

Meaning of signals

- 1** A tropical cyclone is centred **within about 800 kilometres** (km) of Hong Kong and **may affect the territory**.
- 3** **Strong wind** is blowing or expected to blow generally in Hong Kong near sea level, with a sustained speed of 41-62 kilometres per hour (km/h), and gusts which may exceed 110 km/h, and the wind condition is expected to persist.
- 8** **Gale or storm force wind** is blowing or expected to blow generally in Hong Kong near sea level, with a sustained wind speed of 63-117 km/h from the quarter indicated and gusts which may exceed 180 km/h, and the wind condition is expected to persist.
- 9** **Gale or storm force wind** is **increasing** or expected to increase significantly in strength.
- 10** **Hurricane force wind** is blowing or expected to blow with sustained speed reaching 118 km/h or above and gusts that may exceed 220 km/h.

Important points to note

- The weather in different parts of Hong Kong cannot be simply inferred from the signal issued. Simply knowing what signal is issued is not enough. **You should take note of the latest tropical cyclone information and related announcements broadcast on radio and TV, and given in the Hong Kong Observatory's website** (<http://www.hko.gov.hk>), **MyObservatory mobile app** and **Dial-a-Weather system** (Tel. No.: 1878 200) **to decide on the actions to take in response to the signal issued.**
- Tropical cyclone warning signals are to warn the public of the threat of **WINDS** associated with a tropical cyclone.
- Owing to local topographical conditions or the presence of buildings nearby, winds at your locality may be substantially different from the general wind strength over Hong Kong. Winds are often stronger over offshore waters and on high ground. Winds are less strong in areas sheltered from the prevailing wind direction.
- The Hong Kong Observatory provides the public with detailed information on regional wind and rain through a diversity of channels, especially the website and mobile app. Members of the public should consider their own circumstances and level of acceptable risk when taking precautions in response to warnings.
- When the No.1 signal is issued, you should take the tropical cyclone into account in planning your activities and beware that strong winds may occur over offshore waters.
- When the No.3 signal is issued, secure all loose objects or take them indoors. Low-lying areas may have flooding or backflow of seawater owing to storm surge. Stay away from dangerous places. Winds are normally expected to become generally strong in Hong Kong within 12 hours after this signal is issued. Winds over offshore waters and on high ground may reach gale force.
- When the No.8 signal is issued, complete all precautions before gales commence. Winds are normally expected to reach gale force generally in Hong Kong within 12 hours after No.8 signal replaces No.3 signal. **The Observatory will make a pre-No.8 special announcement when the No.8 signal is expected within two hours.**
- When the No.9 or No.10 signal is issued, all precautions should be completed. Beware of change in wind directions. Stay indoors and away from exposed windows and doors to avoid flying debris.

Kahulugan ng mga Hudyat

- 1** Isang tropikal na bagyo ang nakasentro sa **loob ng halos 800 kilometro** (km) ng Hong Kong at **maaaring makaapekto sa teritoryo**.
- 3** Ang **malakas na hangin** ay karaniwang humahampas o inaasahang hahampas sa Hong Kong malapit sa kapatagan ng dagat, na may napapanatiling bilis na 41-62 kilometro bawat oras (km/h), at silagbo na maaaring lumagpas sa 110 km/h, at inaasahang magtatagal ang lagay ng hangin.
- 8** Ang **Unos o puwersa ng hanging bagyo** ay karaniwang humahampas o inaasahang hahampas sa Hong Kong malapit sa antas ng dagat, na may napapanatiling bilis na 63-117 km/h mula sa sangkapat na nakasaad at silagbo na maaaring lumagpas sa 180 km/h, at inaasahang magtatagal ang lagay ng hangin.
- 9** Ang **Unos o puwersa ng hanging bagyo** ay **lumalakas** o inaasahang lalakas.
- 10** Ang **napakalakas na hanging bagyo** ay humahampas o inaasahang hahampas na may napapanatiling bilis na umaabot sa 118 km/h o pataas at silagbo na maaaring lumagpas sa 220 km/h.

Mga mahahalagang punto na dapat pansinin

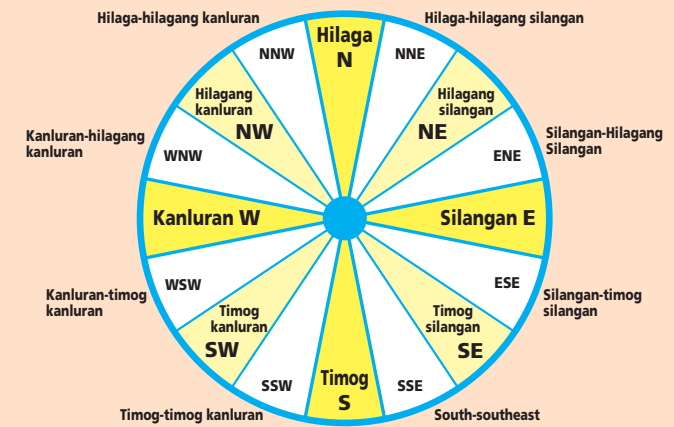
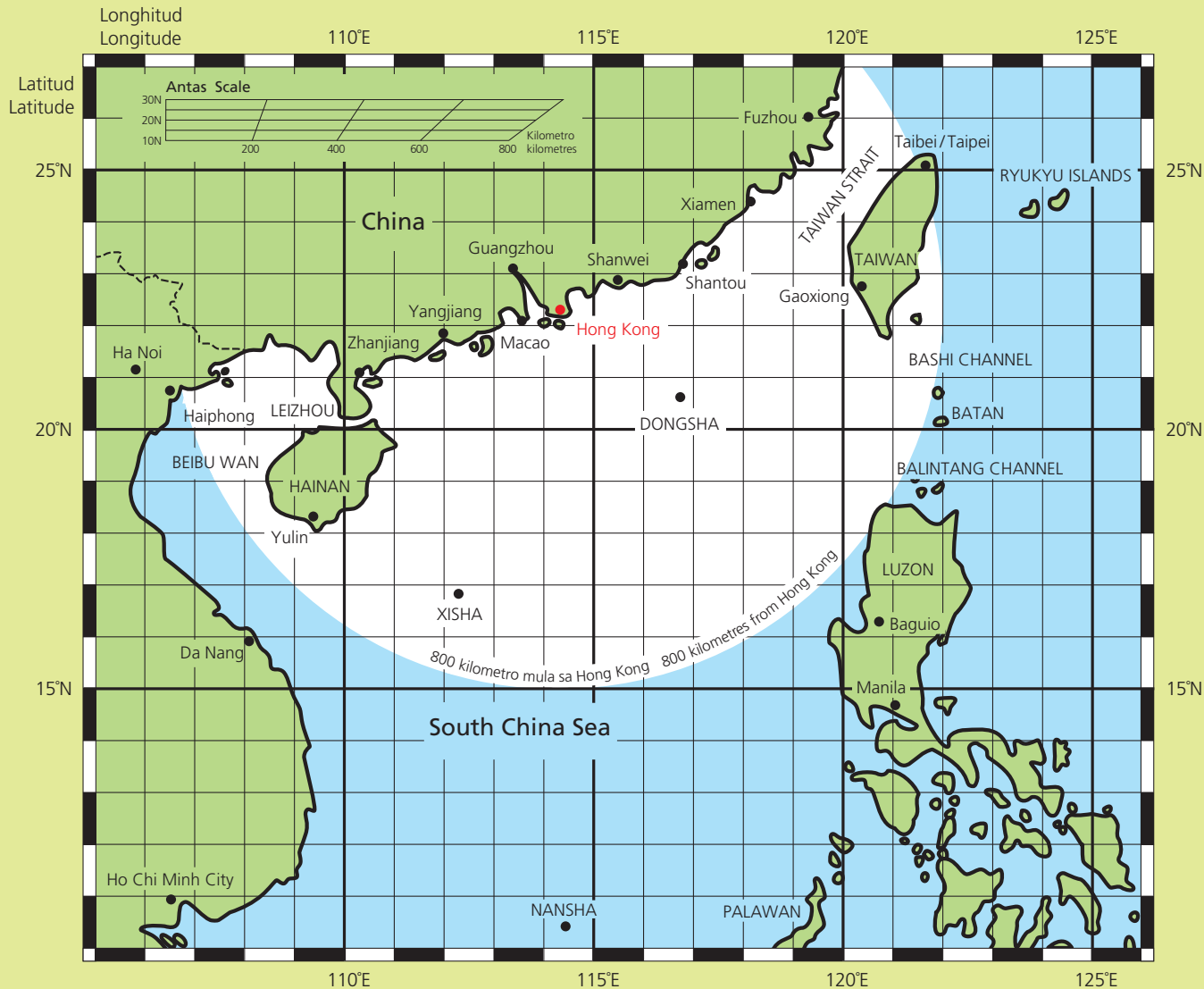
- Ang lagay ng panahon sa iba't ibang bahagi ng Hong Kong ay hindi maaaring matukoy lamang mula sa babala na ibinigay. Ang simpleng pag-alam kung ano ang babala na ibinigay ay hindi sapat. **Kinakailangan mong itala ang pinakabagong impormasyon tungkol sa tropikal na bagyo at mga kaugnay na mga patalastas sa radyo at TV, at mga inihayag sa website ng Hong Kong Observatory** (<http://www.hko.gov.hk>), **sa MyObservatory na app at ng sistemang Dial-a-Weather** (Tel. No.: 1878 200) **upang pagpasyahan ang mga hakbang na gagawin bilang pagtugon sa babalang ibinigay.**
- Ang mga hudyat babala ng tropikal na bagyo ay upang balaan ang publiko sa banta ng **MGA HANGIN** na nauugnay sa isang tropikal na bagyo.
- Dahil sa lokal na kundisyon ng kalupaan o ang pagkakaroon ng mga malalapit na gusali, ang mga hangin sa inyong lokalidad ay maaaring may malaking pagkakaiba sa karaniwang lakas ng hangin sa ibayo ng Hong Kong. Ang hangin ay madalas na mas malakas sa tabing karagatan at sa matataas na lupain. Ang hangin ay mas mahina sa mga lugar na nasilungan mula sa umiiral na direksyon ng hangin.
- Ang Hong Kong Observatory ay nagbibigay sa publiko ng detalyadong impormasyon tungkol sa rehiyunal na hangin at ulan sa pamamagitan ng sari-saring paraan, lalo na sa website at cellphone app. Ang mga miyembro ng publiko ay dapat isaalang-alang ang kanilang sariling mga kalagayan at antas ng katanggap-tanggap na panganib tuwing gagawa ng paghahanda bilang tugon sa mga babala.
- Kapag ibinigay ang hudyat Blg.1, isinasaalang-alang mo dapat ang tropikal na bagyo sa pagpapalano ng iyong mga gawain at mag-ingat dahil maaaring magkaroon ng malalakas na hangin sa tabing karagatan.
- Kapag ibinigay ang hudyat Blg.3, kunin lahat ng mga malubay na bagay o dalhin ang mga ito sa loob. Ang mabababang mga lugar ay maaring magkaroon ng pagbaha o pabalik na daloy ng tubig-dagat dahil sa daluyong ng bagyo. Lumayo sa mga mapanganib na lugar. Ang hangin ay karaniwang inaasahang maging malakas sa pangkalahatang Hong Kong sa loob ng 12 na oras matapos maibigay ang hudyat na ito. Ang hangin sa mga tabing karagatan at sa matataas na lupain ay maaaring umabot sa puwersa ng unos.
- Kapag ibinigay ang hudyat Blg.8, tapusin lahat ng mga paghahanda bago mag-umpisa ang unos. Ang hangin ay karaniwang inaasahang aabot sa puwersa ng unos sa pangkalahatan ng Hong Kong sa loob ng 12 oras matapos pumalit ang Hudyat Blg.8 sa Blg.3. **Ang Observatory ay magbibigay ng espesyal na anunsyo bago mag-Blg.8 kapag ang hudyat Blg.8 ay inaasahan sa loob ng dalawang oras.**
- Kapag ibinigay ang hudyat Blg.9 o Blg.10, lahat ng paghahanda ay dapat matapos. Mag-ingat sa pagbabago sa mga direksyon ng hangin. Manatili sa loob ng bahay at malayo mula sa nakalantad na mga bintana at pintuan upang maiwasan ang mga labing lumilipad.

Mga Hudyat ng Babala Ng Hong Kong Sa Tropikal na Bagyo Hong Kong's Tropical Cyclone Warning Signals

1	T	Standby Standby
3	L	Malakas na Hangin Strong Wind
8 西北 NW	▲	Unos o Bagyo NW' LY Gale or Storm
8 西南 SW	▼	Unos o Bagyo SW' LY Gale or Storm
8 東北 NE	▲▲	Unos o Bagyo NE' LY Gale or Storm
8 東南 SE	▼▼	Unos o Bagyo SE' LY Gale or Storm
9	⊗	Lumalakas na Unos o Bagyo Increasing Gale or Storm
10	+	Napakalakas na Bagyo Hurricane

Mapa ng Pagbalangkas sa Tropikal na Bagyo

Tropical Cyclone Plotting Map



Ang mga tropikal na bagyo ay iniuri ayon sa mga sumusunod

Tropical cyclones are classified as follows

	Pinakamababa na pagtagal ng hangin malapit sa sentro (km/h) Maximum sustained winds near the centre (km/h)
Tropikal na Depresyon Tropical Depression	62 o mas mababa 62 or below
Tropikal na Unos Tropical Storm	63 – 87
Malubhang Tropikal na Unos Severe Tropical Storm	88 – 117
Bagyo Typhoon	118 – 149
Malubhang Bagyo Severe Typhoon	150 – 184
Napakalakas na Bagyo Super Typhoon	185 o Higit pa 185 or more

Kapag binabalangkas ang bakas ng sentro ng isang tropikal na bagyo, mahalagang tandaan na maaaring magkaroon ng pansamantalang lihis mula sa pangkalahatang direksyon ng paggalaw ng tropikal na bagyo sa mga okasyon. Ito ay dulot ng kahirapan sa paghanap ng sentro ng tropikal na bagyo, at pansamantalang pagbabago-bago sa direksyon at bilis ng galaw ng tropikal na bagyo.

Ang direksyon patungo sa kung saan gumagalaw ang isang tropikal na bagyo at ang bawat tindig ng sentro nito mula sa Hong Kong ay ibinibigay sa pinakamalapit na bahagi ng isang 16-bahaging compass bearing. Samakatuwid ang tunay na tindig ay nasa loob ng $11\frac{1}{4}^\circ$ ng inulat na halaga. Halimbawa, ang sentro ng isang malakas na unos sa anumang bearing sa pagitan ng 79° at 101° at gumagalaw sa alinmang heading sa pagitan ng 259° at 281° ay sinasabing "nakasentro..... sa silangan ng Hong Kong at gumagalaw pakanluran....." Makikitang ang pahayag na ito ay hindi nangangahulugan na kailangan ang gitna ay direktang patungo sa Hong Kong dahil ang daan nito ay maaaring maging kasing lawak ng 22° mula sa landas ng direktang pagtama.

When plotting the track of the centre of a tropical cyclone, it is important to note that there may be short-term deviations from the general direction of movement of the tropical cyclone on occasions. This is due to difficulties in locating the centre of the tropical cyclone and short-term fluctuations in the direction and speed of movement of the tropical cyclone itself.

The direction towards which a tropical cyclone is moving and the bearing of its centre from Hong Kong are each given to the nearest point of a 16-point compass bearing. Thus the actual bearing will be within $11\frac{1}{4}^\circ$ of the reported value. For example, the centre of a typhoon on any bearing between 79° and 101° and moving on any heading between 259° and 281° is said to be "centred.....east of Hong Kong and moving west....." It will be seen that this statement does not necessarily mean that the centre is heading directly towards Hong Kong as its course could be as much as 22° off the path of direct hit.

知識產權公告

Intellectual Property Rights Notice

本刊物的所有內容，包括但不限於所有資料、地圖、文本、圖像、圖畫、圖片、照片、視像，以及數據或其他資料的匯編(下稱「資料」)，均受知識產權保護。資料的知識產權由香港特別行政區政府(下稱「政府」)擁有，或經資料的知識產權擁有人授予政府，為本刊物預期的所有目的而處理該等資料。任何人如欲使用資料作非商業用途，均須遵守《香港天文台刊物資料的使用條件(非商業用途)》的條款和條件(可於此網頁瀏覽：<https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/publica/non-commercialuse.htm>)。此外，除非擬議用途符合《香港天文台刊物資料的使用條件(商業用途)》的條款和條件(可於此網頁瀏覽：<https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/publica/commercialuse.htm>)，並事先取得香港天文台(下稱「天文台」)代表政府所給予的書面授權，否則資料一律嚴禁用作商業用途。如有任何查詢，請以電郵(電郵地址：mailbox@hko.gov.hk)、傳真(+852 2311 9448)或郵遞方式與天文台聯絡。

All contents contained in this publication, including but not limited to all data, maps, text, graphics, drawings, diagrams, photographs, videos and compilation of data or other materials (the “Materials”) are subject to the intellectual property rights which are either owned by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (the “Government”) or have been licensed to the Government by the intellectual property rights’ owner(s) of the Materials to deal with such Materials for all the purposes contemplated in this publication. The use of the Materials for non-commercial purposes shall comply with all terms and conditions provided in the “Conditions of the Use of Materials available in the Hong Kong Observatory Publications for Non-commercial Purposes” (which can be found at: <https://www.hko.gov.hk/en/publica/non-commercialuse.htm>). Besides, the use of the Materials for commercial purposes is strictly prohibited unless all terms and conditions provided in the “Conditions of the Use of Materials available in the Hong Kong Observatory Publications for Commercial Purposes” (which can be found at <https://www.hko.gov.hk/en/publica/commercialuse.htm>) are complied with and prior written authorisation is obtained from the Hong Kong Observatory (the “Observatory”) for and on behalf of the Government. For enquiries, please contact the Observatory by email (mailbox@hko.gov.hk) or by facsimile (+852 2311 9448) or by post.

免責聲明

Disclaimer

本刊物載列的資料由政府轄下的天文台編製，只供一般參考。政府雖已盡力確保該等資料準確，但政府(包括其僱員及代理人)對於本網站所載資料的準確性、可用性、完整性、是否侵權、可靠性、安全性、適時性、適用性或效用，概不作出明確或暗示的保證、聲明或陳述；在中華人民共和國香港特別行政區法律許可的範圍內，對於任何因使用或不當使用或依據這些資料或不能使用這些資料所產生或與之相關的任何損失、毀壞、損害、傷害或死亡(除因政府或其僱員在受僱工作期間疏忽所引至的傷害或死亡外)，政府亦概不承擔任何法律責任(包括但不限於疏忽責任)、義務或責任。

政府保留權利，按其絕對酌情權隨時略去、刪除或編輯由其編製並載列於本刊物的一切資料，而無須給予任何理由或事先通知。使用者有責任自行評估本刊物所載的各項資料，並在根據該等資料行事之前，加以核實(例如參照原本發布的版本)和徵詢獨立意見。

The information contained in this publication is compiled by the Observatory of the Government for general information only. Whilst the Government endeavours to ensure the accuracy of this general information, the Government (including its servants and agents) makes no warranty, statement or representation, express or implied, with respect to the accuracy, availability, completeness, non-infringement, reliability, security, timeliness, appropriateness or usefulness of the information, contained herein, and in so far as permitted by the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China, shall not have any legal liability (including but not limited to liability for negligence), obligation or responsibility for any loss, destruction, damages, injury or death (save and to the extent any such injury or death is caused by the negligence of the Government or any of its employees in the course of employment) howsoever arising out of or in connection with any use or misuse of or reliance on the information or inability to use such information.

The Government reserves the right to omit, delete or edit, all information compiled by the Government in this publication at any time in its absolute discretion without giving any reason or prior notice. Users are responsible for making their own assessment of all information contained in this publication and are advised to verify such information by making reference, for example, to original publications and obtaining independent advice before acting upon it.