

E 100 105 110 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 E

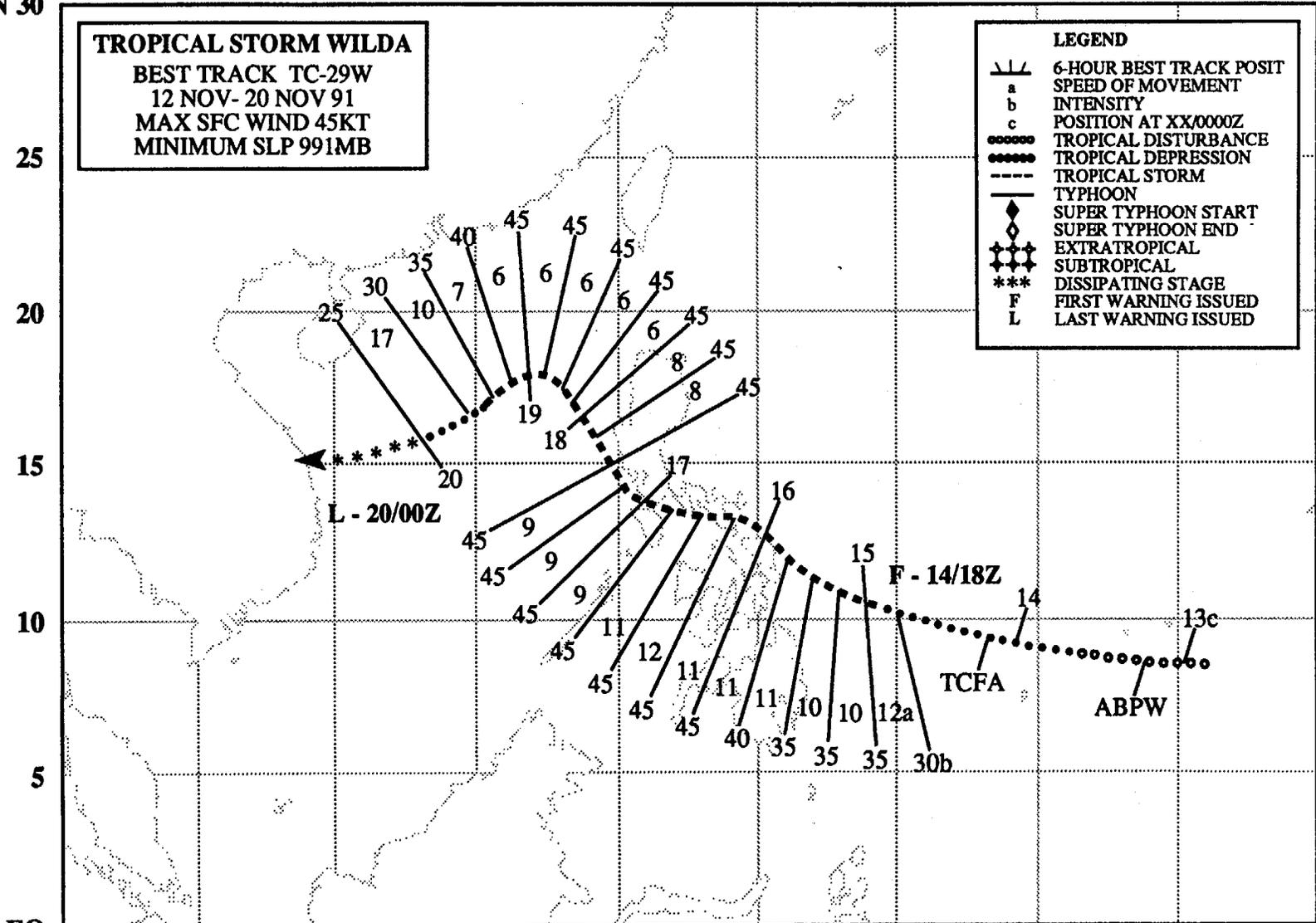
N 30

TROPICAL STORM WILDA
BEST TRACK TC-29W
12 NOV- 20 NOV 91
MAX SFC WIND 45KT
MINIMUM SLP 991MB

LEGEND

- 6-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
- ◆◆◆ SUBTROPICAL
- *** DISSIPATING STAGE
- F FIRST WARNING ISSUED
- L LAST WARNING ISSUED

138



EQ

TROPICAL STORM WILDA (29W)

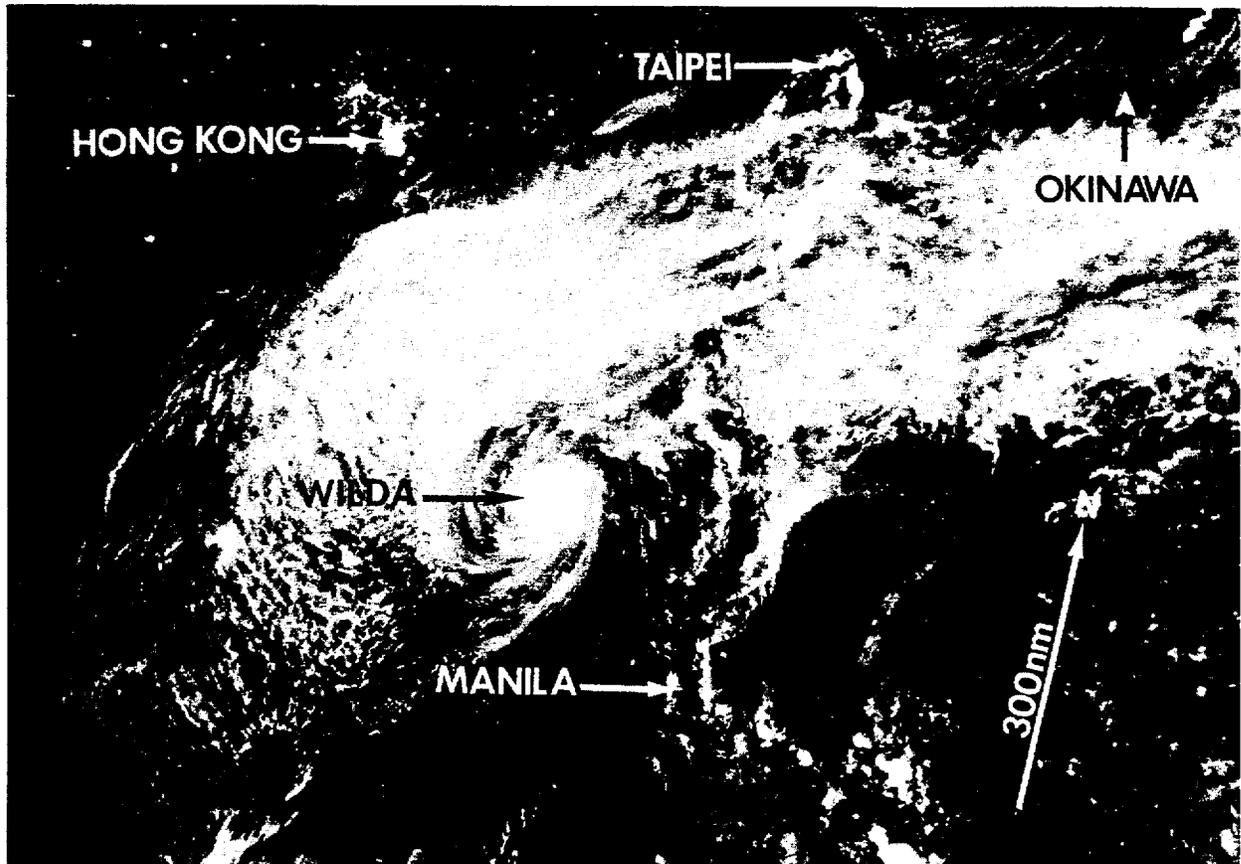


Figure 3-29-1 Tropical Storm Wilda interacts with the northeast monsoon in the South China Sea (181200Z November DMSF moonlight visual imagery).

Tropical Storm Wilda was a mid-level tropical cyclone, and posed a serious threat to the same central Philippine Islands which were devastated by torrential rains from Tropical Storm Thelma (27W) two weeks earlier. Wilda was initially mentioned on the 130600Z November Significant Tropical Weather Advisory as a small area of persistent deep convection. At 140400Z, JTWC issued a Tropical Cyclone Formation Alert when the system showed a steady increase in convective organization. The first warning followed at 141800Z, based on a Dvorak intensity estimate of 30 kt (15m/s). Wilda continued to intensify as it approached the central Philippines, reaching a peak intensity of 45 kt (23 m/sec) north of Samar. Wilda maintained its peak intensity as it tracked across southern Luzon, passing about 40 nm (75 km) south of Manila at 170400Z. Due to its compact wind field, damage was minimal near Manila. After turning northwestward on 17 November, Wilda began to weaken. The cloud system lost most of its deep convection on 19 November, and the residual low-level circulation drifted southwestward with the prevailing northeast monsoon. The final warning was issued at 200000Z when satellite imagery indicated the system had dissipated.