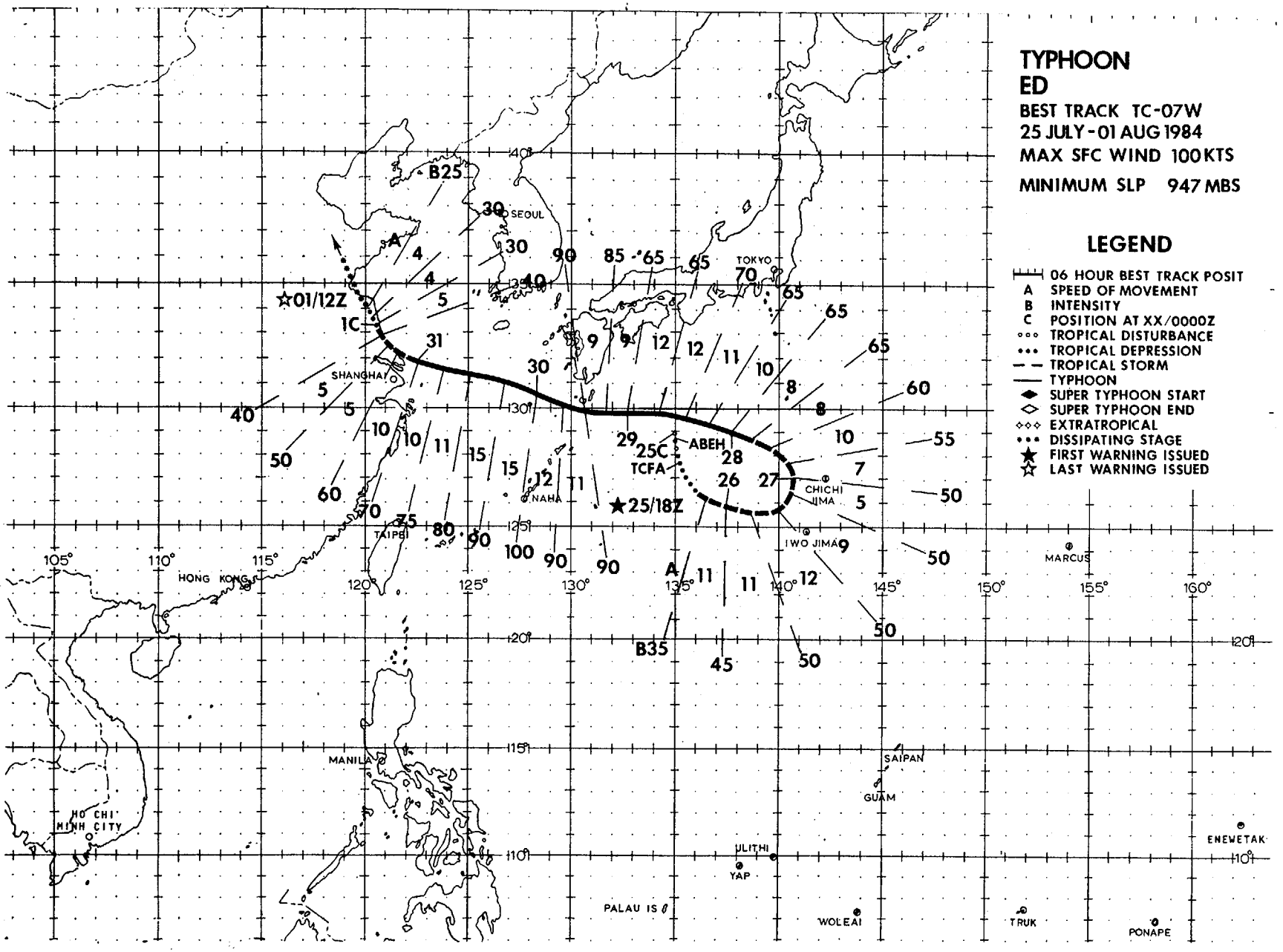
TYPHOON
ED
BEST TRACK TC-07W
25 JULY - 01 AUG 1984
MAX SFC WIND 100 KTS
MINIMUM SLP 947 MBS
LEGEND
06 HOUR BEST TRACK POSIT
A SPEED OF MOVEMENT
B INTENSITY
C POSITION AT XX/0000Z
TROPICAL DISTURBANCE
TROPICAL DEPRESSION
TROPICAL STORM
TYPHOON
SUPER TYPHOON START
SUPER TYPHOON END
EXTRATROPICAL
DISSIPATING STAGE
FIRST WARNING ISSUED
LAST WARNING ISSUED
☆01/12Z
★25/18Z
TCFA
ABEH
SEOUL
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
NAHA
TAIPEI
HONG KONG
CHICHI JIMA
IWO JIMA
MARCUS
SAIPAN
GUAM
MANILA
HO CHI MINH CITY
ULITHI
YAP
PALAU IS
WOLEAI
TRUK
PONAPE
ENEWETAK

Typhoon Ed, like its predecessor Typhoon Dinah, originated from a mid-latitude system. Forming just south of Japan, Ed initially moved to the southeast, a very unusual direction of movement for tropical cyclones in the northwest Pacific. After briefly interacting with Typhoon Dinah, Ed turned to the west-northwest, a course it maintained until it made landfall on the east coast of China.

The disturbance which eventually developed into Ed began as an area of convection at the southern end of a dissipating cold front transiting Japan. Although the convection was first noticed on 23 July, it was not until late on the 24th that the cloud mass became detached from the front and showed signs of becoming a tropical disturbance. At 0000Z on the 25th, synoptic data indicated a surface circulation had formed, with an MSLP near 1002 mb. Satellite imagery and synoptic data indicated an upper-level anticyclone had developed over the disturbance providing excellent outflow to the south. These developments prompted the Significant Tropical Weather Advisory (ABEH PGTW) to be reissued at 250135Z in order to include this system as a suspect area. The potential for significant tropical cyclone development was assessed as being "fair". Indeed this was an understatement. The area rapidly transitioned from an extratropical feature to a tropical depression as the convection increased and became more organized. At 250600Z, synoptic data showed surface pressures had decreased to 999 mb and Dvorak satellite intensity analysis estimated that surface winds of 30 kt (15 m/s) were present. Consequently a TCFA was issued at 250745Z. The disturbance continued to develop overnight and the first warning on Ed was issued at 1800Z on the 25th.

While Ed was developing, Typhoon Dinah located approximately 900 nm (1667 km) to the southeast, was moving to the west and intensifying. The first five warnings forecast Ed to move generally towards Dinah, remain weak and eventually be assimilated into Dinah's inflow. However, Ed did not remain weak but continued to intensify as it moved to the southeast. Aircraft reconnaissance at 252219Z found Ed had deepened to 985 mb and was supporting winds of 40 to 50 kt (21 to 26 m/s). Ed maintained a 50 kt (26 m/s) intensity during the next 24 hours as it moved closer to Dinah. Throughout this period, Ed's outflow remained very well organized and was elongating to the east towards Dinah. This outflow had a significant short term effect on Dinah's convection and intensity early on the 27th.

During the 26th, a short-wave trough moved eastward across the Sea of Japan. In response to the trough, Ed turned to the north while maintaining its intensity. By 270000Z, the trough had moved to the northeast and was weakening. Ed now came under the influence of a mid to low-level ridge east of Japan. This ridge kept building to the west and forced Ed to move to the west-northwest, a course it maintained until landfall.

While moving to the west Ed slowly intensified, reaching its peak intensity of 100 kt (51 m/s) shortly after passing south of the island of Kyushu (Figure 3-07-1). As Ed transited the East China Sea, entrainment of drier air and passage over cooler waters began to weaken the system. At 0900Z on the 31st, Ed made landfall approximately 60 nm (111 km) north of Shang-Hai (WMO 58367). Maximum sustained winds at landfall were 60 kt (31 m/s). After making landfall, Ed turned to the northwest, transited along coastal China and gradually dissipated. The final warning was issued at 1200Z on the 1st of August.

The only known damage caused by Typhoon Ed occurred to shipping. The Korean registered Ishlin Glory enroute from Pohang, South Korea to Nagoya, Japan sank in the Korea Strait on 29 July. One crew member is known dead, with eleven others reported missing.

Figure 3-07-1. Typhoon Ed near maximum intensity (292242Z July NOAA visual imagery).