The present study investigates the seasonality of Super Typhoon (STY) (Cat4 and Cat5) activities in the Western North Pacific (WNP) in the period of 1979-2006 using JTWC datasets. The results suggest that tropical cyclones formed in the late season especially in November have a higher chance to develop into STYs and the STYs formed can attain higher intensity compared to their summer counterparts. This can be attributed to the higher positive vorticity and lower vertical shear in the late season which are more favourable for STY development.

Besides, the interannual variability of the STY activities is also investigated. The ENSO impact on the STY number is found to be stronger during the early season (Jul-Aug) compared to the late season (Sep-Nov). This is mainly due to the significant reduction in STY number in the early season of the La Nina years which can be attributed to the variation in the position and strength of the monsoon trough. It is hoped that this study can contribute some new insights into the seasonal and interannual variations of STYs in the WNP.