

# 香港熱帶氣旋 警告信號 Hong Kong's Tropical Cyclone Warning Signals

## Meaning of signals

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

## Important points to note

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

## 信號的意義

- 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。
- 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。
- 8** 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。
- 9** 烈風或暴風的風力現正或預料會顯著加強。
- 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。

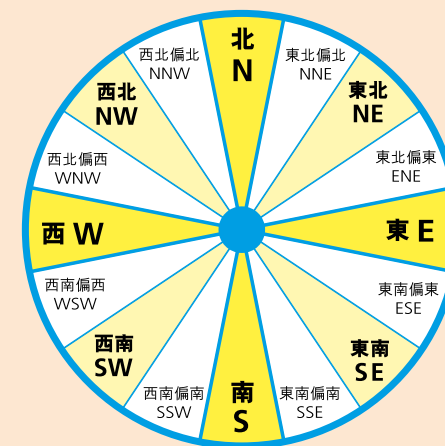
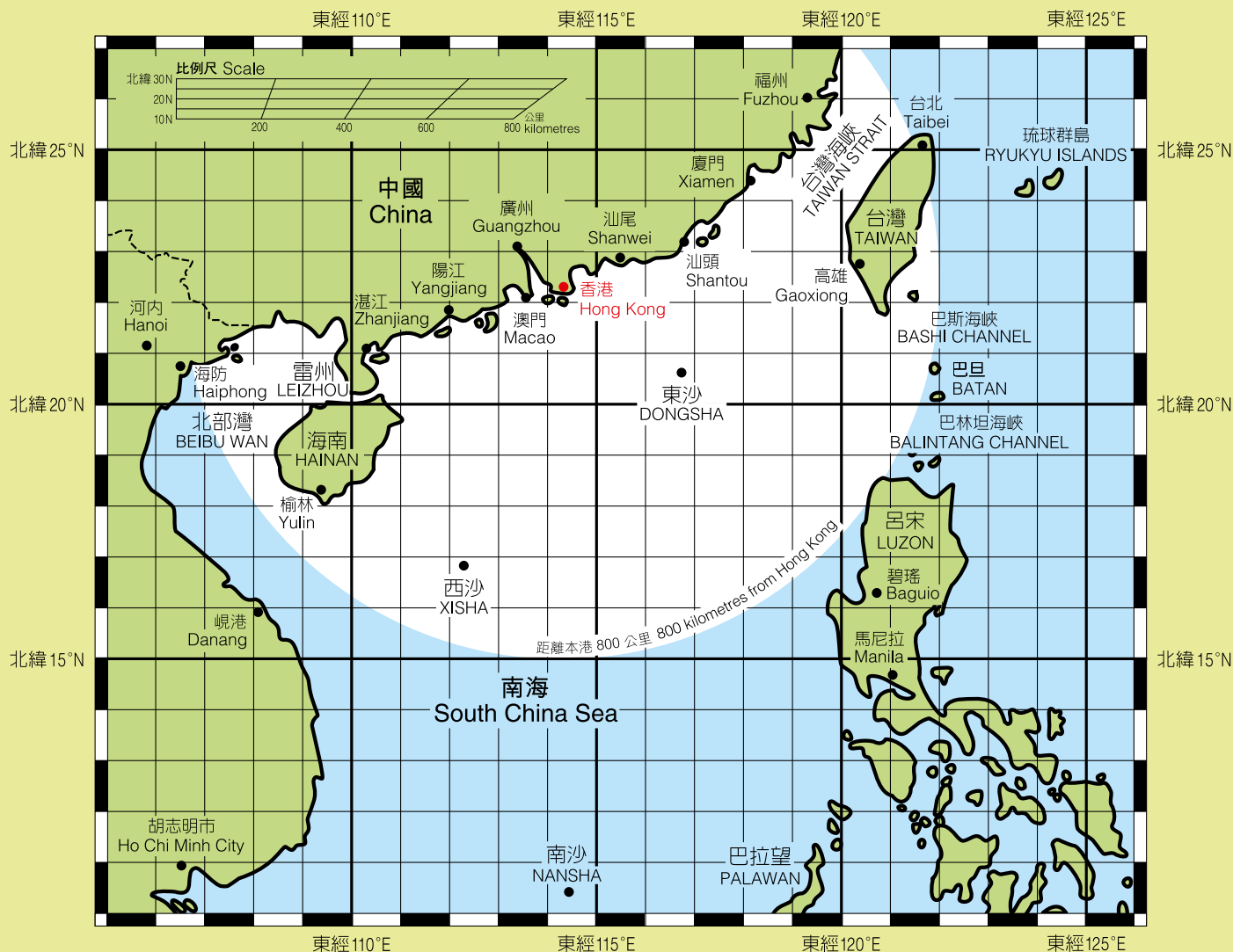
## 注意事項

- 香港不同地區的天氣情況不能夠單憑發出的信號推斷。只知道發出了什麼信號並不足夠，你應該留意電台、電視台及天文台網頁（網址為<http://www.hko.gov.hk>和<http://www.weather.gov.hk>）及「打電話問天氣」系統（電話號碼：1878 200）所提供的熱帶氣旋最新消息及有關報告，然後就發出的信號決定採取適當的相應行動。
- 發出熱帶氣旋警告信號，是為了警告市民熱帶氣旋帶來的風力威脅。
- 受地形或鄰近建築物影響，你所在區域的風力與香港普遍風勢可能有顯著差異。離岸海域及高地風力通常較強，不當風的地區風力較弱。
- 天文台透過多種途徑，特別是互聯網，向公眾提供各區風力及雨量的詳細資料。市民應該因應各自的具體情況和可接受的風險水平，就警告採取適當的預防措施。
- 1號信號發出後，計劃活動時，要考慮熱帶氣旋的影響，並注意離岸海域可能有強風。
- 3號信號發出後，應把所有容易被風吹動的物件綁緊，置於露台及屋頂的物件更要綁緊；圍板、棚架和臨時建築物亦應鞏固。發出3號信號後，通常在12小時之內香港會普遍吹強風，在離岸海域及高地的風力更可能達烈風程度。
- 8號信號發出後，應在烈風吹襲前完成所有預防措施。8號信號取代3號信號後，通常在12小時之內香港普遍風力會達烈風程度。
- 發出9號或10號信號時，市民應已採取所有預防措施。這時切勿外出，並應遠離當風的門窗，以免被隨風吹來的碎片擊中。

<b>1</b>	<b>T</b>	戒備 Standby
<b>3</b>	<b>L</b>	強風 Strong Wind
<b>8</b> 西北 NW	<b>▲</b>	西北烈風或暴風 <b>NW'LY</b> Gale or Storm
<b>8</b> 西南 SW	<b>▼</b>	西南烈風或暴風 <b>SW'LY</b> Gale or Storm
<b>8</b> 東北 NE	<b>▲▲</b>	東北烈風或暴風 <b>NE'LY</b> Gale or Storm
<b>8</b> 東南 SE	<b>▼▼</b>	東南烈風或暴風 <b>SE'LY</b> Gale or Storm
<b>9</b>	<b>✕</b>	烈風或暴風風力增強 Increasing Gale or Storm
<b>10</b>	<b>+</b>	颶風 Hurricane

# 熱帶氣旋途徑繪畫圖

## Tropical Cyclone Plotting Map



熱帶氣旋按下表分類

Tropical cyclones are classified as follows

	中心附近之最高持續風速 (公里/小時) Maximum sustained winds near the centre (km/h)
熱帶低氣壓 Tropical Depression	62 或以下 or below
熱帶風暴 Tropical Storm	63-87
強烈熱帶風暴 Severe Tropical Storm	88-117
颱風 Typhoon	118-149
強颱風 Severe Typhoon	150-184
超強颱風 Super Typhoon	185 或以上 or more

在繪畫熱帶氣旋中心的移動途徑時，應留意偶然會出現偏離了一般動向的短期不規則性移動。出現這類偏差的原因部份由於確定熱帶氣旋中心位置的困難，而部份亦由於中心移動的方向及速度有短期性波動。

熱帶氣旋移動方向及距離香港的方位均以十六點方位表示，因此報告中的方位與實際方位可能相差達 $11\frac{1}{4}$ 度。例如，一颱風中心位於香港 $79$ 至 $101$ 度的任何方位，向 $259$ 至 $281$ 度任何方向移動，均可稱為“集結在香港以東…向西移動…”。這並非一定表示該颱風直趨香港，因其移動途徑與“直指香港”途徑之間可能相差達 $22$ 度。

When plotting the track of the centre of a tropical cyclone, it is important to note that there can be short term erratic departures from the general direction of movement. These departures are partly due to difficulties in locating the centre of the tropical cyclone, and partly due to short term fluctuations in the direction and speed of movement of the centre.

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