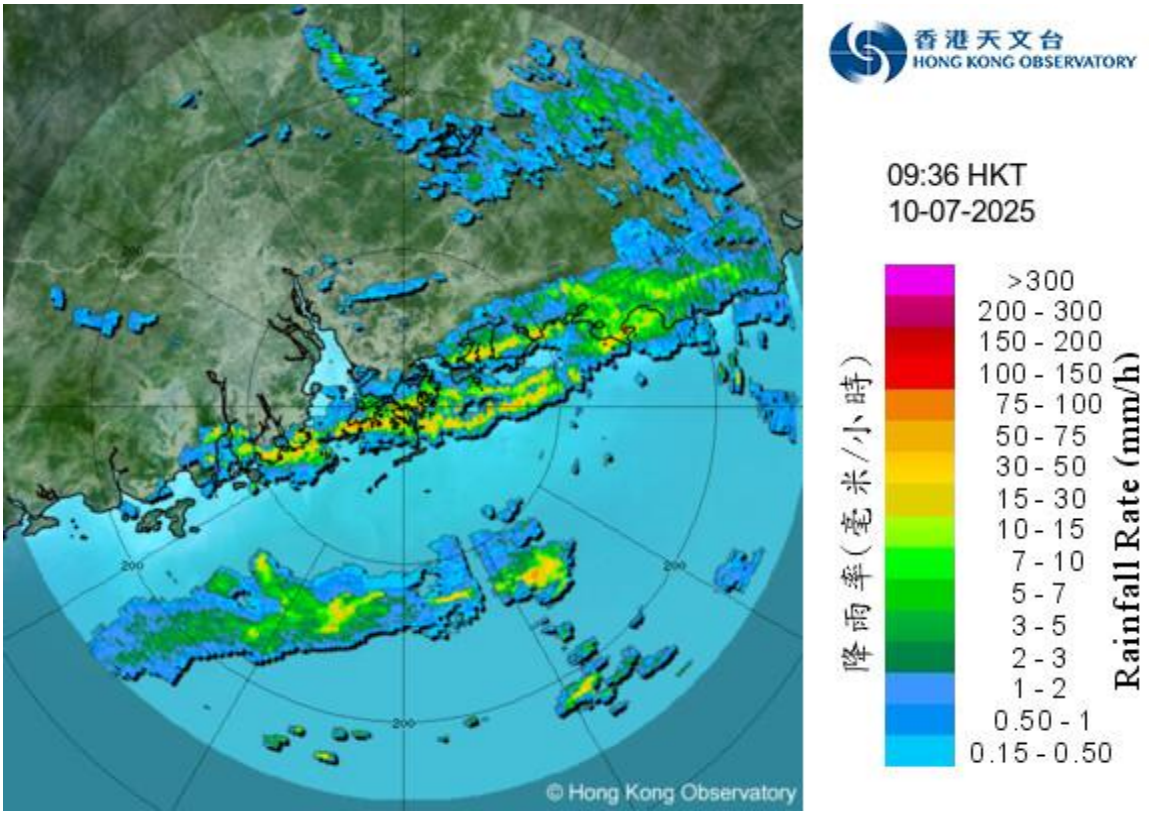


圖 2.2.3　二零二五年七月十日上午 9 時 36 分的雷達回波圖像。當時與丹娜絲殘餘及活躍西南季候風相關的強雨帶正影響廣東沿岸，紅色暴雨警告正在生效。

Figure 2.2.3　Radar echoes captured at 9:36 a.m. on 10 July 2025. The intense rainbands associated with the remnant of Danas and the active southwest monsoon were affecting the coast of Guangdong at that time and Red Rainstorm Warning was in force.

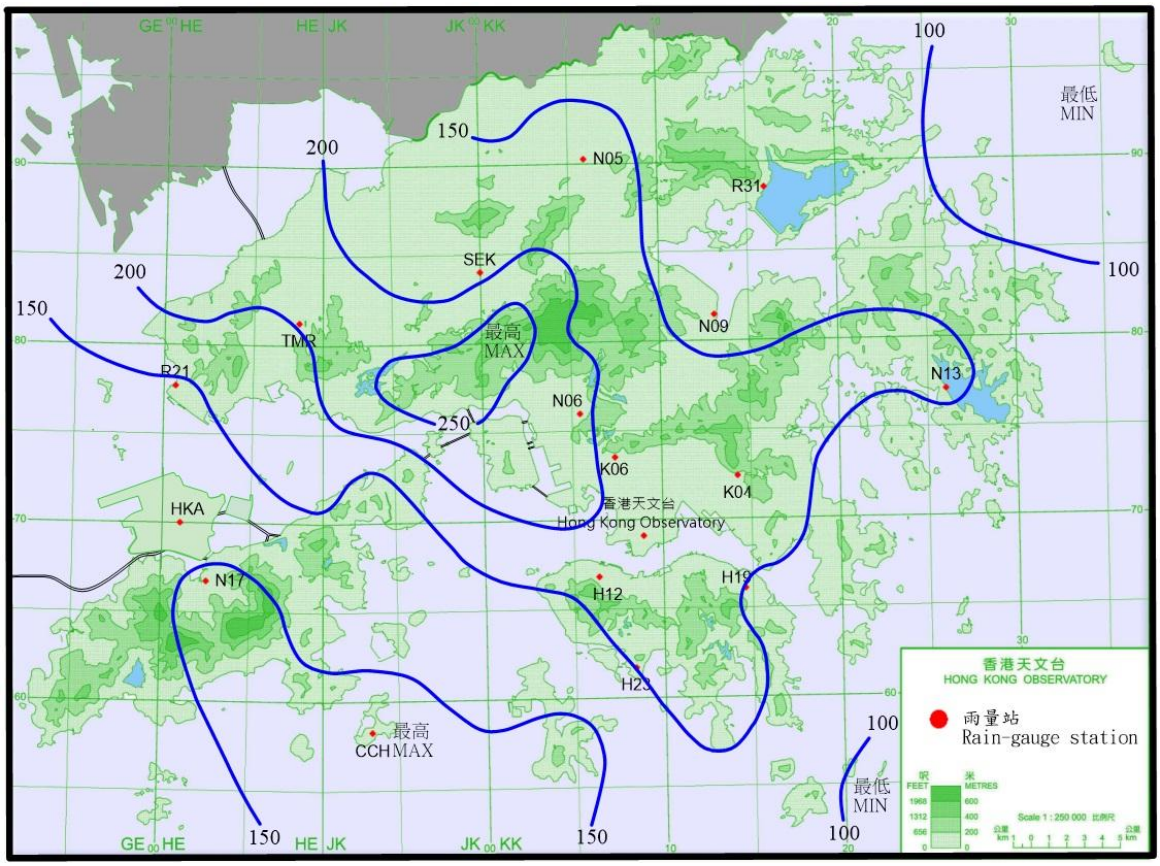


圖 2.2.4　　二零二五年七月九日至十二日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Figure 2.2.4　Rainfall distribution on 9 – 12 July 2025 (isohyets are in millimetres).

颱風韋帕(2506)

二零二五年七月十六日至二十三日

韋帕是二零二五年第四個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。繼二零二三年超強颱風蘇拉襲港後，短短兩年間，天文台在韋帕襲港期間再次需要發出十號颶風信號。

熱帶低氣壓韋帕於七月十六日晚上在馬尼拉以東約 950 公里的北太平洋西部上形成。隨後兩日韋帕採取西北路徑移向呂宋海峽，並逐漸增強為熱帶風暴。韋帕於七月十八日晚上轉向西北偏西，橫過呂宋海峽。七月十九日韋帕進入南海北部，靠近廣東沿岸，並迅速增強。當晚韋帕增強為颱風，並於七月二十日早上接近本港時達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 140 公里，當日稍後韋帕向偏西方向橫過廣東西部沿岸地區，於廣東台山市附近登陸，並逐漸減弱。隨後兩日韋帕採取西南偏西路徑，橫過北部灣及越南北部，並逐步減弱為熱帶低氣壓。最後韋帕於七月二十三日早上在老撾減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，韋帕及西南季候風為菲律賓帶來狂風暴雨，造成六人死亡，五人受傷，六人失蹤，超過 126 萬人受災，超過 1 500 間房屋受損，直接經濟損失超過 4.6 億菲律賓比索。受韋帕的外圍雨帶影響，七月十八至二十日期間台灣東部有暴雨，台東錄得累積雨量達 620 毫米。韋帕亦對廣東、廣西及海南等地基礎設施和養殖漁業造成破壞，直接經濟損失估計約 19.1 億元人民幣。在澳門，有五人受傷，另有 163 宗事故報告，澳門國際機場有 160 班航班取消。此外，韋帕亦為越南北部帶來暴雨，清化出現水浸和山泥傾瀉，淹沒道路和民居。

天文台在七月十九日上午 2 時 20 分發出一號戒備信號，當時韋帕集結在香港之東南偏東約 780 公里。當日早上本港吹和緩至清勁偏北風。隨著韋帕逐漸靠近廣東沿岸，天文台在當日下午 2 時 20 分發出三號強風信號，當時韋帕位於香港之東南偏東約 540 公里。受韋帕的強雨帶影響，當晚本港風勢增強，多處風力達到強風程度。

由於預料韋帕會在七月二十日頗為接近珠江口一帶，天文台在七月二十日上午 12 時 20 分發出八號東北烈風或暴風信號，當時韋帕集結在香港之東南偏東約 270 公里。凌晨本港風力進一步增強，多處地區吹強風至烈風程度的偏北風。隨著韋帕以颱風強度進一步逼近香港，預料其颶風區會相當接近本港，天文台在當日上午 7 時 20 分發出九號烈風或暴風風力增強信號，當時韋帕已移至香港之東南約 110 公里。隨後本港風力顯著增強，普遍吹烈風至暴風程度的北至東北風。有見韋帕眼壁及其相關的颶風將會吹襲本港，天文台在當日上午 9 時 20 分發出十號颶風信號，當時韋帕位於天文台總部之東南約 70 公里。當日早上本港多處地區吹暴風程度的東至東

北風，南部地區及高地更持續受颶風吹襲。韋帕於當日早上 11 時左右最接近香港，在天文台總部以南約 60 公里掠過。

隨著韋帕在香港以南掠過，本港逐漸轉吹東至東南風。下午韋帕逐漸遠離香港，當香港不再受颶風威脅，天文台在七月二十日下午 4 時 10 分改發八號東南烈風或暴風信號。隨著韋帕減弱及繼續遠離香港，天文台分別在當晚 7 時 40 分及翌日上午 3 時 20 分改發三號強風信號及一號戒備信號，並在七月二十一日上午 5 時 10 分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。

衛星圖像(圖 2.3.4b)顯示韋帕於七月二十日早上在本港以南掠過時，其中心附近出現「對流熱塔」現象，有劇烈上升的對流運動。同時，雷達回波與閃電位置的疊加圖像(圖 2.3.5a)顯示韋帕迅速增強期間，其南面眼壁附近的對流強烈，並伴隨閃電。此外，雷達圖像(圖 2.3.5a 及 b)顯示韋帕的眼壁於當日吹襲本港，為南部地區及高地帶來颶風。昂坪、橫瀾島及長洲泳灘錄得的最高每小時平均風速分別為每小時 147、127 及 121 公里，而最高陣風則分別為每小時 234、156 及 173 公里。韋帕影響香港期間，本港整體的風力與二零一七年的天鴿及二零二三年的蘇拉相若，但較二零一八年的超強颱風山竹弱(見表 2.3.2)。

在韋帕的影響下，大埔滘錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上)3.03 米及最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 1.61 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	980.1	20/7	上午 10 時 10 分
香港國際機場	978.8	20/7	上午 11 時 33 分
長洲	975.8	20/7	上午 11 時 07 分
京士柏	980.4	20/7	上午 10 時 12 分
流浮山	982.6	20/7	上午 11 時 08 分
坪洲	977.9	20/7	上午 11 時 05 分
沙田	983.2	20/7	上午 8 時 52 分
上水	983.2	20/7	上午 10 時 04 分
打鼓嶺	983.9	20/7	上午 9 時 08 分
大埔 (元洲仔公園)	984.3	20/7	上午 8 時 58 分
橫瀾島	974.0	20/7	上午 10 時 27 分

受韋帕的外圍下沉氣流影響，七月十九日本港天氣酷熱及部分時間有陽光。當晚與韋帕相關的強雨帶開始影響本港。七月二十日本港有狂風驟

雨及雷暴，普遍錄得超過 70 毫米雨量，而部分地區的雨量更超過 200 毫米。受韋帕相關的外圍雨帶影響，七月二十一日本港仍然間中有驟雨及狂風雷暴。

韋帕吹襲香港期間，至少有 33 人受傷，另有至少 2 672 宗塌樹報告及七宗水浸報告。香港國際機場有超過 500 班航班取消。有至少 600 宗道路事故報告，當中包括路段因塌樹、棚架倒塌或水浸等需要封閉。有五宗棚架倒塌報告，亦有 21 宗與建築物有關的事故報告，主要是窗戶鬆脫。多區有交通燈及燈柱等公共設施受損。約三百公頃的新界農地受影響，海上的魚排及養殖設施亦遭風浪影響而受損。堅尼地城海傍有一艘三層高的觀光客輪在風浪中漂浮並撞上碼頭。

Typhoon Wipha (2506)
16 – 23 July 2025

Wipha was the fourth tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025. Since Super Typhoon Saola hitting Hong Kong in 2023, Wipha necessitated the issuance of the Hurricane Signal No. 10 again in just two years.

Wipha formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 950 km east of Manila on the night of 16 July. It tracked northwestwards towards the Luzon Strait and intensified gradually into a tropical storm in the following two days. Wipha turned to move west-northwestwards across the Luzon Strait on the night of 18 July. It entered the northern part of the South China Sea on 19 July, edging closer to the coast of Guangdong and intensifying rapidly. It intensified into a typhoon that night and attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 140 km/h near its centre during its approach to Hong Kong on the morning of 20 July. It moved westwards across the coastal areas of western Guangdong, made landfall near Taishan of Guangdong and weakened gradually later that day. Wipha adopted a west-southwesterly track across Beibu Wan and the northern part of Vietnam and weakened progressively into a tropical depression in the following two days. Wipha finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Lao PDR on the morning of 23 July.

According to press reports, Wipha, together with the southwest monsoon, brought torrential rain and squalls to the Philippines, causing six deaths, five injuries and six missing. More than 1.26 million people were affected and more than 1 500 houses were damaged, with direct economic loss exceeding PHP 460 million. Under the influence of the outer rainbands of Wipha, there was torrential rain over the eastern part of Taiwan on 18 – 20 July, with accumulated rainfall reaching 620 millimetres in Taitung. Wipha also caused damage to infrastructure and aquaculture in Guangdong, Guangxi and Hainan, resulting in direct economic losses estimated at about RMB 1.91 billion. There were five injuries and 163 incident reports in Macau. 160 flights were cancelled at the Macau International Airport. Besides, Wipha also brought torrential rain to the northern part of Vietnam. There were flooding and landslides in Thanh Hoa, submerging roads and homes.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 2:20 a.m. on 19 July, when Wipha was about 780 km east-southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds were moderate to fresh northerlies that morning. With Wipha gradually edging closer

to the coast of Guangdong, the No. 3 Strong Wind Signal was issued at 2:20 p.m. that day, when Wipha was about 540 km east-southeast of Hong Kong. Under the influence of the intense rainbands of Wipha, local winds strengthened that night, reaching strong force at many places.

Since Wipha was expected to come rather close to the vicinity of the Pearl River Estuary on 20 July, the No. 8 Northeast Gale or Storm Signal was issued at 12:20 a.m. on 20 July when Wipha was about 270 km east-southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds further strengthened in the small hours, with strong to gale force northerlies affecting many places. With Wipha further approaching Hong Kong with typhoon intensity, its hurricane force winds were expected to be rather close to the territory. The Increasing Gale or Storm Signal No. 9 was issued at 7:20 a.m. that day when Wipha was about 110 km southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds strengthened significantly afterwards, with gale to storm force north to northeasterlies generally over the territory. Since the eyewall of Wipha and its associated hurricane force winds were expected to lash Hong Kong, the Hurricane Signal No. 10 was issued at 9:20 a.m. that day when Wipha was about 70 km southeast of the Observatory Headquarters. Many places of the territory were affected by storm force east to northeasterlies that morning, whereas the southern part of the territory and high ground were persistently battered by hurricane force winds. Wipha came closest to Hong Kong at around 11 a.m. that morning when its centre was located at about 60 km to the south of the Observatory Headquarters.

With Wipha skirting past south of Hong Kong, local winds veered to east to southeasterlies gradually. Wipha departed from Hong Kong gradually in the afternoon. When hurricane force winds no longer posed threat to the territory, the No. 8 Southeast Gale or Storm Signal was issued at 4:10 p.m. on 20 July to replace the Hurricane Signal No. 10. As Wipha weakened and continued to depart from Hong Kong, the No. 3 Strong Wind Signal and the No. 1 Standby Signal were issued at 7:40 p.m. that night and at 3:20 a.m. the next day respectively, and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 5:10 a.m. on 21 July.

Satellite imagery (Figure 2.3.4b) showed that while Wipha skirted past south of Hong Kong on the morning of 20 July, a “convective hot tower” developed near its centre with violent upward convective motion. Meanwhile, the overlay image of the radar echoes with lightning location information (Figure 2.3.5a) showed that there were intense convections near the eyewall south of Wipha, accompanied by lightning during Wipha’s rapid intensification. Besides,

radar imagery (Figures 2.3.5a and b) showed the eyewall of Wipha impacted Hong Kong that day, bringing hurricane force winds to the southern part of the territory and high ground. Maximum hourly mean winds of 147, 127 and 121 km/h and gusts of 234, 156 and 173 km/h were recorded at Ngong Ping, Waglan Island and Cheung Chau Beach respectively. During the passage of Wipha, the overall wind strength in Hong Kong was similar to those of Hato in 2017 and Saola in 2023, but weaker than that of Mangkhut in 2018 (Table 2.3.2).

Under the influence of Wipha, a maximum sea level of 3.03 m (above chart datum) and a maximum storm surge of 1.61 m (above astronomical tide) were recorded at Tai Po Kau. 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	980.1	20/7	10:10 a.m.
Hong Kong International Airport	978.8	20/7	11:33 a.m.
Cheung Chau	975.8	20/7	11:07 a.m.
King's Park	980.4	20/7	10:12 a.m.
Lau Fau Shan	982.6	20/7	11:08 a.m.
Peng Chau	977.9	20/7	11:05 a.m.
Sha Tin	983.2	20/7	8:52 a.m.
Sheung Shui	983.2	20/7	10:04 a.m.
Ta Kwu Ling	983.9	20/7	9:08 a.m.
Tai Po (Yuen Chau Tsai Park)	984.3	20/7	8:58 a.m.
Waglan Island	974.0	20/7	10:27 a.m.

Locally, it was very hot with sunny periods on 19 July under the influence of Wipha's outer subsiding air. The intense rainbands associated with Wipha started to affect Hong Kong that night. There were squally showers and thunderstorms on 20 July, with more than 70 millimetres of rainfall generally recorded over Hong Kong and rainfall even exceeding 200 millimetres over parts of the territory. Under the influence of the outer rainbands associated with Wipha, there were still occasional showers and squally thunderstorms on 21 July.

In Hong Kong, at least 33 people were injured during the passage of Wipha. There were at least 2 672 reports of fallen trees and seven reports of flooding. Over 500 flights were cancelled at the Hong Kong International Airport. There were at least 600 road incident reports, including blockage of roads due to fallen trees, scaffoldings or flooding. There were five reports on collapsed scaffolds and 21 reports of building-related incidents, which mainly involved unstable windows. Public utilities, including traffic lights and lampposts in many areas were damaged. About 300 hectares of farmland in the New Territories were affected. Mariculture rafts and facilities were also damaged by the winds and waves. A three-story sightseeing ferry drifted off Kennedy Town and collided with a wharf in wind waves.

表 2.3.1　在韋帕影響下，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 2.3.1　Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Wipha were in force

站 Station (https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/informtc/station2025.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)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	風向 Direction		風速 (公里/時) Speed (km/h)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東	E	130	20/7	11:14	東	E	69	20/7	12:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東	E	173	20/7	11:34	東南偏東	ESE	114	20/7	13:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東北偏東	ENE	173	20/7	11:27	東北偏東	ENE	121	20/7	12:00
青洲	Green Island	東北	NE	176	20/7	11:11	東北	NE	112	20/7	11:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東北偏東	ENE	121	20/7	11:50	東北偏東	ENE	75	20/7	12:00
啟德	Kai Tak	北	N	122	20/7	09:36	東	E	48	20/7	13:00
京士柏	King's Park	東北偏北	NNE	141	20/7	09:31	東北偏東	ENE	47	20/7	11:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	東	E	125	20/7	11:04	東	E	69	20/7	12:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東北偏北	NNE	109	20/7	09:44	東北偏北	NNE	68	20/7	10:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	-	-	234	20/7	11:37	-	-	147	20/7	12:00
北角	North Point	東北	NE	144	20/7	09:12	東北偏東	ENE	79	20/7	11:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東北偏東	ENE	152	20/7	11:20	東	E	103	20/7	12:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東北	NE	134	20/7	09:29	東北	NE	77	20/7	10:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	北	N	117	20/7	10:05	北	N	78	20/7	11:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東	E	117	20/7	13:34	東	E	63	20/7	13:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東北	NE	87	20/7	09:04	東北偏北	NNE	37	20/7	10:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東	E	102	20/7	11:23	東	E	54	20/7	12:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東北偏東	ENE	96	20/7	12:02	東	E	42	20/7	12:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東北偏東	ENE	135	20/7	10:03	東	E	95	20/7	12:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東南偏東	ESE	167	20/7	11:19	東南偏東	ESE	109	20/7	13:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	東	E	106	20/7	11:50	東	E	71	20/7	12:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	東	E	134	20/7	10:52	東	E	97	20/7	12:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	東北偏東	ENE	167	20/7	09:17	東北偏東	ENE	114	20/7	10:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東北偏北	NNE	118	20/7	09:31	東北偏北	NNE	46	20/7	10:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南偏東	ESE	95	20/7	10:59	西北偏北	NNW	38	20/7	08:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東北偏北	NNE	106	20/7	10:52	東南	SE	23	20/7	20:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東北偏東	ENE	156	20/7	10:15	東北	NE	127	20/7	10:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東	E	67	20/7	13:40	東北偏東	ENE	24	20/7	12:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東	E	145	20/7	11:25	東	E	45	20/7	12:00

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

昂坪 - 沒有風向資料　Ngong Ping - wind direction not available

表 2.3.2　韋帕與近年引致天文台需要發出十號颶風信號的熱帶氣旋(二零一七年的天鴿、二零一八年的山竹及二零二三年的蘇拉)襲港期間錄得的最高 60 分鐘平均風速及最高陣風

Table 2.3.2　Maximum 60-minute mean wind speeds and maximum gusts recorded during the passage of Wipha and the tropical cyclones necessitating the issuance of No. 10 signals recently (Hato in 2017, Mangkhut in 2018 and Saola in 2023)

站 Station (https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/informtc/station2025.html)		最高 60 分鐘平均風速/最高陣風 (公里/小時) Maximum 60-minute mean wind speeds / Maximum gust peak speeds (km/h)			
		2017	2018	2023	2025
		天鴿 Hato	山竹 Mangkhut	蘇拉 Saola	韋帕 Wipha
中環碼頭	Central Pier	76/137	99/169	86/140	77/130
長洲	Cheung Chau	128/171	157/212	116/171	115/173
青洲	Green Island	-	128/229	127/180	117/176
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	92/144	101/157	71/105	78/121
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	70/112	96/166	76/122	68/109
昂坪	Ngong Ping	142/224	-	133/189	150/234
啟德	Kai Tak	67/130	81/142	50/117	48/122
北角	North Point	85/137	110/171	91/140	83/144
西貢	Sai Kung	70/112	112/180	83/138	77/134
沙田	Sha Tin	40/104	51/149	44/97	37/87
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	63/112	85/135	66/111	58/102
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	45/106	59/137	48/114	39/95
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	43/99	52/133	46/107	42/96
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	101/140	139/198	102/138	95/135
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	121/196	175/250	113/176	109/167
大老山	Tate's Cairn	118/187	166/256	135/183	117/167
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	137/193	161/220	154/183	131/156

- 沒有資料/ data not available

表 2.3.3　在韋帕影響下，熱帶氣旋警告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 2.3.3　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 Wipha were in force

站 Station (https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/informtc/station2025.html)		最初達到強風*時間 Start time when strong wind speed* was attained		最後達到強風*時間 End time when strong wind speed* was attained		最初達到烈風#時間 Start time when gale force wind speed# was attained		最後達到烈風#時間 End time when gale force wind speed# was attained	
		日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
長洲	Cheung Chau	19/7	20:13	21/7	00:29	20/7	09:14	20/7	17:54
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	20/7	04:57	20/7	17:32	20/7	09:33	20/7	12:51
啟德	Kai Tak	20/7	09:19	20/7	15:56	-			
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	20/7	05:41	20/7	14:12	20/7	09:08	20/7	10:21
西貢	Sai Kung	19/7	19:36	20/7	15:03	20/7	08:56	20/7	11:11
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	20/7	09:35	20/7	12:27	-			
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	20/7	07:37	20/7	13:01	-			

沙田的持續風力未達到強風程度。
The sustained wind speed did not attain strong force at Sha Tin.

- 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 2.3.4　韋帕影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量

Table 2.3.4　Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Wipha

站 (參閱圖 2.2.3) Station (See Fig. 2.2.3)			七月十九日 19 Jul	七月二十日 20 Jul	七月二十一日 21 Jul	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			10.0	87.6	42.4	140.0
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			6.5	76.3	41.7	124.5
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			7.0	28.5	37.0	72.5
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	12.5	56.0	22.0	90.5
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	20.0	91.5	38.5	150.0
N13	糧船灣	High Island	12.0	53.5	28.5	94.0
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	12.5	140.5	42.0	195.0
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	9.5	156.5	44.0	210.0
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	9.0	67.0	33.5	109.5
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	11.0	111.0	36.5	158.5
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	21.5	112.5	48.0	182.0
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	13.0	169.0	20.5	202.5
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	12.0	151.0	49.0	212.0
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	7.0	92.0	45.0	144.0
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	14.5	73.0	56.0	143.5
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	7.5	106.5	48.5	162.5
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	11.9	78.1	28.7	118.7

表 2.3.5　韋帕影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮

Table 2.3.5　Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Wipha

站 Station (https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/informtc/station2025.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	2.70	20/7	05:41	1.02	20/7	12:27
石壁	Shek Pik	2.66	20/7	05:29	1.10	20/7	11:56
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.78	20/7	05:57	1.13	20/7	11:21
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	3.03	20/7	04:58	1.61	20/7	12:32
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.74	21/7	05:08	1.22	20/7	15:26
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.70	20/7	05:22	0.86	20/7	11:14

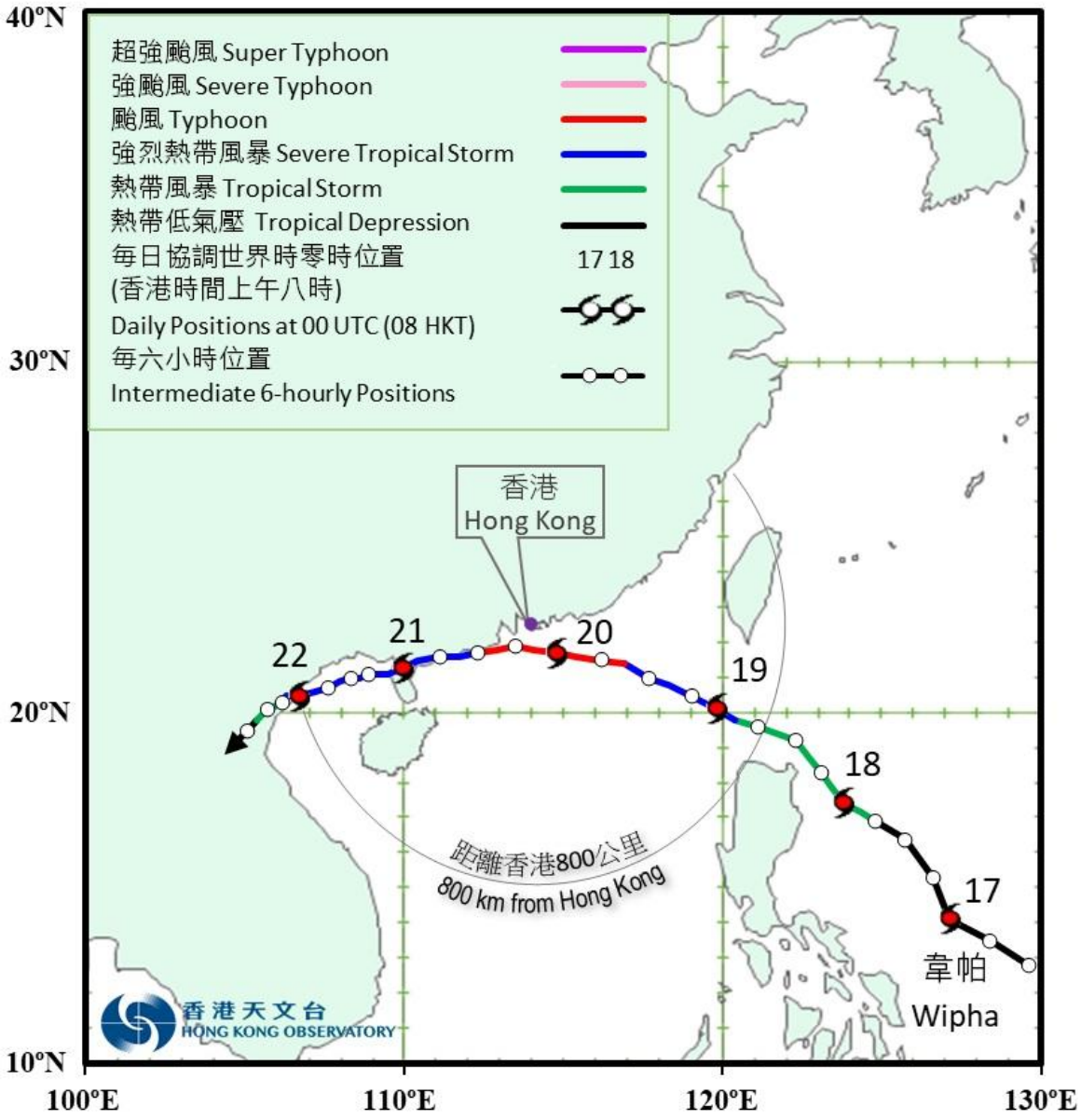


圖 2.3.1a　　二零二五年七月十六日至二十三日韋帕(2506)的暫定路徑圖。

Figure 2.3.1a　Provisional track of Wipha (2506): 16 - 23 July 2025.

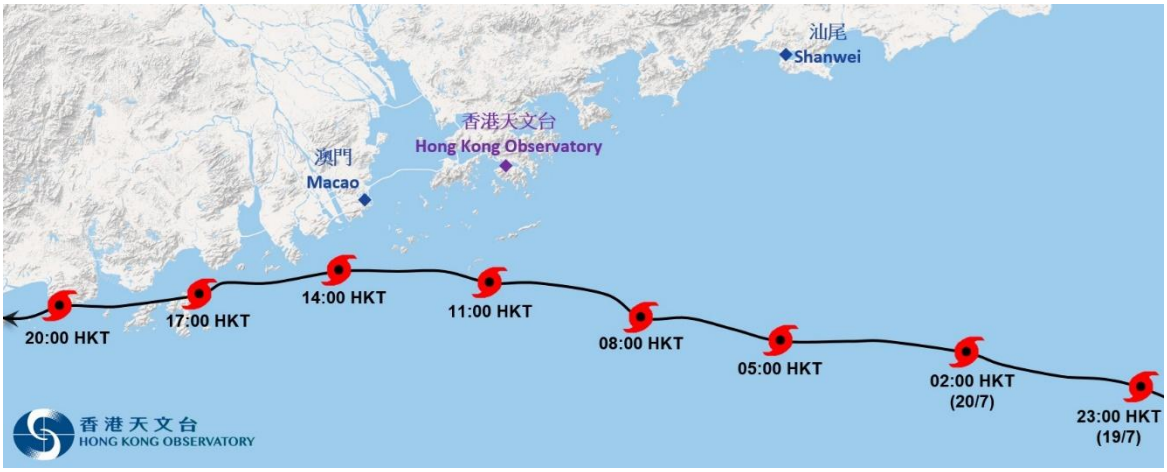


圖 2.3.1b　　韋帕(2506)接近香港時的暫定路徑圖。

Figure 2.3.1b　Provisional track of Wipha (2506) near Hong Kong.

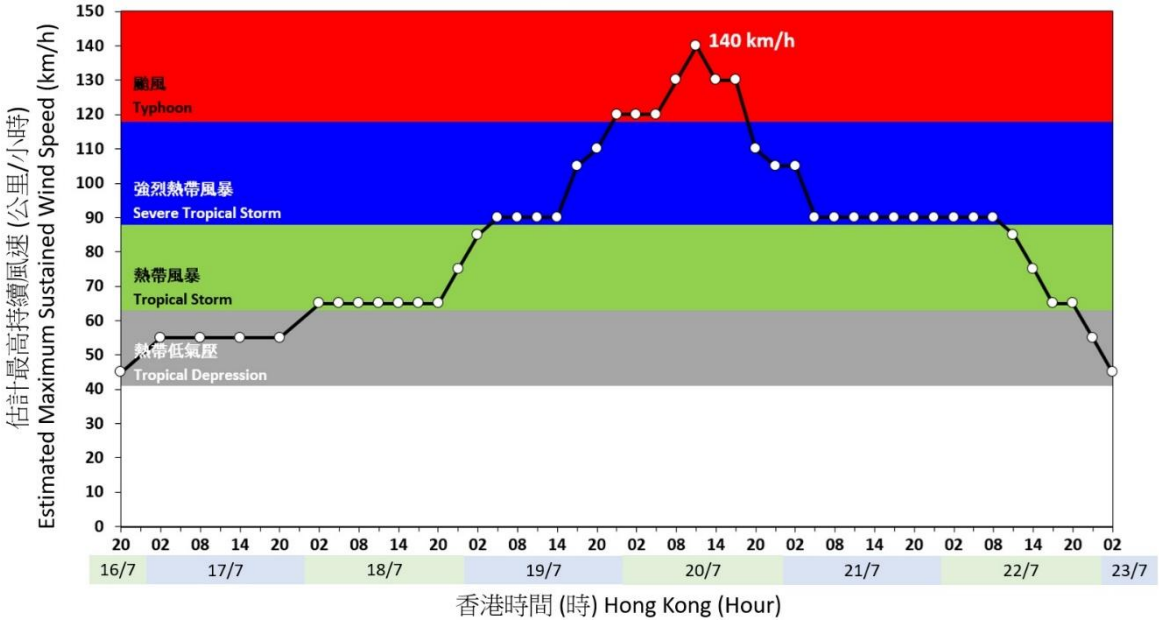


圖 2.3.2　二零二五年七月十六日至二十三日韋帕(2506)之估計最高持續風速的時間序列（初步評估）。

Figure 2.3.2　Time series of the estimated maximum sustained wind speed near the centre of Wipha (2506): 16 – 23 July 2025 (initial assessment).

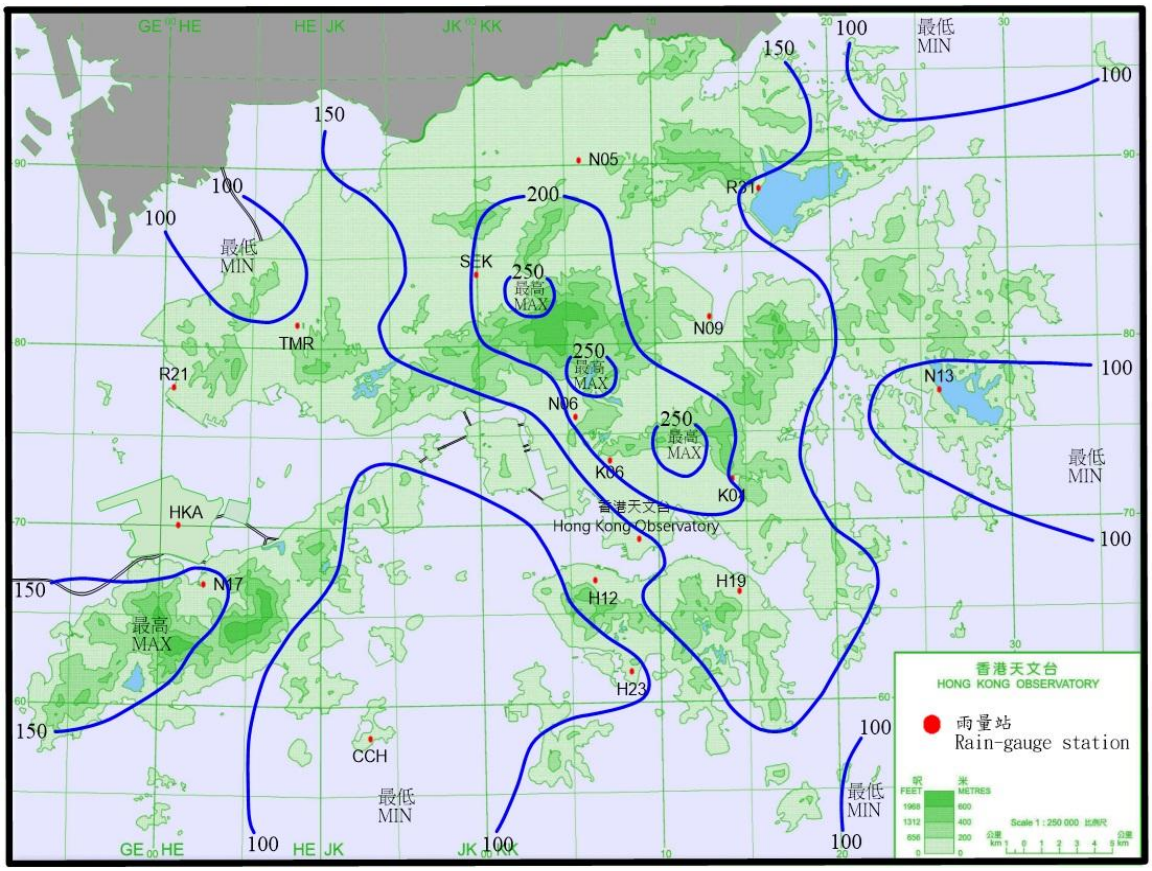


圖 2.3.3　二零二五年七月十九日至二十一日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Figure 2.3.3　Rainfall distribution on 19 – 21 July 2025 (isohyets are in millimetres).

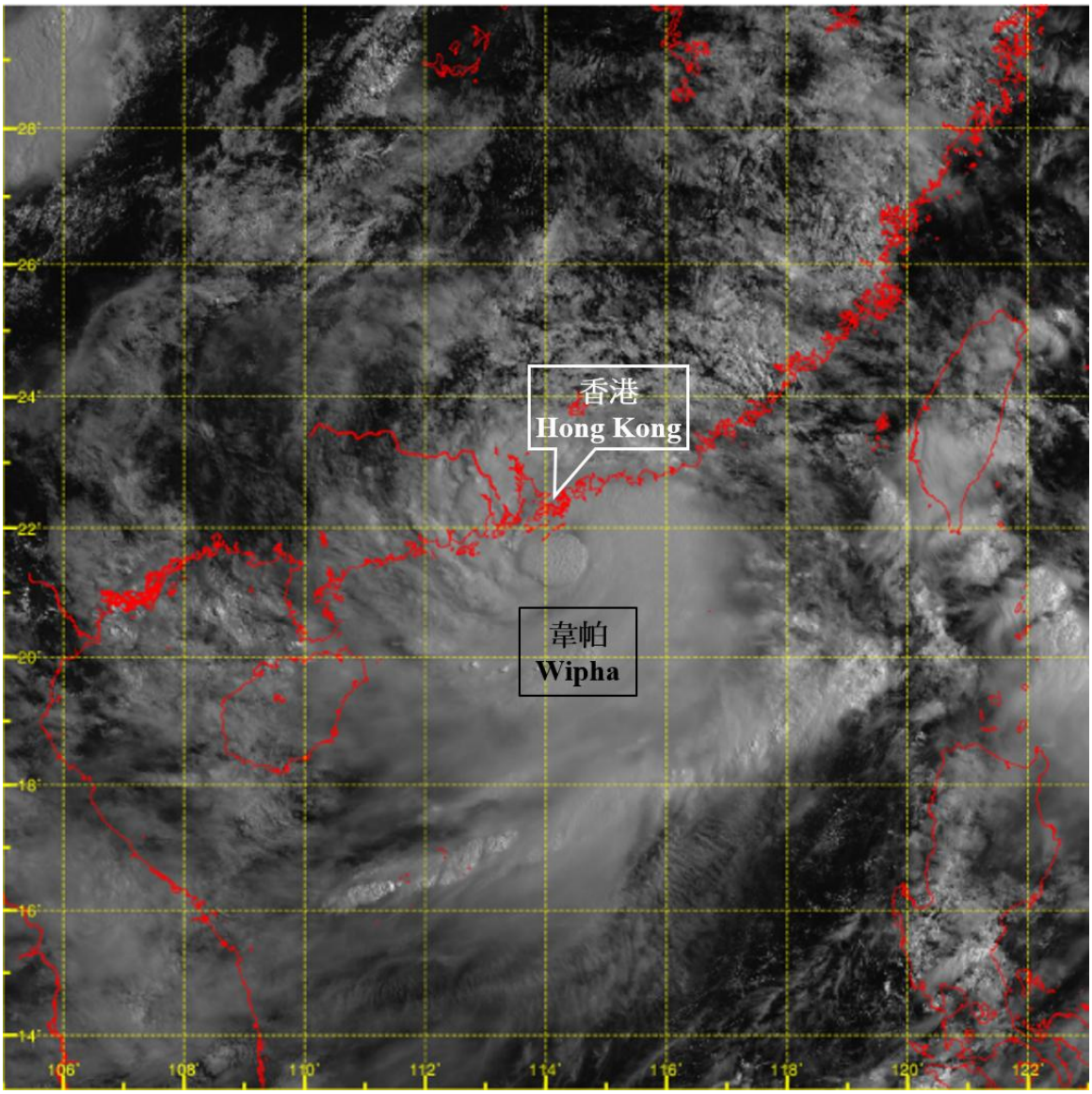


圖 2.3.4a　二零二五年七月二十日上午 9 時左右的可見光衛星圖片。當時韋帕達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 140 公里。

Figure 2.3.4a　Visible satellite imagery at around 9 a.m. on 20 July 2025 when Wipha was at its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 140 km/h near its centre.

〔此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的向日葵 9 號衛星。〕

[The satellite imagery was originally captured by Himawari-9 Satellite (H-9) of Japan Meteorological Agency.]

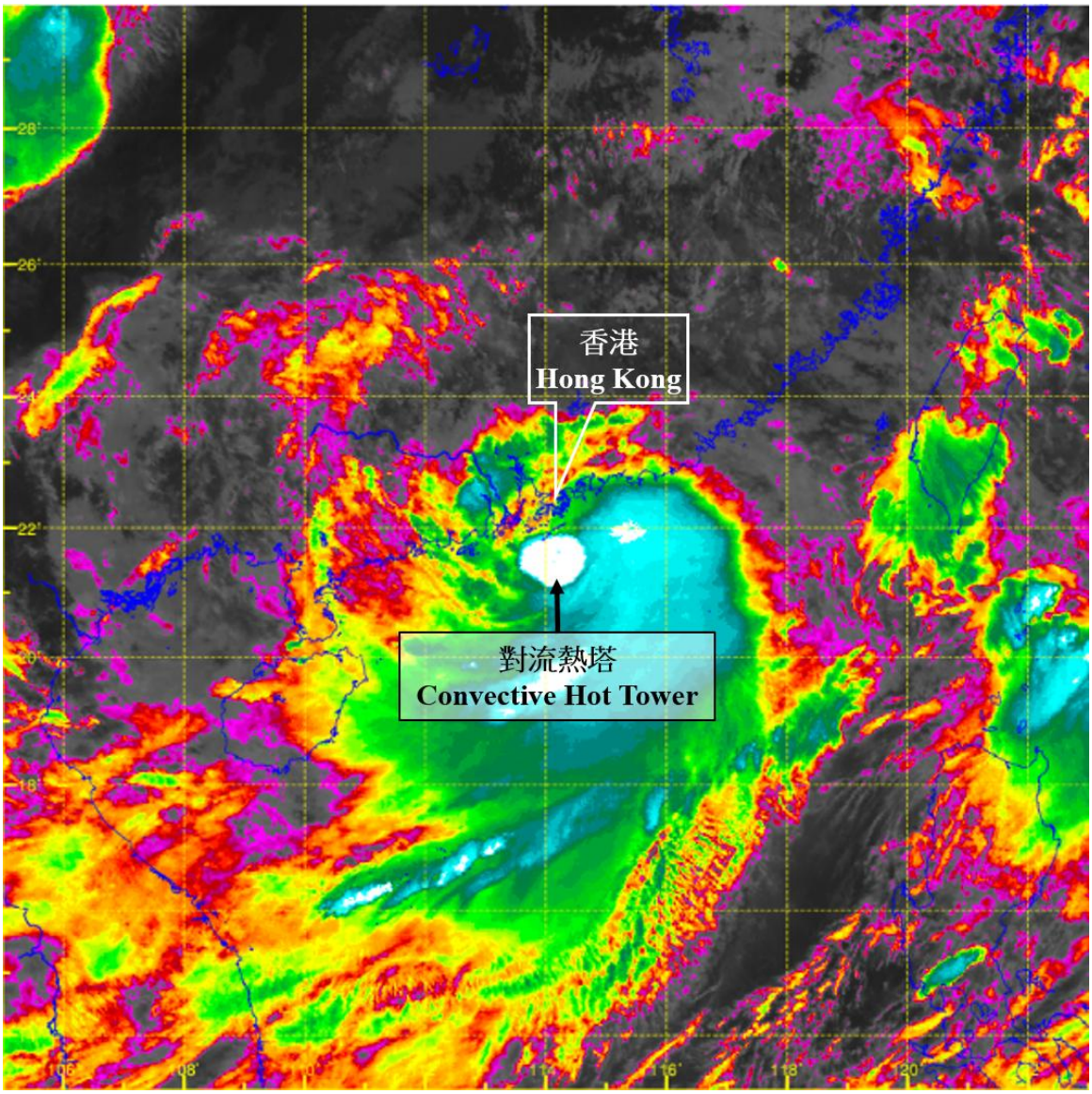


圖 2.3.4b　二零二五年七月二十日上午 9 時左右的紅外線彩色衛星圖片。當時韋帕中心附近出現「對流熱塔」現象，有劇烈上升的對流運動。

Figure 2.3.4b　Infra-red coloured satellite imagery at around 9 a.m. on 20 July 2025. At that time, a “convective hot tower” developed near the centre of Wipha with violent convective updraft.

〔此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的向日葵 9 號衛星。〕

[The satellite imagery was originally captured by Himawari-9 Satellite (H-9) of Japan Meteorological Agency.]

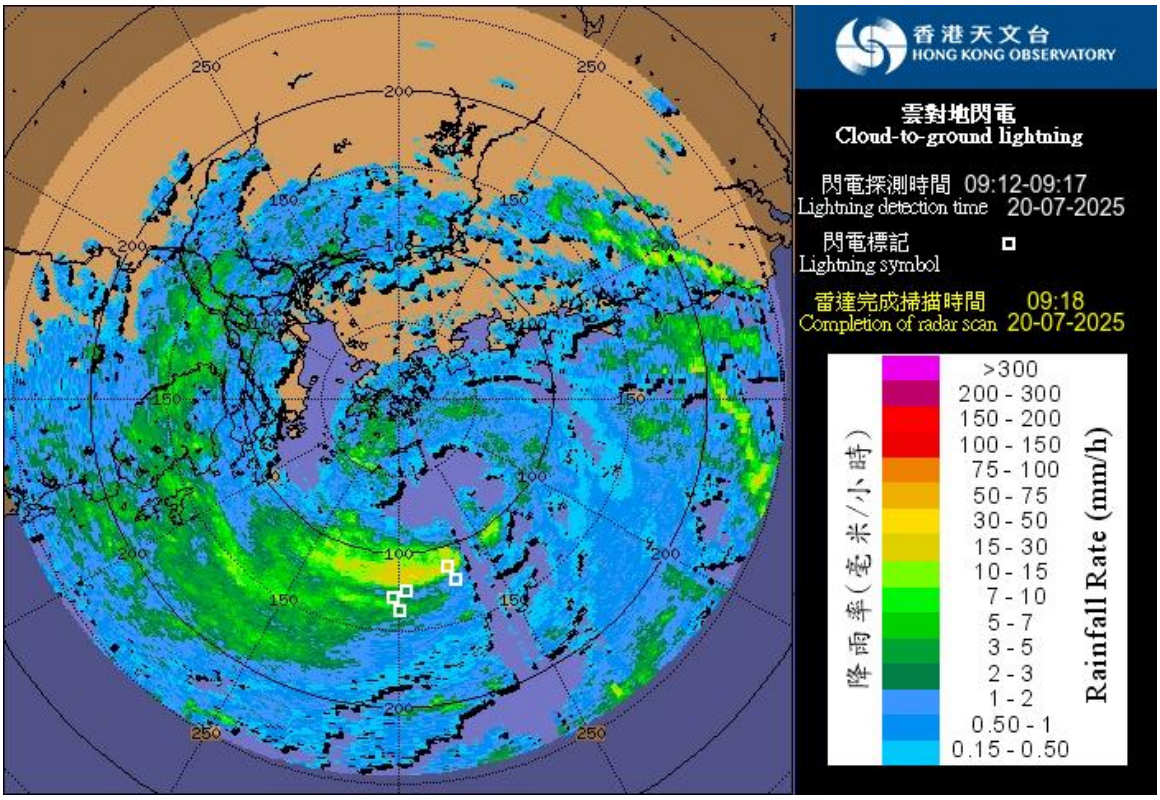


圖 2.3.5a　二零二五年七月二十日上午 9 時 18 分的雷達回波與上午 9 時 12 分至 17 分之間雲對地閃電位置的疊加圖像，顯示當時韋帕南面眼壁附近的對流強烈，並伴隨閃電。

Figure 2.3.5a The overlay image of the radar echoes captured at 9:18 a.m. on 20 July 2025 with the locations of cloud-to-ground lightning recorded between 9:12 a.m. and 9:17 a.m. shows that convections near the southern eyewall of Wipha were intense and accompanied by lightning at that time.

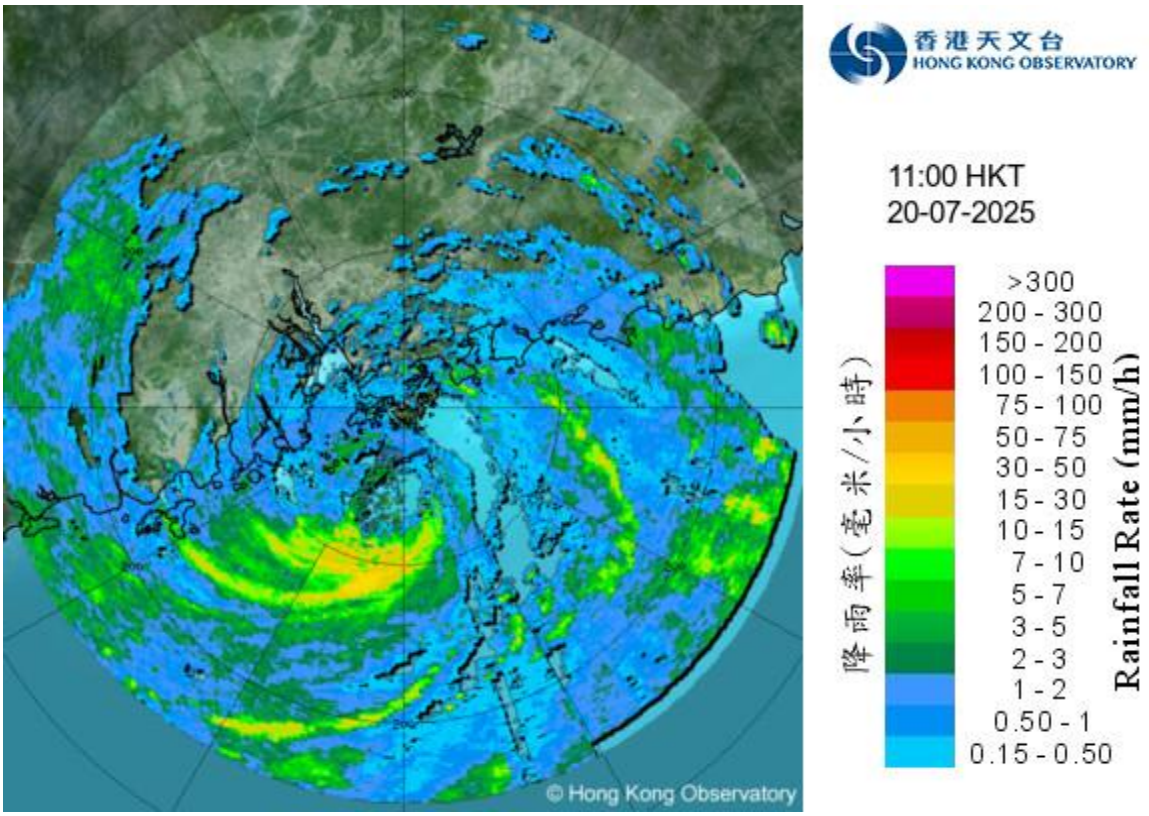


圖 2.3.5b　二零二五年七月二十日上午 11 時正的雷達回波圖像，當時韋帕最接近香港，在天文台總部以南約 60 公里掠過。同時，韋帕的眼壁正影響香港西南部。

Figure 2.3.5b　Image of radar echoes captured at 11:00 a.m. on 20 July 2025 when Wipha was closest to Hong Kong, skirting past about 60 km south of the Observatory Headquarters. Meanwhile, the eyewall of Wipha was affecting the southwestern part of Hong Kong.

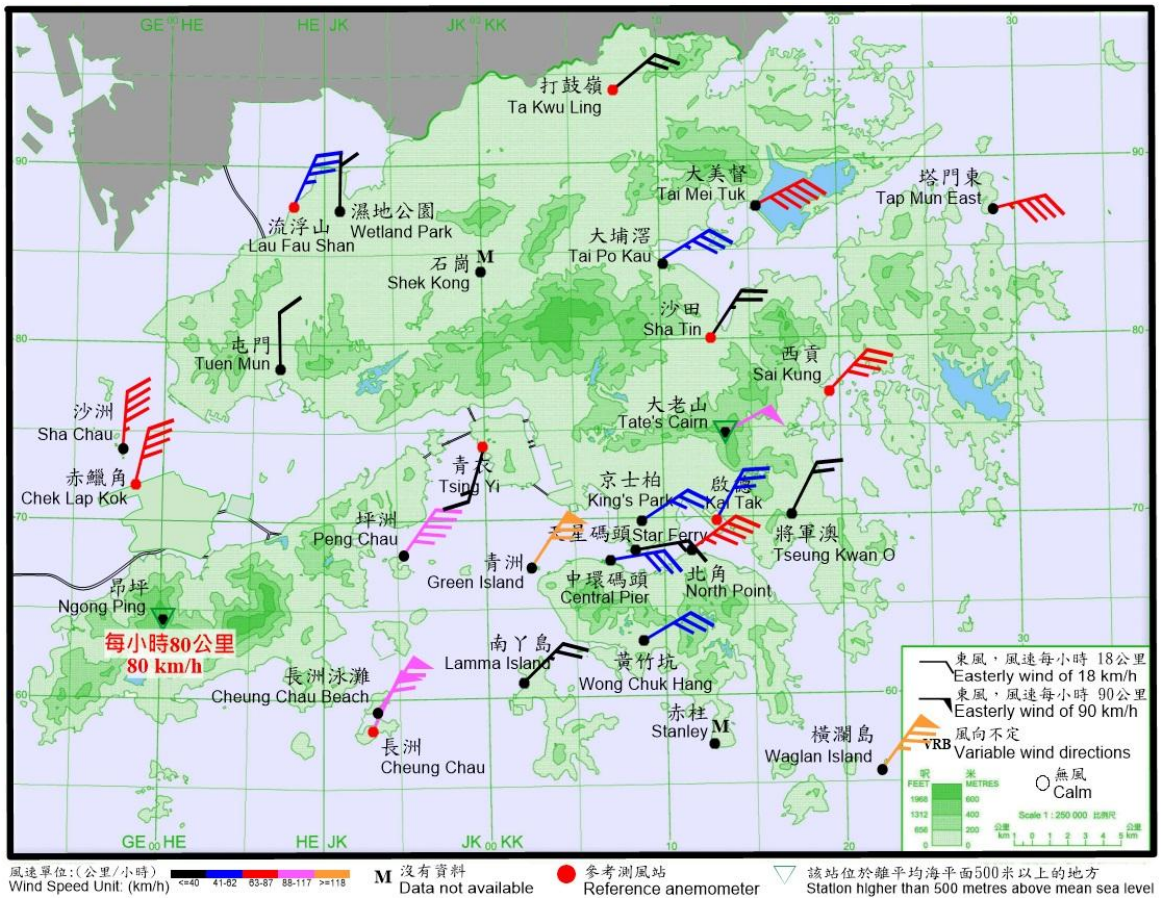


圖 2.3.6a　二零二五年七月二十日上午 10 時正香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹東北風，橫瀾島及青洲的風力達到颶風程度。

Figure 2.3.6a　10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 10:00 a.m. on 20 July 2025. Local winds were generally northeasterlies, with winds at Waglan Island and Green Island reaching hurricane force at the time.

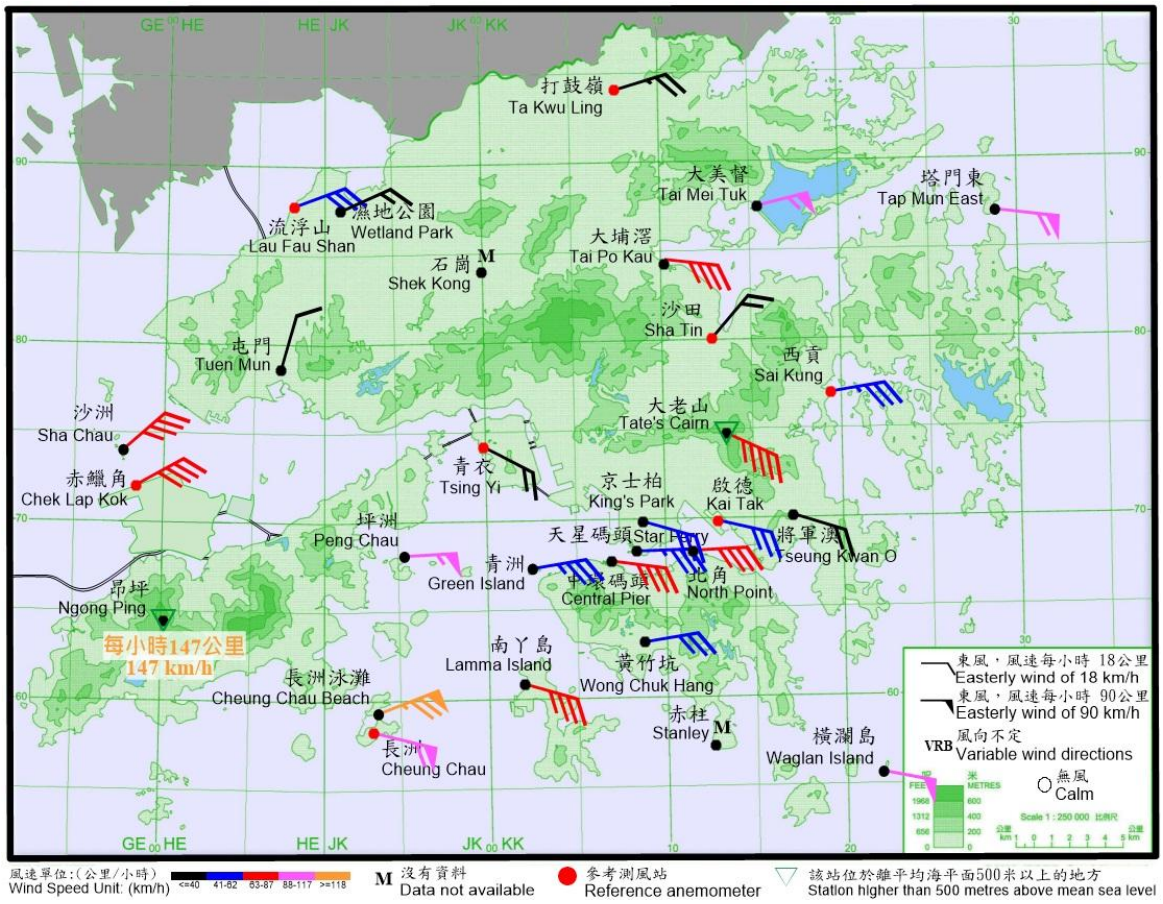


圖 2.3.6b　二零二五年七月二十日上午 11 時 35 分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹偏東風，長洲泳灘及昂坪的風力達到颶風程度。

Figure 2.3.6b　10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 11:35 a.m. on 20 July 2025. Local winds were generally easterlies, with winds at Cheung Chau Beach and Ngong Ping reaching hurricane force at the time.

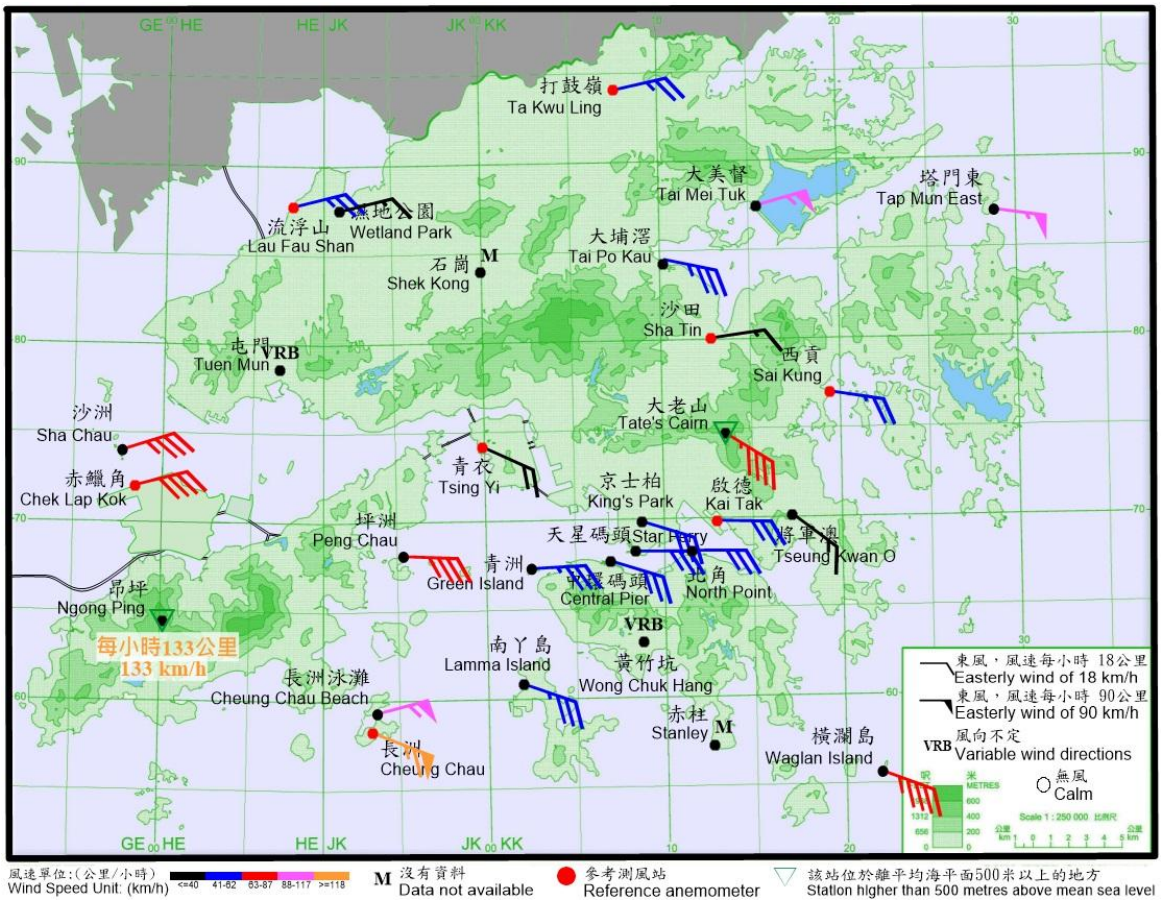


圖 2.3.6c　二零二五年七月二十日下午 12 時 15 分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹東至東南風，長洲及昂坪的風力達到颶風程度。

Figure 2.3.6c　10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 12:15 p.m. on 20 July 2025. Local winds were generally east to southeasterlies, with winds at Cheung Chau and Ngong Ping reaching hurricane force at the time.

註：屯門及黃竹坑當時錄得的十分鐘平均風速分別為每小時 18 及 29 公里。

Note: The 10-minute mean wind speeds recorded at the time at Tuen Mun and Wong Chuk Hang were 18 and 29 km/h respectively.

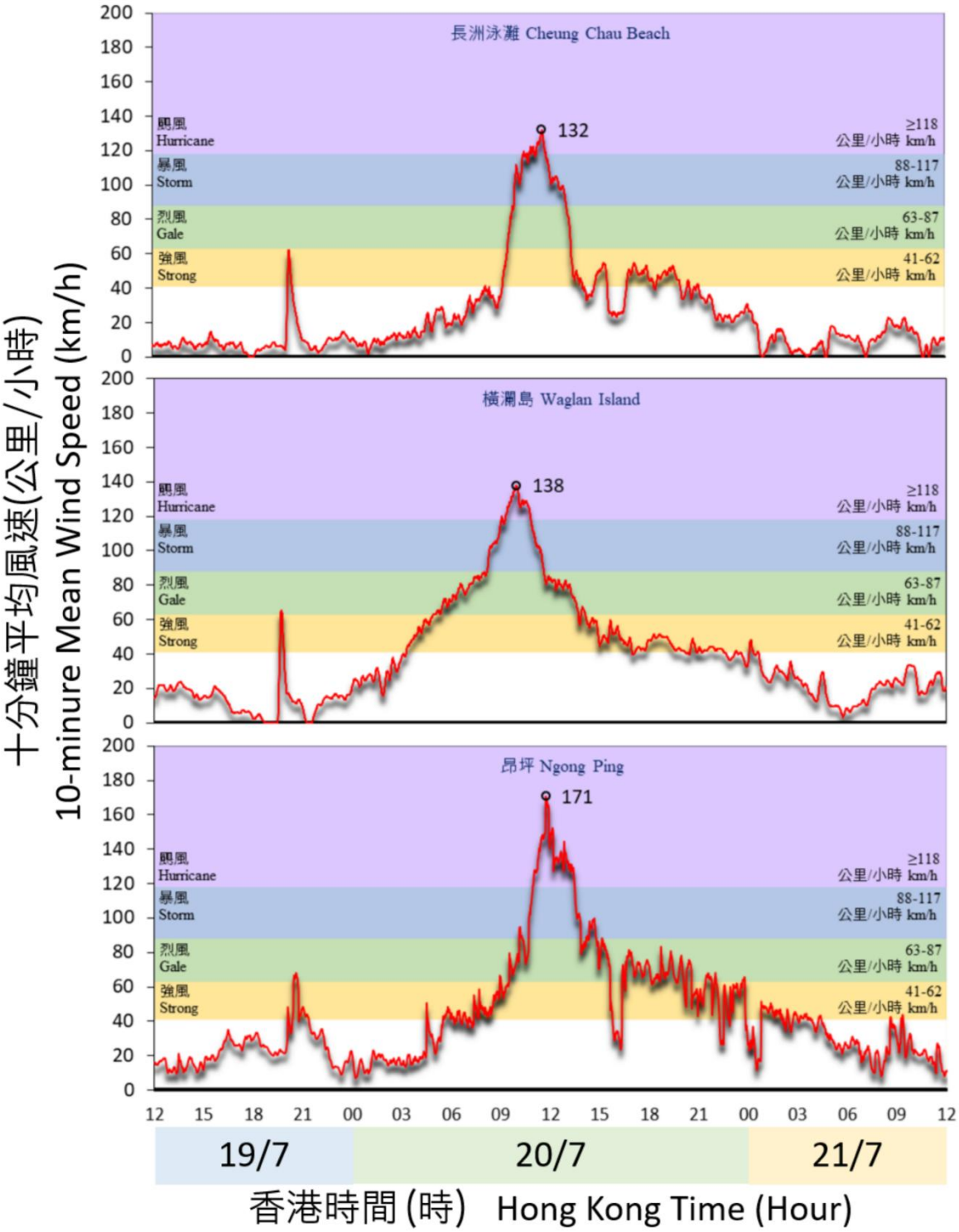


圖 2.3.7　二零二五年七月十九日至二十一日的長洲泳灘、橫瀾島及昂坪錄得的十分鐘平均風速。

Figure 2.3.7　Traces of 10-minute mean wind speed recorded at Cheung Chau Beach, Waglan Island and Ngong Ping on 19 - 21 July 2025.

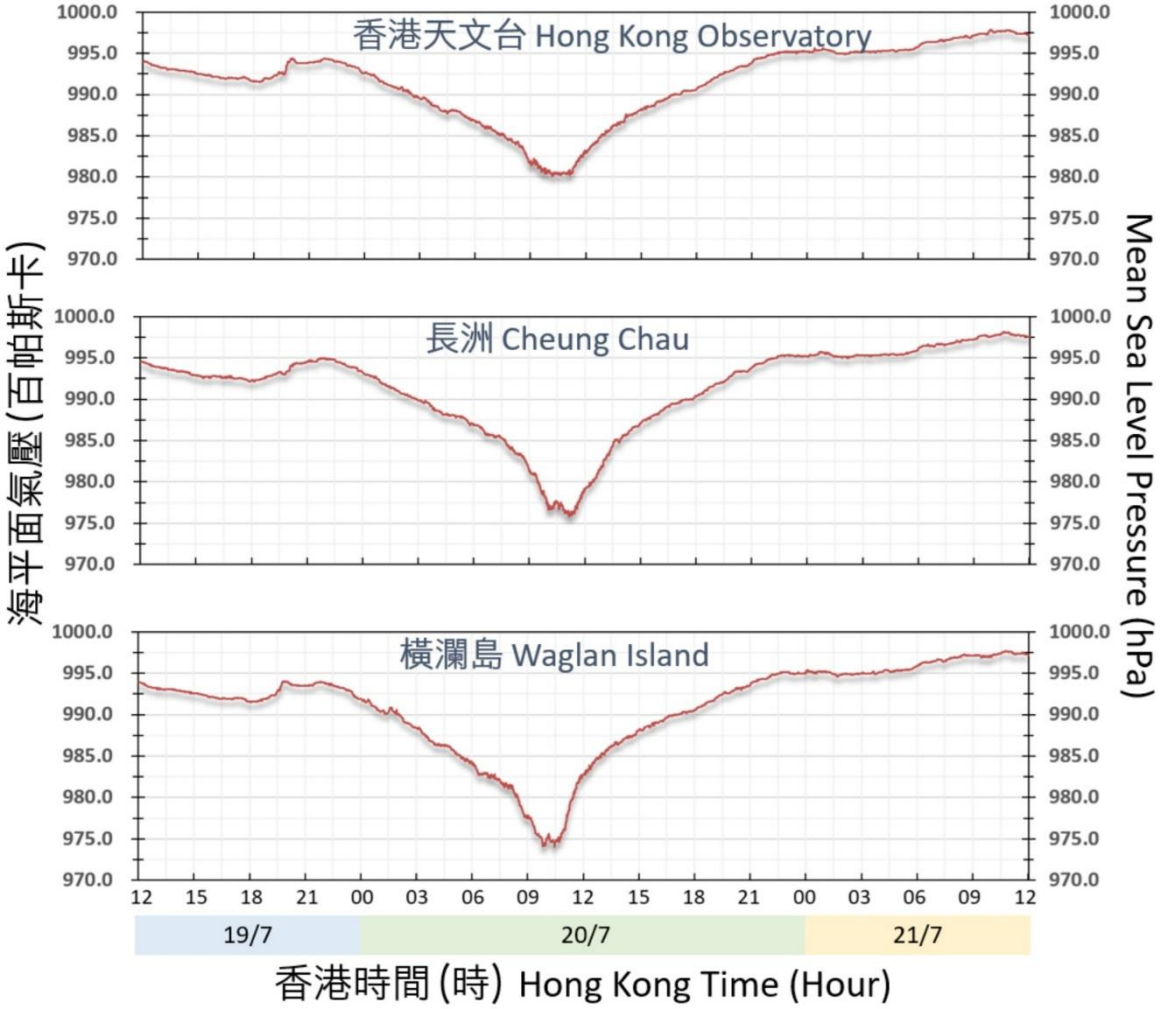


圖 2.3.8　二零二五年七月十九日至二十一日香港天文台、長洲及橫瀾島錄得的海平面氣壓。

Figure 2.3.8　Traces of mean sea-level pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory, Cheung Chau and Waglan Island on 19 – 21 July 2025.

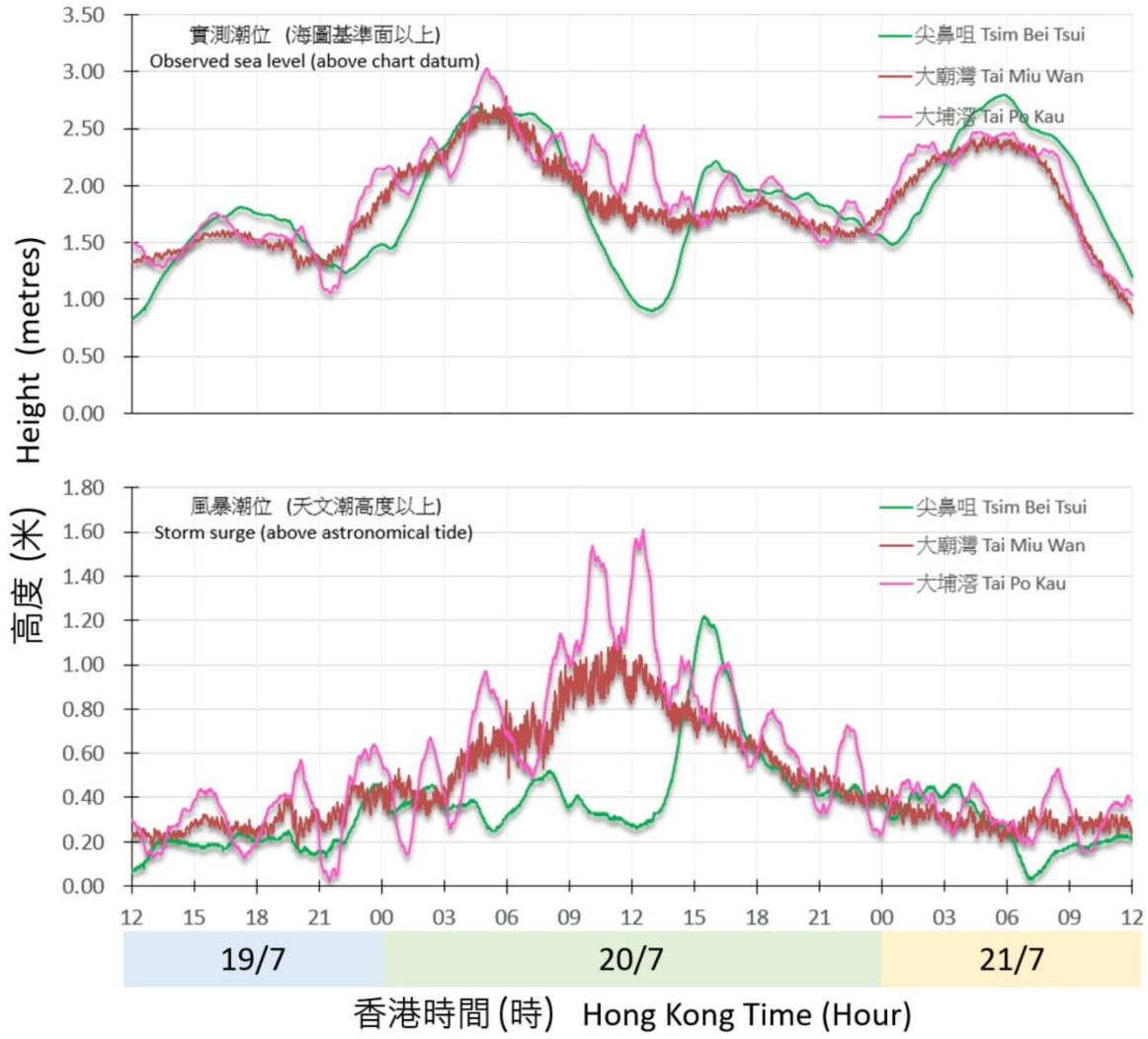


圖 2.3.9　二零二五年七月十九日至二十一日大埔滘、尖鼻咀及大廟灣錄得的潮位(海圖基準面以上)及風暴潮(天文潮高度以上)。在大埔滘錄得的水位異常內，其中包含因韋帕引致吐露港的風和氣壓變化而出現諧振的震盪效應（假潮效應），週期約為 3.4 小時。

Figure 2.3.9　Traces of sea level (above Chart Datum) and storm surge (above astronomical tide) recorded at Tai Po Kau, Tsim Bei Tsui and Tai Miu Wan on 19 - 21 July 2025. The water level anomaly recorded at Tai Po Kau exhibited oscillations and those with a period of about 3.4 hours were due to resonance effect (Seiche effect) in Tolo Harbour brought about by wind and pressure changes during the passage of Wipha.

圖 2.3.10　韋帕襲港期間，本港多處有樹木倒塌。(鳴謝：消防處(左上及右上)、張銘輝/社區天氣觀測計劃(左下)及李子祥博士(右下))

Figure 2.3.10　The passage of Wipha resulted in fallen trees in many parts of Hong Kong. (Courtesy of Fire Services Department (top left and right), 張銘輝/CWOS (bottom left) and Dr. T. C. Lee (bottom right))

圖 2.3.11　韋帕襲港期間，沙田廣善街一個露天停車場有一棵約 10 米高的大樹塌下，壓到停泊在附近的車輛。 (鳴謝：香港電台)

Figure 2.3.11　During the passage of Wipha, a tree about 10 metres high collapsed in an open car park on Kwong Sin Street in Sha Tin, damaging several vehicles parked nearby. (Courtesy of RTHK)

圖 2.3.12　韋帕襲港期間，北角有大廈一幅 40 米乘 10 米的外牆棚架倒塌，壓到屋苑內多輛停泊車輛。 (鳴謝：Bruce Li)

Figure 2.3.12 During the passage of Wipha, a 40 m by 10 m exterior scaffolding of a building in North Point collapsed, damaging a number of vehicles parked in

the housing estate. (Courtesy of Bruce Li)

圖 2.3.13　韋帕襲港期間，北角有停車場的一幅 100 米乘 20 米外圍棚架倒塌，壓住對開的四條行車線。(鳴謝：香港 01 / 黃學潤攝)

Figure 2.3.13　During the passage of Wipha, a 100 m by 20 m exterior scaffolding of a car park in North Point collapsed, blocking four traffic lanes. (Courtesy of HK01 / Photos by Wong Hok Yun)

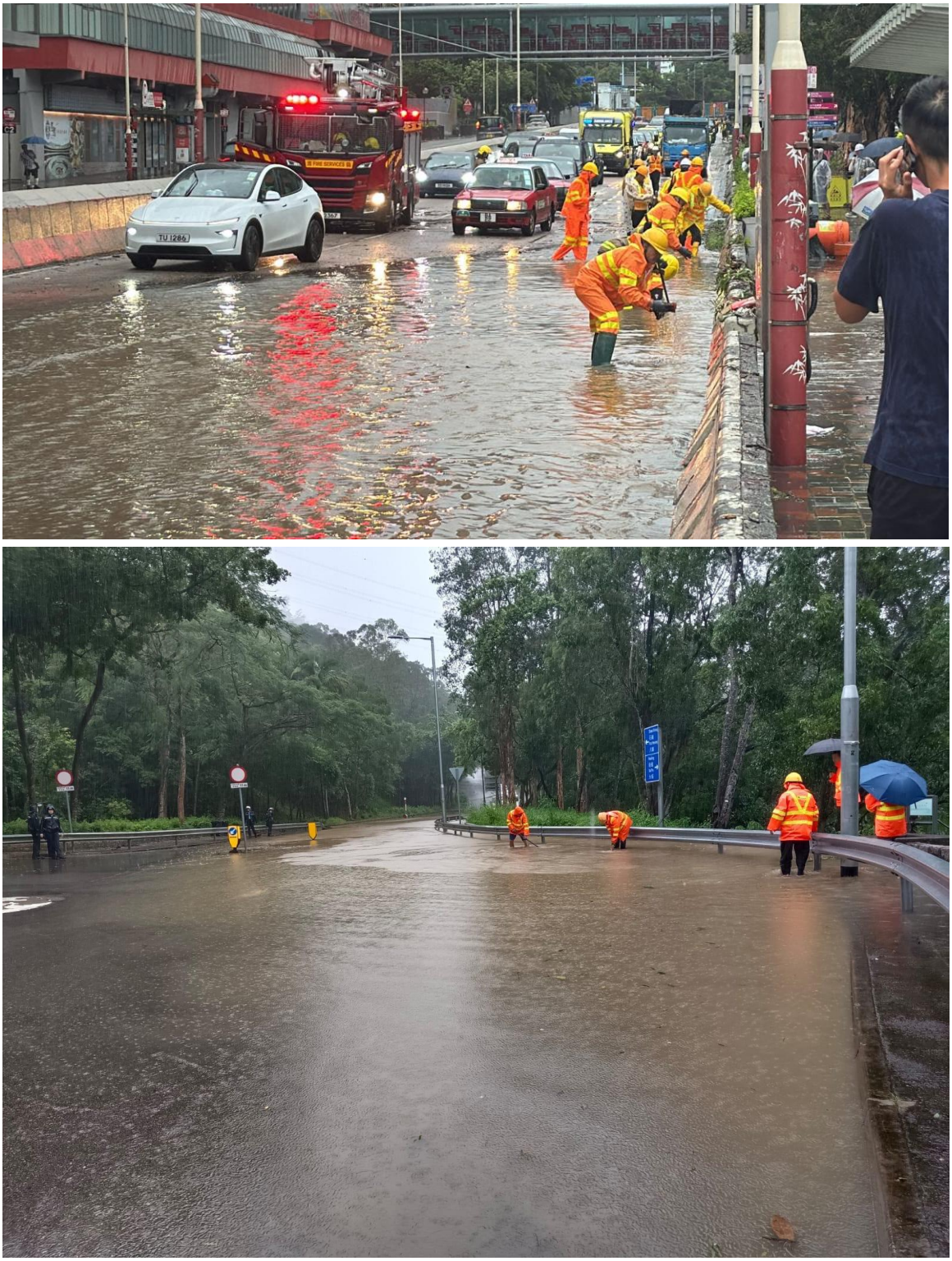


圖 2.3.14　韋帕襲港期間，黃大仙(上)及大埔(下)道路出現水浸。(鳴謝：渠務署)

Figure 2.3.14　During the passage of Wipha, the roads at Wong Tai Sin (top) and Tai Po (bottom) were flooded. (Courtesy of Drainage Services Department)

圖 2.3.15　韋帕襲港期間，汀九橋有燈柱倒下，全線需要封閉。(鳴謝：Now 新聞)

Figure 2.3.15　During the passage of Wipha, a lamppost fell onto Ting Kau Bridge, leading to the closure of all traffic lanes. (Courtesy of Now News)

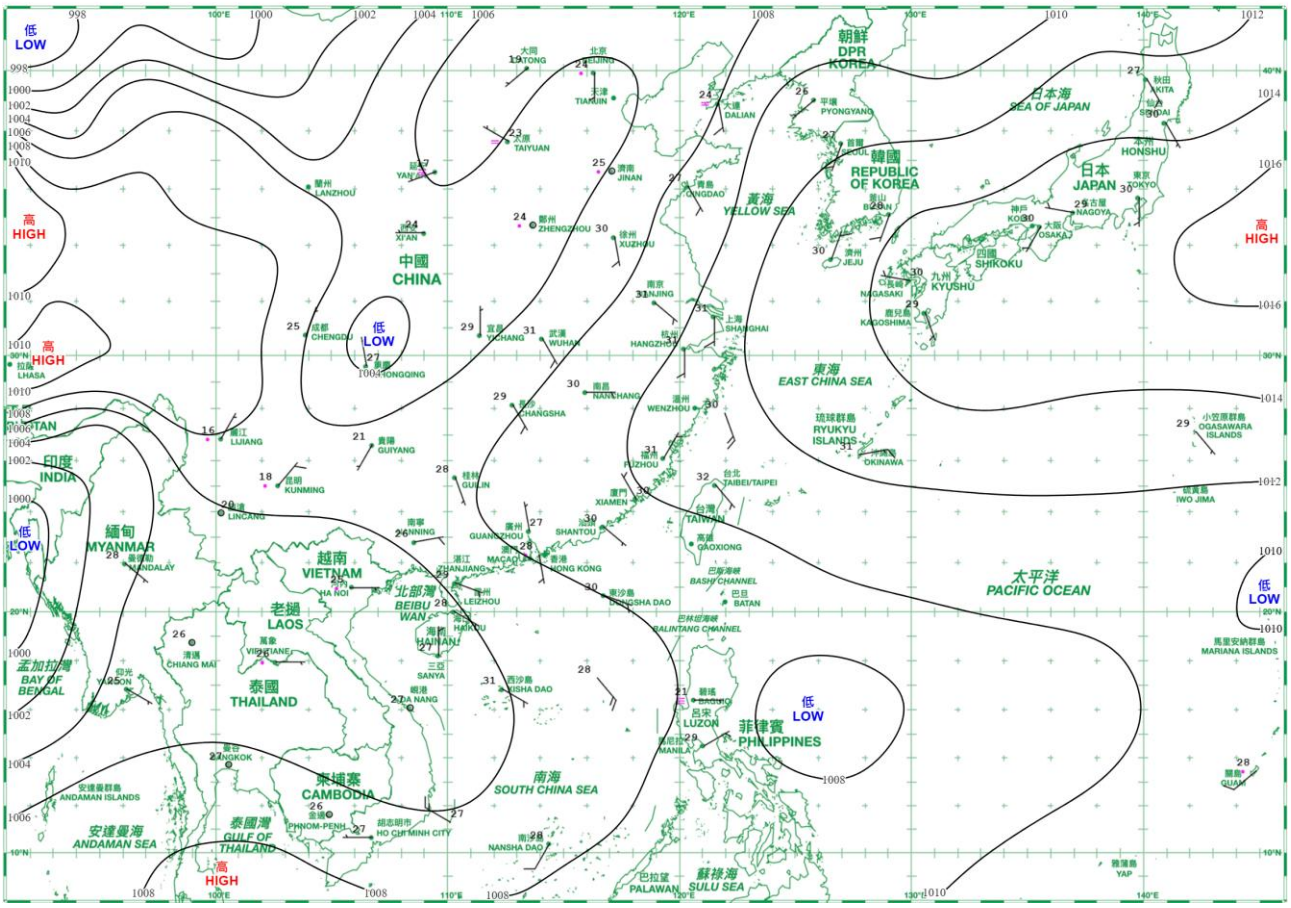
圖 2.3.16　韋帕襲港期間，打鼓嶺有農田設施被吹倒，農作物受損。(鳴謝：何俊賢)

Figure 2.3.16　During the passage of Wipha, farmland facilities in Ta Kwu Ling were blown down, causing damage to crops. (Courtesy of Ho Chun Yin, Steven)

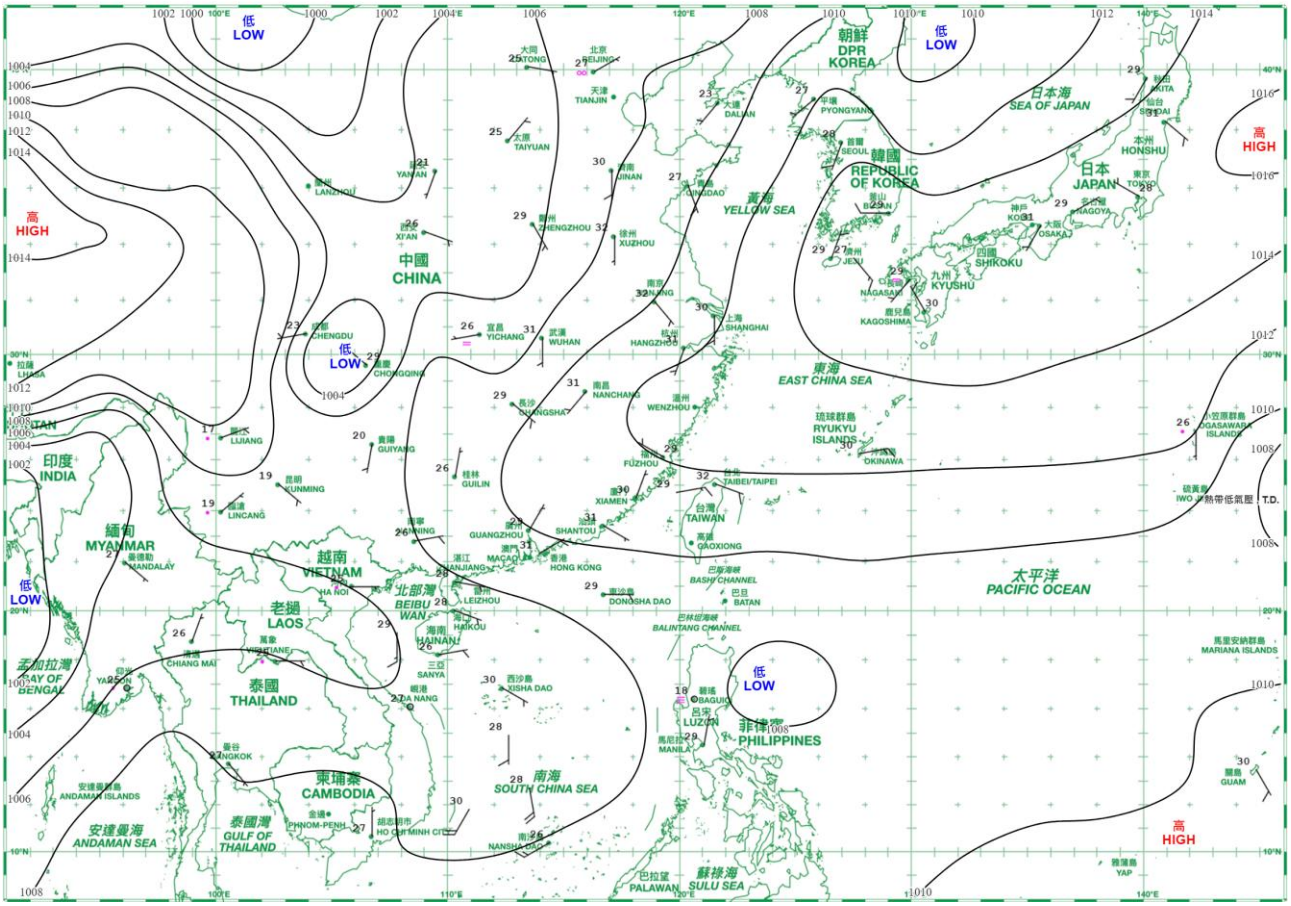
圖 2.3.17　韋帕襲港期間，堅尼地城海傍有一艘三層高的觀光客輪在風浪中漂浮並撞上碼頭。(鳴謝：Now 新聞)

Figure 2.3.17　During the passage of Wipha, a three-story sightseeing ferry drifted off Kennedy Town and collided with a wharf in wind waves. (Courtesy of Now News)

日期/Date: 01.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



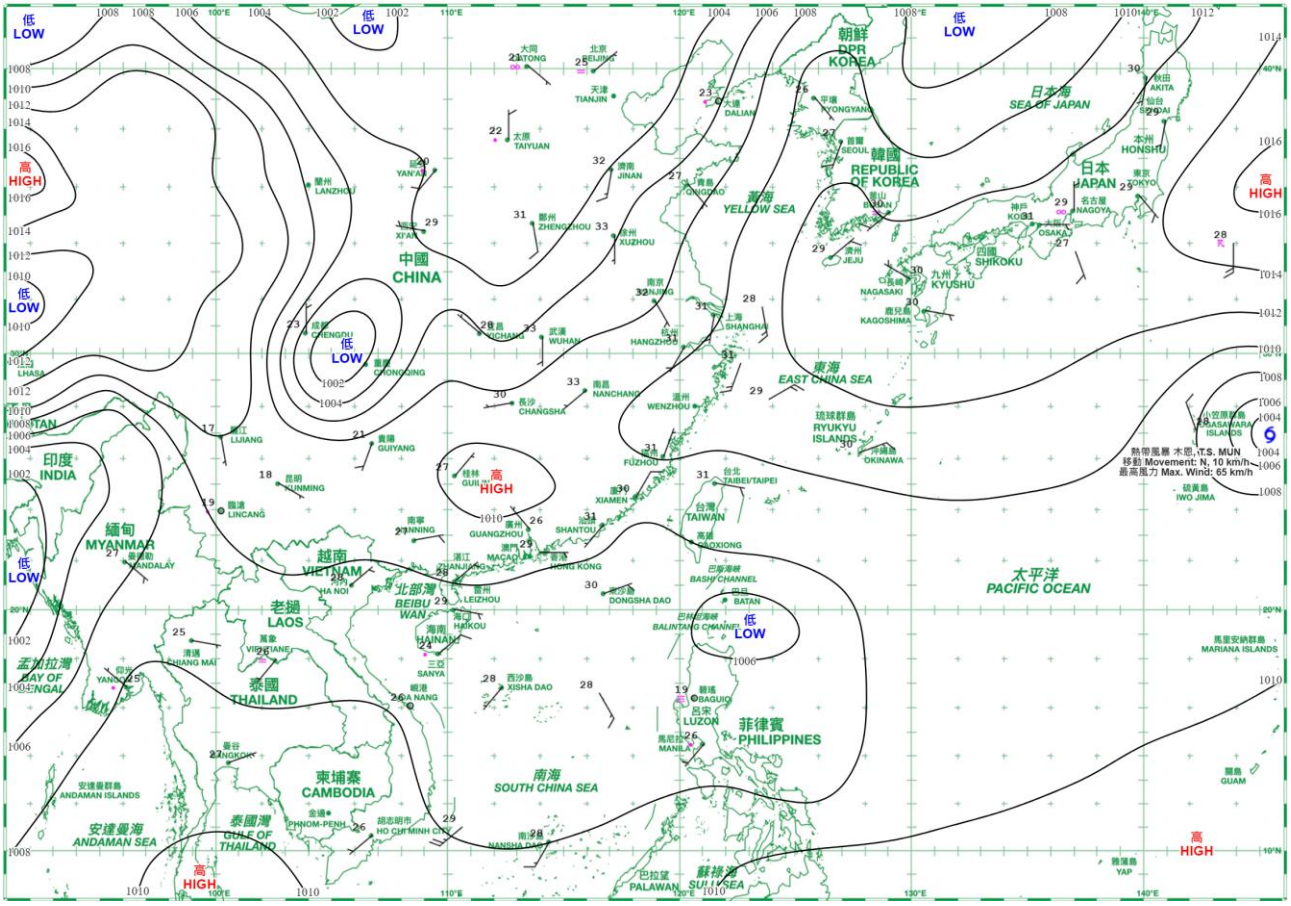
日期/Date: 02.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



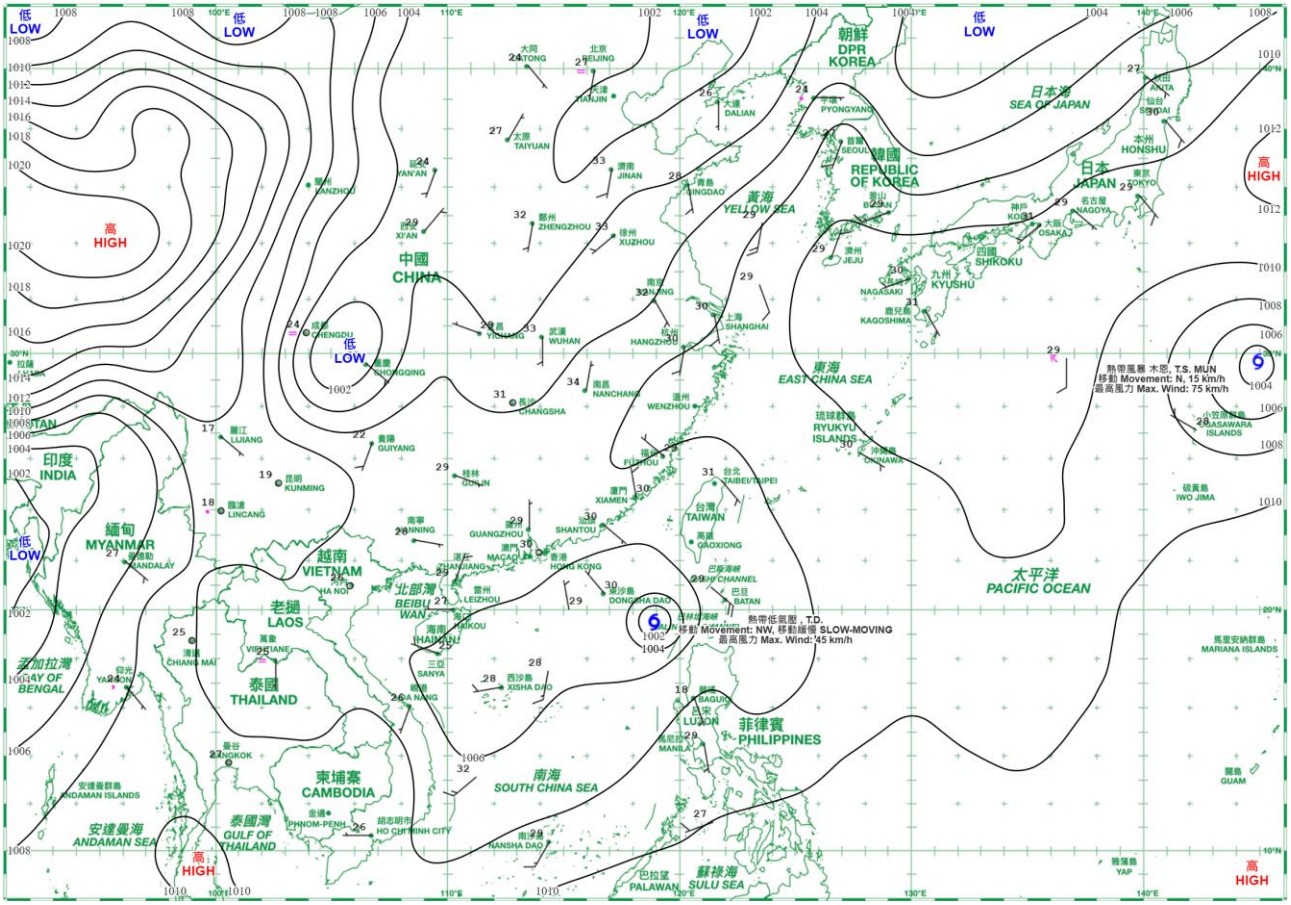
等壓線 Isobar(hPa)　暖鋒 Warm Front　靜止鋒 Stationary Front　消散中的冷鋒 Dissipating Cold Front

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

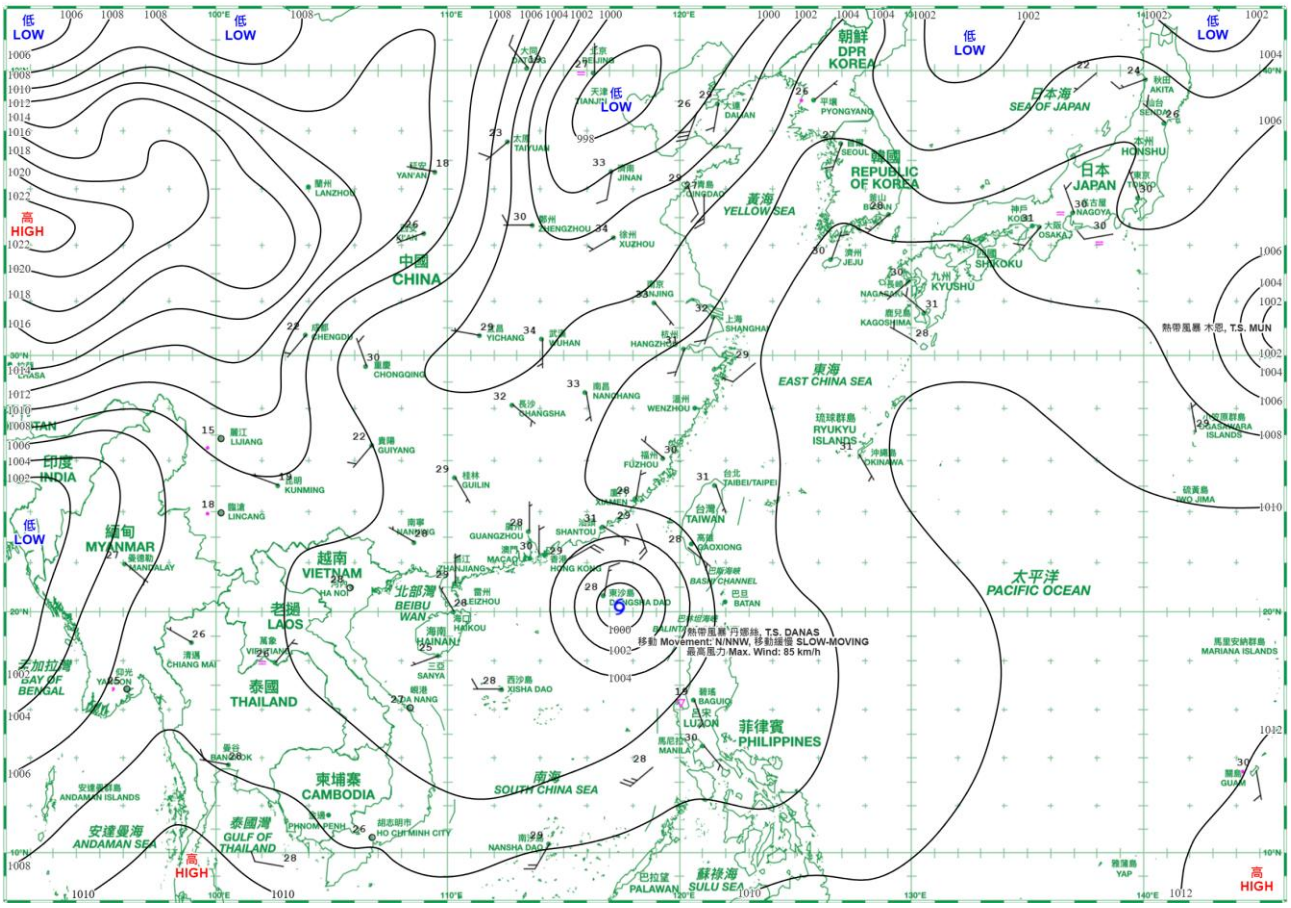
日期/Date: 03.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



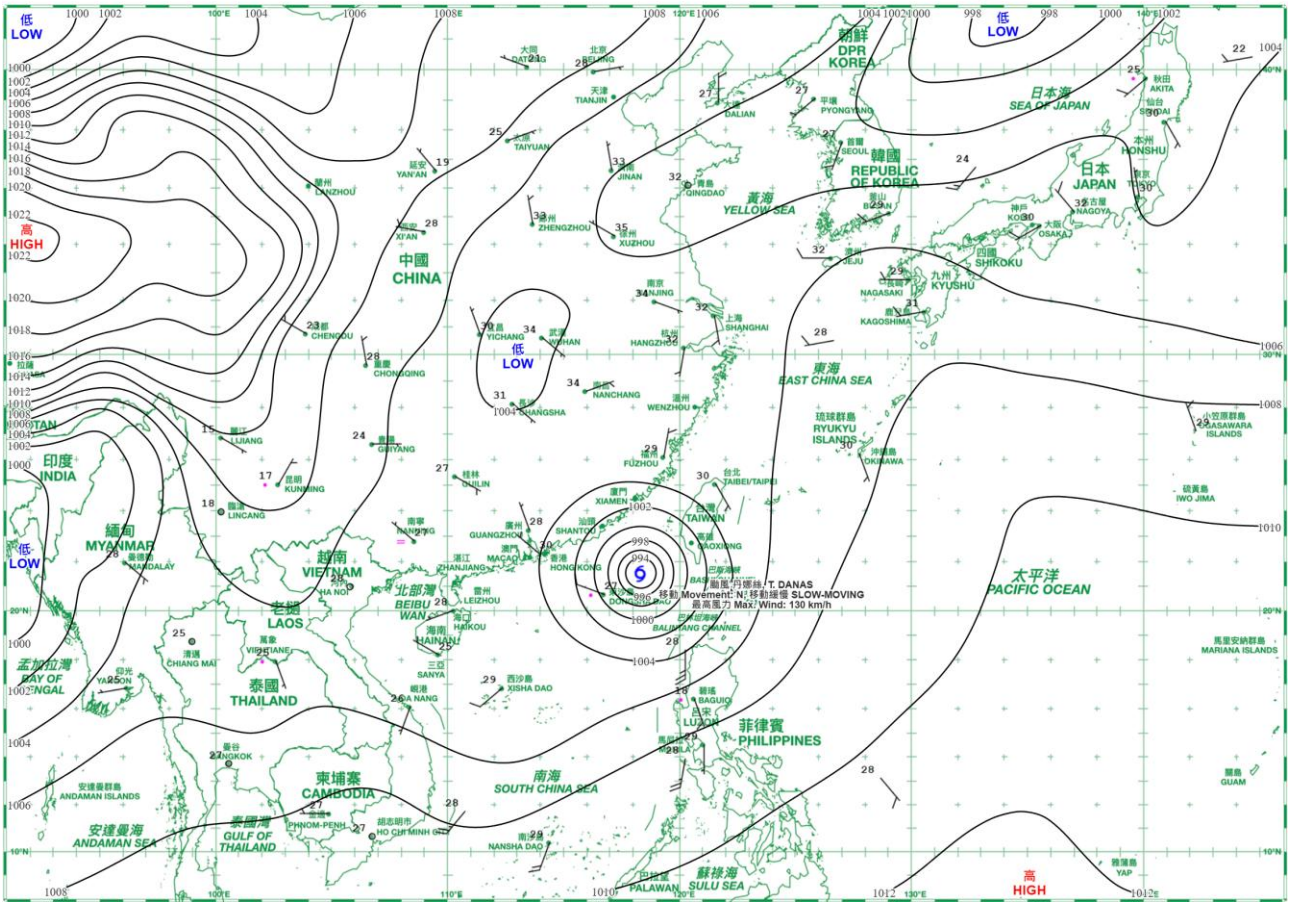
日期/Date: 04.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



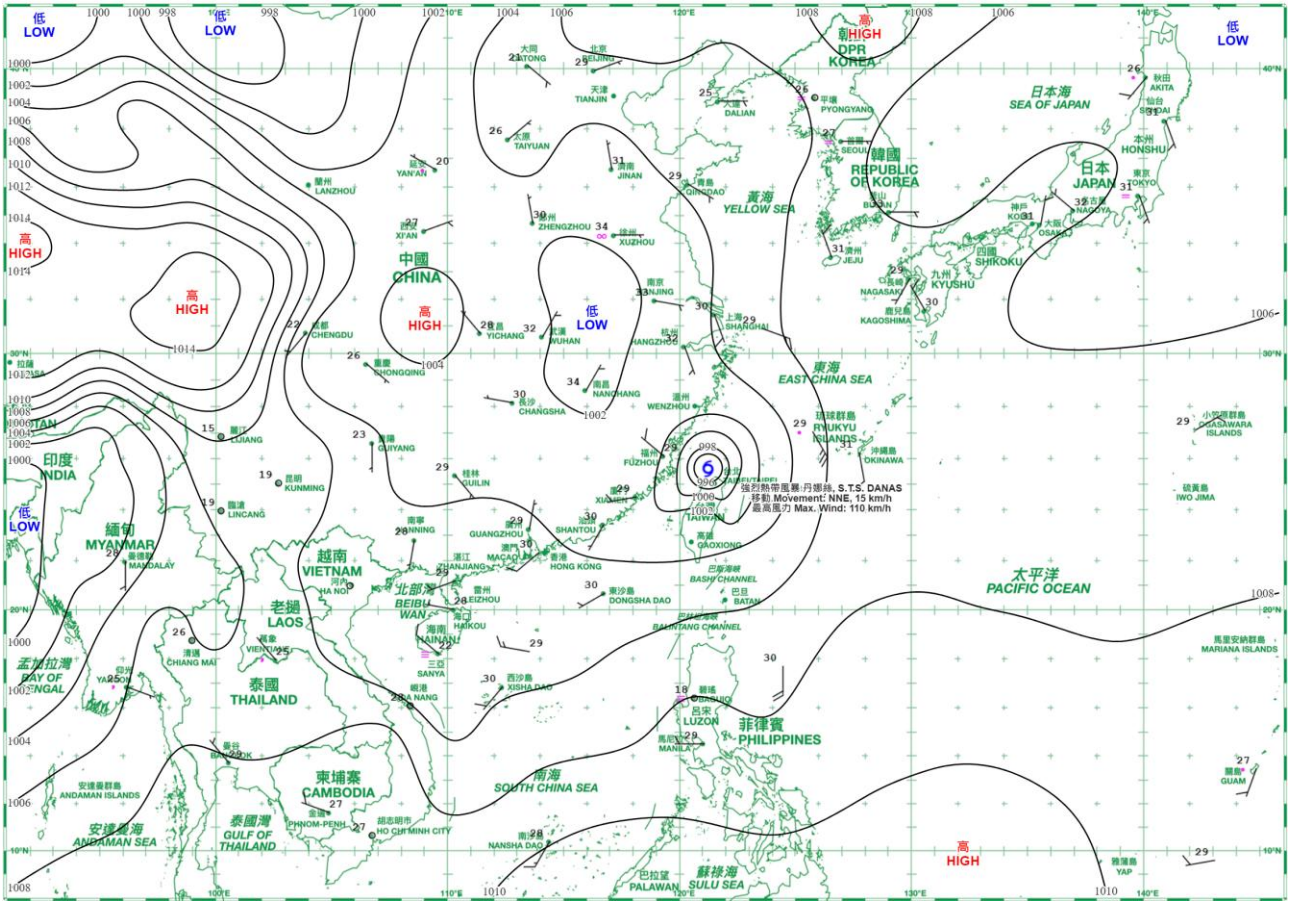
日期/Date: 05.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



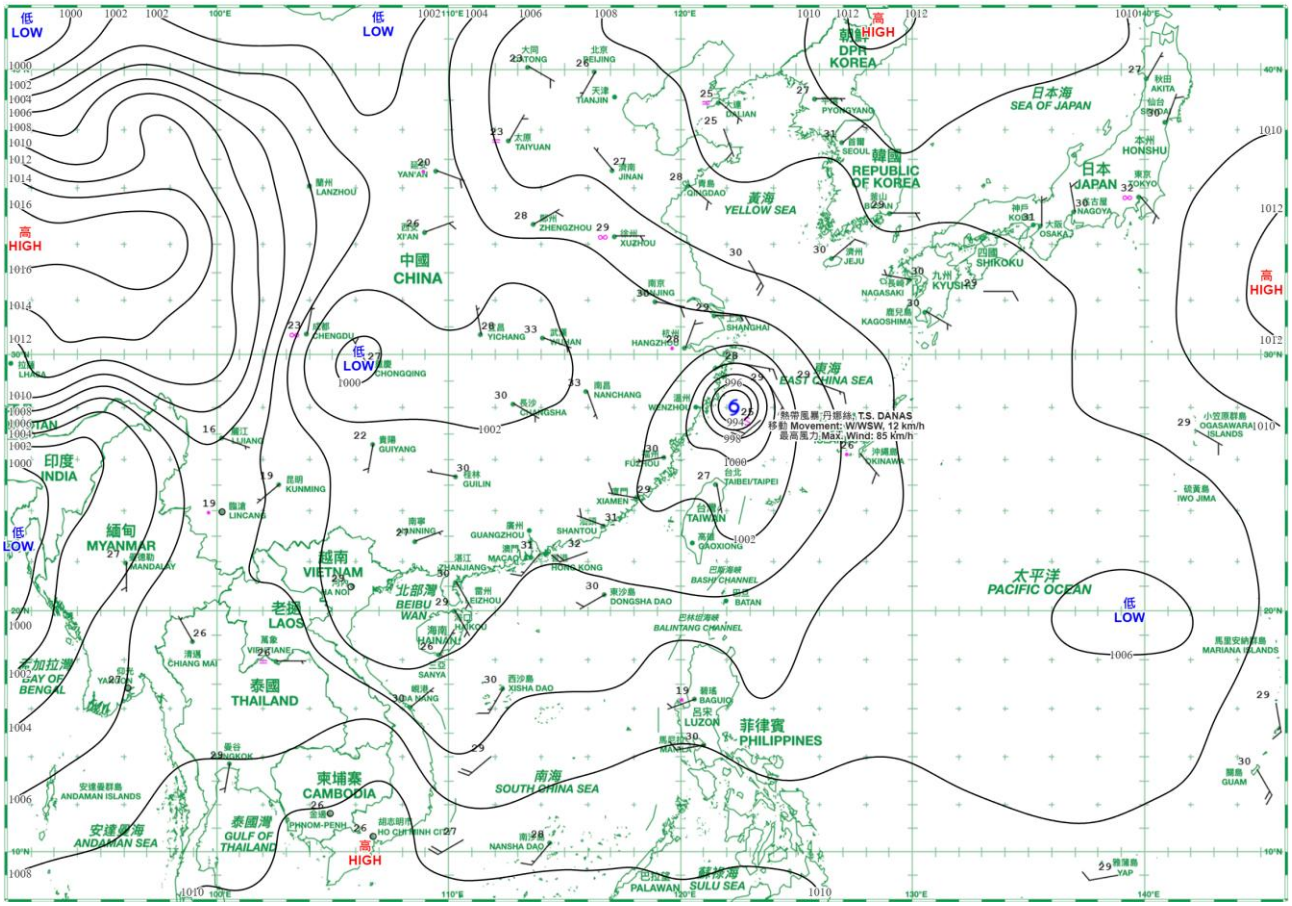
日期/Date: 06.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



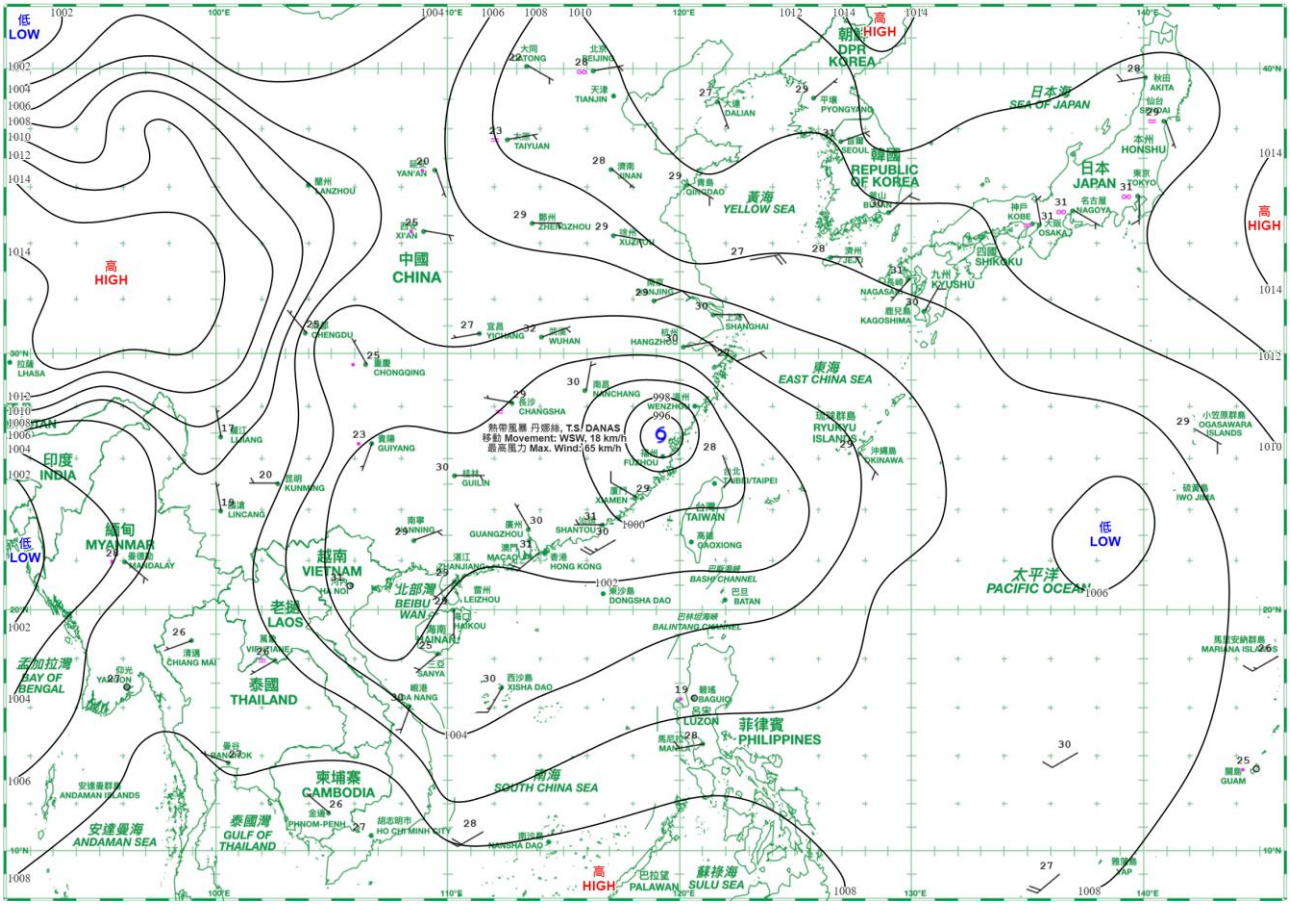
日期/Date: 07.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



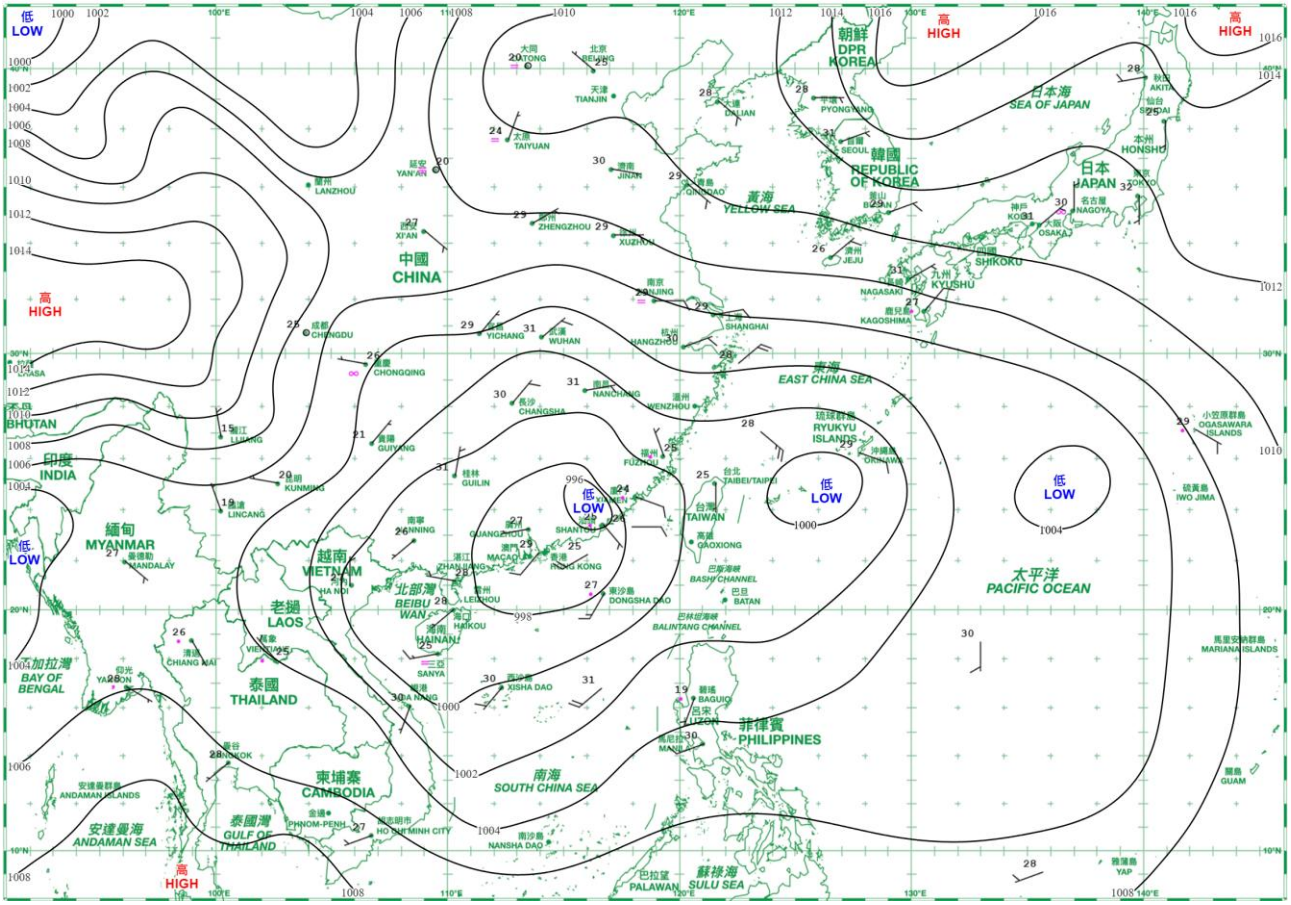
日期/Date: 08.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



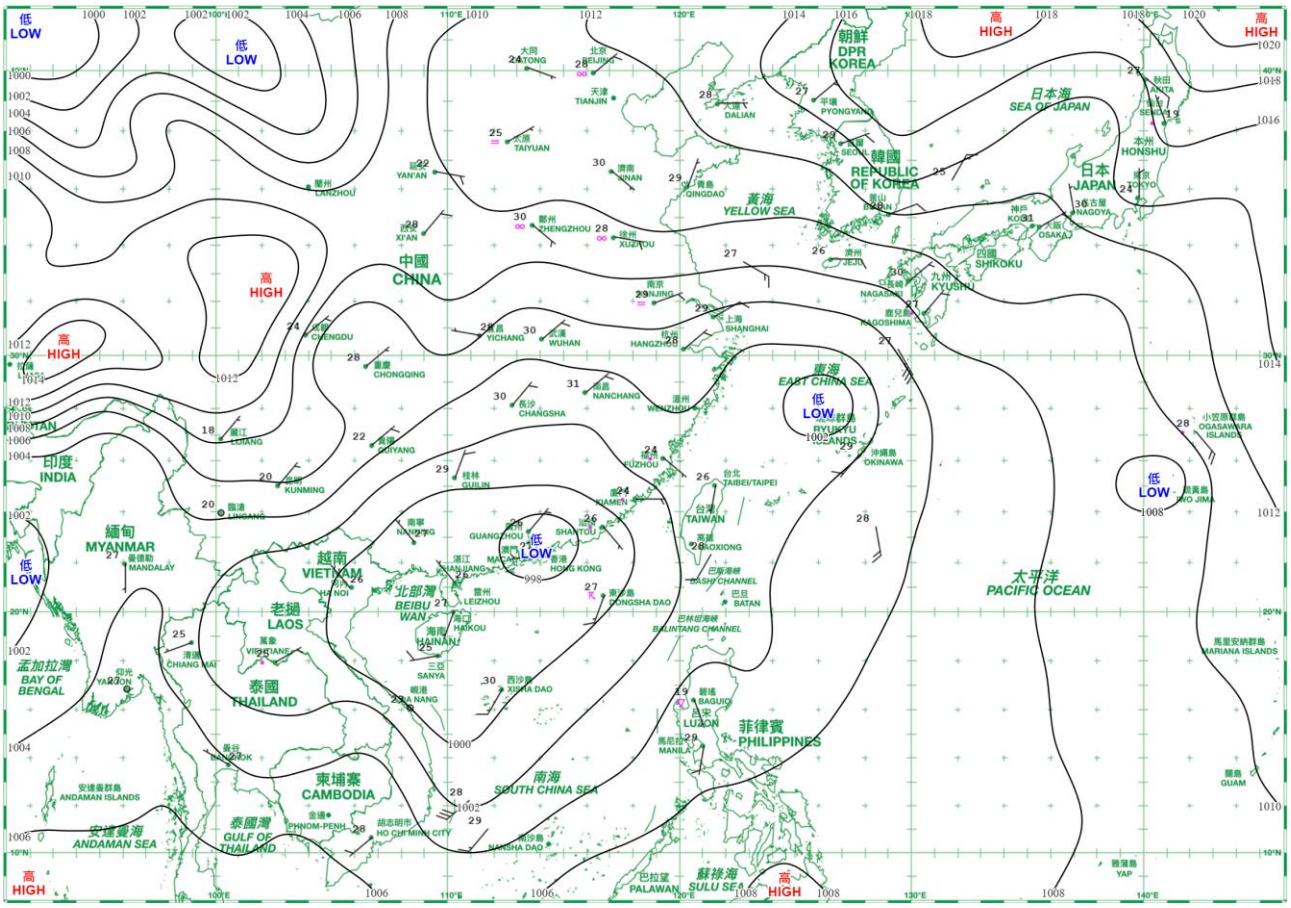
日期/Date: 09.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



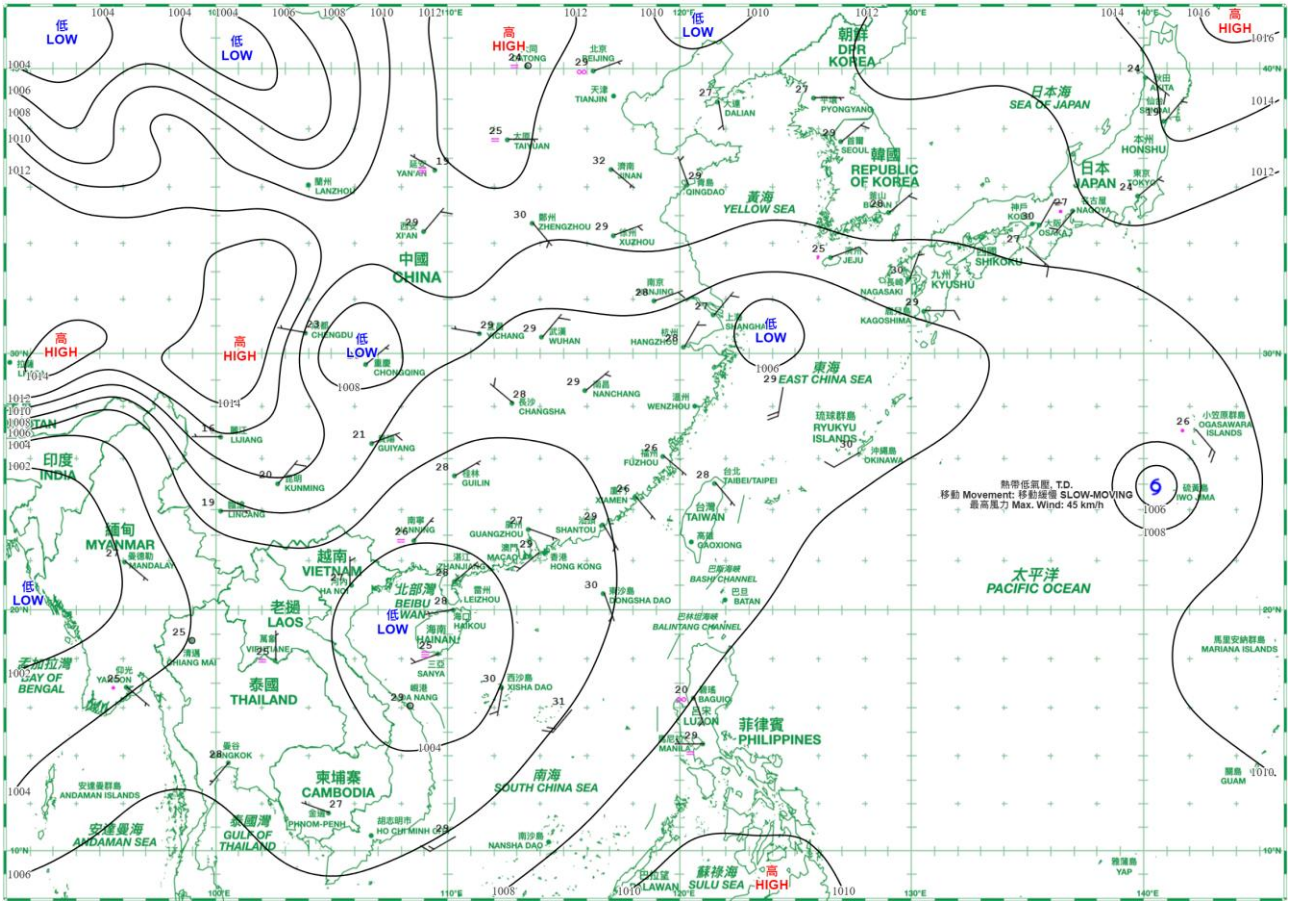
日期/Date: 10.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



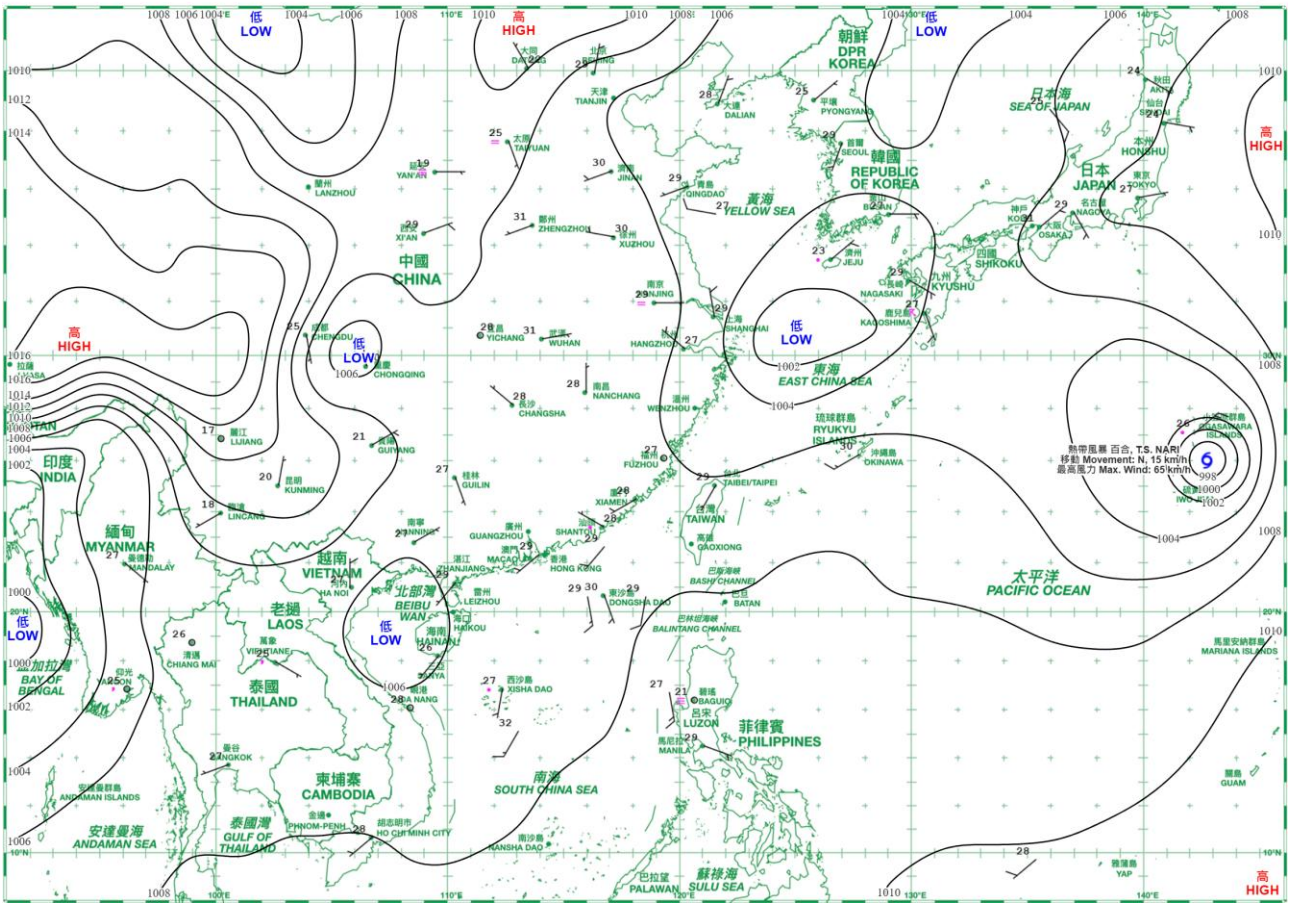
日期/Date: 11.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



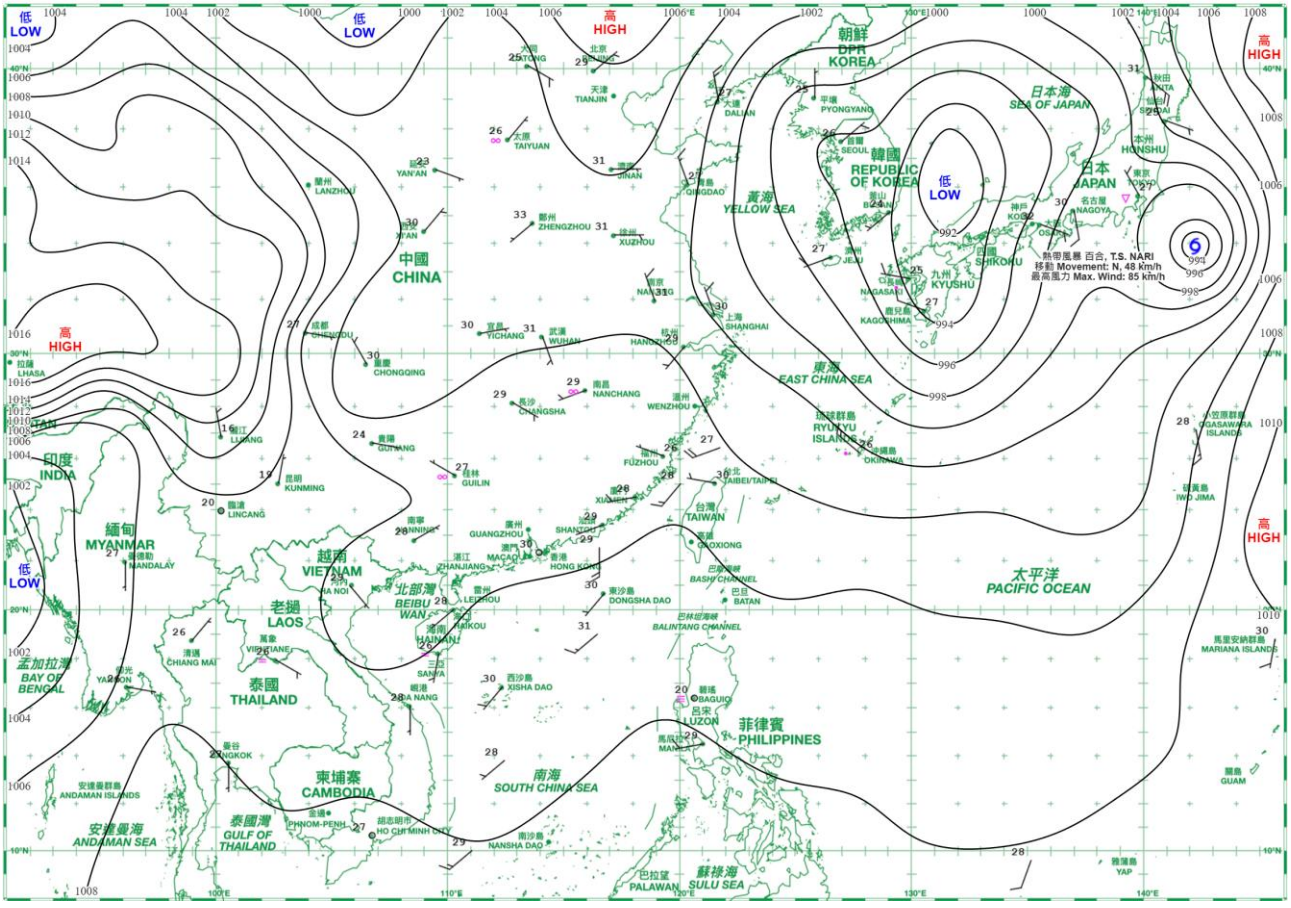
日期/Date: 12.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



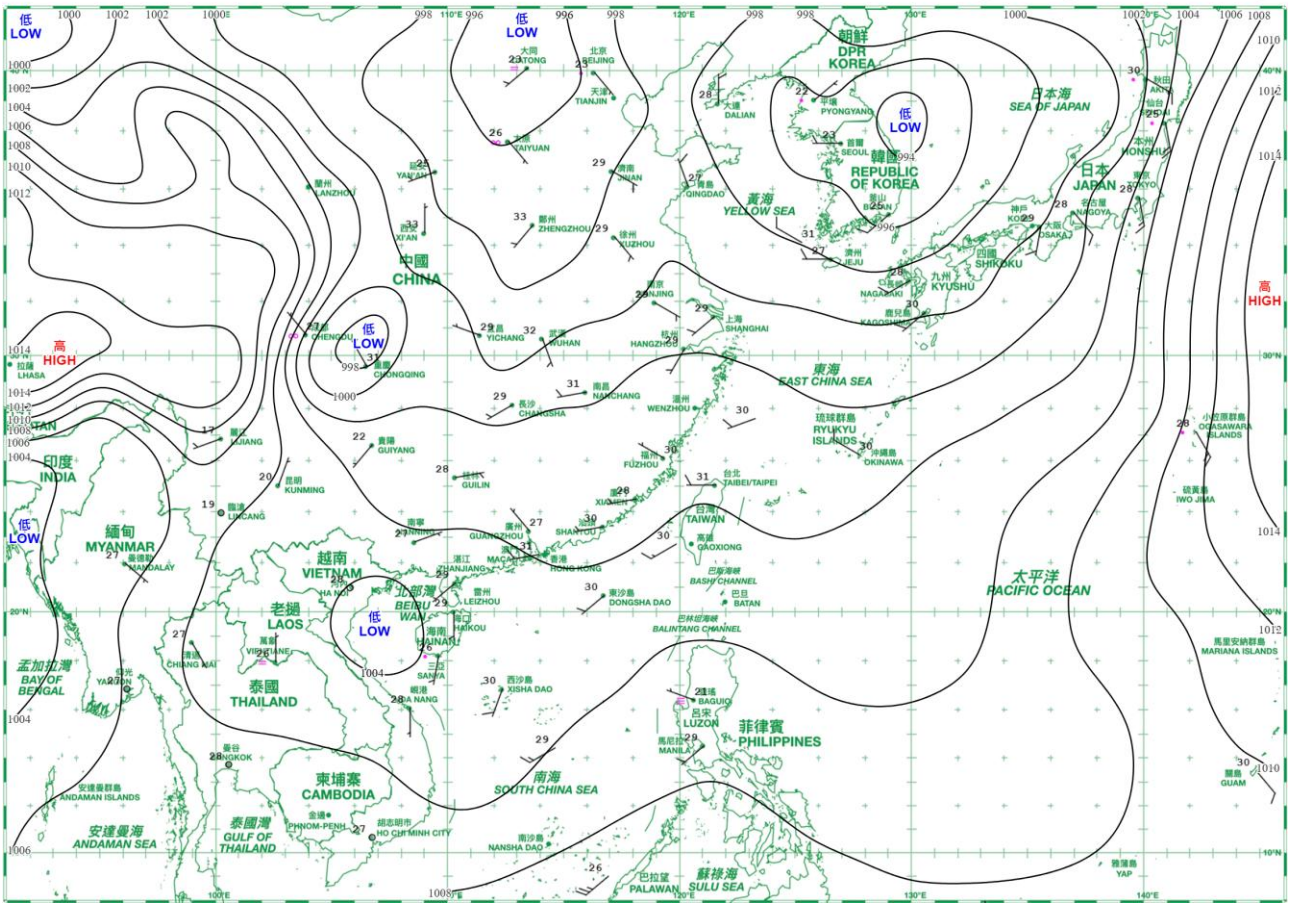
日期/Date: 13.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



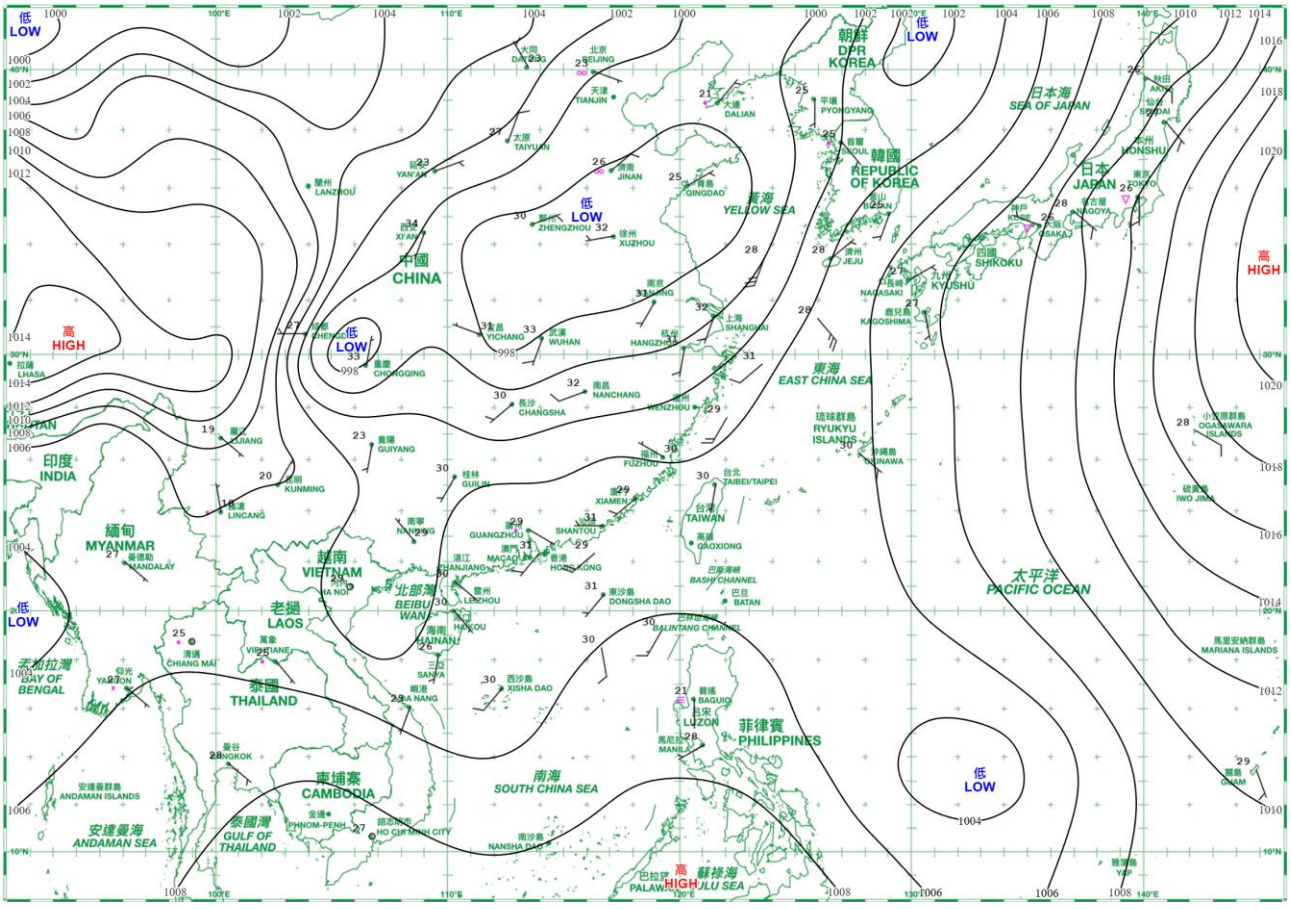
日期/Date: 14.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



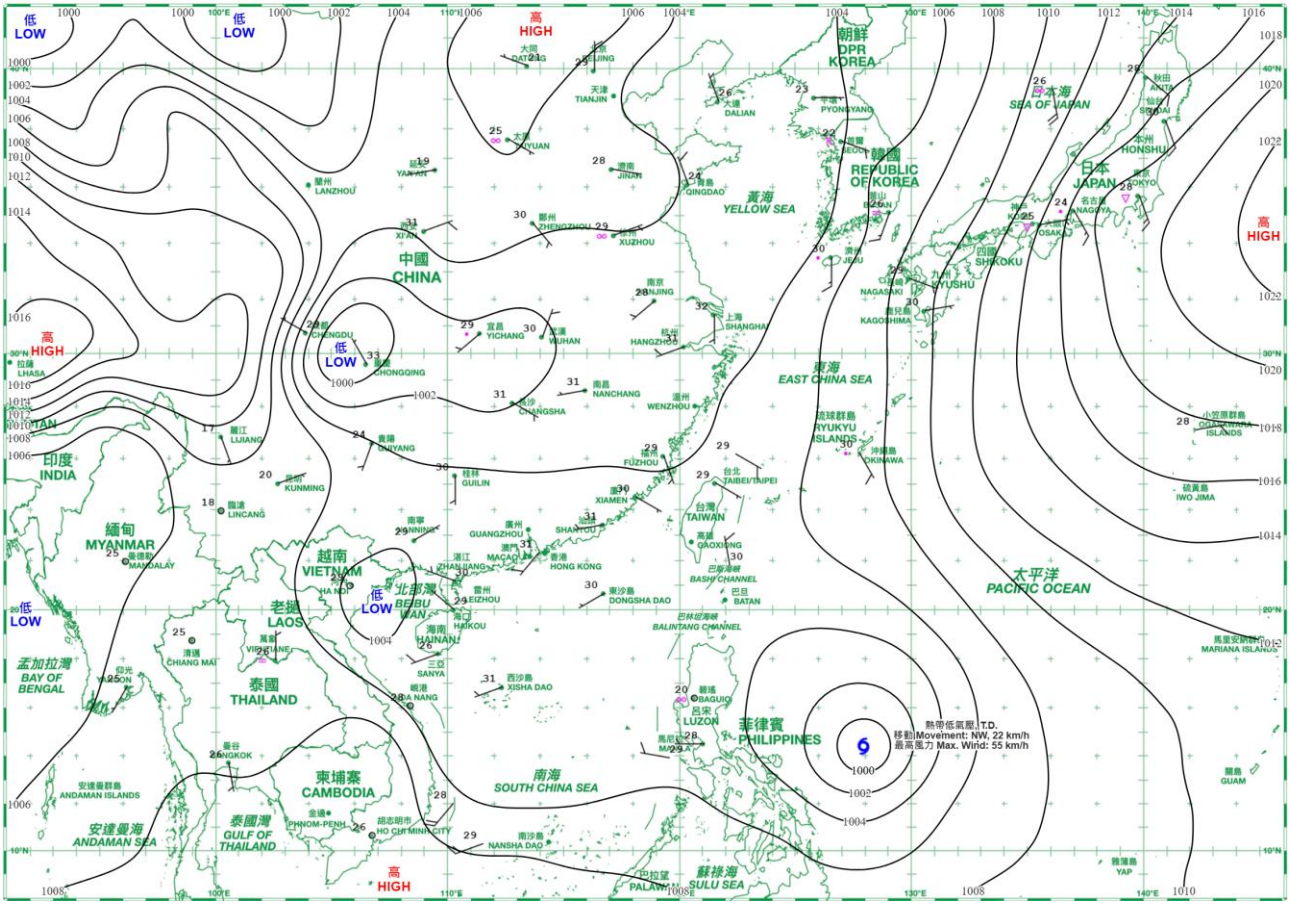
日期/Date: 15.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



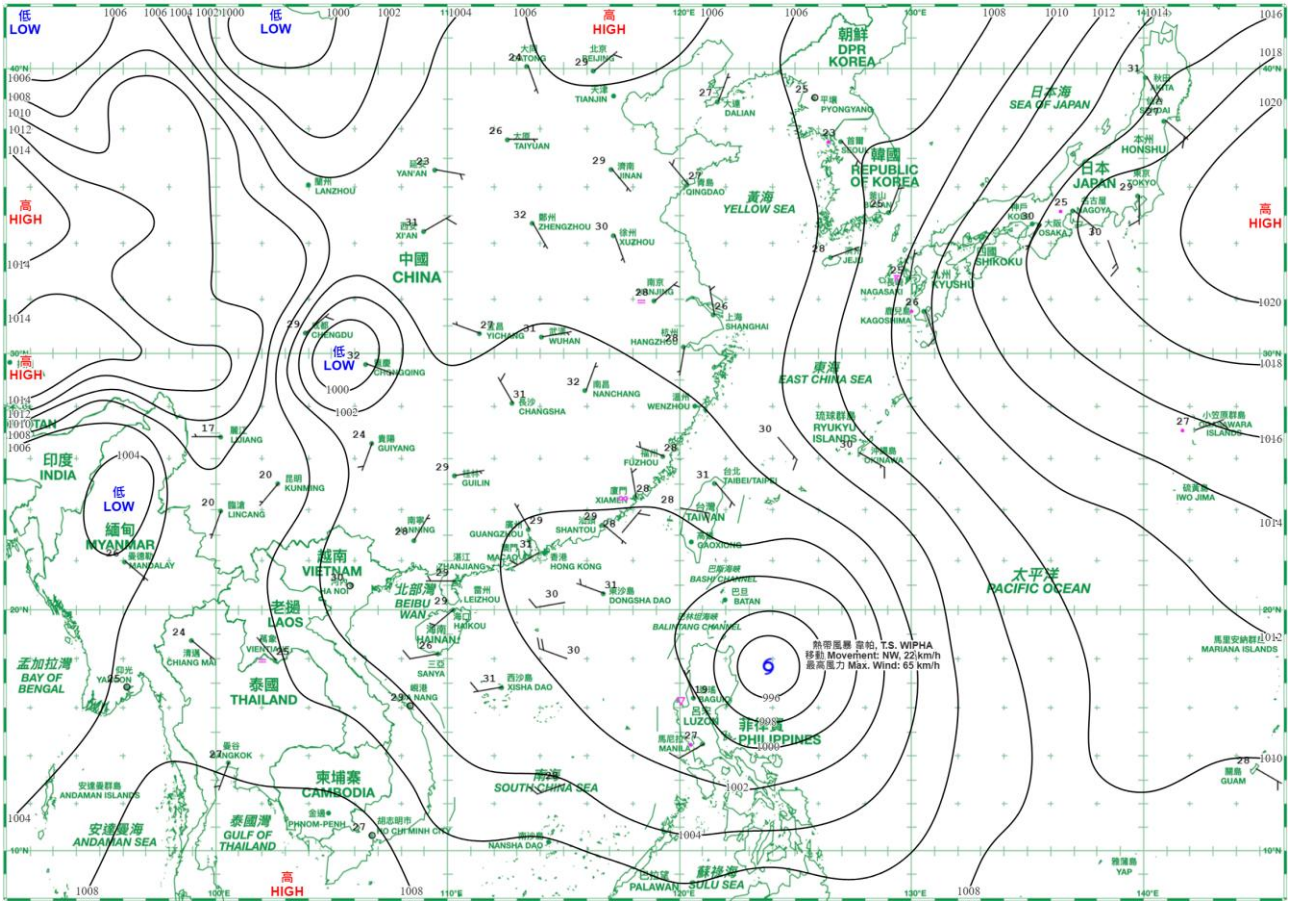
日期/Date: 16.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



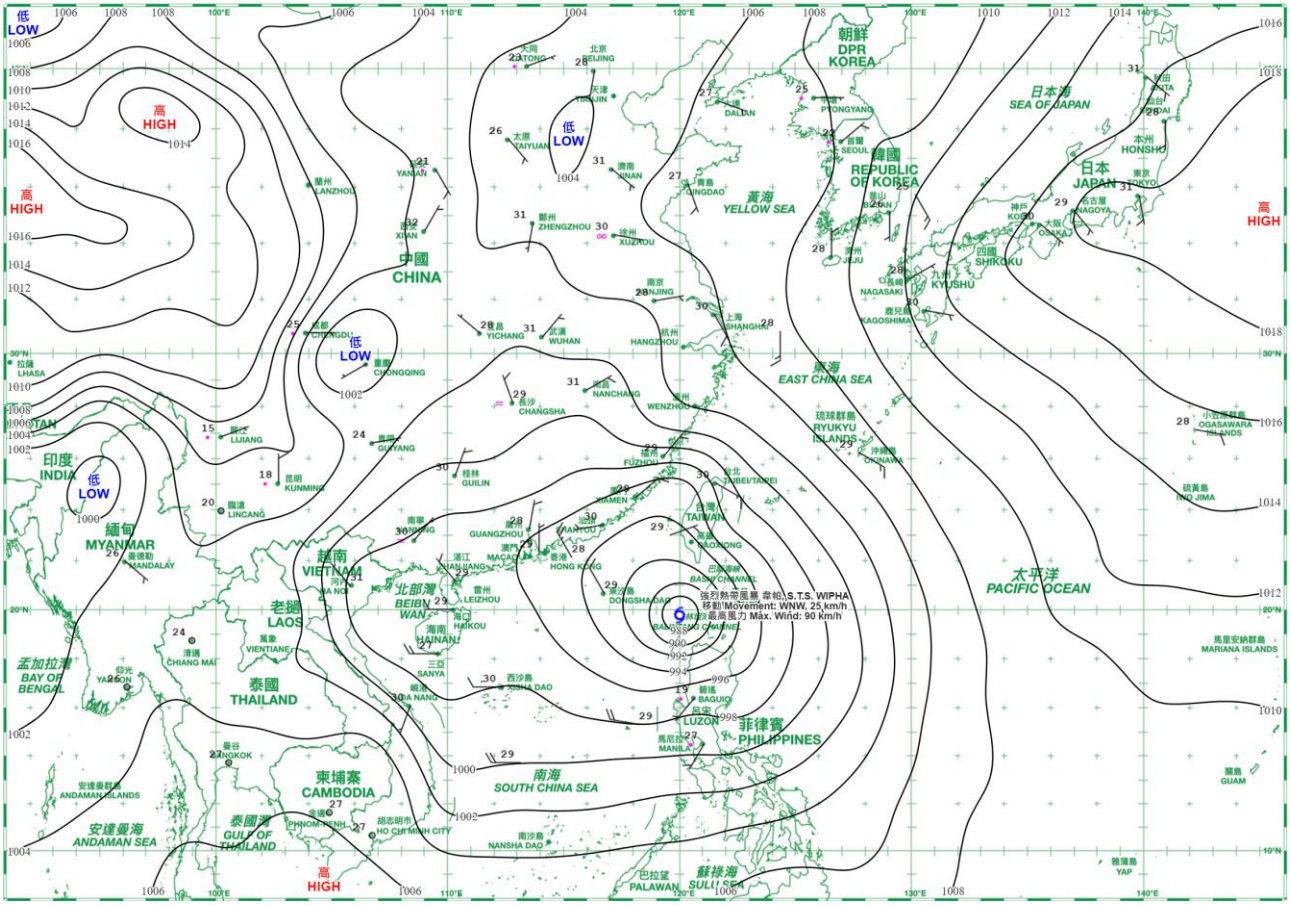
日期/Date: 17.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



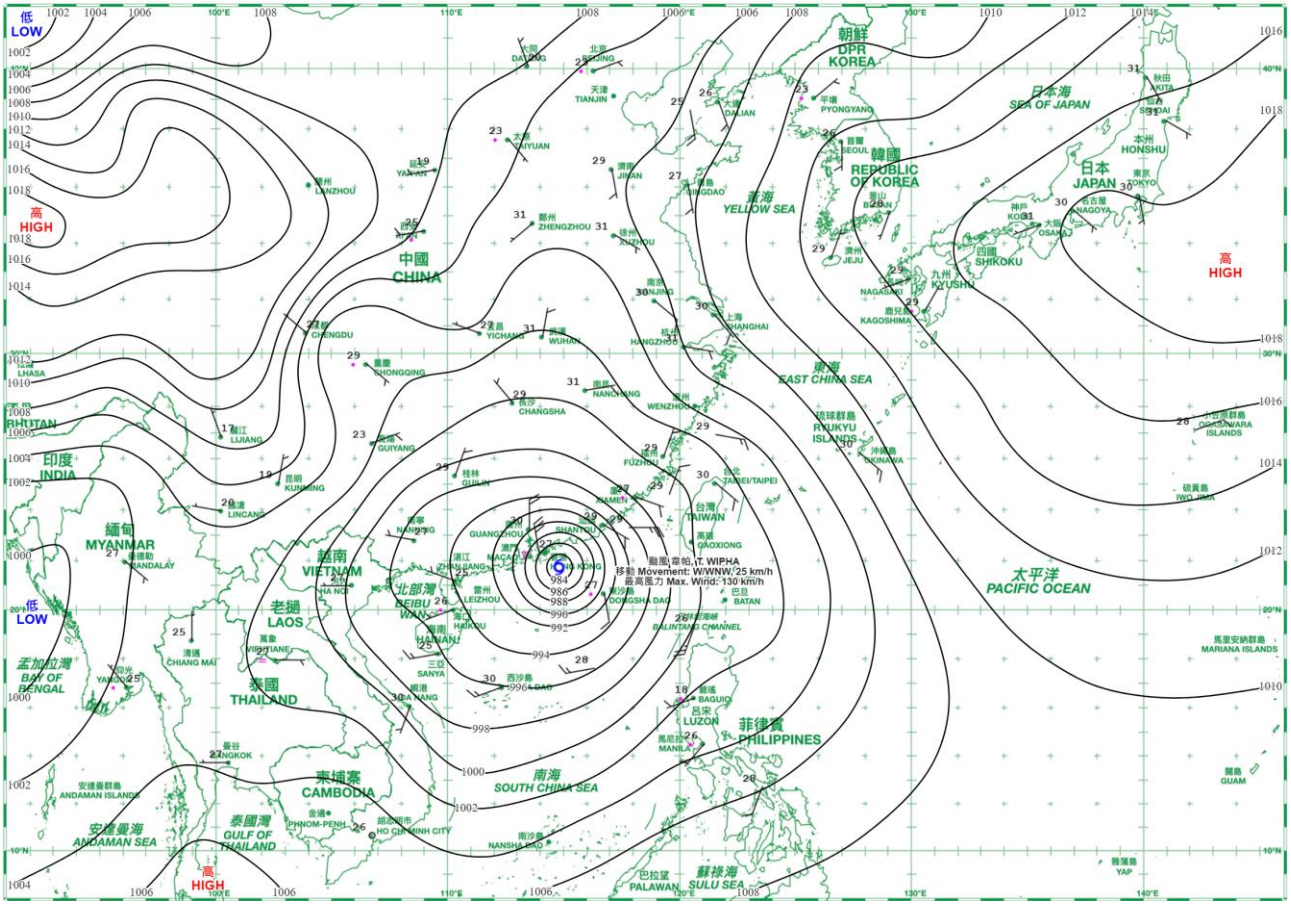
日期/Date: 18.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



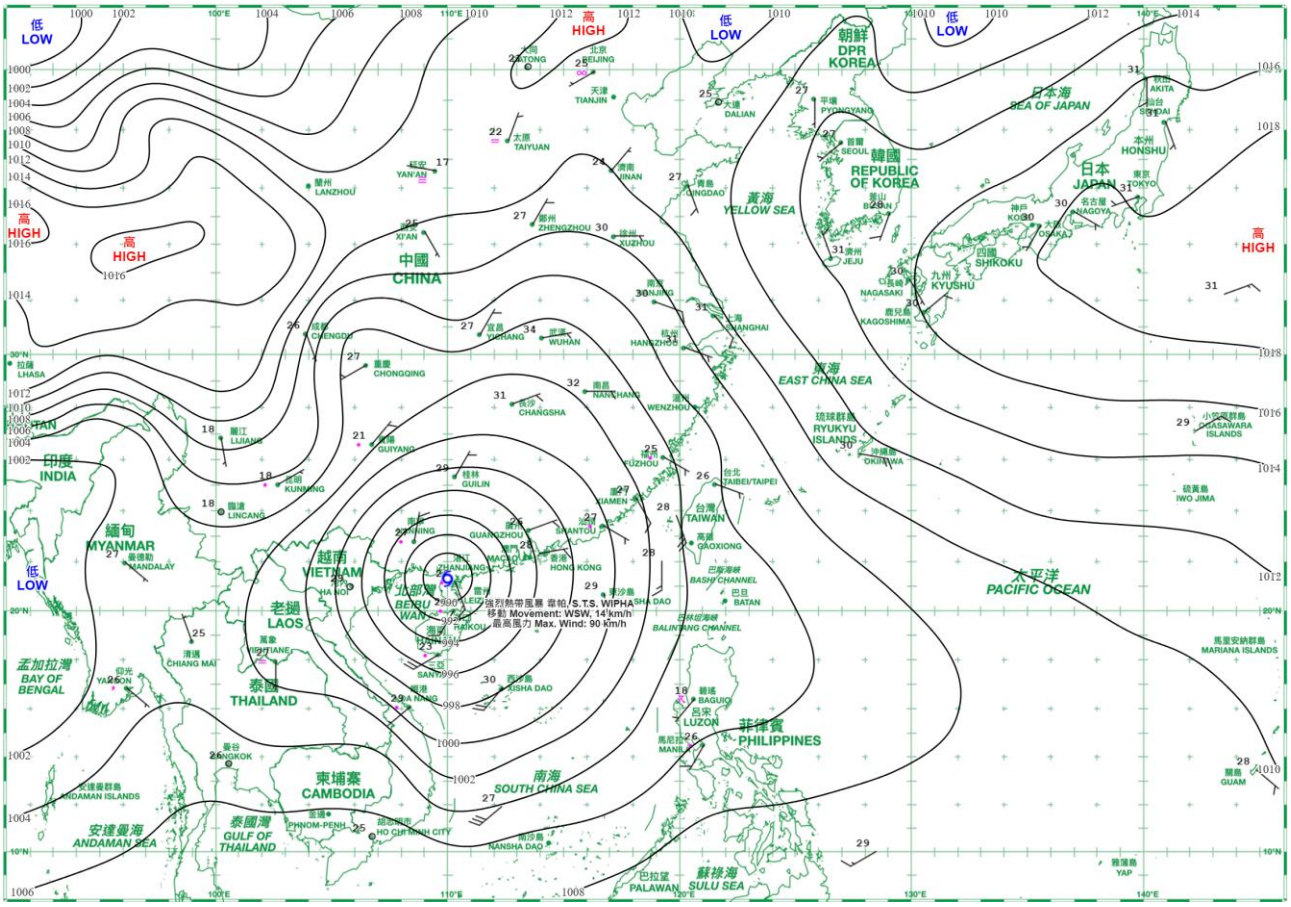
日期/Date: 19.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



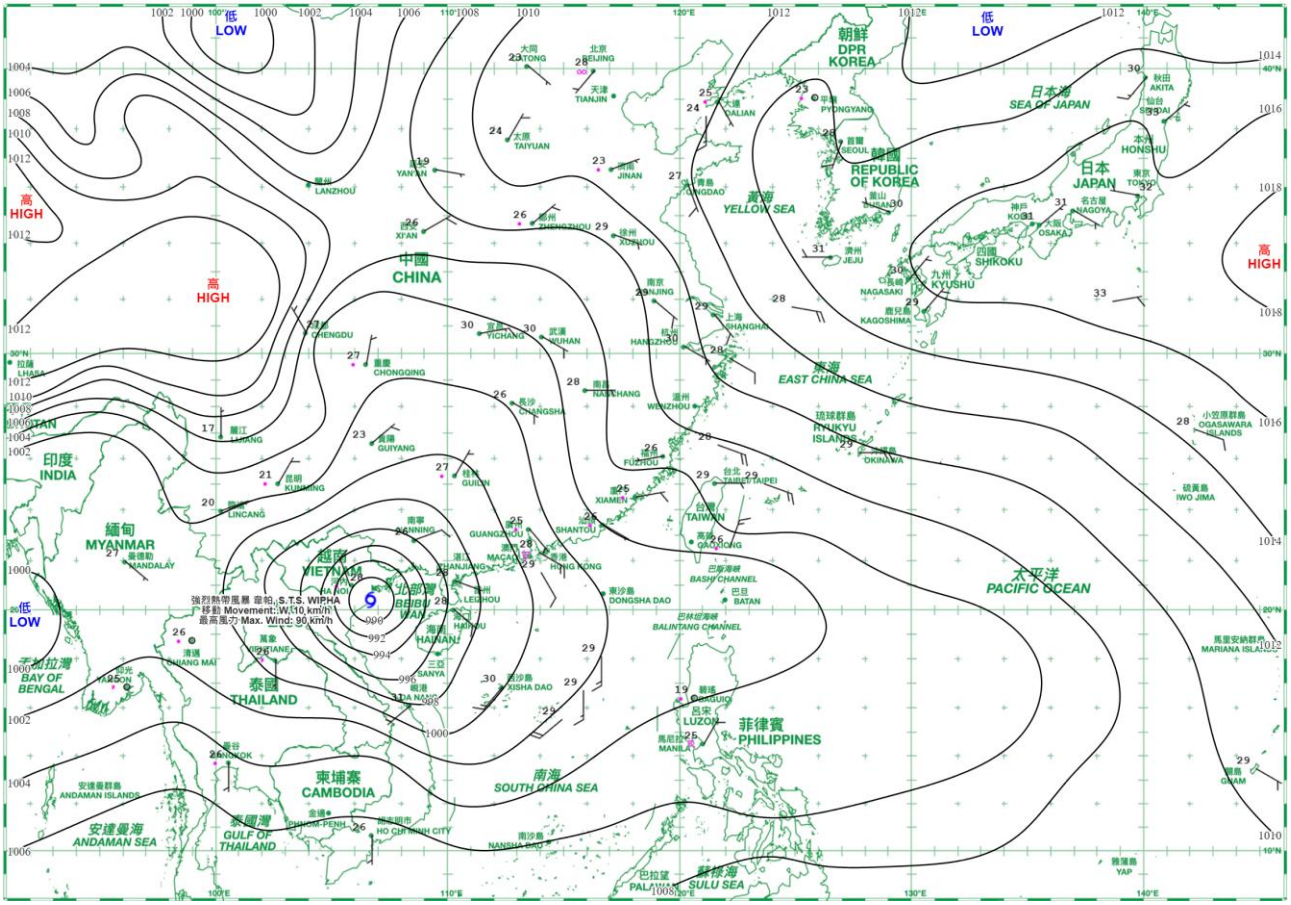
日期/Date: 20.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



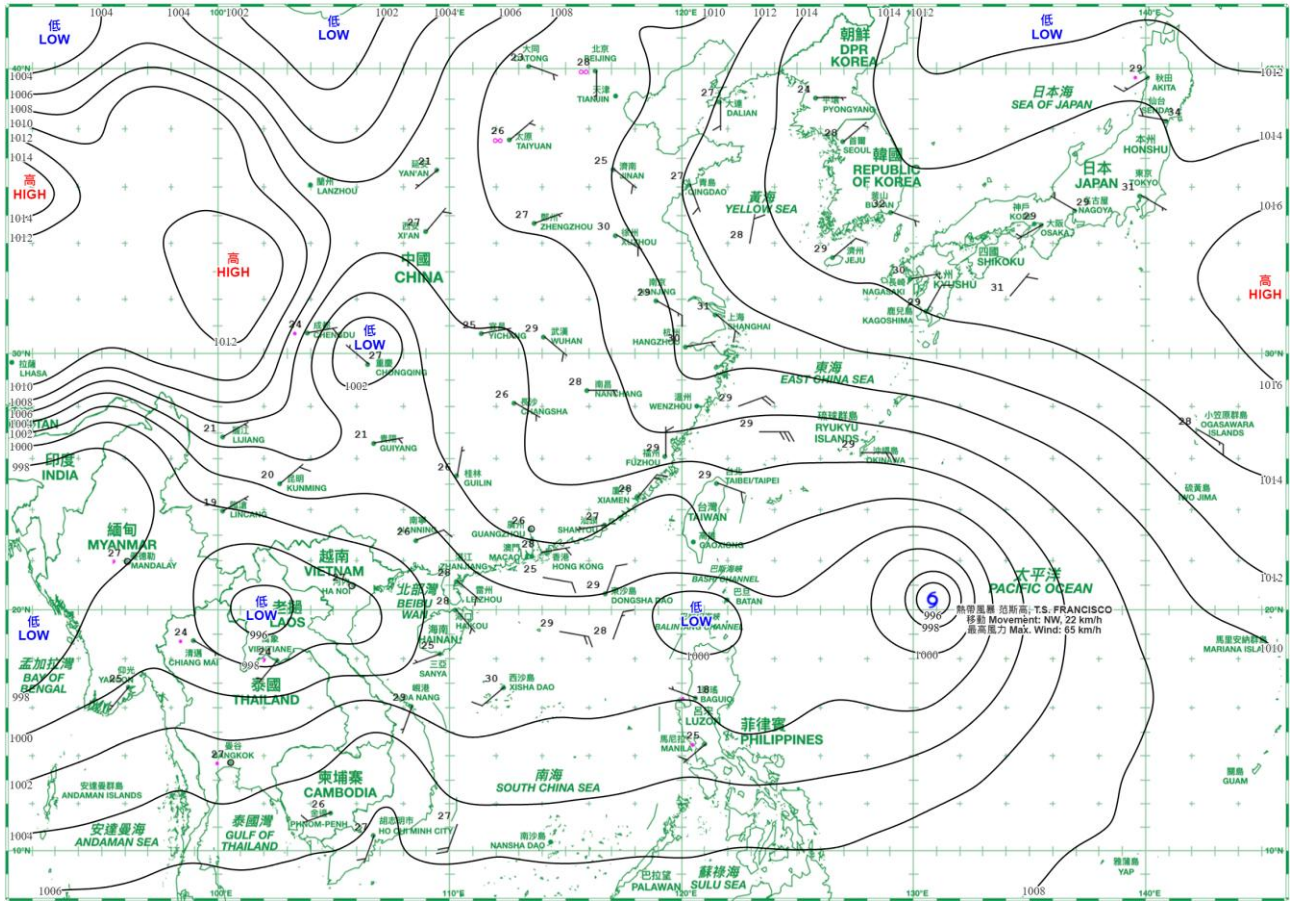
日期/Date: 21.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



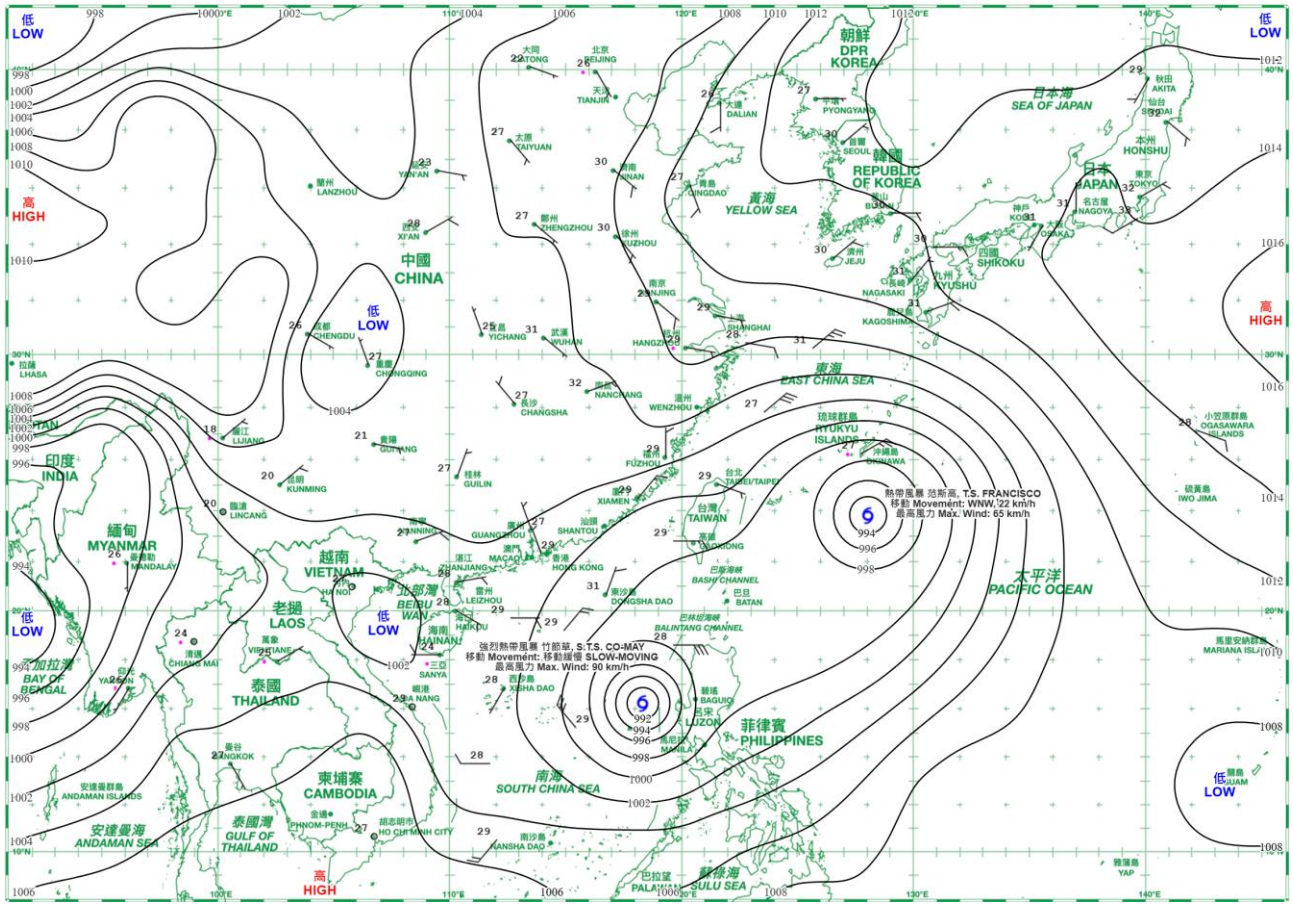
日期/Date: 22.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



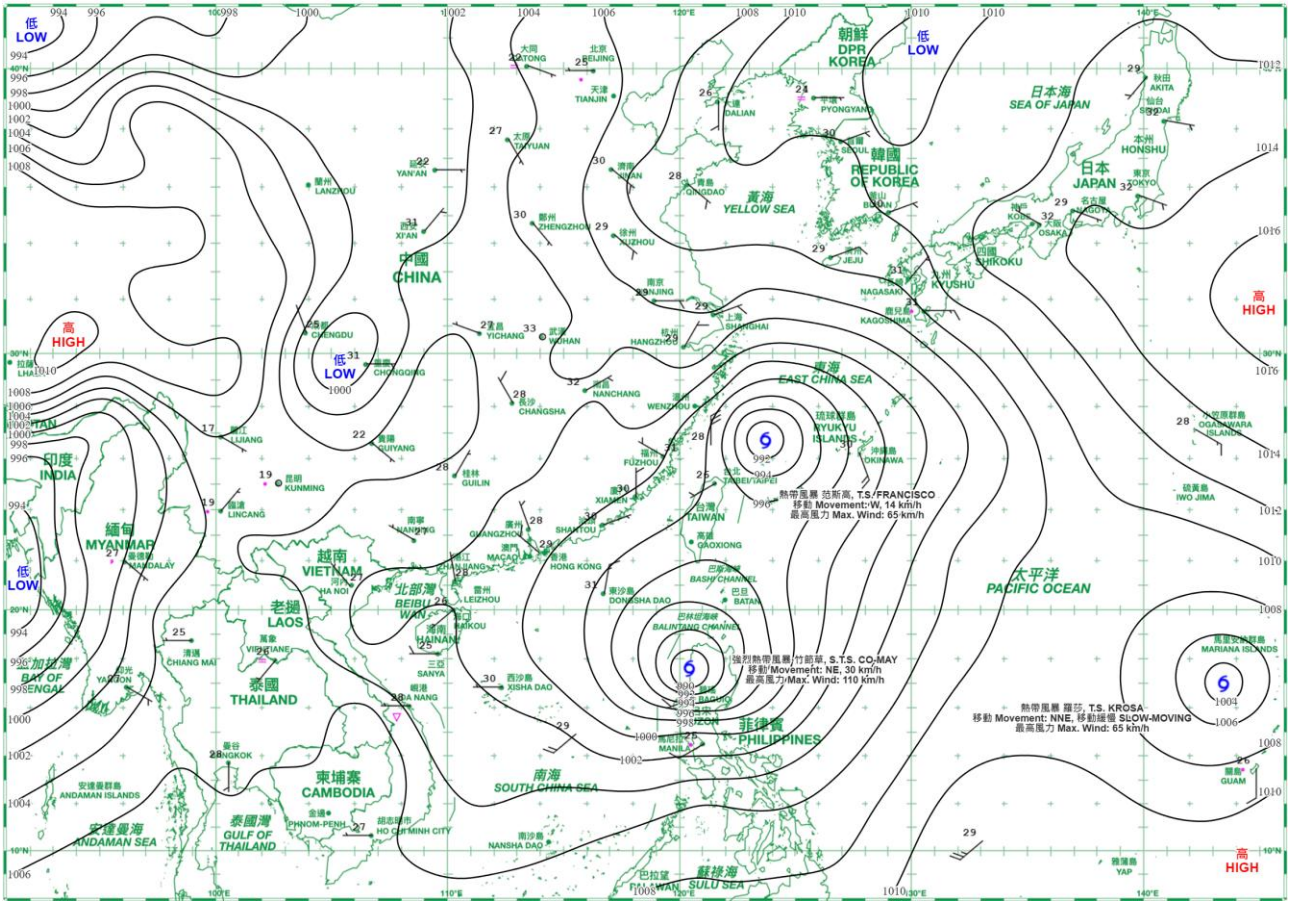
日期/Date: 23.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



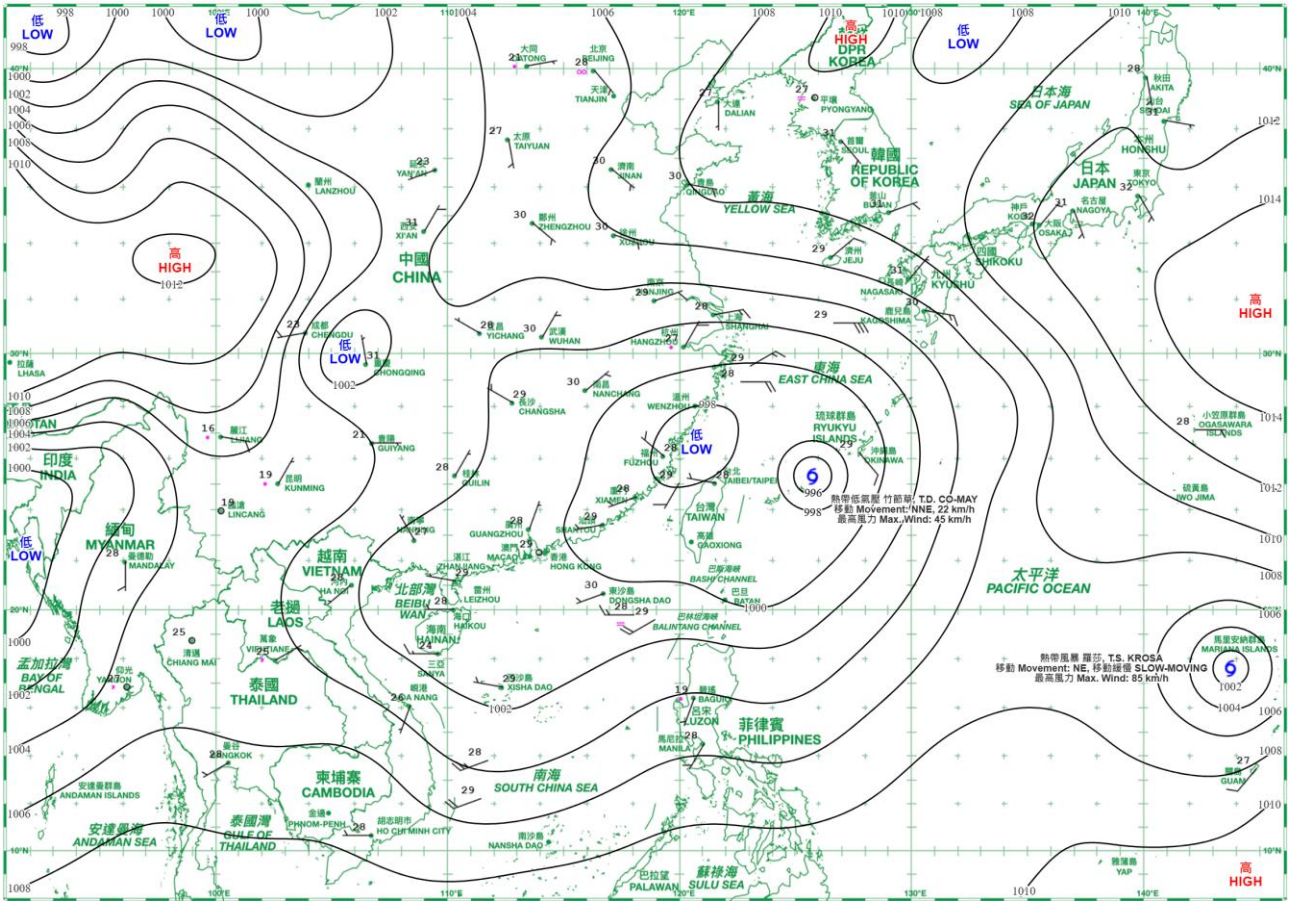
日期/Date: 24.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



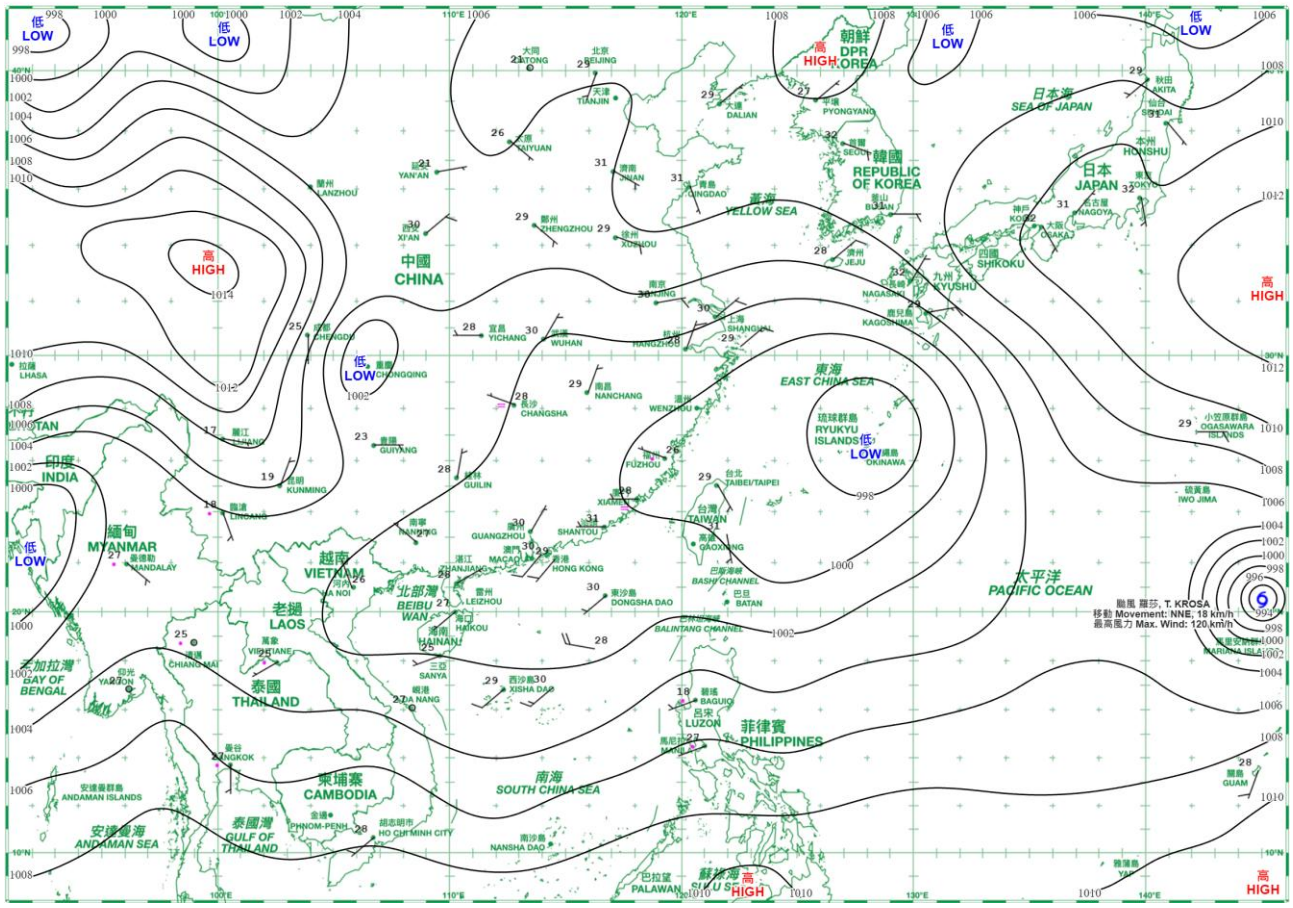
日期/Date: 25.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



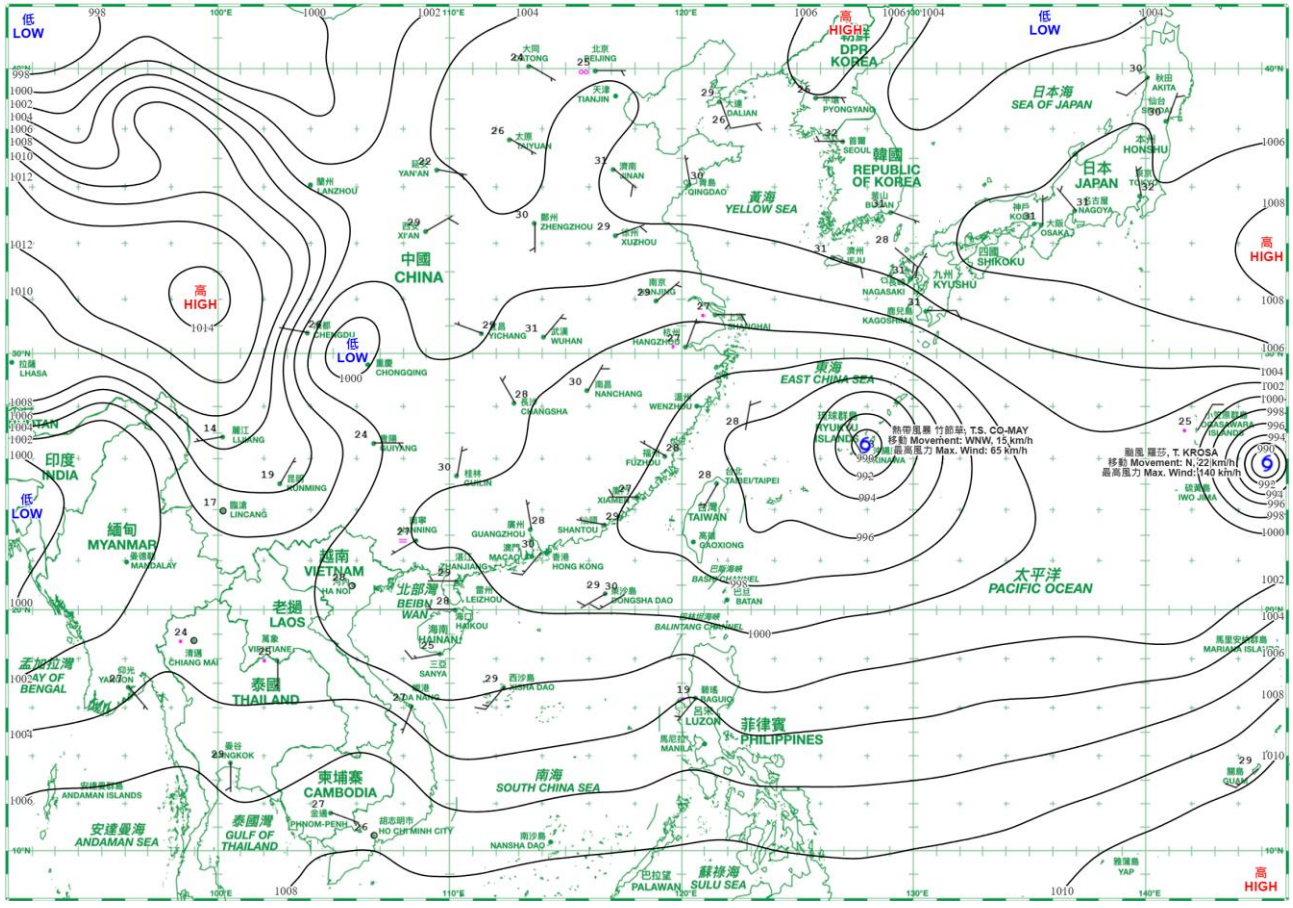
日期/Date: 26.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



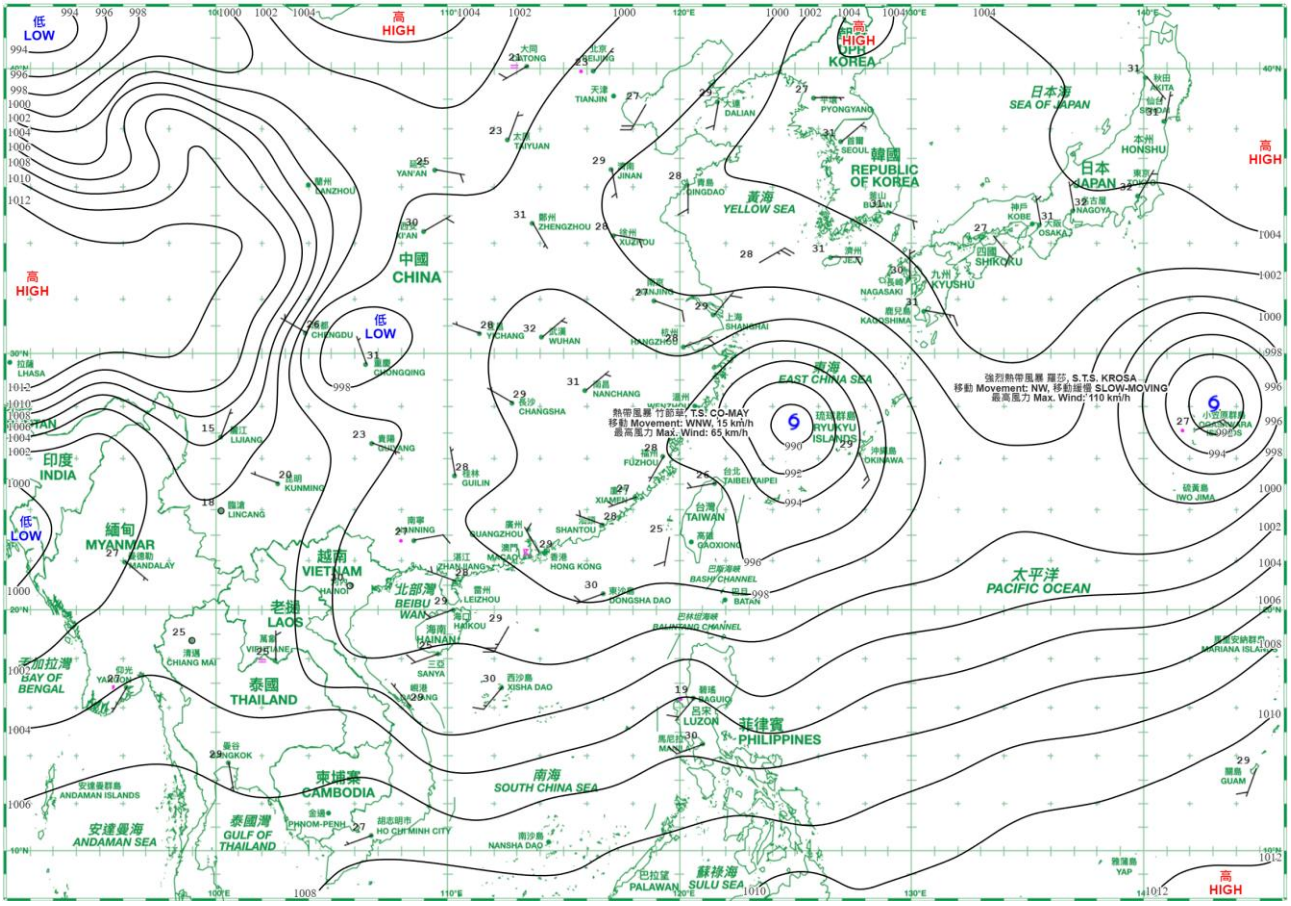
日期/Date: 27.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



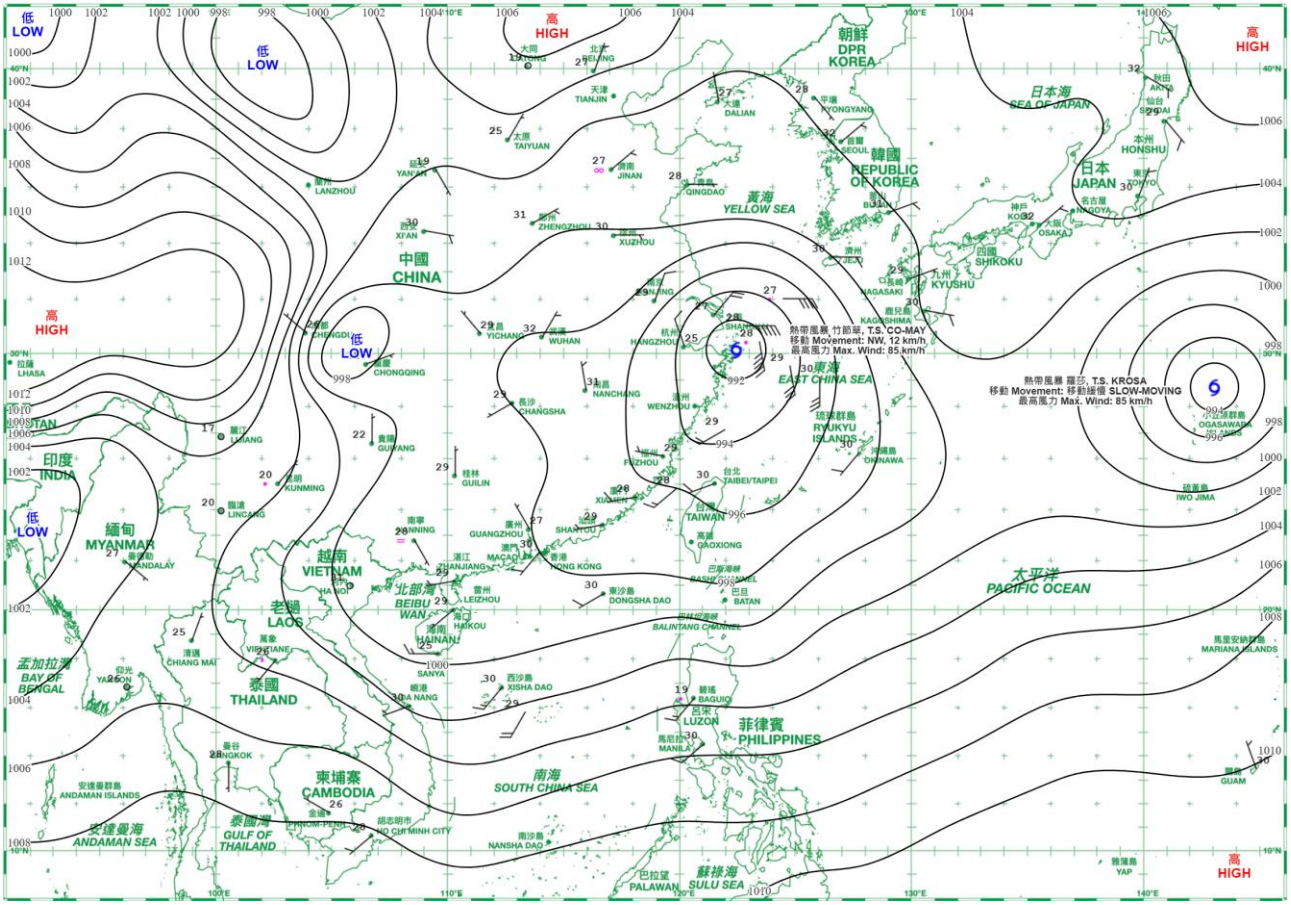
日期/Date: 28.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



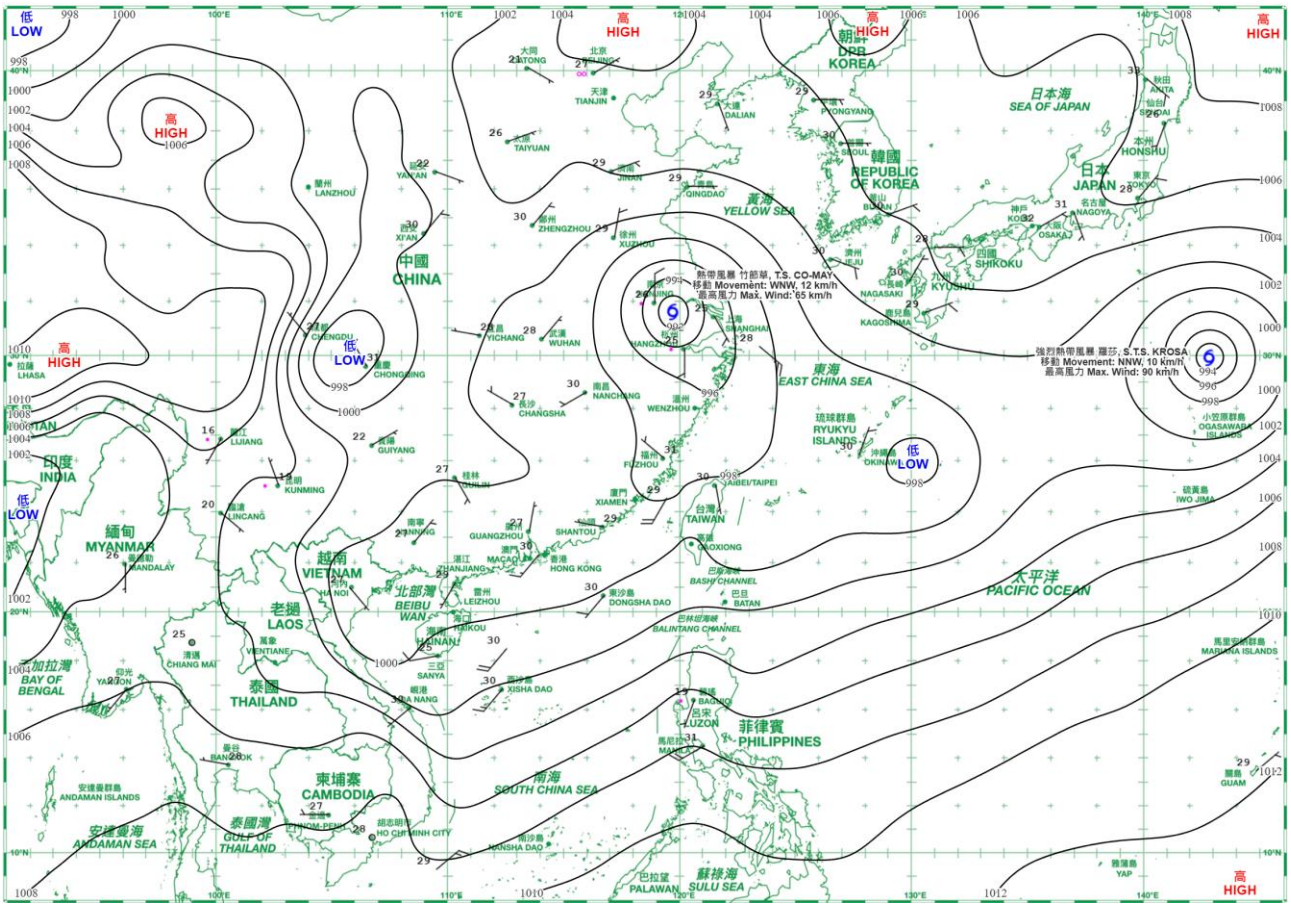
日期/Date: 29.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



日期/Date: 30.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



日期/Date: 31.07.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



4.1.1 二零二五年七月香港氣象觀測摘錄(一)

4.1.1 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 1), July 2025

日期 Date	平均氣壓 Mean Pressure	氣溫 Air Temperature 最高 Maximum	平均 Mean	最低 Minimum	平均露點溫度 Mean Dew Point Temperature	平均相對濕度 Mean Relative Humidity	平均雲量 Mean Amount of Cloud	總雨量 Total Rainfall
七月 July	百帕斯卡 hPa	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%	毫米 mm
1	1008.0	29.8	28.2	26.4	25.7	87	86	5.5
2	1008.8	33.3	30.0	27.4	26.1	80	80	0.5
3	1007.5	33.6	30.3	28.4	25.6	76	82	-
4	1005.4	34.5	30.8	28.5	24.8	71	67	-
5	1003.3	34.8	30.6	29.0	24.6	71	80	3.7
6	1002.8	33.5	30.3	28.2	24.5	71	84	-
7	1003.1	34.3	31.2	29.1	26.5	77	70	-
8	1002.7	33.3	30.9	29.7	26.2	76	82	-
9	1000.0	33.6	30.7	25.8	26.3	77	84	15.2
10	996.7	29.0	26.3	25.0	25.1	93	91	126.4
11	998.9	29.9	27.9	25.9	24.9	84	88	-
12	1004.8	31.3	28.7	26.4	26.1	87	88	38.4
13	1006.2	33.3	30.1	27.8	26.3	81	88	1.9
14	1004.5	33.2	30.2	27.8	26.0	79	87	9.2
15	1003.5	32.7	30.3	28.3	26.4	79	85	3.2
16	1004.1	34.0	31.1	29.0	26.0	75	58	-
17	1003.1	34.2	31.3	29.2	26.5	76	74	-
18	1000.0	31.3	28.6	26.1	25.8	85	85	19.0
19	994.3	33.5	29.5	27.0	25.2	78	81	10.0
20	988.5	28.0	27.0	25.9	25.4	91	94	87.6
21	997.4	27.9	27.1	26.4	25.7	92	92	42.4
22	1002.0	30.5	28.0	25.8	25.8	88	88	95.7
23	1003.2	33.3	29.0	26.4	25.2	81	88	2.6
24	1002.0	32.0	29.4	27.5	24.8	77	80	Tr
25	1000.1	33.6	29.2	25.4	24.8	78	62	31.8
26	1000.0	35.2	30.2	26.1	24.9	74	36	-
27	1000.1	33.1	30.4	28.8	25.7	76	52	-
28	998.1	32.8	30.1	28.3	26.2	80	87	0.6
29	996.9	29.1	27.8	25.8	26.0	90	91	106.5
30	997.4	32.6	29.8	28.5	26.8	84	88	-
31	998.6	31.8	29.9	28.2	26.6	83	88	1.5
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1001.3	32.4	29.5	27.4	25.7	81	80	601.7
正常* Normal*	1005.6	31.6	28.9	26.9	25.2	81	72	385.8
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory							

天文台於七月二十日 10 時 10 分錄得本月最低氣壓 980.1 百帕斯卡。

The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 980.1 hectopascals at 1010 HKT on 20 July.

天文台於七月二十六日 16 時 1 分錄得本月最高氣溫 35.2 °C。

The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 35.2 °C at 1601 HKT on 26 July.

天文台於七月十日 0 時 47 分錄得本月最低氣溫 25.0 °C。

The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 25.0 °C at 0047 HKT on 10 July.

京士柏於七月十日 9 時 29 分錄得本月最高1分鐘平均降雨率 169 毫米/小時。

The maximum 1-minute mean rainfall rate recorded at King's Park was 169 millimetres per hour at 0929 HKT on 10 July.

* 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 二零二五年七月香港氣象觀測摘錄(二)
4.1.2 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 2), July 2025

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
七月 July	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	2.9	11.55	2.6	090	20.3
2	0	9.0	26.58	5.5	080	18.0
3	0	9.2	20.83	4.8	040	15.0
4	0	11.4	26.58	6.8	080	14.8
5	0	7.3	19.27	5.4	070	24.9
6	0	9.7	22.11	5.0	240	18.3
7	0	10.5	25.42	6.2	240	30.0
8	0	8.0	19.41	4.9	240	27.9
9	0	7.7	19.04	2.9	240	28.2
10	0	-	1.65	0.1	250	15.8
11	0	1.2	13.26	2.5	250	5.0
12	0	2.1	12.85	3.2	190	16.6
13	0	7.7	19.89	5.1	190	10.9
14	0	8.6	23.29	4.9	240	12.3
15	0	4.0	14.64	3.4	240	25.0
16	0	10.9	26.84	6.0	240	22.1
17	0	11.4	26.05	6.0	250	19.2
18	0	1.8	6.38	4.0	250	10.8
19	0	5.8	17.46	2.4	350	9.5
20	0	-	2.57	0.0	110	61.3
21	0	-	4.79	0.3	150	20.7
22	0	1.5	13.17	1.4	070	27.3
23	0	6.1	21.15	4.2	040	13.1
24	0	6.5	16.26	4.5	220	6.5
25	0	9.3	21.40	2.4	280	14.5
26	0	11.7	26.40	5.7	240	19.3
27	0	11.0	26.03	6.4	240	28.5
28	0	7.2	18.99	2.9	240	24.4
29	0	1.0	3.91	0.9	250	23.5
30	0	4.4	17.04	3.5	240	26.8
31	0	4.0	15.84	4.0	230	29.4
平均/總值 Mean/Total	0	191.9	17.44	117.9	240	20.6
正常* Normal*	10.8 §	197.3	17.22	142.0	230	21.3
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^	

橫瀾島於七月二十日 10 時 15 分錄得本月最高陣風 156 公里/小時，風向 060 度。
The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 156 kilometres per hour from 060 degrees at 1015 HKT on 20 July.

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.

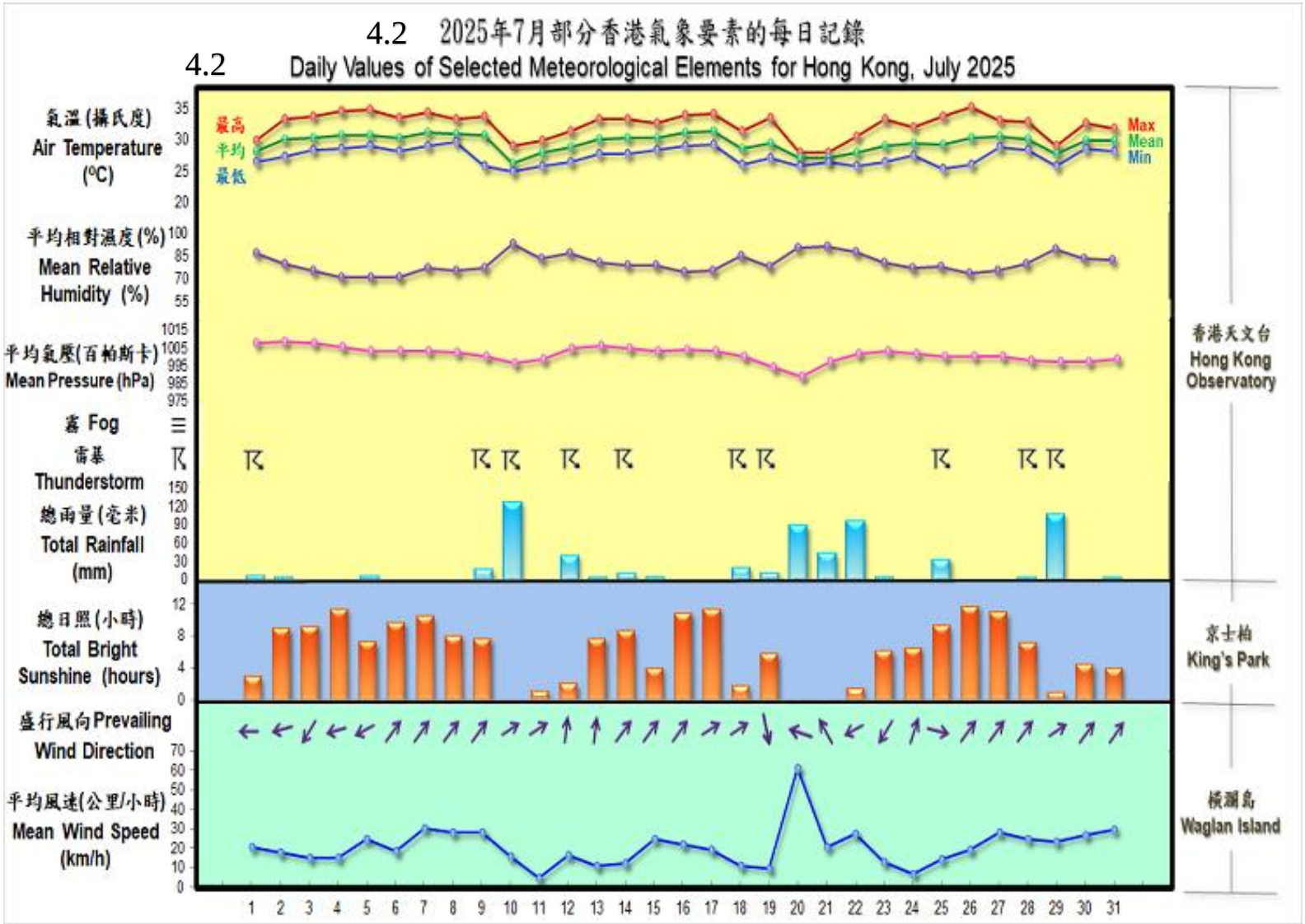
^ 如橫瀾島未能提供數據，則以長洲或其他鄰近氣象站的數據作補充，以計算盛行風向和平均風速。
^ In case the data are not available from Waglan Island, observations of Cheung Chau or other nearby weather stations will be incorporated in computing the Prevailing Wind Direction and Mean Wind Speed.

* 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)

§ 1997-2024 平均值
§ 1997-2024 Mean value

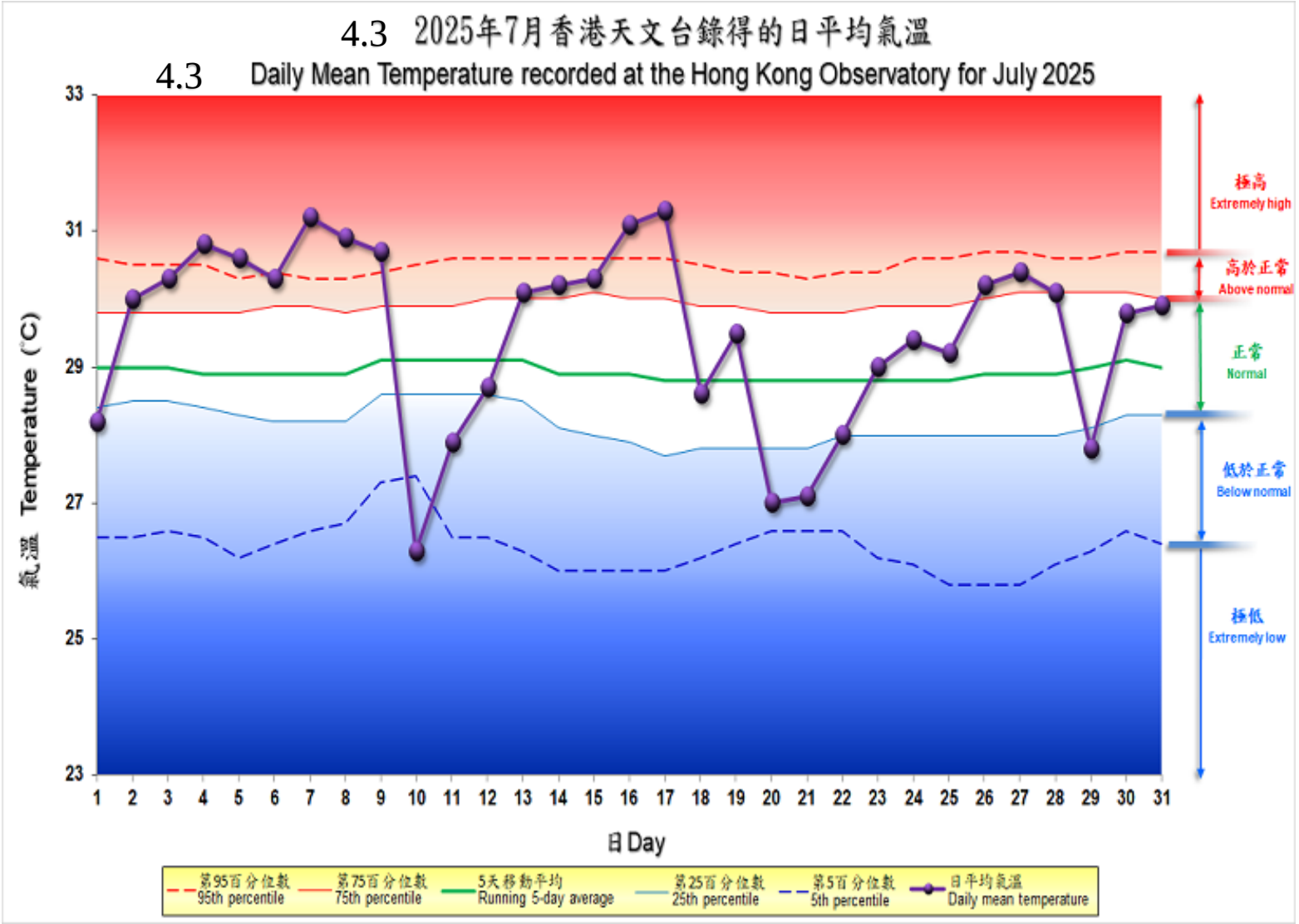
4.2 2025年7月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄

4.2 Daily Values of Selected Meteorological Elements for Hong Kong, July 2025



4.3 2025年7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 July 2025



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 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