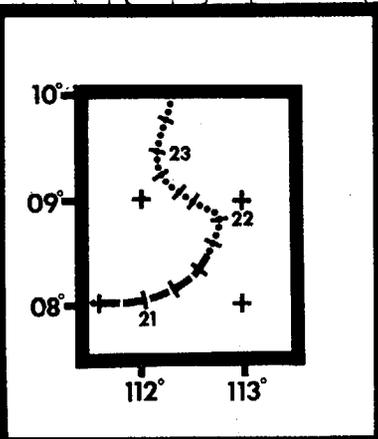
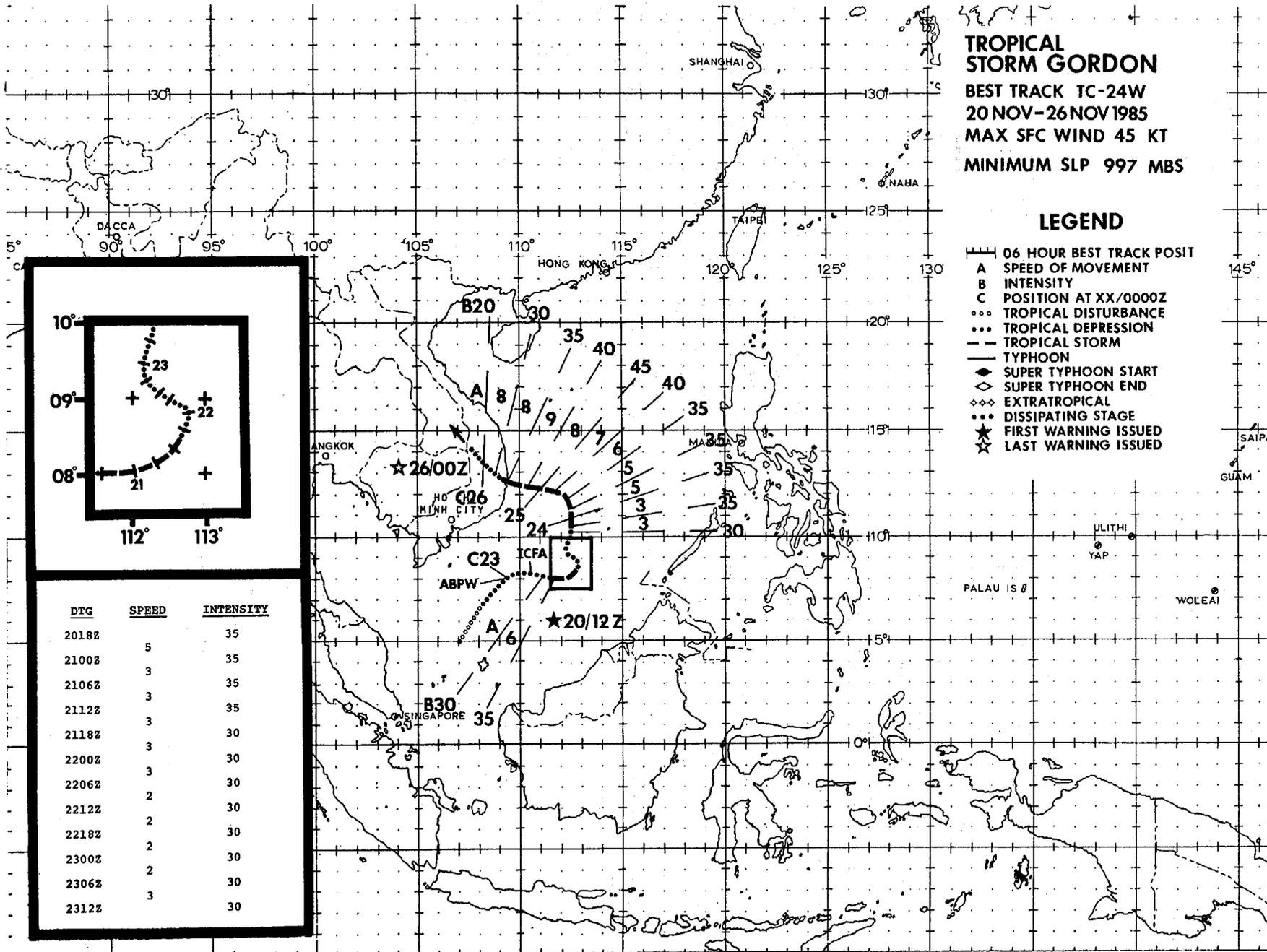


**TROPICAL STORM GORDON**  
**BEST TRACK TC-24W**  
**20 NOV-26 NOV 1985**  
**MAX SFC WIND 45 KT**  
**MINIMUM SLP 997 MBS**

**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



DTG	SPEED	INTENSITY
2018Z		35
2100Z	5	35
2106Z	3	35
2112Z	3	35
2118Z	3	30
2200Z	3	30
2206Z	3	30
2212Z	2	30
2218Z	2	30
2300Z	2	30
2306Z	3	30
2312Z		30

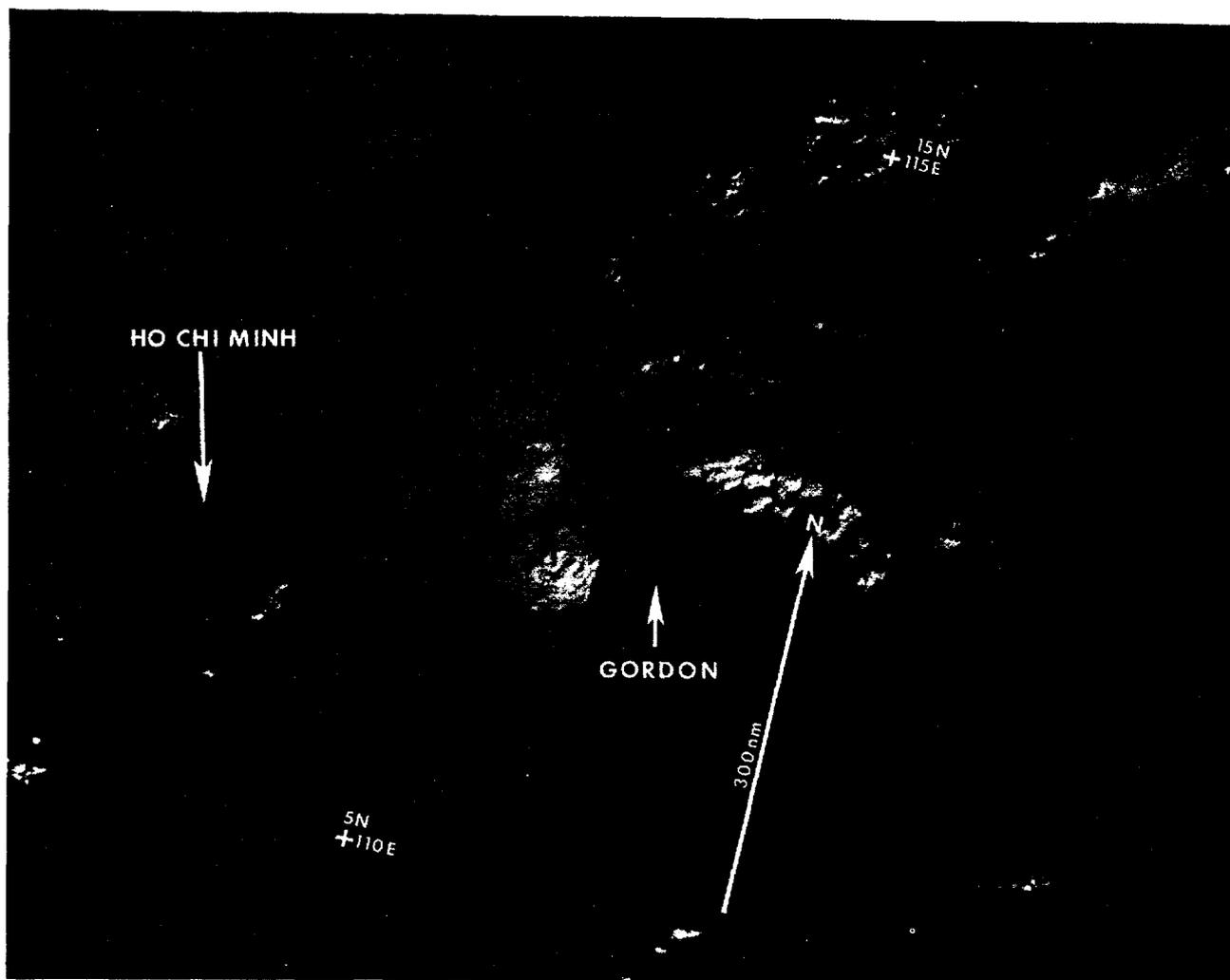


Figure 3-24-1. Tropical Storm Gordon, the only significant tropical cyclone to develop in WESTPAC during November, originated in the monsoon trough in the South China Sea. Gordon's initial intensification to a tropical storm on the 20th was coincident with a surge in the northeast monsoon which was present from late on the 19th until early on the 21st. However, by 220000Z the surge had weakened and so did Gordon. Subsequent redevelopment to tropical storm intensity on the 23rd and 24th appeared to be due to the system's development as a warm-core tropical cyclone. The USS Kitty Hawk (CV-63) Battle Group passed close to Gordon's center on the 23rd without sustaining any damage, and reported winds of 35-45 kt (18-23 m/s). Positioning the center of Tropical Storm Gordon was often difficult, particularly at night. The low-level circulation center was often several degrees away from the strongest convection, and although frequently exposed, consisted of only low-level cloudiness, which was difficult to resolve on infrared satellite imagery. The most intense convection was usually observed northwest of the low-level circulation center, as shown in the (above) imagery (230226Z November DMSF visual imagery).