

每月天氣摘要 二零一二年九月

Monthly Weather Summary September 2012



目錄

	<u>頁</u>
1. 二零一二年九月天氣回顧	1
2. 二零一二年九月影響北太平洋西部和南海的熱帶氣旋	5
3. 二零一二年九月每日天氣圖	9
4. 二零一二年九月氣象觀測資料	13

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
1. Weather Review of September 2012	1
2. Tropical Cyclones over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in September 2012	6
3. Daily Weather Maps for September 2012	9
4. Meteorological Observations for September 2012	13

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1. 二零一二年九月天氣回顧

由於沒有受到熱帶氣旋影響及部分時間受內陸氣團支配，二零一二年九月本港較正常少雨，月總雨量為 213.0 毫米，較正常數值 327.6 毫米少約百分之 35，而本年至今累積雨量為 1758.4 毫米，較同期正常值 2233.1 毫米少約百分之 21。本月亦較正常和暖及陽光較多，月平均氣溫為 28.0 度，較正常值 27.7 度高 0.3 度，而本月總日照時間為 187.4 小時，較正常多約百分之 9。

在一股清勁偏東氣流及南海北部廣闊低壓槽的共同影響下，本港於首七天部分時間有陽光及間中有驟雨。九月八日本地轉吹微風及下午有驟雨，而驟雨主要影響新界地區。

受華南上空的反氣旋影響，本港天氣於九月九日至十二日轉為大致天晴。九月十一日及十二日陽光充沛及天氣酷熱，天文台於九月十一日的最高氣溫上升至 33.6 度，為本月錄得的最高記錄。

一道冷鋒於九月十三日在華南形成，並於黃昏橫過廣東沿岸地區，當晚本地轉吹和緩至清勁偏北風。冷鋒後的東北季候風於九月十四日至十八日持續為本港帶來乾燥及稍涼的天氣。隨著轉吹東風及空氣濕度上升，本港之後三天多雲及有幾陣雨。

一道低壓槽在廣東形成並於九月二十二日及二十三日為本港帶來較和暖及不穩定的天氣，局部地區亦有雷雨。隨著一股較涼的偏東風抵達，本港於九月二十四日天氣進一步轉差及有大雷雨。當日晚間雨勢較大，西貢及市區錄得超過 100 毫米雨量。隨著較涼的偏東風支配珠江口一帶，本港翌日雨勢逐漸減弱。九月二十六日本港大致多雲及局部地區有驟雨。

受一股乾燥內陸氣流影響，本港於本月餘下時間轉為普遍天晴及乾燥。

本月有四個熱帶氣旋影響北太平洋西部及南海，有關報告刊登於第二節。

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



1. The Weather of September 2012

Due to the lack of passage of tropical cyclones and the prevalence of continental air masses part of the month, September 2012 in Hong Kong was drier than usual. The monthly total rainfall was 213.0 millimetres, about 35 percent below the normal figure of 327.6

millimetres. The accumulated rainfall since 1 January was 1758.4 millimetres, a deficit of 21 percent comparing to the normal figure of 2233.1 millimetres for the same period. The month was also warmer and sunnier than usual. The mean temperature of the month was 28.0 degrees, 0.3 degrees above the normal figure of 27.7 degrees. The monthly total duration of bright sunshine of 187.4 hours was about 9 percent above normal.

Under the combined effect of a fresh easterly airstream and the broad trough of low pressure over the northern part of the South China Sea, there were sunny periods interspersed with showers in Hong Kong for the first seven days in the month. Winds turned light on 8 September and there were heat showers mainly in the New Territories in the afternoon.

With the dominance of the anticyclone aloft over southern China, local weather became mainly fine from 9 to 12 September. The abundant sunshine brought very hot weather on 11 and 12 September. The temperatures at the Observatory rose to a maximum of 33.6 degrees on 11 September, the highest of the month.

A cold front developed over southern China on 13 September and moved across the coastal areas of Guangdong that evening. Local winds became moderate to fresh northerly that night. The northeast monsoon behind the cold front maintained dry and slightly cooler weather in the territory from 14 to 18 September. As the winds turned easterly and the air moistened up, the weather in Hong Kong was cloudy with a few rain patches for the ensuing three days.

A trough of low pressure developed over Guangdong and brought warmer and unstable weather with isolated thundery showers to the territory on 22 and 23 September. With the arrival of a surge of cooler easterlies, local weather deteriorated further with heavy thundery showers on 24 September. The rain was particularly heavy that night, with over 100 millimetres of rainfall recorded in Sai Kung and the urban areas. With the prevalence of the cooler easterlies over the Pearl River Estuary, the rain over the territory eased off gradually the next day. It was mainly cloudy with isolated showers on 26 September.

Affected by a dry continental airstream, local weather became generally fine and dry for the rest of the month.

Four tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in the month. An overview of these tropical cyclones is presented in Section 2.

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

表 1.1 二零一二年九月發出的警告及信號

Table 1.1 Warnings and Signals issued in September 2012

暴雨警告信號

Rainstorm Warnings

顏色 Colour	開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
黃色 Amber	24/9	1320	24/9	1420
黃色 Amber	24/9	2040	24/9	2150
紅色 Red	24/9	2150	25/9	0050

雷暴警告

Thunderstorm Warning

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time		開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
1/9	0105	1/9	0300	1/9	1505	1/9	1645
2/9	0520	2/9	0630	3/9	2350	4/9	0100
6/9	0350	6/9	0530	6/9	1805	6/9	2000
7/9	0935	7/9	1100	8/9	1235	8/9	1545
9/9	1250	9/9	1400	12/9	1500	12/9	1600
13/9	1230	13/9	1530	22/9	0219	22/9	0430
23/9	1255	23/9	1800	24/9	1105	24/9	1500
24/9	1850	25/9	0430				

火災危險警告

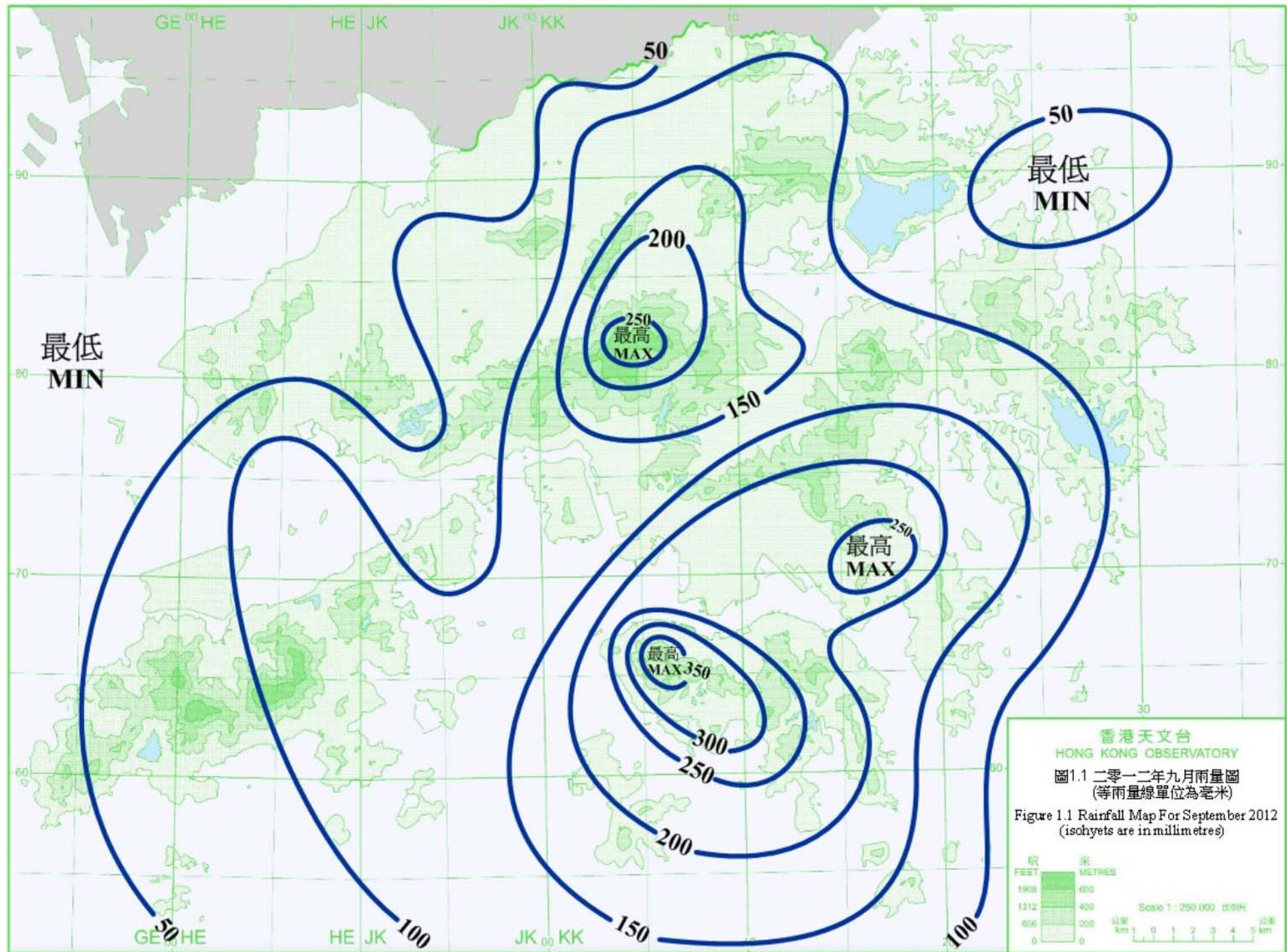
Fire Danger Warnings

顏色 Colour	開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
紅色 Red	16/9	0745	18/9	1945
紅色 Red	28/9	0600	1/10	0600

酷熱天氣警告

Very Hot Weather Warning

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time		開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
10/9	0745	10/9	1815	11/9	1045	13/9	1500



香港天文台
HONG KONG OBSERVATORY
圖1.1 二零一二年九月雨量圖
(等雨量線單位為毫米)
Figure 1.1 Rainfall Map For September 2012
(isohyets are in millimetres)

尺
FEEET
1968
1312
656
0

米
METRES
600
400
200
0

Scale 1 : 250 000 1:250K

公里
km 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 km

英里
mi 0 1 2 3 4 5 mi

2.1 二零一二年九月熱帶氣旋概述

二零一二年九月在北太平洋西部出現了四個熱帶氣旋，並沒有一個影響南海區域。圖2.1.1顯示各熱帶氣旋的路徑。

熱帶低氣壓三巴於九月十一日在馬尼拉東南偏東約1 660公里的北太平洋西部上形成，並向西北移動，當日下午發展為熱帶風暴，九月十二日增強為強烈熱帶風暴。三巴於九月十三日早上在馬尼拉以東的北太平洋西部上進一步增強為颱風並轉向北移動。當日三巴繼續增強，黃昏時成為超強颱風。它於九月十四日在呂宋以東的北太平洋西部上達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風力達每小時220公里。三巴於九月十六日早上在沖繩島附近掠過，其後橫過東海，並減弱為強颱風，九月十七日在韓國登陸並逐漸減弱為強烈熱帶風暴。當日三巴向東北偏北移動，橫過韓國東部，黃昏時橫過日本海並減弱為熱帶風暴。三巴於九月十八日在俄羅斯沿岸地區變為溫帶氣旋。根據報章報導，三巴的外圍雨帶影響菲律賓，引致一人死亡。台灣海面附近有一艘貨輪傾側，船上16人獲救，一人失蹤。三巴吹襲沖繩島期間，造成該處超過六萬戶家庭停電。三巴亦引致日本西南部一死四傷，另有一人失蹤。韓國則有一人死亡，一人受傷，45萬戶家庭停電。

熱帶低氣壓杰拉華於九月二十一日在馬尼拉以東約1 160公里的北太平洋西部上形成，並緩慢向西南移動，下午增強為熱帶風暴。杰拉華於九月二十二日增強為強烈熱帶風暴。它於九月二十三日在菲律賓中部以東的海面上顯著增強成為超強颱風，並轉向西北偏北至西北移動。杰拉華於九月二十五日在馬尼拉以東的北太平洋西部上達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風力達每小時220公里。它於九月二十七日在台灣東南海面轉向北移動，九月二十八日進一步轉向東北移動，並減弱為強颱風，翌日在沖繩島附近掠過。九月三十日杰拉華首先在日本以南的海域上減弱為颱風，隨後在日本本州南部登陸及橫過本州。杰拉華肆虐日本期間，導致沖繩島最少有80人受傷，超過33萬戶無電力供應，多輛汽車被吹翻，日本其他地區最少有兩人死亡、超過100人受傷。

熱帶低氣艾雲尼於九月二十四日在琉黃島西南偏南約680公里的北太平洋西部上形成，並大致向北移動。它於九月二十五日增強為熱帶風暴，並轉向東北移動。隨後兩天艾雲尼在小笠原群島附近的北太平洋西部上轉向北至東北偏北移動。艾雲尼於九月二十六日在小笠原群島附近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力達每小時90公里。艾雲尼於九月二十八日轉向東北移動，翌日減弱為熱帶風暴，隨後於九月三十日在日本以東的北太平洋西部上變為一個泣溫帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣馬力斯於九月二十九日在關島以東約670公里的北太平洋西部上形成，並大致向西北偏西移動。它於翌日轉向北移動，橫過北太平洋西部。

2.1 Overview of Tropical Cyclones in September 2012

Four tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific but none over the South China Sea in September 2012. Figure 2.1.1 shows the tracks of the tropical cyclones.

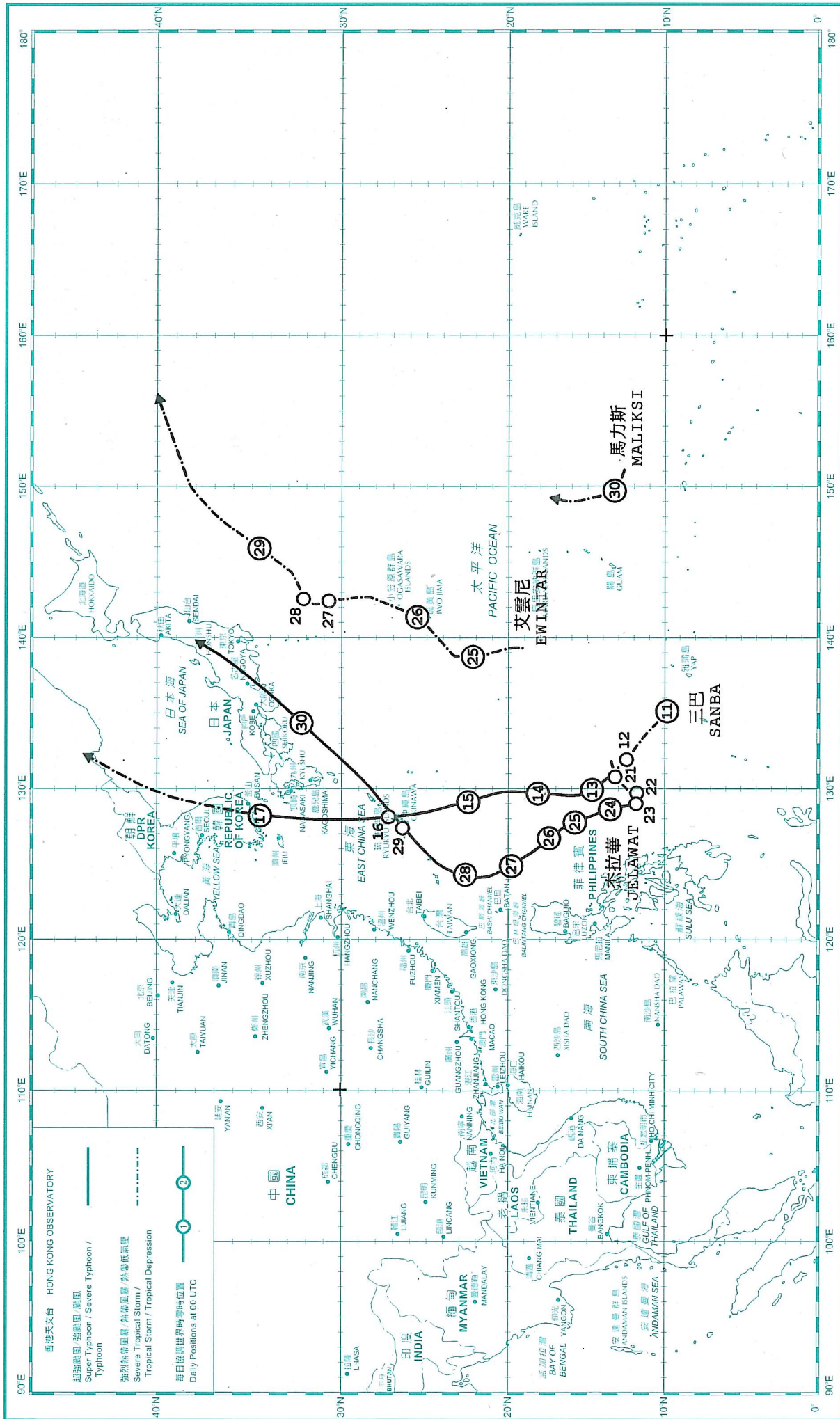
Sanba formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 660 km east-southeast of Manila on 11 September. Moving northwestwards, Sanba intensified into a tropical storm that afternoon and a severe tropical storm on 12 September. Sanba intensified into a typhoon over the western North Pacific to the east of Manila in the morning on 13 September and turned to move northwards. It continued to strengthen and became a super typhoon that evening. Sanba reached its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 220 km/h near its centre over the Pacific to the east of Luzon on 14 September. It passed close to Okinawa in the morning on 16 September and subsequently moved across the East China Sea and weakened into a severe typhoon. Sanba made landfall over the Republic of Korea on 17 September and weakened gradually into a severe tropical storm. It moved north-northeastwards across the eastern part of the Republic of Korea that day, subsequently moved across the Sea of Japan and weakened into a tropical storm that evening. Sanba became an extratropical cyclone over the coastal areas of Russia on 18 September. According to press reports, the outer rainbands of Sanba affected the Philippines where one person was killed. A freighter capsized over the waters near Taiwan. Sixteen people on board were rescued and another person missing. Over 60 000 households were left without electricity in Okinawa during the passage of Sanba. In the southwestern part of Japan, one person was killed, four injured and another person missing. One person was killed, one missing and electricity supply to 450 000 households were interrupted in the Republic of Korea.

Jelawat formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 160 km east of Manila on 21 September. Moving slowly southwestwards, it intensified into a tropical storm that afternoon. Jelawat intensified into a severe tropical storm on 22 September. It strengthened significantly into a super typhoon over the seas east of the central Philippines on 23 September and turned to move north-northwest to northwestwards. Jelawat reached its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 220 km/h near its centre over the Pacific to the east of Manila on 25 September. It turned to move northwards over the seas to the southeast of Taiwan on 27 September, and further to move northeastwards on 28 September and weakened into a severe typhoon. Jelawat passed close to Okinawa on 29 September. On 30 September, Jelawat first weakened into a typhoon over the seas south of Japan, subsequently making landfall over southern Honshu, Japan, and moved across Honshu. In the fury of Jelawat, at least 80 people were injured, over 330 000

households were left without electricity and many vehicles were overturned in Okinawa. At least two people were killed and over 100 people were injured in other areas in Japan during the passage of Jelawat.

Ewiniar formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 680 km south-southwest of Iwo Jima on 24 September and moved generally northwards. It intensified into a tropical storm on 25 September and turned to move northeastwards. Ewiniar took up a north to north-northeasterly track over the western North Pacific near Ogasawara Islands for the following two days. It intensified into a severe tropical storm near the Ogasawara Islands on 26 September, reaching its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 90 km/h near its centre. Ewiniar turned to move northeastwards on 28 September and weakened into a tropical storm on the following day. Ewiniar subsequently became an extratropical cyclone over the western North Pacific to the east of Japan on 30 September.

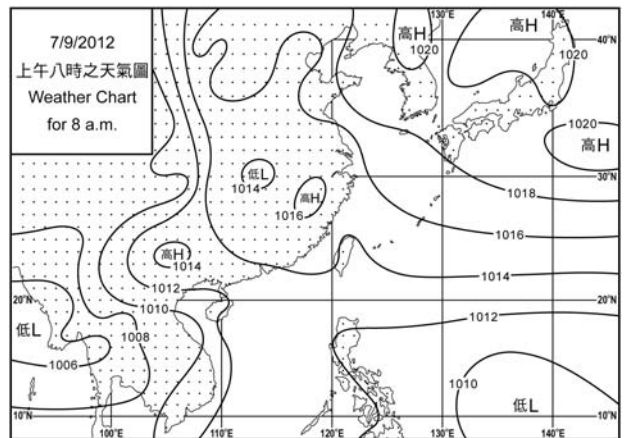
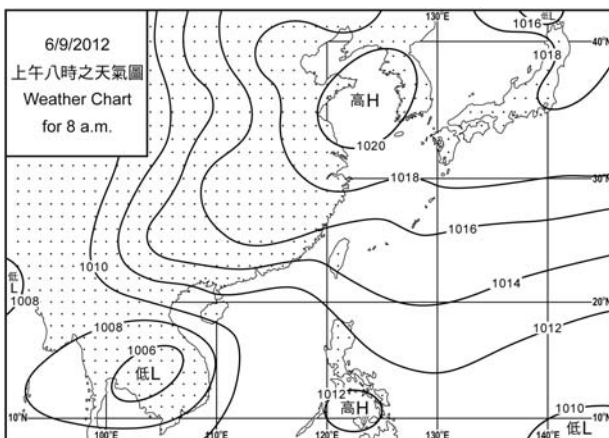
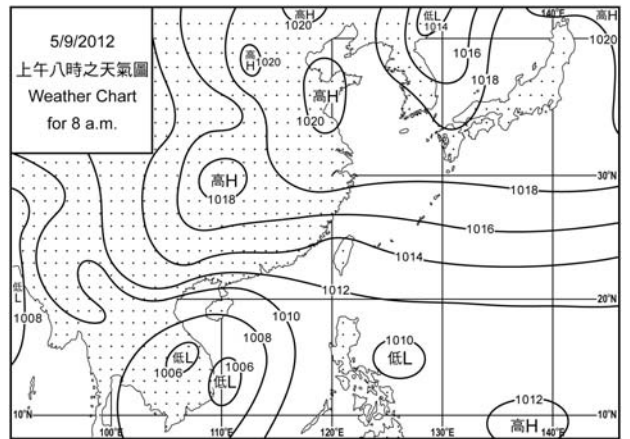
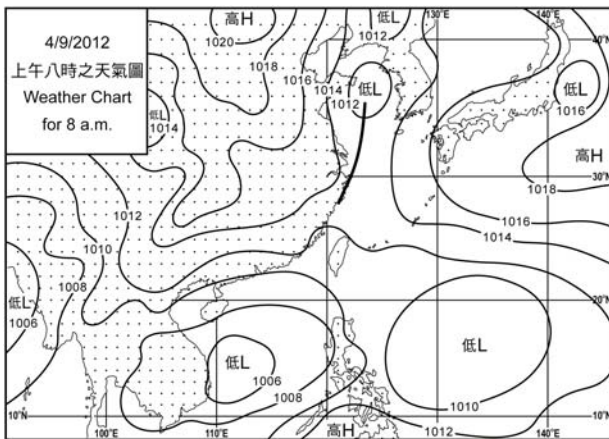
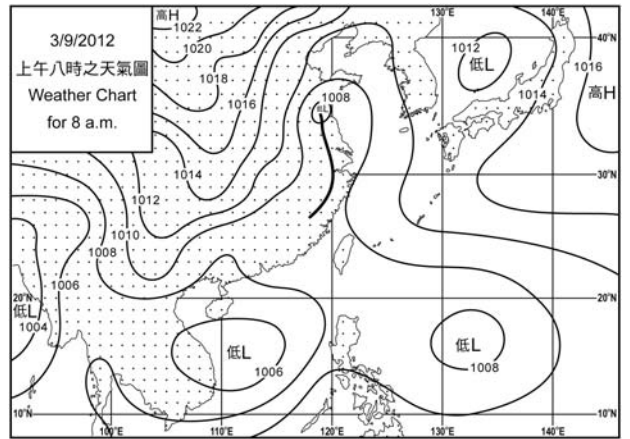
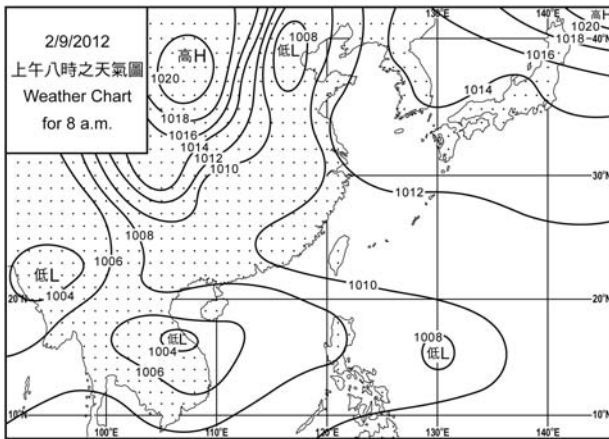
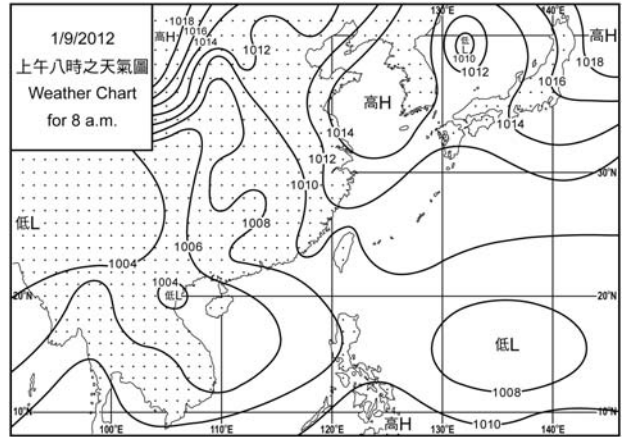
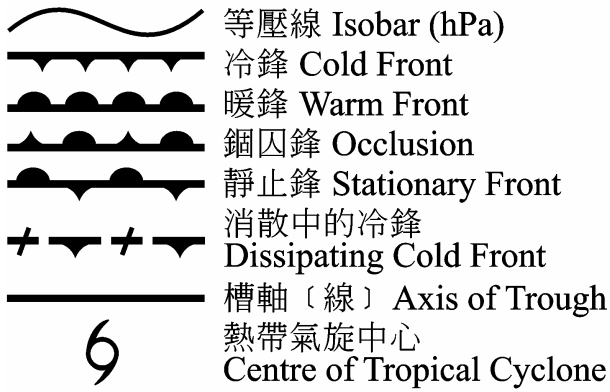
Maliksi formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 670 km east of Guam on 29 September and moved west-northwestwards. It turned to move northwards across the western North Pacific on the following day.

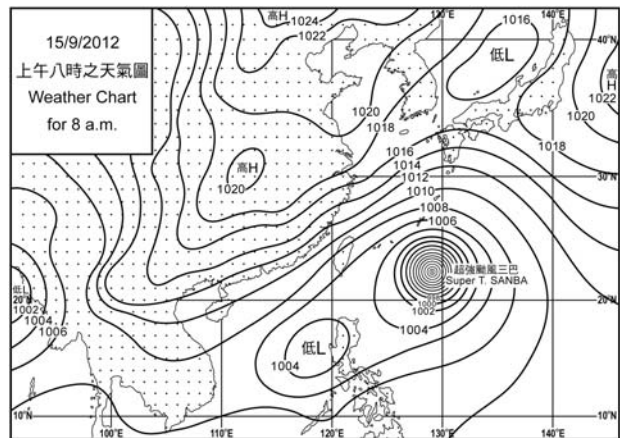
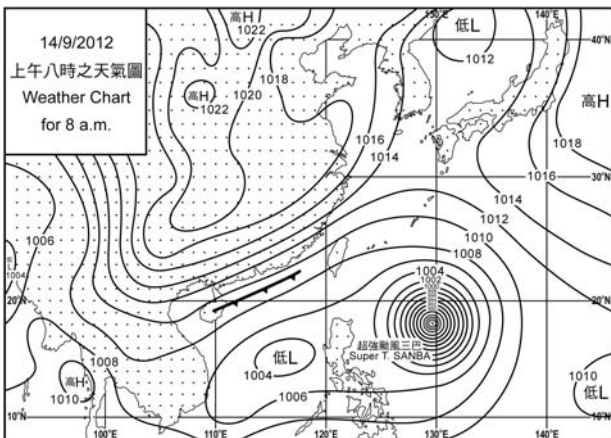
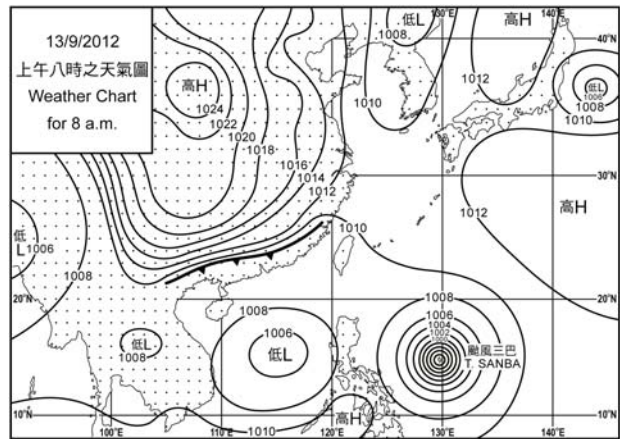
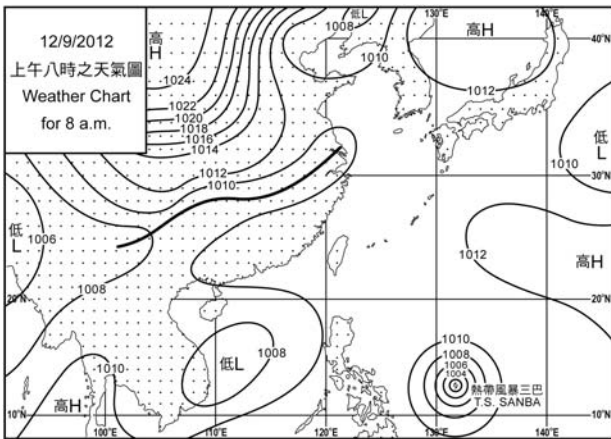
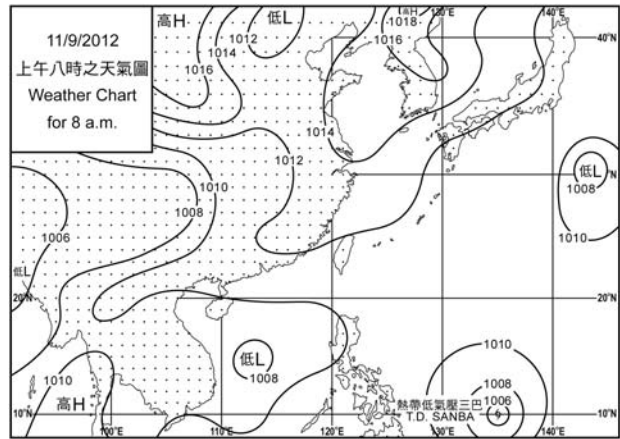
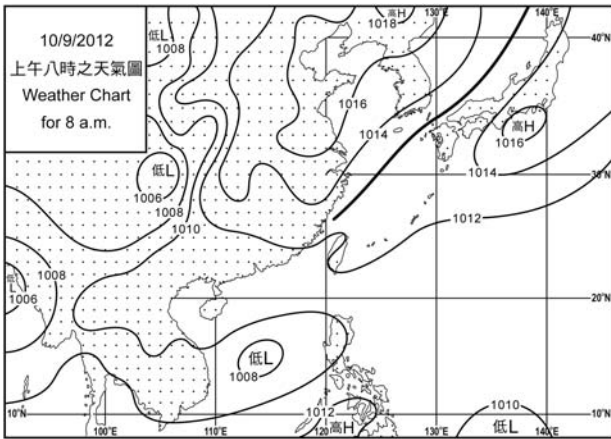
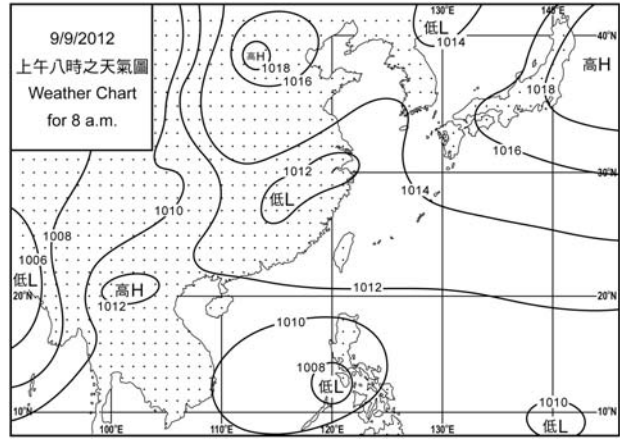
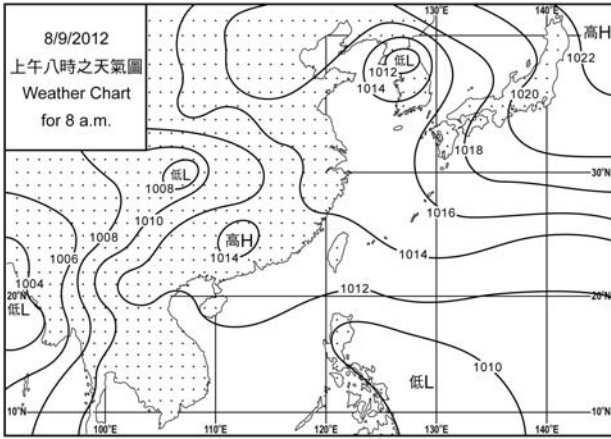


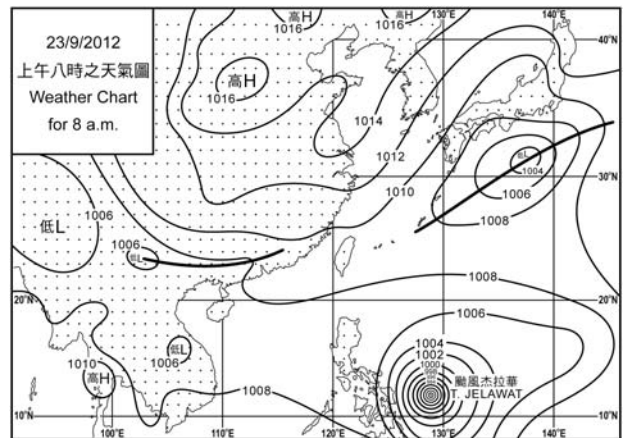
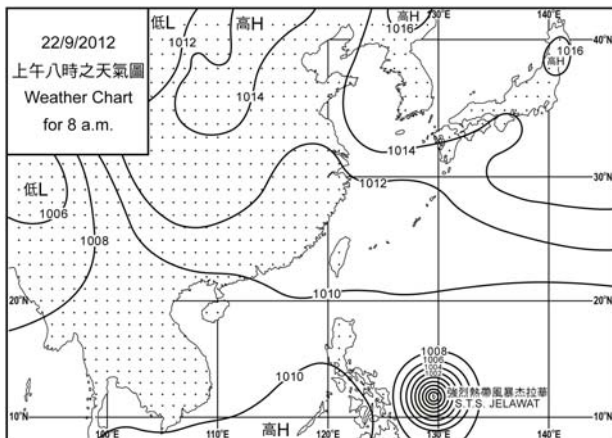
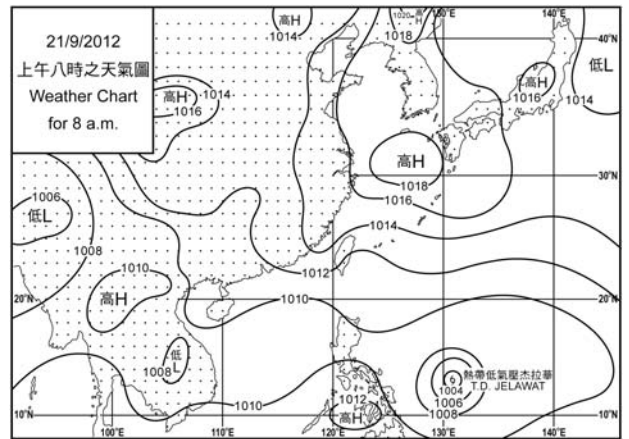
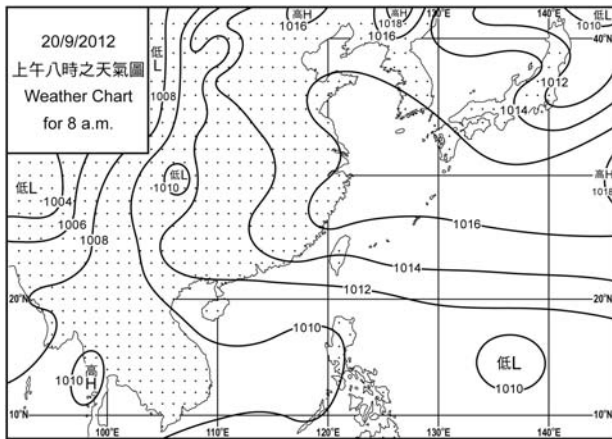
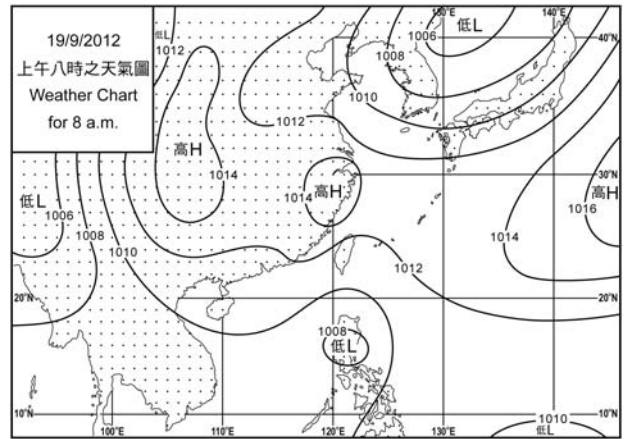
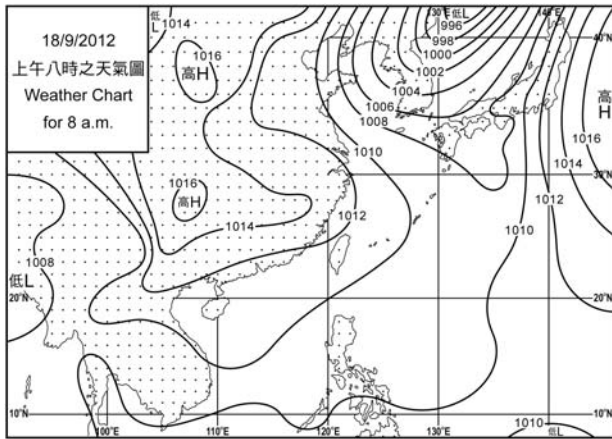
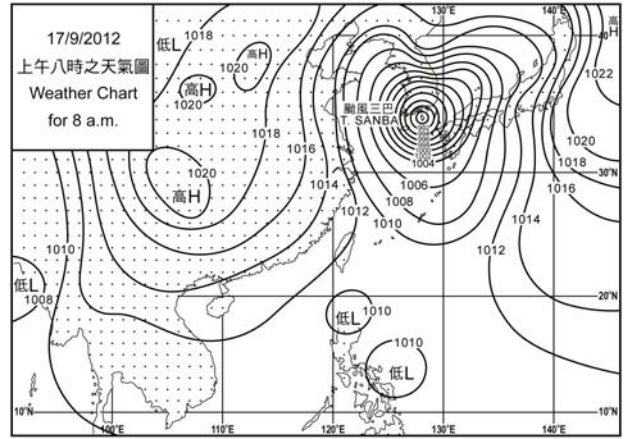
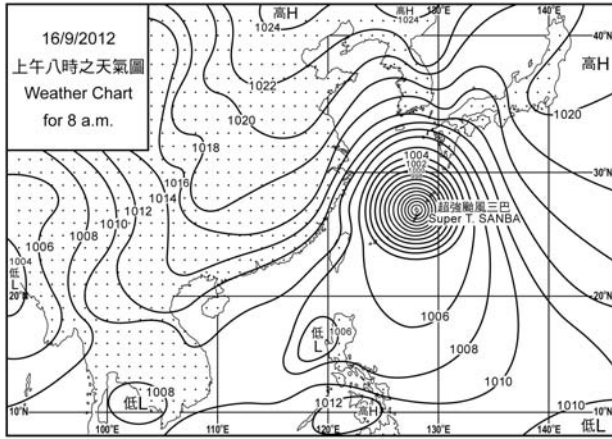
H.K.O. 80C (2009) 圖中托拉華—北緯 22° 經 100° 墨卡托投影 -- Latitude 22° N
 地圖繪製測繪局繪製 Cartography by Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department
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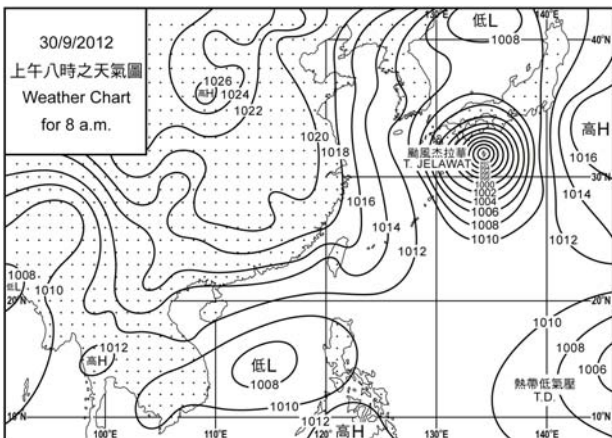
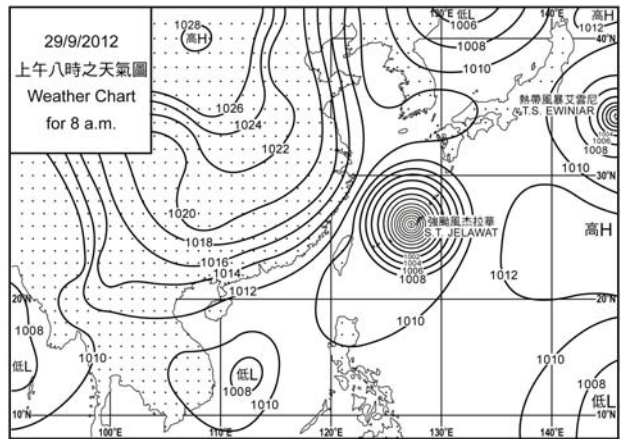
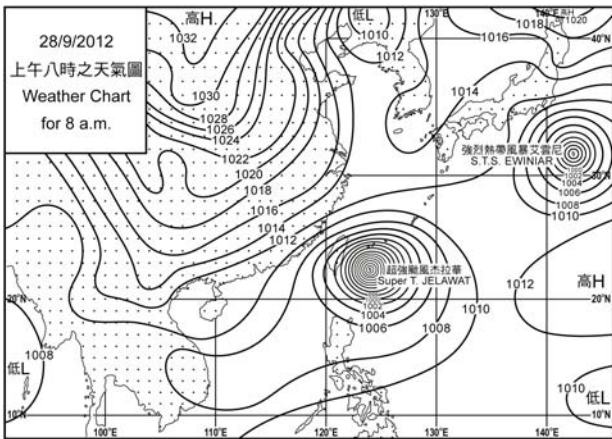
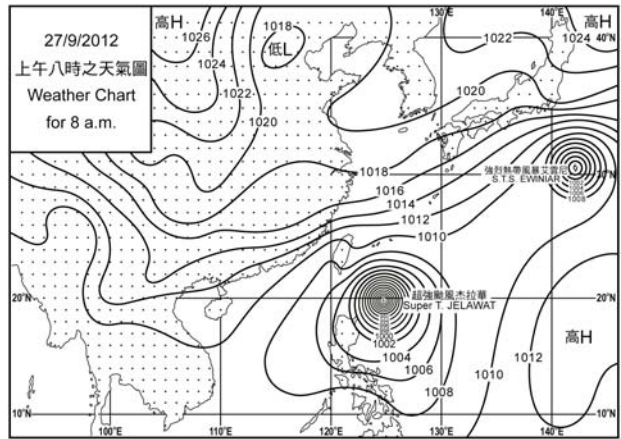
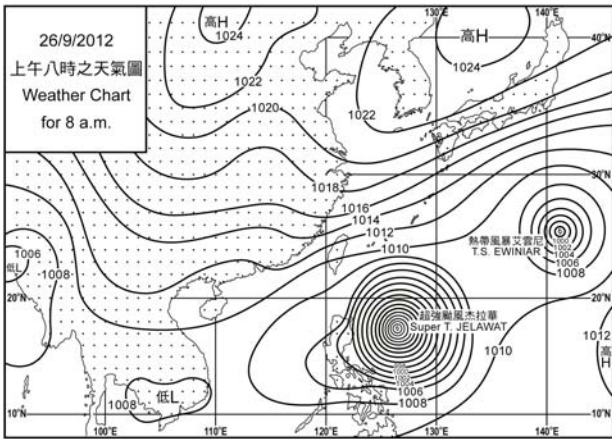
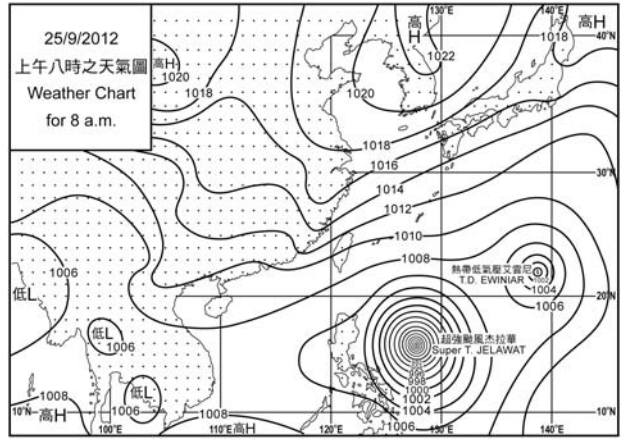
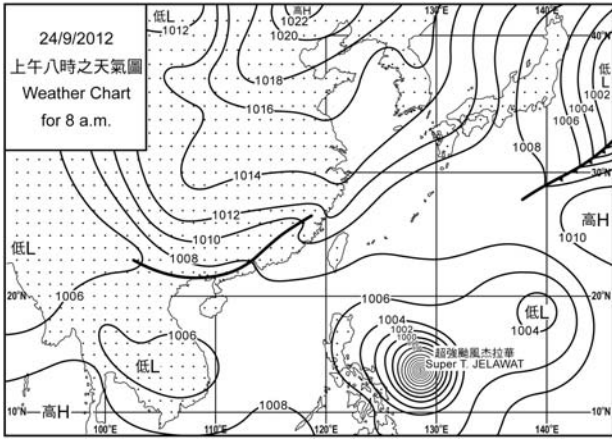
圖 2.1.1 二零一二年九月的熱帶氣旋路徑圖
 Figure 2.1.1 Track of tropical cyclones in September 2012

3. 二零一二年九月每日天氣圖 3. Daily Weather Maps for September 2012









4.1.1 二零一二年九月香港氣象觀測摘錄(一)

4.1.1 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 1), September 2012

日期 Date	平均氣壓 Mean Pressure	氣 溫 Air Temperature			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
		最高 Maximum	平均 Mean	最低 Minimum				
九月 September	百帕斯卡 hPa	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%	毫米 mm
1	1007.9	31.4	27.5	26.4	25.7	90	78	11.1
2	1008.3	32.0	28.4	25.8	25.0	82	57	6.7
3	1008.4	32.8	29.4	27.4	24.7	76	68	Tr
4	1010.3	31.9	27.9	25.7	25.0	85	79	7.6
5	1012.6	31.6	28.2	25.5	24.8	82	65	0.5
6	1013.1	32.2	29.0	26.7	25.6	82	84	2.3
7	1013.3	30.4	28.6	27.5	25.9	86	76	4.7
8	1012.1	31.2	28.8	27.2	25.2	81	60	8.0
9	1010.9	32.7	29.5	27.7	25.1	78	44	Tr
10	1010.3	31.8	29.3	27.7	24.7	77	59	-
11	1009.9	33.6	29.9	27.8	24.9	75	54	Tr
12	1009.1	33.2	29.8	27.9	25.1	77	53	Tr
13	1008.5	32.8	29.0	27.2	24.1	75	60	0.7
14	1009.3	30.5	26.9	24.8	19.7	65	61	-
15	1010.3	28.9	26.5	24.2	19.5	65	85	Tr
16	1010.8	29.5	27.0	24.3	19.2	63	23	-
17	1011.3	30.8	27.0	23.6	16.8	54	4	-
18	1010.1	30.4	27.4	25.3	18.6	59	68	-
19	1011.0	27.7	26.9	26.0	21.6	73	85	-
20	1011.6	29.4	27.2	25.5	23.5	80	88	1.8
21	1010.7	29.4	27.7	26.3	24.0	81	88	1.2
22	1009.1	30.5	28.0	26.0	25.7	88	79	23.0
23	1007.3	30.5	28.5	27.0	25.5	84	72	0.9
24	1007.4	32.0	27.7	24.8	25.4	88	82	121.5
25	1009.9	29.4	26.8	24.9	23.7	84	88	22.6
26	1010.7	29.4	27.0	25.5	23.3	81	86	0.4
27	1009.6	31.8	28.2	25.2	20.5	64	45	Tr
28	1009.3	31.4	28.2	26.1	19.1	58	58	-
29	1011.3	31.2	27.5	24.9	18.9	60	23	-
30	1013.4	27.7	26.0	24.3	18.8	65	64	Tr
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1010.3	30.9	28.0	26.0	23.0	75	65	213.0
正常* Normal*	1008.9	30.1	27.7	25.8	23.4	78	66	327.6
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory							

天文台於九月十三日 16 時 24 分及九月二十四日 15 時 41 分錄得本月最低氣壓 1005.7 百帕斯卡。

The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 1005.7 hectopascals at 1624 HKT on 13 September and at 1541 HKT on 24 September.

天文台於九月十一日 13 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 1325 HKT on 11 September.

天文台於九月十七日 7 時 6 分錄得本月最低氣溫 23.6 °C。

The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 23.6 °C at 0706 HKT on 17 September.

天文台於九月二十四日 21 時 20 分錄得本月最高瞬時降雨率 174 毫米/小時。

The maximum instantaneous rate of rainfall recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 174 millimetres per hour at 2120 HKT on 24 September.

* 1981-2010 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (<http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/cnormal09.htm>)

* 1981-2010 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (<http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/enormal09.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 二零一二年九月香港氣象觀測摘錄(二)

4.1.2 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 2), September 2012

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
九月 September	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	4.9	15.27	4.4	110	26.0
2	0	9.2	23.19	6.0	110	23.2
3	0	8.6	23.69	5.7	110	16.6
4	0	4.3	13.42	3.1	100	26.7
5	0	6.3	16.94	4.1	080	28.4
6	0	5.9	18.84	4.4	080	31.4
7	0	2.3	12.38	2.7	120	19.8
8	0	5.7	12.03	6.7	030	5.8
9	0	10.4	24.18	3.6	120	7.7
10	0	5.0	11.42	3.1	180	8.8
11	0	10.8	25.19	6.2	120	14.5
12	0	10.1	25.94	5.7	120	13.0
13	0	7.1	15.90	6.9	120	13.3
14	0	7.0	18.52	5.5	020	33.6
15	0	2.1	12.95	5.2	020	23.8
16	0	11.1	23.24	5.9	020	13.3
17	0	11.3	23.47	5.5	010	15.7
18	0	5.0	14.68	3.8	030	10.1
19	0	-	5.74	1.6	100	18.1
20	0	2.2	10.90	3.8	100	33.3
21	0	3.7	13.63	3.9	090	34.9
22	0	7.4	18.89	5.1	100	17.7
23	0	3.6	10.29	2.6	160	5.9
24	0	3.6	12.14	4.2	110	14.7
25	0	4.0	15.67	3.0	090	36.2
26	2	2.0	9.06	3.4	100	18.0
27	0	10.8	22.69	7.5	030	13.8
28	0	9.7	20.47	7.1	020	29.8
29	3	9.1	19.68	5.7	020	23.0
30	0	4.2	12.29	4.1	030	22.7
平均/總值 Mean/Total	5	187.4	16.76	140.5	110	20.0
正常* Normal*	100.7 §	172.3	14.61	125.9	090	22.6
觀測站 Station	香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport	京士柏 King's Park	橫瀾島 Waglan Island			

橫瀾島於九月六日 3 時 52 分鐘得本月最高陣風 75 公里/小時，風向 070 度。

The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 75 kilometres per hour from 070 degrees at 0352 HKT on 6 September.

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

* 1981-2010 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (<http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/cnormal09.htm>)

* 1981-2010 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (<http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/enormal09.htm>)

§ 1997-2011 平均值

§ 1997-2011 Mean value

4.2 二零一二年九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, September 2012

