APPENDIX A

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

1. Certain words and phrases that appear frequently in this report are abbreviated as follows:

ACFT	Aircraft
APPR(S)	Appear(s)
APROX	Approximately
BND(G)(S)	Band, Banding, Bands
BRK(S)	Break(s)
BRKN	Broken
CINCPAC	Commander in Chief, Pacific
CINCPACAF	Commander in Chief, Pacific Air Force
CIRC	Circular
CIRCN	Circulation
CLD(S)	Cloud(s)
CLR	Clear
CLSD	Closed
CNTR(S)(D)	Center(s)(ed)
DEF	Definite
DEG	Degree
DVLP(G)	Develop(ing)
DFUS	Diffuse
DIA	Diameter
DSPTG	Dissipating
DSPTN	Dissipation
E	East
ELIP	Elliptical
ELONG	Elongated
EST or E	Estimated
F	Fair
FAFWC	Fuchu Air Force Weather Central, Fuchu Air Station, Japan
FDR	Feeder
54WRS	54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, M. I.
56WRS	56th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, Yokota Air Base, Japan
FM	From
FNWF	Fleet Numerical Weather Facility, Monterey, California
FWC/JTWC	Fleet Weather Central/Joint Typhoon Warning Center, Guam, M. I.
INDEF	Indefinite
ITCZ	Intertropical Convergence Zone
JMA	Japan Meteorological Agency
JMG PACOM	Joint Meteorological Group, Pacific Command
K (KILO) Time	Mariana Islands local time
KM	Kilometer(s)
KT	Knot(s)
L	Poor

LGT	Light
LND	Land
M	Meter(s)
MAX	Maximum
MB	Millibar(s)
MI	Mile(s)
MIN	Minimum
MISC	Miscellaneous
MOD	Moderate
MPT	Mid-Pacific Trough
N	North
NA	Not applicable
NEG	Negative
NMC	National Meteorological Center
OVC	Overcast
POS or P	Positive
POSIT(S)(D)	Position(s)(ed)
PRES	Pressure
PROB	Probable
PSBL	Possible
QUAD(S)	Quadrant(s)
RDR	Radar
RPT	Report
S	South
SEMI	Semicircle
SFC	Surface
SLP	Sea level pressure
SML	Small
STA	Station
STG	Strong
STM	Storm
TEMP	Temperature
THK	Thick
U	Unknown
V	Visual
VSBL	Visible
VW-1	Airborne Early Warning Squadron ONE, NAS Agana, Guam, M. I.
W	West
WESTPAC	Western North Pacific Area
WK	Weak
WND	Wind(s)
WX	Weather
XTNSV	Extensive

2. The following define and clarify certain words and phrases that appear in the Eye Fix Summaries in Chapter V.

a. FIX NO. - This number corresponds to the number of the fix plotted on the "Best Track Chart."

b. TIME - The date-time of the fix.

c. POSIT - Latitude and longitude of the fix.

d. UNIT, METHOD & ACCY:

(1) UNIT - The unit that made the fix: 54 -54WRS; 56 - 56WRS; VW1 - VW-1.

(2) METHOD - The method used to make the fix: P - penetration; R - radar; LND/RDR - land radar; TIROS - TIROS Satellite.

(3) ACCY - Center determination and estimated accuracy of the fix: P - positive; F - fair; L - poor/distance in nautical miles.

e. FLT LVL - Altitude of aircraft at time of fix.

f. FLT LVL WND - Maximum observed flight level wind in knots.

g. OBS SFC WND - Maximum observed surface wind in knots.

h. OBS MIN SLP - Minimum sea level pressure observed in MBS.

i. MIN 700MB HGT - Minimum 700mb height observed in meters.

j. FLT LVL TT/TD - Flight level temperature/dew point at fix location. (When flight level is near the 700mb level, the 700mb temperature/dew point is recorded in place of the actual flight level data.

k. Supplementary Explanations (Examples used in Chapter V):

15X5 NE-SW	Major axis NE-SW 15 mi long; Minor axis NW-SE 5 mi long.
54-E-U	Fix made by 54WRS; Estimated; Center determination and accuracy not given
VW1-R-P4	Fix made by VW-1; Radar; Center determination positive and navigation accuracy given as 4 miles.
54-P-F6	Fix made by 54WRS; Penetration; Center determination fair and navigation accuracy 6 miles.

3. An investigation is the traverse of a reconnaissance aircraft over an area containing a suspected circulation.

4. A fix is the determination of the position of a tropical cyclone at a precise time. Generally, the term "fix" is used when the position of the cyclone has been determined by a reconnaissance aircraft penetration or by airborne, land or ship radar. In the case of a reconnaissance aircraft penetration, the actual fix may be based on one or more of the following:

visual observation, radar, surface pressure, surface or upper level winds, constant pressure height, and temperature/dew point.

5. The term "tropical cyclone" or "cyclone" as used in this publication has two definitions dependent upon usage.

a. "Tropical cyclone" or "cyclone" is used to describe a suspected tropical cyclonic circulation which appears capable of intensification.

b. "Tropical cyclone" or "cyclone" is used in the general sense, e.g., "Typhoon JOAN was the most intense tropical cyclone of 1959," or "Tropical cyclones more frequently develop during August and September."

(1) A "Tropical Depression" (TD) as used by JTWC is a tropical cyclone with a confirmed cyclonic circulation for which warnings are being issued and whose surface wind speeds do not exceed 33 knots. Tropical depressions are numbered.

(2) A "Tropical Storm" (TS) is a tropical cyclone in which the maximum surface wind speed is no more than 63 knots, but greater than 33 knots. Tropical storms are named.

(3) A "Typhoon" is a tropical cyclone located W of 180 DEG longitude in which the maximum surface wind speed is 64 knots or greater.

6. Recurvature - That point at which the cyclone ceases movement to the W of N and commences moving to the E of N.

7. Vortices:

a. Embedded vortex of easterly wave - closed cyclonic circulation along easterly wave and separated from ITCZ.

b. Junction vortex - closed cyclonic circulation at the junction of easterly wave and ITCZ.