# 中西區區議會會議 (8.3.2007)

# 香港天文台近年及未來與中西區有關的工作

# (1) 於區內增設自動氣象站

天文台得到康樂及文化事務署配合,將於香港公園(圖一) 茶道博物館附近的草地上設置氣象站,提供代表中西區的溫 度資料。預料有關工作於 2007 年上半年完成,溫度資料將定 時透過網頁及電台、電視台發放。

# (2) 中環設置能見度儀表

本港能見度自上世紀八十年代開始逐漸下降。因應市民關注,天文台於2006年下半年於中環政府碼頭設置能見度儀表,並實時在網頁上發放。市民可瀏覽過去24小時及過去三天能見度的變化,參看圖二範例。

# (3) 2006年初上環出現海水倒灌

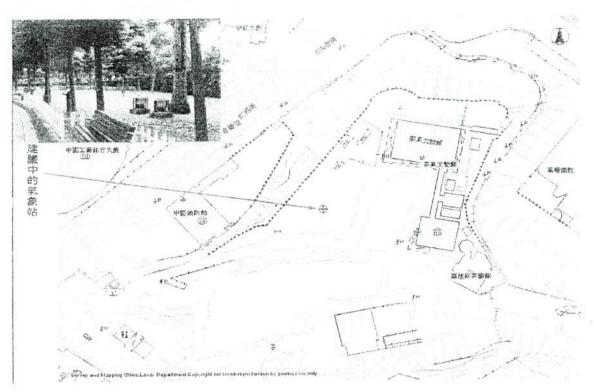
2006年2月27日上環出現海水倒灌,起因由於強烈冬季季候風 及天文高潮的雙重影響,與過往因大雨引致的水浸情況不 同。有見及此,天文台自2006年4月開始為渠務署提供實時潮 汐水位高度資料以便監察。有關資料市民亦可到天文台網頁 參看,見圖三範例。當天文台預料水位達到海圖基準面以上 2.7米的水平,會通知渠務署,由該署決定發出警報信息。

# (4) 2006年8月颱風派比安掠港後的跟進工作

由於派比安週港時發出的熱帶氣旋信號引起社會議論,天文台已就事件成立學術諮詢委員會,進行公眾調查,並廣泛接觸社會各界,包括區議會議員及地區人士,以蒐集社會不同意見,中西區人士亦出席了有關討論會。經分析研究後,天文台現正修訂信號制度的運作安排。一切順利的話,新安排將於今年風季實施。

另外,天文台於 2006 年 9 月在網頁上添加本港各地風力信息,以簡單易明的圖像顯示本港受強風及烈風的地點,讓市民一目了然,作出相應防範。參看圖四範例。

香港天文台 2007年2月12日



圖一 香港公園氣象站位置 (將於 2007 年上半年完成)

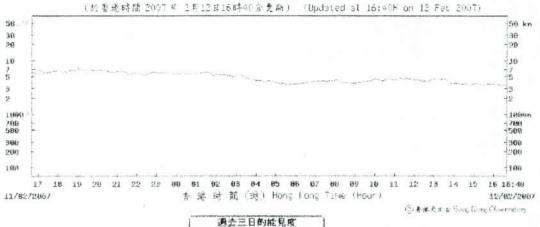


# 香港分區天氣 中覆的能見度

3600 米

2007年2月12日16時40分

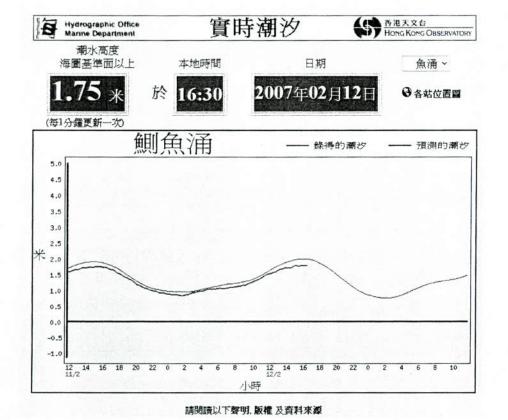
過去二十四小時的能見度



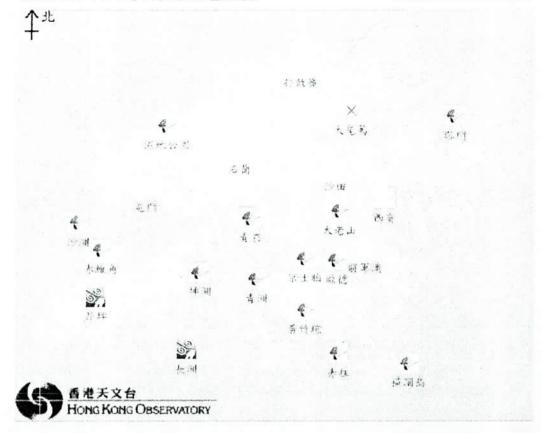
- (1) 納賀上列出的電景反對蘋果在展示時間前 10分號的平均數。
- ⑥ 能見度數值介子於 100米與 50公里,100米要示能見度在100米或以下; 50公里表示能見度在50公里或以上。
- (a) 時間序列使用對數區表來與示能見度,以方便直能見度較過時查看。
- 6.0 儘管數据已經品質製造,自動能見度數值的译確度因可能會受到雜語及一樣的影響。

#### 1 註解 1 能見度儀表資料 1 香港水域能見度報告 1

圖二 天文台在中環碼頭設置的能見度儀表,實時資料可於網頁瀏覽 (網址:http://www.weather.gov.hk/vis/visc index.shtml)



圖三 天文台在網上發布的實時潮汐資料 (網址:http://www.weather.gov.hk/tide/marine/chko.htm )



#### 圖例:

图 烈風或以上 (8級或以上,即63公里/小時或以上)

養風(6至7級,即41至62公里/小時)

强風以下 (0至5級,即0至40公里/小時) ※ 沒有資料,等待維修。

#### | 蕭福氏風級 | 詳細資料 |

圖四 天文台在網上發放的全港最新風力分佈圖像 (網址:http://www.weather.gov.hk/wxinfo/ts/wind\_gale\_c.htm)

# Meeting of Central and Western District Council (8 March 2007)

# The Observatory's recent and future work related to the Central and Western District

# (1) Implementing an automatic weather station in the District

With the co-operation of the Leisure & Cultural Services Department, the Hong Kong Observatory will install a weather station on a lawn near the Tea Museum, Hong Kong Park (Figure 1), to provide temperature readings representative of the Central and Western District. The work is expected to be completed in the first half of 2007, and the temperature information will be disseminated on the Internet and through television and radio stations.

# (2) Visibility meter installed at Central

The visibility in Hong Kong has shown a decreasing trend since the 1980's. In response to public concern, the Observatory implemented a visibility meter at the government's Central Pier in the latter half of 2006 and started disseminating the visibility information in real time on the Observatory website, where members of the public can view visibility changes over the past 24 hours as well as the past 3 days. Please see Figure 2 for a sample display.

# (3) Sea flooding in Sheung Wan in early 2006

The incident of sea flooding in Sheung Wan on 27 February 2006 was caused by the combined effect of strong winter monsoon and high astronomical tide, rather than by heavy rain as in the past. In view of this, the Observatory started providing real-time tide information to the Drainage Services Department (DSD) for their monitoring. The tide

information can also be viewed on the Observatory website. A sample display is given in Figure 3. The Observatory will inform DSD whenever it expects the water level to reach 2.7 metres above chart datum, so that DSD can decide on the issuance of a warning message.

### (4) Follow-up after the passage of Typhoon Papiroon in August 2006

Following debates in society after the passage of Papiroon, the Observatory collected views through the setting up of an Academic Advisory Group, conduct of a public opinion survey, and extensive contacts with various sectors in the community including District Councillors and others. Members of the Central and Western District also attended the relevant discussion forum. The Observatory is adjusting the operational arrangement of the Tropical Cyclone Warning System after analyzing and studying the views collected. If everything proceeds according to plan, the new arrangement will be implemented in the coming tropical cyclone season.

In September 2006, the Observatory webpage was enhanced to include information on the wind strength at various parts of Hong Kong, with simple icons depicted in those places experiencing strong or gale force winds. The easy-to-read display facilitates members of the public in taking the appropriate precautionary measures. A sample display is given in Figure 4.

Hong Kong Observatory 12 February 2007

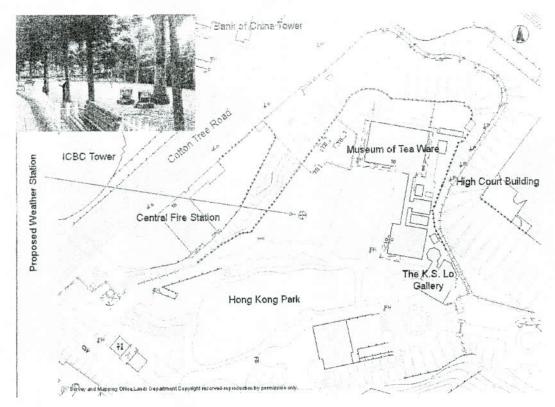


Figure 1 Location of the weather station at Hong Kong Park (expected to be completed in the first half of 2007)



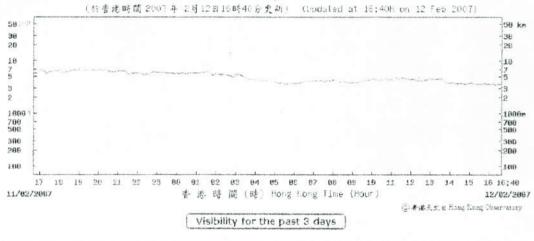
#### Regional Weather in Hong Kong

Visibility at Central

#### 3600 metres

16/40HRT 12 February 2007

Visibility for the past 24 hours



- (i) The numerical visibility reading above represents the average of readings in the 10 minutes ending at the indicated time
- (ii) The reported visibility ranges between 100 metres and 50 kilometres. A visibility report of 100 metres refers to visibilities of 100 metres or less. A visibility report of 50 kilometres refer to visibilities of 50 kilometres to mere.
- iii. Logarithmic scale is used to facilitate reading, especially at low visibility values
- (iv) Despite quality control the automatic visibility reading may occasionally be affected by noises and interferences

| Ecological vivinore | Information on visibility meter | Visibility Readings in Hong Flons Waters |

Figure 2 Real-time visibility information available on the Observatory webpage. The visibility meter was installed by the Observatory at the Central Pier.

(Web address: http://www.weather.gov.hk/vis/vis index.shtml)

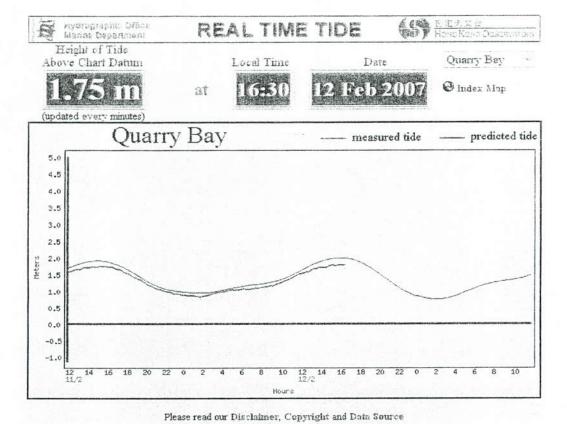


Figure 3 Tide information disseminated in real time by the Observatory on the Internet
(Web address: http://www.weather.gov.hk/tide/marine/hko.htm)

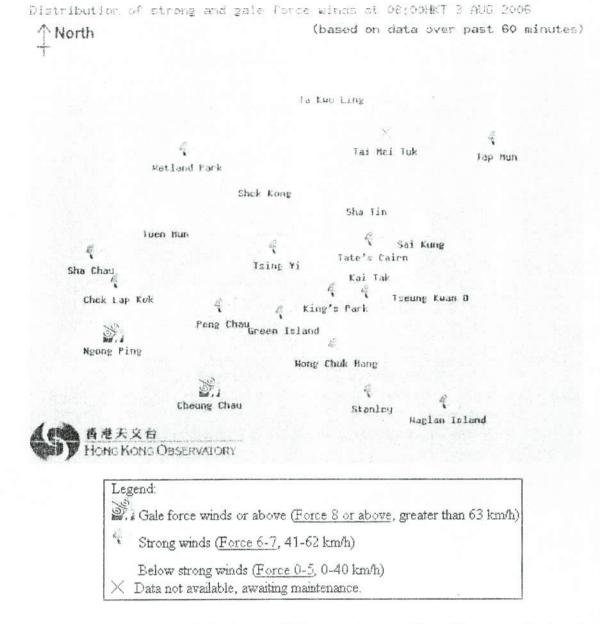


Figure 4 Distribution of the latest wind strength over Hong Kong, as displayed on the Observatory website.

(Web address: http://www.weather.gov.hk/wxinfo/ts/wind\_gale\_e.htm)