

APPENDIX A

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

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

ACFT	Aircraft
APPR(S)	Appear(s)
APPROX	Approximately
BND(S) (G)	Band, Bands, Banding
BRK(S)	Break(s)
BRKN	Broken
CINCPAC	Commander in Chief, Pacific
CINCPACAF	Commander in Chief, Pacific Air Force
CIRC	Circular
CIRCN	Circulation
CLD(S)	Cloud(s)
CLR	Clear
CLSD	Closed
CNTR(S) (D)	Center(s)(ed)
DEF	Definite
DEG	Degree
DVLP(G)	Develop(ing)
DFUS	Diffuse
DIA	Diameter
DSPTG	Dissipating
DSPTN	Dissipation
E	East
ELIP	Elliptical
ELONG	Elongated
EST	Estimated
F.B.	Feeder bands
FAFWC	Fuchu Air Force Weather Central, Fuchu Air Station, Japan
FDR	Feeder
54WRS	54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, Andersen Air Force Base, Guam
FM	From
FNWF	Fleet Numerical Weather Facility, Monterey, California
FWC/JTWC	Fleet Weather Central/Joint Typhoon Warning Center, Guam, M. I.
INDEF	Indefinite
ITCZ	Intertropical convergence zone
JMA	Japan Meteorological Agency

JMG PACOM	Joint Meteorological Group, Pacific Command
K (KILO) Time	Mariana Islands local time
KM	Kilometer(s)
KT	Knot(s)
LGT	Light
LND	Land
M	Meter(s)
MAX	Maximum
MB	Millibar(s)
MI	Nautical Mile(s)
MIN	Minimum
MISC	Miscellaneous
MOD	Moderate
MPT	Mid-Pacific Trough
N	North
NA	Not Applicable
N.F.B.	No feeder bands
NMC	National Meteorological Center
OVC	Overcast
POS	Positive
POSIT(S)(D)	Position(s)(ed)
PRES	Pressure
PROB	Probable
PSBL	Possible
QUAD(S)	Quadrant(s)
RDR	Radar
RPT	Report
S	South
SEMI	Semicircle
SFC	Surface
SLP	Sea level pressure
SML	Small
STA	Station
STG	Strong
STM	Storm
TEMP	Temperature
THK	Thick
UNK	Unknown
VSBL	Visible
VW-1	Airborne Early Warning Squadron ONE, NAS Agana, Guam, M.I.
W	West
WESTPAC	Western North Pacific Area
WK	Weak
WND(S)	Wind(s)
WX	Weather
XTNSV	Extensive

2. The following define and clarify certain words and phrases that appear in the Eye Fix Summaries in Chapter V. Several definitions in this section have special meanings with regard to the Eye Fix Summaries and may not necessarily have the same meaning as used throughout the rest of the report. These definitions are explained below.

a. FIX NO. - This number corresponds to the number of the fix plotted on the "Best Track Chart".

b. TIME - The date-time of the fix.

c. POSIT - Latitude and longitude of the fix.

d. UNIT, METHOD & ACCY:

(1) UNIT - The unit that made the fix; 54-54WRS, VW-VW1

(2) METHOD - The method used to make the fix; P-penetration, R-radar, LND RDR-land radar, SHP RDR-ship radar, TIROS- TIROS satellite, ACFT-aircraft penetration or radar fix by aircraft other than recon squadrons.

(3) ACCY - Center determination and estimated accuracy of the fix: P-positive, F-fair, L-poor/distance in nautical miles.

Supplementary examples used in Chapter V:

54-E-- Fix made by 54WRS; Estimated; Center determination and accuracy not given.

VW-R-P4 Fix made by VW1; Radar; Center determination positive; and navigational accuracy given as 4 miles.

54-P-P6 Fix made by 54WRS; Penetration; Center determination positive and navigational accuracy 6 miles.

e. FLT LVL - Altitude of aircraft at time of fix in meters above msl or millibars.

f. FLT LVL WND - Maximum observed flight level wind in knots.

g. OBS,SFC WND - Maximum observed surface wind in knots (Maximum flight level wind and maximum surface wind may not be coincident).

h. OBS MIN SLP - Minimum observed sea level pressure in MBS (reported on penetration flights only).

- i. MIN 700MB HGT - Minimum observed 700mb height in meters.
 - j. FLT LVL TT/TD - Flight level temperature/dew point at the fix location. (When flight level is near 700mb level the 700mb temperature/dew point is recorded in place of the actual flight level data.)
 - k. EYE FORM - Description of cloud eye (circular or elliptical).
 - l. ORIENTATION - Direction of orientation of an elliptical cloud eye to an eight point compass.
 - m. EYE DIA - Eye diameter in nautical miles.
 - n. THKNS WALL CLOUD - Thickness of wall cloud in nautical miles. If no wall cloud is observed, F.B. or N.F.B. may be entered to indicate the presence or absence of feeder bands.
3. An investigation is the traverse of a reconnaissance aircraft over an area containing a suspected circulation.
4. 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.
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.
 - 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 most frequently develop during August and September."
- (1) A "Tropical Depression" (TD) as used by JTWC is a tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind is 33 knots or less and whose winds are expected to increase to 34 knots or more within 48 hours.
- (2) A "Tropical Storm" (TS) is a tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind is no more than 63 knots, but greater than 33 knots. Tropical storms are named.

(3) A "Typhoon/Hurricane" is a tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speeds are 64 knots or greater (west of 180 longitude they are called typhoons and east of 180 longitude they are called hurricanes). All references to typhoons apply equally to hurricanes.

6. VORTICES:

a. Embedded vortex of easterly wave - closed cyclonic circulation along an easterly wave and separated from the ITCZ.

b. Junction vortex - closed cyclonic circulation at the junction of an easterly wave and the ITCZ.

7. Recurvature - That point at which the cyclone ceases movement to the west of north and commences moving to the east of north.