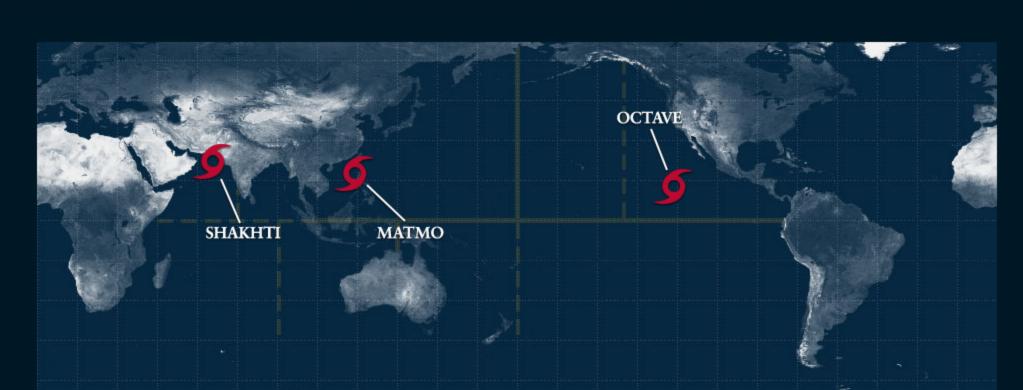
#### HurricaneZone

Tracking Tropical Cyclones Around the World™

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### **Tropical Storm OCTAVE**

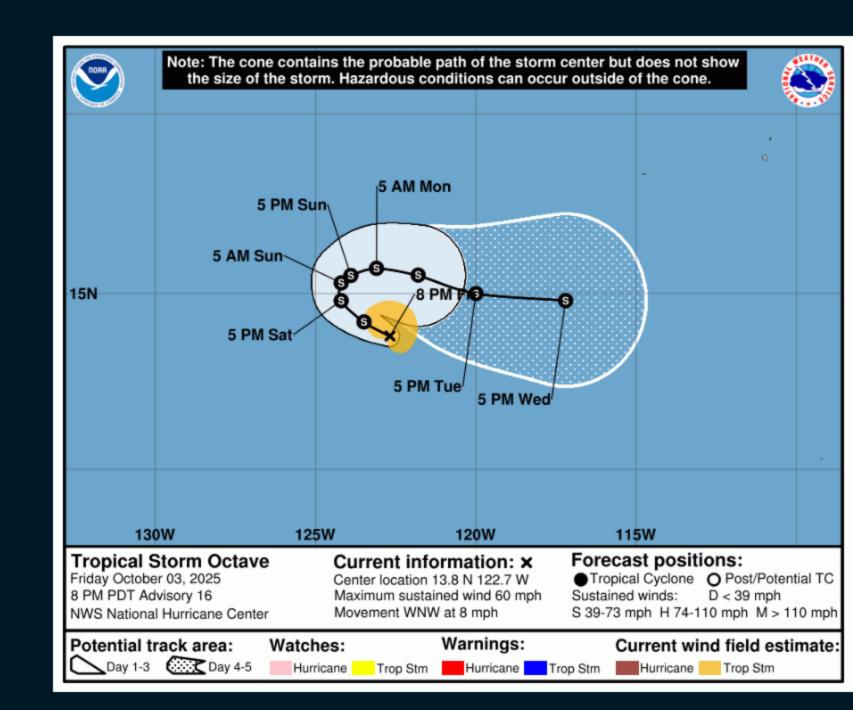
Tropical Storm Octave Advisory Number 16 NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL EP152025 800 PM PDT Fri Oct 03 2025

...OCTAVE MOVING WEST-NORTHWESTWARD AND HOLDING STEADY...

LOCATION...13.8N 122.7W

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

ABOUT 1045 MI...1685 KM SW OF THE SOUTHERN TIP OF BAJA C MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...60 MPH...95 KM/H PRESENT MOVEMENT...WNW OR 285 DEGREES AT 8 MPH...13 KM/H MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...1000 MB...29.53 INCHES



# **Tropical Storm MATMO**

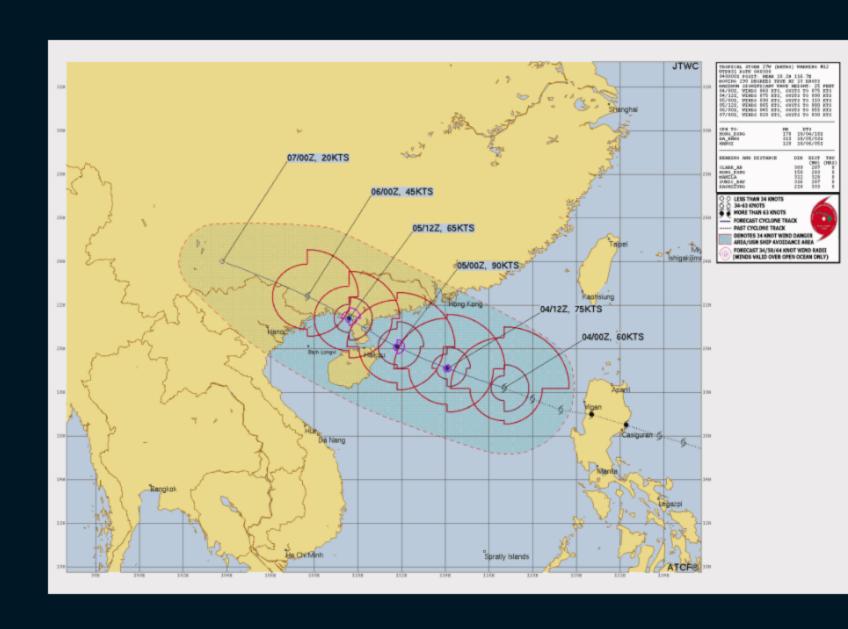
1. TROPICAL STORM 27W (MATMO) WARNING NR 012

01 ACTIVE TROPICAL CYCLONE IN NORTHWESTPAC MAX SUSTAINED WINDS BASED ON ONE-MINUTE AVERAGE WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY WARNING POSITION: 040000Z --- NEAR 18.2N 116.7E

MOVEMENT PAST SIX HOURS - 290 DEGREES AT 13 KTS POSITION ACCURATE TO WITHIN 040 NM. POSITION BASED ON CENTER LOCATED BY SATELLITE PRESENT WIND DISTRIBUTION:

MAX SUSTAINED WINDS - 060 KT, GUSTS 075 KT WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY RADIUS OF 050 KT WINDS - 065 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT 065 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT 035 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT

035 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT RADIUS OF 034 KT WINDS - 170 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT 100 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT 090 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT 140 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT REPEAT POSIT: 18.2N 116.7E



## Tropical Cyclone SHAKHTI

MAX SUSTAINED WINDS BASED ON ONE-MINUTE AVERAGE WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY WARNING POSITION:

1. TROPICAL CYCLONE 02A (SHAKHTI) WARNING NR 005

01 ACTIVE TROPICAL CYCLONE IN NORTHIO

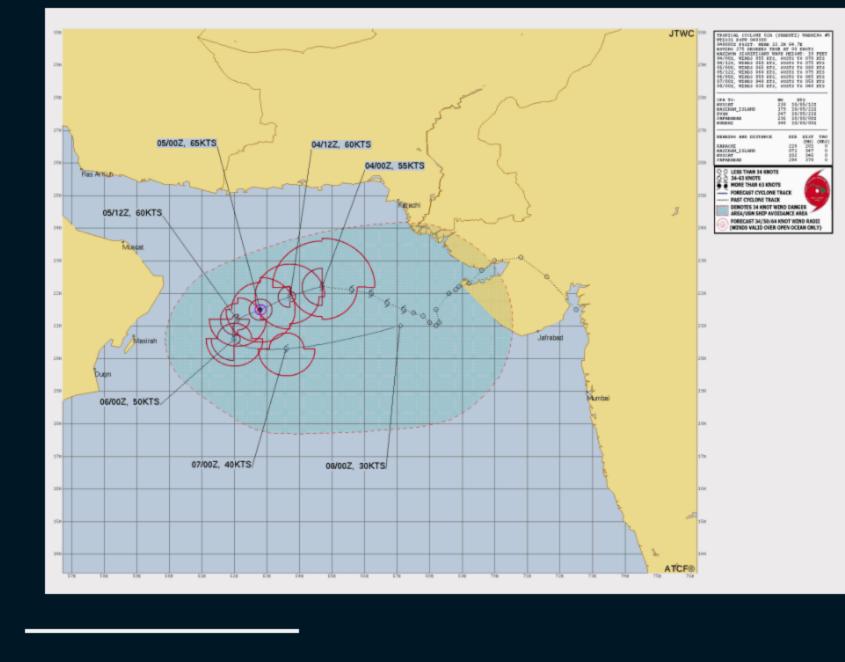
040000Z --- NEAR 22.2N 64.7E

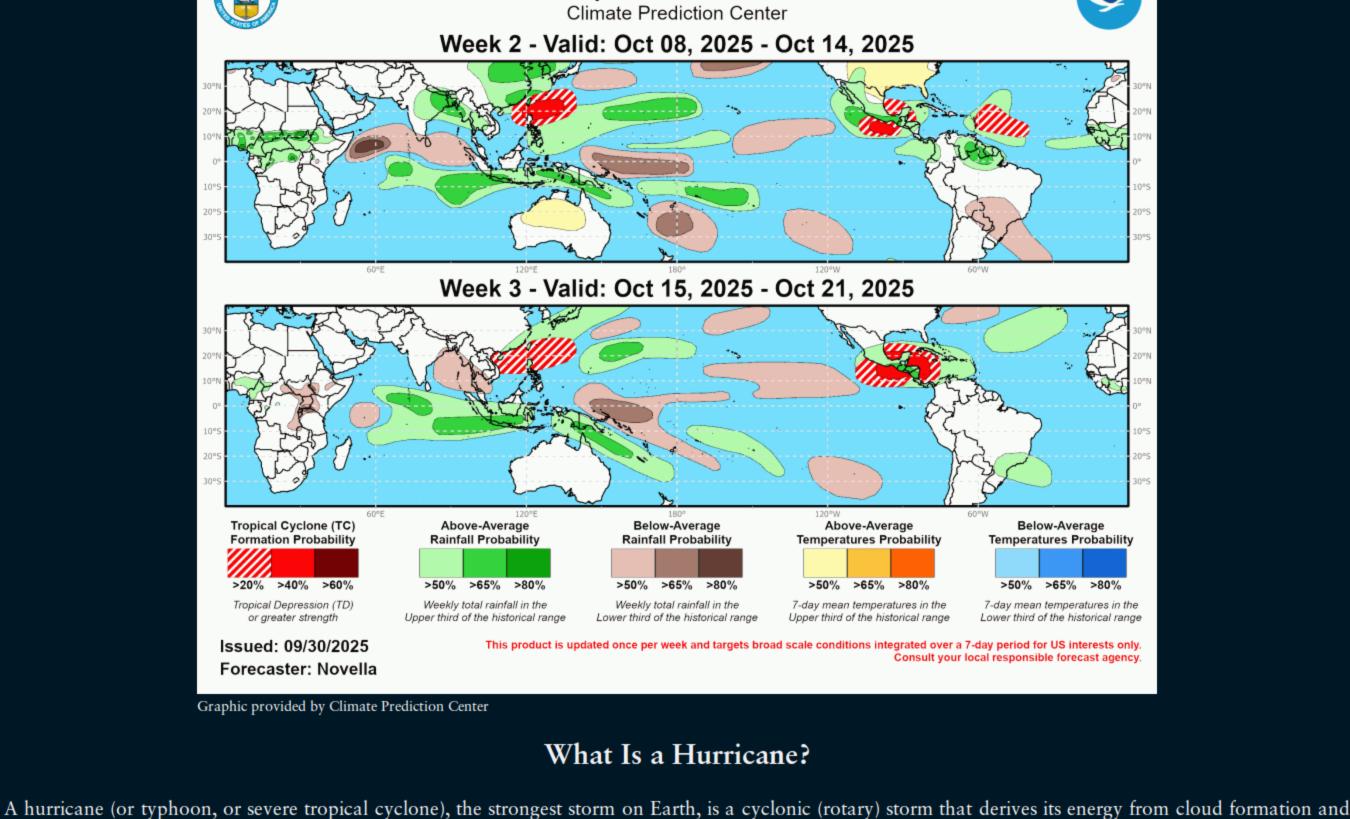
MOVEMENT PAST SIX HOURS - 275 DEGREES AT 08 POSITION ACCURATE TO WITHIN 040 NM POSITION BASED ON CENTER LOCATED BY SATELLITE PRESENT WIND DISTRIBUTION: MAX SUSTAINED WINDS - 055 KT, GUSTS 070 KT WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY RADIUS OF 050 KT WINDS - 000 NM NORTHEAST OUADRANT

000 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT 035 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT 035 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT RADIUS OF 034 KT WINDS - 090 NM NORTHEAST 060 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT 055 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT

085 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT

REPEAT POSIT: 22.2N 64.7E





Global Tropics Hazards Outlook

### 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.

96-112

113-136

130 +

137 +

3

surge at low tide.

Super Typhoon

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 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.

SAFFIR-SIMPSON SCALE **MPH** KM/H Category Knots Damage 119-153 64-82 74-95 Minimal 2 83-95 96-110 154-177 Moderate

178-208

209-251

241+

252+

Extensive

Extreme

Catastrophic

Catastrophic

111-129

130-156

150 +

157 +

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

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