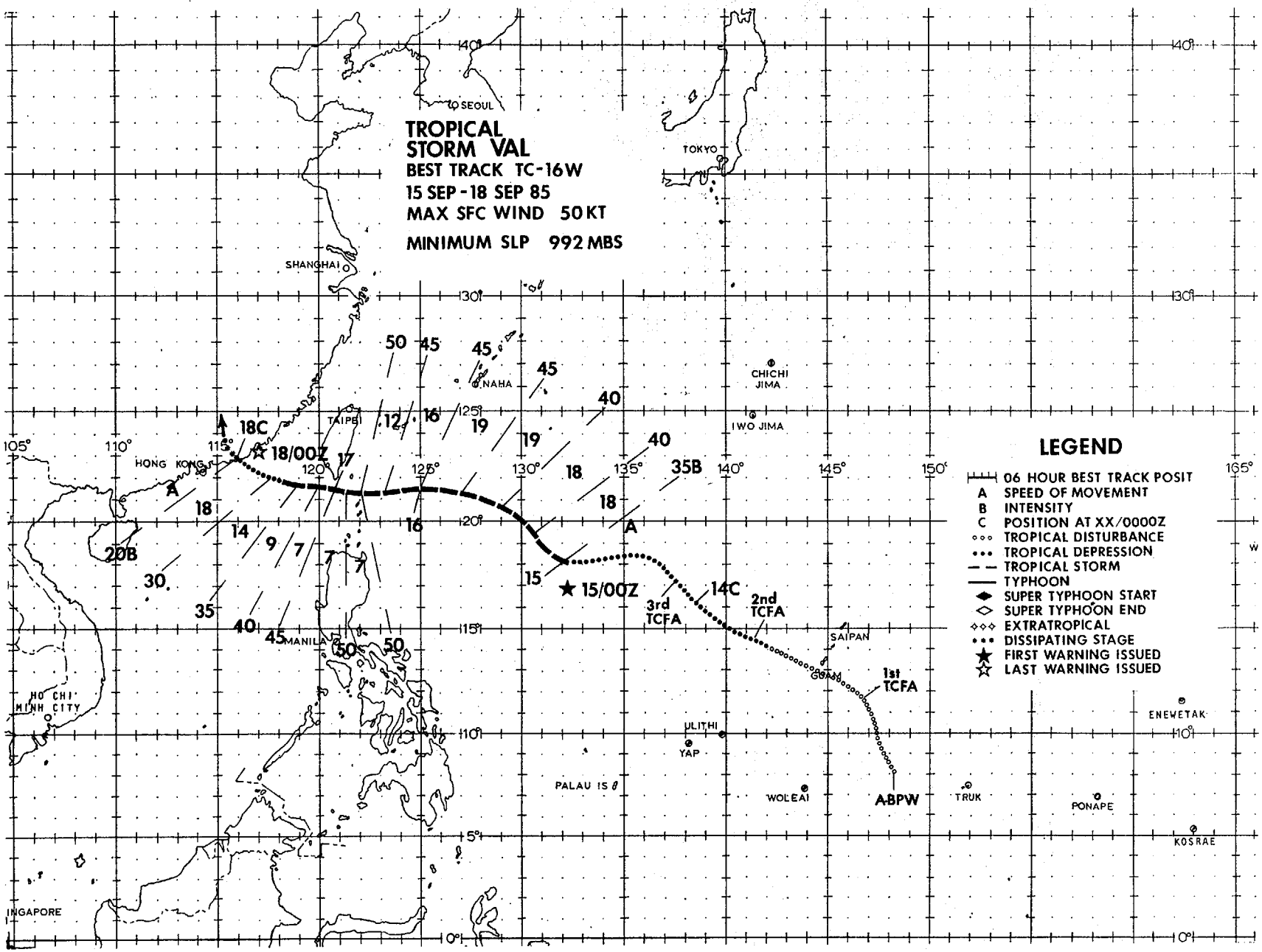
TROPICAL
STORM VAL
BEST TRACK TC-16W
15 SEP - 18 SEP 85
MAX SFC WIND 50 KT
MINIMUM SLP 992 MBS
LEGEND
06 HOUR BEST TRACK POSIT
A SPEED OF MOVEMENT
B INTENSITY
C POSITION AT XX/0000Z
TROPICAL DISTURBANCE
TROPICAL DEPRESSION
TROPICAL STORM
TYPHOON
SUPER TYPHOON START
SUPER TYPHOON END
EXTRATROPICAL
DISSIPATING STAGE
FIRST WARNING ISSUED
LAST WARNING ISSUED
SEOUL
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
NAHA
TAIPEI
HONG KONG
MANILA
CHICHI JIMA
IWO JIMA
SAIPAN
GUAM
ULITHI
YAP
PALAU IS
WOLEAI
TRUK
PONAPE
KOSRAE
ENEWETAK
HO CHI MINH CITY
INGAPORE
18/00Z
15/00Z
1st TCFA
2nd TCFA
3rd TCFA
ABPW
18C
14C
20B
35B

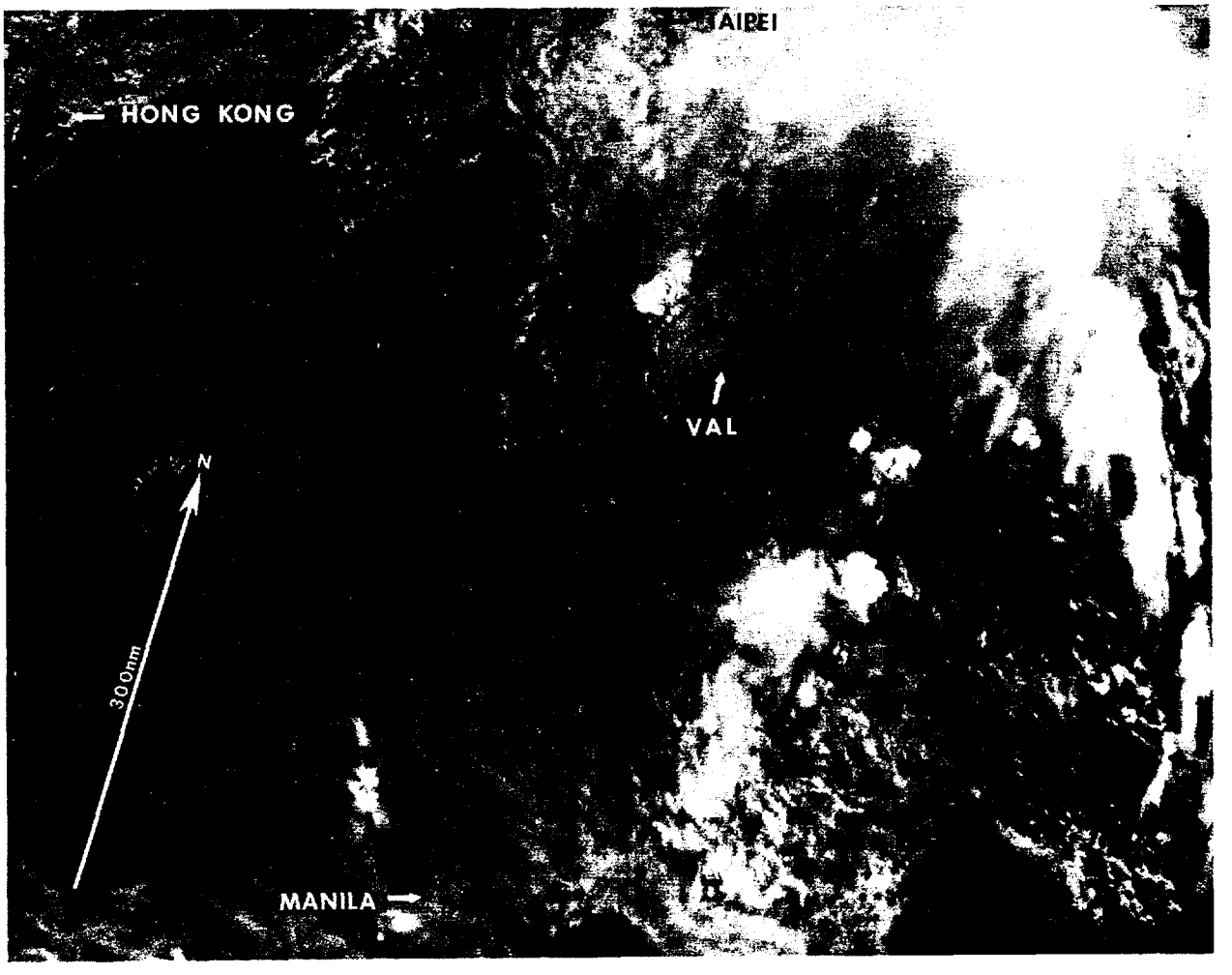

Figure 3-16-1. Tropical Storm Val was the first of two successive storms to reach a peak intensity of 50 kt (26 m/s). Originating in the monsoon trough southeast of Guam, it slowly developed as it moved northwest out of the trough. After moving into the central Philippine Sea. Val took a more westerly heading, paralleling the subtropical ridge axis to the north. Val remained poorly organized much of its lifetime, with the low-level center often difficult to locate from both satellite imagery and aircraft reconnaissance data. The above imagery shows one of the few times the low-level center could be identified. As Val approached Taiwan, its circulation became further disrupted. The low-level circulation center tracked west while most of the convection became displaced to the northwest and enhanced by Taiwan's mountainous terrain. The convection attempted to redevelop over the low-level wind center as Val transited the Luzon Straits, but without success. As a result, Val weakened prior to making landfall on mainland China and was not identifiable as a tropical cyclone after 180000Z. Due to the threat posed by Val, Hong Kong (WMO 45005) did go to Condition of Readiness II at 161500Z. However, Val dissipated earlier than anticipated and no significant weather was reported (160558Z September NOAA visual imagery).