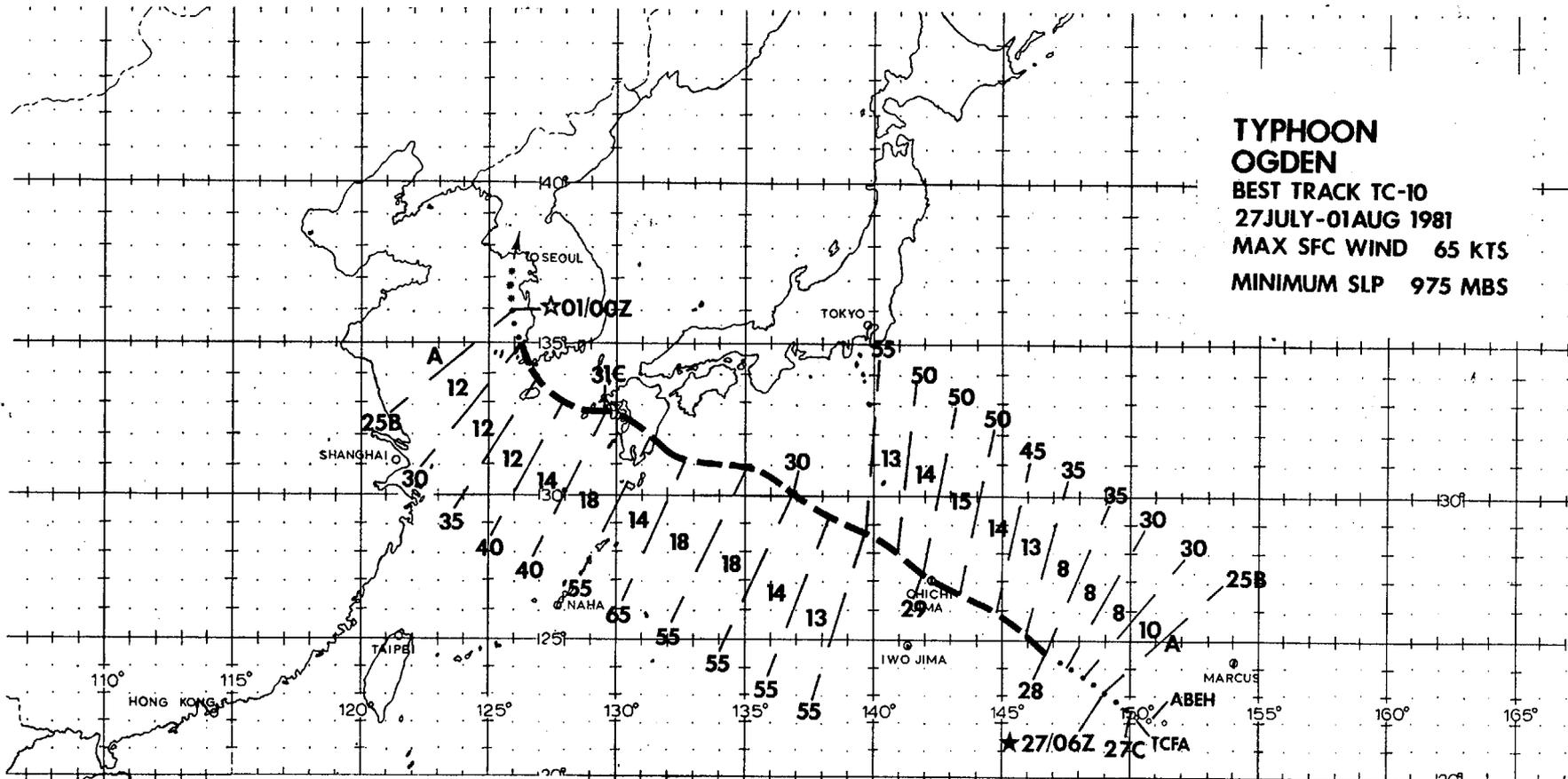


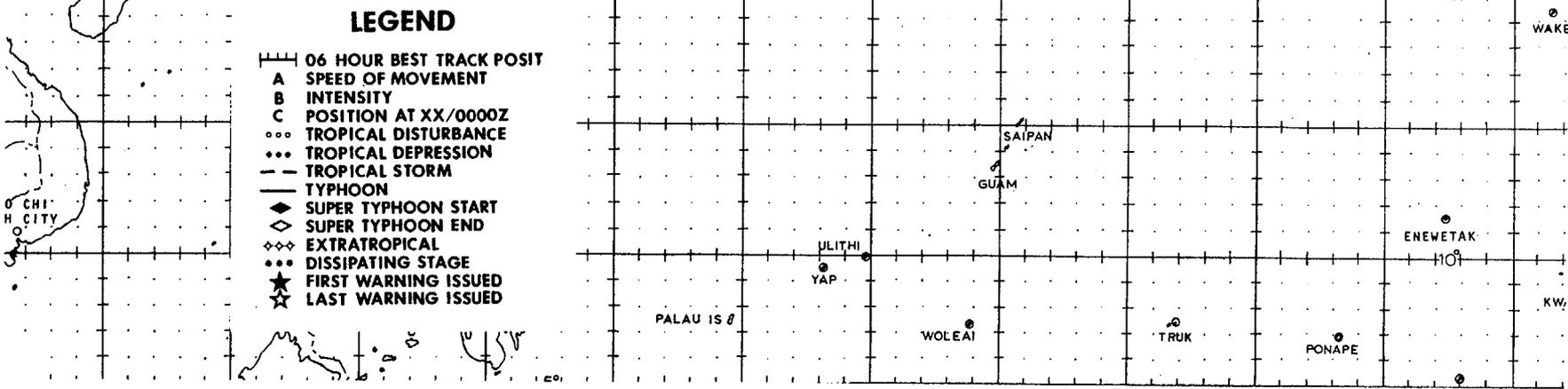
**TYPHOON
OGDEN**
BEST TRACK TC-10
27 JULY-01 AUG 1981
MAX SFC WIND 65 KTS
MINIMUM SLP 975 MBS



52

LEGEND

- 06 HOUR BEST TRACK POSIT
- A SPEED OF MOVEMENT
- B INTENSITY
- C POSITION AT XX/0000Z
- TROPICAL DISTURBANCE
- TROPICAL DEPRESSION
- TROPICAL STORM
- TYPHOON
- ◆ SUPER TYPHOON START
- ◇ SUPER TYPHOON END
- ◇◇ EXTRATROPICAL
- DISSIPATING STAGE
- ★ FIRST WARNING ISSUED
- ★ LAST WARNING ISSUED



TYPHOON OGDEN (10)

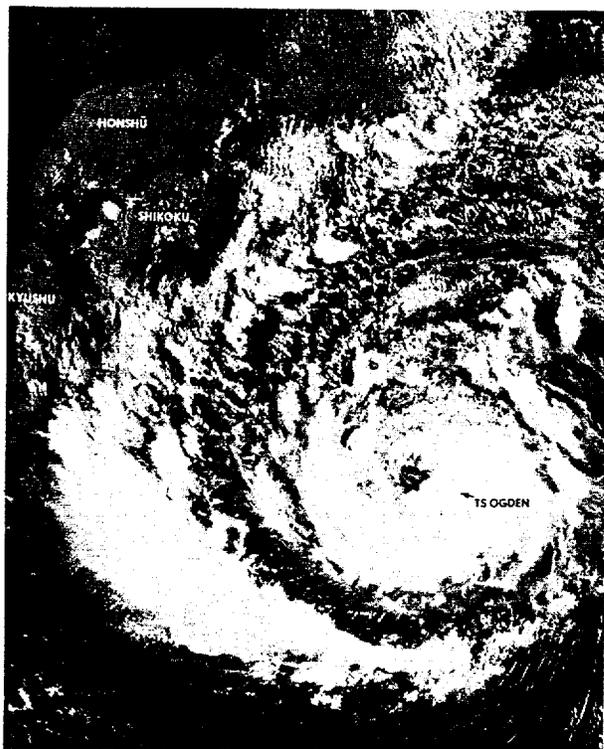
Typhoon Ogden developed near 23N 151E when a circulation formed under a pre-existing convective area. Development of this circulation triggered TCFA issuance at 262200Z Aug 81, however, the area had been convectively active during the previous forty-eight hours. Once the circulation formed, very gradual intensification followed. A well-behaved storm track ensued that posed no significant forecast problems.

The initial warning on TD 10 (270600Z) carried a gradually recurving track to the east of Japan. This forecast was based on the apparent existence of a break in the 500 mb ridge to the northwest and the approach of an apparently significant trough in the westerlies. Forecast aids were in disagreement on the forecast track. Climatology and the current synoptic situation influenced the choice of the recurve track over a northwest to westerly straight track. Three warnings were issued with the recurve forecast before a change to straight northwest movement was decided upon. The change was precipitated by two things; synoptic data showed the approaching trough was not as strong as anticipated, and the ridge to the

north was building westward ahead of TD 10. No further changes in track were required as TD 10 responded well to the steering currents on the south side of the ridge.

Favorable outflow conditions were never established for TD 10 and this perhaps explains the very gradual intensification. Twenty-four hours after TD 10 formed, tropical storm strength was reached, however, it took another sixty hours for then Tropical Storm Ogden to reach its maximum intensity of 65 kt (33 m/s) thus becoming a minimal typhoon (Fig. 3-10-1). Ogden was upgraded to typhoon in post-analysis based on a combination of aircraft and land synoptic data.

Ogden crossed southern Kyushu between 301600Z and 302100Z and weakened significantly. Ogden still possessed tropical storm strength winds when it emerged into the East China Sea. Weakening continued as Ogden headed northwest toward Cheju-Do Island and the Korean Peninsula. Succumbing to upper and mid-level shear, Ogden finally dissipated as a significant tropical cyclone over the Yellow Sea along the west coast of Korea.



(a)



(b)

FIGURE 3-10-1. a) Tropical Storm Ogden at 292259Z approximately twelve hours prior to reaching typhoon strength. Intensity at this time was 55 kt (28 m/s). (NOAA 6 visual imagery) b) Typhoon Ogden at 300957Z near the time of maximum intensity, 65 kt (33 m/s). (NOAA 6 infrared imagery)