

Appendix E

Meteorological Data Extracted from Hong Kong Observatory

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November 2014

The weather of November 2014 was overall cloudier yet warmer than usual. The mean temperature for the month was 22.6 degrees, 0.8 degrees above the normal figure of 21.8 degrees. Despite more clouds and less sunshine, the total rainfall of 31.1 millimetres recorded in the month was about 17 percent below the normal figure of 37.6 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall since 1 January was 2593.6 millimetres, about 9 percent above the normal of 2371.7 millimetres for the same period.

The month started off with mainly fine and warm weather in Hong Kong. A cold front formed over the northern part of southern China and crossed the coast of Guangdong on 2 November. The northeast monsoon behind the cold front brought cloudy and cooler weather as well as light rain patches to Hong Kong in the next couple of days. With further replenishments of the northeast monsoon, the weather remained generally cloudy with a few rain patches until 14 November.

After some early morning rain on 15 November, the arrival of a dry easterly airstream finally cleared the clouds during the day. Under the influence of the dry continental air mass, the weather remained generally fine till 25 November. A replenishment of the northeast monsoon brought the temperatures at the Hong Kong Observatory down to a minimum of 18.1 degrees on the morning of 18 November, the lowest of the month.

As a weakening cold front approached the south China coast, cloudy weather returned on 26 November with the strengthening of easterly winds. The weather also became slightly cooler with a few rain patches on 27 November. Under the influence of a moist easterly airstream, it remained generally cloudy with a few light rain patches till the end of the month.

December 2014

Affected by frequent replenishments of the winter monsoon, the weather of December 2014 was cooler than normal, with spells of cloudy and rainy weather. The mean temperature for the month was 16.3 degrees, 1.6 degrees below the normal figure of 17.9 degrees. The total duration of bright sunshine in the month was 115.3 hours, 33 percent below the normal figure of 172.2 hours. The monthly total rainfall was 44.7 millimetres, about 67 percent above the normal figure of 26.8 millimetres. The annual rainfall of 2014 was 2638.3 millimetres, about 10 percent above the normal of 2398.5 millimetres.

After the passage of a cold front early on 1 December, an intense winter monsoon swept through the coastal areas of Guangdong and brought appreciably cooler weather to Hong Kong in the early part of the month. Cloudy conditions prevailed with some rain patches before the weather turned sunnier following the dissipation of clouds on 8 and 9 December.

As Tropical Storm Hagupit made its way across the South China Sea, a broad band of clouds extended over the coastal waters of Guangdong and cloudy skies returned on 10 - 12 December with a few rain patches. Coupled with the arrival of a surge of the winter monsoon, the weather turned colder as temperatures fell progressively. As a dry continental air mass reached the south China coastal areas, the weather became sunny on 13 and 14 December. Despite a cloudy day on 15 December, further replenishments of the winter monsoon in the next few days

brought even colder and drier air to Hong Kong. The relative humidity plunged below 30 percent on 17 December and temperatures fell to a minimum of 10.7 degrees, the lowest of the month, before midnight on 19 December as another cloud band moved in from the northern part of the South China Sea and brought significant rain to the territory.

The ebb and flow between dry and moist air masses across the south China coast continued in the latter part of the month. Following three days of fine and dry weather on 20 - 22 December, the return of moist and milder air mass brought the clouds and rain patches back in the next five days. The rain patches lasted till the morning of 28 December before the arrival of a surge of the winter monsoon later that day brought drier conditions to Hong Kong. Following a cold morning on 29 December, the weather remained generally fine, dry and cool towards the end of the month.

January 2015

With the northeast monsoon bringing dry continental air mass to the south China coast during the month, the weather of January 2015 was sunnier than usual. The total duration of sunshine in the month was 198.8 hours, 39 percent above the normal figure of 143.0 hours. The monthly mean amount of cloud was 45 percent, against a normal figure of 61 percent. As a result of the rain on 12 and 13 January, the monthly total rainfall of 41.7 millimetres was 69 percent above the January normal of 24.7 millimetres. Overall, the mean temperature of the month was 16.4 degrees, only 0.1 degree above normal.

Under the influence of a dry winter monsoon, Hong Kong started off with cool and dry conditions on the first four days of the month. Affected by a mild and humid maritime airstream, it turned cloudy with mist and coastal fog on 5 January. With the clouds thinning out, the weather became generally fine and warm on the afternoon of 6 January. Temperatures at the Observatory rose to a maximum of 23.9 degrees that day, the highest of the month.

Following some morning fog early on 7 January, temperatures fell during the day by 4 to 5 degrees compared with the previous day as a cold front crossed the coast of Guangdong in the morning. Affected by a dry continental air mass behind the cold front, mainly fine weather prevailed for the next three days.

A broad band of clouds covered southern China and brought a few rain patches to Hong Kong on 11 January. The weather became cold and rainy on 12 and 13 January as an intense winter monsoon reached the south China coastal areas. Most of the rain in the month, about 40 millimeters in total, fell during the two-day period. As the broad rainband moved eastward away from the Pearl River Estuary, the rain eased off and the weather became fine on the night of 13 January. Under clear night skies, it remained cold in the morning over the next two days. Temperatures at the Observatory fell to a minimum of 10.3 degrees early on 14 January, the lowest of the month. Dominated by a dry winter monsoon, local weather remained generally fine and dry up to 23 January. Relative humidity at the Observatory dropped below 40 percent on 19 and 22 January.

Affected by a humid easterly airstream, the weather turned mainly cloudy with light rain and mist patches on 24-25 January. After a fine and relatively mild day on 26 January, a strengthening of the easterly winds brought windy and slightly cooler weather to the territory over the next three days. The weather turned cloudier again as a cold front approached the south China coast on 30 January, and temperatures dropped further the next day with some light rain patches.

February 2015

February 2015 was a month of two halves : mostly fine and dry in the first half, and generally cloudy and humid in the second half. Overall, it was warmer than usual with a monthly mean temperature of 17.5 degrees compared to the normal figure of 16.8 degrees. The monthly rainfall was 32.0 millimetres, less than 60 percent of the normal figure of 54.4 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall of 73.7 millimetres in the first two months of the year was about 7 percent below the normal figure of 78.9 millimetres for the same period.

Under the influence of the northeast monsoon, the weather in Hong Kong was cool and cloudy with light rain patches on the first day of the month. Apart from some haze, it turned mainly fine in the next couple of days. A replenishment of the northeast monsoon reached the coast of Guangdong and brought generally cloudy condition to the territory on 4 February. Local weather became cold with light rain patches over the next two days, with temperatures at the Hong Kong Observatory falling to a minimum of 11.0 degrees on the morning of 6 February, the lowest of the month.

With the moderation of the winter monsoon, local temperatures rose by a couple of degrees on 7 February along with the return of sunny periods and some haze. Dominated by a dry continental air mass, the weather became generally fine and dry for the ensuing seven days. Relative humidity at the Hong Kong Observatory fell below 40 percent on 12 and 13 February. A maritime airstream set in over the coast of Guangdong on 15 February and the proximity of a moist air mass led to the formation of low clouds and fog patches that lingered over the coastal areas in the latter half of the month.

A fresh to strong easterly airstream brought windy weather with light rain patches on 18-20 February as the city celebrated the Chinese New Year. Rain got heavier on 21-23 February as rainbands associated with a trough of low pressure affected the territory. A warm day on 26 February finally allowed some sunshine to break through the clouds and fog. Temperatures at the Hong Kong Observatory rose to a maximum of 23.7 degrees that day, the highest of the month. Easterly winds strengthened again the next day and brought windy and cooler weather to the territory towards the end of the month.

March 2015

With a maritime airstream dominating over the coast of Guangdong during the latter half of the month, the weather of Hong Kong in March 2015 was warmer than usual. The monthly mean temperature was 19.9 degrees, 0.8 degrees higher than the normal figure of 19.1 degrees. The total rainfall in the month was 28.4 millimetres, only about 35 percent of the normal figure of 82.2 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall of 102.1 millimetres since 1 January was about 37 percent below the normal figure of 161.3 millimetres for the same period.

A cold front over southern China moved across the coastal areas of Guangdong on the first day of the month and the strengthening of an easterly airstream brought cooler weather the next day. Another replenishment of the northeast monsoon on 4 and 5 March brought windy and even cooler conditions to Hong Kong, and the weather remained cloudy with light rain and mist patches till 8 March.

Following a lull in the northeast monsoon that brought a warm and sunny day on 9 March,

easterly winds strengthened again the next day as another replenishment of the northeast monsoon reached the coast of Guangdong. The weather became significantly cooler with light rain patches on 10-13 March. Temperatures at the Observatory fell to a minimum of 14.8 degrees on 12 March, the lowest of the month.

As the northeast monsoon subsided, it was gradually replaced by a warmer maritime airstream on 14 and 15 March. Local weather turned increasingly humid with lingering clouds, mist and fog. As temperatures continued to rise, clouds finally dispersed during the day for some sunshine to break through on 19 March. Fine weather then prevailed in the next couple of days and temperatures at the Observatory climbed to a maximum of 28.3 degrees on 20 March, the highest of the month.

With easterly winds strengthening and the northeast monsoon returning to the coast of Guangdong, the weather turned generally cloudy and windy with light rain patches from 22 to 26 March. After a rainy morning on 27 March, sunny intervals appeared in the afternoon as warm maritime air set in over the coast of Guangdong. Despite some coastal mist, clouds thinned out during the day with sunny periods coming through towards the end of the month.

April 2015

April 2015 was characterized by sunny, warm and relative dry weather, in particular during the second half of the month. Overall, the total duration of sunshine in April 2015 was 159.2 hours, 57.5 hours above the normal figure of 101.7 hours. The mean temperature of the month was 23.6 degrees, 1.0 degree higher than the normal figure of 22.6 degrees. The monthly mean relative humidity was 77 percent, the third lowest for April since 1961.

The monthly rainfall was also less than usual with a deficit of about 63 percent compared to the normal figure of 174.7 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall of 166.6 millimetres since 1 January was only about one-half of the normal figure of 336.1 millimetres for the same period.

Under the influence of a maritime airstream, the weather in Hong Kong was mainly cloudy and humid with coastal fog for the first four days in the month. With the clouds thinning out, it turned fine on 5 - 6 April with fog patches in the morning and hot conditions during the day.

Meanwhile, a cold front crossed the coastal areas of Guangdong on 7 April and local weather turned cloudy that night with rain patches in the following days. The northeast monsoon behind the cold front brought significantly cooler weather to Hong Kong and temperatures at the Observatory fell to a minimum of 15.9 degrees on 9 April, the lowest of the month. Affected by an upper-air disturbance, the weather was overcast and rainy on 11 April with more than 30 millimetres of rainfall generally recorded over the territory. The passage of the disturbance also helped to clear the clouds that had been lingering over Guangdong, as a dry continental airstream advanced southwards to reach the south China coast on 12 April. Daytime relative humidity at the Observatory fell below 40 percent in the next three days, and sunny and dry conditions persisted till 17 April.

The return of a maritime airstream brought cloudy and more humid weather to Hong Kong on 18 - 20 April along with a few showers. Meanwhile, a weak cold front crossed the coastal areas of southern China on the night of 20 April and the northeast monsoon brought slightly cooler weather to Hong Kong in the next three days. With the moderation of the northeast

monsoon, the weather turned fine on 24 April. Generally fine weather persisted towards the end of the month and daytime conditions became hot under the influence of a warm southerly airstream, with temperatures at the Observatory reaching a maximum of 31.9 degrees on 30 April, the highest of the month.

May 2015

May 2015 was the fourth hottest May since records began in 1884. Its monthly mean temperature of 27.5 degrees was 1.6 degrees higher than the normal figure of 25.9 degrees. Affected by active troughs of low pressure in the second half of the month, May 2015 was actually cloudier than usual and rather rainy as well. Bright sunshine during the month amounted to 93.5 hours only, about 33 percent below the normal figure of 140.4 hours, the seventh lowest for May on record. The monthly total rainfall was 513.0 millimetres, a surplus of 68 percent against the normal figure of 304.7 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall of 679.6 millimetres since 1 January was about 6 percent above the normal figure of 640.8 millimetres for the same period.

Under the influence of a southerly airstream, the weather in Hong Kong was hot with sunny periods on the first four days of the month. A trough of low pressure brought generally cloudy weather with a few showers to the territory on 5-7 May. After a cloudy but relatively rain-free day on 8 May, another trough of low pressure brought heavier showers and thunderstorms to Hong Kong on 9-10 May.

A cold front over southern China moved across the coast of Guangdong on 11 May. A squall line associated with the cold front brought heavy showers and squally thunderstorms to the territory later that day. A maximum gust of over 100 kilometres per hour was recorded at Lau Fau Shan during the passage of the squall line. Affected by a continental airstream, local weather became relatively cool and dry the next day. Temperature at the Observatory fell to 22.6 degrees on 12 May, the lowest of the month. As winds veered to southerly gradually, the weather became mainly fine and hot on 14-15 May. Temperature at the Observatory rose to 32.6 degrees on 15 May, the highest of the month.

With a trough of low pressure lingering over the coastal areas of Guangdong, local weather remained unsettled with occasional heavy showers and squally thunderstorms over the next twelve days. Two 'Red' rainstorm episodes on 20 and 23 May brought more than 150 millimetres of rain to most parts of the territory. Flooding was reported in Sha Tin, Ma On Shan and Tuen Mun on 20 May, and also at the low-lying areas in Sheung Shui and Yuen Long on 23 May. Meanwhile, a fresh to strong easterly airstream also brought windy and cooler conditions to the territory on 21-22 May. Another rapidly developed rainstorm brought more than 70 millimetres of rain to the urban areas and more than 100 millimetres to Sha Tin, Tsuen Wan, Sai Kung and Ma On Shan on 26 May, necessitating the first issuance of Black Rainstorm Warning of the year. Flooding was reported in Ho Man Tin, Sha Tin and Sai Kung.

With the weakening of the trough, the weather improved gradually with sunny periods on 28-30 May. However, the weather turned cloudy again with isolated showers and thunderstorms on 31 May as another trough of low pressure from southern China moved towards the coastal areas.

June 2015

June 2015 was the hottest June in Hong Kong since records began in 1884. The monthly mean temperature of 29.7 degrees was 1.8 degrees above the normal figure of 27.9 degrees and broke the previous record of 29.0 degrees set in 2014 by a wide margin of 0.7 degree. Both the monthly mean minimum temperature of 27.7 degrees and the monthly mean maximum temperature of 32.3 degrees ranked the highest for June. The extremely hot weather in June 2015 in Hong Kong was partly attributed to the westward extension of the subtropical ridge of high pressure from the western North Pacific to southern China during the month. The prevailing southerly flow and the above-normal sea surface temperature over the northern part of the South China Sea also contributed to the sweltering weather.

Under the dominance of the subtropical ridge, the month was also sunnier and drier than usual. The total duration of sunshine in June 2015 was 192.8 hours, 46.7 hours above the normal figure of 146.1 hours. The total rainfall of the month was 291.0 millimetres, about 36 percent below the normal figure of 456.1 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall since 1 January of 970.6 millimetres was about 12 percent below the normal figure of 1096.9 millimetres for the same period.

Under the influence of a trough of low pressure, the weather in Hong Kong was cloudy with a few showers and thunderstorms on the first day of the month. With the subtropical ridge extending westward towards the northern part of the South China Sea, local weather improved with sunny periods on 2 June and became generally fine and hot on 3-4 June.

Another trough of low pressure brought the clouds and showers back to Hong Kong on 5 and 6 June. Under the influence of the southwest monsoon, a mixture of sunshine and showers persisted till 11 June.

As a trough of low pressure reached the south China coast on 12 June, heavy showers and squally thunderstorms affected Hong Kong that morning, with more than 100 millimetres of rain falling over the urban areas. The southwest monsoon continued to bring hot and showery weather to the territory over the next three days.

With showery activities easing off, Hong Kong experienced a spell of generally fine and very hot weather from 16 to 20 June. Daily maximum temperatures on 18 and 19 June soared to 34.2 degrees, the highest of the month. The sizzling hot conditions persisted into 20 June with a maximum temperature of 34.1 degrees that day making it the hottest Tuen Ng Festival on record.

Meanwhile, a low pressure area over the central part of the South China Sea developed into a tropical depression on 20 June. It moved generally northward towards Hainan Island and intensified into a tropical storm named Kujira the next day. Kujira made landfall over the east coast of Hainan Island on the evening of 22 June and moved across Beibu Wan over the next couple of days. The outer rainbands of Kujira brought scattered showers and squally thunderstorms to Hong Kong from 21 to 25 June.

With the remnant rainbands of Kujira dissipating, showers eased off on 26 June, and the weather became sunny and very hot in Hong Kong towards the end of the month.

July 2015

July 2015 was warmer and cloudier than usual. The mean temperature in the month was 29.1 degrees, 0.3 degrees above the normal figure of 28.8 degrees. The monthly mean cloud amount of 75 percent was 6 percent above the normal figure of 69 percent. With the increase in

cloudiness, the total sunshine duration recorded in July 2015 was only 164.9 hours, about 22 percent below normal. The month was also wetter than usual with a monthly total rainfall of 406.2 millimetres, 8 percent above the normal figure of 376.5 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall of 1376.8 millimetres since 1 January was about 7 percent below the normal figure of 1473.3 millimetres for the same period.

The weather in Hong Kong was mainly fine and very hot for the first five days of the month. A weakening trough of low pressure from Guangdong approached the coastal areas, bringing clouds and a few showers to the territory on 6 July. In the mean time, a slow-moving tropical cyclone Linfa hovered over the northeastern part of the South China Sea. Dominated by its circulation, a northerly airstream of continental origin brought mainly fine and relatively dry conditions to the coastal region on 7 and 8 July.

Meanwhile, Linfa intensified into a typhoon and made landfall over the coast of eastern Guangdong on 9 July. Local winds strengthened gradually in the afternoon with occasional gales on high ground. Tracking generally westwards along the coastal strip of Guangdong, Linfa weakened rapidly during the night. After some morning rain on 10 July, the weather rapidly improved during the day and a spell of very hot weather persisted over the following nine days. The maximum temperature at the Observatory reached 34.4 degrees on 13 July, the highest for the month. However, the weather also became increasingly unsettled with less sunshine and more showers. The showers were thundery at times and heavy in places, particularly over the western part of the territory on 17 July when more than 200 millimetres of rainfall were recorded near Chek Lap Kok in Lantau Island.

With an area of low pressure lingering over the coast of Guangdong and the development of an embedded trough, the weather deteriorated further on 20 July. Following the dissipation of the trough, rainbands and thunderstorms from the northern part of the South China Sea continued to move in to affect the territory from time to time under the influence of a moist southerly airstream. A waterspout was reported near Kau Yi Chau on the morning of 22 July, and the rain was especially heavy over the urban areas that day and over the northern part of the New Territories on 24 July. Despite the rain easing off and some sunny periods emerging on 27 July, showery conditions continued to affect Hong Kong before the weather turned fine on the last day of the month.

August 2015

August 2015 was hotter and drier than usual. The mean temperature in the month was 29.3 degrees, 0.7 degree above the normal figure of 28.6 degrees and the seventh highest for August on record. The monthly total rainfall recorded in August 2015 was 143.3 millimetres, only about one-third of the normal figure of 432.2 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall of 1520.1 millimetres since 1 January was about 20 percent below the normal figure of 1905.5 millimetres for the same period.

With a ridge of high pressure strengthening and extending westward from the western North Pacific to southern China, August 2015 started with a spell of fine weather. With plenty of sunshine, conditions became very hot during the day with maximum temperatures exceeding 33 degrees on 3 - 7 August. As Severe Typhoon Soudelor moved across Taiwan and made landfall over Fujian, the summer heat grew even more intense on 8 - 9 August under the subsidence effect ahead of Soudelor. With northwesterly winds bringing haze and a relatively dry air mass

to Hong Kong, temperatures at the Observatory soared to a maximum of 36.3 degrees on the afternoon of 8 August, an all-time high since records began in 1884.

While it remained mostly fine and very hot during the day on 9 August, local weather also became more unsettled that night under the influence of a southwesterly airstream, with squally thunderstorms and showers bringing more than 30 millimetres of rain to many places of the territory, especially over the New Territories. Apart from a generally fine and very hot day on 12 August, showers and thunderstorms continued to affect Hong Kong on 10 - 16 August. Red rainstorm warning was issued on 15 August with more than 100 millimetres of rain recorded over the New Territories.

The weather in Hong Kong turned fine on 17 August and it was mostly a mixture of sunshine and showers with some very hot days in the week that followed. With another typhoon Goni east of Taiwan tracking towards Japan and bringing enhanced subsidence effect and off-land flow over the south China coastal areas, daytime temperatures in Hong Kong again reached 33 degrees and higher on 24 and 25 August.

With a trough of low pressure developing and lingering over the coast of Guangdong, the weather turned cloudier and more showery towards the end of the month.

September 2015

September 2015 was marked by sunny and warm weather with below normal rainfall. The monthly mean temperature of 28.4 degrees was the seventh highest for September on record and 0.7 degrees above the normal figure of 27.7 degrees. With no tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong and necessitating the issuance of tropical cyclone warning signals in August and September, a record since 1946, the total rainfall in September was only 87.9 millimetres, a deficit of about 73 percent comparing to the normal figure of 327.6 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall of 1608.0 millimetres since 1 January was about 28 percent below the normal figure of 2233.1 millimetres for the same period.

Affected by a trough of low pressure, the weather in Hong Kong was mainly cloudy with showers and isolated squally thunderstorms on the first three days of the month. The rain was heavier in the morning of 2 September with more than 40 millimetres of rainfall recorded over many parts of Hong Kong.

With the trough weakening and a ridge of high pressure setting in over the south China coastal areas, the weather turned sunny and very hot in Hong Kong on 4 September as daytime temperatures soared to a maximum of 32.9 degrees, the highest of the month. Local weather became cloudy again with occasional rain and a few squally thunderstorms on 7 September as another trough of low pressure moved across the coast of Guangdong. However, generally fine conditions soon returned the next day as a relatively dry easterly airstream became established over the coast of southeastern China.

As the northeast monsoon prevailed over southern China, the weather in Hong Kong remained mostly fine apart from some isolated showers in the next four days. With Tropical Storm Vamco moving towards central Vietnam, monsoon winds were enhanced over the south China coastal waters and local weather became rather windy on 13-15 September. As a rainband extended over the coast of Guangdong and the northern part of the South China Sea,

the weather turned mainly cloudy with a few showers on 16 September. Local weather became mainly fine again except for a few morning showers over the next four days as the northeast monsoon was gradually replaced by a maritime airstream from the south.

With a trough of low pressure forming over the inland areas of Guangdong and edging towards the coast, outbreaks of heavy rain and squally thunderstorms affected Hong Kong on 21 September. More than 30 millimetres of rainfall were generally recorded over the territory, with rain particularly heavy over parts of the New Territories where rainfall amount exceeded 100 millimetres.

With the weakening of the trough, the weather was a mixture of sunny periods and showers over the next couple of days before fine and hot conditions set in on 24 September. The weather then deteriorated in the afternoon on 26 September as intense thunderstorms and heavy rain associated with a trough of low pressure brought more than 30 millimetres of rainfall to Hong Kong. The rain was particularly heavy over the eastern part of Kowloon with rainfall exceeding 70 millimetres. The weather remained mainly cloudy and showery on 27 September before a dry continental airstream brought fine and hot conditions towards the end of the month as Super Typhoon Dujan swept across Taiwan and landed over Fujian.

October 2015

The weather of October 2015 was warmer than usual. The monthly mean temperature of 26.0 degrees was 0.5 degrees above the normal figure of 25.5 degrees. The month was also wetter than usual, mainly as a result of heavy rain brought by tropical cyclone Mujigae during the first week of the month. A total of 168.3 millimetres of rainfall was recorded of the month, about 67 percent above the normal figure of 100.9 millimetres. However, the accumulated rainfall of 1776.3 millimetres since 1 January was still about 24 percent below the normal figure of 2334.0 millimetres for the same period.

The weather in Hong Kong was cloudy with a few showers and isolated thunderstorms on the first day of the month. Under the influence of the northeast monsoon, there were sunny periods and a few showers the next day. Meanwhile, the tropical depression near the Philippines intensified into a tropical storm and named Mujigae while moving into the South China Sea on the morning of 2 October. Moving west-northwestwards steadily, it edged closer to western Guangdong and continued to intensify in the next two days. Mujigae developed into a severe typhoon in the small hours of 4 October.

Locally, east to northeasterly winds strengthened significantly and the weather also deteriorated with heavy squally showers and isolated thunderstorms in the afternoon on 3 October. With Mujigae making landfall near Zhanjiang of Guangdong and weakening gradually on the afternoon of 4 October, local winds started to subside gradually. Under the influence of the outer rainbands of Mujigae, there were occasional heavy squally showers and thunderstorms in Hong Kong on 4 and 5 October. In particular, more than 40 millimeters of rainfall were recorded over most parts of the territory and rainfall over western part of Lantau Island even exceeded 100 millimeters on 4 October.

Affected by the cloud bands associated with the northeast monsoon, it remained cloudy and showery on 6-7 October. There was also a localized heavy downpour in the eastern part of the New Territories with more than 150 millimetres of rain falling over Sai Kung on the morning of

7 October. Under the influence of a continental airstream, the clouds thinned out with sunny periods in Hong Kong on 8 and 9 October. With the strengthening of the northeast monsoon, it became windy with a few rain patches on 10 October. The weather became appreciably cooler on the morning of 11 October with temperatures at the Observatory falling to a minimum of 18.5 degrees, the lowest of the month. The weather remained cloudy on the next day.

Dominated by a relatively dry northeast monsoon, the weather in Hong Kong became fine on 13 October and remained generally fine and dry for the ensuing eleven days. Affected by an easterly airstream, local weather turned mainly cloudy with a few light rain patches on 25 and 26 October. As the band of clouds covering the coast of Guangdong thinned out, weather remained generally fine on 27-30 October. A cold front moved across the coastal areas of Guangdong on the morning of 31 October and brought cloudier weather with a few rain patches to the territory.