

## TROPICAL CYCLONE 01B

On the first day of May, the tropical disturbance that was to become TC 01B was first observed as a broad area of deep convection in the monsoon trough, 240 nm (440 km) northwest of Sumatra. In the Southern Hemisphere, a "twin" cyclone, which would become Jenna (28S), was also developing (Figure 3-01B-1) in conjunction with the same equatorial westerly wind burst. At 020230Z, the Significant Tropical Weather Advisory was reissued to include both the persistent deep convection associated with pre-TC 01B and the first warning for TC 28S. As the pre-TC 01B disturbance tracked slowly northward, its cloud system organization finally improved to a point where JTWC issued the first TCFA at 051230Z. A second TCFA followed at 061230Z which stated: "... [Although] the [cloud] system organization has changed little from the previous alert ... [it] should improve in the low-shear environment . . [near] the ridge [axis].." Based on DMSP SSM/I and ERS-2 scatterometer data, indicating 30-kt (15-m/sec) winds near the LLCC, JTWC issued the first warning, valid at 070000Z. Intensification continued until TC 01B reached a peak of 40 kt (21 m/sec) at 071800Z — six hours prior to making landfall near Cox's Bazar. Cox's Bazar (WMO 41992) experienced a maximum sustained wind of 40 kt (21 m/sec) and a minimum sea-level pressure of 993 mb. The cyclone dissipated over the mountainous terrain of Myanmar less than a day later. The JTWC received no reports of death or significant damage.

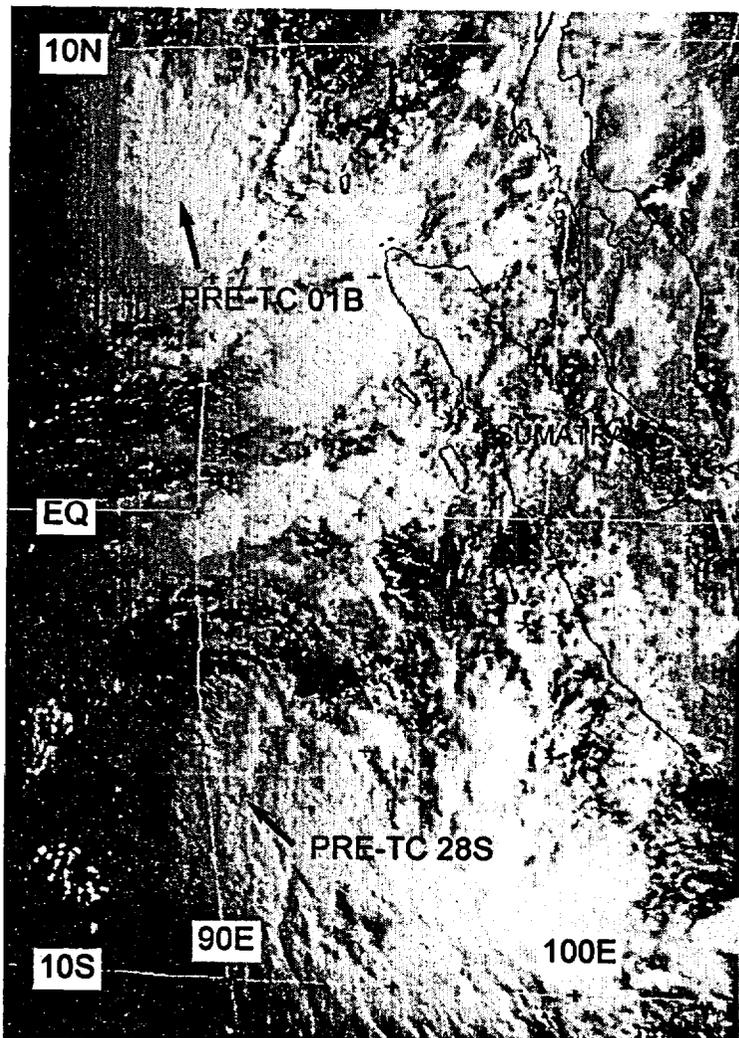


Figure 1-01B-1 The "twin" cyclones — pre-TC 01B and TC 28S — consolidate near the equator (020031Z May visible GMS imagery).