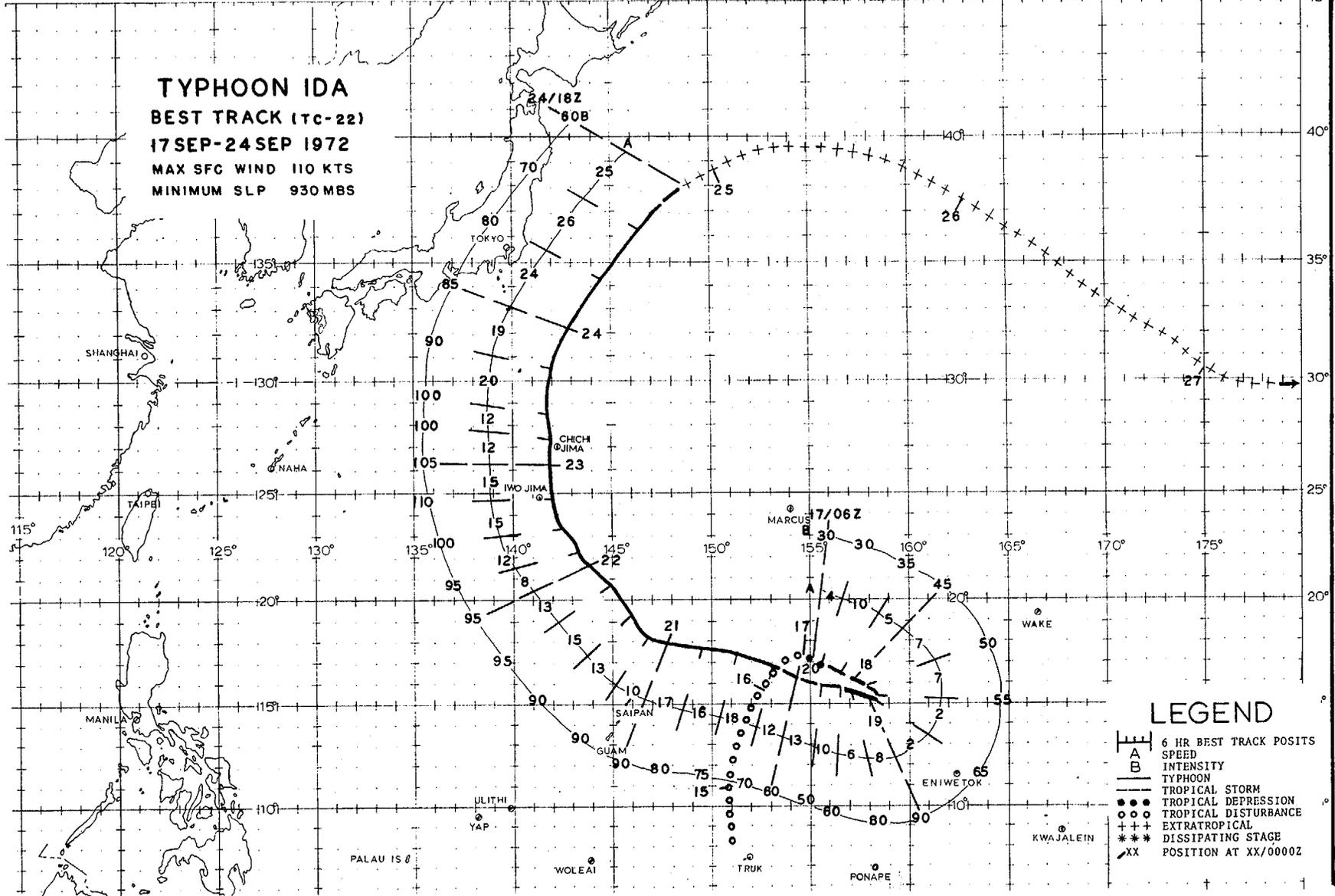


115° 120° 125° 130° 135° 140° 145° 150° 155° 160° 165° 170° 175° 180°
 45° 40° 35° 30° 25° 20° 15° 10° 5° 0°

TYPHOON IDA
BEST TRACK (TC-22)
17 SEP-24 SEP 1972
MAX SFC WIND 110 KTS
MINIMUM SLP 930 MBS



LEGEND

- 6 HR BEST TRACK POSITS
- A SPEED
- B INTENSITY
- TYPHOON
- TROPICAL STORM
- TROPICAL DEPRESSION
- TROPICAL DISTURBANCE
- +++ EXTRATROPICAL
- *** DISSIPATING STAGE
- XX POSITION AT XX/0000Z

50

On 14-15 September, surface and upper air reports in the eastern Carolines depicted a weak circulation in the equatorial trough north of Truk. Satellite pictures for the next few days showed this disturbance drifting northward and gaining a more organized appearance.

On the 18th, reconnaissance aircraft indicated the disturbance had become a tropical storm (Figure 4-25), midway between the Marianas and Wake.

Ida tracked to the southeast, apparently under the influence of a mid-tropospheric trough extending from the Kamchatka peninsula to the vicinity of Wake Island. As heights began to build west of the trough, Ida reversed course, moved westward and intensified. She reached typhoon intensity the afternoon of 20 September.

Approaching the northern Marianas at 16-18 kt, Ida took a more northerly track on 21 September due to the deepening of a short wave trough over Japan. Pagan Island reported northwesterly winds of 30 kt with gusts to 50 kt and a minimum sea level pressure of 988.6 mb as the center passed 60 nm to the northeast.

Ida's central pressure dropped to 932 mb prior to passing 35 nm east of Iwo Jima early on the 23rd. Iwo Jima experienced maximum sustained winds of 56 kt with gusts to 83 kt (23/1140 GMT) before equipment failure. Later that afternoon, Ida passed 25 nm west of Chichi Jima where a minimum sea level pressure of 972 mb was recorded (Figure 4-26).

By the 23rd, a strong southwesterly flow was established over Japan due to the increased pressure gradient between a low over Manchuria and a ridge north of Marcus Island. In response, Ida began to recurve and accelerated to 20 kt north of the Bonin Islands.

Moving at 24 kt east of Honshu on the 24th, Ida brought typhoon-force winds to several ships including the Norwegian ship NEGO ANNE, which experienced 80-kt winds 50 nm east of the center.

The next day Ida became an extratropical system as she merged with a frontal zone east of Hokkaido.

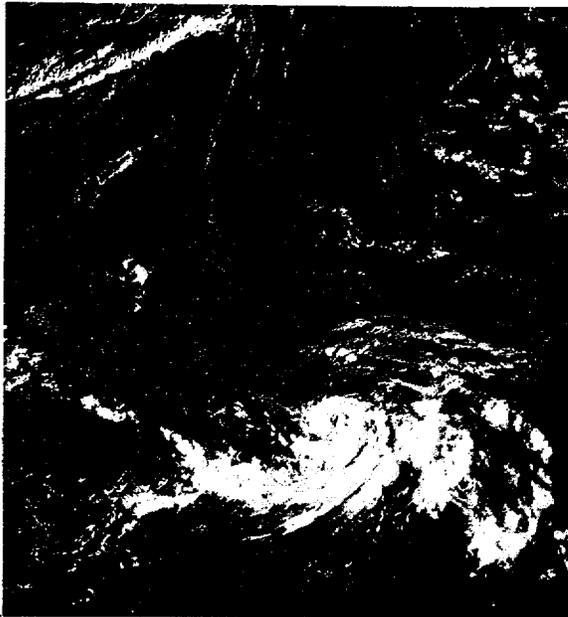


FIGURE 4-25. Tropical Storm Ida 400 nm northwest of Eniwetok, 17 September 1972, 2145 GMT. (DAPP data)

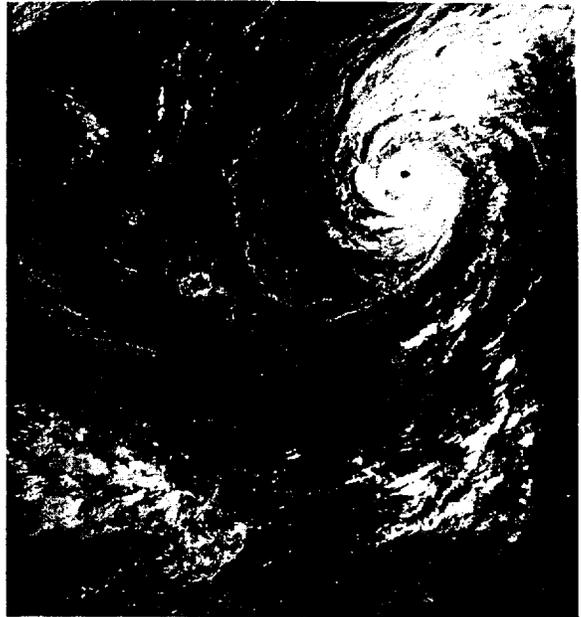


FIGURE 4-26. Typhoon Ida 125 nm northeast of Iwo Jima, 22 September 1972, 2250 GMT. (DAPP data)