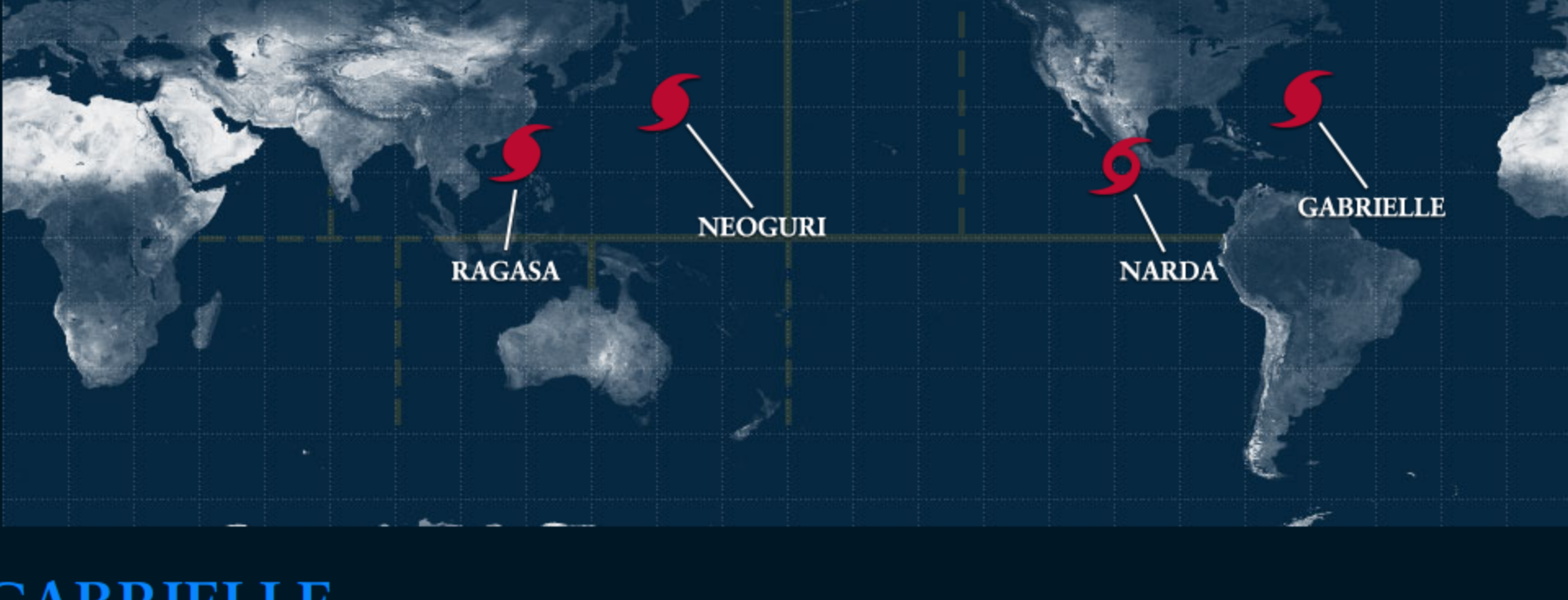


# HurricaneZone

## Tracking Tropical Cyclones Around the World™

Home ♡ Indian Ocean ♡ West Pacific ♡ South Pacific ♡ Central Pacific ♡ East Pacific ♡ Atlantic ♡

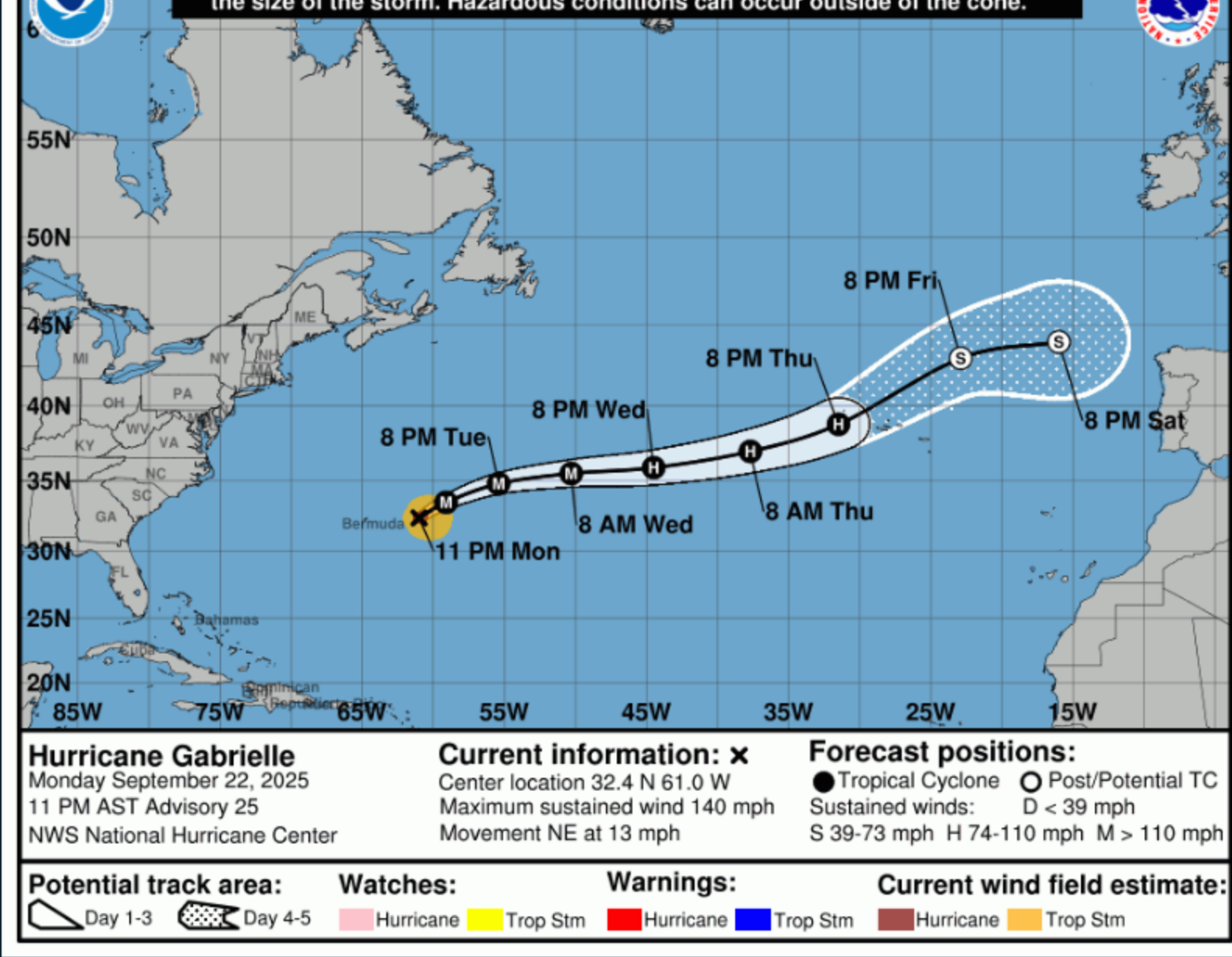


## Hurricane GABRIELLE

Hurricane Gabrielle Advisory Number 25  
NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL AL072025  
1100 PM AST Mon Sep 22 2025

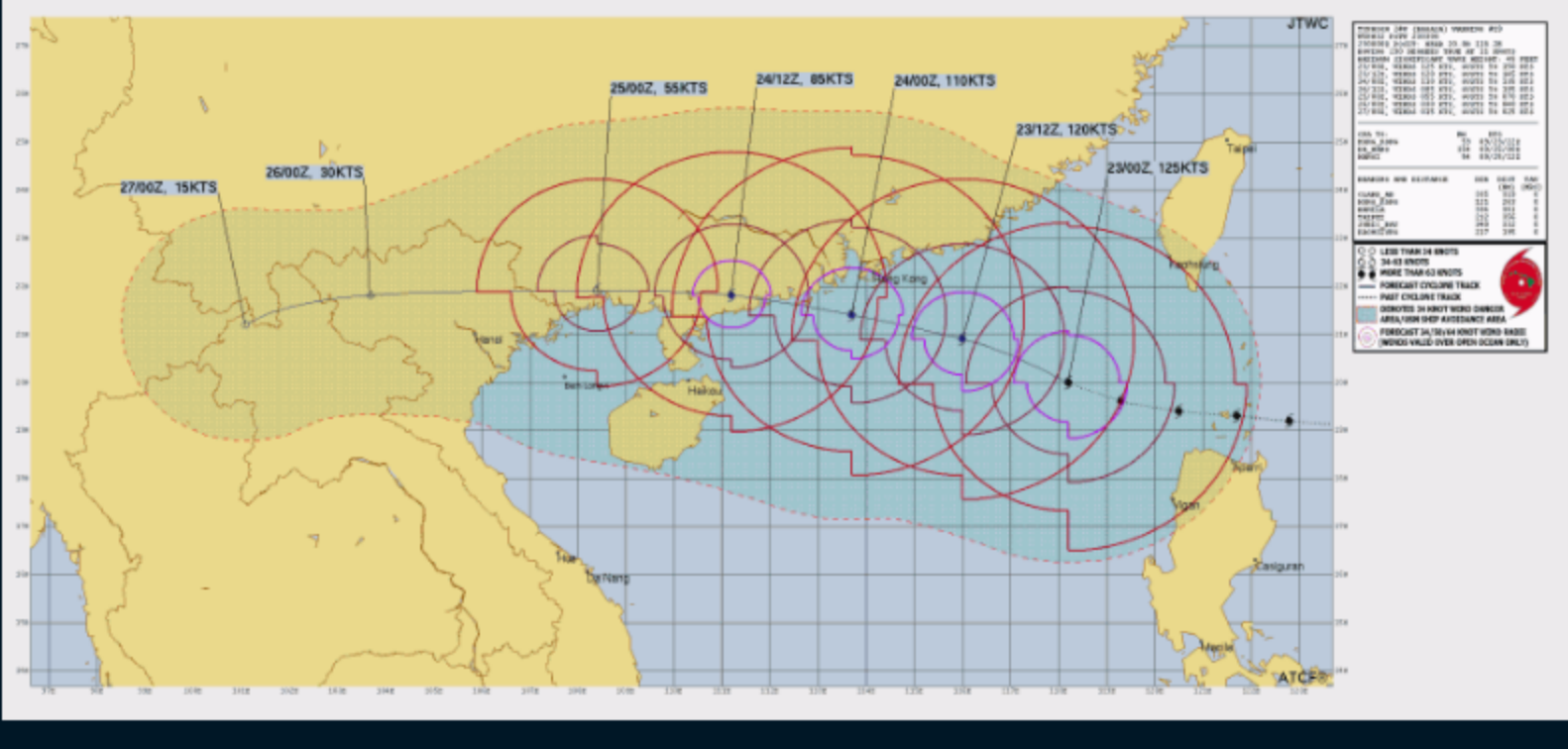
...GABRIELLE PASSING EAST OF BERMUDA...  
...INTERESTS IN THE AZORES SHOULD MONITOR ITS PROGRESS..

SUMMARY OF 1100 PM AST...0300 UTC...INFORMATION  
LOCATION...32.4N 61.0W  
ABOUT 220 MI...355 KM E OF BERMUDA  
MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...140 MPH...220 KM/H  
PRESENT MOVEMENT...NE OR 50 DEGREES AT 13 MPH...20 KM/H  
MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...948 MB...28.00 INCHES



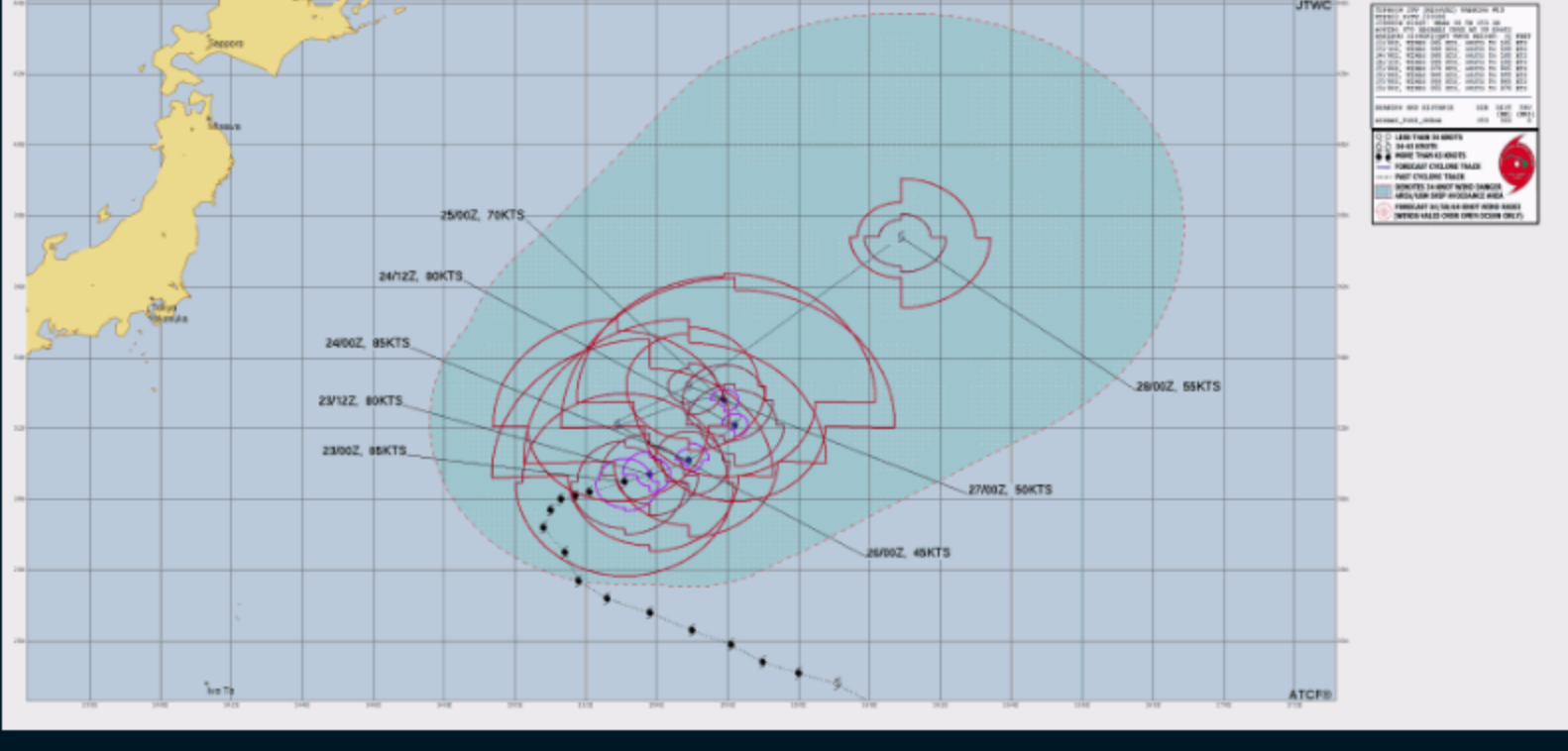
## Typhoon RAGASA

1. TYPHOON 24W (RAGASA) WARNING NR 019  
02 ACTIVE TROPICAL CYCLONES IN NORTHWESTPAC  
MAX SUSTAINED WINDS BASED ON ONE-MINUTE AVERAGE  
WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY  
---  
WARNING POSITION:  
230000Z --- NEAR 20.0N 118.2E  
MOVEMENT PAST SIX HOURS - 290 DEGREES AT 11 KTS  
POSITION ACCURATE TO WITHIN 060 NM  
POSITION BASED ON CENTER LOCATED BY A COMBINATION OF  
SATELLITE AND SYNOPTIC DATA  
PRESENT WIND DISTRIBUTION:  
MAX SUSTAINED WINDS - 125 KT, GUSTS 150 KT  
WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY  
RADIUS OF 064 KT WINDS - 060 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT  
070 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT  
050 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT  
065 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT  
RADIUS OF 050 KT WINDS - 115 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT  
125 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT  
090 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT  
120 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT  
RADIUS OF 034 KT WINDS - 195 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT  
210 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT  
160 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT  
200 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT  
REPEAT POSIT: 20.0N 118.2E



## Typhoon NEOGURI

1. TYPHOON 25W (NEOGURI) WARNING NR 019  
02 ACTIVE TROPICAL CYCLONES IN NORTHWESTPAC  
MAX SUSTAINED WINDS BASED ON ONE-MINUTE AVERAGE  
WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY  
---  
WARNING POSITION:  
230000Z --- NEAR 30.5N 153.1E  
MOVEMENT PAST SIX HOURS - 070 DEGREES AT 09 KTS  
POSITION ACCURATE TO WITHIN 060 NM  
POSITION BASED ON CENTER LOCATED BY SATELLITE  
PRESENT WIND DISTRIBUTION:  
MAX SUSTAINED WINDS - 085 KT, GUSTS 105 KT  
WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY  
RADIUS OF 064 KT WINDS - 040 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT  
050 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT  
045 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT  
040 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT  
RADIUS OF 050 KT WINDS - 060 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT  
090 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT  
030 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT  
070 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT  
RADIUS OF 034 KT WINDS - 150 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT  
160 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT  
160 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT  
150 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT  
REPEAT POSIT: 30.5N 153.1E

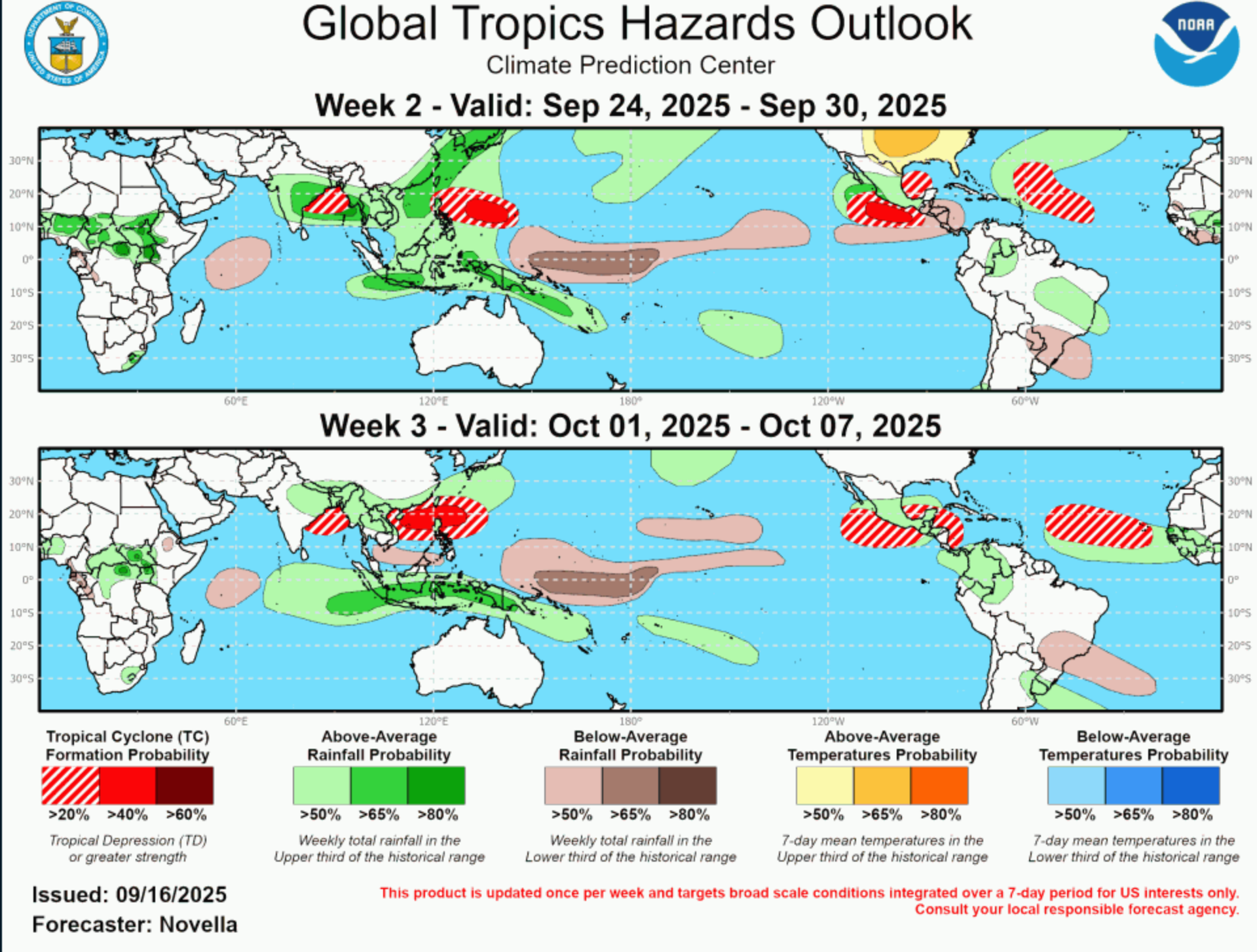


## Tropical Storm NARDA

Tropical Storm Narda Advisory Number 6  
NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL EP142025  
900 PM CST Mon Sep 22 2025

...NARDA STRENGTHENS SOME MORE AND HEADING WESTWARD AWAY  
MEXICO...

SUMMARY OF 900 PM CST...0300 UTC...INFORMATION  
LOCATION...15.9N 105.1W  
ABOUT 220 MI...355 KM SSW OF MANZANILLO MEXICO  
MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...65 MPH...100 KM/H  
PRESENT MOVEMENT...W OR 270 DEGREES AT 13 MPH...20 KM/H  
MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...993 MB...29.33 INCHES



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
	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 surge at low tide.

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