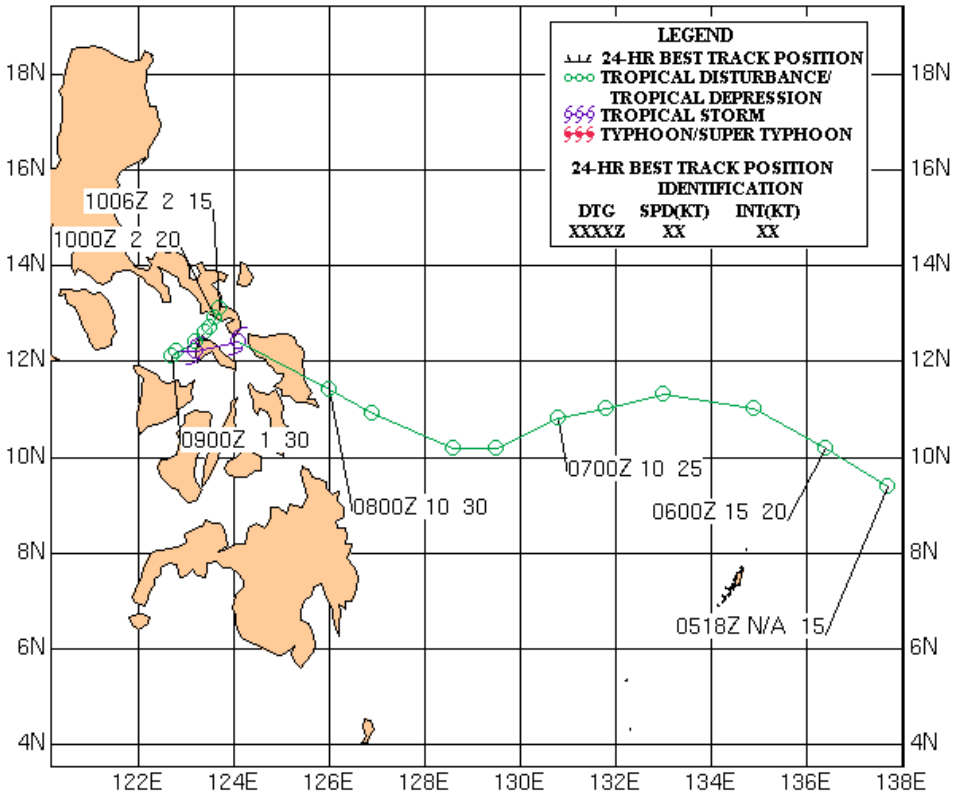
Tropical Storm Frankie (29W)

Tropical Storm (TS) Frankie (29W) developed over the Philippine Sea, northeast of Koror and tracked westward under the steering influence of the subtropical ridge to the north. The cyclone peaked at minimal tropical storm intensity as it moved into the central Philippines. Once over the Philippines, TS Frankie became quasi-stationary and dissipated within 36 hours.

Initially detected as a disturbance on 3 November, a TCFA was issued at 06130Z November. JTWC issued the first warning at 060900Z November as a 25 kt tropical depression.

TS Frankie (29W) moved quickly toward the west at 10 to 19 knots, turning northwestward as it reached tropical storm intensity on 080600Z November and maintained a 35 kt intensity as it moved into the central Philippine Islands. Although the main steering influence was the subtropical ridge to the north, a secondary ridge formed southeast of the cyclone as it approached the Philippines. Hence, when TS Frankie made landfall, the steering influence from the ridge to the north was offset by the steering influence from the ridge to the southeast, and TS Frankie became quasi-stationary. The cyclone then weakened due to interaction with land and increasing vertical wind shear. JTWC issued the 16th and final warning at 100300Z November as TS Frankie dissipated over the central Philippine Islands.



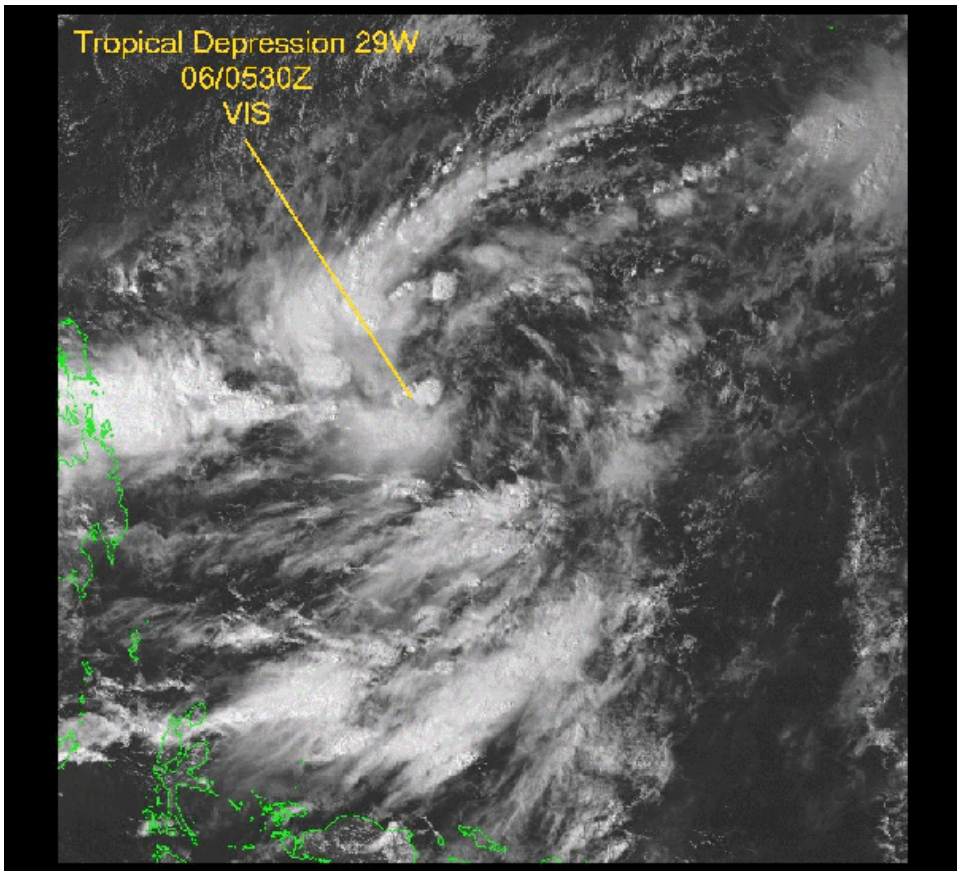


Figure 1-29-1. A visual image of TS Frankie (29W) at the initial warning at 060530Z November. This image reveals bands of deep convection beginning to develop and wrap toward the low level circulation center. Current intensity is 25kt.

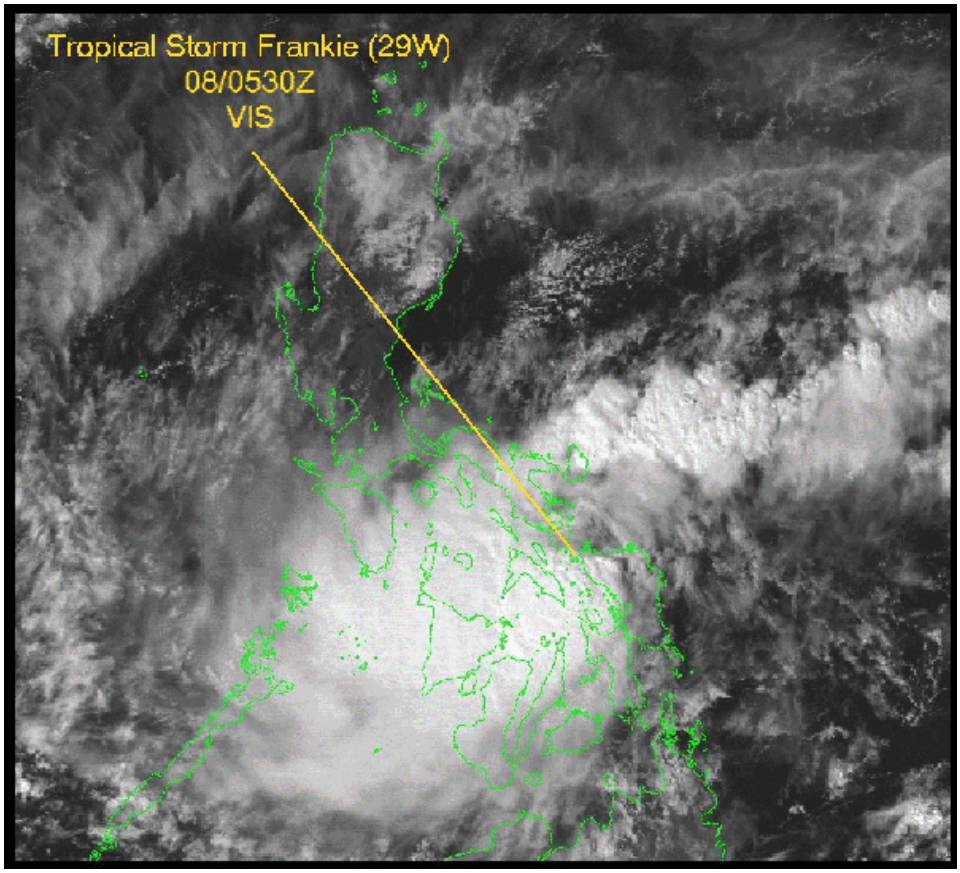


Figure 1-29-2. A visual image of TS Frankie (29W) at 080530Z November as the system began moving into the central Philippine Islands. The convection has been sheared to the west of the low level circulation center. The intensity was increased to 35 kt for the 080600Z November warning.