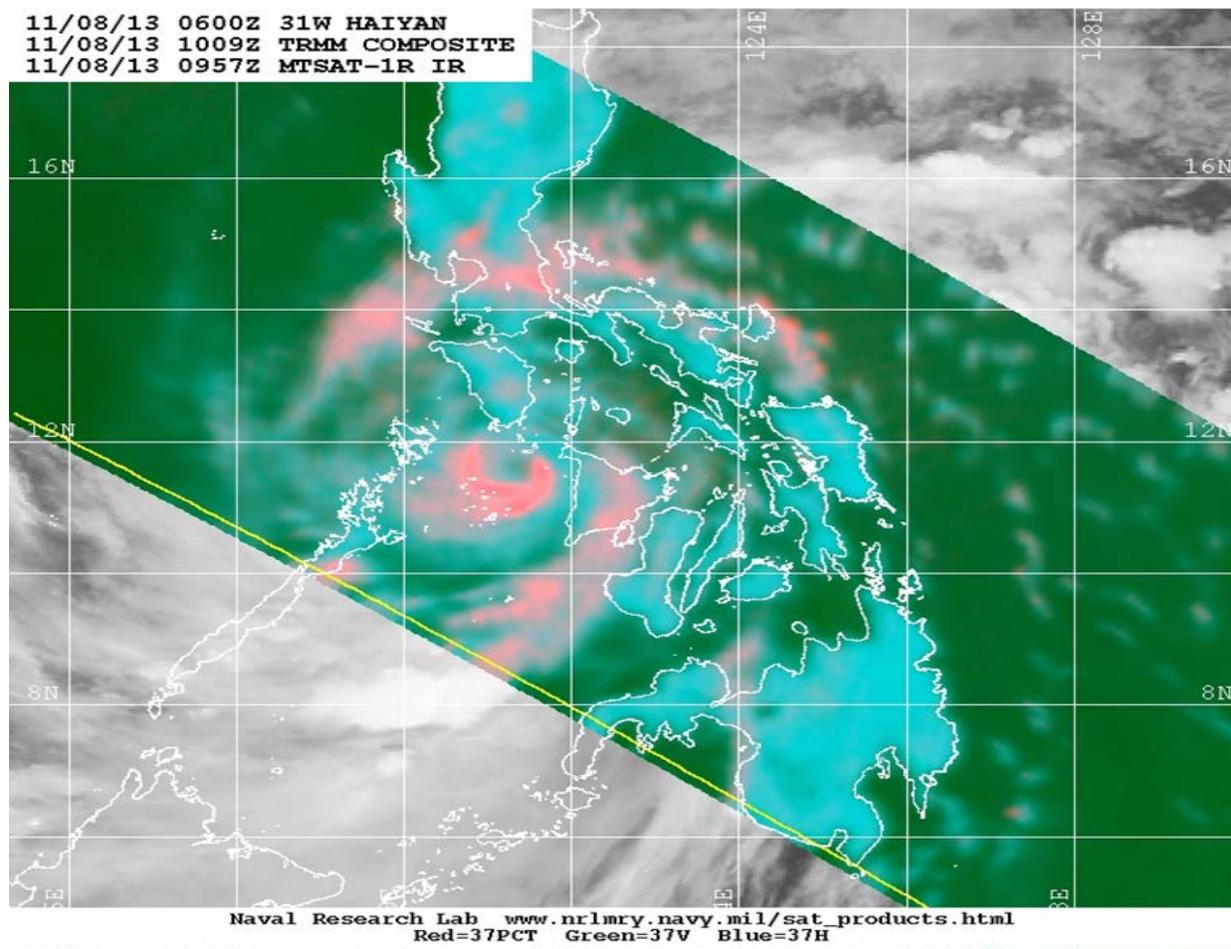


## Introduction

This website of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is aimed to serve as a platform for the information sources for tropical cyclone forecasters to obtain data and tools which are useful for monitoring and forecasting of tropical cyclones. Forecasters may access the various sources providing conventional and specialized data/products including those from numerical predictions and remote sensing observations as well as forecasting tools concerning tropical cyclone development, motion, intensification and wind distribution. It will continue to develop along with the availability of new data and products and will also contain techniques and best practices from tropical cyclone forecast centers that could be adapted by other forecast centers. This Training manual has been developed using contributions from various authors around the world. It will be updated from time to time as the science and practice of Tropical Cyclone monitoring and forecasting evolves. The multi-author nature of this document means that both British and American spellings will appear across various parts of the document.

Figure 1 is a taste of the imagery types included in the Guide.



**Figure 1** shows an example of a 37-GHz polarized corrected temperature (PCT) image of Super Typhoon Haiyan on 8 November 2013, where blue-green streamers indicate low cloud bands and reds and pinks indicate well-developed convective clouds. Dark green patches, represent areas that are the same temperature as the ocean surface. The green spot inside the pink ring indicates the partially cloud-free eye. Analysis of multiple images (preferably within six hours of the analysis time) can increase the chances of correctly identifying the TC center. Sequential multiple images can be animated to improve center location of poorly organized systems (Edson, personal, communication). (Image courtesy of the US Naval Research Laboratory).