Public Storm Warning Signal

Tropical cyclone warnings and watches

and Europe, all issue tropical storm/hurricane watches and warnings. Tropical storm watches are issued when gale and storm force winds of between 34 and

Tropical cyclone warnings and watches are alerts issued by national weather forecasting bodies to coastal areas threatened by the imminent approach of a tropical cyclone of tropical storm or hurricane intensity. They are notices to the local population and civil authorities to make appropriate preparation for the cyclone, including evacuation of vulnerable areas where necessary. It is important that interests throughout the area of an alert make preparations to protect life and property, and do not disregard it on the strength of the detailed forecast track.

Tropical Cyclone Wind Signals

this system gradually became the more familiar four-tiered public storm warning signal system. It was subject to further revisions after the catastrophic

The Tropical Cyclone Wind Signals (TCWS, or simply wind signals or signals; Filipino: Mga Babala ng Bagyo) are tropical cyclone alert levels issued by the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) to areas within the Philippines that may be affected by tropical cyclone winds and their associated hazards.

PAGASA's TCWS system is activated when a tropical cyclone is inside or near the Philippine Area of Responsibility and is forecast to affect the Philippine archipelago. It is a tiered system with five numbered levels, with higher numbers associated with higher wind speeds and shorter "lead times", which are periods within which an expected range of wind strength is expected to occur. TCWS signals are issued for specific localities at the provincial or city/municipal level. They are escalated, de-escalated or lifted depending on the expected strength of winds and the movement of the tropical cyclone relative to the affected areas.

The TCWS system is the consequence of decades of evolution of early warning systems for tropical cyclones in the Philippines. The first tropical cyclone warning in the country was issued in July 1879. In 1931, the earliest formalized warning system for tropical cyclones was implemented by PAGASA's predecessor, the Philippine Weather Bureau. In the late 20th century, this system gradually became the more familiar four-tiered public storm warning signal system. It was subject to further revisions after the catastrophic onslaught of Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) in 2013, which prompted the addition of a fifth warning level to emphasize extreme tropical cyclone winds. The current version of the TCWS was implemented in 2022.

Typhoon Nock-ten

24, 2016. "Prognostic Reasoning for Tropical Storm 30W (Nock-ten) Warning Nr 03". Joint Typhoon Warning Center. December 21, 2016. Archived from the original

Typhoon Nock-ten, known in the Philippines as Super Typhoon Nina, was the strongest Christmas Day tropical cyclone worldwide in terms of 1-minute sustained winds. Forming as a tropical depression southeast of Yap and strengthening into the twenty-sixth tropical storm of the annual typhoon season on December 21, 2016, Nock-ten intensified into the thirteenth typhoon of the season on December 23. Soon afterwards, the system underwent explosive intensification and became a Category 5-equivalent super typhoon early on December 25. Nock-ten weakened shortly afterwards before making eight landfalls over the Philippines. The typhoon weakened rapidly due to the landfalls as it entered the South China Sea on December 26, turned

southwest, and ultimately dissipated on December 28 due to the winter monsoon.

Nock-ten was the third typhoon to have caused significant impacts in the Philippines, after typhoons Sarika and Haima only two months prior, both of which struck similar areas at a similar intensity. 13 people were known to have been killed by Nock-ten. Damage totals were estimated upwards of US$127.5 million, and because of this, the names Nock-ten and Nina were retired by the Japan Meteorological Agency and PAGASA from their respective tropical cyclone name lists.

Typhoon Fengshen

at various times issued Public Storm Warning Signal #3 for various parts of Luzon and Visayas as well as Storm Warning Signals 1 & 2 for some parts of

Typhoon Fengshen, known in the Philippines as Typhoon Frank, was the deadliest typhoon to hit the Philippines since Typhoon Durian in 2006. It was the sixth named storm and the fourth typhoon recognised by the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA). The Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC) recognised Fengshen as the seventh tropical depression, the sixth tropical storm, and fifth typhoon of the 2008 Pacific typhoon season.

Fengshen made a direct hit on the Philippines and China, causing severe damage and resulted in at least 1,371 deaths and leaving 87 people missing. Most of the deaths occurred in the Philippines, including 846 of the 922 people on board the Princess of the Stars who were killed when the ship capsized. Despite the high death toll, the name Fengshen was not retired, although its Philippine name, Frank, was retired after the season.

2025 Pacific typhoon season

storm weakened back to tropical storm status as satellite imagery showed that its eye had been filled in, prompting the JTWC to discontinue warnings at

The 2025 Pacific typhoon season is an ongoing event in the annual cycle of tropical cyclone formation in the western Pacific Ocean. The season will run throughout 2025, though most tropical cyclones typically develop between June and October. The season's first named storm, Wutip, developed on June 9, the fourth-latest date for a typhoon season to produce a named storm.

The scope of this article is limited to the Pacific Ocean to the north of the equator between 100°E and the 180th meridian. Within the northwestern Pacific Ocean, there are two separate agencies that assign names to tropical cyclones which can often result in a cyclone having two names. The Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) will name a tropical cyclone if it has 10-minute sustained wind speeds of at least 65 km/h (40 mph) anywhere in the basin. The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) assigns names to tropical cyclones which move into or form as a tropical depression in the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR), located between 135°E and 115°E and between 5°N–25°N, regardless of whether or not a tropical cyclone has already been given a name by the JMA. Tropical depressions that are monitored by the United States' Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC) are given a number with a "W" suffix; W meaning west, a reference to the western Pacific region.

Hong Kong tropical cyclone warning signals

Hong Kong tropical cyclone warning signals are issued by the Hong Kong Observatory to warn of a potential threat or effects of a tropical cyclone in the

Hong Kong tropical cyclone warning signals are issued by the Hong Kong Observatory to warn of a potential threat or effects of a tropical cyclone in the greater Hong Kong area. The signals are represented with a set of numbers and symbols. Previously, lights were also used at night.

The warning system currently in use in Hong Kong is based on a signal level from the lowest level, Hurricane Signal No. 1, to the highest level, Hurricane Signal No. 10. The signaled numbers may change in accordance with the conditions. Once any signal that is higher than No. 3 is issued, government agencies, schools, financial markets, and most of the private sector close their operations. Once a signal No. 9 or No. 10 is issued, the MTR ceases operations in the above ground open-air areas of the heavy rail network, as well as suspending the Light Rail.

During major storms like Typhoon Hato in 2017 and Typhoon Mangkhut in 2018, public transit was suspended and schools and businesses were closed.

Typhoon Haima

observatory, warning the public to steer clear of the waterfront due to rough seas. However, many residents ignored the warning and watched the storm. Haima

Typhoon Haima, known in the Philippines as Super Typhoon Lawin, was the third most intense tropical cyclone worldwide in 2016 tied with Nepartak. It was the twenty-second named storm and the eleventh typhoon of the annual typhoon season. Impacting the Philippines less than 3 days after Typhoon Sarika, Haima formed out of a tropical disturbance southwest of Chuuk on October 14, it developed into a tropical storm the next day. Steady strengthening occurred over the next day or two as it tracked westward towards the Philippines. After forming an eye shortly after it was upgraded to a typhoon, Haima began to rapidly strengthen and eventually became a super typhoon on October 18. It later attained its peak intensity as a Category 5-equivalent tropical cyclone before weakening slightly. Haima later made landfall in Peñablanca, Cagayan, late on October 19 as a Category 4-equivalent storm. Rapid weakening occurred as it interacted with the landmasses until it entered the Southern China Sea as a weak typhoon. It formed a large ragged eye once again and remained steady in intensity until making landfall in China on October 21. It weakened below typhoon intensity and became extratropical on October 22. The cyclone drifted northeastwards and later eastwards before emerging over water again, but eventually dissipated by October 26.

19 people were killed by Haima, and damage totals were estimated at more than US$970 million. The storm forced several hundred flights in the Philippines, Hong Kong, and China to be cancelled. Ahead of the storm, several shelters were set up in the areas near China by the government to adequate the affected people Flooding and storm surge affected many coastal areas, downing several trees and power lines, leading to power outages. Due to the damage caused by the storm in the Philippines and China, the names Haima and Lawin were retired from their respective name lists in 2017.

Typhoon Ketsana

Quezon, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, and Catanduanes under Public Storm Warning Signal (PSWS) No. 1, which meant that winds of 30–60 km/h (19–37 mph)

Typhoon Ketsana, known in the Philippines as Tropical Storm Ondoy, was the second-most devastating tropical cyclone of the 2009 Pacific typhoon season, causing $1.15 billion in damages and 665 fatalities, only behind Morakot earlier in the season, which caused 956 deaths and damages worth $6.2 billion. Ketsana was the sixteenth tropical storm, and the eighth typhoon of the season. It was the most devastating tropical cyclone to hit Manila, surpassing Typhoon Patsy (Yoling) in 1970.

Ketsana formed early about 860 km (530 mi) to the northwest of Palau on September 23, 2009. The depression remained weak and was downgraded to a low pressure area later that day by the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) but after drifting through extremely favorable conditions, it intensified the next day and was categorized as Tropical Depression by the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) and was given the name Ondoy after entering the Philippine Area of Responsibility. The Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC) issued a Tropical Cyclone Formation Alert on the depression. It was then upgraded to a tropical depression by the JMA later that

morning before the JTWC followed suit early on September 25, designating the depression as 17W. Soon, Ketsana was upgraded to a tropical storm before passing over the Philippines. As it moved into the South China Sea the storm intensified while moving toward the west, and was categorized as a Severe Tropical Storm by the JMA.

President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo declared a "state of calamity" encompassing most of Luzon after at least 86 people were initially reported dead in landslides and other incidents. Flood water levels reached a record 20 feet (6.1 m) in rural areas. As of October 24, 2013, at least 464 deaths in the Philippines were officially reported from the typhoon.

Tropical Storm Rumbia (2013)

in 24 hours. Upon the system's formation, the PAGASA issued a public storm warning signal No. 1 at 2100 UTC on June 27 for the entirety of Samar, as well

Severe Tropical Storm Rumbia, known in the Philippines as Severe Tropical Storm Gorio, was a tropical cyclone that brought widespread flooding in areas of the Philippines and China late June and early July 2013. The sixth internationally named storm of the season, Rumbia formed from a broad area of low pressure situated in the southern Philippine Sea on June 27. Steadily organizing, the initial tropical depression moved towards the northwest as the result of a nearby subtropical ridge. On June 28, the disturbance strengthened to tropical storm strength, and subsequently made its first landfall on Eastern Samar in the Philippines early the following day. Rumbia spent roughly a day moving across the archipelago before emerging into the South China Sea. Over open waters, Rumbia resumed strengthening, and reached its peak intensity with winds of 95 km/h (50 mph) on July 1, ranking it as a severe tropical storm. The tropical cyclone weakened slightly before moving ashore the Leizhou Peninsula late that day. Due to land interaction, Rumbia quickly weakened into a low pressure area on July 2 and eventually dissipated soon afterwards.

Prior to moving over the Philippines, extensive preparatory measures were undertaken by local and government relief agencies. In the provinces of Eastern Visayas and Caraga, an estimated ?6.9 million was allocated to relief materials. Upon landfall, Rumbia caused extensive flooding across multiple islands, causing the cessation of transportation services and displacing thousands of people. Power outages also resulted from the heavy rain and strong winds. At its landfall on Leizhou Peninsula in China, Rumbia damaged large swaths of agricultural cropland and destroyed at least 112 buildings, causing ¥1.17 billion (US$191 million) in damage.

Typhoon Mirinae (2009)

Saipan to a Tropical Storm Warning as tropical storm force winds were now expected on the islands within 24 hours. These warnings and watches were kept

Typhoon Mirinae (pronounced [mi.?i.n??]), known in the Philippines as Typhoon Santi, was the 34th depression and the 14th typhoon in the 2009 Pacific typhoon season. It came several weeks after Typhoons Ketsana and Parma devastated the Philippines, thus adding additional damage wrought by the two preceding typhoons.

https://www.onebazaar.com.cdn.cloudflare.net/@35533289/bprescribej/gunderminey/mattributeu/international+mon
https://www.onebazaar.com.cdn.cloudflare.net/@65893556/qcollapsex/frecognisey/tparticipateo/what+great+teache
https://www.onebazaar.com.cdn.cloudflare.net/$13086905/icollapseq/hregulatea/xtransportu/renewable+energy+in+t