

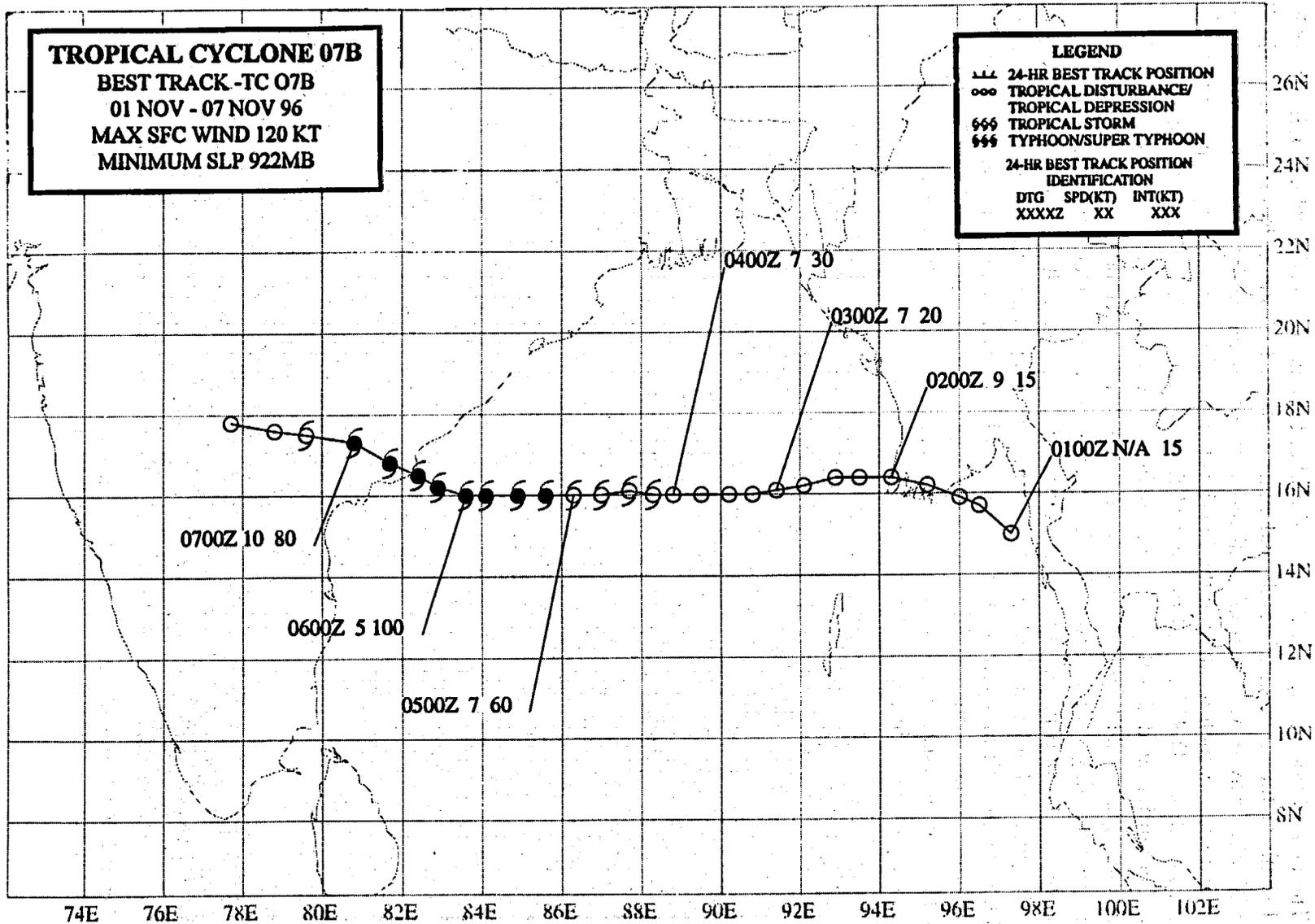
TROPICAL CYCLONE 07B

BEST TRACK - TC 07B
01 NOV - 07 NOV 96
MAX SFC WIND 120 KT
MINIMUM SLP 922MB

LEGEND

- 24-HR BEST TRACK POSITION
- ooo TROPICAL DISTURBANCE/
TROPICAL DEPRESSION
- 666 TROPICAL STORM
- 666 TYPHOON/SUPER TYPHOON

24-HR BEST TRACK POSITION
IDENTIFICATION
DTG SPD(KT) INT(KT)
XXXXZ XX XXX



TROPICAL CYCLONE 07B

As the remnants of TD 43W dissipated over the rugged Malay peninsula, new convection was noted in the Andaman Sea and first mentioned on the 011800Z November Significant Tropical Weather Advisory. Improved convective organization led to the issuance of a TCFA at 030730Z, followed by the initial warning on TC 07B, valid at 031200Z. The system tracked steadily westward under the influence of deep easterly steering flow. Intensification was more rapid than the normal one-T-number per day, and continued until TC 07B peaked at 120 kt (62 m/sec) just before landfall (Figure 3-07B-1) at 061200Z. The development of the wind field associated with this cyclone was evident in the microwave imagery provided by FNMOC on the MISTIC system. After crossing the coast near Kakinada (240 nm (445 km) north-northeast of Madras) at 061300Z, TC 07B weakened as it continued inland. JTWC issued the final warning valid at 070600Z. The cyclone's impact in the coastal areas was significant, and more than 1,000 deaths were attributed to TC 07B. Of these fatalities, 42 passengers were lost when a ferry sank during the storm. More than 1,000 fisherman were reported missing at sea. TC 07B was also responsible for widespread flooding, the destruction of at least 10,000 homes, and the loss of hundreds of thousands of acres of rice crop. More than 250 villages were reported under water and many coastal communities were inundated by 12-foot-high waves. Worst hit was the coastal city of Kakinada where the cyclone dumped 8.8 inches (226 mm) of rain.

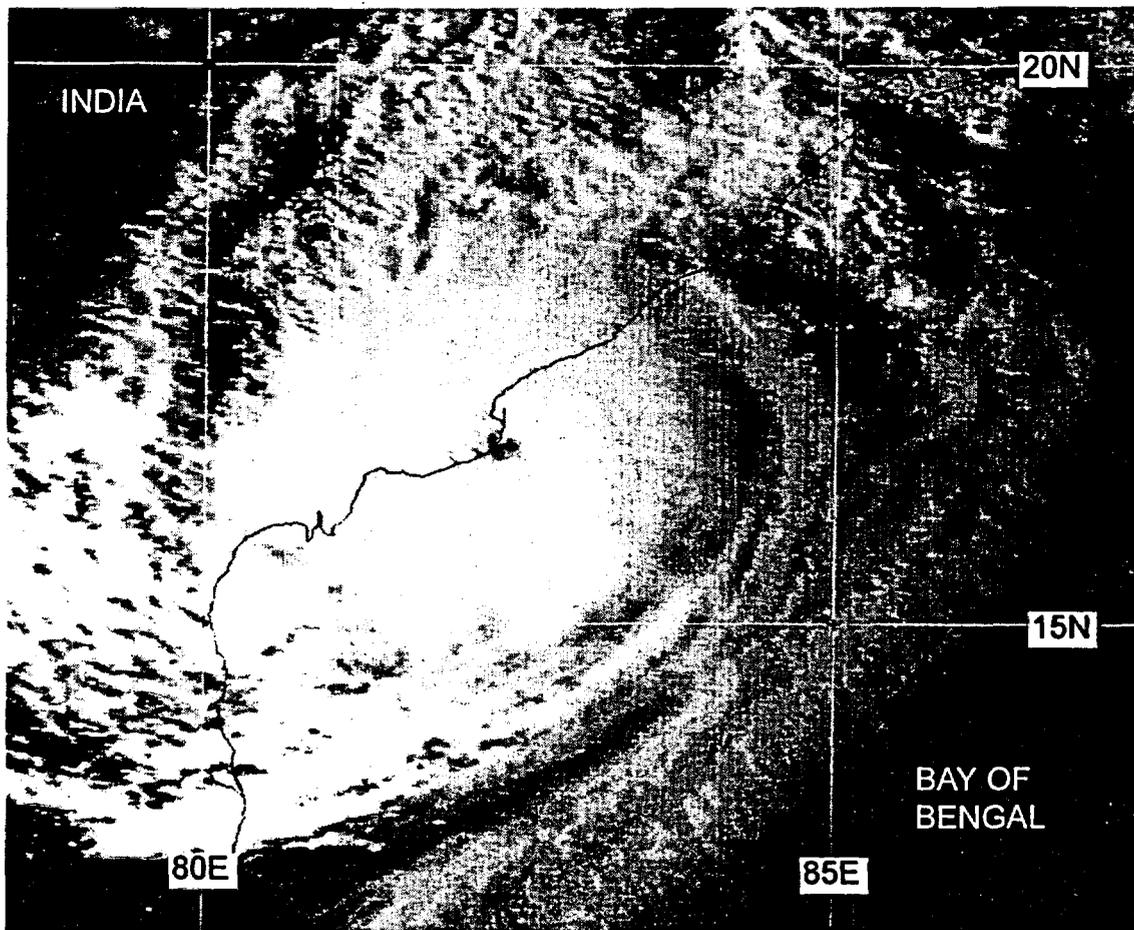


Figure 3-07B-1 TC 07B at peak intensity of 120 kt (62 m/sec)(061024Z November visible GMS imagery).