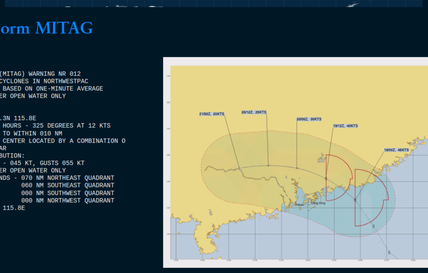
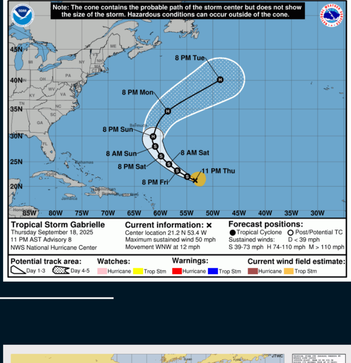


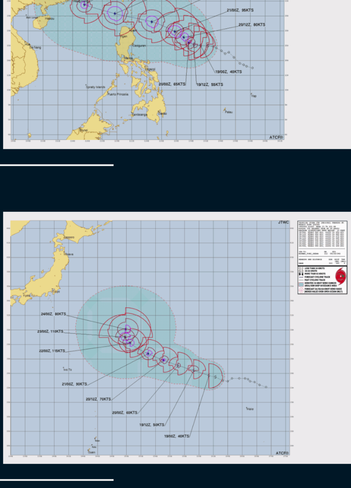
Tropical Storm MITAG

```
1. TROPICAL STORM 23W (MITAG) WARNING NR 012
  03 ACTIVE TROPICAL CYCLONES IN NORTHWESTPAC
  MAX SUSTAINED WINDS BASED ON ONE-MINUTE AVERAGE
  WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY
    ---
  WARNING POSITION:
  190000Z --- NEAR 22.3N 115.8E
    MOVEMENT PAST SIX HOURS - 325 DEGREES AT 12 KTS
    POSITION ACCURATE TO WITHIN 010 NM
    POSITION BASED ON CENTER LOCATED BY A COMBINATION O
     SATELLITE AND RADAR
  PRESENT WIND DISTRIBUTION:
  MAX SUSTAINED WINDS - 045 KT, GUSTS 055 KT
  WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY
  RADIUS OF 034 KT WINDS - 070 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT
                           060 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT
                           060 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT
                           000 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT
  REPEAT POSIT: 22.3N 115.8E
```



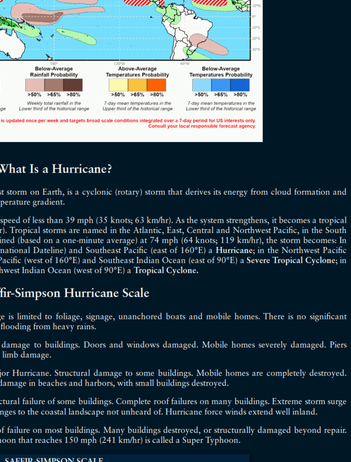
Tropical Storm GABRIELLE

```
Tropical Storm Gabrielle Advisory Number    8
NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL      AL072025
1100 PM AST Thu Sep 18 2025

...GABRIELLE HOLDING STEADY OVER THE CENTRAL ATLANTIC...

SUMMARY OF 1100 PM AST...0300 UTC...INFORMATION
-----------------------------------------------
LOCATION...21.2N 53.4W
ABOUT 665 MI...1070 KM ENE OF THE NORTHERN LEEWARD ISLAN
MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...50 MPH...85 KM/H
PRESENT MOVEMENT...WNW OR 295 DEGREES AT 12 MPH...19 KM/
MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...1004 MB...29.65 INCHES
```



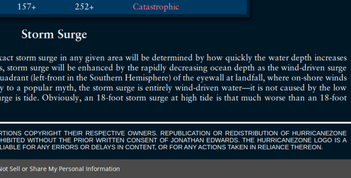
Tropical Storm RAGASA

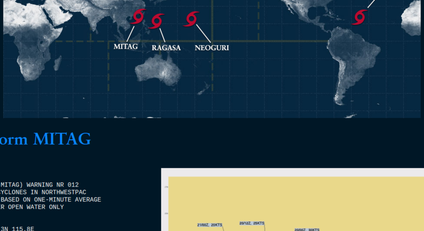
```
1. TROPICAL STORM 24W (RAGASA) WARNING NR 003
  03 ACTIVE TROPICAL CYCLONES IN NORTHWESTPAC
  MAX SUSTAINED WINDS BASED ON ONE-MINUTE AVERAGE
  WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY
    ---
  WARNING POSITION:
  190000Z --- NEAR 16.0N 131.3E
    MOVEMENT PAST SIX HOURS - 270 DEGREES AT 10 KTS
    POSITION ACCURATE TO WITHIN 060 NM
    POSITION BASED ON CENTER LOCATED BY SATELLITE
  PRESENT WIND DISTRIBUTION:
  MAX SUSTAINED WINDS - 040 KT, GUSTS 050 KT
  WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY
  RADIUS OF 034 KT WINDS - 115 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT
                           100 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT
                           080 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT
                           000 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT
  REPEAT POSIT: 16.0N 131.3E
```



Tropical Storm NEOGURI

```
1. TROPICAL STORM 25W (NEOGURI) WARNING NR 003
  03 ACTIVE TROPICAL CYCLONES IN NORTHWESTPAC
  MAX SUSTAINED WINDS BASED ON ONE-MINUTE AVERAGE
  WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY
    ---
  WARNING POSITION:
  190000Z --- NEAR 23.7N 161.4E
    MOVEMENT PAST SIX HOURS - 285 DEGREES AT 08 KTS
    POSITION ACCURATE TO WITHIN 060 NM
    POSITION BASED ON CENTER LOCATED BY SATELLITE
  PRESENT WIND DISTRIBUTION:
  MAX SUSTAINED WINDS - 040 KT, GUSTS 050 KT
  WIND RADII VALID OVER OPEN WATER ONLY
  RADIUS OF 034 KT WINDS - 100 NM NORTHEAST QUADRANT
                           105 NM SOUTHEAST QUADRANT
                           000 NM SOUTHWEST QUADRANT
                           000 NM NORTHWEST QUADRANT
  REPEAT POSIT: 23.7N 161.4E
```





Graphic provided by Climate Prediction Center

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 Cyclone 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 130 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 enviroments, 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.