

Super-typhoon global frequency could increase tenfold by 2100: Japanese researchers

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The frequency of violent typhoons whose winds exceed 194 kph (120.5 mph) could increase about tenfold by the end of this century due to the continuing trend of global warming, a team of Japanese government scientists has concluded.

The prediction was made by a research group at the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology.

The team, led by Kazuyoshi Ouchi, used a [supercomputer](#) to simulate cloud movement and calculate atmospheric conditions over the entire Earth in 14-square-kilometer sectors.

Until now, the smallest such area for which researchers could perform calculations was 20 square kilometers.

The researchers projected the number of global [tropical cyclones](#) would fall by 25 percent by the end of this century. But they also found that in the same period, the average annual number of strong typhoons -- now just one per June-to-October typhoon season -- would rise to 10.

The calculation took into account predicted future carbon dioxide levels.

They said it was possible a strong typhoon with winds of more than 216 kph (134.2 mph), similar in strength to the 1959 Isewan Typhoon

(internationally known as Super Typhoon Vera), would strike [Japan](#) every year.

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