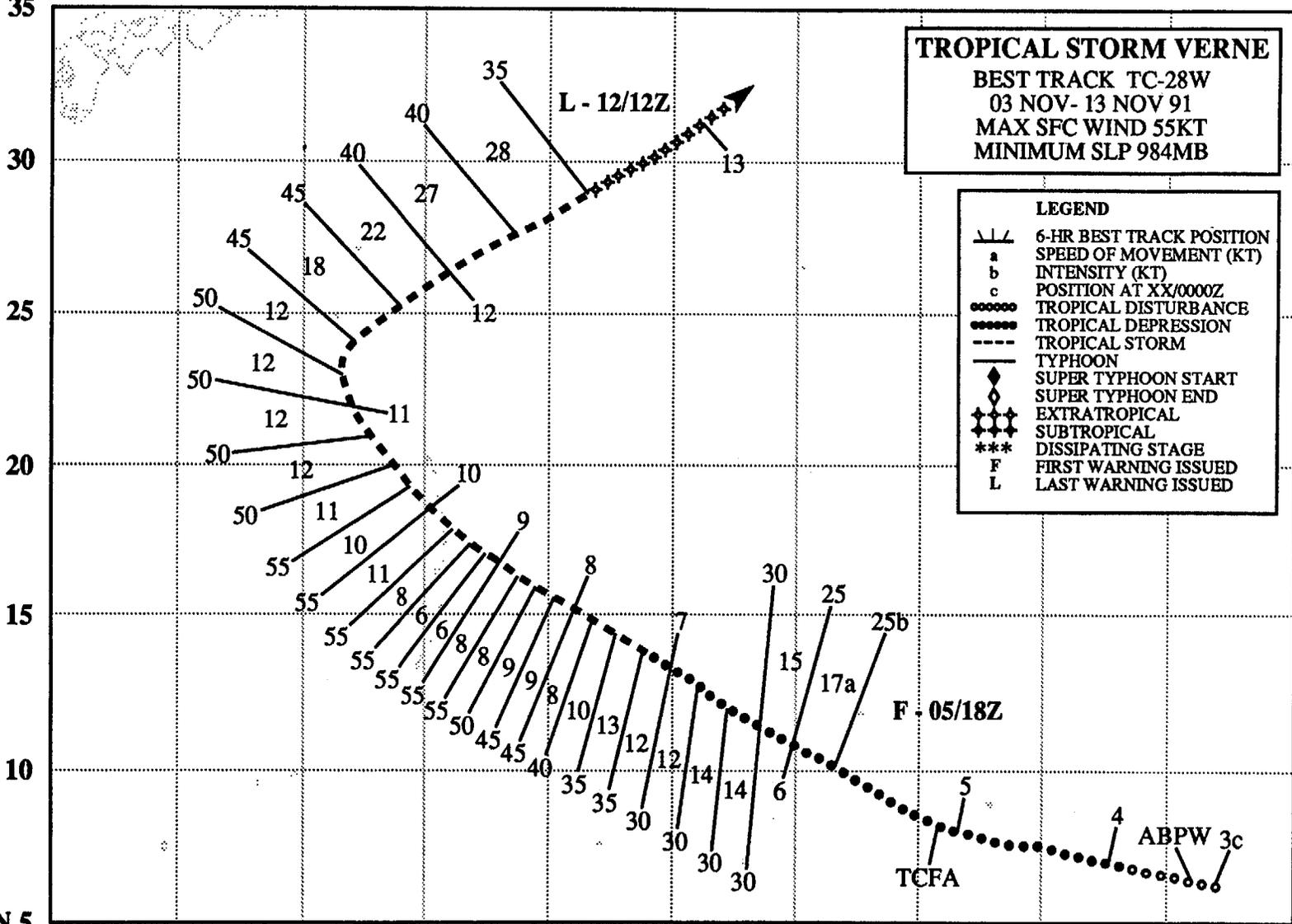


E 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180

N 35



136

N 5

TROPICAL STORM VERNE (28W)

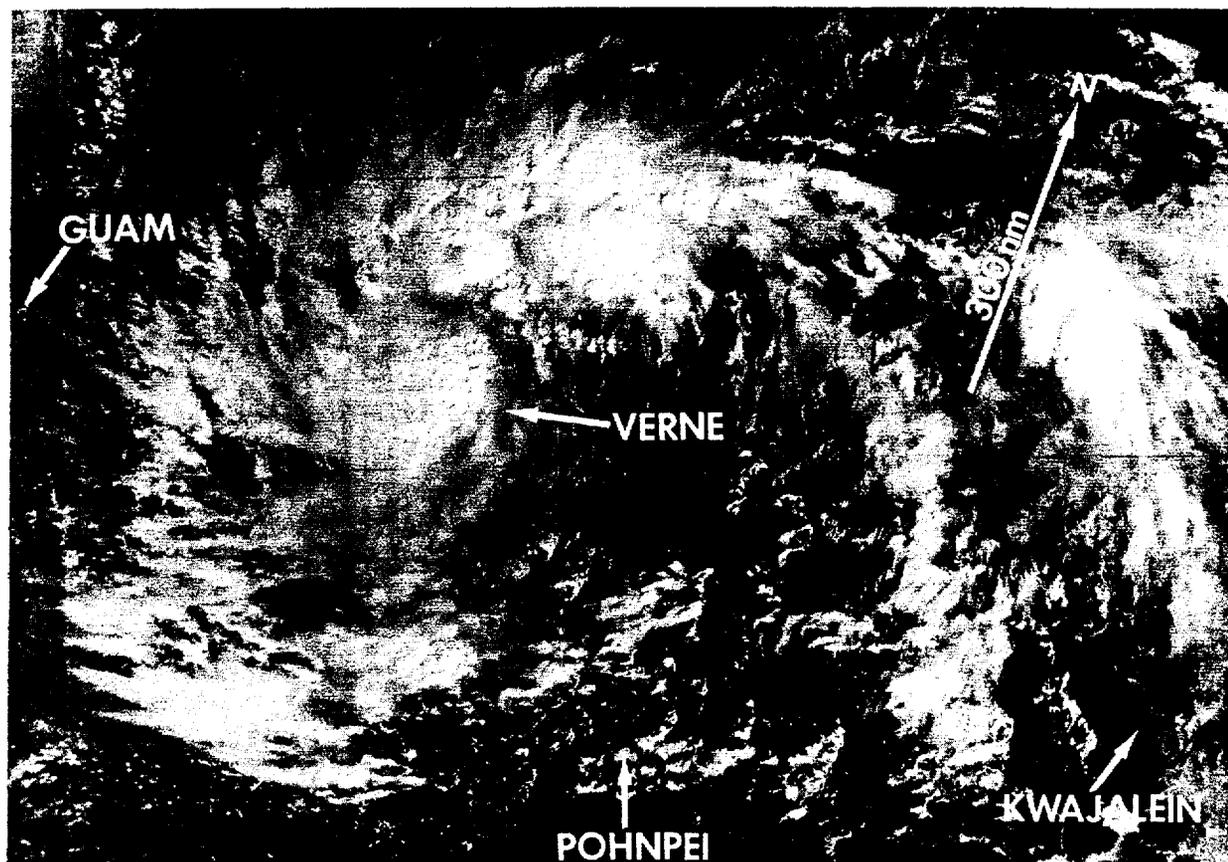


Figure 3-28-1 The partially exposed low-level center of Tropical Storm Verne, located 600 nm (1110 km) east of Guam (062225Z November DMSF visual imagery).

Westerly gradient-level winds along the equator and a persistent cloud system near the international date line on 3 November indicated the potential for further development of a tropical disturbance. Two days after the initial comment about this disturbance on the 030600Z Significant Tropical Weather Advisory, a steady drop of surface pressures in the Marshall Islands convinced forecasters to issue a Tropical Cyclone Formation Alert at 050330Z. Improved convective organization prompted the first warning on Tropical Depression 28W at 051800Z. As the depression tracked west-northwestward, persistent upper-level shear on the east side of the convective cloud mass prevented significant intensification. The shear resulted from a massive upper-level anticyclone located 300 nm (555 km) to the north-northeast of the tropical cyclone. Verne was upgraded to a tropical storm at 071200Z, based on a satellite intensity estimate of 35 kt (18 m/sec). Tropical Storm Verne passed between Pagan and Agrihan Islands in the Northern Marianas with a maximum intensity of 55 kt (28 m/sec), and closed to within 800 nm (1480 km) of Super Typhoon Seth (26W) on 10 November before recurving northeastward on 11 November. The final warning was issued at 121200Z when satellite imagery indicated Verne had transitioned into an extratropical low.