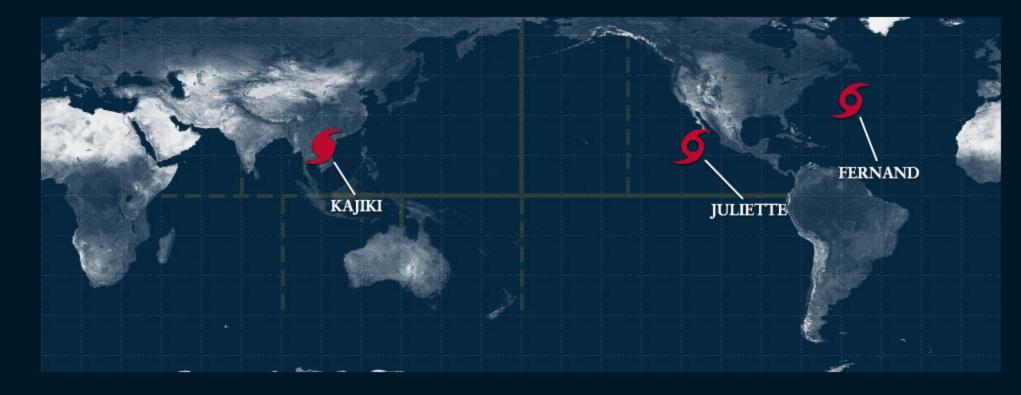
HurricaneZone

Tracking Tropical Cyclones Around the World™

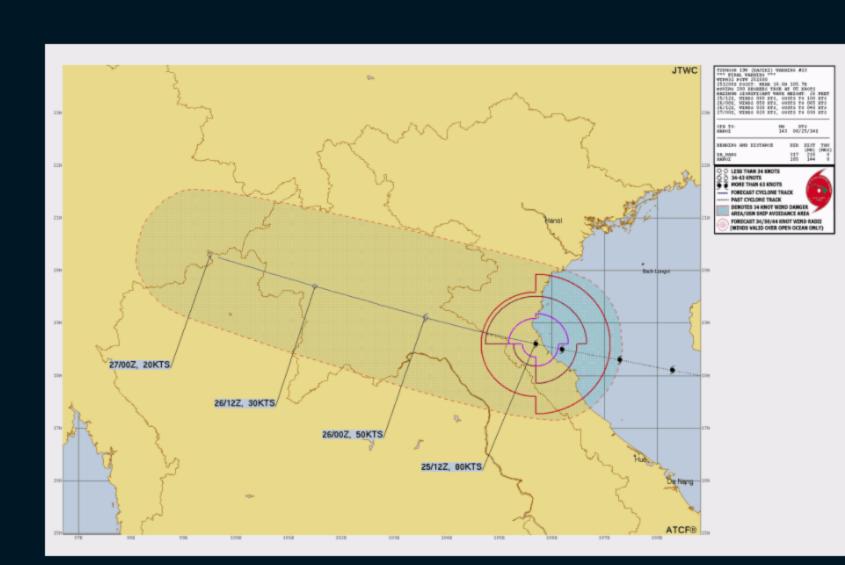
Home ♥ Indian Ocean ♥ West Pacific ♥ South Pacific ♥ Central Pacific ♥ East Pacific ♥ Atlantic ♥



Typhoon KAJIKI

TYPHOON 19W (KAJIKI) WARNING NR 013

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01 ACTIVE TROPICAL CYCLONE IN NORTHWESTPAC
MAX SUSTAINED WINDS BASED ON ONE-MINUTE AVERAGE
WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY
WARNING POSITION:
251200Z --- NEAR 18.6N 105.7E
  MOVEMENT PAST SIX HOURS - 280
  POSITION ACCURATE TO WITHIN 035 NM
  POSITION BASED ON CENTER LOCATED BY A COMBINATION O
  SATELLITE, RADAR AND SYNOPTIC DATA
PRESENT WIND DISTRIBUTION:
MAX SUSTAINED WINDS - 080 KT, GUSTS 100 KT
WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY
RADIUS OF 064 KT WINDS - 035 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT
                         025 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT
                         015 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT
                         030 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT
RADIUS OF 050 KT WINDS - 055 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT
                         045 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT
                         025 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT
                         055 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT
RADIUS OF 034 KT WINDS - 080 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT
                         080 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT
                         060 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT
                         060 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT
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Tropical Storm Fernand Advisory Number 10

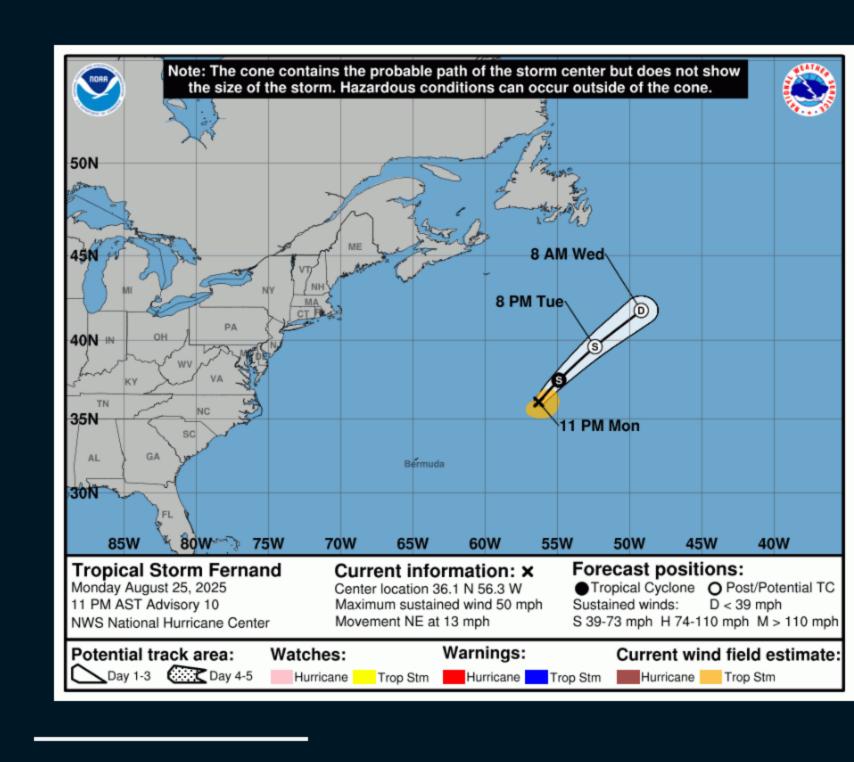
Tropical Storm FERNAND

NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL AL062025 1100 PM AST Mon Aug 25 2025 ...FERNAND BEGINS TO WEAKEN...

SUMMARY OF 1100 PM AST...0300 UTC...INFORMATION

REPEAT POSIT: 18.6N 105.7E

LOCATION...36.1N 56.3W ABOUT 550 MI...890 KM ENE OF BERMUDA MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...50 MPH...85 KM/H PRESENT MOVEMENT...NE OR 35 DEGREES AT 13 MPH...20 KM/H MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...1002 MB...29.59 INCHES



Tropical Storm Juliette Advisory Number

NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL

800 PM PDT Mon Aug 25 2025

Tropical Sorm JULIETTE

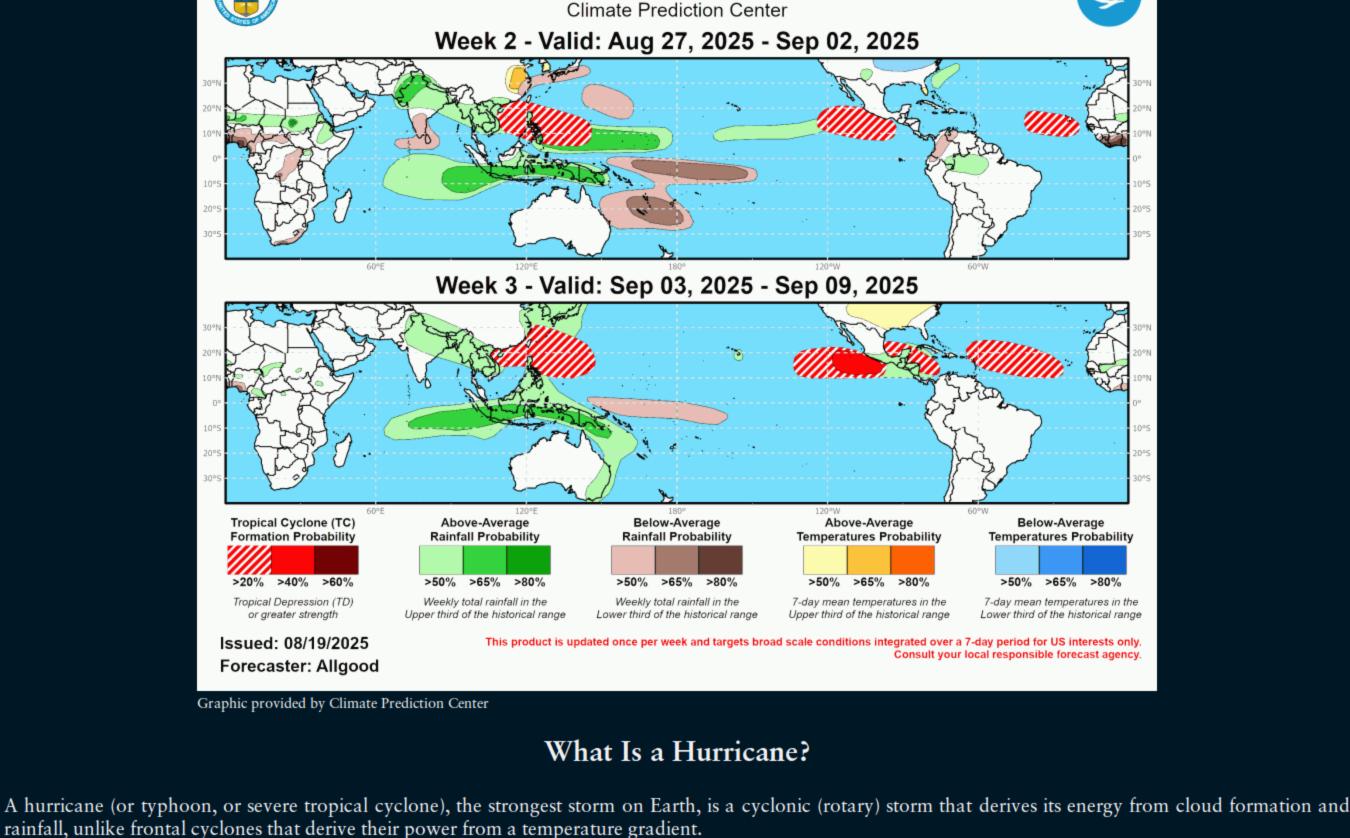
...JULIETTE COULD BECOME A HURRICANE ON TUESDAY....

EP102025

SUMMARY OF 800 PM PDT...0300 UTC...INFORMATION

LOCATION...17.8N 115.5W ABOUT 305 MI...490 KM WSW OF SOCORRO ISLAND ABOUT 505 MI...815 KM SW OF THE SOUTHERN TIP OF BAJA CAL MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...65 MPH...100 KM/H PRESENT MOVEMENT...WNW OR 285 DEGREES AT 14 MPH...22 KM/ MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...996 MB...29.42 INCHES





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 2 – 83-95 knots (96-110 mph; 154-177 km/h). Roof damage to buildings. Doors and windows damaged. Mobile homes severely damaged. Piers

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.

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.

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.

Roof damage is common. Storm surge begins to cause significant damage in beaches and harbors, with small buildings destroyed.

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 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 surge at low tide.