每月天氣摘要
二零二五年十月

Monthly Weather Summary
October 2025

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二零二五年十一月出版

香港天文台編製
香港九龍彌敦道134A

1. 除特別列明外，所有時間均以協調世界時加八小時為準。

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2. Values of meteorological elements are those recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory, unless otherwise specified.

3. Figures of damage and casualties caused by weather phenomena are compiled from press reports and information provided by other government departments.

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1. 二零二五年十月天氣回顧

由於覆蓋華南的高空反氣旋較正常強，加上本月較後時候才有北方較涼的空氣抵達華南沿岸，二零二五年十月香港異常溫暖。十月平均氣溫 27.4 度及平均最低氣溫 25.6 度，兩者皆是有記錄以來十月份的最高。而平均最高氣溫 29.9 度是有記錄以來十月份的第二高。十月共錄得 7 個熱夜，當中包括十月十六日起的 4 個連續熱夜，而十月的酷熱天氣日數為 4 天，全部皆打破十月份的紀錄。十月亦遠較正常少雨，總雨量只有 31.2 毫米，是正常值 120.3 毫米的約百分之 26。本年首十個月的累積雨量為 2545.2 毫米，較同期正常值 2363.1 毫米多約百分之 8。

受高空反氣旋影響，十月首三日本港普遍天晴及酷熱。十月一日下午天文台氣溫上升至全月最高的 33.6 度。此外，熱帶低氣壓麥德姆於十月一日在菲律賓以東海域形成，隨後三日向西北偏西移動，橫過呂宋，靠近廣東沿岸並逐步增強為颱風。麥德姆於十月五日下午在雷州半島登陸，隨後兩日移入廣西內陸及越南北部，並逐步減弱為低壓區。十月四日本港初時大致天晴及酷熱。隨著麥德姆靠近，下午本地風勢增強。當日下午至翌日本港普遍吹強風，離岸及高地的風力曾達烈風程度，而天氣轉為多雲，有幾陣狂風驟雨及猛烈陣風。十月四日亦有雷暴。十月五日本港多處地區錄得超過 10 毫米雨量，而大嶼山部分地區的雨量更超過 40 毫米。翌日初時大致多雲及有一兩陣驟雨，但隨著麥德姆遠離，日間短暫時間有陽光。

受高空反氣旋支配，除有幾陣驟雨外，十月七日至十一日大致天晴及酷熱。天文台在十月八日錄得的最高氣溫為 33.1 度，是有記錄以來最熱的寒露。隨著一道廣闊低壓槽靠近廣東沿岸，十月十二日本港天氣轉為大致多雲，有驟雨及雷暴，大嶼山及香港島錄得超過 20 毫米雨量。當日下午南丫島附近亦出現水龍捲。廣闊低壓槽在隨後兩日持續影響廣東沿岸。十月十四日早上本港有驟雨及雷暴，新界北部部分地區錄得超過 20 毫米雨量。隨著華南上空的反氣旋再度增強，除有幾陣驟雨外，十月十四日下午本港轉為普遍天晴，並持續至隨後五日。十月十八日至十九日天氣酷熱。天文台在十月十九日錄得的最低氣溫為 28.2 度，是有記錄以來年內最遲出現的熱夜。

此外，熱帶低氣壓風神於十月十七日早上在菲律賓以東海域形成，隨後兩日向西北偏西移動，橫過菲律賓中部，並進入南海中部。風神於十月二十日增強為強烈熱帶風暴並靠近廣東沿岸。隨後三日風神轉向西南偏西移動，橫過海南島以南海域並逐步減弱。同時，一股強烈東北季候風於十月二十日影響華南。本港離岸吹強風。在風神與強烈東北季候風的共同影響下，十月二十一日本港普遍吹強風，高地間中達烈風程度。風神的外圍雨帶亦為本港帶來多雲及有幾陣雨的天氣。十月二十二日天氣顯著轉涼，下午大部分地區氣溫較十月十九日低約 15 度。而天文台氣溫在十月二十二日下降至全月最低的 18.2 度。受季候風及一道覆蓋華南的廣闊雲帶持續影響，隨後六日本港天氣持續普遍多雲及有幾陣雨。隨著雲帶轉薄，十月二十五日至二十六日部分時間有陽光。受一股偏東氣流影響，十月二十九日至三十日大致多雲及有一兩陣雨。隨著偏東氣流緩和，十月最後一日部分時間有陽光。

二零二五年十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。

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1. The Weather of October 2025

With a stronger than normal upper-air anticyclone covering southern China and cooler air from the north only reaching the coast of southern China later in the month, October 2025 was exceptionally warm in Hong Kong. The monthly mean temperature of 27.4 degrees and monthly mean minimum temperature of 25.6 degrees were both the highest on record for October. Moreover, the monthly mean maximum temperature of 29.9 degrees was the second highest on record. There were also in total 7 hot nights including 4 consecutive hot nights that started from 16 October, and 4 very hot days in the month, all breaking the records for October. The month was also much drier than usual with a total rainfall of 31.2 millimetres, only about 26 percent of the normal of 120.3 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall this year up to October was 2545.2 millimetres, about 8 percent above the normal of 2363.1 millimetres for the same period.

Under the influence of an anticyclone aloft, the local weather was generally fine and very hot on the first three days of the month. The maximum temperature at the Observatory rose to 33.6 degrees on the afternoon of 1 October, the highest of the month. Besides, Matmo formed as a tropical depression over the seas east of the Philippines on 1 October. It moved west-northwestwards across Luzon, edged closer to the coast of Guangdong and progressively intensified into a typhoon in the following three days. Matmo made landfall over Leizhou Peninsula on the afternoon of 5 October. It then moved across the inland areas of Guangxi and the northern part of Vietnam and progressively weakened into an area of low pressure in the next two days. Locally, the weather remained mainly fine at first and very hot on 4 October. With the approach of Matmo, local winds strengthened in the afternoon. Winds were generally strong, once reaching gale force offshore and on high ground that afternoon and the next day. The weather turned cloudy with a few squally showers and violent gusts. There were also thunderstorms on 4 October. More than 10 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over many places, and rainfall even exceeded 40 millimetres over parts of Lantau Island on 5 October. Although it was mainly cloudy with one or two showers at first the next day, there were sunny intervals during the day as Matmo departed.

Dominated by an anticyclone aloft, apart from a few showers, it was generally fine and very hot on 7 – 11 October. The maximum temperature at the Observatory rose to 33.1 degrees on 8 October, the hottest Cold Dew on record. With a broad trough of low pressure edging closer to the coast of Guangdong, the weather of Hong Kong turned mainly cloudy with showers and thunderstorms on 12

October, with more than 20 millimetres recorded over Lantau Island and Hong Kong Island. A waterspout was also spotted near Lamma Island in the afternoon. The broad tough of low pressure continued to affect the coast of Guangdong in the next two days. Locally, there were showers and thunderstorms on the morning of 14 October, with more than 20 millimetres recorded over parts of the northern New Territories. With the anticyclone aloft strengthening again over southern China, apart from a few showers, the local weather turned generally fine on the afternoon of 14 October and remained so in the following five days. It was very hot on 18 – 19 October. The minimum temperature recorded at the Observatory on 19 October was 28.2 degrees, making it the latest hot night of a year on record.

Besides, Fengshen formed as a tropical depression over the seas east of the Philippines on the morning of 17 October. It then tracked generally west-northwestwards across the central part of the Philippines and entered the central part of the South China Sea in the following two days. It intensified into a severe tropical storm and edged closer to the coast of Guangdong on 20 October. It turned to move west-southwestwards across the seas south of Hainan Island and weakened progressively in the next three days. Meanwhile, an intense northeast monsoon affected southern China on 20 October. Locally, winds were strong offshore. Under the combined effect of Fengshen and the intense northeast monsoon, the local winds were generally strong on 21 October, and occasionally reaching gale force on high ground. The outer rainbands of Fengshen also brought cloudy weather and a few rain patches to the territory. It was appreciably cooler on 22 October, with temperatures over most parts of the territory in the afternoon around 15 degrees lower than those on 19 October. Besides, temperature at the Observatory fell to a minimum of 18.2 degrees on 22 October, the lowest of the month. Under the continuous influence of the monsoon and a broad band of clouds covering southern China, the weather remained generally cloudy with a few rain patches in the following six days. With the band of clouds thinning out, there were sunny periods on 25 – 26 October. Affected by an easterly airstream, it was mainly cloudy with one or two rain patches on 29 – 30 October. With the moderation of the easterly airstream, there were sunny periods on the last day of the month.

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

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

表 1.1　二零二五年十月發出的警告及信號

Table 1.1　Warnings and Signals issued in October 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
麥德姆 MATMO	1 3 1	3/10 4/10 5/10	1940 1220 1540	4/10 5/10 5/10	1220 1540 2220
風神 FENGSHEN	3	20/10	1720	21/10	1820

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
19/10 21/10	2250 1821	20/10 24/10	1719 0745

火災危險警告
Fire Danger Warning

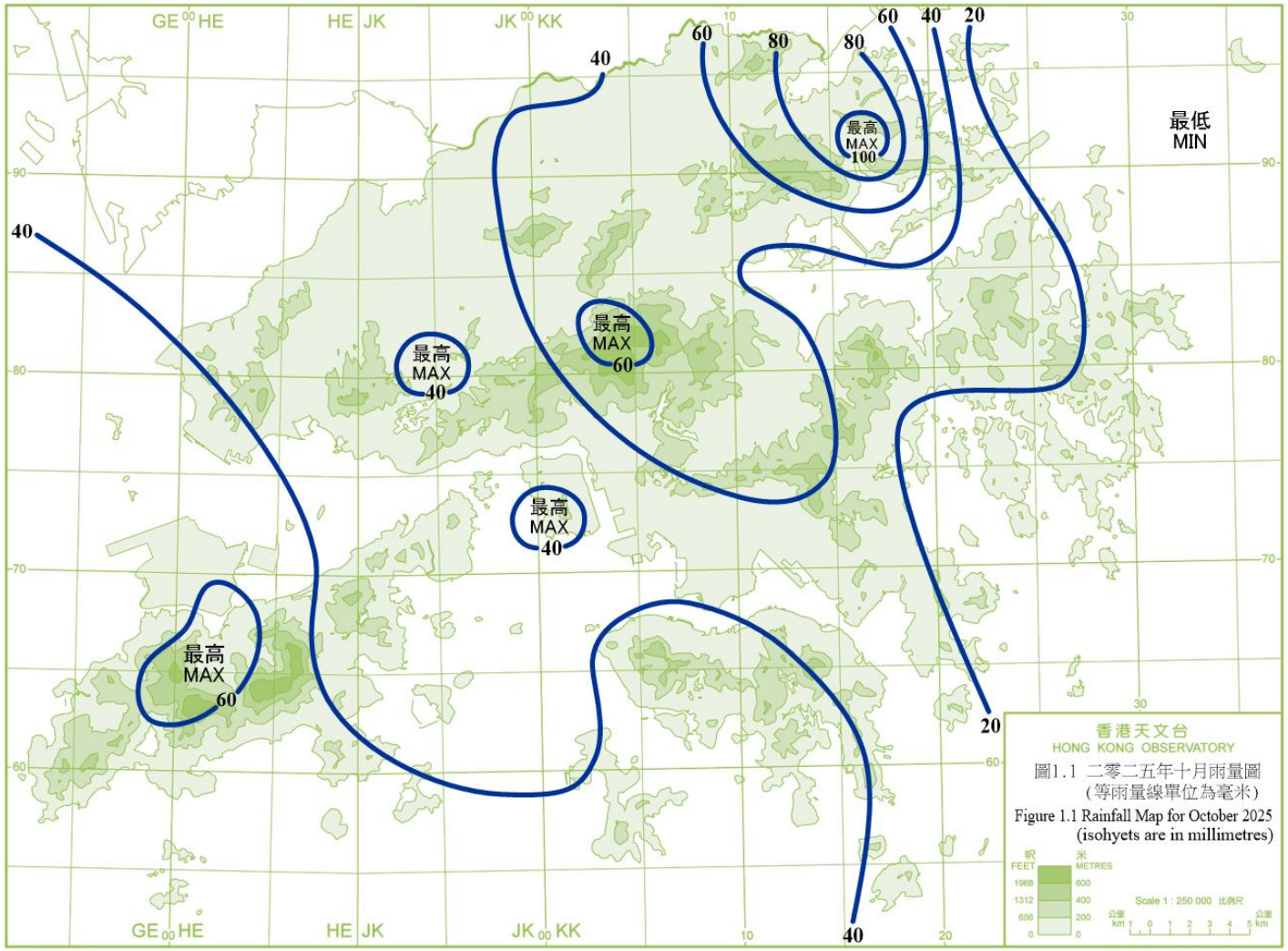
顏色 Colour	開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
黃色 Yellow	1/10	0600	1/10	1930
黃色 Yellow	6/10	1145	6/10	2245
黃色 Yellow	7/10	0600	7/10	2330
黃色 Yellow	18/10	0600	18/10	1800
黃色 Yellow	19/10	0600	19/10	1945
黃色 Yellow	25/10	0845	26/10	0600
紅色 Red	26/10	0600	26/10	2300
黃色 Yellow	29/10	0730	29/10	1800

雷暴警告
Thunderstorm Warning

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
4/10	1455	4/10	1815
4/10	1921	4/10	2130
4/10	2340	5/10	0630
5/10	0810	5/10	1200
12/10	0925	12/10	1830
13/10	0957	13/10	1400
13/10	2340	14/10	0100
14/10	0324	14/10	0500

酷熱天氣警告
Very Hot Weather Warning

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
29/9	1220	4/10	1600
7/10	0645	7/10	1815
8/10	0645	8/10	1800
9/10	0945	9/10	1800
11/10	1320	11/10	1730
15/10	1430	15/10	1800
18/10	0645	19/10	1730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JK 00 KK
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最高
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最高
MAX
60
香港天文台
HONG KONG OBSERVATORY
圖1.1 二零二五年十月雨量圖
(等雨量線單位為毫米)
Figure 1.1 Rainfall Map for October 2025
(isohyets are in millimetres)
FEET
METRES
Scale 1 : 250 000 比例尺
H.K.O.128 (2014)
地政總署測繪處繪製
Cartography by Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department.
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圖 1.2　2025 年 10 月 12 日下午南丫島附近出現水龍捲 (鳴謝：香港遊艇會 / Guy Nowell)

Figure 1.2　A waterspout was spotted near Lamma Island on the afternoon of 12 October 2025 (Courtesy of RHKYC / Guy Nowell)

2.1. 二零二五年十月的熱帶氣旋概述

二零二五年十月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了四個熱帶氣旋，當中麥德姆(2521)及風神(2524)均引致天文台需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號。

熱帶低氣壓麥德姆(2521)於十月一日早上在馬尼拉以東約 1 110 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北偏西移向呂宋。麥德姆於十月三日橫過呂宋，並於當晚進入南海中部。隨後麥德姆繼續穩定地向西北偏西橫過南海北部，移向雷州半島。麥德姆於十月四日晚上增強為颱風，並於翌日凌晨在海南島以東海域達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 145 公里。麥德姆於十月五日下午至翌日凌晨先後在廣東湛江及廣西防城港登陸，隨後移入內陸並迅速減弱。最後麥德姆於十月七日凌晨在越南北部減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，麥德姆吹襲菲律賓期間，超過 34 萬人受災，超過 80 間房屋受損，經濟損失超過一億菲律賓比索。麥德姆及其殘餘為海南、廣東、廣西及雲南帶來狂風暴雨，超過 350 萬人受災，超過 28 萬人需要撤離，超過 11 000 間房屋受損，超過 11 萬公頃農作物受災，經濟損失超過 150 億元人民幣。廣東湛江及廣西防城港錄得累積雨量達 454 毫米。麥德姆亦為澳門帶來狂風，造成一人受傷及 16 宗事故報告。麥德姆及其殘餘為越南北部帶來暴雨，並引致廣泛水浸，太原錄得累積雨量達 350 毫米。越南有 18 人死亡或失蹤，15 人受傷，超過 23 萬間房屋受損，超過三萬公頃農作物受災，經濟損失超過 19.5 萬億越南盾。有關麥德姆的詳細資料及對香港的影響，請參閱其熱帶氣旋報告。

熱帶低氣壓夏浪(2522)於十月四日晚上在硫黃島以東約 230 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，隨後兩天大致向西北偏西橫過硫黃島一帶。夏浪於十月七日凌晨增強為颱風，並逐漸轉向西北至偏北移動。夏浪於十月八日凌晨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。夏浪當天及翌日逐漸轉向偏東移動，掠過日本本州以南海域，並逐漸減弱。夏浪於十月十日下午減弱為強烈熱帶風暴，最後於當晚在日本以東的北太平洋西部演變為溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導，夏浪為日本伊豆群島一帶帶來狂風暴雨，其中八丈島錄得破紀錄的十二小時雨量 349 毫米。在日本神奈川縣，有三人被海浪捲走，其中一人死亡，兩人獲救。夏浪演變而成的溫帶氣旋從北太平洋西部移入北太平洋東部，於當地時間十月十一日至十三日為美國阿拉斯加西海岸帶來颶風和破紀錄的水位上升，育空–柯斯科克溫三角洲部分地區的水位較正常高 1.8 至 1.9 米。該溫帶氣旋吹襲阿拉斯加西海岸期間，有至少一人死亡及兩人失蹤，超過 1 900 人需要撤離，超過 800 間房屋受損，經濟損失估計約 1.25 億美元。

熱帶低氣壓娜基莉(2523)於十月七日晚上在關島之西北偏西約 510 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，隨後兩天向西北至西北偏北移動。娜基莉於十月十日轉向偏西移向琉球群島一帶，翌日再轉向東北橫過日本九州以南海域。娜基莉於十月十二日逐漸轉向東北偏東橫過日本四國及本州以南海域，並於翌日凌晨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 120 公里。娜基莉於十月十四日晚上減弱為強烈熱帶風暴，最後於翌日凌晨在日本以東的北太平洋西部演變為溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導，夏浪與娜基莉於五天內先後吹襲日本伊豆群島一帶，有約 340 人需要撤離，超過 200 間房屋受損，約 2 700 戶停水及 2 200 戶停電。

熱帶低氣壓風神(2524)於十月十七日早上在馬尼拉以東約 1 100 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，大致向西移向菲律賓中部。隨後兩天風神逐漸轉向西北，掠過菲律賓並進入南海中部。風神於十月二十日進入南海北部，並增強為強烈熱帶風暴。翌日風神逐漸轉向西南，並於當晚達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 110 公里。隨後風神逐步減弱，最後於十月二十三日黃昏在越南中部沿岸地區減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，風神為菲律賓帶來狂風暴雨，東薩馬省吉萬市錄得二十四小時雨量 400.7 毫米。風神在菲律賓造成七人死亡、兩人失蹤及一人受傷，超過 49 萬人受災，超過 5 800 間房屋受損，經濟損失超過 1 100 萬菲律賓比索。有關風神的詳細資料及對香港的影響，請參閱其熱帶氣旋報告。

2.1. Overview of Tropical Cyclone in October 2025

Four tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in October 2025. Among them, Matmo (2521) and Fengshen (2524) necessitated the issuance of the tropical cyclone warning signal by the Observatory.

Matmo (2521) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 110 km east of Manila on the morning of 1 October, and moved west-northwestwards approaching Luzon. It moved across Luzon on 3 October, and entered the central part of the South China Sea that night. It then continued to move steadily west-northwestwards across the northern part of the South China Sea towards Leizhou Peninsula. Matmo intensified into a typhoon on the night of 4 October, and attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 145 km/h near its centre over the seas east of Hainan Island in the small hours of the next day. It made landfall successively over Zhanjiang of Guangdong and Fangchenggang of Guangxi, from the afternoon of 5 October to the small hours of the next day, then moved inland and weakened rapidly. Matmo finally degenerated into an area of low pressure in the northern part of Vietnam in the small hours of 7 October.

According to press reports, during the passage of Matmo over the Philippines, over 340 000 people were affected and more than 80 houses were damaged. Economic loss exceeded PHP 100 million. Matmo and its remnant brought torrential rain and squalls to Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi and Yunnan. More than 3.5 million people were affected and more than 280 000 people were evacuated. Over 11 000 houses were damaged, more than 110 000 hectares of crops were damaged, and economic loss exceeded RMB 15 billion. Accumulated rainfall in Zhanjiang of Guangdong and Fangchenggang of Guangxi reached 454 millimetres. Matmo also brought squalls to Macau, causing one injury and 16 incident reports. Matmo and its remnant brought torrential rain to the northern part of Vietnam, causing widespread flooding. Accumulated rainfall in Thai Nguyen reached 350 millimetres. In Vietnam, there were 18 deaths or missing, and 15 injuries. More than 230 000 houses were damaged, more than 30 000 hectares of crops were damaged, and economic loss exceeded VND 19.5 trillion. For detailed information of Matmo including its impact to Hong Kong, please refer to the Tropical Cyclone Report of Matmo.

Halong (2522) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 230 km east of Iwo Jima on the night of 4 October, and moved generally west-northwestwards across the vicinity of Iwo Jima in the following two days. It intensified into a typhoon in the small hours of 7 October, and gradually turned to track northwestwards to northwards. Halong intensified rapidly into a super typhoon and attained its peak intensity in the small hours of 8 October, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 185 km/h near its centre. It gradually turned to move eastwards across the seas south of Honshu, Japan that day and the next day, and weakened

gradually. Halong weakened into a severe tropical storm on the afternoon of 10 October, and finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the western North Pacific east of Japan that night.

According to press reports, Halong brought torrential rain and squalls to the vicinity of the Izu Islands of Japan, with a record-breaking 12-hour rainfall of 349 millimetres recorded over Hachijojima Island. In Kanagawa Prefecture of Japan, three people were swept away by waves, with one dead and two rescued. The extratropical cyclone evolved from Halong moved from the western North Pacific to the eastern North Pacific, bringing hurricane-force winds and record-breaking water levels to the Alaskan West Coast of the United States of America from 11 to 13 October local time. Water levels in parts of the Yukon–Kuskokwim Delta were 1.8 to 1.9 m above normal. During the passage of the extratropical cyclone over the Alaskan West Coast, there were at least one death, two missing and more than 1 900 people evacuated. Over 800 houses were damaged, and economic loss was estimated at approximately USD 125 million.

Nakri (2523) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 510 km west-northwest of Guam on the night of 7 October, and tracked northwestwards to north-northwestwards in the following two days. It turned to move westwards towards the vicinity of the Ryukyu Islands on 10 October, and turned again to track northeastwards across the seas south of Kyushu, Japan that next day. Nakri turned gradually to track east-northeastwards across the seas south of Shikoku and Honshu, Japan on 12 October, and intensified into a typhoon in the small hours of the next day, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 120 km/h near its centre. It weakened into a severe tropical storm on the night of 14 October, and finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the western North Pacific east of Japan in the small hours of the next day.

According to press reports, Halong and Nakri successively affected the vicinity of the Izu Islands of Japan within five days. Approximately 340 people were evacuated, and over 200 houses were damaged. Water and electricity supplies to about 2 700 and 2 200 households were disrupted respectively.

Fengshen (2524) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 100 km east of Manila on the morning of 17 October and moved generally westwards, approaching the central part of the Philippines. It gradually turned to track northwestwards across the Philippines and entered the central part of the South China Sea in the following two days. Fengshen entered the northern part of the South China Sea and intensified into a severe tropical storm on 20 October. It gradually turned southwestwards the next day and attained its peak intensity that night, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 110 km/h near its centre. It

then weakened progressively, and finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the coastal areas of the central part of Vietnam on the evening of 23 October.

According to press reports, Fengshen brought torrential rain and squalls to the Philippines, with a 24-hour rainfall of 400.7 millimetres recorded over Guiuan in Eastern Samar. Fengshen caused seven deaths, two missing persons and one injury in the Philippines. Over 490 000 people were affected and more than 5 800 houses were damaged. Economic loss exceeded PHP 11 million. For detailed information of Fengshen including its impact to Hong Kong, please refer to the Tropical Cyclone Report of Fengshen.

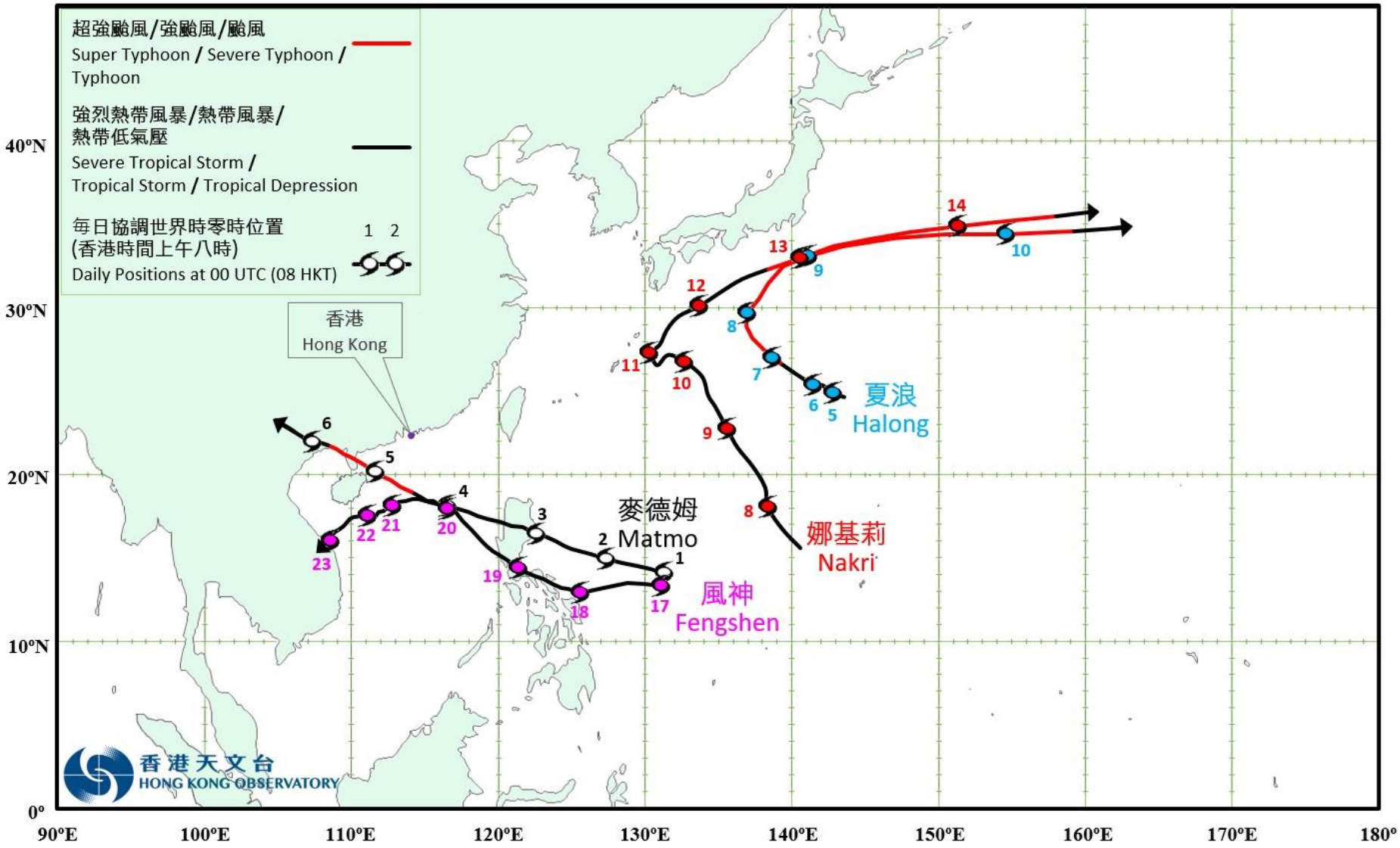


圖 2.1.1 二零二五年十月的熱帶氣旋暫定路徑圖

Figure 2.1.1 Provisional Tropical Cyclone Tracks in October 2025

2.2. 颱風麥德姆(2521)

二零二五年十月一日至七日

麥德姆是二零二五年第十二個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓麥德姆於十月一日早上在馬尼拉以東約 1 110 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北偏西移向呂宋。麥德姆於十月三日橫過呂宋，並於當晚進入南海中部。隨後麥德姆繼續穩定地向西北偏西橫過南海北部，移向雷州半島。麥德姆於十月四日晚上增強為颱風，並於翌日凌晨在海南島以東海域達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 145 公里。麥德姆於十月五日下午至翌日凌晨先後在廣東湛江及廣西防城港登陸，隨後移入內陸並迅速減弱。最後麥德姆於十月七日凌晨在越南北部減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，麥德姆吹襲菲律賓期間，超過 34 萬人受災，超過 80 間房屋受損，經濟損失超過一億菲律賓比索。麥德姆及其殘餘為海南、廣東、廣西及雲南帶來狂風暴雨，超過 350 萬人受災，超過 28 萬人需要撤離，超過 11 000 間房屋受損，超過 11 萬公頃農作物受災，經濟損失超過 150 億元人民幣。廣東湛江及廣西防城港錄得累積雨量達 454 毫米。麥德姆亦為澳門帶來狂風，造成一人受傷及 16 宗事故報告。麥德姆及其殘餘為越南北部帶來暴雨，並引致廣泛水浸，太原錄得累積雨量達 350 毫米。越南有 18 人死亡或失蹤，15 人受傷，超過 23 萬間房屋受損，超過三萬公頃農作物受災，經濟損失超過 19.5 萬億越南盾。

天文台在十月三日下午 7 時 40 分發出一號戒備信號，當時麥德姆集結在香港之東南約 770 公里。翌日早上本港吹和緩東北風。隨著麥德姆靠近，本港風勢逐漸增強，天文台在十月四日下午 12 時 20 分改發三號強風信號，當時麥德姆位於香港之東南偏南約 480 公里。當日下午至翌日早上本港普遍吹強風程度的偏東風，離岸間中吹烈風，高地更達暴風程度。麥德姆於十月五日上午 2 時左右最接近香港，在本港之西南偏南約 340 公里掠過。隨著麥德姆遠離香港，本港風力逐漸減弱，天文台分別於十月五日下午 3 時 40 分改發一號戒備信號，並於十月五日晚上 10 時 20 分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。

麥德姆吹襲香港期間，沒有嚴重破壞報告。在麥德姆的影響下，尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上) 2.97 米，而石壁則錄得最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.68 米。天文台總部於十月五日上午 4 時 09 分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓 1008.1 百帕斯卡。

十月四日初時本港大致天晴及酷熱。隨著麥德姆靠近，下午本港轉為多雲，有幾陣狂風驟雨及猛烈陣風。當日亦有雷暴。十月五日本港多處地區錄得超過 10 毫米雨量，而大嶼山部分地區的雨量更超過 40 毫米。

2.2. Typhoon Matmo (2521)
1 – 7 October 2025

Matmo was the twelfth tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025.

Matmo formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 110 km east of Manila on the morning of 1 October, and moved west-northwestwards approaching Luzon. It moved across Luzon on 3 October, and entered the central part of the South China Sea that night. It then continued to move steadily west-northwestwards across the northern part of the South China Sea towards Leizhou Peninsula. Matmo intensified into a typhoon on the night of 4 October, and attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 145 km/h near its centre over the seas east of Hainan Island in the small hours of the next day. It made landfall successively over Zhanjiang of Guangdong and Fangchenggang of Guangxi, from the afternoon of 5 October to the small hours of the next day, then moved inland and weakened rapidly. Matmo finally degenerated into an area of low pressure in the northern part of Vietnam in the small hours of 7 October.

According to press reports, during the passage of Matmo over the Philippines, over 340 000 people were affected and more than 80 houses were damaged. Economic loss exceeded PHP 100 million. Matmo and its remnant brought torrential rain and squalls to Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi and Yunnan. More than 3.5 million people were affected and more than 280 000 people were evacuated. Over 11 000 houses were damaged, more than 110 000 hectares of crops were damaged, and economic loss exceeded RMB 15 billion. Accumulated rainfall in Zhanjiang of Guangdong and Fangchenggang of Guangxi reached 454 millimetres. Matmo also brought squalls to Macau, causing one injury and 16 incident reports. Matmo and its remnant brought torrential rain to the northern part of Vietnam, causing widespread flooding. Accumulated rainfall in Thai Nguyen reached 350 millimetres. In Vietnam, there were 18 deaths or missing, and 15 injuries. More than 230 000 houses were damaged, more than 30 000 hectares of crops were damaged, and economic loss exceeded VND 19.5 trillion.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 7:40 p.m. on 3 October when Matmo was about 770 km southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds were moderate northeasterlies the next morning. With the approach of Matmo, local winds strengthened gradually. The No. 3 Strong Wind Signal was issued at 12:20 p.m. on

4 October when Matmo was about 480 km south-southeast of Hong Kong. Strong easterlies generally affected Hong Kong from that afternoon to the next morning. Winds occasionally reached gale force offshore and even reached storm-force on high ground. Matmo came closest to Hong Kong at around 2 a.m. on 5 October, skirting past about 340 km south-southwest of the territory. With Matmo departing from Hong Kong, local winds weakened gradually. The No. 1 Standby Signal was issued at 3:40 p.m. on 5 October and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 10:20 p.m. on 5 October.

Matmo did not cause any significant damage in Hong Kong during its passage. Under the influence of Matmo, a maximum sea level of 2.97 m (above chart datum) was recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui and a maximum storm surge of 0.68 m (above astronomical tide) was recorded at Shek Pik. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1008.1 hPa was recorded at 4:09 a.m. on 5 October.

The weather in Hong Kong was mainly fine at first and very hot on 4 October. With the approach of Matmo, the local weather turned cloudy with a few squally showers and violent gusts. There were also thunderstorms on that day. More than 10 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over many places, and rainfall even exceeded 40 millimetres over parts of Lantau Island on 5 October.

表 2.2.1　在麥德姆影響下，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 Matmo 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)	-	-	81	4/10	22:07	-	-	47	5/10	07:00
		-	-	81	5/10	09:14	-	-	47	5/10	10:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東	E	89	5/10	01:28	東	E	47	5/10	02:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東南偏東	ESE	107	5/10	08:49	東南偏東	ESE	74	5/10	09:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東北偏東	ENE	107	5/10	02:43	東	E	73	5/10	05:00
青洲	Green Island	東	E	98	5/10	08:26	東北偏東	ENE	64	4/10	21:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東南偏東	ESE	75	5/10	08:18	東	E	44	5/10	09:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東南偏東	ESE	82	4/10	15:12	東	E	38	5/10	11:00
京士柏	King's Park	-	-	75	5/10	03:09	-	-	35	5/10	08:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	東南偏東	ESE	82	5/10	01:51	東南偏東	ESE	46	5/10	03:00
		東	E	82	5/10	01:52					
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東	E	70	5/10	02:13	東	E	35	5/10	02:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	東	E	143	5/10	04:48	東	E	99	5/10	06:00
北角	North Point	東北偏東	ENE	84	5/10	02:09	東	E	51	5/10	02:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東	E	103	5/10	04:48	東	E	60	5/10	04:00
平洲	Ping Chau	東	E	49	5/10	00:45	東	E	15	4/10	22:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東	E	75	5/10	06:00	東北偏東	ENE	46	5/10	01:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東南偏東	ESE	85	5/10	08:58	東南	SE	53	5/10	11:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東	E	86	5/10	08:47	東	E	35	4/10	22:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東北	NE	68	5/10	02:55	東南偏南	SSE	22	5/10	12:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東	E	74	5/10	08:34	東	E	37	5/10	03:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東	E	79	5/10	01:31	東	E	42	5/10	03:00
							東	E	42	5/10	05:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東南偏東	ESE	62	5/10	05:18	東南偏東	ESE	26	5/10	07:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東	E	90	5/10	02:43	東	E	60	5/10	03:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東南偏東	ESE	128	5/10	02:35	東	E	90	5/10	04:00
		東南偏東	ESE	128	5/10	05:01					
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	東南偏東	ESE	93	5/10	06:36	東南偏東	ESE	51	5/10	02:00
							東南偏東	ESE	51	5/10	03:00
							東南偏東	ESE	51	5/10	04:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	東南偏東	ESE	93	4/10	19:10	東南偏東	ESE	69	5/10	03:00
		東南偏東	ESE	93	5/10	03:43					
大老山	Tate's Cairn	-	-	98	5/10	00:35	-	-	70	5/10	02:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東北偏東	ENE	65	4/10	23:15	東南	SE	21	5/10	15:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南偏東	ESE	79	5/10	07:48	東南偏東	ESE	30	5/10	03:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東北偏東	ENE	87	4/10	15:04	東	E	68	5/10	02:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東南偏東	ESE	55	5/10	11:05	東南偏東	ESE	17	5/10	11:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東北偏東	ENE	78	5/10	02:11	東	E	27	4/10	21:00

屯門政府合署 - 沒有資料　　Tuen Mun Government Offices - data not available

黃麻角(赤柱)、京士柏、大老山 - 沒有風向資料　　Bluff Head (Stanley), King's Park, Tate's Cairn - wind direction not available

表 2.2.2　在麥德姆影響下，熱帶氣旋警告系統的八個參考測風站在熱帶氣旋警告信號生效時錄得持續風力達到強風程度的時段

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

站 Station (https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/informtc/station2025.html)		最初達到強風*時間 Start time when strong wind speed* was attained		最後達到強風*時間 End time when strong wind speed* was attained	
		日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
長洲	Cheung Chau	4/10	13:58	5/10	19:01
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	4/10	20:03	5/10	13:41
啟德	Kai Tak	4/10	15:17	5/10	11:07
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	5/10	02:10	5/10	02:22
西貢	Sai Kung	4/10	15:35	5/10	10:33

沙田、打鼓嶺及青衣島蜆殼油庫的持續風力未達到強風程度。

The sustained wind speed did not attain strong force at Sha Tin, 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強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　麥德姆影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量

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

站 (參閱圖 2.2.2) Station (See Fig. 2.2.2)			十月三日 3 Oct	十月四日 4 Oct	十月五日 5 Oct	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			0.0	0.6	1.0	1.6
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			0.0	2.4	44.4	46.8
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			0.0	2.5	12.0	14.5
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	0.0	3.5	6.0	9.5
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	0.0	4.0	8.0	12.0
N13	糧船灣	High Island	0.0	2.0	2.5	4.5
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	0.0	0.5	1.5	2.0
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	0.0	1.5	5.0	6.5
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	0.0	3.0	9.5	12.5
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	0.0	2.0	14.0	16.0
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	0.0	1.5	5.5	7.0
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	0.0	0.0	26.0	26.0
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	0.0	2.5	52.0	54.5
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	0.0	2.4	[6.4]	[8.8]

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

表 2.2.4　麥德姆影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮

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

站 Station (https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/informtc/station2025.html)		最高潮位 (海圖基準面以上) Maximum sea level (above chart datum)			最大風暴潮 (天文潮高度以上) Maximum storm surge (above astronomical tide)		
		高度(米) Height (m)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	高度(米) Height (m)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
鰂魚涌	Quarry Bay	2.48	5/10	07:03	0.30	5/10	01:57
石壁	Shek Pik	2.85	5/10	07:02	0.68	5/10	01:13
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.43	5/10	06:04	0.36	5/10	01:53
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.54	5/10	05:39	0.47	5/10	02:34
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.97	5/10	08:16	0.61	5/10	03:50

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

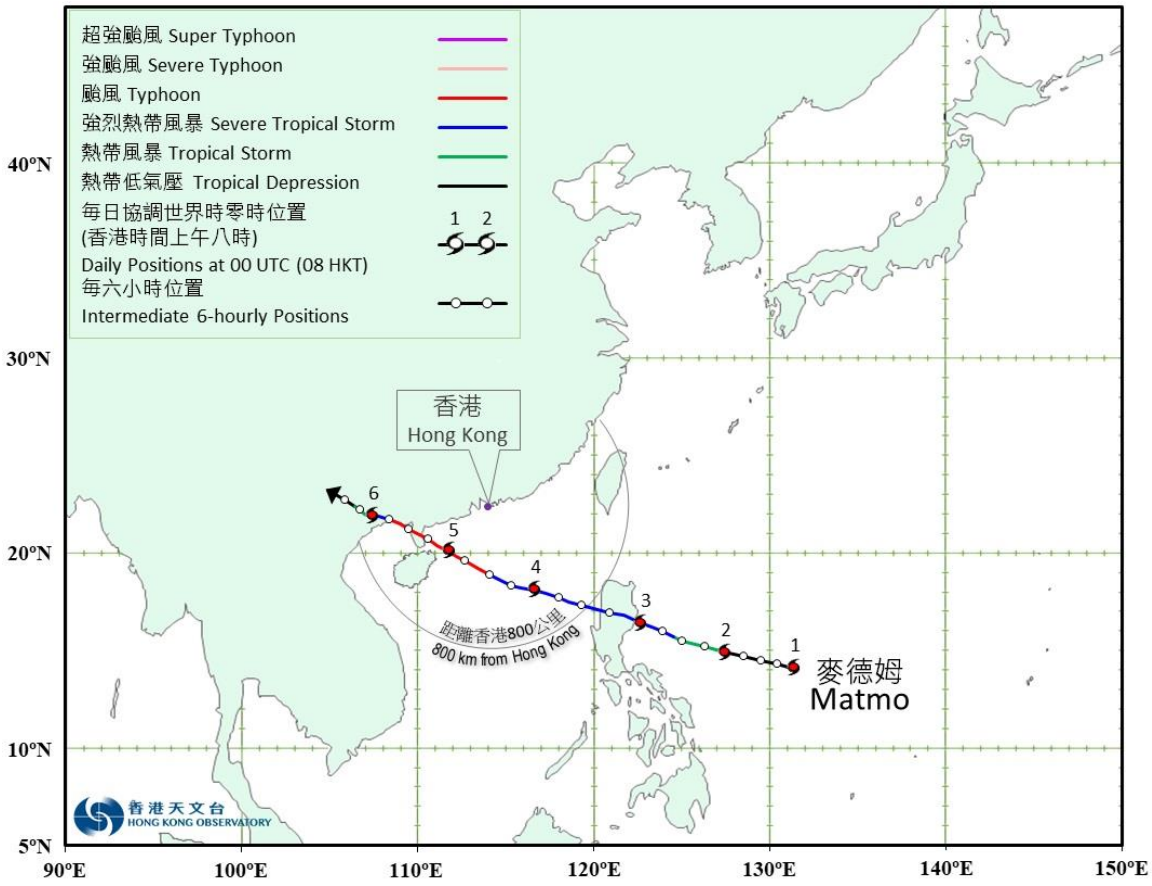


圖 2.2.1　　二零二五年十月一日至七日麥德姆(2521)的暫定路徑圖。

Figure 2.2.1　Provisional track of Matmo (2521): 1 - 7 October 2025.

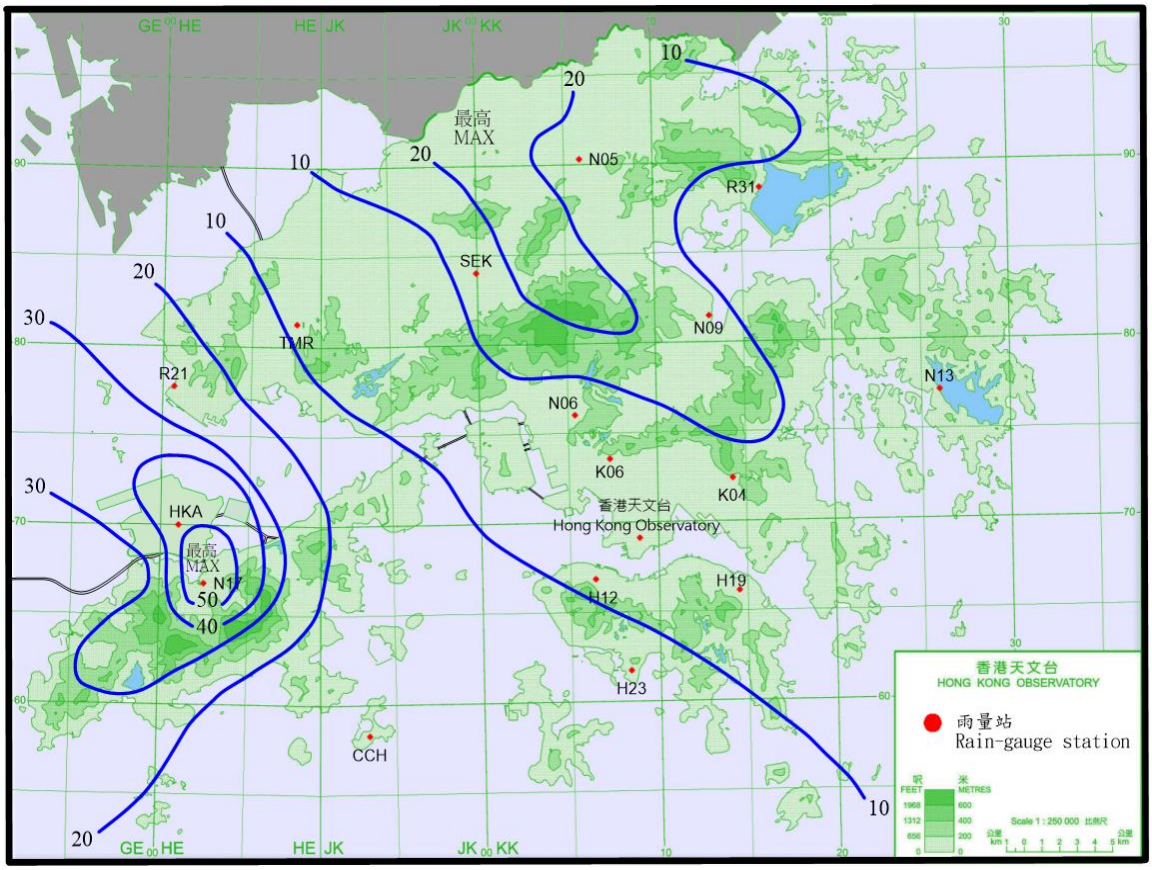


圖 2.2.2　　二零二五年十月三日至五日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Figure 2.2.2　Rainfall distribution on 3 – 5 October 2025 (isohyets are in millimetres).

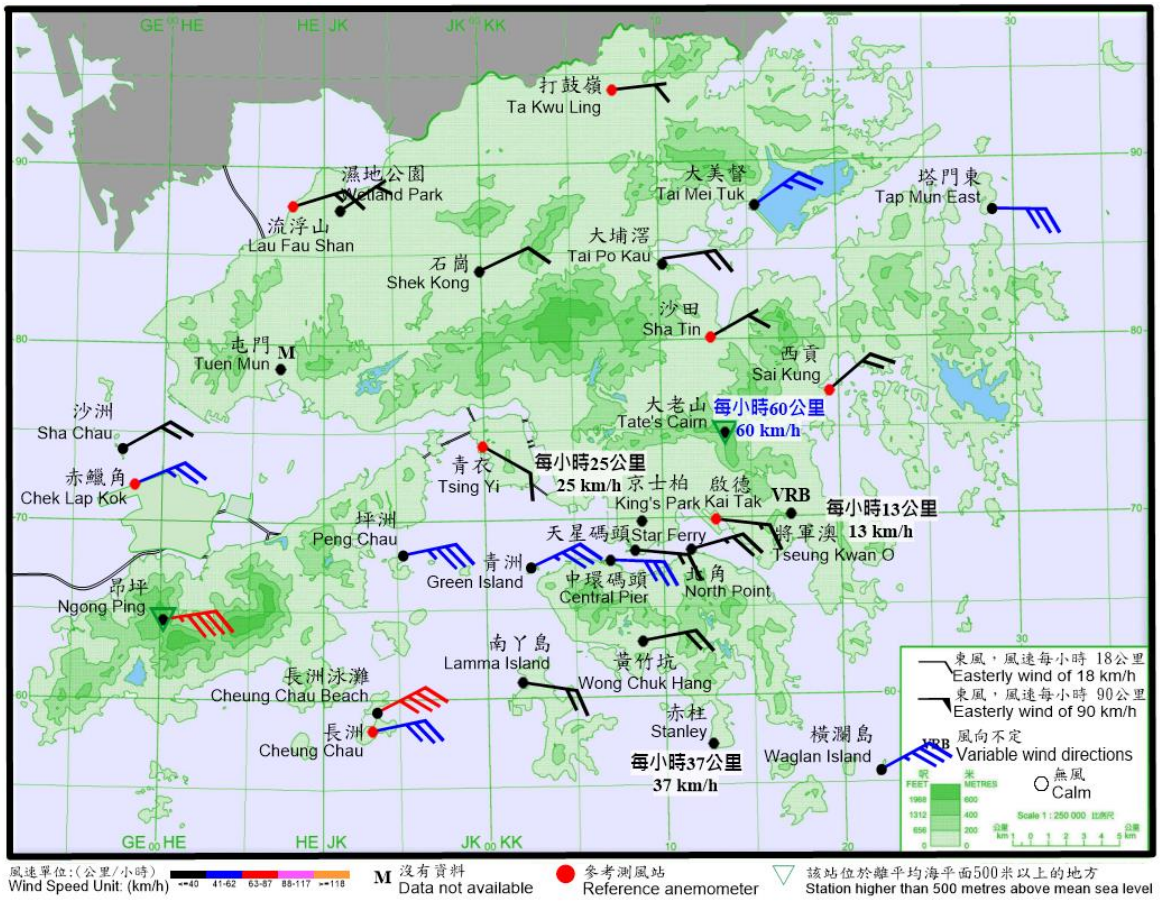


圖 2.2.3a　二零二五年十月四日下午 8 時 05 分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹強風程度的偏東風，包括香港國際機場、長洲、中環碼頭、橫瀾島及大老山。其中長洲泳灘及昂坪的風力更達烈風程度。

Figure 2.2.3a　10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 8:05 p.m. on 4 October 2025. Local winds were generally strong easterlies at that time, including at Hong Kong International Airport, Cheung Chau, Central Pier, Waglan Island and Tate's Cairn. Winds at Cheung Chau Beach and Ngong Ping even reached gale force.

註：　黃麻角(赤柱)、京士柏及大老山並沒有風向資料。

Note:　Wind direction information is not available for Bluff Head (Stanley), King's Park and Tate's Cairn.

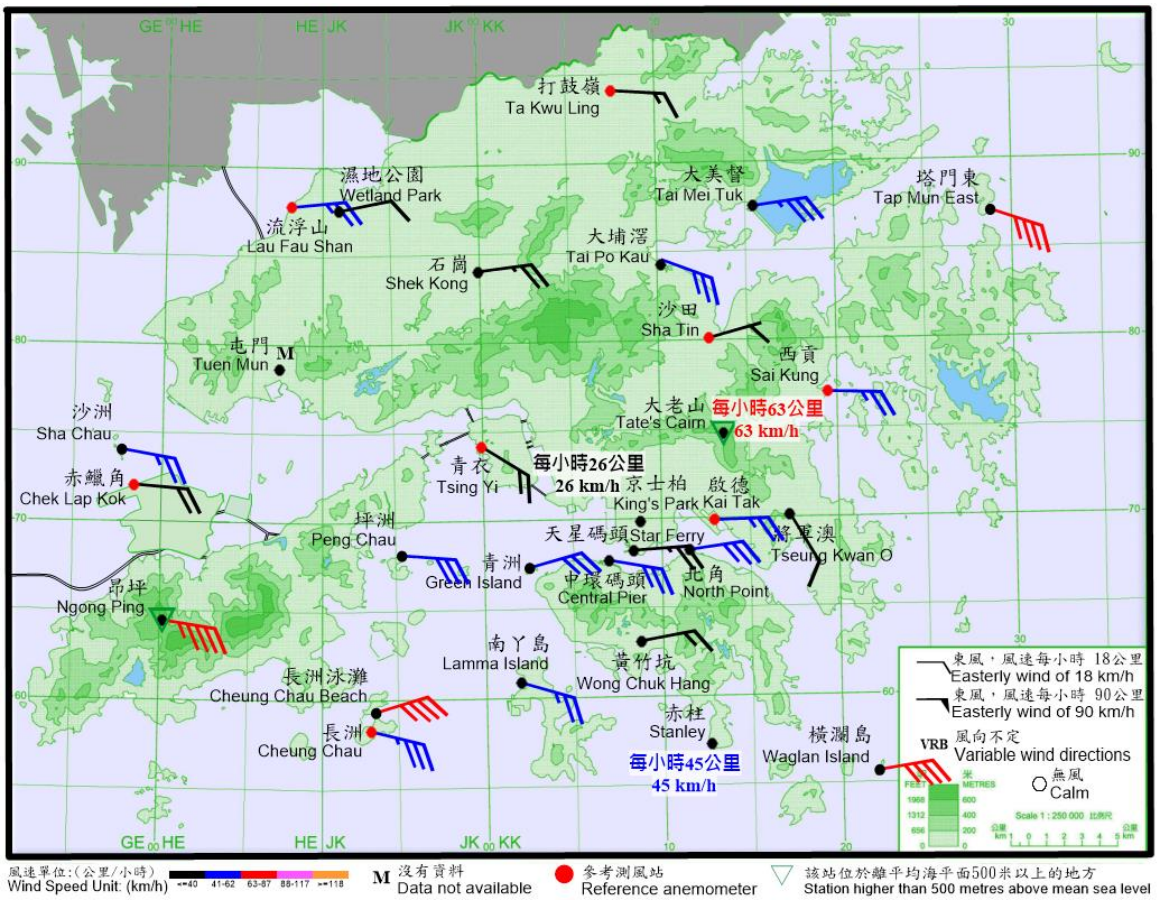


圖 2.2.3b　二零二五年十月五日上午 2 時 13 分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹強風程度的偏東風，包括啟德、西貢、流浮山、長洲及北角。其中橫瀾島及塔門東的風力更達烈風程度。

Figure 2.2.3b　10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 2:13 a.m. on 5 October 2025. Local winds were generally strong easterlies at that time, including at Kai Tak, Sai Kung, Lau Fau Shan, Cheung Chau and North Point. Winds at Waglan Island and Tap Mun East even reached gale force.

註：　黃麻角(赤柱)、京士柏及大老山並沒有風向資料。

Note:　Wind direction information is not available for Bluff Head (Stanley), King's Park and Tate's Cairn.

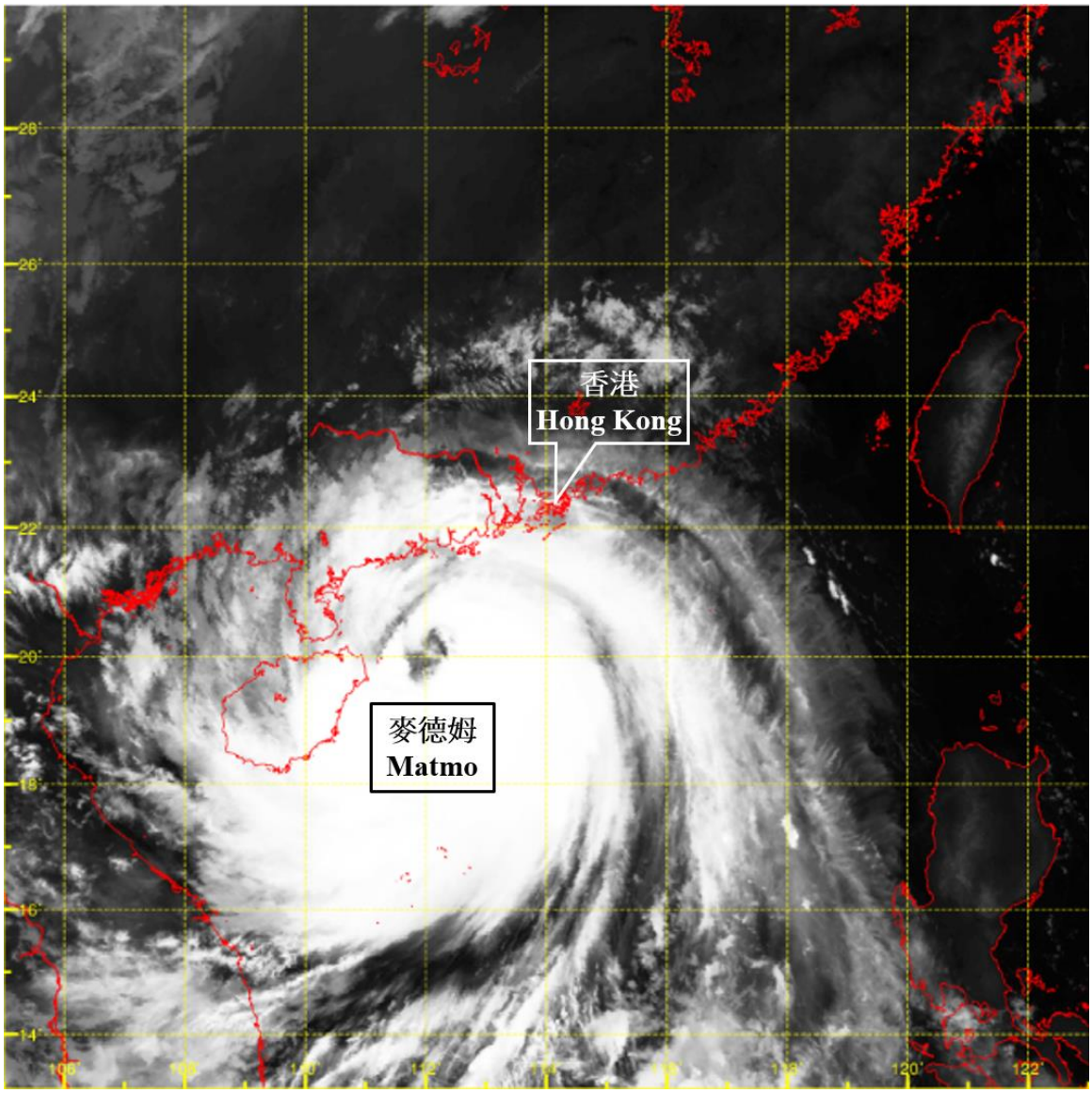


圖 2.2.4　二零二五年十月五日上午 5 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時麥德姆達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 145 公里。

Figure 2.2.4　Infra-red satellite imagery at around 5 a.m. on 5 October 2025. Matmo attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 145 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 9 號衛星。〕

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

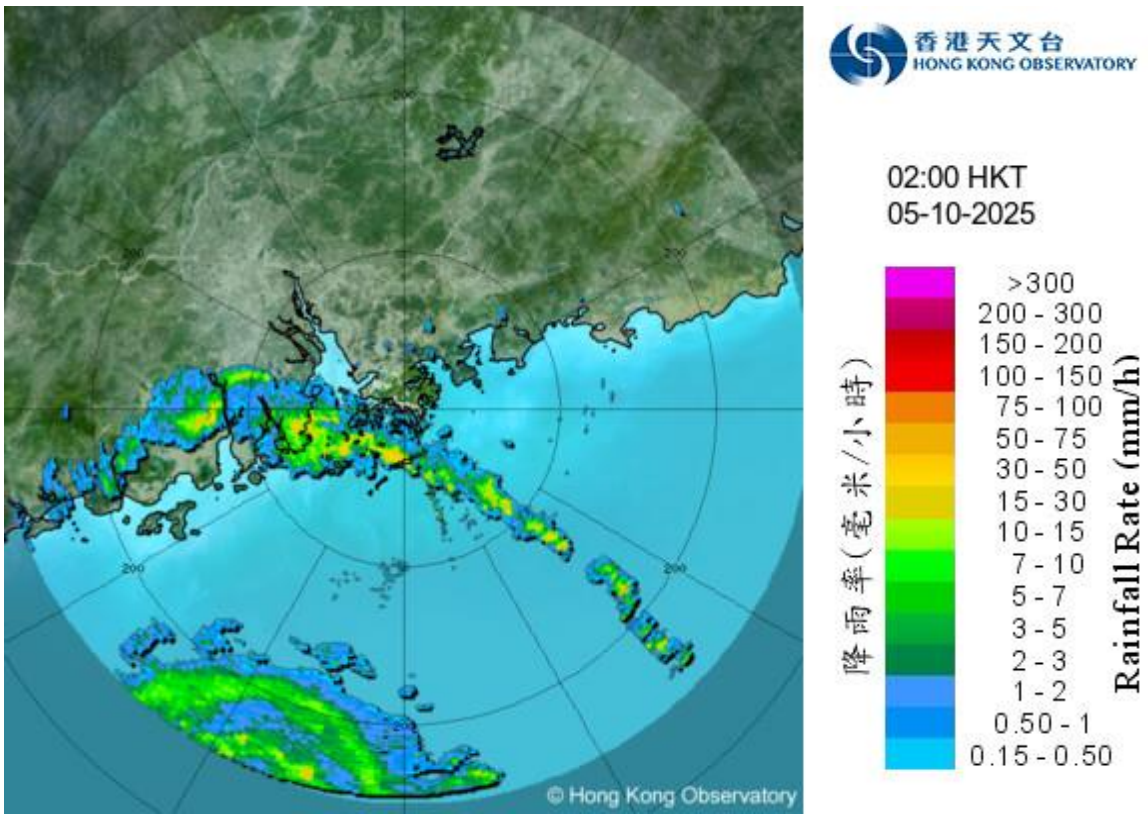


圖 2.2.5　二零二五年十月五日上午 2 時正的雷達回波圖像。當時麥德姆的中心位於香港之西南偏南約 340 公里。與其相關的外圍雨帶正影響珠江口一帶。

Figure 2.2.5　Radar echoes captured at 2:00 a.m. on 5 October 2025, when the centre of Matmo was located around 340 km south-southwest of Hong Kong. The outer rainbands associated with Matmo were affecting the vicinity of the Pearl River Estuary.

2.3. 強烈熱帶風暴風神(2524)

二零二五年十月十七日至二十三日

風神是二零二五年第十三個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓風神於十月十七日早上在馬尼拉以東約 1 100 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，大致向西移向菲律賓中部。隨後兩天風神逐漸轉向西北，掠過菲律賓並進入南海中部。風神於十月二十日進入南海北部，並增強為強烈熱帶風暴。翌日風神逐漸轉向西南，並於當晚達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 110 公里。隨後風神逐步減弱，最後於十月二十三日黃昏在越南中部沿岸地區減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，風神為菲律賓帶來狂風暴雨，東薩馬省吉萬市錄得二十四小時雨量 400.7 毫米。風神在菲律賓造成七人死亡、兩人失蹤及一人受傷，超過 49 萬人受災，超過 5 800 間房屋受損，經濟損失超過 1 100 萬菲律賓比索。

天文台在十月十九日晚上 10 時 50 分發出強烈季候風信號。在東北季候風及風神的外圍環流共同影響下，翌日本港吹和緩至清勁偏北風，離岸及高地吹強風。隨著風神靠近廣東沿岸，本港天氣逐漸受風神影響，天文台在十月二十日下午 5 時 20 分改發三號強風信號，取代強烈季候風信號，當時風神位於香港之東南偏南約 440 公里。風神於十月二十日晚上 11 時左右最接近香港，在本港以南約 420 公里掠過。十月二十一日本港多處地區吹強風程度的偏北風。隨著風神遠離香港，本港天氣逐漸受東北季候風支配，天文台於十月二十一日下午 6 時 20 分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。但受東北季候風影響，本港離岸及高地仍然吹強風，天文台隨即發出強烈季候風信號，直至十月二十四日上午 7 時 45 分取消。

風神吹襲香港期間，沒有嚴重破壞報告。受天文大潮、東北季候風及風神的共同影響，尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上) 2.93 米，而大埔滘則錄得最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.81 米。天文台總部於十月二十日下午 5 時 20 分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓 1010.8 百帕斯卡。

受東北季候風影響，十月二十日本港短暫時間有陽光。隨著風神的外圍雨帶靠近，十月二十一日本港多雲及有幾陣雨。受東北季候風及一道廣闊雲雨帶影響，十月二十二日本港仍然多雲，天氣顯著轉涼。

2.3. Severe Tropical Storm Fengshen (2524)
17 – 23 October 2025

Fengshen was the thirteenth tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025.

Fengshen formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 100 km east of Manila on the morning of 17 October and moved generally westwards, approaching the central part of the Philippines. It gradually turned to track northwestwards across the Philippines and entered the central part of the South China Sea in the following two days. Fengshen entered the northern part of the South China Sea and intensified into a severe tropical storm on 20 October. It gradually turned southwestwards the next day and attained its peak intensity that night, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 110 km/h near its centre. It then weakened progressively, and finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the coastal areas of the central part of Vietnam on the evening of 23 October.

According to press reports, Fengshen brought torrential rain and squalls to the Philippines, with a 24-hour rainfall of 400.7 millimetres recorded over Guiuan in Eastern Samar. Fengshen caused seven deaths, two missing persons and one injury in the Philippines. Over 490 000 people were affected and more than 5 800 houses were damaged. Economic loss exceeded PHP 11 million.

The Strong Monsoon Signal was issued at 10:50 p.m. on 19 October. Under the combined effect of the northeast monsoon and the outer circulation of Fengshen, local winds were moderate to fresh northerlies, strong offshore and on high ground the next day. With Fengshen edging closer to the coast of Guangdong, the local weather was gradually affected by Fengshen. The No. 3 Strong Wind Signal was issued to replace the Strong Monsoon Signal at 5:20 p.m. on 20 October when Fengshen was about 440 km south-southeast of Hong Kong. Fengshen came closest to Hong Kong at around 11 p.m. on 20 October, skirting past about 420 km south of the territory. Local winds were strong northerlies over many places in Hong Kong on 21 October. With Fengshen departing from Hong Kong, the weather of Hong Kong was dominated by the northeast monsoon gradually and thus all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 6:20 p.m. on 21 October. However, under the influence of the northeast monsoon, local winds were still strong offshore and on high ground. The Strong Monsoon Signal was issued thereafter and lasted till 7:45 a.m. on 24 October.

Fengshen did not cause any significant damage in Hong Kong during its passage. Under the combined effect of spring tide, the northeast monsoon and Fengshen, a maximum sea level of 2.93 m (above chart datum) was recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui and a maximum storm surge of 0.81 m (above astronomical tide) was recorded at Tai Po Kau. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1010.8 hPa was recorded at 5:20 p.m. on 20 October.

Affected by the northeast monsoon, there were sunny intervals on 20 October. With the approach of the outer rainbands of Fengshen, it was cloudy with a few rain patches on 21 October. Under the influence of the northeast monsoon and a broad band of rain and clouds, the local weather remained cloudy and was appreciably cooler on 22 October.

表 2.2.1　在風神影響下，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 Fengshen 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)	-	-	53	21/10	17:28	-	-	15	20/10	22:00
							-	-	15	21/10	05:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東北	NE	45	21/10	06:12	東北	NE	24	20/10	21:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	北	N	73	21/10	17:30	北	N	43	21/10	18:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東北偏北	NNE	67	21/10	08:14	東北偏北	NNE	34	21/10	10:00
青洲	Green Island	東北偏北	NNE	71	20/10	18:55	北	N	49	21/10	04:00
香港國際機場*	Hong Kong International Airport*	東北偏北	NNE	45	21/10	14:07	東北偏北	NNE	28	20/10	20:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東北偏北	NNE	45	20/10	20:04	東北偏北	NNE	15	20/10	19:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	西北偏北	NNW	50	21/10	17:31	北	N	21	21/10	15:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東北偏北	NNE	61	21/10	02:48	東北	NE	34	21/10	13:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	東北偏東	ENE	78	21/10	03:14	東北偏東	ENE	50	21/10	17:00
北角	North Point	東北偏北	NNE	42	20/10	17:47	東北偏東	ENE	22	20/10	21:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	北	N	51	21/10	14:48	北	N	33	21/10	15:00
平洲	Ping Chau	西北偏北	NNW	32	21/10	13:40	北	N	10	21/10	15:00
西貢	Sai Kung	北	N	60	21/10	09:41	東北偏北	NNE	37	21/10	10:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東北偏北	NNE	59	20/10	18:23	北	N	46	20/10	19:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東北	NE	36	20/10	18:50	東北	NE	15	20/10	18:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東北	NE	39	20/10	20:17	東北	NE	17	20/10	21:00
		東北偏北	NNE	39	20/10	20:42					
石崗	Shek Kong	東北	NE	47	21/10	03:58	東北	NE	24	21/10	04:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	西北偏西	WNW	33	21/10	14:48	西北	NW	7	21/10	13:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東北偏北	NNE	57	21/10	05:07	東北偏北	NNE	26	21/10	06:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東北	NE	50	21/10	07:47	東北	NE	30	20/10	20:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東北	NE	85	21/10	04:00	東北	NE	71	21/10	04:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	北	N	35	21/10	04:35	北	N	15	21/10	17:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	北	N	55	21/10	16:53	北	N	24	21/10	10:00
							北	N	24	21/10	18:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	-	-	72	21/10	03:08	-	-	60	21/10	18:00
		-	-	72	21/10	04:18					
		-	-	72	21/10	04:19					
		-	-	72	21/10	17:38					
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東北	NE	47	21/10	14:39	東北	NE	16	21/10	15:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東北偏北	NNE	46	21/10	12:38	西北	NW	15	21/10	15:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東北偏北	NNE	54	21/10	06:19	東北偏北	NNE	20	21/10	07:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	北	N	64	21/10	14:23	北	N	52	21/10	04:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	北	N	35	21/10	02:56	北	N	6	21/10	11:00
							北	N	6	21/10	13:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	北	N	54	21/10	04:05	北	N	12	21/10	05:00
							西北	NW	12	21/10	09:00
							西北	NW	12	21/10	15:00

京士柏 - 沒有資料　　King's Park - data not available

黃麻角(赤柱)、大老山 - 沒有風向資料　　Bluff Head (Stanley), Tate's Cairn - wind direction not available

* 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　在風神影響下，熱帶氣旋警告系統的八個參考測風站在熱帶氣旋警告信號生效時錄得持續風力達到強風程度的時段

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

站 Station (https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/informtc/station2025.html)		最初達到強風*時間 Start time when strong wind speed* was attained		最後達到強風*時間 End time when strong wind speed* was attained	
		日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
長洲	Cheung Chau	21/10	02:40	21/10	17:51
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	21/10	12:40	21/10	12:47

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

The sustained wind speed did not attain strong force at Hong Kong International Airport, Kai Tak, Sai Kung, Sha Tin, 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強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　風神影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量

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

站 (參閱圖 2.2.2) Station (See Fig. 2.2.2)			十月二十日 20 Oct	十月二十一日 21 Oct	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			微量 Trace	0.1	0.1
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			0.3	0.8	1.1
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			0.5	1.0	1.5
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	0.5	0.5
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	0.0	0.5	0.5
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	0.0	0.0	0.0
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	0.0	0.5	0.5
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	0.0	0.5	0.5
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	0.0	0.5	0.5
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	1.0	1.0
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	0.0	0.0	0.0
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	1.0	2.0	3.0
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	0.0	0.7	0.7

表 2.2.4　風神影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高水位及最大水位上升

Table 2.2.4　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 Fengshen

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	2.78	20/10	20:43	0.65	20/10	21:33
石壁	Shek Pik	2.78	20/10	21:16	0.61	20/10	21:48
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.76	20/10	21:10	0.68	20/10	21:10
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.87	20/10	20:57	0.81	21/10	08:19
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.93	20/10	22:35	0.63	20/10	18:03

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

* 水位上升(天文潮高度以上)是基於風神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 Fengshen and the northeast monsoon.

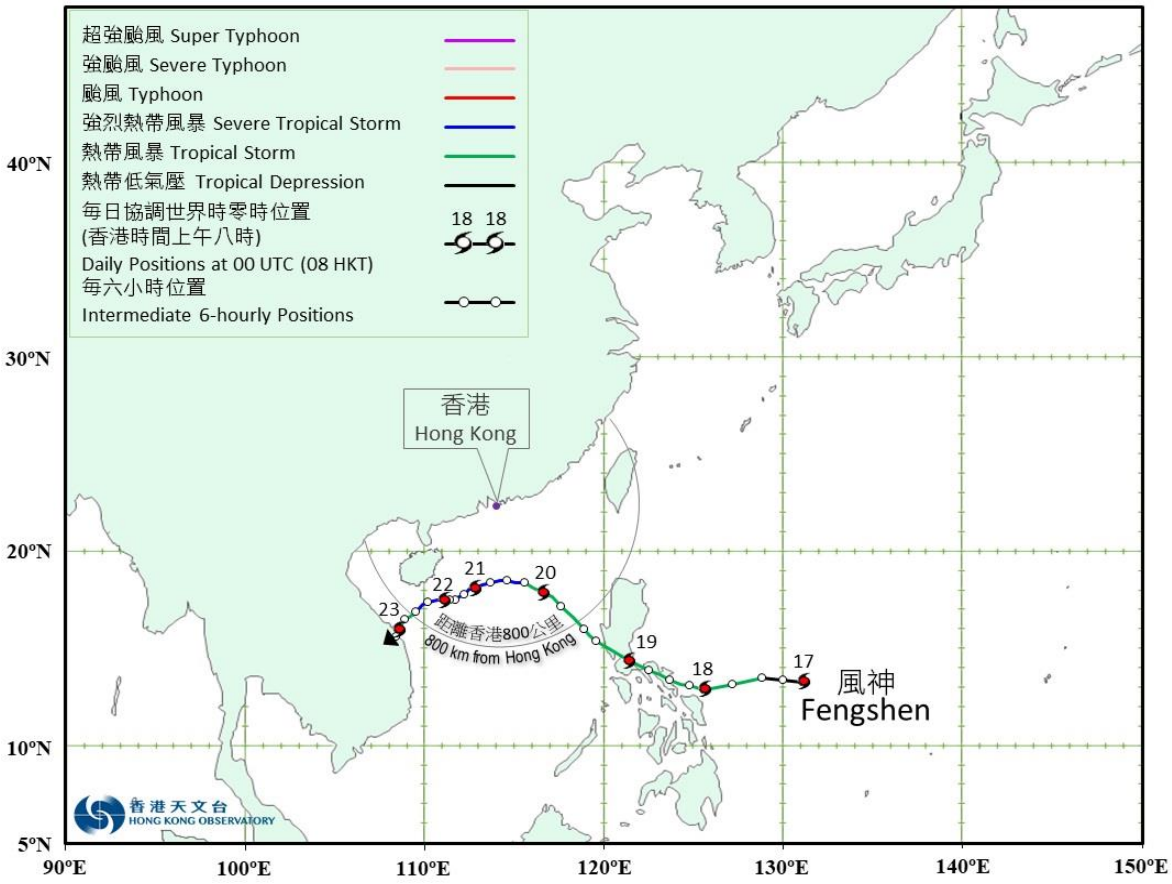


圖 2.2.1　　二零二五年十月十七日至二十三日風神(2524)的暫定路徑圖。

Figure 2.2.1　Provisional track of Fengshen (2524): 17 - 23 October 2025.

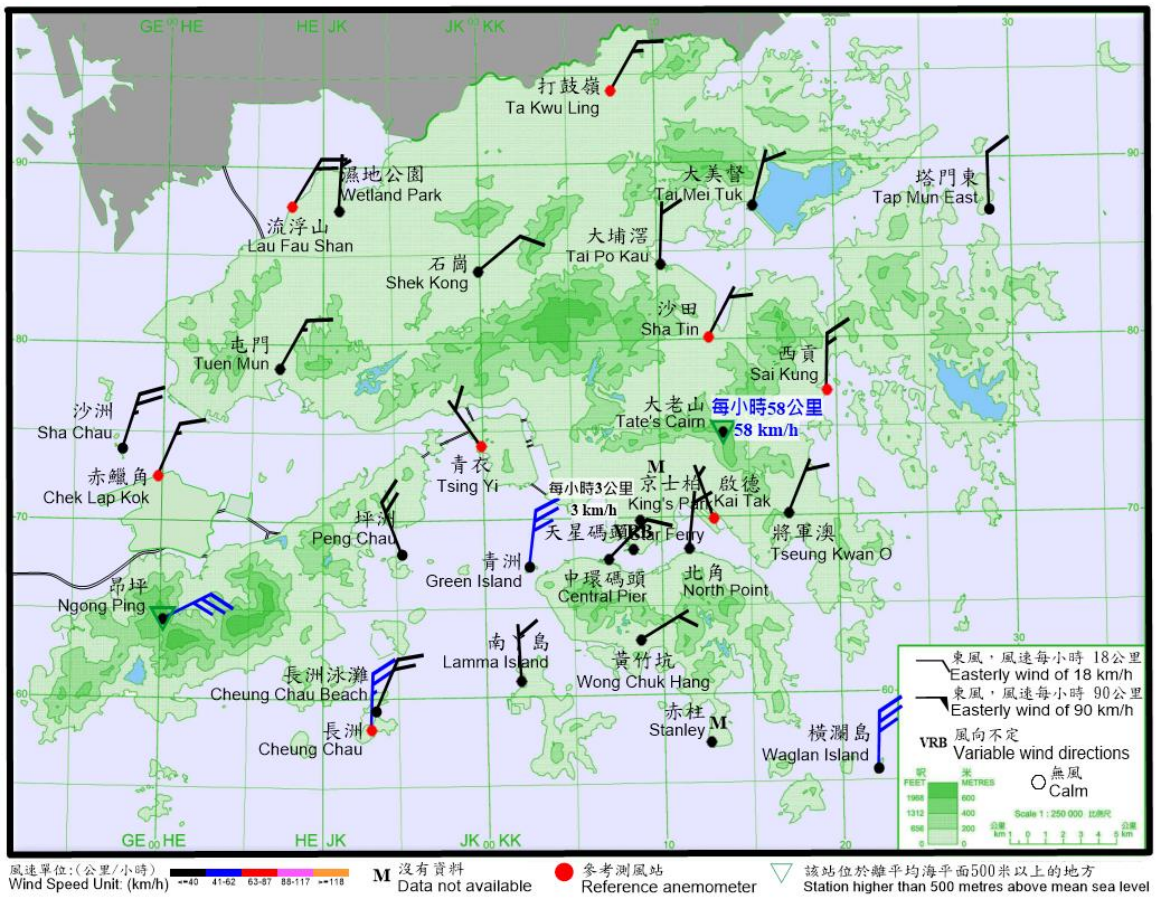


圖 2.2.2a　二零二五年十月二十一日上午 2 時 40 分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹北風，而長洲、青洲、橫瀾島、昂坪及大老山的風力達到強風程度。

Figure 2.2.2a　10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 2:40 a.m. on 21 October 2025. Local winds were generally northerlies, with winds at Cheung Chau, Green Island, Waglan Island, Ngong Ping and Tate's Cairn reached strong force at that time.

註：　大老山並沒有風向資料。

Note:　Wind direction information is not available for Tate's Cairn.

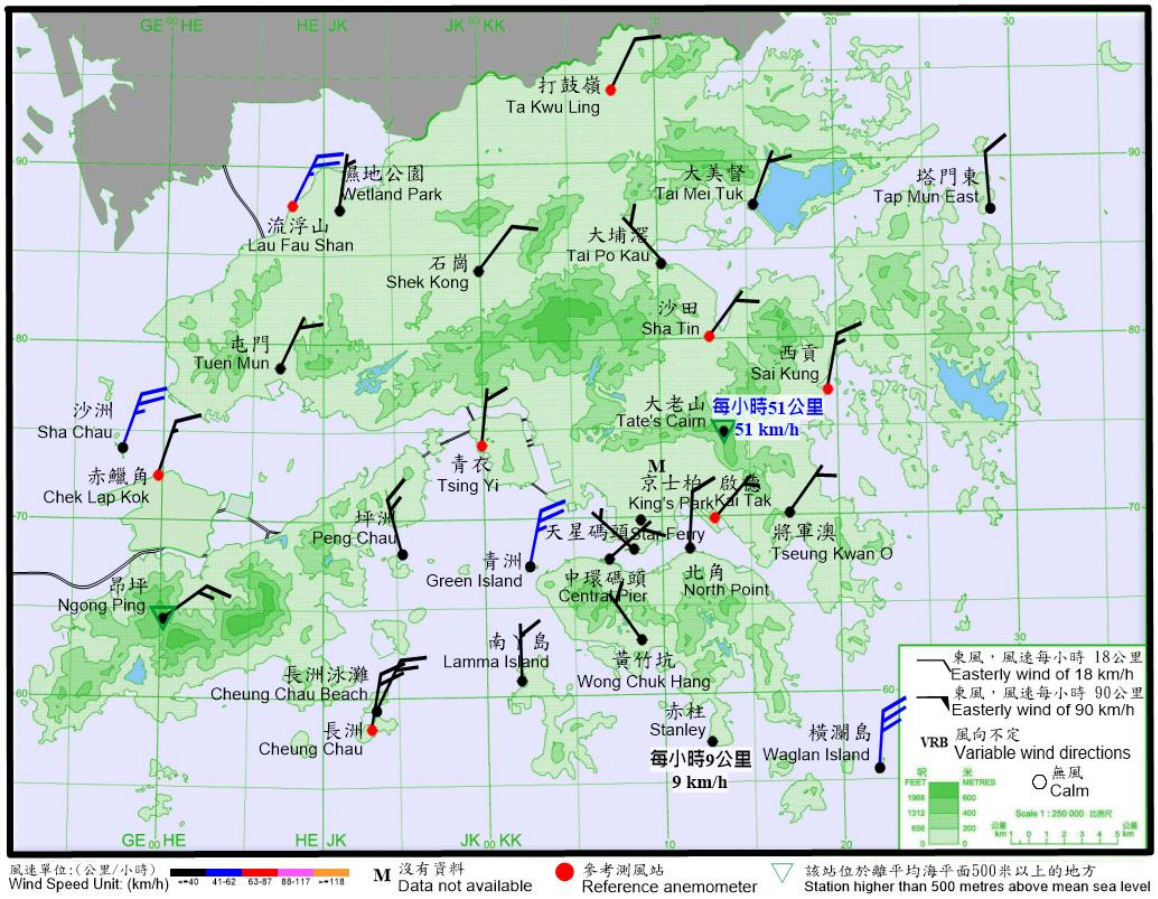


圖 2.2.2b　二零二五年十月二十一日下午 12 時 40 分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹北風，而流浮山、沙洲、青洲、橫瀾島及大老山的風力達到強風程度。

Figure 2.2.2b　10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 12:40 p.m. on 21 October 2025. Local winds were generally northerlies, with winds at Lau Fau Shan, Sha Chau, Green Island, Waglan Island and Tate's Cairn reached strong force at that time.

註：　黃麻角(赤柱)及大老山並沒有風向資料。

Note:　Wind direction information is not available for Bluff Head (Stanley) and Tate's Cairn.

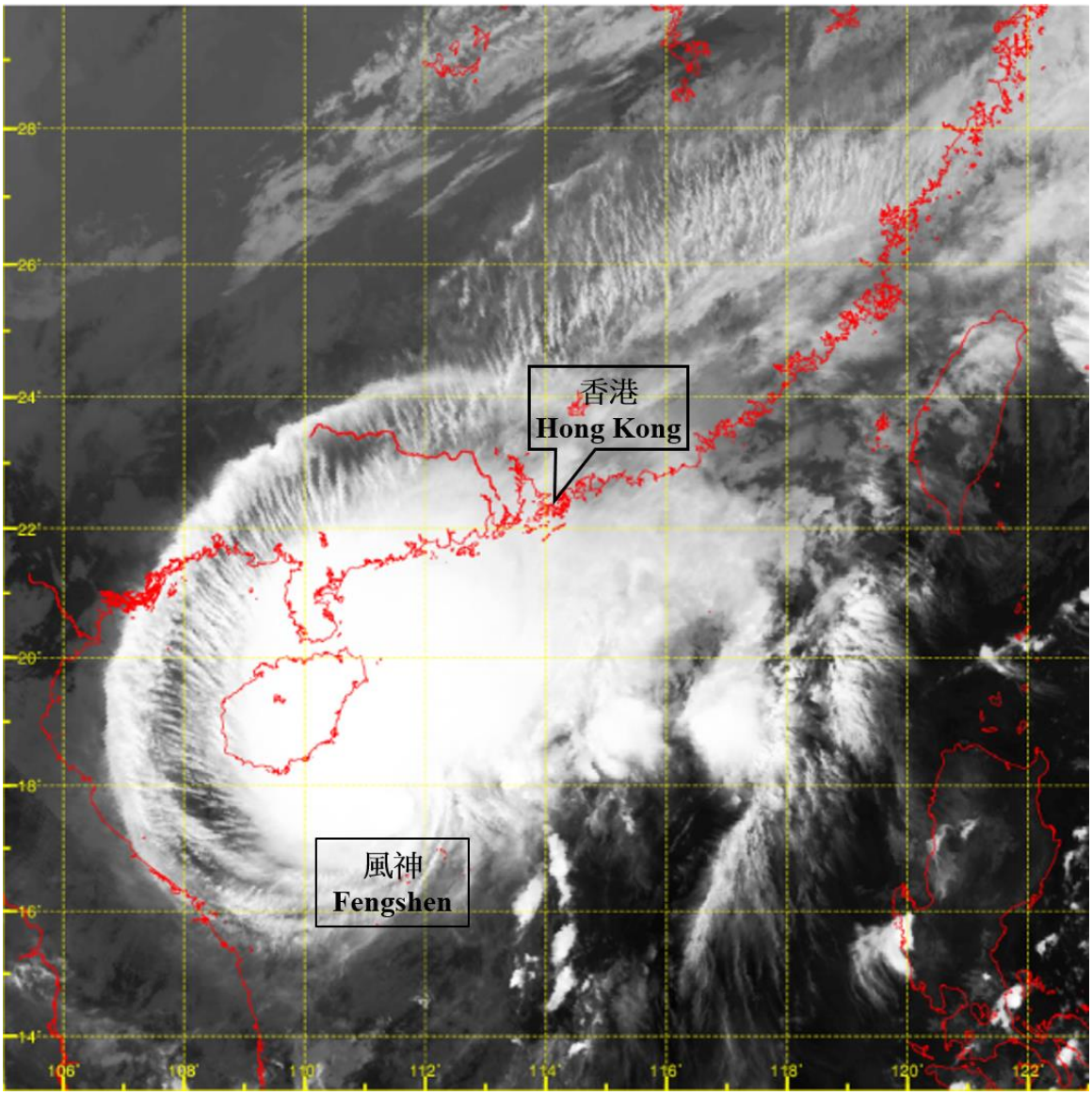


圖 2.2.3　二零二五年十月二十一日晚上 11 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時風神達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 110 公里。

Figure 2.2.3　Infra-red satellite imagery at around 11 p.m. on 21 October 2025. Fengshen attained its peak intensity, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 110 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.]

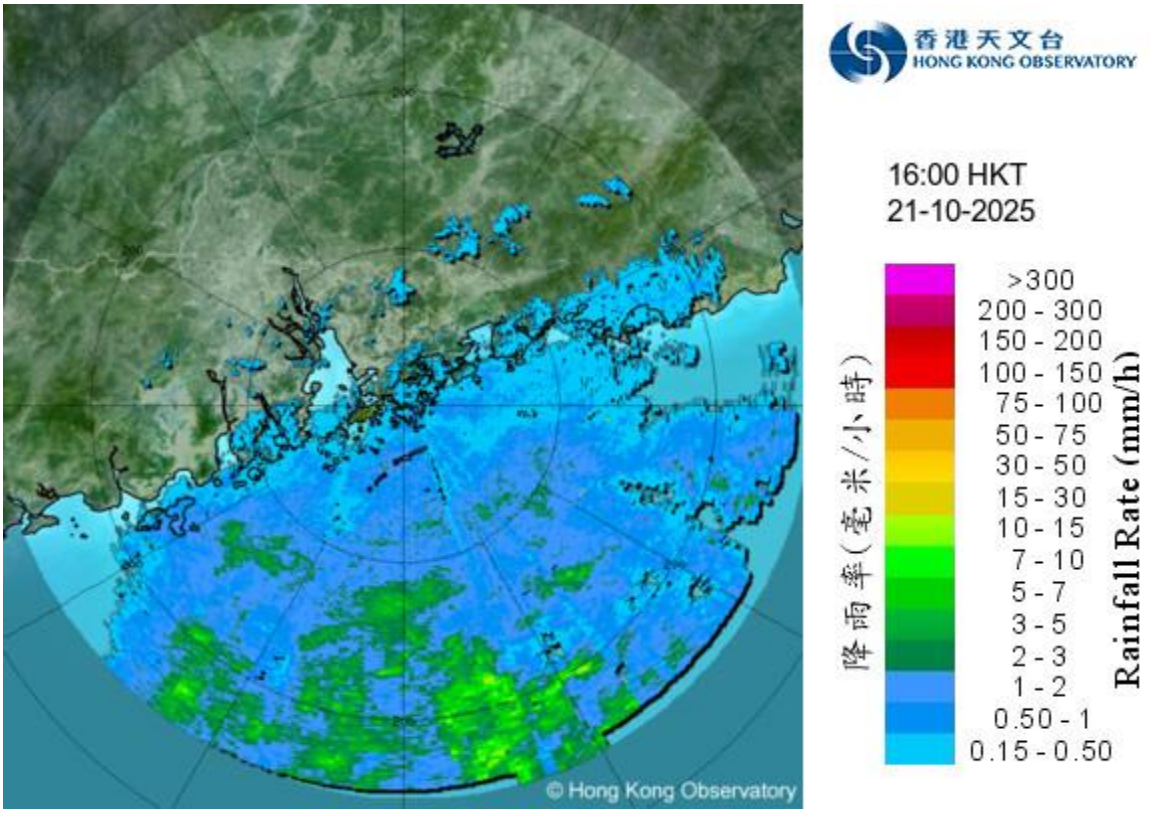


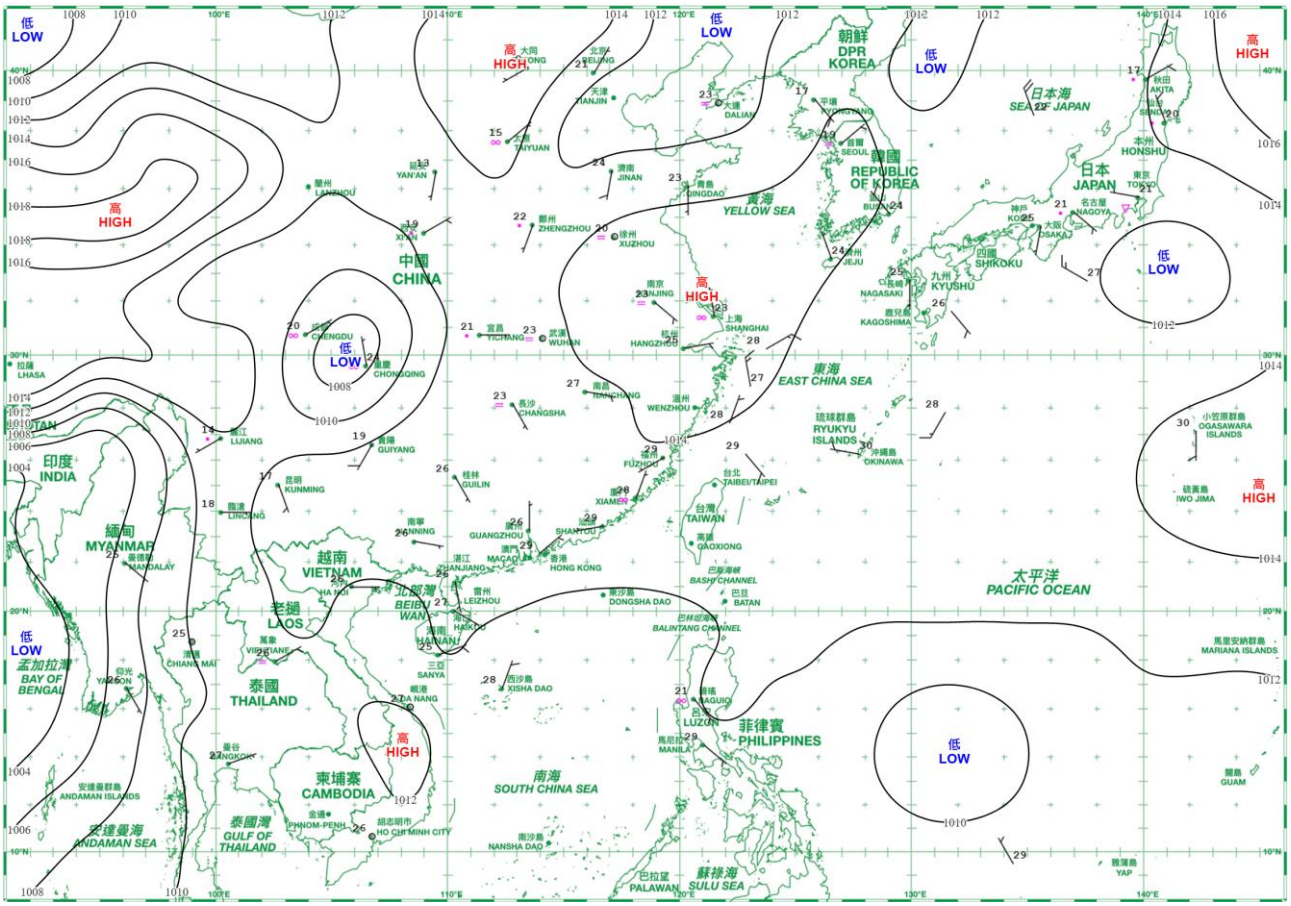
圖 2.2.4　二零二五年十月二十一日下午 4 時正的雷達回波圖像。與風神相關的雨區持續影響南海北部，但受較乾燥的東北季候風影響，雨區靠近廣東沿岸時有所減弱。

Figure 2.2.4　Radar echoes captured at 4:00 p.m. on 21 October 2025. The areas of rain associated with Fengshen persistently affected the northern part of the South China Sea, but they weakened when edging closer to the coast of Guangdong under the influence of a relatively dry northeast monsoon.

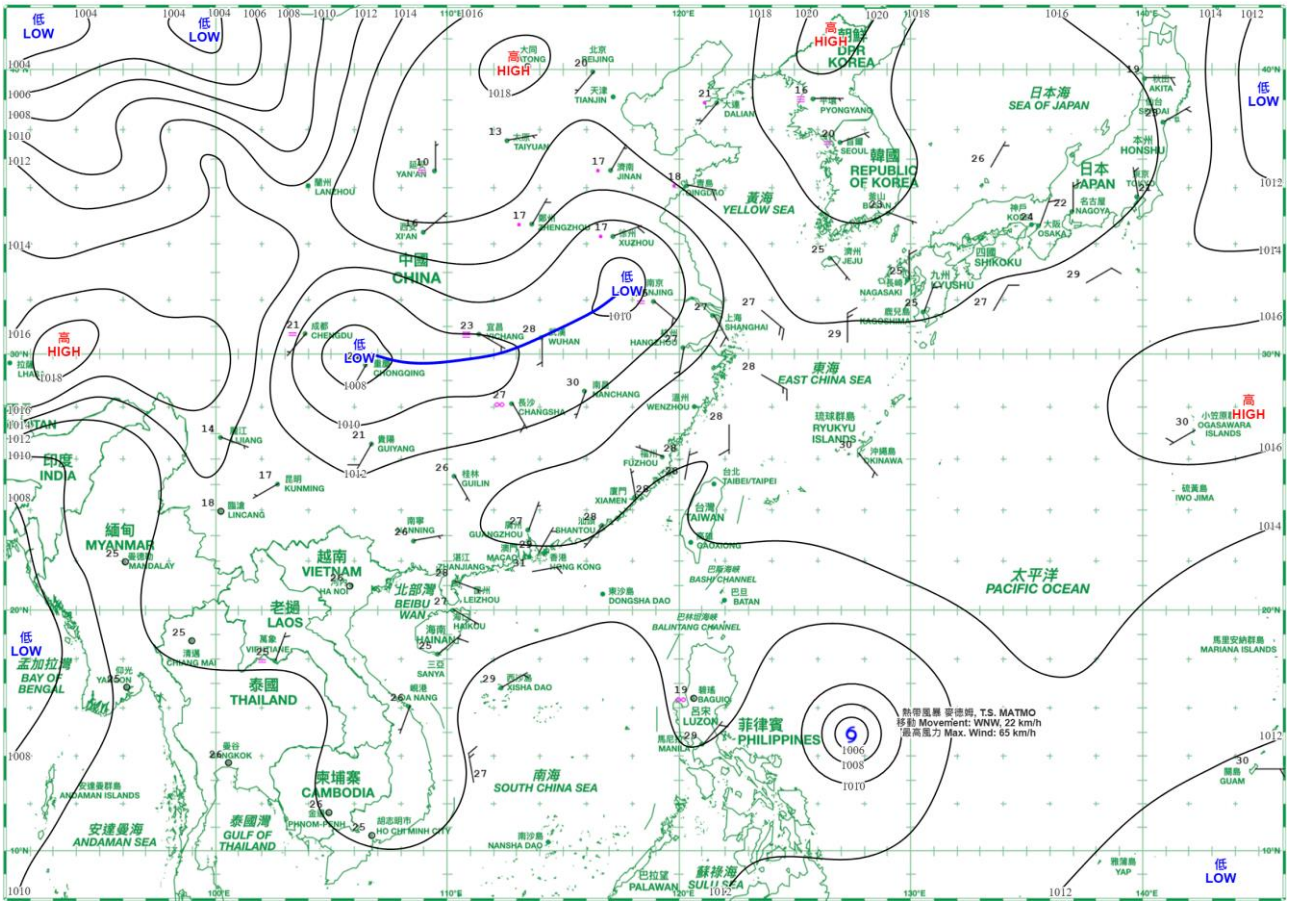
圖 2.2.5　二零二五年十月二十一日晚上沙田城門河旁的隧道出現輕微水浸。（鳴謝：Eric Cheng）

Figure 2.2.5　Minor flooding occurred in the subway near Shing Mun River in Sha Tin on the night of 21 October 2025. (Courtesy of Eric Cheng)

日期/Date: 01.10.2025 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory

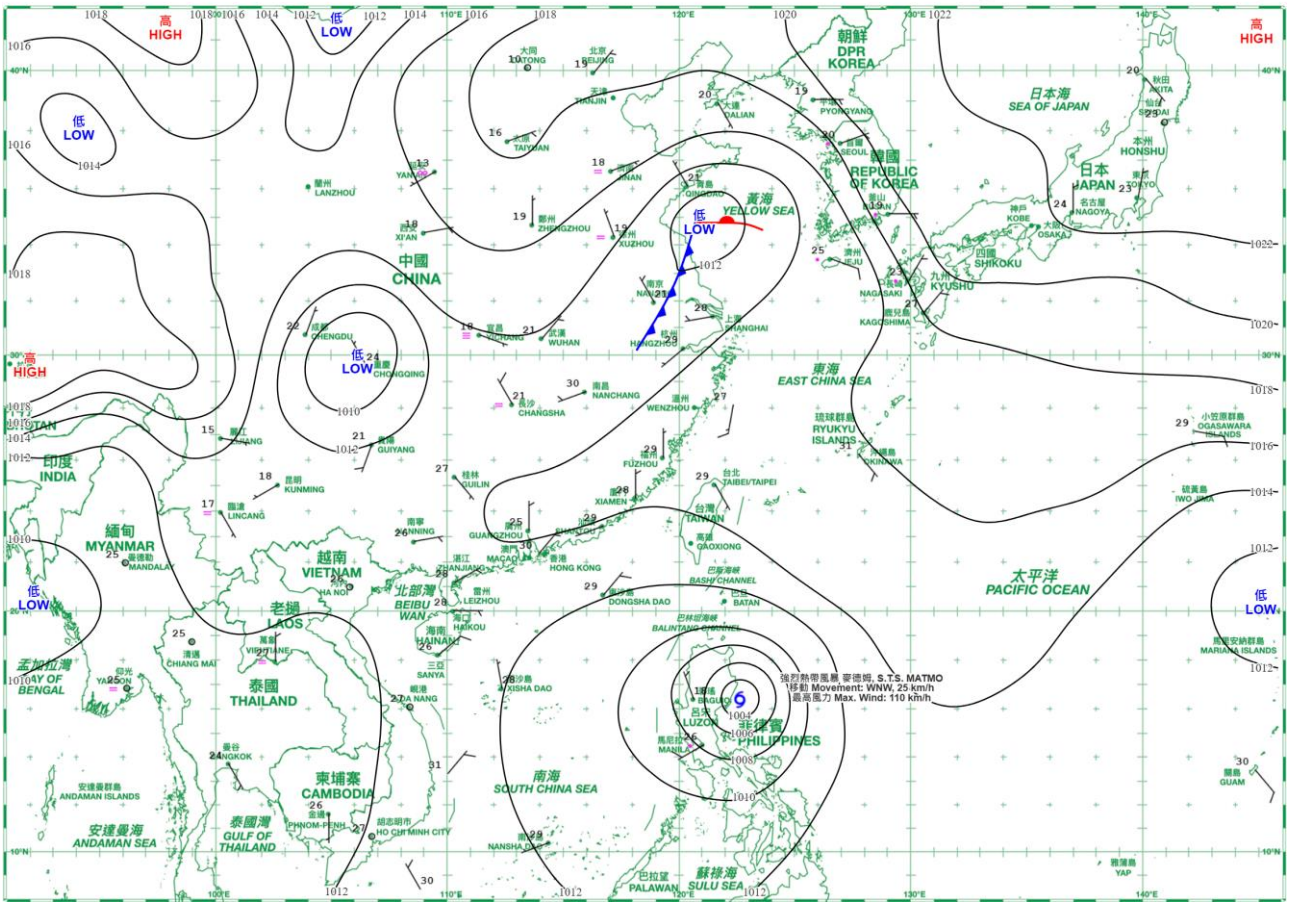


日期/Date: 02.10.2025 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory

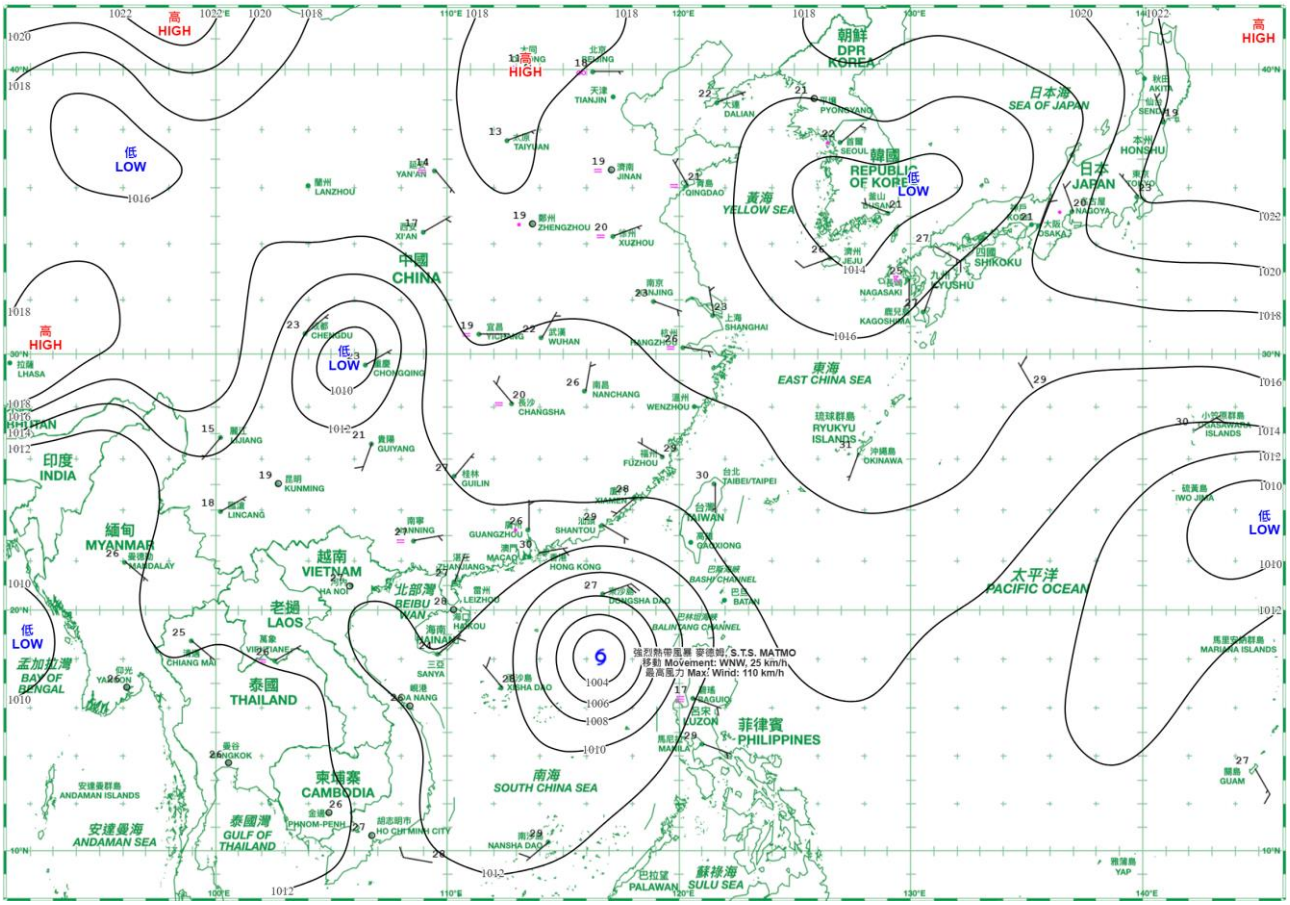


等壓線 Isobar(hPa) 暖鋒 Warm Front 靜止鋒 Stationary Front 消散中的冷鋒 Dissipating Cold Front
冷鋒 Cold Front 錮囚鋒 Occlusion 槽軸線 Axis of Trough 熱帶氣旋中心 Centre of Tropical Cyclone

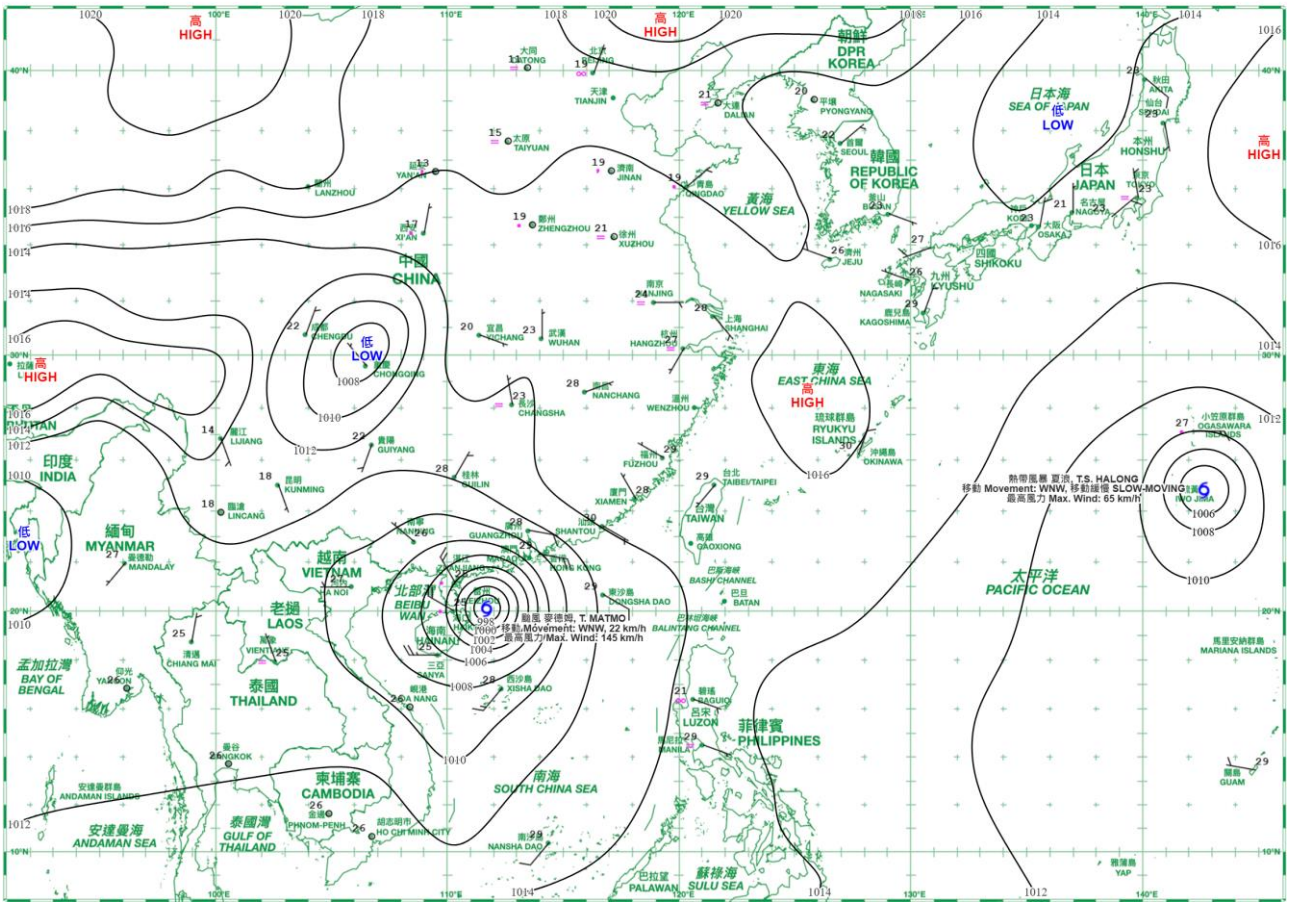
日期/Date: 03.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



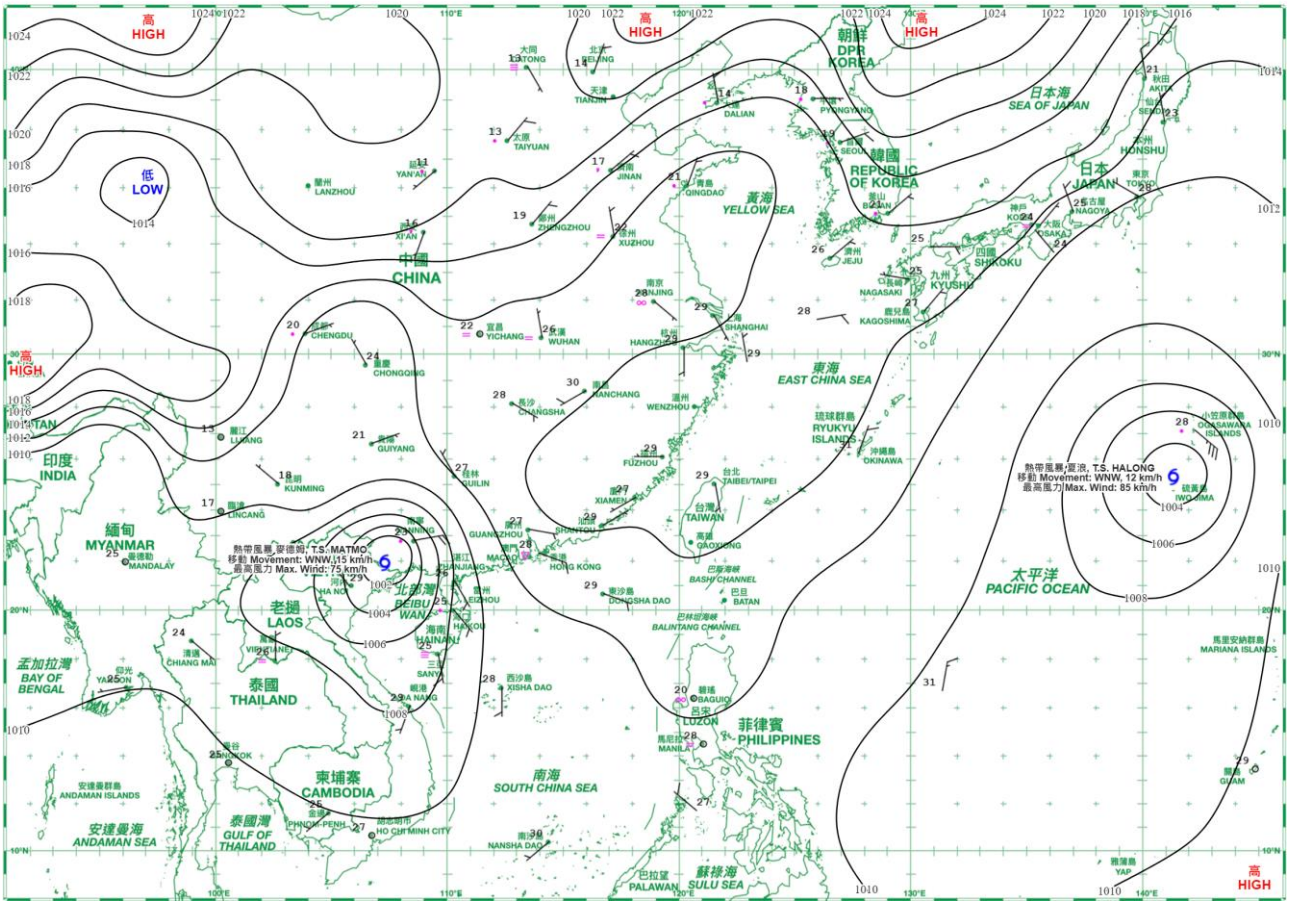
日期/Date: 04.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



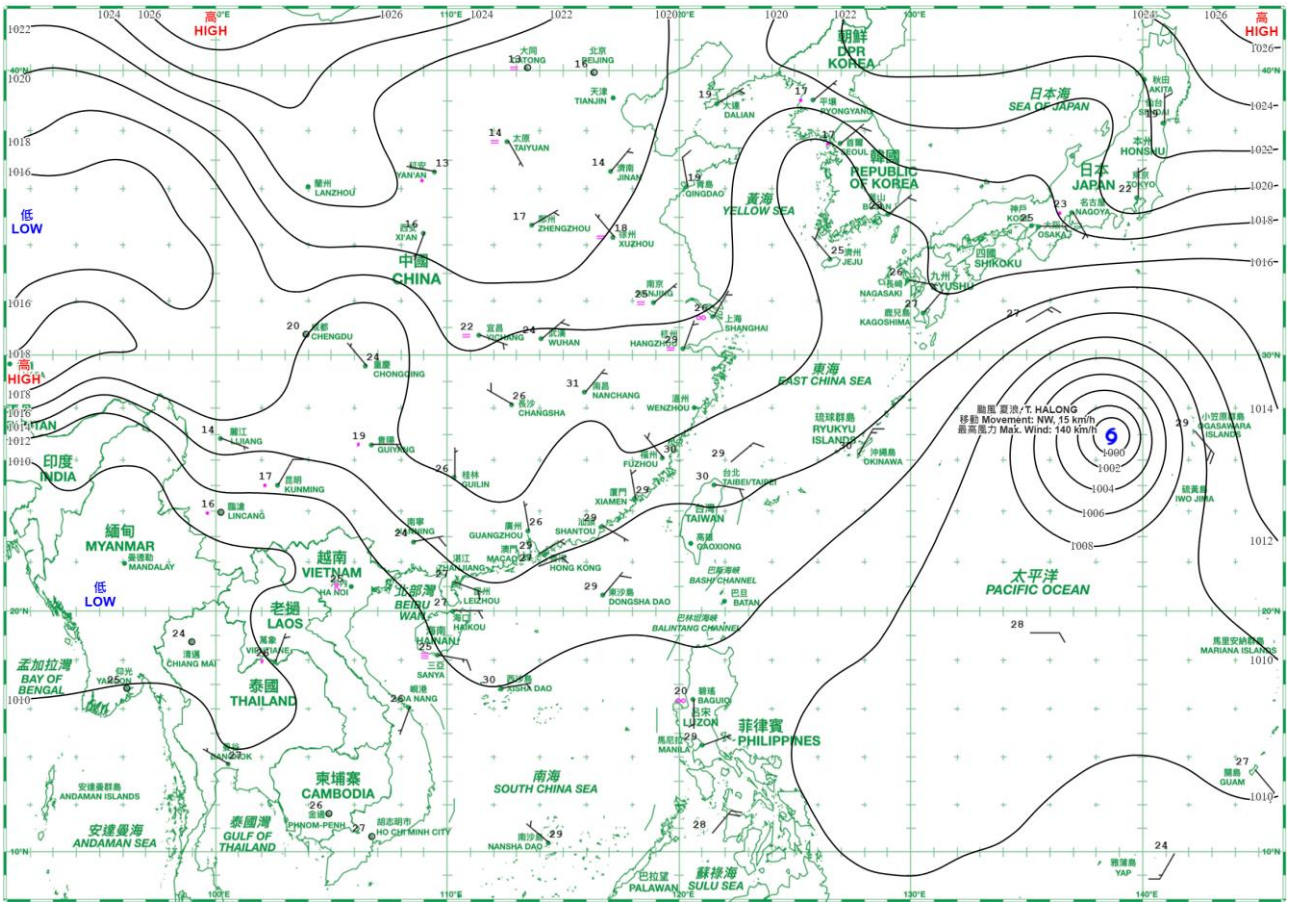
日期/Date: 05.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



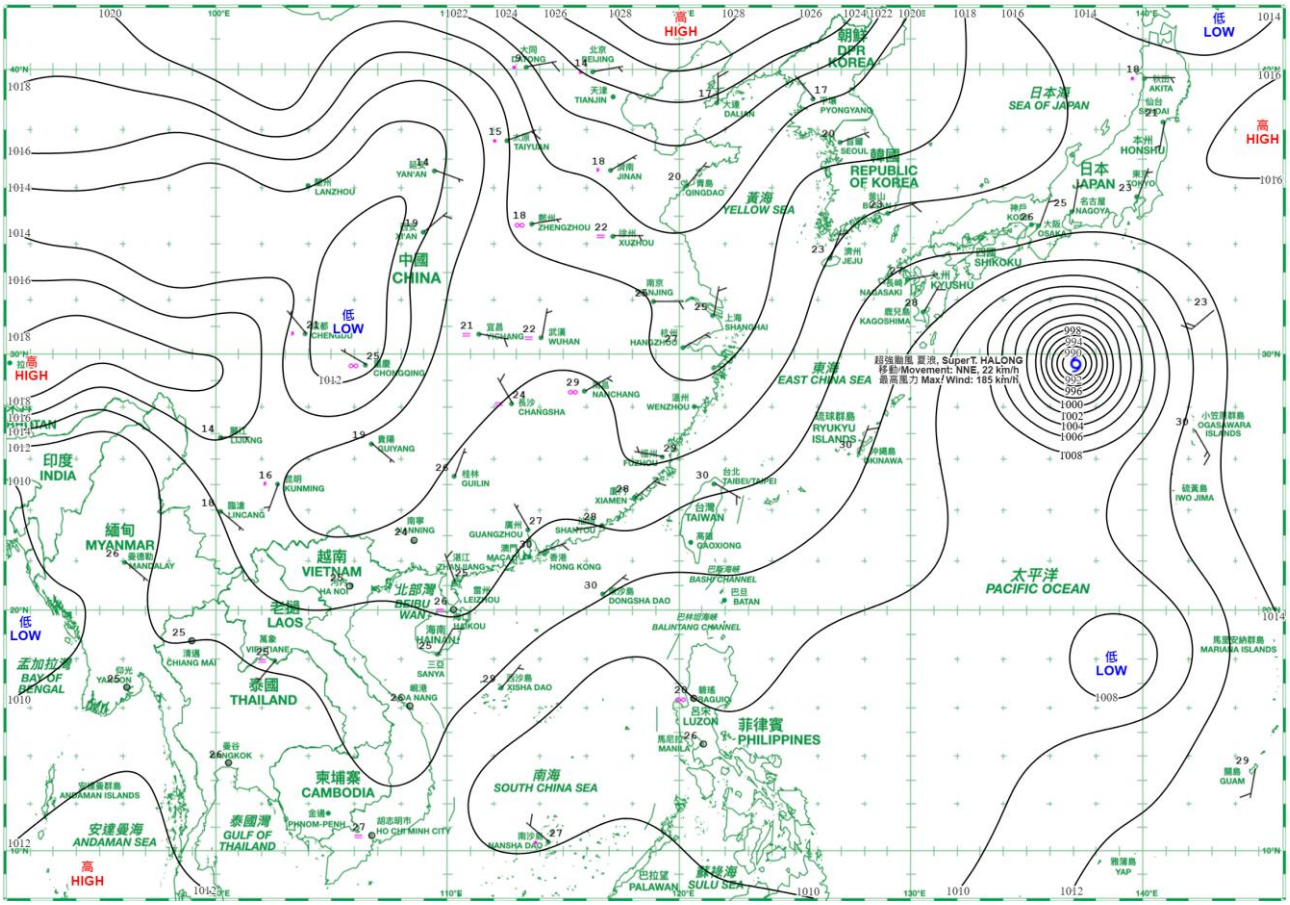
日期/Date: 06.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



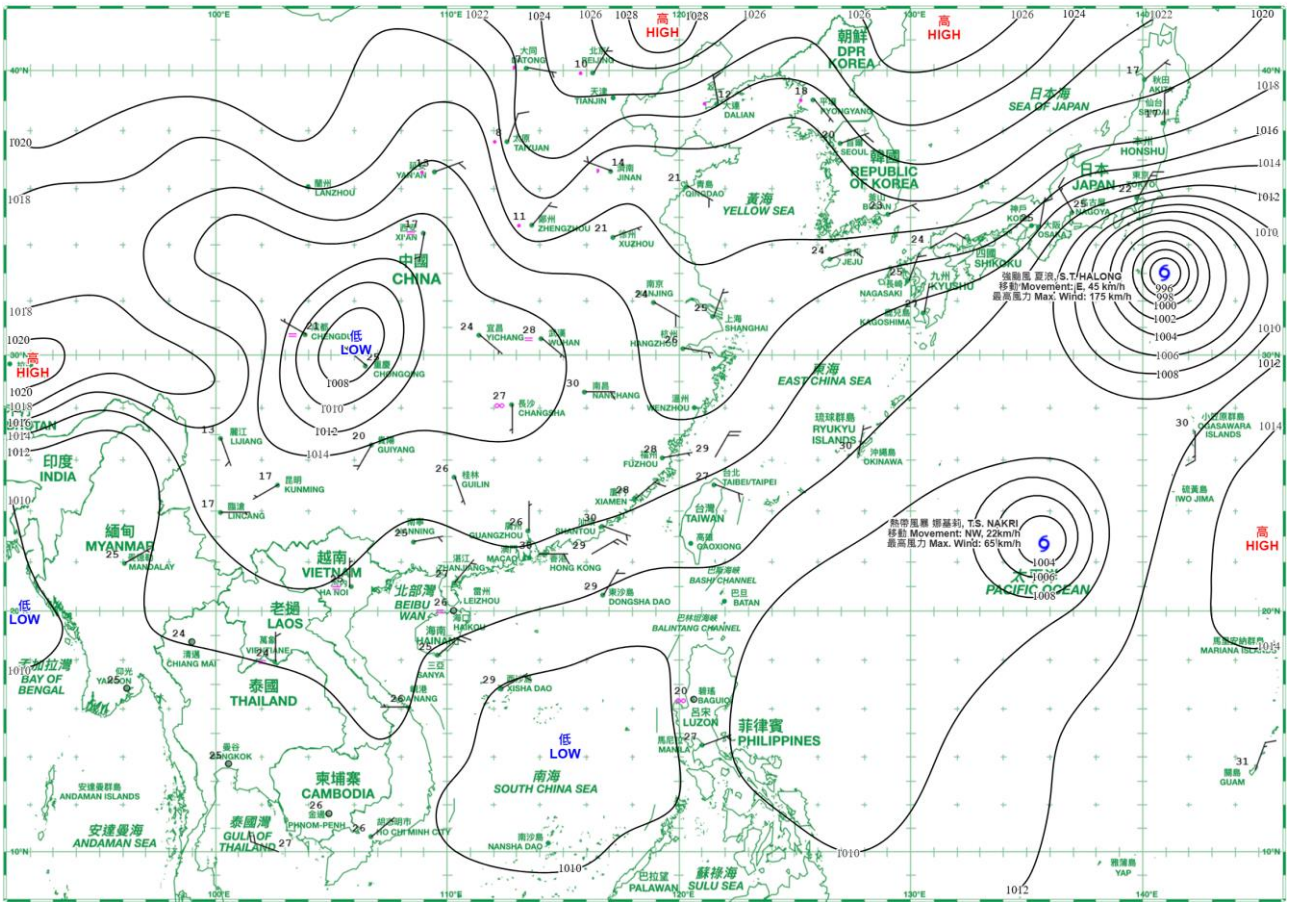
日期/Date: 07.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



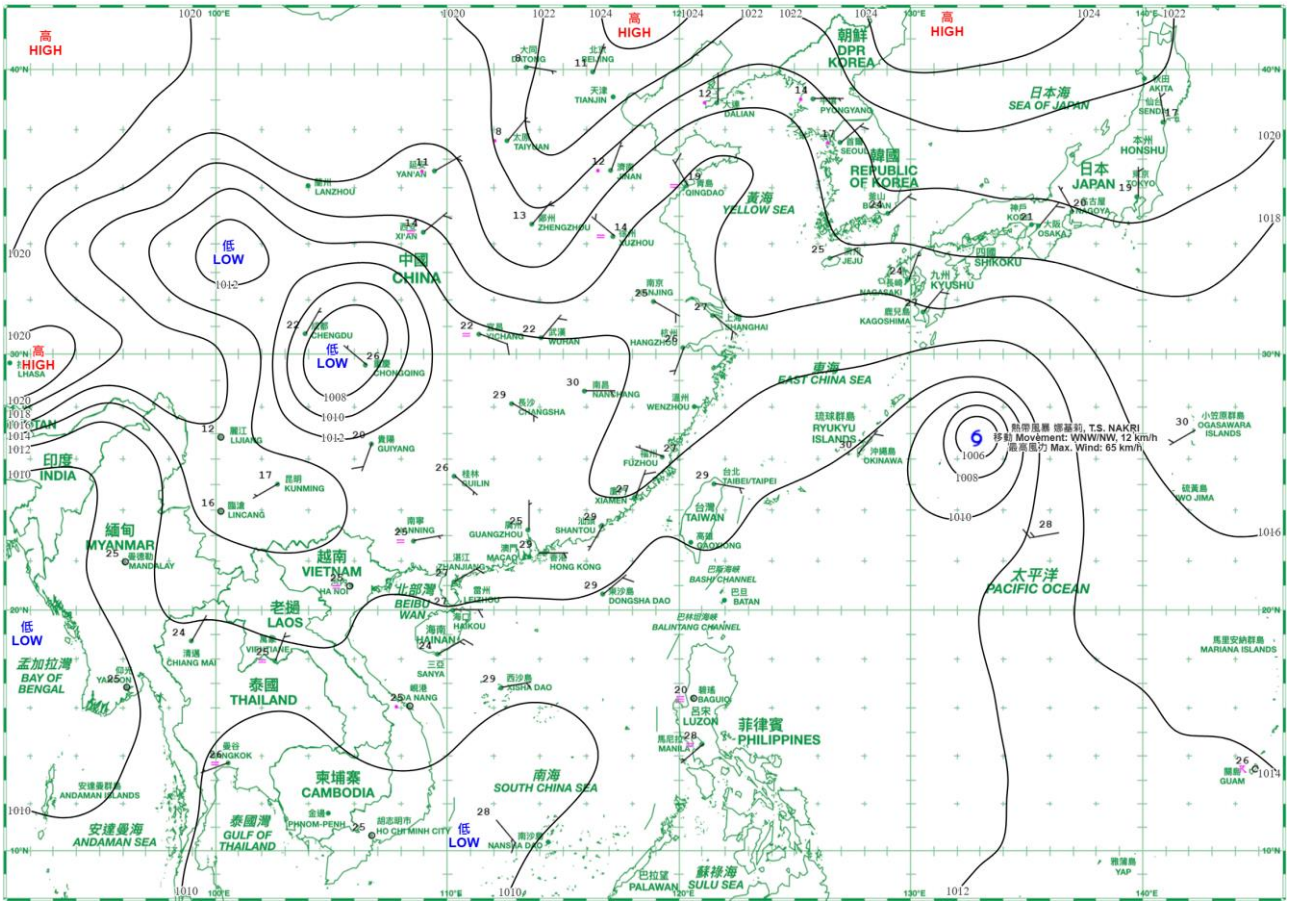
日期/Date: 08.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



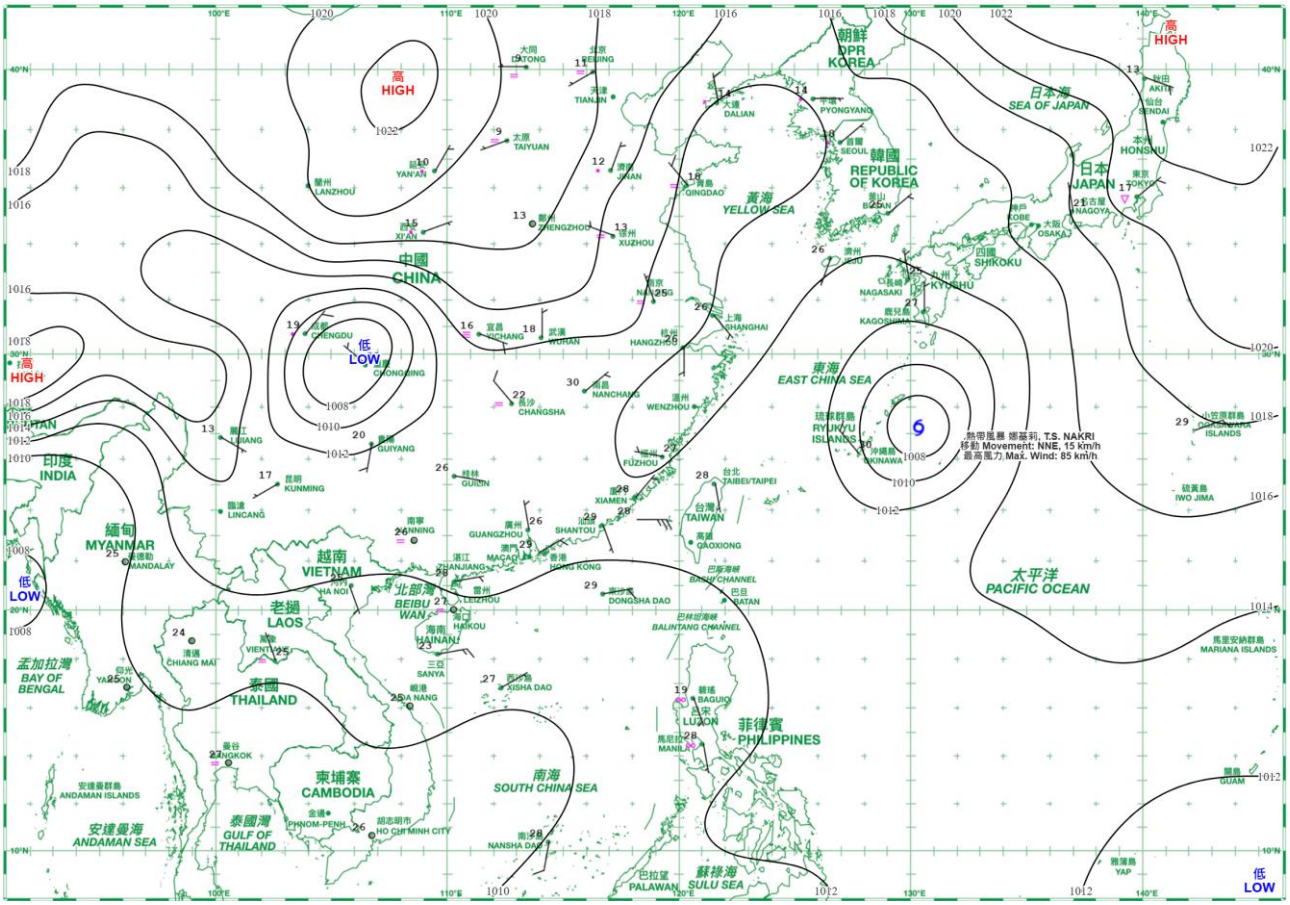
日期/Date: 09.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



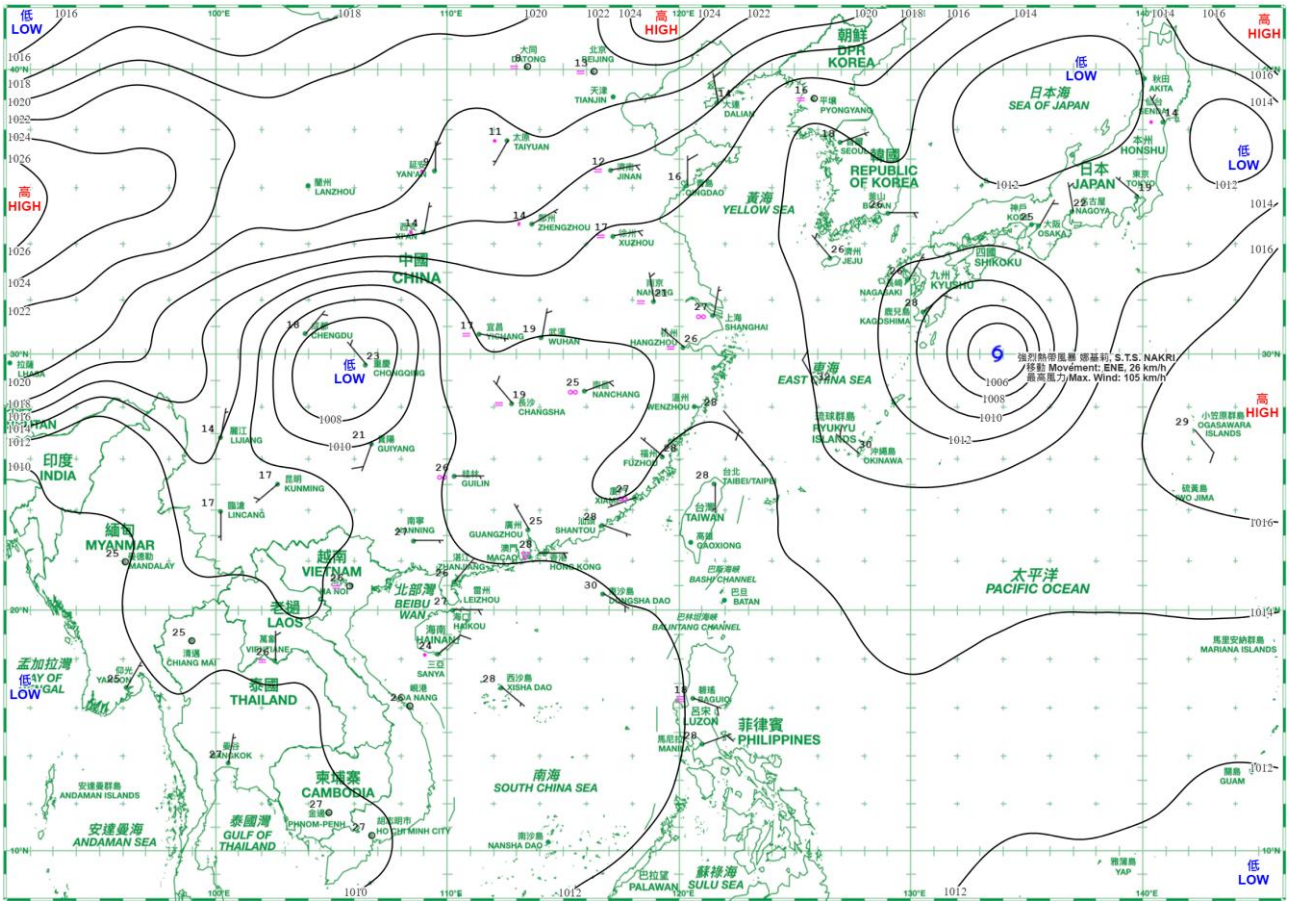
日期/Date: 10.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



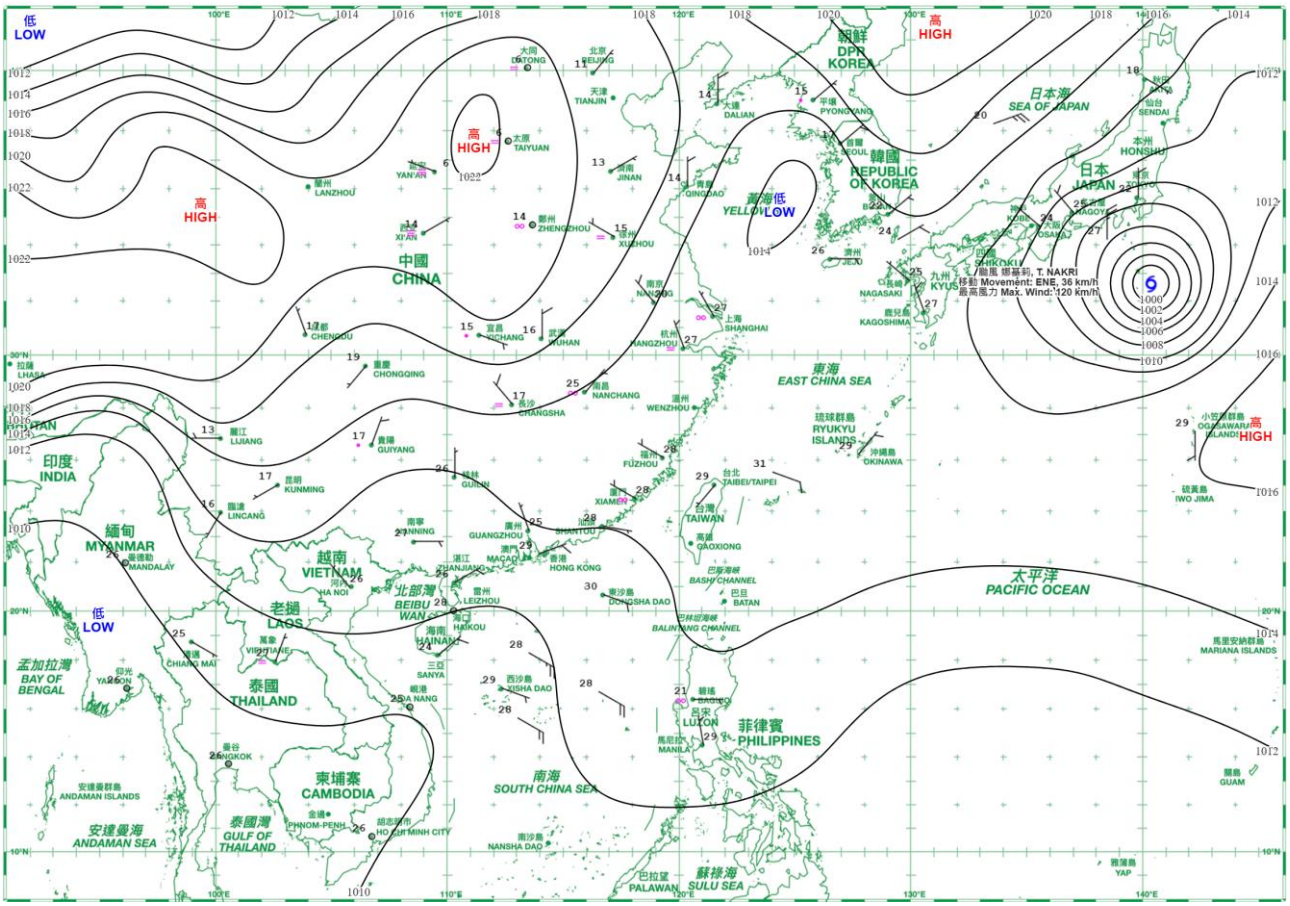
日期/Date: 11.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



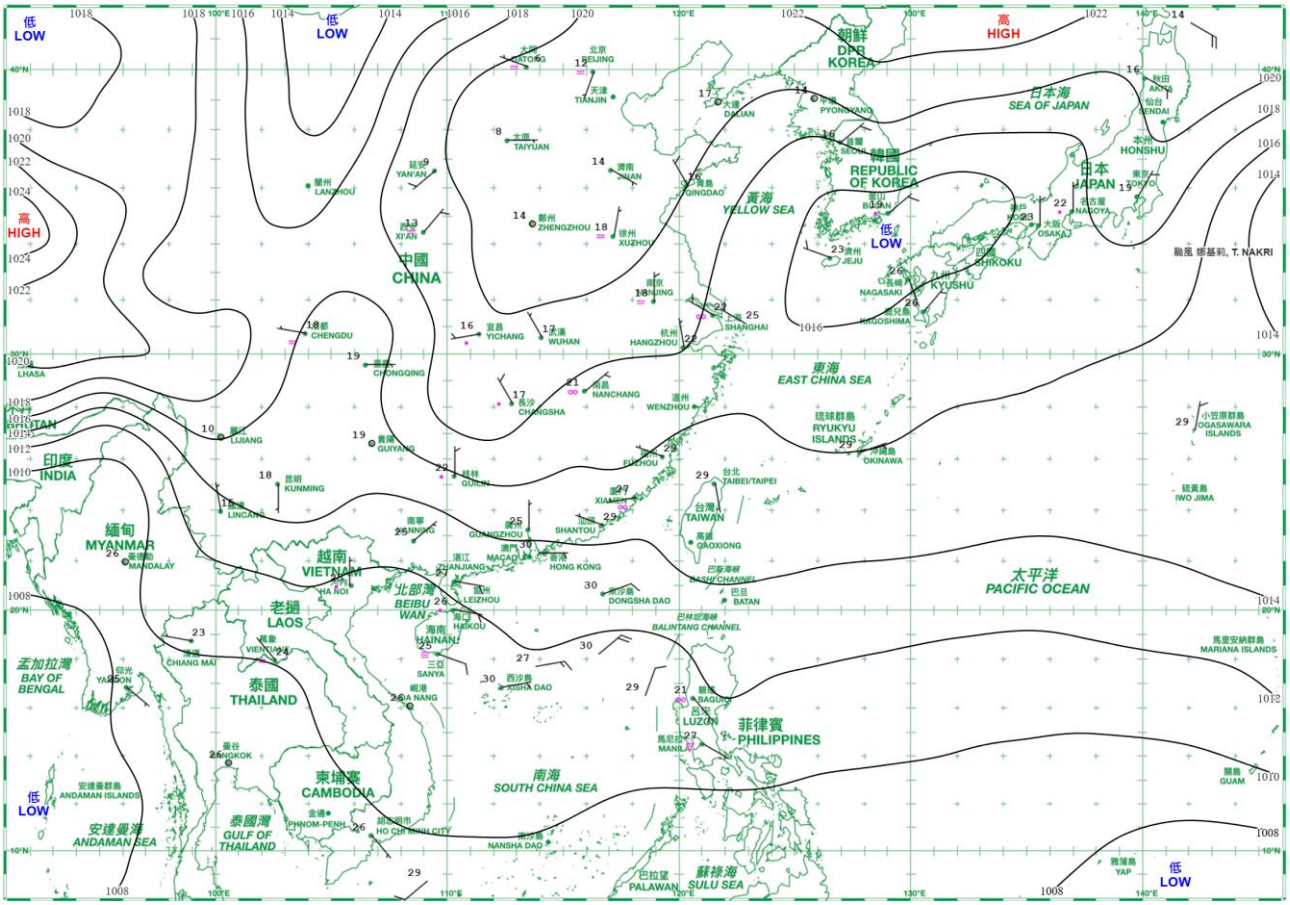
日期/Date: 12.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



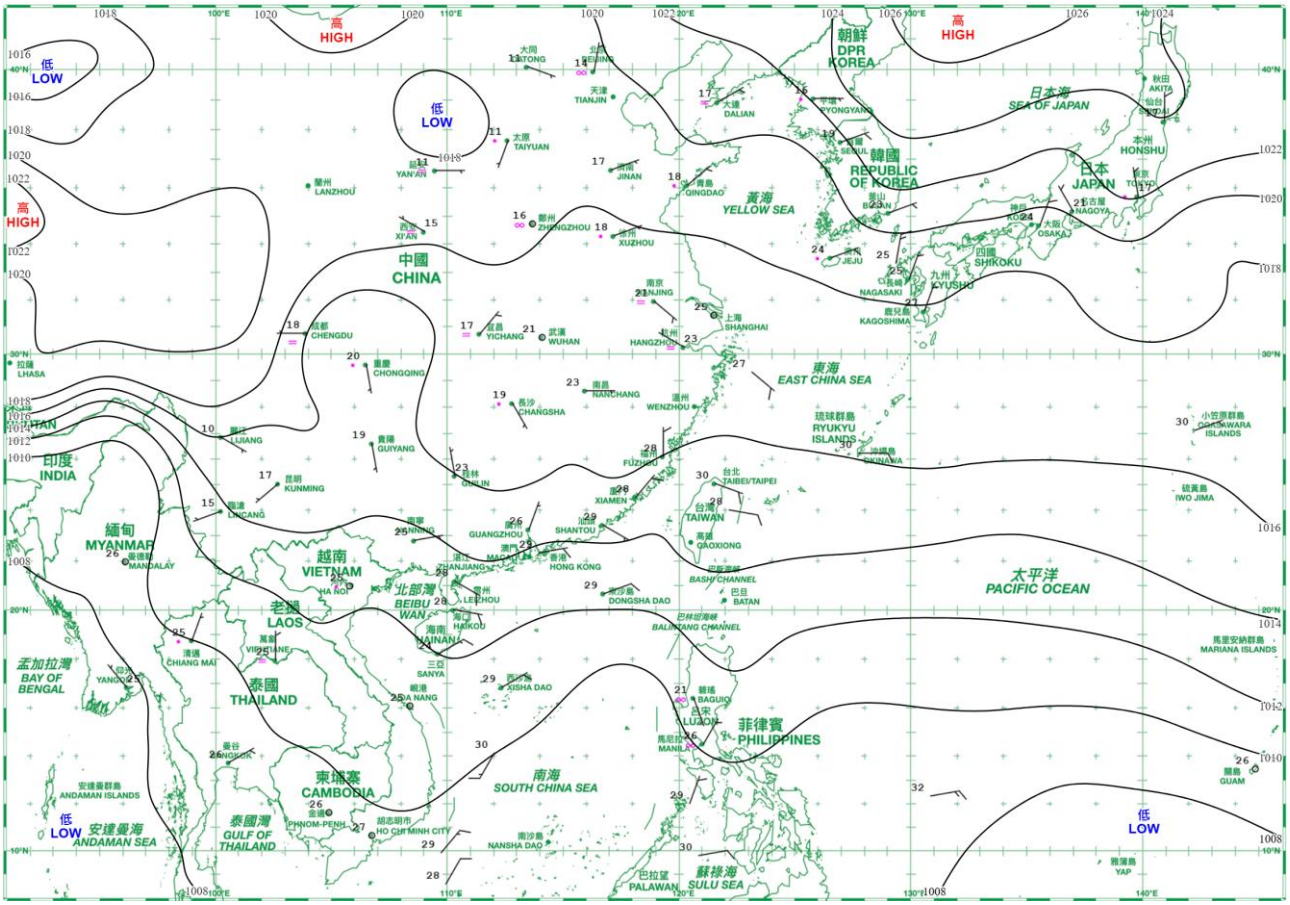
日期/Date: 13.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



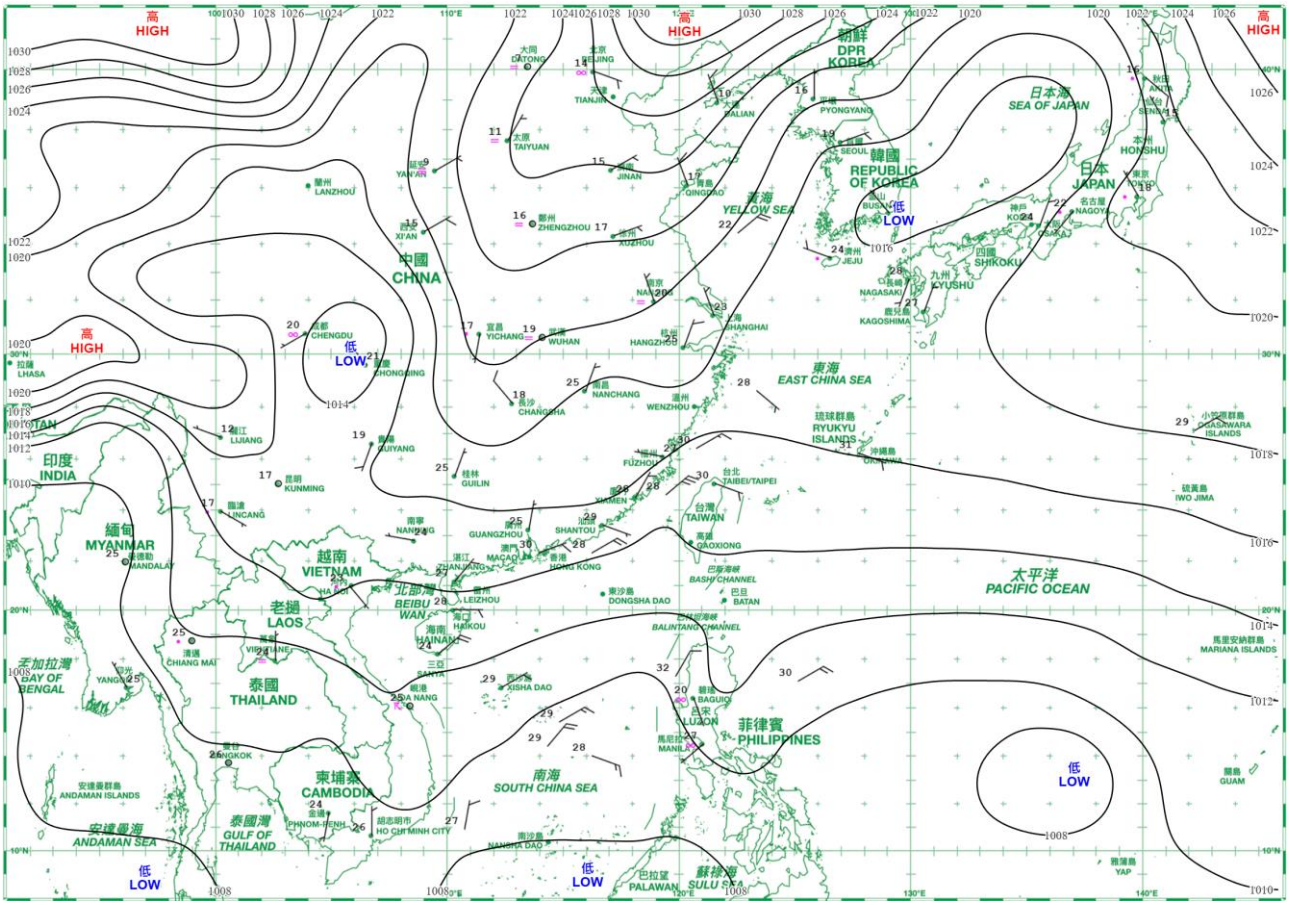
日期/Date: 14.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



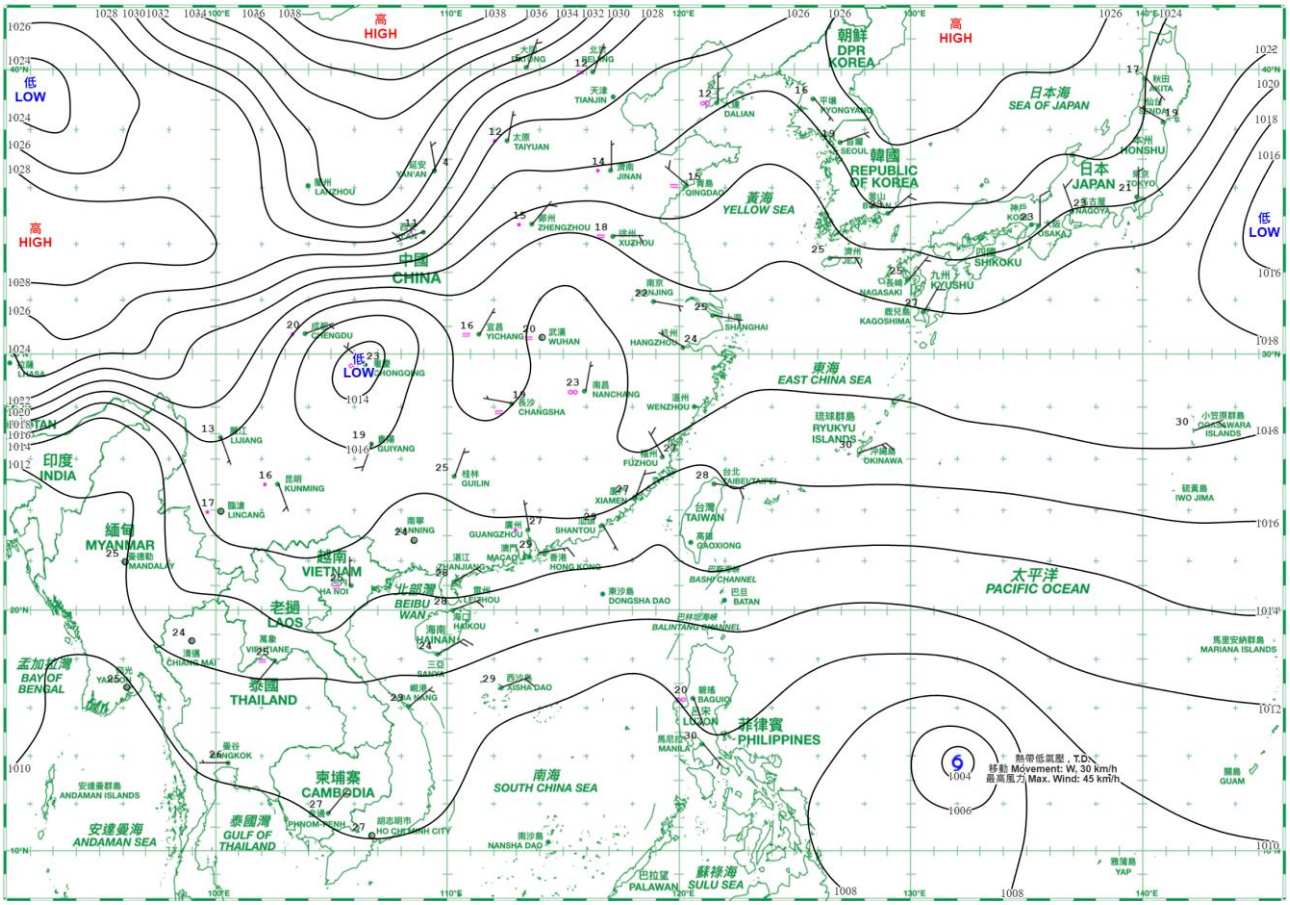
日期/Date: 15.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



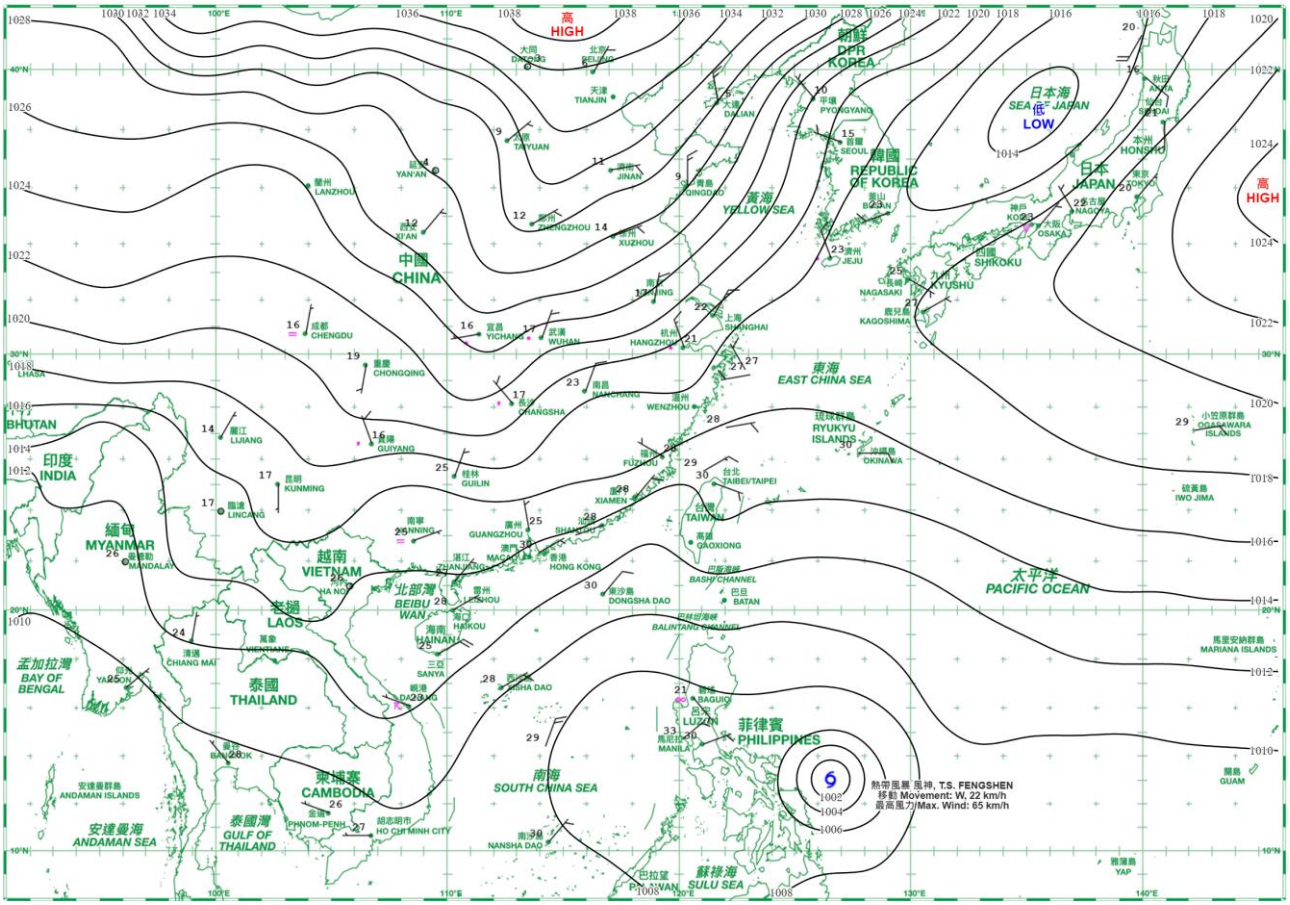
日期/Date: 16.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



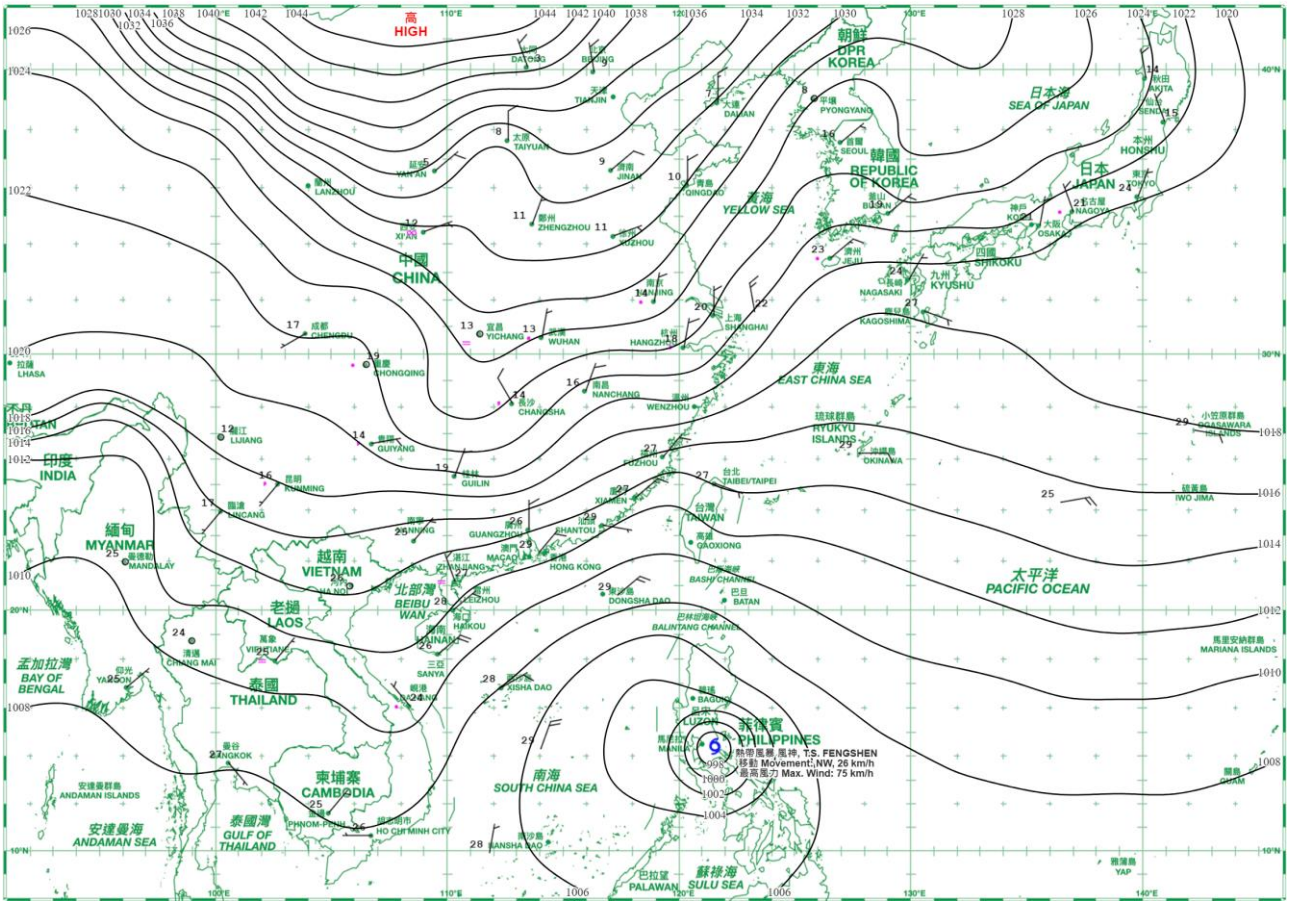
日期/Date: 17.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



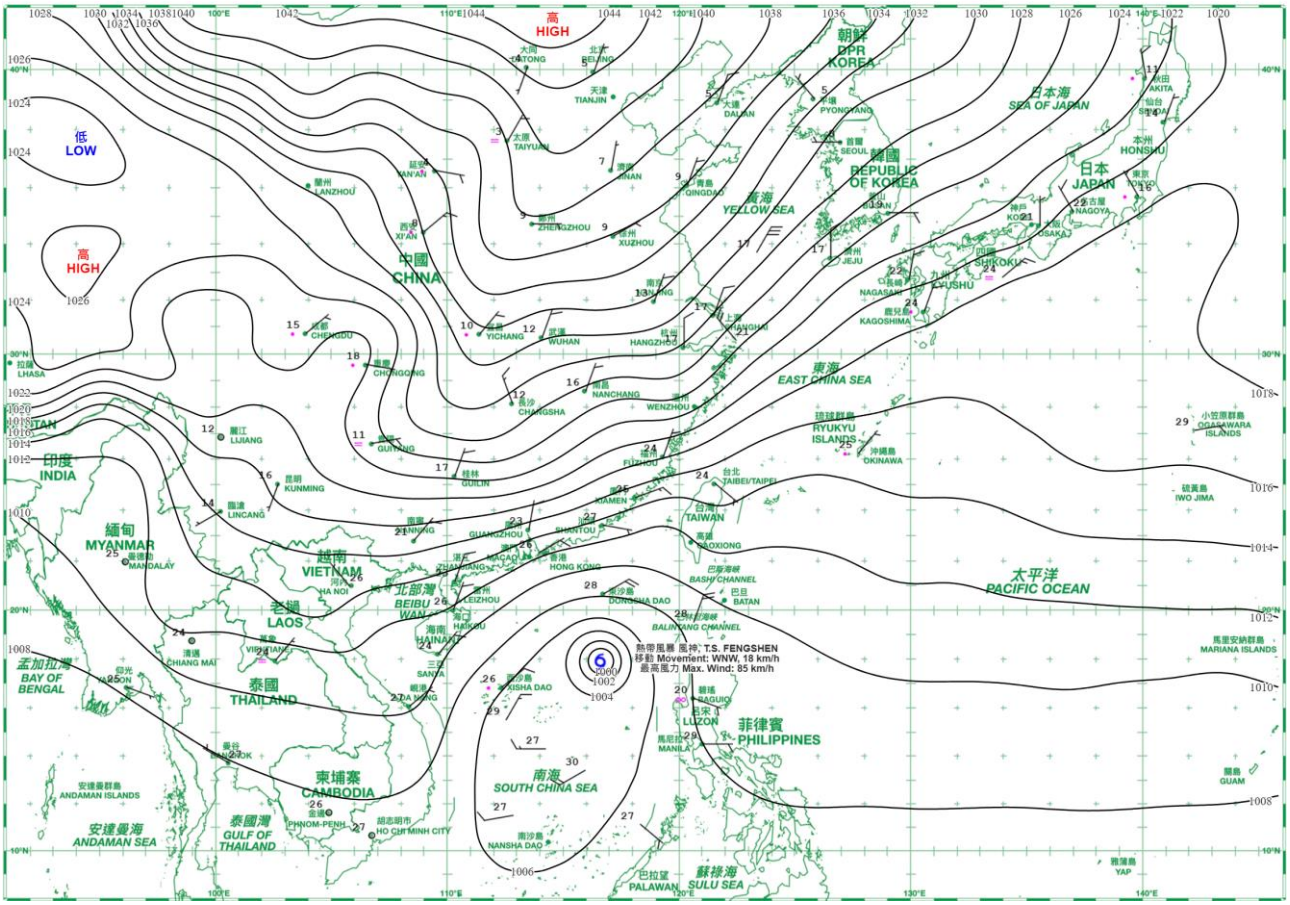
日期/Date: 18.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



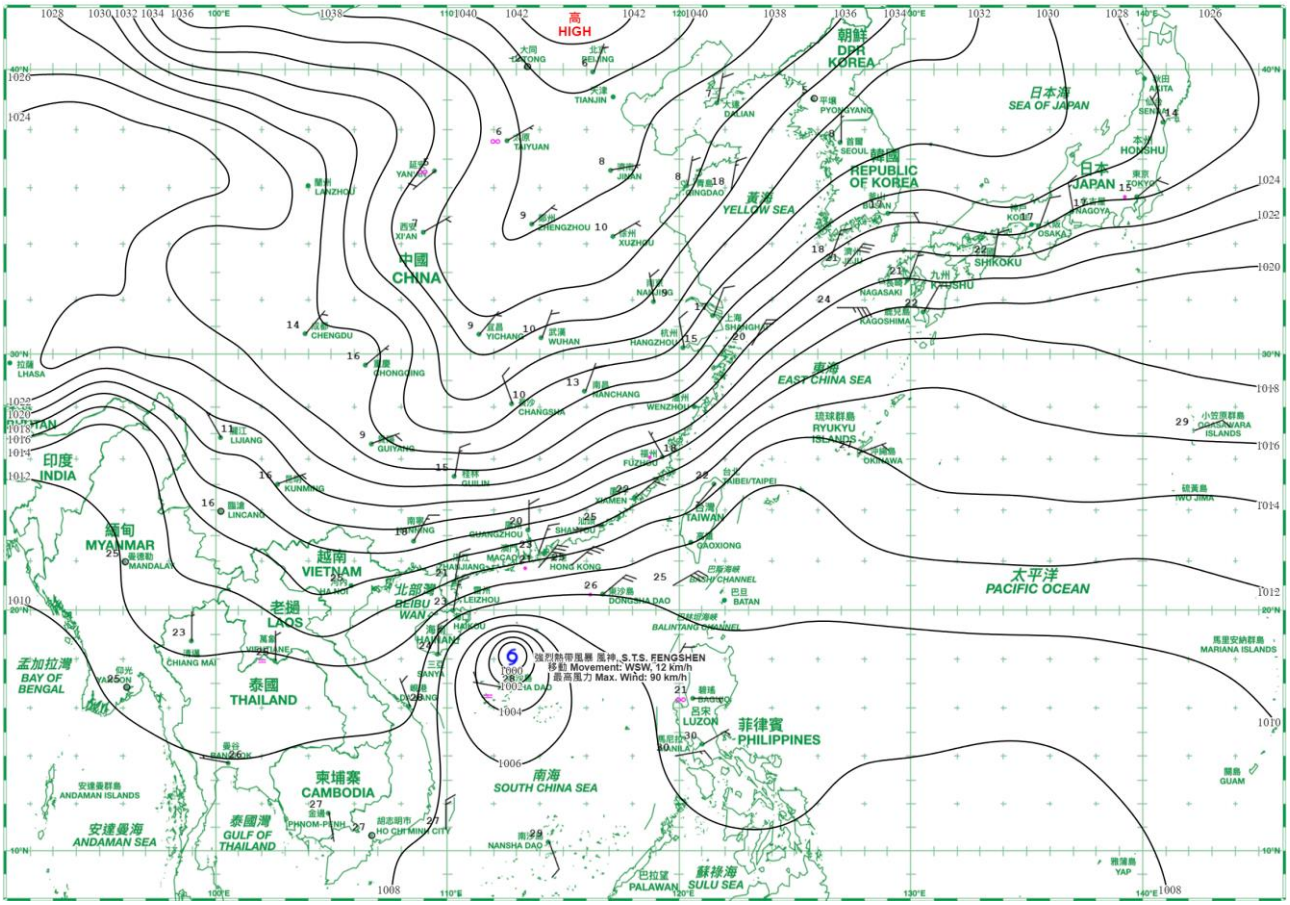
日期/Date: 19.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



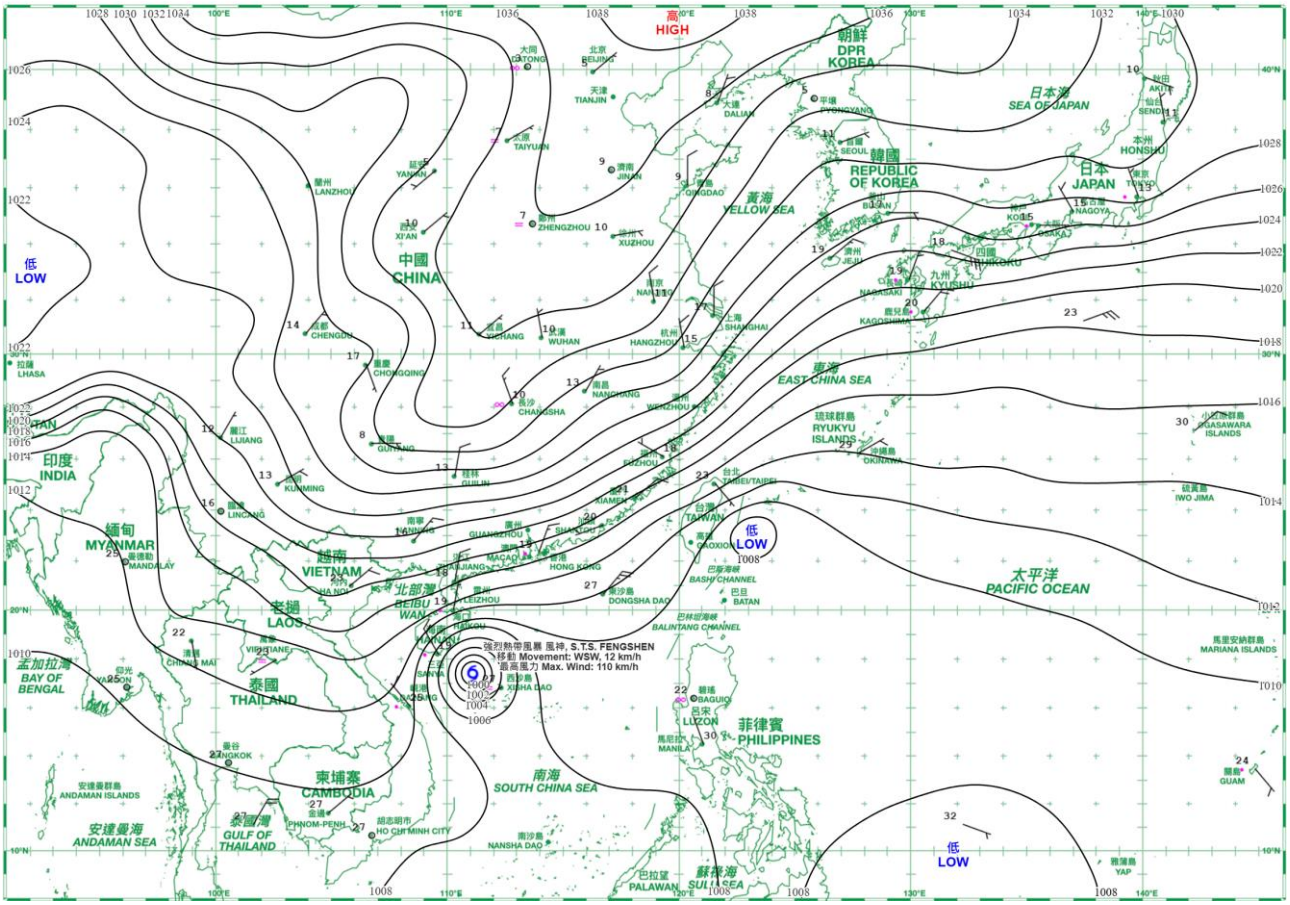
日期/Date: 20.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



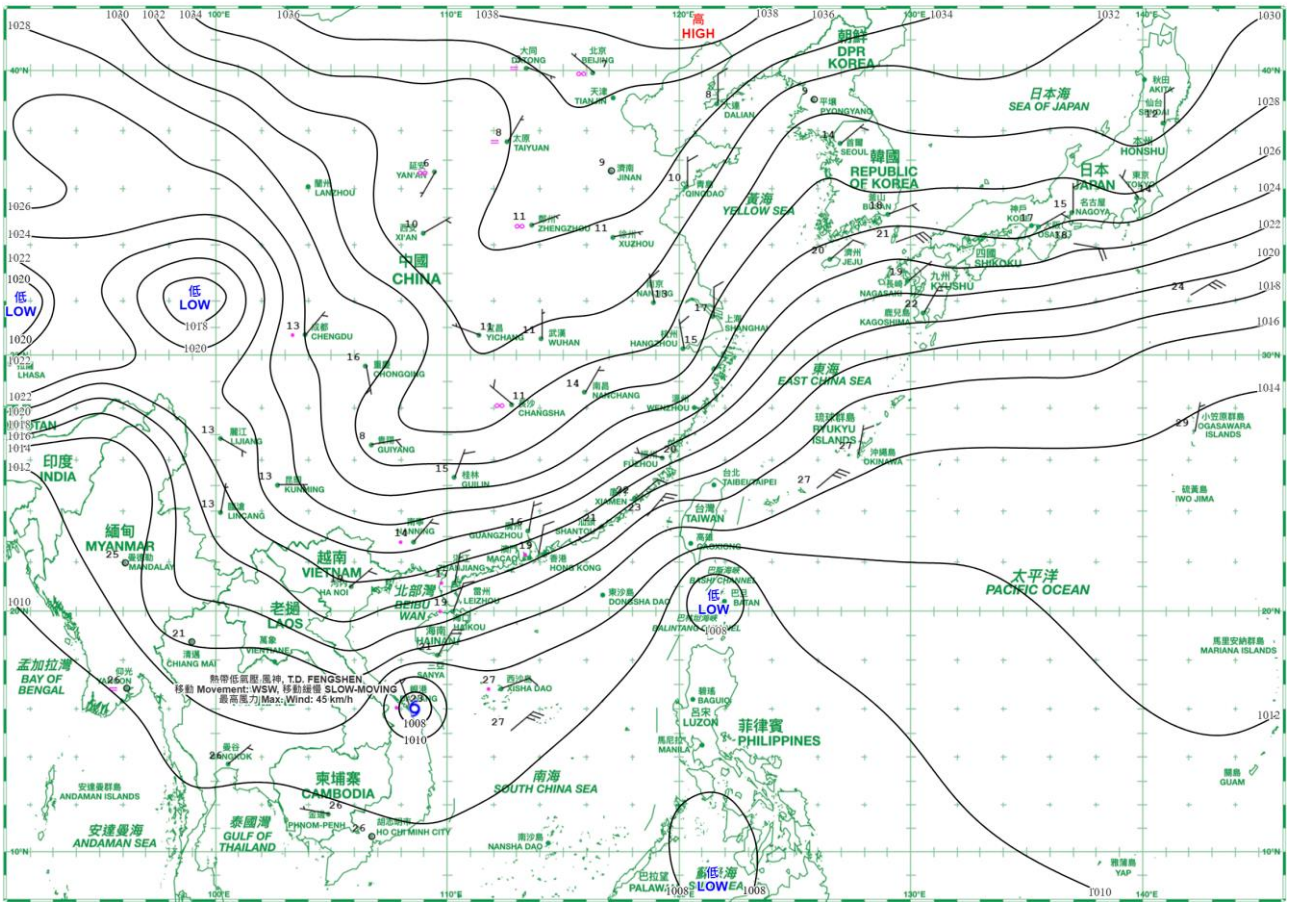
日期/Date: 21.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



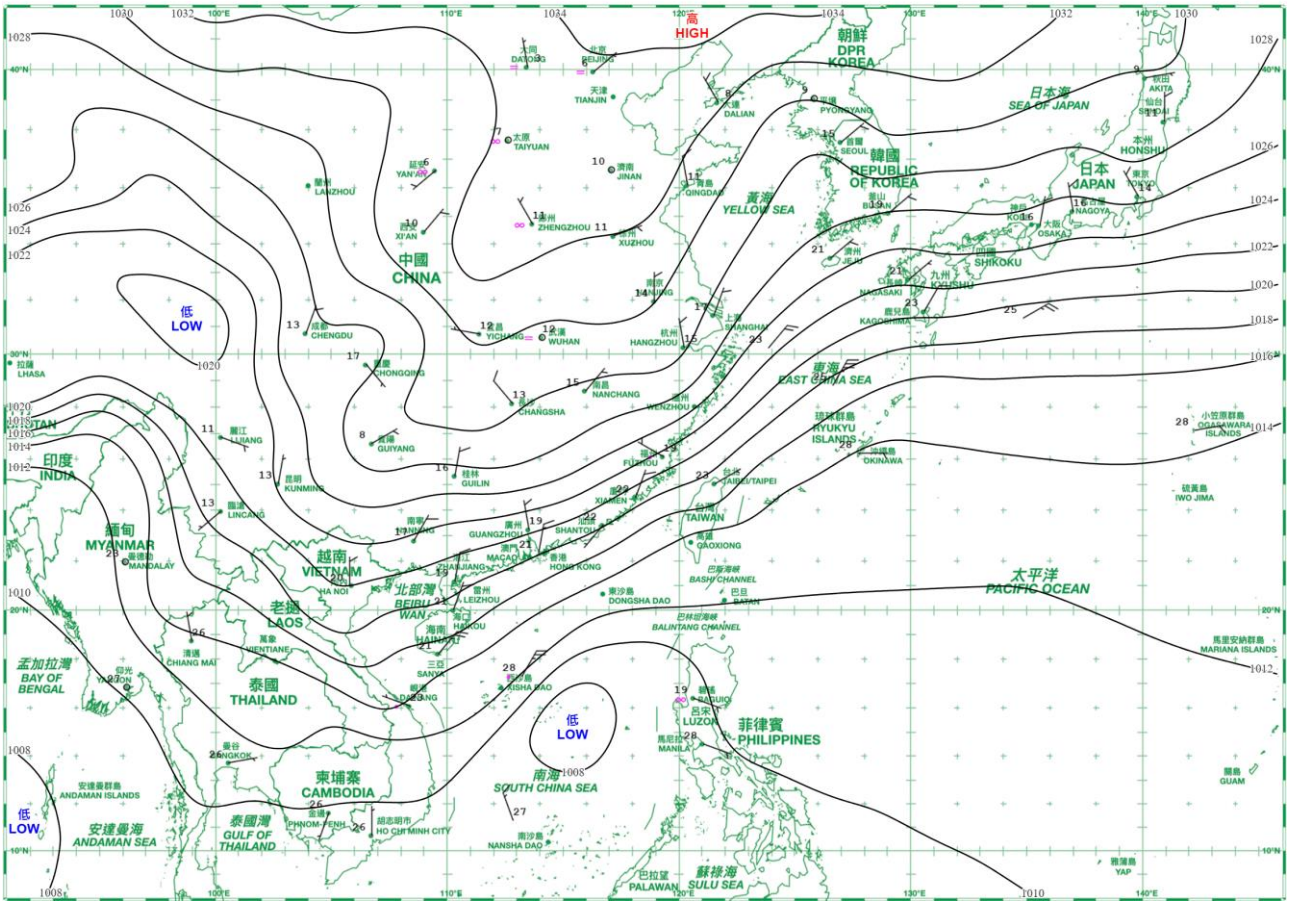
日期/Date: 22.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



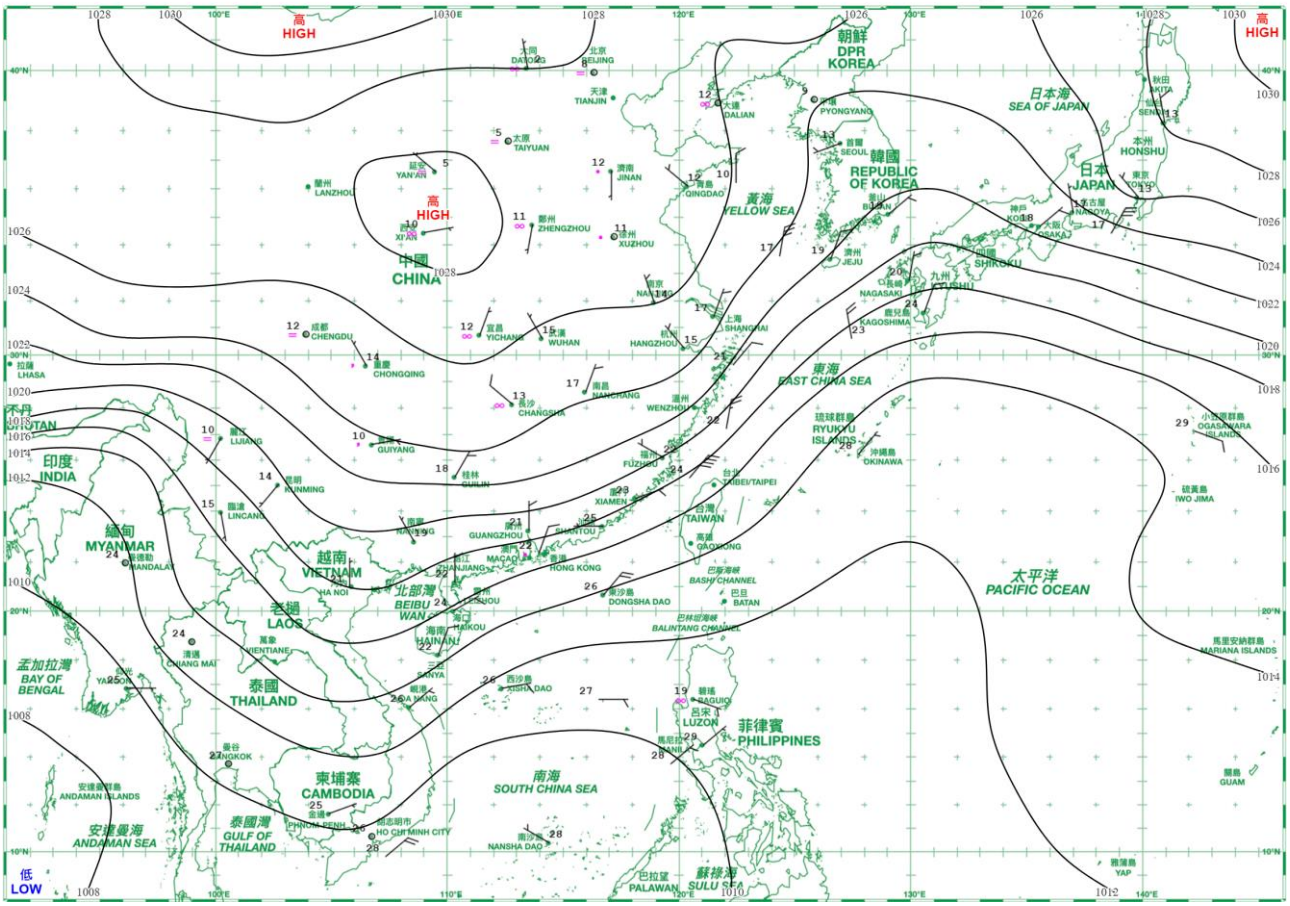
日期/Date: 23.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



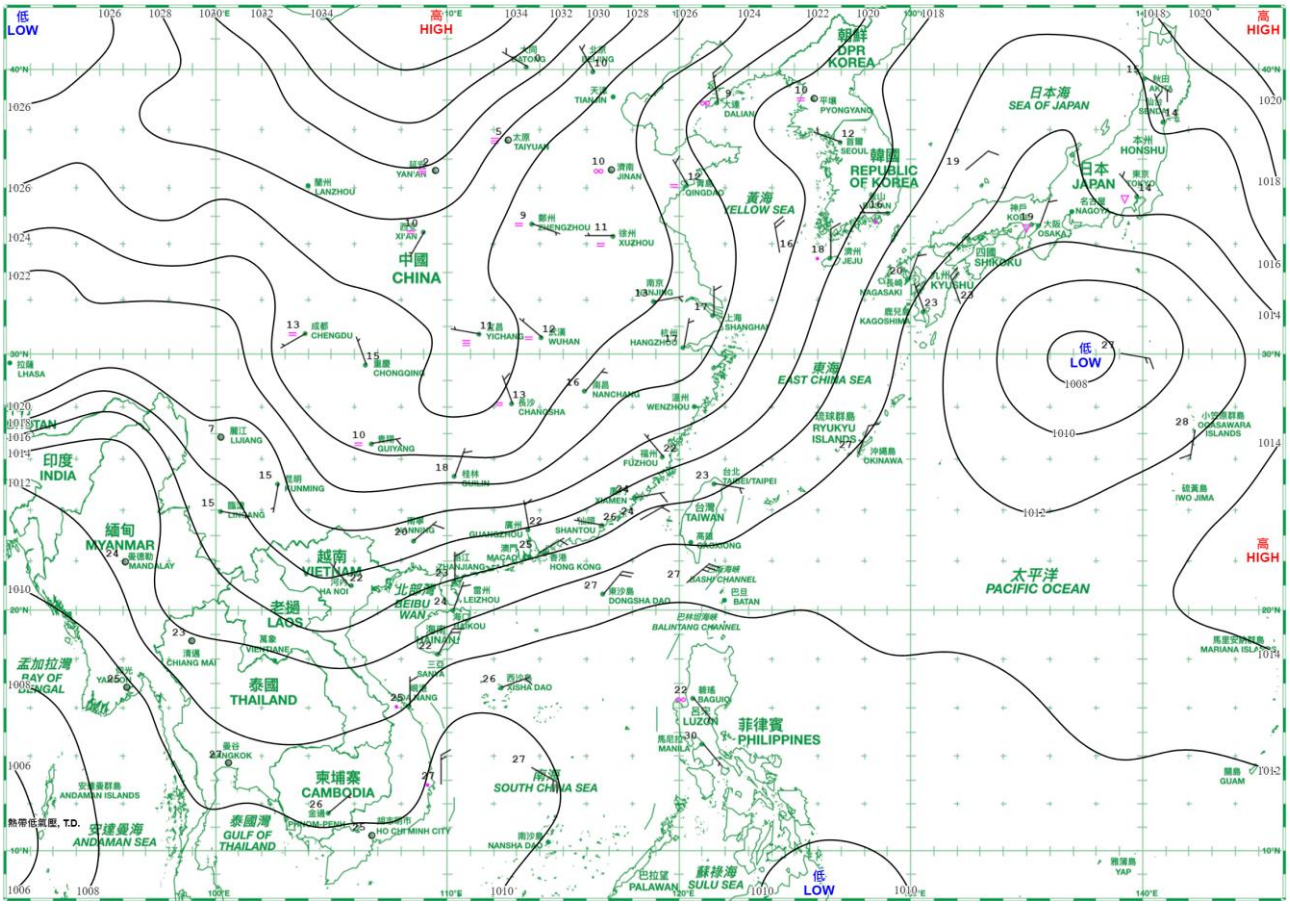
日期/Date: 24.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



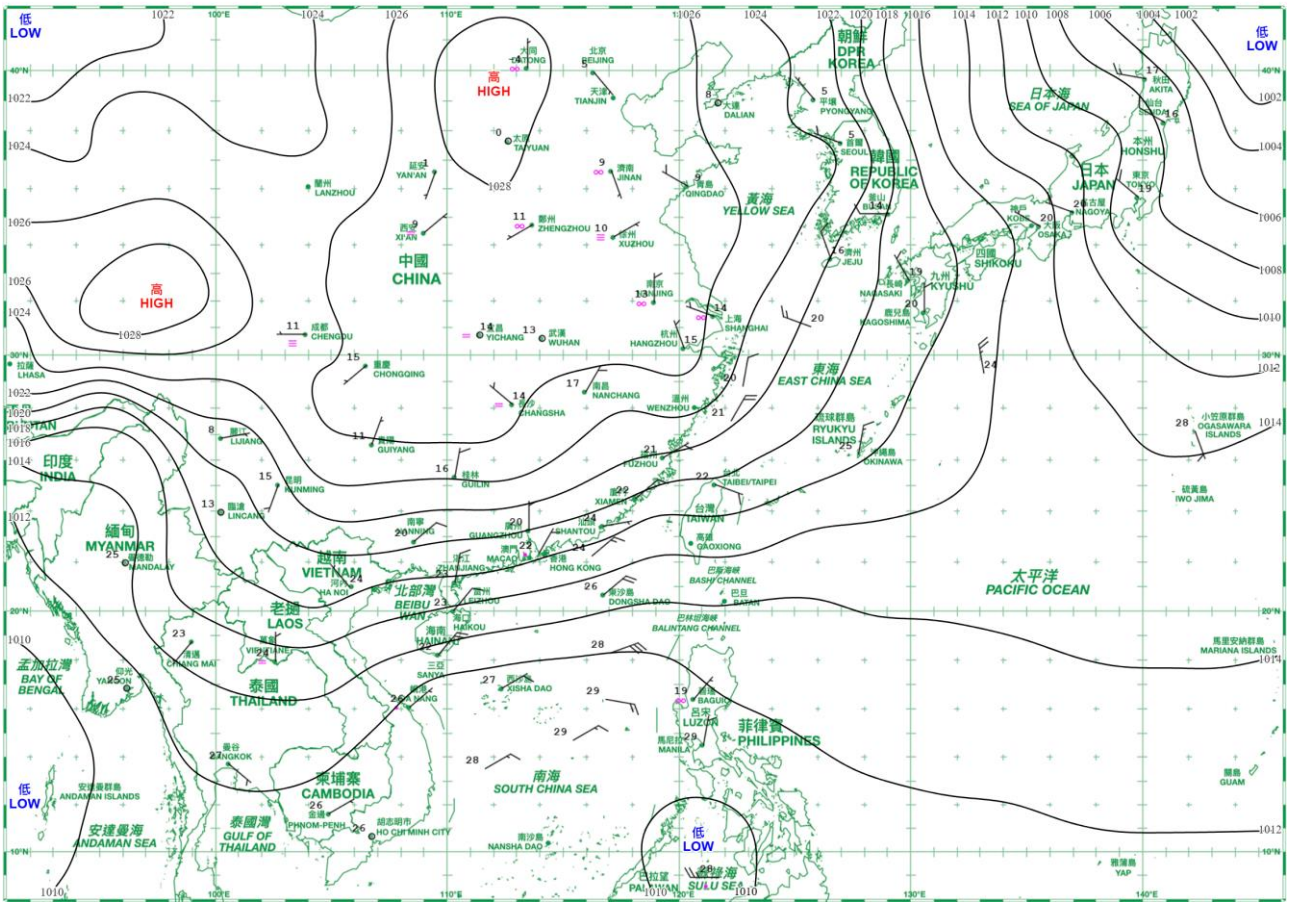
日期/Date: 25.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



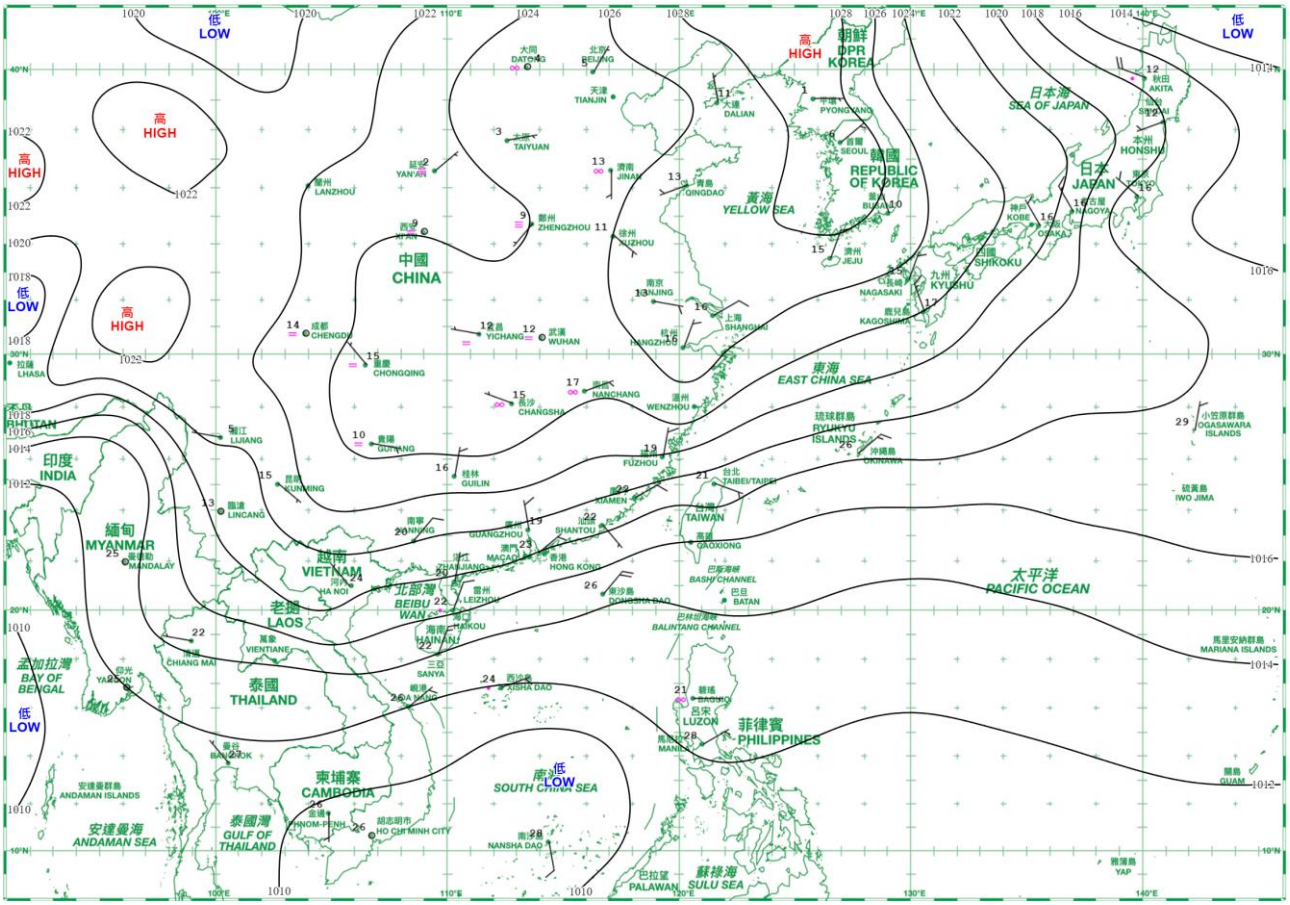
日期/Date: 26.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



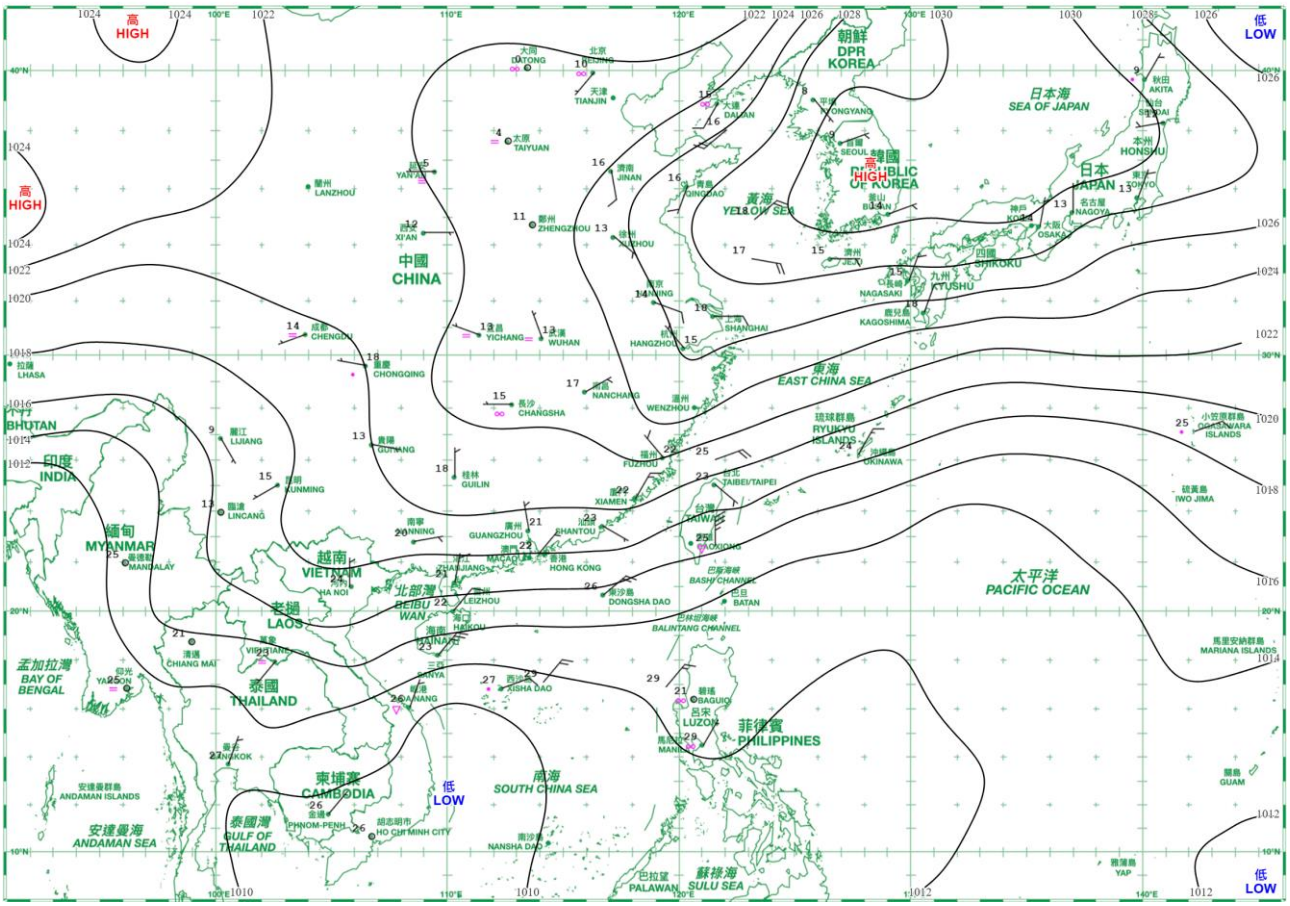
日期/Date: 27.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



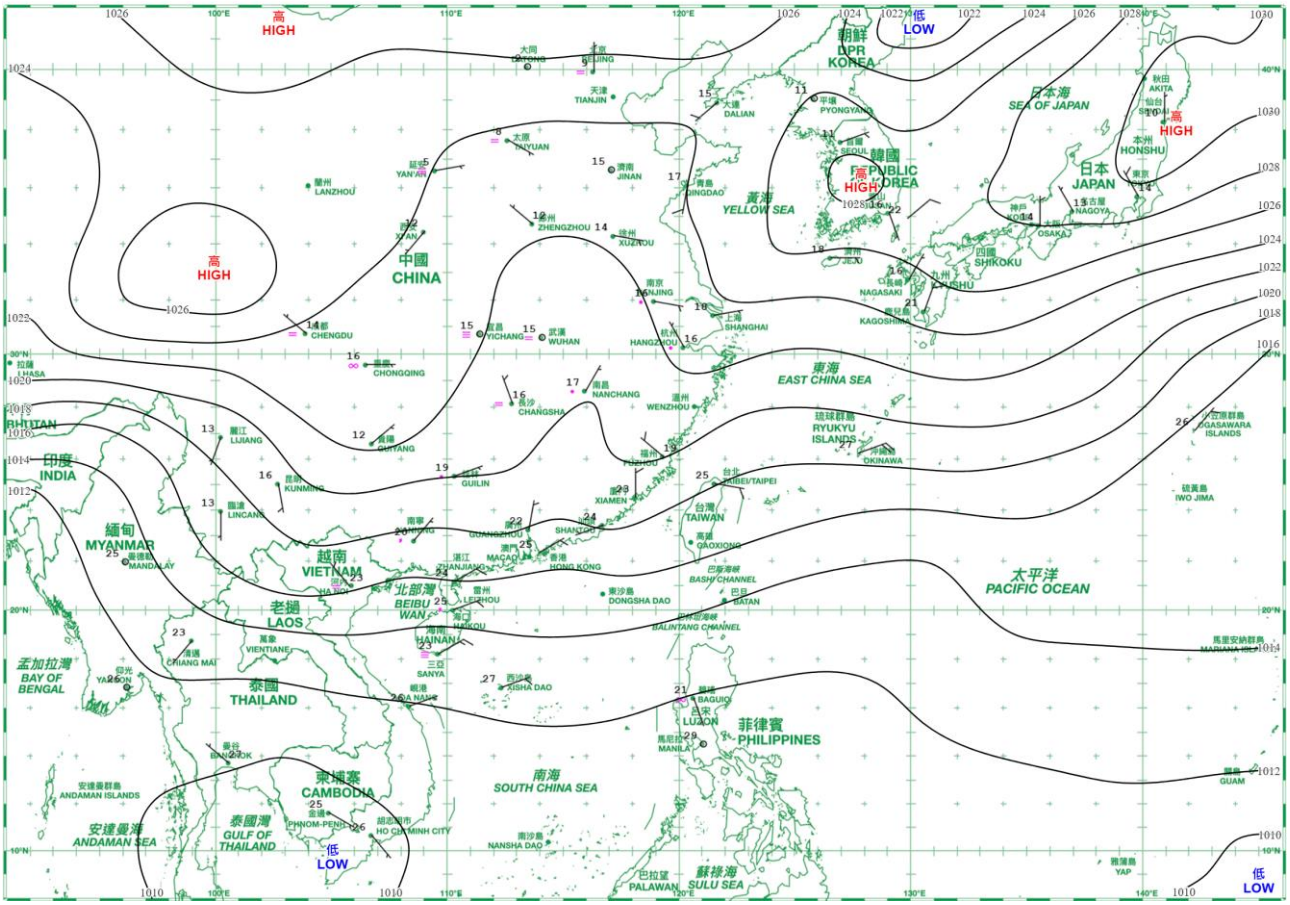
日期/Date: 28.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



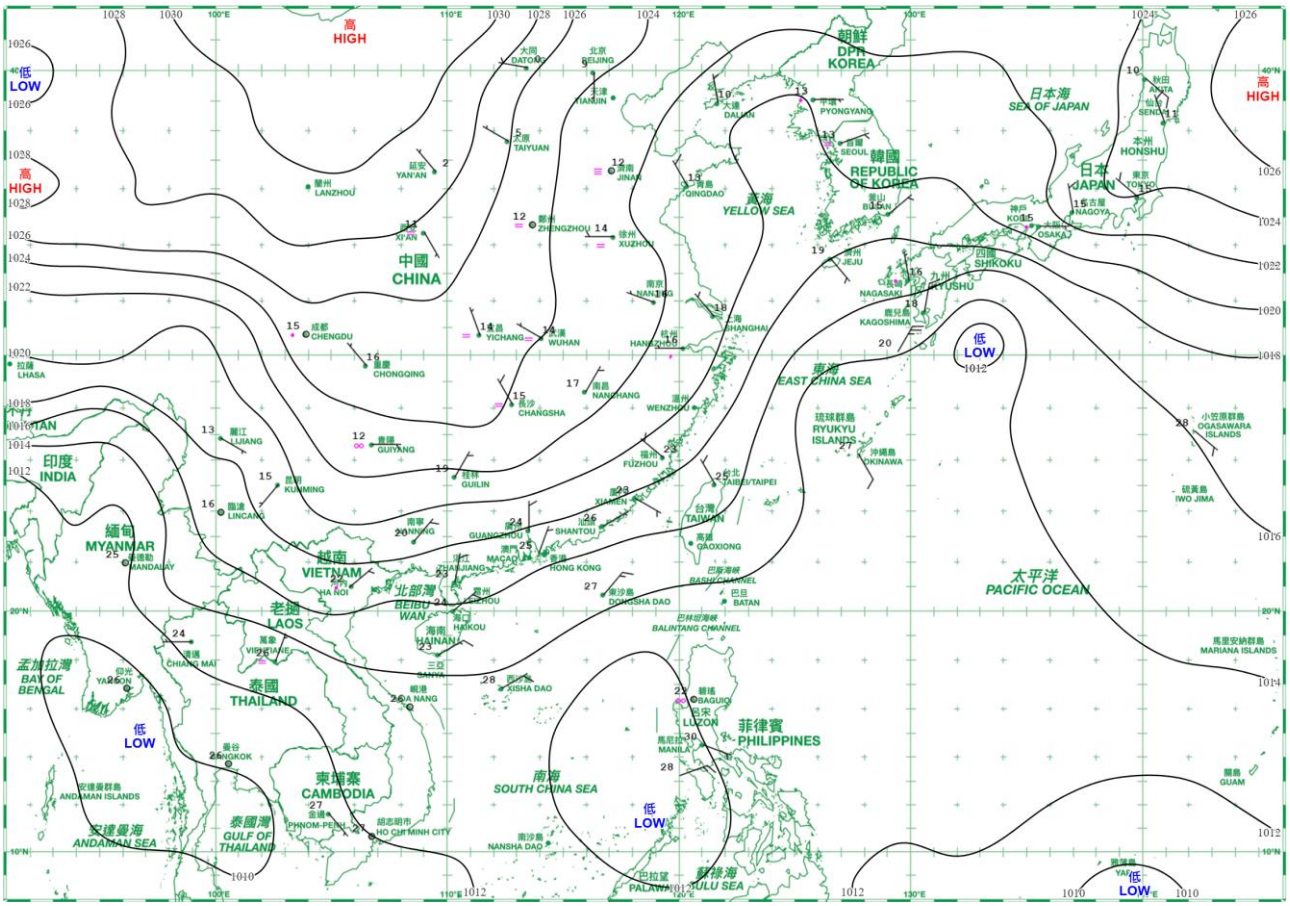
日期/Date: 29.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



日期/Date: 30.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



日期/Date: 31.10.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



4.1.1 二零二五年十月香港氣象觀測摘錄(一)

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

日期 Date	平均氣壓 Mean Pressure	氣溫 Air Temperature 最高 Maximum	平均 Mean	最低 Minimum	平均露點溫度 Mean Dew Point Temperature	平均相對濕度 Mean Relative Humidity	平均雲量 Mean Amount of Cloud	總雨量 Total Rainfall
十月 October	百帕斯卡 hPa	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%	毫米 mm
1	1012.2	33.6	29.8	27.7	24.3	73	50	-
2	1012.9	32.5	29.5	27.9	24.7	76	43	Tr
3	1012.5	33.4	29.7	27.8	24.4	73	43	-
4	1010.6	33.4	29.6	27.5	23.5	70	60	0.6
5	1010.8	29.9	28.8	27.8	25.1	81	88	1.0
6	1013.1	31.0	28.6	27.3	25.0	81	68	0.6
7	1013.6	32.7	29.3	26.7	23.6	72	34	-
8	1012.8	33.1	30.0	28.0	23.9	71	47	-
9	1012.5	32.7	29.8	28.4	24.3	73	36	Tr
10	1012.1	32.1	29.2	27.8	24.2	75	56	0.1
11	1011.4	32.5	29.5	28.0	24.6	75	54	-
12	1011.8	29.1	28.3	26.6	25.5	85	83	15.7
13	1012.8	31.0	28.7	27.1	25.7	84	75	3.8
14	1013.3	32.0	29.1	26.7	25.3	80	55	5.5
15	1013.4	32.8	29.7	27.6	24.0	73	31	-
16	1013.8	32.0	29.6	28.3	23.9	72	43	-
17	1014.0	32.2	29.6	28.1	24.0	72	49	-
18	1012.6	32.8	29.9	28.3	24.8	74	48	-
19	1011.5	32.9	30.1	28.2	23.1	67	66	-
20	1011.8	29.0	26.8	23.7	19.9	66	87	Tr
21	1014.4	24.0	22.4	20.4	16.6	70	94	0.1
22	1016.4	20.9	19.2	18.2	14.8	76	92	3.3
23	1017.2	22.8	20.8	18.7	14.1	65	88	-
24	1016.4	26.4	23.3	21.1	15.1	60	88	Tr
25	1015.5	29.0	25.6	23.2	17.2	60	82	Tr
26	1015.6	29.2	26.5	24.2	17.2	57	79	-
27	1016.9	26.1	24.6	22.9	17.0	63	88	Tr
28	1017.1	24.4	23.4	21.5	18.4	73	89	0.5
29	1016.7	25.5	24.4	22.9	19.3	73	90	Tr
30	1016.1	28.9	26.3	24.8	20.4	70	82	Tr
31	1015.6	28.7	26.6	25.1	20.1	68	73	-
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1013.8	29.9	27.4	25.6	21.7	72	66	31.2
正常* Normal*	1014.0	28.1	25.7	23.9	20.2	73	58	120.3
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory							

天文台於十月五日 4 時 9 分錄得本月最低氣壓 1008.1 百帕斯卡。

The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 1008.1 hectopascals at 0409 HKT on 5 October.

天文台於十月一日 14 時 25 分錄得本月最高氣溫 33.6 °C。

The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 33.6 °C at 1425 HKT on 1 October.

天文台於十月二十二日 19 時 28 分錄得本月最低氣溫 18.2 °C。

The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 18.2 °C at 1928 HKT on 22 October.

京士柏於十月十四日 3 時 37 分錄得本月最高1分鐘平均降雨率 74 毫米/小時。

The maximum 1-minute mean rainfall rate recorded at King's Park was 74 millimetres per hour at 0337 HKT on 14 October.

* 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 二零二五年十月香港氣象觀測摘錄(二)

4.1.2 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 2), October 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
十月 October	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	10.7	18.59	4.5	140	7.0
2	0	10.9	24.02	5.1	090	9.8
3	0	10.1	23.34	5.2	090	4.3
4	0	6.9	17.76	4.9	070	34.6
5	0	1.3	8.05	2.6	100	41.3
6	0	5.3	15.48	3.2	090	16.2
7	0	10.0	20.25	4.8	210	3.3
8	0	9.7	19.78	4.4	080	14.7
9	0	9.9	22.17	4.9	080	19.4
10	0	6.1	16.28	3.9	080	16.3
11	0	10.1	22.51	4.2	080	20.7
12	0	1.7	8.37	0.7	080	23.4
13	0	8.0	19.12	3.4	090	14.8
14	0	9.7	21.07	4.6	080	15.9
15	0	10.3	20.98	4.8	080	15.5
16	0	8.9	19.26	4.9	080	22.5
17	0	8.6	19.67	4.2	070	24.4
18	0	9.5	18.15	4.5	080	19.1
19	0	7.0	16.21	6.0	030	23.0
20	0	3.0	11.03	4.8	360	41.3
21	0	0.1	6.46	2.3	360	49.5
22	0	-	4.40	0.9	350	45.3
23	0	0.2	9.34	4.3	350	41.7
24	0	3.8	12.39	3.8	360	31.7
25	0	6.9	16.58	4.6	360	23.1
26	0	9.1	16.60	4.8	010	23.0
27	0	-	5.86	2.7	360	25.5
28	0	-	5.24	1.7	360	28.9
29	0	0.5	8.11	2.4	070	38.9
30	0	5.6	13.13	3.0	070	26.4
31	0	5.4	12.69	4.3	010	14.0
平均/總值 Mean/Total	0	189.3	15.25	120.4	080	23.7
正常* Normal*	99.6 §	197.8	14.52	122.6	080	26.3
觀測站 Station	香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport		京士柏 King's Park		橫瀾島^ Waglan Island^	

橫瀾島於十月四日 15 時 4 分錄得本月最高陣風 87 公里/小時，風向 070 度。
The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 87 kilometres per hour from 070 degrees at 1504 HKT on 4 October.

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.

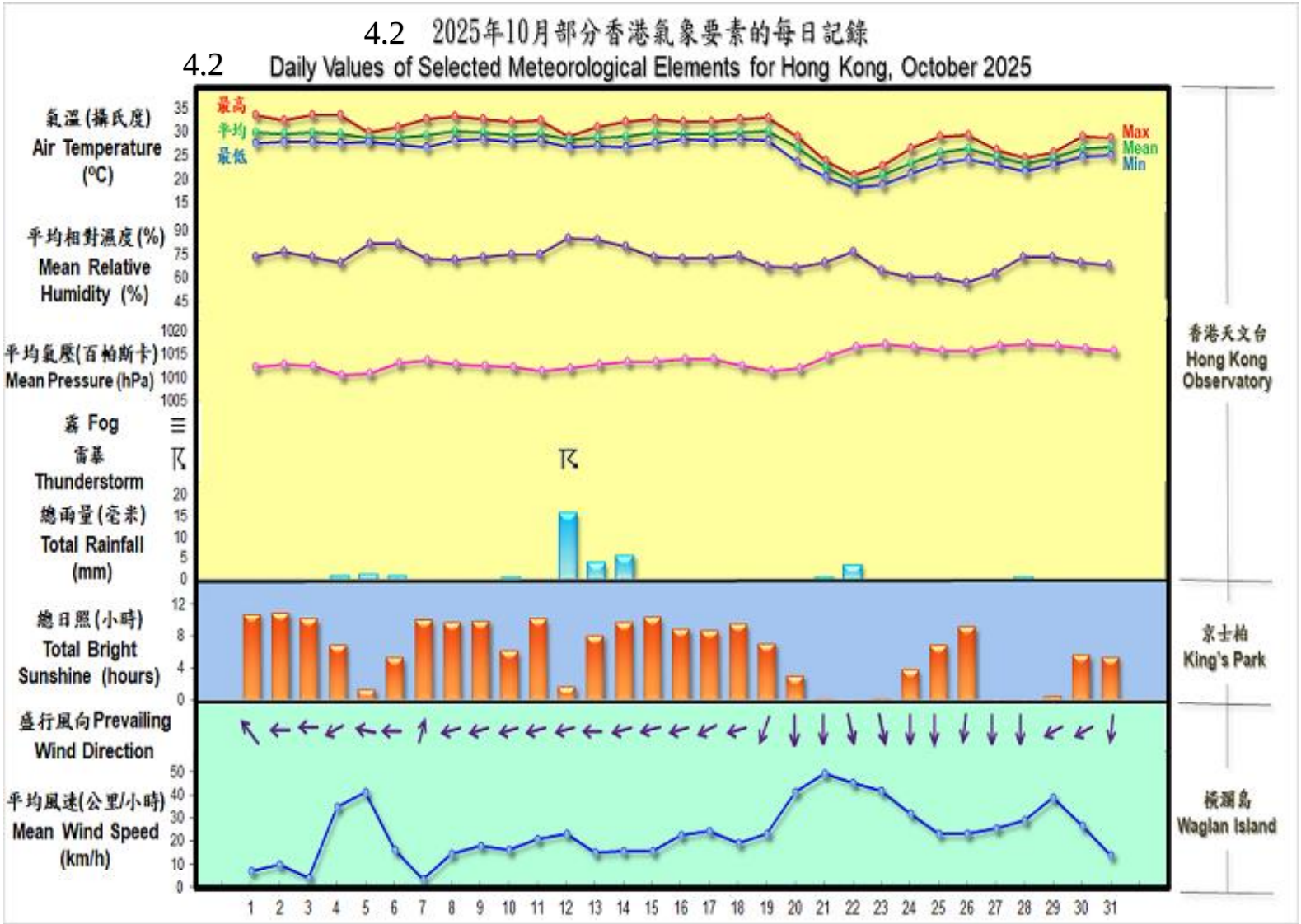
^ 如橫瀾島未能提供數據，則以長洲或其他鄰近氣象站的數據作補充，以計算盛行風向和平均風速。
^ In case the data are not available from Waglan Island, observations of Cheung Chau or other nearby weather stations will be incorporated in computing the Prevailing Wind Direction and Mean Wind Speed.

* 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

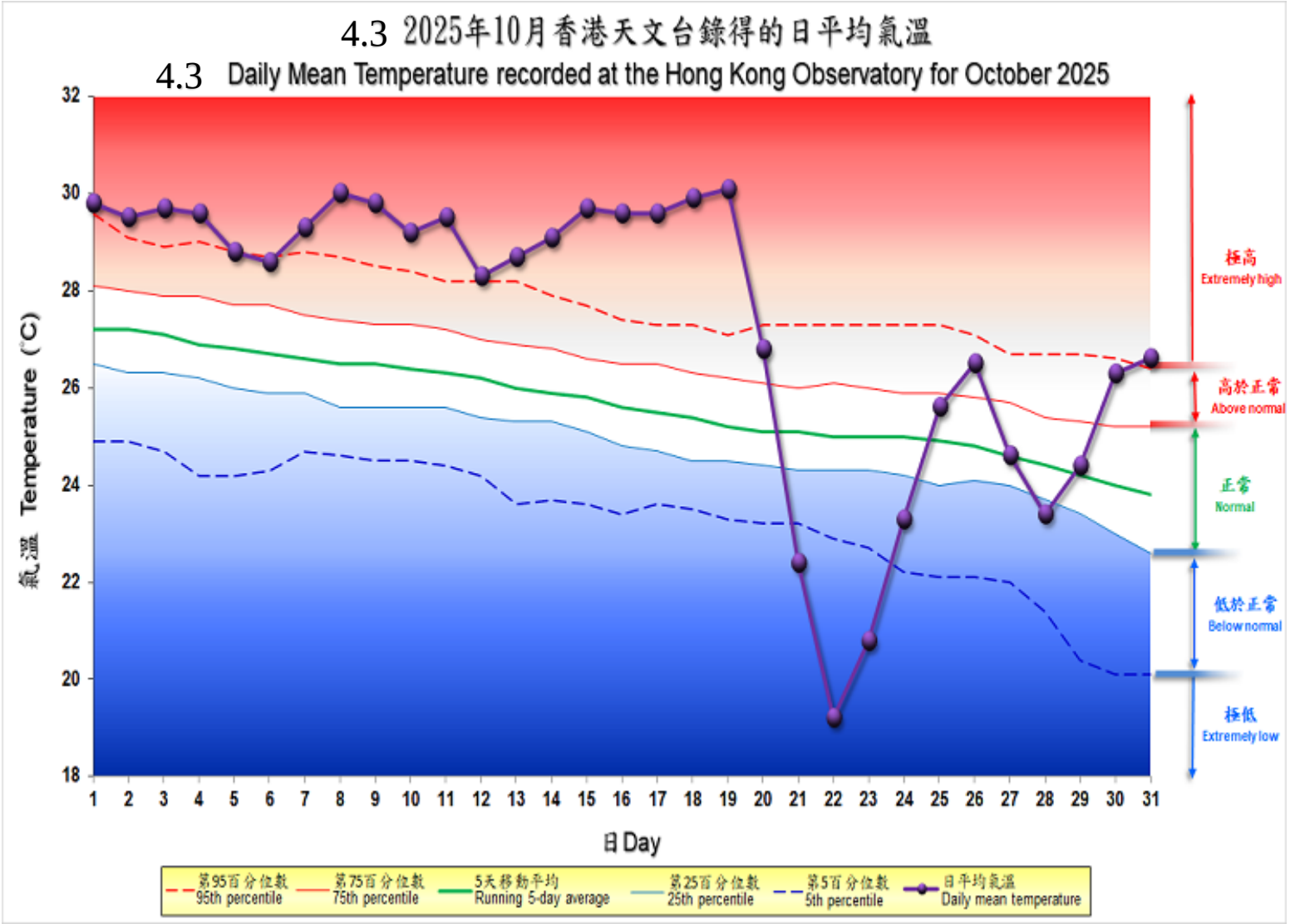
4.2 2025年10月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄

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



4.3 2025年10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 October 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