每月天氣摘要
二零二五年十一月

Monthly Weather Summary
November 2025

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二零二五年十二月出版

香港天文台編製
香港九龍彌敦道134A

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Published: November 2025

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

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1. 二零二五年十一月天氣回顧

由於乾燥的東北季候風於月內大部分時間支配華南，二零二五年十一月香港的天氣遠較正常乾燥。十一月的平均相對濕度為百分之 60，較正常值百分之 72 低百分之 12，是有記錄以來十一月份的其中一個第四低。十一月的總雨量為 7.0 毫米，僅為正常值 39.3 毫米的約百分之 18。本年首十一月的累積雨量為 2552.2 毫米，較同期正常值 2402.4 毫米多約百分之 6。十一月平均氣溫為 22.3 度，接近正常值的 22.2 度。由於九月及十月天氣異常炎熱，香港在二零二五年九月至十一月的秋季遠較正常溫暖。秋季平均最低氣溫 24.4 度、平均氣溫 26.3 度及平均最高氣溫 28.9 度，分別是有記錄以來的其中一個第二高、第三高及其中一個第四高。

在東北季候風的影響下，十一月首兩日乾燥及短暫時間有陽光。隨著一道雲帶覆蓋華南，十一月三日至四日本港轉為多雲及有一兩陣微雨。十一月五日至六日部分時間有陽光，但十一月七日隨著一道雲帶覆蓋華南，天氣再度轉為多雲有雨。隨著高空反氣旋逐漸增強，十一月八日日間轉為普遍晴朗，並持續至隨後兩日。在陽光充沛的情況下，天文台氣溫於十一月九日上升至全月最高的 28.9 度。

此外，位於關島以南的熱帶低氣壓於十一月六日早上增強為熱帶風暴，並命名為鳳凰。鳳凰大致向西北移動，隨後三日逐步增強為超強颱風。十一月十日早上橫過呂宋並減弱為颱風。十一月十一日鳳凰在南海東北部轉向偏北方向移動，並受東北季候風影響而逐漸減弱。鳳凰翌晚掠過台灣南部及減弱為一個具有鋒面特徵的低壓區。

在鳳凰及東北季候風的共同影響下，十一月十日至十一日本港離岸及高地間中吹強風。鳳凰的外圍雨帶於十一月十一日為本港帶來幾陣微雨。十一月十日晚上及十一月十一日凌晨漲潮期間部分低窪地區出現輕微水浸。在乾燥的東北季候風支配下，除十一月十三日及翌日早上雲量較多及有幾陣雨外，十一月十二日至十七日香港普遍晴朗及乾燥。

一道冷鋒於十一月十八日凌晨抵達華南沿岸。受相關的強烈東北季候風影響，當日及翌日天氣顯著較涼及風勢頗大。天文台氣溫於十一月十九日早上下降至全月最低的 13.2 度。隨後三日天氣持續非常乾燥，十一月二十日至二十一日大部分地區的相對濕度維持在百分之 40 以下。隨著雲帶轉薄，十一月二十一日日間本港天氣從十一月十九日至二十日的多雲轉為普遍晴朗，並持續至隨後三日。

一股達強風程度的東北季候風補充於十一月二十五日抵達華南沿岸。十一月二十五日至二十六日天氣普遍晴朗及非常乾燥。隨著另一股補充抵達廣東沿岸地區，十一月二十七日及翌日持續普遍晴朗及非常乾燥。十一月二十七日天文台相對濕度曾下降至百分之 16，平了天文台總部自一九八四年設置自動氣象站以來十一月份的最低紀錄。隨著一道雲帶於十一月最後一日覆蓋華南，雖然天氣仍然乾燥，但大致多雲及晚上有一兩陣微雨。

二零二五年十一月有四個熱帶氣旋影響南海及北太平洋西部。

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

1. The Weather of November 2025

With the dominance of dry northeast monsoon over southern China for most of the time in the month, the weather of November 2025 was much drier than usual in Hong Kong. The monthly mean relative humidity of 60 percent was 12 percent below the normal of 72 percent and one of the fourth lowest on record for November. The total rainfall in the month was 7.0 millimetres, only about 18 percent of the normal of 39.3 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall this year up to November was 2552.2 millimetres, about 6 percent above the normal of 2402.4 millimetres for the same period. The monthly mean temperature of 22.3 degrees was near the normal of 22.2 degrees. Mainly attributing to the exceptionally hot weather in September and October, the autumn of the year from September to November was much warmer than usual. The autumn mean minimum temperature of 24.4 degrees, mean temperature of 26.3 degrees and mean maximum temperature of 28.9 degrees were respectively one of the second highest, the third highest and one of the fourth highest on record for the same period.

Under the influence of the northeast monsoon, it was dry with sunny intervals on the first two days of the month. With a band of clouds covering southern China, local weather turned cloudy with one or two light rain patches on 3 – 4 November. While there were sunny periods on 5 – 6 November, gloomy and rainy weather returned on 7 November with a band of clouds covering southern China. As an anticyclone aloft strengthened gradually, the weather turned generally fine during the day on 8 November and remained so in the following two days. With plenty of sunshine, the temperature at the Observatory rose to a maximum of 28.9 degrees on 9 November, the highest of the month.

Besides, the tropical depression to the south of Guam intensified into a tropical storm on the morning of 6 November, and was named Fung-wong. Fung-wong continued to move generally northwestwards and intensified progressively into a super typhoon in the following three days. It moved across Luzon on the morning of 10 November and weakened into a typhoon. Fung-wong turned to move northwards over the northeastern part of the South China Sea on 11 November and weakened gradually under the influence of the northeast monsoon. It skirted the southern part of Taiwan the next night and weakened into an area of low pressure with frontal characteristics.

Under the combined effect of Fung-wong and the northeast monsoon, local winds reached strong force occasionally offshore and on high ground on 10 – 11 November. The outer rainbands of Fung-

wong brought a few light rain patches on 11 November. There was also minor flooding over some low-lying areas during the high tide on the night of 10 November and the early morning of 11 November. Dominated by a dry northeast monsoon, apart from the cloudier weather with a few rain patches on 13 November and the next morning, the weather of Hong Kong was generally fine and dry on 12 – 17 November.

A cold front reached the coast of southern China on the early morning of 18 November. Under the influence of the associated intense northeast monsoon, the weather became appreciably cooler and windy during the day and the next day. The temperature at the Observatory dropped to a minimum of 13.2 degrees on the morning of 19 November, the lowest of the month. The weather remained very dry in the following three days. The relative humidity over most parts of the territory stayed below 40 percent on 20 – 21 November. With the band of clouds thinning out, cloudy weather on 19 – 20 November turned generally fine during the day on 21 November and remained so in the following three days.

A strong replenishment of the northeast monsoon reached the coast of southern China on 25 November. The weather was generally fine and very dry on 25 – 26 November. With another replenishment reaching the coastal areas of Guangdong, the weather remained generally fine and very dry on 27 November and the next two days. The relative humidity at the Observatory once fell to 16 percent on 27 November, equalling the lowest on record in November since the establishment of the automatic weather station at the Observatory's Headquarters in 1984. With a band of clouds covering southern China on the last day of the month, while the weather remained dry locally, it was mainly cloudy with one or two light rain patches at night.

Four tropical cyclones occurred over the South China Sea and the western North Pacific in November 2025.

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

表 1.1　二零二五年十一月發出的警告及信號
Table 1.1　Warnings and Signals issued in November 2025

熱帶氣旋警告信號
Tropical Cyclones Warning Signals

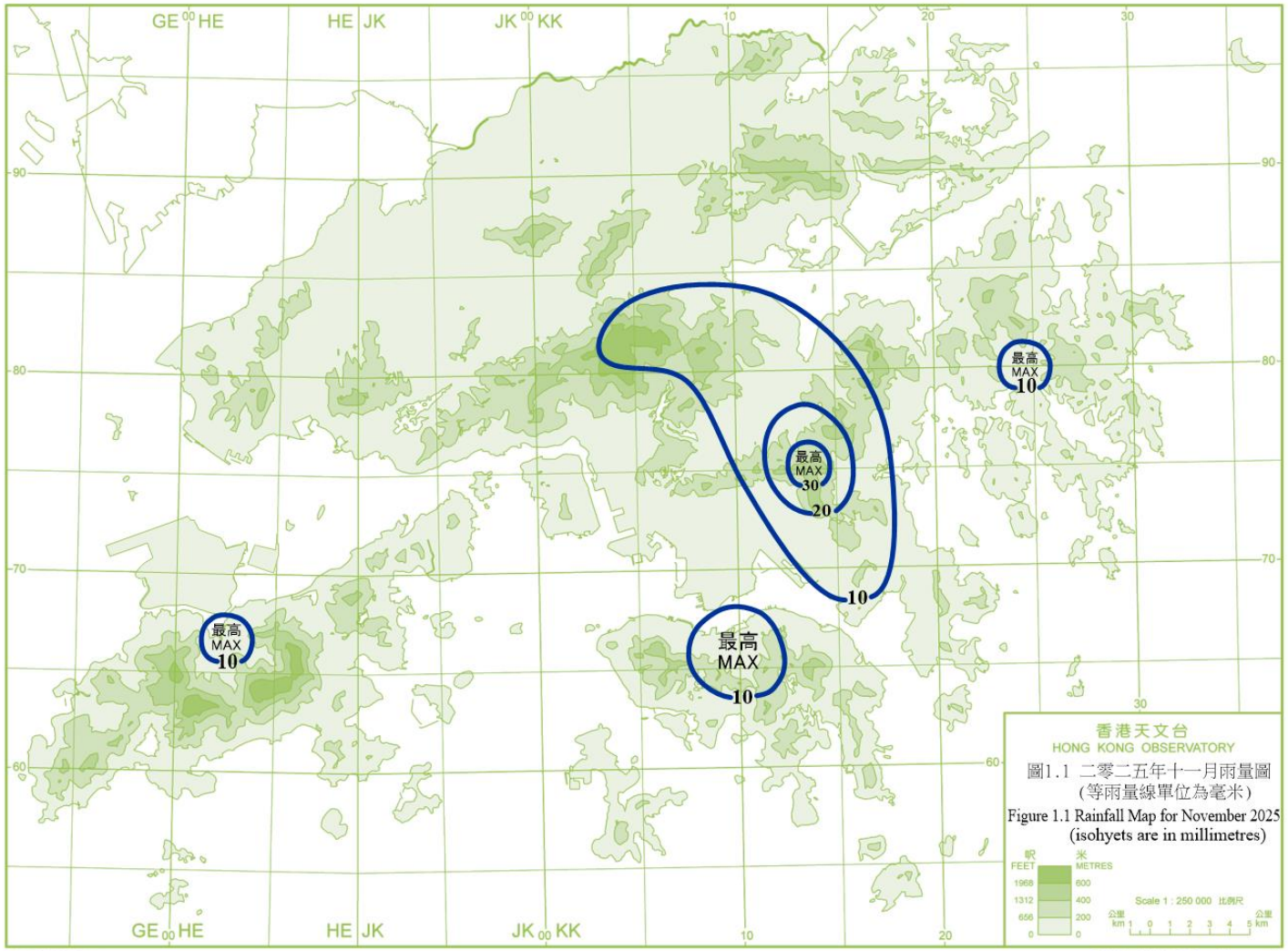
熱帶氣旋名稱 Name of Tropical Cyclone	信號 Signal Number	開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
		日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
鳳凰 FUNG-WONG	1	10/11	1220	11/11	2140

強烈季候風信號
Strong Monsoon Signal

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
4/11	0115	4/11	0615
7/11	0445	8/11	0845
11/11	2141	12/11	1140
18/11	1415	19/11	1400
25/11	0445	25/11	1145
27/11	1830	28/11	0845

火災危險警告
Fire Danger Warnings

顏色 Colour	開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
黃色 Yellow	1/11	0600	1/11	2300
黃色 Yellow	2/11	0600	2/11	2300
黃色 Yellow	9/11	0600	9/11	2300
黃色 Yellow	15/11	0745	15/11	2030
黃色 Yellow	16/11	0600	16/11	1830
紅色 Red	18/11	1145	18/11	2215
紅色 Red	19/11	0930	22/11	2230
黃色 Yellow	23/11	0600	23/11	2100
紅色 Red	24/11	0745	30/11	0600
黃色 Yellow	30/11	0600	30/11	1830



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　2025 年 11 月 11 日凌晨沙田城門河出現輕微水浸(鳴謝：黃明德)

Figure 1.2　Minor flooding of the Shing Mun River in Sha Tin on the early morning of 11 November 2025 (Courtesy of Dark Wong)

2.1. 二零二五年十一月的熱帶氣旋概述

二零二五年十一月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了四個熱帶氣旋，當中鳳凰(2526)引致天文台需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號。

熱帶低氣壓海鷗(2525)於十一月一日早上在雅蒲島之東南偏東約 110 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向偏西移向菲律賓中部，並逐漸增強。海鷗於十一月三日下午增強為颱風，並於當晚至翌日橫過菲律賓中南部。海鷗於十一月五日進入南海南部，並於十一月六日早上迅速增強為超強颱風及達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 195 公里。海鷗於當晚在越南中部登陸，並於翌日迅速減弱。最後海鷗於十一月七日晚上在泰國減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，海鷗為菲律賓帶來狂風暴雨，並引致廣泛水浸。海鷗吹襲菲律賓期間，有至少 253 人死亡、119 人失蹤及 502 人受傷，超過 760 萬人受災，超過 78 萬間房屋受損，經濟損失超過 15 億菲律賓比索。海鷗亦在越南造成至少六人死亡及 26 人受傷，超過 59 000 間房屋受損，超過 160 萬戶停電，經濟損失超過 13 萬億越南盾。海鷗及其殘餘為泰國帶來大雨及引致水浸，造成至少 13 人死亡，超過 47 萬人受災。

熱帶低氣壓鳳凰(2526)於十一月四日早上在雅蒲島以東約 780 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西南偏西移動。隨後三天鳳凰轉向西北或西北偏西掠過雅蒲島附近海域，並逐漸增強。鳳凰於十一月八日凌晨增強為颱風，並採取西北偏西路徑移向菲律賓。十一月九日凌晨鳳凰於菲律賓以東海域迅速增強為超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 185 公里。鳳凰於當晚至翌日凌晨橫過呂宋，並進入南海，隨後逐步減弱。十一月十日晚上至十一日鳳凰向北掠過南海東北部，並逐漸轉向東北移向台灣南部。鳳凰於十一月十二日凌晨減弱為熱帶風暴，並於當晚橫過台灣屏東。最後鳳凰於翌日早上在台灣以東海域演變為溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導，鳳凰為菲律賓帶來狂風暴雨，碧瑤錄得累積雨量 442.6 毫米。菲律賓有至少 33 人死亡、三人失蹤及 88 人受傷，超過 910 萬人受災，超過 49 萬間房屋受損，經濟損失超過 67 億菲律賓比索。受鳳凰及東北季候風的共同影響，台灣有狂風暴雨，十一月九日至十一日期間宜蘭錄得最大一小時雨量 126.5 毫米及四十八小時雨量 1 071 毫米。鳳凰吹襲台灣期間，有 91 人受傷，超過 8 800 戶停水，27 000 戶停電，經濟損失超過 430 萬美元。有關鳳凰的詳細資料及對香港的影響，請參閱其熱帶氣旋報告。

熱帶低氣壓天琴(2527)於十一月二十四日早上在馬尼拉之東南約 970 公里的菲律賓南部以東海域上形成，當日下午至翌日向西北偏西橫過菲律賓中南部。天琴於十一月二十六日進入南海南部，並於十一月二十七日早上逐步增強為颱風及達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 130 公里。天琴於隨後三天在南海中南部徘徊並逐漸減弱。

熱帶低氣壓森亞爾於十一月二十五日早上在吉隆坡之西北偏西約 270 公里的馬六甲海峽上形成。根據印度氣象局的新德里區域專責氣象中心，這是自一八八六年以來首次有熱帶氣旋在該區形成。森亞爾當天向偏西移動，於晚上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。森亞爾於十一月二十六日轉向東南掠過蘇門答臘東北部沿岸地區，並減弱為熱帶低氣壓。翌日森亞爾向偏東移動，再次橫過馬六甲海峽。十一月二十八日森亞爾在馬來半島登陸及減弱為低壓區後，轉向東北再次移入海上，並於當晚重新增強為熱帶低氣壓。森亞爾於隨後兩天繼續採取東北路徑移動。

2.1. Overview of Tropical Cyclone in November 2025

Four tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in November 2025. Among them, Fung-wong (2526) necessitated the issuance of the tropical cyclone warning signal by the Observatory.

Kalmaegi (2525) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 110 km east-southeast of Yap on the morning of 1 November, and moved westwards towards the central part of the Philippines and intensified gradually. It intensified into a typhoon on the afternoon of 3 November, and moved across the central and southern parts of the Philippines that night and the next day. Kalmaegi entered the southern part of the South China Sea on 5 November, and intensified rapidly into a super typhoon on the morning of 6 November, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 195 km/h near its centre. It made landfall over the central part of Vietnam that night, and weakened rapidly the next day. Kalmaegi finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Thailand on the night of 7 November.

According to press reports, Kalmaegi brought torrential rain and squalls to the Philippines, resulting in widespread flooding. There were at least 253 deaths, 119 missing, and 502 injuries. More than 7.6 million people were affected, and over 780 000 houses were damaged. Economic loss exceeded PHP 1.5 billion. In Vietnam, Kalmaegi also caused at least six deaths and 26 injuries. Over 59 000 houses were damaged and electricity supply to more than 1.6 million households was disrupted. Economic loss exceeded VND 13 trillion. Kalmaegi and its remnant brought heavy rain and caused flooding in Thailand, resulting in at least 13 deaths and affecting over 470 000 people.

Fung-wong (2526) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 780 km east of Yap on the morning of 4 November, and moved west-southwestwards. It turned to track northwestwards or west-northwestwards across the seas near Yap and intensified gradually in the following three days. Fung-wong intensified into a typhoon, and adopted a west-northwesterly track towards the Philippines in the small hours of 8 November. It rapidly intensified into a super typhoon over the seas east of the Philippines in the small hours of 9 November, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 185 km/h near its centre. Fung-wong moved across Luzon, entered the South China Sea from that night to the small hours of the next day, and then weakened progressively. It moved northwards across the northeastern part of the South China Sea from the night of 10 November to 11 November, and gradually turned northeastwards towards the southern part of Taiwan. It weakened into a tropical storm in the small hours of 12 November and moved across Pingtung of Taiwan that night. Fung-wong finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the seas east of Taiwan the next morning.

According to press reports, Fung-wong brought torrential rain and squalls to the Philippines, with an accumulated rainfall of 442.6 millimetres recorded in Baguio. There were at least 33 deaths, three missing persons and 88 injuries in the Philippines. Over 9.1 million people were affected and more than 490 000 houses were damaged. Economic loss exceeded PHP 6.7 billion. Under the combined effect of Fung-wong and the northeast monsoon, there were torrential rain and squalls in Taiwan. A maximum hourly rainfall of 126.5 millimetres and 48-hour rainfall of 1 071 millimetres were recorded in Yilan on 9 – 11 November. During the passage of Fung-wong over Taiwan, there were at least 91 injuries. Water and electricity supply to 8 800 and 27 000 households were disrupted respectively. Economic loss exceeded USD 4.3 million. For detailed information of Fung-wong including its impact to Hong Kong, please refer to the Tropical Cyclone Report of Fung-wong.

Koto (2527) formed as a tropical depression over the seas east of the southern part of the Philippines about 970 km southeast of Manila on the morning of 24 November, and moved west-northwestwards across the central and southern parts of the Philippines that afternoon and the next day. It entered the southern part of the South China Sea on 26 November, progressively intensified into a typhoon and attained its peak intensity on the morning of 27 November, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 130 km/h near its centre. Koto lingered over the central and southern parts of the South China Sea and gradually weakened in the following three days.

Senyar formed as a tropical depression over the Strait of Malacca about 270 km west-northwest of Kuala Lumpur on the morning of 25 November. According to the Indian Meteorological Department's Regional Specialised Meteorological Centre New Delhi, this is the first time a tropical cyclone has formed in the region since 1886. Senyar moved westwards that day, and intensified into a tropical storm that night, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 65 km/h near its centre. Senyar turned to track southeastwards, skirted past the coastal areas of the northeastern part of Sumatra, and weakened into a tropical depression on 26 November. It moved eastwards across the Strait of Malacca again the next day. After making landfall and degenerating into an area of low pressure over the Malay Peninsula on 28 November, it turned northeastwards and moved to the sea again. It re-intensified into a tropical depression that night. Senyar continued its northeasterly track in the following two days.

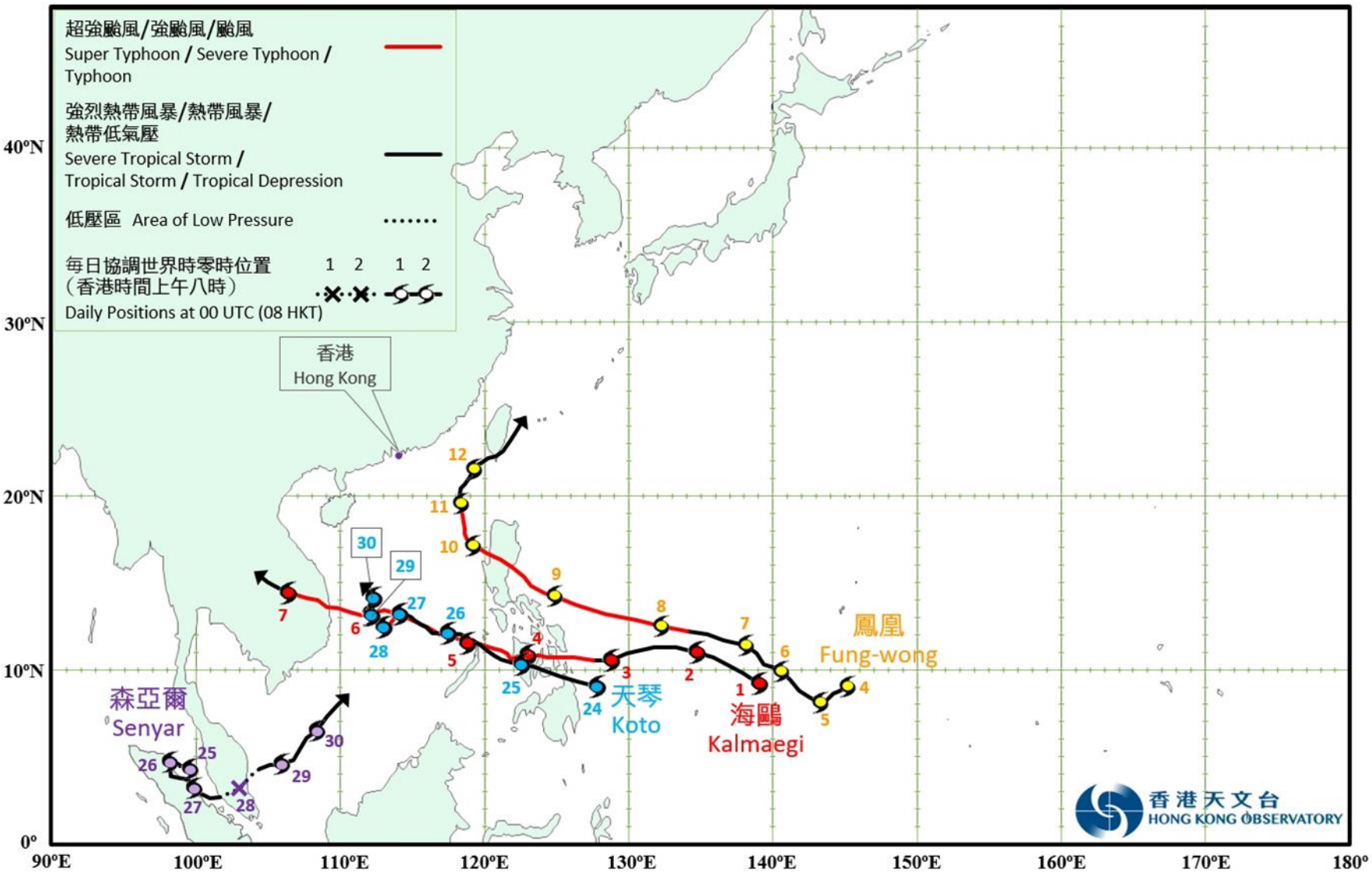


圖 2.1.1 二零二五年十一月的熱帶氣旋暫定路徑圖

Figure 2.1.1 Provisional Tropical Cyclone Tracks in November 2025

2.2. 超強颱風鳳凰(2526)

二零二五年十一月四日至十三日

鳳凰是二零二五年第十四個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓鳳凰於十一月四日早上在雅蒲島以東約 780 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西南偏西移動。隨後三天鳳凰轉向西北或西北偏西掠過雅蒲島附近海域，並逐漸增強。鳳凰於十一月八日凌晨增強為颱風，並採取西北偏西路徑移向菲律賓。十一月九日凌晨鳳凰於菲律賓以東海域迅速增強為超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 185 公里。鳳凰於當晚至翌日凌晨橫過呂宋，並進入南海，隨後逐步減弱。十一月十日晚上至十一日鳳凰向北掠過南海東北部，並逐漸轉向東北移向台灣南部。鳳凰於十一月十二日凌晨減弱為熱帶風暴，並於當晚橫過台灣屏東。最後鳳凰於翌日早上在台灣以東海域演變為溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導，鳳凰為菲律賓帶來狂風暴雨，碧瑤錄得累積雨量 442.6 毫米。菲律賓有至少 33 人死亡、三人失蹤及 88 人受傷，超過 910 萬人受災，超過 49 萬間房屋受損，經濟損失超過 67 億菲律賓比索。受鳳凰及東北季候風的共同影響，台灣有狂風暴雨，十一月九日至十一日期間宜蘭錄得最大一小時雨量 126.5 毫米及四十八小時雨量 1 071 毫米。鳳凰吹襲台灣期間，有 91 人受傷，超過 8 800 戶停水，27 000 戶停電，經濟損失超過 430 萬美元。

天文台在十一月十日下午 12 時 20 分發出一號戒備信號，當時鳳凰集結在香港之東南約 740 公里。當晚及翌日本港吹和緩至清勁北風，離岸及高地吹強風。鳳凰於十一月十一日下午 5 時左右最接近香港，在本港之東南偏東約 490 公里掠過。隨著鳳凰遠離香港，對香港的威脅解除，天文台於十一月十一日晚上 9 時 40 分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。受東北季候風影響，晚間本港部分地區仍然吹強風，天文台隨即發出強烈季候風信號，直至翌日上午 11 時 40 分取消。

鳳凰影響香港期間，沒有嚴重破壞報告。天文台總部於十一月十一日上午 2 時 02 分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓 1006.3 百帕斯卡。在鳳凰及東北季候風的影響下，十一月十日晚上及十一月十一日凌晨漲潮期間部分低窪地區出現輕微水浸，而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) 0.60 米。

受東北季候風影響，十一月十日本港大致天晴。隨著鳳凰的外圍雨帶靠近，十一月十一日本港轉為大致多雲及有幾陣微雨。

2.2. Super Typhoon Fung-wong (2526)
4 – 13 November 2025

Fung-wong was the fourteenth tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025.

Fung-wong formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 780 km east of Yap on the morning of 4 November, and moved west-southwestwards. It turned to track northwestwards or west-northwestwards across the seas near Yap and intensified gradually in the following three days. Fung-wong intensified into a typhoon, and adopted a west-northwesterly track towards the Philippines in the small hours of 8 November. It rapidly intensified into a super typhoon over the seas east of the Philippines in the small hours of 9 November, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 185 km/h near its centre. Fung-wong moved across Luzon, entered the South China Sea from that night to the small hours of the next day, and then weakened progressively. It moved northwards across the northeastern part of the South China Sea from the night of 10 November to 11 November, and gradually turned northeastwards towards the southern part of Taiwan. It weakened into a tropical storm in the small hours of 12 November and moved across Pingtung of Taiwan that night. Fung-wong finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the seas east of Taiwan the next morning.

According to press reports, Fung-wong brought torrential rain and squalls to the Philippines, with an accumulated rainfall of 442.6 millimetres recorded in Baguio. There were at least 33 deaths, three missing persons and 88 injuries in the Philippines. Over 9.1 million people were affected and more than 490 000 houses were damaged. Economic loss exceeded PHP 6.7 billion. Under the combined effect of Fung-wong and the northeast monsoon, there were torrential rain and squalls in Taiwan. A maximum hourly rainfall of 126.5 millimetres and 48-hour rainfall of 1 071 millimetres were recorded in Yilan on 9 – 11 November. During the passage of Fung-wong over Taiwan, there were at least 91 injuries. Water and electricity supply to 8 800 and 27 000 households were disrupted respectively. Economic loss exceeded USD 4.3 million.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 12:20 p.m. on 10 November, when Fung-wong was about 740 km southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds were moderate to fresh northerlies that night and the next day, strong offshore

and on high ground. Fung-wong came closest to Hong Kong at around 5 p.m. on 11 November, skirting past about 490 km east-southeast of the territory. With Fung-wong departing from Hong Kong, it no longer posed a threat to Hong Kong and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 9:40 p.m. on 11 November. However, under the influence of the northeast monsoon, local winds were still strong over parts of the territory overnight. The Strong Monsoon Signal was issued thereafter and lasted till 11:40 a.m. the next day.

Fung-wong did not cause any significant damage when it affected Hong Kong. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1006.3 hPa was recorded at 2:02 a.m. on 11 November. Under the influence of Fung-wong and the northeast monsoon, there was minor flooding over some low-lying areas during the high tide on the night of 10 November and the early morning of 11 November. A maximum sea level of 3.03 m (above chart datum) and a maximum storm surge of 0.60 m (above astronomical tide) were recorded at Tai Po Kau.

Under the influence of the northeast monsoon, the weather in Hong Kong was mainly fine on 10 November. With the approach of the outer rainbands of Fung-wong, the local weather turned mainly cloudy with a few light rain patches on 11 November.

表 2.2.1　在鳳凰影響下，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 Fung-wong 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)	北	N	38	11/11	01:45	北	N	12	11/11	00:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	西北	NW	40	11/11	08:32	西北	NW	24	11/11	09:00
		西北偏西	WNW	40	11/11	17:45					
長洲	Cheung Chau	北	N	61	11/11	21:36	北	N	37	11/11	15:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東北	NE	64	11/11	21:12	東北	NE	29	11/11	21:00
		東北	NE	64	11/11	21:18					
青洲	Green Island	西北	NW	61	11/11	17:33	西北偏北	NNW	43	11/11	18:00
香港國際機場*	Hong Kong International Airport*	北	N	49	11/11	08:36	北	N	33	11/11	05:00
啟德	Kai Tak	西北	NW	48	11/11	09:50	西北	NW	22	10/11	14:00
京士柏	King's Park	東北偏北	NNE	42	11/11	05:03	東北偏北	NNE	15	11/11	06:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	西北偏北	NNW	55	11/11	02:00	西北偏北	NNW	33	11/11	09:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	北	N	51	11/11	08:32	北	N	34	11/11	09:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	東北	NE	58	11/11	08:08	東北偏東	ENE	30	11/11	08:00
							東北偏東	ENE	30	11/11	10:00
北角	North Point	西北偏西	WNW	35	11/11	07:46	北	N	18	11/11	00:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	西北	NW	53	11/11	15:21	西北偏北	NNW	33	11/11	16:00
		西北	NW	53	11/11	15:44					
		西北	NW	53	11/11	15:45					
平洲	Ping Chau	東北偏北	NNE	36	10/11	23:12	西北偏北	NNW	12	11/11	10:00
西貢	Sai Kung	北	N	56	11/11	08:23	北	N	30	11/11	02:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	北	N	61	11/11	09:25	北	N	49	10/11	23:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東北偏北	NNE	29	11/11	09:43	東北偏北	NNE	11	10/11	18:00
							東北偏北	NNE	11	11/11	08:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東北	NE	37	11/11	09:19	東北偏北	NNE	15	11/11	10:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東北偏東	ENE	38	11/11	17:02	東北	NE	12	10/11	15:00
							東北	NE	12	10/11	16:00
							東北偏北	NNE	12	11/11	09:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	西北偏西	WNW	37	11/11	08:30	西北偏西	WNW	16	11/11	09:00
		西北偏北	NNW	37	11/11	15:51					
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東北偏北	NNE	39	10/11	13:39	東北偏北	NNE	18	11/11	00:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東北偏北	NNE	54	11/11	10:11	東北偏北	NNE	29	11/11	05:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	北	N	82	11/11	08:40	北	N	57	11/11	09:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	西北	NW	39	10/11	12:54	西北	NW	22	10/11	14:00
		西北	NW	39	10/11	13:50					
塔門東	Tap Mun East	北	N	58	11/11	06:24	北	N	23	11/11	07:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	北	N	85	11/11	09:20	北	N	55	11/11	10:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	西北偏北	NNW	49	11/11	09:48	北	N	15	11/11	08:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	西北偏北	NNW	49	11/11	08:54	西北偏北	NNW	22	11/11	02:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	北	N	34	11/11	19:16	北	N	12	10/11	13:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	西北偏北	NNW	60	11/11	09:38	北	N	48	11/11	08:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東北偏北	NNE	24	11/11	03:31	北	N	4	10/11	14:00
							北	N	4	11/11	09:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	北	N	42	11/11	17:32	北	N	14	11/11	04:00

黃麻角(赤柱) - 數據不完整　　Bluff Head (Stanley) - incomplete data

* 由於位於北跑道靠近中間位置的測風站受到飛機意外影響而損毀，香港國際機場的風速及風向數據來自北跑道東側入口附近的後備測風站。

* As the anemometer located near the middle of the North Runway was damaged due to an aircraft incident, the wind speed and direction data at Hong Kong International Airport were originated from the backup anemometer near the eastern end of the North Runway.

表 2.2.2　鳳凰影響香港期間，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 Fung-wong

站 (參閱圖 2.3.2) Station (See Fig. 2.3.2)			十一月十日 10 Nov	十一月十一日 11 Nov	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			0.0	微量 Trace	微量 Trace
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			0.0	0.0	0.0
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			0.0	0.0	0.0
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	0.0	0.0	0.0
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	[0.0]	0.0	[0.0]
N13	糧船灣	High Island	0.0	0.0	0.0
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	0.0	0.0	0.0
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	0.0	0.0	0.0
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	0.0	0.0	0.0
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	0.0	0.0	0.0
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	0.0	0.0	0.0
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	0.0	0.0	0.0
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	0.0	0.0	0.0
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	0.0	0.0	0.0
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

表 2.2.3　鳳凰影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高水位及最大水位上升

Table 2.2.3　Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum sea level rise recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Fung-wong

站 Station (https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/informtc/station2025.html)		最高水位 (海圖基準面以上) Maximum sea level (above chart datum)			最大水位上升 (天文潮高度以上)* Maximum sea level rise (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	2.97	11/11	01:01	0.50	11/11	13:38
石壁	Shek Pik	2.91	11/11	01:02	0.46	11/11	13:19
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.94	11/11	01:06	0.50	11/11	13:50
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	3.03	11/11	01:12	0.60	11/11	13:30
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	3.01	11/11	02:35	0.50	11/11	03:20

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

* 水位上升(天文潮高度以上)是基於鳳凰及東北季候風的共同影響。

* The sea level rise (above astronomical tide) was due to the combined effect of Fung-wong and the northeast monsoon.

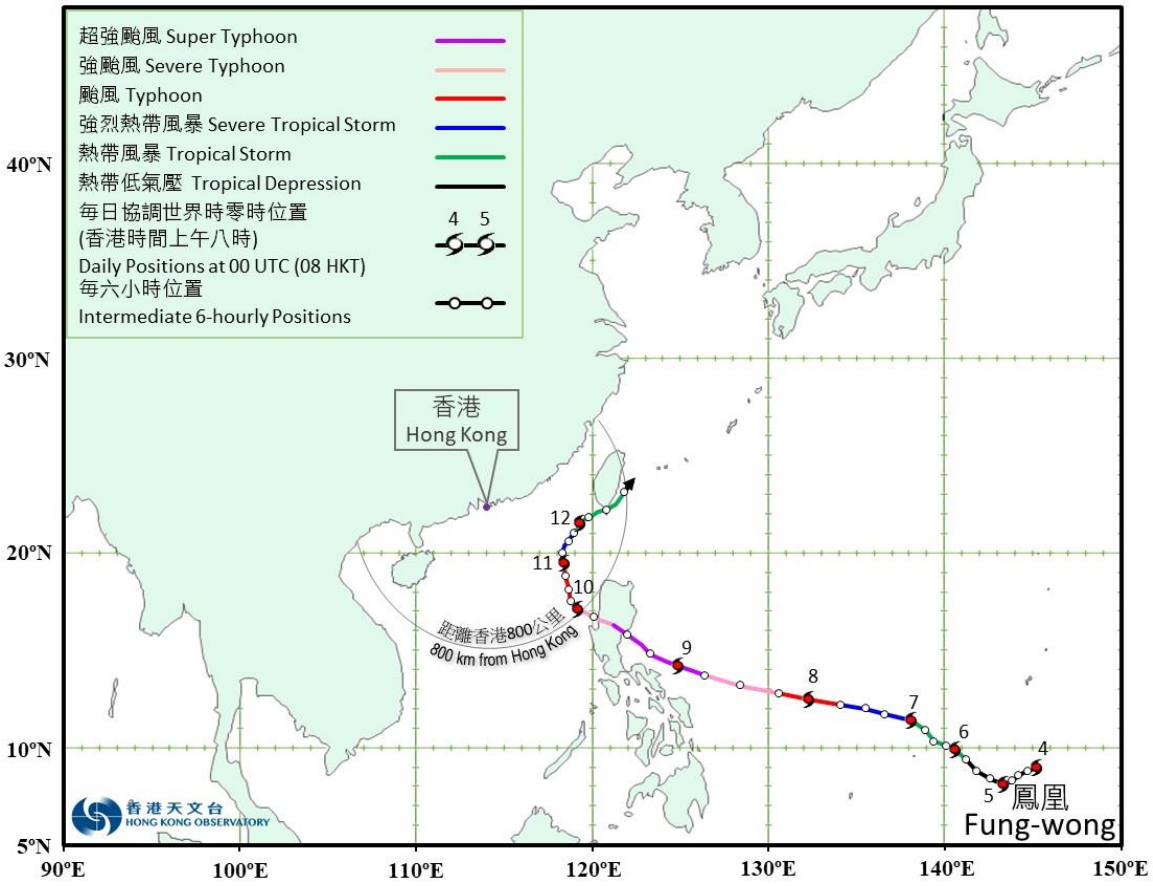


圖 2.2.1　　二零二五年十一月四日至十三日鳳凰(2526)的暫定路徑圖。

Figure 2.2.1　Provisional track of Fung-wong (2526): 4 - 13 November 2025.

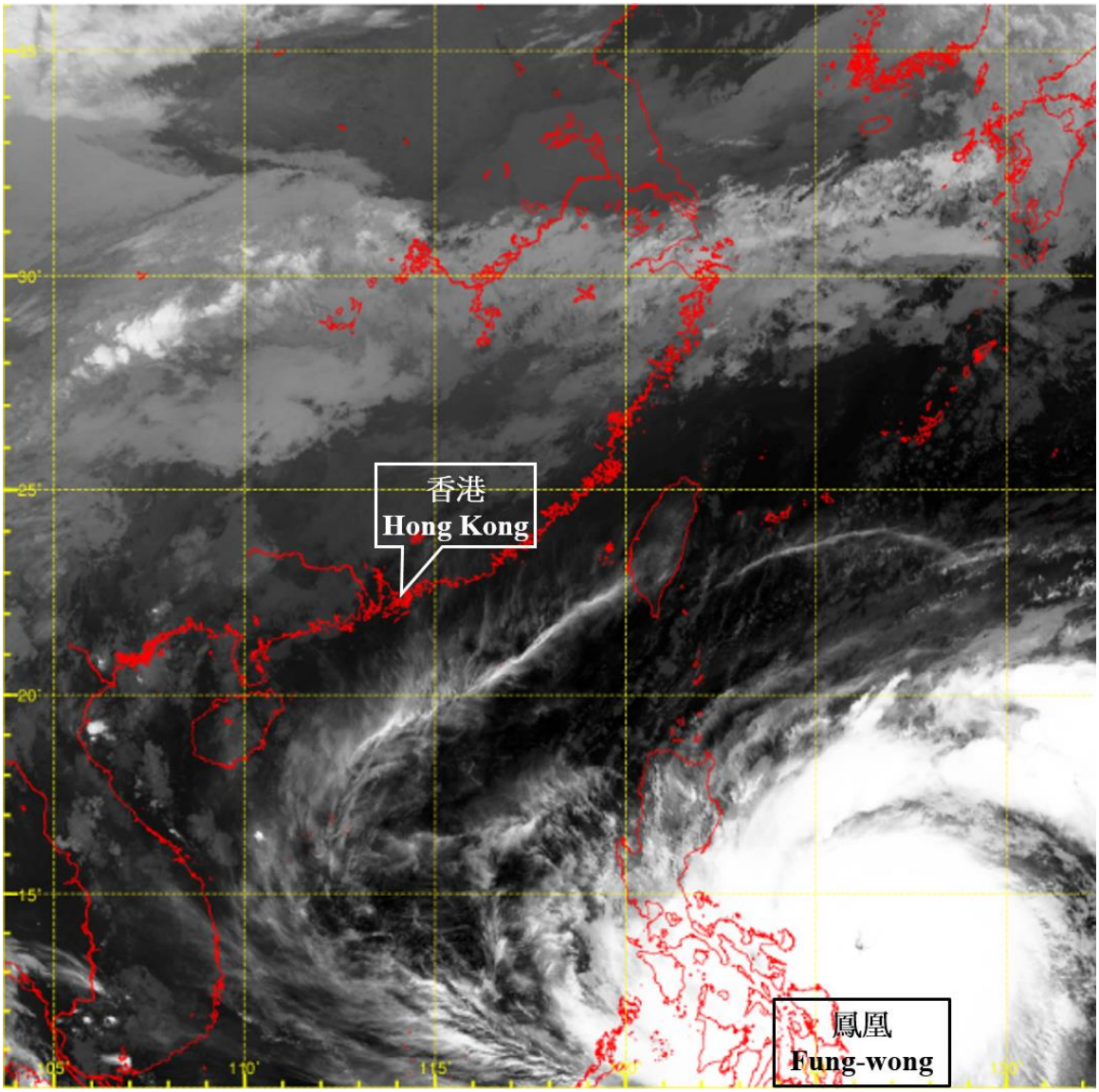


圖 2.2.2　二零二五年十一月九日上午 2 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時鳳凰在菲律賓以東海域迅速增強為超強颱風，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 185 公里。

Figure 2.2.2　Infra-red satellite imagery at around 2 a.m. on 9 November 2025 when Fung-wong rapidly intensified into a super typhoon over the seas east of the Philippines and attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 185 km/h near its centre at that time.

〔此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的向日葵 8 號衛星。〕

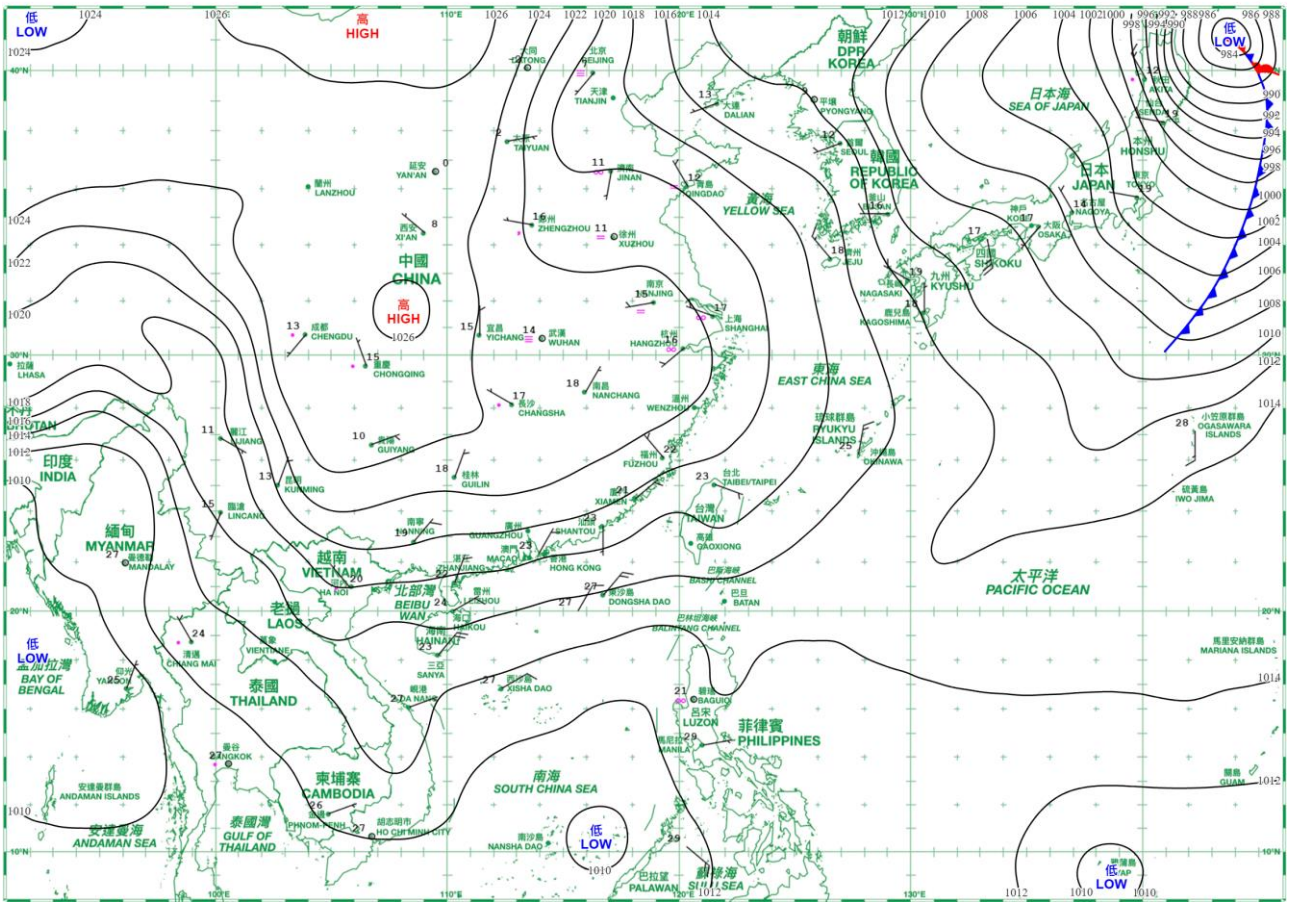
[The satellite imagery was originally captured by Himawari-8 Satellite (H-8) of Japan Meteorological Agency.]

圖 2.2.3　二零二五年十一月十一日凌晨沙田城門河附近的單車徑出現輕微水浸。（鳴謝：黃明德 Dark）

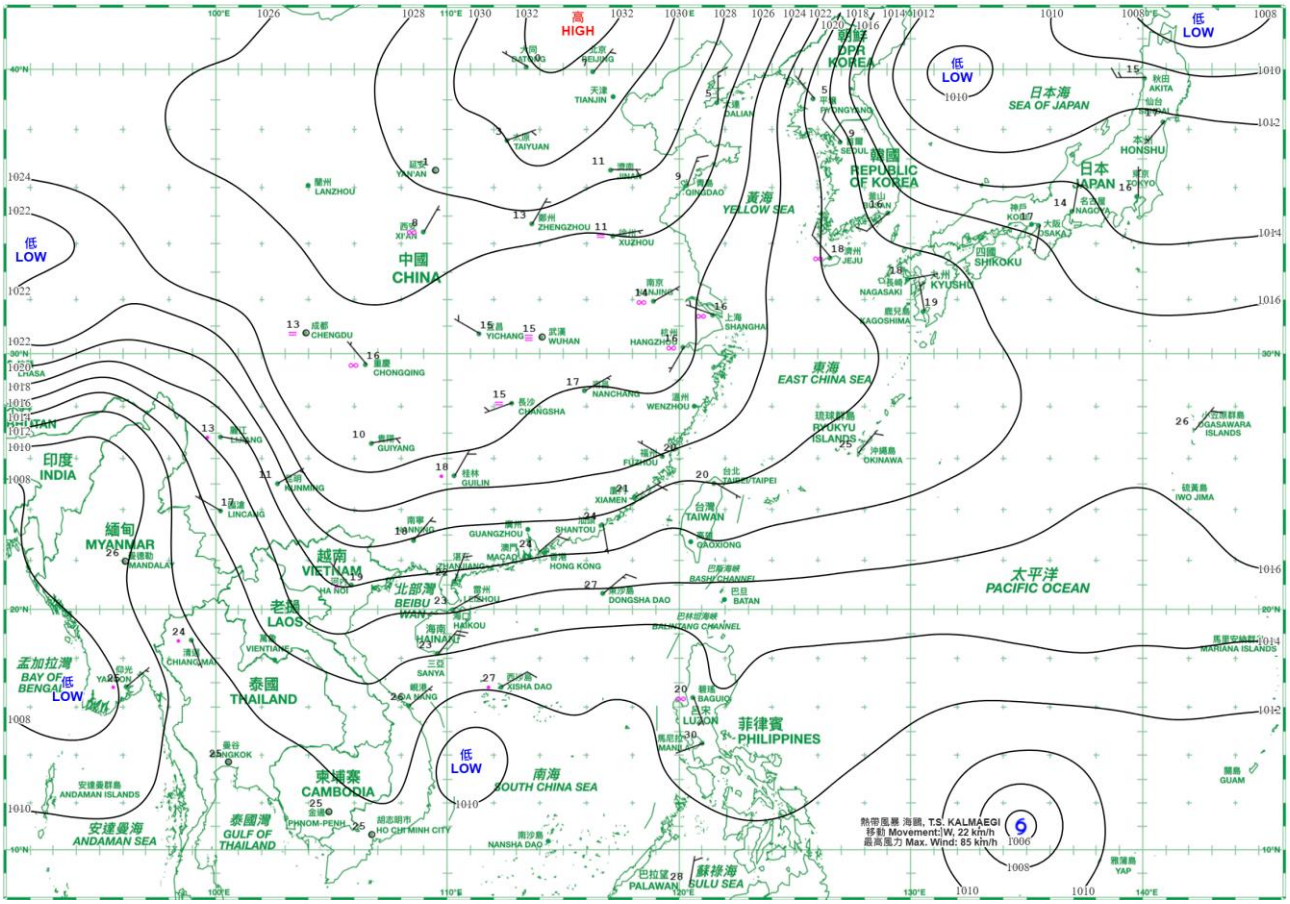
Figure 2.2.3　Minor flooding occurred over the cycle tracks near Shing Mun River in Sha Tin in the small hours on 11 November 2025. (Courtesy of 黃明德 Dark)

3. 二零二五年十一月每日天氣圖　　3. Daily Weather Maps for November 2025

日期/Date: 01.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



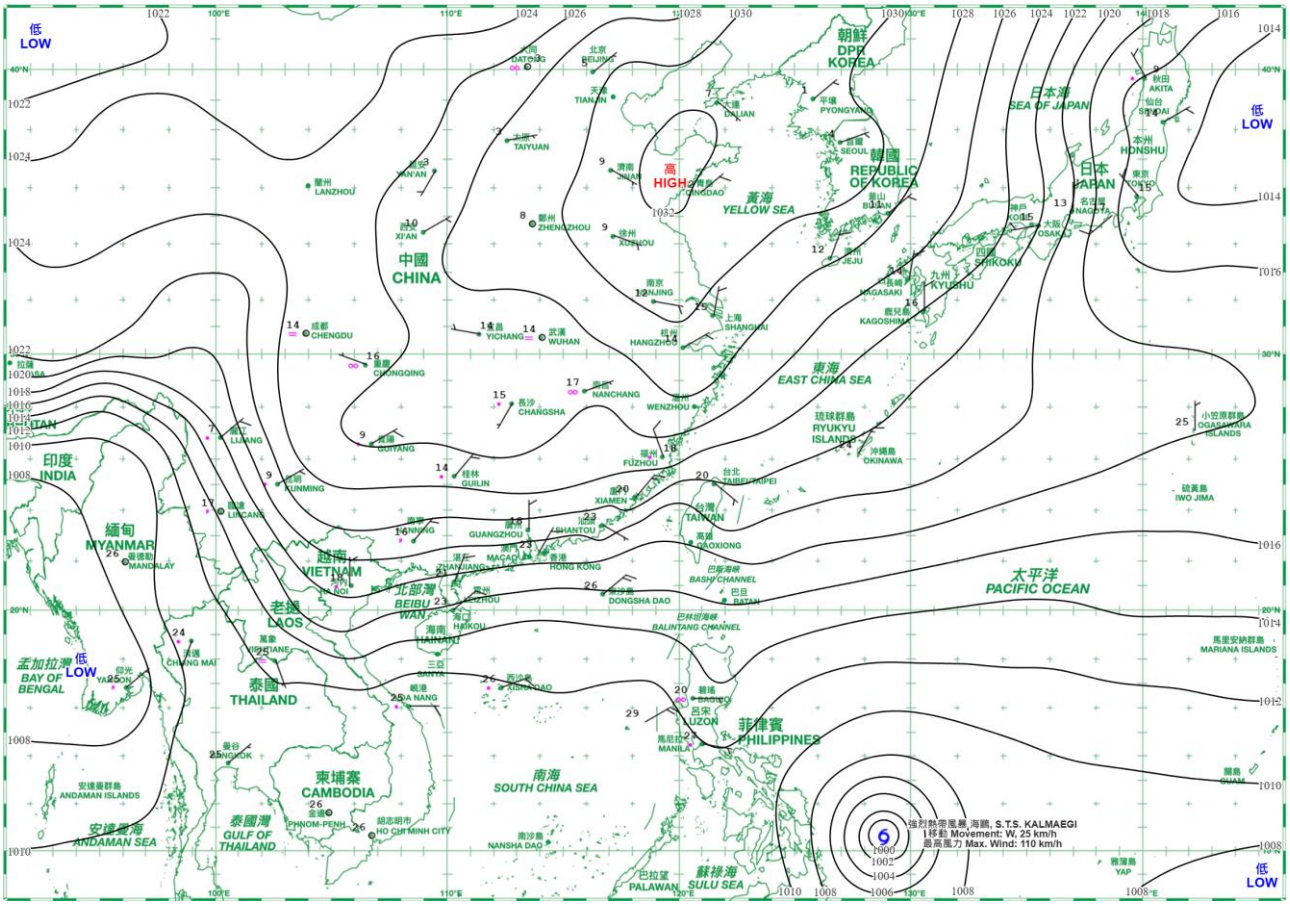
日期/Date: 02.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



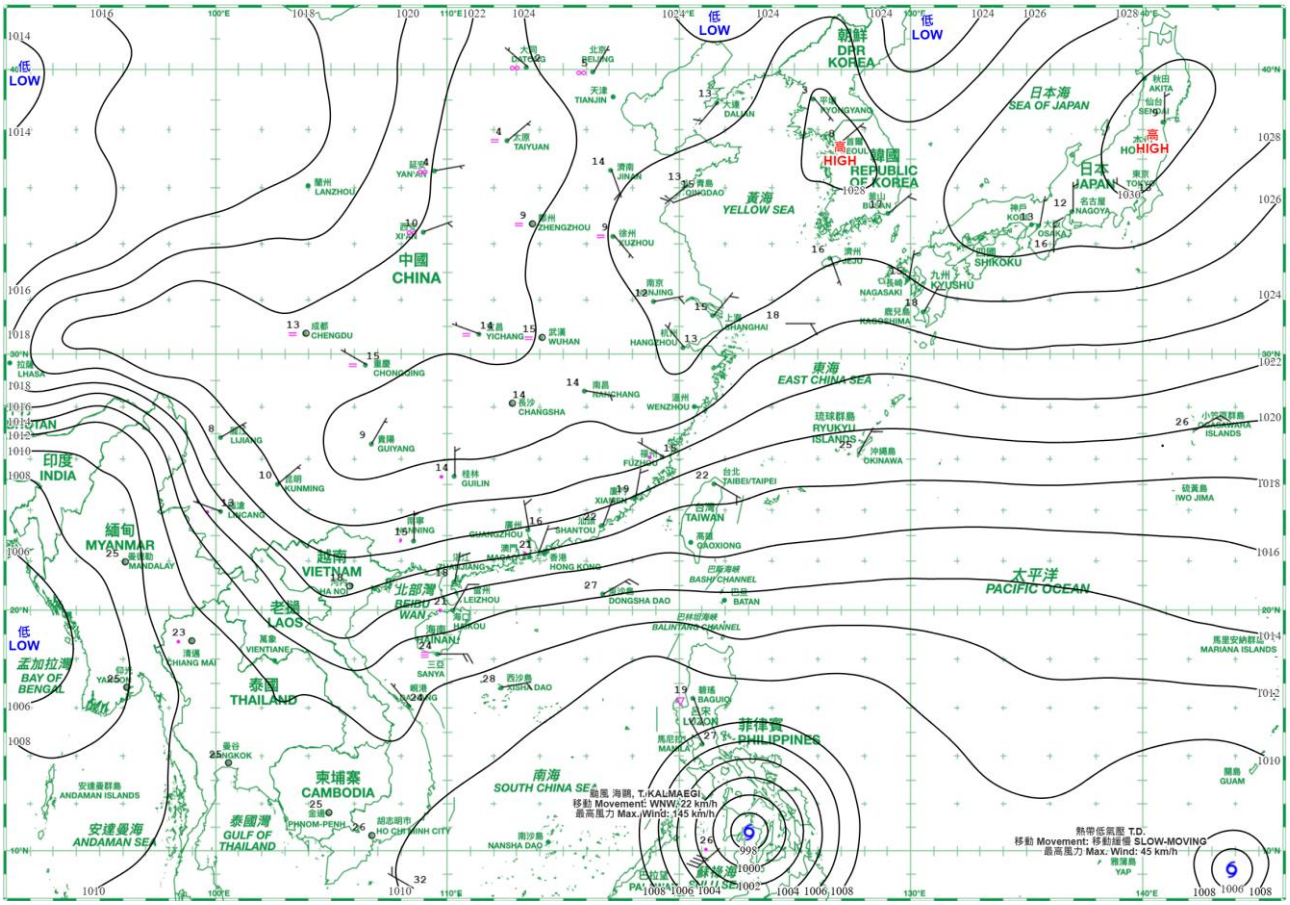
等壓線 Isobar(hPa)　暖鋒 Warm Front　靜止鋒 Stationary Front　消散中的冷鋒 Dissipating Cold Front

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

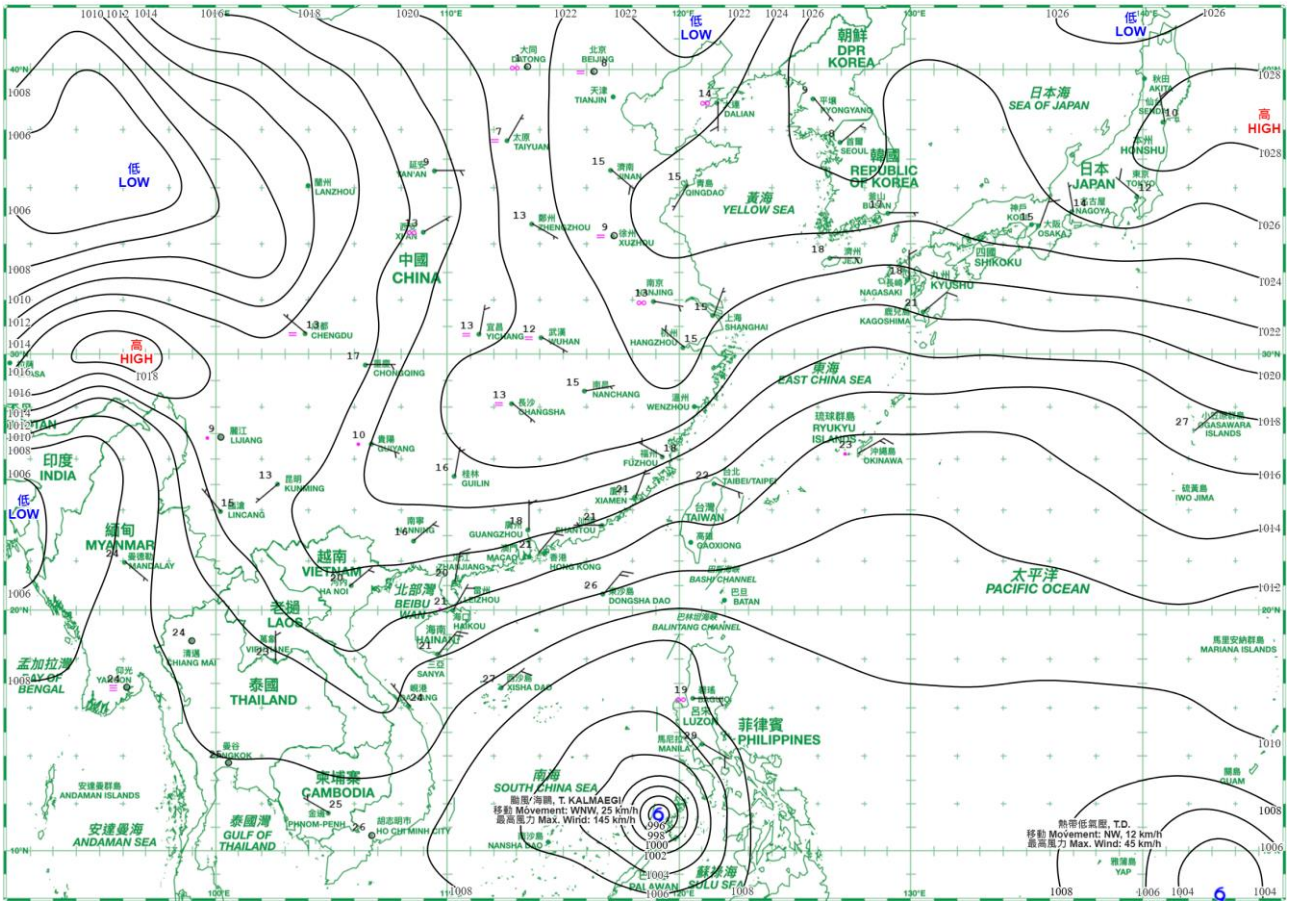
日期/Date: 03.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



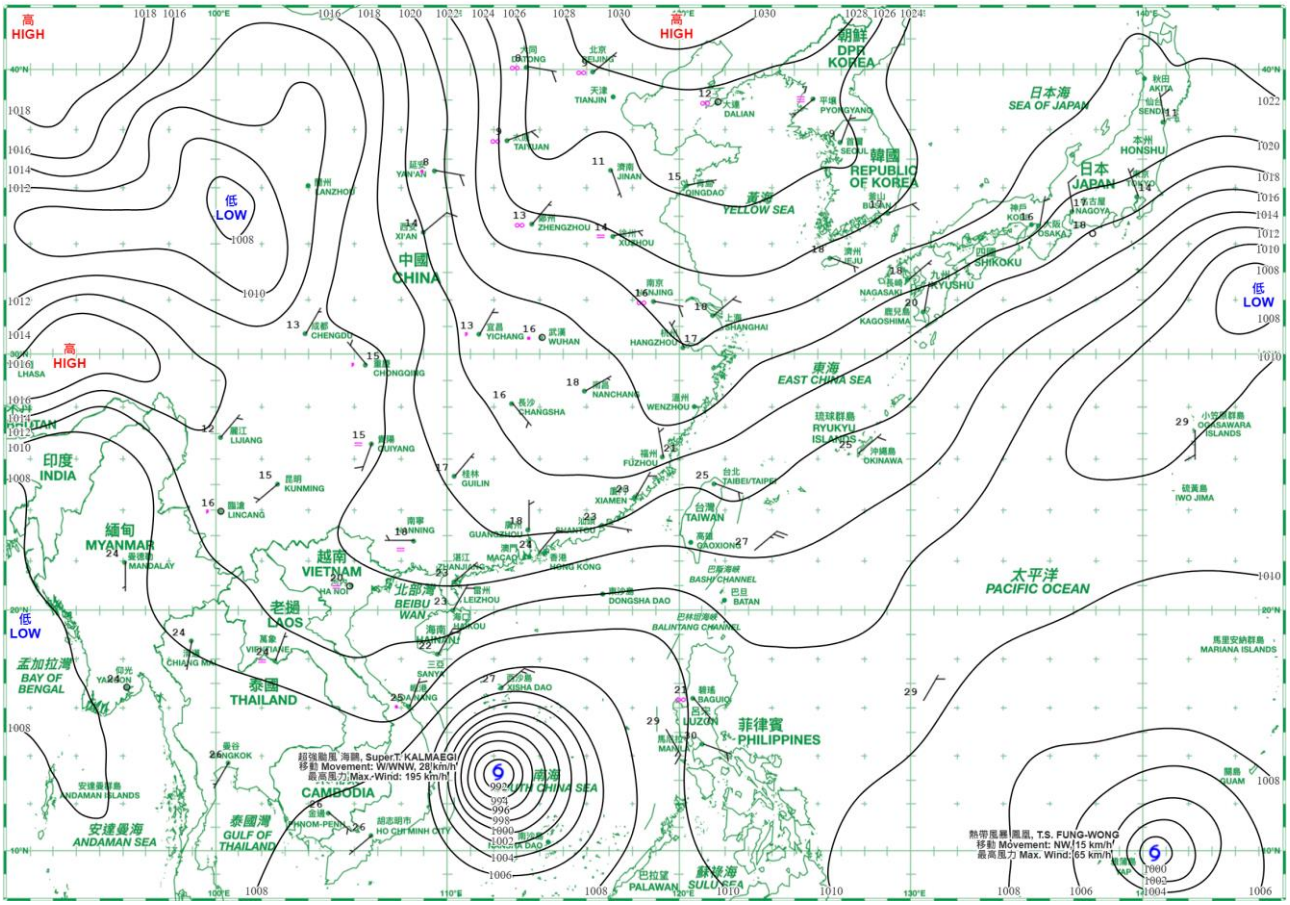
日期/Date: 04.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



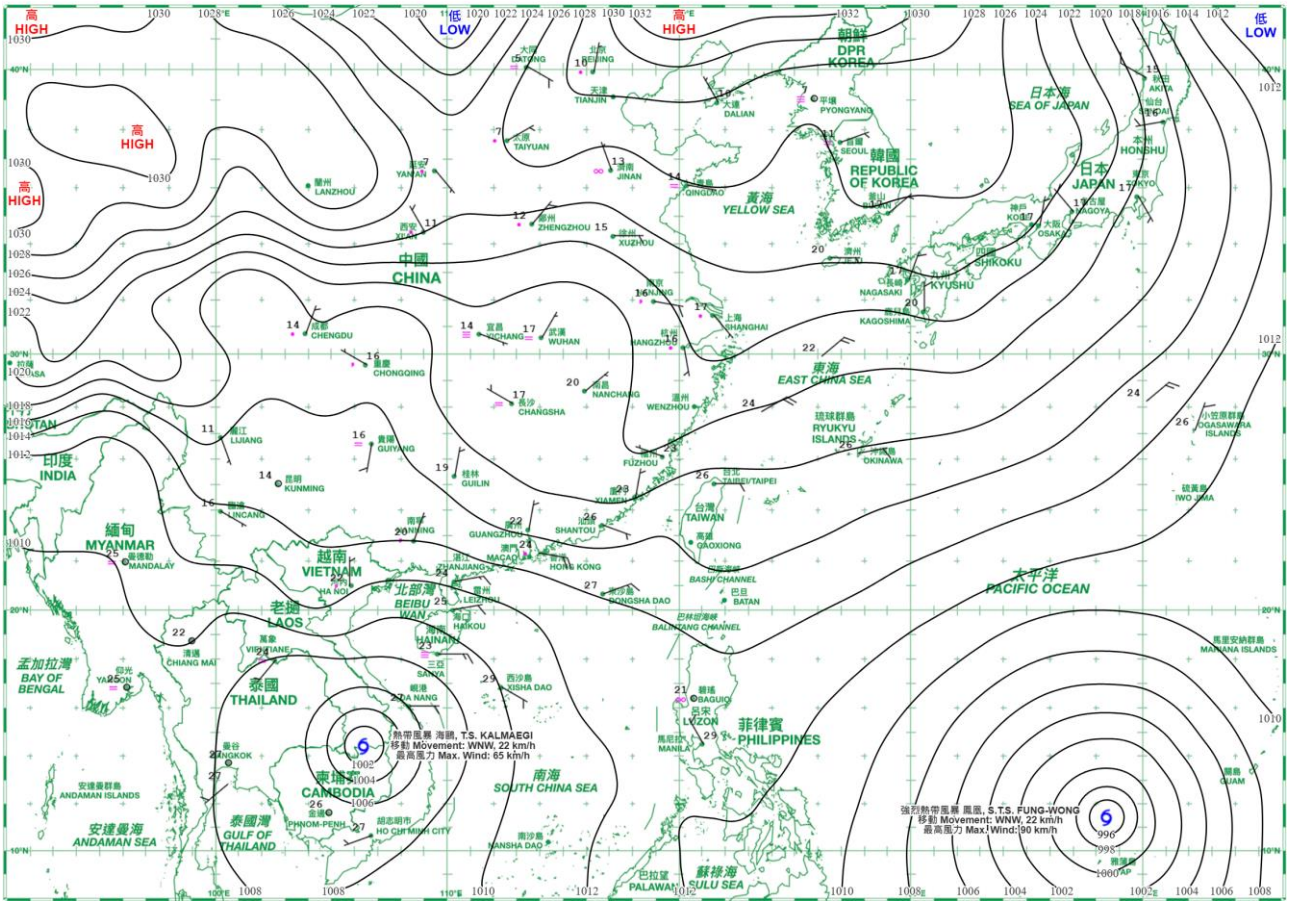
日期/Date: 05.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



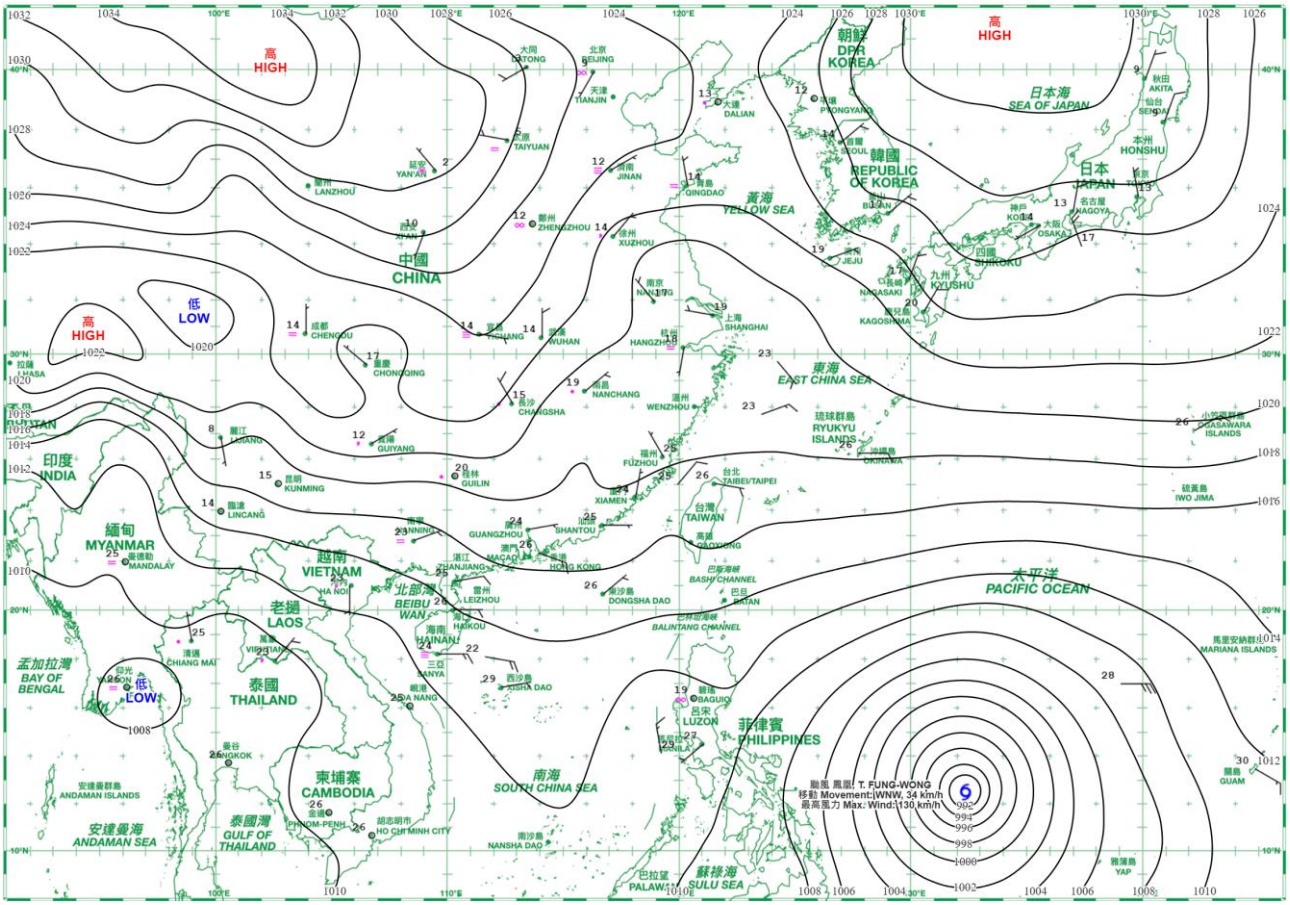
日期/Date: 06.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



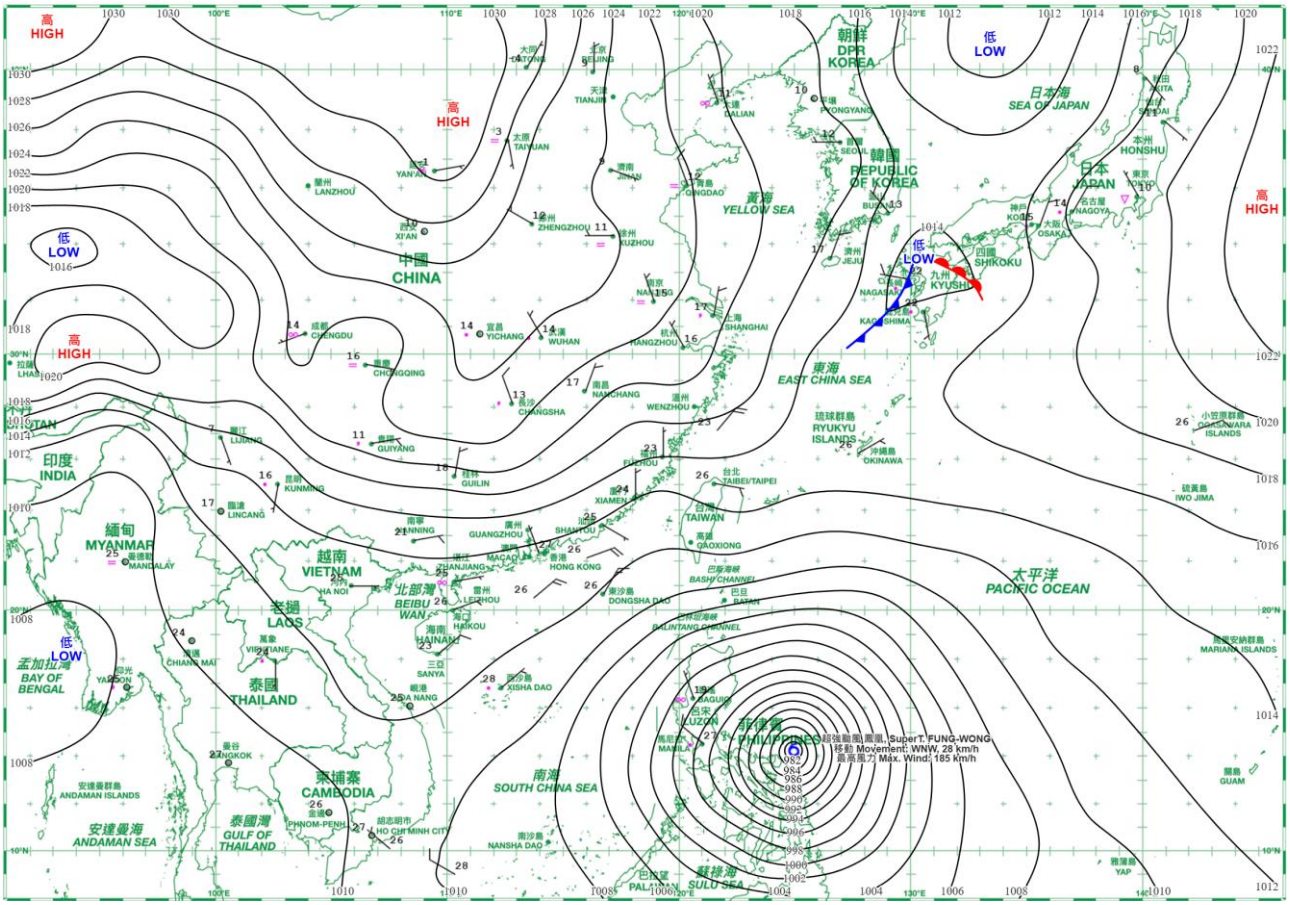
日期/Date: 07.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



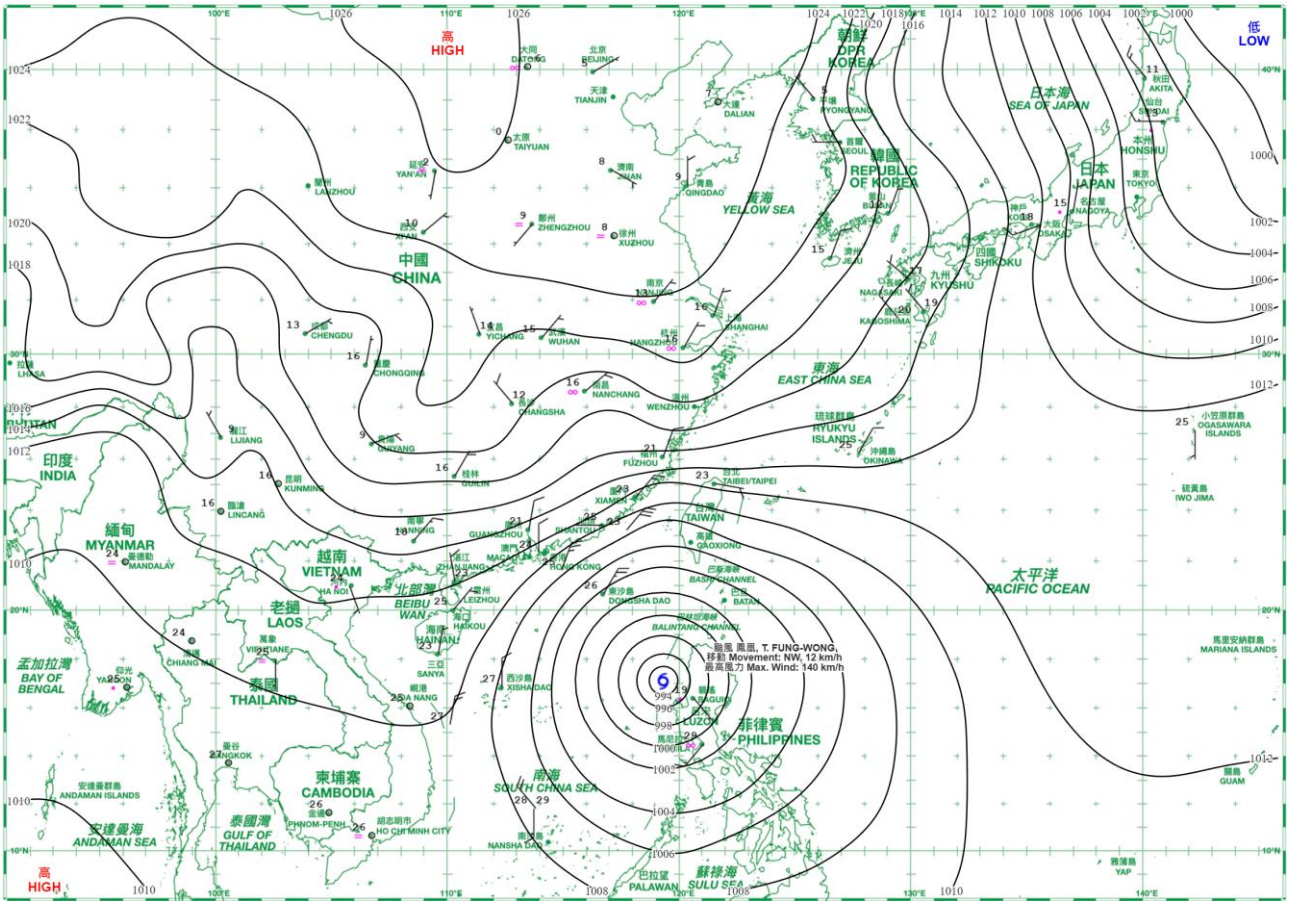
日期/Date: 08.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



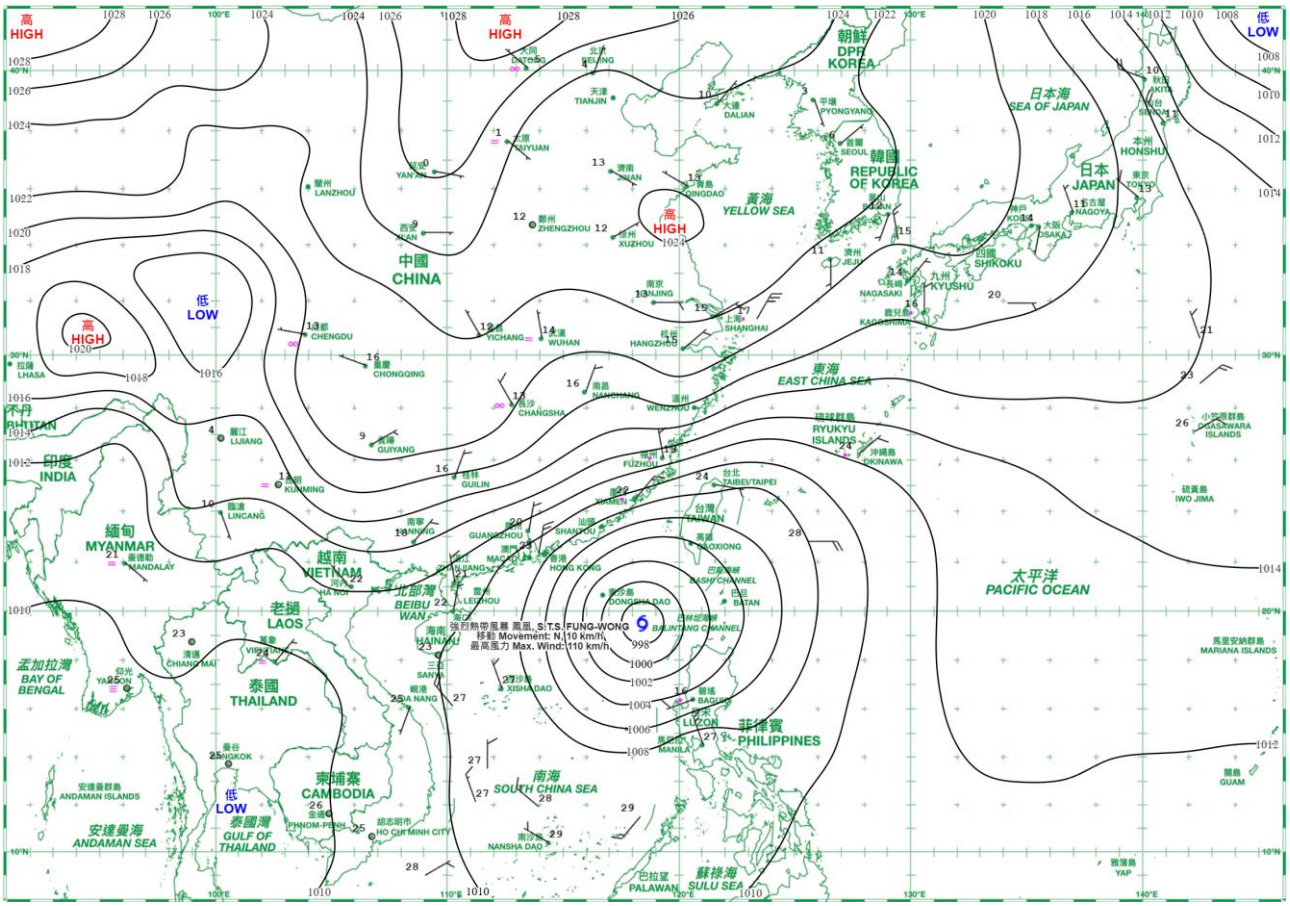
日期/Date: 09.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



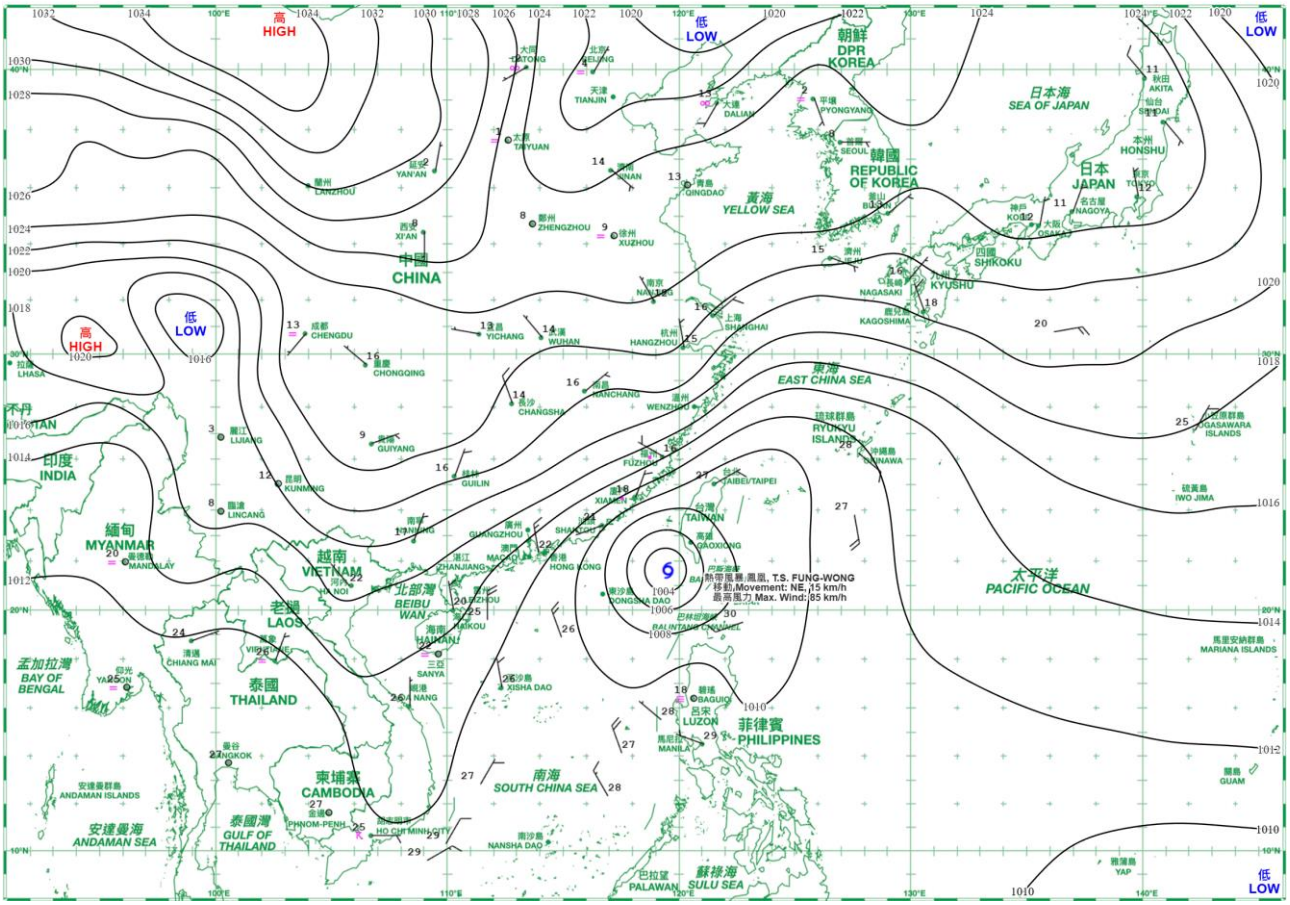
日期/Date: 10.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



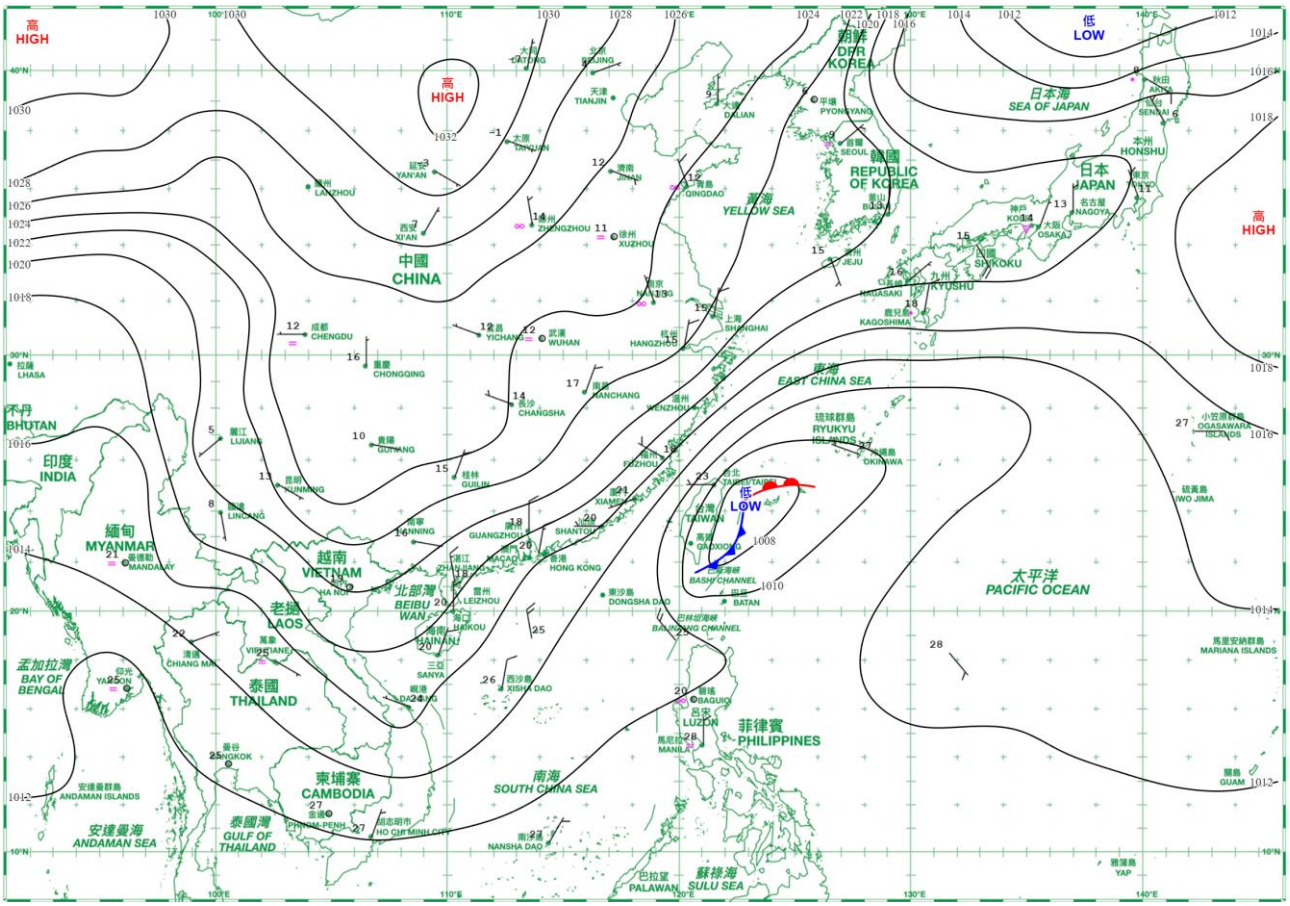
日期/Date: 11.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



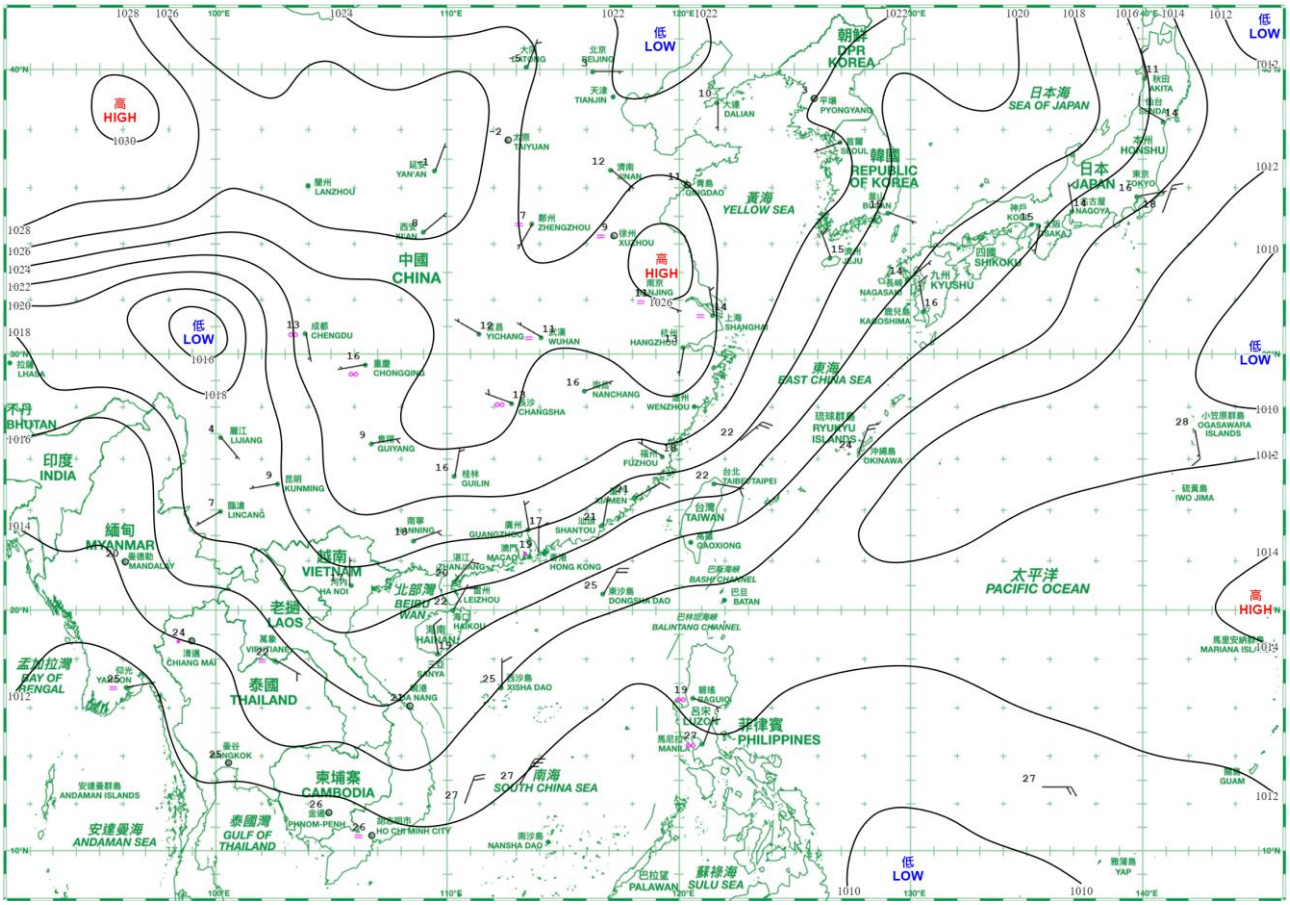
日期/Date: 12.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



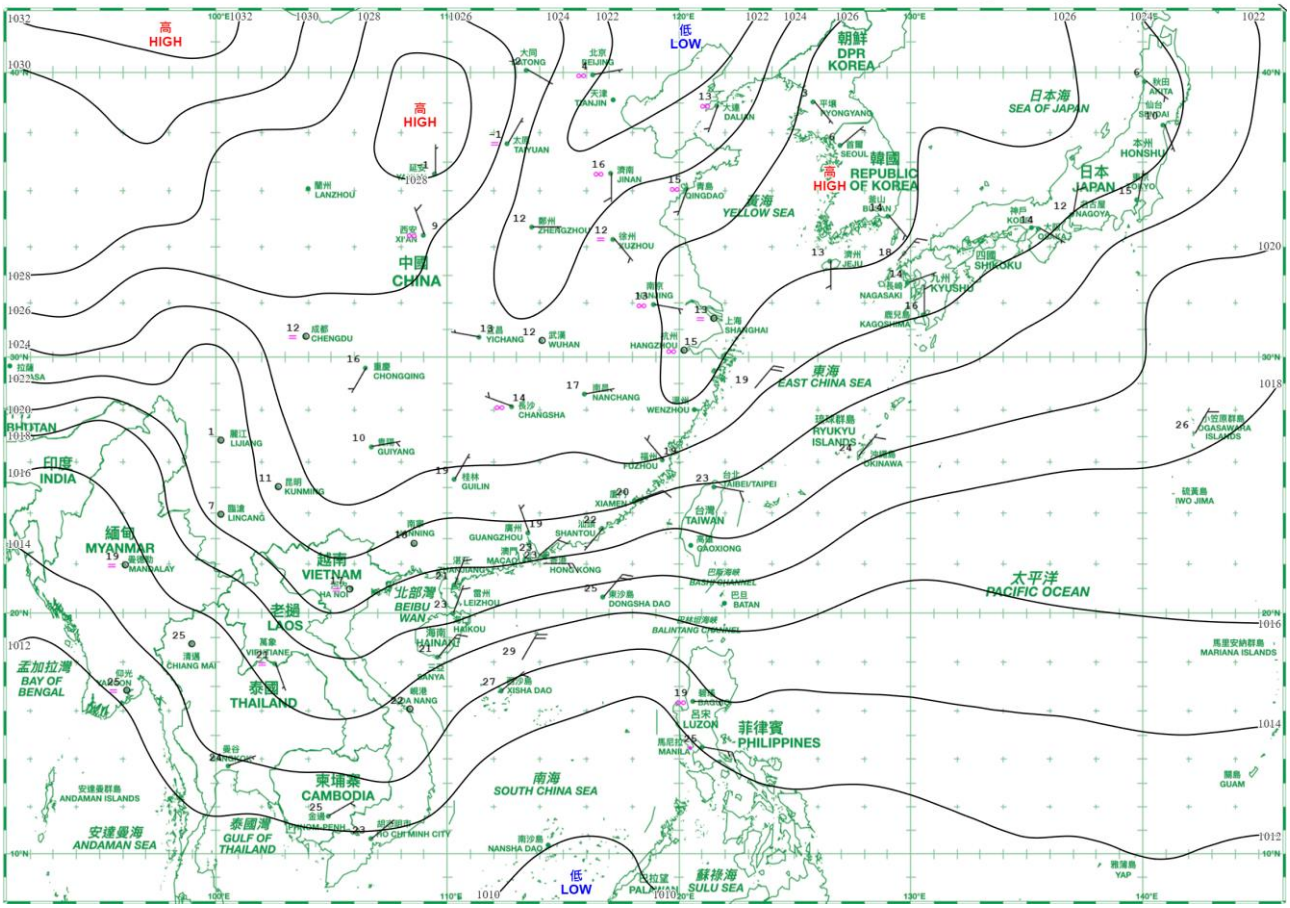
日期/Date: 13.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



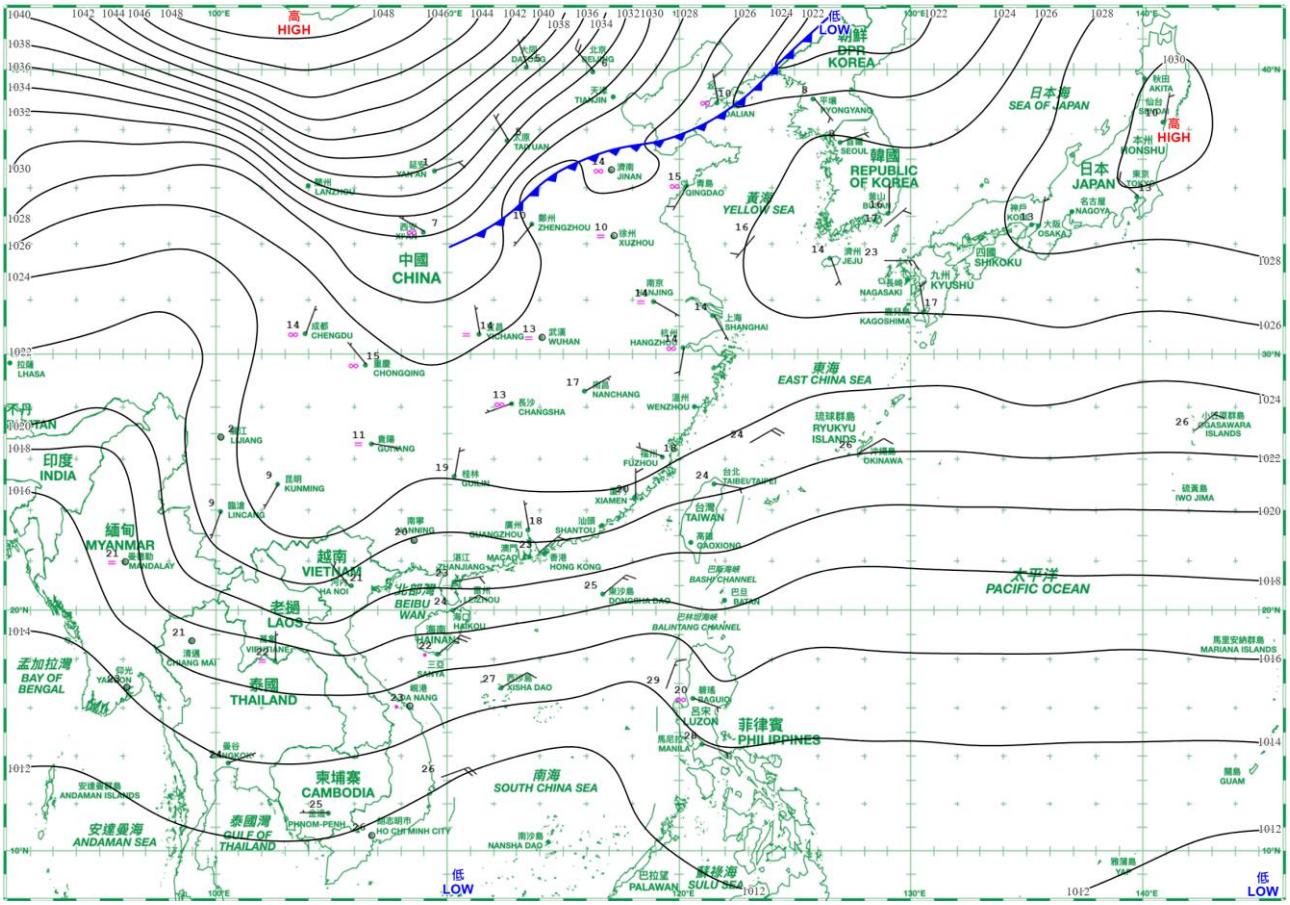
日期/Date: 14.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



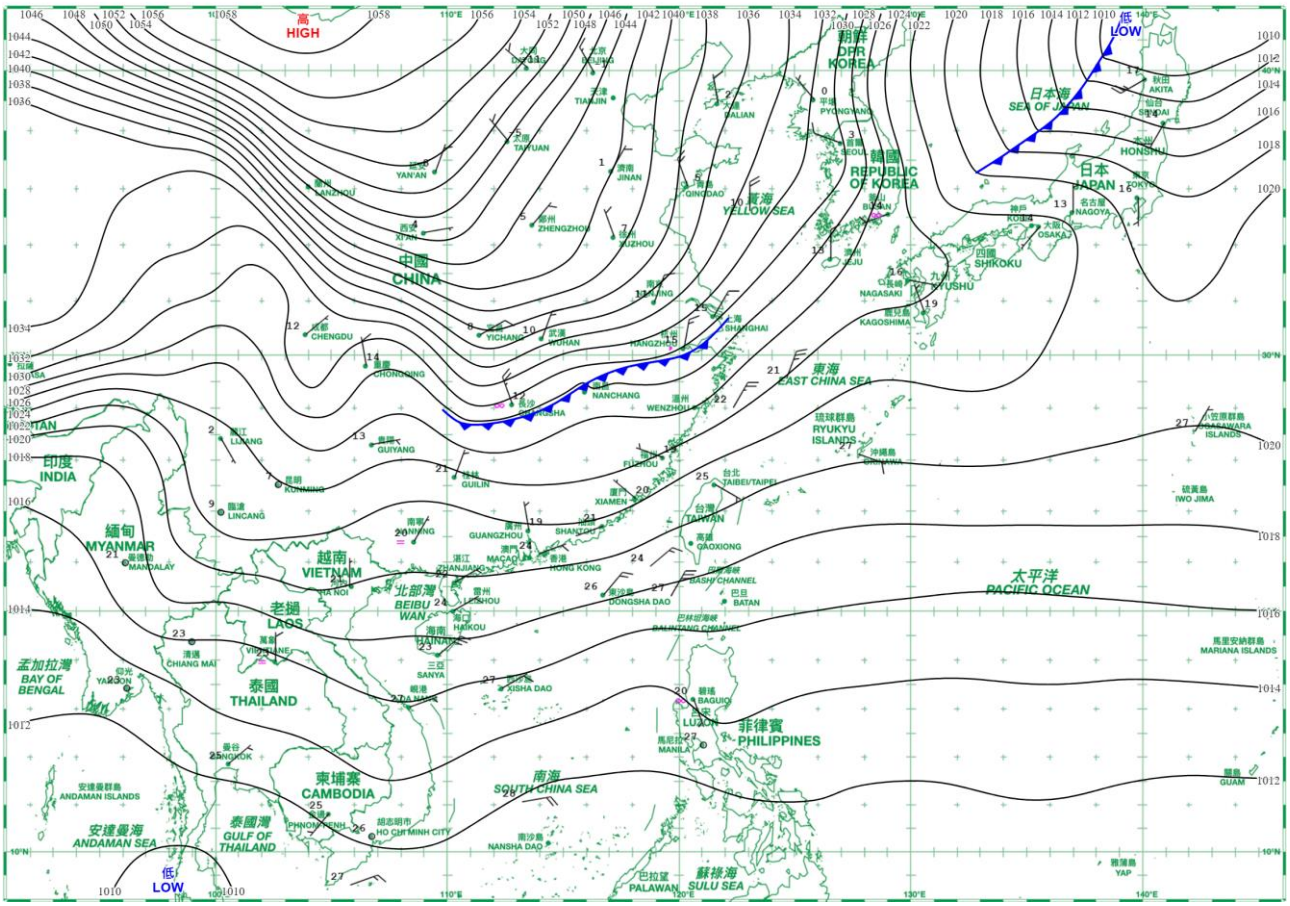
日期/Date: 15.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



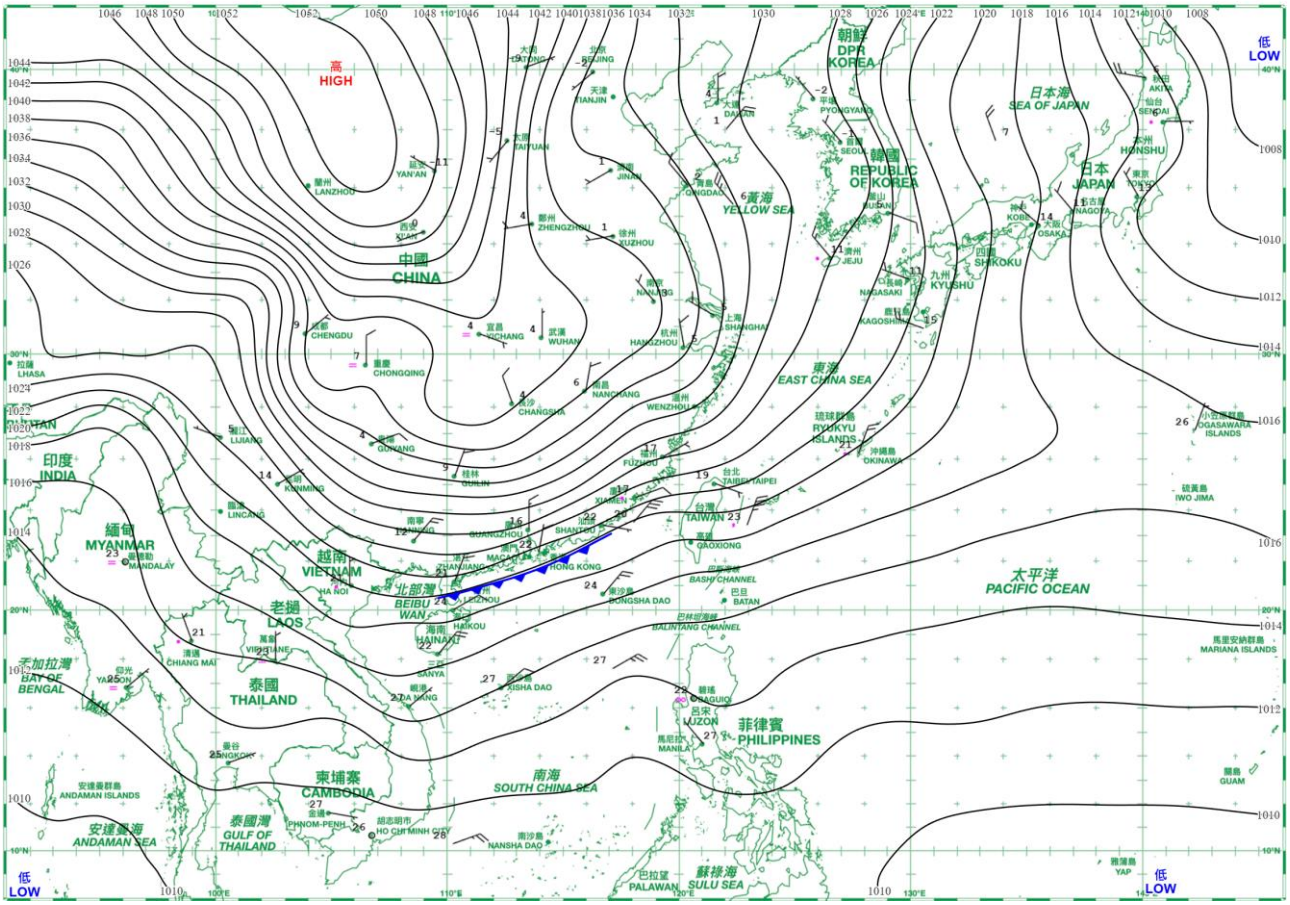
日期/Date: 16.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



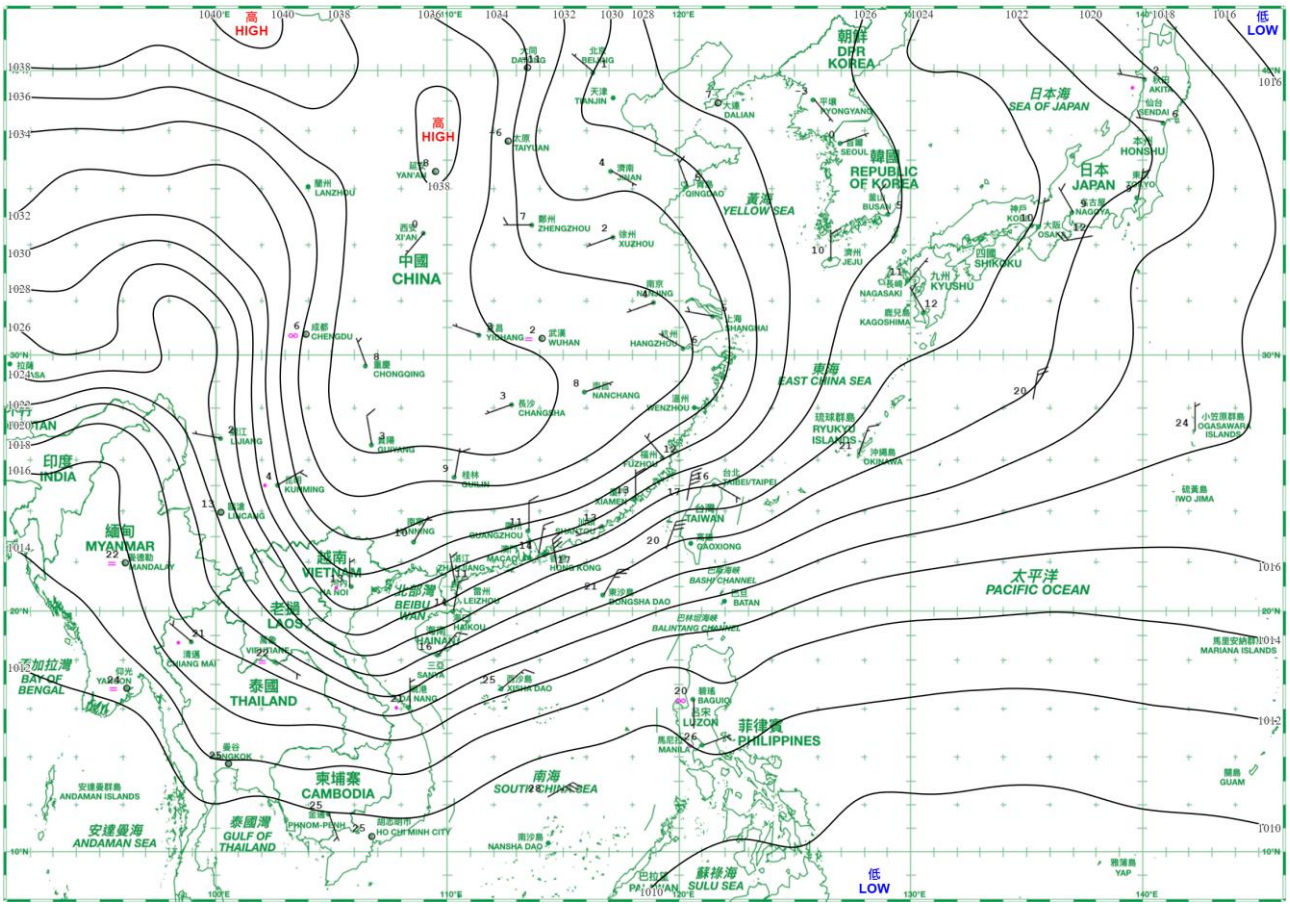
日期/Date: 17.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



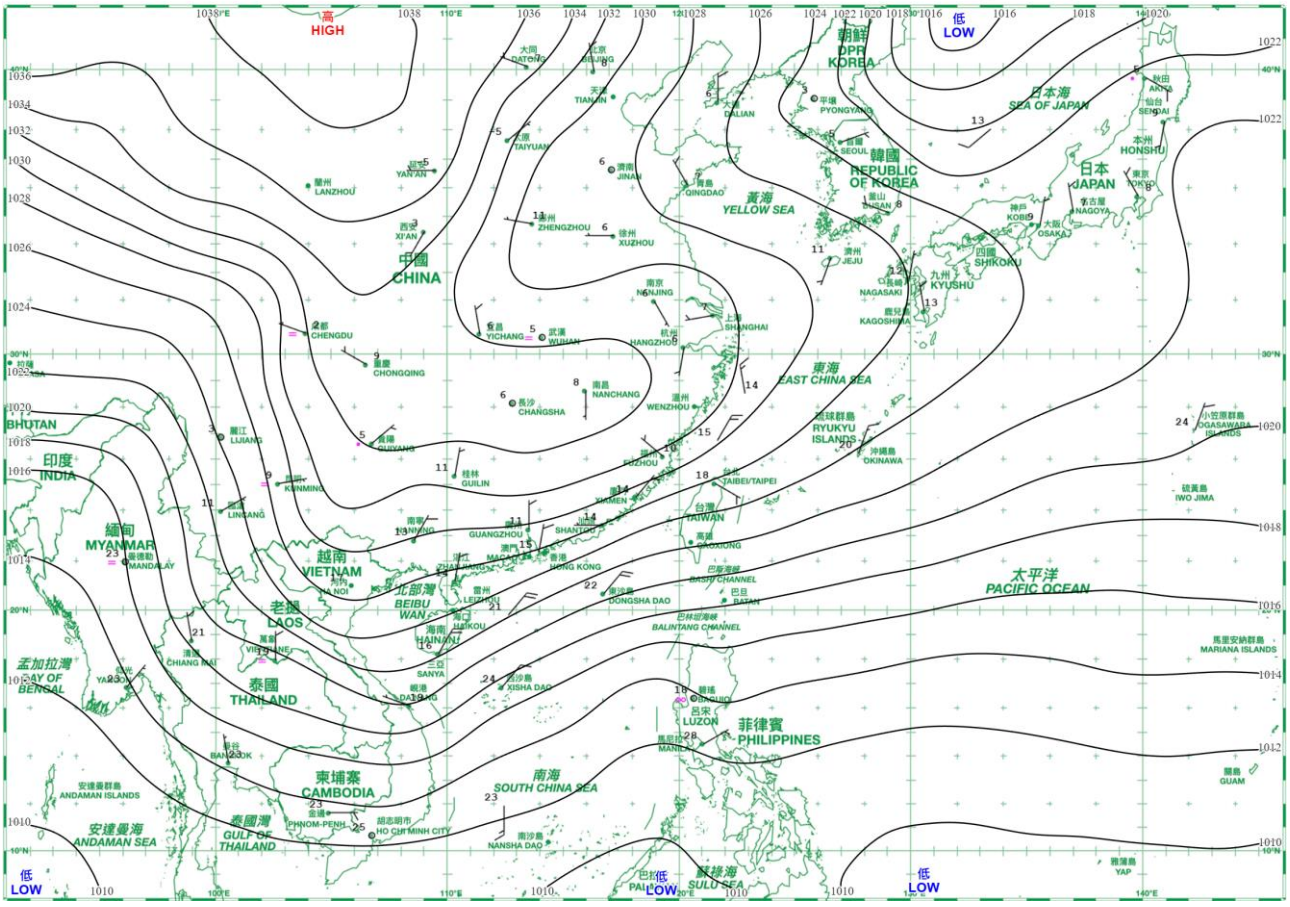
日期/Date: 18.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



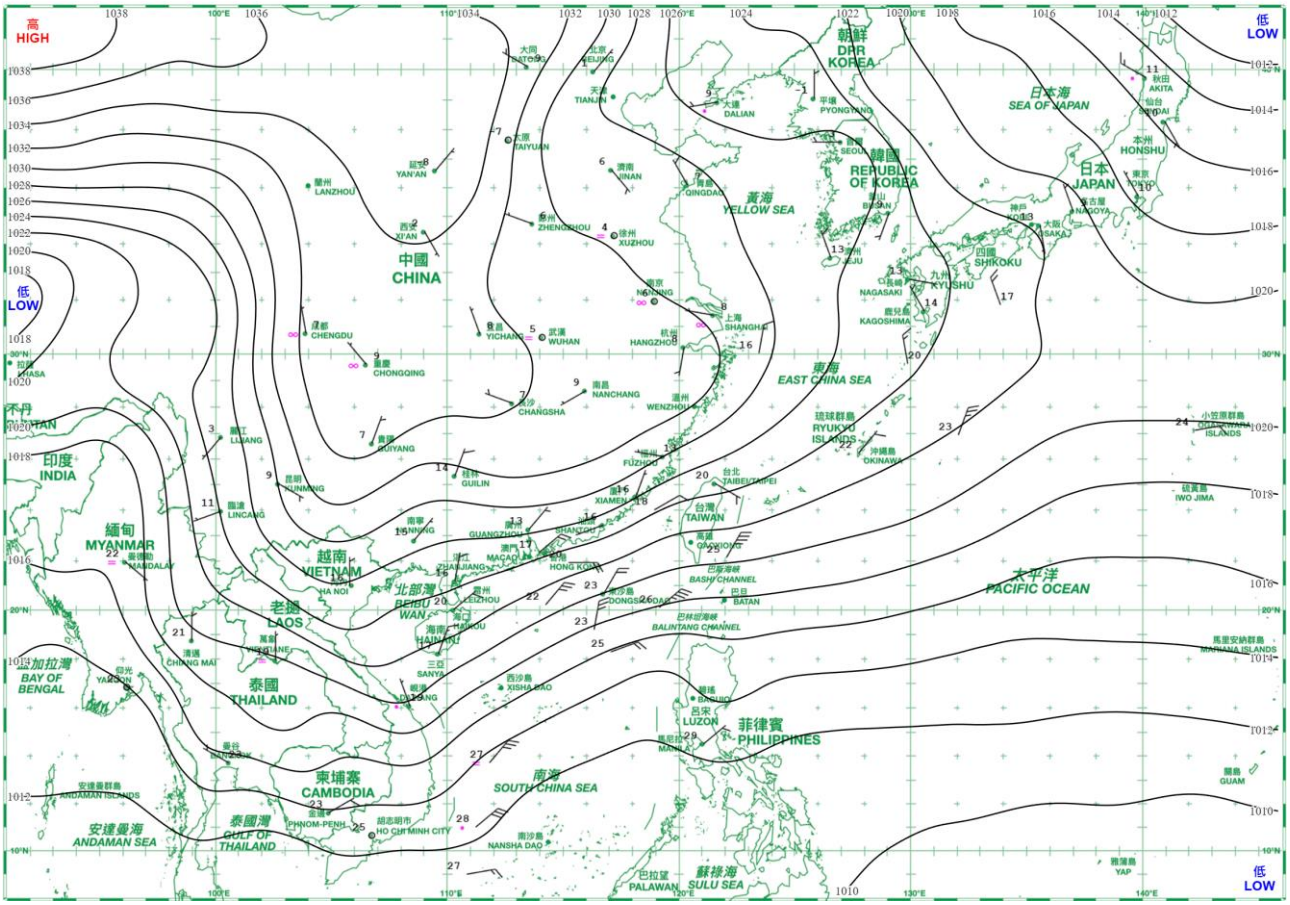
日期/Date: 19.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



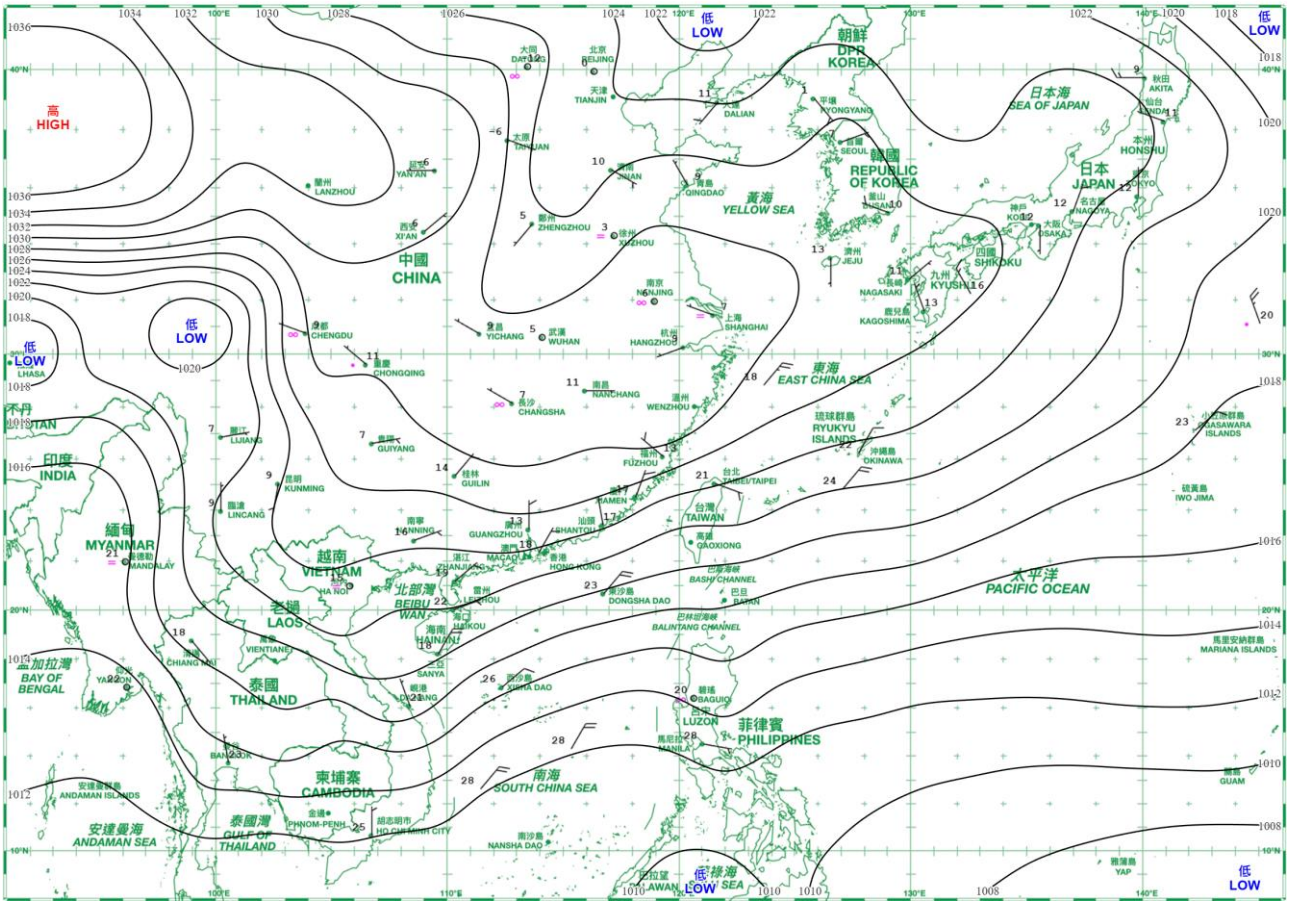
日期/Date: 20.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



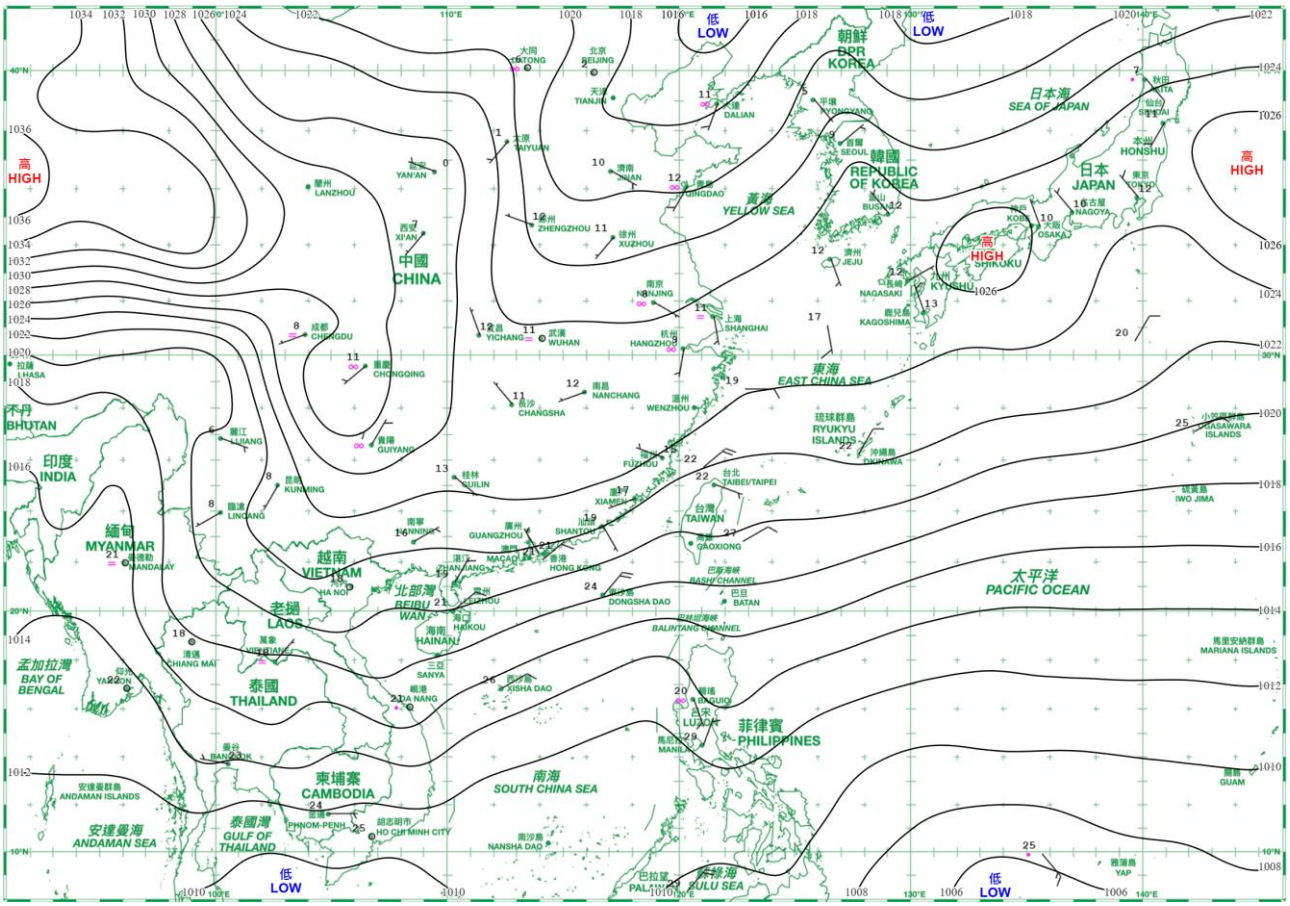
日期/Date: 21.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



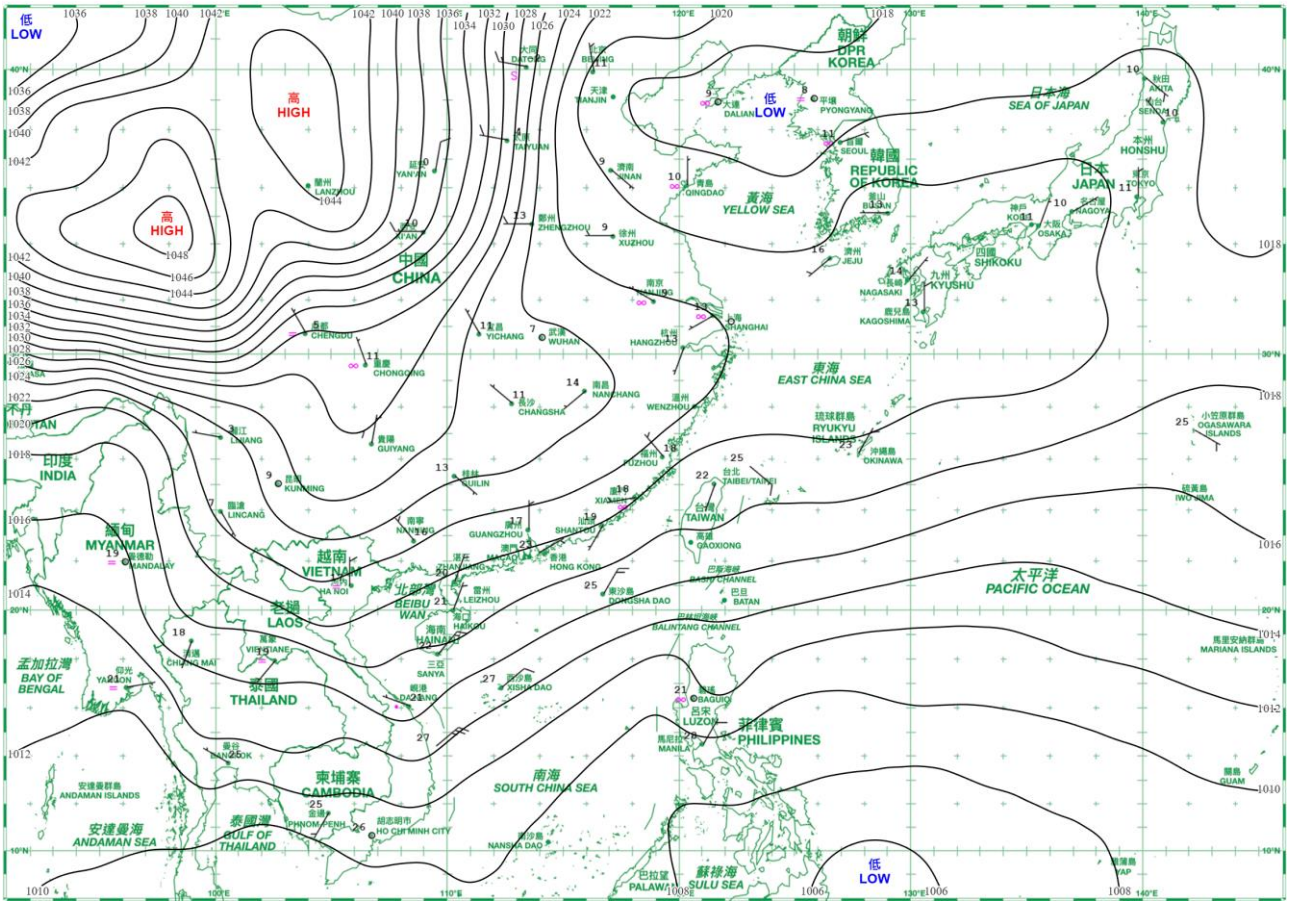
日期/Date: 22.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



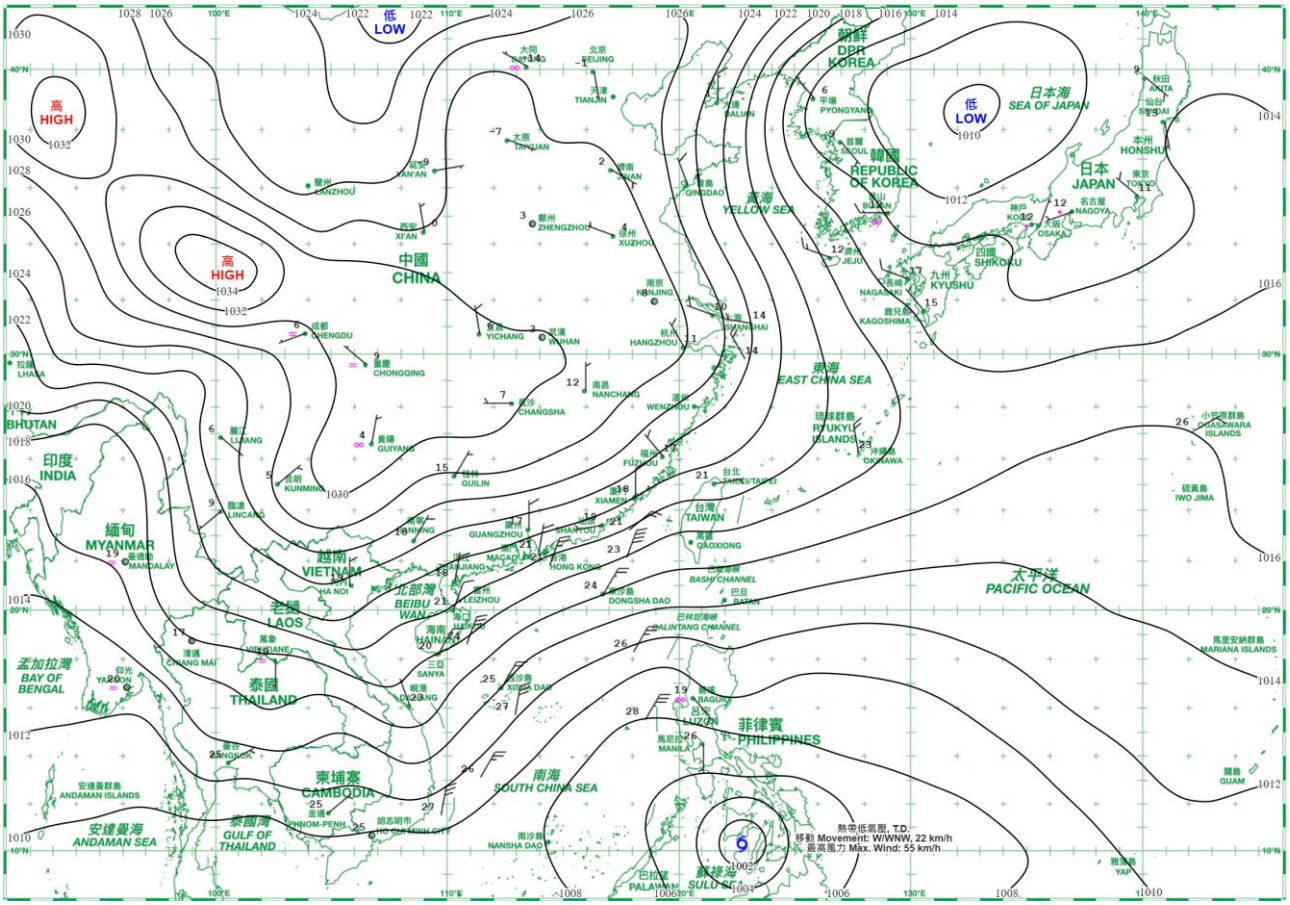
日期/Date: 23.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



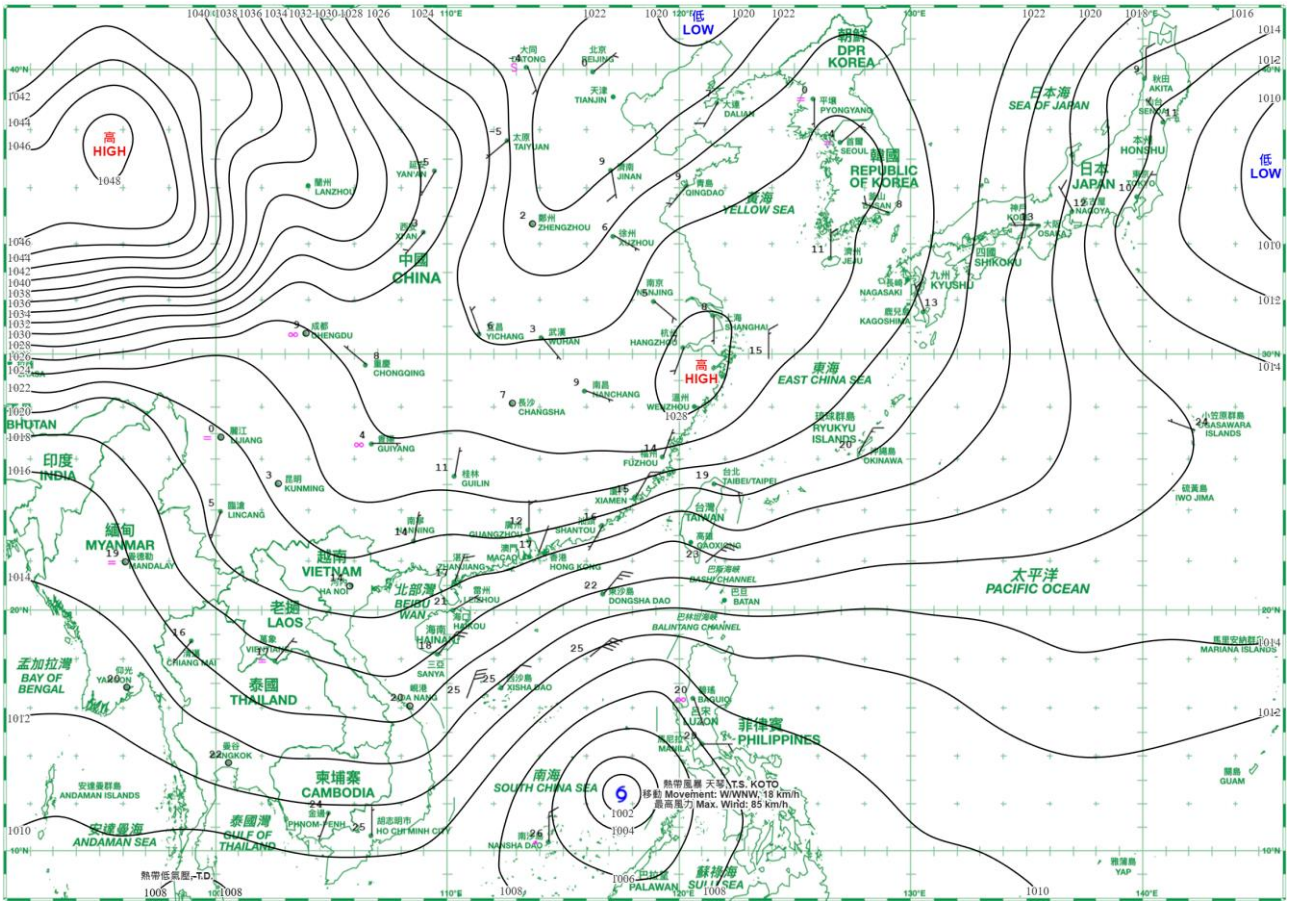
日期/Date: 24.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



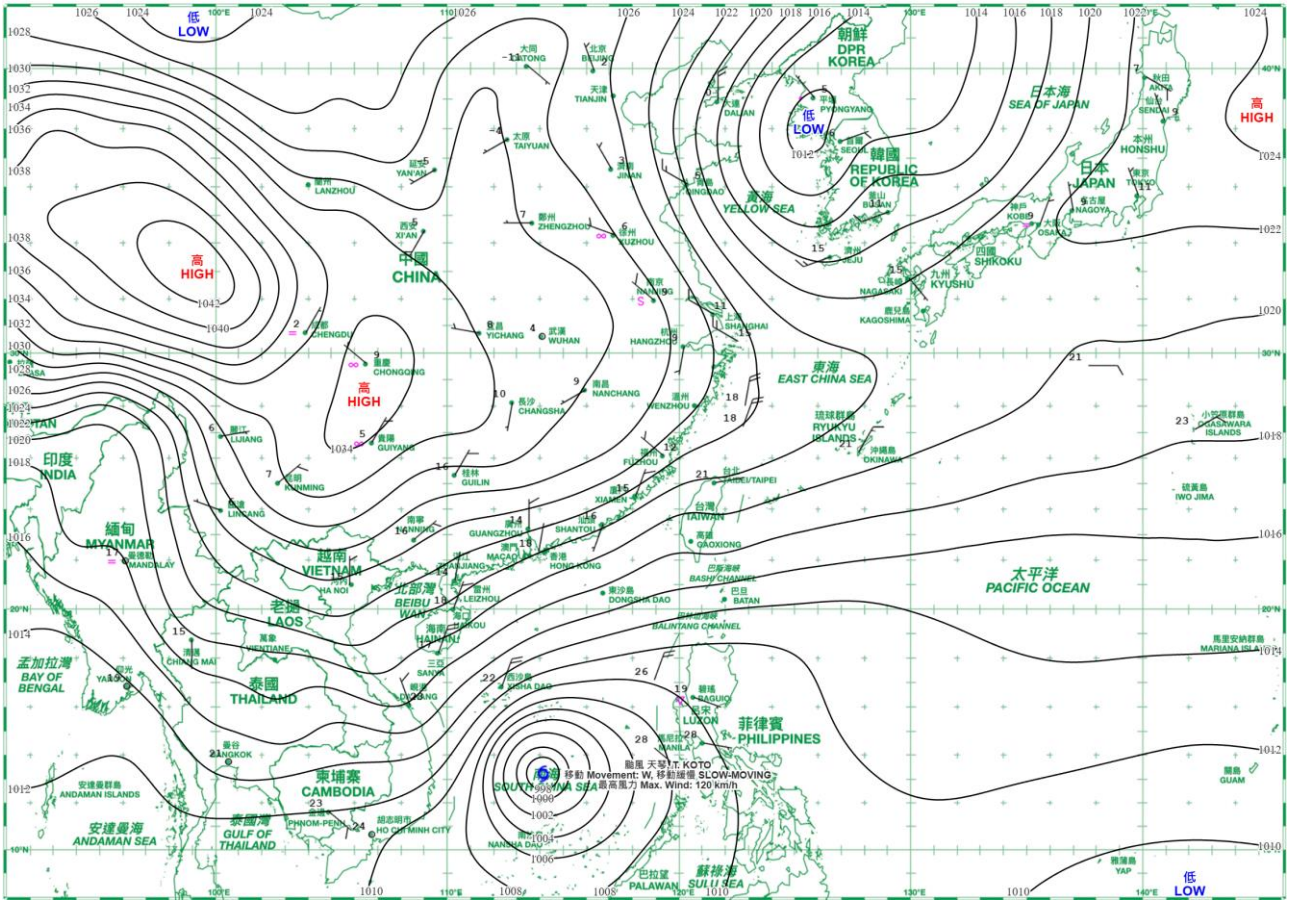
日期/Date: 25.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



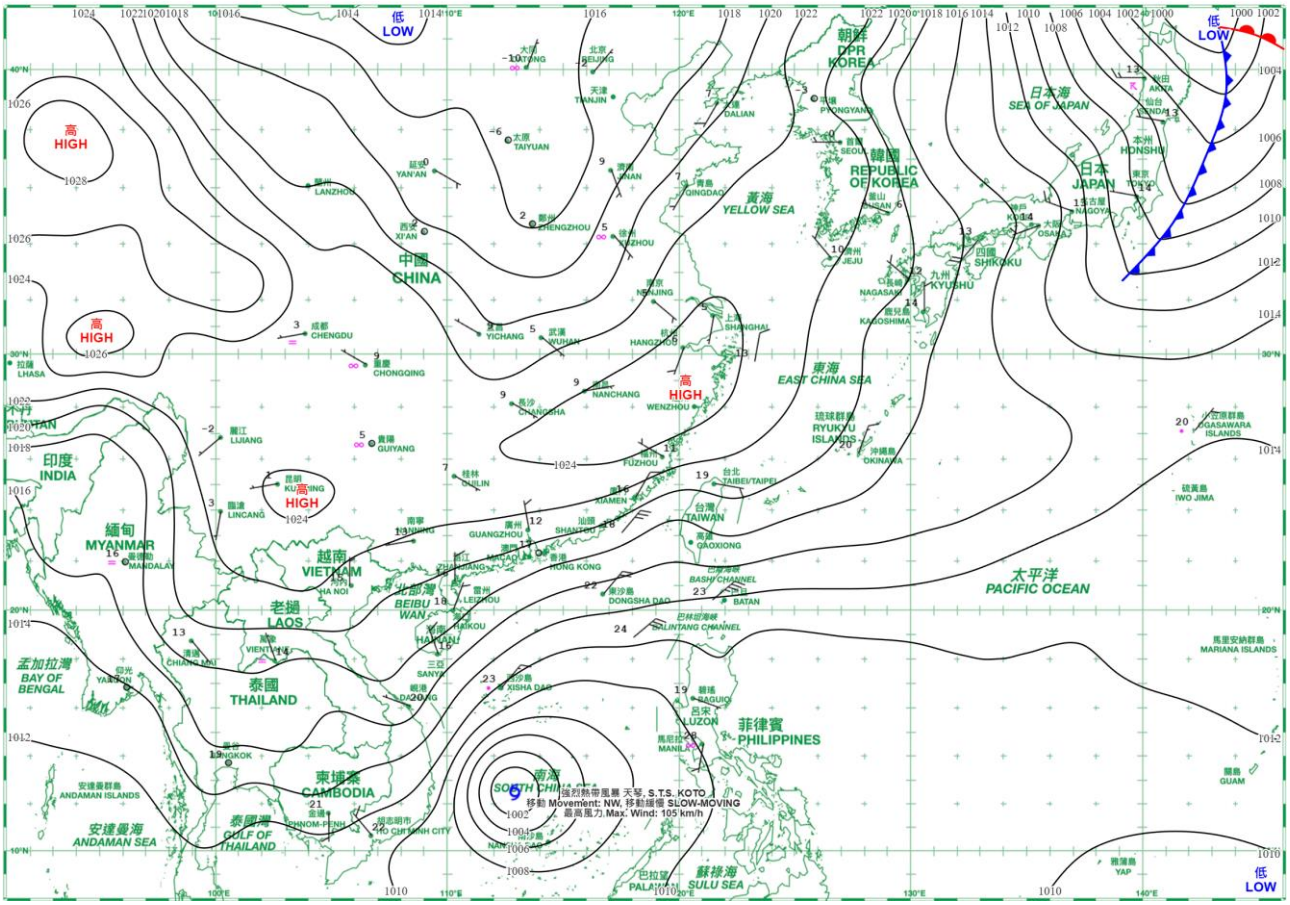
日期/Date: 26.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



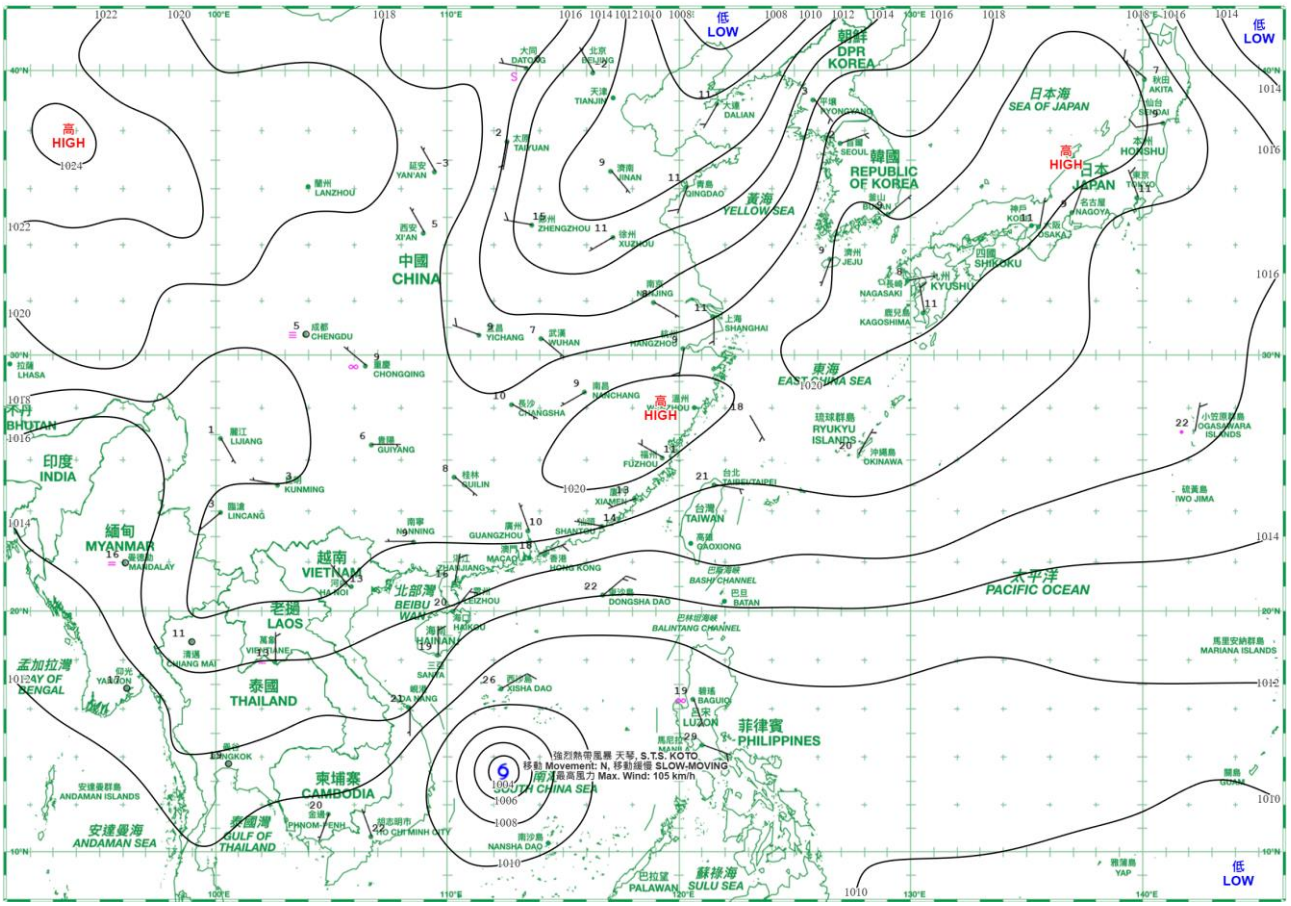
日期/Date: 27.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



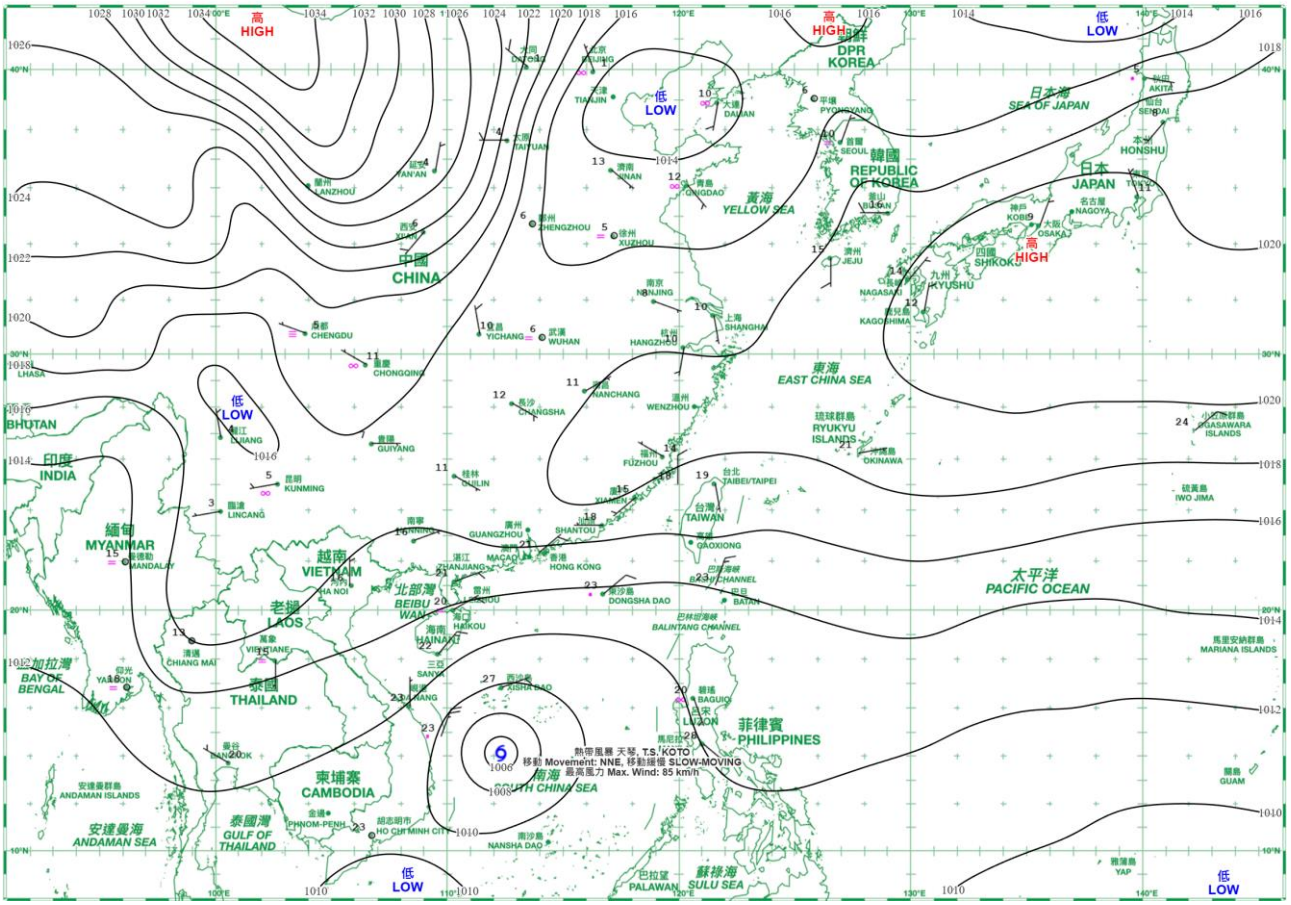
日期/Date: 28.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



日期/Date: 29.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



日期/Date: 30.11.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



4.1.1 二零二五年十一月香港氣象觀測摘錄(一)

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

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
十一月 November	百帕斯卡 hPa	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%	毫米 mm
1	1017.2	25.2	24.5	23.1	17.2	64	83	-
2	1017.4	27.7	25.3	23.5	18.3	66	77	-
3	1017.9	24.8	23.7	22.9	16.3	64	84	-
4	1016.6	23.2	22.3	21.6	16.6	70	89	Tr
5	1013.6	26.4	23.5	20.9	18.0	71	48	-
6	1013.6	27.3	24.8	23.0	19.9	75	79	0.3
7	1014.8	25.6	24.6	23.2	21.3	82	92	5.7
8	1015.4	28.1	25.9	24.6	21.4	76	40	-
9	1012.0	28.9	26.4	24.2	21.1	73	49	-
10	1008.8	27.2	25.0	23.3	17.9	65	82	-
11	1008.1	23.6	23.0	22.4	16.1	65	86	Tr
12	1011.6	25.3	22.5	20.8	14.9	63	78	-
13	1015.4	24.0	21.1	19.1	15.0	69	88	0.2
14	1017.1	26.0	22.2	18.4	16.8	73	62	0.7
15	1019.4	26.6	24.0	22.7	16.6	64	73	-
16	1020.3	26.4	23.8	22.4	18.3	72	39	-
17	1019.9	27.4	24.5	22.7	19.2	73	57	-
18	1022.8	23.9	20.3	14.7	11.6	57	86	Tr
19	1024.5	16.8	15.4	13.2	2.1	41	89	0.1
20	1023.7	18.2	16.5	14.6	2.4	39	88	Tr
21	1022.7	22.5	19.7	17.3	5.8	41	77	-
22	1021.4	23.7	20.5	17.5	10.5	53	23	-
23	1019.5	25.2	22.3	20.3	15.8	67	55	-
24	1018.3	25.8	23.4	21.5	16.1	65	77	Tr
25	1018.9	23.7	21.9	20.0	5.3	34	59	-
26	1019.5	22.8	20.0	17.6	8.1	46	83	-
27	1020.3	22.2	19.8	18.2	0.5	28	87	-
28	1017.9	22.6	19.3	16.7	4.2	38	76	-
29	1016.0	23.9	20.5	18.4	10.9	55	74	-
30	1015.1	24.5	22.3	20.7	15.1	64	88	-
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1017.3	24.7	22.3	20.3	13.8	60	72	7.0
正常* Normal*	1017.3	24.5	22.2	20.3	16.7	72	58	39.3
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory							

天文台於十一月十一日 2 時 2 分錄得本月最低氣壓 1006.3 百帕斯卡。
The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 1006.3 hectopascals at 0202 HKT on 11 November.

天文台於十一月九日 13 時 24 分錄得本月最高氣溫 28.9 °C。
The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 28.9 °C at 1324 HKT on 9 November.

天文台於十一月十九日 5 時 10 分錄得本月最低氣溫 13.2 °C。
The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 13.2 °C at 0510 HKT on 19 November.

天文台於十一月十三日 22 時 42 分錄得本月最高1分鐘平均降雨率 9 毫米/小時。
The maximum 1-minute mean rainfall rate recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 9 millimetres per hour at 2242 HKT on 13 November.

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

Tr - 微量 (降雨量少於 0.05 毫米)
Tr - Trace of rainfall (amount less than 0.05 mm)

4.1.2 二零二五年十一月香港氣象觀測摘錄(二)
4.1.2 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 2), November 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
十一月 November	小時 hours	小時 hours	兆焦耳/米^2 MJ/m^2	毫米 mm	度 degrees	公里/小時 km/h
1	0	2.3	5.82	2.5	050	24.1
2	0	4.5	14.38	4.0	070	26.1
3	0	1.3	6.79	3.6	060	36.7
4	0	-	4.35	1.4	010	30.0
5	0	8.0	17.81	3.5	360	21.9
6	0	4.4	13.20	2.1	060	35.1
7	0	-	4.22	1.1	070	41.3
8	0	9.4	18.33	3.3	060	24.1
9	0	7.2	13.87	3.9	010	14.0
10	0	9.4	16.01	5.0	360	31.6
11	0	-	2.76	2.1	350	37.4
12	0	8.7	17.00	5.0	350	32.7
13	0	2.5	11.85	2.4	360	30.1
14	0	7.8	17.62	3.8	360	26.3
15	0	6.2	14.71	3.9	070	33.6
16	0	9.5	18.22	3.3	070	26.5
17	0	9.9	17.84	4.8	070	26.6
18	0	5.0	13.67	5.8	360	44.1
19	0	0.7	6.64	3.5	360	42.8
20	0	-	6.81	3.2	360	27.7
21	0	6.0	14.74	3.5	360	25.0
22	0	9.9	17.80	2.4	360	22.3
23	0	8.8	16.46	2.6	070	16.4
24	0	6.9	14.44	5.5	060	15.2
25	0	9.7	17.95	5.4	360	39.0
26	0	9.6	16.82	6.0	360	21.2
27	0	7.1	15.05	5.1	360	37.3
28	0	9.8	18.27	3.2	360	26.0
29	0	8.6	14.29	2.5	060	20.5
30	0	0.6	8.45	1.2	050	20.8
平均/總值 Mean/Total	0	173.8	13.21	105.6	360	28.5
正常* Normal*	96.9 §	172.3	12.26	95.1	070	26.6
觀測站 Station	香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport	京士柏 King's Park			橫瀾島^ Waglan Island^	

橫瀾島於十一月十九日 3 時 32 分錄得本月最高陣風 71 公里/小時，風向 360 度。
The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 71 kilometres per hour from 360 degrees at 0332 HKT on 19 November.

低能見度是指能見度低於 8 公里，不包括出現霧、薄霧或降水。
- 在2004年及以前，香港國際機場的能見度讀數是基於專業氣象觀測員每小時的觀測數據。在2005年及以後，讀數是採用位於機場南跑道中間的能見度儀表在每小時前10分鐘的平均數據。這與使用儀器觀測來改進能見度評估的國際趨勢是一致的。
- 在2007年10月10日前曾出現於此摘錄內香港國際機場2005年及以後的低能見度時數資料乃基於專業氣象觀測員每小時的觀測數據。有關資料已於2007年10月10日起改為以機場南跑道中間之能見度儀表在每小時前10分鐘的平均數據計算。

Reduced visibility refers to visibility below 8 kilometres when there is no fog, mist, or precipitation.
- The visibility readings at the Hong Kong International Airport are based on hourly observations by professional meteorological observers in 2004 and before, and average readings over the 10-minute period before the clock hour of the visibility meter near the middle of the south runway from 2005 onwards. The change of the data source in 2005 is an improvement of the visibility assessment using instrumented observations following the international trend.
- Before 10 October 2007, the number of hours of reduced visibility at the Hong Kong International Airport in 2005 and thereafter displayed in this summary was based on hourly visibility observations by professional meteorological observers. Since 10 October 2007, the data have been revised using the average visibility readings over the 10-minute period before the clock hour, as recorded by the visibility meter near the middle of the south runway.

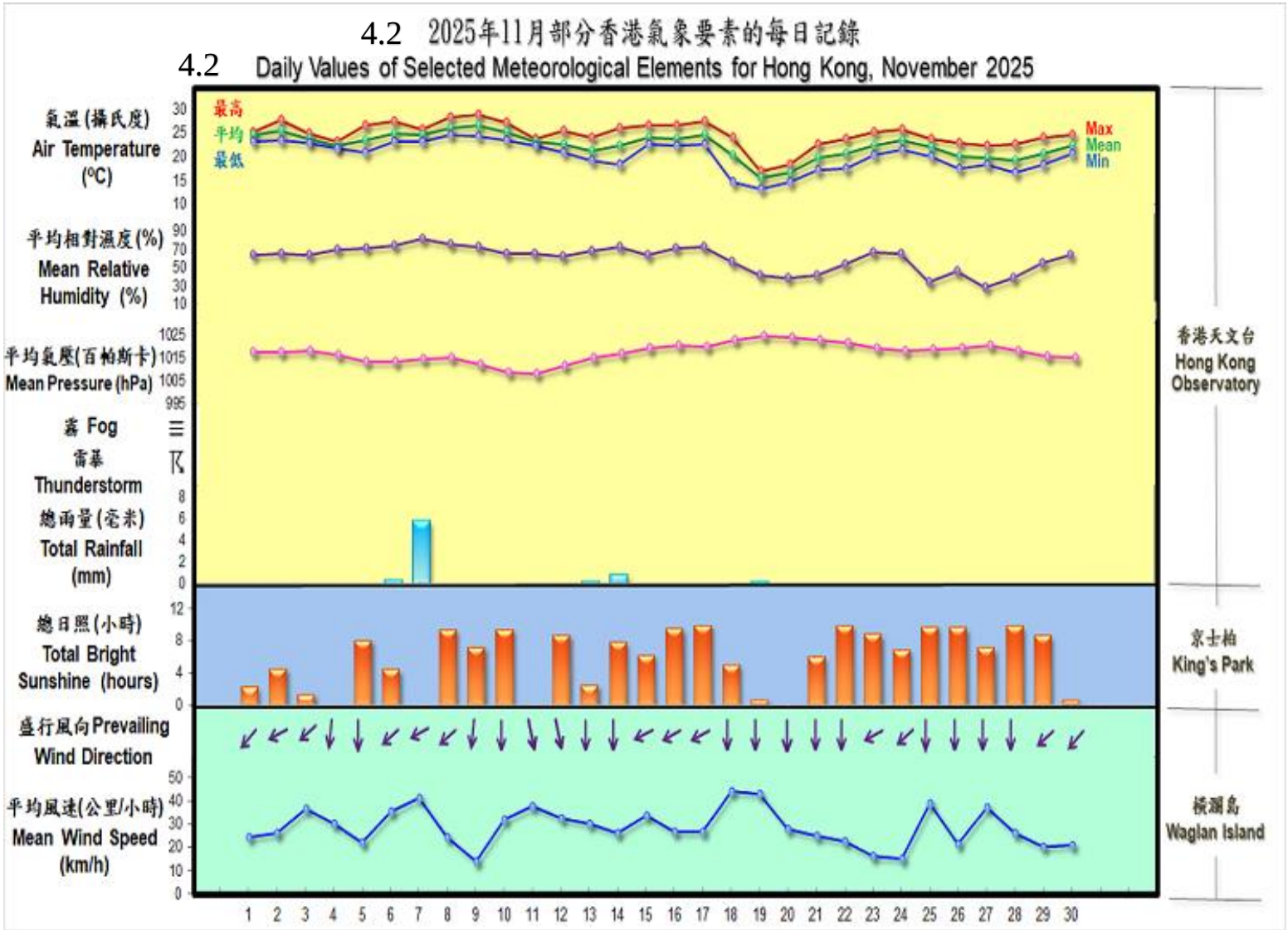
^ 如橫瀾島未能提供數據，則以長洲或其他鄰近氣象站的數據作補充，以計算盛行風向和平均風速。
^ In case the data are not available from Waglan Island, observations of Cheung Chau or other nearby weather stations will be incorporated in computing the Prevailing Wind Direction and Mean Wind Speed.

* 1991-2020 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (http://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/cis/normal/1991_2020/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
& 數據不完整
& Data incomplete

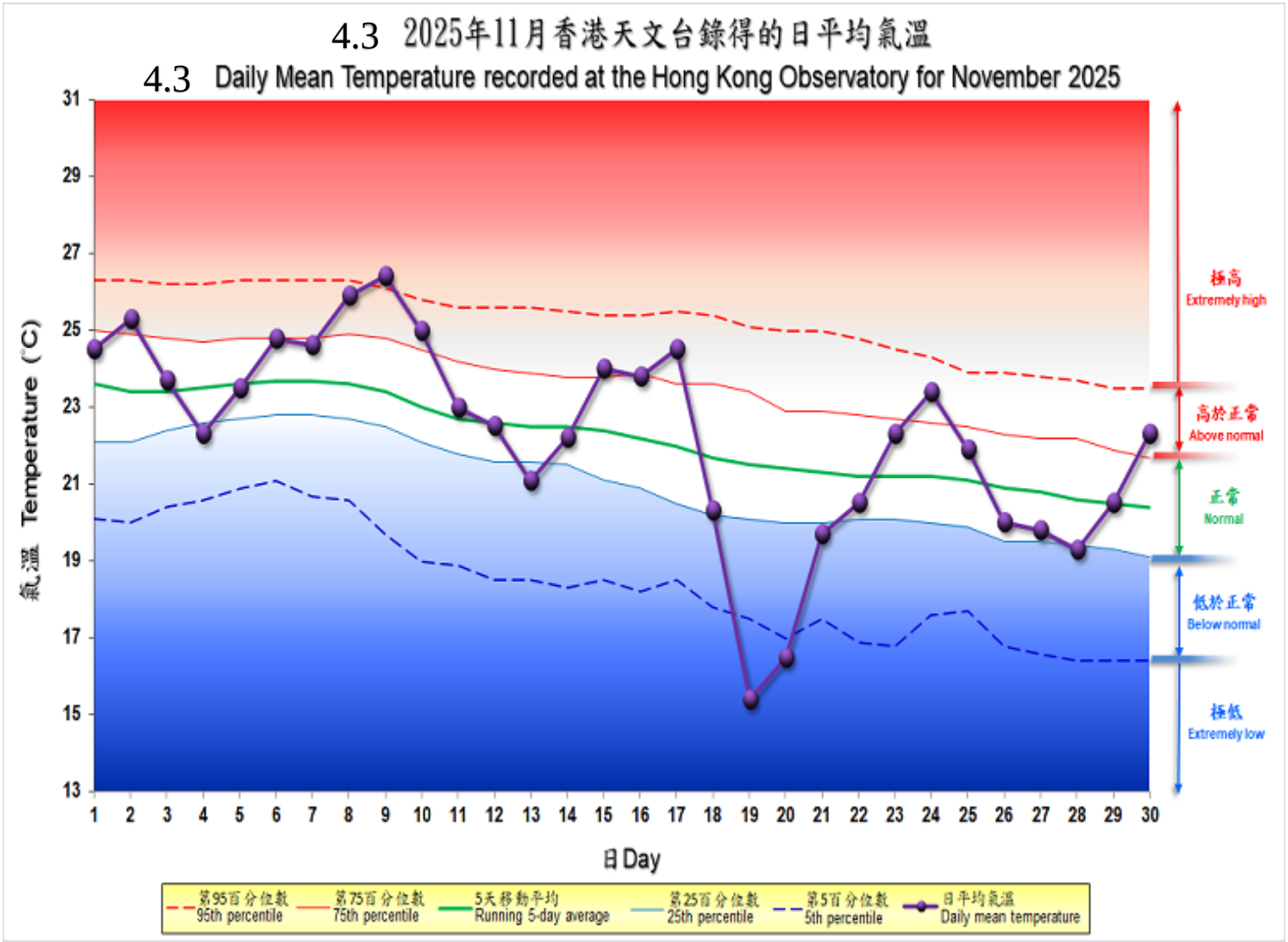
4.2 2025年11月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄

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



4.3 2025年11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 November 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