

SUPER TYPHOON ROSIE (10W)

Super Typhoon (STY) Rosie (10W) originated as a tropical disturbance in the western Caroline Islands along the monsoon trough. The disturbance was first noted on the 15 July Significant Tropical Weather Advisory (ABPW) as an area of persistent convection. The pre-Rosie disturbance slowly tracked west-northwestward over the next few days; and on 18 July at 1400Z, a Tropical Cyclone Formation Alert (TCFA) was issued by JTWC. The first warning on Tropical Depression (TD) 10W was issued only four hours later. The now northwestward moving TC intensified to a typhoon by 0000Z on 21 July and reached its peak intensity of 140 kt (72 m/s) on the 22nd at 1200Z. Twelve hours later, Rosie began to weaken and slowly accelerate toward the north-northeast. The system made landfall near Okayama on the Japanese island of Shikoku around 0800Z on 26 July as a minimal typhoon with 65 kt (33 m/s) winds. Crossing over land, Rosie rapidly weakened as the main convection sheared away from the low-level circulation. It continued to weaken in the Sea of Japan as the exposed low-level and its remnants were tracked back over Japan and into the Philippine Sea where it dissipated. Rosie left two dead in Japan; and its passage resulted in power failures, landslides and widespread damage to buildings in the southern and central parts of the country.

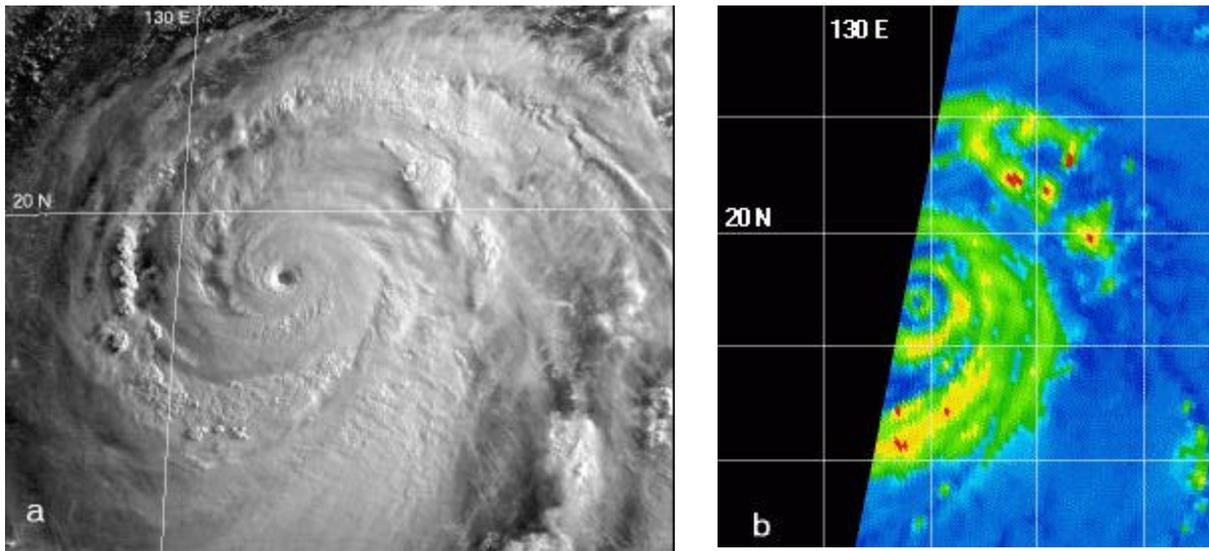


Figure 3-10-1 Rosie near peak intensity. (a) 222131Z July visible GMS imagery and (b) 222147Z July 85 GHz horizontally polarized DMSP imagery.

