



徑或力上主受用以其風控颶  
 路成全實用而利灣在颶其控  
 風釀盡事利，在古，個其把  
 颶，竭但論算矣，風30求對。  
 當襲雖，無尖眼中颶之尋祈助。  
 正侵負作，所着年之化在以幫  
 ，次人二响有之八生变的，所  
 帶幾象報影時文，着着目係有  
 熱有氣預之仍本止區顯。関化  
 亞總，和素，。月地有象之变  
 於年害報因法怨9洋，對向之料  
 言位每失測种方抱年平上究化向資  
 灣，的項各觀所比太行研变動用  
 前名街少各於客人至西運為压來採  
 一、要或事由或般年，徑例高未、  
 的多從，觀一58東路特制風二、  
 中，颶風的畢荊 (FRAN) 安  
 年生個附美9  
 八發30島的年  
 等所之関月59  
 止中殊在9國  
 月洋特决年民  
 9平為發同在  
 擇年太較日，早  
 選5西化4風及  
 之至北变月颶以  
 徑年，徑8  
 路58東路年8  
 風取以其65 (Billie) 颶風  
 颶選灣在如荊 (FRAN) 安



之研究，氣象學報，第18卷，第4期  
39-61。

鄭邦傑，羅宇振，方力侑，曾振  
菱，1973，颱風路徑客觀預報法之驗  
証，氣象學報，第19卷，第4期 51-57

#### ABSTRACT

This article was used as a statistical method to select thirty samples of typhoon which occurred from 1969 to 1976 in the western Pacific Ocean to the east of Taiwan. Its main purpose is to study the relationship between the change in cols formed by the subtropical highs on the 500mb chart and movement of typhoon. In addition, the K value is also selected as a forecasting factor in order to examine its possible relation with the directions of typhoon movement.

An analysis indicates that the movement of typhoon has several different patterns. However, the relation between cols and the direction of typhoon movement could not be ascertained successfully for lack of reliable data.

Several cases are also studied so as to verify the fitness of the result.