HurricaneZone

Tracking Tropical Cyclones Around the World™

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MELISSA **SONIA** MONTHA

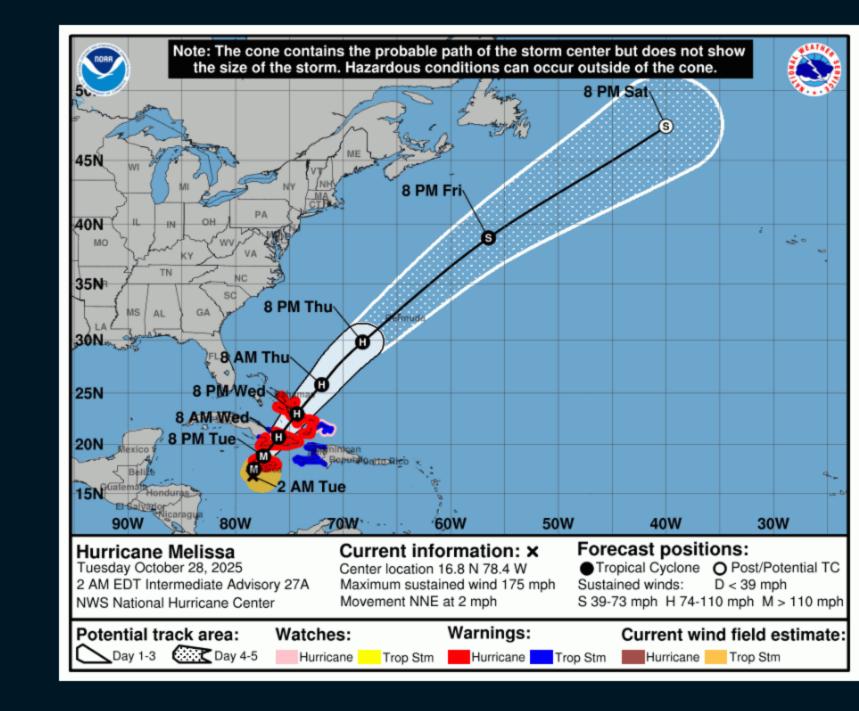
Hurricane MELISSA

Hurricane Melissa Intermediate Advisory Number 27A NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL AL132025 200 AM EDT Tue Oct 28 2025

...MELISSA EXPECTED TO BRING CATASTROPHIC WINDS, FLOODIN SURGE TO JAMAICA TODAY....

SUMMARY OF 200 AM EDT...0600 UTC...INFORMATION

LOCATION...16.8N 78.4W ABOUT 135 MI...215 KM SW OF KINGSTON JAMAICA ABOUT 310 MI...500 KM SW OF GUANTANAMO CUBA MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...175 MPH...280 KM/H PRESENT MOVEMENT...NNE OR 20 DEGREES AT 2 MPH...4 KM/H MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...901 MB...26.61 INCHES



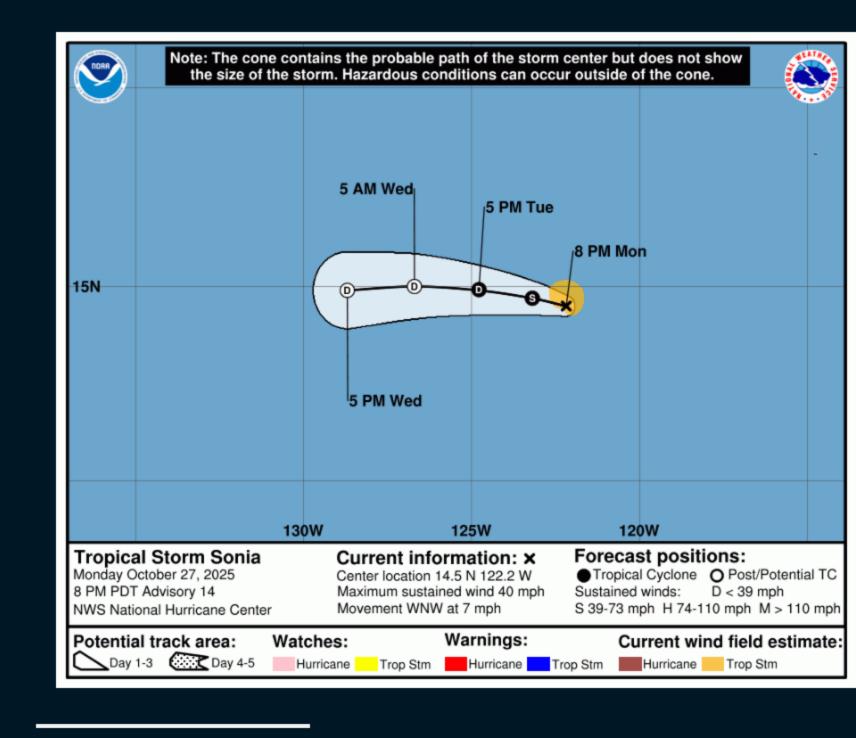
Tropical Storm Sonia Advisory Number 14

Tropical Storm SONIA

NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL EP182025 800 PM PDT Mon Oct 27 2025 ...SONIA REMAINS A TROPICAL STORM...

SUMMARY OF 800 PM PDT...0300 UTC...INFORMATION LOCATION...14.5N 122.2W

ABOUT 990 MI...1595 KM SW OF THE SOUTHERN TIP OF BAJA CA MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...40 MPH...65 KM/H PRESENT MOVEMENT...WNW OR 295 DEGREES AT 7 MPH...11 KM/H MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...1004 MB...29.65 INCHES



Tropical Cyclone MONTHA

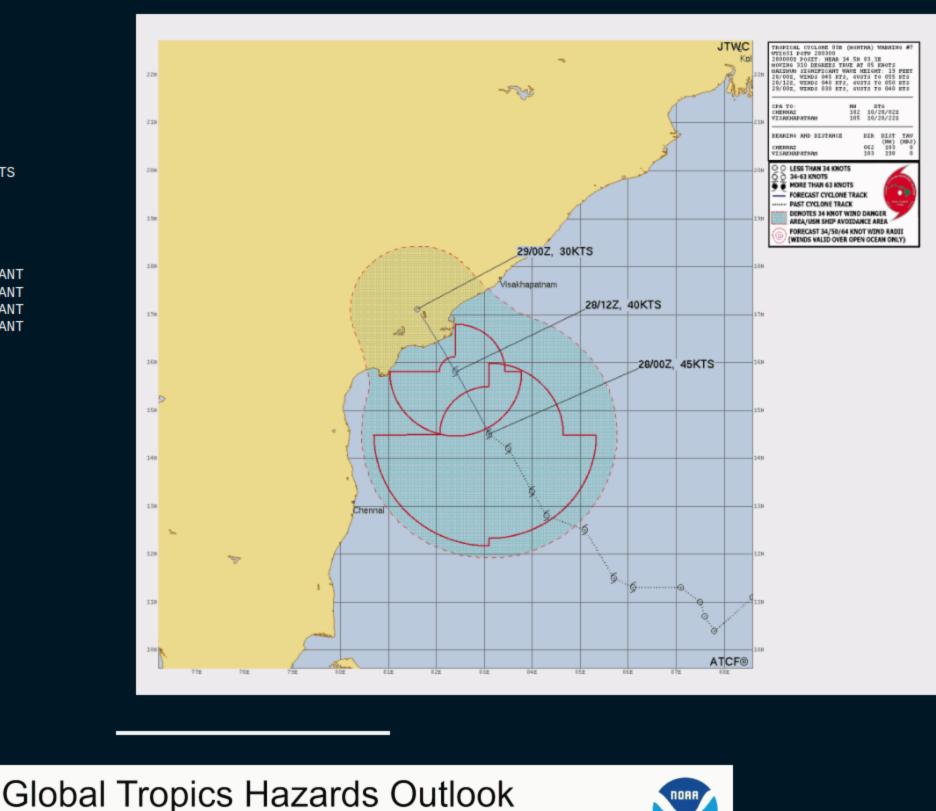
WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY WARNING POSITION: 280000Z --- NEAR 14.5N 83.1E MOVEMENT PAST SIX HOURS - 310 DEGREES AT 05 KTS POSITION ACCURATE TO WITHIN 060 NM POSITION BASED ON CENTER LOCATED BY SATELLITE PRESENT WIND DISTRIBUTION: MAX SUSTAINED WINDS - 045 KT, GUSTS 055 KT

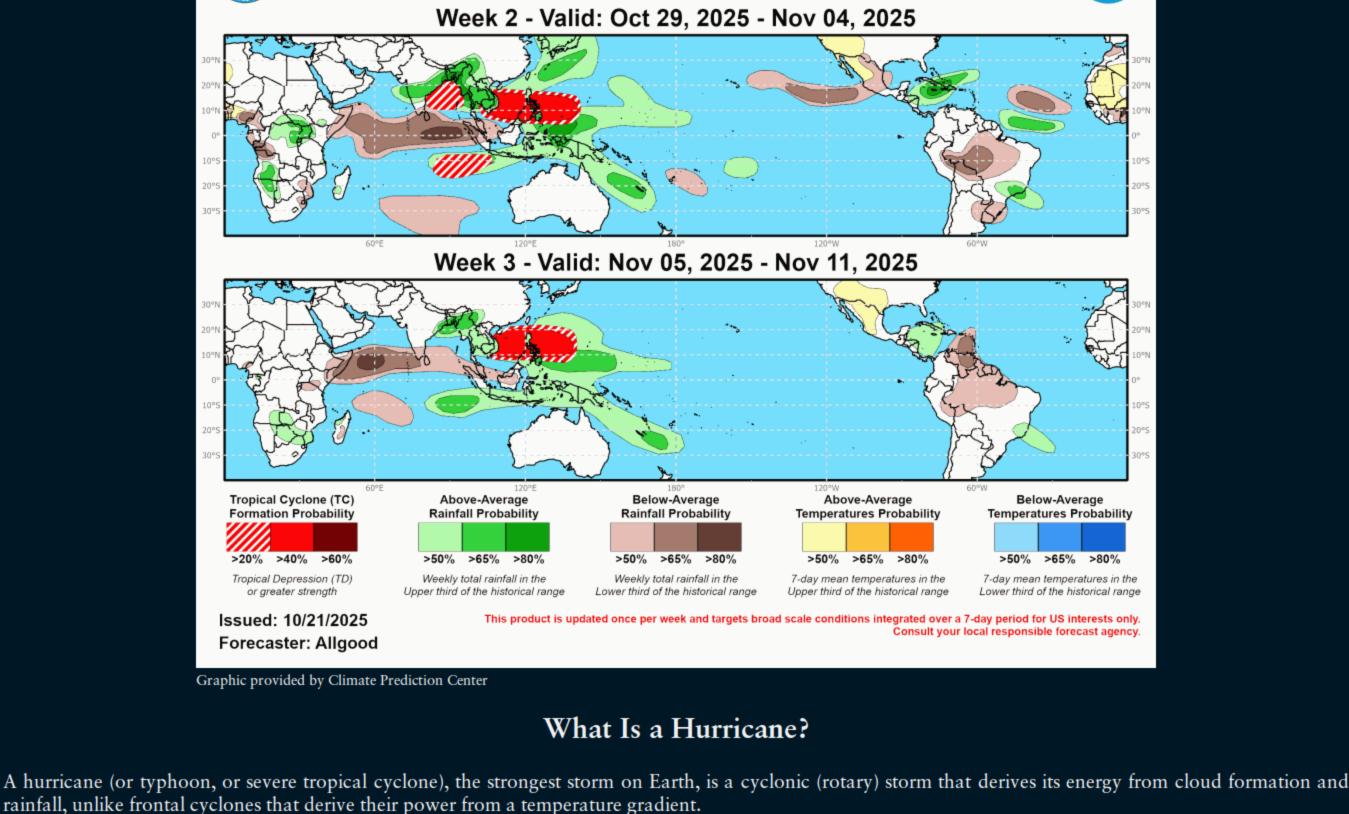
MAX SUSTAINED WINDS BASED ON ONE-MINUTE AVERAGE

TROPICAL CYCLONE 03B (MONTHA) WARNING NR 007

01 ACTIVE TROPICAL CYCLONE IN NORTHIO

WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY RADIUS OF 034 KT WINDS - 090 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT 130 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT 140 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT 060 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT REPEAT POSIT: 14.5N 83.1E





Climate Prediction Center

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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

SAFFIK-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

157 +

Catastrophic storm surge damage. In the Northwest Pacific, a typhoon that reaches 150 mph (241 km/hr) is called a Super Typhoon.

137 +

surge at low tide.

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

252+

Catastrophic