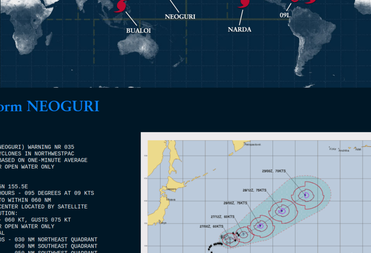
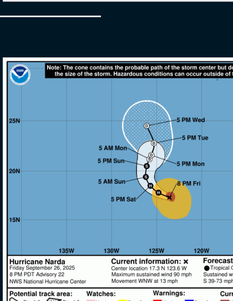


Tropical Storm NEOGURI

```
1. TROPICAL STORM 25W (NEOGURI) WARNING NR 035
   02 ACTIVE TROPICAL CYCLONES IN NORTHWESTPAC
   MAX SUSTAINED WINDS BASED ON ONE-MINUTE AVERAGE
   WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY
   ---
   WARNING POSITION:
   270000Z --- NEAR 31.5N 155.5E
     MOVEMENT PAST SIX HOURS - 005 DEGREES AT 09 KTS
     POSITION ACCURATE TO WITHIN 060 NM
     POSITION BASED ON CENTER LOCATED BY SATELLITE
   PRESENT WIND DISTRIBUTION:
   MAX SUSTAINED WINDS - 060 KT, GUSTS 075 KT
   WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY
   BECOMING EXTRATROPICAL
   RADIUS OF 050 KT WINDS - 030 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT
                            050 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT
                            050 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT
                            030 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT
   RADIUS OF 034 KT WINDS - 090 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT
                            110 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT
                            090 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT
                            080 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT
   REPEAT POSIT: 31.5N 155.5E
```

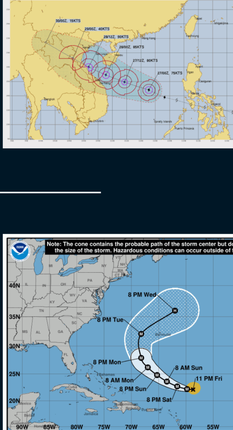


Hurricane NARDA

```
Hurricane Narda Advisory Number  22
NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL       EP142025
800 PM PDT Fri Sep 26 2025

...NARDA HOLDING STEADY WHILE CONTINUING WEST-NORTHWESTW

SUMMARY OF 800 PM PDT...0300 UTC...INFORMATION
-----------------------------------------------
LOCATION...17.3N 123.0W
ABOUT 570 MI...1060 KM WSW OF THE SOUTHERN TIP OF BAJA C
MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...90 MPH...150 KM/H
PRESENT MOVEMENT...WNW OR 290 DEGREES AT 13 MPH...20 KM/
MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...979 MB...28.91 INCHES
```



Typhoon BUALOI

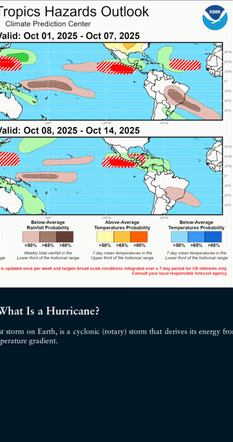
```
1. TYPHOON 26W (BUALOI) WARNING NR 015
   02 ACTIVE TROPICAL CYCLONES IN NORTHWESTPAC
   MAX SUSTAINED WINDS BASED ON ONE-MINUTE AVERAGE
   WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY
   ---
   WARNING POSITION:
   270000Z --- NEAR 14.0N 115.1E
     MOVEMENT PAST SIX HOURS - 295 DEGREES AT 24 KTS
     POSITION ACCURATE TO WITHIN 060 NM
     POSITION BASED ON CENTER LOCATED BY SATELLITE
   PRESENT WIND DISTRIBUTION:
   MAX SUSTAINED WINDS - 075 KT, GUSTS 090 KT
   WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY
   RADIUS OF 064 KT WINDS - 030 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT
                            030 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT
                            030 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT
                            030 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT
   RADIUS OF 050 KT WINDS - 050 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT
                            050 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT
                            050 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT
                            050 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT
   RADIUS OF 034 KT WINDS - 090 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT
                            080 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT
                            090 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT
                            080 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT
   REPEAT POSIT: 14.0N 115.1E
```

Hurricane HUMBERTO

```
Hurricane Humberto Advisory Number  10
NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL       AL082025
1100 PM AST Fri Sep 26 2025

...HUMBERTO BECOMES A POWERFUL CATEGORY 4 HURRICANE...
...RAPID STRENGTHENING SHOULD CONTINUE OVER THE CENTRAL

SUMMARY OF 1100 PM AST...0300 UTC...INFORMATION
-----------------------------------------------
LOCATION...22.1N 58.7W
ABOUT 390 MI...630 KM NE OF THE NORTHERN LEEWARD ISLANDS
MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...145 MPH...230 KM/H
PRESENT MOVEMENT...W OR 265 DEGREES AT 7 MPH...11 KM/H
MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...940 MB...27.76 INCHES
```



Potential Tropical Cyclone 09L

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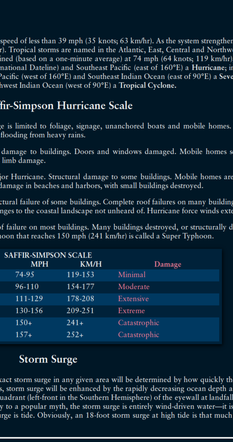
Potential Tropical Cyclone Nine Intermediate Advisory Nu
NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL       AL092025
200 AM EDT Sat Sep 27 2025

...DISTURBANCE MEANDERING JUST NORTH OF EASTERN CUBA...
...EXPECTED TO BECOME A TROPICAL STORM AND PRODUCE SIGNI
RAINFALL OVER PORTIONS OF EASTERN CUBA AND THE BAHAMAS.

SUMMARY OF 200 AM EDT...0600 UTC...INFORMATION
-----------------------------------------------
LOCATION...22.1N 75.9W
ABOUT 135 MI...220 KM NW OF THE EASTERN TIP OF CUBA
ABOUT 145 MI...235 KM S OF THE CENTRAL BAHAMAS
MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...35 MPH...55 KM/H
PRESENT MOVEMENT...NW OR 305 DEGREES AT 8 MPH...13 KM/H
MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...1007 MB...29.74 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 130 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 environments, such as the Hawaiian islands, storm surge will be enhanced in 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.