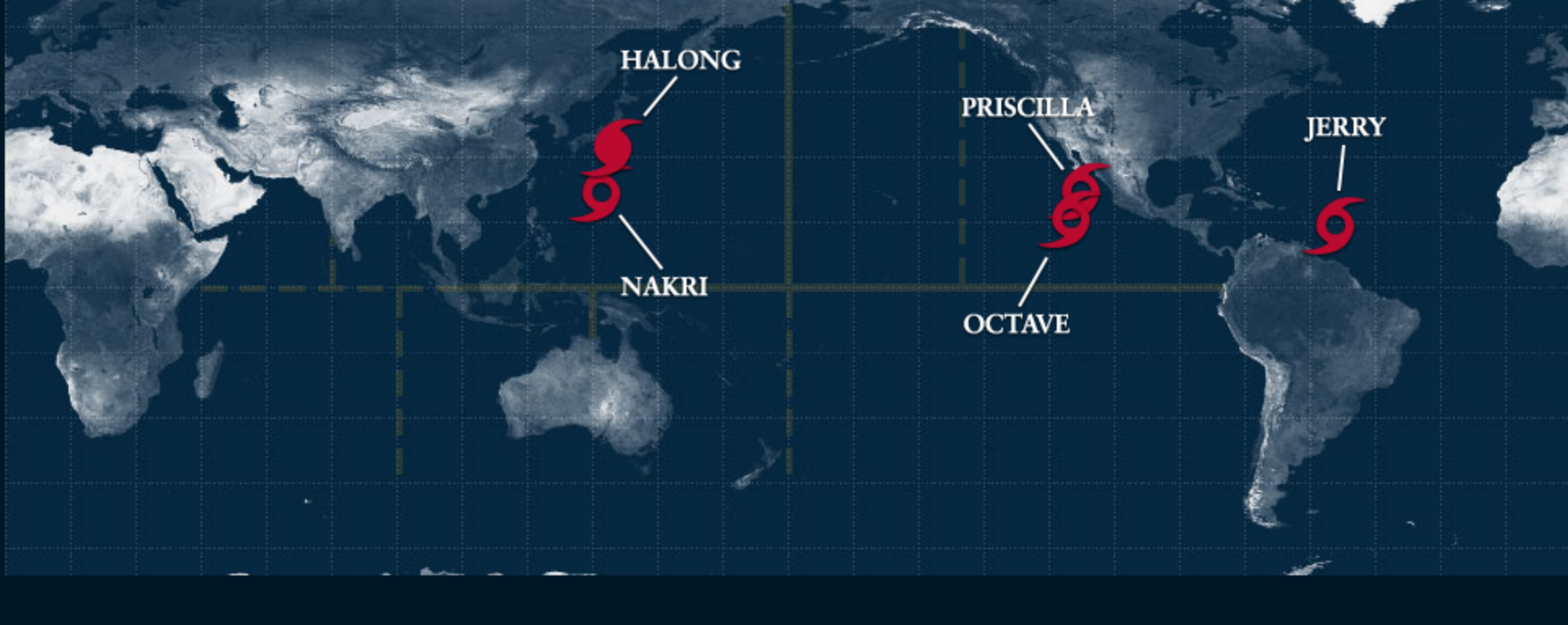


# HurricaneZone

## Tracking Tropical Cyclones Around the World™

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



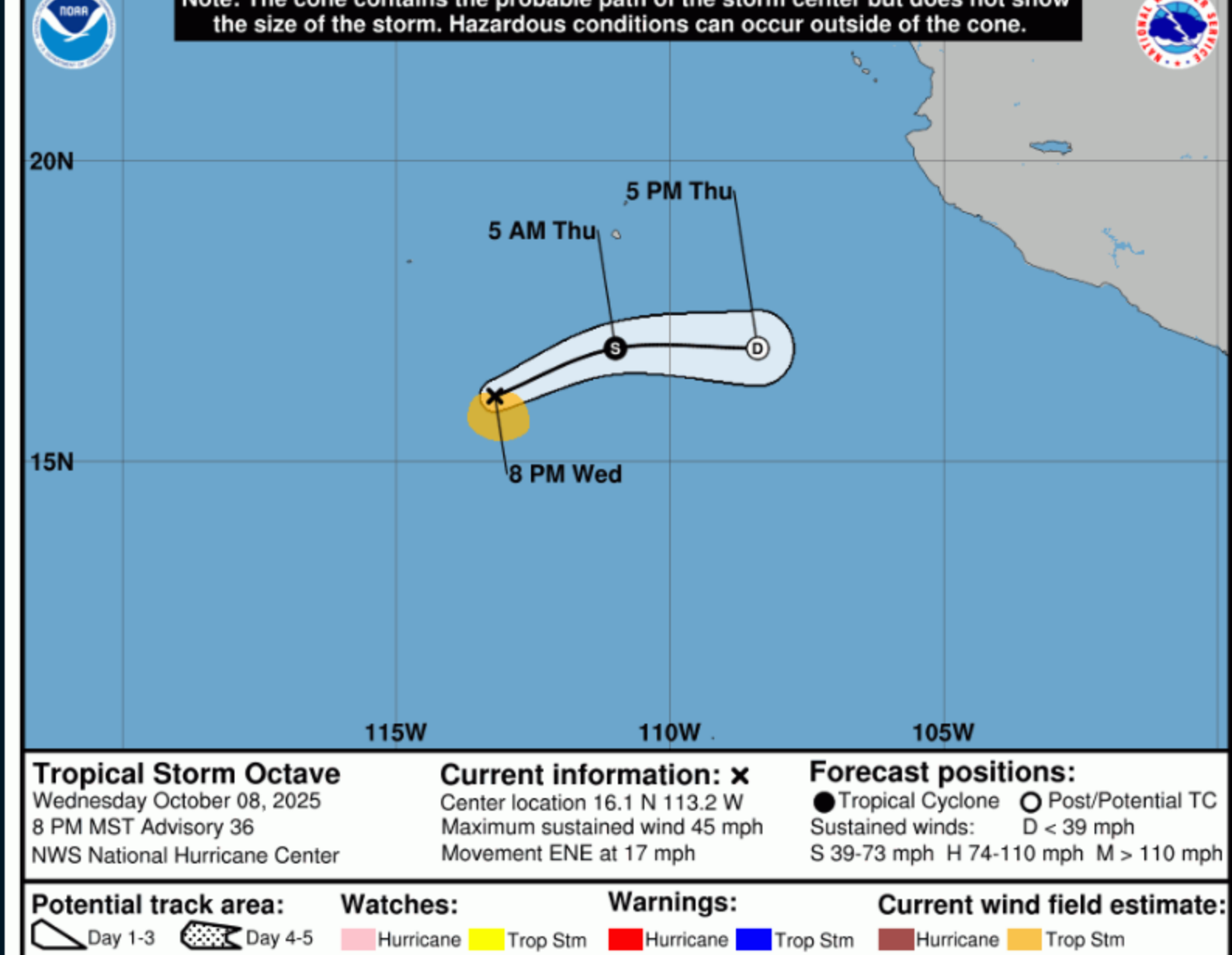
## Tropical Storm OCTAVE

Tropical Storm Octave Advisory Number 36  
NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL  
800 PM MST Wed Oct 08 2025

EP152025

...OCTAVE ACCELERATES EAST-NORTHEASTWARD, STILL A TROPIC

SUMMARY OF 800 PM MST...0300 UTC...INFORMATION  
LOCATION...16.1N 113.2W  
ABOUT 515 MI...830 KM SSW OF THE SOUTHERN TIP OF BAJA CA  
MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...45 MPH...75 KM/H  
PRESENT MOVEMENT...ENE OR 75 DEGREES AT 17 MPH...28 KM/H  
MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...1001 MB...29.56 INCHES



## Typhoon HALONG

1. TYPHOON 28W (HALONG) WARNING NR 049  
02 ACTIVE TROPICAL CYCLONES IN NORTHWESTPAC  
MAX SUSTAINED WINDS BASED ON ONE-MINUTE AVERAGE  
WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY

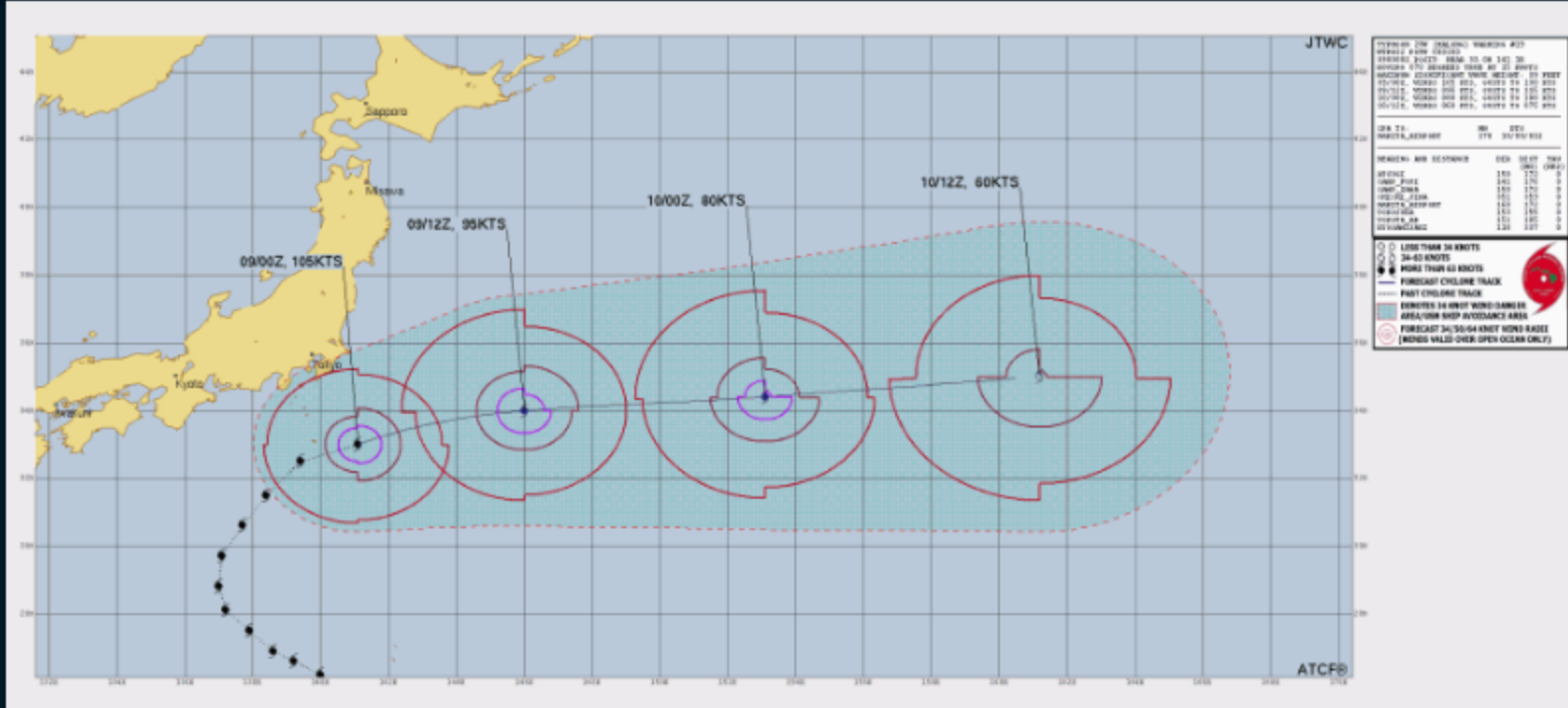
---  
WARNING POSITION:  
090000Z --- NEAR 33.0N 141.1E  
MOVEMENT PAST SIX HOURS - 070 DEGREES AT 15 KTS  
POSITION ACCURATE TO WITHIN 025 NM  
POSITION BASED ON EYE FIXED BY A COMBINATION OF  
SATELLITE AND RADAR

PRESENT WIND DISTRIBUTION:  
MAX SUSTAINED WINDS - 105 KT, GUSTS 130 KT  
WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY  
RADIUS OF 064 KT WINDS - 035 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT  
035 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT  
030 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT  
030 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT

RADIUS OF 050 KT WINDS - 065 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT  
065 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT  
050 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT  
050 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT

RADIUS OF 034 KT WINDS - 125 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT  
135 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT  
140 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT  
135 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT

REPEAT POSIT: 33.0N 141.1E



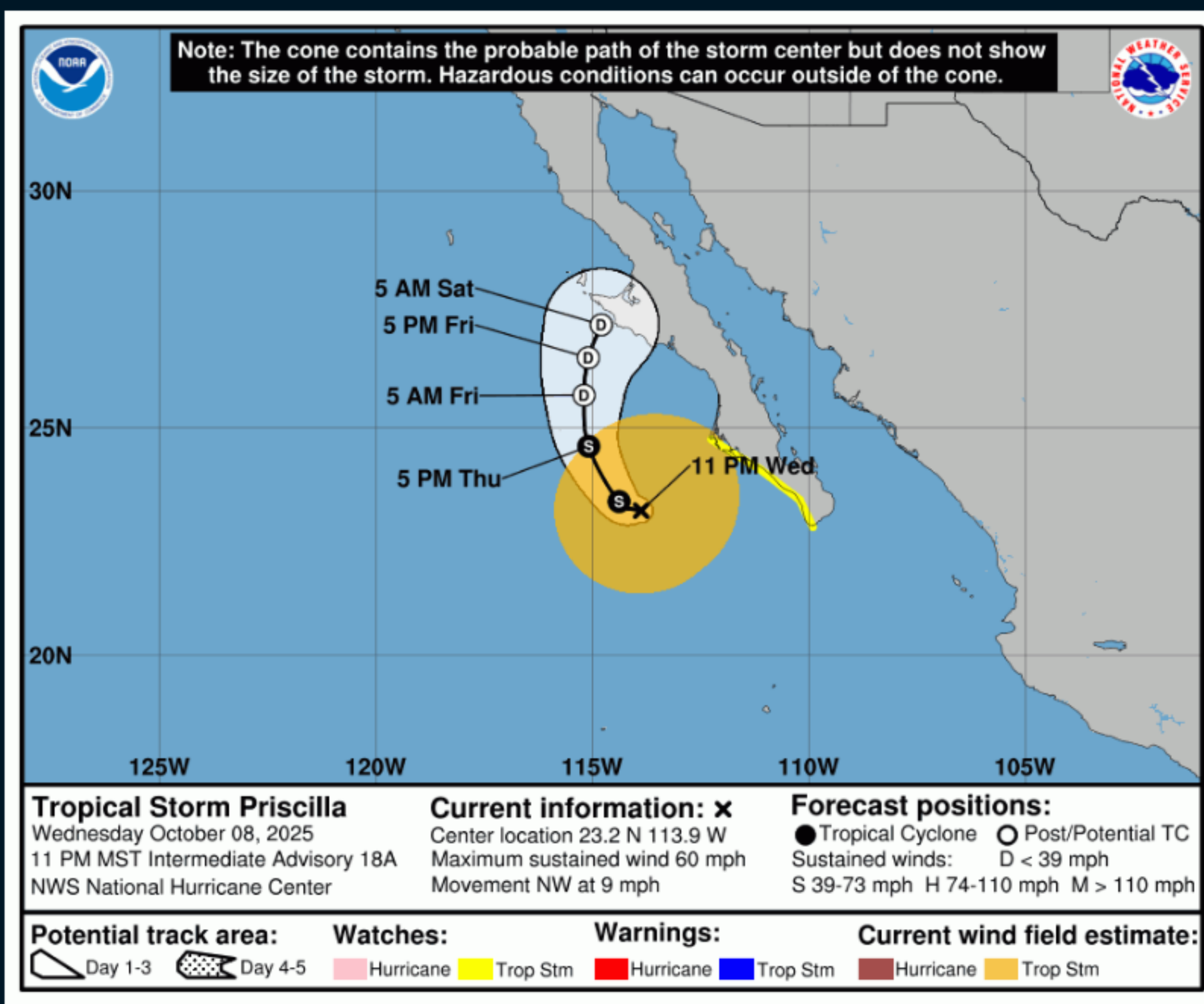
## Tropical Storm PRISCILLA

Tropical Storm Priscilla Advisory Number 18  
NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL  
800 PM MST Wed Oct 08 2025

EP162025

...PRISCILLA GRADUALLY WEAKENING AS IT MOVES NORTHWESTWA  
WEST OF BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR...  
...MOISTURE FROM PRISCILLA WILL INCREASE THE RISK OF FLO  
ACROSS THE U.S. DESERT SOUTHWEST LATE THIS WEEK THROUGH  
WEEKEND...

SUMMARY OF 800 PM MST...0300 UTC...INFORMATION  
LOCATION...22.6N 113.6W  
ABOUT 235 MI...380 KM W OF THE SOUTHERN TIP OF BAJA CALI  
MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...60 MPH...95 KM/H  
PRESENT MOVEMENT...NW OR 320 DEGREES AT 9 MPH...15 KM/H  
MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...989 MB...29.21 INCHES



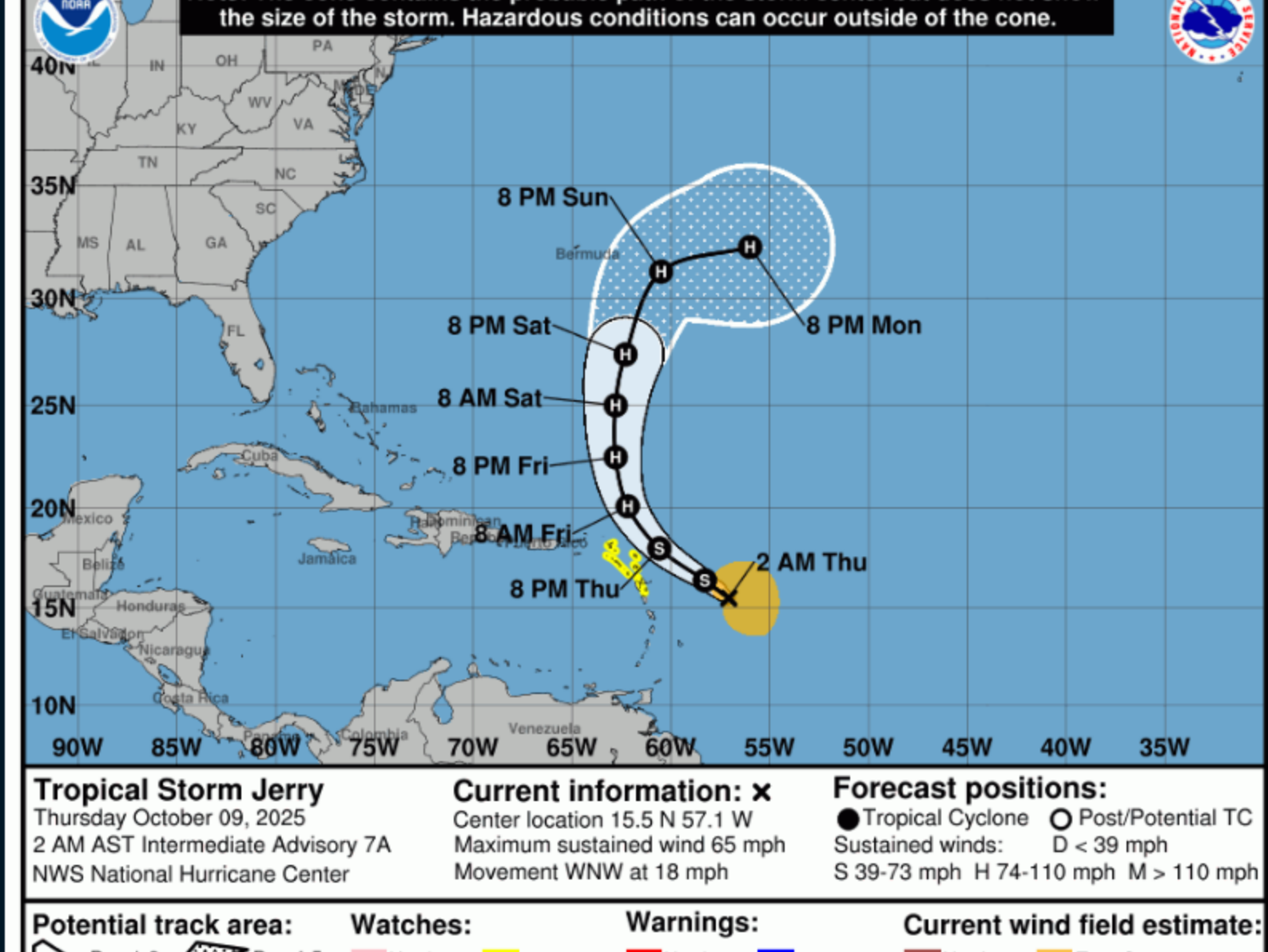
## Tropical Storm JERRY

Tropical Storm Jerry Intermediate Advisory Number 7A  
NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL  
200 AM AST Thu Oct 09 2025

AL102025

...JERRY REMAINS A SHEARED TROPICAL STORM...  
...TROPICAL STORM CONDITIONS POSSIBLE ON PORTIONS OF THE  
LEEWARD ISLANDS AS JERRY PASSES NEARBY LATER INTO

SUMMARY OF 200 AM AST...0600 UTC...INFORMATION  
LOCATION...15.5N 57.1W  
ABOUT 440 MI...705 KM ESE OF THE NORTHERN LEEWARD ISLAND  
MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...65 MPH...100 KM/H  
PRESENT MOVEMENT...WNW OR 290 DEGREES AT 18 MPH...30 KM/H  
MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...999 MB...29.50 INCHES



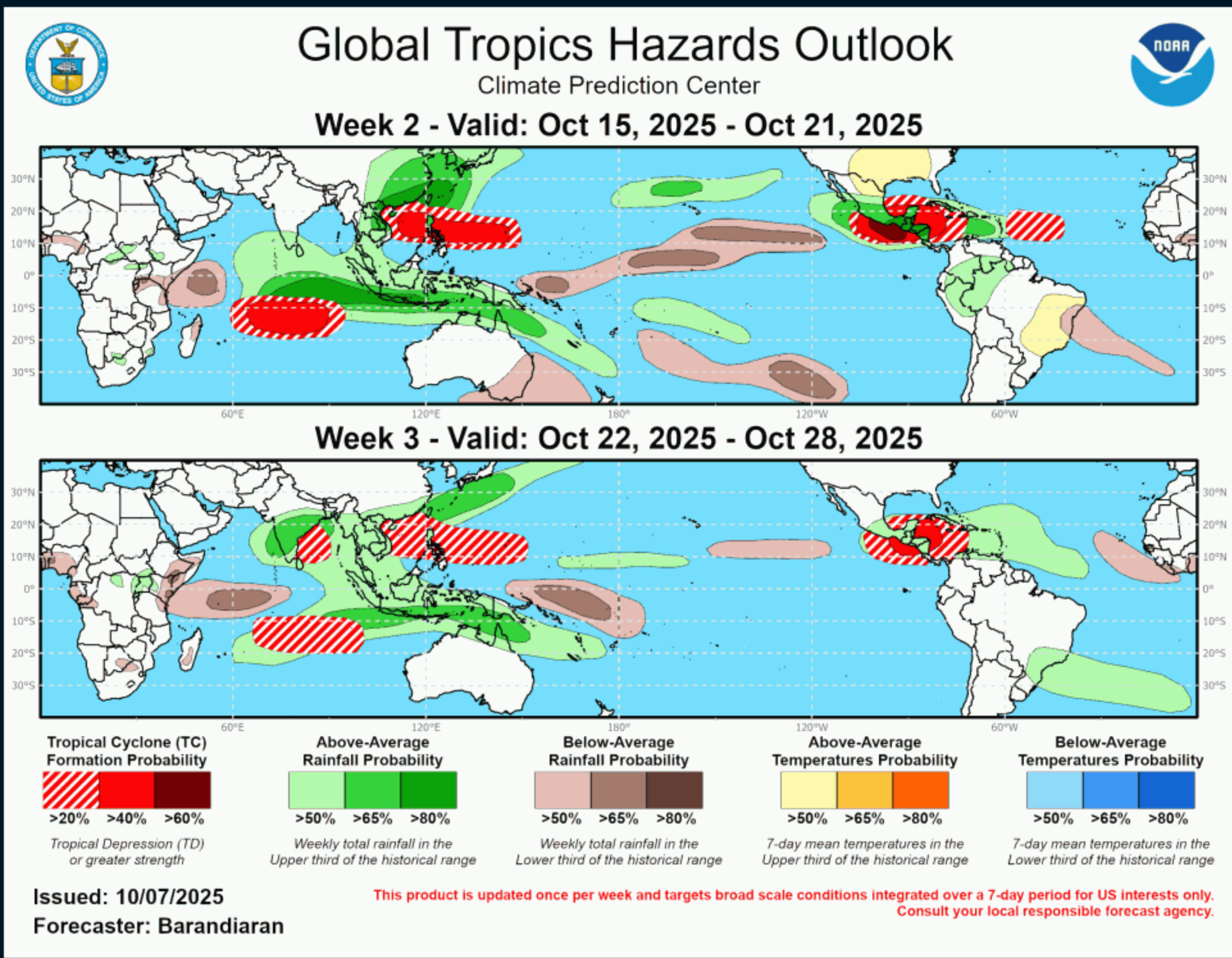
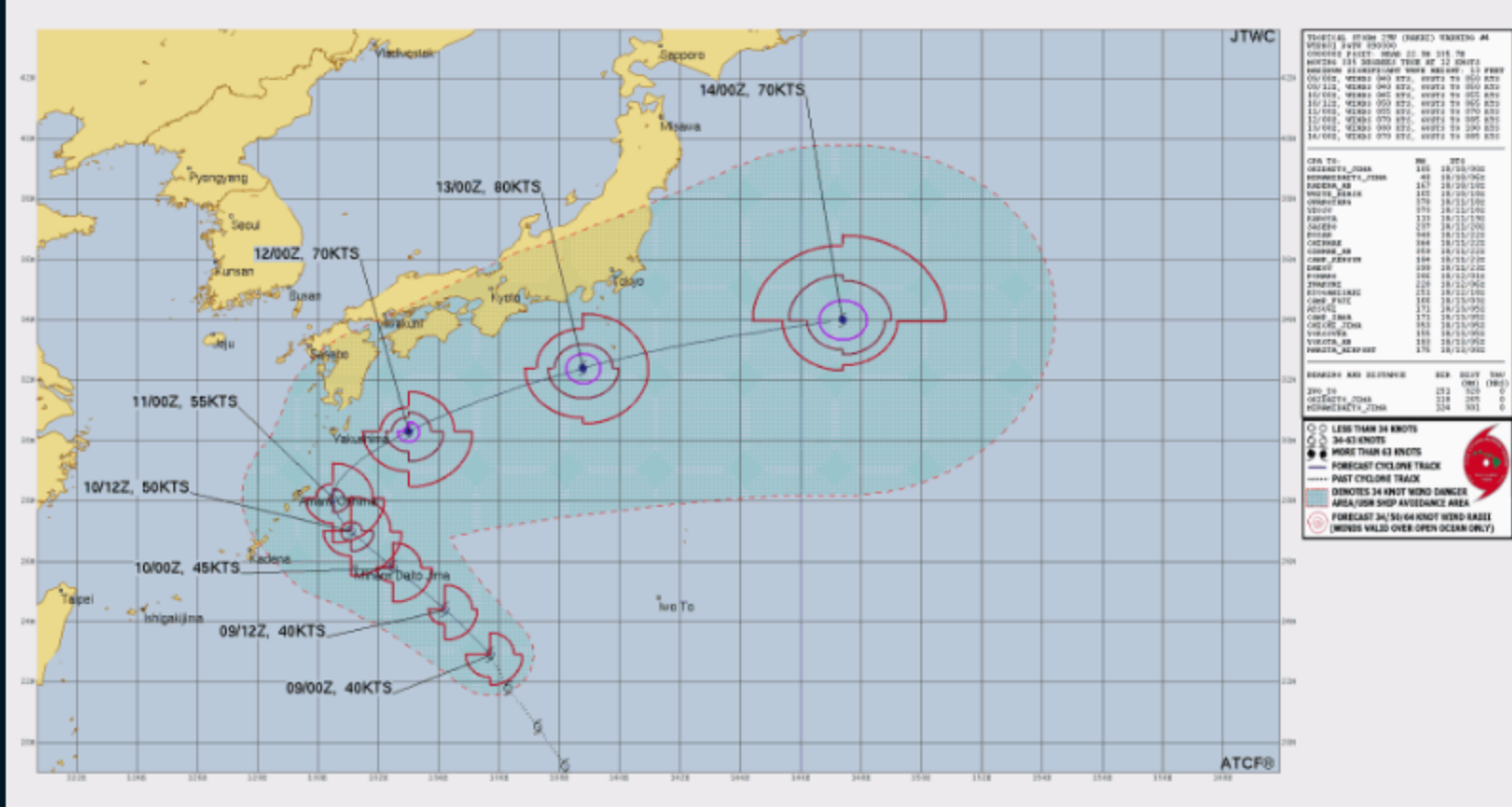
## Tropical Storm NAKRI

1. TROPICAL STORM 29W (NAKRI) WARNING NR 004  
02 ACTIVE TROPICAL CYCLONES IN NORTHWESTPAC  
MAX SUSTAINED WINDS BASED ON ONE-MINUTE AVERAGE  
WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY

---  
WARNING POSITION:  
090000Z --- NEAR 22.9N 135.7E  
MOVEMENT PAST SIX HOURS - 335 DEGREES AT 12 KTS  
POSITION ACCURATE TO WITHIN 015 NM  
POSITION BASED ON CENTER LOCATED BY SATELLITE

PRESENT WIND DISTRIBUTION:  
MAX SUSTAINED WINDS - 040 KT, GUSTS 050 KT  
WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY  
RADIUS OF 034 KT WINDS - 045 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT  
060 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT  
045 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT  
090 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT

REPEAT POSIT: 22.9N 135.7E



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 disturbance with winds from 39 to 73 mph (35-63 knots; 63-118 km/hr). Tropical storms are named in the Atlantic, East, Central and Southwest Pacific, 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.

Category	Knots	SAFFIR-SIMPSON SCALE		Damage
		MPH	KM/H	
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 surge at low tide.

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