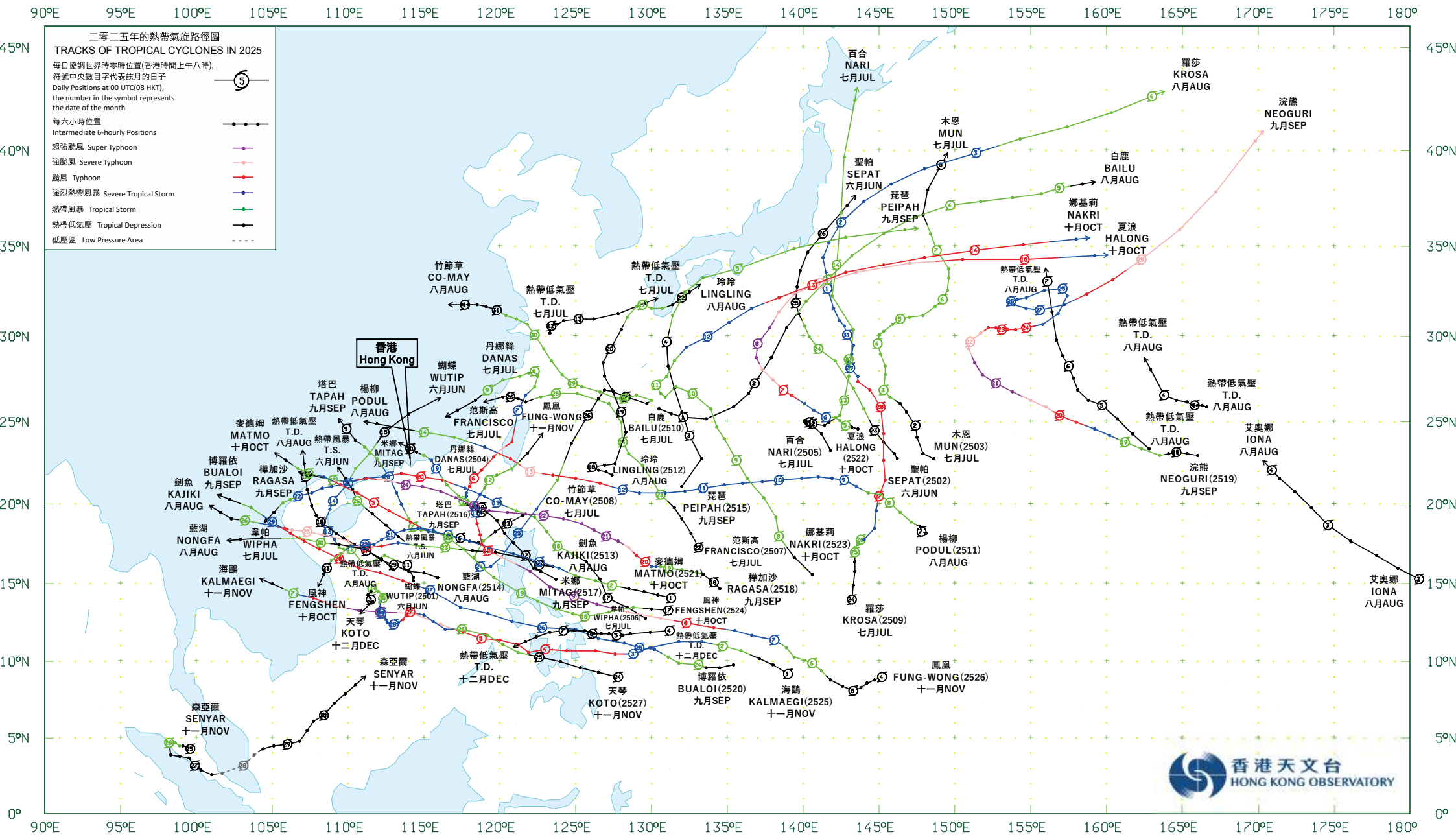

二零二五年的熱帶氣旋路徑圖
TRACKS OF TROPICAL CYCLONES IN 2025
每日協調世界時零時位置(香港時間上午八時),
符號中央數目字代表該月的日子
Daily Positions at 00 UTC(08 HKT),
the number in the symbol represents
the date of the month
每六小時位置
Intermediate 6-hourly Positions
超強颱風 Super Typhoon
強颱風 Severe Typhoon
颱風 Typhoon
強烈熱帶風暴 Severe Tropical Storm
熱帶風暴 Tropical Storm
熱帶低氣壓 Tropical Depression
低壓區 Low Pressure Area
香港 Hong Kong
百合 NARI 七月JUL
羅莎 KROSA 八月AUG
浣熊 NEOGURI 九月SEP
木恩 MUN 七月JUL
聖帕 SEPAT 六月JUN
琵琶 PEIPAH 九月SEP
白鹿 BAILU 八月AUG
娜基莉 NAKRI 十月OCT
夏浪 HALONG 十月OCT
熱帶低氣壓 T.D. 八月AUG
竹節草 CO-MAY 八月AUG
熱帶低氣壓 T.D. 七月JUL
熱帶低氣壓 T.D. 七月JUL
玲玲 LINGLING 八月AUG
丹娜絲 DANAS 七月JUL
蝴蝶 WUTIP 六月JUN
楊柳 PODUL 八月AUG
塔巴 TAPAH 九月SEP
范斯高 FRANCISCO 七月JUL
鳳凰 FUNG-WONG 十一月NOV
麥德姆 MATMO 十月OCT
熱帶低氣壓 T.D. 八月AUG
熱帶風暴 T.S. 六月JUN
米娜 MITAG 九月SEP
博羅依 BUALOI 九月SEP
樺加沙 RAGASA 九月SEP
劍魚 KAJIKI 八月AUG
藍湖 NONGFA 八月AUG
韋帕 WIPHA 七月JUL
海鷗 KALMAEGI 十一月NOV
風神 FENGSHEN 十月OCT
天琴 KOTO 十二月DEC
森亞爾 SENYAR 十一月NOV
熱帶低氣壓 T.D. 十二月DEC
白鹿 BAILU(2510) 七月JUL
玲玲 LINGLING(2512) 八月AUG
竹節草 CO-MAY(2508) 七月JUL
琵琶 PEIPAH(2515) 九月SEP
百合 NARI(2505) 七月JUL
夏浪 HALONG (2522) 十月OCT
木恩 MUN(2503) 七月JUL
聖帕 SEPAT(2502) 六月JUN
浣熊 NEOGURI(2519) 九月SEP
艾奧娜 IONA 八月AUG
楊柳 PODUL(2511) 八月AUG
娜基莉 NAKRI(2523) 十月OCT
范斯高 FRANCISCO(2507) 七月JUL
樺加沙 RAGASA(2518) 九月SEP
羅莎 KROSA(2509) 七月JUL
鳳凰 FUNG-WONG(2526) 十一月NOV
海鷗 KALMAEGI(2525) 十一月NOV
博羅依 BUALOI(2520) 九月SEP
天琴 KOTO(2527) 十一月NOV
森亞爾 SENYAR 十一月NOV
塔巴 TAPAH(2516) 九月SEP
熱帶風暴 T.S. 六月JUN
熱帶低氣壓 T.D. 八月AUG
蝴蝶 WUTIP(2501) 六月JUN
藍湖 NONGFA(2514) 八月AUG
劍魚 KAJIKI(2513) 八月AUG
麥德姆 MATMO(2521) 十月OCT
米娜 MITAG(2517) 九月SEP
韋帕 WIPHA(2506) 七月JUL
風神 FENGSHEN(2524) 十月OCT
熱帶低氣壓 T.D. 十二月DEC
香港天文台
HONG KONG OBSERVATORY

2025年熱帶氣旋

35個 **熱帶氣旋**
影響北太平洋西部及南海
平均: 29 - 30個

14個 **達到颱風或以上強度**
平均: 14 - 15個

14個 **熱帶氣旋影響香港**
平均: 約6個



每小時
230公里
905百帕
2025 年最強熱帶氣旋
超強颱風樺加沙 (2518)

1189.6毫米
2025年熱帶氣旋為香港帶來的雨量
平均: 704.2 毫米

香港天文台
HONG KONG OBSERVATORY

Tropical Cyclones 2025

35 ***Tropical Cyclones***

affected the western North Pacific and the South China Sea
Normal: 29 - 30

14 ***Reached Typhoon Intensity or Above***

Normal: 14 - 15

14 ***Tropical Cyclones Affected Hong Kong***

Normal: about 6

230 ***km/h***

905 ***hPa***

Strongest Tropical Cyclone in 2025

Super Typhoon Ragasa (2518)

1189.6 ***mm***

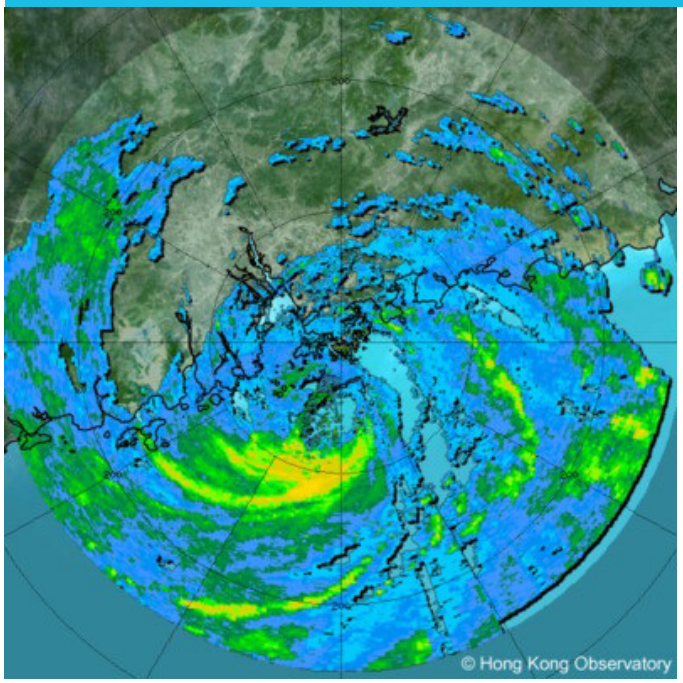
Rainfall Brought by Tropical Cyclones to HK

Normal: 704.2 mm

香港天文台
HONG KONG OBSERVATORY

2025年香港風季焦點

7月的颱風 韋帕



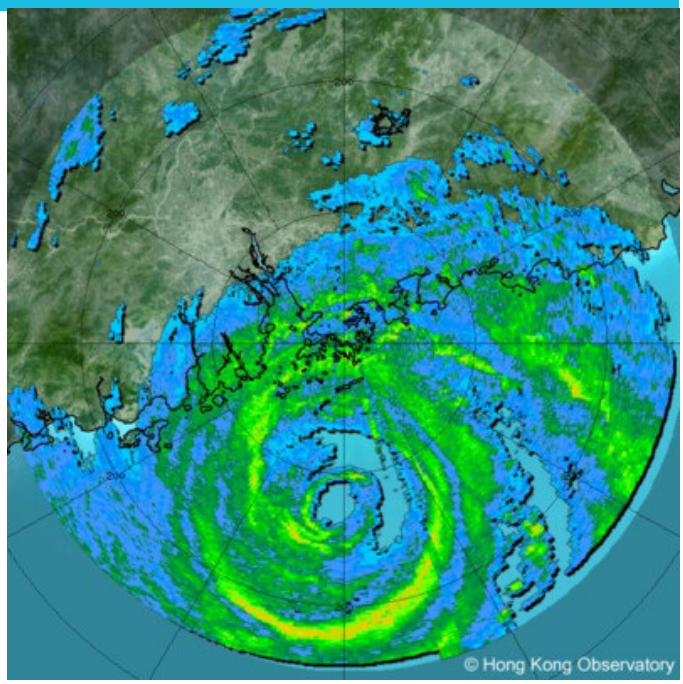
年內**第一個十號信號**

亦是年內為香港帶來
最多雨量的熱帶氣旋
總雨量達**238.3**毫米

9月的超強颱風 樺加沙

年內**第二個十號信號**

平了1964年兩度發出
最高信號的紀錄

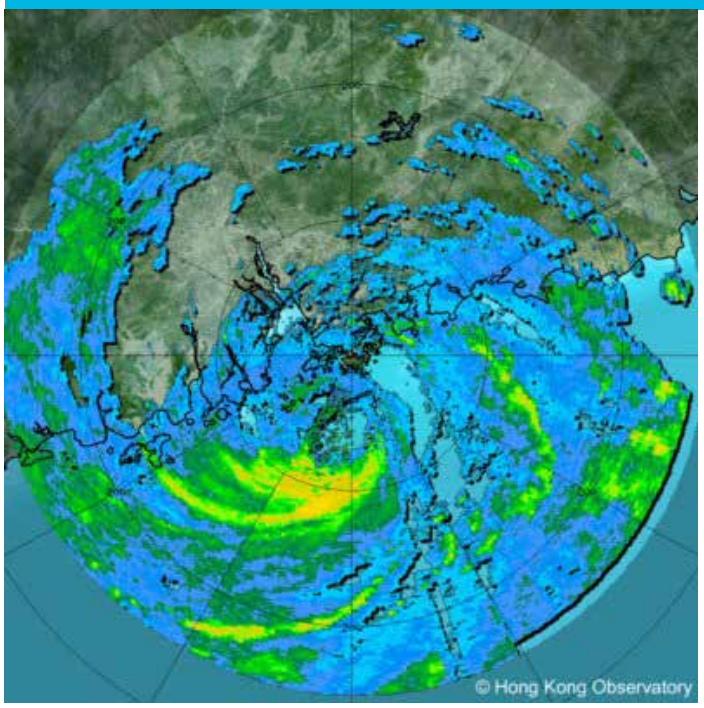


全年共
14個熱帶氣旋影響香港
為長期年平均約6個的兩倍以上，是1946年以來**最多**

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Highlights of 2025 Hong Kong Tropical Cyclone Season

Typhoon Wipha in July

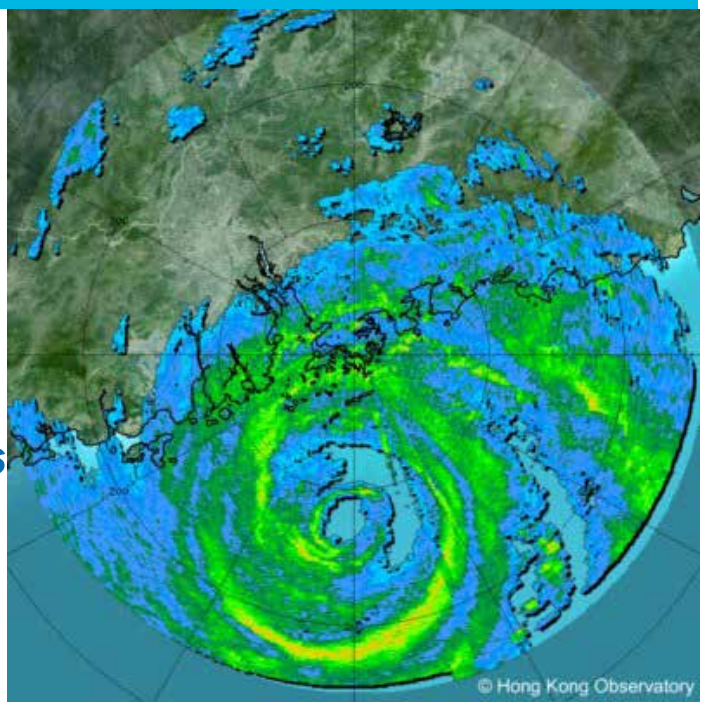


1st No. 10 Signal
in the year

Also the **wettest**
tropical cyclone affecting HK in the year, with a total rainfall of **238.3** *mm*

SuperT Ragasa in September

2nd No. 10 Signal
in the year, tying the previous record in 1964



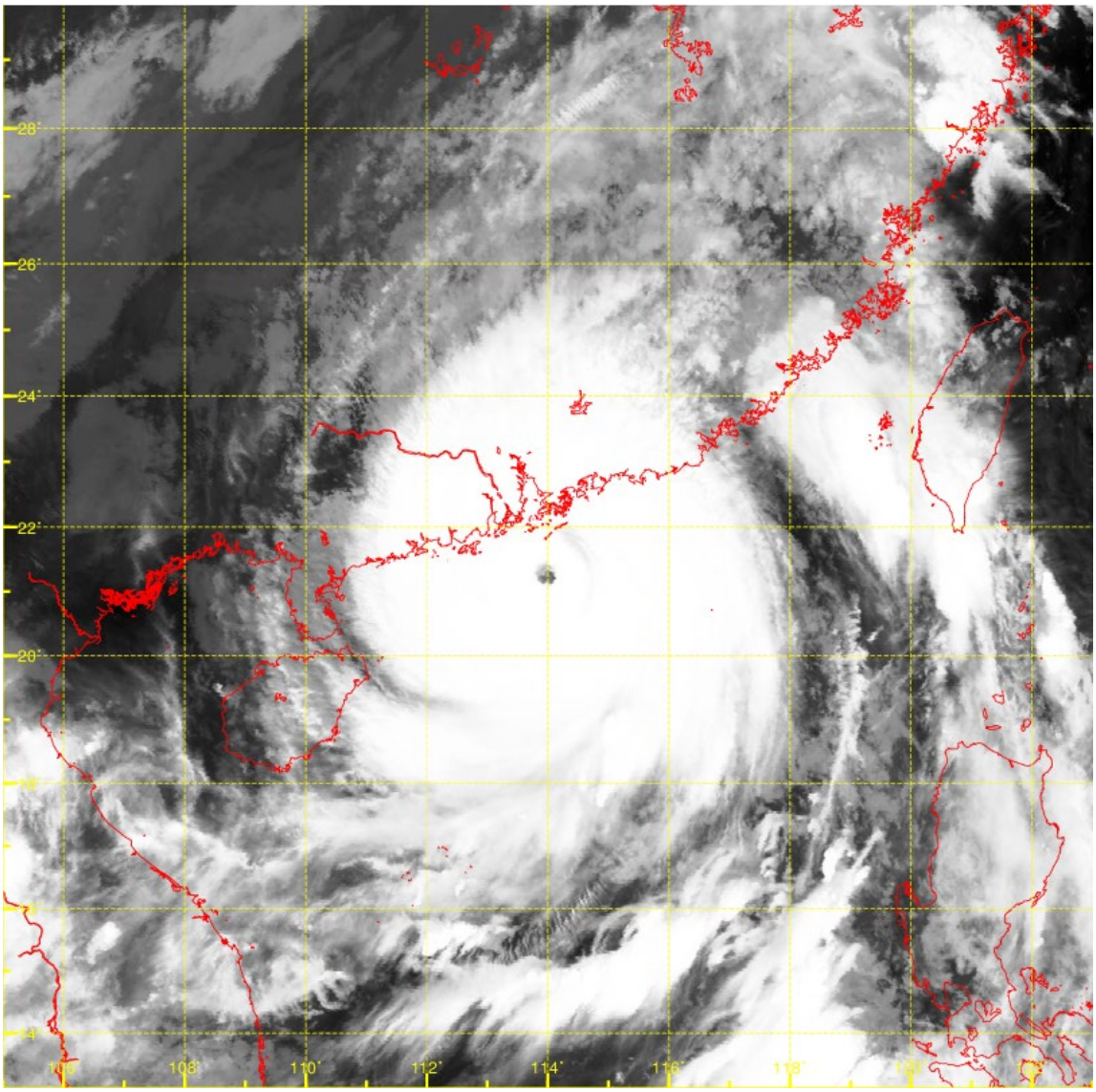
A total of **14** *tropical cyclones affected HK in the year, more than double of the long-term average of 6 per year, the* **highest annual number** *since 1946*

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二零二五年熱帶氣旋

TROPICAL CYCLONES IN 2025



二零二六年九月出版
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551.515.2:551.506.1(512.317)

封面

二零二五年九月二十四日早上6時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時樺加沙(2518)在香港以南約120公里掠過。

〔此衛星圖像接收自日本氣象廳的向日葵9號衛星。〕

Cover

Infra-red satellite imagery at around 6:00 a.m. on 24 September 2025 when Ragasa (2518) skirted past about 120 km south of Hong Kong.

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

目錄

		頁
1. 引言		
1.1	熱帶氣旋刊物的沿革	26
1.2	熱帶氣旋等級	27
1.3	熱帶氣旋命名	27
1.4	資料來源	28
1.5	年報內容	28
1.6	香港的熱帶氣旋警告系統	29
2. 二零二五年熱帶氣旋概述		
2.1	二零二五年的熱帶氣旋回顧	39
2.2	每月概述	40
3. 二零二五年影響香港的熱帶氣旋		
3.1	強烈熱帶風暴蝴蝶(2501)：二零二五年六月十日至十五日	73
3.2	熱帶風暴：二零二五年六月二十五日至二十七日	85
3.3	強颱風丹娜絲(2504)：二零二五年七月四日至九日	92
3.4	颱風韋帕(2506)：二零二五年七月十六日至二十三日	102
3.5	強颱風楊柳(2511)：二零二五年八月七日至十五日	133
3.6	熱帶低氣壓：二零二五年八月十六日至十九日	141
3.7	強颱風劍魚(2513)：二零二五年八月二十二日至二十七日	149
3.8	熱帶風暴藍湖(2514)：二零二五年八月二十八日至三十一日	157
3.9	強烈熱帶風暴塔巴(2516)：二零二五年九月五日至九日	164
3.10	強烈熱帶風暴米娜(2517)：二零二五年九月十六日至二十日	185
3.11	超強颱風樺加沙(2518)：二零二五年九月十八日至二十五日	196
3.12	颱風麥德姆(2521)：二零二五年十月一日至七日	253
3.13	強烈熱帶風暴風神(2524)：二零二五年十月十七日至二十三日	265
3.14	超強颱風鳳凰(2526)：二零二五年十一月四日至十三日	276
4. 熱帶氣旋統計表		284
5. 二零二五年熱帶氣旋的位置及強度數據		304
附件一：	颱風韋帕(2506)、強烈熱帶風暴塔巴(2516)及超強颱風樺加沙(2518)引致香港直接經濟損失的估算	336

CONTENTS

		page
1.	INTRODUCTION	
1.1	Evolution of tropical cyclone publications	30
1.2	Classification of tropical cyclones	31
1.3	Naming of tropical cyclones	31
1.4	Data sources	32
1.5	Content	32
1.6	Hong Kong's Tropical Cyclone Warning System	33
2.	TROPICAL CYCLONE OVERVIEW FOR 2025	
2.1	Review of tropical cyclones in 2025	51
2.2	Monthly overview	52
3.	TROPICAL CYCLONES AFFECTING HONG KONG IN 2025	
3.1	Severe Tropical Storm Wutip (2501): 10 to 15 June 2025	74
3.2	Tropical Storm: 25 to 27 June 2025	86
3.3	Severe Typhoon Danas (2504): 4 to 9 July 2025	93
3.4	Typhoon Wipha (2506): 16 to 23 July 2025	104
3.5	Severe Typhoon Podul (2511): 7 to 15 August 2025	134
3.6	Tropical Depression: 16 to 19 August 2025	142
3.7	Severe Typhoon Kajiki (2513): 22 to 27 August 2025	150
3.8	Tropical Storm Nongfa (2514): 28 to 31 August 2025	158
3.9	Severe Tropical Storm Tapah (2516): 5 to 9 September 2025	166
3.10	Severe Tropical Storm Mitag (2517): 16 to 20 September 2025	186
3.11	Super Typhoon Ragasa (2518): 18 to 25 September 2025	199
3.12	Typhoon Matmo (2521): 1 to 7 October 2025	254
3.13	Severe Tropical Storm Fengshen (2524): 17 to 23 October 2025	266
3.14	Super Typhoon Fung-wong (2526): 4 to 13 November 2025	277
4.	TROPICAL CYCLONE STATISTICS AND TABLES	285
5.	TROPICAL CYCLONE POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA, 2025	306
Annex 1:	Estimated Direct Economic Losses in Hong Kong caused by Typhoon Wipha (2506), Severe Tropical Storm Tapah (2516) and Super Typhoon Ragasa (2518)	340

圖

		頁
卷首插圖:	二零二五年北太平洋西部及南海區域的熱帶氣旋路徑圖 二零二五年熱帶氣旋 二零二五年香港風季焦點	
1.1	年報內提及的測風站及潮汐測量站之分佈地點	38
2.1	二零二五年在北太平洋西部及南海區域的熱帶氣旋出現次數之每月分佈	65
2.2a	二零二五年六月至八月期間八個影響香港的熱帶氣旋的路徑圖	66
2.2b	二零二五年九月至十一月期間六個影響香港的熱帶氣旋的路徑圖	66
2.3	二零二五年九月二十二日上午2時左右超強颱風樺加沙(2518)的紅外線衛星圖片	67
2.4	二零二五年十一月二十五日晚上8時左右熱帶氣旋森亞爾的紅外線衛星圖片	68
3.1.1	二零二五年六月十日至十五日蝴蝶(2501)的路徑圖	79
3.1.2	二零二五年六月十一日至十五日的雨量分佈	80
3.1.3a	二零二五年六月十四日晚上11時50分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速	81
3.1.3b	二零二五年六月十五日下午12時10分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速	82
3.1.4	二零二五年六月十三日下午2時左右的可見光衛星圖片	83
3.1.5	二零二五年六月十五日上午5時正的雷達回波圖像	84
3.2.1	二零二五年六月二十五日至二十七日熱帶風暴的路徑圖	89
3.2.2	二零二五年六月二十五日至二十六日的雨量分佈	90
3.2.3	二零二五年六月二十六日上午8時左右的紅外線衛星圖片	91
3.3.1	二零二五年七月四日至九日丹娜絲(2504)的路徑圖	98
3.3.2	二零二五年七月六日晚上11時左右的紅外線衛星圖片	99
3.3.3	二零二五年七月十日上午9時36分的雷達回波圖像	100
3.3.4	二零二五年七月九日至十二日的雨量分佈	101
3.4.1a	二零二五年七月十六日至二十三日韋帕(2506)的路徑圖	111
3.4.1b	韋帕(2506)接近香港時的路徑圖	112
3.4.2	二零二五年七月十六日至二十三日韋帕(2506)之估計最高持續風速的時間序列	113
3.4.3	二零二五年七月十九日至二十一日的雨量分佈	114
3.4.4a	二零二五年七月二十日上午9時左右的可見光衛星圖片	115
3.4.4b	二零二五年七月二十日上午9時左右的紅外線彩色衛星圖片	116
3.4.5a	二零二五年七月二十日上午9時18分的雷達回波與上午9時12分至17分之間雲對地閃電位置的疊加圖像	117

3.4.5b	二零二五年七月二十日上午11時正的雷達回波圖像	118
3.4.6a	二零二五年七月二十日上午10時正香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速	119
3.4.6b	二零二五年七月二十日上午11時35分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速	120
3.4.6c	二零二五年七月二十日下午12時15分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速	121
3.4.7	二零二五年七月十九日至二十一日的長洲泳灘、橫瀾島及昂坪錄得的十分鐘平均風速	122
3.4.8	二零二五年七月十九日至二十一日香港天文台、長洲及橫瀾島錄得的海平面氣壓	123
3.4.9	二零二五年七月十九日至二十一日大埔滘、尖鼻咀及大廟灣錄得的潮位及風暴潮	124
3.4.10	韋帕襲港期間，本港多處有樹木倒塌	125
3.4.11	韋帕襲港期間，沙田廣善街一個露天停車場有一棵約10米高的大樹塌下	126
3.4.12	韋帕襲港期間，北角有大廈一幅40米乘10米的外牆棚架倒塌	127
3.4.13	韋帕襲港期間，北角有停車場的一幅100米乘20米外圍棚架倒塌	128
3.4.14	韋帕襲港期間，黃大仙及大埔道路出現水浸	129
3.4.15	韋帕襲港期間，汀九橋有燈柱倒下	130
3.4.16	韋帕襲港期間，打鼓嶺有農田設施被吹倒	131
3.4.17	韋帕襲港期間，堅尼地城海傍有一艘三層高的觀光客輪在風浪中漂浮並撞上碼頭	132
3.5.1	二零二五年八月七日至十五日楊柳(2511)的路徑圖	137
3.5.2	二零二五年八月十三日至十四日的雨量分佈	138
3.5.3	二零二五年八月十三日早上5時左右的紅外線衛星圖片	139
3.5.4	二零二五年八月十四日上午8時正的雷達回波圖像	140
3.6.1	二零二五年八月十六日至十九日熱帶低氣壓的路徑圖	145
3.6.2	二零二五年八月十六日至十七日的雨量分佈	146
3.6.3	二零二五年八月十七日早上5時左右的紅外線衛星圖片	147
3.6.4	二零二五年八月十七日下午1時正的雷達回波圖像	148
3.7.1	二零二五年八月二十二日至二十七日劍魚(2513)的路徑圖	153
3.7.2	二零二五年八月二十四日下午5時左右的紅外線衛星圖片	154
3.7.3a	二零二五年八月二十三日下午4時30分的雷達回波圖像	155

3.7.3b	二零二五年八月二十三日晚上9時48分的雷達回波圖像	156
3.8.1	二零二五年八月二十八日至三十一日藍湖(2514)的路徑圖	161
3.8.2	二零二五年八月三十日早上8時左右的紅外線衛星圖片	162
3.8.3	二零二五年八月二十八日晚上11時06分的雷達回波圖像	163
3.9.1a	二零二五年九月五日至九日塔巴(2516)的路徑圖	171
3.9.1b	塔巴(2516)接近香港時的路徑圖	172
3.9.2	二零二五年九月五日至九日的雨量分佈	173
3.9.3a	二零二五年九月八日早上8時30分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速	174
3.9.3b	二零二五年九月八日早上9時正香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速	175
3.9.4	二零二五年九月七日至九日的長洲、西貢及香港國際機場錄得的十分鐘平均風速	176
3.9.5	二零二五年九月七日至九日尖鼻咀錄得的潮位及風暴潮	177
3.9.6a	二零二五年九月八日上午2時左右的紅外線衛星圖片	178
3.9.6b	二零二五年九月八日上午2時左右的紅外線彩色衛星圖片	179
3.9.7a	二零二五年九月八日上午1時06分的雷達回波與上午1時正至1時05分之間雲對地閃電位置的疊加圖像	180
3.9.7b	二零二五年九月八日早上8時正的雷達回波圖像	181
3.9.8	薄扶林道有大樹倒塌	182
3.9.9	九龍灣啟福道有私家車在行駛期間，被一條水喉擊中	183
3.9.10	彩園邨/彩蒲苑往粉錦公路行人隧道出現水浸	184
3.10.1	二零二五年九月十六日至二十日米娜(2517)的路徑圖	190
3.10.2	二零二五年九月十七日至二十日的雨量分佈	191
3.10.3a	二零二五年九月十九日下午4時05分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速	192
3.10.3b	二零二五年九月二十日上午4時05分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速	193
3.10.4	二零二五年九月十九日上午8時左右的紅外線衛星圖片	194
3.10.5	二零二五年九月二十日上午5時正的雷達回波圖像	195
3.11.1a	二零二五年九月十八日至二十五日樺加沙(2518)的路徑圖	207
3.11.1b	樺加沙(2518)接近香港時的路徑圖	208
3.11.2a	二零二五年九月十八日至二十五日樺加沙(2518)之估計最高持續風速的時間序列	209
3.11.2b	二零二五年九月十八日至二十五日樺加沙(2518)之估計最低海平面氣壓的時間序列	210

3.11.3	二零二五年九月二十二日至二十五日的雨量分佈	211
3.11.4a	二零二五年九月二十二日上午2時左右的紅外線衛星圖片	212
3.11.4b	二零二五年九月二十二日晚上10時30分左右的紅外線衛星圖片	213
3.11.4c	二零二五年九月二十三日下午2時20分左右的紅外線衛星圖片	214
3.11.5	政府飛行服務隊於九月二十三日派出定翼機到樺加沙的中心附近進行觀測	215
3.11.6a	二零二五年九月二十三日晚上10時12分的雷達回波圖像	216
3.11.6b	二零二五年九月二十四日早上7時12分的雷達回波圖像	217
3.11.6c	二零二五年九月二十三至二十四日樺加沙掠過香港以南海域期間的雷達回波圖像及風力結構變化示意圖	218
3.11.7a	二零二五年九月二十四日上午6時22分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速	219
3.11.7b	二零二五年九月二十四日上午7時09分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速	220
3.11.7c	二零二五年九月二十四日上午10時32分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速	221
3.11.8	二零二五年九月二十三日至二十五日的長洲、橫瀾島及昂坪錄得的十分鐘平均風速	222
3.11.9	二零二五年九月二十三日至二十五日香港天文台、長洲及橫瀾島錄得的海平面氣壓	223
3.11.10	二零二五年九月二十三日至二十五日香港各潮汐站錄得的最高潮位及根據政府部門、新聞及社交媒體的水浸報告	224
3.11.11	二零二五年九月二十三日至二十五日鯽魚涌、尖鼻咀及大埔滘錄得的潮位及風暴潮	225
3.11.12a	樺加沙襲港期間，本港多處有樹木倒塌	226
3.11.12b	樺加沙襲港期間，本港有多條路段因塌樹需要封閉	227
3.11.13	樺加沙襲港期間，何文田愛民邨有一棵約30米高的大樹塌下	228
3.11.14	樺加沙襲港期間，何文田窩打老道有大廈頂層一幅面積20米乘30米的外牆棚架受損	229
3.11.15	樺加沙襲港期間，九龍塘有小學的圍牆倒塌	230
3.11.16	樺加沙襲港期間，九龍塘有獨立屋的外牆被塌樹壓毀	231
3.11.17	樺加沙襲港期間，尖沙咀有大廈的玻璃幕牆受損	232
3.11.18	樺加沙襲港期間，深井有住宅大廈外牆牆磚剝落	233
3.11.19	樺加沙襲港期間，將軍澳有地盤貨櫃遭強風吹落海中	234

3.11.20	受樺加沙引致的風暴潮影響，大澳水位明顯上升	235
3.11.21	受樺加沙引致的風暴潮影響，鯉魚門三家村水位明顯上升	236
3.11.22	受樺加沙引致的風暴潮影響，屯門嘉和里水位明顯上升	237
3.11.23	受樺加沙引致的風暴潮影響，沙田城門河水位明顯上升	238
3.11.24	受樺加沙引致的風暴潮影響，大埔林村河水位明顯上升	239
3.11.25	樺加沙襲港期間，柴灣防波堤有大浪拍岸	240
3.11.26	樺加沙襲港期間，柴灣杏花邨岸邊有大浪拍岸	241
3.11.27	樺加沙襲港期間，長洲東灣有巨浪拍岸	242
3.11.28	受樺加沙引發的越堤浪影響，香港仔有酒店玻璃門被海水沖至爆裂	243
3.11.29	樺加沙襲港期間，將軍澳南海濱長廊有大浪拍岸	244
3.11.30	樺加沙襲港期間，將軍澳南海濱長廊有路面地磚損毀	245
3.11.31	受樺加沙引發的越堤浪影響，將軍澳南海濱長廊有餐廳被海水沖破玻璃門	246
3.11.32	樺加沙襲港期間，西營盤醫院道出現山泥傾瀉	247
3.11.33	樺加沙襲港期間，赤柱黃麻角道出現山泥傾瀉	248
3.11.34	樺加沙襲港期間，大埔新娘潭路出現山泥傾瀉	249
3.11.35	受樺加沙的大雨影響，元朗有向日葵花田被淹浸	250
3.11.36	樺加沙襲港期間，紅磡海逸豪園及土瓜灣海心公園對開海面有多艘船隻撞向岸邊圍欄	251
3.11.37	樺加沙襲港期間，大嶼山長沙灣有魚排設施遭風浪影響而受損	252
3.12.1	二零二五年十月一日至七日麥德姆(2521)的路徑圖	259
3.12.2	二零二五年十月三日至五日的雨量分佈	260
3.12.3a	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	261
3.12.3b	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	262
3.12.4	二零二五年十月五日上午5時左右的紅外線衛星圖片	263
3.12.5	二零二五年十月五日上午2時正的雷達回波圖像	264
3.13.1	二零二五年十月十七日至二十三日風神(2524)的路徑圖	270
3.13.2a	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	271
3.13.2b	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	272
3.13.3	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	273

3.13.4	二零二五年十月二十一日下午4時正的雷達回波圖像	274
3.13.5	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	275
3.14.1	二零二五年十一月四日至十三日鳳凰(2526)的路徑圖	281
3.14.2	二零二五年十一月九日上午2時左右的紅外線衛星圖片	282
3.14.3	二零二五年十一月十一日凌晨沙田城門河附近的單車徑出現輕微水浸	283

FIGURES

		page
FRONTISPIECE:	Tracks of tropical cyclones in the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in 2025 Tropical cyclones for 2025 Highlights of 2025 Hong Kong tropical cyclone season	
1.1	Locations of anemometers and tide gauge stations mentioned in this annual report	38
2.1	Monthly frequencies of the occurrence of tropical cyclones in the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in 2025	65
2.2a	Tracks of the eight tropical cyclones that affected Hong Kong from June to August 2025	66
2.2b	Tracks of the six tropical cyclones that affected Hong Kong from September to November 2025	66
2.3	Infra-red satellite imagery of Super Typhoon Ragasa (2518) at around 2 a.m. on 22 September 2025	67
2.4	Infra-red satellite imagery of Tropical Cyclone Senyar at around 8 p.m. on 25 November 2025	68
3.1.1	Track of Wutip (2501): 10 – 15 June 2025	79
3.1.2	Rainfall distribution on 11 – 15 June 2025	80
3.1.3a	10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 11:50 p.m. on 14 June 2025	81
3.1.3b	10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 12:10 p.m. on 15 June 2025	82
3.1.4	Visible satellite imagery at around 2 p.m. on 13 June 2025	83
3.1.5	Radar echoes captured at 5:00 a.m. on 15 June 2025	84
3.2.1	Track of the tropical storm: 25 – 27 June 2025	89
3.2.2	Rainfall distribution on 25 – 26 June 2025	90
3.2.3	Infra-red satellite imagery at around 8 a.m. on 26 June 2025	91
3.3.1	Track of Danas (2504): 4 – 9 July 2025	98
3.3.2	Infra-red satellite imagery at around 11 p.m. on 6 July 2025	99
3.3.3	Radar echoes captured at 9:36 a.m. on 10 July 2025	100
3.3.4	Rainfall distribution on 9 – 12 July 2025	101
3.4.1a	Track of Wipha (2506): 16 – 23 July 2025	111
3.4.1b	Track of Wipha (2506) near Hong Kong	112
3.4.2	Time series of the estimated maximum sustained wind speed near the centre of Wipha (2506): 16 – 23 July 2025	113
3.4.3	Rainfall distribution on 19 – 21 July 2025	114
3.4.4a	Visible satellite imagery at around 9 a.m. on 20 July 2025	115
3.4.4b	Infra-red coloured satellite imagery at around 9 a.m. on 20 July 2025	116
3.4.5a	Overlay image of the radar echoes captured at 9:18 a.m. on 20 July 2025 with the locations of cloud-to-ground lightning recorded between 9:12 a.m. and 9:17 a.m.	117

3.4.5b	Image of radar echoes captured at 11:00 a.m. on 20 July 2025	118
3.4.6a	10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 10:00 a.m. on 20 July 2025	119
3.4.6b	10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 11:35 a.m. on 20 July 2025	120
3.4.6c	10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 12:15 p.m. on 20 July 2025	121
3.4.7	Traces of 10-minute mean wind speed recorded at Cheung Chau Beach, Waglan Island and Ngong Ping on 19 – 21 July 2025	122
3.4.8	Traces of mean sea-level pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory, Cheung Chau and Waglan Island on 19 – 21 July 2025	123
3.4.9	Traces of sea level and storm surge recorded at Tai Po Kau, Tsim Bei Tsui and Tai Miu Wan on 19 – 21 July 2025	124
3.4.10	The passage of Wipha resulted in fallen trees in many parts of Hong Kong	125
3.4.11	During the passage of Wipha, a tree about 10 metres high collapsed in an open car park on Kwong Sin Street in Sha Tin	126
3.4.12	During the passage of Wipha, a 40 m by 10 m exterior scaffolding of a building in North Point collapsed	127
3.4.13	During the passage of Wipha, a 100 m by 20 m exterior scaffolding of a car park in North Point collapsed	128
3.4.14	During the passage of Wipha, the roads at Wong Tai Sin and Tai Po were flooded	129
3.4.15	During the passage of Wipha, a lamppost fell onto Ting Kau Bridge	130
3.4.16	During the passage of Wipha, farmland facilities in Ta Kwu Ling were blown down	131
3.4.17	During the passage of Wipha, a three-story sightseeing ferry drifted off Kennedy Town and collided with a wharf in wind waves	132
3.5.1	Track of Podul (2511): 7 – 15 August 2025	137
3.5.2	Rainfall distribution on 13 – 14 August 2025	138
3.5.3	Infra-red satellite imagery at around 5 a.m. on 13 August 2025	139
3.5.4	Radar echoes captured at 8:00 a.m. on 14 August 2025	140
3.6.1	Track of the tropical depression: 16 – 19 August 2025	145
3.6.2	Rainfall distribution on 16 – 17 August 2025	146
3.6.3	Infra-red satellite imagery at around 5 a.m. on 17 August 2025	147
3.6.4	Radar echoes captured at 1:00 p.m. on 17 August 2025	148
3.7.1	Track of Kajiki (2513): 22 – 27 August 2025	153
3.7.2	Infra-red satellite imagery at around 5 p.m. on 24 August 2025	154
3.7.3a	Radar echoes captured at 4:30 p.m. on 23 August 2025	155
3.7.3b	Radar echoes captured at 9:48 p.m. on 23 August 2025	156
3.8.1	Track of Nongfa (2514): 28 – 31 August 2025	161
3.8.2	Infra-red satellite imagery at around 8 a.m. on 30 August 2025	162
3.8.3	Radar echoes captured at 11:06 p.m. on 28 August 2025	163

3.9.1a	Track of Tapah (2516): 5 – 9 September 2025	171
3.9.1b	Track of Tapah (2516) near Hong Kong	172
3.9.2	Rainfall distribution on 5 – 9 September 2025	173
3.9.3a	10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 8:30 a.m. on 8 September 2025	174
3.9.3b	10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 9:00 a.m. on 8 September 2025	175
3.9.4	Traces of 10-minute mean wind speed recorded at Cheung Chau, Sai Kung and Hong Kong International Airport on 7 – 9 September 2025	176
3.9.5	Traces of sea level and storm surge recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui on 7 – 9 September 2025	177
3.9.6a	Infra-red satellite imagery at around 2 a.m. on 8 September 2025	178
3.9.6b	Infra-red coloured satellite imagery at around 2 a.m. on 8 September 2025	179
3.9.7a	Overlay image of the radar echoes captured at 1:06 a.m. on 8 September 2025 with the locations of cloud-to-ground lightning recorded between 1:00 a.m. and 1:05 a.m.	180
3.9.7b	Radar echoes captured at 8:00 a.m. on 8 September 2025	181
3.9.8	A large tree fell on Pok Fu Lam Road	182
3.9.9	A private car was hit by a water pipe while driving on Kai Fuk Road in Kowloon Bay	183
3.9.10	The pedestrian subway from Choi Yuen Estate/Choi Po Court to Fan Kam Road was flooded	184
3.10.1	Track of Mitag (2517): 16 – 20 September 2025	190
3.10.2	Rainfall distribution on 17 – 20 September 2025	191
3.10.3a	10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 4:05 p.m. on 19 September 2025	192
3.10.3b	10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 4:05 a.m. on 20 September 2025	193
3.10.4	Infra-red satellite imagery at around 8 a.m. on 19 September 2025	194
3.10.5	Radar echoes captured at 5:00 a.m. on 20 September 2025	195
3.11.1a	Track of Ragasa (2518): 18 – 25 September 2025	207
3.11.1b	Track of Ragasa (2518) near Hong Kong	208
3.11.2a	Time series of the estimated maximum sustained wind speed near the centre of Ragasa (2518): 18 – 25 September 2025	209
3.11.2b	Time series of the estimated minimum sea level pressure of Ragasa (2518): 18 – 25 September 2025	210
3.11.3	Rainfall distribution on 22 – 25 September 2025	211
3.11.4a	Infra-red satellite imagery at around 2 a.m. on 22 September 2025	212
3.11.4b	Infra-red satellite imagery at around 10:30 p.m. on 22 September 2025	213
3.11.4c	Infra-red satellite imagery at around 2:20 p.m. on 23 September 2025	214
3.11.5	The Government Flying Service dispatched a fixed-wing aircraft on 23 September to conduct surveillance near the centre of Ragasa	215

3.11.6a	Image of radar echoes captured at 10:12 p.m. on 23 September 2025	216
3.11.6b	Image of radar echoes captured at 7:12 a.m. on 24 September 2025	217
3.11.6c	Images of radar echoes and wind profile plots illustrating the change in wind structure of Ragasa during its passage over the waters south of Hong Kong on 23 – 24 September 2025	218
3.11.7a	10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 6:22 a.m. on 24 September 2025	219
3.11.7b	10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 7:09 a.m. on 24 September 2025	220
3.11.7c	10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 10:32 a.m. on 24 September 2025	221
3.11.8	Traces of 10-minute mean wind speed recorded at Cheung Chau, Waglan Island and Ngong Ping on 23 – 25 September 2025	222
3.11.9	Traces of mean sea-level pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory, Cheung Chau and Waglan Island on 23 – 25 September 2025	223
3.11.10	Maximum sea level recorded at various tide stations in Hong Kong and flood reports from government departments, news and social media on 23 – 25 September 2025	224
3.11.11	Traces of sea level and storm surge recorded at Quarry Bay, Tsim Bei Tsui and Tai Po Kau on 23 – 25 September 2025	225
3.11.12a	The passage of Ragasa resulted in fallen trees in many parts of Hong Kong	226
3.11.12b	During the passage of Ragasa, many roads in Hong Kong were blocked by fallen trees	227
3.11.13	During the passage of Ragasa, a tree of about 30 m tall collapsed in Oi Man Estate in Ho Man Tin	228
3.11.14	During the passage of Ragasa, a 20 m by 30 m exterior scaffolding on the top floor of a building on Waterloo Road in Ho Man Tin was damaged	229
3.11.15	During the passage of Ragasa, the wall of a primary school in Kowloon Tong collapsed	230
3.11.16	During the passage of Ragasa, the wall of a detached house in Kowloon Tong was damaged by a fallen tree	231
3.11.17	During the passage of Ragasa, the glass curtain wall of a building in Tsim Sha Tsui was damaged	232
3.11.18	During the passage of Ragasa, the exterior wall tiles of a residential building in Sham Tseng peeled off	233
3.11.19	During the passage of Ragasa, a construction site container in Tseung Kwan O was blown into the sea by high winds	234
3.11.20	Under the influence of the storm surge induced by Ragasa, the water level in Tai O rose significantly	235
3.11.21	Under the influence of the storm surge induced by Ragasa, the water level at Sam Ka Tsuen in Lei Yue Mun rose significantly	236
3.11.22	Under the influence of the storm surge induced by Ragasa, the water level at Kar Wo Lei in Tuen Mun rose significantly	237

3.11.23	Under the influence of the storm surge induced by Ragasa, the water level of the Shing Mun River in Sha Tin rose significantly	238
3.11.24	Under the influence of the storm surge induced by Ragasa, the water level of the Lam Tsuen River in Tai Po rose significantly	239
3.11.25	During the passage of Ragasa, rough waves crashed at the breakwater in Chai Wan	240
3.11.26	During the passage of Ragasa, rough waves crashed at the coast of Heng Fa Chuen in Chai Wan	241
3.11.27	During the passage of Ragasa, high waves battered Tung Wan in Cheung Chau	242
3.11.28	Under the influence of the overtopping waves triggered by Ragasa, seawater crashed into a hotel in Aberdeen, shattering its glass doors	243
3.11.29	During the passage of Ragasa, rough waves battered Tseung Kwan O South Waterfront Promenade	244
3.11.30	During the passage of Ragasa, paving blocks were damaged at Tseung Kwan O South Waterfront Promenade	245
3.11.31	Under the influence of the overtopping waves triggered by Ragasa, seawater surged into a restaurant at Tseung Kwan O South Waterfront Promenade, shattering its glass doors	246
3.11.32	During the passage of Ragasa, a landslide occurred on Hospital Road in Sai Ying Pun	247
3.11.33	During the passage of Ragasa, a landslide occurred on Wong Ma Kok Road in Stanley	248
3.11.34	During the passage of Ragasa, a landslide occurred on Bride's Pool Road in Tai Po	249
3.11.35	Affected by the heavy rain brought by Ragasa, a sunflower field in Yuen Long was flooded	250
3.11.36	During the passage of Ragasa, several vessels collided with the shore railings off the coast of Laguna Verde in Hung Hom and Hoi Sham Park in To Kwa Wan	251
3.11.37	During the passage of Ragasa, mariculture rafts and facilities at Cheung Sha Wan in Lantau Island were damaged by the wind and waves	252
3.12.1	Track of Matmo (2521): 1 – 7 October 2025	259
3.12.2	Rainfall distribution on 3 – 5 October 2025	260
3.12.3a	10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 8:05 p.m. on 4 October 2025	261
3.12.3b	10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 2:13 a.m. on 5 October 2025	262
3.12.4	Infra-red satellite imagery at around 5 a.m. on 5 October 2025	263
3.12.5	Radar echoes captured at 2:00 a.m. on 5 October 2025	264
3.13.1	Track of Fengshen (2524): 17 – 23 October 2025	270
3.13.2a	10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 2:40 a.m. on 21 October 2025	271
3.13.2b	10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 12:40 p.m. on 21 October 2025	272
3.13.3	Infra-red satellite imagery at around 11 p.m. on 21 October 2025	273
3.13.4	Radar echoes captured at 4:00 p.m. on 21 October 2025	274

3.13.5	Minor flooding occurred in the subway near Shing Mun River in Sha Tin on the night of 21 October 2025	275
3.14.1	Track of Fung-wong (2526): 4 – 13 November 2025	281
3.14.2	Infra-red satellite imagery at around 2 a.m. on 9 November 2025	282
3.14.3	Minor flooding occurred over the cycle tracks near Shing Mun River in Sha Tin in the small hours on 11 November 2025	283

表

		頁
1.1	二零二五年起生效的熱帶氣旋名單	34
1.2	年報內各氣壓表的海拔高度及所處氣象站的位置	35
1.3	年報內各風速表的海拔高度及所處氣象站的位置	36
1.4	二零二五年香港熱帶氣旋警告信號的意義	37
2.1	在香港責任範圍內(10°-30°N, 105°-125°E)熱帶氣旋出現之每月分佈	69
2.2	影響香港的熱帶氣旋之每月分佈	71
3.1.1	在蝴蝶影響下，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	76
3.1.2	在蝴蝶影響下，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	77
3.1.3	蝴蝶影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量	78
3.1.4	蝴蝶影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮	78
3.2.1	在該熱帶氣旋影響下，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	87
3.2.2	該熱帶氣旋影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量	88
3.2.3	該熱帶氣旋影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮	88
3.3.1	在丹娜絲影響下，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	95
3.3.2	丹娜絲影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量	96
3.3.3	丹娜絲影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮	96
3.3.4	在丹娜絲的殘餘及活躍西南季候風影響下，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量	97
3.4.1	在韋帕影響下，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	107
3.4.2	韋帕與近年引致天文台需要發出十號颶風信號的熱帶氣旋襲港期間錄得的最高60分鐘平均風速及最高陣風	108
3.4.3	在韋帕影響下，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及烈風程度的時段	109
3.4.4	韋帕影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量	110
3.4.5	韋帕影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮	110

3.5.1	在楊柳影響下，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	135
3.5.2	楊柳影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量	136
3.5.3	楊柳影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮	136
3.6.1	在熱帶低氣壓影響下，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	143
3.6.2	熱帶低氣壓影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量	144
3.6.3	熱帶低氣壓影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮	144
3.7.1	在劍魚影響下，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	151
3.7.2	劍魚影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量	152
3.7.3	劍魚影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮	152
3.8.1	在藍湖影響下，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	159
3.8.2	藍湖影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量	160
3.8.3	藍湖影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮	160
3.9.1	在塔巴影響下，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	168
3.9.2	在塔巴影響下，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及烈風程度的時段	169
3.9.3	塔巴影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量	170
3.9.4	塔巴影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮	170
3.10.1	在米娜影響下，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	187
3.10.2	在米娜影響下，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	188
3.10.3	米娜影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量	189
3.10.4	米娜影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮	189
3.11.1	在樺加沙影響下，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	203
3.11.2	樺加沙與近年引致天文台需要發出十號颶風信號的熱帶氣旋襲港期間錄得的最高60分鐘平均風速及最高陣風	204

3.11.3	在樺加沙影響下，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及烈風程度的時段	205
3.11.4	樺加沙影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量	206
3.11.5	樺加沙影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮	206
3.12.1	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	256
3.12.2	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	257
3.12.3	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	258
3.12.4	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	258
3.13.1	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	267
3.13.2	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	268
3.13.3	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	269
3.13.4	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	269
3.14.1	在鳳凰影響下，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	279
3.14.2	鳳凰影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量	280
3.14.3	鳳凰影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高水位及最大水位上升	280
4.1	二零二五年在北太平洋西部及南海區域的熱帶氣旋一覽	286
4.2	二零二五年為船舶發出的熱帶氣旋警告	287
4.3	二零二五年天文台所發出的熱帶氣旋警告信號及警報發出的次數	288
4.4	一九五六至二零二五年間每年各熱帶氣旋警告信號的發出次數及總時段	289
4.5	一九五六至二零二五年間每年位於香港責任範圍內以及每年引致天文台需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號的熱帶氣旋總數	290
4.6	一九五六至二零二五年間天文台發出熱帶氣旋警告信號的時段	291
4.7	二零二五年當熱帶氣旋影響香港時本港的氣象觀測摘要	292
4.8.1	二零二五年位於香港600公里範圍內的熱帶氣旋及其為本港帶來的雨量期間，天文台錄得的雨量	294
4.8.2	一八八四至一九三九年及一九四七至二零二五年間十個為香港帶來最多雨量的熱帶氣旋	295
4.9	一九四六至二零二五年間引致天文台需要發出十號颶風信號的颱風	296

4.10 二零二五年熱帶氣旋在香港所造成的損失 297

4.11 一九六零至二零二五年間熱帶氣旋在香港所造成的人命傷亡及破壞 299

4.12 二零二五年天文台發出的熱帶氣旋路徑預測驗証 303

TABLES

		page
1.1	Tropical cyclone name list effective from 2025	34
1.2	Elevations of various barometers and positions of weather stations mentioned in this annual report	35
1.3	Elevations of various anemometers and positions of the weather stations mentioned in this annual report	36
1.4	Meaning of tropical cyclone warning signals in Hong Kong in 2025	37
2.1	Monthly distribution of the occurrence of tropical cyclones in Hong Kong's area of responsibility (10° – 30°N, 105° – 125°E)	69
2.2	Monthly distribution of tropical cyclones affecting Hong Kong	71
3.1.1	Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Wutip were in force	76
3.1.2	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 Wutip were in force	77
3.1.3	Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Wutip	78
3.1.4	Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Wutip	78
3.2.1	Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for the tropical cyclone were in force	87
3.2.2	Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of the tropical cyclone	88
3.2.3	Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of the tropical cyclone	88
3.3.1	Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Danas were in force	95
3.3.2	Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Danas	96
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 Danas	96
3.3.4	Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations under the influence of Danas' remnant and the active southwest monsoon	97
3.4.1	Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Wipha were in force	107
3.4.2	Maximum 60-minute mean wind speeds and maximum gusts recorded during the passage of Wipha and the tropical cyclones necessitating the issuance of No. 10 signals recently	108
3.4.3	Periods during which sustained strong and gale force winds were attained at the eight reference anemometers in the tropical cyclone warning system when tropical cyclone warning signals for Wipha were in force	109
3.4.4	Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Wipha	110
3.4.5	Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Wipha	110

3.5.1	Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Podul were in force	135
3.5.2	Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Podul	136
3.5.3	Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Podul	136
3.6.1	Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for the tropical depression were in force	143
3.6.2	Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of the tropical depression	144
3.6.3	Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of the tropical depression	144
3.7.1	Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Kajiki were in force	151
3.7.2	Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Kajiki	152
3.7.3	Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Kajiki	152
3.8.1	Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Nongfa were in force	159
3.8.2	Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Nongfa	160
3.8.3	Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Nongfa	160
3.9.1	Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Tapah were in force	168
3.9.2	Periods during which sustained strong and gale force winds were attained at the eight reference anemometers in the tropical cyclone warning system when tropical cyclone warning signals for Tapah were in force	169
3.9.3	Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Tapah	170
3.9.4	Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Tapah	170
3.10.1	Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Mitag were in force	187
3.10.2	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 Mitag were in force	188
3.10.3	Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Mitag	189
3.10.4	Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Mitag	189
3.11.1	Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Ragasa were in force	203

3.11.2	Maximum 60-minute mean wind speeds and maximum gusts recorded during the passage of Ragasa and the tropical cyclones necessitating the issuance of No. 10 signals recently	204
3.11.3	Periods during which sustained strong and gale force winds were attained at the eight reference anemometers in the tropical cyclone warning system when tropical cyclone warning signals for Ragasa were in force	205
3.11.4	Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Ragasa	206
3.11.5	Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Ragasa	206
3.12.1	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	256
3.12.2	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	257
3.12.3	Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Matmo	258
3.12.4	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	258
3.13.1	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	267
3.13.2	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	268
3.13.3	Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Fengshen	269
3.13.4	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	269
3.14.1	Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Fung-wong were in force	279
3.14.2	Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Fung-wong	280
3.14.3	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 Fung-wong	280
4.1	List of tropical cyclones in the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in 2025	286
4.2	Tropical cyclone warnings for shipping issued in 2025	287
4.3	Tropical cyclone warning signals issued in Hong Kong and number of warning bulletins issued in 2025	288
4.4	Frequency and total duration of display of tropical cyclone warning signals: 1956 – 2025	289
4.5	Annual number of tropical cyclones in Hong Kong's area of responsibility and the number that necessitated the display of tropical cyclone warning signals in Hong Kong: 1956 – 2025	290
4.6	Duration of tropical cyclone warning signals issued in Hong Kong: 1956 – 2025	291
4.7	A summary of meteorological observations recorded in Hong Kong during the passages of tropical cyclones in 2025	292
4.8.1	Rainfall associated with each tropical cyclone that came within 600 km of Hong Kong in 2025	294

4.8.2	Ten wettest tropical cyclones in Hong Kong (1884 – 1939, 1947 – 2025)	295
4.9	Typhoons requiring the issuing of the Hurricane Signal No. 10 during the period 1946 – 2025	296
4.10	Damage caused by tropical cyclones in Hong Kong in 2025	297
4.11	Casualties and damage caused by tropical cyclones in Hong Kong: 1960 – 2025	299
4.12	Verification of the tropical cyclone track forecasts issued by the Hong Kong Observatory in 2025	303

第一節　　引言

1.1　熱帶氣旋刊物的沿革

除了在一九四零至一九四六年因二次大戰而中斷外，天文台自一八八四年以來便一直進行地面氣象觀測，並將整理好的數據撮列於由天文台出版的《氣象資料》年刊內。天文台在一九四七年開始進行高空氣象觀測後，該年刊便分成兩冊：分別是《氣象資料第一冊（地面觀測）》及《氣象資料第二冊（高空觀測）》。一九八一年，年刊第二冊改稱為《無線電探空儀觀測摘要》，而第一冊亦於一九八七年改稱為《香港地面觀測年報》。一九九三年，該兩刊物被合併並修改成一本名為《香港氣象觀測摘要》的刊物。這份摘要載列了地面及高空的氣象數據。

一八八四至一九三九年期間，部分對香港造成破壞的颱風的報告，曾以附錄形式載於《氣象資料》年刊內。而在一九四七至一九六七年出版的《天文台年報》，更擴充了有關熱帶氣旋的內容，收納所有導致香港吹烈風的熱帶氣旋的報告。其後，年刊系列加推《氣象資料第三冊（熱帶氣旋摘要）》，以記載每年北太平洋西部及南海區域所有熱帶氣旋的資料。此冊第一期在一九七一年出版，內容包括一九六八年赤道至北緯45度、東經100至160度範圍內所有熱帶氣旋的報告。由一九八五年開始，第三冊的覆蓋範圍東面邊界由東經160度伸展至180度。一九八七年，第三冊改稱為《熱帶氣旋年報》，內容大致上維持不變。年報由一九九七年起以中英雙語刊印，一年後加設電腦光碟版，二零零零年以網上版取代印刷版。

在一九三九年及以前，每年北太平洋西部及南海區域的熱帶氣旋的路徑圖都收錄於《氣象資料》年刊內。一九四七至一九六七年的路徑圖則載列於《氣象資料第一冊》內。在早期的刊物內，熱帶氣旋的路徑只顯示每日位置，而每日定位時間在某程度上還未統一。但到了一九四四年以後，則一直維持以每日協調世界時(UTC)零時作定位。此項改變的資料詳載於天文台出版的《技術記錄第十一號第一冊》內。由一九六一年開始，所有熱帶氣旋的路徑圖都顯示每六小時的位置。

為了能回應傳媒、航運界及其他有關人士或團體的需求，天文台自一九六零年開始就影響香港的個別熱帶氣旋編寫臨時報告，盡早為有需要的人士提供資料。初時，天文台只就那些曾導致天文台發出烈風或暴風信號或以上的熱帶氣旋編寫臨時報告。自一九六八年起，天文台為所有引致天文台發出熱帶氣旋警告信號的熱帶氣旋編寫臨時報告。

1.2 熱帶氣旋等級

為了讓市民對較強的颱風特別提高警覺，天文台在二零零九年開始將「颱風」分為三級，即「颱風」、「強颱風」和「超強颱風」。根據熱帶氣旋中心附近的最高持續地面風速，熱帶氣旋共分為以下六個級別：

(i) 熱帶低氣壓(T.D.)的最高持續風速為每小時62公里或以下。
(ii) 熱帶風暴(T.S.)的最高持續風速為每小時63至87公里。
(iii) 強烈熱帶風暴(S.T.S.)的最高持續風速為每小時88至117公里。
(iv) 颱風#(T.)的最高持續風速為每小時118至149公里。
(v) 強颱風*(S.T.)的最高持續風速為每小時150至184公里。
(vi) 超強颱風*(SuperT.)的最高持續風速為每小時185公里或以上。

1.3 熱帶氣旋命名

從一九四七年至一九九九年，北太平洋西部及南海區域的熱帶氣旋非正式地採用美國軍方「聯合颱風警報中心」所編訂的名單上的名字。由二零零零年開始，日本氣象廳根據一套新名單為每個達到熱帶風暴強度的熱帶氣旋命名。這套名單（表1.1）經颱風委員會通過，共有140個名字，分別由亞太區內14個國家或地區提供。這些名字除了用於為國際航空及航海界發放的預測和警報外，也是向國際傳媒發放熱帶氣旋消息時採用的規範名稱。而名單會每年檢討和更新，通常導致嚴重傷亡的熱帶氣旋會依照受影響國家或地區的要求而被刪除。提供該名字的國家或地區會建議新名字取代。

另外，日本氣象廳在一九八一年起已獲委託為每個在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現而達到熱帶風暴強度的熱帶氣旋編配一個四位數字編號。例如編號"2501"代表在二零二五年區內第一個被日本氣象廳分類為熱帶風暴或更強的熱帶氣旋。在年報內，此編號會顯示在熱帶氣旋名稱後的括弧內，例如強烈熱帶風暴蝴蝶(2501)。

二零零九年以前颱風的最高持續風速為每小時118公里或以上。

* 二零零九年新增等級。

1.4 資料來源

年報內的海平面氣壓及地面風資料，是根據天文台氣象站及測風站網絡所錄得的數據。表1.2及1.3分別是該些網絡內各站的位置及海拔高度。

熱帶氣旋產生的最大風暴潮是由裝置在香港多處的潮汐測量器量度。圖1.1是本年報內提及的各個風速表及潮汐測量站的分佈地點。

年報內的雨量資料來自天文台氣象站和雨量站網絡及土力工程處的雨量站。

除特別列明外，年報內提及的最高持續風速均為10分鐘內風速的平均值；每小時平均風速為該小時前60分鐘內的平均風速；每日雨量為當天香港時間午夜前24小時內的總雨量。

1.5 年報內容

年報第二節是二零二五年所有影響北太平洋西部及南海區域的熱帶氣旋的概述。

年報第三節是二零二五年影響香港的熱帶氣旋的個別詳細報告，內容包括：

(i) 該熱帶氣旋對香港造成的影響；
(ii) 發出熱帶氣旋警告信號的過程；
(iii) 香港各地錄得的最高陣風風速及最高每小時平均風速；
(iv) 香港天文台錄得的最低平均海平面氣壓；
(v) 香港天文台及其他地方錄得的每日總雨量；
(vi) 香港各潮汐測量站錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮；及
(vii) 氣象衛星雲圖及雷達圖像。

有關熱帶氣旋的各種資料及統計表載於年報第四節內。

二零二五年每個熱帶氣旋的每六小時位置，連同當時的最低中心氣壓及最高持續風速，則表列於年報第五節內。

年報依照內文需要採用了不同的時間系統。正式的時間以協調世界時（即UTC）為準。至於在熱帶氣旋的敍述中，用作表示每天各時段的詞彙，例如“上午”、“下午”、“早上”、“黃昏”等則是指香港時間。香港時間為協調世界時加八小時。

1.6 香港的熱帶氣旋警告系統

表1.4是香港熱帶氣旋警告信號的定義。

由二零零七年開始，發出3號和8號信號的參考範圍由維多利亞港擴展至由八個涵蓋全港並接近海平面的參考測風站組成的網絡(圖1.1顯示二零二五年所採用的八個參考測風站)。這些測風站處於較為空曠的位置，地理上的考慮也包括山脈地勢的自然分隔，可概括地反映全港的風勢。

當參考網絡中半數或以上的測風站錄得或預料持續風速達到指標的風速限值，而且風勢可能持續時，天文台會考慮發出3號或8號信號。

Section 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Evolution of tropical cyclone publications

Apart from a disruption due to World War II during 1940-1946, surface observations of meteorological elements since 1884 have been summarized and published in the Observatory's annual publication "Meteorological Results". Upper-air observations began in 1947 and from then onwards the annual publication was divided into two parts, namely "Meteorological Results Part I - Surface Observations" and "Meteorological Results Part II - Upper-air Observations". These two publications were re-titled "Surface Observations in Hong Kong" and "Summary of Radiosonde-Radiowind Ascents" in 1987 and 1981 respectively. In 1993, both publications were merged into one revised publication entitled "Summary of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong", including surface as well as upper-air data.

During the period 1884-1939, reports on some destructive typhoons were printed as Appendices to the "Meteorological Results". This practice was extended and accounts of all tropical cyclones which caused gales in Hong Kong were included in the publication "Director's Annual Departmental Reports" from 1947 to 1967 inclusive. The series "Meteorological Results Part III - Tropical Cyclone Summaries" was subsequently introduced to provide information on tropical cyclones over the western North Pacific (WNP) and the South China Sea (SCS). The first issue, published in 1971, contained reports on tropical cyclones in 1968 within the area bounded by the Equator, 45°N, 100°E and 160°E. The eastern boundary of the area of coverage was extended from 160°E to 180° from 1985 onwards. In 1987, the series was re-titled as "Tropical Cyclones in YYYY" but its contents remained largely the same. Starting from 1997, the series was published in both Chinese and English. The CD-ROM version of the publication first appeared in 1998 and the printed version was replaced by the Internet version in 2000.

Tracks of tropical cyclones in the WNP and the SCS were published in "Meteorological Results" up to 1939 and in "Meteorological Results Part I" from 1947 to 1967. In earlier publications, only daily positions were plotted on the tracks and the time of the daily positions varied to some extent, but then remained fixed at 0000 UTC after 1944. Details of the changes are given in the Observatory's publication "Technical Memoir No. 11, Volume 1". From 1961 onwards, six-hourly positions are shown on the tracks of all tropical cyclones.

Provisional reports on individual tropical cyclones affecting Hong Kong were prepared since 1960 to provide early information to meet the needs of the press, shipping companies and others. These reports were printed and supplied on request. Initially, provisional reports were only available for tropical cyclones for which gale or storm signals or above had been issued in Hong Kong. From 1968 onwards, provisional reports were prepared for all tropical cyclones that necessitated the issuance of tropical cyclone warning signals.

1.2 Classification of tropical cyclones

To enhance public awareness of stronger typhoons, the Observatory further categorised 'Typhoon' into three levels, namely 'Typhoon', 'Severe Typhoon' and 'Super Typhoon', starting from 2009. Tropical cyclones are now classified into the following six categories according to the maximum sustained surface winds near their centres:

(a) A TROPICAL DEPRESSION (T.D.) has maximum sustained winds of 62 km/h or below.
(b) A TROPICAL STORM (T.S.) has maximum sustained winds in the range 63-87 km/h.
(c) A SEVERE TROPICAL STORM (S.T.S.) has maximum sustained winds in the range 88-117 km/h.
(d) A TYPHOON# (T.) has maximum sustained winds of 118-149 km/h.
(e) A SEVERE TYPHOON* (S.T.) has maximum sustained winds of 150-184 km/h.
(f) A SUPER TYPHOON* (SuperT.) has maximum sustained winds of 185 km/h or more.

1.3 Naming of tropical cyclones

Over the WNP and the SCS between 1947 and 1999, tropical cyclone names were assigned by the U.S. Armed Forces' Joint Typhoon Warning Center according to a pre-determined but unofficial list. With effect from 2000, the Japan Meteorological Agency has been assigned the responsibility to name tropical cyclones attaining tropical storm intensity according to a new list adopted by the Typhoon Committee. It contains a total of 140 names contributed by 14 countries or territories within the Asia Pacific region (Table 1.1). Apart from being used in forecasts and warnings issued to the international aviation and shipping communities, the names are also used officially in information on tropical cyclones issued to the international press. The list is reviewed every year, and usually names of tropical cyclones that have caused serious damage or casualty will be retired upon the requests of countries or territories affected. Countries or territories providing those names will then propose new names as replacement.

Besides, since 1981, Japan Meteorological Agency has been delegated with the responsibility of assigning to each tropical cyclone in the WNP and the SCS attaining tropical storm intensity a numerical code of four digits. For example, the first tropical cyclone of tropical storm intensity or above, as classified by Japan Meteorological Agency, within the region in 2025 was assigned the code "2501". In this report, the associated code immediately follows the name of the tropical cyclone in bracket, e.g. Severe Tropical Storm Wutip (2501).

Prior to 2009, the maximum sustained winds of typhoon was defined to be 118 km/h or more.

* New categories adopted since 2009.

1.4 Data sources

Mean sea level pressure and surface wind data presented in this report were obtained from a network of meteorological stations and anemometers operated by the Hong Kong Observatory. Details of such stations, including their positions and elevations, are listed respectively in Tables 1.2 and 1.3.

Maximum storm surges caused by tropical cyclones were measured by tide gauges installed at various locations in Hong Kong. The locations of anemometers and tide gauges mentioned in this report are shown in Figure 1.1.

Rainfall data presented in this report were obtained from a network of meteorological and rainfall stations operated by the Hong Kong Observatory, as well as raingauges operated by the Geotechnical Engineering Office.

Throughout this report, maximum sustained surface winds when used without qualification refer to wind speeds averaged over a period of 10 minutes. Hourly mean winds are winds averaged over a 60-minute interval ending on the hour. Daily rainfall amounts are computed over a 24-hour period ending at midnight Hong Kong Time.

1.5 Content

In Section 2, an overview of all the tropical cyclones over the WNP and the SCS in 2025 is presented.

The reports in Section 3 are individual accounts of the life history of tropical cyclones affecting Hong Kong in 2025. They include the following information:

(a) the effects of the tropical cyclone on Hong Kong;
(b) the sequence of display of tropical cyclone warning signals;
(c) the maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds recorded in Hong Kong;
(d) the lowest mean sea level pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory;
(e) the daily amounts of rainfall recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory and selected locations;
(f) the times and heights of the maximum sea level and maximum storm surge recorded at various tide stations in Hong Kong;
(g) satellite and radar imageries.

Statistics and information relating to tropical cyclones are presented in various tables in Section 4.

Six-hourly positions together with the corresponding estimated minimum central pressures and maximum sustained surface winds for individual tropical cyclones in 2025 are tabulated in Section 5.

In this report, different time references are used depending on the contexts. The official reference times are given in Co-ordinated Universal Time and labelled UTC. Times of the day expressed as “a.m.”, “p.m.”, “morning”, “evening” etc. in the tropical cyclone narratives are in Hong Kong Time which is eight hours ahead of UTC.

1.6 Hong Kong's Tropical Cyclone Warning System

Table 1.4 shows the meaning of tropical cyclone warning signals in Hong Kong.

Starting from 2007, the reference for the issuance of No.3 and No.8 signals has been expanded from the Victoria Harbour to a network of eight near-sea level reference anemometers covering the whole of Hong Kong. The eight reference anemometers adopted in 2025 are depicted in Figure 1.1. The reference anemometers have good exposure and geographical distribution, taking into account the physical separation created by Hong Kong's natural terrain. Together, they are used to represent the overall wind condition in Hong Kong.

The Observatory will consider issuing the No. 3 or No. 8 signal, as the case may be, when half or more anemometers in the reference network register or are expected to register sustained strong winds or gale/storm force winds, and that the windy conditions are expected to persist.

表 1.1　　二零二五年起生效的熱帶氣旋名單

TABLE 1.1　　Tropical cyclone name list effective from 2025

來源	Contributed by	I	II	III	IV	V
		名字 Name	名字 Name	名字 Name	名字 Name	名字 Name
柬埔寨	Cambodia	達維 Damrey	康妮 Kong-rey	娜基莉 Nakri	科羅旺 Krovanh	翠絲 Trases
中國	China	天馬 Tianma	銀杏 Yinxing	風神 Fengshen	杜鵑 Dujuan	木蘭 Mulan
朝鮮	DPR Korea	鴻雁 Kirogi	桃芝 Toraji	海鷗 Kalmaegi	舒力基 Surigae	米雷 Meari
中國香港	Hong Kong, China	鴛鴦 Yun-yeung	萬宜 Man-yi	鳳凰 Fung-wong	彩雲 Choi-wan	青馬 Tsing-ma
日本	Japan	小犬 Koinu	天兔 Usagi	天琴 Koto	小熊 Koguma	蝎虎 Tokage
老撾	Lao PDR	布拉萬 Bolaven	帕布 Pabuk	洛鞍 Nokaen	薔琵 Champi	坡鹿 Ong-mang
中國澳門	Macao, China	三巴 Sanba	蝴蝶 Wutip	西望洋 Penha	煙花 In-fa	梅花 Muifa
馬來西亞	Malaysia	杰拉華 Jelawat	聖帕 Sepat	鸚鵡 Nuri	查帕卡 Cempaka	苗柏 Merbok
米克羅尼西亞	Micronesia	艾雲尼 Ewiniar	木恩 Mun	森拉克 Sinlaku	尼伯特 Nepartak	南瑪都 Nanmadol
菲律賓	Philippines	馬力斯 Maliksi	丹娜絲 Danas	黑格比 Hagupit	盧碧 Lupit	塔拉斯 Talas
韓國	RO Korea	格美 Gaemi	百合 Nari	薔薇 Jangmi	銀河 Mirinae	核桃 Hodu
泰國	Thailand	派比安 Prapiroon	韋帕 Wipha	米克拉 Mekkhala	妮妲 Nida	玫瑰 Kulap
美國	U.S.A.	瑪莉亞 Maria	范斯高 Francisco	海高斯 Higos	奧麥斯 Omais	洛克 Roke
越南	Viet Nam	山神 Son-Tinh	竹節草 Co-May	巴威 Bavi	浮蓮 Luc-Binh	桑卡 Sonca
柬埔寨	Cambodia	安比 Ampil	羅莎 Krosa	美莎克 Maysak	燦都 Chanthu	納沙 Nesat
中國	China	悟空 Wukong	白鹿 Bailu	海神 Haishen	電母 Dianmu	海棠 Haitang
朝鮮	DPR Korea	雲雀 Jongdari	楊柳 Podul	紅霞 Noul	蒲公英 Mindulle	蜻蜓 Jamjari
中國香港	Hong Kong, China	珊珊 Shanshan	玲玲 Lingling	白海豚 Dolphin	獅子山 Lionrock	榕樹 Banyan
日本	Japan	摩羯 Yagi	劍魚 Kajiki	鯨魚 Kujira	道璣 Tokei	山貓 Yamaneko
老撾	Lao PDR	麗琵 Leepi	藍湖 Nongfa	燦鴻 Chan-hom	南川 Namtheun	帕卡 Pakhar

表 1.1 (續)

TABLE 1.1 (cont'd)

來源	Contributed by	I	II	III	IV	V
		名字 Name	名字 Name	名字 Name	名字 Name	名字 Name
中國澳門	Macao, China	貝碧嘉 Bebinca	琵琶 Peipah	琵鷺 Peilou	瑪瑙 Malou	珊瑚 Sanvu
馬來西亞	Malaysia	普拉桑 Pulasan	塔巴 Tapah	浪卡 Nangka	妮亞圖 Nyatoh	瑪娃 Mawar
米克羅尼西亞	Micronesia	蘇力 Soulik	米娜 Mitag	沙德爾 Saudel	沙布爾 Sarbul	古超 Guchol
菲律賓	Philippines	西馬侖 Cimaron	樺加沙 Ragasa	紫檀 Narra	阿穆丘 Amuyao	泰利 Talim
韓國	RO Korea	飛燕 Jebi	浣熊 Neoguri	簡拉維 Gaenari	古莎莉 Gosari	布里 Bori
泰國	Thailand	山陀兒 Krathon	博羅依 Bualoi	艾莎尼 Atsani	暹芭 Chaba	卡努 Khanun
美國	U.S.A.	百里嘉 Barijat	麥德姆 Matmo	艾濤 Etau	艾利 Aere	蘭恩 Lan
越南	Viet Nam	潭美 Trami	夏浪 Halong	班朗 Bang-Lang	桑達 Songda	海星 Saobien

註： 在二零二五年，北太平洋西部和南海的熱帶氣旋名單新增三個名字：「布里」、「海星」及「天馬」，分別取代舊有名字：「杜蘇芮」、「蘇拉」及「海葵」。

Note: In 2025, three new names, Bori, Saobien and Tianma, have been introduced to the list of tropical cyclone names in the WNP and the SCS to replace the old names of Doksuri, Saola and Haikui respectively.

表 1.2 年報內各氣壓表的海拔高度及所處氣象站的位置

TABLE 1.2 Elevations of various barometers and positions of weather stations mentioned in this annual report

站 Station		位置 Position		氣壓表的海拔高度(米)
		北緯 Latitude N	東經 Longitude E	Elevation of barometer above M.S.L. (m)
香港天文台總部	Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters	22°18′07″	114°10′27″	40
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	22°18′34″	113°55′19″	7
長洲	Cheung Chau	22°12′04″	114°01′36″	79
京士柏	King's Park	22°18′43″	114°10′22″	66
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	22°28′08″	113°59′01″	36
坪洲	Peng Chau	22°17′28″	114°02′36″	35
沙田	Sha Tin	22°24′09″	114°12′36″	13
上水	Sheung Shui	22°30′07″	114°06′40″	11
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	22°31′43″	114°09′24″	14
大埔(元洲仔公園)	Tai Po (Yuen Chau Tsai Park)	22°26′54″	114°10′38″	5
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	22°10′56″	114°18′12″	60

表 1.3　　年報內各風速表的海拔高度及所處氣象站的位置

TABLE 1.3　　Elevations of various anemometers and positions of the weather stations mentioned in this annual report

站 Station		位置 Position		風速表的海拔高度(米)
		北緯 Latitude N	東經 Longitude E	Elevation of anemometer above M.S.L. (m)
黃麻角(赤柱)	Bluff Head (Stanley)	22°11′51″	114°12′43″	103
中環碼頭	Central Pier	22°17′20″	114°09′21″	30
長洲*	Cheung Chau*	22°12′04″	114°01′36″	99
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	22°12′39″	114°01′45″	27
青洲	Green Island	22°17′06″	114°06′46″	107
香港國際機場*	Hong Kong International Airport*	22°19'40″	113°53'52″	15#
啟德*	Kai Tak*	22°18′35″	114°12′48″	16
京士柏	King's Park	22°18′43″	114°10′22″	90
南丫島	Lamma Island	22°13′34″	114°06′31″	17
流浮山*	Lau Fau Shan*	22°28′08″	113°59′01″	50
昂坪	Ngong Ping	22°15′31″	113°54′46″	607
北角	North Point	22°17′40″	114°11′59″	26
坪洲	Peng Chau	22°17′28″	114°02′36″	47
平洲	Ping Chau	22°32′48″	114°25′42″	39
西貢*	Sai Kung*	22°22′32″	114°16′28″	32
沙洲	Sha Chau	22°20′45″	113°53′28″	31
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	22°17′28″	113°54′25″	71
沙田*	Sha Tin*	22°24′09″	114°12′36″	16
石崗	Shek Kong	22°26′10″	114°05′05″	26
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	22°17′35″	114°10′07″	18
打鼓嶺*	Ta Kwu Ling*	22°31′43″	114°09′24″	28
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	22°28′31″	114°14′15″	71
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	22°24′38″	114°07′28″	966
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	22°26′33″	114°11′02″	12
塔門東	Tap Mun East	22°28′06″	114°21′47″	48
大老山	Tate's Cairn	22°21′28″	114°13′04″	587
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	22°18′57″	114°15′20″	52
青衣島蜆殼油庫*	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot*	22°20′48″	114°05′11″	43
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	22°23′26″	113°58′36″	69
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	22°10′56″	114°18′12″	83
濕地公園	Wetland Park	22°28′00″	114°00′32″	15
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	22°14′52″	114°10′25″	30

由二零二四年三月二十五日開始，風速表由中跑道近中間位置遷移至新北跑道近中間位置。

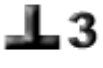
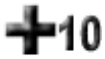
The anemometer has been moved from the middle of the Centre Runway to the middle of the new North Runway since 25 March 2024.

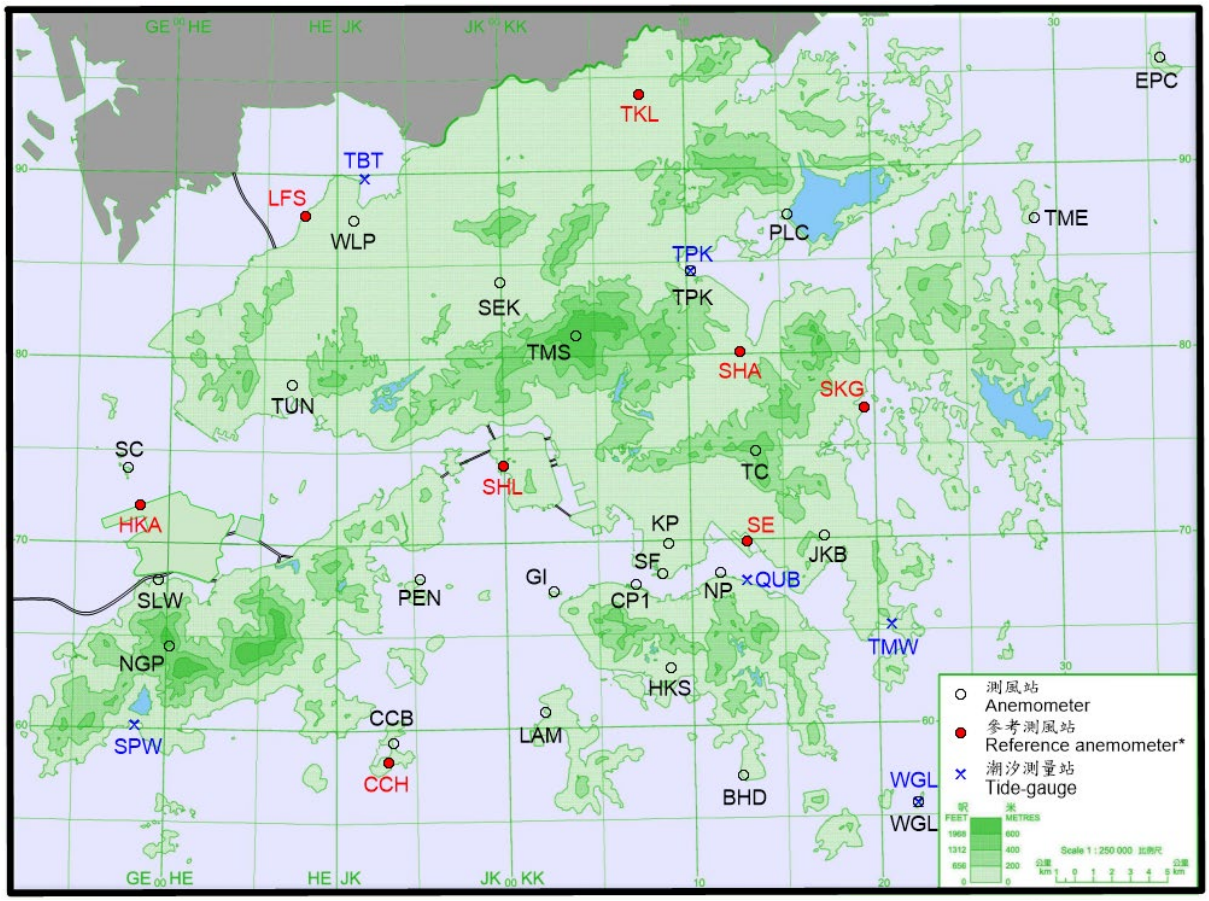
* 參考測風站

* Reference anemometer

表 1.4　　二零二五年香港熱帶氣旋警告信號的意義

TABLE 1.4　　Meaning of tropical cyclone warning signals in Hong Kong in 2025

信號 Signals		顯示符號 Symbol Display	信號的意義 Meaning of Signals
戒備 Standby	1		有一熱帶氣旋集結於香港約800公里的範圍內，可能影響本港。 A tropical cyclone is centred within about 800 kilometres (km) of Hong Kong and may affect the territory.
強風 Strong Wind	3		香港近海平面處現正或預料會普遍吹強風，持續風力達每小時41至62公里，陣風更可能超過每小時110公里，且風勢可能持續。 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.
西北 烈風或暴風 NW'LY Gale or Storm	8 西北 NW		香港近海平面處現正或預料會普遍受烈風或暴風從信號所示方向吹襲，持續風力達每小時 63 至 117 公里，陣風更可能超過每小時 180 公里，且風勢可能持續。 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.
西南 烈風或暴風 SW'LY Gale or Storm	8 西南 SW		
東北 烈風或暴風 NE'LY Gale or Storm	8 東北 NE		
東南 烈風或暴風 SE'LY Gale or Storm	8 東南 SE		
烈風或暴風風力增強 Increasing Gale or Storm	9		烈風或暴風的風力現正或預料會顯著加強。 Gale or storm force wind is increasing or expected to increase significantly in strength.
颶風 Hurricane	10		風力現正或預料會達到颶風程度，持續風力達每小時118公里或以上，陣風更可能超過每小時220公里。 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.



* 熱帶氣旋警告系統的參考測風站網絡

* Network of reference anemometers in the tropical cyclone warning system

測風站 Anemometers		測風站 Anemometers	
BHD	黃麻角(赤柱) Bluff Head (Stanley)	TMS	大帽山 Tai Mo Shan
CCB	長洲泳灘 Cheung Chau Beach	TUN	屯門政府合署 Tuen Mun Government Offices
CP1	中環碼頭 Central Pier	WLP	濕地公園 Wetland Park
EPC	平洲 Ping Chau	WGL	橫瀾島 Waglan Island
GI	青洲 Green Island	**參考測風站* Reference anemometers***	
HKS	黃竹坑 Wong Chuk Hang	CCH	長洲 Cheung Chau
JKB	將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	LFS	流浮山 Lau Fau Shan
KP	京士柏 King's Park	HKA	香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport
LAM	南丫島 Lamma Island	SE	啟德 Kai Tak
NGP	昂坪 Ngong Ping	SHA	沙田 Sha Tin
NP	北角 North Point	SHL	青衣島蜆殼油庫 Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot
PEN	坪洲 Peng Chau	SKG	西貢 Sai Kung
PLC	大美督 Tai Mei Tuk	TKL	打鼓嶺 Ta Kwu Ling
SC	沙洲 Sha Chau	**潮汐測量站 Tide-gauge**	
SEK	石崗 Shek Kong	QUB	鰂魚涌 Quarry Bay
SF	九龍天星碼頭 Star Ferry (Kowloon)	SPW	石壁 Shek Pik
SLW	沙螺灣 Sha Lo Wan	TBT	尖鼻咀 Tsim Bei Tsui
TME	塔門東 Tap Mun East	TMW	大廟灣 Tai Miu Wan
TC	大老山 Tate's Cairn	TPK	大埔滘 Tai Po Kau
TPK	大埔滘 Tai Po Kau	WGL	橫瀾島 Waglan Island

圖1.1　　年報內提及的測風站及潮汐測量站之分佈地點

Figure 1.1　　Locations of anemometers and tide gauge stations mentioned in this annual report

第二節　　二零二五年熱帶氣旋概述

2.1　二零二五年的熱帶氣旋回顧

2.1.1　北太平洋西部(包括南海區域)的熱帶氣旋

二零二五年有35個熱帶氣旋影響北太平洋西部及南海區域(即由赤道至北緯45度、東經100至180度所包括的範圍)，多於1961-2020年約30個的長期年平均數目。全年有14個熱帶氣旋達到颱風或以上強度，接近1961-2020年約15個的長期年平均數目，其中有五個熱帶氣旋更達到超強颱風程度(中心附近最高持續風速達到每小時185公里或以上)。

圖2.1是二零二五年在北太平洋西部及南海區域熱帶氣旋數目之逐月分佈。

二零二五年內有11個熱帶氣旋在中國登陸，其中四個在香港300公里內的華南沿岸登陸，三個橫過台灣。十個登陸菲律賓及七個登陸越南。九月的超強颱風樺加沙(2518)(圖2.3)是二零二五年北太平洋西部及南海區域最強的熱帶氣旋，其中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時230公里，而最低海平面氣壓為905百帕斯卡(表4.1)。而熱帶氣旋森亞爾於十一月二十五日在馬六甲海峽上形成並於晚上在該區增強為熱帶風暴。根據印度氣象局的新德里區域專責氣象中心，這是自一八八六年以來首次有熱帶氣旋在馬六甲海峽上形成(圖2.4)。

2.1.2　香港責任範圍內的熱帶氣旋

在二零二五年的35個熱帶氣旋中，有20個出現在香港責任範圍(即北緯10至30度、東經105至125度)，多於1961-2020年約16個的長期年平均數目(表2.1)，當中有九個在香港責任範圍內形成。年內，天文台總共發出581個供船舶使用的熱帶氣旋警告(表4.2)。

2.1.3　南海區域內的熱帶氣旋

二零二五年共有18個熱帶氣旋影響南海區域(即北緯10至25度、東經105至120度)，多於1961-2020年約12個的長期年平均數目，當中有六個在該區域形成。

九月二十一日超強颱風樺加沙(2518)(圖2.3)的中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時230公里，是天文台自一九五零年有記錄以來南海區域第二強的熱帶氣旋，僅次於二零一四年的威馬逐，與二零二三年的蘇拉及二零二四年的摩羯並列。

2.1.4　影響香港的熱帶氣旋

二零二五年香港的風季始於六月十一日，隨著熱帶氣旋蝴蝶(2501)橫過南海中部並逐漸增強，天文台發出一號戒備信號。熱帶氣旋鳳凰(2526)於十一月十一日晚上遠離本港及減弱，二零二五年風季隨著天文台當天取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號而結束。

年內共有14個熱帶氣旋影響香港(圖2.2a、b)，為1961-2020年長期年平均約六個的兩倍以上，是自一九四六年以來最多(表2.2)。這14個熱帶氣旋分別為六月的強烈熱帶風暴蝴蝶(2501)及一個熱帶風暴、七月的強颱風丹娜絲(2504)及颱風韋帕(2506)、八月的強颱風楊柳(2511)、一個熱帶低氣壓、強颱風劍魚(2513)及熱帶風暴藍湖(2514)、九月的強烈熱帶風暴塔巴(2516)、強烈熱帶風暴米娜(2517)及超強颱風樺加沙(2518)、十月的颱風麥德姆(2521)及強烈熱帶風暴風神(2524)和十一月的超強颱風鳳凰(2526)。受七月的韋帕及九月的樺加沙影響，年內天文台需要兩度發出最高的十號颶風信號，平了一九六四年的紀錄。九月的塔巴引致天文台發出八號烈風或暴風信號。蝴蝶、米娜、麥德姆及風神吹襲本港期間天文台曾發出三號強風信號。而六月的熱帶風暴、丹娜絲、楊柳、八月的熱帶低氣壓、劍魚、藍湖及鳳凰影響本港期間，天文台需要發出一號戒備信號。

2.1.5 熱帶氣旋的雨量

二零二五年熱帶氣旋為香港帶來的雨量(即由熱帶氣旋出現於香港600公里範圍內至其消散或離開香港600公里範圍之後72小時期間天文台總部錄得的雨量)共為1189.6毫米(表4.8.1)，約佔年內總雨量2558.7毫米的百分之46.5，較1961-2020年長期年平均值704.2毫米多約百分之68.9。

根據上述的定義，颱風韋帕(2506)為香港帶來的雨量為238.3毫米(表4.8.1)，是年內雨量最多的熱帶氣旋。

2.2 每月概述

這一節逐月介紹二零二五年北太平洋西部及南海區域的熱帶氣旋概況。影響香港的各熱帶氣旋及傷亡報告則詳述於第三節。

一月至五月

二零二五年一月至五月並無熱帶氣旋在北太平洋西部及南海區域上形成。

六月

熱帶低氣壓蝴蝶(2501)於六月十日晚上在西沙之東南約280公里的南海中部上形成，並於翌日大致向西北偏西移向海南島以南海域及逐漸增強。蝴蝶於六月十二日晚上增強為強烈熱帶風暴，並於六月十三日早上在北部灣達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時110公里。當日蝴蝶逐漸轉向東北偏北方向移動，並於當晚在海南島東方市登陸。掠過海南島西部沿岸後，翌日蝴蝶再次進入北部灣，並於中午前後在廣東湛江市再次登陸。隨後蝴蝶移入華南內陸並逐漸減弱，最後於六月十五日晚上在福建減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，蝴蝶為越南中部帶來暴雨，引發嚴重水浸，造成九人死亡、兩人失蹤，超過3 500間房屋受影響。當地錄得最大六小時雨量319.4毫米及七十二小時雨量1 203毫米。蝴蝶亦為海南、廣西及廣東等地帶來狂風大雨，引發水浸及山泥傾瀉，造成七人死亡，直接經濟損失估計約18.1億元人民幣。蝴蝶橫過廣東及廣西交界一帶期間，廣西玉林市錄得二十四小時雨量401.5毫米。

熱帶低氣壓聖帕(2502)於六月二十二日下午在硫黃島之東南偏東約540公里的北太平洋西部上形成，大致向西北移動。六月二十三日下午聖帕在橫過硫黃島東北海域期間增強為熱帶風暴，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速為每小時65公里。隨後兩天聖帕在日本本州以南海域逐漸轉向東北移動。聖帕最後於六月二十六日晚上在日本本州以東海域演變為溫帶氣旋。

一個熱帶低氣壓於六月二十五日早上在西沙之東北約170公里的南海中部上形成，向西北移向海南島東部。該熱帶低氣壓於六月二十六日凌晨掠過海南島文昌市後，於當天早上在瓊州海峽增強為熱帶風暴，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時75公里。該熱帶風暴在廣東湛江市再次登陸，隨後移入內陸並逐漸減弱，最後於翌日凌晨在廣西減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，該熱帶氣旋為海南島及廣東湛江帶來狂風大雨，海南島文昌市錄得最大累積雨量218.2毫米。

七月至八月

熱帶低氣壓木恩(2503)於七月一日下午在硫黃島之東南偏東約770公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北或西北偏北移動。木恩於七月三日凌晨在硫黃島以東海域增強為熱帶風暴，翌日轉向東北或東北偏東移動。木恩於七月五日凌晨達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時85公里。木恩於七月六日轉向偏北移動，最後於七月八日下午在日本以東的北太平洋西部上減弱為低壓區。

熱帶低氣壓丹娜絲(2504)於七月四日早上在東沙之東南偏東約280公里的南海東北部上形成，向西北偏西緩慢移動，並於翌日凌晨增強為熱帶風暴。丹娜絲於七月五日第一次急轉向，改為採取東北偏北或東北路徑。丹娜絲於七月六日開始加速，當晚在台灣嘉義登陸前迅速增強為強颱風，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時155公里。丹娜絲在橫過台灣期間減弱。隨後丹娜絲進入東海，並於七月七日日間繼續向東北方向移動。丹娜絲於七月八日在東海第二次急轉向，轉向西南偏西移向浙江。當晚丹娜絲在浙江溫州再次登陸，隨後以西南路徑移入內陸及減弱。最後丹娜絲於七月九日晚上於福建減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，丹娜絲及西南季候風為菲律賓北部帶來大雨，造成一人死亡，約10萬人受災，經濟損失超過1 240萬菲律賓披索。丹娜絲於七月六日晚上至翌日早上橫過台

灣期間為該區帶來狂風暴雨，而丹娜絲及活躍西南季候風於隨後三日持續為台灣帶來暴雨，其間屏東錄得最大累積降雨量超過1 100毫米。狂風暴雨在台灣造成兩人死亡，至少700人受傷，超過七萬戶停水及100萬戶停電，超過1.8萬間房屋受損，經濟損失超過5 100萬美元。受丹娜絲、其殘餘及活躍西南季候風影響，浙江、福建及廣東於七月八日至十二日亦持續有大雨。

熱帶低氣壓百合(2505)於七月十日晚上在硫黃島之東南偏南約170公里的北太平洋西部上形成，隨後兩日在硫黃島一帶徘徊。百合於七月十三日凌晨增強為熱帶風暴，隨後加速向北移向日本本州以東海域，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85公里。百合於七月十五日凌晨橫過北海道，最後於當天早上在北海道以北海域演變為溫帶氣旋。

一個熱帶低氣壓於七月十二日凌晨在上海之東南約220公里的東海上形成，並在該海域徘徊。該熱帶低氣壓於當天早上達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時55公里。翌日該熱帶低氣壓加速向東或東北偏東橫過東海，最後於七月十四日早上在日本九州減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，百合及該熱帶低氣壓的殘餘於七月十四日至十五日為日本多地帶來大雨，合共造成兩人受傷，28間房屋受損，約3 900戶停電。

熱帶低氣壓韋帕(2506)於七月十六日晚上在馬尼拉以東約950公里的北太平洋西部上形成。隨後兩日韋帕採取西北路徑移向呂宋海峽，並逐漸增強為熱帶風暴。韋帕於七月十八日晚上轉向西北偏西，橫過呂宋海峽。七月十九日韋帕進入南海北部，靠近廣東沿岸，並迅速增強。當晚韋帕增強為颱風，並於七月二十日早上接近本港時達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時140公里，當日稍後韋帕向偏西方向橫過廣東西部沿岸地區，於廣東陽江市附近登陸，並逐漸減弱。隨後兩日韋帕採取西南偏西路徑，橫過北部灣及越南北部，並逐步減弱為熱帶低氣壓。最後韋帕於七月二十三日早上在老撾減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，韋帕及西南季候風為菲律賓帶來狂風暴雨，造成六人死亡，五人受傷，六人失蹤，超過126萬人受災，超過1 500間房屋受損，直接經濟損失超過4.6億菲律賓披索。受韋帕的外圍雨帶影響，七月十八至二十日期間台灣東部有暴雨，台東利嘉林道錄得累積雨量超過640毫米。韋帕亦對廣東、廣西及海南等地基礎設施和養殖漁業造成破壞，直接經濟損失估計約19.1億元人民幣。在澳門，有五人受傷，另有163宗事故報告，澳門國際機場有160班航班取消。此外，韋帕及其殘餘亦為越南帶來暴雨，造成三人死亡，五人受傷，兩人失蹤，清化出現水浸和山泥傾瀉，淹沒道路和民居。

熱帶低氣壓范斯高(2507)於七月二十二日早上在沖繩島之東南偏南約1 140公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北或西北偏北移向琉球群島一帶。范斯高於七月二十三日早

上增強為熱帶風暴，並在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75公里。范斯高於七月二十四日晚上轉向偏西移向福建，並於隨後兩日逐步減弱為低壓區。

熱帶低氣壓竹節草(2508)於七月二十三日凌晨在馬尼拉以北約530公里的呂宋海峽上形成。受位於琉球群島一帶的范斯高(2507)影響，竹節草於隨後兩日在呂宋以西海域及呂宋西部沿岸地區以逆時針方向轉了一圈。竹節草於七月二十四日早上增強為強烈熱帶風暴，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。竹節草於七月二十五日大致向東北偏北移動，橫過呂宋海峽及台灣以東海域，並於翌日減弱為熱帶低氣壓。竹節草於七月二十七日在琉球群島一帶徘徊，並於當晚再次增強為熱帶風暴。隨後兩天竹節草逐漸轉向西北移向長江口一帶。竹節草於七月三十日先後在浙江和上海登陸，翌日移入內陸並逐漸減弱。最後竹節草於八月一日晚上在安徽減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，竹節草、范斯高及西南季候風為菲律賓帶來狂風暴雨，呂宋部分地區於七月二十二日至三十日期間錄得累積雨量達1 241.0毫米。狂風暴雨在菲律賓造成28人死亡，一人失蹤，24人受傷，超過980萬人受災，超過10萬間房屋受損，經濟損失超過209億菲律賓披索。竹節草吹襲琉球群島一帶期間，南大東島錄得二十四小時雨量382.5豪米。竹節草亦為浙江、上海、江蘇及安徽帶來狂風暴雨，造成超過45萬人受災，經濟損失估計約三億元人民幣。在上海，超過28萬人需要撤離，上海浦東及虹橋國際機場合共約640班航班取消。

熱帶低氣壓羅莎(2509)於七月二十四日早上在關島之西北偏西約180公里的北太平洋西部上形成，隨後三日向北或東北偏北移動及逐漸增強。羅莎於七月二十七日早上增強為颱風，並於翌日凌晨在硫黃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140公里。羅莎於七月二十九日減弱為強烈熱帶風暴，隨後三天橫過日本本州東南海域。羅莎於八月二日加速及轉向東北偏東移動，最後於八月四日下午在北海道以東的北太平洋西部演變為溫帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓白鹿(2510)於七月三十一日晚上在沖繩島以東約290公里的北太平洋西部上形成並向偏東移動。白鹿於八月二日逐漸轉向東北移動，橫過日本東南海域。白鹿於八月三日凌晨增強為熱帶風暴，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時65公里。最後白鹿於八月五日下午在日本以東的北太平洋西部減弱為熱帶低氣壓，並於當晚演變為溫帶氣旋。

艾奧娜在北太平洋中部上形成，於八月二日下午以熱帶低氣壓強度越過國際換日線進入北太平洋西部，當時艾奧娜中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時55公里，大致向西北移動。最後艾奧娜於八月四日下午在海上減弱為低壓區。

一個熱帶低氣壓於八月二日下午在威克島以北約740公里的北太平洋西部上形成，大致向西北偏西移動，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55公里。最後該熱帶低氣壓於八月四日晚上在海上減弱為低壓區。

一個熱帶低氣壓於八月四日下午在威克島之西北約610公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北移動。該熱帶低氣壓於八月五日晚上達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時55公里，並轉向偏北方向移動。最後該熱帶低氣壓於八月七日下午在日本以東的北太平洋西部減弱為低壓區。

熱帶低氣壓楊柳(2511)於八月七日凌晨在關島之東北偏北約620公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北至西北偏西移動，並逐漸增強。楊柳於八月九日至十二日轉向偏西移向呂宋海峽以東海域。楊柳於八月十三日凌晨在登陸台灣台東前迅速增強為強颱風，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時155公里。當天楊柳轉向西北偏西，快速橫過台灣南部及台灣海峽，並於八月十四日凌晨在福建省漳浦縣再次登陸及迅速減弱為熱帶風暴。最後楊柳移入內陸並於翌日凌晨在廣西減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，楊柳吹襲台灣期間，屏東大漢山錄得二十四小時雨量644.5毫米。楊柳在台灣造成一人死亡、一人失蹤，149人受傷，超過6 600戶停水及31萬戶停電，經濟損失超過1 700萬美元。當地航空交通亦受影響，超過380班航班取消。楊柳亦在福建、廣東及湖南等地造成兩人死亡，超過29萬人受災。受楊柳的外圍雨帶影響，澳門九澳於八月十四日錄得一小時雨量110.0毫米，氹仔及路環多區出現水浸。

一個熱帶低氣壓於八月十六日晚上在西沙之東南約130公里的南海中部上形成，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時45公里，向西北或西北偏西移向海南島以南海域。該熱帶低氣壓於八月十八日掠過海南島西南沿岸後，進入北部灣並逐漸轉向偏北方向移動。該熱帶低氣壓於八月十九日凌晨在越南北部登陸，最後於當天晚上在廣西減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，受該熱帶低氣壓及中國東南部的高壓脊共同影響，廣東、廣西、海南島及越南北部有狂風暴雨。

熱帶低氣壓玲玲(2512)於八月十七日下午在沖繩島以南約490公里的北太平洋西部上形成，初時在該區徘徊。翌日晚上玲玲開始加速大致向北橫過琉球群島及東海一帶。玲玲於八月二十日晚上在日本九州西南海域增強為熱帶風暴，並於八月二十一日凌晨達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時75公里。玲玲隨後轉向偏東橫過日本九州南部，並逐漸減弱。最後玲玲於八月二十二日晚上在日本四國以南沿岸海域減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，玲玲為日本九州南部帶來狂風暴雨，鹿兒島縣錄得二十四小時雨量超過300毫米。玲玲在日本造成一人死亡及五人受傷，超過70間房屋受損，約80戶停水及340戶停電。

熱帶低氣壓劍魚(2513)於八月二十二日凌晨在馬尼拉之東北偏東約320公里的呂宋以東海域上形成，隨後向西至西北偏西移動，橫過呂宋並進入南海中部。劍魚於八月二十三日至二十四日橫過南海中部期間，由熱帶低氣壓迅速增強為強颱風，並於八月二十四日傍晚在海南島以南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175公里。劍魚於翌日傍晚在越南北部登陸，並迅速減弱。最後劍魚於八月二十七日凌晨在老撾減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，受劍魚及西南季候風的共同影響，菲律賓中北部有超過11萬人受災，超過60間房屋受損。劍魚亦為海南、廣西及廣東帶來狂風暴雨，海南三沙市錄得二十四小時雨量508.8毫米。海南及廣西有一人死亡或失蹤，超過20萬人受災。劍魚吹襲越南中北部期間，引發多處河道氾濫及山泥傾瀉，造成至少六人死亡，兩人失蹤，47人受傷，超過150萬人受災，超過三萬間房屋受損，超過12萬公頃農作物受災。與劍魚及其殘餘相關的暴雨亦在老撾、泰國及緬甸引發水浸及山泥傾瀉，泰國有八人死亡，三人失蹤，至少四人受傷，而緬甸則有至少兩人死亡及15人受傷。

熱帶低氣壓藍湖(2514)於八月二十八日下午在西沙之東南偏東約410公里的南海中部上形成，大致向西北偏西移動。藍湖於翌日晚上轉向西橫過海南島以南海域。藍湖於八月三十日早上在海南島西南海域增強為熱帶風暴，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時65公里。藍湖於當天下午在越南中部登陸，並逐漸減弱。最後藍湖於八月三十一日早上在泰國北部減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，藍湖及西南季候風為菲律賓帶來大雨，造成超過25萬人受災，超過470間房屋受損。受藍湖相關的大雨影響，越南有至少一人死亡，泰國則有兩人死亡及超過490間房屋受損。

九月

熱帶低氣壓琵琶(2515)於九月二日晚上在沖繩島之東南約720公里的北太平洋西部上形成，大致向北移向日本九州。琵琶於九月四日下午增強為熱帶風暴，橫過日本九州東南部沿岸海域，並逐漸轉向東北偏東移動。琵琶於九月五日橫過日本四國及本州南部沿岸地區，並於當天下午在日本本州東南部沿岸達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時85公里。最後琵琶於九月六日早上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，西南季候風及琵琶為菲律賓帶來大雨，造成超過35萬人受災，超過120間房屋受損。琵琶亦為日本帶來狂風暴雨，九州宮崎縣都農町錄得破紀錄的二十四

小時雨量達465.5毫米，四國及本州東南部沿岸地區有龍捲風報告，其中在靜岡縣出現的龍捲風最高陣風估計為每小時270公里，是日本自一九六一年有記錄以來最強的龍捲風之一。琵琶在日本造成兩死及95人受傷，超過2 300間房屋受損，超過4 200戶停電。

熱帶低氣壓塔巴(2516)於九月五日晚上在東沙之東南偏南約390公里的南海中部上形成，向西北偏西橫過南海中北部。塔巴於九月七日早上轉向西北偏北移向廣東西部沿岸，並於當晚增強為強烈熱帶風暴。塔巴於九月八日凌晨達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時110公里。當天早上塔巴在廣東台山市附近登陸，隨後逐漸轉向西北移入內陸，並迅速減弱。最後塔巴於九月九日早上在廣西減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，西南季候風及塔巴為菲律賓帶來大雨，造成超過83 000人受災。塔巴吹襲華南期間，廣東江門市及珠海市部分地區累積雨量達434毫米，而海南海口市的一小時雨量達124毫米。塔巴在海南、廣東、廣西及雲南合共造成超過29萬人受災，超過21萬人需要撤離。塔巴吹襲澳門期間，有四人受傷及25宗事故報告，澳門國際機場有至少81班航班取消。

熱帶低氣壓米娜(2517)於九月十六日下午在馬尼拉之東北偏東約300公里的呂宋以東海域上形成，隨後兩天大致向西北橫過呂宋及南海東北部，並移向廣東東部沿岸。米娜於九月十九日早上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速估計為每小時90公里。米娜於當天下午在廣東汕尾市附近登陸，隨後轉向西北偏西移入內陸，並迅速減弱。最後米娜於九月二十日早上在廣東減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，米娜為菲律賓帶來大雨並引發水浸。米娜及其殘餘為台灣、福建、廣東及廣西帶來狂風暴雨，超過13萬人受災，超過10萬人需要撤離。

熱帶低氣壓浣熊(2519)於九月十七日晚上在威克島以北約420公里的北太平洋西部上形成，隨後三天向西或西北偏西移動。浣熊於九月二十一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195公里。浣熊於隨後兩天逐漸轉向偏東方向移動，並於九月二十四日下午減弱為強烈熱帶風暴。隨後兩天浣熊以逆時針方向轉了一個圈，並於九月二十七日開始加速及轉向東北移動。翌日浣熊再度增強為強颱風，是少數在北緯35度或以北仍達強颱風或以上強度的熱帶氣旋。最後浣熊於九月二十九日早上在北太平洋西部演變為溫帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓樺加沙(2518)於九月十八日凌晨在馬尼拉以東約1 450公里的北太平洋西部上形成，隨後三日大致向西北偏西移向呂宋海峽。由於菲律賓以東的北太平洋西部的熱帶氣旋潛熱較高，加上配合良好的高空輻散及偏弱的垂直風切變，樺加沙於九月二十一日凌晨迅速增強為超強颱風，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230公里。

翌日樺加沙採取偏西路徑橫過呂宋海峽。由於樺加沙的中心沒有經過呂宋及台灣等主要陸地，樺加沙在進入南海後結構仍然完整、環流廣闊及風眼渾圓清晰，其中心附近最高持續風速仍維持約每小時230公里，是二零二五年北太平洋西部及南海區域最強的熱帶氣旋；亦是天文台自一九五零年有記錄以來南海區域第二強的熱帶氣旋，與二零二三年的超強颱風蘇拉和二零二四年的超強颱風摩羯並列。九月二十三日樺加沙轉向西北偏西橫過南海北部，並於翌日早上靠近廣東沿岸，期間由於南海的大氣及海洋條件合適，樺加沙一直維持超強颱風強度。樺加沙於九月二十四日下午在廣東陽江市附近登陸，隨後迅速減弱。翌日樺加沙橫過廣西沿岸，最後於晚上在越南北部減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，樺加沙為菲律賓北部帶來狂風暴雨，造成多人傷亡及嚴重破壞。受樺加沙的外圍雨帶影響，九月二十二日至二十四日期間台灣東部有暴雨，台東利嘉林道錄得累積雨量超過1 100毫米。連日暴雨導致花蓮馬太鞍溪堰塞湖溢流，洪水淹沒下游三個鄉鎮，造成19人死亡，五人失蹤，157人受傷。台灣有超過4 300戶停水及17 000戶停電，直接經濟損失超過1 900萬美元；浙江、福建、廣東、廣西、海南及雲南亦有超過387萬人受災，超過5 000間房屋受損，其中廣東陽江市有超過53 000棵樹木損毀。約五萬公頃農作物受災，經濟損失超過158億人民幣。台山市上川島錄得最大陣風每小時234公里，是有歷史紀錄以來廣東省的國家級氣象站錄得最大陣風。樺加沙吹襲澳門期間，有八人受傷，約16 000戶停電，另有259宗事故報告，澳門國際機場有至少206班航班取消。

熱帶低氣壓博羅依(2520)於九月二十三日下午在雅蒲島以西約300公里的北太平洋西部上形成，隨後兩天大致向西北偏西移向菲律賓中部，並逐漸增強。博羅依於九月二十六日橫過菲律賓中部，並於當晚進入南海南部。博羅依翌日橫過南海中部期間增強為颱風，並於九月二十八日凌晨達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時130公里。博羅依翌日凌晨在越南中部 登陸，隨後移入內陸並迅速減弱。最後博羅依於九月三十日凌晨在老撾減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，米娜、樺加沙及博羅依接二連三吹襲菲律賓，合共造成53人死亡，三人失蹤，61人受傷，超過530萬人受災，超過18 萬間房屋受損，經濟損失超過57億菲律賓披索。 受博羅依的外圍環流影響，九月二十八日至二十九日期間海南、廣東、廣西及雲南 出現暴雨及強對流天氣，有超過49萬人受災，超過七萬人需要撤離。海南海口市、廣東湛江市及廣西北海市共有至少26宗龍捲風或水龍捲報告。博羅依亦為越南帶來狂風暴雨，引致多處水浸及山洪暴發，造成57人死亡、10人失蹤及172人受傷，約18萬間房屋受損，經濟損失約24萬億越南盾。清化及義安部分地區錄得累積雨量超過600毫米，而寧平、興安及海防有龍捲風報告。博羅依及其殘餘引發的暴雨亦在老撾、柬埔寨、泰國及緬甸造成水浸。在老撾，有至少四人死亡、四人失蹤及36 000人受災。在泰國，有12人死亡及一人失蹤，超過29萬人受災。

十月

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披索。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。

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1 100萬菲律賓披索。

十一月至十二月

熱帶低氣壓海鷗(2525)於十一月一日早上在雅蒲島之東南偏東約110公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向偏西移向菲律賓中部，並逐漸增強。海鷗於十一月三日下午增強為颱風，並於當晚至翌日橫過菲律賓中南部。海鷗於十一月五日進入南海南部，並於十一月六日早上迅速增強為超強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195公里。海鷗於當晚在越南中部 登陸，並於翌日迅速減弱。最後海鷗於十一月七日晚上在泰國減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，海鷗為菲律賓帶來狂風暴雨，並引致廣泛水浸。海鷗吹襲菲律賓期間，有253人死亡、119人失蹤及502人受傷，超過760萬人受災，超過78萬間房屋受損，經濟損失超過15億菲律賓披索。海鷗亦在越南造成六人死亡及26人受傷，超過59 000間房屋受損，超過160萬戶停電，經濟損失超過13萬億越南盾。海鷗及其殘餘為泰國帶來大雨及引致水浸，造成至少13人死亡，超過47萬人受災。

熱帶低氣壓鳳凰(2526)於十一月四日早上在雅蒲島以東約780公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西南偏西移動。隨後三天鳳凰轉向西北或西北偏西掠過雅蒲島附近海域，並逐漸增強。鳳凰於十一月八日凌晨增強為颱風，並採取西北偏西路徑移向菲律賓。十一月九日凌晨鳳凰於菲律賓以東海域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。鳳凰於當晚至翌日凌晨橫過呂宋，並進入南海，隨後逐步減弱。十一月十日晚上至十一日鳳凰向北掠過南海東北部，並逐漸轉向東北移向台灣南部。鳳凰於十一月十二日凌晨減弱為熱帶風暴，並於當晚橫過台灣屏東。最後鳳凰於翌日早上在台灣以東海域演變為溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導，鳳凰為菲律賓帶來狂風暴雨，碧瑤錄得累積雨量442.6毫米。菲律賓有至少33人死亡、三人失蹤及88人受傷，超過910萬人受災，超過49萬間房屋受損，經濟損失超過67億菲律賓披索。受鳳凰及東北季候風的共同影響，台灣有狂風暴雨，十一月

九日至十一日期間宜蘭錄得最大一小時雨量126.5毫米及四十八小時雨量1 071毫米。鳳凰吹襲台灣期間，有91人受傷，超過8 800戶停水，27 000戶停電，經濟損失超過430萬美元。

熱帶低氣壓天琴(2527)於十一月二十四日早上在馬尼拉之東南約970公里的菲律賓南部以東海域上形成，當日下午至翌日向西北偏西橫過菲律賓中南部。天琴於十一月二十六日進入南海南部，並於十一月二十七日早上逐步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130公里。天琴於隨後三天在南海中南部徘徊並逐漸減弱。最後天琴於十二月三日凌晨在南海南部減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，天琴吹襲菲律賓期間，有至少兩人失蹤及八人受傷，超過 93萬人受災，約500間房屋受損，經濟損失超過1 800萬菲律賓披索。

熱帶低氣壓森亞爾於十一月二十五日早上在吉隆坡之西北偏西約270公里的馬六甲海峽上形成。根據印度氣象局的新德里區域專責氣象中心，這是自一八八六年以來首次有熱帶氣旋在該區形成。森亞爾當天向偏西移動，於晚上增強為熱帶風暴並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時65公里。森亞爾於十一月二十六日轉向東南掠過蘇門答臘東北部沿岸地區，並減弱為熱帶低氣壓。翌日森亞爾向偏東移動，再次橫過馬六甲海峽。十一月二十八日森亞爾在馬來半島登陸及減弱為低壓區後，轉向東北再次移到海上，並於當晚重新增強為熱帶低氣壓。森亞爾於隨後兩天繼續採取東北路徑移動，最後於十二月一日早上在南海南部減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，森亞爾為印尼蘇門答臘島、泰國南部和馬來半島帶來暴雨，其中蘇門答臘島亞齊省於十一月二十六日至二十七日期間錄得最大日雨量411毫米及 累積雨量714.5毫米。暴雨造成廣泛水浸及山泥傾瀉，印尼、泰國及馬來西亞分別有至少1 204人、276人及三人 死亡，合共超過四百萬人受災。印尼及泰國的經濟損失估計分別超過68萬億印尼盾 及五千億泰銖。

一個熱帶低氣壓於十二月四日早上在馬尼拉之東南偏東約1 140公里的北太平洋西部上形成，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時45公里，隨後向西移動。該熱帶低氣壓於十二月六日晚上至十二月七日橫過菲律賓中部，最後於十二月八日凌晨在蘇祿海減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，該熱帶低氣壓及東北季候風為菲律賓帶來大雨，造成至少一人失蹤，超過 71萬人受災。

備註：人命傷亡及財物損毀數據是根據報章報導輯錄而成。

Section 2 TROPICAL CYCLONE OVERVIEW FOR 2025

2.1 Review of tropical cyclones in 2025

2.1.1 Tropical cyclones over the western North Pacific (including the South China Sea)

In 2025, a total of 35 tropical cyclones occurred over the WNP and the SCS bounded by the Equator, 45°N, 100°E and 180°, more than the long-term (1961-2020) average figure of around 30. During the year, 14 of which attained typhoon intensity or above, similar to the long-term average (1961-2020) of about 15, with five of them reaching super typhoon intensity (maximum 10-minute mean wind speed of 185 km/h or above near the centre).

Figure 2.1 shows the monthly frequencies of the occurrence of tropical cyclones in WNP and SCS in 2025.

During the year, 11 tropical cyclones made landfall over China, with four of them crossing the coast of southern China within 300 km of Hong Kong, and three crossing Taiwan. Ten made landfall over the Philippines and seven made landfall over Vietnam. With an estimated maximum sustained wind speed of 230 km/h and a minimum sea-level pressure of 905 hPa near its centre (Table 4.1), Super Typhoon Ragasa (2518) in September (Figure 2.3) was the most intense tropical cyclone over the WNP and the SCS in 2025. Tropical Cyclone Senyar formed over the Strait of Malacca on 25 November, and intensified into a tropical storm in the region that night. According to the Indian Meteorological Department's Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre New Delhi, this marked the first time a tropical cyclone had formed over the Strait of Malacca since 1886 (Figure 2.4).

2.1.2 Tropical cyclones in Hong Kong's area of responsibility

Amongst the 35 tropical cyclones in 2025, 20 of them occurred inside Hong Kong's area of responsibility (i.e. the area bounded by 10°N, 30°N, 105°E and 125°E), more than the long-term annual average (1961-2020) figure of around 16 (Table 2.1). Nine of them developed within Hong Kong's area of responsibility. Altogether, 581 tropical cyclone warnings to ships and vessels were issued by the Observatory this year (Table 4.2).

2.1.3 Tropical cyclones over the South China Sea

Eighteen tropical cyclones affected the SCS bounded by 10°N, 25°N, 105°E and 120°E in 2025, more than the long-term annual average (1961-2020) of around 12. Six of them formed over the region.

With an estimated maximum sustained wind of 230 km/h near its centre on 21 September, Super Typhoon Ragasa (2518) (Figure 2.3) was the second strongest tropical cyclone in the SCS since the Observatory's records began in 1950, second only to Rammasun in 2014 and on par with Saola in 2023 and Yagi in 2024.

2.1.4 Tropical cyclones affecting Hong Kong

In 2025, the tropical cyclone season in Hong Kong started on 11 June. Tropical Cyclone Wutip (2501) moved across the central part of the SCS and intensified gradually that day, necessitating the issuance of the Standby Signal No. 1. The tropical cyclone season ended with

the cancellation of all tropical cyclone warning signals on 11 November, with Tropical Cyclone Fung-wong (2526) departing from Hong Kong and weakening that night.

Fourteen tropical cyclones affected Hong Kong during 2025 (Figures 2.2a, b), more than double of the long-term (1961-2020) average of about six in a year, the highest annual number since 1946 (Table 2.2). They were Severe Tropical Storm Wutip (2501) and a tropical storm in June, Severe Typhoon Danas (2504) and Typhoon Wipha (2506) in July, Severe Typhoon Podul (2511), a tropical depression, Severe Typhoon Kajiki (2513) and Tropical Storm Nongfa (2514) in August, Severe Tropical Storm Tapah (2516), Severe Tropical Storm Mitag (2517) and Super Typhoon Ragasa (2518) in September, Typhoon Matmo (2521) and Severe Tropical Storm Fengshen (2524) in October, and Super Typhoon Fung-wong (2526) in November. The Hurricane Signal No. 10 was issued twice in the year during the passages of Wipha in July and Ragasa in September, tying the previous record in 1964. The No. 8 Gale or Storm Signal was issued during the passage of Tapah in September. The No. 3 Strong Wind Signal was issued during the passages of Wutip, Mitag, Matmo and Fengshen. The tropical storm in June, Danas, Podul, the tropical depression in August, Kajiki, Nongfa and Fung-wong necessitated the issuance of the Standby Signal No. 1 by the Observatory.

2.1.5 Tropical cyclone rainfall

Tropical cyclone rainfall for Hong Kong (total rainfall recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters from the time when a tropical cyclone was first centred within 600 km of Hong Kong to 72 hours after it had dissipated within or moved outside 600 km of Hong Kong) in 2025 was 1189.6 millimetres (Table 4.8.1), which accounted for approximately 46.5% of the year's total rainfall of 2558.7 millimetres and is about 68.9% above the 1961-2020 long-term average of 704.2 millimetres.

According to the above definition, Typhoon Wipha (2506) brought 238.3 millimetres of rainfall to Hong Kong (Table 4.8.1) and was the wettest tropical cyclone in 2025.

2.2 Monthly overview

A monthly overview of tropical cyclones in 2025 is given in this section. Detailed reports on tropical cyclones affecting Hong Kong, including reports of damage, are presented in Section 3.

JANUARY TO MAY

No tropical cyclone formed over the WNP and the SCS from January to May 2025.

JUNE

Wutip (2501) formed as a tropical depression over the central part of the South China Sea about 280 km southeast of Xisha on the night of 10 June. It moved generally west-northwestwards towards the seas south of Hainan Island and intensified gradually the next day. Wutip intensified into a severe tropical storm on the night of 12 June. It attained its peak intensity in Beibu Wan on the morning of 13 June, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 110 km/h near its centre. Wutip gradually turned to track north-northeastwards that day and made landfall over Dongfang of Hainan Island that night. After skirting across the western coast of Hainan Island, Wutip entered Beibu Wan again the next day and made landfall again over Zhanjiang of Guangdong around noon. It then moved into inland areas of southern China

and weakened gradually. Wutip finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Fujian on the night of 15 June.

According to press reports, Wutip brought torrential rain to the central part of Vietnam, triggering flooding that resulted in nine deaths, two missing, and more than 3 500 houses affected. Maximum 6-hour rainfall of 319.4 millimetres and 72-hour rainfall of 1 203 millimetres were recorded over the region. Wutip also brought very heavy rain and squalls to Hainan, Guangxi and Guangdong, causing flooding and landslides that led to seven deaths and an estimated direct economic loss of RMB 1.81 billion. During Wutip's passage across the vicinity of the Guangdong-Guangxi boundary, a 24-hour rainfall of 401.5 millimetres was recorded at Yulin in Guangxi.

Sepat (2502) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 540 km east-southeast of Iwo Jima on the afternoon of 22 June, and moved generally northwestwards. While moving across the seas northeast of Iwo Jima on the afternoon of 23 June, Sepat intensified into a tropical storm and attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 65 km/h near its centre. It gradually turned to move northeastwards over the seas south of Honshu of Japan in the following two days. Sepat finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the seas east of Honshu of Japan on the night of 26 June.

A tropical depression formed over the central part of the South China Sea about 170 km northeast of Xisha on the morning of 25 June, and moved northwestwards towards the eastern part of Hainan Island. After skirting across Wenchang of Hainan Island in the small hours on 26 June, it intensified into a tropical storm over the Qiongzhou Strait, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 75 km/h near its centre. The tropical storm made landfall again over Zhanjiang of Guangdong, then moved inland and weakened gradually. Finally, it degenerated into an area of low pressure over Guangxi in the small hours of the next day.

According to press reports, the tropical cyclone brought very heavy rain and squalls to Hainan Island and Zhanjiang of Guangdong. A maximum accumulated rainfall of 218.2 millimetres was recorded in Wenchang of Hainan Island.

JULY TO AUGUST

Mun (2503) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 770 km east-southeast of Iwo Jima on the afternoon of 1 July, and moved northwestwards or north-northwestwards. It intensified into a tropical storm in the small hours of 3 July over the seas east of Iwo Jima, and turned to move northeastwards or east-northeastwards the next day. Mun attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 85 km/h near its centre in the small hours of 5 July. It turned to move generally northwards on 6 July and finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the western North Pacific to the east of Japan on the afternoon of 8 July.

Danas (2504) formed as a tropical depression over the northeastern part of the South China Sea about 280 km east-southeast of Dongsha on the morning of 4 July and moved west-northwestwards slowly. It intensified into a tropical storm in the small hours of the next day. Danas made the first sharp turn on 5 July, taking a north-northeasterly or northeasterly track. It started to pick up speed on 6 July and rapidly intensified into a severe typhoon just before making landfall over Chiayi of Taiwan that night, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated

maximum sustained wind of 155 km/h near its centre. Danas weakened when it moved across Taiwan. It then entered the East China Sea and continued to move northeastwards during the day on 7 July. Danas made the second sharp turn over the East China Sea on 8 July, moving west-southwestwards towards Zhejiang. It made landfall again over Wenzhou of Zhejiang that night. It then moved inland via a southwesterly track and weakened. Danas finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Fujian on the night of 9 July.

According to press reports, Danas, together with the southwest monsoon, brought heavy rain to the northern part of the Philippines, causing one death and affecting approximately 100 000 people. Economic loss exceeded PHP 12.4 million. Danas brought torrential rain and squalls to Taiwan during its passage from the night of 6 July to the next morning. Danas and the active southwest monsoon continued to bring torrential rain to Taiwan in the following three days. A maximum accumulated rainfall of over 1 100 millimetres was recorded in Pingtung during this period. Torrential rain and squalls resulted in two deaths and at least 700 injuries in Taiwan. Water and electricity supplies to more than 70 000 and one million households were disrupted respectively. Over 18 000 houses were damaged. Economic loss exceeded USD 51 million. Affected by Danas, its remnant and the active southwest monsoon, there was persistent heavy rain over Zhejiang, Fujian and Guangdong on 8 – 12 July.

Nari (2505) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 170 km south-southeast of Iwo Jima on the night of 10 July, and lingered over the vicinity of Iwo Jima in the next two days. Nari intensified into a tropical storm in the small hours of 13 July, and then picked up speed to track northwards towards the seas east of Honshu, Japan. It attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 85 km/h near its centre that night. Nari moved across Hokkaido in the small hours of 15 July, and finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the seas north of Hokkaido that morning.

A tropical depression formed over the East China Sea about 220 km southeast of Shanghai in the small hours of 12 July, and lingered in the region. The tropical depression attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 55 km/h near its centre that morning. It picked up speed to track eastwards or east-northeastwards across the East China Sea the next day, and finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Kyushu, Japan on the morning of 14 July.

According to press reports, Nari and the remnant of the tropical depression brought heavy rain to many places in Japan, causing two injuries, 28 houses damaged and electricity supply to around 3 900 households disrupted.

Wipha (2506) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 950 km east of Manila on the night of 16 July. It tracked northwestwards towards the Luzon Strait and intensified gradually into a tropical storm in the following two days. Wipha turned to move west-northwestwards across the Luzon Strait on the night of 18 July. It entered the northern part of the South China Sea on 19 July, edging closer to the coast of Guangdong and intensifying rapidly. It intensified into a typhoon that night and attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 140 km/h near its centre during its approach to Hong Kong on the morning of 20 July. It moved westwards across the coastal areas of western Guangdong, made landfall near Yangjiang of Guangdong and weakened gradually later that day. Wipha adopted a west-southwesterly track across Beibu Wan and the northern part of Vietnam and weakened progressively into a tropical depression in the following two days. Wipha finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Lao PDR on the morning of 23 July.

According to press reports, Wipha, together with the southwest monsoon, brought torrential rain and squalls to the Philippines, causing six deaths, five injuries and six missing. More than 1.26 million people were affected and more than 1 500 houses were damaged, with direct economic loss exceeding PHP 460 million. Under the influence of the outer rainbands of Wipha, there was torrential rain over the eastern part of Taiwan on 18 – 20 July, with accumulated rainfall exceeding 640 millimetres recorded at Lijia Forest Road of Taitung. Wipha also caused damage to infrastructure and aquaculture in Guangdong, Guangxi and Hainan, resulting in direct economic losses estimated at about RMB 1.91 billion. There were five injuries and 163 incident reports in Macao. 160 flights were cancelled at the Macau International Airport. Besides, Wipha and its remnant also brought torrential rain to Vietnam, resulting in three deaths, five injuries and two missing. There were flooding and landslides in Thanh Hoa, submerging roads and homes.

Francisco (2507) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 140 km south-southeast of Okinawa on the morning of 22 July, and moved northwestwards or north-northwestwards towards the vicinity of the Ryukyu Islands. It intensified into a tropical storm on the morning of 23 July and attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 75 km/h near its centre that night. Francisco turned to move generally westwards towards Fujian on the night of 24 July and then progressively weakened into an area of low pressure in the following two days.

Co-May (2508) formed as a tropical depression over the Luzon Strait about 530 km north of Manila in the small hours of 23 July. Under the Influence of Francisco (2507) over the vicinity of the Ryukyu Islands, Co-May made an anti-clockwise loop over the seas west of Luzon and the coastal areas of western Luzon in the following two days. It intensified into a severe tropical storm on the morning of 24 July and attained its peak intensity that night, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 110 km/h near its centre. It turned to move generally north-northeastwards across the Luzon Strait and the seas east of Taiwan on 25 July, and weakened into a tropical depression the next day. Co-May lingered over the vicinity of the Ryukyu Islands on 27 July, and intensified into a tropical storm again that night. It gradually turned to move northwestwards towards the vicinity of the Yangtze River Estuary in the following two days. Co-May made successive landfalls over Zhejiang and Shanghai on 30 July. It moved inland and gradually weakened the next day. Co-May finally degenerated into an area of low pressure in Anhui on the night of 1 August.

According to press reports, Co-May, Francisco and the southwest monsoon brought torrential rain and squalls to the Philippines, with an accumulated rainfall of 1 241.0 millimetres over parts of Luzon on 22 – 30 July. The rain and squalls caused 28 deaths, one missing and 24 injuries in the Philippines. Over 9.8 million people were affected, and more than 100 000 houses were damaged, with economic loss exceeding PHP 20.9 billion. During the passage of Co-May over the vicinity of the Ryukyu Islands, a 24-hour rainfall of 382.5 millimetres was recorded in Minamidaitojima. Co-May also brought torrential rain and squalls to Zhejiang, Shanghai, Jiangsu and Anhui, with over 450 000 people affected and an estimated economic loss of approximately RMB 300 million. In Shanghai, over 280 000 people were evacuated. Approximately 640 flights in total were cancelled at Shanghai Pudong and Hongqiao International Airports.

Krosa (2509) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 180 km west-northwest of Guam on the morning of 24 July. It moved northwards or north-northeastwards, and intensified gradually in the following three days. Krosa intensified into a typhoon on the morning of 27 July, and attained its peak intensity over the seas east of Iwo

Jima in the small hours of the next day, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 140 km/h. It weakened into a severe tropical storm on 29 July, and moved across the seas southeast of Honshu, Japan in the following three days. Krosa picked up speed and turned to move east-northeastwards on 2 August. It finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the western North Pacific to the east of Hokkaido on the afternoon of 4 August.

Bailu (2510) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 290 km east of Okinawa on the night of 31 July and moved generally eastwards. It turned to track northeastwards gradually across the seas southeast of Japan on 2 August. Bailu intensified into a tropical storm in the small hours of 3 August, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 65 km/h near its centre. Bailu finally weakened into a tropical depression on the afternoon of 5 August over the western North Pacific to the east of Japan and evolved into an extratropical cyclone that night.

Originating from the central North Pacific, Iona moved across the International Date Line with tropical depression intensity and entered the western North Pacific around on the afternoon of 2 August. At the time, the maximum sustained wind near its centre was estimated to be 55 km/h, and it tracked generally northwestwards. Iona finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over sea on the afternoon of 4 August.

A tropical depression formed over the western North Pacific about 740 km north of Wake Island on the afternoon of 2 August, and moved generally west-northwestwards. It attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 55 km/h near its centre that night. The tropical depression finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over sea on the night of 4 August.

A tropical depression formed over the western North Pacific about 610 km northwest of Wake Island on the afternoon of 4 August, and moved northwestwards. It attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 55 km/h near its centre on the night of 5 August, and turned to move generally northwards. The tropical depression finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the western North Pacific to the east of Japan on the afternoon of 7 August.

Podul (2511) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 620 km north-northeast of Guam in the small hours of 7 August, and tracked northwestwards to west-northwestwards, while gradually intensifying. Podul turned to move generally westwards towards the seas east of the Luzon Strait on 9 – 12 August. It rapidly intensified into a severe typhoon, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 155 km/h in the small hours of 13 August, before making landfall over Taitung of Taiwan. Podul turned to move west-northwestwards rapidly across the southern part of Taiwan and the Taiwan Strait that day. It made landfall again in Zhangpu of Fujian in the small hours of 14 August, and rapidly weakened into a tropical storm. Podul finally moved into inland areas, and degenerated into an area of low pressure over Guangxi in the small hours of the next day.

According to press reports, during the passage of Podul over Taiwan, a 24-hour rainfall of 644.5 millimetres was recorded at Dahan Shan of Pingtung. Podul caused one death, one missing and 149 injuries in Taiwan. Water and electricity supplies to more than 6 600 and 310 000 households were disrupted respectively. Economic loss exceeded USD 17 million. Air traffic in Taiwan was also affected, with more than 380 flights cancelled. Podul also caused two deaths and affected more than 290 000 people in Fujian, Guangdong, Hunan and other provinces in China. Under the influence of the outer rainbands of Podul, an hourly rainfall of

110.0 millimetres was recorded at Ka Ho of Macao on 14 August, and flooding occurred in many areas of Taipa and Coloane.

A tropical depression formed over the central part of the South China Sea about 130 km southeast of Xisha on the night of 16 August, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 45 km/h near its centre. It tracked northwestwards or west-northwestwards towards the seas south of Hainan Island. Skirting past the southwestern coast of Hainan Island on 18 August, the tropical depression entered Beibu Wan and gradually turned to move northwards. It made landfall over the northern part of Vietnam in the small hours of 19 August, and finally degenerated into an area of low pressure in Guangxi that night.

According to press reports, under the combined effect of the tropical depression and a ridge of high pressure over southeastern China, there were torrential rain and squalls over Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan Island and the northern part of Vietnam.

Lingling (2512) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 490 km south of Okinawa on the afternoon of 17 August, and lingered over the region at first. It began to pick up speed the following night, moving generally northwards across the vicinity of the Ryukyu Islands and the East China Sea. Lingling intensified into a tropical storm over the seas southwest of Kyushu, Japan on the night of 20 August, and attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 75 km/h near its centre in the small hours of 21 August. It then turned to track eastwards across the southern part of Kyushu, Japan, and weakened gradually. Lingling finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the coastal waters south of Shikoku, Japan on the night of 22 August.

According to press reports, Lingling brought torrential rain and squalls to the southern part of Kyushu, Japan, with a 24-hour rainfall of more than 300 millimetres recorded over Kagoshima Prefecture. Lingling caused one death and five injuries in Japan. More than 70 houses were damaged. Water and electricity supplies to approximately 80 and 340 households were disrupted respectively.

Kajiki (2513) formed as a tropical depression over the seas east of Luzon about 320 km east-northeast of Manila in the small hours of 22 August, then moved westwards to west-northwestwards across Luzon, and entered the central part of the South China Sea. During its passage across the central part of the South China Sea on 23 – 24 August, Kajiki rapidly intensified from a tropical depression into a severe typhoon and attained its peak intensity over the seas south of Hainan Island on the evening of 24 August, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 175 km/h near its centre. Kajiki made landfall over the northern part of Vietnam on the evening of the next day, and weakened rapidly. Kajiki finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Lao PDR in the small hours of 27 August.

According to press reports, under the combined effect of Kajiki and the southwest monsoon, there were torrential rain and squalls over the central and northern parts of the Philippines. There were over 110 000 people affected and more than 60 houses damaged. Kajiki also brought torrential rain and squalls to Hainan, Guangxi and Guangdong, with a 24-hour rainfall of 508.8 millimetres recorded over Sansha of Hainan. There was one dead or missing, and over 200 000 people affected in Hainan and Guangxi. During passage of Kajiki over the central and northern parts of Vietnam, it triggered river flooding and landslides over many places, causing at least six deaths, two missing, 47 injuries and over 1.5 million people affected. More than 30 000 houses and over 120 000 hectares of crops were damaged. The torrential rain associated with Kajiki and its remnant also caused flooding and landslides in

Lao PDR, Thailand, and Myanmar. There were eight deaths, three missing and at least four injuries in Thailand, whereas there were at least two deaths and 15 injuries in Myanmar.

Nongfa (2514) formed as a tropical depression over the central part of the South China Sea about 410 km east-southeast of Xisha on the afternoon of 28 August, and moved generally west-northwestwards. It turned to track westwards across the seas south of Hainan Island on the night of the next day. Nongfa intensified into a tropical storm over the seas southwest of Hainan Island on the morning of 30 August, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 65 km/h near its centre. It made landfall over the central part of Vietnam that afternoon and weakened gradually. Nongfa finally degenerated into an area of low pressure in the northern part of Thailand on the morning of 31 August.

According to press reports, Nongfa and the southwest monsoon brought heavy rain to the Philippines. More than 250 000 people were affected and over 470 houses were damaged. The heavy rain associated with Nongfa also caused at least one death in Vietnam, and two deaths and more than 490 houses damaged in Thailand.

SEPTEMBER

Peipah (2515) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 720 km southeast of Okinawa on the night of 2 September, and moved generally northwards towards Kyushu, Japan. It intensified into a tropical storm on the afternoon of 4 September, moved across the coastal waters of southeastern Kyushu, Japan, and gradually turned to track east-northeastwards. Peipah moved across the coastal areas of southern Shikoku and Honshu, Japan on 5 September, and attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 85 km/h near its centre over the southeastern coast of Honshu, Japan that afternoon. It finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the western North Pacific east of Japan on the morning of 6 September.

According to press reports, the southwest monsoon and Peipah brought heavy rain to the Philippines, causing over 350 000 people affected and more than 120 houses damaged. Peipah also brought torrential rain and squalls to Japan. A record-breaking 24-hour rainfall reaching 465.5 millimetres was recorded in Tsuno in Miyazaki Prefecture, Kyushu. There were reports of tornadoes in the coastal areas of Shikoku and southeastern part of Honshu, with a maximum gust of around 270 km/h recorded during the passage of the tornado in Shizuoka Prefecture, making it one of the strongest tornadoes recorded in Japan since 1961. Peipah caused two deaths and 95 injuries in Japan. More than 2 300 houses were damaged, and electricity supply to over 4 200 households was disrupted.

Tapah (2516) formed as a tropical depression over the central part of the South China Sea about 390 km south-southeast of Dongsha on the night of 5 September, and moved west-northwestwards across the central and northern parts of the South China Sea. It turned to track north-northwestwards towards the coast of western Guangdong on the morning of 7 September, and intensified into a severe tropical storm that night. Tapah attained its peak intensity in the small hours of 8 September, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 110 km/h near its centre. It made landfall near Taishan of Guangdong that morning, then gradually turned northwestwards and moved inland, where it weakened rapidly. Tapah finally degenerated into an area of low pressure in Guangxi on the morning of 9 September.

According to press reports, the southwest monsoon and Tapah brought heavy rain to the Philippines, affecting over 83 000 people. During the passage of Tapah over southern China,

accumulated rainfall in parts of Jiangmen and Zhuhai of Guangdong reached 434 millimetres, and hourly rainfall in Haikou of Hainan reached 124 millimetres. In Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi, and Yunnan, more than 290 000 people were affected and over 210 000 were evacuated during the passage of Tapah. In Macao, there were four injuries and 25 incident reports. At least 81 flights were cancelled at the Macau International Airport.

Mitag (2517) formed as a tropical depression over the seas east of Luzon about 300 km east-northeast of Manila on the afternoon of 16 September. It moved generally northwestwards across Luzon and the northeastern part of the South China Sea in the following two days, approaching the coast of eastern Guangdong. Mitag intensified into a severe tropical storm on the morning of 19 September, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 90 km/h near its centre. It made landfall near Shanwei of Guangdong that afternoon, then turned west-northwestwards and moved inland, where it weakened rapidly. Mitag finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Guangdong on the morning of 20 September.

According to press reports, Mitag brought heavy rain and caused flooding in the Philippines. Mitag and its remnant brought torrential rain and squalls to Taiwan, Fujian, Guangdong and Guangxi, with more than 130 000 people affected and over 100 000 people evacuated.

Neoguri (2519) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 420 km north of Wake Island on the night of 17 September, and moved westwards or west-northwestwards in the following three days. It rapidly intensified into a super typhoon in the small hours of 21 September, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 195 km/h near its centre. Neoguri turned to track generally eastwards in the following two days and weakened into a severe tropical storm on the afternoon of 24 September. It then made an anti-clockwise loop in the following two days, and began to pick up speed and turned northeastwards on 27 September. Neoguri re-intensified into a severe typhoon the next day, making it one of the few tropical cyclones that remained at or above severe typhoon intensity at or north of 35°N. Neoguri finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the western North Pacific on the morning of 29 September.

Ragasa (2518) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 450 km east of Manila in the small hours of 18 September and moved generally west-northwestwards towards the Luzon Strait in the following three days. As the tropical cyclone heat potential was relatively high over the western North Pacific to the east of the Philippines, together with favourable upper-level divergence and weak vertical wind shear, Ragasa rapidly intensified into a super typhoon in the small hours on 21 September and attained its peak intensity that night, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 230 km/h near its centre.

Ragasa adopted a westerly track across the Luzon Strait the next day. As its centre did not pass over major landmasses such as Luzon or Taiwan, its structure remained intact with extensive circulation and a clear, well‑defined eye as it entered the South China Sea. The maximum sustained wind near its centre remained at 230 km/h, making it the strongest tropical cyclone in the western North Pacific and the South China Sea region in 2025. It is also the second strongest tropical cyclone in the South China Sea since the Observatory's records began in 1950, on par with Super Typhoons Saola in 2023 and Yagi in 2024. Ragasa turned to track west-northwestwards across the northern part of the South China Sea on 23 September and edged closer to the coast of Guangdong the next morning. Due to favourable atmospheric and oceanic conditions in the South China Sea, Ragasa maintained its super typhoon intensity

throughout. It made landfall near Yangjiang of Guangdong on the afternoon of 24 September and then weakened rapidly. It moved across the coast of Guangxi the next day and finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the northern part of Vietnam that night.

According to press reports, Ragasa brought torrential rain and squalls to the northern part of the Philippines, resulting in many casualties and severe damage. Under the influence of the outer rainbands of Ragasa, there was torrential rain over the eastern part of Taiwan on 22 – 24 September, with accumulated rainfall exceeding 1 100 millimetres recorded at Lijia Forest Road of Taitung. Days of torrential rain caused the overflow of the Matai'an barrier lake in Hualien, flooding three downstream townships and resulting in 19 deaths, five missing persons, and 157 injuries. Water and electricity supplies to more than 4 300 and 17 000 households were disrupted respectively in Taiwan. Economic loss exceeded USD 19 million. More than 3.87 million people in Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan and Yunnan were also affected, with over 5 000 houses damaged. Over 53 000 trees were damaged in Yangjiang of Guangdong. Approximately 50 000 hectares of crops were damaged and economic loss exceeded RMB 15.8 billion. Maximum gust of 234 km/h was recorded on Shangchuan Dao in Taishan, the highest on record by a national meteorological station in Guangdong. Besides, eight people were injured when Ragasa affected Macao. Electricity supply to about 16 000 households was disrupted. There were also 259 incident reports. At least 206 flights were cancelled at the Macau International Airport.

Bualoi (2520) formed as a tropical depression on the afternoon of 23 September over the western North Pacific about 300 km west of Yap, moved generally west-northwestwards towards the central part of the Philippines and intensified gradually in the following two days. It moved across the central part of the Philippines on 26 September, and entered the southern part of the South China Sea that night. Bualoi intensified into a typhoon while moving across the central part of the South China Sea the next day and attained its peak intensity in the small hours of 28 September, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 130 km/h near its centre. Bualoi made landfall over the central part of Vietnam in the small hours of the next day, then moved inland and weakened rapidly. It finally degenerated into an area of low pressure in Lao PDR in the small hours of 30 September.

According to press reports, Mitag, Ragasa and Bualoi hit the Philippines successively, causing 53 deaths, three missing persons and 61 injuries. More than 5.3 million people were affected, more than 180 000 houses were damaged, and economic loss exceeded PHP 5.7 billion. Under the influence of the outer circulation of Bualoi, there were torrential rain and severe convective weather in Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi and Yunnan on 28 – 29 September. Over 490 000 people were affected and 70 000 people were evacuated. There were at least 26 reports of tornadoes or waterspouts in Haikou of Hainan, Zhanjiang of Guangdong and Beihai of Guangxi. Bualoi also brought torrential rain and squalls to Vietnam, causing flooding and landslides in many places and resulting in 57 deaths, 10 missing, and 172 injuries. Approximately 180 000 houses were damaged and economic loss amounted to about VND 24 trillion. Accumulated rainfall exceeding 600 millimetres was recorded in Thanh Hoa and Nghe An, while tornadoes were reported in Ninh Binh, Hung Yen and Hai Phong. The torrential rain induced by Bualoi and its remnant also caused flooding in Lao PDR, Cambodia, Thailand and Myanmar. In Lao PDR, there were at least four deaths, four missing and 36 000 people affected. In Thailand, there were 12 deaths, one missing and over 290 000 affected.

OCTOBER

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 Macao, 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.

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.

NOVEMBER TO DECEMBER

Kalmaegi (2525) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 110 km east-southeast of Yap on the morning of 1 November, and moved westwards towards the central part of the Philippines and intensified gradually. It intensified into a typhoon on the afternoon of 3 November, and moved across the central and southern parts of the Philippines that night and the next day. Kalmaegi entered the southern part of the South China Sea on 5 November, and intensified rapidly into a super typhoon on the morning of 6 November, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 195 km/h near its centre. It made landfall over the central part of Vietnam that night, and weakened rapidly the next day. Kalmaegi finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Thailand on the night of 7 November.

According to press reports, Kalmaegi brought torrential rain and squalls to the Philippines, resulting in widespread flooding. There were 253 deaths, 119 missing, and 502 injuries. More than 7.6 million people were affected, and over 780 000 houses were damaged. Economic loss exceeded PHP 1.5 billion. In Vietnam, Kalmaegi also caused six deaths and 26 injuries. Over 59 000 houses were damaged and electricity supply to more than 1.6 million households was disrupted. Economic loss exceeded VND 13 trillion. Kalmaegi and its remnant

brought heavy rain and caused flooding in Thailand, resulting in at least 13 deaths and affecting over 470 000 people.

Fung-wong (2526) formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 780 km east of Yap on the morning of 4 November, and moved west-southwestwards. It turned to track northwestwards or west-northwestwards across the seas near Yap and intensified gradually in the following three days. Fung-wong intensified into a typhoon, and adopted a west-northwesterly track towards the Philippines in the small hours of 8 November. It rapidly intensified into a super typhoon over the seas east of the Philippines in the small hours of 9 November, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 185 km/h near its centre. Fung-wong moved across Luzon, entered the South China Sea from that night to the small hours of the next day, and then weakened progressively. It moved northwards across the northeastern part of the South China Sea from the night of 10 November to 11 November, and gradually turned northeastwards towards the southern part of Taiwan. It weakened into a tropical storm in the small hours of 12 November and moved across Pingtung of Taiwan that night. Fung-wong finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the seas east of Taiwan the next morning.

According to press reports, Fung-wong brought torrential rain and squalls to the Philippines, with an accumulated rainfall of 442.6 millimetres recorded in Baguio. There were at least 33 deaths, three missing persons and 88 injuries in the Philippines. Over 9.1 million people were affected and more than 490 000 houses were damaged. Economic loss exceeded PHP 6.7 billion. Under the combined effect of Fung-wong and the northeast monsoon, there were torrential rain and squalls in Taiwan. A maximum hourly rainfall of 126.5 millimetres and 48-hour rainfall of 1 071 millimetres were recorded in Yilan on 9 – 11 November. During the passage of Fung-wong over Taiwan, there were at least 91 injuries. Water and electricity supply to 8 800 and 27 000 households were disrupted respectively. Economic loss exceeded USD 4.3 million.

Koto (2527) formed as a tropical depression over the seas east of the southern part of the Philippines about 970 km southeast of Manila on the morning of 24 November, and moved west-northwestwards across the central and southern parts of the Philippines that afternoon and the next day. It entered the southern part of the South China Sea on 26 November, progressively intensified into a typhoon and attained its peak intensity on the morning of 27 November, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 130 km/h near its centre. Koto lingered over the central and southern parts of the South China Sea and gradually weakened in the following three days. It finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the southern part of the South China Sea in the small hours of 3 December.

According to press reports, there were at least two missing, eight injuries and over 930 000 people affected during the passage of Koto in the Philippines. About 500 houses were damaged, and economic loss exceed PHP 18 million.

Senyar formed as a tropical depression over the Strait of Malacca about 270 km west-northwest of Kuala Lumpur on the morning of 25 November. According to the Indian Meteorological Department's Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre New Delhi, this was the first time a tropical cyclone had formed in the region since 1886. Senyar moved westwards that day, and intensified into a tropical storm that night, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 65 km/h near its centre. Senyar turned to track southeastwards, skirted past the coastal areas of the northeastern part of Sumatra, and weakened into a tropical depression on 26 November. It moved eastwards across the Strait

of Malacca again the next day. After making landfall and degenerating into an area of low pressure over the Malay Peninsula on 28 November, it turned northeastwards and moved to the sea again. It re-intensified into a tropical depression that night. Senyar continued its northeasterly track in the following two days. It finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the southern part of the South China Sea on the morning of 1 December.

According to press reports, Senyar brought torrential rain to Sumatra of Indonesia, the southern part of Thailand, and the Malay Peninsula. Maximum daily rainfall of 411 millimetres and accumulated rainfall of 714.5 millimetres were recorded in Aceh Province, Sumatra between 26 and 27 November. The torrential rain caused widespread flooding and landslides, resulting in at least 1 204 deaths in Indonesia, 276 deaths in Thailand and three deaths in Malaysia. A total of over four million people were affected. Estimated economic losses in Indonesia and Thailand exceeded IDR 68 trillion and THB 500 billion respectively.

A tropical depression formed over the western North Pacific about 1 140 km east-southeast of Manila on the morning of 4 December, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 45 km/h near its centre, and then moved westwards. It moved across the central part of the Philippines from the night of 6 December to 7 December. It finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the Sulu Sea in the small hours of 8 December.

According to press reports, the tropical depression and the northeast monsoon brought heavy rain to the Philippines, causing at least one missing and affecting over 710 000 people.

Note: Casualties and damage figures were compiled from press reports.

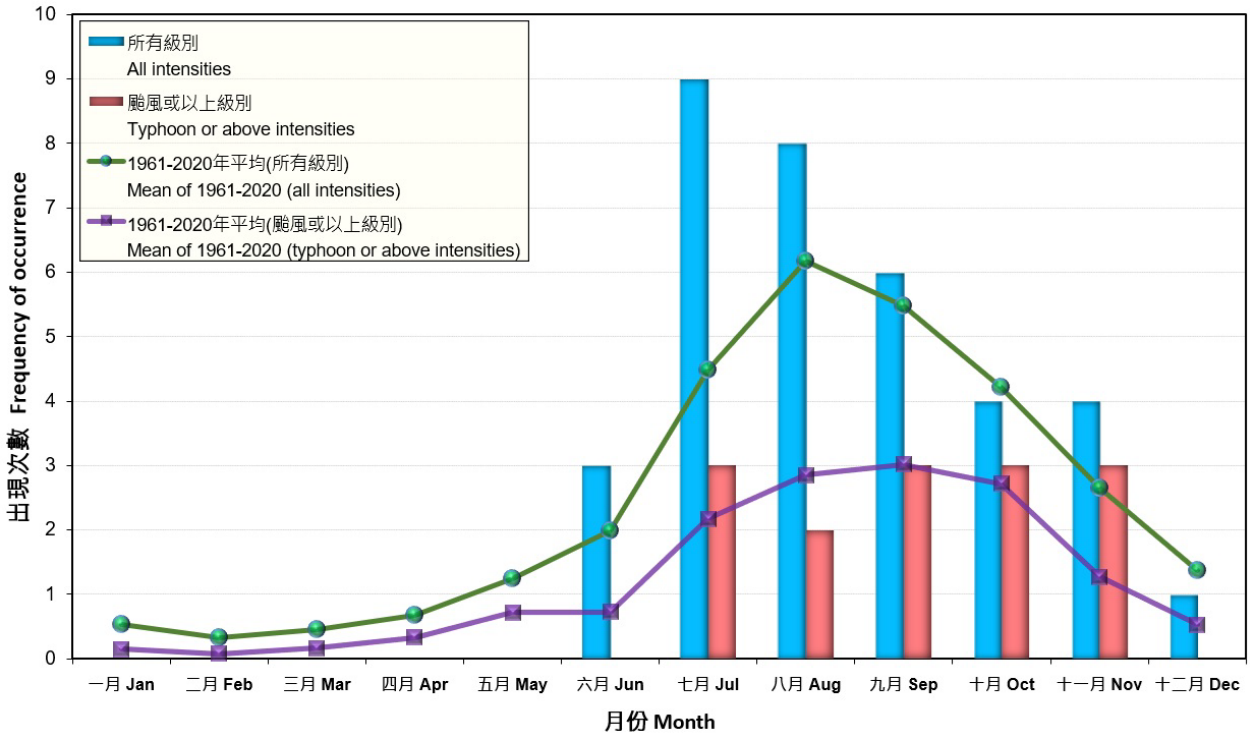


圖 2.1　二零二五年在北太平洋西部及南海區域的熱帶氣旋出現次數之每月分佈 (以熱帶氣旋在該月初次出現為準，假如一熱帶氣旋在九月形成並在十月首次增強為颱風或以上級別，它在「所有級別」及「颱風或以上級別」的統計數字將分別計算在九月及十月份內)。

Figure 2.1　Monthly frequencies of the occurrence of tropical cyclones in the WNP and the SCS in 2025 (based on the first occurrence of the tropical cyclone in the month; for example if a tropical cyclone forms in September and first intensifies into typhoon or above intensities in October, its related statistics for “all intensities” and “typhoon or above intensities” will be counted in September and October respectively).

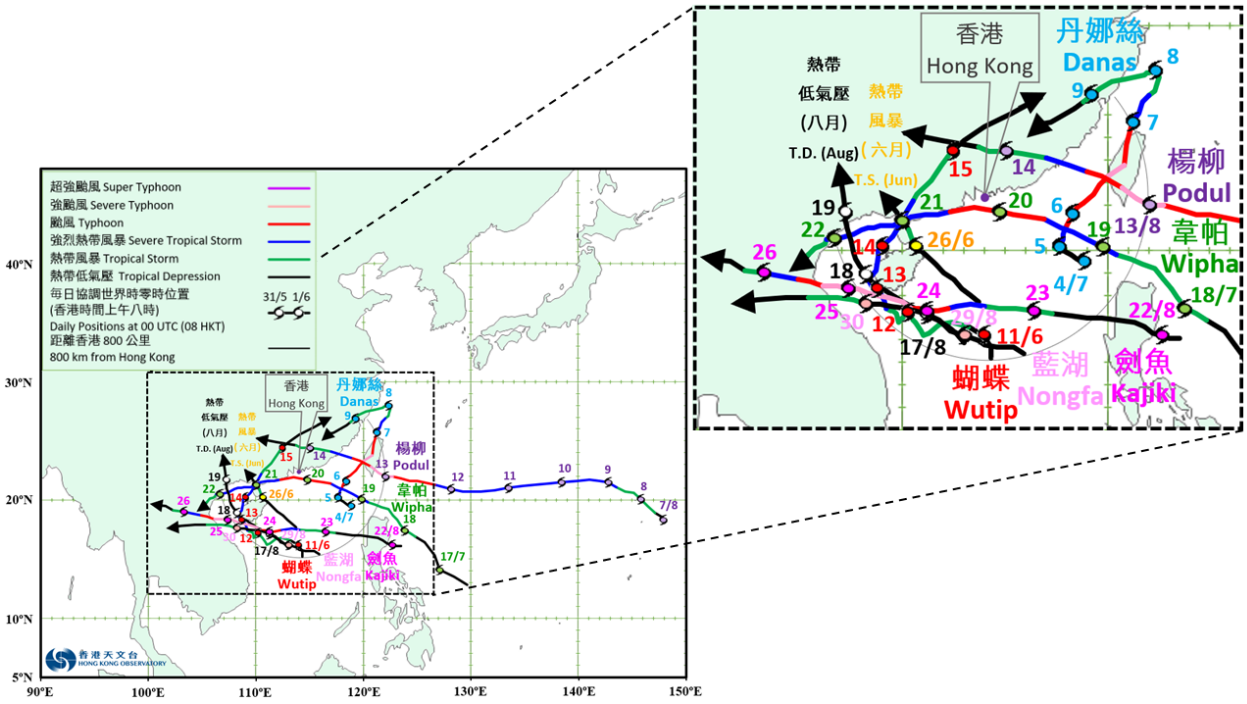


圖 2.2a　二零二五年六月至八月期間八個影響香港的熱帶氣旋的路徑圖。

Figure 2.2a　Tracks of the eight tropical cyclones that affected Hong Kong from June to August 2025.

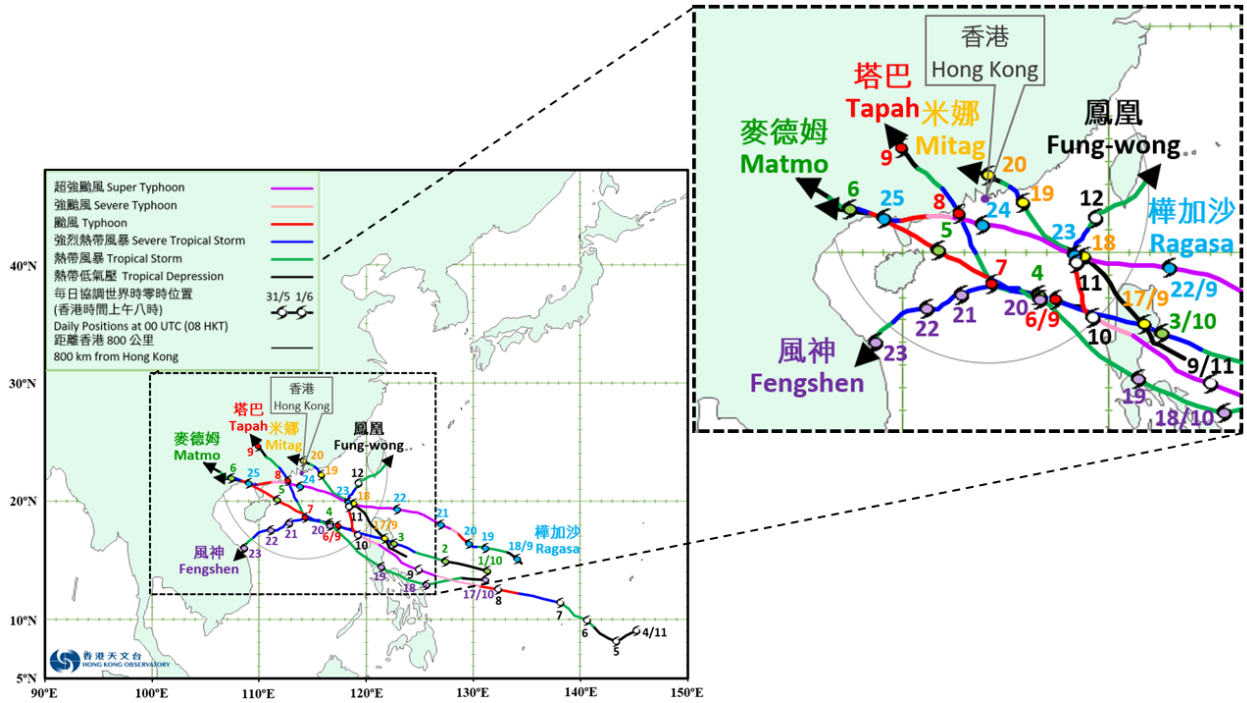


圖 2.2b　二零二五年九月至十一月期間六個影響香港的熱帶氣旋的路徑圖。

Figure 2.2b　Tracks of the six tropical cyclones that affected Hong Kong from September to November 2025.

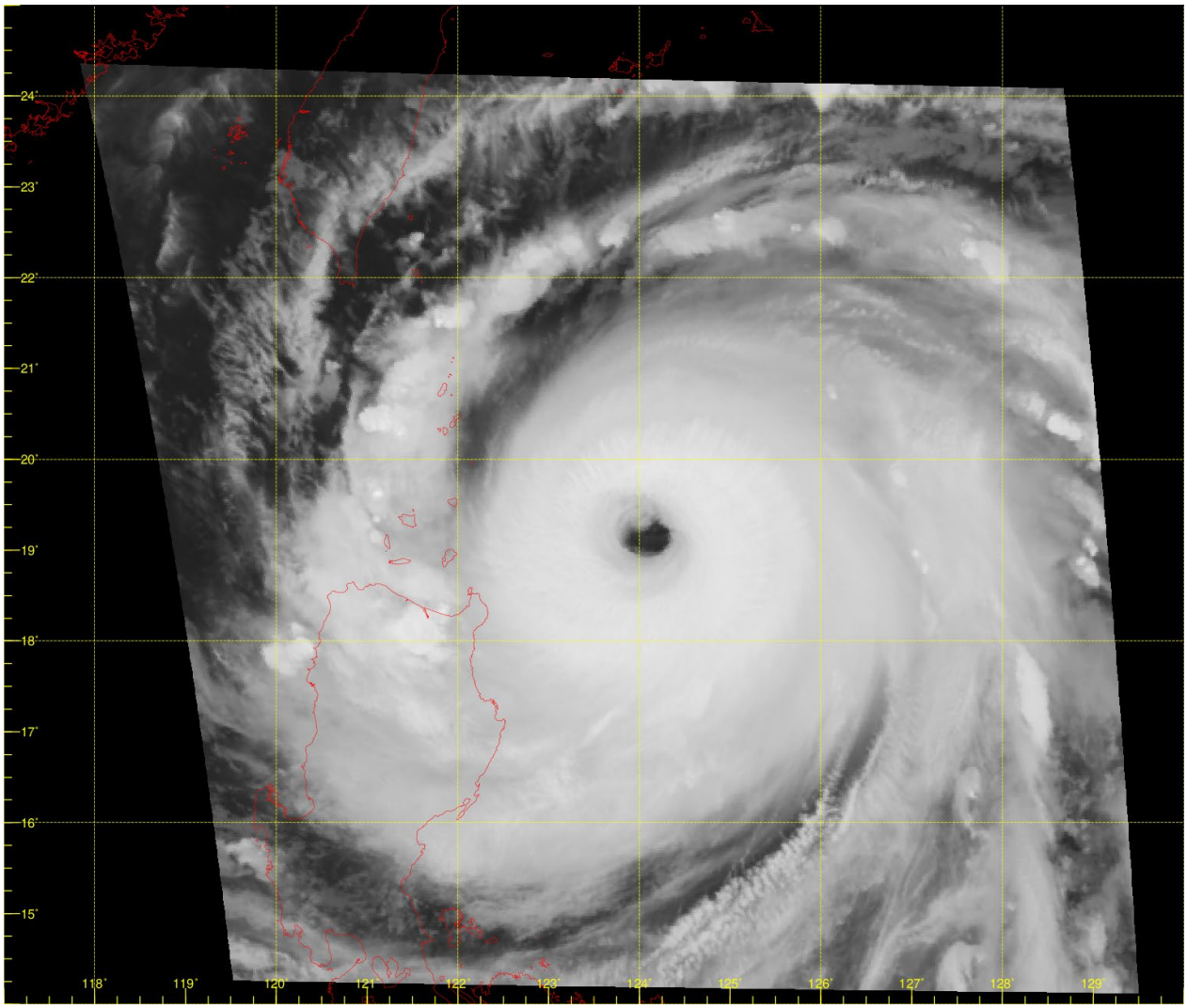


圖 2.3　二零二五年九月二十二日上午2時左右超強颱風樺加沙(2518)的紅外線衛星圖片，當時樺加沙達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時230公里，而最低海平面氣壓為905百帕斯卡。

Figure 2.3　Infra-red satellite imagery of Super Typhoon Ragasa (2518) at around 2 a.m. on 22 September 2025, when Ragasa was at its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 230 km/h and a minimum sea-level pressure of 905 hPa near its centre.

〔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 (JMA).]

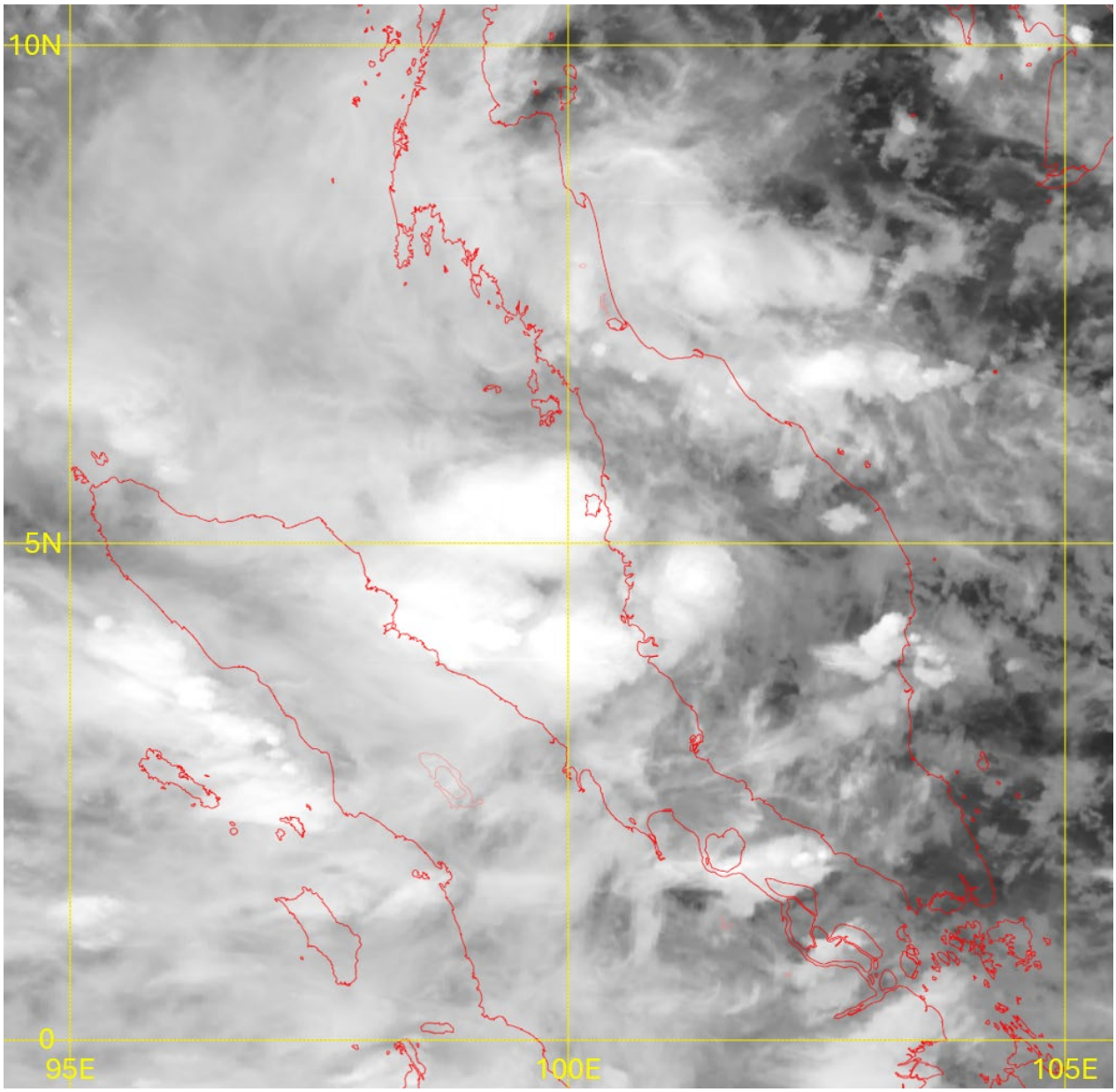


圖2.4　二零二五年十一月二十五日晚上8時左右熱帶氣旋森亞爾的紅外線衛星圖片，當時森亞爾在馬六甲海峽增強至熱帶風暴強度。

Figure 2.4　Infra-red satellite imagery of Tropical Cyclone Senyar at around 8 p.m. on 25 November 2025, when Senyar attained tropical storm intensity over the Strait of Malacca.

〔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 (JMA).]

表 2.1 在香港責任範圍內(10°-30°N, 105°-125°E)熱帶氣旋出現之每月分佈(以熱帶氣旋在該月初次出現為準)

Table 2.1 Monthly distribution of the occurrence of tropical cyclones in Hong Kong's area of responsibility (10° - 30°N, 105° - 125°E), based on the first occurrence of the tropical cyclone in the month

月份 Month / 年份 Year	一月 Jan	二月 Feb	三月 Mar	四月 Apr	五月 May	六月 Jun	七月 Jul	八月 Aug	九月 Sep	十月 Oct	十一月 Nov	十二月 Dec	共 Total
1961					3	5	2	5	4	3	1	1	24
1962					3		4	5	4	1	3		20
1963						3	3	3	2			2	13
1964					1	1	5	3	6	3	6	1	26
1965	1				2	3	4	3	2		1		16
1966					2		5	2	3	2	2	1	17
1967			1	1		1	2	6	1	2	3		17
1968							2	4	2	1	3		12
1969							3	3	4	1			11
1970		1				2	2	3	4	5	3		20
1971				1	2	2	5	3	3	4			20
1972	1					3	2	4	2	1	1	1	15
1973							4	4	2	4	3		17
1974						3	2	4	2	4	4	2	21
1975	1					1		3	2	3	1	1	12
1976					1	1	1	4	1		1	1	10
1977						1	4	1	3		1		10
1978	1			1		2	2	4	5	4	1		20
1979				1	2	1	3	5	2	2	1	1	18
1980			1		3	1	5	2	3	1	1		17
1981						3	3	3	1	1	3	1	15
1982			2		1	1	3	3	3	1		2	16
1983						1	3	1	3	5	2		15
1984						2	2	4	2	2	2		14
1985						2	2	2	4	4	1		15
1986					1	1	1	4	1	3	3	2	16
1987						1	3	2	1	1	3	1	12
1988	1				1	3	1	1	2	5	2	1	17
1989					2	1	4	2	4	3	1		17
1990					1	4	2	3	3	3	2		18
1991				1	1	1	3	2	2	1	3		14
1992						2	3	2	2	2			11
1993						1	1	2	3	2	2	3	14
1994				1	1	2	6	5	2	2		1	20
1995						1	1	5	5	3	1	1	17
1996		1		1	2		3	3	2	1	2		15
1997					1		1	4	1	2	1		10
1998							1	3	4	3	3	1	15
1999				1		1	1	2	3	2	1	1	12
2000					2	1	3	5	3	3	2	1	20

表 2.1 (續)
Table 2.1 (cont'd)

月份 Month / 年份 Year	一月 Jan	二月 Feb	三月 Mar	四月 Apr	五月 May	六月 Jun	七月 Jul	八月 Aug	九月 Sep	十月 Oct	十一月 Nov	十二月 Dec	共 Total
2001					1	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	14
2002	1					1	3	2	3				10
2003				1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1		12
2004			1		1	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	15
2005			1				2	3	4	3	2		15
2006					1	1	3	3	4	1	2	1	16
2007							1	4	3	1	3		12
2008				1	2	1	2	3	5	1	2		17
2009					2	2	3	2	3	4	1		17
2010							3	4	2	2			11
2011					2	3	1	2	2	2			12
2012				1		3	2	3	1	2		2	14
2013						2	3	4	4	3	3		19
2014	1					1	2		3		1	2	10
2015	1			1	1	1	2	2	2	2		1	13
2016					1		3	1	4	3	1	2	15
2017	1			1		1	6	3	4	2	3	1	22
2018	1					2	4	4	2	1	2	1	17
2019							3	3	3	1	3	2	15
2020					1	1	2	4	1	4	4	1	18
2021		1		1		2	4	2	3	3		1	17
2022				1		1		3	3	4		1	13
2023				1	1		2	2	2	2			10
2024					2		3		5	2	4	1	17
2025						2	4	4	4	2	3	1	20
平均 Average (1961-2020)	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.4	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.1	1.7	0.7	15.6

表 2.2　　影響香港的熱帶氣旋之每月分佈

Table 2.2　　Monthly distribution of tropical cyclones affecting Hong Kong

月份 Month# / 年份 Year	一月 Jan	二月 Feb	三月 Mar	四月 Apr	五月 May	六月 Jun	七月 Jul	八月 Aug	九月 Sep	十月 Oct	十一月 Nov	十二月 Dec	共 Total
1961					1		3		2				6
1962							2	1		1			4
1963						1	1	1	1				4
1964					1	1		1	4	3			10
1965						1	2		2		1		6
1966					1		3	1	1				6
1967				1		1	1	3		1	1		8
1968							1	3	2				6
1969							1		2	1			4
1970							1	2	1	2			6
1971					1	2	3	1	1	1			9
1972						2	1	1			1		5
1973							2	3	2	2			9
1974						2	1		2	4	1	1	11
1975						1		1	2	3			7
1976						1	1	2	1				5
1977						1	3	1	3				8
1978				1			1	2	2	2			8
1979							2	2	2				6
1980					1	1	4	1	2	1			10
1981						1	2	1	1				5
1982						1	2		1	1			5
1983							3		2	2			7
1984						1	1	2	1				5
1985						1	1		2	1			5
1986							1	2		1			4
1987						1		2	1	1			5
1988					1	1	1		1	2			6
1989					1	1	2		1	2			7
1990					1	2	1	1	1				6
1991							3	1	2				6
1992						1	3	1					5
1993						1	1	2	3	1	1		9
1994						2		1	1				4
1995							1	4	2	1			8
1996							2	2	2	1			7
1997							1	1					2
1998								2	1	2			5
1999				1		1	1	1	3	1			8
2000						1	2	2	1		1		7

表 2.2 (續)

Table 2.2 (cont'd)

月份 Month# / 年份 Year	一月 Jan	二月 Feb	三月 Mar	四月 Apr	五月 May	六月 Jun	七月 Jul	八月 Aug	九月 Sep	十月 Oct	十一月 Nov	十二月 Dec	共 Total
2001						2	2	1	1				6
2002								2	1				3
2003							2	1	1				4
2004						1	1	1					3
2005								1	2				3
2006					1	1		3	1	1			7
2007								1	1				2
2008				1		1		2	1	1			6
2009						2	2	1	3				8
2010							2	1	1	1			5
2011						2	1		1	1			5
2012						2	1	2					5
2013						2	1	2	1		1		7
2014						1	1		2				4
2015						1	1			1			3
2016					1		2	1	2	3			9
2017						1	1	2	2	1			7
2018						1	1	1	2	1			6
2019							2	2	1				5
2020						1	1	1		2			5
2021						1	3	1		2		1	8
2022						1		3		2			6
2023							2	1	1	1			5
2024					1		1		1	1	3		7
2025						2	2	4	3	2	1		14
平均 Average (1961-2020)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	6.0

熱帶氣旋警告信號首次發出的月份

The month that the tropical cyclone warning signal was first issued

第三節　　二零二五年影響香港的熱帶氣旋
Section 3　TROPICAL CYCLONES AFFECTING HONG KONG IN 2025

3.1 強烈熱帶風暴蝴蝶(2501)：二零二五年六月十日至十五日

蝴蝶是二零二五年首個在北太平洋西部及南海區域形成的熱帶氣旋，亦是二零二五年首個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓蝴蝶於六月十日晚上在西沙之東南約280公里的南海中部上形成，並於翌日大致向西北偏西移向海南島以南海域及逐漸增強。蝴蝶於六月十二日晚上增強為強烈熱帶風暴，並於六月十三日早上在北部灣達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時110公里。當日蝴蝶逐漸轉向東北偏北方向移動，並於當晚在海南島東方市登陸。掠過海南島西部沿岸後，翌日蝴蝶再次進入北部灣，並於中午前後在廣東湛江市再次登陸。隨後蝴蝶移入華南內陸並逐漸減弱，最後於六月十五日晚上在福建減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，蝴蝶為越南中部帶來暴雨，引發嚴重水浸，造成九人死亡、兩人失蹤，超過3 500間房屋受影響。當地錄得最大六小時雨量319.4毫米及七十二小時雨量1 203毫米。蝴蝶亦為海南、廣西及廣東等地帶來狂風大雨，引發水浸及山泥傾瀉，造成七人死亡，直接經濟損失估計約18.1億元人民幣。蝴蝶橫過廣東及廣西交界一帶期間，廣西玉林市錄得二十四小時雨量401.5毫米。

天文台在六月十一日上午12時40分發出一號戒備信號，當時蝴蝶集結在香港以南約770公里。六月十一日至十三日本港吹和緩至清勁偏東風，離岸及高地間中吹強風。蝴蝶在廣東湛江市登陸後橫過廣東及廣西交界一帶，預料與其相關的強風區逐漸影響珠江口一帶，天文台在六月十四日下午12時20分改發三號強風信號，當時蝴蝶位於香港之西南偏西約490公里。當日下午至翌日早上本港普遍吹強風程度的南至西南風，高地間中吹烈風。蝴蝶於六月十五日上午5時左右最接近香港，在本港之西北約290公里掠過。隨著蝴蝶遠離香港並進一步減弱，天文台於六月十五日下午3時40分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。但受蝴蝶南側的西南氣流影響，本港部分地區仍吹強風，天文台隨即發出強烈季候風信號，直至當晚9時正取消。

蝴蝶吹襲香港期間，有兩人受傷。在蝴蝶的影響下，尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上) 2.99米，而大埔滘則錄得最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.54米。天文台總部於六月十一日下午5時06分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓1002.8百帕斯卡。

六月十日本港大致天晴及極端酷熱，天文台錄得最高氣溫35.6度，平了自一八八四年有記錄以來六月份的最高。受蝴蝶的外圍雨帶影響，六月十一日至十五日本港間中有狂風驟雨。六月十三日的雨勢頗大，當日本港大部分地區錄得超過30毫米雨量。

3.1 Severe Tropical Storm Wutip (2501): 10 to 15 June 2025

Wutip was the first tropical cyclone forming over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in 2025 and also the first tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025.

Wutip formed as a tropical depression over the central part of the South China Sea about 280 km southeast of Xisha on the night of 10 June. It moved generally west-northwestwards towards the seas south of Hainan Island and intensified gradually the next day. Wutip intensified into a severe tropical storm on the night of 12 June. It attained its peak intensity in Beibu Wan on the morning of 13 June, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 110 km/h near its centre. Wutip gradually turned to track north-northeastwards that day and made landfall over Dongfang of Hainan Island that night. After skirting across the western coast of Hainan Island, Wutip entered Beibu Wan again the next day and made landfall again over Zhanjiang of Guangdong around noon. It then moved into inland areas of southern China and weakened gradually. Wutip finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Fujian on the night of 15 June.

According to press reports, Wutip brought torrential rain to the central part of Vietnam, triggering flooding that resulted in nine deaths, two missing, and more than 3 500 houses affected. Maximum 6-hour rainfall of 319.4 millimetres and 72-hour rainfall of 1 203 millimetres were recorded over the region. Wutip also brought very heavy rain and squalls to Hainan, Guangxi and Guangdong, causing flooding and landslides that led to seven deaths and an estimated direct economic loss of RMB 1.81 billion. During Wutip's passage across the vicinity of the Guangdong-Guangxi boundary, a 24-hour rainfall of 401.5 millimetres was recorded at Yulin in Guangxi.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 12:40 a.m. on 11 June when Wutip was about 770 km south of Hong Kong. Local winds were moderate to fresh easterlies, occasionally strong offshore and on high ground on 11 – 13 June. After making landfall over Zhanjiang of Guangdong, Wutip moved across the vicinity of the Guangdong-Guangxi boundary. As strong winds associated with Wutip were expected to affect the vicinity of the Pearl River Estuary gradually, the No. 3 Strong Wind Signal was issued at 12:20 p.m. on 14 June when Wutip was about 490 km west-southwest of Hong Kong. Local winds were generally strong south to southwesterlies and occasionally reached gale force on high ground from that afternoon to the next morning. Wutip came closest to Hong Kong at around 5 a.m. on 15 June, skirting past about 290 km northwest of the territory. With Wutip departing from Hong Kong and further weakening, all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 3:40 p.m. on 15 June. However, under the influence of the southwesterly airstream to the south of Wutip, strong winds were still affecting parts of the territory. The Strong Monsoon Signal was issued thereafter and lasted till 9:00 p.m. that night.

There were two injuries in Hong Kong during the passage of Wutip. Under the influence of Wutip, a maximum sea level of 2.99 m (above chart datum) was recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui and a maximum storm surge of 0.54 m (above astronomical tide) was recorded at Tai Po Kau. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1002.8 hPa was recorded at 5:06 p.m. on 11 June.

The local weather was mainly fine and extremely hot on 10 June, with the maximum temperature at the Observatory soaring to 35.6 degrees, levelling the record maximum for June since records began in 1884. Under the influence of the outer rainbands of Wutip, there

were occasional squally showers in Hong Kong on 11 – 15 June. Showers were heavy with more than 30 millimetres of rainfall recorded over most parts of the territory on 13 June.

表 3.1.1　在蝴蝶影響下，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 3.1.1　Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Wutip were in force

站(參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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)	西南	SW	62	15/6	02:09	西南	SW	37	15/6	02:00
							西南偏南	SSW	37	15/6	03:00
							西南	SW	37	15/6	05:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	西	W	68	15/6	13:29	東	E	32	12/6	11:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東南偏東	ESE	75	12/6	04:48	南	S	53	15/6	02:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東北偏東	ENE	70	12/6	04:45	東北偏東	ENE	51	11/6	17:00
青洲	Green Island	南	S	85	13/6	14:39	南	S	57	15/6	09:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	南	S	74	14/6	23:28	西南偏南	SSW	41	15/6	11:00
							西南偏南	SSW	41	15/6	12:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東	E	62	12/6	04:00	東	E	27	12/6	02:00
京士柏	King's Park	西南偏南	SSW	67	15/6	08:43	西南偏南	SSW	25	15/6	10:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	東南偏東	ESE	57	12/6	04:38	西南	SW	30	15/6	14:00
		東南偏東	ESE	57	12/6	04:39					
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	西南偏南	SSW	68	15/6	12:10	西南偏南	SSW	40	15/6	13:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	西南	SW	113	14/6	15:26	西南偏南	SSW	81	15/6	10:00
北角	North Point	東	E	61	12/6	01:24	東	E	34	12/6	05:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東	E	68	12/6	04:40	東	E	43	11/6	18:00
平洲	Ping Chau	東	E	54	12/6	01:03	西南偏南	SSW	15	15/6	13:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東北偏東	ENE	63	12/6	01:32	東北偏東	ENE	34	11/6	12:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	南	S	80	14/6	11:08	南	S	49	14/6	15:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	西南偏南	SSW	75	14/6	23:58	西南	SW	30	15/6	11:00
							西南	SW	30	15/6	12:00
沙田	Sha Tin	西南	SW	56	15/6	12:40	西南	SW	24	15/6	14:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東	E	58	12/6	01:24	東北偏東	ENE	27	12/6	05:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東南	SE	57	15/6	03:26	東	E	34	12/6	05:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東北	NE	50	12/6	02:49	東	E	19	12/6	02:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東	E	72	12/6	01:03	東	E	41	12/6	04:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	西南偏南	SSW	103	15/6	10:02	西南偏南	SSW	67	15/6	10:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	西南偏南	SSW	72	15/6	11:22	東	E	39	12/6	02:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	東	E	79	12/6	01:04	東	E	57	12/6	02:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	東南偏東	ESE	85	12/6	01:08	東南偏東	ESE	58	12/6	04:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	西南偏南	SSW	53	15/6	09:50	西南偏南	SSW	17	15/6	10:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南	SE	63	14/6	23:49	東南	SE	35	14/6	23:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東南	SE	68	15/6	00:59	東南偏南	SSE	30	15/6	02:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	西南偏南	SSW	69	15/6	10:46	南	S	57	15/6	11:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東南偏南	SSE	45	13/6	15:09	南	S	14	15/6	03:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東北	NE	60	11/6	15:48	東	E	21	12/6	12:00

表 3.1.2　在蝴蝶影響下，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 3.1.2　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 Wutip were in force

站 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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	11/6	11:16	15/6	15:14
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	14/6	11:31	15/6	13:05
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	15/6	09:10	15/6	13:17
西貢	Sai Kung	12/6	01:03	12/6	01:07
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	14/6	23:49	14/6	23:56

啟德、沙田及打鼓嶺的持續風力未達到強風程度。

The sustained wind speed did not attain strong force at Kai Tak, Sha Tin and Ta Kwu Ling.

* 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 3.1.3　蝴蝶影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量
Table 3.1.3　Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Wutip

站 (參閱圖 3.1.2) Station (See Fig. 3.1.2)			六月十一日 11 Jun	六月十二日 12 Jun	六月十三日 13 Jun	六月十四日 14 Jun	六月十五日 15 Jun	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			4.7	14.6	46.1	1.6	0.9	67.9
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			8.2	14.9	26.5	14.2	5.4	69.2
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			0.5	10.0	41.0	0.5	3.0	55.0
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	4.0	12.0	33.5	0.5	0.0	50.0
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	5.0	22.0	58.0	5.0	11.0	101.0
N13	糧船灣	High Island	0.5	13.0	[23.0]	14.5	1.0	[52.0]
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	7.5	7.5	30.0	7.5	0.5	53.0
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	11.0	23.5	59.5	10.0	6.0	110.0
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	4.5	25.0	41.0	5.5	1.5	77.5
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	1.0	16.5	45.5	9.5	8.5	81.0
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	3.0	14.0	34.0	8.0	1.0	60.0
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	10.5	29.5	35.0	15.0	9.5	99.5
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	8.0	12.5	56.5	6.0	5.5	88.5
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	1.0	16.5	[19.0]	8.5	9.0	[54.0]
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	12.5	8.0	31.0	24.0	4.5	80.0
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	5.0	21.0	38.0	29.0	2.5	95.5
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	13.9	27.7	22.6	16.5	7.5	88.2

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

表 3.1.4　蝴蝶影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮
Table 3.1.4　Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Wutip

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	2.55	12/6	09:12	0.33	12/6	01:58
石壁	Shek Pik	2.68	12/6	08:55	0.30	12/6	02:11
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.50	12/6	09:22	0.32	12/6	01:10
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.73	12/6	06:03	0.54	12/6	05:52
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.99	12/6	09:50	0.36	12/6	04:08
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.51	12/6	07:45	0.24	12/6	01:30

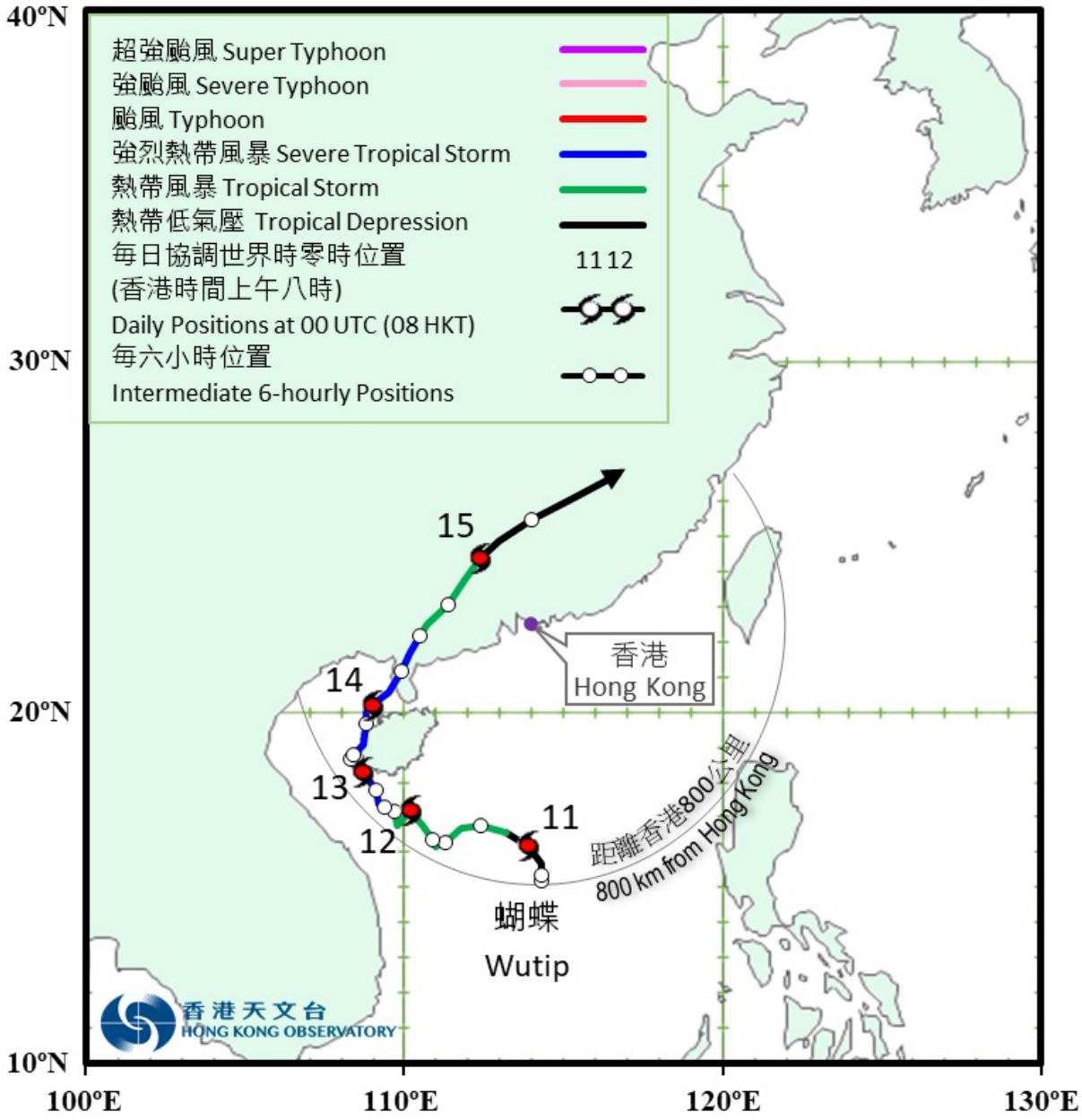


圖 3.1.1　　二零二五年六月十日至十五日蝴蝶(2501)的路徑圖。

Figure 3.1.1　Track of Wutip (2501): 10 – 15 June 2025.

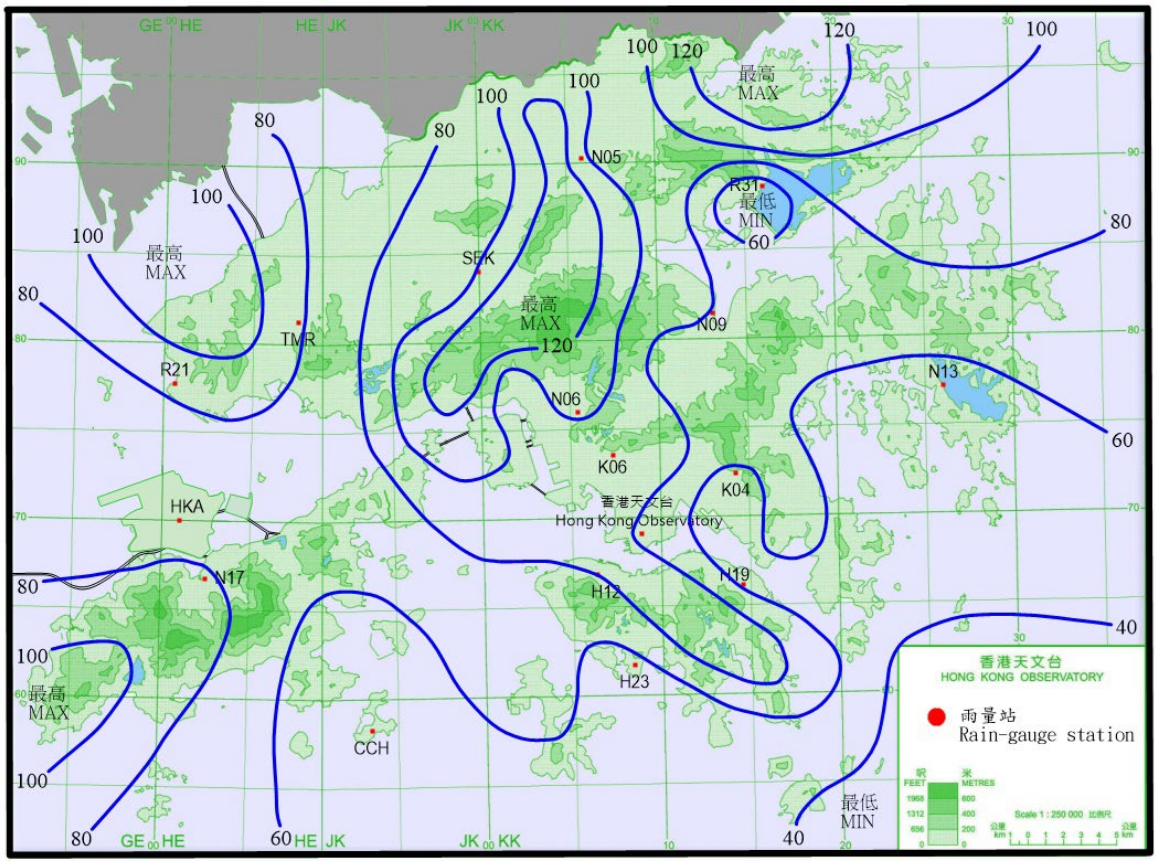


圖 3.1.2　　二零二五年六月十一日至十五日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Figure 3.1.2　Rainfall distribution on 11 – 15 June 2025 (isohyets are in millimetres).

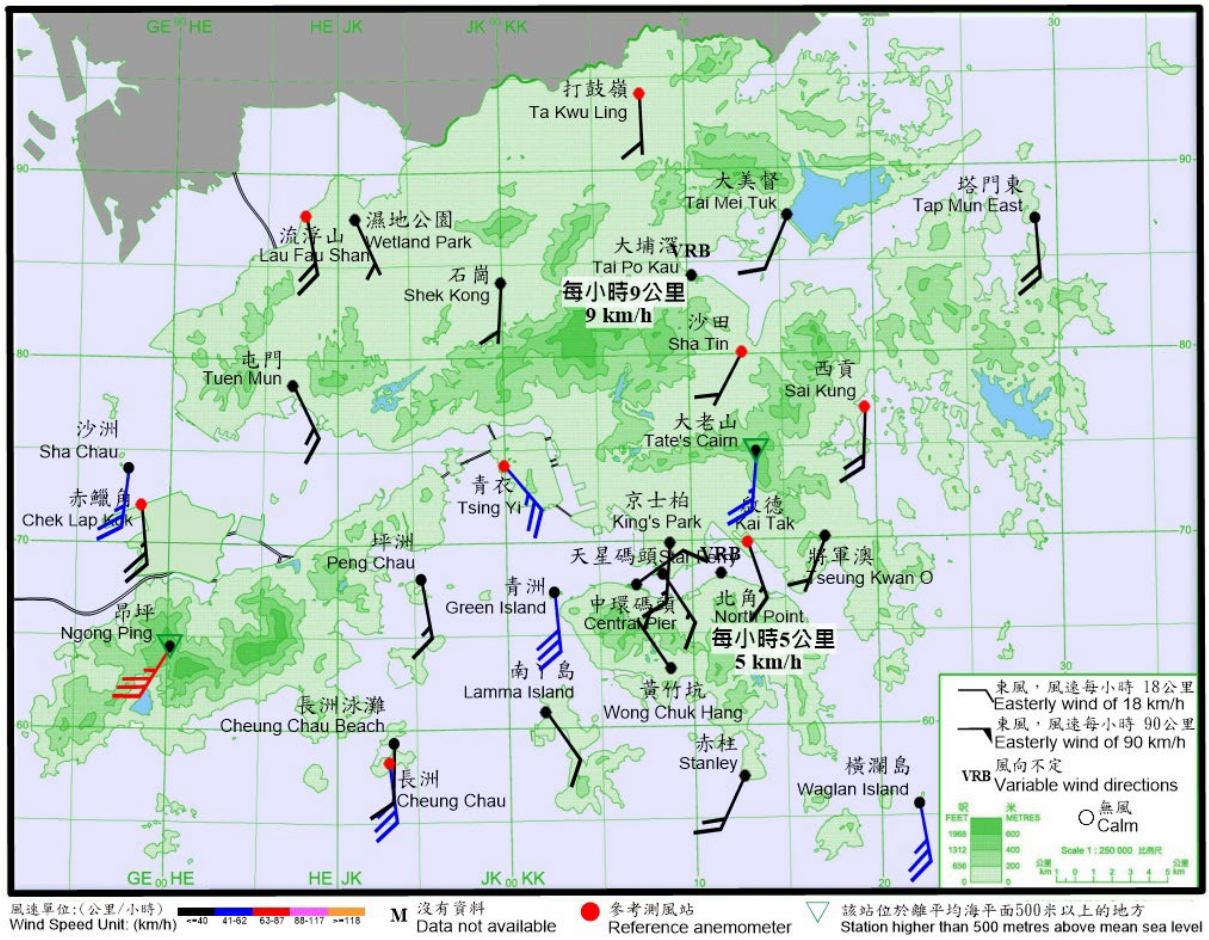


圖 3.1.3a　二零二五年六月十四日晚上11時50分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時青衣、沙洲、長洲、青洲、橫瀾島及大老山的風力達到強風程度，而昂坪的風力更達到烈風程度。

Figure 3.1.3a　10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 11:50 p.m. on 14 June 2025. Winds at Tsing Yi, Sha Chau, Cheung Chau, Green Island, Waglan Island and Tate's Cairn reached strong force, and winds at Ngong Ping even reached gale force at that time.

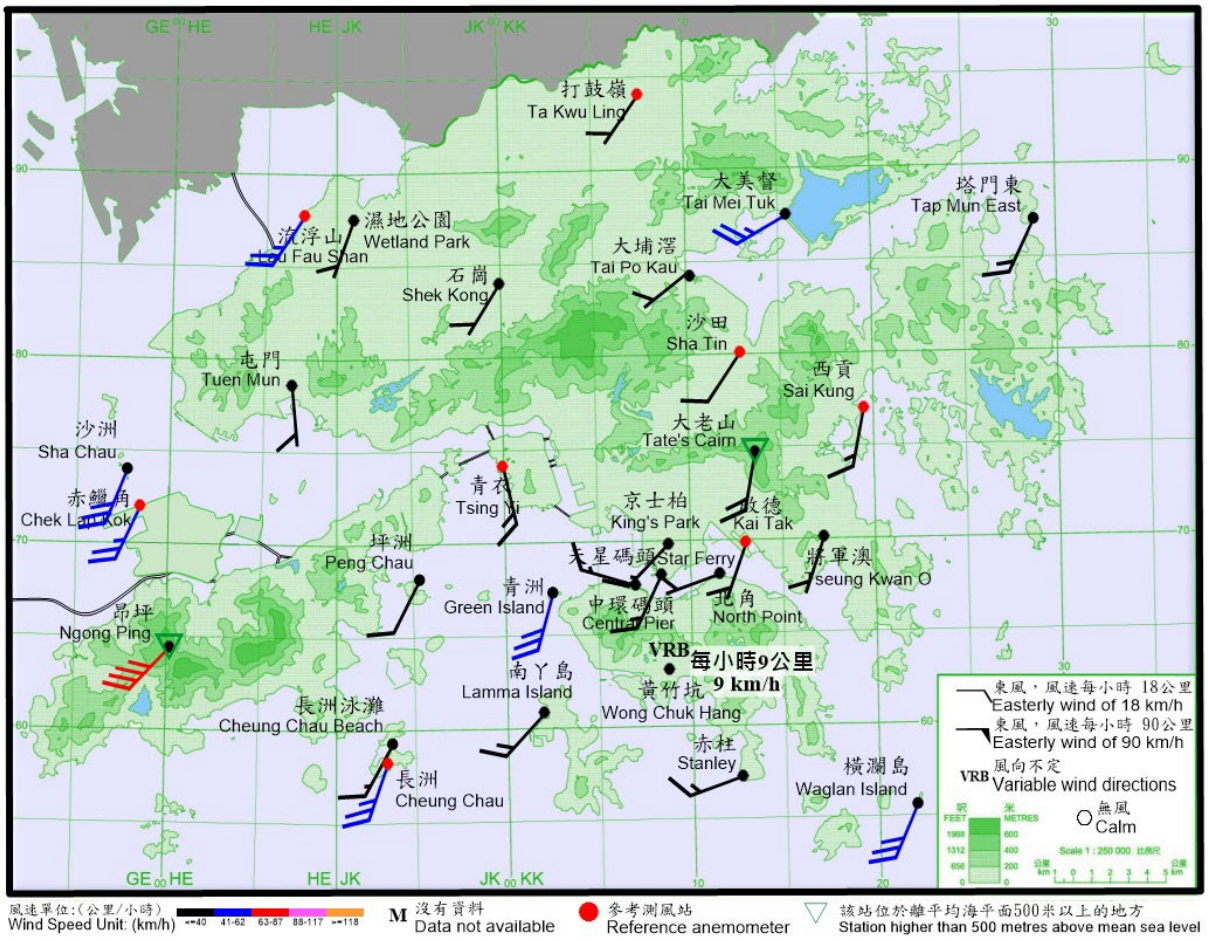


圖 3.1.3b　二零二五年六月十五日下午12時10分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時流浮山、赤鱲角、大美督、沙洲、長洲、青洲及橫瀾島的風力達到強風程度，而昂坪的風力更達到烈風程度。

Figure 3.1.3b　10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 12:10 p.m. on 15 June 2025. Winds at Lau Fau Shan, Chek Lap Kok, Tai Mei Tuk, Sha Chau, Cheung Chau, Green Island and Waglan Island reached strong force, and winds at Ngong Ping even reached gale force at that time.

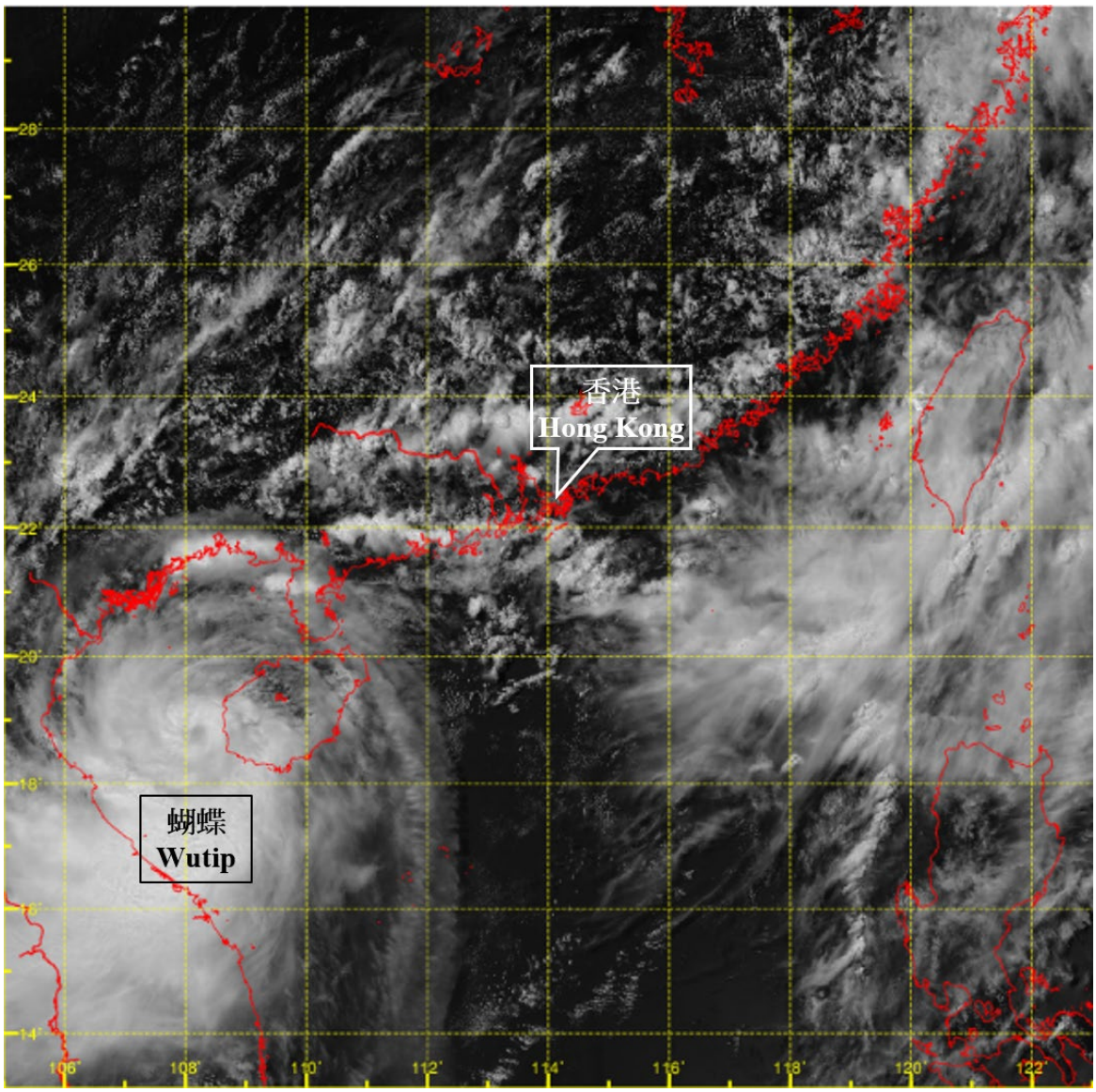


圖 3.1.4　二零二五年六月十三日下午 2 時左右的可見光衛星圖片，當時蝴蝶在北部灣達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 110 公里。

Figure 3.1.4　Visible satellite imagery at around 2 p.m. on 13 June 2025. Wutip attained its peak intensity in Beibu Wan, 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9號衛星。〕

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

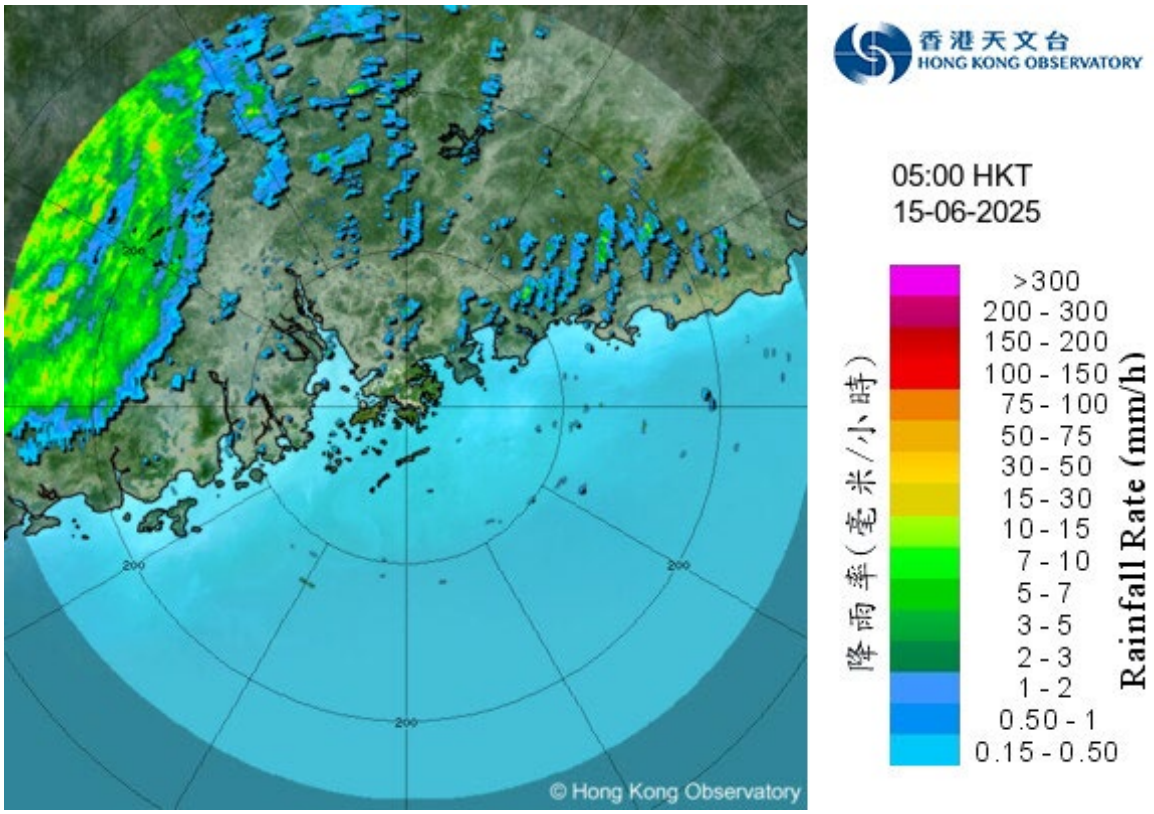


圖 3.1.5　二零二五年六月十五日上午5時正的雷達回波圖像。當時蝴蝶的中心位於香港之西北約290公里的廣東內陸，與其相關的雨帶正影響廣東。

Figure 3.1.5　Radar echoes captured at 5:00 a.m. on 15 June 2025. The centre of Wutip was over inland Guangdong around 290 km northwest of Hong Kong at that time. The rainbands associated with Wutip were affecting Guangdong.

3.2 熱帶風暴：二零二五年六月二十五日至二十七日

一個熱帶低氣壓於六月二十五日早上在南海中部形成，成為二零二五年第二個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。

該熱帶低氣壓在西沙之東北約170公里的南海中部上形成，向西北移向海南島東部。該熱帶低氣壓於六月二十六日凌晨掠過海南島文昌市後，於當天早上在瓊州海峽增強為熱帶風暴，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時75公里。該熱帶風暴在廣東湛江市再次登陸，隨後移入內陸並逐漸減弱，最後於翌日凌晨在廣西減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，該熱帶氣旋為海南島及廣東湛江帶來狂風大雨，海南島文昌市錄得最大累積雨量218.2毫米。

天文台在六月二十五日下午2時20分發出一號戒備信號，當時該熱帶氣旋集結在香港以南約490公里。當晚至翌日早上本港吹和緩至清勁東至東南風，離岸及高地間中吹強風。該熱帶氣旋於六月二十六日上午2時左右最接近香港，在本港西南約420公里掠過。隨著該熱帶氣旋逐漸減弱並遠離本港，對香港的威脅解除，天文台於六月二十六日下午2時20分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。

該熱帶氣旋影響香港期間，沒有嚴重破壞報告。天文台總部於六月二十五日下午4時35分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓1007.2百帕斯卡。在該熱帶氣旋的影響下，尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上) 3.26米及最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.30米。

六月二十五日本港大致天晴及日間酷熱，而該熱帶氣旋的外圍雨帶於當晚逐漸影響本港。翌日本港有大驟雨及狂風雷暴，普遍地區錄得約30毫米雨量，而港島及九龍的雨量更超過50毫米。

3.2 Tropical Storm: 25 to 27 June 2025

A tropical depression formed over the central part of the South China Sea on the morning of 25 June and was the second tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025.

The tropical depression formed over the central part of the South China Sea about 170 km northeast of Xisha and moved northwestwards towards the eastern part of Hainan Island. After skirting across Wenchang of Hainan Island in the small hours on 26 June, it intensified into a tropical storm over the Qiongzhou Strait, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 75 km/h near its centre. The tropical storm made landfall again over Zhanjiang of Guangdong, then moved inland and weakened gradually. Finally, it degenerated into an area of low pressure over Guangxi in the small hours of the next day.

According to press reports, the tropical cyclone brought very heavy rain and squalls to Hainan Island and Zhanjiang of Guangdong. A maximum accumulated rainfall of 218.2 millimetres was recorded in Wenchang of Hainan Island.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 2:20 p.m. on 25 June, when the tropical cyclone was about 490 km south of Hong Kong. Local winds were moderate to fresh east to southeasterlies, occasionally strong offshore and on high ground from that night to the next morning. The tropical cyclone came closest to Hong Kong at around 2 a.m. on 26 June, skirting past about 420 km southwest of the territory. With the tropical cyclone gradually weakening and departing from Hong Kong, it no longer posed a threat to Hong Kong and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 2:20 p.m. on 26 June.

The tropical cyclone did not cause any significant damage when it affected Hong Kong. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1007.2 hPa was recorded at 4:35 p.m. on 25 June. Under the influence of the tropical cyclone, a maximum sea level of 3.26 m (above chart datum) and a maximum storm surge of 0.30 m (above astronomical tide) were recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui.

The local weather was mainly fine and very hot during the day on 25 June, and the outer rainbands of the tropical cyclone gradually affected the territory that night. There were heavy showers and squally thunderstorms in Hong Kong the next day. Around 30 millimetres of rainfall were generally recorded over the territory, with rainfall even exceeding 50 millimetres over Hong Kong Island and Kowloon.

表 3.2.1　在該熱帶氣旋影響下，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 3.2.1　Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for the tropical cyclone were in force

站 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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)	東南偏南	SSE	53	26/6	05:59	東南偏南	SSE	26	25/6	23:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東南偏東	ESE	51	26/6	06:53	東	E	21	25/6	19:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東南偏東	ESE	67	26/6	06:10	東南	SE	39	26/6	00:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東南偏東	ESE	55	26/6	06:09	東	E	34	26/6	00:00
青洲	Green Island	南	S	80	26/6	09:01	東北偏東	ENE	29	25/6	20:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東南偏東	ESE	42	26/6	06:34	東南偏東	ESE	24	26/6	00:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東南	SE	51	26/6	06:52	東南	SE	21	26/6	10:00
京士柏	King's Park	東南偏東	ESE	33	26/6	08:53	東南偏東	ESE	14	25/6	21:00
							東南偏東	ESE	14	25/6	22:00
							東南偏東	ESE	14	26/6	00:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	東南偏東	ESE	47	26/6	06:07	東南偏東	ESE	22	26/6	09:00
		東	E	47	26/6	06:08					
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東	E	34	26/6	06:36	東	E	18	25/6	17:00
							東	E	18	25/6	21:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	東北偏東	ENE	84	26/6	06:56	東	E	51	26/6	00:00
北角	North Point	東	E	38	25/6	22:34	東	E	22	26/6	00:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東南	SE	55	26/6	06:16	東	E	22	25/6	21:00
平洲	Ping Chau	東南偏南	SSE	21	26/6	07:50	南	S	4	25/6	15:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東南偏南	SSE	54	26/6	07:04	東南偏南	SSE	26	26/6	14:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東南偏南	SSE	44	26/6	06:36	東南	SE	26	25/6	18:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東南	SE	40	25/6	21:20	東南	SE	14	25/6	19:00
							東南偏東	ESE	14	26/6	02:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東南偏南	SSE	33	26/6	07:12	東南	SE	12	26/6	00:00
							東南	SE	12	26/6	10:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東南	SE	40	26/6	06:51	東南偏東	ESE	22	25/6	23:00
							東	E	22	26/6	00:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東南偏東	ESE	30	25/6	22:47	東	E	12	25/6	15:00
							東南偏東	ESE	12	25/6	23:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東	E	48	26/6	07:12	東	E	21	25/6	23:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東南偏東	ESE	71	26/6	06:20	東南偏東	ESE	49	26/6	00:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	東南	SE	44	26/6	10:16	東南偏東	ESE	23	25/6	23:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	東南偏東	ESE	55	26/6	06:50	東南偏東	ESE	35	25/6	23:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	南	S	52	26/6	10:03	東南	SE	31	25/6	23:00
		南	S	52	26/6	10:07					
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東南	SE	30	26/6	08:01	東南偏東	ESE	11	26/6	10:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南偏東	ESE	49	26/6	10:01	東南	SE	19	26/6	10:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東南偏南	SSE	51	26/6	06:34	東南偏南	SSE	19	25/6	17:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東南偏東	ESE	62	26/6	06:29	東南偏東	ESE	34	26/6	00:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東南偏東	ESE	29	26/6	09:40	東	E	7	25/6	17:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東北偏東	ENE	32	26/6	05:05	東	E	12	25/6	23:00

石崗 - 沒有資料　Shek Kong - data not available

表 3.2.2　該熱帶氣旋影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量
Table 3.2.2　Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of the tropical cyclone

站 (參閱圖 3.2.2) Station (See Fig. 3.2.2)			六月二十五日 25 Jun	六月二十六日 26 Jun	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			0.2	48.9	49.1
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			微量 Trace	28.8	28.8
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			0.0	14.0	14.0
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	0.0	42.0	42.0
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	1.0	28.5	29.5
N13	糧船灣	High Island	0.0	19.5	19.5
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	0.0	30.0	30.0
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	0.0	59.5	59.5
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	0.0	51.0	51.0
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	0.0	19.5	19.5
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	0.0	28.5	28.5
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	0.0	26.0	26.0
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	0.0	37.5	37.5
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	0.0	12.0	12.0
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	0.0	44.5	44.5
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	0.0	33.0	33.0
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	0.0	5.7	5.7

表 3.2.3　該熱帶氣旋影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮
Table 3.2.3　Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of the tropical cyclone

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	2.65	26/6	08:54	0.20	26/6	06:59
石壁	Shek Pik	2.79	26/6	09:11	0.19	26/6	05:51
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.57	26/6	08:51	0.18	26/6	05:52
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.70	26/6	10:06	0.19	25/6	18:45
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	3.26	26/6	09:34	0.30	26/6	09:29
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.61	26/6	08:44	0.12	25/6	23:13

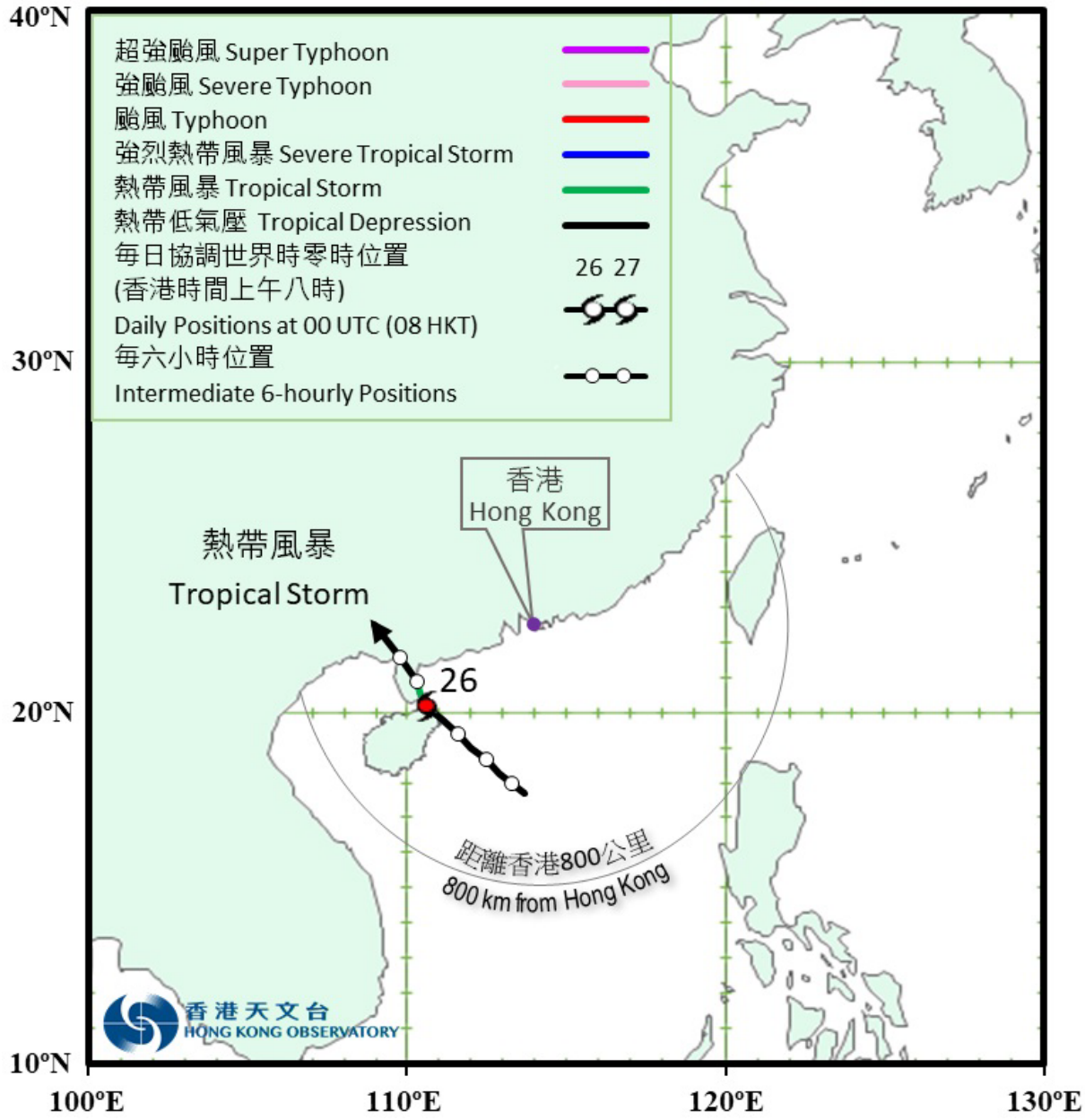


圖 3.2.1　　二零二五年六月二十五日至二十七日熱帶風暴的路徑圖。

Figure 3.2.1　Track of the tropical storm: 25 – 27 June 2025.

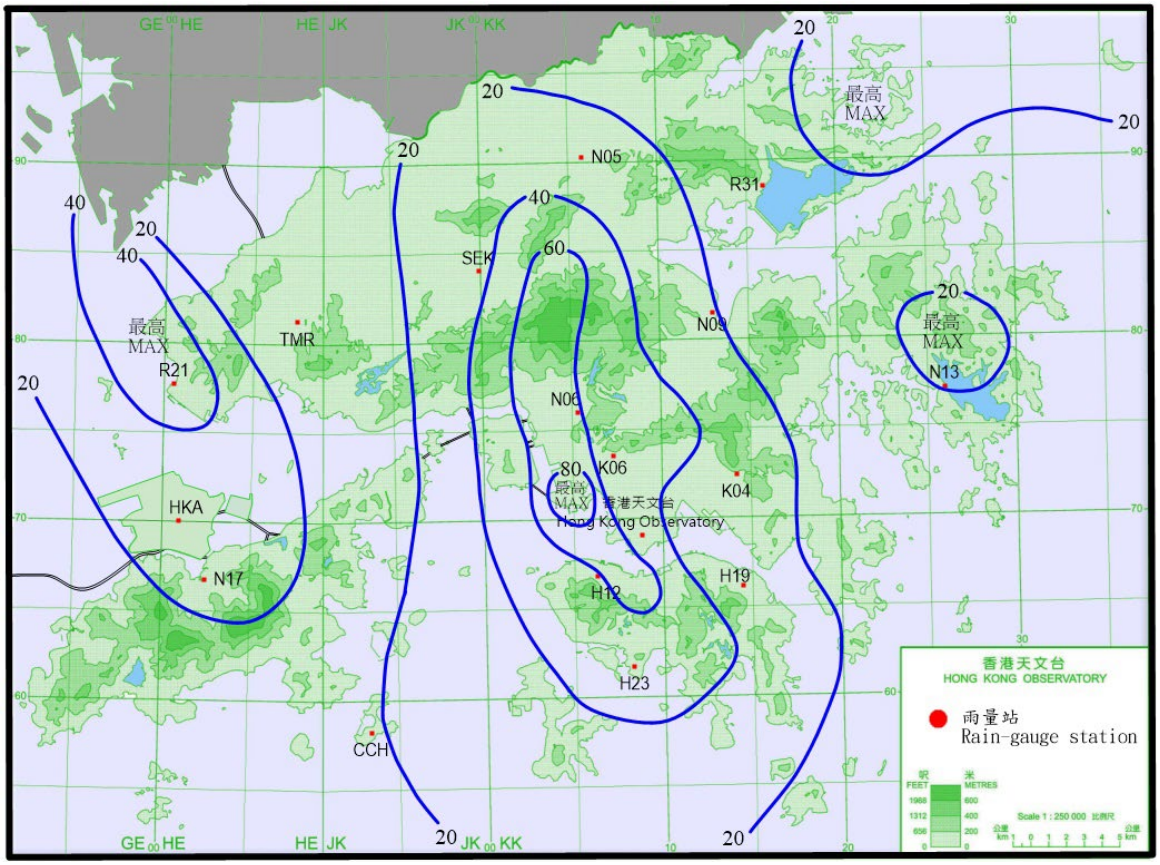


圖 3.2.2　　二零二五年六月二十五日至二十六日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Figure 3.2.2　Rainfall distribution on 25 – 26 June 2025 (isohyets are in millimetres).

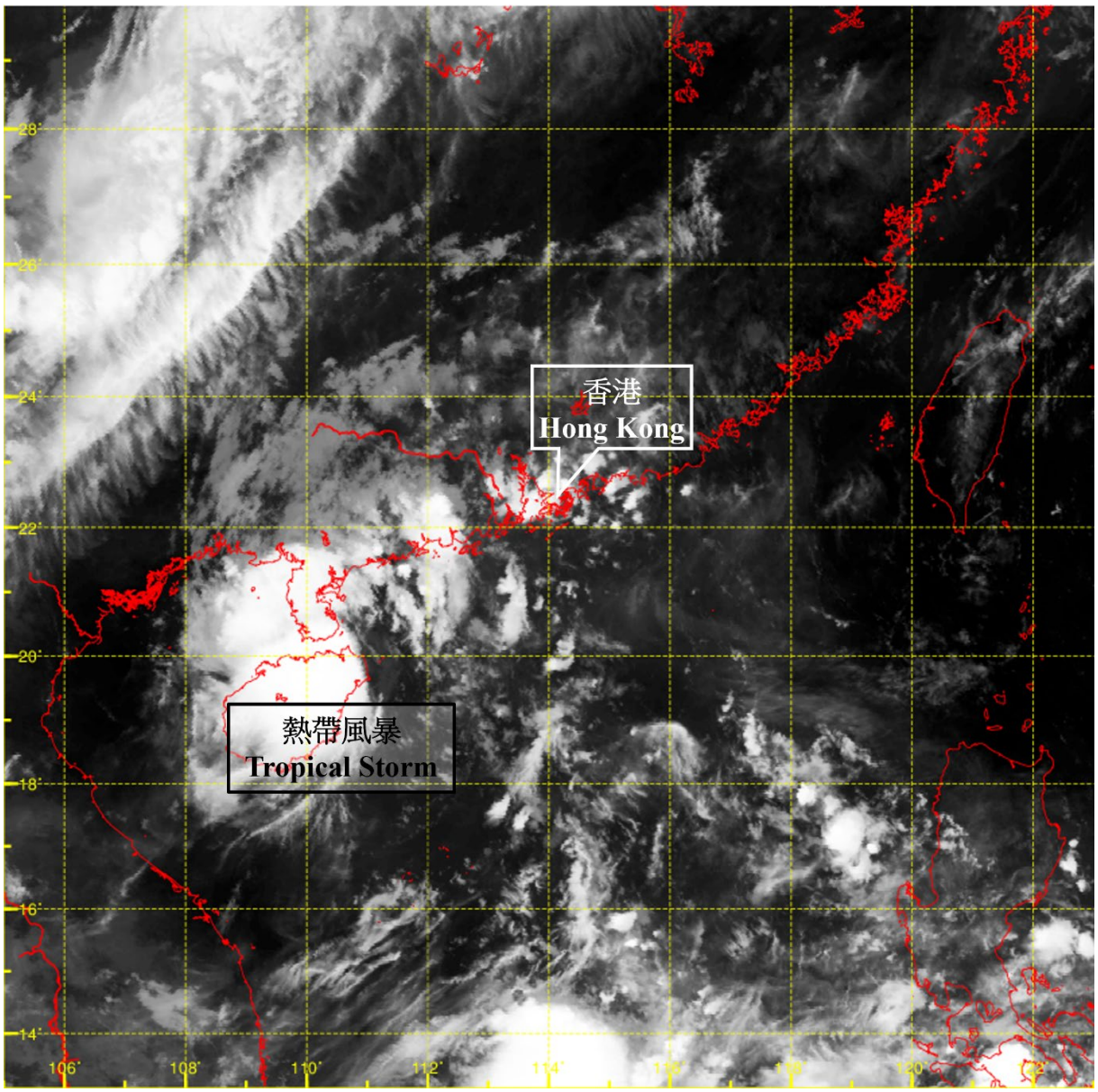


圖 3.2.3　二零二五年六月二十六日上午 8 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時該熱帶氣旋在瓊州海峽增強為熱帶風暴，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 75 公里。

Figure 3.2.3　Infra-red satellite imagery at around 8 a.m. on 26 June 2025 when the tropical cyclone intensified into a tropical storm over the Qiongzhou Strait, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 75 km/h near its centre.

〔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.]

3.3 強颱風丹娜絲(2504)：二零二五年七月四日至九日

丹娜絲是二零二五年第三個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓丹娜絲於七月四日早上在東沙之東南偏東約280公里的南海東北部上形成，向西北偏西緩慢移動，並於翌日凌晨增強為熱帶風暴。丹娜絲於七月五日第一次急轉向，改為採取東北偏北或東北路徑。丹娜絲於七月六日開始加速，當晚在台灣嘉義登陸前迅速增強為強颱風，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時155公里。丹娜絲在橫過台灣期間減弱。隨後丹娜絲進入東海，並於七月七日日間繼續向東北方向移動。丹娜絲於七月八日在東海第二次急轉向，轉向西南偏西移向浙江。當晚丹娜絲在浙江溫州再次登陸，隨後以西南路徑移入內陸及減弱。最後丹娜絲於七月九日晚上於福建減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，丹娜絲及西南季候風為菲律賓北部帶來大雨，造成一人死亡，約10萬人受災，經濟損失超過1 240萬菲律賓披索。丹娜絲於七月六日晚上至翌日早上橫過台灣期間為該區帶來狂風暴雨，而丹娜絲及活躍西南季候風於隨後三日持續為台灣帶來暴雨，其間屏東錄得最大累積降雨量超過1 100毫米。狂風暴雨在台灣造成兩人死亡，至少700人受傷，超過七萬戶停水及100萬戶停電，超過1.8萬間房屋受損，經濟損失超過5 100萬美元。受丹娜絲、其殘餘及活躍西南季候風影響，浙江、福建及廣東於七月八日至十二日亦持續有大雨。

天文台在七月四日下午12時20分發出一號戒備信號，當時丹娜絲集結在香港之東南偏東約530公里。翌日本港吹和緩至清勁東至東北風，稍後離岸及高地間中吹強風。丹娜絲於七月五日上午5時左右最接近香港，在本港東南約410公里掠過。隨著丹娜絲加速向東北移向台灣西部沿岸一帶，對香港的威脅解除，天文台於七月六日下午2時20分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。

丹娜絲影響香港期間，沒有嚴重破壞報告。天文台總部於七月六日下午2時16分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓1001.1百帕斯卡。在丹娜絲的影響下，尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上) 2.47米，而大埔滘則錄得最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.49米。

除局部地區有驟雨及狂風雷暴外，七月四至七日本港陽光充沛及受持續高溫天氣影響。七月五日多處地區的氣溫上升至約35度，而七月七日天文台錄得最高氣溫34.3度，是有記錄以來最熱的小暑。受一股西南氣流影響，七月八至九日本港仍然酷熱。丹娜絲的殘餘於七月九日晚上至七月十一日繼續向西南移動並影響廣東。受丹娜絲的殘餘及活躍西南季候風影響，七月九日晚上至七月十二日本港有連場驟雨及雷暴。七月九日晚上至翌日的雨勢特別大，本港普遍錄得超過100毫米雨量，而荃灣及青衣的雨量更超過200毫米。期間天文台曾三度發出紅色暴雨警告。

3.3 Severe Typhoon Danas (2504): 4 to 9 July 2025

Danas was the third tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025.

Danas formed as a tropical depression over the northeastern part of the South China Sea about 280 km east-southeast of Dongsha on the morning of 4 July and moved west-northwestwards slowly. It intensified into a tropical storm in the small hours of the next day. Danas made the first sharp turn on 5 July, taking a north-northeasterly or northeasterly track. It started to pick up speed on 6 July and rapidly intensified into a severe typhoon just before making landfall over Chiayi of Taiwan that night, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 155 km/h near its centre. Danas weakened when it moved across Taiwan. It then entered the East China Sea and continued to move northeastwards during the day on 7 July. Danas made the second sharp turn over the East China Sea on 8 July, moving west-southwestwards towards Zhejiang. It made landfall again over Wenzhou of Zhejiang that night. It then moved inland via a southwesterly track and weakened. Danas finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Fujian on the night of 9 July.

According to press reports, Danas, together with the southwest monsoon, brought heavy rain to the northern part of the Philippines, causing one death and affecting approximately 100 000 people. Economic loss exceeded PHP 12.4 million. Danas brought torrential rain and squalls to Taiwan during its passage from the night of 6 July to the next morning. Danas and the active southwest monsoon continued to bring torrential rain to Taiwan in the following three days. A maximum accumulated rainfall of over 1 100 millimetres was recorded in Pingtung during this period. Torrential rain and squalls resulted in two deaths and at least 700 injuries in Taiwan. Water and electricity supplies to more than 70 000 and one million households were disrupted respectively. Over 18 000 houses were damaged. Economic loss exceeded USD 51 million. Affected by Danas, its remnant and the active southwest monsoon, there was persistent heavy rain over Zhejiang, Fujian and Guangdong on 8 – 12 July.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 12:20 p.m. on 4 July, when Danas was about 530 km east-southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds were moderate to fresh east to northeasterlies the next day, occasionally strong offshore and on high ground later. Danas came closest to Hong Kong at around 5 a.m. on 5 July, skirting past about 410 km southeast of the territory. With Danas picking up speed moving towards the vicinity of the western coast of Taiwan, it no longer posed a threat to Hong Kong and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 2:20 p.m. on 6 July.

Danas did not cause any significant damage when it affected Hong Kong. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1001.1 hPa was recorded at 2:16 p.m. on 6 July. Under the influence of Danas, a maximum sea level of 2.47 m (above chart datum) was recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui and a maximum storm surge of 0.49 m (above astronomical tide) was recorded at Tai Po Kau.

Apart from isolated showers and squally thunderstorms, the weather in Hong Kong was sunny with prolonged heat on 4 – 7 July. Temperatures over many places rose to about 35 degrees on 5 July. The maximum temperature recorded at the Observatory was 34.3 degrees on 7 July, the hottest Moderate Heat ever recorded. Under the influence of a southwesterly airstream, the weather remained very hot on 8 – 9 July. The remnant of Danas continued to move southwestwards and affected Guangdong from the night of 9 July to 11

July. Under the influence of Danas' remnant and the active southwest monsoon, there were outbreaks of showers and thunderstorms over Hong Kong between the night of 9 July and 12 July. The showers were particularly heavy from the night of 9 July to the next day. More than 100 millimetres of rainfall were generally recorded over the territory and rainfall even exceeded 200 millimetres over Tsuen Wan and Tsing Yi. Red Rainstorm Warning was issued three times during the period.

表 3.3.1　在丹娜絲影響下，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 when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Danas were in force

站 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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)	東南偏東	ESE	49	5/7	18:29	東南偏東	ESE	21	5/7	19:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東	E	53	5/7	16:08	東	E	27	5/7	18:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東南偏東	ESE	55	5/7	16:26	東南	SE	32	4/7	16:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東北偏東	ENE	49	5/7	17:55	東	E	30	5/7	17:00
青洲	Green Island	東北偏東	ENE	67	5/7	18:44	東北偏東	ENE	45	5/7	19:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東	E	51	5/7	15:59	東	E	25	5/7	19:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東	E	53	5/7	18:42	東	E	22	5/7	18:00
京士柏	King's Park	東南	SE	38	5/7	16:12	東南偏東	ESE	19	5/7	17:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	東南偏東	ESE	37	5/7	17:46	東南	SE	23	4/7	16:00
		東南偏東	ESE	37	5/7	17:47					
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東南偏東	ESE	40	5/7	16:58	西	W	24	4/7	15:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	東北偏東	ENE	64	5/7	21:37	東北偏東	ENE	40	5/7	22:00
北角	North Point	東	E	45	5/7	18:51	東	E	26	5/7	19:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東	E	46	5/7	17:48	東	E	28	5/7	19:00
平洲	Ping Chau	東	E	27	5/7	17:40	西南	SW	9	4/7	13:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東	E	54	5/7	15:41	東	E	25	5/7	19:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東南	SE	44	5/7	18:15	東南	SE	30	5/7	19:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東	E	39	5/7	19:36	東南	SE	14	4/7	20:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東	E	34	5/7	16:16	東南偏東	ESE	14	5/7	17:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東	E	40	5/7	18:47	東	E	22	5/7	19:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東南偏東	ESE	35	5/7	16:18	東南偏東	ESE	17	5/7	17:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東	E	54	5/7	15:42	東	E	26	5/7	16:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東	E	55	5/7	21:16	東	E	42	5/7	23:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	東南偏東	ESE	42	5/7	16:57	東	E	27	5/7	17:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	東南偏東	ESE	61	5/7	15:30	東南偏東	ESE	40	5/7	16:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	東	E	53	5/7	22:23	東	E	35	5/7	20:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東北偏東	ENE	39	5/7	15:47	東北偏東	ENE	12	5/7	10:00
							東北偏東	ENE	12	5/7	11:00
							東	E	12	6/7	11:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南偏南	SSE	41	4/7	14:03	東南偏南	SSE	17	4/7	17:00
							東南	SE	17	4/7	19:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東北偏北	NNE	41	5/7	13:54	東南偏南	SSE	18	4/7	19:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東北偏東	ENE	60	5/7	19:55	東北偏東	ENE	50	5/7	20:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	西北	NW	23	5/7	15:15	南	S	8	4/7	19:00
		西南偏南	SSW	23	6/7	12:08					
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東北偏東	ENE	36	5/7	20:19	東南	SE	12	4/7	15:00

石崗 - 沒有資料　Shek Kong - data not available

表 3.3.2　丹娜絲影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量

Table 3.3.2　Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Danas

站 Station			七月四日 4 Jul	七月五日 5 Jul	七月六日 6 Jul	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			0.0	3.7	0.0	3.7
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			0.0	8.5	0.0	8.5
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
N13	糧船灣	High Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	[0.0]	1.5	0.0	[1.5]
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	0.0	15.8	0.0	15.8

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

表 3.3.3　丹娜絲影響香港期間，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 Danas

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	2.21	6/7	05:26	0.38	6/7	01:22
石壁	Shek Pik	2.25	6/7	05:39	0.35	5/7	14:42
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.21	6/7	05:30	0.42	6/7	13:59
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.28	6/7	04:21	0.49	6/7	02:11
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.47	6/7	05:26	0.41	5/7	16:09
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.23	6/7	05:17	0.33	5/7	20:40

表 3.3.4　在丹娜絲的殘餘及活躍西南季候風影響下，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量

Table 3.3.4　Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations under the influence of Danas' remnant and the active southwest monsoon

站 (參閱圖 3.3.4) Station (See Fig. 3.3.4)			七月九日 9 Jul	七月十日 10 Jul	七月十一日 11 Jul	七月十二日 12 Jul	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			15.2	126.4	0.0	38.4	180.0
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			17.5	76.2	0.9	43.8	138.4
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			2.0	120.5	0.0	51.5	174.0
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	4.0	92.0	0.0	52.5	148.5
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	31.5	83.0	17.0	33.5	165.0
N13	糧船灣	High Island	27.5	86.5	0.0	56.5	170.5
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	16.0	105.0	0.5	39.0	160.5
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	20.5	140.5	0.5	48.5	210.0
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	7.5	130.0	0.0	42.0	179.5
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	8.0	101.0	0.0	36.5	145.5
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	5.0	93.0	0.0	53.0	151.0
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	41.5	118.5	4.5	24.0	188.5
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	23.0	118.0	0.0	31.0	172.0
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	[4.5]	63.5	[3.5]	33.5	[105.0]
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	[19.0]	75.5	[6.0]	[39.5]	[140.0]
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	19.0	108.5	1.0	47.0	175.5
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	[60.0]	124.3	2.1	15.8	[202.2]

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

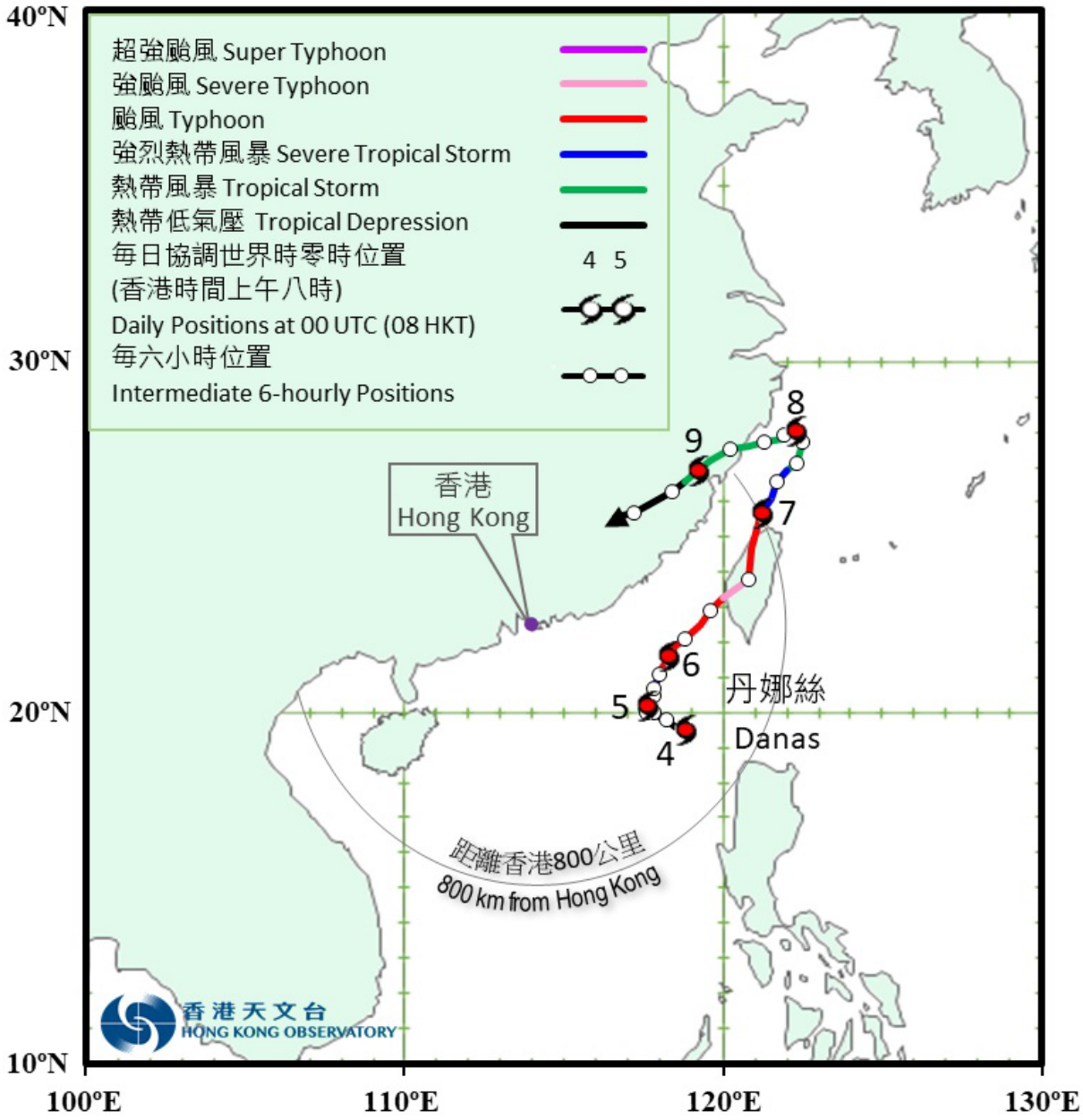


圖 3.3.1　　二零二五年七月四日至九日丹娜絲(2504)的路徑圖。

Figure 3.3.1　Track of Danas (2504): 4 – 9 July 2025.

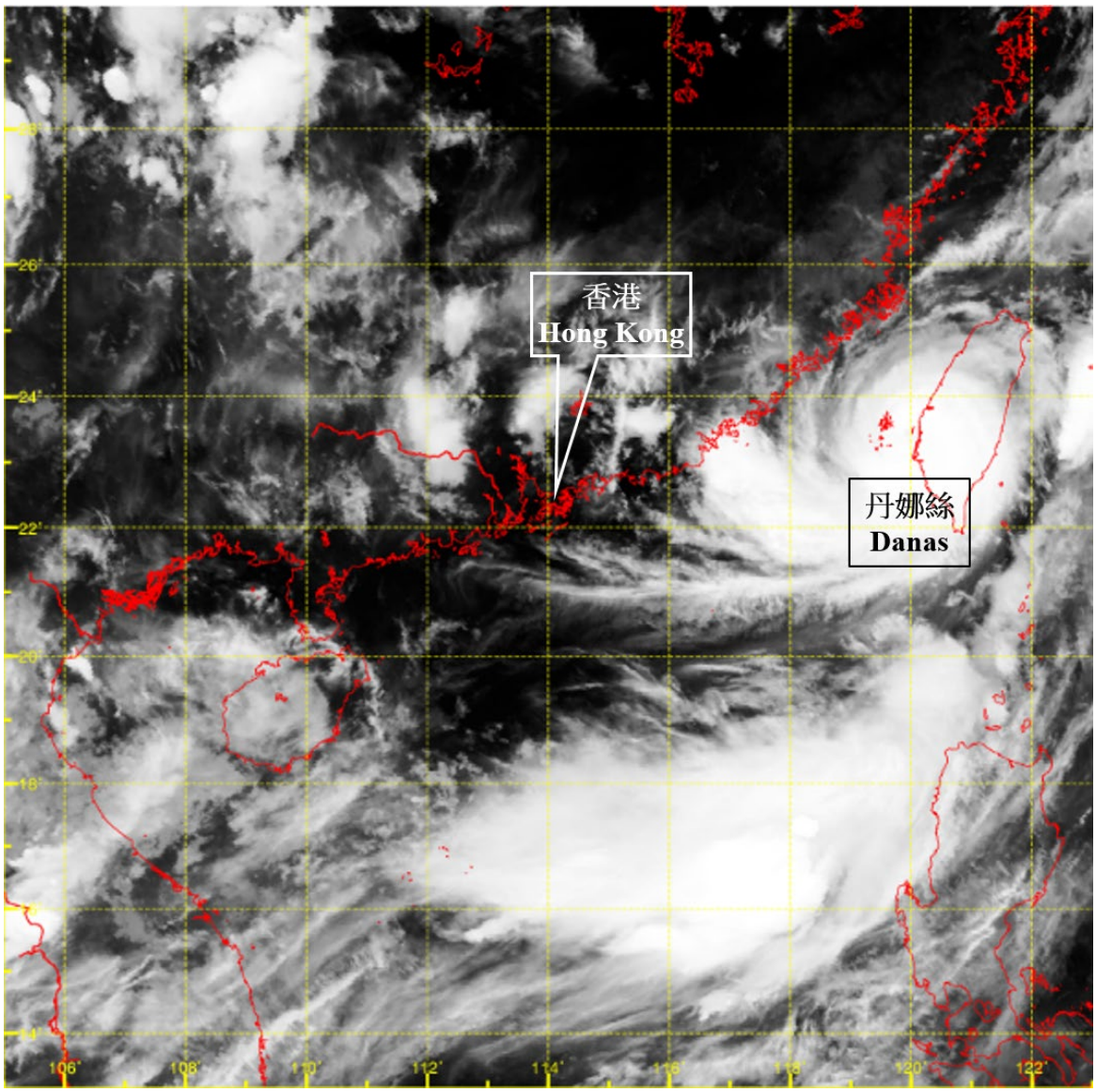


圖 3.3.2　二零二五年七月六日晚上 11 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時丹娜絲在台灣西部沿岸迅速增強為強颱風，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 155 公里。

Figure 3.3.2　Infra-red satellite imagery at around 11 p.m. on 6 July 2025 when Danas rapidly intensified into a severe typhoon near the western coast of Taiwan and attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 155 km/h near its centre.

〔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.]

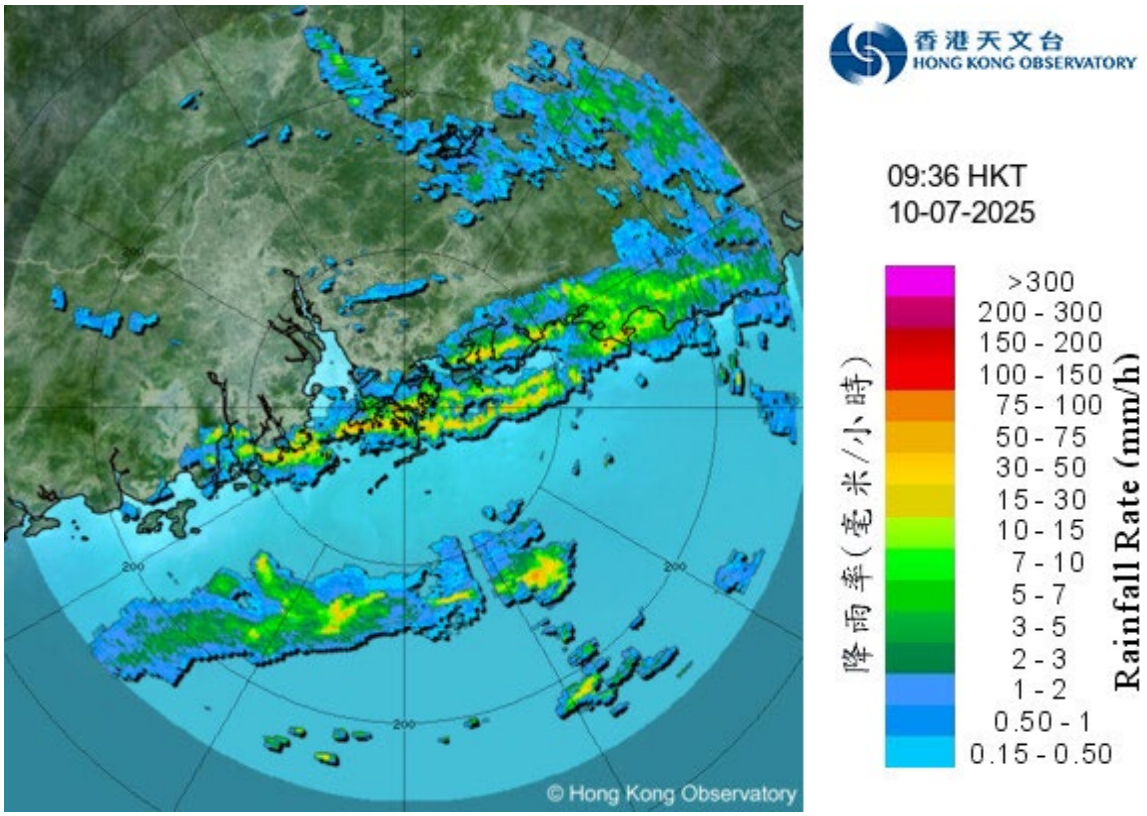


圖 3.3.3　二零二五年七月十日上午9時36分的雷達回波圖像。當時與丹娜絲殘餘及活躍西南季候風相關的強雨帶正影響廣東沿岸，紅色暴雨警告正在生效。

Figure 3.3.3　Radar echoes captured at 9:36 a.m. on 10 July 2025. The intense rainbands associated with the remnant of Danas and the active southwest monsoon were affecting the coast of Guangdong at that time and Red Rainstorm Warning was in force.

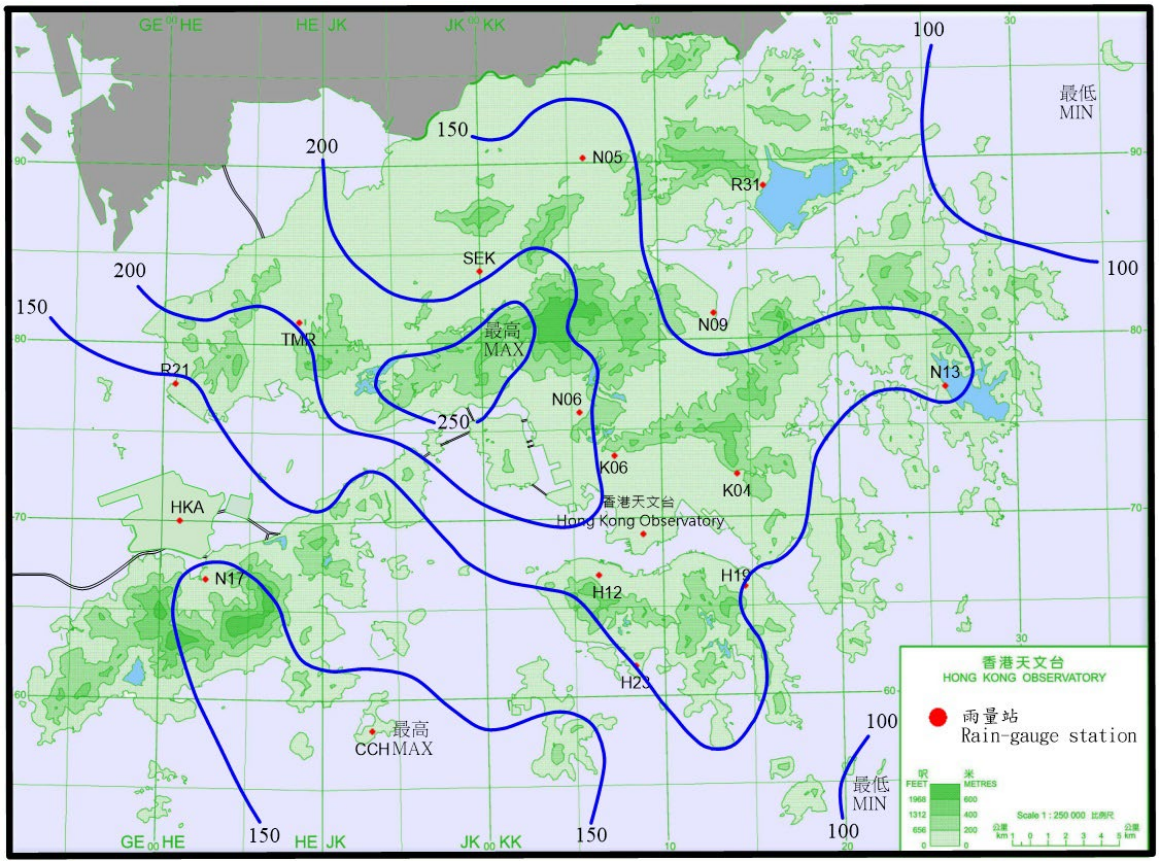


圖 3.3.4　　二零二五年七月九日至十二日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Figure 3.3.4　Rainfall distribution on 9 – 12 July 2025 (isohyets are in millimetres).

3.4 颱風韋帕(2506)：二零二五年七月十六日至二十三日

韋帕是二零二五年第四個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。繼二零二三年超強颱風蘇拉襲港後，短短兩年間，天文台在韋帕襲港期間再次需要發出十號颶風信號。

熱帶低氣壓韋帕於七月十六日晚上在馬尼拉以東約950公里的北太平洋西部上形成。隨後兩日韋帕採取西北路徑移向呂宋海峽，並逐漸增強為熱帶風暴。韋帕於七月十八日晚上轉向西北偏西，橫過呂宋海峽。七月十九日韋帕進入南海北部，靠近廣東沿岸，並迅速增強。當晚韋帕增強為颱風，並於七月二十日早上接近本港時達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時140公里，當日稍後韋帕向偏西方向橫過廣東西部沿岸地區，於廣東陽江市附近登陸，並逐漸減弱。隨後兩日韋帕採取西南偏西路徑，橫過北部灣及越南北部，並逐步減弱為熱帶低氣壓。最後韋帕於七月二十三日早上在老撾減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，韋帕及西南季候風為菲律賓帶來狂風暴雨，造成六人死亡，五人受傷，六人失蹤，超過126萬人受災，超過1 500間房屋受損，直接經濟損失超過4.6億菲律賓披索。受韋帕的外圍雨帶影響，七月十八至二十日期間台灣東部有暴雨，台東利嘉林道錄得累積雨量超過640毫米。韋帕亦對廣東、廣西及海南等地基礎設施和養殖漁業造成破壞，直接經濟損失估計約19.1億元人民幣。在澳門，有五人受傷，另有163宗事故報告，澳門國際機場有160班航班取消。此外，韋帕及其殘餘亦為越南帶來暴雨，造成三人死亡，五人受傷，兩人失蹤，清化出現水浸和山泥傾瀉，淹沒道路和民居。

天文台在七月十九日上午2時20分發出一號戒備信號，當時韋帕集結在香港之東南偏東約780公里。當日早上本港吹和緩至清勁偏北風。隨著韋帕逐漸靠近廣東沿岸，天文台在當日下午2時20分發出三號強風信號，當時韋帕位於香港之東南偏東約540公里。受韋帕的強雨帶影響，當晚本港風勢增強，多處風力達到強風程度。

由於預料韋帕會在七月二十日頗為接近珠江口一帶，天文台在七月二十日上午12時20分發出八號東北烈風或暴風信號，當時韋帕集結在香港之東南偏東約260公里。凌晨本港風力進一步增強，多處地區吹強風至烈風程度的偏北風。隨著韋帕以颱風強度進一步逼近香港，預料其颶風區會相當接近本港，天文台在當日上午7時20分發出九號烈風或暴風風力增強信號，當時韋帕已移至香港之東南約110公里。隨後本港風力顯著增強，普遍吹烈風至暴風程度的北至東北風。有見韋帕眼壁及其相關的颶風將會吹襲本港，天文台在當日上午9時20分發出十號颶風信號，當時韋帕位於天文台總部之東南約70公里。當日早上本港多處地區吹暴風程度的東至東北風，南部地區及高地更持續受颶風吹襲。韋帕於當日早上11時左右最接近香港，在天文台總部以南約60公里掠過。

隨著韋帕在香港以南掠過，本港逐漸轉吹東至東南風。下午韋帕逐漸遠離香港，當香港不再受颶風威脅，天文台在七月二十日下午4時10分改發八號東南烈風或暴風信號。隨著韋帕減弱及繼續遠離香港，天文台分別在當晚7時40分及翌日上午3時20分改發三號強風信號及一號戒備信號，並在七月二十一日上午5時10分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。

衛星圖像(圖3.4.4b)顯示韋帕於七月二十日早上在本港以南掠過時，其中心附近出現「對流熱塔」現象，有劇烈上升的對流運動。同時，雷達回波與閃電位置的疊加圖像(圖3.4.5a)顯示韋帕迅速增強期間，其南面眼壁附近的對流強烈，並伴隨閃電。此外，雷達圖像(圖3.4.5a及b)顯示韋帕的眼壁於當日吹襲本港，為南部地區及高地帶來颶風。昂坪、橫瀾島及長洲泳灘錄得的最高每小時平均風速分別為每小時147、127及121公里，而最高陣風則分別為每小時234、156及173公里。韋帕影響香港期間，本港整體的風力與二零一七年的天鴿及二零二三年的蘇拉相若，但較二零一八年的超強颱風山竹弱(見表3.4.2)。

在韋帕的影響下，大埔滘錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上)3.03米及最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 1.61米。各站錄得的最低瞬時海平面氣壓如下：

站	最低瞬時海平面氣壓(百帕斯卡)	日期/月份	時間
香港天文台總部	980.1	20/7	上午10時10分
香港國際機場	978.8	20/7	上午11時33分
長洲	975.8	20/7	上午11時07分
京士柏	980.4	20/7	上午10時12分
流浮山	982.6	20/7	上午11時08分
坪洲	977.9	20/7	上午11時05分
沙田	983.2	20/7	上午8時52分
上水	983.2	20/7	上午10時04分
打鼓嶺	983.9	20/7	上午9時08分
大埔 (元洲仔公園)	984.3	20/7	上午8時58分
橫瀾島	974.0	20/7	上午10時27分

受韋帕的外圍下沉氣流影響，七月十九日本港天氣酷熱及部分時間有陽光。當晚與韋帕相關的強雨帶開始影響本港。七月二十日本港有狂風驟雨及雷暴，普遍錄得超過70毫米雨量，而部分地區的雨量更超過200毫米。受韋帕相關的外圍雨帶影響，七月二十一日本港仍然間中有驟雨及狂風雷暴。

韋帕吹襲香港期間，至少有33人受傷，另有至少2 672宗塌樹報告及七宗水浸報告。香港國際機場有超過500班航班取消。有至少600宗道路事故報告，當中包括路段因塌樹、棚架倒塌或水浸等需要封閉。有五宗棚架倒塌報告，亦有21宗與建築物有關的事故報告，主要是窗戶鬆脫。多區有交通燈及燈柱等公共設施受損。約三百公頃的新界農地受影響，海上的魚排及養殖設施亦遭風浪影響而受損。堅尼地城海傍有一艘三層高的觀光客輪在風浪中漂浮並撞上碼頭。

3.4 Typhoon Wipha (2506): 16 to 23 July 2025

Wipha was the fourth tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025. Since Super Typhoon Saola hitting Hong Kong in 2023, Wipha necessitated the issuance of the Hurricane Signal No. 10 again in just two years.

Wipha formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 950 km east of Manila on the night of 16 July. It tracked northwestwards towards the Luzon Strait and intensified gradually into a tropical storm in the following two days. Wipha turned to move west-northwestwards across the Luzon Strait on the night of 18 July. It entered the northern part of the South China Sea on 19 July, edging closer to the coast of Guangdong and intensifying rapidly. It intensified into a typhoon that night and attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 140 km/h near its centre during its approach to Hong Kong on the morning of 20 July. It moved westwards across the coastal areas of western Guangdong, made landfall near Yangjiang of Guangdong and weakened gradually later that day. Wipha adopted a west-southwesterly track across Beibu Wan and the northern part of Vietnam and weakened progressively into a tropical depression in the following two days. Wipha finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Lao PDR on the morning of 23 July.

According to press reports, Wipha, together with the southwest monsoon, brought torrential rain and squalls to the Philippines, causing six deaths, five injuries and six missing. More than 1.26 million people were affected and more than 1 500 houses were damaged, with direct economic loss exceeding PHP 460 million. Under the influence of the outer rainbands of Wipha, there was torrential rain over the eastern part of Taiwan on 18 – 20 July, with accumulated rainfall exceeding 640 millimetres recorded at Lijia Forest Road of Taitung. Wipha also caused damage to infrastructure and aquaculture in Guangdong, Guangxi and Hainan, resulting in direct economic losses estimated at about RMB 1.91 billion. There were five injuries and 163 incident reports in Macao. 160 flights were cancelled at the Macau International Airport. Besides, Wipha and its remnant also brought torrential rain to Vietnam, resulting in three deaths, five injuries and two missing. There were flooding and landslides in Thanh Hoa, submerging roads and homes.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 2:20 a.m. on 19 July, when Wipha was about 780 km east-southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds were moderate to fresh northerlies that morning. With Wipha gradually edging closer to the coast of Guangdong, the No. 3 Strong Wind Signal was issued at 2:20 p.m. that day, when Wipha was about 540 km east-southeast of Hong Kong. Under the influence of the intense rainbands of Wipha, local winds strengthened that night, reaching strong force at many places.

Since Wipha was expected to come rather close to the vicinity of the Pearl River Estuary on 20 July, the No. 8 Northeast Gale or Storm Signal was issued at 12:20 a.m. on 20 July when Wipha was about 260 km east-southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds further strengthened in the small hours, with strong to gale force northerlies affecting many places. With Wipha further approaching Hong Kong with typhoon intensity, its hurricane force winds were expected to be rather close to the territory. The Increasing Gale or Storm Signal No. 9 was issued at 7:20 a.m. that day when Wipha was about 110 km southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds strengthened significantly afterwards, with gale to storm force north to northeasterlies generally over the territory. Since the eyewall of Wipha and its associated hurricane force winds were expected to lash Hong Kong, the Hurricane Signal No. 10 was issued at 9:20 a.m.

that day when Wipha was about 70 km southeast of the Observatory Headquarters. Many places of the territory were affected by storm force east to northeasterlies that morning, whereas the southern part of the territory and high ground were persistently battered by hurricane force winds. Wipha came closest to Hong Kong at around 11 a.m. that morning when its centre was located at about 60 km to the south of the Observatory Headquarters.

With Wipha skirting past south of Hong Kong, local winds veered to east to southeasterlies gradually. Wipha departed from Hong Kong gradually in the afternoon. When hurricane force winds no longer posed threat to the territory, the No. 8 Southeast Gale or Storm Signal was issued at 4:10 p.m. on 20 July to replace the Hurricane Signal No. 10. As Wipha weakened and continued to depart from Hong Kong, the No. 3 Strong Wind Signal and the No. 1 Standby Signal were issued at 7:40 p.m. that night and at 3:20 a.m. the next day respectively, and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 5:10 a.m. on 21 July.

Satellite imagery (Figure 3.4.4b) showed that while Wipha skirted past south of Hong Kong on the morning of 20 July, a “convective hot tower” developed near its centre with violent upward convective motion. Meanwhile, the overlay image of the radar echoes with lightning location information (Figure 3.4.5a) showed that there were intense convections near the eyewall south of Wipha, accompanied by lightning during Wipha’s rapid intensification. Besides, radar imagery (Figures 3.4.5a and b) showed the eyewall of Wipha impacted Hong Kong that day, bringing hurricane force winds to the southern part of the territory and high ground. Maximum hourly mean winds of 147, 127 and 121 km/h and gusts of 234, 156 and 173 km/h were recorded at Ngong Ping, Waglan Island and Cheung Chau Beach respectively. During the passage of Wipha, the overall wind strength in Hong Kong was similar to those of Hato in 2017 and Saola in 2023, but weaker than that of Mangkhut in 2018 (Table 3.4.2).

Under the influence of Wipha, a maximum sea level of 3.03 m (above chart datum) and a maximum storm surge of 1.61 m (above astronomical tide) were recorded at Tai Po Kau. The lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressures recorded at some selected stations are as follows:

Station	Lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure (hPa)	Date/Month	Time
Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters	980.1	20/7	10:10 a.m.
Hong Kong International Airport	978.8	20/7	11:33 a.m.
Cheung Chau	975.8	20/7	11:07 a.m.
King’s Park	980.4	20/7	10:12 a.m.
Lau Fau Shan	982.6	20/7	11:08 a.m.
Peng Chau	977.9	20/7	11:05 a.m.
Sha Tin	983.2	20/7	8:52 a.m.
Sheung Shui	983.2	20/7	10:04 a.m.
Ta Kwu Ling	983.9	20/7	9:08 a.m.
Tai Po (Yuen Chau Tsai Park)	984.3	20/7	8:58 a.m.
Waglan Island	974.0	20/7	10:27 a.m.

Locally, it was very hot with sunny periods on 19 July under the influence of Wipha's outer subsiding air. The intense rainbands associated with Wipha started to affect Hong Kong that night. There were squally showers and thunderstorms on 20 July, with more than 70 millimetres of rainfall generally recorded over Hong Kong and rainfall even exceeding 200 millimetres over parts of the territory. Under the influence of the outer rainbands associated with Wipha, there were still occasional showers and squally thunderstorms on 21 July.

In Hong Kong, at least 33 people were injured during the passage of Wipha. There were at least 2 672 reports of fallen trees and seven reports of flooding. Over 500 flights were cancelled at the Hong Kong International Airport. There were at least 600 road incident reports, including blockage of roads due to fallen trees, scaffoldings or flooding. There were five reports on collapsed scaffolds and 21 reports of building-related incidents, which mainly involved unstable windows. Public utilities, including traffic lights and lampposts in many areas were damaged. About 300 hectares of farmland in the New Territories were affected. Mariculture rafts and facilities were also damaged by the winds and waves. A three-story sightseeing ferry drifted off Kennedy Town and collided with a wharf in wind waves.

表 3.4.1　在韋帕影響下，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 3.4.1　Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Wipha were in force

站 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東	E	130	20/7	11:14	東	E	69	20/7	12:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東	E	173	20/7	11:34	東南偏東	ESE	114	20/7	13:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東北偏東	ENE	173	20/7	11:27	東北偏東	ENE	121	20/7	12:00
青洲	Green Island	東北	NE	176	20/7	11:11	東北	NE	112	20/7	11:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東北偏東	ENE	121	20/7	11:50	東北偏東	ENE	75	20/7	12:00
啟德	Kai Tak	北	N	122	20/7	09:36	東	E	48	20/7	13:00
京士柏	King's Park	東北偏北	NNE	141	20/7	09:31	東北偏東	ENE	47	20/7	11:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	東	E	125	20/7	11:04	東	E	69	20/7	12:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東北偏北	NNE	109	20/7	09:44	東北偏北	NNE	68	20/7	10:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	-	-	234	20/7	11:37	-	-	147	20/7	12:00
北角	North Point	東北	NE	144	20/7	09:12	東北偏東	ENE	79	20/7	11:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東北偏東	ENE	152	20/7	11:20	東	E	103	20/7	12:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東北	NE	134	20/7	09:29	東北	NE	77	20/7	10:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	北	N	117	20/7	10:05	北	N	78	20/7	11:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東	E	117	20/7	13:34	東	E	63	20/7	13:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東北	NE	87	20/7	09:04	東北偏北	NNE	37	20/7	10:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東	E	102	20/7	11:23	東	E	54	20/7	12:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東北偏東	ENE	96	20/7	12:02	東	E	42	20/7	12:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東北偏東	ENE	135	20/7	10:03	東	E	95	20/7	12:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東南偏東	ESE	167	20/7	11:19	東南偏東	ESE	109	20/7	13:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	東	E	106	20/7	11:50	東	E	71	20/7	12:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	東	E	134	20/7	10:52	東	E	97	20/7	12:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	東北偏東	ENE	167	20/7	09:17	東北偏東	ENE	114	20/7	10:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東北偏北	NNE	118	20/7	09:31	東北偏北	NNE	46	20/7	10:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南偏東	ESE	95	20/7	10:59	西北偏北	NNW	38	20/7	08:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東北偏北	NNE	106	20/7	10:52	東南	SE	23	20/7	20:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東北偏東	ENE	156	20/7	10:15	東北	NE	127	20/7	10:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東	E	67	20/7	13:40	東北偏東	ENE	24	20/7	12:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東	E	145	20/7	11:25	東	E	45	20/7	12:00

黃麻角(赤柱)、平洲、石崗 - 沒有資料　Bluff Head (Stanley), Ping Chau, Shek Kong - data not available

昂坪 - 沒有風向資料　Ngong Ping - wind direction not available

表 3.4.2　韋帕與近年引致天文台需要發出十號颶風信號的熱帶氣旋(二零一七年的天鴿、二零一八年的山竹及二零二三年的蘇拉)襲港期間錄得的最高60分鐘平均風速及最高陣風

Table 3.4.2　Maximum 60-minute mean wind speeds and maximum gusts recorded during the passage of Wipha and the tropical cyclones necessitating the issuance of No. 10 signals recently (Hato in 2017, Mangkhut in 2018 and Saola in 2023)

站 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		最高60分鐘平均風速/最高陣風 (公里/小時) Maximum 60-minute mean wind speeds / Maximum gust peak speeds (km/h)			
		2017	2018	2023	2025
		天鴿 Hato	山竹 Mangkhut	蘇拉 Saola	韋帕 Wipha
中環碼頭	Central Pier	76/137	99/169	86/140	77/130
長洲	Cheung Chau	128/171	157/212	116/171	115/173
青洲	Green Island	-	128/229	127/180	117/176
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	92/144	101/157	71/105	78/121
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	70/112	96/166	76/122	68/109
昂坪	Ngong Ping	142/224	-	133/189	150/234
啟德	Kai Tak	67/130	81/142	50/117	48/122
北角	North Point	85/137	110/171	91/140	83/144
西貢	Sai Kung	70/112	112/180	83/138	77/134
沙田	Sha Tin	40/104	51/149	44/97	37/87
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	63/112	85/135	66/111	58/102
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	45/106	59/137	48/114	39/95
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	43/99	52/133	46/107	42/96
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	101/140	139/198	102/138	95/135
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	121/196	175/250	113/176	109/167
大老山	Tate's Cairn	118/187	166/256	135/183	117/167
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	137/193	161/220	154/183	131/156

- 沒有資料　　- data not available

表 3.4.3　在韋帕影響下，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及烈風程度的時段

Table 3.4.3　Periods during which sustained strong and gale force winds were attained at the eight reference anemometers in the tropical cyclone warning system when tropical cyclone warning signals for Wipha were in force

站 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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		最初達到烈風#時間 Start time when gale force wind speed# was attained		最後達到烈風#時間 End time when gale force wind speed# was attained	
		日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
長洲	Cheung Chau	19/7	20:13	21/7	00:29	20/7	09:14	20/7	17:54
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	20/7	04:57	20/7	17:32	20/7	09:33	20/7	12:51
啟德	Kai Tak	20/7	09:19	20/7	15:56	-			
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	20/7	05:41	20/7	14:12	20/7	09:08	20/7	10:21
西貢	Sai Kung	19/7	19:36	20/7	15:03	20/7	08:56	20/7	11:11
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	20/7	09:35	20/7	12:27	-			
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	20/7	07:37	20/7	13:01	-			

沙田的持續風力未達到強風程度。
The sustained wind speed did not attain strong force at Sha Tin.

- 未達到指定的風速
- not attaining the specified wind speed

* 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

十分鐘平均風速達每小時63 – 87公里
10-minute mean wind speed of 63 – 87 km/h

註:　本表列出持續風力達到強風及烈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 or gale force winds. Winds might fluctuate above or below the specified wind speeds in between the times indicated.

表 3.4.4　韋帕影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量
Table 3.4.4　Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Wipha

站 (參閱圖 3.4.3) Station (See Fig. 3.4.3)			七月十九日 19 Jul	七月二十日 20 Jul	七月二十一日 21 Jul	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			10.0	87.6	42.4	140.0
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			6.5	76.3	41.7	124.5
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			7.0	28.5	37.0	72.5
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	12.5	56.0	22.0	90.5
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	20.0	91.5	38.5	150.0
N13	糧船灣	High Island	12.0	53.5	28.5	94.0
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	12.5	140.5	42.0	195.0
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	9.5	156.5	44.0	210.0
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	9.0	67.0	33.5	109.5
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	11.0	111.0	36.5	158.5
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	21.5	112.5	48.0	182.0
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	13.0	169.0	20.5	202.5
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	12.0	151.0	49.0	212.0
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	7.0	92.0	45.0	144.0
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	14.5	73.0	56.0	143.5
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	7.5	106.5	48.5	162.5
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	11.9	78.1	28.7	118.7

表 3.4.5　韋帕影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮
Table 3.4.5　Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Wipha

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	2.70	20/7	05:41	1.02	20/7	12:27
石壁	Shek Pik	2.66	20/7	05:29	1.10	20/7	11:56
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.78	20/7	05:57	1.13	20/7	11:21
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	3.03	20/7	04:58	1.61	20/7	12:32
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.74	21/7	05:08	1.22	20/7	15:26
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.70	20/7	05:22	0.86	20/7	11:14

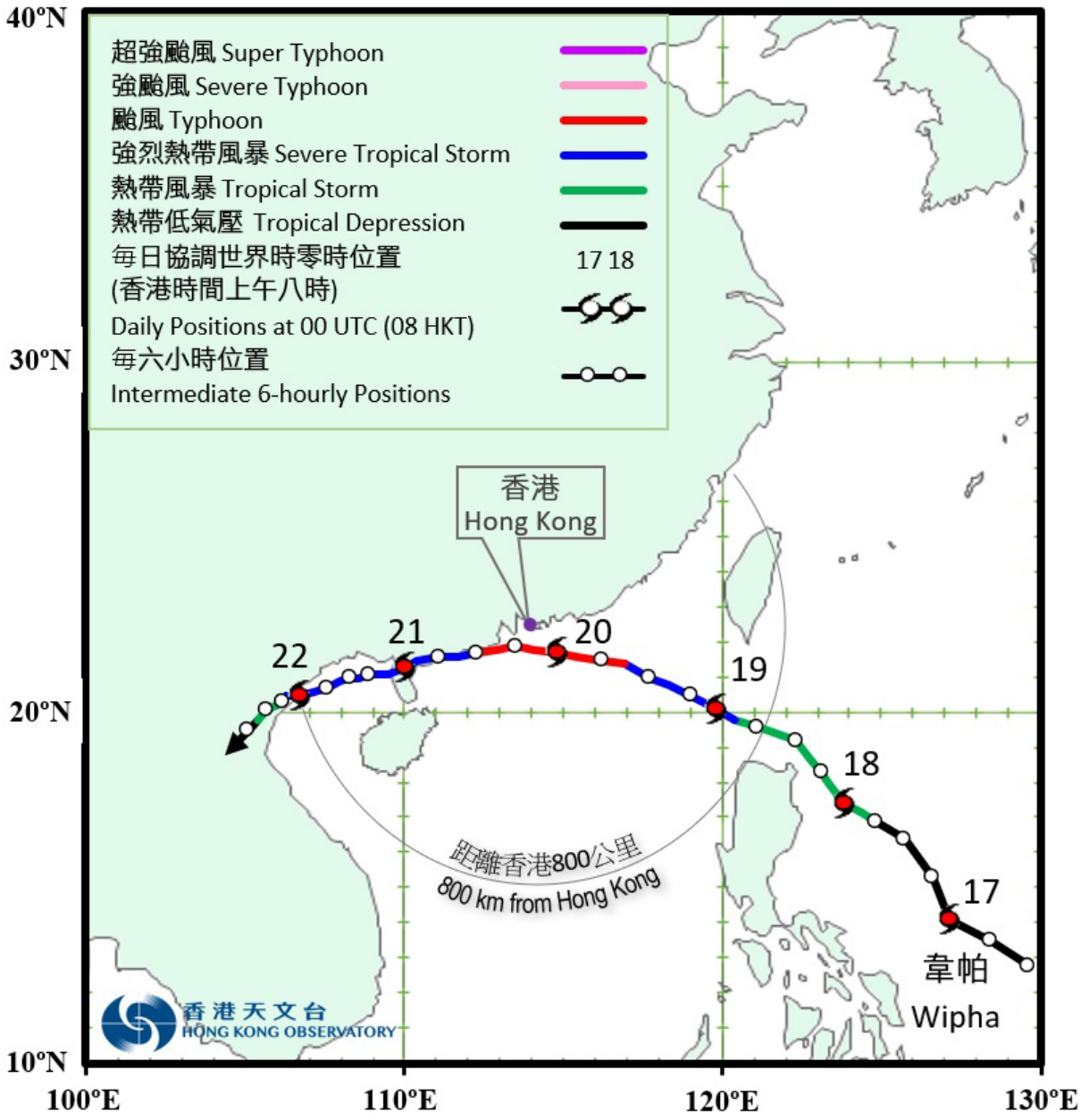


圖 3.4.1a　　二零二五年七月十六日至二十三日韋帕(2506)的路徑圖。

Figure 3.4.1a　Track of Wipha (2506): 16 – 23 July 2025.

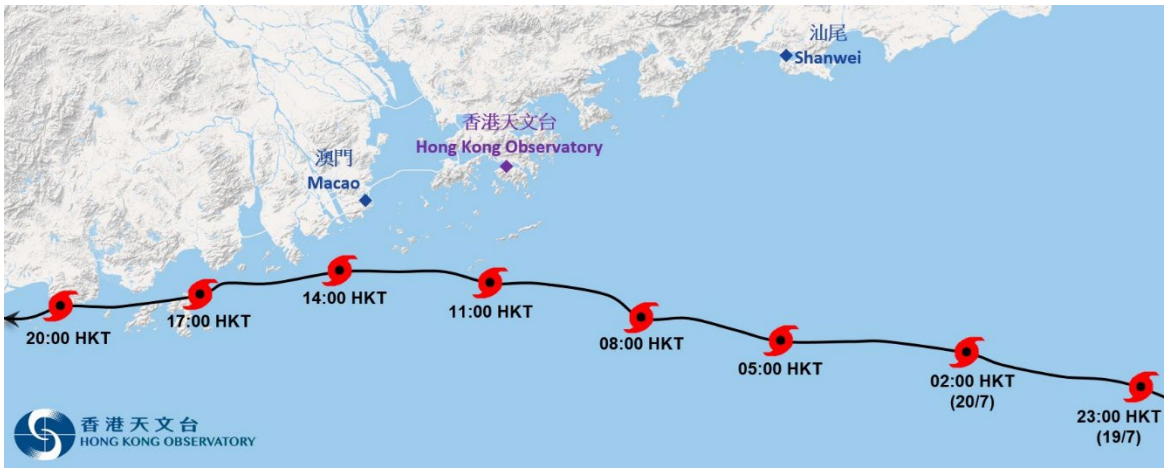


圖 3.4.1b　　韋帕(2506)接近香港時的路徑圖。

Figure 3.4.1b　Track of Wipha (2506) near Hong Kong.

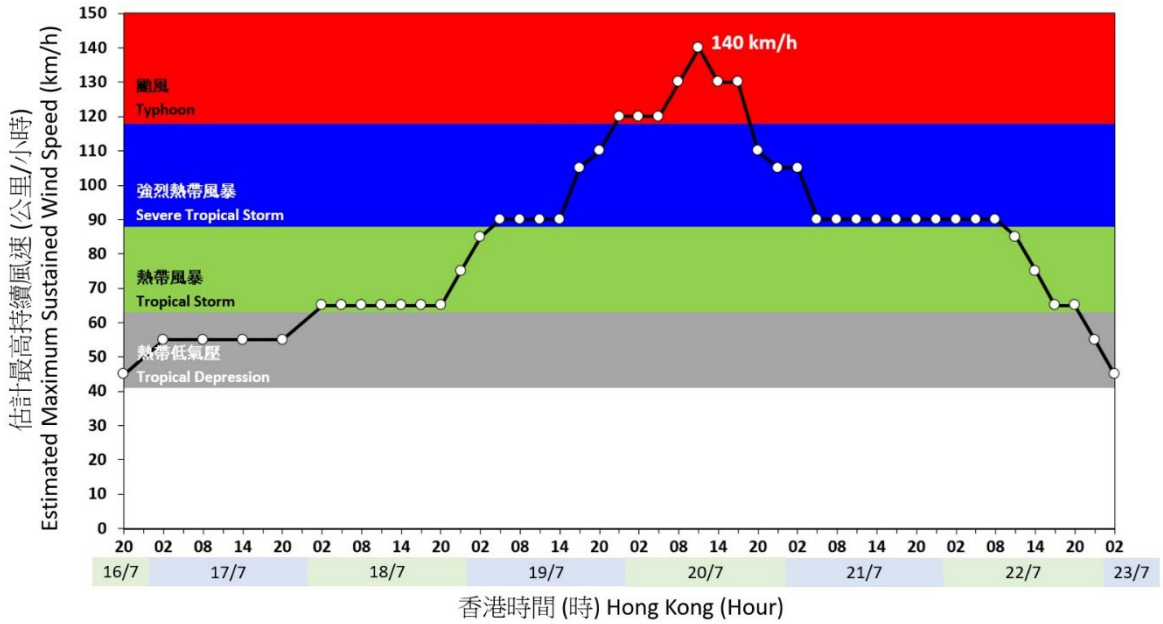


圖 3.4.2　二零二五年七月十六日至二十三日韋帕(2506)之估計最高持續風速的時間序列。

Figure 3.4.2　Time series of the estimated maximum sustained wind speed near the centre of Wipha (2506): 16 – 23 July 2025.

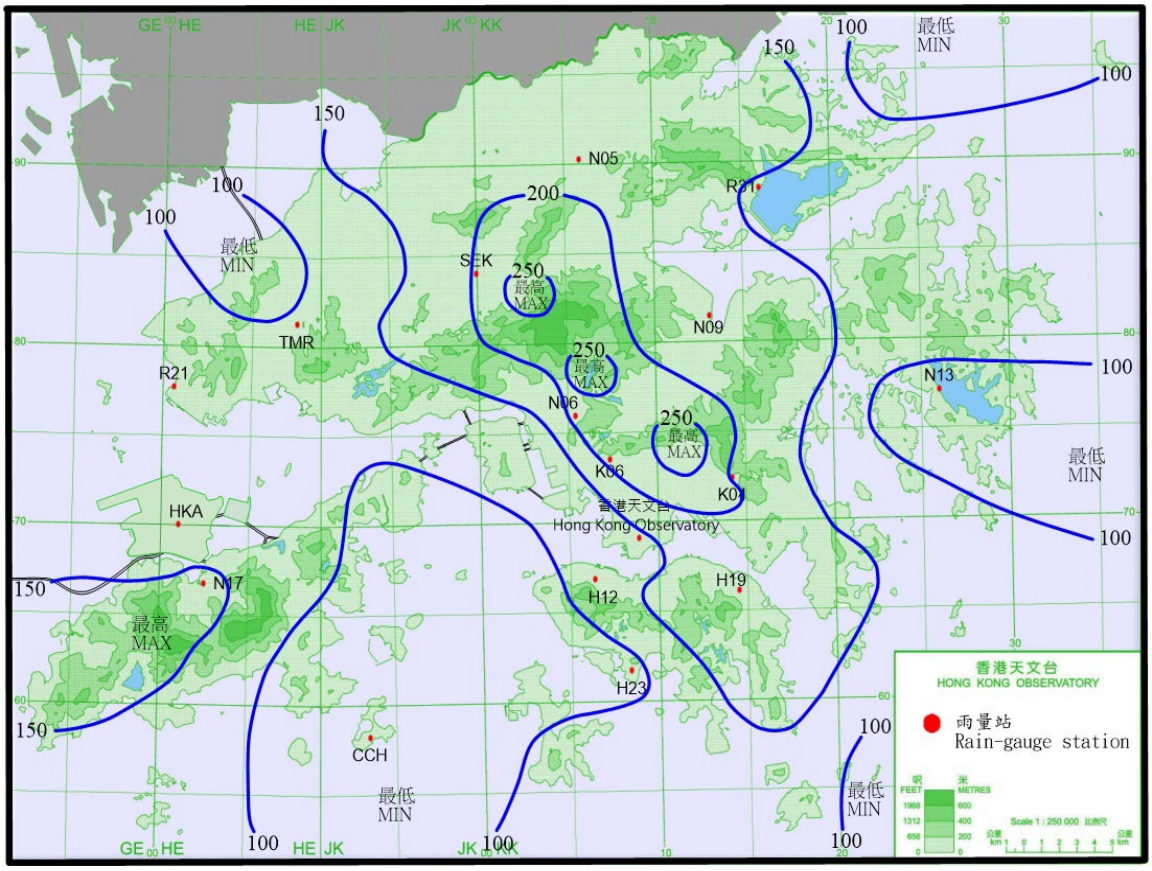


圖 3.4.3　　二零二五年七月十九日至二十一日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Figure 3.4.3　Rainfall distribution on 19 – 21 July 2025 (isohyets are in millimetres).

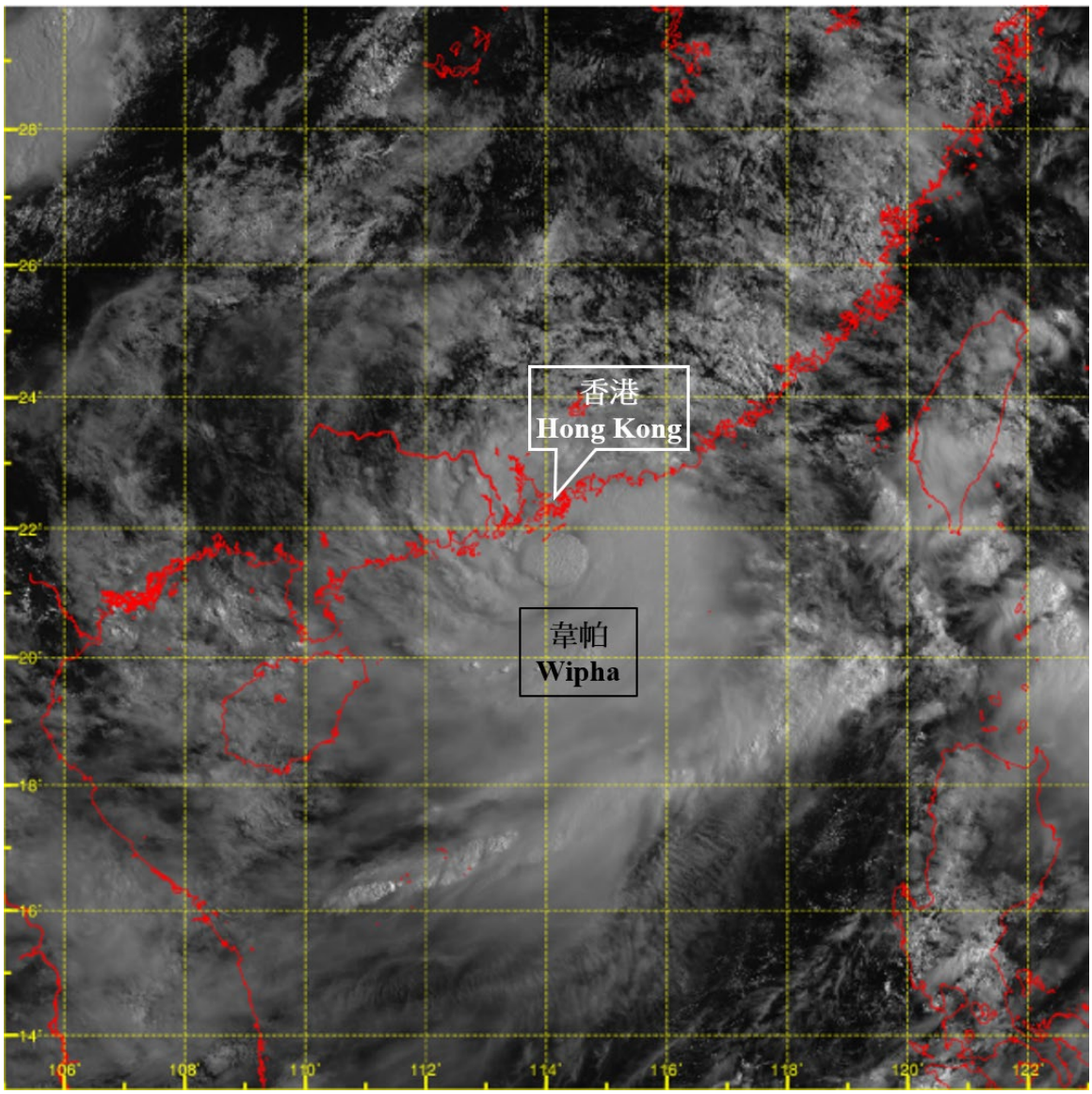


圖 3.4.4a　二零二五年七月二十日上午9時左右的可見光衛星圖片。當時韋帕達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時140公里。

Figure 3.4.4a　Visible satellite imagery at around 9 a.m. on 20 July 2025 when Wipha was at its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 140 km/h near its centre.

〔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.]

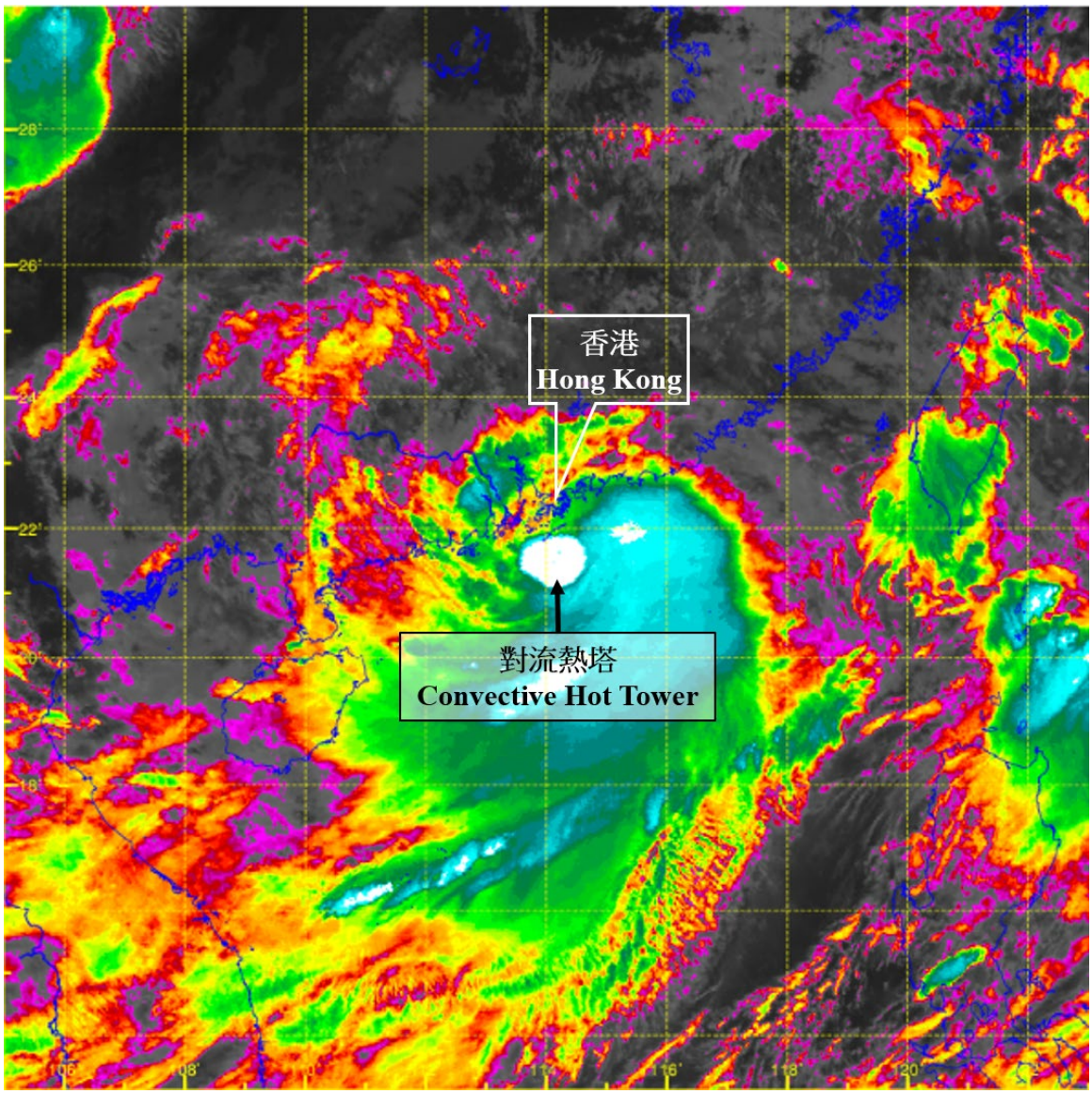


圖 3.4.4b　二零二五年七月二十日上午9時左右的紅外線彩色衛星圖片。當時韋帕中心附近出現「對流熱塔」現象，有劇烈上升的對流運動。

Figure 3.4.4b　Infra-red coloured satellite imagery at around 9 a.m. on 20 July 2025. At that time, a “convective hot tower” developed near the centre of Wipha with violent convective updraft.

〔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.]

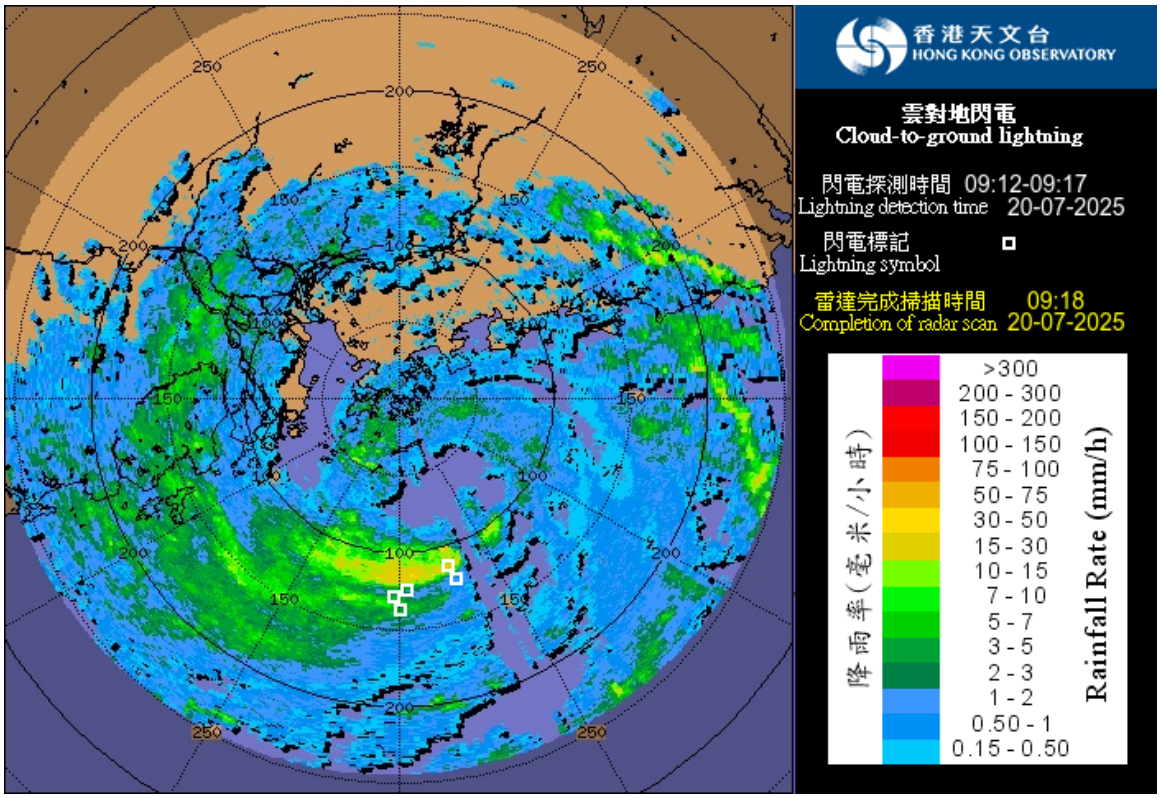


圖 3.4.5a　二零二五年七月二十日上午9時18分的雷達回波與上午9時12分至17分之間雲對地閃電位置的疊加圖像，顯示當時韋帕南面眼壁附近的對流強烈，並伴隨閃電。

Figure 3.4.5a　The overlay image of the radar echoes captured at 9:18 a.m. on 20 July 2025 with the locations of cloud-to-ground lightning recorded between 9:12 a.m. and 9:17 a.m. shows that convections near the southern eyewall of Wipha were intense and accompanied by lightning at that time.

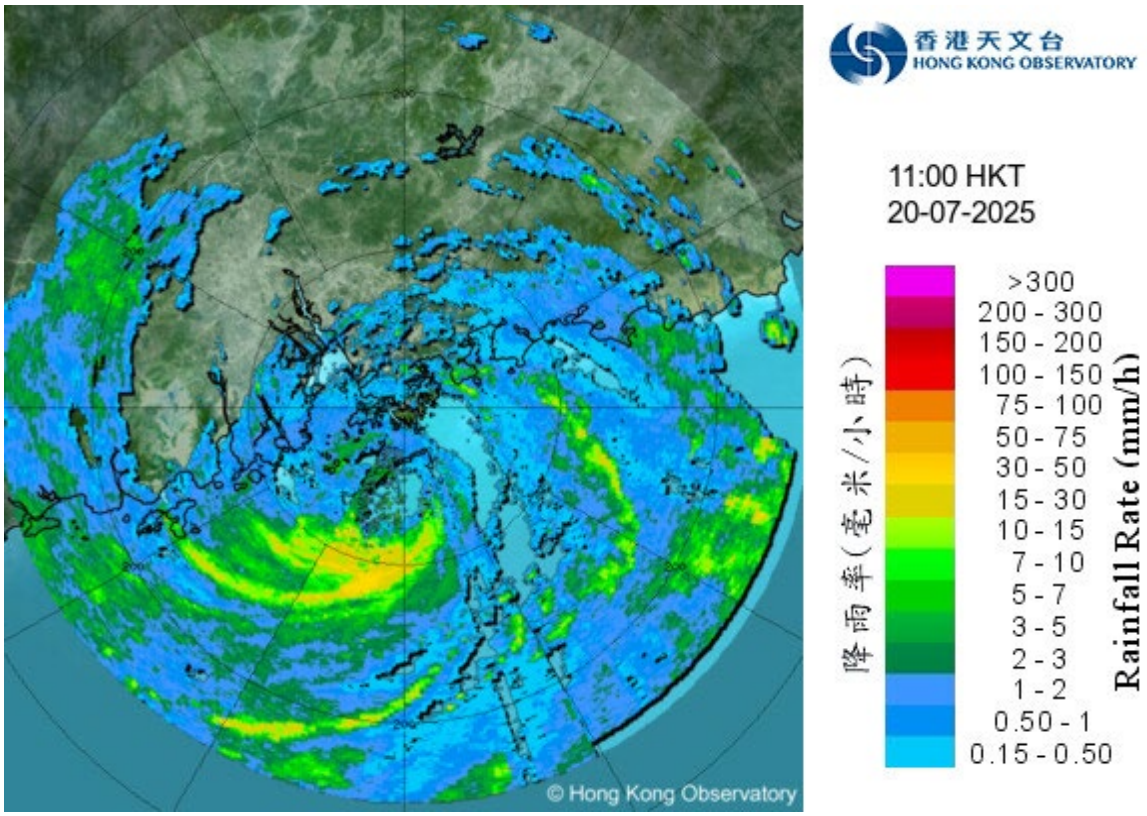


圖 3.4.5b　二零二五年七月二十日上午11時正的雷達回波圖像，當時韋帕最接近香港，在天文台總部以南約60公里掠過。同時，韋帕的眼壁正影響香港西南部。

Figure 3.4.5b　Image of radar echoes captured at 11:00 a.m. on 20 July 2025 when Wipha was closest to Hong Kong, skirting past about 60 km south of the Observatory Headquarters. Meanwhile, the eyewall of Wipha was affecting the southwestern part of Hong Kong.

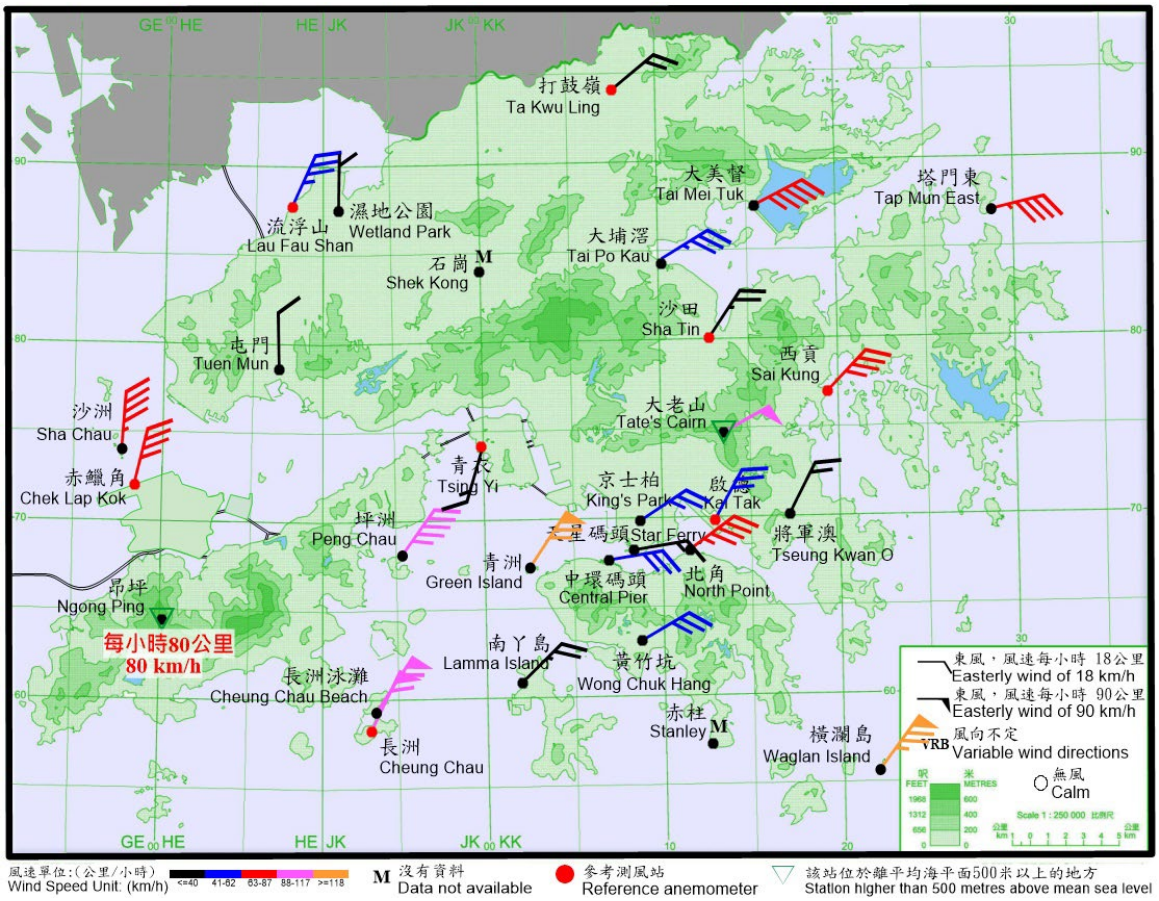


圖 3.4.6a　二零二五年七月二十日上午10時正香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹東北風，橫瀾島及青洲的風力達到颶風程度。

Figure 3.4.6a　10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 10:00 a.m. on 20 July 2025. Local winds were generally northeasterlies, with winds at Waglan Island and Green Island reaching hurricane force at the time.

註：　昂坪並沒有風向資料。

Note:　Wind direction information is not available for Ngong Ping.

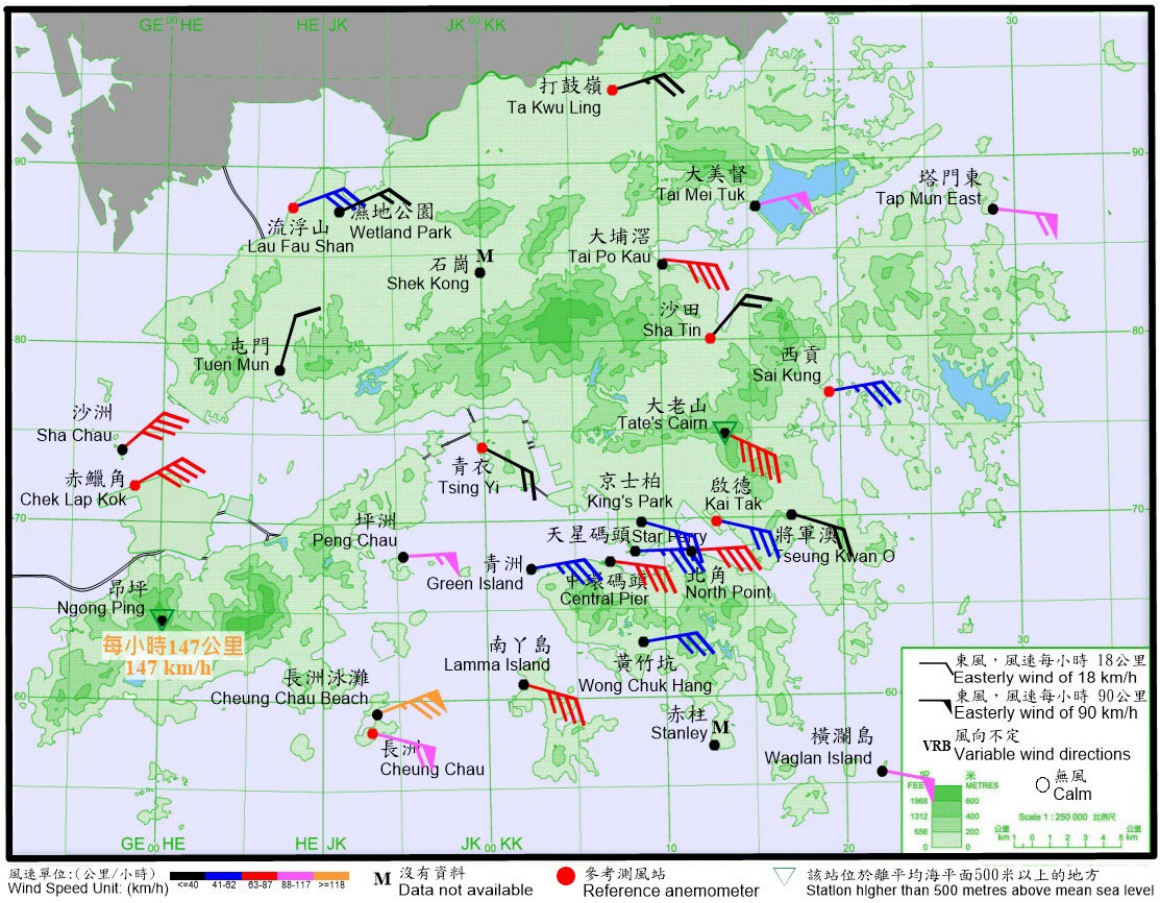


圖 3.4.6b　二零二五年七月二十日上午11時35分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹偏東風，長洲泳灘及昂坪的風力達到颶風程度。

Figure 3.4.6b　10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 11:35 a.m. on 20 July 2025. Local winds were generally easterlies, with winds at Cheung Chau Beach and Ngong Ping reaching hurricane force at the time.

註：　昂坪並沒有風向資料。

Note:　Wind direction information is not available for Ngong Ping.

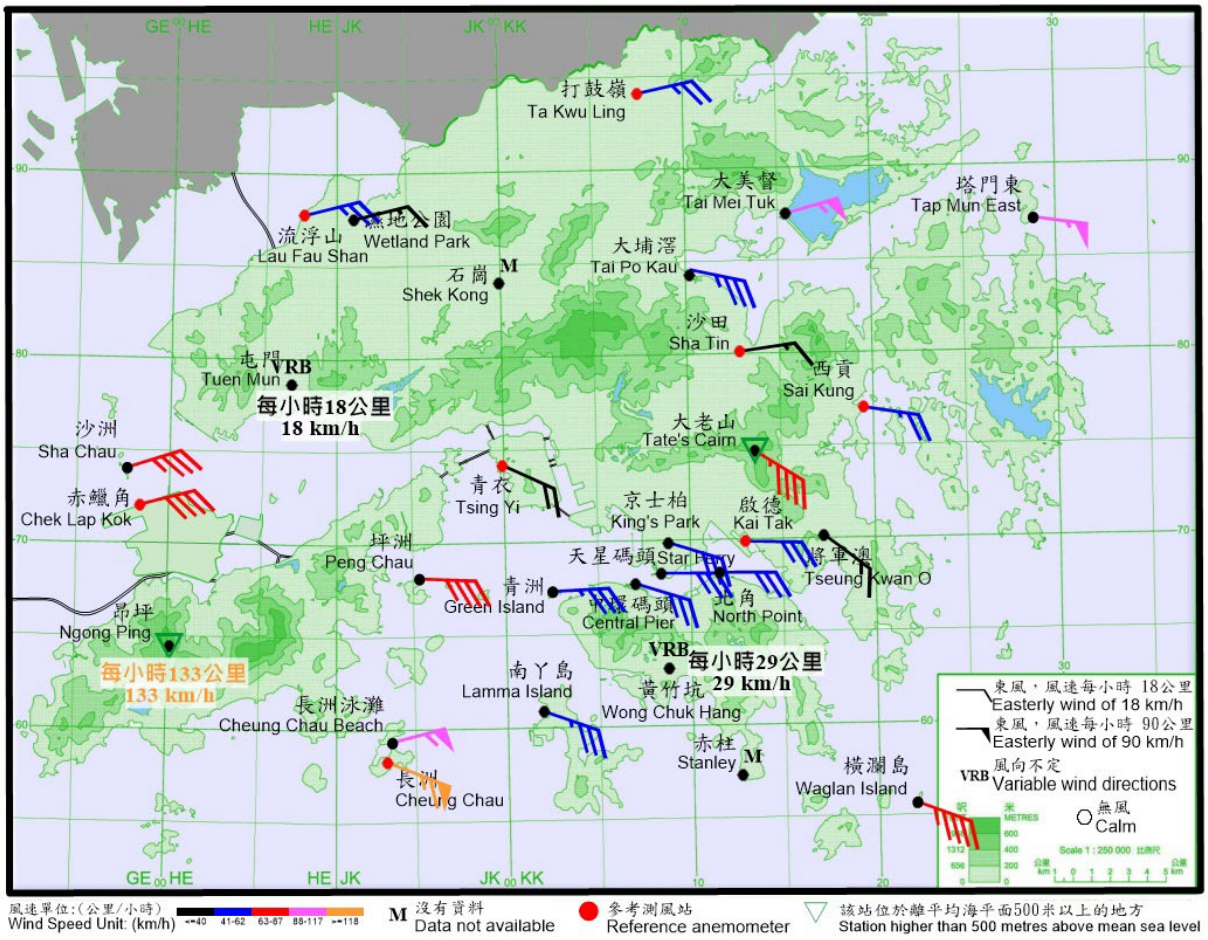


圖 3.4.6c　二零二五年七月二十日下午12時15分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹東至東南風，長洲及昂坪的風力達到颶風程度。

Figure 3.4.6c　10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 12:15 p.m. on 20 July 2025. Local winds were generally east to southeasterlies, with winds at Cheung Chau and Ngong Ping reaching hurricane force at the time.

註：　昂坪並沒有風向資料。

Note:　Wind direction information is not available for Ngong Ping.

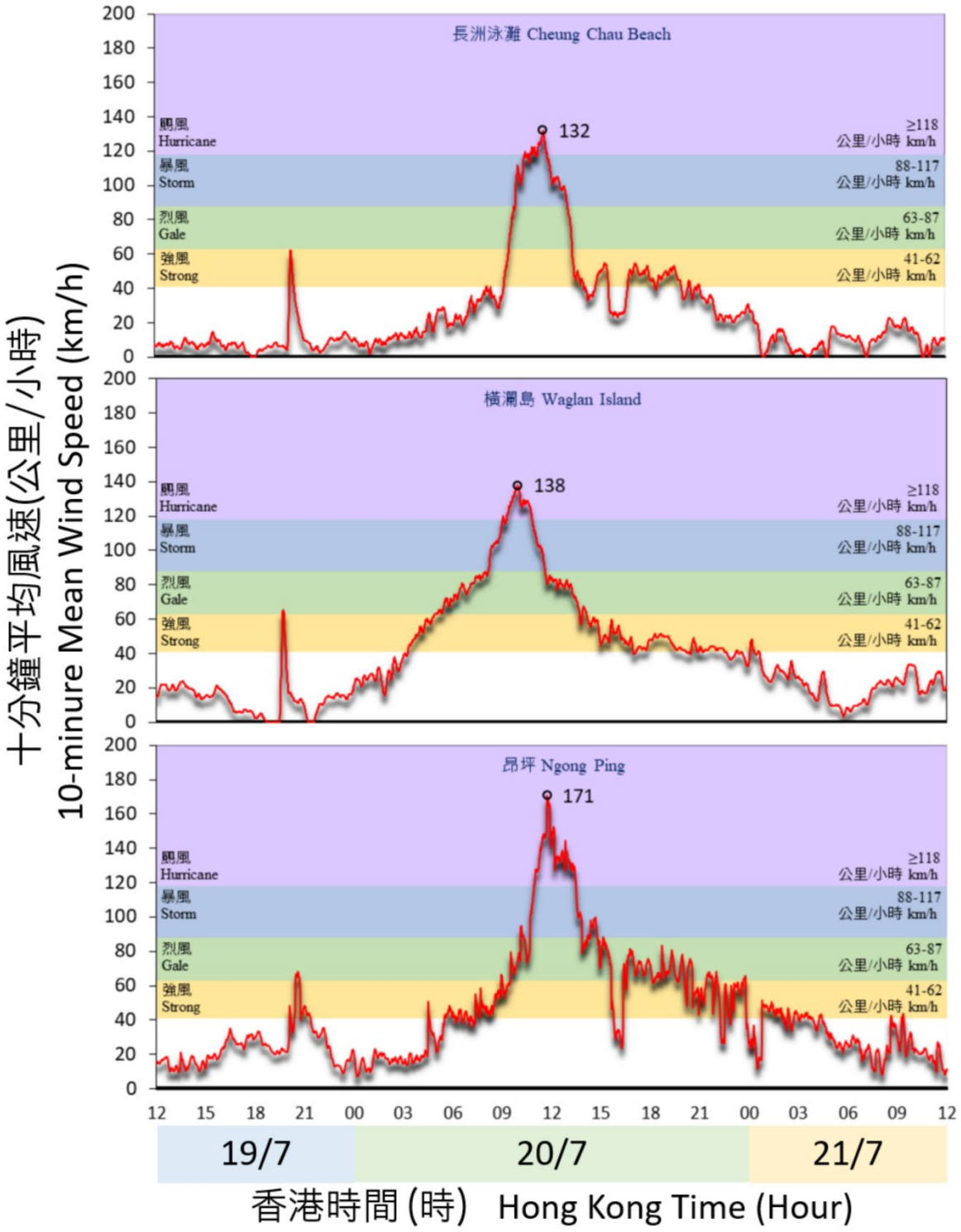


圖 3.4.7　二零二五年七月十九日至二十一日的長洲泳灘、橫瀾島及昂坪錄得的十分鐘平均風速。

Figure 3.4.7　Traces of 10-minute mean wind speed recorded at Cheung Chau Beach, Waglan Island and Ngong Ping on 19 – 21 July 2025.

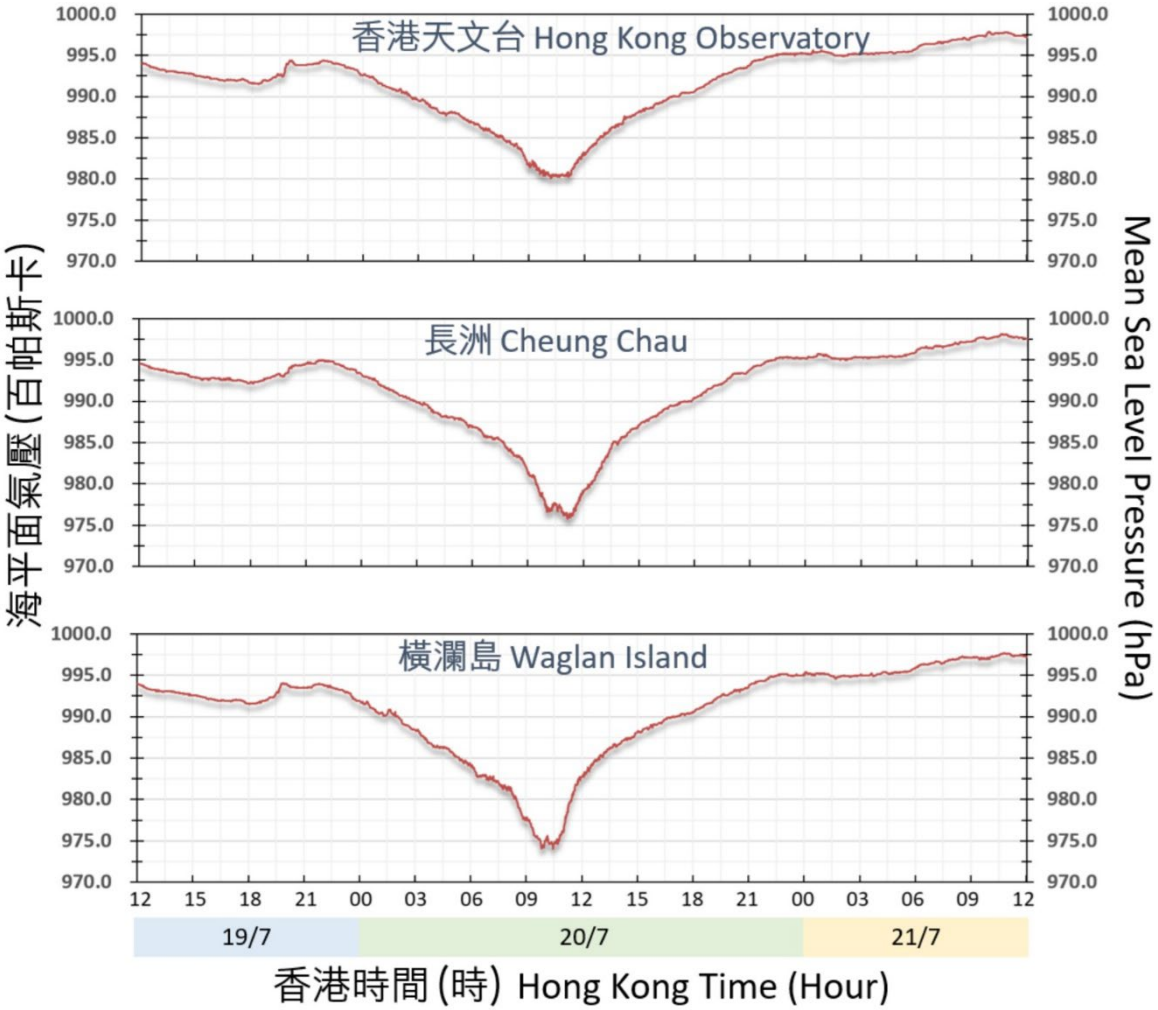


圖 3.4.8　二零二五年七月十九日至二十一日香港天文台、長洲及橫瀾島錄得的海平面氣壓。

Figure 3.4.8　Traces of mean sea-level pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory, Cheung Chau and Waglan Island on 19 – 21 July 2025.

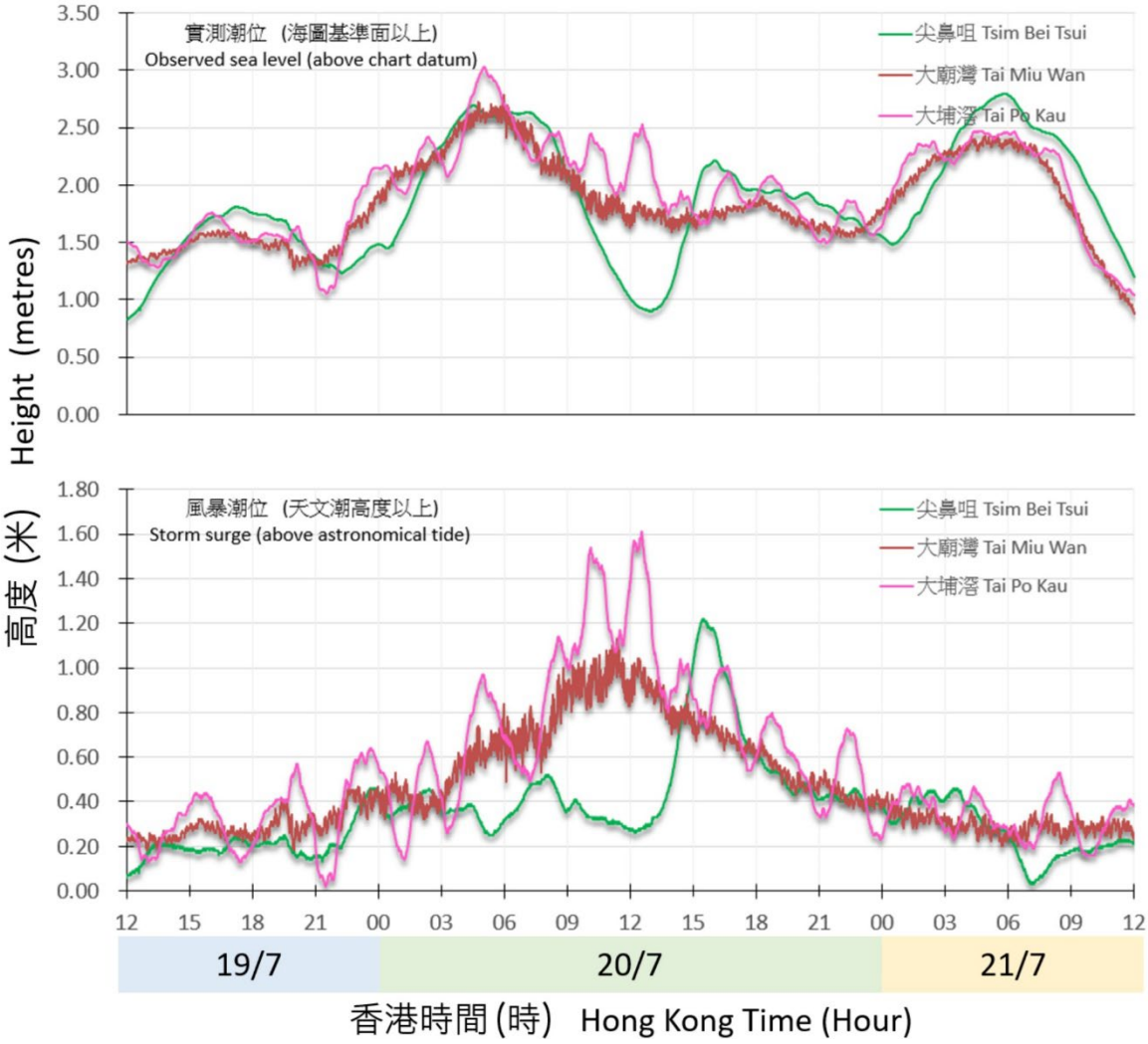


圖 3.4.9　二零二五年七月十九日至二十一日大埔滘、尖鼻咀及大廟灣錄得的潮位(海圖基準面以上)及風暴潮(天文潮高度以上)。在大埔滘錄得的水位異常內，其中包含因韋帕引致吐露港的風和氣壓變化而出現諧振的震盪效應(假潮效應)，週期約為3.4小時。

Figure 3.4.9　Traces of sea level (above Chart Datum) and storm surge (above astronomical tide) recorded at Tai Po Kau, Tsim Bei Tsui and Tai Miu Wan on 19 – 21 July 2025. The water level anomaly recorded at Tai Po Kau exhibited oscillations and those with a period of about 3.4 hours were due to resonance effect (Seiche effect) in Tolo Harbour brought about by wind and pressure changes during the passage of Wipha.



圖 3.4.10　韋帕襲港期間，本港多處有樹木倒塌。(鳴謝：消防處(左上及右上)、張銘輝/社區天氣觀測計劃(左下)及李子祥博士(右下))

Figure 3.4.10　The passage of Wipha resulted in fallen trees in many parts of Hong Kong. (Courtesy of Fire Services Department (top left and right), 張銘輝/CWOS (bottom left) and Dr. T. C. Lee (bottom right))



圖 3.4.11　韋帕襲港期間，沙田廣善街一個露天停車場有一棵約10米高的大樹塌下，壓到停泊在附近的車輛。(鳴謝：香港電台)

Figure 3.4.11　During the passage of Wipha, a tree about 10 metres high collapsed in an open car park on Kwong Sin Street in Sha Tin, damaging several vehicles parked nearby. (Courtesy of RTHK)



圖 3.4.12　韋帕襲港期間，北角有大廈一幅40米乘10米的外牆棚架倒塌，壓到屋苑內多輛停泊車輛。(鳴謝：Bruce Li)

Figure 3.4.12　During the passage of Wipha, a 40 m by 10 m exterior scaffolding of a building in North Point collapsed, damaging a number of vehicles parked in the housing estate. (Courtesy of Bruce Li)



圖 3.4.13　韋帕襲港期間，北角有停車場的一幅100米乘20米外圍棚架倒塌，壓住對開的四條行車線。(鳴謝：香港01 / 黃學潤攝)

Figure 3.4.13　During the passage of Wipha, a 100 m by 20 m exterior scaffolding of a car park in North Point collapsed, blocking four traffic lanes. (Courtesy of HK01 / Photos by Wong Hok Yun)

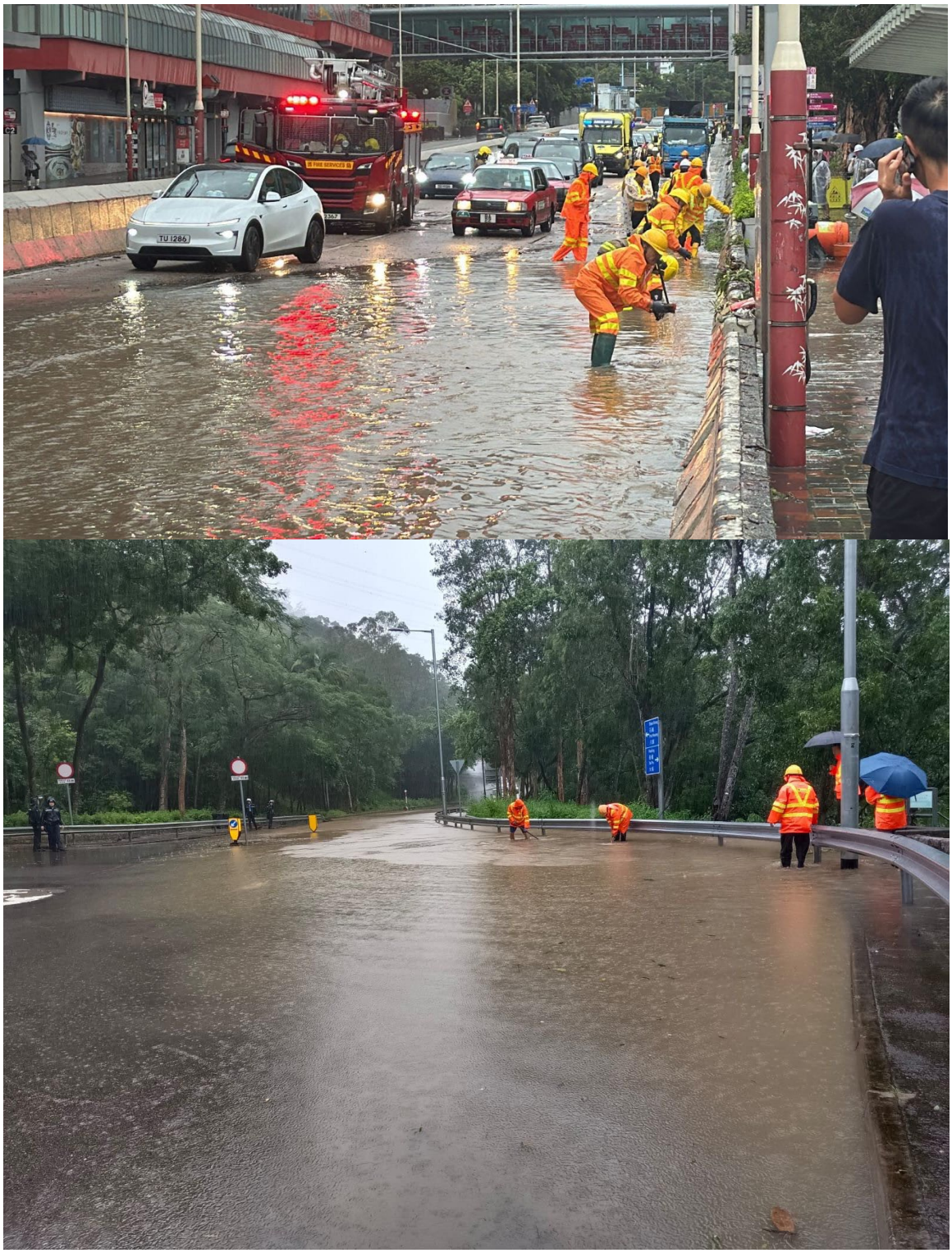


圖 3.4.14　韋帕襲港期間，黃大仙(上)及大埔(下)道路出現水浸。(鳴謝：渠務署)

Figure 3.4.14　During the passage of Wipha, the roads at Wong Tai Sin (top) and Tai Po (bottom) were flooded. (Courtesy of Drainage Services Department)



圖 3.4.15　韋帕襲港期間，汀九橋有燈柱倒下，全線需要封閉。(鳴謝：Now新聞)

Figure 3.4.15　During the passage of Wipha, a lamppost fell onto Ting Kau Bridge, leading to the closure of all traffic lanes. (Courtesy of Now News)



圖 3.4.16　　韋帕襲港期間，打鼓嶺有農田設施被吹倒，農作物受損。(鳴謝：何俊賢)

Figure 3.4.16　During the passage of Wipha, farmland facilities in Ta Kwu Ling were blown down, causing damage to crops. (Courtesy of Ho Chun Yin, Steven)



圖 3.4.17　韋帕襲港期間，堅尼地城海傍有一艘三層高的觀光客輪在風浪中漂浮並撞上碼頭。(鳴謝：Now新聞)

Figure 3.4.17　During the passage of Wipha, a three-story sightseeing ferry drifted off Kennedy Town and collided with a wharf in wind waves. (Courtesy of Now News)

3.5 強颱風楊柳(2511)：二零二五年八月七日至十五日

楊柳是二零二五年第五個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓楊柳於八月七日凌晨在關島之東北偏北約620公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北至西北偏西移動，並逐漸增強。楊柳於八月九日至十二日轉向偏西移向呂宋海峽以東海域。楊柳於八月十三日凌晨在登陸台灣台東前迅速增強為強颱風，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時155公里。當天楊柳轉向西北偏西，快速橫過台灣南部及台灣海峽，並於八月十四日凌晨在福建省漳浦縣再次登陸及迅速減弱為熱帶風暴。最後楊柳移入內陸並於翌日凌晨在廣西減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，楊柳吹襲台灣期間，屏東大漢山錄得二十四小時雨量644.5毫米。楊柳在台灣造成一人死亡、一人失蹤，149人受傷，超過6 600戶停水及31萬戶停電，經濟損失超過1 700萬美元。當地航空交通亦受影響，超過380班航班取消。楊柳亦在福建、廣東及湖南等地造成兩人死亡，超過29萬人受災。受楊柳的外圍雨帶影響，澳門九澳於八月十四日錄得一小時雨量110.0毫米，氹仔及路環多區出現水浸。

天文台在八月十三日上午8時40分發出一號戒備信號，當時楊柳集結在香港以東約800公里。當日本港吹和緩至清勁西至西南風，但受楊柳相關的強烈狂風雷暴影響，翌日早上部分地區間中吹強風。楊柳於八月十四日上午11時左右最接近香港，在本港以北約230公里掠過。隨著楊柳遠離本港及減弱，對香港的威脅解除，天文台於八月十四日下午12時20分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。

楊柳影響香港期間，沒有嚴重破壞報告。在楊柳的影響下，尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上) 2.58米，而大埔滘則錄得最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.21米。天文台總部於八月十四日上午5時24分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓1001.8百帕斯卡。

受楊柳的外圍下沉氣流影響，除局部地區有驟雨外，八月十三日本港大致天晴，下午極端酷熱。隨後受楊柳的強雷雨帶影響，八月十四日本港轉為密雲，並有大驟雨及強烈狂風雷暴，多處地區錄得超過100毫米雨量，而大嶼山、屯門及港島部分地區的雨量更超過200毫米。當日早上的傾盆大雨導致天文台需要發出二零二五年第五個黑色暴雨警告，打破自一九九二年暴雨警告系統開始運作以來，年內發出最多黑色暴雨警告的紀錄。

3.5 Severe Typhoon Podul (2511): 7 to 15 August 2025

Podul was the fifth tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025.

Podul formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 620 km north-northeast of Guam in the small hours of 7 August, and tracked northwestwards to west-northwestwards, while gradually intensifying. Podul turned to move generally westwards towards the seas east of the Luzon Strait on 9 – 12 August. It rapidly intensified into a severe typhoon, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 155 km/h in the small hours of 13 August, before making landfall over Taitung of Taiwan. Podul turned to move west-northwestwards rapidly across the southern part of Taiwan and the Taiwan Strait that day. It made landfall again in Zhangpu of Fujian in the small hours of 14 August, and rapidly weakened into a tropical storm. Podul finally moved into inland areas, and degenerated into an area of low pressure over Guangxi in the small hours of the next day.

According to press reports, during the passage of Podul over Taiwan, a 24-hour rainfall of 644.5 millimetres was recorded at Dahan Shan of Pingtung. Podul caused one death, one missing and 149 injuries in Taiwan. Water and electricity supplies to more than 6 600 and 310 000 households were disrupted respectively. Economic loss exceeded USD 17 million. Air traffic in Taiwan was also affected, with more than 380 flights cancelled. Podul also caused two deaths and affected more than 290 000 people in Fujian, Guangdong, Hunan and other provinces in China. Under the influence of the outer rainbands of Podul, an hourly rainfall of 110.0 millimetres was recorded at Ka Ho of Macao on 14 August, and flooding occurred in many areas of Taipa and Coloane.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 8:40 a.m. on 13 August, when Podul was about 800 km east of Hong Kong. Local winds were moderate to fresh west to southwesterlies that day. But under the influence of severe squally thunderstorms associated with Podul, winds over parts of the territory occasionally reached strong force the next morning. Podul came closest to Hong Kong at around 11 a.m. on 14 August, skirting past about 230 km north of the territory. With Podul departing from Hong Kong and weakening, it no longer posed a threat to Hong Kong and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 12:20 p.m. on 14 August.

Podul did not cause any significant damage when it affected Hong Kong. Under the influence of Podul, a maximum sea level of 2.58 m (above chart datum) was recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui and a maximum storm surge of 0.21 m (above astronomical tide) was recorded at Tai Po Kau. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1001.8 hPa was recorded at 5:24 a.m. on 14 August.

Under the influence of Podul's outer subsiding air, the weather in Hong Kong was mainly fine apart from isolated showers on 13 August. It was also extremely hot in the afternoon. Under the influence of Podul's band of intense thundery showers, it turned overcast with heavy showers and severe squally thunderstorms in Hong Kong on 14 August. More than 100 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over many places, and rainfall even exceeded 200 millimetres over Lantau Island, Tuen Mun and parts of Hong Kong Island. The incessant downpour that morning necessitated the issuance of the Black Rainstorm Warning for the fifth time in 2025, breaking the highest annual number record since the Rainstorm Warning System commenced operation in 1992.

表 3.5.1　在楊柳影響下，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 3.5.1　Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Podul were in force

站 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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)	西南	SW	63	14/8	05:56	西北	NW	24	14/8	10:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	西北偏西	WNW	59	14/8	08:07	西北偏西	WNW	19	13/8	13:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東北偏北	NNE	90	14/8	08:56	西	W	40	14/8	07:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東	E	75	14/8	09:24	東北偏北	NNE	34	14/8	09:00
青洲	Green Island	西南	SW	72	14/8	07:22	南	S	37	14/8	10:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	西南偏南	SSW	69	14/8	08:44	西南偏南	SSW	36	14/8	07:00
啟德	Kai Tak	西	W	45	14/8	08:28	西	W	18	13/8	23:00
京士柏	King's Park	西北偏西	WNW	40	14/8	08:19	西	W	14	13/8	15:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	西北偏北	NNW	74	14/8	08:12	西	W	32	14/8	07:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東南偏南	SSE	58	14/8	09:42	東南偏南	SSE	33	14/8	10:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	-	-	91	14/8	10:32	-	-	53	14/8	08:00
北角	North Point	西	W	38	14/8	07:18	西	W	21	13/8	21:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東南偏南	SSE	53	14/8	07:11	東南偏南	SSE	24	14/8	08:00
		東南偏南	SSE	53	14/8	07:17					
平洲	Ping Chau	西南	SW	53	14/8	08:12	西南	SW	19	14/8	08:00
西貢	Sai Kung	西南偏南	SSW	51	14/8	06:12	西南偏南	SSW	18	14/8	07:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東南偏南	SSE	68	14/8	08:14	南	S	30	14/8	09:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	西南偏南	SSW	47	14/8	09:07	西南	SW	19	14/8	04:00
							西南	SW	19	14/8	07:00
沙田	Sha Tin	西南	SW	46	14/8	07:28	西南	SW	18	14/8	08:00
							西南	SW	18	14/8	10:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東南偏南	SSE	40	14/8	07:40	西北	NW	11	13/8	12:00
							西北偏西	WNW	11	13/8	16:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	西	W	56	14/8	08:09	西	W	19	13/8	23:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	西	W	26	14/8	05:41	西	W	11	13/8	16:00
		西南偏西	WSW	26	14/8	07:22					
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	西南偏南	SSW	50	14/8	08:26	西	W	33	14/8	05:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	西南	SW	65	14/8	07:16	西南偏南	SSW	40	14/8	10:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	西南偏南	SSW	50	14/8	07:32	南	S	15	14/8	08:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	西南	SW	58	14/8	07:38	西南	SW	33	14/8	08:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	-	-	73	14/8	08:21	-	-	39	14/8	08:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	西南偏南	SSW	58	14/8	05:10	西南	SW	16	14/8	06:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南	SE	56	14/8	07:28	東南	SE	27	14/8	08:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東南偏東	ESE	42	14/8	07:30	東南偏南	SSE	19	14/8	11:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	西南偏南	SSW	96	14/8	06:38	西南偏西	WSW	51	14/8	05:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	南	S	39	14/8	09:45	西南偏南	SSW	10	13/8	20:00
							南	S	10	14/8	09:00
							東南偏南	SSE	10	14/8	10:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東北偏東	ENE	30	14/8	09:15	東南	SE	9	13/8	13:00

昂坪、大老山 - 沒有風向資料　Ngong Ping, Tate's Cairn - wind direction not available
昂坪 - 數據不完整　Ngong Ping - incomplete data

表 3.5.2　楊柳影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量
Table 3.5.2　Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Podul

站 (參閱圖 3.5.2) Station (See Fig. 3.5.2)			八月十三日 13 Aug	八月十四日 14 Aug	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			0.0	117.4	117.4
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			微量 Trace	319.8	319.8
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			[15.0]	205.0	[220.0]
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	0.0	174.5	174.5
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	0.0	91.0	91.0
N13	糧船灣	High Island	0.0	72.0	72.0
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	0.0	94.5	94.5
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	0.0	166.0	166.0
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	0.5	221.5	222.0
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	0.0	97.5	97.5
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	0.0	108.5	108.5
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	[0.0]	59.5	[59.5]
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	0.0	142.5	142.5
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	[0.0]	76.5	[76.5]
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	[0.0]	313.0	[313.0]
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	0.0	343.0	343.0
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	0.0	123.0	123.0

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

表 3.5.3　楊柳影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮
Table 3.5.3　Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Podul

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	2.04	13/8	11:21	0.03	14/8	01:27
石壁	Shek Pik	2.16	13/8	11:29	0.06	14/8	07:27
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	1.98	13/8	11:26	0.07	14/8	06:40
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.15	13/8	12:09	0.21	14/8	08:28
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.58	13/8	12:17	0.13	14/8	02:51
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.03	13/8	12:09	–		

橫瀾島 – 風暴潮不明顯　Waglan Island – storm surge was insignificant

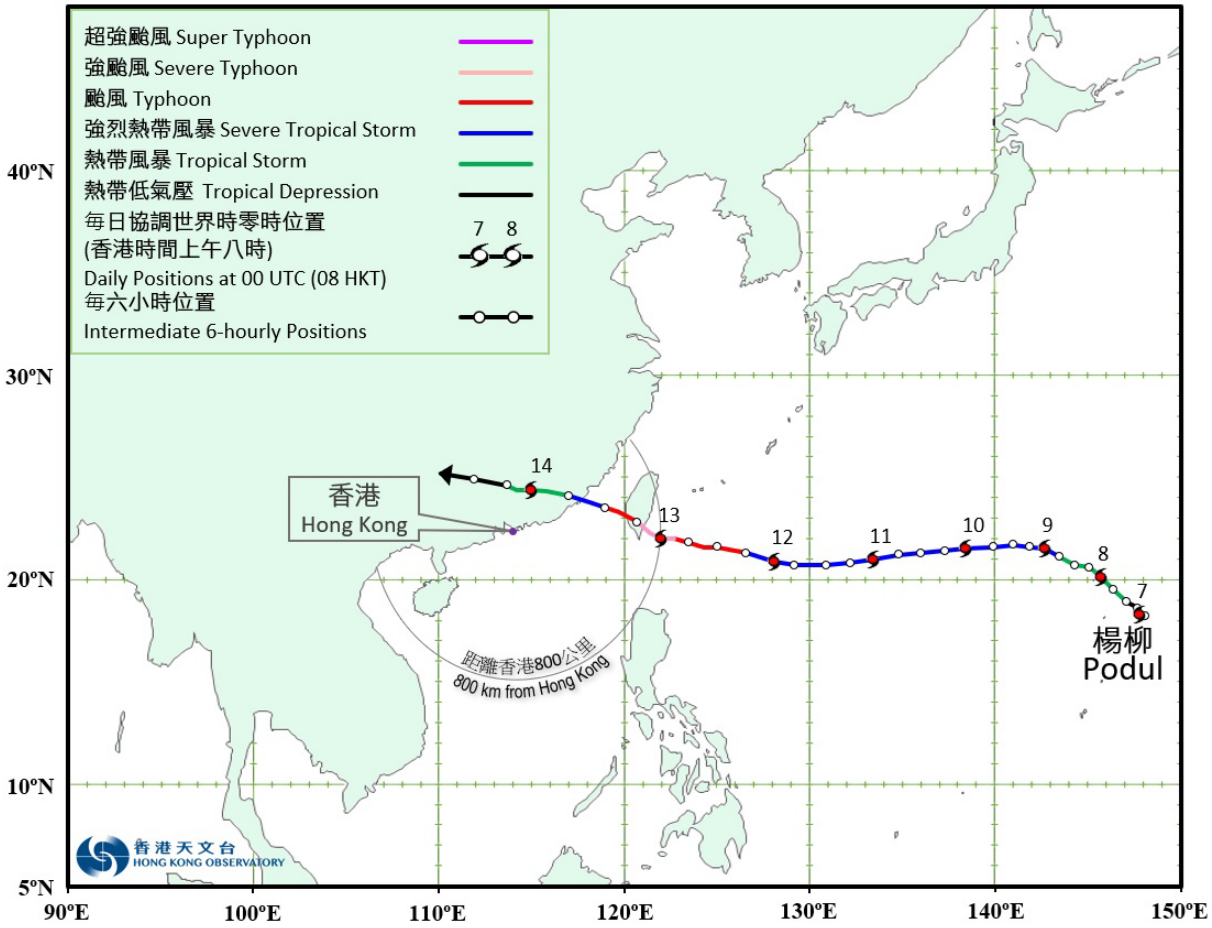


圖 3.5.1　　二零二五年八月七日至十五日楊柳(2511)的路徑圖。

Figure 3.5.1　Track of Podul (2511): 7 – 15 August 2025.

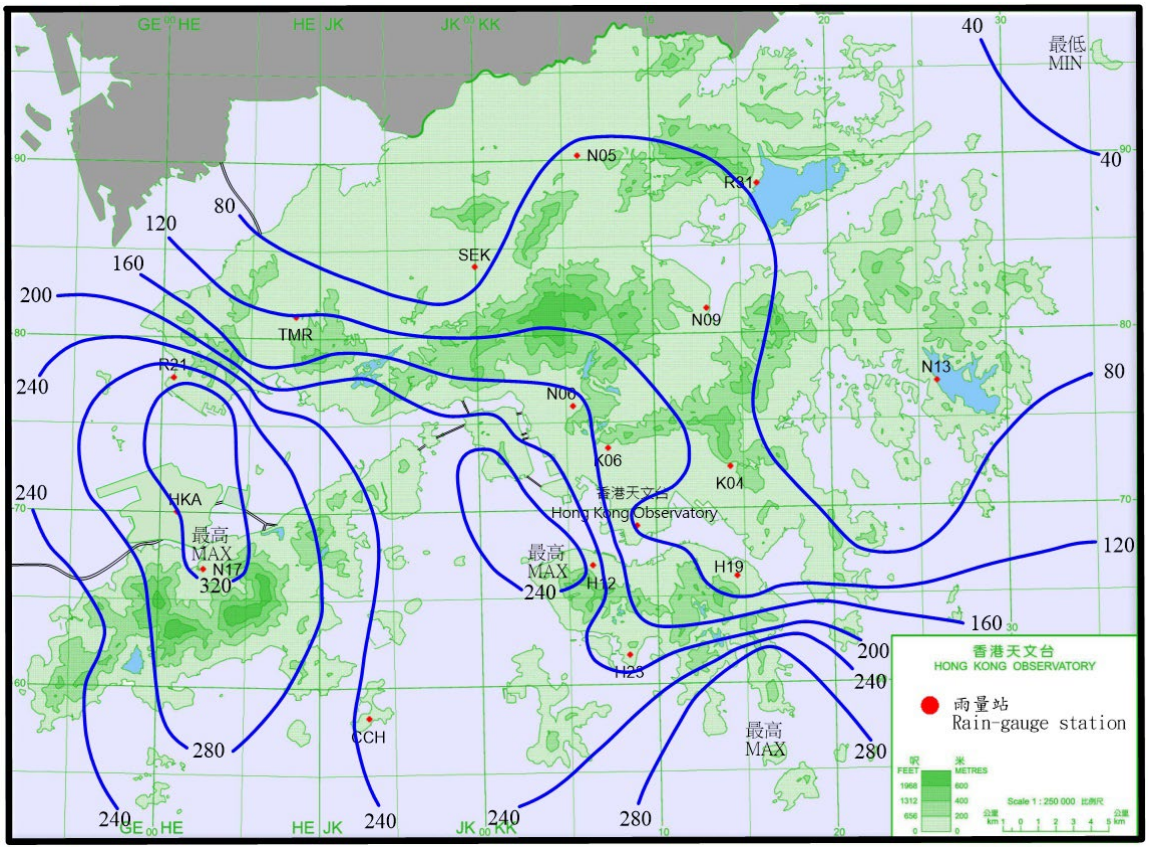


圖 3.5.2　　二零二五年八月十三日至十四日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Figure 3.5.2　Rainfall distribution on 13 – 14 August 2025 (isohyets are in millimetres).

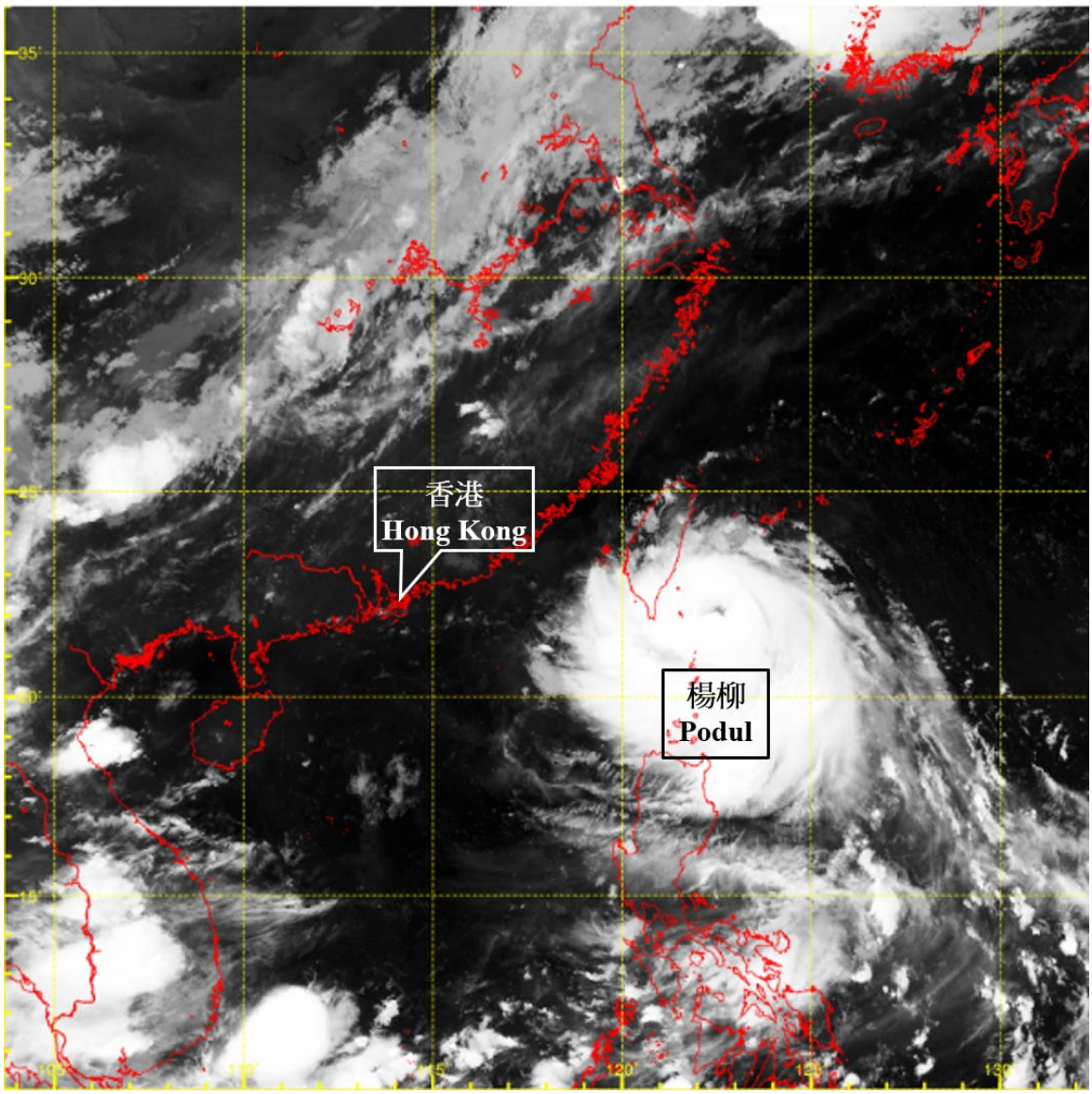


圖 3.5.3　二零二五年八月十三日早上 5 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時楊柳迅速增強為強颱風，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 155 公里。

Figure 3.5.3　Infra-red satellite imagery at around 5 a.m. on 13 August 2025 when Podul rapidly intensified into a severe typhoon and attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 155 km/h near its centre.

〔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.]

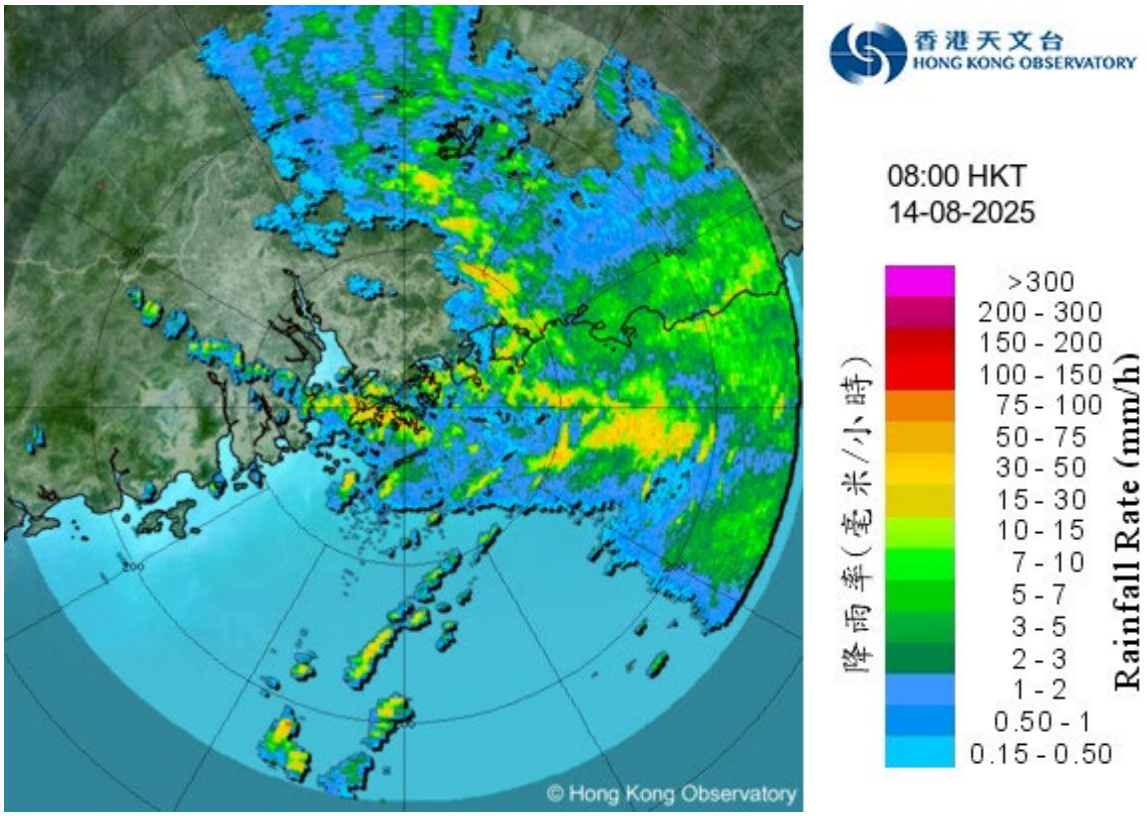


圖 3.5.4　二零二五年八月十四日上午8時正的雷達回波圖像。當時楊柳位於香港之東北偏北約250公里的廣東內陸。與楊柳相關的強雷雨帶正影響本港，黑色暴雨警告正在生效。

Figure 3.5.4　Radar echoes captured at 8:00 a.m. on 14 August 2025 when Podul was centred over inland Guangdong about 250 km north-northeast of Hong Kong. The band of intense thundery showers associated with Podul was affecting the territory, and Black Rainstorm Warning was in force.

3.6 熱帶低氣壓：二零二五年八月十六日至十九日

一個熱帶低氣壓於八月十六日晚上在南海中部形成，成為二零二五年第六個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。

一個熱帶低氣壓於八月十六日晚上在西沙之東南約130公里的南海中部上形成，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時45公里，向西北或西北偏西移向海南島以南海域。該熱帶低氣壓於八月十八日掠過海南島西南沿岸後，進入北部灣並逐漸轉向偏北方向移動。該熱帶低氣壓於八月十九日凌晨在越南北部登陸，最後於當天晚上在廣西減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，受該熱帶低氣壓及中國東南部的高壓脊共同影響，廣東、廣西、海南島及越南北部有狂風暴雨。

天文台在八月十六日晚上10時20分發出一號戒備信號，當時該熱帶低氣壓集結在香港之西南偏南約700公里。在該熱帶低氣壓與中國東南部的高壓脊的共同影響下，翌日本港吹清勁東風，但受該熱帶低氣壓相關的外圍雨帶影響，部分地區間中吹強風。該熱帶低氣壓於八月十七日上午5時左右最接近香港，在本港西南偏南約650公里掠過。隨著該熱帶低氣壓遠離本港，對香港的威脅解除，天文台於八月十七日晚上8時20分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。但受中國東南部的高壓脊與熱帶低氣壓共同影響，本港部分地區仍吹強風程度的東南風，離岸及高地間中達烈風程度，天文台隨即發出強烈季候風信號，直至翌日下午12時30分取消。

該熱帶低氣壓影響香港期間，沒有嚴重破壞報告。在該熱帶低氣壓的影響下，尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上) 2.47米，而大埔滘則錄得最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.30米。天文台總部於八月十七日下午4時01分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓1007.6百帕斯卡。

八月十六日本港大致天晴。受該熱帶低氣壓相關的外圍雨帶影響，八月十七日本港有狂風驟雨及雷暴，多處地區錄得超過20毫米雨量。

3.6 Tropical Depression: 16 to 19 August 2025

A tropical depression formed over the central part of the South China Sea on the night of 16 August and was the sixth tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025.

A tropical depression formed over the central part of the South China Sea about 130 km southeast of Xisha on the night of 16 August, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 45 km/h near its centre. It tracked northwestwards or west-northwestwards towards the seas south of Hainan Island. Skirting past the southwestern coast of Hainan Island on 18 August, the tropical depression entered Beibu Wan and gradually turned to move northwards. It made landfall over the northern part of Vietnam in the small hours of 19 August, and finally degenerated into an area of low pressure in Guangxi that night.

According to press reports, under the combined effect of the tropical depression and a ridge of high pressure over southeastern China, there were torrential rain and squalls over Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan Island and the northern part of Vietnam.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 10:20 p.m. on 16 August, when the tropical depression was about 700 km south-southwest of Hong Kong. Local winds were fresh easterlies the next day. But under the influence of the outer rainbands associated with the tropical depression, winds over parts of the territory occasionally reached strong force. The tropical depression came closest to Hong Kong at around 5 a.m. on 17 August, skirting past about 650 km south-southwest of the territory. With the tropical depression departing from Hong Kong, it no longer posed a threat to Hong Kong and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 8:20 p.m. on 17 August. However, under the combined effect of the ridge of high pressure over southeastern China and the tropical depression, strong southeasterly winds were still affecting parts of the territory, occasionally reaching gale force offshore and on high ground. The Strong Monsoon Signal was issued thereafter and lasted till 12:30 p.m. the following day.

The tropical depression did not cause any significant damage when it affected Hong Kong. Under the influence of the tropical depression, a maximum sea level of 2.47 m (above chart datum) was recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui and a maximum storm surge of 0.30 m (above astronomical tide) was recorded at Tai Po Kau. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1007.6 hPa was recorded at 4:01 p.m. on 17 August.

It was mainly fine in Hong Kong on 16 August. Under the influence of the outer rainbands associated with the tropical depression, there were squally showers and thunderstorms over the territory on 17 August. More than 20 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over many places.

表 3.6.1　在熱帶低氣壓影響下，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 3.6.1　Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for the tropical depression were in force

站 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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)	東	E	66	17/8	11:35	東南偏東	ESE	30	17/8	13:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東	E	59	17/8	01:30	東	E	36	17/8	13:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東南偏東	ESE	73	17/8	03:06	東	E	40	17/8	13:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東	E	68	17/8	12:37	東北偏東	ENE	46	17/8	13:00
青洲	Green Island	東北偏東	ENE	71	17/8	12:18	東北偏東	ENE	50	17/8	13:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東	E	49	17/8	12:35	東	E	26	17/8	13:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東南偏東	ESE	57	17/8	06:40	東	E	25	17/8	13:00
京士柏	King's Park	東南偏東	ESE	52	17/8	13:15	東	E	19	17/8	14:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	東南偏東	ESE	57	17/8	07:06	東南偏東	ESE	25	17/8	13:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東	E	47	17/8	13:00	東	E	27	17/8	13:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	-	-	105	17/8	12:51	-	-	73	17/8	13:00
北角	North Point	東	E	59	17/8	13:29	東	E	36	17/8	14:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東	E	61	17/8	12:36	東	E	38	17/8	13:00
平洲	Ping Chau	東	E	35	16/8	22:55	東	E	10	16/8	23:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東北偏東	ENE	58	17/8	16:51	東北偏東	ENE	36	17/8	11:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東	E	50	17/8	12:45	東南偏東	ESE	27	17/8	14:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東	E	54	17/8	01:59	東	E	24	17/8	09:00
							東	E	24	17/8	13:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東北偏東	ENE	41	17/8	13:06	東	E	16	17/8	13:00
							東	E	16	17/8	14:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東	E	51	17/8	17:16	東	E	22	17/8	19:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東	E	51	17/8	12:33	東	E	24	17/8	13:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東南	SE	37	17/8	13:11	東南偏東	ESE	14	17/8	13:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東北偏東	ENE	64	17/8	17:52	東	E	40	17/8	18:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東	E	99	17/8	01:36	東	E	59	17/8	19:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	東	E	53	17/8	17:00	東	E	35	17/8	18:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	東南偏東	ESE	63	17/8	17:38	東南偏東	ESE	43	17/8	17:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	-	-	77	17/8	01:27	-	-	46	17/8	19:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東北偏東	ENE	53	17/8	12:44	東	E	14	17/8	14:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南偏東	ESE	50	17/8	12:13	東南偏東	ESE	19	17/8	13:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東	E	42	17/8	11:11	東北偏北	NNE	11	17/8	12:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東南偏東	ESE	76	17/8	00:01	東北偏東	ENE	50	17/8	14:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東北偏東	ENE	30	17/8	13:03	東	E	9	17/8	08:00
							東	E	9	17/8	13:00
							東	E	9	17/8	14:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東	E	55	17/8	12:23	東	E	19	17/8	13:00

昂坪、大老山 - 沒有風向資料　Ngong Ping, Tate's Cairn - wind direction not available

黃麻角(赤柱) - 數據不完整　Bluff Head (Stanley) - incomplete data

表 3.6.2　熱帶低氣壓影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量
Table 3.6.2　Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of the tropical depression

站 (參閱圖 3.6.2) Station (See Fig. 3.6.2)			八月十六日 16 Aug	八月十七日 17 Aug	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			0.0	41.5	41.5
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			微量 Trace	8.7	8.7
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			[0.0]	[37.5]	[37.5]
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	0.0	36.5	36.5
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	0.0	26.0	26.0
N13	糧船灣	High Island	0.0	16.0	16.0
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	0.0	47.0	47.0
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	0.0	41.5	41.5
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	0.0	42.5	42.5
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	0.0	14.0	14.0
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	0.0	52.5	52.5
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	[0.0]	[23.5]	[23.5]
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	0.0	37.0	37.0
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	0.0	34.0	34.0
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	[0.0]	[13.5]	[13.5]
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	0.0	25.0	25.0
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	0.0	25.6	25.6

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

表 3.6.3　熱帶低氣壓影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮
Table 3.6.3　Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of the tropical depression

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	2.23	17/8	03:05	0.17	16/8	22:21
石壁	Shek Pik	2.36	17/8	03:15	0.22	17/8	00:13
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.20	17/8	02:37	0.18	16/8	22:22
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.24	17/8	03:51	0.30	17/8	17:42
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.47	17/8	02:30	0.14	17/8	00:45
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.21	17/8	02:25	0.10	16/8	22:20

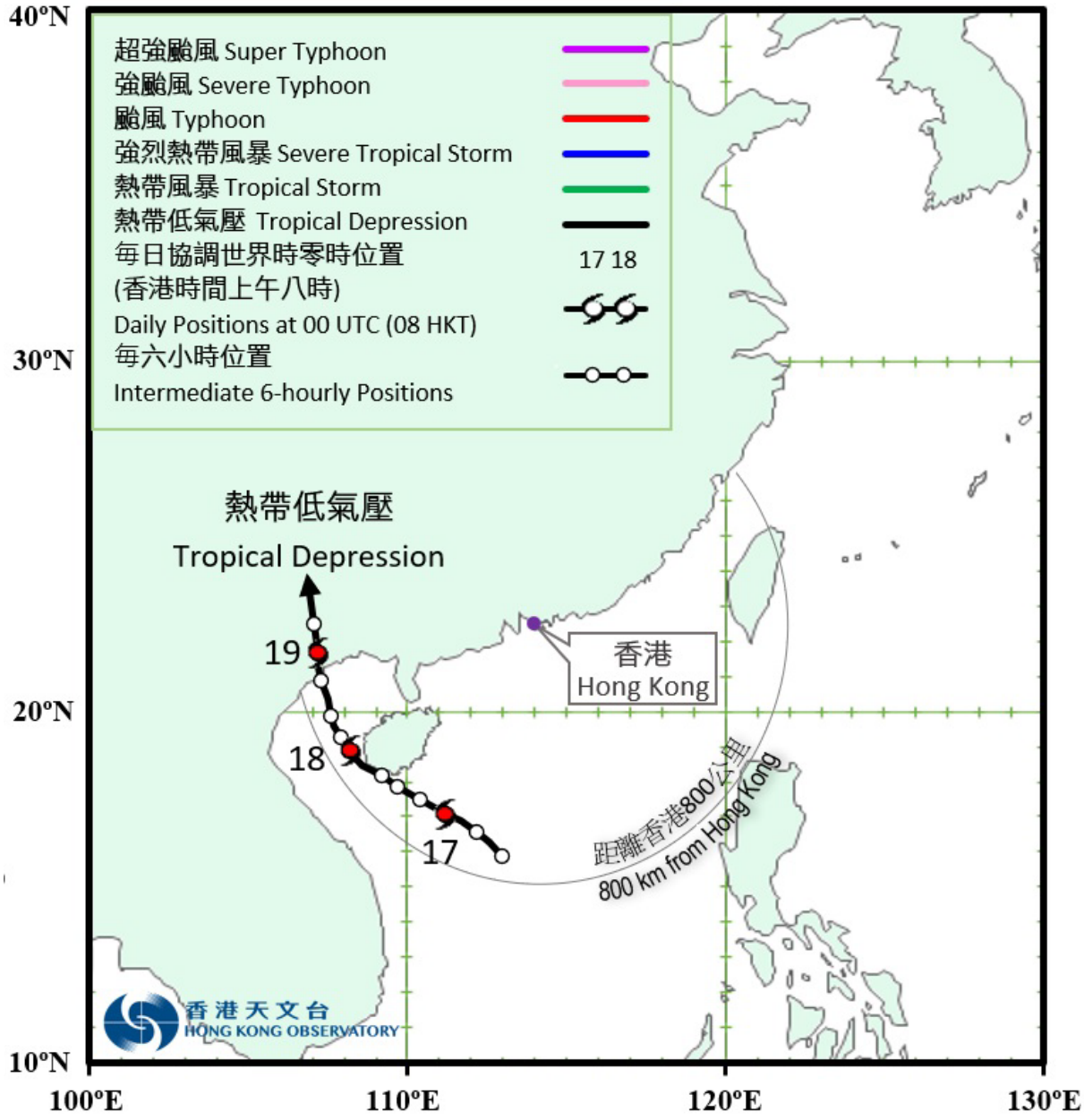


圖 3.6.1　　二零二五年八月十六日至十九日熱帶低氣壓的路徑圖。

Figure 3.6.1　Track of the tropical depression: 16 – 19 August 2025.

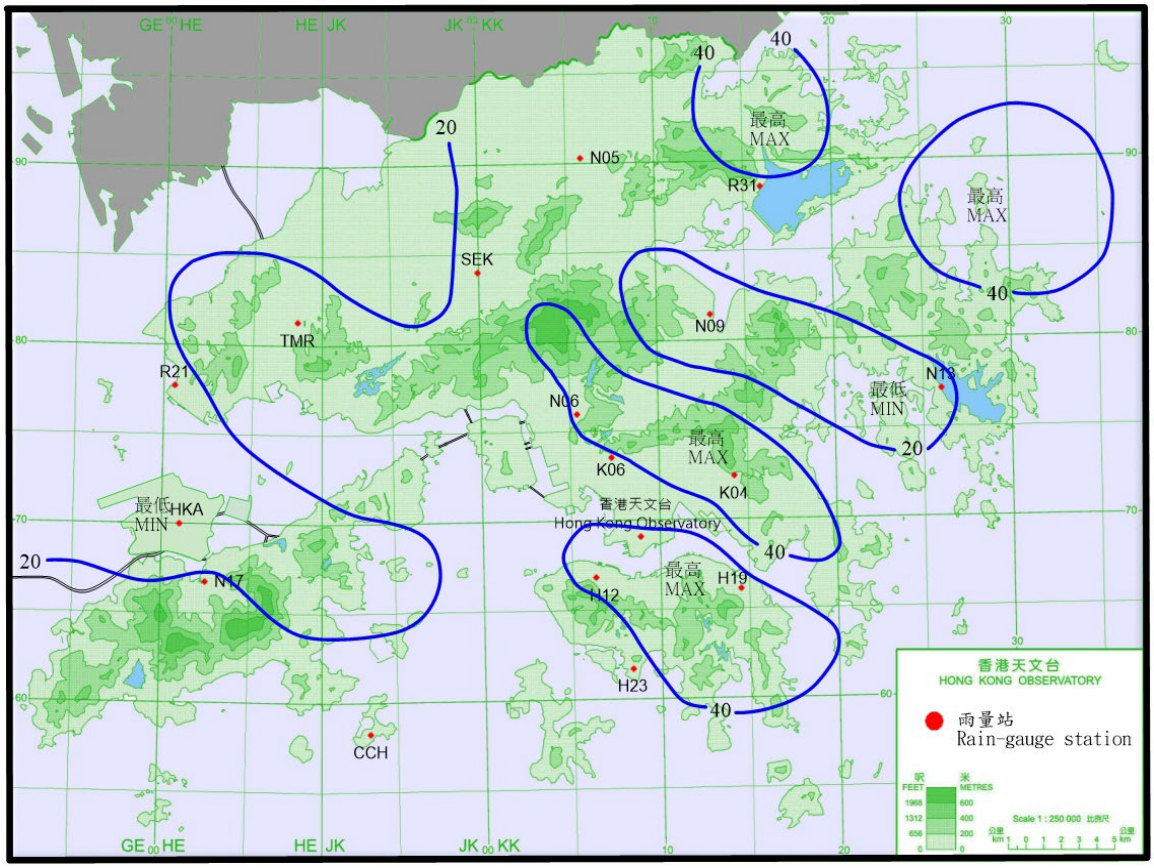


圖 3.6.2　　二零二五年八月十六日至十七日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Figure 3.6.2　Rainfall distribution on 16 – 17 August 2025 (isohyets are in millimetres).

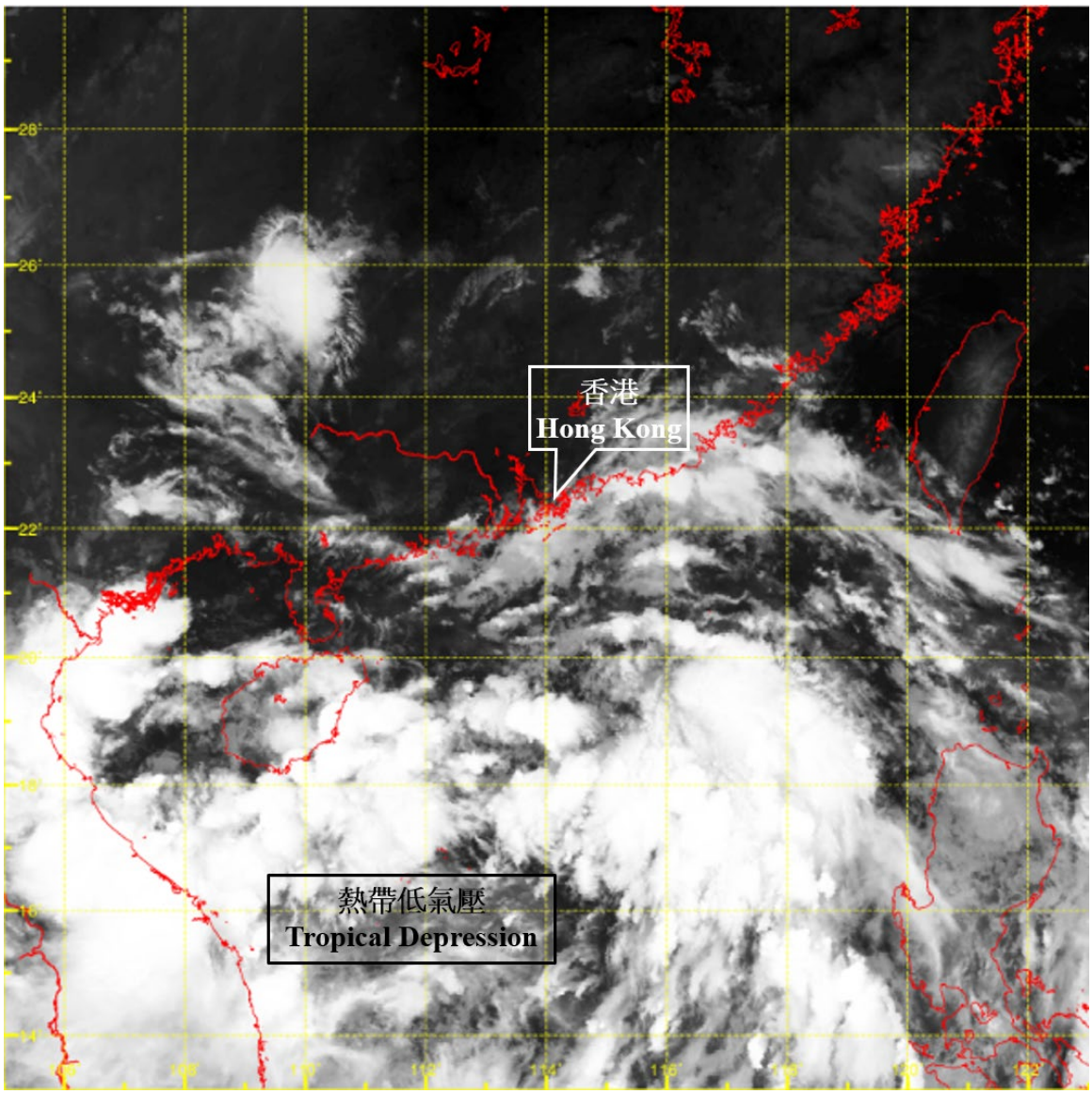


圖 3.6.3　二零二五年八月十七日早上 5 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時熱帶低氣壓中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 45 公里。此外，其環流廣闊，仍帶有部分季風低壓的特性，其外圍亦屬大風區域。

Figure 3.6.3　Infra-red satellite imagery at around 5 a.m. on 17 August 2025. The estimated maximum sustained wind near the centre of the tropical depression was 45 km/h. Besides, its circulation was extensive, retaining some characteristics of a monsoon depression, with high winds in its periphery.

〔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.]

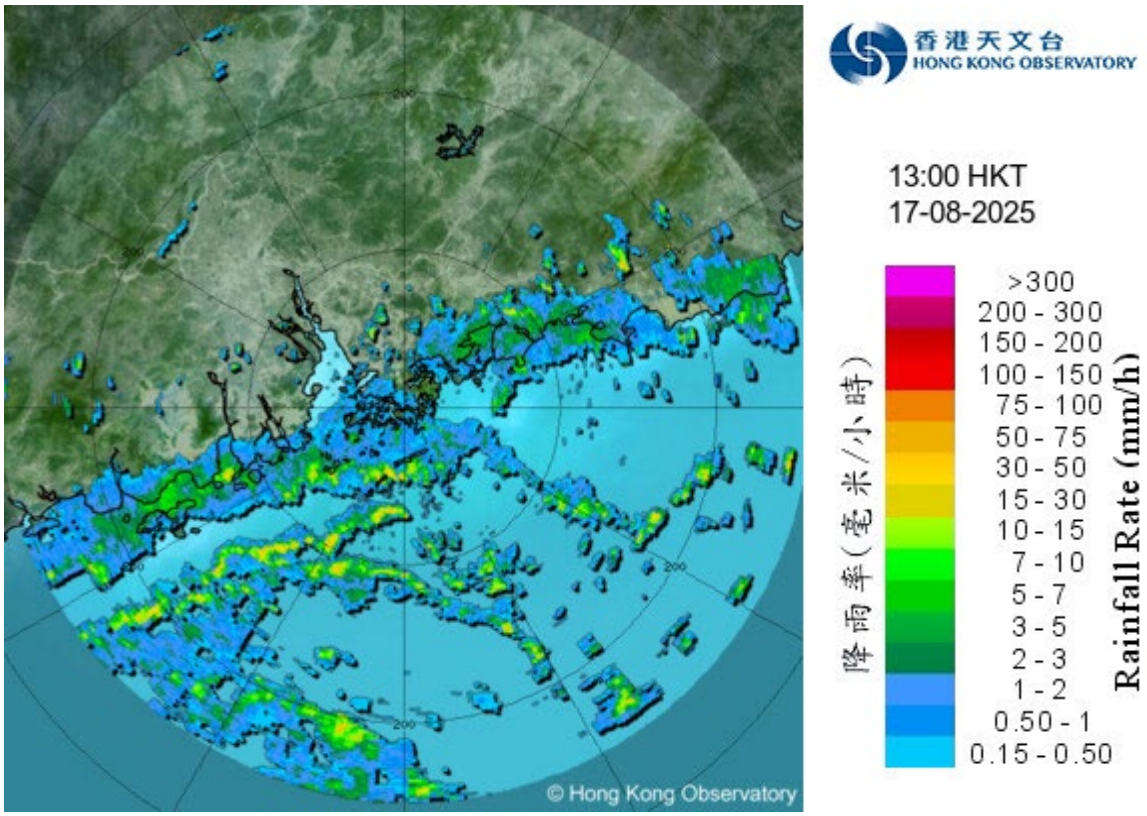


圖 3.6.4　二零二五年八月十七日下午1時正的雷達回波圖像。當時與熱帶低氣壓相關的外圍雨帶正影響廣東沿岸及南海北部。

Figure 3.6.4　Radar echoes captured at 1:00 p.m. on 17 August 2025. The outer rainbands associated with the tropical depression were affecting the coast of Guangdong and the northern part of the South China Sea at that time.

3.7 強颱風劍魚(2513)：二零二五年八月二十二日至二十七日

劍魚是二零二五年第七個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓劍魚於八月二十二日凌晨在馬尼拉之東北偏東約320公里的呂宋以東海域上形成，隨後向西至西北偏西移動，橫過呂宋並進入南海中部。劍魚於八月二十三日至二十四日橫過南海中部期間，由熱帶低氣壓迅速增強為強颱風，並於八月二十四日傍晚在海南島以南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175公里。劍魚於翌日傍晚在越南北部登陸，並迅速減弱。最後劍魚於八月二十七日凌晨在老撾減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，受劍魚及西南季候風的共同影響，菲律賓中北部有超過11萬人受災，超過60間房屋受損。劍魚亦為海南、廣西及廣東帶來狂風暴雨，海南三沙市錄得二十四小時雨量508.8毫米。海南及廣西有一人死亡或失蹤，超過20萬人受災。劍魚吹襲越南中北部期間，引發多處河道氾濫及山泥傾瀉，造成至少六人死亡，兩人失蹤，47人受傷，超過150萬人受災，超過三萬間房屋受損，超過12萬公頃農作物受災。與劍魚及其殘餘相關的暴雨亦在老撾、泰國及緬甸引發水浸及山泥傾瀉，泰國有八人死亡，三人失蹤，至少四人受傷，而緬甸則有至少兩人死亡及15人受傷。

天文台在八月二十二日晚上9時40分發出一號戒備信號，當時劍魚集結在香港之東南約800公里。翌日本港吹和緩至清勁偏東風，部分地區間中吹強風。劍魚於八月二十三日晚上8時左右最接近香港，在本港以南約530公里掠過。隨著劍魚遠離香港，對香港的威脅解除，天文台於八月二十四日下午12時10分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。但在中國東南部的高壓脊及劍魚的共同影響下，本港離岸及高地仍吹偏東強風，天文台隨即發出強烈季候風信號，直至當晚7時45分取消。

劍魚影響香港期間，沒有嚴重破壞報告。天文台總部於八月二十三日下午6時08分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓1006.6百帕斯卡。在劍魚的影響下，尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上) 2.97米及最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.23米。

受高空反氣旋影響，劍魚的外圍雨帶在接近廣東沿岸時有所減弱。本港方面，除八月二十三日晚上有幾陣驟雨及狂風雷暴外，八月二十二日至二十四日天色大致良好。

3.7 Severe Typhoon Kajiki (2513): 22 to 27 August 2025

Kajiki was the seventh tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025.

Kajiki formed as a tropical depression over the seas east of Luzon about 320 km east-northeast of Manila in the small hours of 22 August, then moved westwards to west-northwestwards across Luzon, and entered the central part of the South China Sea. During its passage across the central part of the South China Sea on 23 – 24 August, Kajiki rapidly intensified from a tropical depression into a severe typhoon and attained its peak intensity over the seas south of Hainan Island on the evening of 24 August, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 175 km/h near its centre. Kajiki made landfall over the northern part of Vietnam on the evening of the next day, and weakened rapidly. Kajiki finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Lao PDR in the small hours of 27 August.

According to press reports, under the combined effect of Kajiki and the southwest monsoon, there were torrential rain and squalls over the central and northern parts of the Philippines. There were over 110 000 people affected and more than 60 houses damaged. Kajiki also brought torrential rain and squalls to Hainan, Guangxi and Guangdong, with a 24-hour rainfall of 508.8 millimetres recorded over Sansha of Hainan. There was one dead or missing, and over 200 000 people affected in Hainan and Guangxi. During passage of Kajiki over the central and northern parts of Vietnam, it triggered river flooding and landslides over many places, causing at least six deaths, two missing, 47 injuries and over 1.5 million people affected. More than 30 000 houses and over 120 000 hectares of crops were damaged. The torrential rain associated with Kajiki and its remnant also caused flooding and landslides in Lao PDR, Thailand, and Myanmar. There were eight deaths, three missing and at least four injuries in Thailand, whereas there were at least two deaths and 15 injuries in Myanmar.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 9:40 p.m. on 22 August, when Kajiki was about 800 km southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds were moderate to fresh easterlies the next day, occasionally reaching strong force over parts of the territory. Kajiki came closest to Hong Kong at around 8 p.m. on 23 August, skirting past about 530 km south of the territory. With Kajiki departing from Hong Kong, it no longer posed a threat to Hong Kong and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 12:10 p.m. on 24 August. However, under the combined effect of the ridge of high pressure over southeastern China and Kajiki, strong easterly winds were still affecting offshore and high ground. The Strong Monsoon Signal was issued thereafter and lasted till 7:45 p.m. that night.

Kajiki did not cause any significant damage when it affected Hong Kong. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1006.6 hPa was recorded at 6:08 p.m. on 23 August. Under the influence of Kajiki, a maximum sea level of 2.97 m (above chart datum) and a maximum storm surge of 0.23 m (above astronomical tide) were recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui.

Under the influence of an anticyclone aloft, the outer rainbands of Kajiki weakened when approaching the coast of Guangdong. Locally, apart from a few showers and squally thunderstorms on the night of 23 August, the weather was generally fine on 22 – 24 August.

表 3.7.1　在劍魚影響下，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 3.7.1　Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Kajiki were in force

站 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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)	東	E	61	23/8	21:05	東南偏東	ESE	28	23/8	22:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東	E	56	24/8	10:38	東	E	34	23/8	18:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東南偏東	ESE	66	24/8	10:05	東南偏東	ESE	40	24/8	11:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東北偏東	ENE	75	23/8	20:43	東	E	46	24/8	11:00
青洲	Green Island	東北偏東	ENE	67	23/8	18:04	東北偏東	ENE	47	23/8	18:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東	E	45	24/8	11:50	東	E	27	23/8	17:00
		東	E	45	24/8	12:09	東	E	27	23/8	23:00
							東	E	27	24/8	11:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東	E	58	23/8	15:21	東	E	27	23/8	17:00
京士柏	King's Park	東	E	53	23/8	18:12	東南偏東	ESE	22	24/8	11:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	東南偏東	ESE	53	24/8	11:15	東南偏東	ESE	29	24/8	12:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東	E	57	23/8	17:49	東	E	28	23/8	18:00
		東	E	57	23/8	17:50					
昂坪	Ngong Ping	東	E	92	23/8	21:40	東	E	66	24/8	11:00
北角	North Point	東	E	55	23/8	17:49	東	E	35	23/8	18:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東	E	55	23/8	15:16	東	E	39	23/8	22:00
平洲	Ping Chau	東北偏東	ENE	34	23/8	16:51	東	E	9	23/8	18:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東北偏東	ENE	49	23/8	21:05	東北偏東	ENE	33	23/8	15:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東南偏東	ESE	45	24/8	10:34	東南偏東	ESE	30	24/8	12:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東	E	54	23/8	17:15	東	E	22	23/8	18:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東	E	51	24/8	11:22	東	E	15	23/8	16:00
							東	E	15	23/8	23:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東	E	51	23/8	16:17	東北偏東	ENE	23	24/8	00:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東	E	55	24/8	10:56	東	E	33	24/8	11:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東南偏東	ESE	46	24/8	10:58	東	E	17	23/8	17:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東	E	58	23/8	21:58	東	E	40	24/8	10:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東南偏東	ESE	85	24/8	10:39	東南偏東	ESE	58	24/8	11:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	東南偏東	ESE	61	24/8	11:44	東南偏東	ESE	39	23/8	16:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	東南偏東	ESE	59	23/8	22:25	東	E	46	23/8	22:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	-	-	72	24/8	08:50	-	-	47	23/8	22:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東北	NE	46	23/8	16:01	東	E	15	23/8	14:00
							東北偏北	NNE	15	23/8	15:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南偏東	ESE	46	24/8	09:47	東南偏東	ESE	19	24/8	12:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東南	SE	47	24/8	12:10	東南	SE	18	24/8	12:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東北偏東	ENE	54	23/8	20:58	東北偏東	ENE	42	23/8	22:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東北偏東	ENE	36	23/8	16:33	東	E	12	23/8	18:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東南偏東	ESE	58	24/8	10:05	東	E	19	23/8	18:00

大老山 - 沒有風向資料　　Tate's Cairn - wind direction not available

表 3.7.2　　劍魚影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量

Table 3.7.2　Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Kajiki

站 Station			八月二十二日 22 Aug	八月二十三日 23 Aug	八月二十四日 24 Aug	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			0.0	2.7	微量 Trace	2.7
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			0.0	7.5	0.0	7.5
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
N13	糧船灣	High Island	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	0.0	0.5	2.5	3.0
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	[0.0]	0.0	0.0	[0.0]
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	0.0	5.5	0.0	5.5
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.9

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

表 3.7.3　　劍魚影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮

Table 3.7.3　Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Kajiki

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	2.39	24/8	09:17	0.11	24/8	07:12
石壁	Shek Pik	2.55	24/8	08:23	0.19	24/8	08:12
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.32	24/8	09:08	0.14	24/8	06:59
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.37	24/8	10:32	0.22	24/8	07:45
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.97	24/8	10:05	0.23	24/8	09:55
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.37	24/8	09:07	0.04	23/8	22:28

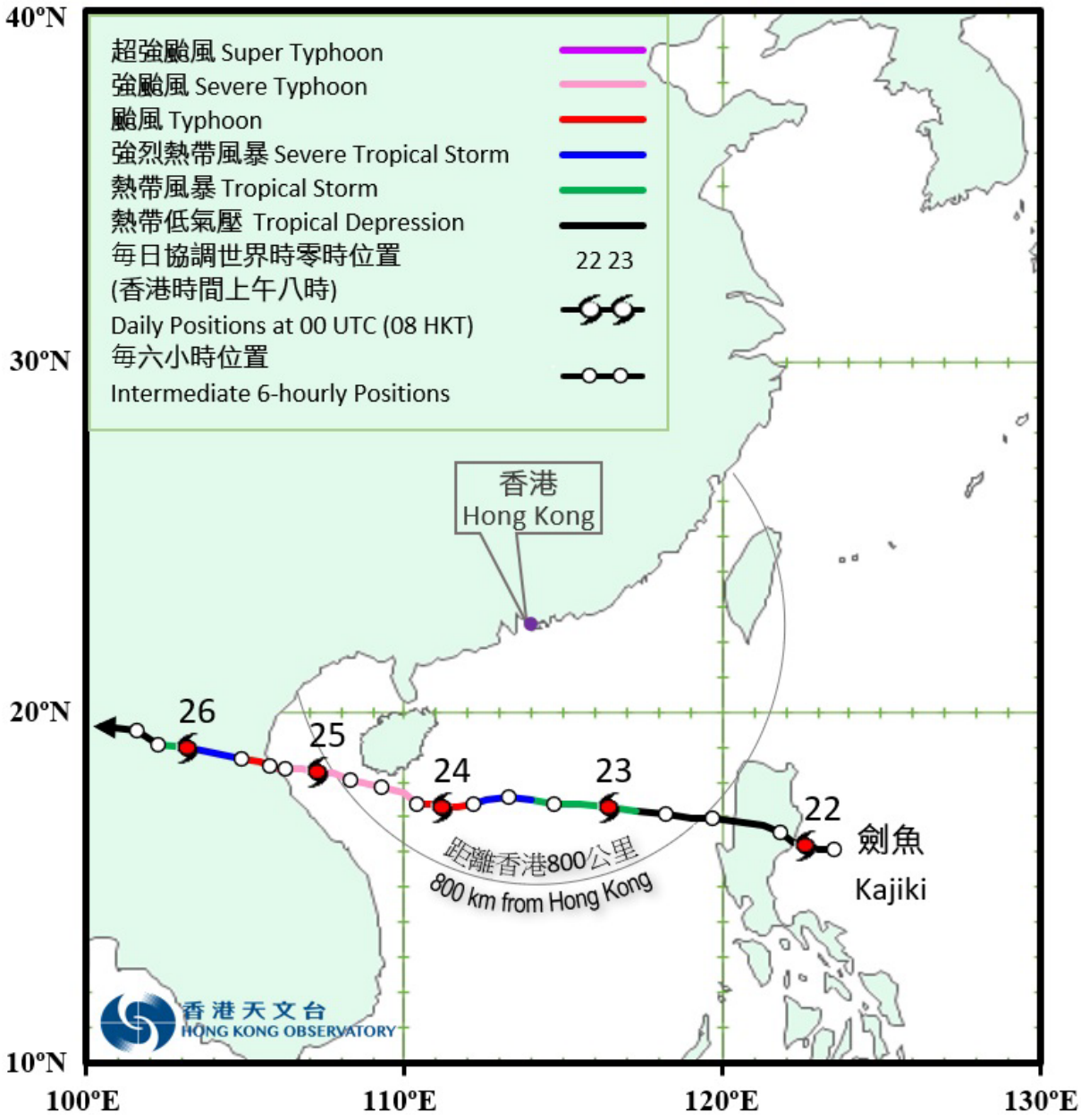


圖 3.7.1　　二零二五年八月二十二日至二十七日劍魚(2513)的路徑圖。

Figure 3.7.1　Track of Kajiki (2513): 22 – 27 August 2025.

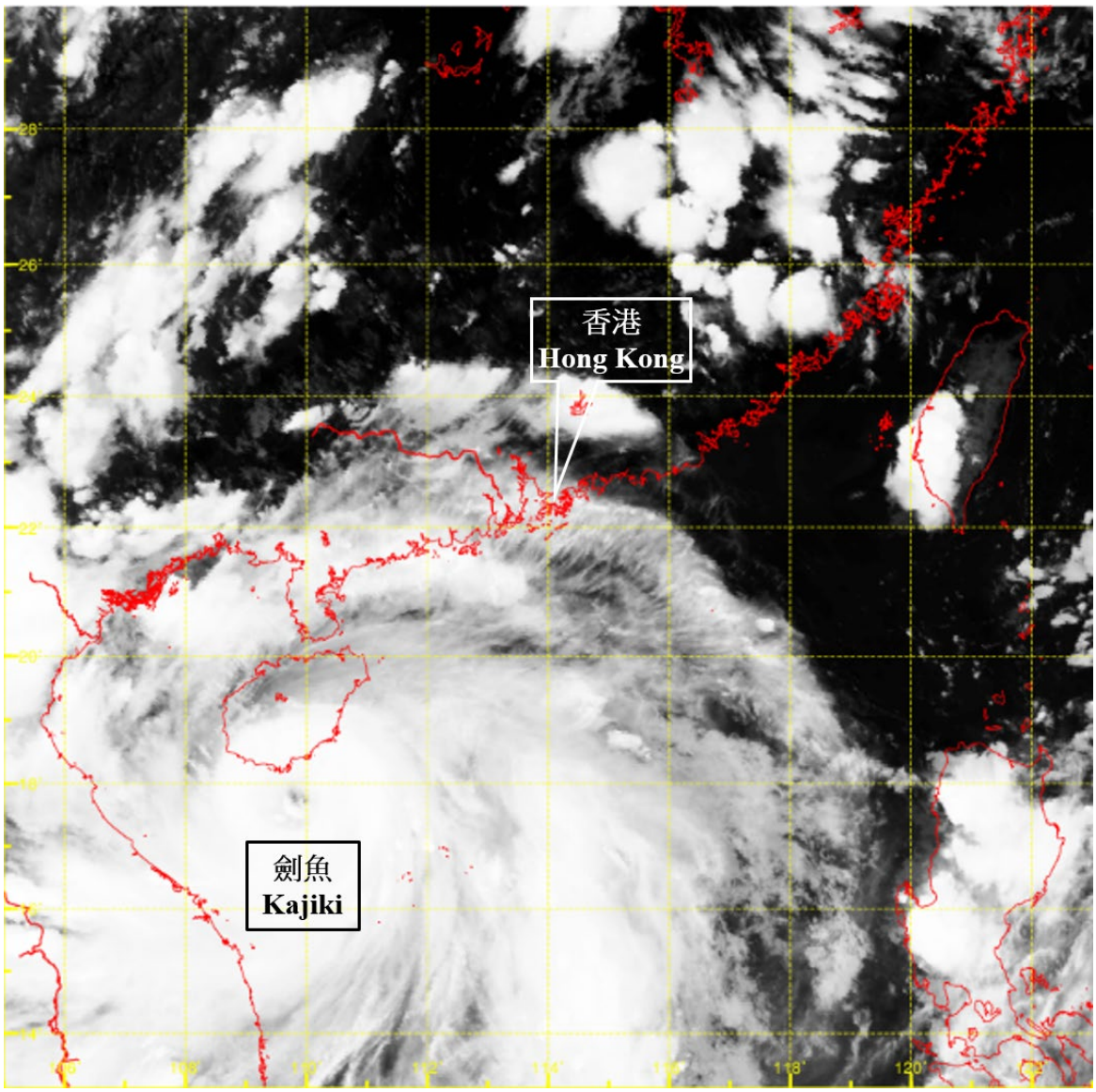


圖 3.7.2　二零二五年八月二十四日下午 5 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時劍魚在海南島以南海域達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 175 公里。

Figure 3.7.2　Infra-red satellite imagery at around 5 p.m. on 24 August 2025 when Kajiki attained its peak intensity over the seas south of Hainan Island, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 175 km/h near its centre.

〔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.]

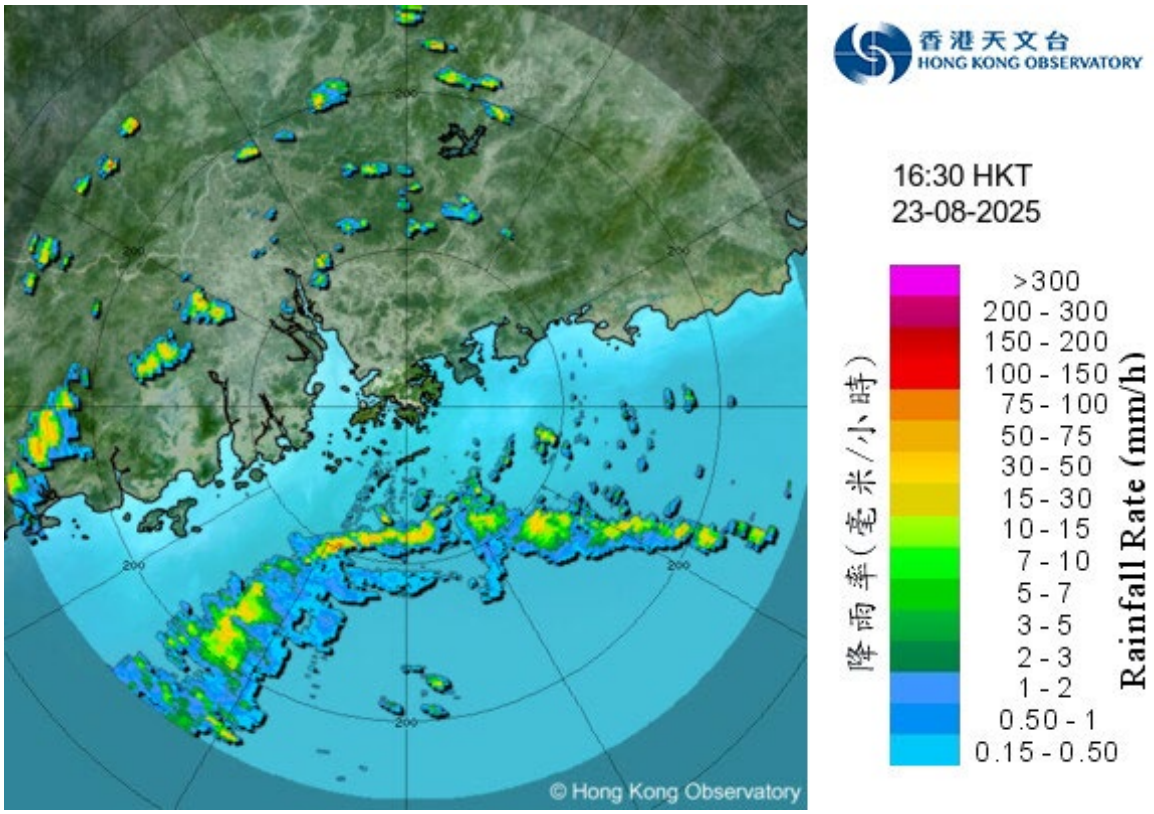


圖 3.7.3a　二零二五年八月二十三日下午4時30分的雷達回波圖像。劍魚的外圍雨帶正影響南海北部，並靠近廣東沿岸。

Figure 3.7.3a　Radar echoes captured at 4:30 p.m. on 23 August 2025. The outer rainbands associated with Kajiki were affecting the northern part of the South China Sea and edging closer to the coast of Guangdong.

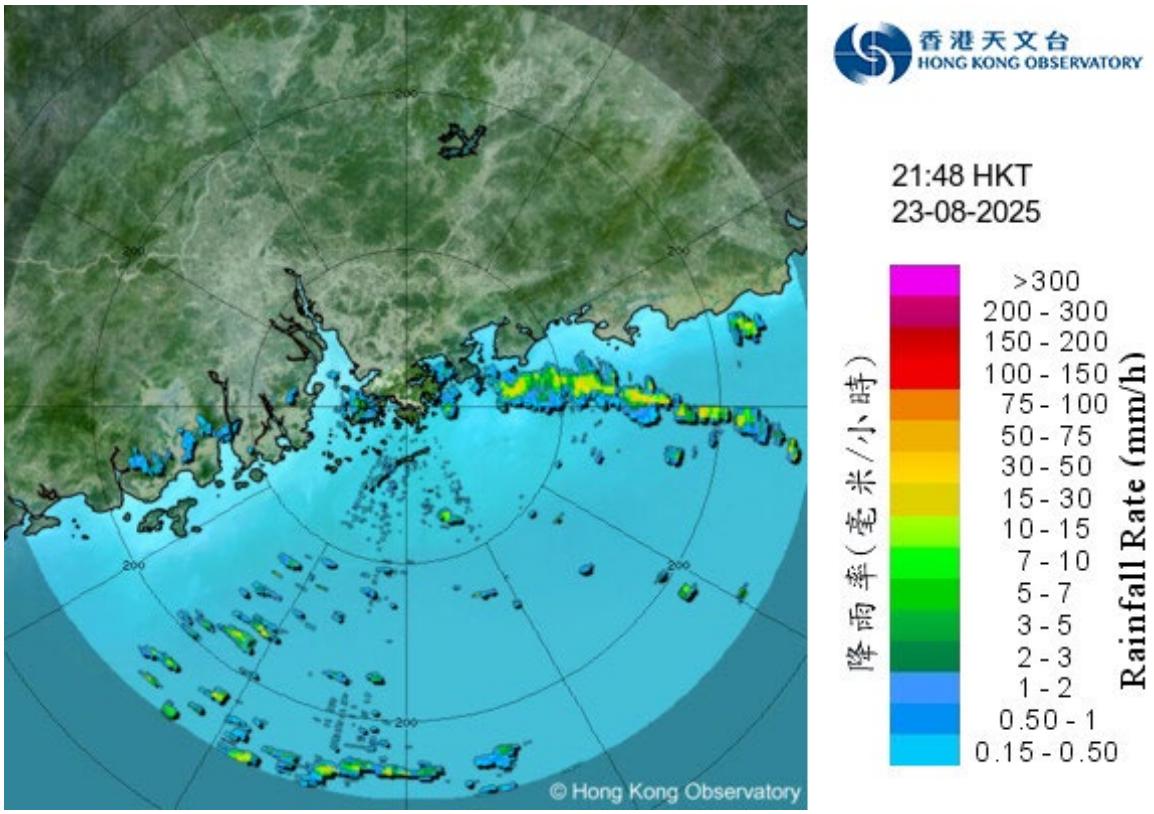


圖 3.7.3b　二零二五年八月二十三日晚上9時48分的雷達回波圖像。劍魚的外圍雨帶在接近廣東沿岸時有所減弱。

Figure 3.7.3b　Radar echoes captured at 9:48 p.m. on 23 August 2025. The outer rainbands of Kajiki weakened when approaching the coast of Guangdong.

3.8 熱帶風暴藍湖(2514)：二零二五年八月二十八日至三十一日

藍湖是二零二五年第八個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓藍湖於八月二十八日下午在西沙之東南偏東約410公里的南海中部上形成，大致向西北偏西移動。藍湖於翌日晚上轉向西橫過海南島以南海域。藍湖於八月三十日早上在海南島西南海域增強為熱帶風暴，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時65公里。藍湖於當天下午在越南中部登陸，並逐漸減弱。最後藍湖於八月三十一日早上在泰國北部減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，藍湖及西南季候風為菲律賓帶來大雨，造成超過25萬人受災，超過470間房屋受損。受藍湖相關的大雨影響，越南有至少一人死亡，泰國則有兩人死亡及超過490間房屋受損。

天文台在八月二十八日晚上7時10分發出一號戒備信號，當時藍湖集結在香港以南約740公里。在藍湖與中國東南部的高壓脊的共同影響下，當晚及翌日本港吹清勁東至東北風，部分地區間中吹強風。藍湖於八月二十九日下午5時左右最接近香港，在本港之西南偏南約650公里掠過。隨著藍湖逐漸遠離本港，對香港的威脅解除，天文台於八月二十九日下午6時10分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。但受中國東南部的高壓脊影響，本港部分地區仍吹偏東強風，天文台隨即發出強烈季候風信號，直至翌日早上9時45分取消。

藍湖影響香港期間，沒有嚴重破壞報告。天文台總部於八月二十八日晚上7時22分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓1007.0百帕斯卡。在藍湖的影響下，尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上) 2.41米，而大埔滘則錄得最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.28米。

八月二十八日本港大致多雲，有幾陣驟雨及狂風雷暴。八月二十九日酷熱及部分時間有陽光。

3.8 Tropical Storm Nongfa (2514): 28 to 31 August 2025

Nongfa was the eighth tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025.

Nongfa formed as a tropical depression over the central part of the South China Sea about 410 km east-southeast of Xisha on the afternoon of 28 August, and moved generally west-northwestwards. It turned to track westwards across the seas south of Hainan Island on the night of the next day. Nongfa intensified into a tropical storm over the seas southwest of Hainan Island on the morning of 30 August, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 65 km/h near its centre. It made landfall over the central part of Vietnam that afternoon and weakened gradually. Nongfa finally degenerated into an area of low pressure in the northern part of Thailand on the morning of 31 August.

According to press reports, Nongfa and the southwest monsoon brought heavy rain to the Philippines. More than 250 000 people were affected and over 470 houses were damaged. The heavy rain associated with Nongfa also caused at least one death in Vietnam, and two deaths and more than 490 houses damaged in Thailand.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 7:10 p.m. on 28 August, when Nongfa was about 740 km south of Hong Kong. Under the combined effect of Nongfa and the ridge of high pressure over southeastern China, local winds were fresh east to northeasterlies that night and the next day, occasionally reaching strong force over parts of the territory. Nongfa came closest to Hong Kong at around 5 p.m. on 29 August, skirting past about 650 km south-southwest of the territory. With Nongfa gradually departing from Hong Kong, it no longer posed a threat to Hong Kong and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 6:10 p.m. on 29 August. But under the influence of the ridge of high pressure over southeastern China, strong easterly winds were still affecting parts of the territory. The Strong Monsoon Signal was issued thereafter and lasted till 9:45 a.m. the following morning.

Nongfa did not cause any significant damage when it affected Hong Kong. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1007.0 hPa was recorded at 7:22 p.m. on 28 August. Under the influence of Nongfa, a maximum sea level of 2.41 m (above chart datum) was recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui and a maximum storm surge of 0.28 m (above astronomical tide) was recorded at Tai Po Kau.

Locally, it was mainly cloudy with a few showers and squally thunderstorms on 28 August. It was very hot with sunny periods on 29 August.

表 3.8.1　在藍湖影響下，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 3.8.1　Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Nongfa were in force

站 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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)	東	E	60	29/8	06:39	東南偏東	ESE	30	29/8	14:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東	E	62	29/8	12:21	東	E	37	29/8	13:00
		東	E	62	29/8	13:33					
長洲	Cheung Chau	東	E	66	29/8	11:55	東	E	40	29/8	16:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東	E	70	29/8	15:45	東北偏東	ENE	48	29/8	13:00
青洲	Green Island	東北偏東	ENE	75	29/8	16:04	東北偏東	ENE	50	29/8	14:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東北偏東	ENE	53	29/8	14:26	東	E	33	29/8	17:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東	E	62	29/8	15:29	東南偏東	ESE	28	29/8	14:00
							東	E	28	29/8	16:00
京士柏	King's Park	東	E	55	29/8	12:34	東	E	24	29/8	13:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	東	E	59	29/8	13:21	東南偏東	ESE	29	29/8	17:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東	E	59	29/8	13:39	東	E	33	29/8	15:00
		東北偏東	ENE	59	29/8	14:22					
昂坪	Ngong Ping	東北偏東	ENE	107	29/8	12:05	東	E	74	29/8	13:00
北角	North Point	東	E	62	29/8	13:05	東	E	39	29/8	14:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東	E	66	29/8	13:11	東	E	45	29/8	13:00
平洲	Ping Chau	東北偏東	ENE	37	29/8	03:48	東	E	9	29/8	16:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東北	NE	58	29/8	07:21	東北偏東	ENE	36	29/8	14:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東南偏東	ESE	52	29/8	16:42	東南偏東	ESE	33	29/8	17:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東	E	57	29/8	12:50	東	E	30	29/8	13:00
		東	E	57	29/8	13:04					
沙田	Sha Tin	東北偏東	ENE	51	29/8	06:52	東	E	17	29/8	14:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東	E	58	29/8	14:58	東	E	27	29/8	16:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東	E	64	29/8	13:39	東	E	30	29/8	14:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東南	SE	46	29/8	15:45	東	E	21	29/8	13:00
							東南偏東	ESE	21	29/8	17:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東南偏東	ESE	62	29/8	15:11	東	E	42	29/8	16:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東南偏東	ESE	89	28/8	23:28	東	E	60	29/8	00:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	東南偏東	ESE	63	29/8	13:44	東	E	43	29/8	14:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	東	E	62	29/8	06:20	東	E	45	29/8	07:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	-	-	76	29/8	05:59	-	-	53	29/8	16:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東	E	51	29/8	14:17	東	E	17	29/8	15:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南	SE	65	29/8	16:08	東南偏東	ESE	23	29/8	16:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東南偏南	SSE	47	29/8	16:22	東南	SE	15	29/8	17:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東北偏東	ENE	55	29/8	13:37	東北偏東	ENE	46	29/8	14:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東南偏東	ESE	41	29/8	12:03	東	E	12	29/8	15:00
							東	E	12	29/8	17:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東	E	55	29/8	13:31	東	E	22	29/8	13:00
							東	E	22	29/8	15:00

大老山 - 沒有風向資料　　Tate's Cairn - wind direction not available

表 3.8.2　藍湖影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量
Table 3.8.2　Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Nongfa

站 Station			八月二十八日 28 Aug	八月二十九日 29 Aug	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			2.7	0.5	3.2
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			微量 Trace	0.0	微量 Trace
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			0.5	0.0	0.5
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	1.0	0.0	1.0
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	16.5	0.0	16.5
N13	糧船灣	High Island	15.0	0.0	15.0
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	3.0	5.0	8.0
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	1.0	0.0	1.0
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	1.0	0.0	1.0
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	0.5	0.0	0.5
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	3.0	0.0	3.0
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	8.5	0.0	8.5
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	1.0	1.0	2.0
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	6.5	[0.0]	[6.5]
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	0.0	0.0	0.0
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	0.0	0.0	0.0
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

表 3.8.3　藍湖影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮
Table 3.8.3　Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Nongfa

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	2.00	29/8	00:02	0.14	29/8	09:34
石壁	Shek Pik	2.11	29/8	00:07	0.17	29/8	10:02
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	1.94	29/8	00:01	0.14	29/8	09:25
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	1.99	29/8	00:26	0.28	29/8	10:41
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.41	29/8	00:50	0.12	29/8	12:42
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	1.99	29/8	00:05	0.06	28/8	20:38

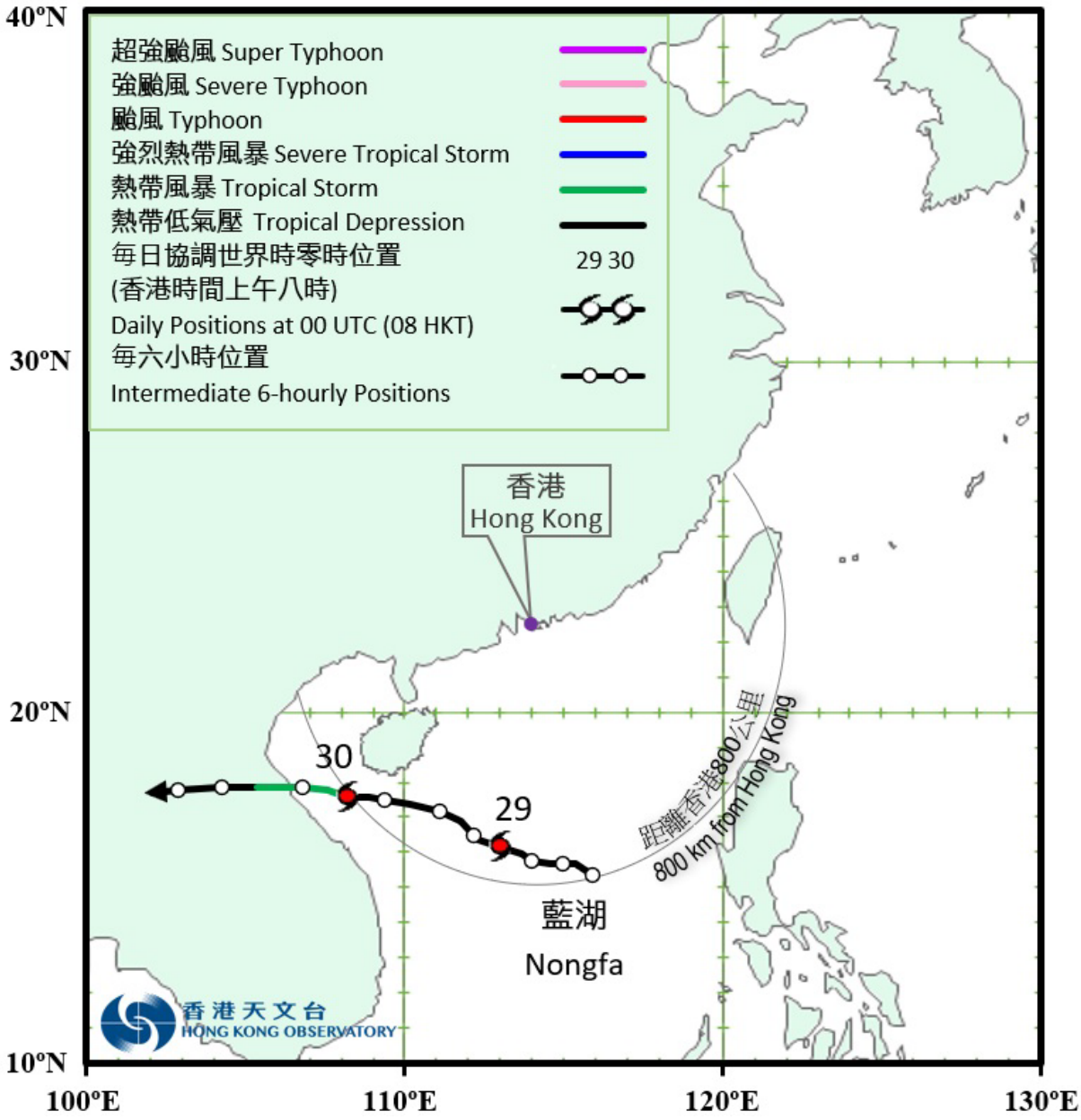


圖 3.8.1　　二零二五年八月二十八日至三十一日藍湖(2514)的路徑圖。

Figure 3.8.1　Track of Nongfa (2514): 28 – 31 August 2025.

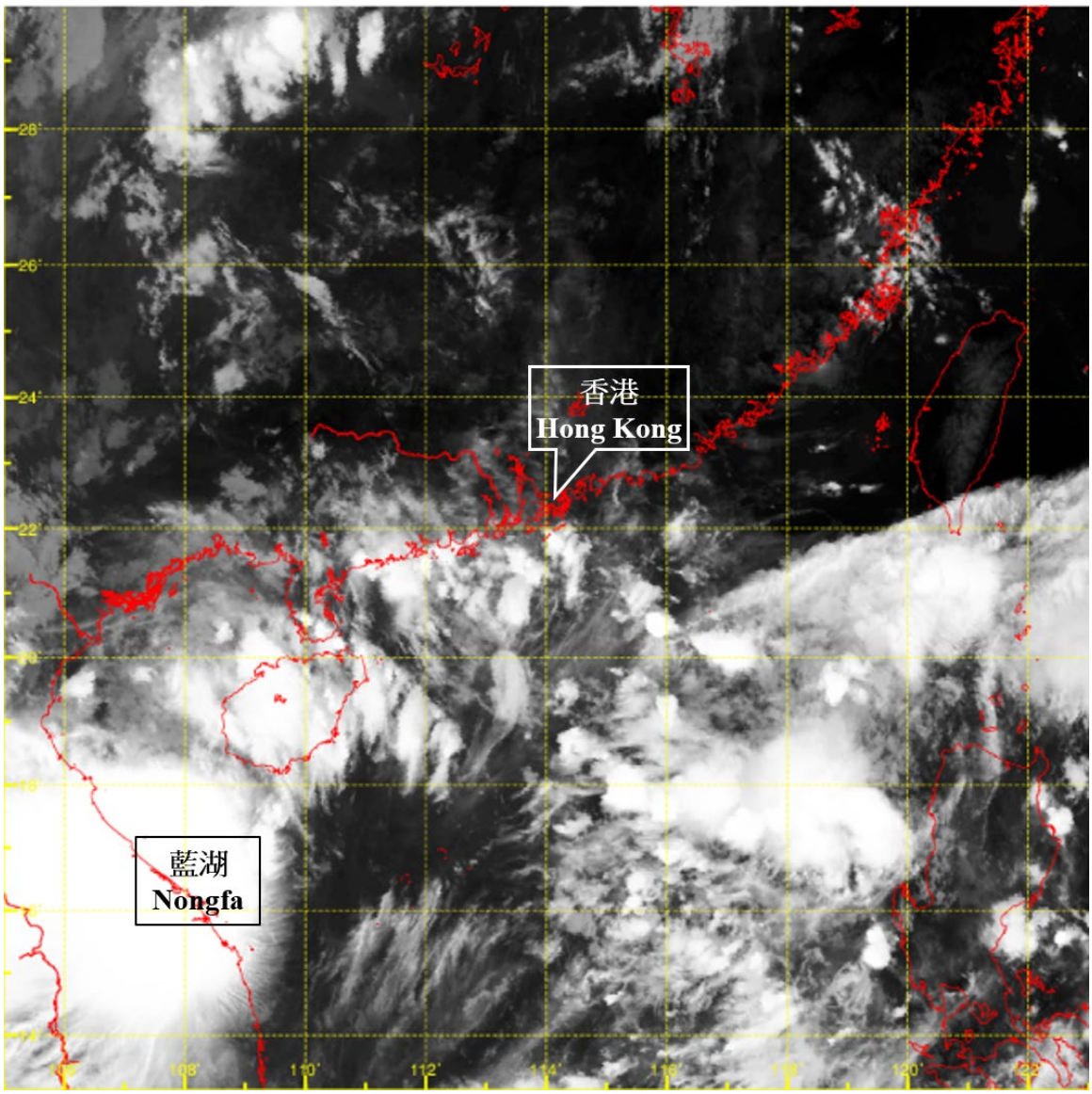


圖 3.8.2　二零二五年八月三十日早上 8 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片。當時藍湖在海南島西南海域增強為熱帶風暴，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 65 公里。

Figure 3.8.2　Infra-red satellite imagery at around 8 a.m. on 30 August 2025. Nongfa intensified into a tropical storm over the seas southwest of Hainan Island and attained its peak intensity at that time, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 65 km/h near its centre.

〔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.]

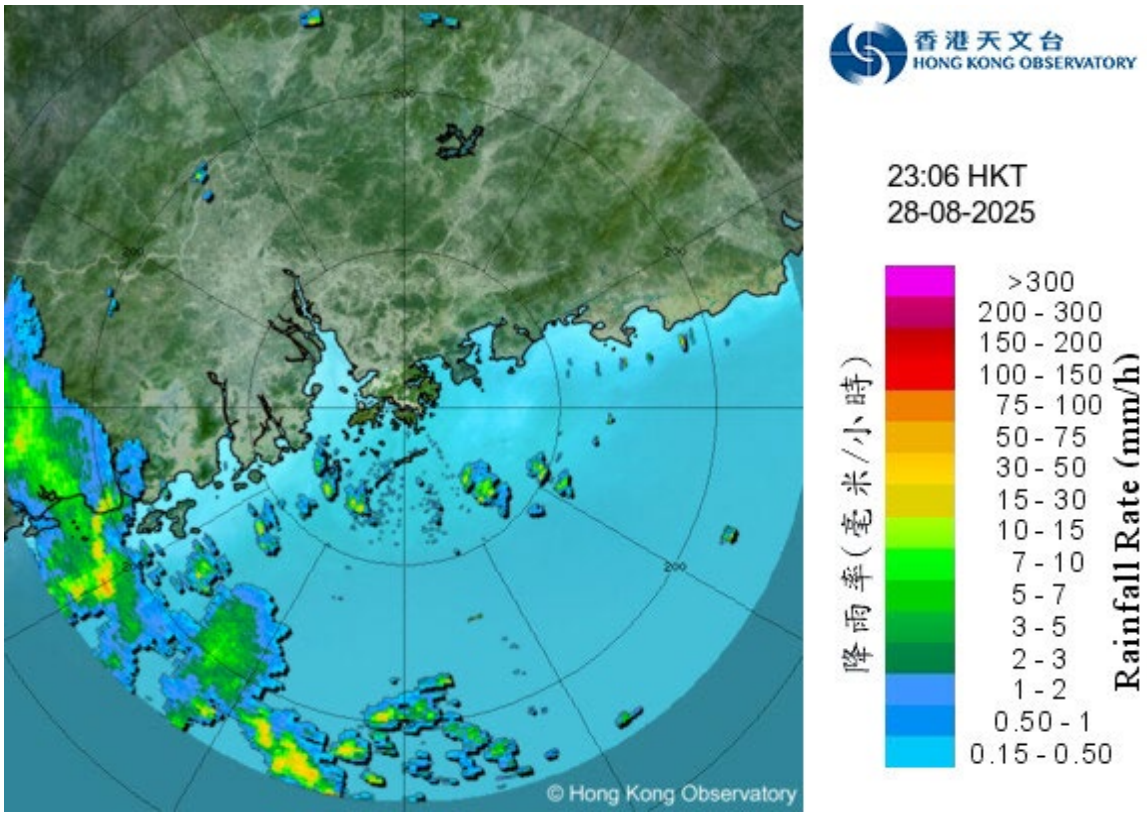


圖 3.8.3　二零二五年八月二十八日晚上11時06分的雷達回波圖像。由於中國東南部的高壓脊較強，藍湖的外圍雨帶主要影響廣東西部沿岸及本港以南海域。

Figure 3.8.3　Radar echoes captured at 11:06 p.m. on 28 August 2025. As the ridge of high pressure over southeastern China was relatively strong, the outer rainbands of Nongfa mainly affected the coast of western Guangdong and the seas south of Hong Kong.

3.9 強烈熱帶風暴塔巴(2516)：二零二五年九月五日至九日

塔巴是二零二五年第九個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。塔巴吹襲香港期間，天文台需要發出八號烈風或暴風信號。

熱帶低氣壓塔巴於九月五日晚上在東沙之東南偏南約390公里的南海中部上形成，向西北偏西橫過南海中北部。塔巴於九月七日早上轉向西北偏北移向廣東西部沿岸，並於當晚增強為強烈熱帶風暴。塔巴於九月八日凌晨達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時110公里。當天早上塔巴在廣東台山市附近登陸，隨後逐漸轉向西北移入內陸，並迅速減弱。最後塔巴於九月九日早上在廣西減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，西南季候風及塔巴為菲律賓帶來大雨，造成超過83 000人受災。塔巴吹襲華南期間，廣東江門市及珠海市部分地區累積雨量達434毫米，而海南海口市的一小時雨量達124毫米。塔巴在海南、廣東、廣西及雲南合共造成超過29萬人受災，超過21萬人需要撤離。塔巴吹襲澳門期間，有四人受傷及25宗事故報告，澳門國際機場有至少81班航班取消。

天文台在九月五日晚上10時20分發出一號戒備信號，當時塔巴集結在香港之東南約680公里。翌日本港吹輕微至和緩東至東北風。隨著塔巴逐漸靠近廣東沿岸，天文台在九月七日上午2時40分改發三號強風信號，當時塔巴位於香港以南約440公里。當日本港風力逐漸增強，日間普遍吹清勁至強風程度的偏東風。由於塔巴進一步增強並繼續靠近珠江口一帶，預料塔巴的烈風區會影響香港，天文台在九月七日晚上9時20分發出八號東南烈風或暴風信號，當時塔巴集結在香港之西南偏南約260公里。翌日早上本港風力進一步增強，普遍吹強風至烈風程度東南風，而離岸及高地更達暴風程度。

塔巴於九月八日早上8時左右最接近香港，在本港之西南偏西約170公里掠過。隨著塔巴移入內陸並遠離本港，下午本港風勢逐漸減弱，天文台分別在九月八日下午1時10分及晚上7時40分改發三號強風信號及一號戒備信號。隨著塔巴進一步減弱及遠離香港，天文台在九月九日上午4時20分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。

在塔巴的影響下，長洲、橫瀾島及昂坪錄得的最高每小時平均風速分別為每小時88、81及78公里，而最高陣風則分別為每小時124、103及151公里。在塔巴的影響下，尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位3.46米(海圖基準面以上)及最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.62米。各站錄得的最低瞬時海平面氣壓如下：

站	最低瞬時海平面氣壓(百帕斯卡)	日期/月份	時間
香港天文台總部	1001.7	9月8日	上午5時45分
香港國際機場	1000.6	9月8日	上午6時40分
長洲	1000.6	9月8日	上午6時38分
京士柏	1001.8	9月8日	上午5時45分
流浮山	1001.0	9月8日	上午5時58分
坪洲	1001.1	9月8日	上午5時26分
沙田	1003.3	9月8日	上午4時55分
上水	1001.3	9月8日	上午6時01分
打鼓嶺	1001.8	9月8日	上午6時05分
大埔 (元洲仔公園)	1002.6	9月8日	上午5時56分
橫瀾島	1001.1	9月8日	上午4時35分

受高空反氣旋影響，本港九月五日至六日普遍天晴及極端酷熱。隨著塔巴的雨帶靠近本港，翌日本港天氣逐漸轉壞，間中有狂風驟雨及雷暴。九月八日有狂風大驟雨，本港多處地區錄得超過100毫米雨量。受一股偏南氣流影響，九月九日本港仍間中有驟雨及局部地區有雷暴。

塔巴吹襲香港期間，有至少12人受傷。全港有至少524宗塌樹報告及三宗水浸報告。九月八日早上香港國際機場發生一宗跑道偏離事故，一架客機於北跑道著陸時，機身向右偏離跑道，撞毀三盞跑道邊燈及草地區域兩塊停機坪指引牌，客機起落架、右側發動機及機身受損。機場有約140班航班取消，21班航班需要轉飛其他地方。香港水域有至少六宗船隻毀壞報告。

3.9 Severe Tropical Storm Tapah (2516): 5 to 9 September 2025

Tapah was the ninth tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025. The Observatory issued the No. 8 Gale or Storm Signal during the passage of Tapah.

Tapah formed as a tropical depression over the central part of the South China Sea about 390 km south-southeast of Dongsha on the night of 5 September, and moved west-northwestwards across the central and northern parts of the South China Sea. It turned to track north-northwestwards towards the coast of western Guangdong on the morning of 7 September, and intensified into a severe tropical storm that night. Tapah attained its peak intensity in the small hours of 8 September, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 110 km/h near its centre. It made landfall near Taishan of Guangdong that morning, then gradually turned northwestwards and moved inland, where it weakened rapidly. Tapah finally degenerated into an area of low pressure in Guangxi on the morning of 9 September.

According to press reports, the southwest monsoon and Tapah brought heavy rain to the Philippines, affecting over 83 000 people. During the passage of Tapah over southern China, accumulated rainfall in parts of Jiangmen and Zhuhai of Guangdong reached 434 millimetres, and hourly rainfall in Haikou of Hainan reached 124 millimetres. In Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi, and Yunnan, more than 290 000 people were affected and over 210 000 were evacuated during the passage of Tapah. In Macao, there were four injuries and 25 incident reports. At least 81 flights were cancelled at the Macau International Airport.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 10:20 p.m. on 5 September, when Tapah was about 680 km southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds were light to moderate east to northeasterlies the next day. With Tapah gradually approaching the coast of Guangdong, the No. 3 Strong Wind Signal was issued at 2:40 a.m. on 7 September, when Tapah was about 440 km south of Hong Kong. Winds over Hong Kong strengthened gradually that day and were generally fresh to strong easterlies during the day. As Tapah further intensified and continued to edge closer to the vicinity of the Pearl River Estuary, the gale force winds associated with Tapah were expected to affect Hong Kong and the No. 8 Southeast Gale or Storm Signal was issued at 9:20 p.m. on 7 September when Tapah was about 260 km south-southwest of Hong Kong. Local winds strengthened further the next morning, with generally strong to gale force southeasterlies, and even reached storm force offshore and on high ground.

Tapah came closest to Hong Kong at around 8 a.m. on 8 September, when it skirted past about 170 km west-southwest of the territory. With Tapah moving inland and departing from the territory, local winds weakened gradually in the afternoon. The No. 3 Strong Wind Signal and the No. 1 Standby Signal were issued at 1:10 p.m. and 7:40 p.m. on 8 September. As Tapah weakened further and moved further away from Hong Kong, all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 4:20 a.m. on 9 September.

Under the influence of Tapah, maximum hourly mean winds of 88, 81 and 78 km/h and gusts of 124, 103 and 151 km/h were recorded at Cheung Chau, Waglan Island, and Ngong Ping respectively. A maximum sea level (above chart datum) of 3.46 m and a maximum storm surge (above astronomical tide) of 0.62 m were recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui. The lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressures recorded at some selected stations are as follows:

Station	Lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure (hPa)	Date/Month	Time
Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters	1001.7	8/9	5:45 a.m.
Hong Kong International Airport	1000.6	8/9	6:40 a.m.
Cheung Chau	1000.6	8/9	6:38 a.m.
King's Park	1001.8	8/9	5:45 a.m.
Lau Fau Shan	1001.0	8/9	5:58 a.m.
Peng Chau	1001.1	8/9	5:26 a.m.
Sha Tin	1003.3	8/9	4:55 a.m.
Sheung Shui	1001.3	8/9	6:01 a.m.
Ta Kwu Ling	1001.8	8/9	6:05 a.m.
Tai Po (Yuen Chau Tsai Park)	1002.6	8/9	5:56 a.m.
Waglan Island	1001.1	8/9	4:35 a.m.

Under the influence of an anticyclone aloft, the weather of Hong Kong was generally fine and extremely hot on 5 – 6 September. As the rainbands of Tapah approached Hong Kong, the local weather deteriorated gradually the next day, with occasional squally showers and thunderstorms. There were heavy squally showers on 8 September, more than 100 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over many places of the territory. Affected by a southerly airstream, there were still occasional showers and isolated thunderstorms on 9 September.

During the passage of Tapah, at least 12 people were injured in Hong Kong. Locally, there were at least 524 reports of fallen trees and three reports of flooding. A runway excursion incident occurred at Hong Kong International Airport on the morning of 8 September. A passenger aircraft veered to the right while landing on the north runway, damaging three runway edge lights and two Movement Area Guidance Signs on the grass area. The aircraft's landing gear, right engine and fuselage were damaged. About 140 flights were cancelled and 21 flights were diverted at the Hong Kong International Airport. There were at least six reports of ships damaged in Hong Kong waters.

表 3.9.1　在塔巴影響下，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 3.9.1　Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Tapah were in force

站 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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)	西南偏南	SSW	102	8/9	10:55	南	S	62	8/9	08:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東南	SE	77	8/9	08:15	東南偏東	ESE	35	8/9	07:00
							東南偏東	ESE	35	8/9	08:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東南	SE	124	8/9	07:47	東南	SE	88	8/9	07:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東	E	97	8/9	04:17	東	E	62	8/9	05:00
青洲	Green Island	南	S	105	8/9	10:30	南	S	71	8/9	11:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東南	SE	94	8/9	07:03	東南	SE	51	8/9	07:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東南	SE	97	8/9	08:01	東南	SE	50	8/9	09:00
京士柏	King's Park	南	S	72	8/9	11:21	東南偏東	ESE	28	8/9	05:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	東南	SE	102	8/9	07:46	東南	SE	52	8/9	08:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東南偏南	SSE	87	8/9	08:28	東南偏南	SSE	47	8/9	12:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	東南偏東	ESE	151	8/9	05:15	東	E	78	8/9	04:00
北角	North Point	東	E	56	7/9	19:47	東	E	30	8/9	04:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東南	SE	88	8/9	06:15	東	E	50	8/9	03:00
平洲	Ping Chau	東南	SE	49	8/9	10:17	東南偏南	SSE	12	8/9	12:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東南偏南	SSE	94	8/9	09:53	東南偏南	SSE	62	8/9	09:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東南偏南	SSE	110	8/9	08:29	東南偏南	SSE	63	8/9	09:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東南	SE	95	8/9	06:58	東南偏東	ESE	40	8/9	07:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東南	SE	68	8/9	09:01	東南偏南	SSE	27	8/9	09:00
							東南	SE	27	8/9	10:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東北偏東	ENE	82	8/9	08:10	東	E	30	8/9	04:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東南偏東	ESE	87	8/9	06:13	東	E	49	8/9	07:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東南偏東	ESE	73	8/9	07:03	東南偏東	ESE	28	8/9	07:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東南偏南	SSE	86	8/9	09:57	東南偏東	ESE	48	8/9	07:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東南偏東	ESE	156	8/9	07:09	東南偏東	ESE	101	8/9	07:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	東南	SE	105	8/9	05:25	東南偏東	ESE	50	8/9	06:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	南	S	106	8/9	09:37	東南	SE	76	8/9	08:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	-	-	105	8/9	09:19	-	-	64	8/9	10:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東南偏東	ESE	73	8/9	04:56	東南	SE	26	8/9	07:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南	SE	86	8/9	11:27	東南	SE	46	8/9	12:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	東南偏南	SSE	86	8/9	11:02	東南偏南	SSE	35	8/9	12:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東南	SE	103	8/9	09:16	東南	SE	81	8/9	09:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東南	SE	70	8/9	07:40	東南偏東	ESE	18	8/9	08:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東	E	81	8/9	05:56	-	-	30	8/9	08:00

大老山、黃竹坑 - 沒有風向資料　　Tate's Cairn, Wong Chuk Hang - wind direction not available

表 3.9.2　在塔巴影響下，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及烈風程度的時段

Table 3.9.2　Periods during which sustained strong and gale force winds were attained at the eight reference anemometers in the tropical cyclone warning system when tropical cyclone warning signals for Tapah were in force

站 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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		最初達到烈風#時間 Start time when gale force wind speed# was attained		最後達到烈風#時間 End time when gale force wind speed# was attained	
		日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
長洲	Cheung Chau	7/9	07:08	9/9	04:08	7/9	20:04	8/9	12:50
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	7/9	16:06	8/9	13:44	8/9	08:27	8/9	08:31
啟德	Kai Tak	7/9	19:55	8/9	09:54	-			
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	8/9	06:11	8/9	12:25	-			
西貢	Sai Kung	7/9	20:00	8/9	13:11	8/9	08:35	8/9	09:55
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	8/9	08:17	8/9	12:22	-			

沙田及打鼓嶺的持續風力未達到強風程度。
The sustained wind speed did not attain strong force at Sha Tin and Ta Kwu Ling.

- 未達到指定的風速
- not attaining the specified wind speed

* 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

十分鐘平均風速達每小時63 – 87公里
10-minute mean wind speed of 63 – 87 km/h

註:　本表列出持續風力達到強風及烈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 or gale force winds. Winds might fluctuate above or below the specified wind speeds in between the times indicated.

表 3.9.3　塔巴影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量
Table 3.9.3　Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Tapah

站 (參閱圖 3.9.2) Station (See Fig. 3.9.2)			九月五日 5 Sep	九月六日 6 Sep	九月七日 7 Sep	九月八日 8 Sep	九月九日 9 Sep	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			0.0	0.0	46.7	85.6	13.1	145.4
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			微量 Trace	0.0	37.4	124.1	7.6	169.1
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			0.0	0.0	12.5	34.0	1.5	48.0
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	0.0	0.0	27.5	46.0	6.5	80.0
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	0.0	0.0	30.0	75.0	7.0	112.0
N13	糧船灣	High Island	0.0	0.0	25.0	49.5	20.0	94.5
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	0.0	0.0	39.5	77.0	18.0	134.5
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	0.0	0.0	42.0	126.0	3.0	171.0
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	0.0	0.0	47.5	73.0	15.5	136.0
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	0.0	0.0	41.5	73.5	15.0	130.0
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	0.0	0.0	31.0	71.0	10.5	112.5
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	0.0	0.0	21.0	116.0	30.0	167.0
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	0.0	0.0	63.0	123.5	12.5	199.0
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	0.0	0.0	26.5	[50.0]	19.0	[95.5]
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	0.0	0.0	37.0	115.0	8.5	160.5
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	0.0	0.0	33.5	147.5	16.5	197.5
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	1.1	0.0	23.4	131.3	29.5	185.3

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

表 3.9.4　塔巴影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮
Table 3.9.4　Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Tapah

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	2.69	8/9	07:55	0.44	8/9	06:14
石壁	Shek Pik	2.93	8/9	07:33	0.62	8/9	07:33
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.64	8/9	08:15	0.36	8/9	06:25
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.69	8/9	06:45	0.51	8/9	06:09
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	3.46	8/9	09:41	0.62	8/9	08:56
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.56	8/9	07:26	0.03	7/9	17:17

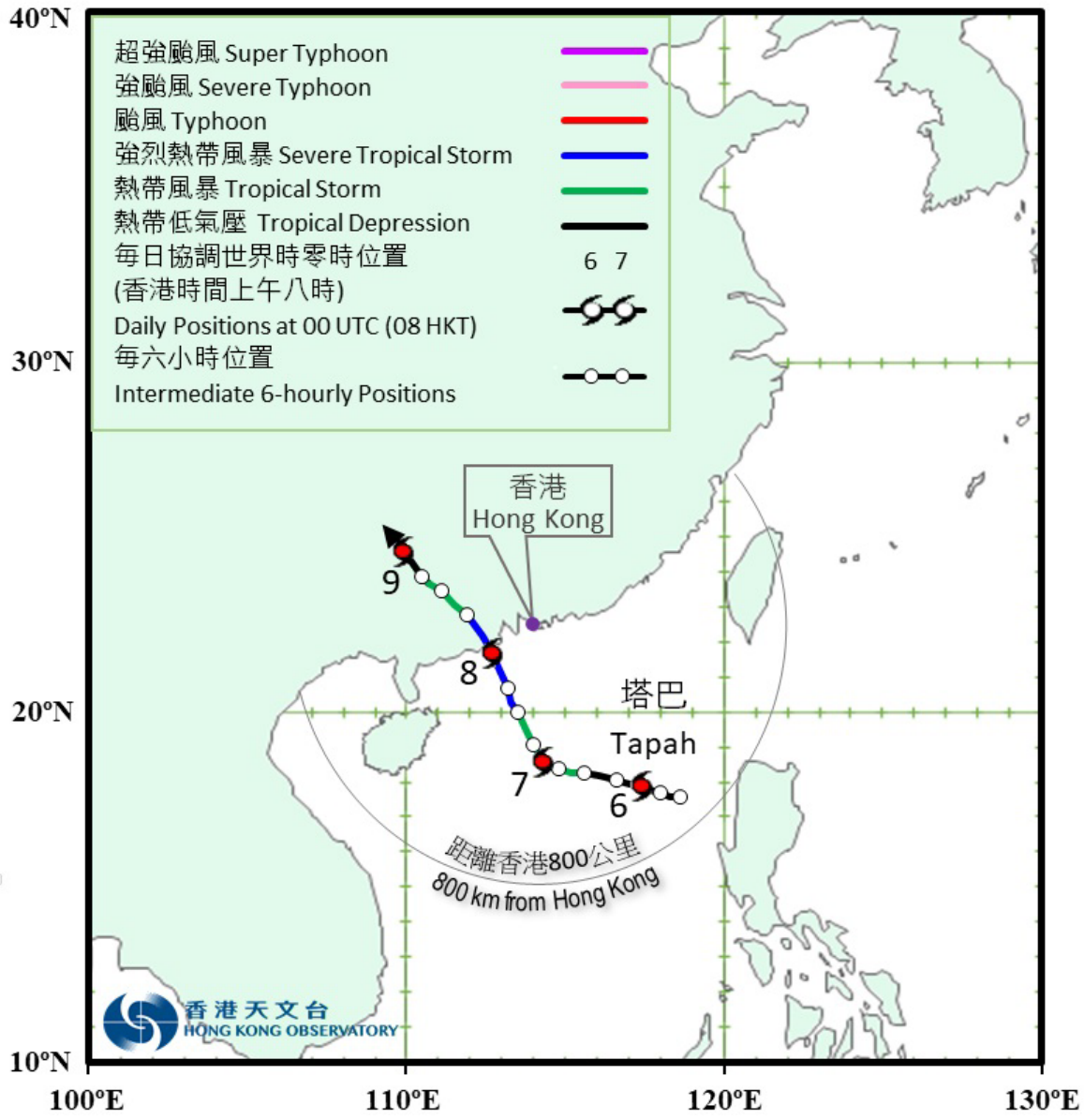


圖 3.9.1a　　二零二五年九月五日至九日塔巴(2516)的路徑圖。

Figure 3.9.1a　Track of Tapah (2516): 5 – 9 September 2025.

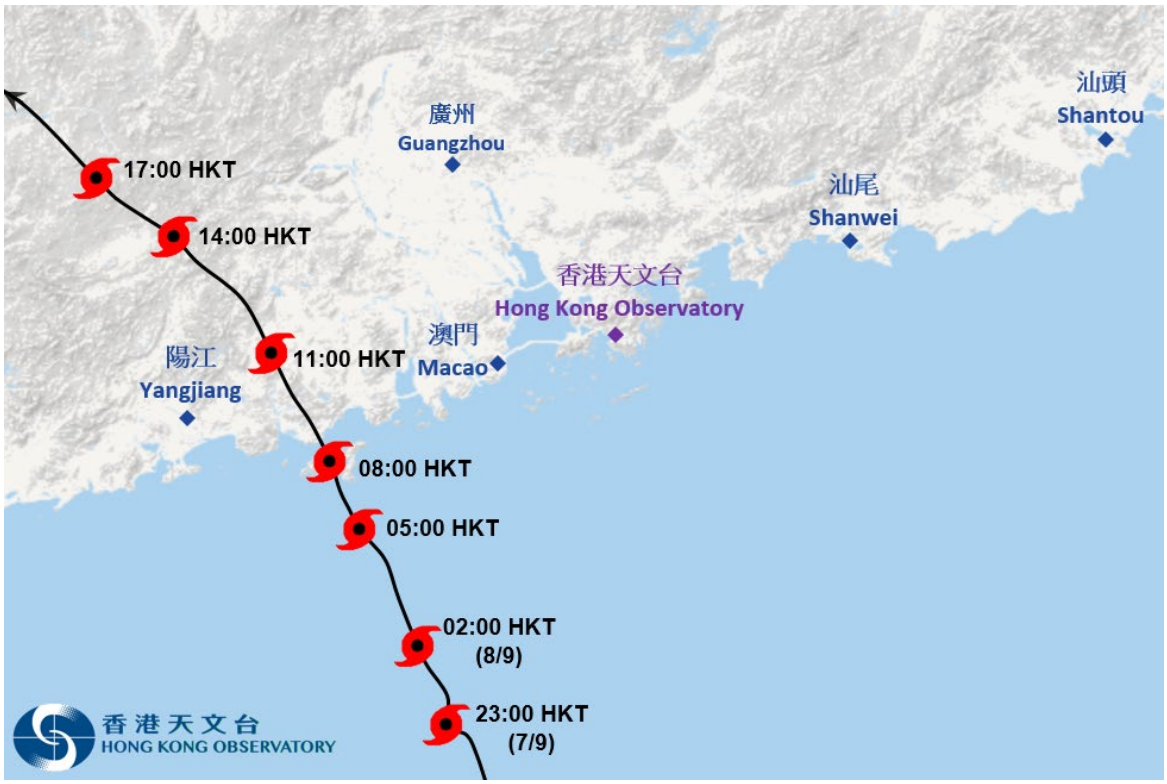


圖 3.9.1b　　塔巴(2516)接近香港時的路徑圖。

Figure 3.9.1b　Track of Tapah (2516) near Hong Kong.

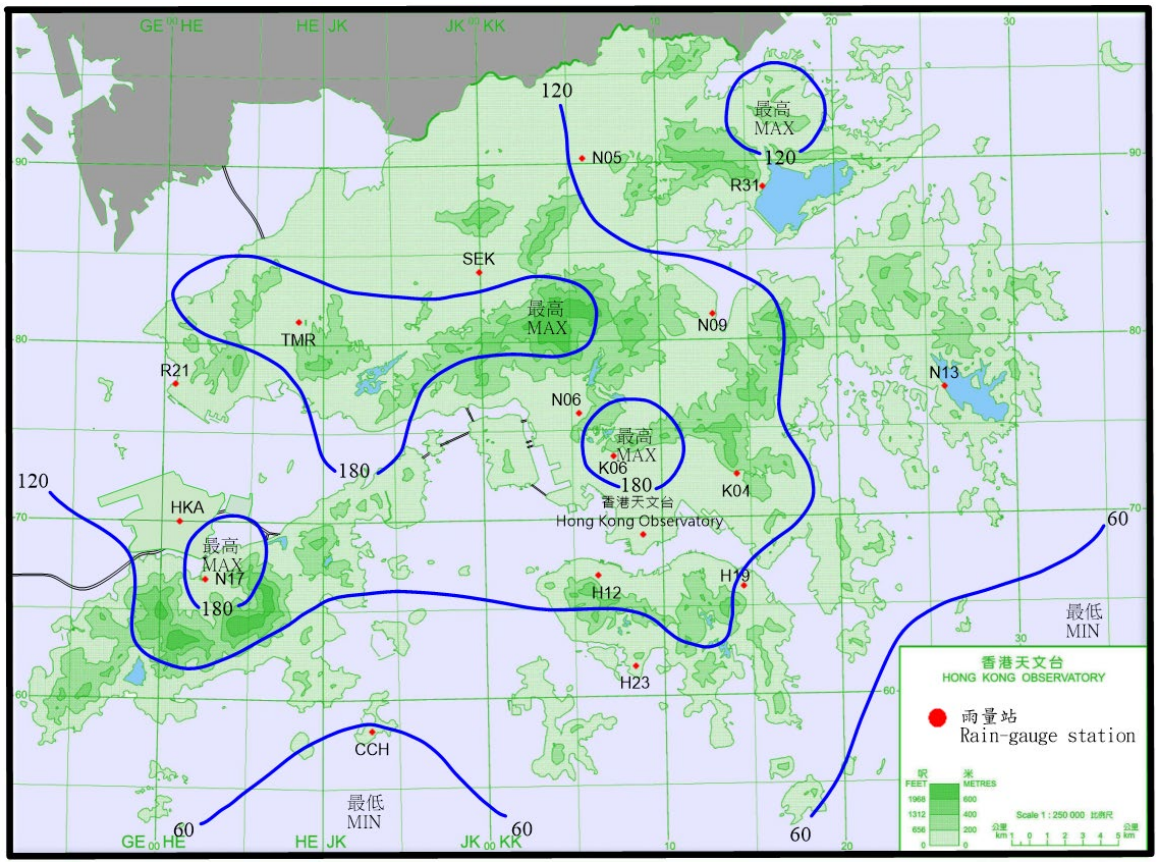


圖 3.9.2　　二零二五年九月五日至九日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Figure 3.9.2　Rainfall distribution on 5 – 9 September 2025 (isohyets are in millimetres).

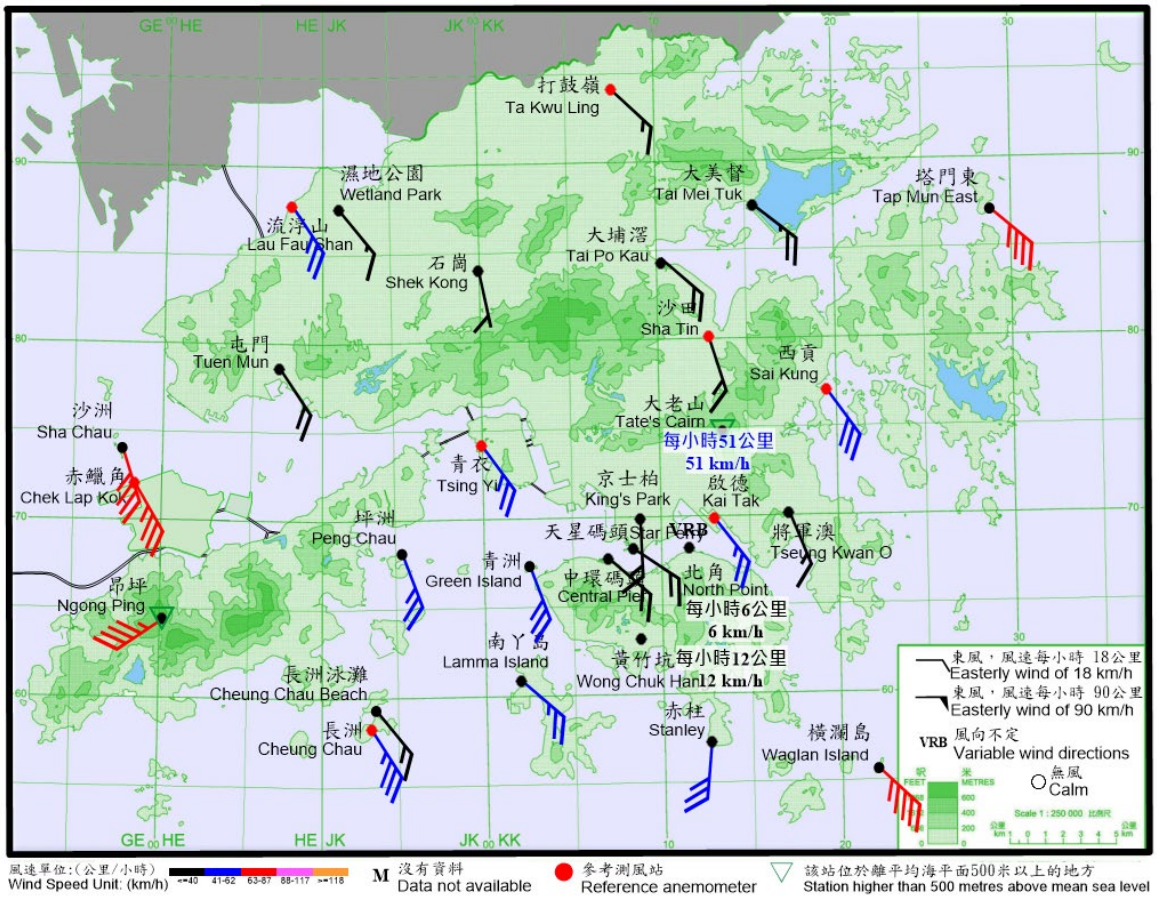


圖 3.9.3a　二零二五年九月八日早上8時30分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹東南風，香港國際機場、昂坪、沙洲、塔門東及橫瀾島的風力達到烈風程度。

Figure 3.9.3a　10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 8:30 a.m. on 8 September 2025. Local winds were generally southeasterlies. Winds at Hong Kong International Airport, Ngong Ping, Sha Chau, Tap Mun East and Waglan Island reached gale force at the time.

註：　大老山及黃竹坑並沒有風向資料。

Note:　Wind direction information is not available for Tate's Cairn and Wong Chuk Hang.

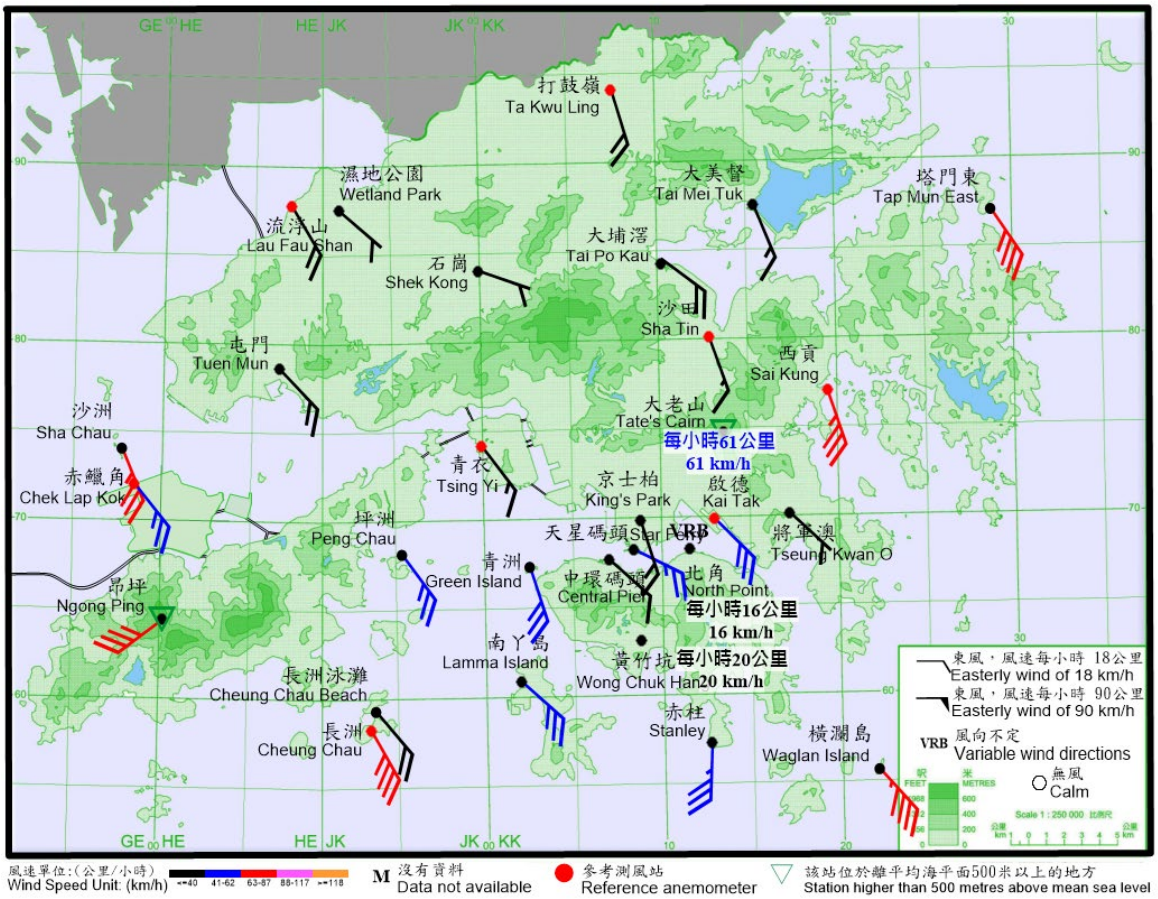


圖 3.9.3b　二零二五年九月八日早上9時正香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時長洲、西貢、昂坪、沙洲、塔門東及橫瀾島的風力達到烈風程度。

Figure 3.9.3b　10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 9:00 a.m. on 8 September 2025. Winds at Cheung Chau, Sai Kung, Ngong Ping, Sha Chau, Tap Mun East and Waglan Island reached gale force at the time.

註：　大老山及黃竹坑並沒有風向資料。

Note:　Wind direction information is not available for Tate's Cairn and Wong Chuk Hang.

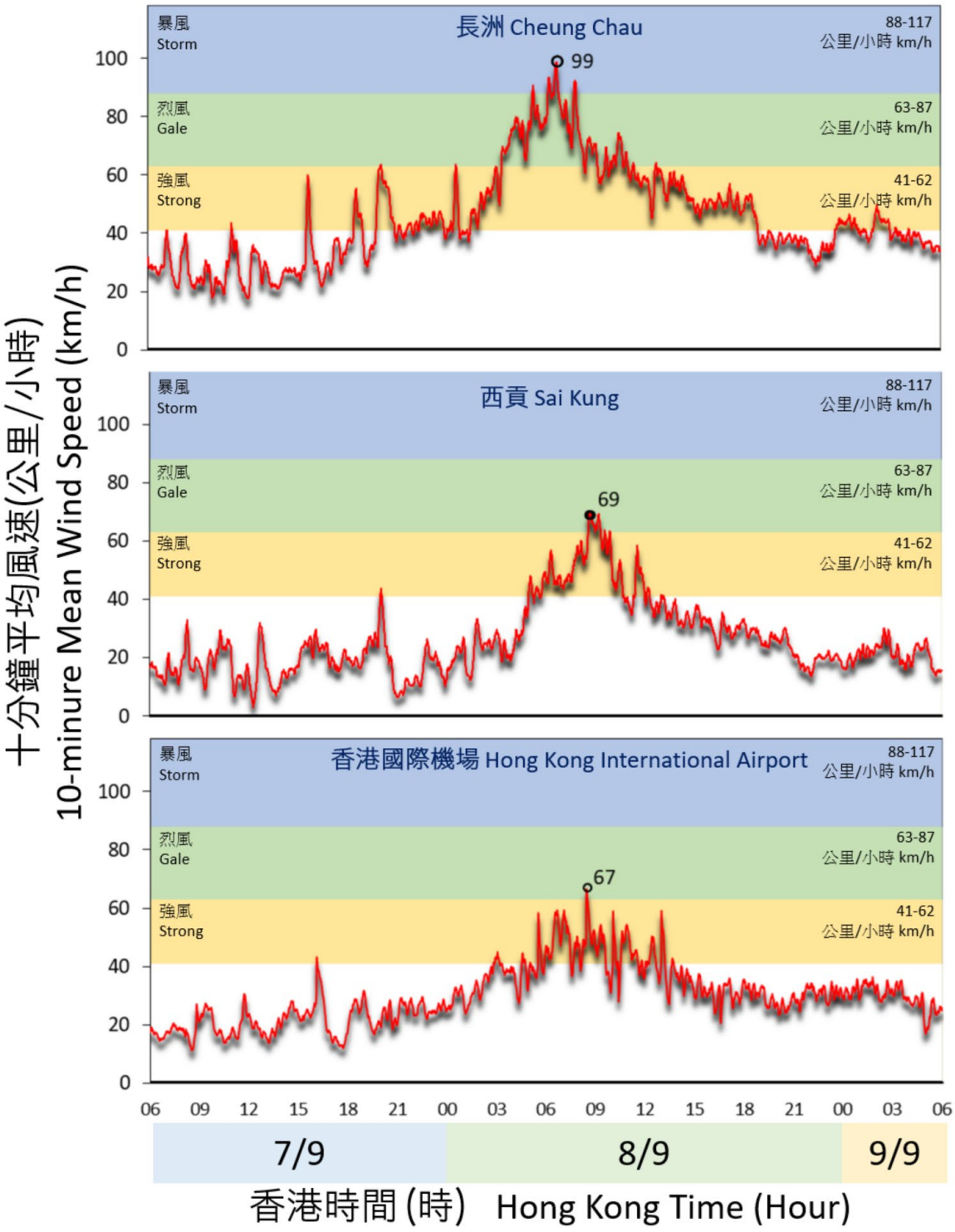


圖 3.9.4　二零二五年九月七日至九日的長洲、西貢及香港國際機場錄得的十分鐘平均風速。

Figure 3.9.4　Traces of 10-minute mean wind speed recorded at Cheung Chau, Sai Kung and Hong Kong International Airport on 7 – 9 September 2025.

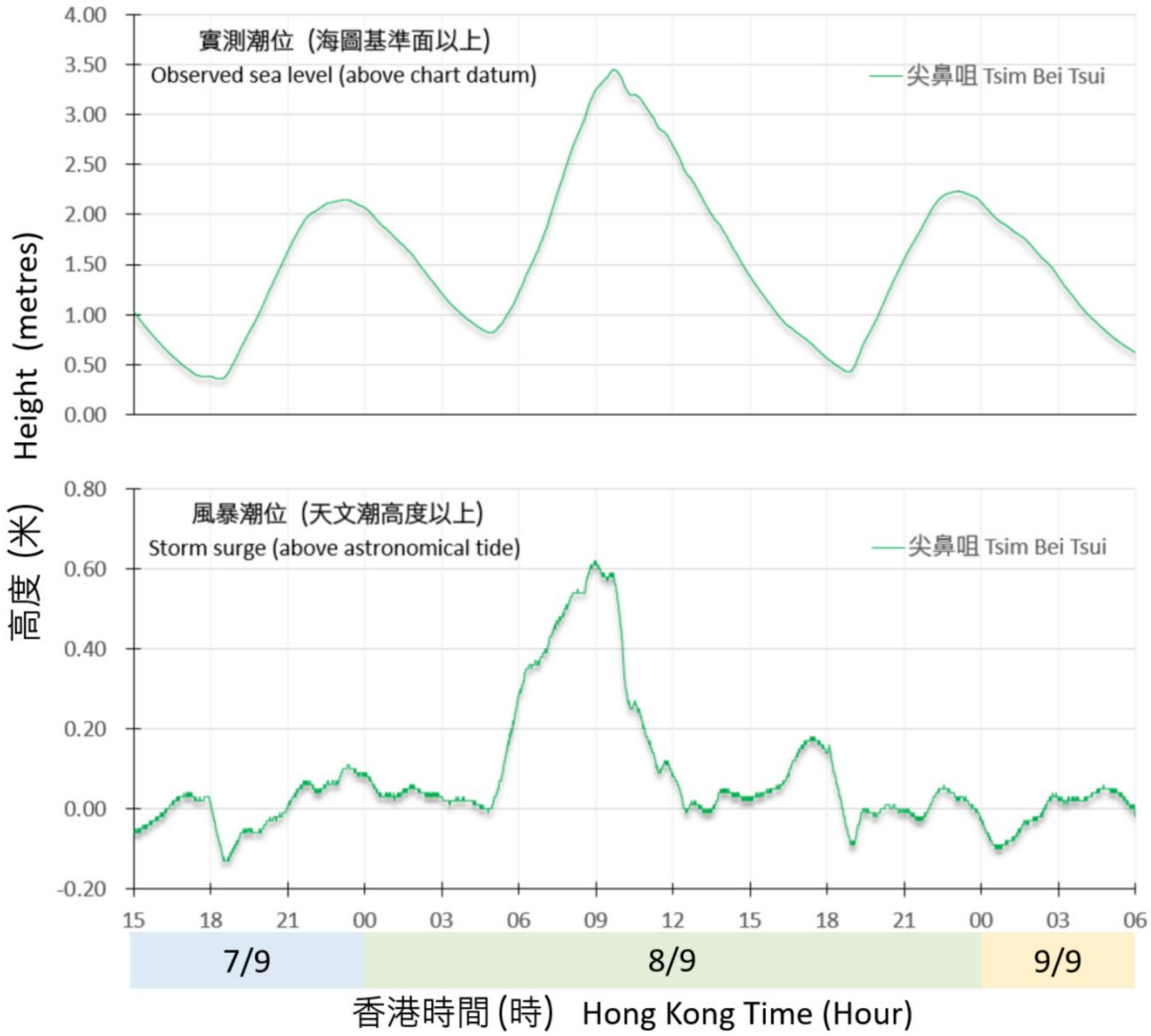


圖 3.9.5 二零二五年九月七日至九日尖鼻咀錄得的潮位(海圖基準面以上)及風暴潮(天文潮高度以上)。

Figure 3.9.5 Traces of sea level (above chart datum) and storm surge (above astronomical tide) recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui on 7 – 9 September 2025.

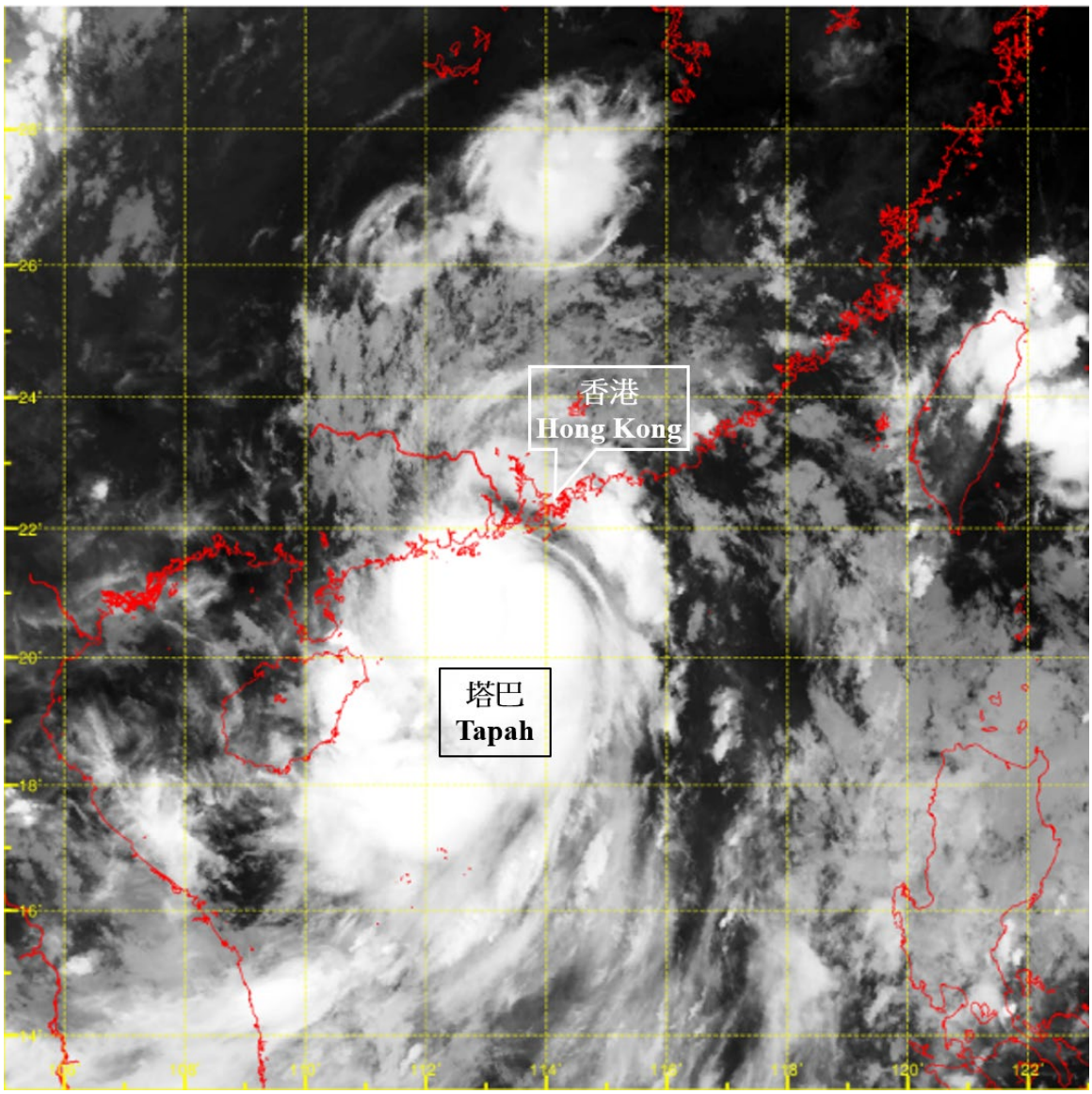


圖 3.9.6a　二零二五年九月八日上午2時左右的紅外線衛星圖片。當時塔巴達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時110公里。

Figure 3.9.6a　Infra-red satellite imagery at around 2 a.m. on 8 September 2025 when Tapah was at its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 110 km/h near its centre.

〔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.]

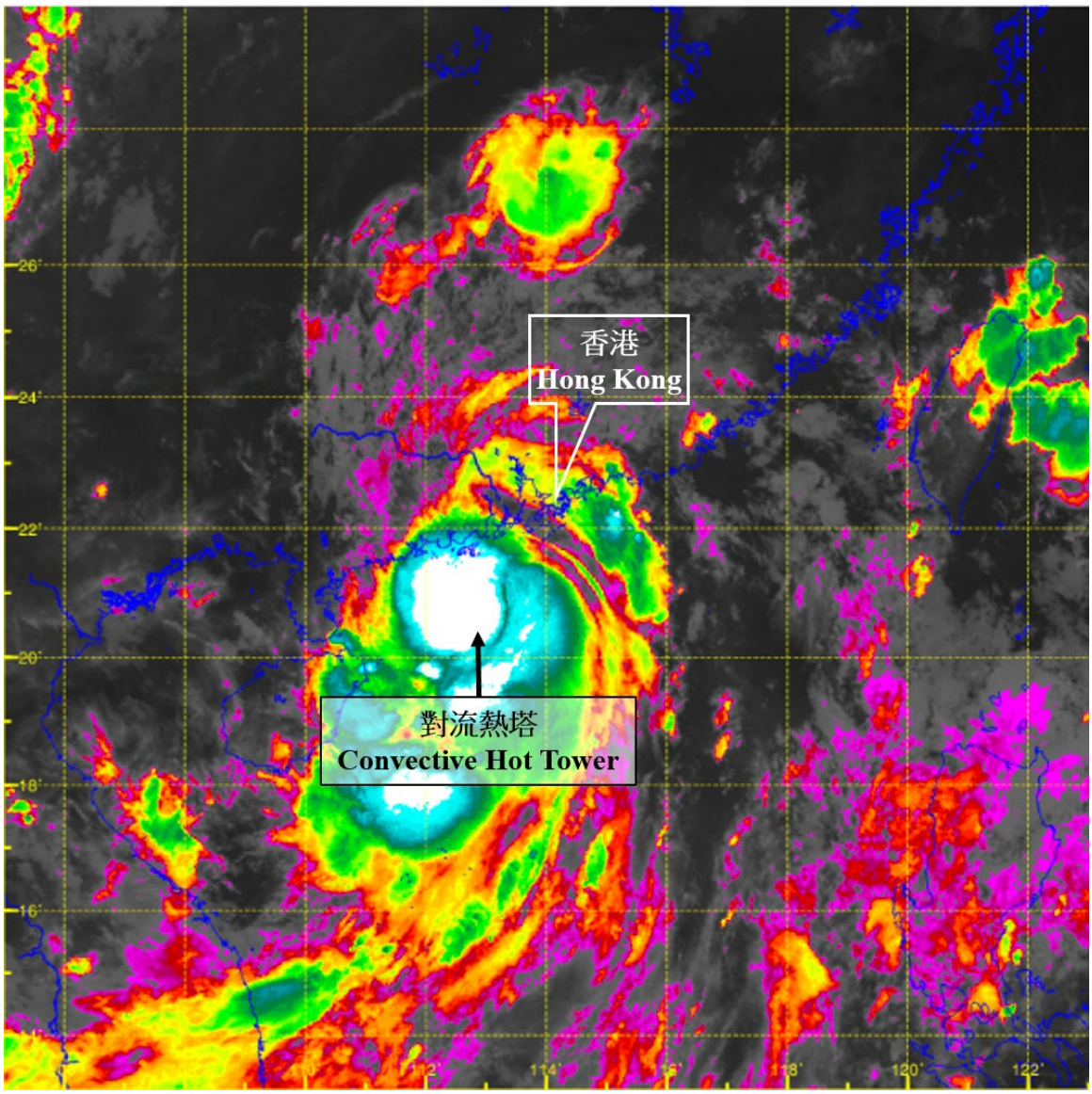


圖 3.9.6b　二零二五年九月八日上午2時左右的紅外線彩色衛星圖片。當時塔巴中心附近出現「對流熱塔」現象，有劇烈上升的對流運動。

Figure 3.9.6b　Infra-red coloured satellite imagery at around 2 a.m. on 8 September 2025. At that time, a “convective hot tower” developed near the centre of Tapah with a violent convective updraft.

〔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.]

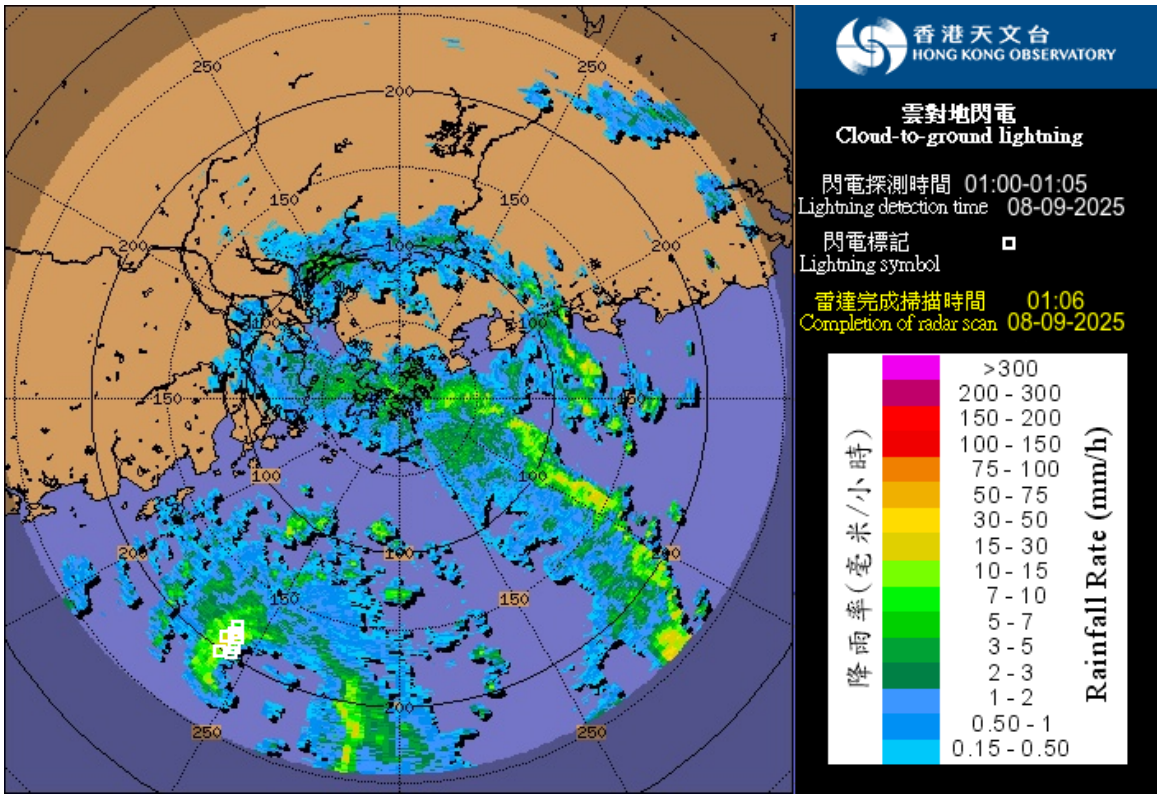


圖 3.9.7a　二零二五年九月八日上午1時06分的雷達回波與上午1時正至1時05分之間雲對地閃電位置的疊加圖像，顯示當時塔巴中心附近的對流強烈，並伴隨閃電。

Figure 3.9.7a　The overlay image of the radar echoes captured at 1:06 a.m. on 8 September 2025 with the locations of cloud-to-ground lightning recorded between 1:00 a.m. and 1:05 a.m. shows that convections near the centre of Tapah were intense and accompanied by lightning at that time.

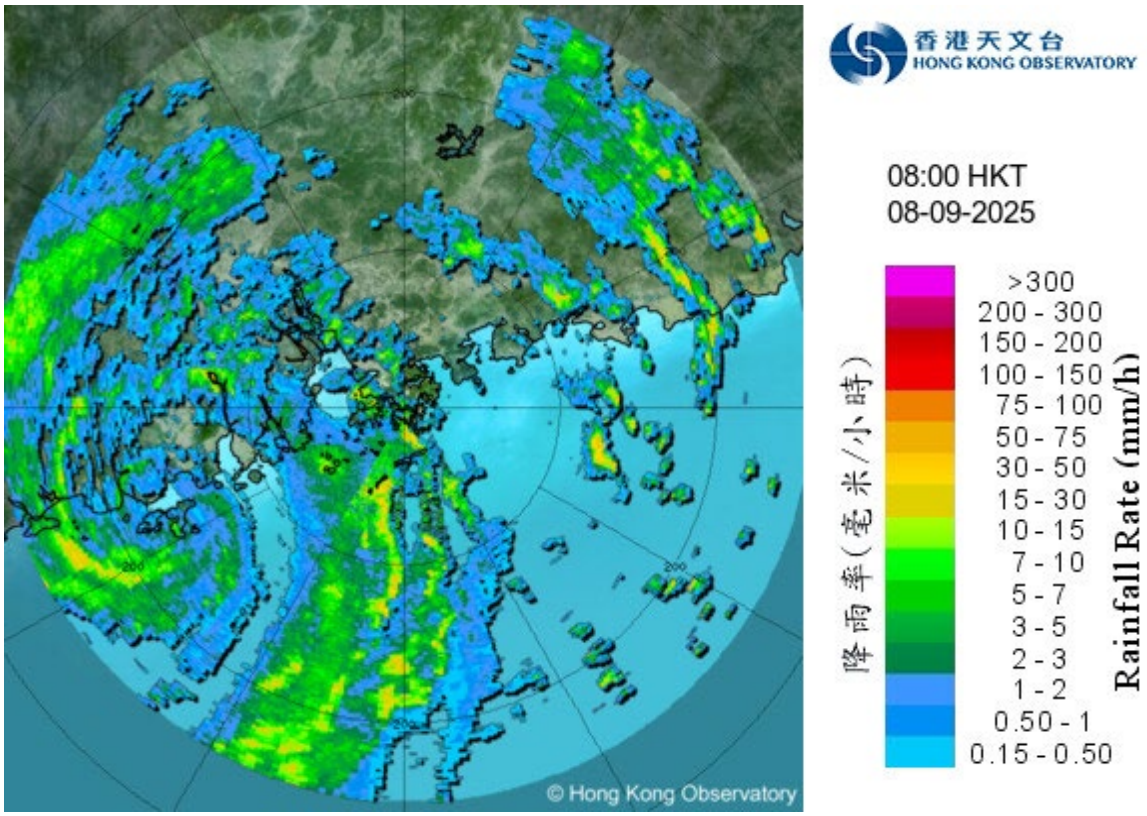


圖 3.9.7b　二零二五年九月八日早上8時正的雷達回波圖像。當時塔巴最接近香港，在本港之西南偏西約170公里掠過，並即將登陸廣東台山市。同時，與塔巴相關的強雨帶正影響本港，黃色暴雨警告正在生效。

Figure 3.9.7b　Radar echoes captured at 8:00 a.m. on 8 September 2025. Tapah was closest to Hong Kong at that time, skirting past about 170 km west-southwest of the territory, and about to make landfall near Taishan, Guangdong. Meanwhile, the intense rainbands associated with Tapah were affecting the territory and Amber Rainstorm Warning was in force.



圖 3.9.8　薄扶林道有大樹倒塌，壓住多條行車線。(鳴謝：香港01)

Figure 3.9.8　A large tree fell on Pok Fu Lam Road, blocking several traffic lanes. (Courtesy of HK01)



圖 3.9.9　九龍灣啟福道有私家車在行駛期間，被一條水喉擊中，擋風玻璃碎裂。(鳴謝：香港01)

Figure 3.9.9　A private car was hit by a water pipe while driving on Kai Fuk Road in Kowloon Bay, and its windshield shattered. (Courtesy of HK01)



圖 3.9.10　彩園邨/彩蒲苑往粉錦公路行人隧道出現水浸。(鳴謝：渠務署)

Figure 3.9.10　The pedestrian subway from Choi Yuen Estate/Choi Po Court to Fan Kam Road was flooded. (Courtesy of Drainage Services Department)

3.10 強烈熱帶風暴米娜(2517)：二零二五年九月十六日至二十日

米娜是二零二五年第十個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓米娜於九月十六日下午在馬尼拉之東北偏東約300公里的呂宋以東海域上形成，隨後兩天大致向西北橫過呂宋及南海東北部，並移向廣東東部沿岸。米娜於九月十九日早上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速估計為每小時90公里。米娜於當天下午在廣東汕尾市附近登陸，隨後轉向西北偏西移入內陸，並迅速減弱。最後米娜於九月二十日早上在廣東減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，米娜為菲律賓帶來大雨並引發水浸。米娜及其殘餘為台灣、福建、廣東及廣西帶來狂風暴雨，超過13萬人受災，超過10萬人需要撤離。

天文台在九月十七日晚上9時20分發出一號戒備信號，當時米娜集結在香港之東南偏東約760公里。翌日本港吹和緩至清勁東至東北風，晚上離岸及高地間中吹強風。隨著米娜靠近廣東東部沿岸，預料與米娜相關的強風區會逐漸影響香港，天文台在九月十九日上午9時20分改發三號強風信號，當時米娜位於香港以東約160公里。當日本港多處地區吹強風程度的北至西北風，翌日早上轉吹偏西風。米娜於九月二十日上午2時左右最接近香港，在本港之東北偏北約110公里掠過。隨著米娜遠離香港並減弱，天文台於九月二十日上午9時20分改發一號戒備信號，並於上午10時40分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。

米娜吹襲香港期間，沒有嚴重破壞報告。在米娜的影響下，尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上) 2.79米，而大埔滘則錄得最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.34米。天文台總部於九月十九日下午2時53分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓1003.7百帕斯卡。

受高空反氣旋影響，除有幾陣驟雨及局部地區有雷暴外，九月十八日本港天氣酷熱及部分時間有陽光。隨著米娜靠近，九月十九日本港轉為大致多雲及有幾陣狂風驟雨。受米娜及其殘餘相關的雨帶影響，九月二十日本港有大驟雨及狂風雷暴，大嶼山、港島及新界東部錄得超過100毫米雨量。

3.10 Severe Tropical Storm Mitag (2517): 16 to 20 September 2025

Mitag was the tenth tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025.

Mitag formed as a tropical depression over the seas east of Luzon about 300 km east-northeast of Manila on the afternoon of 16 September. It moved generally northwestwards across Luzon and the northeastern part of the South China Sea in the following two days, approaching the coast of eastern Guangdong. Mitag intensified into a severe tropical storm on the morning of 19 September, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 90 km/h near its centre. It made landfall near Shanwei of Guangdong that afternoon, then turned west-northwestwards and moved inland, where it weakened rapidly. Mitag finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over Guangdong on the morning of 20 September.

According to press reports, Mitag brought heavy rain and caused flooding in the Philippines. Mitag and its remnant brought torrential rain and squalls to Taiwan, Fujian, Guangdong and Guangxi, with more than 130 000 people affected and over 100 000 people evacuated.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 9:20 p.m. on 17 September when Mitag was about 760 km east-southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds were moderate to fresh east to northeasterlies, occasionally strong offshore and on high ground at night. With Mitag edging closer to the coast of eastern Guangdong, the strong winds associated with Mitag were expected to affect Hong Kong gradually, the No. 3 Strong Wind Signal was issued at 9:20 a.m. on 19 September when Mitag was about 160 km east of Hong Kong. Strong north to northwesterlies were affecting many places in Hong Kong that day. Local winds became westerlies the next morning. Mitag came closest to Hong Kong at around 2 a.m. on 20 September, skirting past about 110 km north-northeast of the territory. With Mitag departing from Hong Kong and weakening, the No. 1 Standby Signal was issued at 9:20 a.m. and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 10:40 a.m. on 20 September.

Mitag did not cause any significant damage in Hong Kong during its passage. Under the influence of Mitag, a maximum sea level of 2.79 m (above chart datum) was recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui and a maximum storm surge of 0.34 m (above astronomical tide) was recorded at Tai Po Kau. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1003.7 hPa was recorded at 2:53 p.m. on 19 September.

Under the influence of an anticyclone aloft, apart from a few showers and isolated thunderstorms, the weather in Hong Kong was very hot with sunny periods on 18 September. With the approach of Mitag, the local weather turned mainly cloudy with a few squally showers on 19 September. Under the influence of the rainbands associated with Mitag and its remnant, there were heavy showers and squally thunderstorms in Hong Kong on 20 September. More than 100 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over Lantau Island, Hong Kong Island and the eastern part of the New Territories.

表 3.10.1　在米娜影響下，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 3.10.1　Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Mitag were in force

站 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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)	東	E	50	18/9	23:51	西	W	25	20/9	05:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	西北	NW	52	19/9	15:15	西北	NW	34	19/9	16:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	西	W	64	20/9	04:49	西北	NW	36	19/9	15:00
							西南偏南	SSW	36	20/9	05:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東北偏東	ENE	55	18/9	23:47	東北偏東	ENE	39	18/9	22:00
青洲	Green Island	西南	SW	67	20/9	04:10	東北偏東	ENE	46	18/9	23:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	北	N	67	18/9	15:59	西北偏北	NNW	35	19/9	16:00
啟德	Kai Tak	西北偏西	WNW	64	19/9	15:25	西北	NW	30	19/9	16:00
京士柏	King's Park	東北偏東	ENE	44	19/9	00:32	西北	NW	17	19/9	15:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	西	W	58	20/9	05:06	西北偏北	NNW	37	19/9	17:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	北	N	51	19/9	15:27	北	N	32	19/9	16:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	東北偏東	ENE	89	18/9	22:57	東	E	59	19/9	00:00
北角	North Point	東	E	47	19/9	00:08	西	W	29	20/9	00:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	北	N	75	18/9	17:17	西北	NW	36	19/9	16:00
平洲	Ping Chau	西北	NW	51	19/9	16:05	西北偏西	WNW	18	19/9	21:00
西貢	Sai Kung	西北	NW	66	19/9	15:39	西北偏北	NNW	32	19/9	16:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	北	N	68	18/9	15:55	北	N	42	19/9	16:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東	E	38	18/9	22:41	東	E	19	18/9	23:00
沙田	Sha Tin	西	W	36	19/9	20:50	東北	NE	12	19/9	00:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東北偏東	ENE	42	19/9	01:57	東北	NE	21	19/9	02:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	西北偏西	WNW	50	19/9	14:38	西	W	28	20/9	00:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東	E	30	18/9	23:25	東	E	12	18/9	15:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東	E	51	18/9	16:14	東北偏東	ENE	30	19/9	01:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	西北偏北	NNW	85	19/9	15:14	東	E	55	19/9	00:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	西北	NW	48	19/9	21:32	東北偏東	ENE	23	18/9	17:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	西北偏西	WNW	55	19/9	21:14	東南偏東	ESE	30	18/9	14:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	-	-	74	19/9	15:53	-	-	49	19/9	16:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	北	N	48	19/9	16:09	北	N	14	19/9	16:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	西北偏西	WNW	40	19/9	22:05	西北偏北	NNW	19	19/9	16:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	西北	NW	41	19/9	21:46	西北偏西	WNW	14	19/9	20:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	西南偏西	WSW	59	20/9	07:37	東北	NE	46	18/9	23:00
							東北偏東	ENE	46	19/9	00:00
							東北	NE	46	19/9	02:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	西北	NW	33	19/9	17:03	西北	NW	6	18/9	16:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東北	NE	45	18/9	22:38	東北偏東	ENE	15	18/9	21:00

大老山 - 沒有風向資料　　Tate's Cairn - wind direction not available

表 3.10.2　在米娜影響下，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 3.10.2　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 Mitag were in force

站 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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	19/9	14:23	20/9	07:17
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	18/9	15:56	19/9	16:10

啟德、流浮山、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 Kai Tak, Lau Fau Shan, 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 3.10.3　米娜影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量
Table 3.10.3　Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Mitag

站 (參閱圖 3.10.2) Station (See Fig. 3.10.2)			九月十七日 17 Sep	九月十八日 18 Sep	九月十九日 19 Sep	九月二十日 20 Sep	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			18.1	1.4	0.4	98.4	118.3
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			0.3	0.2	0.6	207.0	208.1
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			1.0	0.0	0.0	[46.5]	[47.5]
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	6.5	0.5	0.5	83.5	91.0
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	0.0	1.5	3.5	43.0	48.0
N13	糧船灣	High Island	3.0	17.5	15.0	91.5	127.0
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	3.0	5.0	2.0	83.5	93.5
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.0	74.0
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	21.0	0.0	0.5	182.5	204.0
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	1.0	5.5	4.5	52.5	63.5
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	19.5	1.0	1.0	135.0	156.5
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	0.0	0.0	2.0	68.0	70.0
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	1.0	1.0	1.0	71.0	74.0
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	[0.0]	[1.0]	7.5	[44.0]	[52.5]
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	0.0	10.5	2.0	44.0	56.5
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	0.0	0.0	1.0	162.0	163.0
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	0.0	0.0	2.3	49.1	51.4

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

表 3.10.4　米娜影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮
Table 3.10.4　Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Mitag

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	2.43	19/9	07:37	0.20	19/9	03:55
石壁	Shek Pik	2.52	19/9	06:32	0.18	19/9	05:30
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.40	19/9	05:48	0.28	19/9	04:50
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	2.55	19/9	08:21	0.34	19/9	04:23
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	2.79	19/9	07:14	0.28	19/9	07:05
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	2.42	19/9	07:25	0.24	19/9	04:49

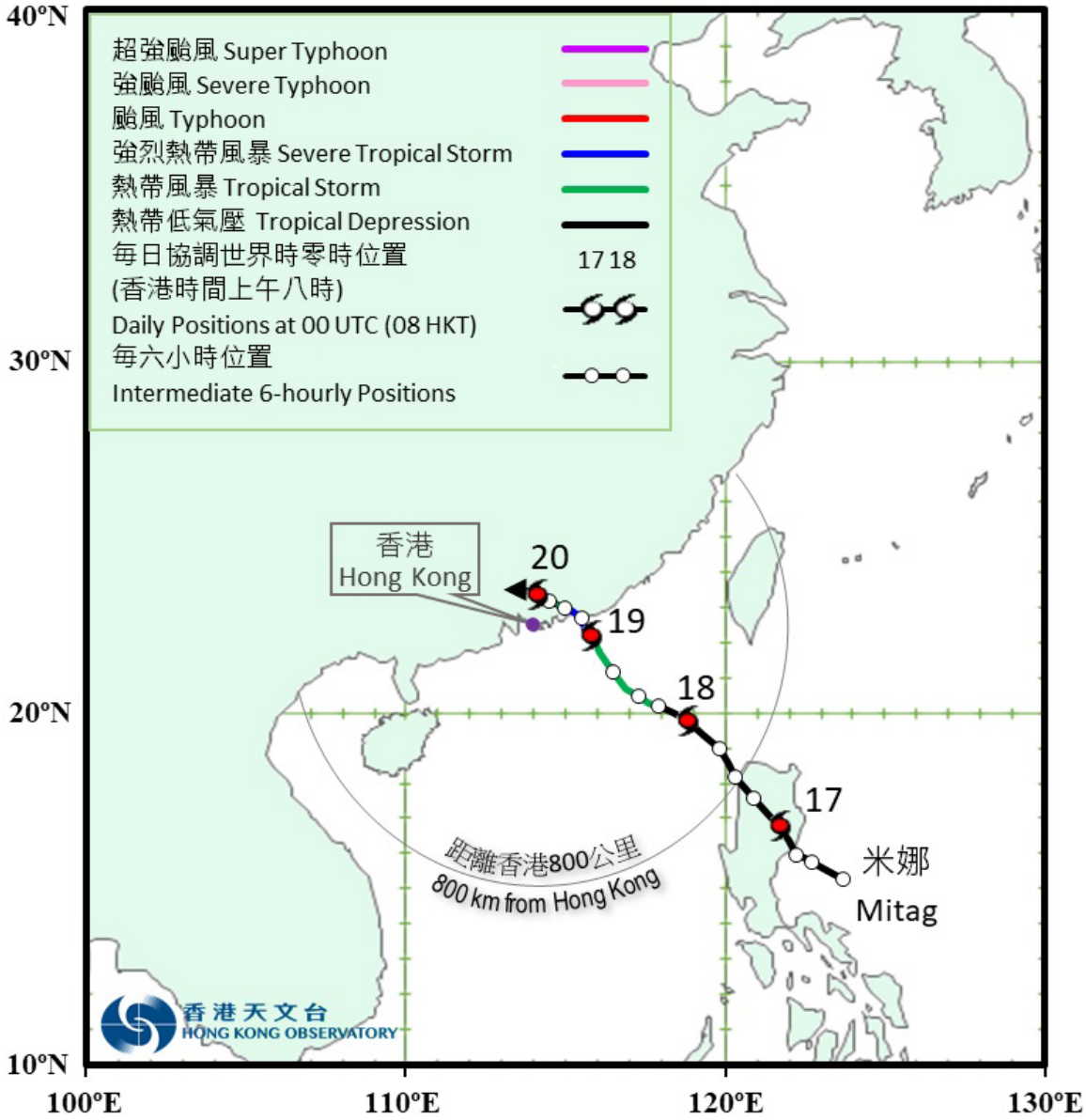


圖 3.10.1　　二零二五年九月十六日至二十日米娜(2517)的路徑圖。

Figure 3.10.1　Track of Mitag (2517): 16 – 20 September 2025.

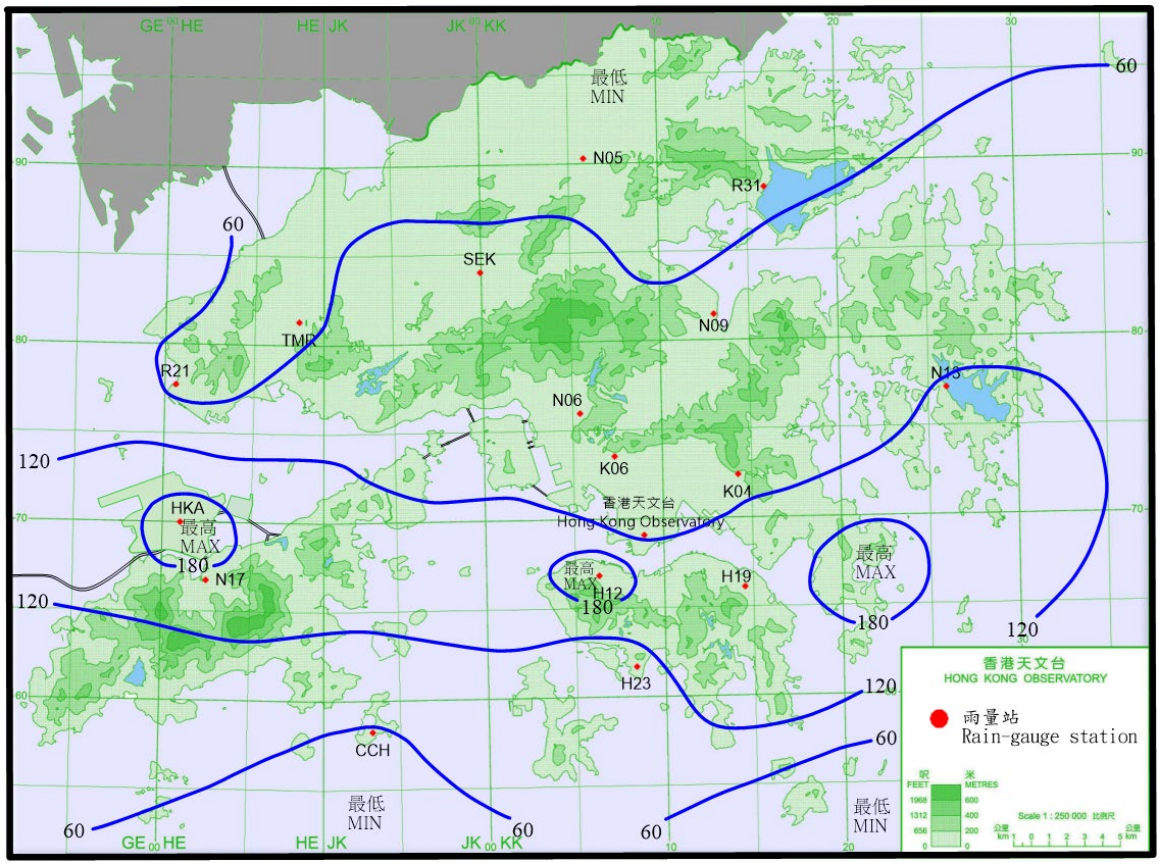


圖 3.10.2　　二零二五年九月十七日至二十日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Figure 3.10.2　Rainfall distribution on 17 – 20 September 2025 (isohyets are in millimetres).

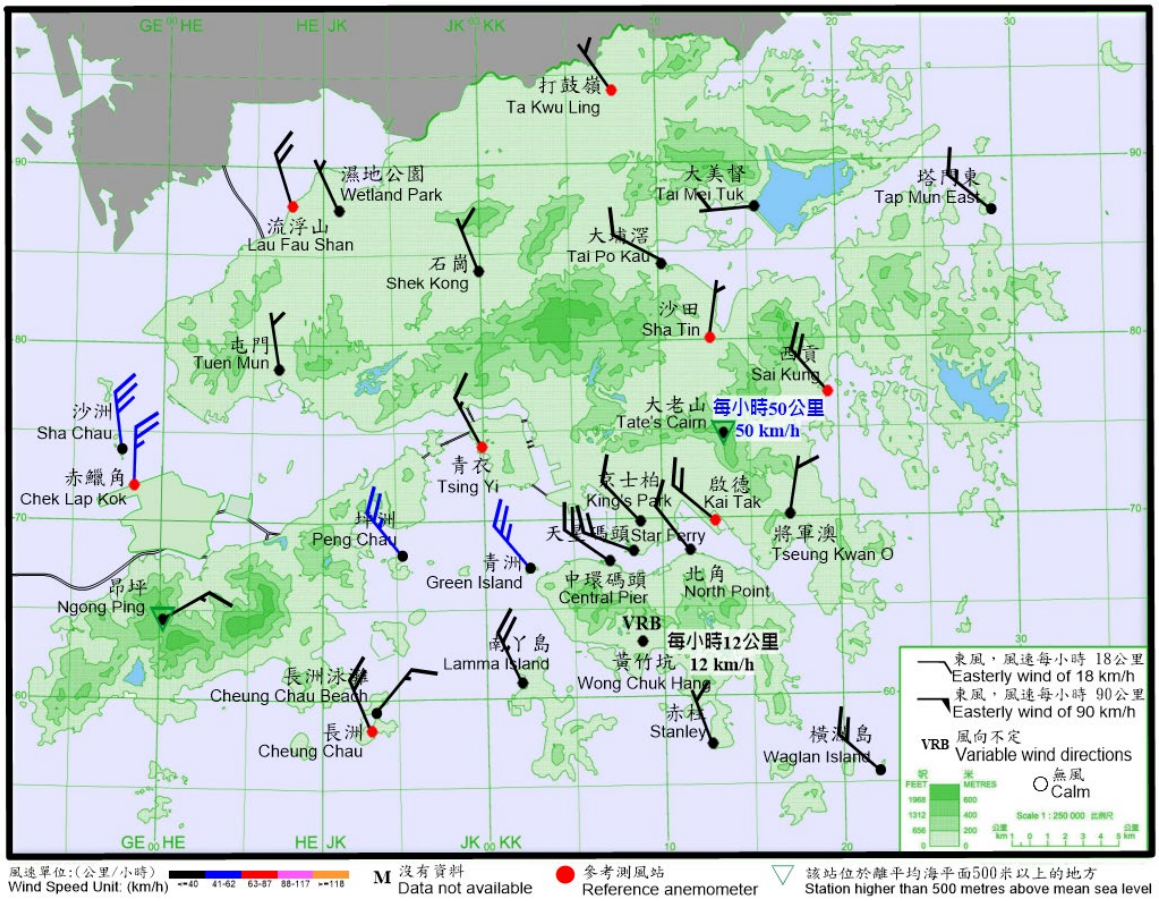


圖 3.10.3a　二零二五年九月十九日下午4時05分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹北至西北風，而香港國際機場、沙洲、坪洲、青洲及大老山的風力達到強風程度。

Figure 3.10.3a　10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 4:05 p.m. on 19 September 2025. Local winds were generally north to northwesterlies, with winds at Hong Kong International Airport, Sha Chau, Peng Chau, Green Island and Tate's Cairn reaching 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.

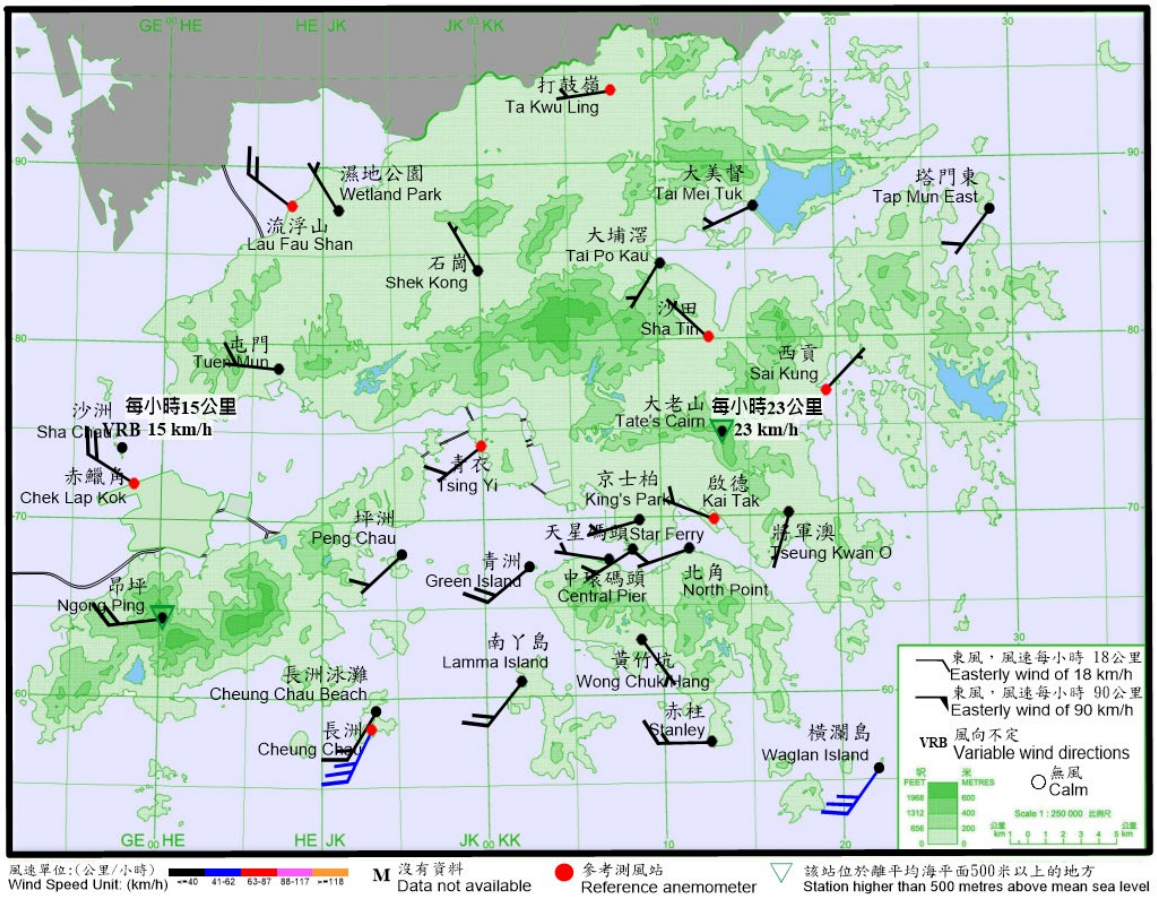


圖 3.10.3b　二零二五年九月二十日上午4時05分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹偏西風，而長洲及橫瀾島的風力達到強風程度。

Figure 3.10.3b　10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 4:05 a.m. on 20 September 2025. Local winds were generally westerlies, with winds at Cheung Chau and Waglan Island reaching 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.

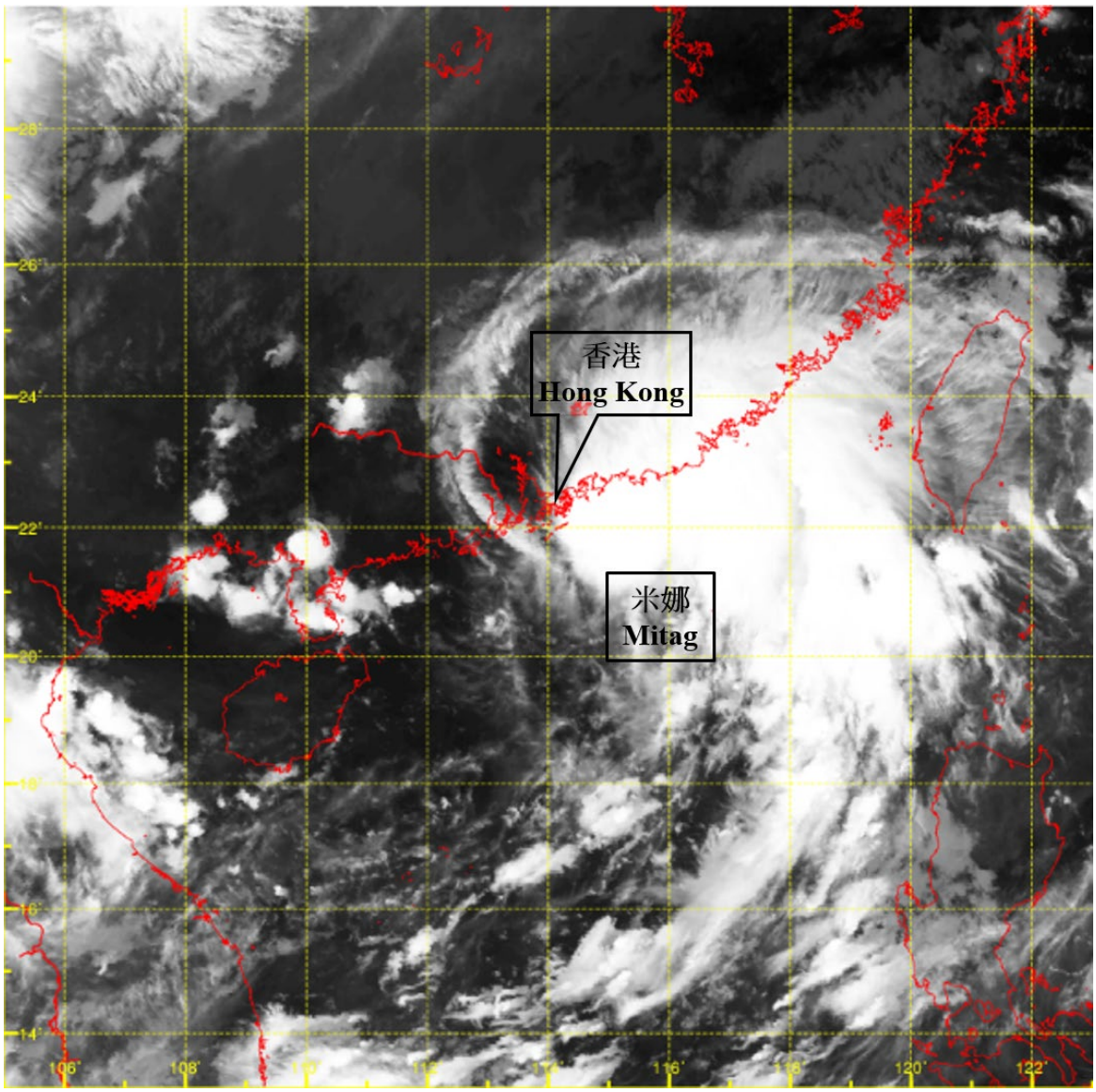


圖 3.10.4　二零二五年九月十九日上午 8 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時米娜增強為強烈熱帶風暴，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 90 公里。

Figure 3.10.4　Infra-red satellite imagery at around 8 a.m. on 19 September 2025. Mitag intensified into a severe tropical storm and attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 90 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.]

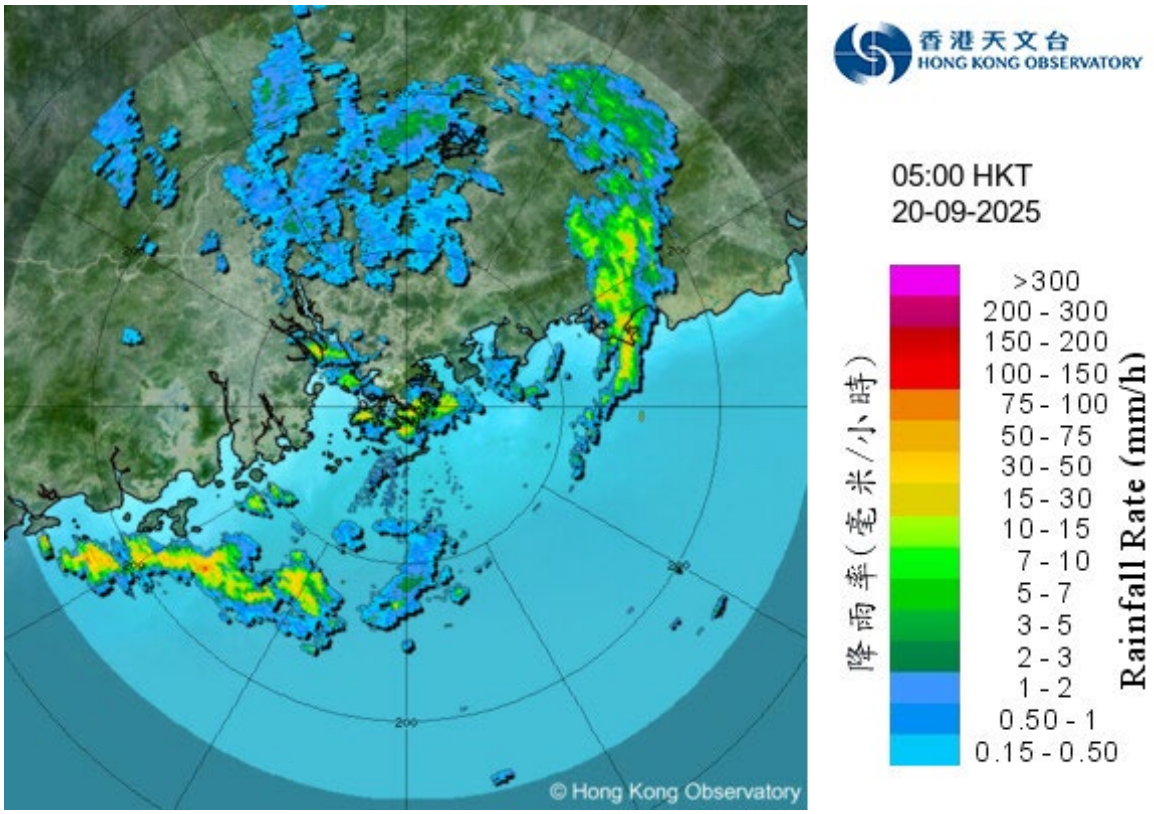


圖 3.10.5　二零二五年九月二十日上午5時正的雷達回波圖像。當時米娜的中心位於廣東惠州，與其相關的強雨帶正影響本港，黃色暴雨警告正在生效。

Figure 3.10.5　Radar echoes captured at 5:00 a.m. on 20 September 2025. The centre of Mitag was over Huizhou, Guangdong at that time. The intense rainbands associated with Mitag were affecting the territory and Amber Rainstorm Warning was in force.

3.11 超強颱風樺加沙(2518)：二零二五年九月十八日至二十五日

樺加沙是二零二五年第十一個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。繼颱風韋帕於七月襲港後，天文台在樺加沙吹襲香港期間需要發出年內第二個十號颶風信號，平了一九六四年需要於同年兩度發出十號信號的紀錄。

熱帶低氣壓樺加沙於九月十八日凌晨在馬尼拉以東約1 450公里的北太平洋西部上形成，隨後三日大致向西北偏西移向呂宋海峽。由於菲律賓以東的北太平洋西部的熱帶氣旋潛熱較高，加上配合良好的高空輻散及偏弱的垂直風切變，樺加沙於九月二十一日凌晨迅速增強為超強颱風，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230公里。

翌日樺加沙採取偏西路徑橫過呂宋海峽。由於樺加沙的中心沒有經過呂宋及台灣等主要陸地，樺加沙在進入南海後結構仍然完整、環流廣闊及風眼渾圓清晰，其中心附近最高持續風速仍維持約每小時230公里，是二零二五年北太平洋西部及南海區域最強的熱帶氣旋；亦是天文台自一九五零年有記錄以來南海區域第二強的熱帶氣旋，與二零二三年的超強颱風蘇拉和二零二四年的超強颱風摩羯並列。九月二十三日樺加沙轉向西北偏西橫過南海北部，並於翌日早上靠近廣東沿岸，期間由於南海的大氣及海洋條件合適，樺加沙一直維持超強颱風強度。樺加沙於九月二十四日下午在廣東陽江市附近登陸，隨後迅速減弱。翌日樺加沙橫過廣西沿岸，最後於晚上在越南北部減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，樺加沙為菲律賓北部帶來狂風暴雨，造成多人傷亡及嚴重破壞。受樺加沙的外圍雨帶影響，九月二十二日至二十四日期間台灣東部有暴雨，台東利嘉林道錄得累積雨量超過1 100毫米。連日暴雨導致花蓮馬太鞍溪堰塞湖溢流，洪水淹沒下游三個鄉鎮，造成19人死亡，五人失蹤，157人受傷。台灣有超過4 300戶停水及17 000戶停電，直接經濟損失超過1 900萬美元；浙江、福建、廣東、廣西、海南及雲南亦有超過387萬人受災，超過5 000間房屋受損，其中廣東陽江市有超過53 000棵樹木損毀。約五萬公頃農作物受災，經濟損失超過158億人民幣。台山市上川島錄得最大陣風每小時234公里，是有歷史紀錄以來廣東省的國家級氣象站錄得最大陣風。樺加沙吹襲澳門期間，有八人受傷，約16 000戶停電，另有259宗事故報告，澳門國際機場有至少206班航班取消。

由於樺加沙環流廣闊及移動速度較快，天文台早在九月二十二日下午12時20分發出一號戒備信號，當時樺加沙集結在香港之東南偏東約870公里。當日下午本港吹和緩至清勁西北風。隨著樺加沙逐漸靠近廣東沿岸，天文台在當晚9時40分發出三號強風信號，當時樺加沙位於香港之東南偏東約700公里。翌日早上本港風勢逐漸增強，吹清勁北至西北風，離岸及高地吹強風。

由於預料樺加沙會維持超強颱風強度接近珠江口一帶，天文台在九月二十三日下午2時20分發出八號西北烈風或暴風信號，當時樺加沙集結在香港之東南約370公里。當晚本港風力進一步增強，吹強風至烈風程度的偏北風。隨著樺加沙以超強颱風強度進一步逼近香港，預料其颶風區會接近本港，天文台在九月二十四日上午1時40分發出九號烈

風或暴風風力增強信號，當時樺加沙已移至香港之東南偏南約150公里。隨後本港風力急速上升，吹烈風至暴風程度的北至東北風。有見樺加沙的外眼壁及其相關的颶風將會吹襲本港，天文台在當日上午2時40分發出十號颶風信號，當時樺加沙位於香港之東南偏南約140公里。當日早上本港持續受樺加沙的外眼壁吹襲，多處地區吹暴風至颶風程度的東至東北風。樺加沙在當日早上6時左右最接近本港，在香港以南約120公里掠過，是一九四六年以來距離香港最遠而仍需發出十號颶風信號的熱帶氣旋。

隨著樺加沙在香港的西南面掠過，當日上午稍後本港逐漸轉吹東至東南風。樺加沙逐漸遠離香港，當香港不再受颶風威脅，天文台在九月二十四日下午1時20分改發八號東南烈風或暴風信號。十號信號的生效時間為10小時40分鐘，僅次於一九九九年的颱風約克長達11小時的紀錄。隨著樺加沙減弱及繼續遠離香港，本港風力繼續減弱，天文台分別在當晚8時20分及翌日上午8時20分改發三號強風信號及一號戒備信號，並在九月二十五日上午11時20分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。但在中國東南沿岸的高壓脊和樺加沙的共同影響下，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，直至九月二十六日早上7時45分取消。

在樺加沙橫過南海北部期間，天文台與政府飛行服務隊合作，於九月二十三日上午在樺加沙的西北面上空投放下投式探空儀，並在距離其中心遠至120公里處，錄得颶風程度的近地面風速，顯示樺加沙的颶風範圍相當廣闊。政府飛行服務隊派出的定翼機更穿越樺加沙的風眼，拍攝到樺加沙的內部結構，包括其風眼及眼壁(圖3.11.5)。當晚至翌日早上的雷達圖像顯示樺加沙呈現雙眼壁結構(圖3.11.6a)。隨著樺加沙逼近本港，其雙眼壁因眼壁置換而逐漸縮小，但眼壁附近的對流仍然強烈。樺加沙於九月二十四日早上在本港以南約120公里掠過時，其外眼壁持續吹襲香港南部(圖3.11.6b)。

樺加沙的暴風至颶風於九月二十四日早上影響本港多處地區，昂坪、橫瀾島及長洲錄得的最高每小時平均風速分別為每小時137、132及113公里，而最高陣風則分別為每小時212、166及167公里。樺加沙吹襲香港期間，本港整體的風力與二零一七年的天鴿、二零二三年的蘇拉及二零二五年的韋帕相若，但較二零一八年的山竹弱(表3.11.2)。

由於樺加沙接近本港時正值天文漲潮，其引致的風暴潮導致本港多處水位較正常潮位高約1.5至2.0米，其中位於維多利亞港內的鰂魚涌潮汐站曾錄得潮位(海圖基準面以上)3.40米，接近二零一七年天鴿襲港時的水位。而尖鼻咀錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上)3.77米，大埔滘則錄得最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 2.10米。各站錄得的最低瞬時海平面氣壓如下：

站	最低瞬時海平面氣壓(百帕斯卡)	日期/月份	時間
香港天文台總部	985.4	24/9	上午4時39分
香港國際機場	985.1	24/9	上午6時56分
長洲	982.9	24/9	上午5時18分
京士柏	985.4	24/9	上午4時45分
流浮山	987.6	24/9	上午5時08分
坪洲	984.2	24/9	上午4時53分
沙田	987.8	24/9	上午4時50分
上水	987.7	24/9	上午4時59分
打鼓嶺	988.5	24/9	上午5時00分
大埔 (元洲仔公園)	989.1	24/9	上午4時58分
橫瀾島	984.9	24/9	上午2時12分

受樺加沙的外圍下沉氣流影響，九月二十二日天氣酷熱及部分時間有陽光。隨著樺加沙相關的強雨帶靠近本港，翌日下午稍後天氣急速轉壞，有狂風驟雨。九月二十四日天氣持續惡劣，有頻密狂風大驟雨，本港普遍錄得超過200毫米雨量。受樺加沙相關的外圍雨帶影響，九月二十五日本港仍有幾陣驟雨及局部地區有雷暴。

樺加沙吹襲香港期間，至少有101人受傷，一名女子及其兒子在柴灣海濱被湧浪捲走，隨後獲救。全港有至少5 062宗樹木倒塌報告、24宗水浸報告及13宗山泥傾瀉報告。有超過1 600宗道路事故報告，當中包括路段因塌樹、水浸或山泥傾瀉等需要封閉。此外，有25宗招牌及棚架鬆脫或損毀的報告。香港國際機場有超過700班航班取消。

樺加沙相關的颶風、風暴潮、越堤浪及大雨在各區造成嚴重破壞。風暴期間，全港多區有樹木倒塌、棚架及建築物損毀。何文田有一棵約30米高的大樹塌下，亦有大廈一幅面積20米乘30米的外牆棚架受損。九龍塘有小學的圍牆倒塌，亦有獨立屋的外牆被塌樹壓毀。尖沙咀及深井分別有大廈的玻璃幕牆及外牆牆磚受損。沙田有露天劇場天幕受損。將軍澳有地盤貨櫃遭強風吹落海中。樺加沙引致的風暴潮導致大澳、鯉魚門三家村及屯門嘉和里等沿岸及低窪地區出現水浸。沙田城門河及大埔林村河一帶的行人路及隧道被水淹浸。樺加沙猛烈風力亦引發越堤浪，柴灣、長洲、香港仔及將軍澳南等沿岸地區有大浪拍岸，導致多處出現水浸及沿岸設施受損。香港仔有酒店玻璃門被海水沖至爆裂，海水湧入大堂。將軍澳南海濱公園及兒童遊樂場被水淹浸，海濱長廊的公眾設施受嚴重破壞，有路面地磚損毀，單車徑被水淹沒，有多間餐廳被海水沖破玻璃門，地上堆積大量雜物。受樺加沙的大雨影響，西營盤、赤柱、大埔及屯門發生山泥傾瀉。元朗有向日葵花田被淹浸。樺加沙帶來的風浪導致紅磡及土瓜灣對開海面有多艘船隻撞向岸邊圍欄。大嶼山亦有魚排設施遭風浪影響而受損。

3.11 Super Typhoon Ragasa (2518): 18 to 25 September 2025

Ragasa was the eleventh tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025. Since Typhoon Wipha hit Hong Kong in July, Ragasa necessitated the issuance of the second Hurricane Signal No. 10 in the year during its passage, tying the previous record in 1964.

Ragasa formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 450 km east of Manila in the small hours of 18 September and moved generally west-northwestwards towards the Luzon Strait in the following three days. As the tropical cyclone heat potential was relatively high over the western North Pacific to the east of the Philippines, together with favourable upper-level divergence and weak vertical wind shear, Ragasa rapidly intensified into a super typhoon in the small hours on 21 September and attained its peak intensity that night, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 230 km/h near its centre.

Ragasa adopted a westerly track across the Luzon Strait the next day. As its centre did not pass over major landmasses such as Luzon or Taiwan, its structure remained intact with extensive circulation and a clear, well-defined eye as it entered the South China Sea. The maximum sustained wind near its centre remained at 230 km/h, making it the strongest tropical cyclone in the western North Pacific and the South China Sea region in 2025. It is also the second strongest tropical cyclone in the South China Sea since the Observatory's records began in 1950, on par with Super Typhoons Saola in 2023 and Yagi in 2024. Ragasa turned to track west-northwestwards across the northern part of the South China Sea on 23 September and edged closer to the coast of Guangdong the next morning. Due to favourable atmospheric and oceanic conditions in the South China Sea, Ragasa maintained its super typhoon intensity throughout. It made landfall near Yangjiang of Guangdong on the afternoon of 24 September and then weakened rapidly. It moved across the coast of Guangxi the next day and finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the northern part of Vietnam that night.

According to press reports, Ragasa brought torrential rain and squalls to the northern part of the Philippines, resulting in many casualties and severe damage. Under the influence of the outer rainbands of Ragasa, there was torrential rain over the eastern part of Taiwan on 22 – 24 September, with accumulated rainfall exceeding 1 100 millimetres recorded at Lijia Forest Road of Taitung. Days of torrential rain caused the overflow of the Matai'an barrier lake in Hualien, flooding three downstream townships and resulting in 19 deaths, five missing persons, and 157 injuries. Water and electricity supplies to more than 4 300 and 17 000 households were disrupted respectively in Taiwan. Economic loss exceeded USD 19 million. More than 3.87 million people in Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan and Yunnan were also affected, with over 5 000 houses damaged. Over 53 000 trees were damaged in Yangjiang of Guangdong. Approximately 50 000 hectares of crops were damaged and economic loss exceeded RMB 15.8 billion. Maximum gust of 234 km/h was recorded on Shangchuan Dao in Taishan, the highest on record by a national meteorological station in Guangdong. Besides, eight people were injured when Ragasa affected Macao. Electricity supply to about 16 000 households was disrupted. There were also 259 incident reports. At least 206 flights were cancelled at the Macau International Airport.

Due to Ragasa's extensive circulation and relatively fast movement, the Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 12:20 p.m. on 22 September, when Ragasa was about 870 km east-southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds were moderate to fresh northwesterlies that afternoon. With Ragasa gradually edging closer to the coast of Guangdong, the No. 3 Strong Wind Signal was issued at 9:40 p.m. that night, when Ragasa was about 700 km east-southeast of Hong

Kong. Local winds strengthened gradually the next morning, with fresh north to northwesterlies, strong offshore and on high ground.

Since Ragasa was expected to maintain super typhoon intensity as it approached the vicinity of the Pearl River Estuary, the No. 8 Northwest Gale or Storm Signal was issued at 2:20 p.m. on 23 September when Ragasa was about 370 km southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds further strengthened that night, with strong to gale force northerlies. With Ragasa further approaching Hong Kong with super typhoon intensity, its hurricane force winds were expected to edge close to the territory. The Increasing Gale or Storm Signal No. 9 was issued at 1:40 a.m. on 24 September when Ragasa was about 150 km south-southeast of Hong Kong. Local wind strength increased rapidly afterwards, with gale to storm force north to northeasterlies generally over the territory. Since the outer eyewall of Ragasa and its associated hurricane force winds were expected to lash Hong Kong, the Hurricane Signal No. 10 was issued at 2:40 a.m. that day when Ragasa was about 140 km south-southeast of Hong Kong. The territory was persistently battered by the outer eyewall of Ragasa in the morning, with storm to hurricane force east to northeasterlies affecting many places. Ragasa came closest to Hong Kong at around 6 a.m. that morning, when its centre was located at about 120 km south of Hong Kong. It was the furthest tropical cyclone from Hong Kong since 1946 that necessitated the issuance of the Hurricane Signal No. 10.

With Ragasa skirting past southwest of Hong Kong, local winds veered to east to southeasterlies gradually later in the morning. Ragasa departed from Hong Kong gradually. When hurricane force winds no longer posed threat to the territory, the No. 8 Southeast Gale or Storm Signal was issued at 1:20 p.m. on 24 September to replace the Hurricane Signal No. 10. The Signal No.10 was in force for 10 hours and 40 minutes, second only to the record of 11 hours set during the passage of Typhoon York in 1999. As Ragasa weakened and continued to depart from Hong Kong, local winds continued to weaken. The No. 3 Strong Wind Signal and the No. 1 Standby Signal were issued at 8:20 p.m. that night and at 8:20 a.m. the next day respectively, and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 11:20 a.m. on 25 September. However, under the combined effect of the ridge of high pressure along the coast of southeastern China and Ragasa, strong winds continued to affect offshore and high ground in Hong Kong. The Strong Monsoon Signal was issued shortly thereafter and lasted till 7:45 a.m. on 26 September.

During the passage of Ragasa over the northern part of the South China Sea, the Observatory cooperated with the Government Flying Service and deployed dropsondes in the northwest quadrant of Ragasa on the morning of 23 September. Near-surface hurricane force winds were recorded at a distance of 120 km from its centre, indicating that the area of hurricane force winds of Ragasa was extensive. The fixed-wing aircraft dispatched by the Government Flying Service flew through the eye of Ragasa, capturing its internal structure, including its eye and eyewall (Figure 3.11.5). Radar imagery from that night to the next morning captured the double eyewall structure of Ragasa (Figure 3.11.6a). With Ragasa edging closer to the territory, its eyewalls contracted gradually due to eyewall replacement, but the convection near the eyewalls remained intense. During the passage of Ragasa about 120 km south of Hong Kong on the morning of September 24, its outer eyewall persistently battered the southern part of Hong Kong (Figure 3.11.6b).

The storm to hurricane force winds of Ragasa affected many places of Hong Kong on the morning of 24 September. Maximum hourly mean winds of 137, 132 and 113 km/h and gusts of 212, 166 and 167 km/h were recorded at Ngong Ping, Waglan Island and Cheung Chau

respectively. During the passage of Ragasa, the overall wind strength in Hong Kong was similar to those of Hato in 2017, Saola in 2023 and Wipha in 2025, but weaker than that of Mangkhut in 2018 (Table 3.11.2).

As the approach of Ragasa coincided with the astronomical high tide, the storm surge induced by Ragasa resulted in rising water levels in many parts of the territory by approximately 1.5 to 2.0 m above normal. The sea level at Quarry Bay in Victoria Harbour rose to a maximum of 3.40 m (above chart datum), close to the level when Hato hit Hong Kong in 2017. A maximum sea level of 3.77 m (above chart datum) was recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui and a maximum storm surge of 2.10 m (above astronomical tide) was recorded at Tai Po Kau. The lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressures recorded at some selected stations are as follows:

Station	Lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure (hPa)	Date/Month	Time
Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters	985.4	24/9	4:39 a.m.
Hong Kong International Airport	985.1	24/9	6:56 a.m.
Cheung Chau	982.9	24/9	5:18 a.m.
King's Park	985.4	24/9	4:45 a.m.
Lau Fau Shan	987.6	24/9	5:08 a.m.
Peng Chau	984.2	24/9	4:53 a.m.
Sha Tin	987.8	24/9	4:50 a.m.
Sheung Shui	987.7	24/9	4:59 a.m.
Ta Kwu Ling	988.5	24/9	5:00 a.m.
Tai Po (Yuen Chau Tsai Park)	989.1	24/9	4:58 a.m.
Waglan Island	984.9	24/9	2:12 a.m.

Locally, it was very hot with sunny periods on 22 September under the influence of Ragasa's outer subsiding air. With the approach of the intense rainbands associated with Ragasa, the weather deteriorated rapidly with squally showers later the next afternoon. The weather was persistently adverse with frequent heavy squally showers on 24 September, with more than 200 millimetres of rainfall generally recorded over the territory. Under the influence of the outer rainbands associated with Ragasa, there were still a few showers and isolated thunderstorms on 25 September.

During the passage of Ragasa, at least 101 people were injured in Hong Kong. A woman and her son were swept away by swells at the waterfront of Chai Wan and were later rescued. Locally, there were at least 5 062 reports of fallen trees, 24 reports of flooding and 13 reports of landslides. There were more than 1 600 road incident reports, including blockage of roads due to fallen trees, flooding or landslides. There were also 25 incident reports related to loosened or damaged signboards and scaffoldings. More than 700 flights were cancelled at the Hong Kong International Airport.

The hurricane force winds, storm surge, overtopping waves and rainstorm associated with Ragasa caused severe damage in various districts of Hong Kong. The passage of Ragasa

resulted in fallen trees, damaged scaffolding and buildings in many parts of the territory. A tree of about 30 m tall collapsed and a 20 m by 30 m exterior scaffolding of a building was damaged in Ho Man Tin. The wall of a primary school collapsed and the wall of a detached house was damaged by a fallen tree in Kowloon Tong. The glass curtain wall of a building in Tsim Sha Tsui and the exterior wall tiles of a residential building in Sham Tseng were damaged. The canopy of an amphitheatre in Sha Tin was damaged. A construction site container in Tseung Kwan O was blown into the sea by high winds. Storm surge induced by Ragasa caused flooding in coastal and low-lying areas such as Tai O, Sam Ka Tsuen in Lei Yue Mun and Kar Wo Lei in Tuen Mun. Footpaths and subways near the Shing Mun River in Sha Tin and the Lam Tsuen River in Tai Po were flooded. Ragasa's fierce winds also triggered overtopping waves, with rough waves crashing into coastal areas such as Chai Wan, Cheung Chau, Aberdeen and Tseung Kwan O South, causing flooding and damage to coastal facilities in many places. Seawater crashed into a hotel in Aberdeen, shattering its glass doors and flooding its lobby. The Tseung Kwan O Waterfront Park and Children's Playground were flooded. The public facilities at the Waterfront Promenade were severely damaged, with paving blocks damaged and cycle tracks flooded. Seawater surged into several restaurants, shattering the glass doors and leaving scattered items on the ground. Affected by the heavy rain of Ragasa, there were landslides in Sai Ying Pun, Stanley, Tai Po and Tuen Mun. A sunflower field in Yuen Long was flooded. The winds and waves brought by Ragasa caused several vessels colliding with the shore railings off the coast in Hung Hom and To Kwa Wan. Mariculture rafts and facilities in Lantau Island were also damaged.

表 3.11.1　在樺加沙影響下，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 3.11.1　Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Ragasa were in force

站 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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)	-	-	150	24/9	06:24	-	-	75	24/9	07:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	東	E	141	24/9	08:42	東	E	78	24/9	08:00
長洲	Cheung Chau	東南偏東	ESE	167	24/9	10:23	東南偏東	ESE	113	24/9	11:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東	E	152	24/9	10:29	東	E	102	24/9	11:00
青洲	Green Island	東北	NE	182	24/9	04:20	東北	NE	120	24/9	05:00
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	東北偏東	ENE	123	24/9	08:57	東北	NE	72	24/9	07:00
啟德	Kai Tak	東北	NE	131	24/9	02:52	東	E	55	24/9	09:00
京士柏	King's Park	東	E	134	24/9	07:24	東北	NE	51	24/9	06:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	東	E	131	24/9	07:01	東	E	64	24/9	07:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	東北偏北	NNE	121	24/9	03:21	東北偏北	NNE	74	24/9	04:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	東北偏東	ENE	212	24/9	07:33	東	E	137	24/9	12:00
北角	North Point	東北偏東	ENE	148	24/9	06:48	東北偏東	ENE	89	24/9	07:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	東北偏東	ENE	167	24/9	06:38	東	E	109	24/9	08:00
		東北偏東	ENE	167	24/9	07:25					
平洲	Ping Chau	東北偏東	ENE	98	24/9	06:10	東	E	43	24/9	07:00
西貢	Sai Kung	東北	NE	149	24/9	04:51	東北	NE	92	24/9	07:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	東北偏北	NNE	135	24/9	07:00	東北偏北	NNE	87	24/9	07:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東	E	132	24/9	11:16	東北偏東	ENE	60	24/9	08:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東北偏東	ENE	109	24/9	06:01	東北	NE	36	24/9	05:00
							東北	NE	36	24/9	06:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東北	NE	125	24/9	06:32	東北	NE	56	24/9	07:00
		東北	NE	125	24/9	06:51					
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	東	E	127	24/9	08:41	東	E	63	24/9	10:00
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東北	NE	127	24/9	05:22	東北	NE	42	24/9	04:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東北偏東	ENE	155	24/9	04:37	東北偏東	ENE	109	24/9	06:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	東	E	183	24/9	08:10	東南偏東	ESE	114	24/9	11:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	東	E	124	24/9	06:39	東	E	84	24/9	09:00
塔門東	Tap Mun East	東	E	154	24/9	06:21	東	E	115	24/9	07:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	-	-	188	24/9	06:14	-	-	125	24/9	07:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	東北偏北	NNE	134	24/9	06:06	東北偏北	NNE	45	24/9	05:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	東南偏東	ESE	111	24/9	06:48	西北偏北	NNW	40	23/9	22:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	-	-	114	24/9	05:42	-	-	39	24/9	07:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	東北	NE	166	24/9	04:24	東北偏東	ENE	132	24/9	06:00
							東北偏東	ENE	132	24/9	07:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東北偏東	ENE	90	24/9	07:13	東北偏東	ENE	30	24/9	09:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	東北	NE	130	24/9	07:34	東	E	46	24/9	08:00

黃麻角(赤柱)、大老山、屯門政府合署 - 沒有風向資料

Bluff Head (Stanley), Tate's Cairn, Tuen Mun Government Offices - wind direction not available

長洲泳灘、南丫島 - 數據不完整

Cheung Chau Beach, Lamma Island - incomplete data

表 3.11.2　樺加沙與近年引致天文台需要發出十號颶風信號的熱帶氣旋(二零一七年的天鴿、二零一八年的山竹、二零二三年的蘇拉及二零二五年的韋帕)襲港期間錄得的最高60分鐘平均風速及最高陣風

Table 3.11.2　Maximum 60-minute mean wind speeds and maximum gusts recorded during the passage of Ragasa and the tropical cyclones necessitating the issuance of No. 10 signals recently (Hato in 2017, Mangkhut in 2018, Saola in 2023 and Wipha in 2025)

站 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		最高60分鐘平均風速/最高陣風 (公里/小時) Maximum 60-minute mean wind speeds / Maximum gust peak speeds (km/h)				
		2017	2018	2023	2025	2025
		天鴿 Hato	山竹 Mangkhut	蘇拉 Saola	韋帕 Wipha	樺加沙 Ragasa
中環碼頭	Central Pier	76/137	99/169	86/140	77/130	80/141
長洲	Cheung Chau	128/171	157/212	116/171	115/173	114/167
青洲	Green Island	-	128/229	127/180	117/176	123/182
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	92/144	101/157	71/105	78/121	73/123
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	70/112	96/166	76/122	68/109	74/121
昂坪	Ngong Ping	142/224	-	133/189	150/234	144/212
啟德	Kai Tak	67/130	81/142	50/117	48/122	56/131
北角	North Point	85/137	110/171	91/140	83/144	89/148
西貢	Sai Kung	70/112	112/180	83/138	77/134	96/149
沙田	Sha Tin	40/104	51/149	44/97	37/87	38/109
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	63/112	85/135	66/111	58/102	65/127
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	45/106	59/137	48/114	39/95	40/111
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	43/99	52/133	46/107	42/96	44/127
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	101/140	139/198	102/138	95/135	112/155
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	121/196	175/250	113/176	109/167	116/183
大老山	Tate's Cairn	118/187	166/256	135/183	117/167	127/188
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	137/193	161/220	154/183	131/156	133/166

- 沒有資料　　- data not available

表 3.11.3　在樺加沙影響下，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及烈風程度的時段

Table 3.11.3　Periods during which sustained strong and gale force winds were attained at the eight reference anemometers in the tropical cyclone warning system when tropical cyclone warning signals for Ragasa were in force

站 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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		最初達到烈風#時間 Start time when gale force wind speed# was attained		最後達到烈風#時間 End time when gale force wind speed# was attained	
		日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間 Time
長洲	Cheung Chau	23/9	21:02	25/9	11:20	23/9	23:53	25/9	01:04
香港國際機場	Hong Kong International Airport	23/9	20:32	24/9	20:15	24/9	01:46	24/9	12:39
啟德	Kai Tak	24/9	03:06	24/9	17:03	-			
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	23/9	17:47	24/9	13:55	24/9	01:49	24/9	10:00
西貢	Sai Kung	23/9	20:07	25/9	05:38	24/9	02:15	24/9	11:36
沙田	Sha Tin	24/9	04:50	24/9	08:57	-			
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	24/9	02:01	24/9	10:13	-			
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	23/9	21:23	24/9	10:48	-			

- 未達到指定的風速
- not attaining the specified wind speed

* 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

十分鐘平均風速達每小時63 – 87公里
10-minute mean wind speed of 63 – 87 km/h

註:　本表列出持續風力達到強風及烈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 or gale force winds. Winds might fluctuate above or below the specified wind speeds in between the times indicated.

表 3.11.4　　樺加沙影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量
Table 3.11.4　Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Ragasa

站 (參閱圖 3.11.3) Station (See Fig. 3.11.3)			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	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			0.0	10.2	170.1	1.7	182.0
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			0.0	1.2	188.7	7.1	197.0
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			0.0	6.0	74.0	3.0	83.0
H23	香港仔	Aberdeen	0.0	10.0	158.5	2.0	170.5
N05	粉嶺	Fanling	0.5	3.5	177.0	19.5	200.5
N13	糧船灣	High Island	0.0	15.0	265.5	2.5	283.0
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	0.0	15.5	213.0	1.5	230.0
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	0.0	0.0	164.5	0.0	164.5
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	0.5	10.0	147.0	1.5	159.0
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	0.0	4.5	303.0	0.5	308.0
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	0.0	14.5	180.0	2.0	196.5
SEK	石崗	Shek Kong	0.0	5.5	243.0	19.0	267.5
K06	蘇屋邨	So Uk Estate	0.0	10.5	276.0	1.5	288.0
R31	大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	0.0	5.5	[184.5]	11.5	[201.5]
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	0.0	2.5	197.5	7.5	207.5
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	0.0	1.5	229.5	9.0	240.0
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	0.1	3.4	215.2	16.7	235.4

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

表 3.11.5　　樺加沙影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高潮位及最大風暴潮
Table 3.11.5　Times and heights of the maximum sea level and the maximum storm surge recorded at tide stations in Hong Kong during the passage of Ragasa

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	3.40	24/9	10:32	1.59	24/9	08:39
石壁	Shek Pik	3.60	24/9	10:46	1.55	24/9	10:46
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	3.46	24/9	09:01	1.74	24/9	05:14
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	3.75	24/9	09:37	2.10	24/9	03:46
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	3.77	24/9	12:12	1.48	24/9	12:12

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

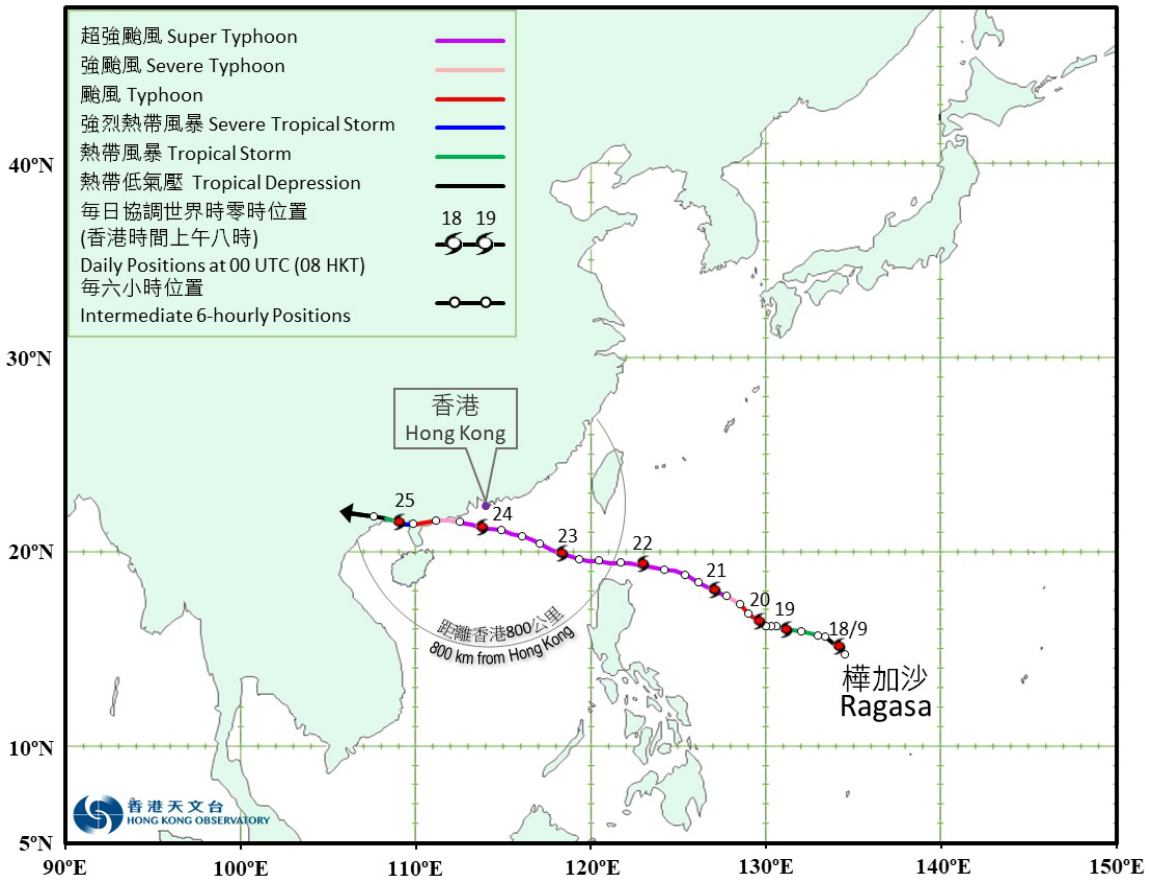


圖 3.11.1a　　二零二五年九月十八日至二十五日樺加沙(2518)的路徑圖。

Figure 3.11.1a Track of Ragasa (2518): 18 – 25 September 2025.

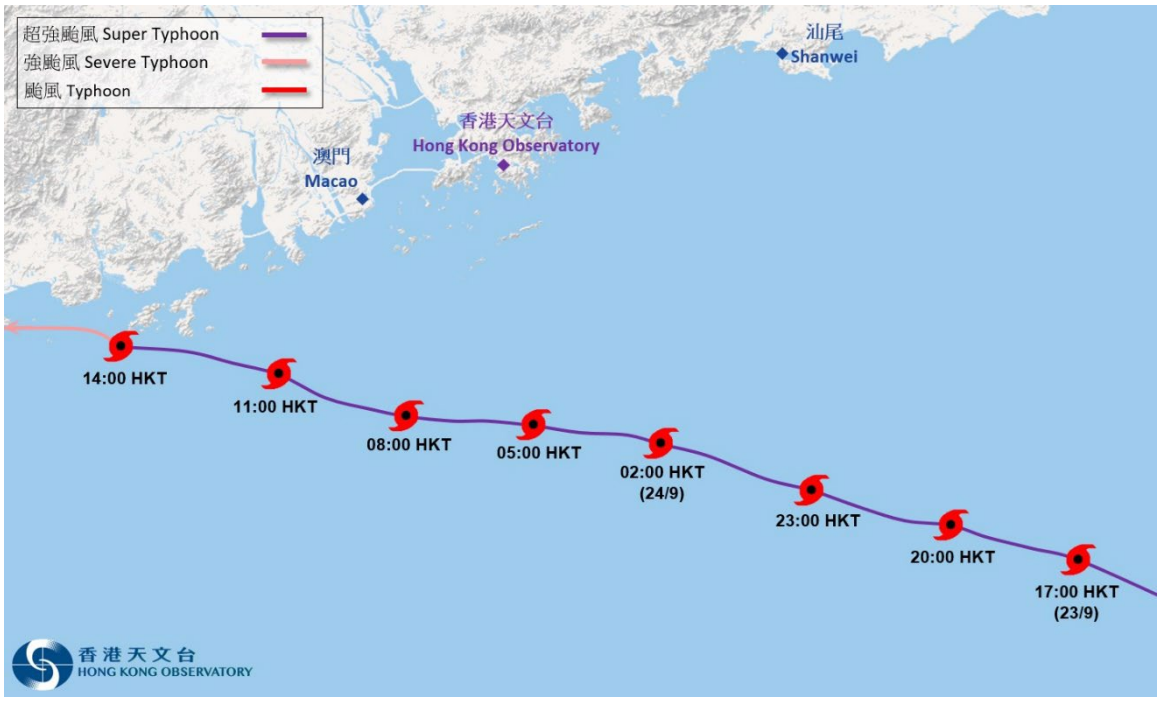


圖 3.11.1b　　榕加沙(2518)接近香港時的路徑圖。

Figure 3.11.1b Track of Ragasa (2518) near Hong Kong.

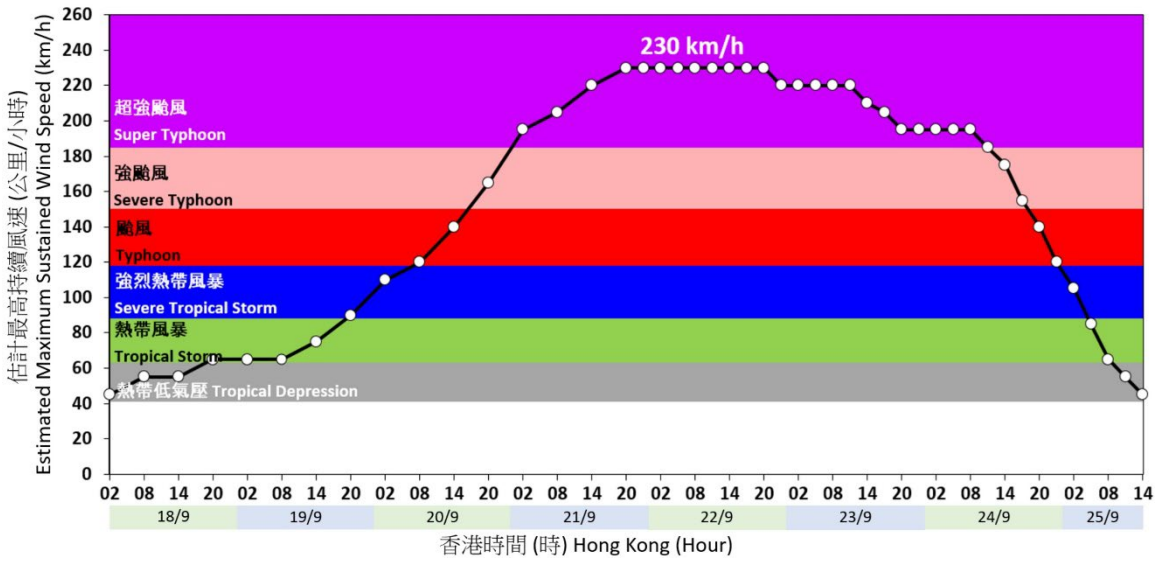


圖 3.11.2a　二零二五年九月十八日至二十五日樺加沙(2518)之估計最高持續風速的時間序列。

Figure 3.11.2a Time series of the estimated maximum sustained wind speed near the centre of Ragasa (2518): 18 – 25 September 2025.

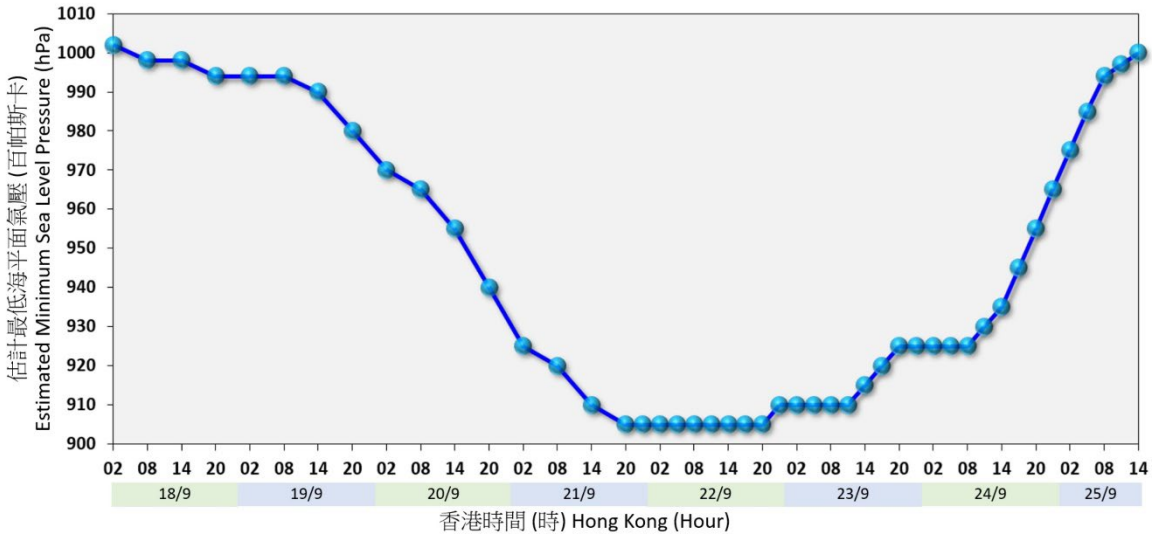


圖 3.11.2b　二零二五年九月十八日至二十五日樺加沙(2518)之估計最低海平面氣壓的時間序列。

Figure 3.11.2b Time series of the estimated minimum sea level pressure of Ragasa (2518): 18 – 25 September 2025.

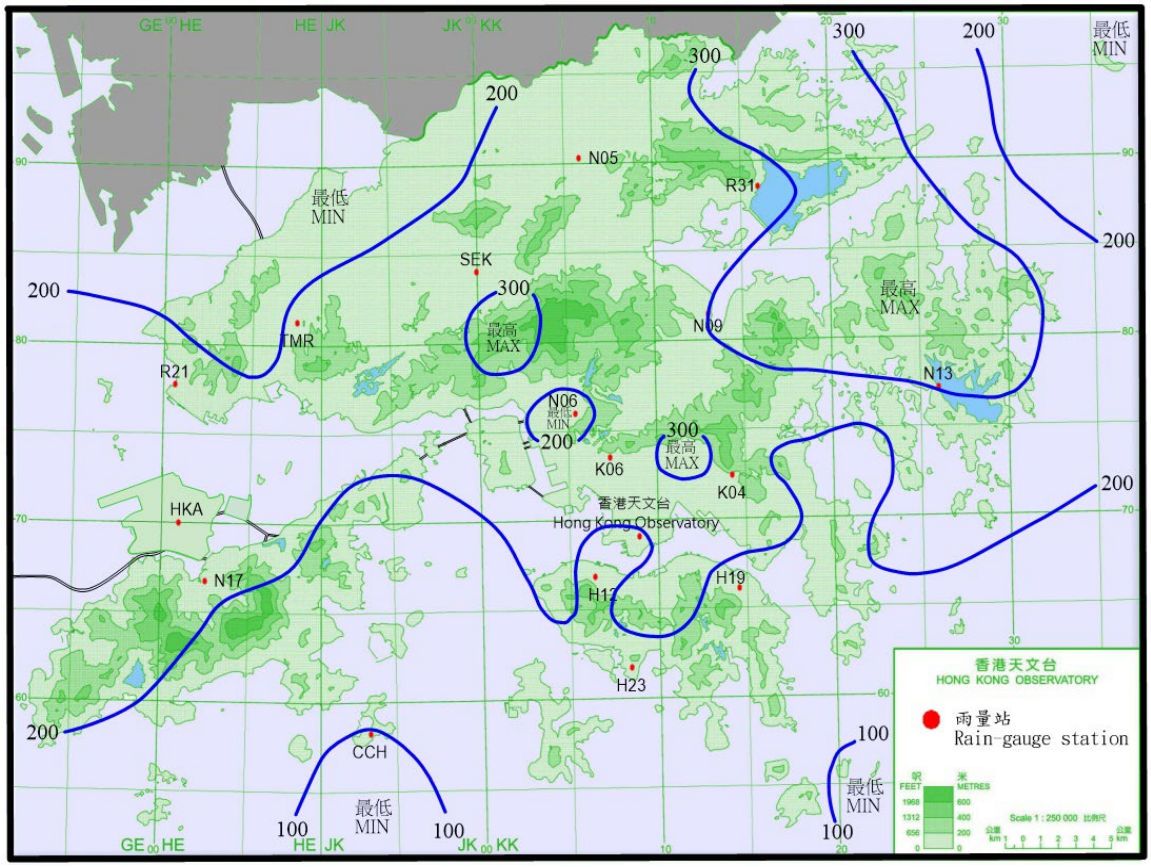


圖 3.11.3　　二零二五年九月二十二日至二十五日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Figure 3.11.3　Rainfall distribution on 22 – 25 September 2025 (isohyets are in millimetres).

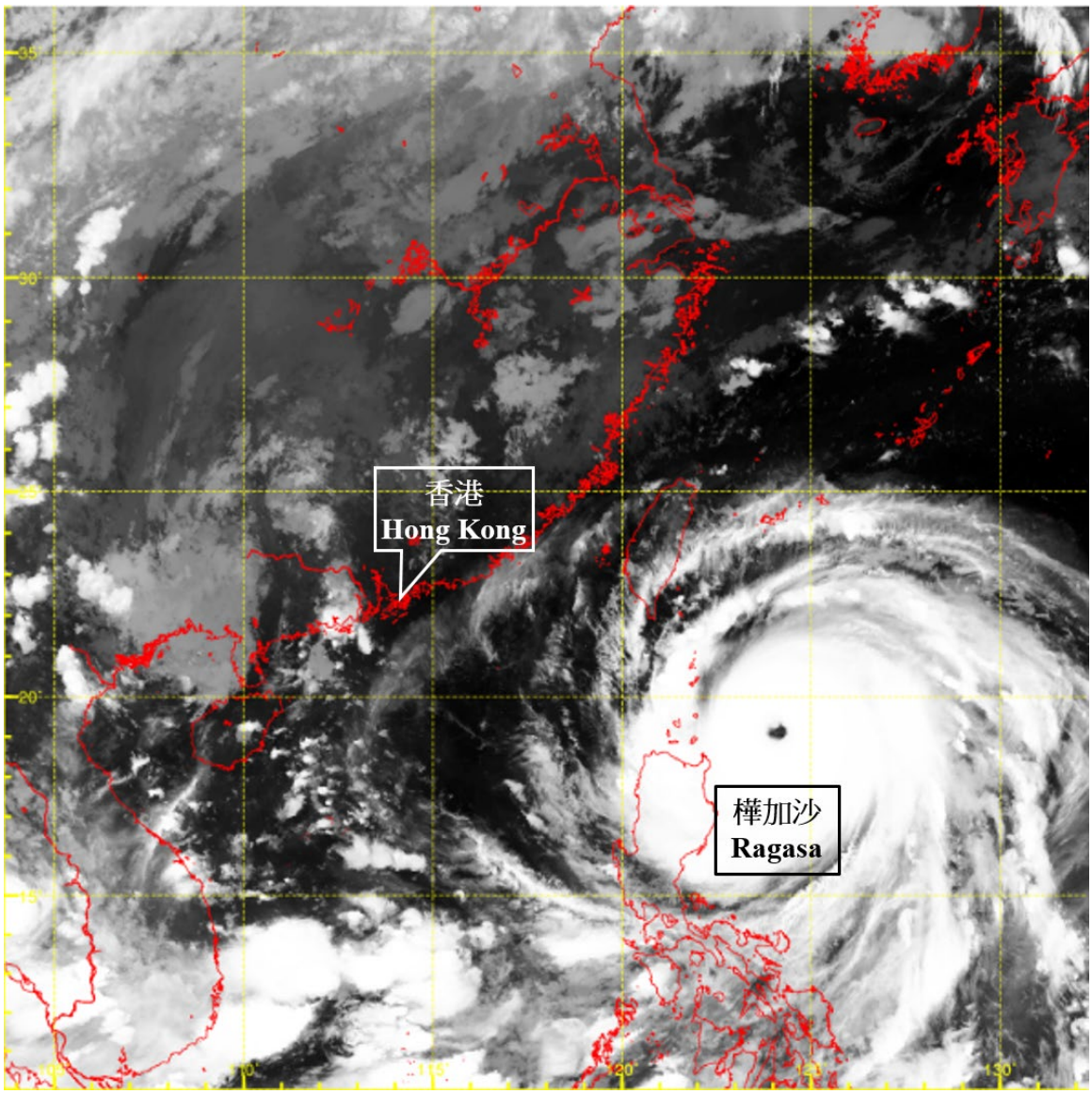


圖 3.11.4a　二零二五年九月二十二日上午2時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時樺加沙達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時230公里。

Figure 3.11.4a Infra-red satellite imagery at around 2 a.m. on 22 September 2025 when Ragasa was at its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 230 km/h near its centre.

〔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.]

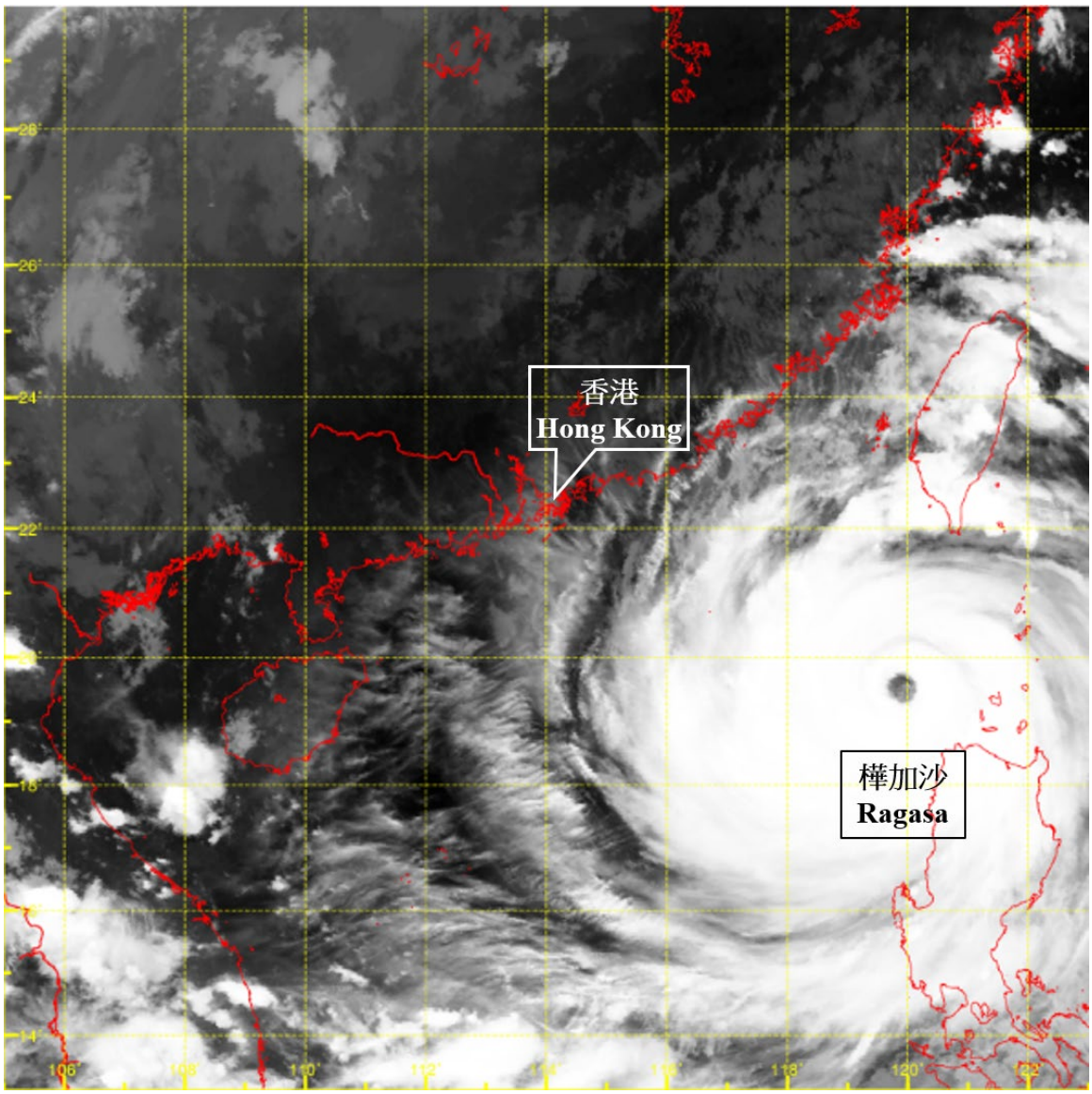


圖 3.11.4b　二零二五年九月二十二日晚上10時30分左右的紅外線衛星圖片。由於樺加沙的中心沒有經過呂宋及台灣等主要陸地，樺加沙在進入南海後結構仍然完整、環流廣闊及風眼渾圓清晰，其中心附近最高持續風速仍維持每小時230公里。

Figure 3.11.4b Infra-red satellite imagery at around 10:30 p.m. on 22 September 2025. As Ragasa's centre did not pass over major landmasses such as Luzon or Taiwan, its structure remained intact with a fairly broad circulation and a clear, well‑defined eye as it entered the South China Sea. The maximum sustained wind near its centre remained at 230 km/h.

〔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.]

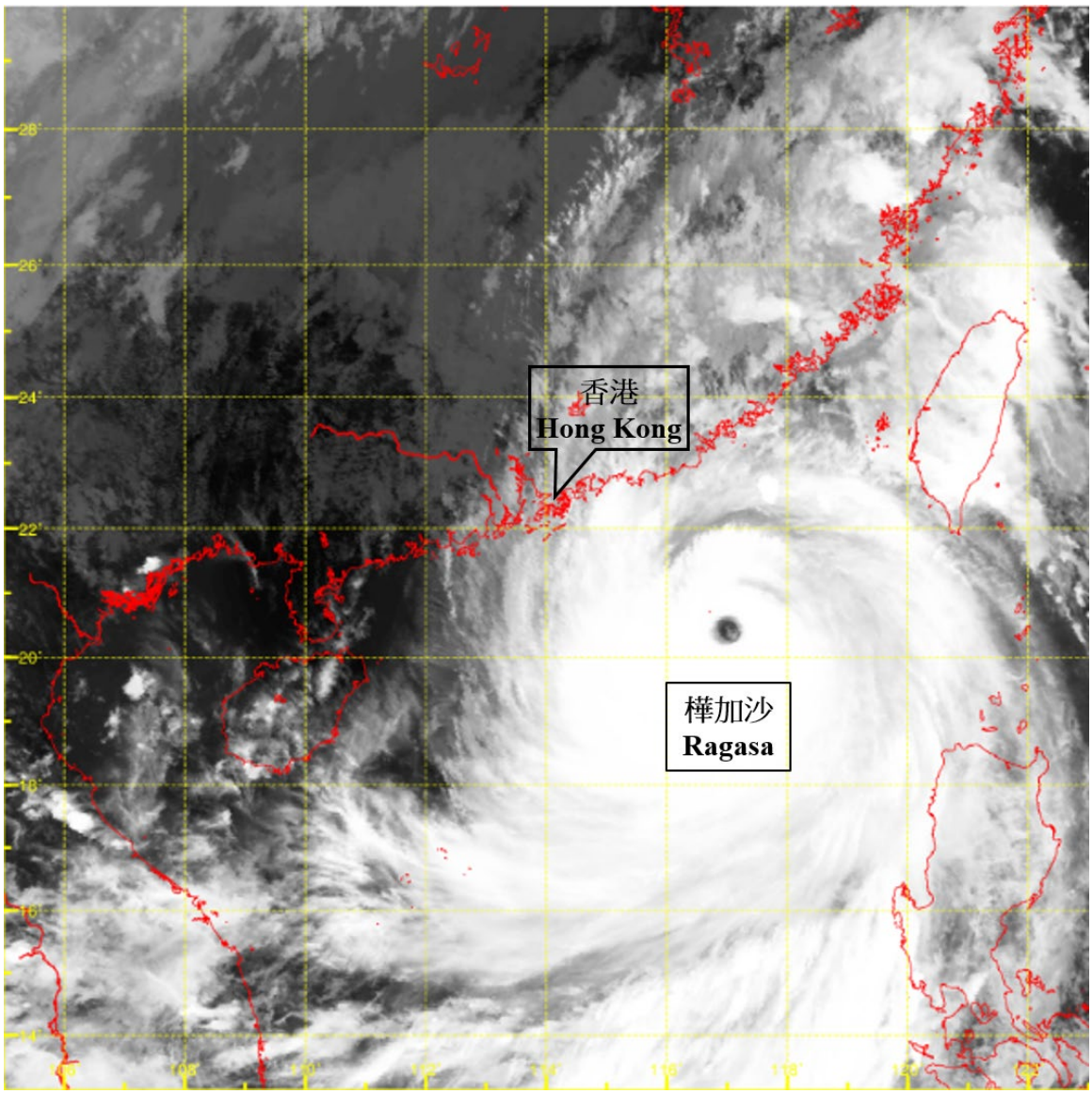


圖 3.11.4c　二零二五年九月二十三日下午2時20分左右的紅外線衛星圖片。當時八號西北烈風或暴風信號正生效，而樺加沙中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時210公里。樺加沙的廣闊環流覆蓋南海東北部及廣東沿岸。

Figure 3.11.4c Infra-red satellite imagery at around 2:20 p.m. on 23 September 2025. The No. 8 Northwest Gale or Storm Signal was in force and the maximum sustained wind near the centre of Ragasa was estimated to be 210 km/h at that time. The extensive circulation of Ragasa covered the northeastern part of the South China Sea and the coast of Guangdong.

〔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 3.11.5　政府飛行服務隊於九月二十三日派出定翼機到樺加沙的中心附近進行觀測，並於其西北方上空投放下投式探空儀。機上拍攝到樺加沙的內部結構，包括其風眼及眼壁。(鳴謝：政府飛行服務隊)

Figure 3.11.5　The Government Flying Service (GFS) dispatched a fixed-wing aircraft on 23 September to conduct surveillance near the centre of Ragasa and deployed dropsondes in its northwest quadrant. The on-board imagery captured the internal structure of Ragasa, including its eye and eyewall. (Courtesy of GFS).

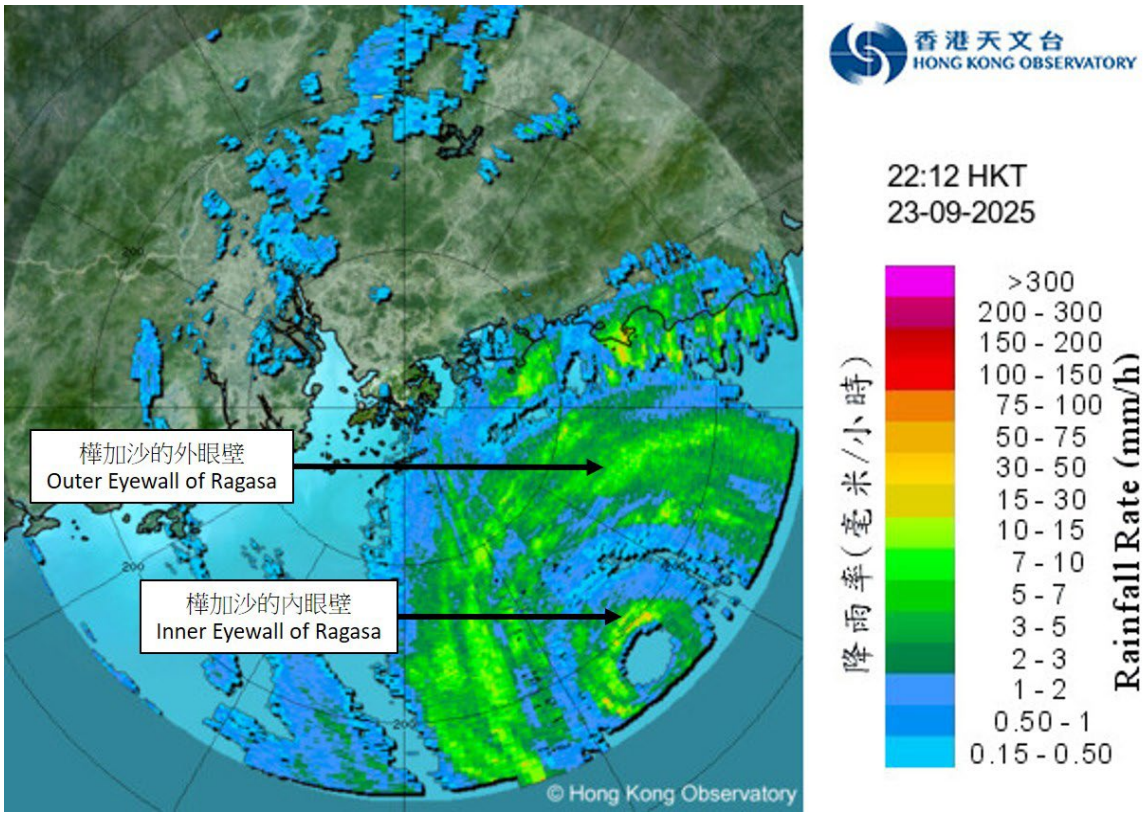


圖 3.11.6a　二零二五年九月二十三日晚上10時12分的雷達回波圖像，顯示當時颱加沙呈現雙眼壁結構。同時，與颱加沙相關的強雨帶正逐漸影響香港。

Figure 3.11.6a Image of radar echoes captured at 10:12 p.m. on 23 September 2025 shows the double eyewall structure of Ragasa at that time. Meanwhile, the intense rainbands associated with Ragasa were affecting Hong Kong gradually.

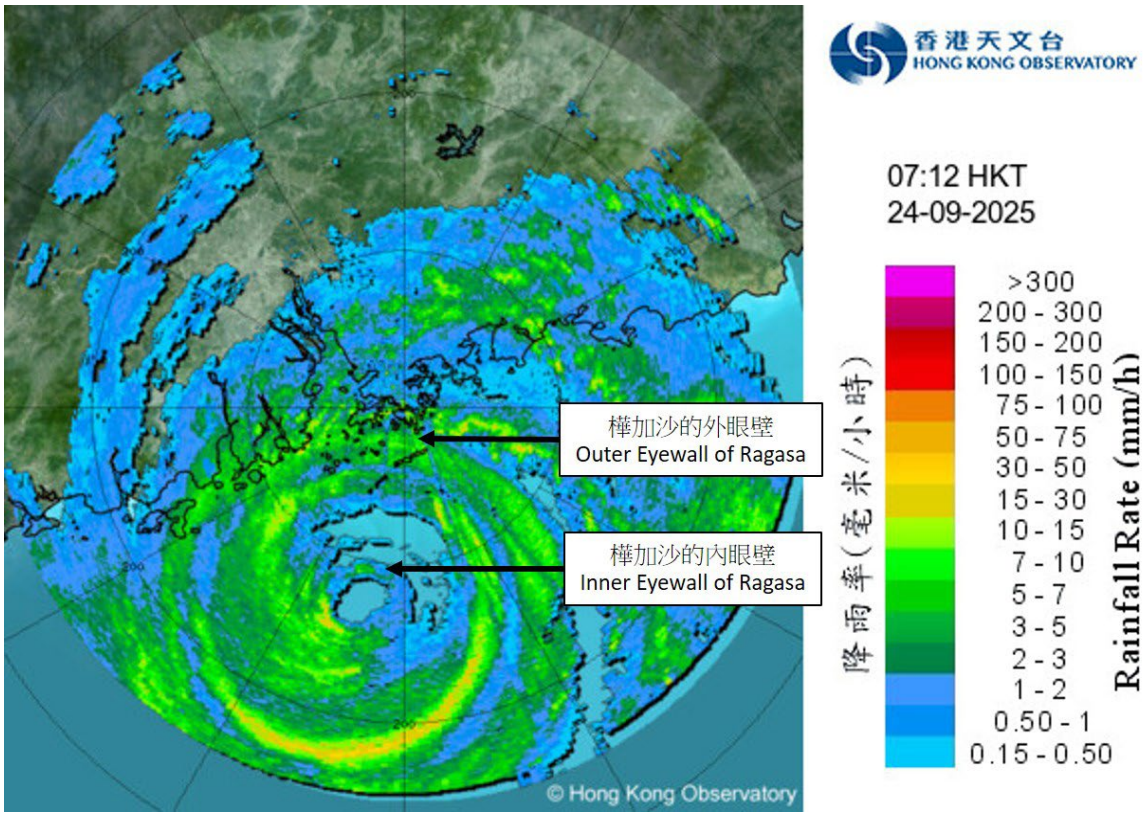


圖 3.11.6b　二零二五年九月二十四日早上7時12分的雷達回波圖像，當時樺加沙距離香港約120公里。雖然樺加沙的雙眼壁因眼壁置換而稍為縮小，但其外眼壁仍吹襲香港南部，而且附近的對流仍然強烈。

Figure 3.11.6b　Image of radar echoes captured at 7:12 a.m. on 24 September 2025 when Ragasa was about 120 km from Hong Kong. Although the double eyewalls of Ragasa contracted slightly due to eyewall replacement, its outer eyewall still battered the southern part of Hong Kong and nearby convection remained intense.

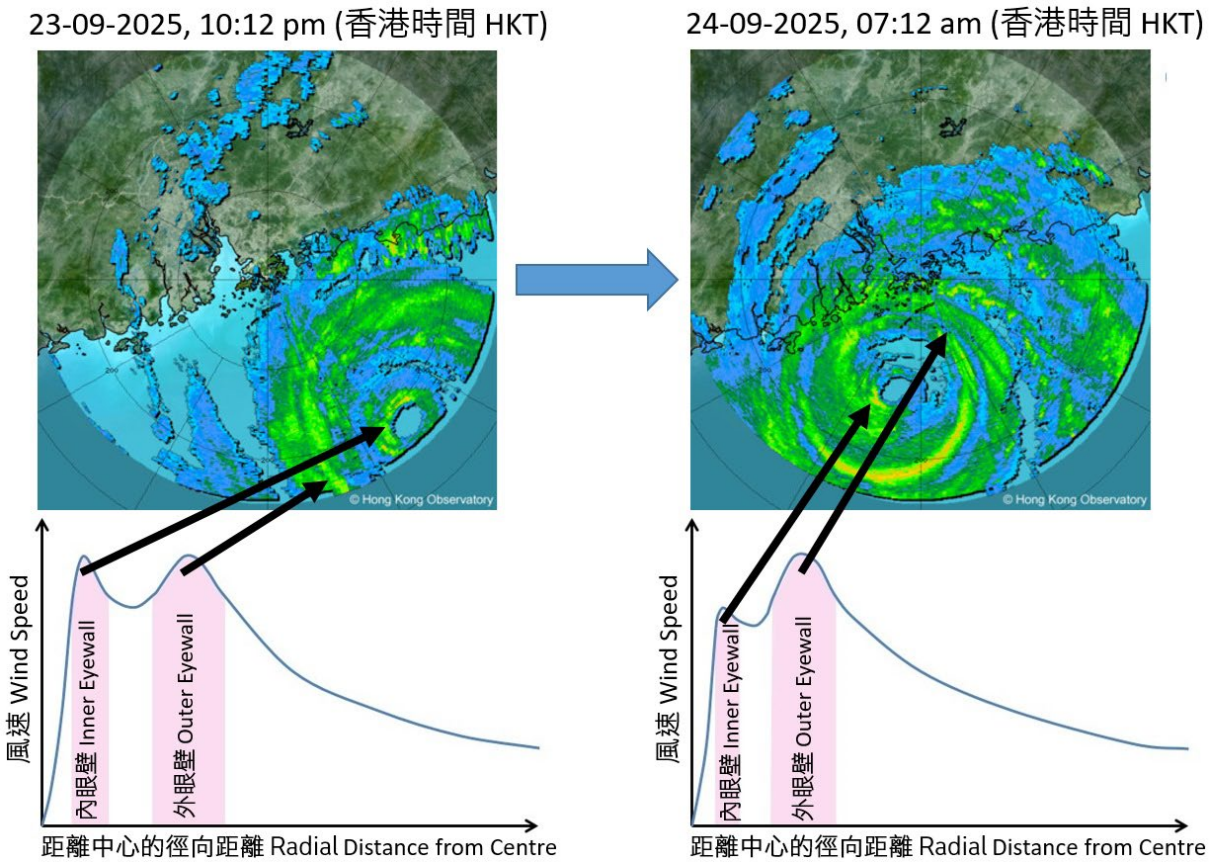


圖 3.11.6c　二零二五年九月二十三至二十四日樺加沙掠過香港以南海域期間的雷達回波圖像及風力結構變化示意圖（不按比例）。

Figure 3.11.6c Images of radar echoes and wind profile plots (not to scale) illustrating the change in wind structure of Ragasa during its passage over the waters south of Hong Kong on 23 – 24 September 2025.

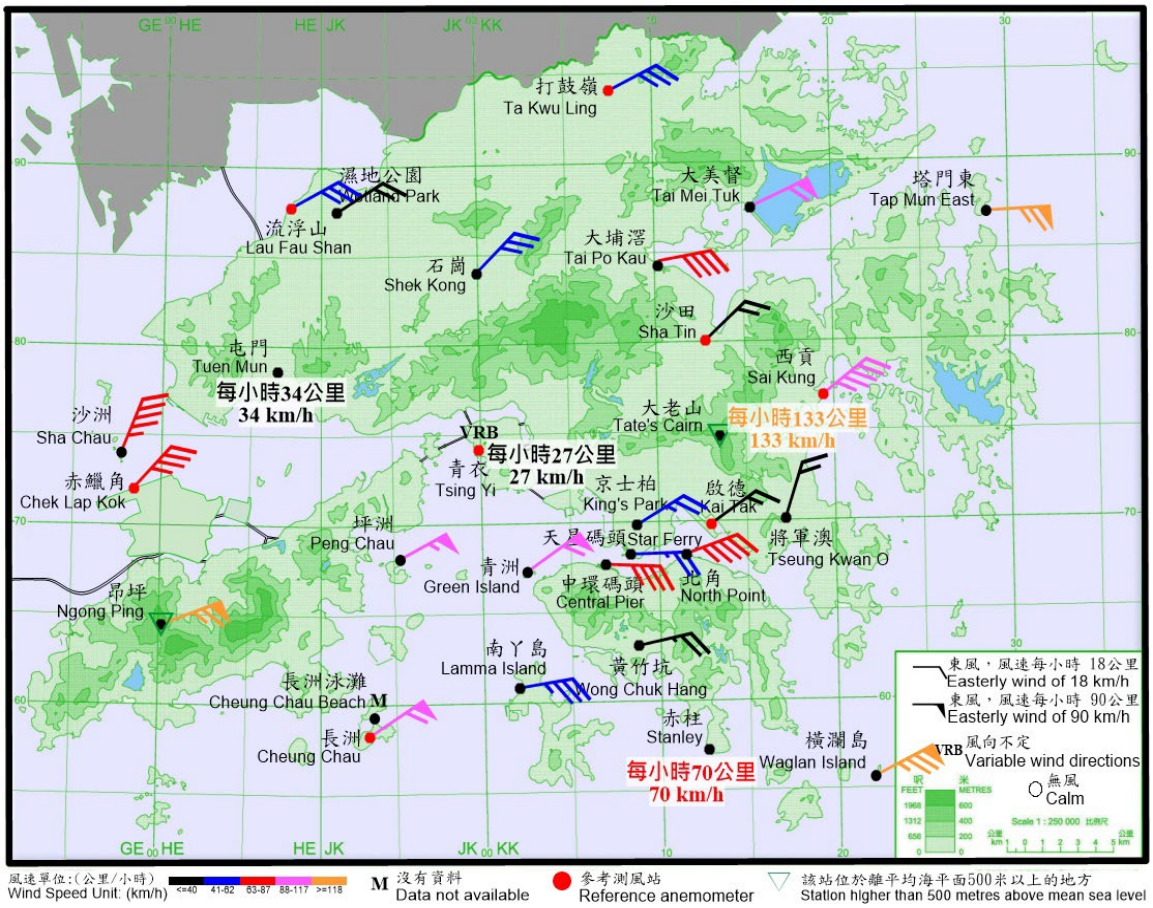


圖 3.11.7a　二零二五年九月二十四日上午6時22分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹東北風，塔門東、橫瀾島、昂坪及大老山的風力達到颶風程度。

Figure 3.11.7a 10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 6:22 a.m. on 24 September 2025. Local winds were generally northeasterlies, with winds at Tap Mun East, Waglan Island, Ngong Ping and Tate's Cairn reaching hurricane force at the time.

註：　黃麻角(赤柱)、大老山及屯門政府合署並沒有風向資料。

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

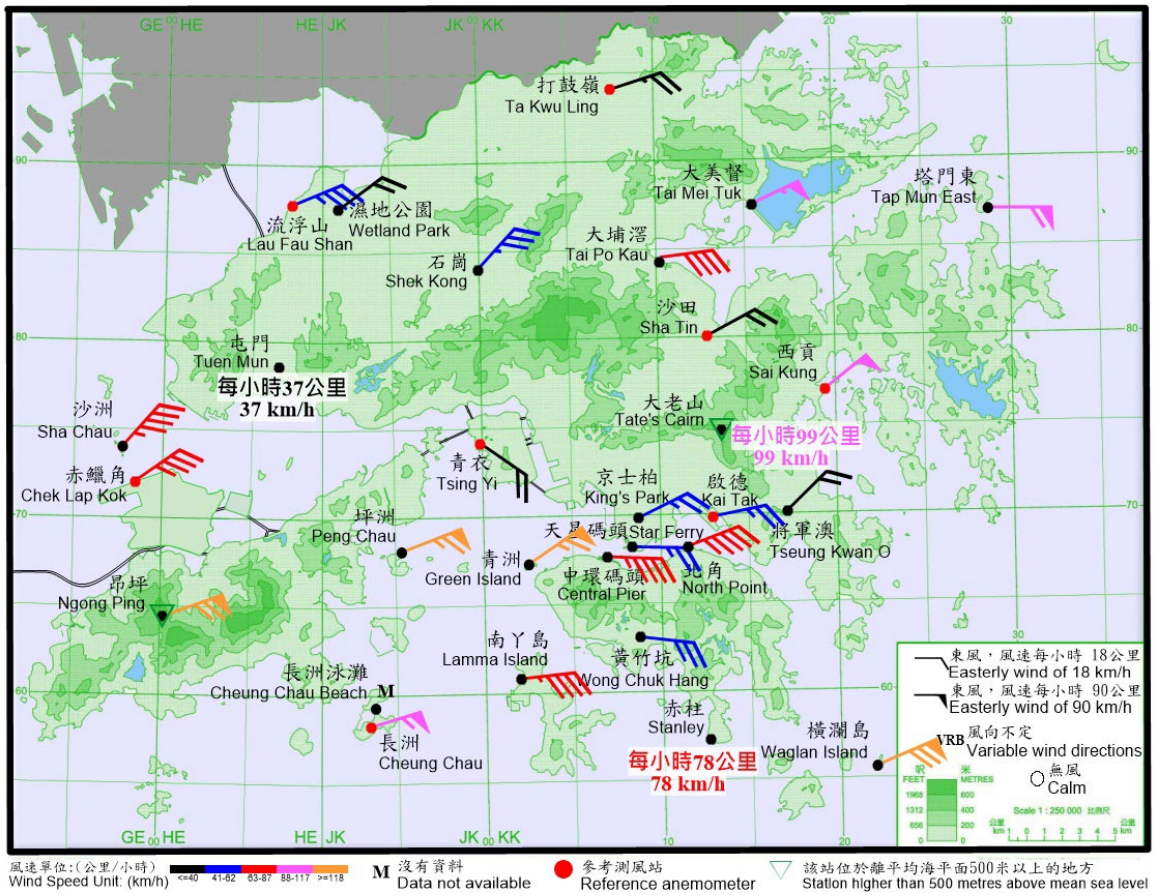


圖 3.11.7b　二零二五年九月二十四日上午7時09分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹東北風，橫瀾島、青洲、坪洲及昂坪的風力達到颶風程度。

Figure 3.11.7b 10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 7:09 a.m. on 24 September 2025. Local winds were generally northeasterlies, with winds at Waglan Island, Green Island, Peng Chau and Ngong Ping reaching hurricane force at the time.

註：　黃麻角(赤柱)、大老山及屯門政府合署並沒有風向資料。

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

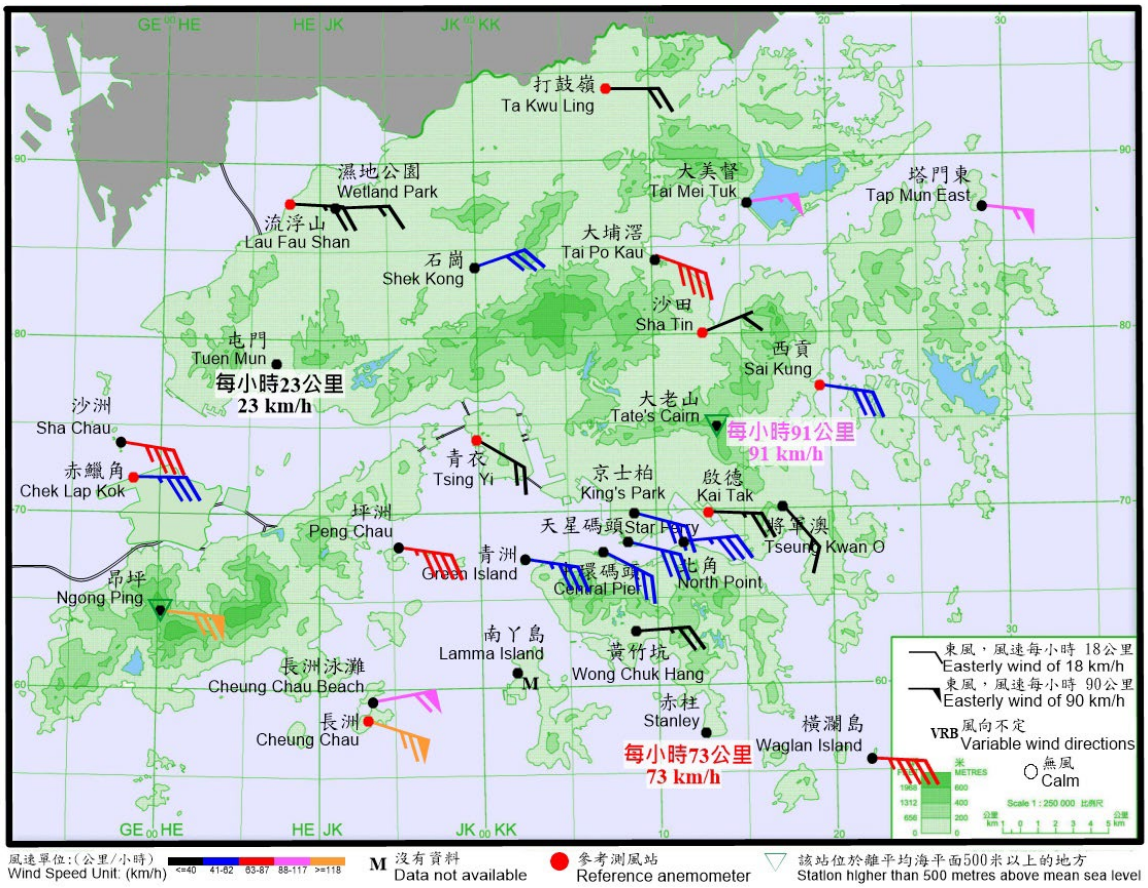


圖 3.11.7c　二零二五年九月二十四日上午10時32分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹偏東風，長洲及昂坪的風力達到颶風程度。

Figure 3.11.7c 10-minute mean wind direction and speed recorded at various stations in Hong Kong at 10:32 a.m. on 24 September 2025. Local winds were generally easterlies, with winds at Cheung Chau and Ngong Ping reaching hurricane force at the time.

註：　黃麻角(赤柱)、大老山及屯門政府合署並沒有風向資料。

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

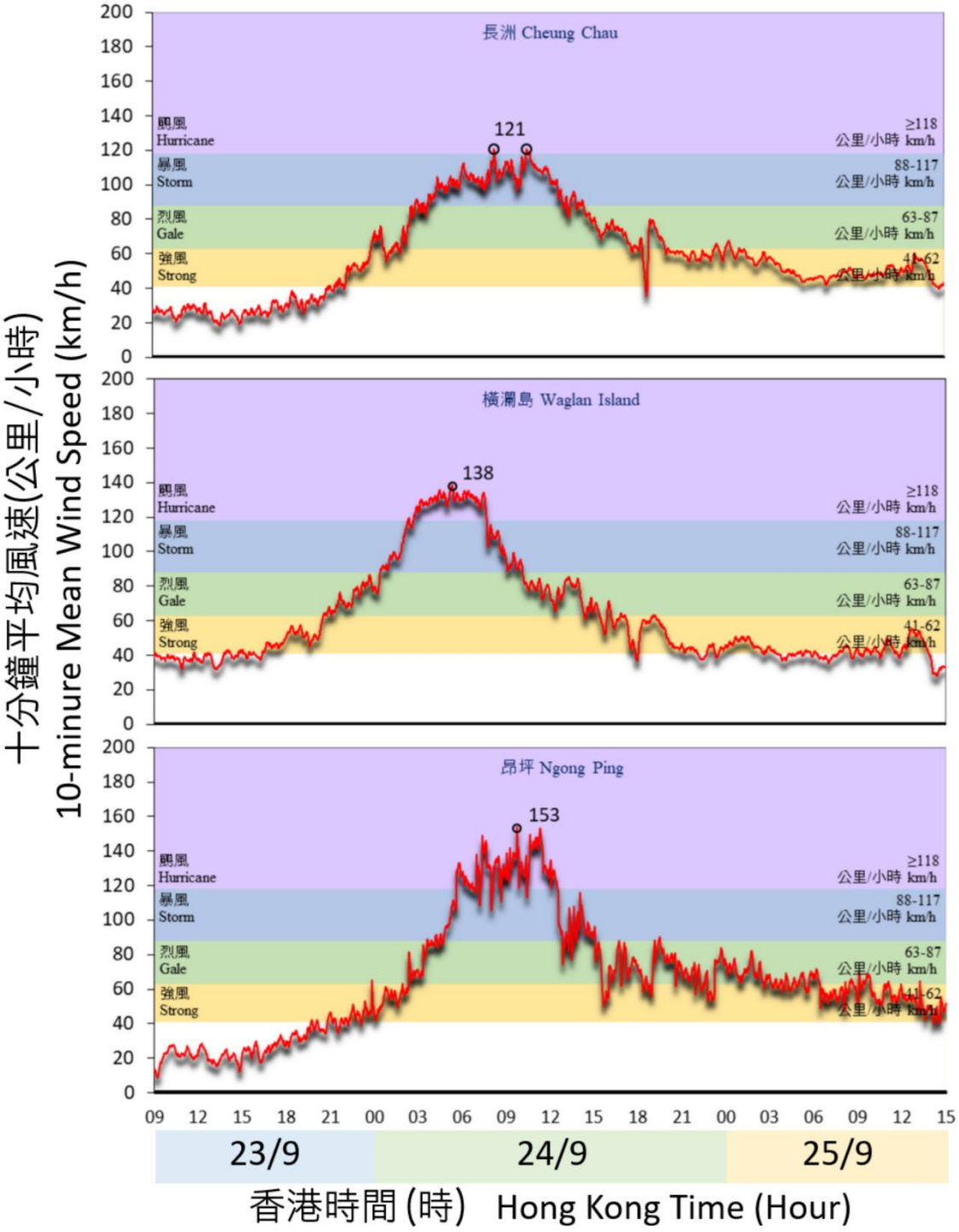


圖 3.11.8　二零二五年九月二十三日至二十五日的長洲、橫瀾島及昂坪錄得的十分鐘平均風速。

Figure 3.11.8　Traces of 10-minute mean wind speed recorded at Cheung Chau, Waglan Island and Ngong Ping on 23 – 25 September 2025.

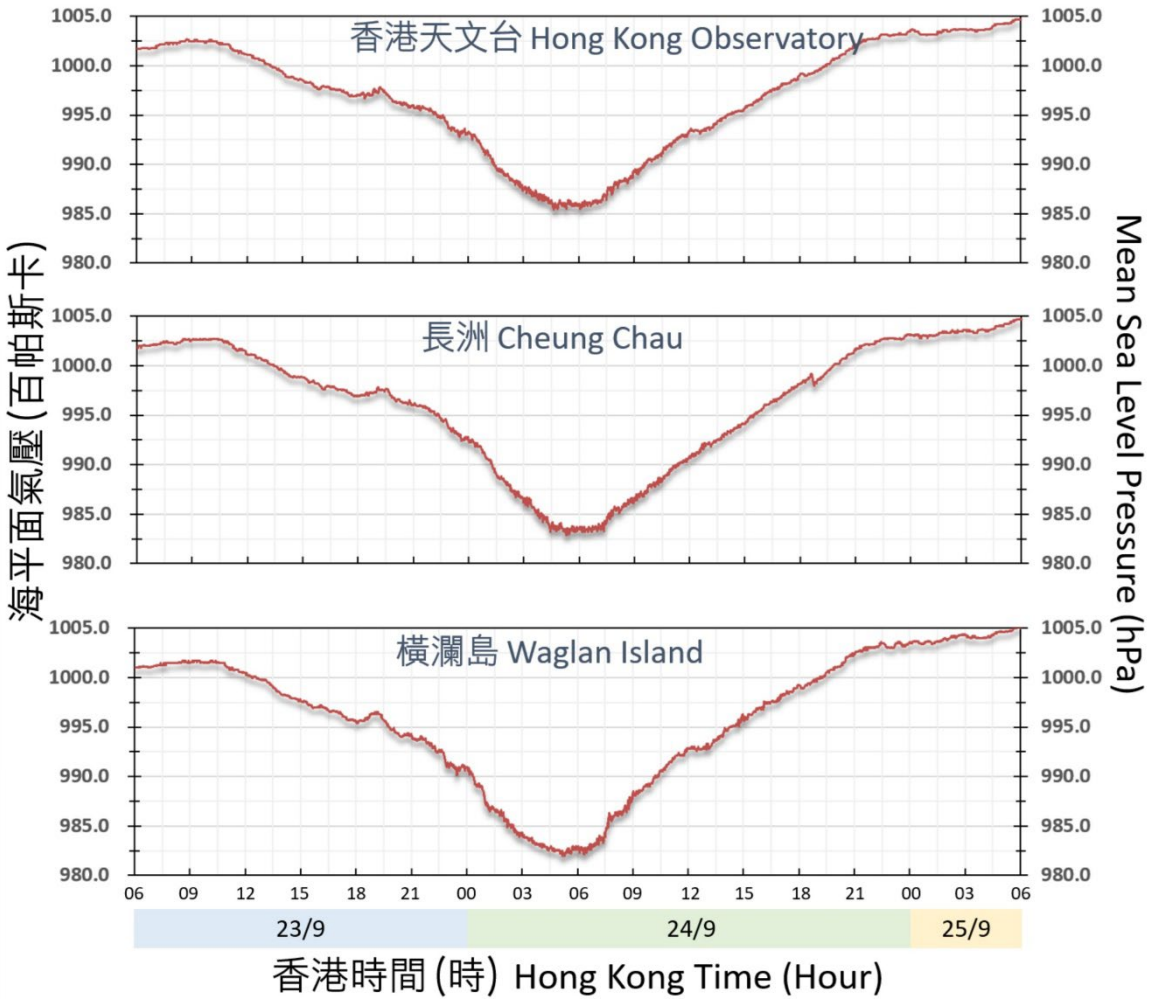


圖 3.11.9　二零二五年九月二十三日至二十五日香港天文台、長洲及橫瀾島錄得的海平面氣壓。

Figure 3.11.9　Traces of mean sea-level pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory, Cheung Chau and Waglan Island on 23 – 25 September 2025.

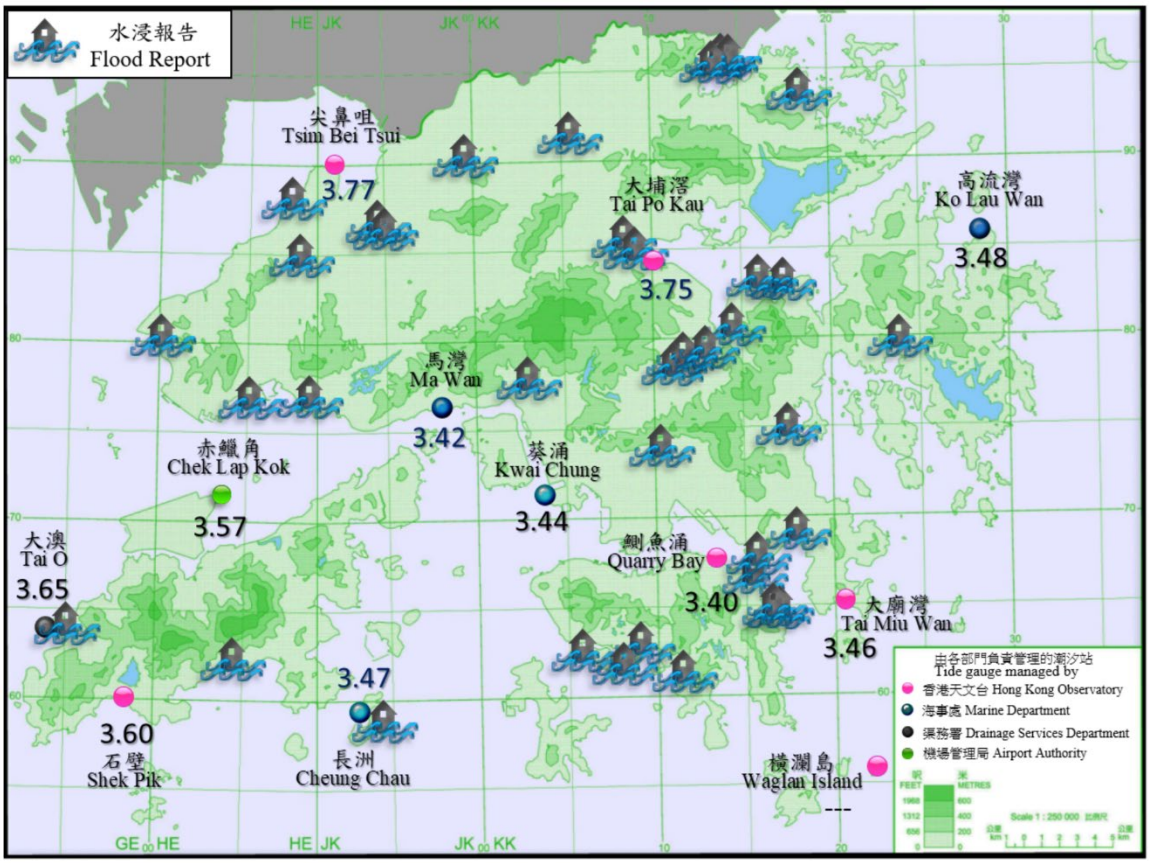


圖 3.11.10　二零二五年九月二十三日至二十五日香港各潮汐站錄得的最高潮位(海圖基準面以上)及根據政府部門、新聞及社交媒體的水浸報告。

Figure 3.11.10 Maximum sea level (above chart datum) recorded at various tide stations in Hong Kong and flood reports from government departments, news and social media on 23 – 25 September 2025.

註：　橫瀾島並沒有資料。

Note: Data is not available for Waglan Island.

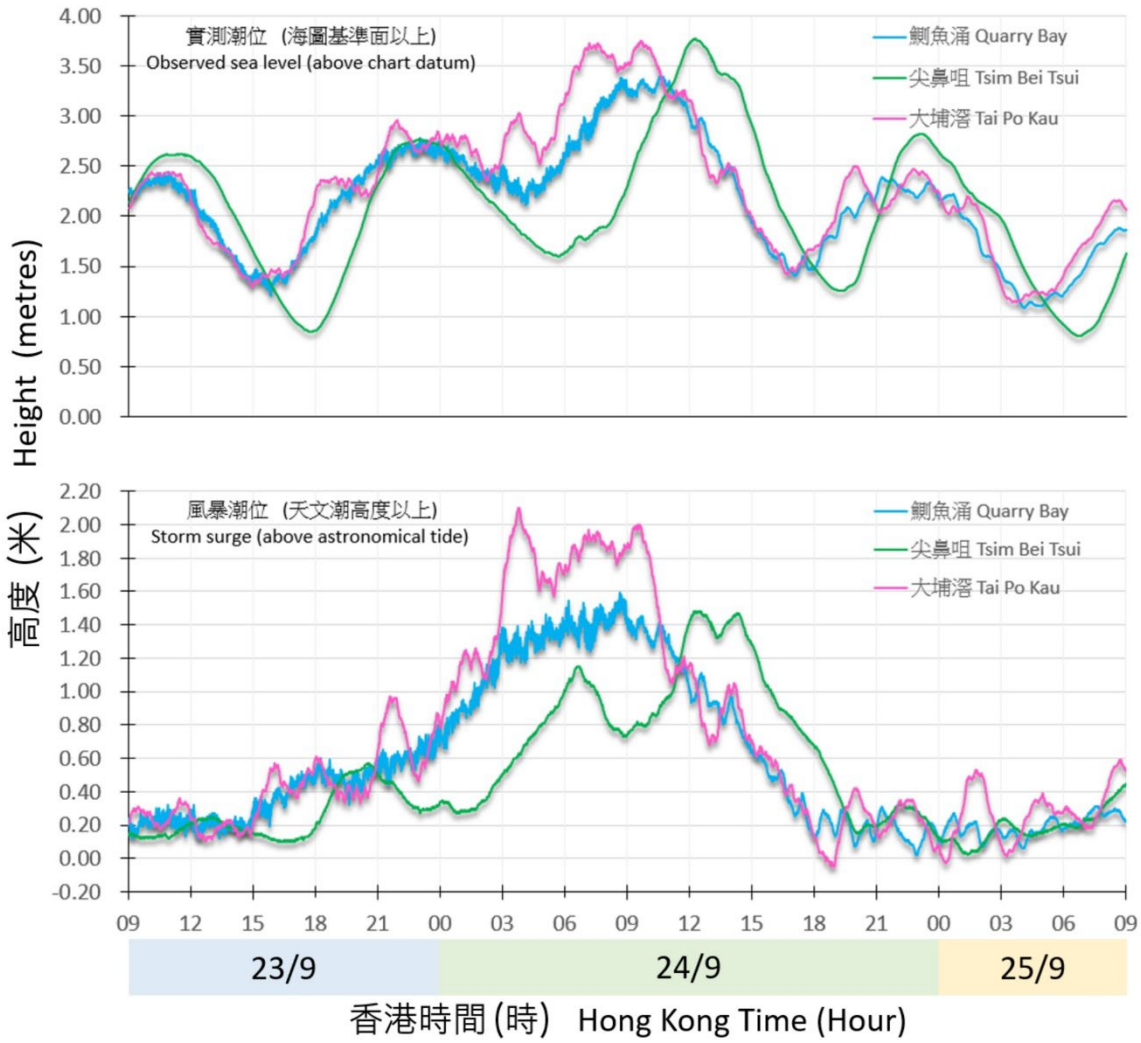


圖 3.11.11　二零二五年九月二十三日至二十五日鰂魚涌、尖鼻咀及大埔滘錄得的潮位(海圖基準面以上)及風暴潮(天文潮高度以上)。

Figure 3.11.11 Traces of sea level (above chart datum) and storm surge (above astronomical tide) recorded at Quarry Bay, Tsim Bei Tsui and Tai Po Kau on 23 – 25 September 2025.



圖 3.11.12a　樺加沙襲港期間，本港多處有樹木倒塌。(鳴謝：鄭偉倫(左上)、成婉琪(右上)、李子祥博士(左下)及Yiu Wah David/社區天氣觀測計劃(右下))

Figure 3.11.12a　The passage of Ragasa resulted in fallen trees in many parts of Hong Kong. (Courtesy of 鄭偉倫 (top left), Sing Yuen Ki (top right), Dr. T. C. Lee (bottom left) and Yiu Wah David/CWOS (bottom right))



圖 3.11.12b　樺加沙襲港期間，本港有多條路段因塌樹需要封閉。(鳴謝：消防處(左上、右上及右下)及路政署(左下))

Figure 3.11.12b　During the passage of Ragasa, many roads in Hong Kong were blocked by fallen trees. (Courtesy of Fire Services Department (top left, right and bottom right) and Highways Department (bottom left))



圖 3.11.13　樺加沙襲港期間，何文田愛民邨有一棵約30米高的大樹塌下。(鳴謝：香港01 / 夏家朗攝)

Figure 3.11.13 During the passage of Ragasa, a tree of about 30 m tall collapsed in Oi Man Estate in Ho Man Tin. (Courtesy of HK01 / Photo by 夏家朗)



圖 3.11.14　　棉加沙襲港期間，何文田窩打老道有大廈頂層一幅面積20米乘30米的外牆棚架受損，附近六條行車線需要封閉。(鳴謝：有線新聞)

Figure 3.11.14 During the passage of Ragasa, a 20 m by 30 m exterior scaffolding on the top floor of a building on Waterloo Road in Ho Man Tin was damaged, requiring the closure of six nearby traffic lanes. (Courtesy of i-CABLE News)



圖 3.11.15　　樺加沙襲港期間，九龍塘有小學的圍牆倒塌。(鳴謝：香港01 / 林振華攝)

Figure 3.11.15 During the passage of Ragasa, the wall of a primary school in Kowloon Tong collapsed. (Courtesy of HK01 / Photo by 林振華)



圖 3.11.16　　樺加沙襲港期間，九龍塘有獨立屋的外牆被塌樹壓毀。(鳴謝：Now新聞)

Figure 3.11.16 During the passage of Ragasa, the wall of a detached house in Kowloon Tong was damaged by a fallen tree. (Courtesy of Now News)



圖 3.11.17　　樺加沙襲港期間，尖沙咀有大廈的玻璃幕牆受損。(鳴謝：呂旭昇)

Figure 3.11.17 During the passage of Ragasa, the glass curtain wall of a building in Tsim Sha Tsui was damaged. (Courtesy of Lui Yuk Sing)



圖 3.11.18　　榕加沙襲港期間，深井有住宅大廈外牆牆磚剝落。(鳴謝：CY)

Figure 3.11.18 During the passage of Ragasa, the exterior wall tiles of a residential building in Sham Tseng peeled off. (Courtesy of CY)



圖 3.11.19　　樺加沙襲港期間，將軍澳有地盤貨櫃遭強風吹落海中。(鳴謝：一市民)

Figure 3.11.19 During the passage of Ragasa, a construction site container in Tseung Kwan O was blown into the sea by high winds. (Courtesy of a member of the public)



圖 3.11.20　受樺加沙引致的風暴潮影響，大澳水位明顯上升，造成水浸。(鳴謝：香港 01 / 梁鵬威攝)

Figure 3.11.20 Under the influence of the storm surge induced by Ragasa, the water level in Tai O rose significantly, causing flooding. (Courtesy of HK01 / Photos by 梁鵬威)



圖 3.11.21　受樺加沙引致的風暴潮影響，鯉魚門三家村水位明顯上升，造成水浸。(鳴謝：渠務署)

Figure 3.11.21 Under the influence of the storm surge induced by Ragasa, the water level at Sam Ka Tsuen in Lei Yue Mun rose significantly, causing flooding. (Courtesy of Drainage Services Department)



圖 3.11.22　受樺加沙引致的風暴潮影響，屯門嘉和里水位明顯上升，造成水浸。(鳴謝：渠務署)

Figure 3.11.22 Under the influence of the storm surge induced by Ragasa, the water level at Kar Wo Lei in Tuen Mun rose significantly, causing flooding. (Courtesy of Drainage Services Department)

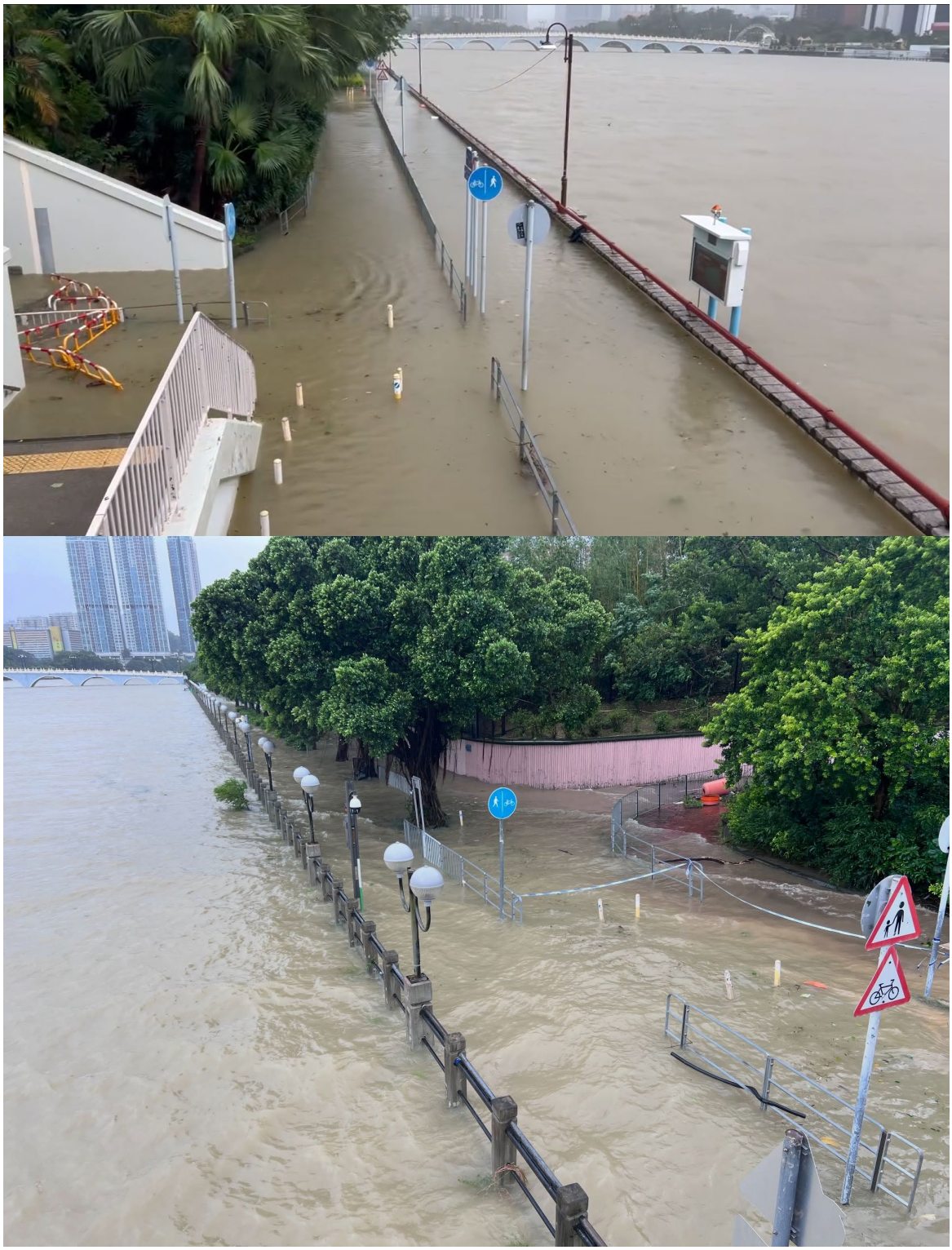


圖 3.11.23　受樺加沙引致的風暴潮影響，沙田城門河水位明顯上升，附近行人路、單車徑及隧道出現水浸。(鳴謝：梁金成)

Figure 3.11.23 Under the influence of the storm surge induced by Ragasa, the water level of the Shing Mun River in Sha Tin rose significantly, causing flooding in nearby footpaths, cycle tracks and subways. (Courtesy of Leung Kam Shing)



圖 3.11.24　受樺加沙引致的風暴潮影響，大埔林村河水位明顯上升，附近行人路及隧道出現水浸。(鳴謝：羅曉楓)

Figure 3.11.24 Under the influence of the storm surge induced by Ragasa, the water level of the Lam Tsuen River in Tai Po rose significantly, causing flooding in nearby footpaths and subways. (Courtesy of Lo Hiu Fung)



圖 3.11.25　　樺加沙襲港期間，柴灣防波堤有大浪拍岸。(網上圖片)

Figure 3.11.25 During the passage of Ragasa, rough waves crashed at the breakwater in Chai Wan. (Online photo)



圖 3.11.26　　樺加沙襲港期間，柴灣杏花邨岸邊有大浪拍岸。(鳴謝：有線新聞)

Figure 3.11.26 During the passage of Ragasa, rough waves crashed at the coast of Heng Fa Chuen in Chai Wan. (Courtesy of i-CABLE News)



圖 3.11.27　　榕加沙襲港期間，長洲東灣有巨浪拍岸。(鳴謝：Kwok Yung Chan/社區天氣觀測計劃)

Figure 3.11.27 During the passage of Ragasa, high waves battered Tung Wan in Cheung Chau. (Courtesy of Kwok Yung Chan/CWOS)



圖 3.11.28　受樺加沙引發的越堤浪影響，香港仔有酒店玻璃門被海水沖至爆裂，海水湧入大堂。(網上片段截圖)

Figure 3.11.28 Under the influence of the overtopping waves triggered by Ragasa, seawater crashed into a hotel in Aberdeen, shattering its glass doors and flooding its lobby. (Screenshots from an online video)



圖 3.11.29　　樺加沙襲港期間，將軍澳南海濱長廊有大浪拍岸，有防波堤大石被大浪沖上岸。(鳴謝：有線新聞(上)及Andes Lau (下))

Figure 3.11.29 During the passage of Ragasa, rough waves battered Tseung Kwan O South Waterfront Promenade, where a large stone was washed ashore from the breakwater. (Courtesy of i-CABLE News (top) and Andes Lau (bottom))



圖 3.11.30　　樺加沙襲港期間，將軍澳南海濱長廊有路面地磚損毀，單車徑被水淹沒。(鳴謝：Khs Huang)

Figure 3.11.30 During the passage of Ragasa, paving blocks were damaged and cycle tracks were flooded at Tseung Kwan O South Waterfront Promenade. (Courtesy of Khs Huang)



圖 3.11.31　受樺加沙引發的越堤浪影響，將軍澳南海濱長廊有餐廳被海水沖破玻璃門，地上堆積大量雜物。(鳴謝：香港01 / 鄧栢良攝)

Figure 3.11.31 Under the influence of the overtopping waves triggered by Ragasa, seawater surged into a restaurant at Tseung Kwan O South Waterfront Promenade, shattering its glass doors and leaving scattered items on the ground. (Courtesy of HK01 / Photo by 鄧栢良)



圖 3.11.32　　樺加沙襲港期間，西營盤醫院道出現山泥傾瀉。(鳴謝：土力工程處)

Figure 3.11.32 During the passage of Ragasa, a landslide occurred on Hospital Road in Sai Ying Pun. (Courtesy of Geotechnical Engineering Office)



圖 3.11.33　　樺加沙襲港期間，赤柱黃麻角道出現山泥傾瀉。(鳴謝：土力工程處)

Figure 3.11.33 During the passage of Ragasa, a landslide occurred on Wong Ma Kok Road in Stanley. (Courtesy of Geotechnical Engineering Office)



圖 3.11.34　　樺加沙襲港期間，大埔新娘潭路出現山泥傾瀉。(鳴謝：土力工程處)

Figure 3.11.34 During the passage of Ragasa, a landslide occurred on Bride's Pool Road in Tai Po. (Courtesy of Geotechnical Engineering Office)



圖 3.11.35　　受樺加沙的大雨影響，元朗有向日葵花田被淹浸。(網上圖片)

Figure 3.11.35 Affected by the heavy rain brought by Ragasa, a sunflower field in Yuen Long was flooded. (Online photo)

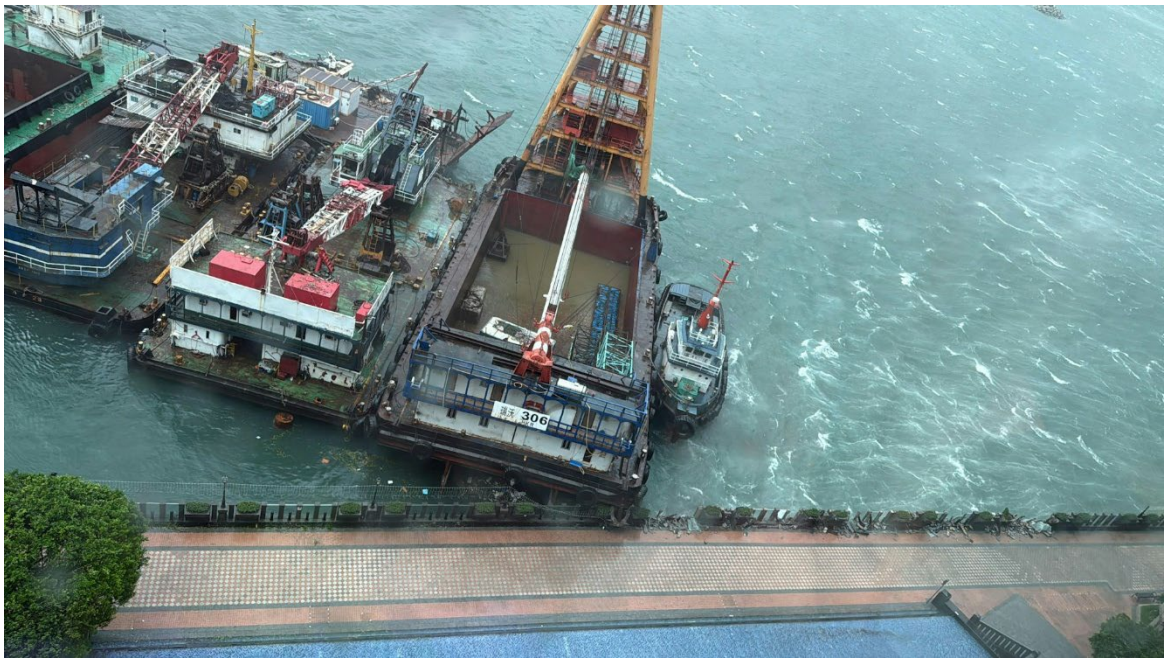




圖 3.11.36　　樺加沙襲港期間，紅磡海逸豪園及土瓜灣海心公園對開海面有多艘船隻撞向岸邊圍欄。(網上圖片)

Figure 3.11.36 During the passage of Ragasa, several vessels collided with the shore railings off the coast of Laguna Verde in Hung Hom and Hoi Sham Park in To Kwa Wan. (Online photos)



圖 3.11.37　樺加沙襲港期間，大嶼山長沙灣有魚排設施遭風浪影響而受損。(鳴謝：漁農自然護理署)

Figure 3.11.37 During the passage of Ragasa, mariculture rafts and facilities at Cheung Sha Wan in Lantau Island were damaged by the wind and waves. (Courtesy of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department)

3.12 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披索。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，天文台於十月五日下午3時40分改發一號戒備信號，並於當晚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。

3.12 Typhoon Matmo (2521): 1 to 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 Macao, 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. that night.

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 3.12.1　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 3.12.1　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 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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 3.12.2　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 3.12.2　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 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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 3.12.3　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 3.12.3　Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Matmo

站 (參閱圖 3.12.2) Station (See Fig. 3.12.2)			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 3.12.4　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 3.12.4　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 (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	2.48	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

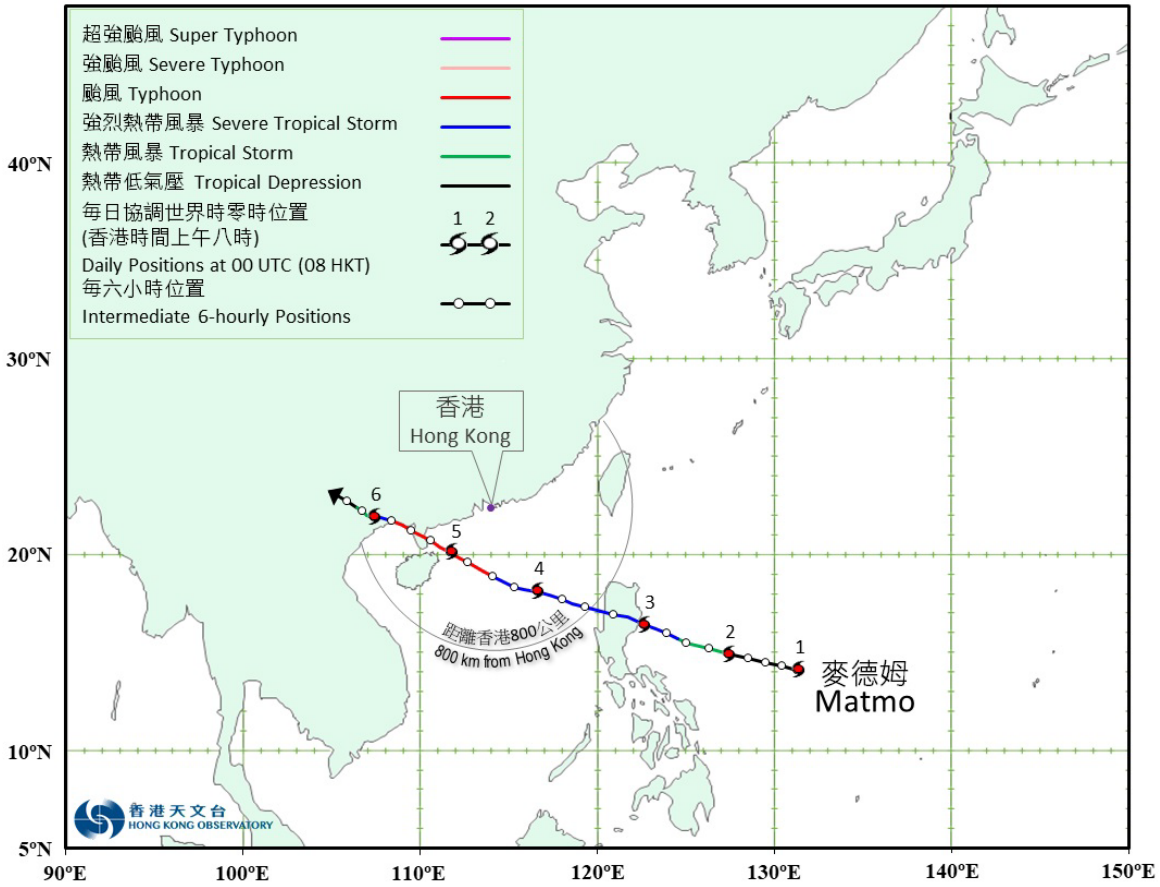


圖 3.12.1　　二零二五年十月一日至七日麥德姆(2521)的路徑圖。

Figure 3.12.1　Track of Matmo (2521): 1 – 7 October 2025.

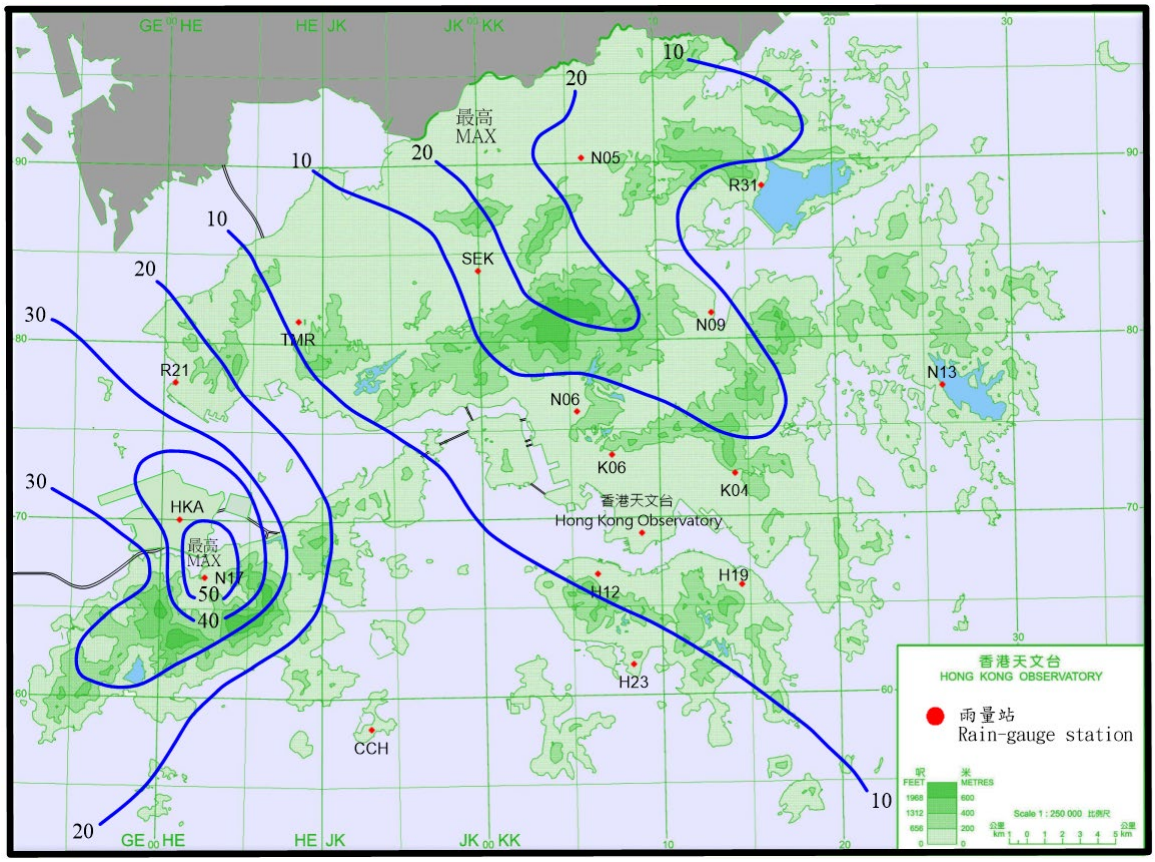


圖 3.12.2　　二零二五年十月三日至五日的雨量分佈(等雨量線單位為毫米)。

Figure 3.12.2　Rainfall distribution on 3 – 5 October 2025 (isohyets are in millimetres).

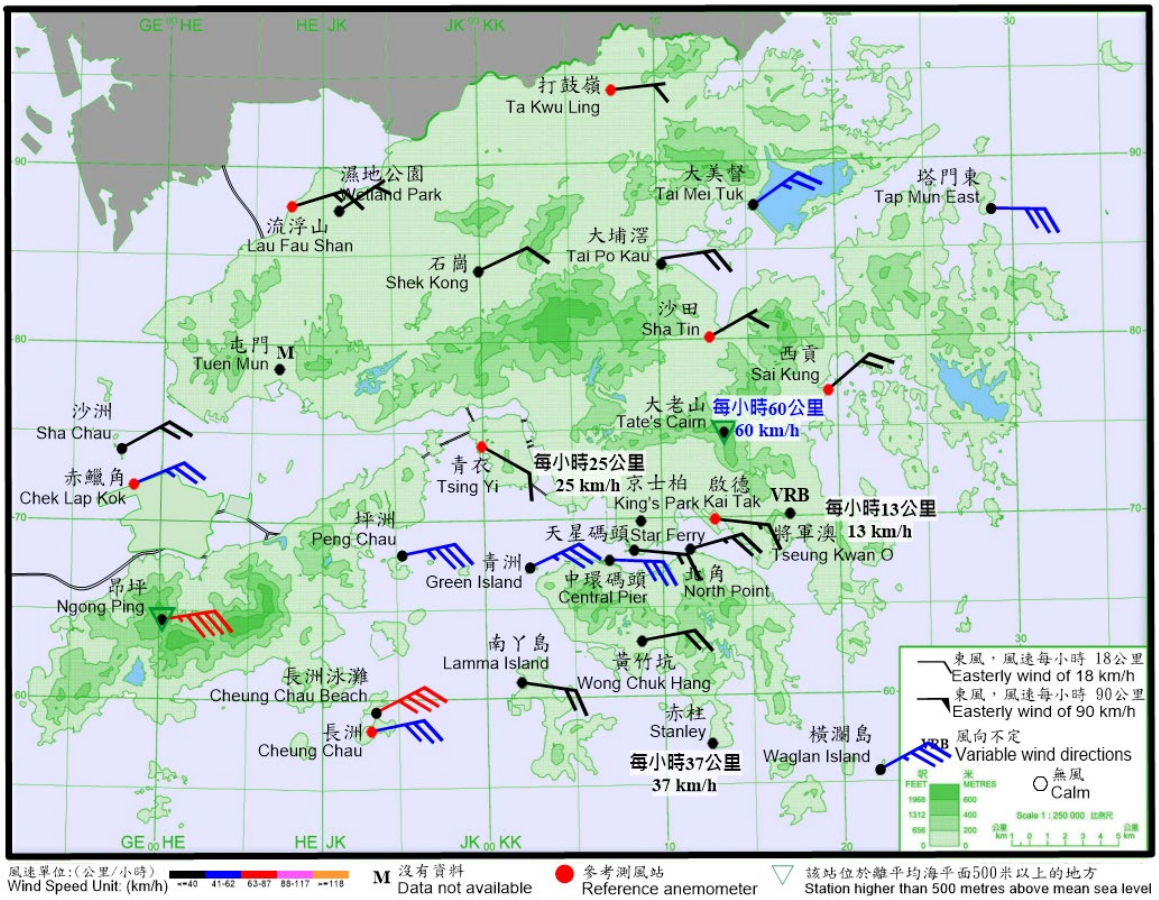


圖 3.12.3a　二零二五年十月四日下午8時05分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹強風程度的偏東風，包括香港國際機場、長洲、中環碼頭、橫瀾島及大老山。其中長洲泳灘及昂坪的風力更達烈風程度。

Figure 3.12.3a　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.

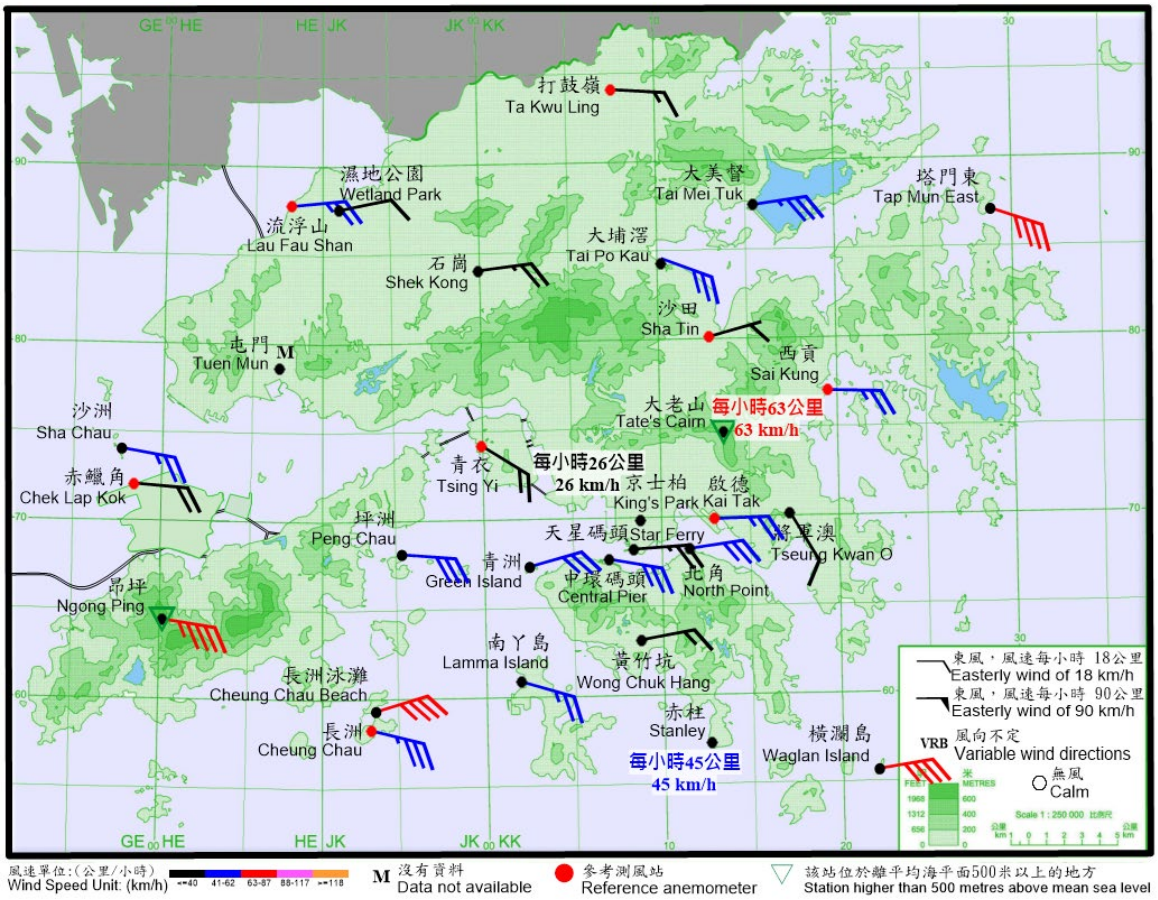


圖 3.12.3b　二零二五年十月五日上午2時13分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹強風程度的偏東風，包括啟德、西貢、流浮山、長洲及北角。其中橫瀾島及塔門東的風力更達烈風程度。

Figure 3.12.3b　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.

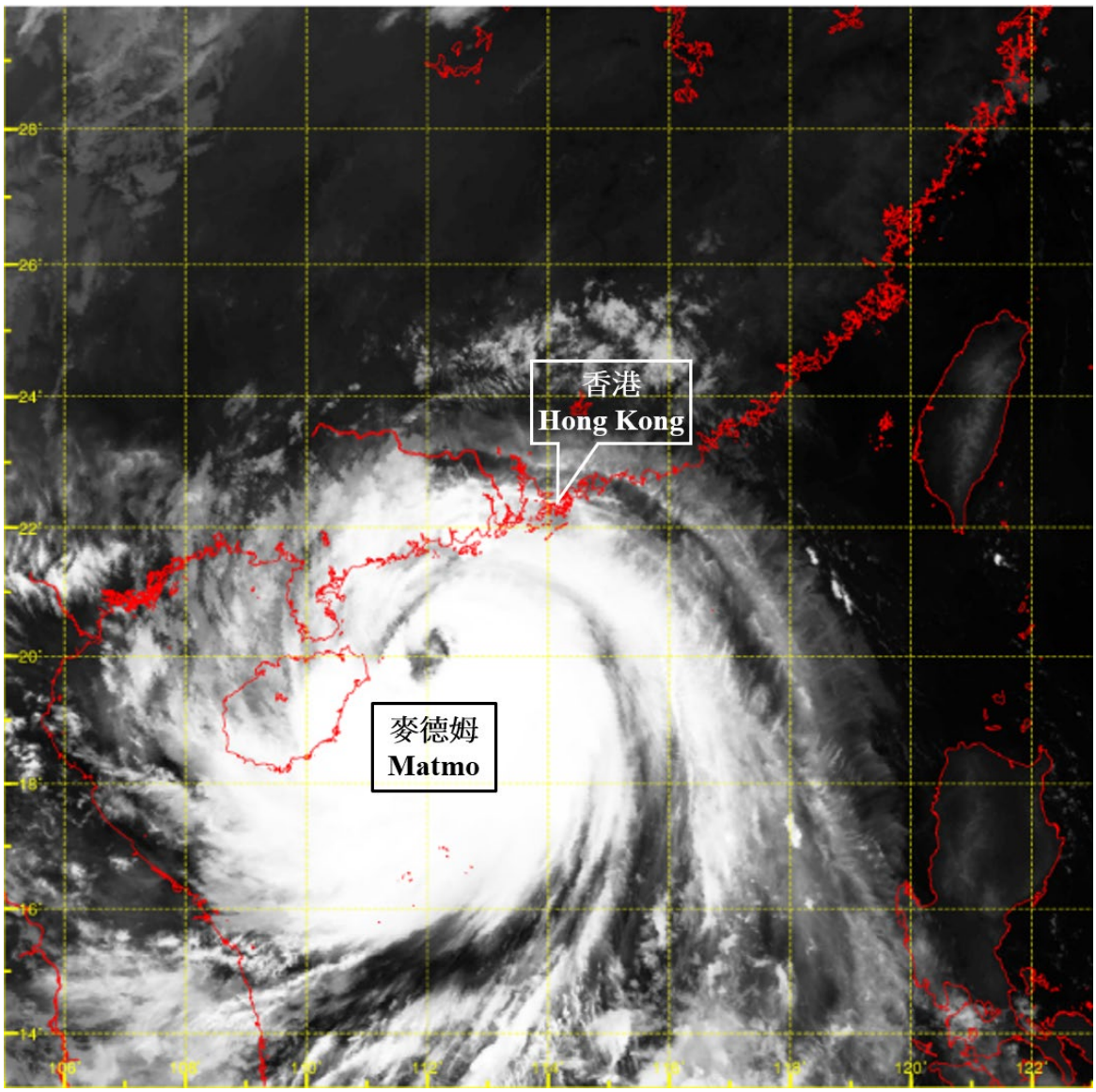


圖 3.12.4　二零二五年十月五日上午 5 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時麥德姆達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 145 公里。

Figure 3.12.4　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.]

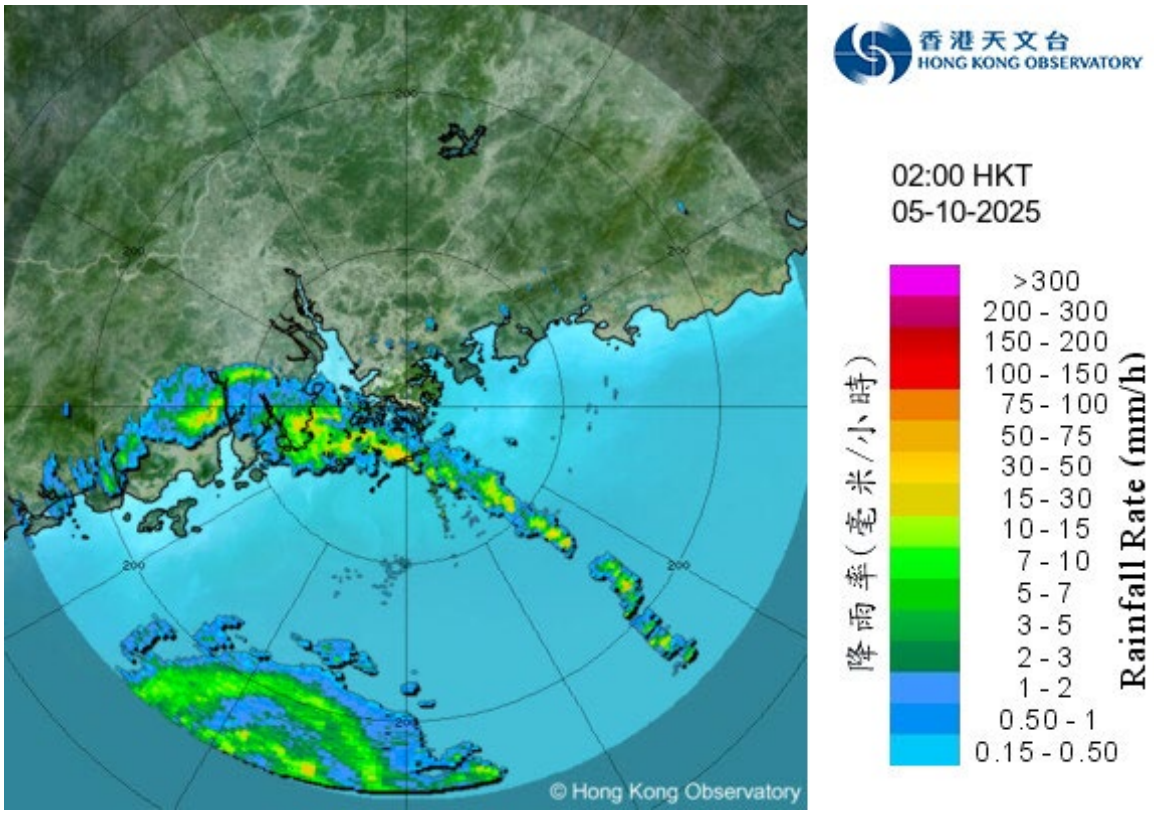


圖 3.12.5　二零二五年十月五日上午2時正的雷達回波圖像。當時麥德姆的中心位於香港之西南偏南約340公里。與其相關的外圍雨帶正影響珠江口一帶。

Figure 3.12.5　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.

3.13 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1 100萬菲律賓披索。

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。

3.13 Severe Tropical Storm Fengshen (2524): 17 to 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 3.13.1　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 3.13.1　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 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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 3.13.2　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 3.13.2　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 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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 3.13.3　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 3.13.3　Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Fengshen

站 Station			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 3.13.4　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 3.13.4　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 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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.

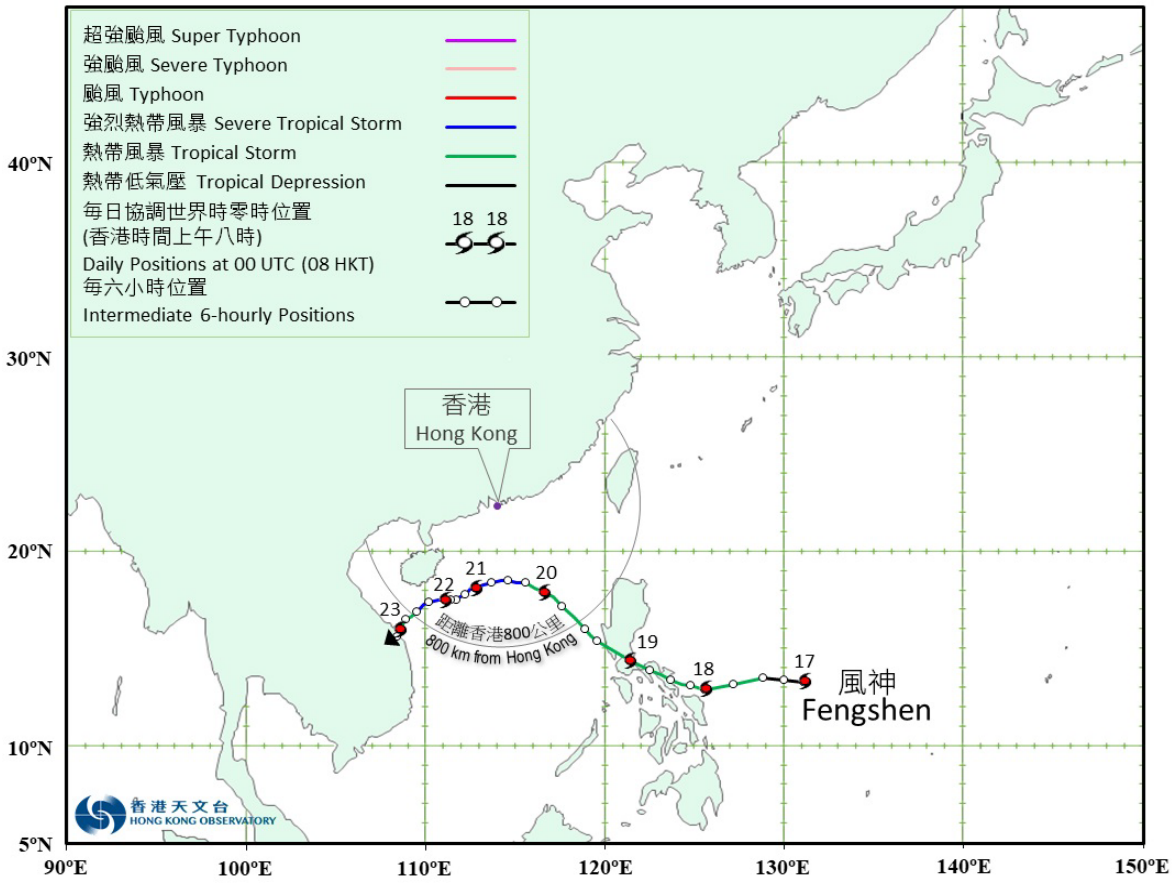


圖 3.13.1　　二零二五年十月十七日至二十三日風神(2524)的路徑圖。

Figure 3.13.1　Track of Fengshen (2524): 17 – 23 October 2025.

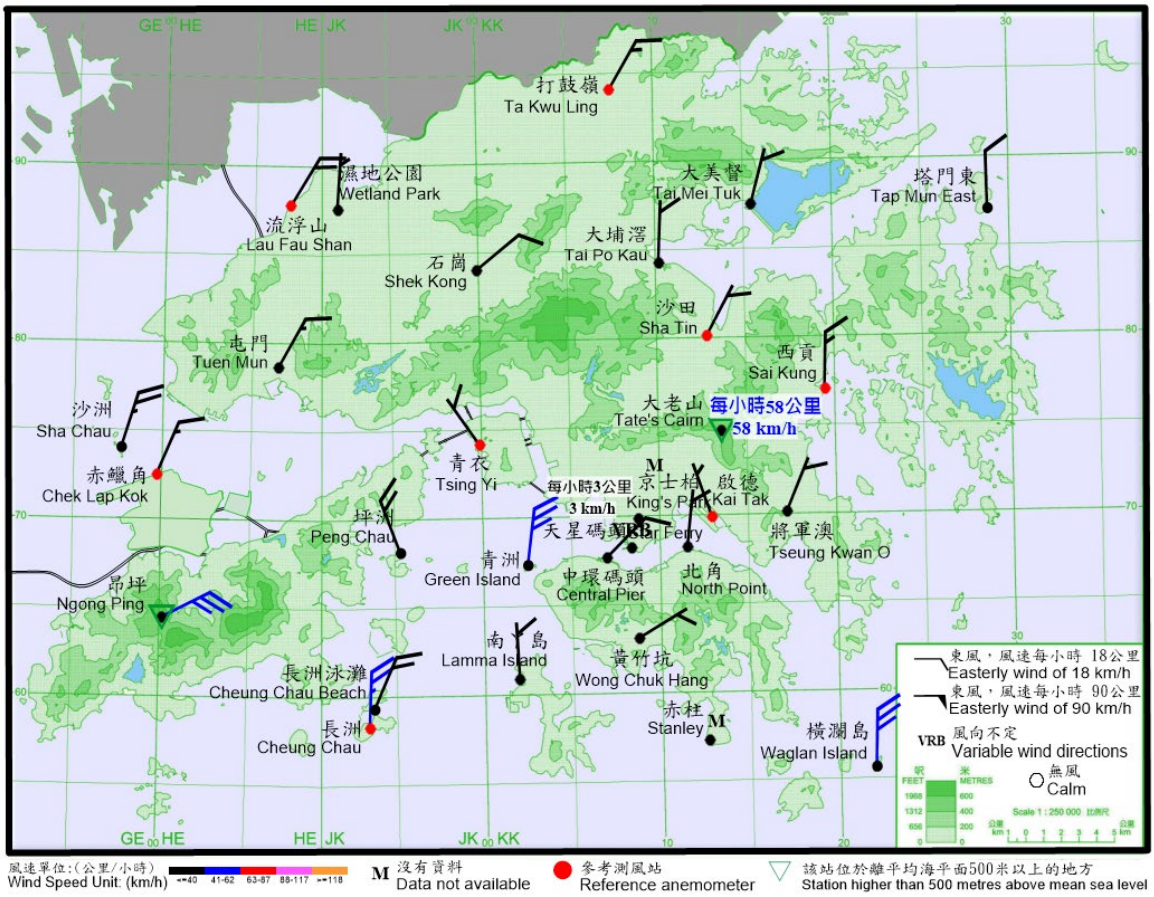


圖 3.13.2a　二零二五年十月二十一日上午2時40分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹北風，而長洲、青洲、橫瀾島、昂坪及大老山的風力達到強風程度。

Figure 3.13.2a　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.

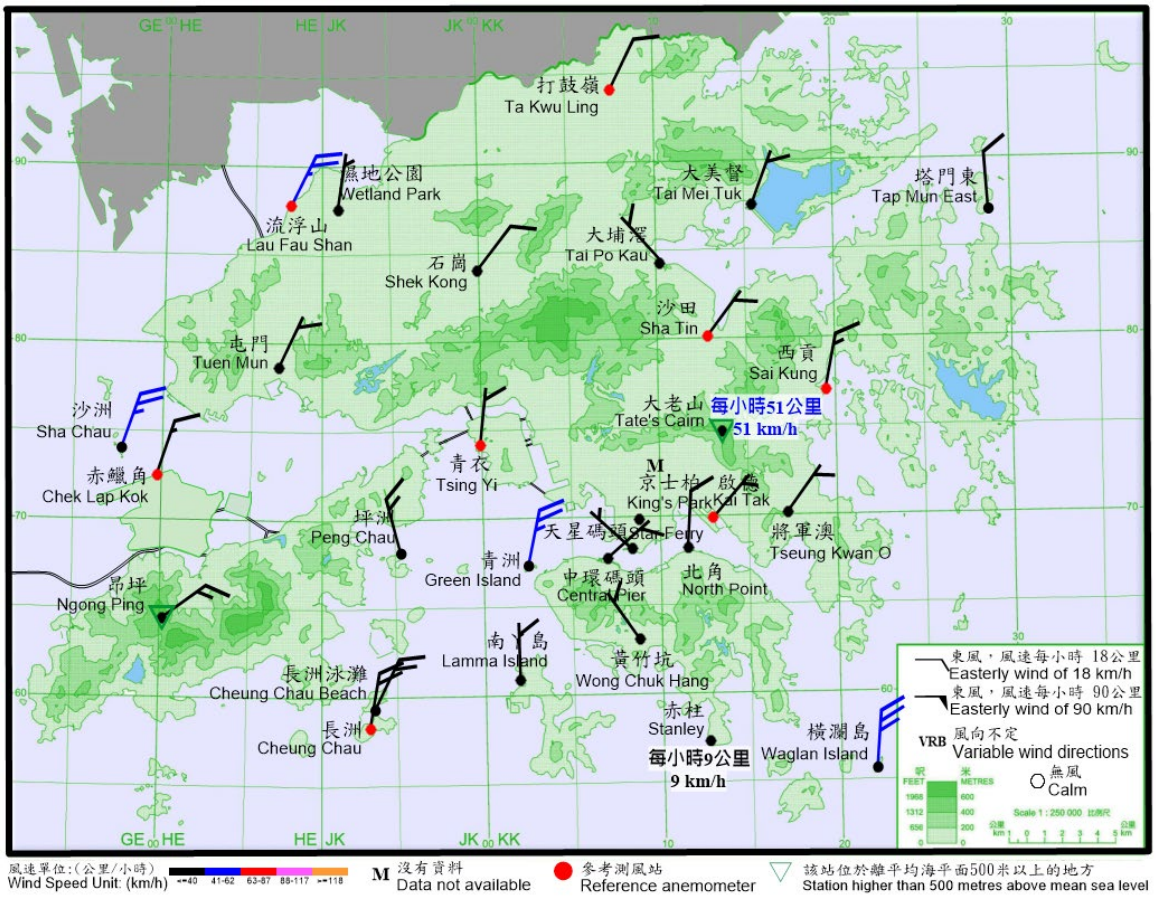


圖 3.13.2b　二零二五年十月二十一日下午12時40分香港各站錄得的十分鐘平均風向和風速。當時本港普遍吹北風，而流浮山、沙洲、青洲、橫瀾島及大老山的風力達到強風程度。

Figure 3.13.2b　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.

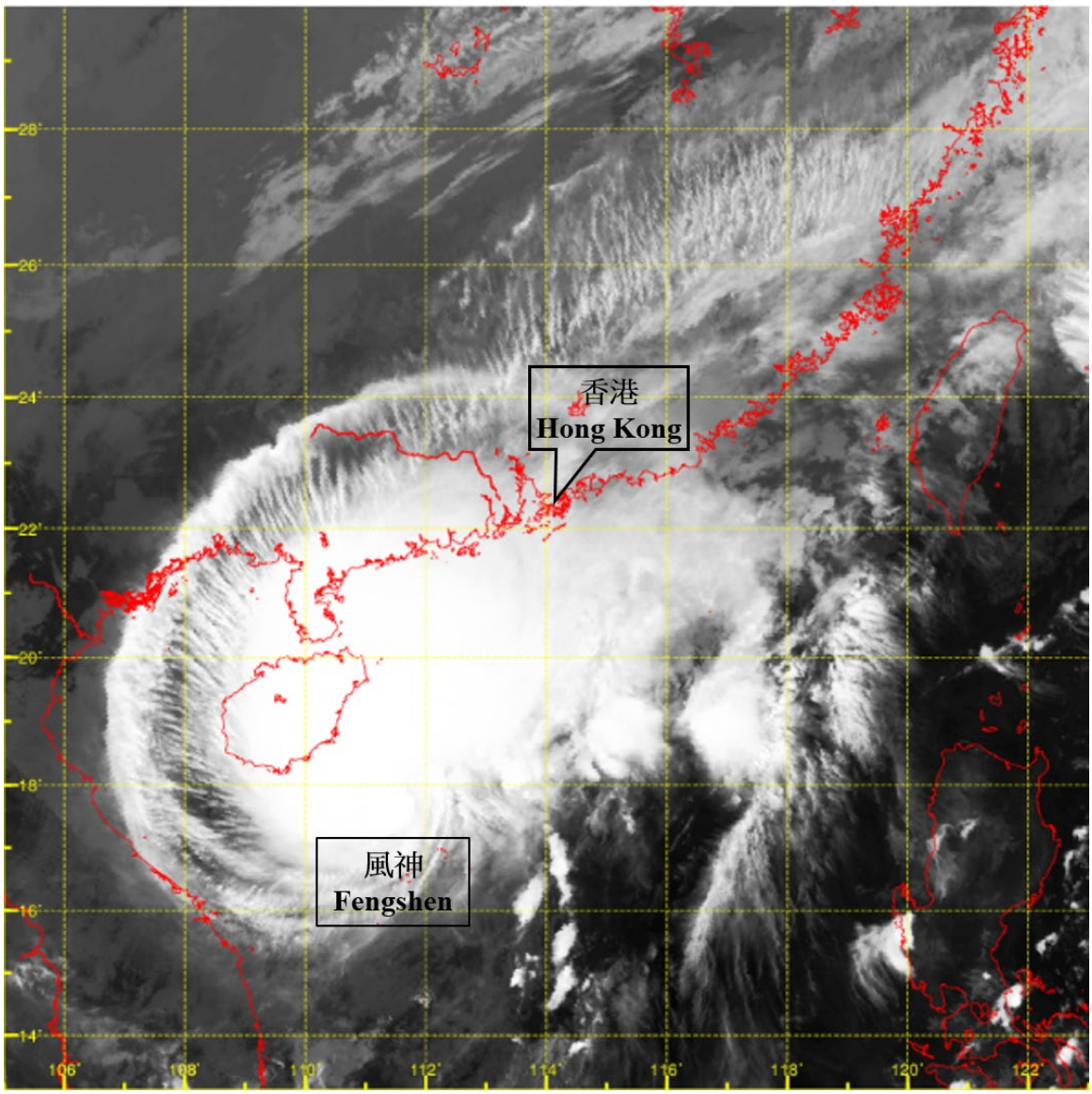


圖 3.13.3　二零二五年十月二十一日晚上 11 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時風神達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 110 公里。

Figure 3.13.3　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.]

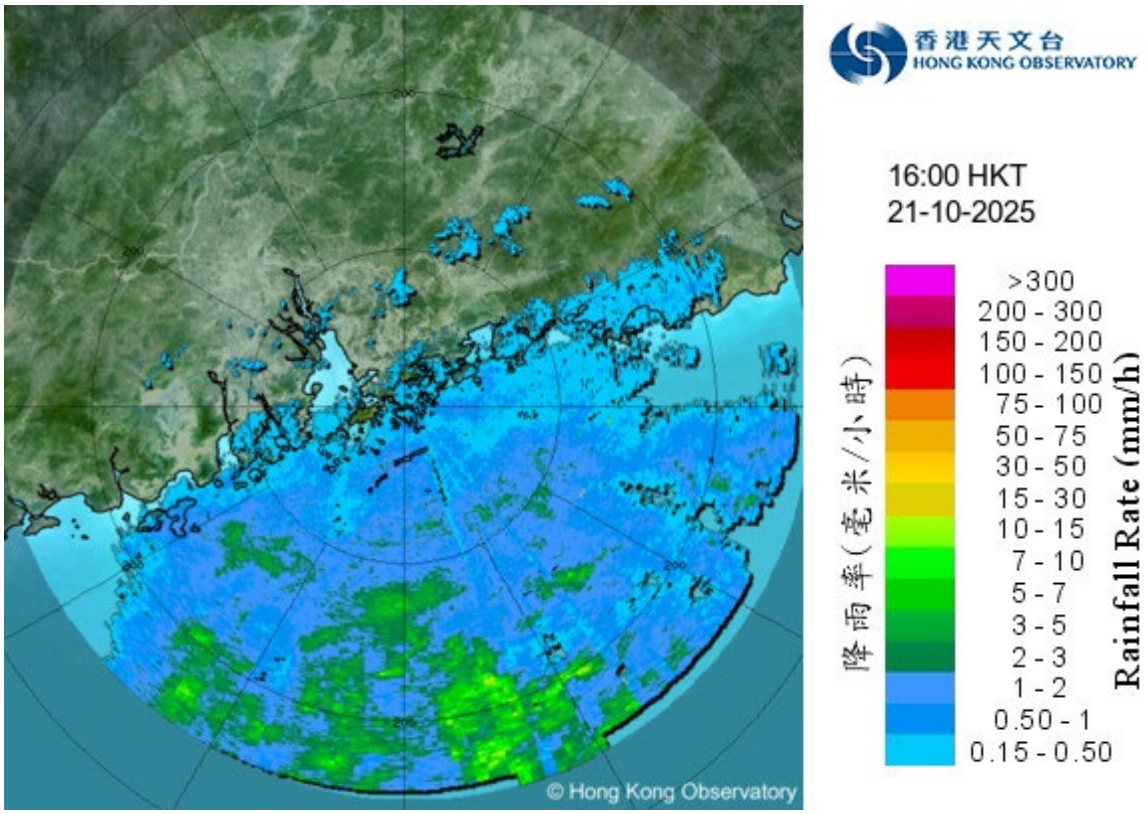


圖 3.13.4　二零二五年十月二十一日下午4時正的雷達回波圖像。與風神相關的雨區持續影響南海北部，但受較乾燥的東北季候風影響，雨區靠近廣東沿岸時有所減弱。

Figure 3.13.4　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 3.13.5　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 3.13.5 Minor flooding occurred in the subway near Shing Mun River in Sha Tin on the night of 21 October 2025. (Courtesy of Eric Cheng)

3.14 超強颱風鳳凰(2526)：二零二五年十一月四日至十三日

鳳凰是二零二五年第十四個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓鳳凰於十一月四日早上在雅蒲島以東約780公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西南偏西移動。隨後三天鳳凰轉向西北或西北偏西掠過雅蒲島附近海域，並逐漸增強。鳳凰於十一月八日凌晨增強為颱風，並採取西北偏西路徑移向菲律賓。十一月九日凌晨鳳凰於菲律賓以東海域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。鳳凰於當晚至翌日凌晨橫過呂宋，並進入南海，隨後逐步減弱。十一月十日晚上至十一日鳳凰向北掠過南海東北部，並逐漸轉向東北移向台灣南部。鳳凰於十一月十二日凌晨減弱為熱帶風暴，並於當晚橫過台灣屏東。最後鳳凰於翌日早上在台灣以東海域演變為溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導，鳳凰為菲律賓帶來狂風暴雨，碧瑤錄得累積雨量442.6毫米。菲律賓有至少33人死亡、三人失蹤及88人受傷，超過910萬人受災，超過49萬間房屋受損，經濟損失超過67億菲律賓披索。受鳳凰及東北季候風的共同影響，台灣有狂風暴雨，十一月九日至十一日期間宜蘭錄得最大一小時雨量126.5毫米及四十八小時雨量1 071毫米。鳳凰吹襲台灣期間，有91人受傷，超過8 800戶停水，27 000戶停電，經濟損失超過430萬美元。

天文台在十一月十日下午12時20分發出一號戒備信號，當時鳳凰集結在香港之東南約740公里。當晚及翌日本港吹和緩至清勁北風，離岸及高地吹強風。鳳凰於十一月十一日下午5時左右最接近香港，在本港之東南偏東約490公里掠過。隨著鳳凰遠離香港，對香港的威脅解除，天文台於十一月十一日晚上9時40分取消所有熱帶氣旋警告信號。受東北季候風影響，晚間本港部分地區仍然吹強風，天文台隨即發出強烈季候風信號，直至翌日上午11時40分取消。

鳳凰影響香港期間，沒有嚴重破壞報告。天文台總部於十一月十一日上午2時02分錄得最低瞬時海平面氣壓1006.3百帕斯卡。在鳳凰及東北季候風的影響下，十一月十日晚上及十一月十一日凌晨漲潮期間部分低窪地區出現輕微水浸，而大埔滘錄得最高潮位(海圖基準面以上) 3.03米及最大風暴潮(天文潮高度以上) 0.60米。

受東北季候風影響，十一月十日本港大致天晴。隨著鳳凰的外圍雨帶靠近，十一月十一日本港轉為大致多雲及有幾陣微雨。

3.14 Super Typhoon Fung-wong (2526): 4 to 13 November 2025

Fung-wong was the fourteenth tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025.

Fung-wong formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 780 km east of Yap on the morning of 4 November, and moved west-southwestwards. It turned to track northwestwards or west-northwestwards across the seas near Yap and intensified gradually in the following three days. Fung-wong intensified into a typhoon, and adopted a west-northwesterly track towards the Philippines in the small hours of 8 November. It rapidly intensified into a super typhoon over the seas east of the Philippines in the small hours of 9 November, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 185 km/h near its centre. Fung-wong moved across Luzon, entered the South China Sea from that night to the small hours of the next day, and then weakened progressively. It moved northwards across the northeastern part of the South China Sea from the night of 10 November to 11 November, and gradually turned northeastwards towards the southern part of Taiwan. It weakened into a tropical storm in the small hours of 12 November and moved across Pingtung of Taiwan that night. Fung-wong finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the seas east of Taiwan the next morning.

According to press reports, Fung-wong brought torrential rain and squalls to the Philippines, with an accumulated rainfall of 442.6 millimetres recorded in Baguio. There were at least 33 deaths, three missing persons and 88 injuries in the Philippines. Over 9.1 million people were affected and more than 490 000 houses were damaged. Economic loss exceeded PHP 6.7 billion. Under the combined effect of Fung-wong and the northeast monsoon, there were torrential rain and squalls in Taiwan. A maximum hourly rainfall of 126.5 millimetres and 48-hour rainfall of 1 071 millimetres were recorded in Yilan on 9 – 11 November. During the passage of Fung-wong over Taiwan, there were at least 91 injuries. Water and electricity supply to 8 800 and 27 000 households were disrupted respectively. Economic loss exceeded USD 4.3 million.

The Standby Signal No. 1 was issued at 12:20 p.m. on 10 November, when Fung-wong was about 740 km southeast of Hong Kong. Local winds were moderate to fresh northerlies that night and the next day, strong offshore and on high ground. Fung-wong came closest to Hong Kong at around 5 p.m. on 11 November, skirting past about 490 km east-southeast of the territory. With Fung-wong departing from Hong Kong, it no longer posed a threat to Hong Kong and all tropical cyclone warning signals were cancelled at 9:40 p.m. on 11 November. However, under the influence of the northeast monsoon, local winds were still strong over parts of the territory overnight. The Strong Monsoon Signal was issued thereafter and lasted till 11:40 a.m. the next day.

Fung-wong did not cause any significant damage when it affected Hong Kong. At the Observatory Headquarters, the lowest instantaneous mean sea-level pressure of 1006.3 hPa was recorded at 2:02 a.m. on 11 November. Under the influence of Fung-wong and the northeast monsoon, there was minor flooding over some low-lying areas during the high tide on the night of 10 November and the early morning of 11 November. A maximum sea level of 3.03 m (above chart datum) and a maximum storm surge of 0.60 m (above astronomical tide) were recorded at Tai Po Kau.

Under the influence of the northeast monsoon, the weather in Hong Kong was mainly fine on 10 November. With the approach of the outer rainbands of Fung-wong, the local weather turned mainly cloudy with a few light rain patches on 11 November.

表 3.14.1　在鳳凰影響下，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 3.14.1　Maximum gust peak speeds and maximum hourly mean winds with associated wind directions recorded at various stations when the tropical cyclone warning signals for Fung-wong were in force

站 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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)	北	N	38	11/11	01:45	北	N	12	11/11	00:00
中環碼頭	Central Pier	西北	NW	40	11/11	08:32	西北	NW	24	11/11	09:00
		西北偏西	WNW	40	11/11	17:45					
長洲	Cheung Chau	北	N	61	11/11	21:36	北	N	37	11/11	15:00
長洲泳灘	Cheung Chau Beach	東北	NE	64	11/11	21:12	東北	NE	29	11/11	21:00
		東北	NE	64	11/11	21:18					
青洲	Green Island	西北	NW	61	11/11	17:33	西北偏北	NNW	43	11/11	18:00
香港國際機場*	Hong Kong International Airport*	北	N	49	11/11	08:36	北	N	33	11/11	05:00
啟德	Kai Tak	西北	NW	48	11/11	09:50	西北	NW	22	10/11	14:00
京士柏	King's Park	東北偏北	NNE	42	11/11	05:03	東北偏北	NNE	15	11/11	06:00
南丫島	Lamma Island	西北偏北	NNW	55	11/11	02:00	西北偏北	NNW	33	11/11	09:00
流浮山	Lau Fau Shan	北	N	51	11/11	08:32	北	N	34	11/11	09:00
昂坪	Ngong Ping	東北	NE	58	11/11	08:08	東北偏東	ENE	30	11/11	08:00
							東北偏東	ENE	30	11/11	10:00
北角	North Point	西北偏西	WNW	35	11/11	07:46	北	N	18	11/11	00:00
坪洲	Peng Chau	西北	NW	53	11/11	15:21	西北偏北	NNW	33	11/11	16:00
		西北	NW	53	11/11	15:44					
		西北	NW	53	11/11	15:45					
平洲	Ping Chau	東北偏北	NNE	36	10/11	23:12	西北偏北	NNW	12	11/11	10:00
西貢	Sai Kung	北	N	56	11/11	08:23	北	N	30	11/11	02:00
沙洲	Sha Chau	北	N	61	11/11	09:25	北	N	49	10/11	23:00
沙螺灣	Sha Lo Wan	東北偏北	NNE	29	11/11	09:43	東北偏北	NNE	11	10/11	18:00
							東北偏北	NNE	11	11/11	08:00
沙田	Sha Tin	東北	NE	37	11/11	09:19	東北偏北	NNE	15	11/11	10:00
石崗	Shek Kong	東北偏東	ENE	38	11/11	17:02	東北	NE	12	10/11	15:00
							東北	NE	12	10/11	16:00
							東北偏北	NNE	12	11/11	09:00
九龍天星碼頭	Star Ferry (Kowloon)	西北偏西	WNW	37	11/11	08:30	西北偏西	WNW	16	11/11	09:00
		西北偏北	NNW	37	11/11	15:51					
打鼓嶺	Ta Kwu Ling	東北偏北	NNE	39	10/11	13:39	東北偏北	NNE	18	11/11	00:00
大美督	Tai Mei Tuk	東北偏北	NNE	54	11/11	10:11	東北偏北	NNE	29	11/11	05:00
大帽山	Tai Mo Shan	北	N	82	11/11	08:40	北	N	57	11/11	09:00
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	西北	NW	39	10/11	12:54	西北	NW	22	10/11	14:00
		西北	NW	39	10/11	13:50					
塔門東	Tap Mun East	北	N	58	11/11	06:24	北	N	23	11/11	07:00
大老山	Tate's Cairn	北	N	85	11/11	09:20	北	N	55	11/11	10:00
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	西北偏北	NNW	49	11/11	09:48	北	N	15	11/11	08:00
青衣島蜆殼油庫	Tsing Yi Shell Oil Depot	西北偏北	NNW	49	11/11	08:54	西北偏北	NNW	22	11/11	02:00
屯門政府合署	Tuen Mun Government Offices	北	N	34	11/11	19:16	北	N	12	10/11	13:00
橫瀾島	Waglan Island	西北偏北	NNW	60	11/11	09:38	北	N	48	11/11	08:00
濕地公園	Wetland Park	東北偏北	NNE	24	11/11	03:31	北	N	4	10/11	14:00
							北	N	4	11/11	09:00
黃竹坑	Wong Chuk Hang	北	N	42	11/11	17:32	北	N	14	11/11	04:00

黃麻角(赤柱) - 數據不完整　　Bluff Head (Stanley) - incomplete data

* 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 3.14.2　鳳凰影響香港期間，香港天文台總部及其他各站所錄得的日雨量
Table 3.14.2　Daily rainfall amounts recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters and other stations during the passage of Fung-wong

站 Station			十一月十日 10 Nov	十一月十一日 11 Nov	總雨量(毫米) Total rainfall (mm)
香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory (HKO)			0.0	微量 Trace	微量 Trace
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (HKA)			0.0	0.0	0.0
長洲 Cheung Chau (CCH)			0.0	0.0	0.0
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	0.0	0.0
K04	佐敦谷	Jordan Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0
N06	葵涌	Kwai Chung	0.0	0.0	0.0
H12	半山區	Mid Levels	0.0	0.0	0.0
N09	沙田	Sha Tin	0.0	0.0	0.0
H19	筲箕灣	Shau Kei Wan	0.0	0.0	0.0
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	0.0	0.0
R21	踏石角	Tap Shek Kok	0.0	0.0	0.0
N17	東涌	Tung Chung	0.0	0.0	0.0
TMR	屯門水庫	Tuen Mun Reservoir	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

表 3.14.3　鳳凰影響香港期間，香港各潮汐站所錄得的最高水位及最大水位上升
Table 3.14.3　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 Fung-wong

站 (參閱圖 1.1) Station (See Fig. 1.1)		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	2.97	11/11	01:01	0.50	11/11	13:38
石壁	Shek Pik	2.91	11/11	01:02	0.46	11/11	13:19
大廟灣	Tai Miu Wan	2.94	11/11	01:06	0.50	11/11	13:50
大埔滘	Tai Po Kau	3.03	11/11	01:12	0.60	11/11	13:30
尖鼻咀	Tsim Bei Tsui	3.01	11/11	02:35	0.50	11/11	03:20

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

* 水位上升(天文潮高度以上)是基於鳳凰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 Fung-wong and the northeast monsoon.

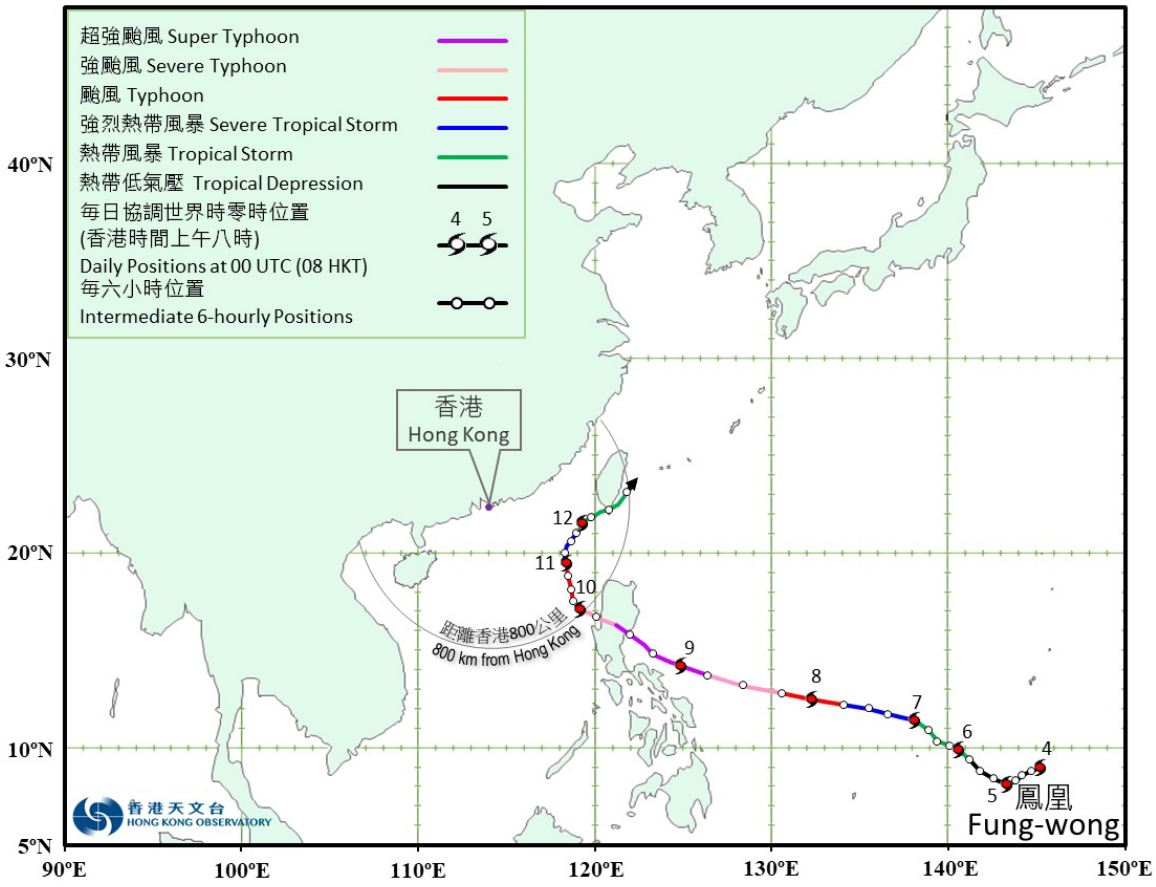


圖 3.14.1　　二零二五年十一月四日至十三日鳳凰(2526)的路徑圖。

Figure 3.14.1　Track of Fung-wong (2526): 4 – 13 November 2025.

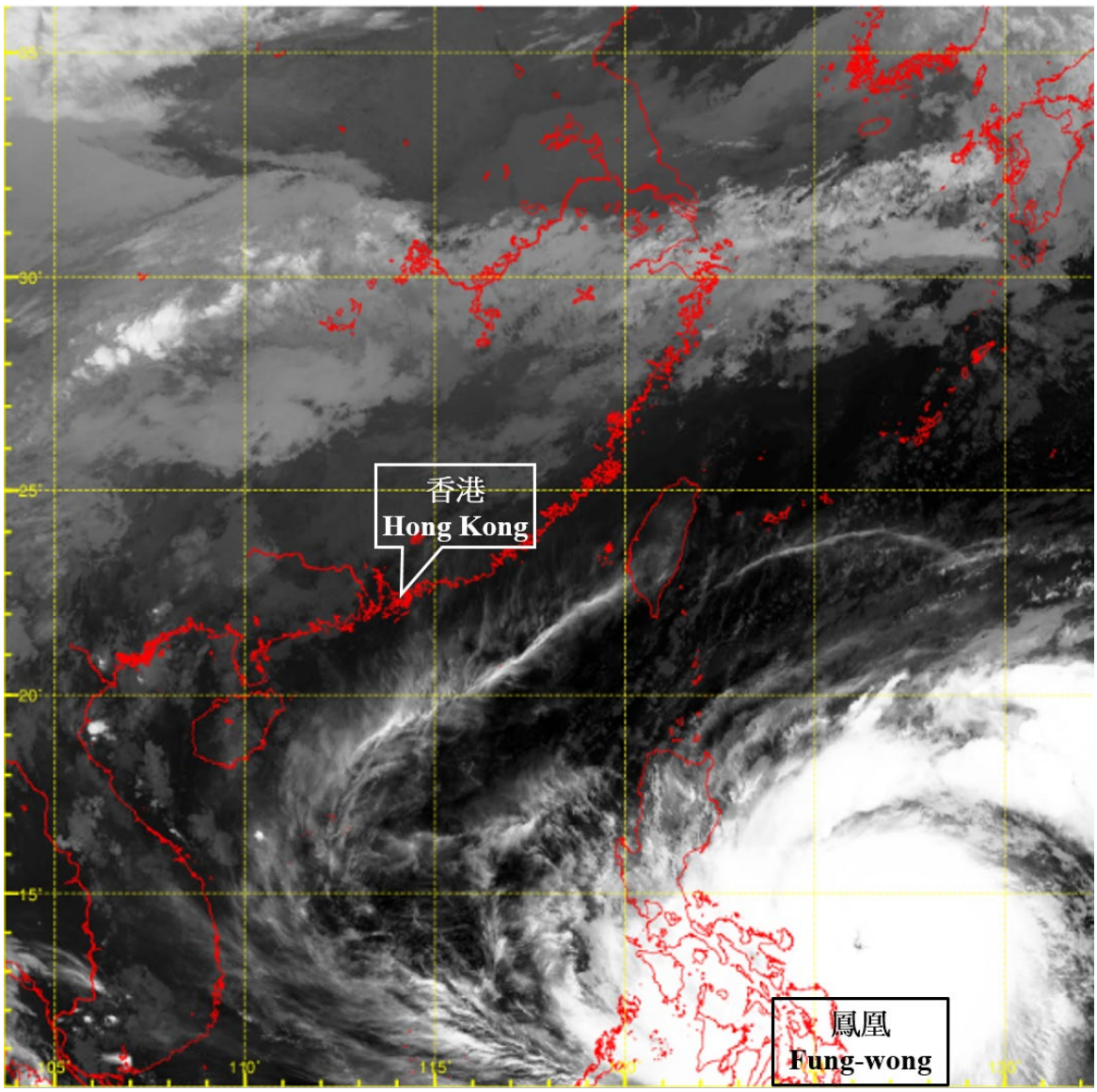


圖 3.14.2　二零二五年十一月九日上午 2 時左右的紅外線衛星圖片，當時鳳凰在菲律賓以東海域迅速增強為超強颱風，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 185 公里。

Figure 3.14.2　Infra-red satellite imagery at around 2 a.m. on 9 November 2025 when Fung-wong rapidly intensified into a super typhoon over the seas east of the Philippines and attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 185 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 3.14.3　二零二五年十一月十一日凌晨沙田城門河附近的單車徑出現輕微水浸。(鳴謝：黃明德 Dark)

Figure 3.14.3　Minor flooding occurred over the cycle tracks near Shing Mun River in Sha Tin in the small hours on 11 November 2025. (Courtesy of 黃明德 Dark)

第四節　　熱帶氣旋統計表

表4.1是二零二五年在北太平洋西部及南海區域(即由赤道至北緯45度、東經100度至180度所包括的範圍)的熱帶氣旋一覽。表內所列出的日期只說明某熱帶氣旋在上述範圍內出現的時間，因而不一定包括整個風暴過程。這個限制對表內其他元素亦同樣適用。

表4.2是天文台在二零二五年為船舶發出的熱帶氣旋警告的次數、時段、首個及末個警告發出的時間。當有熱帶氣旋位於香港責任範圍內時(即由北緯10至30度、東經105至125度所包括的範圍)，天文台會發出這些警告。表內使用的時間為協調世界時。

表4.3是二零二五年熱帶氣旋警告信號發出的次數及其時段的摘要。表內亦提供每次熱帶氣旋警告信號生效的時間和發出警報的次數。表內使用的時間為香港時間。

表4.4是一九五六至二零二五年間熱帶氣旋警告信號發出的次數及其時段的摘要。

表4.5是一九五六至二零二五年間每年位於香港責任範圍內以及每年引致天文台需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號的熱帶氣旋總數。

表4.6是一九五六至二零二五年間天文台發出各種熱帶氣旋警告信號的最長、最短及平均時段。

表4.7是二零二五年當熱帶氣旋影響香港時本港的氣象觀測摘要。資料包括熱帶氣旋最接近香港時的位置及時間和當時估計熱帶氣旋中心附近的最低氣壓、京士柏、香港國際機場及橫瀾島錄得的最高風速、香港天文台錄得的最低平均海平面氣壓以及香港各潮汐測量站錄得的最大風暴潮(即實際水位高出潮汐表中預計的部分，單位為米)。

表4.8.1是二零二五年位於香港600公里範圍內的熱帶氣旋及其為香港所帶來的雨量。

表4.8.2是一八八四至一九三九年以及一九四七至二零二五年十個為香港帶來最多雨量的熱帶氣旋和有關的雨量資料。

表4.9是自一九四六年至二零二五年間，天文台發出十號颶風信號時所錄得的氣象資料，包括熱帶氣旋吹襲香港時的最近距離及方位、天文台錄得的最低平均海平面氣壓、香港各站錄得的最高60分鐘平均風速和最高陣風。

表4.10是二零二五年熱帶氣旋在香港所造成的損失。資料參考了各政府部門和公共事業機構所提供的報告、本地報章的報導及香港保險業聯會提供的數據。

表4.11是一九六零至二零二五年間熱帶氣旋在香港所造成的人命傷亡及破壞。資料參考了各政府部門和公共事業機構所提供的報告及本地報章的報導。

表4.12是二零二五年天文台發出的熱帶氣旋路徑預測驗証。

Section 4 TROPICAL CYCLONE STATISTICS AND TABLES

TABLE 4.1 is a list of tropical cyclones in 2025 in the WNP and the SCS (i.e. the area bounded by the Equator, 45°N, 100°E and 180°). The dates cited are the residence times of each tropical cyclone within the above-mentioned region and as such might not cover the full life-span. This limitation applies to all other elements in the table.

TABLE 4.2 gives the number of tropical cyclone warnings for shipping issued by the Hong Kong Observatory in 2025, the durations of these warnings and the times of issue of the first and last warnings for all tropical cyclones in Hong Kong's area of responsibility (i.e. the area bounded by 10°N, 30°N, 105°E and 125°E). Times are given in hours and minutes in UTC.

TABLE 4.3 presents a summary of the occasions/durations of the issuing of tropical cyclone warning signals in 2025. The sequence of the signals displayed and the number of tropical cyclone warning bulletins issued for each tropical cyclone are also given. Times are given in hours and minutes in Hong Kong Time.

TABLE 4.4 presents a summary of the occasions/durations of the issuing of tropical cyclone warning signals from 1956 to 2025 inclusive.

TABLE 4.5 gives the annual number of tropical cyclones in Hong Kong's area of responsibility between 1956 and 2025 and also the annual number of tropical cyclones necessitated the issuing of tropical cyclone warning signals in Hong Kong.

TABLE 4.6 shows the maximum, mean and minimum durations of the tropical cyclone warning signals issued during the period 1956 – 2025.

TABLE 4.7 is a summary of meteorological information for each tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2025, including the position, time and the estimated minimum central pressure of each tropical cyclone during its closest approach to Hong Kong, the maximum winds at King’s Park, Hong Kong International Airport and Waglan Island, the minimum mean sea-level pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory and the maximum storm surge (the excess, in metres, of the actual water level over that predicted in the Tide Tables) recorded at various tide stations in Hong Kong.

TABLE 4.8.1 tabulates the amount of rainfall associated with each tropical cyclone that came within 600 km of Hong Kong in 2025.

TABLE 4.8.2 highlights the 10 wettest tropical cyclones in Hong Kong for the period 1884 – 1939 and 1947 – 2025.

TABLE 4.9 provides some meteorological information for those typhoons requiring the issuing of the Hurricane Signal No. 10 in Hong Kong from 1946 to 2025. The information presented includes the distances and bearings of nearest approach, the minimum mean sea-level pressures recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory and the maximum 60-minute mean winds and maximum gust peak speeds recorded at some stations in Hong Kong.

TABLE 4.10 contains damage caused by tropical cyclones in 2025. The information is based on reports from various government departments, public utility companies, local newspapers and data provided by the Hong Kong Federation of Insurers.

TABLE 4.11 presents casualties and damage caused by tropical cyclones in Hong Kong: 1960 – 2025. The information is based on reports from various government departments, public utility companies and local newspapers.

TABLE 4.12 shows verification of the tropical cyclone track forecasts issued by the Hong Kong Observatory in 2025.

表 4.1　　二零二五年在北太平洋西部及南海區域的熱帶氣旋一覽

TABLE 4.1　　LIST OF TROPICAL CYCLONES IN THE WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC AND THE SOUTH CHINA SEA IN 2025

熱帶氣旋名稱	Name of tropical cyclone	編號 Code	路徑起點 Beginning of track				最高強度 (估計) Peak intensity (estimated)		路徑終點 End of track				DISP: 消散 Dissipated XT: 變為溫帶氣旋 Became Extratropical
			日期/月份 Date/Month	時間+ Time+	位置 Position 北緯 °N	東經 °E	風力 (公里每小時) Winds (km/h)	氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Pressure (hPa)	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間+ Time+	位置 Position 北緯 °N	東經 °E	
強烈熱帶風暴蝴蝶	Severe Tropical Storm Wutip	2501	10 / 06	1200	15.2	114.3	110	975	15 / 06	0900	26.1	115.3	DISP
熱帶風暴聖帕	Tropical Storm Sepat	2502	22 / 06	0600	22.8	146.2	65	998	26 / 06	0600	37.2	142.9	XT
熱帶風暴	Tropical Storm	-	25 / 06	0300	17.7	113.7	75	995	26 / 06	1200	21.6	109.8	DISP
熱帶風暴木恩	Tropical Storm Mun	2503	01 / 07	0600	22.8	148.6	85	990	08 / 07	0000	39.3	149.1	DISP
強颱風丹娜絲	Severe Typhoon Danas	2504	03 / 07	2100	19.4	119.0	155	955	09 / 07	1200	25.7	117.2	DISP
熱帶風暴百合	Tropical Storm Nari	2505	10 / 07	1200	23.3	141.8	85	990	14 / 07	1800	42.5	143.4	XT
熱帶低氣壓	Tropical Depression	-	11 / 07	1800	30.2	123.3	55	998	13 / 07	1800	31.9	129.6	DISP
颱風韋帕	Typhoon Wipha	2506	16 / 07	1200	12.8	129.6	140	964	22 / 07	1800	19.5	105.1	DISP
熱帶風暴范斯高	Tropical Storm Francisco	2507	22 / 07	0000	17.3	133.1	75	990	26 / 07	0900	26.4	119.8	DISP
強烈熱帶風暴竹節草	Severe Tropical Storm Co-May	2508	22 / 07	1800	19.3	121.5	110	968	01 / 08	0600	31.8	117.5	DISP
颱風羅莎	Typhoon Krosa	2509	24 / 07	0000	14.0	143.2	140	965	04 / 08	0000	42.7	163.0	XT
熱帶風暴白鹿	Tropical Storm Bailu	2510	31 / 07	1200	25.8	130.5	65	992	05 / 08	0600	38.3	158.4	XT
熱帶低氣壓艾奧娜	Tropical Depression Iona	-	02 / 08	0600	16.0	179.2	55	1006	04 / 08	0000	22.1	170.9	DISP
熱帶低氣壓	Tropical Depression	-	02 / 08	0600	25.9	166.6	55	1006	04 / 08	0600	28.1	162.9	DISP
熱帶低氣壓	Tropical Depression	-	04 / 08	0600	23.4	162.8	55	1006	07 / 08	0000	33.1	156.1	DISP
強颱風楊柳	Severe Typhoon Podul	2511	06 / 08	1800	18.2	148.1	155	955	14 / 08	1200	24.9	111.9	DISP
熱帶低氣壓	Tropical Depression	-	16 / 08	1200	15.9	113.0	45	1002	19 / 08	0600	22.5	107.1	DISP
熱帶風暴玲玲	Tropical Storm Lingling	2512	17 / 08	0600	21.8	127.4	75	995	22 / 08	0600	32.5	132.5	DISP
強颱風劍魚	Severe Typhoon Kajiki	2513	21 / 08	1800	16.1	123.5	175	945	26 / 08	1200	19.5	101.6	DISP
熱帶風暴藍湖	Tropical Storm Nongfa	2514	28 / 08	0600	15.4	115.9	65	995	30 / 08	1800	17.8	102.9	DISP
熱帶風暴琵琶	Tropical Storm Peipah	2515	02 / 09	1200	21.1	132.0	85	992	05 / 09	1800	35.9	146.7	XT
強烈熱帶風暴塔巴	Severe Tropical Storm Tapah	2516	05 / 09	1200	17.6	118.6	110	980	09 / 09	0000	24.6	109.9	DISP
強烈熱帶風暴米娜	Severe Tropical Storm Mitag	2517	16 / 09	0600	15.3	123.7	90	988	20 / 09	0000	23.4	114.1	DISP
超強颱風浣熊	Super Typhoon Neoguri	2519	17 / 09	1200	23.0	166.0	195	935	28 / 09	1800	40.5	169.8	XT
超強颱風樺加沙	Super Typhoon Ragasa	2518	17 / 09	1800	14.7	134.5	230	905	25 / 09	0600	21.8	107.6	DISP
颱風博羅依	Typhoon Bualoi	2520	23 / 09	0600	9.8	135.4	130	960	29 / 09	1200	20.3	102.2	DISP
颱風麥德姆	Typhoon Matmo	2521	01 / 10	0000	14.1	131.3	145	960	06 / 10	1200	22.7	105.9	DISP
超強颱風夏浪	Super Typhoon Halong	2522	04 / 10	1200	24.6	143.6	185	940	10 / 10	0600	34.5	159.2	XT
颱風娜基莉	Typhoon Nakri	2523	07 / 10	1200	15.6	140.6	120	976	14 / 10	1200	35.4	158.0	XT
強烈熱帶風暴風神	Severe Tropical Storm Fengshen	2524	17 / 10	0000	13.3	131.1	110	982	23 / 10	0600	15.6	108.4	DISP
超強颱風海鷗	Super Typhoon Kalmaegi	2525	01 / 11	0000	9.2	139.0	195	935	07 / 11	0600	15.0	105.0	DISP
超強颱風鳳凰	Super Typhoon Fung-wong	2526	04 / 11	0000	9.0	145.2	185	935	12 / 11	2100	23.7	122.3	XT
颱風天琴	Typhoon Koto	2527	24 / 11	0000	9.0	127.8	130	965	02 / 12	1500	13.7	111.4	DISP
熱帶風暴森亞爾 *	Tropical Storm Senyar *	-	25 / 11	0000	4.3	99.6	65	1000	30 / 11	1800	8.5	110.5	DISP
熱帶低氣壓	Tropical Depression	-	04 / 12	0000	12.0	131.2	45	1002	07 / 12	1500	11.3	121.7	DISP

+ 時間為協調世界時。　+ Times are given in UTC.

* 森亞爾在東經100度以西形成及達到熱帶風暴強度。　* Senyar formed and attained tropical storm intensity west of 100°E.

表 4.2　　二零二五年為船舶發出的熱帶氣旋警告

TABLE 4.2　　TROPICAL CYCLONE WARNINGS FOR SHIPPING ISSUED IN 2025

熱帶氣旋名稱	Name of tropical cyclone	發出警告的次數 No. of warnings issued	發出的日期及時間 Date and time of issue of				時段 (小時) Duration (hours)
			首次警告 First warning		末次警告 Last warning		
			日期/月份 Date/Month	時間+ Time+	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間+ Time+	
* 強烈熱帶風暴蝴蝶	* Severe Tropical Storm Wutip	40	10 / 6	1200	15 / 6	0900	117
* 熱帶風暴	* Tropical Storm	12	25 / 6	0300	26 / 6	1200	33
* 強颱風丹娜絲	* Severe Typhoon Danas	44	4 / 7	0000	9 / 7	0300	123
* 颱風韋帕	* Typhoon Wipha	40	17 / 7	1800	22 / 7	1500	117
強烈熱帶風暴竹節草	Severe Tropical Storm Co-May	23	23 / 7	0300	25 / 7	2100	66
		9	29 / 7	0000	30 / 7	0000	24
熱帶風暴范斯高	Tropical Storm Francisco	8	24 / 7	2100	25 / 7	1800	21
* 強颱風楊柳	* Severe Typhoon Podul	14	12 / 8	1200	14 / 8	0300	39
* 熱帶低氣壓	* Tropical Depression	20	16 / 8	1200	18 / 8	2100	57
* 強颱風劍魚	* Severe Typhoon Kajiki	27	22 / 8	1200	25 / 8	1800	78
* 熱帶風暴藍湖	* Tropical Storm Nongfa	19	28 / 8	0600	30 / 8	1200	54
* 強烈熱帶風暴塔巴	* Severe Tropical Storm Tapah	29	5 / 9	1200	8 / 9	2100	81
* 強烈熱帶風暴米娜	* Severe Tropical Storm Mitag	33	16 / 9	1200	20 / 9	0600	90
* 超強颱風樺加沙	* Super Typhoon Ragasa	30	21 / 9	1500	25 / 9	0600	87
颱風博羅依	Typhoon Bualoi	28	25 / 9	1800	29 / 9	0300	81
* 颱風麥德姆	* Typhoon Matmo	31	2 /10	1500	6 /10	0900	90
* 強烈熱帶風暴風神	* Severe Tropical Storm Fengshen	41	18 /10	0600	23 /10	0600	120
超強颱風海鷗	Super Typhoon Kalmaegi	26	3 /11	1800	6 /11	2100	75
* 超強颱風鳳凰	* Super Typhoon Fung-wong	33	9 /11	0000	13 /11	0000	96
颱風天琴	Typhoon Koto	65	24 /11	1800	2 /12	1800	192
熱帶低氣壓	Tropical Depression	9	6 /12	1800	7 /12	1800	24
	共 Total	581					1644

* 這些熱帶氣旋引致天文台需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號。

* Tropical cyclones for which tropical cyclone warning signals were issued in Hong Kong.

+ 時間為協調世界時。

+ Times are given in UTC.

表 4.3　二零二五年天文台所發出的熱帶氣旋警告信號及警報發出的次數

TABLE 4.3　TROPICAL CYCLONE WARNING SIGNALS ISSUED IN HONG KONG AND NUMBER OF WARNING BULLETINS ISSUED IN 2025

摘要 SUMMARY

信號 Signal	次數 No. of occasions	總時段 Total duration	
		時 h	分 min
1	18	426	0
3	10	175	10
8 西北 NW	1	11	20
8 西南 SW	0	0	0
8 東北 NE	1	7	0
8 東南 SE	3	26	20
9	2	3	0
10	2	17	30
共 Total	37	666	20

詳情 DETAILS

熱帶氣旋名稱 Name of tropical cyclone	警報發出的次數 No. of warning bulletins issued	信號 Signal	發出 Issued		取消 Cancelled	
			日期/月份 Date/Month	時間* Time*	日期/月份 Date/Month	時間* Time*
強烈熱帶風暴蝴蝶 Severe Tropical Storm Wutip	117	1 3	11/06 14/06	00:40 12:20	14/06 15/06	12:20 15:40
熱帶風暴 Tropical Storm	27	1	25/06	14:20	26/06	14:20
強颱風丹娜絲 Severe Typhoon Danas	54	1	04/07	12:20	06/07	14:20
颱風韋帕 Typhoon Wipha	62	1 3 8 東北 NE 9 10 8 東南 SE 3 1	19/07 19/07 20/07 20/07 20/07 20/07 20/07 21/07	02:20 14:20 00:20 07:20 09:20 16:10 19:40 03:20	19/07 20/07 20/07 20/07 20/07 20/07 21/07 21/07	14:20 00:20 07:20 09:20 16:10 19:40 03:20 05:10
強颱風楊柳 Severe Typhoon Podul	32	1	13/08	08:40	14/08	12:20
熱帶低氣壓 Tropical Depression	24	1	16/08	22:20	17/08	20:20
強颱風劍魚 Severe Typhoon Kajiki	41	1	22/08	21:40	24/08	12:10
熱帶風暴藍湖 Tropical Storm Nongfa	25	1	28/08	19:10	29/08	18:10
強烈熱帶風暴塔巴 Severe Tropical Storm Tapah	85	1 3 8 東南 SE 3 1	05/09 07/09 07/09 08/09 08/09	22:20 02:40 21:20 13:10 19:40	07/09 07/09 08/09 08/09 09/09	02:40 21:20 13:10 19:40 04:20
強烈熱帶風暴米娜 Severe Tropical Storm Mitag	72	1 3 1	17/09 19/09 20/09	21:20 09:20 09:20	19/09 20/09 20/09	09:20 09:20 10:40
超強颱風樺加沙 Super Typhoon Ragasa	83	1 3 8 西北 NW 9 10 8 東南 SE 3 1	22/09 22/09 23/09 24/09 24/09 24/09 24/09 25/09	12:20 21:40 14:20 01:40 02:40 13:20 20:20 08:20	22/09 23/09 24/09 24/09 24/09 24/09 25/09 25/09	21:40 14:20 01:40 02:40 13:20 20:20 08:20 11:20
颱風麥德姆 Typhoon Matmo	54	1 3 1	03/10 04/10 05/10	19:40 12:20 15:40	04/10 05/10 05/10	12:20 15:40 22:20
強烈熱帶風暴風神 Severe Tropical Storm Fengshen	28	3	20/10	17:20	21/10	18:20
超強颱風鳳凰 Super Typhoon Fung-wong	35	1	10/11	12:20	11/11	21:40

* 香港時間（協調世界時加八小時）　　* Hong Kong Time (UTC + 8 hours)

表 4.4 一九五六至二零二五年間每年各熱帶氣旋警告信號的發出次數及總時段

TABLE 4.4 FREQUENCY AND TOTAL DURATION OF DISPLAY OF TROPICAL CYCLONE WARNING SIGNALS : 1956 – 2025

信號 Signals / 年份 Year	1	3	8 西北 NW	8 西南 SW	8 東北 NE	8 東南 SE	9	10	總時段 Total duration 時 h	分 min
1956	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	25
1957	4	9	1	1	2	2	0	1	295	45
1958	4	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	214	5
1959	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	35
1960	11	7	0	2	2	2	1	1	432	35
1961	6	7	1	2	1	0	1	1	192	55
1962	4	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	158	10
1963	4	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	175	50
1964	11	14	1	3	5	3	3	2	570	15
1965	7	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	239	40
1966	6	5	0	0	2	2	0	0	284	40
1967	8	6	0	0	2	1	0	0	339	10
1968	7	7	0	1	1	0	1	1	290	10
1969	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	15
1970	6	8	2	1	2	0	0	0	286	45
1971	9	10	1	3	2	2	1	1	323	25
1972	8	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	288	20
1973	8	6	1	1	1	0	1	0	416	50
1974	12	10	0	0	2	1	1	0	525	20
1975	8	6	1	0	0	1	1	1	292	20
1976	6	6	0	0	1	2	0	0	351	30
1977	8	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	395	10
1978	8	9	1	1	3	2	0	0	462	10
1979	5	5	1	0	2	2	1	1	281	15
1980	10	8	0	0	1	1	0	0	414	5
1981	5	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	202	20
1982	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	35
1983	8	7	0	1	2	2	1	1	289	42
1984	6	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	280	2
1985	5	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	193	35
1986	6	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	305	0
1987	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	45
1988	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	10
1989	7	8	0	0	2	2	0	0	306	10
1990	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	10
1991	8	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	349	55
1992	5	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	167	5
1993	8	9	0	0	2	4	0	0	325	40
1994	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	10
1995	8	6	2	2	1	1	0	0	348	50
1996	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	189	0
1997	2	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	97	30
1998	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	35
1999	10	13	4	3	2	0	2	1	520	0
2000	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	5
2001	6	6	1	1	2	1	0	0	253	35
2002	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	144	25
2003	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	0	158	0
2004	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	77	35
2005	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	45
2006	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	317	50
2007	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	86	50
2008	8	9	2	2	3	2	1	0	347	0
2009	13	9	1	1	1	2	1	0	255	30
2010	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	0
2011	8	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	213	0
2012	9	7	0	0	2	3	1	1	252	45
2013	10	7	1	1	0	1	0	0	292	50
2014	6	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	145	45
2015	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	136	50
2016	11	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	283	0
2017	12	11	2	1	3	2	1	1	259	40
2018	12	7	0	0	1	1	1	1	422	25
2019	7	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	177	25
2020	6	7	0	0	2	1	1	0	194	45
2021	9	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	282	50
2022	8	8	1	0	2	3	0	0	315	10
2023	8	6	1	0	3	2	2	1	349	40
2024	11	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	380	10
2025	18	10	1	0	1	3	2	2	666	20
共 Total	497	402	32	35	76	63	27	18	19038	4
平均 Mean	7.1	5.7	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	271	58

表 4.5 一九五六至二零二五年間每年位於香港責任範圍內以及每年引致天文台需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號的熱帶氣旋總數
TABLE 4.5 ANNUAL NUMBER OF TROPICAL CYCLONES IN HONG KONG'S AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY AND THE NUMBER THAT NECESSITATED THE DISPLAY OF TROPICAL CYCLONE WARNING SIGNALS IN HONG KONG : 1956 – 2025

年份 Year	每年位於香港責任範圍內的熱帶氣旋總數 Annual number of tropical cyclones in Hong Kong's area of responsibility	每年引致天文台需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號的熱帶氣旋總數 Annual number of tropical cyclones necessitating the display of signals in Hong Kong
1956	23	5
1957	12	6
1958	15	5
1959	18	2
1960	18	9
1961	24	6
1962	20	4
1963	13	4
1964	26	10
1965	16	6
1966	17	6
1967	17	8
1968	12	6
1969	11	4
1970	20	6
1971	20	9
1972	15	5
1973	17	9
1974	21	11
1975	12	7
1976	10	5
1977	10	8
1978	20	8
1979	18	6
1980	17	10
1981	15	5
1982	16	5
1983	15	7
1984	14	5
1985	15	5
1986	16	4
1987	12	5
1988	17	6
1989	17	7
1990	18	6
1991	14	6
1992	11	5
1993	14	9
1994	20	4
1995	17	8
1996	15	7
1997	10	2
1998	15	5
1999	12	8
2000	20	7
2001	14	6
2002	10	3
2003	12	4
2004	15	3
2005	15	3
2006	16	7
2007	12	2
2008	17	6
2009	17	8
2010	11	5
2011	12	5
2012	14	5
2013	19	7
2014	10	4
2015	13	3
2016	15	9
2017	22	7
2018	17	6
2019	15	5
2020	18	5
2021	17	8
2022	13	6
2023	10	5
2024	17	7
2025	20	14
平均 Mean	15.7	6.1

表 4.6 一九五六至二零二五年間天文台發出熱帶氣旋警告信號的時段

TABLE 4.6 DURATION OF TROPICAL CYCLONE WARNING SIGNALS ISSUED IN HONG KONG : 1956 – 2025

信號 Signal	次數 Number of occasions	每次時段 Duration of each occasion						每年總時段 Total duration per year					
		平均 Mean		最長 Maximum		最短 Minimum		平均 Mean		最長 Maximum		最短 Minimum	
		時 h	分 min	時 h	分 min	時 h	分 min	時 h	分 min	時 h	分 min	時 h	分 min
一號或以上 1 or higher	438	43	28	161	0 (桃麗達 Tilda, 1964)	4	30 (熱帶低氣壓 T.D., 2000)	271	58	666	20 (2025)	36	35 (1959)
三號或以上 3 or higher	292	29	37	124	15 (瑪麗 Mary, 1960)	4	5 (熱帶低氣壓 T.D., 2006)	123	34	306	35 (1974)	15	5 (2004)
八號或以上 8 or higher	112	15	5	66	50 (瑪麗 Mary, 1960)	2	40 (雲茵 Wynne, 1984)	24	8	100	55 (1964)	0	0
8 西北 NW	32	6	19	15	45	1	30	2	53	18	0	0	0
8 西南 SW	35	4	58	10	45	2	0	2	29	16	10	0	0
8 東北 NE	76	7	59	35	35	1	35	8	40	40	20	0	0
8 東南 SE	63	7	59	22	0	0	20	7	11	31	30	0	0
九號或以上 9 or higher	28	7	16	12	25 (約克 York, 1999)	2	0 (杜鵑 Dujuan, 2003)	2	55	20	30 (2025)	0	0
十號 10	18	6	45	11	0 (約克 York, 1999)	2	30 (愛麗斯 Alice, 1961)	1	44	17	30 (2025)	0	0

註：( ) 內為創造該記錄的熱帶氣旋名稱及年份。

Note: ( ) are the years and the names of the tropical cyclones which created the record.

表 4.7　　二零二五年當熱帶氣旋影響香港時本港的氣象觀測摘要

TABLE 4.7　A SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS RECORDED IN HONG KONG DURING THE PASSAGES OF TROPICAL CYCLONES IN 2025

熱帶氣旋 名稱 Name of tropical cyclone	當最接近香港時 Nearest approach to Hong Kong								香港天文台錄得的最低 海平面氣壓(百帕斯卡) Minimum M.S.L. pressure (hPa) at the Hong Kong Observatory				最大風暴潮(米) Maximum storm surge (metres)					
	月份 Month	日期 Date	時間* Hour*	方位 Direction	距離 (公里) Distance (km)	移動方向及速度 (公里每小時) Movement (km/h)		估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	月份 Month	日期 Date	時間* Hour*	瞬時 Inst. 每小時 Hourly	鰂魚涌 Quarry Bay	石壁 Shek Pik	大廟灣 Tai Miu Wan	大埔滘 Tai Po Kau	尖鼻咀 Tsim Bei Tsui	橫瀾島 Waglan Island
強烈熱帶風暴蝴蝶 Severe Tropical Storm Wutip	6	15	05:00	西北 NW	290	28	東北 NE	990	6	11	17:06 17:00	1002.8 1003.0	0.33	0.30	0.32	0.54	0.36	0.24
熱帶風暴 Tropical Storm	6	26	02:00	西南 SW	420	23	西北 NW	1000	6	25 26 26	16:35 - 16:39# 04:06 - 06:02# 05:00, 06:00	1007.2 1007.2	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.30	0.12
強颱風丹娜絲 Severe Typhoon Danas	7	5	05:00	東南 SE	410	8	東北偏東 ENE	992	7	6	14:16 - 14:20# 14:00	1001.1 1001.5	0.38	0.35	0.42	0.49	0.41	0.33
颱風韋帕 Typhoon Wipha	7	20	11:00	南 S	60	21	西 W	964	7	20	10:10 11:00	980.1 980.4	1.02	1.10	1.13	1.61	1.22	0.86
強颱風楊柳 Severe Typhoon Podul	8	14	11:00	北 N	230	18	西北偏西 WNW	998	8	14	05:24 03:00, 05:00	1001.8 1002.1	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.21	0.13	@
熱帶低氣壓 Tropical Depression	8	17	05:00	西南偏南 SSW	650	19	西北偏西 WNW	1002	8	17	16:01 - 16:08# 16:00	1007.6 1007.7	0.17	0.22	0.18	0.30	0.14	0.10
強颱風劍魚 Severe Typhoon Kajiki	8	23	20:00	南 S	530	25	西 W	980	8	23	18:08 - 18:12# 16:00	1006.6 1006.7	0.11	0.19	0.14	0.22	0.23	0.04
熱帶風暴藍湖 Tropical Storm Nongfa	8	29	17:00	西南偏南 SSW	650	27	西北偏西 WNW	998	8	28	19:22 - 19:26# 20:00	1007.0 1007.8	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.28	0.12	0.06
強烈熱帶風暴塔巴 Severe Tropical Storm Tapah	9	8	08:00	西南偏西 WSW	170	21	西北偏北 NNW	980	9	8	05:45 06:00	1001.7 1002.2	0.44	0.62	0.36	0.51	0.62	0.03
強烈熱帶風暴米娜 Severe Tropical Storm Mitag	9	20	02:00	東北偏北 NNE	110	11	西北偏西 WNW	1002	9	19	14:53 - 16:07# 15:00	1003.7 1003.8	0.20	0.18	0.28	0.34	0.28	0.24
超強颱風樺加沙 Super Typhoon Ragasa	9	24	06:00	南 S	120	16	西 W	925	9	24	04:39 05:00, 06:00, 07:00	985.4 986.0	1.59	1.55	1.74	2.10	1.48	-
颱風麥德姆 Typhoon Matmo	10	5	02:00	西南偏南 SSW	340	19	西北偏西 WNW	970	10	5	04:09 - 04:38# 04:00, 05:00	1008.1 1008.3	0.30	0.68	0.36	0.47	0.61	-
強烈熱帶風暴風神 Severe Tropical Storm Fengshen	10	20	23:00	南 S	420	18	西南偏西 WSW	988	10	20	17:20 - 17:31# 18:00	1010.8 1011.0	0.65+	0.61+	0.68+	0.81+	0.63+	-
超強颱風鳳凰 Super Typhoon Fung-wong	11	11	17:00	東南偏東 ESE	490	13	東北 NE	980	11	11	02:02 - 02:18# 02:00, 16:00	1006.3 1006.5	0.50+	0.46+	0.50+	0.60+	0.50+	-

* 香港時間（協調世界時加八小時）
\# 最初及最後錄得的時間
@ 風暴潮不明顯
\- 沒有資料
\+ 水位上升(天文潮高度以上)是基於熱帶氣旋及東北季候風的共同影響。

* Hong Kong Time (UTC + 8 hours)
\# First and last time recorded
@ Storm surge was insignificant
\- Data not available
\+ The sea level rise (above astronomical tide) was due to the combined effect of the tropical cyclone and the northeast monsoon.

表 4.7 (續)　　TABLE 4.7 (cont'd)

熱帶氣旋名稱 Name of tropical cyclone	月份 Month	最高60分鐘平均風向及風速 (公里每小時) Maximum 60-min mean wind in points and km/h						最高10分鐘平均風向及風速 (公里每小時) Maximum 10-min mean wind in points and km/h						最高陣風風向及風速 (公里每小時) Maximum gust peak speed in km/h with direction in points					
		京士柏 King's Park		香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport		橫瀾島 Waglan Island		京士柏 King's Park		香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport		橫瀾島 Waglan Island		京士柏 King's Park		香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport		橫瀾島 Waglan Island	
強烈熱帶風暴蝴蝶 Severe Tropical Storm Wutip	6	西南偏南 SSW	26	南 S	42	南, 西南偏南 S, SSW	57	西南, 西南偏南 SW, SSW	29	西南偏南 SSW	47	西南偏南 SSW	61	西南偏南 SSW	67	南 S	74	西南偏南 SSW	69
熱帶風暴 Tropical Storm	6	東南偏東 ESE	15	東南偏東 ESE	25	東南偏東 ESE	34	東南偏東 ESE	18	東南 SE	29	東南偏東 ESE	46	東南偏東 ESE	33	東南偏東 ESE	42	東南偏東 ESE	62
強颱風丹娜絲 Severe Typhoon Danas	7	東南偏東 ESE	19	東 E	26	東北偏東 ENE	51	東南偏東 ESE	23	東 E	33	東北偏東 ENE	54	東南 SE	38	東 E	51	東北偏東 ENE	60
颱風韋帕 Typhoon Wipha	7	東北 NE	50	東 E	78	東北 NE	131	東南偏東 ESE	58	東北偏東 ENE	87	東北 NE	138	東北偏北 NNE	141	東北偏東 ENE	121	東北偏東 ENE	156
強颱風楊柳 Severe Typhoon Podul	8	西 W	14	西南偏南 SSW	36	西南偏西 WSW	53	西北偏西 WNW	19	西南偏南 SSW	50	西南偏西 WSW	62	西北偏西 WNW	40	西南偏南 SSW	69	西南偏南 SSW	96
熱帶低氣壓 Tropical Depression	8	東 E	19	東 E	27	東北偏東 ENE	50	東 E	23	東 E	30	東南偏東 ESE	58	東南偏東 ESE	52	東 E	49	東南偏東 ESE	76
強颱風劍魚 Severe Typhoon Kajiki	8	東南偏東 ESE	24	東 E	28	東北偏東 ENE	43	東南偏東 ESE	28	東 E	32	東北偏東 ENE	48	東 E	53	東 E	45	東北偏東 ENE	54
熱帶風暴藍湖 Tropical Storm Nongfa	8	東 E	25	東 E	33	東北偏東 ENE	46	東 E	30	東南偏東 ESE	39	東北偏東 ENE	48	東 E	55	東北偏東 ENE	53	東北偏東 ENE	55
強烈熱帶風暴塔巴 Severe Tropical Storm Tapah	9	東南偏東 ESE	29	東南 SE	55	東南偏東 ESE	84	東南偏南 SSE	37	東南偏南 SSE	67	東南 SE	91	南 S	72	東南 SE	94	東南 SE	103
強烈熱帶風暴米娜 Severe Tropical Storm Mitag	9	西北 NW	18	北 N	37	東北偏東, 東北 ENE, NE	47	西北偏北 NNW	21	北 N	46	東北偏東 ENE	51	東北偏東 ENE	44	北 N	67	西南偏西 WSW	59
超強颱風樺加沙 Super Typhoon Ragasa	9	東北 NE	53	東北 NE	73	東北 NE	133	東北 NE	66	東北偏東 ENE	89	東北 NE	138	東 E	134	東北偏東 ENE	123	東北 NE	166
颱風麥德姆 Typhoon Matmo	10	-	38	東 E	44	東北偏東 ENE	68	-	41	東南偏東 ESE	48	東 E	72	-	75	東南偏東 ESE	75	東北偏東 ENE	87
強烈熱帶風暴風神 Severe Tropical Storm Fengshen	10	-		東北偏北 NNE	29	北 N	53	-		東北偏北, 東北 NNE, NE	32	北 N	56	-		東北偏北 NNE	45	北 N	64
超強颱風鳳凰 Super Typhoon Fung-wong	11	東北偏北 NNE	15	北 N	33	北 N	49	東北偏北 NNE	19	北 N	38	西北偏北 NNW	53	東北偏北 NNE	42	北 N	49	西北偏北 NNW	60

- 沒有資料　　- data not available

表 4.8.1　二零二五年位於香港600公里範圍內的熱帶氣旋及其為本港帶來的雨量期間，天文台錄得的雨量

TABLE 4.8.1　RAINFALL ASSOCIATED WITH EACH TROPICAL CYCLONE THAT CAME WITHIN 600 KM OF HONG KONG IN 2025

熱帶氣旋名稱 Name of tropical cyclone	熱帶氣旋位於香港600公里範圍內的時期 Period when tropical cyclone within 600 km of Hong Kong (T_1 → T_2) 日期/月份 Date/Month 時間* Time*	香港天文台錄得的雨量(毫米) Rainfall at the Hong Kong Observatory (mm)				
		(i) 在香港600公里內 within 600 km of Hong Kong (T_1 → T_2)	(ii) 在 T_2 之後的24小時內 24-hour period after T_2	(iii) 在 T_2 之後的48小時內 48-hour period after T_2	(iv) 在 T_2 之後的72小時內 72-hour period after T_2	(i) + (iv) 共 Total T_1 → (T_2+72 小時 hours)
強烈熱帶風暴蝴蝶 Severe Tropical Storm Wutip	(T_1) 14 / 6 0600 - (T_2) 15 / 6 1700	1.5	0.4	44.6	47.8	49.3
熱帶風暴 Tropical Storm	(T_1) 25 / 6 1100 - (T_2) 26 / 6 2000	38.8	15.7	19.0	21.0	59.8
強颱風丹娜絲 Severe Typhoon Danas	(T_1) 4 / 7 0500 - (T_2) 9 / 7 2000	3.7	139.2	141.6	180.0	183.7
颱風韋帕 Typhoon Wipha	(T_1) 19 / 7 1000 - (T_2) 21 / 7 1800	138.2	1.8	100.0	100.1	238.3
強颱風楊柳 Severe Typhoon Podul	(T_1) 13 / 8 1600 - (T_2) 14 / 8 2000	98.6	23.1	23.1	43.3	141.9
強颱風劍魚 Severe Typhoon Kajiki	(T_1) 23 / 8 0800 - (T_2) 24 / 8 0400	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
強烈熱帶風暴塔巴 Severe Tropical Storm Tapah	(T_1) 6 / 9 0700 - (T_2) 9 / 9 0800	132.5	12.9	13.0	13.0	145.5
強烈熱帶風暴米娜 Severe Tropical Storm Mitag	(T_1) 18 / 9 0600 - (T_2) 20 / 9 1000	78.1	51.6	103.5	103.5	181.6
超強颱風樺加沙 Super Typhoon Ragasa	(T_1) 23 / 9 0300 - (T_2) 25 / 9 1100	180.7	1.3	1.3	2.0	182.7
颱風麥德姆 Typhoon Matmo	(T_1) 4 /10 0400 - (T_2) 6 /10 0200	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.2
強烈熱帶風暴風神 Severe Tropical Storm Fengshen	(T_1) 20 /10 0500 - (T_2) 21 /10 2200	微量 Trace	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
超強颱風鳳凰 Super Typhoon Fung-wong	(T_1) 11 /11 0200 - (T_2) 12 /11 1500	微量 Trace	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
					共 Total	1189.6

* 香港時間（協調世界時加八小時）

T_1 熱帶氣旋首次出現於香港600公里範圍內的時間。

T_2 熱帶氣旋在香港600公里範圍內消散或離開該範圍的時間。

* Hong Kong Time (UTC + 8 hours)

T_1 The time when a tropical cyclone was first centred within 600 km of Hong Kong.

T_2 The time when a tropical cyclone had dissipated within or moved outside 600 km of Hong Kong.

表 4.8.2　　一八八四至一九三九年及一九四七至二零二五年間十個為香港帶來最多雨量的熱帶氣旋

TABLE 4.8.2　TEN WETTEST TROPICAL CYCLONES IN HONG KONG (1884 – 1939, 1947 – 2025)

熱帶氣旋 Tropical Cyclone			香港天文台錄得的雨量(毫米) Rainfall at the Hong Kong Observatory (mm)				
年份 Year	月份 Month	名稱 Name	(i) 在香港600公里內 within 600 km of Hong Kong ($T_1 \rightarrow T_2$)	(ii) 在 T_2 之後的 24 小時內 24-hour period after T_2	(iii) 在 T_2 之後的 48 小時內 48-hour period after T_2	(iv) 在 T_2 之後的 72 小時內 72-hour period after T_2	(i) + (iv) 共 Total $T_1 \rightarrow$ (T_2+72 小時 hours)
2023	9	海葵 Haikui	0.4 ++	0.0	5.8	640.7	641.1
1999	8	森姆 Sam	368.1	178.9	248.1	248.4	616.5
1926	7	熱帶氣旋 T.C.	34.8 #	534.0 #	561.1 #	562.2 #	597.0
1916	6	熱帶氣旋 T.C.	494.8 #	27.9 #	59.4 #	67.2 #	562.0
1965	9	愛娜斯 Agnes	404.6	8.9	64.3	126.1	530.7
1978	7	愛娜斯 Agnes	502.4	12.3	12.3	16.6	519.0
1976	8	愛倫 Ellen	90.7	394.2	421.0	425.4	516.1
1993	9	黛蒂 Dot	459.6	37.9	37.9	37.9	497.5
1982	8	黛蒂 Dot	41.2	322.5	403.1	450.5	491.7
2016	10	莎莉嘉 Sarika	195.6	223.2	223.2	295.7+	491.3

T_1 熱帶氣旋首次出現於香港600公里範圍內的時間。

T_2 熱帶氣旋在香港600公里範圍內消散或離開該範圍的時間。

\# 對於一九六一年以前的熱帶氣旋，欄(i)顯示當它位於香港600公里範圍內的日子裡，天文台所錄得的總日雨量，欄(ii)至(iv)分別是指其後一至三天累積的日雨量。

\+ 當中的72.5毫米雨量與超強颱風海馬重疊出現。

++ 當中的0.4毫米雨量與超強颱風蘇拉重疊出現。

T_1 - The time when a tropical cyclone was first centred within 600 km of Hong Kong.

T_2 - The time when a tropical cyclone had dissipated within or moved outside 600 km of Hong Kong.

\# For years prior to 1961, column (i) is the sum of daily rainfall on those days when a tropical cyclone was centred within 600 km of Hong Kong, columns (ii) to (iv) show respectively the accumulated daily rainfall on the following one to three days.

\+ 72.5 mm of rainfall overlapped with the rainfall of Super Typhoon Haima.

++ 0.4 mm of rainfall overlapped with the rainfall of Super Typhoon Saola.

表 4.9　一九四六至二零二五年間引致天文台需要發出十號颶風信號的颱風

TABLE 4.9　TYPHOONS REQUIRING THE ISSUING OF THE HURRICANE SIGNAL NO. 10 DURING THE PERIOD 1946 – 2025

颱風名稱 Name of typhoon	當最接近天文台時 Nearest approach to the Hong Kong Observatory			最低平均海平面氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Minimum M.S.L. pressure (hPa)		最高60分鐘平均風向及風速 (公里每小時) Maximum 60-min mean wind in points and km/h							最高陣風風向及風速 (公里每小時) Maximum gust peak speed in km/h with direction in points						
	日期/月份 Date/Month	年份 Year	方位 Direction	距離 (公里) Distance (km)	每小時 Hourly	瞬時 Inst.	香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory	京士柏 King's Park	啟德機場 # Kai Tak Airport #	橫瀾島 Waglan Island	長洲 Cheung Chau	大老山 Tate's Cairn	青洲 Green Island	香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory	京士柏 King's Park	啟德機場 # Kai Tak Airport #	橫瀾島 Waglan Island	長洲 Cheung Chau	大老山 Tate's Cairn	青洲 Green Island
-	18 / 7	1946	南 S	70	985.7	-	東北 NE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
姬羅莉亞 Gloria	22 / 9	1957	西南 SW	55	986.2	984.3	東南偏東 ESE	115	-	東南偏東 ESE	72	東 E	113	-	-	-	東 E	187	-	東北偏東 ENE	158	東北偏東 ENE	185	-	-	-
瑪麗 Mary	9 / 6	1960	西北偏西 WNW	10	974.3	973.8	東南偏南 SSE	96	-	東南偏南 SSE	92	西南偏南 SSW	112	-	-	-	東南偏南 SSE	191	-	東南 SE	164	西南偏南 SSW	194	-	-	-
愛麗斯 Alice	19 / 5	1961		0	981.6	981.1	東北偏東 ENE	83	-	東 E	70	東南偏東 ESE	90	東北偏東 ENE	76	-	-	東 E	166	-	東北偏東 ENE	139	西南 SW	128	東北偏東 ENE	135	-	-
溫黛 Wanda	1 / 9	1962	西南偏南 SSW	20	955.1	953.2	北 N	133	-	北 N	108	西北 NW	148	西北 NW	118	東南 SE	189	-	北 N	259	-	北 N	229	西北偏北 NNW	216	西北 NW	232	東南偏東 ESE	284	-
露比 Ruby	5 / 9	1964	西南 SW	30	971.0	968.2	東 E	110	-	北 N	118	東北偏東 ENE	148	東北 NE	113	東南偏東 ESE	167	-	東北偏北 NNE	227	-	西北 NW	203	東 E	230	東北偏北 NNE	216	東 E	268	-
黛蒂 Dot	13 / 10	1964	東 E	35	978.9	977.3	西北偏北 NNW	88	-	北 N	67	北 N	117	西北偏北 NNW	96	東北偏北 NNE	157	-	北 N	175	-	北 N	198	北 N	184	西北偏西 WNW	205	東北 NE	220	-
雪麗 Shirley	21 / 8	1968		0	968.7	968.6	北 N	68	-	北 N	75	東北偏北 NNE	124	西南偏南 SSW	90	東北偏北 NNE	126	-	北 N	133	-	北 N	151	東北 NE	209	西南偏南 SSW	167	東北偏北 NNE	203	-
露絲 Rose	17 / 8	1971	西南偏西 WSW	20	984.5	982.8	東南 SE	103	-	東南 SE	122	東南偏東 ESE	140	東南 SE	131	南 S	148	-	東南偏東 ESE	224	-	東南偏東 ESE	211	東南偏東 ESE	189	東南 SE	194	南 S	221	-
愛茜 Elsie	14 /10	1975	南 S	50	996.4	996.2	東北偏東 ENE	58	北 N	75	西北偏北 NNW	67	東北偏北 NNE	118	北 N	106	東北 NE	130	西北偏北 NNW	118	東北 NE	140	北 N	137	北 N	140	東北偏東 ENE	176	東北 NE	158	東北偏北 NNE	180	東北 NE	167
荷貝 Hope	2 / 8	1979	西北偏北 NNW	10	961.8	961.6	西 W	75	西北偏西 WNW	79	西 W	115	西南 SW	144	西南偏南 SSW	117	西北 NW	115	西 W	108	西 W	175	西北偏西 WNW	166	西北偏西 WNW	182	西南 SW	198	西南偏西 WSW	185	西北偏西 WNW	229	西 W	167
愛倫 Ellen	9 / 9	1983	西南 SW	45	983.9	983.1	東 E	92	東 E	88	東 E	112	東南偏東 ESE	169	東南偏東 ESE	171	東 E	126	南 S	137	東 E	185	東 E	167	東 E	203	東 E	227	東南偏南 SSE	238	東北偏東 ENE	218	南 S	220*
約克 York	16 / 9	1999	西南偏南 SSW	20	976.8	976.1	東 E	63	北 N	68	東北偏北 NNE	59	東北偏北 NNE	153	東北偏北 NNE	113	-		-		東 E	137	東北偏北 NNE	149	東北偏東 ENE	142	東北偏北 NNE	234	東北 NE	182	-		-	
韋森特 Vicente	24 / 7	2012	西南 SW	100	986.3	986.0	東 E	56	東南偏東 ESE	56	東南偏東 ESE	70	東 E	108	東南偏東 ESE	128	東 E	117	東北 NE	92	東南偏東 ESE	117	東南偏東 ESE	110	東 E	135	東南偏東 ESE	149	東 E	184	東南偏東 ESE	166	東北 NE	155
天鴿 Hato	23 / 8	2017	西南偏南 SSW	60	986.7	986.3	東 E	62	東南偏東 ESE	54	東南偏東 ESE	67	東 E	137	東南偏東 ESE	128	東北偏東 ENE	118	-		東 E	122	東南偏東 ESE	113	東北 NE	130	東 E	193	東南 SE	171	東北 NE	187	-	
山竹 Mangkhut	16 / 9	2018	西南偏南 SSW	100	977.6	977.0	東 E	81	東 E	70	東南偏東 ESE	81	東北 NE	161	東 E	157	東北偏東 ENE	166	東北 NE	128	東 E	169	東北偏北 NNE	161	東北偏東 ENE	142	東北 NE	220	東 E	212	東北偏東 ENE	256	東北偏北 NNE	229
蘇拉 Saola	1 / 9	2023	東南偏南 SSE	40	987.8	986.7	東 E	62	東北偏北 NNE	51	西北,東北 NW,E	50	東北偏北 NNE	154	東北偏北 NNE	116	東北偏東, 東北 ENE, NE	135	東北偏北 NNE	127	東 E	122	東北偏北 NNE	121	東北 NE	117	東北偏北 NNE	183	東北偏北 NNE	171	東北偏東 ENE	183	東北偏北 NNE	180
韋帕 Wipha	20 / 7	2025	南 S	60	980.4	980.1	東 E	59	東北 NE	50	東 E	48	東北 NE	131	東南偏東 ESE	115	東北偏東 ENE	117	東北 NE	117	東南偏東 ESE	123	東北偏北 NNE	141	北 N	122	東北偏東 ENE	156	東 E	173	東北偏東 ENE	167	東北 NE	176
樺加沙 Ragasa	24 / 9	2025	南 S	120	986.0	985.4	東北偏東, 東 ENE,E	62	東北 NE	53	東 E	56	東北 NE	133	東南偏東 ESE	114	-	127	東北 NE	123	東北偏東 ENE	133	東 E	134	東北 NE	131	東北 NE	166	東南偏東 ESE	167	-	188	東北 NE	182

隨著香港國際機場遷移到赤鱲角，啟德的氣象所已於一九九八年七月六日關閉。啟德測風站於一九九八年九月四日開始運作。

With the moving of the Hong Kong International Airport to Chek Lap Kok, the meteorological office at Kai Tak was closed on 6 July 1998. Kai Tak anemometer station started operation on 4 September 1998.

* 估計，超出風速記錄圖的上限。

* Estimated, exceeding upper limit of anemogram.

表 4.10　二零二五年熱帶氣旋在香港所造成的損失

TABLE 4.10　DAMAGE CAUSED BY TROPICAL CYCLONES IN HONG KONG IN 2025

熱帶氣旋名稱 Name of tropical cyclone	月份 Month	物質損毀 Damage in physical terms							金錢損失（百萬港元）* Damage in monetary terms (million HK$)						保險索賠總額# （百萬港元） The total amount of insurance claims (million HK$) **(b)**	估計直接經濟損失 @ （百萬港元） Estimated direct economic loss (million HK$) **(a) + (b)**
		農業 Agriculture	公用建設 (處) Public works facilities (site)	公用業務 (處) Public utilities (site)	物業單位 (個) Property (unit)	山泥傾瀉及斜坡倒塌 (宗) Landslip and collapse of slope (case)	損失或毀壞的船隻數目 (艘) Ships lost or damaged (number)	塌樹報告 (宗) Report(s) of fallen trees (case)	農業 Agriculture	公用建設 Public works facilities	公用業務 Public utilities	私人物業 Private property	工業 Industry	共 Total **(a)**		
強烈熱帶風暴蝴蝶 Severe Tropical Storm Wutip	6		圍欄 Fence: 2處 sites, 4米 m 路燈柱 Lamppost: 3 人行道 Pavement: 1	電信設施 Telecommunication facilities: 243處 sites, 1,990電路 circuits	4	1		93			0.1900			0.1900		
熱帶風暴 Tropical Storm	6			電信設施 Telecommunication facilities: 70處 sites, 394電路 circuits			3	3								
強颱風丹娜絲 Severe Typhoon Danas	7			電信設施 Telecommunication facilities: 113處 sites, 709電路 circuits	1		1	2			0.1200			0.1200		
颱風韋帕 Typhoon Wipha	7	農地 Farmland: 356 公頃 hectares 農作物 Crops: 2,456 噸 tons	泳灘設施 Beach facilities: 1 篷篷 Canopy: 1 停車場 Carpark: 2 圍欄 Fence: 3處 sites, 6 米 m 港口 Harbour and port: 1 路燈柱 Lamppost: 6 照明系統 Lighting system: 3 人行道 Pavement: 1 遊樂場 Playground: 1 公共廁所 Public toilet: 1 欄杆 Railing: 1 道路 Road: 2 棚架 Scaffolding: 5 學校 School: 1 防鯊網 Shark prevention net: 2 其他 Other: 1	電線桿 Electric pole: 5 電纜 Power transmission cable: 3處 sites, 20 米 m 公共巴士 Public bus: 2 公共巴士站 Public bus stop: 1 公共小巴站 Public light bus stop: 1 鐵路 Railway: 1 電信設施 Telecommunication facilities: 131處 sites, 953電路 circuits 供水管 Water supply pipe: 2	119	4	10	2,672	31.7502	4.1375	3.1000	0.0675	0.0864	39.1416	222.2938	261.4354
強颱風楊柳 Severe Typhoon Podul	8		停車場 Carpark: 1 小徑/通道 Footpath/ Access road: 8 空曠地區 Open area: 3 道路 Road: 4	排水暗渠 Drainage culvert: 1 電信設施 Telecommunication facilities: 25處 sites, 214電路 circuits	5	21	1	8			0.2800		0.0940	0.3740	46.3652^	46.7392
熱帶低氣壓 Tropical Depression	8		小徑/通道 Footpath/ Access road: 2 空曠地區 Open area: 4 道路 Road: 3	電信設施 Telecommunication facilities: 14處 sites, 109電路 circuits	6	14		5								
強颱風劍魚 Severe Typhoon Kajiki	8		小徑/通道 Footpath/ Access road: 1	電信設施 Telecommunication facilities: 43處 sites, 319電路 circuits	1	2	1	8								
熱帶風暴藍湖 Tropical Storm Nongfa	8		小徑/通道 Footpath/ Access road: 2	電信設施 Telecommunication facilities: 10處 sites, 98電路 circuits		2		8								
強烈熱帶風暴塔巴 Severe Tropical Storm Tapah	9		圍欄 Fence: 4 路燈柱 Lamppost: 1 空曠地區 Open area: 2 欄杆 Railing: 1 棚架 Scaffolding: 1	電信設施 Telecommunication facilities: 49處 sites, 1,120電路 circuits 電車服務 Tram service: 1	43	2	6	524	0.0644		1.5300	0.1475	0.1113	1.8532	14.8592	16.7124

表 4.10 (續)
TABLE 4.10 (cont'd)

熱帶氣旋名稱 Name of tropical cyclone	月份 Month	物質損毀 Damage in physical terms							金錢損失（百萬港元）* Damage in monetary terms (million HK$)						保險索賠總額# (百萬港元) The total amount of insurance claims (million HK$) **(b)**	估計直接經濟損失@ (百萬港元) Estimated direct economic loss (million HK$) **(a) + (b)**
		農業 Agriculture	公用建設 (處) Public works facilities (site)	公用業務 (處) Public utilities (site)	物業單位 (個) Property (unit)	山泥傾瀉及斜坡倒塌 (宗) Landslip and collapse of slope (case)	損失或毀壞的船隻數目 (艘) Ships lost or damaged (number)	塌樹報告 (宗) Report(s) of fallen trees (case)	農業 Agriculture	公用建設 Public works facilities	公用業務 Public utilities	私人物業 Private property	工業 Industry	共 Total **(a)**		
強烈熱帶風暴米娜 Severe Tropical Storm Mitag	9		橫額 Banner: 1 空曠地區 Open area: 1	電信設施 Telecommunication facilities: 33處 sites, 497電路 circuits	1	1	1	14			0.0400			0.0400		
超強颱風樺加沙 Super Typhoon Ragasa	9	農地 Farmland: 383.7 公頃 hectares 農作物 Crops: 2,680 噸 tons 淡水魚 Freshwater fish: 32.2 噸 tons	泳灘設施 Beach facilities: 2 長椅 Bench: 8 停車場 Carpark: 2 防撞欄 Crash barrier: 1 圍欄 Fence: 16 港口 Harbour and port: 6 路燈柱 Lamppost: 16 照明系統 Lighting system: 4 空曠地區 Open area: 4 公園 Park: 1 人行道 Pavement: 11 涼亭 Pavilion: 2 遊樂場 Playground: 1 公共廁所 Public toilet: 1 欄杆 Railing: 9 擋土牆 Retaining wall: 1處 site, 8平方米 m^2 道路 Road: 3 捲閘 Roller shutter: 6 棚架 Scaffolding: 3 學校 School: 3 海堤 Seawall: 5 防鯊網 Shark prevention net: 6 路標 Signpost: 3 水上活動中心 Water sports centre: 2 其他 Other: 5	救護車 Ambulance: 1 巴士總站員工休息室 Bus terminus staff rest room: 1 電線桿 Electric pole: 1 輕鐵 Light rail: 1 公共小巴 Public light bus: 1 鐵路 Railway: 8 污水處理廠 Sewage treatment plant: 1 電信設施 Telecommunication facilities: 148處 sites, 5,016電路 circuits 供水管 Water supply pipe: 1	422	13	7	5,062	36.5370	47.4338	11.0246	3.1436	0.0785	98.2174	587.7893	686.0067
颱風麥德姆 Typhoon Matmo	10			電信設施 Telecommunication facilities: 24處 sites, 659電路 circuits	1			40			0.0100			0.0100		
強烈熱帶風暴風神 Severe Tropical Storm Fengshen	10			電信設施 Telecommunication facilities: 8處 sites, 107電路 circuits				12								
超強颱風鳳凰 Super Typhoon Fung-wong	11		小徑/通道 Footpath/Access road: 1	排水渠 Drainage channel: 1 電信設施 Telecommunication facilities: 38處 sites, 2,146電路 circuits		2	3	8								

保險索償數據由香港保險業聯會提供，有關數據已經按參與調查的機構的所佔的市場份額作調整。請注意2025年的保險索償數據只涵蓋颱風韋帕、強烈熱帶風暴塔巴、超強颱風樺加沙及強颱風楊柳於8月14日早上影響香港期間的暴雨。

The insurance claim figure is provided by the Hong Kong Federation of Insurers. The data have been adjusted by the market shares of the companies participating in the survey. Note that the insurance claim figure is only available for Typhoon Wipha, Severe Tropical Storm Tapah, Super Typhoon Ragasa in 2025, and the rainstorm on the morning of 14 August during the passage of Severe Typhoon Podul.

^ 2025年8月14日早上黑色暴雨警告生效期間的保險索償數字 Insurance claims during the period when the Black Rainstorm Warning was in force on the morning of 14 August 2025

* 資料由各有關政府部門及公共事業機構提供，並已扣除相關的保險索償 (截至2026年3月16日)。

* The data is provided by relevant government departments and public utility companies (up to 16 March 2026). Items with insurance claim made have been excluded.

@ 直接經濟損失估算僅供參考，可能受到調查數據和分析方法的各種不確定性的影響。估算詳情及免責聲明可參考附件一。

@ The estimates are for reference only and may be subject to various uncertainties in the survey responses and analysis method. Please refer to Annex 1 for details of estimation and disclaimer.

由於四捨五入關係，表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

The sum of figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

表 4.11　一九六零至二零二五年間熱帶氣旋在香港所造成的人命傷亡及破壞

TABLE 4.11　CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE CAUSED BY TROPICAL CYCLONES IN HONG KONG : 1960 – 2025

年份 Year	日期 / 月份 Date / Month	Name of tropical cyclone	熱帶氣旋名稱	死亡人數 Persons dead	失蹤人數 Persons missing	受傷人數 Persons injured	遇事越洋船舶 Ocean-going vessels in trouble	受到毀壞或翻沉的本地船隻數目 Local vessels sunk or wrecked	受到損壞的本地船隻數目 Local vessels damaged
1960	4 / 6 - 12 / 6	T. Mary	瑪麗	45	11	127	6	352	462
1961	17 / 5 - 21 / 5	T. Alice	愛麗斯	4	0	20	*	*	*
	7 / 9 - 10 / 9	S.T.S. Olga	奧嘉	7	0	0	0	1	0
1962	28 / 8 - 2 / 9	T. Wanda	溫黛	130	53	*	36	1 297	756
1963	1 / 9 - 9 / 9	T. Faye	菲爾	3	0	51	0	2	0
1964	26 / 5 - 28 / 5	T. Viola	維奧娜	0	0	41	5	18	18
	2 / 8 - 9 / 8	T. Ida	艾黛	5	4	56	3	7	60
	2 / 9 - 6 / 9	T. Ruby	露比	38	6	300	20	32	282
	4 / 9 - 10 / 9	T. Sally	莎莉	9	0	24	0	0	0
	7 /10 - 13 /10	T. Dot	黛蒂	26	10	85	2	31	59
1965	6 / 7 - 16 / 7	T. Freda	法妮黛	2	0	16	0	1	0
	25 / 9 - 28 / 9	T.S. Agnes	愛娜斯	5	0	3	0	0	0
1966	12 / 7 - 14 / 7	S.T.S. Lola	露娜	1	0	6	0	*	6
1967	19 / 8 - 22 / 8	S.T.S. Kate	姬蒂	0	0	3	3	1	0
1968	17 / 8 - 22 / 8	T. Shirley	雪麗	0	0	4	1	*	3
1969	22 / 7 - 29 / 7	T. Viola	維奧娜	0	0	0	0	3	0
1970	1 / 8 - 3 / 8	T.D. -	-	2+	0	0	0	0	0
	8 / 9 - 14 / 9	T. Georgia	喬治亞	0	0	0	2	0	*
1971	15 / 6 - 18 / 6	T. Freda	法妮黛	2	0	30	8	0	0
	16 / 7 - 22 / 7	T. Lucy	露茜	0	0	38	10	2	13
	10 / 8 - 17 / 8	T. Rose	露絲	110	5	286	33	303	*
1972	4 /11 - 9 /11	T. Pamela	柏美娜	1	0	8	3	0	0
1973	14 / 7 - 20 / 7	T. Dot	黛蒂	1	0	38	14	*	*
1974	7 / 6 - 14 / 6	T. Dinah	戴娜	0	0	0	1	*	*
	18 / 7 - 22 / 7	T. Ivy	艾菲	0	0	0	2	*	*
	15 /10 - 19 /10	T. Carmen	嘉曼	1	0	0	5	*	*
	21 /10 - 27 /10	T. Della	黛娜	0	0	0	2	*	*
1975	10 / 8 - 14 / 8	T.D. -	-	2	1	0	3	1	*
	9 /10 - 14 /10	T. Elsie	愛茜	0	0	46	7	2	1
	16 /10 - 23 /10	S.T.S. Flossie	霍蘿茜	0	0	0	1	*	*
1976	22 / 6 - 4 / 7	T. Ruby	露比	3	2	2	0	0	0
	21 / 7 - 26 / 7	S.T.S. Violet	維奧莉	2	1	1	0	0	0
	5 / 8 - 6 / 8	S.T.S. Clara	嘉麗	0	0	4	0	0	0
	21 / 8 - 24 / 8	T.S. Ellen	愛倫	27	3	65	0	4	7
	15 / 9 - 21 / 9	T. Iris	愛莉斯	0	0	27	6	0	1
1977	4 / 7 - 6 / 7	T.D. -	-	0	0	2	0	0	0
	3 / 9 - 5 / 9	T.S. Carla	嘉娜	0	0	1	1	0	0
	22 / 9 - 25 / 9	S.T.S. Freda	法妮黛	1	0	37	2	0	0
1978	24 / 7 - 30 / 7	S.T.S. Agnes	愛娜斯	3	0	134	0	25	42
	9 / 8 - 12 / 8	T.S. Bonnie	邦妮	0	0	0	2	0	0
	23 / 8 - 28 / 8	S.T.S. Elaine	伊蘭	1	0	51	8	5	8
	22 / 9 - 26 / 9	S.T.S. Kit	吉蒂	0	7	0	0	1	0
	7 /10 - 16 /10	S.T.S. Nina	蓮娜	0	0	2	0	0	0
	17 /10 - 29 /10	T. Rita	麗妲	0	0	3	1	5	0
1979	1 / 7 - 6 / 7	T. Ellis	艾利斯	0	0	0	0	2	0
	26 / 7 - 30 / 7	T.S. Gordon	戈登	0	0	0	0	2	0
	28 / 7 - 3 / 8	T. Hope	荷貝	12	0	260	29	167	207
	6 / 8 - 9 / 8	T.D. -	-	0	0	0	0	3	0
	16 / 9 - 24 / 9	S.T.S. Mac	麥克	1	0	67	2	12	0
1980	5 / 7 - 12 / 7	S.T.S. Ida	艾黛	0	0	0	1	0	0
	18 / 7 - 23 / 7	T. Joe	喬伊	2	1	59	4	0	1
	20 / 7 - 28 / 7	T. Kim	甘茵	0	0	0	0	2	1
	29 /10 - 2 /11	T.S. Cary	卡里	0	0	0	0	0	2
1981	3 / 7 - 7 / 7	S.T.S. Lynn	林茵	0	0	32	0	0	3
1982	27 / 6 - 2 / 7	T.S. Tess	戴絲	0	0	16	0	1	0
	22 / 7 - 30 / 7	T. Andy	安迪	0	0	0	0	0	1
	5 / 9 - 16 / 9	T. Irving	伊文	0	0	0	0	0	2
1983	12 / 7 - 19 / 7	T. Vera	維娜	0	0	0	0	1	0
	29 / 8 - 9 / 9	T. Ellen	愛倫	10	12	333	44	135	225
	10 /10 - 14 /10	T. Joe	喬伊	0	0	58	2	0	3
	20 /10 - 26 /10	S.T.S. Lex	力士	0	0	0	0	0	1
1984	27 / 8 - 7 / 9	T. Ike	艾克	0	0	1	0	0	0
1985	19 / 6 - 25 / 6	T. Hal	哈爾	0	1	13	0	4	2
	1 / 9 - 7 / 9	T. Tess	戴絲	2	0	12	6	1	3
	13 /10 - 22 /10	T. Dot	黛蒂	0	0	1	0	0	0

表 4.11 (續)
TABLE 4.11 (cont'd)

年份 Year	日期 / 月份 Date / Month	Name of tropical cyclone	熱帶氣旋名稱	死亡人數 Persons dead	失蹤人數 Persons missing	受傷人數 Persons injured	遇事越洋船舶 Ocean-going vessels in trouble	受到毀壞或翻沉的本地船隻數目 Local vessels sunk or wrecked	受到損壞的本地船隻數目 Local vessels damaged
1986	3 / 7 - 12 / 7	T. Peggy	蓓姬	1	0	26	3	0	3
	9 / 8 - 12 / 8	T.D. -	-	0	0	3	0	1	5
	18 / 8 - 6 / 9	T. Wayne	韋恩	3	1	15+	0	3	0
	11 /10 - 19 /10	T. Ellen	愛倫	0	0	4	1	2	1
1987	16 /10 - 27 /10	T. Lynn	林茵	0	0	1	0	0	0
1988	14 / 7 - 20 / 7	T. Warren	華倫	0	1	12	1	2	1
	19 / 9 - 22 / 9	T. Kit	吉蒂	0	0	0	0	0	1
	18 /10 - 23 /10	T. Pat	帕特	2	0	1	0	0	0
	21 /10 - 29 /10	T. Ruby	露比	0	0	4	0	0	0
1989	16 / 5 - 21 / 5	T. Brenda	布倫達	6	1	119	0	3	5
	11 / 7 - 19 / 7	T. Gordon	戈登	2	0	31	1	0	8
	8 /10 - 14 /10	T. Dan	丹尼	0	0	0	1	0	1
1990	15 / 5 - 19 / 5	T. Marian	瑪麗安	0	0	0	0	0	1
	15 / 6 - 19 / 6	S.T.S. Nathan	彌敦	5	1	1	1	0	2
	21 / 6 - 30 / 6	T. Percy	珀西	1	0	0	0	0	0
	27 / 7 - 31 / 7	S.T.S. Tasha	泰莎	0	0	1	0	1	0
	25 / 8 - 30 / 8	T. Becky	貝姬	0	1	0	0	0	0
	10 / 9 - 20 / 9	T. Ed	義德	0	0	1	0	0	0
1991	15 / 7 - 20 / 7	T. Amy	艾美	0	0	1	1	0	2
	20 / 7 - 24 / 7	S.T.S. Brendan	布倫登	0	0	17	1	1	13
	13 / 8 - 18 / 8	T. Fred	法雷德	0	0	0	0	1	0
1992	9 / 7 - 14 / 7	T. Eli	艾里	0	0	23	0	0	1
	17 / 7 - 18 / 7	T.S. Faye	菲爾	2	0	24	1	0	3
	19 / 7 - 23 / 7	S.T.S. Gary	加里	0	0	18	2	0	0
1993	21 / 6 - 28 / 6	T. Koryn	高蓮	0	0	183	0	0	2
	16 / 8 - 21 / 8	T. Tasha	泰莎	0	0	35	0	0	7
	9 / 9 - 14 / 9	T. Abe	艾貝	1	0	0	0	0	0
	15 / 9 - 17 / 9	S.T.S. Becky	貝姬	1	0	130	0	0	10
	23 / 9 - 27 / 9	T. Dot	黛蒂	0	1	48	0	1	0
	28 /10 - 5 /11	T. Ira	艾拉	2	0	30	0	1	0
1994	23 / 6 - 25 / 6	T.S. Sharon	莎朗	0	0	5	0	1	1
	25 / 8 - 29 / 8	S.T.S. Harry	夏里	1	0	2	0	0	2
1995	7 / 8 - 12 / 8	S.T.S. Helen	海倫	3	0	35	0	0	0
	25 / 8 - 1 / 9	T. Kent	肯特	0	0	5	0	0	0
	28 / 9 - 4 /10	T. Sibyl	斯寶	0	0	14	0	0	0
1996	5 / 9 - 10 / 9	T. Sally	莎莉	2	0	4	0	0	0
	18 / 9 - 23 / 9	S.T.S. Willie	威利	0	1	0	0	0	0
1997	31 / 7 - 3 / 8	T. Victor	維克托	1	0	58	0	0	0
	20 / 8 - 23 / 8	T. Zita	思蒂	0	0	3	0	0	0
1998	7 / 8 - 11 / 8	S.T.S. Penny	彭妮	1	0	1	0	0	0
	12 / 9 - 14 / 9	T.D. -	-	0	0	10	0	0	0
	15 /10 - 27 /10	T. Babs	寶絲	0	0	14	0	0	0
1999	28 / 4 - 2 / 5	T. Leo	利奧	0	0	14	0	0	0
	2 / 6 - 8 / 6	T. Maggie	瑪姬	0	0	5	0	2	0
	25 / 7 - 28 / 7	T.S. -	-	0	0	18	0	0	0
	19 / 8 - 23 / 8	T. Sam	森姆	4	0	328	0	0	0
	12 / 9 - 17 / 9	T. York	約克	2	0	500	3	*	*
	24 / 9 - 26 / 9	S.T.S. Cam	錦雯	1	0	23	0	0	0
2000	15 / 7 - 16 / 7	T.D. -	-	0	1	6	0	0	0
	27 / 8 - 1 / 9	S.T.S. Maria	瑪莉亞	2	0	0	0	0	0
	5 / 9 - 10 / 9	T. Wukong	悟空	0	0	1	0	0	1
2001	30 / 6 - 3 / 7	T. Durian	榴槤	0	0	1	0	0	0
	1 / 7 - 8 / 7	T. Utor	尤特	1	0	1	0	1	0
	23 / 7 - 26 / 7	T. Yutu	玉兔	0	0	10	0	0	0
	28 / 8 - 1 / 9	T.S. Fitow	菲特	2	0	0	0	0	0
2002	15 / 8 - 20 / 8	S.T.S. Vongfong	黃蜂	0	0	2	0	0	1
	10 / 9 - 13 / 9	S.T.S. Hagupit	黑格比	0	0	32	0	0	3
2003	16 / 7 - 23 / 7	S.T.S. Koni	天鵝	0	0	15	0	0	0
	17 / 7 - 25 / 7	T. Imbudo	伊布都	1	0	45	0	2	8
	17 / 8 - 26 / 8	T. Krovanh	科羅旺	0	0	11	0	0	2
	29 / 8 - 3 / 9	T. Dujuan	杜鵑	0	4	24	0	1	4
2004	14 / 7 - 16 / 7	T.S. Kompasu	圓規	0	0	12	0	0	0
2005	10 / 8 - 14 / 8	S.T.S. Sanvu	珊瑚	0	0	0	0	0	1
	16 / 9 - 19 / 9	T.S. Vicente	韋森特	2	0	0	0	0	0
	21 / 9 - 28 / 9	T. Damrey	達維	0	0	5	0	0	1
2006	9 / 5 - 18 / 5	T. Chanchu	珍珠	0	0	6	0	1	0
	27 / 6 - 29 / 6	T.S. Jelawat	杰拉華	1	0	0	0	0	0
	31 / 7 - 4 / 8	T. Prapiroon	派比安	0	0	8	0	1	4
	6 / 8 - 10 / 8	S.T.S. Bopha	寶霞	0	0	0	0	0	1
	23 / 8 - 25 / 8	T.D. -	-	0	0	0	0	0	1
	12 / 9 - 13 / 9	T.D. -	-	0	0	1	0	0	0
	27 /10 - 6 /11	T. Cimaron	西馬侖	0	0	4	0	0	0

表 4.11 (續)
TABLE 4.11 (cont'd)

年份 Year	日期 / 月份 Date / Month	Name of tropical cyclone	熱帶氣旋名稱	死亡人數 Persons dead	失蹤人數 Persons missing	受傷人數 Persons injured	遇事越洋船舶 Ocean-going vessels in trouble	受到毀壞或翻沉的本地船隻數目 Local vessels sunk or wrecked	受到損壞的本地船隻數目 Local vessels damaged
2007	5 / 8 - 11 / 8	S.T.S. Pabuk	帕布	1	0	17	0	0	0
2008	15 / 4 - 20 / 4	T. Neoguri	浣熊	0	0	2	0	0	0
	18 / 6 - 26 / 6	T. Fengshen	風神	0	0	17	0	0	0
	4 / 8 - 8 / 8	S.T.S. Kammuri	北冕	0	0	37	0	0	0
	17 / 8 - 23 / 8	T. Nuri	鸚鵡	2	0	112	0	0	0
	19 / 9 - 25 / 9	T. Hagupit	黑格比	0	0	58	0	10	0
2009	15 / 7 - 19 / 7	T. Molave	莫拉菲	0	0	5	0	3	0
	1 / 8 - 9 / 8	S.T.S. Goni	天鵝	4	0	10	0	1	0
	9 / 9 - 12 / 9	T.S. Mujigae	彩虹	0	0	1	0	0	0
	12 / 9 - 16 / 9	T. Koppu	巨爵	0	0	74	0	0	0
2010	19 / 7 - 23 / 7	T. Chanthu	燦都	4	0	30	0	0	0
2011	18 / 6 - 25 / 6	T.S. Haima	海馬	0	0	3	0	1	0
	25 / 7 - 31 / 7	S.T.S. Nock-ten	洛坦	0	0	4	0	0	1
	23 / 9 - 1 /10	T. Nesat	納沙	0	0	26	0	1	1
	27 / 9 - 5 /10	S.T. Nalgae	尼格	0	0	1	0	0	0
2012	26 / 6 - 30 / 6	T.S. Doksuri	杜蘇芮	0	0	2	0	1	0
	20 / 7 - 25 / 7	S.T. Vicente	韋森特	0	0	138	0	1	0
	12 / 8 - 18 / 8	T. Kai-tak	啟德	0	0	1	0	0	0
	18 / 8 - 30 / 8	S.T. Tembin	天秤	1	0	1	0	0	0
2013	9 / 8 - 16 / 8	SuperT. Utor	尤特	0	1	9	0	0	0
	17 / 9 - 23 / 9	SuperT. Usagi	天兔	0	0	17	0	0	1
2014	14 / 6 - 15 / 6	T.S. Hagibis	海貝思	0	0	1	0	0	0
	14 / 9 - 17 / 9	T. Kalmaegi	海鷗	0	0	29	0	0	0
2016	31 / 7 - 2 / 8	T. Nida	妮妲	0	0	12	0	0	0
	16 /10 - 18 /10	SuperT. Sarika	莎莉嘉	0	1	2	0	0	0
	20 /10 - 21 /10	SuperT. Haima	海馬	0	0	13	0	0	3
2017	11 / 6 - 13 / 6	S.T.S. Merbok	苗柏	0	0	10	0	0	2
	22 / 7 - 23 / 7	T.S. Roke	洛克	0	0	0	0	0	2
	22 / 8 - 23 / 8	SuperT. Hato	天鴿	0	0	129	1	0	36
	26 / 8 - 27 / 8	S.T.S. Pakhar	帕卡	0	0	62	0	0	15
	2 / 9 - 4 / 9	S.T.S. Mawar	瑪娃	0	0	0	0	0	8
	14 /10 - 16 /10	S.T. Khanun	卡努	0	0	22	0	0	3
2018	5 / 6 - 8 / 6	T.S. Ewiniar	艾雲尼	0	0	1	0	0	6
	17 / 7 - 24 / 7	T.S. Son-Tinh	山神	0	0	2	0	0	1
	9 / 8 - 15 / 8	S.T.S. Bebinca	貝碧嘉	0	0	1	0	0	13
	11 / 9 - 13 / 9	T.S. Barijat	百里嘉	0	0	0	0	0	2
	14 / 9 - 17 / 9	SuperT. Mangkhut	山竹	0	0	458	0	0	708
	31 /10 - 2 /11	SuperT. Yutu	玉兔	1	0	0	0	0	2
2019	2 / 7 - 3 / 7	T.D. Mun	木恩	0	0	0	0	0	2
	30 / 7 - 3 / 8	T.S. Wipha	韋帕	0	0	20	0	0	8
	24 / 8 - 25 / 8	S.T.S. Bailu	白鹿	0	0	0	0	0	2
2020	12 / 6 - 14 / 6	T.S. Nuri	鸚鵡	1	0	1	0	1	5
	31 / 7 - 1 / 8	T.S. Sinlaku	森拉克	0	0	4	0	0	4
	18 / 8 - 19 / 8	T. Higos	海高斯	0	0	7	0	0	0
	11 /10 - 14 /10	T.S. Nangka	浪卡	0	0	3	0	0	2
	22 /10 - 24 /10	T. Saudel	沙德爾	0	0	0	0	0	1
2021	6 / 7 - 7 / 7	T.D. -	-	0	0	0	0	0	2
	18 / 7 - 20 / 7	T. Cempaka	查帕卡	1	0	0	0	0	6
	2 / 8 - 4 / 8	T.S. Lupit	盧碧	0	0	0	0	0	2
	8 /10 - 10 /10	T.S. Lionrock	獅子山	2	0	14	0	0	7
	12 /10 - 14 /10	T. Kompasu	圓規	0	0	20	0	0	1
2022	29 / 6 - 3 / 7	T. Chaba	暹芭	0	0	3	0	0	7
	9 / 8 - 10 / 8	T.S. Mulan	木蘭	0	0	0	0	0	2
	23 / 8 - 25 / 8	T. Ma-on	馬鞍	0	0	1	0	0	3
	16 /10 - 18 /10	T. Nesat	納沙	0	0	8	0	0	0
	30 /10 - 3 /11	S.T.S. Nalgae	尼格	0	0	1	0	2	0
2023	15 / 7 - 18 / 7	T. Talim	泰利	0	0	9	0	0	5
	30 / 8 - 2 / 9	SuperT. Saola	蘇拉	0	0	86	0	0	19
	4 / 9 - 8 / 9	S.T. Haikui[#]	海葵[#]	2	0	144	0	0	2
	4 /10 - 9 /10	S.T. Koinu	小犬	0	0	29	0	0	6

表 4.11 (續)
TABLE 4.11 (cont'd)

年份 Year	日期 / 月份 Date / Month	Name of tropical cyclone	熱帶氣旋名稱	死亡人數 Persons dead	失蹤人數 Persons missing	受傷人數 Persons injured	遇事越洋船舶 Ocean-going vessels in trouble	受到毀壞或翻沉的本地船隻數目 Local vessels sunk or wrecked	受到損壞的本地船隻數目 Local vessels damaged
2024	30 / 5 - 1 / 6	T.S. Maliksi	馬力斯	0	0	1	0	0	0
	3 / 9 - 7 / 9	SuperT. Yagi	摩羯	0	0	9	0	0	3
	25 /10 - 27 /10	T. Trami	潭美	0	0	0	0	1	2
	8 /11 - 10 /11	SuperT. Yinxing	銀杏	0	0	0	0	0	1
	11 /11 - 15 /11	T. Toraji	桃芝	0	0	1	0	1	0
	18 /11 - 19 /11	SuperT. Man-yi	萬宜	0	0	0	0	0	4
2025	11 / 6 - 15 / 6	S.T.S. Wutip	蝴蝶	0	0	2	0	0	0
	25 / 6 - 26 / 6	T.S. -	-	0	0	0	0	0	3
	4 / 7 - 6 / 7	S.T. Danas	丹娜絲	0	0	0	0	0	1
	19 / 7 - 21 / 7	T. Wipha	韋帕	0	0	33	0	1	9
	13 / 8 - 14 / 8	S.T. Podul	楊柳	0	0	0	0	0	1
	22 / 8 - 24 / 8	S.T. Kajiki	劍魚	0	0	0	0	0	1
	5 / 9 - 9 / 9	S.T.S. Tapah	塔巴	0	0	12	0	0	6
	17 / 9 - 20 / 9	S.T.S. Mitag	米娜	0	0	0	0	1	0
	22 / 9 - 25 / 9	SuperT. Ragasa	樺加沙	0	0	101	0	1	6
	10 /11 - 11 /11	SuperT. Fung-wong	鳳凰	0	0	0	0	0	3

備註: 資料由各有關政府部門及公共事業機構提供，同時亦參考了本地報章上的損毀報導。
* 缺乏數據
+ 被雷電擊中
包括其殘餘相關暴雨

N.B.: Based on information supplied by relevant government departments and public utility companies. Damage reports in the local press were also examined and collated.
* Data unavailable.
+ Struck by lightning.
Including rainstorm associated with its remnant

表 4.12　二零二五年天文台發出的熱帶氣旋路徑預測驗証 (誤差單位為公里)

TABLE 4.12　VERIFICATION OF THE TROPICAL CYCLONE TRACK FORECASTS ISSUED BY THE HONG KONG OBSERVATORY IN 2025 (ERROR IN THE UNIT OF KM)

熱帶氣旋名稱	Name of tropical cyclone	編號 Code	最高強度 Maximum Intensity	24 小時預測位置 24-hour forecast position		48 小時預測位置 48-hour forecast position		72 小時預測位置 72-hour forecast position		96 小時預測位置 96-hour forecast position		120 小時預測位置 120-hour forecast position	
				平均誤差 Average error	預測數目 No. of forecasts	平均誤差 Average error	預測數目 No. of forecasts	平均誤差 Average error	預測數目 No. of forecasts	平均誤差 Average error	預測數目 No. of forecasts	平均誤差 Average error	預測數目 No. of forecasts
蝴蝶	Wutip	2501	S.T.S.	45	16	68	12	129	8	164	4	-	-
熱帶風暴 (6月25日至27日)	Tropical Storm (25 - 27 Jun)	-	T.S.	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
聖帕	Sepat	2502	T.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
丹娜絲	Danas	2504	S.T.	41	19	68	15	148	11	115	4	289	2
韋帕	Wipha	2506	T.	40	22	64	18	68	14	82	10	162	6
范斯高	Francisco	2507	T.S.	47	11	110	7	147	4	-	-	-	-
竹節草	Co-may	2508	S.T.S.	56	25	89	14	145	8	146	2	-	-
楊柳	Podul	2511	S.T.	36	16	50	12	80	8	176	4	-	-
熱帶低氣壓 (8月16日至19日)	Tropical Depression (16 - 19 Aug)	-	T.D.	57	8	54	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
玲玲	Lingling	2512	T.S.	95	10	110	4	229	3	310	1	-	-
劍魚	Kajiki	2513	S.T.	39	12	56	8	92	4	46	1	-	-
藍湖	Nongfa	2514	T.S.	37	7	100	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
琵琶	Peipah	2515	T.S.	39	8	90	4	316	1	-	-	-	-
塔巴	Tapah	2516	S.T.S.	52	11	68	7	111	3	-	-	-	-
米娜	Mitag	2517	S.T.S.	33	11	54	7	82	3	-	-	-	-
樺加沙	Ragasa	2518	SuperT.	32	27	50	23	68	19	89	15	101	11
浣熊	Neoguri	2519	SuperT.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
博羅依	Bualoi	2520	T.	56	20	79	17	100	13	92	9	100	5
麥德姆	Matmo	2521	T.	30	18	48	14	36	10	55	6	96	2
夏浪	Halong	2522	SuperT.	63	9	149	7	328	3	-	-	-	-
娜基莉	Nakri	2523	T.	86	19	104	18	130	13	148	9	304	6
風神	Fengshen	2524	S.T.S.	71	22	74	17	121	14	197	10	213	6
海鷗	Kalmaegi	2525	SuperT.	68	21	97	17	115	13	175	9	286	5
鳳凰	Fung-wong	2526	SuperT.	39	22	79	18	89	14	80	10	91	6
天琴	Koto	2527	T.	37	29	47	25	45	21	42	17	98	13
森亞爾	Senyar	-	T.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
熱帶低氣壓 (12月4日至8日)	Tropical Depression (4 - 8 Dec)	-	T.D.	103	11	133	7	176	3	-	-	-	-
平均誤差 Average Error				51		75		102		110		157	
預測總數 Total number of forecasts				376		277		190		111		62	

註：

1. 驗証包括當熱帶氣旋中心位於北緯7至36度，東經100至140度內，香港天文台發出觀測時間為協調世界時00時、06時、12時及18時的熱帶氣旋路徑。
2. 誤差是指香港天文台最佳路徑位置(見第五節)及預測位置的距離，單位為公里。

Note:

1. Verification includes tropical cyclone forecast tracks issued by the Hong Kong Observatory at 00, 06, 12 and 18 UTC for tropical cyclones within the area bounded by 7°N and 36°N, 100°E to 140°E.
2. Error refers to the distance between the tropical cyclone best track position (see Section 5) and forecast position of the Hong Kong Observatory, in the unit of km.

第五節　　二零二五年熱帶氣旋的位置及強度數據

以下是二零二五年位於北太平洋西部及南海區域(即由赤道至北緯45度、東經100度至180度所包括的範圍)的熱帶氣旋。其每六小時之位置及強度刊於本節。

熱帶氣旋名稱		**頁**
強烈熱帶風暴蝴蝶	(2501)	308
熱帶風暴聖帕	(2502)	309
熱帶風暴	(由六月二十五日至二十七日)	309
熱帶風暴木恩	(2503)	310
強颱風丹娜絲	(2504)	311
熱帶風暴百合	(2505)	312
熱帶低氣壓	(由七月十二日至十四日)	312
颱風韋帕	(2506)	313
熱帶風暴范斯高	(2507)	314
強烈熱帶風暴竹節草	(2508)	315
颱風羅莎	(2509)	316
熱帶風暴白鹿	(2510)	317
熱帶低氣壓艾奧娜		317
熱帶低氣壓	(由八月二日至四日)	318
熱帶低氣壓	(由八月四日至七日)	318
強颱風楊柳	(2511)	319
熱帶低氣壓	(由八月十六日至十九日)	320
熱帶風暴玲玲	(2512)	320
強颱風劍魚	(2513)	321
熱帶風暴藍湖	(2514)	321
熱帶風暴琵琶	(2515)	322
強烈熱帶風暴塔巴	(2516)	322
強烈熱帶風暴米娜	(2517)	323
超強颱風浣熊	(2519)	324
超強颱風樺加沙	(2518)	325
颱風博羅依	(2520)	326
颱風麥德姆	(2521)	327
超強颱風夏浪	(2522)	328
颱風娜基莉	(2523)	329
強烈熱帶風暴風神	(2524)	330
超強颱風海鷗	(2525)	331
超強颱風鳳凰	(2526)	332
颱風天琴	(2527)	333
熱帶風暴森亞爾		334
熱帶低氣壓	(由十二月四日至八日)	335

在本節，風速均取10分鐘內的平均值，單位為米每秒(1米每秒約為1.94海里或3.6公里每小時)。熱帶氣旋的強度分為：

(a) T.D.: - 熱帶低氣壓
(b) T.S.: - 熱帶風暴
(c) S.T.S.: - 強烈熱帶風暴
(d) T.: - 颱風
(e) S.T.: - 強颱風
(f) Super T.: - 超強颱風

Section 5 TROPICAL CYCLONE POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA, 2025

Six-hourly position and intensity data are tabulated in this section for the following tropical cyclones in 2025 over the WNP and the SCS (i.e. the area bounded by the Equator, 45°N, 100°E and 180°).

Name of tropical cyclone		Page
Severe Tropical Storm Wutip	(2501)	308
Tropical Storm Sepat	(2502)	309
Tropical Storm of 25 - 27 June		309
Tropical Storm Mun	(2503)	310
Severe Typhoon Danas	(2504)	311
Tropical Storm Nari	(2505)	312
Tropical Depression of 12 - 14 July		312
Typhoon Wipha	(2506)	313
Tropical Storm Francisco	(2507)	314
Severe Tropical Storm Co-May	(2508)	315
Typhoon Krosa	(2509)	316
Tropical Storm Bailu	(2510)	317
Tropical Depression Iona		317
Tropical Depression of 2 - 4 August		318
Tropical Depression of 4 - 7 August		318
Severe Typhoon Podul	(2511)	319
Tropical Depression of 16 - 19 August		320
Tropical Storm Lingling	(2512)	320
Severe Typhoon Kajiki	(2513)	321
Tropical Storm Nongfa	(2514)	321
Tropical Storm Peipah	(2515)	322
Severe Tropical Storm Tapah	(2516)	322
Severe Tropical Storm Mitag	(2517)	323
Super Typhoon Neoguri	(2519)	324
Super Typhoon Ragasa	(2518)	325
Typhoon Bualoi	(2520)	326
Typhoon Matmo	(2521)	327
Super Typhoon Halong	(2522)	328
Typhoon Nakri	(2523)	329
Severe Tropical Storm Fengshen	(2524)	330
Super Typhoon Kalmaegi	(2525)	331
Super Typhoon Fung-wong	(2526)	332
Typhoon Koto	(2527)	333
Tropical Storm Senyar		334
Tropical Depression of 4 - 8 December		335

In this section, surface winds refer to wind speeds averaged over a period of 10 minutes in unit of m/s (1 m/s is about 1.94 knots or 3.6 km/h). Intensities of tropical cyclones are classified as follows:

(a) T.D. : - tropical depression
(b) T.S. : - tropical storm
(c) S.T.S. : - severe tropical storm
(d) T. : - typhoon
(e) S.T. : - severe typhoon
(f) Super T. : - super typhoon

強烈熱帶風暴蝴蝶(2501)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF SEVERE TROPICAL STORM WUTIP (2501)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
六月 Jun	10	1200	T.D.	998	13	15.2	114.3
		1800	T.D.	998	13	15.4	114.3
	11	0000	T.D.	992	16	16.2	113.9
		0600	T.S.	988	18	16.8	112.4
		1200	T.S.	988	18	16.3	111.3
		1800	T.S.	986	21	16.4	110.9
	12	0000	T.S.	986	21	17.2	110.2
		0600	T.S.	984	23	17.2	109.7
		1200	T.S.	984	23	17.3	109.4
		1800	S.T.S.	981	25	17.8	109.1
	13	0000	S.T.S.	978	28	18.3	108.7
		0600	S.T.S.	975	31	18.7	108.3
		1200	S.T.S.	975	31	18.8	108.4
		1800	S.T.S.	975	31	19.7	108.8
	14	0000	S.T.S.	980	28	20.2	109.0
		0600	S.T.S.	980	28	21.2	109.9
		1200	T.S.	985	23	22.2	110.5
		1800	T.S.	990	18	23.1	111.4
	15	0000	T.D.	994	16	24.4	112.4
		0600	T.D.	994	16	25.5	114.0
		0900	T.D.	998	13	26.1	115.3
			消散 Dissipated				

熱帶風暴聖帕(2502)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF TROPICAL STORM SEPAT (2502)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
六月 Jun	22	0600	T.D.	1002	13	22.8	146.2
		1200	T.D.	1000	16	23.1	146.0
		1800	T.D.	1000	16	23.8	145.3
	23	0000	T.D.	1000	16	24.5	144.7
		0600	T.S.	998	18	25.8	144.0
		1200	T.S.	998	18	27.0	143.3
		1800	T.S.	998	18	28.6	142.1
	24	0000	T.S.	998	18	29.3	141.0
		0600	T.S.	998	18	30.0	140.4
		1200	T.S.	998	18	30.6	140.1
		1800	T.D.	1000	16	31.3	139.7
	25	0000	T.D.	1000	16	31.9	139.5
		0600	T.D.	1002	13	32.8	139.6
		1200	T.D.	1002	13	33.7	139.8
		1800	T.D.	1002	13	34.7	140.3
	26	0000	T.D.	1002	13	35.7	141.3
		0600	T.D.	1002	13	37.2	142.9
			變為溫帶氣旋 Became Extratropical				

熱帶風暴(由六月二十五日至二十七日)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF TROPICAL STORM (25 - 27 JUNE)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
六月 Jun	25	0300	T.D.	1002	13	17.7	113.7
		0600	T.D.	1002	13	18.0	113.3
		1200	T.D.	1000	16	18.7	112.5
		1800	T.D.	1000	16	19.4	111.6
	26	0000	T.S.	995	21	20.2	110.6
		0600	T.D.	1000	16	20.9	110.3
		1200	T.D.	1002	13	21.6	109.8
			消散 Dissipated				

熱帶風暴木恩(2503)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF TROPICAL STORM MUN (2503)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
七月 Jul	1	0600	T.D.	1002	13	22.8	148.6
		1200	T.D.	1000	16	23.1	147.9
		1800	T.D.	1000	16	24.1	147.5
	2	0000	T.D.	1000	16	24.8	147.4
		0600	T.D.	1000	16	25.6	146.8
		1200	T.D.	1000	16	26.1	146.4
		1800	T.S.	998	18	26.5	145.7
	3	0000	T.S.	994	21	26.9	145.3
		0600	T.S.	994	21	27.8	145.4
		1200	T.S.	994	21	28.3	145.4
		1800	T.S.	994	21	29.0	145.1
	4	0000	T.S.	994	21	29.6	144.9
		0600	T.S.	994	21	30.1	145.0
		1200	T.S.	994	21	30.3	145.3
		1800	T.S.	990	23	30.7	145.9
	5	0000	T.S.	990	23	31.0	146.4
		0600	T.S.	990	23	31.1	147.0
		1200	T.S.	990	23	31.2	147.9
		1800	T.S.	990	23	31.7	148.7
	6	0000	T.S.	990	23	32.1	149.2
		0600	T.S.	990	23	32.6	149.5
		1200	T.S.	990	23	33.3	149.6
		1800	T.S.	990	23	33.8	149.6
	7	0000	T.S.	994	21	34.8	148.8
		0600	T.S.	998	18	35.7	148.4
		1200	T.D.	1000	16	36.7	147.9
		1800	T.D.	1002	13	38.0	148.2
	8	0000	T.D.	1002	13	39.3	149.1
			消散 Dissipated				

強颱風丹娜絲(2504)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF SEVERE TYPHOON DANAS (2504)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
七月 Jul	3	2100	T.D.	1000	13	19.4	119.0
	4	0000	T.D.	998	16	19.5	118.8
		0600	T.D.	998	16	19.8	118.2
		1200	T.D.	998	16	20.0	117.8
		1800	T.S.	995	18	20.0	117.6
	5	0000	T.S.	988	23	20.2	117.6
		0600	S.T.S.	984	25	20.5	117.8
		1200	S.T.S.	976	31	20.7	117.8
		1800	T.	972	33	21.1	118.0
	6	0000	T.	968	36	21.6	118.3
		0600	T.	960	41	22.1	118.8
		1200	T.	960	41	22.9	119.6
		1500	S.T.	955	43	23.3	120.0
		1800	T.	964	39	23.8	120.8
	7	0000	S.T.S.	976	31	25.7	121.2
		0600	S.T.S.	984	25	26.6	121.7
		1200	T.S.	987	23	27.1	122.3
		1800	T.S.	987	23	27.7	122.5
	8	0000	T.S.	990	21	28.0	122.3
		0600	T.S.	990	21	27.9	121.9
		1200	T.S.	990	21	27.7	121.3
		1800	T.S.	994	18	27.5	120.2
	9	0000	T.S.	994	18	26.9	119.2
		0600	T.D.	996	16	26.3	118.4
		1200	T.D.	998	13	25.7	117.2
			消散 Dissipated				

熱帶風暴百合(2505)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF TROPICAL STORM NARI (2505)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
七月 Jul	10	1200	T.D.	1002	13	23.3	141.8
		1800	T.D.	1002	13	24.3	141.2
	11	0000	T.D.	1002	13	25.0	140.4
		0600	T.D.	1002	13	25.0	140.1
		1200	T.D.	1002	13	25.1	140.1
		1800	T.D.	1002	13	25.1	140.1
	12	0000	T.D.	1000	16	24.9	140.6
		0600	T.D.	1000	16	24.8	141.4
		1200	T.D.	1000	16	25.0	141.7
		1800	T.S.	998	18	25.4	142.4
	13	0000	T.S.	998	18	26.3	142.7
		0600	T.S.	994	21	27.7	143.0
		1200	T.S.	990	23	30.4	143.3
		1800	T.S.	990	23	32.3	141.9
	14	0000	T.S.	990	23	34.0	142.2
		0600	T.S.	990	23	36.8	142.5
		1200	T.S.	994	21	39.7	142.7
		1800	T.S.	998	18	42.5	143.4
			變為溫帶氣旋 Became Extratropical				

熱帶低氣壓(由七月十二日至十四日)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF TROPICAL DEPRESSION (12 - 14 JULY)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
七月 Jul	11	1800	T.D.	1000	13	30.2	123.3
	12	0000	T.D.	998	16	30.6	123.4
		0600	T.D.	998	16	30.7	123.6
		1200	T.D.	998	16	30.7	123.8
		1800	T.D.	998	16	30.9	124.2
	13	0000	T.D.	998	16	31.0	125.2
		0600	T.D.	1000	13	31.0	126.2
		1200	T.D.	1000	13	31.3	127.8
		1800	T.D.	1000	13	31.9	129.6
			消散 Dissipated				

颱風韋帕(2506)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF TYPHOON WIPHA (2506)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
七月 Jul	16	1200	T.D.	1000	13	12.8	129.6
		1800	T.D.	996	16	13.5	128.4
	17	0000	T.D.	996	16	14.1	127.1
		0600	T.D.	996	16	15.3	126.6
		1200	T.D.	996	16	16.4	125.7
		1800	T.S.	992	18	16.9	124.8
	18	0000	T.S.	992	18	17.4	123.8
		0600	T.S.	992	18	18.3	123.1
		1200	T.S.	992	18	19.2	122.3
		1800	T.S.	986	23	19.6	121.1
	19	0000	S.T.S.	982	25	20.1	119.8
		0600	S.T.S.	982	25	20.5	119.0
		1200	S.T.S.	976	31	21.0	117.7
		1800	T.	972	33	21.5	116.2
	20	0000	T.	968	36	21.7	114.8
		0300	T.	964	39	21.8	114.1
		0600	T.	968	36	21.9	113.5
		1200	S.T.S.	976	31	21.7	112.3
		1800	S.T.S.	979	28	21.6	111.1
	21	0000	S.T.S.	982	25	21.3	110.0
		0600	S.T.S.	982	25	21.1	108.9
		1200	S.T.S.	982	25	21.0	108.3
		1800	S.T.S.	982	25	20.7	107.6
	22	0000	S.T.S.	982	25	20.5	106.7
		0600	T.S.	986	21	20.3	106.2
		1200	T.S.	988	18	20.1	105.7
		1800	T.D.	992	13	19.5	105.1
			消散 Dissipated				

熱帶風暴范斯高(2507)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF TROPICAL STORM FRANCISCO (2507)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
七月 Jul	22	0000	T.D.	1000	13	17.3	133.1
		0600	T.D.	1000	13	18.2	132.6
		1200	T.D.	998	16	19.1	132.0
		1800	T.D.	998	16	19.8	131.5
	23	0000	T.S.	994	18	20.6	130.6
		0600	T.S.	994	18	21.4	130.1
		1200	T.S.	990	21	22.4	129.4
		1800	T.S.	990	21	23.1	128.5
	24	0000	T.S.	990	21	23.8	128.1
		0600	T.S.	990	21	25.0	128.0
		1200	T.S.	990	21	26.1	127.2
		1800	T.S.	992	18	26.7	125.1
	25	0000	T.S.	992	18	26.7	123.7
		0600	T.S.	992	18	26.5	122.7
		1200	T.D.	994	16	26.2	121.7
		1800	T.D.	994	16	26.4	121.2
	26	0000	T.D.	996	13	26.5	120.7
		0600	T.D.	996	13	26.5	120.2
		0900	T.D.	996	13	26.4	119.8
			消散 Dissipated				

強烈熱帶風暴竹節草(2508)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF SEVERE TROPICAL STORM CO-MAY (2508)

月份 Month		日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
七月	Jul	22	1800	T.D.	996	13	19.3	121.5
		23	0000	T.D.	992	16	18.8	120.5
			0600	T.D.	992	16	18.3	119.7
			1200	T.S.	988	18	17.7	118.9
			1800	T.S.	984	21	16.7	118.3
		24	0000	S.T.S.	976	25	16.1	118.7
			0600	S.T.S.	976	25	16.0	118.9
			1200	S.T.S.	972	28	16.1	119.4
			1800	S.T.S.	968	31	16.7	120.1
		25	0000	S.T.S.	972	28	18.2	121.2
			0600	S.T.S.	976	25	19.7	122.4
			1200	T.S.	984	21	21.5	123.8
			1800	T.D.	992	16	23.7	124.7
		26	0000	T.D.	994	13	25.4	125.8
			0600	T.D.	994	13	26.4	126.5
			1200	T.D.	994	13	26.9	126.9
			1800	T.D.	994	13	26.8	127.5
		27	0000	T.D.	990	16	26.5	128.3
			0600	T.D.	990	16	26.1	129.7
			1200	T.S.	986	18	26.3	130.0
			1800	T.S.	986	18	26.6	129.0
		28	0000	T.S.	986	18	26.4	128.2
			0600	T.S.	986	18	26.4	127.7
			1200	T.S.	986	18	26.8	126.6
			1800	T.S.	986	18	27.1	125.4
		29	0000	T.S.	986	18	27.3	124.8
			0600	T.S.	986	18	27.8	124.1
			1200	T.S.	982	21	28.6	123.4
			1800	T.S.	978	23	29.3	122.9
		30	0000	T.S.	978	23	30.1	122.3
			0600	T.S.	982	21	30.7	121.8
			1200	T.S.	982	21	31.0	121.1
			1800	T.S.	986	18	31.2	120.4
		31	0000	T.D.	990	16	31.5	119.8
			0600	T.D.	990	16	31.7	119.1
			1200	T.D.	994	13	31.8	118.5
			1800	T.D.	994	13	31.8	117.9
八月	Aug	1	0000	T.D.	994	13	31.8	117.7
			0600	T.D.	994	13	31.8	117.5
				消散 Dissipated				

颱風羅莎(2509)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF TYPHOON KROSA (2509)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
七月 Jul	24	0000	T.D.	1002	13	14.0	143.2
		0600	T.D.	1002	13	14.9	143.3
		1200	T.D.	1000	16	15.8	143.4
		1800	T.D.	1000	16	16.4	143.4
	25	0000	T.S.	998	18	17.0	143.4
		0600	T.S.	998	18	17.3	143.4
		1200	T.S.	994	21	17.5	143.6
		1800	T.S.	990	23	17.6	143.6
	26	0000	T.S.	990	23	17.8	143.8
		0600	S.T.S.	986	25	17.8	144.0
		1200	S.T.S.	986	25	18.5	144.7
		1800	S.T.S.	978	31	19.6	144.8
	27	0000	T.	974	33	20.5	145.0
		0600	T.	974	33	21.5	145.4
		1200	T.	970	36	22.7	145.3
		1800	T.	965	39	24.3	145.3
	28	0000	T.	965	39	25.9	145.1
		0600	T.	970	36	26.9	144.4
		1200	T.	974	33	27.4	143.6
		1800	S.T.S.	978	31	27.7	143.6
	29	0000	S.T.S.	982	28	28.2	143.1
		0600	S.T.S.	982	28	28.5	142.9
		1200	S.T.S.	982	28	28.6	142.9
		1800	S.T.S.	986	25	28.7	142.9
	30	0000	T.S.	990	23	28.7	143.0
		0600	T.S.	990	23	28.8	143.2
		1200	S.T.S.	986	25	29.0	143.2
		1800	S.T.S.	986	25	29.5	143.3
	31	0000	S.T.S.	986	25	30.1	142.9
		0600	S.T.S.	986	25	30.6	142.7
		1200	S.T.S.	986	25	30.9	142.4
		1800	S.T.S.	986	25	31.6	142.0
八月 Aug	1	0000	S.T.S.	986	25	32.7	141.6
		0600	S.T.S.	982	28	33.6	141.5
		1200	S.T.S.	982	28	34.4	141.3
		1800	S.T.S.	986	25	35.2	141.7
	2	0000	S.T.S.	986	25	36.3	142.5
		0600	S.T.S.	986	25	37.4	144.0
		1200	S.T.S.	986	25	38.3	145.8
		1800	S.T.S.	986	25	39.1	148.0
	3	0000	S.T.S.	986	25	39.9	151.4
		0600	T.S.	990	23	40.6	154.3
		1200	T.S.	994	21	41.2	157.4
		1800	T.S.	994	21	41.9	160.3
	4	0000	T.S.	998	18	42.7	163.0
		變為溫帶氣旋 Became Extratropical					

熱帶風暴白鹿(2510)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF TROPICAL STORM BAILU (2510)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
七月 Jul	31	1200	T.D.	996	13	25.8	130.5
		1800	T.D.	996	13	25.5	131.3
八月 Aug	1	0000	T.D.	996	13	25.3	132.1
		0600	T.D.	996	13	25.2	133.6
		1200	T.D.	996	13	25.9	135.4
		1800	T.D.	996	13	26.7	136.4
	2	0000	T.D.	994	16	27.3	136.8
		0600	T.D.	994	16	28.8	137.9
		1200	T.D.	994	16	30.5	138.9
		1800	T.S.	992	18	32.0	140.2
	3	0000	T.S.	992	18	33.2	141.6
		0600	T.S.	992	18	34.5	143.2
		1200	T.S.	992	18	35.7	145.3
		1800	T.S.	992	18	36.6	147.4
	4	0000	T.S.	992	18	37.2	149.7
		0600	T.S.	992	18	37.4	151.7
		1200	T.S.	992	18	37.6	153.8
		1800	T.S.	992	18	37.8	155.7
	5	0000	T.S.	992	18	38.1	156.9
		0600	T.D. 變為溫帶氣旋 Became Extratropical	994	16	38.3	158.4

熱帶低氣壓艾奧娜的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF TROPICAL DEPRESSION IONA

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
八月 Aug	2	0600	T.D.	1006	16	16.0	179.2
		1200	T.D.	1006	16	16.8	177.8
		1800	T.D.	1006	16	17.7	176.1
	3	0000	T.D.	1008	13	18.7	174.6
		0600	T.D.	1008	13	19.8	173.5
		1200	T.D.	1008	13	20.8	172.4
		1800	T.D.	1008	13	21.6	171.4
	4	0000	T.D. 消散 Dissipated	1008	13	22.1	170.9

熱帶低氣壓(由八月二日至四日)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF TROPICAL DEPRESSION (2 - 4 AUGUST)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
八月 Aug	2	0600	T.D.	1008	13	25.9	166.6
		1200	T.D.	1006	16	26.0	166.3
		1800	T.D.	1006	16	26.0	166.0
	3	0000	T.D.	1006	16	26.0	165.8
		0600	T.D.	1006	16	26.0	165.7
		1200	T.D.	1008	13	26.2	165.3
		1800	T.D.	1008	13	26.3	164.6
	4	0000	T.D.	1008	13	26.6	163.8
		0600	T.D.	1008	13	28.1	162.9
			消散 Dissipated				

熱帶低氣壓(由八月四日至七日)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF TROPICAL DEPRESSION (4 - 7 AUGUST)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
八月 Aug	4	0600	T.D.	1008	13	23.4	162.8
		1200	T.D.	1008	13	24.3	161.7
		1800	T.D.	1008	13	25.2	160.7
	5	0000	T.D.	1008	13	26.0	159.7
		0600	T.D.	1008	13	26.3	158.8
		1200	T.D.	1006	16	26.9	158.1
		1800	T.D.	1006	16	27.6	157.8
	6	0000	T.D.	1006	16	28.3	157.5
		0600	T.D.	1006	16	28.9	157.1
		1200	T.D.	1008	13	29.8	156.7
		1800	T.D.	1008	13	31.4	156.4
	7	0000	T.D.	1008	13	33.1	156.1
			消散 Dissipated				

強颱風楊柳(2511)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF SEVERE TYPHOON PODUL (2511)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
八月 Aug	6	1800	T.D.	1002	13	18.2	148.1
	7	0000	T.D.	1000	16	18.3	147.8
		0600	T.D.	1000	16	18.6	147.7
		1200	T.S.	998	18	18.9	147.1
		1800	T.S.	998	18	19.5	146.4
	8	0000	T.S.	995	21	20.1	145.7
		0600	T.S.	995	21	20.6	145.1
		1200	T.S.	992	23	20.7	144.3
		1800	S.T.S.	988	25	21.1	143.5
	9	0000	S.T.S.	988	25	21.5	142.7
		0600	S.T.S.	988	25	21.6	141.9
		1200	S.T.S.	985	28	21.7	141.0
		1800	S.T.S.	980	31	21.6	139.9
	10	0000	S.T.S.	980	31	21.5	138.4
		0600	S.T.S.	980	31	21.4	137.3
		1200	S.T.S.	980	31	21.3	136.0
		1800	S.T.S.	980	31	21.2	134.8
	11	0000	S.T.S.	980	31	21.0	133.4
		0600	S.T.S.	980	31	20.8	132.2
		1200	S.T.S.	980	31	20.7	130.9
		1800	S.T.S.	980	31	20.7	129.2
	12	0000	S.T.S.	980	31	20.9	128.1
		0600	T.	975	33	21.3	126.6
		1200	T.	970	36	21.6	125.0
		1800	T.	960	41	21.8	123.5
	13	0000	S.T.	955	43	22.0	122.0
		0600	T.	965	39	22.8	120.7
		1200	S.T.S.	980	31	23.5	119.0
		1800	T.S.	992	23	24.1	117.0
	14	0000	T.S.	995	21	24.4	115.0
		0600	T.D.	1000	16	24.6	113.7
		1200	T.D.	1002	13	24.9	111.9
			消散 Dissipated				

熱帶低氣壓(由八月十六日至十九日)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF TROPICAL DEPRESSION (16 - 19 AUGUST)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
八月 Aug	16	1200	T.D.	1002	13	15.9	113.0
		1800	T.D.	1002	13	16.6	112.2
	17	0000	T.D.	1002	13	17.1	111.2
		0600	T.D.	1002	13	17.5	110.4
		1200	T.D.	1002	13	17.9	109.7
		1800	T.D.	1002	13	18.2	109.2
	18	0000	T.D.	1002	13	18.9	108.2
		0600	T.D.	1002	13	19.3	107.9
		1200	T.D.	1002	13	19.9	107.6
		1800	T.D.	1002	13	20.9	107.3
	19	0000	T.D.	1002	13	21.7	107.2
		0600	T.D.	1002	13	22.5	107.1
			消散 Dissipated				

熱帶風暴玲玲(2512)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF TROPICAL STORM LINGLING (2512)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
八月 Aug	17	0600	T.D.	1002	13	21.8	127.4
		1200	T.D.	1002	13	22.0	127.0
		1800	T.D.	1002	13	22.1	126.5
	18	0000	T.D.	1002	13	22.3	126.1
		0600	T.D.	1002	13	22.4	126.9
		1200	T.D.	1002	13	22.5	127.6
		1800	T.D.	1000	16	24.4	128.3
	19	0000	T.D.	1000	16	25.6	128.0
		0600	T.D.	1000	16	26.9	127.4
		1200	T.D.	1000	16	27.7	126.9
		1800	T.D.	1000	16	28.5	126.8
	20	0000	T.D.	1000	16	29.3	127.3
		0600	T.D.	1000	16	30.4	128.0
		1200	T.S.	998	18	31.1	128.4
		1800	T.S.	995	21	31.7	129.0
	21	0000	T.S.	995	21	31.8	129.4
		0600	T.S.	995	21	31.6	130.0
		1200	T.S.	998	18	31.6	130.7
		1800	T.D.	1000	16	31.8	131.4
	22	0000	T.D.	1000	16	32.2	132.0
		0600	T.D.	1002	13	32.5	132.5
			消散 Dissipated				

強颱風劍魚(2513)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF SEVERE TYPHOON KAJIKI (2513)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
八月 Aug	21	1800	T.D.	1000	13	16.1	123.5
	22	0000	T.D.	998	16	16.2	122.6
		0600	T.D.	998	16	16.6	121.8
		1200	T.D.	998	16	17.0	119.7
		1800	T.D.	998	16	17.1	118.2
	23	0000	T.S.	992	21	17.3	116.4
		0600	T.S.	988	23	17.4	114.7
		1200	S.T.S.	980	28	17.6	113.3
		1800	T.	972	33	17.4	112.2
	24	0000	T.	964	39	17.3	111.2
		0600	S.T.	955	43	17.4	110.4
		0900	S.T.	945	49	17.7	110.0
		1200	S.T.	950	46	17.9	109.3
		1800	S.T.	950	46	18.1	108.3
	25	0000	S.T.	955	43	18.3	107.3
		0600	S.T.	955	43	18.4	106.3
		1200	T.	968	36	18.5	105.8
		1800	S.T.S.	980	28	18.7	104.9
	26	0000	T.S.	992	21	19.0	103.2
		0600	T.D.	998	16	19.1	102.3
		1200	T.D.	1000	13	19.5	101.6
			消散 Dissipated				

熱帶風暴藍湖(2514)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF TROPICAL STORM NONGFA (2514)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
八月 Aug	28	0600	T.D.	1000	13	15.4	115.9
		1200	T.D.	1000	13	15.7	115.0
		1800	T.D.	1000	13	15.8	114.0
	29	0000	T.D.	998	16	16.2	113.0
		0600	T.D.	998	16	16.5	112.2
		1200	T.D.	998	16	17.2	111.1
		1800	T.D.	998	16	17.5	109.4
	30	0000	T.S.	995	18	17.6	108.2
		0600	T.S.	995	18	17.9	106.8
		1200	T.D.	998	16	17.9	104.3
		1800	T.D.	1000	13	17.8	102.9
			消散 Dissipated				

熱帶風暴琵琶(2515)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF TROPICAL STORM PEIPAH (2515)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
九月 Sep	2	1200	T.D.	1002	13	21.1	132.0
		1800	T.D.	1002	13	22.8	133.3
	3	0000	T.D.	1002	13	24.2	132.5
		0600	T.D.	1000	16	25.6	132.0
		1200	T.D.	1000	16	27.0	131.5
		1800	T.D.	1000	16	28.3	131.1
	4	0000	T.D.	1000	16	29.7	131.0
		0600	T.S.	998	18	31.2	131.4
		1200	T.S.	998	18	32.5	132.2
		1800	T.S.	998	18	33.3	133.4
	5	0000	T.S.	995	21	33.8	135.7
		0600	T.S.	992	23	34.9	139.4
		1200	T.S.	992	23	35.5	142.8
		1800	T.S. 變為溫帶氣旋 Became Extratropical	992	23	35.9	146.7

強烈熱帶風暴塔巴(2516)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF SEVERE TROPICAL STORM TAPAH (2516)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
九月 Sep	5	1200	T.D.	1002	13	17.6	118.6
		1800	T.D.	1002	13	17.7	118.0
	6	0000	T.D.	1000	16	17.9	117.4
		0600	T.D.	1000	16	18.1	116.6
		1200	T.S.	998	18	18.3	115.6
		1800	T.S.	995	21	18.4	114.8
	7	0000	T.S.	992	23	18.6	114.3
		0600	T.S.	992	23	19.1	114.0
		1200	S.T.S.	988	25	20.0	113.5
		1800	S.T.S.	980	31	20.7	113.2
	8	0000	S.T.S.	980	31	21.7	112.7
		0600	T.S.	992	23	22.8	111.9
		1200	T.S.	998	18	23.5	111.1
		1800	T.D.	1000	16	23.9	110.5
	9	0000	T.D. 消散 Dissipated	1002	13	24.6	109.9

強烈熱帶風暴米娜(2517)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF SEVERE TROPICAL STORM MITAG (2517)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
九月 Sep	16	0600	T.D.	1004	13	15.3	123.7
		1200	T.D.	1002	16	15.8	122.7
		1800	T.D.	1002	16	16.0	122.2
	17	0000	T.D.	1002	16	16.8	121.7
		0600	T.D.	1002	16	17.6	120.9
		1200	T.D.	1002	16	18.2	120.3
		1800	T.D.	1002	16	19.0	119.8
	18	0000	T.D.	1002	16	19.8	118.8
		0600	T.S.	998	18	20.2	117.9
		1200	T.S.	995	21	20.5	117.3
		1800	T.S.	995	21	21.2	116.5
	19	0000	S.T.S.	988	25	22.2	115.8
		0600	S.T.S.	988	25	22.7	115.5
		1200	T.S.	998	18	23.0	115.0
		1800	T.D.	1002	16	23.2	114.5
	20	0000	T.D.	1004	13	23.4	114.1
			消散 Dissipated				

超強颱風浣熊(2519)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF SUPER TYPHOON NEOGURI (2519)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
九月 Sep	17	1200	T.D.	1002	13	23.0	166.0
		1800	T.D.	1002	13	23.1	165.3
	18	0000	T.D.	1000	16	23.2	164.6
		0600	T.D.	1000	16	23.1	164.1
		1200	T.S.	998	18	23.0	163.5
		1800	T.S.	994	21	23.4	162.3
	19	0000	T.S.	990	23	23.8	161.2
		0600	S.T.S.	986	25	24.2	160.2
		1200	S.T.S.	982	28	24.6	159.2
		1800	T.	974	33	25.0	158.0
	20	0000	T.	965	39	25.4	156.9
		0600	S.T.	955	43	25.9	156.0
		1200	S.T.	945	49	26.3	155.0
		1800	SuperT.	935	54	26.8	153.8
	21	0000	SuperT.	935	54	27.3	152.7
		0600	SuperT.	935	54	27.8	151.8
		1200	SuperT.	940	52	28.5	151.3
		1800	S.T.	945	49	29.3	150.9
	22	0000	S.T.	950	46	29.7	151.0
		0600	S.T.	955	43	30.2	151.7
		1200	T.	960	41	30.5	152.2
		1800	T.	965	39	30.5	152.7
	23	0000	T.	965	39	30.4	153.1
		0600	T.	970	36	30.5	153.3
		1200	T.	970	36	30.4	153.5
		1800	T.	970	36	30.4	154.0
	24	0000	T.	974	33	30.5	154.7
		0600	S.T.S.	978	31	30.7	155.8
		1200	S.T.S.	978	31	31.3	156.8
		1800	S.T.S.	978	31	32.3	157.4
	25	0000	S.T.S.	978	31	32.7	157.1
		0600	S.T.S.	978	31	32.6	155.9
		1200	S.T.S.	982	28	32.2	154.7
		1800	S.T.S.	986	25	32.1	154.1
	26	0000	S.T.S.	986	25	32.0	153.7
		0600	S.T.S.	986	25	31.9	153.5
		1200	S.T.S.	986	25	31.8	153.9
		1800	S.T.S.	986	25	31.6	154.7
	27	0000	S.T.S.	982	28	31.5	155.6
		0600	S.T.S.	978	31	31.8	157.2
		1200	T.	974	33	32.4	158.7
		1800	T.	965	39	33.2	160.4
	28	0000	S.T.	955	43	34.3	162.3
		0600	S.T.	945	49	35.9	164.8
		1200	S.T.	950	46	37.9	167.2
		1800	S.T.	955	43	40.5	169.8

變為溫帶氣旋

Became Extratropical

超強颱風樺加沙(2518)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF SUPER TYPHOON RAGASA (2518)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
九月 Sep	17	1800	T.D.	1002	13	14.7	134.5
	18	0000	T.D.	998	16	15.1	134.1
		0600	T.D.	998	16	15.6	133.4
		1200	T.S.	994	18	15.7	133.0
		1800	T.S.	994	18	15.9	132.0
	19	0000	T.S.	994	18	16.0	131.1
		0600	T.S.	990	21	16.1	130.6
		1200	S.T.S.	980	25	16.1	130.3
		1800	S.T.S.	970	31	16.1	130.0
	20	0000	T.	965	33	16.4	129.6
		0600	T.	955	39	16.8	129.0
		1200	S.T.	940	46	17.3	128.5
		1800	SuperT.	925	54	17.7	127.8
	21	0000	SuperT.	920	57	18.0	127.0
		0600	SuperT.	910	61	18.4	126.2
		1200	SuperT.	905	64	18.8	125.4
		1800	SuperT.	905	64	19.1	124.2
	22	0000	SuperT.	905	64	19.3	122.9
		0600	SuperT.	905	64	19.4	121.7
		1200	SuperT.	905	64	19.5	120.5
		1800	SuperT.	910	61	19.6	119.3
	23	0000	SuperT.	910	61	19.9	118.3
		0600	SuperT.	915	59	20.4	117.1
		1200	SuperT.	925	54	20.8	116.1
		1800	SuperT.	925	54	21.1	114.9
	24	0000	SuperT.	925	54	21.2	113.8
		0600	S.T.	935	49	21.5	112.5
		1200	T.	955	39	21.6	111.2
		1800	S.T.S.	975	28	21.4	109.9
	25	0000	T.S.	994	18	21.5	109.0
		0600	T.D.	1000	13	21.8	107.6
			消散 Dissipated				

颱風博羅依(2520)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF TYPHOON BUALOI (2520)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
九月 Sep	23	0600	T.D.	1002	13	9.8	135.4
		1200	T.D.	998	16	9.6	134.5
		1800	T.D.	998	16	9.6	133.6
	24	0000	T.S.	994	18	9.8	133.1
		0600	T.S.	994	18	9.9	131.8
		1200	T.S.	985	23	10.3	131.1
		1800	S.T.S.	980	25	10.8	130.2
	25	0000	S.T.S.	970	31	10.9	129.2
		0600	S.T.S.	970	31	11.2	128.2
		1200	S.T.S.	970	31	11.5	126.5
		1800	S.T.S.	970	31	12.1	125.0
	26	0000	S.T.S.	970	31	12.2	122.8
		0600	S.T.S.	970	31	12.6	120.8
		1200	S.T.S.	970	31	13.1	119.2
		1800	S.T.S.	970	31	13.5	117.4
	27	0000	S.T.S.	970	31	14.6	115.4
		0600	T.	965	33	15.2	113.6
		1200	T.	965	33	15.7	112.1
		1800	T.	960	36	16.0	110.7
	28	0000	T.	960	36	16.6	109.4
		0600	T.	960	36	17.2	108.1
		1200	T.	960	36	17.7	107.1
		1800	T.	965	33	18.2	106.2
	29	0000	S.T.S.	980	25	18.9	105.0
		0600	T.S.	994	18	19.8	103.6
		1200	T.D. 消散 Dissipated	998	16	20.3	102.2

颱風麥德姆(2521)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF TYPHOON MATMO (2521)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
十月 Oct	1	0000	T.D.	1002	13	14.1	131.3
		0600	T.D.	1002	13	14.3	130.4
		1200	T.D.	1000	16	14.5	129.5
		1800	T.D.	1000	16	14.7	128.5
	2	0000	T.S.	998	18	14.9	127.4
		0600	T.S.	994	21	15.2	126.3
		1200	T.S.	990	23	15.5	125.0
		1800	S.T.S.	982	28	16.0	123.9
	3	0000	S.T.S.	978	31	16.4	122.6
		0600	S.T.S.	982	28	16.9	120.9
		1200	S.T.S.	986	25	17.3	119.3
		1800	S.T.S.	982	28	17.7	118.0
	4	0000	S.T.S.	982	28	18.1	116.6
		0600	S.T.S.	982	28	18.3	115.3
		1200	T.	974	33	18.9	114.1
		1800	T.	970	36	19.6	112.7
	5	0000	T.	960	41	20.1	111.7
		0600	T.	960	41	20.7	110.6
		1200	T.	970	36	21.2	109.5
		1800	S.T.S.	982	28	21.7	108.4
	6	0000	T.S.	994	21	21.9	107.4
		0600	T.S.	998	18	22.2	106.7
		1200	T.D.	1002	13	22.7	105.9
			消散 Dissipated				

超強颱風夏浪(2522)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF SUPER TYPHOON HALONG (2522)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
十月 Oct	4	1200	T.D.	1002	13	24.6	143.6
		1800	T.D.	1000	16	24.7	143.2
	5	0000	T.S.	998	18	24.8	142.8
		0600	T.S.	998	18	24.9	142.6
		1200	T.S.	994	21	25.1	142.4
		1800	T.S.	990	23	25.3	142.1
	6	0000	S.T.S.	986	25	25.3	141.5
		0600	S.T.S.	982	28	25.7	140.7
		1200	S.T.S.	978	31	26.1	140.1
		1800	T.	974	33	26.6	139.2
	7	0000	T.	965	39	26.9	138.7
		0600	S.T.	955	43	27.5	138.0
		1200	S.T.	950	46	28.1	137.3
		1800	SuperT.	940	52	28.8	136.9
	8	0000	SuperT.	940	52	29.6	137.0
		0600	SuperT.	940	52	30.5	137.8
		1200	S.T.	945	49	31.4	138.4
		1800	S.T.	945	49	32.4	139.4
	9	0000	S.T.	945	49	33.0	141.1
		0600	S.T.	950	46	33.6	143.5
		1200	S.T.	955	43	34.1	147.0
		1800	T.	960	41	34.3	150.5
	10	0000	T.	974	33	34.3	154.6
		0600	S.T.S. 變為溫帶氣旋 Became Extratropical	978	31	34.5	159.2

颱風娜基莉(2523)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF TYPHOON NAKRI (2523)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
十月 Oct	7	1200	T.D.	1002	13	15.6	140.6
		1800	T.D.	1000	16	16.7	139.4
	8	0000	T.S.	998	18	18.0	138.4
		0600	T.S.	998	18	19.2	138.2
		1200	T.S.	998	18	20.4	137.4
		1800	T.S.	998	18	21.6	136.3
	9	0000	T.S.	998	18	22.7	135.6
		0600	T.S.	998	18	24.0	134.8
		1200	T.S.	998	18	24.7	134.3
		1800	T.S.	998	18	25.8	133.9
	10	0000	T.S.	998	18	26.7	132.7
		0600	T.S.	998	18	27.1	131.6
		1200	T.S.	998	18	26.5	130.9
		1800	T.S.	995	21	26.7	130.6
	11	0000	T.S.	992	23	27.2	130.3
		0600	T.S.	992	23	27.7	131.0
		1200	T.S.	992	23	28.6	131.5
		1800	S.T.S.	988	25	29.4	132.3
	12	0000	S.T.S.	984	28	30.0	133.7
		0600	S.T.S.	984	28	30.8	135.1
		1200	S.T.S.	980	31	31.6	136.6
		1800	T.	976	33	32.2	138.4
	13	0000	T.	976	33	32.9	140.6
		0600	T.	976	33	33.6	142.8
		1200	T.	976	33	34.0	145.3
		1800	T.	976	33	34.4	148.0
	14	0000	T.	976	33	34.8	151.3
		0600	T.	976	33	35.1	154.5
		1200	S.T.S. 變為溫帶氣旋 Became Extratropical	980	31	35.4	158.0

強烈熱帶風暴風神(2524)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF SEVERE TROPICAL STORM FENGSHEN (2524)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
十月 Oct	17	0000	T.D.	1002	13	13.3	131.1
		0600	T.D.	1000	16	13.4	130.0
		1200	T.S.	998	18	13.5	128.8
		1800	T.S.	998	18	13.2	127.2
	18	0000	T.S.	995	21	12.9	125.6
		0600	T.S.	995	21	13.1	124.8
		1200	T.S.	995	21	13.4	123.7
		1800	T.S.	995	21	13.9	122.5
	19	0000	T.S.	995	21	14.4	121.4
		0600	T.S.	995	21	15.4	119.6
		1200	T.S.	995	21	16.0	118.9
		1800	T.S.	995	21	17.2	117.6
	20	0000	T.S.	992	23	17.9	116.6
		0600	S.T.S.	988	25	18.4	115.6
		1200	S.T.S.	988	25	18.5	114.6
		1800	S.T.S.	988	25	18.4	113.7
	21	0000	S.T.S.	988	25	18.1	112.8
		0600	S.T.S.	988	25	17.8	112.2
		1200	S.T.S.	985	28	17.5	111.7
		1800	S.T.S.	982	31	17.5	111.4
	22	0000	S.T.S.	982	31	17.5	111.1
		0600	S.T.S.	985	28	17.4	110.2
		1200	T.S.	992	23	16.9	109.5
		1800	T.S.	998	18	16.5	108.9
	23	0000	T.D.	1002	13	16.0	108.6
		0600	T.D.	1002	13	15.6	108.4
			消散 Dissipated				

超強颱風海鷗(2525)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF SUPER TYPHOON KALMAEGI (2525)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
十一月 Nov	1	0000	T.D.	1004	13	9.2	139.0
		0600	T.D.	1004	13	9.8	138.0
		1200	T.D.	1002	16	10.2	137.1
		1800	T.S.	1000	18	10.7	135.9
	2	0000	T.S.	992	23	11.0	134.7
		0600	S.T.S.	988	25	11.3	133.3
		1200	S.T.S.	984	28	11.3	131.8
		1800	S.T.S.	980	31	10.9	129.9
	3	0000	S.T.S.	980	31	10.5	128.8
		0600	T.	970	36	10.5	127.6
		1200	T.	960	41	10.7	126.3
		1800	T.	960	41	10.7	124.4
	4	0000	T.	960	41	10.8	123.0
		0600	T.	960	41	10.6	121.9
		1200	T.	960	41	11.1	121.2
		1800	T.	960	41	11.4	120.0
	5	0000	T.	960	41	11.5	118.8
		0600	T.	960	41	11.9	117.6
		1200	S.T.	955	43	12.4	116.1
		1800	S.T.	950	46	13.1	114.3
	6	0000	SuperT.	935	54	13.2	112.1
		0600	SuperT.	940	52	13.3	110.7
		1200	S.T.	950	46	13.6	109.1
		1800	T.	975	33	14.1	107.7
		2100	S.T.S.	988	25	14.3	106.8
	7	0000	T.S.	1000	18	14.4	106.4
		0600	T.D.	1004	13	15.0	105.0
			消散 Dissipated				

超強颱風鳳凰(2526)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF SUPER TYPHOON FUNG-WONG (2526)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
十一月 Nov	4	0000	T.D.	1002	13	9.0	145.2
		0600	T.D.	1002	13	8.8	144.7
		1200	T.D.	1002	13	8.6	144.2
		1800	T.D.	1000	16	8.3	143.8
	5	0000	T.D.	1000	16	8.1	143.3
		0600	T.D.	1000	16	8.4	142.6
		1200	T.D.	1000	16	8.8	141.8
		1800	T.S.	996	18	9.4	141.2
	6	0000	T.S.	996	18	9.9	140.6
		0600	T.S.	996	18	10.1	140.1
		1200	T.S.	992	21	10.3	139.4
		1800	T.S.	988	23	10.9	138.9
	7	0000	S.T.S.	984	25	11.4	138.1
		0600	S.T.S.	980	28	11.7	136.6
		1200	S.T.S.	975	31	12.0	135.5
		1800	T.	970	33	12.2	134.1
	8	0000	T.	960	39	12.5	132.3
		0600	S.T.	950	43	12.8	130.6
		1200	S.T.	945	46	13.2	128.4
		1800	SuperT.	935	52	13.7	126.4
	9	0000	SuperT.	935	52	14.2	124.9
		0600	SuperT.	935	52	14.8	123.3
		1200	SuperT.	935	52	15.8	122.0
		1800	S.T.	945	46	16.7	120.1
	10	0000	T.	960	39	17.1	119.2
		0600	T.	965	36	17.5	118.8
		1200	T.	965	36	18.1	118.7
		1800	T.	965	36	18.8	118.5
	11	0000	S.T.S.	975	31	19.5	118.4
		0600	S.T.S.	980	28	20.0	118.3
		1200	S.T.S.	984	25	20.6	118.7
		1800	T.S.	988	23	21.0	119.0
	12	0000	T.S.	988	23	21.5	119.3
		0600	T.S.	992	21	21.8	119.8
		1200	T.S.	996	18	22.2	120.8
		1800	T.D.	1000	16	23.1	121.8
		2100	T.D.	1000	16	23.7	122.3
			變為溫帶氣旋 Became Extratropical				

颱風天琴(2527)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF TYPHOON KOTO (2527)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
十一月 Nov	24	0000	T.D.	1000	13	9.0	127.8
		0600	T.D.	1000	13	9.3	126.5
		1200	T.D.	1000	13	9.6	125.3
		1800	T.D.	998	16	10.0	124.0
	25	0000	T.D.	998	16	10.3	122.6
		0600	T.S.	995	18	10.6	121.2
		1200	T.S.	995	18	11.1	120.2
		1800	T.S.	992	21	11.7	119.2
	26	0000	T.S.	988	23	12.1	117.5
		0600	S.T.S.	984	25	12.1	116.4
		1200	S.T.S.	980	28	12.6	115.6
		1800	S.T.S.	975	31	13.0	115.0
	27	0000	T.	970	33	13.2	114.1
		0600	T.	965	36	13.0	113.8
		1200	T.	970	33	12.7	113.6
		1800	S.T.S.	975	31	12.5	113.3
	28	0000	S.T.S.	980	28	12.4	113.0
		0600	S.T.S.	980	28	12.5	112.6
		1200	S.T.S.	980	28	12.7	112.5
		1800	S.T.S.	980	28	12.9	112.4
	29	0000	S.T.S.	985	25	13.1	112.2
		0600	S.T.S.	985	25	13.3	112.0
		1200	S.T.S.	985	25	13.5	112.1
		1800	S.T.S.	985	25	13.9	112.1
	30	0000	T.S.	990	23	14.1	112.3
		0600	T.S.	990	23	14.3	112.3
		1200	T.S.	990	23	14.5	112.0
		1800	T.S.	995	21	14.7	111.8
十二月 Dec	1	0000	T.S.	998	18	14.7	111.6
		0600	T.S.	998	18	14.6	111.5
		1200	T.D.	1000	16	14.5	111.5
		1800	T.D.	1002	13	14.3	111.3
	2	0000	T.D.	1002	13	14.0	111.5
		0600	T.D.	1002	13	13.9	111.6
		1200	T.D.	1002	13	13.8	111.5
		1500	T.D.	1002	13	13.7	111.4
			消散 Dissipated				

熱帶風暴森亞爾的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF TROPICAL STORM SENYAR

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
十一月 Nov	25	0000	T.D.	1002	16	4.3	99.6
		0600	T.D.	1002	16	4.5	99.1
		1200	T.S.	1000	18	4.5	98.9
		1800	T.S.	1000	18	4.7	98.6
	26	0000	T.S.	1000	18	4.7	98.2
		0600	T.D.	1002	16	3.9	98.3
		1200	T.D.	1004	13	3.8	98.9
		1800	T.D.	1004	13	3.7	99.5
	27	0000	T.D.	1004	13	3.2	99.9
		0600	T.D.	1004	13	2.9	100.3
		1200	T.D.	1004	13	2.6	101.0
		1800	LOW	1006	11	2.7	101.7
	28	0000	LOW	1006	11	3.2	103.1
		0600	LOW	1006	11	3.9	103.8
		1200	T.D.	1004	13	4.3	104.4
		1800	T.D.	1002	16	4.5	105.1
	29	0000	T.D.	1002	16	4.6	106.0
		0600	T.D.	1002	16	4.8	106.8
		1200	T.D.	1002	16	5.5	107.3
		1800	T.D.	1002	16	6.1	107.7
	30	0000	T.D.	1002	16	6.5	108.4
		0600	T.D.	1002	16	7.3	109.1
		1200	T.D.	1004	13	7.9	109.8
		1800	T.D.	1004	13	8.5	110.5
			消散 Dissipated				

熱帶低氣壓(由十二月四日至八日)的每六小時位置及強度

SIX-HOURLY POSITION AND INTENSITY DATA OF TROPICAL DEPRESSION (4 - 8 DECEMBER)

月份 Month	日期 Date	時間 (協調世界時) Time (UTC)	強度 Intensity	估計最低中心氣壓 (百帕斯卡) Estimated minimum central pressure (hPa)	估計最高風速 (米每秒) Estimated maximum surface winds (m/s)	北緯 Lat. °N	東經 Long. °E
十二月 Dec	4	0000	T.D.	1002	13	12.0	131.2
		0600	T.D.	1002	13	11.9	129.9
		1200	T.D.	1002	13	11.8	128.6
		1800	T.D.	1002	13	11.7	128.1
	5	0000	T.D.	1002	13	11.7	127.7
		0600	T.D.	1002	13	11.8	127.2
		1200	T.D.	1002	13	11.8	126.7
		1800	T.D.	1002	13	11.8	126.2
	6	0000	T.D.	1002	13	11.8	126.1
		0600	T.D.	1002	13	11.9	126.0
		1200	T.D.	1002	13	12.0	125.6
		1800	T.D.	1002	13	12.0	124.9
	7	0000	T.D.	1002	13	12.0	124.2
		0600	T.D.	1002	13	11.9	123.3
		1200	T.D.	1002	13	11.6	122.4
		1500	T.D.	1002	13	11.3	121.7
			消散 Dissipated				

附件一

颱風韋帕(2506)、強烈熱帶風暴塔巴(2516)及超強颱風樺加沙(2518)
引致香港直接經濟損失的估算

1. 數據收集

(A) 政府部門、公共事業機構及其他組織報告的損失

香港天文台在 2026 年 1 月至 3 月向以下的政府部門、公共事業機構及其他組織進行調查，收集颱風韋帕、強烈熱帶風暴塔巴及超強颱風樺加沙所造成的破壞及經濟損失的數據：

政府部門

漁農自然護理署、建築署、屋宇署、民航處、土木工程拓展署、渠務署、機電工程署、環境保護署、消防處、食物環境衞生署、政府產業署、路政署、民政事務總署、房屋署、地政總署、康樂及文化事務署、海事處、社會福利署、水務署。

公共事業機構及其他組織

中華電力有限公司、中國移動香港有限公司、城巴有限公司、愉景灣航運服務有限公司、環球全域電訊有限公司、香港中華煤氣有限公司、香港機場管理局、香港寬頻網絡有限公司、香港電燈有限公司、香港紅十字會、香港鐵路有限公司、香港電訊有限公司、香港電車有限公司、國際環球通訊網絡(香港)有限公司、九龍巴士(一九三三)有限公司、珀麗灣客運有限公司、新渡輪服務有限公司、信德中旅船務管理有限公司及天星小輪有限公司。

截至 2026 年 3 月 16 日，政府部門、公共事業機構及其他組織報告的損失如下：

	政府部門、公共事業機構及其他組織報告的損失（港元)
颱風韋帕	39,141,610
強烈熱帶風暴塔巴	1,853,170
超強颱風樺加沙	98,217,438

為避免與(B)保險索償數據重複計算，相關的保險索償已在數據中扣除。

(B) 保險索償數據

因颱風韋帕、強烈熱帶風暴塔巴及超強颱風樺加沙而產生的香港保險索償統計數字由香港保險業聯會根據其成員調查提供。調查的資料如下：

	參與調查的保險公司的數目	根據保險業監管局發佈的 2024 年度一般保險業務的統計數字的市場份額
颱風韋帕	37	62%
強烈熱帶風暴塔巴	34	61%
超強颱風樺加沙	34	61%

(B1) 颱風韋帕保險索償數據

截至 2025 年 9 月 20 日，根據調查所得的保險索償數字如下：

	索償總額（港元)
(i) 財產損壞、業務中斷、工程保險 - 物料損壞	105,356,627
(ii) 僱員補償、汽車及旅遊	32,465,527

按參與調查的機構所佔的市場份額(62%)作調整，韋帕保險索償數字估計為(105,356,627 港元+ 32,465,527 港元) / 62% = 222,293,797 港元

(B2) 強烈熱帶風暴塔巴保險索償數據

截至 2025 年 11 月 7 日，根據調查所得的保險索償數字如下：

	索償總額（港元)
(i) 財產損壞、業務中斷、工程保險 - 物料損壞	6,445,388
(ii) 僱員補償、汽車及旅遊	2,618,717

按參與調查的機構所佔的市場份額(61%)作調整，塔巴保險索償數字估計為(6,445,388 港元+2,618,717 港元) / 61% = 14,859,189 港元

(B3) 超強颱風樺加沙保險索償數據

截至 2025 年 11 月 23 日，根據調查所得的保險索償數字如下：

	索償總額（港元)
(i) 財產損壞、業務中斷、工程保險 - 物料損壞	309,459,041
(ii) 僱員補償、汽車及旅遊	49,092,403

按參與調查的機構所佔的市場份額(61%)作調整，樺加沙保險索償數字估計為(309,459,041 港元+49,092,403 港元) / 61% = 587,789,253 港元

2. 颱風韋帕、強烈熱帶風暴塔巴及超強颱風樺加沙引致直接經濟損失的估算

颱風韋帕引致直接經濟損失的估算是 (A)政府部門、公共事業機構及其他組織報告的損失 (扣除相關的保險索償)及 (B1)保險索償數字 (按參與調查的機構的所佔的市場份額作調整)的總和。

= 39,141,610 港元 + 222,293,797 港元

= 261,435,407 港元 (約 二億六千一百萬港元)

強烈熱帶風暴塔巴引致直接經濟損失的估算是 (A)政府部門、公共事業機構及其他組織報告的損失 (扣除相關的保險索償)及 (B2)保險索償數字 (按參與調查的機構的所佔的市場份額作調整)的總和。

= 1,853,170 港元 + 14,859,189 港元

= 16,712,359 港元 (約 一千六百七十萬港元)

超強颱風樺加沙引致直接經濟損失的估算是 (A)政府部門、公共事業機構及其他組織報告的損失 (扣除相關的保險索償)及 (B2)保險索償數字 (按參與調查的機構的所佔的市場份額作調整)的總和。

= 98,217,438 港元 + 587,789,253 港元

= 686,006,691 港元 (約 六億八千六百萬港元)

3. 免責聲明

直接經濟損失的估算是基於香港天文台向政府部門、公共事業機構及其他組織所收集的經濟損失數據、香港保險業聯會向成員收集的保險索償統計數字，以及相關政府報告所作出的。由於所收集的數據並非詳盡無遺，估算的損失亦有可能受到調查回應和分析方法的各種局限所影響，因此直接經濟損失估算僅供參考。

鳴謝

香港天文台感謝所有參與調查的政府部門、公共事業機構及其他組織、香港保險業聯會提供保險索償數字，以及政府統計處為經濟損失調查及估算方法提供的專業意見。

Annex 1

Estimated Direct Economic Losses in Hong Kong caused by Typhoon Wipha (2506), Severe Tropical Storm Tapah (2516) and Super Typhoon Ragasa (2518)

1. Data collection

(A) Losses reported by government departments, public utility companies and other organisations

The Hong Kong Observatory conducted a survey to collect data on damages and economic losses caused by Typhoon Wipha, Severe Tropical Storm Tapah and Super Typhoon Ragasa from the following government departments, public utilities and other organisations between January and March 2026:

Government departments

Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, Architectural Services Department, Buildings Department, Civil Aviation Department, Civil Engineering and Development Department, Drainage Services Department, Electrical and Mechanical Services Department, Environmental Protection Department, Fire Services Department, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, Government Property Agency, Highways Department, Home Affairs Department, Housing Department, Lands Department, Leisure and Cultural Services Department, Marine Department, Social Welfare Department, Water Supplies Department.

Public utility companies and other organisations

China Light and Power Company Limited, China Mobile Hong Kong Company Limited, City Bus Limited, Discovery Bay Transportation Services Limited, HGC Global Communications Limited, Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited, Hong Kong Airport Authority, Hong Kong Broadband Network Limited, Hong Kong Electric Company Limited, Hong Kong Red Cross, Mass Transit Railway Corporation Limited, Hong Kong Telecommunications Limited, Hong Kong Tramways Limited, Reach Networks Hong Kong Limited, Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited, Park Island Transport Company Limited, Sun Ferry Services Company Limited, Shun Tak China Travel Shipping Management Limited and the “Star” Ferry Company, Limited.

As of 16 March 2026, the losses reported from government departments, public utilities and other organisations are as follows:

	The losses reported from government departments, public utilities and other organisations (HK$)
Typhoon Wipha	39,141,610
Severe Tropical Storm Tapah	1,853,170
Super Typhoon Ragasa	98,217,438

To avoid double counting the insurance claims data in part (B), items with insurance claims covered have been excluded.

(B) Insurance claims data

The insurance claims statistics incurred by Typhoon Wipha, Severe Tropical Storm Tapah and Super Typhoon Ragasa in Hong Kong are provided by the Hong Kong Federation of Insurers (HKFI) based on its member surveys. Details of the statistics are as follows:

	Number of insurance companies participated in the survey	Market share according to the Annual Statistics for General Business 2024 issued by the Insurance Authority
Typhoon Wipha	37	62%
Severe Tropical Storm Tapah	34	61%
Super Typhoon Ragasa	34	61%

(B1) Insurance claims data of Typhoon Wipha

The insurance claims incurred as of 20 September 2025 are as follows:

	Total claims incurred (HK$)
(i) Property Damage, Business Interruption and Contractors' All Risks (CAR)	105,356,627
(ii) Employees' Compensation (EC), Motor and Travel	32,465,527

Adjusted by market share of the participating companies (62%), the insurance claims incurred by Wipha is estimated to be (HK$ 105,356,627 + HK$ 32,465,527) / 62% = HK$ 222,293,797

(B2) Insurance claims data of Severe Tropical Storm Tapah

The insurance claims incurred as of 7 November 2025 are as follows :

	Total claims incurred (HK$)
(i) Property Damage, Business Interruption and Contractors' All Risks (CAR)	6,445,388
(ii) Employees' Compensation (EC), Motor and Travel	2,618,717

Adjusted by market share of the participating companies (61%), the insurance claims incurred by Tapah is estimated to be (HK$ 6,445,388 + HK$ 2,618,717) / 61% = HK$ 14,859,189

(B3) Insurance claims data of Super Typhoon Ragasa

The insurance claims incurred as of 23 November 2025 are as follows :

	Total claims incurred (HK$)
(i) Property Damage, Business Interruption and Contractors' All Risks (CAR)	309,459,041
(ii) Employees' Compensation (EC), Motor and Travel	49,092,403

Adjusted by market share of the participating companies (61%), the insurance claims incurred by Ragasa is estimated to be (HK$ 309,459,041 + HK$ 49,092,403) / 61% = HK$ 587,789,253

2. Estimation of direct economic losses caused by Typhoon Wipha, Severe Tropical Storm Tapah and Super Typhoon Ragasa

The estimated direct economic losses due to Typhoon Wipha in Hong Kong are considered to be the sum of **(A)** total reported losses of government departments, public utilities and other organisations (net of related insurance claims) and **(B1)** insurance claims (adjusted by market share of companies participating in the survey):
= HK$ 39,141,610 + HK$ 222,293,797
= HK$ 261,435,407 (around HK$ 261 million)

The estimated direct economic losses due to Severe Tropical Storm Tapah in Hong Kong are considered to be the sum of **(A)** total reported losses of government departments, public utilities and other organisations (net of related insurance claims) and **(B2)** insurance claims (adjusted by market share of companies participating in the survey):
= HK$ 1,853,170 + HK$ 14,859,189
= HK$ 16,712,359 (around HK$ 16.7 million)

The estimated direct economic losses due to Super Typhoon Ragasa in Hong Kong are considered to be the sum of **(A)** total reported losses of government departments, public utilities and other organisations (net of related insurance claims) and **(B2)** insurance claims (adjusted by market share of companies participating in the survey):
= HK$ 98,217,438 + HK$ 587,789,253
= HK$ 686,006,691 (around HK$ 686 million)

3. Disclaimer

The estimated direct economic losses are based on the best available information from the responses of government departments, public utilities and other organisations to the survey conducted by the Hong Kong Observatory, statistics on insurance claims collected from the members of the Hong Kong Federation of Insurers and other relevant government reports at the time of assessment. The estimates are for reference only as the data collection are by no means exhaustive and may be subject to various limitations in the survey responses and analysis method.

Acknowledgement

The Hong Kong Observatory gratefully acknowledges the government departments, public utilities and other organisations involved in the survey, the Hong Kong Federation of Insurers for providing insurance claims, and the Census and Statistics Department for providing professional advice to the survey and analysis methods of economic losses.