

ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee
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Jeju Island
Republic of Korea

FOR PARTICIPANTS ONLY
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ENGLISH ONLY

REVIEW OF THE 2025 TYPHOON SEASON

(Submitted by the RSMC Tokyo – Typhoon Center)

Action Proposed

The Committee is invited to review the 2025 typhoon season.

APPENDIXES:

- A) DRAFT TEXT FOR INCLUSION IN SESSION REPORT
- B) Review of the 2025 Typhoon Season

APPENDIX A:
DRAFT TEXT FOR INCLUSION IN THE SESSION REPORT

x.x. Summary of typhoon season in Typhoon Committee region

- 1 The Committee noted with appreciation the review of the 2025 typhoon season provided by the RSMC Tokyo in **Appendix XX**, for which a summary is presented in paragraph **xx(2)** – **xx(12)**.
- 2 The track/intensity commentaries provided here for **Koto (2527)** are preliminary and subject to change once best-track data are finalized.
- 3 A total of 27 named tropical cyclones (TCs) formed in 2025 over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea, which was almost the same as the 30-year average of 25.1 (1991 – 2020). Thirteen of these reached typhoon (TY) intensity, which was almost the same as the 30-year average of 13.3. The year's first TC formed on 11 June, which was the fifth latest since 1951. This delayed start to the TC season may be attributable to springtime cumulus convection, which was stronger over areas of higher Sea Surface Temperature (SST) in the western part of the equatorial Pacific and suppressed over areas of the lower SST in the central part of the equatorial North Pacific. In the following month, this atmospheric circulation pattern changed and a total of seven named TCs formed in July, which was the second highest since 1951. With the increased number of named TC formations from July onward and the consistent genesis of named TCs, the overall number for 2025 was almost the same as the average.
- 4 The 2025 typhoon season started with Wutip (2501), which formed over the South China Sea at 12 UTC on 10 June 2025. The last-named tropical cyclone of the year was Koto (2527), which formed in November 2025 over **the Sulu Sea and weakened to tropical depression (TD) intensity over the South China Sea.**
- 5 The mean genesis point of named TCs was **18.8°N and 131.7°E**, representing a north-westward deviation from the 30-year average (16.3°N and 135.9°E). The mean in summer (June to August) was 21.1°N and 130.4°E, representing a north-westward deviation from the 30-year summer average (18.5°N and 134.2°E), and that in autumn (September to November) was **16.4°N and 133.2°E**, representing a westward deviation from the 30-year autumn average (16.2°N and 137.0°E).
- 6 The mean duration of TCs with tropical storm (TS) intensity or higher was **4.8** days, which was shorter than the 30-year average of 5.2 days. That of TCs with TS intensity or higher in summer was 4.1 days, which was shorter than the average of 5.0 days, and that of TCs with TS intensity or higher in autumn was **5.4** days, which was almost the same as the average of 5.4 days.
- 7 Two named TCs formed in June. The first, Wutip (2501), formed over the South China Sea (here, TC locations are expressed as the area of TD formation unless otherwise noted) and hit the Leizhou Peninsula with severe tropical storm (STS) intensity. The second, Sepat (2502), formed over the sea around the Ogasawara Islands and dissipated over the sea east of Japan.
- 8 Eight named TCs formed in July. Mun (2503), formed over the sea southwest of Minamitorishima Island and crossed longitude 180 degrees east. Danas (2504) formed over the Bashi Channel, hitting Taiwan with typhoon (TY) intensity and Central China with TS intensity. Nari (2505) formed over the sea around the Mariana Islands and made landfall near Erimoin Japan's Hokkaido Prefecture with TS intensity. Wipha (2506), formed over the sea east of the Philippines, crossed the coast line of South China with STS intensity and then crossed the coast line of Viet Nam with the same intensity, causing damage to China

and the Philippines. Francisco (2507), formed over the sea east of the Philippines and dissipated over the East China Sea, causing damage to the Philippines. Co-May (2508) formed over the sea northeast of Luzon Island, causing damage to the Philippines, hit Luzon Island with STS intensity and then passed over the northern part of Okinawa Island with TS intensity. Krosa (2509) formed over the sea around the Mariana Islands and crossed longitude 180 degrees east. Bailu (2510) formed over the sea south of Okinawa, also crossing longitude 180 degrees east.

- 9 Four named TCs formed in August. Podul (2511), formed over the sea around the Mariana Islands, hitting Taiwan with TY intensity and then South China with STS intensity. Lingling (2512) formed over the sea south of Okinawa and made landfall near Hioki in Japan's Kagoshima Prefecture with TS intensity. Kajiki (2513) formed over the sea east of the Philippines, hitting Luzon Island with TD intensity and crossing the coast line of Viet Nam with TY intensity. Nongfa (2514) formed over the South China Sea and crossed the coast line of Viet Nam with TS intensity.
- 10 Seven named TCs formed in September. Peipah (2515), formed over the sea south of Japan and made landfall with TS intensity near Japan's Ainan (Ehime Prefecture), northern Wakayama Prefecture, Toyohashi (Aichi Prefecture) and Tateyama (Chiba Prefecture). Tapah (2516) formed over the South China Sea, before being upgraded to STS intensity over the South China Sea and hitting South China. Mitag (2517), formed over the sea east of the Philippines, hit Luzon Island with TS intensity and crossed the coast line of southern China with the same intensity. Ragasa (2518) formed over the sea east of the Philippines, reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 110 kt and a central pressure of 905 hPa (a record for 2025) over the sea northeast of Luzon Island and then crossed the coast line of South China with TY intensity, causing damage to southeastern China, the Philippines and Thailand. Neoguri (2519) formed over the sea north of Wake Island and crossed longitude 180 degree east. Bualoi (2520) formed over the sea east of the Philippines, crossed the Philippines with STS intensity and then crossed the coast line of Viet Nam with TY intensity, causing damage to Viet Nam, the Philippines and Thailand. Matmo (2521) formed over the sea east of the Philippines, crossing Luzon Island with STS intensity and the Leizhou Peninsula with TY intensity before hitting South China with STS intensity.
- 11 Four named TCs formed in October. Halong (2522) formed over the sea southeast of the Ogasawara Islands and crossed longitude 180 degrees east. Nakri (2523), formed around the Mariana Islands and also crossed longitude 180 degrees east. Fengshen (2524), formed over the sea east of the Philippines, crossed south of Luzon Island with TS intensity and dissipated over the South China Sea. Kalmaegi (2525), formed over the Caroline Islands, crossed the Philippines with TY intensity and crossed the coast line of Viet Nam with the same intensity, causing damage to the Philippines and Viet Nam.
- 12 Two named TCs formed in November. Fung-wong (2526) formed over the sea around the Caroline Islands, causing damage to the Philippines, crossed Luzon Island with TY intensity and also crossed the southern part of Taiwan with TS intensity. The last-named TC, Koto (2527), formed over the Sulu Sea and dissipated over the South China Sea.

APPENDIX B:

Review of the 2025 Typhoon Season

The track/intensity commentaries provided here for Koto (2527) are preliminary and subject to change once best-track data are finalized.

A total of 27 named tropical cyclones (TCs) formed in 2025 over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea, which was almost the same as the 30-year average of 25.1 (1991 – 2020). Thirteen of these reached typhoon (TY) intensity, which was almost the same as the 30-year average of 13.3. The year's first TC formed on 11 June, which was the fifth latest since 1951. This delayed start to the TC season may be attributable to springtime cumulus convection, which was stronger over areas of higher Sea Surface Temperature (SST) in the western part of the equatorial Pacific and suppressed over areas of the lower SST in the central part of the equatorial North Pacific. In the following month, this atmospheric circulation pattern changed and a total of seven named TCs formed in July, which was the second highest since 1951. With the increased number of named TC formations from July onward and the consistent genesis of named TCs, the overall number for 2025 was almost the same as the average.

The 2025 typhoon season started with Wutip (2501), which formed over the South China Sea at 12 UTC on 10 June 2025. The last-named tropical cyclone of the year was Koto (2527), which formed in November 2025 over **the Sulu Sea and weakened to tropical depression (TD) intensity over the South China Sea.**

The mean genesis point of named TCs was **18.8°N and 131.7°E**, representing a north-westward deviation from the 30-year average (16.3°N and 135.9°E). The mean in summer (June to August) was 21.1°N and 130.4°E, representing a north-westward deviation from the 30-year summer average (18.5°N and 134.2°E), and that in autumn (September to November) was **16.4°N and 133.2°E**, representing a westward deviation from the 30-year autumn average (16.2°N and 137.0°E).

The mean duration of TCs with tropical storm (TS) intensity or higher was **4.8** days, which was shorter than the 30-year average of 5.2 days. That of TCs with TS intensity or higher in summer was 4.1 days, which was shorter than the average of 5.0 days, and that of TCs with TS intensity or higher in autumn was **5.4** days, which was almost the same as the average of 5.4 days.

Two named TCs formed in June. The first, Wutip (2501), formed over the South China Sea (here, TC locations are expressed as the area of TD formation unless otherwise noted) and hit the Leizhou Peninsula with severe tropical storm (STS) intensity. The second, Sepat (2502), formed over the sea around the Ogasawara Islands and dissipated over the sea east of Japan.

Eight named TCs formed in July. Mun (2503), formed over the sea southwest of Minamitorishima Island and crossed longitude 180 degrees east. Danas (2504) formed over the Bashi Channel, hitting Taiwan with typhoon (TY) intensity and Central China with TS intensity. Nari (2505) formed over the sea around the Mariana Islands and made landfall near Erimoin

Japan's Hokkaido Prefecture with TS intensity. Wipha (2506), formed over the sea east of the Philippines, crossed the coast line of South China with STS intensity and then crossed the coast line of Viet Nam with the same intensity, causing damage to China and the Philippines. Francisco (2507), formed over the sea east of the Philippines and dissipated over the East China Sea, causing damage to the Philippines. Co-May (2508) formed over the sea northeast of Luzon Island, causing damage to the Philippines, hit Luzon Island with STS intensity and then passed over the northern part of Okinawa Island with TS intensity. Krosa (2509) formed over the sea around the Mariana Islands and crossed longitude 180 degrees east. Bailu (2510) formed over the sea south of Okinawa, also crossing longitude 180 degrees east.

Four named TCs formed in August. Podul (2511), formed over the sea around the Mariana Islands, hitting Taiwan with TY intensity and then South China with STS intensity. Lingling (2512) formed over the sea south of Okinawa and made landfall near Hioki in Japan's Kagoshima Prefecture with TS intensity. Kajiki (2513) formed over the sea east of the Philippines, hitting Luzon Island with TD intensity and crossing the coast line of Viet Nam with TY intensity. Nongfa (2514) formed over the South China Sea and crossed the coast line of Viet Nam with TS intensity.

Seven named TCs formed in September. Peipah (2515), formed over the sea south of Japan and made landfall with TS intensity near Japan's Ainan (Ehime Prefecture), northern Wakayama Prefecture, Toyohashi (Aichi Prefecture) and Tateyama (Chiba Prefecture). Tapah (2516) formed over the South China Sea, before being upgraded to STS intensity over the South China Sea and hitting South China. Mitag (2517), formed over the sea east of the Philippines, hit Luzon Island with TS intensity and crossed the coast line of southern China with the same intensity. Ragasa (2518) formed over the sea east of the Philippines, reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 110 kt and a central pressure of 905 hPa (a record for 2025) over the sea northeast of Luzon Island and then crossed the coast line of South China with TY intensity, causing damage to southeastern China, the Philippines and Thailand. Neoguri (2519) formed over the sea north of Wake Island and crossed longitude 180 degree east. Bualoi (2520) formed over the sea east of the Philippines, crossed the Philippines with STS intensity and then crossed the coast line of Viet Nam with TY intensity, causing damage to Viet Nam, the Philippines and Thailand. Matmo (2521) formed over the sea east of the Philippines, crossing Luzon Island with STS intensity and the Leizhou Peninsula with TY intensity before hitting South China with STS intensity.

Four named TCs formed in October. Halong (2522) formed over the sea southeast of the Ogasawara Islands and crossed longitude 180 degrees east. Nakri (2523), formed around the Mariana Islands and also crossed longitude 180 degrees east. Fengshen (2524), formed over the sea east of the Philippines, crossed south of Luzon Island with TS intensity and dissipated over the South China Sea. Kalmaegi (2525), formed over the Caroline Islands, crossed the Philippines with TY intensity and crossed the coast line of Viet Nam with the same intensity, causing damage to the Philippines and Viet Nam.

Two named TCs formed in November. Fung-wong (2526) formed over the sea around the

Caroline Islands, causing damage to the Philippines, crossed Luzon Island with TY intensity and also crossed the southern part of Taiwan with TS intensity. The last-named TC, Koto (2527), formed over the Sulu Sea and dissipated over the South China Sea.

Table 1 List of named TCs in 2025

| Tropical Cyclone | | Duration (UTC) (TS or higher) | Minimum Central Pressure | | | Max Wind (kt) | |
|------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|---------------|------------------|-----|
| | | | (UTC) | lat(N) | long(E) (hPa) | | |
| STS Wutip | (2501) | 111200 Jun - 141800 Jun | 130000 | 18.3 | 108.4 | 980 | 55 |
| TS Sepat | (2502) | 230600 Jun - 241200 Jun | 230600 | 25.8 | 144.0 | 1004 | 35 |
| STS Mun | (2503) | 020600 Jul - 080000 Jul | 060600 | 32.6 | 149.6 | 990 | 50 |
| TY Danas | (2504) | 041200 Jul - 090000 Jul | 061200 | 22.9 | 119.6 | 965 | 75 |
| TS Nari | (2505) | 121800 Jul - 150000 Jul | 131800 | 32.3 | 142.0 | 990 | 45 |
| STS Wipha | (2506) | 180000 Jul - 221200 Jul | 200600 | 21.9 | 113.3 | 975 | 60 |
| TS Francisco | (2507) | 230000 Jul - 250600 Jul | 241200 | 26.2 | 127.0 | 990 | 40 |
| STS Co-may | (2508) | 231200 Jul - 310000 Jul | 241200 | 16.3 | 119.1 | 975 | 60 |
| TY Krosa | (2509) | 240000 Jul - 040600 Aug | 270000 | 20.6 | 145.4 | 965 | 75 |
| TS Bailu | (2510) | 021800 Aug - 051200 Aug | 030600 | 34.6 | 143.5 | 994 | 35 |
| TY Podul | (2511) | 071200 Aug - 140000 Aug | 130000 | 22.0 | 121.8 | 960 | 80 |
| TS Lingling | (2512) | 201200 Aug - 211200 Aug | 210000 | 31.8 | 129.4 | 994 | 45 |
| TY Kajiki | (2513) | 221800 Aug - 260600 Aug | 240600 | 17.5 | 110.3 | 950 | 80 |
| TS Nongfa | (2514) | 290600 Aug - 301800 Aug | 300000 | 17.8 | 108.0 | 996 | 40 |
| TS Peipah | (2515) | 031800 Sep - 051800 Sep | 050700 | 35.0 | 139.7 | 992 | 45 |
| STS Tapah | (2516) | 061200 Sep - 081200 Sep | 080000 | 21.5 | 112.7 | 980 | 60 |
| STS Mitag | (2517) | 161800 Sep - 191800 Sep | 190600 | 22.7 | 115.4 | 992 | 50 |
| TY Ragasa | (2518) | 181800 Sep - 250600 Sep | 220000 | 19.3 | 122.9 | 905 | 110 |
| TY Neoguri | (2519) | 180600 Sep - 290000 Sep | 201800 | 26.8 | 153.7 | 925 | 100 |
| TY Bualoi | (2520) | 231800 Sep - 291200 Sep | 250000 | 10.8 | 129.0 | 965 | 75 |
| TY Matmo | (2521) | 020000 Oct - 061200 Oct | 050900 | 21.1 | 109.9 | 970 | 70 |
| TY Halong | (2522) | 041800 Oct - 101200 Oct | 071800 | 28.8 | 136.9 | 935 | 100 |
| TY Nakri | (2523) | 080600 Oct - 141800 Oct | 121800 | 32.3 | 138.3 | 970 | 70 |
| STS Fengshen | (2524) | 171800 Oct - 230000 Oct | 220000 | 17.2 | 110.5 | 990 | 55 |
| TY Kalmaegi | (2525) | 011200 Nov - 070000 Nov | 060600 | 13.3 | 110.7 | 935 | 95 |
| TY Fung-wong | (2526) | 051800 Nov - 130000 Nov | 081800 | 13.8 | 126.4 | 950 | 85 |
| TY Koto | (2527) | 251200 Nov - 010600 Dec | 261800 | 13.2 | 114.6 | 965 | 75 |

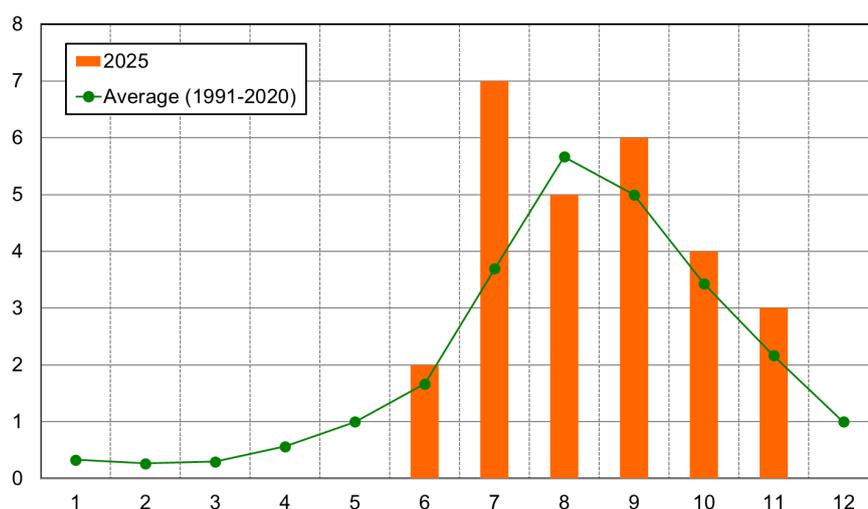


Figure 1 Monthly formation number of named TCs in 2025

Orange bar: formation number in 2025, green line: 30-year average from 1991 to 2020

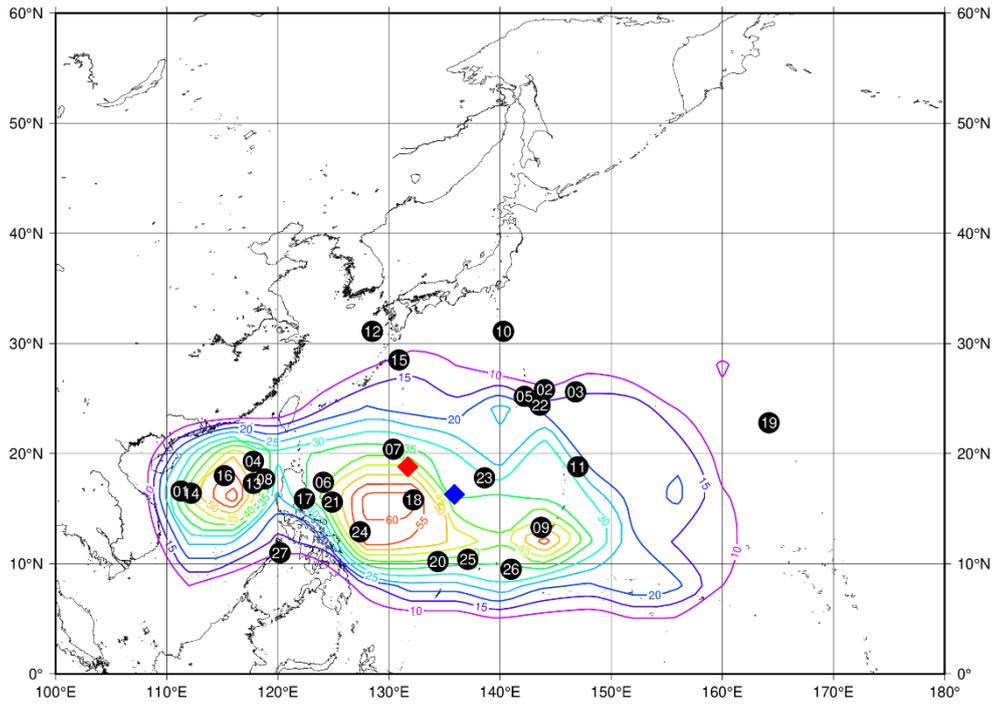


Figure 2 Genesis points of named TCs in 2025 (dots with the last two digits of TC identification numbers) and frequency distribution of genesis points for 1951-2024 (lines)
 Red and blue diamonds show the mean genesis points of named TCs in 2025 and the 30-year average period (1991 – 2020), respectively.

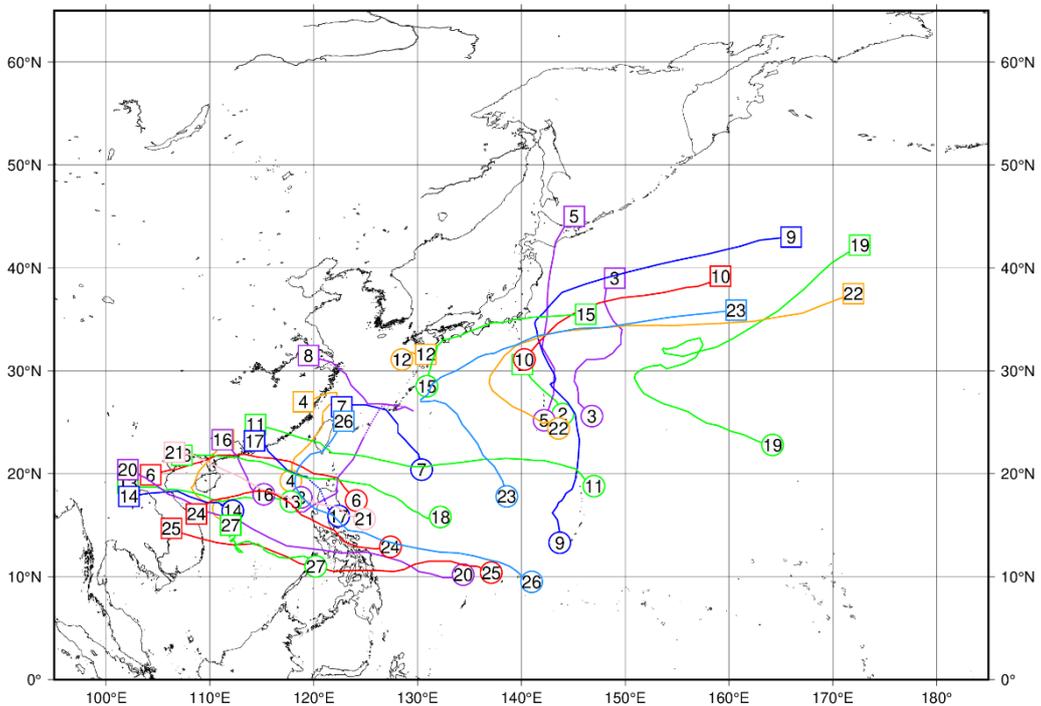


Figure 3 Tracks of named TCs in 2025

The numbers represent the genesis and dissipation points of named TCs (the last two digits of their identification numbers).

Narrative Accounts of the 27 Named Tropical Cyclones in 2025

STS WUTIP (2501)

WUTIP formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the South China Sea at 12 UTC on 10 June 2025 before moving north-northwestward and then moved westward. It was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity over the same waters at 12 UTC the next day and moved northwestward. It was further upgraded to severe tropical storm (STS) intensity over the Gulf of Tonkin at 18 UTC on 12 June and reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 55 kt and a central pressure of 980 hPa over the same waters six hours later. Gradually turning northeastward, it hit the Leizhou Peninsula, downgraded to TS intensity at 06 UTC on 14 June and further weakened to TD intensity in South China 12 hours later. Further moving east-northeastward in South China, it transitioned into an extratropical cyclone by 12 UTC on 15 June and dissipated 12 hours later.

TS SEPAT (2502)

SEPAT formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the sea around the Ogasawara Islands at 06 UTC on 21 June 2025 and moved northwestward. It was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity and reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 35 kt and a central pressure of 1004 hPa over the same waters at 06 UTC on 23 June. It weakened to TD intensity over the sea south of Hachijojima Island at 12 UTC on 24 June. After gradually turning northeastward, it dissipated over the sea east of Japan at 18 UTC on 26 June.

STS MUN (2503)

MUN formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the sea southwest of Minamitorishima Island at 00 UTC on 1 July 2025 and moved north-northwestward. It was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity over the sea east of the Ogasawara Islands at 06 UTC on 2 July before turning northward. It gradually turned eastward over the sea east of Japan from 4 July to the first half of the next day. After moving northeastward from the second half of 5 July to the next day, it was upgraded to severe tropical storm (STS) intensity and reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 50 kt and a central pressure of 990 hPa over the same waters at 06 UTC on 6 July. Moving northwestward, it was downgraded to TS intensity over the same waters at 00 UTC on 7 July and then gradually turned northeastward and accelerated. It transitioned into an extratropical cyclone over the same waters by 00 UTC on 8 July. After further moving northeastward and turning eastward, it entered the sea south of the Aleutian islands and crossed longitude 180 degrees east before 00 UTC on 11 July.

TY DANAS (2504)

DANAS formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the Bashi Channel at 00 UTC on 3 July 2025, moved northwestward and then westward. It was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity over

the South China Sea at 12 UTC the next day and moved northward slowly. It was upgraded to severe tropical storm (STS) intensity over the South China Sea at 18 UTC on 5 July and typhoon (TY) intensity 12 hours later. Turning northeastward, it reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 75 kt and a central pressure of 965 hPa over the same waters at 12 UTC on 6 July. It hit Taiwan with TY intensity 6 hours later and then gradually weakened. After turning westward, it hit Central China with TS intensity before 18 UTC on 8 July. It weakened to TD intensity in Central China at 00 UTC on 9 July. After entering South China, it dissipated at 06 UTC on 11 July.

TS NARI (2505)

NARI formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the sea around the Mariana Islands at 18 UTC on 9 July 2025 and moved north-northwestward. After turning sharply eastward, it was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity over the sea around Ogasawara Islands at 18 UTC on 12 July 2025 and moved northward. It reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 45 kt over the sea east of Japan at 12 UTC on 13 July. Its central pressure was 992 hPa at that time and lowered to 990 hPa at 18 UTC on 13 July. It made landfall near Erimo Town, Hokkaido Prefecture with TS intensity around 17 UTC on 14 July. It entered the Sea of Okhotsk and transitioned into an extratropical cyclone by 00 UTC on 15 July. As gradually turning eastward, it crossed longitude 180 degrees east before 00 UTC on 17 July.

STS WIPHA (2506)

WIPHA formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the sea east of the Philippines at 06 UTC on 16 July 2025 and moved west-northwestward. Before moving northwestward, it was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity over the same waters at 00 UTC on 18 July and then moved west-northwestward and passed through the Bashi Channel on the second half of the same day. After entering the South China Sea, it was further upgraded to severe tropical storm (STS) intensity at 06 UTC on 19 July. Moving westward, it reached its first peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 60 kt and a central pressure of 975 hPa over the same waters at 06 UTC the next day. Furthermore, about six hours later, it crossed the coast line of South China with STS intensity. It entered the Gulf of Tonkin from the Leizhou Peninsula and was downgraded to TS intensity at 00 UTC on 21 July. Moving west-southwestward, it was upgraded to STS intensity again over the same waters 12 hours later. It reached its second peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 55 kt and a central pressure of 975 hPa over the same waters at 18 UTC on 21 July and then it crossed the coast line of Viet Nam around six hours later. It weakened to TD intensity at 12 UTC on 22 July and dissipated in Viet Nam around 12 hours later.

TS FRANCISCO (2507)

FRANCISCO formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the sea east of the Philippines at 06 UTC on 22 July 2025 and moved northwestward. It was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity

over the sea south of Japan at 00 UTC on 23 July and kept moving northwestward. It reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 40 kt and its central pressure of 990 hPa over the East China Sea at 12 UTC on 24 July. After turning westward, it weakened to TD intensity over the same waters at 06 UTC on 25 July and dissipated at 18 UTC the next day.

STS CO-MAY (2508)

CO-MAY formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the sea northeast of Luzon Island at 00 UTC on 22 July 2025 and moved west-southwestward. It was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity over the sea west of Luzon Island at 12 UTC on 23 July. After gradually turning eastward, it was upgraded to severe tropical storm (STS) intensity at 00 UTC on 24 July and reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 60 kt and a central pressure of 975 hPa over the same waters 12 hours later. Moving east-northeastward, it hit Luzon Island with STS intensity after 18 UTC on 24 July. It was downgraded to TS intensity on the same island at 00 UTC on 25 July, then turned sharply north-northeastward and accelerated. It weakened to TD intensity over the sea south of Okinawa at 18 UTC on 25 July before turning sharply eastward over the sea west of Okinawa Island in the second half of the next day. It was upgraded to TS intensity again over the sea east of Okinawa Island at 06 UTC on 27 July. After turning sharply westward, it passed over the northern part of Okinawa Island with TS intensity after 06 UTC on 28 July. It turned sharply northwestward over the sea north of Miyakojima Island at 18 UTC on the same day and then crossed the coast line of Central China with TS intensity around 06 UTC on 30 July. After moving west-northwestward, it weakened to TD intensity again over the same area at 00 UTC on 31 July. After turning sharply northeastward, it dissipated over the Yellow Sea at 12 UTC on 3 August.

TY KROSA (2509)

KROSA formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the sea around the Mariana Islands at 12 UTC on 23 July 2025 and moved northwestward. It was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity over the same waters at 00 UTC on 24 July. After gradually decelerating northward, it was upgraded to severe tropical storm (STS) intensity at 06 UTC on 26 July and further upgraded to typhoon (TY) intensity 12 hours later over the same waters. It reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 75 kt and a central pressure of 965 hPa around the Ogasawara Islands at 00 UTC on 27 July. After moving northward, it was downgraded to STS intensity over the same waters at 18 UTC the next day. While gradually decelerating, it was further weakened to TS intensity over the same waters at 18 UTC on 29 July and remained almost stationary. It was upgraded again to STS intensity at 06 UTC on 30 July. After moving northward and then gradually turning east-northeastward, it was downgraded to TS intensity at 00 UTC on 3 August and transitioned into an extratropical cyclone over the sea far off east of Japan by 06 UTC on 4 August. After entering the sea south of the Aleutian Islands, it crossed longitude 180 degrees east before 06 UTC on 5 August.

TS BAILU (2510)

BAILU formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the sea south of Okinawa at 18 UTC on 30 July 2025 before moving southeastward. It gradually turned northeastward on 1 August, and it was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity around Hachijojima Island at 18 UTC on 2 August. It reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 35 kt and a central pressure of 994 hPa over the sea east of Japan at 06 UTC on 3 August and then moved east-northeastward. It transitioned into an extratropical cyclone over the sea far off east of Japan by 12 UTC on 5 August and turned northeastward. It moved eastward and crossed longitude 180 degrees east before 12UTC on 7 August.

TY PODUL (2511)

PODUL formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the sea around the Mariana Islands at 18 UTC on 5 August 2025 and slowly moved southward, then westward. After it turned northwestward, it was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity over the same waters at 12 UTC on 7 August. It turned westward south of the Ogasawara Islands the next day and was upgraded to severe tropical storm (STS) intensity over the same waters at 06 UTC on 9 August. Keeping its westward track, it was further upgraded to typhoon (TY) intensity south of Japan at 00 UTC on 10 August and then it was downgraded to STS intensity over the same waters 12 hours later. It was upgraded to TY intensity again south of Okinawa at 12 UTC on 12 August and it further reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 80 kt and a central pressure of 960 hPa east of Taiwan 12 hours later. After it turned west-northwestward, it hit Taiwan with TY intensity in the first half of 13 August. Keeping its west-northwestward track and passing through Taiwan Strait, it was downgraded to STS intensity again at 12 UTC on 13 August. After it hit South China in the second half of 13 August, it was downgraded to TS intensity at 18 UTC on 13 August, and further weakened to TD intensity six hours later. It continued west-northwestward and dissipated at 06 UTC on 15 August.

TS LINGLING (2512)

LINGLING formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the sea south of Okinawa at 06 UTC on 17 August 2025. After turning in a counterclockwise direction to circle over the same waters, it moved northward. It was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity over the East China Sea at 12 UTC on 20 August and gradually turned eastward. It reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 45 kt and a central pressure of 994 hPa over the same waters at 00 UTC on 21 August. It made landfall near Hioki city, Kagoshima Prefecture with TS intensity after 08 UTC on 21 August. It weakened to TD intensity in Kagoshima Prefecture at 12 UTC on 21 August. After moving northeastward, it entered the sea south of Japan and dissipated there at 06 UTC on 23 August.

TY KAJIKI (2513)

KAJIKI formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the sea east of the Philippines at 06 UTC on 21 August 2025 and moved west-northwestward. It hit Luzon Island with TD intensity after 00 UTC on 22 August. Moving westward, it was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity over the sea west of Luzon Island at 18 UTC on the same day. It was upgraded to severe tropical storm (STS) intensity over the South China Sea at 12 UTC on 23 August and typhoon (TY) intensity over the same waters six hours later. It reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 80 kt and a central pressure of 950 hPa over the sea south of Hainan Island at 06 UTC on 24 August. Moving westward, it crossed the coast line of Viet Nam with TY intensity after 06 UTC on 25 August. It was downgraded to STS intensity in the same country six hours later and weakened to TS intensity in Laos at 18 UTC on the same day. Moving westward, it weakened to TD intensity in the same country at 06 UTC on 26 August. Moving northwestward, it dissipated near the northern part of Laos at 00 UTC on the next day.

TS NONGFA (2514)

NONGFA formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the South China Sea at 18 UTC on 27 August 2025 before moving west-northwestward. It was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity over the same waters at 06 UTC on 29 August and reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 40 kt and a central pressure of 996 hPa over the Gulf of Tonkin at 00 UTC on 30 August. It continued moving west-northwestward and crossed the coast line of Viet Nam with TS intensity after 06 UTC on 30 August. Moving westward, it was downgraded to TD intensity in northeastern Thailand at 18 UTC on 30 August and dissipated six hours later.

TS PEIPAH (2515)

PEIPAH formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the sea south of Japan at 12 UTC on 2 September 2025 and moved north-northeastward. After it gradually turned north-northwestward, it was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity over the sea east of Amami-Oshima Island at 18 UTC the next day. After turning north-northeastward with TS intensity, it made landfall near Ainan Town, Ehime Prefecture around 1630 UTC on 4 September. Moving east-northeastward, it passed through Muroto City, Kouchi Prefecture around 21 UTC on the same day. Keeping its east-northeastward track and its intensity, it made landfall again in the northern part of Wakayama Prefecture after 23 UTC on 4 September and then near Toyohashi City, Aichi Prefecture after 03 UTC on 5 September. With its intensity, it passed through the Izu Peninsula, Shizuoka Prefecture before 05 UTC on 5 September and made landfall again near Tateyama City, Chiba Prefecture around 0730 UTC on 5 September. After entering the sea east of Japan, it moved eastward and reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 45 kt and a central pressure of 992 hPa at 12 UTC on 5 September. It transitioned into an extratropical cyclone over the same waters by 18 UTC on 5 September. After moving into the sea far off east of Japan, it gradually turned northeastward, entered the sea south of Aleutian

Islands and crossed longitude 180 degrees east before 06 UTC on 10 September.

STS TAPAH (2516)

TAPAH formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the South China Sea at 18 UTC on 5 September 2025 and moved westward. It was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity at 12 UTC the next day and gradually turned northwestward and then was further upgraded to severe tropical storm (STS) intensity over the same waters at 18 UTC on 7 September. It reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 60 kt and a central pressure of 980 hPa over the same waters six hours later, just before it hit South China. Keeping its northwestward track, it was downgraded to TD intensity at 12 UTC on 8 September and dissipated 12 hours later.

STS MITAG (2517)

MITAG formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the sea east of the Philippines at 12 UTC on 15 September 2025 and moved northwestward. After it was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity over the same waters at 18 UTC the next day, it hit Luzon Island. Then it weakened to tropical depression (TD) intensity on Luzon Island at 00 UTC on 17 September. Keeping its northwestward track, it was upgraded to TS intensity again over the Luzon Strait on 00 UTC on 18 September. Shortly after it crossed the coast line of southern China, it was upgraded to severe tropical storm (STS) intensity and reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 50 kt and a central pressure of 992 hPa in southern China at 06 UTC on 19 September. It was downgraded to TS intensity at 12 UTC on 19 September and weakened to TD intensity six hours later. It dissipated in southern China at 00 UTC on 21 September.

TY RAGASA (2518)

RAGASA formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the sea east of the Philippines at 18 UTC on 16 September 2025 and moved west-northwestward. It was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity over the same waters at 18 UTC on 18 September and severe tropical storm (STS) intensity over the same waters 18 hours later. Moving northwestward, it was upgraded to typhoon (TY) intensity over the same waters at 06 UTC on 20 September. It reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 110 kt and a central pressure of 905 hPa over the sea northeast of Luzon Island at 00 UTC on 22 September. Moving west-northwestward, it crossed the coast line of South China with TY intensity after 06 UTC on 24 September. Moving westward, it was rapidly weakened to TS intensity in South China at 00 UTC on 25 September. It weakened to TD intensity in the same area at 06 UTC on 25 September. Moving westward, it dissipated in Viet Nam 12 hours later.

TY NEOGURI (2519)

NEOGURI formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the sea north of Wake Island at 12 UTC on 17 September 2025 and moved westward. It was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity at 06

UTC on 18 September and further upgraded to severe tropical storm (STS) intensity at 00 UTC the next day over the same waters. Moving west-northwestward, it was upgraded to typhoon (TY) intensity over the sea around Minamitorishima Island at 18 UTC on 19 September and reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 100 kt and a central pressure of 925 hPa over the same waters 24 hours later. After gradually decelerating and turning northward and then eastward, it was downgraded to STS intensity far off east of Japan at 00 UTC on 24 September. It turned in a counterclockwise direction to circle over the same waters from 25 to 27 September. While moving east-northeastward, it was upgraded to TY intensity again far off east of Japan at 12 UTC on 27 September. It transitioned into an extratropical cyclone over the sea south of the Aleutian islands by 00 UTC on 29 September. After further moving northeastward and turning eastward, it crossed longitude 180 degrees east before 18 UTC on 29 September.

TY BUALOI (2520)

BUALOI formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the sea east of the Philippines at 18 UTC on 22 September 2025 and moved west-southwestward. Moving westward, it was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity over the same waters at 12 UTC on 23 September. Turning west-northwestward, it was upgraded to severe tropical storm (STS) intensity over the same waters at 06 UTC on 24 September. It was further upgraded to typhoon (TY) intensity and reached its first peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 65 kt and a central pressure of 975 hPa over the same waters 18 hours later. It was downgraded to STS intensity over the same waters at 12 UTC on 25 September before crossing the Philippines. Moving west-northwestward, it reached its second peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 65 kt and a central pressure of 975 hPa over the South China Sea at 06 UTC on 27 September. It crossed the coast line of Viet Nam with TY intensity after 12 UTC on 28 September. It weakened to TS intensity in Laos at 06 UTC on 29 September and further weakened to TD intensity six hours later. It moved northwestward and crossed longitude 100 degrees east before 00 UTC on 30 September.

TY MATMO (2521)

MATMO formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the sea east of the Philippines at 18 UTC on 30 September 2025 and moved westward. Gradually turning west-northwestward, it was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity over the same waters at 12 UTC on 2 October. Twelve hours later, it hit Luzon Island and was further upgraded to severe tropical storm (STS) intensity. After crossing Luzon Island, it kept its west-northwestward track and then was further upgraded to typhoon (TY) intensity over the South China Sea at 18 UTC on 4 October. It reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 70 kt and a central pressure of 975 hPa over the same waters six hours later. After crossing the Leizhou Peninsula, it was downgraded to STS intensity over the Gulf of Tonkin at 12 UTC on 5 October. After hitting South China, it rapidly weakened to TS intensity at 00 UTC on 6 October. It further weakened to TD intensity over Viet

Nam at 06 UTC the same day and dissipated six hours later.

TY HALONG (2522)

HALONG formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the sea southeast of the Ogasawara Islands at 00 UTC on 3 October 2025 and moved northwestward. It was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity over the sea around the Ogasawara Islands at 06 UTC on 4 October and to severe tropical storm (STS) intensity over the same waters at 00 UTC on 6 October. Keeping its northwestward track, it further developed and was upgraded to typhoon (TY) intensity over the sea south of Japan at 18 UTC the same day. It reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 100 kt and a central pressure of 935 hPa over the same waters 24 hours later. It gradually turned northeastward there and accelerated eastward over the sea east of Japan. It was downgraded to STS intensity at 12 UTC on 10 October over the sea far off east of Japan. It gradually turned northeastward and transitioned into an extratropical cyclone over the sea south of Aleutians by 00 UTC on 11 October and crossed longitude 180 degrees east before 12 UTC the same day.

TY NAKRI (2523)

NAKRI formed as a tropical depression (TD) around the Mariana Islands at 12 UTC on 6 October 2025 and moved west-northwestward. It was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity over the sea east of the Philippines at 00 UTC on 8 October before turning north-northwestward. After moving westward around Minamidaitojima Island from 00 UTC on 10 October, it turned sharply northeastward on the next day. Moving east-northeastward, it was upgraded to severe tropical storm (STS) intensity over the sea south of Japan at 18 UTC on 11 October and typhoon (TY) intensity over the same waters 18 hours later. It reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 70 kt and a central pressure of 970 hPa around Hachijojima Island at 18 UTC on 12 October. Accelerating east-northeastward, it was downgraded to STS intensity over the far off east of Japan at 12 UTC on 14 October and transitioned into an extratropical cyclone over the same waters six hours later. Further accelerating east-northeastward, it crossed longitude 180 degrees east before 06 UTC on October 16.

STS FENGSHEN (2524)

FENGSHEN formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the sea east of the Philippines at 12 UTC on 15 October 2025 and moved westward. It was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity over the same waters at 18 UTC on 17 October. After gradually turning west-northwestward, it crossed south of Luzon Island with TS intensity around 00 UTC on 19 October. Keeping its west-northwestward track, it was upgraded to severe tropical storm (STS) intensity and reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 50 kt and a central pressure of 990 hPa over the South China Sea at 00 UTC on 20 October. After decelerating westward, it was downgraded to TS intensity over the same waters at 06 UTC on 22 October. After gradually turning

southwestward, it weakened to TD intensity over the South China Sea at 00 UTC on 23 October and dissipated six hours later.

TY KALMAEGI (2525)

KALMAEGI formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the Caroline Islands at 12 UTC on 31 October 2025 and moved west-northwestward. It was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity over the sea east of the Philippines at 12 UTC on 1 November. Turning westward, it was upgraded to severe tropical storm (STS) intensity over the same waters at 12 UTC on 2 November and was further upgraded to typhoon (TY) intensity over the same waters 18 hours later. It crossed the Philippines around 18 UTC on 3 November. Turning gradually west-northwestward, it reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 90 kt and a central pressure of 950 hPa over the South China Sea at 06 UTC on 6 November. After crossing the coast line of Viet Nam with TY intensity on the same day, it was downgraded to STS intensity in Viet Nam at 18 UTC on 6 November. It further weakened to TD intensity in Laos at 00 UTC on 7 November and dissipated at 00 UTC the next day.

TY FUNG-WONG (2526)

FUNG-WONG formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the sea around the Caroline Islands at 06 UTC on 4 November 2025 before moving westward slowly and then moved west-northwestward. It was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity over the same waters at 00 UTC on 6 November and was further upgraded to severe tropical storm (STS) intensity east of the Philippines at 00 UTC the next day. Keeping its west-northwestward track, it was further upgraded to typhoon (TY) intensity over the same waters at 00 UTC on 8 November and then reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 95 kt and a central pressure of 935 hPa over the same waters at 00 UTC the next day. After turning northwestward, it crossed Luzon Island with TY intensity and entered the South China Sea in the second half of 9 November. It was downgraded to STS intensity over the same waters at 06 UTC the next day. Gradually turning northeastward, it weakened to TS intensity over the same waters at 18 UTC on 11 November. Continuing northeastward, it crossed the southern part of Taiwan before 12 UTC the next day and transitioned into an extratropical cyclone north of Yonagunijima Island by 00 UTC on 13 November. After the transition, it turned sharply eastward and dissipated south of Okinawa at 00 UTC the next day.

TY KOTO (2527)

KOTO, after forming as a TD, was upgraded to TS intensity over the Sulu Sea at 12 UTC on 25 November. Moving west-northwestward, it was upgraded to STS intensity over the South China Sea at 09 UTC on 26 November and further upgraded to TY intensity over the same waters 3 hours later. It reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 75 kt and a central pressure of 965 hPa over the same waters at 18 UTC on 26 November. It decelerated over the

same waters and moved slowly north-northwestward and weakened to TD intensity over the same waters at 06 UTC on 1 December.