1. Wind Rose and Mean Speed by Wind Direction

Wind generally moves horizontally to the ground surface and is represented by its direction (wind direction) and velocity (wind speed).

Wind direction and speed of surface wind are measured at a height of 10 m and mean values calculated from values observed during the 20 minutes before measurements are made.

The wind direction is constant at a low force and variable when the wind is weak. Daily change in wind speed reaches a maximum at around 10 a.m. and a minimum at dawn.

Wind with a speed of less than 5 m/s is referred to as calm wind and the wind direction is not specified. A quiet day is one when the daily mean wind speed is equal to 0.

The mean mean wind speed is calculated for 1-hour wind data from 0800 to 0800 using a mean wind speed which is calculated from values recorded at eight observation times from 0000 to 0700.

The mean mean wind speed is obtained from the daily mean value which is calculated from values recorded at eight observation times from 0000 to 0700.

The mean mean wind speed is calculated from values observed at meteorological offices throughout the country from 1972 to 1986.

The number of days with strong wind is obtained from monthly values calculated from the daily mean value which is calculated from values recorded at eight observation times from 0000 to 0700.

1. Monthly Number of Days with Strong Winds

2. Representative Weather Maps

Weather is divided into 15 types such as fog, thunder storms, heavy showers, and others by the total amount of clouds and each meteorological factor. The weather map indicates wind direction and velocity, isolines and fronts for each area.

3. Tracks of Severe Typhoons

The typhoon is a tropical cyclone which develops on the North Pacific near the equator. In its force, wind speed exceeds 60 m/s (30 knots) or 100 m/s (50 knots). The development and outbreak of a typhoon is complex and determined by the distribution of atmospheric pressure, and the condition of the wind surrounding it.

The standard course of a typhoon follows a radial pattern along the margin of a Pacific anticyclone. The typhoon first moves west-southwestward near the equator, gradually turns toward north-northeast, and then weakens in velocity. Afterward, it moves very slowly, turns northwest, and increases in velocity. Its energy then gradually decreases until it becomes an extratropical cyclone and finally dissipates.

The tracks of typhoons are eccentric circles with walls flowing toward the equator of the typhoon. The size of a typhoon is 10 to 15 km in diameter where there are strong, high temperatures, and low sea-level pressure. About 20 typhoons develop per year and about 10 of them affect the islands of Japan or approach the surrounding sea.

The typhoon track is influenced by the subtropical high-pressure area, and the location of the typhoon, which is influenced by the subtropical high-pressure area, varies.

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TRACKS OF SEVERE TYPHOONS

Showing the typhoons during 1961-1980 whose central pressures went down under 925mb within 250km of the Japanese coastline and which caused heavy damage to Japan.