3.3 颱風達維（0518）：二零零五年九月二十一日至二十八日

達維是二零零五年首個引致香港天文台發出三號強風信號的熱帶氣旋。

達維在九月二十一日清晨於碧瑤東北偏東約 310 公里的太平洋上發展成爲一個熱帶低氣壓，並向西北移動。同日早上它增強爲一熱帶風暴，然後掠過呂宋東北端。達維在吹襲菲律賓期間，最少造成 18 人死亡，約 20 000 人需要撤離。

達維於九月二十二日進入南海北部，並轉向西推進，大致趨向海南省。兩天後它增強成一個颱風。達維於九月二十六日在海南省東岸登陸並橫掃該省。達維所帶來的惡劣天氣及風暴潮在廣東、廣西和海南三省，共導致 21 人死亡，逾九百萬人受災。另外，約三萬間房屋倒塌， 103 萬公頃農地受損，直接經濟損失約爲 121 億人民幣。

達維於九月二十七日在越南北部作第二次登陸，翌日於老撾北部消散。達維吹襲越南期間，多處出現山泥傾瀉和水浸，約 100 人死亡或受傷，逾千間房屋倒塌，約十萬公頃農地被水淹。

在香港，天文台於九月二十二日上午 10 時 40 分發出一號戒備信號，當時達維位於香港東南偏東約 710 公里。隨著達維移近，天文台於九月二十四日上午 8 時 40 分發出三號強風信號，其後本地風勢顯著增強，達維的外圍雨帶亦開始爲香港帶來驟雨。

香港天文台總部於九月二十三日下午 3 時及 4 時錄得最低每小時海平面氣壓 1 002.7 百帕斯卡。九月二十四日上午 8 時左右，達維最接近香港，當時它集結在本港東南偏南約 290 公里。隨著達維遠離，境內風勢逐漸減弱，天文台在九月二十六日上午 8 時 20 分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。達維的雨帶一連數天影響香港，天文台總部共錄得超過 200 毫米雨量。

受到達維影響，香港有三人分別在油麻地、尖沙咀及元朗被高空墮物擊中受傷，黃大仙部份路面出現水浸。全港有數宗樹木倒塌、招牌墮下及棚架鬆脫的報告。

表 3.3.1-3.3.3 分別是達維影響香港時各站錄得的最高風速、日雨量及最高潮汐資料。圖 3.3.1-3.3.3 則分別是達維的路徑圖、香港雨量分佈圖及衛星雲圖。

3.3 Typhoon Damrey (0518) : 21 - 28 September 2005

Damrey was the first tropical cyclone to necessitate the issuance of Strong Wind Signal No. 3 in 2005.

Damrey developed as a tropical depression over the Pacific about 310 km east-northeast of Baguio in the early morning of 21 September. It moved northwestwards and intensified into a tropical storm before skirting the northeastern tip of Luzon that morning. During the passage of Damrey, at least 18 people were killed in the Philippines where about 20 000 people had to flee their homes.

On 22 September, Damrey entered the northern part of the South China Sea. Heading generally westward in the direction of Hainan, it intensified into a typhoon two days later. After making landfall on eastern Hainan on 26 September, Damrey rampaged through the province. The adverse weather and storm surge brought by Damrey inflicted widespread damage in Guangdong, Guangxi and Hainan. Altogether, 21 people were killed and nine million people or more were affected in the three provinces. In addition, about 30 000 houses collapsed and over 1.03 million hectares of farmland were damaged. The direct economic loss was approximately RMB 12.1 billion.

Damrey made landfall a second time over northern Vietnam on 27 September and dissipated over northern part of Laos the next day. In Vietnam landslides and floods triggered by Damrey caused some 100 deaths or injuries, over 1 000 houses to collapse, and around 100 000 hectares of farmland flooded.

In Hong Kong, the Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 10.40 a.m. on 22 September when Damrey was 710 km to the east-southeast of Hong Kong. With Damrey edging closer to Hong Kong, the Strong Wind Signal No. 3 was issued at 8.40 a.m. on 24 September. Subsequently, winds strengthened and showers set in as Hong Kong began to come under the influence of Damrey's outer rainbands.

The lowest hourly sea-level pressure of 1 002.7 hPa was recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters at 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. on 23 September. Damrey was closest to Hong Kong at around 8 a.m. on 24 September when it was centred about 290 km to the south-southeast. As Damrey moved away, all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 8.20 a.m. on 26 September. The rainbands of Damrey affected Hong Kong for several days. More than 200 millimetres of rainfall were recorded at the Observatory Headquarters.

During the passage of Damrey, three people were hit and injured by fallen objects in Yau Ma Tei, Tsim Sha Tsui and Yuen Long. Road flooding occurred at Wong Tai Sin. Several cases of fallen trees and signboards, and loosened scaffolding were reported.

Information on wind, rainfall and tide during the passage of Damrey is given in Tables 3.3.1-3.3.3. Figures 3.3.1-3.3.3 show the track of Damrey, rainfall distribution in Hong Kong and cloud imagery respectively.

表 3.3.1　在達維影響下，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 3.3.1 Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations during the issuing of the tropical cyclone warning signal for Damrey.

站 (參閱圖 1.1)	Station (see Fig. 1.1)	最高陣風 Maximum Gust			日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	最高每小時平均風速 Maximum Hourly Wind			日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
		風向 Direction		風速(公里/時) Speed (km/h)			風向 Direction		風速(公里/時) Speed (km/h)		
中環	Central	東北偏東	ENE	68	24/9	16:56	東北偏東	ENE	34	24/9	21:00
		東北偏東	ENE	68	25/9	04:33	東北偏東	ENE	34	25/9	01:00
中環廣場	Central Plaza	-	-	124	24/9	16:53	-	-	75	24/9	17:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東南偏東	ESE	92	25/9	10:17	東	E	51	24/9	22:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東南偏東	ESE	117	25/9	09:39	東	E	67	25/9	10:00
長沙灣	Cheung Sha Wan	東北偏北	NNE	92	24/9	18:23	東北	NE	30	24/9	21:00
青洲	Green Island	東北偏東	ENE	144	24/9	16:58	東北偏東	ENE	67	24/9	13:00
啓德	Kai Tak	東南	SE	94	25/9	10:00	東	E	36	25/9	21:00
京士柏	King's Park	東北	NE	83	24/9	12:39	東北	NE	30	24/9	13:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東南偏南	SSE	72	25/9	10:33	北	N	38	23/9	17:00
北角	North Point	東	E	92	24/9	16:37	東	E	38	26/9	00:00
平洲	Ping Chau	東	E	72	24/9	17:57	東	E	23	25/9	05:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東北偏北	NNE	122	25/9	05:17	東北	NE	47	24/9	13:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東南	SE	99	25/9	10:06	東	E	49	24/9	20:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東北偏北	NNE	90	25/9	04:55	東北偏東	ENE	23	25/9	21:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東北	NE	88	24/9	17:55	東	E	34	25/9	15:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry, Kowloon	東	E	79	25/9	18:17	東	E	40	26/9	01:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東北偏東	ENE	76	25/9	05:12	東	E	27	24/9	19:00
大尾篤	Tai Mei Tuk	東北偏東	ENE	117	25/9	06:09	東北偏東	ENE	65	24/9	22:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東	E	140	24/9	17:52	東	E	81	25/9	09:00
塔門	Tap Mun	東南偏東	ESE	96	25/9	10:51	東北偏東	ENE	45	25/9	05:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	東北偏東	ENE	131	24/9	16:50	東北偏北	NNE	77	24/9	11:00
鯽魚湖	Tsak Yue Wu	東北偏東	ENE	72	25/9	03:29	東北偏北	NNE	27	23/9	04:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東北偏北	NNE	88	24/9	16:33	東北偏北	NNE	31	24/9	14:00
青衣	Tsing Yi	東南	SE	112	25/9	10:10	東北偏東	ENE	51	24/9	19:00
屯門	Tuen Mun	東南	SE	81	25/9	10:30	東南偏南	SSE	22	25/9	11:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東北偏東	ENE	108	24/9	16:31	東北偏東	ENE	81	24/9	17:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	-	-	88	25/9	10:36	-	-	34	24/9	17:00
							-	-	34	25/9	02:00

表 3.3.2　達維影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量(單位爲毫米)
Table 3.3.2 Daily rainfall amounts in millimetres recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Damrey.

站 (參閱圖 3.3.2) Station (see Fig. 3.3.2)	九月二十二日 22 Sep	九月二十三日 23 Sep	九月二十四日 24 Sep	九月二十五日 25 Sep	九月二十六日 26 Sep	九月二十七日 27 Sep	總雨量 Total
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory	0.0	微量 Trace	10.6	130.2	37.2	30.6	208.6
H12 半山區 Mid Levels	0.0	0.0	10.5	109.0	42.5	25.5	187.5
H19 筲箕灣 Shau Kei Wan	0.0	3.5	12.5	102.5	33.5	35.0	187.0
H21 淺水灣 Repulse Bay	0.0	3.0	[10.0]	98.0	54.0	34.5	[199.5]
K04 佐敦谷 Jordan Valley	0.0	1.5	16.0	143.5	55.5	35.0	251.5
K06 蘇屋邨 So Uk Estate	0.0	0.5	15.0	145.5	42.5	38.5	242.0
N05 粉嶺 Fanling	0.0	0.5	10.5	54.5	82.0	28.0	175.5
N06 葵涌 Kwai Chung	0.0	1.0	13.0	155.5	60.5	45.5	275.5
N09 沙田 Sha Tin	0.0	1.0	[11.0]	88.0	134.5	[19.5]	[254.0]
N12 元朗 Yuen Long	0.0	1.5	6.0	59.5	58.0	21.0	146.0
N13 糧船灣 High Island	0.0	4.5	17.5	91.0	68.5	13.0	194.5
N17 東涌 Tung Chung	0.0	1.5	5.5	[59.5]	22.0	7.0	[95.5]
R21 踏石角 Tap Shek Kok	0.0	1.0	3.0	69.0	30.0	4.0	107.0
R26 石崗 Shek Kong	0.0	1.0	11.5	94.5	121.5	52.5	281.0
R31 大尾篤 Tai Mei Tuk	0.0	2.0	14.5	53.5	90.0	18.5	178.5

註：　[　] 基於不齊全的每小時雨量數據。
Note : [　] based on incomplete hourly data.

表 3.3.3　達維影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮
Table 3.3.3 Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Damrey.

站 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (see Fig. 1.1)	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	2.72	24/9	00:23	0.75	24/9	08:53
石壁 Shek Pik	2.89	25/9	00:08	0.69	24/9	06:56
大廟灣 Tai Miu Wan	2.81	24/9	01:32	0.67	24/9	14:11
大埔滘 Tai Po Kau	2.74	25/9	02:10	0.76	24/9	09:55
尖鼻咀 Tsim Bei Tsui	2.92	24/9	01:15	0.76	24/9	22:02

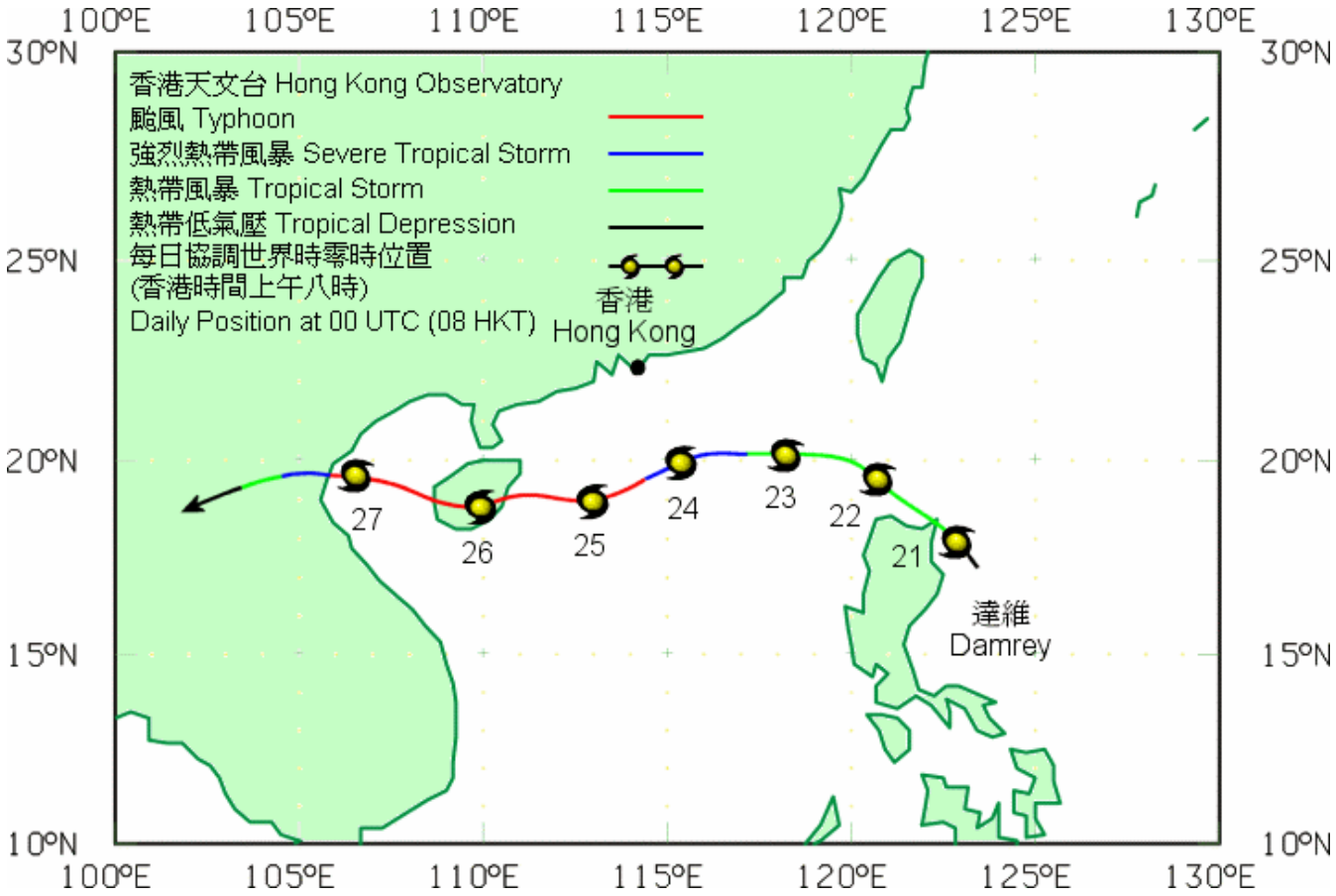

圖 3.3.1　　二零零五年九月二十一日至二十八日達維（0518）的路徑圖。

Figure 3.3.1　　Track of Damrey (0518) on 21 - 28 September 2005.

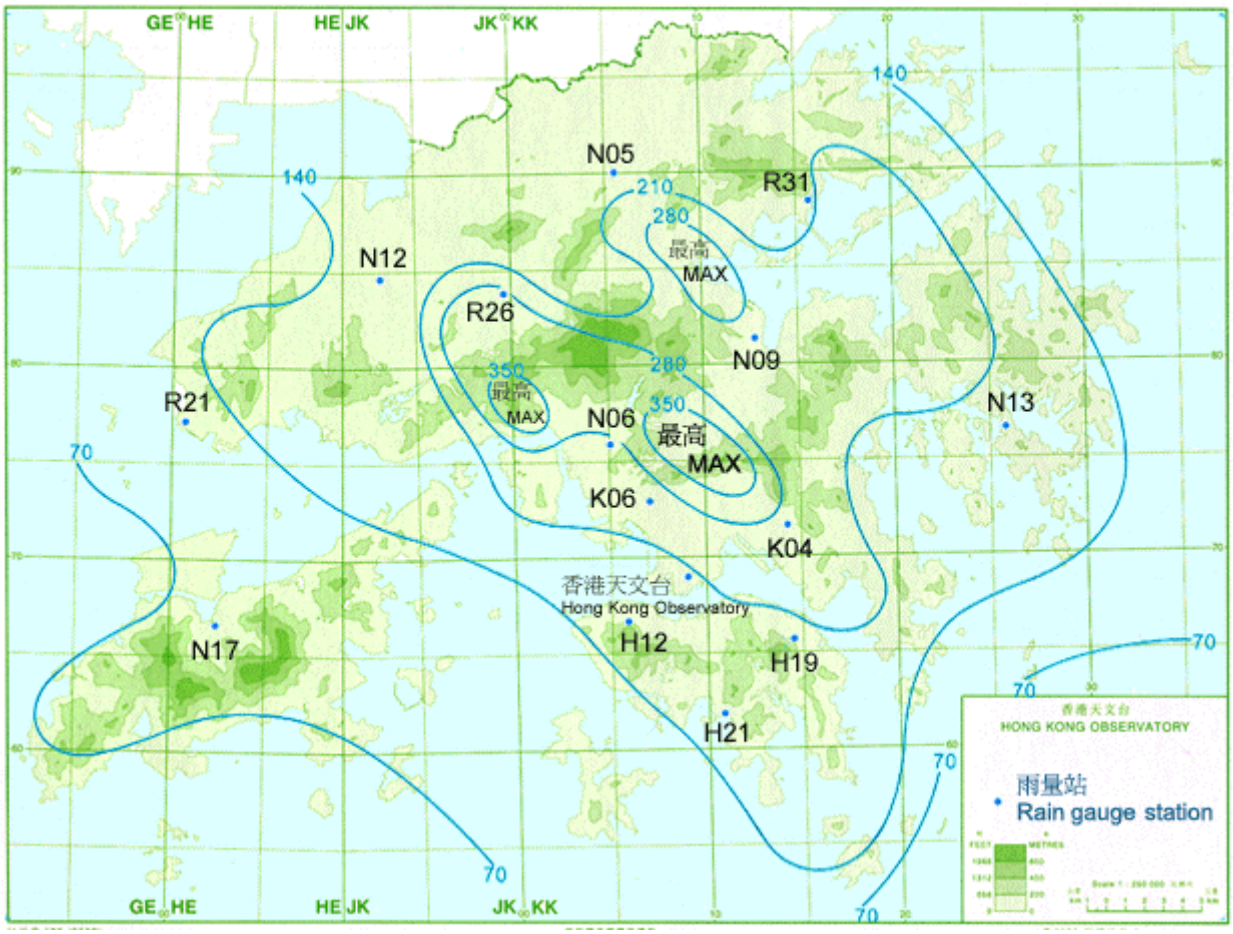

圖 3.3.2　　二零零五年九月二十二日至二十七日的雨量分佈（等雨量線單位爲毫米）。

Figure 3.3.2　　Rainfall distribution on 22-27 September 2005 (isohyets are in millimetres).

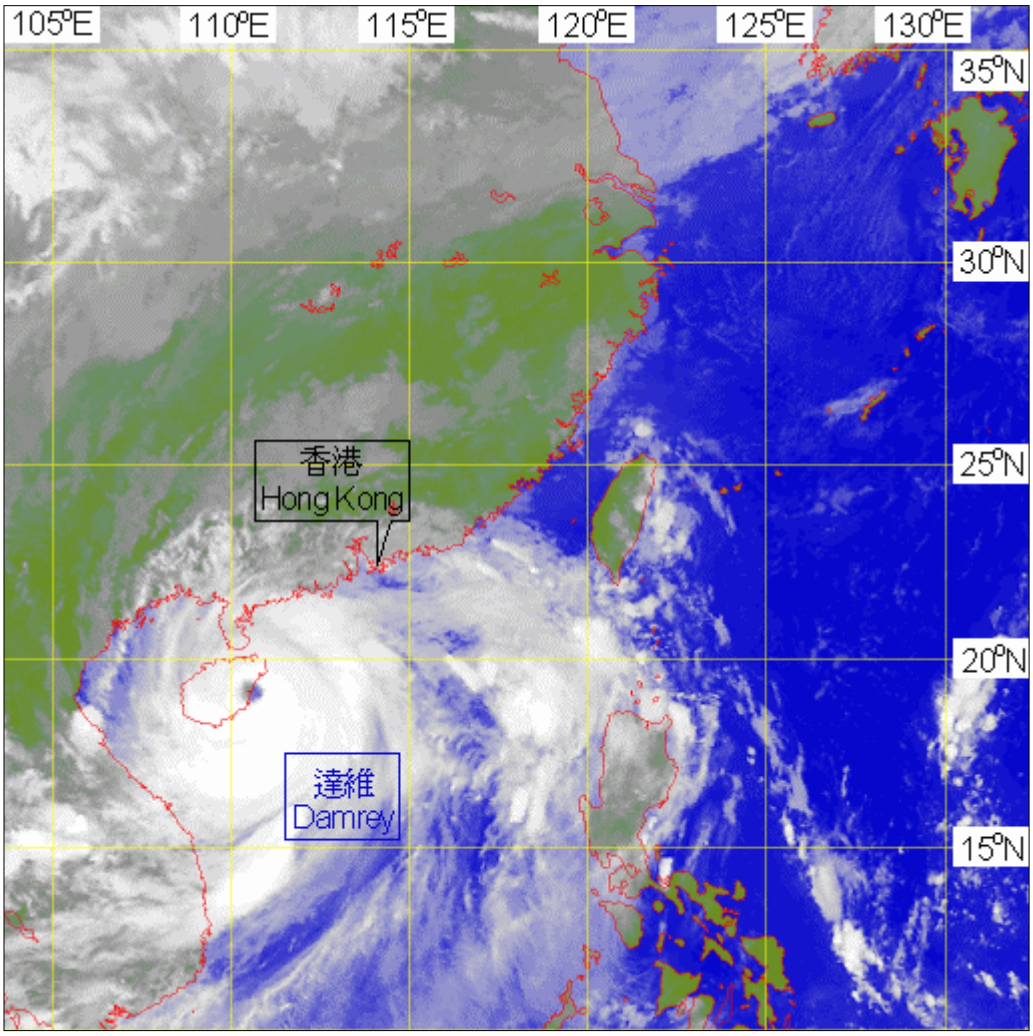

圖 3.3.3　達維在二零零五年九月二十六日約上午二時的紅外線衛星圖片。〔此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的多用途輸送衛星-1R (MTSAT-1R)。〕

Figure 3.3.3 Infra-red imagery at around 2 a.m. on 26 September 2005 of Damrey. [The satellite imagery was originally captured with Multi-functional Transport Satellite-1R (MTSAT-1R) of Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA).]