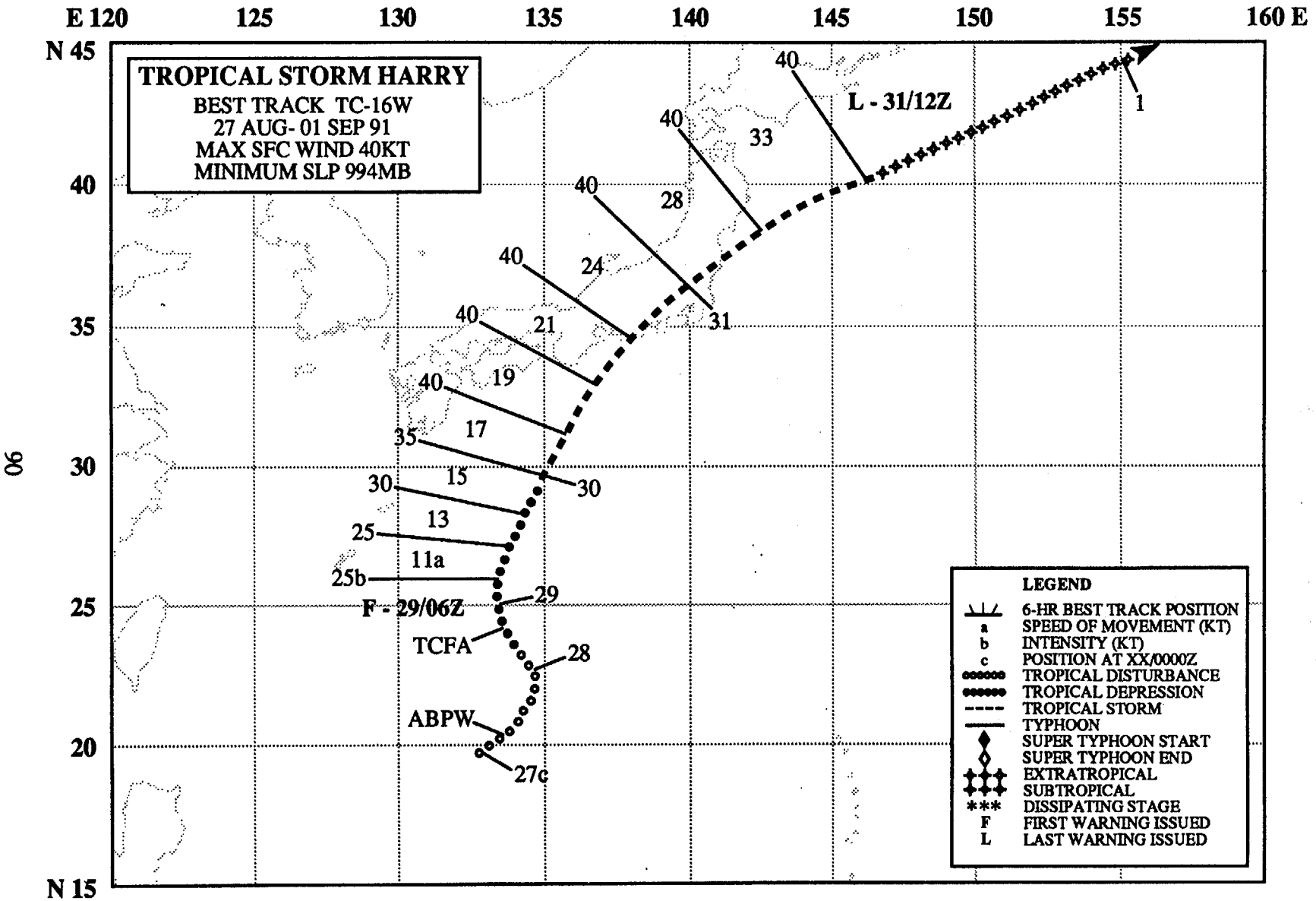
TROPICAL STORM HARRY
BEST TRACK TC-16W
27 AUG- 01 SEP 91
MAX SFC WIND 40KT
MINIMUM SLP 994MB
E 120
125
130
135
140
145
150
155
160 E
N 45
40
35
30
25
20
N 15
90
L - 31/12Z
F - 29/06Z
TCFA
ABPW
27c
LEGEND
6-HR BEST TRACK POSITION
SPEED OF MOVEMENT (KT)
INTENSITY (KT)
POSITION AT XX/0000Z
TROPICAL DISTURBANCE
TROPICAL DEPRESSION
TROPICAL STORM
TYPHOON
SUPER TYPHOON START
SUPER TYPHOON END
EXTRATROPICAL
SUBTROPICAL
DISSIPATING STAGE
FIRST WARNING ISSUED
LAST WARNING ISSUED

TROPICAL STORM HARRY (16W)

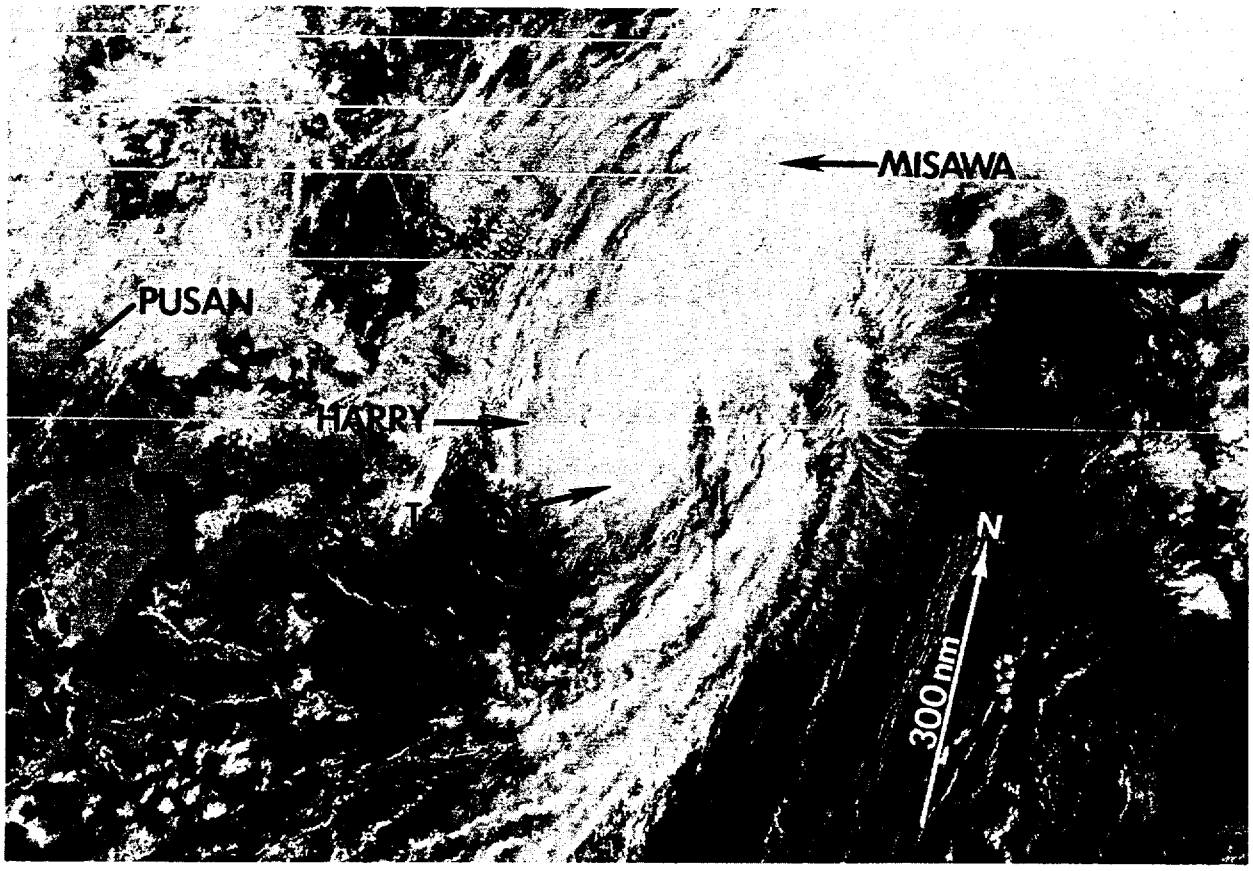

Figure 3-16-1 Tropical Storm Harry crosses the southern coast of Honshu (302320Z August DMSP visual imagery).

Harry was initially detected in the northern Philippine Sea as a poorly organized cyclonic circulation in a NSS monsoon gyre, and was mentioned on the 270600Z August Significant Tropical Weather Advisory. Harry became the last of six tropical cyclones, beginning with Doug (10W) three weeks earlier, to generate within this NSS monsoon gyre. At 281800Z, ship reports of 25 to 30 kt (13 to 15 m/sec) and increased convection on the south side of the circulation prompted the issuance of a Tropical Cyclone Formation Alert. JTWC issued the first warning on Harry at 290600Z. Harry moved northward through a break in the subtropical ridge, recurved and accelerated across the southeastern coast of Honshu near the coastal city of Hamamatsu, which is located 115 nm (215 km) southwest of Tokyo. Weak surface wind reports suggested that the tropical cyclone had no significant impact on the Tokyo metropolitan area. The final warning was issued at 311200Z, when Harry became an extratropical cyclone.