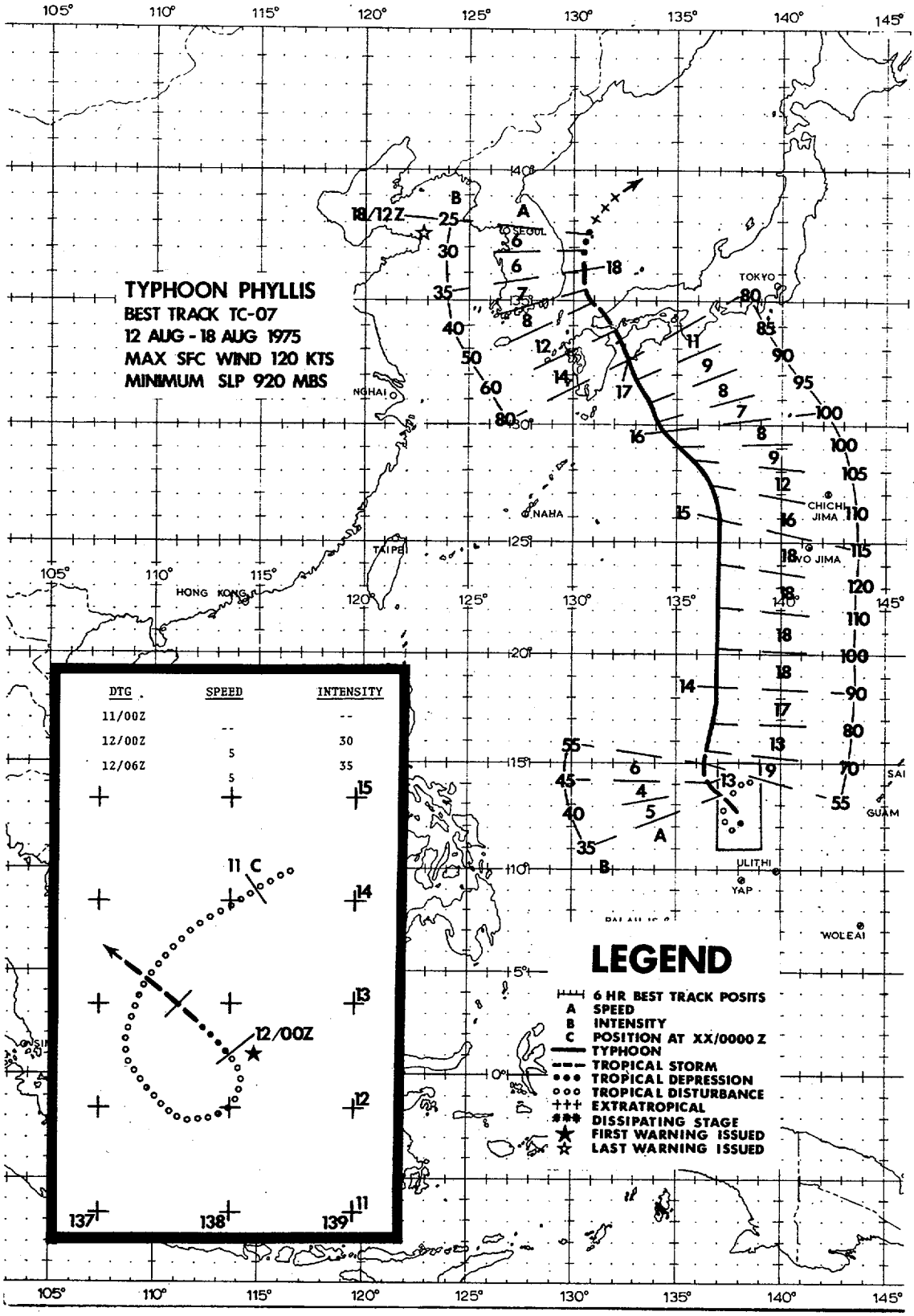
TYPHOON PHYLLIS
BEST TRACK TC-07
12 AUG - 18 AUG 1975
MAX SFC WIND 120 KTS
MINIMUM SLP 920 MBS
DTG
SPEED
INTENSITY
11/00Z
12/00Z
12/06Z
11 C
12/00Z
LEGEND
6 HR BEST TRACK POSITS
A SPEED
B INTENSITY
C POSITION AT XX/0000 Z
TYPHOON
TROPICAL STORM
TROPICAL DEPRESSION
TROPICAL DISTURBANCE
EXTRATROPICAL
DISSIPATING STAGE
FIRST WARNING ISSUED
LAST WARNING ISSUED
SEOUL
TOKYO
NAHA
TAIPEI
HONG KONG
CHICHI JIMA
IWO JIMA
GUAM
YAP
ULITHI
WOLEAI

Since early August, the monsoonal trough had extended from the remains of Typhoon Nina in central China to an area west of Guam. A number of surface circulations appeared in this trough as early as the 8th of August, but it was not until the morning of the 11th that Phyllis first appeared as a tropical disturbance some 380 nm west-southwest of Guam.

The first warning on what was to become the fourth typhoon of 1975, was issued on the morning of the 12th. Aircraft reconnaissance located T.D. 07 395 nm west-southwest of Guam with center winds of 30 kt. At 0600Z on the 12th, the depression was upgraded to a 35 kt tropical storm. Aircraft reported multiple surface centers and a weak and diffuse 700 mb center.

Initially, the upper-level anticyclone was located 110 nm west of the surface center. However, by the morning of the 13th the upper and lower levels had become vertical. On the 13th at 0833Z, aircraft reported a closed wall cloud with an eye 30 nm in diameter. A Russian research vessel (EREC), reported surface winds of 60 kt 60 nm west-southwest of Phyllis at 1200Z on the 13th; thus, Phyllis was upgraded to typhoon with maximum winds of 70 kt.

By the 13th the mid-tropospheric ridge over China began to weaken while the ridge east of Japan intensified. Twenty-four hours later, Phyllis' forward speed had increased to 18 kt (Fig. 4-6). The typhoon attained a maximum intensity of 120 kt on the 14th at 1800Z after aircraft had recorded a minimum sea level pressure of 920 mb at 1505Z (Fig. 4-7). By the 15th, Phyllis' movement had slowed to 7 kt, and had become northwestward as the mid-tropospheric ridge built westward across Japan.

After turning to the northwest, Phyllis once again accelerated, and by the afternoon of the 16th, was located 165 nm southeast of the Japanese Island of Shikoku. As Phyllis approached Japan, Shimizu (WMO station 47898, elev 99 ft), recorded sustained surface winds of 77 kt on the 16th at 1800Z and a minimum pressure of 970 mb at 2300Z. Murotomisaki (WMO station 47899, elev 606 ft), recorded sustained surface winds of 73 kt at 2000Z on the 16th. Phyllis, with 80 kt sustained winds, made landfall during the morning of the 17th near the southwestern edge of Shikoku.

In her wake Phyllis left extensive damage and loss of life. On Shikoku alone there were at least 60 dead, 146 injured, and 12 missing due to the combination of heavy rains, flooding and numerous landslides. At least 489 houses were reported collapsed, 577 damaged, 58 washed away and thousands inundated. Phyllis passed 20 nm to the west of Iwakuni MCAS which reported maximum gusts of 38 kt.

FIGURE 4-6. *Typhoon Phyllis in the Philippine Sea with 90 kt intensity, 13 August 1975, 2320Z. (DMSP imagery)*

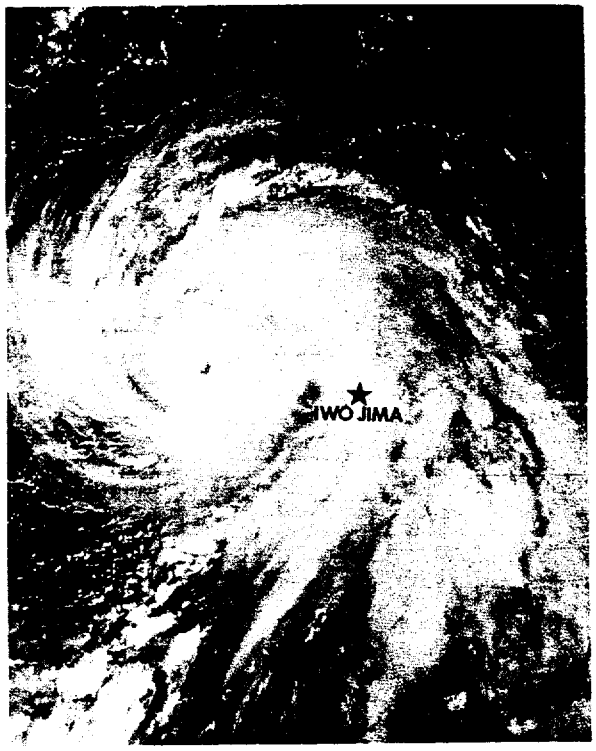


FIGURE 4-7. *Typhoon Phyllis near peak intensity 230 nm west of Iwo Jima, 14 August 1975, 2302Z. (DMSP imagery)*