## 1919~1920 年極端旱象紀錄事件

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## 摘 要

1919~1920年的臺灣文史資料記錄了日治時期排名第一的連續無兩日的乾旱事件,發生在大正8年(1919)10月14日至大正9年(1920)4月25日間的旗山地區,當時以連續194天不落兩為乾旱時間最久的紀錄。與長期(1897-2022年)氣候平均相比,1919和1920年多數測站兩日增加,前者年累積兩量減少而最長連續無兩日數僅恆春、臺東與彭佳嶼增加,後者年累積兩量增加而最長連續無兩日數僅臺南、恆春與花蓮增加,可能因為是跨年度的災害,由年資料統計不易看出乾旱現象。

在大正9年(1920)1月至4月間,《臺灣日日新報》有關早象與其間降雨新聞就有逐漸增加的趨勢,依據目前本團隊所掌握共約有32則,這也顯示該年冬早確實不同於一般情況。而依據《臺灣日日新報》所刊載新聞可知,北部地區在10月、11月間有降兩較少的情況,中南部地方自10月以後到隔年4月都有降兩較少的情況;將近6個半月的少雨或無雨,對農作影響甚大,又特別是晚蔗及早稻的栽植。不過值得注意的是,在面臨嚴重旱象之際,官方及民間都有採取對應措施,卻沒有發現地方宮廟祈雨的相關新聞,或許這是因為冬旱十分常見,所以民眾相對反應也較為平淡的關係。

關鍵字:氣象災害,歷史文獻,乾旱,祈雨,社會影響

## The extreme drought event during 1919-1920

## **Abstract**

Historical documents of Taiwan indicated the first ranked extreme drought of no rain for 194 days during the period from 14 October 1919 to 25 April 1920 in Qishan area. Compared to the long-term climatological mean of 1897-2022, most stations showed increases of annual rain days in 1919 and 1920, decreases of annual rainfall and longest no-rain days in 1919, and an increase of annual rainfall and a decrease of longest no-rain days in 1920. Since the extreme drought period spanned over two years, the drought condition was not easily identified from the annual station data.

During the period of January-April 1920, there were 32 pieces of news about drought, little rain or no rain from Taiwan Daily News. From the news reports, little rain occurred in north region during October-November 1919, and in central-south region during the period from October 1919 to April 1920. Little rain or no rain for almost six and half months had a great impact on farming, especially the planting of late sugar cane and early rice. It is notable that under such a severe drought period, the government and non-governmental organization had taken several measures to respond to the disaster; however, no news report on praying for rain from local temples. Due to the commonly-seen drought in winter, people in Taiwan tended to face it with a calm attitude.

Keyword: meteorological disaster, historical document, drought, pray for rain, social impact