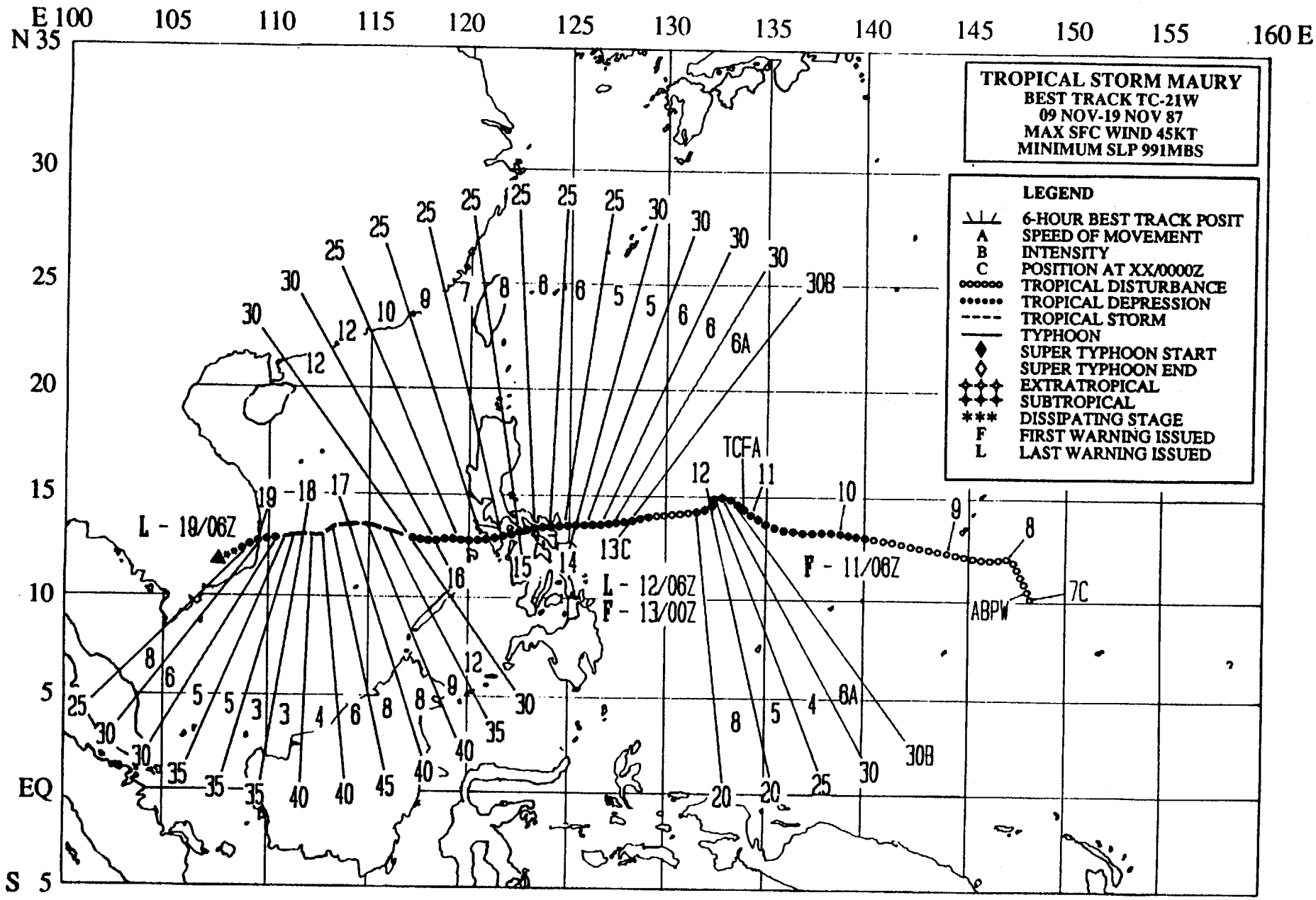
TROPICAL STORM MAURY
BEST TRACK TC-21W
09 NOV-19 NOV 87
MAX SFC WIND 45KT
MINIMUM SLP 991MBS
LEGEND
6-HOUR BEST TRACK POSIT
A SPEED OF MOVEMENT
B INTENSITY
C POSITION AT XX/0000Z
TROPICAL DISTURBANCE
TROPICAL DEPRESSION
TROPICAL STORM
TYPHOON
SUPER TYPHOON START
SUPER TYPHOON END
EXTRATROPICAL
SUBTROPICAL
DISSIPATING STAGE
F FIRST WARNING ISSUED
L LAST WARNING ISSUED
L - 10/06Z
L - 12/06Z
F - 13/00Z
F - 11/06Z
TCFA
ABPW
E 100
105
110
115
120
125
130
135
140
145
150
155
160 E
N 35
30
25
20
15
10
5
EQ
S 5

TROPICAL STORM MAURY (21W)

Figure 3-21-1. Tropical Storm Maury was a relatively weak, but persistent, tropical cyclone that tracked westward across the Philippine and South China Seas. It was the first of three significant tropical cyclones to form in November and the second system of the year to regenerate over water. Tropical Storm Maury formed in early November in the western North Pacific near-equatorial trough about 300 nm (556 km) to the southeast of Guam. It was first detected as an area of deep convection with a well-defined, low-level circulation center but a poor upper-level outflow and was first mentioned on the Significant Tropical Weather Advisory (ABPW PGTW) at 070600Z. Due to unfavorable vertical shear, the system appeared to have a poor chance for further development and showed little sign of intensification over the next three days. However, the central convection did increase. At 110130Z, a Tropical Cyclone Formation Alert (TCFA) was issued. The first warning on Tropical Depression 21W followed at 110600Z, based upon the presence of a central dense overcast and satellite intensity estimates (Dvorak, 1984) of 30 kt (15 m/sec). Tropical Depression 21W maintained its organization and convection over the next 6- to 9-hours, but began to slow and weaken, as an eastward-moving, low- to mid-level trough passed to the north. At 120000Z, JTWC issued a final warning, but continued to monitor the remnants for possible regeneration. With the trough in the polar westerlies displaced to the east, the convection in the remnants of Tropical Depression 21W flared-up, prompting the issuance of a second TCFA at 130330Z. Almost immediately, an abbreviated warning (the first of the year) was issued (at 130530Z) as the cloud system gained in organization. Over the next 12-hours, the regenerated Tropical Depression 21W maintained its organization, but remained below tropical storm intensity (see above image). By 131800Z, as it approached the Philippine Islands, Tropical Depression 21W showed signs of becoming less organized, as the central convection diminished. Prior to Tropical Depression 21W crossing the Philippine Islands, JTWC altered its forecast philosophy from "dissipating over land", to "regeneration" in the South China Sea. As Tropical Depression 21W entered the South China Sea, the deep convection increased significantly. Dvorak satellite intensity analysis at 161200Z estimated maximum surface winds of 35 kt (18 m/sec), prompting JTWC to upgrade Tropical Depression 21W to Tropical Storm Maury (21W). Maury tracked westward across the South China Sea and reached the maximum intensity of 45 kt (23 m/sec) at 170600Z. Later, it made landfall on the southeast coast of Vietnam 25 nm (46 km) north of Cam Ranh Bay at 190400Z. The final warning was issued at 190600Z as Maury dissipated over land. No reports of severe damage or loss of life were received (131009Z November DMSP infrared imagery).