



# 香港會制水？

「新常態」商圏

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17.7.2021

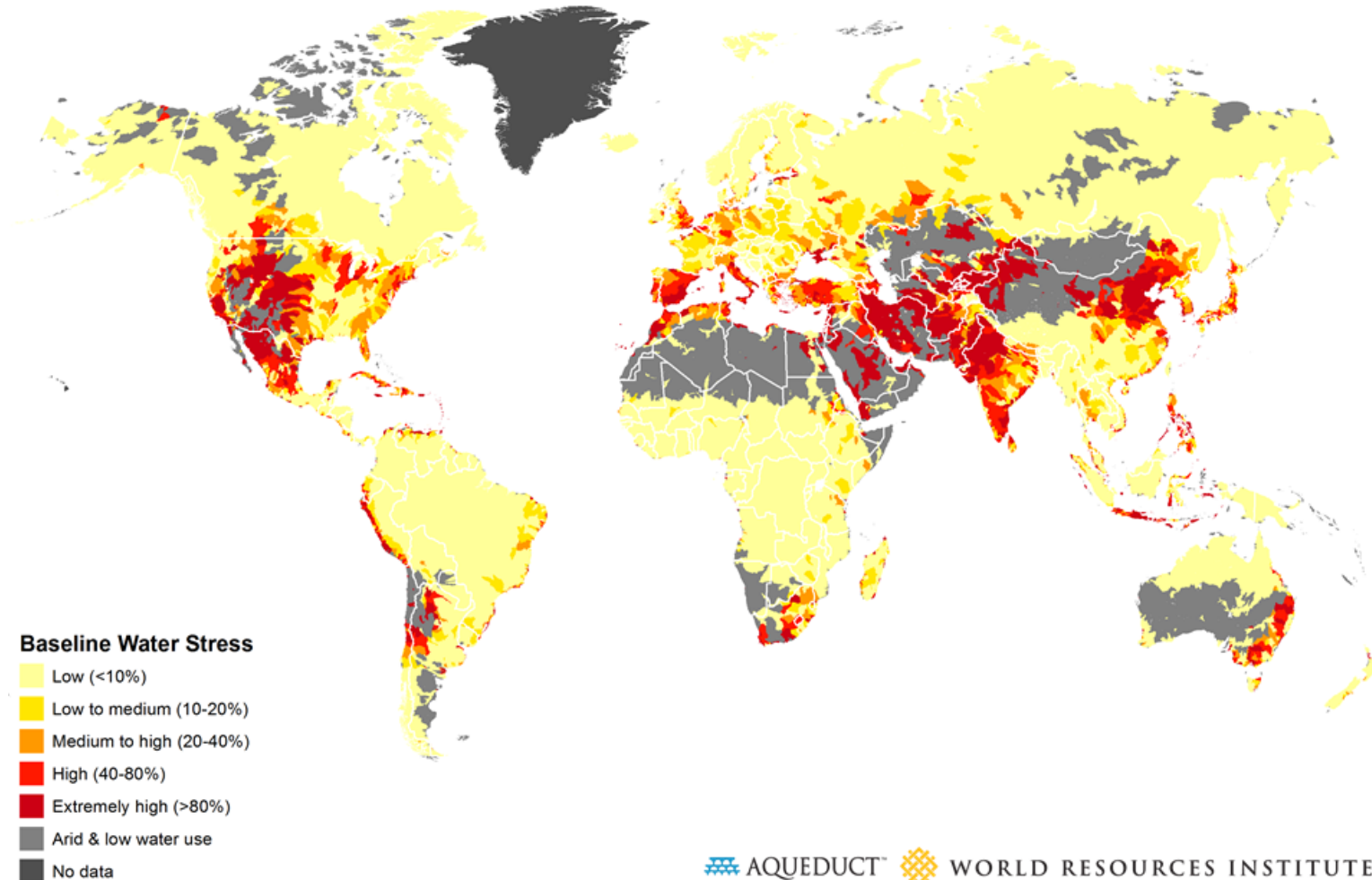
# 聯合國可持續發展目標

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



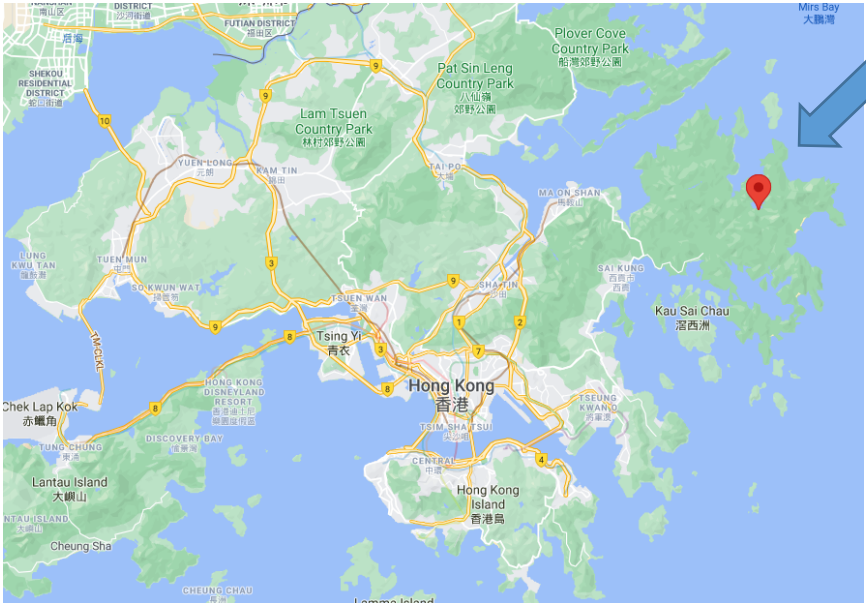
# 水資源貧乏地區

## WATER STRESS AROUND THE WORLD

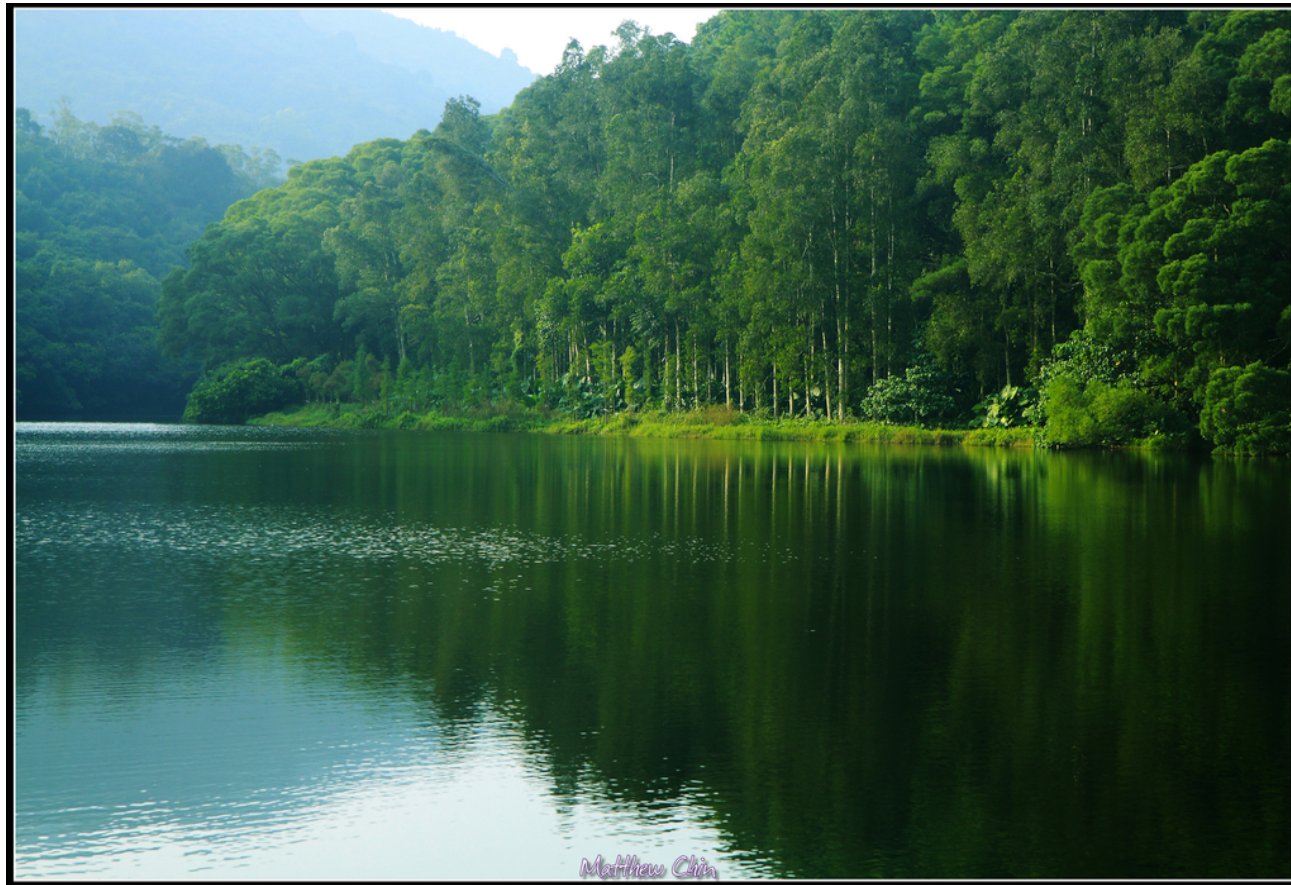




# 2021年6月赤徑



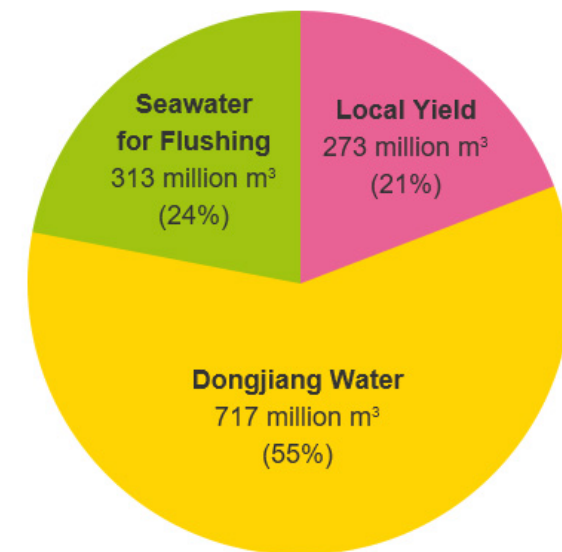
# 香港“天空之鏡”



# 2021雨量/水塘存水量

In 2019  
Water Consumption:  
**1.303 billion m<sup>3</sup>**

月份	雨量 mm (正常)
4	<b>32.5</b> (153.0)
5	<b>65.0</b> (290.6)
6 (全月)	<b>628</b> (491)
7 (截至12日)	<b>34</b> (386)



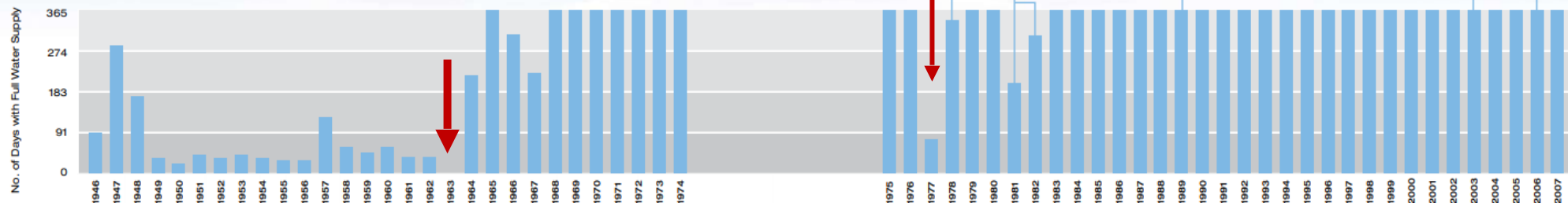
	2021年6月7日	去年同期
本港水塘總存水量 (百萬立方米)	361.651	426.481
佔總容量百分比(%)	61.71%	72.77%
	2021年7月12日	去年同期
本港水塘總存水量 (百萬立方米)	368.501	424.029
佔總容量百分比(%)	62.88%	72.35%

# 香港24小時不停供水的日數

## From Water Rationing to Reliable Water Supply

In Hong Kong, maintaining reliable water supply is also a challenge. Water shortage used to be a serious problem before the early 1980s. This was because of geographical constraints of water supply (including unreliable rainfall pattern) and continuous increase in demand for safe drinking fresh water due to rapid growth of population. Water rationing was imposed from time to time in the history of water supply. People's livelihood was severely affected. The cost on our economy was tremendous.

### History of Water Supply in Hong Kong (1946-2007)



**1978**  
Completion of High Island Scheme  
281 mcm capacity



**1989**  
Water Supply Agreement with Guangdong  
Maximum 1,100 mcm/year of Dongjiang water supply



**2006**  
Water Supply Agreement with Guangdong  
Flexible supply of Dongjiang water



**1981-1982**  
Last water rationing in Hong Kong



**2003**  
Commissioning of 83km dedicated aqueduct for delivery of Dongjiang water



**1957**  
Use of seawater for toilet flushing in Shek Kip Mei and Lei Cheng Uk Estate



**1960**  
Water Supply Agreement with Guangdong  
Supply from Shenzhen Reservoir



**1963**  
Completion of Shek Pik Reservoir  
24.5 mcm capacity



**1968**  
Completion of Plover Cove Scheme and Extension in 1973  
230 mcm capacity



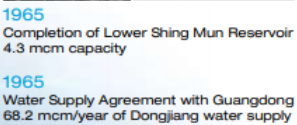
**1959**  
Completion of Tai Lam Chung Reservoir  
20.5 mcm capacity



**June 1963 - May 1964**  
Severe Water Rationing  
4 hours of supply every 4 days



**1965**  
Completion of Lower Shing Mun Reservoir  
4.3 mcm capacity



**1965**  
Water Supply Agreement with Guangdong  
68.2 mcm/year of Dongjiang water supply

To resolve the problem, the Government adopted three important water management measures:

- Construction of new reservoirs, for example, the large-scale Plover Cove Scheme and High Island Scheme
- Use of seawater for toilet flushing
- Negotiation with Guangdong to increase import of Dongjiang water into Hong Kong through the Dongshen Water Supply Scheme







# 東江之水「越」山來

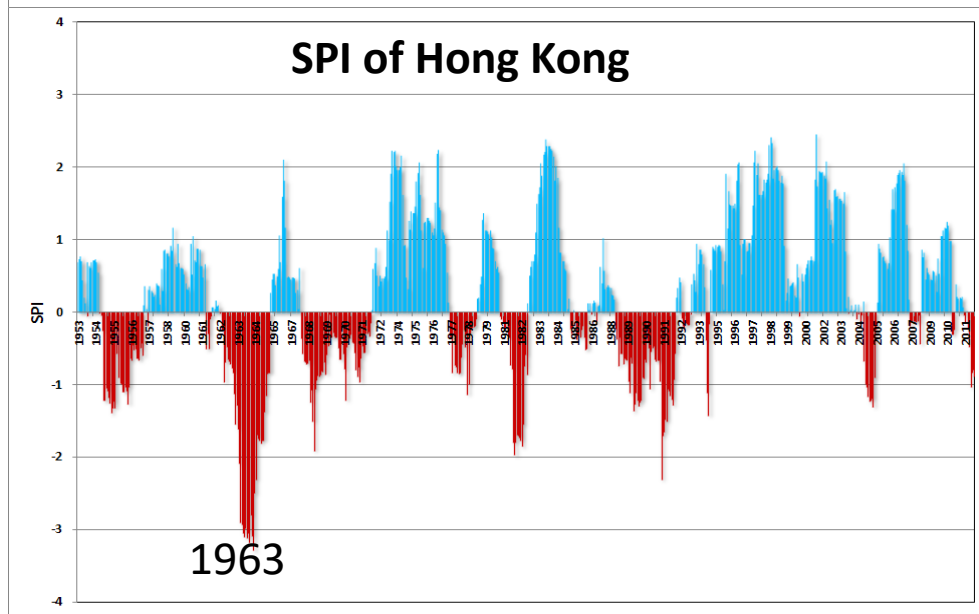
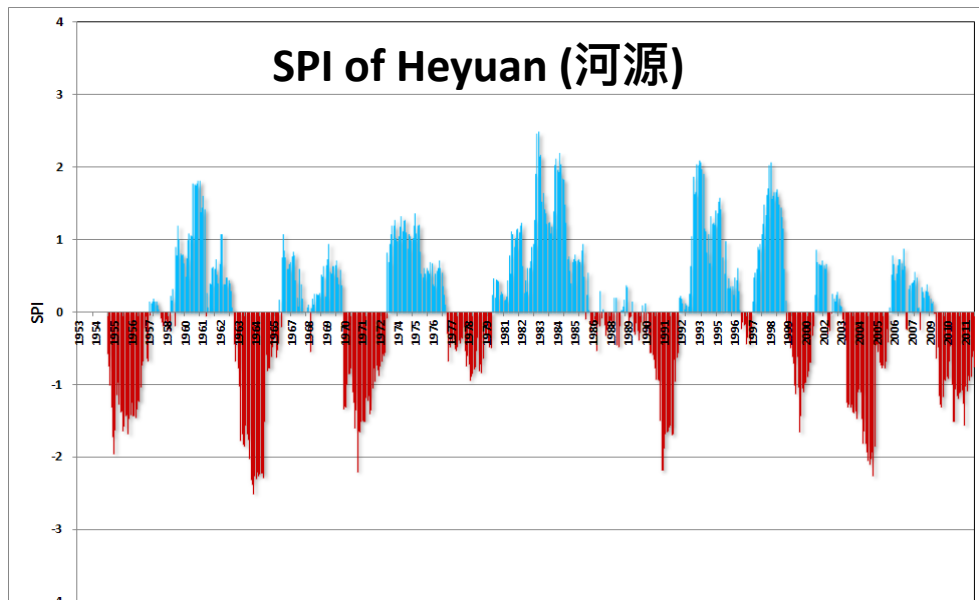
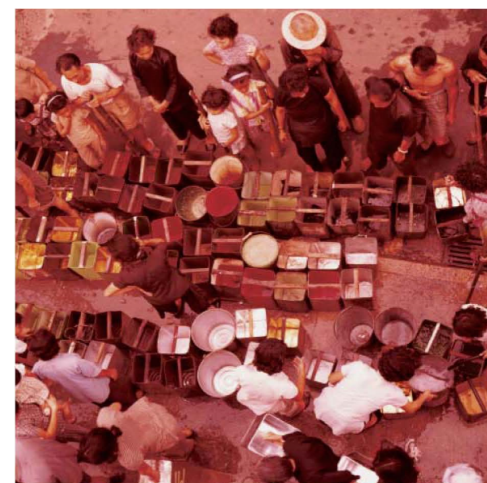


Table 1. SPI values

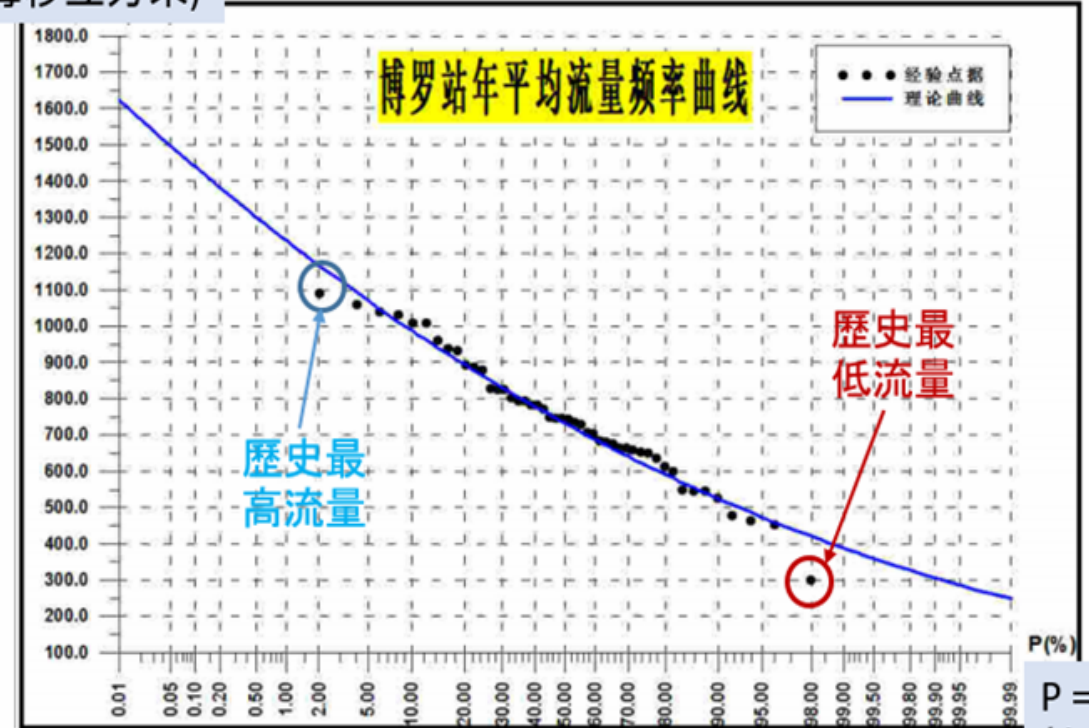
2.0+	extremely wet
1.5 to 1.99	very wet
1.0 to 1.49	moderately wet
-.99 to .99	near normal
-1.0 to -1.49	moderately dry
-1.5 to -1.99	severely dry
-2 and less	extremely dry



# 河水涓涓不定



年平均流量  
(每秒立方米)

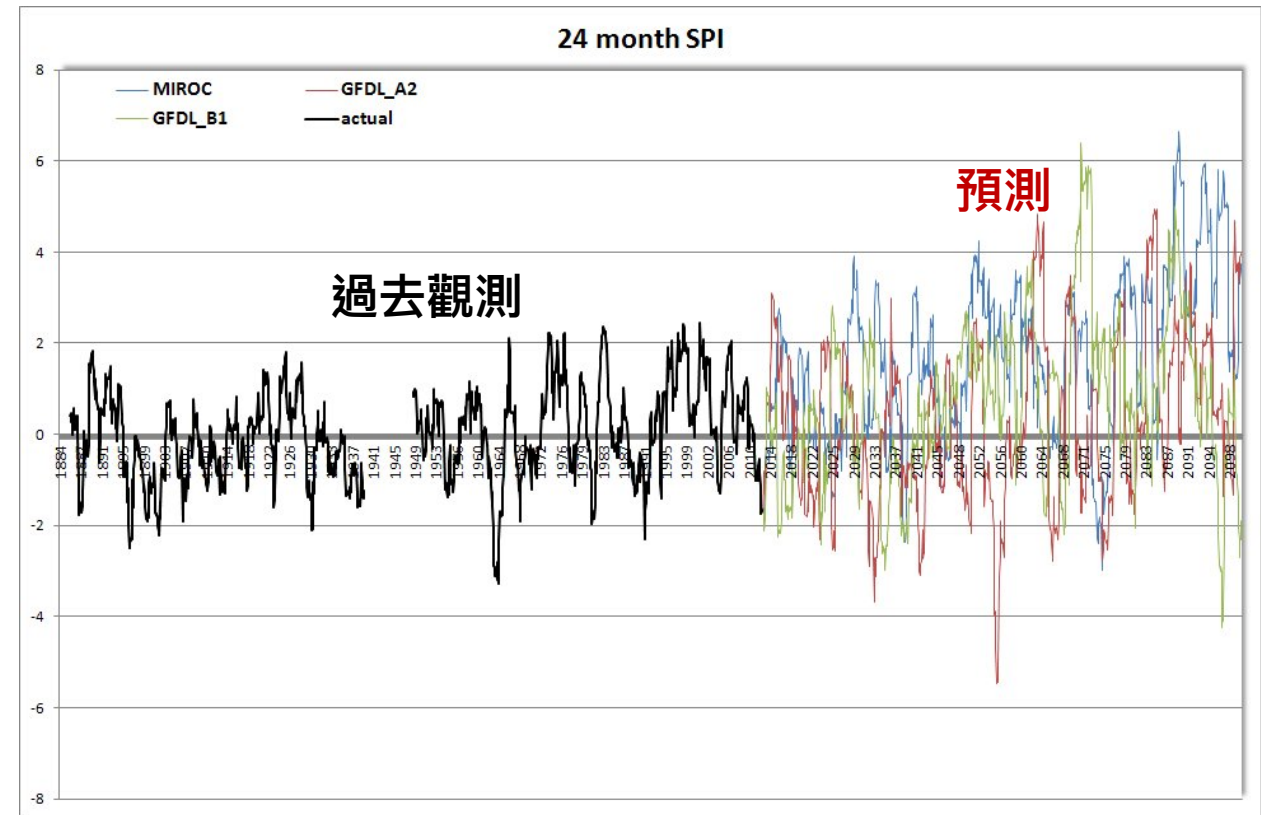
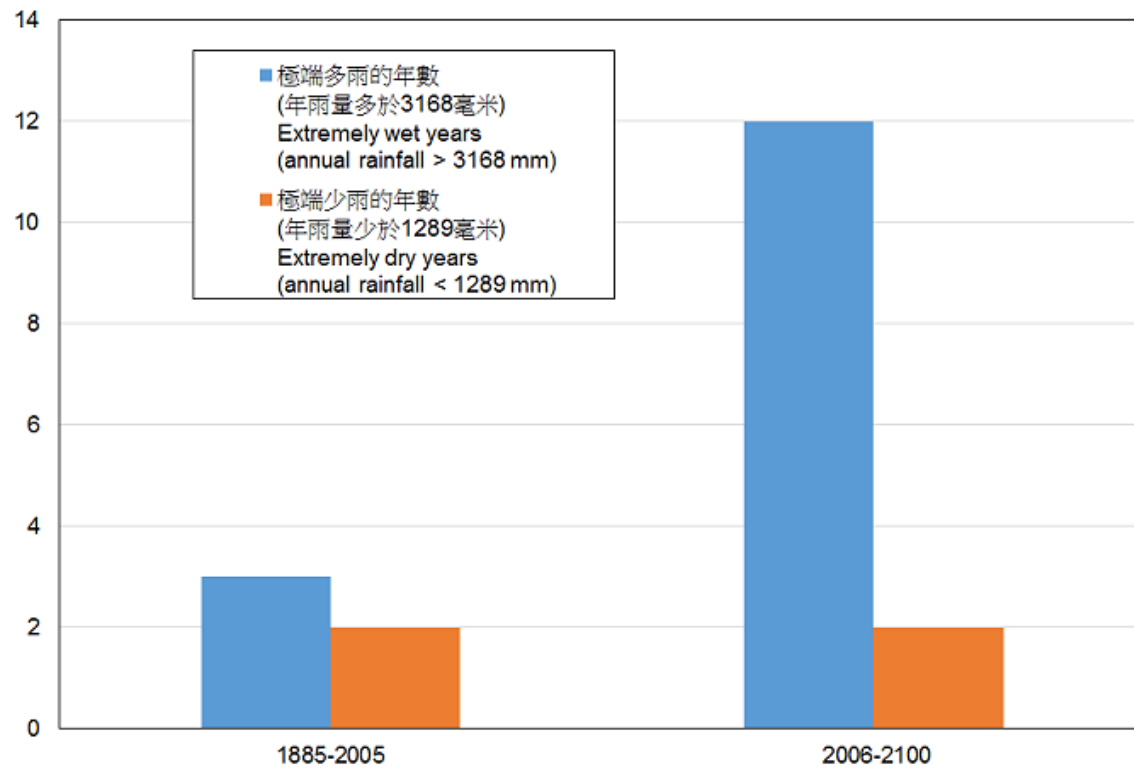


P = 流量大於某數值的機率(%)

資料來源：武汉大学水资源与水电工程科学国家重点实验室

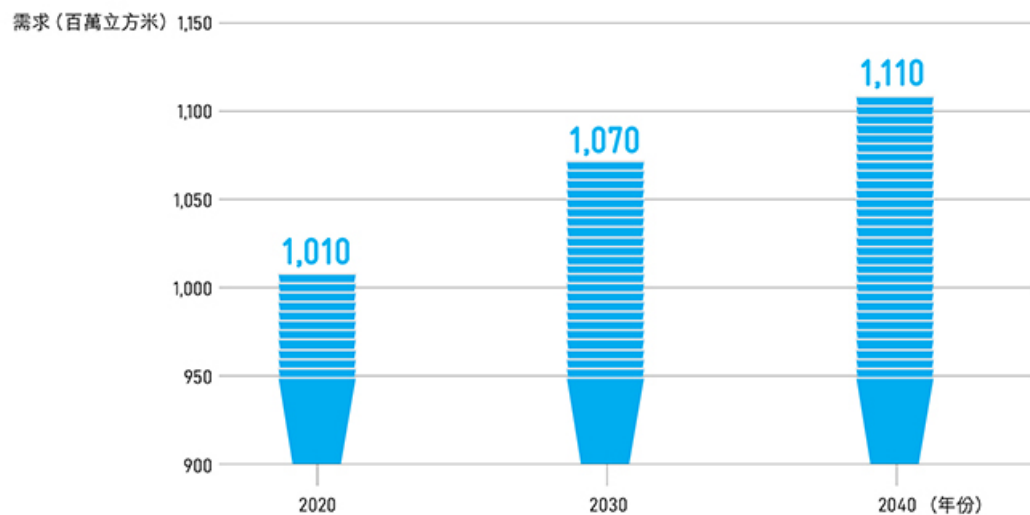
# 未來降雨預測：暴雨頻仍、乾旱依舊

## 高二氧化碳排放情境



# 節約用水

## 用水需求推算



= 每人每日  
130公升

食物	耗水量
朱古力	24,000公升 / 公斤
咖啡豆	18,900公升 / 公斤
牛肉	15,455公升 / 公斤
雞肉	3,900公升 / 公斤
米	3,400公升 / 公斤
麵包	1,300公升 / 公斤
咖啡	1,120公升 / 公斤
牛奶	1,000公升 / 公斤
香蕉	860公升 / 公斤
蘋果	700公升 / 公斤
生菜	130公升 / 公斤

# 邁向零碳

