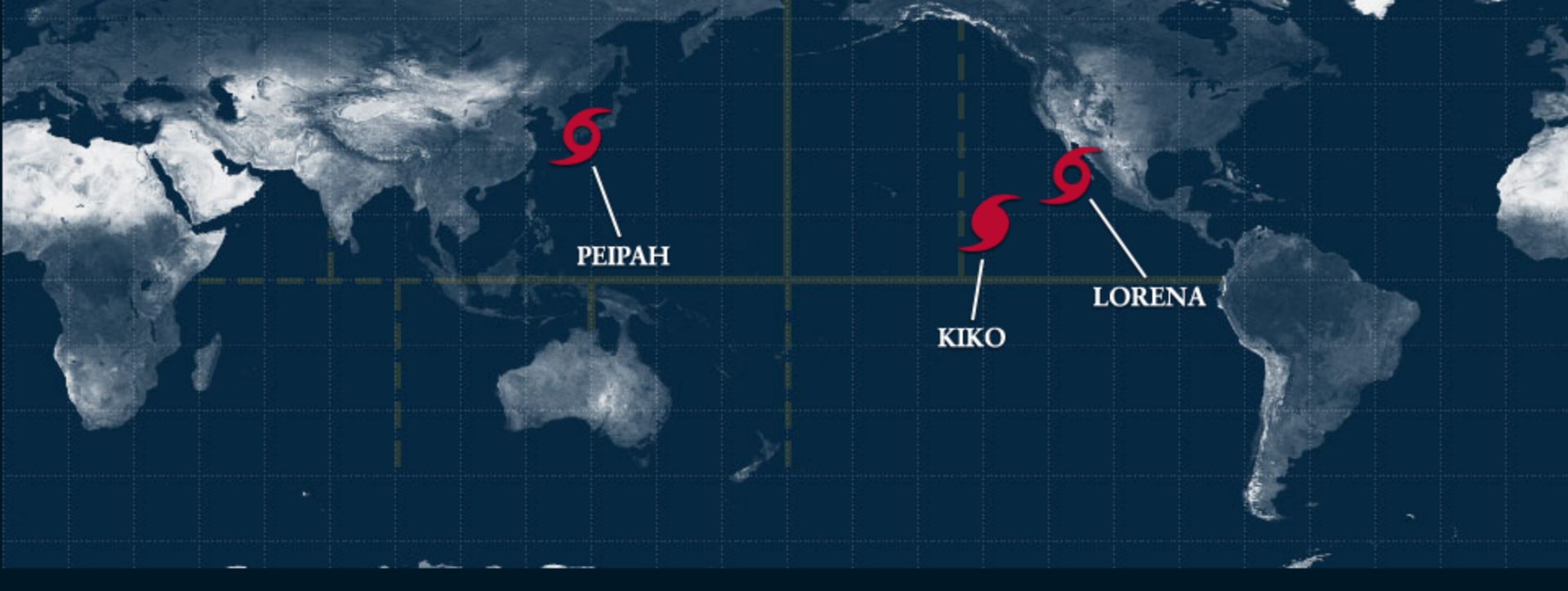


# HurricaneZone

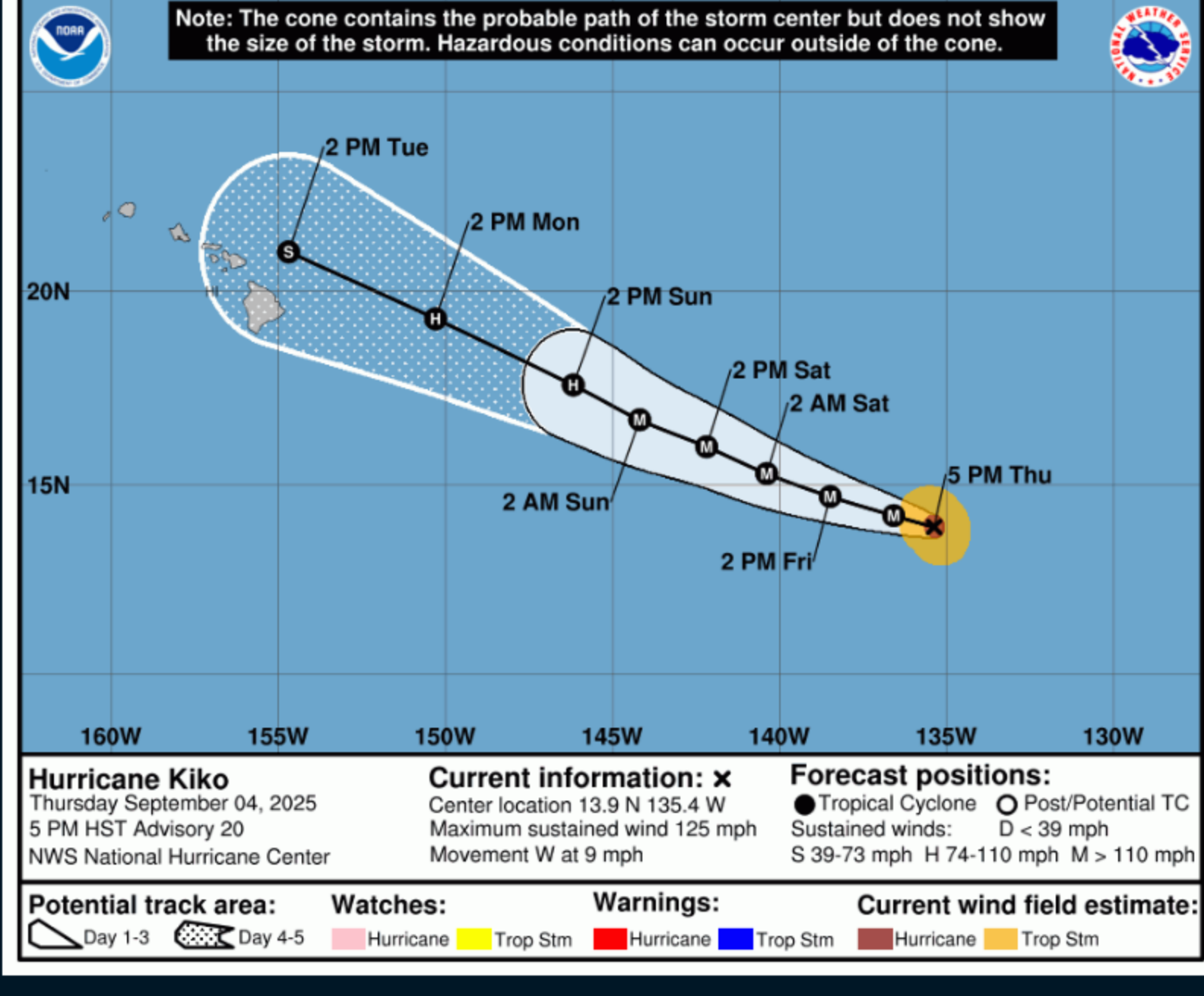
## Tracking Tropical Cyclones Around the World™

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



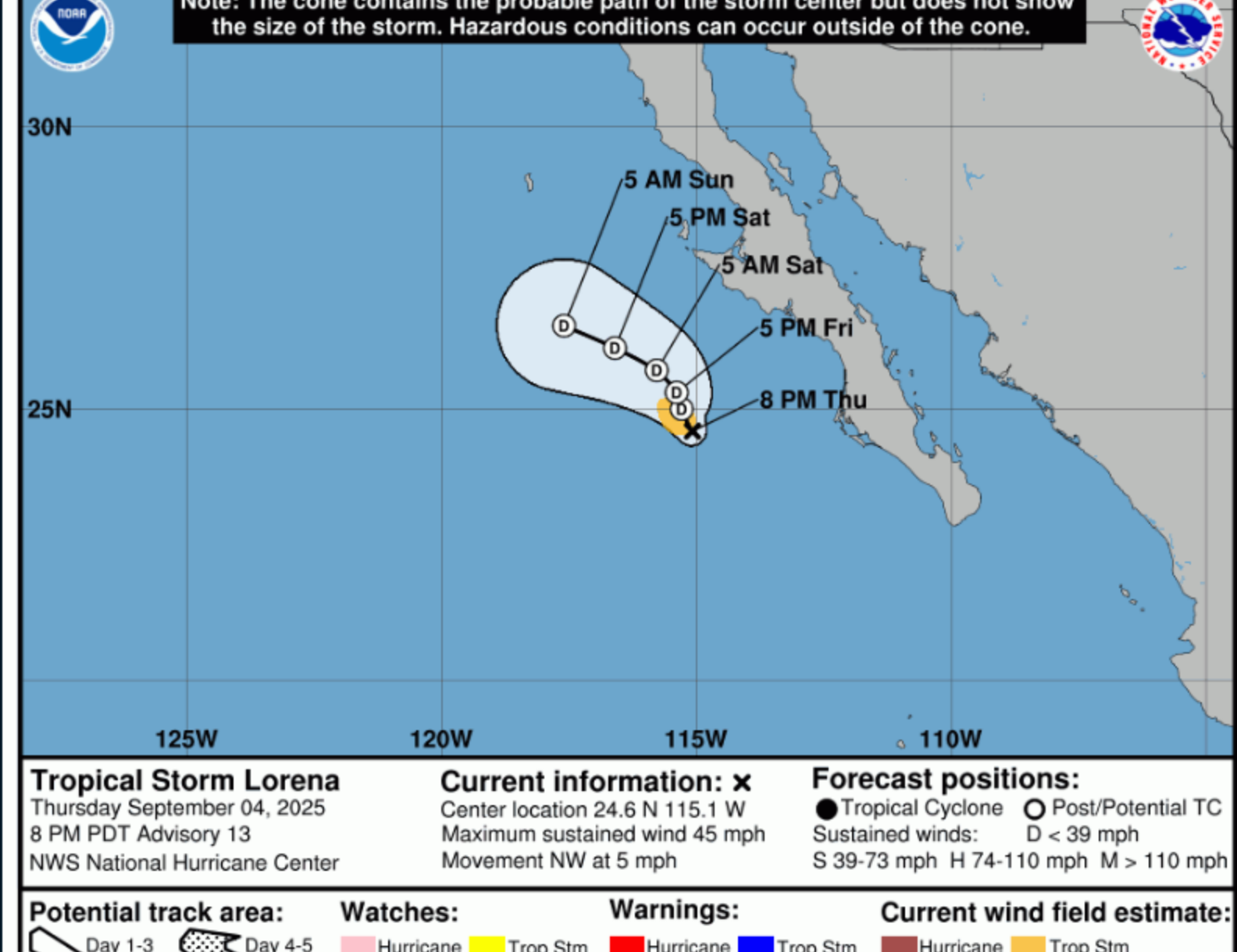
### Hurricane KIKO

Hurricane Kiko Advisory Number 20  
NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL  
500 PM HST Thu Sep 04 2025  
EP112025  
...KIKO WEAKENS SLIGHTLY WELL TO THE EAST-SOUTHEAST OF H  
SUMMARY OF 500 PM HST...0300 UTC...INFORMATION  
LOCATION...13.9N 135.4W  
ABOUT 1360 MI...2199 KM ESE OF HILO HAWAII  
ABOUT 1565 MI...2520 KM ESE OF HONOLULU HAWAII  
MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...125 MPH...205 KM/H  
PRESENT MOVEMENT...W OR 275 DEGREES AT 9 MPH...15 KM/H  
MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...954 MB...28.17 INCHES



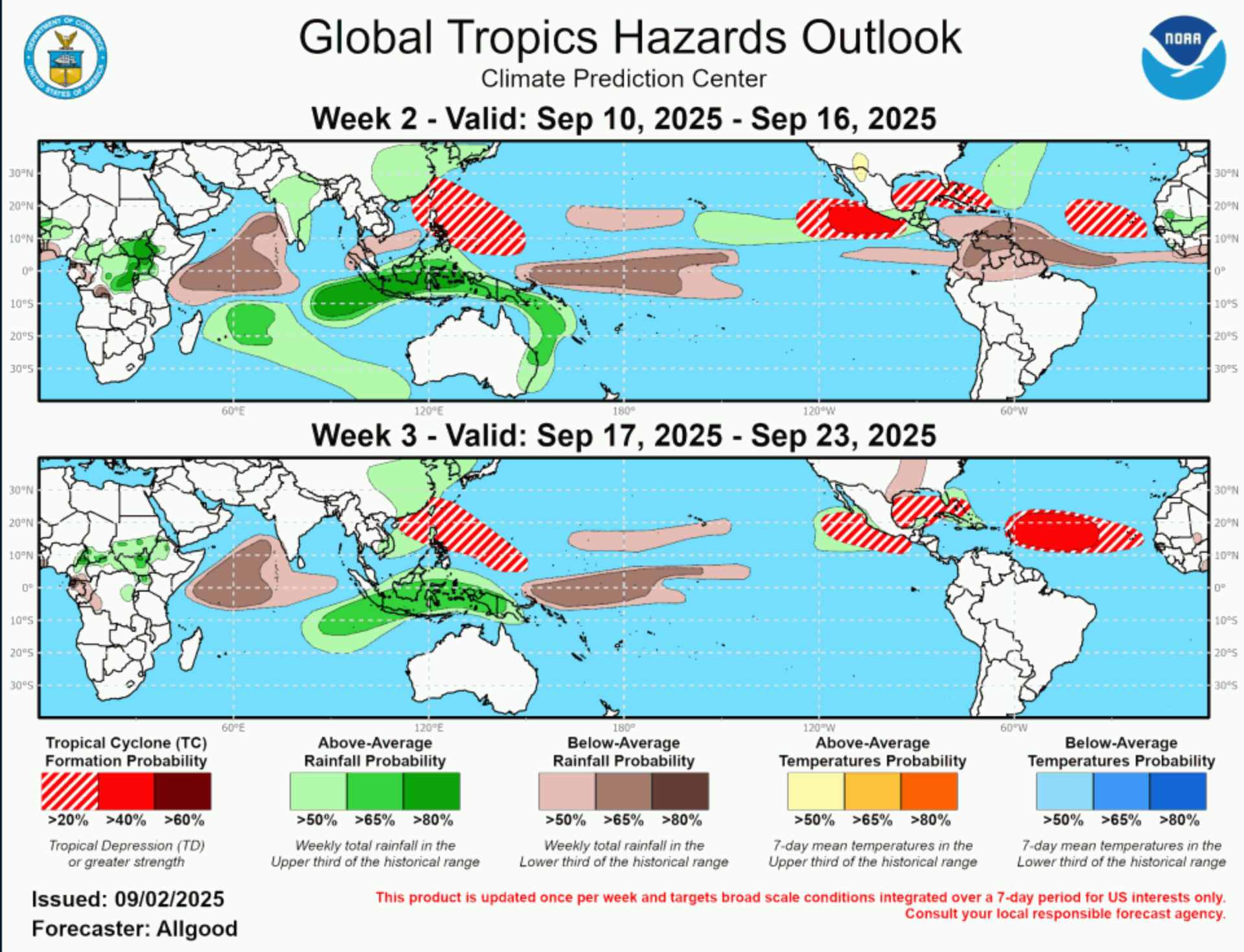
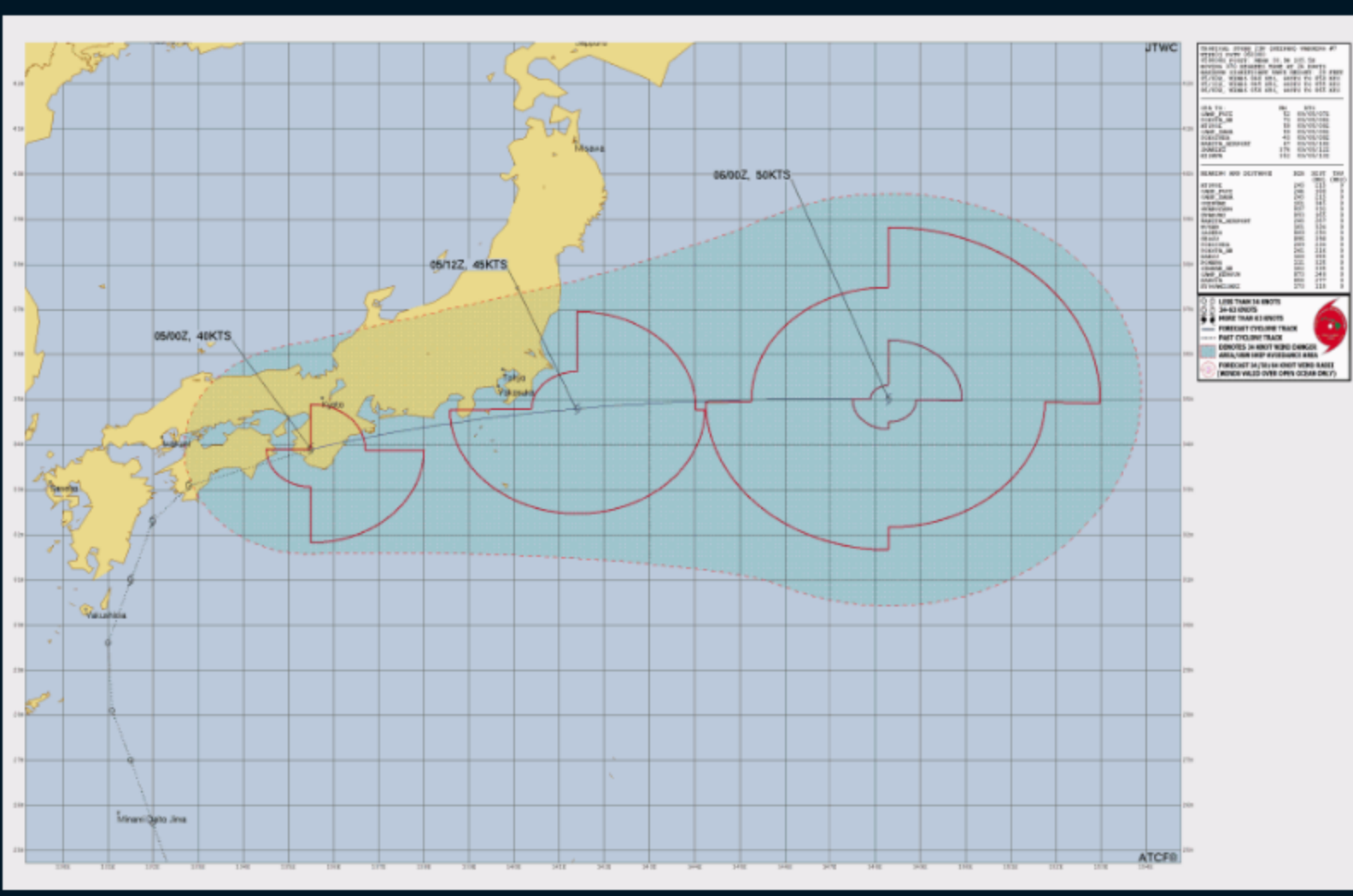
### Tropical Storm LORENA

Tropical Storm Lorena Advisory Number 13  
NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL  
800 PM PDT Thu Sep 04 2025  
EP122025  
...LORENA EXPECTED TO BECOME POST-TROPICAL VERY SOON...  
...MOST IMPORTANTLY, THE RISK OF LIFE-THREATENING FLASH  
CONTINUES FOR BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR AND SONORA THROUGH FRI  
SUMMARY OF 800 PM PDT...0300 UTC...INFORMATION  
LOCATION...24.6N 115.1W  
ABOUT 175 MI...285 KM W OF CABO SAN LAZARO MEXICO  
MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...45 MPH...75 KM/H  
PRESENT MOVEMENT...NW OR 305 DEGREES AT 5 MPH...7 KM/H  
MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...998 MB...29.47 INCHES



### Tropical Storm PEIPAH

TROPICAL STORM 21W (PEIPAH) WARNING NR 007  
01 ACTIVE TROPICAL CYCLONE IN NORTHWESTPAC  
MAX SUSTAINED WINDS BASED ON ONE-MINUTE AVERAGE  
WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY  
---  
WARNING POSITION:  
050000Z --- NEAR 33.9N 135.5E  
MOVEMENT PAST SIX HOURS - 070 DEGREES AT 24 KTS  
POSITION ACCURATE TO WITHIN 025 NM  
POSITION BASED ON CENTER LOCATED BY A COMBINATION O  
SATELLITE, RADAR AND SYNOPTIC DATA  
PRESENT WIND DISTRIBUTION:  
MAX SUSTAINED WINDS - 040 KT, GUSTS 050 KT  
WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY  
BECOMING EXTRATROPICAL  
RADIUS OF 034 KT WINDS - 060 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT  
125 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT  
050 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT  
000 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT  
REPEAT POSIT: 33.9N 135.5E



### 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
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.