侵台颱風降雨量之客觀預報法

Typhoon Rainfall Objective Forecast Methods For The Key Stations In Taiwan

賈鳳棻

空軍氣象中心

一、前言：

每成當患乃而颱可時災，不集

每之的，是有風能能。以足。

以山情影以效侵的預或免。

颱豪洪況响統之台降光在因因

風雨爆下民討颱期水洩降提此，

侵之發洩生方風間量洪雨前，

襲損，洪至法降，，，量洩本

台害往，鉅，雨迅俾以少洪研

灣為往造。尋量速使免時而劣

所最迫成求預而水庫能造乃

庫嚴使下研一佔準庫時預成選

生重水游究簡法確在下知水擇

的台北市，曾文水庫所在地區上游一
嘉義、和日月潭水庫做為研究對象。

二、資料選擇與颱風分類：

為求資料之完整與充分起見，吾人選取由民國三十八年至民國六十四年間侵襲台灣之所有颱風，其內資料較完整者共計七十餘個，不分巨細全部整理應用。由於影响颱風降水之因子甚多，諸如颱風所經之路徑、緯度、溫度……等，均影响颱風降水甚鉅，惟吾人為求謹慎簡捷起見，特別考慮其最大可能影响因子——路徑，為研究之對象。故對颱風路徑之不同，區分為六類，區分如下：

(一)第一類：侵襲台灣北部，即由 24°N—25.5°N間過境之颱風（如圖一）。

(二)第二類：侵襲台灣中部，即由 23°N—24°N間過境之颱風（如圖二）。

(三)第三類：侵襲台灣南部，即由

ABSTRACT

This is a statistical study based on the typhoons sweeping over Taiwan area from 1949 to 1975. In this report we divide the typhoons into six patterns according to their tracks. For each pattern, we select wind speed, rainfall, the radius of typhoon, and the distance from typhoon center to the station as forecasting factors. Then we use the wind speed as the vertical axis, and the ratio of the distance to the typhoon radius as the horizontal axis with rainfall amount attached to each station. Furthermore, the typhoon rainfall objective forcast diagrams for Taipei, Chiayi and Sun-Moon-Lake were prepared with the same factors mentioned above.

In addition, we employed the separate data of typhoon Billie in 1976 for verification, and an 80% reliable rate was found.