

APPENDIX

ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

Abbreviations, acronyms and definitions which apply for the purpose of this report.

WMO World Meteorological Organization

1. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AC&W	Aircraft Control and Warning
AIREP	Aircraft Weather Reports (Commercial and Military)
AJTWC	Alternate Joint Typhoon Warning Center
APT	Automatic Picture Transmission
AWN	Automatic Weather Network
AWS	Air Weather Service
CINCPAC	Commander in Chief Pacific
CINCPACAF	Commander in Chief Pacific Air Force
CINCPACFLT	Commander in Chief U. S. Pacific Fleet
CDRUSACSG	Commander, U. S. Army CINCPAC Support Group
DMSP	Defense Meteorological Satellite Program
ENVPREDRSCHFAC	Environmental Prediction Research Facility
FLEWEACEN/JTWC	Fleet Weather Central/ Joint Typhoon Warning Center
NAVWEASERVCOM	Naval Weather Service Command
NESS	National Environmental Satellite Service
NOAA/NWS	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service
PACOM	Pacific Command
SLP (MSLP)	Sea Level Pressure (Minimum Sea Level Pressure)
TCARC	Tropical Cyclone Aircraft Reconnaissance Coordinator
TC	Tropical Cyclone
TD	Tropical Depression
TS	Tropical Storm
TY	Typhoon

2. DEFINITIONS

ALTERNATE JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER-The AJTWC is Detachment 17/Asian Tactical Forecast Unit, 20th Weather Squadron, Yokota AB, Japan with assistance from the Naval Weather Service Facility, Yokosuka, Japan.

CYCLONE-A closed atmospheric circulation rotating about an area of low pressure (counterclockwise in the northern hemisphere).

EXTRATROPICAL-A term used in warnings and tropical summaries to indicate that a cyclone has lost its "tropical characteristics". The term implies both poleward displacement from the tropics and the conversion of the cyclone's primary energy sources from release of latent heat of condensation to baroclinic processes. The term carries no implication as to strength or size.

EYE/CENTER-Refers to the roughly circular central area of a well developed tropical cyclone usually characterized by comparatively light winds and fair weather. If more than half surrounded by wall cloud, the word "eye" is used, otherwise the area is referred to as a center.

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WIND-Maximum surface wind speed, over water, in a cyclone averaged over a 1-minute period of time. Wind speed is subject to gusts which bring a sudden temporary increase in speed (i.e., on the order of a few seconds). Peak gusts over water average 20 to 25 percent higher than the sustained 1-minute wind speed.

SIGNIFICANT TROPICAL CYCLONE-A tropical cyclone becomes "significant" with the issuance of the first numbered warning by the responsible warning agency.

SUSPICIOUS AREA-An area suspected of containing a developing or existing tropical cyclone.

TROPICAL CYCLONE-A nonfrontal low pressure system of synoptic scale developing over tropical or subtropical waters and having definite organized circulation.

TROPICAL CYCLONE AIRCRAFT RECONNAISSANCE COORDINATOR-A CINCPACAF representative designated to levy tropical cyclone aircraft weather reconnaissance requirements on reconnaissance units within a designated area of the PACOM and to function as coordinator between CINCPACAF, aircraft weather reconnaissance units, and the appropriate typhoon/hurricane warning center.

TROPICAL DEPRESSION-A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind (1-minute mean) is 33 kt or less.

TROPICAL DISTURBANCE-A discrete system of apparently organized convection--generally 100 to 300 miles in diameter--originating in the tropics or subtropics, having a nonfrontal migratory character, and having maintained its identity for 24 hr or more. It may or may not be associated with a detectable perturbation of the wind field. As such, it is the basic generic designation which, in successive stages of intensification, may be classified as a tropical depression, storm or typhoon.

TROPICAL STORM-A warm-core tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind (1-minute mean) ranges from 34 to 63 kt inclusive.

TYPHOON/HURRICANE-A warm-core tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind (1-minute mean) is 64 kt or greater.

SUPER TYPHOON-A warm core tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind (1-minute mean) is 130 kt or greater.

WALL CLOUD-An organized band of cumuliiform clouds immediately surrounding the central area of a tropical cyclone.

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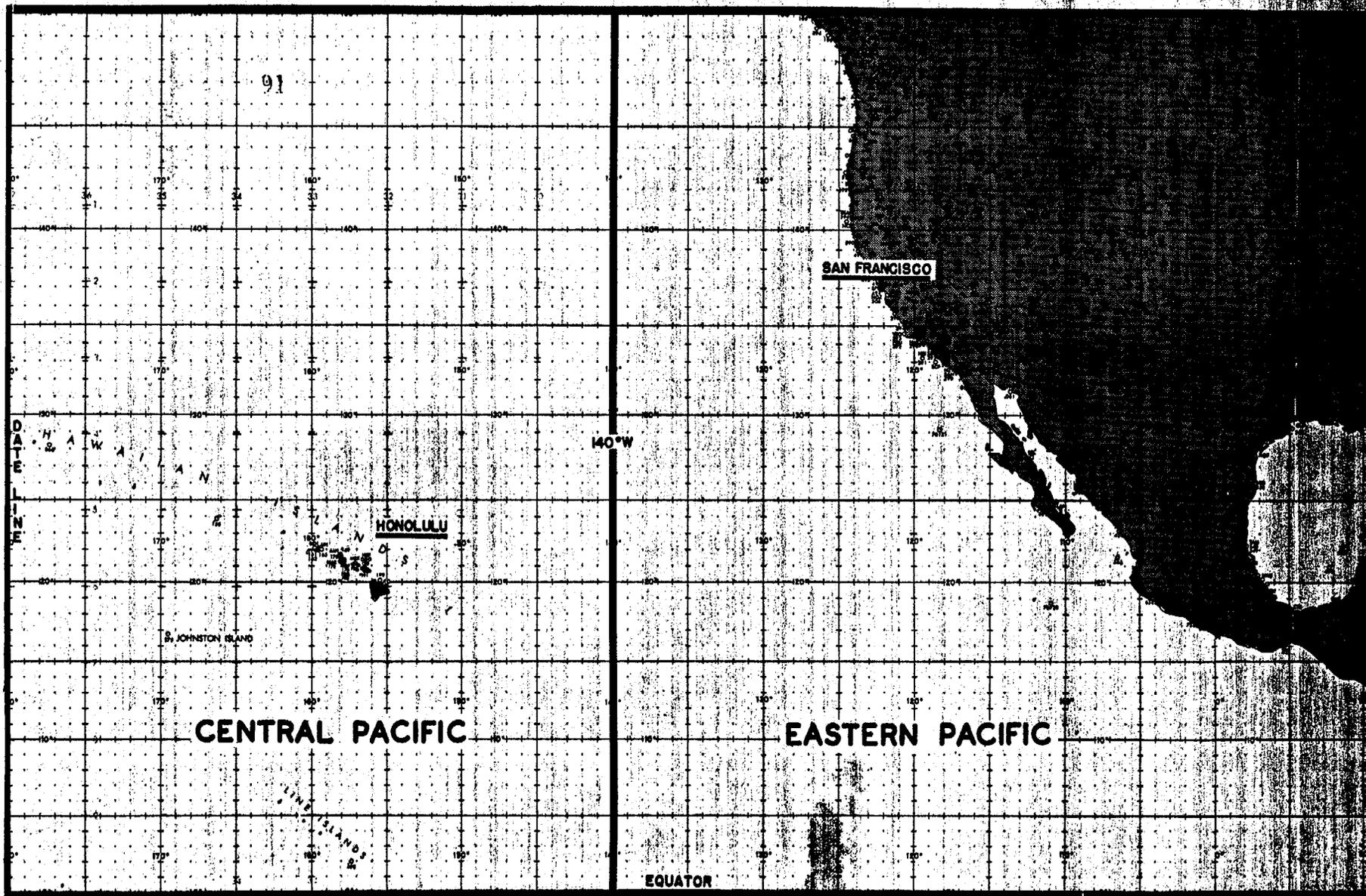


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Areas of Responsibility - Central and Eastern Pacific Hurricane Centers

June A Supertyphoon

THE WORST TYPHOON yet recorded, according to Detachment 1, 1st Weather Wing officials at Nimitz Hill, Guam, is Typhoon June. This "supertyphoon" attained maximum winds estimated at 160 knots and had a record low sea-level pressure of 976 millibars. June passed within 200 nautical miles of Guam on Nov. 19, 1975, lashing the small island with Galeforce winds and high seas. June was watched by the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program and the 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, which flew out of Andersen AFB, Guam. (DMSP photo, courtesy of Det. 1, 1WW)

Super Storm Rips Guam, now

Center on Guam, June was 400 nautical miles west-northwest of the island, moving north-northwest at 10 m.p.h. Sustained winds near the center of the storm at that time were 167 m.p.h. with gusts to 201 m.p.h. Six hours earlier, June's sustained winds had been clocked at 184 m.p.h. with gusts to 224 m.p.h. Weather officials at stations on the island and they had no reports of severe injury or death among the civilian and military population on the island.

"We've been getting telephone calls saying there are reports in the mainland United States that 300 people have been killed," one source said. "That's not damage now," a spokesman said, "but there appears to be no major structural damage. Right now, it's just pick up and clean up."

He said there were reports of flooding and wind damage on the southern end of the island, however. Weathermen on Guam said

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Phyllis Kills 17 - Thousands of Homes Flooded

TOKYO Killer Typhoon Phyllis slammed late Sunday, killing at least 17 people and flooding thousands of homes in one of Japan's worst typhoon years.

Insurance around the Japanese coast today, finally surged ashore, leaving a track of devastation there, then...



10 Dead, 10 Missing

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Typhoon Hits Taiwan;
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34 Dead, 23 Missing

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Japan Digs Out After 2 Typhoons

Combined Toll Reaches 90 Dead

TOKYO (AP) — Still sorrow-counting their dead, Japanese reported Monday that the combined toll of two typhoons that struck the island nation last week has reached 90.

Weathermen at the Japan Meteorological Agency fear that at least one more typhoon might strike Japan because of the pattern of weather patterns over the Pacific, Japanese weathermen said, but they were so new that there were no new typhoons spawned.

That storm hit eastern Shikoku on the 16th and 17th. Villagers on the largely rural island, particularly those in hard-hit Kochi Prefecture, were still repairing their homes and receding when flood waters rose roaring again. Rita made her roaring appearance and brought disaster on the heels of disaster. While the sea and storm only grazed the land, torrential rain and heavy winds brought more misery and death to the southern island of Shikoku.

Rita then wheeled back to hit northern Honshu and the southern tip of Hokkaido before she died in the Pacific.

Hokkaido, authorities said, got 2.3 inches of rain over a wide area. Rita raked — an all-time record for the islanders could have done without. The Ishikari River flooded over its banks and flood waters poured through out, driving out 14,000 people, damaging or destroying the Ishikari, and...

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