

HurricaneZone

Tracking Tropical Cyclones Around the World™



Site Menu



Typhoon YINXING

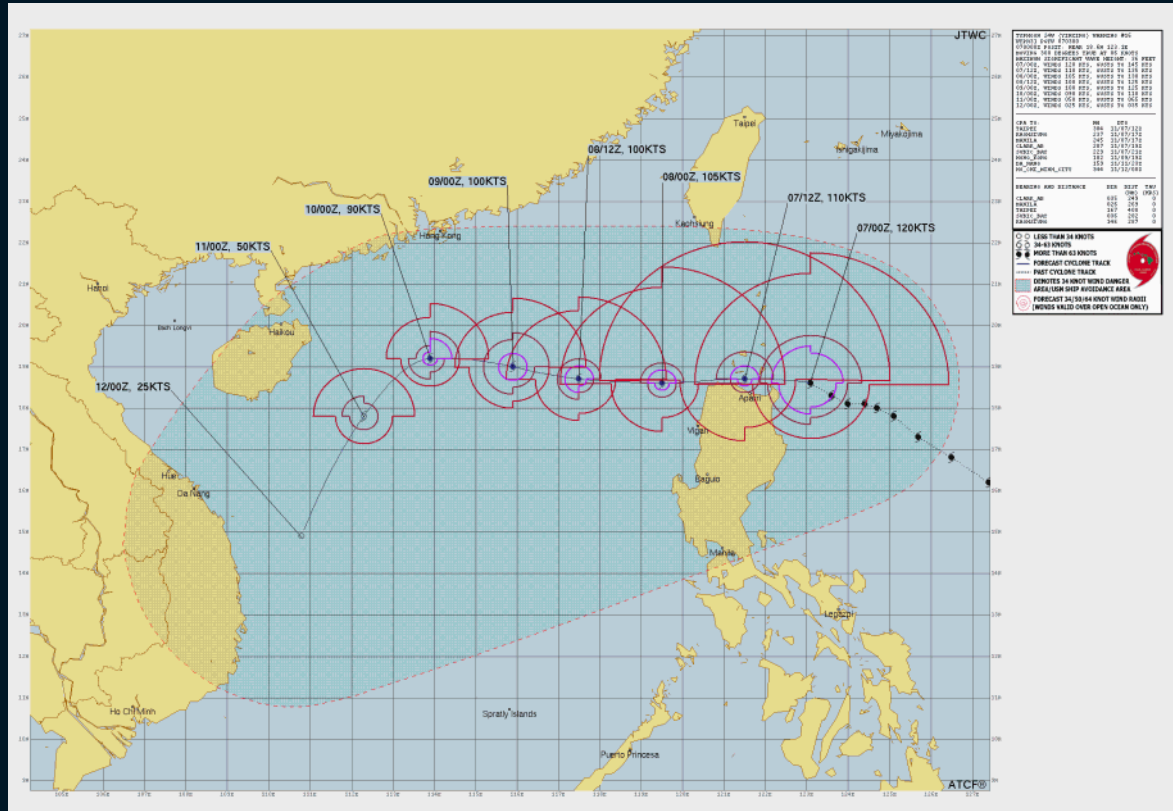
1. TYPHOON 24W (YINXING) WARNING NR 016
01 ACTIVE TROPICAL CYCLONE IN NORTHWESTPAC
MAX SUSTAINED WINDS BASED ON ONE-MINUTE AVERAGE
WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY

WARNING POSITION:
070000Z --- NEAR 18.6N 123.1E
MOVEMENT PAST SIX HOURS - 300 DEGREES AT 06 KTS
POSITION ACCURATE TO WITHIN 020 NM
POSITION BASED ON EYE FIXED BY SATELLITE
PRESENT WIND DISTRIBUTION:
MAX SUSTAINED WINDS - 120 KT, GUSTS 145 KT
WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY
RADIUS OF 064 KT WINDS - 045 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT
035 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT
045 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT

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                                055 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT
RADIUS OF 050 KT WINDS - 070 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT
                                050 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT
                                060 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT
                                070 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT
RADIUS OF 034 KT WINDS - 190 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT
                                080 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT
                                080 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT
                                160 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT
REPEAT POSIT: 18.6N 123.1E

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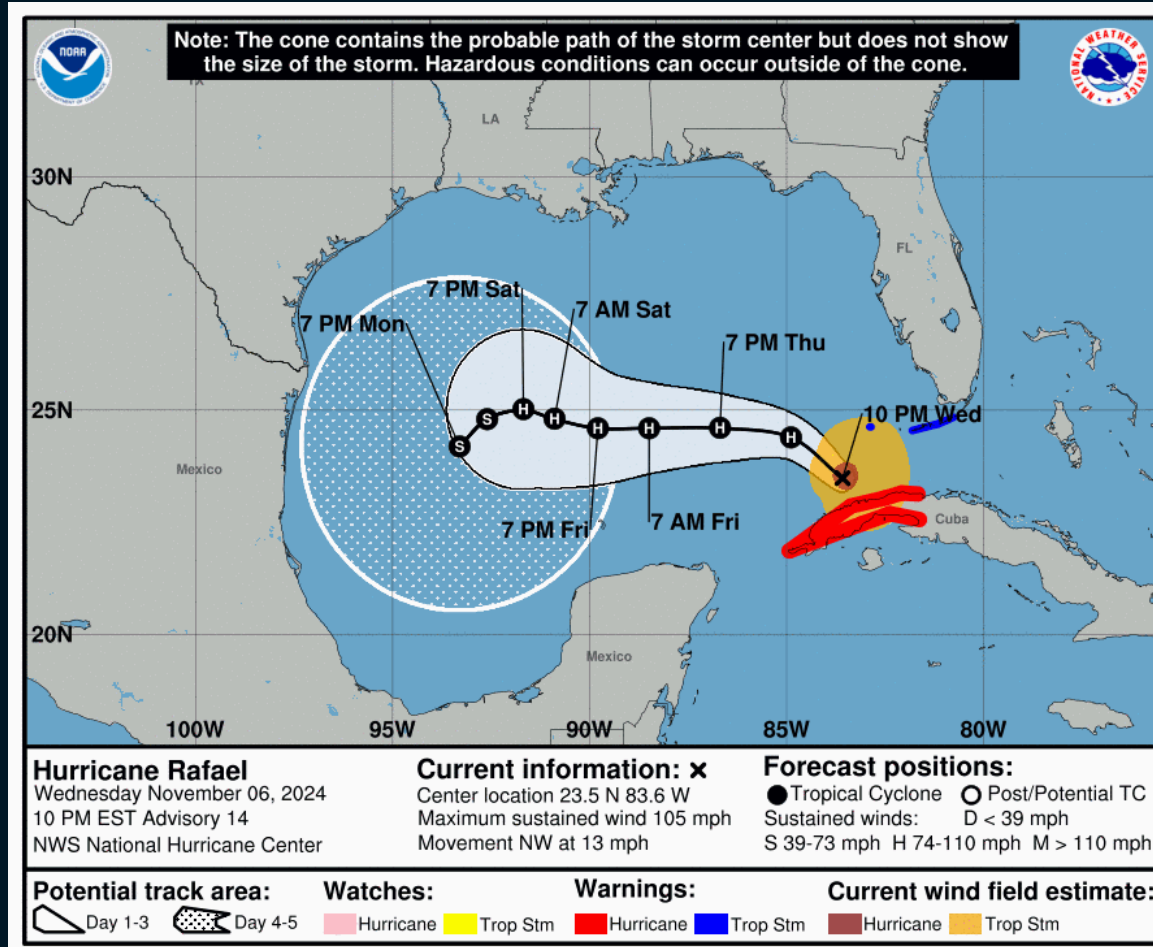
Hurricane RAFAEL

Hurricane Rafael Advisory Number 14
NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL AL182024
1000 PM EST Wed Nov 06 2024

..CENTER OF RAFAEL MOVING AWAY FROM WESTERN CUBA...
..STORM SURGE, WINDS, AND RAINS SHOULD SUBSIDE ACROSS CUBA
TONIGHT...

SUMMARY OF 1000 PM EST...0300 UTC...INFORMATION

LOCATION...23.5N 83.6W
ABOUT 80 MI...125 KM WNW OF HAVANA CUBA
ABOUT 135 MI...220 KM WSW OF KEY WEST FLORIDA
MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...105 MPH...165 KM/H
PRESENT MOVEMENT...NW OR 315 DEGREES AT 13 MPH...20 KM/H
MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...969 MB...28.62 INCHES



Tropical Depression 14E

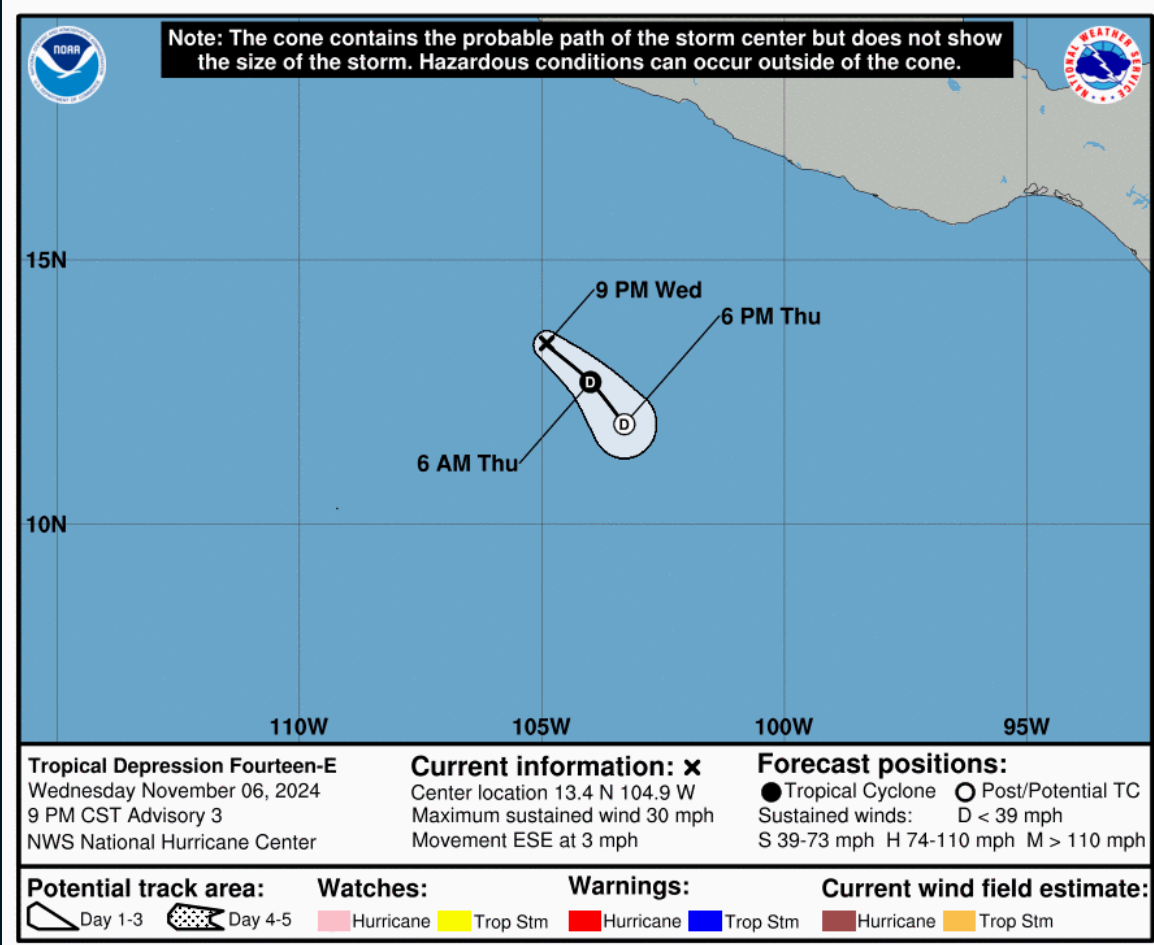
Tropical Depression Fourteen-E Advisory Number 3
NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL EP142024
900 PM CST Wed Nov 06 2024

...TROPICAL DEPRESSION LIKELY TO DISSIPATE IN A DAY OR SO...

SUMMARY OF 900 PM CST...0300 UTC...INFORMATION

LOCATION...13.4N 104.9W
ABOUT 410 MI...660 KM SW OF ACAPULCO MEXICO
MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...30 MPH...45 KM/H

PRESENT MOVEMENT...ESE OR 110 DEGREES AT 3 MPH...6 KM/H
MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...1007 MB...29.74 INCHES



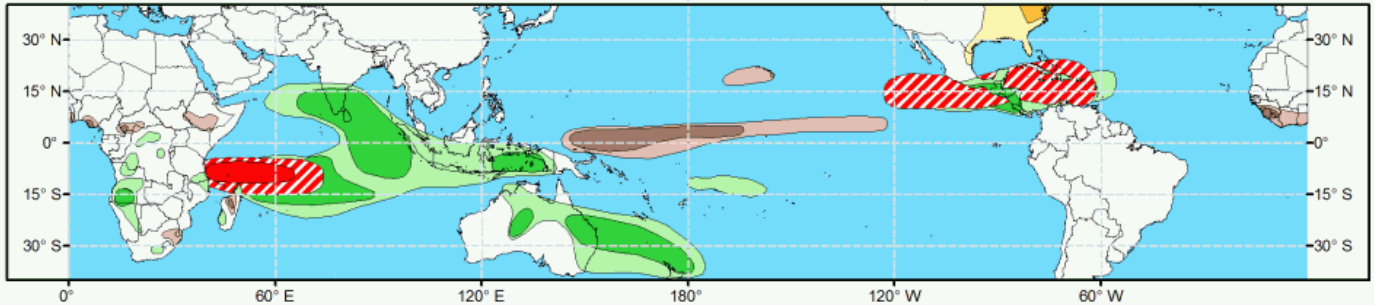


Global Tropics Hazards Outlook

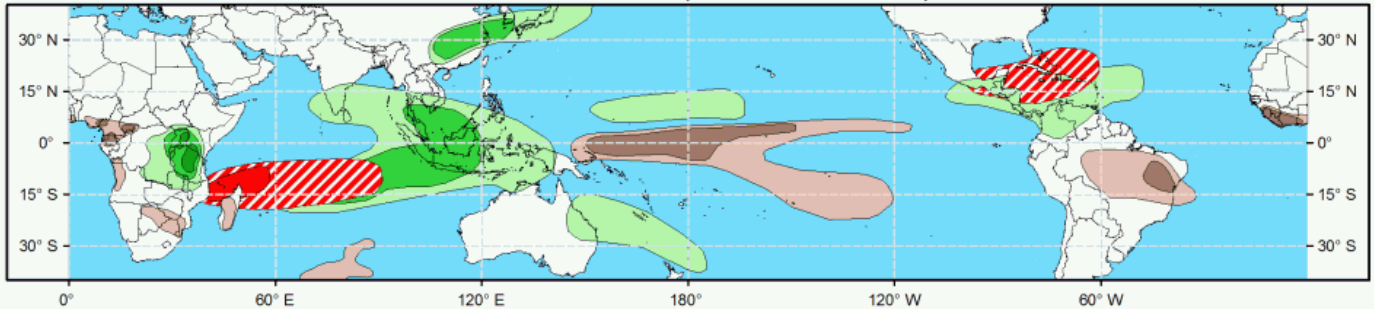
Climate Prediction Center



Week 2 - Valid: Nov 13, 2024 - Nov 19, 2024



Week 3 - Valid: Nov 20, 2024 - Nov 26, 2024



**Tropical Cyclone (TC)
Formation Probability**



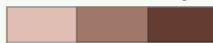
>20% >40% >60%
*Tropical Depression (TD)
or greater strength*

**Above-Average
Rainfall Probability**



>50% >65% >80%
*Weekly total rainfall in the
Upper third of the historical range*

**Below-Average
Rainfall Probability**



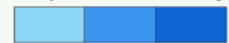
>50% >65% >80%
*Weekly total rainfall in the
Lower third of the historical range*

**Above-Average
Temperatures Probability**



>50% >65% >80%
*7-day max temperatures in the
Upper third of the historical range*

**Below-Average
Temperatures Probability**



>50% >65% >80%
*7-day min temperatures in the
Lower third of the historical range*

Issued: 11/05/2024

Forecaster: Allgood

**This product is updated once per week and targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only.
Consult your local responsible forecast agency.**

Graphic provided by Climate Prediction Center

What Is a Hurricane?

A hurricane (or typhoon, or severe tropical cyclone), the strongest storm on Earth, is a cyclonic (rotary) storm that derives its energy from cloud formation and rainfall, unlike frontal cyclones that derive their power from a temperature gradient.

A hurricane begins as a tropical depression with a sustained wind speed of less than 39 mph (35 knots; 63 km/hr). As the system strengthens, it becomes a tropical storm with winds from 39 to 73 mph (35-63 knots; 63-118 km/hr). Tropical storms are named in the Atlantic, East, Central and Northwest Pacific, in the South Indian Ocean, and in the Arabian Sea. When the winds are sustained (based on a one-minute average) at 74 mph (64 knots; 119 km/hr), the storm becomes: In the Atlantic Ocean, East Pacific, Central Pacific (east of the International Dateline) and Southeast Pacific (east of 160°E) a **Hurricane**; in the Northwest Pacific (west of the International Dateline) a **Typhoon**; in the Southwest Pacific (west of 160°E) and Southeast Indian Ocean (east of 90°E) a **Severe Tropical Cyclone**; in the North Indian Ocean a **Severe Cyclonic Storm**; and in the Southwest Indian Ocean (west of 90°E) a **Tropical Cyclone**.

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale

Category 1 – 64-82 knots (74-95 mph; 119-153 km/h). Damage is limited to foliage, signage, unanchored boats and mobile homes. There is no significant damage to buildings. The main threat to life and property may be flooding from heavy rains.

Category 2 – 83-95 knots (96-110 mph; 154-177 km/h). Roof damage to buildings. Doors and windows damaged. Mobile homes severely damaged. Piers damaged by storm surge. Some trees blown down, more extensive limb damage.

Category 3 – 96-112 knots (111-129 mph; 178-208 km/h). Major Hurricane. Structural damage to some buildings. Mobile homes are completely destroyed. Roof damage is common. Storm surge begins to cause significant damage in beaches and harbors, with small buildings destroyed.

Category 4 – 113-136 knots (130-156 mph; 209-251 km/h). Structural failure of some buildings. Complete roof failures on many buildings. Extreme storm surge damage and flooding. Severe coastal erosion, with permanent changes to the coastal landscape not unheard of. Hurricane force winds extend well inland.

Category 5 – 137+ knots (157+ mph; 252+ km/h). Complete roof failure on most buildings. Many buildings destroyed, or structurally damaged beyond repair. Catastrophic storm surge damage. In the Northwest Pacific, a typhoon that reaches 150 mph (241 km/hr) is called a Super Typhoon.

SAFFIR-SIMPSON SCALE				
Category	Knots	MPH	KM/H	Damage
1	64-82	74-95	119-153	Minimal
2	83-95	96-110	154-177	Moderate
3	96-112	111-129	178-208	Extensive
4	113-136	130-156	209-251	Extreme
Super Typhoon	130+	150+	241+	Catastrophic
5	137+	157+	252+	Catastrophic

Storm Surge

Historically, storm surge is the primary killer in hurricanes. The exact storm surge in any given area will be determined by how quickly the water depth increases offshore. In deep-water enviroments, such as the Hawaiian islands, storm surge will be enhanced by the rapidly decreasing ocean depth as the wind-driven surge approaches the coast. The peak storm surge is on the right-front quadrant (left-front in the Southern Hemisphere) of the eyewall at landfall, where on-shore winds are the strongest, and at the leading edge of the eyewall. Contrary to a popular myth, the storm surge is entirely wind-driven water—it is not caused by the low pressure of the eye. Another factor in the severity of the storm surge is tide. Obviously, an 18-foot storm surge at high tide is that much worse than an 18-foot surge at low tide.