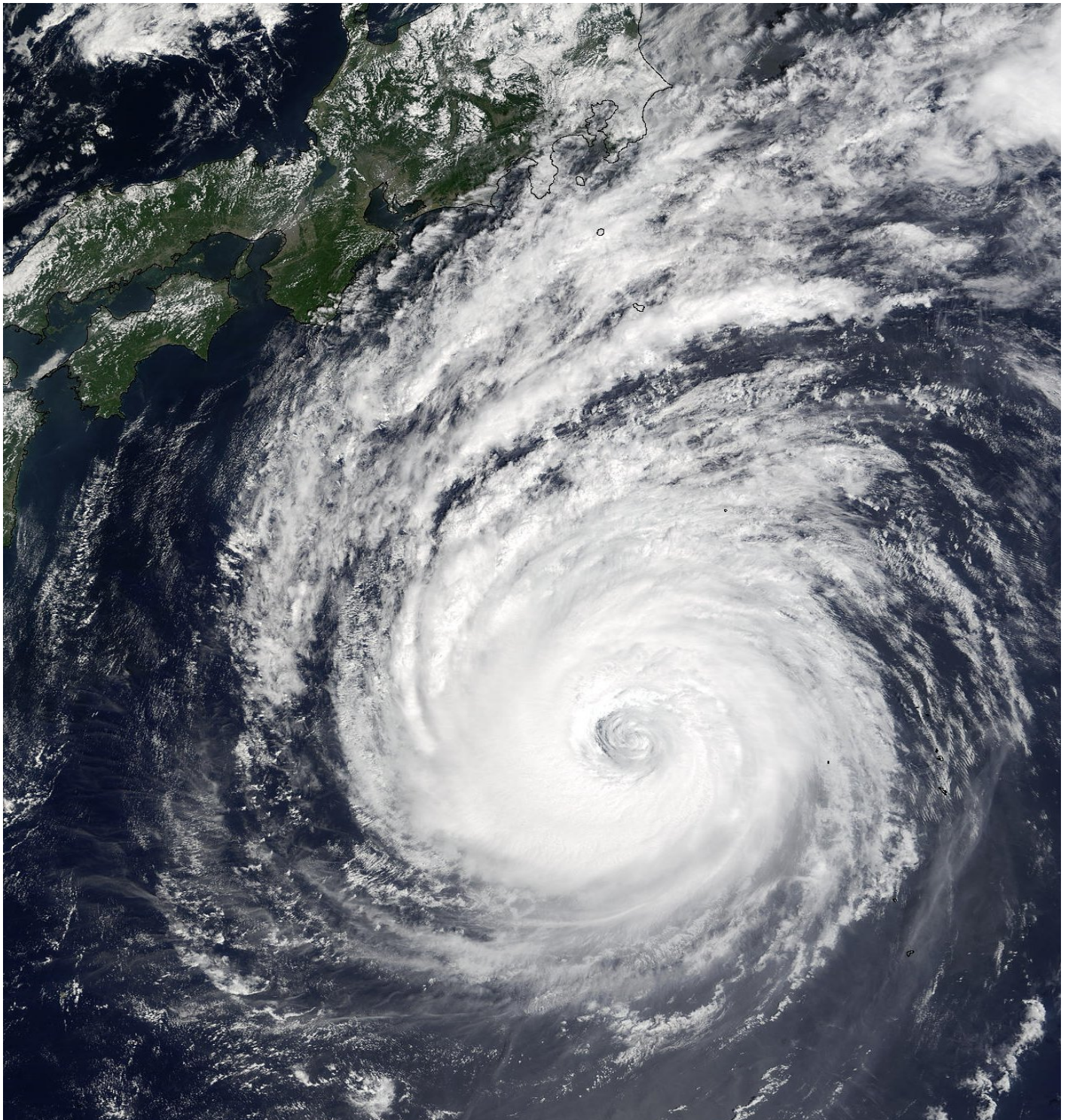


2002 Annual Tropical Cyclone Report

U.S. Naval Pacific Meteorology and Oceanography Center/ Joint Typhoon
Warning Center
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii





This true-color Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) image captured on 17 August depicts Supertyphoon 19W (Phanphone) south of Honshu before it made a sharp turn northeast. The maximum sustained surface winds were estimated to be 130 knots.

Pete Furze

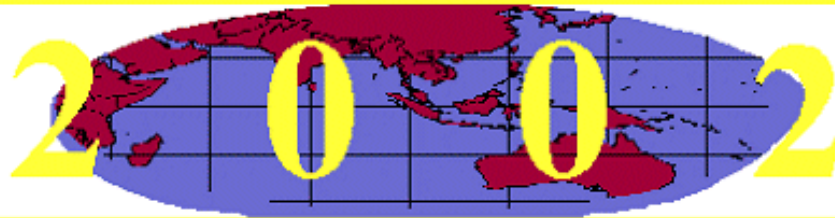
Captain, United States Navy
Commanding Officer

Gregory Engel

Lieutenant Colonel, United States Air Force
Director, Joint Typhoon Warning Center

[Table of Contents](#)

[Back to NPMOC/JTWC](#)



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

NPMOC/JTWC**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY****FOREWORD****1. SUMMARY OF WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC AND NORTH INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES****1.1 WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES****1.2 NORTH INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES****1.3 SUMMARY OF WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC AND NORTH INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES****TS 01W Tapah****STY02W Mitag****TD 03W****TD 04W****STY05W Hagibis****TD 06W****TY 07W Noguri****STY08W Chataan****TY 09W Rammasun****STY10W Halong****TS 11W Nakri****STY12W Fengshen****TS 13W****TY 14W Fung-Wong****TD 15W Kalmaegi****TS 16W Kammuri****TD 17W****TS 18W****STY19W Phanfone****TS 20W Vongfong****TY 21W Rusa****TY 22W Sinlaku****TS 23W Hagupit****TS 24W Mekkhala****STY25W Higos****TY 26W Bavi****TD 27W****TD 28W****TS 29W Maysak****TY 30W Haishen**

STY31W Pongsona	HUR02C Ele
HUR03C Huko	TC 01A
TC 02B	TC 03B
TC 04B	TC 05B
2. SOUTH PACIFIC AND SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES	
2.1 GENERAL	
2.2 SUMMARY	
2.3 SUMMARY OF SOUTH PACIFIC AND SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES	
TC 01S	TC 02S Alex-Andre
TC 03S	TC 04S
TC 05S Bessi-Bako	TC 06P Trina
TC 07P Waka	TC 08S Cyprien
TC 09P Bernie	TC 10S Dina
TC 11S Eddy	TC 12S Francesca
TC 13S Chris	TC 14P Claudia
TC 15S Guillaume	TC 16P
TC 17P Des	TC 18S Hary
TC 19P	TC 20S Ikala
TC 21S Dianne	TC 22S Bonnie
TC 23S Kesiny	TC 24S Errol
TC 25P Upia	
3. TROPICAL CYCLONE FIX DATA	
3.1 2002 SEASON	
4. SUMMARY OF FORECAST VERIFICATION	
4.1 ANNUAL FORECAST VERIFICATION	
4.2 TESTING AND RESULTS	
5. TROPICAL CYCLONE WARNING VERIFICATION STATISTICS	

5.1 WARNING VERIFICATION STATISTICS**5.2 WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC AND NORTH INDIAN OCEAN VERIFICATION TABLES****TS 01W Tapah****STY02W Mitag****TD 03W****TD 04W****STY05W Hagibis****TD 06W****TY 07W Noguri****STY08W Chataan****TY 09W Rammasun****STY10W Halong****TS 11W Nakri****STY12W Fengshen****TS 13W****TY 14W Fung-Wong****TD 15W Kalmeagi****TS 16W Kammuri****TD 17W****TS 18W****STY19W Phanfone****TS 20W Vongfong****TY 21W Rusa****TY 22W Sinlaku****TS 23W Hagupit****TS 24W Mekkhala****STY25W Higos****TY 26W Bavi****TD 27W****TD 28W****TS 29W Maysak****TY 30W Haishen****STY31W Pongsana****HUR 02C Ele****HUR 03C Huko****TC 01A****TC 02B****TC 03B****TC 04B****TC 05B****5.3 SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE VERIFICATION TABLES****TC 01S****TC 02S Alex-Andre****TC 03S****TC 04S****TC 05S Bessi-Bako****TC 06P Trina****TC 07P Waka****TC 08S Cyprien****TC 09P Bernie****TC 10S Dina****TC 11S Eddy****TC 12S Francesca****TC 13S Chris****TC 14P Claudia****TC 15S Guillaume****TC 16P**

TC 17P Des	TC 18S Hary
TC 19P	TC 20S Ikala
TC 21S Dianne	TC 22S Bonnie
TC 23S Kesiny	TC 24S Errol
TC 25P Upia	

6. APPLIED TROPICAL CYCLONE RESEARCH SUMMARY

6.1 CONSENSUS APPROACH TO TC FORECASTING (Jeffries, R.A., Fukada, E.M., NPMOC/JTWC)

6.2 A SEMI-OPERATIONAL, EXPERIMENTAL AMSU-BASED INTENSITY AND WIND RADII ESTIMATION ALGORITHM. (John A. Knaff,CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Julie L. Demuth, Dept. of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University)

6.3 THE STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY PREDICTION SCHEME (STIPS). (John A. Knaff,CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Charles R. Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.4 5-DAY STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY FORECAST (STIFOR) DERIVED FROM CLIMATOLOGY AND PERSISTENCE (John A. Knaff,CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark DeMaria NOAA/NESDIS, and C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.5 NRL MODIFICATIONS TO JTWC CONSENSUS TOOLS (C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.6 ON-SCENE ANALYSIS OF TROPICAL CYCLONES USING NUMERICAL WEATHER PREDICTION DATA (CDR Mike Fiorino, USNR, fiorino@tenkimap.com, METOC Department Head NR NRL Science & Technology 220, Naval Air Reserve Center supporting NRL and JTWC)

6.7 SATELLITE APPLICATIONS AT THE JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER (Lt Col Greg Engel, NPMOC/JTWC)



2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


6.1 CONSENSUS APPROACH TO TC FORECASTING (Jeffries, R.A., Fukada, E.M., NPMOC/JTWC)

6.2 A SEMI-OPERATIONAL, EXPERIMENTAL AMSU-BASED INTENSITY AND WIND RADII ESTIMATION ALGORITHM. (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Julie L. Demuth, Dept. of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University)

6.3 THE STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY PREDICTION SCHEME (STIPS). (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Charles R. Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.4 5-DAY STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY FORECAST (STIFOR) DERIVED FROM CLIMATOLOGY AND PERSISTENCE (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University)

6. APPLIED TROPICAL CYCLONE RESEARCH SUMMARY

6.1 CONSENSUS APPROACH TO TC FORECASTING (Jeffries, R.A., Fukada, E.M., NPMOC/JTWC)

This paper gives an overview of consensus forecast research and discusses the Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC) use and development of consensus forecast techniques for tropical cyclone track forecasting. The use of simple consensus forecast guidance at the JTWC has resulted in three straight record forecast seasons in the western North Pacific even with a 100% turnover in the forecast staff. The use of consensus model blends for tropical cyclone track forecast guidance is discussed in detail. Early consensus forecast results and the evolution of consensus forecasting at the JTWC are described, along with results of the first two years of a three-year test of the Systematic Approach to Tropical Cyclone Forecasting Aid (SAFA) at the JTWC.

SAFA provided JTWC with a systematic process to refocus the TC track forecast process on use of consensus forecast guidance as the first-guess forecast track. The Non-selective CONsensus (NCON) (a simple blended consensus of five available dynamic models) was a major contributor to JTWC forecast improvement during the 2000 TC season. SAFA also enabled the development of a thorough mental picture of the evolution of the TC environment, which increases forecaster understanding, standardizes the forecast process, and facilitates forecaster training. But, another basic element of SAFA, the development of Selective Consensus (SCON) forecasts, proved to be of little value to the JTWC warning process when compared to a consensus of all available dynamic models.

Consensus forecasts do not apply to all forecast scenarios and much work is needed to help forecasters rapidly identify the cases where consensus forecasts lack skill. JTWC continues to refine the consensus forecast process, develop new consensus forecast tools and expects to experiment with consensus forecasting to improve TC intensity and structure predictions. Data are also presented that show the value of extending these two new consensus forecasts to 120 h.

6.1.1 Introduction to the Consensus Forecasting Approach.

At the Fourth WMO/ICSU International Workshop on Tropical Cyclones (IWTC-IV), it was suggested that the systematic use of ensembles could aid the forecaster in information management and result in improved tropical cyclone (TC) track forecasts. A demonstration project to document the use of ensembles was suggested as a way to identify where improvements can be made.

The Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC) has experimented with and inconsistently used ensemble type forecast methods for approximately 10 years. Since 2000 the JTWC has been systematically applying simple ensembles of dynamic model forecasts to the TC track forecast problem.

State University, Mark DeMaria NOAA/NESDIS, and C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.5 NRL MODIFICATIONS TO JTWC CONSENSUS TOOLS (C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.6 ON-SCENE ANALYSIS OF TROPICAL CYCLONES USING NUMERICAL WEATHER PREDICTION DATA (CDR Mike Fiorino, USNR, fiorino@tenkimap.com, METOC Department Head NR NRL Science & Technology 220, Naval Air Reserve Center supporting NRL and JTWC)

6.7 SATELLITE APPLICATIONS AT THE JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER (Lt Col Greg Engel, NPMOC/JTWC)

The idea of using a consensus of various objective or dynamical model tracks as a tool in developing a tropical cyclone (TC) track forecast is not new. Aberson (2001) noted that “...ensemble forecasting has been used operationally since the middle 1960s at the National Hurricane Center....”

It has been and continues to be common practice for a forecast center to plot all available dynamic and objective model TC track forecasts and subjectively evaluate this guidance considering the recent-past motion, the synoptic situation, known error characteristics of the various track forecasts and other factors. This subjective evaluation at the JTWC has resulted in very accurate official forecasts when the numerous numerical track forecasts were in basic agreement.

In the mid-1990's, Goerss proposed that TC track forecasts by regional and global numerical models be used to produce a simple ensemble average or consensus forecast. Goerss (1998) presented data that indicated that “the overall forecast performance of simple ensemble, determined by averaging the forecast positions for the three global models in the western North Pacific, was superior to that of the best model, JGSM.” In February 1998, Goerss presented similar findings at the Department of Defense (DoD) Tropical Cyclone Conference (TCC) at the U.S. Forces Center, Tokyo Japan. Goerss (1999) also evaluated the extension of consensus forecast to 96 h and 120 h in the North Atlantic and further evaluated the consensus forecast technique using three global models and two regional models (Goerss 2000a,b). He found that the average consensus track errors were smaller than the average errors for each of the individual models. Goerss, op. cit., also found that the consensus forecasts provided either the most accurate or second-most accurate TC track forecast in more than 70% of the cases. At the 2001 DoD TCC, Goerss and Sampson described the potential improvements from using COAMPS and MM5 in the 72 h consensus forecasts. At this same conference, Goerss also described findings that indicated that the quality of the 120 h consensus forecasts in the western North Pacific would be greatly improved with the inclusion of the AVN/MRF and ECMWF global models.

Elsberry and Carr (2000) used the same five models evaluated by Goerss (2000a) to evaluate consensus forecasts and the consensus error versus the linear spread of the numerical forecasts (distance from 72-h consensus position to the farthest track position of the five models). Based on these findings, Elsberry and Carr proposed that the forecaster could improve on the large spread consensus forecasts by eliminating erroneous track(s) to form a “selective consensus” forecast. Subsequently, Carr and Elsberry (2000a, b) developed conceptual models for detecting large consensus forecast error situations.

Aberson (2001) investigated the “ensemble mean” of most of the model track guidance available at the U. S. National Hurricane Center (NHC), Miami, FL from 1976 to 2000 and determined that numerical guidance available at the NHC had improved since 1976. Aberson also concluded that the ensemble forecast process needed more development to further develop forecast reliability and forecast distribution potential.

Weber (2002a, 2002b) developed a statistical ensemble prediction system (STEPS) that uses the model performance during the previous year as a weighting factor for use in consensus forecasts. Results with STEPS showed a mean positive skill for Atlantic TC track predictions of more than 15% relative to all major dynamical models and the official National Hurricane Center forecasts for the 1997-2000 TC dataset.

In a different approach to Goerss (2000a), Krishnamurti et al. (2000) created a consensus of two global models and one spectral model of the Florida State University (FSU), the GFDL model, the UKMO model and NOGAPS to predict storm tracks and intensities during the 1998 Atlantic hurricane season. In the ‘training period’ of Krishnamurti’s method, statistical weights were determined for each individual model. The individual model forecasts of all storms except the one to be predicted and all available model forecasts of the ensemble members were subjected to a linear multiple regression relative to best track information to derive the statistical weights of the expected performance of each ensemble member. In the ‘forecast period’ the weighted individual forecasts of all ensemble members were used to produce track and intensity predictions. Krishnamurti et al. justified this cross-validation approach based on the major



modifications made to some of the models after 1997. With mean position errors of about 125, 190 and 260 km at 24, 48, and 72 h, respectively, the average guidance was found to be significantly better than that of each individual model and the official NHC forecast.



2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


5.1 WARNING
VERIFICATION
STATISTICS

5.2 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
VERIFICATION
TABLES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

TD 17W

5. TROPICAL CYCLONE WARNING VERIFICATION STATISTICS

5.1 WARNING VERIFICATION STATISTICS

The verification data in this chapter includes best tracks (6-hourly positions and intensities), and JTWC forecasts (12-, 24-, 36-, 48-, and 72-hour position, and intensity). These data are archived and available for download from the JTWC web page.

5.2 WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC AND NORTH INDIAN OCEAN VERIFICATION TABLES

This section includes this year's verification statistics for each western North Pacific and North Indian Ocean tropical cyclone warned on by JTWC.

Statistics for JTWC on TS 01W Tapah

DTG	WRN		BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS							WIND ERRORS									
	NO.		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	
02010806			6.7N	141.1E	20																	
02010812			7.1N	140.3E	20																	
02010818			7.6N	139.5E	20																	
02010900			8.3N	138.7E	25																	
02010906			8.9N	137.8E	25																	
02010912			9.3N	136.7E	25																	
02010918			9.4N	135.8E	25																	
02011000			9.3N	135.0E	25																	
02011006			9.4N	134.1E	25																	
02011012	1	9.6N	133.3E	30	11	0	30	54	126	290				0	5	10	5	-10	-5			
02011018	2	9.9N	132.5E	30	5	12	32	78	150	377				0	0	5	0	-5	5			
02011100	3	10.2N	131.7E	30	0	38	60	118	179	436				0	-5	-10	-25	-20	5			
02011106	4	10.7N	130.9E	30	8	18	72	126	182					0	0	-10	-15	-10				
02011112	5	11.2N	130.0E	35	0	30	96	141	235					0	0	-10	-15	-15				

TS 18W
STY19W Phanfone
TS 20W Vongfong
TY 21W Rusa
TY 22W Sinlaku
TS 23W Hagupit
TS 24W Mekkhala
STY25W Higos
TY 26W Bavi
TD 27W
TD 28W
TS 29W Maysak
TY 30W Haishen
STY31W Pongsona
HUR02C Ele
HUR03C Huko
TC 01A
TC 02B
TC 03B
TC 04B
TC 05B
5.3 SOUTHERN
HEMISPHERE
VERIFICATION
TABLES
TC 01S
TC 02S Alex-Andre
TC 03S
TC 04S
TC 05S Bessi-Bako
TC 06P Trina
TC 07P Waka
TC 08S Cyprien
TC 09P Bernie

02011118	6	11.6N	129.1E	35	6	64	131	173	326	0	-5	-10	-10	-5				
02011200	7	12.1N	128.0E	40	0	55	103	206	334	0	-10	-10	-10	10				
02011206	8	12.9N	126.8E	45	24	73	143	249		0	0	-5	0					
02011212	9	13.7N	125.6E	50	13	53	133	199		0	0	-10	5					
02011218	10	14.3N	124.6E	45	0	13	55			0	0	0						
02011300	11	14.9N	123.8E	45	0	36	84			0	0	10						
02011306	12	15.6N	123.0E	40	8	25				0	0							
02011312	13	16.8N	122.5E	40	0	49				0	10							
02011318	14	18.0N	122.2E	30	0					0								
02011400	15	19.1N	122.1E	20	0					0								
						AVERAGE	5	36	86	149	219	368	0	3	8	9	11	5
						BIAS							0	0	-4	-7	-8	2
						# CASES	15	13	11	9	7	3	15	13	11	9	7	3

Statistics for JTWC on STY02W Mitag

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS								
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02022606		6.1N	156.3E	25																	
02022612		6.1N	156.0E	25																	
02022618	1	6.1N	155.7E	25	5	43	78	99	47	30			0	-	-	-5	-	-	-	-	-
02022700	2	6.2N	155.3E	30	5	27	49	43	25	68			-5	-	-5	-5	-	-	-	-	-
02022706	3	6.3N	154.9E	35	21	43	72	132	147	140			0	5	10	5	-	-	-	-	-
02022712	4	6.5N	154.3E	35	18	27	38	89	86	83	93	66	0	5	5	-	-	-	-	-45	-60
02022718	5	6.6N	153.8E	35	13	36	42	76	78	6	59	50	0	5	0	-	-	-	-	-25	-35
02022800	6	6.7N	153.3E	35	0	25	44	72	47	41	72	53	0	5	-	-	-5	-	-	-50	-55
02022806	7	6.9N	152.7E	35	24	56	76	85	97	166	82	129	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-40	-65
02022812	8	7.1N	151.6E	40	24	70	68	55	88	130	106	58	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-45	-75
02022818	9	6.8N	150.3E	45	58	85	97	104	128	131	71	21	0	-	-	-5	-	-	-	-45	-50
02030100	10	6.5N	149.0E	65	43	60	42	38	72	106	58	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-50	-40
02030106	11	6.5N	148.0E	70	13	8	34	83	104	77	109	180	0	5	5	-	-	-	-	-40	-35
02030112	12	6.5N	146.9E	70	5	62	131	184	220	178	119	141	0	5	-	-	-	-	-	-50	-30
02030118	13	6.7N	145.5E	70	0	32	70	83	124	112	69	179	0	5	-	0	5	-	-	-30	-10
02030200	14	7.1N	144.1E	70	13	43	60	86	118	77	96	262	0	-	-	-5	-	-	-	-25	10

TC 10S Dina

02030206 15 7.6N 142.6E 75 17 84 112 142 118 46 109 391 0 - 20 - 10 - 15 30 -15 25

TC 11S Eddy

02030212 16 8.0N 140.9E 90 17 34 26 51 27 47 102 337 - 10 - 10 -5 - 20 - 20 - 30 -20 45

TC 12S Francesca

02030218 17 8.4N 139.3E 100 6 27 48 73 82 101 230 447 0 5 10 5 0 - 10 20 75

TC 13S Chris

02030300 18 8.8N 137.8E 100 8 42 58 71 84 120 289 478 0 5 0 0 -5 0 30 95

TC 14P Claudia

02030306 19 9.5N 136.7E 100 0 51 58 80 99 179 392 522 -5 - 10 - 15 - 20 - 25 -5 45 90

TC 15S Guillaume

02030312 20 10.2N 135.3E 100 0 31 43 35 71 251 505 577 0 - 15 - 15 - 25 - 25 -5 50 95

TC 16P

02030318 21 10.5N 134.2E 105 6 19 24 40 84 157 287 10 -5 - 10 - 20 - 20 15 20

TC 17P Des

02030400 22 10.9N 133.0E 115 8 32 38 55 91 184 252 0 -5 -5 - 10 -5 25 40

TC 18S Hary

02030406 23 11.3N 132.5E 115 11 54 86 124 188 354 430 0 - 10 - 20 - 10 0 45 95

TC 19P

02030412 24 12.0N 131.8E 120 16 43 61 109 192 440 452 -5 - 15 - 20 -5 5 55 100

TC 20S Ikala

02030418 25 12.5N 131.2E 125 8 21 48 121 207 390 - 10 - 20 - 15 -5 0 55

TC 22S Bonnie

02030500 26 13.1N 130.6E 130 13 17 67 131 225 377 - 15 - 25 - 20 - 15 0 45

TC 23S Kesiny

02030506 27 13.7N 130.0E 140 0 13 35 58 120 165 0 -5 - 10 - 20 10 40

TC 24S Errol

02030512 28 14.2N 129.9E 140 0 24 34 60 87 389 0 0 -5 -5 5 30

TC 25P Upia

02030518 29 14.8N 129.9E 140 8 19 6 43 95 0 5 0 15 10

02030600 30 15.5N 130.1E 130 6 17 8 21 103 0 5 15 15 30

02030606 31 16.0N 130.4E 125 0 17 24 62 172 0 0 15 10 20

02030612 32 16.6N 130.9E 120 0 13 45 90 223 5 20 25 25 20

02030618 33 17.1N 131.5E 115 6 57 88 104 0 30 35 35

02030700 34 17.6N 132.4E 95 6 67 113 119 0 15 30 30

02030706 35 17.9N 133.5E 75 0 27 78 0 5 25

02030712 36 18.0N 134.3E 65 18 55 13 0 10 10

02030718 37 17.9N 134.9E 55 6 38 0 20

02030800 38 17.6N 135.4E 35 5 70 10 15

02030806 39 17.1N 135.3E 25 0 0

02030812 16.8N 134.7E 20

AVERAGE 11 39 56 83 114 162 190 229 2 11 13 13 13 26 42 52

BIAS -1 -2 -2 -5 -6 -3 -4 -1

CASES 39 38 36 34 32 28 21 17 39 38 36 34 32 28 21 17





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)

[4.1 ANNUAL FORECAST VERIFICATION](#)
[4.2 TESTING AND RESULTS](#)

4. SUMMARY OF FORECAST VERIFICATION

4.1 ANNUAL FORECAST VERIFICATION

Verification of warning positions and intensities at initial, 12-, 24-, 48-, and 72-hour forecast periods are made against the final best track. The (scalar) track forecast, along-track and cross-track errors (illustrated in Figure 4-1) were calculated for each verifying JTWC forecast. These data, in addition to a detailed summary for each tropical cyclone, are included in Chapter 4. This section summarizes verification data this year and contrasts it with annual verification statistics from previous years.

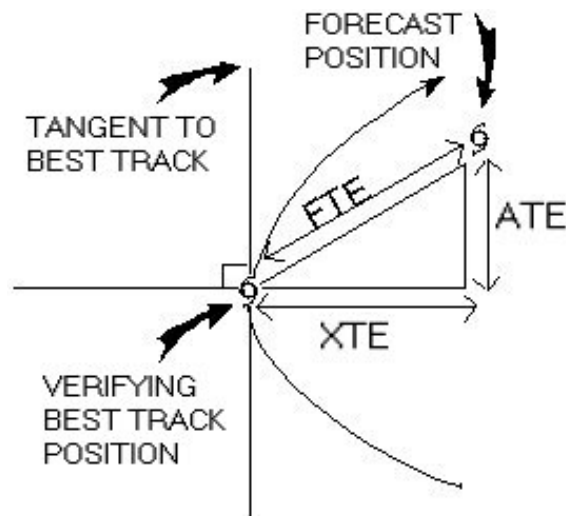


Figure 4-1. Definition of cross-track error (XTE), along-track error (ATE), and forecast track error (FTE). In this example, the forecast position is ahead of and to the right of the verifying best track position. Therefore, the XTE is positive (to the right of the best track) and the ATE is positive (ahead or faster than the best track). Adapted from Tsui and Miller, 1988.

4.1.1 WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

Table 4-1 includes mean track, along-track and cross-track errors from 1959, when JTWC was founded, until the present. Figure 4-2 shows mean track errors and a 5-year running mean of track errors at 24-, 48- and 72-hours since 1974. Figure 4-3 shows mean forecast intensity errors and a 5-year running mean of

intensity errors at 24-, 48- and 72-hours since 1974.

Table 4-1

MEAN FORECAST TRACK ERRORS (NM) FOR WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC

TROPICAL CYCLONES FOR 1959-2002

YEAR (Notes)	24-HOUR				48-HOUR				72-HOUR			
	TY (1)	TC (3)	CROSS TRACK (2)	ALONG TRACK (2)	TY (1)	TC (3)	CROSS TRACK (2)	ALONG TRACK (2)	TY (1)	TC (3)	CROSS TRACK (2)	ALONG TRACK (2)
1959	117*				267*							
1960	177*				354*							
1961	136				274							
1962	144				287				476			
1963	127				246				374			
1964	133				284				429			
1965	151				303				418			
1966	136				280				432			
1967	125				276				414			
1968	105				229				337			
1969	111				237				349			
1970	98	104			181	190			272	279		
1971	99	111	64		203	212	118		308	317	177	
1972	116	117	72		245	245	146		382	381	210	
1973	102	108	74		193	197	134		245	253	162	
1974	114	120	78		218	226	157		357	348	245	
1975	129	138	84		279	288	181		442	450	290	
1976	117	117	71		232	230	132		336	338	202	
1977	140	148	83		266	283	157		390	407	228	
1978	120	127	71	87	241	271	151	194	459	410	218	296
1979	113	124	76	81	219	226	138	146	319	316	182	214
1980	116	126	76	86	221	243	147	165	362	389	230	266
1981	117	124	77	80	215	221	131	146	342	334	219	206
1982	114	113	70	74	229	238	142	162	337	342	211	223
1983	110	117	73	76	247	260	164	169	384	407	263	259
1984	110	117	64	84	228	232	131	163	361	363	216	238
1985	112	117	68	80	228	231	138	153	355	367	227	230
1986	117	126	70	85	261	261	151	183	403	394	227	276
1987	101	107	64	71	211	204	127	134	318	303	186	198
1988	107	114	58	85	222	216	103	170	327	315	159	244
1989	107	120	69	83	214	231	127	162	325	350	177	265
1990	98	103	60	72	191	203	110	148	299	310	168	225
1991	93	96	53	69	187	185	97	137	298	287	146	229
1992	97	107	59	77	194	205	116	143	295	305	172	210
1993	102	112	63	79	205	212	117	151	320	321	173	226
1994**	96	105	56	76	172	186	105	131	244	258	152	176
1995	105	123	67	89	200	215	117	159	311	325	167	240
1996	85	105	56	76	157	178	89	134	252	272	137	203
1997	86	93	55	76	159	164	87	134	251	245	120	202

1998	127	124	58	98	263	239	127	178	392	370	201	274
1999	88	106	59	74	150	176	102	119	225	234	139	155
2000	75	81	45	57	136	142	80	98	205	209	118	144
2001	67	73	42	50	115	122	75	79	176	180	111	121
2002	47	66	45	39	87	115	78	70	131	163	109	100
Averages (1978 - 2002)	100	109	62	76	198	207	118	145	308	311	177	217

1. Track errors were calculated for typhoons when intensities were at least 65kts at warning times

2. Cross-track and along-track errors were adopted by the JTWC in 1986. Right angle errors (used prior to 1986) were recomputed as cross-track errors after-the fact to extend the data base. See Figure 3-1 for the definitions of cross-track and along-track.

3. Mean forecast errors for all warned systems in Northwest Pacific.

*Forecast positions north of 35 degrees North latitude were not verified.

**1994 statistics were recalculated to resolve earlier Along and Cross-Track discrepancies.





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


3.1 2002 SEASON

3. TROPICAL CYCLONE FIX DATA

3.1 2002 SEASON

Tables 3-1 to 3-4 list the number of tropical cyclone center "fixes", or locations, made using satellite (visible, infrared, and microwave), scatterometer, radar, and synoptic data. Fixes made by the DOD tropical cyclone reconnaissance network sites are included in the tables as well as those fixes received from other sources (e.g., Japanese Meteorological Agency, Australian Bureau of Meteorology, and U.S. National Weather Service National Environmental Satellite Data and Information Service). For further details with respect to Satellite Operations, please refer to the article in Chapter 6 Section 6.7.

TABLE 3-1

SOUTH PACIFIC & SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN FIX SUMMARY FOR 2002

Tropical Cyclone	Satellite	Scatt	Radar	Synoptic	Total
01S	-	59	0	0	59
02S	Alex	155	4	0	159
03S	-	74	0	0	74
04S	-	96	2	0	98
05S	Bessi	210	11	0	221
06P	Trina	33	3	0	36
07P	Waka	109	0	0	109
08S	Cyprien	67	2	0	69
09S	Bernie	60	1	1	62
10S	Dina	189	1	0	190
11S	Eddy	126	4	0	130
12S	Francesca	263	8	0	271
13S	Chris	84	1	0	85
14P	Claudia	59	3	0	62
15S	Guillaume	176	2	0	178
16P	-	48	0	0	48
17P	Des	55	1	0	56
18S	Hary	193	2	0	195

19P	-	74	0	0	0	74
20S	Ikala	136	2	0	0	138
21S	Dianne	148	4	0	0	152
22S	Bonnie	131	3	0	0	134
23S	Kesiny	204	6	0	1	211
24S	Errol	120	1	0	0	121
25P	Upia	102	5	0	0	107
	Totals	2971	66	1	1	3039
Percentage of Total		97.6	2.2	0.1	0.1	100

TABLE 3-2

WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN FIX SUMMARY FOR 2002

Tropical Cyclone		Satellite	Scatt	Radar	Synoptic	Total
01W	Tapah	117	3	0	0	120
02W	Mitag	249	3	0	2	254
03W	-	126	0	0	4	130
04W	-	32	1	0	0	33
05W	Hagibis	189	5	0	0	194
06W	-	51	2	0	1	54
07W	Noguri	167	0	19	2	188
08W	Chataan	325	3	13	2	343
09W	Rammasun	201	1	13	0	215
10W	Halong	249	0	19	2	270
11W	Nakri	125	0	30	7	162
12W	Fengshen	332	1	15	5	353
13W	-	78	0	0	3	81
14W	Fung-wong	188	0	0	1	189
15W	Kalmaegi	59	0	0	0	59
16W	Kammuri	87	1	0	5	93
17W	-	33	0	0	0	33
18W	-	77	3	0	2	82
19W	Phanfone	264	2	2	2	270
20W	Vongfong	100	3	0	4	107
21W	Rusa	252	3	41	3	299
22W	Sinlaku	265	4	52	1	322
23W	Hagupit	73	1	0	1	75
24W	Mekkhala	140	0	0	4	144
25W	Higos	164	2	2	4	172
26W	Bavi	160	5	0	0	165
27W	-	86	1	0	0	87
28W	-	38	0	0	0	38
29W	Maysak	104	3	0	0	107
30W	Haishen	149	2	0	0	151

31W	Pongsona	274	10	21	0	305
	Totals	4754	59	227	55	5095
	Percentage of Total	93.3	1.2	4.5	1.1	100

TABLE 3-3**NORTHERN INDIAN OCEAN FIX SUMMARY FOR 2002**

Tropical Cyclone	Satellite	Scatt	Radar	Synoptic	Total
01A	-	114	4	0	118
02B	-	62	0	0	63
03B	-	69	1	0	71
04B	-	116	5	0	121
05B	-	99	2	0	101
	Totals	460	12	0	474
	Percentage of Total	97.0	2.5	0	100

TABLE 3-4**FIXES BY OCEANIC BASIN FOR 2002**

Oceanic Basin	Total Fixes
Northwest Pacific	5095
Southern Hemisphere	3039
Northern Indian Ocean	474
Total	8608





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


2. SOUTH PACIFIC AND SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES

[2.1 GENERAL](#)
[2.2 SUMMARY](#)
[2.3 SUMMARY OF SOUTH PACIFIC AND SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES](#)
[TC 01S](#)
[TC 02S Alex-Andre](#)
[TC 03S](#)
[TC 04S](#)
[TC 05S Bessi-Bako](#)
[TC 06P Trina](#)
[TC 07P Waka](#)
[TC 08S Cyprien](#)
[TC 09P Bernie](#)
[TC 10S Dina](#)
[TC 11S Eddy](#)
[TC 12S Francesca](#)
[TC 13S Chris](#)
[TC 14P Claudia](#)
[TC 15S Guillaume](#)
[TC 16P](#)
[TC 17P Des](#)

2.1 GENERAL

In accordance with CINCPACINST 3140.1 (series), Southern Hemisphere tropical cyclones are numbered sequentially from 01 July through 30 June to reflect the Southern Hemisphere tropical season.

For warning message delineation, the Southern Hemisphere Area of Responsibility (AOR) is divided into two basins: the South Indian (west of 135° East longitude) and the South Pacific Ocean (east of 135° East longitude). The suffixes "S" (South Indian Ocean) and "P" (South Pacific Ocean) are appended to the tropical cyclone number to differentiate warnings for these basins. For this report, the Southern Hemisphere AOR is broken down into three sub-basins, reflecting primary cyclogenesis areas: South Indian (west of 105° East longitude), Australia (105° East longitude to 165° East longitude), and South Pacific (east of 165° East longitude).

2.2 SUMMARY

Table 2-1 lists the significant tropical cyclones during the 2002 season and can be compared to the climatological mean presented in Table 2-2. Table 2-3 compares this year's tropical cyclone activity in the Southern Hemisphere sub-basins to previous years and climatology. Composites of the tropical cyclone best tracks for the Southern Hemisphere appear following Table 2-3.

TC	NAME	PERIOD	NUMBER ISSUED	EST MAX SFC WINDS KTS (M/SEC)	MSLP (MB)**
01S	-	06 Oct – 08 Oct	5	35 (18)	997
02S	Alex-Andre	26 Oct – 31 Oct	15	55 (28)	984

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

03S	-	21 Nov	2	35 (18)	997
04S	-	21 Nov – 23 Nov	5	35 (18)	997
05S	Bessi-Bako	27 Nov – 5 Dec	17	75 (39)	967
06P	Trina	30 Nov – 01 Dec	2	35 (18)	997
07P	Waka	29 Dec – 02 Jan	9	100 (51)	944
08S	Cyprien	01 Jan – 02 Jan	4	50 (26)	987
09P	Bernie	03 Jan – 04 Jan	3	45 (23)	991
10S	Dina	17 Jan – 24 Jan	15	130 (67)	910
11S	Eddy	24 Jan – 28 Jan	9	75 (39)	967
12S	Francesca	01 Feb – 11 Feb	21	115 (59)	927
13S	Chris	03 Feb – 06 Feb	8	125 (64)	916
14P	Claudia	11 Feb - 13 Feb	9	75 (39)	967
15S	Guillaume	15 Feb – 22 Feb	17	120 (62)	922
16P	-	24 Feb – 26 Feb	4	35 (18)	997
17P	Des	05 Mar – 07 Mar	5	50 (26)	991
18S	Hary	06 Mar - 13 Mar	17	140 (72)	898
19P	-	14 Mar – 16 Mar	4	35 (18)	997
20S	Ikala	24 Mar – 28 Mar	10	110 (57)	933
21S	Dianne-Jery	07 Apr – 11 Apr	10	105 (54)	938
22S	Bonnie	10 Apr – 15 Apr	12	50 (26)	987
23S	Kesiny	03 May – 11 May	18	65 (33)	976
24S	Errol	09 May – 14 May	10	45 (23)	991
25P	Upia	25 May – 28 May	12	35 (18)	997
		TOTAL	248		
**MSLP Converted from estimated maximum surface winds using Atkinson/Holiday wind-pressure relationship					

Table 2-2

DISTRIBUTION OF SOUTH PACIFIC AND SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES

FOR 1958 - 2001

YEAR	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTALS
1958-1977 AVE*	-	-	-	0.4	1.5	3.6	6.1	5.8	4.7	2.1	0.5	-	24.7
1981	0	0	0	1	3	2	6	5	3	3	1	0	24
1982	1	0	0	1	1	3	9	4	2	3	1	0	25
1983	1	0	0	1	1	3	5	6	3	5	0	0	25
1984	1	0	0	1	2	5	5	10	4	2	0	0	30
1985	0	0	0	0	1	7	9	9	6	3	0	0	35
1986	0	0	1	0	1	1	9	9	6	4	2	0	33
1987	0	1	0	0	1	3	6	8	3	4	1	1	28
1988	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	5	3	1	2	0	21
1989	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	8	6	4	2	0	28

1990	2	0	1	1	2	2	4	4	10	2	1	0	29
1991	0	0	1	1	1	3	2	5	5	2	1	1	22
1992	0	0	1	1	2	5	4	11	3	2	1	0	30
1993	0	0	1	1	0	5	7	7	2	2	2	0	27
1994	0	0	0	0	2	4	8	4	9	3	0	0	30
1995	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	4	5	4	0	0	22
1996	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	6	6	4	1	0	28
1997	1	1	1	2	2	6	9	8	3	1	3	1	38
1998	1	0	0	3	2	3	7	9	6	6	0	0	37
1999	1	0	1	1	1	6	6	8	7	2	0	0	33
2000	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	5	7	6	0	0	27
2001	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	6	2	5	0	1	21
2002	0	0	0	2	4	1	4	5	4	2	3	0	25

(1981-2002)

MEAN	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.5	3.3	6.0	6.6	4.8	3.2	1.0	0.2	28.1
CASES	8	3	7	16	34	72	132	146	105	70	21	4	618

* (GRAY, 1978)

The criteria used in TABLE 2-2 are as follows:

- 1) If a tropical cyclone was first warned on during the last two days of a particular month and continued into the next month for longer than two days, then that system was attributed to the second month.
- 2) If a tropical cyclone was warned on prior to the last two days of a month, it was attributed to the first month, regardless of how long the system lasted.
- 3) If a tropical cyclone began on the last day of the month and ended on the first day of the next month, that system was attributed to the first month. However, if a tropical cyclone began on the last day of the month and continued into the next month for only two days, then it was attributed to the second month.





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES

1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

1. SUMMARY OF WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC AND NORTH INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.1 WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES

Tropical cyclone genesis regions compared to the 15-year average are shown in Figure 1-1. This year's tropical cyclones are listed in Table 1-1. Table 1-2 shows the monthly distribution of tropical cyclones for each year since 1959 and Table 1-3 shows the monthly average occurrence of tropical storms separated into: (1) typhoons only; and (2) tropical storms and typhoons. A summary of this year's Tropical Cyclone Formation Alerts is shown in Table 1-4. The annual number of tropical cyclones of tropical storm strength and higher appear in Figure 1-2, while the number of super typhoons are shown in Figure 1-3. Composites of the tropical cyclone best tracks for the western North Pacific appear following Figure 1-3.

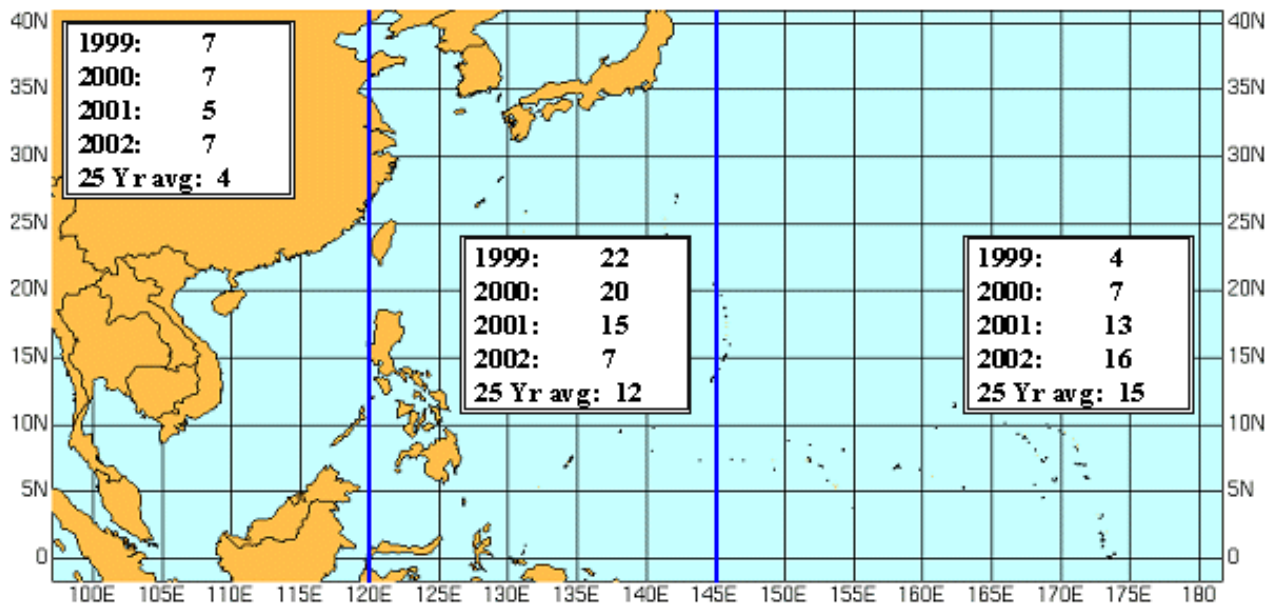


Figure 1-1. Comparison of the number of tropical cyclones that developed within 3 designated areas for 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 and the 25-year average.

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

TD 17W

TS 18W

STY19W Phanfone

TS 20W Vongfong

TY 21W Rusa

TY 22W Sinlaku

TS 23W Hagupit

TS 24W Mekkhala

STY25W Higos

TY 26W Bavi

TD 27W

TD 28W

TS 29W Maysak

TY 30W Haishen

STY31W Pongsona

HUR02C Ele

HUR03C Huko

TC 01A

TC 02B

TC 03B

TC 04B

TC 05B

Table 1-1

WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC SIGNIFICANT TROPICAL CYCLONES FOR 2002

(01 JAN 2002 - 31 DEC 2002)

TC	NAME *	PERIOD	WARNINGS ISSUED	EST MAX SFC WINDS KTS (M/SEC)	MSLP (MB)**
TS 01W	(TAPAH)	10 Jan – 14 Jan	15	50 (25)	987
STY 02W	(MITAG)	26 Feb – 08 Mar	39	140 (72)	898
TD 03W	-	19 Mar – 25 Mar	25	30 (15)	1000
TD 04W	-	05 Apr – 07 Apr	6	30 (15)	1000
STY 05W	(HAGIBIS)	15 May – 21 May	26	140 (72)	898
TD 06W	-	28 May – 29 May	7	25 (13)	1002
TY 07W	(NOGURI)	06 Jun – 11 Jun	21	85 (44)	958
STY 08W	(CHATAAN)	28 Jun – 11 Jul	53	130 (67)	910
TY 09W	(RAMMASUN)	28 Jun – 11 Jul	33	110 (57)	933
STY 10W	(HALONG)	07 Jul – 15 Jul	36	135 (70)	904
TS 11W	(NAKRI)	08 Jul – 13 Jul	20	40 (21)	994
STY 12W	(FENGSHEN)	14 Jul – 27 Jul	53	145 (75)	892
TS 13W	-	18 Jul – 22 Jul	15	35 (18)	997
TY 14W	(FUNG-WONG)	20 Jul – 27 Jul	28	65 (34)	976
TD 15W	(KALMAEGI)	20 Jul – 21 Jul	3	30 (15)	1000
TS 16W	(KAMMURI)	02 Aug – 05 Aug	14	50 (25)	987
TD 17W	-	05 Aug – 05 Aug	2	25 (13)	1002
TS 18W	-	10 Aug – 13 Aug	12	35 (18)	997
STY 19W	(PHANFONE)	11 Aug – 20 Aug	38	135 (70)	904
TS 20W	(VONGFONG)	15 Aug – 20 Aug	19	55 (28)	984
TY 21W	(RUSA)	22 Aug – 01 Sep	40	115 (59)	927
HUR 02C	(ELE)	26 Aug – 10 Sep	45 (62)***	115 (59)	927
TY 22W	(SINLAKU)	28 Aug – 08 Sep	42	110 (57)	933
TS 23W	(HAGUPIT)	10 Sep – 12 Sep	10	45 (23)	991
TS 24W	(MEKKHALA)	23 Sep – 27 Sep	16	55 (28)	984
STY 25W	(HIGOS)	26 Sep – 02 Oct	25	135 (70)	904
TY 26W	(BAVI)	09 Oct – 14 Oct	21	70 (36)	972
TD 27W	-	17 Oct – 19 Oct	10	30 (15)	1000
TD 28W	-	18 Oct – 19 Oct	6	30 (15)	1000
HUR 03C	(HUKO)	24 Oct – 07 Nov	16 (55)***	75 (39)	967
TS 29W	(MAYSAK)	26 Oct – 29 Oct	12	60 (31)	980
TY 30W	(HAISHEN)	20 Nov – 24 Nov	19	95 (49)	949
STY 31W	(PONGSONA)	02 Dec – 11 Dec	34	130 (67)	910
		WEST PAC TOTAL	761		

* As Designated by RSMC Tokyo or CPHC

** MSLP Converted from estimated maximum surface winds using Atkinson/Holiday wind-pressure relationship

*** TOTAL (CENTRAL AND WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC BASINS)





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FOREWORD

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2002 tropical cyclone season brought the first large turnover in Typhoon Duty Officers since JTWC moved to Pearl Harbor. Given the significant turnover in personnel, the Northwest Pacific Ocean (WESTPAC) tropical cyclone season was entered with some trepidation. The effective use of the consensus forecast approach helped to mitigate the break in forecaster experience. Problems early in the season were overcome after installing quality control procedures and changes to operations which enabled checks and balances in the forecast process. These efforts resulted in the fourth straight year of improved operational support to the U. S. Department of Defense, the U. S. State Department, and the Department of Commerce, National Weather Service. (Details concerning forecast performance are contained in Chapters 4 and 5 of this report.)

In 2002, the Alternate JTWC (AJTWC) moved from NAVPACMETOCCEN Yokosuka to the FLENUMETOCCEN Monterey. The facilities and personnel in Monterey, CA now provide the JTWC with an alternate site to issue Pacific and Indian Ocean TC forecasts should an outage at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii occur. Efforts were initiated to develop a “walk-away” AJTWC locally to provide an interim capability while personnel fly to Monterey to stand-up the primary AJTWC operation.

2002 also saw initial efforts to begin production of a 5-day TC forecast. The ability to produce a skillful 5-day forecast track is the result of improved consensus forecasts as more models were incorporated into the consensus. Efforts were also initiated, as a result of Typhoon Pongsona, to better communicate forecast track uncertainty to the military and National Weather Service users of JTWC forecasts.

JTWC also recognizes the diverse team that has helped to refine and improve TC warning operations. The personnel of JTWC in conjunction with Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanography Center, Air Force Weather Agency, Naval Research Laboratory, Naval Post Graduate School, NOAA Hurricane Research Division, NOAA National Environmental Satellite Data and Information Service, Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere, Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and others are key elements of a team that continues to improve the science of TC analysis and forecasting. Some of the support and guidance provided by some of these organizations are summarized in Chapter 6 of this report. JTWC will continue to work with the TC community to exploit science, technology, and training in order to support the sailors, soldiers, and airmen who volunteer to defend our liberty.





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FOREWORD

FOREWORD

The Annual Tropical Cyclone Report is prepared by the staff of the Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC), a joint Navy/Air Force organization under the command of the Commanding Officer, Naval Pacific Meteorology and Oceanography Center/Joint Typhoon Warning Center (NPMOC/JTWC) located in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

The mission of JTWC as directed by USCINCPAC Instruction 3140.1W (series) is multifaceted and includes:

1. Continuous monitoring of all tropical weather activity in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, from the west coast of the Americas to the east coast of Africa, and the prompt issuance of appropriate advisories and alerts when tropical cyclone development is anticipated.
2. Issuance of warnings on all significant tropical cyclones in the area of responsibility.
3. Determination of requirements for tropical cyclone reconnaissance and assignment of appropriate priorities.
4. Post-storm analysis of significant tropical cyclones occurring within the Western North Pacific and North Indian Oceans.

Colocated with the JTWC is the 17th Operational Weather Squadron Satellite Operations branch (SATOPS), which executes the PACAF Executive Agency Responsibility for Tropical Cyclone Reconnaissance support. SATOPS primary mission includes the following:

1. Conduct 24-hour meteorological watch on all tropical and subtropical disturbances within the JTWC AOR.
2. Make and disseminate tropical cyclone observations based on all available data. Provide positions every 3 hours and intensities every 6 hours or more frequently as requested by the Typhoon Duty Officer.
3. Report positions, estimated intensities, and warning criteria wind radii of significant tropical cyclones in these regions.

Special thanks are extended to the following organizations for their timely support of the JTWC mission:

Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanography Center

Air Force Weather Agency

NOAA Environmental Satellite Data and Information Service

Naval Research Laboratory, Monterey

Naval Postgraduate School.

Of specific note, we would like to thank the following individuals:

Mr. Charles R. "Buck" Sampson and Ms. Ann Schrader, et al, for their constant support and continued development of the Automated Tropical Cyclone Forecasting System.

Dr. Lester E. Carr III, for continuing work on the Systematic and Integrated Approach to Tropical Cyclone Forecasting.

Mr. Jeff D. Hawkins, et al, for continuing efforts to exploit remote sensing technologies.

The men and women of the USPACOM tropical cyclone warning network, who participate in locating the tropical cyclone and help disseminate the tropical cyclone warning to the operational customer.





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

Cover Page

NPMOC/JTWC

PDF DOWNLOAD PAGE

** NOT AVAILABLE YET **



2002



Contents Summary **Chap 1** Chap 2 Chap 3 Chap 4 Chap 5 Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)



1.1 WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.2 NORTH INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.3 SUMMARY OF WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC AND NORTH INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

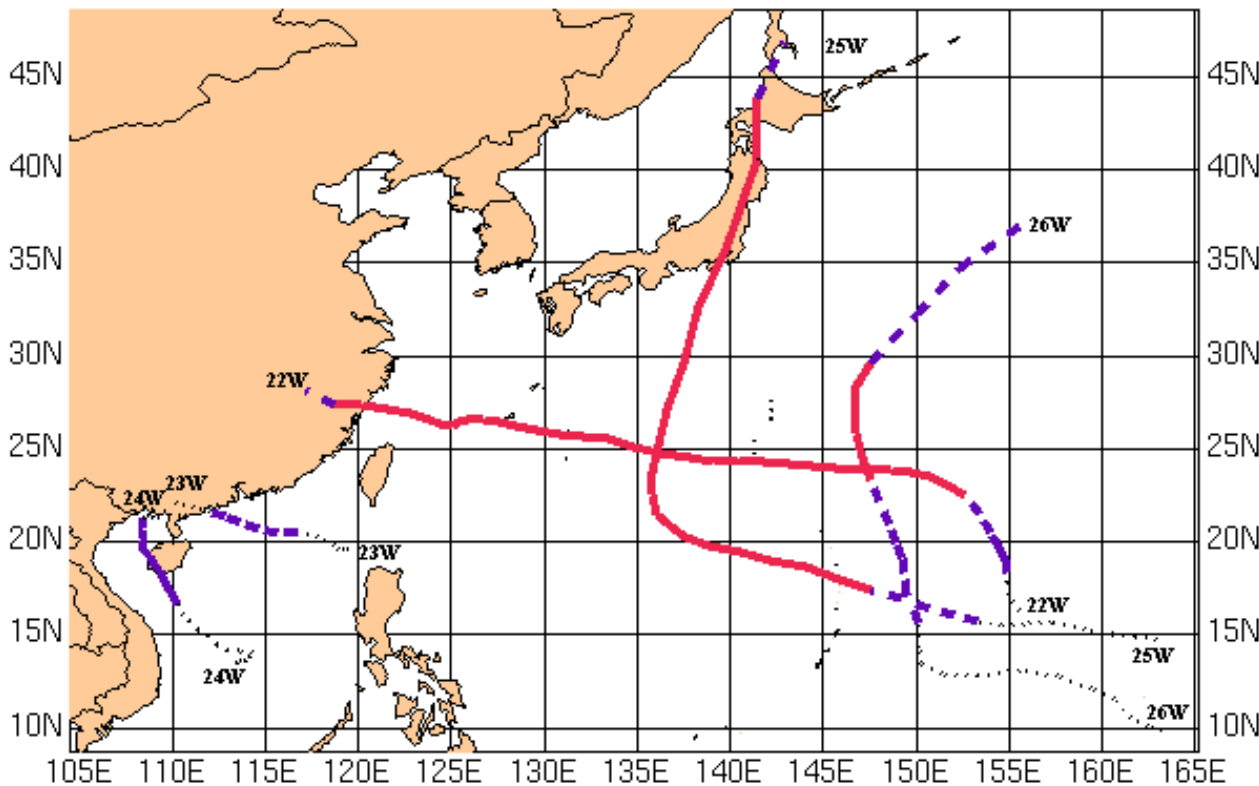
STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

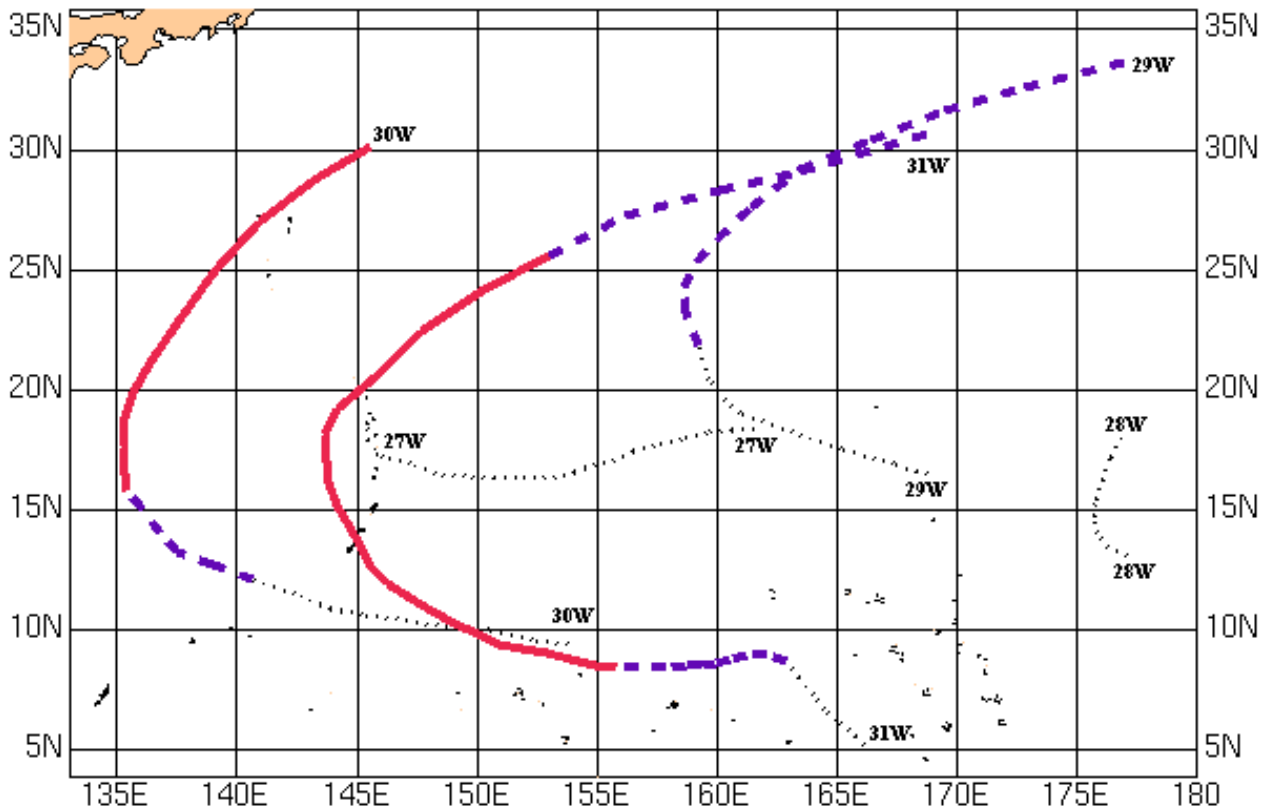


**NORTHWEST PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES
28 AUG - 14 OCT**

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED SURFACE WIND
 ——— 64KT (33M/SEC) OR GREATER
 - - - 34 TO 63KT (18 TO 32M/SEC)
 33KT (17M/SEC) OR LESS

22W TY SINLAKU	28 AUG - 08 SEP
23W TS HAGUPIT	10 SEP - 12 SEP
24W TS MEKKHALA	23 SEP - 27 SEP
25W TS HIGOS	26 SEP - 02 OCT
26W TY BAVI	09 OCT - 14 OCT

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

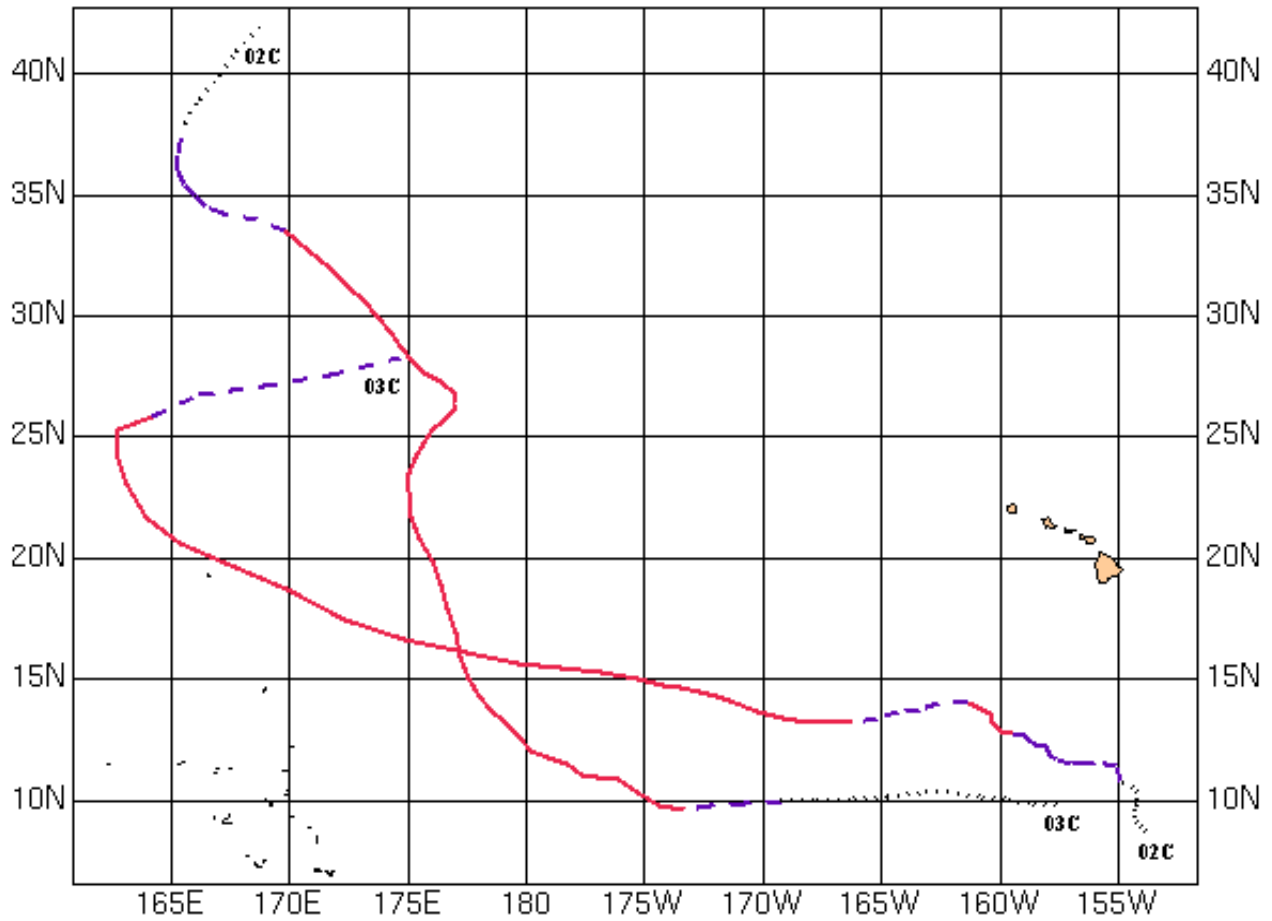


**NORTHWEST PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES
17 OCT - 11 DEC**

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED SURFACE WIND

- 64KT (33M/SEC) OR GREATER
- - - 34 TO 63KT (18 TO 32M/SEC)
- 33KT (17M/SEC) OR LESS

27W TD	17 OCT - 19 OCT
28W TD	18 OCT - 19 OCT
29W TS MAYSAK	26 OCT - 29 OCT
30W TY HAISHEN	20 NOV - 24 NOV
31W STY PONGSONA	02 DEC - 11 DEC



**NORTHWEST PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES
26 AUG - 07 NOV 2002**

02C TY ELE 26 AUG - 10 SEP
03C TY HUKO 24 OCT - 07 NOV

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED SURFACE WIND
 ——— 64KT (33M/SEC) OR GREATER
 - - - 34 TO 63KT (18 TO 32M/SEC)
 33KT (17M/SEC) OR LESS





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES

1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

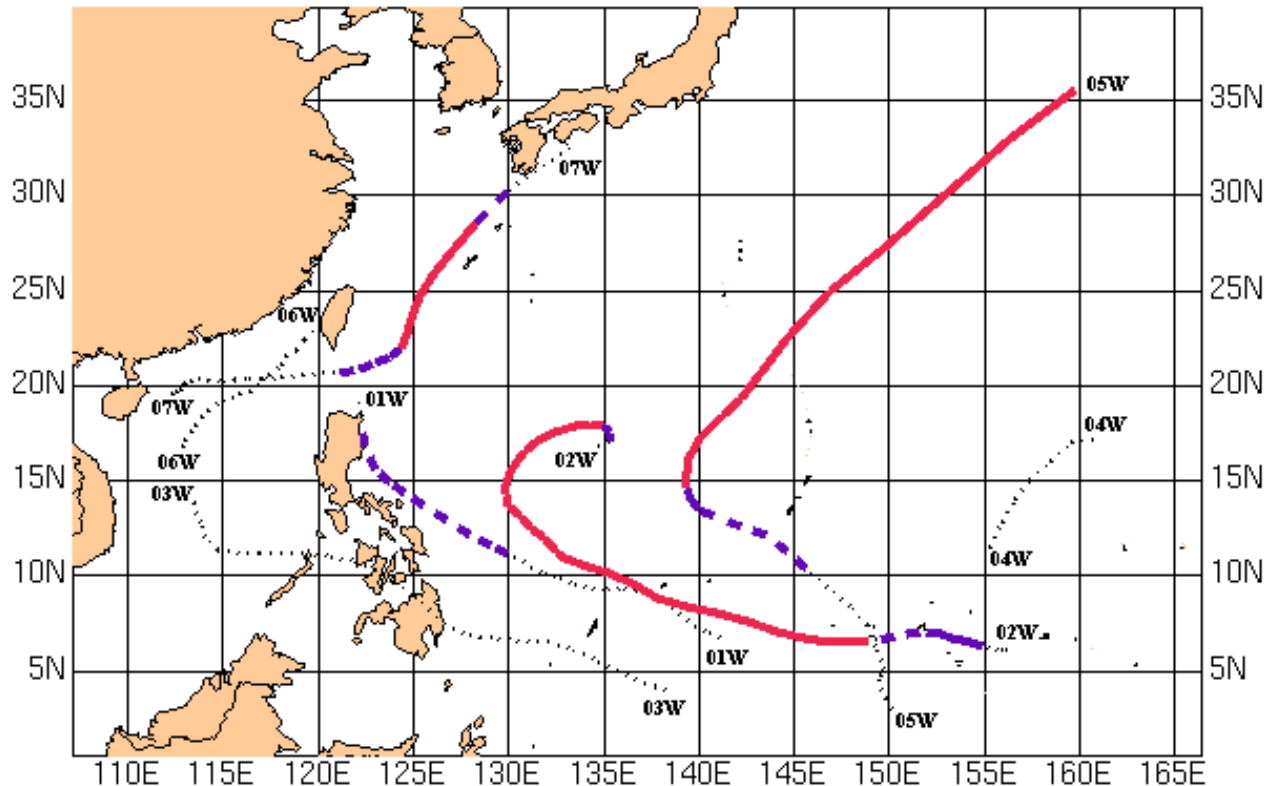
STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong



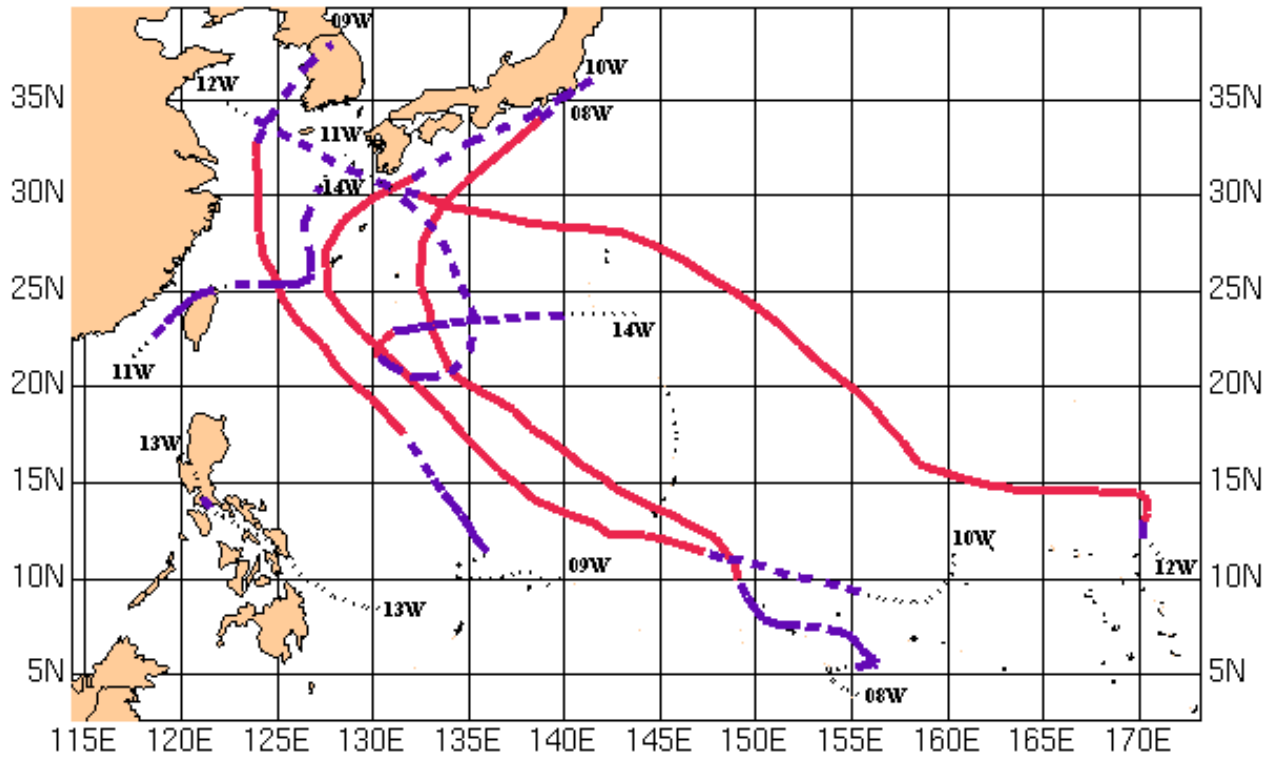
NORTHWEST PACIFIC OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES 10 JAN 02 - 11 JUN 02

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED SURFACE WIND

—	64KT (33M/SEC) OR GREATER
- - -	34 TO 63KT (18 TO 32M/SEC)
.....	33KT (17M/SEC) OR LESS

01W TS TAPAH	10 JAN - 14 JAN
02W STY MITAG	26 FEB - 08 MAR
03W TD	19 MAR - 25 MAR
04W TD	05 APR - 07 APR
05W STY HAGIBIS	15 MAY - 21 MAY
06W TD	28 MAY - 29 MAY
07W TY NOGURI	06 JUN - 11 JUN

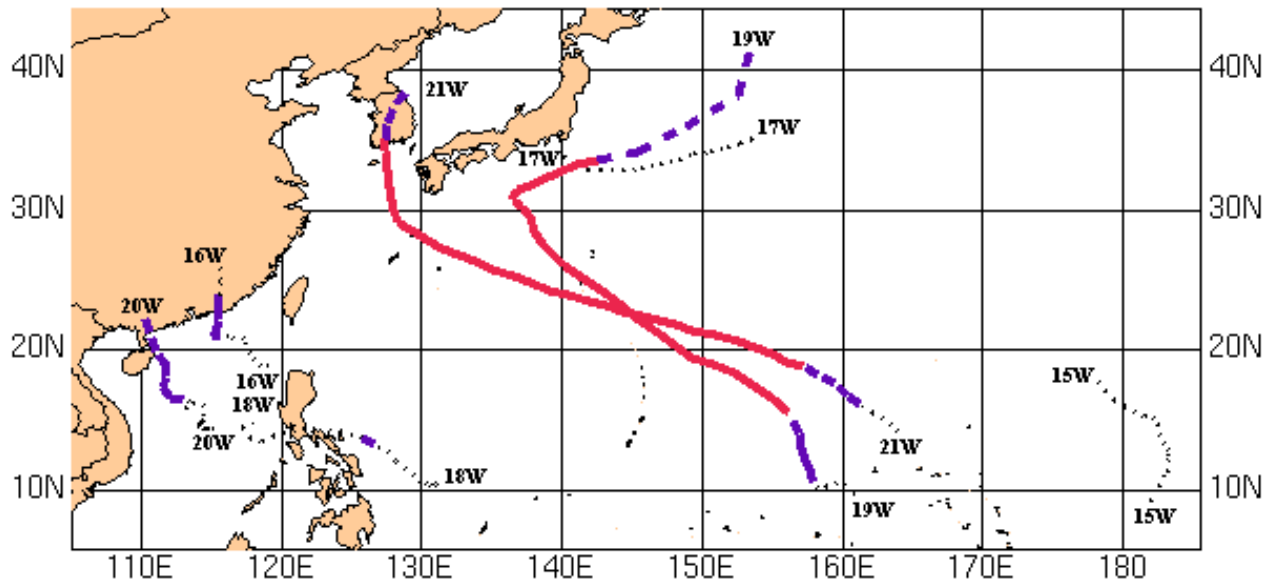
- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B



**NORTHWEST PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES
28 JUN - 27 JUL**

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED SURFACE WIND	
—	64KT (33M/SEC) OR GREATER
- - -	34 TO 63KT (18 TO 32M/SEC)
.....	33KT (17M/SEC) OR LESS

08W STY CHATAAN	28 JUN - 11 JUL
09W TY RAMMASUN	28 JUN - 06 JUL
10W STY HALONG	07 JUL - 15 JUL
11W TS NAKRI	08 JUL - 13 JUL
12W STY FENGSHEN	14 JUL - 27 JUL
13W TS	18 JUL - 22 JUL
14W TY FUNG-WONG	20 JUL - 27 JUL



**NORTHWEST PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES
20 JUL - 01 SEP**

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED SURFACE WIND
 ——— 64KT (33M/SEC) OR GREATER
 - - - 34 TO 63KT (18 TO 32M/SEC)
 33KT (17M/SEC) OR LESS

15W TD KALMAEGI	20 JUL - 21 JUL
16W TS KAMMURI	02 AUG - 05 AUG
17W TD	05 AUG - 05 AUG
18W TS	10 AUG - 13 AUG
19W STY PHANFONE	11 AUG - 20 AUG
20W TS VONGFONG	15 AUG - 20 AUG
21W TY RUSA	22 AUG - 01 SEP





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES

1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

TABLE 1-3

WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC TROPICAL CYCLONES

TYPHOONS (1945-1959)

	<u>JAN</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
MEAN	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	1	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.4	2	0.9	16.4
CASES	5	1	4	6	10	15	29	46	49	36	30	14	245

TYPHOONS (1960-2002)

	<u>JAN</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
MEAN	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	2.7	3.5	3.4	3.1	1.6	0.7	17.7
CASES	10	3	8	18	29	47	117	149	145	135	67	31	759

TROPICAL STORMS AND TYPHOONS (1945-1959)

	<u>JAN</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
MEAN	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.6	2.9	4	4.2	3.3	2.7	1.2	22.2
CASES	6	2	7	8	11	22	44	60	64	49	41	18	332

TROPICAL STORMS AND TYPHOONS (1960-2002)

	<u>JAN</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
MEAN	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.8	4.2	5.6	5.1	4.1	2.6	1.3	27.6
CASES	22	10	17	29	48	76	180	241	218	178	113	55	1187

TABLE 1-4

TROPICAL CYCLONE FORMATION ALERTS FOR THE

WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN FOR 1976-2002

YEAR	INITIAL TCFAS	TROPICAL CYCLONES WITH TCFAS	TOTAL TROPICAL CYCLONES	PROBABILITY OF TCFA WITHOUT WARNING*	PROBABILITY OF TCFA BEFORE WARNING
1976	34	25	25	26%	100%
1977	26	20	21	23%	95%
1978	32	27	32	16%	84%

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

TD 17W

TS 18W

STY19W Phanfone

TS 20W Vongfong

TY 21W Rusa

TY 22W Sinlaku

TS 23W Hagupit

TS 24W Mekkhala

STY25W Higos

TY 26W Bavi

TD 27W

TD 28W

TS 29W Maysak

TY 30W Haishen

STY31W Pongsona

HUR02C Ele

HUR03C Huko

TC 01A

TC 02B

TC 03B

TC 04B

TC 05B

1979	27	23	28	15%	82%
1980	37	28	28	24%	100%
1981	29	28	29	3%	96%
1982	36	26	28	28%	93%
1983	31	25	25	19%	100%
1984	37	30	30	19%	100%
1985	39	26	27	33%	96%
1986	38	27	27	29%	100%
1987	31	24	25	23%	96%
1988	33	26	27	21%	96%
1989	51	32	35	37%	91%
1990	33	30	31	9%	97%
1991	37	29	31	22%	94%
1992	36	32	32	11%	100%
1993	50	35	38	30%	92%
1994	50	40	40	20%	100%
1995	54	33	35	39%	94%
1996	41	39	43	5%	91%
1997	36	30	33	17%	91%
1998	38	18	27	53%	67%
1999	39	29	33	26%	88%
2000	40	31	34	23%	91%
2001	34	28	33	18%	82%
2002	39	31	33	21%	94%
(1976-2002)					
MEAN:	37.3	28.6	30.7	23.4%	92.9%
TOTALS:	1008	772	830		
* Percentage of initial TCFAs not followed by warnings.					

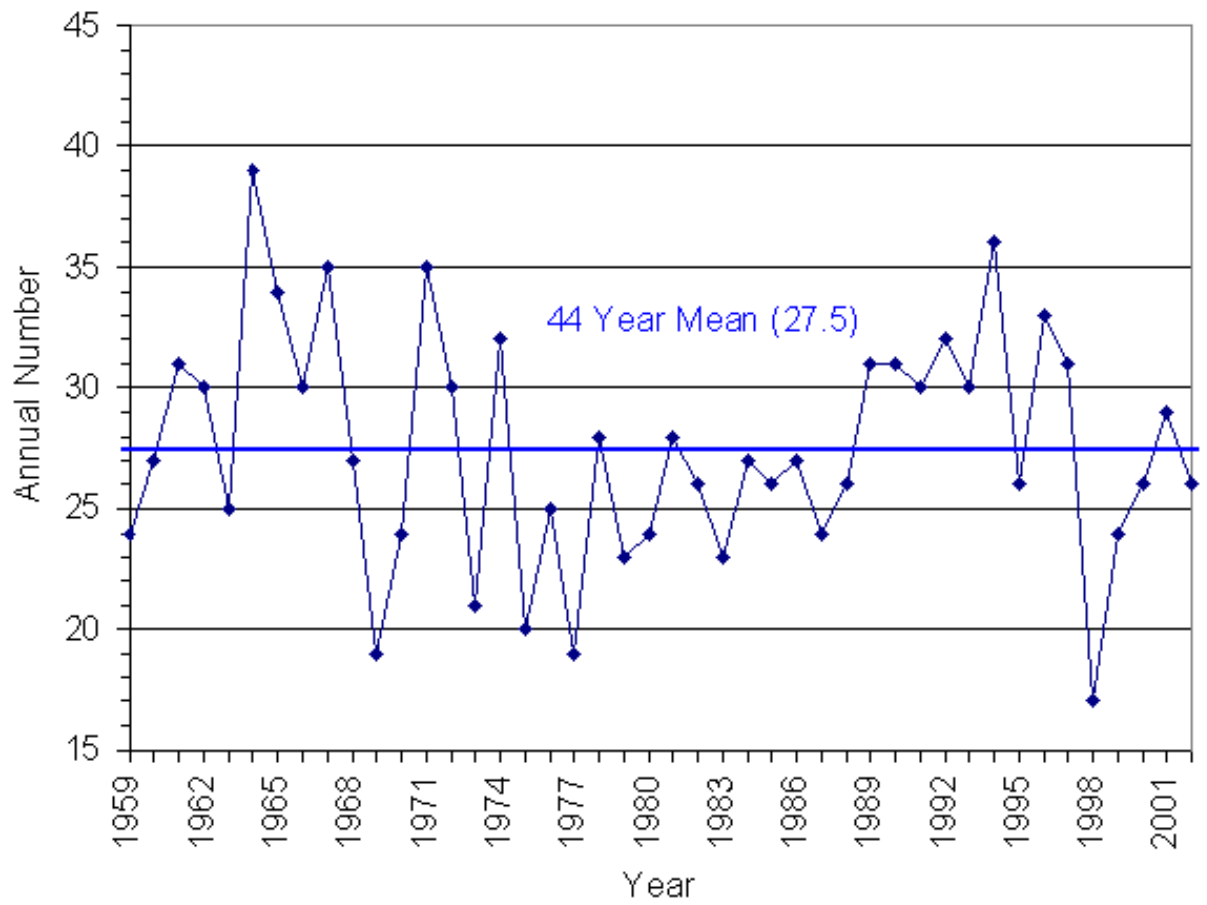


Figure 1-2. Tropical cyclones of tropical storm or greater intensity in the western North Pacific (1959-2002).



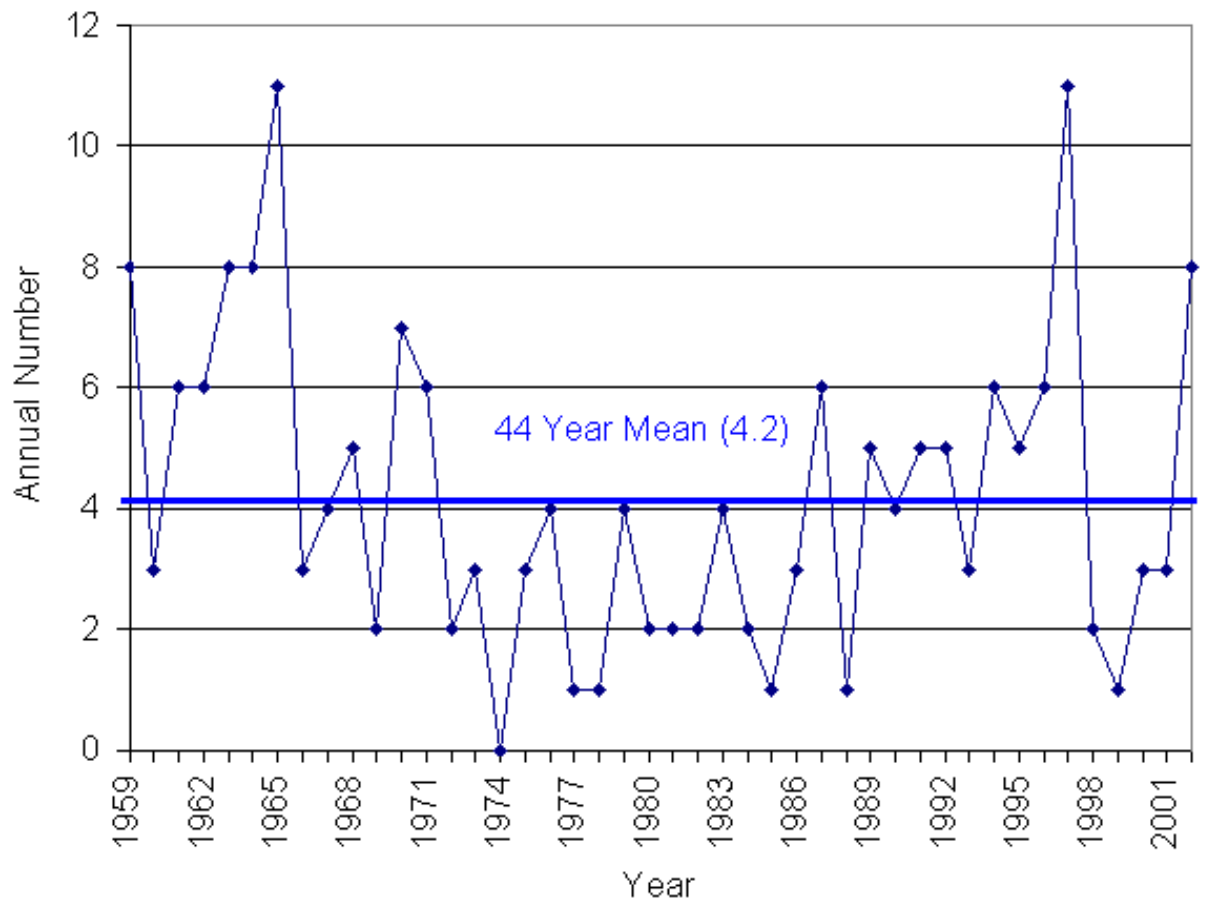


Figure 1-3. Number of western North Pacific super typhoons (1959-2002).



2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES

1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Table 1-2

DISTRIBUTION OF WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC TROPICAL CYCLONES

FOR 1959 - 2002

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTALS
1959	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	8	9	3	2	2	31
	000	010	010	100	000	001	111	512	423	210	200	200	17 7 7
1960	1	0	1	1	1	3	3	9	5	4	1	1	30
	001	000	001	100	010	210	210	810	041	400	100	100	19 8 3
1961	1	1	1	1	4	6	5	7	6	7	2	1	42
	010	010	100	010	211	114	320	313	510	322	101	100	20 11 11
1962	0	1	0	1	3	0	8	8	7	5	4	2	39
	000	010	000	100	201	000	512	701	313	311	301	020	24 6 9
1963	0	0	1	1	0	4	5	4	4	6	0	3	28
	000	000	001	100	000	310	311	301	220	510	000	210	19 6 3
1964	0	0	0	0	3	2	8	8	8	7	6	2	44
	000	000	000	000	201	200	611	350	521	331	420	101	26 13 5
1965	2	2	1	1	2	4	6	7	9	3	2	1	40
	110	020	010	100	101	310	411	322	531	201	110	010	21 13 6
1966	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	9	10	4	5	2	38
	000	000	000	100	200	100	310	531	532	112	122	101	20 10 8
1967	1	0	2	1	1	1	8	10	8	4	4	1	41
	010	000	110	100	010	100	332	343	530	211	400	010	20 15 6
1968	0	1	0	1	0	4	3	8	4	6	4	0	31
	000	001	000	100	000	202	120	341	400	510	400	000	20 7 4
1969	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	6	5	2	1	23
	100	000	010	100	000	000	210	210	204	410	110	010	13 6 4
1970	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	7	4	6	4	0	27
	000	100	000	000	000	110	021	421	220	321	130	000	12 12 3
1971	1	0	1	2	5	2	8	5	7	4	2	0	37
	010	000	010	200	230	200	620	311	511	310	110	000	24 11 2
1972	1	0	1	0	0	4	5	5	6	5	2	3	32
	100	000	001	000	000	220	410	320	411	410	200	210	22 8 2
1973	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	3	4	3	0	23
	000	000	000	000	000	000	430	231	201	400	030	000	12 9 2
1974	1	0	1	1	1	4	5	7	5	4	4	2	35
	010	000	010	010	100	121	230	232	320	400	220	020	15 17 3
1975	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	5	6	3	2	25
	100	000	000	001	000	000	010	411	410	321	210	002	14 6 5
1976	1	1	0	2	2	2	4	4	5	0	2	2	25

TD 15W Kalmaegi		100	010	000	110	200	200	220	130	410	000	110	020	14 11 0
1977		0	0	1	0	1	1	4	2	5	4	2	1	21
TS 16W Kammuri		000	000	010	000	001	010	301	020	230	310	200	100	11 8 2
1978		1	0	0	1	0	3	4	8	4	7	4	0	32
TD 17W		010	000	000	100	000	030	310	341	310	412	121	000	15 13 4
1979		1	0	1	1	2	0	5	4	6	3	2	3	28
TS 18W		100	000	100	100	011	000	221	202	330	210	110	111	14 9 5
STY19W Phanfone		000	000	001	010	220	010	311	201	511	220	100	010	15 9 4
1980		0	0	1	1	4	1	5	3	7	4	1	1	28
TS 20W Vongfong		000	000	100	010	010	200	230	251	400	110	210	200	16 12 1
1981		0	0	3	0	1	3	4	5	6	4	1	1	28
TY 21W Rusa		000	000	210	000	100	120	220	500	321	301	100	100	19 7 2
1982		0	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	3	5	5	2	25
TY 22W Sinlaku		000	000	000	000	000	010	300	231	111	320	320	020	12 11 2
1983		0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7	4	8	3	1	30
TS 23W Hagupit		000	000	000	000	000	020	410	232	130	521	300	100	16 11 3
1984		2	0	0	0	1	3	1	7	5	5	1	2	27
STY25W Higos		020	000	000	000	100	201	100	520	320	410	010	110	17 9 1
1985		0	1	0	1	2	2	2	5	2	5	4	3	27
TY 26W Bavi		000	100	000	100	110	110	200	410	200	320	220	210	19 8 0
1986		1	0	0	1	0	2	4	4	7	2	3	1	25
TD 27W		100	000	000	010	000	110	400	310	511	200	120	100	18 6 1
1987		1	0	0	0	1	3	2	5	8	4	2	1	27
TD 28W		100	000	000	000	100	111	110	230	260	400	200	010	14 12 1
1988		1	0	0	1	2	2	6	8	4	6	3	2	35
TS 29W Maysak		010	000	000	100	200	110	231	332	220	600	300	101	21 10 4
1989		1	0	0	1	2	4	4	5	5	5	4	1	32
TY 30W Haishen		100	000	000	010	110	211	220	500	410	230	310	100	21 10 1
1990		0	0	2	1	1	1	4	8	6	3	6	0	32
STY31W Pongsona		000	000	110	010	100	100	400	332	420	300	330	000	20 10 2
HUR02C Ele		1	1	0	0	0	3	4	8	5	6	5	0	33
HUR03C Huko		100	010	000	000	000	210	220	440	410	510	311	000	21 11 1
1991		0	0	2	2	1	2	5	8	5	6	4	3	38
TC 01A		000	000	011	002	010	101	320	611	410	321	112	300	21 9 8
1992		1	0	1	0	2	2	9	9	8	7	0	2	41
TC 02B		001	000	100	000	101	020	342	630	440	511	000	110	21 15 5
1993		1	0	0	0	1	2	3	7	7	8	2	3	34
TC 03B		001	000	000	000	010	020	210	421	412	512	020	012	15 11 8
1994		0	1	0	2	2	0	7	10	7	5	6	3	43
TC 04B		000	001	000	011	110	000	610	433	610	212	132	111	21 12 10
1995		1	0	0	2	3	3	4	8	4	6	1	1	33
TC 05B		010	000	000	110	120	300	310	611	310	411	100	100	23 8 2
1996		0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	8	6	3	4	27
1997		000	000	000	000	000	000	012	210	413	213	030	112	9 8 10
1998		1	1	0	3	0	1	5	9	6	2	3	3	34
1999		010	010	000	210	000	100	113	423	240	110	111	003	12 12 10
2000		0	0	0	0	4	0	8	9	6	3	3	1	34
2001		000	000	000	000	112	000	233	432	411	210	111	100	15 10 9
2002		0	1	0	1	1	2	6	7	5	3	3	4	33
		000	001	000	001	010	200	411	331	500	300	120	220	20 9 4
		1	1	1	1	1	3	6	9	3	5	1	1	33
		010	100	001	001	101	300	321	431	120	302	100	100	18 8 7
(1959-2002)														
MEAN		0.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.9	4.7	6.2	5.7	4.7	2.9	1.6	31.8
CASES		25	14	24	36	57	88	207	293	251	207	127	71	1400

The criteria used in TABLE 1-2 are as follows:

- 1) If a tropical cyclone was first warned on during the last two days of a particular month and continued into the next month for longer than two days, then that system was attributed to the second month.
- 2) If a tropical cyclone was warned on prior to the last two days of a month, it was attributed to the first month, regardless of how long the system lasted.
- 3) If a tropical cyclone began on the last day of the month and ended on the first day of the next month, that system was attributed to the first month. However, if a tropical cyclone began on the last day of the month and continued into the next month for only two days, then it was attributed to the second month.

Table 1-2 Legend:

	Total month/year	
GTE 64 knots (Typhoon)	35 to 63 knots (Tropical Storm)	LTE 34 knots (Tropical Depression)





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

1.2 NORTH INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES

Tropical cyclone genesis regions are compared to the overall 25-year average in Figure 1-4. This year's North Indian Ocean tropical cyclones are listed in Table 1-5. The monthly distribution of tropical cyclones for each year since 1975 is shown in Table 1-6. Composites of the tropical cyclone best tracks for the Northern Indian Ocean appear following Table 1-6.

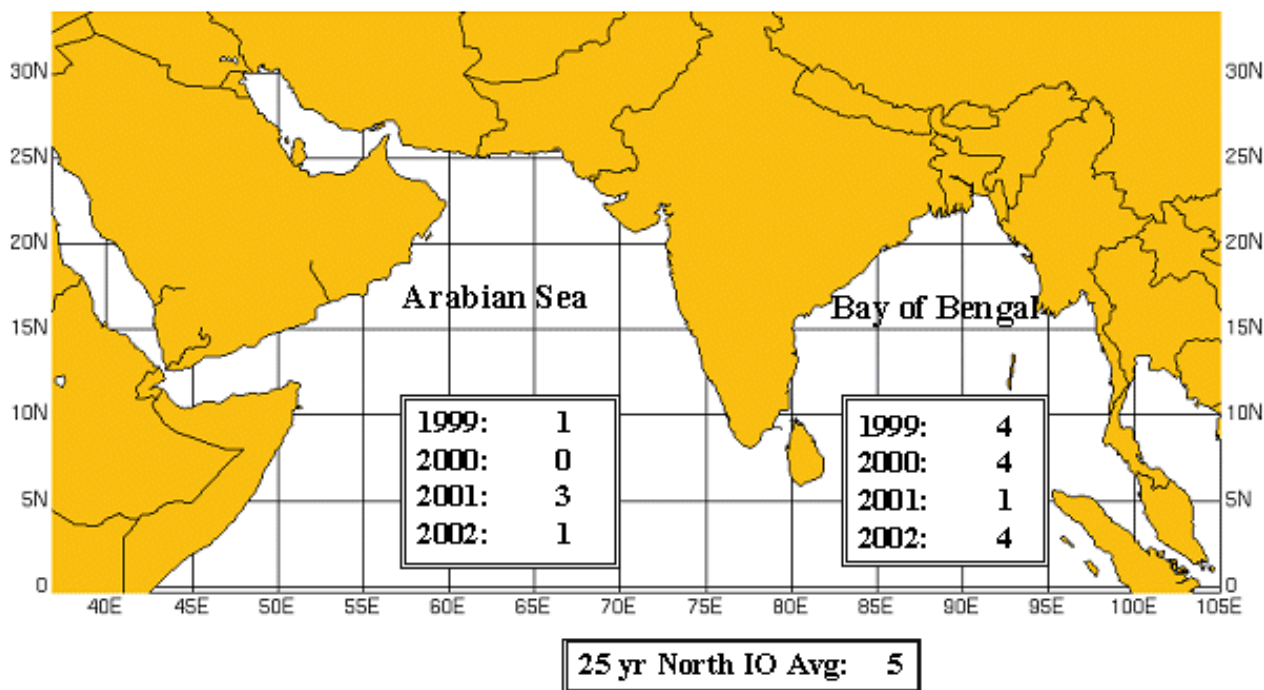


Figure 1-4. Comparison of the number of tropical cyclones that developed in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea for 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 and the 25-year average.

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

TD 17W

TS 18W

STY19W Phanfone

TS 20W Vongfong

TY 21W Rusa

TY 22W Sinlaku

TS 23W Hagupit

TS 24W Mekkhala

STY25W Higos

TY 26W Bavi

TD 27W

TD 28W

TS 29W Maysak

TY 30W Haishen

STY31W Pongsona

HUR02C Ele

HUR03C Huko

TC 01A

TC 02B

TC 03B

TC 04B

TC 05B

Table 1-5

NORTH INDIAN OCEAN SIGNIFICANT TROPICAL CYCLONES FOR 2002

(01 JAN 2002 - 31 DEC 2002)

TC	NAME	PERIOD	WARNINGS ISSUED	EST MAX SFC WINDS KTS (M/SEC)	MSLP (MB)*
01A	-	06 May - 10 May	15	45 (23)	991
02B	-	10 May - 12 May	8	45 (23)	991
03B	-	11 Nov - 12 Nov	5	55 (28)	984
04B	-	23 Nov - 25 Nov	9	45 (23)	991
05B	-	23 Dec - 25 Dec	5	35 (18)	987
		JTWC Total	42		

*MSLP Converted from estimated maximum surface winds using Atkinson/Holiday wind-pressure relationship

Table 1-6

DISTRIBUTION OF NORTHERN INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES

FOR 1975 - 2002

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTALS
1975	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	6
	010	000	000	000	200	000	000	000	000	100	020	000	330
1976	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	5
	000	000	000	010	000	010	000	000	010	010	000	010	050
1977	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	5
	000	000	000	000	010	010	000	000	000	010	000	110	140
1978	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	4
	000	000	000	000	010	000	000	000	000	010	200	000	220
1979	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	0	7
	000	000	000	000	100	010	000	000	011	010	011	000	142
1980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	010	010	020
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	010	000	100	100	210
1982	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	5
	000	000	000	000	100	010	000	000	000	020	100	000	230
1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	010	000	010	010	000	030
1984	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	4
	000	000	000	000	010	000	000	000	000	010	200	000	220
1985	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	6
	000	000	000	000	020	000	000	000	000	020	010	010	060
1986	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
	010	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	020	000	030
1987	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	8
	000	010	000	000	000	020	000	000	000	020	010	020	080
1988	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	5

	000	000	000	000	000	010	000	000	000	010	110	010	140
1989	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
	000	000	000	000	010	010	000	000	000	000	100	000	120
1990	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
	000	000	000	001	100	000	000	000	000	000	001	010	112
1991	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
	010	000	000	100	000	010	000	000	000	000	100	000	220
1992	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	3	3	2	13
	000	000	000	000	100	020	010	000	001	021	210	020	382
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	200	000	200
1994	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
	000	000	010	100	000	010	000	000	000	010	010	000	140
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4
	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	010	010	200	000	220
1996	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	8
	000	000	000	000	010	120	000	000	000	110	200	000	440
1997	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	4
	000	000	000	000	100	000	000	000	100	010	010	000	220
1998	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	8
	000	000	000	000	110	100	000	000	010	010	200	100	530
1999	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
	000	010	000	000	100	010	000	000	000	200	000	000	320
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	020	100	010	130
2001	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	4
	000	000	000	000	100	000	000	000	010	010	001	000	121
2002	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5
	000	000	000	000	020	000	000	000	000	000	020	010	050
(1975-2002)													
MEAN	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.4	0.5	5.0
CASES	3	2	1	4	20	17	1	1	9	28	38	15	139

The criteria used in TABLE 1-6 are as follows:

- 1) If a tropical cyclone was first warned on during the last two days of a particular month and continued into the next month for longer than two days, then that system was attributed to the second month.
- 2) If a tropical cyclone was warned on prior to the last two days of a month, it was attributed to the first month, regardless of how long the system lasted.
- 3) If a tropical cyclone began on the last day of the month and ended on the first day of the next month, that system was attributed to the first month. However, if a tropical cyclone began on the last day of the month and continued into the next month for only two days, then it was attributed to the second month.

Table 1-6 Legend:

Table 1-6 Legend:		
Total month/year		
GTE 64 knots (Typhoon)	35 to 63 knots (Tropical Storm)	LTE 34 knots (Tropical Depression)





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES

1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

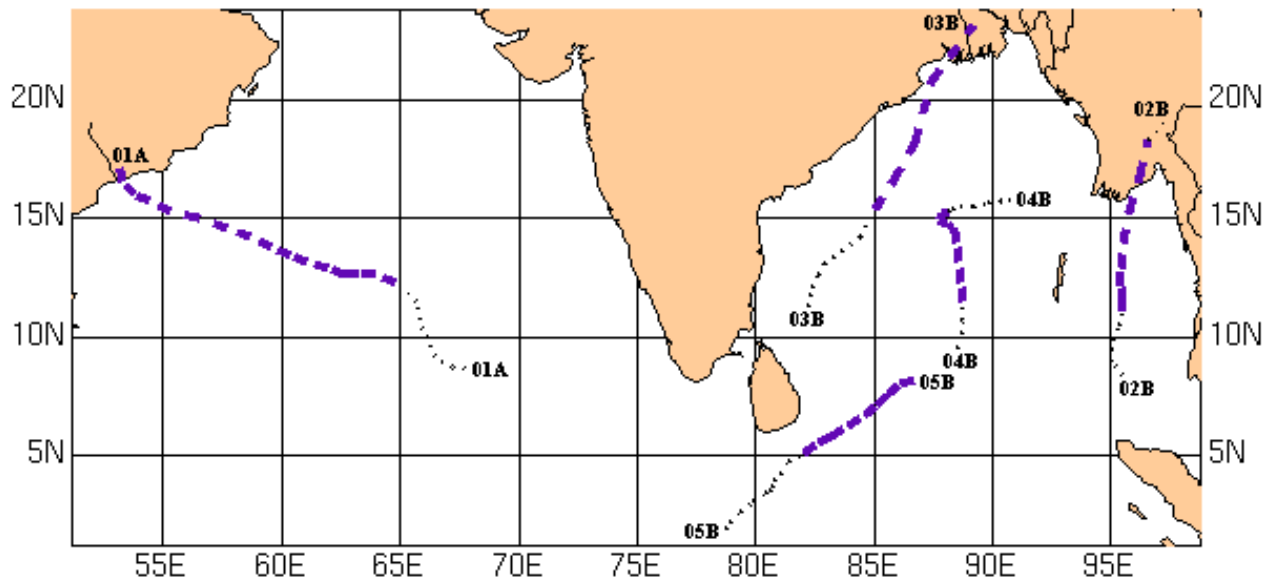
STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong



NORTHERN INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES 06 MAY - 25 DEC

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED SURFACE WIND

- 64KT (33M/SEC) OR GREATER
- - - 34 TO 63KT (18 TO 32M/SEC)
- 33KT (17M/SEC) OR LESS

01A TC	06 MAY - 10 MAY
02B TC	10 MAY - 12 MAY
03B TC	11 NOV - 12 NOV
04B TC	23 NOV - 25 NOV
05B TC	23 DEC - 25 DEC

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

TD 17W

TS 18W

STY19W Phanfone

TS 20W Vongfong

TY 21W Rusa

TY 22W Sinlaku

TS 23W Hagupit

TS 24W Mekkhala

STY25W Higos

TY 26W Bavi

TD 27W

TD 28W

TS 29W Maysak

TY 30W Haishen

STY31W Pongsona

HUR02C Ele

HUR03C Huko

TC 01A

TC 02B

TC 03B

TC 04B

TC 05B





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

1.3 SUMMARY OF WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC AND NORTH INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES

Tropical Storm (TS) 01W (Tapah)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0600Z 08 Jan 02

First Fair : 0030Z 09 Jan 02

First TCFA : 2030Z 09 Jan 02

First Warning : 1200Z 10 Jan 02

Last Warning : 0000Z 14 Jan 02

Max Intensity : 50 kts, gusts to 65 kts

Landfall : 1320Z 13 Jan 02

Total Warnings : 15

Remarks:

(1) TS 01W formed in the Caroline Islands within a broad monsoon trough. The first warning was issued with an intensity of 30 knots.

(2) Maximum intensity of 50 knots was attained at 1200Z 12 January when the cyclone was just east of Catanduanes Island, Philippines. The subtropical ridge north of the cyclone caused west-northwestward movement from the central Carolines to Luzon Island. The passage of a mid-latitude trough weakened this ridge and thus caused the cyclone to change direction and move north into Luzon Strait.

(3) Vertical wind shear and interaction with northern Luzon caused the cyclone to dissipate in the Luzon Strait.

(4) No damage or fatalities were reported with this cyclone.

TD 15W Kalmaegi
TS 16W Kammuri
TD 17W
TS 18W
STY19W Phanfone
TS 20W Vongfong
TY 21W Rusa
TY 22W Sinlaku
TS 23W Hagupit
TS 24W Mekkhala
STY25W Higos
TY 26W Bavi
TD 27W
TD 28W
TS 29W Maysak
TY 30W Haishen
STY31W Pongsona
HUR02C Ele
HUR03C Huko
TC 01A
TC 02B
TC 03B
TC 04B
TC 05B

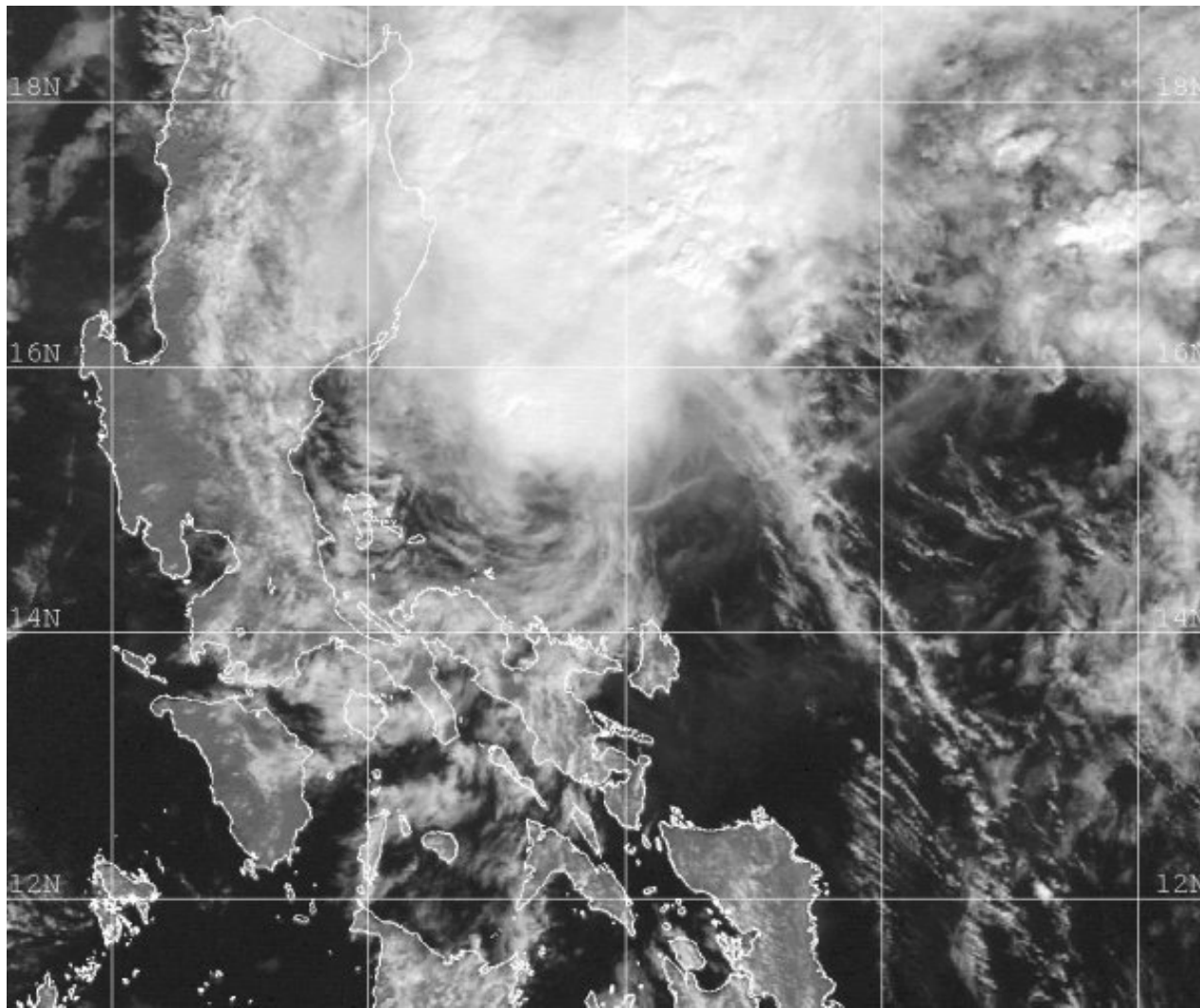


Figure 1-01W-1. 130231Z January 2002 GMS-5 Visible image of TS 01W (Tapah) North of Luzon with an estimated intensity of 45 knots.

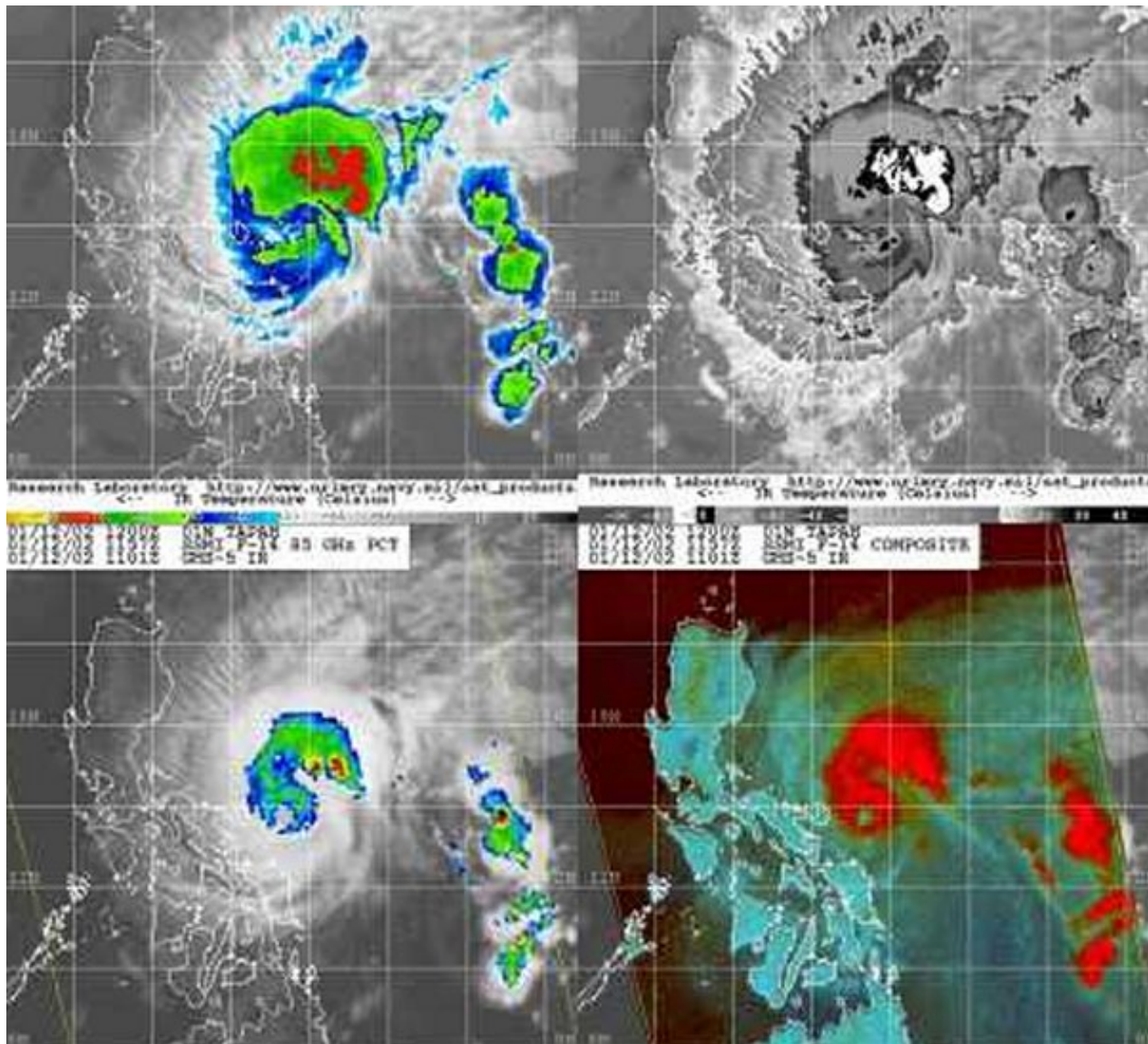
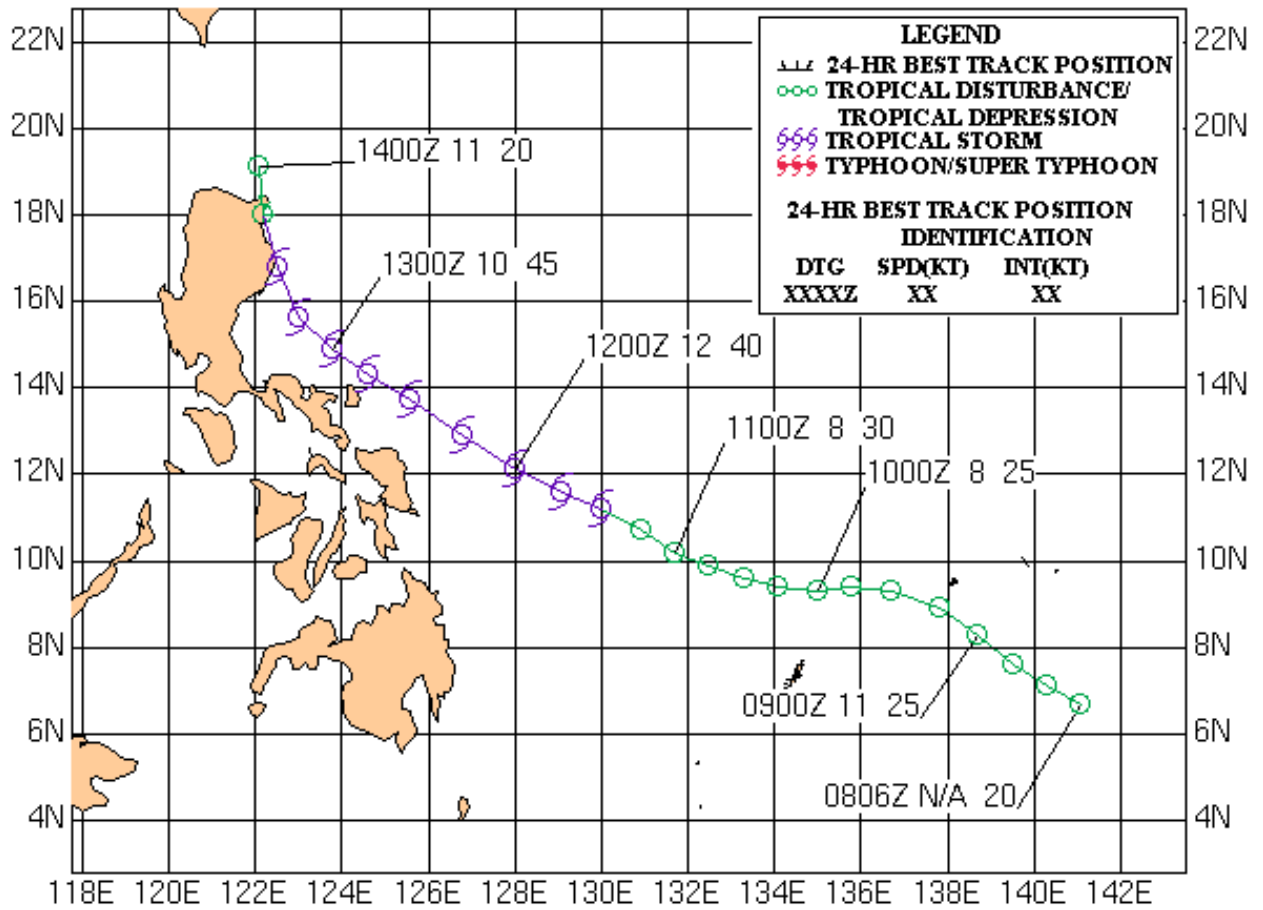


Figure 1-01W-2. 121157Z January 2002 Multisensor image of TS 01W (Tapah) east of Luzon with an estimated intensity of 50 knots.



TROPICAL STORM 01W (TAPAH)

10 - 14 JANUARY 2002





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Super-Typhoon (STY) 02W (Mitag)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 1200Z 25 Feb 02

First Fair : 0130Z 26 Feb 02

First TCFA : 1430Z 26 Feb 02

First Warning : 1800Z 26 Feb 02

Last Warning : 1200Z 08 Mar 02

Max Intensity : 140 kts, gusts to 170 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 39

Remarks:

(1) STY 02W (Mitag) developed in a near-equatorial trough established along 6 N on 26 February 2002. The system moved slowly westward for two days under the influence of a low to mid level ridge to the north of STY 02W then increased speed to 10-14 knots. On 05 March, the cyclone reached super typhoon intensity as it approached the recurvature point near 130 E longitude

(2) Intensification occurred at a rate slightly faster than one Dvorak T number a day up to maximum intensity of 140 knots at 0600Z on 05 March. Intense storms so early in the season are rare in the Western Pacific and worthy of note.

(3) A deepening mid-latitude trough upstream modified the environmental steering pattern which allowed STY 02W to recurve into the westerlies. STY 02W maintained 140 knot intensity for approximately 12 hours during recurvature before weakening in response to increasing vertical wind shear and cool, dry air entrainment associated with the mid-latitudes. Cool air entrainment and high vertical wind shear resulted in a weakening trend of nearly 60 knots or 3 T numbers in a 24 period (1800Z 6 March-1800Z 7 March) and the dissipation of the cyclone in the Philippine Sea. A strong northeast monsoon surge combined with upper level westerlies completely sheared the upper level circulation from the low level cyclone and pushed the low level remnants back to the south.

(4) Available reports indicate no casualties or damage associated with this cyclone.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

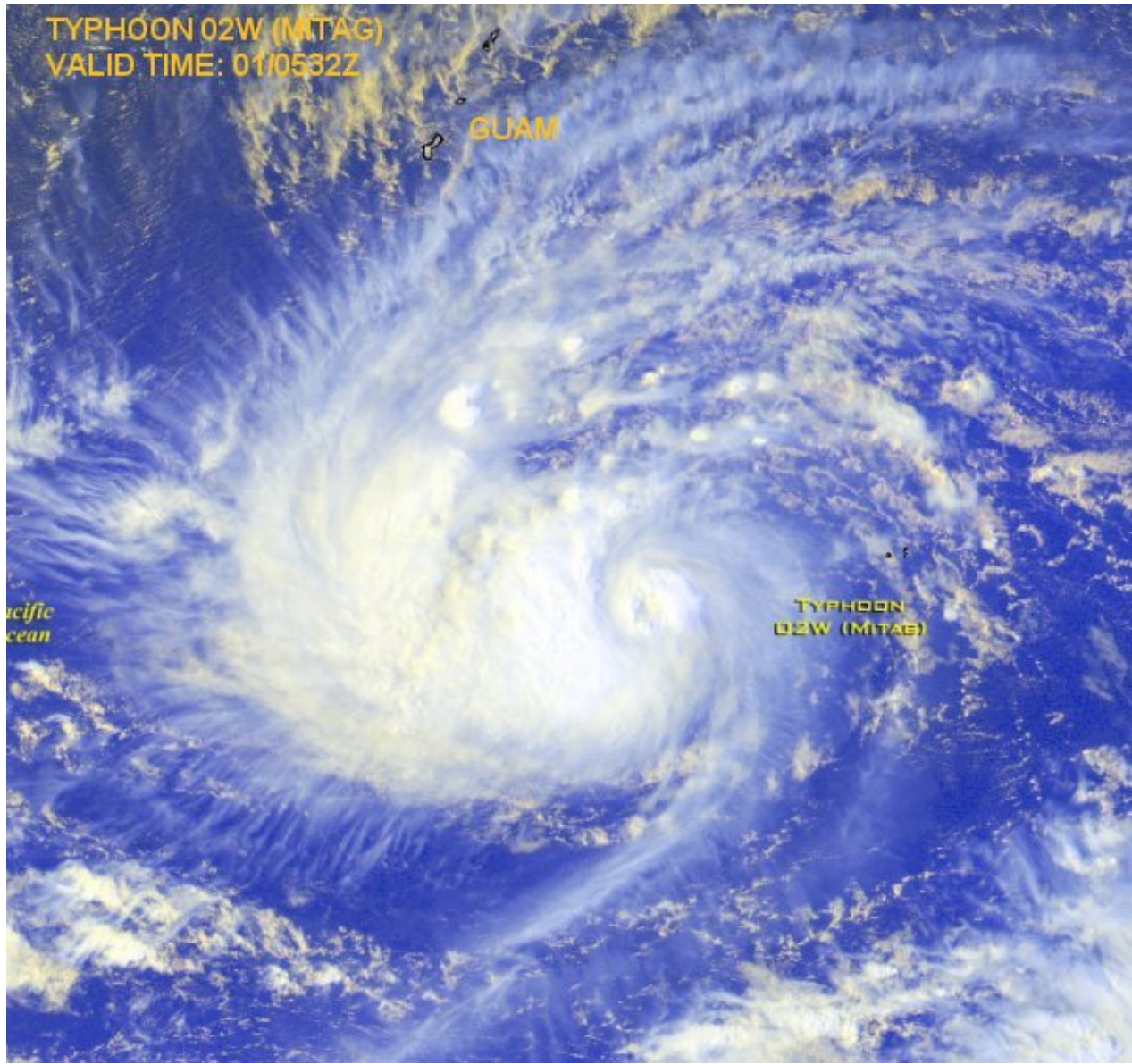


Figure 1-02W-1. 010532Z March 2002 Multi-Spectral satellite imagery of TY 02W Mitag 531nm SSE of Guam with an estimated intensity of 70 knots.

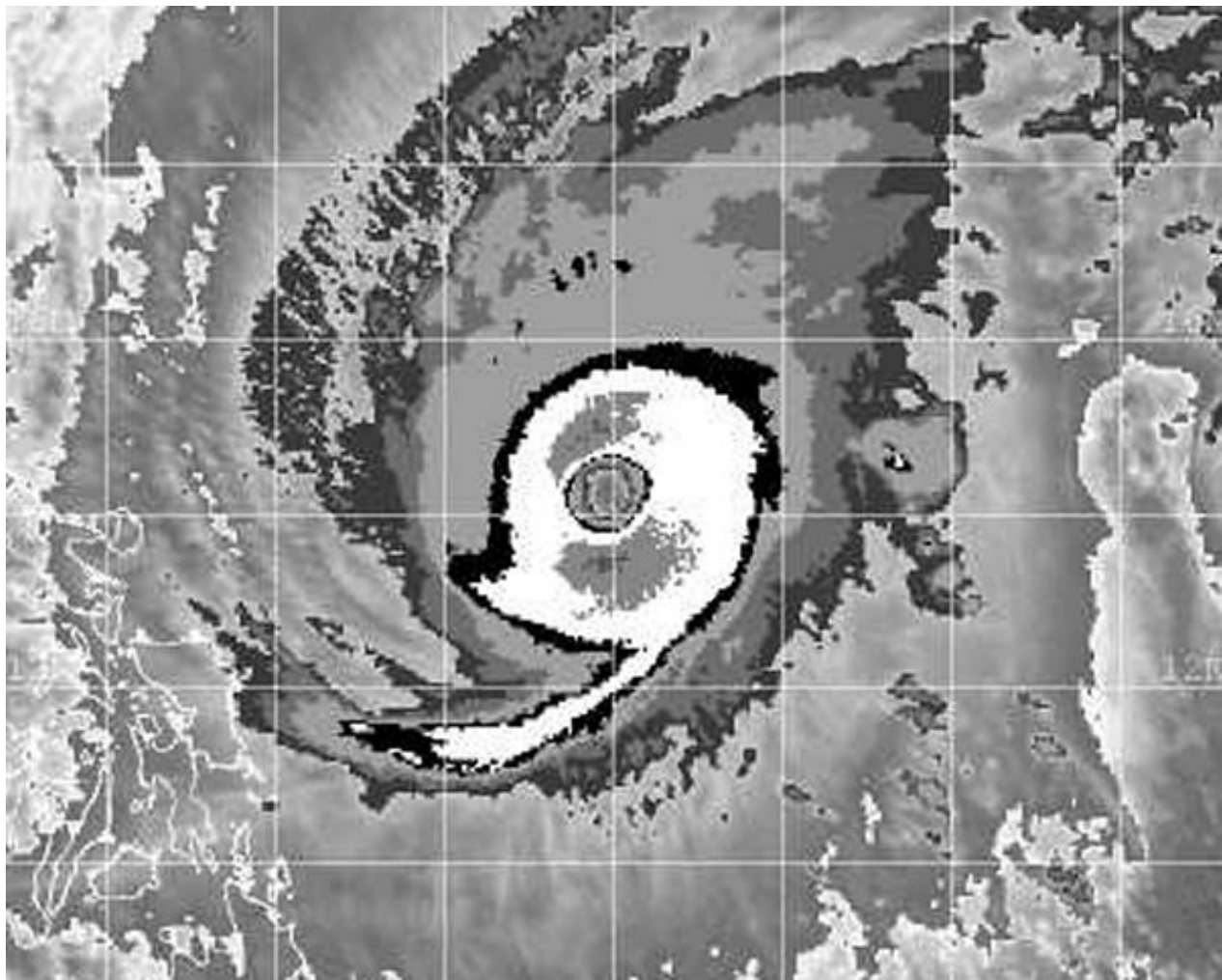


Figure 1-02W-2. 051214Z March 2002 BD Enhanced IR satellite imagery of STY 02W Mitag 874nm W of Guam with an estimated maximum intensity of 140 knots.

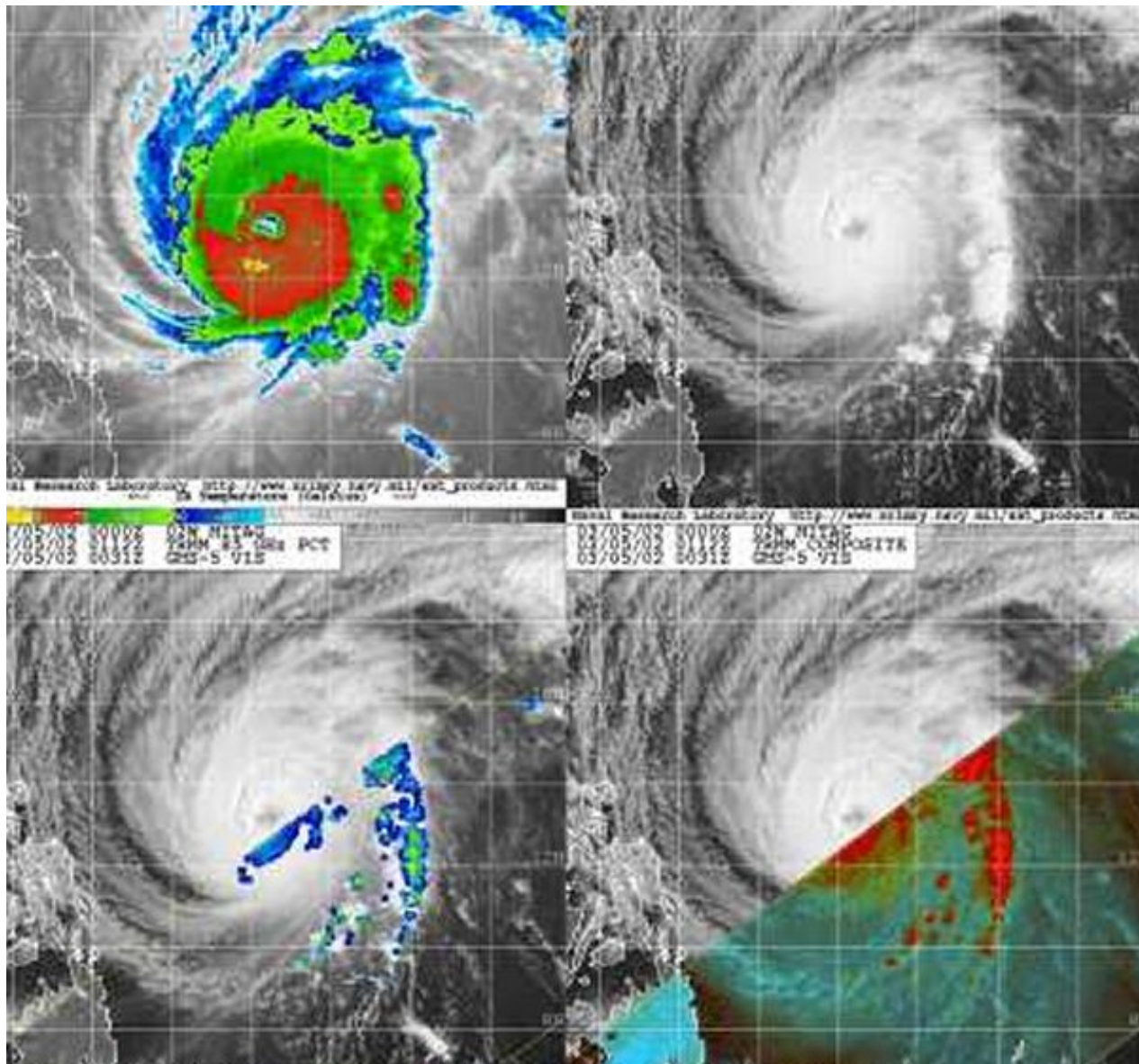


Figure 1-02W-3. 050112Z March 2002 multi-sensor satellite imagery of STY 02W Mitag 852nm W of Guam with an estimated maximum intensity of 140 knots.

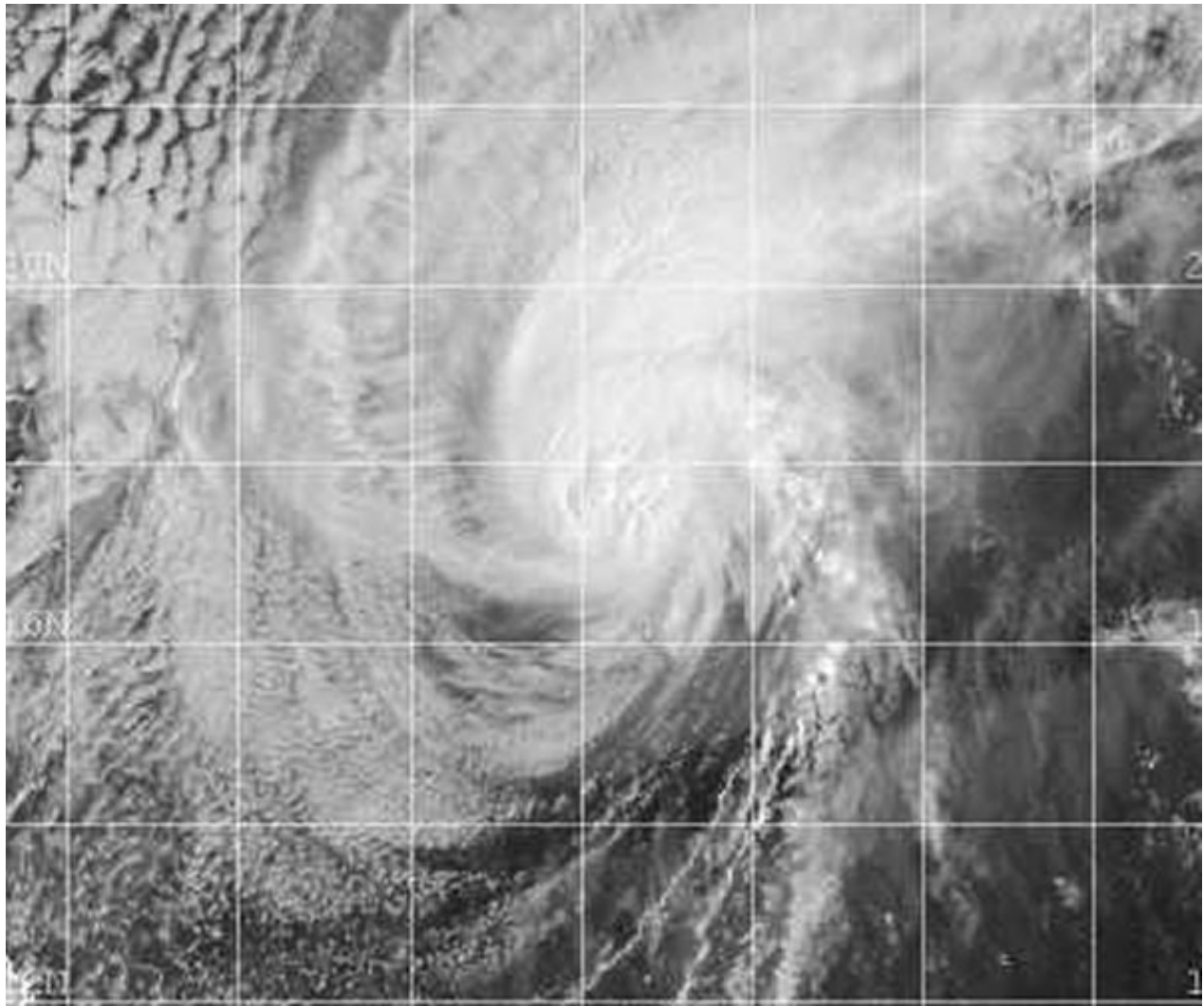
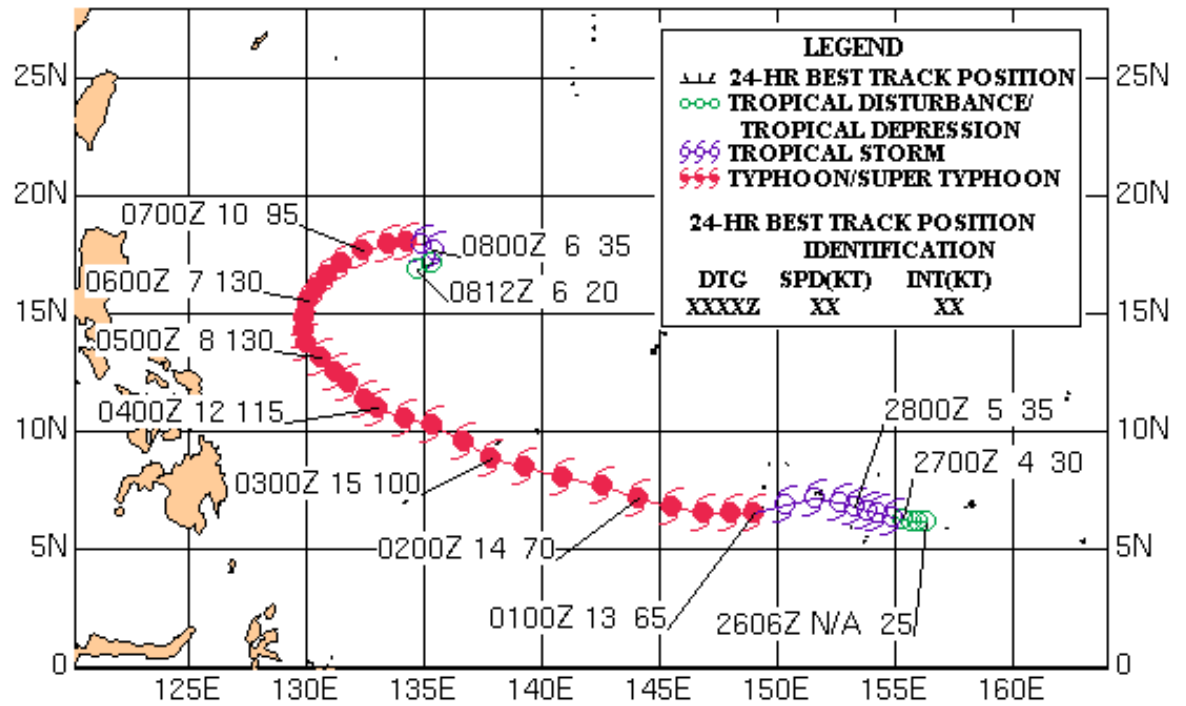


Figure 1-02W-4. 070034Z March 2002 Visible satellite imagery of TY 02W Mitag 684nm NW of Guam with an estimated maximum intensity of 95 knots.

SUPER TYPHOON 02W (MITAG) 26 FEBRUARY - 08 MARCH 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Tropical Depression (TD) 03W

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0600Z 15 Mar 02

First Fair : 1330Z 18 Mar 02

First TCFA : 0530Z 19 Mar 02

First Warning : 1200Z 19 Mar 02

Last Warning : 1200Z 25 Mar 02

Max Intensity : 30 kts, gusts to 40 kts

Landfall : 0800Z 21 Mar 02

Total Warnings : 25

Remarks:

(1) The first warning issued on 1200Z 19 March had an intensity of 25 knots gusting to 35 knots in the Philippine Sea. TD 03W attained maximum intensity of 30 knots at 0600Z 20 March and held this intensity for 4 days before dissipating in the South China Sea.

(2) TD 03W moved west-northwestward from the Philippine Sea, across the Philippine Islands and into the South China Sea under the steering influence of the subtropical ridge. After moving into the South China Sea an approaching mid-latitude trough weakened this ridge causing the system to turn north-northwestward.

(3) TD 03W dissipated under strong vertical wind shear and was absorbed by the mid-latitude trough.

(4) TD 03W caused 1.7 million dollars of damage. 1,000 homes were destroyed and 35 fatalities were reported. Press reports further indicated that many casualties occurred at sea due to rough weather.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

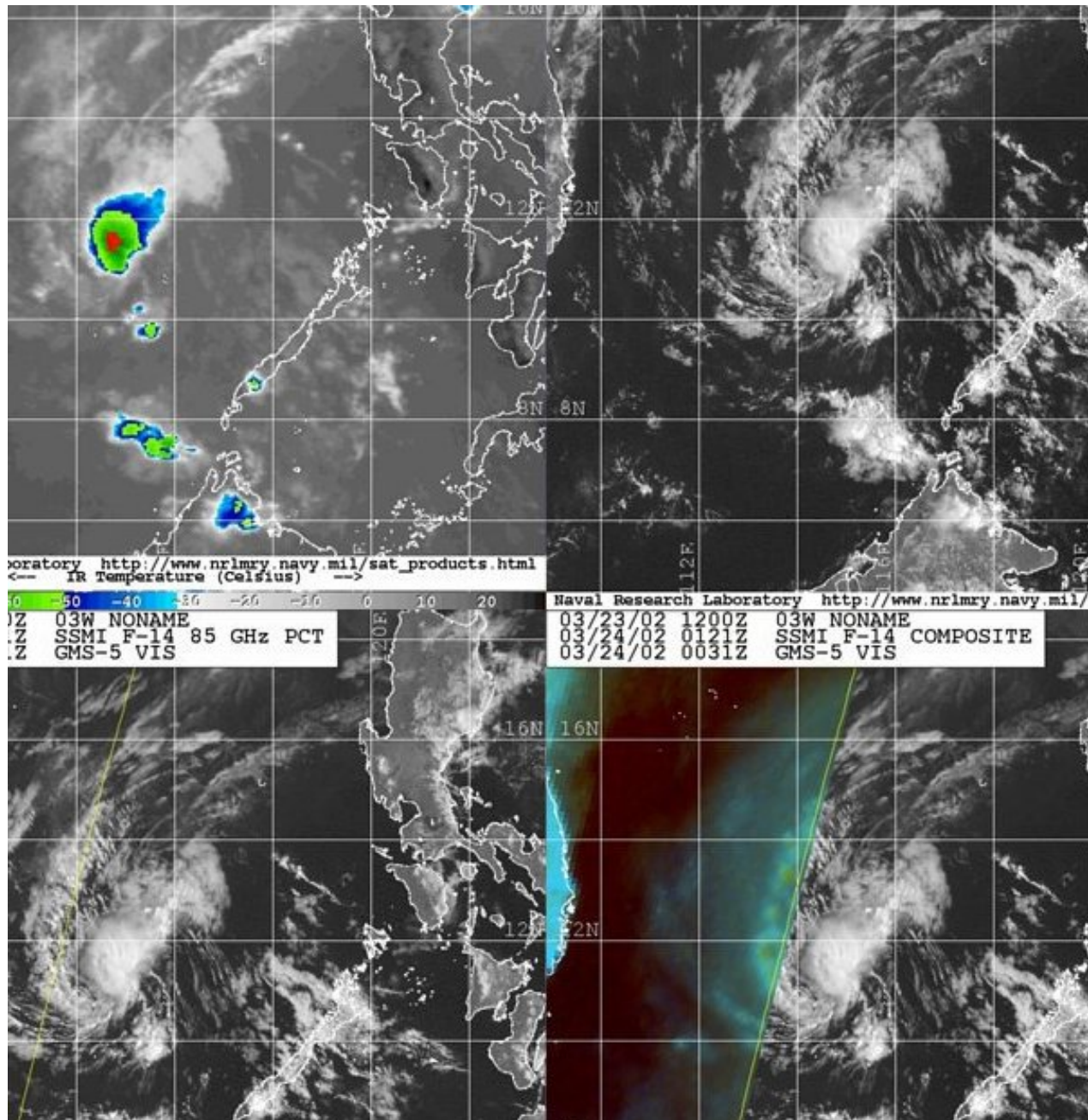


Figure 1-03W-1. 240121Z March 2002 multi-sensor satellite imagery of TD 03W (No Name), located 323nm WSW of Luzon. At this time, the system has a maximum intensity of 30 knots.

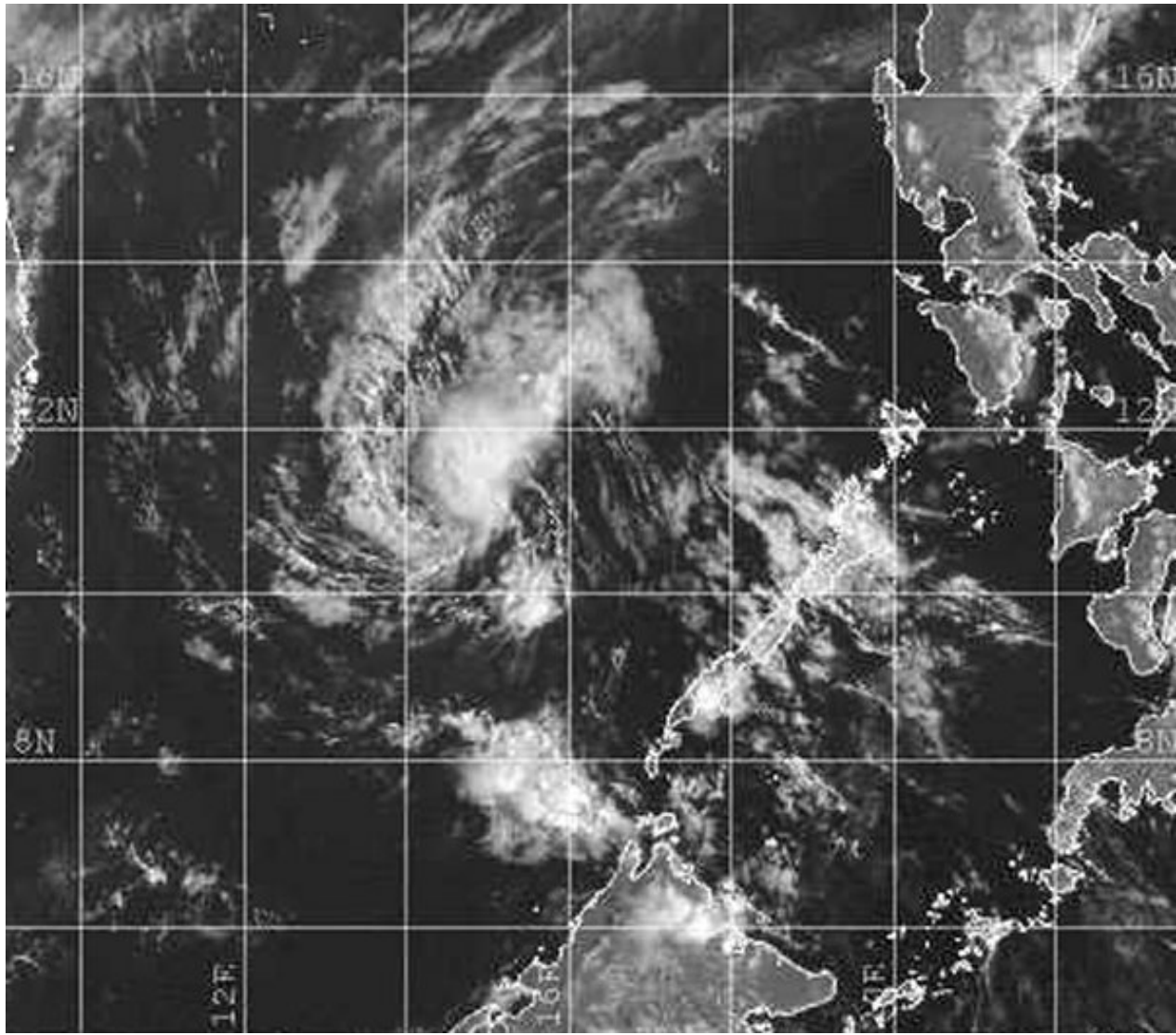
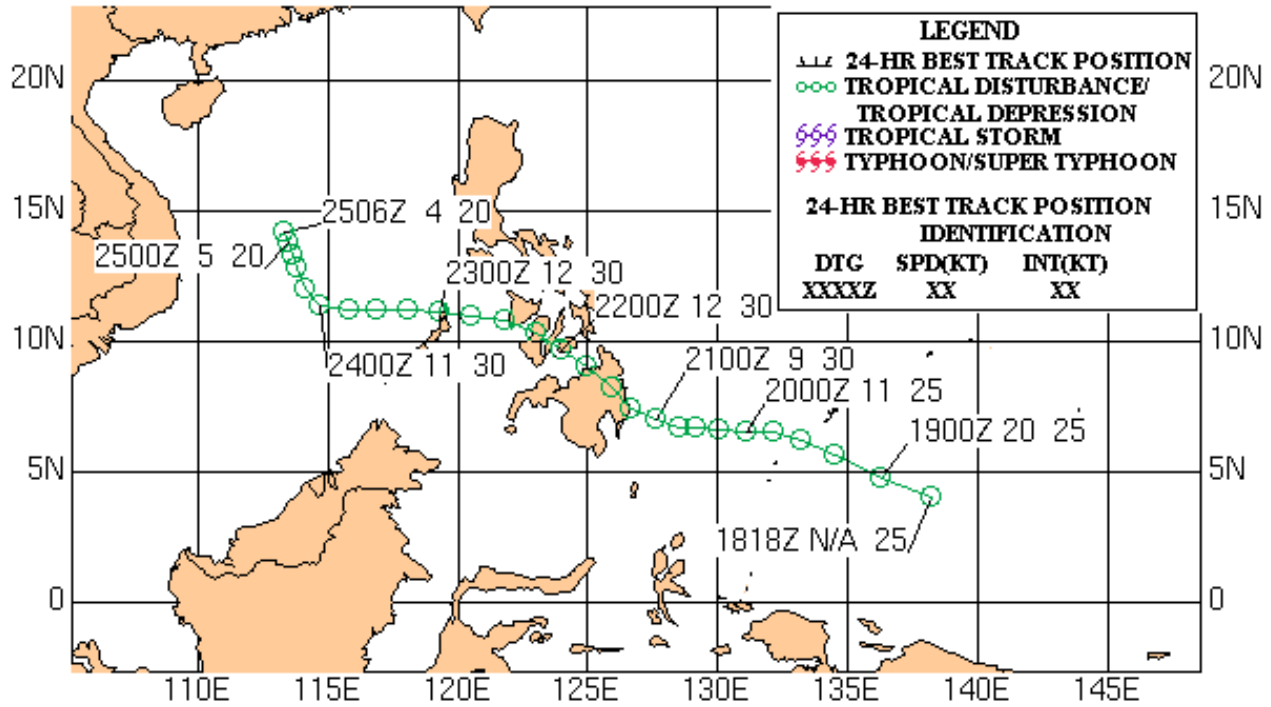


Figure 1-03W-2. 2400031Z March 2002 visible satellite imagery of TD 03W (No Name), located 313nm west-southwest of Luzon. At this time, the system is at its peak intensity of 30 knots.



TROPICAL DEPRESSION 03W 19 - 25 MARCH 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES

1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Tropical Depression (TD) 04W

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0600Z 01 Apr 02

First Fair : 0600Z 05 Apr 02

First TCFA : 1730Z 05 Apr 02

First Warning : 1800Z 05 Apr 02

Last Warning : 0000Z 07 Apr 02

Max Intensity : 30 kts, gusts to 40 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 6

Remarks:

(1) TD 04W was a weak and short lived cyclone which developed at the southern end of a shearline west of Eniwetok.

(2) The first warning for this cyclone was issued at 1800Z on 5 April with an intensity of 30 knots. TD 04W maintained this 30 knot intensity for 30 hours before becoming an extratropical cyclone approximately 350 nm west-southwest of Wake Island.

(3) TD 04W's northwest movement was due to interaction with a baroclinic cyclone to the north-northeast. This same baroclinic cyclone and associated trough was the main cause of TD 04W becoming extratropical.

(4) There were no reported casualties.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

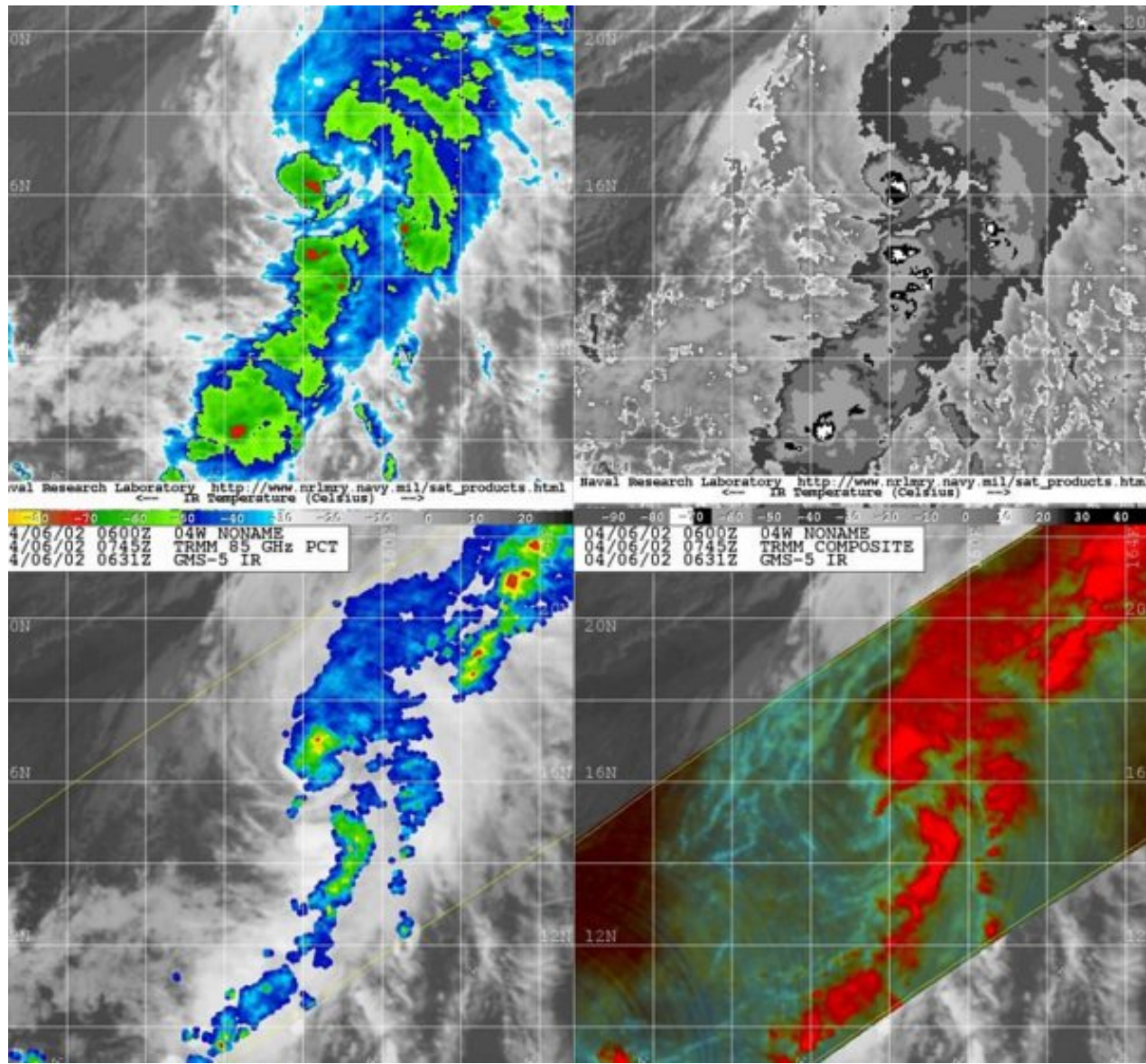
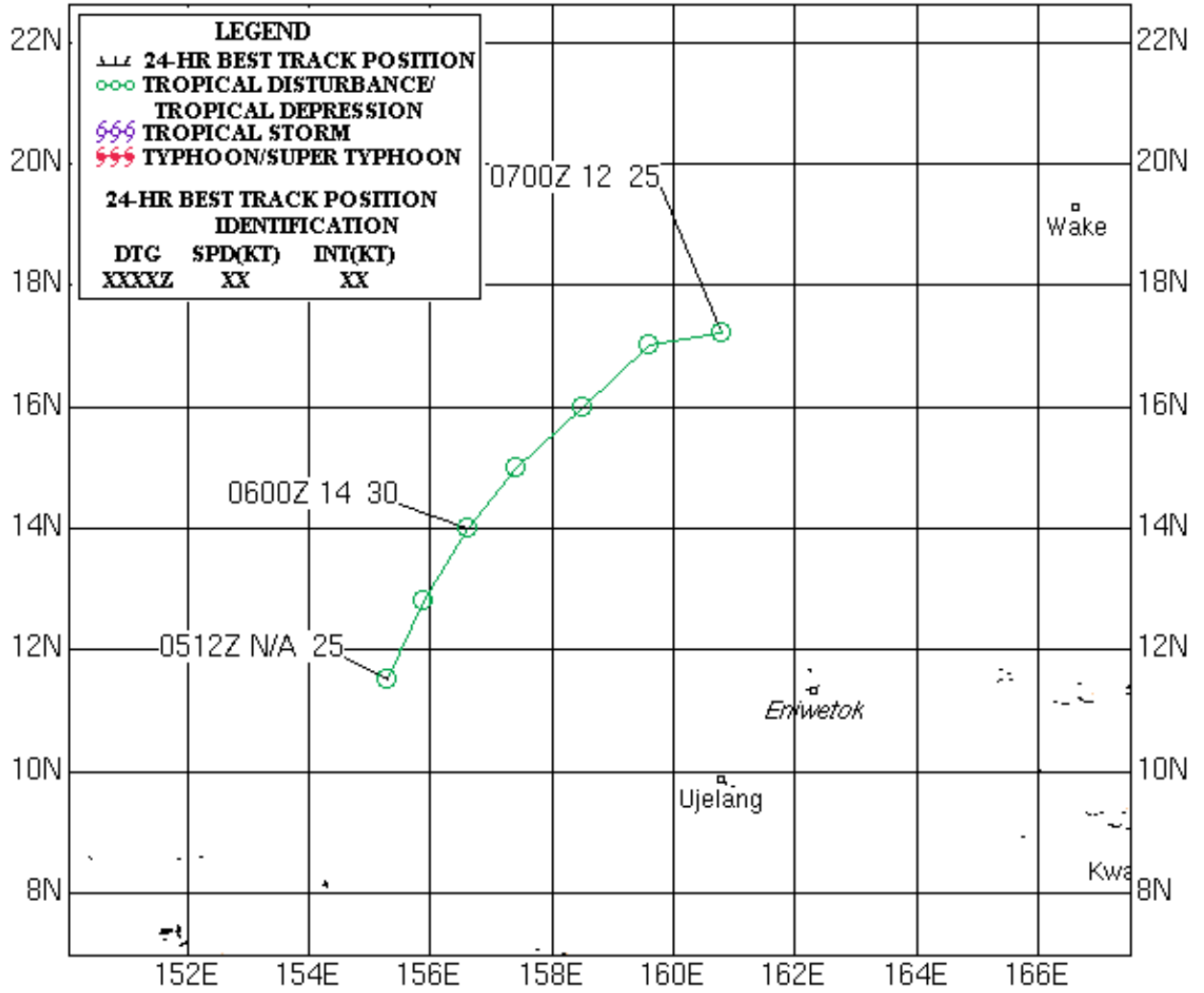


Figure 1-04W-1. 060745Z April 2002 multi-sensor image of TD 04W approximately 510nm southwest of Wake island at its peak intensity of 30 kts.



TROPICAL DEPRESSION 04W 05 - 07 APRIL 2002





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Super Typhoon (STY) 05W (Hagibis)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0100Z 13 May 02

First Fair : 0600Z 13 May 02

First TCFA : 1600Z 13 May 02

First Warning : 0000Z 15 May 02

Last Warning : 0600Z 21 May 02

Max Intensity : 140 kts, gusts to 170 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 26

Remarks:

(1) STY 05W formed near the Caroline Islands within a broad monsoon trough. On 0000Z 15 May the first warning was issued with an intensity of 25 knots near 6 N 149 E. STY 05W attained maximum intensity of 140 knots gusting to 170 knots at 1200Z on 19 May. STY 05W maintained maximum intensity for 06 hours and then weakened rapidly before extratropical transition.

(2) STY 05W tracked to the northwest under the steering influence of a mid-level ridge. STY 05W then recurved to the northeast under the influence of a mid-level ridge to the east and deep mid-latitude trough near the coast of China.

(3) Extratropical transition and rapid acceleration occurred as a result of the approaching mid-latitude trough.

(4) No casualties or damage were reported.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

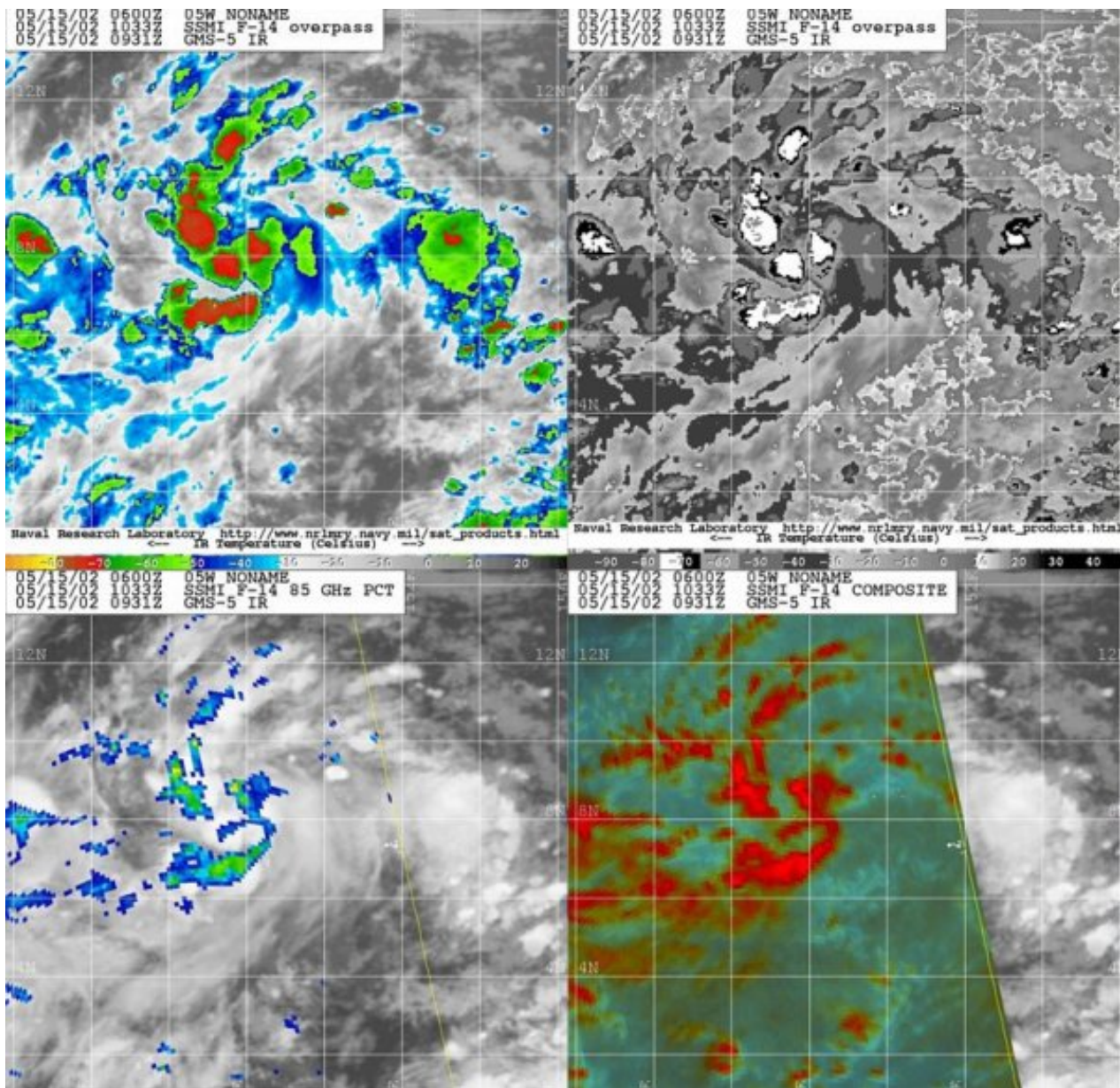


Figure 1-05W-1. 151033Z May 2002 multi-sensor satellite images of TC 05W (Hagibis) approximately 248 nm southeast of Guam, with an estimated intensity of 30 knots. At this time, the convection was increasing and becoming more consolidated over the low-level circulation center.

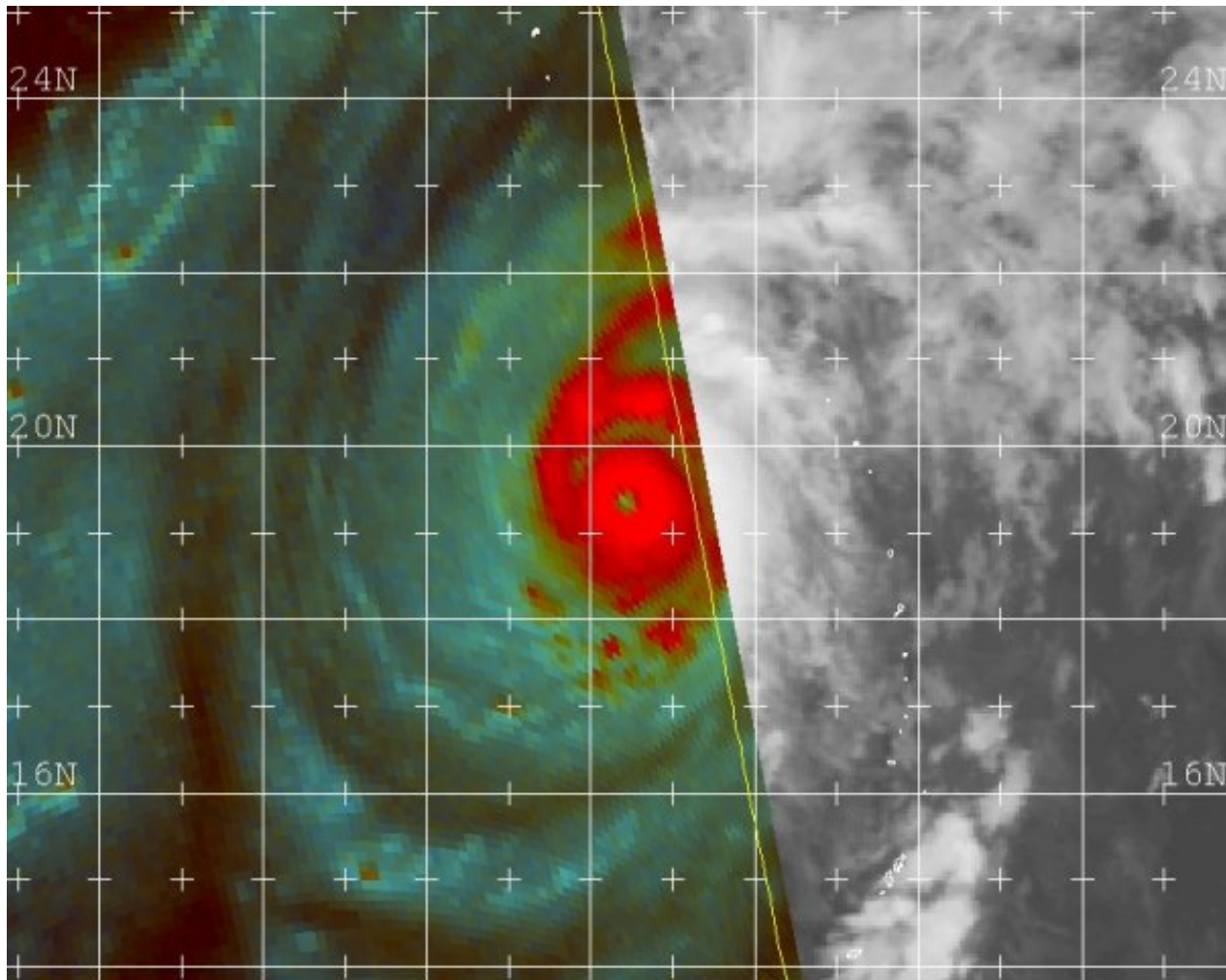
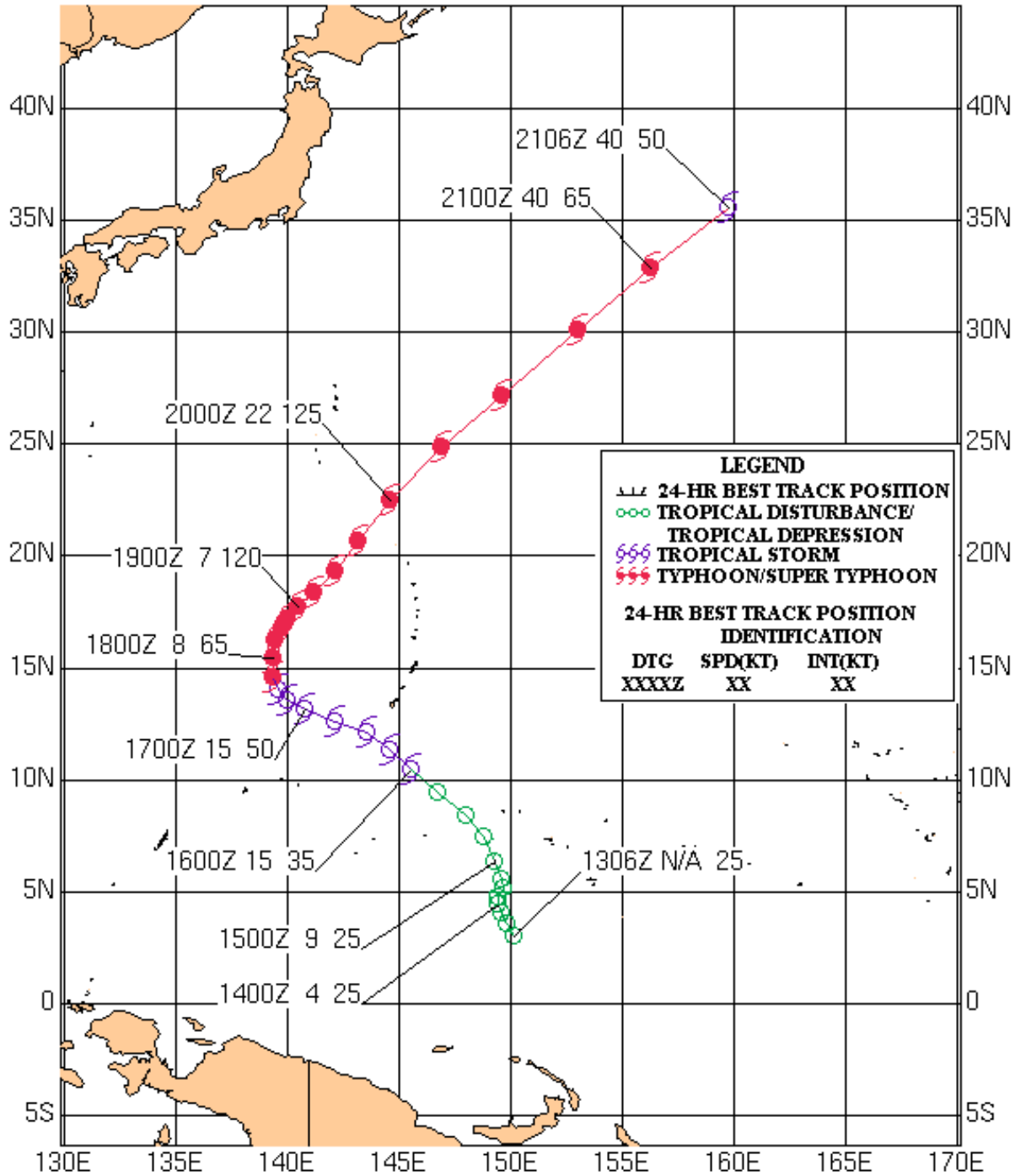


Figure 1-05W-2. 191212Z May 2002 SSM/I imagery of TY 05W (Hagibis), located 327 nm south-east of Iwo Jima, just after it starts its north-easterly track, with a peak intensity of 140 knots.



SUPER TYPHOON 05W (HAGIBIS) 15 - 21 MAY 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Tropical Depression (TD) 06W

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 1430Z 23 May 02

First Fair : 0600Z 27 May 02

First TCFA : 2130Z 27 May 02

First Warning : 0000Z 28 May 02

Last Warning : 1200Z 29 May 02

Max Intensity : 25 kts, gusts to 35 kts

Landfall : 0000Z 30 May 02

Total Warnings : 7

Remarks:

(1) At 0000Z 28 May the first warning was issued on this cyclone with an intensity of 25 knots near 19 N 116 E. TD 06W did not intensify and the final warning was issued 36 hours later. The system tracked northeast out of the South China Sea and made landfall in southwest Taiwan.

(2) TD 06W tracked to the northeast under the steering influence of a low to mid level ridge located to the southeast of the system.

(3) Vertical wind shear and land interaction resulted in dissipation near Kaohsiung, Taiwan.

(4) No casualties or damage were reported.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

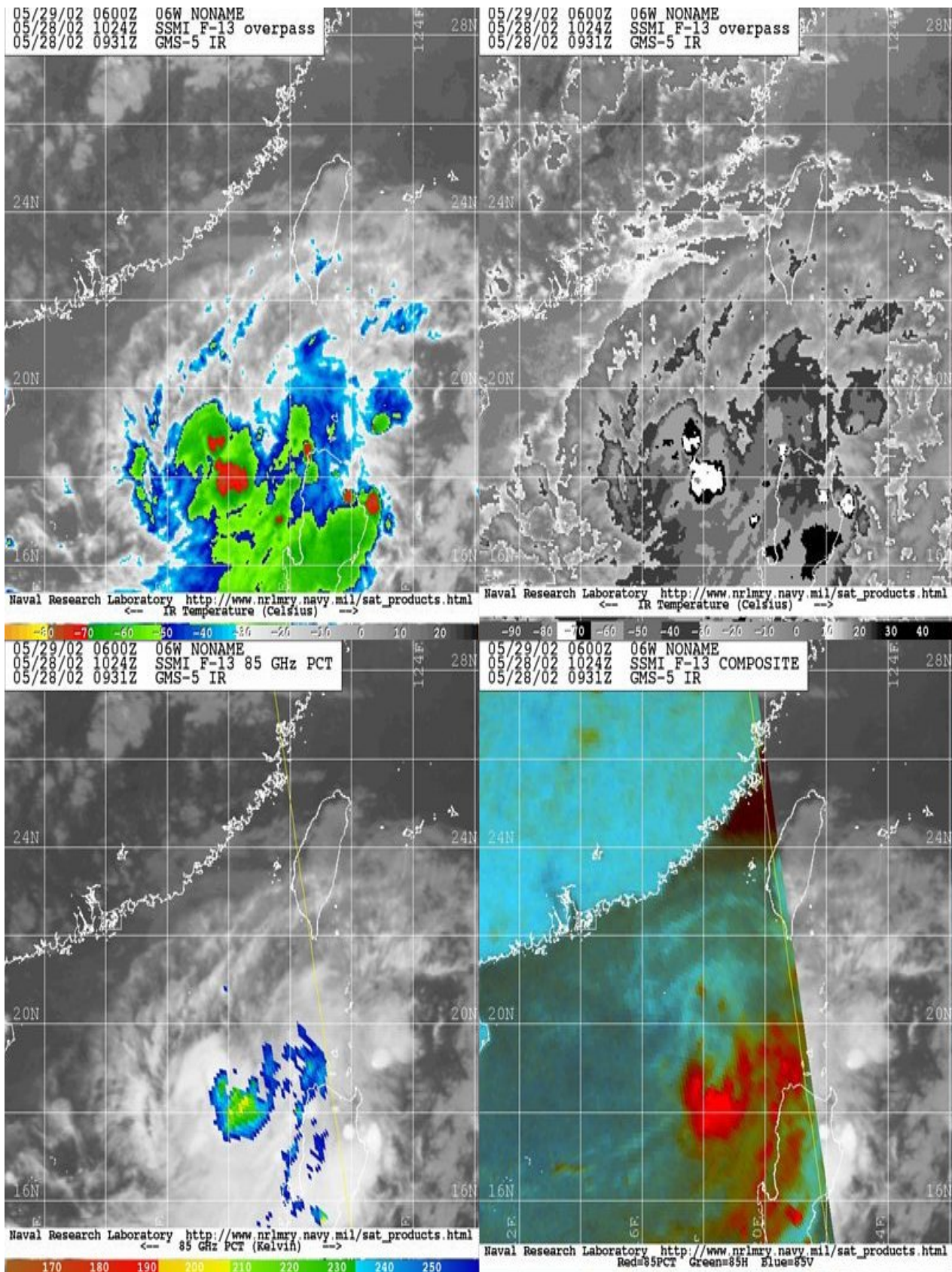
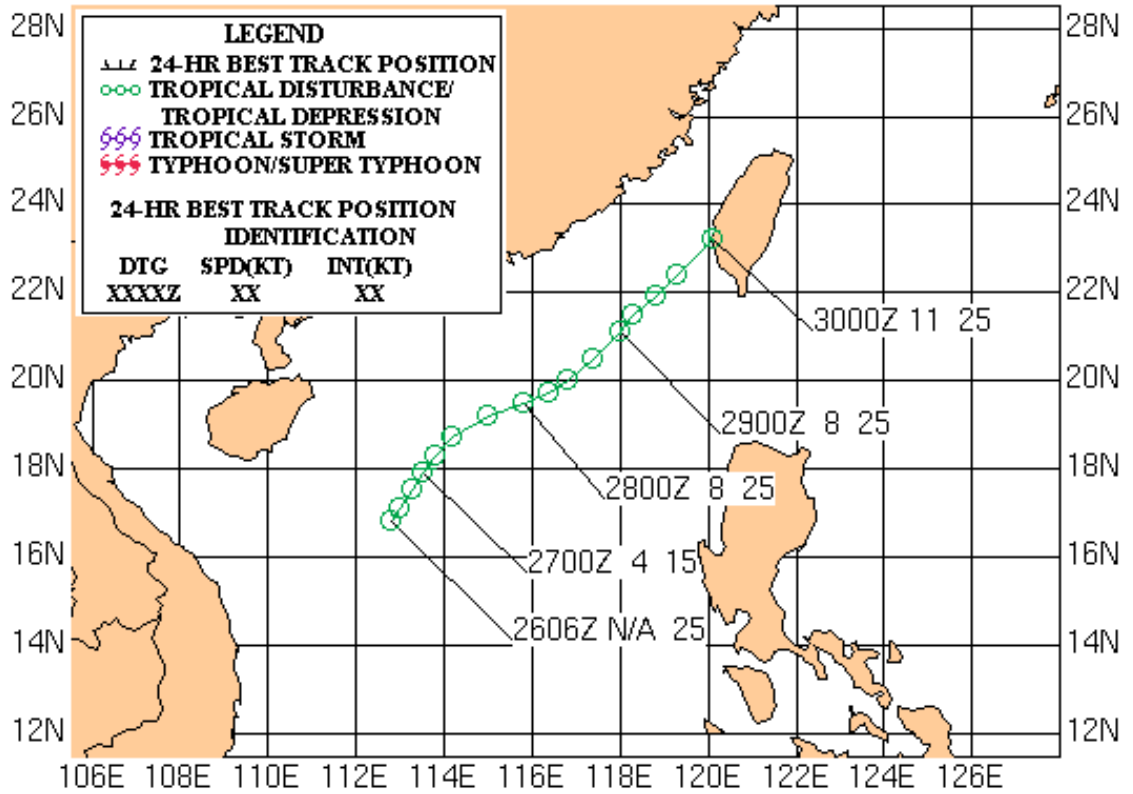


Figure 1-06W-1. 281024Z May 2002 multi-sensor satellite images of TD 06W about 296 nm southwest of Taiwan in the south China sea, with an estimated intensity of 25 knots.

TROPICAL DEPRESSION 06W 28 - 29 MAY 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES

1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Typhoon (TY) 07W (Noguri)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0000Z 24 May 02

First Fair : 0600Z 27 May 02

First TCFA : 0000Z 05 Jun 02

First Warning : 0000Z 06 Jun 02

Last Warning : 0000Z 11 Jun 02

Max Intensity : 85 kts, gusts to 105 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 21

Remarks:

(1) TY 07W formed in the South China Sea east of Hainan Island. On 0000Z 06 June the first warning was issued with an intensity of 30 knots near 20 N 114 E. TY 07W tracked east into the Luzon Strait under the influence of a low to mid-level ridge south-southeast of the system. TY 07W's track shifted to the northeast into a weakness in the subtropical ridge.

(2) For the first four days TY 07W intensified slowly. TY 07W then intensified from 45 knots to 85 knots on 09 June, as an upper tropospheric poleward outflow channel enhanced ventilation. After this short period of rapid intensification, the system weakened rapidly as it merged with a mid-latitude trough.

(3) TY 07W weakened rapidly as it moved over cooler sea surface temperatures and into increasing vertical wind shear. Extratropical transition occurred as it merged with the mid-lat trough.

(4) No casualties or damage were reported.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

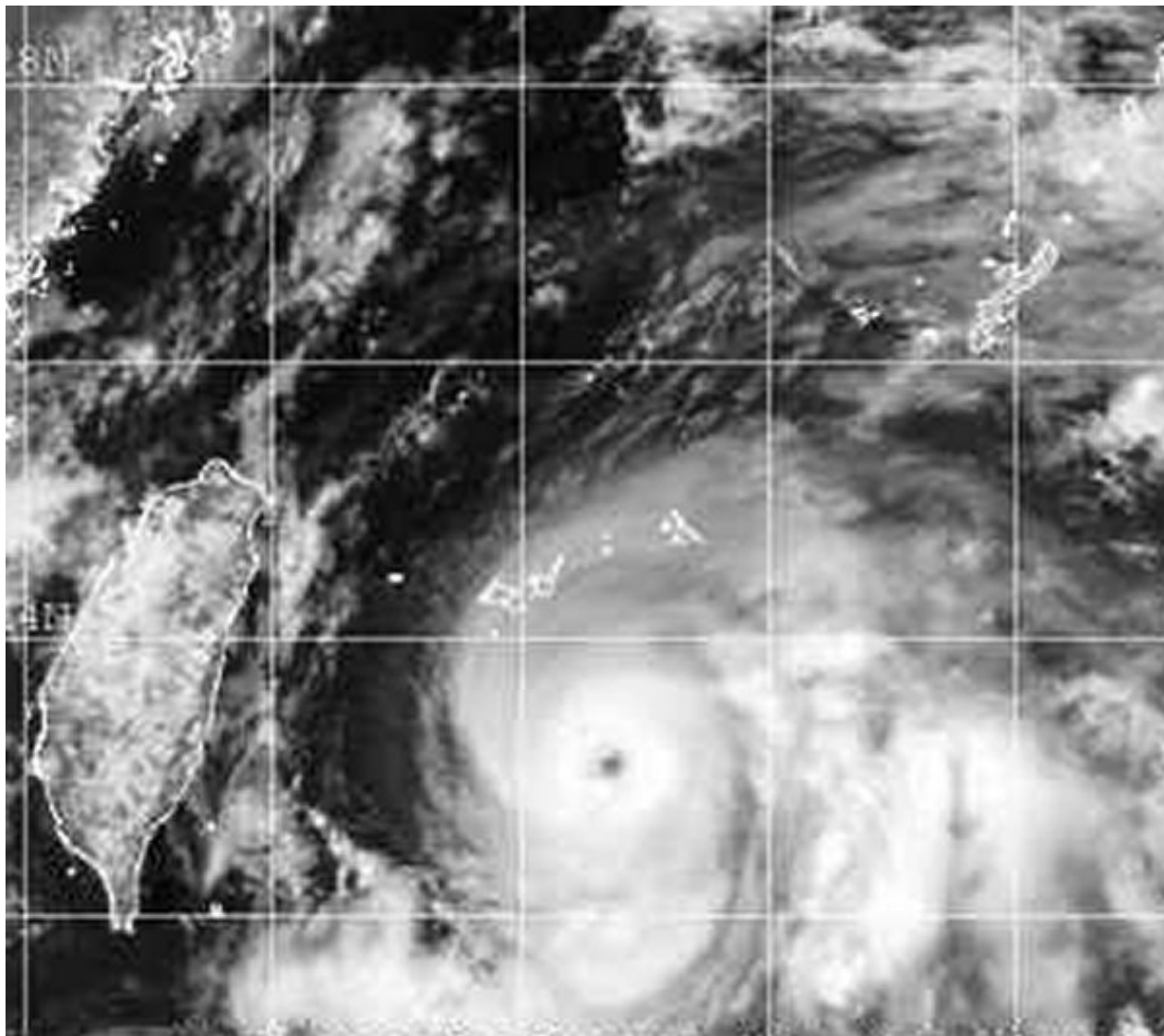
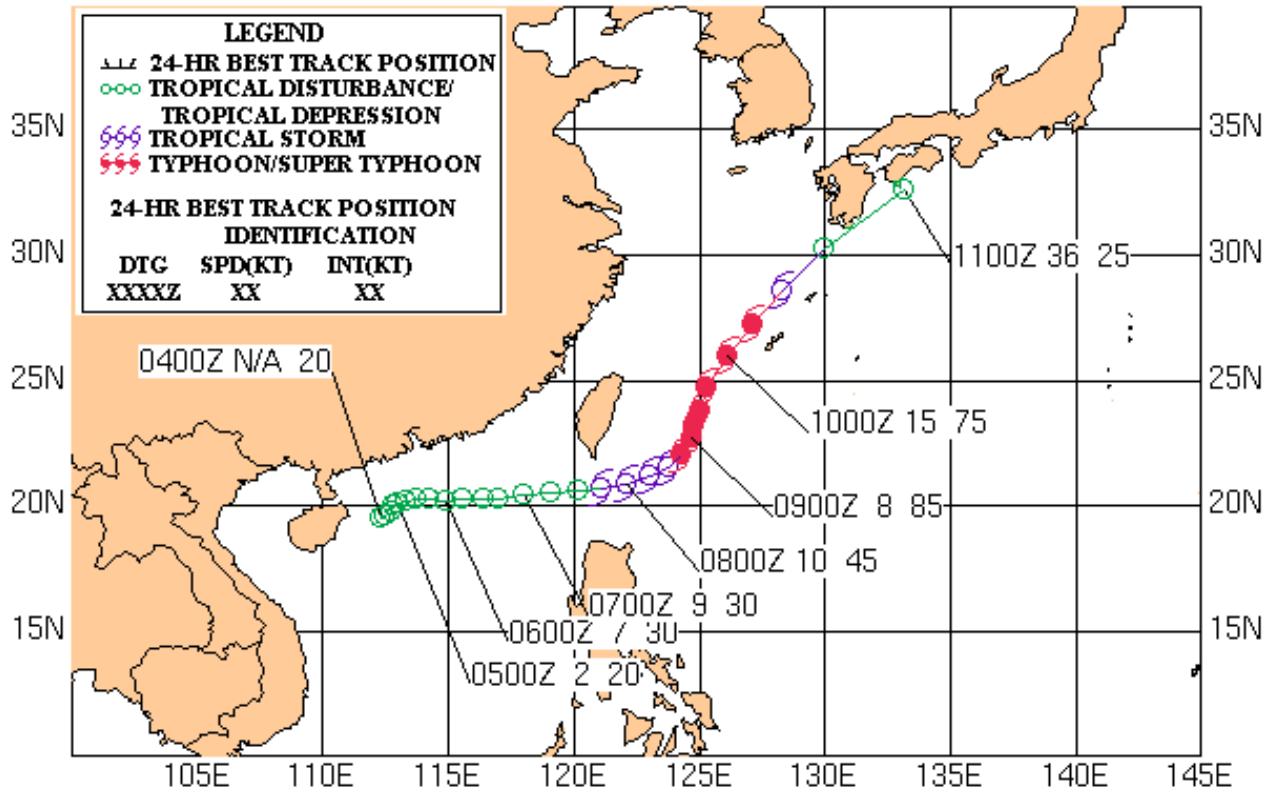


Figure 1-07W-1. 090346Z June 2002 GMS-5 visible satellite imagery of TY 07W (Noguri) about 260 nm southwest of Okinawa, Japan at its peak intensity of an estimated 70 knots.



TYPHOON 07W (NOGURI) 06 - 11 JUNE 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES

1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Super Typhoon (STY) 08W (Chataan)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0100Z 27 Jun 02

First Fair : 0930Z 27 Jun 02

First TCFA : 2000Z 27 Jun 02

First Warning : 0000Z 28 Jun 02

Last Warning : 0000Z 11 Jul 02

Max Intensity : 130 kts, gusts to 160 kts

Landfall : 1500Z 10 July 02

Total Warnings : 53

Remarks:

(1) STY 08W developed in the monsoon trough situated along 4 N on 0000Z 27 June. The system drifted, first westward, and then eastward within the trough over the next three days. The system then further consolidated over a 24-hour period (291200Z-301200Z) and intensified to tropical storm strength approximately 140 nm west-southwest of Pohnpei. Thereafter, the system moved out of the monsoon trough and tracked westward. STY 08W reached a max intensity of 130 knots on 1800Z 07 July.

(2) STY 08W, while only at tropical storm strength, passed to the north of the Chuuk islands causing heavy rains. After tracking by the Chuuk islands, STY 08W turned to the north-northwest. A dominant subtropical ridge situated over the Mariana Islands turned STY 08W to the northwest. STY 08W passed over the northern end of Guam with an estimated intensity of 90 kts. After passing Guam, further development occurred as it approached the subtropical ridge axis along 25 N. STY 08W recurved south of Japan and underwent extratropical transition as skirted the east coast of Honshu.

(3) STY 08W made landfall at 1500Z 10 July along the coast of the Boso peninsula. Maximum sustained winds were estimated at 35 knots. Toyko reported only light winds and rain as STY 08W passed within 55 nm of Toyko.

(4) The press reported that mudslides on the Chuuk islands killed 37 people and injured more than 100. Reports indicate that Guam received as much as 8 inches of rain, causing significant flooding. The governor of Guam declared a state of emergency to deal with the clean-up effort. In Japan, the press reported heavy rains across the country and 15,000 people evacuated from Ogaki, where heavy rains caused a river to flood.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

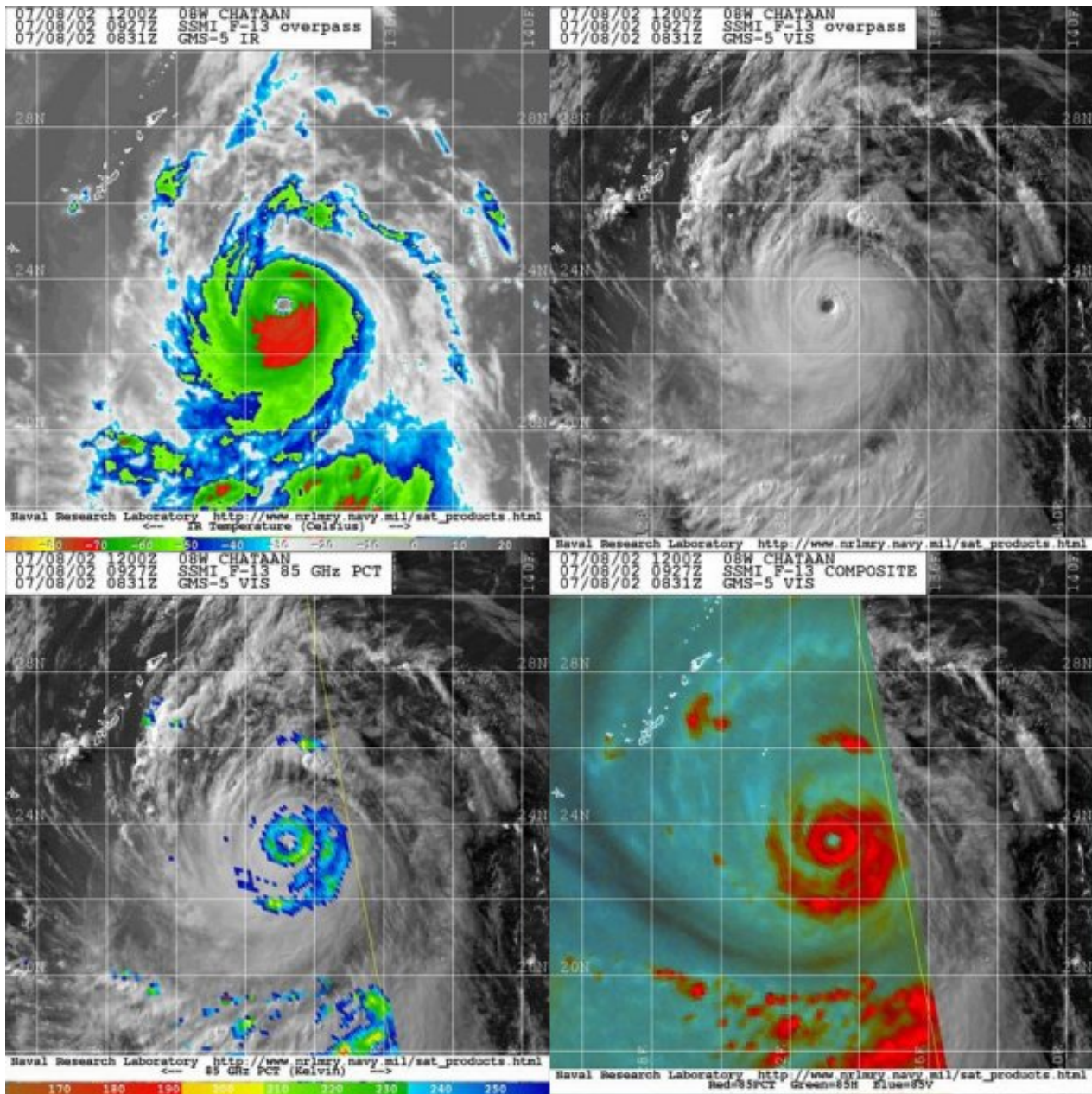
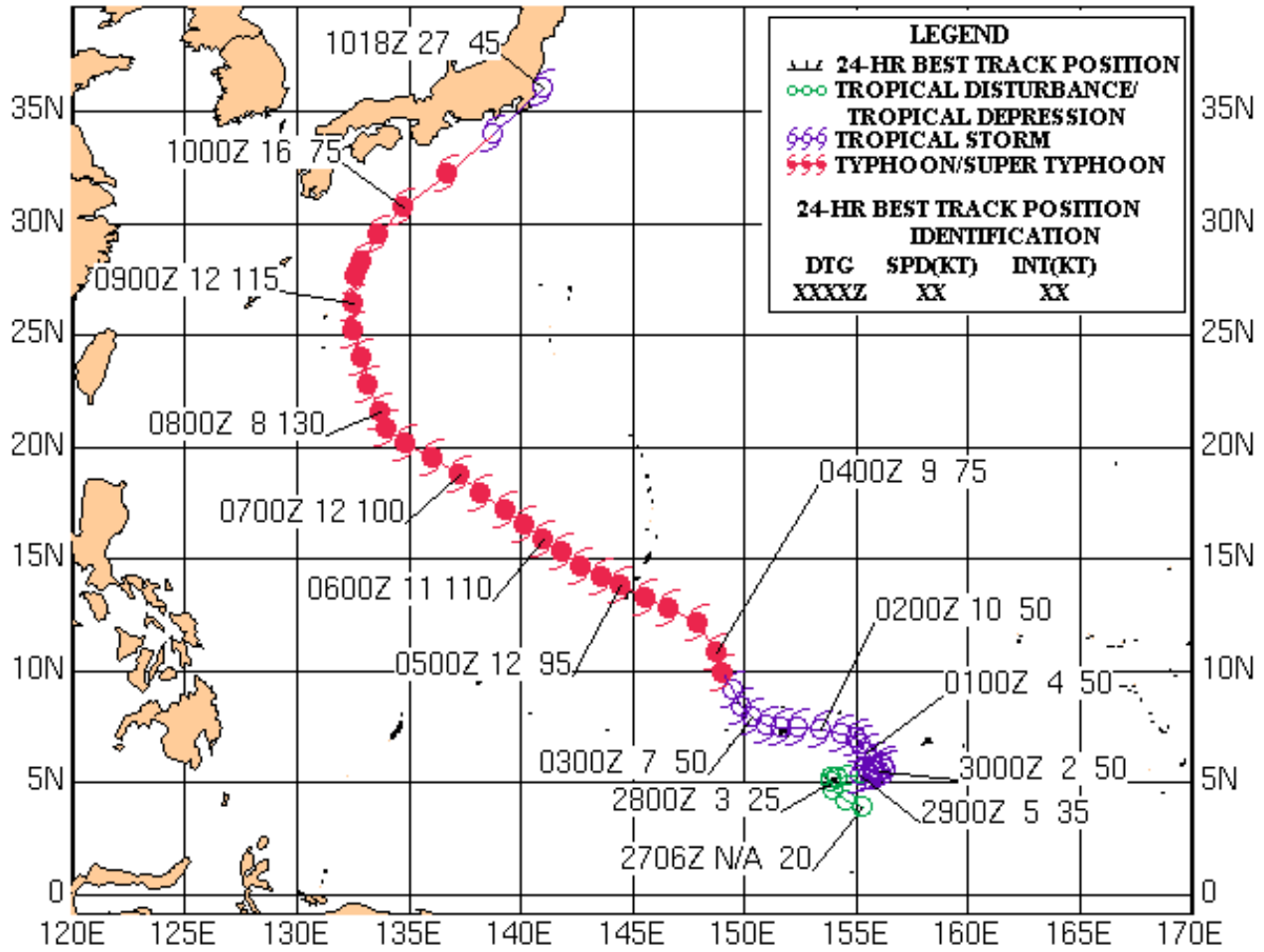


Figure 1-08W-1. 080927Z July 2002 multi-sensor satellite images of TY 08W (Chataan) about 370 nm southeast of Okinawa, Japan at its peak intensity of an estimated 120 knots.

SUPER TYPHOON 08W (CHATAAN) 28 JUNE - 11 JULY 2002





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Typhoon (TY) 09W (Rammasun)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0100Z 27 Jun 02

First Fair : 0930Z 27 Jun 02

First TCFA : 2100Z 27 Jun 02

First Warning : 0600Z 28 Jun 02

Last Warning : 0600Z 06 Jul 02

Max Intensity : 110 kts, gusts to 135 kts

Landfall : 2330Z 05 Jul 02

Total Warnings : 33

Remarks:

(1) TY 09W formed in the Caroline Islands. At 0600Z 28 June, the first warning was issued with an intensity of 25 knots near 09 N 135 E. TY 09W attained a maximum intensity of 110 knots on 0000Z 03 July. The system maintained intensity for 24 hours and then weakened rapidly as it tracked over cooler sea surface temperatures and increasing vertical wind shear in the Yellow Sea region.

(2) TY 09W tracked northwestward after forming under the influence of a low to mid-level ridge located north-northeast of the system. A brief shift in track to the northeast occurred in the early stages due to a strong westerly wind burst. The system quickly resumed a northwest course and recurved near Taiwan.

(3) TY 09W made landfall at 2330Z 05 July, just south of the city of Sosan, approximately 45 miles southwest of Seoul. TY 09W struck the coast with tropical storm strength and rapidly dissipated on the peninsula.

(4) As TY 09W passed within 80 miles of the coast of Shanghai, China heavy rains and strong winds were responsible for 5 reported deaths, structural damage and flooding in the Shanghai area. US military reported the deaths of 2 U.S. Navy Sailors on the island of Okinawa, due to drowning in rough seas. In South Korea the National Disaster Prevention and Countermeasures Headquarters (NDPCH) reported 3 deaths in the southwestern corner of the peninsula and another on the island of Cheju-do. NDPCH also reported a total of 11.4 billion won (\$9.5 million) in damage nationwide.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

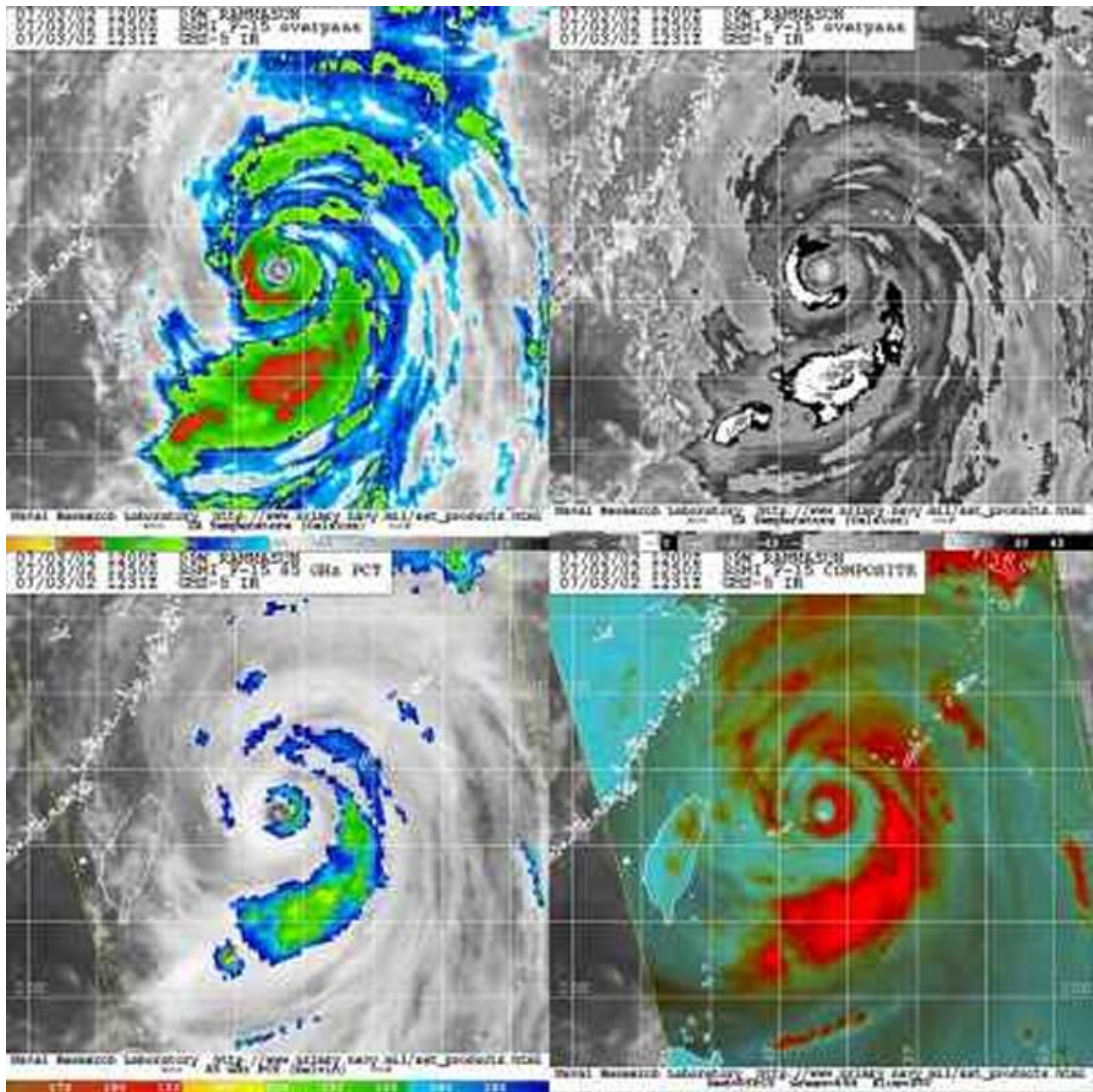


Figure 1-09W-1. 031250Z July 2002 multi-sensor satellite images of TY 09W (Rammasun) about 170 nm southwest of Okinawa, Japan at its peak intensity of an estimated 110 knots.

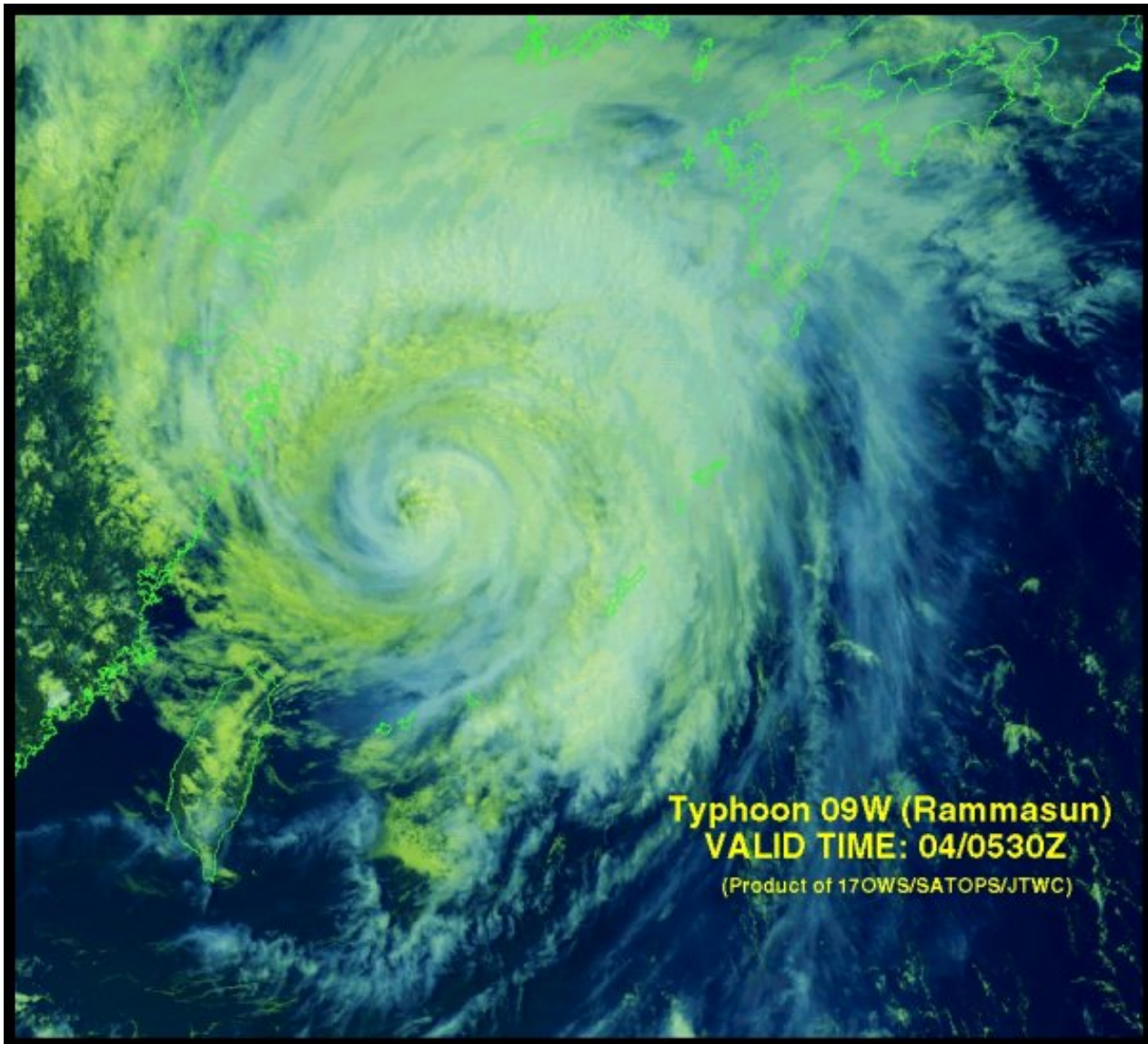
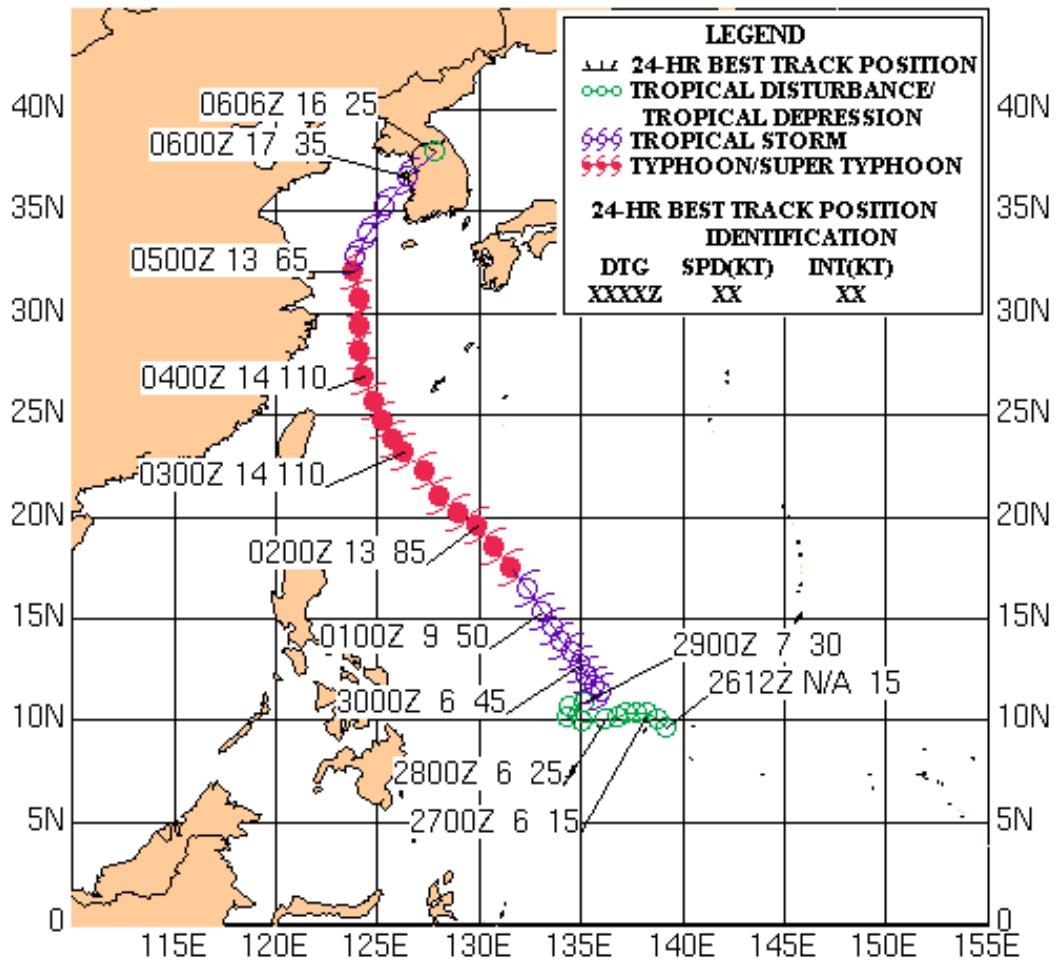


Figure 1-09W-2. 040530Z July 2002 multi-spectral satellite imagery of TY 09W (Rammasun) about 170 nm west-northwest of Okinawa, Japan at an intensity of an estimated 100 knots.



TYPHOON 09W (RAMMASUN) 28 JUNE - 06 JULY 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES

1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Super Typhoon (TY) 10W (Halong)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0600Z 04 Jul 02

First Fair : 0600Z 05 Jul 02

First TCFA : None

First Warning : 0000Z 07 Jul 02

Last Warning : 1800Z 15 Jul 02

Max Intensity : 135 kts, gusts to 155 kts

Landfall : 1200Z 14 Jul 02

Total Warnings : 36

Remarks:

- (1) . STY 10W (Halong) formed in the Micronesia Islands. At 0000Z 07 July the first warning was issued with an intensity of 25 knots near 08 N 158 E. STY 10W attained a maximum intensity of 135 knots on 0600Z 13 July and maintained maximum intensity for 6 hours before rapidly weakening.
- (2) STY 10W moved equatorward as it developed before turning to the west and further developing to tropical storm strength. As it passed close to Guam radar fixes from Guam verified the system's location. After passing Guam, STY 10W tracked northwest until recurving near Okinawa. Extratropical transition occurred as it made landfall on the east coast of Japan near the Boso Peninsula.
- (3) STY 10W weakened as it approached the Kanto Plain as it moved over cooler waters and entrained cool, dry air.
- (4) No casualties were reported.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

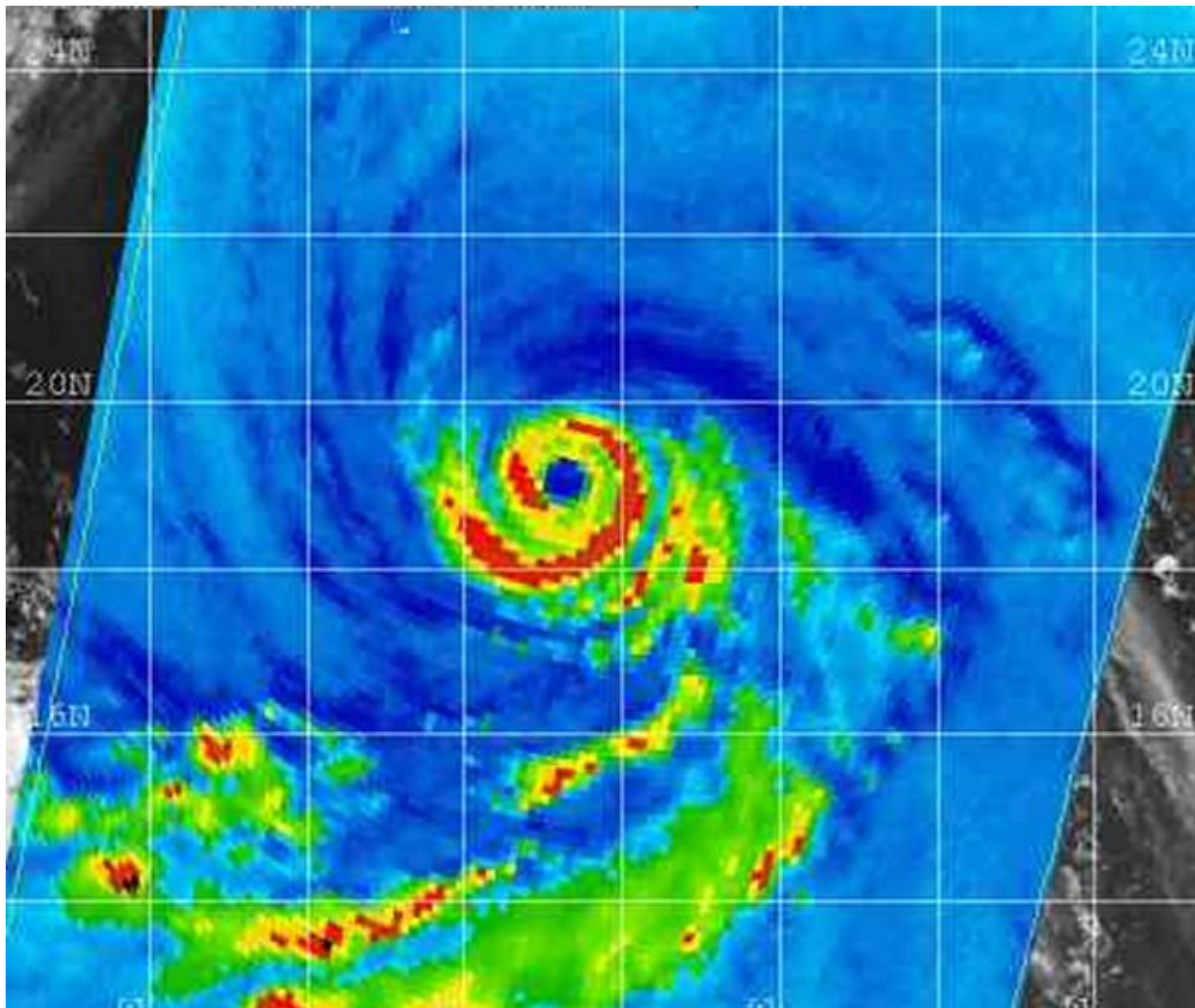


Figure 1-10W-1. 130047Z July 2002 85 GHz SSM/I image of TY 10W (Halong), 570 nm southeast of Okinawa, Japan at peak intensity of 130 knots.

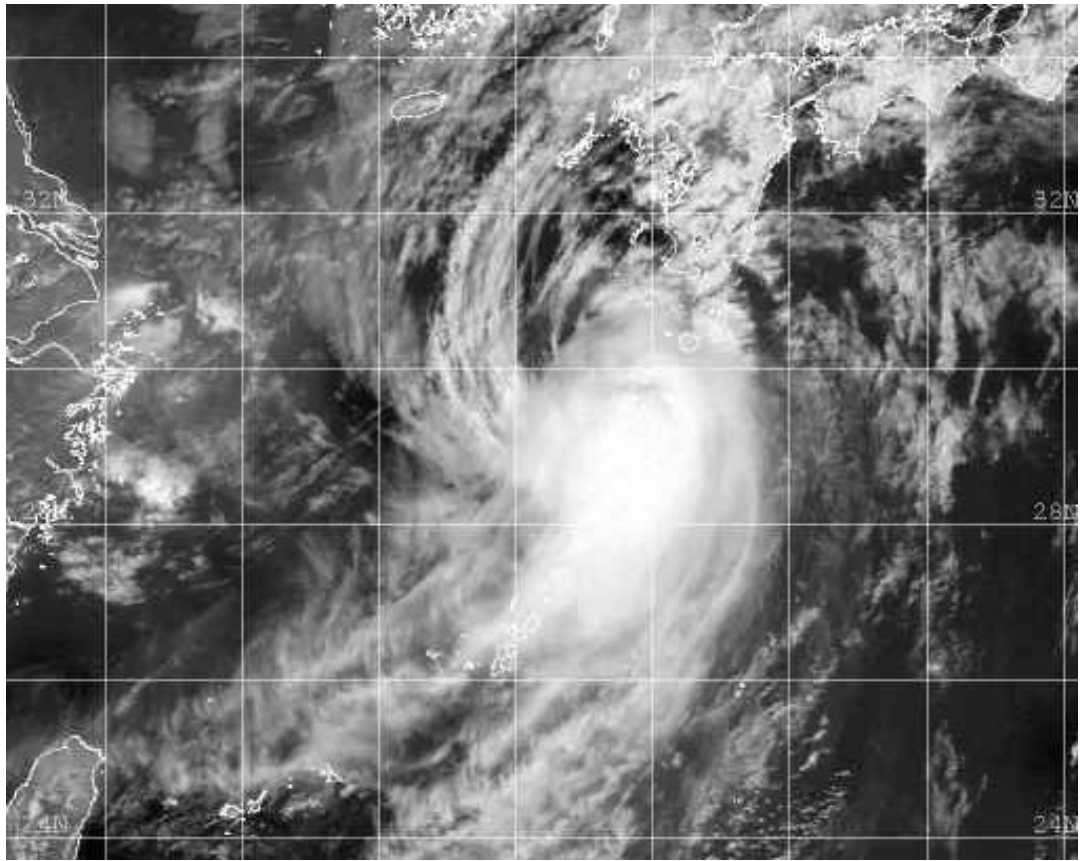
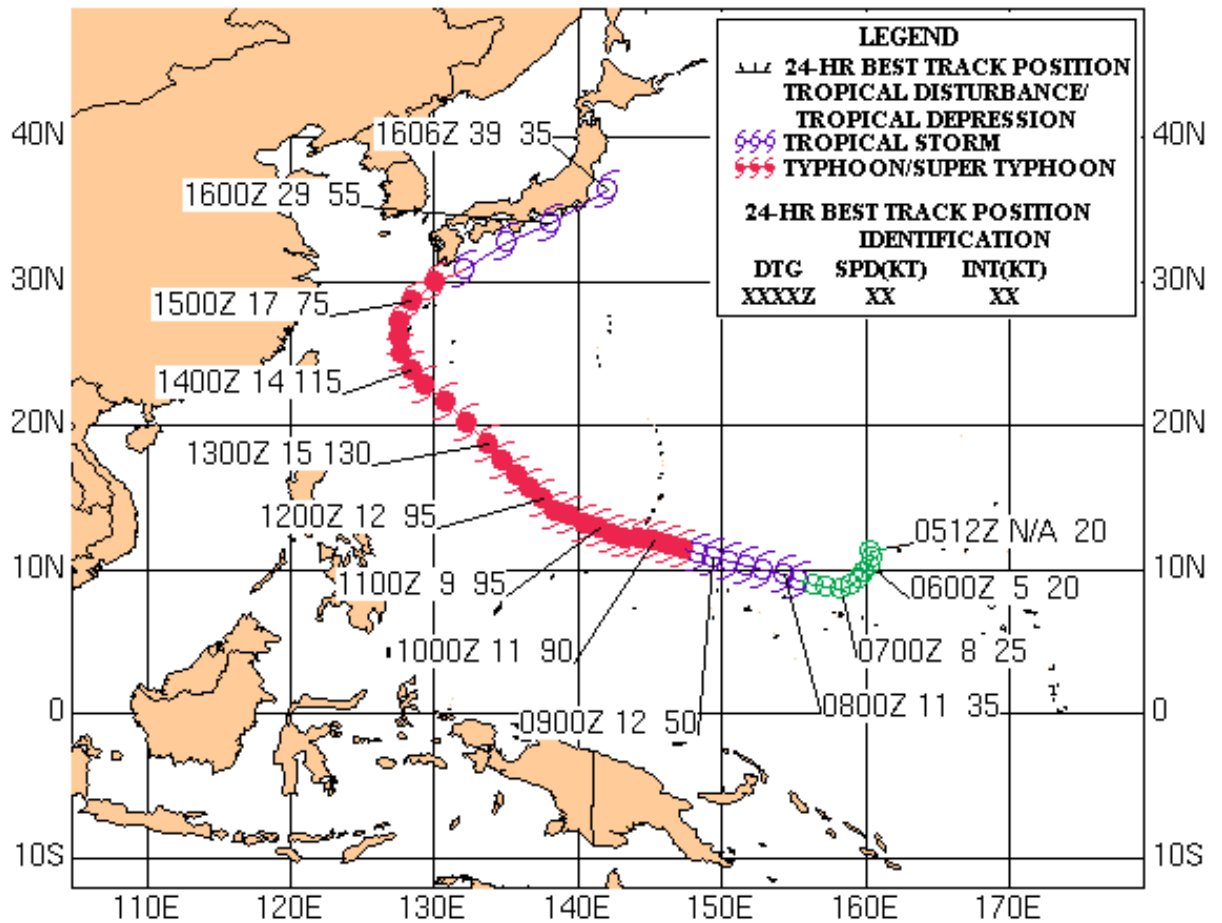


Figure 1-10W-2. 150031Z July 2002 GMS-5 visible imagery of TY 10W (Halong), 140 nm northeast of Okinawa, Japan. Intensity was estimated at 75 knots.



SUPER TYPHOON 10W (HALONG)

07-15 JULY 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES

1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Tropical Storm (TS) 11W (Nakri)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 1130Z 07 Jul 02

First Fair : 1730Z 07 Jul 02

First TCFA : 2030Z 07 Jul 02

First Warning : 1200Z 08 Jul 02

Last Warning : 0600Z 13 Jul 02

Max Intensity : 40 kts, gusts to 55 kts

Landfall : 2130Z 09 Jul 02

Total Warnings : 20

Remarks:

(1) At 1200Z 08 July the first warning was issued on this cyclone with an intensity of 25 knots near 22 N 118 E. TS 11W attained maximum intensity of 40 knots at 1800Z 10 July. This system tracked northeast from the South China Sea over the northern tip of Taiwan and into the East China Sea.

(2) TS 11W tracked to the northeast in response to the sub-equatorial ridge over Mindanao. After moving across Taiwan, a surge in the southwest monsoon steered the system to the east for 36 hours and then the cyclone tracked poleward into a weakness in the subtropical ridge.

(3) Cooler sea surface temperatures and increasing vertical wind shear caused the storm to dissipate southwest of Kyushu.

(4) No casualties or damage were reported.

TD 15W Kalmaegi
 TS 16W Kammuri
 TD 17W
 TS 18W
 STY19W Phanfone
 TS 20W Vongfong
 TY 21W Rusa
 TY 22W Sinlaku
 TS 23W Hagupit
 TS 24W Mekkhala
 STY25W Higos
 TY 26W Bavi
 TD 27W
 TD 28W
 TS 29W Maysak
 TY 30W Haishen
 STY31W Pongsona
 HUR02C Ele
 HUR03C Huko
 TC 01A
 TC 02B
 TC 03B
 TC 04B
 TC 05B

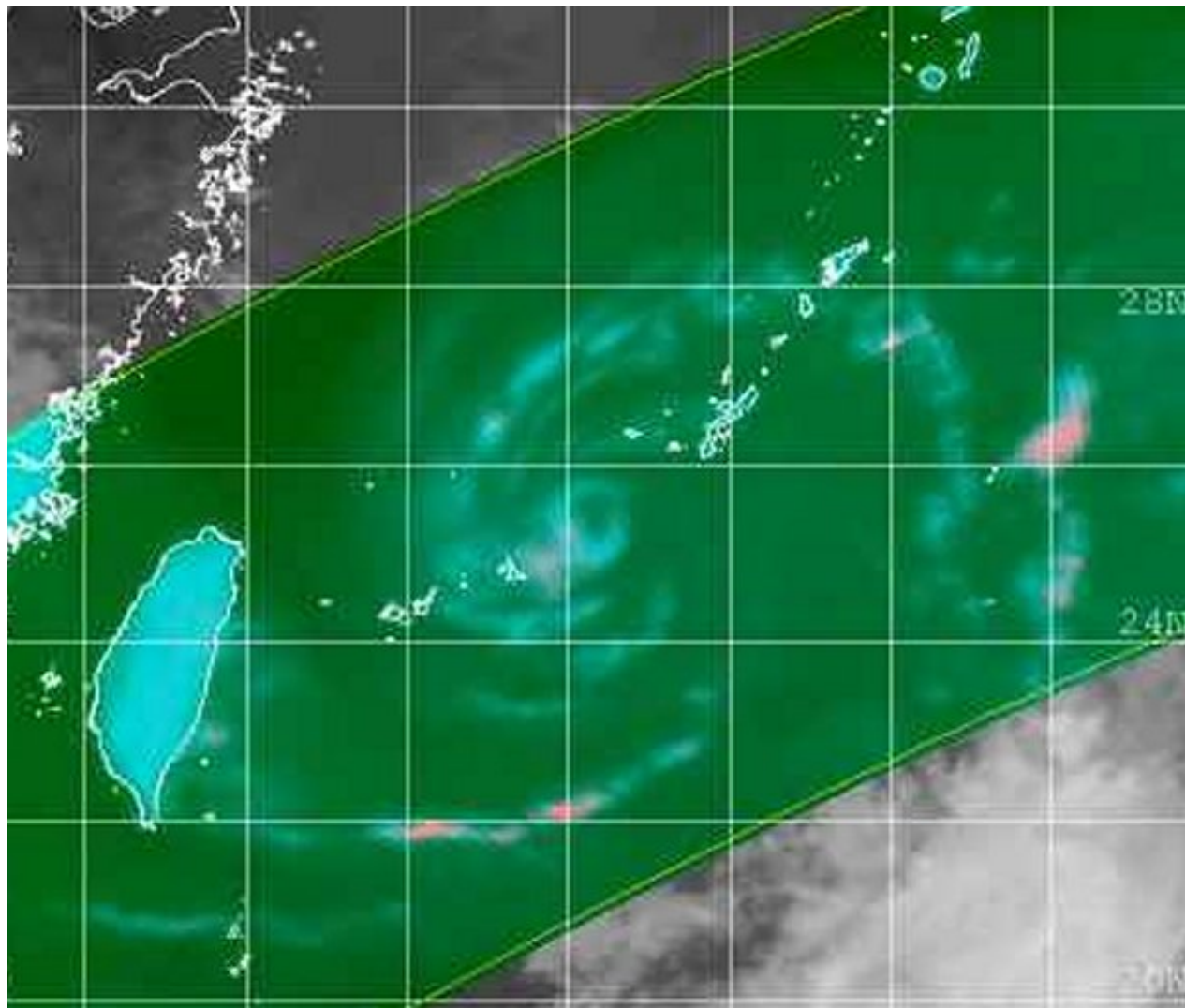


Figure 1-11W-1. 111029Z July 2002 85 GHz TRMM image of TS 11W (Nakri), 110 nm southwest of Okinawa, Japan. The partially exposed low level circulation center was at peak estimated intensity of 40 knots.

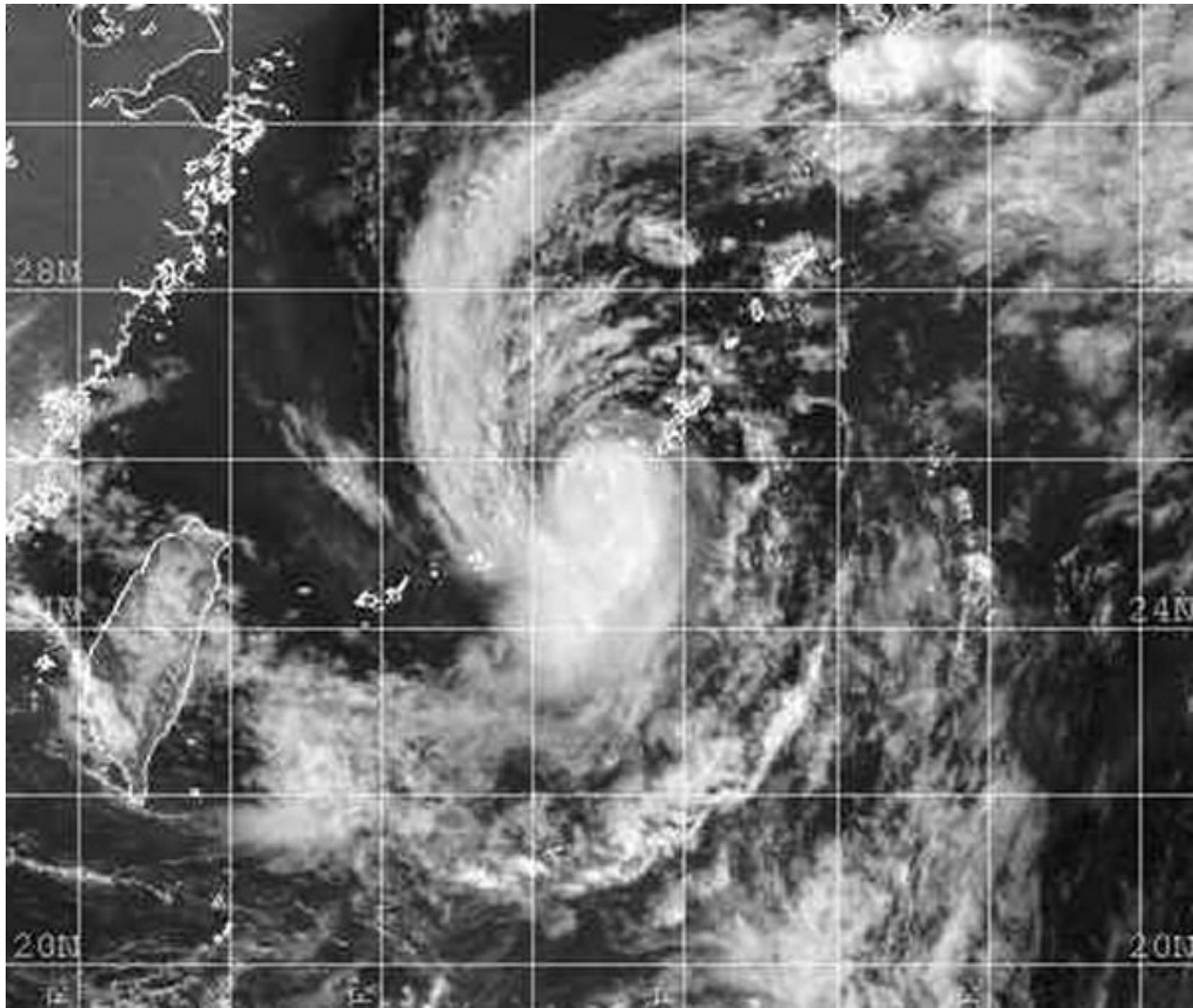
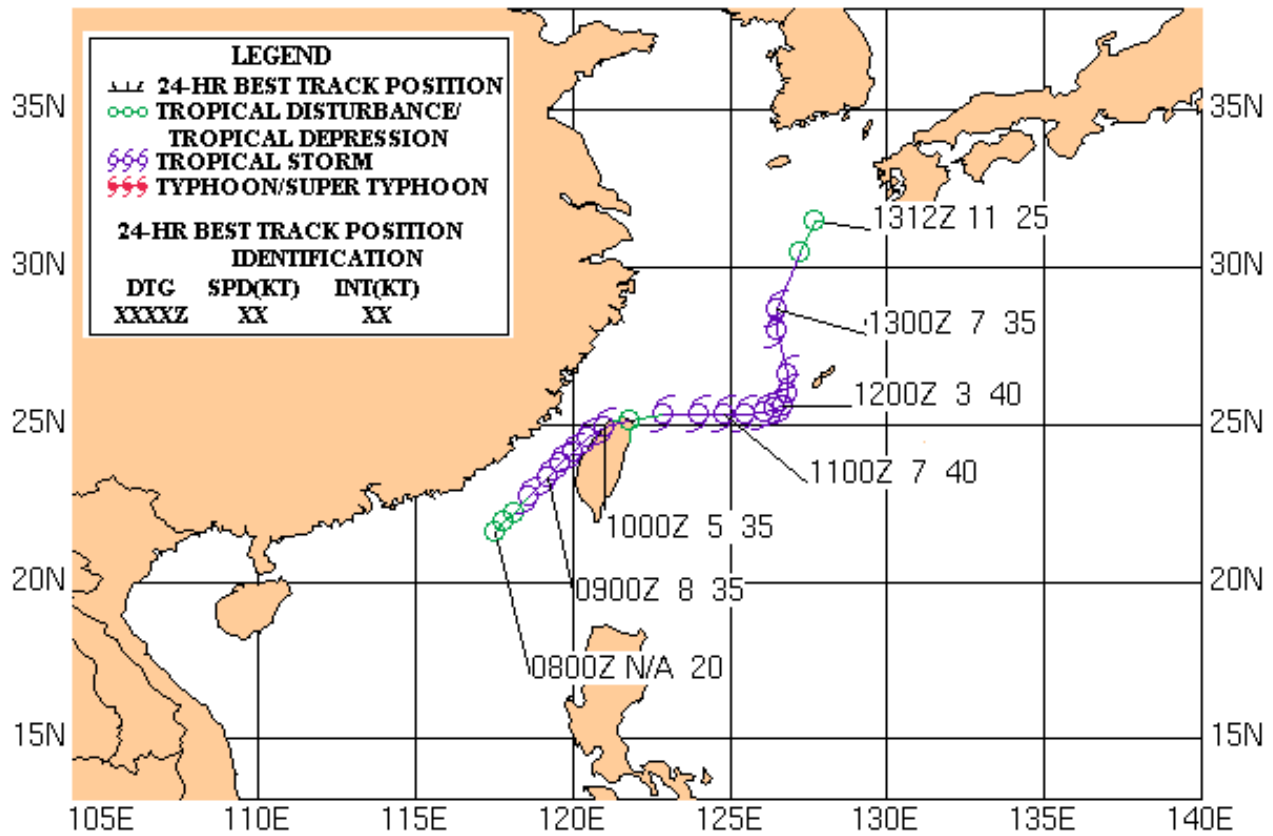


Figure 1-11W-2. 120031Z July 2002 GMS-5 visible imagery of TS 11W (Nakri), 100 nm southwest of Okinawa, Japan. The partially exposed low level circulation center had a peak intensity of 40 knots.



TROPICAL STORM 11W (NAKRI) 08-13 JULY 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES

1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Super Typhoon (STY) 12W (Fengshen)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : None

First Fair : None

First TCFA : 0400Z 14 Jul 02

First Warning : 0600Z 14 Jul 02

Last Warning : 0600Z 27 Jul 02

Max Intensity : 145 kts, gusts to 175 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 53

Remarks:

(1) STY 12W developed northeast of Kwajalein Atoll on 0600Z 14 July in the monsoon trough. STY 12W rapidly developed as a midget-sized system, tracking north northwestward out of the monsoon trough during the first 12 hours. STY 12W tracked poleward for a short period along the southwest quadrant of the subtropical ridge located to the northeast. Then the subtropical ridge built westward and STY 12W tracked west-northwestward. By 20 July the system was tracking northwestward toward eastern China.

(2) STY 12W rapidly intensified over the first 24 hours by 60 knots or 3 T-numbers, as the system moved out of the influence of the monsoon trough. Outflow continued to be enhanced by an upper level low that developed northwest of the system and tracked westward with the system. The storm became a super-typhoon at 1800Z on 17 July and remained a super-typhoon for five days. STY 12W peaked at 145 knots gusting to 175 knots at 1200Z 21 July.

(3) On 22 July, STY 12W started to slowly weaken. The system continued to weaken as it approached the coast of China and dissipated over water in the Yellow Sea.

(4) STY 12W produced high winds and heavy rains over Kyushu, causing a Panamanian-registered freighter to run aground.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

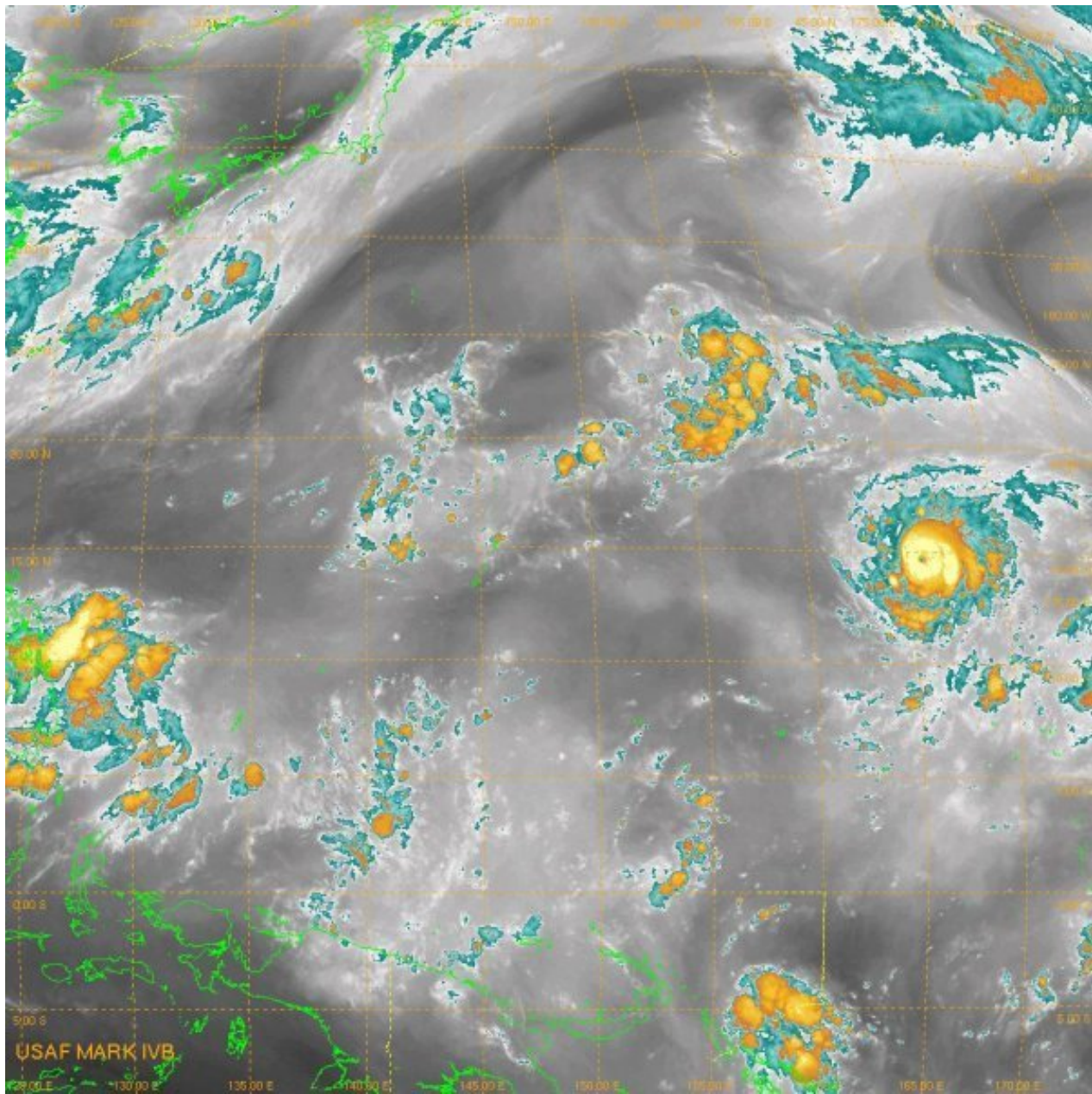


Figure 1-12W-1. 170532Z July 2002 GMS-5 water vapor image TY 12W (Fengshen), 1280 nm east of Guam with an estimated intensity of 125 knots.

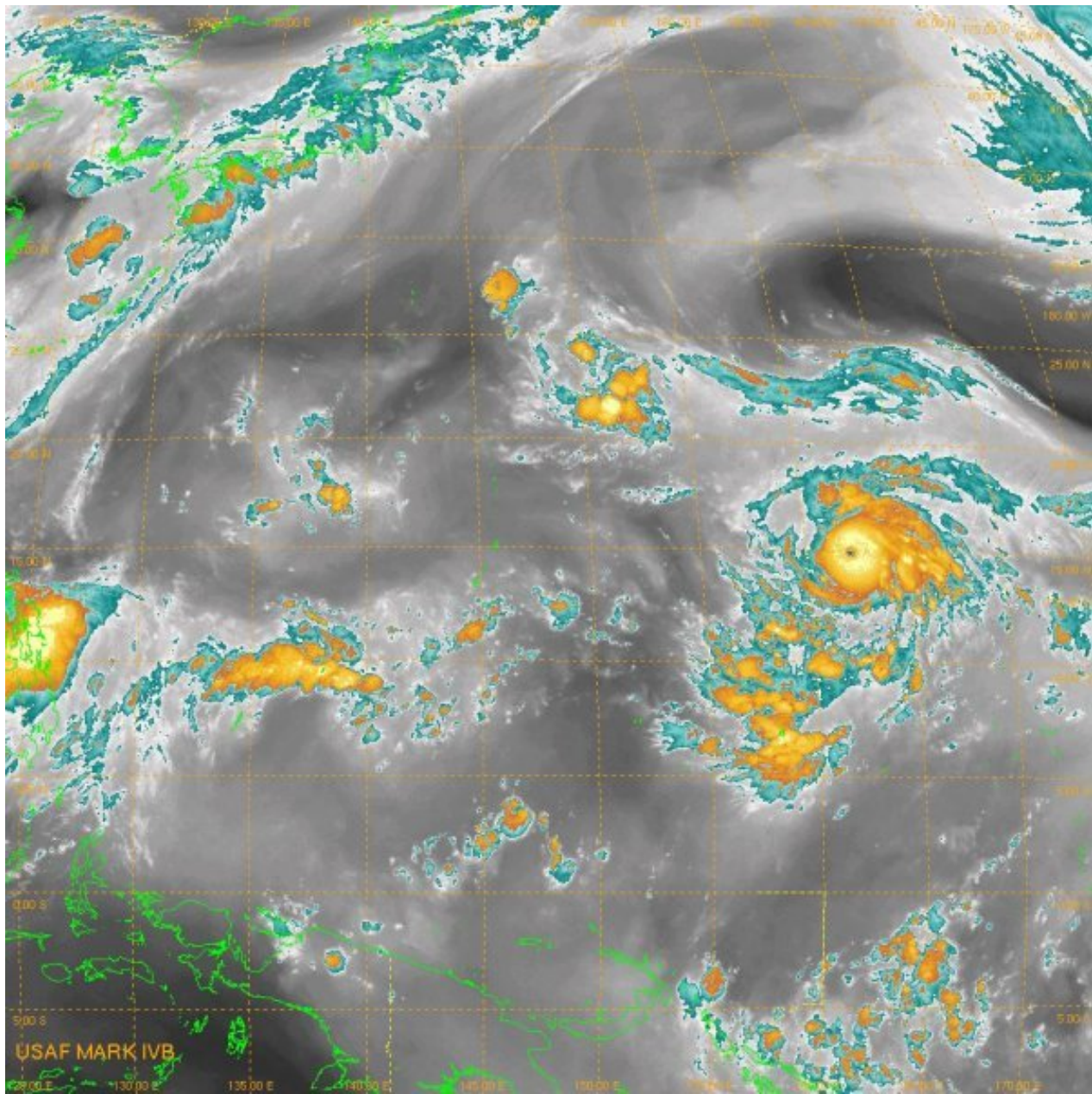


Figure 1-12W-2. 181702Z July 2002 GMS-5 water vapor image TY 12W (Fengshen), 1000 nm east of Guam with an estimated intensity of 140 knots.

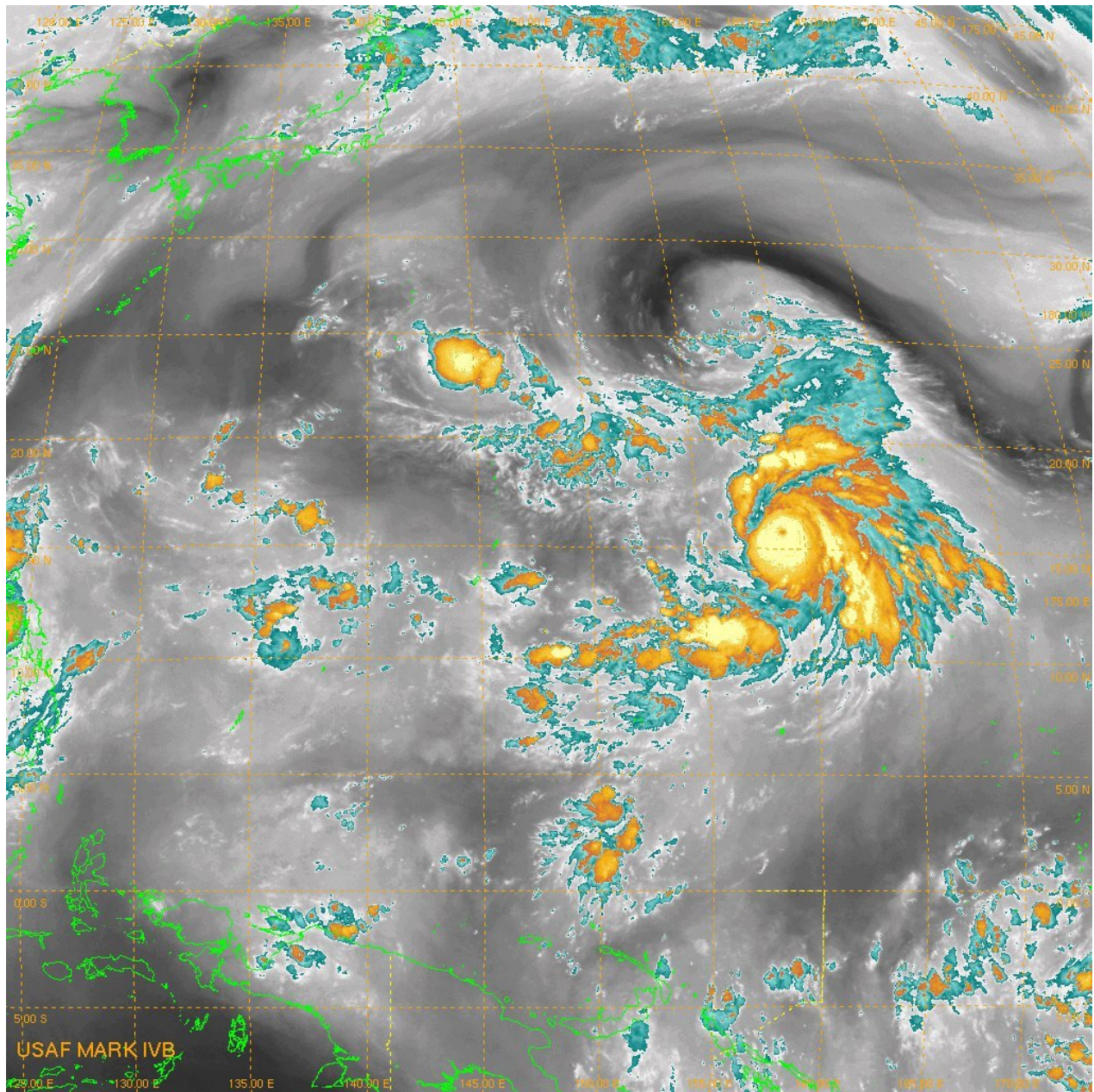


Figure 1-12W-3. 191832Z July 2002 GMS-5 water vapor image TY 12W (Fengshen), 865 nm east of Guam with an estimated intensity of 140 knots.

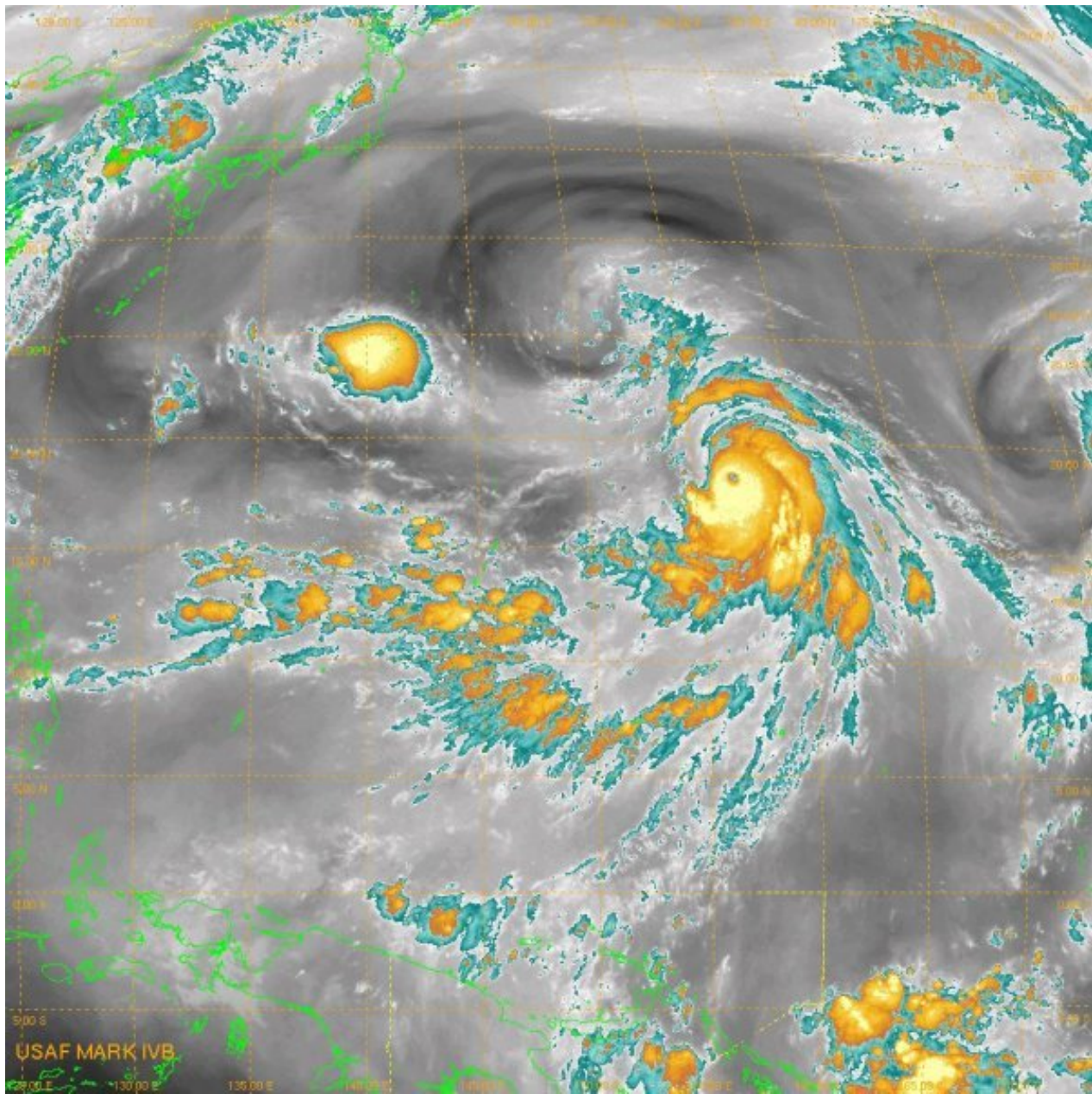


Figure 1-12W-4. 201932Z July 2002 GMS-5 water vapor image TY 12W (Fengshen), 745 nm northeast of Guam with an estimated intensity of 140 knots.

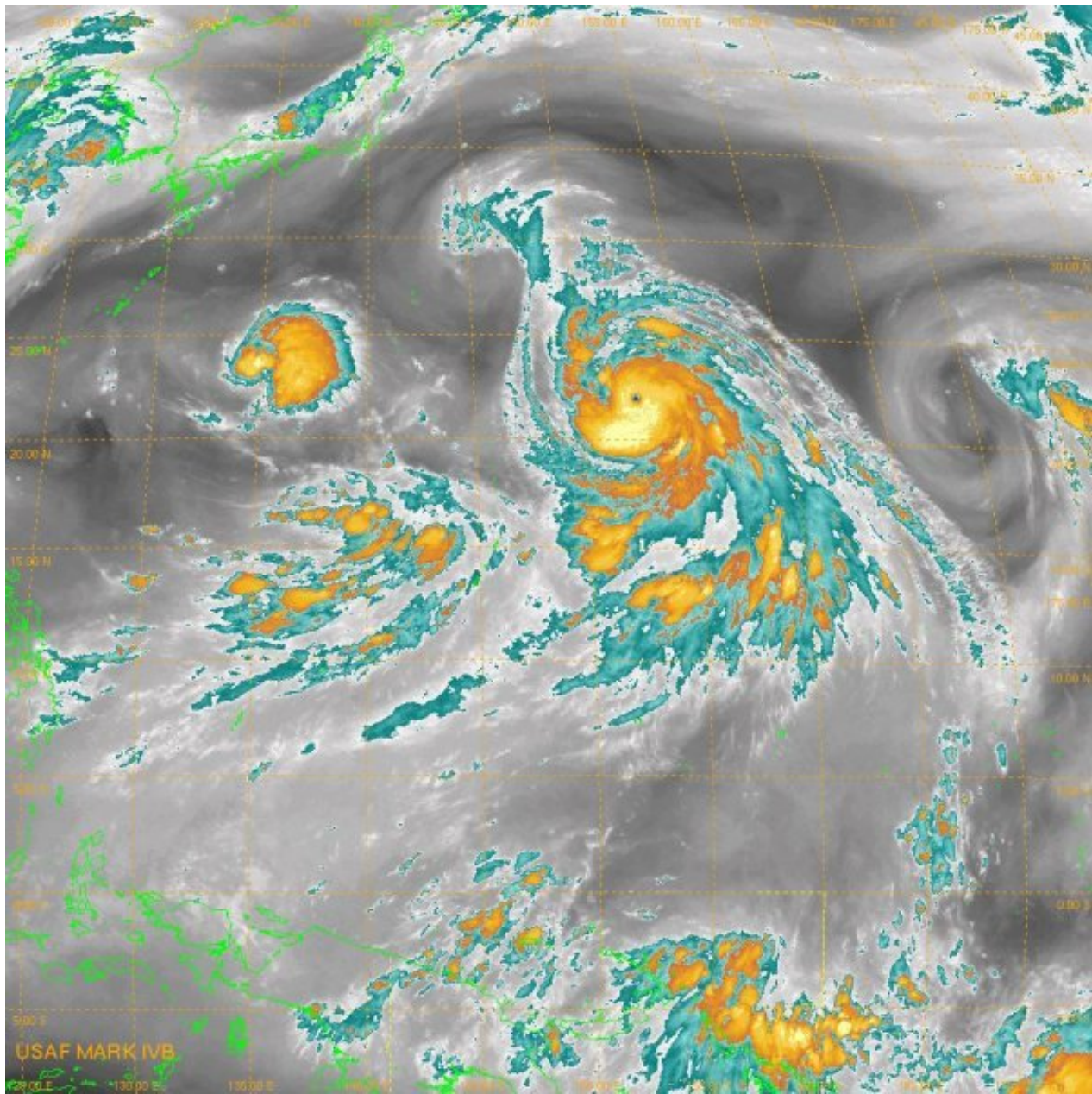


Figure 1-12W-5. 212132Z July 2002 GMS-5 water vapor image TY 12W (Fengshen), 670 nm northeast of Guam with an estimated intensity of 140 knots.

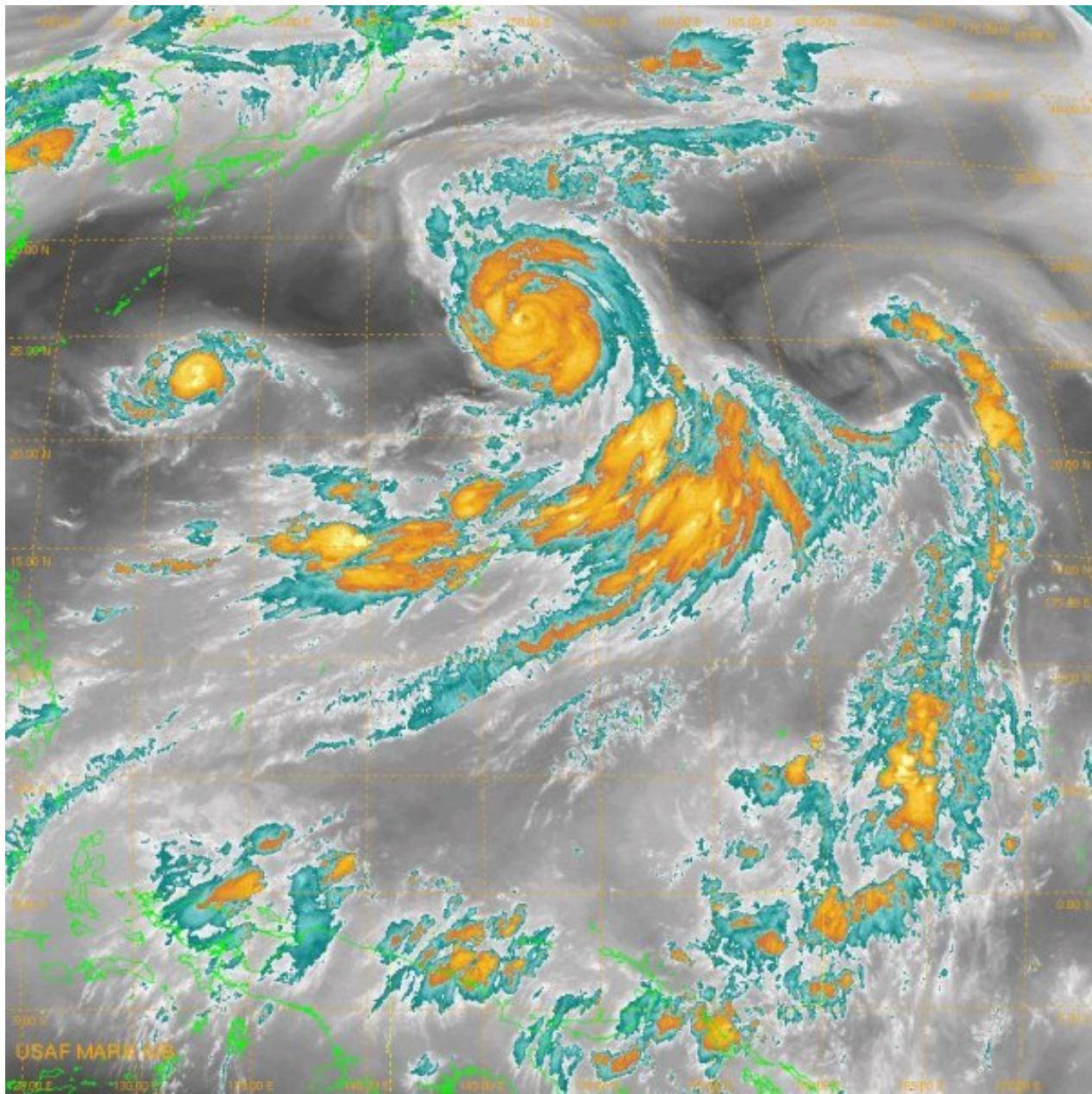


Figure 1-12W-6. 222302Z July 2002 GMS-5 water vapor image TY 12W (Fengshen), 1070 nm east of Okinawa, Japan with an estimated intensity of 120 knots.

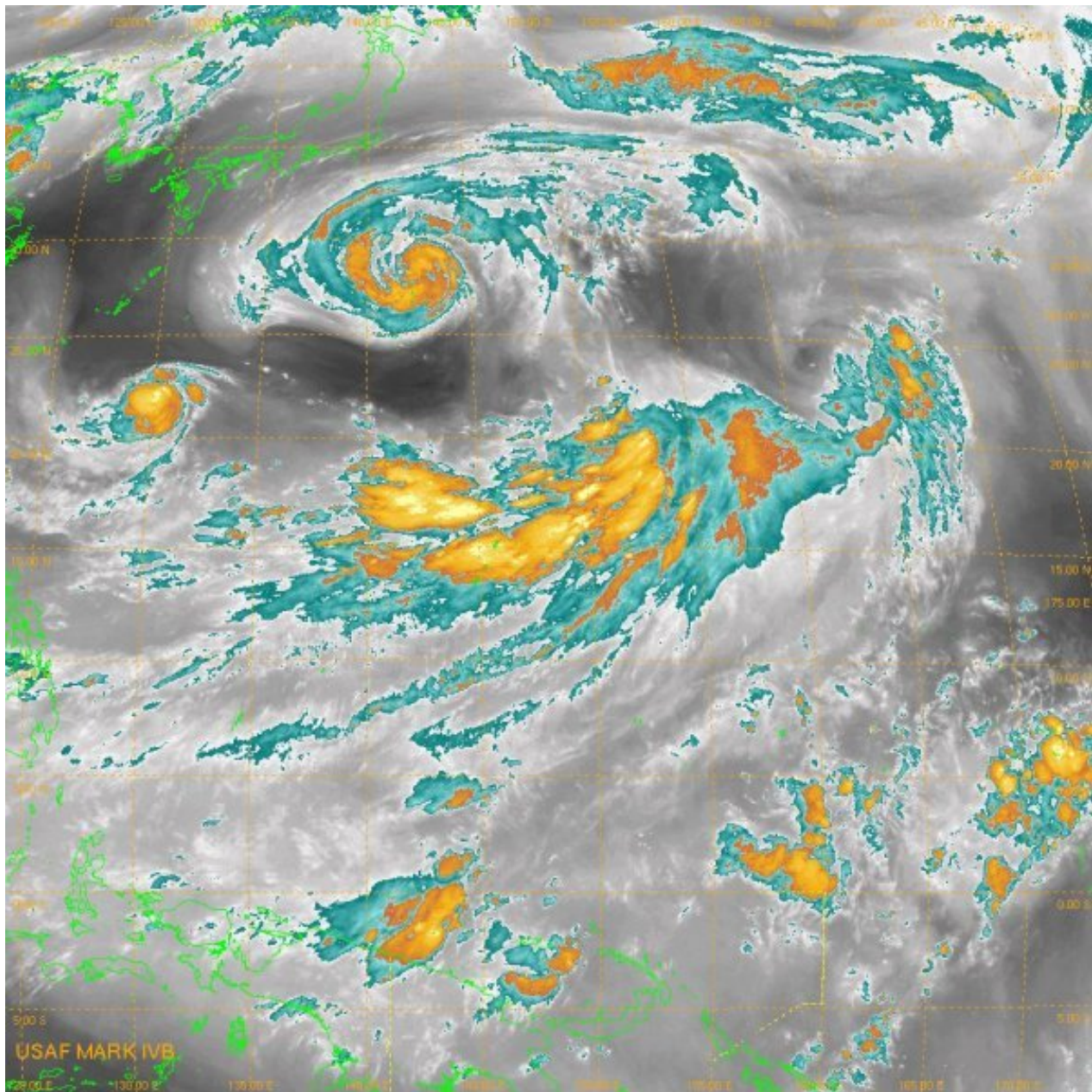
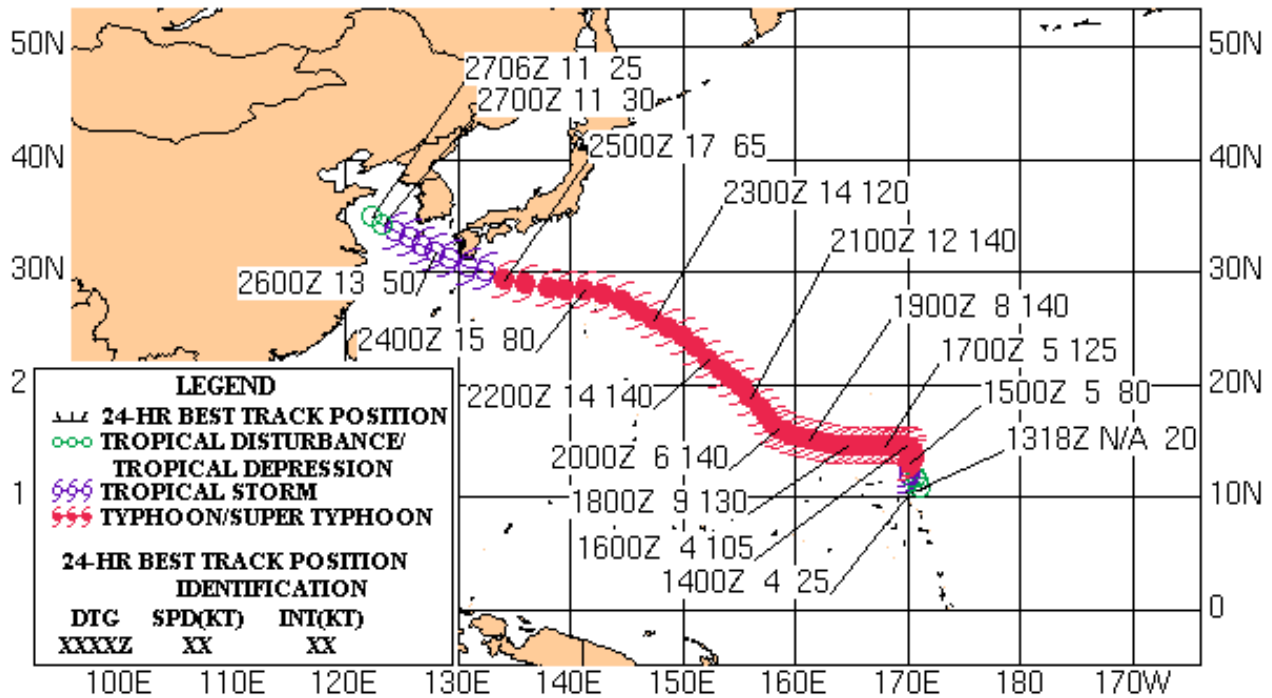


Figure 1-12W-7. 232032Z July 2002 GMS-5 water vapor image TY 12W (Fengshen), 760 nm east of Okinawa, Japan with an estimated intensity of 110 knots.

SUPER TYPHOON 12W (FENGSHEN) 14 - 27 JULY 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)

**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Tropical Storm (TS) 13W

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 1230Z 16 Jul 02

First Fair : 1800Z 17 Jul 02

First TCFA : 2230Z 17 Jul 02

First Warning : 1200Z 18 Jul 02

Last Warning : 0000Z 22 Jul 02

Max Intensity : 35 kts, gusts to 45 kts

Landfall : 0300Z 19 Jul 02

Total Warnings : 15

Remarks:

(1) TS 13W developed in the Philippine Sea, west of Palau, then tracked northwestward over Leyte Gulf and then Luzon island before dissipating in the Lingayen Gulf. On 1200Z 18 July the first warning was issued on this cyclone with an intensity of 30 knots gusting to 40 knots near 09 N 127 E. TS 13W attained maximum intensity of 35 knots at 1200Z 20 July.

(2) TS 13W tracked northwestward in response to flow associated with the subtropical ridge located southeast of the Ryukyu Islands.

(3) Moderate vertical shear, weak outflow, and land interaction aided in the storm's dissipation as it tracked across Luzon.

(4) No casualties were reported. Reports indicated property damage from heavy rains.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

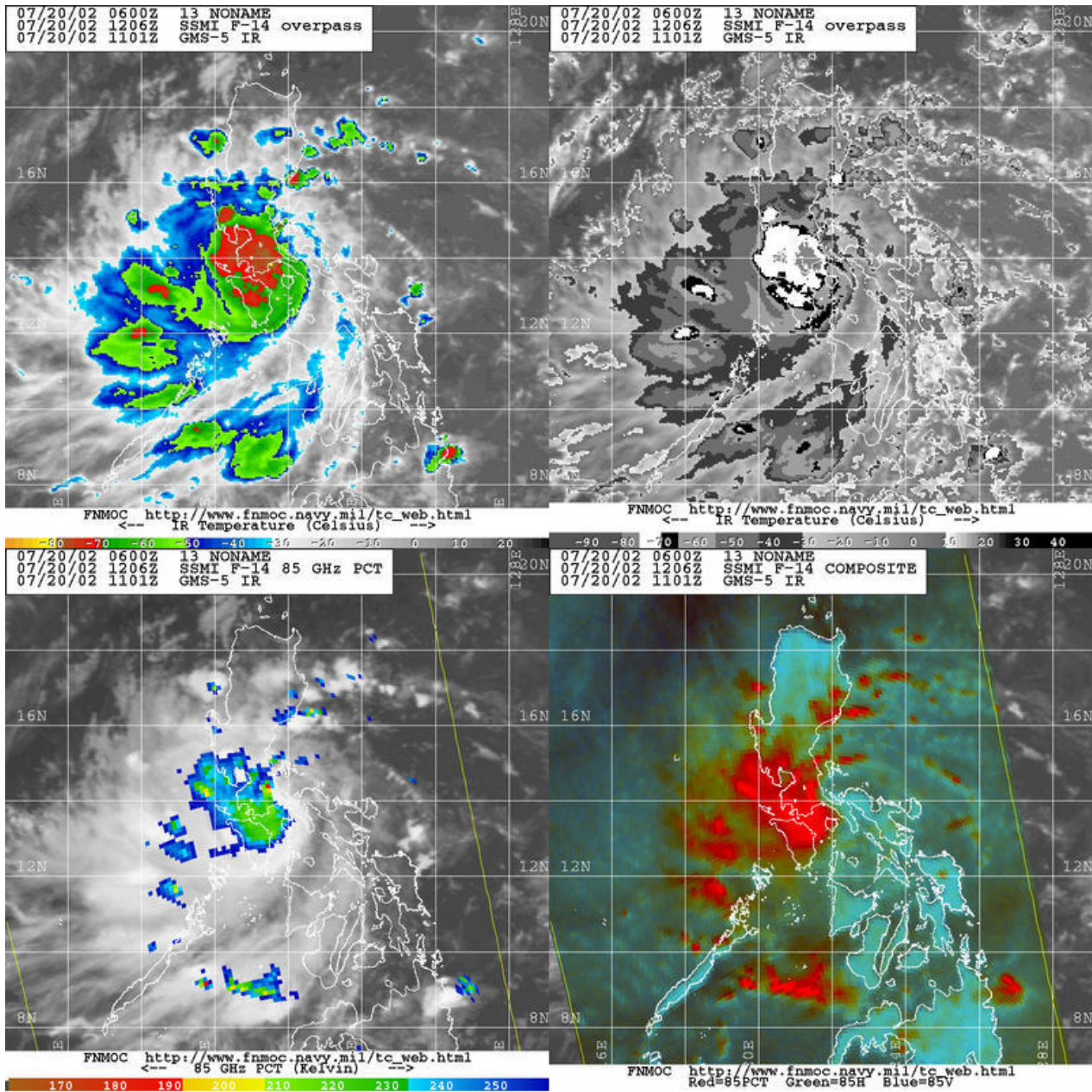
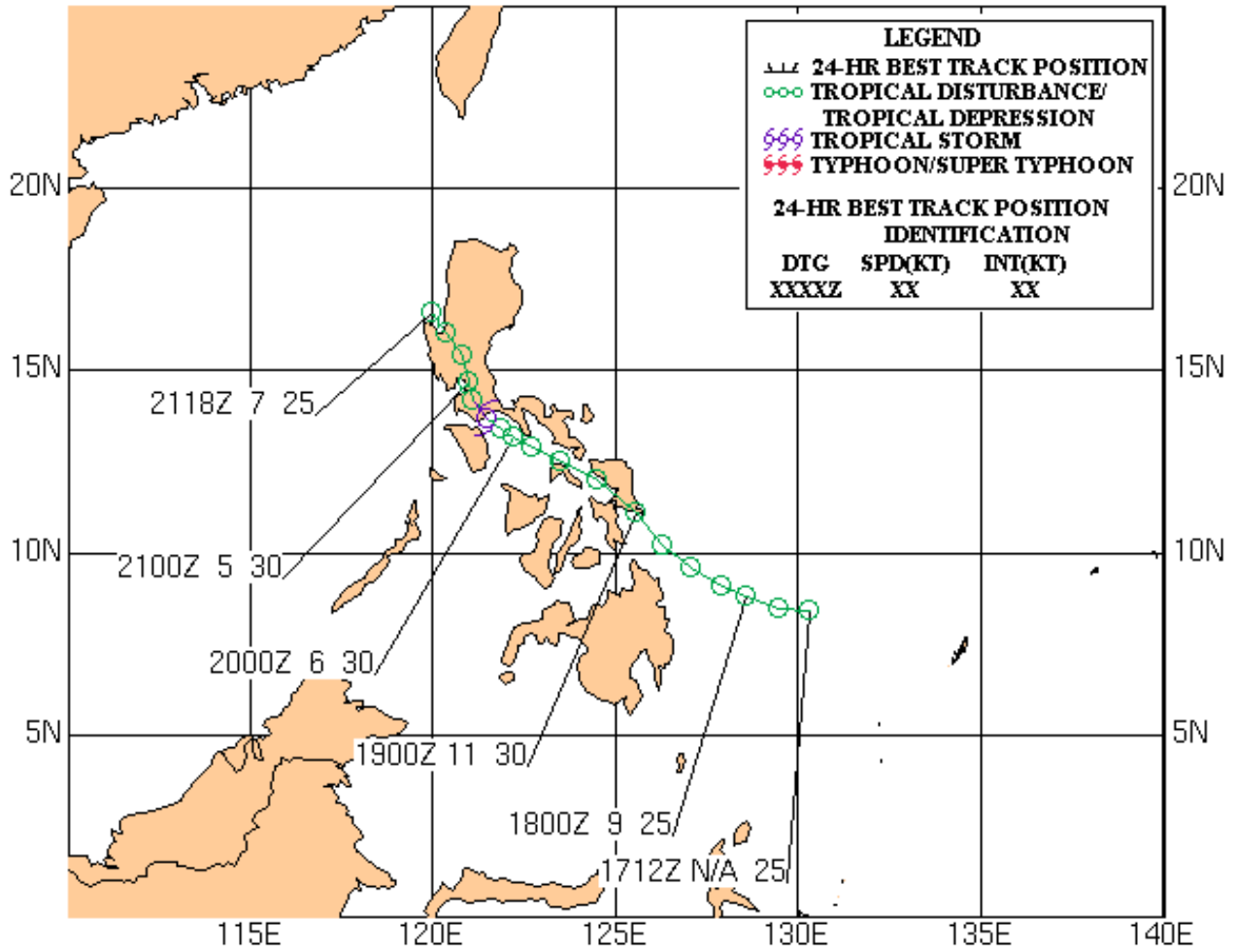


Figure 1-13W-1. 201207Z July 2002 multi-sensor satellite images of TS 13W, over Luzon, Philippines with an estimated intensity of 35 knots.

TROPICAL STORM 13W 18 - 22 JULY 2002





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Typhoon (TY) 14W (Fung-Wong)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0000Z 20 Jul 02

First Fair : 1900Z 18 Jul 02

First TCFA : 1030Z 20 Jul 02

First Warning : 1200Z 20 Jul 02

Last Warning : 0600Z 27 Jul 02

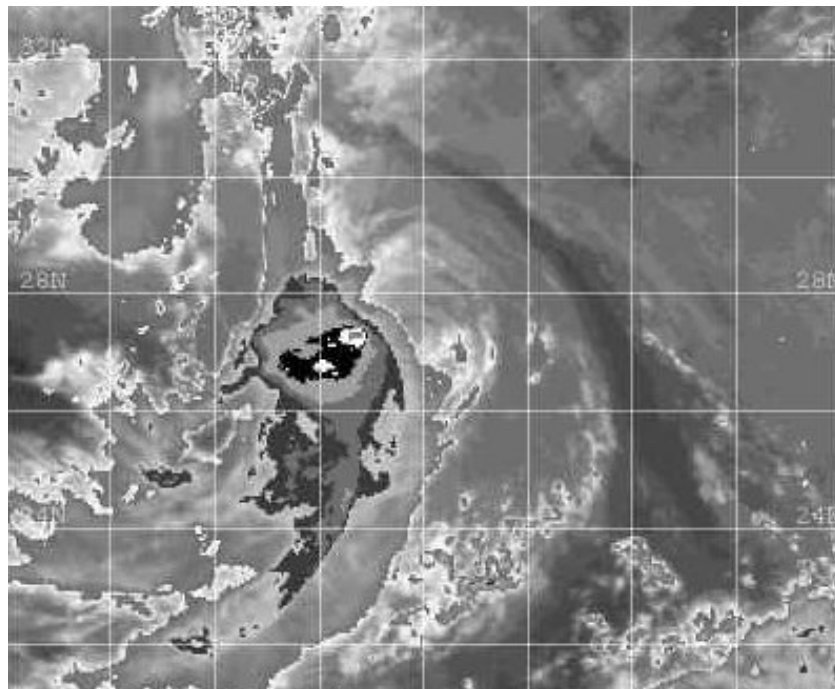
Max Intensity : 65 kts, gusts to 80 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 28

Remarks:

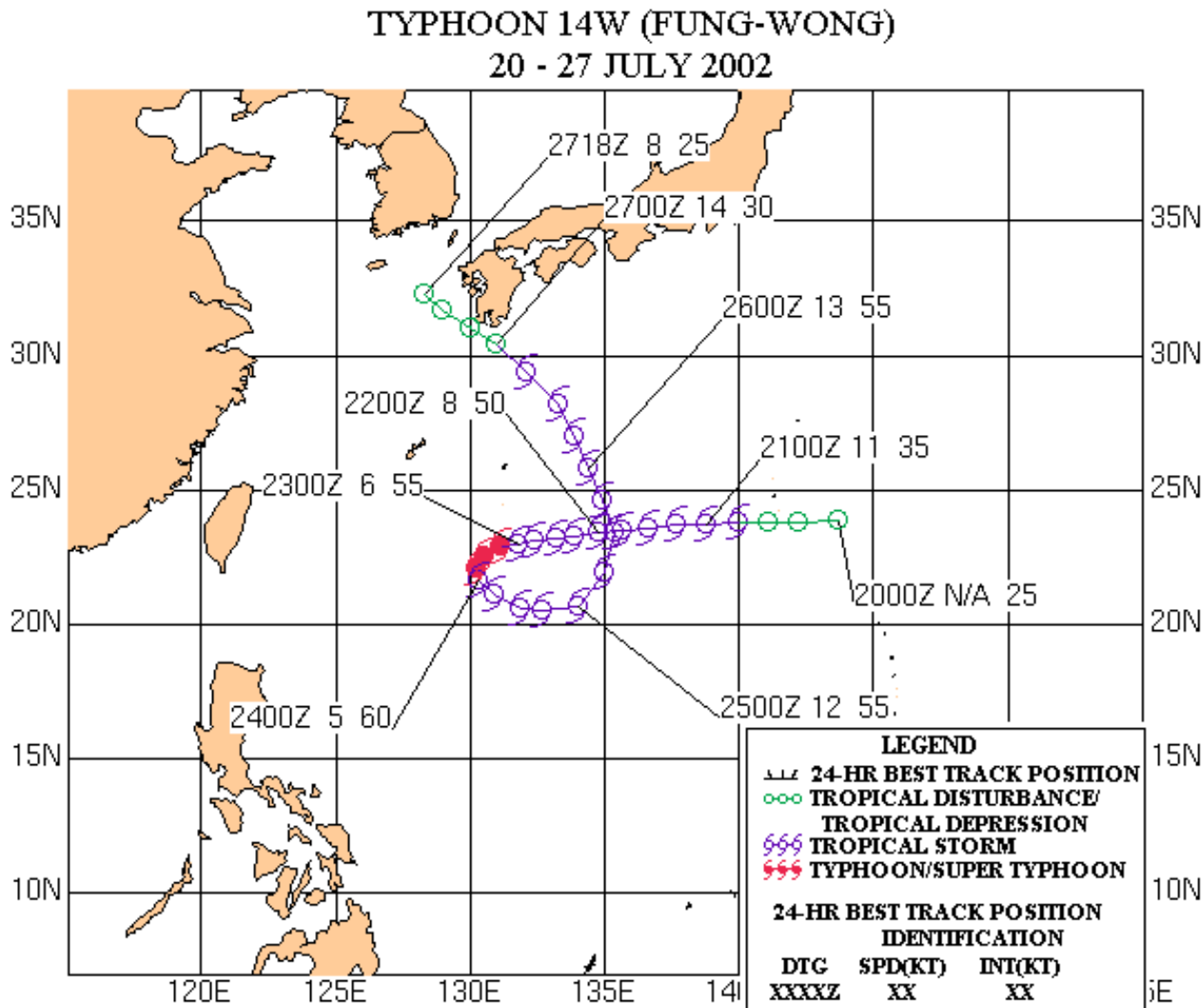
- (1) TY 14W developed in the Bonin Islands, near 24N 141E, tracked westward and looped before moving northwest and dissipating between Kyushu and Cheju Islands.
- (2) This cyclone attained a maximum intensity of 65 knots during the looping portion of its track, which appears to have been caused by interaction with STY 12W (Fengshen).
- (3) Increasing vertical shear, cool sea surface temperatures, and dry air entrainment were noted in dissipation just south of Cheju Do island.
- (4) No casualties or damage were reported.



- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B



Figure 1-14W-1. 260731Z July 2002 DMSP enhanced infrared imagery of TY 14W (Fung-Wong), sheared system is located 302 nm east of Okinawa, Japan, with an estimated intensity of 50 knots.





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Tropical Depression (TD) 15W (Kalmaegi)

Verification Statistics

First Poor : 0000Z 18 Jul 02

First Fair : 2200Z 18 Jul 02

First TCFA : 0000Z 19 Jul 02

First Warning : 1800Z 20 Jul 02

Last Warning : 0600Z 21 Jul 02

Max Intensity : 30 kts, gusts to 40 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 03

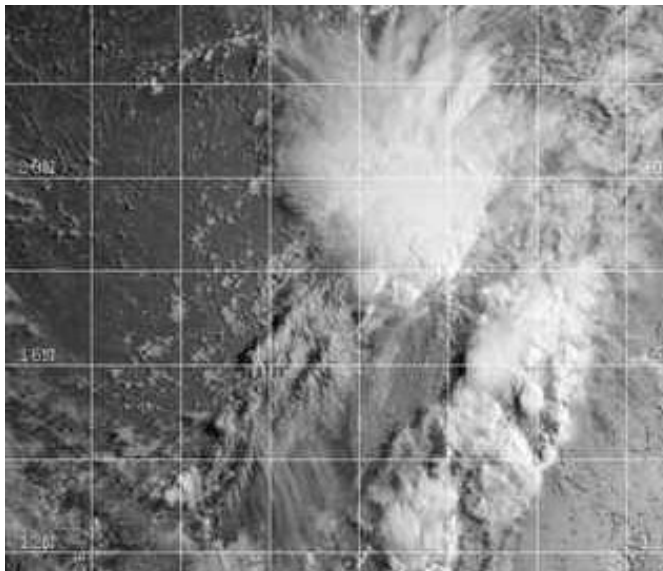
Remarks:

(1) At 1800Z 20 July the first warning was issued on this cyclone with an intensity of 30 knots near 17 N 178 E, approximately 650 nm east of Kwajalein Atoll.

(2) TD 15W tracked northwest in response to mid-level steering flow associated with the subtropical ridge situated to the north of the system. A TUTT cell to the northwest of the cyclone provided outflow conditions for the system to develop. However, as TD 15W tracked northwestward development ceased due to restricted outflow and increased vertical wind shear associated with the TUTT. This abbreviated period of increased outflow and favorable vertical wind shear resulted in only minimal development and a very short life-span.

(3) Vertical wind shear and weak outflow caused the cyclone to dissipate 18 hours after the first warning.

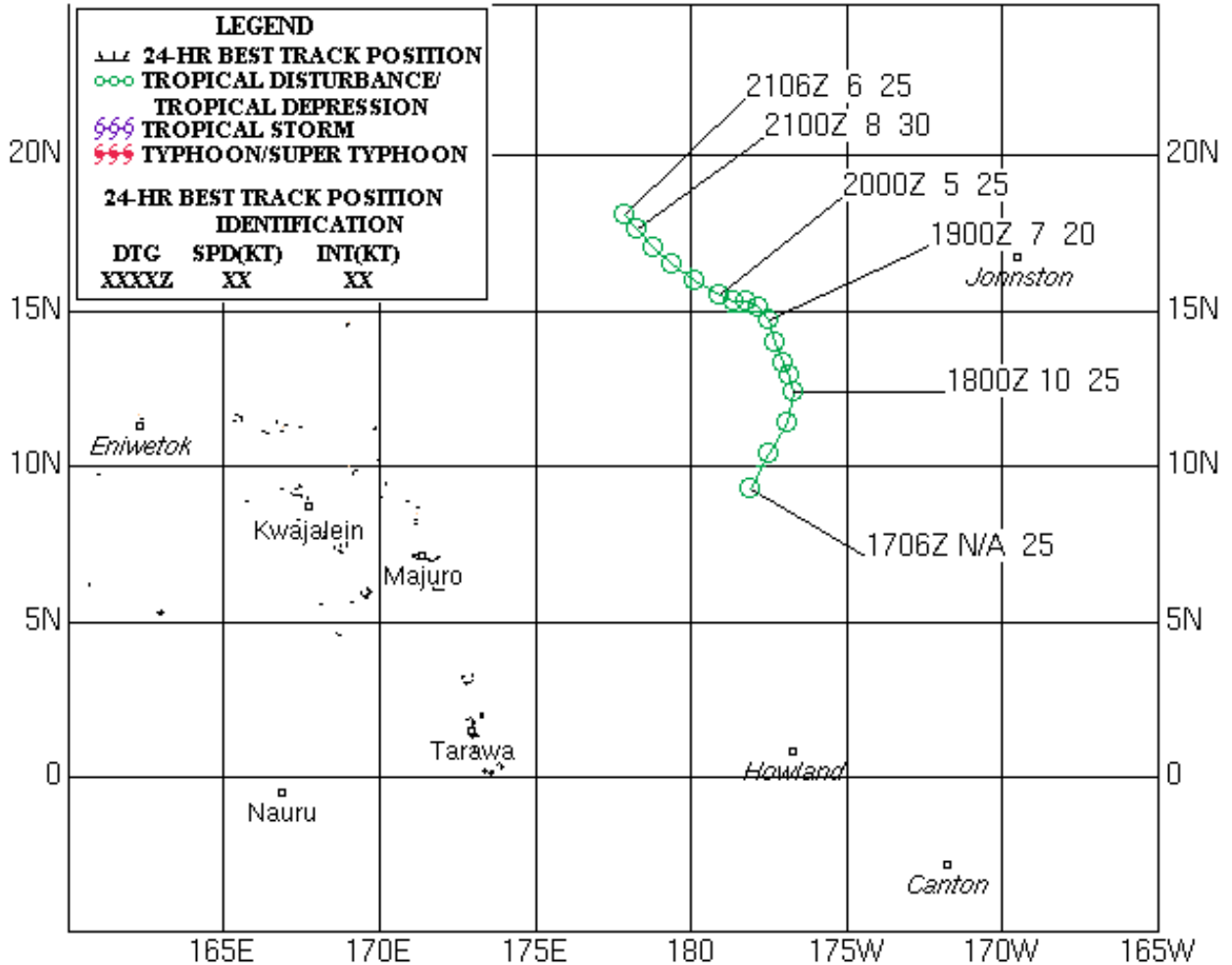
(4) No casualties or damage were reported with this system.



- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

Figure 1-15W-1. 201913Z July 2002 GMS-5 visible imagery of TS 15W (Kalmaegi), low level circulation center is located south of the deep convection and is located 720 nm east Wake Island with an estimated intensity of 25 knots.

TROPICAL DEPRESSION 15W (KALMAEGI) 20 - 21 JULY 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES

1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Tropical Storm (TS) 16W (Kammuri)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0030Z 02 Aug 02

First Fair : 0230Z 02 Aug 02

First TCFA : None

First Warning : 0600Z 02 Aug 02

Last Warning : 1200Z 05 Aug 02

Max Intensity : 50 kts, gusts to 65 kts

Landfall : 2200Z 04 Aug 02

Total Warnings : 14

Remarks:

(1) TS 16W developed in the South China Sea approximately 140 miles west of Luzon. At 0600Z 02 August the first warning was issued on this cyclone with an intensity of 30 knots, based on ship reports. TS 16W attained maximum intensity of 50 knots at 1800Z 04 August.

(2) TS 16W tracked initially to the northwest under the steering influence of the mid level ridge over eastern China. A developing baroclinic low with associated trough weakened this ridge and pulled the system poleward. The system continued moving north until making landfall just east of Shanwei, China. The cyclone's maximum intensity of 50 knots was attained just prior to landfall.

(3) Moderate vertical wind shear and interaction land resulted in dissipation over eastern China.

(4) No casualties were reported. Only minor property damage from heavy rain was reported.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

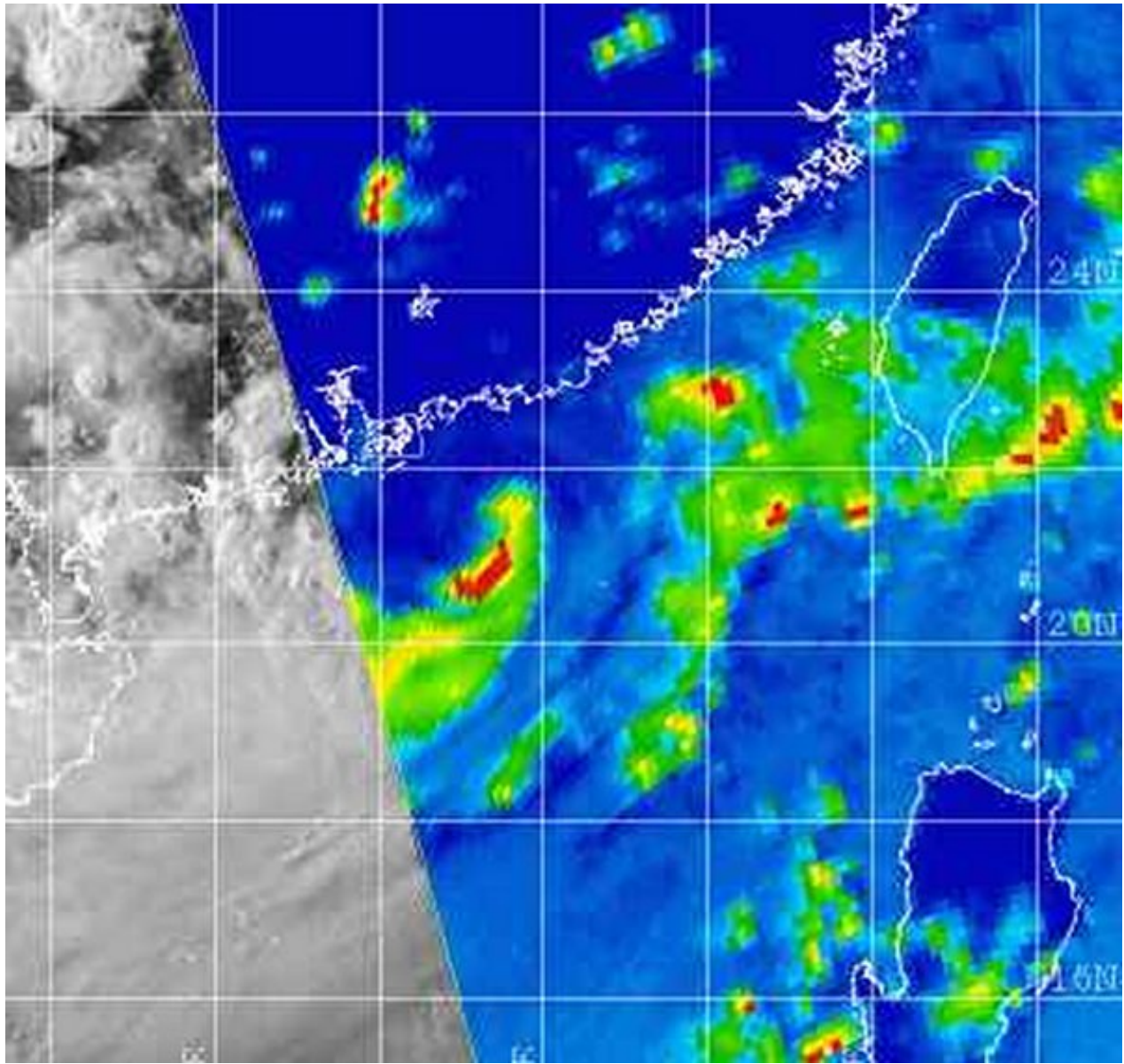
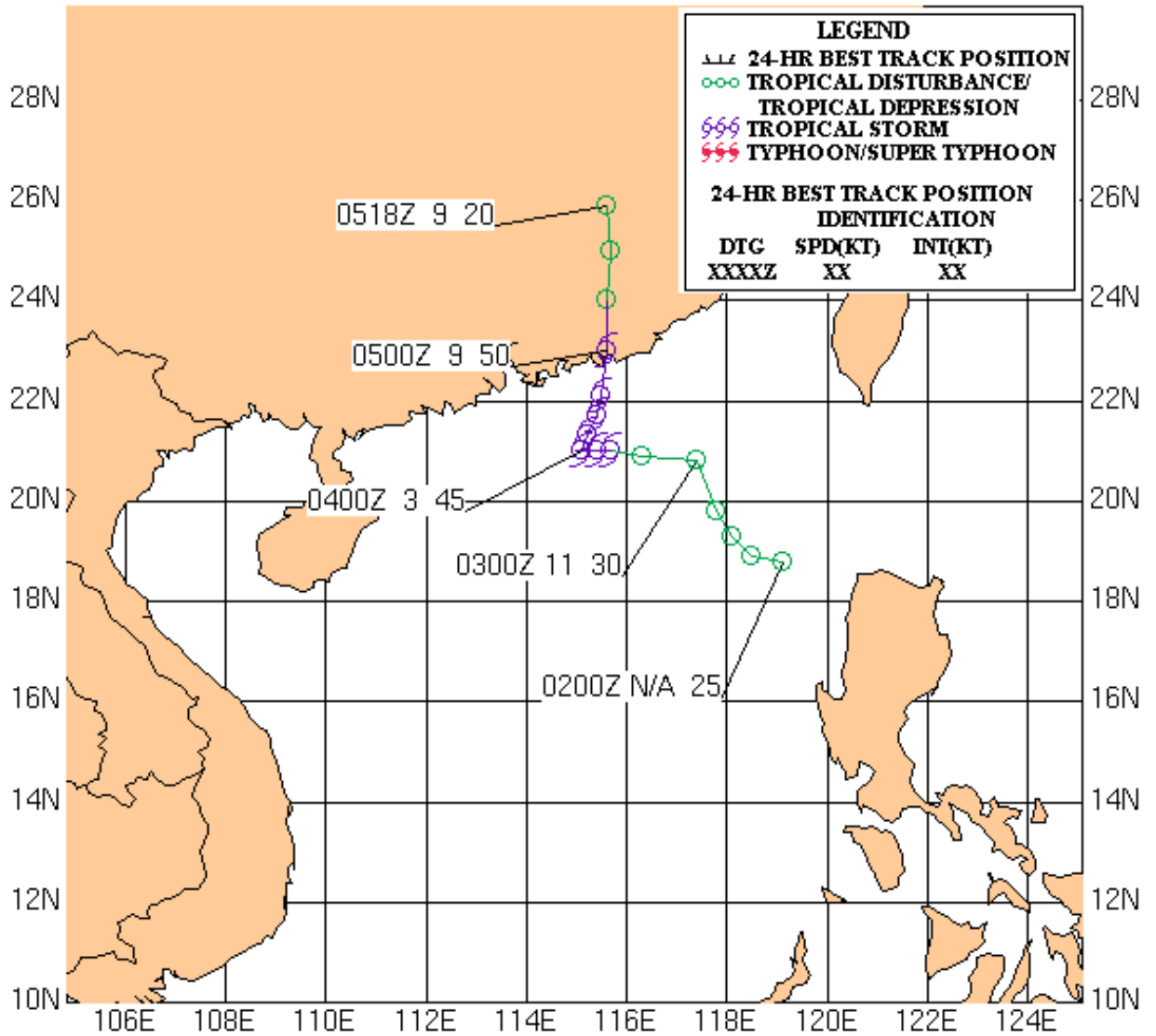


Figure 1-16W-1. 041000Z August 2002 SSM/I imagery of TS 16W (Kammuri), just before landfall 152nm southeast of Hong Kong with an estimated intensity of 45kts.

TROPICAL STORM 16W (KAMMURI) 02 - 05 AUGUST 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Tropical Depression (TD) 17W

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0600Z 04 Aug 02

First Fair : 1830Z 03 Aug 02

First TCFA : 0300Z 05 Aug 02

First Warning : 0600Z 05 Aug 02

Last Warning : 1200Z 05 Aug 02

Max Intensity : 25 kts, Gusts To 35 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 02

Remarks:

(1) TD 17W was classified as a small or midget cyclone that was first detected immediately south of the Ise Peninsula, Honshu. At 0600Z 05 August, the first warning was issued on this cyclone, located near 34N 150E, with an intensity of 25 knots.

(2) Steering flow associated with a mid-level ridge to the southeast of the cyclone caused this system to move eastward.

(3) Moderate vertical shear, weak outflow, and cooler sea surface temperatures prevented development and eventually caused the cyclone to dissipate east of Japan.

(4) No casualties or damage were reported.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko

- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

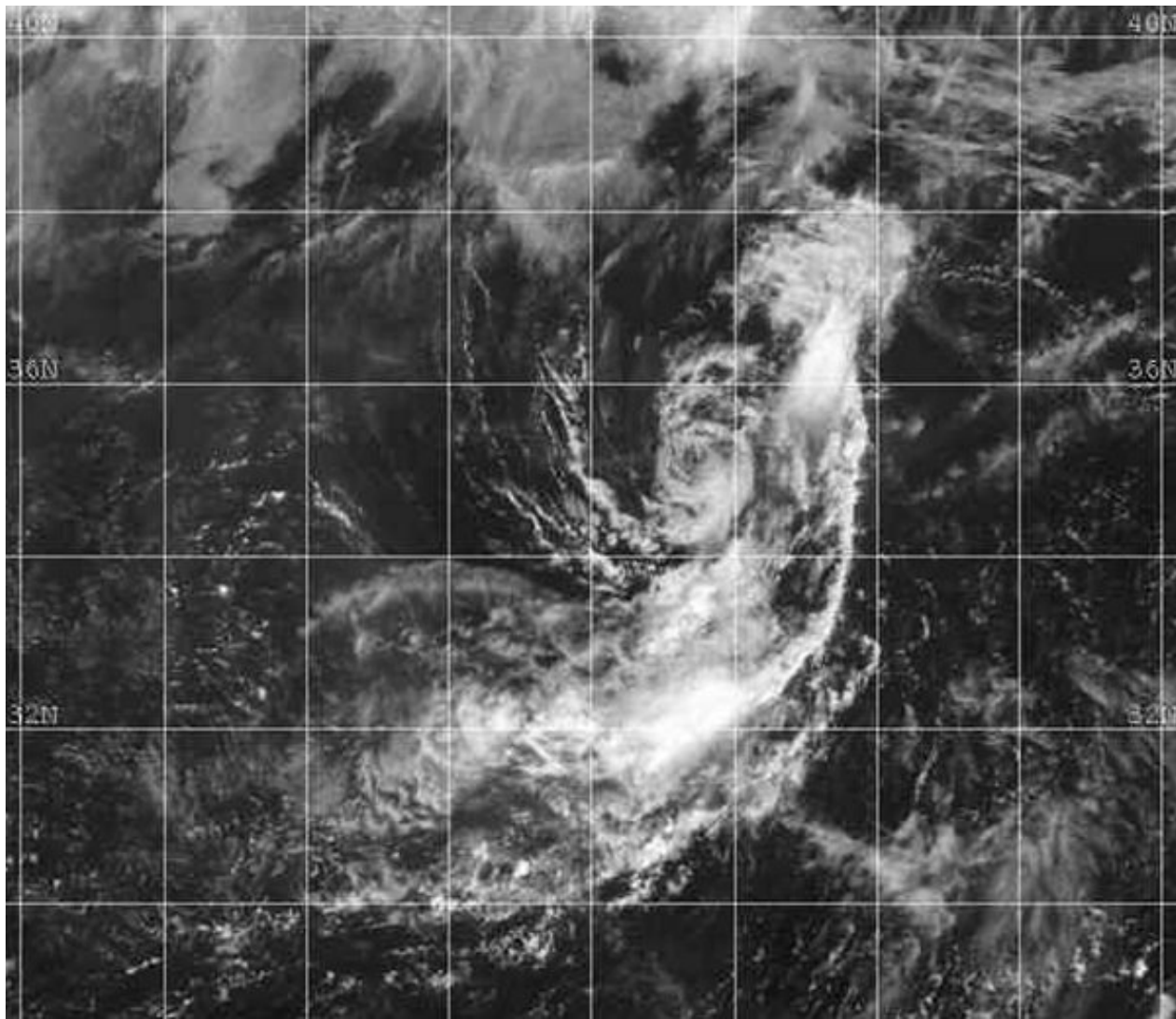
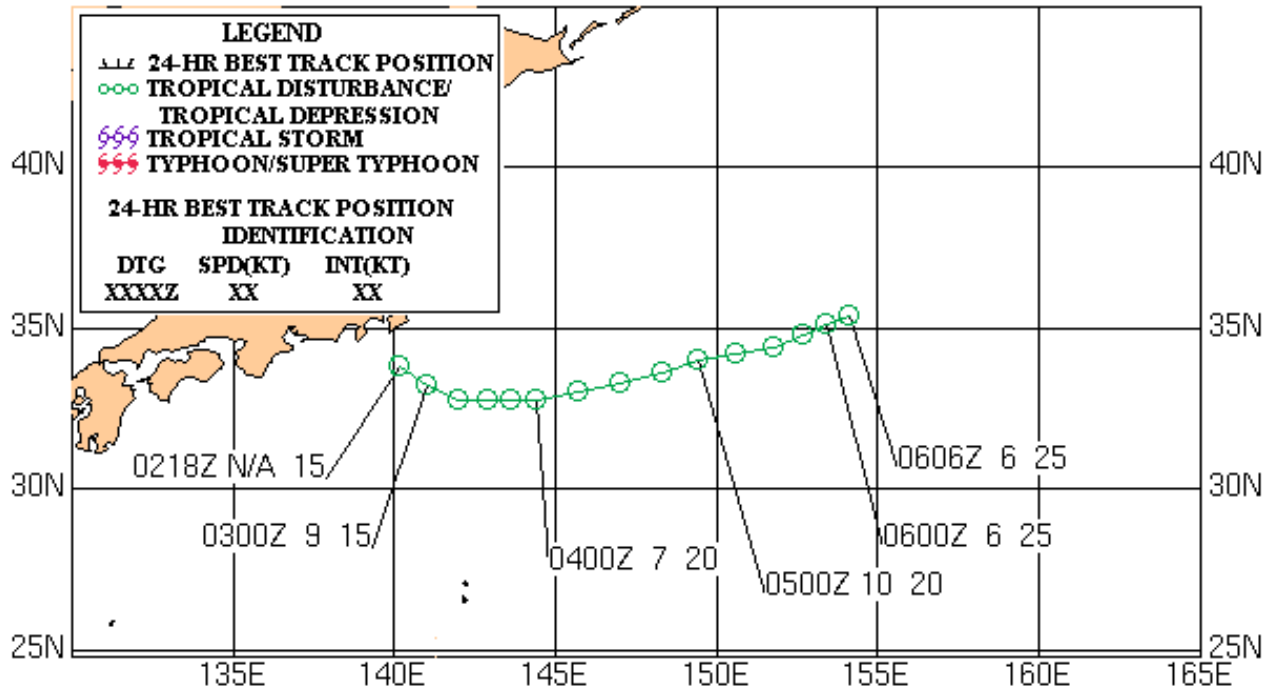


Figure 1-17W-1. 050131Z August 2002 GMS-5 visible image of TD 17W (Noname), located 485nm east of mainland Japan, with an estimated intensity of 20 knots.

TROPICAL DEPRESSION 17W 05 AUGUST 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)

**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Tropical Storm (TS) 18W

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0600Z 09 Aug 02

First Fair : 2130Z 08 Aug 02

First TCFA : 1430Z 10 Aug 02

First Warning : 1800Z 10 Aug 02

Last Warning : 1200Z 13 Aug 02

Max Intensity : 35 kts, gusts to 45 kts

Landfall : 0800Z 13 Aug 02

Total Warnings : 12

Remarks:

(1) TS 18W developed in the Philippine Sea northwest of Palau, tracked northwestward for two days and then turned westward and moved over southern Luzon before weakening over land, approximately 15 nm south of Manila. TS 18W attained maximum intensity of 35 knots at 1200Z on 12 August.

(2) TS 18W initially tracked northwestward in a weak steering environment between equatorial westerly winds to the south and easterly winds to the north, then began tracking westward in response to a low-level subtropical ridge north of the cyclone. At approximately 0800Z on 13 August, TS 18W made landfall near Infanta, Luzon.

(3) Vertical wind shear and interaction with land caused the cyclone to dissipate over Luzon.

(4) No casualties were reported. Reports indicated property damage from heavy rains.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

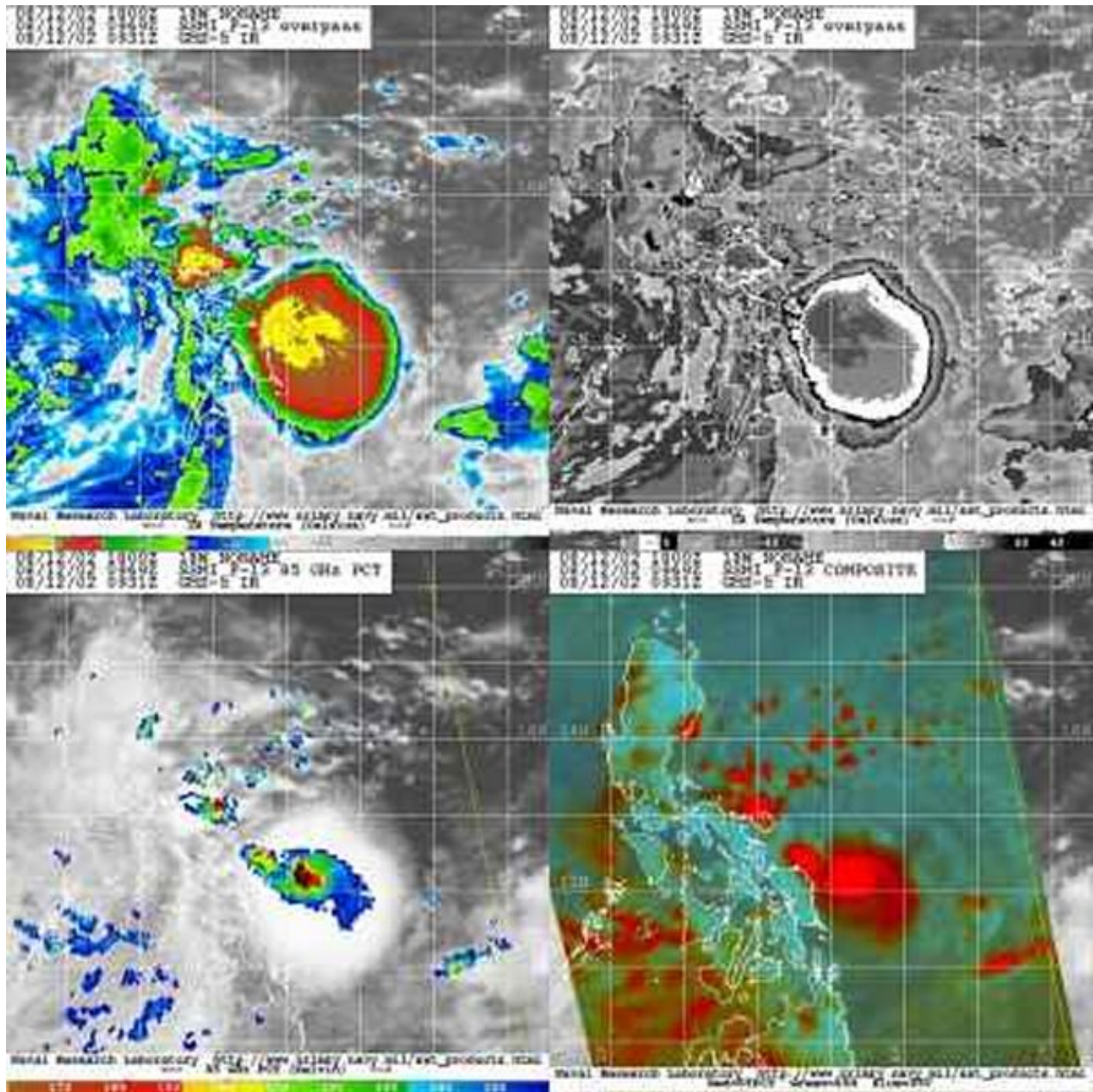
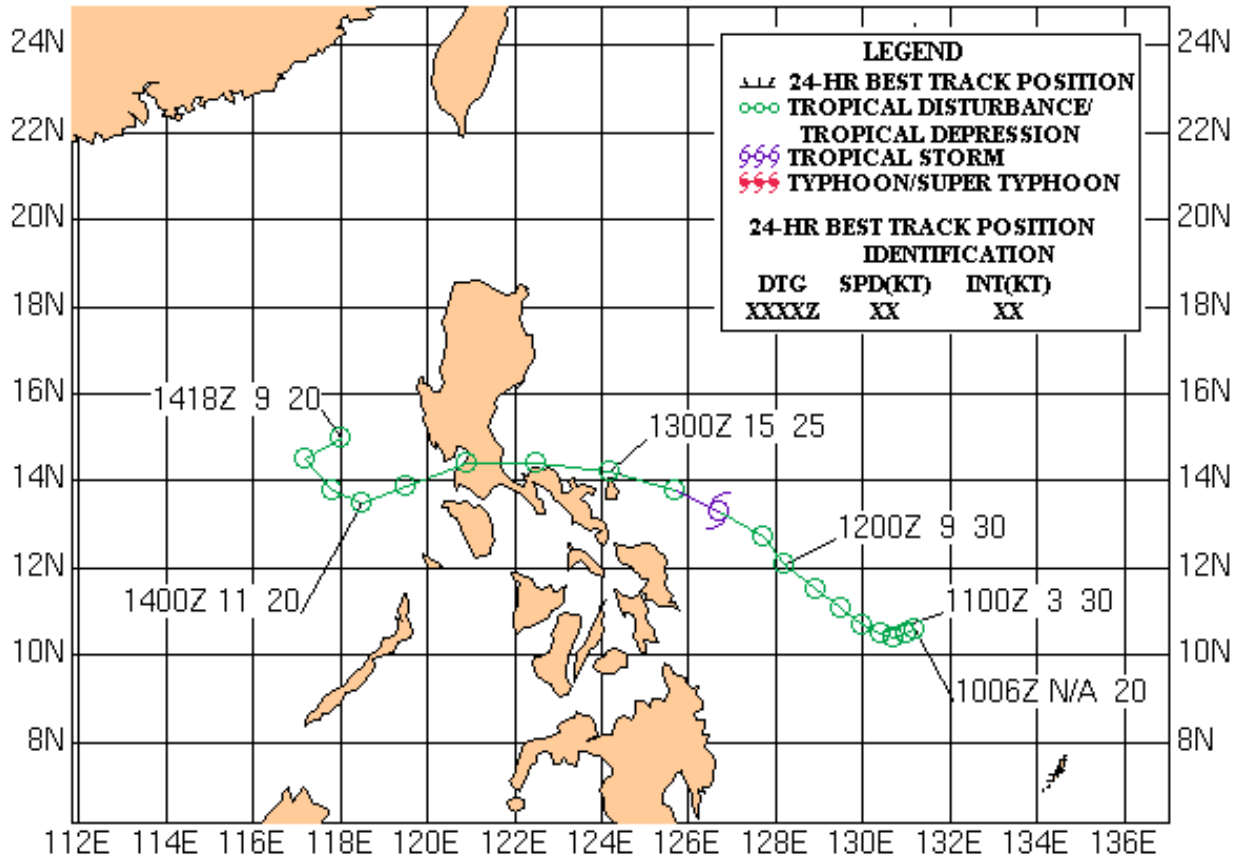


Figure 1-18W-1. 120949Z August 2002 multi-sensor satellite images of TS 18W, located 240nm east of the Philippines, with a maximum intensity of 35 knots.



TROPICAL STORM 18W 10 - 13 AUGUST 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES

1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Super Typhoon (STY) 19W (Phanfone)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 2030Z 06 Aug 02

First Fair : 0600Z 09 Aug 02

First TCFA : 0700Z 10 Aug 02

First Warning : 0000Z 11 Aug 02

Last Warning : 0600Z 20 Aug 02

Max Intensity : 135 kts, gusts to 165 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 38

Remarks:

(1) STY 19W developed just west of Ujelang Island within the monsoon trough then attained a maximum intensity of 135 knots at 1800Z on 15 August 2002 north of the Mariana Islands.

(2) STY 19W initially tracked westward in the monsoon trough, then tracked northwestward toward Honshu at around 1200Z on 12 August. The cyclone remained on a northwestward track for about six days. On 18 August, an upper level low moving eastward from Japan caused the cyclone to slow, then track northeastward and begin to transition into an extratropical cyclone. STY 19W passed approximately 160 nm south of Tokyo on 19 August 2002 during this northeastward movement.

(3) Moderate vertical wind shear and interaction with the baroclinic zone as the cyclone transitioned into an extratropical cyclone caused STY 19W to dissipate.

(4) As STY 19W traveled south of Honshu, the cyclone produced more than 9 inches of rain and generated winds up to 87 knots. According to the BBC News, four people were reported missing off the coast of Kanagawa Prefecture in rough seas.

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

TD 17W

TS 18W

STY19W Phanfone

TS 20W Vongfong

TY 21W Rusa

TY 22W Sinlaku

TS 23W Hagupit

TS 24W Mekkhala

STY25W Higos

TY 26W Bavi

TD 27W

TD 28W

TS 29W Maysak

TY 30W Haishen

STY31W Pongsona

HUR02C Ele

HUR03C Huko

TC 01A

TC 02B

TC 03B

TC 04B

TC 05B

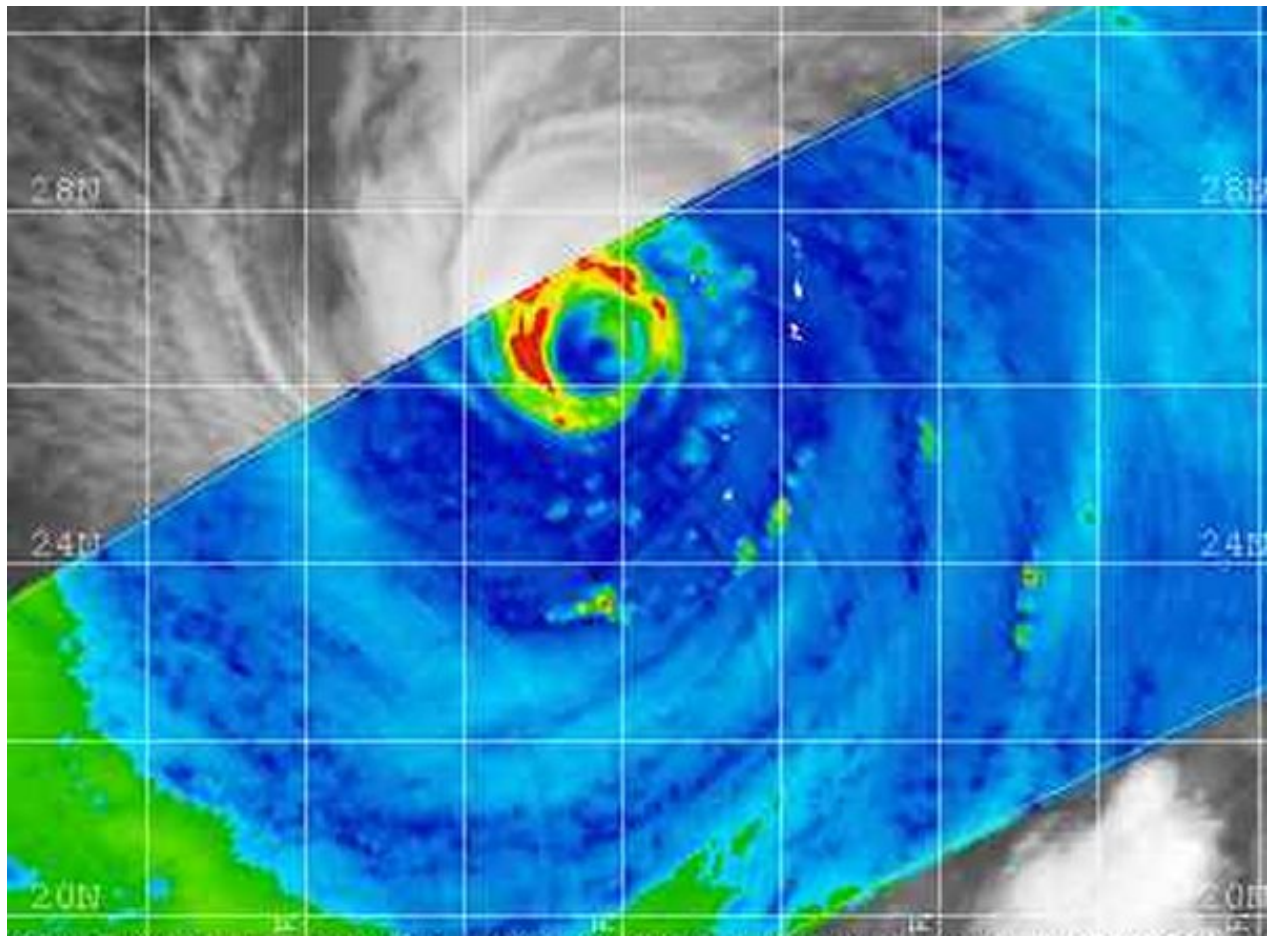
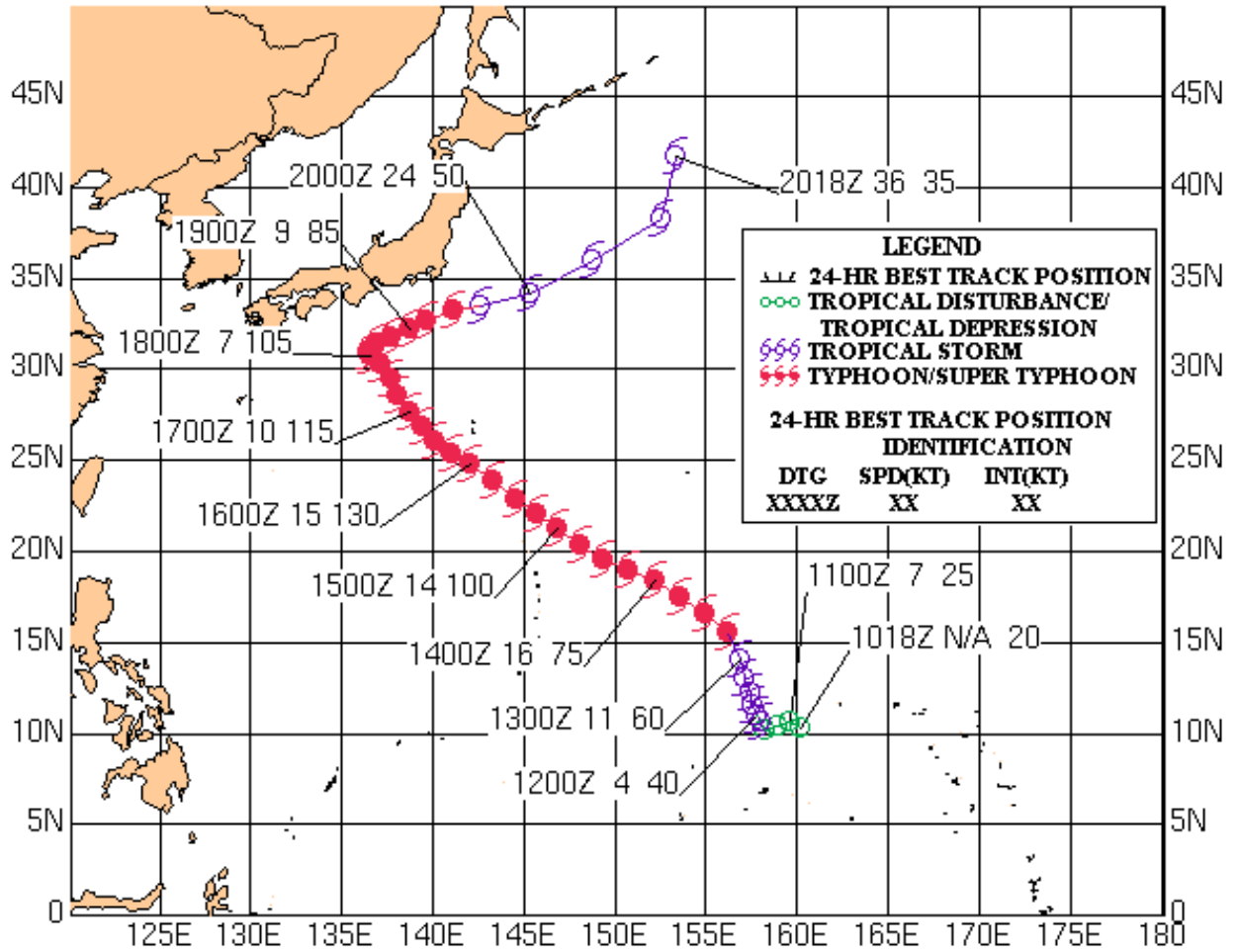


Figure 1-19W-1. 161455Z August 2002 85 GHz TRMM image of STY 19W (Phanfone), located 125 nm northwest of Iwo Jima, with a peak intensity of 130 knots.



SUPER TYPHOON 19W (PHANFONE) 11 - 20 AUGUST 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)

1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES

1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Tropical Storm (TS) 20W (Vongfong)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : None

First Fair : 1530Z 13 Aug 02

First TCFA : 0900Z 15 Aug 02

First Warning : 1200Z 15 Aug 02

Last Warning : 0000Z 20 Aug 02

Max Intensity : 55 kts, gusts to 70 kts

Landfall : 2100Z 19 Aug 02

Total Warnings : 19

Remarks:

(1) TS 20W developed in the central South China Sea with the first warning issued at 1200Z 15 August. The system then moved generally northward and attained maximum intensity of 55 knots at 0600Z 19 August just before making landfall near Maoming, China.

(2) At 0000Z 17 August, a surge in the southwest monsoon resulted in convergence and increasing convection in the southwest quadrant. The surge event coincided with improved organization and a shift in track more poleward. A low-level ridge that built across the straits of Taiwan toward China provided additional steering flow as TS 20W tracked north until making landfall at 2100Z 19 August, after which it rapidly dissipated.

(3) No casualties were reported for this cyclone, though minor property damage from heavy precipitation was noted.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

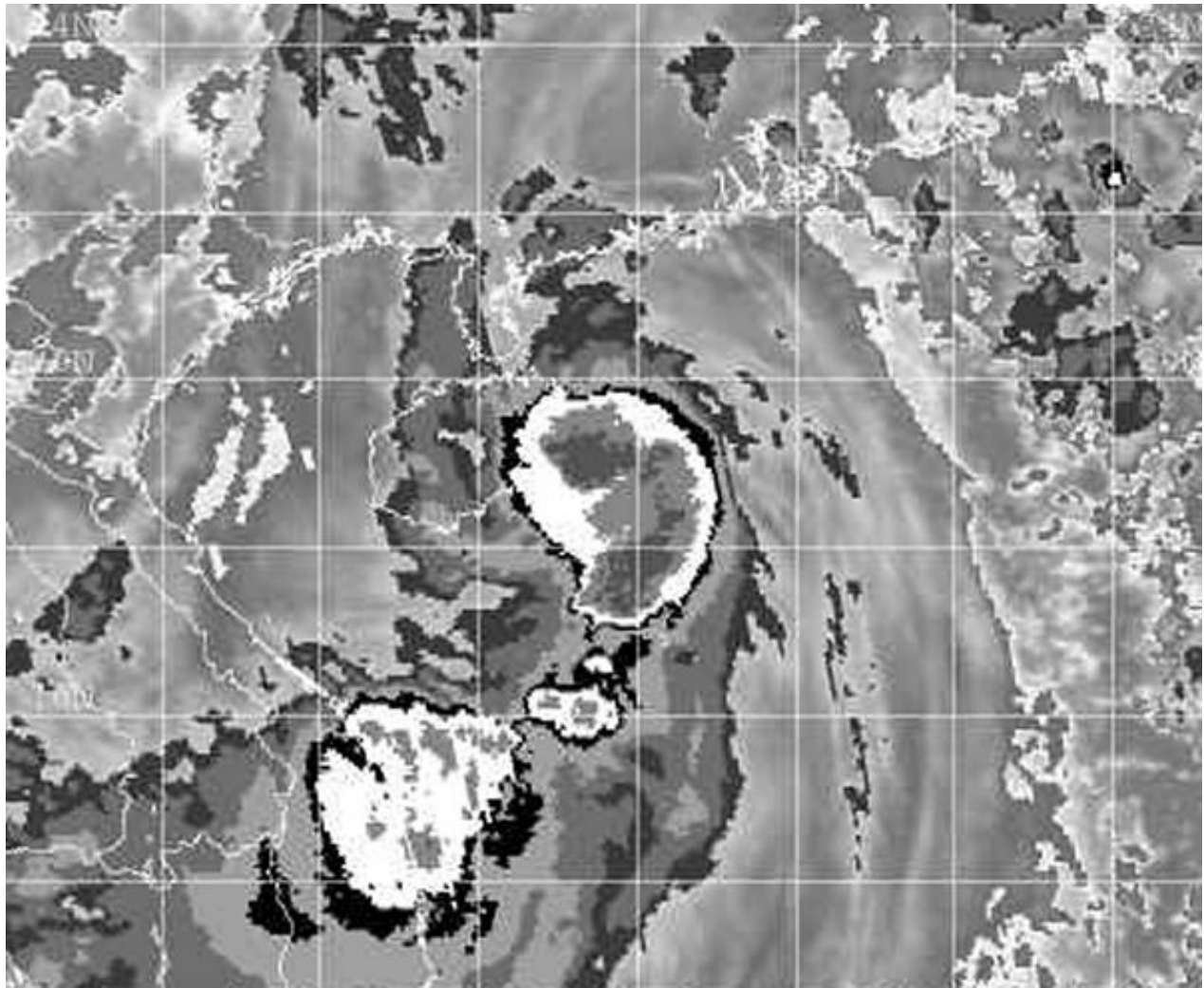
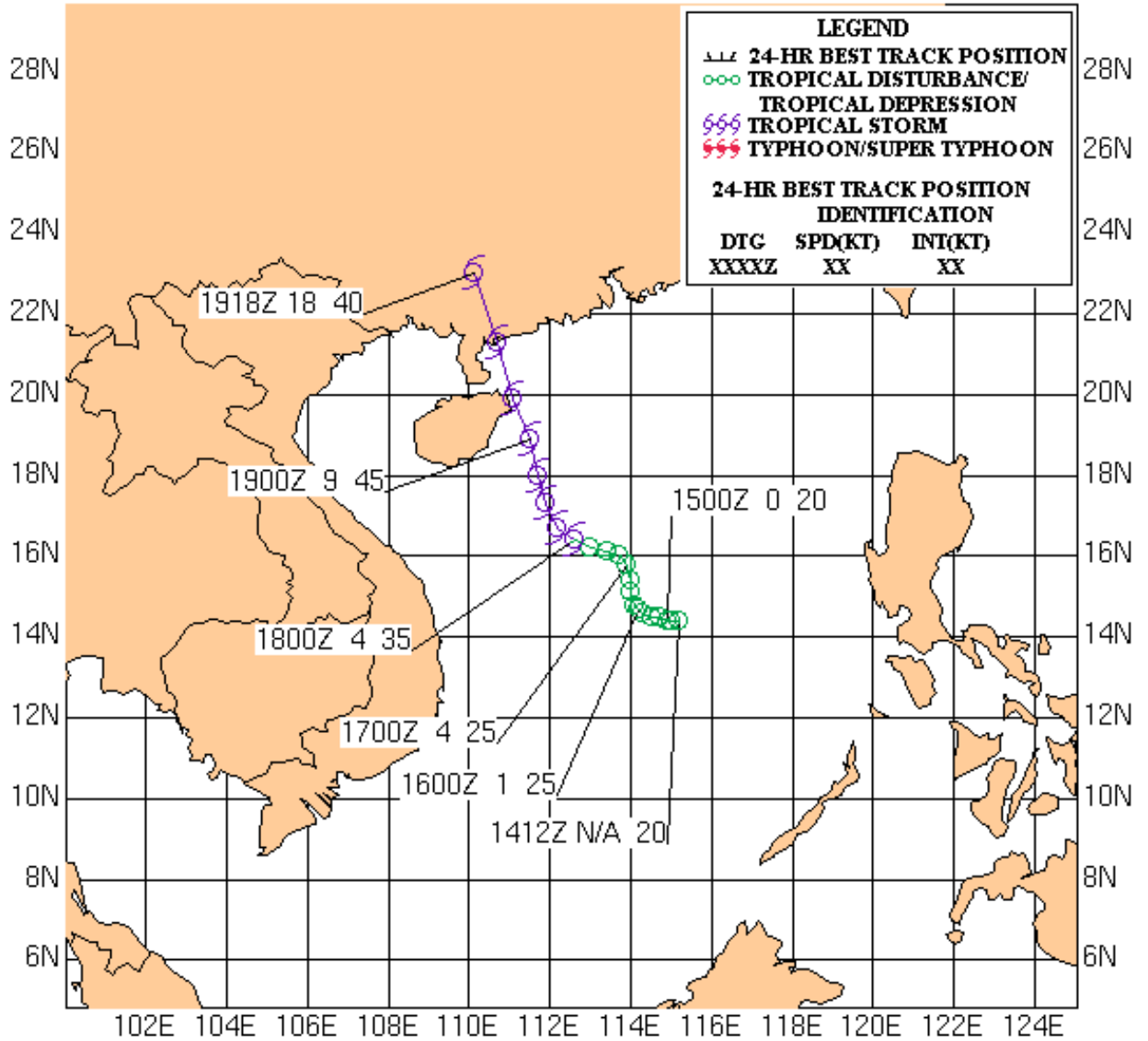


Figure 1-20W-1. 190141Z August 2002 DMSP enhanced infrared imagery TY 20W (Vongfong), located 50nm east of Hainan island, with a peak intensity of 50 knots.

TROPICAL STORM 20W (VONGFONG) 15 - 20 AUGUST 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)

1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES

1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Typhoon (TY) 21W (Rusa)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0230Z 22 Aug 02

First Fair : 0600Z 22 Aug 02

First TCFA : 0930Z 22 Aug 02

First Warning : 1200Z 22 Aug 02

Last Warning : 0600Z 01 Sep 02

Max Intensity : 115 kts, gusts to 140 kts

Landfall : 0630Z 31 Aug 02

Total Warnings : 40

Remarks:

(1) TY 21W developed southwest of Wake Island at the eastern periphery of the monsoon trough. The cyclone tracked northwest toward Okinawa for approximately 8 days before turning toward the Korean Peninsula and subsequently made landfall at approximately 0630Z 31 August near the city of Goheung, South Korea, with maximum sustained winds of 65 knots, gusting to 80 knots.

(2) TY 21W reached a peak intensity of 115 knots on 26 August 2002 near the Bonin Islands and maintained this intensity for 24 hours before beginning a slow weakening trend until landfall in South Korea.

(3) Press reports indicated 113 fatalities and 71 missing in South Korea. TY 21W was the most powerful typhoon to hit South Korea since 1959. A total of 88,625 people in all were evacuated. The province of Gangwon was hit the hardest, where an estimated 36 inches of rain fell in less than 48 hours, flooding nearly 36,000 homes. The Korean Defense ministry reported floodwaters submerged 16 jet fighters and 622 military buildings and facilities at Kangnung airbase. According to Reuters, TY 21W caused 7.2 trillion won (nearly \$6 billion U.S.) of damage in South Korea.

TD 15W Kalmaegi
TS 16W Kammuri
TD 17W
TS 18W
STY19W Phanfone
TS 20W Vongfong
TY 21W Rusa
TY 22W Sinlaku
TS 23W Hagupit
TS 24W Mekkhala
STY25W Higos
TY 26W Bavi
TD 27W
TD 28W
TS 29W Maysak
TY 30W Haishen
STY31W Pongsona
HUR02C Ele
HUR03C Huko
TC 01A
TC 02B
TC 03B
TC 04B
TC 05B

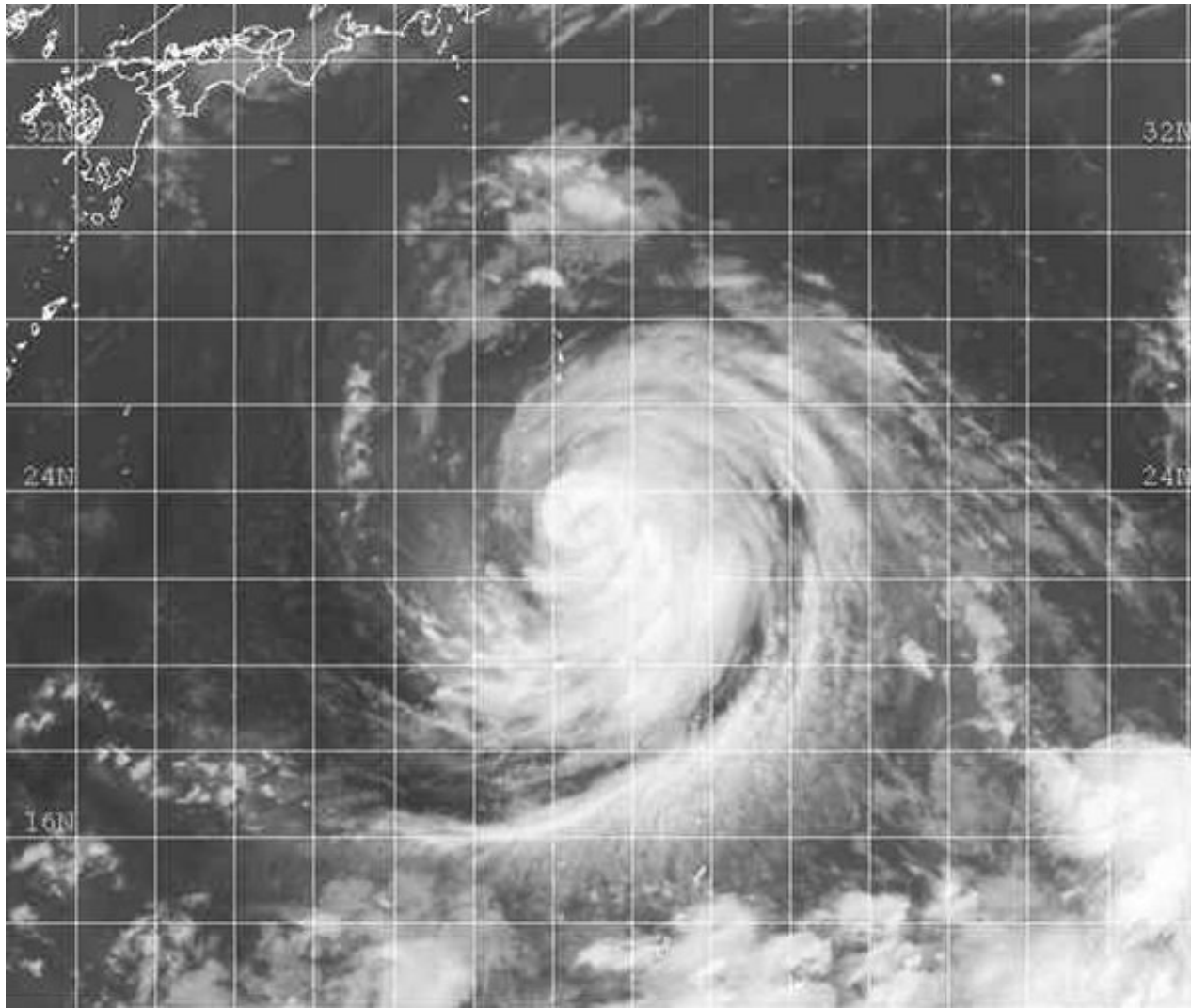
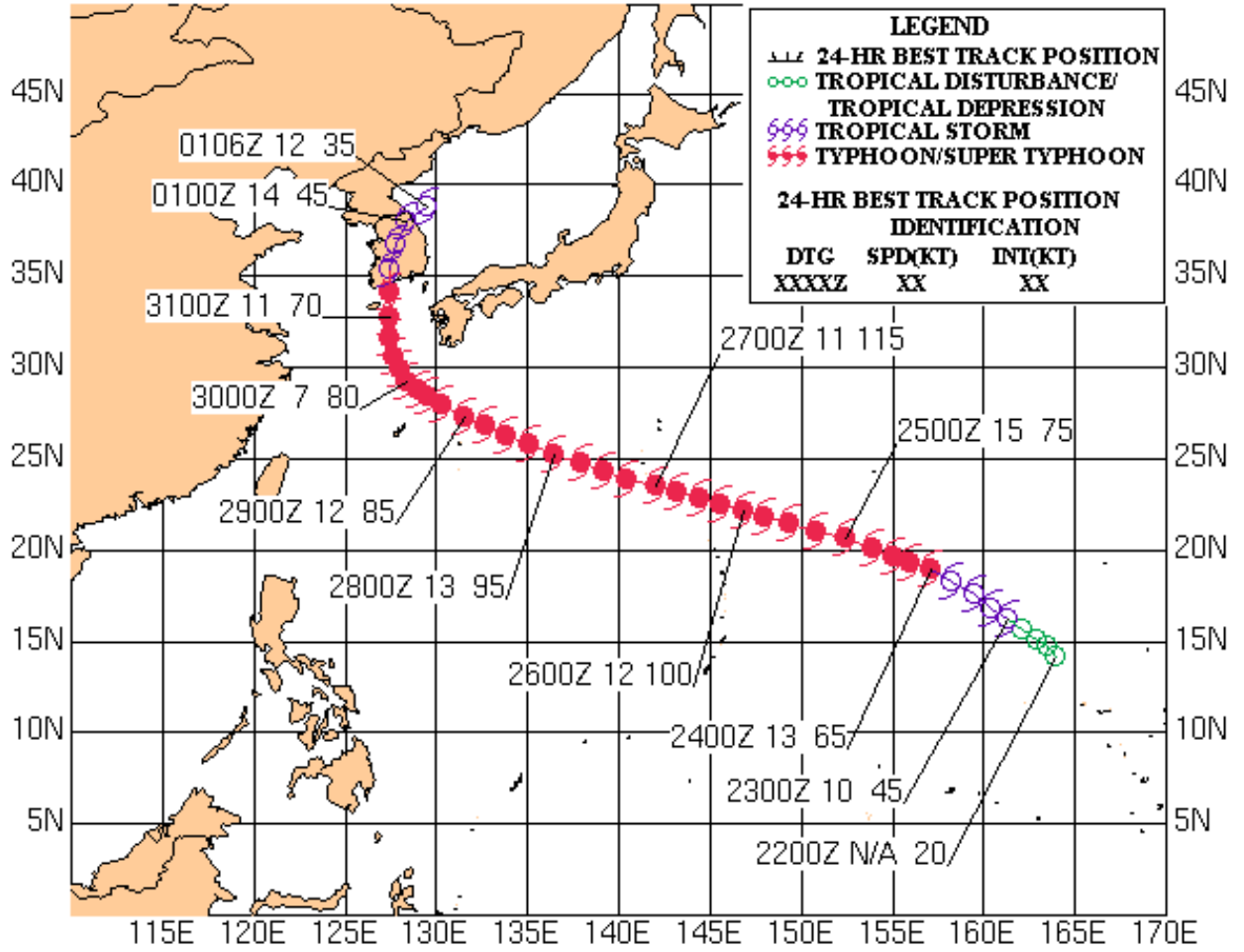


Figure 1-21W-1. 261836Z August 2002 GMS-5 infrared imagery TY 21W (Rusa), located 860nm east of Naha, Japan, with a peak intensity of 115 knots.

TYPHOON 21W (RUSA) 22 AUGUST - 01 SEPTEMBER





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)

**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Typhoon (TY) 22W (Sinlaku)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : None

First Fair : 2100Z 26 Aug 02

First TCFA : 1000Z 28 Aug 02

First Warning : 1800Z 28 Aug 02

Last Warning : 0000Z 08 Sep 02

Max Intensity : 110 kts, gusts to 135 kts

Landfall : 1200Z 07 Sep 02

Total Warnings : 42

Remarks:

(1) TY 22W developed east of the Mariana Islands then tracked generally westward. The cyclone attained a maximum intensity of 110 knots as it passed north of the Mariana Islands on 31 August.

(2) TY 22W tracked to the west under the influence of the subtropical ridge east of Japan. TY 22W experienced several intensity fluctuations as it is tracked westward toward China that were attributed to changes in outflow and vertical wind shear conditions. TY 22W passed over southern Okinawa with maximum sustained winds estimated at 95 kts. Satellite fix bulletins reported a 60 nm eye feature as the system passed over Okinawa. Two days later, the cyclone had weakened to 70 kts as it passed to the north of Taiwan.

(3) Increasing vertical wind shear associated with an upper level ridge situated over China weakened TY 22W before making landfall. TY 22W rapidly dissipated over land in the Fujian Province, China.

(4) TY 22W caused significant damage on Okinawa and Taiwan. Reports indicated that Kadena airbase suffered total damages of 2.7 million dollars for base facilities and \$942,000 for military family housing. Press reports indicate 200 households were left without water and 170 without power on Taiwan. Press also reported two dead from TY 22W in Taiwan.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

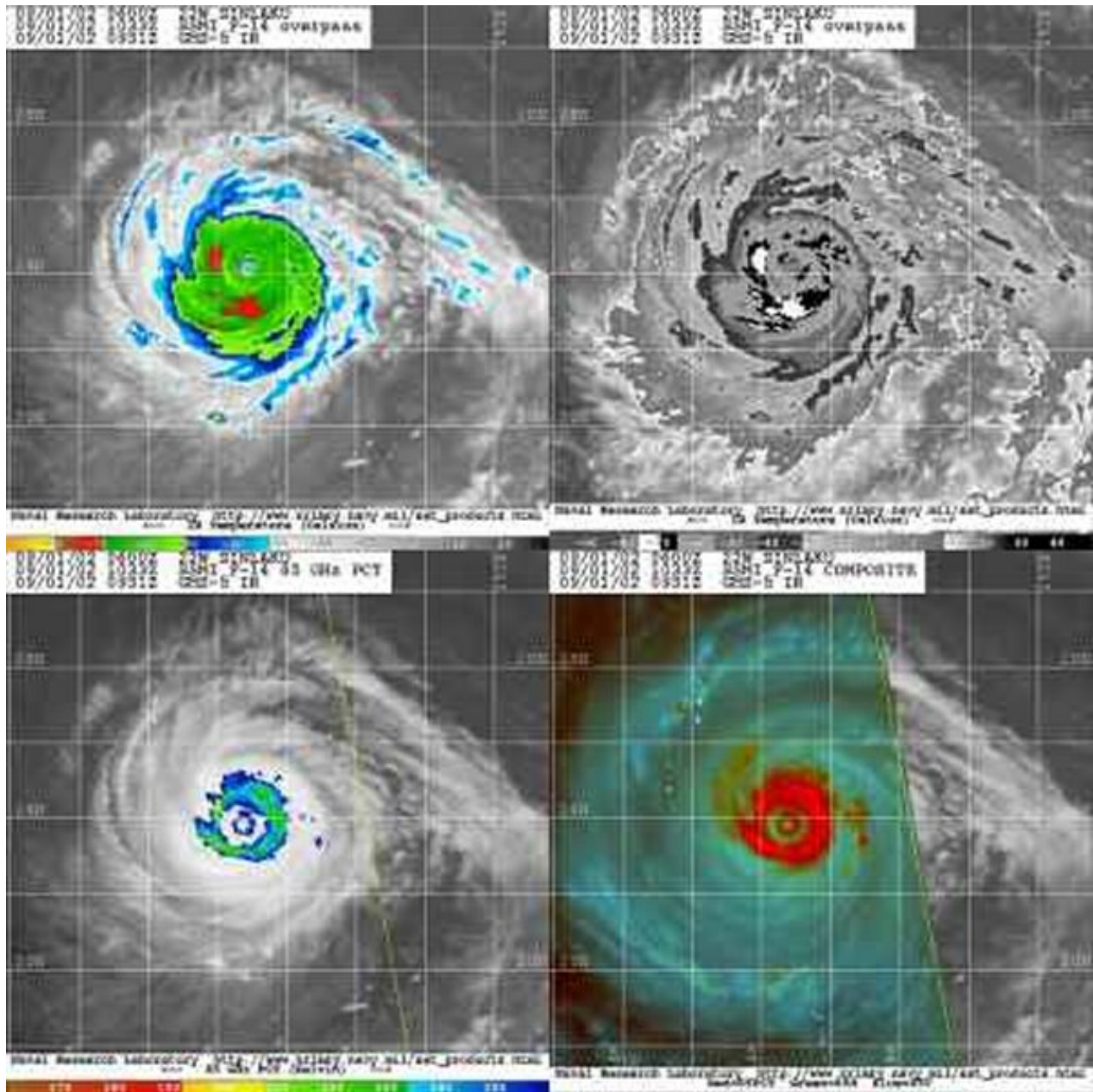


Figure 1-22W-1. 011033Z September 2002 multi-sensor satellite image of TY 22W (Sinlaku), 174 nm east of Iwo Jima, with a peak intensity of 115 knots.

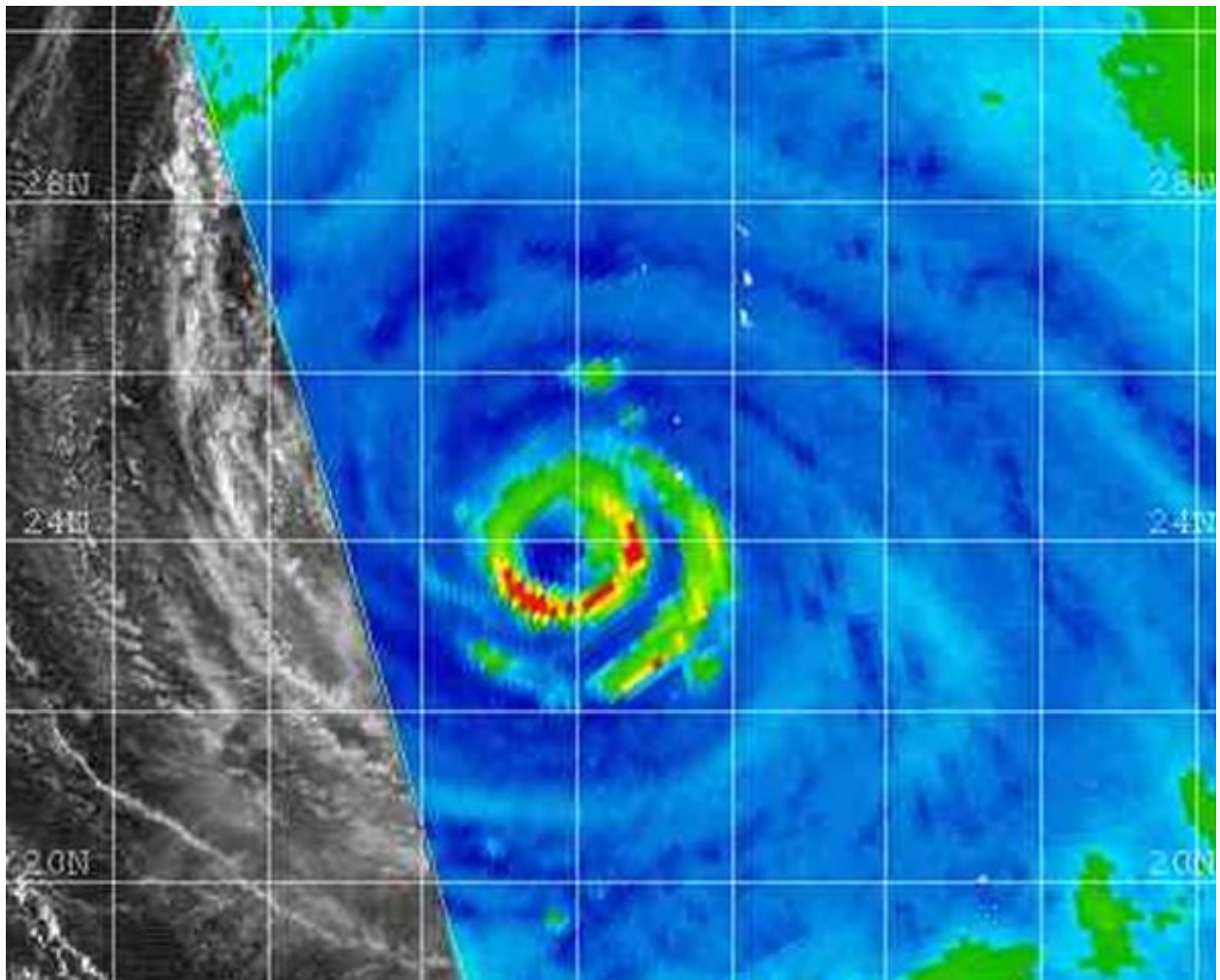
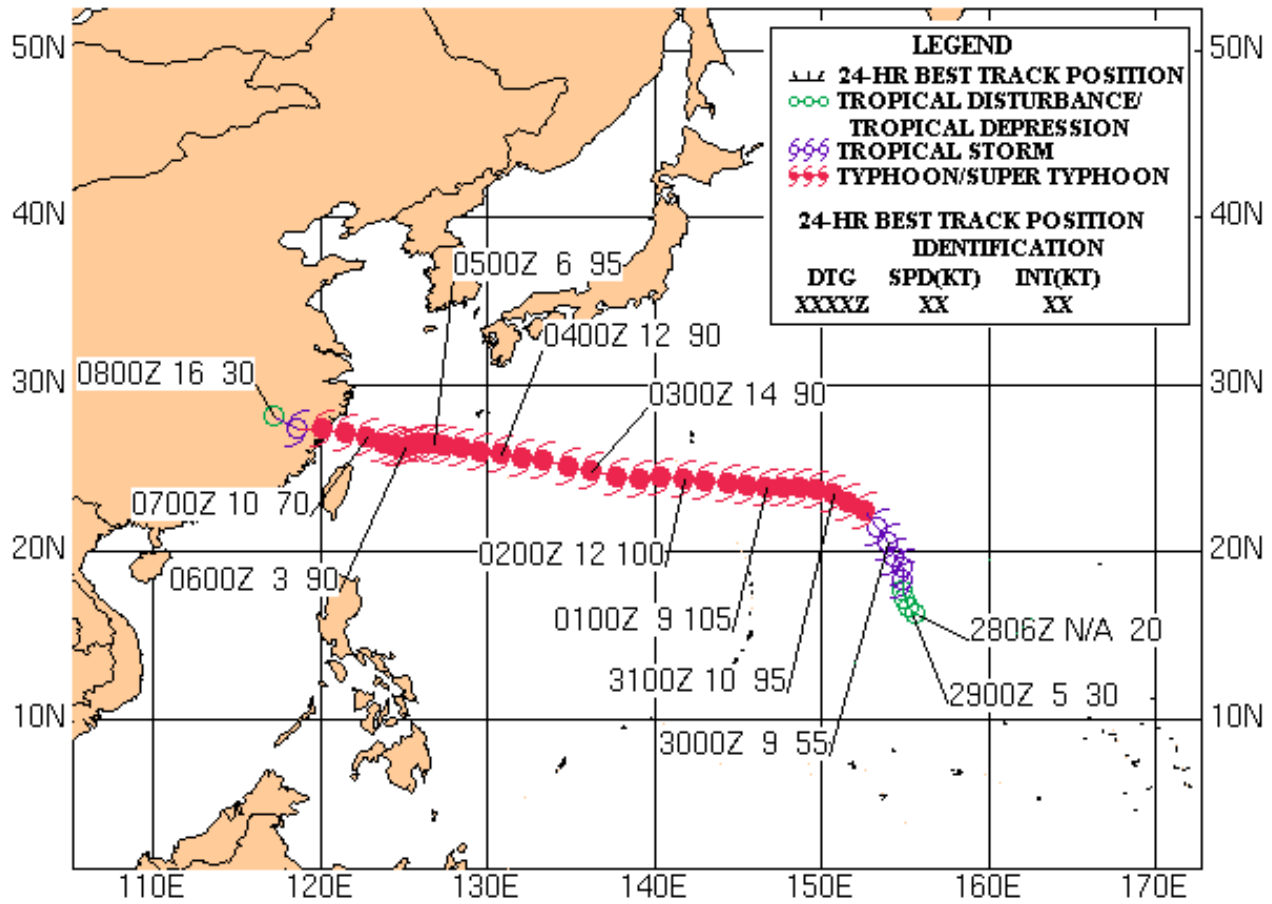


Figure 1-22W-2. 020824Z September 2002 SSM/I imagery of TY 22W (Sinlaku), 120 nm west of Iwo Jima, with a maximum intensity of 95 knots.



TYPHOON 22W (SINLAKU) 28 AUGUST-08 SEPTEMBER 2002





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Tropical Storm (TS) 23W (Hagupit)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0600Z 08 Sep 02

First Fair : 1400Z 09 Sep 02

First TCFA : 1930Z 09 Sep 02

First Warning : 0000Z 10 Sep 02

Last Warning : 0600Z 12 Sep 02

Max Intensity : 45 kts, gusts to 55 kts

Landfall : 1930Z 11 Sep 02

Total Warnings : 10

Remarks:

(1) TS 23W formed near 19 N 119 E, approximately 320 nm east-southeast of Hong Kong, attained maximum intensity of 45 knots at 1200Z 11 September before making landfall about 110 miles west of Hong Kong and rapidly dissipating.

(2) TS 23W was steered west-northwestward by a low to mid level ridge located over central China.

(3) Reports in the press indicated that authorities in China shut down various government offices, the stock exchange, banks and other institutions. Reports further indicated 32 people were hurt, with 5 people being admitted to hospitals. Press reports also indicated 25 crewmembers from 2 fishing vessels were rescued by helicopters, and 41 inbound and outbound flights at Hong Kong's Chek Lap Kok airport were cancelled due to this cyclone.

TD 15W Kalmaegi
 TS 16W Kammuri
 TD 17W
 TS 18W
 STY19W Phanfone
 TS 20W Vongfong
 TY 21W Rusa
 TY 22W Sinlaku
 TS 23W Hagupit
 TS 24W Mekkhala
 STY25W Higos
 TY 26W Bavi
 TD 27W
 TD 28W
 TS 29W Maysak
 TY 30W Haishen
 STY31W Pongsona
 HUR02C Ele
 HUR03C Huko
 TC 01A
 TC 02B
 TC 03B
 TC 04B
 TC 05B

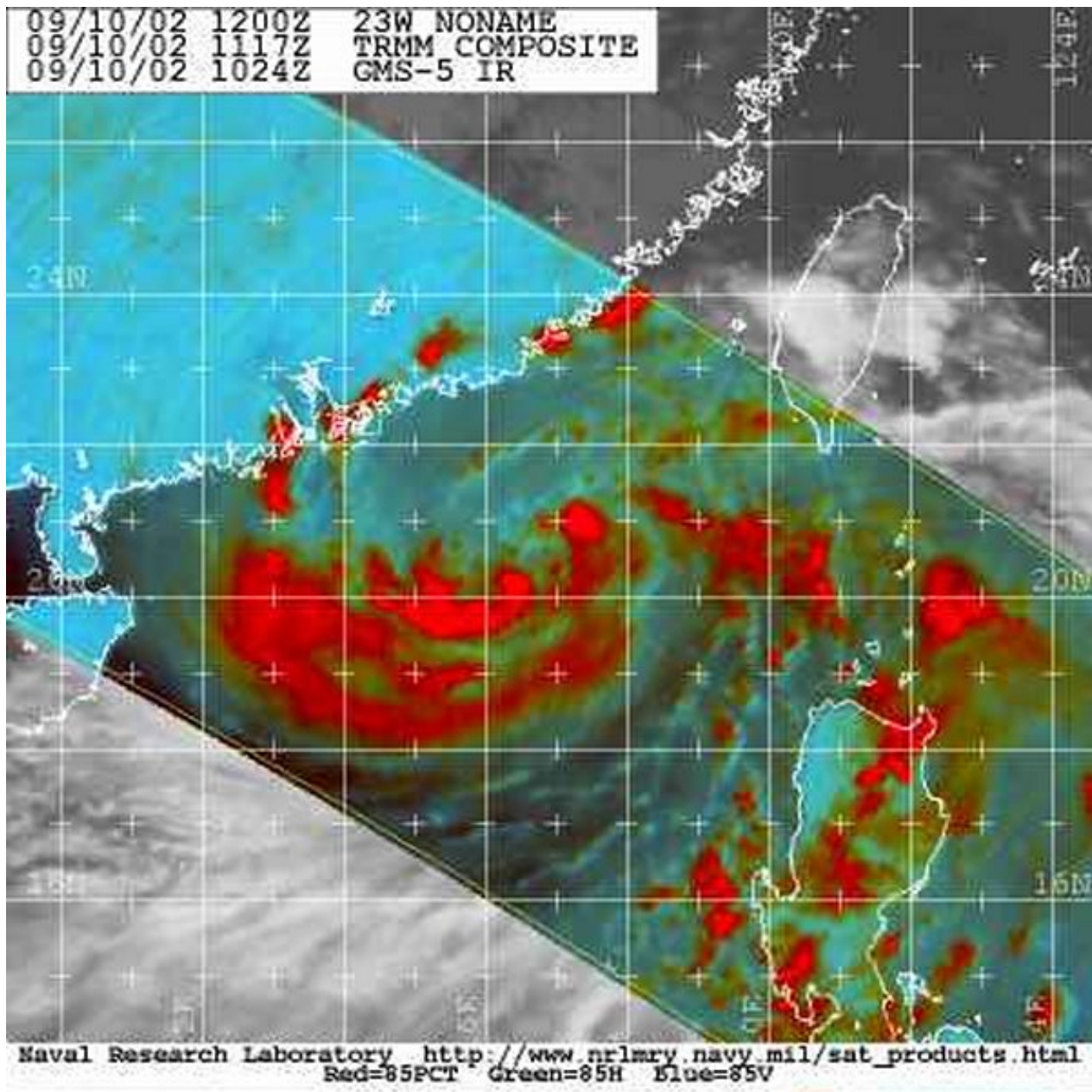
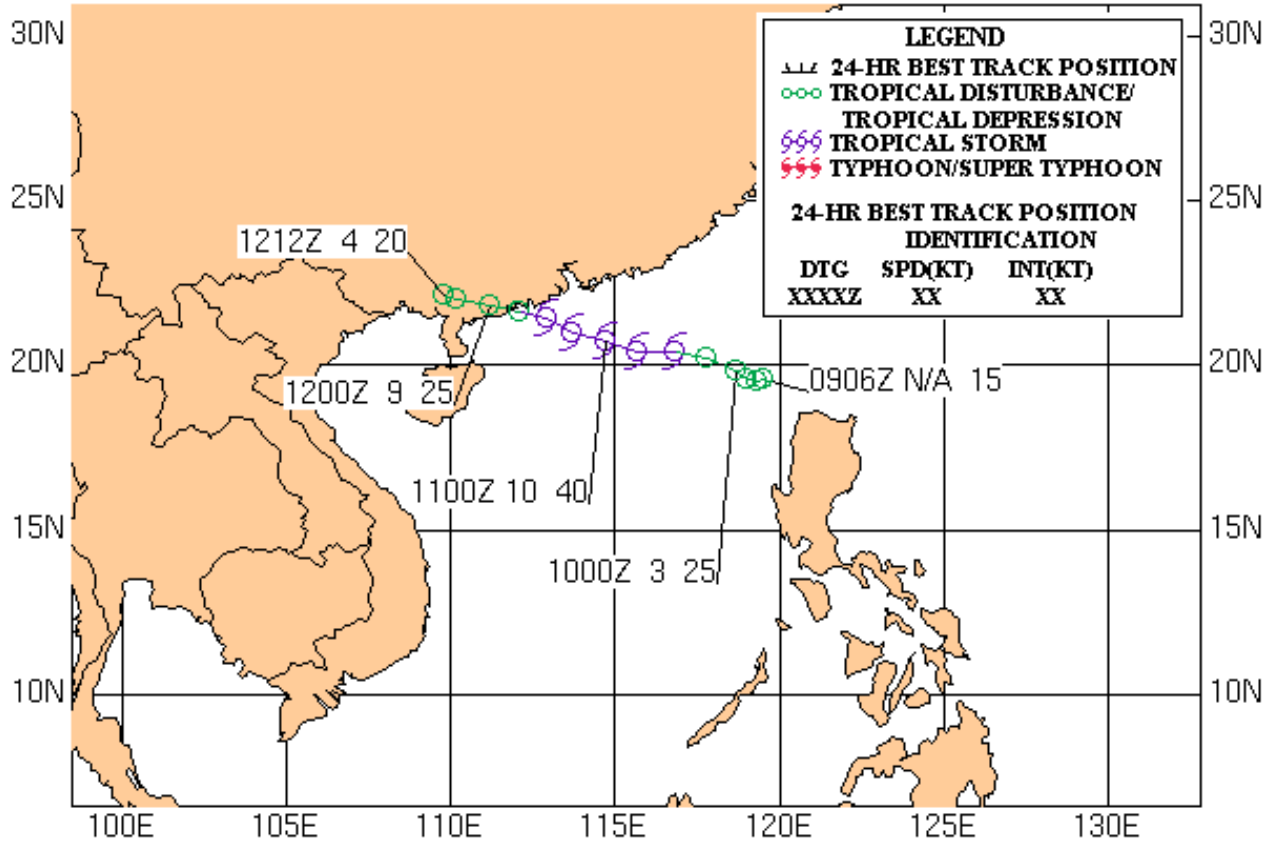


Figure 1-23W-1. 101117Z September 2002 color 85 TRMM composite image of TY 23W (Hagupit), 100 nm southeast of Hong Kong, with a peak intensity of 30 knots.

TROPICAL STORM 23W (HAGUPIT) 10-12 SEPTEMBER 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Tropical Storm (TS) 24W (Mekkhala)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0600Z 21 Sep 02

First Fair : 0600Z 22 Sep 02

First TCFA : 0900Z 22 Sep 02

First Warning : 1200Z 23 Sep 02

Last Warning : 0600Z 27 Sep 02

Max Intensity : 55 kts, gusts to 70 kts

Landfall : 1800Z 25 Sep 02

Total Warnings : 16

Remarks:

(1) TS 24W developed in the South China Sea and tracked northwestward toward Hainan Island. The cyclone attained a maximum intensity of 55 knots just prior to passing over Hainan Island at 1200Z on 25 September.

(2) A low to mid-level ridge near Luzon provided the poleward steering influence to TS 24W. After passing over Hainan Island, TS 24W moved into the Gulf of Tonkin and began to weaken in response to increased vertical wind shear. TS 24W dissipated along the coast near Gang City, China

(3) Final dissipation occurred as a result of the vertical wind shear, poor outflow conditions and land interference.

(4) Press provided no reports of storm damage.

TD 15W Kalmaegi
TS 16W Kammuri
TD 17W
TS 18W
STY19W Phanfone
TS 20W Vongfong
TY 21W Rusa
TY 22W Sinlaku
TS 23W Hagupit
TS 24W Mekkhala
STY25W Higos
TY 26W Bavi
TD 27W
TD 28W
TS 29W Maysak
TY 30W Haishen
STY31W Pongsona
HUR02C Ele
HUR03C Huko
TC 01A
TC 02B
TC 03B
TC 04B
TC 05B

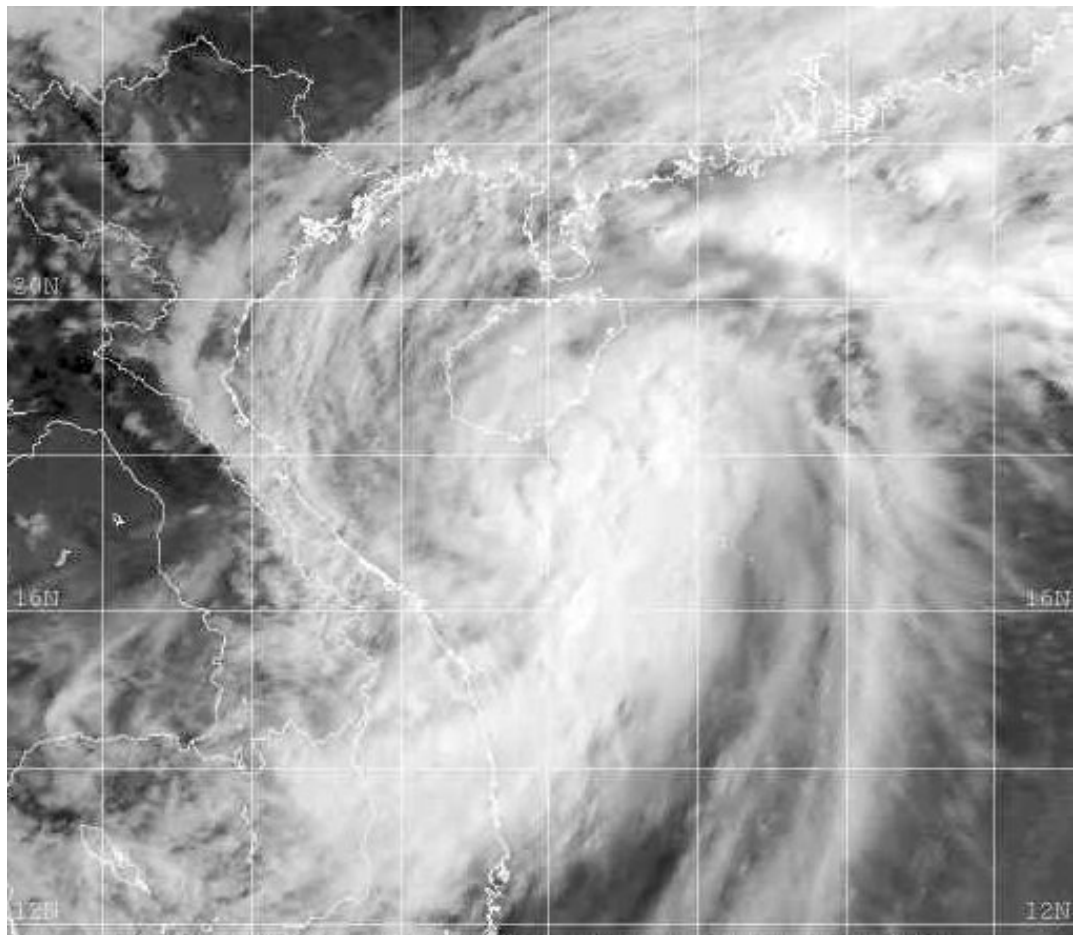


Figure 1-24W-1. 250130Z September 2002 MET-5 visible image of TS 24W (Mekkhala), located 30 nm south of Hainan island, with an estimated intensity of 55 knots.

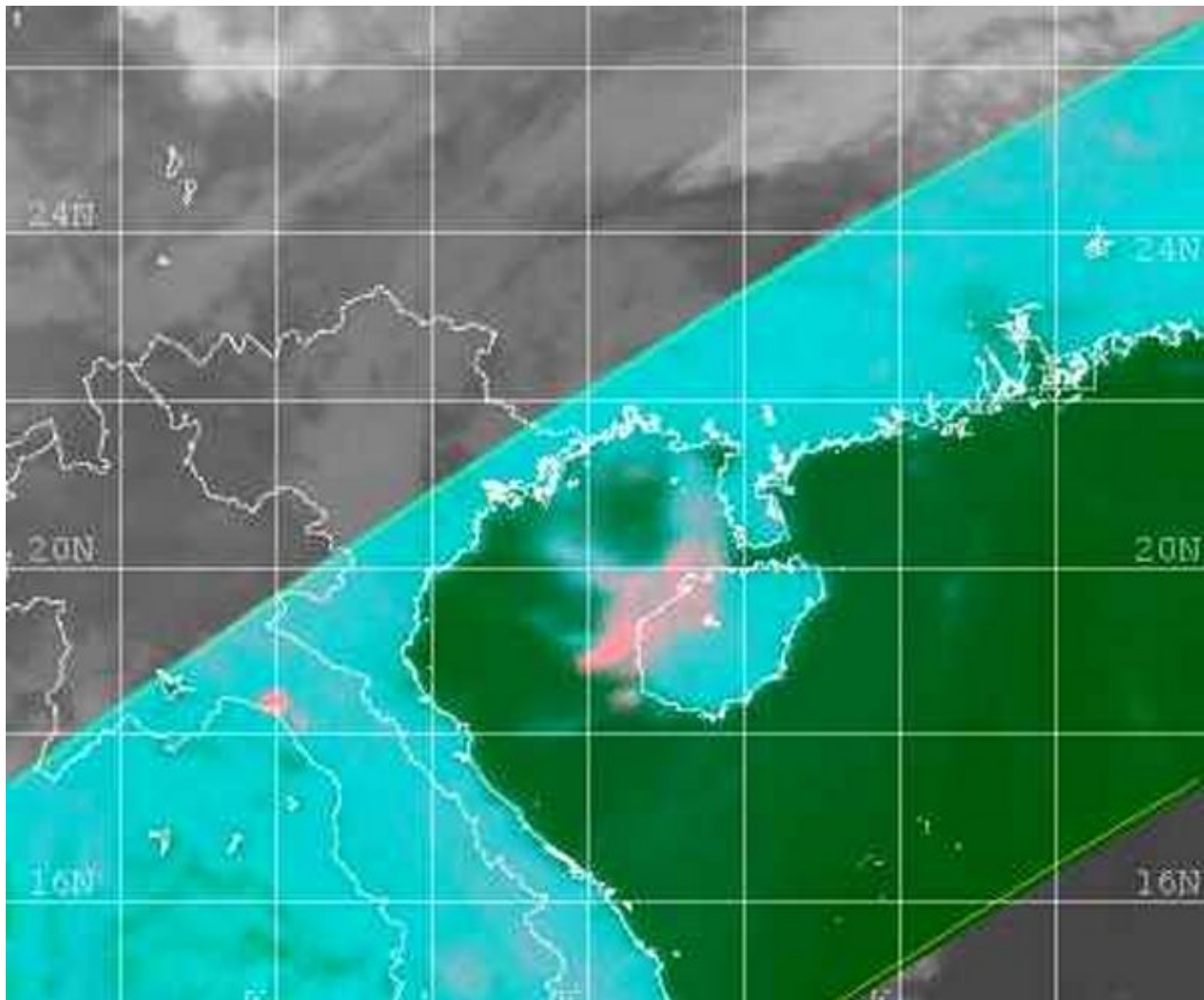
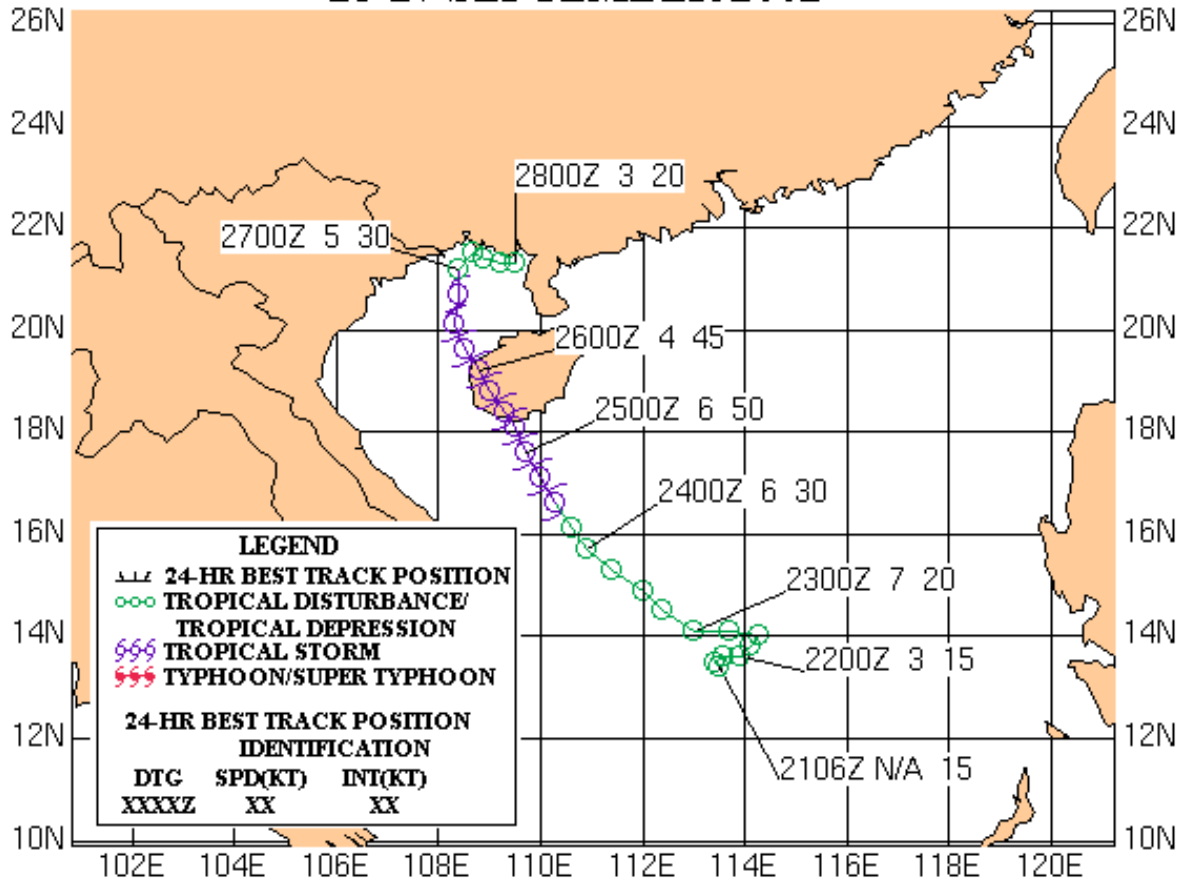


Figure 1-24W-2. 261929Z September 2002 37 GHz TRMM image of TS 24W (Mekkhala), revealing an exposed low level circulation, located 55 nm northwest of Hainan island, with an estimated intensity of 35 knots.

TROPICAL STORM 24W (MEKKHALA) 23-27 SEPTEMBER 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES

1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Super Typhoon (STY) 25W (Higos)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0600Z 25 Sep 02

First Fair : 2230Z 25 Sep 02

First TCFA : 0630Z 26 Sep 02

First Warning : 0600Z 26 Sep 02

Last Warning : 0600Z 02 Oct 02

Max Intensity : 135 kts, gusts to 165 kts

Landfall : 1100Z 01 Oct 02

Total Warnings : 25

Remarks:

(1) STY 25W developed approximately 500 nm east the Mariana Islands on 26 September and attained maximum intensity of 135 knots at 1200Z 29 September, coincident with a northward turn into a weakness in the subtropical ridge.

(2) The system tracked rapidly west-northwestward after developing, steered by the subtropical ridge feature centered east of Japan. A longwave trough propagating eastward from the Yellow Sea influenced the steering pattern and resulted in a sharp poleward turn and aided in intensification. After recurvature, STY 25W continued northward toward Tokyo, Japan, and began to slowly weaken due to increasing vertical wind shear. Synoptic and radar fixes indicated that the cyclone made landfall at (approximately) 1100Z 01 October, near Yokosuka, Japan, with max sustained winds reported at 51 knots.

(3) STY 25W continued to track northward over Honshu toward Hokkaido for 18 hours, weakening slightly and undergoing extratropical transition. The system completed extratropical transition at 0600Z 02 October.

(4) STY 25W caused 4 deaths and injured 55 people in Tokyo as a result of heavy rains and high winds. As the system tracked northward over Hokkaido, it weakened to a tropical depression, but still caused 5 deaths and left thousands without power. STY 25W was the third strongest typhoon to strike Tokyo since World War II.

(5) Post-analysis of the cyclone and effects to the NAVPACMETOCEN Yokosuka authored by Mr. Steven Ahn of NAVPACMETOCEN Yokosuka is included in Chapter 6 of this report.

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

TD 17W

TS 18W

STY19W Phanfone

TS 20W Vongfong

TY 21W Rusa

TY 22W Sinlaku

TS 23W Hagupit

TS 24W Mekkhala

STY25W Higos

TY 26W Bavi

TD 27W

TD 28W

TS 29W Maysak

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HUR02C Ele

HUR03C Huko

TC 01A

TC 02B

TC 03B

TC 04B

TC 05B

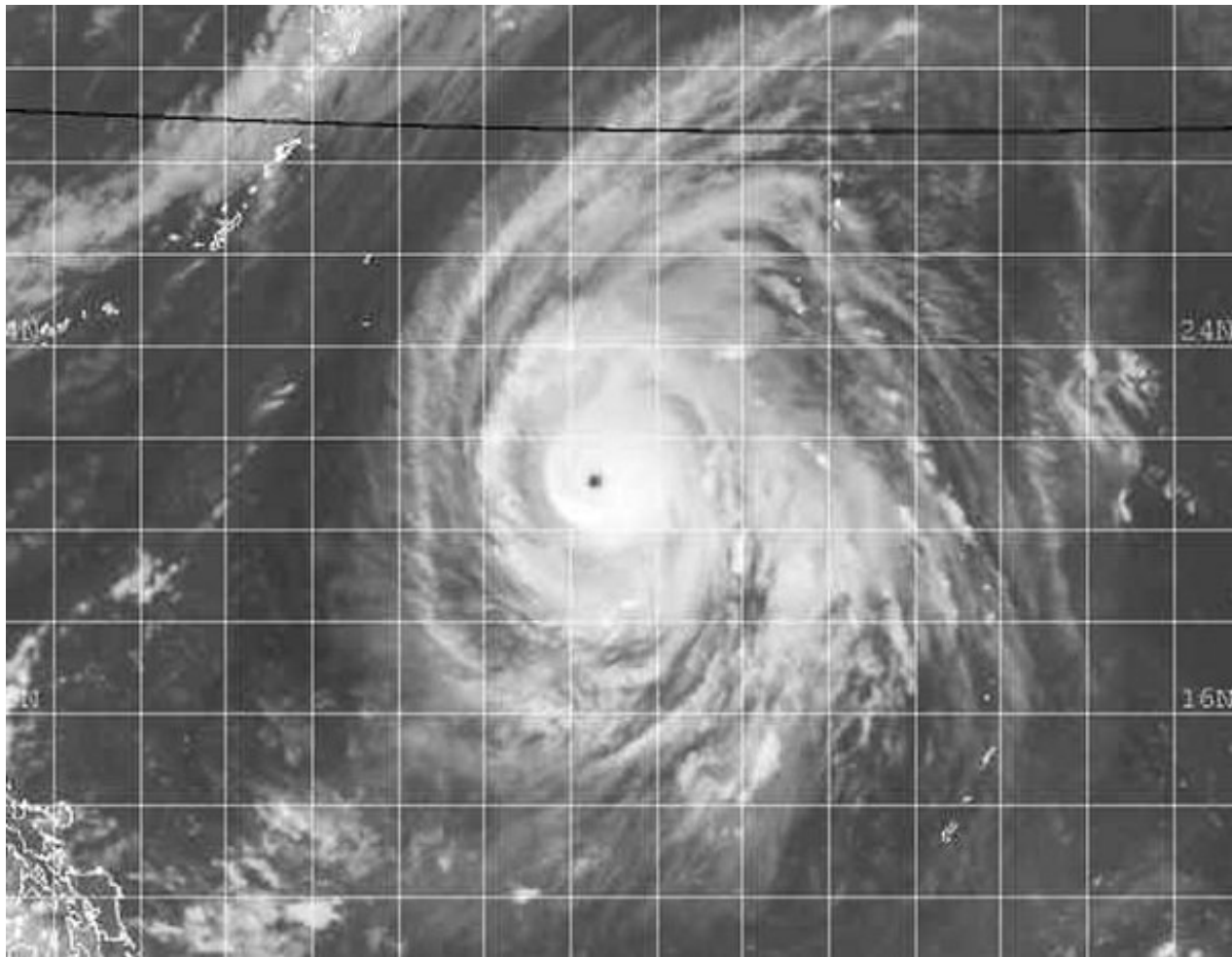


Figure 1-25W-1. 291231Z September 2002 GMS-5 infrared imagery of STY 25W (Higos), located 340 nm southwest of Iwo Jima, with a maximum intensity of 135 knots.

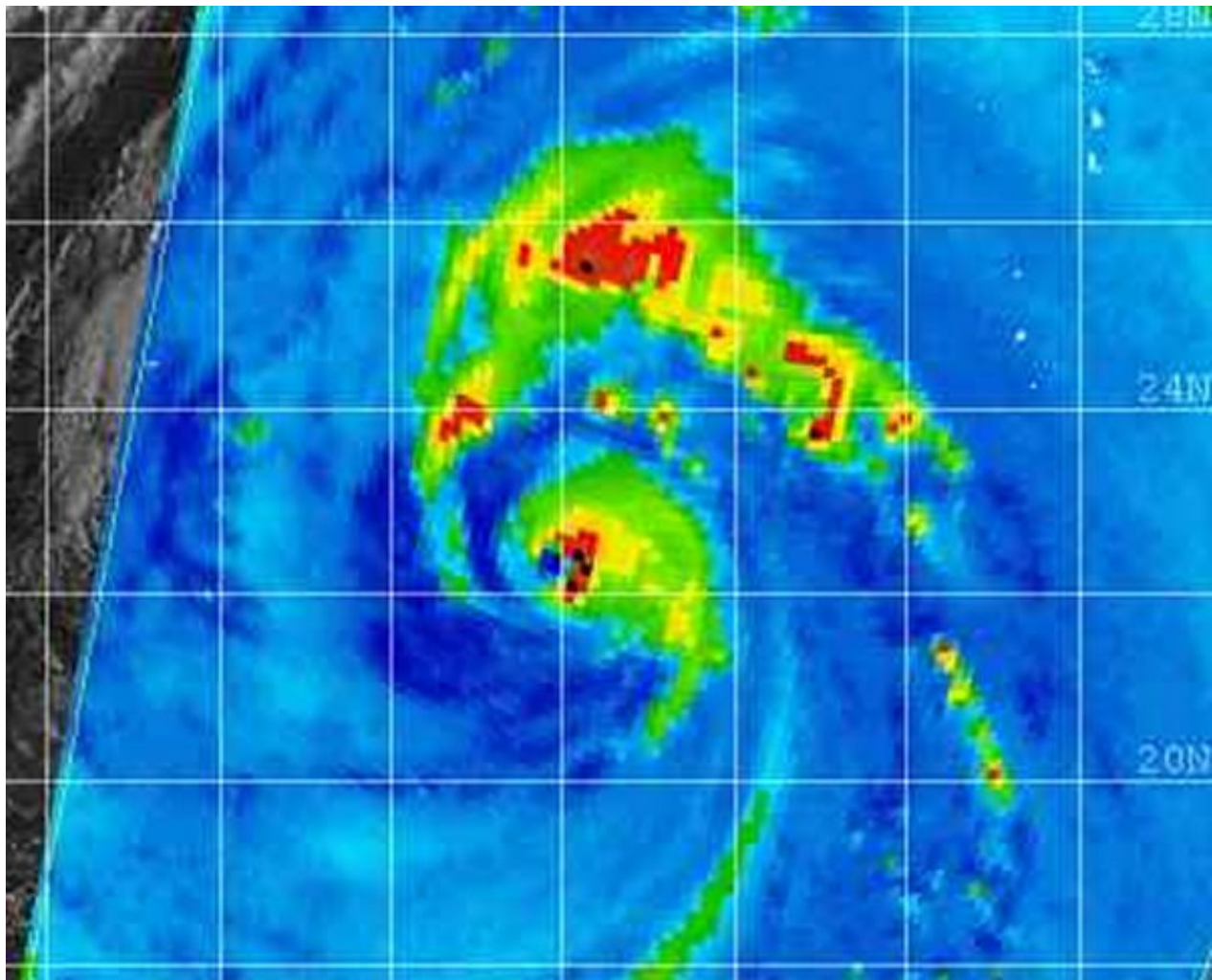
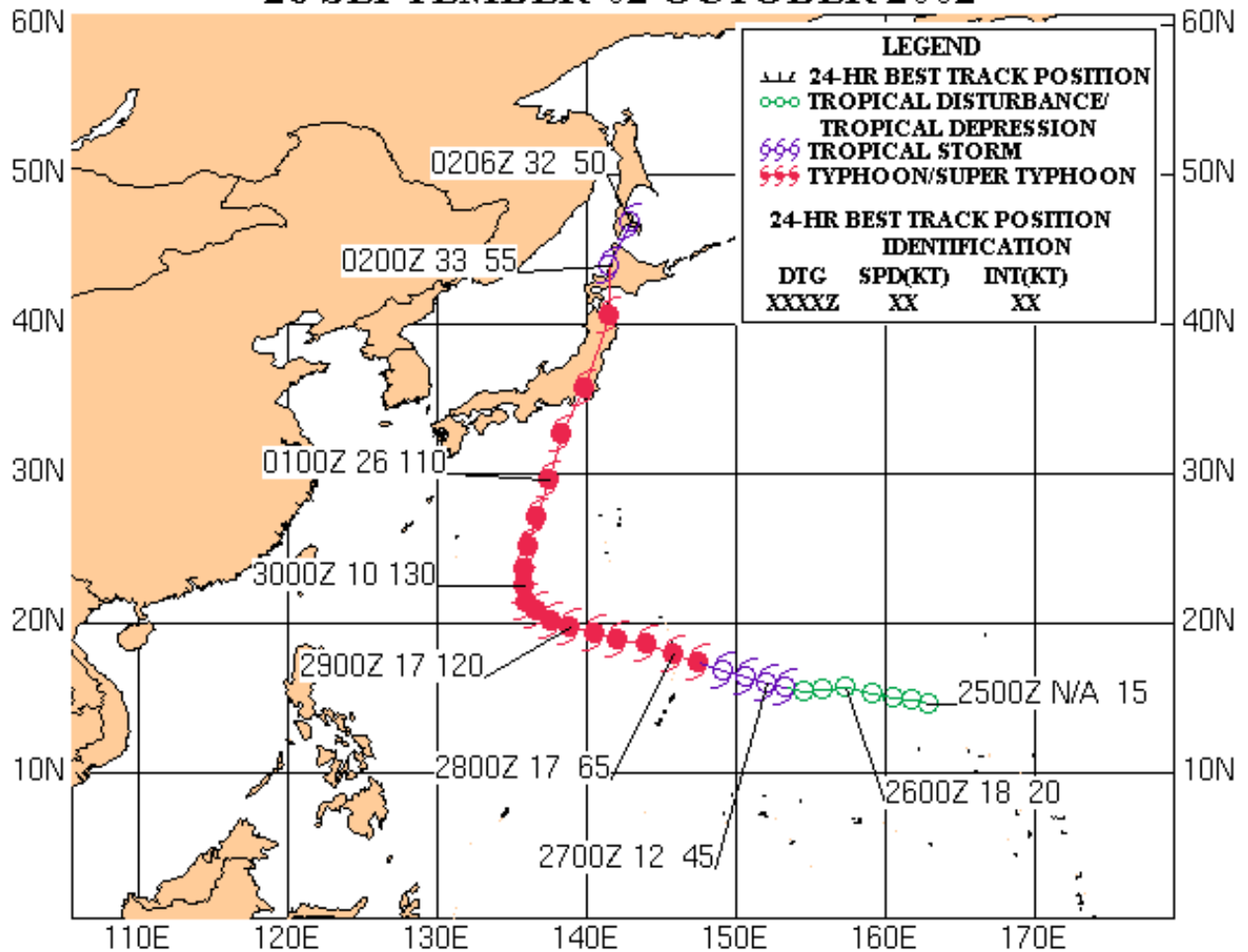


Figure 1-25W-2. 292316Z September 2002 85 GHz SSM/I imagery of STY 25W (Higos), located 348 nm southwest of Iwo Jima, with an estimated intensity of 130 knots.



SUPER TYPHOON 25W (HIGOS) 26 SEPTEMBER-02 OCTOBER 2002





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Typhoon (TY) 26W (Bavi)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0600Z 05 Oct 02

First Fair : 0600Z 07 Oct 02

First TCFA : 2000Z 07 Oct 02

First Warning : 0600Z 09 Oct 02

Last Warning : 0600Z 14 Oct 02

Max Intensity : 70 kts, gusts to 85 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 21

Remarks:

(1) TY 26W developed in the western Marshall Islands, then tracked westward toward Guam for three days before turning north. TY 26W attained maximum intensity of 70 knots at 1800Z 12 October east of the Bonin Islands..

(2) TY 26W initially moved to the west under the influence of a mid to low-level ridge. A passing mid-lat trough weakened this ridge feature, and TY 26W moved poleward into this weakness. After turning poleward, the system continued on a northward track for approximately three days before interacting with the mid-latitude westerlies while still east of Japan. In these last moments, TY 26W accelerated to the northeast.

(3) TY 26W underwent extratropical transition and weakened as it interacted with the baroclinic zone.

(4) There were no casualties reported.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

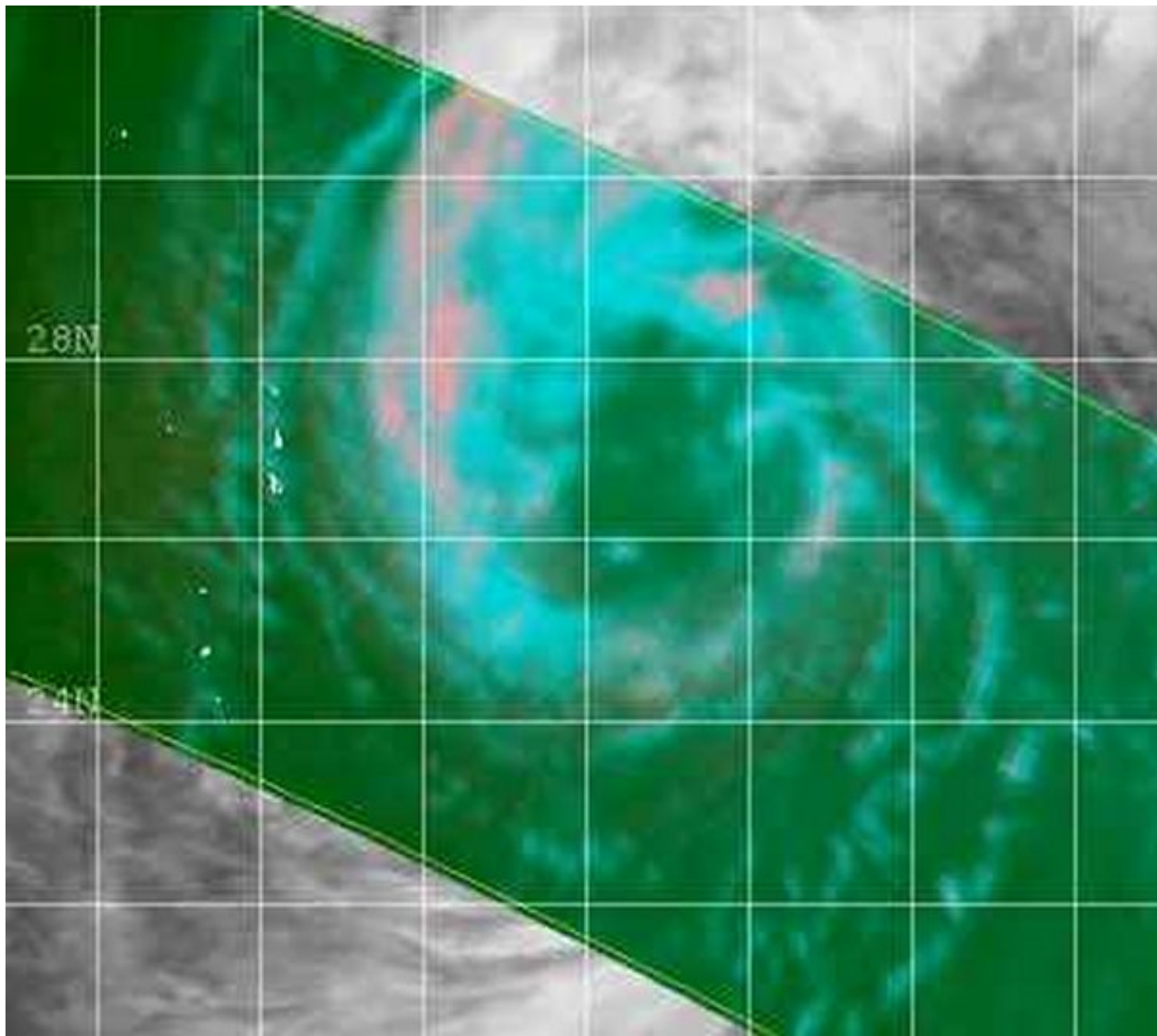
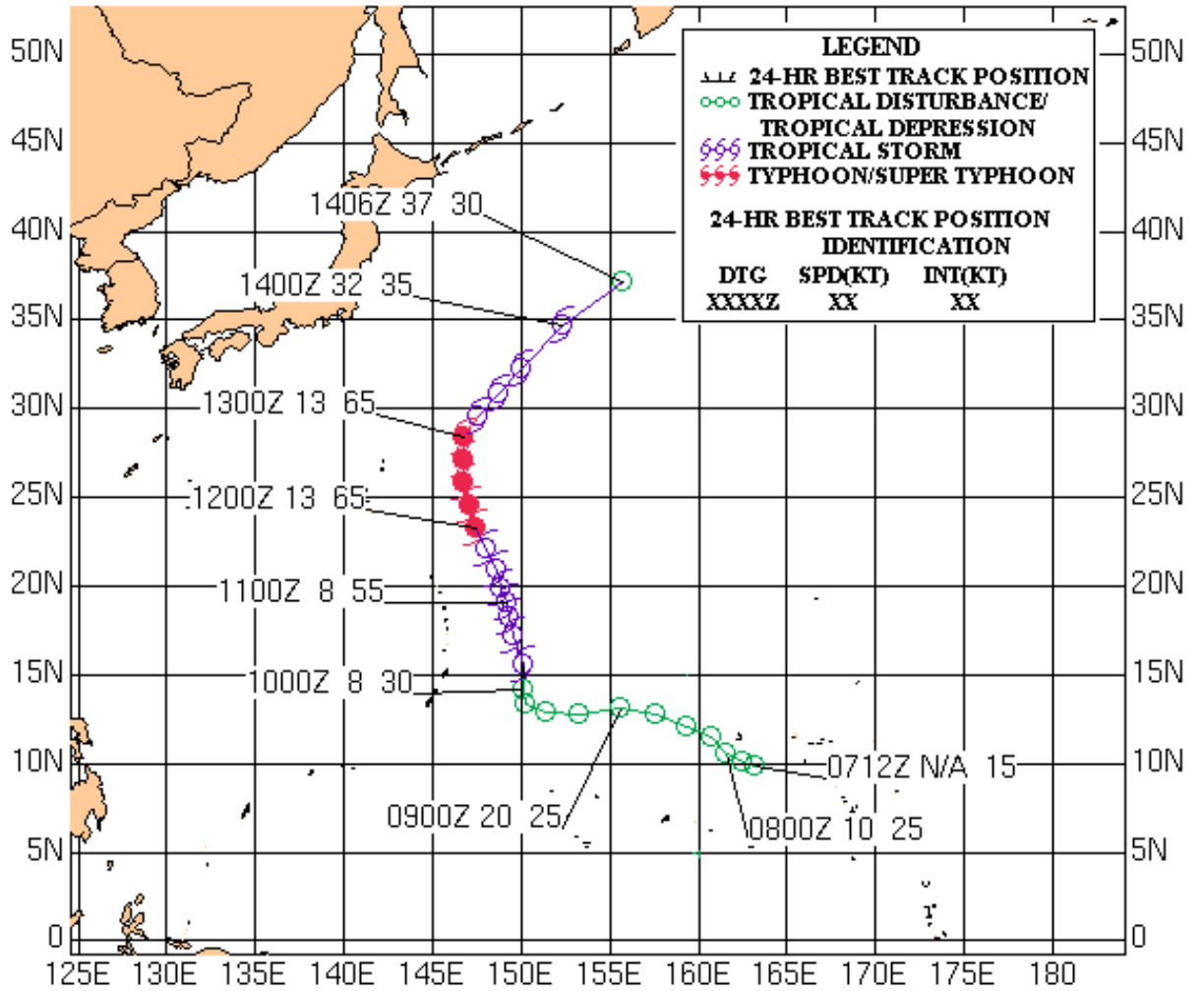


Figure 1-26W-1. 121611Z October 2002 37 GHz TRMM image of TY 26W (Bavi), revealing a large exposed low level circulation, located 313 nm east of Iwo Jima, with an estimated intensity of 70 knots.



TYPHOON 26W (BAVI) 09-14 OCTOBER 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES

1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Tropical Depression (TD) 27W

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0100Z 16 Oct 02

First Fair : 0600Z 16 Oct 02

First TCFA : 1200Z 16 Oct 02

First Warning : 0000Z 17 Oct 02

Last Warning : 0600Z 19 Oct 02

Max Intensity : 30 kts, gusts to 40 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 10

Remarks:

(1) TD 27W formed approximately 660 nm east-northeast of Saipan, tracked west-northwestward, then attained maximum intensity of 30 knots at 0000Z 18 October before dissipating in the Northern Mariana Islands.

(2) TD 27W moved westward under the steering influence of the subtropical ridge north of the system.

(3) Moderate vertical shear, weak outflow and dry air entrainment caused the cyclone to dissipate.

(4) No casualties were reported with this system.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

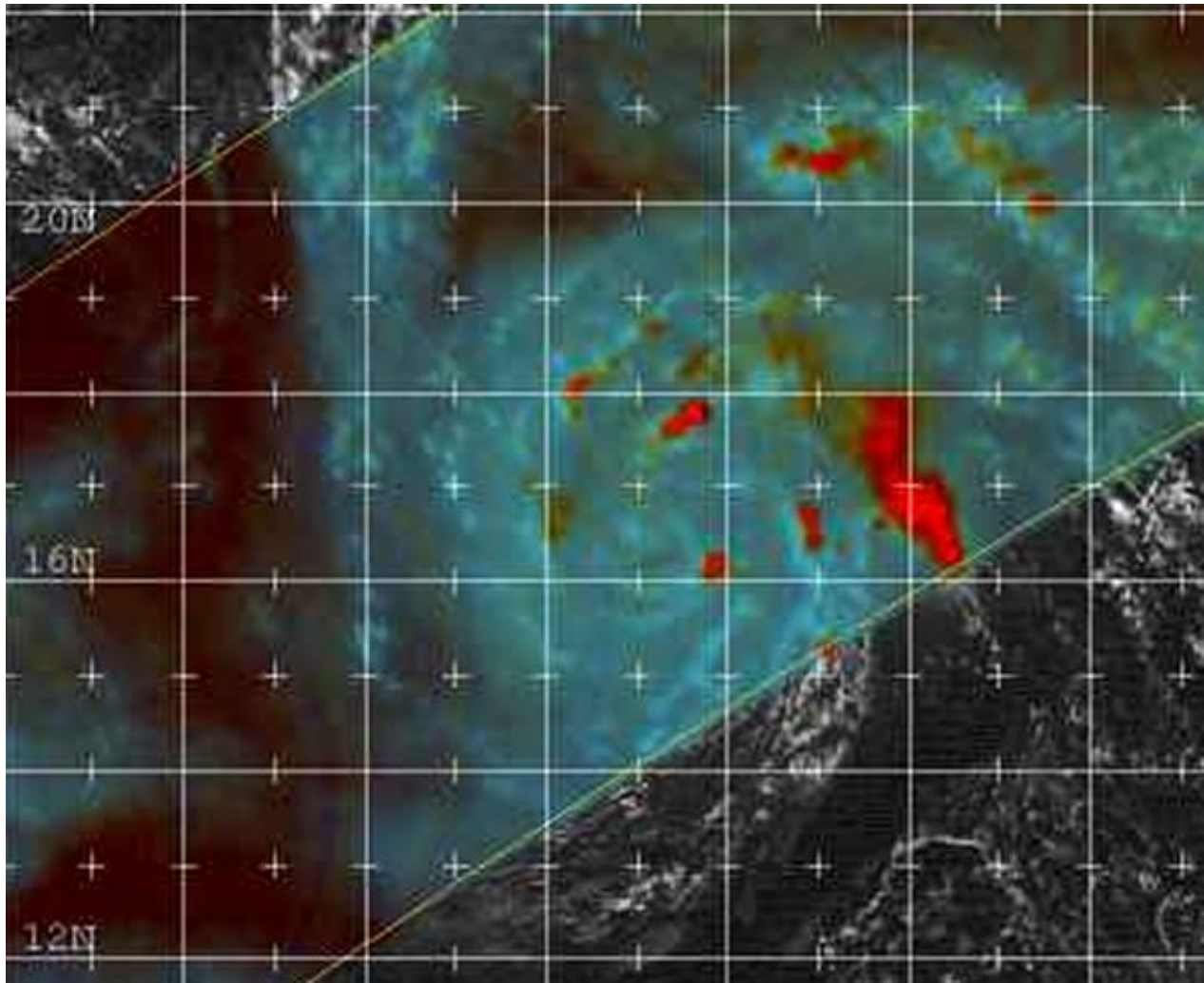
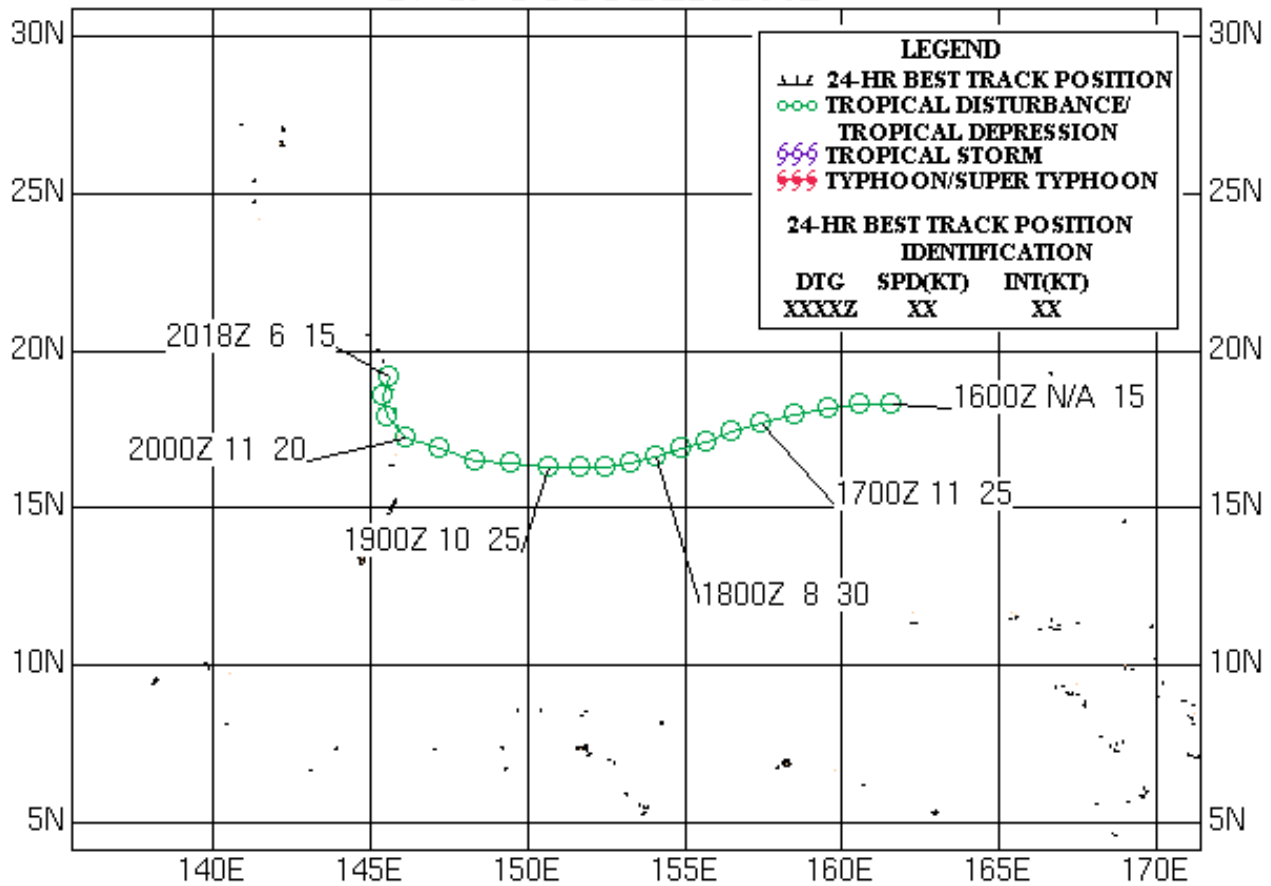


Figure 1-27W-1. 180544Z October 2002 85 GHz TRMM image of TD 27W (No Name), revealing an exposed low level circulation, located 447 nm east of Saipan, with an estimated intensity of 30 knots.



TROPICAL DEPRESSION 27W 17-19 OCTOBER 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Tropical Depression (TD) 28W

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 1300Z 17 Oct 02

First Fair : 1500Z 17 Oct 02

First TCFA : 1900Z 17 Oct 02

First Warning : 0000Z 18 Oct 02

Last Warning : 0600Z 19 Oct 02

Max Intensity : 30 kts, gusts to 40 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 06

Remarks:

(1) At 0000Z 18 October the first warning was issued with an intensity of 30 knots. Post analysis indicates that TD 28W probably formed near 13 N 177 E approximately 18 hours before the first warning was issued. The system only marginally developed and quickly dissipated after attaining an estimated maximum intensity of 30 knots at 0600Z 18 October.

(2) TD 28W tracked poleward toward a weakness in the subtropical ridge during its short life-span.

(3) Moderate vertical wind shear caused the cyclone to dissipate.

(4) There were no casualties reported.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

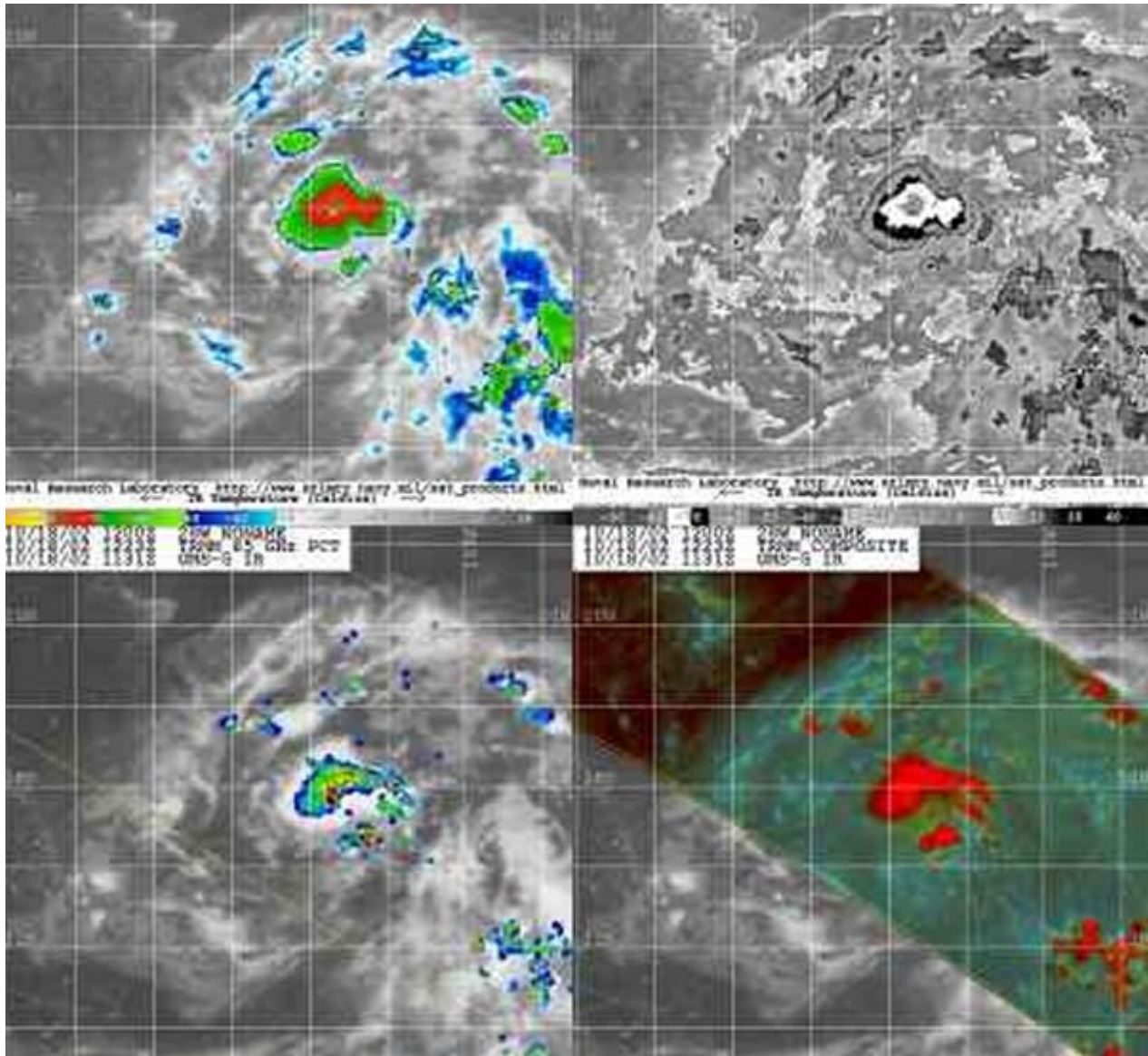
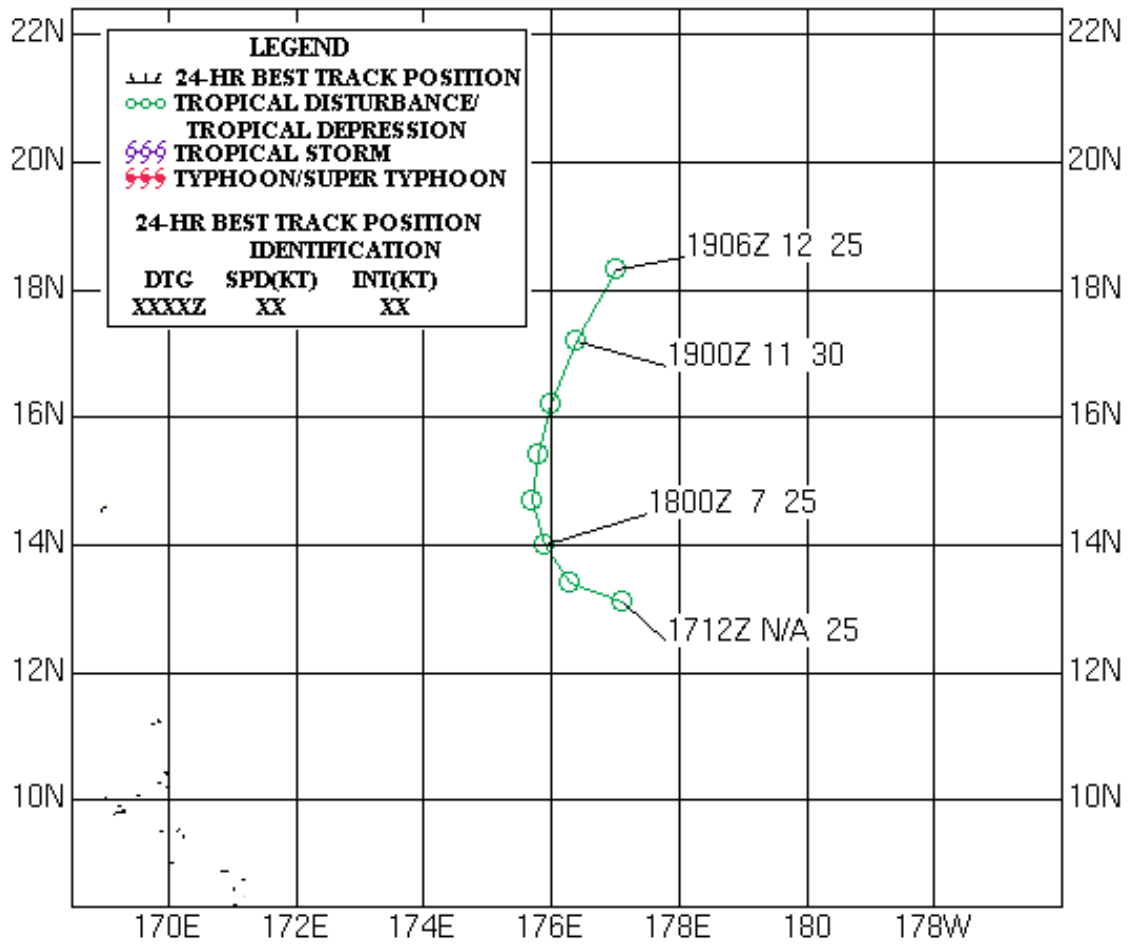


Figure 1-28W-1. 181223Z October 2002 multi-sensor satellite images of TD 28W (No Name), located 560 nm southeast of Wake Island, with an estimated intensity of 30 knots.



TROPICAL DEPRESSION 28W 18-19 OCTOBER 2002





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Tropical Storm (TS) 29W (Maysak)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0600Z 25 Oct 02

First Fair : 0030Z 26 Oct 02

First TCFA : 0900Z 26 Oct 02

First Warning : 1800Z 26 Oct 02

Last Warning : 1200Z 29 Oct 02

Max Intensity : 60 kts, gusts to 75 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 12

Remarks:

(1) TS 29W developed south of Wake Island, tracked north-northwestward for 24 hours before turning north, then northeastward. TS 29W attained maximum intensity of 60 knots at 0600Z 28 October.

(2) TS 29W initially tracked north-northwestward under the influence of a low to mid-level ridge east of the cyclone. A passing mid-latitude trough weakened the ridge, causing TS 29W to track poleward into the weakness and then northeastward.

(3) TS 29W underwent extratropical transition and weakened as it interacted with the baroclinic zone.

(4) No casualties were reported.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

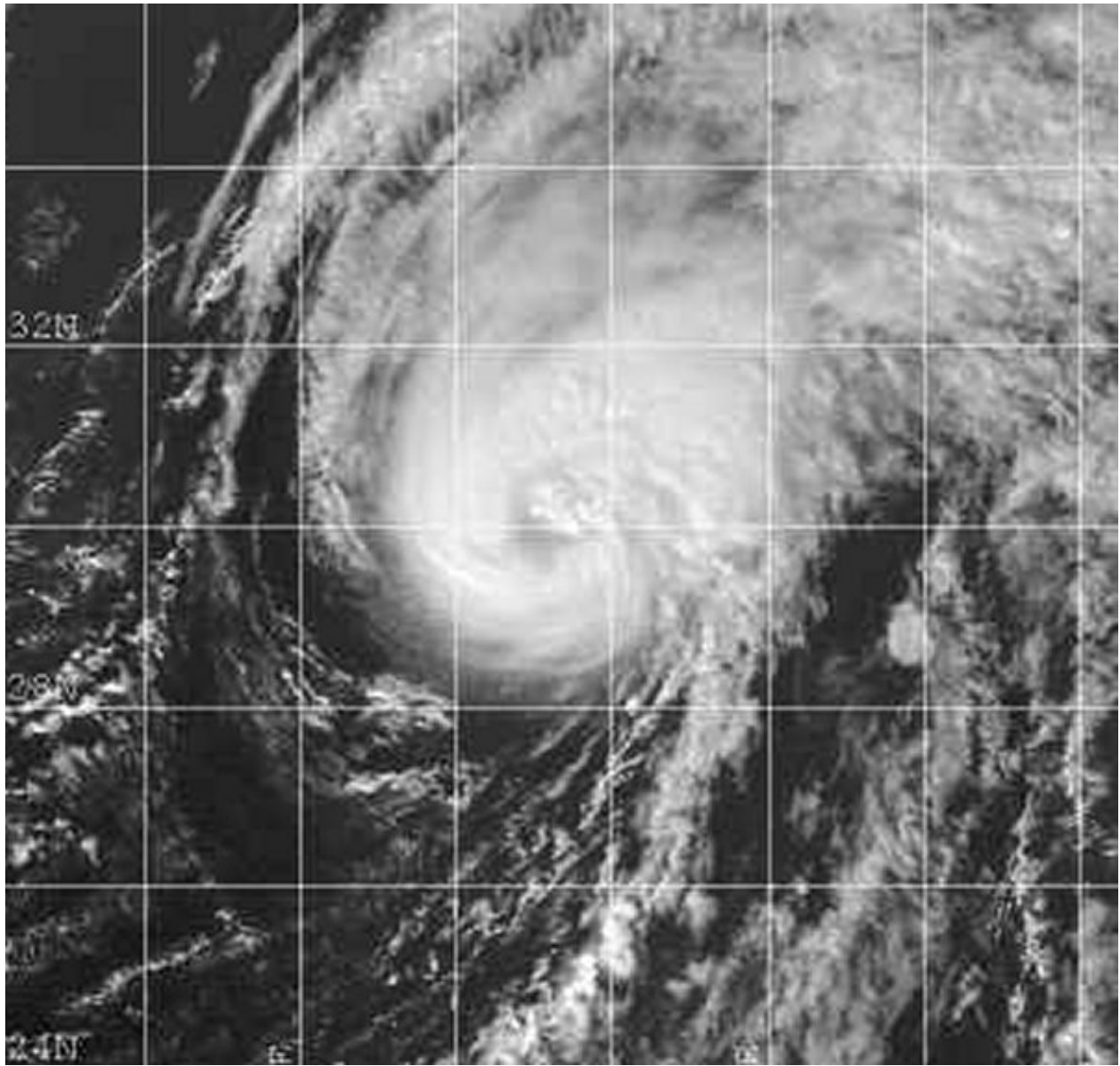
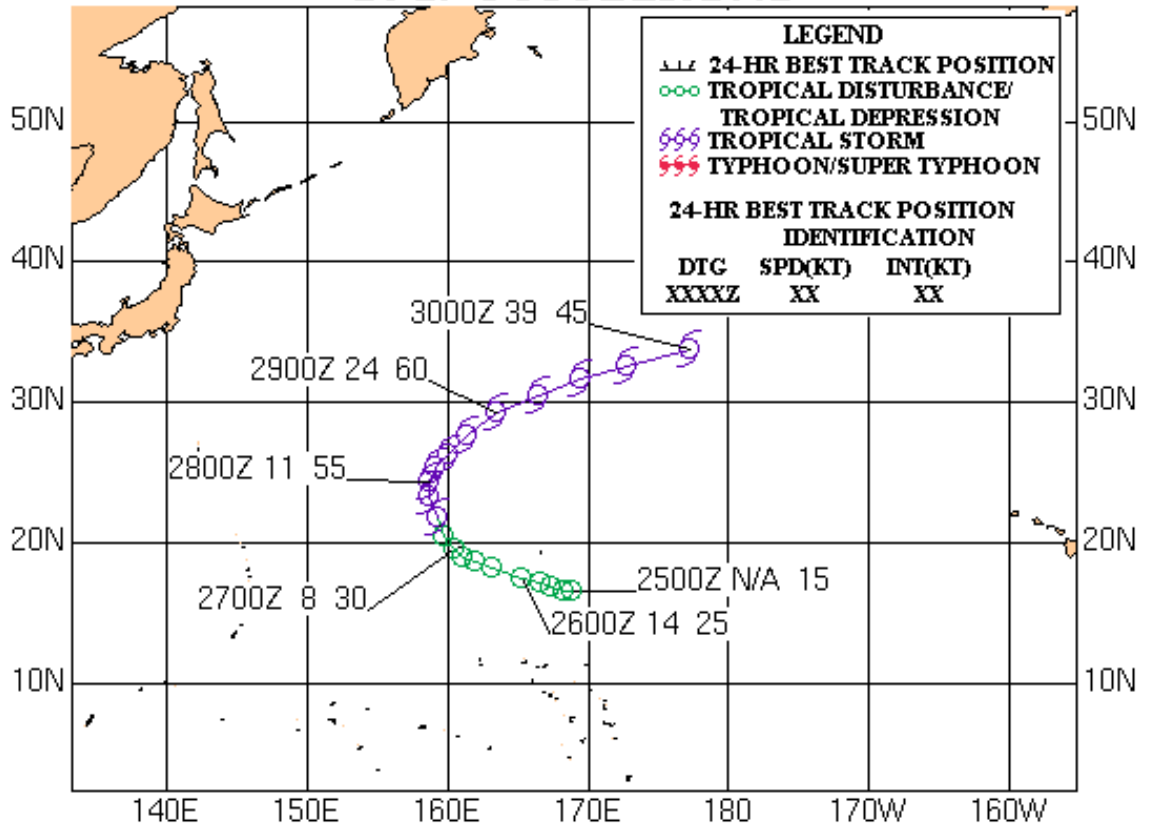


Figure 1-29W-1. 290331Z October 2002 GMS-5 visible imagery of TS 29W (Maysak), located approximately 600 nm northwest of Wake Island, with an estimated intensity of 50 knots.



TROPICAL STORM 29W (MAYSAK) 26-29 OCTOBER 2002





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Typhoon (TY) 30W (Haishen)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0030Z 19 Nov 02

First Fair : None

First TCFA : 0200Z 20 Nov 02

First Warning : 0600Z 20 Nov 02

Last Warning : 1800Z 24 Nov 02

Max Intensity : 95 kts, gusts to 115 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 19

Remarks:

(1) TY 30W developed just north of the Caroline Islands, tracked west-northwestward initially before turning poleward and attaining maximum intensity of 95 knots at 1800Z 23 November.

(2) TY 30W tracked to the west-northwest for 36 hours under the influence of the low to mid-level subtropical ridge situated to the east of Guam. A passing mid-latitude trough caused the cyclone to turn north, then track northeastward, passing west of Iwo Jima..

(3) TY 30W underwent extratropical transition and weakened in the baroclinic zone.

(4) No casualties were reported.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

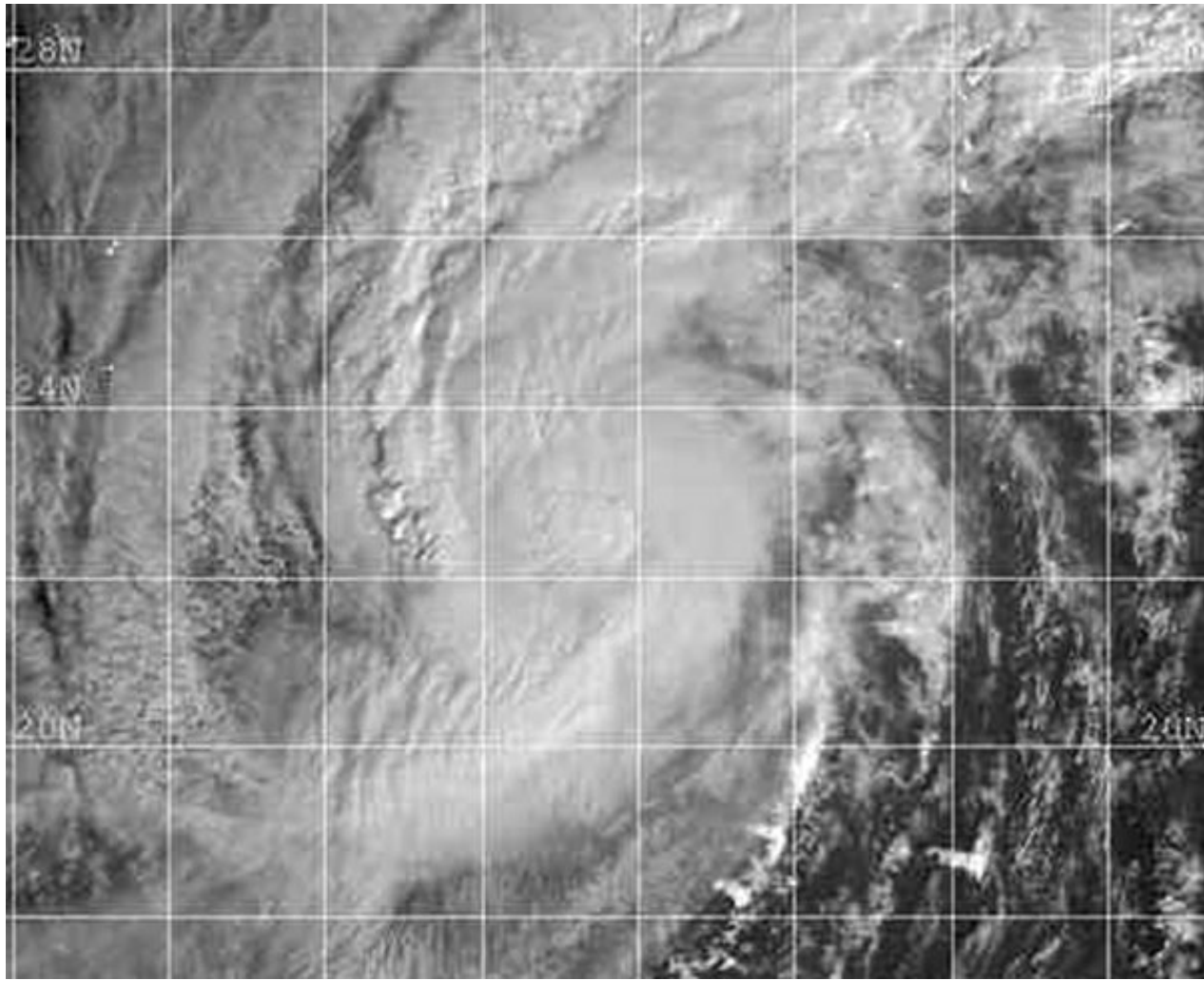
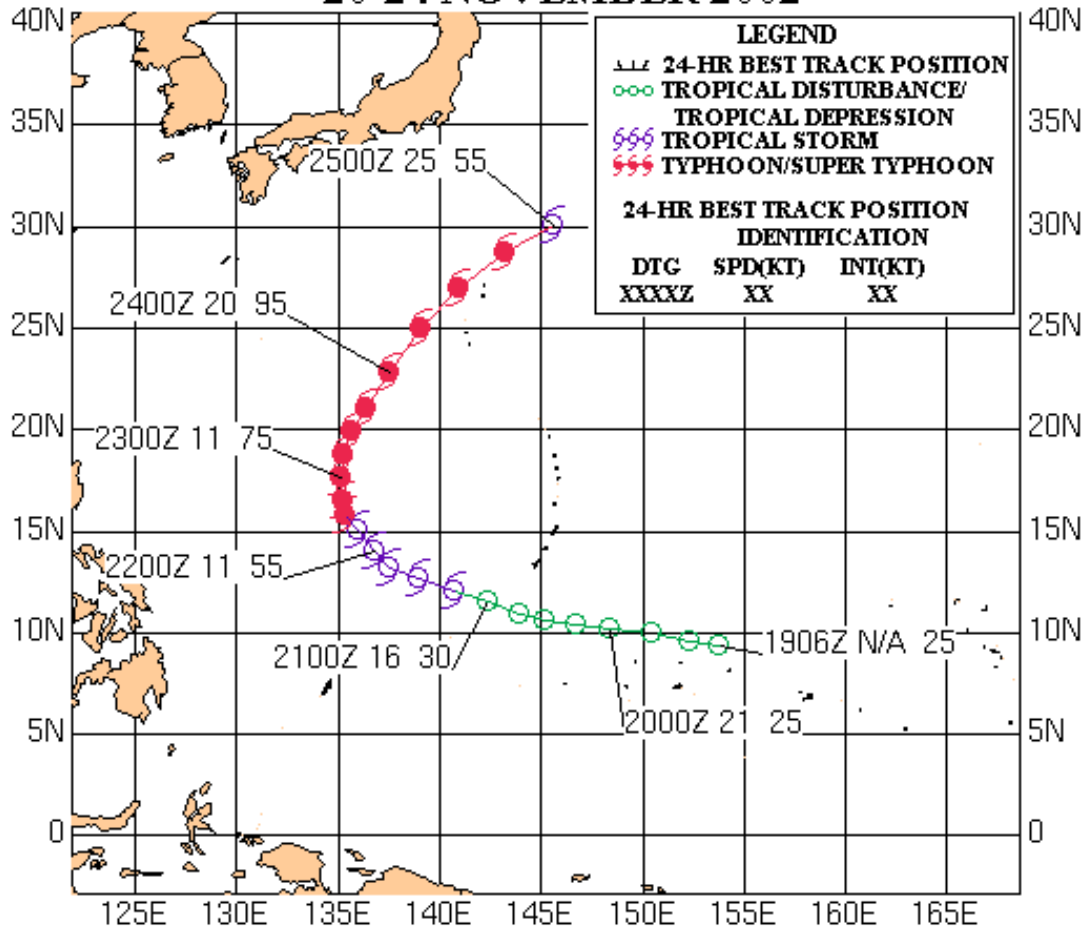


Figure 1-30W-1. 232351Z November 2002 GMS-5 visible satellite imagery of TY 30W (Haishen) approximately 230 nm southwest of Iwo Jima with an estimated intensity of 95 knots.



TYPHOON 30W (HAISHEN) 20-24 NOVEMBER 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES

1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Super Typhoon (STY) 31W (Pongsona)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : None

First Fair : 0900Z 01 Dec 02

First TCFA : 1100Z 02 Dec 02

First Warning : 1800Z 02 Dec 02

Last Warning : 0000Z 11 Dec 02

Max Intensity : 130 kts, gusts to 160 kts

Landfall : 0500Z 08 Dec 02

Total Warnings : 34

Remarks:

(1) Super Typhoon 31W (Pongsona) was first detected as a tropical disturbance in the Marshall Islands southwest of Kwajalein Atoll on 30 November. This cyclone then began moving west-northwestward while developing and passed close to the north of both Ponape and Chuuk. Subsequently, the cyclone passed very close to Guam, with eye passage recorded on both Guam and Rota (30 miles north of Guam).

(2) At 0000Z 03 December the first warning was issued with an intensity of 35 knots at 09 N 163 E. STY 31W tracked to the west for 48 hours under the influence of the low to mid level subtropical ridge located north of the system. STY 31W then recurved to the northeast as a mid-latitude trough weakened the ridge.

(3) STY 31W weakened as it encountered strong vertical shear associated with a mid-latitude boundary to the northwest of the system and transitioned to an extra tropical storm.

(4) STY 31W did significant damage to Guam. Three people were killed and over 200 injured, and 2,000 people were left homeless. Three Exxon Mobil Corp fuel storage tanks were set on fire. Guam's power, sewage and water systems were also severely damaged.

(5) Two government reports were produced detailing the forecast and warning procedures as well as the damage incurred from this cyclone: (1) a Department of Commerce Service Assessment; and (2) a U.S. Air Force report.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

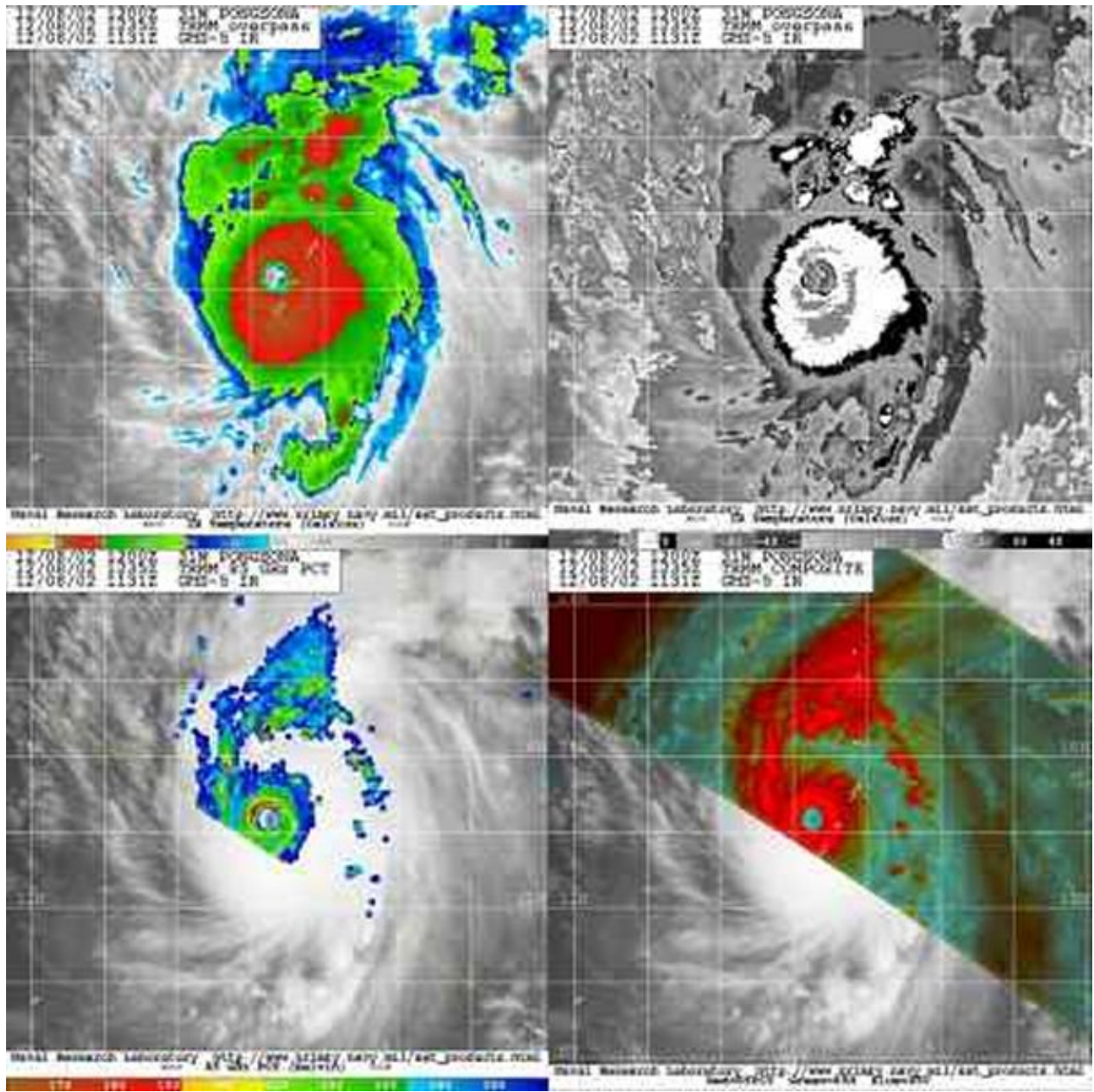


Figure 1-31W-1. 081235Z December 2002 multi-sensor satellite images of TY 31W (Pongsona) 75 nm north of Guam with an estimated peak intensity of 130 knots.

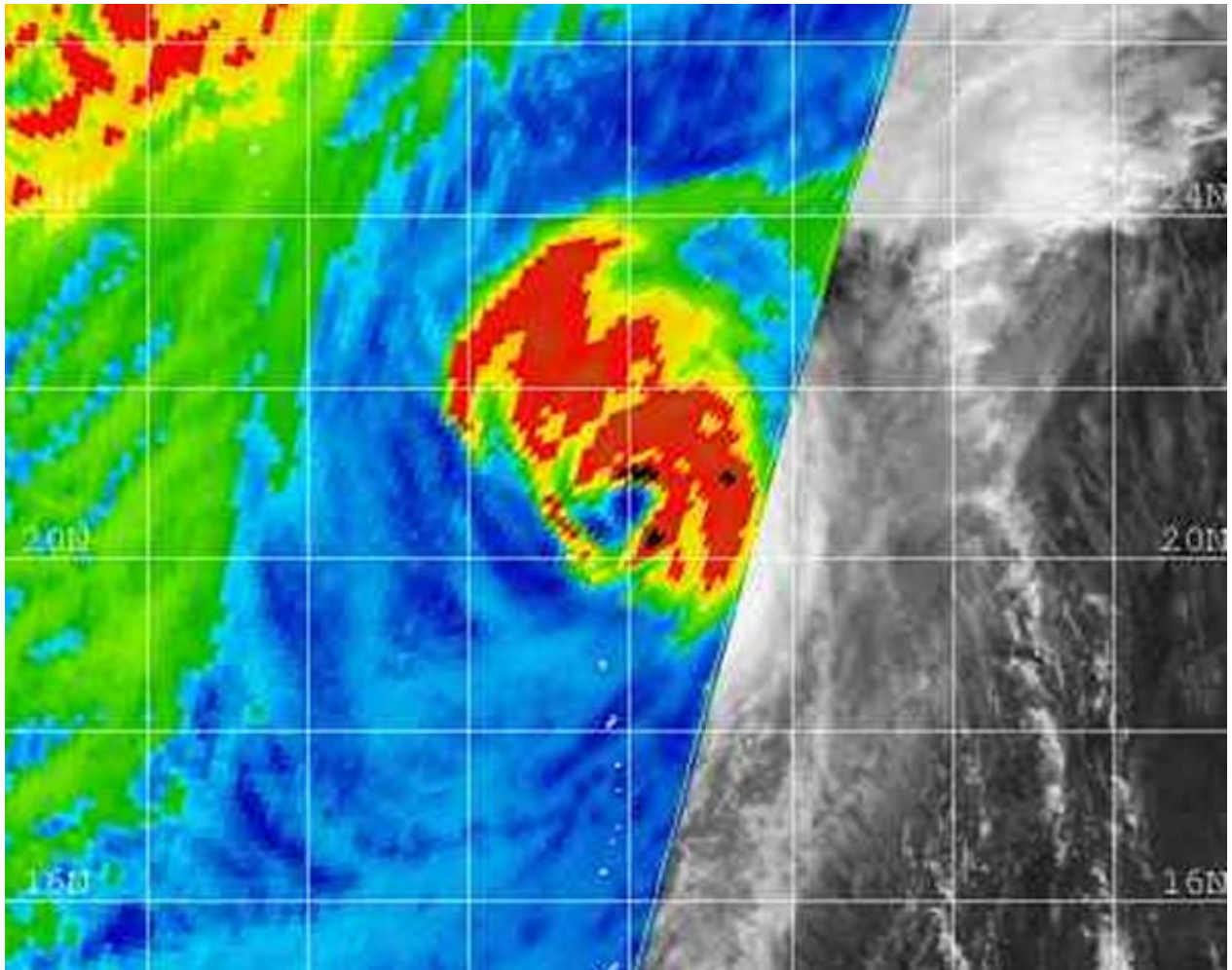
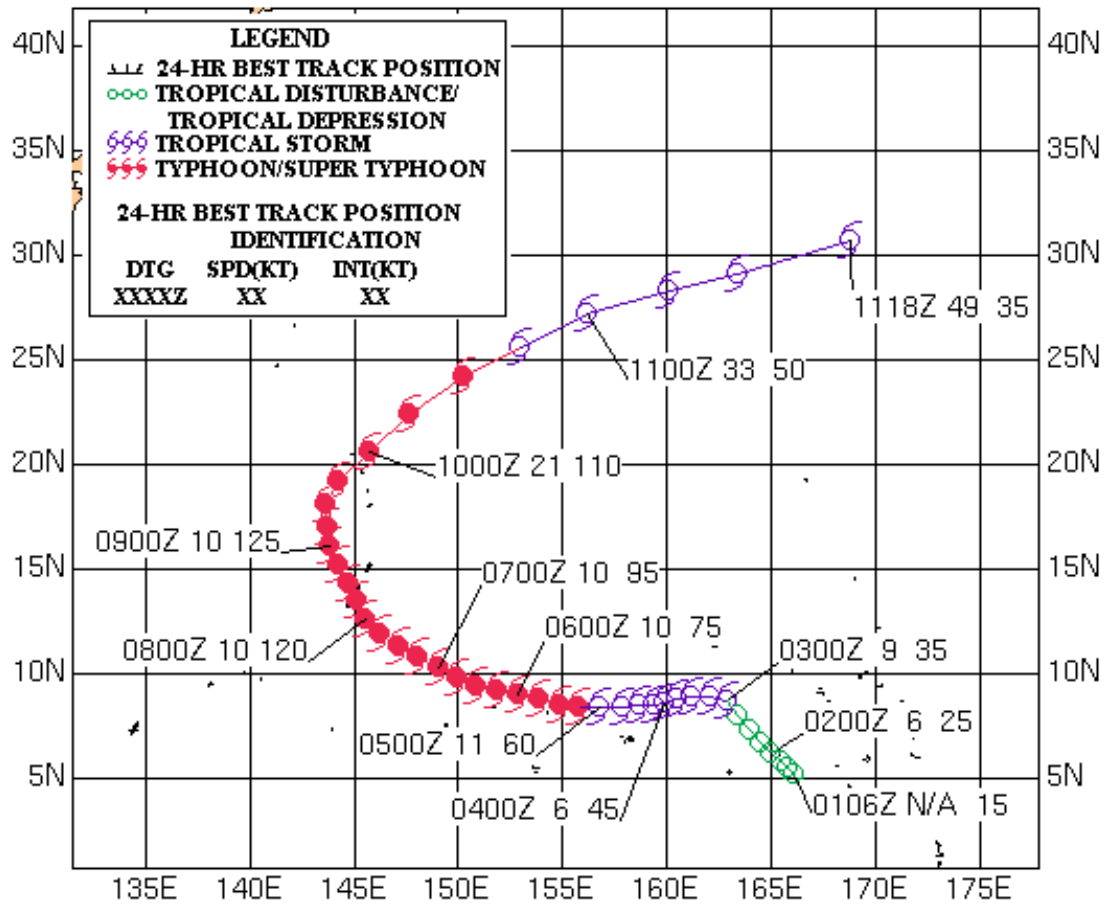


Figure 1-31W-2. 100019Z December 2002 SSM/I imagery of TY 31W (Pongsona), The system has begun weakening in the southwest quadrant, located 365 nm southeast of Iwo Jima with an estimated intensity of 110 knots.



SUPER TYPHOON 31W (PONGSONA) 02 - 11 DECEMBER 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES

1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Hurricane (HUR) 02C (Ele)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : None

First Fair : 0900Z 25 Aug 02

First TCFA : 0230Z 26 Aug 02

First Warning : 0600Z 26 Aug 02

Last Warning : 1200Z 10 Sep 02

Max Intensity : 115 kts, gusts to 140 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 45*

Remarks:

(1) TY 02C formed in the Central Pacific basin near 10 N 163 W, approximately 530 nm southeast of Johnston Island. The first warnings were issued by RSMC Central Pacific Hurricane Center in Honolulu, HI. At approximately 0000Z 30 September, Hurricane 02C crossed the dateline and was renamed TY 02C. The storm intensity was estimated at 100 knots. TY 02C continued to develop as it tracked west-northwest toward a developing weakness in the subtropical ridge. TY 02C reached a maximum intensity of 115 knots as it tracked into a col area of the upper tropospheric subtropical ridge. This cyclone dissipated over water in an unfavorable environment characterized by cool sea surface temperature and strong westerly vertical wind shear.

(2) TY 02C might be notable for missing the first opportunity to recurve as a shortwave trough passed close by in early September. The track of 02C reveals this influence in its track to the north-northeast before turning back to the northwest for four more days. A building mid-tropospheric ridge feature behind the shortwave trough steered TY 02C back to the northwest for several more days.

(3) TY 02C slowly weakened as it tracked over increasingly cooler sea surface temperatures north of 25 N. TY 02C did not accelerate as it interacted with the mid-latitude westerlies, but rather continued to dissipate as vertical wind shear de-coupled deep convection.

(4) Press reported no casualties or property damage.

* JTWC issued 45 warnings on this system after crossing the dateline. A total of 62 warnings were issued for this system.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

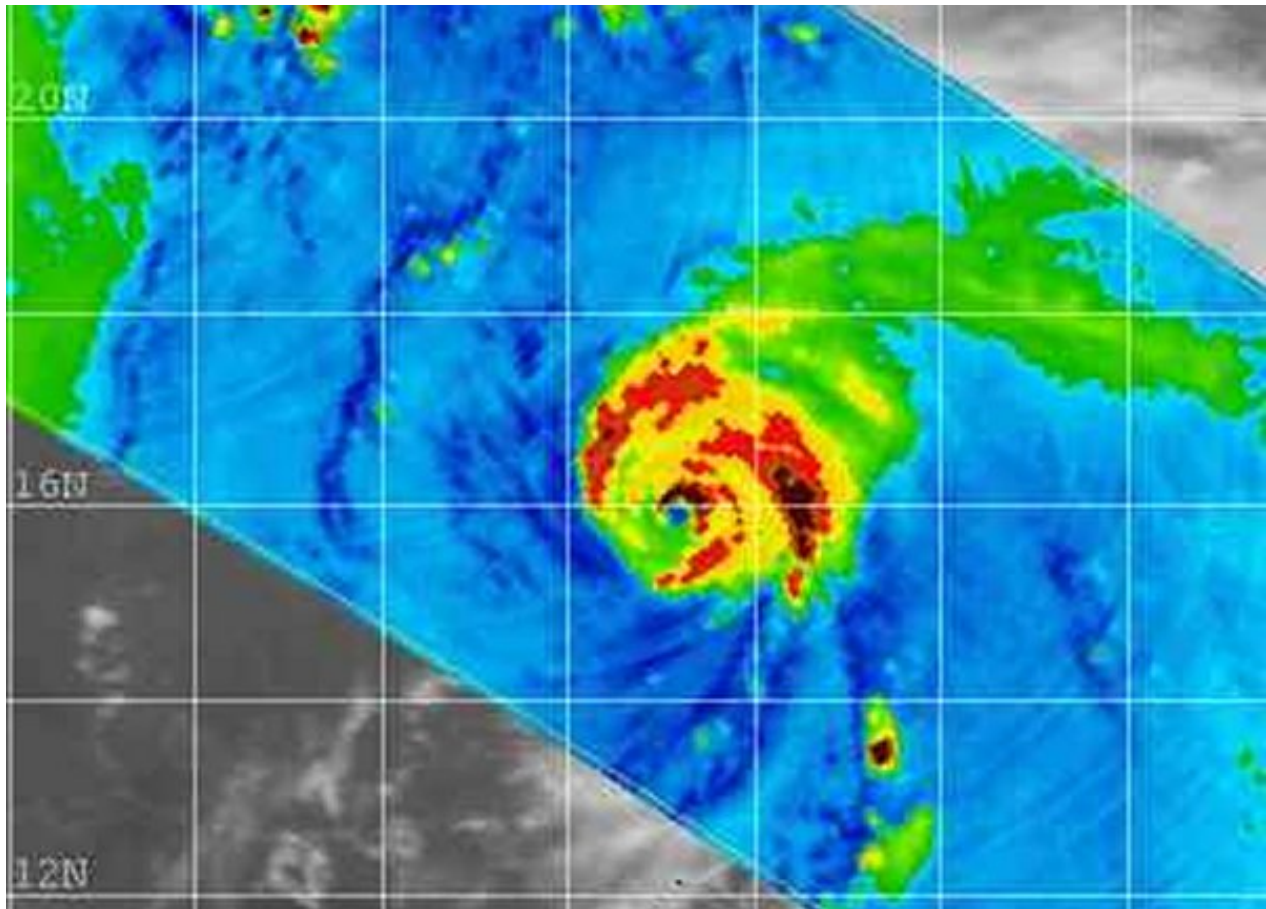


Figure 1-02C-1. 311237Z August 2002 85 GHz TRMM image of TY 02C (Ele), revealing a small eye, located 615 nm east of Wake Island, with a peak intensity of 115 knots.

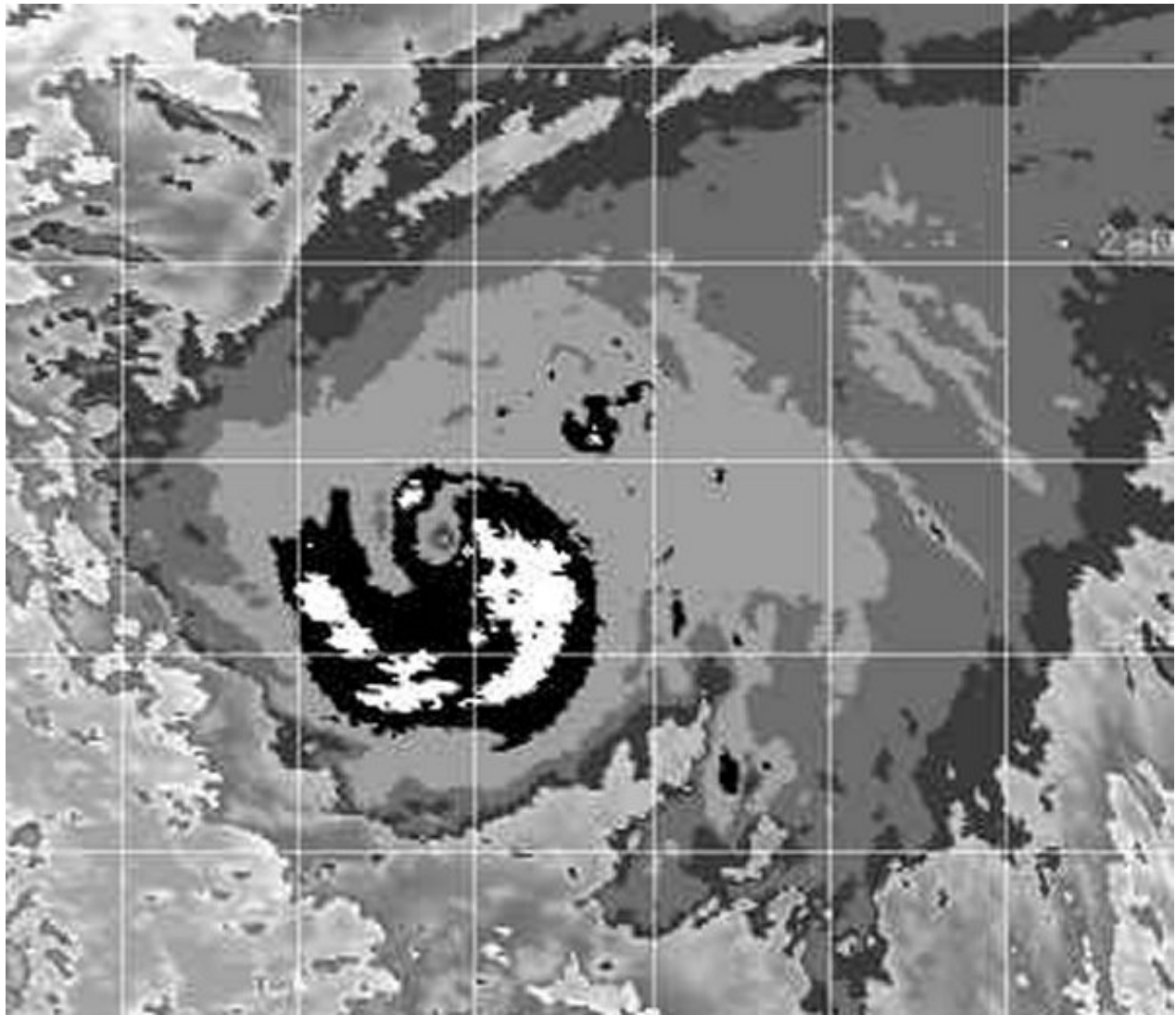
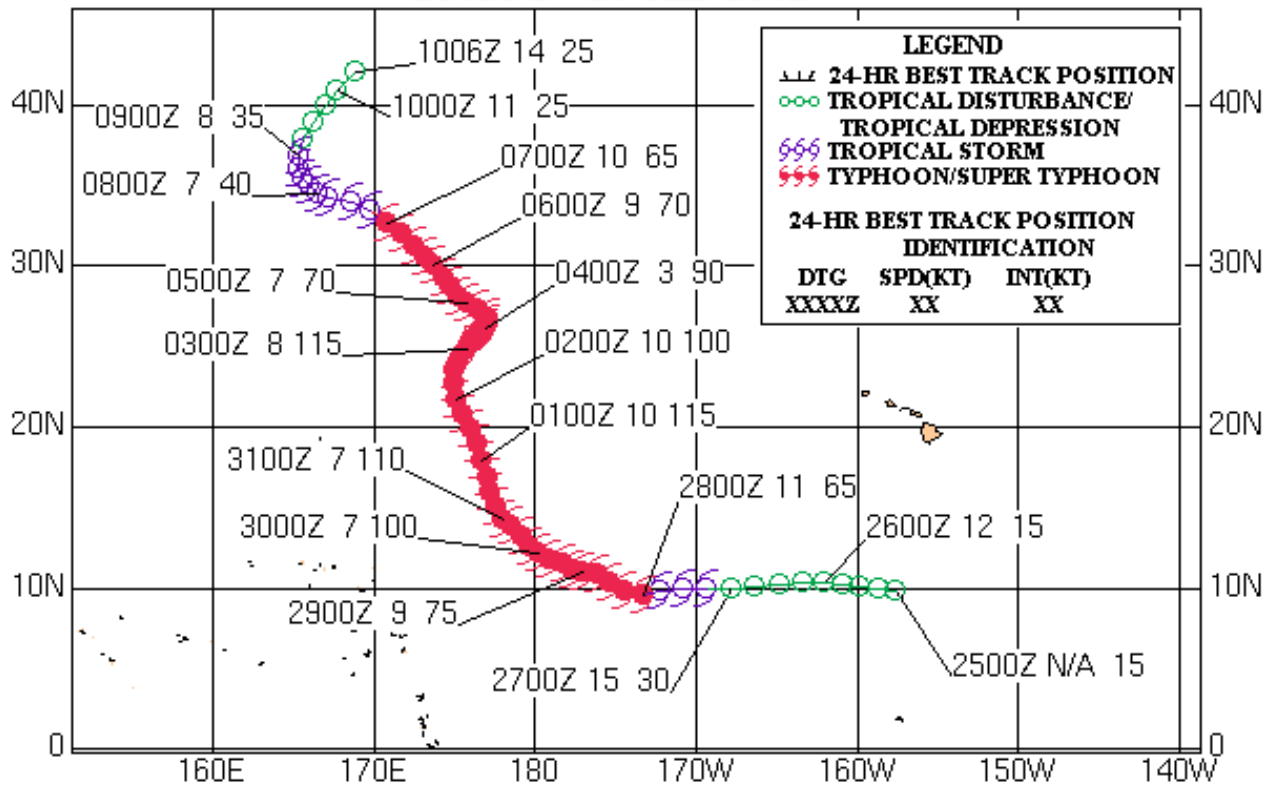


Figure 1-02C-2. 030454Z September 2002 DMSP enhanced infrared imagery of TY 02C (Ele), revealing a small eye, located 740 nm east of Wake Island, with an estimated intensity of 110 knots.



TYPHOON 02C (ELE) 26 AUG - 10 SEP 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES

1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

Hurricane (HUR) 03C (Huko)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0900Z 21 Oct 02

First Fair : 0800Z 24 Oct 02

First TCFA : 1500Z 24 Oct 02

First Warning : 1800Z 24 Oct 02

Last Warning : 0600Z 07 Nov 02

Max Intensity : 75 kts, gusts to 90 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 16*

Remarks:

(1) TY 03C formed near 09 N 154 W, approximately 700 nm south-southeast of Honolulu, HI. TY 03C developed slowly in a region with marginal development potential due to vertical wind shear. Initially warned on by RSMC Central Pacific Hurricane Center in Honolulu, HI. Hurricane 03C crossed the dateline at 0600Z 03 November and was passed to the Joint Typhoon Warning Center.

(2) TY 03C tracked slowly westward as it passed south of the Hawaiian Islands and closer to the International Dateline in a weak steering environment. After crossing the dateline TY 03C accelerated to 26 knots in the steering flow equatorward of a strong mid-tropospheric ridge ahead of a developing mid-latitude trough. Eventually, TY 03C would move into a weakness created by the same mid-latitude system and recurve to the northeast near 163 E.

(3) Although sea surface temperatures and inflow factors were favorable, upper level conditions appear to have limited intensification to minimal typhoon intensity.

(4) TY 03C weakened to tropical storm intensity in response to increasing vertical wind shear before completing extratropical transition.

* JTWC issued 16 warnings on this system after crossing the dateline. A total of 55 warnings were issued for this system.

- TD 15W Kalmaegi
- TS 16W Kammuri
- TD 17W
- TS 18W
- STY19W Phanfone
- TS 20W Vongfong
- TY 21W Rusa
- TY 22W Sinlaku
- TS 23W Hagupit
- TS 24W Mekkhala
- STY25W Higos
- TY 26W Bavi
- TD 27W
- TD 28W
- TS 29W Maysak
- TY 30W Haishen
- STY31W Pongsona
- HUR02C Ele
- HUR03C Huko
- TC 01A
- TC 02B
- TC 03B
- TC 04B
- TC 05B

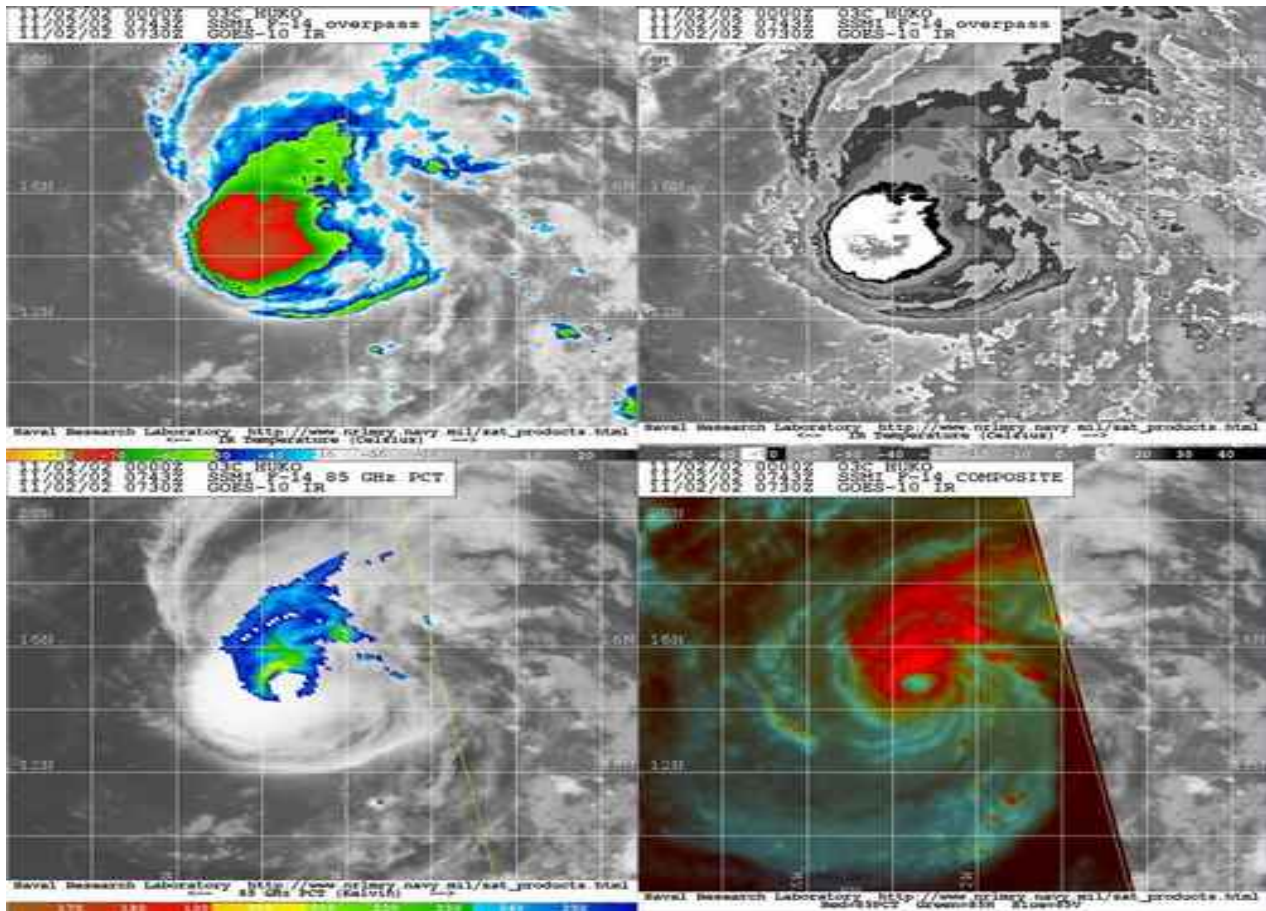
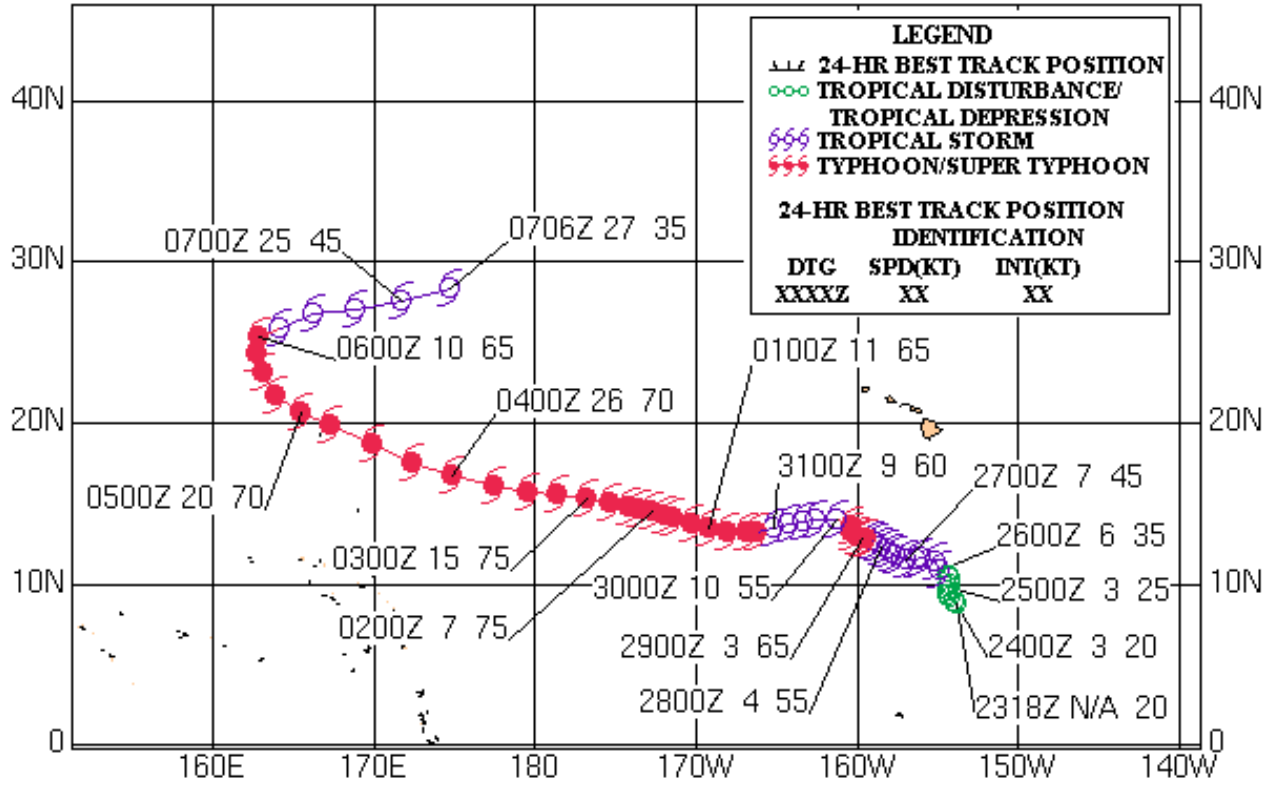
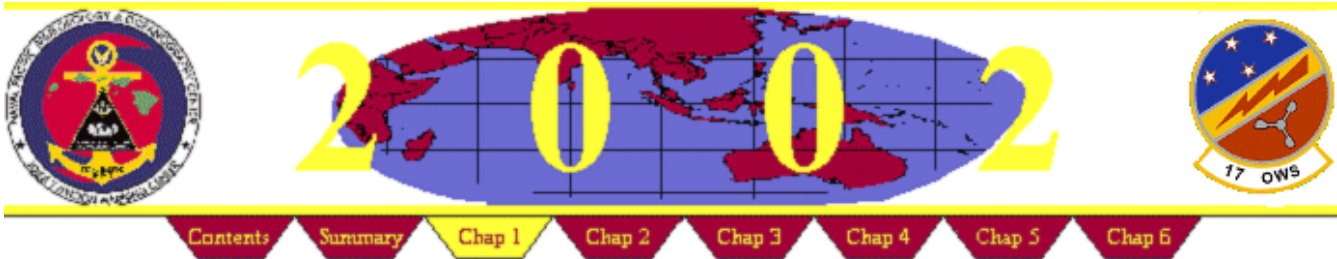


Figure 1-03C-1. 020743Z November 2002 multi-sensor satellite images of HU 03C (Huko), located 270 nm southwest of Johnston Atoll and in still in CPHC's area of forecast responsibility, with an estimated intensity of 35 knots.



TYPHOON 03C (HUKO) 24 OCT - 07 NOV 2002





[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)



**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 01A

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 1800Z 03 May 02

First Fair : 1800Z 05 May 02

First TCFA : 2300Z 05 May 02

First Warning : 1800Z 06 May 02

Last Warning : 1200Z 10 May 02

Max Intensity : 45 kts, Gusts To 55 kts

Landfall : 1000Z 10 May 02

Total Warnings : 15

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

TD 17W

TS 18W

STY19W Phanfone

TS 20W Vongfong

TY 21W Rusa

TY 22W Sinlaku

TS 23W Hagupit

TS 24W Mekkhala

STY25W Higos

TY 26W Bavi

TD 27W

TD 28W

TS 29W Maysak

TY 30W Haishen

STY31W Pongsona

HUR02C Ele

HUR03C Huko

TC 01A

TC 02B

TC 03B

TC 04B

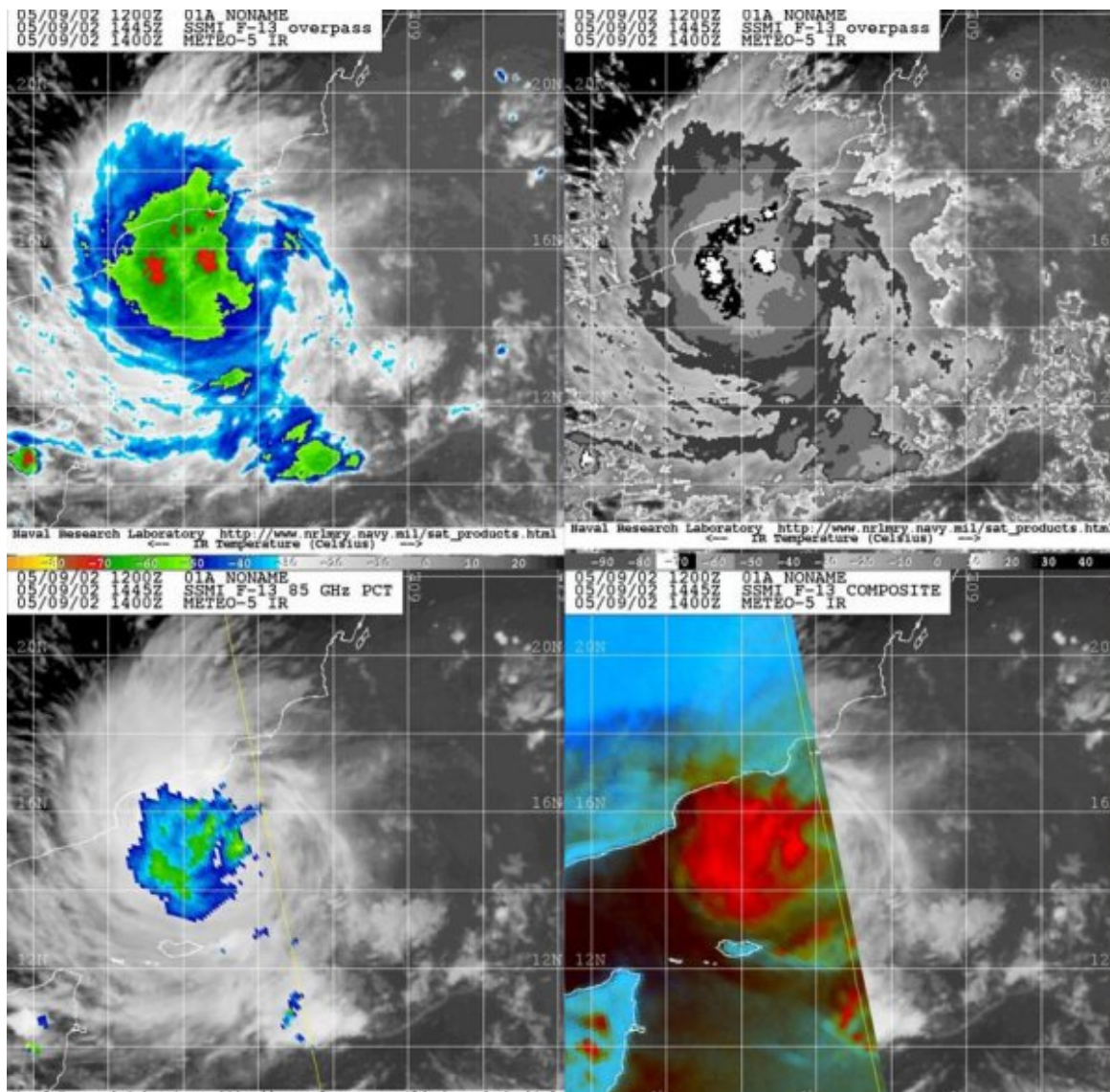


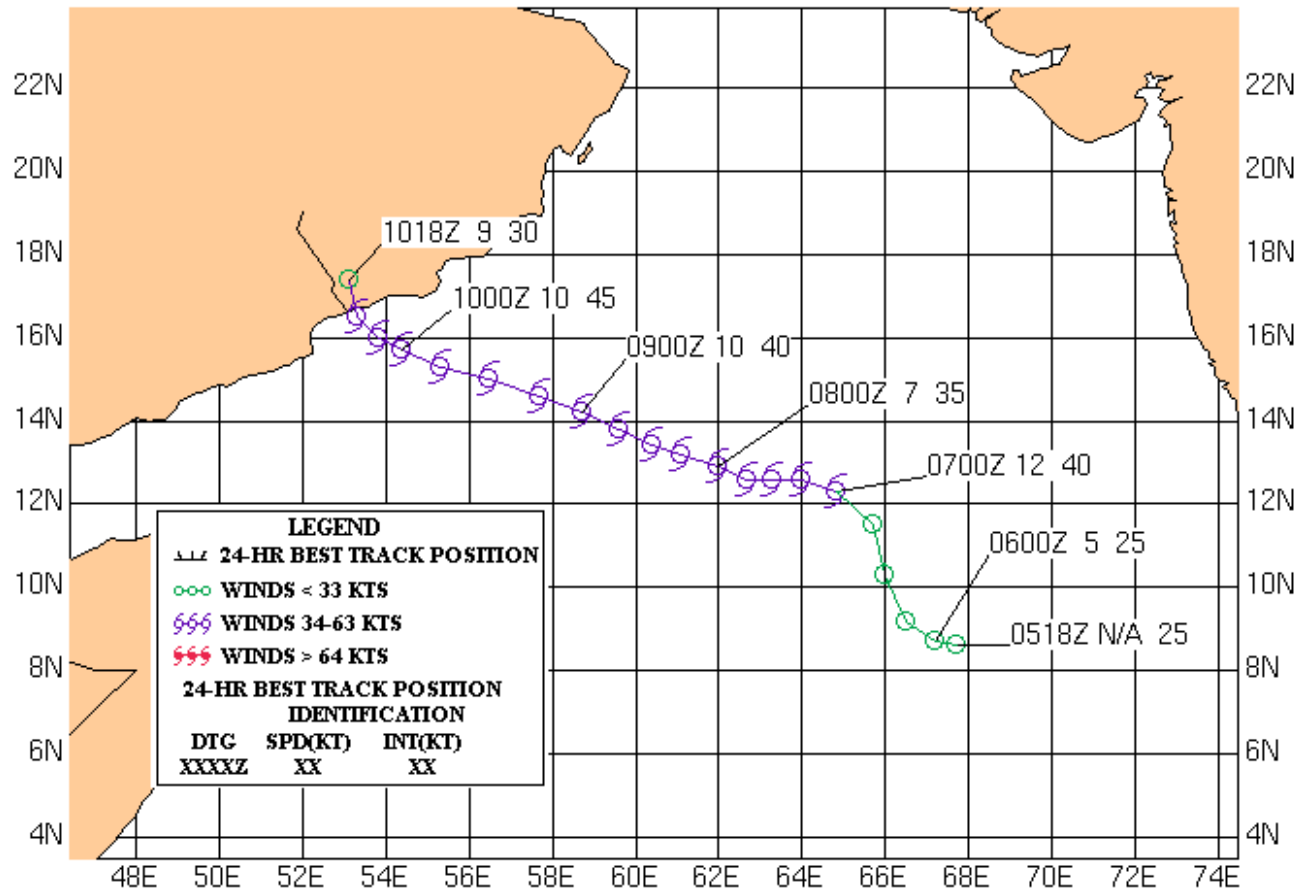
Figure 1-01A-1. 091445Z May 2002 multi-sensor satellite images of TC 01A, located 336 nm northeast of Cape Guardafui in the Arabian Sea, at its maximum intensity of 45 knots.

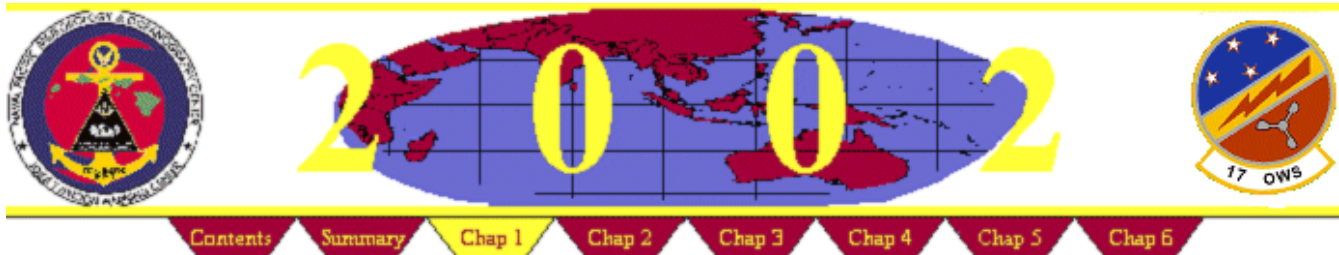
TC 05B



TROPICAL CYCLONE 01A

06-10 MAY 2002





[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)



**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 02B

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 1800Z 07 May 02

First Fair : None

First TCFA : 1030Z 09 May 02

First Warning : 1200Z 10 May 02

Last Warning : 0600Z 12 May 02

Max Intensity : 45 kts, Gusts To 55 kts

Landfall : 2200Z 11 May 02

Total Warnings : 8

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

TD 17W

TS 18W

STY19W Phanfone

TS 20W Vongfong

TY 21W Rusa

TY 22W Sinlaku

TS 23W Hagupit

TS 24W Mekkhala

STY25W Higos

TY 26W Bavi

TD 27W

TD 28W

TS 29W Maysak

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STY31W Pongsona

HUR02C Ele

HUR03C Huko

TC 01A

TC 02B

TC 03B

TC 04B

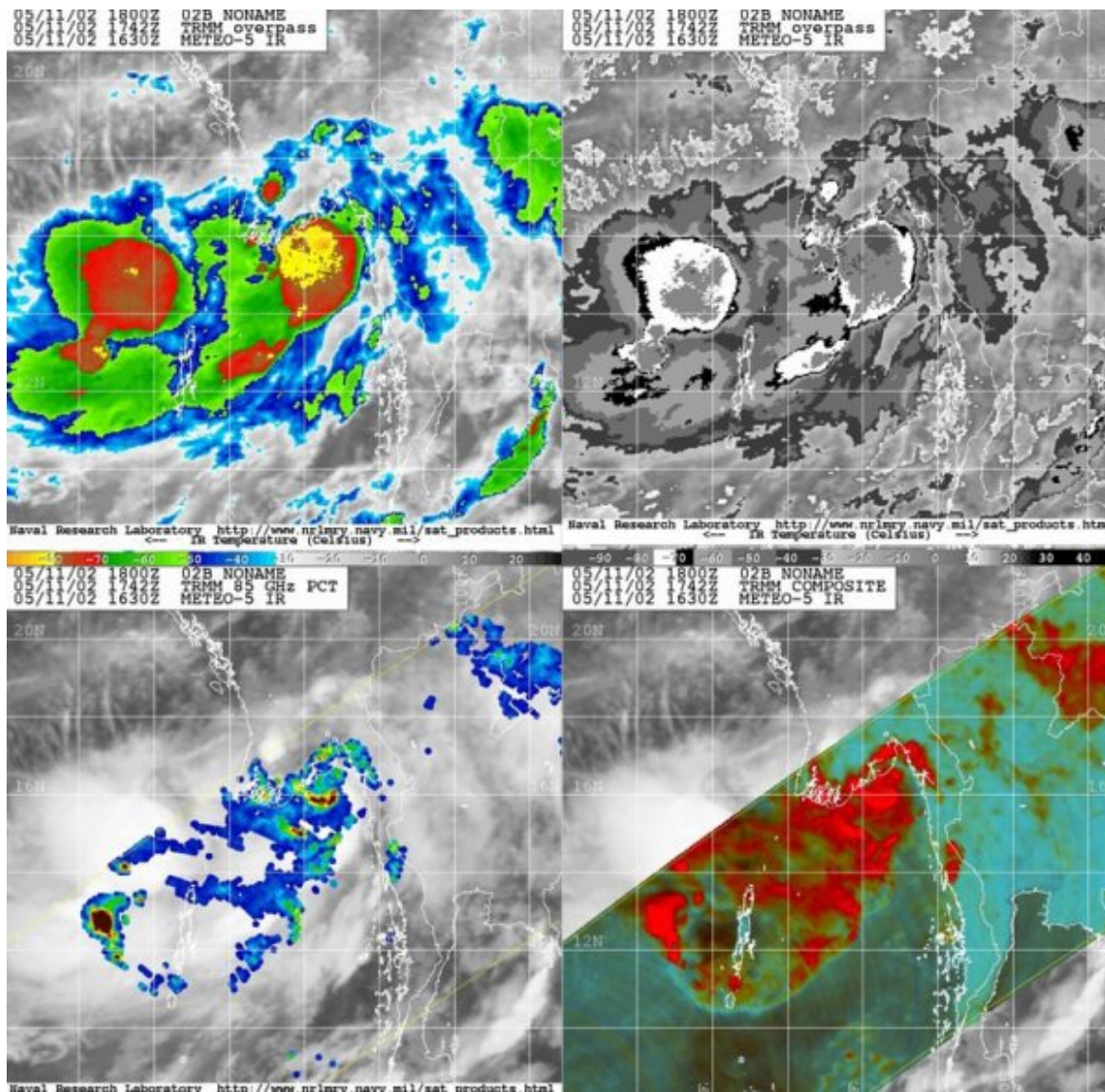
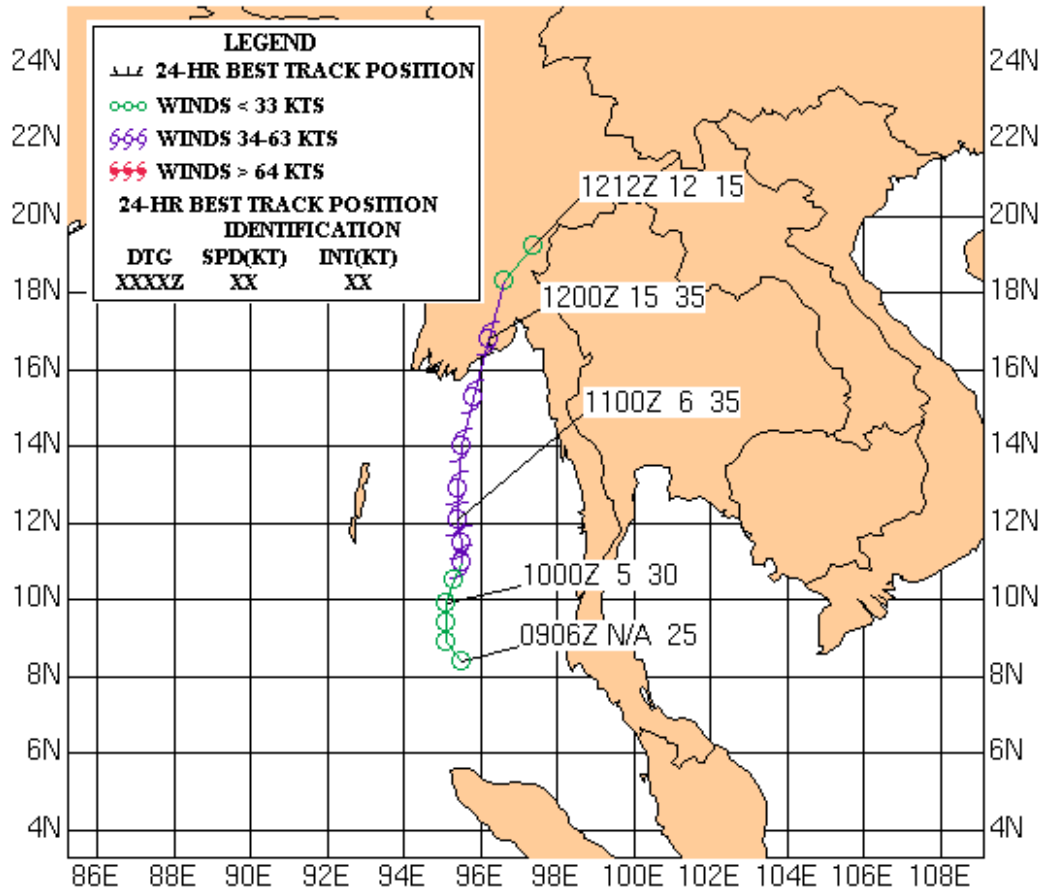
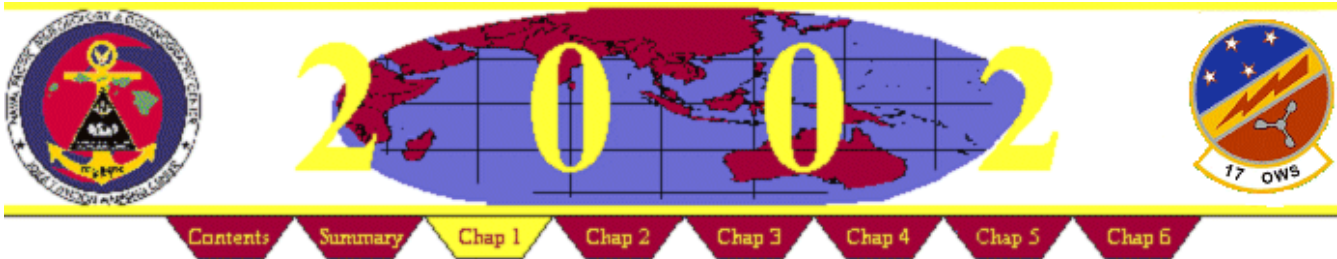


Figure 1-02B-1. 111742Z May 2002 multi-sensor satellite images of TC 02B, located 267 nm south of Rangoon, in the Bay of Bengal, with a maximum intensity of 45 knots.

TC 05B

TROPICAL CYCLONE 02B 10-12 MAY 2002





[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)



**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 03B

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : None
 First Fair : 1800Z 09 Nov 02
 First TCFA : 1700Z 10 Nov 02
 First Warning : 1200Z 11 Nov 02
 Last Warning : 1200Z 12 Nov 02
 Max Intensity : 55 kts, Gusts To 70 kts
 Landfall : 0800Z 12 Nov 02
 Total Warnings : 5

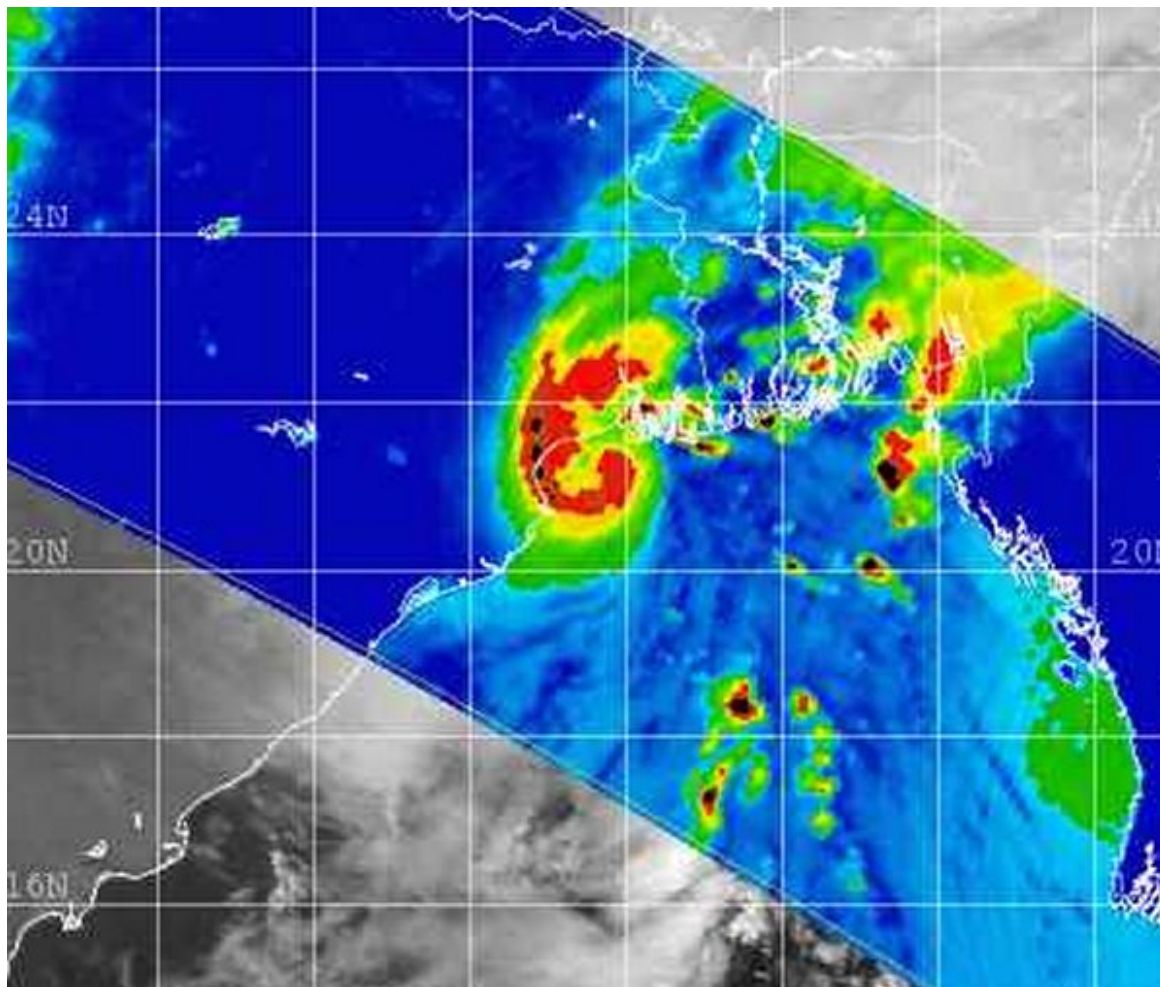
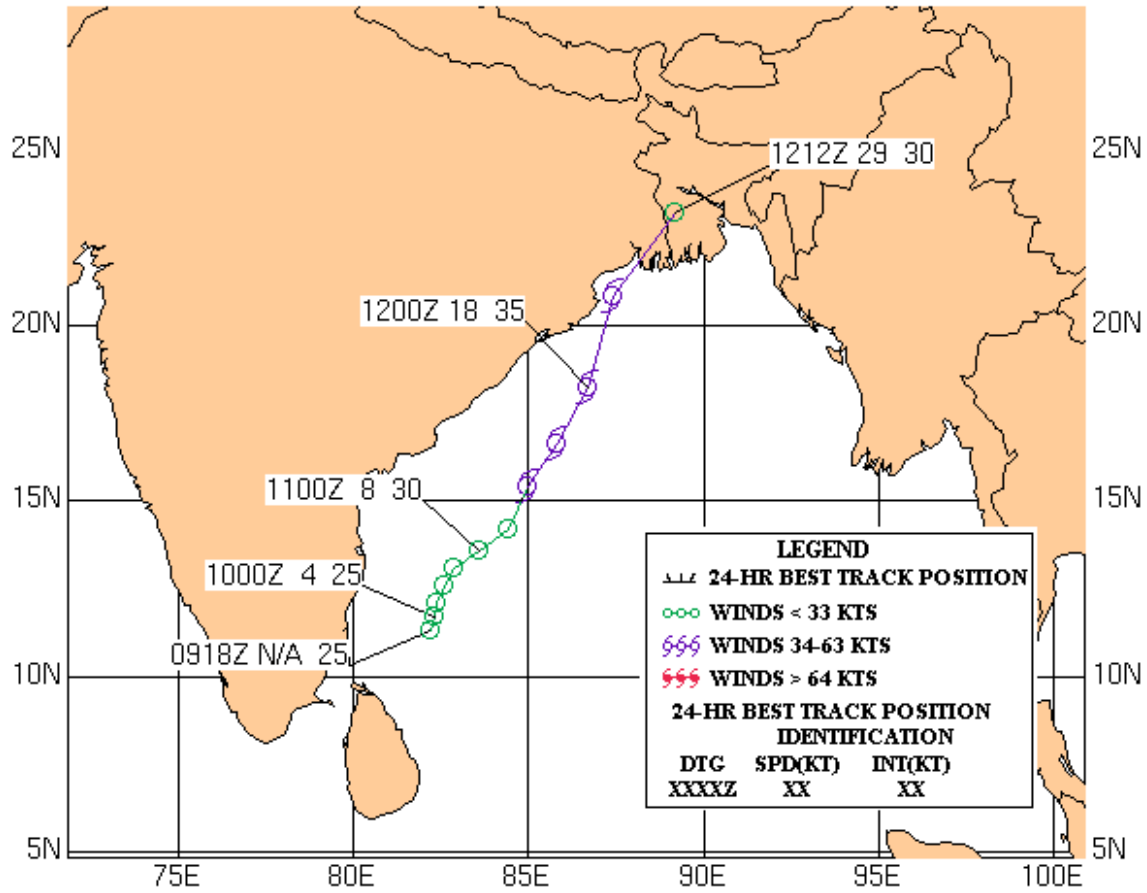
STY10W Halong**TS 11W Nakri****STY12W Fengshen****TS 13W****TY 14W Fung-Wong****TD 15W Kalmaegi****TS 16W Kammuri****TD 17W****TS 18W****STY19W Phanfone****TS 20W Vongfong****TY 21W Rusa****TY 22W Sinlaku****TS 23W Hagupit****TS 24W Mekkhala****STY25W Higos****TY 26W Bavi****TD 27W****TD 28W****TS 29W Maysak****TY 30W Haishen****STY31W Pongsona****HUR02C Ele****HUR03C Huko****TC 01A****TC 02B****TC 03B****TC 04B**

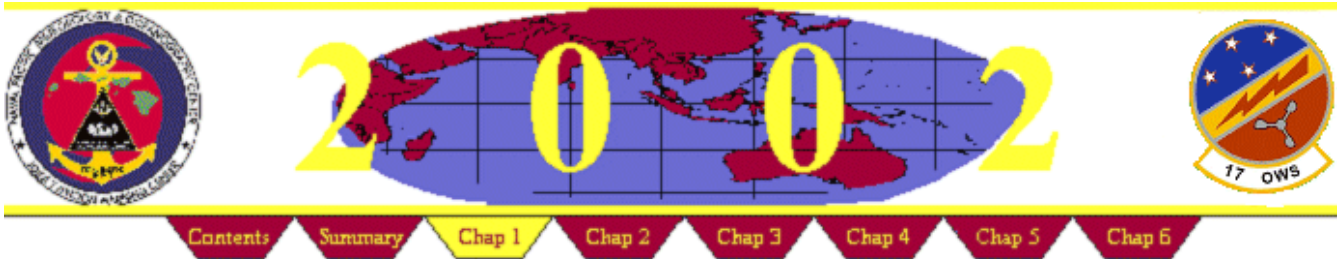
Figure 1-03B-1. 120513Z November 2002 85 GHz TRMM image of TC 03B, located 115 nm southwest of Calcutta with an estimated intensity of 55 knots.

TC 05B



TROPICAL CYCLONE 03B 11-12 NOV 2002





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**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 04B

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 1800Z 21 Nov 02

First Fair : 1400Z 22 Nov 02

First TCFA : 2100Z 22 Nov 02

First Warning : 1200Z 23 Nov 02

Last Warning : 1200Z 25 Nov 02

Max Intensity : 45 kts, Gusts To 55 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 9

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

TD 17W

TS 18W

STY19W Phanfone

TS 20W Vongfong

TY 21W Rusa

TY 22W Sinlaku

TS 23W Hagupit

TS 24W Mekkhala

STY25W Higos

TY 26W Bavi

TD 27W

TD 28W

TS 29W Maysak

TY 30W Haishen

STY31W Pongsona

HUR02C Ele

HUR03C Huko

TC 01A

TC 02B

TC 03B

TC 04B

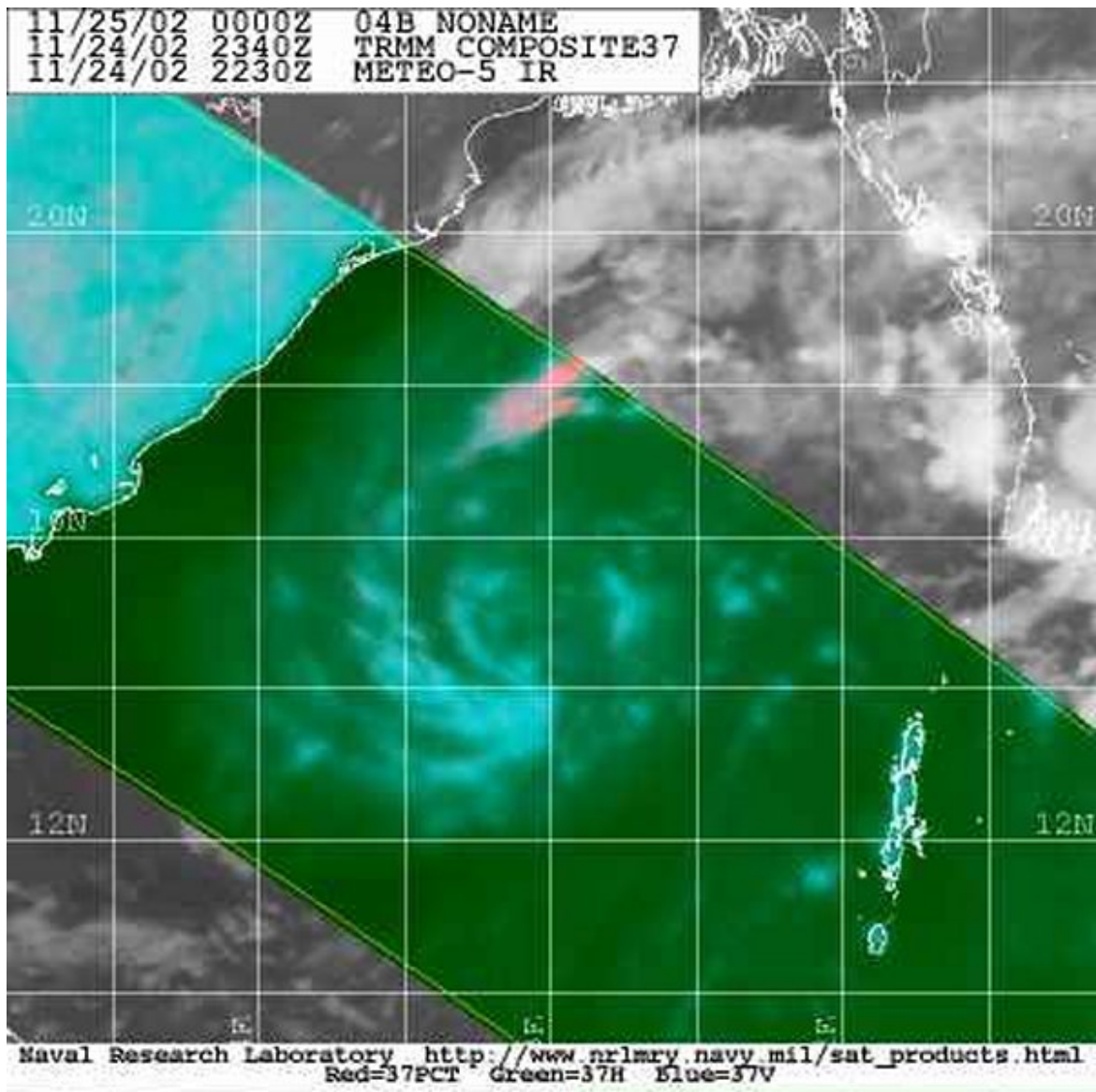
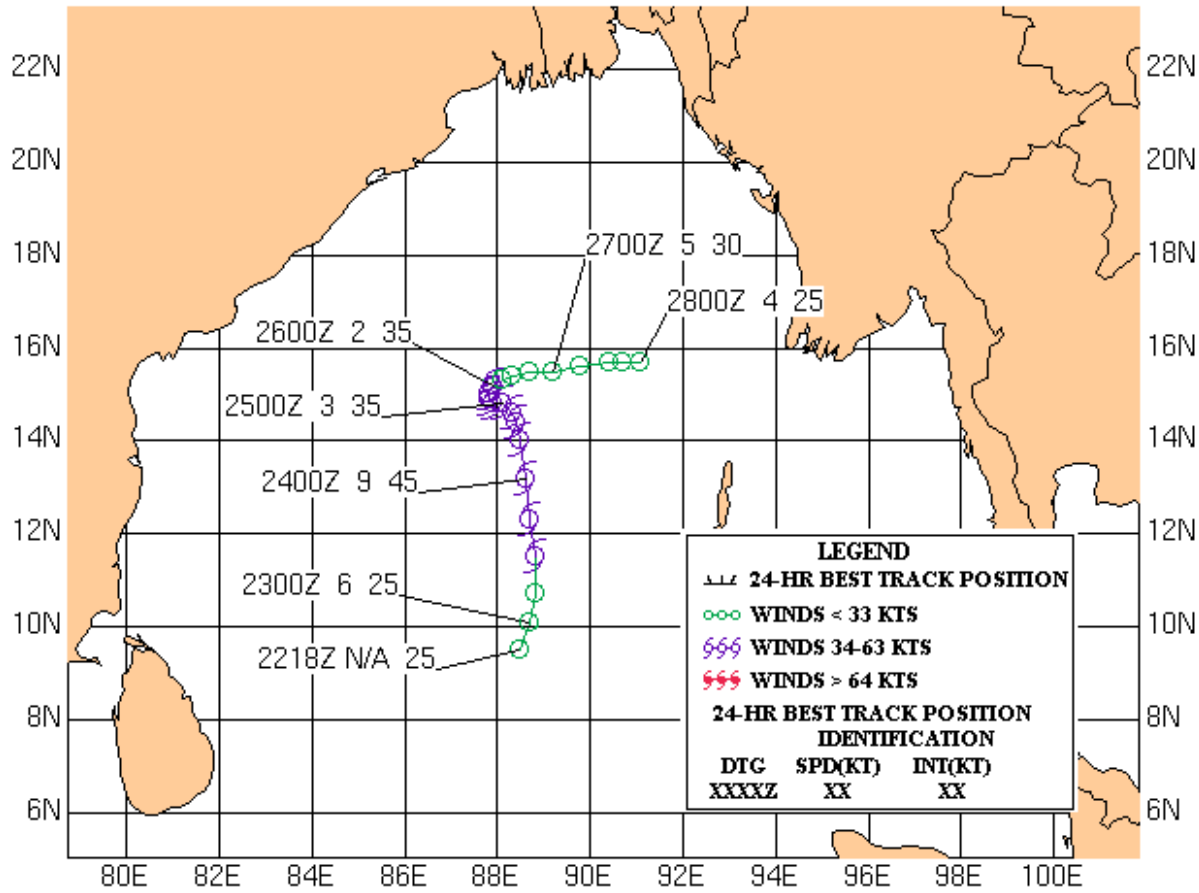


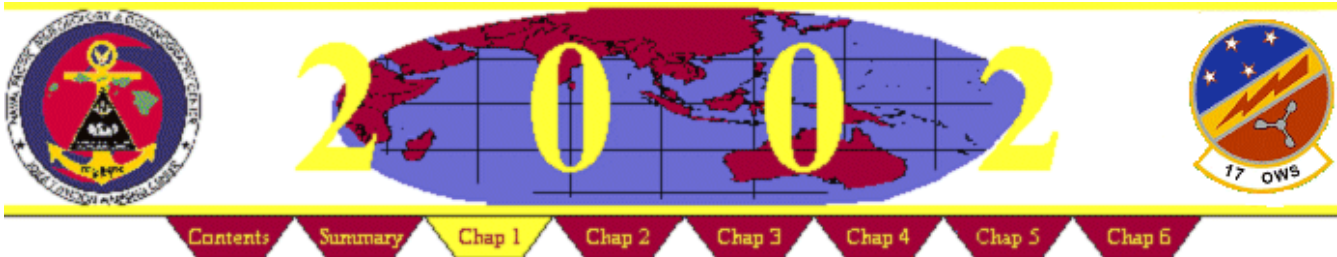
Figure 1-04B-1. 242340Z November 2002 color 37 TRMM image of TC 04B, located 425 nm south of Calcutta. The weakening system revealed an exposed low level circulation center with an estimated intensity of 35 knots.

TC 05B



TROPICAL CYCLONE 04B 23-25 NOV 2002





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**1.1 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**1.2 NORTH INDIAN
OCEAN TROPICAL
CYCLONES**

**1.3 SUMMARY OF
WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES**

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 05B

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0900Z 19 Dec 02

First Fair : 1100Z 20 Dec 02

First TCFA : 2000Z 20 Dec 02

First Warning : 1800Z 23 Dec 02

Last Warning : 1800Z 25 Dec 02

Max Intensity : 35 kts, Gusts To 45 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 5

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

TD 17W

TS 18W

STY19W Phanfone

TS 20W Vongfong

TY 21W Rusa

TY 22W Sinlaku

TS 23W Hagupit

TS 24W Mekkhala

STY25W Higos

TY 26W Bavi

TD 27W

TD 28W

TS 29W Maysak

TY 30W Haishen

STY31W Pongsona

HUR02C Ele

HUR03C Huko

TC 01A

TC 02B

TC 03B

TC 04B

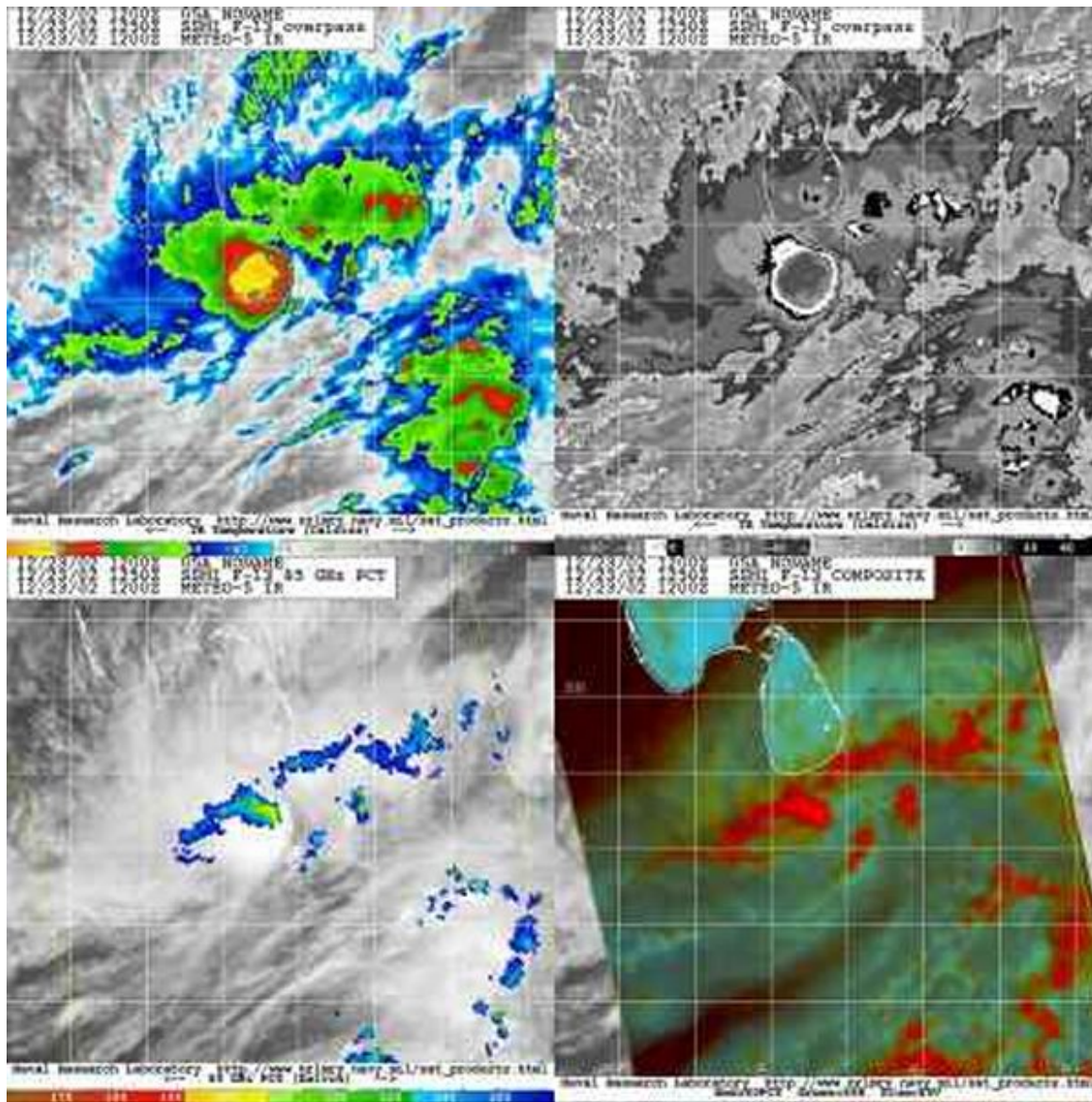
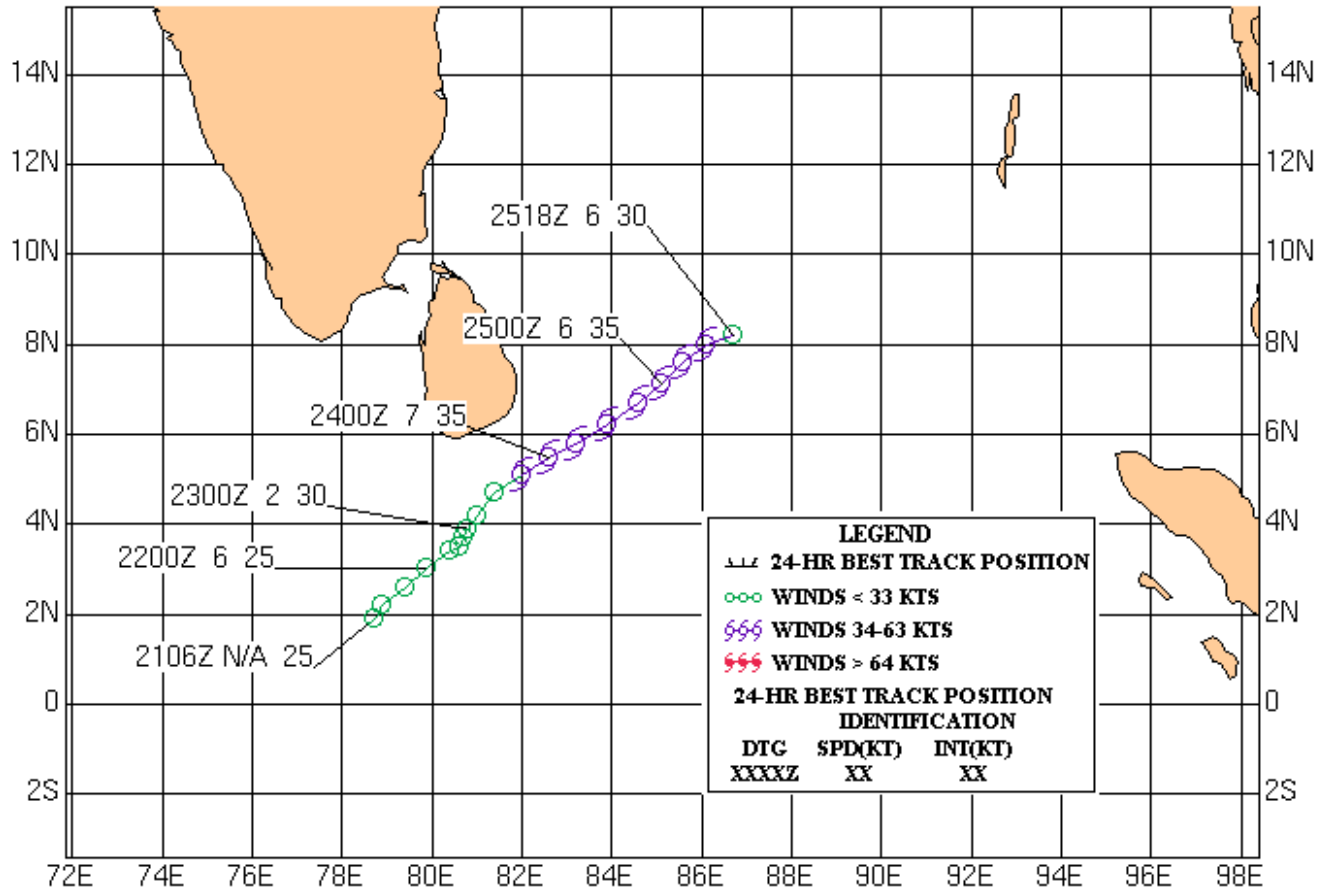


Figure 1-05B-1. 231250Z December 2002 multi-sensor satellite images TC 05B, located 95 nm southeast of Sri Lanka, with an estimated intensity of 25 knots.

TC 05B

TROPICAL CYCLONE 05B 23-25 DEC 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)

5.1 WARNING
VERIFICATION
STATISTICS

5.2 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
VERIFICATION
TABLES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

Statistics for JTWC on TC 04B

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS								
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	
02112218		9.5N	88.5E	25																	
02112300		10.1N	88.7E	25																	
02112306		10.7N	88.8E	25																	
02112312	1	11.5N	88.8E	35	6	40	59	59	114	225			0	-10	5	10	10	15			
02112318	2	12.3N	88.7E	45	6	29	42	96	137	224			0	5	10	15	15	15			
02112400	3	13.2N	88.6E	45	5	17	55	114	159	215			0	10	10	15	15	15			
02112406	4	14.0N	88.5E	40	5	25	71	122	150	178			0	5	5	10	15	10			
02112412	5	14.4N	88.4E	35	32	51	91	117	141	162			0	0	0	0	5	5			
02112418	6	14.6N	88.3E	35	47	92	122	148	171	217			0	0	0	0	0	-5			
02112500	7	14.8N	88.1E	35	60	114	138	168	198	228			0	0	-5	0	-5	0			
02112506	8	14.8N	87.9E	35	13	25	52	107	202				0	-5	-5	-5	-	10			
02112512	9	14.9N	87.8E	35	29	58	110	203					0	-5	-5	-	10				
02112518		15.0N	87.8E	35																	
02112600		15.2N	87.9E	35																	
02112606		15.3N	88.1E	30																	
02112612		15.4N	88.3E	30																	
02112618		15.5N	88.7E	30																	
02112700		15.5N	89.2E	30																	
02112706		15.6N	89.8E	30																	
02112712		15.7N	90.4E	30																	
02112718		15.7N	90.7E	30																	
02112800		15.7N	91.1E	25																	
				AVERAGE	23	50	82	126	159	207			0	4	5	7	9	9			
				BIAS									0	0	2	4	6	8			
				# CASES	9	9	9	9	8	7			9	9	9	9	8	7			

TD 17W

TS 18W

STY19W Phanfone

TS 20W Vongfong

TY 21W Rusa

TY 22W Sinlaku

TS 23W Hagupit

TS 24W Mekkhala

STY25W Higos

TY 26W Bavi

TD 27W

TD 28W

TS 29W Maysak

TY 30W Haishen

STY31W Pongsona

HUR02C Ele

HUR03C Huko

TC 01A

TC 02B

TC 03B

TC 04B

TC 05B

5.3 SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE VERIFICATION TABLES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

Statistics for JTWC on TC 05B

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS								
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	
02122106		1.9N	78.7E	25																	
02122112		2.2N	78.9E	25																	
02122118		2.6N	79.4E	25																	
02122200		3.0N	79.9E	25																	
02122206		3.4N	80.4E	25																	
02122212		3.5N	80.6E	25																	
02122218		3.7N	80.7E	30																	
02122300		3.9N	80.8E	30																	
02122306		4.2N	81.0E	30																	
02122312		4.7N	81.4E	30																	
02122318	1	5.1N	82.0E	35	13	9	65	141	215					0	5	10	10	20			
02122406	2	5.8N	83.2E	35	8	46	114	175						0	5	10	15				
02122418	3	6.7N	84.6E	35	13	27	42							0	5	15					
02122506	4	7.6N	85.6E	35	0	17								0	10						
02122518	5	8.2N	86.7E	30	17									5							
		AVERAGE			11	24	74	158	215						1	6	12	13	20		
		BIAS													1	6	12	13	20		
		# CASES			5	4	3	2	1						5	4	3	2	1		

5.3 SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE VERIFICATION TABLES

This section includes this year's verification statistics for each Southern Hemisphere tropical cyclone warned on by JTWC.

Statistics for JTWC on TC 01S

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS								
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	
01100406		9.7S	81.9E	25																	
01100412		10.0S	82.1E	25																	
01100418		10.0S	82.4E	25																	
01100500		10.1S	82.6E	25																	
01100506		10.2S	82.7E	25																	
01100512		10.3S	82.7E	25																	
01100518		10.4S	82.8E	25																	
01100600		10.5S	82.9E	30																	

TC 09P Bernie

01100606 1 11.0S 83.0E 35 11 38 63 53 0 5 10 10

TC 10S Dina

01100618 2 11.6S 82.6E 30 18 61 56 0 5 10

TC 11S Eddy

01100706 3 11.8S 82.5E 30 21 21 0 0

TC 12S Francesca

01100718 4 12.8S 82.3E 30 21 0

AVERAGE 18 40 59 53 0 3 10 10

TC 13S Chris

BIAS 0 3 10 10

TC 14P Claudia

CASES 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1

TC 15S Guillaume**TC 16P****TC 17P Des****TC 18S Hary****TC 19P****TC 20S Ikala****TC 21S Dianne-Jery****TC 22S Bonnie****TC 23S Kesiny****TC 24S Errol****TC 25P Upia**



2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


5.1 WARNING
VERIFICATION
STATISTICS

5.2 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
VERIFICATION
TABLES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

TD 17W

Statistics for JTWC on STY31W Pongsona

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02120106		5.2N	166.1E	15																
02120112		5.5N	165.8E	15																
02120118		5.8N	165.5E	25																
02120200		6.2N	165.0E	25																
02120206		6.7N	164.5E	25																
02120212		7.3N	164.0E	25																
02120218	1	8.0N	163.4E	25	36	54	27	30	47	53	83	77	0	0	-5	-5	-5	-10	-25	-35
02120300	2	8.7N	162.9E	35	8	27	36	67	76	98	156	144	0	5	5	10	10	0	-15	-30
02120306	3	8.9N	162.1E	35	18	48	86	110	118	142	166	154	0	0	0	5	5	-5	-20	-50
02120312	4	8.9N	161.2E	40	18	56	94	120	122	128	142	134	0	5	10	5	0	-5	-25	-45
02120318	5	8.8N	160.5E	45	18	61	98	109	126	131	143	105	-5	0	0	-5	0	-10	-25	-45
02120400	6	8.6N	159.9E	45	16	61	66	107	145	196	122	59	0	0	-5	-10	-5	-15	-35	-40
02120406	7	8.5N	159.4E	50	8	18	27	55	72	112	105	117	0	5	5	5	0	-15	-50	-40
02120412	8	8.5N	158.7E	50	13	30	25	22	51	82	115	269	0	0	0	0	-5	-20	-40	-20
02120418	9	8.4N	157.9E	55	17	38	21	18	38	80	205	409	0	0	5	0	-5	-20	-35	-20
02120500	10	8.4N	156.8E	60	18	61	80	91	84	103	274	574	0	0	5	0	0	-20	-25	-10
02120506	11	8.4N	155.8E	65	13	45	64	58	38	64	351	543	0	5	10	5	0	-25	-35	-10
02120512	12	8.5N	154.9E	70	8	12	12	18	21	94	410	416	0	5	5	5	0	-25	-30	0
02120518	13	8.8N	153.9E	70	5	13	22	43	93	184	294	262	0	0	0	-5	-10	-25	-30	10
02120600	14	9.0N	152.9E	75	17	32	30	63	105	197	280	243	0	0	0	-10	-20	-30	-35	5
02120606	15	9.2N	151.9E	80	13	6	38	71	121	242	383	297	0	0	0	-5	-25	-25	-10	5
02120612	16	9.4N	150.9E	85	5	6	38	80	119	237	175	56	0	0	0	-10	-20	-20	-10	0
02120618	17	9.8N	150.0E	90	13	18	66	95	156	217	146	153	0	-5	-10	-25	-20	-20	-5	5
02120700	18	10.3N	149.1E	95	5	48	80	99	144	113	113		0	0	-15	-30	-30	-25	45	
02120706	19	10.8N	148.1E	100	5	40	64	84	102	69	248		0	-5	-20	-15	-20	5	35	
02120712	20	11.3N	147.2E	105	0	21	25	53	78	72	292		0	-10	-20	-20	-15	15	25	
02120718	21	11.9N	146.3E	110	6	6	13	13	26	150	481		0	-15	-15	-20	-15	30	35	
02120800	22	12.6N	145.6E	120	5	12	27	38	46	188			0	-10	-10	-10	-15	20		
02120806	23	13.5N	145.1E	130	5	8	8	13	82	244			0	0	-10	-10	5	25		

TS 18W	02120812	24	14.3N	144.7E	130	0	12	12	43	119	281		0	0	0	-10	15	20			
STY19W Phanfone	02120818	25	15.2N	144.2E	125	0	6	33	13	8	59		5	0	5	15	35	30			
TS 20W Vongfong	02120900	26	16.1N	143.8E	125	6	18	24	6	40			0	0	-10	10	25				
TY 21W Rusa	02120906	27	17.0N	143.7E	125	6	29	5	8	19			0	0	10	25	25				
TY 22W Sinlaku	02120912	28	18.1N	143.6E	115	8	26	28	42	130			0	-10	10	20	10				
TS 23W Hagupit	02120918	29	19.2N	144.2E	110	6	35	34	87	134			0	15	30	20	15				
TS 24W Mekkhala	02121000	30	20.6N	145.8E	110	6	33	26	84				0	20	30	20					
STY25W Higos	02121006	31	22.4N	147.7E	85	17	42	76	122				15	30	20	10					
TY 26W Bavi	02121012	32	24.2N	150.3E	75	6	12	82					25	30	15						
TD 27W	02121018	33	25.6N	153.0E	55	0	16	67					35	25	20						
TD 28W	02121100	34	27.2N	156.2E	50	12	49						25	10							
TS 29W Maysak	02121106		28.3N	160.1E	45																
TY 30W Haishen	02121112		29.1N	163.4E	45																
STY31W Pongsona	02121118		30.7N	168.8E	35																
					AVERAGE	10	29	43	60	85	141	223	236	3	6	9	11	12	18	28	22
					BIAS									3	3	2	-1	-2	-7	-15	-19
					# CASES	34	34	33	31	29	25	21	17	34	34	33	31	29	25	21	17

TC 01A

TC 02B

TC 03B

TC 04B

TC 05B

**5.3 SOUTHERN
HEMISPHERE
VERIFICATION
TABLES**

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

Statistics for JTWC on HUR02C Ele

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS								
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02082500		9.8N	157.6W	15																	
02082506		9.9N	158.7W	15																	
02082512		10.1N	159.8W	15																	
02082518		10.2N	160.9W	15																	
02082600		10.3N	162.1W	15																	
02082606	1	10.3N	163.4W	25	18									0							
02082612	2	10.2N	164.8W	25	37									0							
02082618	3	10.1N	166.3W	25	54									0							
02082700	4	10.0N	167.8W	30	1	37								0							
02082706	5	10.0N	169.3W	40	13									0							
02082712	6	9.9N	170.8W	60	8									0							
02082718	7	9.8N	172.2W	60	21									0							
02082800	8	9.6N	173.3W	65	11									0							
02082806	9	9.8N	174.4W	65	11									0							
02082812	10	10.3N	175.3W	75	5									0							
02082818	11	10.9N	176.1W	75	41									0							
02082900	12	11.0N	177.0W	75	70									0							
02082906	13	11.1N	177.7W	90	26									0							
02082912	14	11.5N	178.3W	90	18									0							

TC 12S Francesca

02082918 15 11.8N 179.1W 100 8 0

TC 13S Chris

02083000 16 12.1N 179.8W 100 5 15

TC 14P Claudia

02083006 17 12.6N 179.7E 105 6 17 13 42 58 65 107 160 0 0 -5 5 10 5 10 30

02083012 18 13.2N 179.1E 105 8 0 24 58 62 73 161 276 0 -5 0 5 15 0 15 35

TC 15S Guillaume

02083018 19 13.8N 178.5E 105 0 19 29 31 37 111 229 371 0 -10 -5 10 20 0 -5 -5

TC 16P

02083100 20 14.3N 178.0E 110 0 17 29 31 36 129 258 407 0 10 20 25 30 5 10 5

TC 17P Des

02083106 21 15.0N 177.6E 115 0 21 29 16 42 111 117 154 0 15 20 25 10 0 35 45

TC 18S Hary

02083112 22 15.9N 177.2E 115 0 21 23 42 78 132 121 119 0 5 15 15 -5 -5 30 35

TC 19P

02083118 23 16.9N 177.0E 115 0 6 34 66 100 156 159 173 0 5 15 0 -10 0 15 5

TC 20S Ikala

02090100 24 17.9N 176.7E 115 0 48 43 33 74 177 159 156 0 0 5 -15 -20 5 15 0

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

02090106 25 18.9N 176.4E 110 0 41 61 68 66 89 72 78 0 10 -5 -15 -15 10 30 25

TC 22S Bonnie

02090112 26 19.9N 176.0E 105 0 29 47 67 96 115 103 123 0 0 -20 -25 -15 10 25 20

TC 23S Kesiny

02090118 27 20.8N 175.5E 100 0 12 44 73 115 97 73 71 -5 -20 -30 -30 -20 0 10 5

TC 24S Errol

02090200 28 21.7N 175.1E 100 0 30 59 82 136 132 105 84 0 -10 -5 5 10 25 10 5

TC 25P Upia

02090206 29 22.7N 175.0E 110 0 21 45 81 115 123 132 177 0 0 5 10 25 40 40 45

02090212 30 23.5N 175.0E 115 12 28 49 83 94 104 190 237 -5 -5 5 15 25 40 35 50

02090218 31 24.1N 175.3E 115 5 21 12 8 33 54 96 85 -5 0 5 20 30 40 35 60

02090300 32 24.8N 175.7E 115 8 17 28 46 29 87 47 52 0 10 20 30 35 20 40 50

02090306 33 25.3N 176.0E 110 0 16 45 51 70 119 107 54 0 10 20 30 30 25 20 30

02090312 34 25.6N 176.4E 105 5 32 64 66 82 128 82 73 0 10 15 20 20 5 15 20

02090318 35 25.9N 176.7E 100 0 26 37 88 156 163 35 72 5 15 20 25 20 5 25 25

02090400 36 26.1N 176.9E 90 5 32 44 91 146 237 115 163 0 0 0 0 -10 -10 20 20

02090406 37 26.4N 177.0E 85 0 24 13 53 110 96 0 0 0 -5 -15 -10

02090412 38 26.8N 177.0E 80 5 27 5 36 87 35 0 0 -5 -15 -20 -5

02090418 39 27.3N 176.4E 75 12 26 37 67 89 30 0 5 -5 -15 -20 5

02090500 40 27.7N 175.7E 70 0 22 58 89 87 43 0 0 -10 -15 -15 5

02090506 41 28.1N 175.2E 65 7 55 84 93 80 44 0 -5 -15 -20 -15 -5

02090512 42 28.7N 174.7E 65 5 52 93 96 80 90 0 -10 -15 -15 -10 0

02090518 43 29.3N 174.3E 65 0 10 36 77 32 158 0 -10 -15 -10 0 5

02090600 44 30.0N 173.7E 70 11 12 8 40 96 168 0 -5 -5 0 10 5

02090606 45 30.6N 173.1E 70 13 16 66 100 85 101 0 -5 -5 5 5 10

02090612 46 31.2N 172.5E 70 7 26 54 75 75 57 0 -5 0 10 0 5

02090618 47 32.0N 171.7E 70 32 8 50 53 53 57 0 5 15 10 10 10

02090700 48 32.7N 170.8E 65 0 15 46 59 31 86 0 0 5 -5 -5 0

02090706	49	33.5N	169.8E	60	7	55	53	46	37	104		0	0	0	-5	0	0			
02090712	50	34.0N	168.6E	55	5	27	37	48	44			0	0	-5	-5	-5				
02090718	51	34.2N	167.2E	45	0	21	24	42	84			0	-5	-5	-5	-10				
02090800	52	34.5N	166.5E	40	0	30	53	105				0	-	-	-	-				
02090806	53	35.0N	166.0E	40	0	25	81	141				0	-5	-5	-	-				
02090812	54	35.4N	165.6E	40	15	15	90	123				0	-5	-5	-5					
02090818	55	36.0N	165.3E	35	0	38	98	108				5	0	-5	-5					
02090900	56	36.8N	165.3E	35	0	52	73					0	0	0						
02090906	57	37.9N	165.6E	30	15	42	61					5	0	0						
02090912	58	38.9N	166.2E	30	12	30						5	5							
02090918	59	39.9N	167.0E	30	19	42						0	-5							
02091000	60	40.9N	167.7E	25	12							5								
02091006	61	42.0N	168.8E	25	14							0								
				AVERAGE	12	26	46	66	77	105	123	154	1	5	9	13	15	10	22	26
				BIAS									0	0	0	1	3	7	22	25
				# CASES	61	43	41	39	35	33	20	20	61	43	41	39	35	33	20	20

Statistics for JTWC on HUR03C Huko

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02102318		8.7N	153.8W	20																
02102400		8.9N	154.0W	20																
02102406		9.1N	154.2W	20																
02102412		9.3N	154.3W	25																
02102418	1	9.5N	154.3W	25	16															0
02102500	2	9.8N	154.3W	25	13															0
02102506	3	10.0N	154.2W	25	13															0
02102512	4	10.3N	154.2W	25	13															0
02102518	5	10.5N	154.4W	30	8															0
02102600	6	10.8N	154.9W	35	0															0
02102606	7	11.4N	155.1W	35	11															0
02102612	8	11.6N	156.0W	40	0															0
02102618	9	11.5N	156.3W	45	0															0
02102700	10	11.5N	157.0W	45	0															0
02102706	11	11.7N	157.6W	50	21															0
02102712	12	11.9N	157.9W	55	18															0
02102718	13	12.2N	158.1W	55	35															0
02102800	14	12.3N	158.5W	55	24															0
02102806	15	12.5N	158.8W	55	29															0

02102812	16	12.7N	159.0W	60	18																	0							
02102818	17	12.8N	159.4W	65	8																		0						
02102900	18	12.8N	159.7W	65	17																		0						
02102906	19	12.9N	160.0W	65	41																		0						
02102912	20	13.2N	160.3W	65	11																		0						
02102918	21	13.6N	160.4W	65	11																		0						
02103000	22	14.0N	161.3W	55	0																		0						
02103006	23	14.0N	162.6W	55	0																		0						
02103012	24	13.8N	163.4W	50	0																		0						
02103018	25	13.7N	164.3W	55	0																		-5						
02103100	26	13.4N	165.2W	60	30																		0						
02103106	27	13.2N	166.2W	65	36																		0						
02103112	28	13.2N	166.9W	65	30																		0						
02103118	29	13.2N	168.1W	65	32																		0						
02110100	30	13.4N	169.2W	65	0																		0						
02110106	31	13.7N	170.3W	65	0																		0						
02110112	32	14.1N	171.4W	75	0																		0						
02110118	33	14.3N	172.0W	75	18																		0						
02110200	34	14.5N	172.7W	75	13																		0						
02110206	35	14.7N	173.5W	75	0																		0						
02110212	36	14.8N	174.2W	75	8																		0						
02110218	37	15.0N	175.3W	75	28																		0						
02110300	38	15.3N	176.8W	75	40																		0						
02110306	39	15.5N	178.6W	75	31																		0						
02110312	40	15.7N	179.6E	75	16	52	82	103	55	239													0	5	5	5	0	10	
02110318	41	16.1N	177.5E	75	18	70	136	132	148	296														0	-5	-5	0	10	5
02110400	42	16.7N	174.9E	70	0	21	57	94	150	335														0	0	10	10	10	5
02110406	43	17.5N	172.3E	70	0	36	69	121	227	481														0	0	0	10	0	5
02110412	44	18.7N	169.9E	70	33	51	69	159	252																0	5	5	5	-5
02110418	45	19.8N	167.3E	75	0	79	157	268	392																0	-5	0	-5	-10
02110500	46	20.6N	165.4E	70	17	25	118	245	339																0	-10	-15	-10	-10
02110506	47	21.7N	163.9E	75	0	35	187	291	492																0	0	-5	-10	0
02110512	48	23.1N	163.1E	70	0	74	201	343																	0	-5	-5	0	
02110518	49	24.3N	162.7E	65	0	84	191	391																	0	-5	-10	5	
02110600	50	25.3N	162.8E	65	0	104	223																		0	0	0		
02110606	51	25.9N	164.2E	60	0	58	210																		0	-5	10		
02110612	52	26.8N	166.2E	55	0	92																			0	0			
02110618	53	27.1N	168.9E	55	0	11																			0	15			
02110700	54	27.6N	171.7E	45	0																				0				
02110706		28.3N	174.7E	35																									

AVERAGE	12	57	142	215	257	338	0	4	6	6	6	6
BIAS							0	-1	-1	1	-1	6
# CASES	54	14	12	10	8	4	54	14	12	10	8	4

Statistics for JTWC on TC 01A

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS										
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120		
02050518		8.6N	67.7E	25																			
02050600		8.7N	67.2E	25																			
02050606		9.2N	66.5E	30																			
02050612		10.3N	66.0E	30																			
02050618	1	11.5N	65.7E	30	18	38	23	45	52					0	-5	5	10	15					
02050706	2	12.6N	64.0E	40	40	66	73	80	112	193				0	5	10	10	5	10				
02050712	3	12.6N	63.3E	40	37	31	34	58	99	116				0	5	10	5	0	5				
02050718	4	12.6N	62.7E	35	37	24	21	13	75	88				0	5	10	0	-5	10				
02050800	5	12.9N	62.0E	35	8	17	46	76	92					0	5	5	-5	-10					
02050806	6	13.2N	61.1E	35	11	32	68	118	112					0	0	-10	-10	-5					
02050812	7	13.4N	60.4E	35	0	26	85	117	98					0	0	-5	-10	0					
02050906	8	14.6N	57.7E	45	5	47	52	34						0	0	-5	-5						
02050912	9	15.0N	56.5E	45	11	31	38							0	-10	-5							
02050918	10	15.3N	55.3E	45	21	51	71							0	0	0							
02051000	11	15.7N	54.4E	45	17	60								0	5								
02051006	12	16.0N	53.8E	40	32	49								0	0								
02051012	13	16.5N	53.3E	35	60									0									
02051018		17.4N	53.1E	30																			
				AVERAGE	23	39	51	68	91	132				0	3	7	7	6	8				
				BIAS										0	1	2	-1	0	8				
				# CASES	13	12	10	8	7	3				13	12	10	8	7	3				

Statistics for JTWC on TC 02B

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS										
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120		
02050906		8.4N	95.5E	25																			
02050912		8.9N	95.1E	30																			
02050918		9.4N	95.1E	30																			
02051000		9.9N	95.1E	30																			
02051006		10.5N	95.3E	30																			
02051012	1	11.0N	95.5E	35	65	71	100	192	282					0	5	-5	5	20					
02051018	2	11.5N	95.5E	35	8	32	68	169						0	-5	0	20						

02051100	3	12.1N	95.4E	35	8	54	154	235		0	-5	10	30	
02051106	4	12.9N	95.4E	45	13	60	155			0	0	20		
02051112	5	14.0N	95.5E	45	11	93	165			0	10	20		
02051118	6	15.3N	95.8E	45	50	149				0	20			
02051200	7	16.8N	96.2E	35	8	18				0	10			
02051206	8	18.3N	96.6E	25	0					0				
02051212		19.2N	97.4E	15										
				AVERAGE	21	68	128	198	282	0	8	11	18	20
				BIAS						0	5	9	18	20
				# CASES	8	7	5	3	1	8	7	5	3	1

Statistics for JTWC on TC 03B

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS								
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	
02110918		11.3N	82.2E	25																	
02111000		11.7N	82.3E	25																	
02111006		12.1N	82.4E	25																	
02111012		12.6N	82.6E	25																	
02111018		13.1N	82.9E	25																	
02111100		13.6N	83.6E	30																	
02111106		14.2N	84.4E	30																	
02111112	1	15.4N	85.0E	35	8	44	198						0	0	5						
02111118	2	16.6N	85.8E	35	33	138							0	-15							
02111200	3	18.2N	86.7E	35	33	180							0	5							
02111206	4	20.8N	87.4E	55	0								0								
02111212	5	23.2N	89.2E	30	0								0								
				AVERAGE	15	120	198						0	7	5						
				BIAS									0	-3	5						
				# CASES	5	3	1						5	3	1						





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)

5.1 WARNING
VERIFICATION
STATISTICS

5.2 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
VERIFICATION
TABLES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

Statistics for JTWC on TD 27W

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02101600		18.3N	161.6E	15																
02101606		18.3N	160.6E	20																
02101612		18.2N	159.6E	20																
02101618		18.0N	158.5E	20																
02101700	1	17.7N	157.4E	25	16	12	42	102	156	302			0	10	10	15	25	35		
02101706	2	17.4N	156.5E	25	0	18	54	90	134	283			0	5	5	10	20	35		
02101712	3	17.1N	155.7E	25	6	30	60	91	157	244			0	0	5	15	25	35		
02101718	4	16.9N	154.9E	25	8	18	48	81	125	144			0	0	5	15	20	25		
02101800	5	16.6N	154.1E	30	21	36	55	100	120				0	5	15	20	20			
02101806	6	16.4N	153.3E	30	8	12	19	54	78				0	5	15	20	30			
02101812	7	16.3N	152.5E	30	8	13	27	58	59				0	10	20	20	30			
02101818	8	16.3N	151.7E	30	21	52	86	86	38				0	10	15	25	30			
02101900	9	16.3N	150.7E	25	24	58	93						0	5	0					
02101906	10	16.4N	149.5E	25	13	49	63						0	0	5					
02101912		16.5N	148.3E	20																
02101918		16.9N	147.2E	20																
02102000		17.2N	146.1E	20																
02102006		17.9N	145.5E	15																
02102012		18.6N	145.4E	15																
02102018		19.2N	145.6E	15																
				AVERAGE	13	30	55	83	108	243			0	5	10	18	25	33		
				BIAS									0	5	10	18	25	33		
				# CASES	10	10	10	8	8	4			10	10	10	8	8	4		

TD 17W
TS 18W
STY19W Phanfone
TS 20W Vongfong
TY 21W Rusa
TY 22W Sinlaku
TS 23W Hagupit
TS 24W Mekkhala
STY25W Higos
TY 26W Bavi
TD 27W
TD 28W
TS 29W Maysak
TY 30W Haishen
STY31W Pongsona
HUR02C Ele
HUR03C Huko
TC 01A
TC 02B
TC 03B
TC 04B
TC 05B
**5.3 SOUTHERN
 HEMISPHERE
 VERIFICATION
 TABLES**
TC 01S
TC 02S Alex-Andre
TC 03S
TC 04S
TC 05S Bessi-Bako
TC 06P Trina
TC 07P Waka
TC 08S Cyprien

Statistics for JTWC on TD 28W

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS								
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02101712			13.1N	177.1E	25																
02101718			13.4N	176.3E	25																
02101800	1		14.0N	175.9E	25	24	101	229						0	0	5					
02101806	2		14.7N	175.7E	30	42	158	323						0	5	15					
02101812	3		15.4N	175.8E	30	29	156							0	5						
02101818	4		16.2N	176.0E	30	12	93							0	10						
02101900	5		17.2N	176.4E	30	12								0							
02101906	6		18.3N	177.0E	25	57								0							
			AVERAGE			30	127	276						0	5	10					
			BIAS											0	5	10					
			# CASES			6	4	2						6	4	2					

Statistics for JTWC on TS 29W Maysak

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS								
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02102500			16.5N	168.8E	15																
02102506			16.6N	168.3E	15																
02102512			16.9N	167.4E	15																
02102518			17.1N	166.6E	15																
02102600			17.5N	165.2E	25																
02102606			18.2N	163.2E	25																
02102612			18.7N	161.9E	25																
02102618	1		19.0N	161.0E	30	71	111	110	144	194	193			0	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
02102700	2		19.5N	160.4E	30	29	67	68	42	126	343			0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
02102706	3		20.4N	159.7E	30	33	90	58	60	142				0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02102712	4		21.8N	159.2E	35	11	37	22	63	104				0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02102718	5		23.2N	158.7E	50	49	64	60	36	92				-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02102800	6		24.3N	158.6E	55	24	78	56	62	100				-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02102806	7		25.3N	159.1E	60	13	22	17	21					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02102812	8		26.3N	160.0E	60	11	68	76	67					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02102818	9		27.6N	161.4E	60	0	56	123						-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02102900	10		29.2N	163.4E	60	8	67	121						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
														10	15	-5					

TC 09P Bernie

02102906 11 30.4N 166.4E 55 20 52 -5 -5

TC 10S Dina

02102912 12 31.6N 169.5E 60 0 67 -10 0

TC 11S Eddy

02102918 32.6N 172.8E 50

TC 12S Francesca

02103000 33.7N 177.3E 45

TC 13S Chris

AVERAGE 23 65 71 62 126 268 6 13 21 29 30 20

TC 14P Claudia

BIAS -6 -12 -21 -29 -30 -20

TC 15S Guillaume

CASES 12 12 10 8 6 2 12 12 10 8 6 2

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

Statistics for JTWC on TY 30W Haishen

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02111906		9.4N	153.8E	25																
02111912		9.6N	152.3E	25																
02111918		10.0N	150.5E	25																
02112000		10.2N	148.4E	25																
02112006	1	10.4N	146.7E	25	35	17	27	100	121	136			0	0	0	0	-5	-20		
02112012	2	10.6N	145.2E	30	33	30	8	46	63	157	442		0	5	5	0	0	-5	-10	
02112018	3	10.9N	143.9E	30	29	70	102	131	104	193	277		0	5	0	-5	-5	-25	-5	
02112100	4	11.5N	142.4E	30	34	71	66	92	102	192	419		0	0	-5	-5	-10	-30	5	
02112106	5	12.1N	140.7E	35	34	48	18	37	91	277			0	0	-5	-5	-15	-10		
02112112	6	12.7N	139.0E	40	0	21	12	25	81	352			0	-5	0	-5	-5	0		
02112118	7	13.2N	137.5E	45	6	44	43	57	87	341			0	0	0	-5	-20	0		
02112200	8	14.0N	136.8E	55	21	57	94	134	198	425			0	10	5	-10	-30	5		
02112206	9	15.1N	136.0E	60	0	18	66	133	290				0	5	-5	-15	-20			
02112212	10	15.8N	135.4E	65	5	29	87	159	286				0	0	-5	-15	-10			
02112218	11	16.5N	135.3E	70	6	78	149	248	282				-5	-15	-20	-10	0			
02112300	12	17.6N	135.2E	75	17	41	90	222	203				0	-5	-20	-5	10			
02112306	13	18.8N	135.3E	85	0	21	84	86					0	-15	-15	0				
02112312	14	19.9N	135.7E	85	8	6	43	35					0	-20	-5	5				
02112318	15	21.1N	136.4E	95	5	51	19						0	5	10					
02112400	16	22.8N	137.5E	95	0	30	48						0	15	20					
02112406	17	25.0N	139.1E	85	21	75							0	10						



02112412	18	27.0N	140.9E	75	12	61							0	5
02112418	19	28.7N	143.2E	65	5								0	
02112500		30.1N	145.6E	55										
			AVERAGE		15	43	60	107	159	259	379		0	7 8 6 11 12 7
			BIAS										0	0 -3 -5 -9 -11 -3
			# CASES		19	18	16	14	12	8	3		19	18 16 14 12 8 3



2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


5.1 WARNING
VERIFICATION
STATISTICS

5.2 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
VERIFICATION
TABLES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

TD 17W

Statistics for JTWC on TS 23W Hagupit

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02090906		19.6N	119.5E	15																
02090912		19.5N	119.3E	15																
02090918		19.6N	119.0E	15																
02091000	1	19.8N	118.7E	25	24	64	108	127	136				0	-5	-5	-5	20			
02091006	2	20.2N	117.8E	30	49	103	137	143	152				0	0	-5	20	20			
02091012	3	20.4N	116.8E	35	13	41	43	51	41				0	0	0	15	15			
02091018	4	20.4N	115.7E	35	13	25	22	39				5	-5	15	10					
02091100	5	20.7N	114.7E	40	5	26	33	37				0	0	15	15					
02091106	6	21.0N	113.7E	45	12	6	16					0	20	15						
02091112	7	21.4N	112.9E	45	12	13	25					0	15	15						
02091118	8	21.6N	112.1E	25	11	62						5	0							
02091200	9	21.8N	111.2E	25	25	22						0	0							
02091206	10	22.0N	110.2E	25	16							0								
02091212		22.1N	109.8E	20																
				AVERAGE	18	40	55	79	110				1	5	10	13	18			
				BIAS									1	3	7	11	18			
				# CASES	10	9	7	5	3				10	9	7	5	3			

Statistics for JTWC on TS 24W Mekkhala

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02092106		13.4N	113.5E	15																
02092112		13.5N	113.4E	15																
02092118		13.6N	113.6E	15																
02092200		13.6N	113.9E	15																
02092206		13.8N	114.1E	15																
02092212		14.0N	114.3E	20																

TS 18W
STY19W Phanfone
TS 20W Vongfong
TY 21W Rusa
TY 22W Sinlaku
TS 23W Hagupit
TS 24W Mekkhala
STY25W Higos
TY 26W Bavi
TD 27W
TD 28W
TS 29W Maysak
TY 30W Haishen
STY31W Pongsona
HUR02C Ele
HUR03C Huko
TC 01A
TC 02B
TC 03B
TC 04B
TC 05B
5.3 SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE VERIFICATION TABLES
TC 01S
TC 02S Alex-Andre
TC 03S
TC 04S
TC 05S Bessi-Bako
TC 06P Trina
TC 07P Waka
TC 08S Cyprien
TC 09P Bernie

02092218	14.1N	113.7E	20																	
02092300	14.1N	113.0E	20																	
02092306	14.5N	112.4E	25																	
02092312	1	14.9N	112.0E	25	13	39	37	38	41	113	192	0	-5	-5	-15	-25	-15	5		
02092318	2	15.3N	111.4E	25	17	42	42	44	46	95	157	0	0	-5	-15	-25	-10	5		
02092400	3	15.7N	110.9E	30	18	17	17	18	8	90	147	0	0	-15	-20	-15	-5	10		
02092406	4	16.1N	110.6E	30	23	36	47	52	45	45		0	-5	-15	-25	-20	0			
02092412	5	16.6N	110.3E	35	33	53	67	78	86	86		-5	-15	-25	-20	-15	-5			
02092418	6	17.1N	110.0E	40	0	17	24	23	23	33		0	-5	-15	-10	-5	0			
02092500	7	17.6N	109.7E	50	8	13	26	21	6	36		0	-5	0	-5	0	5			
02092506	8	18.1N	109.5E	50	11	23	18	25	23			0	-10	-5	0	5				
02092512	9	18.4N	109.3E	55	29	36	25	13	42			0	5	5	10	10				
02092518	10	18.8N	109.0E	55	8	6	23	22	46			0	10	10	15	5				
02092600	11	19.2N	108.8E	45	12	29	36	41	61			0	0	0	0	0				
02092606	12	19.6N	108.5E	45	12	21	29	21				0	0	5	0					
02092612	13	20.1N	108.3E	40	8	12	25	57				0	5	5	5					
02092618	14	20.7N	108.4E	35	12	22	57					0	5	0						
02092700	15	21.2N	108.4E	30	11	34	41					0	0	0						
02092706	16	21.5N	108.7E	25	21	51						0	-5							
02092712		21.4N	108.9E	25																
02092718		21.3N	109.2E	25																
02092800		21.3N	109.5E	20																
			AVERAGE		15	28	34	35	39	71	165	0	5	7	11	11	6	7		
			BIAS									0	-2	-4	-6	-8	-4	7		
			# CASES		16	16	15	13	11	7	3	16	16	15	13	11	7	3		

Statistics for JTWC on STY25W Higos

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS								
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02092500		14.7N	162.9E	15																	
02092506		14.9N	161.8E	15																	
02092512		15.0N	160.5E	15																	
02092518		15.3N	159.1E	15																	
02092600		15.7N	157.3E	20																	
02092606	1	15.6N	155.8E	25	21	33	46	49	85	47	96	551	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-25
02092612	2	15.5N	154.5E	30	11	38	64	79	83	67	239	748	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10
02092618	3	15.7N	153.3E	35	29	51	76	115	116	121	246	924	-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
02092700	4	16.0N	152.1E	45	5	24	53	74	67	53	356	1029	-5	-5	0	-	-	-	-	-	55

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

02092706	5	16.4N	150.7E	50	5	21	62	95	97	25	424	914	-5	-5	-5	-	-	-	-5	55
02092712	6	16.9N	149.2E	55	5	18	42	46	36	81	586		0	0	-5	-	-	5	25	
02092718	7	17.4N	147.5E	65	18	11	13	31	21	179	810		0	5	-	-	-	10	45	
02092800	8	18.0N	145.8E	65	0	23	46	34	13	261	874		0	-	-	-	-	10	55	
02092806	9	18.6N	144.0E	75	0	26	38	40	20	366	1006		0	-	-	-	-5	25	65	
02092812	10	19.0N	142.1E	90	0	36	19	21	65	447			-5	-	-	-	10	30		
02092818	11	19.4N	140.5E	105	6	36	30	23	89	621			0	-	-5	5	5	35		
02092900	12	19.8N	138.8E	120	0	23	28	77	199	690			0	-5	0	10	0	45		
02092906	13	20.2N	137.6E	130	0	11	53	128	248	513			0	10	20	10	10	40		
02092912	14	20.9N	136.7E	135	0	22	65	133	223				0	5	15	0	10			
02092918	15	21.5N	136.0E	130	0	34	105	215	405				0	0	0	5	15			
02093000	16	22.5N	135.8E	130	0	47	144	253	396				0	5	-5	10	10			
02093006	17	23.7N	135.8E	120	0	30	141	267	255				0	-5	-5	5	0			
02093012	18	25.2N	136.1E	110	0	37	104	233					0	-	-5	0				
02093018	19	27.1N	136.6E	110	0	42	108	119					0	-5	10	5				
02100100	20	29.6N	137.5E	110	0	8	101						0	5	0					
02100106	21	32.7N	138.3E	95	0	85	93						0	5	5					
02100112	22	35.7N	139.8E	80	0	85							0	5						
02100118	23	40.6N	141.5E	65	0	21							-	-5						
02100200	24	43.9N	141.5E	55	0								0							
02100206	25	46.9N	142.9E	50	56								0							
				AVERAGE	6	33	68	107	142	267	515	833	1	7	10	14	18	33	38	32
				BIAS									-1	-4	-5	-8	-	-2	4	18
				# CASES	25	23	21	19	17	13	9	5	25	23	21	19	17	13	9	5

Statistics for JTWC on TY 26W Bavi

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02100712		9.8N	163.2E	15																
02100718		10.1N	162.5E	25																
02100800		10.5N	161.6E	25																
02100806		11.5N	160.7E	25																
02100812		12.1N	159.4E	25																
02100818		12.8N	157.6E	25																
02100900		13.1N	155.6E	25																

02100906	1	12.8N	153.3E	25	38	23	80	162	196	283	457	920	0	0	0	5	-5	0	0	35
02100912	2	12.9N	151.4E	25	5	58	154	212	244	344	524		0	0	-5	-10	-5	-5	0	
02100918	3	13.4N	150.3E	30	8	52	101	158	211	384	774		0	0	5	-5	5	15	70	
02101000	4	14.2N	150.1E	30	5	47	118	194	238	446	900		0	0	-5	0	5	25	35	
02101006	5	15.6N	150.1E	35	24	54	99	160	240	463	908		0	5	-5	5	10	40	70	
02101012	6	17.2N	149.5E	40	37	40	70	147	238	444			0	-5	0	5	10	40		
02101018	7	18.3N	149.3E	40	11	18	13	65	54	97			5	-5	5	15	20	30		
02101100	8	19.1N	149.2E	55	12	54	38	32	40	104			0	5	10	20	20	25		
02101106	9	19.9N	148.9E	60	0	18	34	34	51	127			0	10	15	15	20	20		
02101112	10	20.9N	148.6E	60	0	6	0	12	99				0	5	5	15	10			
02101118	11	22.1N	148.0E	60	12	30	40	122	239				0	0	5	10	10			
02101200	12	23.3N	147.5E	65	8	30	78	208	223				-5	5	5	0	15			
02101206	13	24.5N	147.1E	65	12	8	73	182	198				0	5	10	5	15			
02101212	14	25.8N	146.8E	70	12	34	130	186					0	10	5	15				
02101218	15	27.1N	146.7E	70	5	72	186	160					0	10	5	10				
02101300	16	28.4N	146.8E	65	13	57	109						0	0	15					
02101306	17	29.6N	147.6E	55	0	118	177						0	5	15					
02101312	18	30.8N	148.7E	55	10	50							0	15						
02101318	19	32.2N	150.0E	45	0	53							-10	10						
02101400	20	34.7N	152.3E	35	0								0							
02101406	21	37.1N	155.7E	30	0								0							
				AVERAGE	10	43	88	136	175	299	713	920	1	5	7	9	12	22	35	35
				BIAS									0	4	5	7	10	21	35	35
				# CASES	21	19	17	15	13	9	5	1	21	19	17	15	13	9	5	1



TS 18W
STY19W Phanfone
TS 20W Vongfong
TY 21W Rusa
TY 22W Sinlaku
TS 23W Hagupit
TS 24W Mekkhala
STY25W Higos
TY 26W Bavi
TD 27W
TD 28W
TS 29W Maysak
TY 30W Haishen
STY31W Pongsona
HUR02C Ele
HUR03C Huko
TC 01A
TC 02B
TC 03B
TC 04B
TC 05B
5.3 SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE VERIFICATION TABLES
TC 01S
TC 02S Alex-Andre
TC 03S
TC 04S
TC 05S Bessi-Bako
TC 06P Trina
TC 07P Waka
TC 08S Cyprien
TC 09P Bernie

02082906	28	27.9N	130.4E	80	5	8	19	24	21	22			0	0	-5	0	-10	-5		
02082912	29	28.4N	129.5E	80	7	19	32	19	5				0	-5	-5	-5	0			
02082918	30	28.8N	128.9E	80	8	5	12	37	44				0	-5	0	-10	-5			
02083000	31	29.2N	128.3E	80	5	20	26	49	118				0	-5	-10	-5	-10			
02083006	32	29.9N	128.0E	80	8	24	55	12	78				0	0	-10	-10	0			
02083012	33	30.7N	127.8E	75	13	43	49	70					-5	-10	0	-5				
02083018	34	31.6N	127.7E	70	10	30	42	96					0	-5	-5	5				
02083100	35	32.8N	127.5E	70	7	20	65						0	5	5					
02083106	36	34.1N	127.4E	70	13	15	78						0	-5	5					
02083112	37	35.1N	127.4E	55	15	24							0	-5						
02083118	38	36.2N	127.6E	55	23	52							0	5						
02090100	39	37.6N	128.2E	45	25								0							
02090106	40	39.1N	129.5E	35	17								0							
			AVERAGE		10	25	44	57	64	94	160	238	0	7	11	15	19	23	37	43
			BIAS										0	1	5	7	12	19	25	37
			# CASES		40	38	36	34	32	28	24	20	40	38	36	34	32	28	24	20

Statistics for JTWC on TY 22W Sinlaku

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS								
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	
02082806		16.3N	155.6E	20																	
02082812		16.7N	155.2E	20																	
02082818	1	17.2N	155.0E	25	50	113	161	204	220	132			0	-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02082900	2	17.7N	154.9E	30	29	74	109	158	144	87	124	154	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-20
02082906	3	18.3N	154.9E	35	5	8	12	16	50	12	8	69	0	-5	-5	-	-	-	-5	0	
02082912	4	19.0N	154.8E	45	6	19	30	30	6	38	86	214	0	0	-5	-	-	-	-	-5	
02082918	5	19.7N	154.4E	50	6	26	36	36	30	45	97	230	-5	0	-	-	-	-	-5	-5	
02083000	6	20.5N	154.0E	55	6	30	31	39	77	77	103	232	0	-5	-	-	-	-	10	15	
02083006	7	21.5N	153.4E	55	0	6	25	36	62	45	189	195	0	-	-	-	-	5	15	0	
02083012	8	22.5N	152.6E	70	0	21	45	65	50	85	148	162	0	-	-	-	-	20	10	20	
02083018	9	23.0N	151.6E	80	5	40	70	93	112	150	149	229	0	-	-	-	0	25	10	5	
02083100	10	23.5N	150.7E	95	8	6	45	77	95	121	157	258	-5	-	-5	-5	10	25	10	15	
02083106	11	23.7N	149.7E	110	0	19	20	24	24	55	89	258	0	15	10	10	10	10	15	10	
02083112	12	23.8N	148.7E	110	8	22	30	39	45	54	98	275	0	10	0	5	10	5	10	5	
02083118	13	23.8N	147.7E	105	8	8	16	13	53	60	125	286	0	-5	-5	0	5	0	-	-5	

TC 10S Dina

02090100 14 23.8N 146.7E 105 0 13 8 30 40 67 0 -5 0 5 5 0

TC 11S Eddy

02090106 15 24.0N 145.6E 110 8 11 23 36 32 60 122 265 5 10 15 10 5 5 5 10

TC 12S Francesca

02090112 16 24.1N 144.4E 110 8 26 51 49 36 76 196 389 5 10 15 5 5 5 5 10

TC 13S Chris

02090118 17 24.2N 143.1E 105 0 8 24 26 32 74 216 370 0 5 0 -5 0 0 0 10

TC 14P Claudia

02090200 18 24.3N 141.8E 100 5 19 16 12 30 112 244 313 0 5 0 0 0 0 -10 -5

TC 15S Guillaume

02090206 19 24.4N 140.4E 95 0 28 27 30 47 76 179 274 0 -5 0 0 0 0 5 20

TC 16P

02090212 20 24.3N 139.1E 90 8 23 48 48 73 162 272 301 0 5 5 5 5 0 10 25

TC 17P Des

02090218 21 24.5N 137.8E 90 0 19 30 48 84 150 312 342 0 0 0 0 -5 -5 10 50

TC 18S Hary

02090300 22 24.8N 136.3E 90 5 30 30 54 84 126 303 369 0 0 0 0 -5 -5 20 55

TC 19P

02090306 23 25.1N 134.8E 90 0 13 24 55 78 147 291 0 5 5 0 0 0 15

TC 20S Ikala

02090312 24 25.5N 133.4E 90 20 20 40 60 66 159 294 0 5 5 0 0 0 15

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

02090318 25 25.6N 132.1E 90 0 12 12 32 48 169 223 0 5 5 10 0 5 45

TC 22S Bonnie

02090400 26 25.8N 130.8E 90 0 13 26 32 19 117 257 0 5 0 0 -5 10 55

TC 23S Kesiny

02090406 27 26.0N 129.6E 90 0 13 19 16 42 134 0 -5 0 -5 -10 0

TC 24S Errol

02090412 28 26.2N 128.5E 90 0 8 22 38 93 168 0 -5 0 -5 -10 0

TC 25P Upia

02090418 29 26.4N 127.5E 95 0 8 29 47 66 108 0 0 0 0 -5 30

02090500 30 26.5N 126.8E 95 0 22 40 50 65 150 0 0 -5 -5 -5 20

02090506 31 26.5N 126.2E 90 8 13 26 33 32 0 -5 -5 -10 -10

02090512 32 26.5N 125.8E 90 8 29 37 54 61 0 -5 -10 -5 -15

02090518 33 26.4N 125.4E 90 6 19 16 36 63 0 -5 -10 -10 15

02090600 34 26.2N 125.1E 90 5 12 38 71 120 0 -5 0 -5 15

02090606 35 26.2N 124.7E 85 6 34 61 68 0 -5 -5 15

02090612 36 26.3N 124.4E 85 5 42 64 110 0 5 -5 20

02090618 37 26.5N 123.8E 80 12 13 34 0 0 25

02090700 38 26.9N 122.8E 70 10 24 68 0 -10 5

02090706 39 27.1N 121.5E 70 13 21 0 15

02090712 40 27.3N 120.2E 65 18 32 0 15

02090718 41 27.3N 118.7E 35 10 0

02090800 42 28.1N 117.2E 30 12 0

AVERAGE 7 23 38 52 64 101 178 259 0 7 7 9 11 11 14 15

BIAS 0 -1 -3 -4 -6 0 8 11

CASES 42 40 38 36 34 30 24 20 42 40 38 36 34 30 24 20





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)

5.1 WARNING
VERIFICATION
STATISTICS

5.2 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
VERIFICATION
TABLES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

TD 17W

Statistics for JTWC on TD 17W

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS							WIND ERRORS									
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	
02080218		33.8N	140.2E	15																	
02080300		33.2N	141.0E	15																	
02080306		32.8N	142.0E	15																	
02080312		32.8N	142.9E	15																	
02080318		32.8N	143.6E	20																	
02080400		32.8N	144.4E	20																	
02080406		33.0N	145.7E	20																	
02080412		33.3N	147.0E	20																	
02080418		33.6N	148.3E	20																	
02080500		34.0N	149.4E	20																	
02080506	1	34.2N	150.6E	25	0	8	48						0	0	-5						
02080512	2	34.4N	151.8E	25	5	35							0	-5							
02080518		34.8N	152.7E	25																	
02080600		35.1N	153.4E	25																	
02080606		35.4N	154.1E	25																	
		AVERAGE			3	21	48							0	3	5					
		BIAS												0	-3	-5					
		# CASES			2	2	1							2	2	1					

TS 18W

STY19W Phanfone

TS 20W Vongfong

TY 21W Rusa

TY 22W Sinlaku

TS 23W Hagupit

TS 24W Mekkhala

STY25W Higos

TY 26W Bavi

TD 27W

TD 28W

TS 29W Maysak

TY 30W Haishen

STY31W Pongsona

HUR02C Ele

HUR03C Huko

TC 01A

TC 02B

TC 03B

TC 04B

TC 05B

5.3 SOUTHERN

HEMISPHERE

VERIFICATION

TABLES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

Statistics for JTWC on TS 18W

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS								
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02081006		10.6N	131.2E	20																	
02081012		10.5N	131.0E	20																	
02081018	1	10.4N	130.7E	25	29	99	193	285	375	632	585		0	-5	0	5	15	35	25		
02081100	2	10.5N	130.4E	30	34	117	217	298	389	595			-5	0	0	5	25	40			
02081106	3	10.7N	130.0E	30	18	72	161	280	441	671			0	5	5	10	15	25			
02081112	4	11.1N	129.5E	30	37	38	129	276	459	641			0	0	0	10	20	15			
02081118	5	11.5N	128.9E	30	11	67	163	303	466	587			0	0	0	0	5	0			
02081200	6	12.1N	128.2E	30	0	34	124	267	371				0	-5	0	5	5				
02081206	7	12.7N	127.7E	30	13	82	228	372	432				0	-5	0	5	0				
02081212	8	13.3N	126.7E	35	29	113	244	345	355				0	10	15	15	10				
02081218	9	13.8N	125.7E	30	0	111	212	221	104				5	10	10	5	5				
02081300	10	14.2N	124.2E	25	0	85	138	81					0	0	0	0					
02081306	11	14.4N	122.5E	25	12	93	101	63					0	0	5	10					
02081312	12	14.4N	120.9E	20	24	138	149						5	0	0						
02081318		13.9N	119.5E	20																	
02081400		13.5N	118.5E	20																	
02081406		13.8N	117.8E	20																	
02081412		14.5N	117.2E	20																	
02081418		15.0N	118.0E	20																	
				AVERAGE	18	87	172	254	377	625	585		1	3	3	6	11	23	25		
				BIAS									0	1	3	6	11	23	25		
				# CASES	12	12	12	11	9	5	1		12	12	12	11	9	5	1		

Statistics for JTWC on STY19W Phanfone

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS								
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02081018		10.3N	160.2E	20																	
02081100	1	10.6N	159.6E	25	54	32	26	85	167	252	336	434	0	0	-5	-10	0	0	-40	-55	
02081106	2	10.4N	158.9E	25	35	18	54	123	228	264	357	444	0	-5	-5	-5	0	-5	-35	-40	
02081112	3	10.2N	158.3E	30	26	45	91	180	227	223	277	325	0	0	-5	0	0	-5	-50	-60	
02081118	4	10.6N	158.0E	40	26	98	175	272	277	252	298	278	0	15	20	25	25	25	-35	-5	
02081200	5	11.0N	157.8E	40	51	118	205	264	280	277	318	285	0	0	10	15	20	5	-35	-10	
02081206	6	11.5N	157.6E	45	25	68	161	199	242	297	360	410	0	5	10	10	15	-10	-25	-20	
02081212	7	12.2N	157.4E	55	33	88	156	212	221	319	386	397	0	10	15	20	20	-15	-15	-10	

BIAS													0	1	0	1	3	6	4	18
# CASES	38	38	36	34	32	28	24	20	38	38	36	34	32	28	24	20				

Statistics for JTWC on TS 20W Vongfong

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02081412		14.4N	115.2E	20																
02081418		14.4N	115.0E	20																
02081500		14.4N	114.8E	20																
02081506		14.4N	114.7E	20																
02081512	1	14.4N	114.5E	25	87	42	58	80	132	150			0	5	5	5	0	0		
02081518	2	14.5N	114.3E	25	37	50	47	94	101	154			0	5	5	5	5	-10		
02081600	3	14.6N	114.1E	25	24	35	59	121	127	137			0	0	0	0	0	-10		
02081606	4	14.8N	114.2E	25	16	27	64	89	150	151			0	0	0	0	-5	-25		
02081612	5	15.0N	114.4E	25	13	17	96	102	153	238			0	0	-5	-5	-5	-25		
02081618	6	15.3N	114.6E	25	18	79	90	161	182	354			0	5	0	-5	-15	-10		
02081700	7	16.0N	114.5E	25	8	81	79	131	103				0	0	-5	0	-10			
02081706	8	16.3N	113.8E	25	11	42	53	29	82				0	-5	-5	-15	-25			
02081712	9	15.8N	113.2E	30	8	86	179	141	210				0	-5	-5	-15	-20			
02081718	10	16.3N	113.5E	30	24	93	108	161	270				0	0	-10	-20	-5			
02081800	11	16.4N	113.0E	35	23	97	85	160					0	0	-10	-15				
02081806	12	16.6N	112.2E	35	0	42	94	198					0	-10	-15	5				
02081812	13	17.3N	111.6E	35	35	85	148						0	-5	-10					
02081818	14	18.1N	111.8E	45	12	29	94						0	-10	-5					
02081900	15	18.8N	111.8E	45	16	59							0	0						
02081906	16	19.9N	111.1E	55	6	60							0	5						
02081912	17	21.3N	110.6E	55	13								-5							
02081918	18	23.0N	110.1E	40	31								0							
				AVERAGE	22	58	90	122	151	197			0	3	6	8	9	13		
				BIAS									0	-1	-4	-5	-8	-13		
				# CASES	18	16	14	12	10	6			18	16	14	12	10	6		





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


5.1 WARNING
VERIFICATION
STATISTICS

5.2 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
VERIFICATION
TABLES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

TD 17W

Statistics for JTWC on TS 13W

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS								
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	
02071712		8.4N	130.3E	25																	
02071718		8.5N	129.5E	25																	
02071800		8.8N	128.6E	25																	
02071806		9.1N	127.9E	25																	
02071812	1	9.6N	127.1E	30	24	70	146	158	152	162			0	5	5	10	10	20			
02071818	2	10.2N	126.3E	30	13	80	154	140	151	149			0	5	5	10	10	20			
02071900	3	11.1N	125.6E	30	37	112	149	139	112				0	0	5	5	10				
02071906	4	12.0N	124.5E	30	16	19	49	72	78				0	5	5	0	-5				
02071912	5	12.5N	123.5E	30	16	6	31	40	29				0	5	-5	-5	-5				
02071918	6	12.9N	122.7E	30	13	13	18	8	6				0	-5	-5	0	5				
02072000	7	13.2N	122.2E	30	5	12	6	6					0	-10	-5	0					
02072006	8	13.4N	121.9E	30	13	17	27	25					0	-5	-5	5					
02072012	9	13.7N	121.5E	35	8	46	42						0	0	0						
02072018	10	14.2N	121.1E	30	29	29	6						0	0	5						
02072100	11	14.7N	121.0E	30	18	36							0	-5							
02072106	12	15.4N	120.8E	30	16	70							0	0							
02072112	13	16.0N	120.4E	30	16								0								
02072118	14	16.6N	120.0E	25	13								0								
				AVERAGE	17	42	63	74	88	156			0	4	5	4	8	20			
				BIAS									0	0	1	3	4	20			
				# CASES	14	12	10	8	6	2			14	12	10	8	6	2			

TS 18W

STY19W Phanfone

TS 20W Vongfong

TY 21W Rusa

TY 22W Sinlaku

TS 23W Hagupit

TS 24W Mekkhala

STY25W Higos

TY 26W Bavi

TD 27W

TD 28W

TS 29W Maysak

TY 30W Haishen

STY31W Pongsona

HUR02C Ele

HUR03C Huko

TC 01A

TC 02B

TC 03B

TC 04B

TC 05B

5.3 SOUTHERN

HEMISPHERE

VERIFICATION

TABLES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

Statistics for JTWC on TY 14W Fung-Wong

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			wind	POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG			00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02072000		23.9N	143.7E		25																
02072006		23.8N	142.2E		25																
02072012	1	23.8N	141.1E	30	18	40	68	91	120	144	281	481	-5	-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-20
02072018	2	23.8N	140.0E	35	24	66	98	114	118	101	188	320	0	-5	-5	-	-	-	-	-	-15
02072100	3	23.7N	138.8E	35	12	24	40	48	64	54	298	528	0	-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-20
02072106	4	23.7N	137.7E	40	5	28	58	67	50	122	342	477	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-15
02072112	5	23.6N	136.6E	40	13	29	58	51	46	195	388		0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
02072118	6	23.5N	135.7E	40	21	20	0	38	50	79	272	539	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-5
02072200	7	23.4N	134.8E	50	6	6	13	45	48	112	345	660	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
02072206	8	23.3N	133.9E	55	0	13	13	13	26	181	438	752	0	-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
02072212	9	23.2N	133.2E	55	12	20	0	21	37	183	492	825	-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
02072218	10	23.1N	132.4E	55	8	24	35	36	58	217			0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
02072300	11	23.0N	131.8E	55	12	39	43	48	86	248			0	-5	-5	-	-	-	-	-	
02072306	12	22.9N	131.1E	65	5	13	11	41	45	88			0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
02072312	13	22.5N	130.5E	65	6	6	24	45	114	84			0	-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
02072318	14	22.1N	130.2E	65	0	18	33	64	162				0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
02072400	15	21.6N	130.3E	60	16	63	79	116	188				0	-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
02072406	16	21.1N	130.9E	60	23	31	25	79	61				-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
02072412	17	20.6N	131.9E	55	11	25	43	77	79				-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
02072418	18	20.5N	132.7E	55	0	58	117	131	175				-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
02072500	19	20.7N	134.0E	55	12	114	152	178	262				-5	-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
02072506	20	21.9N	135.0E	55	16	74	113	166	228				-5	-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
02072512	21	23.4N	135.4E	50	6	45	74	167					0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
02072518	22	24.6N	134.9E	50	5	26	84	114	136				0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
02072600	23	25.8N	134.4E	55	17	44	49	30					0	0	5	5					
02072606	24	27.0N	133.9E	50	5	21	34	54					0	10	10	5					
02072612	25	28.2N	133.3E	45	0	21	28						0	5	5						

TC 10S Dina

02072618 26 29.4N 132.1E 35 13 32 91 0 5 0

TC 11S Eddy

02072700 27 30.4N 131.0E 30 7 43 0 0

TC 12S Francesca

02072706 28 31.0N 130.0E 25 0 20 0 -5

TC 13S Chris

02072712 31.7N 129.0E 25

TC 14P Claudia

02072718 32.3N 128.3E 25

TC 15S Guillaume

AVERAGE 10 34 53 76 102 139 338 573 1 7 12 17 20 22 16 14

TC 16P

BIAS -1 -6 -11 -16 -20 -22 -16 -5

TC 17P Des

CASES 28 28 26 24 21 13 9 8 28 28 26 24 21 13 9 8

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

Statistics for JTWC on TD 15W Kalmaegi

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02071706		9.3N	178.1W	25																
02071712		10.4N	177.5W	25																
02071718		11.4N	176.9W	25																
02071800		12.4N	176.7W	25																
02071806		12.9N	176.8W	20																
02071812		13.3N	177.0W	20																
02071818		14.0N	177.3W	20																
02071900		14.7N	177.5W	20																
02071906		15.1N	177.8W	20																
02071912		15.3N	178.2W	25																
02071918		15.3N	178.6W	25																
02072000		15.5N	179.1W	25																
02072006		16.0N	179.9W	25																
02072012		16.5N	179.4E	25																
02072018	1	17.0N	178.8E	30	31	86							0	10						
02072100	2	17.6N	178.3E	30	12								0							
02072106	3	18.1N	177.9E	25	20								0							
				AVERAGE	22	86							0	10						
				BIAS									0	10						
				# CASES	3	1							3	1						

Statistics for JTWC on TS 16W Kammuri

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS								
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02080200		18.8N	119.1E	25																	
02080206	1	18.9N	118.5E	30	24	58	73	58	29	109				0	5	5	-5	-5	15		
02080212	2	19.3N	118.1E	30	45	93	51	50	36	110				0	5	5	0	0	10		
02080218	3	19.8N	117.8E	30	16	45	89	114	102	110				0	5	0	0	-10	15		
02080300	4	20.8N	117.4E	30	17	125	188	188	166					0	0	-5	0	-10			
02080306	5	20.9N	116.3E	30	30	57	66	55	20					0	-5	-5	-15	0			
02080312	6	21.0N	115.7E	35	34	41	71	72	85					-5	-10	-5	-15	10			
02080318	7	21.0N	115.4E	40	61	118	156	174	191					0	0	-5	5	10			
02080400	8	21.0N	115.1E	45	34	97	145	188						0	0	-5	15				
02080406	9	21.3N	115.2E	45	8	13	61	96						0	-5	15	15				
02080412	10	21.7N	115.4E	45	12	25	72							0	-5	15					
02080418	11	22.1N	115.5E	50	8	42	81							-5	10	15					
02080500	12	23.0N	115.6E	50	16	17								-5	15						
02080506	13	24.0N	115.6E	30	12	30								5	10						
02080512	14	25.0N	115.7E	20	12									5							
02080518		25.9N	115.6E	20																	
				AVERAGE	24	59	96	111	90	110				2	6	7	8	6	13		
				BIAS										0	2	3	0	-1	13		
				# CASES	14	13	11	9	7	3				14	13	11	9	7	3		



TD 17W	02071018	16	12.4N	142.3E	95	0	8	45	78	85	132	167	66	0	5	15	5	0	-10	35	70
TS 18W	02071100	17	12.9N	141.5E	95	0	35	86	99	103	149	28	545	0	10	15	5	-10	0	40	65
STY19W Phanfone	02071106	18	13.2N	140.5E	95	0	60	83	90	107	143	109	528	0	10	5	0	-15	20	55	85
TS 20W Vongfong	02071112	19	13.7N	139.4E	90	0	42	57	74	124	97	227		0	-5	-15	-30	-15	30	55	
TY 21W Rusa	02071118	20	14.1N	138.4E	90	8	12	40	96	150	86	341		0	-10	-15	-30	-15	40	65	
TY 22W Sinlaku	02071200	21	14.9N	137.5E	95	17	21	43	109	93	56	513		0	-5	-20	-10	0	30	60	
TS 23W Hagupit	02071206	22	15.7N	136.6E	105	0	27	16	63	45	129	605		0	0	-15	0	30	60	95	
TS 24W Mekkhala	02071212	23	16.5N	135.7E	110	0	13	48	72	32	160			0	-15	0	15	40	65		
STY25W Higos	02071218	24	17.5N	134.7E	115	0	12	22	56	45	145			0	-20	0	30	45	70		
TY 26W Bavi	02071300	25	18.7N	133.7E	130	0	29	39	28	34	222			0	15	20	40	50	60		
TD 27W	02071306	26	20.2N	132.2E	135	0	18	64	103	151	283			0	15	35	50	55	75		
TD 28W	02071312	27	21.7N	130.8E	125	0	40	91	130	174				0	0	15	25	35			
TS 29W Maysak	02071318	28	22.8N	129.4E	125	0	54	68	90	168				0	15	25	25	20			
TY 30W Haishen	02071400	29	23.9N	128.4E	115	0	16	64	127	156				0	0	5	20	-10			
STY31W Pongsona	02071406	30	25.0N	127.7E	100	0	47	99	160	230				0	5	10	10	10			
HUR02C Ele	02071412	31	26.2N	127.6E	90	0	29	120	150					0	5	15	-5				
HUR03C Huko	02071500	32	28.7N	128.4E	75	0	52	26						0	5	-20					
TC 01A	02071506	33	29.9N	130.1E	65	13	55	102						0	5	0					
TC 02B	02071512	34	30.9N	132.1E	55	6	61							0	-10						
TC 03B	02071518	35	32.8N	135.0E	45	44	88							-5	-15						
TC 04B	02071600		34.1N	138.1E	55																
TC 05B	02071606		36.4N	142.0E	35																
5.3 SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE VERIFICATION TABLES					AVERAGE	9	41	75	116	147	205	284	309	0	8	13	17	18	27	43	51
					BIAS									0	-1	1	3	5	8	5	8
					# CASES	35	35	33	31	30	26	19	15	35	35	33	31	30	26	19	15
TC 01S																					
TC 02S Alex-Andre																					
TC 03S																					
TC 04S																					
TC 05S Bessi-Bako																					
TC 06P Trina																					
TC 07P Waka																					
TC 08S Cyprien																					

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

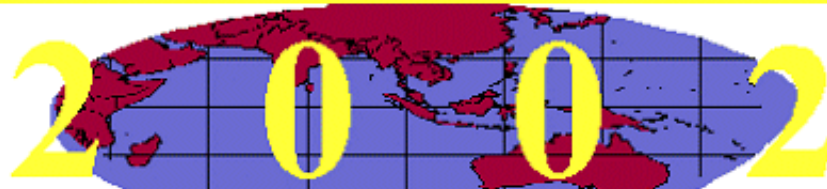
TC 25P Upia

Statistics for JTWC on TS 11W Nakri

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS								
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02070800			21.6N	117.5E	20																
02070806			21.9N	117.8E	25																
02070812	1	22.2N	118.1E	25	13	66	95	122	176	304				0	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5		
02070818	2	22.7N	118.6E	35	8	12	16	12	82	152				0	0	-5	0	-	-	-5	-5
02070900	3	23.3N	119.2E	35	13	11	0	42	72	123	161			0	5	0	-5	-	-	-5	-5
02070906	4	23.8N	119.6E	35	37	50	30	65	87	49	205			0	5	10	0	0	0	0	10
02070912	5	24.1N	120.0E	35	37	36	25	66	82	66				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
02070918	6	24.6N	120.5E	35	8	44	110	135	134	272				0	5	-5	0	0	0	5	
02071000	7	24.9N	121.0E	35	37	45	103	142	124	265				0	0	-5	0	0	0	5	
02071006	8	25.1N	121.8E	30	8	66	98	116	119	396				0	-5	-5	-5	-	-	0	
02071012	9	25.3N	122.9E	35	13	36	74	93	167	399				0	-5	0	-5	-	-	5	
02071018	10	25.3N	124.0E	40	27	49	57	69	126					0	0	5	-5	-5			
02071100	11	25.3N	124.8E	40	26	45	49	80	160					0	0	5	-5	-5			
02071106	12	25.3N	125.5E	40	17	28	45	68	124					0	5	0	0	0			
02071112	13	25.4N	126.1E	40	20	53	74	58	97					0	0	0	0	10			
02071118	14	25.5N	126.4E	40	10	48	97	48						0	0	0	0				
02071200	15	25.6N	126.7E	40	5	45	80	5						0	0	0	5				
02071206	16	26.0N	126.8E	40	8	69	96							0	5	0					
02071212	17	26.6N	126.8E	40	6	61	168							0	0	5					
02071218	18	28.0N	126.5E	35	7	67								0	5						
02071300	19	28.7N	126.5E	35	0	55								0	5						
02071306	20	30.5N	127.2E	30	5									0							
02071312		31.5N	127.7E	25																	
AVERAGE					16	47	72	75	119	225	183			0	3	3	2	5	3	8	
BIAS														0	1	0	-2	-3	0	3	
# CASES					20	19	17	15	13	9	2			20	19	17	15	13	9	2	

Statistics for JTWC on STY12W Fengshen																				
DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96
02071318		10.9N	171.2E	20																
02071400		11.3N	171.0E	25																
02071406	1	11.7N	170.7E	25	11	6	70	128	135	167			0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
02071412	2	12.0N	170.3E	35	0	26	76	99	120	196	241	294	-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-75
02071418	3	12.5N	170.2E	55	6	26	30	18	25	70	81	54	-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-50
02071500	4	13.0N	170.3E	80	6	8	0	30	44	85	104	185	0	0	-5	-	-	-	-	-25
02071506	5	13.5N	170.5E	85	0	18	47	59	79	159	173	220	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-25
02071512	6	13.9N	170.5E	90	5	26	54	68	109	189	282	358	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-25
02071518	7	14.3N	170.3E	95	5	50	75	102	138	189	266	337	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-25
02071600	8	14.5N	169.9E	105	0	42	74	118	157	202	208	230	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-20
02071606	9	14.5N	169.4E	115	5	32	67	103	140	182	244	308	0	-	-5	-5	-	-	-	-15
02071612	10	14.5N	168.9E	115	5	17	51	89	115	152	220	248	0	-5	0	-5	-	-	-	-15
02071618	11	14.5N	168.4E	125	11	13	34	55	64	78	128	134	0	5	5	-5	-5	-5	-	-5
02071700	12	14.6N	167.9E	125	6	13	46	62	79	93	114	174	0	0	-5	-5	-	-	-	-5
02071706	13	14.6N	167.2E	125	5	21	27	30	36	71	113	143	0	0	-	-5	-	-5	-	0
02071712	14	14.6N	166.4E	125	5	31	54	73	95	133	163	193	0	-5	-	-	-	0	-	5
02071718	15	14.6N	165.5E	125	5	31	54	72	93	78	135	194	5	-5	0	-5	-5	0	-5	10
02071800	16	14.6N	164.6E	130	5	13	25	48	67	87	164	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
02071806	17	14.6N	163.8E	135	5	6	13	24	66	128	198	218	0	0	0	0	0	-5	0	30
02071812	18	14.8N	163.0E	135	6	17	31	52	80	140	185	211	0	-5	0	0	0	-	5	40
02071818	19	14.9N	162.1E	135	0	19	46	71	86	129	185	199	0	-5	0	0	5	5	15	60
02071900	20	15.1N	161.3E	140	0	21	50	81	90	119	174	213	0	0	0	5	5	5	25	65
02071906	21	15.3N	160.5E	140	8	17	52	58	87	136	192	273	0	0	0	0	5	5	30	70
02071912	22	15.5N	159.8E	140	8	30	46	66	103	158	224	311	0	0	5	5	-5	10	45	70
02071918	23	15.8N	159.1E	140	5	21	17	45	66	126	224	425	0	0	0	5	0	10	55	75
02072000	24	16.0N	158.5E	140	0	36	51	64	90	138	178	288	0	5	0	-5	0	20	60	75
02072006	25	16.5N	158.1E	140	8	12	42	48	83	113	163	319	0	0	0	0	5	30	65	80
02072012	26	17.2N	157.6E	135	0	21	38	54	98	114	191	311	0	-5	-5	0	10	45	70	85
02072018	27	18.0N	156.9E	140	13	25	29	58	79	110	171	364	0	0	0	5	10	55	75	85
02072100	28	18.9N	156.1E	140	8	12	30	60	72	132	271	425	0	-5	0	10	20	55	75	85
02072106	29	19.7N	155.3E	140	0	18	33	49	45	130	323	489	0	0	5	10	25	55	75	85

02072112	30	20.5N	154.3E	145	0	6	37	42	47	84	300	462	0	0	10	20	40	60	80	85
02072118	31	21.3N	153.4E	140	0	30	51	69	97	154	274	302	0	5	10	30	50	65	80	95
02072200	32	22.2N	152.2E	140	0	30	42	80	91	168	273	357	0	10	20	40	50	60	80	95
02072206	33	23.3N	151.2E	135	5	13	24	69	85	190	264	382	5	5	20	40	50	55	80	90
02072212	34	24.2N	150.0E	130	5	6	24	66	98	173	249		0	5	25	35	35	45	60	
02072218	35	25.0N	148.8E	130	6	19	61	68	87	151	275		- 10	15	35	40	45	50	70	
02072300	36	25.8N	147.5E	120	11	32	68	76	117	176	285		0	20	30	35	30	40	60	
02072306	37	26.6N	146.2E	110	0	19	24	44	78	117	257		0	5	5	10	5	5	20	
02072312	38	27.4N	144.7E	95	0	17	21	53	72	114			0	0	5	5	10	0		
02072318	39	28.1N	143.0E	85	16	25	29	45	84	169			0	5	10	5	5	10		
02072400	40	28.3N	141.3E	80	12	26	25	47	93	143			0	5	5	10	0	15		
02072406	41	28.4N	139.6E	75	24	24	55	68	67	77			0	0	0	0	5	10		
02072412	42	28.6N	138.0E	70	12	16	20	26	31				0	0	5	5	5			
02072418	43	29.0N	136.1E	65	13	32	24	42	54				0	0	0	5	10			
02072500	44	29.4N	134.2E	65	0	22	28	48	68				0	5	5	5	15			
02072506	45	30.0N	132.4E	60	6	0	12	16	40				0	0	5	10	15			
02072512	46	30.5N	130.9E	55	6	16	36	43					0	0	0	10				
02072518	47	31.1N	129.3E	55	21	52	82	112					0	0	5	10				
02072600	48	31.7N	128.0E	50	7	13	30						5	0	10					
02072606	49	32.4N	126.8E	45	7	13	42						0	5	10					
02072612	50	33.0N	125.7E	45	0	26							0	10						
02072618	51	33.6N	124.5E	35	20								0							
02072700	52	34.2N	123.4E	30	18								0							
02072706	53	34.9N	122.3E	25	18								0							
			AVERAGE		7	21	41	62	83	135	208	276	1	6	9	13	16	24	39	50
			BIAS										0	-1	0	2	4	10	23	32
			# CASES		53	50	49	47	45	41	36	32	53	50	49	47	45	41	36	32



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


5.1 WARNING
VERIFICATION
STATISTICS

5.2 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
VERIFICATION
TABLES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

TD 17W

Statistics for JTWC on TY 07W Noguri

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02060400		19.5N	112.3E	20																
02060406		19.6N	112.5E	20																
02060412		19.8N	112.7E	20																
02060418		20.0N	112.8E	20																
02060500		20.1N	113.0E	20																
02060506		20.2N	113.3E	20																
02060512		20.3N	113.7E	20																
02060518		20.3N	114.2E	25																
02060600	1	20.2N	114.9E	30	6	29	68	141	208	314			0	0	5	0	-15	-55		
02060606	2	20.3N	115.6E	30	34	70	142	191	241	238			0	0	0	-5	-15	-55		
02060612	3	20.3N	116.4E	30	11	34	101	140	169	140			0	0	0	-15	-30	-60		
02060618	4	20.3N	117.0E	30	8	41	69	110	123	181			0	0	-5	-15	-40	-55		
02060700	5	20.4N	118.0E	30	11	64	107	140	147	205			0	0	-15	-25	-60	-50		
02060706	6	20.5N	119.1E	30	22	46	90	111	106	218			0	-5	-15	-40	-60	-45		
02060712	7	20.6N	120.2E	30	23	46	66	73	65	181			0	-15	-25	-60	-60	-35		
02060718	8	20.7N	121.1E	35	12	24	22	66	104	67			0	-10	-20	-50	-45	-5		
02060800	9	20.9N	122.1E	45	8	8	48	89	104	221			0	-5	-35	-40	-35	10		
02060806	10	21.2N	123.0E	45	17	42	72	96	175				0	-15	-35	-30	-20			
02060812	11	21.5N	123.8E	55	5	33	61	79	126				-5	-25	-20	-5	15			
02060818	12	22.0N	124.3E	65	8	35	65	84	116				-10	-20	-10	5	35			
02060900	13	22.7N	124.7E	85	8	40	50	66	238				0	10	25	40	65			
02060906	14	23.2N	124.8E	85	54	8	69	123					-10	10	25	55				
02060912	15	23.8N	125.0E	85	5	52	123	301					-10	10	30	50				
02060918	16	24.7N	125.3E	80	5	39	75						5	15	40					
02061000	17	26.0N	126.1E	75	13	37	133						0	5	30					
02061006	18	27.2N	127.1E	65	8	18							0	25						
02061012	19	28.6N	128.3E	55	16	93							0	20						
02061018	20	30.2N	130.0E	30	0								0							
02061100	21	32.6N	133.2E	25	26								0							

TS 18W
STY19W Phanfone
TS 20W Vongfong
TY 21W Rusa
TY 22W Sinlaku
TS 23W Hagupit
TS 24W Mekkhala
STY25W Higos
TY 26W Bavi
TD 27W
TD 28W
TS 29W Maysak
TY 30W Haishen
STY31W Pongsona
HUR02C Ele
HUR03C Huko
TC 01A
TC 02B
TC 03B
TC 04B
TC 05B
**5.3 SOUTHERN
 HEMISPHERE
 VERIFICATION
 TABLES**
TC 01S
TC 02S Alex-Andre
TC 03S
TC 04S
TC 05S Bessi-Bako
TC 06P Trina
TC 07P Waka
TC 08S Cyprien
TC 09P Bernie

AVERAGE	15	40	80	121	148	196	2	10	20	29	38	41
BIAS							-1	0	-1	-9	-20	-39
# CASES	21	19	17	15	13	9	21	19	17	15	13	9

Statistics for JTWC on STY08W Chataan

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS								
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02062706		3.9N	155.3E	20																	
02062712		4.2N	154.6E	25																	
02062718		4.7N	154.0E	25																	
02062800	1	5.0N	153.9E	25	13	27	84	126	156	226	287	332	0	0	-5	-10	-10	0	-10	0	
02062806	2	5.2N	153.9E	25	21	72	133	157	187	222	252	314	0	-5	-15	-10	-10	0	-5	-5	
02062812	3	5.2N	154.2E	25	46	113	158	209	254	277	282	305	0	-5	-10	-10	-5	0	-5	-5	
02062818	4	5.3N	154.7E	30	11	78	129	196	225	234	237	230	0	-10	-5	-5	0	5	10	-15	
02062900	5	5.3N	155.2E	35	21	59	89	115	128	106	100	83	0	-5	-5	0	0	5	5	-25	
02062906	6	5.4N	155.6E	45	6	24	57	57	48	51	90	56	0	15	20	30	40	55	35	25	
02062912	7	5.5N	155.8E	45	32	68	90	80	80	51	55	93	0	10	20	30	40	50	35	10	
02062918	8	5.5N	155.9E	45	43	110	131	124	144	120	114	88	0	10	20	30	40	55	35	10	
02063000	9	5.5N	156.1E	50	11	40	51	81	59	36	84	132	0	10	20	30	40	50	25	5	
02063006	10	5.6N	156.3E	50	26	30	54	71	22	72	112	88	0	5	15	25	35	35	5	-10	
02063012	11	5.8N	156.2E	50	13	45	25	48	67	42	111	122	0	5	15	25	30	35	-10	-15	
02063018	12	6.0N	155.8E	50	11	12	22	55	97	85	53	79	0	5	15	30	35	20	-10	-30	
02070100	13	6.3N	155.5E	50	0	30	37	83	132	151	113	54	0	5	15	25	30	10	-15	-30	
02070106	14	6.7N	155.2E	50	13	27	59	121	139	121	35	32	0	5	20	30	25	10	-20	-25	
02070112	15	7.0N	155.0E	50	18	40	98	129	127	79	19	38	0	5	15	25	25	-5	-25	-15	
02070118	16	7.2N	154.4E	50	29	96	138	161	162	134	120	81	0	10	15	10	10	-5	-35	-15	
02070200	17	7.4N	153.4E	50	0	67	138	163	188	198	189	145	0	5	10	15	5	-10	-30	-15	
02070206	18	7.5N	152.4E	45	5	88	143	194	206	238	312	306	0	5	0	0	0	-20	-35	-35	
02070212	19	7.5N	151.7E	50	6	51	97	142	139	169	242	195	0	0	0	-10	-15	-25	-25	-40	
02070218	20	7.6N	151.0E	45	11	35	59	100	95	113	133	201	0	-5	-10	-10	-15	-30	-25	-50	
02070300	21	7.9N	150.4E	50	34	60	87	119	113	142	180	215	0	0	15	20	15	25	20	-45	
02070306	22	8.4N	149.9E	55	29	38	84	87	88	74	100	114	0	10	15	20	20	25	35	-45	

TC 10S Dina	02070312	23	9.1N	149.5E	55	8	38	63	76	75	100	123	114	0	-	20	-	25	-	15	-	40	-35	
TC 11S Eddy	02070318	24	9.9N	149.1E	65	13	60	76	81	76	75	154	163	0	-5	-	20	-	15	-	50	-35		
TC 12S Francesca	02070400	25	10.8N	148.8E	75	5	43	64	63	56	48	115	215	0	-	10	-5	-	15	-	50	-30		
TC 13S Chris	02070406	26	12.1N	147.9E	75	13	36	38	57	72	73	105	117	0	0	-5	-	15	-	20	-	35	-30	
TC 14P Claudia	02070412	27	12.8N	146.6E	90	5	18	42	72	104	94	195	244	0	5	-	10	-	20	-	15	-	40	-15
TC 16P	02070418	28	13.3N	145.6E	90	11	55	96	124	128	79	196	272	5	0	-	15	-	20	-	15	-	50	-5
TC 17P Des	02070500	29	13.8N	144.5E	95	0	27	59	103	115	90	168	236	5	0	-	10	-5	-	15	-	50	5	
TC 18S Hary	02070506	30	14.2N	143.6E	100	5	8	37	63	59	95	180	326	5	-5	-	10	-5	-	25	-	45	20	
TC 19P	02070512	31	14.7N	142.7E	105	8	13	50	47	69	55	138	184	0	-5	0	-5	-	30	-	35	-	5	30
TC 20S Ikala	02070518	32	15.3N	141.9E	110	0	25	30	18	29	103	137	304	0	-5	0	-	20	-	40	-	40	5	35
TC 22S Bonnie	02070600	33	15.9N	141.0E	110	0	21	21	16	57	95	151		0	10	5	-	20	-	35	-	30	20	
TC 23S Kesiny	02070606	34	16.5N	140.2E	110	0	17	13	40	97	145	340		0	10	-	10	-	30	-	35	-	25	30
TC 24S Errol	02070612	35	17.2N	139.3E	100	13	21	11	58	110	181	395		0	0	-	25	-	35	-	25	-	10	40
TC 25P Upia	02070618	36	17.9N	138.2E	100	8	16	40	88	121	184	356		0	-	15	-	35	-	35	-	25	0	50
	02070700	37	18.8N	137.3E	100	0	21	61	86	113	208			0	-	25	-	35	-	25	-	25	10	
	02070706	38	19.5N	136.1E	115	0	38	58	76	113	254			0	-	10	-	10	-	-5	0	25		
	02070712	39	20.2N	134.9E	120	0	46	71	97	97	303			0	-	10	0	5	20	35				
	02070718	40	20.8N	134.0E	130	5	41	68	95	120	321			0	-5	0	0	10	40					
	02070800	41	21.6N	133.7E	130	0	54	50	73	113				0	5	5	10	15						
	02070806	42	22.8N	133.2E	130	0	21	45	60	86				0	5	10	20	25						
	02070812	43	24.0N	132.9E	120	0	12	49	66	94				0	5	15	30	40						
	02070818	44	25.2N	132.5E	120	5	32	62	82	95				0	0	15	20	30						
	02070900	45	26.4N	132.5E	115	5	32	73	75					0	10	20	25							
	02070906	46	27.6N	132.6E	110	5	30	42	134					0	15	25	35							
	02070912	47	28.3N	132.9E	95	11	48	150						5	15	25								
	02070918	48	29.5N	133.6E	85	20	72	179						0	15	25								
	02071000	49	30.7N	134.8E	75	16	123							0	15									
	02071006	50	32.2N	136.7E	65	47	195							0	10									
	02071012	51	34.0N	138.8E	55	57								0										
	02071018	52	36.0N	141.0E	45	18								0										
					AVERAGE	13	47	73	95	110	136	166	171	0	7	13	18	22	25	25	22			
					BIAS									0	1	1	1	1	-3	-9	-13			
					# CASES	52	50	48	46	44	40	36	32	52	50	48	46	44	40	36	32			

Statistics for JTWC on TY 09W Rammasun

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS									WIND ERRORS							
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02062612		9.6N	139.2E	15																	
02062618		10.0N	138.8E	15																	
02062700		10.3N	138.3E	15																	
02062706		10.3N	137.8E	20																	
02062712		10.3N	137.3E	20																	
02062718		10.1N	136.8E	25																	
02062800		10.0N	136.2E	25																	
02062806	1	9.9N	135.1E	25	8	26	149	158	168	177	80	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-55
02062812	2	10.1N	134.4E	25	21	112	152	142	134	83	25	131	0	0	-5	-5	0	-	-	-	-55
02062818	3	10.7N	134.5E	30	60	177	135	117	111	133	163	184	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-60
02062900	4	10.9N	135.2E	30	18	182	176	169	180	169	222	294	0	-5	-5	-5	0	-	-	-	-60
02062906	5	11.4N	136.0E	35	24	48	65	78	99	194	307	330	0	0	5	10	10	-	-	-	-30
02062912	6	11.7N	135.7E	40	25	59	53	59	120	222	296	283	0	0	5	15	5	-	-	-	-5
02062918	7	12.2N	135.3E	40	26	30	46	96	147	200	224	322	0	0	5	10	-5	-	-	-	0
02063000	8	12.7N	135.0E	45	51	56	75	127	168	230	277	377	0	5	10	0	-	-	-	-	15
02063006	9	13.3N	134.6E	45	8	6	21	57	85	132	214	226	0	5	10	-5	-	-	-	-	35
02063012	10	13.9N	134.1E	50	13	23	41	74	87	126	191	225	0	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	50
02063018	11	14.6N	133.6E	50	25	54	73	90	138	158	258	308	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	55
02070100	12	15.3N	133.1E	50	35	50	74	82	142	225	318	424	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	60
02070106	13	16.4N	132.4E	55	16	35	41	77	111	241	328	473	-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	65
02070112	14	17.5N	131.6E	65	8	16	37	30	61	169	245		0	-	-	-	-5	15	60		
02070118	15	18.5N	130.7E	75	13	38	13	19	55	127	211		0	-	-	-	-5	25	65		
02070200	16	19.5N	129.9E	85	6	13	19	36	80	150	233		0	-	-	0	-5	35	70		
02070206	17	20.2N	129.0E	95	0	30	36	36	85	132	325		-	-	-	-5	-5	35	75		
02070212	18	21.0N	128.1E	105	0	47	48	67	104	143			-	-	-	-	0	30			
02070218	19	22.2N	127.3E	105	0	0	19	66	94	104			0	0	5	15	25	55			
02070300	20	23.2N	126.3E	110	5	20	21	66	55	82			0	5	10	20	35	50			

02070306	21	23.8N	125.8E	110	5	36	69	88	79	245	0	5	15	30	40	55				
02070312	22	24.7N	125.3E	110	8	30	68	82	88		0	0	15	35	50					
02070318	23	25.6N	124.9E	110	12	49	86	90	165		0	0	20	40	50					
02070400	24	26.9N	124.3E	110	12	26	45	60	155		0	10	20	35	40					
02070406	25	28.1N	124.1E	105	18	39	42	85	151		0	10	25	35	25					
02070412	26	29.4N	124.1E	90	8	15	56	124			0	10	15	15						
02070418	27	30.7N	124.1E	80	0	24	41	135			0	10	15	25						
02070500	28	32.0N	123.8E	65	16	52	54				5	15	10							
02070506	29	32.8N	123.9E	55	11	30	34				0	0	0							
02070512	30	33.9N	124.5E	45	11	24					0	0								
02070518	31	35.2N	125.4E	40	11	51					0	10								
02070600	32	36.7N	126.5E	35	25						5									
02070606	33	37.9N	127.9E	25	0						-5									
				AVERAGE	19	45	62	86	114	164	230	281	1	6	11	17	18	25	41	42
				BIAS									-1	0	2	4	5	3	-4	1
				# CASES	33	31	29	27	25	21	17	13	33	31	29	27	25	21	17	13





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


5.1 WARNING
VERIFICATION
STATISTICS

5.2 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
VERIFICATION
TABLES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Nouguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

TD 17W

Statistics for JTWC on TD 03W

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02031818		4.0N	138.2E	25																
02031900		4.7N	136.3E	25																
02031906		5.6N	134.5E	25																
02031912	1	6.2N	133.2E	25	51	48	68	95	125	125	85	108	0	5	5	10	15	20	20	20
02031918	2	6.5N	132.2E	25	32	25	60	91	161	180			0	0	5	5	10	15		
02032000	3	6.5N	131.1E	25	21	38	80	97	129	90	26	137	0	0	5	5	5	15	20	30
02032006	4	6.6N	130.1E	30	24	76	94	141	158	80	8	123	0	5	5	10	10	15	20	20
02032012	5	6.7N	129.2E	30	36	56	42	85	118	36	34		0	5	5	5	10	15	20	
02032018	6	6.7N	128.5E	30	13	13	59	99	92	88	127		0	0	0	0	5	10	20	
02032100	7	7.0N	127.6E	30	11	57	60	86	54	66	46		0	0	-5	0	5	10	20	
02032106	8	7.4N	126.7E	30	16	82	129	148	146	150			0	0	-5	0	5	15		
02032112	9	8.2N	125.9E	30	16	72	115	131	138	126			0	-5	-5	0	5	15		
02032118	10	9.0N	125.0E	25	49	60	65	59	48	18			0	-5	0	5	10	30		
02032200	11	9.7N	124.0E	30	6	24	69	97	134	110			0	5	10	15	30	30		
02032206	12	10.3N	123.0E	30	0	45	95	152	176	248			0	5	10	15	40	40		
02032212	13	10.8N	121.8E	30	24	79	135	214	197				0	5	15	25	15			
02032218	14	11.0N	120.5E	30	0	55	135	159	145				0	5	10	20	20			
02032300	15	11.1N	119.3E	30	17	97	160	143	148				0	5	10	15	15			
02032306	16	11.2N	118.1E	30	6	38	64	121	163				0	5	15	20	10			
02032312	17	11.2N	116.9E	30	6	44	82	155					0	10	20	20				
02032318	18	11.2N	115.8E	30	5	38	99	131					0	5	5	0				
02032400	19	11.4N	114.7E	30	13	56	108						0	5	5					
02032406	20	12.0N	114.1E	25	8	80	134						0	10	5					
02032412	21	12.8N	113.8E	25	13	26							0	5						
02032418		13.3N	113.6E	20																
02032500		13.8N	113.5E	20																
02032506		14.2N	113.3E	20																
				AVERAGE	18	53	93	122	133	110	55	123	0	4	7	9	13	19	20	23
				BIAS									0	3	6	9	13	19	20	23

# CASES	21	21	20	18	16	12	6	3	21	21	20	18	16	12	6	3
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TS 18W

STY19W Phanfone

TS 20W Vongfong

TY 21W Rusa

TY 22W Sinlaku

TS 23W Hagupit

TS 24W Mekkhala

STY25W Higos

TY 26W Bavi

TD 27W

TD 28W

TS 29W Maysak

TY 30W Haishen

STY31W Pongsona

HUR02C Ele

HUR03C Huko

TC 01A

TC 02B

TC 03B

TC 04B

TC 05B

5.3 SOUTHERN

HEMISPHERE

VERIFICATION

TABLES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

Statistics for JTWC on TD 04W

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS									
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	
02040512		11.5N	155.3E	25																		
02040518	1	12.8N	155.9E	30	18	24	26							0	5	10						
02040600	2	14.0N	156.6E	30	17	12	59							0	5	15						
02040606	3	15.0N	157.4E	30	6	29								0	5							
02040612	4	16.0N	158.5E	30	29	65								0	5							
02040618	5	17.0N	159.6E	30	0									0								
02040700	6	17.2N	160.8E	25	0									0								
		AVERAGE			12	32	42							0	5	13						
		BIAS												0	5	13						
		# CASES			6	4	2							6	4	2						

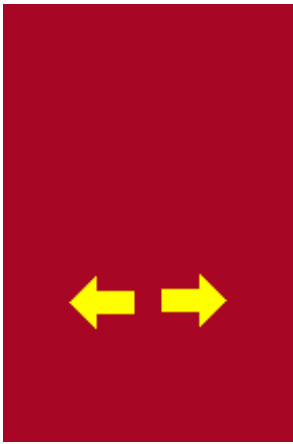
Statistics for JTWC on STY05W Hagibis

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS									
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	
02051306		3.0N	150.2E	25																		
02051312		3.5N	149.9E	25																		
02051318		4.0N	149.6E	25																		
02051400		4.4N	149.5E	25																		
02051406		4.7N	149.5E	25																		
02051412		5.1N	149.7E	25																		
02051418		5.5N	149.6E	25																		
02051500	1	6.3N	149.3E	25	36	80	226	312	424	372	278	326	0	-5	0	0	-5	-	-	10	55	-55
02051506	2	7.4N	148.8E	30	16	120	241	356	447	424	254	420	0	5	5	5	-5	-	-	15	60	-30
02051512	3	8.4N	148.0E	30	26	122	212	336	370	304	192	613	0	0	5	-5	-5	-	-	15	65	-30
02051518	4	9.4N	146.8E	30	80	194	300	382	372	306	260	833	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	10	75	-35
02051600	5	10.4N	145.6E	35	11	61	183	200	184	133	279	1008	0	10	0	-5	0	-	-	50	55	0
02051606	6	11.3N	144.6E	35	18	101	164	170	184	145	437	1077	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	10	60	45
02051612	7	12.1N	143.6E	35	21	56	48	54	80	141	534		0	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	80	45
02051618	8	12.6N	142.2E	40	25	55	61	25	31	130	685		0	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	15	50

TC 10S Dina
 TC 11S Eddy
 TC 12S Francesca
 TC 13S Chris
 TC 14P Claudia
 TC 15S Guillaume
 TC 16P
 TC 17P Des
 TC 18S Hary
 TC 19P
 TC 20S Ikala
 TC 21S Dianne-Jery
 TC 22S Bonnie
 TC 23S Kesiny
 TC 24S Errol
 TC 25P Upia

02051700	9	13.1N	140.8E	50	5	51	59	47	58	226	876	0	-5	-5	-	-	-	25	
02051706	10	13.5N	140.0E	55	0	25	72	79	113	371	803	0	-	-	-	-	-	25	
02051712	11	14.0N	139.6E	60	21	59	102	112	178	526		0	0	-5	-	-	-		
02051718	12	14.6N	139.4E	65	13	13	24	42	97	266		0	0	-	-	-	-		
02051800	13	15.4N	139.4E	65	8	8	31	56	83	263		0	5	-	-	-	-		
02051806	14	16.2N	139.5E	75	5	36	67	68	66	108		0	0	-	-	-	-	0	
02051812	15	16.8N	139.8E	80	8	59	70	66	78			0	-	-	-	-	-		
02051818	16	17.2N	140.0E	90	0	21	34	69	63			0	-	-	-	-	-		
02051900	17	17.7N	140.5E	120	0	36	41	105	73			0	-	-	-	-	-		
02051906	18	18.4N	141.2E	130	0	25	69	96	107			0	-	-	-	-	-		
02051912	19	19.3N	142.2E	140	0	26	88	132				0	5	10	10				
02051918	20	20.7N	143.2E	140	0	41	77	87				0	15	10	15				
02052000	21	22.5N	144.6E	125	0	74	78					0	15	20					
02052006	22	24.9N	146.9E	110	20	88	123					0	0	15					
02052012	23	27.2N	149.6E	95	20	75						0	10						
02052018	24	30.1N	153.0E	90	51	87						0	25						
02052100	25	32.9N	156.3E	65	21							10							
02052106	26	35.6N	159.8E	50	0							10							
AVERAGE				16	63	108	140	167	265	460	713	1	10	18	26	30	33	45	28
BIAS												1	-3	-	-	-	-	-	-22
# CASES				26	24	22	20	18	14	10	6	26	24	22	20	18	14	10	6

Statistics for JTWC on TD 06W																			
DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS						
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96
02052606		16.8N	112.8E	25															
02052612		17.1N	113.0E	15															
02052618		17.5N	113.3E	15															
02052700		17.9N	113.5E	15															
02052706		18.3N	113.8E	25															
02052712		18.7N	114.2E	25															
02052718		19.2N	115.0E	20															
02052800	1	19.5N	115.8E	25	37	26	42	49	106				-5	0	0	5	5		
02052806	2	19.7N	116.4E	25	32	54	87	119					0	0	0	5			
02052812	3	20.0N	116.8E	25	37	58	72	98					0	0	0	0			



02052818	4	20.5N	117.4E	25	48	86	92		0	0	0			
02052900	5	21.1N	118.0E	25	41	16	36		0	0	0			
02052906	6	21.5N	118.3E	25	5	41			0	0				
02052912	7	21.9N	118.8E	25	23	66			0	-5				
02052918		22.4N	119.3E	25										
02053000		23.2N	120.1E	25										
			AVERAGE		32	50	66	89	106	1	1	0	3	5
			BIAS							-1	-1	0	3	5
			# CASES		7	7	5	3	1	7	7	5	3	1



2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)

5.1 WARNING
VERIFICATION
STATISTICS

5.2 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
VERIFICATION TABLES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

TD 17W

Statistics for JTWC on TC 02S Alex-Andre

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
01102418		7.0S	97.5E	25																
01102500		7.0S	96.8E	25																
01102506		7.0S	96.2E	25																
01102512		7.3S	95.8E	25																
01102518		7.7S	95.4E	30																
01102600		7.9S	95.0E	30																
01102606	1	8.1S	94.4E	35	5	38	85	110	102					0	0	10	0	-5		
01102618	2	8.0S	93.1E	35	13	32	36	24	25					0	0	-5	-5	-5		
01102706	3	7.7S	91.7E	35	24	17	19	13	18	86				0	-15	-10	-5	-5	5	
01102718	4	7.7S	90.3E	50	13	25	19	30	19					0	0	0	10	20		
01102806	5	8.1S	89.0E	55	17	30	66	83	93					0	0	5	20	20		
01102818	6	8.4S	87.4E	55	34	86	101	119	173					0	0	15	15	25		
01102906	7	8.8S	85.2E	55	8	51	158	252	278					0	10	15	30	30		
01102918	8	8.7S	83.5E	45	18	118	213	237	204					0	0	10	0	5		
01103006	9	7.8S	82.8E	45	21	32	62	118	171					0	10	10	5	5		
01103012	10	7.5S	82.6E	45	5	32	48	109	153					0	10	0	5	10		
01103018	11	7.3S	82.3E	35	88	123	195	236						0	0	0	0			
01103100	12	7.5S	82.0E	35	59	60	97	147						0	0	0	5			
01103106	13	8.0S	81.5E	35	21	75	102							0	5	0				
01103112	14	8.7S	80.8E	35	13	17	32							0	5	5				
01103118	15	9.8S	80.0E	30	18	56								0	-5					
01110100		10.5S	79.5E	30																
01110106		11.4S	79.0E	30																
01110112		12.3S	78.6E	25																
				AVERAGE	24	53	88	123	124	86				0	4	6	8	13	5	
				BIAS										0	1	4	7	10	5	
				# CASES	15	15	14	12	10	1				15	15	14	12	10	1	

TS 18W

STY19W Phanfone

TS 20W Vongfong

TY 21W Rusa

TY 22W Sinlaku

TS 23W Hagupit

TS 24W Mekkhala

STY25W Higos

TY 26W Bavi

TD 27W

TD 28W

TS 29W Maysak

TY 30W Haishen

STY31W Pongsona

HUR02C Ele

HUR03C Huko

TC 01A

TC 02B

TC 03B

TC 04B

TC 05B

5.3 SOUTHERN

HEMISPHERE

VERIFICATION TABLES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

Statistics for JTWC on TC 03S

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
01111600		10.5S	145.5E	15																
01111606		10.2S	144.5E	15																
01111612		9.8S	143.7E	15																
01111618		9.3S	143.1E	20																
01111700		8.8S	142.6E	25																
01111706		8.6S	141.9E	25																
01111712		8.6S	140.7E	25																
01111718		8.5S	140.3E	25																
01111800		7.7S	139.7E	25																
01111806		7.2S	139.0E	25																
01111812		6.9S	138.3E	25																
01111818		6.6S	137.8E	25																
01111900		6.6S	137.4E	25																
01111906		6.6S	136.9E	25																
01111912		6.6S	136.1E	25																
01111918		6.5S	135.2E	25																
01112000		6.4S	134.3E	25																
01112006		6.5S	133.2E	25																
01112012		6.4S	132.4E	25																
01112018		6.4S	131.3E	25																
01112100		6.5S	130.3E	30																
01112106	1	6.7S	129.3E	35	26	60	128	211						0	0	0	0			
01112118	2	6.6S	127.6E	35	96	184								-10	-15					
01112200		6.5S	127.0E	35																
01112206		6.3S	126.5E	35																
01112212		6.1S	126.2E	35																
01112218		6.0S	126.0E	35																
01112300		5.9S	125.9E	35																
			AVERAGE		61	122	128	211						5	8	0	0			
			BIAS											-5	-8	0	0			
			# CASES		2	2	1	1						2	2	1	1			

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

Statistics for JTWC on TC 04S

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
01112006		11.5S	81.1E	25																
01112012		11.6S	81.7E	25																
01112018		11.6S	82.1E	25																
01112100		11.5S	82.4E	30																
01112106	1	11.4S	82.7E	30	48	109	185	224	273					0	0	5	15	20		
01112118	2	11.5S	82.9E	35	104	102	109	138	176					0	0	0	5	0		
01112206	3	12.0S	83.1E	35	11	39	80	99	133					0	5	10	15	15		
01112218	4	12.5S	81.6E	30	17	29	45	34						0	5	5	5			
01112306	5	12.8S	80.0E	25	5	13	80							0	0	0				
01112312		12.9S	79.2E	25																
01112318		12.9S	78.4E	25																
01112400		12.9S	77.8E	25																
01112406		12.9S	77.4E	25																
01112412		12.9S	76.9E	25																
				AVERAGE	38	59	100	124	194					0	2	4	10	12		
				BIAS										0	2	4	10	12		
				# CASES	5	5	5	4	3					5	5	5	4	3		

Statistics for JTWC on TC 05S Bessi-Bako

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
01112500		6.5S	95.3E	25																
01112506		6.7S	95.3E	20																
01112512		6.9S	95.3E	25																
01112518		7.1S	95.3E	25																
01112600		7.3S	95.3E	25																
01112606		7.5S	95.1E	25																
01112612		7.7S	94.9E	25																
01112618		8.0S	94.4E	25																
01112700		8.2S	93.9E	25																
01112706	1	8.3S	93.4E	30	6	19	30	36	71					0	-10	-15	-15	-15		
01112718	2	8.7S	92.4E	45	42	32	38	86	137					0	5	10	10	15		
01112806	3	9.3S	91.6E	50	5	56	98	138	75					-5	0	10	20	15		
01112818	4	10.7S	91.6E	55	13	37	75	55	43					0	-5	0	-5	-15		
01112906	5	12.2S	91.4E	55	46	6	76	105	55					0	10	5	-10	-15		
01112918	6	13.8S	90.6E	45	41	157	212	200	143					0	0	-10	-15	-30		
01113006	7	14.4S	88.4E	45	0	21	25	31	112					0	-10	-10	-25	-25		



01113018	8	14.6S	86.8E	55	5	30	88	154	228	0	0	-10	-20	-35
01120106	9	14.9S	85.8E	55	8	30	71	128	175	0	-10	-10	-30	-30
01120118	10	15.5S	85.4E	65	8	25	73	120	168	-5	-5	-20	-25	-25
01120206	11	16.2S	85.4E	65	13	46	85	117	133	0	-15	-15	-20	-5
01120218	12	17.0S	85.8E	75	13	49	77	115	187	0	5	0	15	15
01120306	13	17.4S	86.2E	70	21	36	66	131	202	0	0	15	20	25
01120318	14	17.7S	86.5E	65	53	62	96	130		0	15	20	25	
01120406	15	18.0S	86.5E	45	8	42	92			0	5	10		
01120506	16	18.2S	86.0E	25	0					5				
				AVERAGE	18	43	80	110	133	1	6	11	18	20
				BIAS						0	-1	-1	-5	-10
				# CASES	16	15	15	14	13	16	15	15	14	13



2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


5.1 WARNING
VERIFICATION
STATISTICS

5.2 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
VERIFICATION
TABLES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

Statistics for JTWC on TC 06P Trina

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			wind	POSITION ERRORS						WIND ERRORS									
		LAT	LONG			00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
01113000		21.1S	159.9W		25																
01113006		21.2S	159.8W		30																
01113012	1	21.4S	159.8W	35	48	58	102	151	219					0	5	5	0	0			
01120100	2	21.8S	159.7W	30	61	87								0	-5						
01120106		21.8S	159.4W		25																
01120112		21.7S	159.3W		30																
01120118		21.5S	159.2W		30																
01120200		21.4S	159.1W		30																
01120206		21.2S	159.0W		30																
01120212		21.0S	158.9W		30																
01120218		20.8S	158.8W		30																
01120300		20.8S	159.2W		30																
01120306		20.8S	159.7W		30																
01120312		21.0S	160.5W		25																
01120318		21.0S	161.2W		25																
				AVERAGE	55	72	102	151	219					0	5	5	0	0			
				BIAS										0	0	5	0	0			
				# CASES	2	2	1	1	1					2	2	1	1	1			

TD 17W
 TS 18W
 STY19W Phanfone
 TS 20W Vongfong
 TY 21W Rusa
 TY 22W Sinlaku
 TS 23W Hagupit
 TS 24W Mekkhala
 STY25W Higos
 TY 26W Bavi
 TD 27W
 TD 28W
 TS 29W Maysak
 TY 30W Haishen
 STY31W Pongsona
 HUR02C Ele
 HUR03C Huko
 TC 01A
 TC 02B
 TC 03B
 TC 04B
 TC 05B
 5.3 SOUTHERN
 HEMISPHERE
 VERIFICATION
 TABLES
 TC 01S
 TC 02S Alex-Andre
 TC 03S
 TC 04S
 TC 05S Bessi-Bako
 TC 06P Trina
 TC 07P Waka
 TC 08S Cyprien

Statistics for JTWC on TC 07P Waka

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			wind	POSITION ERRORS							WIND ERRORS									
		NO.	LAT	LONG		00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	
01122812			10.4S	175.1W	25																	
01122818			10.4S	174.7W	30																	
01122900	1	10.8S	174.5W	30	23	67	111	114	87					0	0	-	-	-				
01122912	2	12.0S	175.0W	35	13	41	41	40	82					0	-	-	-	-				
01123000	3	13.0S	175.8W	65	13	44	64	136	249					0	0	0	0	0				
01123012	4	14.3S	175.8W	90	6	46	133	250	373					0	-5	0	10	25				
01123100	5	16.3S	175.3W	100	13	62	155	215	254					0	0	5	25	30				
01123112	6	18.8S	173.9W	100	34	123	214	269						0	10	30	45					
02010100	7	22.0S	171.6W	90	28	30	85							0	15	25						
02010112	8	25.6S	169.2W	65	0	51								0	15							
02010200	9	29.3S	167.6W	45	15									5								
			AVERAGE			16	58	115	171	209					1	9	18	28	29			
			BIAS												1	1	-1	-2	-7			
			# CASES			9	8	7	6	5					9	8	7	6	5			

Statistics for JTWC on TC 08S Cyprien

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			wind	POSITION ERRORS							WIND ERRORS									
		NO.	LAT	LONG		00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	
01123000			19.3S	35.8E	25																	
01123006			19.4S	36.3E	25																	
01123012			19.4S	36.9E	25																	
01123018			19.4S	37.4E	25																	
01123100			19.5S	37.9E	25																	
01123106			19.6S	38.4E	25																	
01123112			19.7S	38.9E	25																	
01123118			19.9S	39.6E	30																	
02010100			20.1S	40.3E	35																	
02010106	1	20.4S	41.0E	45	11	32	72	96	78					0	5	15	5	5				
02010118	2	21.0S	42.4E	50	8	29	62	113						0	-5	-5	5					
02010206	3	22.1S	43.3E	45	18	40	23							0	0	0						
02010218	4	22.9S	43.7E	35	6	55								0	5							
02010300			23.1S	43.9E	30																	
02010306			22.8S	44.2E	25																	
			AVERAGE			11	39	52	104	78					0	4	7	5	5			
			BIAS												0	1	3	5	5			
			# CASES			4	4	3	2	1					4	4	3	2	1			

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia


Statistics for JTWC on TC 09P Bernie

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS									
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	
02010300			14.4S	139.0E	30																	
02010306	1		14.6S	139.0E	30	18	42	99	134					0	-10	0	15					
02010318	2		15.0S	139.1E	45	29	31	40						0	15	35						
02010406	3		16.1S	139.1E	40	8	36							0	10							
02010412			16.6S	138.8E	35																	
02010418			17.0S	138.2E	25																	
			AVERAGE			19	36	69	134					0	12	18	15					
			BIAS											0	5	18	15					
			# CASES			3	3	2	1					3	3	2	1					

Statistics for JTWC on TC 10S Dina

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS									
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	
02011612			6.8S	77.9E	25																	
02011618			7.3S	76.7E	25																	
02011700			8.2S	75.9E	25																	
02011706			9.6S	74.9E	25																	
02011712			10.6S	73.5E	30																	
02011718	1		11.5S	72.1E	55	17	90	146	130	109				0	-5	-10	-5	-15				
02011806	2		13.4S	69.7E	70	16	8	47	73	75				0	-5	0	-10	-35				
02011818	3		15.4S	67.9E	85	0	24	52	58	66				0	0	-10	-35	-35				
02011906	4		16.5S	66.9E	90	0	6	29	26	12				0	-10	-25	-15	0				
02011918	5		17.3S	65.7E	105	5	19	21	24	36				0	-15	-15	-5	0				
02012006	6		18.0S	64.2E	130	0	0	8	13	18				0	10	25	30	30				
02012018	7		18.5S	62.5E	130	8	45	67	82	87				0	10	20	20	25				
02012106	8		18.9S	60.5E	120	0	8	13	36	73				0	10	20	25	30				
02012118	9		19.3S	58.6E	120	5	8	31	61	96				0	10	20	25	40				
02012206	10		19.7S	56.6E	120	16	33	51	86	152				0	15	20	40	60				
02012218	11		20.3S	54.9E	115	0	13	42	102	193				0	0	15	30	50				
02012306	12		21.3S	53.7E	115	13	38	96	192	224				0	15	35	55	70				
02012318	13		22.8S	52.9E	100	11	83	192	208					0	15	35	50					
02012406	14		25.0S	52.3E	80	28	24	36						0	10	25						
02012418	15		27.7S	52.4E	55	5	87							0	10							
02012500			28.7S	53.0E	45																	
02012506			29.3S	53.0E	35																	





02012512	30.0S	53.2E	35											
		AVERAGE	9	32	59	84	95			0	9	20	27	33
		BIAS								0	5	11	16	18
		# CASES	15	15	14	13	12			15	15	14	13	12



2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


5.1 WARNING
VERIFICATION
STATISTICS

5.2 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
VERIFICATION TABLES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

TD 17W

Statistics for JTWC on TC 11S Eddy

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02012306		11.7S	89.5E	25																
02012312		11.7S	89.4E	25																
02012318		11.7S	89.1E	30																
02012400		11.7S	88.8E	30																
02012406	1	12.1S	88.4E	30	5	42	39	59	131				0	-5	-10	-20	-15			
02012418	2	13.4S	88.6E	35	24	54	96	179	239				-5	-10	-20	-25	-25			
02012506	3	14.8S	88.7E	45	8	29	98	135	120				0	-5	-5	-10	10			
02012518	4	16.3S	89.0E	60	23	87	157	193	171				-5	-10	-20	-15	0			
02012606	5	18.3S	89.7E	65	5	18	37	159	254				0	-10	0	10	15			
02012618	6	20.1S	89.7E	75	6	45	78	72					-10	0	10	15				
02012706	7	21.5S	88.6E	65	8	74	73						-5	10	15					
02012718	8	22.0S	86.4E	45	8	78							-5	0						
02012806	9	22.5S	84.5E	35	8								-5							
02012812		23.0S	83.4E	30																
				AVERAGE	11	53	82	133	183				4	6	11	16	13			
				BIAS									-4	-4	-4	-8	-3			
				# CASES	9	8	7	6	5				9	8	7	6	5			

Statistics for JTWC on TC 12S Francesca

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02013112		12.2S	89.7E	20																
02013118		12.4S	88.7E	25																
02020100		12.7S	87.9E	25																
02020106		13.2S	87.2E	25																
02020112		13.5S	86.1E	25																
02020118	1	13.8S	85.3E	30	18	51	74	79	93				0	-5	-10	-15	-25			

TS 18W	02020206	2	14.2S	83.1E	35	5	48	58	119	146		0	-10	-15	-25	-40
STY19W Phanfone	02020212	3	14.2S	81.7E	40	0	8	13	57	63		-5	-10	-15	-20	-40
TS 20W Vongfong	02020218	4	14.1S	80.9E	45	5	18	19	6	53		0	-5	-10	-25	-35
TY 21W Rusa	02020306	5	14.4S	79.6E	55	6	41	53	21	13		5	0	-15	-25	-15
TY 22W Sinlaku	02020318	6	14.8S	78.2E	70	0	30	68	111	155		0	-15	-30	-25	-20
TS 23W Hagupit	02020406	7	14.9S	77.5E	90	5	55	101	112	99		-5	-20	-15	-5	10
TS 24W Mekkhala	02020418	8	15.4S	78.0E	110	6	25	54	71	75		5	10	25	45	50
STY25W Higos	02020506	9	16.1S	78.7E	110	0	27	35	37	51		0	5	20	15	10
TY 26W Bavi	02020518	10	16.8S	79.4E	105	5	13	8	52	80		-5	10	15	5	0
TD 27W	02020606	11	17.3S	80.0E	90	8	21	50	74	87		-5	0	-5	-5	-15
TD 28W	02020618	12	17.7S	80.8E	85	5	41	59	69	95		0	-5	-10	-20	-15
TS 29W Maysak	02020706	13	18.0S	82.0E	90	6	13	32	37	49		-5	-10	-15	-20	-20
TY 30W Haishen	02020806	14	19.6S	83.7E	95	8	31	36	30	45		0	-5	-5	5	5
STY31W Pongsona	02020818	15	20.3S	84.4E	90	0	25	48	78	111		-10	-10	0	5	15
HUR02C Ele	02020906	16	21.3S	84.8E	85	18	21	33	69	99		-5	0	-5	5	10
HUR03C Huko	02020918	17	22.2S	84.9E	70	6	13	53	81	129		0	5	10	15	25
TC 01A	02021006	18	23.0S	85.1E	65	5	50	82	140			0	10	15	25	
TC 02B	02021106	19	24.7S	85.7E	40	35	80					0	10			
TC 03B	02021118	20	26.4S	86.7E	25	20						10				
TC 04B				AVERAGE		8	32	49	69	85		3	8	13	17	21
TC 05B				BIAS								-1	-2	-4	-4	-6
5.3 SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE VERIFICATION TABLES				# CASES		20	19	18	18	17		20	19	18	18	17

TC 02B

TC 03B

TC 04B

TC 05B

5.3 SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE VERIFICATION TABLES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

Statistics for JTWC on TC 13S Chris																			
DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS							WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96
02020218		14.8S	121.4E	25															
02020300		15.3S	121.5E	30															
02020306	1	15.7S	121.1E	45	11	31	52	62	98				0	5	0	-15	-30		
02020318	2	16.3S	120.8E	55	0	42	41	42	69				0	-15	-30	-40	-50		
02020406	3	17.2S	121.1E	75	8	25	34	23	66				-10	-30	-40	-50	-15		
02020418	4	18.1S	120.5E	100	8	36	59	31					0	-10	-35	-15			
02020506	5	18.7S	120.2E	115	5	33	61						0	-10	15				
02020518	6	19.8S	120.1E	125	0	37							0	0					
02020606	7	21.2S	119.5E	75	11								20						
02020612		22.2S	119.5E	55															
				AVERAGE	6	34	49	39	77				4	12	24	30	32		
				BIAS									1	-10	-18	-30	-32		
				# CASES	7	6	5	4	3				7	6	5	4	3		

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

Statistics for JTWC on TC 14P Claudia

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02021018		18.7S	156.0E	25																
02021100		19.7S	156.2E	30																
02021106	1	20.8S	156.5E	45	0	54	183	338	488					-10	-20	-20	0	5		
02021118	2	22.5S	157.6E	65	8	93	161	246	304					0	0	15	30	45		
02021200	3	23.3S	158.7E	70	22	87	153	222						0	0	20	30			
02021206	4	24.2S	160.1E	75	20	97	197	284						0	10	20	35			
02021218	5	25.9S	163.5E	65	6	61	109							0	5	15				
02021306	6	27.2S	167.7E	50	5	56								0	5					
02021312		27.4S	169.8E	45																
02021318		27.4S	171.7E	30																
				AVERAGE	11	75	161	273	396					2	7	18	24	25		
				BIAS										-2	0	10	24	25		
				# CASES	6	6	5	4	2					6	6	5	4	2		

Statistics for JTWC on TC 15S Guillaume

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02021412		17.0S	50.7E	25																
02021418		16.5S	51.0E	25																
02021500		16.2S	51.2E	30																
02021506		15.9S	51.4E	30																
02021512		15.8S	51.7E	30																
02021518	1	15.6S	51.9E	30	11	18	59	124	183					0	0	-5	-35	-30		
02021606	2	14.9S	52.8E	35	8	17	61	107	121					0	-10	-45	-40	-45		
02021618	3	14.4S	54.4E	50	13	37	81	104	117					0	-25	-15	-25	-35		
02021706	4	14.5S	56.3E	90	0	30	17	27	136					0	10	5	-15	-15		
02021718	5	15.5S	58.1E	90	0	6	18	29	51					0	-10	-20	-15	-25		
02021806	6	16.7S	59.2E	105	0	24	59	95	151					-5	-15	-5	-15	-30		
02021818	7	18.2S	59.5E	120	5	23	46	69	75					0	0	-15	-40	-40		
02021900	8	18.9S	59.4E	120	6	26	49	91	103					0	-10	-30	-45	-30		
02021906	9	19.4S	59.2E	115	6	13	36	63	74					0	-10	-30	-30	-15		
02021912	10	20.0S	58.9E	115	8	43	87	100	116					0	-15	-30	-15	-10		
02021918	11	20.4S	58.9E	115	12	32	69	98	122					0	-5	0	15	5		
02022006	12	21.1S	59.0E	120	12	60	105	128	136					0	10	30	30	30		
02022018	13	22.4S	59.8E	105	5	33	77	196	283					0	20	25	30	35		
02022106	14	23.8S	60.6E	75	18	105	233	327						0	0	0	5			

02022118	15	24.7S	61.5E	60	95	173	241		0	5	10			
02022206	16	25.5S	62.3E	45	36	12			0	5				
02022212		26.0S	63.0E	35										
02022218		26.4S	63.6E	30										
			AVERAGE		15	41	83	111	128	0	9	18	25	27
			BIAS							0	-3	-8	-14	-16
			# CASES		16	16	15	14	13	16	16	15	14	13





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


5.1 WARNING
VERIFICATION
STATISTICS

5.2 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
VERIFICATION
TABLES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

Statistics for JTWC on TC 16P

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02022306		16.5S	175.5E	20																
02022312		17.1S	175.2E	20																
02022318		17.9S	175.0E	20																
02022400		18.7S	175.1E	25																
02022406		19.6S	175.3E	30																
02022412		20.4S	175.6E	35																
02022418		21.2S	175.8E	35																
02022500	1	21.9S	176.0E	35	18	96	197						0	0	0					
02022512	2	22.7S	176.4E	35	13	54							0	0						
02022600	3	23.0S	176.8E	30	13								0							
		AVERAGE			15	75	197						0	0	0					
		BIAS											0	0	0					
		# CASES			3	2	1						3	2	1					

Statistics for JTWC on TC 17P Des

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS								
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	
02030418		19.0S	157.5E	25																	
02030500		19.0S	158.5E	30																	
02030506	1	19.0S	159.6E	35	29	78	111	153	208				0	0	5	15	10				
02030518	2	19.7S	161.5E	45	46	90	172	258					0	5	20	20					
02030606	3	21.0S	163.2E	45	27	61	116						0	0	0						
02030618	4	22.7S	165.3E	35	51	128							0	-5							
02030706	5	24.2S	168.3E	35	12								0								
		AVERAGE			34	89	133	206	208				0	3	8	18	10				
		BIAS											0	0	8	18	10				
		# CASES			5	4	3	2	1				5	4	3	2	1				

TD 17W

TS 18W

STY19W Phanfone

TS 20W Vongfong

TY 21W Rusa

TY 22W Sinlaku

TS 23W Hagupit

TS 24W Mekkhala

STY25W Higos

TY 26W Bavi

TD 27W

TD 28W

TS 29W Maysak

TY 30W Haishen

STY31W Pongsona

HUR02C Ele

HUR03C Huko

TC 01A

TC 02B

TC 03B

TC 04B

TC 05B

5.3 SOUTHERN
HEMISPHERE
VERIFICATION
TABLES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

Statistics for JTWC on TC 18S Hary

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS								
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02030500		10.1S	66.6E	25																	
02030506		10.4S	66.1E	25																	
02030512		10.7S	65.6E	30																	
02030518		11.0S	64.9E	30																	
02030600	1	11.2S	64.1E	35	47	103	109	101	114					0	5	-5	-	-			
02030612	2	11.6S	61.9E	40	17	34	55	76	110					0	-5	-	-	-			
02030700	3	11.5S	59.6E	55	13	44	64	97	132	108				0	0	-	-	-	-		
02030712	4	11.3S	57.4E	65	0	13	32	87	108	131				0	-	-	-	-	-		
02030800	5	11.4S	55.2E	105	8	46	67	55	66	85				0	-5	-5	5	-			0
02030812	6	11.3S	53.5E	120	0	37	43	26	21	102				0	5	15	0	-	-		10
02030900	7	11.8S	52.6E	125	13	40	38	29	23					0	-5	-	-	-5			
02030912	8	13.2S	51.7E	125	21	38	35	29	21					0	-	-	0	0			
02031000	9	14.7S	50.8E	140	5	44	51	62	95					0	5	20	15	15			
02031012	10	16.1S	50.4E	135	0	29	87	153	190					0	20	25	35	45			
02031100	11	18.2S	50.6E	115	13	54	102	130	88					0	10	20	20	35			
02031112	12	20.8S	51.5E	110	0	23	32	24	97					5	15	25	35	55			
02031200	13	23.5S	53.0E	100	5	40	48	98	162					0	15	30	50	50			
02031212	14	26.3S	54.5E	90	6	53	126	177						5	25	45	50				
02031218	15	27.4S	55.2E	80	12	67	124							0	15	25					
02031300	16	28.2S	55.8E	70	8	21	60							0	15	10					
02031312	17	29.6S	56.9E	45	11	52								0	-5						
02031318		30.1S	57.7E	40																	
02031400		30.4S	58.7E	40																	
			AVERAGE		11	43	67	82	94	106				1	11	22	26	32	26		
			BIAS											1	4	5	4	-1	-		26
			# CASES		17	17	16	14	13	4				17	17	16	14	13	4		

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

Statistics for JTWC on TC 19P

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS								
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02031318		16.1S	160.8E	25																	
02031400		16.9S	161.6E	25																	
02031406		17.7S	162.7E	25																	
02031412		18.6S	163.9E	25																	
02031418	1	19.9S	165.4E	35	61	130	196	269						0	5	10	25				
02031506	2	21.5S	169.2E	35	6	31	70							0	0	5					
02031518	3	22.3S	173.1E	35	18	50								0	5						
02031606	4	23.2S	177.1E	30	22									0							
				AVERAGE	27	70	133	269						0	3	8	25				
				BIAS										0	3	8	25				
				# CASES	4	3	2	1						4	3	2	1				

Statistics for JTWC on TC 20S Ikala

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS								
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02032212		8.2S	81.4E	25																	
02032218		8.2S	80.5E	25																	
02032300		7.9S	79.5E	30																	
02032306		8.4S	78.6E	30																	
02032312		9.1S	78.1E	30																	
02032318		9.8S	77.5E	25																	
02032400		10.2S	76.9E	30																	
02032406	1	10.6S	76.1E	30	16	13	48	101	159					0	0	5	0	5			
02032418	2	11.1S	74.6E	40	13	57	101	174	290					0	5	0	5	-20			
02032506	3	11.5S	73.2E	40	29	95	170	245	296					0	-5	-5	-25	-25			
02032518	4	12.2S	73.0E	55	26	84	180	251	332					0	-5	-25	-20	-10			
02032606	5	13.5S	73.7E	65	0	24	68	150	247					0	-20	-15	-10	35			
02032618	6	15.1S	74.6E	95	8	42	117	205	315					-20	-15	5	60	70			
02032706	7	16.3S	75.5E	105	5	42	110	203	358					0	10	50	55	65			
02032718	8	17.7S	76.8E	105	24	93	182	309						0	25	15	15				
02032806	9	18.9S	78.4E	60	28	102	259							0	10	20					
02032818	10	20.2S	80.3E	45	5	74								0	5						
02032900		20.8S	81.4E	35																	
02032906		21.3S	82.7E	25																	
				AVERAGE	16	63	137	205	285					2	10	16	24	33			
				BIAS										-2	1	6	10	17			
				# CASES	10	10	9	8	7					10	10	9	8	7			





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)

5.1 WARNING
VERIFICATION
STATISTICS

5.2 WESTERN NORTH
PACIFIC AND NORTH
INDIAN OCEAN
VERIFICATION TABLES

TS 01W Tapah

STY02W Mitag

TD 03W

TD 04W

STY05W Hagibis

TD 06W

TY 07W Noguri

STY08W Chataan

TY 09W Rammasun

STY10W Halong

TS 11W Nakri

STY12W Fengshen

TS 13W

TY 14W Fung-Wong

TD 15W Kalmaegi

TS 16W Kammuri

TD 17W

Statistics for JTWC on TC 21S Dianne-Jery

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02040518		10.3S	102.6E	25																
02040600		10.7S	101.9E	25																
02040606		11.2S	100.9E	25																
02040612		11.7S	99.9E	25																
02040618		12.2S	98.9E	30																
02040700	1	12.2S	97.9E	35	21	24	76	74	50				0	-10	-10	-15	-10			
02040712	2	13.2S	95.8E	55	0	29	18	25	44				0	10	10	10	0			
02040800	3	14.4S	93.1E	65	8	35	47	63	115				0	-5	0	0	15			
02040812	4	15.2S	91.0E	80	13	48	89	167	186				0	10	10	20	45			
02040900	5	16.5S	89.3E	90	17	11	58	84	135				0	-5	20	45	45			
02040912	6	17.7S	88.1E	105	8	77	115	160	172				0	15	40	35	55			
02041000	7	18.9S	88.2E	95	12	45	114	139				0	20	20	35					
02041100	8	21.2S	88.7E	60	5	61							0	10						
02041112	9	22.7S	89.1E	35	5								0							
02041118		23.5S	89.8E	30																
				AVERAGE	10	41	74	102	117				0	11	16	23	28			
				BIAS									0	6	13	19	25			
				# CASES	9	8	7	7	6				9	8	7	7	6			

TS 18W

STY19W Phanfone

TS 20W Vongfong

TY 21W Rusa

TY 22W Sinlaku

TS 23W Hagupit

TS 24W Mekkhala

STY25W Higos

TY 26W Bavi

TD 27W

TD 28W

TS 29W Maysak

TY 30W Haishen

STY31W Pongsona

HUR02C Ele

HUR03C Huko

TC 01A

TC 02B

TC 03B

TC 04B

TC 05B

5.3 SOUTHERN

HEMISPHERE

VERIFICATION TABLES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

Statistics for JTWC on TC 22S Bonnie

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS								
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02040906		7.8S	129.2E	25																	
02040912		8.2S	128.7E	25																	
02040918		8.8S	128.1E	25																	
02041000	1	9.2S	126.9E	30	13	36	68	105	144					0	5	0	10	20			
02041012	2	10.0S	124.4E	30	18	53	90	110	119					0	-5	0	10	20			
02041100	3	10.1S	122.0E	40	13	0	24	43	81					0	0	15	30	45			
02041112	4	10.1S	119.6E	45	18	30	40	72	71					0	0	10	20	45			
02041200	5	10.2S	117.0E	45	11	8	27	31	38					5	10	20	40	50			
02041212	6	10.6S	114.5E	45	24	34	21	24	63					0	5	20	25	35			
02041300	7	11.3S	111.7E	45	30	54	100	107	58					0	15	25	35	45			
02041312	8	11.9S	109.2E	40	6	34	54	51	84					0	5	15	30	45			
02041400	9	12.4S	107.1E	40	0	38	84	169						0	10	15	35				
02041412	10	13.9S	104.8E	35	26	105	190							0	0	5					
02041500	11	15.4S	101.5E	35	8	91								0	5						
02041512	12	16.1S	98.0E	30	11									0							
				AVERAGE	15	44	70	79	82					0	5	13	26	38			
				BIAS										0	5	13	26	38			
				# CASES	12	11	10	9	8					12	11	10	9	8			

Statistics for JTWC on TC 23S Kesiny

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS								
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02050206		7.3S	62.0E	25																	
02050212		7.7S	62.4E	25																	
02050218		8.2S	63.5E	25																	
02050300		8.5S	65.0E	25																	
02050306	1	8.9S	65.5E	35	13	6	63	99	121					-5	5	5	10	20			
02050318	2	9.5S	66.1E	35	21	32	63	92	108					0	0	0	10	0			
02050406	3	9.8S	66.2E	40	21	49	94	123	132					0	0	10	0	-5			
02050418	4	10.0S	65.8E	45	6	30	56	55	40					-5	0	0	-5	-5			
02050506	5	10.1S	64.3E	45	0	42	43	38	36					0	-10	-15	-10	0			
02050518	6	10.4S	62.4E	55	5	34	48	60	65					0	-5	-5	10	15			
02050606	7	10.5S	61.1E	65	8	41	77	102	88					0	5	20	25	25			
02050618	8	10.7S	60.1E	65	11	8	19	25	59					0	10	25	30	25			
02050706	9	11.0S	59.0E	55	13	32	32	60	64					0	5	15	15	5			
02050718	10	11.4S	57.6E	50	18	56	86	77	129					-5	0	0	-10	-15			
02050806	11	11.6S	55.5E	45	11	45	56	71	63					-5	0	-15	-15	-10			

TC 10S Dina

02050906	12	12.4S	51.2E	60	0	39	76	168	227				0	10	15	20	20
----------	----	-------	-------	----	---	----	----	-----	-----	--	--	--	---	----	----	----	----

TC 11S Eddy

02050918	13	12.8S	49.0E	55	0	43	133	173	236				0	15	20	25	20
----------	----	-------	-------	----	---	----	-----	-----	-----	--	--	--	---	----	----	----	----

TC 12S Francesca

02051006	14	13.6S	47.3E	40	11	95	123	172					0	5	10	10	
----------	----	-------	-------	----	----	----	-----	-----	--	--	--	--	---	---	----	----	--

TC 13S Chris

02051018	15	15.3S	46.9E	30	6	50	104						0	0	0		
----------	----	-------	-------	----	---	----	-----	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--

TC 14P Claudia

02051106	16	15.7S	46.9E	25	6	17							0	0			
----------	----	-------	-------	----	---	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	--	--	--

TC 15S Guillaume

02051118	17	15.9S	46.9E	25	0								0				
----------	----	-------	-------	----	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

TC 16P

				AVERAGE	9	39	71	94	105				1	4	10	14	13
--	--	--	--	---------	---	----	----	----	-----	--	--	--	---	---	----	----	----

TC 17P Des

				BIAS									-1	3	6	8	7
--	--	--	--	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---	---	---	---

TC 18S Hary

				# CASES	17	16	15	14	13				17	16	15	14	13
--	--	--	--	---------	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	----	----	----	----	----

TC 19P

Statistics for JTWC on TC 24S Errol

TC 20S Ikala

DTG	WRN	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS						
		NO.	LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

02050906		6.6S	97.4E	30																	
----------	--	------	-------	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TC 22S Bonnie

02050912		6.9S	97.1E	30																	
----------	--	------	-------	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TC 23S Kesiny

02050918	1	6.9S	96.8E	30	8	128	169	191	189				0	0	0	-5	0				
----------	---	------	-------	----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	--	--	--	---	---	---	----	---	--	--	--	--

TC 24S Errol

02051006	2	6.3S	97.6E	35	13	22	55	64	42				0	0	-5	0	5				
----------	---	------	-------	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	---	---	----	---	---	--	--	--	--

TC 25P Upia

02051018	3	6.1S	97.2E	35	8	55	78	40	51				0	-10	-5	0	0				
----------	---	------	-------	----	---	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	---	-----	----	---	---	--	--	--	--

02051106	4	5.8S	96.3E	45	40	73	42	35	128				0	5	15	20	30				
----------	---	------	-------	----	----	----	----	----	-----	--	--	--	---	---	----	----	----	--	--	--	--

02051118	5	6.2S	95.3E	45	8	61	86	181	265				0	10	15	25	30				
----------	---	------	-------	----	---	----	----	-----	-----	--	--	--	---	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--

02051206	6	6.5S	95.3E	40	21	49	139	216	326				0	5	15	20	40				
----------	---	------	-------	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	--	--	--	---	---	----	----	----	--	--	--	--

02051218	7	7.5S	94.6E	40	13	103	167	263					0	10	15	30					
----------	---	------	-------	----	----	-----	-----	-----	--	--	--	--	---	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--

02051306	8	8.4S	95.5E	35	18	63	141						0	0	10						
----------	---	------	-------	----	----	----	-----	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	----	--	--	--	--	--	--

02051318	9	9.0S	96.0E	35	13	51							0	10							
----------	---	------	-------	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

02051406	10	10.0S	96.8E	25	0								0								
----------	----	-------	-------	----	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

02051412		10.8S	97.3E	25																	
----------	--	-------	-------	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

				AVERAGE	14	67	110	141	167				0	6	10	14	18
--	--	--	--	---------	----	----	-----	-----	-----	--	--	--	---	---	----	----	----

				BIAS									0	3	8	13	18
--	--	--	--	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	----	----

				# CASES	10	9	8	7	6				10	9	8	7	6
--	--	--	--	---------	----	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	----	---	---	---	---



Statistics for JTWC on TC 25P Upia

DTG	WRN NO.	BEST TRACK			POSITION ERRORS								WIND ERRORS							
		LAT	LONG	wind	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120	00	12	24	36	48	72	96	120
02052306		6.6S	157.3E	25																
02052312		7.0S	156.9E	25																
02052318		7.3S	156.3E	25																
02052400		7.4S	155.5E	25																
02052406		7.4S	154.9E	25																
02052412		7.4S	154.6E	25																
02052418		7.5S	154.3E	25																
02052500		7.7S	154.0E	25																
02052506		7.9S	153.7E	35																
02052512	1	8.1S	153.6E	35	8	36	62	86	109				0	5	10	15	20			
02052518	2	8.3S	153.6E	35	0	54	83	83	106				0	5	10	15	20			
02052600	3	8.6S	153.7E	35	13	43	60	72	83				0	5	10	15	25			
02052606	4	8.8S	153.8E	35	18	54	93	119	129				0	5	10	15	25			
02052612	5	8.9S	153.8E	35	36	60	79	96					0	5	10	5				
02052618	6	9.0S	153.9E	35	53	84	102	90					0	0	0	0				
02052700	7	9.0S	153.9E	35	0	12	31						0	0	5					
02052706	8	9.1S	153.9E	35	18	19	27						0	0	0					
02052712	9	9.2S	154.0E	35	26	13							0	5						
02052718	10	9.3S	154.1E	35	40	54							0	5						
02052800	11	9.4S	154.1E	30	13								5							
02052806	12	9.8S	154.3E	30	0								0							
			AVERAGE		19	43	67	91	107				0	4	7	11	23			
			BIAS										0	4	7	11	23			
			# CASES		12	10	8	6	4				12	10	8	6	4			



2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


2.3 SUMMARY OF SOUTH PACIFIC AND SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 01S

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 1800Z 01 Oct 01
 First Fair : 1800Z 03 Oct 01
 First TCFA : 2330Z 05 Oct 01
 First Warning : 0600Z 06 Oct 01
 Last Warning : 0600Z 08 Oct 01
 Max Intensity : 35 kts, gusts to 45 kts
 Landfall : None
 Total Warnings : 5
 Remarks : None

2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

2.3 SUMMARY OF
SOUTH PACIFIC AND
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

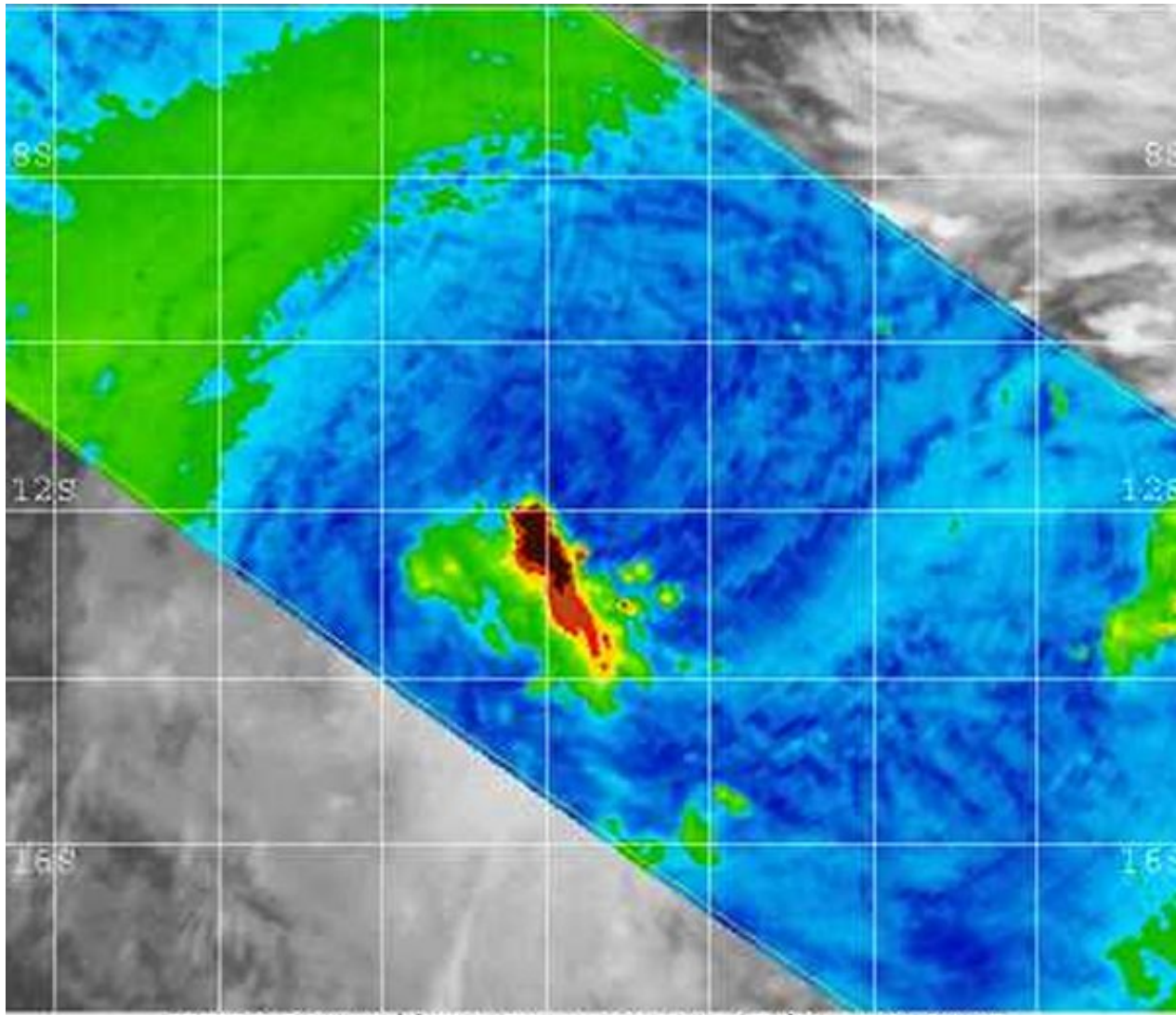
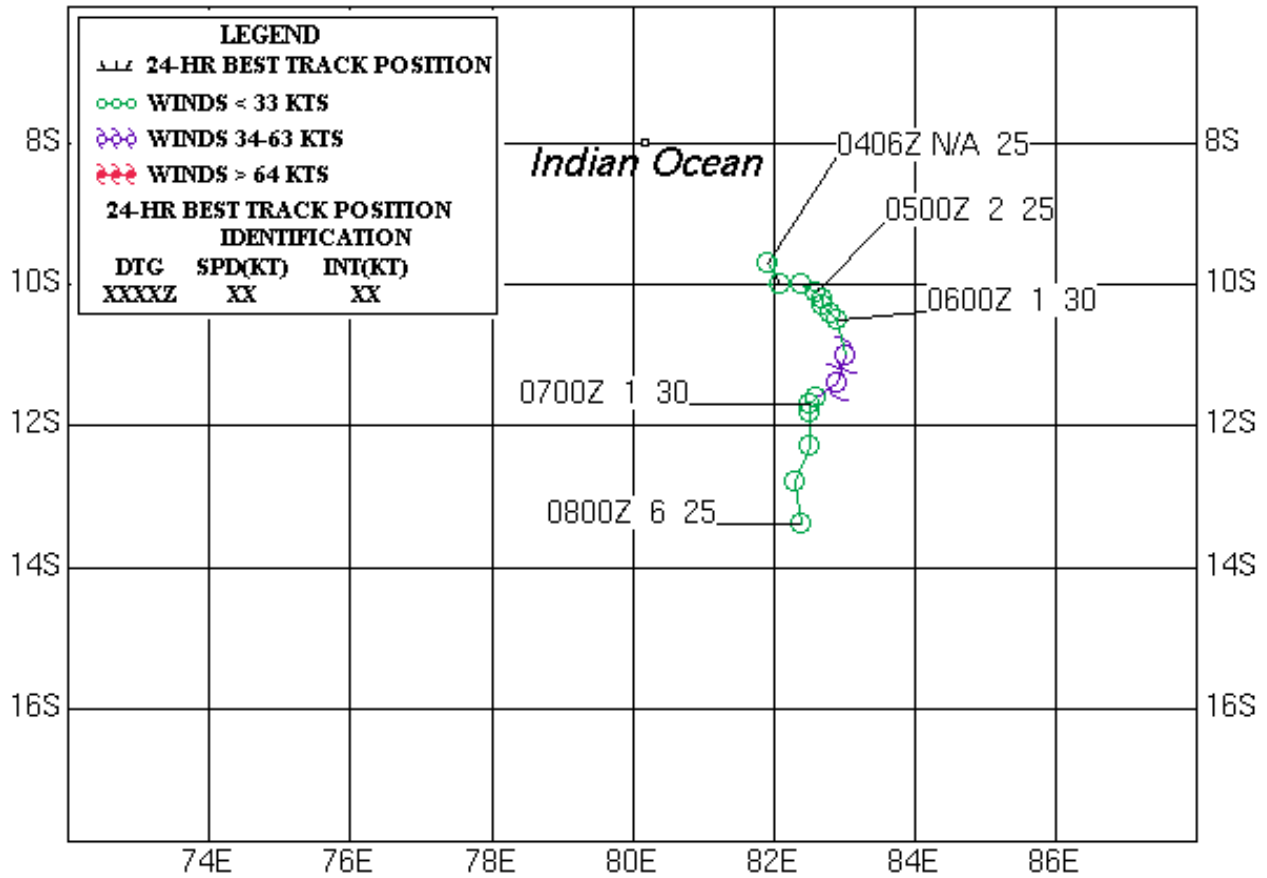


Figure 2-01S-1. 062016Z October 2001 85 GHz TRMM imagery of TC 01S in the South Indian Ocean with an estimated intensity of 35 knots.



TROPICAL CYCLONE 01S

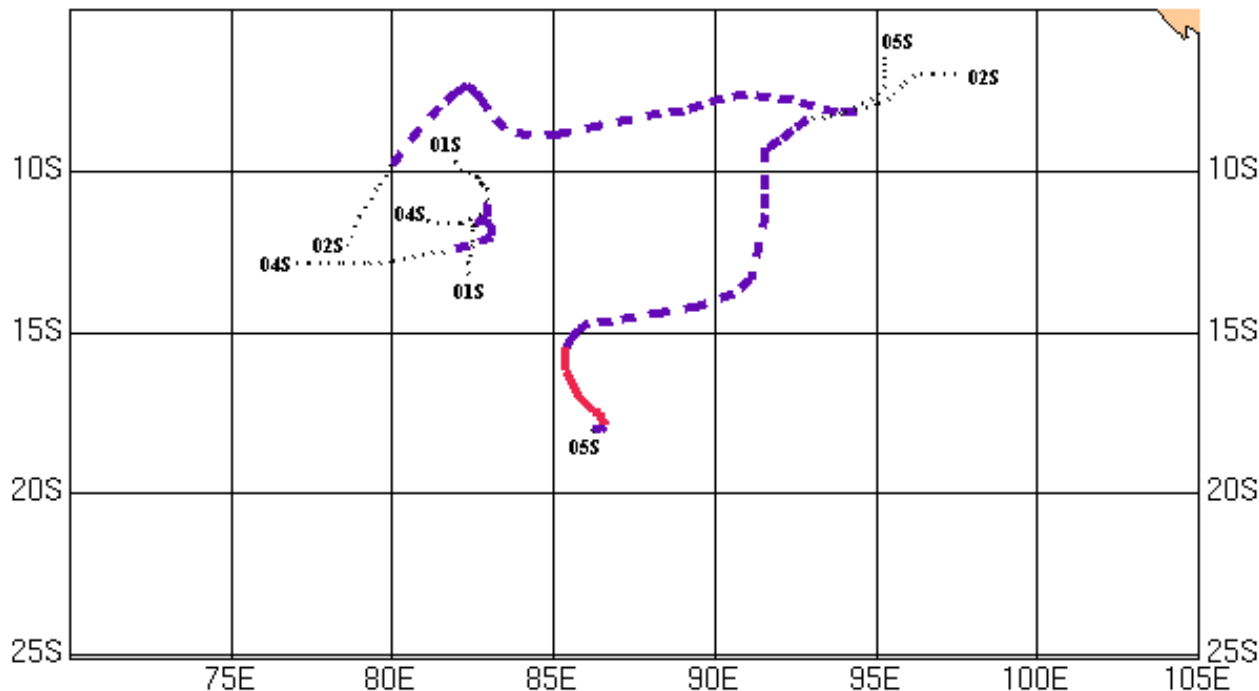
06 - 08 OCTOBER 2001





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)

[2.1 GENERAL](#)
[2.2 SUMMARY](#)
[2.3 SUMMARY OF SOUTH PACIFIC AND SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES](#)
[TC 01S](#)
[TC 02S Alex-Andre](#)
[TC 03S](#)
[TC 04S](#)
[TC 05S Bessi-Bako](#)
[TC 06P Trina](#)
[TC 07P Waka](#)
[TC 08S Cyprien](#)
[TC 09P Bernie](#)
[TC 10S Dina](#)
[TC 11S Eddy](#)
[TC 12S Francesca](#)
[TC 13S Chris](#)
[TC 14P Claudia](#)
[TC 15S Guillaume](#)
[TC 16P](#)
[TC 17P Des](#)


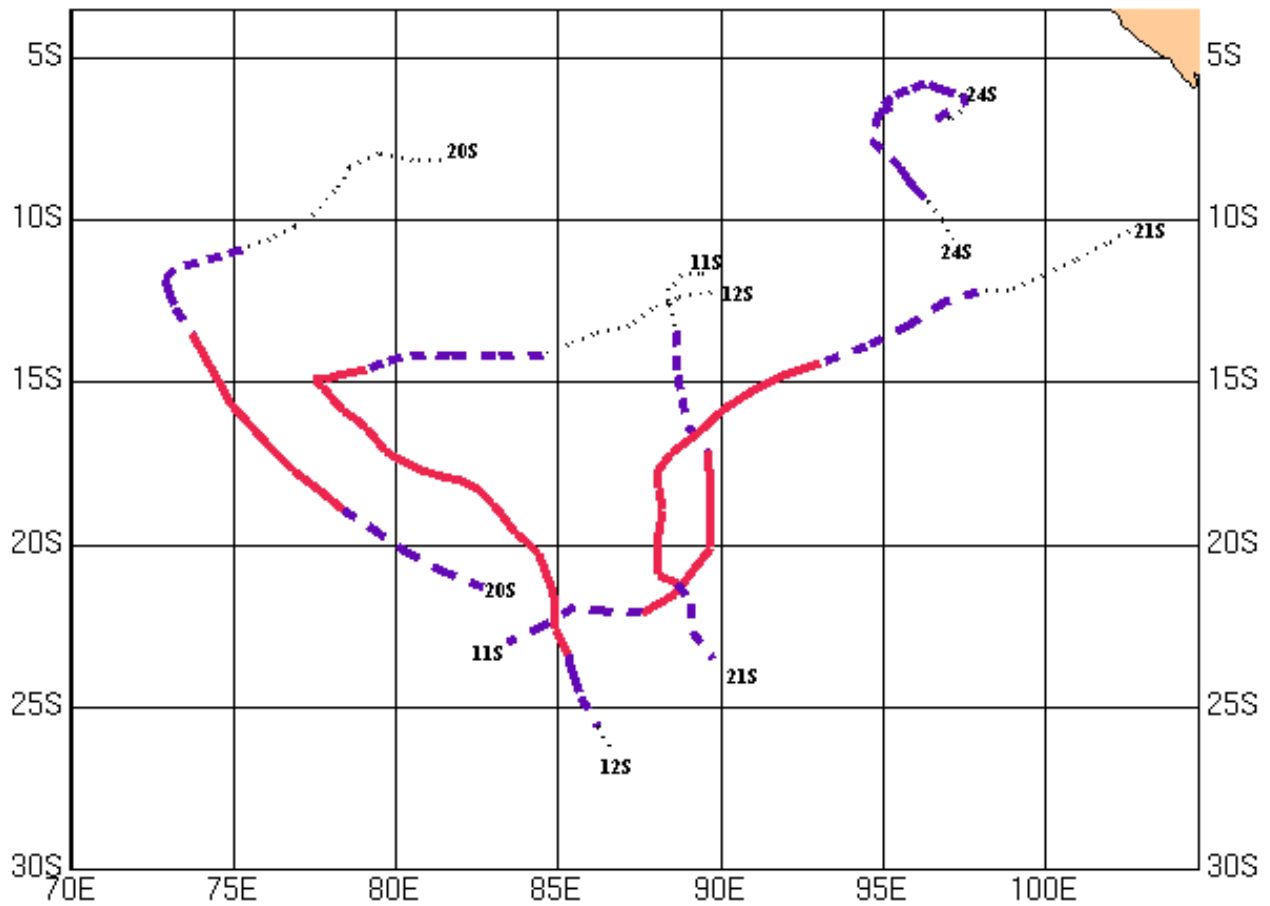
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES 06 OCT 2001 - 05 DEC 2001

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED SURFACE WIND

- 64KT (33M/SEC) OR GREATER
- - - 34 TO 63KT (18 TO 32M/SEC)
- 33KT (17M/SEC) OR LESS

TC 01S	06 OCT - 08 OCT
TC 02S (ALEX-ANDRE)	26 OCT - 31 OCT
TC 04S	21 NOV - 23 NOV
TC 05S (BESSI-BAKO)	27 NOV - 05 DEC

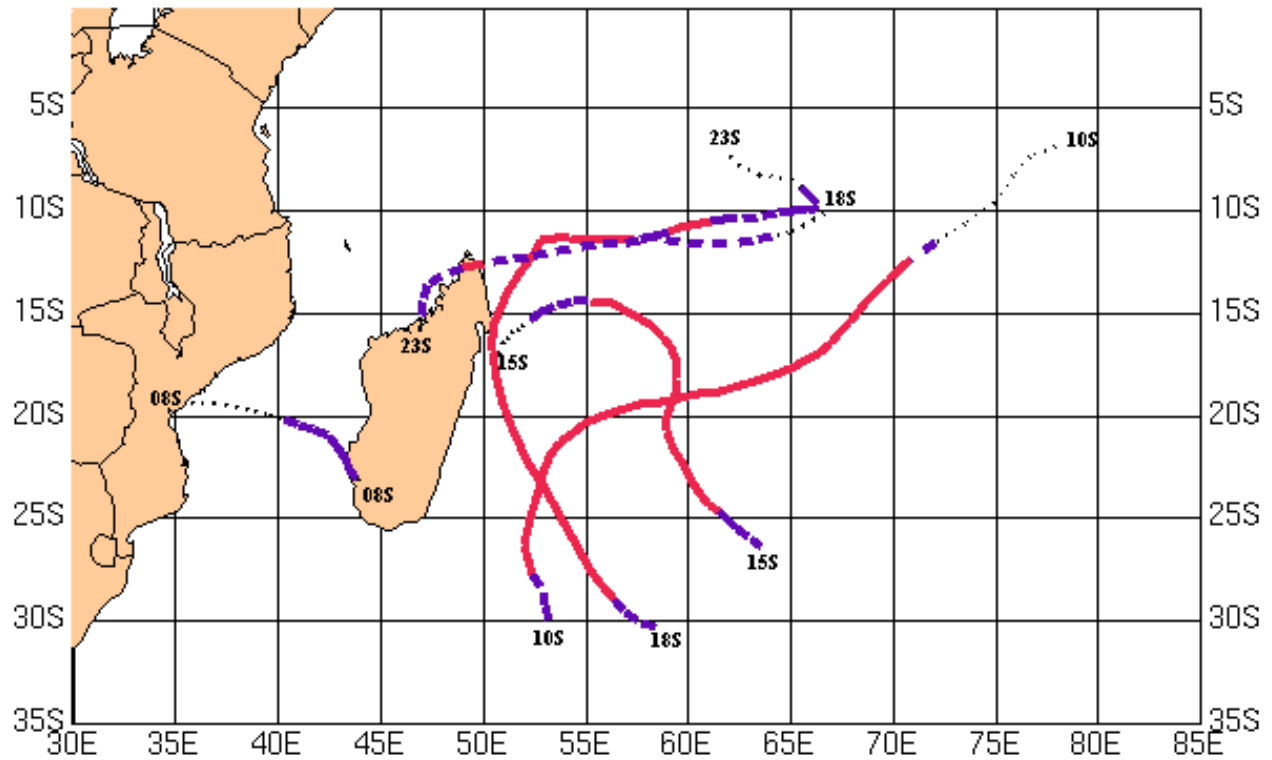
- TC 18S Hary
- TC 19P
- TC 20S Ikala
- TC 21S Dianne-Jery
- TC 22S Bonnie
- TC 23S Kesiny
- TC 24S Errol
- TC 25P Upia



**SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES
24 JAN 2002 - 14 MAY 2002**

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED SURFACE WIND	
—	64KT (33M/SEC) OR GREATER
- - -	34 TO 63KT (18 TO 32M/SEC)
.....	33KT (17M/SEC) OR LESS

TC 11S (EDDY)	24 JAN - 28 JAN
TC 12S (FRANCESCA)	01 FEB - 11 FEB
TC 20S (IKALA)	24 MAR - 28 MAR
TC 21S (DIANNE-JERY)	07 APR - 11 APR
TS 24S (ERROL)	09 MAY - 14 MAY



**SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES
01 JAN 2002 - 11 MAY 2002**

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED SURFACE WIND

- 64KT (33M/SEC) OR GREATER
- - - 34 TO 63KT (18 TO 32M/SEC)
- 33KT (17M/SEC) OR LESS

TC 08S (CYPRIEN)	01 JAN - 02 JAN
TC 10S (DINA)	17 JAN - 24 JAN
TC 15S (GUILLAUME)	15 FEB - 22 FEB
TC 18S (HARY)	06 MAR - 13 MAR
TC 23S (KESINY)	03 MAY - 11 MAY





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)

[2.1 GENERAL](#)
[2.2 SUMMARY](#)
[2.3 SUMMARY OF SOUTH PACIFIC AND SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES](#)
[TC 01S](#)
[TC 02S Alex-Andre](#)
[TC 03S](#)
[TC 04S](#)
[TC 05S Bessi-Bako](#)
[TC 06P Trina](#)
[TC 07P Waka](#)
[TC 08S Cyprien](#)
[TC 09P Bernie](#)
[TC 10S Dina](#)
[TC 11S Eddy](#)
[TC 12S Francesca](#)
[TC 13S Chris](#)
[TC 14P Claudia](#)
[TC 15S Guillaume](#)
[TC 16P](#)
[TC 17P Des](#)
Table 2-3
ANNUAL VARIATION OF SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE TROPICAL CYCLONES
BY OCEAN BASIN

YEAR	SOUTH INDIAN (WEST OF 105°E)	AUSTRALIAN (105°E - 165°E)	SOUTH PACIFIC (EAST OF 165°E)	TOTAL
1958-1977 AVERAGE*	8.4	10.3	5.9	24.6
1981	13	8	3	24
1982	12	11	2	25
1983	7	6	12	25
1984	14	14	2	30
1985	14	15	6	35
1986	14	16	3	33
1987	9	8	11	28
1988	14	2	5	21
1989	12	9	7	28
1990	18	8	3	29
1991	11	10	1	22
1992	11	6	13	30
1993	10	16	1	27
1994	16	10	4	30
1995	11	7	4	22
1996	13	11	4	28
1997	17	5	16	38
1998	12	10	15	37
1999	13	16	4	33
2000	10	12	5	27
2001	10	8	3	21
2002	14	7	4	25
(1981-2002)				
TOTAL	275	215	128	618
AVERAGE	12.5	9.8	5.8	28.1

* (Gray,1978)

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

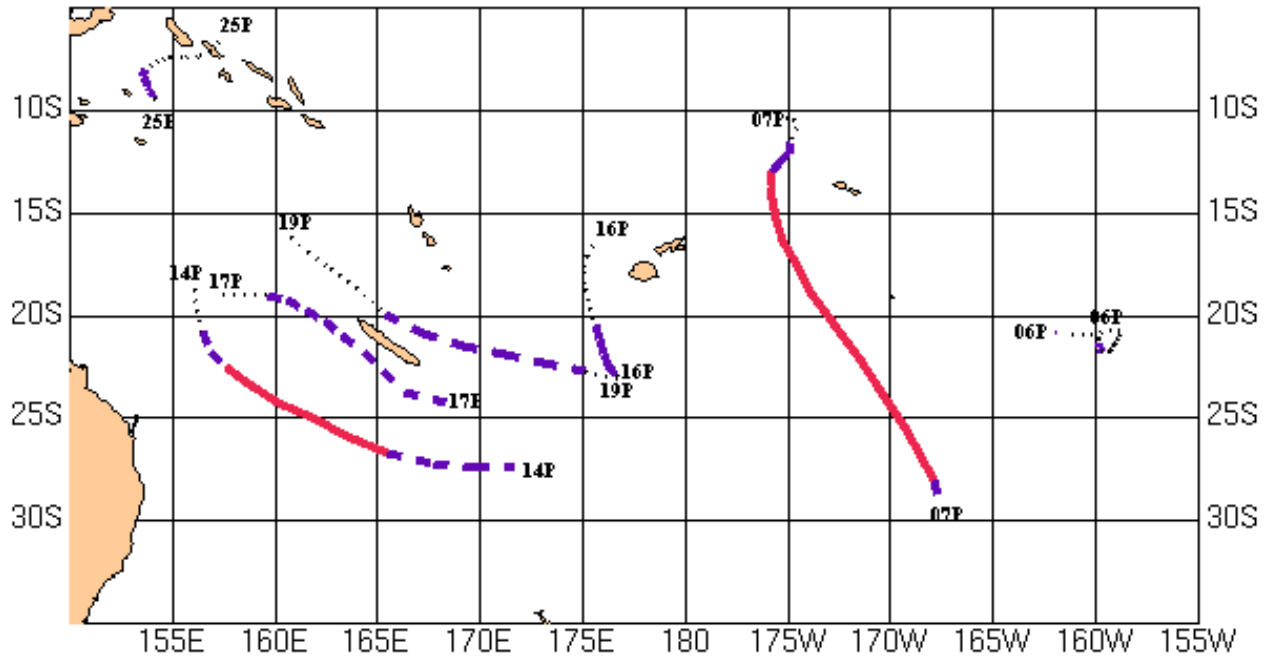
TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

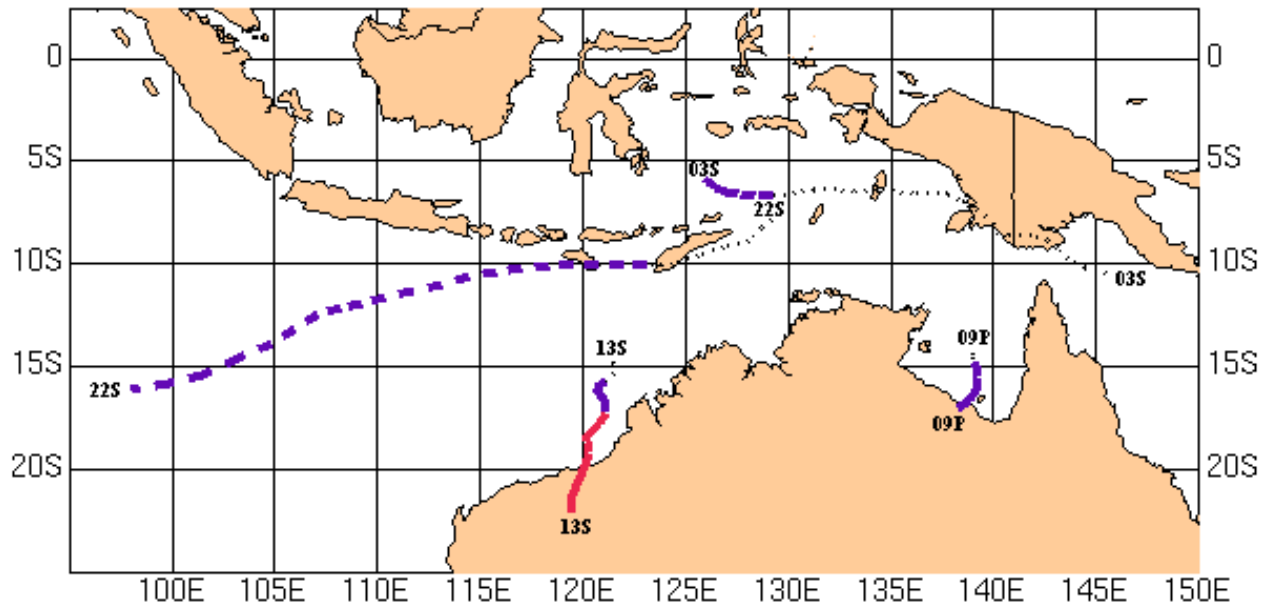
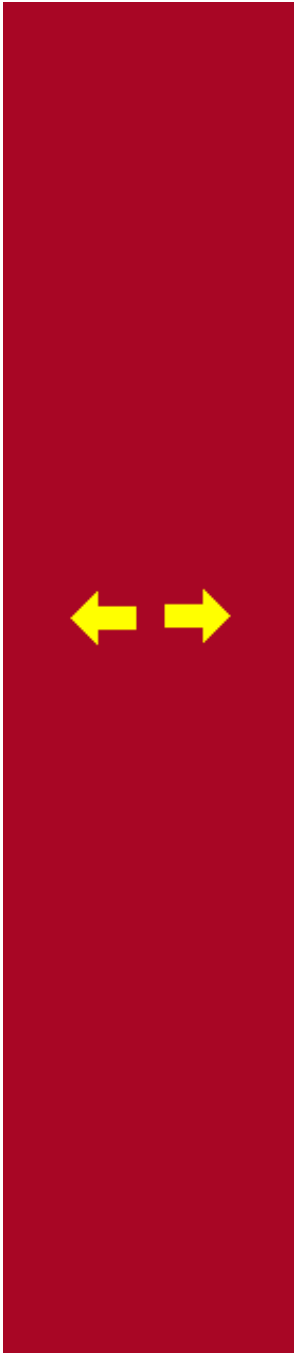


**AUSTRALIA REGION
TROPICAL CYCLONES
30 NOV 2001 - 28 MAY 2002**

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED SURFACE WIND

—	64KT (33M/SEC) OR GREATER
- - -	34 TO 63KT (18 TO 32M/SEC)
.....	33KT (17M/SEC) OR LESS

TC 06P (TRINA)	30 NOV - 01 DEC
TC 07P (WAKA)	29 DEC - 02 JAN
TC 14P (CLAUDIA)	11 FEB - 13 FEB
TC 16P	24 FEB - 26 FEB
TC 17P (DES)	05 MAR - 07 MAR
TC 19P	14 MAR - 16 MAR
TC 25P (UPIA)	25 MAY - 28 MAY



**AUSTRALIA REGION
TROPICAL CYCLONES
21 NOV 2001 - 15 APR 2002**

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED SURFACE WIND
 ——— 64KT (33M/SEC) OR GREATER
 - - - - 34 TO 63KT (18 TO 32M/SEC)
 33KT (17M/SEC) OR LESS

TC 03S	21 NOV - 21 NOV
TC 09P (BERNIE)	03 JAN - 04 JAN
TC 13S (CHRIS)	03 FEB - 06 FEB
TC 22S (BONNIE)	10 APR - 15 APR



2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

2.3 SUMMARY OF
SOUTH PACIFIC AND
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 02S (Alex-Andre*)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 1800Z 23 Oct 01
 First Fair : 1000Z 25 Oct 01
 First TCFA : 1630Z 25 Oct 01
 First Warning : 0600Z 26 Oct 01
 Last Warning : 1800Z 31 Oct 01
 Max Intensity : 55 kts, gusts to 70 kts
 Landfall : None
 Total Warnings : 15
 Remarks : None

*Names assigned by Perth TCWC and RSMC La Reunion

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

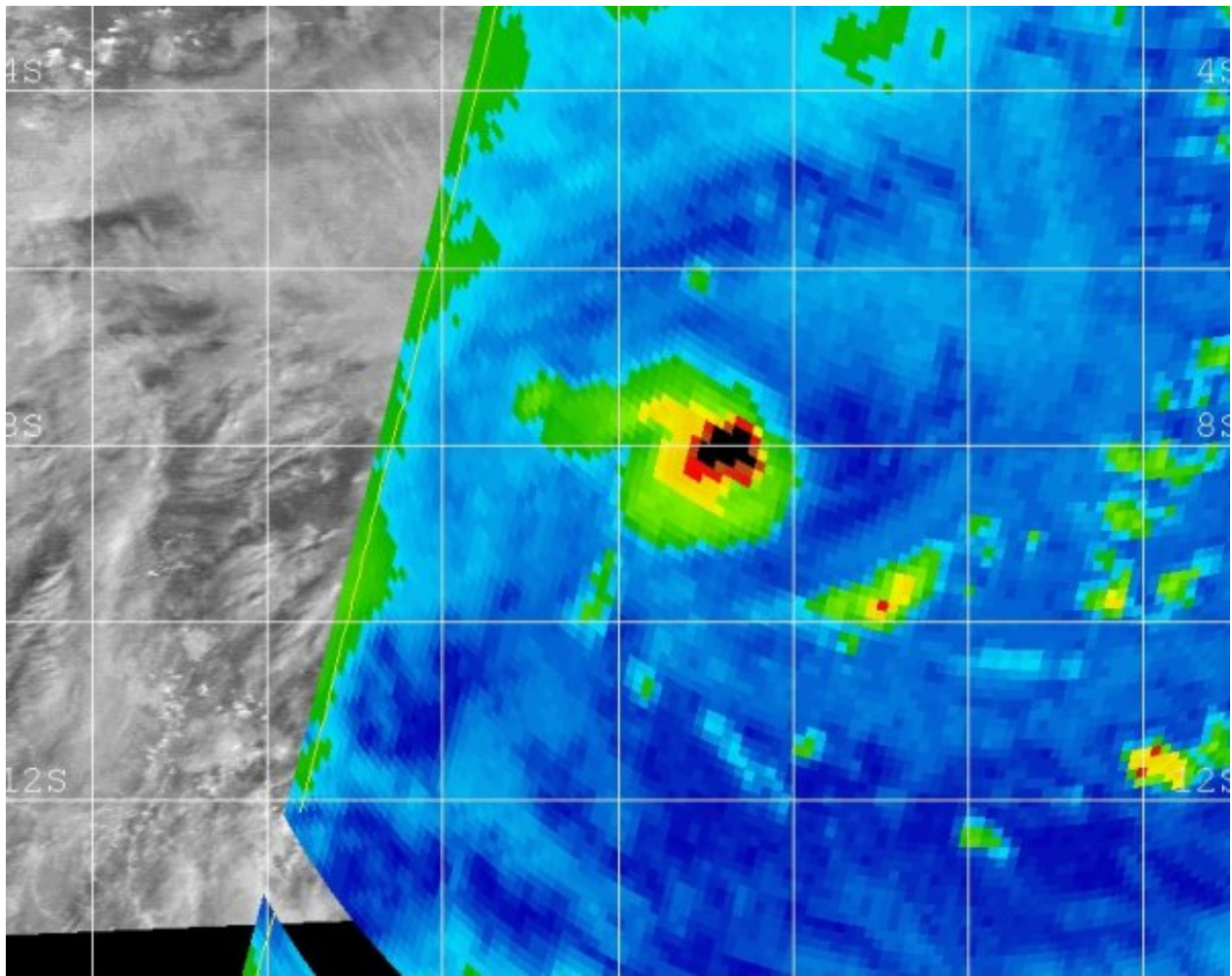
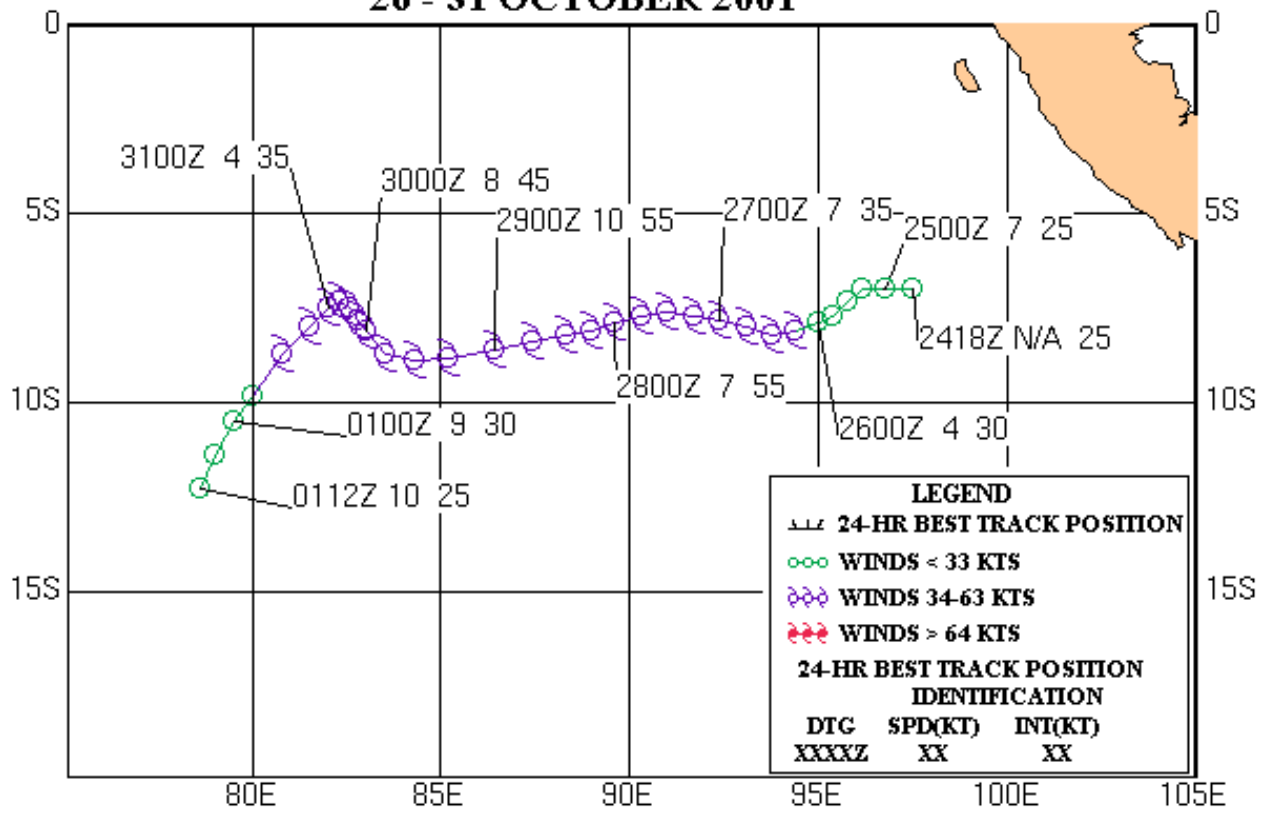


Figure 2-02S-1. 272358Z October 2001 85 GHz SSM/I imagery of TC 02S (Alex) southwest of Sumatra in the South Indian Ocean with an estimated intensity of 55 knots.



TROPICAL CYCLONE 02S (ALEX-ANDRE) 26 - 31 OCTOBER 2001





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)

2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

2.3 SUMMARY OF
SOUTH PACIFIC AND
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

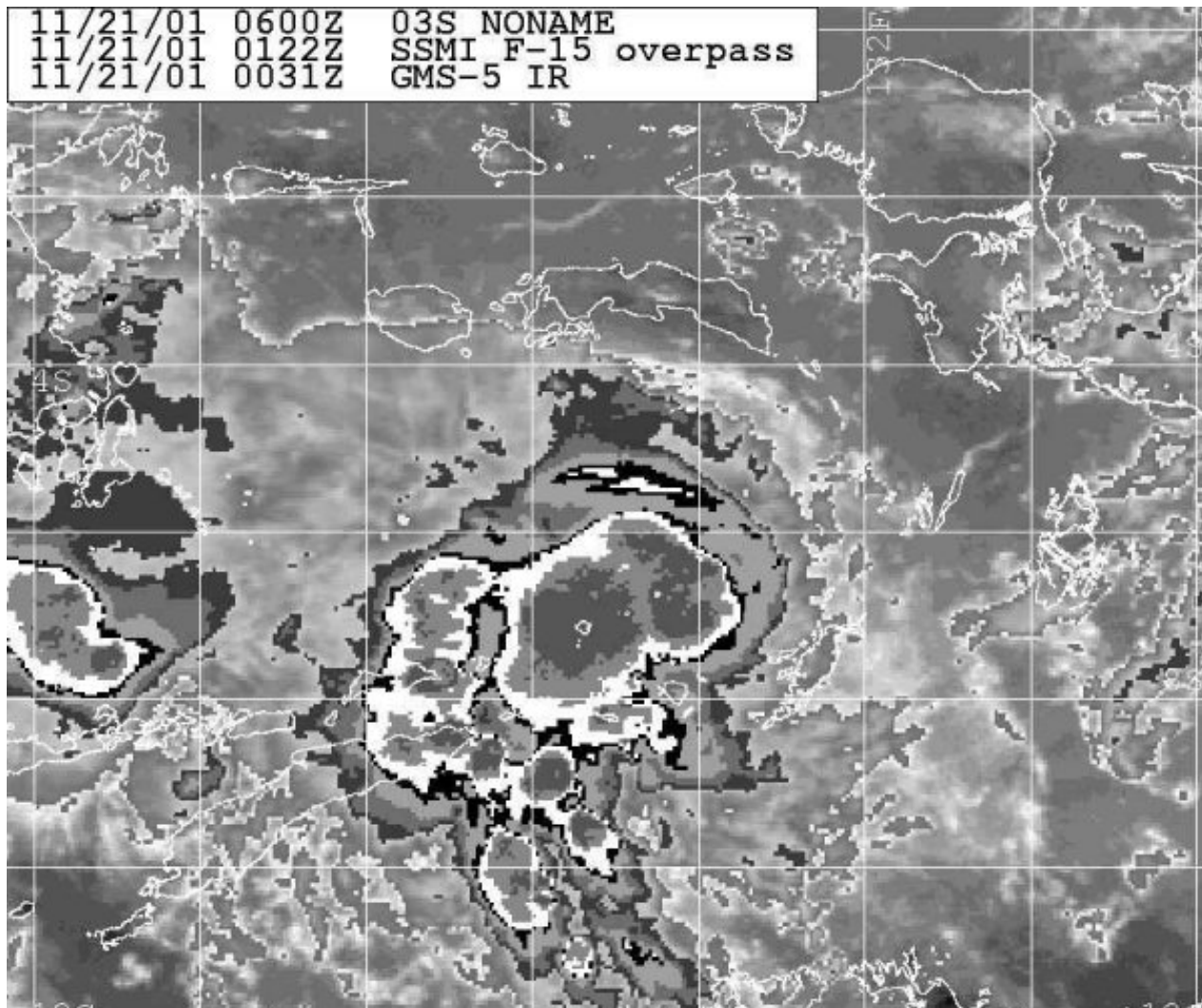
TC 17P Des

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 03S

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 1800Z 14 Nov 01
 First Fair : 1100Z 20 Nov 01
 First TCFA : 0030Z 21 Nov 01
 First Warning : 0600Z 21 Nov 01
 Last Warning : 1800Z 21 Nov 01
 Max Intensity : 35 kts, gusts to 45 kts
 Landfall : None
 Total Warnings : 2
 Remarks : None

11/21/01	0600Z	03S NONAME
11/21/01	0122Z	SSMI F-15 overpass
11/21/01	0031Z	GMS-5 IR



TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

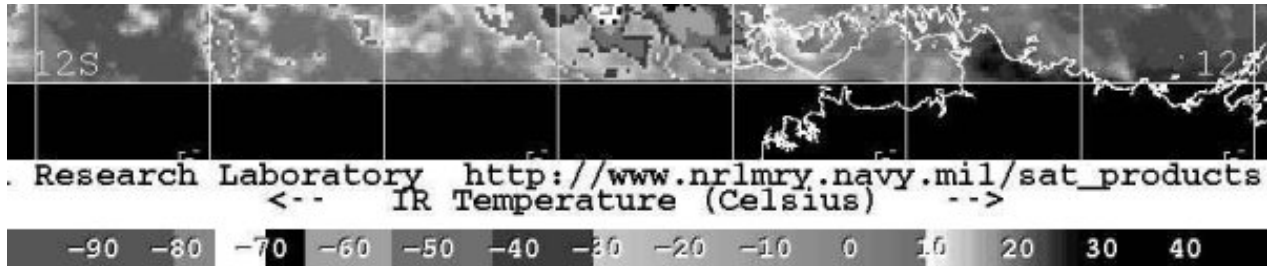
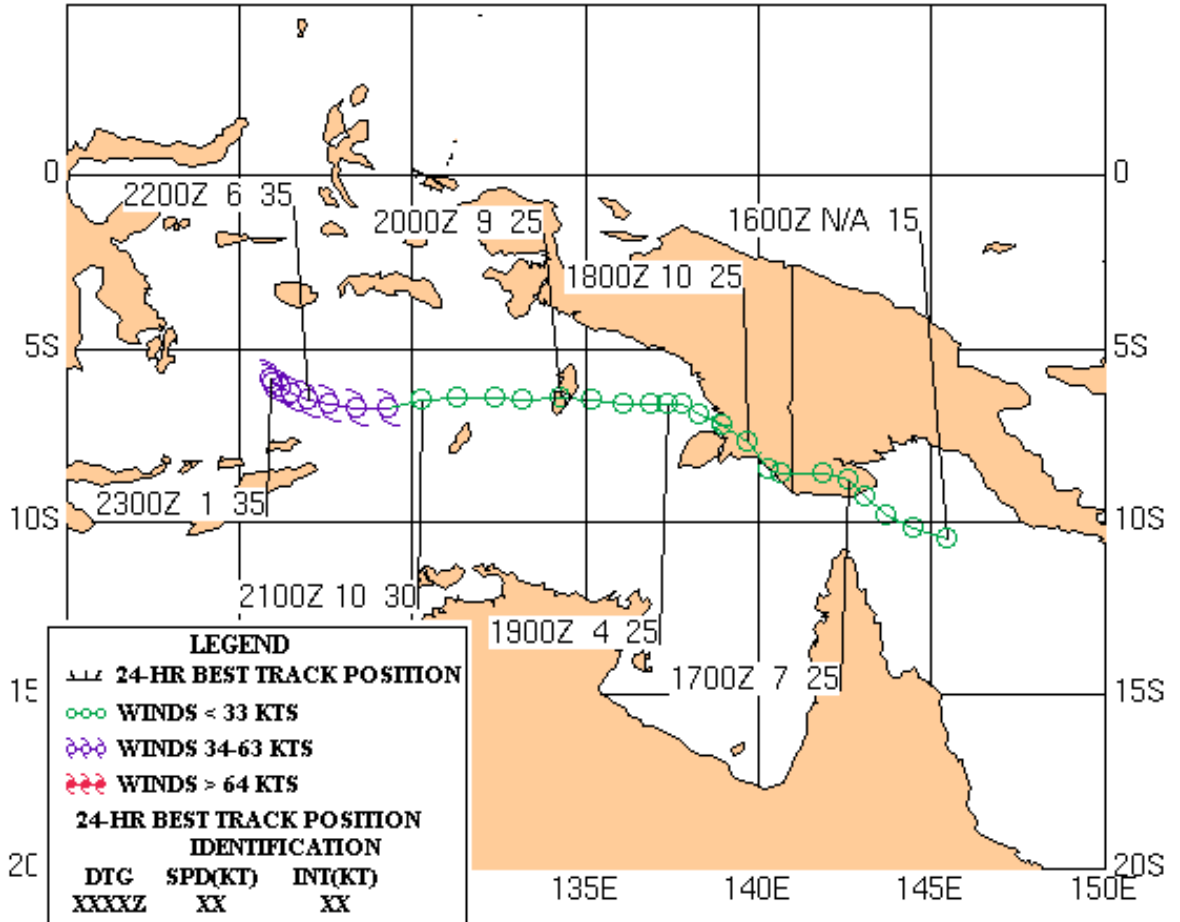


Figure 2-03S-1. 210031Z November enhanced infrared imagery of TC 03S in the Banda sea with an estimated intensity of 35 knots.

TROPICAL CYCLONE 03S 16 - 23 NOVEMBER 2001





2002

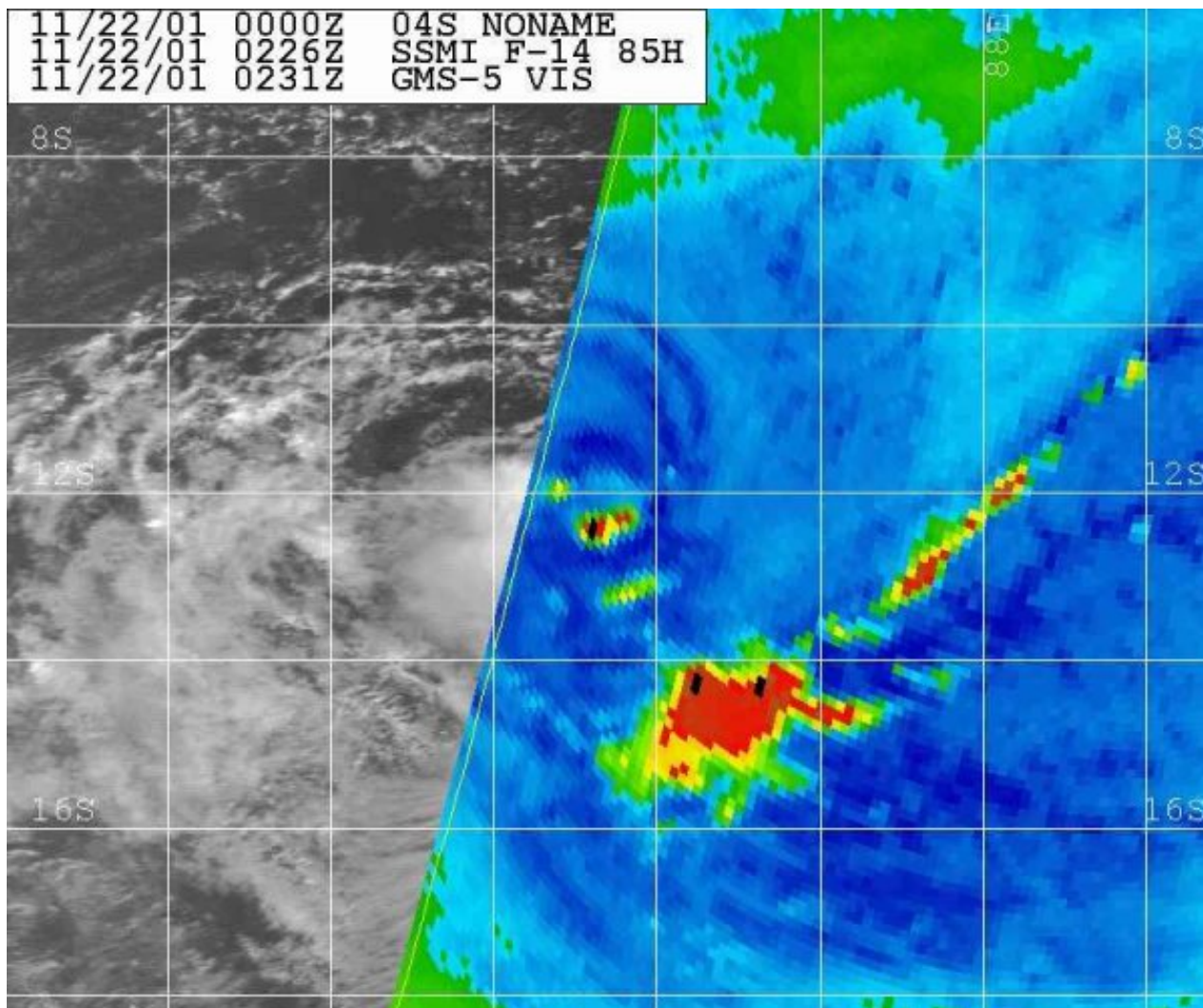

[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)

[2.1 GENERAL](#)
[2.2 SUMMARY](#)
[2.3 SUMMARY OF SOUTH PACIFIC AND SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES](#)
[TC 01S](#)
[TC 02S Alex-Andre](#)
[TC 03S](#)
[TC 04S](#)
[TC 05S Bessi-Bako](#)
[TC 06P Trina](#)
[TC 07P Waka](#)
[TC 08S Cyprien](#)
[TC 09P Bernie](#)
[TC 10S Dina](#)
[TC 11S Eddy](#)
[TC 12S Francesca](#)
[TC 13S Chris](#)
[TC 14P Claudia](#)
[TC 15S Guillaume](#)
[TC 16P](#)
[TC 17P Des](#)

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 04S

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0230Z 16 Nov 01
 First Fair : 0600Z 17 Nov 01
 First TCFA : 0300Z 21 Nov 01
 First Warning : 0600Z 21 Nov 01
 Last Warning : 0600Z 23 Nov 01
 Max Intensity : 35 kts, gusts to 45 kts
 Landfall : None
 Total Warnings : 5
 Remarks : None



TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

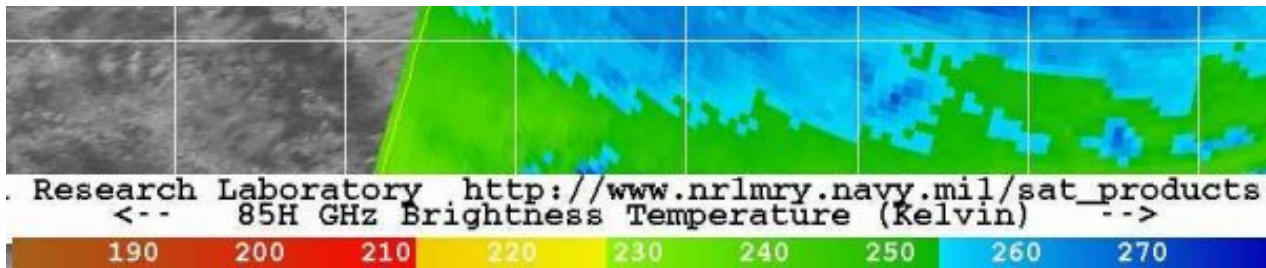
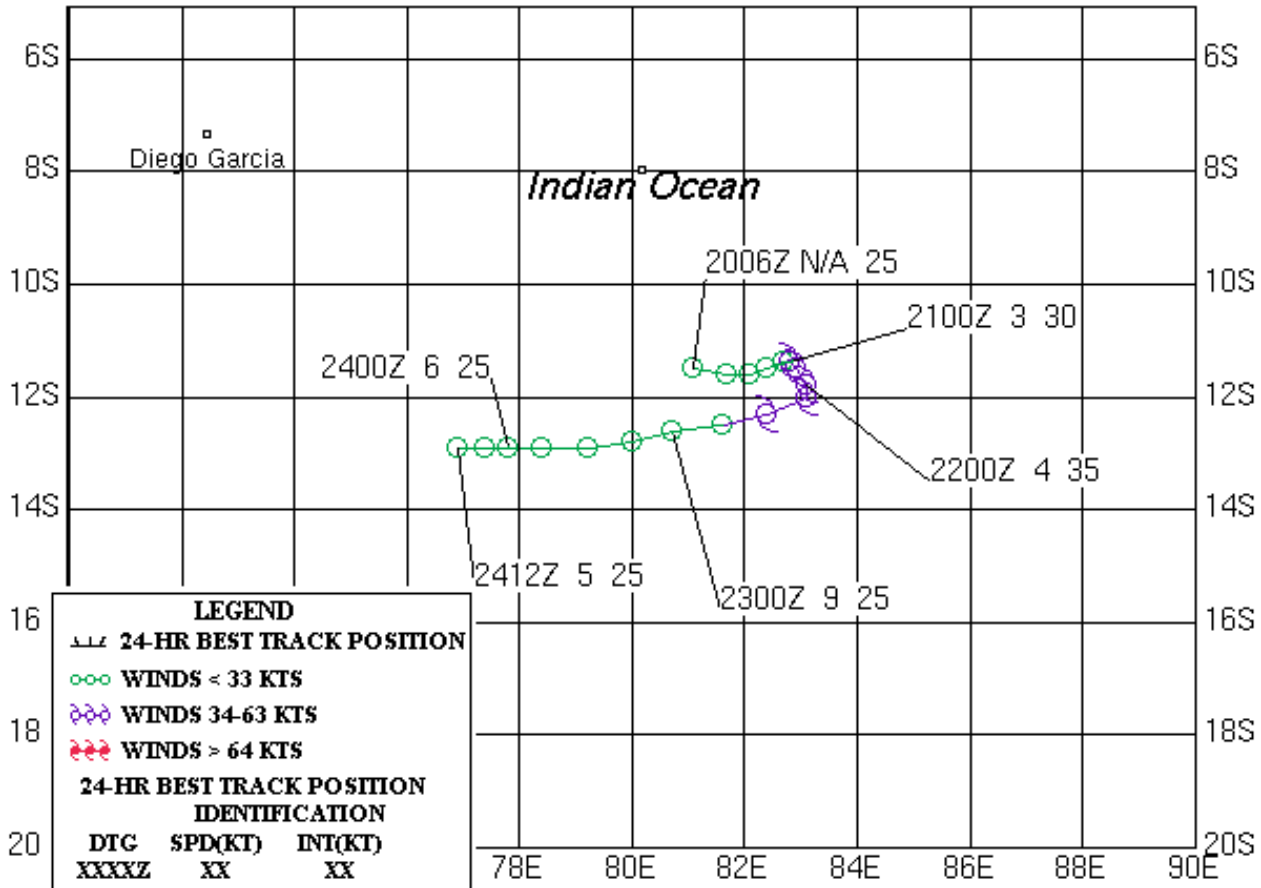


Figure 2-04S-1. 220226Z November 2001 85 GHz SSM/I imagery of TC 04S in the South Indian Ocean with an estimated intensity of 35 knots.

TROPICAL CYCLONE 04S 21 -23 NOVEMBER 2001





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

2.3 SUMMARY OF
SOUTH PACIFIC AND
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 05S (Bessi-Bako*)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0900Z 25 Nov 01
 First Fair : 1800Z 25 Nov 01
 First TCFA : 0330Z 26 Nov 01
 First Warning : 0600Z 27 Nov 01
 Last Warning : 0600Z 05 Dec 01
 Max Intensity : 75 kts, gusts to 90 kts
 Landfall : None
 Total Warnings : 17
 Remarks : None

* Names assigned by Perth TCWC and RSMC La Reunion

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

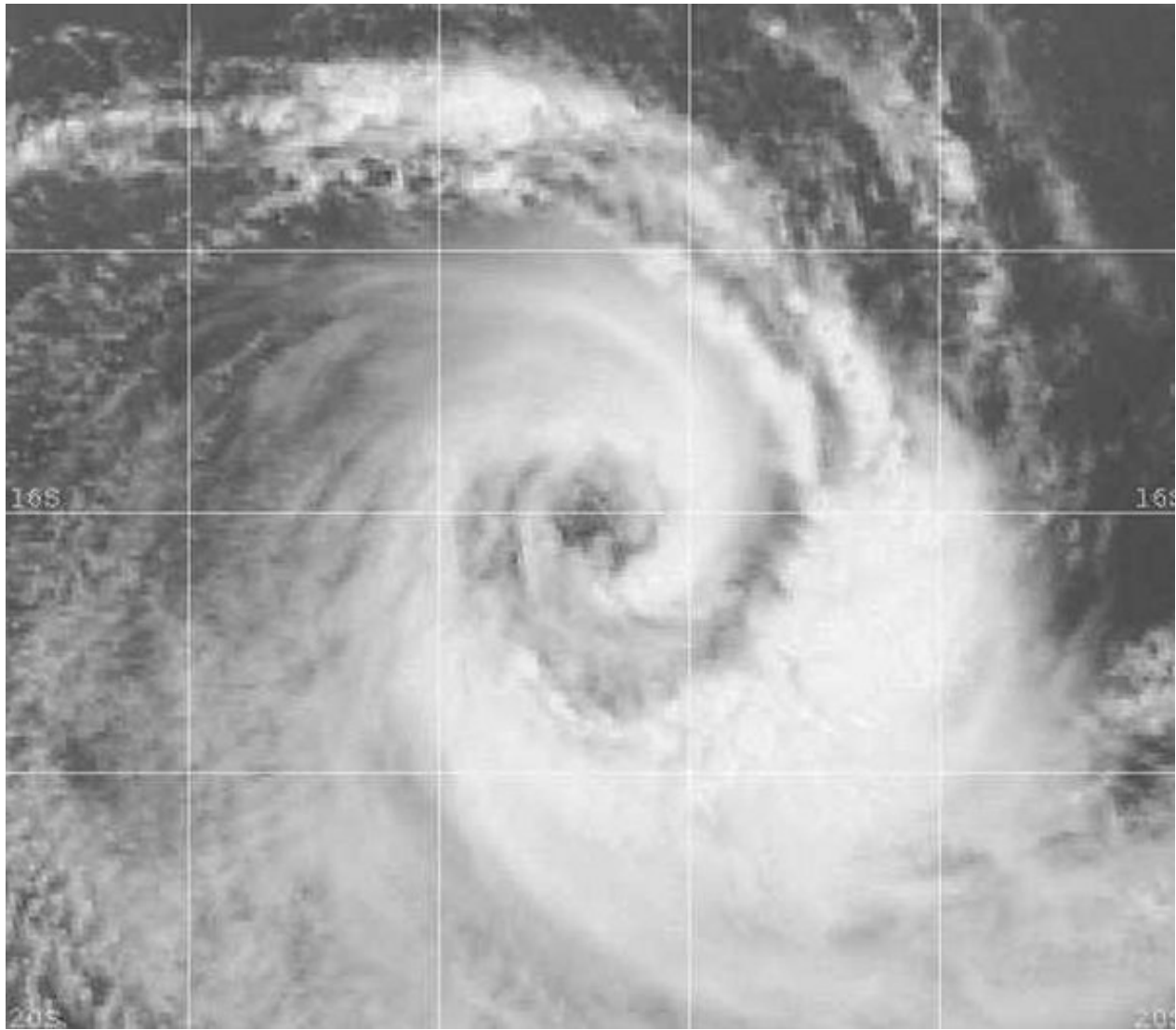


Figure 2-05S-1. 020500Z December 2001 Visible imagery of TC 05S (Bessi) in the South Indian Ocean with an estimated intensity of 65 knots.

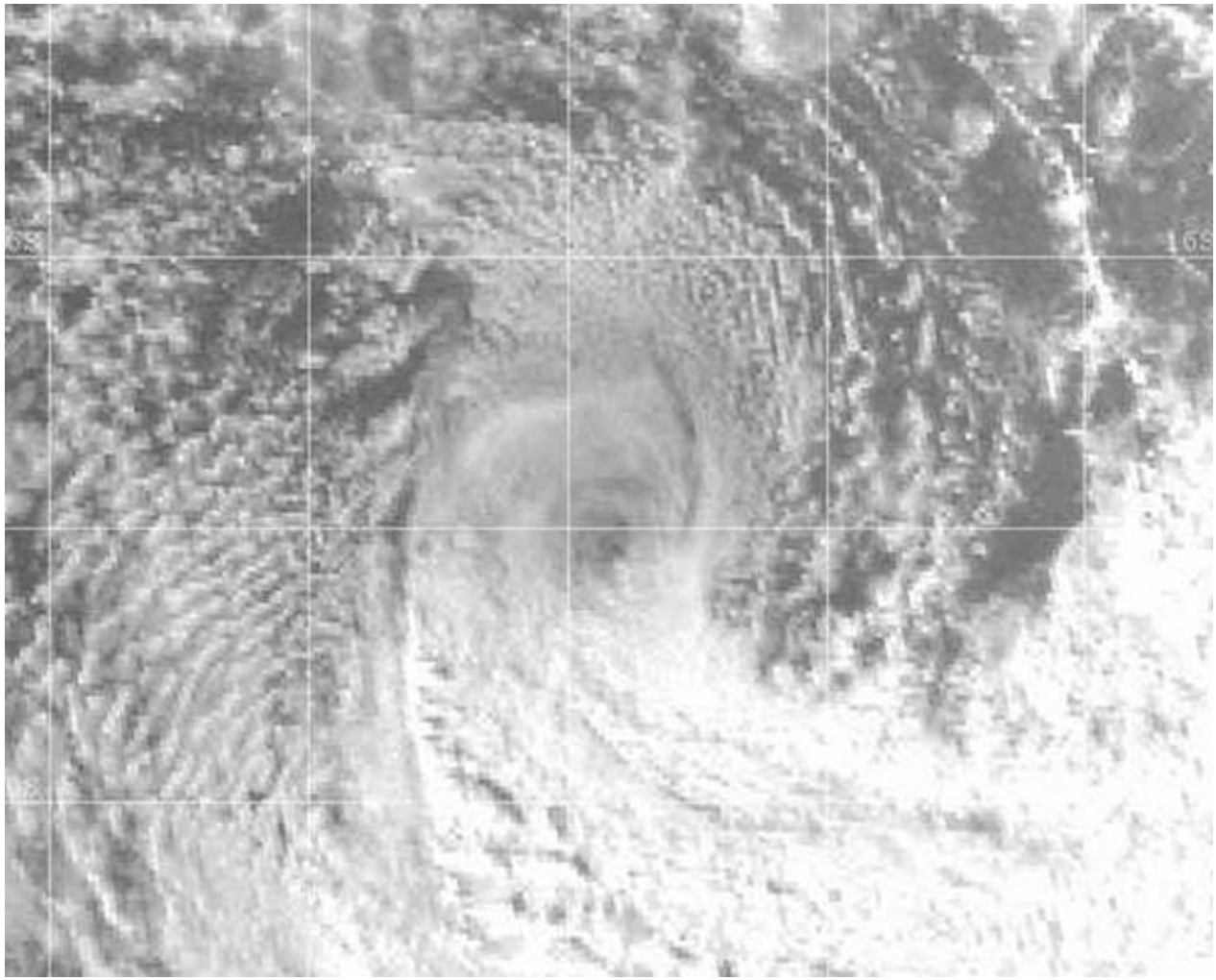
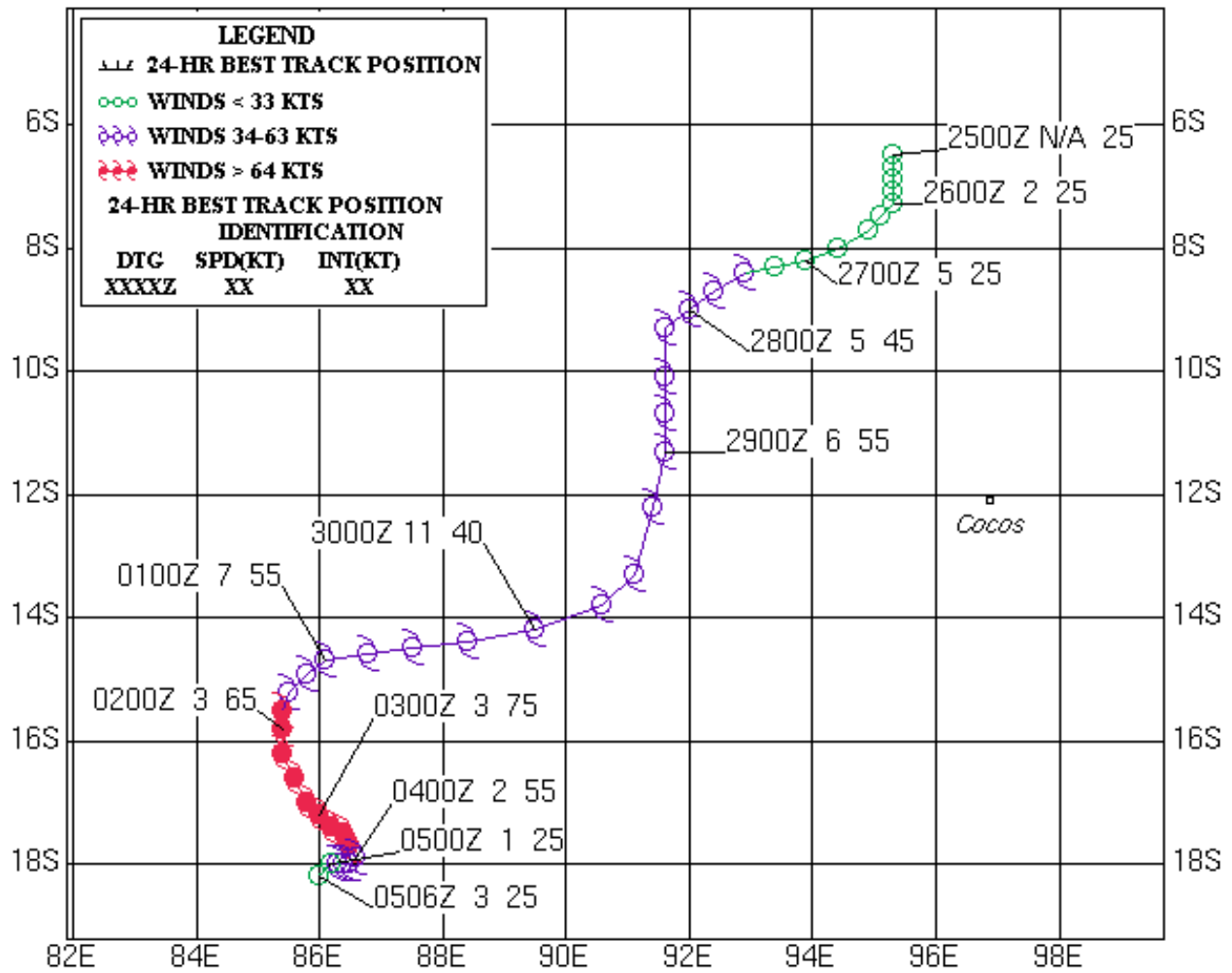


Figure 2-05S-2. 051130Z December 2001 visible imagery of TC 05S (Bessi) in the South Indian Ocean. At this time, the system was extratropical with an estimated intensity of 25 knots.



TROPICAL CYCLONE 05S (BESSI-BAKO)

27 NOVEMBER - 05 DECEMBER 2001





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

2.3 SUMMARY OF
SOUTH PACIFIC AND
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 06P (Trina*)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : None
 First Fair : None
 First TCFA : 1100Z 30 Nov 01
 First Warning : 1200Z 30 Nov 01
 Last Warning : 0000Z 01 Dec 01
 Max Intensity : 35 kts, gusts to 45 kts
 Landfall : None
 Total Warnings : 2
 Remarks : None

* Name assigned by RSMC Nadi

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

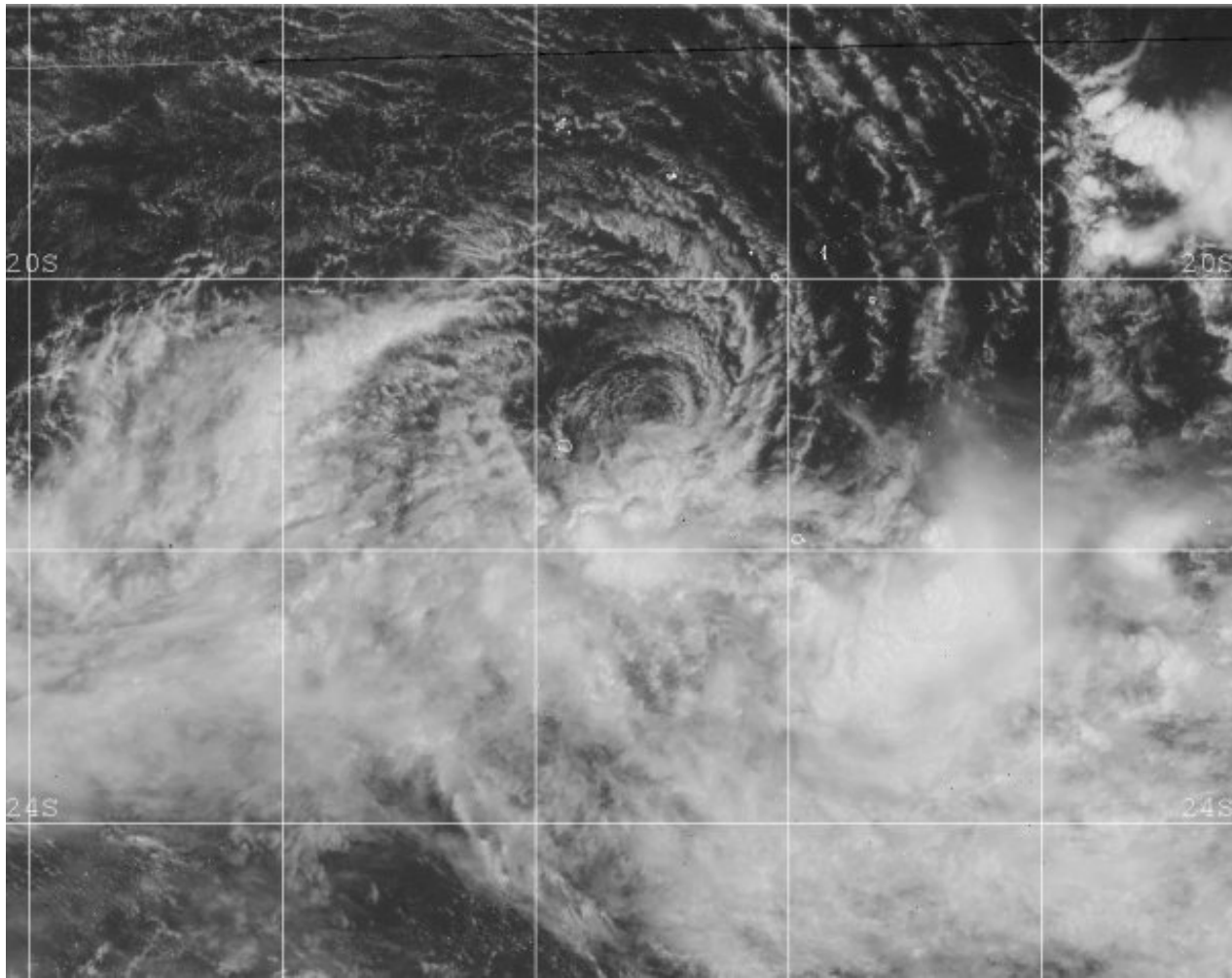
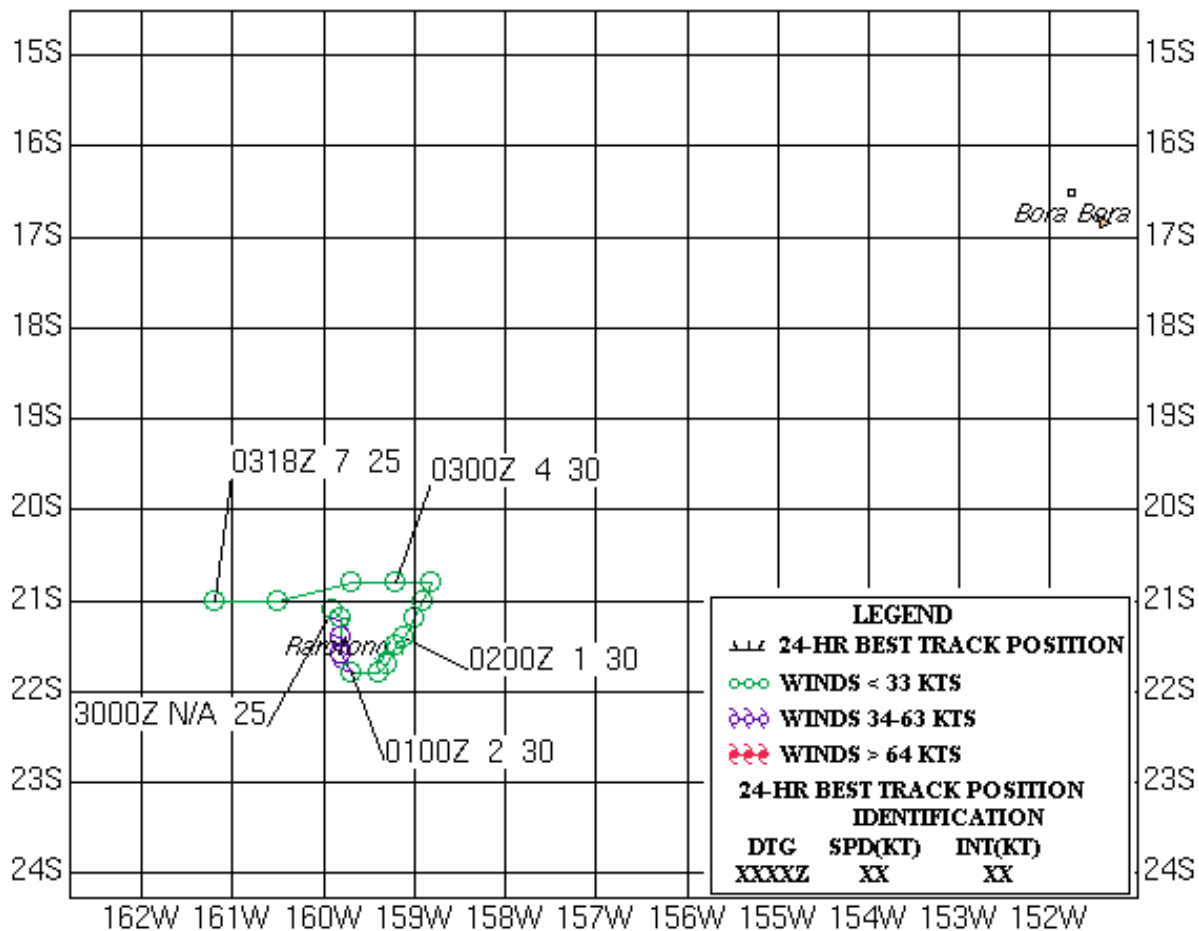


Figure 2-06P-1. 302052Z November 2001 GOES 10 visible imagery of TC 06P (Trina) east of Australia with an estimated intensity of 35 knots.



TROPICAL CYCLONE 06P (TRINA) 30 NOVEMBER - 01 DECEMBER 2001





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

2.3 SUMMARY OF
SOUTH PACIFIC AND
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 07P (Waka*)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : None
 First Fair : None
 First TCFA : 1430Z 28 Dec 01
 First Warning : 0000Z 29 Dec 01
 Last Warning : 0000Z 02 Jan 02
 Max Intensity : 100 kts, gusts to 125 kts
 Landfall : None
 Total Warnings : 9
 Remarks : None

*Name assigned by RSMC Nadi

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

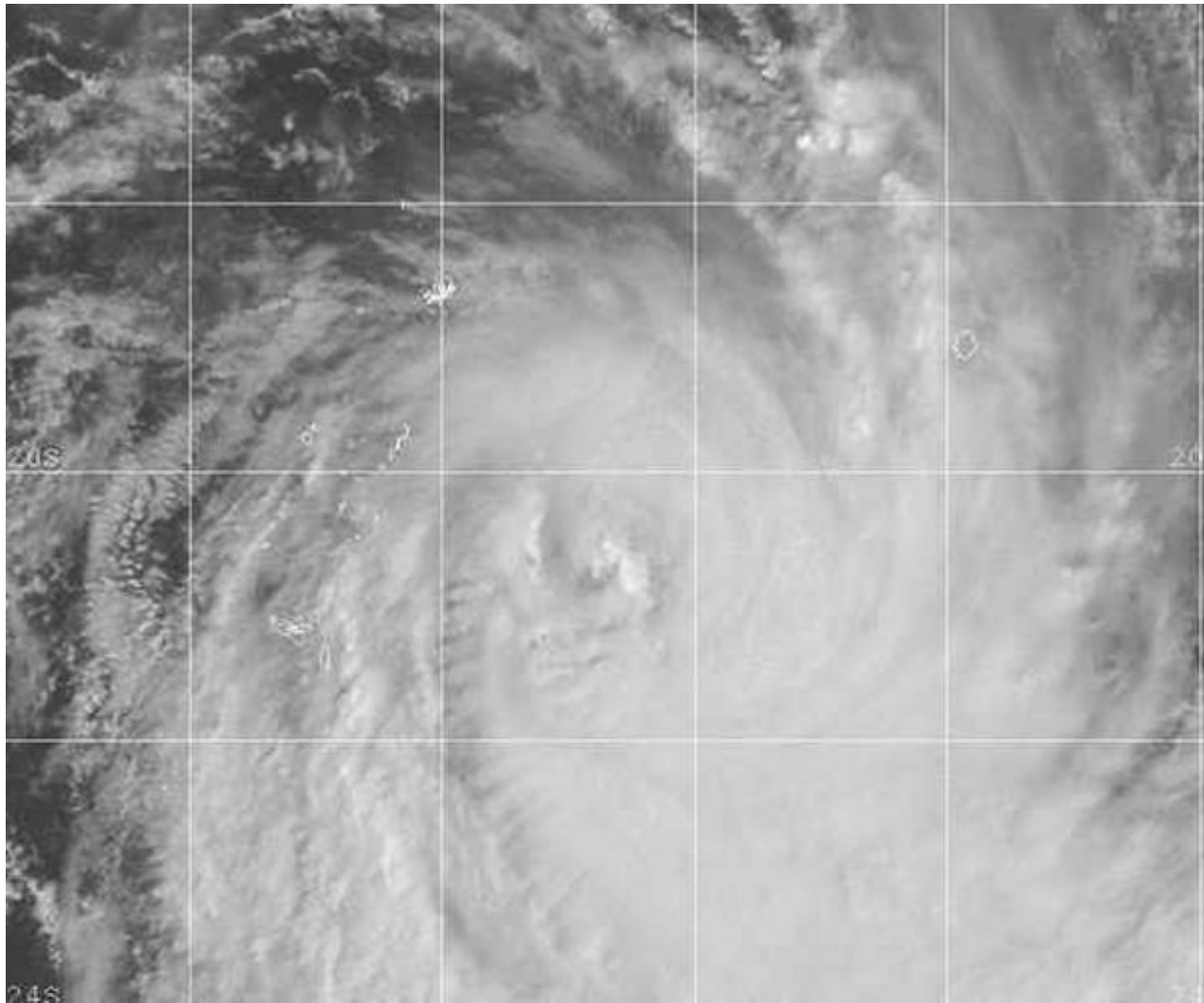


Figure 2-07P-1. 311952Z December 2001 GOES 10 visible imagery of TC 07P (Waka) southeast of the Fiji islands with an estimated intensity of 100 knots.

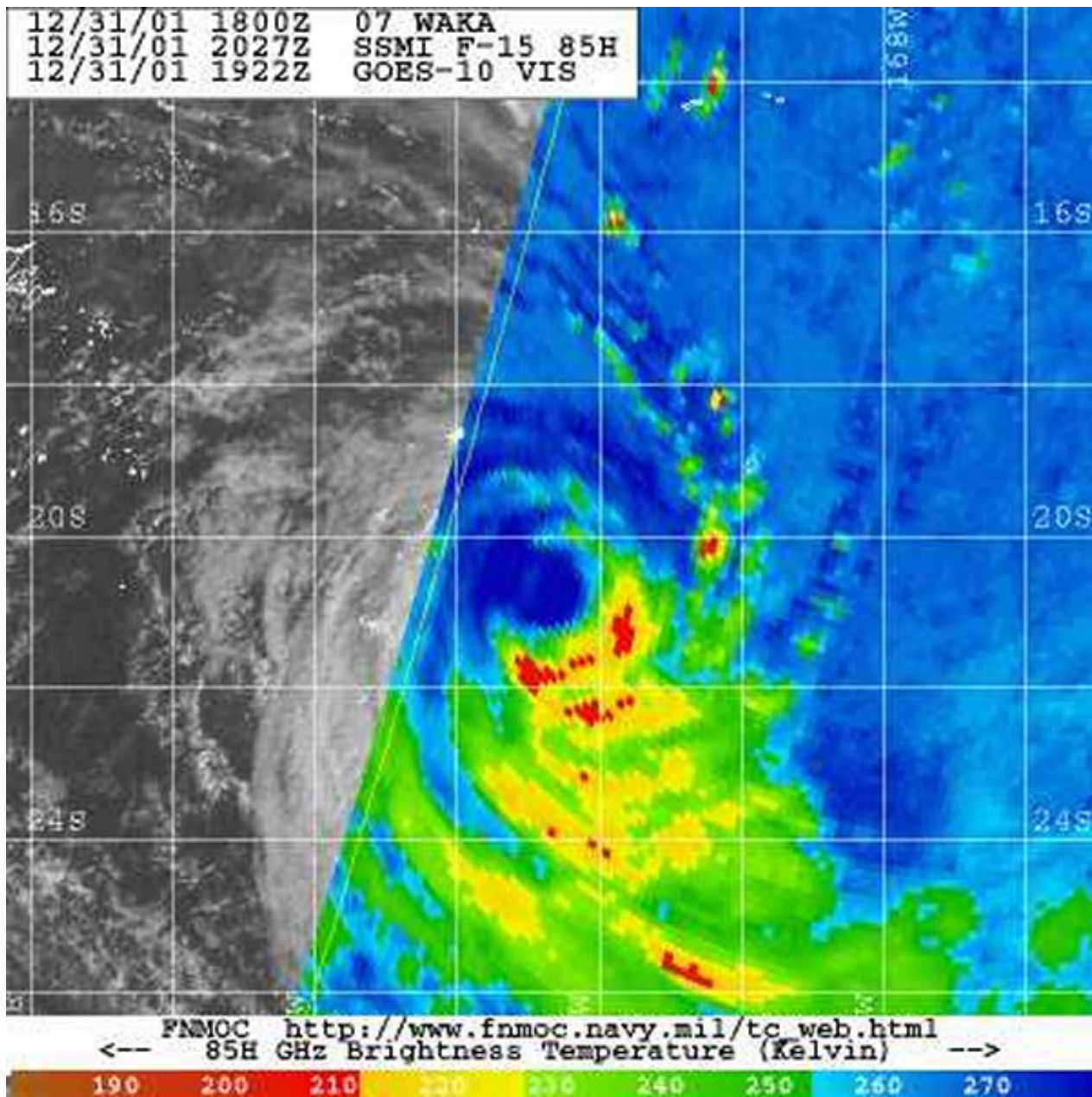
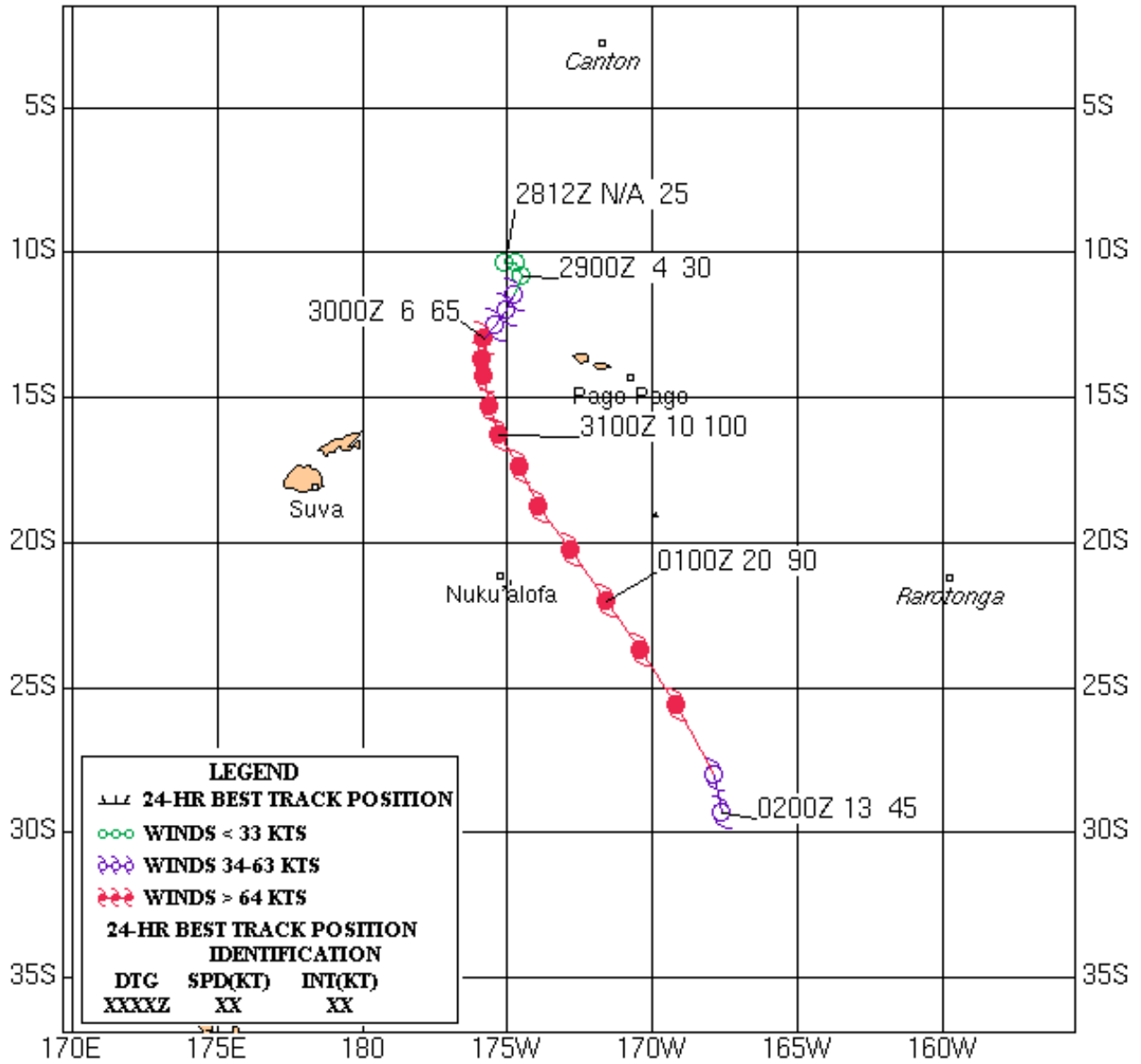


Figure 2-07P-2. 312127Z December 2001 85 GHz SSM/I imagery of TC 07P (Waka) depicting a partial eyewall. Note that this feature is not as evident in Figure 2-07P-01 which was at nearly the same time.



TROPICAL CYCLONE 07P (WAKA) 29 DECEMBER 2001 - 02 JANUARY 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

 2.3 SUMMARY OF
 SOUTH PACIFIC AND
 SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
 TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 08S (Cyprien*)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 2230Z 29 Dec 01

First Fair : None

First TCFA : 0900Z 31 Dec 01

First Warning : 0600Z 01 Jan 02

Last Warning : 1800Z 02 Jan 02

Max Intensity : 50 kts, gusts to 65 kts

Landfall : north of Toliara, Madagascar

Total Warnings : 4

Remarks :

(1) Tropical Cyclone 08S initially tracked eastward as a weak tropical disturbance as it emerged from Mozambique. The disturbance slowly developed to moderate tropical cyclone strength over the warm waters of the Mozambique Channel before making landfall north of Toliara, Madagascar.

(2) Tropical Cyclone 08S caused significant damage and flooding in Southwest Madagascar. The United Nations Integrated Regional Information Network reported that approximately two thousand residents were affected and damage was estimated at 181,000 dollars.

*Name assigned by RSMC La Reunion

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

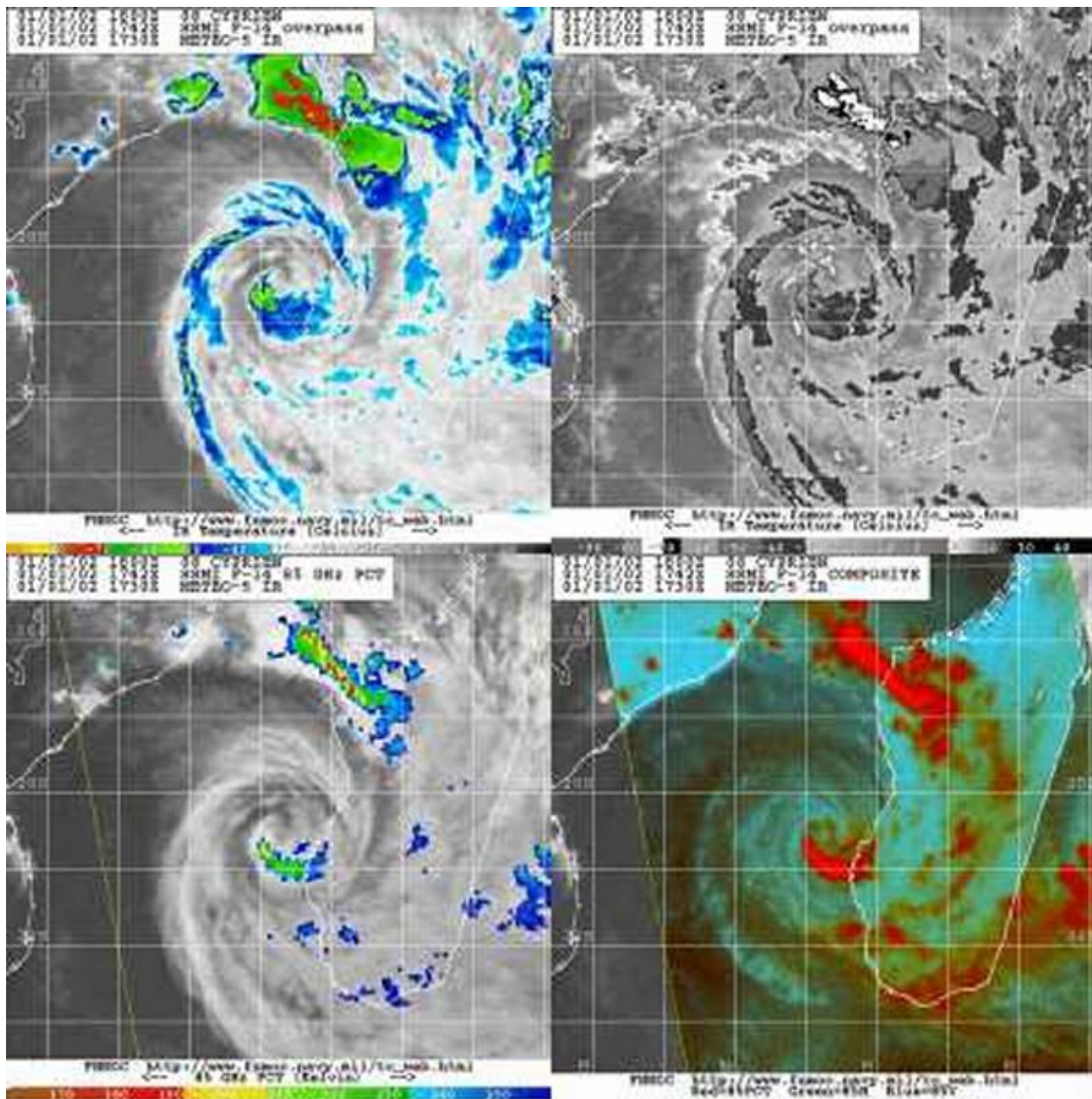
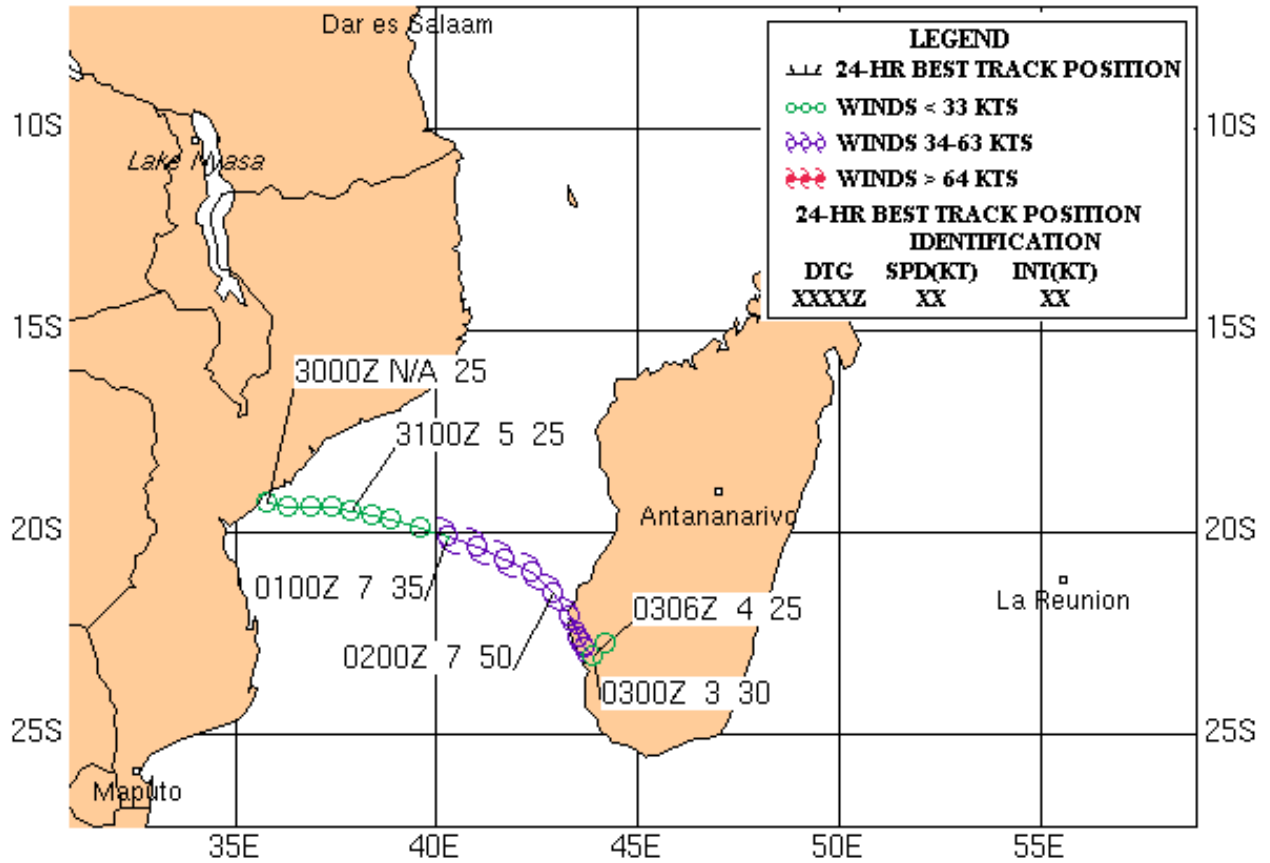


Figure 2-08S-1. 011743Z January 2002 multi-sensor imagery of TC 08S (Cyprien) west of Madagascar with an estimated intensity of 50 knots.

TROPICAL CYCLONE 08S (CYPRIEN) 01 - 02 JANUARY 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

2.3 SUMMARY OF
SOUTH PACIFIC AND
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 09P (Bernie*)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 1700Z 30 Dec 01

First Fair : 0600Z 31 Dec 01

First TCFA : 0800Z 02 Jan 02

First Warning : 0600Z 03 Jan 02

Last Warning : 0600Z 04 Jan 02

Max Intensity : 45 kts, gusts to 55 kts

Landfall : Massacre Inlet, Queensland, Australia

Total Warnings : 3

Remarks :

(1) TC 09P developed as a weak tropical disturbance in central Gulf of Carpentaria in a moderate vertical wind shear environment. It slowly tracked southward attaining maximum intensity before making landfall near Massacre Inlet, Queensland.

*Name assigned by Brisbane TCWC

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

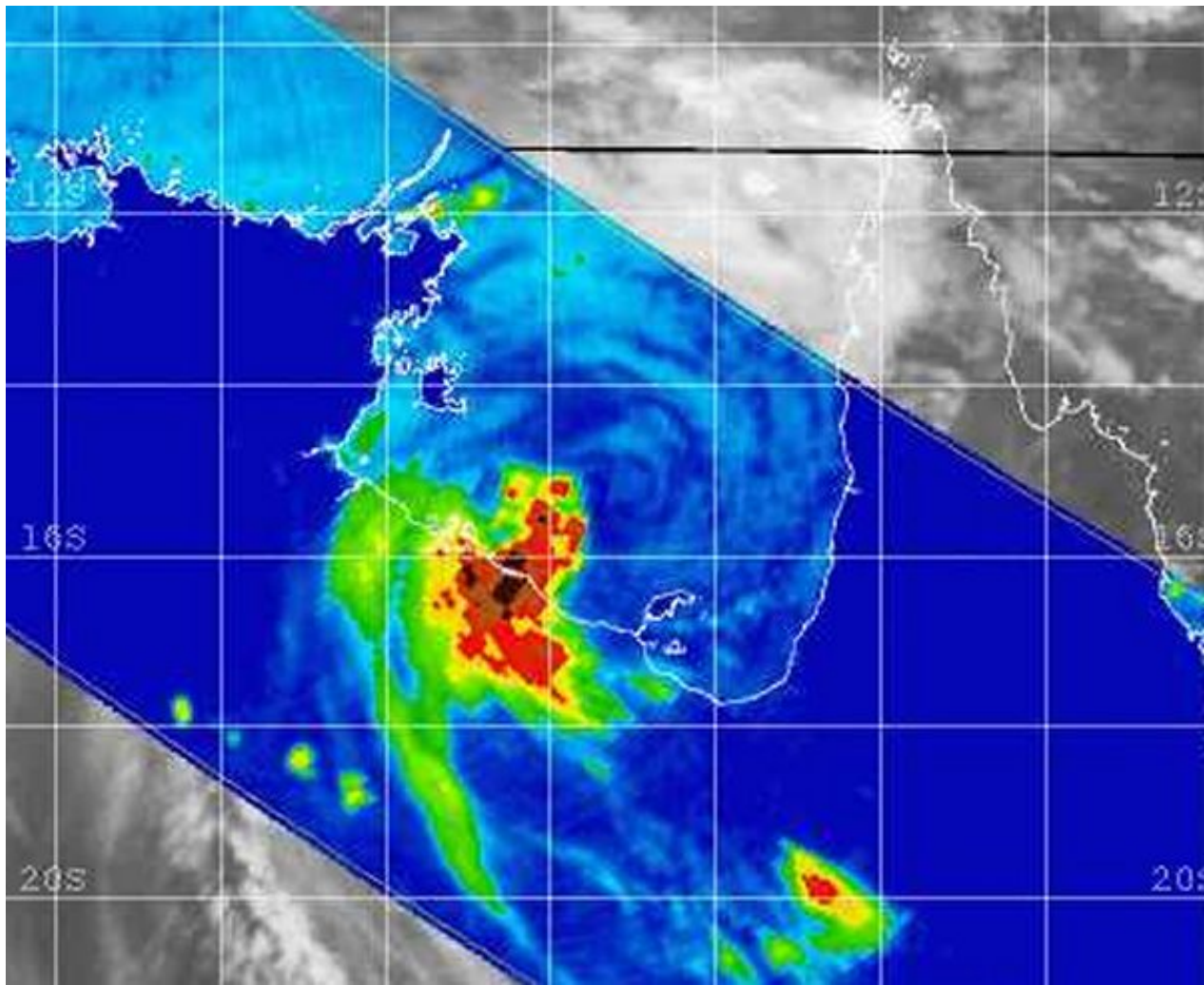
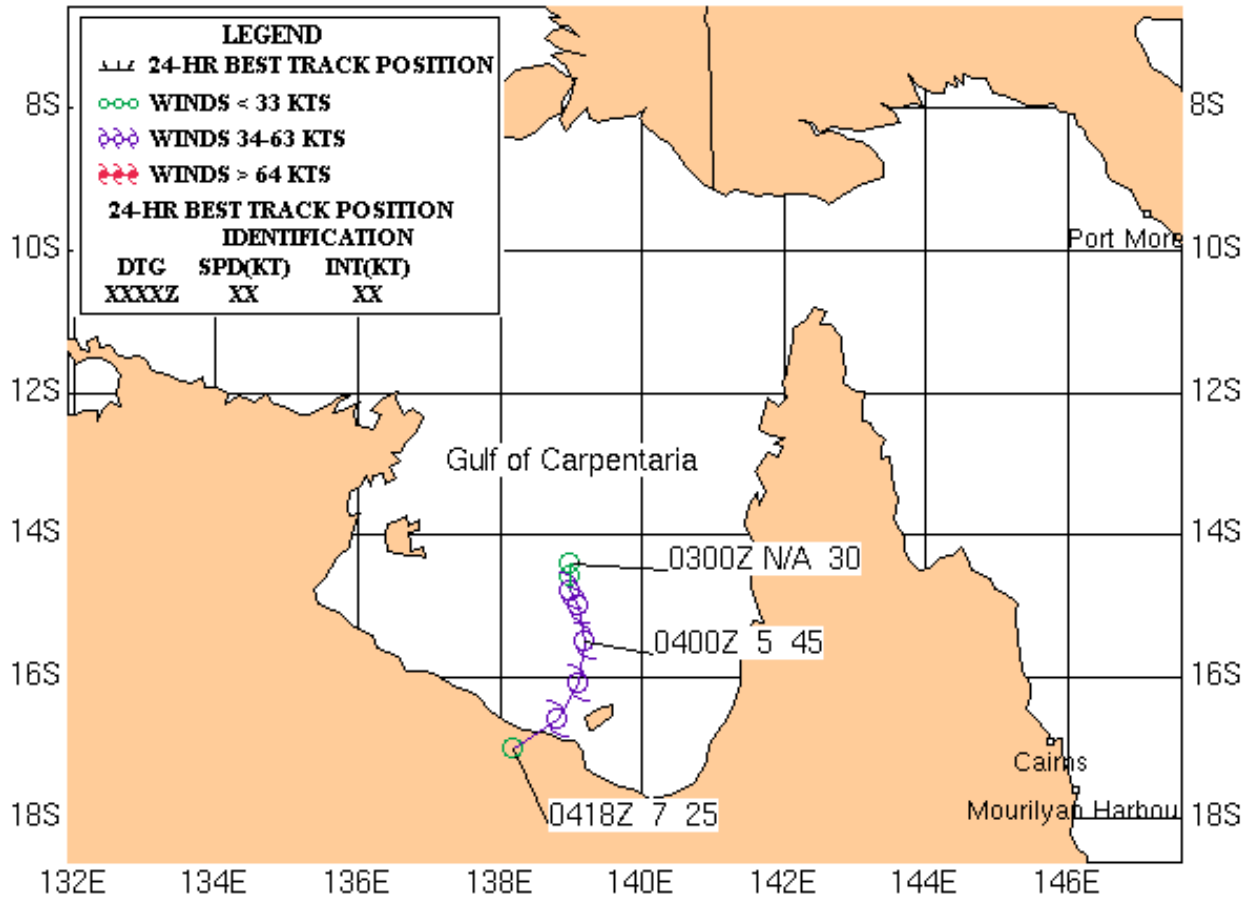


Figure 2-09P-2. 032004Z January 2002 85 GHz TRMM imagery of TC 09P (Bernie) in the Gulf of Carpentaria with an estimated intensity of 45 knots. At this time, TC 09P was experiencing easterly vertical wind shear.



TROPICAL CYCLONE 09P (BERNIE) 03 - 04 JANUARY 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

2.3 SUMMARY OF
SOUTH PACIFIC AND
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 10S (Dina*)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 1800Z 15 Jan 02

First Fair : 1800Z 16 Jan 02

First TCFA : 0630Z 17 Jan 02

First Warning : 1800Z 17 Jan 02

Last Warning : 1800Z 24 Jan 02

Max Intensity : 130 kts, gusts to 160 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 15

Remarks :

(1) TC 10S developed southeast of Diego Garcia in a high vertical shear environment, and eventually attained maximum intensity on 20 January as it tracked northeast of Mauritius and La Reunion in the South Indian Ocean. It passed approximately 35 nm north of Mauritius and 50 nm northwest of La Reunion Island as an intense tropical cyclone.

(2) Both islands were spared from the system's maximum winds as the eyewall just missed them to the north. Wind gusts were recorded as high as 124 knots on Mauritius, and an elevated station on La Reunion recorded a peak gust of 151 knots.

(3) Substantial damage was reported on both islands to homes, schools, utilities, and agriculture at a cost of approximately 190 million dollars. Record rains triggered landslides closing roads and businesses. Five casualties were reported on Mauritius, while no casualties were reported on La Reunion.

*Name assigned by RSMC La Reunion

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

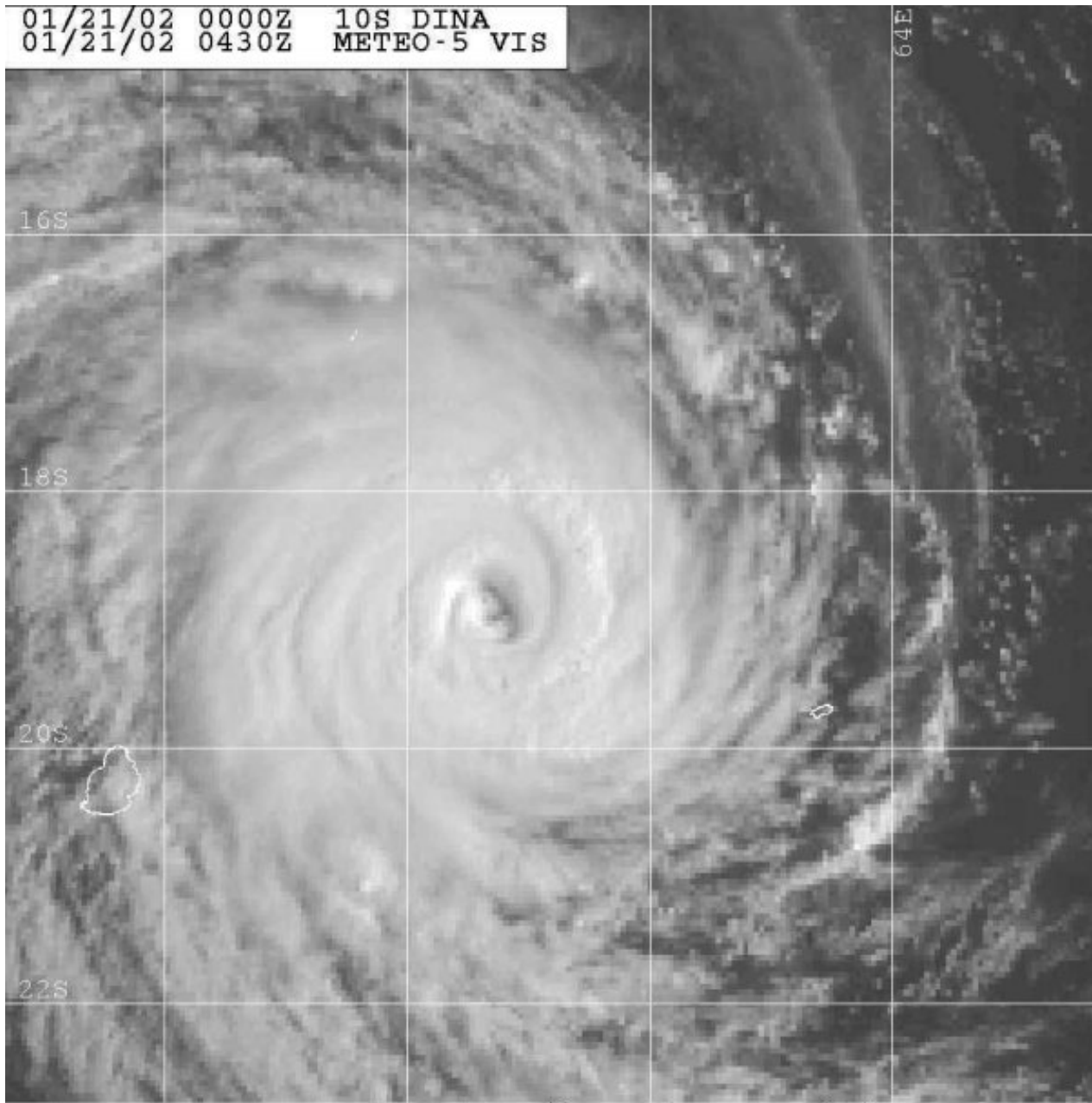


Figure 2-10S-1. 210430Z January 2002 Met-5 Visible imagery of TC 10S (Dina) northeast of La Reunion island with an estimated intensity of 125 knots.

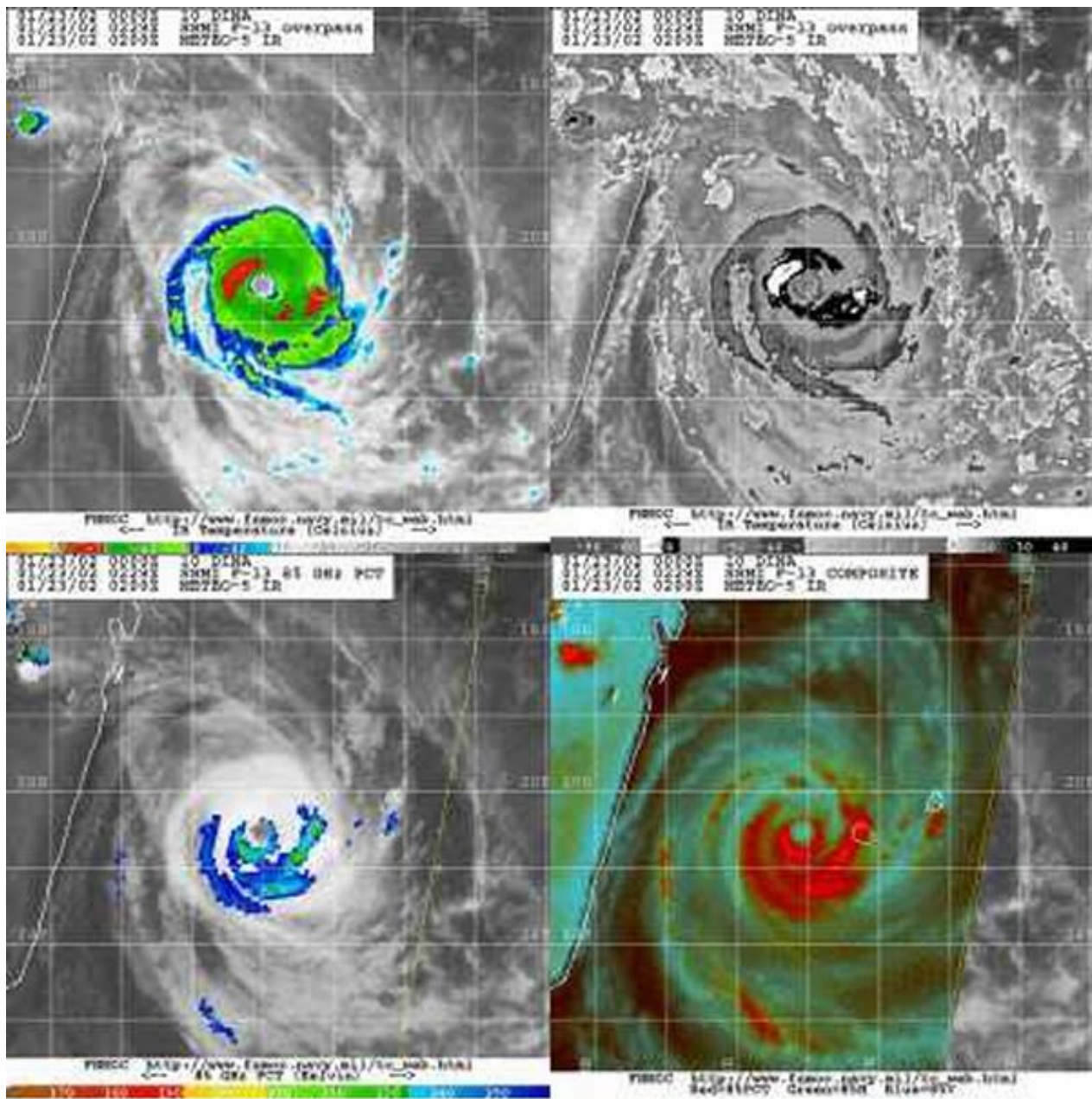
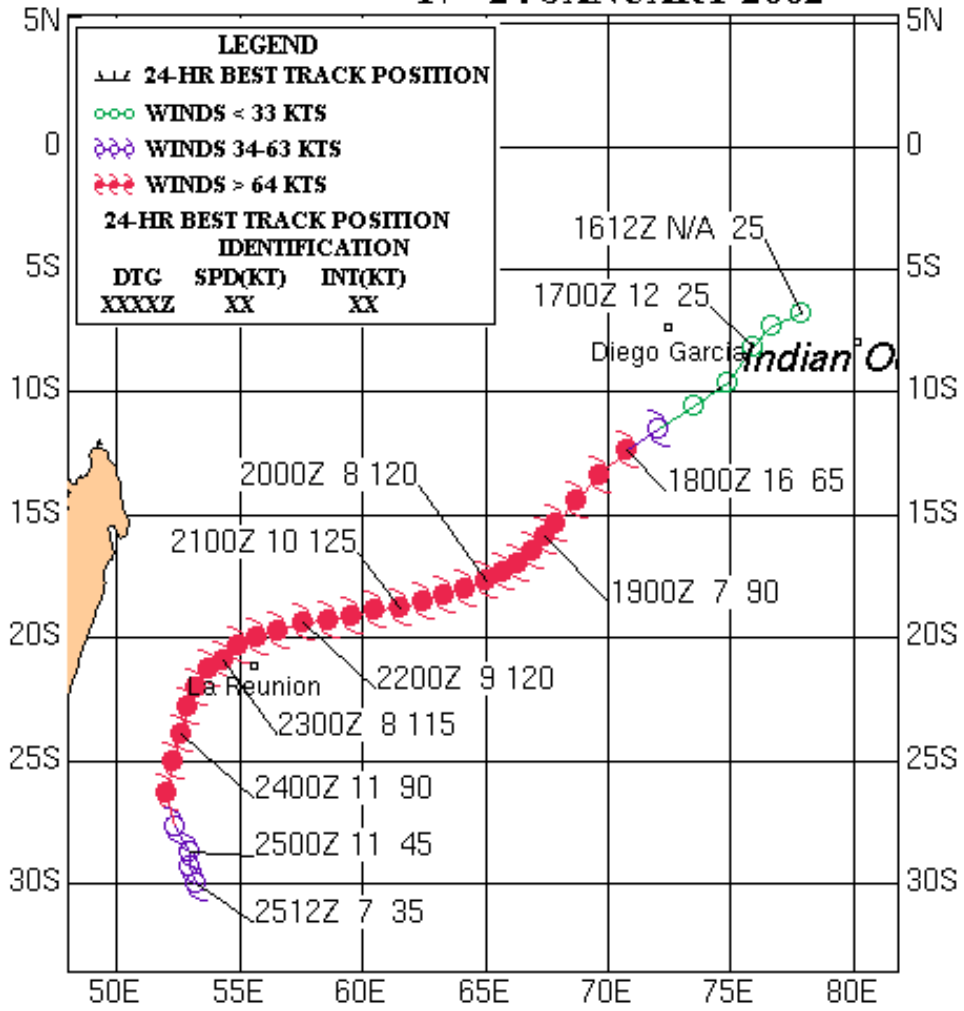


Figure 2-10S-2. 230230Z January 2002 multi-sensor imagery of TC 10S (Dina) approximately 130 nm west of La Reunion Island with an estimated intensity of 115 knots.



TROPICAL CYCLONE 10S (DINA) 17 - 24 JANUARY 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

 2.3 SUMMARY OF
 SOUTH PACIFIC AND
 SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
 TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 11S (Eddy*)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 1800Z 18 Jan 02
 First Fair : 0300Z 23 Jan 02
 First TCFA : 1400Z 23 Jan 02
 First Warning : 0600Z 24 Jan 02
 Last Warning : 0600Z 28 Jan 02
 Max Intensity : 75 kts, gusts to 90 kts
 Landfall : None
 Total Warnings : 9
 Remarks : None

*Name assigned by RSMC La Reunion

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

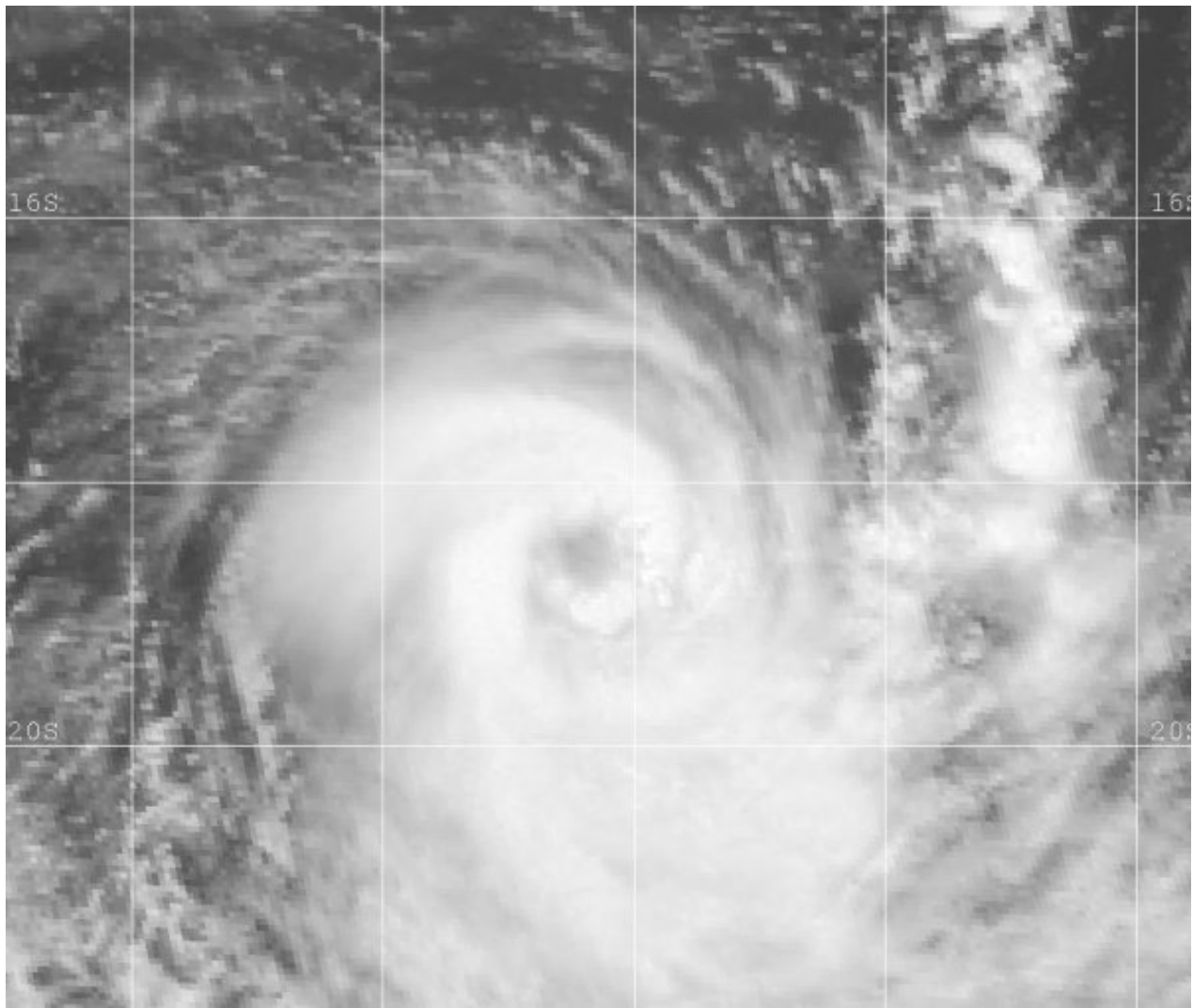


Figure 2-11S-1. 260730Z January 2002 Met-5 Visible imagery of TC 11S (Eddy) in the South Indian Ocean with an estimated intensity of 65 knots.

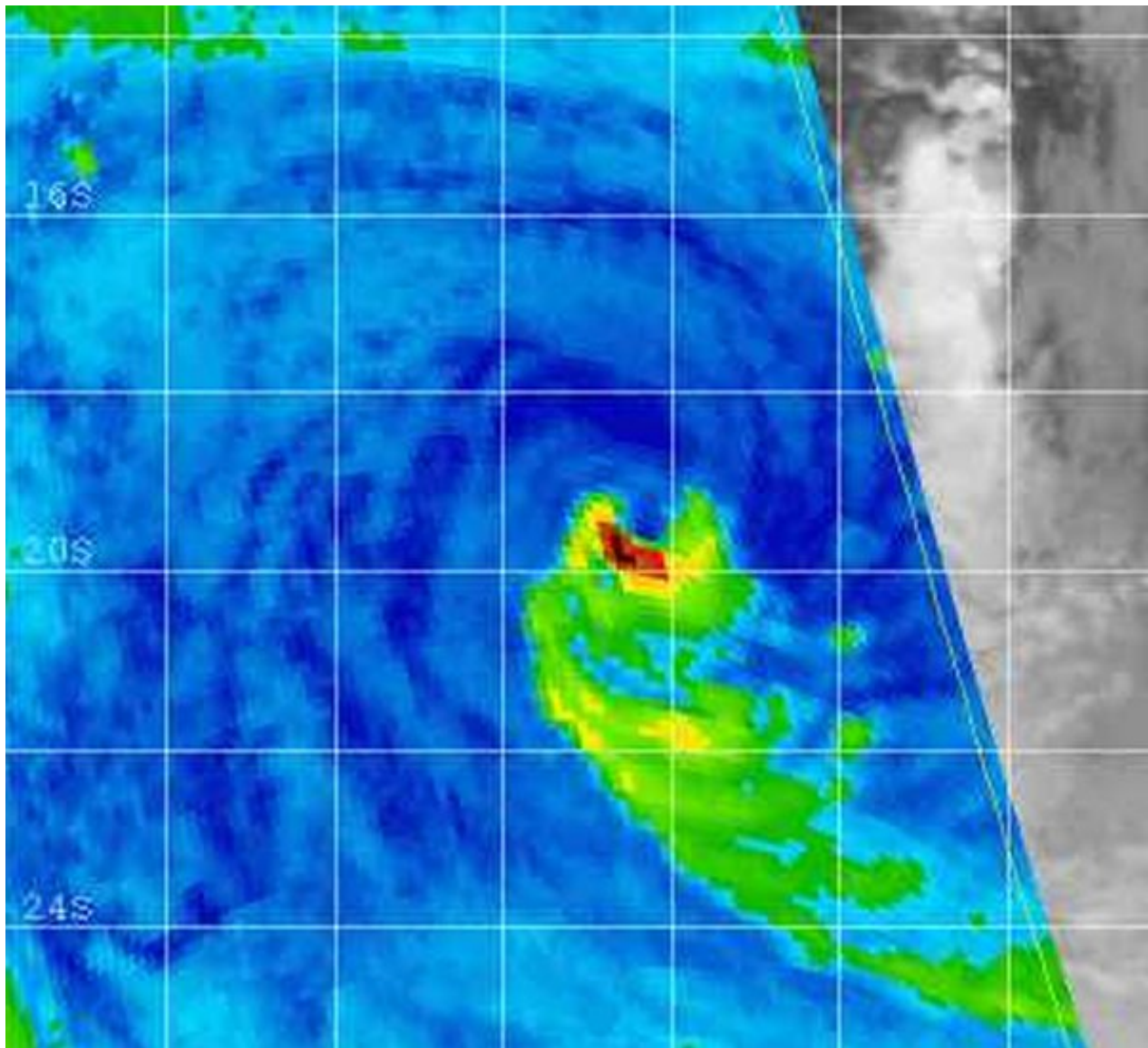
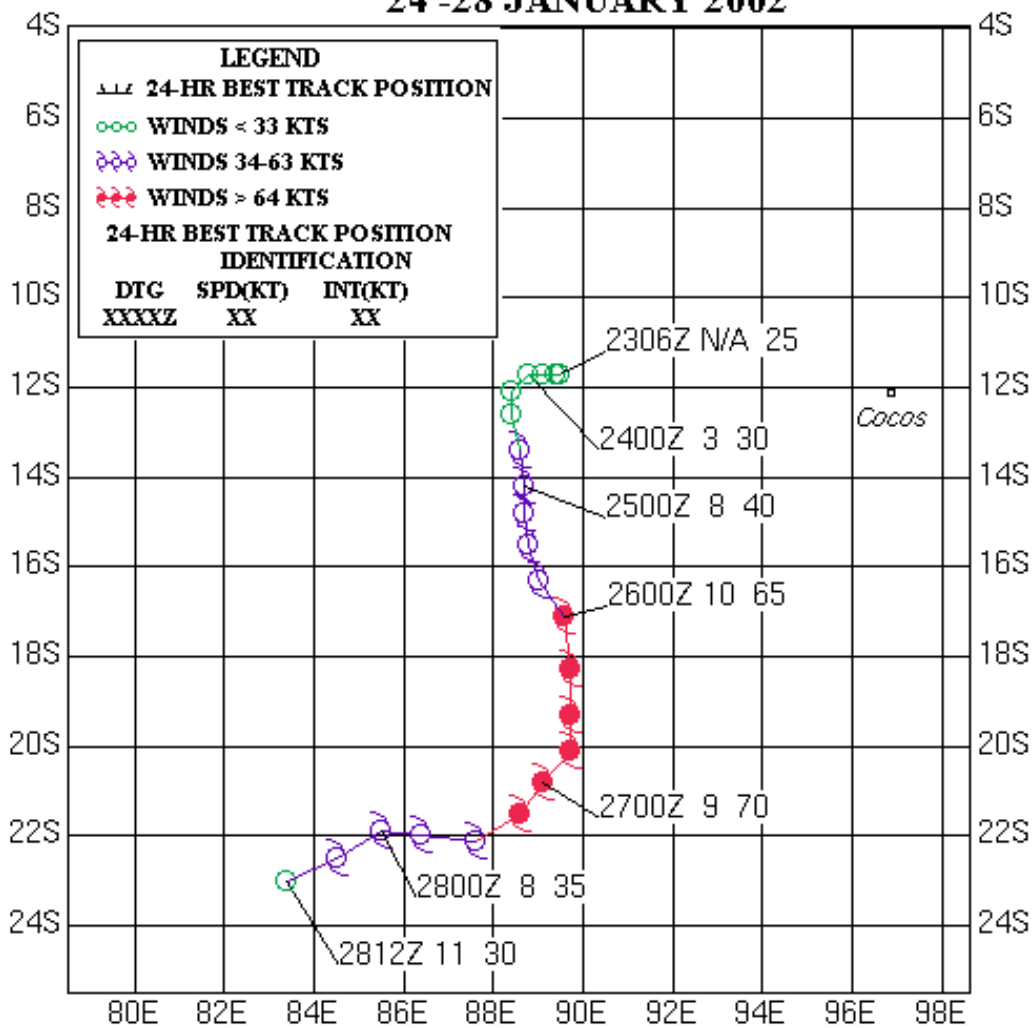


Figure 2-11S-2. 261240Z January 2002 85 GHz SSM/I imagery of TC 11S (Eddy) revealing a partial eyewall in the South Indian Ocean with an estimated intensity of 70 knots.

TROPICAL CYCLONE 11S (EDDY) 24 -28 JANUARY 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

2.3 SUMMARY OF
SOUTH PACIFIC AND
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 12S (Francesca*)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0130Z 29 Jan 02
 First Fair : 1800Z 30 Jan 02
 First TCFA : 0200Z 01 Feb 02
 First Warning : 1800Z 01 Feb 02
 Last Warning : 1800Z 11 Feb 02
 Max Intensity : 115 kts, gusts to 140 kts
 Landfall : None
 Total Warnings : 21
 Remarks : None

*Name assigned by RSMC La Reunion

- TC 18S Hary
- TC 19P
- TC 20S Ikala
- TC 21S Dianne-Jery
- TC 22S Bonnie
- TC 23S Kesiny
- TC 24S Errol
- TC 25P Upia

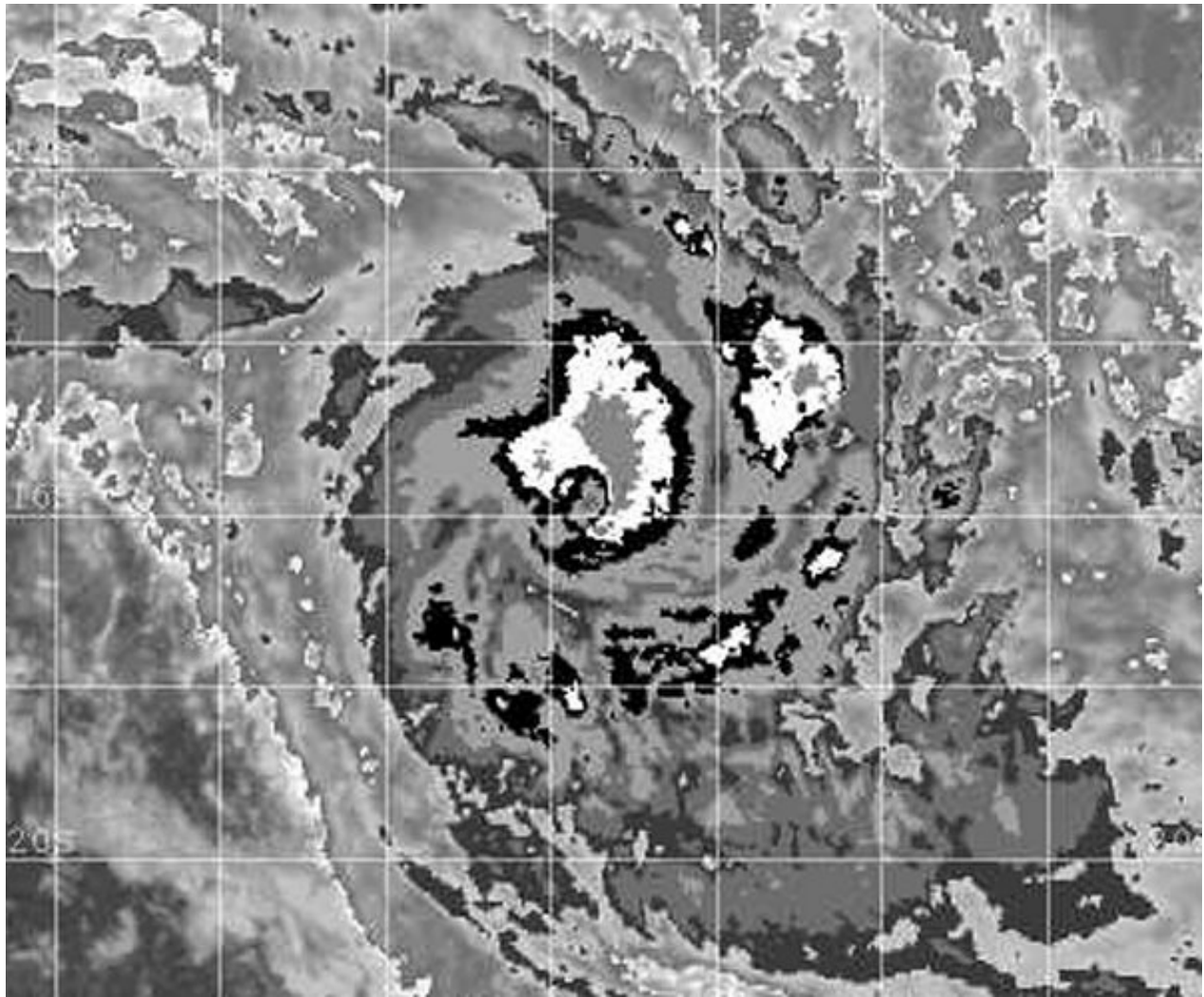


Figure 2-12S-1. 050114Z February 2002 Met-5 enhanced infrared imagery of TC 12S (Francesca) west-southwest of the Cocos islands with an estimated intensity of 110 knots.

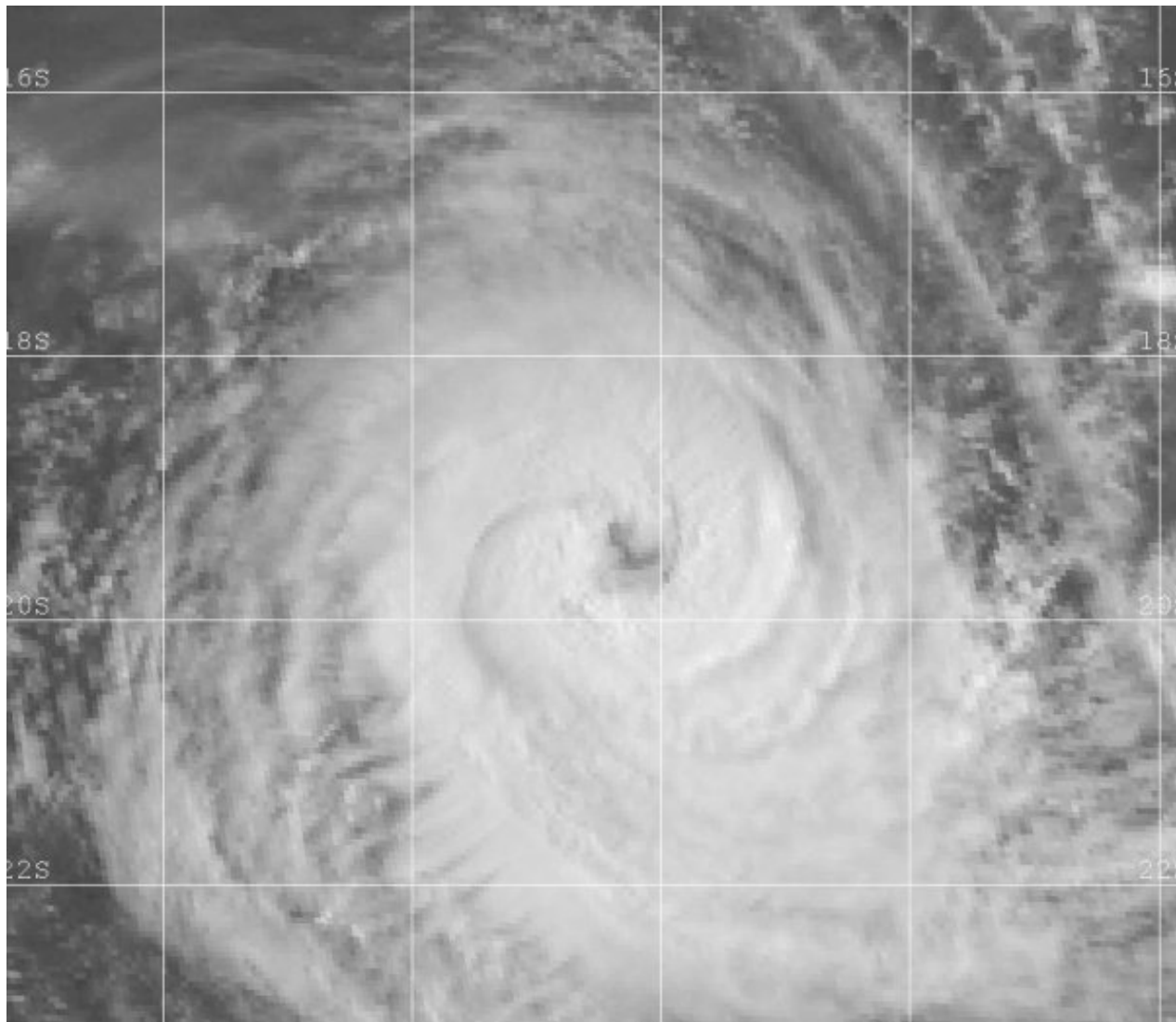
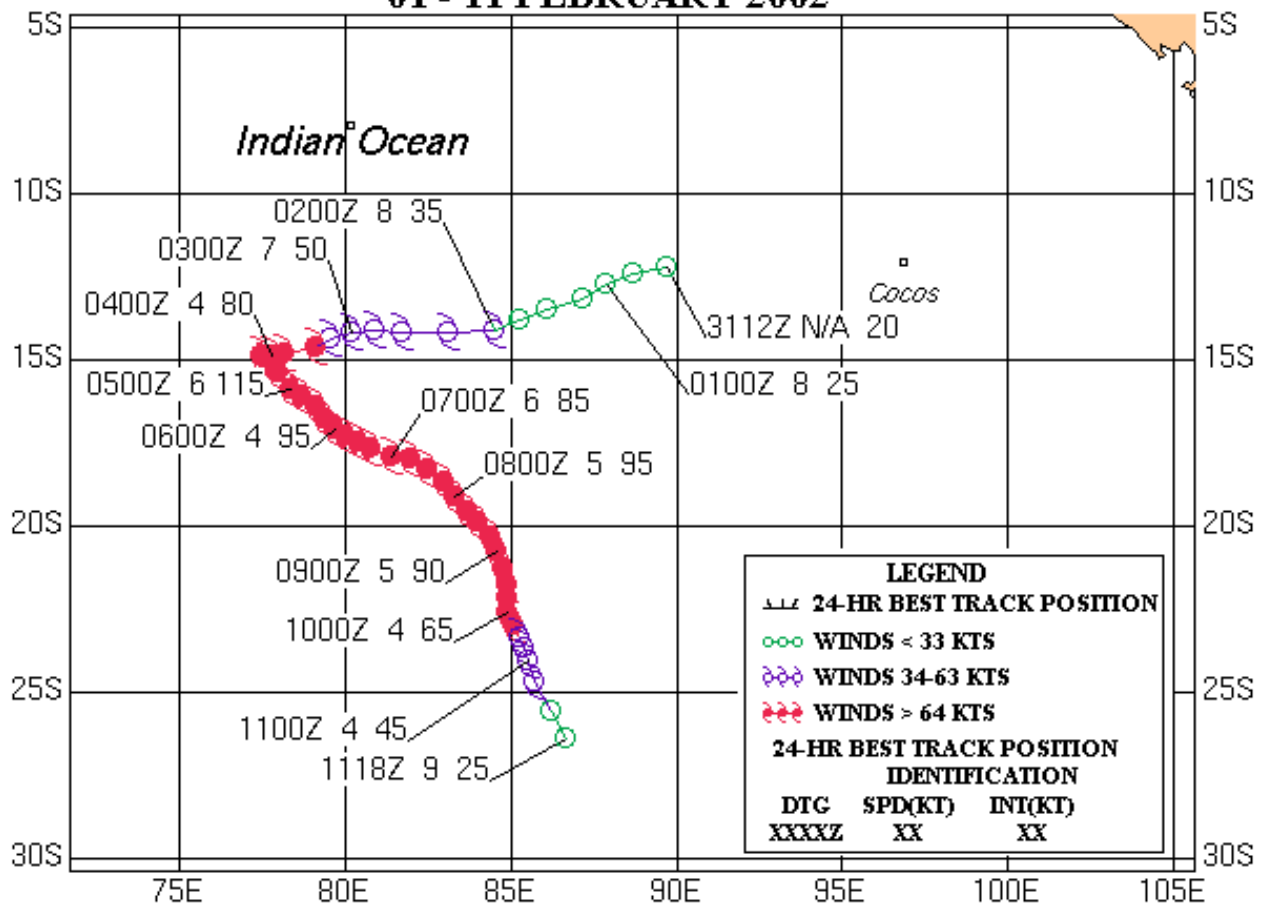


Figure 2-12S-2. 080300Z February 2002 Met-5 Visible imagery of TC 12S (Francesca) west-southwest of Cocos Island with an estimated intensity of 95 knots.

TROPICAL CYCLONE 12S (FRANCESCA) 01 - 11 FEBRUARY 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

 2.3 SUMMARY OF
 SOUTH PACIFIC AND
 SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
 TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 13S (Chris*)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0230Z 02 Feb 02

First Fair : 0630Z 02 Feb 02

First TCFA : 0200Z 03 Feb 02

First Warning : 0600Z 03 Feb 02

Last Warning : 1800Z 06 Feb 02

Max Intensity : 125 kts, gusts to 150 kts

Landfall : 1800Z 05 Feb 02, Eighty Miles Beach, approximately 85 Nm east of Port Hedland

Total Warnings : 8

Remarks :

(1) TC 13S developed west-northwest of Vampi Sound, tracked south, and became one of the most intense tropical cyclones ever to make landfall in Australia.

(2) Prior to landfall, TC 13S had winds estimated as high as 150 knots. Due to the sparse population along Eighty Miles Beach, there were no human casualties, but there were reports of livestock loss and flooding due to heavy rain.

(3) TC 13S dissipated over land due to dryer air entrainment and vertical wind shear.

*Name assigned by Perth TCWC

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

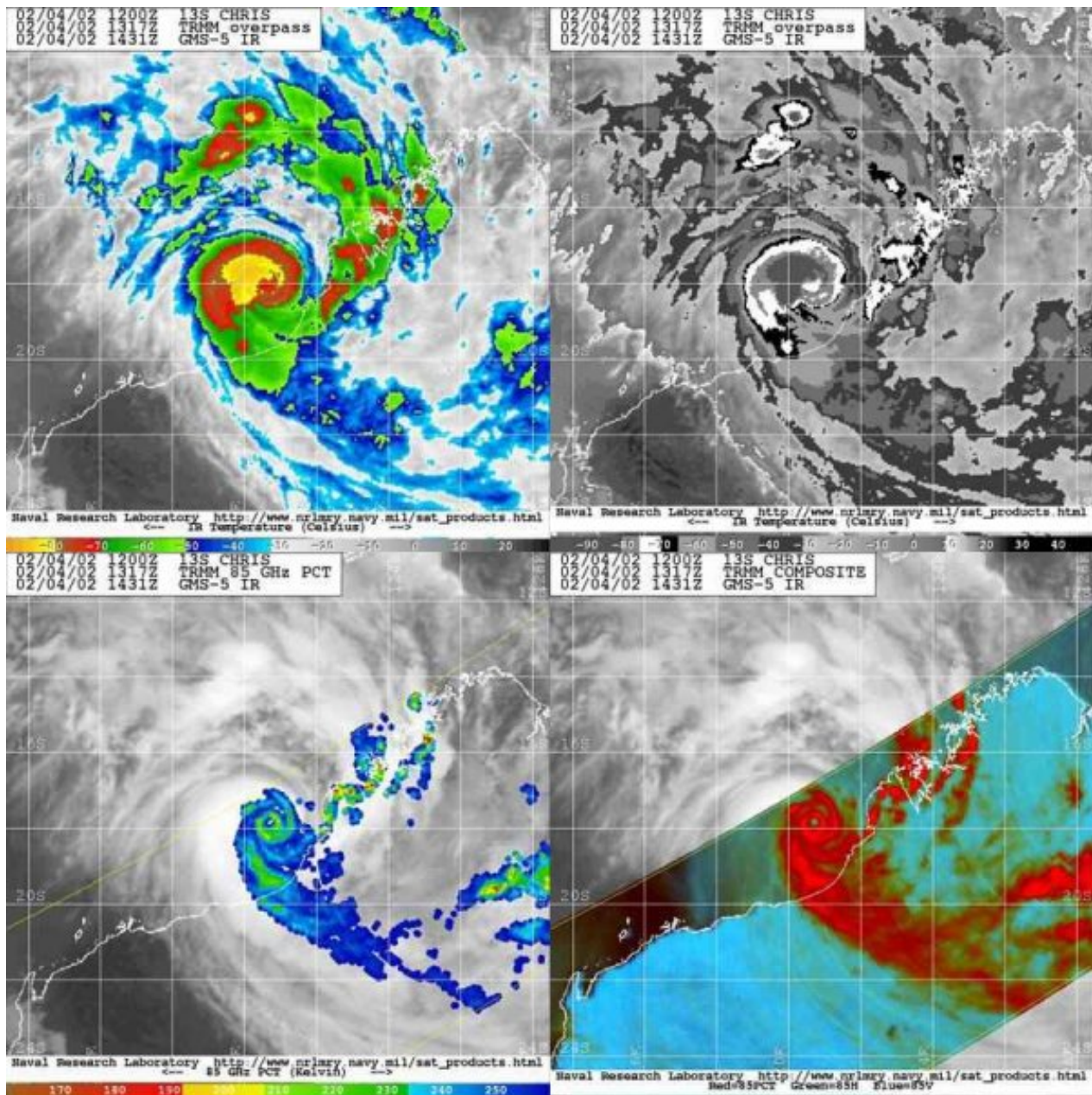


Figure 2-13S-1. 041317Z February 2002 multi-sensor imagery of TC 13S (Chris) approximately 130 nm north of Eighty Miles Beach in northwest Australia with an estimated intensity of 85 knots. The eye was visible in the 85 GHz images (lower), while the enhanced infrared images indicate no eye (top).

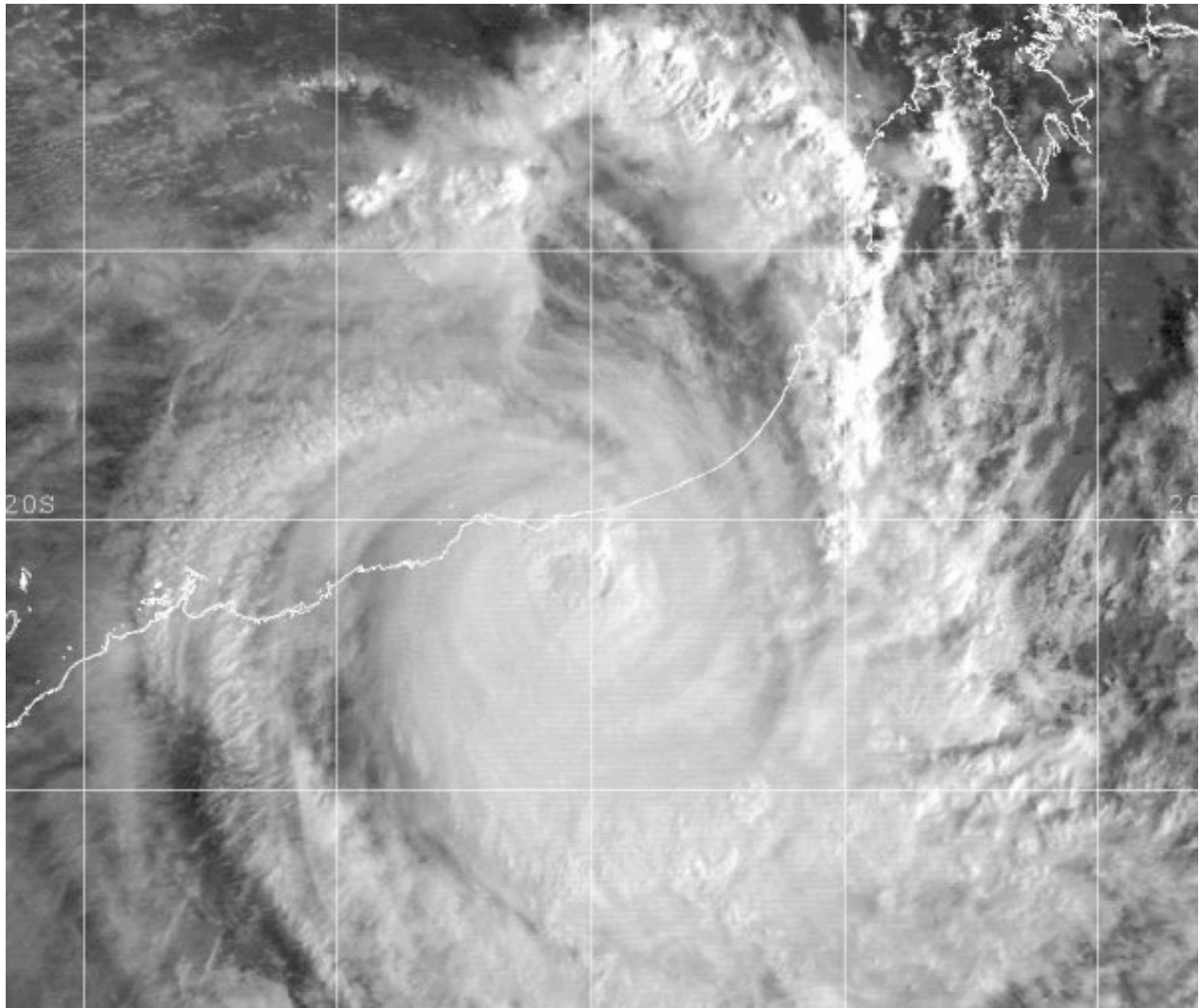


Figure 2-13S-2. 052301Z February 2002 GMS-5 visible imagery of TC 13S (Chris) just after it made landfall along Eighty Miles Beach in northwest Australia with maximum intensity of 125 knots.



2002



Contents Summary Chap 1 Chap 2 Chap 3 Chap 4 Chap 5 Chap 6

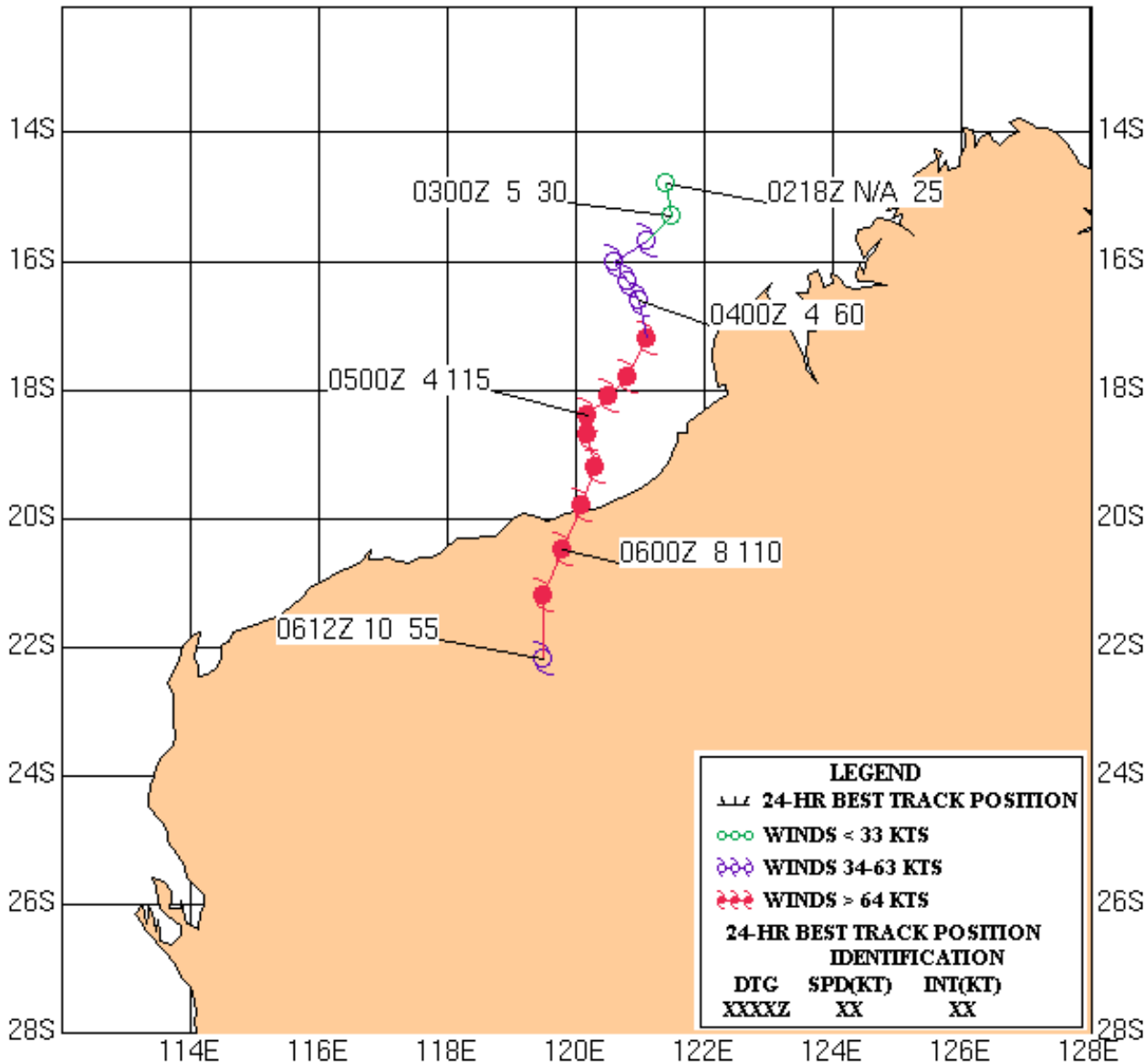
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)



- 2.1 GENERAL
- 2.2 SUMMARY
- 2.3 SUMMARY OF SOUTH PACIFIC AND SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES

- TC 01S
- TC 02S Alex-Andre
- TC 03S
- TC 04S
- TC 05S Bessi-Bako
- TC 06P Trina
- TC 07P Waka
- TC 08S Cyprien
- TC 09P Bernie
- TC 10S Dina
- TC 11S Eddy
- TC 12S Francesca
- TC 13S Chris
- TC 14P Claudia
- TC 15S Guillaume
- TC 16P
- TC 17P Des

TROPICAL CYCLONE 13S (CHRIS) 03 - 06 FEBRUARY 2002



TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

2.3 SUMMARY OF
SOUTH PACIFIC AND
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 14P (Claudia*)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0600Z 09 Feb 02

First Fair : None

First TCFA : 0430Z 11 Feb 02

First Warning : 0600Z 11 Feb 02

Last Warning : 1800Z 13 Feb 02

Max Intensity : 75 kts, gusts to 90 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 9

Remarks : None

*Name assigned by Brisbane TCWC

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

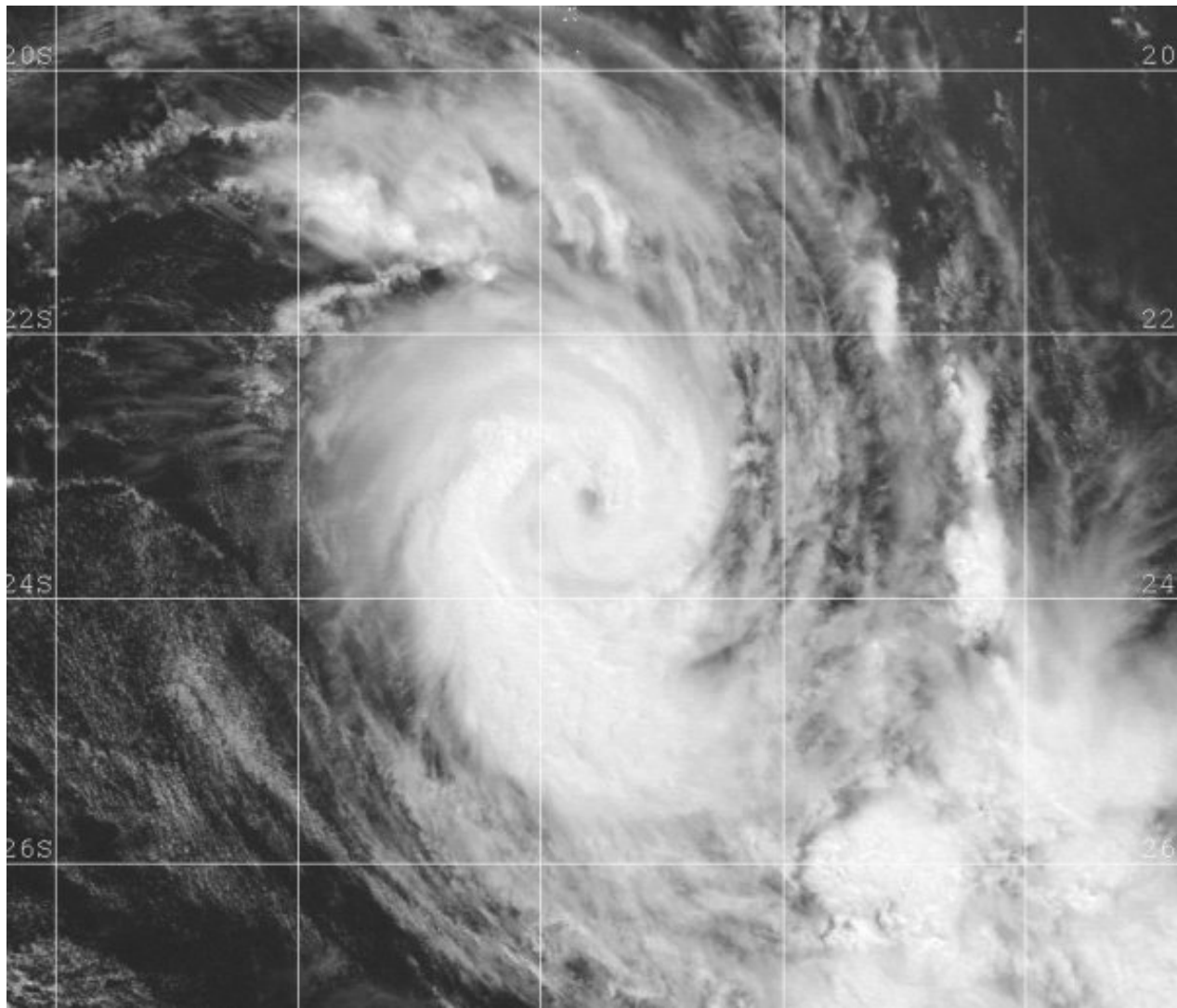


Figure 2-14P-1. 112331Z February 2002 GMS-5 Visible imagery of TC 14P (Claudia) approximately 380 nm west-southwest of New Caledonia with an estimated intensity of 70 knots.

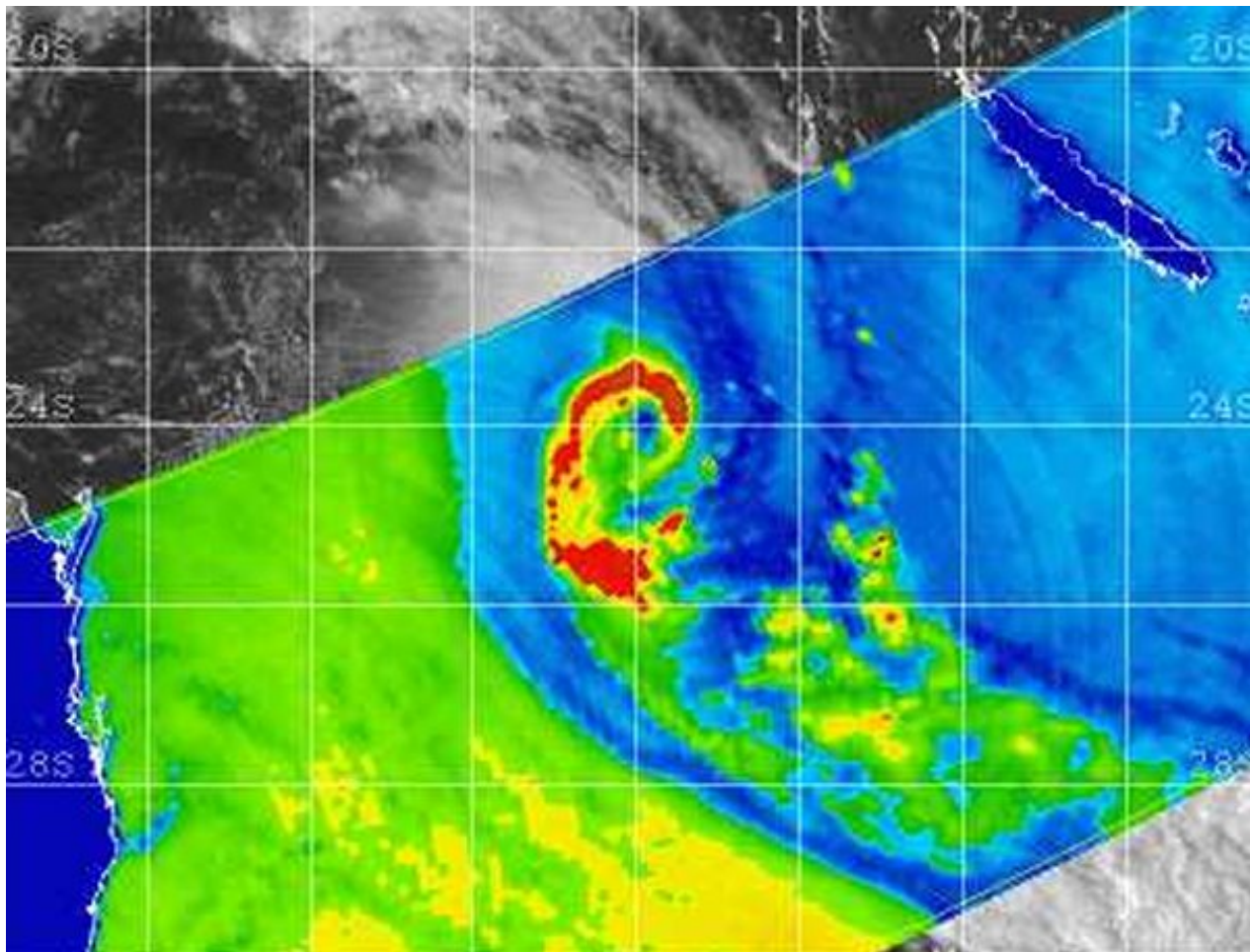
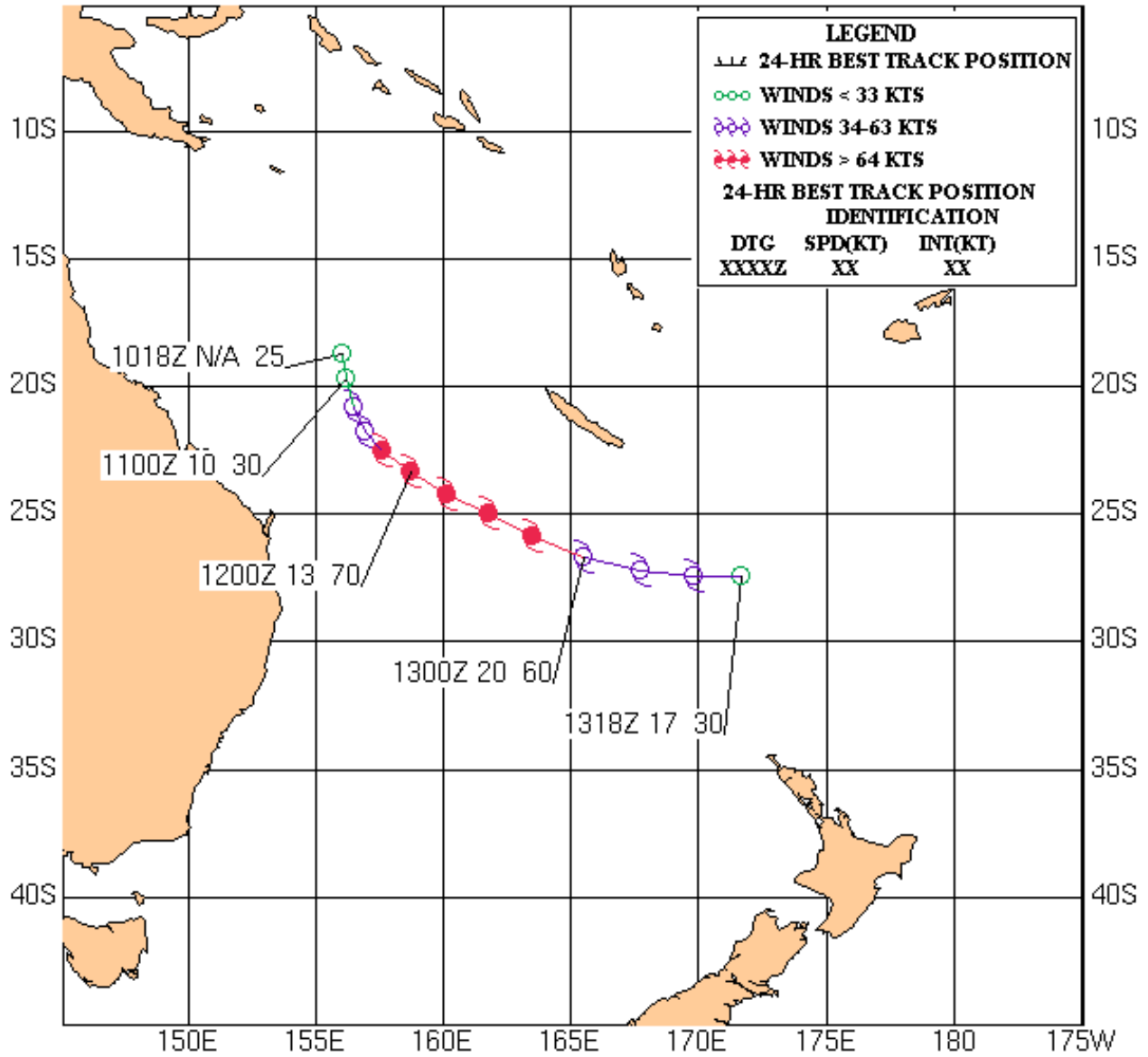


Figure 2-14P-2. 120558Z February 2002 85 GHz TRMM imagery of TC 14P (Claudia) approximately 340 nm west-southwest of New Caledonia with an estimated intensity of 75 knots.



TROPICAL CYCLONE 14P (CLAUDIA) 11 - 13 FEBRUARY 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

2.3 SUMMARY OF
SOUTH PACIFIC AND
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 15S (Guillaume*)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 2100Z 13 Feb 02

First Fair : 2100Z 14 Feb 02

First TCFA : 0100Z 15 Feb 02

First Warning : 1800Z 15 Feb 02

Last Warning : 1800Z 22 Feb 02

Max Intensity : 120 kts, gusts to 145 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 17

Remarks :

(1) TC 15S developed east of Madagascar, and initially tracked northeast then east as it intensified. The cyclone eventually made a southward turn in response to the mid-level ridge to the east-northeast.

(2) TC 15S attained maximum intensity as it passed within 80 nm of Mauritius while moving southward. Subsequently, the cyclone began to move more southeastward while undergoing extratropical transition.

(3) Minimal damage and no casualties were reported on Mauritius.

*Name assigned by RSMC La Reunion

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

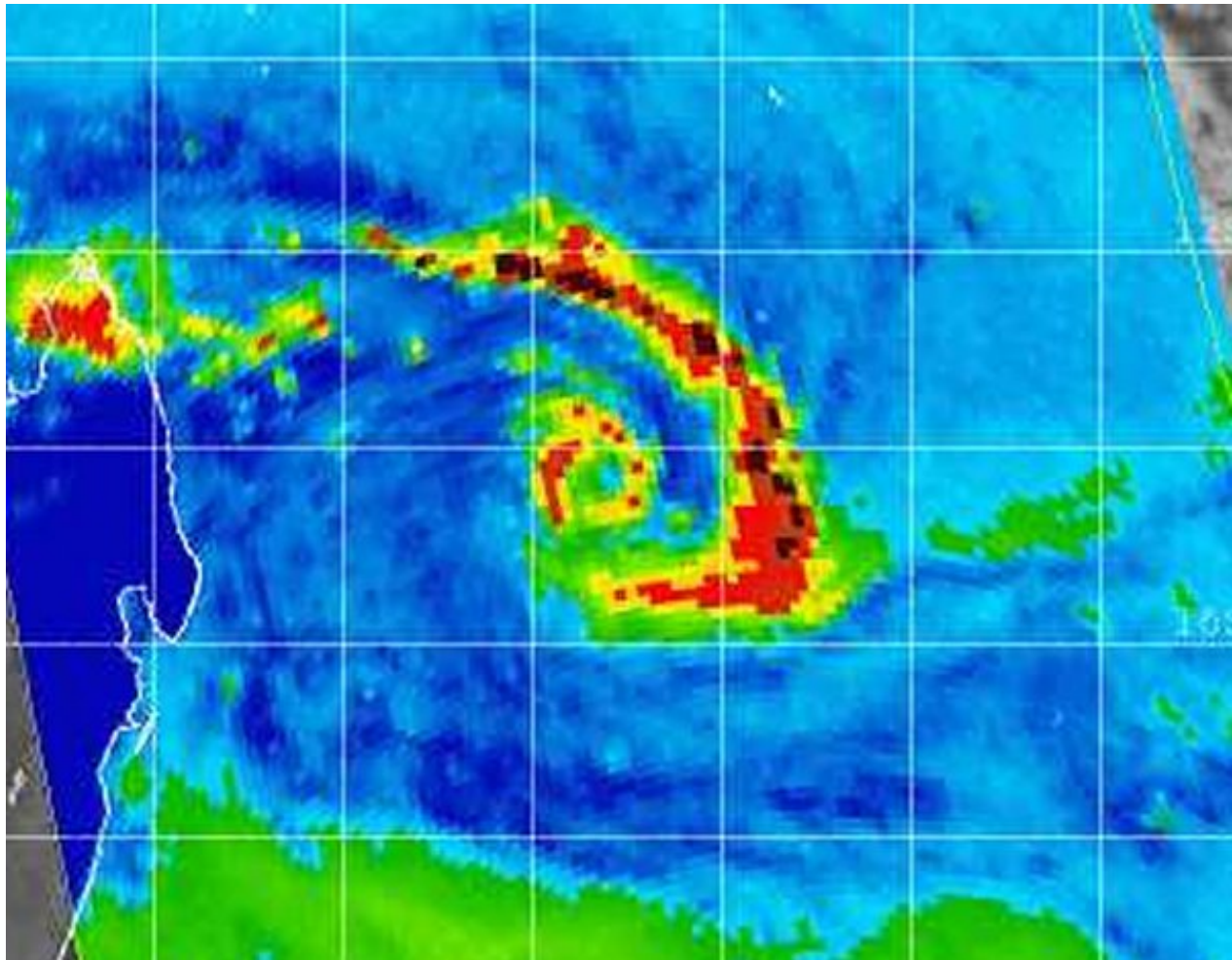


Figure 2-15S-1. 161800Z February 2002 85 GHz SSM/I imagery of TC 15S (Guillaume) approximately 260 nm east of Madagascar with an estimated maximum intensity of 50 knots.

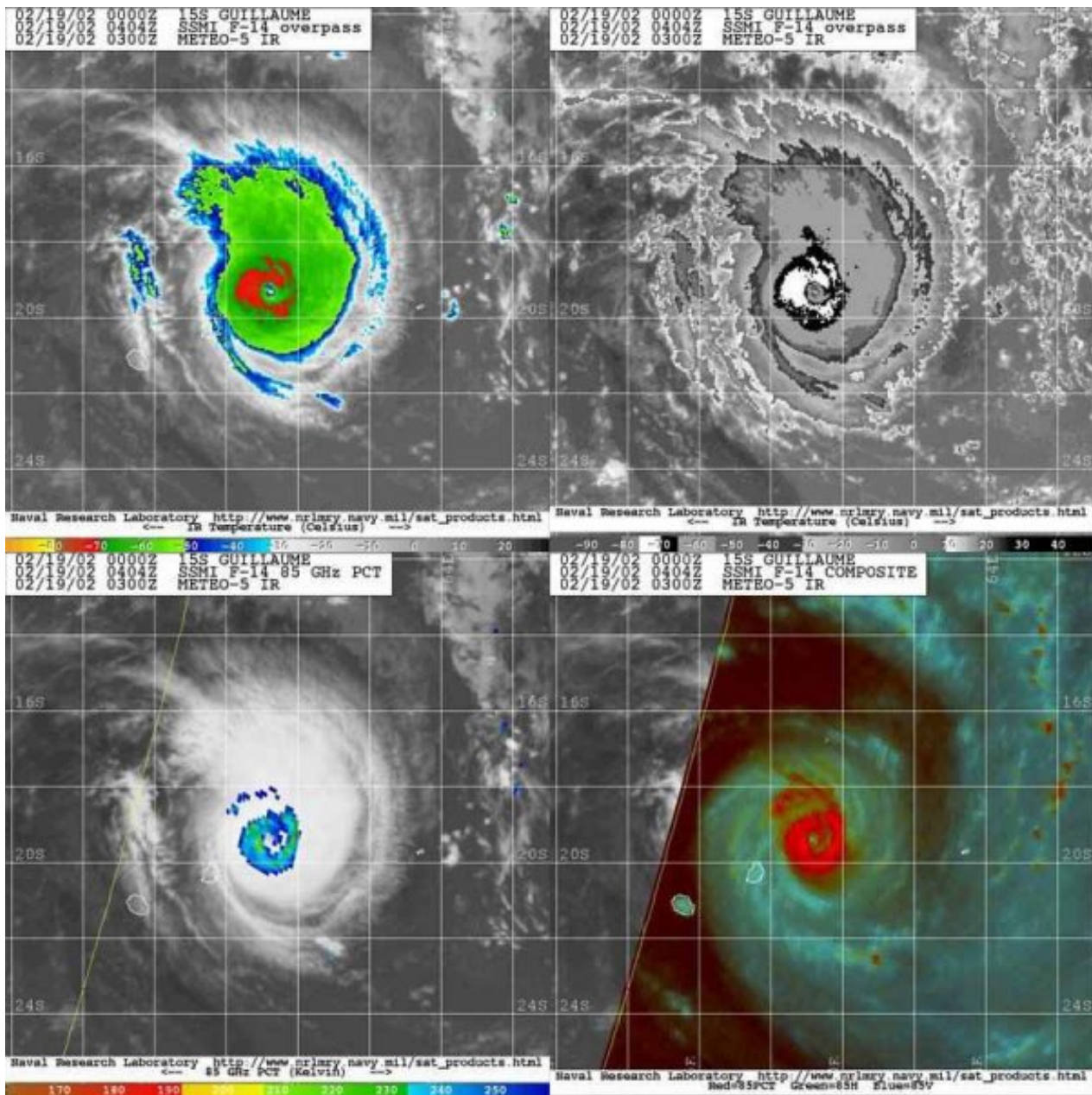
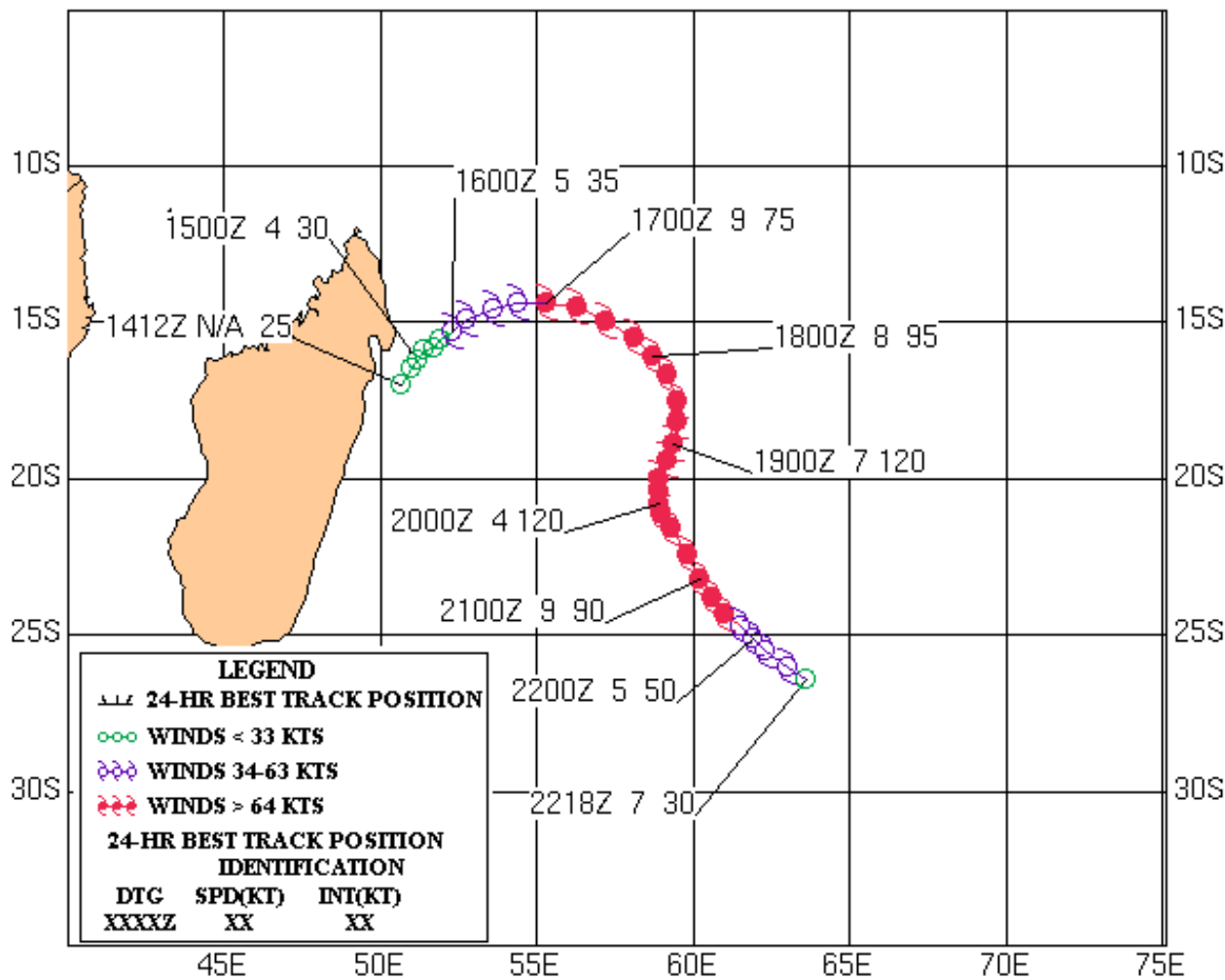


Figure 2-15S-2. 190404Z February 2002 multi-sensor imagery of TC 15S (Guillaume) approximately 100 nm east-northeast of Mauritius with an estimated maximum intensity of 120 knots.



TROPICAL CYCLONE 15S (GUILLAUME) 15 - 22 FEBRUARY 2002





2002



- Contents
- Summary
- Chap 1
- Chap 2
- Chap 3
- Chap 4
- Chap 5
- Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)



Tropical Cyclone (TC) 16P

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0200Z 23 Feb 02
 First Fair : 0600Z 23 Feb 02
 First TCFA : 0130Z 24 Feb 02
 First Warning : 1200Z 24 Feb 02
 Last Warning : 0000Z 26 Feb 02
 Max Intensity : 35 kts, gusts to 45 kts
 Landfall : None
 Total Warnings : 4
 Remarks : None

2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

2.3 SUMMARY OF SOUTH PACIFIC AND SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

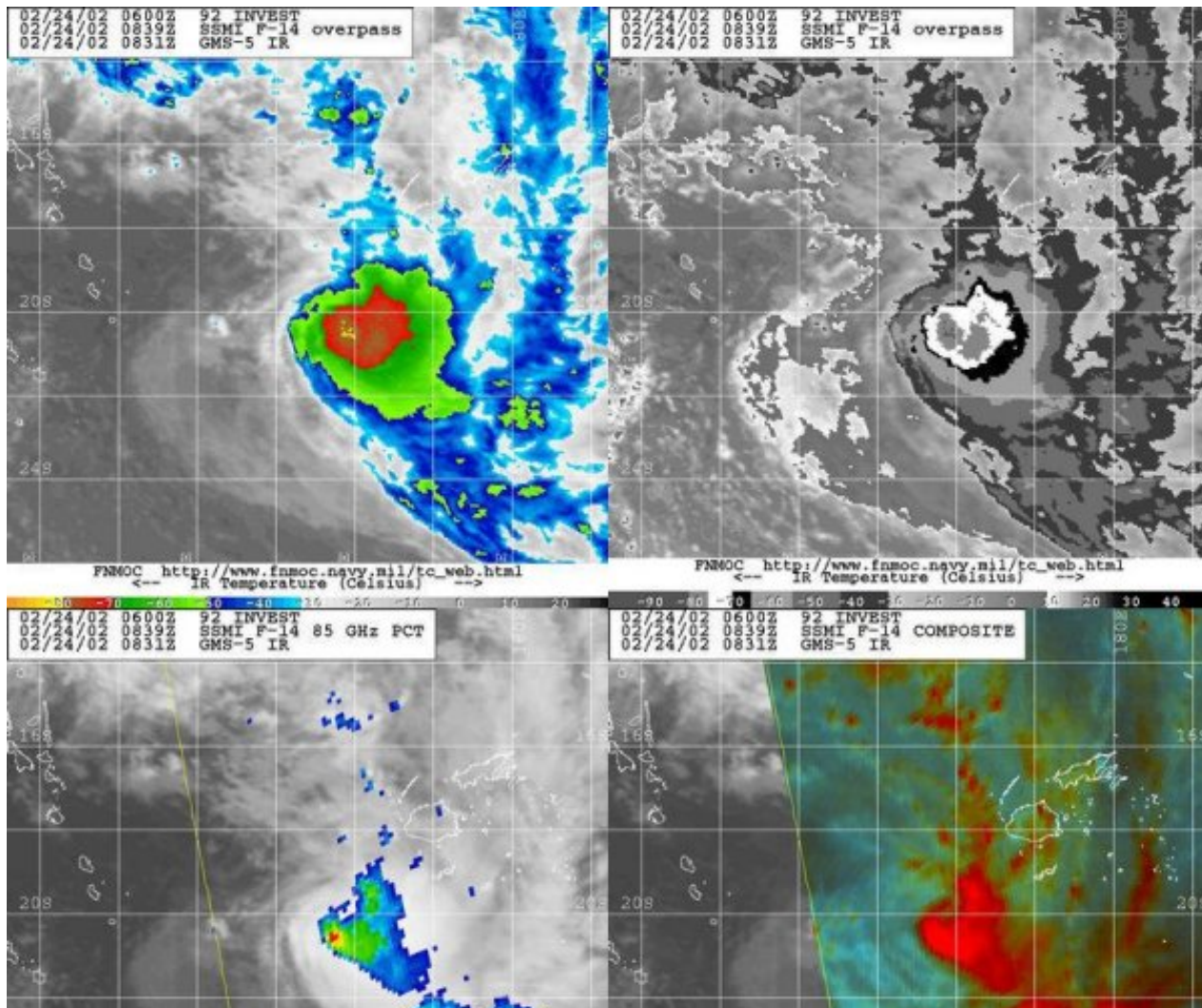
TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des



TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

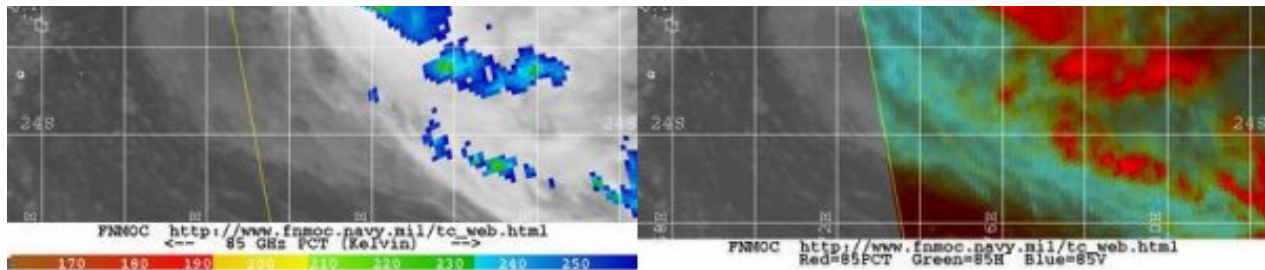
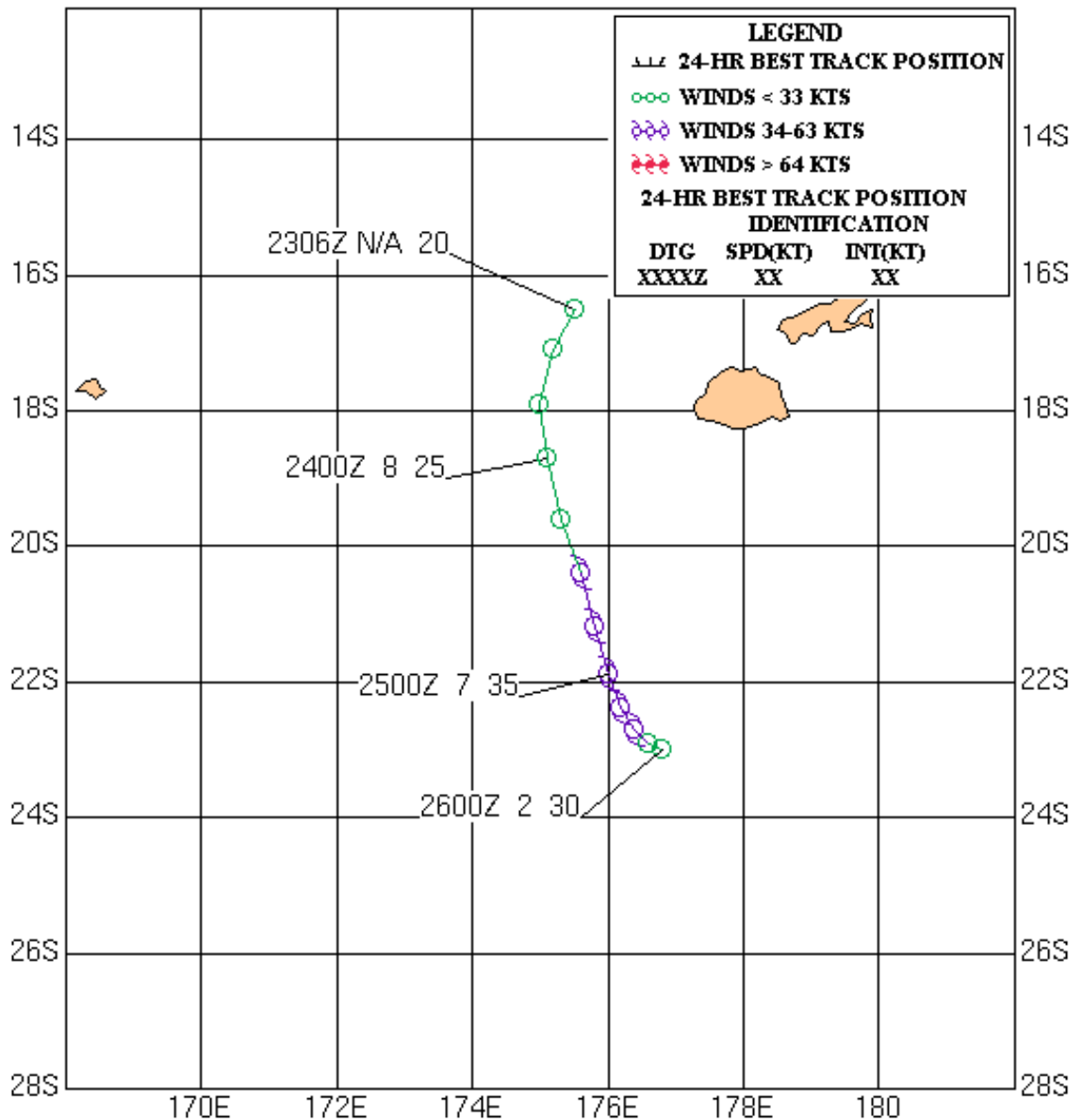


Figure 2-16P-1. 240839Z February 2002 multi-sensor imagery of TC 16P approximately 190 nm west-southwest of Suva with an estimated maximum intensity of 30 knots.

TROPICAL CYCLONE 16P 24 - 26 FEBRUARY 2002







2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

2.3 SUMMARY OF
SOUTH PACIFIC AND
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 17P (Des)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0600Z 03 Mar 02

First Fair : 1500Z 04 Mar 02

First TCFA : 2130Z 04 Mar 02

First Warning : 0600Z 05 Mar 02

Last Warning : 0600Z 07 Mar 02

Max Intensity : 50 kts, gusts to 65 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 5

Remarks : None

*Name assigned by Brisbane TCWC

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

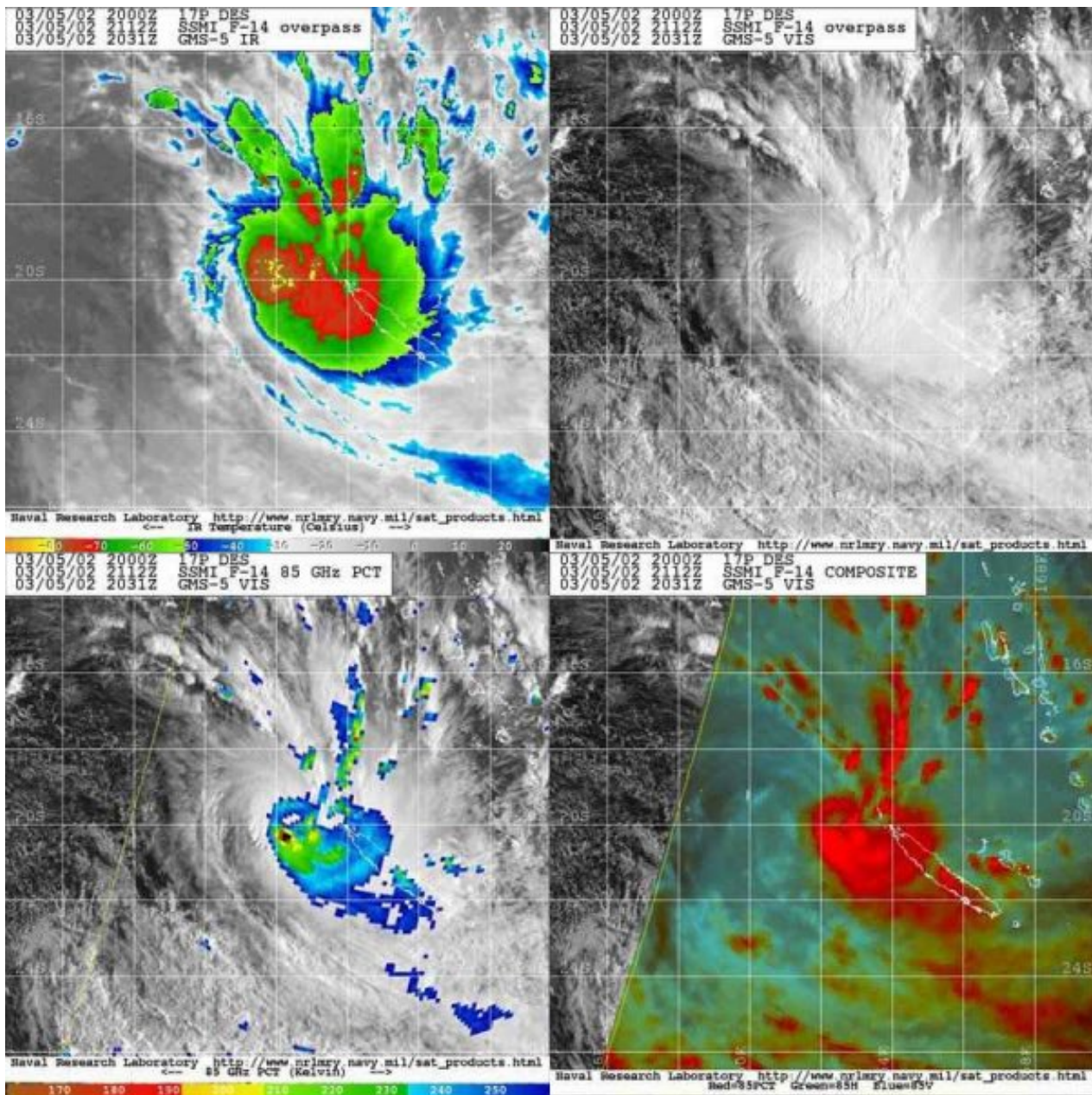
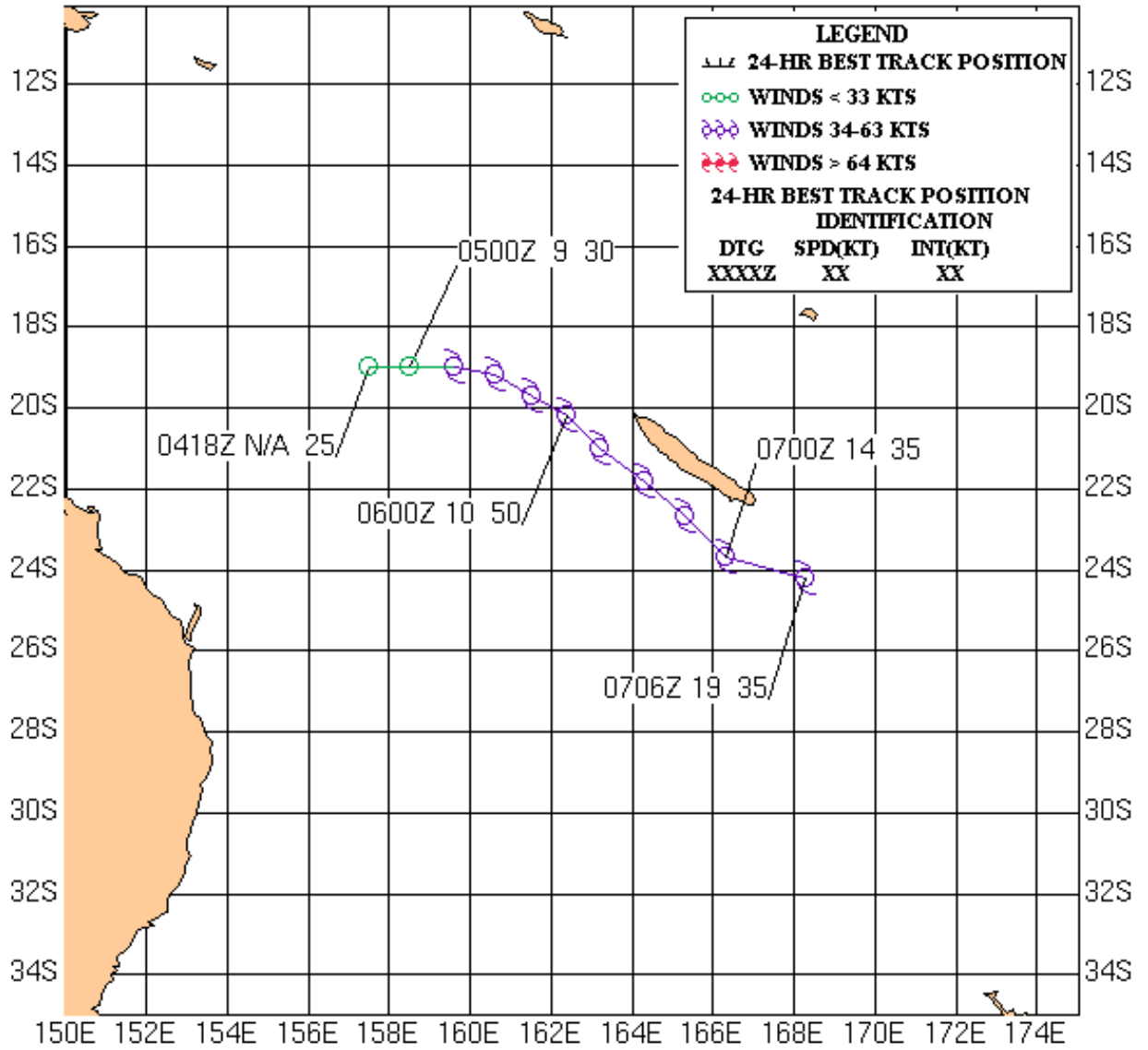
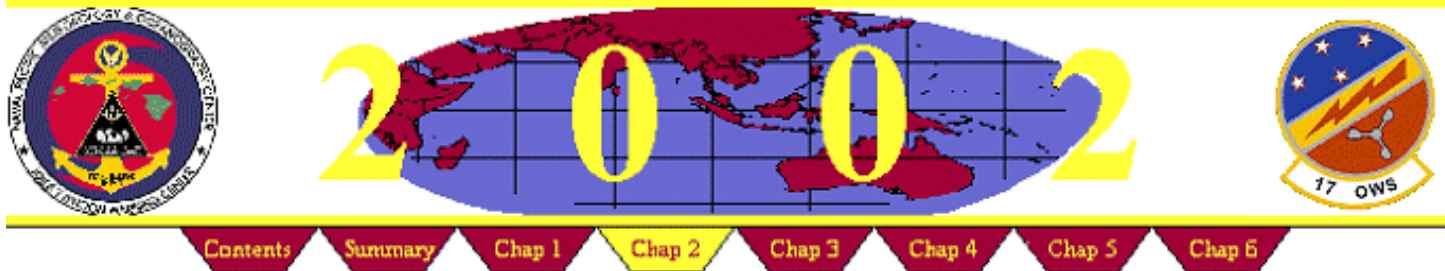


Figure 2-17P-1. 052112Z March 2002 multi-sensor imagery of TC 17P (Des) approximately 150 nm west-northwest of New Caledonia with an estimated maximum intensity of 45 knots.



TROPICAL CYCLONE17P (DES) 05 - 07 MARCH 2002





[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)



2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

2.3 SUMMARY OF
SOUTH PACIFIC AND
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

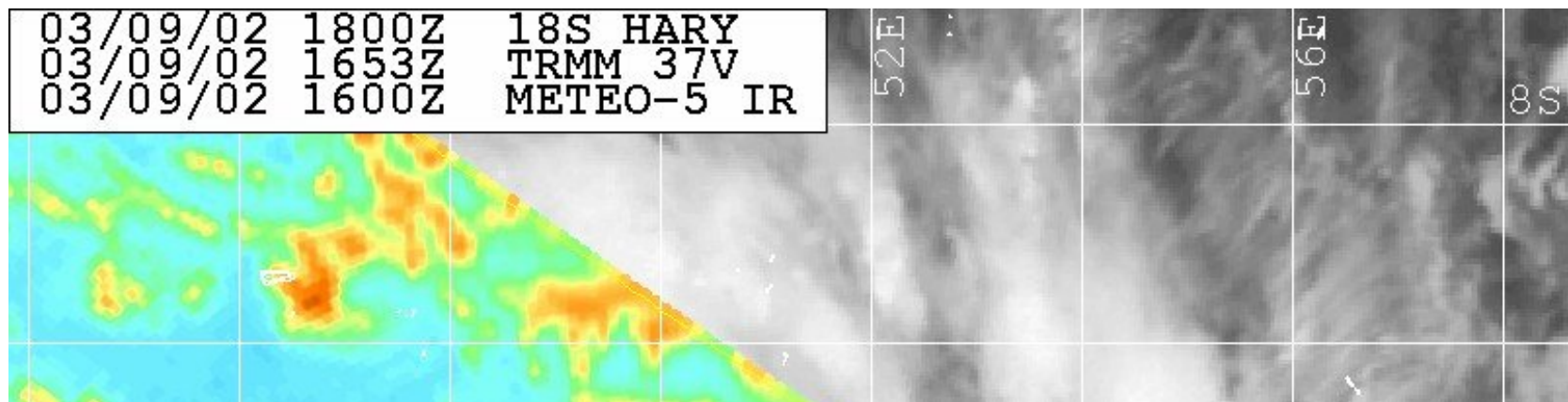
Tropical Cyclone (TC) 18S (Hary)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 1800Z 02 Mar 02
 First Fair : 0500Z 05 Mar 02
 First TCFA : 1630Z 05 Mar 02
 First Warning : 0000Z 06 Mar 02
 Last Warning : 1200Z 13 Mar 02
 Max Intensity : 140 kts, gusts to 170 kts
 Landfall : Eastern coast of Madagascar
 Total Warnings : 17
 Remarks :

- (1) TC 18S developed southwest of Diego Garcia in the South Indian Ocean, tracked west for a few days as it intensified, and then turned south passing over northern Madagascar near Ambalabe.
- (2) Although TC Hary made landfall with winds as high as 140 knots, there were no casualties and minimal damage reported.

*Name assigned by RSMC La Reunion



TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

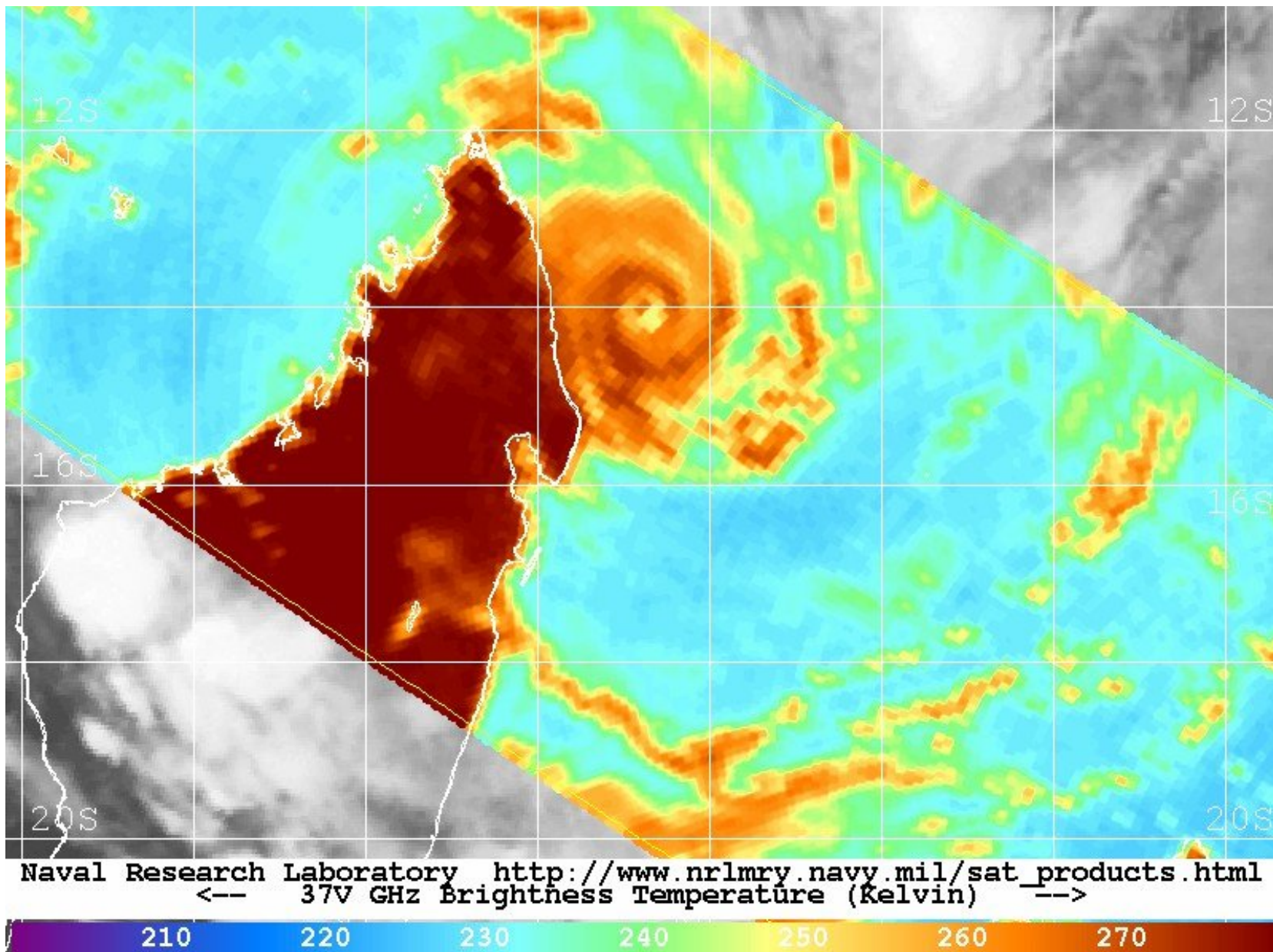


Figure 2-18S-1. 091653Z March 2002 37 GHz TRMM imagery of TC 18S (Hary) approximately 60 nm east of Madagascar with an estimated intensity of 130 knots.

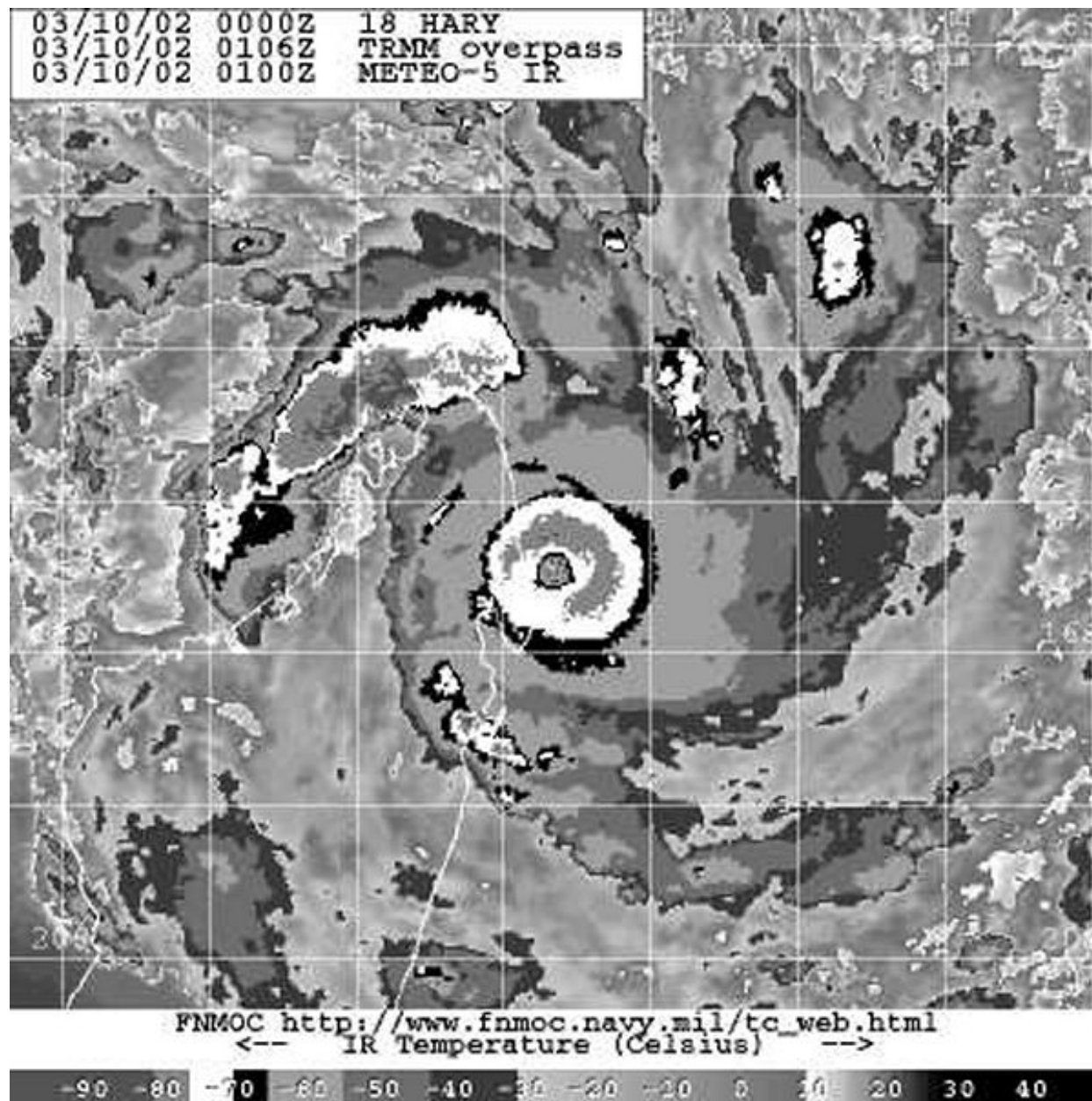
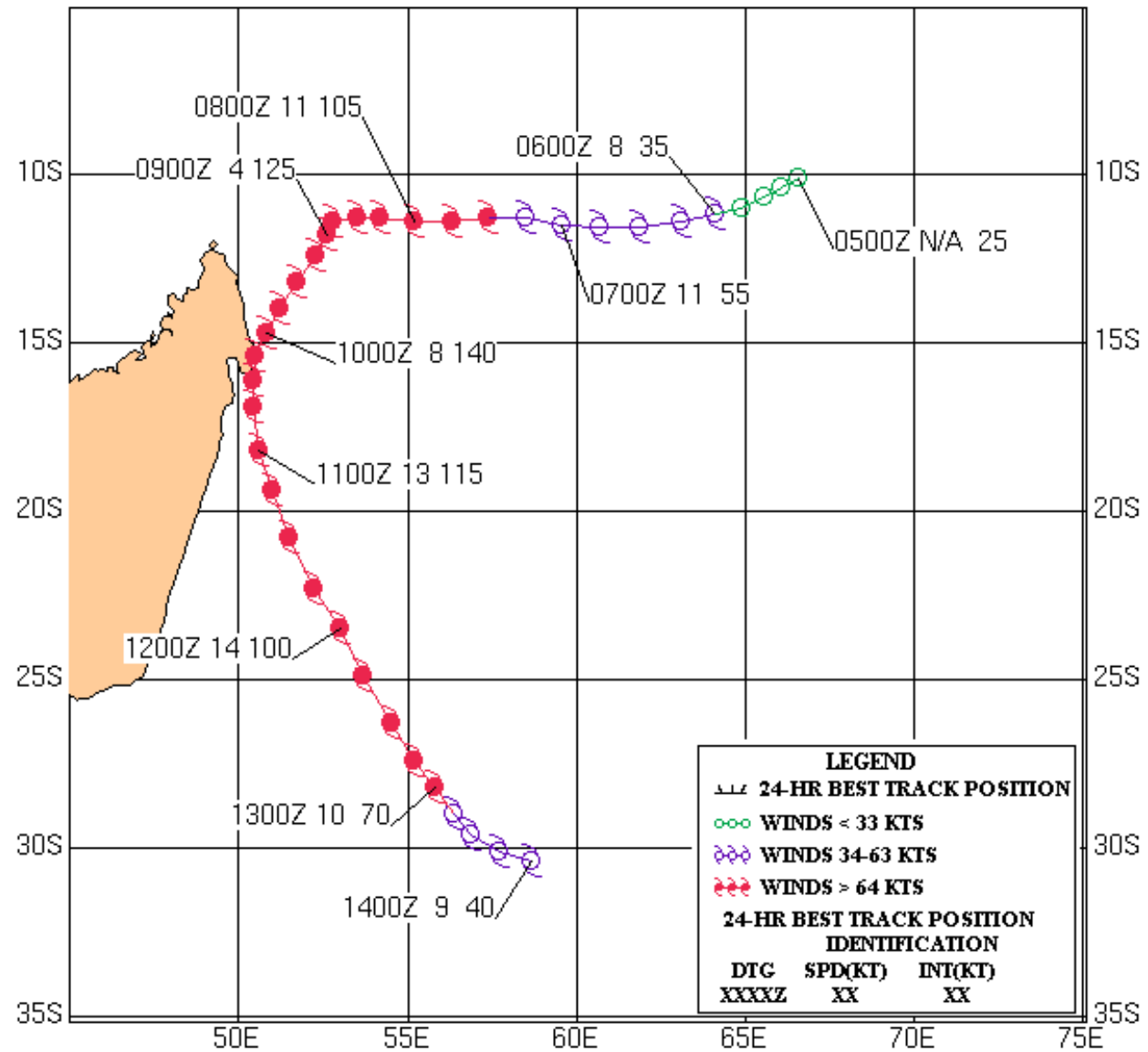


Figure 2-18S-2. 100106Z March 2002 enhanced infrared imagery of TC 18S (Hary) approximately 30 nm east of Madagascar at its peak intensity of 140 knots.

TROPICAL CYCLONE 18S (HARY)

06 - 13 MARCH 2002





2002



- Contents
- Summary
- Chap 1
- Chap 2
- Chap 3
- Chap 4
- Chap 5
- Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)



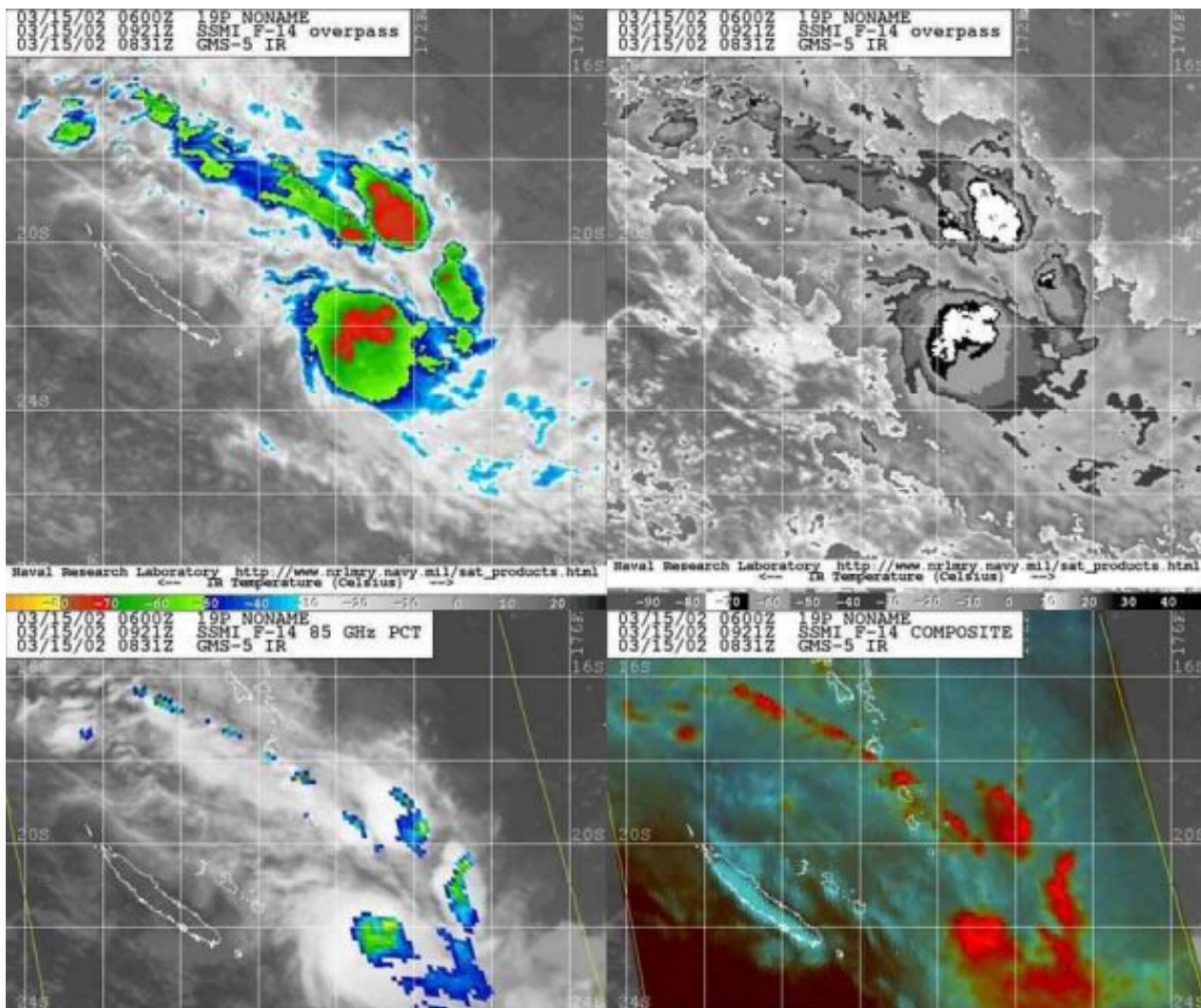
Tropical Cyclone (TC) 19P

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0600Z 13 Mar 02
 First Fair : 2030Z 13 Mar 02
 First TCFA : 0800Z 14 Mar 02
 First Warning : 1800Z 14 Mar 02
 Last Warning : 0600Z 16 Mar 02
 Max Intensity : 35 kts, gusts to 45 kts
 Landfall : None
 Total Warnings : 4
 Remarks : None

- 2.1 GENERAL
- 2.2 SUMMARY
- 2.3 SUMMARY OF SOUTH PACIFIC AND SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES

- TC 01S
- TC 02S Alex-Andre
- TC 03S
- TC 04S
- TC 05S Bessi-Bako
- TC 06P Trina
- TC 07P Waka
- TC 08S Cyprien
- TC 09P Bernie
- TC 10S Dina
- TC 11S Eddy
- TC 12S Francesca
- TC 13S Chris
- TC 14P Claudia
- TC 15S Guillaume
- TC 16P
- TC 17P Des



TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

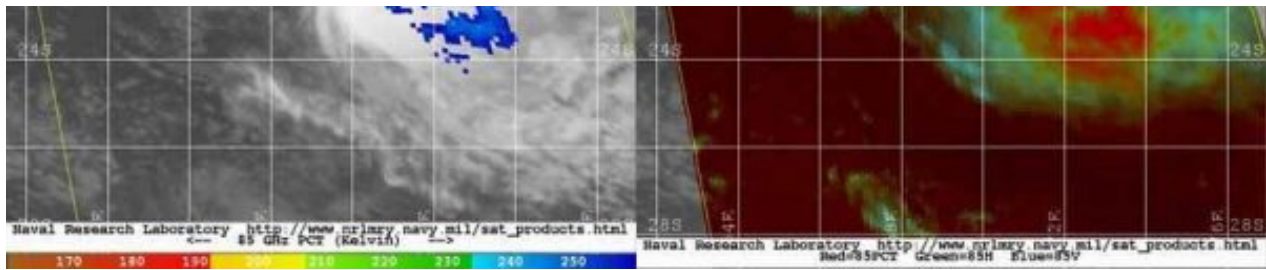
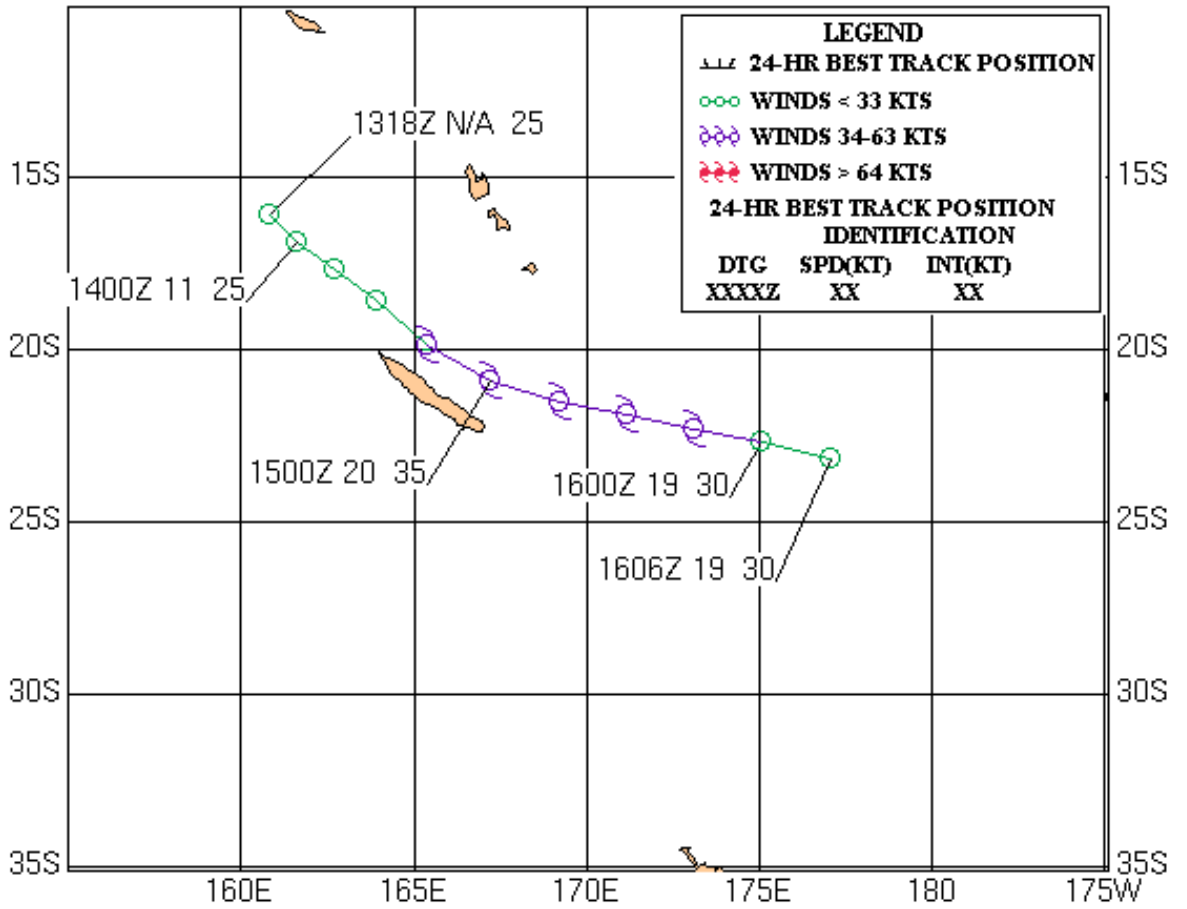


Figure 2-19P-1. 150921Z March 2002 multi-sensor imagery of TC 19P approximately 150 nm east of New Caledonia at peak intensity of 35 knots.

TROPICAL CYCLONE 19P 14 - 16 MARCH 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

2.3 SUMMARY OF
SOUTH PACIFIC AND
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 20S (Ikala*)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 1800Z 20 Mar 02
 First Fair : 1300Z 22 Mar 02
 First TCFA : 2330Z 22 Mar 02
 First Warning : 0600Z 24 Mar 02
 Last Warning : 1800Z 28 Mar 02
 Max Intensity : 110 kts, gusts to 135 kts
 Landfall : None
 Total Warnings : 10
 Remarks : None

*Name assigned by RSMC La Reunion

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

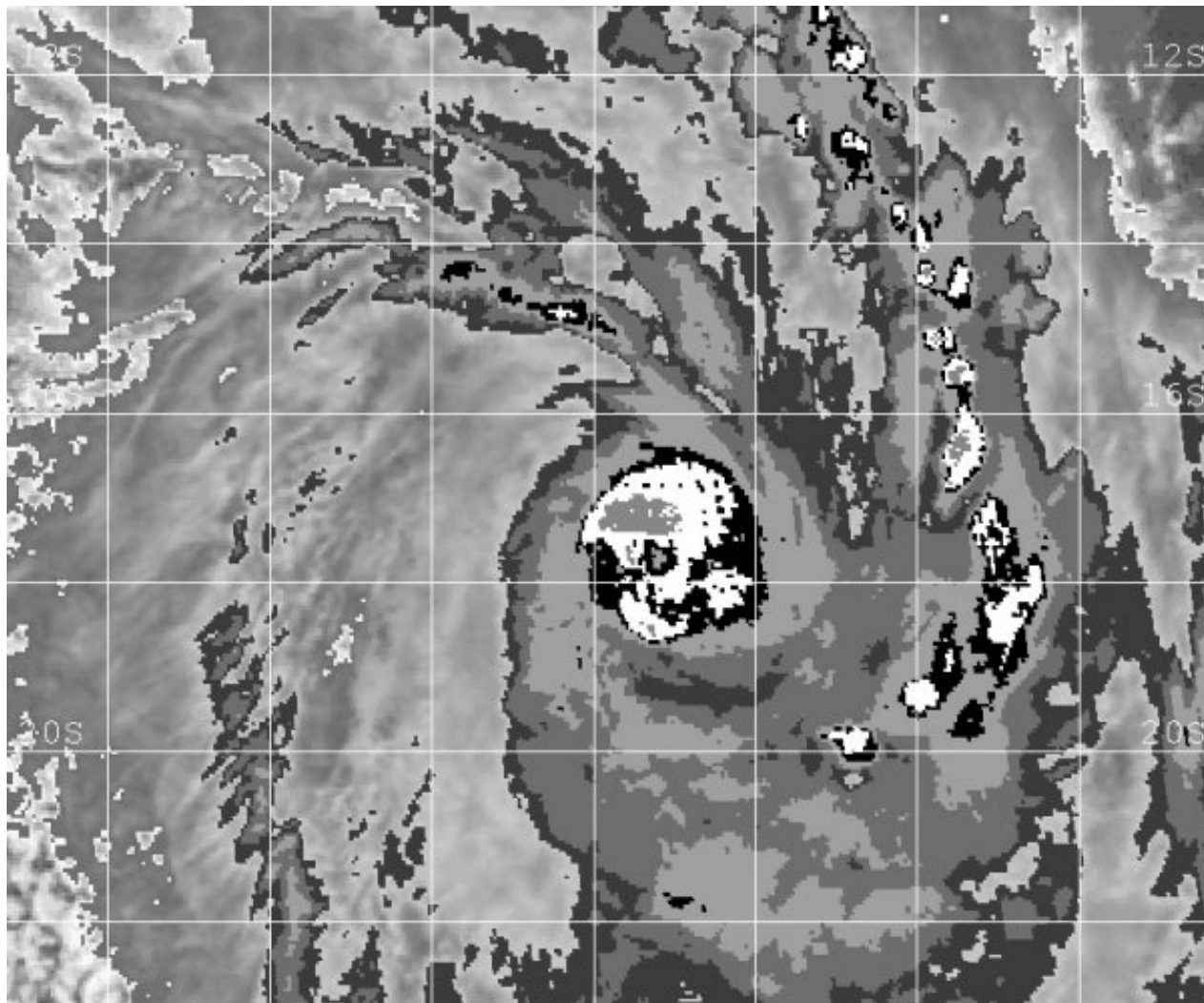
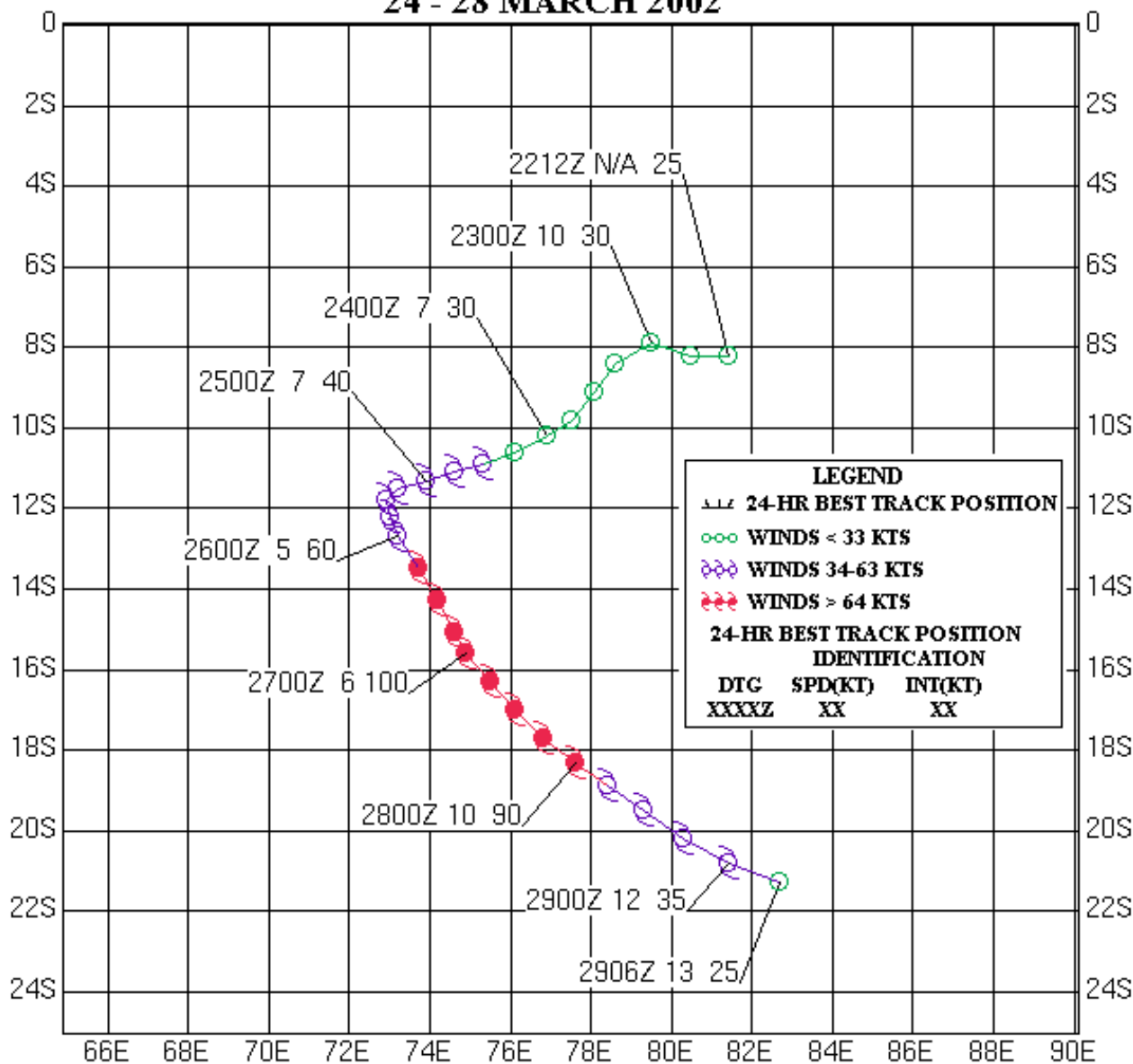


Figure 2-20S-1. 271647Z March 2002 enhanced infrared imagery of TC 20S (Ikala) approximately 620 nm south-southeast of Diego Garcia at peak intensity of 110 knots.



TROPICAL CYCLONE 20S (IKALA) 24 - 28 MARCH 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

2.3 SUMMARY OF
SOUTH PACIFIC AND
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 21S (Dianne-Jery*)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0130Z 04 Apr 02
 First Fair : 1800Z 05 Apr 02
 First TCFA : 1100Z 06 Apr 02
 First Warning : 0000Z 07 Apr 02
 Last Warning : 1200Z 11 Apr 02
 Max Intensity : 105 kts, gusts to 130 kts
 Landfall : None
 Total Warnings : 10
 Remarks : None

*Names assigned by Perth TCWC and RSMC La Reunion

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

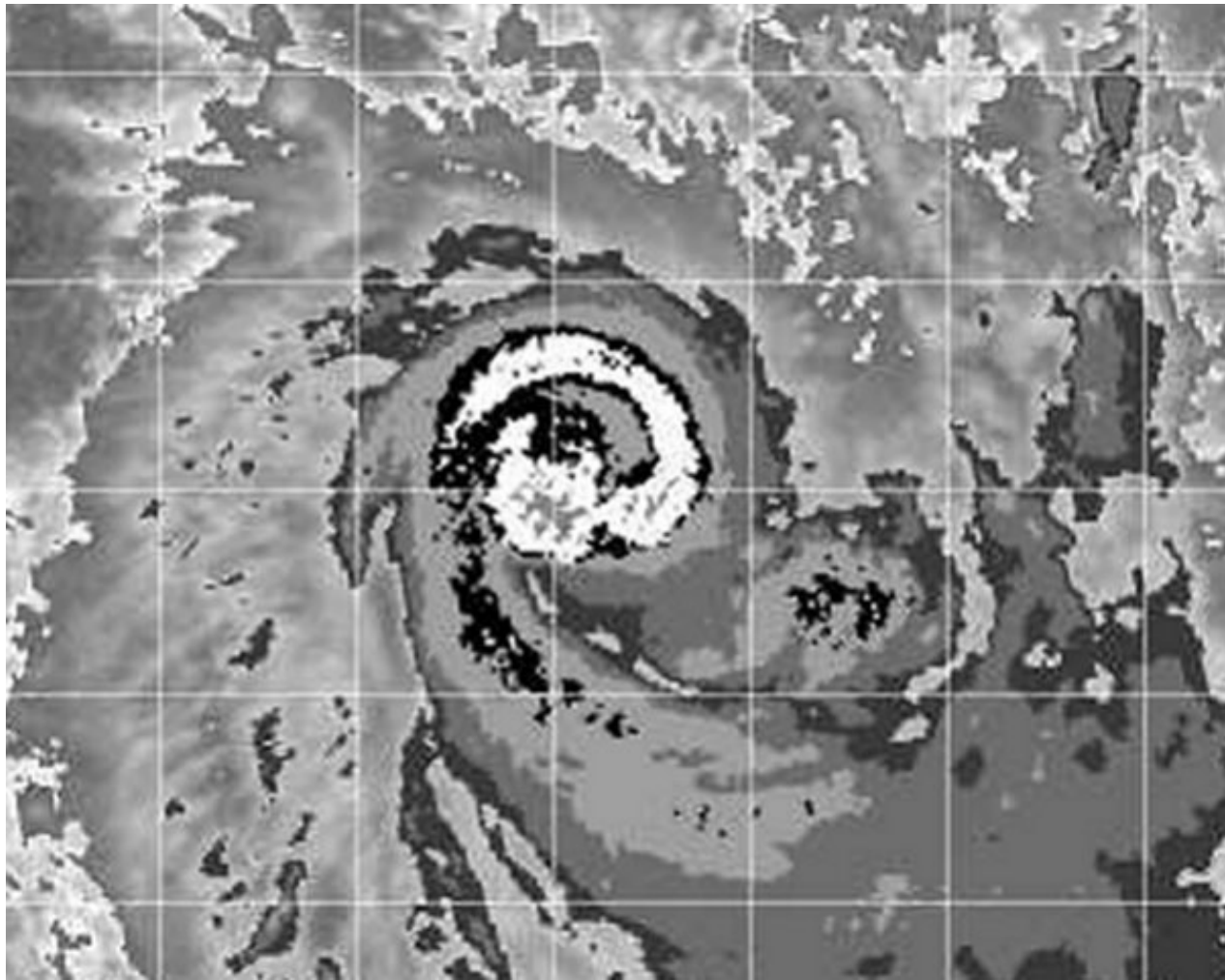
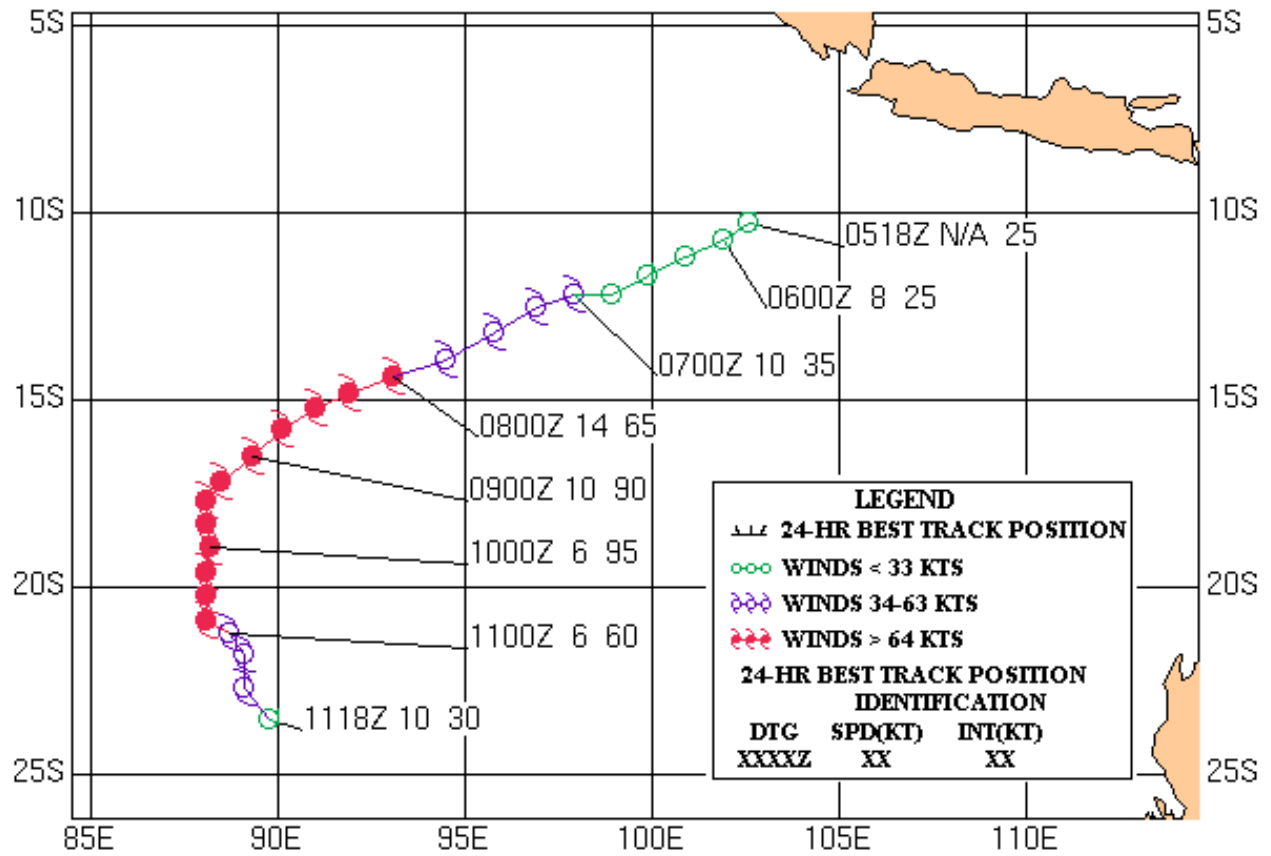


Figure 2-21S-1. 091515Z April 2002 enhanced infrared image of TC 21S (Dianne-Jery) approximately 1120 nm southeast of Diego Garcia with an estimated intensity of 105 knots.



TROPICAL CYCLONE 21S (DIANNE-JERY)

7-11 APRIL 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

2.3 SUMMARY OF
SOUTH PACIFIC AND
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 22S (Bonnie*)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 1800Z 07 Apr 02

First Fair : none

First TCFA : 1730Z 09 Apr 02

First Warning : 0000Z 10 Apr 02

Last Warning : 1200Z 15 Apr 02

Max Intensity : 50 kts, gusts to 65 kts

Landfall : Timor and Sumba Islands, Indonesia

Total Warnings : 12

Remarks :

(1) TC 22S developed in the Timor Sea under an easterly vertical wind shear environment and tracked slowly west-southwest until dissipating. The cyclone remained weak while it passed over Timor and Sumba Islands, and then began to intensify as it moved into the Indian Ocean south of Java. It reached its maximum intensity as it moved away from land over open waters.

(2) No casualties or damage were reported.

*Name assigned by TCWC Darwin

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

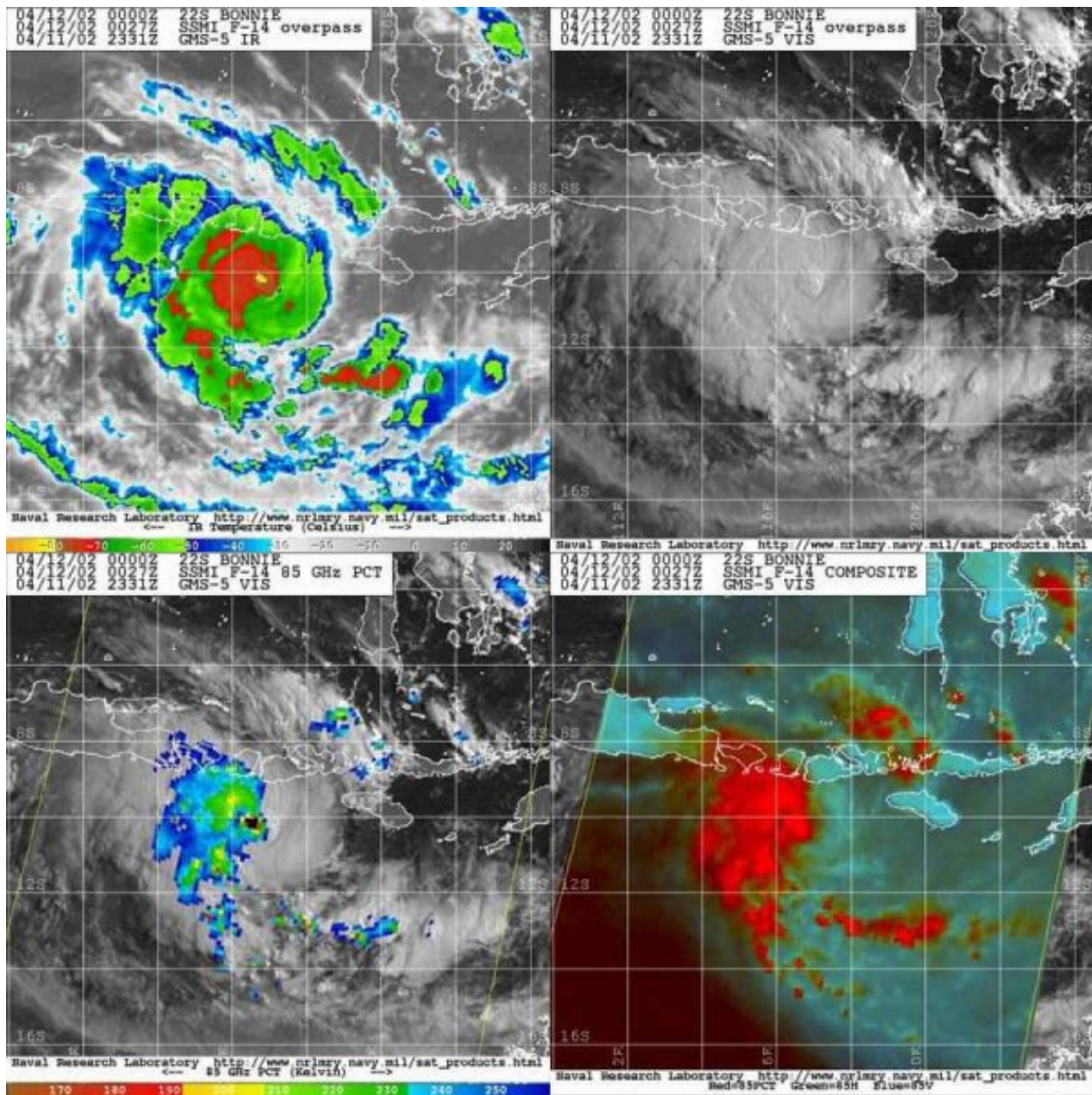


Figure 2-22S-1. 120027Z April 2002 multi-sensor satellite imagery of TC 22S (Bonnie) approximately 400 nm southeast of Java with an estimated intensity of 50 knots.

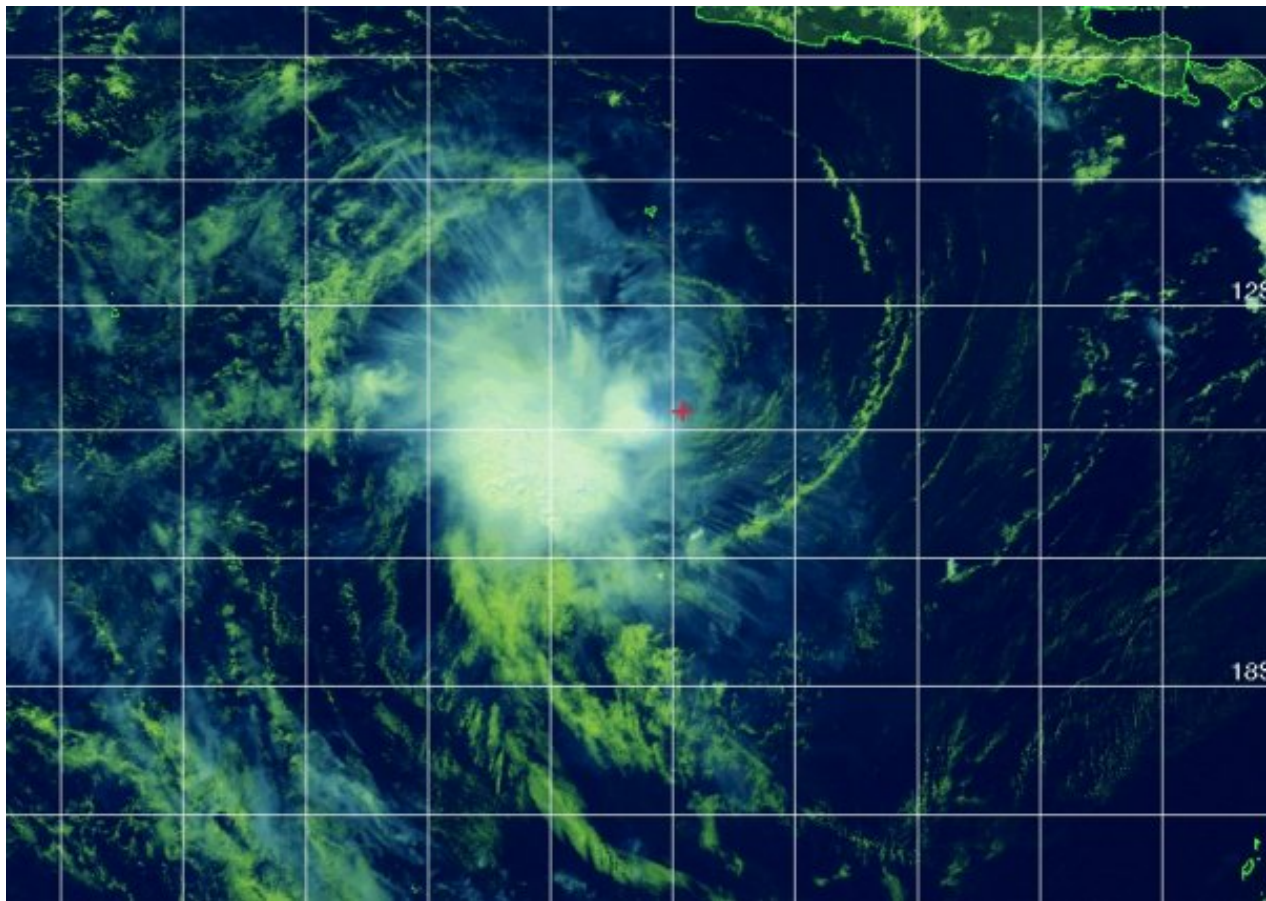
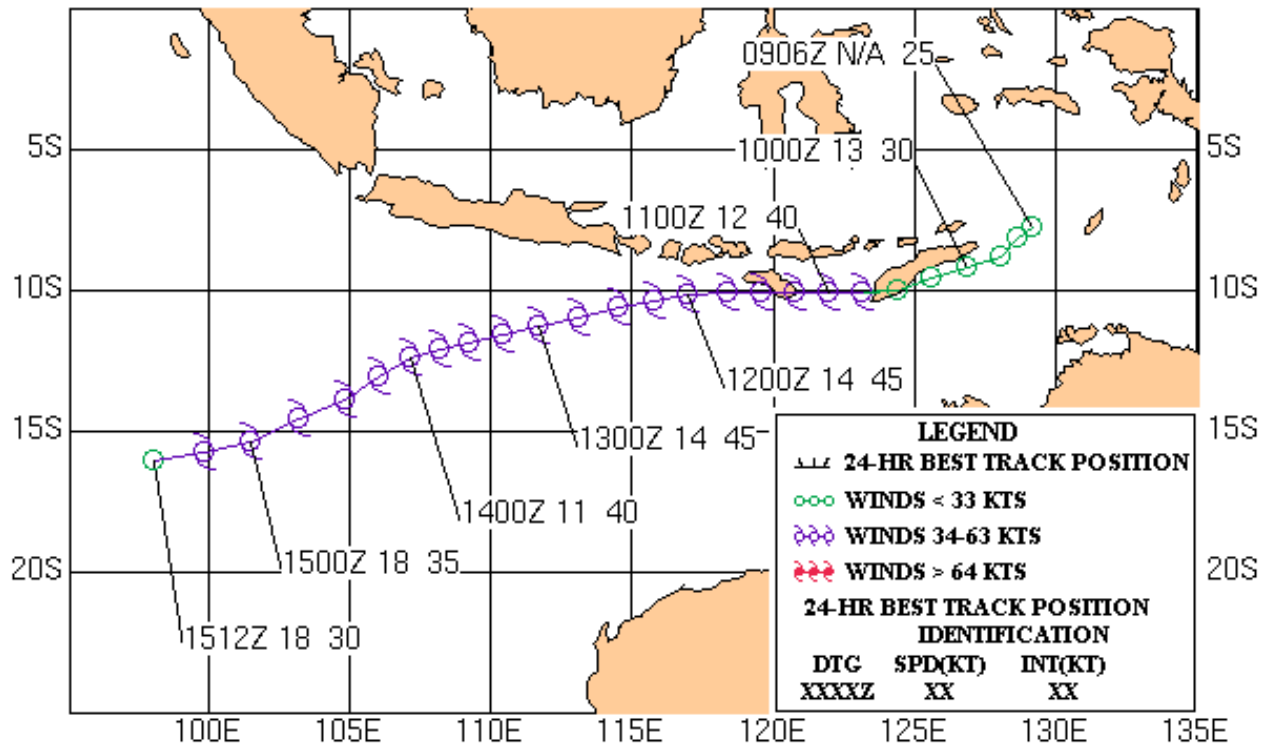


Figure 2-22S-2. 140530Z April 2002 multi-spectral satellite imagery of TC 22S (Bonnie) approximately 235 nm southeast of Cocos Island with an estimated intensity of 40 kts.



TROPICAL CYCLONE 22S (BONNIE)**10 - 15 APRIL 2002**



2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

2.3 SUMMARY OF
SOUTH PACIFIC AND
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 23S (Kesiny*)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0130Z 30 Apr 02

First Fair : 1800Z 01 May 02

First TCFA : 1000Z 02 May 02

First Warning : 0900Z 03 May 02

Last Warning : 2100Z 11 May 02

Max Intensity : 65 kts, gusts to 80 kts

Landfall : Ambaro and Tsianinkira, Madagascar

Total Warnings : 18

Remarks : None

*Name assigned by RSMC La Reunion

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

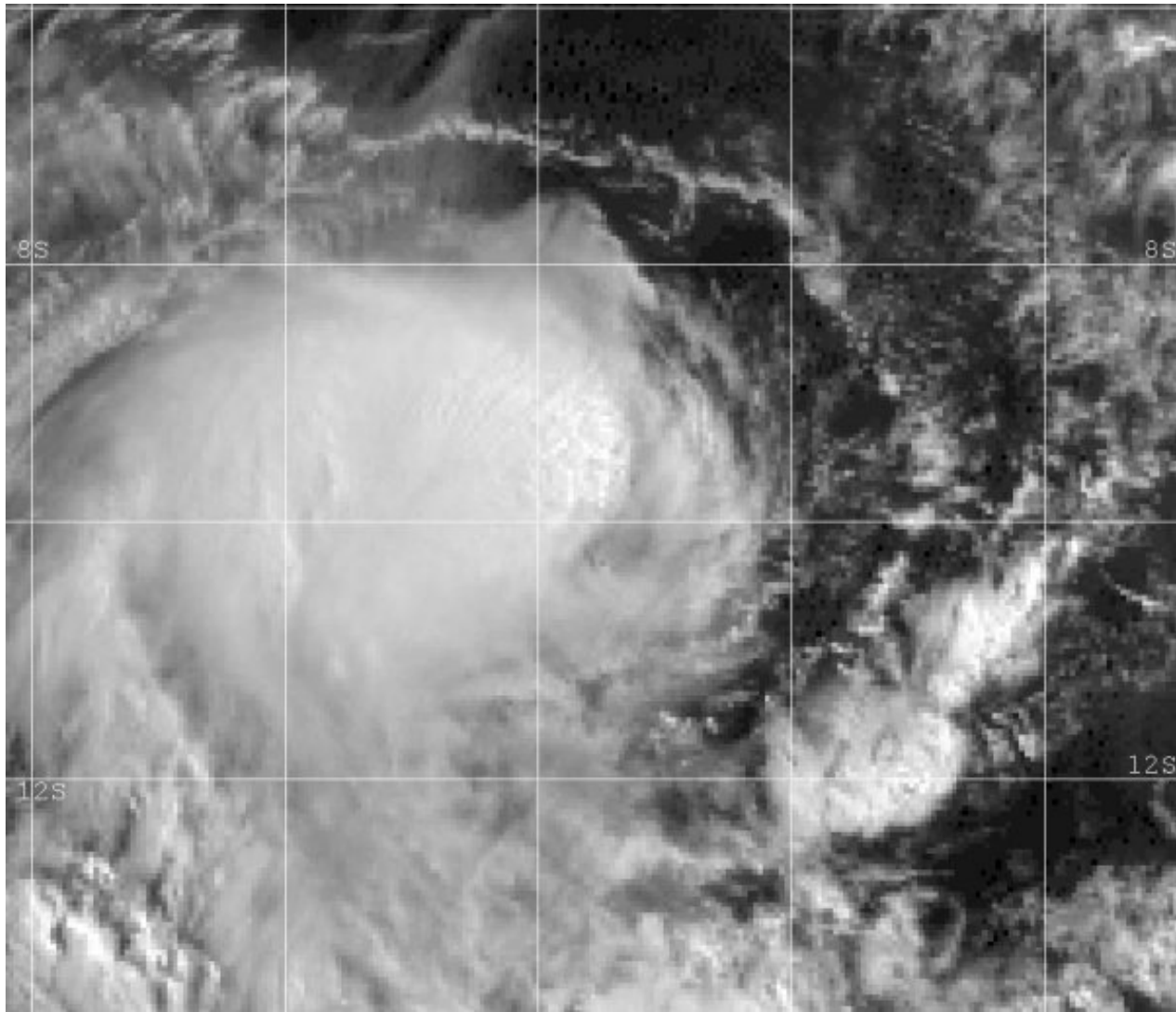


Figure 2-23S-1. 040400Z May 2002 Met-5 visible imagery of TC 23S (Kesiny) approximately 417 nm southwest of Diego Garcia, with an estimated intensity of 30 knots.

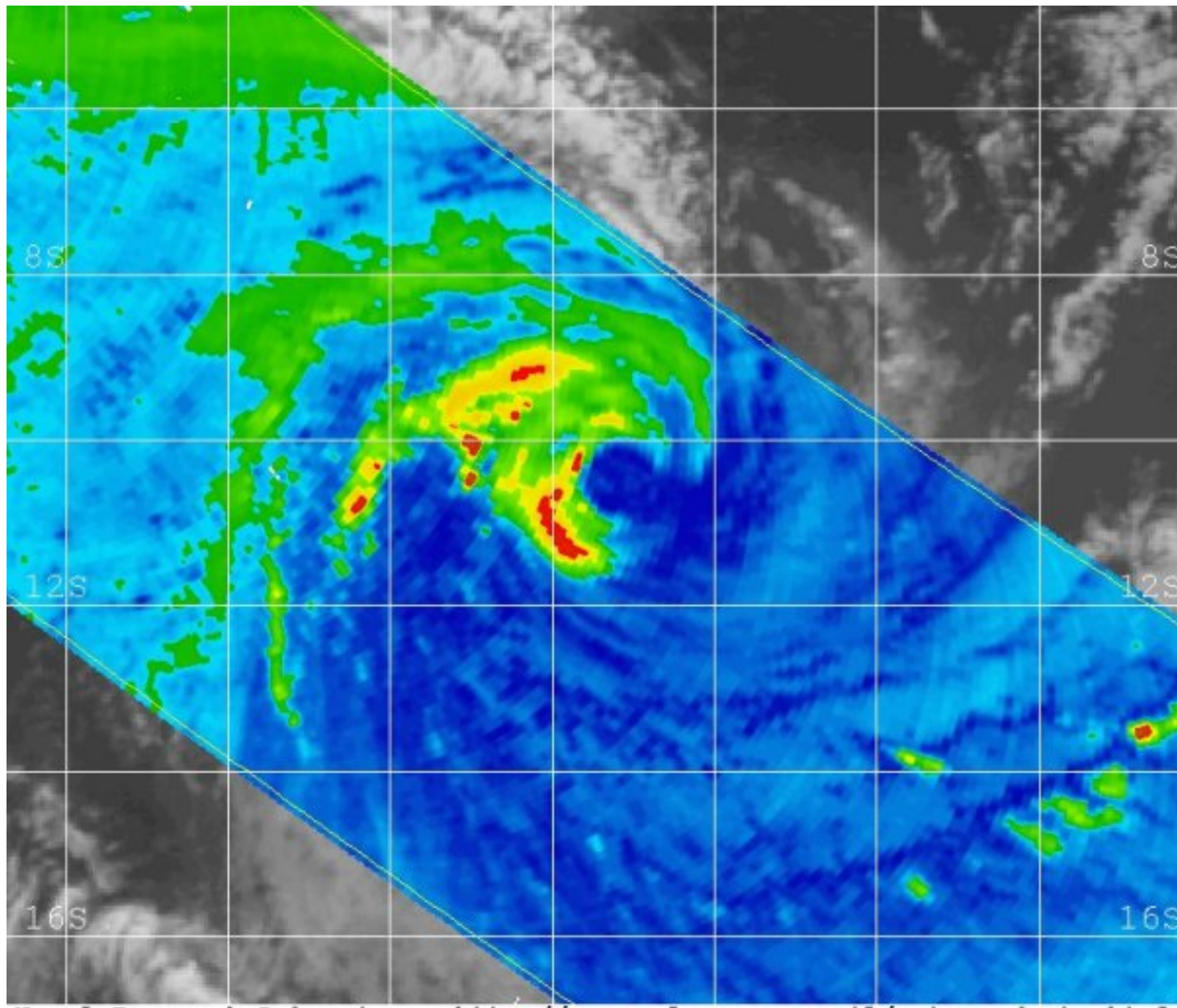
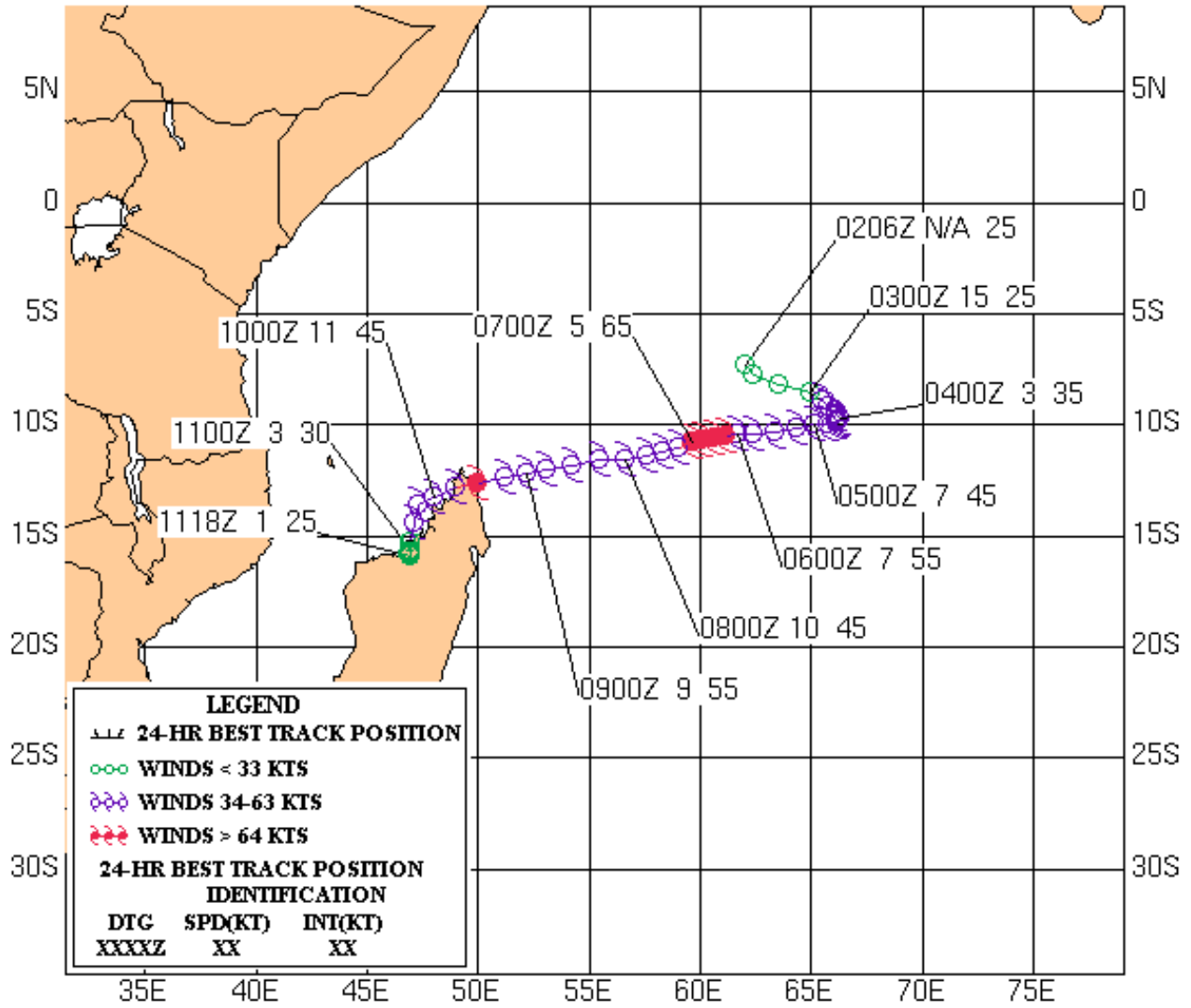


Figure 2-23S-2. 061040Z May 2002 85 GHz TRMM imagery of TC 23S (Kesiny) depicting a partial eyewall feature. At this time the cyclone was approximately 665 nm east-northeast of the northern tip of Madagascar with an estimated intensity of 65 knots.



TROPICAL CYCLONE 23S (KESINY) 03 - 11 MAY 2002





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)

2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

2.3 SUMMARY OF
SOUTH PACIFIC AND
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 24S (Errol*)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : 0500Z 08 May 02

First Fair : 0500Z 09 May 02

First TCFA : 0630Z 09 May 02

First Warning : 2100Z 09 May 02

Last Warning : 0900Z 14 May 02

Max Intensity : 45 kts, gusts to 55 kts

Landfall : None

Total Warnings : 10

Remarks :

(1) Thorough post-analysis of metsat data revealed that the circulation center appeared to have "jumped" convection between 100000Z and 100600Z.

*Name assigned by Perth TCWC

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

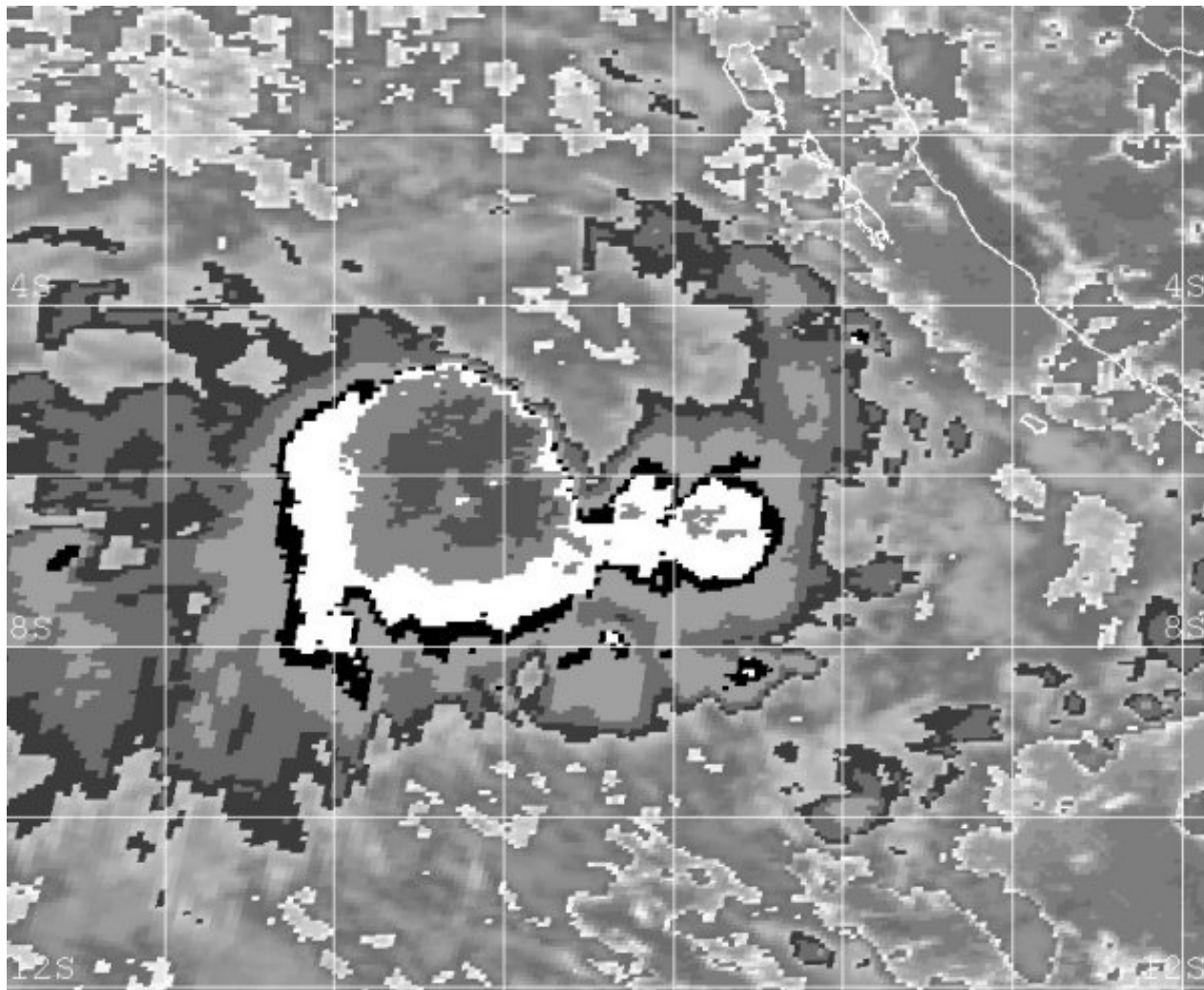
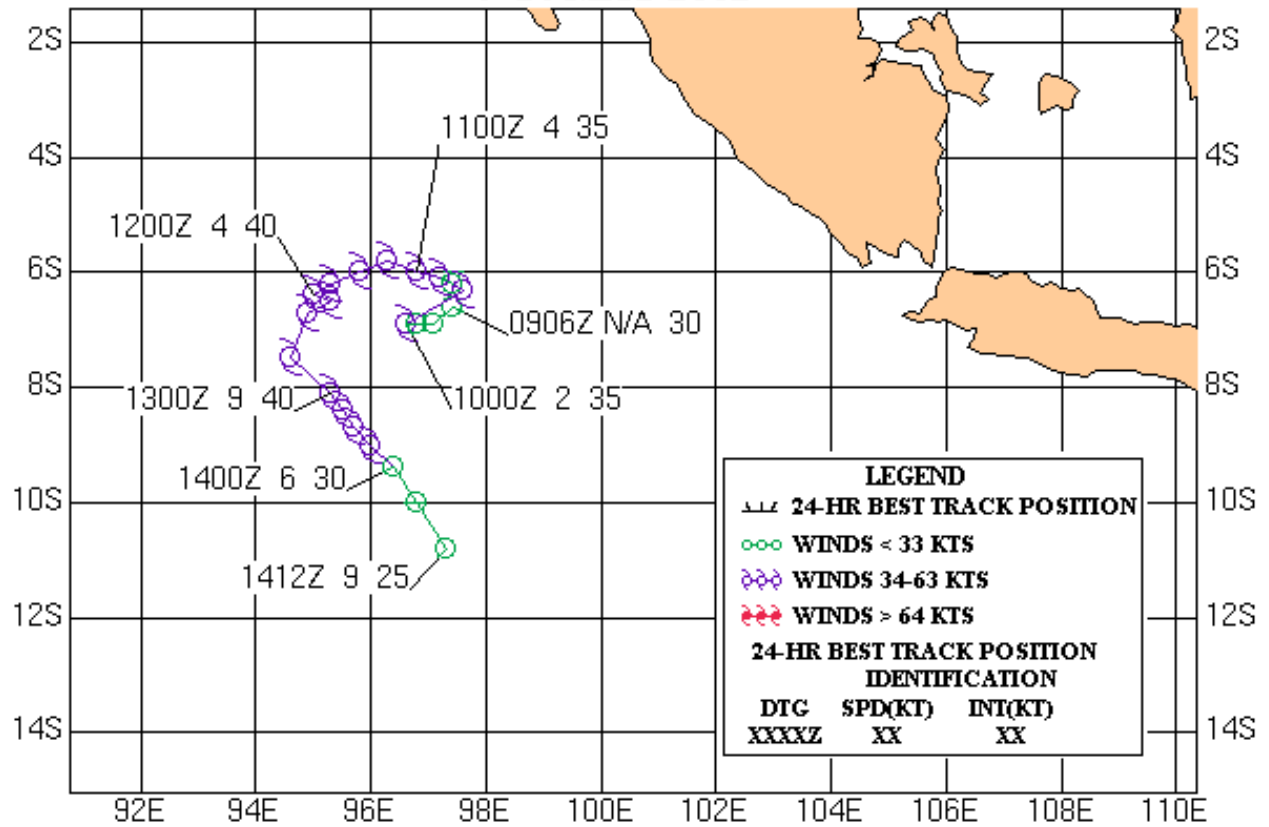


Figure 2-24S-1. 110307Z May 2002 enhanced infrared imagery of TC 24S (Errol) approximately 361 nm north of Cocos Island with an estimated intensity of 35 knots.



TROPICAL CYCLONE 24S (ERROL)**9-14 MAY 2002**



2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


2.1 GENERAL

2.2 SUMMARY

2.3 SUMMARY OF
SOUTH PACIFIC AND
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
TROPICAL CYCLONES

TC 01S

TC 02S Alex-Andre

TC 03S

TC 04S

TC 05S Bessi-Bako

TC 06P Trina

TC 07P Waka

TC 08S Cyprien

TC 09P Bernie

TC 10S Dina

TC 11S Eddy

TC 12S Francesca

TC 13S Chris

TC 14P Claudia

TC 15S Guillaume

TC 16P

TC 17P Des

Tropical Cyclone (TC) 25P (Upia*)

[Verification Statistics](#)

First Poor : None

First Fair : 0200Z 23 May 02

First TCFA : 0130Z 25 May 02

First Warning : 1500Z 25 May 02

Last Warning : 0900Z 28 May 02

Max Intensity : 35 kts, gusts to 45 kts

Landfall : Solomon Islands

Total Warnings : 12

Remarks : None

*Name assigned by Brisbane TCWC

TC 18S Hary

TC 19P

TC 20S Ikala

TC 21S Dianne-Jery

TC 22S Bonnie

TC 23S Kesiny

TC 24S Errol

TC 25P Upia

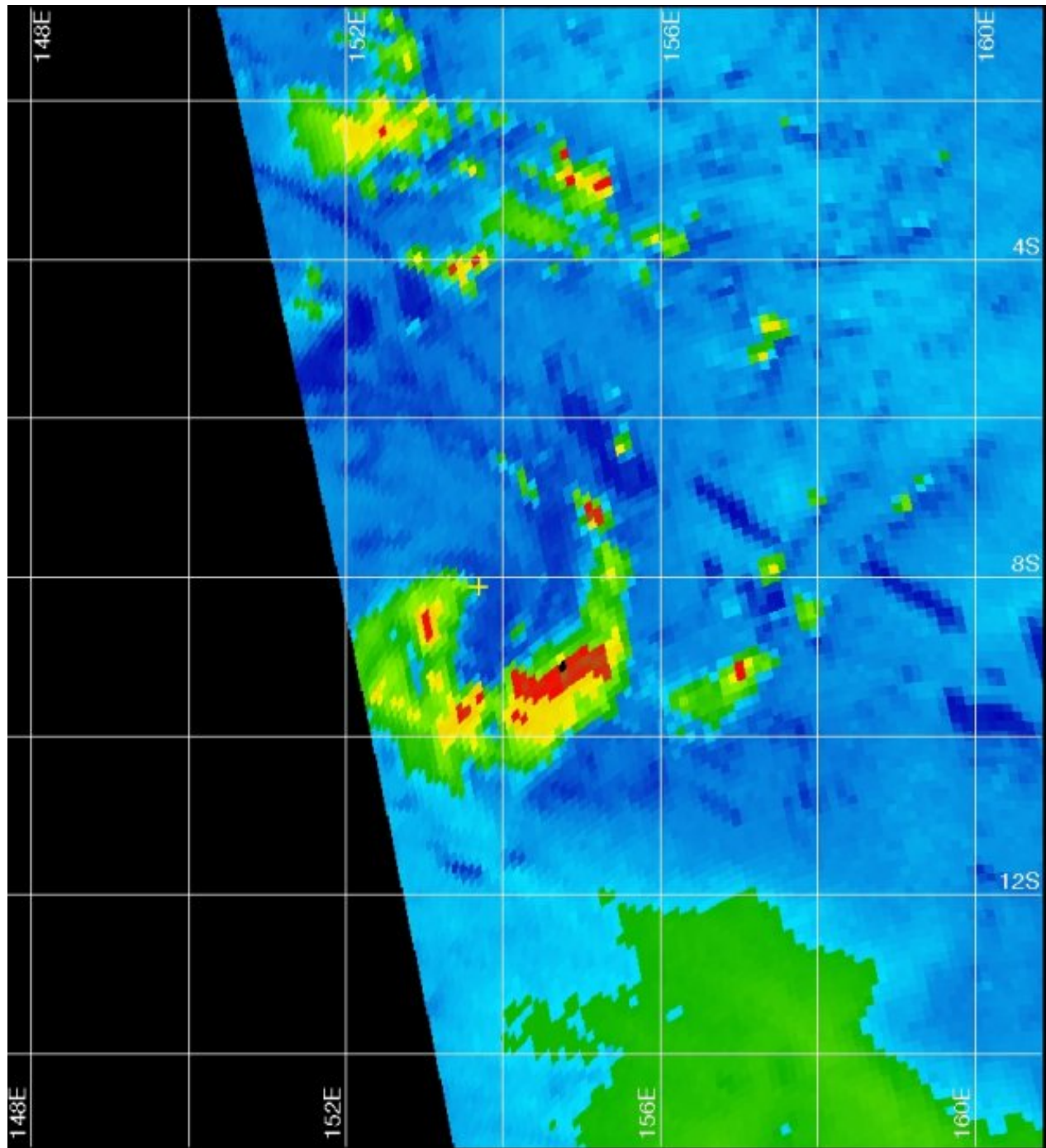


Figure 2-25P-1. 250950Z May 2002 85 GHz SSM/I imagery of TC 25P (Upia) revealing a partially exposed low level circulation with a banding feature wrapping around the southern periphery of the system. At this time, the cyclone was located approximately 380 nm west-northwest of Honiara, Solomon Islands with an estimated intensity of 35 knots.

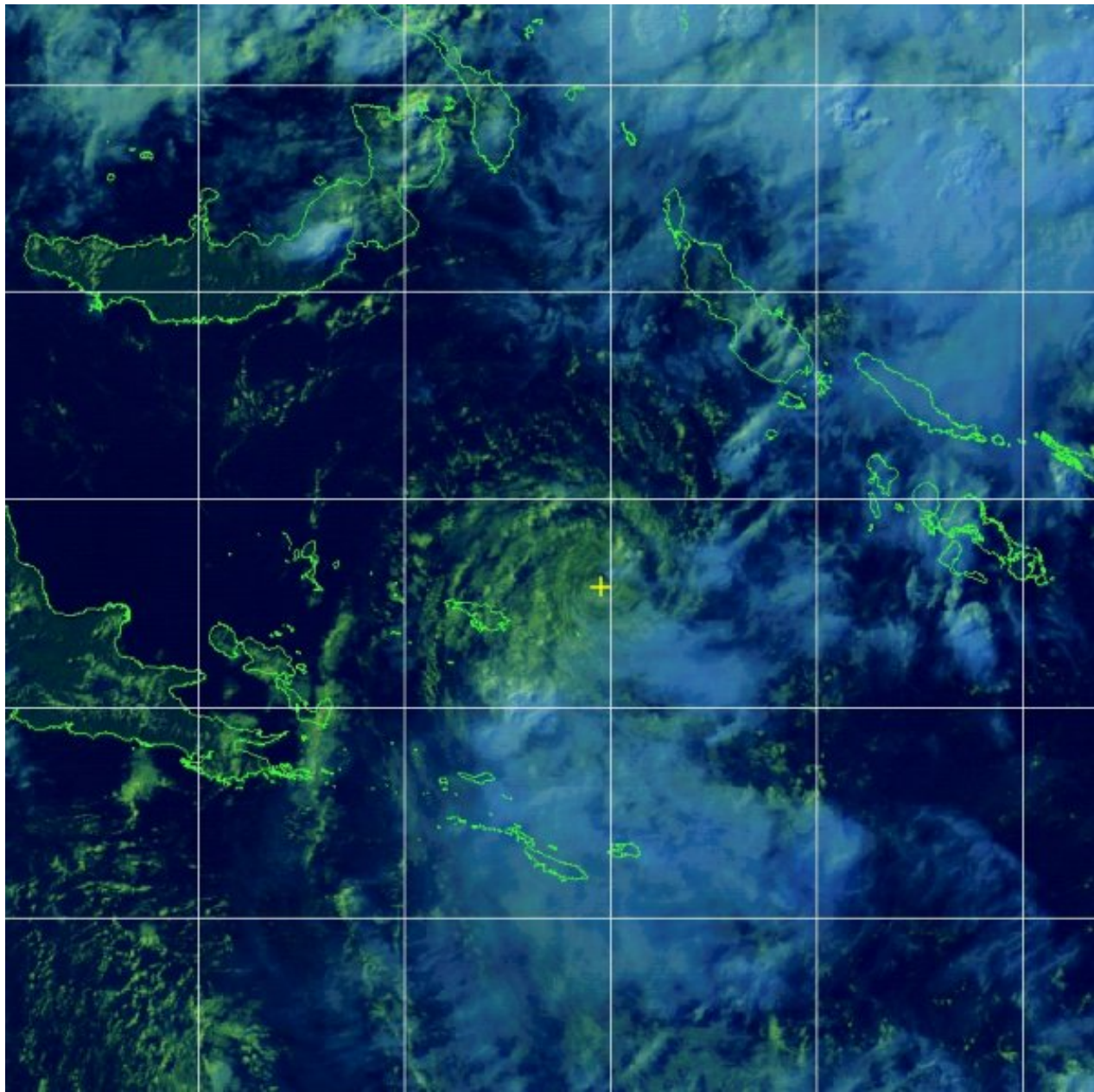
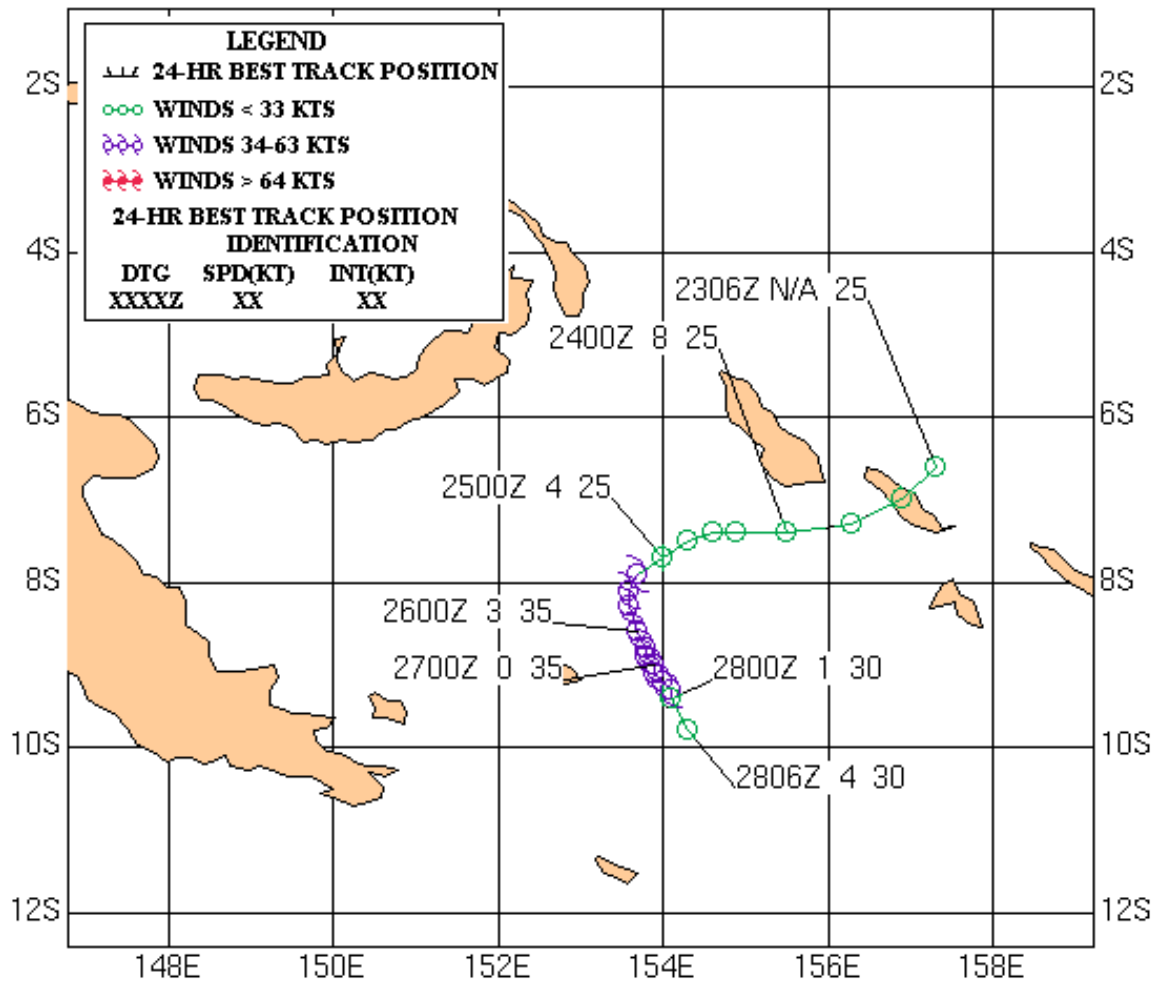
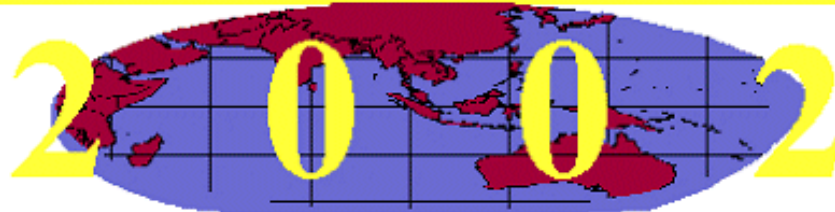


Figure 2-25P-2. 270530Z May 2002 multi-spectral satellite imagery of TC 25P (Upia) revealing a fully exposed low level circulation. At this time, the system was located approximately 355 nm west of Honiara, Solomon Islands with an estimated intensity of 35 knots.



TROPICAL CYCLONE 25P (UPIA) 25-28 MAY 2002




[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)

[4.1 ANNUAL FORECAST VERIFICATION](#)
[4.2 TESTING AND RESULTS](#)

4.2 TESTING AND RESULTS

A comparison of selected techniques is included in Table 4-4 for all western North Pacific tropical cyclones, Table 4-5 for North Indian Ocean tropical cyclones, and Table 4-6 for Southern Hemisphere tropical cyclones. For example, in Table 4-5 for the homogeneous comparison of the 12-hour mean forecast error between JTWC and NGPS, 324 cases were available. The average forecast error at 12 hours was 62 nm for NGPS and 48 nm for JTWC. The difference of 14 nm is shown in the lower right. Due to computational round-off, differences are not always exact.

Table 4-4 Error Statistics for Selected Objective Techniques

Western North Pacific Ocean

12-HOUR MEAN FORECAST ERROR (NM)

	JTWC	NGPS	EGRR	AFW1	GFDN	JGSM	JTYM	JAVN	CLIP	CONU						
JTWC	715	40														
	40	0														
NGPS	676	40	745	62												
	57	17	62	0												
EGRR	347	40	349	58	387	60										
	57	17	57	-1	60	0										
AFW1	284	40	282	55	273	54	284	70								
	70	30	70	15	70	16	70	0								
GFDN	304	39	301	55	7	103	0	0	323	49						
	49	10	48	-7	46	-57	0	0	49	0						
JGSM	274	37	271	52	264	52	230	63	2	33	278	61				
	61	24	61	9	60	8	60	-3	89	56	61	0				
JTYM	520	36	512	53	258	54	224	64	240	45	246	47	524	45		
	45	9	45	-8	46	-8	45	-19	43	-2	45	-2	45	0		
JAVN	590	38	619	61	319	58	241	67	262	46	240	64	445	45	707	70

	62	24	65	4	62	4	61	-6	58	12	56	-8	58	13	70	0				
CLIP	714	40	740	62	383	59	283	70	322	49	277	61	522	46	676	67	856	57		
	53	13	54	-8	53	-6	52	-18	53	4	50	-11	50	4	54	-13	57	0		
CONU	682	40	698	57	353	57	280	69	309	47	272	61	513	45	615	61	751	54	753	43
	41	1	42	-15	41	-16	40	-29	41	-6	37	-24	37	-8	41	-20	43	-11	43	0

24-HOUR MEAN FORECAST ERROR (NM)

	JTWC	NGPS	EGRR	AFW1	GFDN	JGSM	JTYM	JAVN	CLIP	CONU										
JTWC	659	66																		
	66	0																		
NGPS	629	65	695	91																
	85	20	91	0																
EGRR	321	66	324	87	362	86														
	86	20	83	-4	86	0														
AFW1	263	63	261	85	253	83	263	97												
	97	34	96	11	97	14	97	0												
GFDN	281	64	280	84	7	134	0	0	300	79										
	79	15	78	-6	95	-39	0	0	79	0										
JGSM	259	60	257	80	248	77	217	89	2	32	263	89								
	89	29	88	8	89	12	88	-1	71	39	89	0								
JTYM	491	60	484	80	243	82	212	90	226	74	234	74	494	74						
	74	14	73	-7	75	-7	74	-16	71	-3	75	1	74	0						
JAVN	541	64	570	89	295	80	219	95	243	75	226	93	412	73	653	91				
	81	17	86	-3	83	3	81	-14	75	0	76	-17	75	2	91	0				
CLIP	658	66	690	90	358	85	262	97	299	79	262	89	492	74	623	88	796	106		
	104	38	104	14	102	17	101	4	103	24	101	12	101	27	103	15	106	0		
CONU	630	65	649	85	330	83	260	96	288	76	258	87	486	72	565	81	696	103	698	66
	64	-1	65	-20	63	-20	63	-33	63	-13	59	-28	59	-13	64	-17	66	-37	66	0

36-HOUR MEAN FORECAST ERROR (NM)

	JTWC	NGPS	EGRR	AFW1	GFDN	JGSM	JTYM	JAVN	CLIP	CONU
JTWC	597	91								
	91	0								
NGPS	572	90	637	122						
	117	27	122	0						
EGRR	285	91	292	116	325	111				
	112	21	110	-6	111	0				
AFW1	236	87	236	114	225	106	237	121		
	121	34	121	7	118	12	121	0		

GFDN	256	88	255	115	7	183	0	0	275	105										
	105	17	103	-12	156	-27	0	0	105	0										
JGSM	234	85	233	108	224	104	195	114	2	63	238	113								
	114	29	114	6	114	10	113	-1	72	9	113	0								
JTYM	446	82	440	111	218	104	190	113	206	100	212	97	449	102						
	103	21	101	-10	104	0	101	-12	101	1	103	6	102	0						
JAVN	497	89	524	120	262	105	198	118	225	103	202	117	376	101	603	111				
	100	11	105	-15	101	-4	100	-18	97	-6	93	-24	94	-7	111	0				
CLIP	596	91	634	122	321	111	236	121	274	105	237	114	447	103	576	108	735	160		
	159	68	157	35	152	41	153	32	161	56	157	43	157	54	156	48	160	0		
CONU	573	90	595	116	296	107	235	119	264	101	234	112	442	100	521	101	641	158	643	91
	90	0	91	-25	89	-18	88	-31	88	-13	84	-28	82	-18	90	-11	91	-67	91	0

48-HOUR MEAN FORECAST ERROR (NM)

	JTWC	NGPS	EGRR	AFW1	GFDN	JGSM	JTYM	JAVN	CLIP	CONU										
JTWC	538	116																		
	116	0																		
NGPS	516	114	579	157																
	153	39	157	0																
EGRR	255	113	264	148	297	137														
	140	27	135	-13	137	0														
AFW1	211	110	212	147	199	134	212	149												
	149	39	149	2	144	10	149	0												
GFDN	224	111	225	151	6	156	0	0	244	139										
	139	28	138	-13	151	-5	0	0	139	0										
JGSM	210	106	210	137	201	130	175	140	2	71	215	137								
	138	32	137	0	137	7	142	2	73	2	137	0								
JTYM	401	106	401	146	198	130	173	140	186	134	191	118	407	138						
	138	32	137	-9	133	3	132	-8	139	5	135	17	138	0						
JAVN	443	111	469	155	241	127	177	146	197	134	185	140	337	135	544	137				
	124	13	129	-26	124	-3	123	-23	124	-10	116	-24	119	-16	137	0				
CLIP	537	116	576	157	293	137	211	149	243	139	214	138	405	138	519	134	675	216		
	216	100	216	59	212	75	212	63	223	84	218	80	218	80	210	76	216	0		
CONU	516	114	537	152	268	136	211	147	235	136	212	137	401	135	468	125	583	218	585	116
	114	0	115	-37	111	-25	113	-34	110	-26	106	-31	105	-30	113	-12	116	-102	116	0

72-HOUR MEAN FORECAST ERROR (NM)

	JTWC	NGPS	EGRR	AFW1	GFDN	JGSM	JTYM	JAVN	CLIP	CONU
JTWC	424	163								

	163	0																		
NGPS	404	159	462	216																
	214	55	216	0																
EGRR	197	162	204	202	238	208														
	206	44	203	1	208	0														
AFW1	163	160	163	199	153	209	165	207												
	207	47	204	5	198	-11	207	0												
GFDN	169	158	174	215	4	109	0	0	191	209										
	212	54	212	-3	176	67	0	0	209	0										
JGSM	166	156	165	191	160	202	138	198	2	101	172	196								
	197	41	196	5	196	-6	209	11	157	56	196	0								
JTYM	321	156	321	203	162	205	140	192	147	205	154	174	329	208						
	207	51	209	6	196	-9	198	6	211	6	198	24	208	0						
JAVN	353	161	371	218	188	200	138	200	150	206	148	203	271	206	439	190				
	178	17	180	-38	172	-28	178	-22	184	-22	167	-36	177	-29	190	0				
CLIP	422	164	459	216	235	209	164	208	189	207	171	197	326	209	421	188	560	332		
	336	172	331	115	333	124	336	128	343	136	345	148	347	138	323	135	332	0		
CONU	407	161	426	212	211	205	165	207	184	208	169	195	326	207	376	182	471	336	474	168
	166	5	164	-48	160	-45	164	-43	158	-50	156	-39	155	-52	165	-17	168	-168	168	0

96-HOUR MEAN FORECAST ERROR (NM)

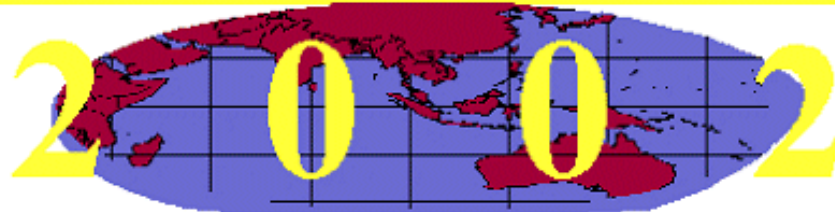
	JTWC	NGPS	EGRR	JGSM	JTYM	JAVN	CONU													
JTWC	290	225																		
	225	0																		
NGPS	267	225	338	257																
	251	26	257	0																
EGRR	131	223	146	252	177	273														
	271	48	264	12	273	0														
JGSM	2	163	2	152	1	187	2	319												
	319	156	319	167	510	323	319	0												
JTYM	3	182	2	244	2	209	1	510	3	509										
	509	327	487	243	487	278	500	-10	509	0										
JAVN	246	225	280	264	138	273	1	510	2	487	342	263								
	251	26	247	-17	244	-29	144	-366	146	-341	263	0								
CONU	277	226	294	251	150	262	2	319	3	509	276	251	342	220						
	217	-9	214	-37	214	-48	229	-90	240	-269	222	-29	220	0						

120-HOUR MEAN FORECAST ERROR (NM)

	JTWC	NGPS	EGRR	JGSM	JTYM	JAVN	CONU
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

JTWC	229	278												
	278	0												
NGPS	204	271	257	291										
	293	22	291	0										
EGRR	98	277	105	287	130	327								
	331	54	317	30	327	0								
JGSM	1	613	1	481	1	584	1	877						
	877	264	877	396	877	293	877	0						
JTYM	2	397	1	481	1	584	1	877	2	650				
	650	253	796	315	796	212	796	-81	650	0				
JAVN	181	279	201	297	101	323	1	877	1	796	260	326		
	307	28	303	6	298	-25	534	-343	534	-262	326	0		
CONU	214	272	218	285	110	314	1	877	2	650	201	312	258	262
	260	-12	245	-40	273	-41	600	-277	393	-257	266	-46	262	0




[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


4.1 ANNUAL FORECAST
VERIFICATION

4.2 TESTING AND
RESULTS

4.1.4 SOUTH PACIFIC AND SOUTH INDIAN OCEANS (SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE)

Table 4-3 includes mean track, along-track and cross-track errors for a 16-year period. Figure 4-5 shows mean track errors and a 5-year running mean of track errors at 24- and 48-hours since 1981, and at 72-hours since 1995.

Table 4-3

**JTWC INITIAL POSITION AND FORECAST ERRORS (NM) FOR THE
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 1985-2002**

	Initial Position		24-Hour				48-Hour				72-Hour			
	Number	Error	Number	Track	Along	Cross	Number	Track	Along	Cross	Number	Track	Along	Cross
1985	306	36	257	134	92	79	193	236	169	132				
1986	279	40	227	129	86	77	171	262	169	164				
1987	189	46	138	145	94	90	101	280	153	138				
1988	204	34	99	146	98	83	48	290	246	144				
1989	287	31	242	124	84	73	186	240	166	136				
1990	272	27	228	143	105	74	177	263	178	152				
1991	264	24	231	115	75	69	185	220	152	129				
1992	267	28	230	124	91	64	208	240	177	129				
1993	257	21	225	102	74	57	176	199	142	114				
1994	386	28	345	115	77	68	282	224	147	134				
1995	245	24	222	108	82	55	175	198	144	108	53	291	169	190
1996	343	24	298	125	90	67	237	240	174	129	46	277	221	133
1997	561	24	499	109	82	72	442	210	163	135	150	288	248	175
1998	329	26	305	111	85	52	245	219	169	108	81	349	261	171
1999	348	17	322	113	80	64	245	226	159	132	59	286	198	164
2000	384	12	313	72	47	45	245	135	84	86	58	180	94	139
2001	187	13	147	84	61	44	113	148	105	86	11	248	132	197
2002	223	16	200	82	60	43	146	133	93	75	5	102	91	41
(1985-2002)														
Avg	296	26	252	116	82	65	199	220	155	124	58*	253*	177*	151*
*8-year average														

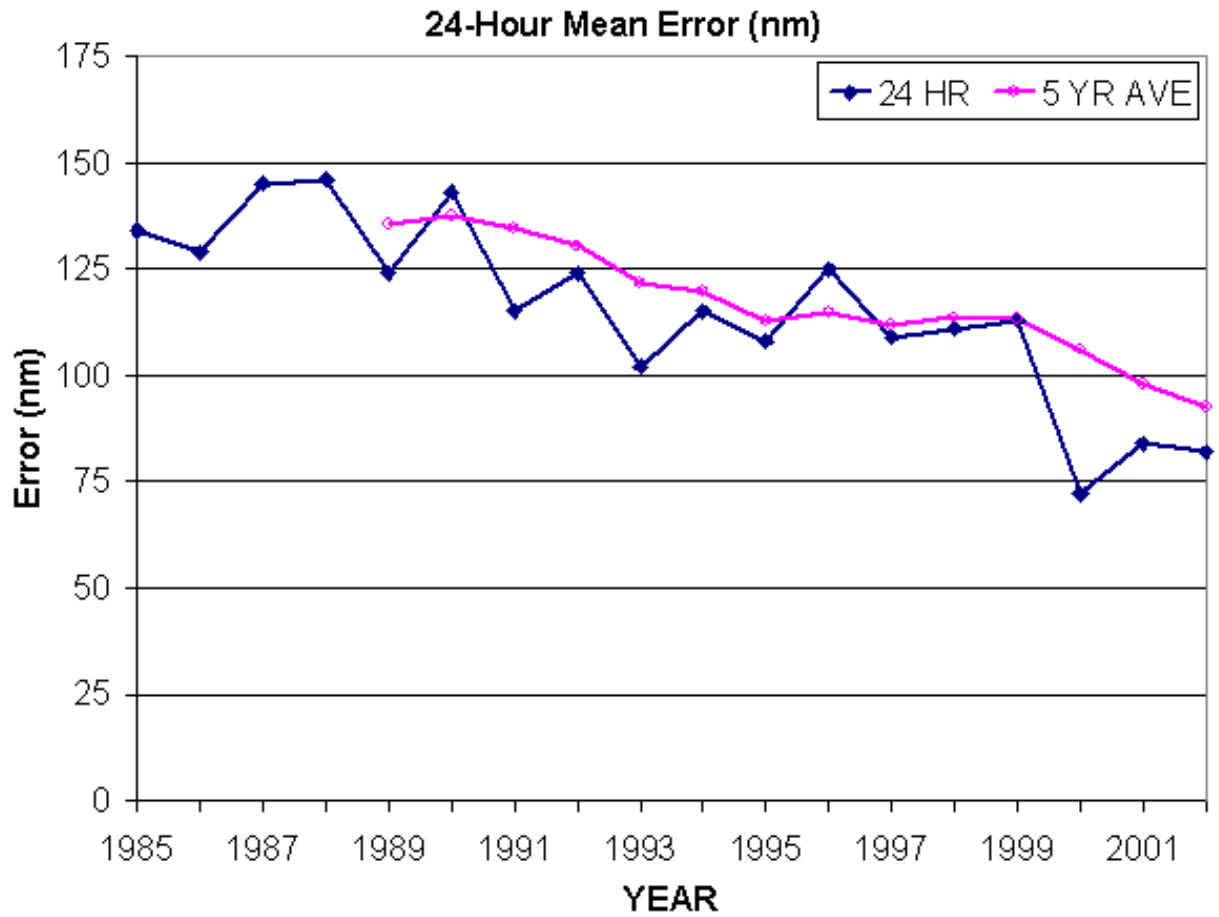


Figure 4-5a. Mean track forecast error (nm) and 5-year running mean for 24 hours for Southern Hemisphere (Africa to 180 degrees) tropical cyclones from 1981-2002.

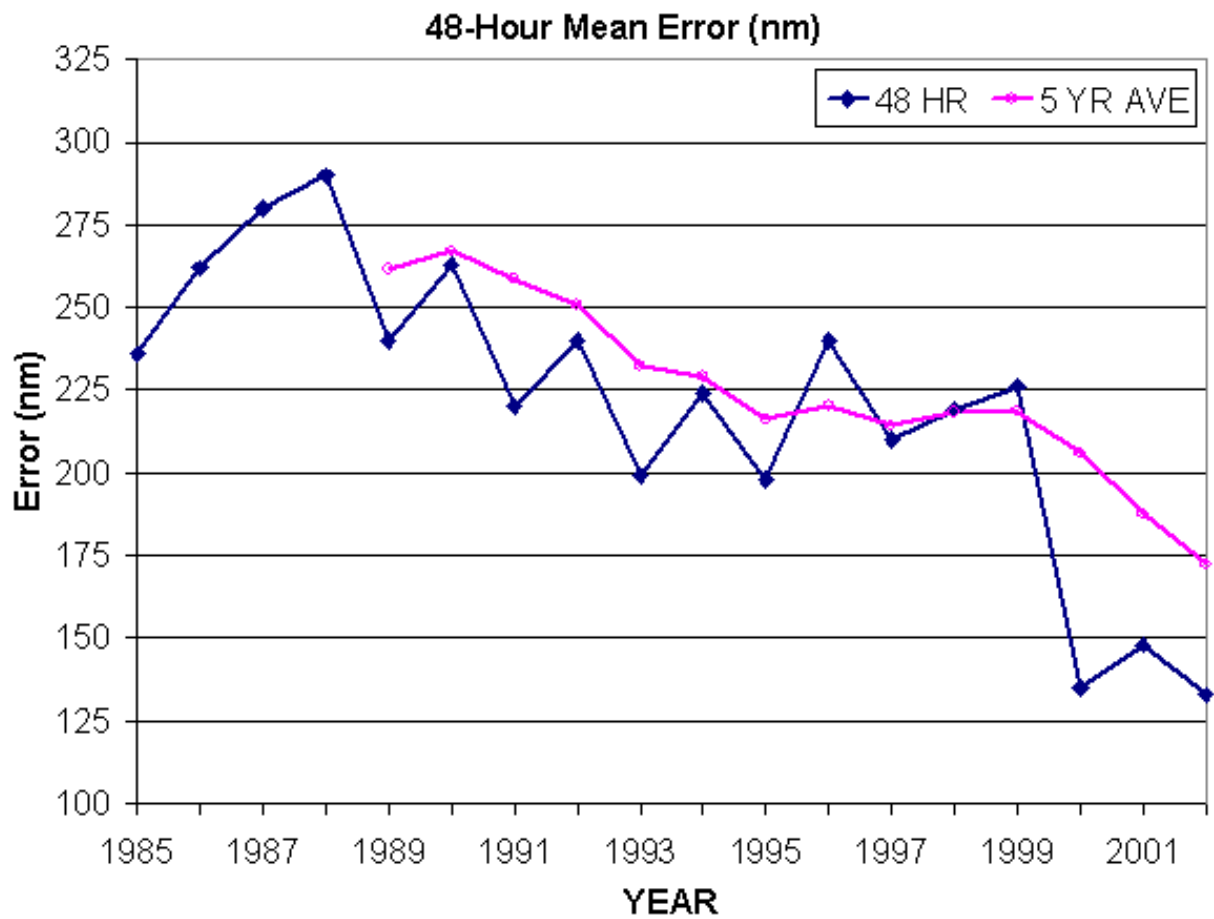


Figure 4-5b. Mean track forecast error (nm) and 5-year running mean for 48 hours for Southern Hemisphere (Africa to 180 degrees) tropical cyclones from 1981-2002.



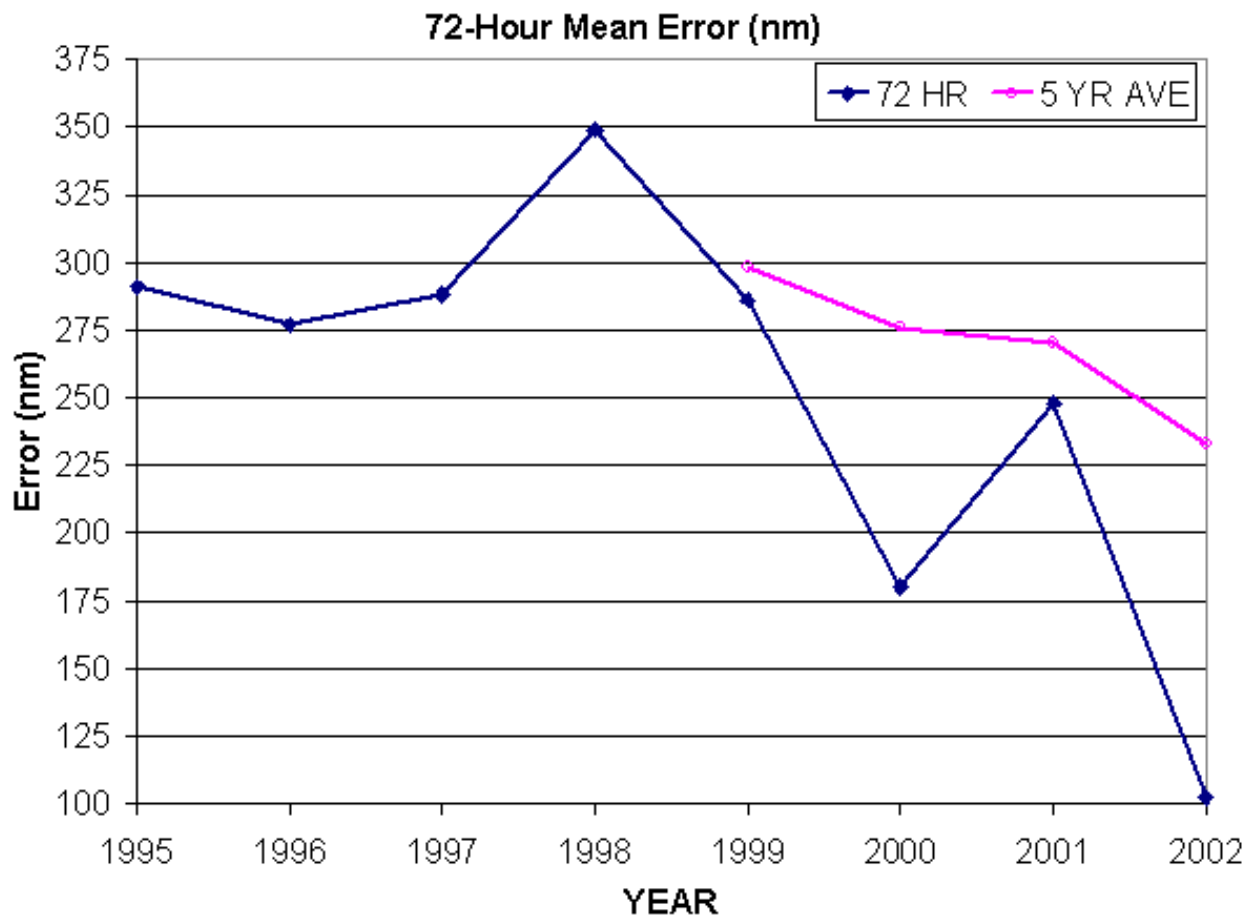


Figure 4-5c. Mean track forecast error (nm) at 72 hours for Southern Hemisphere (Africa to 180 degrees) tropical cyclones from 1995-2002.


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)

[4.1 ANNUAL FORECAST VERIFICATION](#)
[4.2 TESTING AND RESULTS](#)

24-Hour Mean Error (nm)

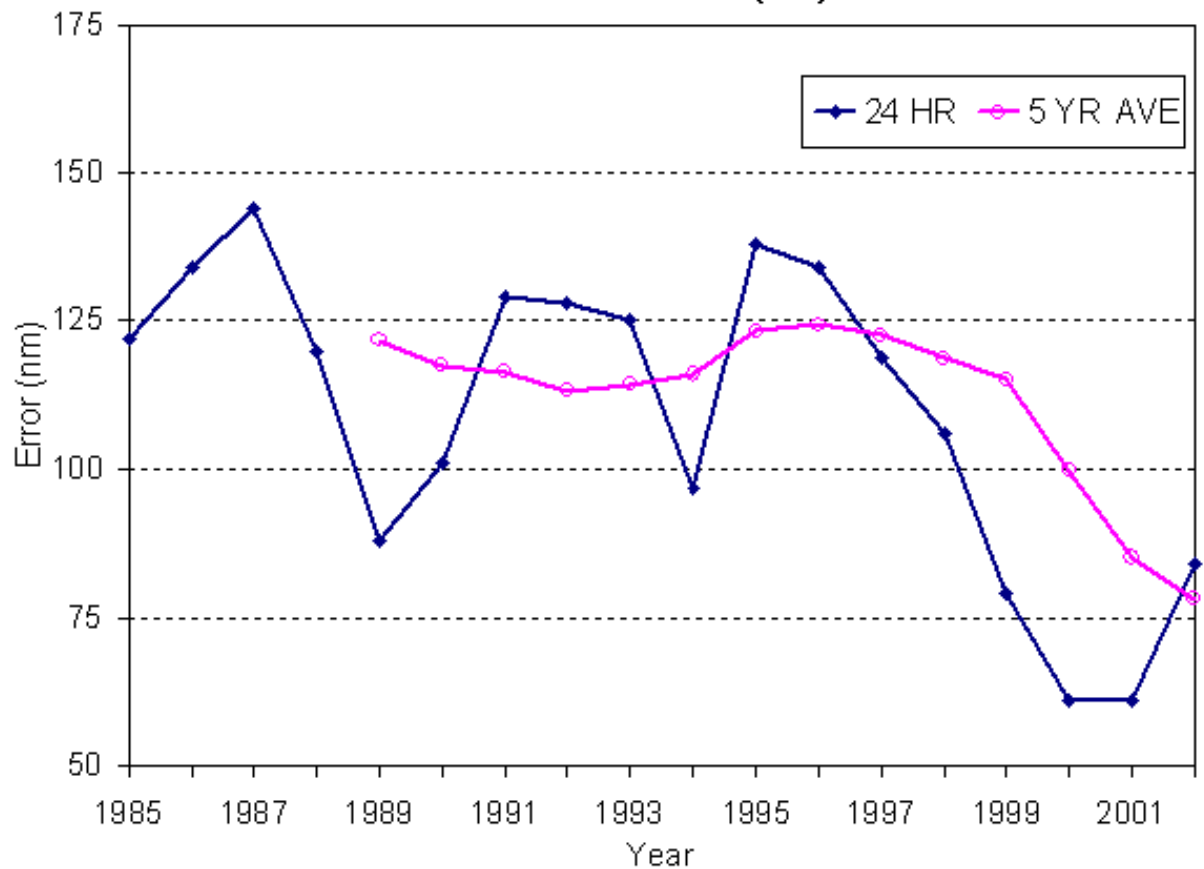


Figure 4-4a. Mean track forecast error (nm) and 5-year running mean for 24 hours for North Indian Ocean tropical cyclones from 1985-2002.

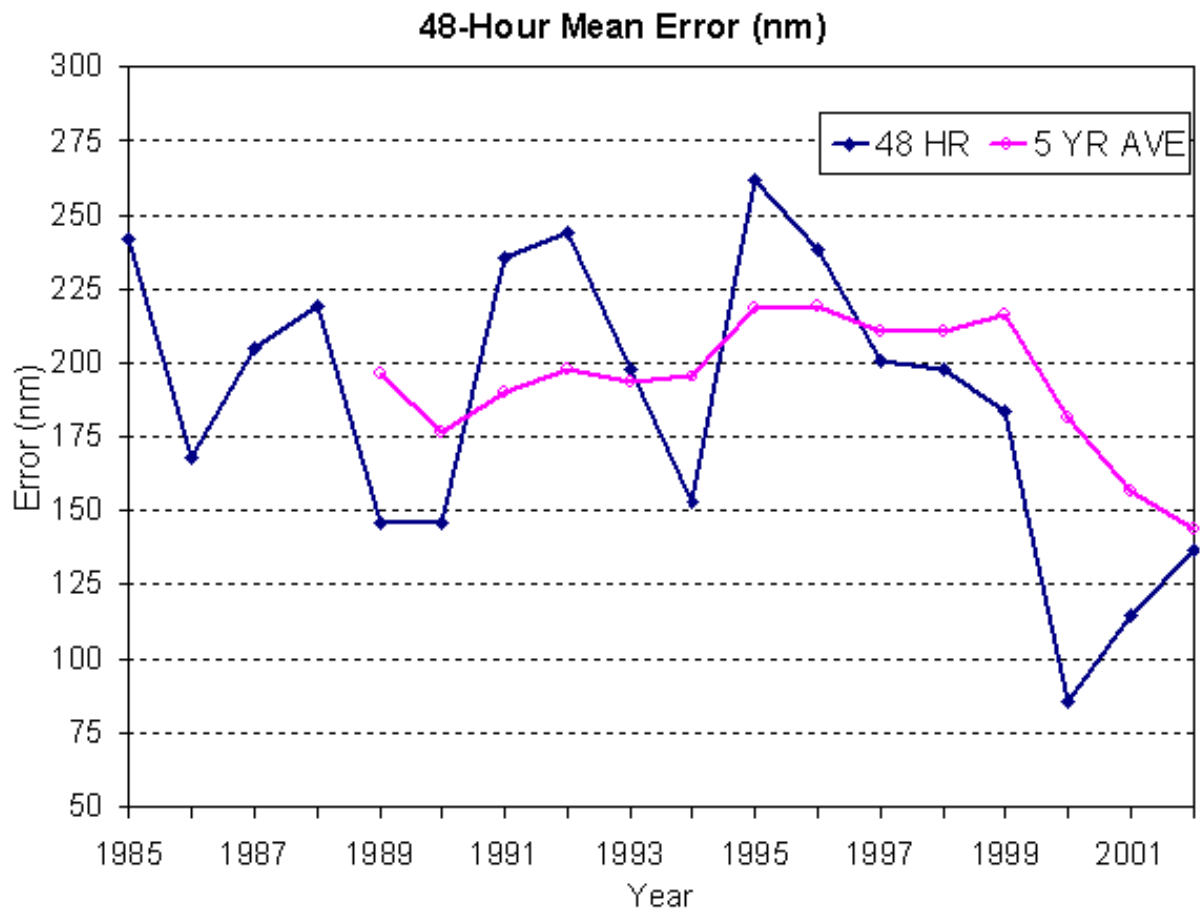


Figure 4-4b. Mean track forecast error (nm) and 5-year running mean for 48 hours, for North Indian Ocean tropical cyclones from 1985-2002.



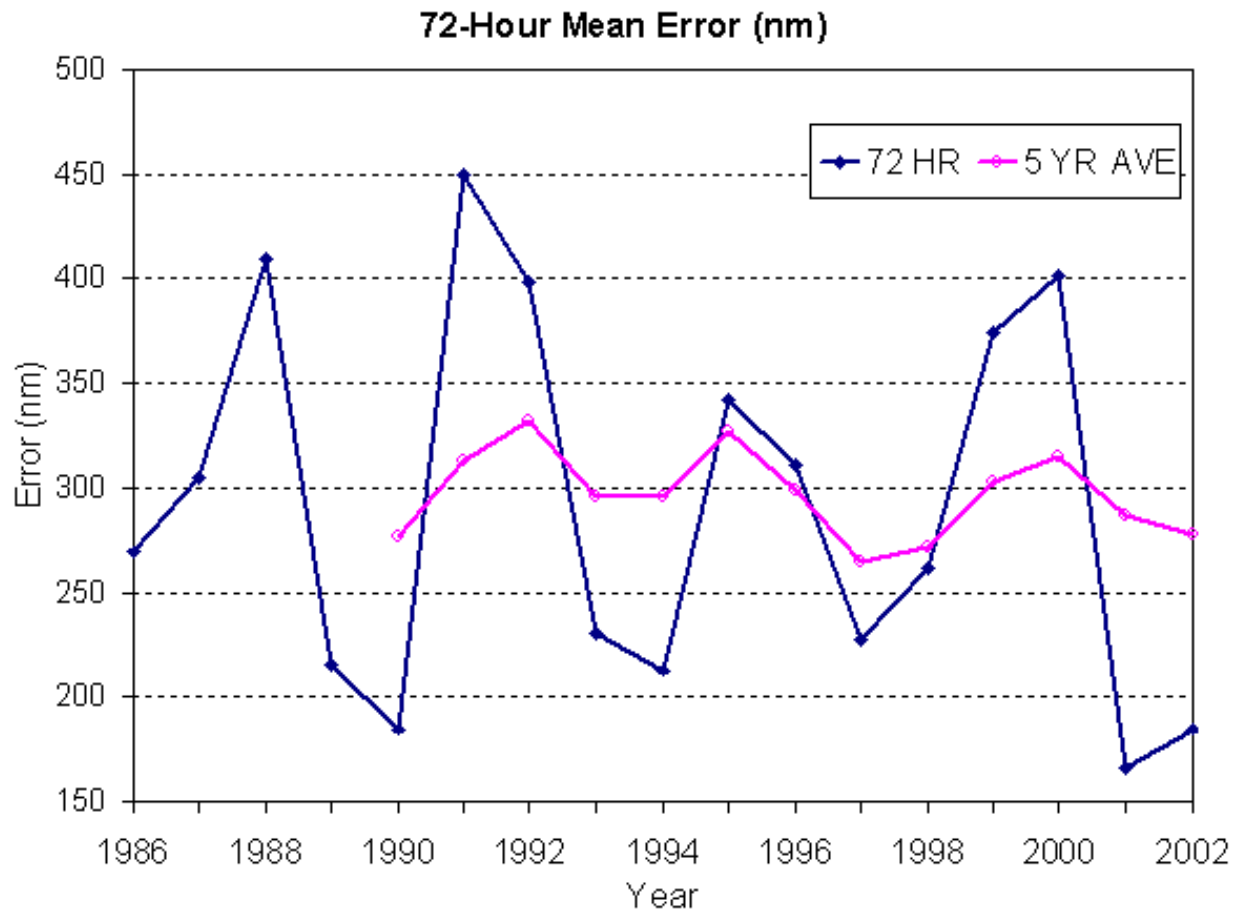
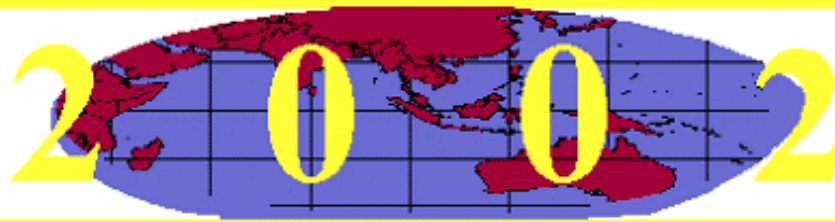


Figure 4-4c. Mean track forecast error (nm) and 5-year running mean for 72 hours for North Indian Ocean tropical cyclones from 1986-2002.



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)

**4.1 ANNUAL FORECAST
VERIFICATION**
**4.2 TESTING AND
RESULTS**


4.1.3 NORTH INDIAN OCEAN

Table 4-2 includes mean track, along-track and cross-track errors for a 16-year period. Figure 4-4 shows mean track errors and a 5-year running mean of track errors at 24- and 48-hours since 1985, and at 72-hours since 1986.

Table 4-2

**JTWC INITIAL POSITION AND FORECAST ERRORS (NM) FOR THE
NORTH INDIAN OCEAN 1985-2002**

	Initial Position		24-Hour			48-Hour				72-Hour				
	Number	Error	Number	Track	Along	Cross	Number	Track	Along	Cross	Number	Track	Along	Cross
1985	53	31	30	122	102	53	8	242	119	194	0			
1986	28	52	16	134	118	53	7	168	131	80	5	269	189	180
1987	83	42	54	144	97	100	25	205	125	140	21	305	219	188
1988	44	34	30	120	89	63	18	219	112	176	12	409	227	303
1989	44	19	33	88	62	50	17	146	94	86	12	216	164	11
1990	46	31	36	101	85	43	24	146	117	67	17	185	130	104
1991	56	38	43	129	107	54	27	235	200	89	14	450	356	178
1992	191	35	149	128	73	86	100	244	141	166	62	398	276	218
1993	36	27	28	125	87	79	20	198	171	74	12	231	176	116
1994	60	25	44	97	80	44	28	153	124	63	13	213	177	92
1995	54	30	47	138	119	58	32	262	247	77	20	342	304	109
1996	135	33	123	134	94	80	85	238	181	127	58	311	172	237
1997	56	29	42	119	87	49	29	201	168	92	17	228	195	110
1998	80	20	55	106	84	51	34	198	135	106	17	262	188	144
1999	49	8	41	79	59	38	22	184	130	116	10	374	309	177
2000	31	15	24	61	47	26	16	85	69	37	1	401	399	38
2001	50	12	41	61	40	37	31	115	71	71	22	166	44	154
2002	39	53	30	84	41	63	18	137	92	83	10	185	92	133
(1985-2002)														
Avg	63	29	48	110	82	57	30	188	135	103	19	291*	213*	146*
*17 year average (1985 not available)														



2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


**4.1 ANNUAL FORECAST
VERIFICATION**

**4.2 TESTING AND
RESULTS**

24-Hour Mean Error (nm)

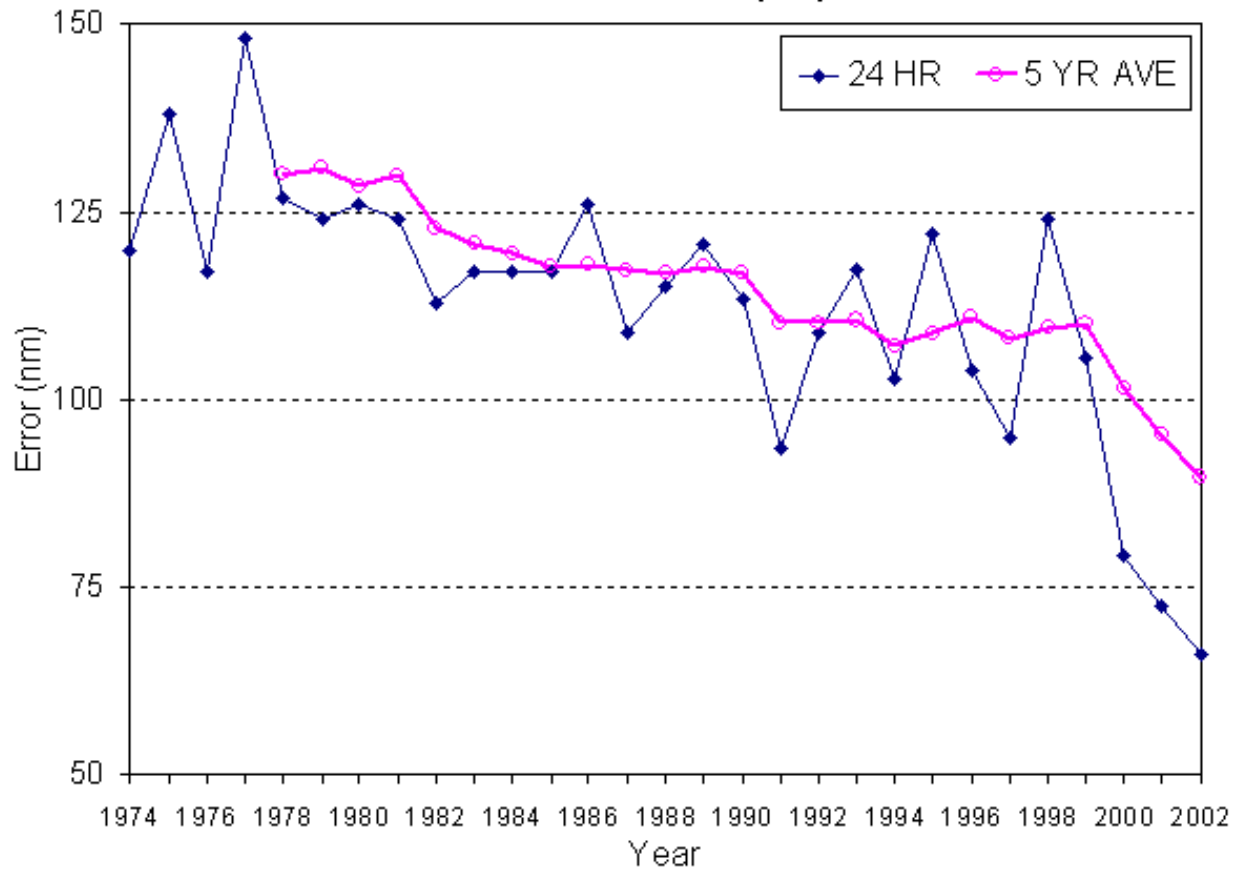


Figure 4-2a. Mean track forecast error (nm) and 5-year running mean for 24 hours for western North Pacific Ocean tropical cyclones from 1974-2002.

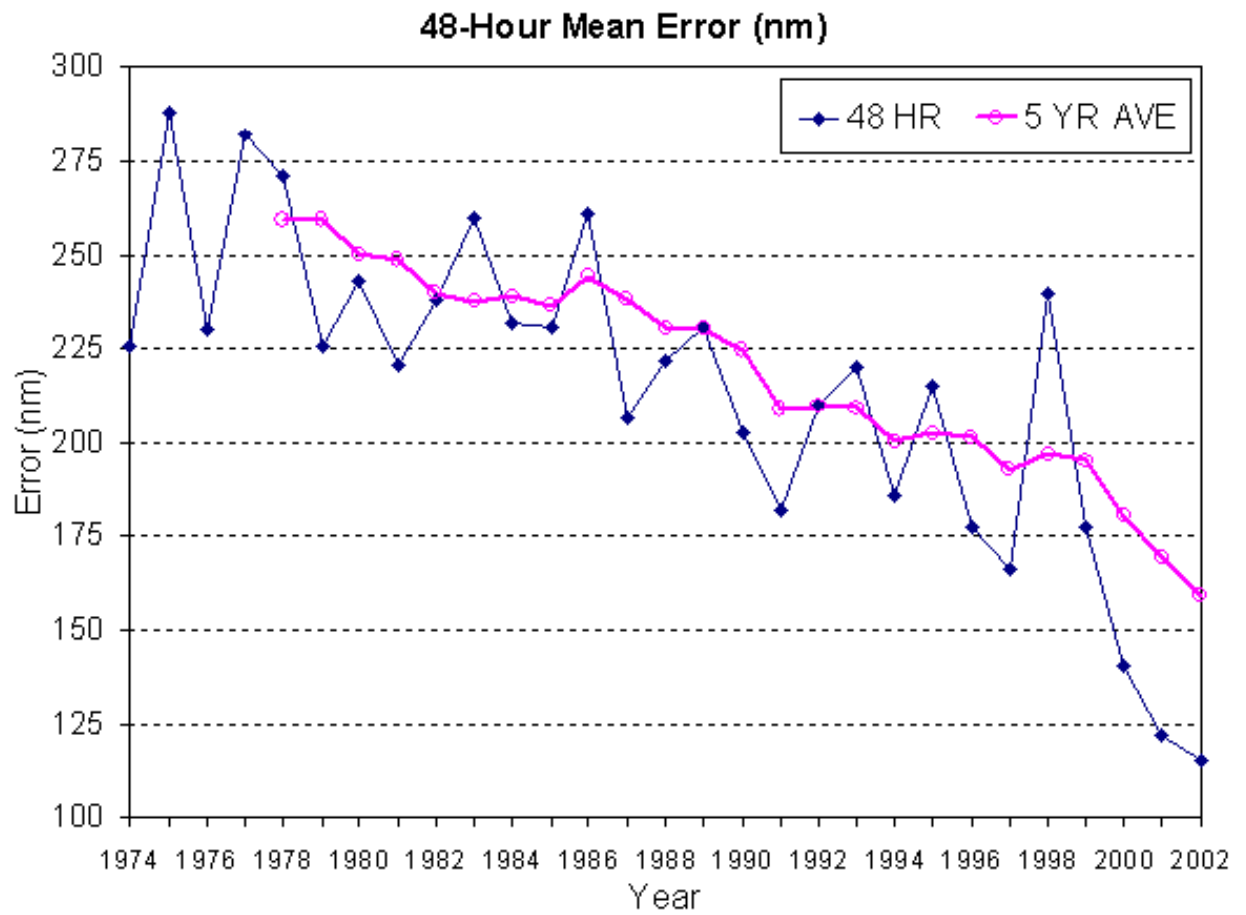


Figure 4-2b. Mean track forecast error (nm) and 5-year running mean for 48 hours for western North Pacific Ocean tropical cyclones from 1974-2002.

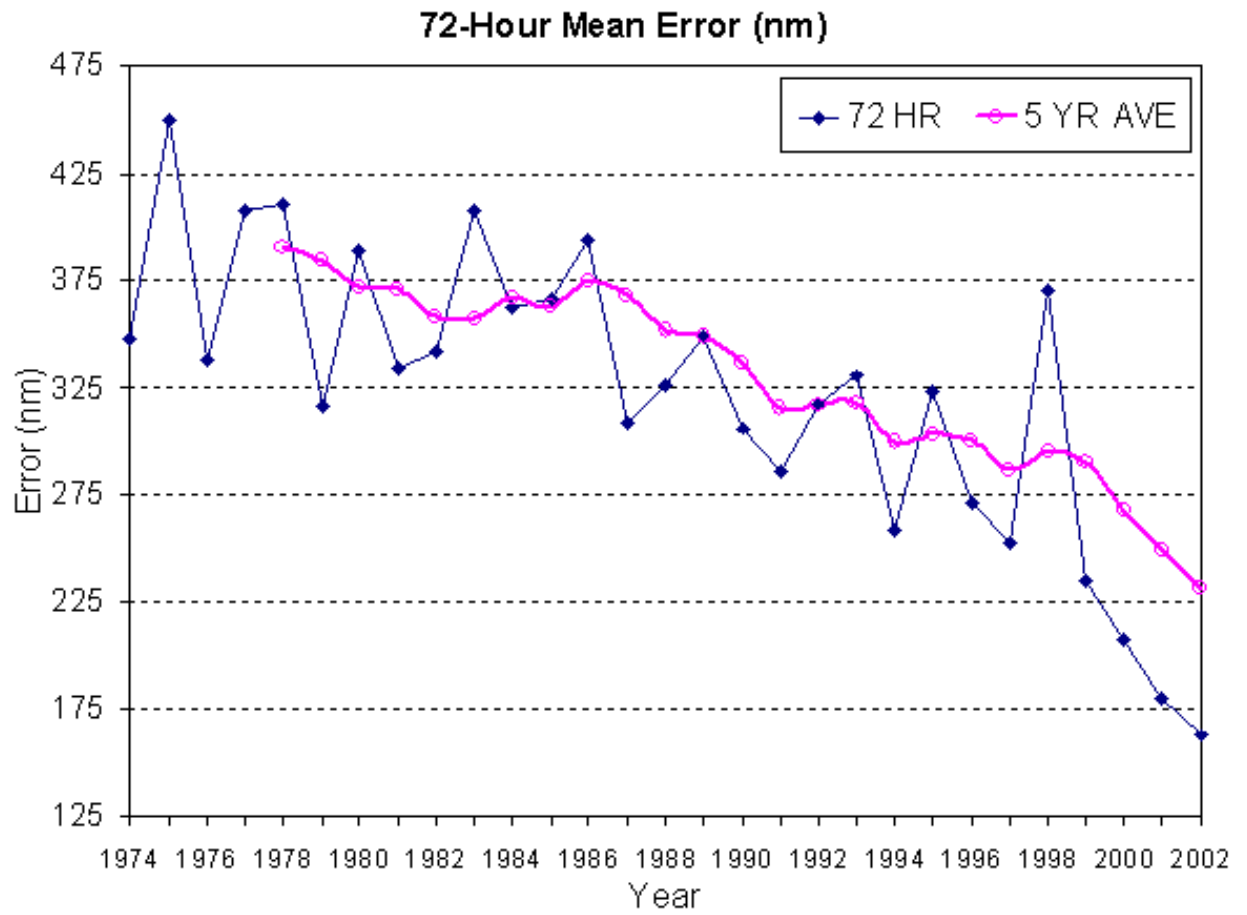


Figure 4-2c. Mean track forecast error (nm) and 5-year running mean for 72 hours for western North Pacific Ocean tropical cyclones from 1974-2002.

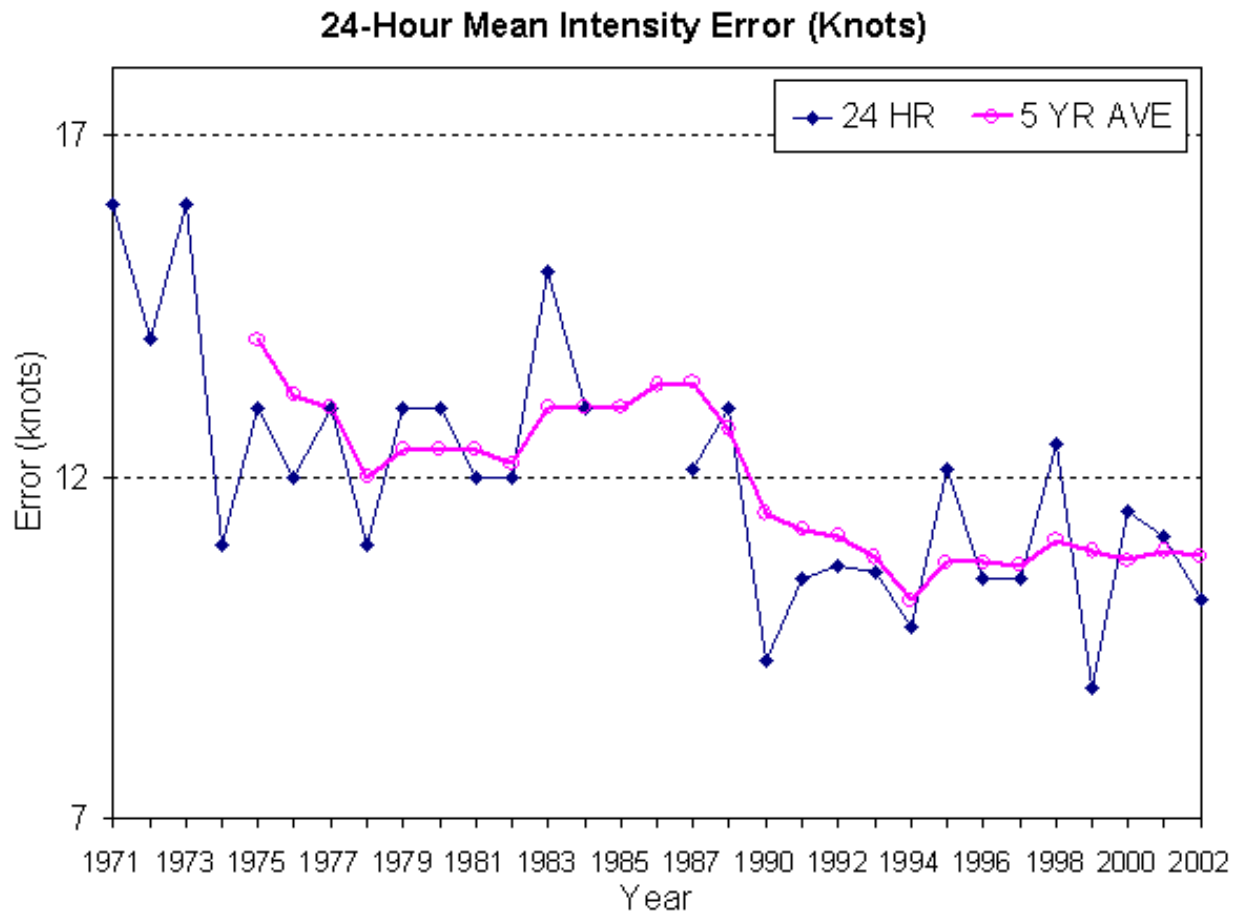


Figure 4-3a. Mean intensity forecast error (kts) and 5-year running mean for 24 hours for western North Pacific tropical cyclones from 1971-2002. Data not available for 1985 and 1986.



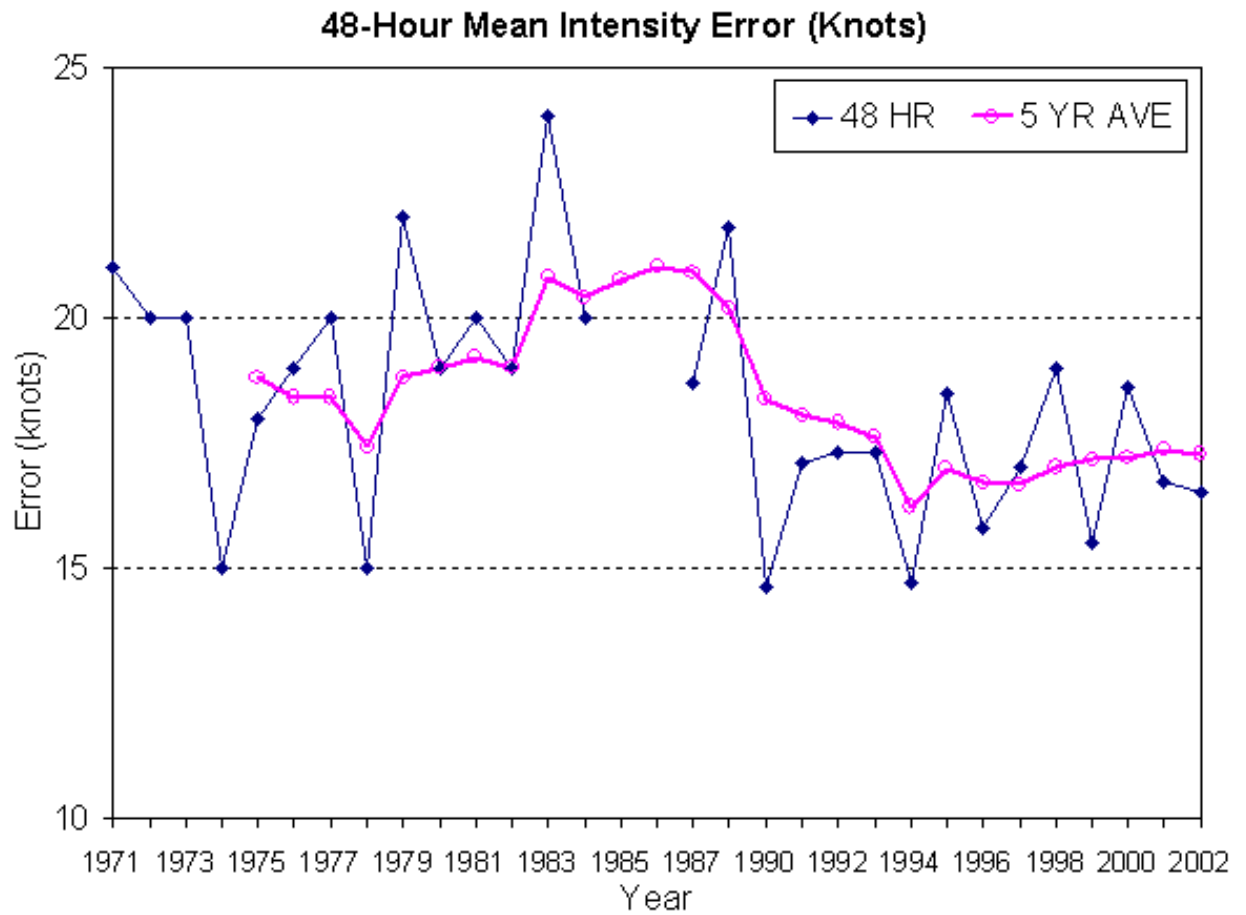


Figure 4-3b. Mean intensity forecast error (kts) and 5-year running mean for 48 hours for western North Pacific tropical cyclones from 1971-2002. Data not available for 1985 and 1986.

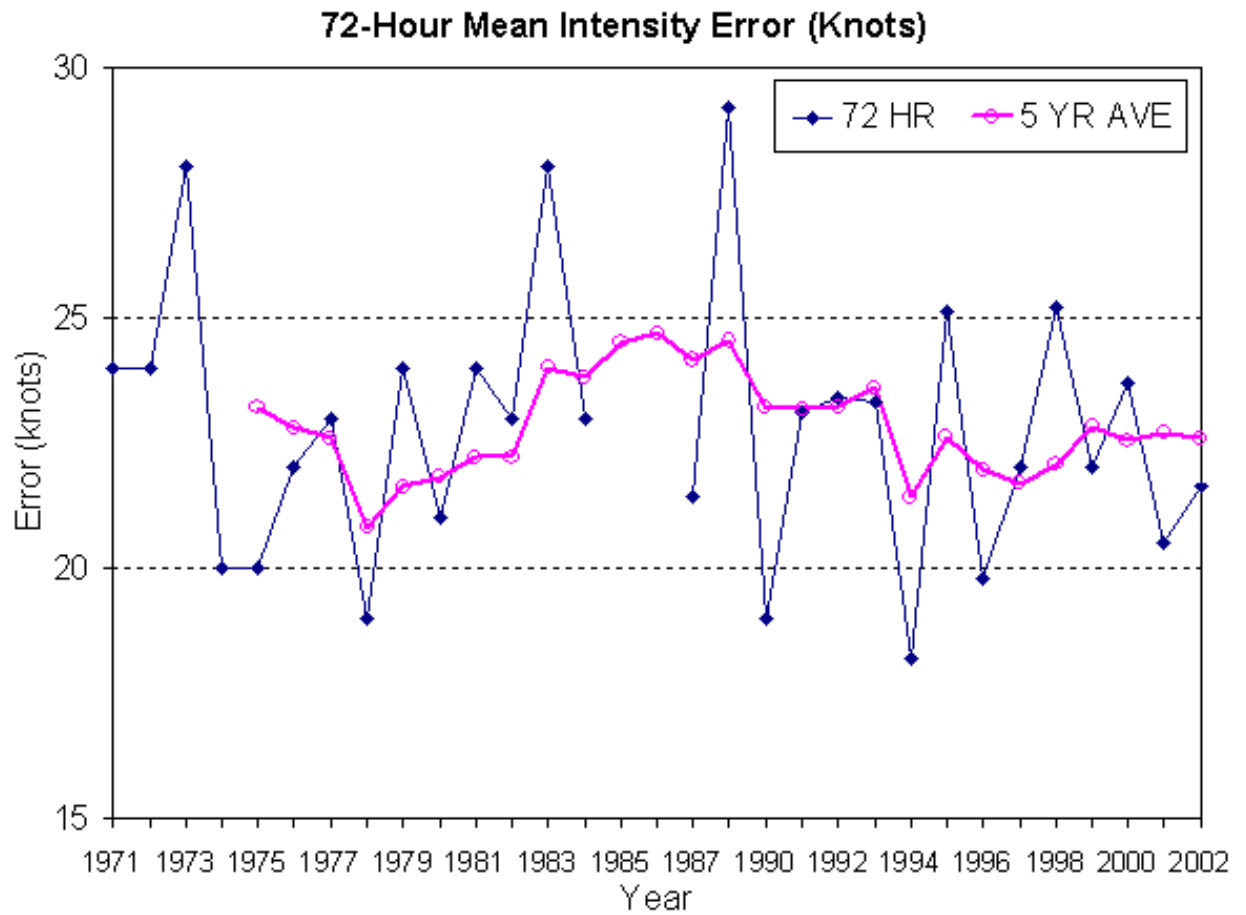
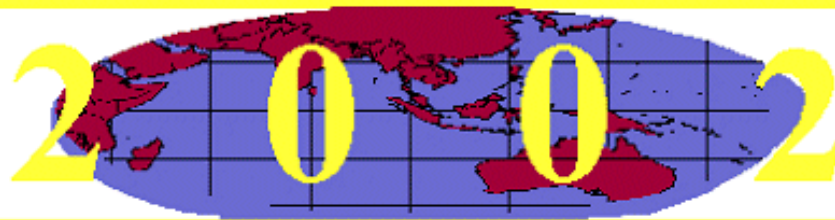


Figure 4-3c. Mean intensity forecast error (kts) and 5-year running mean for 72 hours for western North Pacific tropical cyclones from 1971-2002. Data not available for 1985 and 1986.


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


4.1 ANNUAL FORECAST
VERIFICATION

4.2 TESTING AND RESULTS

Table 4-5 Error Statistics for Selected Objective Techniques

North Indian Ocean

12-HOUR MEAN FORECAST ERROR (NM)

	JTWC	NGPS	EGRR	AFW1	GFDN	JAVN	CLIP	CONU
JTWC	37	53						
	53	0						
NGPS	34	53	62	106				
	71	18	106	0				
EGRR	15	49	22	87	27	91		
	74	25	83	-4	91	0		
AFW1	13	59	14	82	13	70	16	94
	100	41	102	20	72	2	94	0
GFDN	18	53	18	61	1	97	0	0
	70	17	70	9	75	-22	0	0
JAVN	33	54	58	107	22	85	14	99
	84	30	88	-19	89	4	91	-8
CLIP	37	53	61	105	26	90	16	94
	64	11	107	2	67	-23	66	-28
CONU	37	53	53	100	23	93	16	94
	62	9	70	-30	71	-22	72	-22

24-HOUR MEAN FORECAST ERROR (NM)

	JTWC	NGPS	EGRR	AFW1	GFDN	JAVN	CLIP	CONU
JTWC	30	83						
	83	0						
NGPS	27	86	52	136				

89	3	136	0													
EGRR	14	98	20	122	24	131										
126	28	129	7	131	0											
AFW1	10	97	10	87	11	117	12	103								
102	5	102	15	107	-10	103	0									
GFDN	14	75	14	89	1	158	0	0	14	93						
93	18	93	4	138	-20	0	0	93	0							
JAVN	27	88	49	138	20	130	11	103	13	93	60	123				
129	41	127	-11	136	6	129	26	114	21	123	0					
CLIP	30	83	51	134	24	131	12	103	14	93	59	124	65	166		
111	28	152	18	125	-6	120	17	98	5	168	44	166	0			
CONU	30	83	43	123	21	139	12	103	14	93	50	126	54	141	54	98
85	2	97	-26	111	-28	100	-3	80	-13	99	-27	98	-43	98	0	

36-HOUR MEAN FORECAST ERROR (NM)

	JTWC	NGPS	EGRR	AFW1	GFDN	JAVN	CLIP	CONU								
JTWC	24	116														
116	0															
NGPS	21	119	45	159												
108	-11	159	0													
EGRR	11	127	16	155	20	175										
171	44	175	20	175	0											
AFW1	8	139	8	105	9	162	10	132								
109	-30	109	4	131	-31	132	0									
GFDN	11	108	11	118	1	228	0	0	11	131						
131	23	131	13	198	-30	0	0	131	0							
JAVN	23	119	43	159	17	176	10	132	11	131	53	135				
144	25	136	-23	147	-29	141	9	133	2	135	0					
CLIP	24	116	44	155	20	175	10	132	11	131	52	134	57	232		
147	31	219	64	172	-3	181	49	130	-1	231	97	232	0			
CONU	24	116	36	141	17	188	10	132	11	131	43	137	46	193	46	125
104	-12	121	-20	147	-41	141	9	90	-41	125	-12	125	-68	125	0	

48-HOUR MEAN FORECAST ERROR (NM)

	JTWC	NGPS	EGRR	AFW1	GFDN	JAVN	CLIP	CONU
JTWC	18	137						
137	0							
NGPS	15	135	37	194				
127	-8	194	0					

EGRR	7	129	11	213	15	213												
	207	78	207	-6	213	0												
AFW1	5	138	6	159	7	221	7	183										
	109	-29	141	-18	183	-38	183	0										
GFDN	8	127	8	130	0	0	0	0	8	187								
	187	60	187	57	0	0	0	0	187	0								
JAVN	17	142	36	193	12	213	7	183	8	187	44	140						
	133	-9	127	-66	115	-98	125	-58	96	-91	140	0						
CLIP	18	137	36	186	15	213	7	183	8	187	43	138	47	383				
	176	39	348	162	209	-4	223	40	157	-30	395	257	383	0				
CONU	18	137	28	168	12	222	7	183	8	187	34	146	36	273	36	145		
	128	-9	139	-29	161	-61	166	-17	118	-69	147	1	145	-128	145	0		

72-HOUR MEAN FORECAST ERROR (NM)

	JTWC	NGPS	EGRR	AFW1	GFDN	JAVN	CLIP	CONU
JTWC	10	185						
	185	0						
NGPS	9	180	20	222				
	150	-30	222	0				
EGRR	5	189	7	240	9	318		
	307	118	334	94	318	0		
AFW1	3	202	3	175	3	346	3	180
	180	-22	180	5	180	-166	180	0
GFDN	5	180	5	136	0	0	0	0
	309	129	309	173	0	0	0	309
JAVN	10	185	20	222	8	310	3	180
	165	-20	149	-73	165	-145	204	24
CLIP	10	185	20	222	9	318	3	180
	208	23	249	27	238	-80	235	55
CONU	10	185	16	207	8	314	3	180
	158	-27	151	-56	174	-140	160	-20





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


4.1 ANNUAL FORECAST
VERIFICATION

4.2 TESTING AND
RESULTS

Table 4-6 Error Statistics for Selected Objective Techniques

Southern Hemisphere

12-HOUR MEAN FORECAST ERROR (NM)

	JTWC	NGPS	EGRR	AFW1	GFDN	JAVN	TCLP	TLAP	CLIP	CONU										
JTWC	225	47																		
	47	0																		
NGPS	112	52	323	75																
	70	18	75	0																
EGRR	62	45	205	72	233	66														
	61	16	63	-9	66	0														
AFW1	22	45	95	68	89	58	96	105												
	109	64	106	38	107	49	105	0												
GFDN	129	46	78	66	2	29	0	0	170	46										
	46	0	51	-15	49	20	0	0	46	0										
JAVN	93	49	252	72	194	62	86	101	46	51	281	86								
	76	27	84	12	82	20	81	-20	80	29	86	0								
TCLP	27	44	81	69	82	66	48	117	0	0	73	88	82	64						
	66	22	64	-5	64	-2	64	-53	0	0	64	-24	64	0						
TLAP	24	43	58	66	57	60	36	112	1	24	53	82	53	60	59	109				
	93	50	110	44	111	51	112	0	35	11	102	20	111	51	109	0				
CLIP	224	47	314	74	217	64	95	106	169	46	267	85	80	64	58	110	492	106		
	81	34	100	26	112	48	66	-40	74	28	102	17	68	4	55	-55	106	0		
CONU	159	45	242	71	148	60	67	109	131	43	197	80	70	62	50	117	319	64	319	51
	51	6	52	-19	50	-10	51	-58	48	5	50	-30	55	-7	49	-68	51	-13	51	0

24-HOUR MEAN FORECAST ERROR (NM)

	JTWC	NGPS	EGRR	AFW1	GFDN	JAVN	TCLP	TLAP	CLIP	CONU										
JTWC	200	83																		
	83	0																		
NGPS	99	93	292	110																
	109	16	110	0																
EGRR	56	79	188	106	215	100														
	94	15	99	-7	100	0														
AFW1	20	85	86	100	82	96	87	140												
	144	59	141	41	142	46	140	0												
GFDN	116	81	70	104	2	46	0	0	154	83										
	82	1	95	-9	71	25	0	0	83	0										
JAVN	82	85	228	106	179	97	78	140	41	98	258	106								
	98	13	105	-1	102	5	105	-35	107	9	106	0								
TCLP	24	78	71	104	72	115	43	157	0	0	64	113	72	101						
	77	-1	101	-3	101	-14	102	-55	0	0	99	-14	101	0						
TLAP	23	84	54	102	53	109	33	147	1	120	48	103	49	95	55	189				
	166	82	191	89	193	84	168	21	131	11	168	65	197	102	189	0				
CLIP	200	83	286	109	202	99	87	140	153	83	246	106	71	101	54	191	449	156		
	125	42	152	43	158	59	116	-24	122	39	148	42	111	10	99	-92	156	0		
CONU	142	78	218	108	136	97	59	150	120	80	178	101	62	99	47	203	289	112	289	81
	82	4	85	-23	80	-17	85	-65	80	0	80	-21	88	-11	84	-119	81	-31	81	0

36-HOUR MEAN FORECAST ERROR (NM)

	JTWC	NGPS	EGRR	AFW1	GFDN	JAVN	TCLP	TLAP	CLIP	CONU						
JTWC	173	113														
	113	0														
NGPS	83	125	257	139												
	141	16	139	0												
EGRR	47	107	164	135	190	133										
	120	13	132	-3	133	0										
AFW1	13	117	72	126	68	138	73	166								
	172	55	165	39	167	29	166	0								
GFDN	99	112	60	133	1	90	0	0	132	112						
	113	1	132	-1	129	39	0	0	112	0						
JAVN	72	112	201	133	160	132	65	162	36	138	229	125				
	116	4	122	-11	120	-12	135	-27	128	-10	125	0				
TCLP	20	105	61	134	62	153	34	185	0	0	55	141	62	146		
	101	-4	148	14	146	-7	148	-37	0	0	141	0	146	0		
TLAP	20	112	45	134	44	148	23	176	1	240	41	138	41	135	46	238
	166	54	240	106	243	95	244	68	216	-24	239	101	248	113	238	0

CLIP	173	113	251	138	177	132	73	166	131	112	217	123	61	148	45	240	401	217		
	181	68	212	74	224	92	173	7	176	64	200	77	155	7	151	-89	217	0		
CONU	123	104	191	138	119	128	47	172	105	110	159	120	53	145	40	253	257	161	257	105
	105	1	108	-30	102	-26	113	-59	103	-7	102	-18	110	-35	105	-148	105	-56	105	0

48-HOUR MEAN FORECAST ERROR (NM)

	JTWC	NGPS	EGRR	AFW1	GFDN	JAVN	TCLP	TLAP	CLIP	CONU										
JTWC	146	133																		
	133	0																		
NGPS	68	144	223	164																
	164	20	164	0																
EGRR	40	123	145	162	170	155														
	130	7	157	-5	155	0														
AFW1	10	150	59	154	58	165	60	161												
	165	15	160	6	159	-6	161	0												
GFDN	84	134	51	159	1	161	0	0	113	138										
	138	4	153	-6	249	88	0	0	138	0										
JAVN	60	127	176	156	143	150	55	154	30	158	203	142								
	132	5	138	-18	136	-14	144	-10	142	-16	142	0								
TCLP	16	120	50	162	50	190	25	170	0	0	45	144	50	196						
	131	11	196	34	196	6	205	35	0	0	176	32	196	0						
TLAP	17	130	39	164	37	184	18	157	1	337	35	144	33	176	39	264				
	190	60	264	100	267	83	324	167	338	1	250	106	279	103	264	0				
CLIP	145	131	218	161	158	155	60	161	112	137	191	140	50	196	39	264	354	286		
	229	98	289	128	292	137	235	74	223	86	265	125	203	7	198	-66	286	0		
CONU	106	120	168	163	105	154	37	165	92	135	139	135	43	191	33	277	227	220	227	124
	122	2	128	-35	124	-30	132	-33	120	-15	119	-16	135	-56	130	-147	124	-96	124	0

72-HOUR MEAN FORECAST ERROR (NM)

	JTWC	NGPS	EGRR	AFW1	GFDN	JAVN	TCLP	TLAP	CLIP	CONU
JTWC	5	102								
	102	0								
NGPS	4	107	167	210						
	117	10	210	0						
EGRR	4	107	105	207	127	202				
	115	8	202	-5	202	0				
AFW1	0	0	36	209	33	178	37	184		
	0	0	180	-29	186	8	184	0		
GFDN	1	86	37	223	1	116	0	0	82	191



	232	146	186	-37	565	449	0	0	191	0										
JAVN	4	107	133	208	108	202	35	184	22	215	157	186								
	92	-15	177	-31	173	-29	177	-7	178	-37	186	0								
TCLP	0	0	26	222	26	269	8	200	0	0	24	196	27	245						
	0	0	239	17	227	-42	252	52	0	0	227	31	245	0						
TLAP	0	0	2	148	2	40	2	254	0	0	2	182	1	124	2	242				
	0	0	242	94	242	202	242	-12	0	0	242	60	330	206	242	0				
CLIP	5	102	165	210	117	199	37	184	82	191	146	179	27	245	2	242	265	386		
	247	145	394	184	362	163	314	130	316	125	363	184	289	44	115	-127	386	0		
CONU	4	107	129	214	80	206	21	167	68	189	109	177	26	227	1	330	176	347	176	158
	100	-7	162	-52	152	-54	194	27	145	-44	155	-22	193	-34	134	-196	158	-189	158	0



2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

6.1.6 Recommendations for Future Needs.

A tool or method is needed to calculate and display differences in the model analysis along with a method to create an independent analysis of satellite data. This method will aid forecasters in adding value to the consensus forecast. An independent analysis of satellite-derived data should be compared with the various model analyses to identify potential track errors resulting from poorly analyzed features that are evident in satellite data. Post-analysis at JTWC often reveals poor model initial conditions based on satellite imagery were present when the model produced poor quality track forecasts.

A method is needed to rapidly assess the model impacts resulting from warning position and past track fluctuations. Consensus forecasts are contaminated by rapid fluctuations in TC direction and speed of movement as represented in the initial position and must be accounted for when using the consensus forecasts.

It is recommended that numerical models be improved to more accurately depict expected tracks of weak tropical cyclones. Errors in the tracks forecasts by dynamical models are larger for less intense cyclones (tropical storm stage and weaker) than for hurricane stage cyclones. Some of this error may be from poorly defined initial conditions. Based on JTWC's results using consensus forecasting, it is suggested that efforts be made to share skillful model TC tracks to ensure availability of five or more tracks for use in consensus forecasting in other basins.

6.1.7 Summary

The missing ingredient for implementation of consensus forecasting in the 1990's was proper training on the systematic use of consensus guidance. The development of SAFA was needed to engineer a systematic process to incorporate consensus forecasts into the TC warning process. The use of the consensus forecast approach has helped JTWC track forecasting in the Pacific and Indian Ocean. During the forecast development process, the tropical cyclone forecaster gains needed information on the temporal and spatial evolution of model forecasts, erroneous model features, and the strengths and weaknesses of these models. This information can be applied within the time constraints of the TC warning cycle to improve the official forecast. Based on the positive results since the 2000 forecast season, JTWC will continue to explore and improve the use of systematic field review and consensus forecasts to produce TC warnings.

6.1.8 Acknowledgments:

Mr. Charles R. Sampson and Dr. Jim Gross assisted with the post-analysis of consensus forecasts for 1998 and 1999. LT Dave Roberts assisted in producing figures. Captain Chris Cantrell and Captain Steve Vilpors assisted in creating statistics and Lt Colonel Greg Engel provided a review and helpful suggestions to improve this manuscript. Additionally, we want to thank Dr. Johnny Chan and Dr. Russ Elsberry for research assistance, review of the manuscript, and suggestions for improvement.

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[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)



6.1 CONSENSUS APPROACH TO TC FORECASTING (Jeffries, R.A., Fukada, E.M., NPMOC/JTWC)

6.2 A SEMI-OPERATIONAL, EXPERIMENTAL AMSU-BASED INTENSITY AND WIND RADII ESTIMATION ALGORITHM. (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Julie L. Demuth, Dept. of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University)

6.3 THE STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY PREDICTION SCHEME (STIPS). (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Charles R. Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.4 5-DAY STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY FORECAST (STIFOR) DERIVED FROM CLIMATOLOGY AND PERSISTENCE (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University)

State University, Mark DeMaria NOAA/NESDIS, and C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.5 NRL MODIFICATIONS TO JTWC CONSENSUS TOOLS (C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.6 ON-SCENE ANALYSIS OF TROPICAL CYCLONES USING NUMERICAL WEATHER PREDICTION DATA (CDR Mike Fiorino, USNR, fiorino@tenkimap.com, METOC Department Head NR NRL Science & Technology 220, Naval Air Reserve Center supporting NRL and JTWC)

6.7 SATELLITE APPLICATIONS AT THE JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER (Lt Col Greg Engel, NPMOC/JTWC)

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6.2 A SEMI-OPERATIONAL, EXPERIMENTAL AMSU-BASED INTENSITY AND WIND RADII ESTIMATION ALGORITHM. (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Julie L. Demuth, Dept. of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University)

Upon discontinuation of aircraft reconnaissance in the western north Pacific in 1987, the Atlantic became the only tropical cyclone basin with routine in situ tropical cyclone (TC) observations. Accordingly, the worldwide standard for TC intensity monitoring, especially when reconnaissance data are not available, is based on a method developed by Dvorak (1975) in the mid-1970s and enhanced in the mid-80s (Dvorak 1984). The technique generally is successful, but large errors sometimes are possible and there is a need for alternative tropical cyclone intensity estimation methods.





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)



6.1 CONSENSUS APPROACH TO TC FORECASTING (Jeffries, R.A., Fukada, E.M., NPMOC/JTWC)

6.2 A SEMI-OPERATIONAL, EXPERIMENTAL AMSU-BASED INTENSITY AND WIND RADII ESTIMATION

ALGORITHM. (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Julie L. Demuth, Dept. of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University)

6.3 THE STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY PREDICTION SCHEME (STIPS). (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Charles R. Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

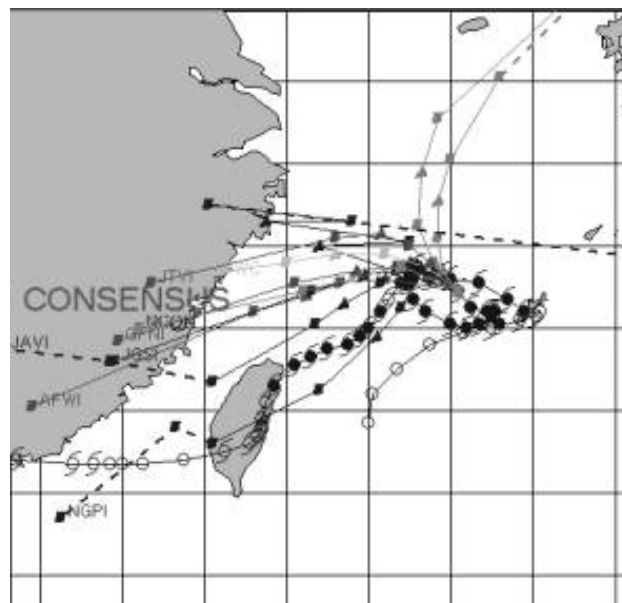
6.4 5-DAY STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY FORECAST (STIFOR) DERIVED FROM CLIMATOLOGY AND PERSISTENCE (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado

	24h	48h	72h
1997	128	204	309
1998	165	330	530
1999	131	207	272
2000	96	180	272
2001	81	144	189
2002	85	143	181

Table 6-7: JTWC western North Pacific 24h, 48h, and 72h track forecast error standard deviation for 1998 thru 16 September 2002. Error (km).

6.1.4: Limitations With Consensus TC Track Guidance

As shown in Figure 6-1, there are limitations with the application of consensus track forecast guidance. Incorrect synoptic pattern depiction, incorrect numerical model representation of incipient or mature tropical cyclones, and the erroneous development or poor initialization of adjacent cyclonic circulations are three major causes of error in current numerical model solutions.



State University, Mark DeMaria NOAA/NESDIS, and C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.5 NRL MODIFICATIONS TO JTWC CONSENSUS TOOLS (C. R. (Buck)

Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.6 ON-SCENE ANALYSIS OF TROPICAL CYCLONES USING NUMERICAL WEATHER

PREDICTION DATA

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NRL and JTWC)

6.7 SATELLITE APPLICATIONS AT THE JOINT TYPHOON

WARNING CENTER (Lt

Col Greg Engel,

NPMOC/JTWC)

Figure 6-1: Typhoon Nari as it finished a second loop near Okinawa. The consensus forecast predicts Typhoon Nari will move onshore on mainland China north of Fuzhou when in fact Typhoon Nari moved over Taiwan. This is just one example of potential failure using consensus forecasts.

When tropical cyclones begin to move into high vertical wind shear regions, over colder water, or begin to interact with mid-latitude systems, varying solutions will occur in the numerical models contained in the consensus. This situation can result in major divergence in model solutions and can result in poor consensus forecasts.

Weak tropical cyclones and tropical depressions usually are not well analyzed in the numerical models. Additionally, small tropical cyclones are often portrayed as being too large in the numerical models, which results in incorrect poleward bias in the model track predictions. Often, the large size of the vortex in the model initialization is due to effects of the synthetic TC observations as they are assimilated into the dynamic models. Goerss suggests that the combination of model resolution and model physics controls the vortex size. For example a T239 model can maintain a smaller vortex than a T159 model. If you insert synthetic observations into the T239 a small vortex will be maintained. The same synthetic observation inserted in a T159 model will quickly be modified to something the model can maintain. Regardless of the source of these too large tropical cyclone vortices, when the majority of the model tracks are poleward-biased, the resulting consensus forecast is of low quality.

Occasionally, the numerical models will forecast development of a cyclonic circulation near the location of a developing tropical cyclone or will show multiple cyclonic circulations along the monsoon trough. These adjacent, sometimes erroneous circulations have a tendency to interact in the model fields and degrade the quality of the consensus.

6.1.5: Experimental TC Track Forecast Products.

In 2001, JTWC began a three-year evaluation of 96 h and 120 h track forecasts. Goerss (2000b) had provided evidence that skillful 96 h and 120 h TC forecasts were being produced by the GFDL, NOGAPS, UKMO, and the European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecast (ECMWF) models. Based on Goerss (2000b and 2001), independent analysis of CONU at JTWC, and lessons learned in 2000 and 2001 during the SAFA test, consensus forecast techniques are used for creation of these 96 h and 120 h forecasts. Table 6-8 gives a comparison of the 2002 JTWC 96 h and 120 h forecasts and the consensus guidance used to create these forecasts. Note that JTWC has not extended NCON and SCON tracks in SAFA to 96 h and 120 h because of the significant costs to update the SAFA computer code when a similar capability existed on ATCF. Table 6-9 shows the results of the JTWC 96 and 120 h test through 16 September 2002. These results suggest that relatively skillful consensus guidance extends to 120 h and the experimental 96 h and 120 h JTWC forecasts improved significantly through use of CONU as the primary guidance.

Table 6-8: Homogeneous comparison of JTWC, CONG, CONU, and NCON forecast errors (km) at 24, 48, 72, 96, and 120 h for the western North Pacific.

FCST	24h	48h	72h	96h	120h
JTWC	124	213	283	385	507

CONG	130	226	298	367	487
CONU	124	213	294	369	489
NCON	139	244	335		
SCON	139	239	328		

Table 6-9: Homogeneous comparison of JTWC and CLIP western North Pacific forecast errors (km) for 2000 thru 16 September 2002.

Year	24h	48h	72h	96h	120h
2000 (JTWC)	146	261	385	428	600
2000 (CLIP)	222	454	661	772	991
2001 (JTWC)	135	226	333	535	774
2001 (CLIP)	200	409	609	739	865
2002 (JTWC)	120	209	283	380	494
2002 (CLIP)	202	428	637	907	1113





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


6.1 CONSENSUS APPROACH TO TC FORECASTING (Jeffries, R.A., Fukada, E.M., NPMOC/JTWC)

6.2 A SEMI-OPERATIONAL, EXPERIMENTAL AMSU-BASED INTENSITY AND WIND RADII ESTIMATION ALGORITHM. (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Julie L. Demuth, Dept. of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University)

6.3 THE STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY PREDICTION SCHEME (STIPS). (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Charles R. Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.4 5-DAY STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY FORECAST (STIFOR) DERIVED FROM CLIMATOLOGY AND PERSISTENCE (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University)

Since Table 6-2 and Goerss (1999) demonstrate the value of having more consensus members, the Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) Automated Tropical Cyclone Forecast (ATCF) system development team then assisted JTWC in testing and development of consensus combinations other than NCON and SCON. As a result, the ATCF system was revised to allow JTWC to create additional consensus combinations. A version of the NHC interpolation and consensus track forecast code (GUNS) was installed by NRL at JTWC during July 2001.

Using the revised ATCF consensus forecasting capability, JTWC applied two new model combinations to determine the effects of the regional models on the consensus forecast. Consensus forecasts using the four global models (CONG) were compared to consensus forecasts produced by all available dynamic models (CONU). A homogeneous comparison of CONG, CONU, NCON and the JTWC forecasts for the 2001 western North Pacific season (Table 6-3) seems to indicate that the greatest TC track forecasting skill lies with the consensus of all numerical models (CONU).

FCST	24h	48h	72h
JTWC	113	189	324
CONU	128	224	324
CONG	117	213	367
NCON	119	219	381

Table 6-3: Homogeneous comparison for the 2001 western North Pacific season of the JTWC, CONU, CONG, and NCON errors (km).

6.1.3 Fusion of Consensus TC Track Guidance into the Track Forecast Process at the JTWC.

U. S. military personnel rotation policy causes the JTWC TC forecasters to completely change every 2 to 3 years. Consistent application and development of consensus forecasting techniques and application of the SAFA systematic field review process has provided the JTWC with tools to mitigate the routine loss of these skilled forecasters.

Consensus forecasts are used as the initial first guess for all JTWC TC track forecasts. Through continuous process refinement, JTWC shifted the focus away from creation of SCON forecasts to a more conservative goal of consistently adding value to the consensus forecast by better understanding of the numerical model output. The new focus at JTWC is on fine-tuning the consensus by systematically

State University, Mark DeMaria NOAA/NESDIS, and C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.5 NRL MODIFICATIONS TO JTWC CONSENSUS TOOLS (C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.6 ON-SCENE ANALYSIS OF TROPICAL CYCLONES USING NUMERICAL WEATHER PREDICTION DATA (CDR Mike Fiorino, USNR, fiorino@tenkimap.com, METOC Department Head NR NRL Science & Technology 220, Naval Air Reserve Center supporting NRL and JTWC)

6.7 SATELLITE APPLICATIONS AT THE JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER (Lt Col Greg Engel, NPMOC/JTWC)

analyzing the model field and rapidly creating a mental picture of the model field evolution with time for the forecast period. This picture must accurately assess differences in steering, intensity and structure among the model solutions. Known model biases, departures from satellite-derived intensity and structure assessments, and current model trends are then subjectively applied to the track forecast.

With constantly changing models and the availability of new remotely sensed data, continuous training is required to enable forecasters to improve on the consensus forecast. JTWC routinely monitors the forecast process in the near-real time through statistical analysis to improve forecast quality. Twice-monthly statistical analyses of the CONU, CONG, NCON, and SCON performance, along with performance statistics for each consensus member, are also conducted. These analyses are presented when the situation requires and at monthly forecaster meetings. The objective is to standardize procedures, build forecaster confidence and improve on systematic procedures to add value over the consensus when developing the JTWC track forecast.

Year	24h	48h	72h
2000	146	261	385
2001	135	226	333
2002	122	209	283

Table 6-4: Mean JTWC western North Pacific track forecast errors (km) for 2000 through 16 September 2002.

Table 6-4 shows the decrease in JTWC track forecast errors since beginning the systematic use of consensus forecast guidance in 2000, and the error reductions due to improvements to the consensus forecast process in 2001 and 2002. Even though a 100% turnover in forecast staff occurred late in 2001, a preliminary review indicates that the quality of the JTWC forecasts continues to improve. The data presented in Table 6-4 supports the premise that persistent consensus forecast application can prevent degradation of the forecast process due to routine changes in the forecast staff. Table 6-5 indicates JTWC's skill compared to CLIPER improved 4 to 5% from 1997-2000 with the exception of the 1998 season. In 1998, JTWC did not systematically use consensus forecast guidance but shifted to using the best performing model as the starting point for the official forecast. The poor performance of all the numerical models in 1998 resulted in degradation in quality of the JTWC forecasts. Table 6-6 suggests that had JTWC used consensus model guidance in 1998 substantial improvements would have occurred.

Year	JTWC	CLIP	Improvement (%)
1997	454	656	31
1998	685	778	12
1999	433	663	36

2000	387	648	40
2001	337	637	47
2002	283	580	51

Table 6-5: JTWC and CLIP forecast errors (km) 1998-2002 and JTWC % improvement over CLIP.

FCST	24h	48h	72h
JTWC (1998)	226	448	548
CON_ (1998)	185	352	548
JTWC (1999)	193	315	411
CON_ (1999)	185	302	356

Table 6-6: Homogeneous comparison of forecast errors (km) by JTWC and a post-analysis of CON_ developed using the ATCF consensus code provided by NRL Monterey, CA and TPC for the 1998 and 1999 western North Pacific seasons.

Table 6-5 shows a steady improvement in JTWC performance since 1997 with the exception of 1998. Based on these results and the findings of Goerss (2000 and 2001) and Aberson (2001), it can be suggested that some of the forecast improvement was the result of improved model performance. Additionally, these model improvements resulted in improved consensus forecasts that were used in the JTWC forecast process during the 2000, 2001 and 2002 western North Pacific seasons. Table 6-7 shows a significant reduction in track forecast error standard deviation for 2001 and 2002 which the authors believe is a direct result of the systematic use of consensus forecast aids and review of model fields. Further studies are needed and will be conducted to verify these deductions.





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

6.1.2 Evolution of Consensus Track Forecasting at JTWC

The JTWC began to use consensus forecasts in the early 1990's but the persistent and methodical development of this forecast tool did not occur until the late 1990's.

In 1991, JTWC began use of what was then labeled as Hybrid Forecast Aids to reduce very large track forecast errors (JTWC 1993). These hybrid aids BLND and WGTD consisted of six forecasts that were developed through simple and weighted averages. These early aids were heavily weighted toward climatology but still produced the lowest overall track errors when compared to individual numerical model performance. Operational experience with these aids revealed that the aids were not consistently used because they required manual data entry and were too time consuming.

In 1993, JTWC began using the Dynamic AVERAGE (DAVE), which was a simple average of all available dynamic model guidance. Statistics for 1993 indicated that DAVE out-performed JTWC by approximately 8 – 10% at 48 h and 72 h (JTWC 1993). A homogeneous comparison with the individual dynamic models included in DAVE shows most individual models out-performed both JTWC and DAVE by approximately 10 to 30%. These results were not encouraging and only sporadic JTWC use of DAVE continued until 2000.

In 1998, two forecast aids proposed by Goerss (2000), the Global AVERAGE (GLAV) and the Regional model AVERAGE (RGAV) were installed as an upgrade to the previous simple ensemble or consensus forecast efforts. Tables 6-1 (a) and (b) show the 1998 and 1999 forecast performance for GLAV and RGAV based on the data set available in the JTWC operational database. Since GLAV was produced at 0000 and 1200 UTC and RGAV was produced at 0600 and 1800 UTC, no homogeneous comparison is made.

(a) FCST	24-h	48-h	72-h
JTWC	229 (375)	443 (273)	685 (202)
CLIP	248 (375)	513 (273)	778 (202)
GLAV	181 (115)	341 (89)	530 (67)
RGAV	154 (78)	294 (61)	515 (45)

(b) FCST	24-h	48-h	72-h

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6.2 A SEMI-OPERATIONAL, EXPERIMENTAL AMSU-BASED INTENSITY AND WIND RADII ESTIMATION

ALGORITHM. (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Julie L. Demuth, Dept. of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University)

6.3 THE STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY PREDICTION SCHEME (STIPS). (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Charles R. Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.4 5-DAY STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY FORECAST (STIFOR) DERIVED FROM CLIMATOLOGY AND PERSISTENCE (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado

State University, Mark DeMaria NOAA/NESDIS, and C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.5 NRL MODIFICATIONS TO JTWC CONSENSUS TOOLS (C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.6 ON-SCENE ANALYSIS OF TROPICAL CYCLONES USING NUMERICAL WEATHER PREDICTION DATA

(CDR Mike Fiorino, USNR, fiorino@tenkimap.com, METOC Department Head NR NRL Science & Technology 220, Naval Air Reserve Center supporting NRL and JTWC)

6.7 SATELLITE APPLICATIONS AT THE JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER (Lt Col Greg Engel, NPMOC/JTWC)

JTWC	196 (433)	330 (300)	435 (193)
CLIP	232 (433)	463 (300)	667 (193)
GLAV	169 (100)	252 (58)	374 (91)
RGAV	156 (55)	267 (35)	344 (21)

Table 6-1: Non-homogeneous comparison of JTWC, CLIP, GLAV, and RGAV at 24, 48, and 72h for the 1998(a) and 1999 (b) western North Pacific seasons. Error in kilometers (number of forecasts created in brackets).

Although GLAV and RGAV consensus forecasts showed skill, they were not consistently used to develop forecasts during the 1998 and 1999 seasons. Discussion with the JTWC forecasters indicate that the products were not used for two primary reasons: (1) a lack of appreciation for the skill of the consensus products; and (2) the product was not fully automated until the 1999 season.

In 2000, JTWC began operational evaluation of a prototype rules-based consensus forecast process called the Systematic Approach to TC Forecasting Aid (SAFA), which was developed by Carr and Elsberry (2000a, b). The SAFA is applied at the JTWC using a five-step process:

- 1). A Non-selective Consensus (NCON) is created and objective model error mechanism assignments are made based on the spread of the 72-h model track predictions (generally only for track spreads > 417 km).
- 2). A systematic review of previous model error assignments and model fields is then completed to gain understanding of previously identified model errors.
- 3). The temporal continuity or trend of dynamic model track predictions is evaluated to identify large standard deviations in track predictions or trends in model predictions.
- 4). Dynamic model fields are then reviewed to identify initialization or synoptic pattern depiction errors within a particular model.
- 5). If significant model errors are identified, a Selective Consensus (SCON) track forecast is then created by eliminating erroneous models from the NCON.

JTWC used the SAFA process during 2000 forecast seasons and post-analysis of the 2000 data indicated that NCON was the top contributor to the JTWC forecast improvement. The systematic review process was also identified by the JTWC Typhoon Duty Officers (TDO) as a major aid to understanding the evolution of the predicted steering flow depicted in the numerical models. The systematic field review enabled rapid identification of key differences in steering features between the numerical models used, and improved the TDO's understanding of the meteorological patterns affecting the track forecast.

One of the objectives of SAFA is for the forecaster to detect likely erroneous forecast(s) and reject that forecast to form a SCON that is an improvement over NCON. The error statistics in Table 6-2 from the first season SAFA was applied indicate the JTWC forecasters were not able to consistently develop SCON forecasts that improved over the NCON forecast. Table 6-2 shows the 2000 SAFA, NCON and SCON forecast statistics as compared to JTWC forecast accuracy. These statistics indicate that JTWC was not

able to produce a SCON that improved on the NCON especially when 4 or 5 models were available in the consensus. Table 6-2 also shows that the number of dynamic models used in the NCON and SCON improved the quality of both consensus forecasts, which is consistent with the Goerss (2000b) study on the impact of adding more members to the consensus.

FCST	Two Models	Three Models	Four Models	Five Models
JTWC	695	470	394	382
NCON	689	548	320	320
SCON	839	552	400	387

Table 6-2: Homogeneous comparison of JTWC, NCON and SCON 72-h forecast errors (km) for the 2000 western North Pacific season based on the number of dynamic models included in the NCON ensemble. Note the significant improvement in NCON skill when four and five models were available.

Using the findings from the 2000 season together with counseling and advice from Les Carr, JTWC attempted to improve the TDO's skill in deriving SCON forecasts. Training was conducted to improve the understanding of the forecasters of the numerical depictions of the meteorological patterns that govern tropical cyclone motion. Additionally, the forecasters were encouraged to be more conservative when creating SCON forecasts as post-analysis by Carr determined that the JTWC on numerous occasions had created SCON forecasts when none were required. Forecasters were encouraged to decrease the number of SCON forecasts and minimize the variance from the NCON.





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)

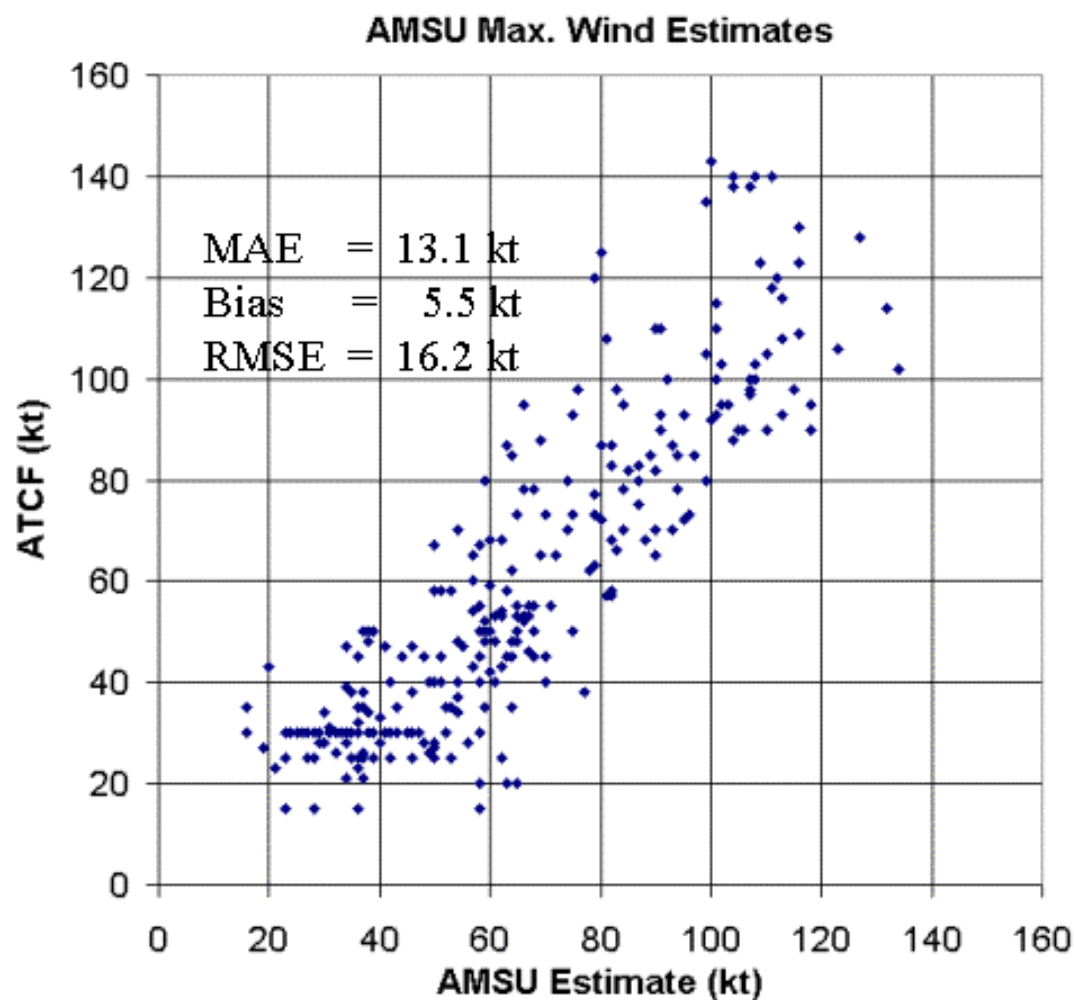
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)



**6.1 CONSENSUS
APPROACH TO TC
FORECASTING** (Jeffries,
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NPMOC/JTWC)

**6.2 A SEMI-
OPERATIONAL,
EXPERIMENTAL AMSU-
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ESTIMATION
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Knaff, CIRA/Colorado
State University, Mark
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of Atmospheric Science,
Colorado State University)

**6.3 THE STATISTICAL
TYPHOON INTENSITY
PREDICTION SCHEME**



(STIPS). (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Charles R. Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

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Fig 6-3. Example of a TC-specific analysis and display using WxMAP.

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6.3 THE STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY PREDICTION SCHEME (STIPS). (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Charles R. Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

With the complexities involved in tropical cyclone intensity change and the inability for numerical models to be run at the resolutions needed to explicitly resolve convection in a real-time and operational manner, there exist an underlying need for alternative intensity forecast methods to gap the shortcomings of existing numerical and statistical intensity forecast models. These alternative intensity forecast models would ideally use the strengths of both statistical models and numerical models. Such an approach would combine the statistical methodology with environmental predictors derived from numerical weather forecasts. This methodology is commonly called the statistical-dynamical approach. The Statistical Hurricane Prediction Scheme or SHIPS (Demaria and Kaplan 1999) has been developed for use in the North Atlantic and eastern North Pacific and is a good example of a statistical model developed using this approach. The operational use of SHIPS model has been successful

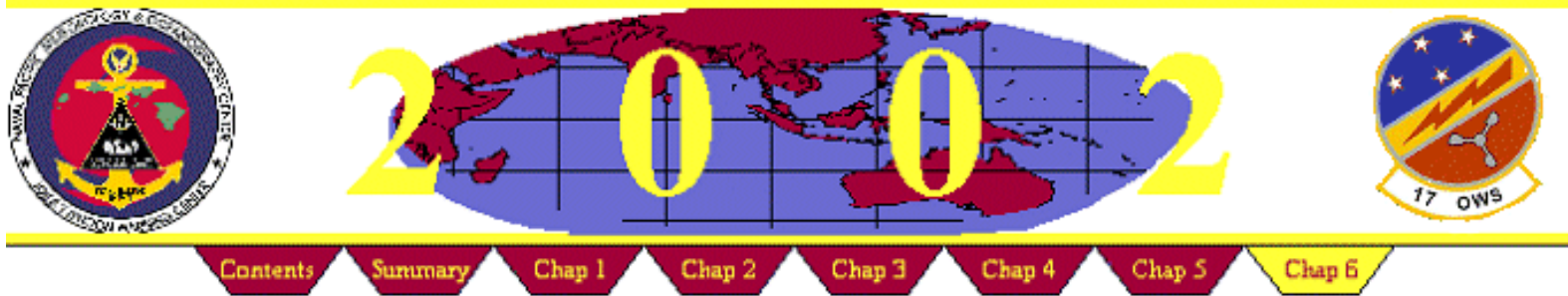
**6.7 SATELLITE
APPLICATIONS AT THE
JOINT TYPHOON
WARNING CENTER (Lt
Col Greg Engel,
NPMOC/JTWC)**

as it produces skillful (better than those made using the climatology and persistence (CLIPER) approach) intensity forecast guidance in the North Atlantic.

Operational statistical-dynamic intensity guidance models like SHIPS were unavailable to the forecasters at JTWC prior to July 2002. Intensity guidance used at JTWC prior to that time included analog techniques (Sampson et al. 1990), STIFOR (Chu 1994), ST5D (Knaff et al. 2003), and a few numerical models such as the Japanese typhoon model, and the Navy's version of the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Lab model (GFDN). As a result, the intensity forecasting at JTWC relied heavily upon the simplest statistical models. In response to the need to move toward more physically based intensity forecasts, a Statistical Typhoon Intensity Prediction Scheme (STIPS) was developed for use in the western North Pacific.

The development of the STIPS model closely follows the development of the SHIPS model in the Atlantic and Eastern Pacific tropical cyclone basins as described in DeMaria and Kaplan (1999). The inland decay of tropical cyclone intensity at landfall is handled by the inland decay model discussed in Kaplan and Demaria (1995) south of 36 N and that of Kaplan and DeMaria (2001) north of 40 N. As a result, STIPS (STIP in the ATCF) is a multiple linear regression model and decay STIPS (STID) adjust STIPS forecasts for landfall effects. The dependent variables used in STIPS (predictand) are the intensity change from the initial forecast time (DELV) at 12-hour intervals. Four and a half years of Navy Operational Global Atmospheric Prediction System (NOGAPS) (Baker, cited 2002, Hogan and Rosmond 1991) analyses were time averaged and used in the development of STIPS. The tropical cyclone position and intensity information used in this study came from the JTWC's best track (JTWC, cited 2002). STIPS output includes the intensity forecasts as well as physical parameters (shear, SST, Relative Humidity, Divergence etc) along the storm track.





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6.2 A SEMI- OPERATIONAL, EXPERIMENTAL AMSU- BASED INTENSITY AND WIND RADII ESTIMATION ALGORITHM. (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Julie L. Demuth, Dept. of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University)

6.3 THE STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY PREDICTION SCHEME

Estimates of TC structure via the extent of 34-, 50-, and 64-kt surface winds also are challenging but necessary, as military users need accurate measurements of surface winds near TCs. As such, the JTWC estimates and reports these statistics at six-hour intervals for every tropical system in their area of responsibility. Wind radii observations are obtained from reconnaissance data, ship reports, buoys, or satellite-borne instruments (scatterometers and passive microwave radiometers), but many of these data sources have spatial limitations or occur opportunistically. In their absence, conservative overestimates of the wind radii commonly are reported as symmetric circular and semi-circular advisories when, in fact, large asymmetries may exist. The applicability of scatterometers for wind observations has led to a surge in its usage, yet Jones et al. (1999) note many effects that degrade the wind retrieval accuracy, especially near the region of peak winds. As with intensity, alternative methods to operationally estimate wind structure are needed

In response to these two needs, a method has been developed for estimating TC intensity measured by one-minute maximum sustained winds and minimum sea level pressure and size (via the wind radii) utilizing AMSU-A data from 1999 - 2001 in the Atlantic and eastern North Pacific. AMSU-A temperature retrievals are used to determine the geopotential height and surface pressure fields from the hydrostatic equation, and the gradient wind equation is used to estimate the azimuthally averaged tangential wind. Parameters from these fields are used as input to statistical relationships for estimation of the maximum surface wind, minimum sea-level pressure, and azimuthally averaged radii of 34-, 50-, and 64-kt winds. Additionally, the asymmetric wind radii are determined by fitting the mean wind radii to an idealized symmetric vortex with an added asymmetry factor related to the storm motion vector.

In May of 2002 the Demuth, Demaria and Knaff (DDK) method (Demuth et al. 2003) was used to produce experimental, yet semi-operational estimates of tropical cyclone intensity and wind structure in both the National Hurricane Center's and JTWC's areas of responsibility via input from the ATCF (Sampson and Schrader 2000). These experimental estimates were provided to JTWC for their use in operations. Evaluations of the resulting intensity estimations are shown in Figure 6-2 (MSLP) and Figure 6-3 (Vmax). Errors for both MSLP and Vmax are about 20% larger than those observed in the Atlantic and Eastern Pacific and may suggest that the best track data has more uncertainty in this basin – a result of the heavy reliance on the Dvorak technique and the use of one pressure wind relationship (Akina and Holliday) to assess tropical cyclone intensity. The wind radii will be evaluated in the next year or so using quikscat scatterometry, when available. Work will continue to refine this algorithm and refine its application to all tropical cyclone basins.

(STIPS). (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Charles R. Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

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6.6 ON-SCENE ANALYSIS OF TROPICAL CYCLONES USING NUMERICAL WEATHER PREDICTION DATA (CDR Mike Fiorino, USNR, fiorino@tenkimap.com, METOC Department Head NR NRL Science & Technology 220, Naval Air Reserve Center supporting NRL and JTWC)

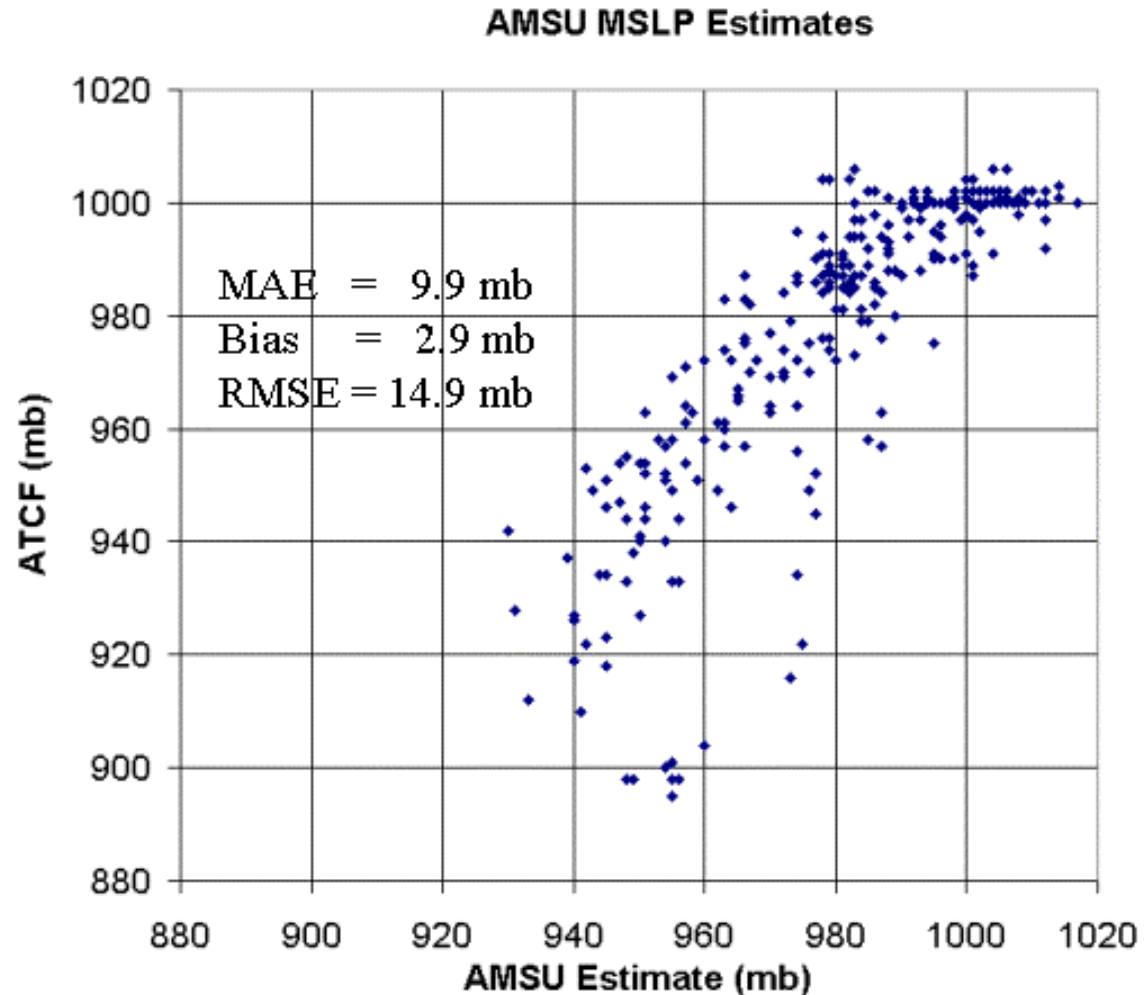


Fig 6-2. Scatter plot of AMSU-based MSLP estimation versus the MSLP values in the ATCF best track. Note that at the writing of this summary the best track dataset was still considered preliminary.

**6.7 SATELLITE
APPLICATIONS AT THE
JOINT TYPHOON
WARNING CENTER (Lt
Col Greg Engel,
NPMOC/JTWC)**





2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)



6.1 CONSENSUS APPROACH TO TC FORECASTING (Jeffries, R.A., Fukada, E.M., NPMOC/JTWC)

6.2 A SEMI-OPERATIONAL, EXPERIMENTAL AMSU-BASED INTENSITY AND WIND RADII ESTIMATION ALGORITHM. (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Julie L. Demuth, Dept. of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University)

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6.4 5-DAY STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY FORECAST (STIFOR) DERIVED FROM CLIMATOLOGY AND PERSISTENCE (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado

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6.4 5-DAY STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY FORECAST (STIFOR) DERIVED FROM CLIMATOLOGY AND PERSISTENCE (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

Currently, many of the guidance models used by forecasters at the JTWC provide forecasts of track and intensity out to and beyond five days. A common approach to assessing the merit and skill of TC forecasts is to compare them with what is referred to as a "control" forecast derived from some combination of climatology and persistence. The combination of climatology and persistence to make control forecasts is referred to as the CLIPER- approach. Currently, there is a set control forecast models designed for making intensity forecasts out to three days in the western North Pacific including the Statistical Typhoon Intensity Forecast (STIFOR) (Chu, 1994) analog methods using climatology for all (CLIM), recurring (RECR) and straight moving storms (STRT), and extrapolation (XTRP). In the ATCF the STIFOR forecasts are included with the CLIPER track forecast (CLIP). Of these methods the STIFOR, which uses the CLIPER approach, has proven the best control forecast method. In order to evaluate and verify 5-day intensity forecasts, an updated version of STIFOR that make forecasts through 120 h was needed. Expanding on these past efforts a five-day STIFOR model was developed (ST5D) and implemented into the ATCF in July of 2001. Details of model development can be found in Knaff et al (2003). In 2001 an independent comparison was made between the 5-day version of STIFOR and the 3-day STIFOR (Chu 1994). Table 6-12 lists the mean absolute errors and biases associated with STIFOR (3-day) and the newly developed 5-day STIFOR (5- day). The mean absolute errors associated with the 5-day STIFOR are significantly smaller for all forecast time periods and much smaller beyond 36-hours, suggesting that the

State University, Mark DeMaria NOAA/NESDIS, and C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.5 NRL MODIFICATIONS TO JTWC CONSENSUS TOOLS (C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

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6.7 SATELLITE APPLICATIONS AT THE JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER (Lt Col Greg Engel, NPMOC/JTWC)



statistical formulation of the new 5-day STIFOR is superior. Based upon preliminary 2002 best track data, a similar result is found as shown in Table 6-13.

Western North Pacific 2001										
Statistic	12-hour		24-hour		36-hour		48-hour		72-hour	
	3-day	5-day	3-day	5-day	3-day	5-day	3-day	5-day	3-day	5-day
Errors	7.6	7.0	12.8	11.2	17.5	14.6	21.3	17.6	26.8	21.5
Biases	-1.8	-1.9	-3.0	-2.4	-4.6	-4.3	-7.2	-6.1	-13.0	-8.4
Number	688		645		597		545		442	

Table 6-12: Mean absolute errors of intensity forecasts made by the 3-day STIFOR model (3-day) and the 5-day STIFOR model (5-day) in the western North Pacific for 2001. This verification includes all storms and depressions.

Western North Pacific 2002										
Statistic	12-hour		24-hour		36-hour		48-hour		72-hour	
	3-day	5-day	3-day	5-day	3-day	5-day	3-day	5-day	3-day	5-day
Errors	6.9	6.4	11.6	10.2	16.0	13.8	19.4	15.9	24.8	20.4
Biases	-1.2	-0.7	-1.5	-1.8	-2.6	-3.6	-5.2	-5.3	-12.0	-9.2
Number	718		677		623		569		462	

Table 6-13: Mean absolute errors of intensity forecasts made by the 3-day STIFOR model (3-day) and the 5-day STIFOR model (5-day) in the western North Pacific for 2002. This verification includes all storms and depressions.

One of the main purposes for updating these simple models was to provide a verification tool for intensity forecasts through five days. Table 6-14 shows mean absolute forecast errors and biases for the five-day STIFOR model and persistence at times beyond 72 hours derived using independent data, using the preliminary best track data for 2002. All forecasts were run operationally starting 21 July 2001 for the western North Pacific. Five-day STIFOR produces forecasts that are significantly better than persistence alone, reducing errors by a factor of 2 even at these long leads. These results are similar to those in the Atlantic and eastern North Pacific and this error saturation likely indicates the limit of predictability for this methodology.



2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


6.1 CONSENSUS APPROACH TO TC FORECASTING (Jeffries, R.A., Fukada, E.M., NPMOC/JTWC)

6.2 A SEMI-OPERATIONAL, EXPERIMENTAL AMSU-BASED INTENSITY AND WIND RADII ESTIMATION ALGORITHM. (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Julie L. Demuth, Dept. of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University)

6.3 THE STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY PREDICTION SCHEME (STIPS). (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Charles R. Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.4 5-DAY STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY FORECAST (STIFOR) DERIVED FROM CLIMATOLOGY AND PERSISTENCE (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado

In July 2002, the STIPS and decay STIPS were made operational at JTWC. Results of this forecast method are mixed. While the decay version of STIPS produced forecasts with smaller mean absolute errors at 12, 36 and 48 hours than ST5D (Table 6-10), these differences were not statistically significant. However, when errors are stratified by initial intensity most of the errors are associated with storms with initial intensities greater than 84 knots (Table 6-11). This deficiency may be caused by the relatively short climatology STIPS was developed upon (July 20, 1997 - Dec. 31, 2001). In examining individual storms, some of the poor performance may be due to the use of forecast values of 200-mb divergence, the rather coarse resolution of skin temperature (a proxy for SST), the time averaging of forecast variables, and the large special regions used to calculate vertical wind shear. These are the factors that seemed to degrade the forecasts of several very intense tropical cyclones resulting in large under estimates of intensity.

Homogeneous MAE Western North Pacific 2002

(Initial Vmax < 84 kt)

Model	12-hour	24-hour	36-hour	48-hour	72-hour
ST5D	6.4	10.5	15.0	18.6	24.3
STID	5.8	9.4	12.3	15.4	23.2
STIP	6.0	10.1	13.5	16.5	24.1
Number	281	257	224	187	121

Homogeneous MAE Western North Pacific 2002

(Initial Vmax > 84 kt)

Model	12-hour	24-hour	36-hour	48-hour	72-hour
ST5D	7.3	10.8	14.6	15.8	17.7
STID	7.8	13.1	15.8	17.4	19.0
STIP	7.8	12.9	16.1	18.4	20.8
Number	146	145	141	133	113

Table 6-10: Homogeneous mean absolute intensity forecast errors (MAE) from 5-day STIFOR (ST5D), decay-STIPS (STID), and STIPS (STIP). Verification is upon the preliminary best track data and includes all intensity forecasts made by these models in the western North Pacific including those from tropical cyclone cp02 (ELE) and cp03 (HUKO).

Homogeneous MAE Western North Pacific 2002

State University, Mark DeMaria NOAA/NESDIS, and C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.5 NRL MODIFICATIONS TO JTWC CONSENSUS TOOLS (C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.6 ON-SCENE ANALYSIS OF TROPICAL CYCLONES USING NUMERICAL WEATHER PREDICTION DATA (CDR Mike Fiorino, USNR, fiorino@tenkimap.com, METOC Department Head NR NRL Science & Technology 220, Naval Air Reserve Center supporting NRL and JTWC)

6.7 SATELLITE APPLICATIONS AT THE JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER (Lt Col Greg Engel, NPMOC/JTWC)

Model	12-hour	24-hour	36-hour	48-hour	72-hour
ST5D	6.7	10.6	14.8	17.4	21.1
STID	6.5	10.8	13.6	16.2	21.1
STIP	6.6	11.1	14.5	17.3	22.5
Number	427	402	365	320	234

Table 6-11: Homogeneous mean absolute intensity forecast errors (MAE) stratified by initial intensity from 5-day STIFOR (ST5D), decay-STIPS (STID), and STIPS (STIP). Verification is upon the preliminary best track data and includes all intensity forecasts made by these models in the western North Pacific including those from tropical cyclones 02C (ELE) and 03C (HUKO).

To address the climatological issue, the statistical coefficients will be recalculated using the 2002 cases, which included six super typhoons. While doing so, the use of 200-mb divergence as a predictor will be also be re-examined and this predictor may be eliminated. Other improvements will likely require additional funding. These improvements could include:

- 1) The use of SST and subsurface temperatures from the Navy's OTIS analysis.
- 2) The reformulation of the model to use smaller spatial areas for the calculation of shear as well as techniques to remove the storm vortex from this calculation.
- 3) The redevelopment of the model to predict the 12 or 24 hour changes in intensity. This would remove the dependency upon time averaging.
- 4) The development of a consensus approach using several tracks and model analyses.
- 5) The inclusion of the forecasts from ST5D as a predictor (this could also use 12 or 24 incremental changes). This would also help with the issue of a better climatology.

Some of these issues will be discussed at the upcoming Interdepartmental Hurricane Conference.

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Baker, N., E. Baker, R. Daily, R. Gelaro, J. Goerss, T. Hogan, R. Langland, R. Pauley, M. A. Rennick, C. Reynolds, G. Rohaly, T. Rosmond, and S. Swaley, cited 2002, The Navy operational global atmospheric prediction system: A brief history of past, present, and future developments – 1998. [Available online from http://www.nrlmry.navy.mil/aboutnrl/nogaps_history.html.]

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2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


6.1 CONSENSUS APPROACH TO TC FORECASTING (Jeffries, R.A., Fukada, E.M., NPMOC/JTWC)

6.2 A SEMI-OPERATIONAL, EXPERIMENTAL AMSU-BASED INTENSITY AND WIND RADII ESTIMATION ALGORITHM. (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Julie L. Demuth, Dept. of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University)

6.3 THE STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY PREDICTION SCHEME (STIPS). (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Charles R. Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.4 5-DAY STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY FORECAST (STIFOR) DERIVED FROM CLIMATOLOGY AND PERSISTENCE (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado

Western North Pacific 21 July -31 Dec. 2001				
	96-hour		120-hour	
Statistic	ST5D	Persistence	ST5D	Persistence
Errors	23.6	40.4	23.7	42.2
Biases	-10.6	-20.6	-10.0	-25.5
Number	321		243	
Western North Pacific 2002				
Errors	22.7	42.3	27.0	48.4
Biases	-10.8	-14.9	-14.7	-16.8
Number	397		307	

Table 6-14: Mean absolute error of intensity forecasts made by the STIFOR model (ST5D) and persistence (PER) in the western North Pacific for 2001 and 2002. Verification included all storms and depressions. Note 2002 uses preliminary best track information.

With two years of independent verification of this method showing a statistically significant improvement in forecast ability compared to the 3-day STIFOR (Chu, 1994), this method has become the new baseline for typhoon intensity forecast guidance in the western North Pacific. As a direct result, this method has effectively raised the bar of intensity forecasting skill in the western North Pacific by approximately 20% at 72-hours. Furthermore, this method has directly impacted operational intensity forecasting at JTWC offering the TDO a better first assessment of future intensity change (Steven Vilpors, Personal Communication).

References:

Chu, J-H., 1994: A regression model for the western North Pacific tropical cyclone intensity forecasts. NRL Memo. Rep. 7541-94-7215, Naval Research Laboratory, 33 pp. [Available from Naval Research Laboratory, 7 Grace Hopper Avenue, Monterey, CA 93943-5502]

Knaff, J.A., M. DeMaria, C. S. Sampson, J. M. Gross, 2003: Statistical, five-day tropical cyclone intensity forecasts derived from climatology and persistence. Wea. Forecasting, in press

6.5 NRL MODIFICATIONS TO JTWC CONSENSUS TOOLS (C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

In early 2001, NRL modified the National Hurricane Center interpolator code for use by the JTWC. This

State University, Mark DeMaria NOAA/NESDIS, and C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.5 NRL MODIFICATIONS TO JTWC CONSENSUS TOOLS (C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.6 ON-SCENE ANALYSIS OF TROPICAL CYCLONES USING NUMERICAL WEATHER PREDICTION DATA (CDR Mike Fiorino, USNR, fiorino@tenkimap.com, METOC Department Head NR NRL Science & Technology 220, Naval Air Reserve Center supporting NRL and JTWC)

6.7 SATELLITE APPLICATIONS AT THE JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER (Lt Col Greg Engel, NPMOC/JTWC)



interpolator code has been in use since the mid-90's at NHC and is used to gracefully move and interpolate the NWP model forecasts to the current warning time. Interpolated aids all end in the letter "I". For example, the interpolated NGPS forecast is NGPI. These interpolated tracks are computed for model runtime+6hrs and model runtime+12 hrs so that they are available for the current warning.

Also in early 2001, a seven NWP model consensus was developed (CONT) which included NGPI, GFDI, EGRI, JGSI, JTYI, COWI and AFWI. Post-storm results demonstrated that, on average, a seven model consensus outperforms the five model consensus introduced by SAFA in 2000 (NCON) or the three (GLAV) and two model (RGAV) consensuses introduced on ATCF in 1998. Post-storm analysis also demonstrated that the addition of the recently available interpolated AVN model forecast tracks (JAVI) produced by the JTWC vortex tracker add value to CONT. Thus, an eight model consensus was also introduced in late 2001 (CONU). Minor changes and additions to the interpolator and consensus will be introduced yearly.

6.6 ON-SCENE ANALYSIS OF TROPICAL CYCLONES USING NUMERICAL WEATHER PREDICTION DATA (CDR Mike Fiorino, USNR, fiorino@tenkimap.com, METOC Department Head NR NRL Science & Technology 220, Naval Air Reserve Center supporting NRL and JTWC)

As part of a continuing research project on the application of NWP data to operational TC forecasting, a comprehensive TC diagnostic package, originally developed for the next reanalysis project of the European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF), has been transitioned to JTWC. This system (WxMAP-based, see [http://www.fnmoc.navy.mil/PUBLIC/WXMAP/.](http://www.fnmoc.navy.mil/PUBLIC/WXMAP/)) manages real-time global NWP model field data from a variety of sources and performs a hierarchy of on-scene analysis tasks including: 1) TC tracking; 2) specialized field and TC track displays; and 3) TC wind structure.

Figure 6-4 displays An example of a TC-specific analysis and display where we show the forecast track of a TC out of the South China Sea (indicated with blue/green and blue/red dots) within the 72-h forecast of mid-upper tropospheric moisture and wind. The TC is undergoing extratropical transition on the dry side of the jet stream. The moisture display is also used to track TUTT cells and to diagnose quality of the initial conditions through comparison with water vapor imagery.

A recently added TC structure analysis package calculates TC-centric surface wind profiles for displaying changes in the outer TC wind field and to bias correct global model intensity forecasts. Figure 6-5 shows the symmetric wind profile for the same TC as in Figure 6-4 in the NOGAPS model. Also displayed is the TC wind model profile, based on JTWC estimates of the radius of 34 and 50 kt winds and maximum wind speed, used to construct the NOGAPS synthetic wind observations analyzed during the NOGAPS data assimilation cycle. The analyzed profile (dashed black line) should be similar to the wind model (heavy black line) except for aliasing of the very fine scales (~10 nm) in the TC to the larger scales resolved by the model (~ 100 nm). This aliasing results in a reduced maximum wind speed and an outward shifting of the radius of maximum wind. Statistics of the profiles by quadrant will be the basis of an objective wind radii forecast scheme.



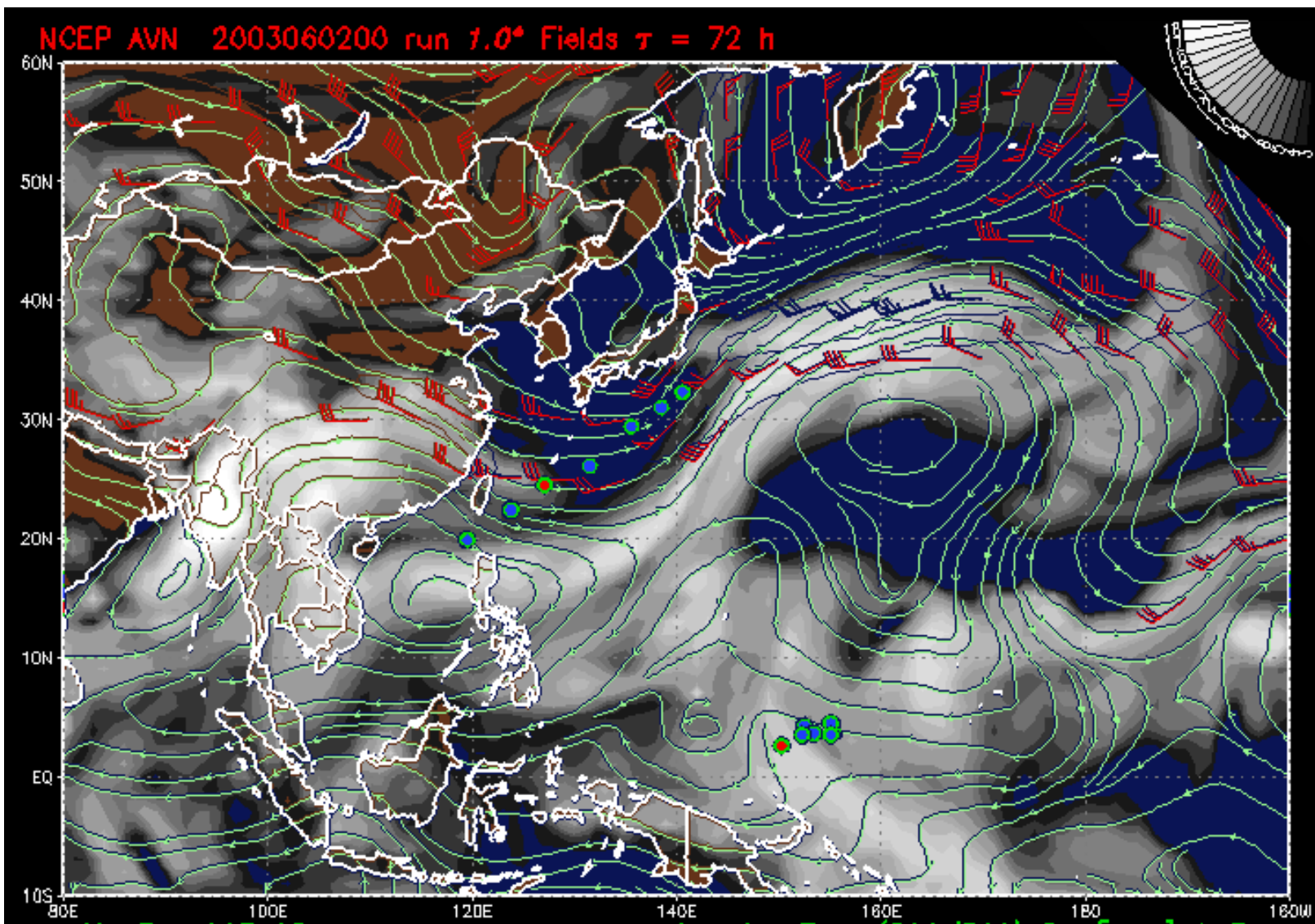
2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


**6.1 CONSENSUS
APPROACH TO TC
FORECASTING (Jeffries,
R.A., Fukada, E.M.,
NPMOC/JTWC)**

**6.2 A SEMI-
OPERATIONAL,
EXPERIMENTAL AMSU-
BASED INTENSITY AND
WIND RADII
ESTIMATION
ALGORITHM. (John A.
Knaff, CIRA/Colorado
State University, Mark
Demaria NOAA/NESDIS,
and Julie L. Demuth, Dept.
of Atmospheric Science,
Colorado State University)**

**6.3 THE STATISTICAL
TYPHOON INTENSITY
PREDICTION SCHEME**



(STIPS). (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Charles R. Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.4 5-DAY STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY FORECAST (STIFOR) DERIVED FROM CLIMATOLOGY AND PERSISTENCE (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark DeMaria NOAA/NESDIS, and C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.5 NRL MODIFICATIONS TO JTWC CONSENSUS TOOLS (C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

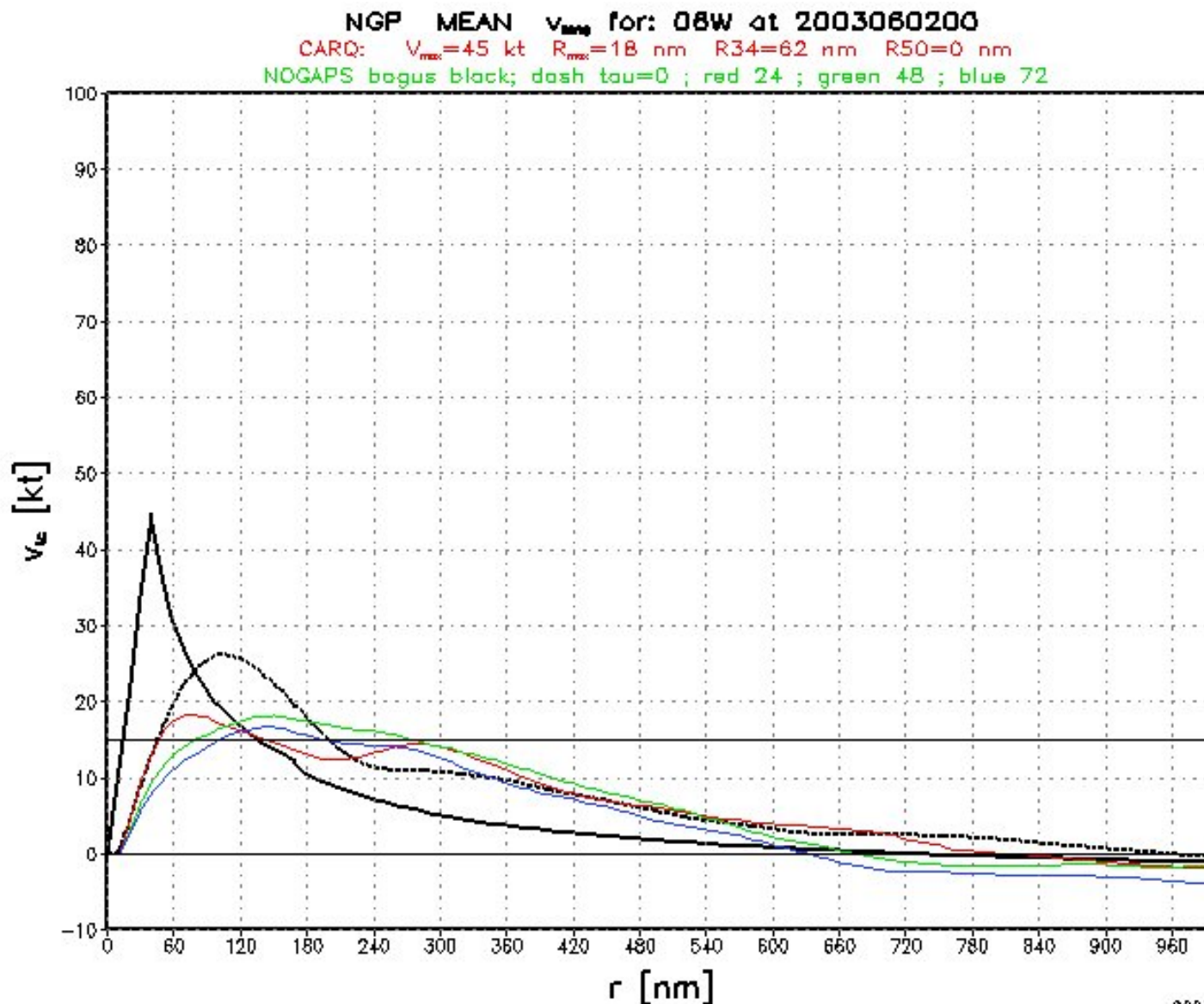
6.6 ON-SCENE ANALYSIS OF TROPICAL CYCLONES USING NUMERICAL WEATHER PREDICTION DATA (CDR Mike Fiorino, USNR, fiorino@tenkimap.com, METOC Department Head NR NRL Science & Technology 220, Naval Air Reserve Center supporting NRL and JTWC)

Verity: Thu 06Z 05 JUN

Mid-High Trop (300/300) PW [mm] & Flow

0-144 hr Aviation (AVN) run of the NCEP Medium Range Forecast (GFS) global model
GrADS (<http://grads.iqas.org/grads>) Graphics by CDR Mike Fiorino, USNR, NRL S&T 220, San Jose, CA

Fig 6-4. An example of a TC-specific analysis and display where we show the forecast track of a TC out of the South China Sea (indicated with blue/green and blue/red dots) within the 72-h forecast of mid-upper tropospheric moisture and wind.



2003-06-01-22:30

**6.7 SATELLITE
APPLICATIONS AT THE
JOINT TYPHOON
WARNING CENTER (Lt
Col Greg Engel,
NPMOC/JTWC)**

Fig 6-5. Example of a symmetric wind profile for the same TC as in Fig 6-4 in the NOGAPS model. The analyzed profile (dashed black line) should be similar to the wind model (heavy black line) except for aliasing of the very fine scales (~10 nm) in the TC to the larger scales resolved by the model (~ 100 nm).

**6.7 SATELLITE APPLICATIONS AT THE JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER (Lt Col Greg Engel,
NPMOC/JTWC)**

6.7.1 Introduction

The Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC), Pearl Harbor Hawaii, is responsible for providing tropical cyclone forecasts to the United States Department of Defense and Department of State for the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Prior to 1987, JTWC used reconnaissance aircraft and meteorological satellite data to fulfill this mission. After 1 October 1987, due to budgetary considerations, aircraft reconnaissance flights in the western North Pacific ceased and the JTWC has since relied primarily on satellites for tropical cyclone reconnaissance.

Data from geostationary satellites owned by the United States and other countries as well as data from United States polar and equatorial orbiting satellites are used to assess synoptic features as well as ascertain cyclone position, intensity, and size. This past year has seen an increased use of microwave imagery by JTWC in an effort to improve the temporal and spatial continuity of the analysis of the tropical cyclone prior to issuing a warning on the storm and during the warning process. The increased emphasis on the use of microwave imagery and scatterometer data combined with limited time available due to the tropical cyclone warning process and difficulty in interpreting the data has at times contributed to information overload for the satellite analyst. A systematic approach needs to be developed that allows the satellite analyst to apply a Dvorak type of technique to microwave imagery, and scatterometer data that will enhance initial analysis of storm structure, intensity and position given the time constraints of the forecast process.

6.7.2 Tropical cyclone Analysis Process Overview

a) Satellite Display and Analysis Capabilities

JTWC has four forecast teams each of which has a dedicated satellite analyst who works closely with a typhoon forecaster. The satellite analyst maintains a continuous watch of the tropical Pacific and Indian Oceans using two key pieces of equipment.





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


6.1 CONSENSUS APPROACH TO TC FORECASTING (Jeffries, R.A., Fukada, E.M., NPMOC/JTWC)

6.2 A SEMI-OPERATIONAL, EXPERIMENTAL AMSU-BASED INTENSITY AND WIND RADII ESTIMATION ALGORITHM. (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Julie L. Demuth, Dept. of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University)

6.3 THE STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY PREDICTION SCHEME (STIPS). (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Charles R. Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.4 5-DAY STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY FORECAST (STIFOR) DERIVED FROM CLIMATOLOGY AND PERSISTENCE (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University)

The Defense Meteorological Satellite Program's (DMSP) Mark IV-B is an Air Force satellite data acquisition and display system built by Lockheed Martin. This equipment provides the satellite analysts timely access to imagery via direct-feed capability from dedicated ground stations on Guam, Kadena, Japan, Hickam, Hawaii, Elmendorf, Alaska, and Lajes, Portugal. The Mark IV-B provides JTWC the capability to view geostationary and polar orbiting imagery and is the only system JTWC has that is capable of displaying Fen Yung 2 (FY-2) and moon light visible imagery.

The second system is the Navy FMQ-17 or Naval Satellite Display System- Enhanced (NSDS-E), built by the Sea Space Corporation. The NSDS-E provides access to Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (TRMM) Microwave Imager and DMSP Special Sensor Microwave/Imager (SSM/I) data. Both systems also provide the JTWC satellite analyst with other data from the GMS, GOES, MET-5/7, NOAA, and DMSP satellites.

The Internet is also used to receive microwave imagery and products (scatterometer and AMSU microwave data). Near-real-time access to imagery through a web site developed by the Naval Research Laboratory has allowed the satellite analyst to better exploit microwave imagery in the detection and analysis of tropical cyclones (Hawkins et al. 2000).

b) Synoptic or large area analysis

Geostationary satellite water vapor (WV) imagery is used in time-lapsed loops to ascertain the past and current state of the atmosphere. Water vapor imagery provides an analysis of synoptic features such as long-waves, tropical upper-tropospheric troughs, and regions of divergence/convergence that can both help or hinder tropical cyclone development.

The satellite analyst uses this and other satellite data along with surface observations, upper air observations, satellite derived winds (scatterometer and upper air), radar observations, aircraft observations and model forecast output from DoD, NWS and foreign meteorological agencies to maintain a continuous meteorological watch over the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Imagery from the Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies (CIMSS) at the University of Wisconsin overlays winds on top of imagery enhancing our ability to analyze the atmosphere around a storm. Subsequently, the satellite analyst and typhoon forecaster increase scrutiny on the area(s) where tropical cyclone development is most likely and monitors the satellite data for the development of a circulation and persistent convection.

Once an area is identified as a tropical cyclone development region (suspect area), the satellite analyst contacts the Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanography Center, and the Navy Research Laboratory, Monterey and establishes invest areas or satellite windows over the area of interest.

c) Tropical cyclone Location and Intensity Estimation

Once a suspect area has been identified and there is enough development to determine position and intensity, the satellite analyst is required to provide location and intensity estimates or a fix of the storm. The analyst provides a fix of position at least every 3 hours and intensity at least every 6 hours. A fix is

State University, Mark DeMaria NOAA/NESDIS, and C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.5 NRL MODIFICATIONS TO JTWC CONSENSUS TOOLS (C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.6 ON-SCENE ANALYSIS OF TROPICAL CYCLONES USING NUMERICAL WEATHER PREDICTION DATA (CDR Mike Fiorino, USNR, fiorino@tenkimap.com, METOC Department Head NR NRL Science & Technology 220, Naval Air Reserve Center supporting NRL and JTWC)

6.7 SATELLITE APPLICATIONS AT THE JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER (Lt Col Greg Engel, NPMOC/JTWC)

primarily produced through the application of the Dvorak Technique which utilizes visible and infrared (IR) imagery. Fixes are also made using scatterometer, TRMM, Multispectral, and Special Sensor Microwave Imager (SSM/I) data.

Visual (VIS) and IR imagery are the basis for nearly 75% of the position and intensity fixes produced by JTWC. IR imagery is the data most used for determining tropical cyclone location and intensity because of its 24-hour a day, seven days a week availability. IR imagery can also be enhanced to identify features in the various atmospheric levels. VIS imagery provides the highest resolution and has been the best satellite data available for detection of surface features that may not be seen in the IR or WV imagery. Multi-spectral imagery that highlights both upper- and low-level features is also used to determine tropical cyclone position and intensity.

Fixes produced by the JTWC satellite analyst using VIS, IR, microwave, and scatterometer data are added to the fix database along with fixes from other meteorological agencies. This collection of fixes along with observational data is used by the typhoon forecaster to evaluate trends in the tropical cyclone track and intensity, in the development of a “working best track” and for input of a tropical cyclone bogus into numerical models.

Over the past year, the fusing of all available imagery with observational and model data has allowed the satellite analyst to provide the typhoon forecaster with greater storm continuity prior to issuing a warning on the storm. The time between when a cyclone or developing cyclone is first detected by the JTWC satellite analyst to the first tropical cyclone warning has increased from 21.7 hours in 2001 to 32.1 hours in 2002.

6.7.3 Satellite Tropical Cyclone Analysis Using Polar Orbiting Platforms

VIS and IR data are the primary tools for determining tropical cyclone position and intensity using the Dvorak Technique (Dvorak, 1975) because of the availability of the imagery. This past year has seen an increased emphasis on the use of microwave imagery and scatterometer data (Table 6-15) as we strive to obtain additional accuracy and detail that is not available in using the traditional Dvorak Technique.

	Geo Stationary Imagery	Microwave Imagery	Scatterometer Data
1999 (71)	2972	373	11
2000 (65)	3219	391	186
2001 (59)	2666	372	130
2002 (56)	2696	729	116

Table 6-15: Number of fixes by imagery/data type. Number of fixes for the year 2002 are through October. Numbers in parenthesis are number of storms.

a) Scatterometer

Scatterometer data provides the satellite analysts with a view of the low level circulation and seems to be a very good tool for determining outer wind structure during the weak tropical cyclone stage. Studies have shown that scatterometer data is unreliable above 50 kts however, the data is also used for well developed tropical cyclones to determine the radius of 35 kt winds (Edson et al. 2002). The relatively broad swath width and orbital characteristics provides the JTWC with at least one pass over any given tropical cyclone during a 24 hour period. Rain flagged winds appear to provide some value when they are consistent and cover a quadrant of the storm. Experience has shown that when this happens, the rain-flagged winds represent the low end of wind speeds in the area.





2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


6.1 CONSENSUS APPROACH TO TC FORECASTING (Jeffries, R.A., Fukada, E.M., NPMOC/JTWC)

6.2 A SEMI-OPERATIONAL, EXPERIMENTAL AMSU-BASED INTENSITY AND WIND RADII ESTIMATION ALGORITHM. (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Julie L. Demuth, Dept. of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University)

6.3 THE STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY PREDICTION SCHEME (STIPS). (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Charles R. Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.4 5-DAY STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY FORECAST (STIFOR) DERIVED FROM CLIMATOLOGY AND PERSISTENCE (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University)

JTWC retrieves scatterometer data from three different sources (NOAA, FNMOC, and NRL). All three display different coverage, resolution, and in some instances, different (apparent) wind speed / center positions for the same tropical cyclone. Furthermore, none of the sites are able to deliver the products in timely manner (less than 2-3 hours after the pass). This lack of timely data and differences in data provided has on occasion prevented the analyst from using scatterometer data for assessing intensity or storm structure and in making fixes that impact the next tropical cyclone forecast. Once the scatterometer data is available, a fix is analyzed and incorporated into the tropical cyclone analysis and forecast process. While scatterometer data has not been used as frequently to provide a fix of position during 2002, the typhoon duty officers have used to data to assess storm structure.

Use of the scatterometer data over the past three years has shown problems with depicting false centers in the scatterometer wind field. At times, these differences have been nearly 120 nm from the centers as depicted in TRMM, SSM/I or a good VIS fix. False center events have even been noted in tropical cyclones of typhoon intensity with an eye present in VIS. Using the scatterometer ambiguity product (raw data) from the NOAA site to resolve the false center problem has shown some promise however, the technique is difficult to train upon and there appears to be a large degree of subjectivity in the process. The satellite analyst is also constrained by time.

b) SSM/I - TRMM

85 GHz and 37 GHz DMSP SSM/I and NOAA TRMM data are used in conjunction with the VIS and IR satellite data. The near equatorial orbit of these polar orbiting satellites allow for up to three passes per day over a given tropical cyclone. When high level cloud cover is present, the data has been shown to be useful in detecting a low level cyclonic circulation when none were evident in the VIS or IR data. SSM/I and TRMM data has been especially useful at the Tropical Storm stage (35kt-64kt), when the low level circulation center is well defined, but an eye has not yet become apparent in enhanced IR or VIS imagery. While no rigorous validation has been done, it appears that an eye becomes evident in the microwave data when a Dvorak T number of 4.0 was assigned to the cyclone based upon VIS or IR data. Microwave data is also used to determine the tropical cyclone 35kt wind radius though scatterometer is tool of choice for this application. JTWC has used techniques developed by Cox et al. (1999) to categorize microwave images into intensity bins based on the degree of wrap by a developing eye and correlate that to an intensity estimate (Figure 6-6). Comparative analysis of this technique with the traditional Dvorak technique has shown good agreement however there have been times when a fix derived using good quality VIS imagery was not validated by the microwave imagery. JTWC is working with the Navy Research Lab and Roger Edson to develop better techniques to incorporate microwave imagery and scatterometer data into the tropical cyclone analysis process.

State University, Mark DeMaria NOAA/NESDIS, and C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.5 NRL MODIFICATIONS TO JTWC CONSENSUS TOOLS (C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.6 ON-SCENE ANALYSIS OF TROPICAL CYCLONES USING NUMERICAL WEATHER PREDICTION DATA (CDR Mike Fiorino, USNR, fiorino@tenkimap.com, METOC Department Head NR NRL Science & Technology 220, Naval Air Reserve Center supporting NRL and JTWC)

6.7 SATELLITE APPLICATIONS AT THE JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER (Lt Col Greg Engel, NPMOC/JTWC)

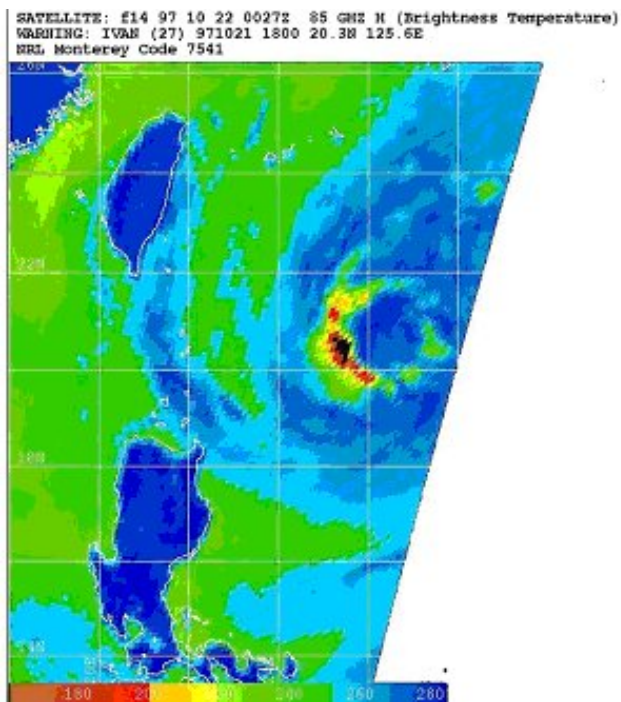


Fig 6-6. Example showing 85 GHz SSM/I imagery depicting a broken ring pattern correlating to 50 to 85 kts maximum wind.

c) Advanced Microwave Sounding Unit (AMSU)

Two new microwave-sounding units on NOAA-15 and NOAA-16 polar orbiting satellites have the ability to see through the upper-level cirrus and provide data of the environment around a tropical cyclone and within the tropical cyclone. Techniques are being developed and evaluated by CIMSS (Velden et al. 1998), and by the Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere (CIARA) at Colorado State University to assess wind fields and an improved specification of a tropical cyclone vortex. This capability has helped the JTWC to identify eyes within tropical cyclones not to be detected in VIS and IR imagery and to evaluate TC intensity. Despite some signs showing the utility of AMSU data, it has been used sparingly at JTWC.

d) Objective Dvorak Technique (ODT):

The ODT is being evaluated at the JTWC for intense (> 64 kts) tropical cyclones. The technique developed by the University of Wisconsin (Velden et al. 1998) in cooperation with the Navy Research Lab uses SSM/I and TRMM images to evaluate cloud patterns and temperatures to compute an ODT intensity or T#. Use of the technique at the JTWC indicates that ODT final T# estimates were typically within 0.5 T# of JTWC Best Track estimates (Figure 6-7).

Very cold cloud temperatures led to high bias in Final T# relative to JTWC Best Track estimates (cloud temperatures < upper -70°C) while Rapid intensification flag correctly identified events but led to large Final T# high bias when coupled with very cold cloud top temperatures.

Given the increased emphasis on the use of microwave imagery, scatterometer data, and the incorporation of model data and observational data in the metwatch process, the satellite analysts have been dealing with the problem of information overload. This is compounded by the limited time schedule associated with the tropical cyclone forecast process, the subjective nature of the tropical cyclone analysis process, and delays in data receipt. This points towards the need for a system that fuses additional imagery and data types, that



 exploits automation, and provides for a systematic approach to conduct tropical cyclone reconnaissance.



2002


[Contents](#)
[Summary](#)
[Chap 1](#)
[Chap 2](#)
[Chap 3](#)
[Chap 4](#)
[Chap 5](#)
[Chap 6](#)
[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)


6.1 CONSENSUS APPROACH TO TC FORECASTING (Jeffries, R.A., Fukada, E.M., NPMOC/JTWC)

6.2 A SEMI-OPERATIONAL, EXPERIMENTAL AMSU-BASED INTENSITY AND WIND RADII ESTIMATION

ALGORITHM. (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Julie L. Demuth, Dept. of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University)

6.3 THE STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY PREDICTION SCHEME (STIPS). (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado State University, Mark Demaria NOAA/NESDIS, and Charles R. Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

6.4 5-DAY STATISTICAL TYPHOON INTENSITY FORECAST (STIFOR) DERIVED FROM CLIMATOLOGY AND PERSISTENCE (John A. Knaff, CIRA/Colorado

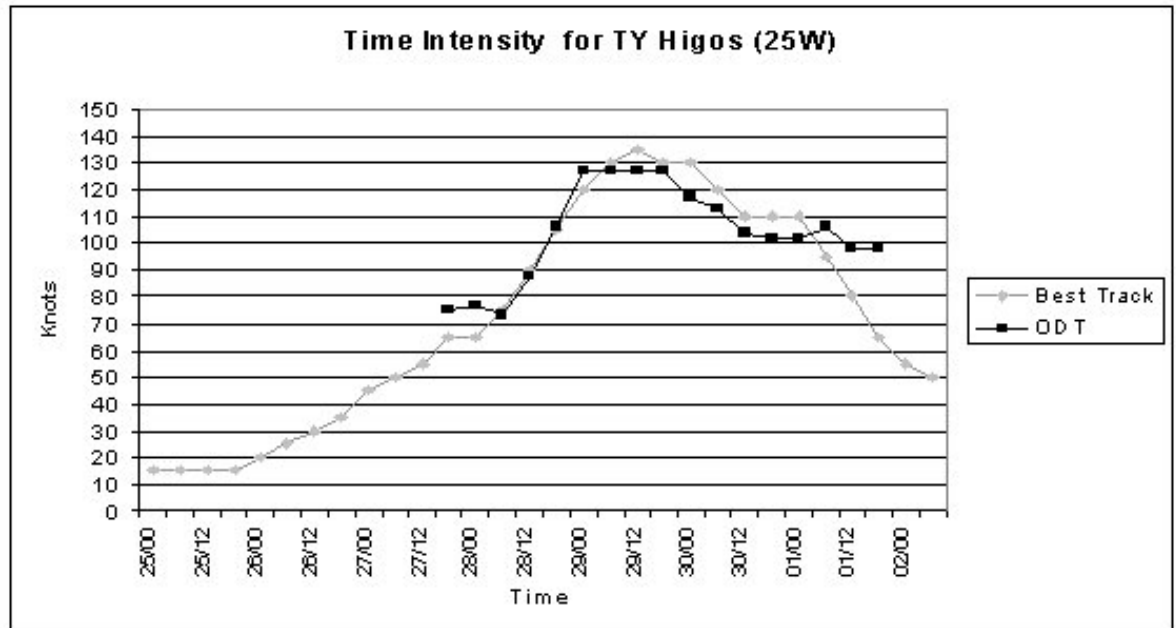


Fig 6-7: Comparison of ODT verses Best Track for TY 25W.

6.7.4 Cooperative Efforts

Many organizations have worked closely with the JTWC in recent years to aid in the satellite data application development effort. All of these entities have provided excellent assistance, guidance and counsel to the JTWC Satellite Operations. The National Center for Environmental Prediction, Satellite Analysis Branch (SAB) has been instrumental in the development of scatterometer wind speed and direction algorithms as well as display techniques. The University of Wisconsin CIMSS has had a long professional association with the JTWC and continues to be one of the major developers of satellite data applications for the tropical cyclone mission. The Naval Research Laboratory, Monterey, CA, has been in the forefront of satellite data display techniques especially with the use of multiple sensors or data sets overlaid over a tropical cyclone and the effort to develop tropical cyclone analysis and forecast techniques using scatterometer data. The Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanography Center, has also had a long relationship with the JTWC and in the satellite realm, has been a mainstay data provider for over 15 years. Collaborative efforts with the use of AMSU data for tropical cyclone forecasting is also developing with the NASA National Space Science and Technology Center and the Colorado State University Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere.

6.7.5 Future Capabilities

State University, Mark DeMaria NOAA/NESDIS, and C. R. (Buck) Sampson, Naval Research Laboratory)

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6.7 SATELLITE APPLICATIONS AT THE JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER (Lt Col Greg Engel, NPMOC/JTWC)

JTWC is currently working to include the capability to ingest MODIS data. MODIS's large 2,330km swath width and resolution of between .25km and 1km will provide exceptional tropical cyclone analysis capabilities however, the data is encoded in NASA Hierarchical Data File (HDF) format, which 17 OWS and JTWC cannot currently utilize. A total of four MODIS instruments are planned for launch prior to 2006. Further coordination with NASA, AFWA, FNMOC, and NOAA is required to gain access to near real-time MODIS data. Satellite data analysis systems like the Mark IVB must be modified to interpret/display HDF file format to exploit MODIS capabilities, or develop software to translate HDF files into Mark IVB-readable files.

6.7.6 Conclusions

Microwave imagery has been of a great benefit in increasing our ability to fix on storms earlier and obtain a better understanding of storm position and structure. The imagery has contributed to greater lead times from first analysis of position and intensity to warning. Microwave and scatterometer data has at times allowed the satellite analyst to adjust position and intensity estimates made using VIS and IR imagery and have allowed the typhoon forecaster to adjust their tropical cyclone analysis and forecast process. Much work still needs to be done to fully exploit the operational benefits of this data.

The most significant issue with utilizing TRMM, SSMI, AMSU, and scatterometer data to analyze tropical cyclones for intensity and position is the lack of a unified technique that that has been scientifically validated against ground truth. JTWC satellite analysts also must deal with the challenges of personnel turnover associated with military duty that increase the training burden on a new satellite analyst. A Dvorak type technique that utilizes microwave imagery and scatterometer data in systematic approach to tropical cyclone analyses of position, intensity and structure is a critical need. This would aid in improved analysis and forecasts of tropical cyclones, help alleviate some of the information overload, enable the analysis of a tropical cyclone in the time constraints of the forecast process, and provided a structured program training new satellite analysts.

6.7.7 Acknowledgments

Mr Ed Fukada, Maj Rob Mazany, Capt Cheryl Kendall, MSgt Jim Herron, and SSgt Erik Waugaman for taking part in the collaborative effort in the writing of this paper. LCDR Rich Jeffries for reviewing this paper and the helpful suggestions he provided.

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2002



Contents

Summary

Chap 1

Chap 2

Chap 3

Chap 4

Chap 5

Chap 6

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[Print Friendly \(PDF\)](#)



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