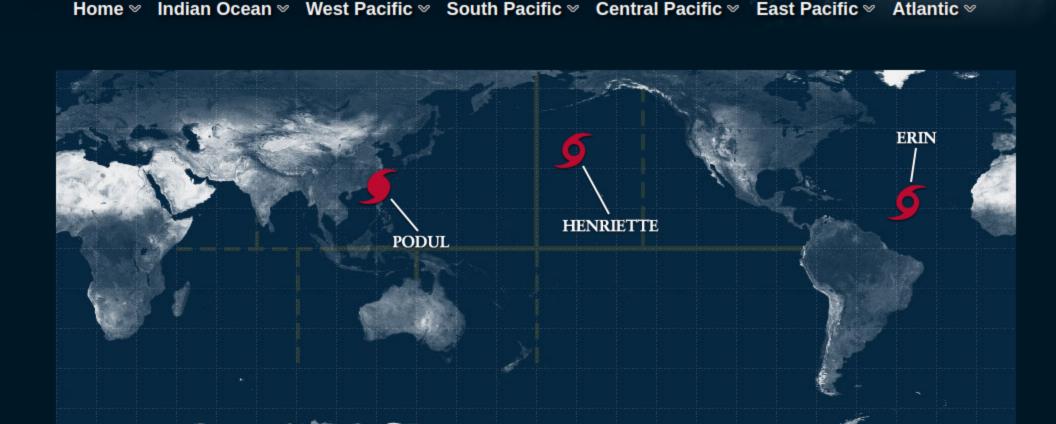
## HurricaneZone

Tracking Tropical Cyclones Around the World™



# Post-Tropical Cyclone HENRIETTE

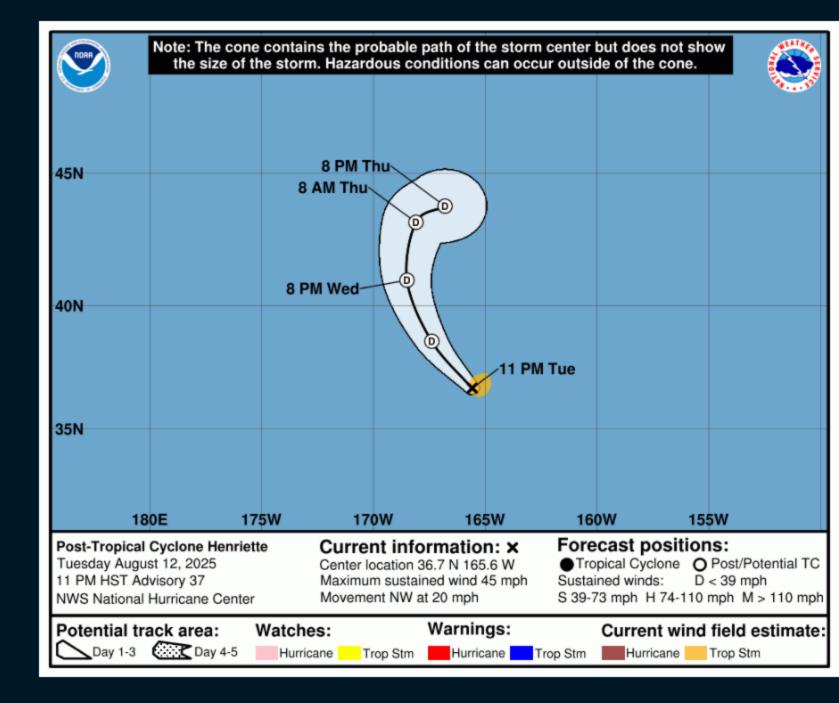
Post-Tropical Cyclone Henriette Advisory Number 37 NWS Central Pacific Hurricane Center Honolulu HI Issued by NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL 1100 PM HST Tue Aug 12 2025

...HENRIETTE NOW A POST-TROPICAL CYCLONE... ...THIS IS THE LAST ADVISORY...

SUMMARY OF 1100 PM HST...0900 UTC...INFORMATION

LOCATION...36.7N 165.6W ABOUT 1160 MI...1865 KM NNW OF HONOLULU HAWAII MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...45 MPH...75 KM/H PRESENT MOVEMENT...NW OR 325 DEGREES AT 20 MPH...31 KM/H

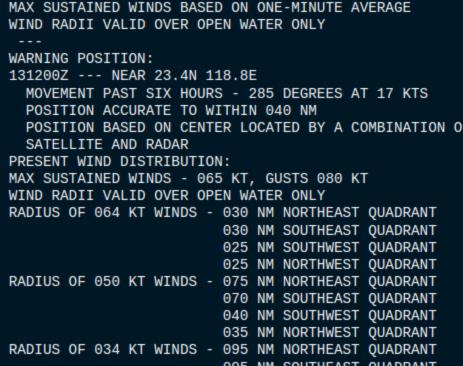
MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...1008 MB...29.77 INCHES



## Typhoon PODUL

1. TYPHOON 16W (PODUL) WARNING NR 027

01 ACTIVE TROPICAL CYCLONE IN NORTHWESTPAC



095 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT 080 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT 070 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT REPEAT POSIT: 23.4N 118.8E

**Tropical Storm ERIN** 

Tropical Storm Erin Advisory Number

1100 AM AST Wed Aug 13 2025

surge at low tide.

NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL

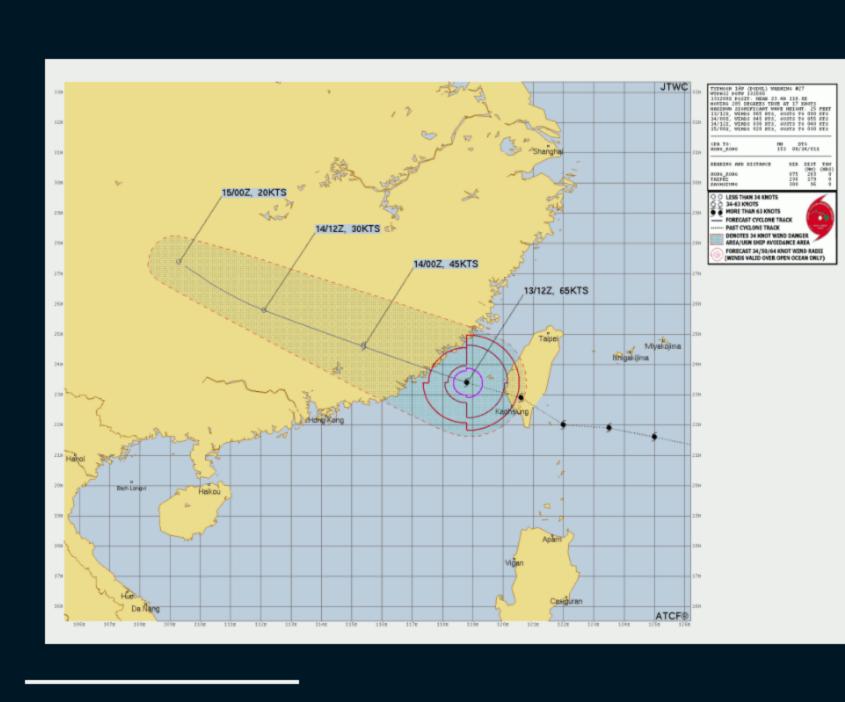
...ERIN CONTINUES GENERALLY WESTWARD...

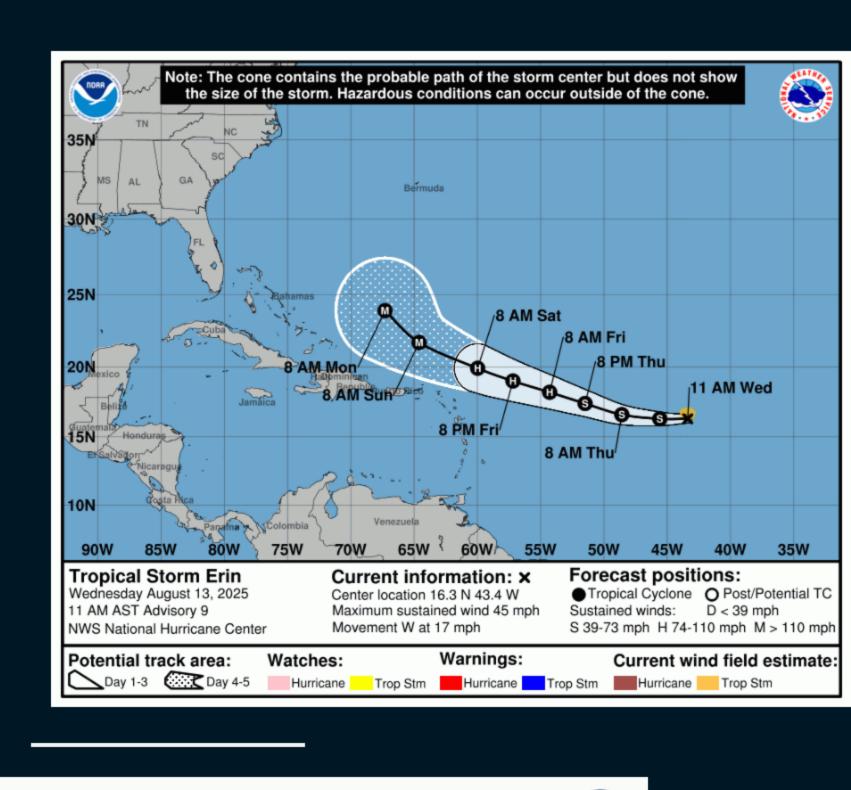
...EXPECTED TO BECOME A HURRICANE IN A COUPLE OF DAYS... SUMMARY OF 1100 AM AST...1500 UTC...INFORMATION

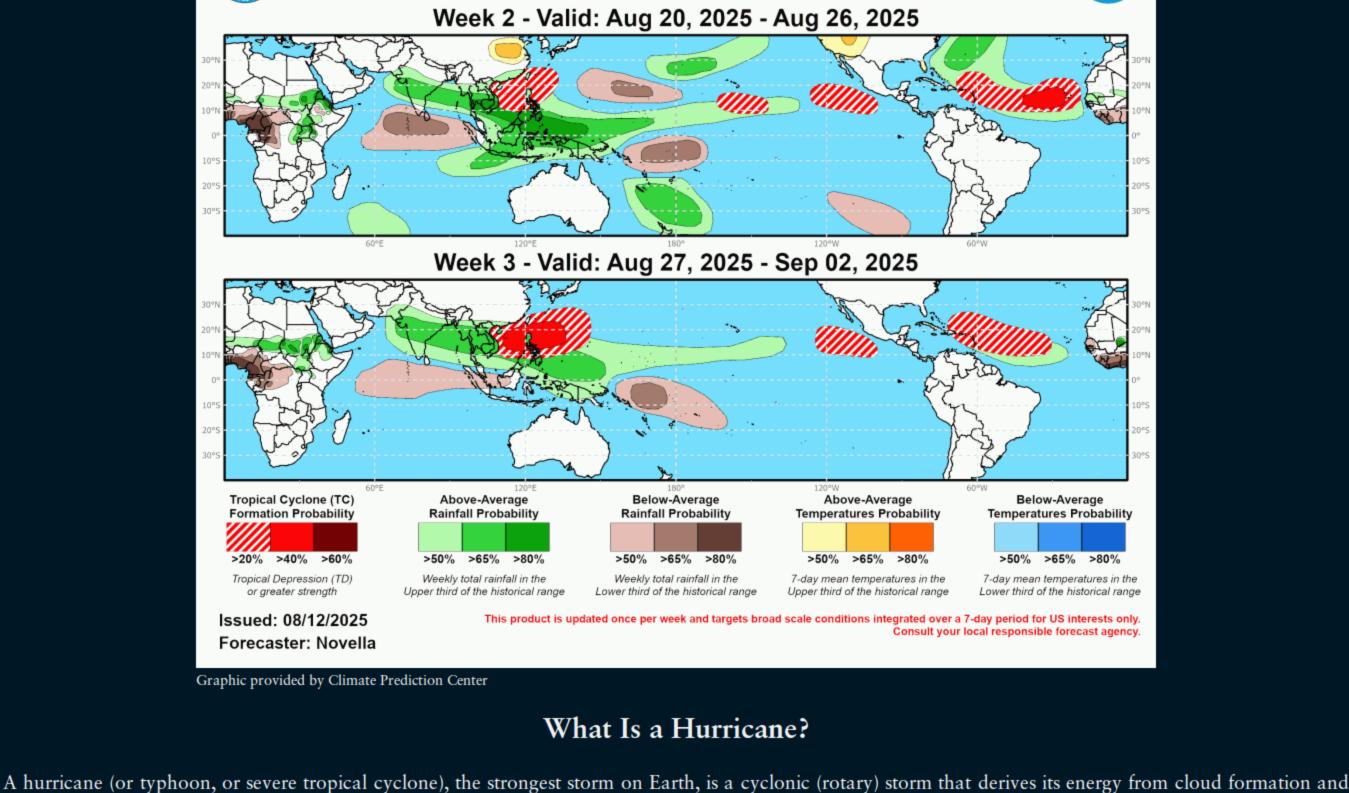
AL052025

LOCATION...16.3N 43.4W ABOUT 1305 MI...2100 KM E OF THE NORTHERN LEEWARD ISLAND

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...45 MPH...75 KM/H PRESENT MOVEMENT...W OR 265 DEGREES AT 17 MPH...28 KM/H MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...1004 MB...29.65 INCHES







Global Tropics Hazards Outlook

Climate Prediction Center

## 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

## damage to buildings. The main threat to life and property may be flooding from heavy rains.

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

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

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.

damage and flooding. Severe coastal erosion, with permanent changes to the coastal landscape not unheard of. Hurricane force winds extend well inland.

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 environments, 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