

TROPICAL STORM GEORGIA (19W)

Typhoons Ellen (17W) and Forrest (18W) were already in progress, when Tropical Storm Georgia formed in the monsoon trough east of the Philippine Islands. The convective activity in the trough began to increase on the 14th of October, however it did not consolidate until the 18th.

First mention of Georgia as a tropical disturbance was on the Significant Tropical Weather Advisory (ABPW PGIW) of 140600Z. For the next four days, the large area of convection remained disorganized. By 17 October, satellite imagery (at 0300Z) indicated increased convective curvature and the (Dvorak) intensity estimate increased to 25 kt (13 m/sec). Aircraft reconnaissance later in the day closed off a weak, broad circulation center in the Philippine Sea 345 nm (639 km) northwest of Belau at

170655Z. A Tropical Cyclone Formation Alert was issued at 170821Z based on these data.

The (Dvorak) analysis of satellite imagery at 180052Z estimated a maximum wind of 30 kt (15 m/sec) (Figure 3-19-1). Aircraft reconnaissance in the area at 180543Z estimated surface winds of 45 kt (23 m/sec) with a minimum sea-level pressure of 991 mb. Based on the information provided by the aircraft reconnaissance crew, the first warning followed for Tropical Storm Georgia, valid at 180600Z.

At 181800Z, Georgia struck the central Philippine Islands with maximum winds of 55 kt (28 m/sec). The tropical cyclone weakened to 35 kt (18 m/sec) during the 16-hours it took to traverse the rugged central Philippine Islands. During this time, Georgia was forecast to remain south of the ridge and

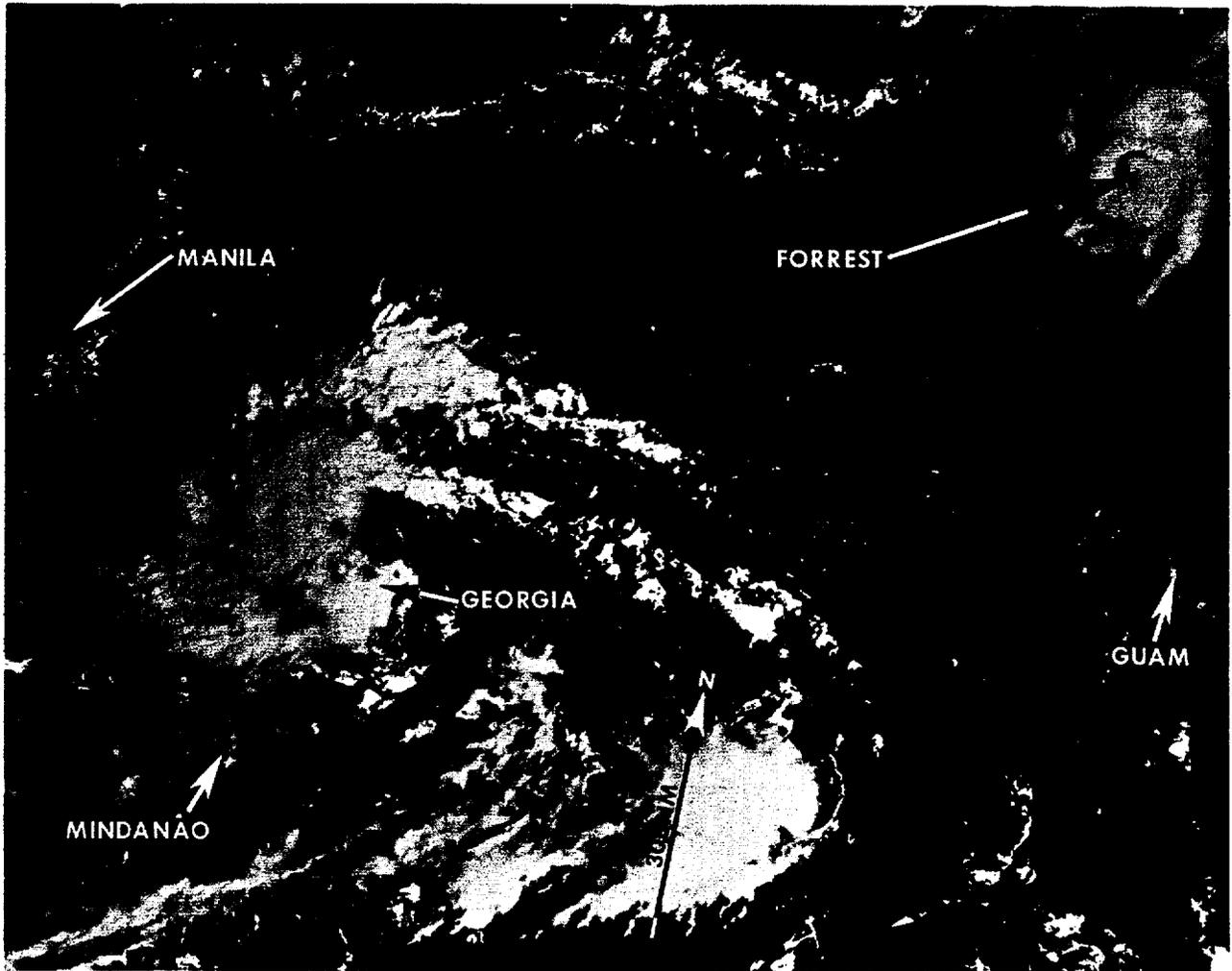
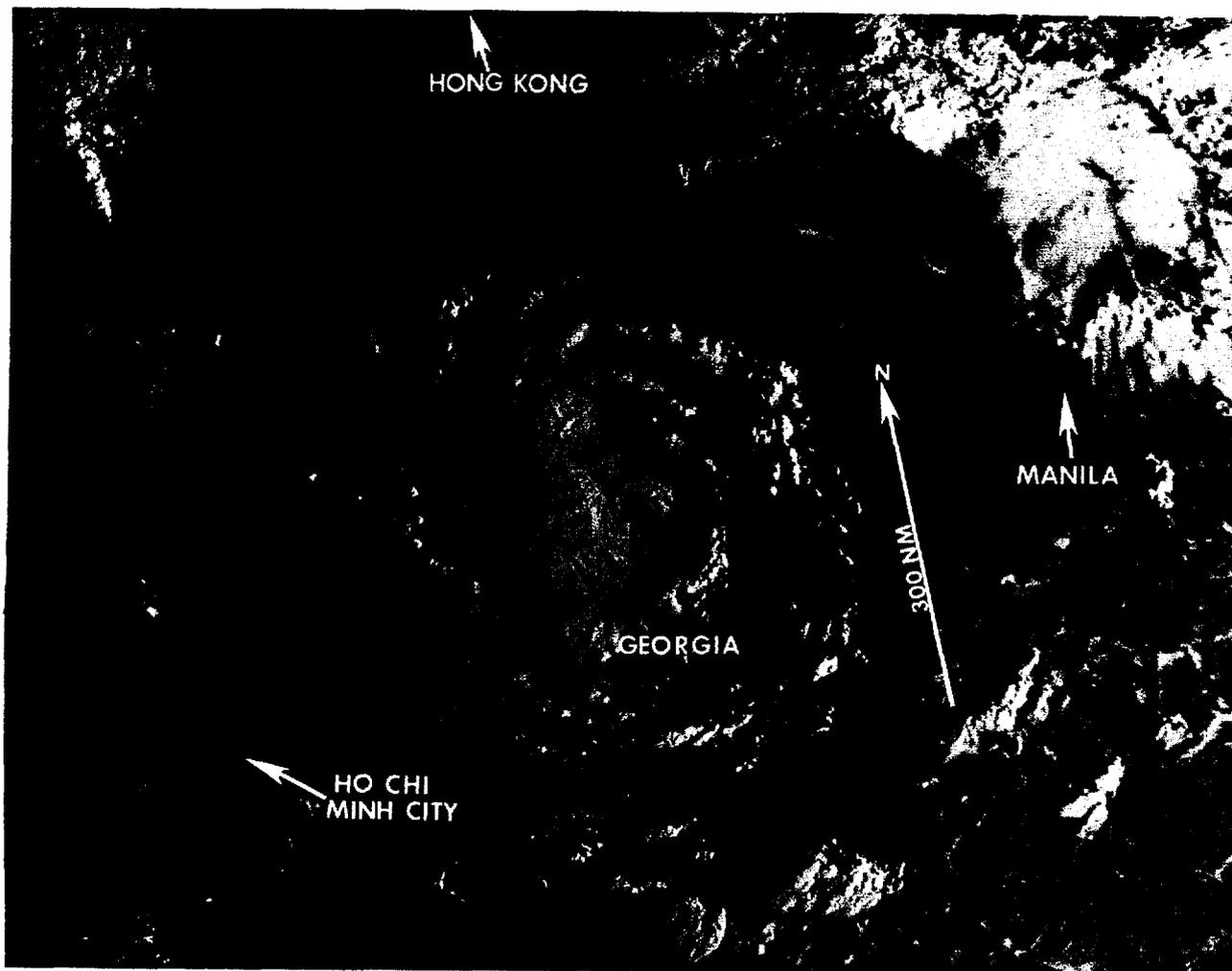


Figure 3-19-1. Georgia with (Dvorak) estimated winds of 30 kt (15 m/sec). Georgia was part of a multiple tropical cyclone outbreak that occurred in mid-October. Typhoon Forrest (18W) is located to the northeast of Tropical Storm Georgia on this satellite image. Typhoon Ellen (17W) was in the northern South China Sea and not visible on this pass (100052Z October DMSP visual imagery).

then move northwestward toward the island of Hainan. The forecast was in close agreement with the forecast aids for 180000Z through 181800Z which paralleled the low- to mid-level steering flow to the northwest. However, mid-level pressure surface heights rose across the northern South China Sea in the wake of Typhoon Ellen (17W), which had moved westward along the southern coast of mainland China. The 200000Z warning reflected a change in forecast philosophy and the track became more westerly with landfall in central Vietnam.

Upon entering the South China Sea, Georgia began to slowly reintensify. The final aircraft fix mission flew into Georgia on the 21st. On that flight, the reconnaissance aircraft reported severe turbulence in the convection surrounding Georgia's center (Figure 3-19-2). For the 12-hours prior to making landfall, Georgia's winds reached 50 kt (26 m/sec). The final warning was issued for Tropical Storm Georgia at 211800Z as the system made landfall and interacted with the rugged Annamitique mountains of central Vietnam.



*Figure 3-19-2. Tropical Storm Georgia after reintensifying in the South China Sea. The system made landfall 18-hours later and dissipated over the rugged mountains of Vietnam (210018Z October NOAA visual imagery).*