1. TRACKS OF SEVERE TYPHOONS

The low pressure area which develops over a sea in the tropical zone sometimes meanders or meanders in a meandering or a meandering of the tropics. Since it features a uniform distribution of temperature and is not accompanied by a front, the tropical low pressure area is markedly different from the continental area. The tropical low pressure area develops above the North Pacific Ocean (where equatorial temperature is a meandering of the tropics). The track of the typhoon and the degree of its meandering differ, depending on the pressure distribution and the wind direction and velocity. After it has been generated as a tropical cyclone, the typhoon moves slowly on crossing the ocean in the north-eastern direction. Beacons the degree of meandering over latitude 70°N, it slows down as it approaches land. Fastened by the prevailing northeastward winds, the typhoon turns to the northeast, gradually eddying into an extratropical cyclone and finally ceasing to exist. With regard to the time of generation of a typhoon and its track, it might be said in the records of the Typhoon Research Institute that the number of typhoons generated in January through May is small and less effective to Japan. The typhoon in July and August are diverse, some being the Chinese continent and others meandering. Japan. Then there are typhoons which exhibit irregular tracks. In September, many typhoons go north along the northeastern coast of Japan. In October and November, many typhoons move over the northwest to Japan and tred away to the east.

The number of typhoons generated in one year varies about 30. Of these, about 10 typhoons make Japan in its peripheral areas as the average per year, mostly in July through September. The typhoon, which has caused great damage in Japan, has been among others, the famous Typhoon of September 1959, Makushiki Typhoon September 1954, Mienchi Typhoon September 1948, Kate Typhoon September 1951, Kathleen Typhoon September 1952, Tenyama Typhoon September 1954, and Kagoshima Typhoon September 1954, striking the southeastern typhoons in September. The damage inflicted in Japan by typhoons is indeed great, to be sure, but the fact that it accomplishes circumstantial sources of war and energy. Of the typhoons generated from 1941 to 1950, the maps indicate typhoons with less than 50% of atmospheric pressure at the center (i.e., the lowest value of atmospheric pressure) in areas within 300 km from the coastline of Japan, including its islands, and also typhoons which inflicted great damage on Japan. The tracks of these typhoons were sorted in different colors, depending on the time-interval of their passage, and the center pressure at 960 hPa every day is indicated with symbols.

Source:
2. Data from Japan Meteorological Association.

2. MEAN DATE OF FIRST FLOWERING OF JAPANESE CHERRY TREES-SOMEIYOSINO.

MEAN DATE OF RED COLORING OF MAPLE LEAVES.

MEAN DATE OF FIRST SIGHTING OF THE CABBAGE BUTTERFLY.

MEAN DATE OF FIRST Visible OF THE BUSHLARKER.

3. CLIMATOGRAPH OF TEMPERATURE, PRECIPITATION AND HUMIDITY

1. Tracks of Severe Typhoons

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Source:
2. Data from Japan Meteorological Association.

2. Mean Date of First Flowering of Japanese Cherry Trees—Somei-yosino.

Mean Date of Red Coloring of Maple Leaves.

Mean Date of First Sighting of the Cabbage Butterfly.

Mean Date of First Visible of the Bushlark.

3. Climatograph of Temperature, Precipitation and Humidity

Of the meteorological elements, temperature, precipitation and humidity are the main elements that characterize the climate. The graphs indicating the interrelationships between mean temperature and precipitation in each month and also between mean temperature and humidity in each month give the climatic conditions of a given place and their special characteristics in a very clear manner. The graphs are often utilized in comparing the climatic conditions of different places and explaining their differences.

The climatograph is so designed as to indicate annual changes in the climatic conditions of different places and explaining their differences.

In the graph showing the interrelationship between temperature and precipitation, the lines heading to the upper right suggest high temperature and much rainfall, whereas the lines heading to the lower left suggest low temperature and little rainfall. In the graph indicating the interrelationship between temperature and humidity, the lines heading to the upper right suggest high temperature and humidity, whereas the lines heading to the lower left suggest low temperature and little humidity.

Of about 34 places where meteorological offices are located throughout the country, those which provide either identical climatic patterns or close to one another in geographical terms were selected for the sake of this climatographic map and the temperature, precipitation and humidity were climatographically indicated for 34 locations.

Meteorological observations in Japan are conducted not only by the Japan Meteorological Agency but also by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Construction and other government agencies, Japanese National Railways, electric power companies and other organizations, universities, high schools and other educational and research institutions. Aside from the Japan Meteorological Agency, meteorological observations are carried out in most areas for irrigation, safety research and other specific purposes, and their coverage is limited in area. The meteorological elements observed by these institutions are also limited to specific items.

The Japan Meteorological Agency is a national institution which provides weather service in accordance with the Weather Service Law. In addition to its Head Office, the Japan Meteorological Agency has meteorological offices, including six District Meteorological Observations, four Marine Observations, 12 Local Meteorological Observations, two Aviation Weather Services, 30 Weather Stations and nine Aerovolcanic Weather Stations at airports. It also provides a nationwide network of observation. These meteorological offices conduct their prescribed lines of observation.

The observation which is commissioned to people in general is also known as a climatographic observation. It is conducted on average once a year. It is not only to observe the weather, but also to observe the phenomena such as wind, temperature and pressure. In addition to precipitation, it is automatically collected and transmits data to a central observation system. As the first step, the collection and transmission of data on precipitation began in November 1951.

Source:
Tracks of severe typhoons

Tracks of Typhoons

- June
- July
- August
- September
- October
- November

The Central Pressure

- 940-975 mb and above
- 975-980 mb and above but lower than 940 mb
- Lower than 975 mb
- 980-985 mb and above but lower than 940 mb
- 950-980 mb and above but lower than 940 mb
- 900-950 mb and above but lower than 940 mb
- Lower than 900 mb

Shade typhoons from 1961-1970 with a maximum central pressure registering 900 mb and below on the eastern coast of Japan's coastline and which caused heavy damage to the Japanese archipelago.

1:2,000,000