HurricaneZone

Tracking Tropical Cyclones Around the World™

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

MELISSA **SONIA** MONTHA

85W

Hurricane Melissa

75W

Hurricane MELISSA

Hurricane Melissa Advisory Number 31 NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL 1100 PM EDT Tue Oct 28 2025

AL132025

EP182025

...MELISSA RE-STRENGTHENING AS IT APPROACHES EASTERN CUB ...EXPECTED TO MAKE LANDFALL THERE AS AN EXTREMELY DANGE MAJOR HURRICANE IN THE NEXT FEW HOURS...

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

LOCATION...19.3N 76.6W ABOUT 110 MI...175 KM SW OF GUANTANAMO CUBA ABOUT 300 MI...485 KM S OF THE CENTRAL BAHAMAS MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...130 MPH...215 KM/H

PRESENT MOVEMENT...NE OR 40 DEGREES AT 9 MPH...15 KM/H MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...950 MB...28.06 INCHES

55N 50N 8 PM Fri 2 AM Wed

65W

Wednesday October 29, 2025 Center location 19.7 N 76.4 W 2 AM EDT Intermediate Advisory 31A D < 39 mph Maximum sustained wind 125 mph Sustained winds: Movement NE at 10 mph S 39-73 mph H 74-110 mph M > 110 mph **NWS National Hurricane Center** Warnings: Potential track area: Watches: Current wind field estimate: Day 1-3 Day 4-5 Hurricane Trop Stm Hurricane Trop Stm Hurricane Trop Stm

Current information: x

45W

35W

25W

Forecast positions:

15W

Note: The cone contains the probable path of the storm center but does not show

8 PM Sat

the size of the storm. Hazardous conditions can occur outside of the cone.

55W

Tropical Storm Sonia Advisory Number 18

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

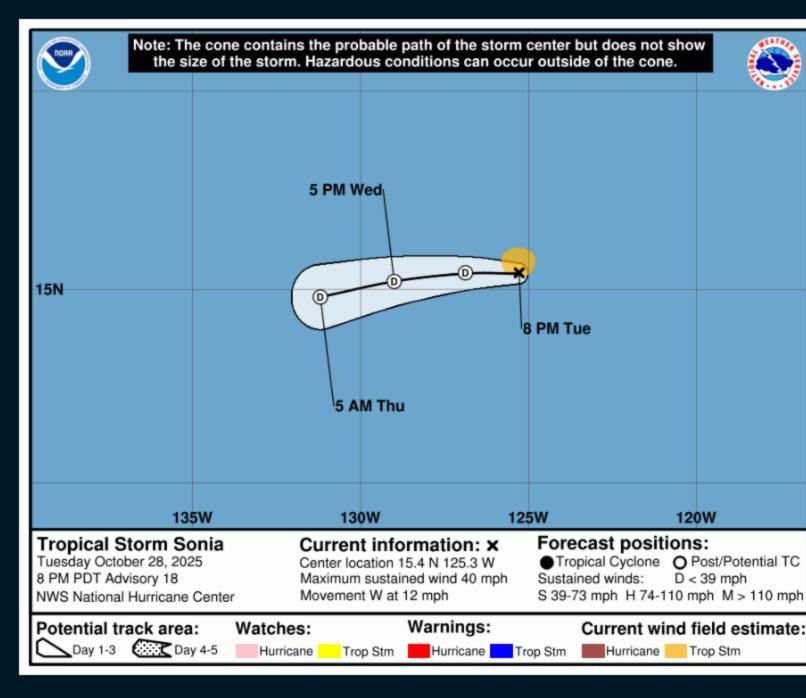
NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL

Tropical Storm SONIA

800 PM PDT Tue Oct 28 2025 ...SONIA REMAINS A TROPICAL STORM, EXPECTED TO WEAKEN IN LOW LATER TONIGHT...

LOCATION...15.4N 125.3W ABOUT 1130 MI...1815 KM WSW OF THE SOUTHERN TIP OF BAJA MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...40 MPH...65 KM/H

PRESENT MOVEMENT...W OR 270 DEGREES AT 12 MPH...19 KM/H MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...1005 MB...29.68 INCHES



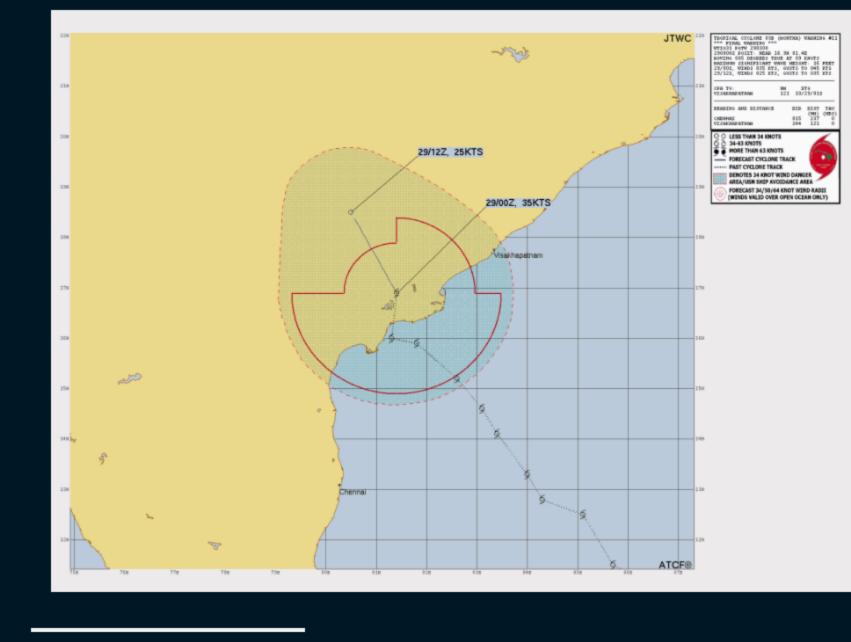
Tropical Cyclone MONTHA

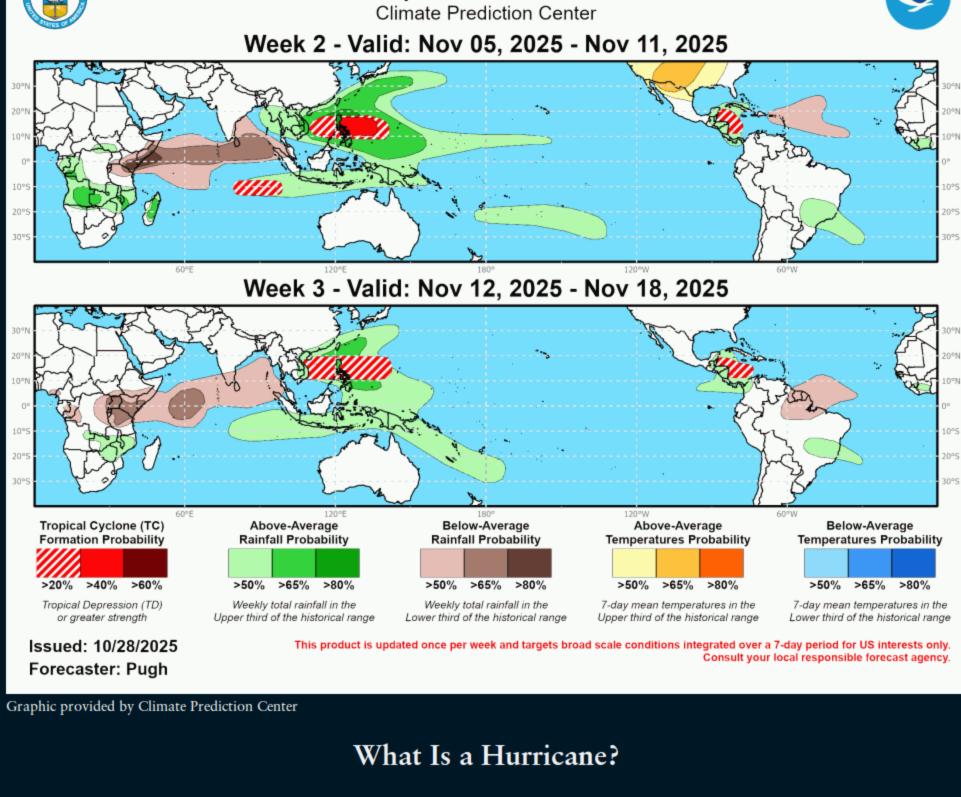
MAX SUSTAINED WINDS BASED ON ONE-MINUTE AVERAGE WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY WARNING POSITION: 290000Z --- NEAR 16.9N 81.4E

 TROPICAL CYCLONE 03B (MONTHA) WARNING NR 011 01 ACTIVE TROPICAL CYCLONE IN NORTHIO

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 - 035 KT, GUSTS 045 KT WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY DISSIPATING AS A SIGNIFICANT TROPICAL CYCLONE OVER LA RADIUS OF 034 KT WINDS - 090 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT 120 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT 120 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT

060 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT REPEAT POSIT: 16.9N 81.4E





Global Tropics Hazards Outlook

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

damage to buildings. The main threat to life and property may be flooding from heavy rains.

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

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.

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.

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

Knots

Category

surge at low tide.

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

KM/H

Damage

MPH

Category 5 – 137+ knots (157+ mph; 252+ km/h). Complete roof failure on most buildings. Many buildings destroyed, or structurally damaged beyond repair.

Storm Surge				
5	137+	157+	252+	Catastrophic
Super Typhoon	130+	150+	241+	Catastrophic
4	113-136	130-156	209-251	Extreme
3	96-112	111-129	178-208	Extensive
2	83-95	96-110	154-177	Moderate
1	64-82	74-95	119-153	Minimal

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