每月天氣摘要 二零一八年八月

Monthly Weather Summary August 2018

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1. 二零一八年八月天氣回顧

受月中熱帶氣旋貝碧嘉的外圍雨帶及月底與一道活躍低壓槽相關的大驟雨影響,二零一八年八月本港較多雨及遠較正常陰暗。本月平均雲量為百分之84,較八月份正常值百分之69多百分之15,是有記錄以來的其中一個最高。本月總日照只有116.2小時,較正常值188.9小時少百分之38,是有記錄以來八月份最低。本月錄得雨量615.1毫米,較八月份正常數值432.2毫米多百分之42。本年首八個月的累積雨量為1590.0毫米,較同期正常值1905.5毫米少百分之17。

受華南高空反氣旋影響,八月一日至九日本港天氣夾雜陽光及驟雨。八月七日早上本港陽光充沛及天氣酷熱,天文台當日接近正午氣溫飆升至全月最高的34.2度,高溫於下午在本港西部觸發大驟雨及雷暴,並為新界西部帶來超過30毫米的雨量,而大嶼山西南部更錄得超過100毫米的雨量。

同時,八月九日位於南海北部的一個廣闊低壓區增強為熱帶低氣壓,其後命名為貝碧嘉。貝碧嘉向北緩慢移動,在八月十一日接近正午於陽江附近登陸。隨後貝碧嘉以逆時針方向在廣東西部沿岸地區徘徊及於當晚移回沿岸海域,八月十二日貝碧嘉向東南漂移,其後它於八月十三日至十四日以逆時針方向在廣東西部沿岸海域徘徊並增強為熱帶風暴,八月十五日貝碧嘉加速向西南偏西移動,並增強為強烈熱帶風暴。它於翌日橫過北部灣。八月十七日貝碧嘉在越南北部登陸及在內陸減弱為一個低壓區。與貝碧嘉相關的外圍兩帶於八月十日至十六日為本港間中帶來狂風大驟雨及雷暴,其間本港普遍地區錄得超過150毫米雨量。

受南至西南氣流影響,八月十七日至十九日本港大致多雲、間中有驟雨及雷暴。八月十九日的大驟雨為荃灣、葵青及大嶼山帶來超過 70 毫米雨量。八月二十日至二十一日位於華南沿岸的一道廣闊低壓槽持續為本港帶來有驟雨的天氣。

位於南海東北部的一個低壓區在八月二十二日向東北緩慢移動並於八月二十三日在 台灣附近發展成為熱帶低氣壓,其後它沿著台灣西部海岸向北緩慢移動,八月二十四日 該熱帶低氣壓轉向西北偏西移動並於八月二十五日在福建登陸。八月二十二日在風勢微 弱的情況下,本港天氣炎熱及部分時間有陽光,高溫觸發的對流活動在黃昏時為本港帶 來大驟雨及雷暴。八月二十三日本港仍然間中有驟雨及狂風雷暴,當晚下雨期間,天文 台的氣溫下降至全月最低的 24.6 度。

八月二十四日至二十五日除有一兩陣驟雨外,本港大致天晴。在風勢微弱的情況下,日間部分時間有煙霞。受廣東沿岸一個廣闊低壓區影響,本港天氣於八月二十六日黃昏開始轉差及有大驟雨,其後接近午夜的大雨為大嶼山及港島部分地區帶來超過 100 毫米雨量。一道活躍的低壓槽在本月餘下時間持續為本港帶來間中有大驟雨及狂風雷暴的天氣。八月二十九日新界地區兩勢較大,需要發出紅色暴兩警告信號、山泥傾瀉警告及新界北部水浸特別報告。當日新界大部分地區錄得超過 100 毫米雨量,而屯門、元朗、大

埔及北區的雨量更超過 200 毫米。新界多處出現嚴重水浸,粉嶺亦發生山泥傾瀉,導致交通嚴重阻塞。八月二十九日早上汀九附近亦有一宗水龍捲報告。

本月有十一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。

1. The Weather of August 2018

Affected by the outer rainbands of tropical cyclone Bebinca in mid-August and the heavy showers associated with an active trough of low pressure towards the end of the month, the weather in Hong Kong was wetter and much gloomier than usual in August 2018. The mean amount of cloud in the month was 84 percent, 15 percent above the normal of 69 percent and one of the highest on record for August. The duration of bright sunshine in the month was only 116.2 hours, about 38 percent lower than the normal figure of 188.9 hours and the lowest on record for August. The monthly rainfall was 615.1 millimetres, about 42 percent above the normal of 432.2 millimetres in August. The accumulated rainfall recorded in the first eight months of the year was 1590.0 millimetres, a deficit of 17 percent compared to the normal of 1905.5 millimetres for the same period.

Under the influence of an anticyclone aloft southern China, the weather in Hong Kong was marked by a mixture of sunshine and showers on 1 - 9 August. With plenty of sunshine in the morning, it was very hot with the temperature at the Hong Kong Observatory soaring to 34.2 degrees around noon on 7 August, the highest in the month. The high temperatures then triggered heavy thundery showers over the western part of Hong Kong in that afternoon, bringing more than 30 millimetres of rainfall to the western part of the New Territories and over 100 millimetres to the southwestern part of Lantau Island.

Meanwhile, a broad area of low pressure over the northern part of the South China Sea intensified into a tropical depression on 9 August and was later named as Bebinca. It moved slowly northward and made landfall near Yangjiang around noon on 11 August. Bebinca then made an anti-clockwise loop over the coastal region of western Guangdong and moved back to the coastal waters that night. After drifting southeastwards on 12 August, Bebinca intensified into a tropical storm and looped slowly in anti-clockwise direction off the coast of western Guangdong on 13 and 14 August. Bebinca picked up speed to move west-southwestwards and intensified into a severe tropical storm on 15 August. It moved across Beibu Wan the next day. Bebinca made landfall over the northern part of Vietnam and weakened into an area of low pressure inland on 17 July. The outer rainbands associated

with Bebinca brought occasional heavy squally showers and thunderstorms to Hong Kong on 10 - 16 August with more than 150 millimetres of rainfall generally recorded over the territory during this period.

Affected by a south to southwesterly airstream, the weather in Hong Kong was mainly cloudy with occasional showers and thunderstorms on 17 - 19 August. The showers were heavier on 19 August with more than 70 millimetres of rainfall recorded over Tsuen Wan, Kwai Tsing and Lantau Island. A broad trough of low pressure over the south China coast continued to bring showery weather to Hong Kong on 20 - 21 August.

A low pressure area over the northeastern part of the South China Sea moved slowly northeastwards on 22 August. It then developed into a tropical depression on 23 August near Taiwan and edged northwards slowly along the western coast of Taiwan. The tropical depression turned west-northwest on 24 August and made landfall over Fujian on 25 August. Locally, under light wind condition, it was hot with sunny periods on 22 August. Convective activities triggered by high temperatures also brought heavy showers and thunderstorms to Hong Kong on that evening. Occasional showers and squally thunderstorms still affected the territory on 23 August, the temperature at the Hong Kong Observatory fell to the lowest in the month of 24.6 degrees in rain that night.

Apart from one or two showers, the weather of Hong Kong was generally fine on 24 - 25 August. Under light winds condition, there were some haze during the day. Affected by a broad area of low pressure along the coast of Guangdong, local weather started to deteriorate with heavy showers in the evening of 26 August. The heavy rain around midnight of 26 August brought more than 100 millimetres of rainfall to parts of the Lantau Island and Hong Kong Island. An active trough of low pressure continued to bring occasional heavy showers and squally thunderstorms to Hong Kong for the rest of the month. Rain was particularly heavy in the New Territories on 29 August, necessitating the issuance of the Red Rainstorm Warning, Landslip Warning and Special Announcement on Flooding in the Northern New Territories. More than 100 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over most parts of the New Territories, and rainfall even exceeded 200 millimetres over Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tai Po and North District. There were serious flooding over many places in the New Territories and landslides in Fanling, resulting in significant disruption of traffic. A waterspout was also reported near Ting Kau on the morning of 29 August.

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

During the month, four aircraft 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 二零一八年八月發出的警告及信號

Table 1.1 Warnings and Signals issued in August 2018

熱帶氣旋警告信號

Tropical Cyclones Warning Signals

熱帶氣旋名稱	信號		時間 ng Time	終結 Ending	
Name of Tropical Cyclone	Signal Number	日/月	時	日/月	時
		day/month	hour	day/month	hour
貝碧嘉 BEBINCA	1 3 1	9/8 14/8 15/8	1715 0520 0220	14/8 15/8 15/8	0520 0220 0520

暴雨警告信號

Rainstorm Warnings

Rainstorm Warnings	開始	 序間	終結	 時間
颜色		ing Time	Ending	
Colour	日/月	時	日/月	時
	day/month	hour	day/month	hour
黃色 Amber	10/8	1615	10/8	1850
黄色 Amber	11/8	0715	11/8	1205
黄色 Amber	12/8	0515	12/8	0645
黃色 Amber	17/8	1020	17/8	1125
黄色 Amber	19/8	0625	19/8	0915
黄色 Amber	20/8	0510	20/8	0745
黃色 Amber	22/8	1810	22/8	1945
黃色 Amber	26/8	2215	26/8	2305
紅色 Red	26/8	2305	27/8	0045
黃色 Amber	27/8	0045	27/8	0145
黃色 Amber	27/8	2110	28/8	0220
黃色 Amber	28/8	1320	28/8	1445
黄色 Amber	29/8	1410	29/8	1840
紅色 Red	29/8	1840	29/8	2150
黃色 Amber	29/8	2150	29/8	2230

酷熱天氣警告

Very Hot Weather Warning

	時間 ng Time	終結時間 Ending Time					
日/月	時	日/月	時				
day/month	hour	day/month hour					
27/7	0645	2/8	1700				
3/8	0830	9/8	1920				
25/8 1145		25/8	1900				

雷暴警告

Thunderstorm Warning

開始		終結	 時間	開始	時間	終結時間	
Beginnin		Ending Time			ng Time	Ending Time	
日/月	時	日/月	時	日/月 時		日/月	時
day/month	hour	day/month	hour	day/month	hour	day/month	hour
1/0	0025	1 /0	1000	2/0	0500	2/0	0700
1/8	0937	1/8	1230	2/8	0500	2/8	0700
2/8	0720	2/8	0830	3/8	1025	3/8	1330
3/8	1855	3/8	2025	4/8	0620	4/8	0945
4/8	1650	4/8	1800	5/8	0625	5/8	0830
5/8	1210	5/8	1400	5/8	1446	5/8	1700
6/8	0935	6/8	1100	6/8	1235	6/8	1600
7/8	0424	7/8	0730	7/8	1045	7/8	1430
8/8	0240	8/8	0520	10/8	0410	10/8	0710
10/8	1245	10/8	1445	10/8	1530	10/8	2400
11/8	0515	11/8	1700	12/8	0140	12/8	1000
12/8	1023	12/8	1730	14/8	0145	14/8	0830
14/8	0925	14/8	1230	14/8	1345	14/8	1700
16/8	1725	16/8	1900	17/8	0045	17/8	0245
17/8	0330	17/8	0430	17/8	0720	17/8	1445
17/8	2335	18/8	0500	18/8	0515	18/8	0900
19/8	0405	19/8	1045	19/8	1745	19/8	2000
20/8	0135	20/8	0900	20/8	1710	20/8	2400
21/8	1225	21/8	1800	22/8	1230	22/8	1345
22/8	1625	22/8	2100	22/8	2210	23/8	0030
23/8	1015	23/8	1130	23/8	1915	23/8	2345
26/8	0305	26/8	0445	26/8	2018	27/8	0400
27/8	2040	28/8	0400	28/8	1145	28/8	1900
29/8	0325	29/8	0530	29/8	0805	29/8	1000
29/8	1105	30/8	1400	31/8	0315	31/8	1030
31/8	1453	31/8	2315				
		•					

新界北水浸特別報告

Special Announcement on Flooding in the northern New Territories

	時間 ng Time	終結時間 Ending Time				
日/月 day/month			時 hour			
22/8 28/8 29/8	1845 1425 1600	22/8 28/8 30/8	2130 1635 0645			

山泥傾瀉警告

Landslip Warning

	時間	終結時間				
Beginni	ng Time	Ending Time				
日/月	時	日/月 時				
day/month	hour	day/month hour				
29/8	1800	30/8	1800			

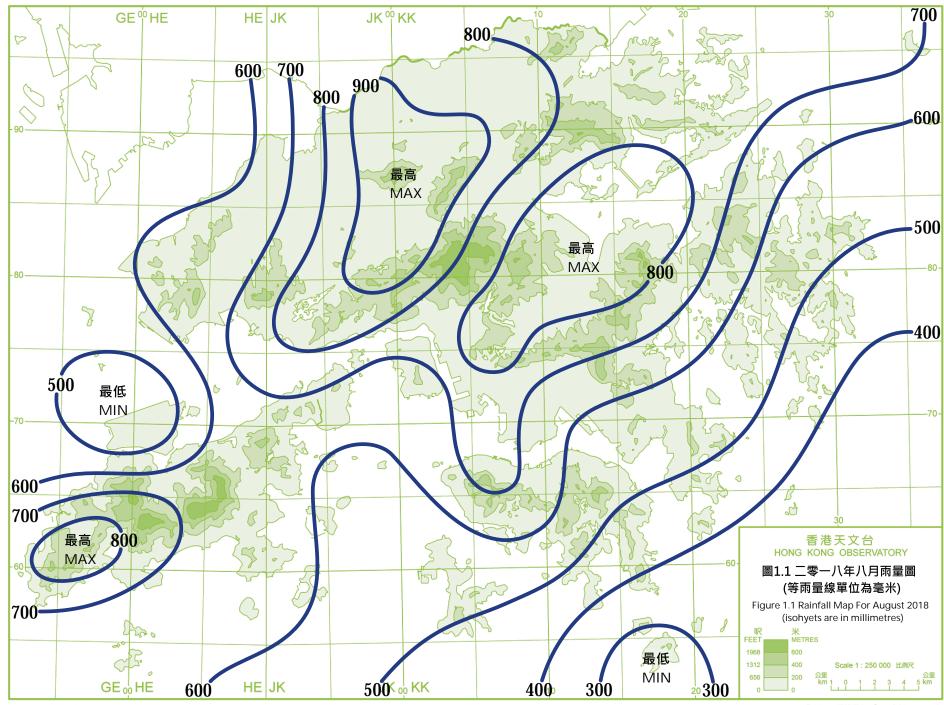




圖 1.2 二零一八年八月二十九日早上汀九附近有一宗水龍捲報告

Fig. 1.2 A waterspout reported near Ting Kau on the morning of 29 August 2018

2.1 二零一八年八月熱帶氣旋概述

二零一八年八月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了 11 個熱帶氣旋,當中貝碧嘉引致天文台需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號。二零一八年六至八月熱帶氣旋活動相當活躍,主因是熱帶輻合帶偏強,有利熱帶氣旋生成。期間西北太平洋上副熱帶高壓脊的位置亦較正常偏東及偏北,在這個配置下的引導氣流有利在西北太平洋上形成的風暴移向華東至日本一帶,引致該區風暴連場。

熱帶低氣壓雲雀於七月二十五日在硫黃島之西南約 690 公里的北太平洋西部上形成,大致向東北方向移動,並逐漸增強。雲雀於七月二十六日晚上增強為颱風,翌日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 140 公里。雲雀於七月二十九日先後橫掃日本本州南部及九州北部,並減弱為熱帶風暴。隨後兩天雲雀以逆時針方向在九州以南海域轉了一個圈,然後於八月一日以西南偏南路徑橫過東海。八月二日早上雲雀向北迴轉,隨後向西加速。雲雀於八月三日日間在上海沿岸登陸及移入內陸,晚間在江蘇減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導,雲雀吹襲日本期間,造成至少24人受傷,超過15萬戶停電,逾400 班航班取消。

熱帶低氣壓珊珊於八月二日晚上在關島之東北約 960 公里的北太平洋西部上形成,初時向西南偏西方向移動。珊珊於八月三日開始採取西北偏北路徑移向日本,並逐漸增強。珊珊於八月四日增強為颱風,並於八月七日達到其最高強度,中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 145 公里。隨後珊珊逐漸減弱,於八月九日掠過日本關東沿岸地區,並轉向東北方向移動。翌日珊珊在日本以東的海域演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導,珊珊吹襲日本期間,造成至少六人受傷。

熱帶低氣壓摩羯於八月七日在沖繩島之東南約980公里的北太平洋西部上形成,初時移動緩慢。翌日摩羯增強為熱帶風暴,並於隨後數天移向沖繩島。摩羯掠過沖繩島以南海域後,採取西北路徑橫過東海,八月十二日晚上達到其最高強度,中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時85公里。摩羯登陸浙江沿岸後,移入内陸及減弱,最後於八月十四日在山東減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導,摩羯吹襲華東期間造成至少二人死亡。

熱帶低氣壓貝碧嘉於八月九日在香港之西南約540公里的南海北部上形成,向北緩慢移動,在八月十一日接近正午於廣東西部陽江附近登陸。隨後貝碧嘉以逆時針方向在廣東西部沿岸地區徘徊及於當晚移回沿岸海域,八月十二日貝碧嘉向東南漂移並增強為熱帶風暴,它於八月十三日至十四日以逆時針方向在廣東西部沿岸海域徘徊,八月十五

日貝碧嘉加速向西南偏西移動,並增强爲强烈熱帶風暴,達到其最高強度,中心附近的最高持續風速估計為每小時 90 公里。翌日貝碧嘉橫過北部灣,八月十七日在越南北部登陸及在內陸減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導,貝碧嘉為廣東、廣西及海南帶來狂風暴雨,造成最少三人死亡、二人失蹤。貝碧嘉吹襲越南期間,多處有水浸及山泥傾瀉,至少有10人死亡,三人失蹤。 有關貝碧嘉對香港的影響,請參閱它的熱帶氣旋報告。

熱帶低氣壓麗琵於八月十一日晚上在硫黃島之東南偏南約 560 公里的北太平洋西部上形成,向西北移動並逐漸增強。麗琵於八月十三日增強為強烈熱帶風暴,並達到其最高強度,中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 90 公里。麗琵於八月十五日橫過日本九州,隨後在朝鮮半島以南海域減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導,麗琵為日本九州帶來狂風暴雨,一人被強風吹倒墮海重傷。

赫克托在北太平洋東部上形成,八月十四日凌晨以熱帶風暴強度越過國際換日線進入北太平洋西部,中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時75公里。赫克托向西北偏西方向移動並繼續減弱,翌日在海上消散。

熱帶低氣壓溫比亞於八月十五日早上在沖繩島之西北偏北約 90 公里的北太平洋西部上形成,下午增強為熱帶風暴,向西北或西北偏西移動,橫過東海。溫比亞於八月十六日晚上達到其最高強度,中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 85 公里。溫比亞於八月十七日早上登陸上海沿岸,採取西北偏西路徑移入內陸並逐漸減弱,翌日晚上在河南減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導,溫比亞在華東及華中共造成至少 22 人死亡及七人失踪,超過一千萬人受災,直接經濟損失接近 50 億元人民幣。

熱帶低氣壓蘇力於八月十六日在關島之西北約340公里的北太平洋西部上形成,大致採取偏北路徑移動,並逐漸增強。蘇力於八月十八日在硫黃島以西的海域增強為強颱風,並轉向西北偏西移動,翌日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165公里。隨後蘇力先後橫過東海及黃海,並逐漸減弱,八月二十三日轉向東北移動,晚上減弱為強烈熱帶風暴並橫過朝鮮半島。蘇力於翌日晚間在日本本州以北的海域上演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導,蘇力吹襲韓國期間,一人被大浪捲走失蹤、兩人受傷。而蘇力在日本奄美大島亦造成至少一人受傷,逾2萬戶停電。

熱帶低氣壓西馬侖於八月十八日早上在關島以東約 1060 公里的北太平洋西部上形

成,採取西北路徑移向日本以南海域,並逐漸增強。西馬侖於八月二十二日增強為強颱風,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。西馬侖於八月二十三日晚間先後橫掃日本四國及本州西部,八月二十四在日本本州以北的海域上演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導,西馬侖為日本帶來狂風暴雨,引致山泥傾瀉,造成至少三人死亡、 22人受傷,近10萬戶停電。

一個在南海東北部形成及徘徊在台灣附近的低壓區於八月二十三日早上在高雄以 北約 40 公里處發展為一個熱帶低氣壓,其中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 55 公 里。該熱帶低氣壓移動緩慢,當日在台灣西部徘徊,翌日向西北移動,橫過台灣海峽。 它於八月二十五日早上在福建沿岸登陸,日間在福建內陸減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導,該熱帶低氣壓為台灣帶來狂風暴雨,引致多處水浸,造成至少七人 死亡、119人受傷。

熱帶低氣壓飛燕於八月二十七日晚上在關島以東約 1520 公里的北太平洋西部上形成,初時向西北方向移動並迅速增強。飛燕於八月二十九日增強為颱風並轉向西移動, 於八月三十一日進一步發展為超強颱風,移向琉球群島以東海域。

2.1 Overview of Tropical Cyclones in August 2018

Eleven tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in August 2018, of which Bebinca necessitated the issuance of the tropical cyclone warning signals by the Observatory. The active tropical cyclone activity during June to August was mainly due to the stronger than normal Intertropical Convergence Zone which favoured the genesis of tropical cyclone. Moreover, the location of subtropical ridge over the western North Pacific was farther east and north than usual. The steering flow under this configuration favoured tropical cyclones formed over the western North Pacific to move towards the vicinity of eastern China and Japan, bringing stormy weather to the region.

Jongdari formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 690 km southwest of Iwo Jima on 25 July. Moving generally northeastward, it intensified gradually and became a typhoon on the night of 26 July. Jongdari reached its peak intensity on the morning of 27 August with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 140 km/h near its centre. It moved across the southern part of Honshu, and then the northern part of Kyushu of Japan on 29 July, and weakened into a tropical storm. Jongdari made an anti-clockwise loop over the seas south of Kyushu in the next two days and then moved across the East China Sea on a south-southwesterly course. Jongdari made a sharp turn to the north on the morning of 2 August and then picked up speed towards the west. It made landfall over the coast of Shanghai on 3 August during the day, moved inland and weakened into an area of low pressure over Jiangsu at night.

According to press reports, at least 24 people were injured and over 400 flights were cancelled in Japan during the passage of Jongdari. Electricity supply to more than 150,000 households was interrupted.

Shanshan formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 960 km northeast of Guam on the night of 2 August and tracked west-southwestwards at first. It intensified gradually and started to track north-northwestwards towards Japan on 3 August. Shanshan developed into a typhoon on 4 August, reaching its peak intensity on 7 August with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 145 km/h near its centre. Shanshan weakened gradually afterwards and skirted past the coastal areas of Kanto region on 9 August, and turned to move northeastwards. It evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the sea areas east of Japan the next day.

According to press reports, at least six people were injured in Japan during the passage of Shanshan.

Yagi formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 980 km

southeast of Okinawa on 7 August and moved slowly at first. It intensified into a tropical storm the next day and turned to move towards Okinawa in the following few days. After sweeping across the sea areas south of Okinawa, Yagi moved across the East China Sea on a northwesterly course and reached its peak intensity on the night of 12 August with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 85 km/h near its centre. After making landfall over the coast of Zhejiang, Yagi moved inland and weakened. It finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Shandong on 14 August.

According to press reports, Yagi left at least two deaths during its passage over eastern China.

Bebinca formed as a tropical depression over the northern part of the South China Sea about 540 km southwest of Hong Kong. Moving slowly northwards, it made landfall near Yangjiang of the western Guangdong around noon on 11 August. Bebinca then made an anti-clockwise loop over the coastal region of western Guangdong and moved back to the coastal waters that night. After drifting southeastwards on 12 August, Bebinca intensified into a tropical storm and looped slowly in anti-clockwise direction off the coast of western Guangdong on 13 and 14 August. Bebinca picked up speed to move west-southwestwards and intensified into a severe tropical storm on 15 August, reaching its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 90 km/hr near its centre. It moved across Beibu Wan the next day. Bebinca made landfall over the northern part of Vietnam and weakened into an area of low pressure inland on 17 August.

According to press reports, Bebinca brought torrential rain and squalls to Guangdong, Guangxi and Hainan. At least three people were killed and 2 were reported missing. Bebinca also caused extensive flooding and landslides in Vietnam during its passage, killing at least 10 people with another three missing. For Bebinca's impact to Hong Kong, please refer to the Tropical Cyclone Report of Bebinca.

Leepi formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 560 km south-southeast of Iwo Jima on the night of 11 August. It tracked northwestward and intensified gradually. Leepi developed into a severe tropical storm on 13 August, reaching its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 90 km/h near its centre. Leepi swept across Kyushu of Japan on 15 August and then weakened into an area of low pressure over the seas south of the Korean Peninsula.

According to press reports, Leepi brought torrential rain and squalls to Kyushu of Japan. One person fell into the sea under strong wind and suffered from serious injury.

Originating from the eastern North Pacific, tropical storm Hector crossed the International Date Line and entered the western North Pacific on the small hours of 14 August, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 75 km/h near its centre. Moving west-northwestwards, Hector continued to weaken and dissipate over sea the next day.

Rumbia formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 90 km north-northwest of Okinawa on the morning of 15 August, and developed into a tropical storm that afternoon. It generally took on a northwest or west-northwesterly course across the East China Sea. Rumbia reached its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 85 km/h near its centre on the night of 16 August. After making landfall over the coast of Shanghai on the morning of 17 August, Rumbia moved inland on a west-northwesterly course and weakened gradually. It finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Henan the next night.

According to press reports, at least 22 people were killed and seven were missing in eastern and central China during the passage of Rumbia. More than 10 million people were affected, with a direct economic loss of about five billion RMB.

Soulik formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 340 km northwest of Guam on the night of 16 August. It generally took on a northerly track and intensified gradually. Soulik intensified into a severe typhoon over the sea areas west of Iwo Jima on the night of 18 August and turned to move west-northwestwards. It reached its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 165 km/h near its centre the next morning. Soulik swept across the East China Sea and the Yellow Sea afterwards and weakened gradually. It turned to track northeastwards, weakened into a severe tropical storm during the night of 23 August and moved across the Korean Peninsula. Soulik evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the seas north of Honshu, Japan the next night.

According to press reports, one people was swept away by freak waves and reported missing and two others were injured in the Republic of Korea during the passage of Soulik. At least one person was injured and electricity supply to over 20 000 households was interrupted on the island of Amami Oshima, Japan during the passage of Soulik.

Cimaron formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 060 km east of Guam on the morning of 18 August. It took on a northwesterly track in the direction of the sea areas south of Japan and intensified gradually. Cimaron developed into a severe typhoon on 22 August, reaching its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 155 km/h near its centre. After skirting over Shikoku and then moving across the western part of Honshu, Japan on the night of 23 August, Cimaron finally evolved into an

extratropical cyclone over the seas north of Honshu, Japan the next day.

According to press reports, Cimaron brought torrential rain and squalls to Japan with unleashed landslides, leaving at least three deaths and 22 injuries. Electricity supply to about 100 000 households was interrupted.

Originating in the northeastern part of the South China Sea, an area of low pressure near Taiwan developed into a tropical depression about 40 km north of Gaoxiong on the morning on 23 August with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 55 km/h near its centre. The tropical depression moved slowly and lingered around western Taiwan on that day. It swept across the Taiwan Strait on a northwesterly course on 24 August and made landfall over the coast of Fujian on the morning of 25 August. The tropical depression weakened into an area of low pressure over inland Fujian during the day.

According to press reports, torrential rain and squalls brought by the tropical depression triggered extensive flooding in Taiwan. At least seven people were killed and 119 people were injured.

Jebi formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 520 km east of Guam on the night of 27 August. It tracked northwestwards at first and intensified rapidly. Jebi intensified into a typhoon on 29 August and turned to move westwards. It further developed into a super typhoon on 31 August and moved in the direction of seas east of Ryukyu Islands.

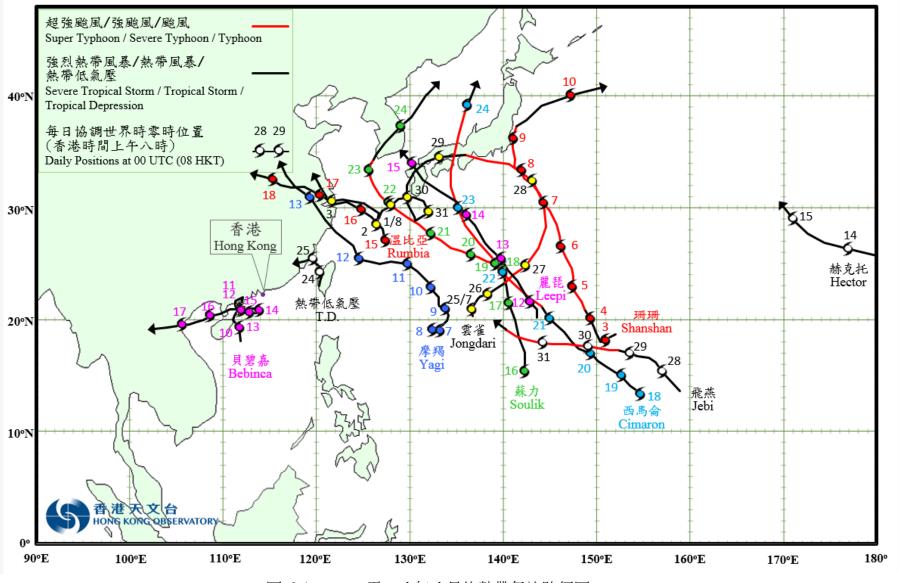


圖 2.1 二零一八年八月的熱帶氣旋路徑圖

Fig. 2.1 Tracks of tropical cyclones in August 2018

2.2 強烈熱帶風暴貝碧嘉 (1816)

二零一八年八月九日至十七日

貝碧嘉是二零一八年第三個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。在微弱引導氣流的背景下,貝碧嘉路徑飄忽,頗長時間在廣東西部沿海一帶徘徊,引致熱帶氣旋警告信號連續生效了 132 小時 5 分鐘,是一九四六年以來的第三最長,僅次於 1964 年桃麗達的 161 小時及 1977 年戴娜的 139 小時 10 分鐘。

熱帶低氣壓貝碧嘉於八月九日在香港之西南約 540 公里的南海北部上形成,向北緩慢移動,在八月十一日接近正午於廣東西部陽江附近登陸。隨後貝碧嘉以逆時針方向在廣東西部沿岸地區徘徊及於當晚移回沿岸海域,八月十二日貝碧嘉向東南漂移並增強為熱帶風暴,它於八月十三日至十四日以逆時針方向在廣東西部沿岸海域徘徊,八月十五日貝碧嘉加速向西南偏西移動,並增强爲强烈熱帶風暴,達到其最高強度,中心附近的最高持續風速估計為每小時 90 公里。翌日貝碧嘉橫過北部灣,八月十七日在越南北部登陸及在內陸減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導,貝碧嘉為廣東、廣西及海南帶來狂風暴雨,造成最少三人死亡,二 人失蹤。貝碧嘉吹襲越南期間,多處有水浸及山泥傾瀉,至少有 10 人死亡,三人失蹤。

香港天文台在八月九日下午 5 時 15 分發出一號戒備信號,當時貝碧嘉集結在香港之西南約 540 公里。在八月九日至十三日期間,本港普遍吹和緩至清勁的東至東南風,離岸及高地間中吹強風。八月十四日貝碧嘉開始緩慢地向偏北方向移動,稍為靠近珠江口一帶,天文台在八月十四日上午 5 時 20 分發出三號强風信號,當時貝碧嘉位於香港之西南偏南約 190 公里。由於貝碧嘉環流相對較細小,當日本港只普遍吹和緩至清勁的東至東南風,離岸及高地間中吹強風。貝碧嘉於當日下午 2 時左右最接近香港,在本港之西南偏南約 150 公里掠過。晚上貝碧嘉向偏西方向移動及遠離香港,天文台在八月十五日上午 2 時 20 分以一號戒備信號取代三號強風信號,並於當日上午 5 時 20 分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。

貝碧嘉影響香港期間,尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上) 3.33 米,大埔滘則錄得最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.43 米。天文台總部於八月十二日下午 5 時 34 分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓 994.7 百帕斯卡,當時貝碧嘉位於本港之西南約 260 公里。

受華南高空反氣旋影響,八月九日本港部分時間有陽光,局部地區有驟雨,日間天氣酷熱。與貝碧嘉相關的外圍兩帶在八月十至十五日間中為本港帶來狂風大驟雨及雷暴,天文台在八月十、十一及十二日均有發出黃色暴兩警告信號。在八月九至十五日期間,本港普遍錄得超過 150 毫米雨量,新界部分地區的雨量更超過 250 毫米。

貝碧嘉吹襲香港期間,本港有至少 18 宗塌樹報告。元朗新田公路有大樹倒塌,壓 毀兩部駛經的私家車及貨櫃車,其中一名司機受輕傷。

2.2 Severe Tropical Storm Bebinca (1816) 9 to 17 August 2018

Bebinca was the third tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2018. Under the influence of weak steering flow, it exhibited an erratic movement and lingered over the seas off the coast of western Guangdong for a rather long time. The tropical cyclone warning signals had been in force for 132 hours and 5 minutes, making it the third longest since 1946, just after 161 hours for Tilda in 1964 and 139 hours 10 minutes for Dinah in 1977.

Bebinca formed as a tropical depression over the northern part of the South China Sea about 540 km southwest of Hong Kong. Moving slowly northwards, it made landfall near Yangjiang of western Guangdong around noon on 11 August. Bebinca then made an anti-clockwise loop over the coastal region of western Guangdong and moved back to the coastal waters that night. After drifting southeastwards on 12 August, Bebinca intensified into a tropical storm and looped slowly in anti-clockwise direction off the coast of western Guangdong on 13 and 14 August. Bebinca picked up speed to move west-southwestwards and intensified into a severe tropical storm on 15 August, reaching its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 90 km/hr near its centre. It moved across Beibu Wan the next day. Bebinca made landfall over the northern part of Vietnam and weakened into an area of low pressure inland on 17 August.

According to press reports, Bebinca brought torrential rain and squalls to Guangdong, Guangxi and Hainan. At least three people were killed and 2 were reported missing. Bebinca also caused extensive flooding and landslides in Vietnam during its passage, killing 10 people with another three missing.

In Hong Kong, the No. 1 Standby Signal was issued at 5:15 p.m. on 9 August when Bebinca was about 540 km southwest of the territory. Local winds were moderate to fresh east to southeasterlies on 9 - 13 August, and occasionally reaching strong force offshore and on high ground. As Bebinca started to move slowly northwards on 14 August, edging slightly closer to

the Pearl River Estuary, the No. 3 Strong Wind Signal was issued at 5:20 a.m. on 14 August when it was about 190 km south-southwest of Hong Kong. As the circulation of Bebinca was relatively small, local winds were only moderate to fresh east to southeasterlies during the day, and occasionally reaching strong force offshore and on high ground. Bebinca came closest to the territory at around 2 p.m. on that day as it skirted past about 150 km south-southwest of Hong Kong. As it tracked westwards and departed from Hong Kong at night, the No. 3 Strong Wind Signal was replaced by the No. 1 Standby Signal at 2:20 a.m. on 15 August, and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 5:20 a.m. on that day.

During the passage of Bebinca, a maximum sea level (above chart datum) of 3.33 m was recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui and a maximum storm surge (above astronomical tide) of 0.43 m was recorded at Tai Po Kau. The lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 994.7 hPa was recorded at the Observatory headquarters at 5:34 p.m. on 12 August when Bebinca was about 260 km southwest of Hong Kong.

Under the influence of an anticyclone aloft over southern China, there were sunny periods and isolated showers in Hong Kong on 9 August. It was very hot during the day. The outer rainbands associated with Bebinca brought occasional heavy squally showers and thunderstorms to Hong Kong on 10 - 15 August. Amber Rainstorm Warning Signals were issued on 10, 11 and 12 August. More than 150 millimetres of rainfall were generally recorded over the territory during 9 – 15 August, with rainfall over parts of the New Territories exceeding 250 millimetres.

In Hong Kong, there were at least 18 reports of fallen trees during the passage of Bebinca. A tree collapsed at San Tin Highway near Yuen Long and damaged a private car and a container truck passing by. One of the drivers suffered a minor injury.

表 2.2.1 在貝碧嘉影響下,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
Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning Table 2.2.1 signals for Bebinca were in force

站 Station			N	最高陣風 Maximum G			M	最高每小時平均風速 Maximum Hourly Mean Wind				
` -	(http://www.weather.gov.hk/ informtc/station2018_uc.htm)		ī] ion	風速 (公里/時) Speed (km/h)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	風向 Direction	on	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)	東南偏南	SSE	52	10/8	03:05	東南偏東	ESE	31	9/8	18:00	
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東	Е	52	9/8	18:03	東南偏東	ESE	31	9/8	18:00	
長洲	Cheung Chau	東南	SE	75	10/8	03:18	東南偏東	ESE	43	9/8	18:00	
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東	Е	59	9/8	17:25	東	Е	45	10/8	00:00	
主311	C I-1 4	東北偏東	ENE	63	9/8	17:24	古儿/6古	ENIE	42	9/8	22:00	
青洲	Green Island	東北偏東	ENE	63	9/8	17:30	東北偏東	ENE	43	9/8	22:00	
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東南偏東	ESE	62	12/8	05:14	東	Е	36	9/8	19:00	
啟德	Kai Tak	東	Е	52	9/8	20:04	東南偏東	ESE	25	9/8	18:00	
京士柏	King's Park	東	Е	45	10/8	03:31	東	Е	20	9/8	19:00	
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東	Е	51	9/8	17:37	東北偏東	ENE	27	9/8	22:00	
北角	North Point	東	Е	49	9/8	22:12	東	Е	30	9/8	23:00	
坪洲	Peng Chau	東南偏南	SSE	56	10/8	03:30	東	Е	34	9/8	18:00	
平洲	Ping Chau	南	S	25	10/8	04:26	東南偏東	ESE	6	14/8	11:00	
西貢	Sai Kung	東北偏東	ENE	47	9/8	22:02	東南偏南	SSE	31	10/8	05:00	
沙洲	Sha Chau	東南偏南	SSE	47	11/8	05:14	東南偏東	ESE	34	9/8	19:00	
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東南	SE	65	10/8	16:38	東	Е	23	9/8	22:00	
Morri	CI T'	東	Е	34	9/8	22:18	士士/5 士	EGE	1.4	0/0	10.00	
沙田	Sha Tin	東南偏南	SSE	34	11/8	04:37	東南偏東	ESE	14	9/8	19:00	
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東	Е	51	9/8	17:20	東	Е	30	9/8	18:00	
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東	Е	41	9/8	19:37	東	Е	16	9/8	20:00	
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東南	SE	56	12/8	06:53	東	Е	38	9/8	18:00	
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東南偏東	ESE	79	10/8	23:36	東南偏東	ESE	59	11/8	00:00	
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	東南	SE	54	9/8	17:56	東南偏東	ESE	30	9/8	18:00	
塔門	Tap Mun	東南偏東	ESE	58	10/8	02:06	東	Е	41	9/8	20:00	
大老山	Tate's Cairn	東南偏東	ESE	63	12/8	05:11	東	E	47	9/8	18:00	
							東北偏東	ENE	13	13/8	12:00	
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東南偏東	ESE	40	9/8	18:15	東北偏東	ENE	13	13/8	13:00	
							東北偏東	ENE	13	13/8	14:00	
青衣島蜆殼油 庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南	SE	43	10/8	03:46	東南偏東	ESE	20	11/8	07:00	
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東	Е	41	9/8	18:32	東	Е	16	9/8	19:00	
横瀾島	Waglan Island	東北偏東	ENE	59	14/8	08:06	東	Е	45	9/8	22:00	
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東南偏南	SSE	31	11/8	06:39	東南偏東	ESE	16	9/8	18:00	
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東	Е	52	10/8	03:16	東北偏東	ENE	14	9/8	18:00	
							東北	NE	14	9/8	22:00	

- 表 2.2.2 在貝碧嘉影響香港期間,熱帶氣旋警告信號系統的八個參考測風站在熱 帶氣旋警告信號生效時錄得持續風力達到强風程度的時段
- Table 2.2.2 Periods during which sustained strong force winds were attained at the eight reference anemometers in the tropical cyclone warning system when tropical cyclone warning signals for Bebinca were in force

		最初達到强	食風*時間	最後達到強風*時間		
(http://www	站 Station v.weather.gov.hk/ tion2018_uc.htm)	Start time when str was att		End time when str was att		
		日期/月份	時間	日期/月份	時間	
		Date/Month	Time	Date/Month	Time	
長洲	Cheung Chau	9/8	17:15	14/8	17:00	

香港國際機場、啟德、沙田、流浮山、西貢、打鼓嶺、青衣島蜆殼油庫的持續風力未達到強風程度。

The sustained wind speed did not attain strong force at the Hong Kong International Airport, Kai Tak, Sha Tin, Lau Fau Shan, Sai Kung, Ta Kwu Ling and Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot.

- * 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

註: 本表列出持續風力達到强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 winds. Winds might fluctuate above or below the specified wind speeds in between the times indicated.

表 2.2.3 貝碧嘉掠過期間,香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量

Table 2.2.3 Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Bebinca

站 (參閱圖 2.2.2) Station (See Fig. 2.2.2)		八月九日 9 Aug	八月十日 10 Aug	八月十一日 11 Aug	八月十二日 12 Aug	八月十三日 13 Aug	八月十四日 14 Aug	八月十五日 15 Aug	總雨量 (毫米) Total rainfall (mm)	
香港天 Hong I		ervatory (HKO)	微量 Trace	47.9	51.9	18.9	0.1	32.9	2.2	153.9
	香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)		微量 Trace	45.0	53.1	44.7	微量 Trace	15.3	1.9	160.0
長洲(Cheung Cl	nau (CCH)	0.0	51.0	[38.5]	41.5	11.0	14.5	2.0	[158.5]
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	0.0	47.5	51.5	43.0	5.0	20.5	3.5	171.0
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	0.5	36.5	77.5	69.5	0.0	28.0	9.0	221.0
N13	糧船灣	High Island	0.0	36.0	27.5	62.0	0.5	58.5	6.5	191.0
K04	佐敦穀	Jordan Valley	0.5	55.0	57.0	29.5	2.0	26.5	4.0	174.5
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	0.0	43.5	154.5	36.0	0.5	39.5	1.0	275.0
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	0.0	45.5	66.5	36.5	8.0	37.0	5.0	198.5
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	0.0	40.5	76.0	91.5	0.0	57.0	10.0	275.0
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	0.0	55.0	26.0	21.5	15.0	30.5	0.0	148.0
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	0.0	43.5	[125.0]	25.0	2.0	20.5	0.5	[216.5]
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	1.5	35.5	57.0	[77.0]	[0.0]	18.0	17.0	[206.0]
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	0.0	35.0	34.0	49.0	[0.0]	34.5	1.5	[154.0]
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	0.0	51.1	41.3	30.7	0.0	32.3	6.3	161.7

石崗、東涌 - 沒有資料 Shek Kong, Tung Chung - data not available

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

表 2.2.4 貝碧嘉掠過期間,香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮

Table 2.2.4 Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Bebinca

站 Station (http://www.weather.gov.hk/		Max	Z (海圖基準面 ximum sea leve ove chart datun	el	最大風暴潮 (天文潮高度以上) Maximum storm surge (above astronomical tide)			
` .	informtc/station2018_uc.htm)		日期/月份	時間	高度(米)	日期/月份	時間	
		Height (m)	Date/Month	Time	Height (m)	Date/Month	Time	
鰂魚涌	鰂魚涌 Quarry Bay		12/8	09:31	0.31	14/8	08:59	
石壁	Shek Pik	2.83	12/8	08:58	0.26	12/8	23:24	
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.66	12/8	09:37	0.31	12/8	23:30	
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.78	12/8	10:54	0.43	12/8	15:14	
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	3.33	12/8	09:54	0.42	12/8	18:02	
横瀾島 Waglan Island		2.71	12/8	09:27	0.18	12/8	23:30	

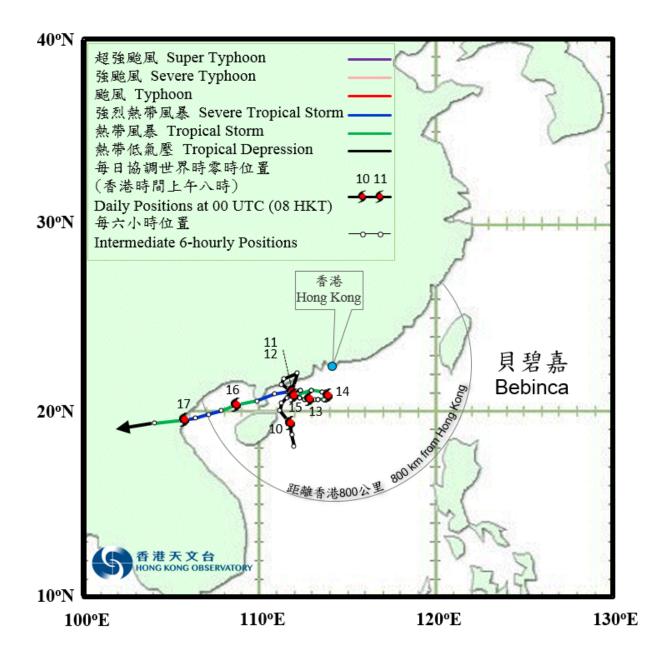


圖 2.2.1(a) 二零一八年八月九日至十七日貝碧嘉的暫定路徑圖。 Figure 2.2.1(a) Provisional track of Bebinca: 9 – 17 August 2018.



圖 2.2.1(b) 貝碧嘉接近香港時的暫定路徑圖。

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

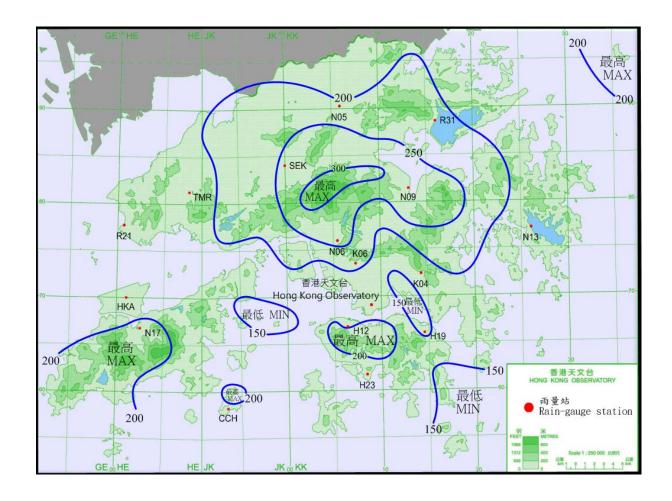


圖 2.2.2 二零一八年八月九日至十五日的雨量分佈 (等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Figure 2.2.2 Rainfall distribution on 9-15 August 2018 (isohyets in millimetres).

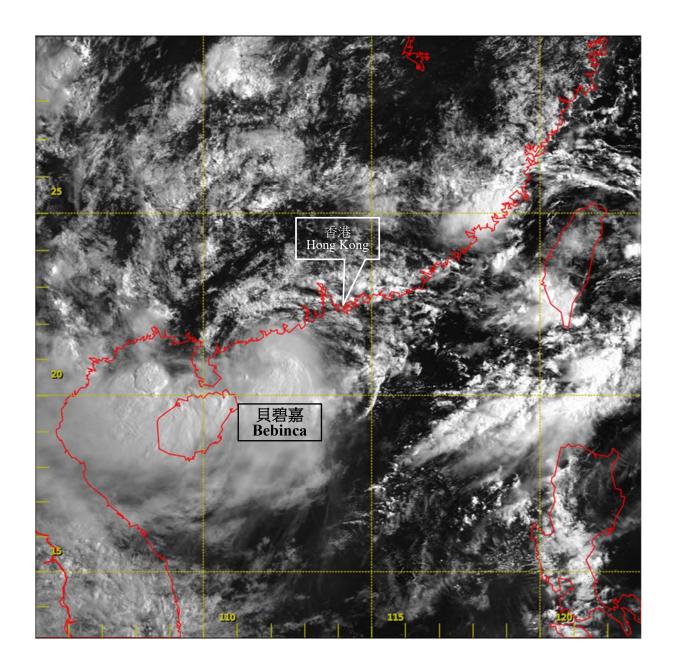


圖 2.2.3 二零一八年八月十五日上午 8 時左右的可見光衛星圖片,當時貝碧嘉達 到其最高強度,中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 90 公里。

Figure 2.2.3 Visible satellite imagery around 8 a.m. on 15 August 2018, when Bebinca was at peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained winds of 90 km/h near its centre.

〔此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的向日葵8號衛星。〕

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

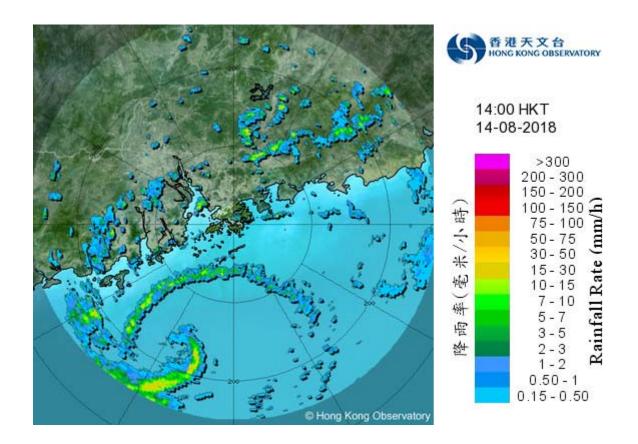
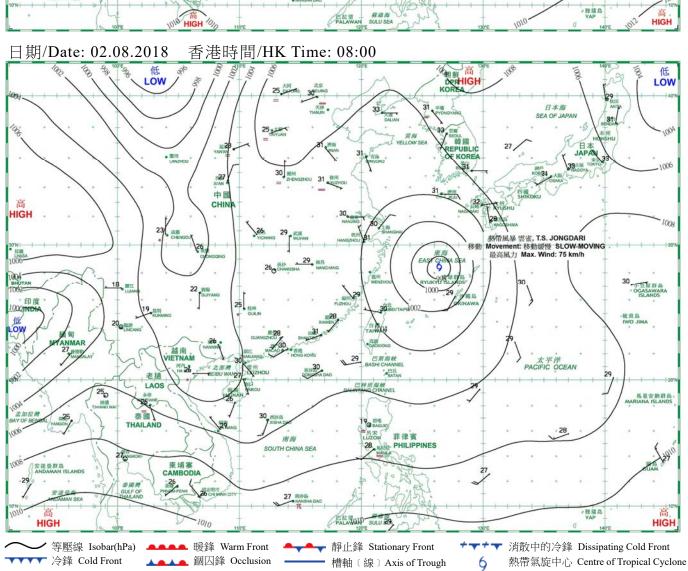


圖 2.2.4 二零一八年八月十四日下午 2 時的雷達回波圖像,當時貝碧嘉位於本港之西南偏南約 150 公里。與貝碧嘉相關的兩帶正影響廣東沿岸地區及南海北部。

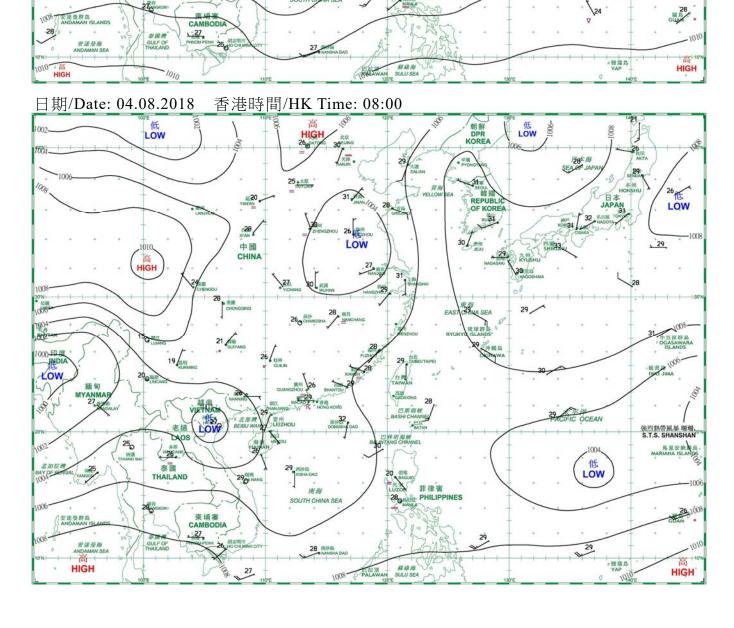
Figure 2.2.4 Radar echoes captured at 2 p.m. on 14 August 2018 when the centre of Bebinca was located about 150 km south-southwest of Hong Kong. Showers associated with Bebinca were affecting the coastal areas of Guangdong and the northern part of the South China Sea.

香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 日期/Date: 01.08.2018 低 LOW 低 LOW 31/ 低 LOW CHINA 熱帶風暴 雲雀, T.S. JONGDARI 移動 Movement: SW, 12 km/h 最高風力 Max. Wind: 65 km/h (9) BHOTAN 29 LOW 28 泰國 THAILAND 菲律賓 PHILIPPINES 南海、 東埔寨 CAMBODIA 270



香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 日期/Date: 03.08.2018 LOW 1006 tow 1000 24 - TANYUAN 93 TIN SEOUL SEOUL SEOUL OF KOREA 31,000 musik 30 1000 中國 高 HIGH -1008 CHINA 26 29 / 100 熱帶風暴 雲雀, T.S. JONGDARI 移動 Movement: NW, 22 km/h 設高處別 Max: Wind: 75 km/h 1000 HIGH/ ONSTAN LOW 太平洋 PACIFIC OCEAN 250 馬里安納群島 MARIANA ISLANDS 茶園 29 280 非文字 PHILIPPINES

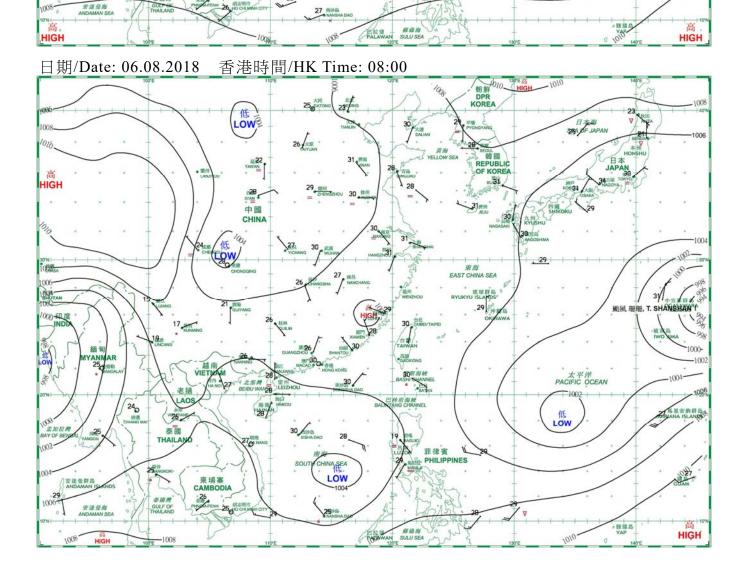
-1008



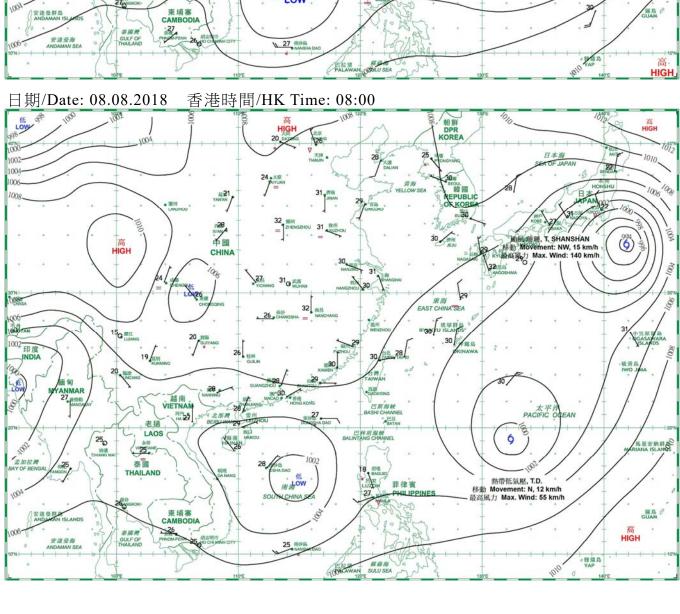
日期/Date: 05.08.2018 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 低 LOW 高 HIGH 23 の_は 高 HIGH 中國 高 HIGH CHINA 1012 1008 東海 EAST CHINA SEA 東球群島 ⁵ RYUKYU ISLANDS* TECH TECH 30 HER 1002 印度 INDIA 18 EN LOW 颱風 珊珊, T. SHANSHAN 太平洋 PACIFIC OCEAN 1002 老撾 低 LOW 泰國 THAILAND

南海

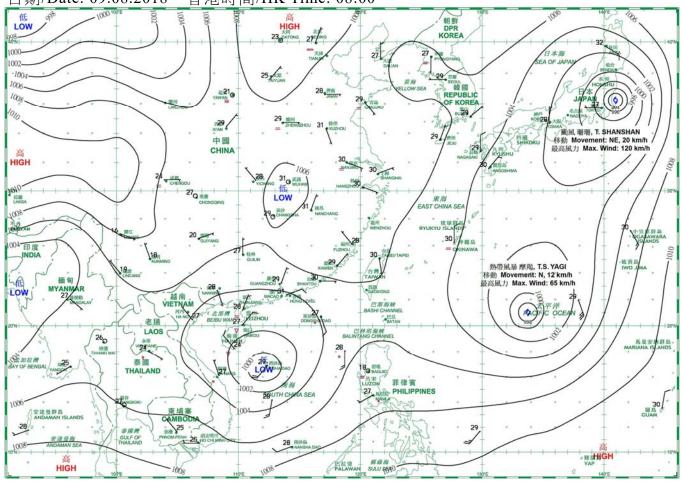
安速曼群島 ANDAMAN ISL 菲律賓 PHILIPPINES



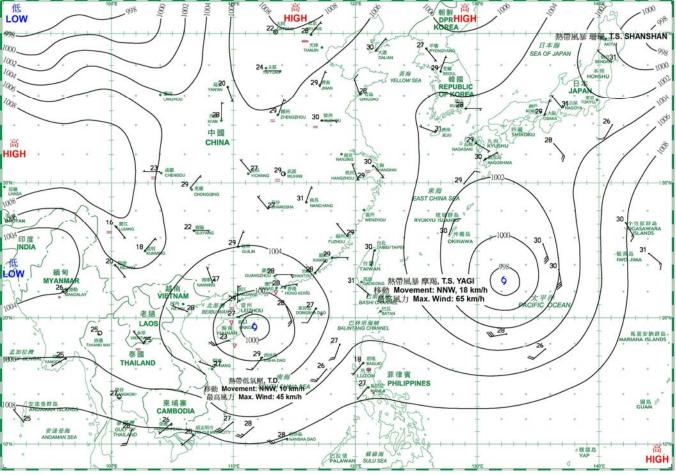
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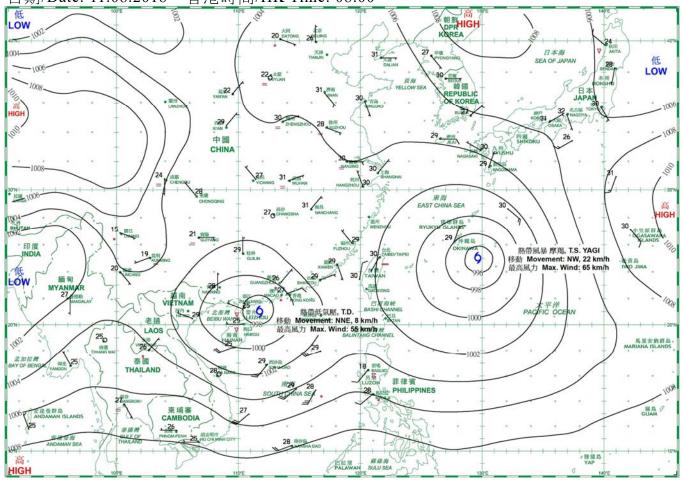
日期/Date: 09.08.2018 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00







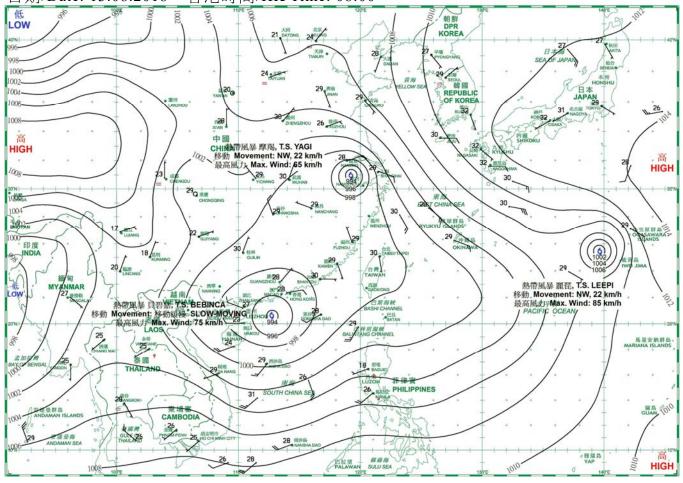
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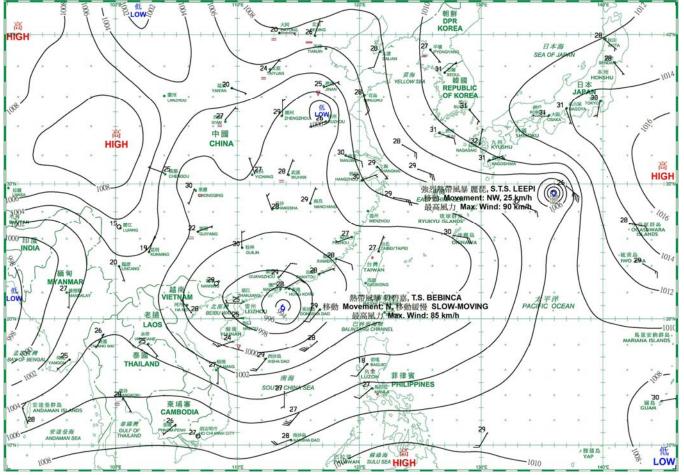
香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 日期/Date: 12.08.2018 低 LOW -1002 1004 1008. 西安 27 X/AN 中國 CHINA 高 HIGH 27_{Q 東東} LIMANOO O 004 -1002 29 OGASAWARA ISLANDS 表 BHUTAN 1000 印度 JNDIA 9 が 熱帯風暴 摩羯, T.S. YAGI 移動 Movement: NW, 30 km/h MY ANMAR 27 MISSE MANOY 低 LOW 最高風力 Max. Wind: 75 km/h 1002 熱帶風暴 麗琵, T.S. LEEPE 熱群 移動 Movement: NW, 20 km/h NB 最高風力 Max. Wind: 75 km/h THAILAND m25 非律實 PHILIPPINES 南海 29 SUAM 31 東埔寨 经受群岛 . 27 泰國灣 GULF OF THAILAND 安建曼海 NDAMAN SEA 28 MEMA

PALAWAN SUNGA

≠報品 YAP 日期/Date: 13.08.2018 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



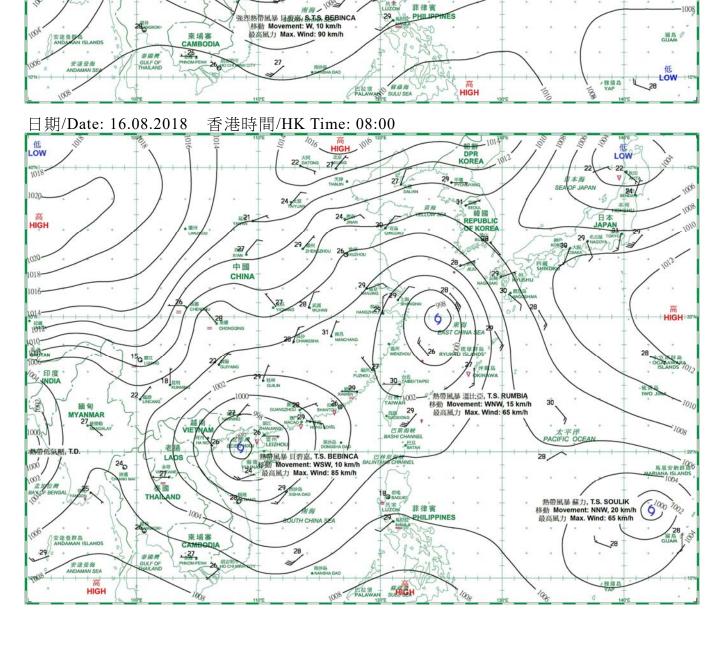




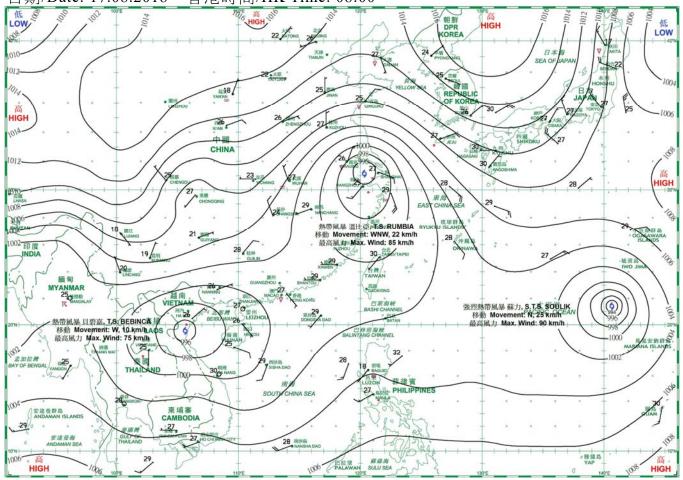
日期/Date: 15.08.2018 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 1012 のと LOW HIGH DPR KOREA 1012 低 LOW HIGH 6 中國 CHINA 高HIGH 28 30 1012 東海 EAST CHINA SEA 10/8 100 TAN 16 Q MILL 1004 28W 1002 印度 低 LOW 巴斯海峡 BASHI CHANN 太平洋 CIFIC OCE 10 27 BATA LAGS VIZE WAN 泰國

-1008

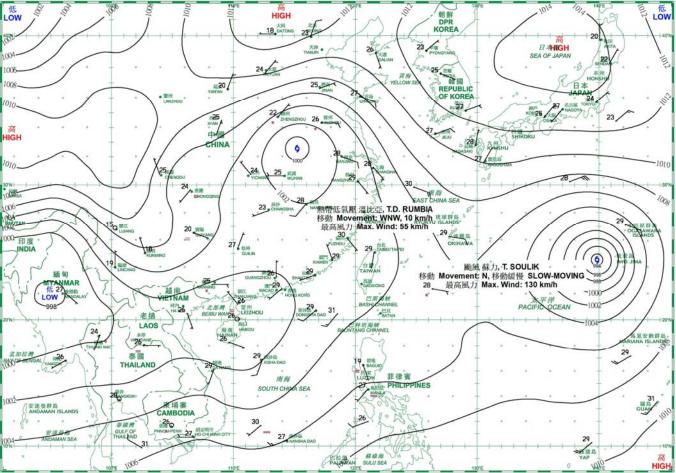
THALAND



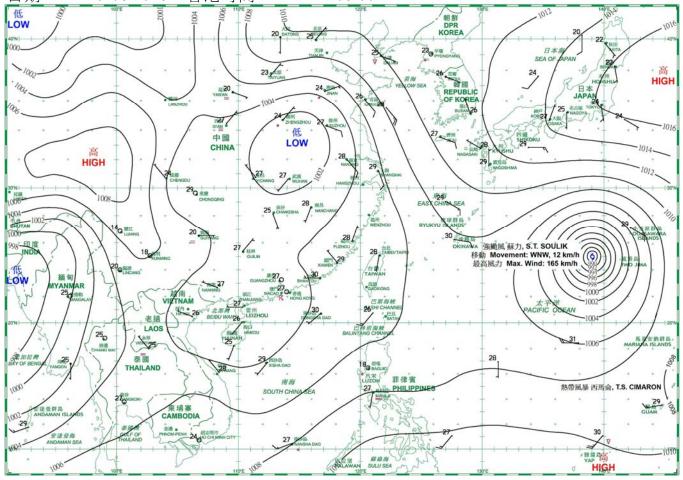
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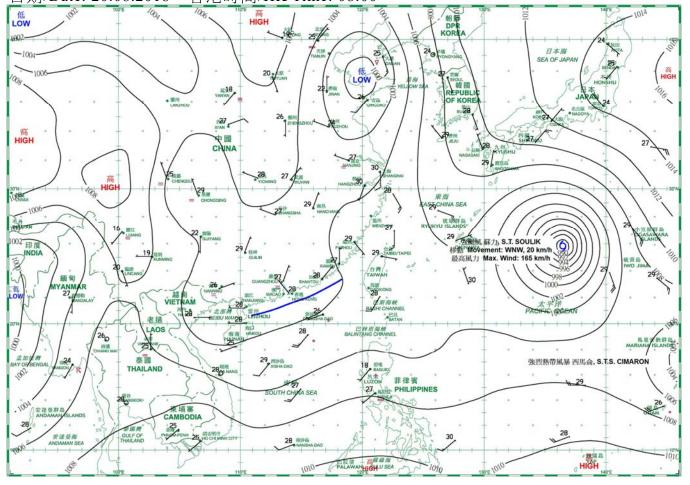




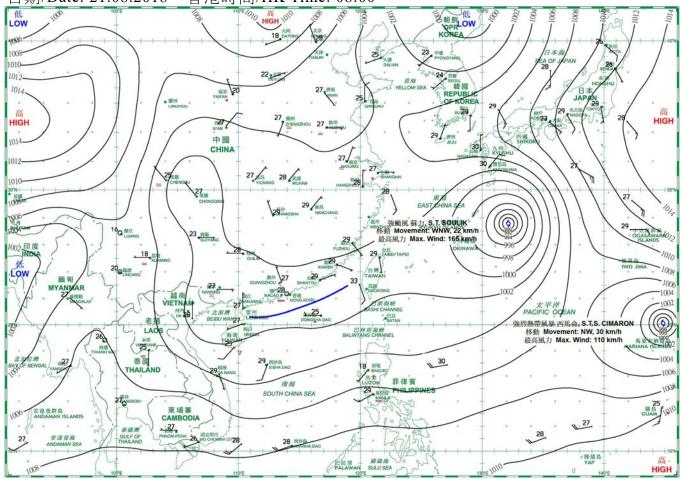
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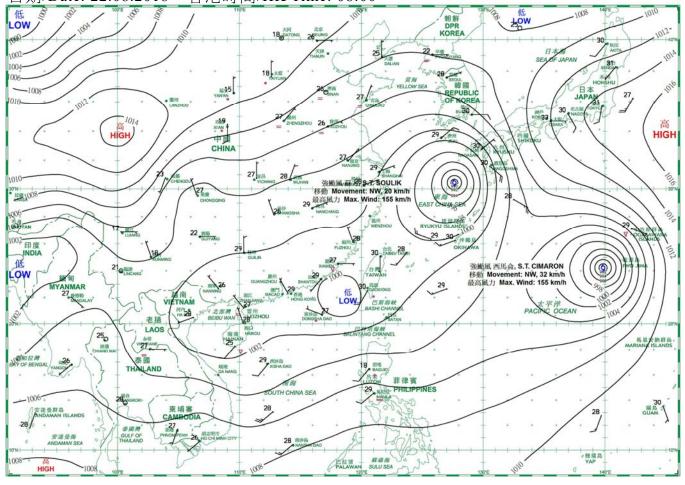
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日期/Date: 21.08.2018 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00





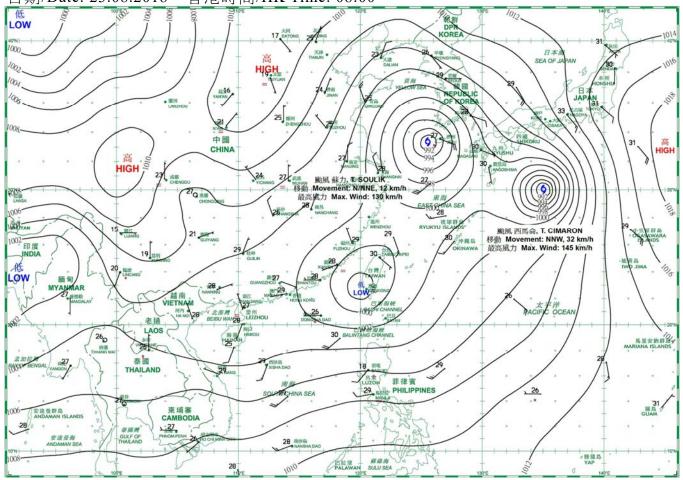


日期/Date: 23.08.2018 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

日期/Date: 24.08.2018

安建曼海 NDAMAN SEA

GULF OF THAILAND

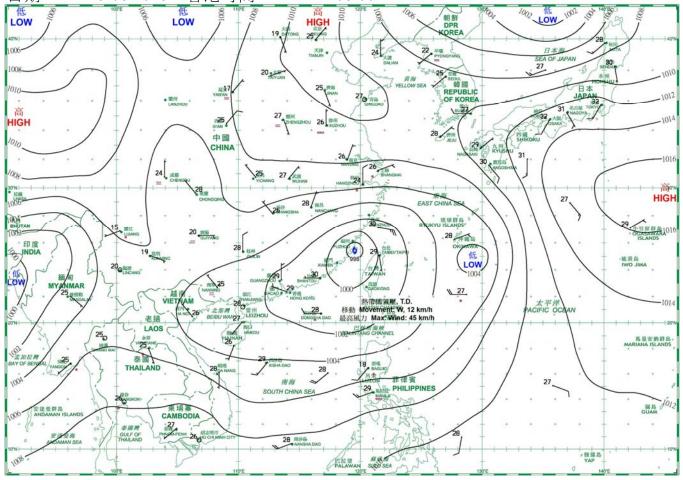


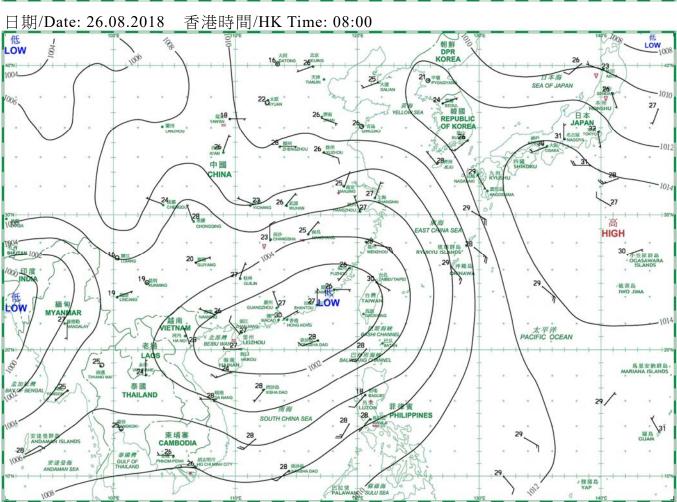
香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 朝鮮 低 LOW idan, 190 19。太郎 22 中國 CHINA 27 HIGH 東海 EAST CHINA S LOW HIGH 100M LHASA \$400A 150 MIL 1002 印度 磁黄岛 AMIL OWI LØW 低 LOW₂ 熱帶低級器。T.D. ente 移動機機 SLOW-MOVING 1016 250 ON TO IN M 泰國 THAILAND 18 SHE BAGUIO -1006 SOUTH CHINA SEA 東埔寨 CAMBODIA . 26

28

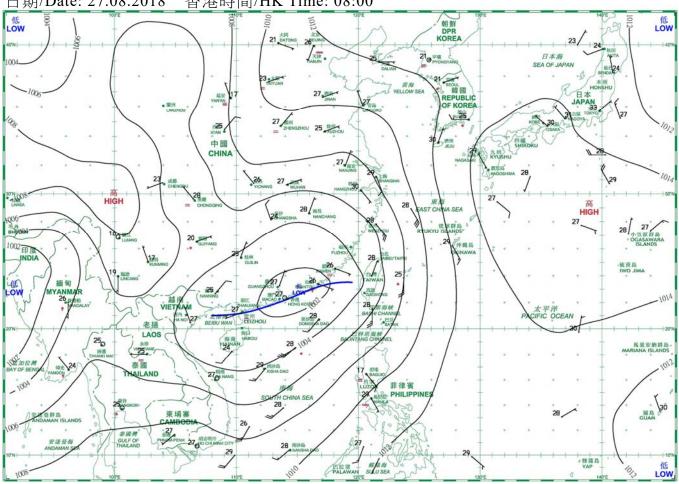
#報訊以 YAP

日期/Date: 25.08.2018 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



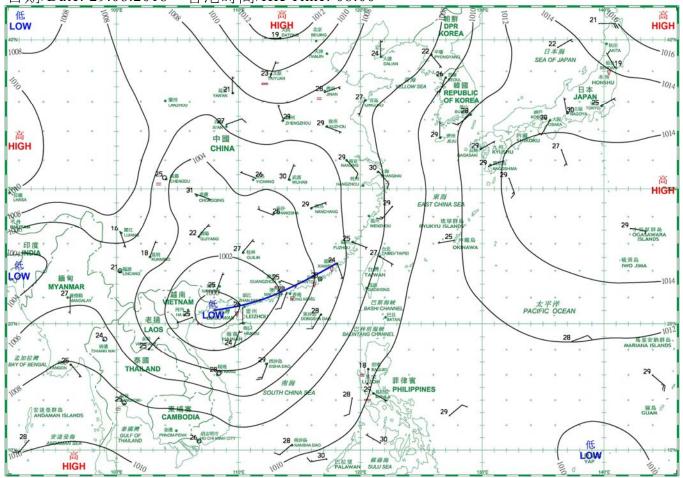


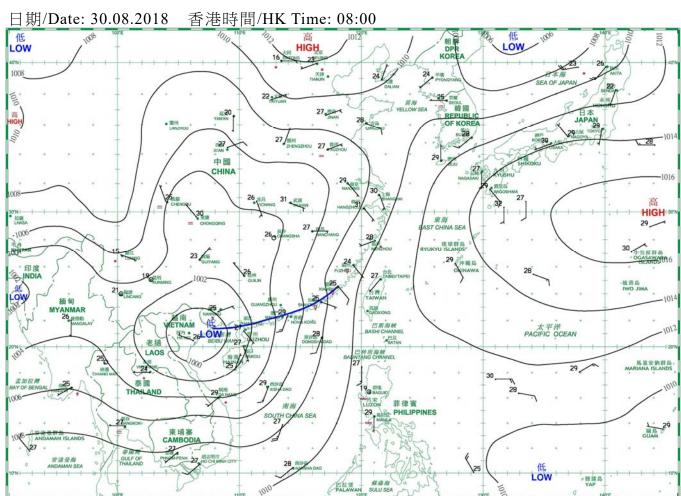
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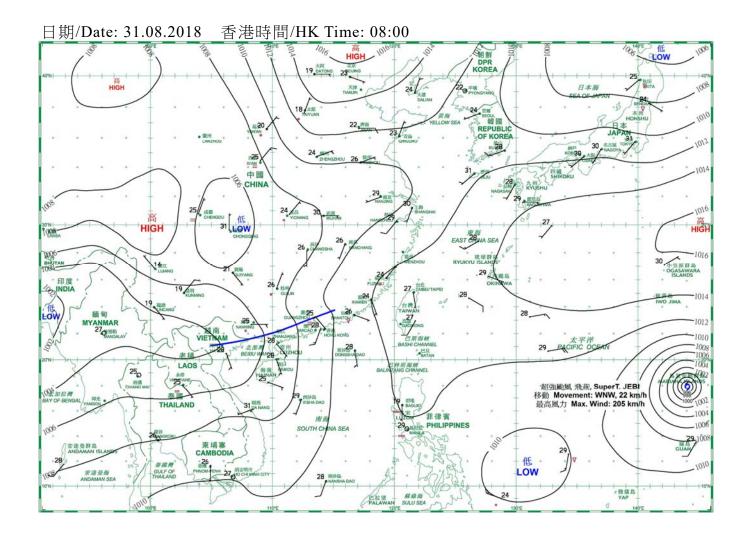


香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 日期/Date: 28.08.2018 低 LOW 高 HIGH 25 28, 711 中國 CHINA HIGH 16 Q MIL MYANMAR 26 HISD MANDAL 太平洋 PACIFIC OCEAN 馬里安納群岛。 RIANA ISLANDS 240 泰國 THAILAND 菲律賓 PHILIPPINES 東埔寨 CAMBODIA 25 PHNOMPEN 泰阁灣 GULF OF THAILAND 低 LOW ・報語島 YAP

日期/Date: 29.08.2018 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00







4.1.1 二零一八年八月香港氣象觀測摘錄(一)

4.1.1 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 1), August 2018

日期 Date	平均氣壓 Mean Pressure	氣 溫 Air Temperature			平均 露點溫度	平均 相對濕度	平均雲量 Mean	總雨量			
		最高 Maximum	平均 Mean	最低 Minimum	Mean Dew Point Temperature	Mean Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud	Total Rainfall			
八 月 August	百帕斯卡 hPa	$^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$	°C	°C	°C	%	%	毫米 mm			
1	1004.6	32.4	29.9	27.9	25.7	78	76	2.7			
2	1003.8	32.9	30.0	26.6	25.6	78	79	6.1			
3	1003.4	31.8	30.1	29.1	25.6	77	86	Tr			
4	1004.7	32.5	29.8	27.3	25.7	79	80	5.0			
5	1005.9	33.1	30.3	28.9	25.8	77	84	0.5			
6	1005.4	33.8	30.2	28.8	25.5	76	84	-			
7	1004.4	34.2	30.0	28.4	25.6	78	78	-			
8	1004.2	33.9	30.3	27.1	25.4	75	72	0.5			
9	1003.3	33.6	30.4	29.2	25.1	74	79	Tr			
10	1001.7	29.5	27.2	26.0	25.9	92	91	47.9			
11	998.7	28.2	27.0	25.8	25.9	93	90	51.9			
12	996.5	28.1	26.9	25.8	25.7	93	90	18.9			
13	996.3	32.6	28.9	27.3	25.8	84	80	0.1			
14	996.2	29.9	27.6	26.4	25.9	90	89	32.9			
15	999.2	30.9	28.2	26.4	25.6	86	88	2.2			
16	1000.1	29.0	27.8	26.7	25.9	89	88	3.2			
17	1000.2	28.3	27.2	25.5	25.5	91	89	36.1			
18	1001.4	30.9	28.4	25.9	25.3	84	88	21.8			
19	1002.5	30.4	28.6	26.4	25.6	84	89	31.2			
20	1002.3	30.5	27.8	26.1	25.7	88	91	61.1			
21	1000.2	30.2	28.3	26.7	25.6	86	83	25.7			
22	1000.1	31.8	28.5	24.7	25.2	83	71	26.4			
23	1001.7	30.9	27.7	24.6	25.2	86	86	24.9			
24	1001.6	31.9	29.1	25.6	25.6	82	83	0.1			
25	999.8	32.9	30.3	27.8	24.8	73	66	-			
26	999.5	31.4	28.9	25.5	24.4	77	86	80.2			
27	1001.3	29.9	27.0	25.2	24.5	87	89	27.3			
28	1002.2	29.2	26.3	25.2	24.9	93	93	71.6			
29	1002.5	29.3	27.4	26.1	25.5	89	89	23.3			
30	1005.5	28.9	28.0	26.9	25.6	87	90	6.3			
31	1009.3	29.0	27.9	27.0	25.6	88	89	7.2			
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1001.9	31.0	28.6	26.7	25.5	84	84	615.1			
正常* Normal*	1005.2	31.1	28.6	26.6	25.0	81	69	432.2			
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory										

天文台於八月十二日 17 時 34 分錄得本月最低氣壓 994.7 百帕斯卡。

The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 994.7 hectopascals at 1734 HKT on 12 August.

天文台於八月七日 12 時 7 分錄得本月最高氣溫 34.2°C。

The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 34.2 ° C at 1207 HKT on 7 August.

天文台於八月二十三日 0 時 11 分錄得本月最低氣溫 24.6 $^{\circ}$ C $^{\circ}$

The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 24.6 °C at 0011 HKT on 23 August.

京士柏於八月十一日 7 時 14 分錄得本月最高1分鐘平均降雨率 161 毫米/小時。

The maximum 1-minute mean rainfall rate recorded at King's Park was 161 millimetres per hour at 0714 HKT on 11 August.

^{* 1981-2010} 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/cnormal08.htm)

^{* 1981-2010} Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/enormal08.htm)

Tr - 微量 (降雨量少於 0.05 毫米)

 $[\]mbox{Tr}$ - \mbox{Trace} of rainfall (amount less than 0.05 mm)

4.1.2 二零一八年八月香港氣象觀測摘錄(二)

4.1.2 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 2), August 2018

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	
八月	小時	小時	兆焦耳/米²	毫米	度	公里/小時	
August	hours	hours	MJ/m^2	mm	degrees	km/h	
1	0	5.6	17.10	4.0	230	20.2	
2	0	9.1	24.29	5.2	230	26.0	
3	0	6.2	17.72	4.6	230	22.1	
4	0	5.3	16.05	3.3	200	10.0	
5	0	5.6	15.75	3.6	140	7.3	
6	0	5.1	13.53	3.0	090	7.4	
7	0	5.1	15.37	3.7	080	9.5	
8	0	8.6	21.03	5.0	090	27.1	
9	0	7.8	23.52	5.8	080	38.5	
10	0	0.6	8.51	3.1	070	25.5	
11	0	-	4.11	1.0	100	25.6	
12	0	0.2	7.38	0.8	100	23.9	
13	0	7.0	18.99	4.6	080	24.5	
14	0	2.5	12.58	2.5	090	28.3	
15	0	2.9	13.15	2.1	130	22.5	
16	0	0.8	7.60	2.9	140	19.5	
17	0	0.1	5.28	3.0	210	8.1	
18	0	3.0	15.46	4.6	230	14.2	
19	0	3.2	15.62	4.4	240	22.6	
20	7	0.9	6.92	3.1	230	14.3	
21	7	4.0	11.01	3.6	010	8.1	
22	2	8.5	19.28	3.4	270	12.7	
23	1	3.2	12.84	2.4	280	20.3	
24	12	4.9	16.00	3.5	270	17.5	
25	6	9.6	20.67	5.0	270	20.7	
26	0	3.3	12.37	2.4	360	9.5	
27	0	1.8	11.22	2.7	220	14.5	
28	0	1.2	7.90	2.6	200	16.8	
29	0	0.1	4.96	1.7	180	35.0	
30	0	-	3.54	0.6	180	36.3	
31	0	-	4.17	0.9	150	30.2	
平均/總值 Mean/Total	35	116.2	13.03	99.1	230	20.0	
正常* Normal*	46.5 §	188.9	15.63	134.9	230	19.4	
觀測站 香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport		京士柏 King's Park			横瀾島^ Waglan Island^		

橫瀾島於八月三十一日 2 時 18 分錄得本月最高陣風 67 公里/小時,風向 200 度。

The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 67 kilometres per hour from 200 degrees at 0218 HKT on 31 August.

- # 低能見度是指能見度低於 8 公里,不包括出現霧、薄霧或降水。
 - 在2004年及以前,香港國際機場的能見度讀數是基於專業氣象觀測員每小時的觀測數據。在2005年及以後,讀數是採用位於機場 南跑道中間的能見度儀表在每小時前10分鐘的平均數據。這與使用儀器觀測來改進能見度評估的國際趨勢是一致的。
 - 在2007年10月10日前曾出現於此摘錄內香港國際機場2005年及以後的低能見度時數資料乃基於專業氣象觀測員每小時的觀測數據。 有關資料已於2007年10月10日起改為以機場南跑道中間之能見度儀表在每小時前10分鐘的平均數據計算。
- # Reduced visibility refers to visibility below 8 kilometres when there is no fog, mist, or precipitation.
 - The visibility readings at the Hong Kong International Airport are based on hourly observations by professional meteorological observers in 2004 and before, and average readings over the 10-minute period before the clock hour of the visibility meter near the middle of the south runway from 2005 onwards. The change of the data source in 2005 is an improvement of the visibility assessment using instrumented observations following the international trend.
 - Before 10 October 2007, the number of hours of reduced visibility at the Hong Kong International Airport in 2005 and thereafter displayed in this summary was based on hourly visibility observations by professional meteorological observers. Since 10 October 2007, the data have been revised using the average visibility readings over the 10-minute period before the clock hour, as recorded by the visibility meter near the middle of the south runway.
- ^ 如橫瀾島未能提供數據,則以長洲或其他鄰近氣象站的數據作補充,以計算盛行風向和平均風速。
- ^ In case the data are not available from Waglan Island, observations of Cheung Chau or other nearby weather stations will be incorporated in computing the Prevailing Wind Direction and Mean Wind Speed.
- * 1981-2010 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/cnormal08.htm)
- * 1981-2010 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/enormal08.htm)
- § 1997-2017 平均值
- § 1997-2017 Mean value

(km/h)

10

3

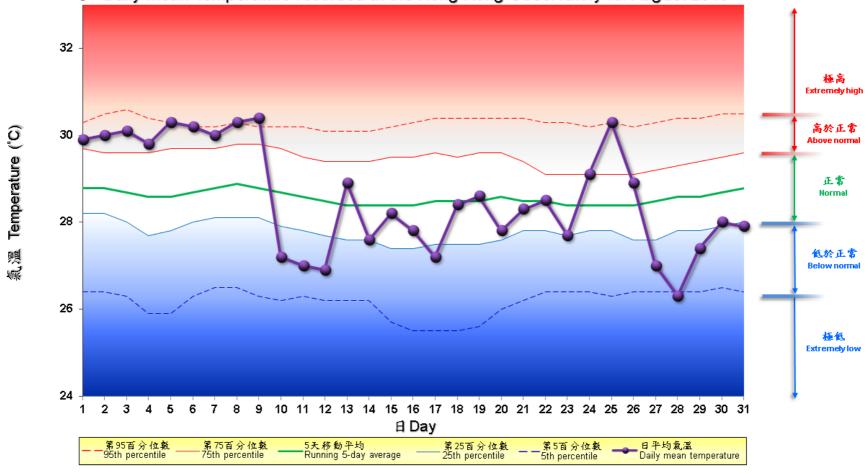
4.2 2018年8月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄 Daily Values of Selected Meteorological Elements for Hong Kong, August 2018 氣溫(攝氏度) Max Air Temperature Mean 27 (°C) Min 22 平均相對濕度(%) 90 Mean Relative 75 Humidity (%) 60 平均氣壓(百帕斯卡)₁₀₀₀ 香港天文台 Hong Kong Mean Pressure (hPa) Observatory 990 雷基 K て 区 지지지 スス ス ス ス ス X X 区 区 Thunderstorm 100 總雨量(毫米) 50 Total Rainfall (mm) 0 總日照(小時) 10 京士柏 Total Bright King's Park 5 Sunshine (hours) 盛行風向 Prevailing Wind Direction 50 横淵島 平均風速(公里/小時)30 Waglan Island Mean Wind Speed 20

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21

22 23

2018年8月香港天文台錄得的日平均氣溫

Daily Mean Temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory for August 2018



備註:

極高: 高於第95百分位數

高於正常:介乎第75和第95百分位數之間 正常:介乎第25和第75百分位數之間 低於正常:介乎第5和第25百分位數之間 極低: 低於第5百分位數

百分位數值及 5 天移動平均值是基於 1981 至

2010年的數據計算所得

Remarks:

Extremely high: above 95th percentile Above normal: between 75th and 95th percentile Normal: between 25th and 75th percentile Below normal: between 5th and 25th percentile

Extremely low: below 5th percentile

Percentile and 5-day running average values are computed

based on the data from 1981 to 2010