

What Are The Hurricane Categories

All tropical cyclones this season formed in the eastern north Pacific Ocean, often off the coast of Mexico. Most systems traveled generally westward or northwestward, and two reached as far as the waters south of the Hawaiian Islands. The most significant system this year was Hurricane Ava, which was the most intense Pacific hurricane on record at the time. Several other much weaker tropical cyclones came close to, or made landfall on, the Pacific coast of Mexico. Another was Hurricane Irah, which downed power and communication lines in parts of the Baja California Peninsula. Other landfalling storms caused rain and some flooding. No

tropical cyclone this season caused any deaths. 54071e4ba6 The ninth named storm, fourth hurricane, second major hurricane, and first Category 5 hurricane of the extremely active 2017 Atlantic hurricane season, Irma developed from a tropical wave near the Cape Verde Islands on August 30. Favorable conditions allowed Irma to rapidly intensify into a Category 3 hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson wind scale by late on August 31. The storm's intensity fluctuated between Categories 2 and 3 for the next several days,... 54071e4ba6 Until the mid-1900s, storms were named arbitrarily. The practice of naming storms from a pre determined list began in 1953. Hurricanes that result in significant damage or casualties may have their names retired from the list. On average, 14 named storms occur each season in the North Atlantic basin, with 7 becoming hurricanes and 3 becoming major hurricanes

(Category 3 or greater). In April 2004, Catarina became the first storm of hurricane strength to be recorded... 54071e4ba6

Hurricane Dean A Cape Verde hurricane that formed on August 13, 2007, Dean took a west-northwest path from the eastern Atlantic Ocean through the Saint Lucia Channel and into the Caribbean Sea. Additionally, it made the fifth most intense landfall in the basin by central pressure. Hurricane Dean was the most powerful and destructive tropical cyclone of the 2007 Atlantic hurricane season. Dean was the second-most intense tropical cyclone worldwide of 2007 in terms of pressure, only behind Cyclone George in the Australian region, and tied. The storm made landfall on the Yucatán Peninsula on August 21 at peak intensity. It strengthened into a major hurricane, reaching Category 5 status on the Saffir-Simpson scale before passing just south of

Jamaica on August 20. It ties with Hurricane Mitch for the tenth most intense Atlantic hurricane by atmospheric pressure. It crossed the peninsula and emerged into the Bay of Campeche weakened, but still remained a hurricane. It ties with Hurricane Mitch for the tenth Hurricane Dean was the most powerful and destructive tropical cyclone of the 2007 Atlantic hurricane season. Dean drifted to the northwest, weakening into a remnant low which dissipated uneventfully over the southwestern United States. It strengthened briefly before making a second landfall near Tecolutla in the Mexican state of Veracruz on August 22

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Hurricane Irma a Category 3 hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson wind scale by late on August 31. The storm's intensity fluctuated between Categories 2 and 3 for the next Hurricane Irma was an extremely powerful

and devastating tropical cyclone that caused extensive damage and multiple deaths across the Antilles and Eastern United States in September 2017. Irma was the first Category 5 hurricane to strike the Leeward Islands on record, though it was followed by Hurricane Maria, which struck the region at Category 5 intensity as well two weeks later. At the time, Irma was considered the most powerful hurricane on record in the open Atlantic region, outside of the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, until it was surpassed by Hurricane Dorian two years later. It was also the third-strongest Atlantic hurricane at landfall ever recorded, just behind the 1935 Labor Day hurricane, Hurricane Melissa, and Dorian 54071e4ba6

List of Category 5 Atlantic hurricanes The United States National Hurricane Center (NHC) currently estimates that 11 tropical cyclones between

1851 (the first Atlantic hurricane season to be included in the official Atlantic tropical cyclone record) and 1959 peaked as Category 5 hurricanes. They are among the strongest tropical cyclones that can form on Earth, having 1-minute sustained wind speeds of at least 137 knots (254 km/h; 158 mph; 70 m/s).

However, because technologies such as satellite monitoring were not available until the 1960s, some cyclones may have remained undetected. A Category 5 Atlantic hurricane is a tropical cyclone that reaches Category 5 intensity on the Saffir-Simpson hurricane wind scale, within the Atlantic A Category 5 Atlantic hurricane is a tropical cyclone that reaches Category 5 intensity on the Saffir-Simpson hurricane wind scale, within the Atlantic Ocean to the north of the equator. Since 1960, 34 Atlantic hurricanes have reached Category 5 54071e4ba6

1938 New England hurricane 7

billion in 2024). It remains the most powerful and deadliest hurricane to ever strike New York State and New England in history, perhaps eclipsed in landfall intensity only by the Great Colonial Hurricane of 1635. The 1938 New England Hurricane (also referred to as the Great Long Island New England Hurricane and the Long Island Express) was one of the deadliest - The 1938 New England Hurricane (also referred to as the Great Long Island - New England Hurricane and the Long Island Express) was one of the deadliest and most destructive tropical cyclones to strike the United States. The storm formed near the coast of Africa on September 9, becoming a Category 5 hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson hurricane scale, before making landfall as a Category 3 hurricane on Long Island on Wednesday, September 21. Damaged trees and buildings were still seen in the affected areas as late as 1951. Also,

numerous others estimate the real damage between \$347 million and almost \$410 million. It is estimated that the hurricane killed 682 people, damaged or destroyed more than 57,000 homes and caused property losses estimated at \$306 million (\$4 54071e4ba6

An Atlantic tropical cyclone can be categorized by intensity. Tropical storms have one-minute maximum sustained winds of at least 39 mph (34 knots, 17 m/s, 63 km/h), while hurricanes must achieve the target of one-minute maximum sustained winds that is 75 mph or more (64 knots, 33 m/s, 119 km/h). 54071e4ba6 == Background == 54071e4ba6

Atlantic hurricane They are organized systems of clouds and thunderstorms that originate over tropical or subtropical waters and have closed low-level circulation. An Atlantic hurricane is a type of tropical cyclone that forms in the Atlantic Ocean

primarily between June and November. These storms are continuously rotating around a low pressure center, which causes stormy weather across a large area, which is not limited to just the eye of the storm. These storms are continuously An Atlantic hurricane is a type of tropical cyclone that forms in the Atlantic Ocean primarily between June and November

== Season summary... ==
Once into the Gulf, Gustav gradually weakened because of increased wind shear and dry air. It weakened to a Category 2 hurricane late on August 31, and remained at that intensity until landfall on the morning of September 1 near Cocodrie, Louisiana. Weakening continued, and Gustav weakened to a tropical storm that evening and to a tropical depression the next day as it meandered around the south-central US. The weak system became extratropical...
The storm

developed into a tropical depression on September 9 off the coast of West Africa, but the United States Weather Bureau was unaware that a tropical cyclone existed until September 16 when ships reported strong...
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1973 Pacific hurricane season
Pacific hurricane, and was the only June Category 5 on record until Hurricane Celia in 2010. Ava was also flown into by hurricane hunter aircraft in what was The 1973 Pacific hurricane season was an above average season, with twelve named tropical cyclones in total. The season officially started May 15, 1973, in the eastern Pacific, and June 1, 1973, in the central Pacific, and lasted until November 30, 1973. These dates conventionally delimit the period of each year when most tropical cyclones form in the northeastern Pacific Ocean. Seven storms became hurricanes, of which three were major

(Category 3 or higher on the Saffir-Simpson scale)

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It formed on the morning of August 25, 2008, about 260 miles (420 km) southeast of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and rapidly strengthened into a tropical storm that afternoon and into a hurricane early on August 26. Later that day it made landfall near the Haitian town of Jacmel. It inundated Jamaica and ravaged Western Cuba and then steadily moved across the Gulf of Mexico.

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List of Category 5 Pacific hurricanes A Category 5 Pacific hurricane is therefore a tropical cyclone in the north Pacific Ocean that reached Category 5 intensity east of the International Date Line. They are by definition the strongest hurricanes that can form on planet Earth. Landfalls by such storms are rare due to the generally westward path of tropical cyclones in the Northern

Hemisphere. Identical phenomena in the north Pacific Ocean west of the dateline are called "typhoons" or "super typhoons". A Category 5 Pacific hurricane is a tropical cyclone in the Pacific Ocean that reaches Category 5 intensity on the Saffir-Simpson hurricane scale. The term "hurricane" is used for tropical cyclones in the Pacific Ocean, north of the equator and east of the International Date Line. They A Category 5 Pacific hurricane is a tropical cyclone in the Pacific Ocean that reaches Category 5 intensity on the Saffir-Simpson hurricane scale. This difference in terminology therefore excludes storms such as Typhoon Paka and Typhoon Oliwa of 1997, and Typhoon Genevieve of 2014, which. Hurricanes of this intensity are infrequent in the northeastern Pacific Ocean; only 23 have formed since 1959, and they generally develop in clusters during the same year. Category 5 super typhoons generally happen

several times per season, so cyclones of that intensity are not exceptional for that region
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Passing directly through the cities of Cutler Bay and Homestead in Dade County (now known as Miami-Dade County), the hurricane stripped many homes of all but their concrete foundations and caused catastrophic damage. In total, Andrew destroyed more than 63,500 houses, damaged more than 124,000 others...
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Hurricane Gustav The seventh tropical cyclone, third Hurricane Gustav () was the second most destructive tropical cyclone of the 2008 Atlantic hurricane season. 31 billion (2008 USD) in damages. Hurricane Gustav (/ˈɡʊstɑːv/) was the second most destructive tropical cyclone of the 2008 Atlantic hurricane season. Gustav caused at least \$8. The seventh tropical cyclone,

third hurricane, and second major hurricane of the season, Gustav caused serious damage and casualties in Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, the Cayman Islands, Cuba and the United States 54071e4ba6

Hurricane Andrew Andrew was also the strongest hurricane to make landfall in the United States in decades and the costliest hurricane to strike anywhere in the country, until it was surpassed by Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Hurricane Andrew was the most destructive hurricane to ever hit Florida in terms of structures damaged or destroyed, and remained the costliest in financial Hurricane Andrew was the most destructive hurricane to ever hit Florida in terms of structures damaged or destroyed, and remained the costliest in financial terms until Hurricane Irma surpassed it 25 years later 54071e4ba6

In North Carolina, the storm

surge from Isabel washed out a portion of Hatteras Island to form what was unofficially known as Isabel Inlet. Damage was greatest along the Outer Banks, where thousands of homes were damaged or even destroyed. The worst of the effects of Isabel occurred in Virginia...

54071e4ba6 Andrew is one of only four tropical cyclones to make landfall in the continental United States as a Category 5, alongside the 1935 Labor Day hurricane, Hurricane Camille in 1969, and Michael in 2018. While the storm also caused major damage in The Bahamas and Louisiana, the greatest impact was felt in South Florida, where the storm made landfall as a Category 5 hurricane, with 1-minute sustained wind speeds as high as 165 mph (266 km/h) and gusts as high as 177 mph (285 km/h). 54071e4ba6

Hurricane Isabel Hurricane Isabel was a large and powerful Category 5 Atlantic hurricane

that struck the east coast of the United States in September 2003. It moved northwestward through an area with light wind shear and warm waters, resulting in strengthening. On September 20, the extratropical remnants of Isabel were absorbed into another system over Eastern Canada. The ninth named Hurricane Isabel was a large and powerful Category 5 Atlantic hurricane that struck the east coast of the United States in September 2003. The ninth named storm, fifth hurricane, and second major hurricane of the season, Isabel formed in the eastern Atlantic Ocean on September 6 from a tropical wave. Isabel reached peak winds of 165 mph (266 km/h) on September 11. After fluctuating in intensity for four days, Isabel gradually weakened and made landfall on the Outer Banks of North Carolina, with winds of 105 mph (169 km/h) on September 18, or a Category 2 on the Saffir-Simpson scale.

Isabel quickly weakened over land and became extratropical over western Pennsylvania on the next day 54071e4ba6

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