

每月天氣摘要 二零二零年十一月

Monthly Weather Summary November 2020



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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。
2. 除特別列明外，所有氣象要素數值均在香港天文台錄得。
3. 因惡劣天氣引致的人命傷亡及財物損毀數字是由各政府部門提供或根據報章報導輯錄。



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1. Unless otherwise stated, all times given are 8 hours ahead of Co-ordinated Universal Time (UTC).
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.

1. 二零二零年十一月天氣回顧

由於影響華南的東北季候風在本月大部分時間較正常弱，二零二零年十一月本港遠較正常溫暖。本月平均最高氣溫 26.4 度，較正常值高 2.3 度，是有記錄以來十一月的最高。本月平均氣溫 23.5 度及平均最低氣溫 21.7 度，分別較其各自正常值高 1.7 度及 1.9 度，兩者皆是有記錄以來十一月的第二高。此外，本港在九月至十一月的秋季平均氣溫為 25.8 度，較正常值高 0.8 度，是有記錄以來的其中一個第四最暖的秋季。本月亦較正常少雨，全月只錄得 5.1 毫米雨量，約為正常值 37.6 毫米的八分之一。本年截至十一月的累積雨量為 2393.5 毫米，稍多於同期正常值 2371.7 毫米。

在乾燥的東北季候風支配下，除十一月三日及八日間中雲量較多和十一月三日至四日有幾陣微雨外，十一月首八天本港普遍天晴及日間天氣乾燥。在陽光充沛的情況下，十一月七日天文台氣溫上升至全月最高的 30.2 度，亦是有記錄以來最熱的立冬。與此同時，十一月八日至十日熱帶氣旋艾濤橫過南海南部。受艾濤的外圍雲帶影響，十一月九日下午本港多雲及有幾陣微雨，翌日持續大致多雲。

受乾燥的東北季候影響，十一月十一日及十二日本港普遍天晴及日間乾燥，早上天氣稍涼。同時，十一月十二日至十五日熱帶氣旋環高橫過南海中部。受環高的外圍雲帶影響，十一月十三日至十五日本港大致多雲及有幾陣微雨。在高空反氣旋支配下，十一月十六日及十七日本港天氣再度轉晴。

受一股偏東氣流影響，十一月十八日及十九日本港天氣較暖，有幾陣薄霧及微雨。在微風情況下，十一月二十日早上本港多雲及沿岸有霧，橫瀾島的能見度曾下降至 200 米以下。隨著雲層轉薄，當天下午本港陽光普照及天氣炎熱。一股東北季候風於十一月二十一日早上抵達廣東沿岸，當天本港初時沿岸有霧，其後大致多雲及有幾陣雨，天氣較涼。十一月二十二日早上本港有幾陣微雨，日間漸轉天晴。

受一股東北季候風的補充影響，十一月二十三日本港多雲，天氣較涼及有幾陣微雨。隨著雲層逐漸轉薄，十一月二十四日至二十六日本港天氣轉為普遍天晴及乾燥。受另一股東北季候風補充影響，本月餘下時間本港風勢較大及早上天氣較涼。十一月三十日早上天文台氣溫下降至全月最低的 16.4 度。

本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。

1. The Weather of November 2020

With the northeast monsoon over southern China generally weaker than normal for most of the time in the month, November 2020 was much warmer than usual in Hong Kong. The monthly mean maximum temperature was 26.4 degrees, 2.3 degrees above the normal figure and the highest on record for November. The monthly mean temperature of 23.5 degrees and mean minimum temperature of 21.7 degrees were respectively 1.7 degrees and 1.9 degrees above their corresponding normal figures and both were the second highest on record for November. Moreover, the autumn mean temperature in Hong Kong for the period from September to November 2020 was 25.8 degrees, 0.8 degrees above the normal figure and one of the fourth warmest autumns on record. The month was also drier than usual with a total rainfall of 5.1 millimetres, about one eighth of the normal figure of 37.6 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall this year up to November was 2393.5 millimetres, slightly more than the normal figure of 2371.7 millimetres for the same period.

Dominated by a dry northeast monsoon, apart from cloudy interludes on 3 and 8 November and a few light rain patches on 3 – 4 November, the weather of Hong Kong was generally fine and dry during the day on the first eight days of the month. With plenty of sunshine, the maximum temperature at the Observatory rose to 30.2 degrees on 7 November, the highest of the month and also the hottest Winter Commences on record. Meanwhile, tropical cyclone Etau moved across the southern part of the South China Sea on 8 - 10 November. Affected by the outer cloud band associated with Etau, local weather turned cloudy with a few light rain patches on the afternoon of 9 November and remained generally cloudy the next day.

Under the influence of the dry northeast monsoon, it was generally fine and dry during the day with slightly cooler mornings on 11 – 12 November. Meanwhile, tropical cyclone Vamco moved across the central part of the South China Sea on 12 - 15 November. Affected by the outer cloud band associated with Vamco, local weather became mainly cloudy with a few light rain patches on 13 – 15 November. Dominated by the anticyclone aloft, sunny weather returned on 16 – 17 November.

Affected by an easterly airstream, local weather became warmer with a few mist and light rain patches on 18 - 19 November. Under light wind conditions, it was cloudy with coastal fog on the morning of 20 November. The visibility at Waglan Island once fell below 200 metres. With the cloud layer thinning out, the weather became sunny and hot in that afternoon. A surge of the northeast monsoon reached the coast of Guangdong on the morning of 21 November. Locally, there was coastal fog at first. The weather turned mainly cloudy and cooler with a few rain patches on that day. While there were a few light rain patches on the morning of 22 November, the weather gradually turned fine during the day.

Under the influence of a replenishment of the northeast monsoon, it was cooler, cloudy with a few light rain patches on 23 November. The clouds gradually thinned out and local weather became generally fine and dry on 24 – 26 November. Affected by another replenishments of the northeast monsoon, the weather became windier with cooler mornings towards the end of the month. The temperature at the Observatory dropped to a minimum of 16.4 degrees on the morning of 30 November, the lowest of the month.

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

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 二零二零年十一月發出的警告及信號
Table 1.1 Warnings and Signals issued in November 2020

強烈季候風信號

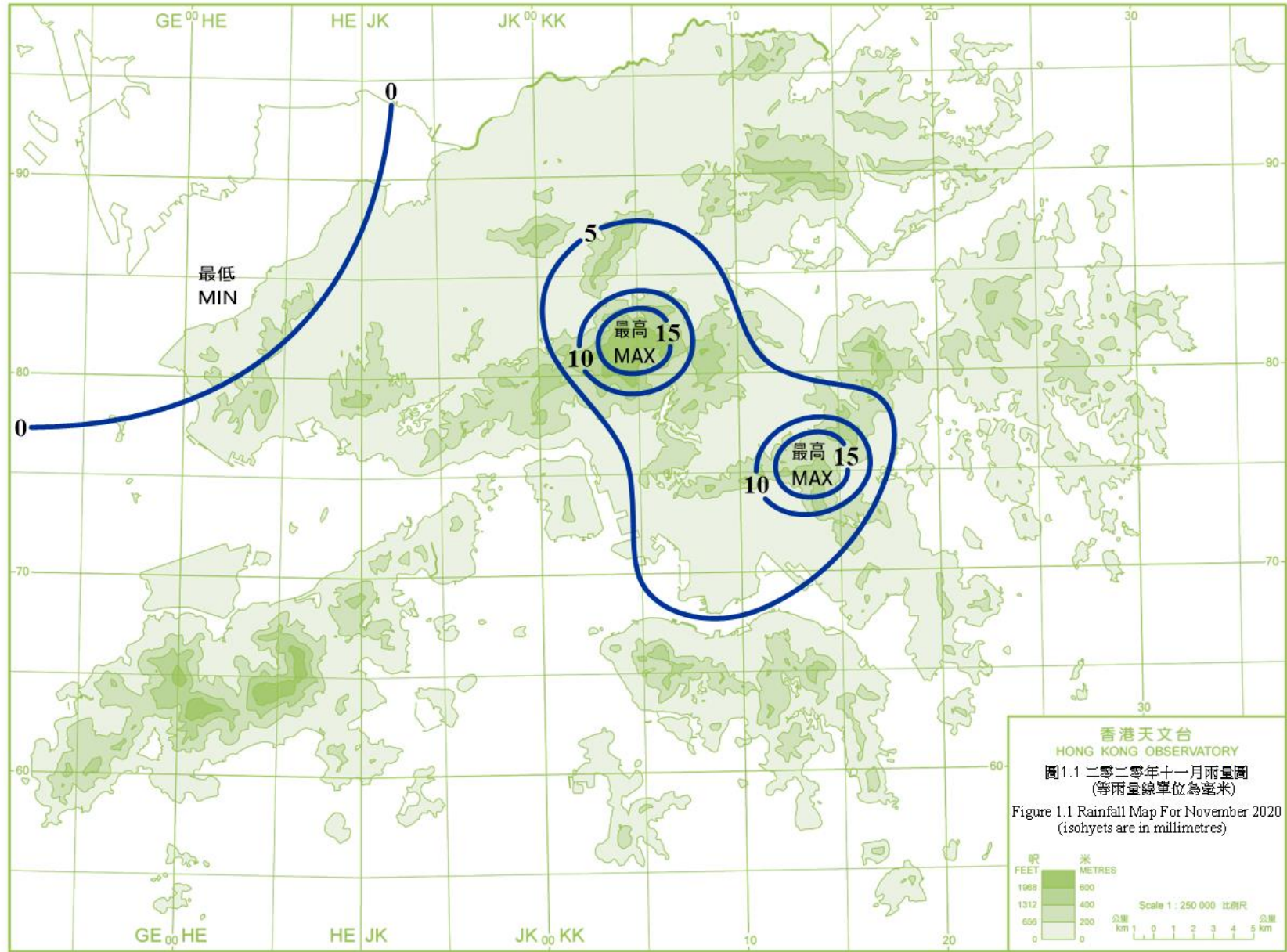
Strong Monsoon Signal

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
23/11	0445	24/11	0515

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
黃色 Yellow	1/11	0600	1/11	1900
紅色 Red	7/11	0600	8/11	2240
紅色 Red	9/11	1100	9/11	1800
紅色 Red	10/11	1100	10/11	2130
紅色 Red	11/11	0800	11/11	1930
紅色 Red	12/11	1130	12/11	1900
黃色 Yellow	15/11	1000	15/11	1800
黃色 Yellow	22/11	0600	22/11	1800
紅色 Red	28/11	0600	28/11	1800
黃色 Yellow	29/11	0600	29/11	2300



2. 二零二零年十一月熱帶氣旋概述

二零二零年十一月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現四個熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓天鵝於十月二十八日下午在馬尼拉以東約 1960 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西至西南偏西移動並迅速增強。天鵝於十月三十日早上增強為超強颱風，並於十一月一日凌晨達到最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 275 公里。天鵝是本區域自二零一三年十一月超強颱風海燕以來最強的熱帶氣旋，當晚橫過菲律賓中部並減弱。隨後數天天鵝橫過南海中部，並在十一月六日在越南中部登陸後減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導，超強颱風天鵝正面吹襲菲律賓，造成最少 25 人死亡，超過 17 萬間房屋受損。

熱帶低氣壓艾沙尼於十月二十九日上午在關島之東南偏南約 1010 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，大致向西北移動並逐漸增強。當晚艾沙尼增強成為熱帶風暴，隨後兩天繼續移向菲律賓以東海域。十一月三日凌晨艾沙尼移速開始減慢，在菲律賓東北海域徘徊。十一月四日艾沙尼增強為強烈熱帶風暴，翌日達到最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 105 公里。隨後艾沙尼加速向西北偏西方向移動，移向台灣南部沿岸海域。十一月七日艾沙尼進入南海東北部並迅速減弱。最後於十一月八日在台灣海峽減弱為一個低壓區。

熱帶低氣壓艾濤於十一月八日晚上在南沙之東北約 390 公里的南海南部上形成，向西移動。艾濤於十一月九日增強為熱帶風暴，當晚達到最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 75 公里。艾濤於十一月十日在越南南部登陸並迅速減弱，當晚在中南半島減弱為一個低壓區。

熱帶低氣壓環高於十一月九日下午在馬尼拉之東南偏東約 1130 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北偏西方向移動，並迅速增強。環高於十一月十一日晚上發展為強颱風並橫過呂宋，翌日早上環高減弱為颱風並進入南海中部。環高向偏西方向移動，於十一月十四日再度增強為強颱風，早上達到最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 165 公里。環高隨後迅速減弱，翌日下午在越南中部登陸，最後於十一月十六日凌晨在中南半島減弱為一個低壓區。

根據報章報導，環高吹襲菲律賓期間，造成至少 101 人死亡，85 人受傷及 10 人失蹤。環高亦在越南造成最少 1 人死亡，5 人受傷。

2. Overview of Tropical Cyclones in November 2020

Four tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in November 2020.

Goni formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1960 km east of Manila on the afternoon of 28 October. It moved west to west-southwestwards and intensified rapidly. Goni intensified into a super typhoon on the morning of 30 October and reached its peak intensity in the small hours on 1 November with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 275 km/h near its centre. Goni is the most intense tropical cyclone in the region since Super Typhoon Haiyan in November 2013. It moved across the central part of the Philippines and weakened that night. Goni traversed the central part of the South China Sea in the following couple of days and degenerated into an area of low pressure after making landfall over the central part of Vietnam on 6 November.

According to press reports, the Philippines was directly hit by Super Typhoon Goni. At least 25 people were killed and over 170 000 houses were damaged.

Atsani formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1010 km south-southeast of Guam on the morning of 29 October. It moved generally northwestwards and intensified gradually. Atsani intensified into a tropical storm that night. It continued to move towards the seas east of the Philippines in the following two days. Atsani began to slow down in the small hours on 3 November and lingered over the seas northeast of the Philippines. Atsani intensified into a severe tropical storm on 4 November and reached its peak intensity the next day with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 105 km/h near its centre. It then picked up its speed to move west-northwestwards towards the coastal waters of southern part of Taiwan. Atsani entered the northeastern part of the South China Sea on 7 November and weakened rapidly. It finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Taiwan Strait on 8 November.

Etau formed as a tropical depression over the southern part of the South China Sea about 390 km northeast of Nansha on the night of 8 November and moved westwards. It intensified into a tropical storm on 9 November and reached its peak intensity that night with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 75 km/h near its centre. Etau made landfall over the southern part of Vietnam on 10 November and weakened rapidly. It degenerated into an area of low pressure over Indo-China that night.

Vamco formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1130 km east-southeast of Manila on the afternoon of 9 November. It moved west-northwestwards and intensified rapidly. Vamco developed into a severe typhoon on the night of 11 November and moved across Luzon. It weakened into a typhoon the next morning and entered the central part of the South China Sea. It tracked westwards and re-intensified into a severe typhoon on 14 November, reaching its peak intensity in the morning with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 165 km/h near its centre. Vamco then weakened rapidly and made landfall over the central part of Vietnam the next afternoon. It finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Indo-China in the small hours on 16 November.

According to press reports, Vamco left at least 101 deaths, 85 injuries and 10 missing in the Philippines during its passage. In Vietnam, at least one people was killed and 5 others were injured during the passage of Vamco.

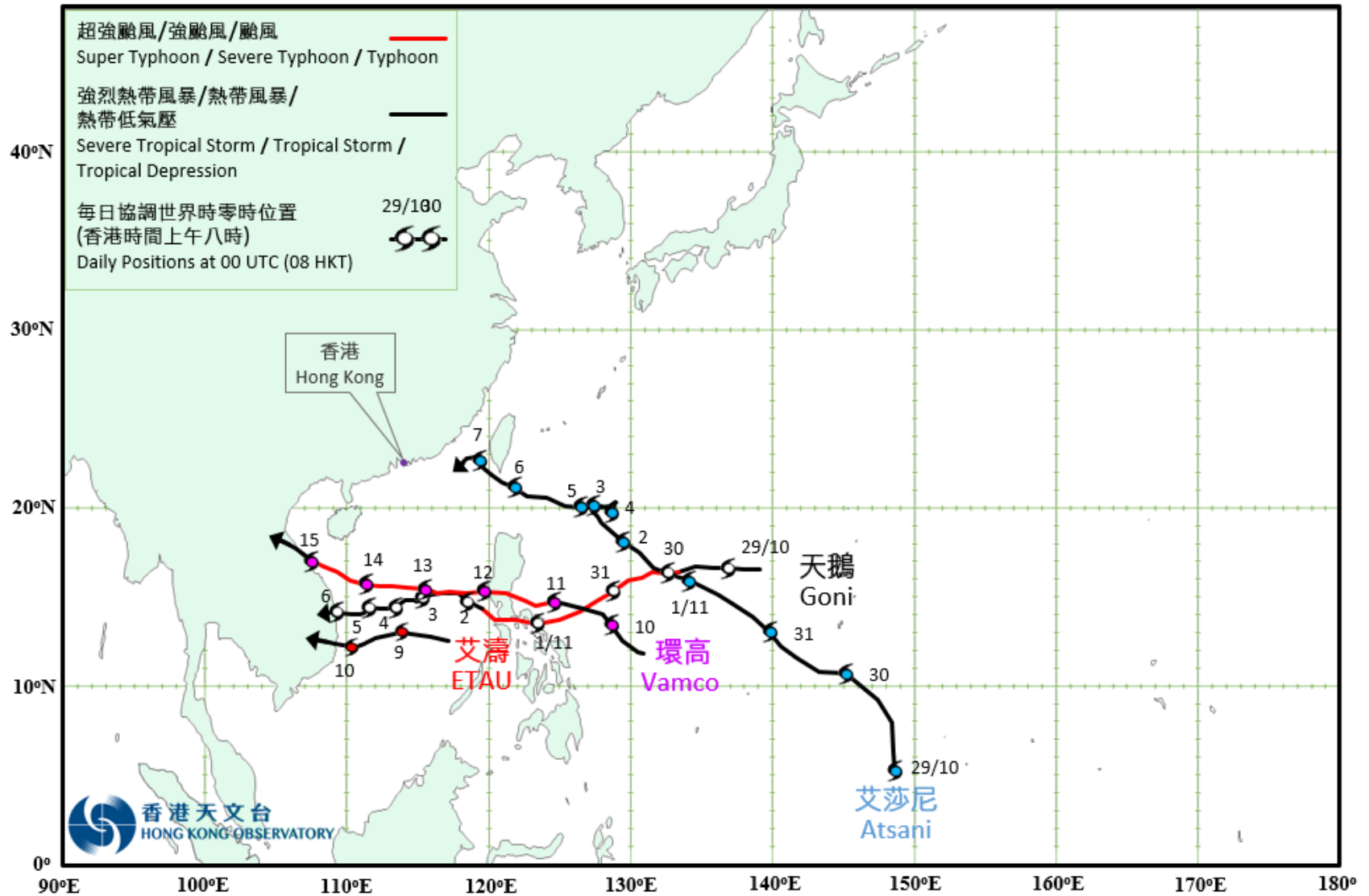
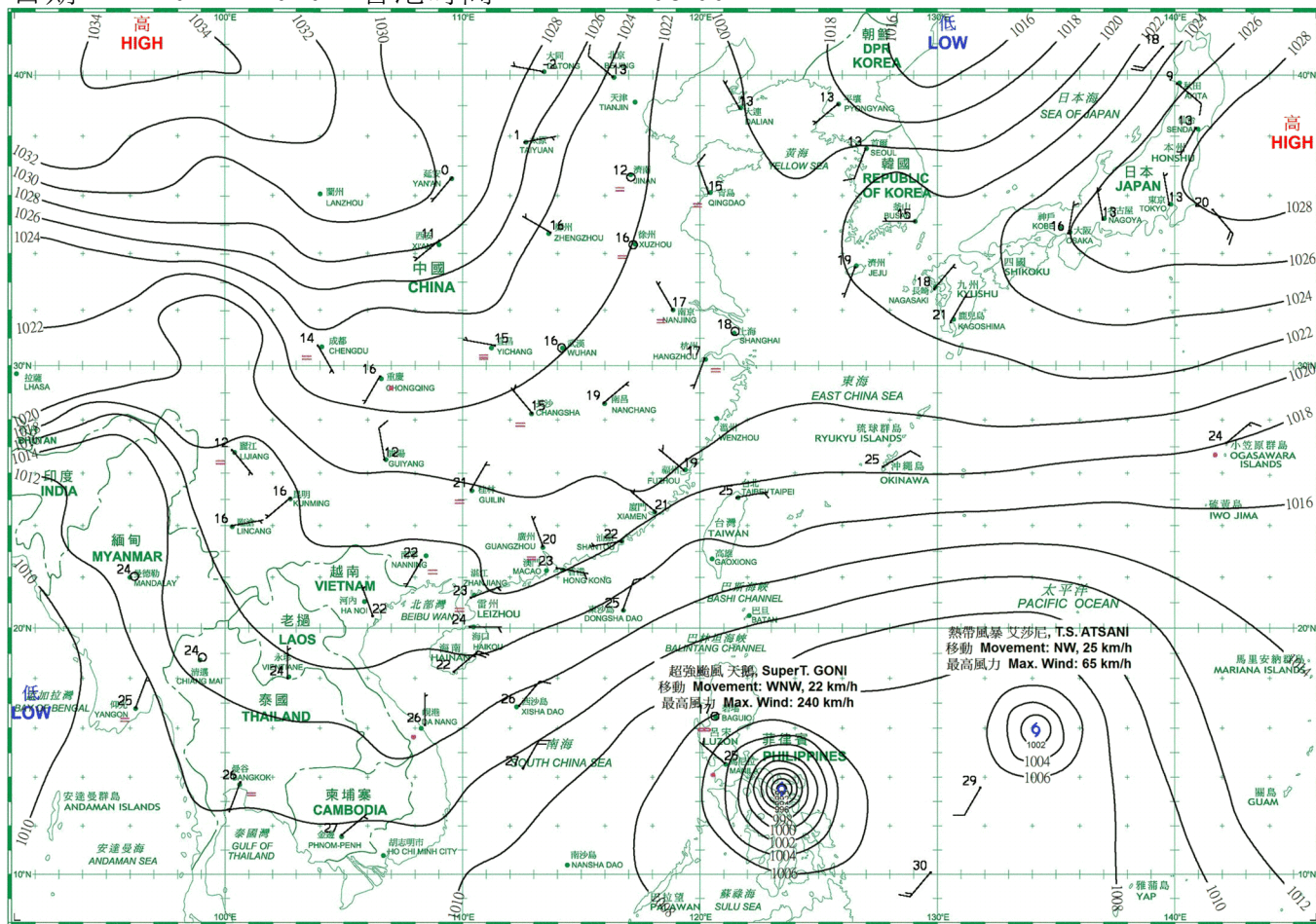


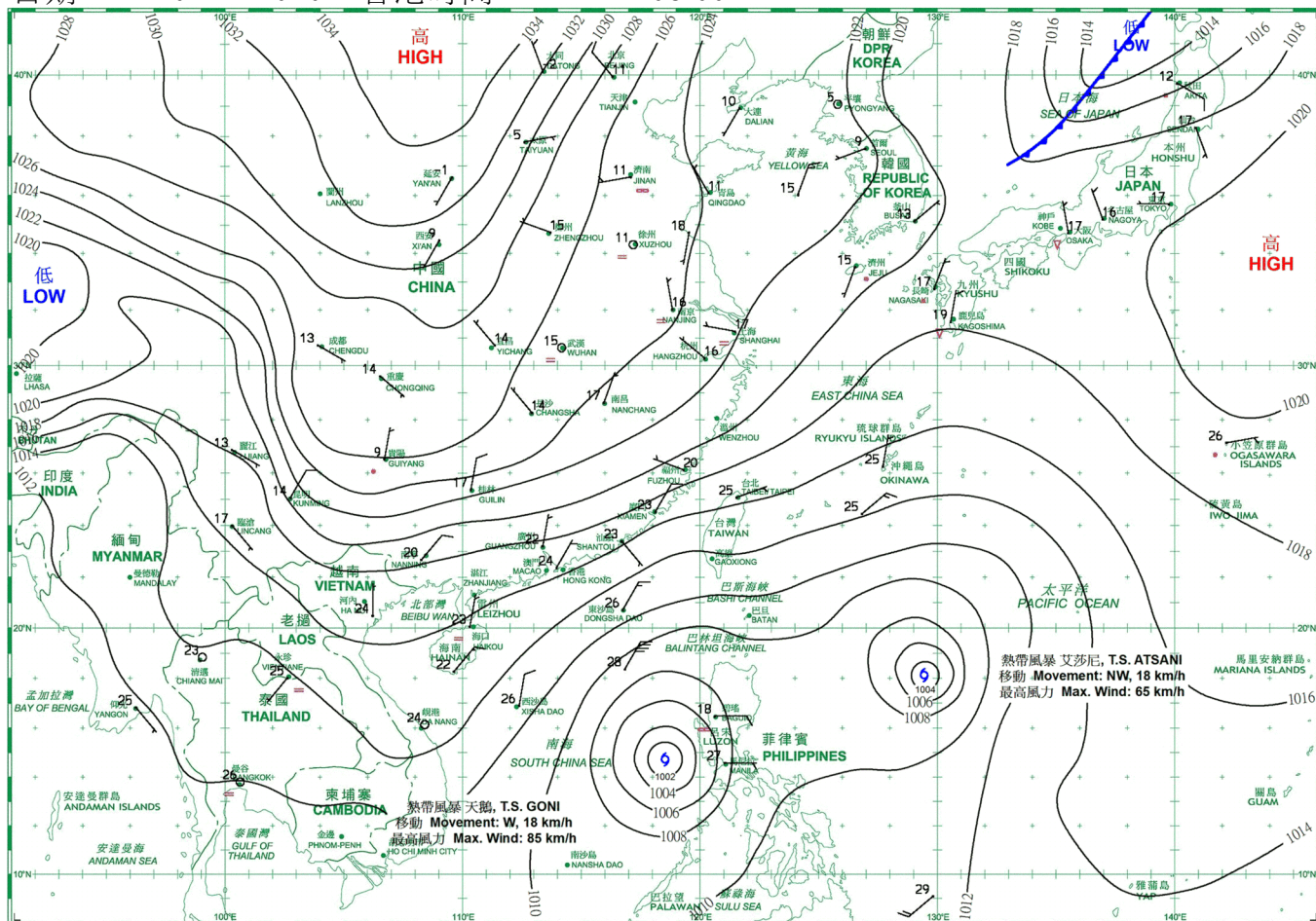
圖 2.1 二零二零年十一月的熱帶氣旋路徑圖
Fig. 2.1 Tracks of tropical cyclones in November 2020

3. 二零二零年十一月每日天氣圖 Daily Weather Maps for November 2020

日期/Date: 01.11.2020 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

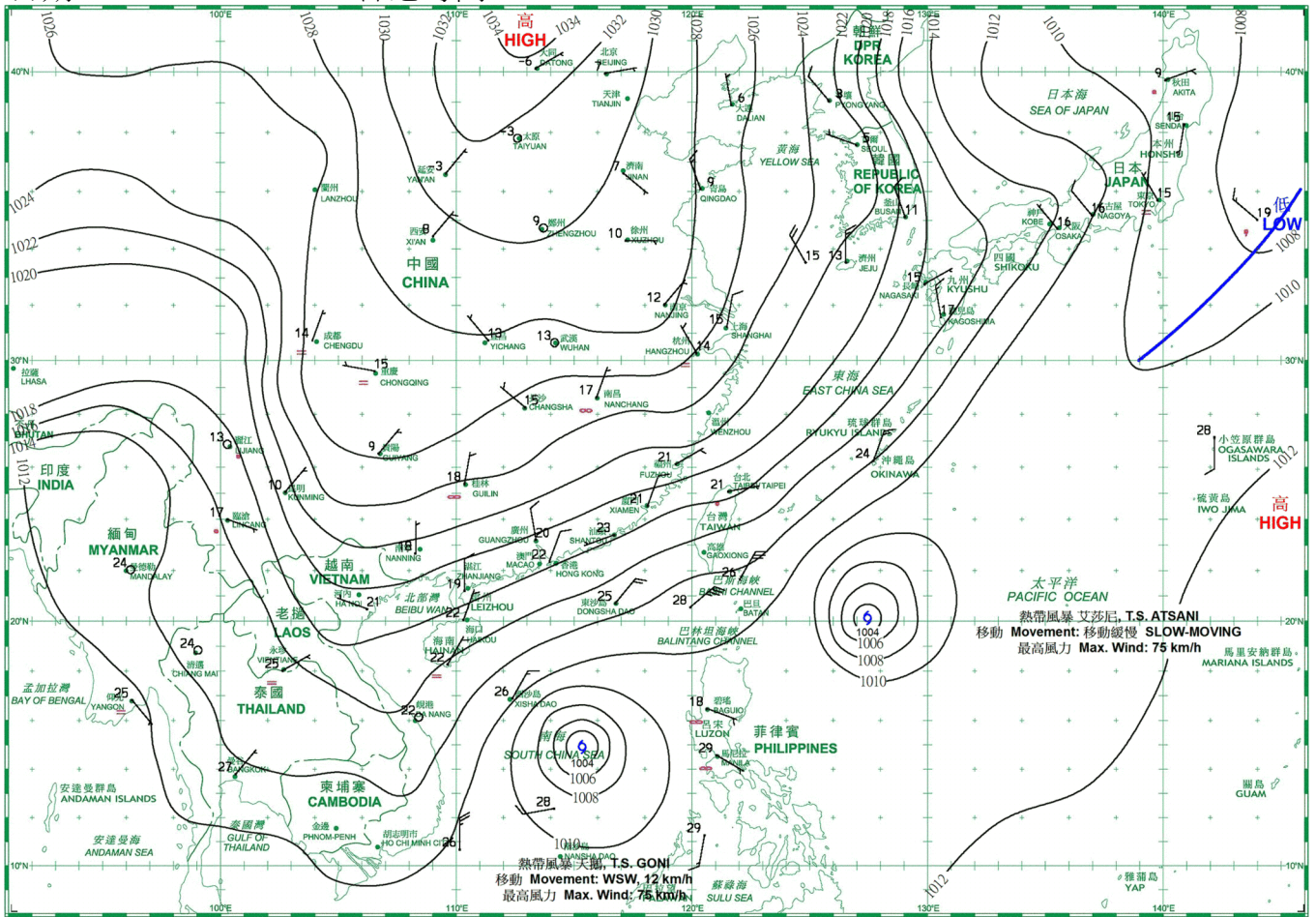


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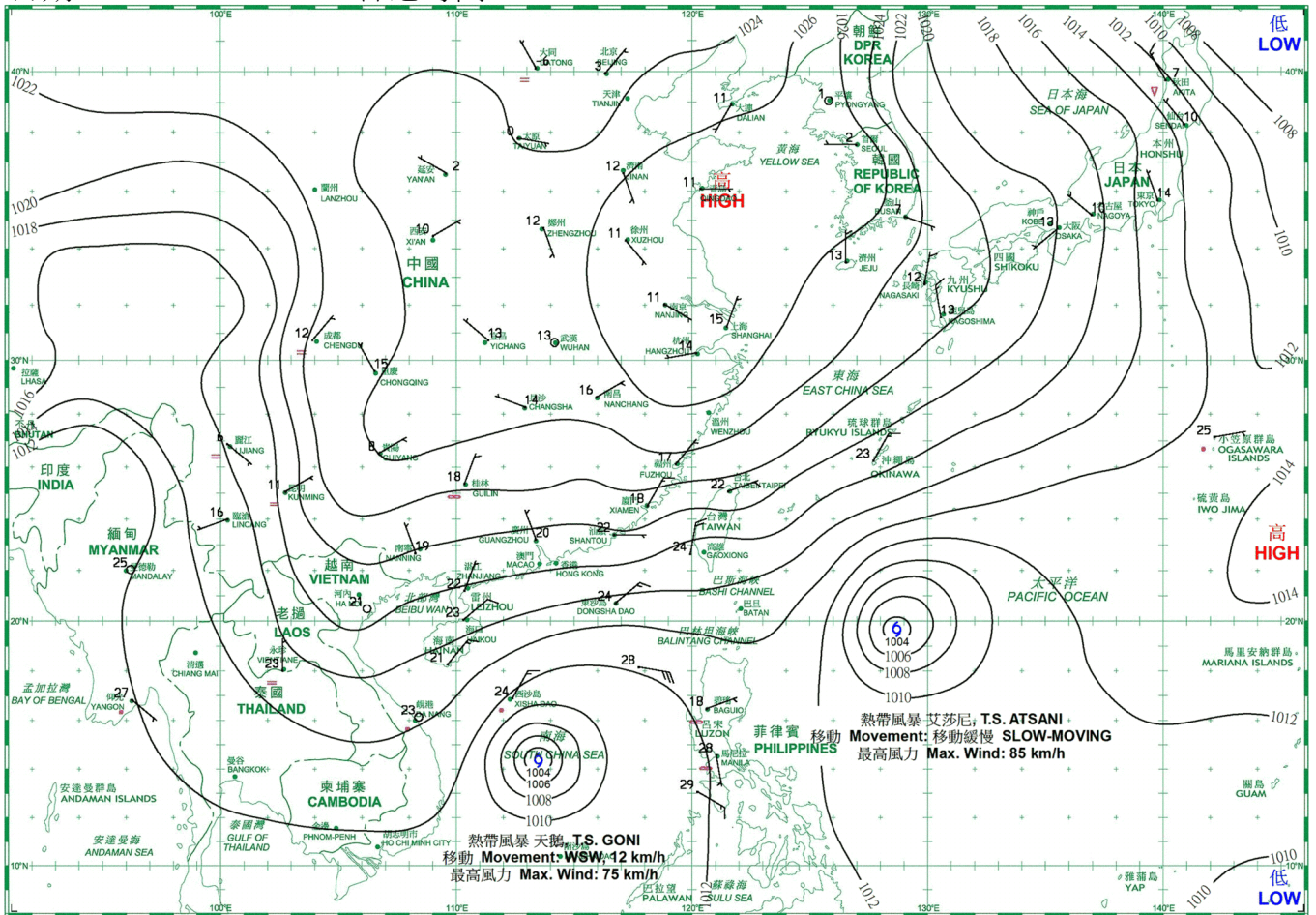


- 等壓線 Isobar(hPa)
- 暖鋒 Warm Front
- 靜止鋒 Stationary Front
- 消散中的冷鋒 Dissipating Cold Front
- 冷鋒 Cold Front
- 錮囚鋒 Occlusion
- 槽軸 (線) Axis of Trough
- 熱帶氣旋中心 Centre of Tropical Cyclone

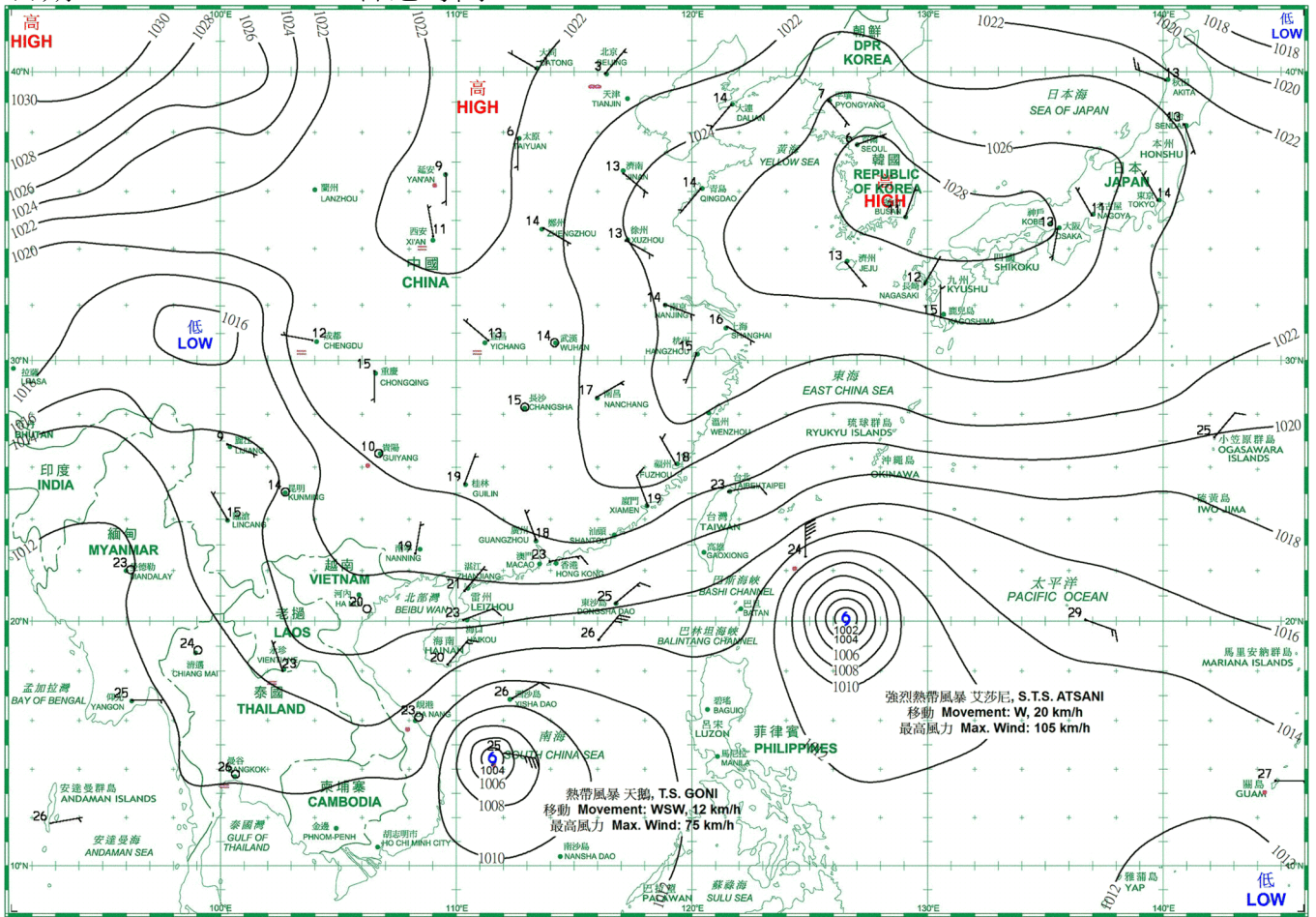
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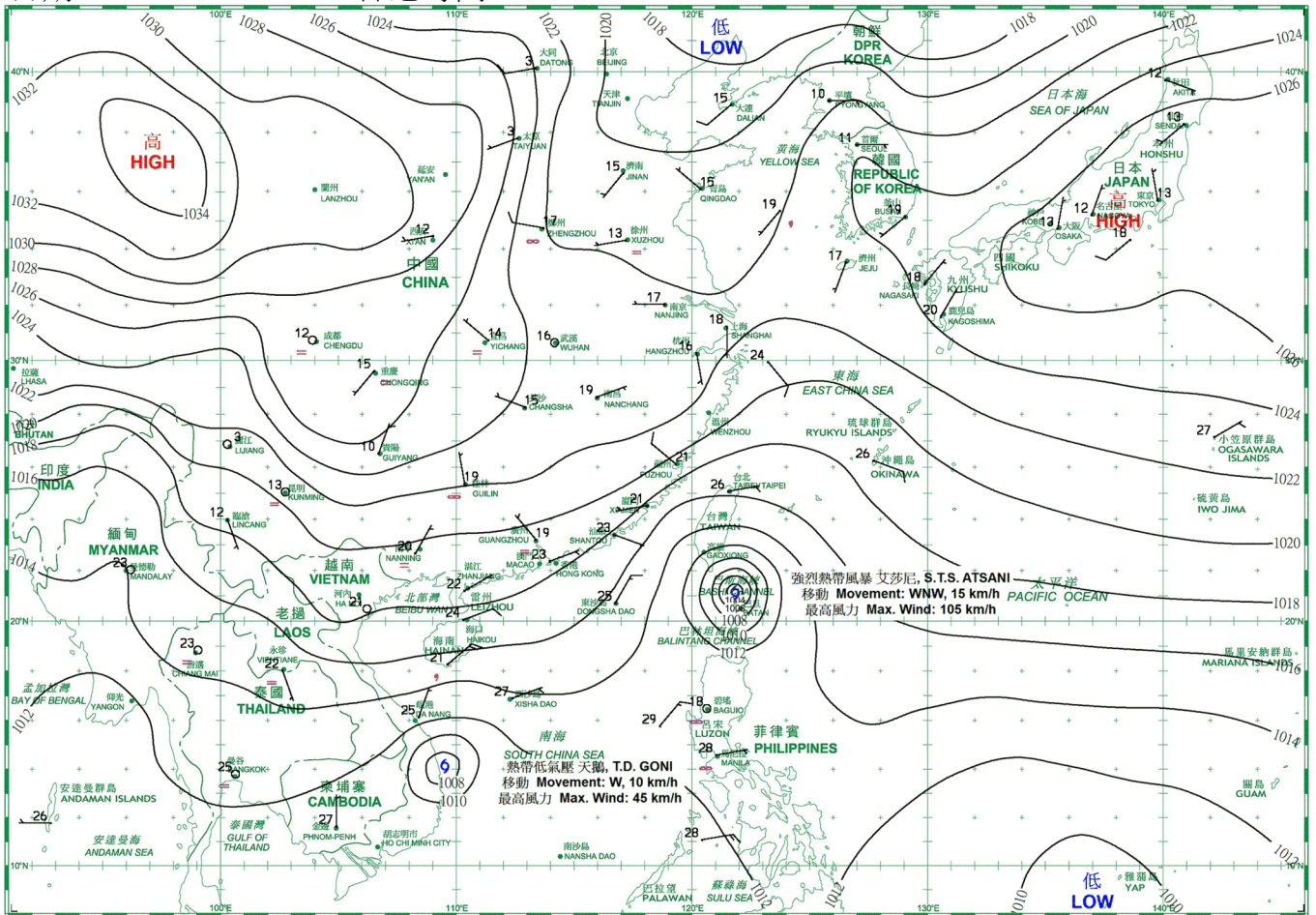
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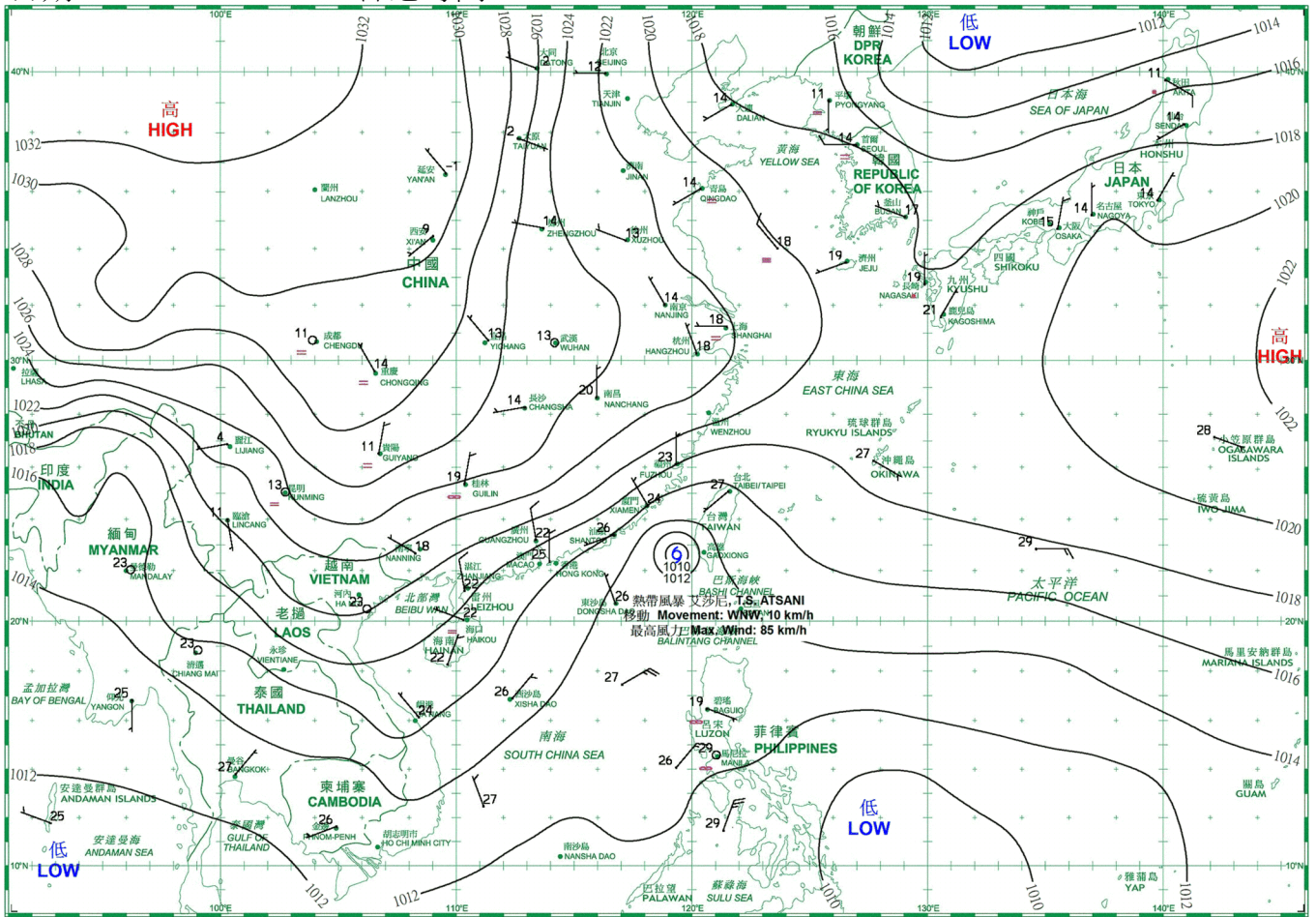
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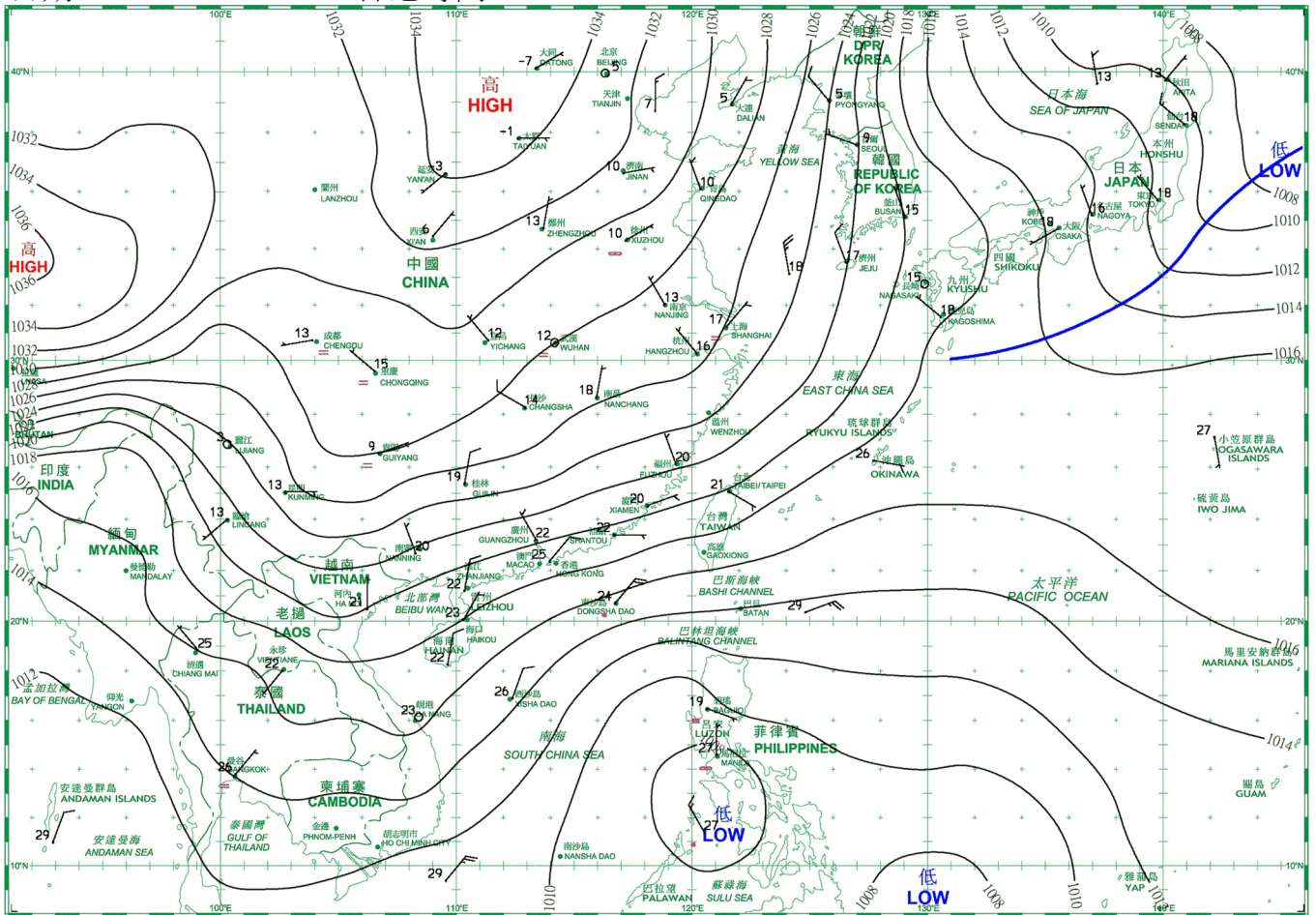
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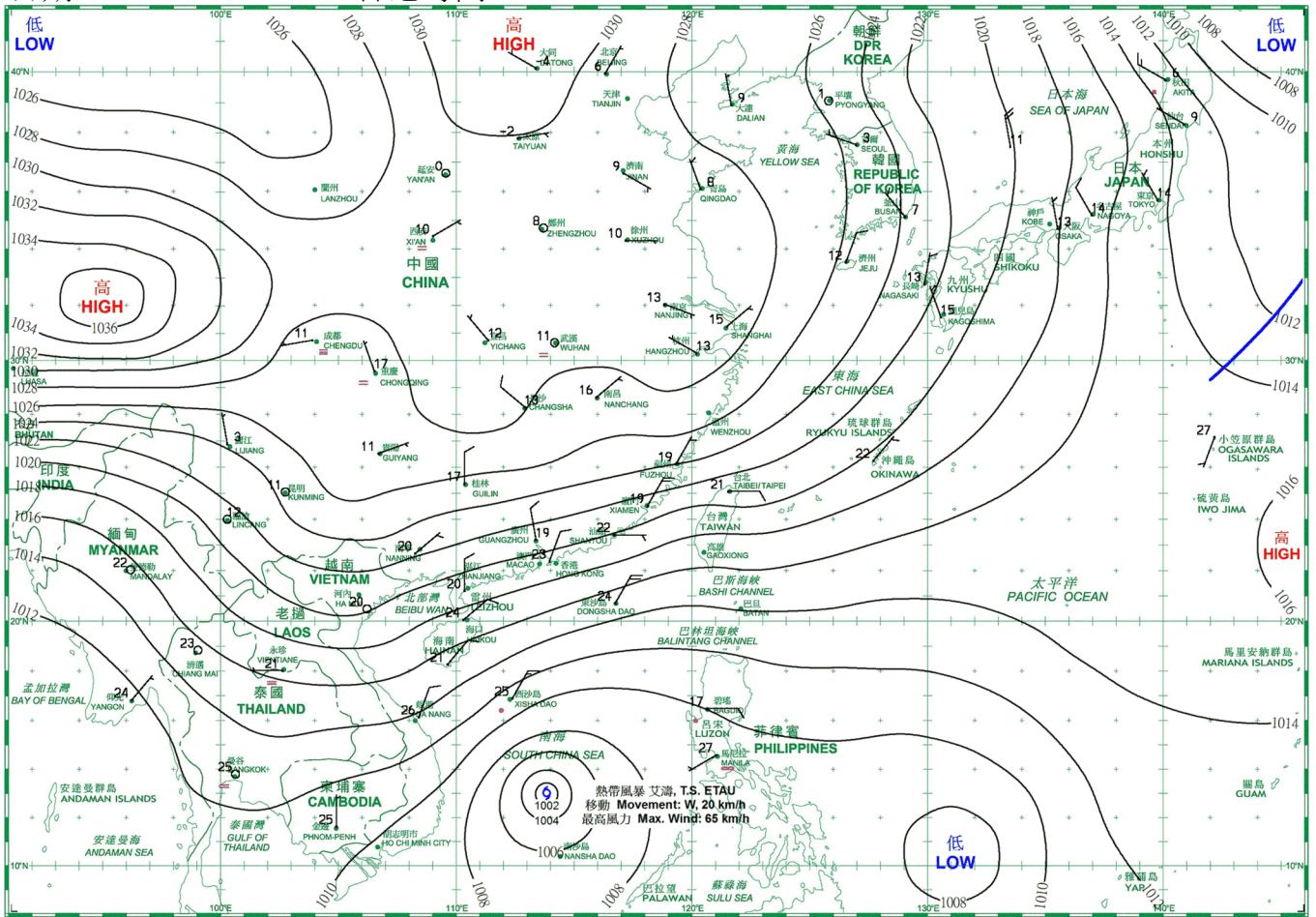
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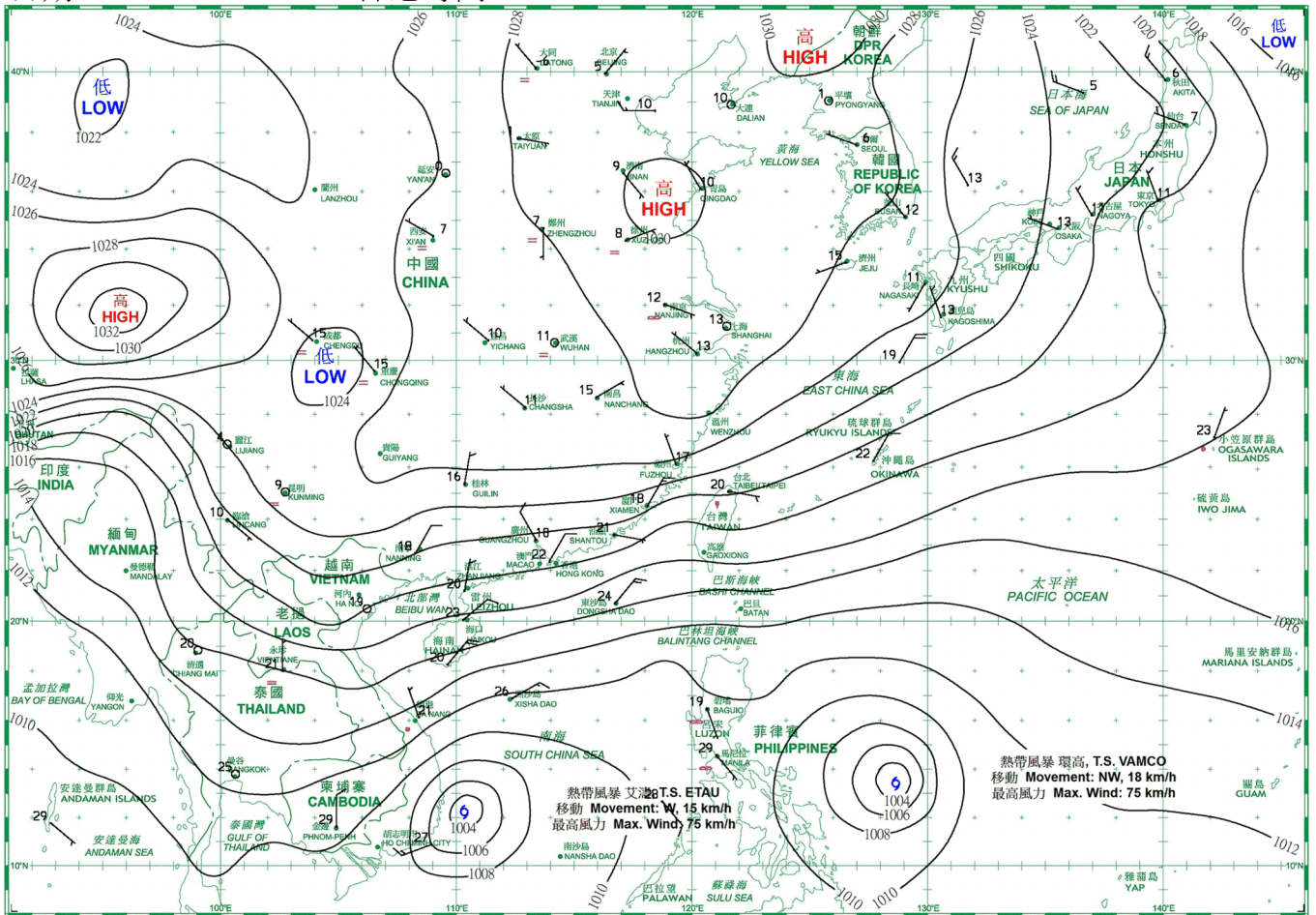
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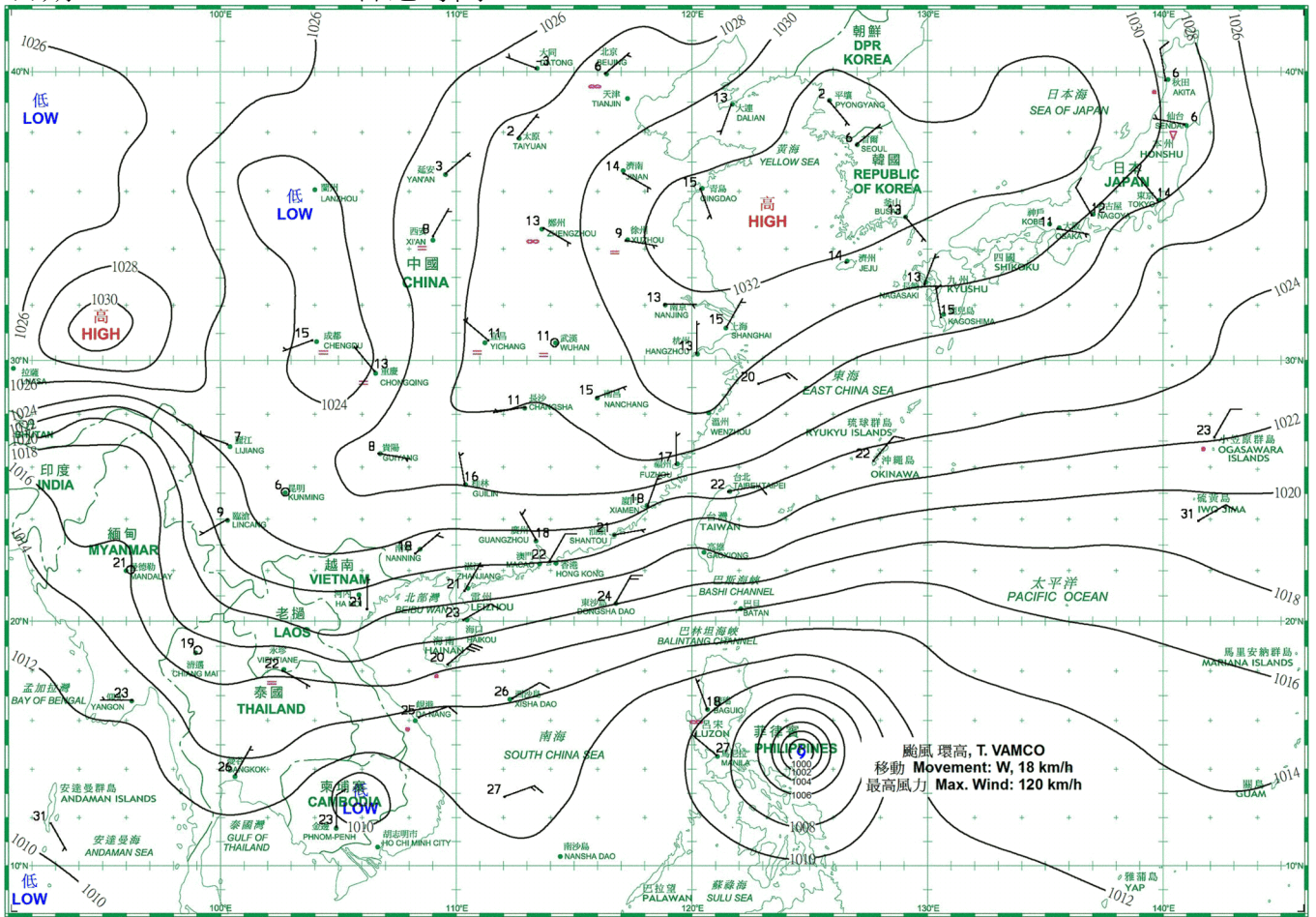
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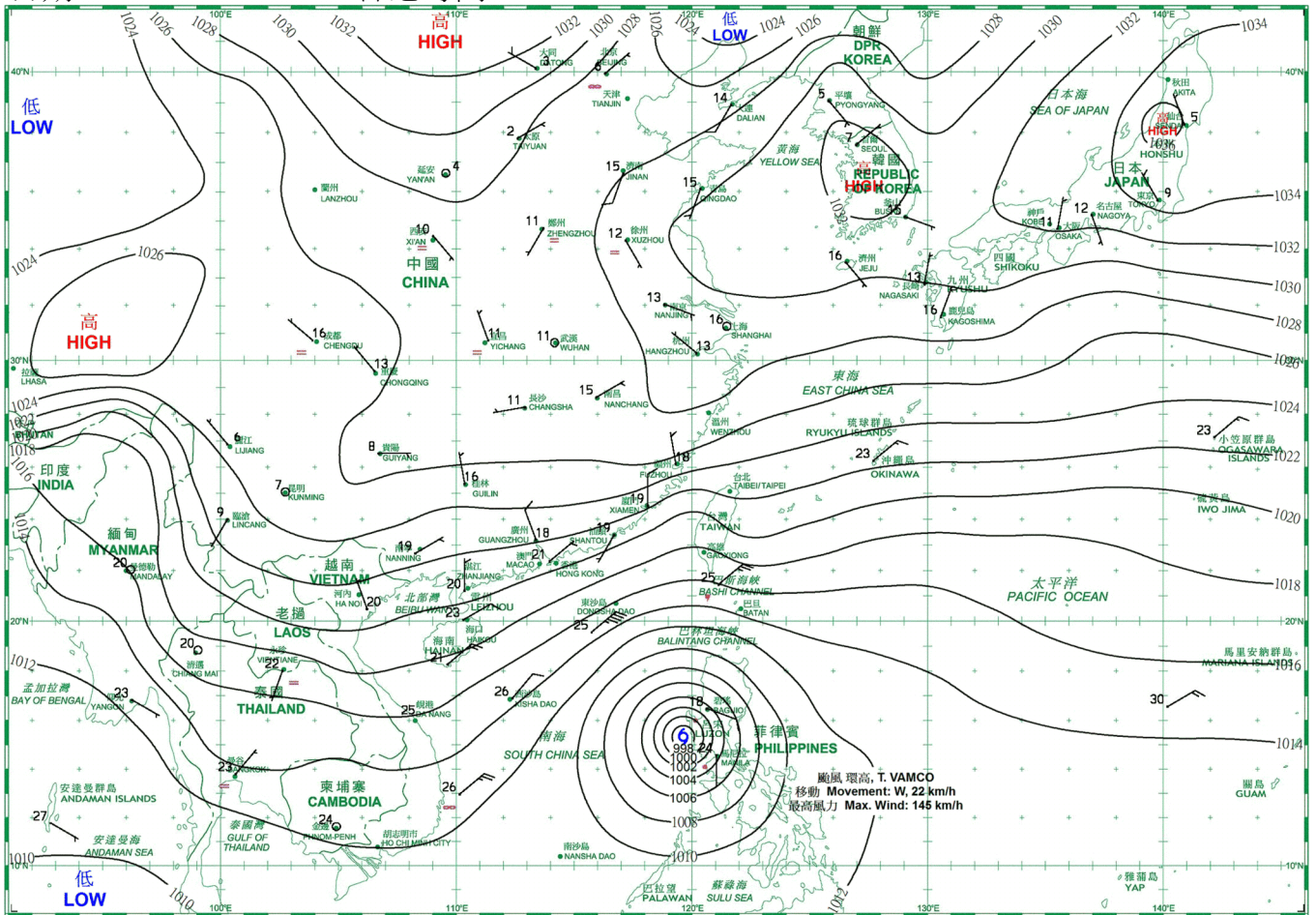
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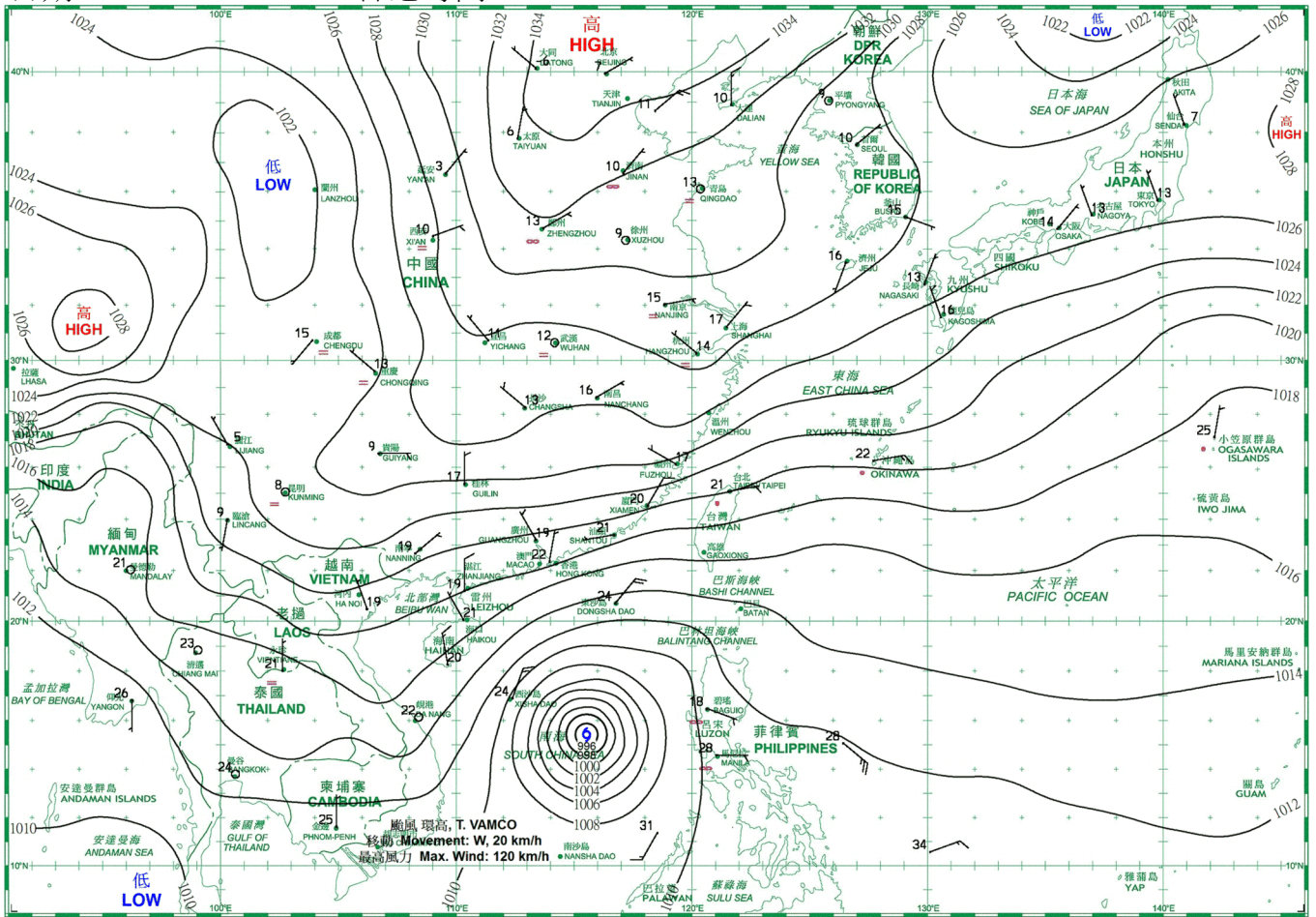
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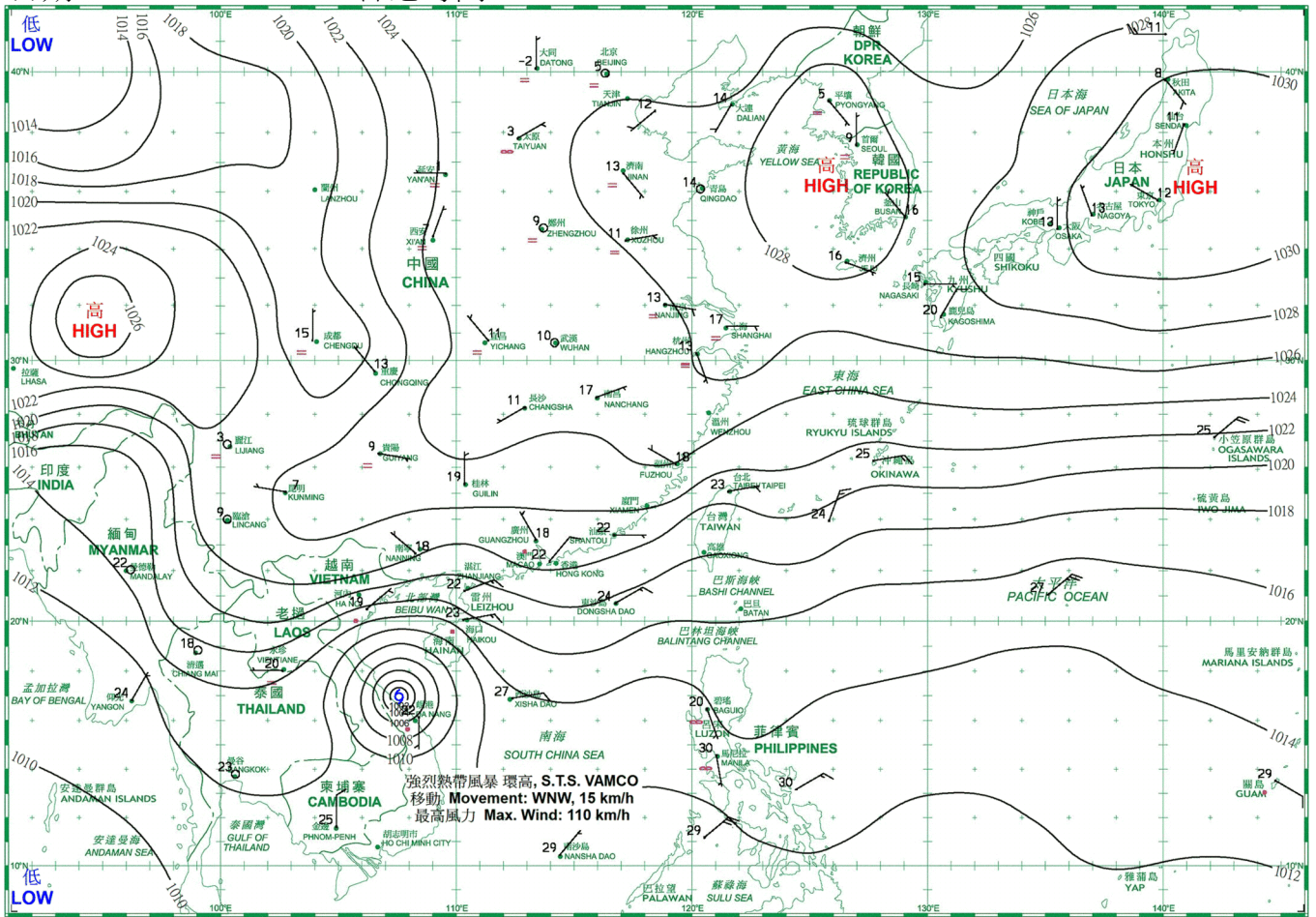
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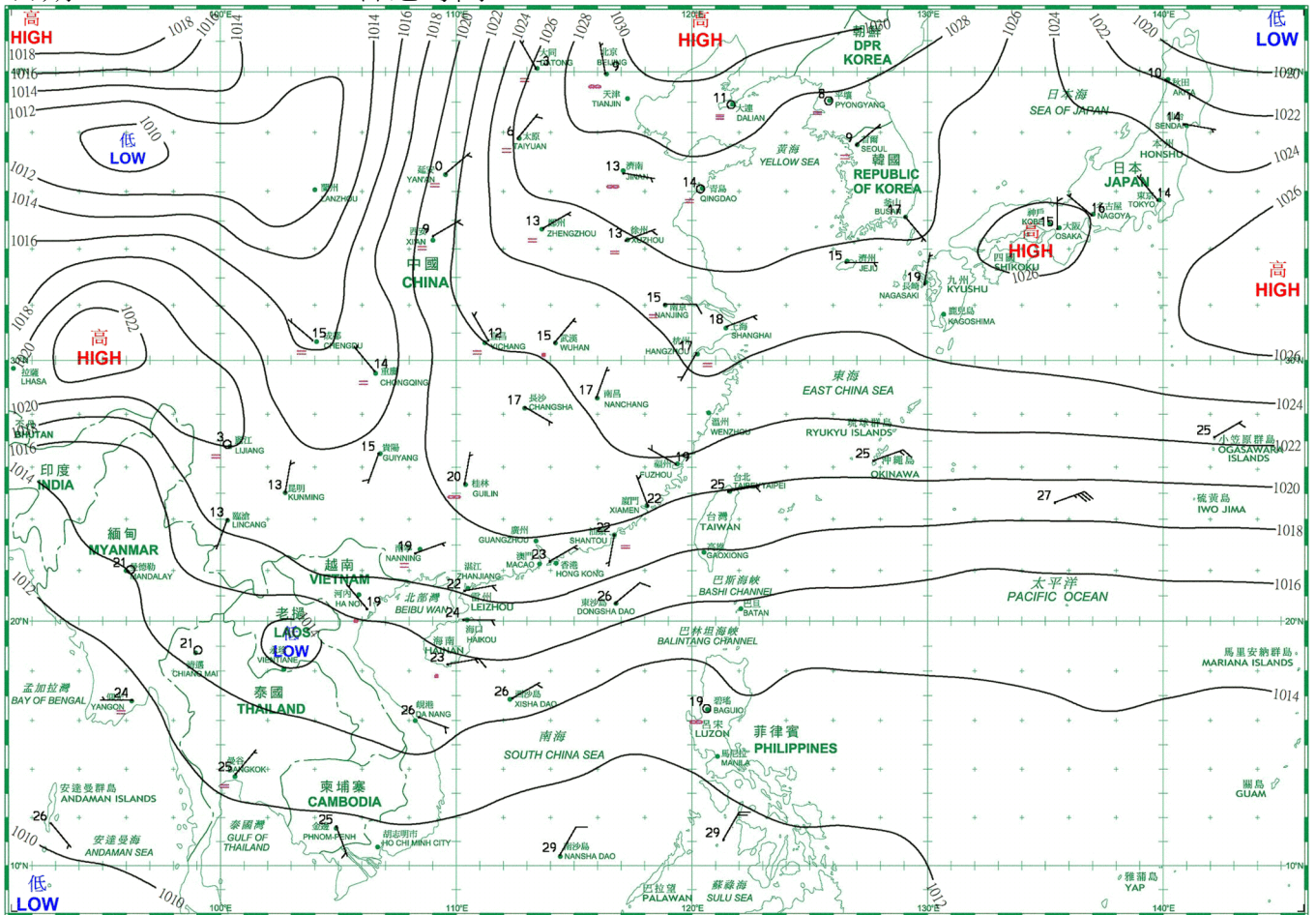
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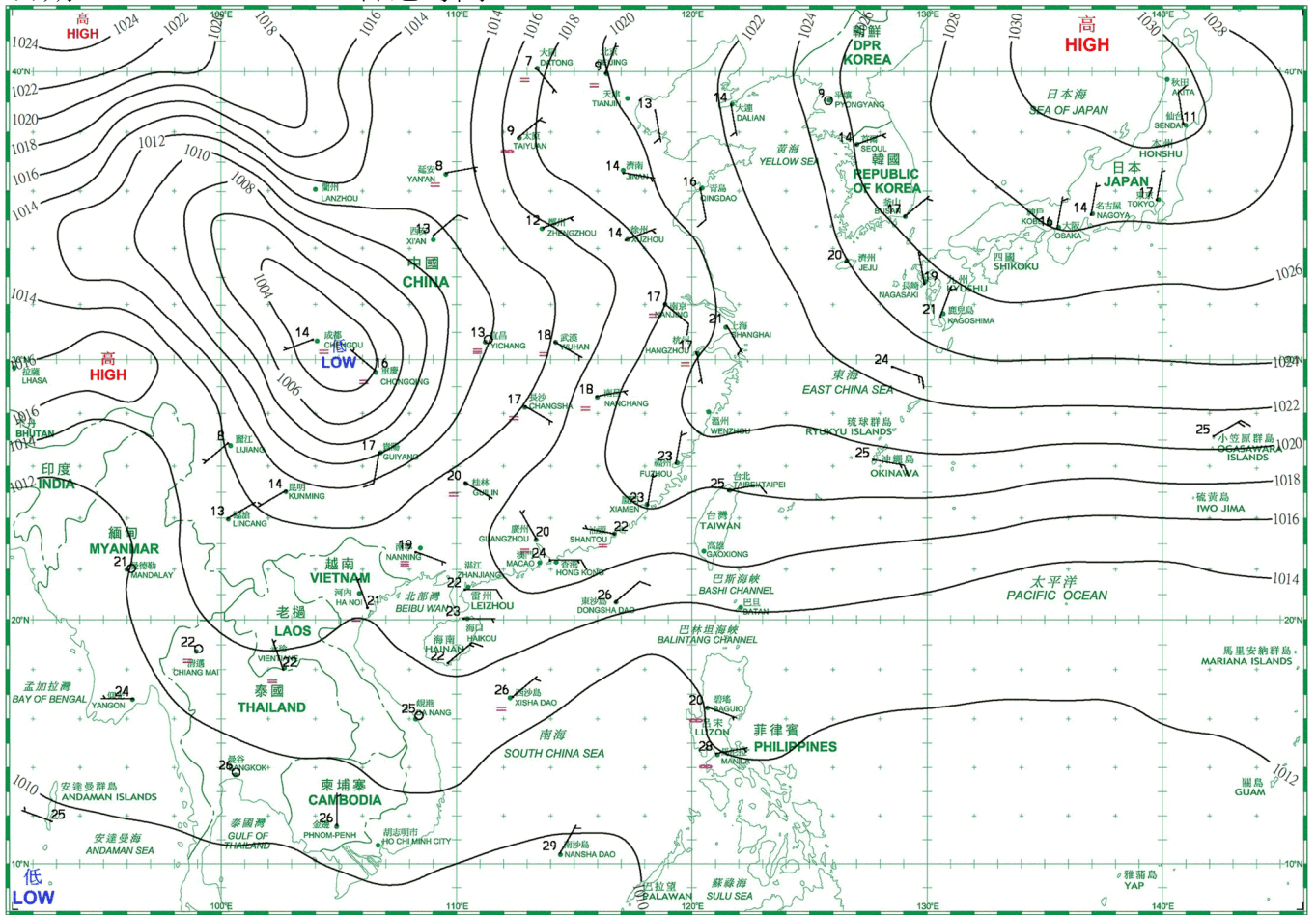
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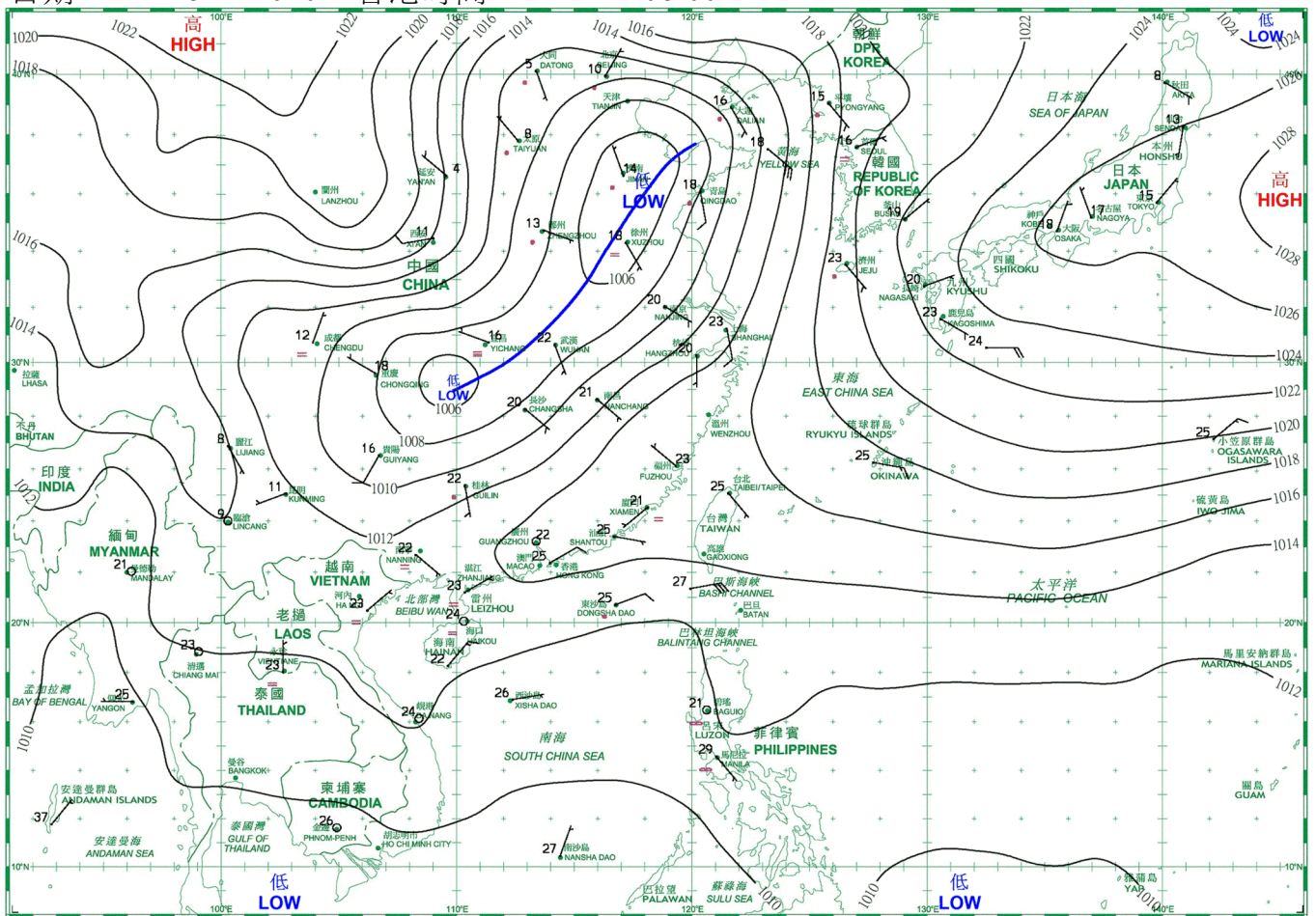
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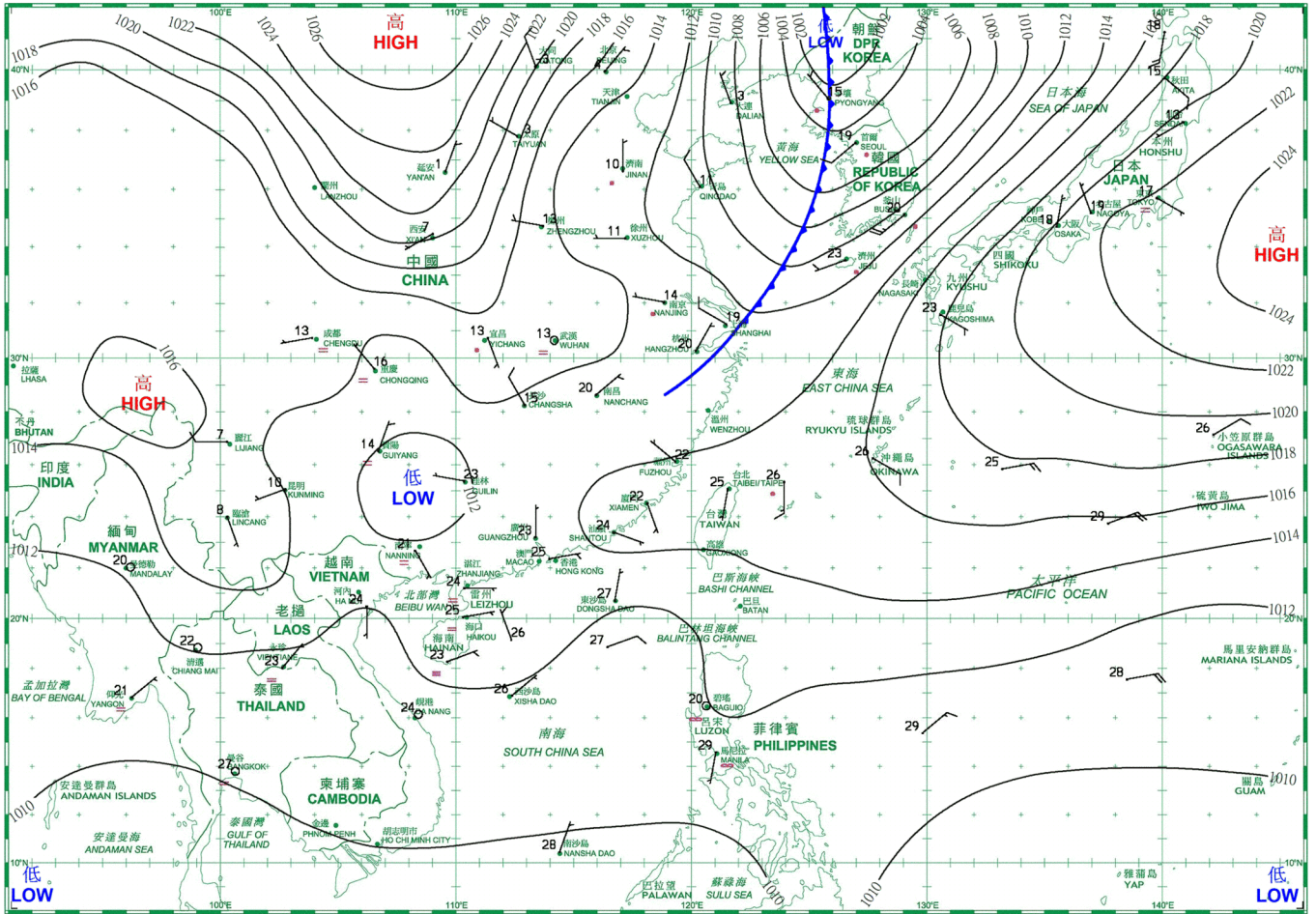
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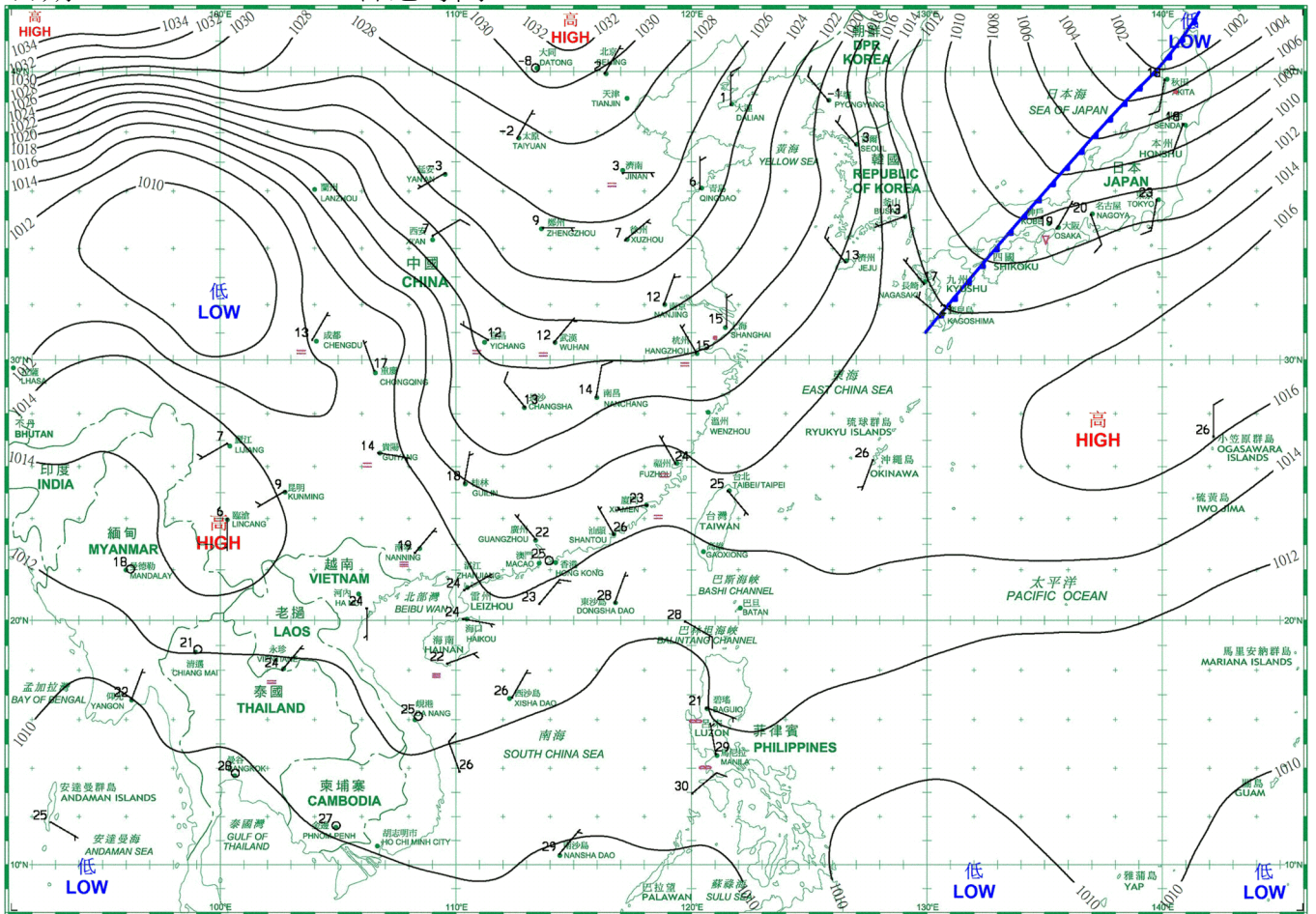
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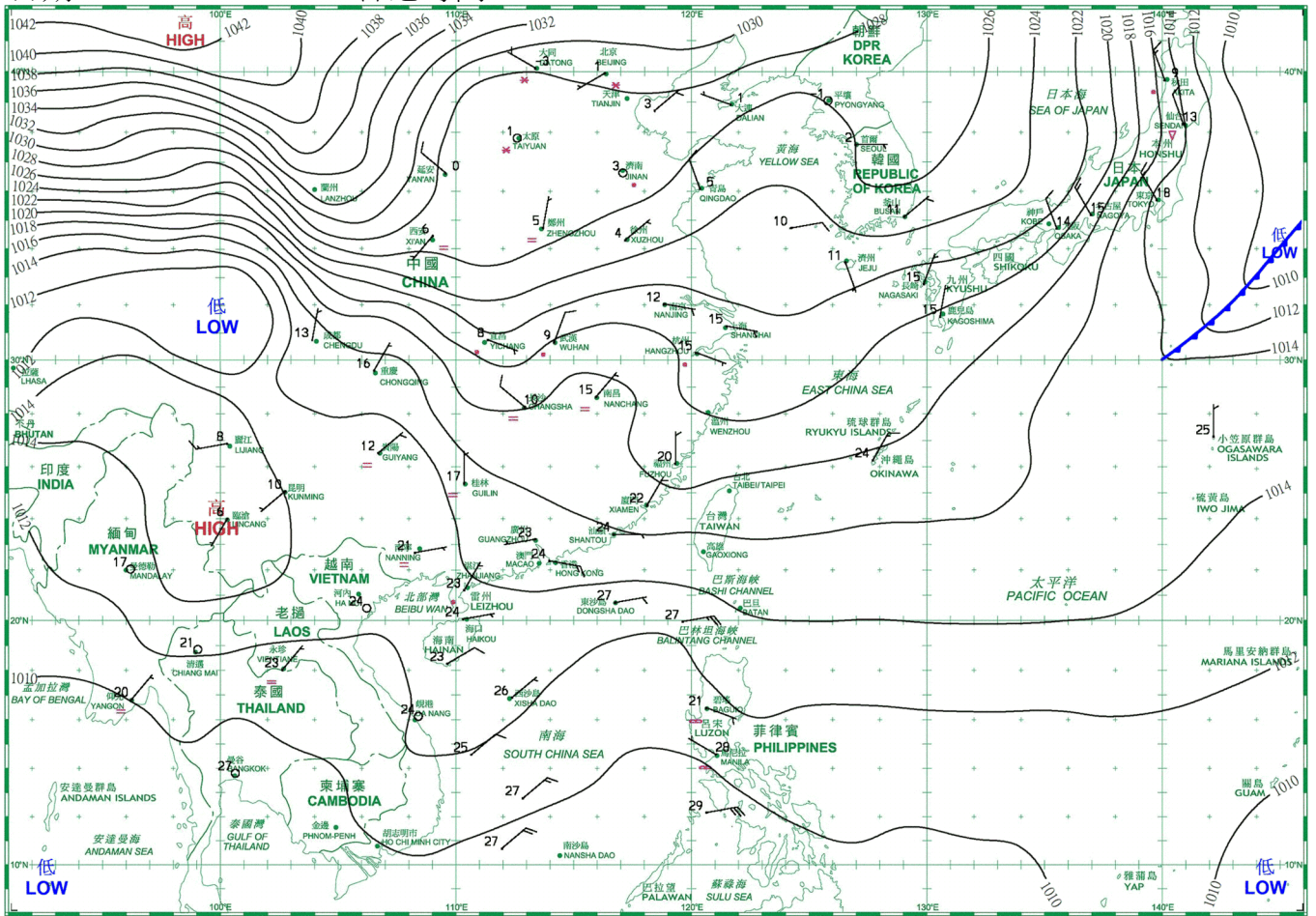
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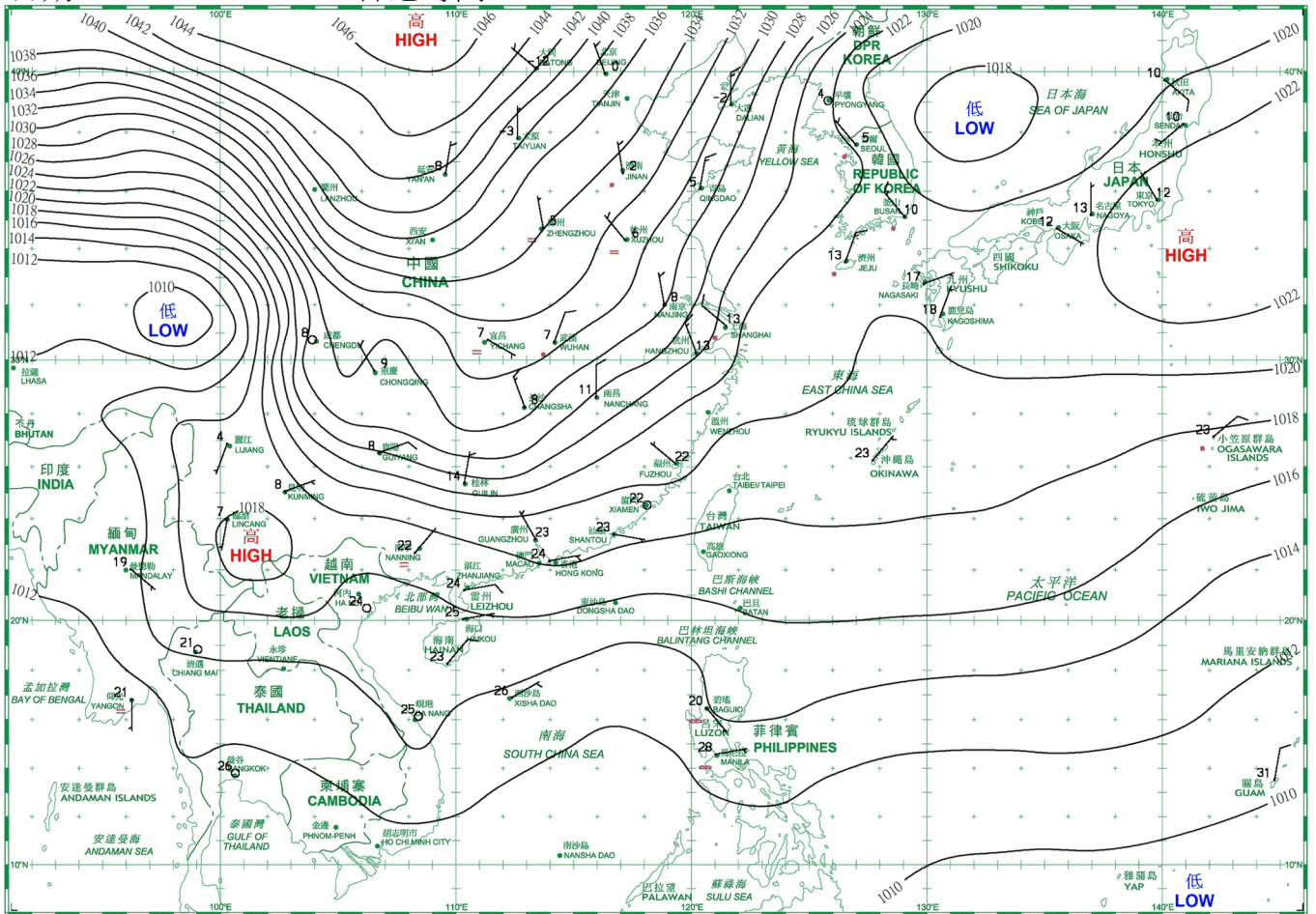
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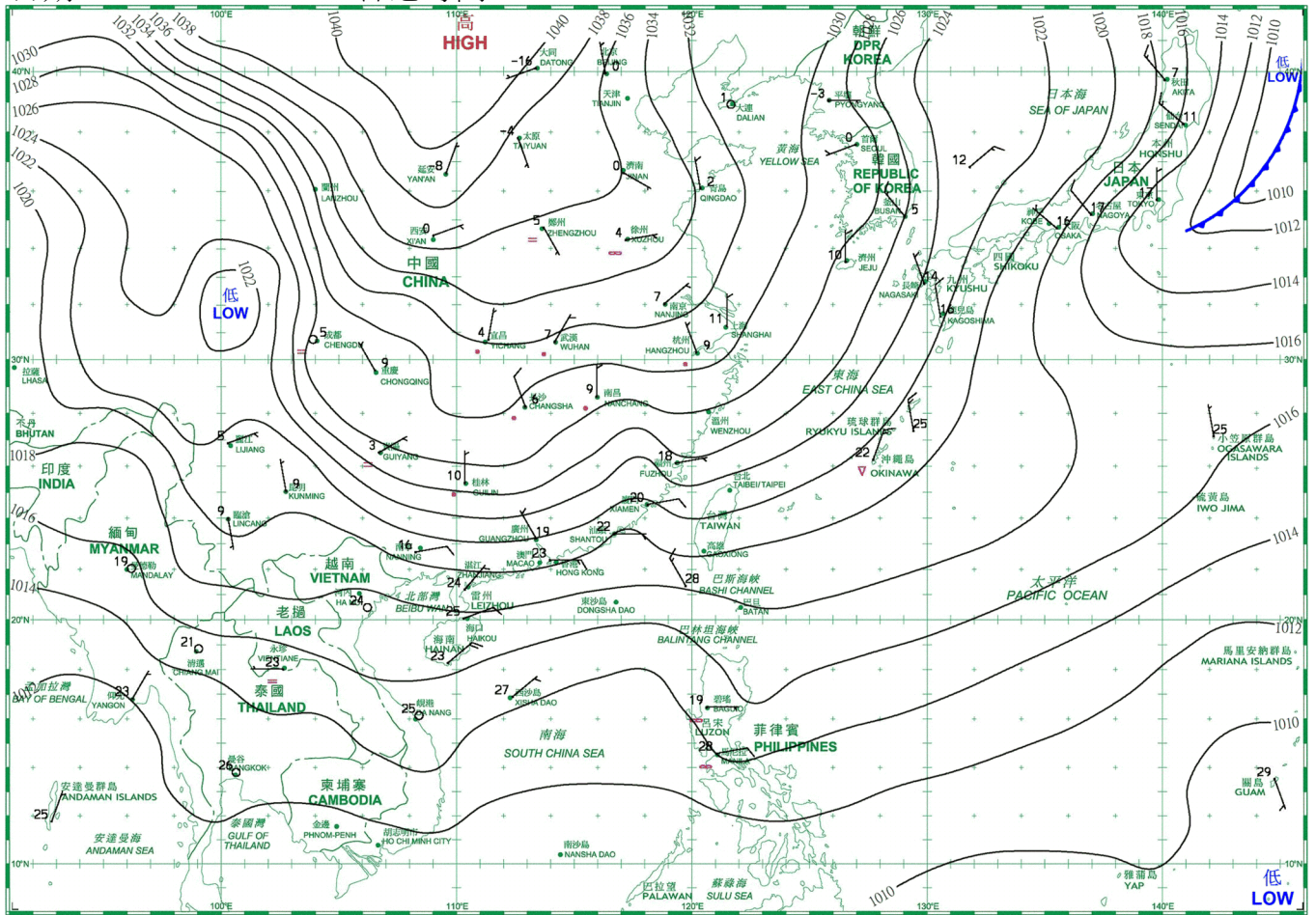
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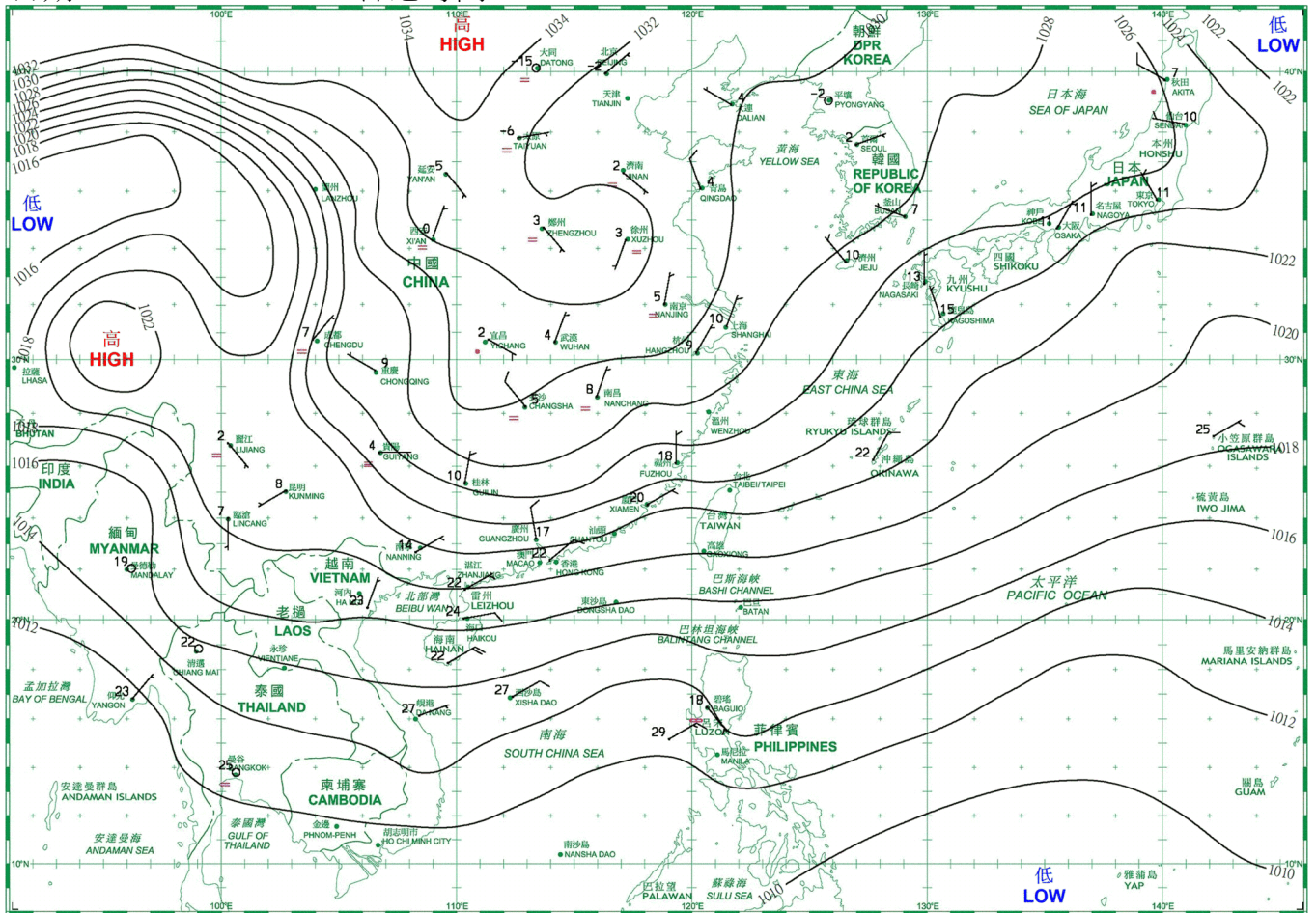
日期/Date: 22.11.2020 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



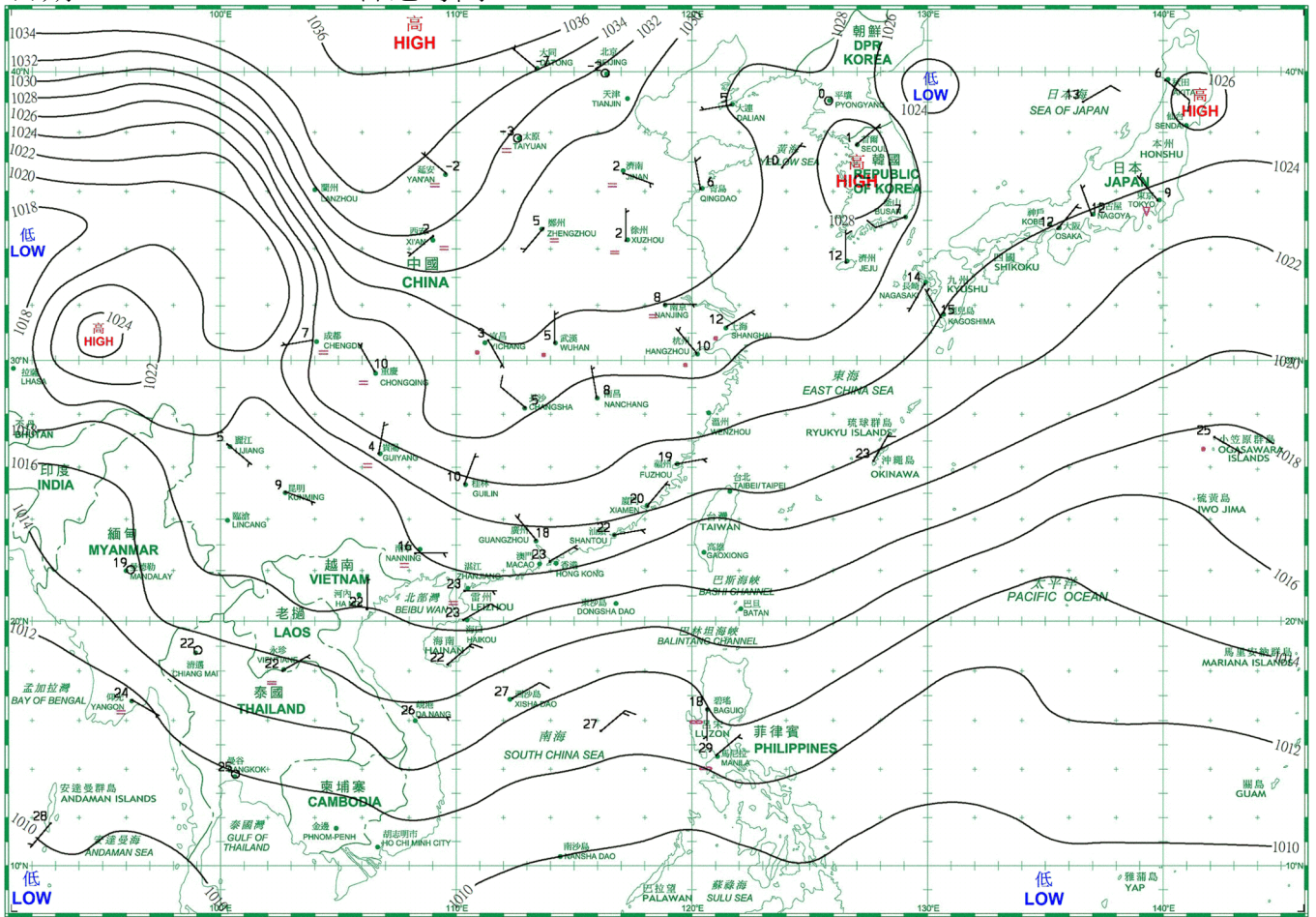
日期/Date: 23.11.2020 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



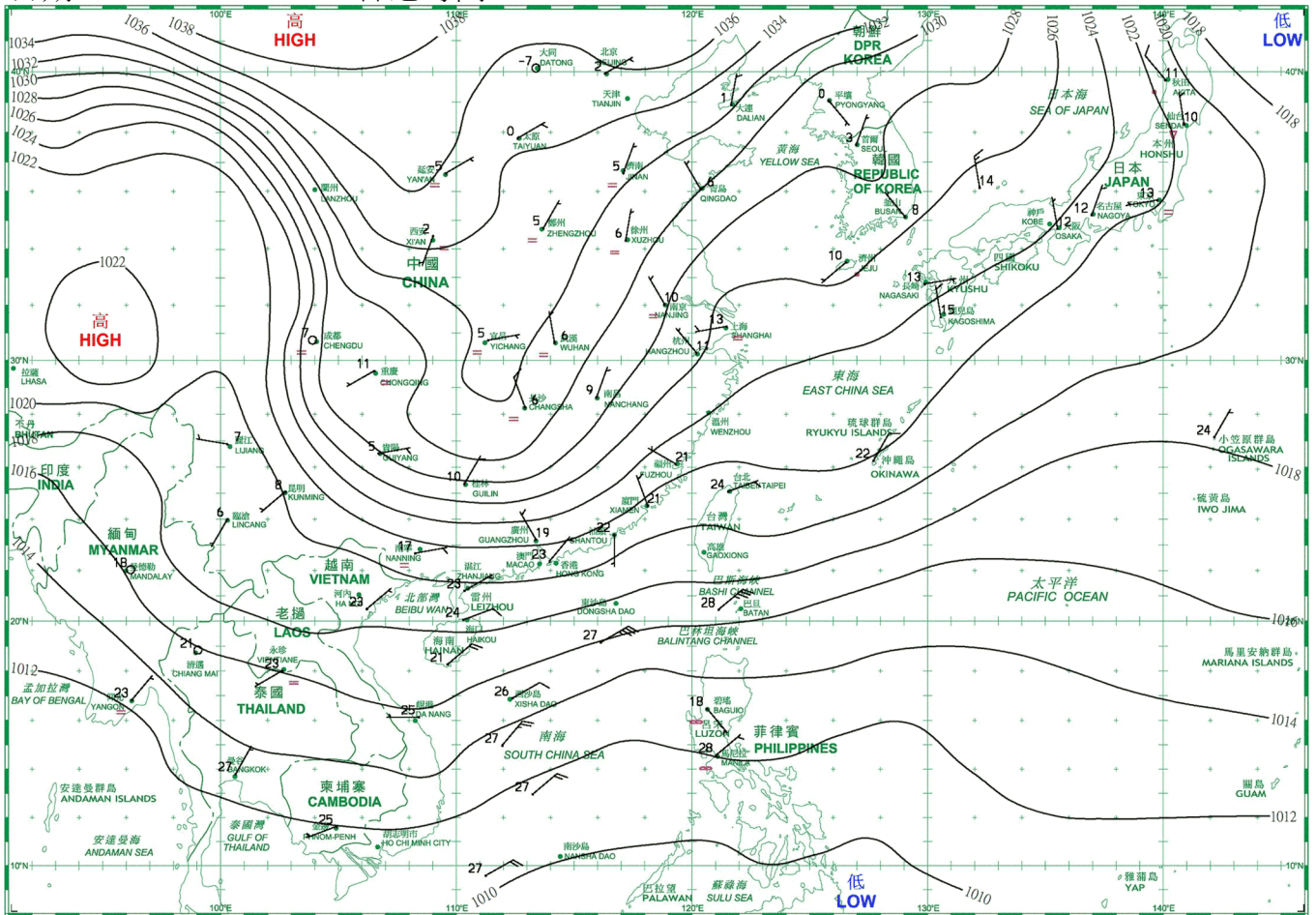
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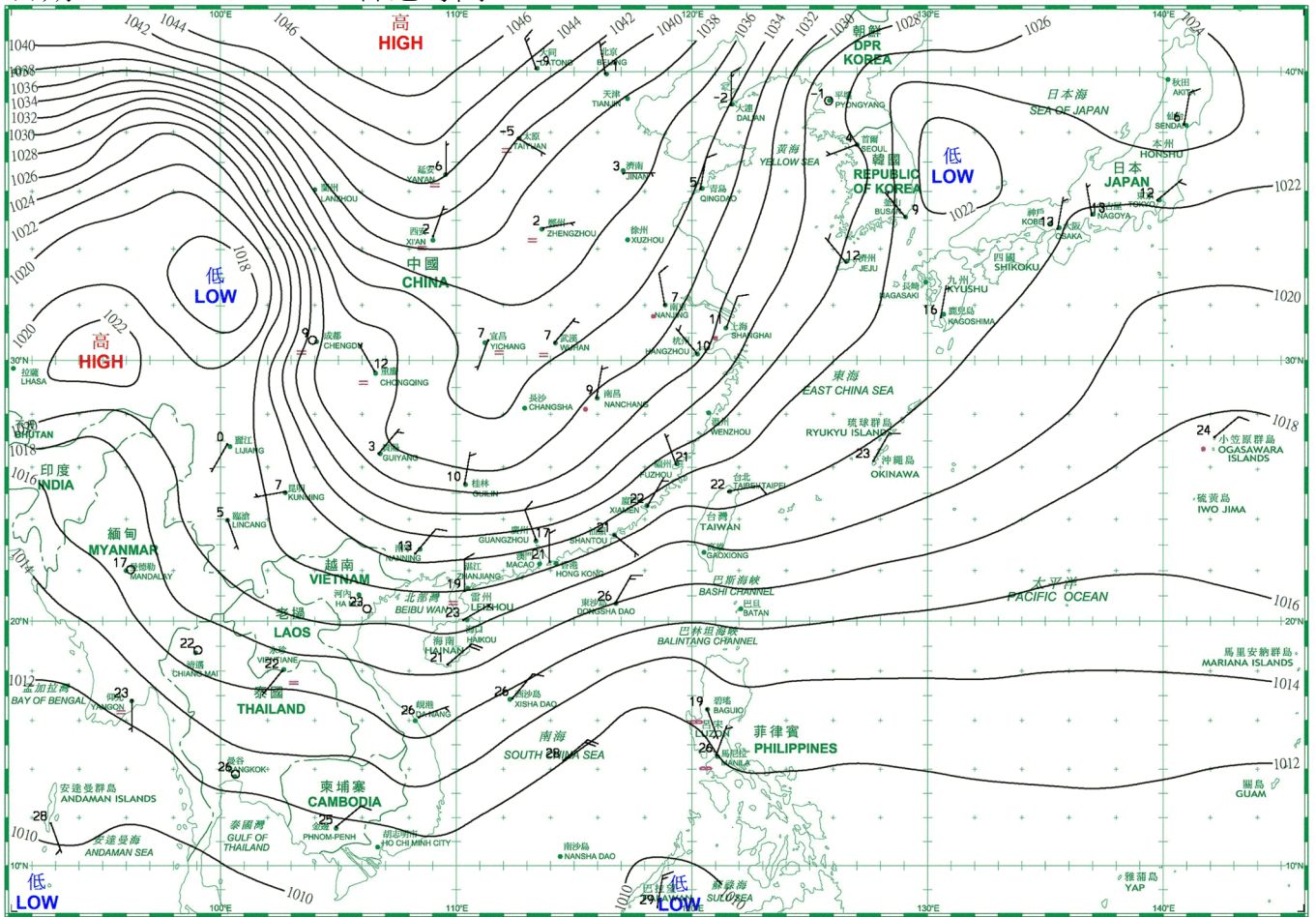
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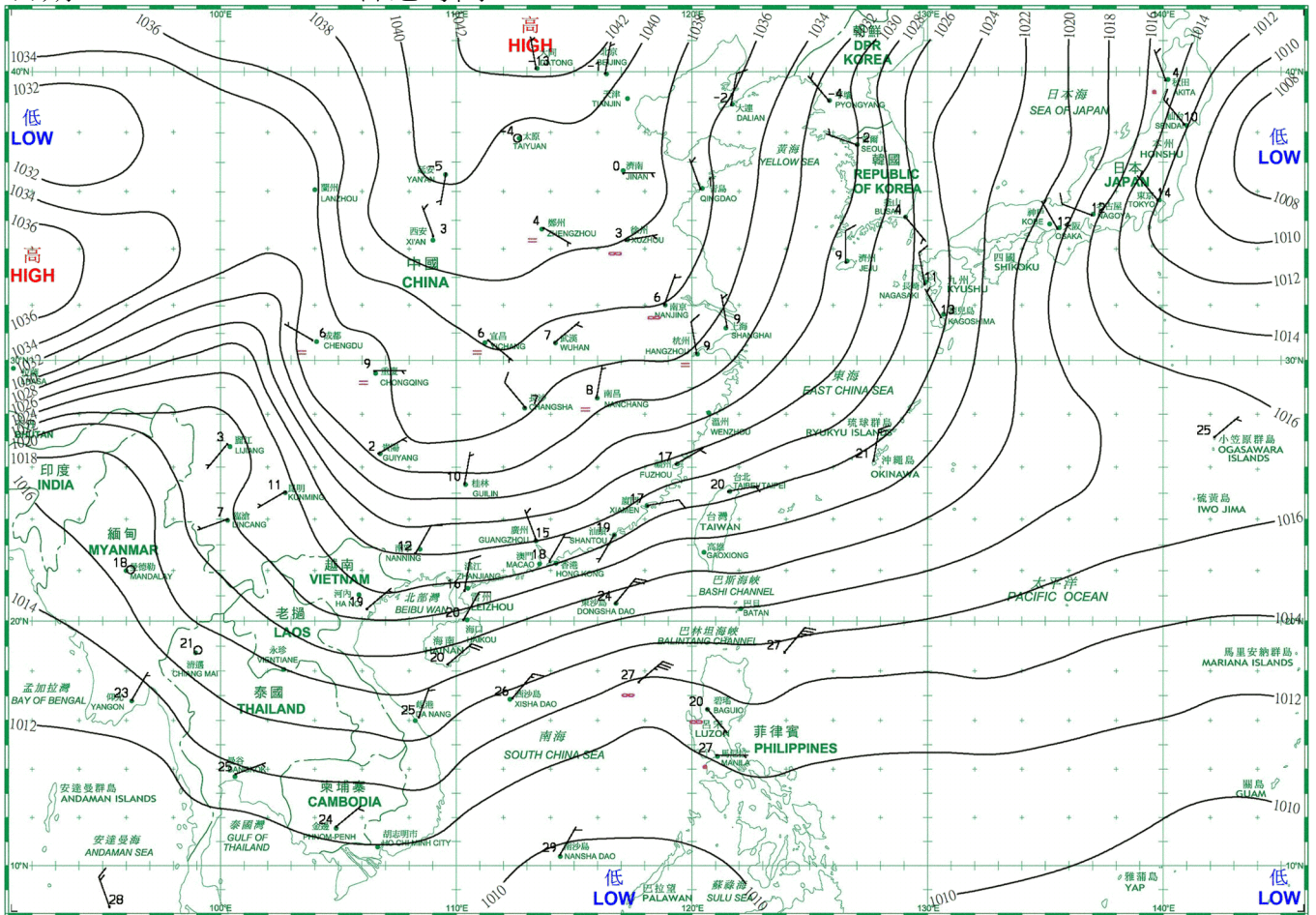
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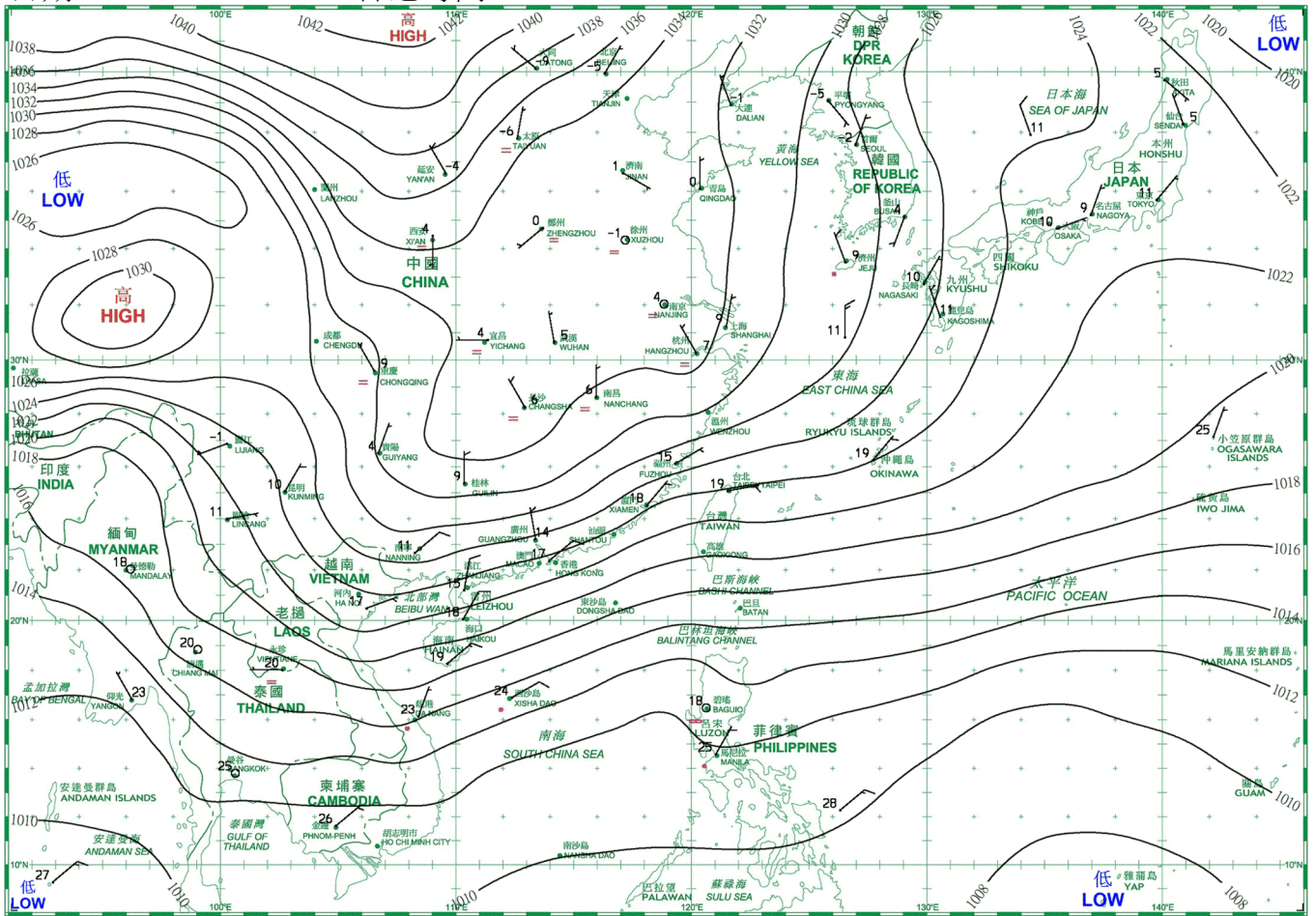
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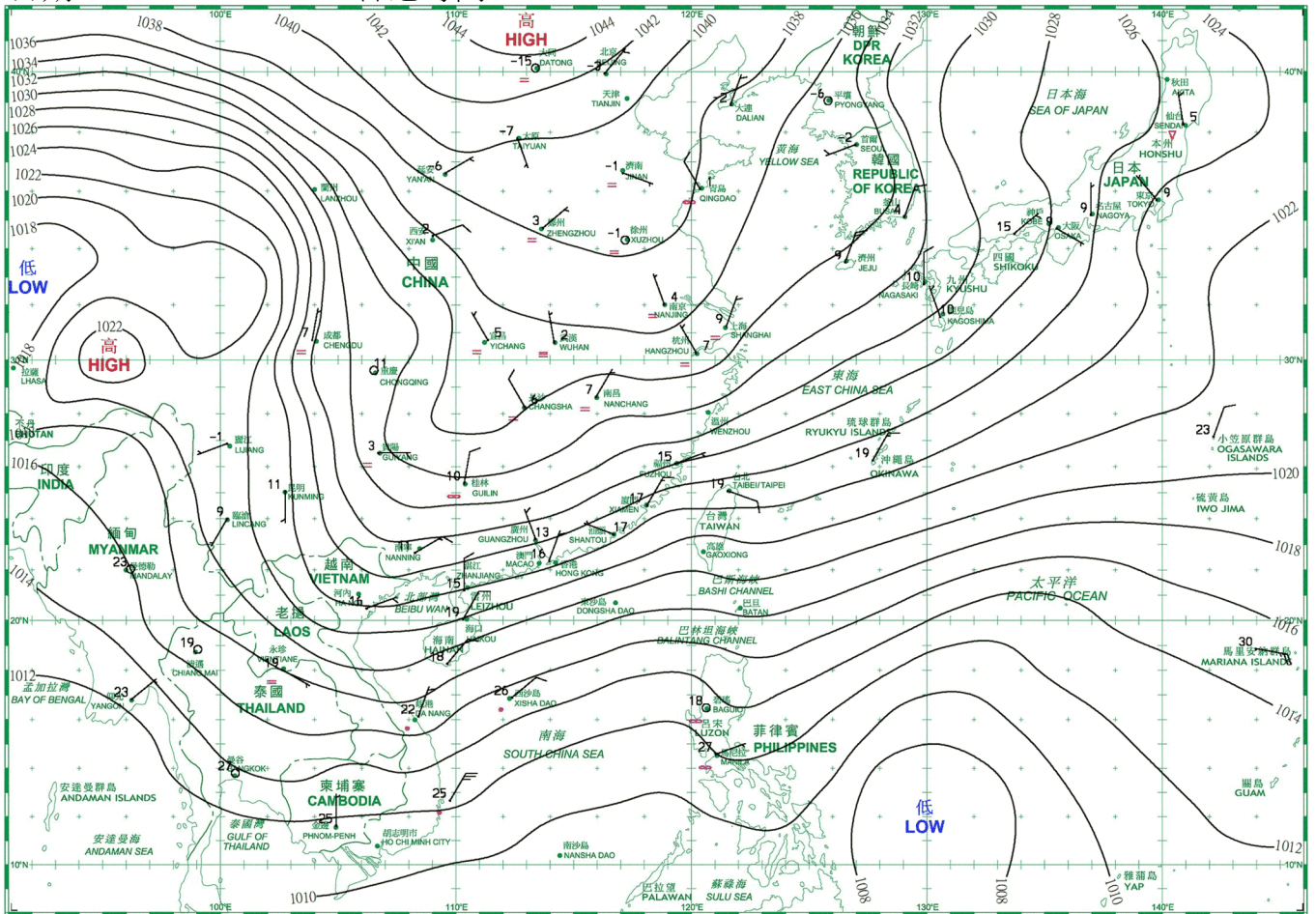
日期/Date: 28.11.2020 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 29.11.2020 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 30.11.2020 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



4.1.1 二零二零年十一月香港氣象觀測摘錄(一)

4.1.1 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 1), November 2020

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				
十一月 November	百帕斯卡 hPa	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%	毫米 mm
1	1015.9	27.8	24.0	21.9	18.5	72	31	-
2	1015.2	29.5	25.3	22.6	17.9	64	51	-
3	1017.0	26.4	23.6	21.5	17.6	69	70	0.1
4	1017.5	26.1	23.0	21.2	17.0	69	59	0.4
5	1017.7	25.6	22.9	21.2	16.8	69	26	-
6	1016.0	28.6	24.7	21.3	18.2	68	28	-
7	1015.5	30.2	26.8	23.6	17.2	56	33	-
8	1017.2	27.5	25.7	23.9	17.0	59	81	-
9	1017.9	26.1	23.7	22.1	15.2	60	75	Tr
10	1019.3	24.5	22.9	21.6	14.7	61	87	-
11	1020.8	25.3	22.5	21.2	16.2	68	44	-
12	1018.9	25.9	22.2	19.9	15.2	66	17	-
13	1016.8	25.7	22.9	21.0	14.9	62	71	0.4
14	1017.5	25.0	23.3	22.5	16.3	65	88	-
15	1019.2	24.7	23.0	21.7	18.6	77	84	Tr
16	1017.9	27.7	24.0	21.9	19.2	75	34	-
17	1015.4	26.4	24.2	22.7	20.0	78	79	Tr
18	1013.1	28.5	24.9	23.4	21.3	81	85	1.0
19	1011.9	28.7	25.3	23.4	22.9	86	68	Tr
20	1012.6	29.5	25.9	24.2	22.9	84	66	-
21	1014.8	25.2	23.5	22.7	21.5	88	89	2.0
22	1017.2	28.2	24.8	22.6	21.6	83	48	1.1
23	1019.6	24.0	23.0	22.4	20.2	84	88	Tr
24	1019.4	25.9	23.3	22.2	19.5	79	78	-
25	1018.9	26.6	23.5	21.7	19.2	77	56	-
26	1019.3	28.0	24.0	21.9	19.6	77	30	-
27	1020.6	25.8	22.8	20.8	16.9	70	26	-
28	1022.1	22.7	20.4	18.4	14.2	68	81	-
29	1021.8	23.0	20.0	18.0	12.9	64	79	-
30	1022.5	22.3	19.2	16.4	12.4	65	64	0.1
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1017.7	26.4	23.5	21.7	17.8	71	60	5.1
正常* Normal*	1017.7	24.1	21.8	19.8	16.0	71	54	37.6
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory							

天文台於十一月十九日 16 時 10 分錄得本月最低氣壓 1009.3 百帕斯卡。

The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 1009.3 hectopascals at 1610 HKT on 19 November.

天文台於十一月七日 14 時 33 分錄得本月最高氣溫 30.2 °C。

The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 30.2 °C at 1433 HKT on 7 November.

天文台於十一月三十日 8 時 29 分錄得本月最低氣溫 16.4 °C。

The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 16.4 °C at 0829 HKT on 30 November.

天文台於十一月二十一日 6 時 55 分錄得本月最高1分鐘平均降雨率 18 毫米/小時。

The maximum 1-minute mean rainfall rate recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 18 millimetres per hour at 0655 HKT on 21 November.

* 1981-2010 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/cis/normal/1981_2010/normals.htm)

* 1981-2010 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (https://www.hko.gov.hk/en/cis/normal/1981_2010/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 二零二零年十一月香港氣象觀測摘錄(二)

4.1.2 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 2), November 2020

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
十一月 November	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	10.1	18.53	3.8	060	22.4
2	0	9.7	18.27	5.0	360	21.4
3	0	3.1	11.50	2.2	360	29.8
4	0	9.6	17.14	4.0	070	39.5
5	0	10.2	19.15	3.4	070	33.8
6	3	10.1	18.03	3.7	060	14.6
7	0	10.2	18.12	5.8	360	18.5
8	0	3.1	12.07	4.5	070	25.8
9	0	7.2	14.41	4.8	070	34.8
10	0	-	7.77	3.1	070	34.5
11	0	9.6	16.92	4.0	070	36.5
12	0	10.1	19.13	4.3	070	26.9
13	0	1.5	8.44	2.6	360	27.9
14	0	0.5	6.27	2.4	060	28.9
15	0	1.5	9.94	2.2	070	33.8
16	0	10.1	17.91	2.7	050	21.7
17	0	7.1	15.18	3.0	060	24.5
18	0	6.1	13.92	1.8	040	19.8
19	0	5.1	11.77	1.8	030	9.8
20	0	7.1	15.10	3.1	050	9.9
21	0	0.7	4.42	1.4	070	33.7
22	0	8.0	16.65	3.4	060	19.8
23	0	-	2.01	1.3	070	44.8
24	4	6.0	13.94	2.9	070	28.9
25	1	9.8	17.00	3.6	060	29.1
26	0	9.7	16.79	3.1	070	21.8
27	0	9.7	16.96	4.3	360	26.9
28	0	5.2	10.21	3.1	360	29.3
29	0	4.6	12.90	3.4	360	30.0
30	0	6.9	13.76	3.3	360	27.9
平均/總值 Mean/Total	8	192.6	13.81	98.0	070	26.9
正常* Normal*	117.2 §	180.1	12.28	99.5	080	27.0
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^	

橫瀾島於十一月二十三日 5 時 8 分錄得本月最高陣風 69 公里/小時，風向 070 度。

The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 69 kilometres per hour from 070 degrees at 0508 HKT on 23 November.

低能見度是指能見度低於 8 公里，不包括出現霧、薄霧或降水。

- 在2004年及以前，香港國際機場的能見度讀數是基於專業氣象觀測員每小時的觀測數據。在2005年及以後，讀數是採用位於機場南跑道中間的能見度儀表在每小時前10分鐘的平均數據。這與使用儀器觀測來改進能見度評估的國際趨勢是一致的。
- 在2007年10月10日前曾出現於此摘錄內香港國際機場2005年及以後的低能見度時數資料乃基於專業氣象觀測員每小時的觀測數據。有關資料已於2007年10月10日起改為以機場南跑道中間之能見度儀表在每小時前10分鐘的平均數據計算。

Reduced visibility refers to visibility below 8 kilometres when there is no fog, mist, or precipitation.

- The visibility readings at the Hong Kong International Airport are based on hourly observations by professional meteorological observers in 2004 and before, and average readings over the 10-minute period before the clock hour of the visibility meter near the middle of the south runway from 2005 onwards. The change of the data source in 2005 is an improvement of the visibility assessment using instrumented observations following the international trend.
- Before 10 October 2007, the number of hours of reduced visibility at the Hong Kong International Airport in 2005 and thereafter displayed in this summary was based on hourly visibility observations by professional meteorological observers. Since 10 October 2007, the data have been revised using the average visibility readings over the 10-minute period before the clock hour, as recorded by the visibility meter near the middle of the south runway.

^ 如橫瀾島未能提供數據，則以長洲或其他鄰近氣象站的數據作補充，以計算盛行風向和平均風速。

^ In case the data are not available from Waglan Island, observations of Cheung Chau or other nearby weather stations will be incorporated in computing the Prevailing Wind Direction and Mean Wind Speed.

* 1981-2010 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/cis/normal/1981_2010/normals.htm)

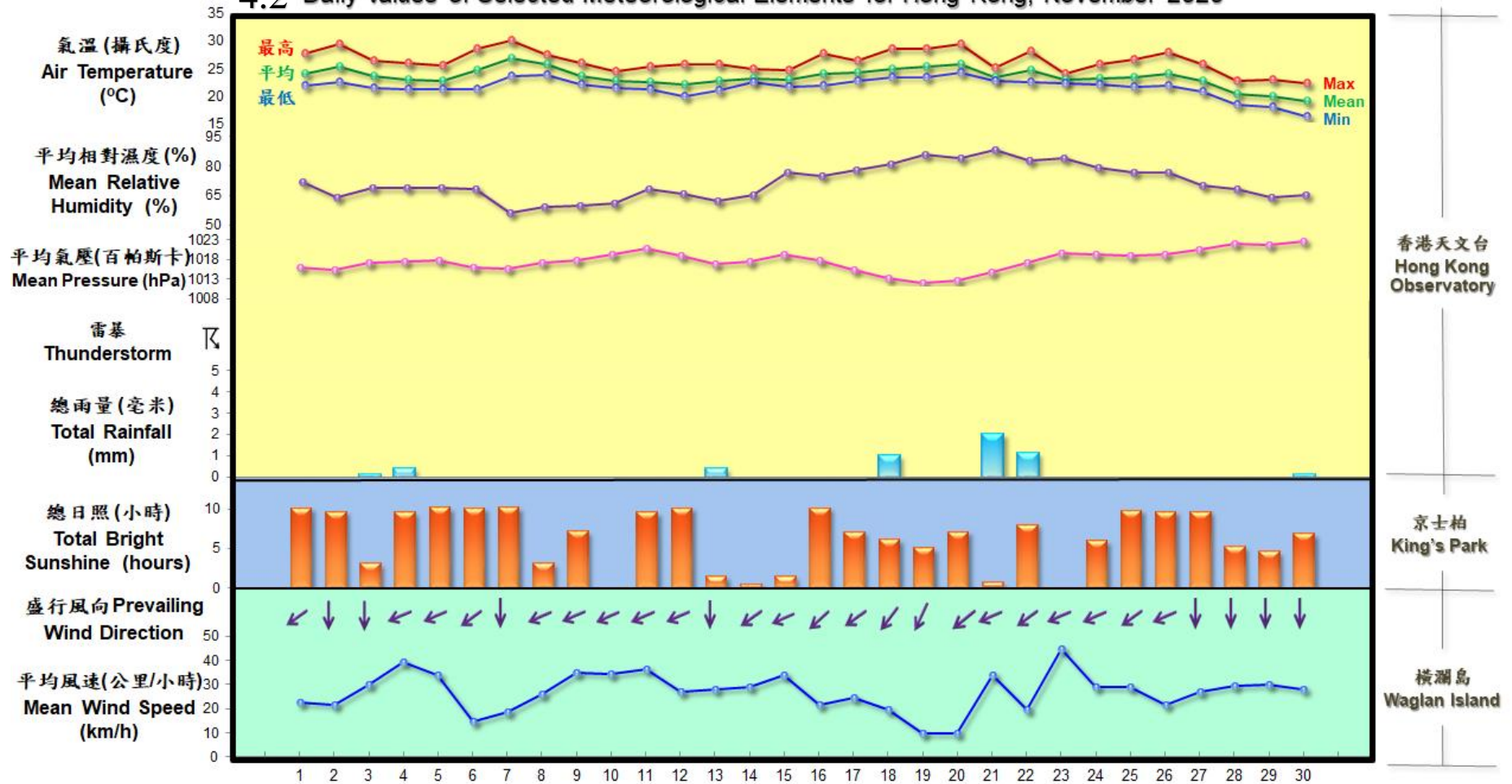
* 1981-2010 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (https://www.hko.gov.hk/en/cis/normal/1981_2010/normals.htm)

§ 1997-2019 平均值

§ 1997-2019 Mean value

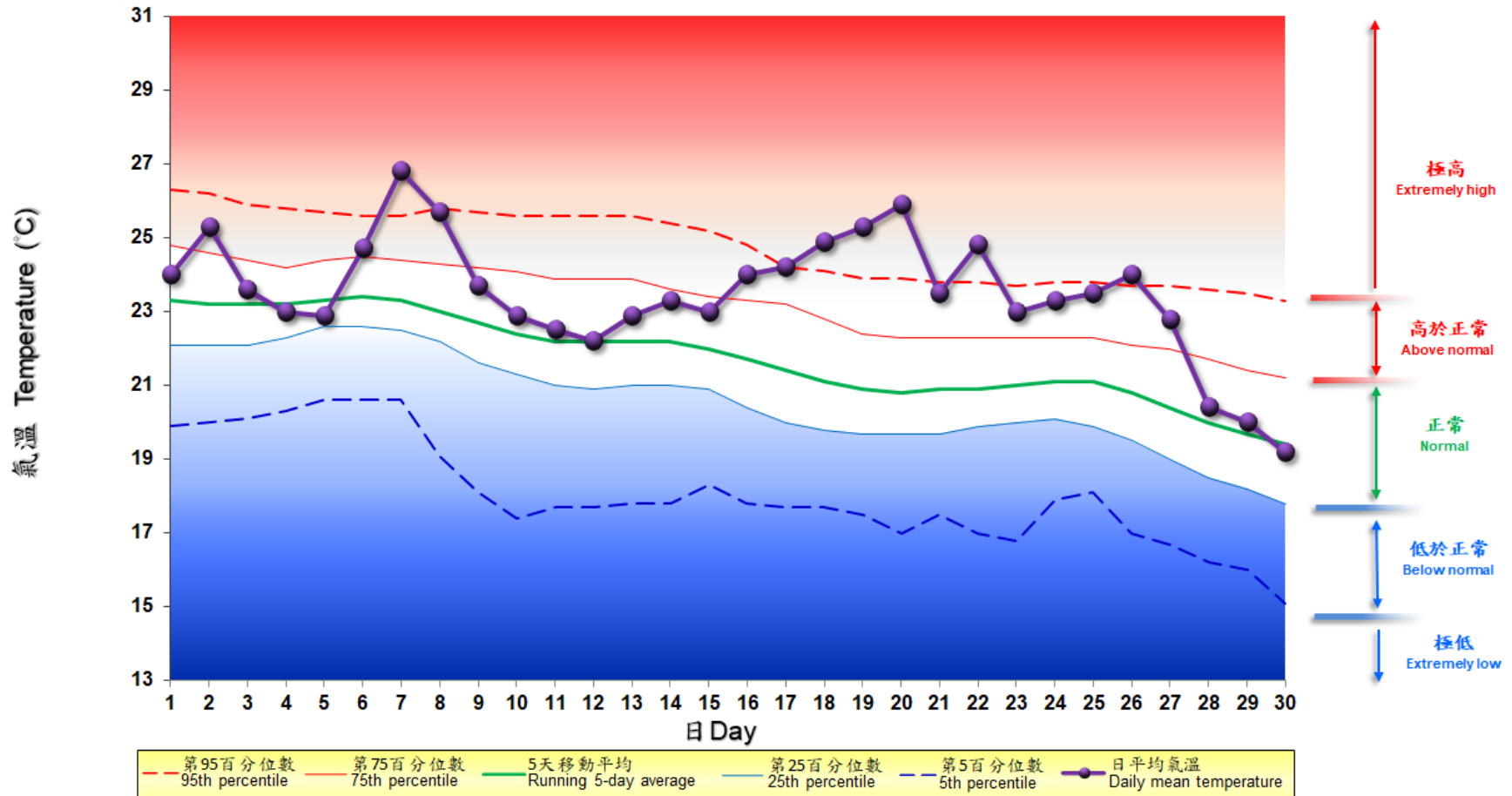
4.2 2020年11月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄

4.2 Daily Values of Selected Meteorological Elements for Hong Kong, November 2020



4.3 2020年11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 November 2020



備註:

極高: 高於第 95 百分位數
 高於正常: 介乎第 75 和第 95 百分位數之間
 正常: 介乎第 25 和第 75 百分位數之間
 低於正常: 介乎第 5 和第 25 百分位數之間
 極低: 低於第 5 百分位數
 百分位數值及 5 天移動平均值是基於 1981 至 2010 年的數據計算所得

Remarks:

Extremely high: above 95th percentile
 Above normal: between 75th and 95th percentile
 Normal: between 25th and 75th percentile
 Below normal: between 5th and 25th percentile
 Extremely low: below 5th percentile
 Percentile and 5-day running average values are computed based on the data from 1981 to 2010

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