

## APPENDIX A

### ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

1. Certain words that appear frequently in this report are abbreviated as follows:

CINCPAC	Commander in Chief, Pacific
CINCPACAF	Commander in Chief, Pacific Air Force
CIRC	circular
CLD(S)	cloud(s)
CLSD	closed
DEG	degree
DIA	diameter
ELLIP	elliptical
ELONG	elongated
FAFWC	Fuchu Air Force Weather Central, Fuchu Air Station, Japan
54WRS	54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, M. I.
56WRS	56th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, Yokota Air Base, Japan
FNWF	Fleet Numerical Weather Facility, Monterey, California
FWC/JTWC	Fleet Weather Central/Joint Typhoon Warning Center, Guam, M. I.
ITC	Intertropical Zone of Convergence
JMA	Japan Meteorological Agency
JMG PACOM	Joint Meteorological Group, Pacific Command
K (KILO) Time	Mariana Islands local time
MI, mi	nautical miles
MB(S), mb(s)	millibar(s)
MPT	Mid-Pacific trough
NA	not applicable
NMC	National Meteorological Center (formerly JNWP, Joint Numerical Weather Prediction)
SEMI	Semicircle
QUAD(S)	quadrant(s)
VW-1	Airborne Early Warning Squadron ONE, NAS Agana, Guam
WESTPAC	Western North Pacific Area

2. An investigation is the traverse of a reconnaissance aircraft over an area containing a suspected circulation.

3. A fix is the determination of the position of a tropical cyclone at a precise time. Generally, the term "fix" is used when the position of the cyclone has been determined by a reconnaissance aircraft penetration or by airborne, land or ship radar. In the case of a reconnaissance aircraft penetration, the actual fix may be based on one or more of the following: visual observation, radar, surface pressure, surface or upper level winds, constant pressure height, and temperature/dew point.

4. A sortie is defined as a flight by one aircraft with one or more objectives; i.e., it may make one or more fixes and/or one or more investigations on one or more tropical cyclones.

5. The term "tropical cyclone" or "cyclone" as used in this publication has two definitions dependent upon usage.

A. "Tropical cyclone" or "cyclone" is used to describe a suspected tropical cyclonic circulation which appears capable of intensification. Each such circulation is assigned a "cyclone number" for the purposes of reconnaissance to assure that records regarding it are not confused with those of another circulation.

B. "Tropical cyclone" or "cyclone" is used in the general sense, e.g., "Typhoon JOAN was the most intense tropical cyclone of 1959," or "Tropical cyclones more frequently develop during August and September."

(1) A "Tropical Depression" (TD) as used by JTWC is a tropical cyclone with a confirmed cyclonic circulation for which warnings are being issued and whose surface wind speeds do not exceed 33 kts. Tropical depressions are numbered.

(2) A "Tropical Storm" (TS) is a tropical cyclone in which the maximum surface wind speed is no more than 63 kts but greater than 33 kts. Tropical storms are named.

(3) A "Typhoon" is a tropical cyclone located W of 180 DEG longitude in which the maximum surface wind speed is 64 kts or greater.

6. Recurvature - That point at which the cyclone ceases movement to the W of N and commences moving to the E of N.

7. Vortices:

A. Embedded vortex of easterly wave - closed cyclonic circulation along easterly wave and separated from ITC.

B. Junction vortex - closed cyclonic circulation at the junction of easterly wave and ITC.

C. Embedded vortex of ITC - closed cyclonic circulation along ITC with absence of easterly wave.