HurricaneZone

Tracking Tropical Cyclones Around the World™

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ERIN HENRIETTE **PODUL**

Post-Tropical Cyclone HENRIETTE

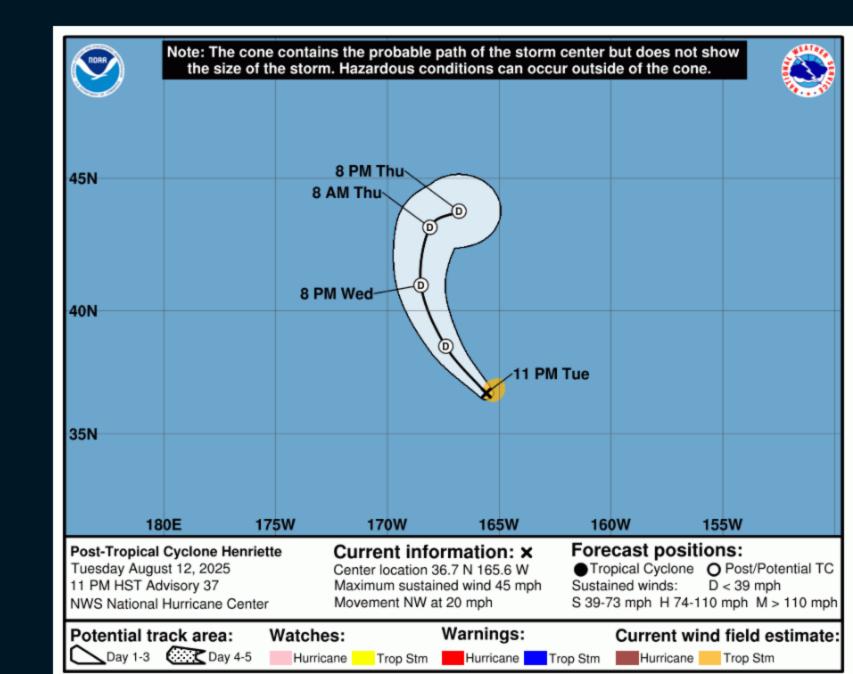
Post-Tropical Cyclone Henriette Advisory Number 37 NWS Central Pacific Hurricane Center Honolulu HI EP082 Issued by NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL 1100 PM HST Tue Aug 12 2025

...THIS IS THE LAST ADVISORY...

...HENRIETTE NOW A POST-TROPICAL CYCLONE...

LOCATION...36.7N 165.6W ABOUT 1160 MI...1865 KM NNW OF HONOLULU HAWAII MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...45 MPH...75 KM/H

PRESENT MOVEMENT...NW OR 325 DEGREES AT 20 MPH...31 KM/H MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...1008 MB...29.77 INCHES



Typhoon PODUL

TYPHOON 16W (PODUL) WARNING NR 027

01 ACTIVE TROPICAL CYCLONE IN NORTHWESTPAC

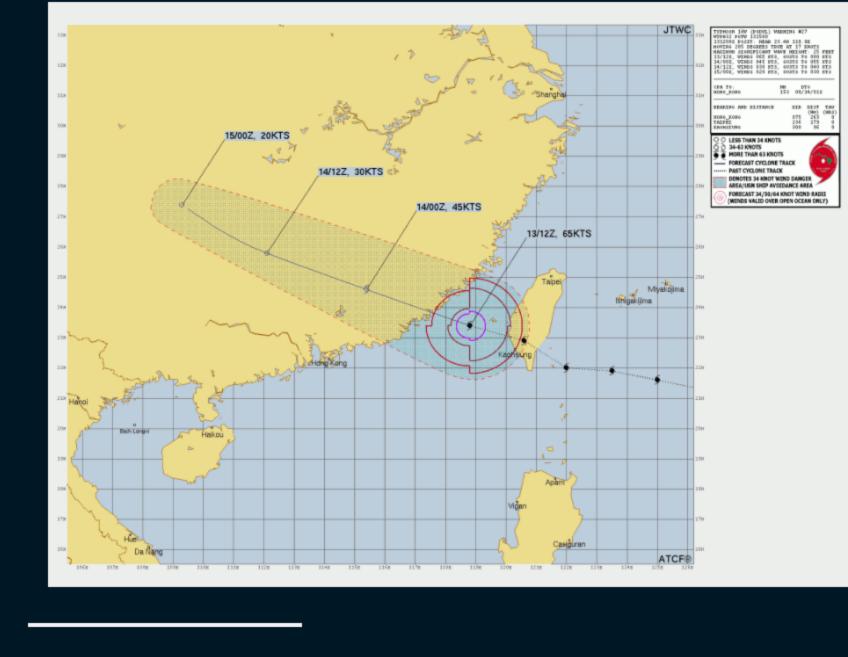
WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY

MAX SUSTAINED WINDS BASED ON ONE-MINUTE AVERAGE

WARNING POSITION: 131200Z --- NEAR 23.4N 118.8E MOVEMENT PAST SIX HOURS - 285 DEGREES AT 17 KTS POSITION ACCURATE TO WITHIN 040 NM POSITION BASED ON CENTER LOCATED BY A COMBINATION O SATELLITE AND RADAR PRESENT WIND DISTRIBUTION: MAX SUSTAINED WINDS - 065 KT, GUSTS 080 KT WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY RADIUS OF 064 KT WINDS - 030 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT 030 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT

025 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT 025 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT RADIUS OF 050 KT WINDS - 075 NM NORTHEAST OUADRANT 070 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT 040 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT 035 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT RADIUS OF 034 KT WINDS - 095 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT 095 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT 080 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT 070 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT

REPEAT POSIT: 23.4N 118.8E



Tropical Storm Erin Advisory Number

NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL

1100 AM AST Wed Aug 13 2025

Tropical Storm ERIN

...ERIN CONTINUES GENERALLY WESTWARD... ...EXPECTED TO BECOME A HURRICANE IN A COUPLE OF DAYS...

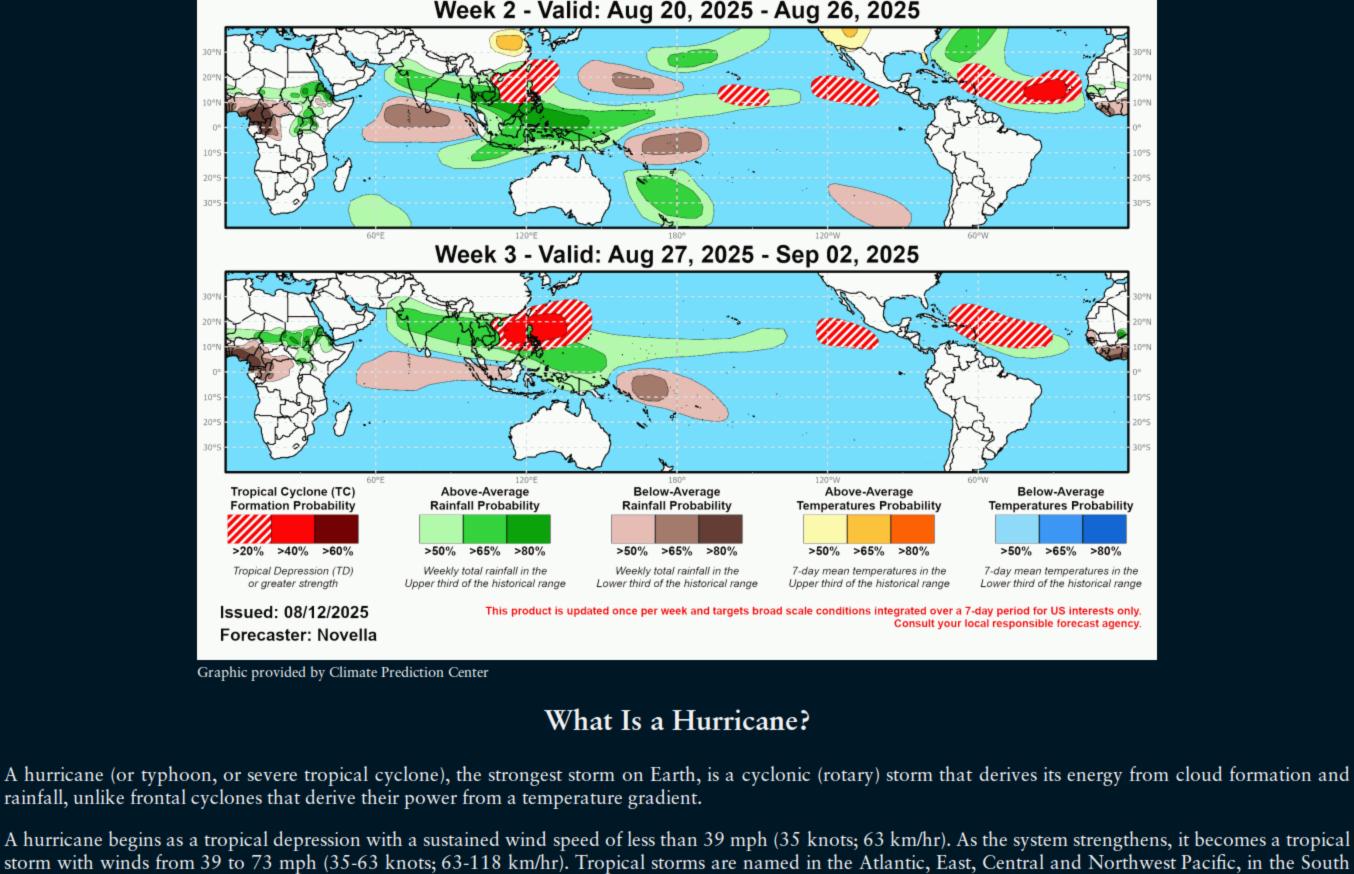
AL052025

LOCATION...16.3N 43.4W ABOUT 1305 MI...2100 KM E OF THE NORTHERN LEEWARD ISLAND MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...45 MPH...75 KM/H

SUMMARY OF 1100 AM AST...1500 UTC...INFORMATION

PRESENT MOVEMENT...W OR 265 DEGREES AT 17 MPH...28 KM/H MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...1004 MB...29.65 INCHES





Climate Prediction Center

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.

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

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.

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 Damage Knots Category

0 /				0
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.