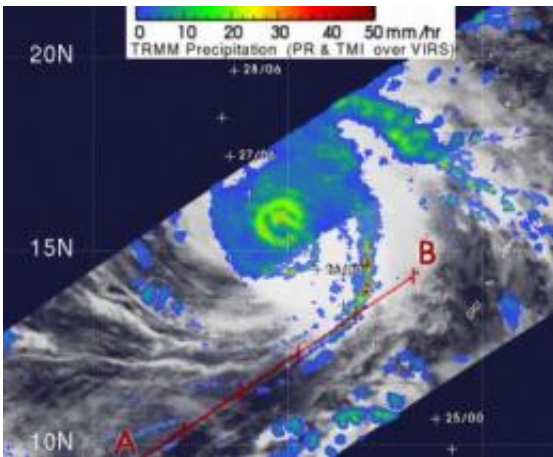


# Super Typhoon Nida to pass east of Iwo To and Chichi Jima

November 30 2009



TRMM captured a satellite image of Super Typhoon Nida's rainfall on Nov. 26 and captured moderate rainfall around the storm's center between .78 to 1.57 inches per hour (yellow and green), with some heavy rainfall, as much as 2 inches of rain per hour (red), in a rain band southeast of the storm's center. Credit: NASA/SSAI, Hal Pierce

Nida is still holding on to Super Typhoon status in the Western Pacific Ocean, and over the weekend, is forecast to pass east of both Iwo To and Chichi Jima islands. Although the center of Nida will remain at sea, both islands will face heavy surf, gusty winds and heavy rainfall.

On Friday, November 27, at 0900 UTC (4 a.m. ET or 6 p.m. local Asia/Toyko time) Nida had [maximum sustained winds](#) near 149 mph (130 knots) with gusts to 184 mph (160 knots)! That makes Nida a

Category 4 [Typhoon](#). The range of sustained winds for a Category 4 typhoon (or hurricane) range from 131 to 155 mph (114-135 knots or 210-249 kilometers/hour). The National Hurricane Center says of a Category 4 Typhoon/hurricane: "Extremely dangerous winds causing devastating damage are expected."

Nida is about 300 miles in diameter, so tropical storm force winds extend as far as 150 miles from the center of the storm.

Typhoon/hurricane-force winds extend 70 miles from Nida's center. Nida's eye is estimated to be about 25 nautical miles in diameter. Nida's center was located 415 nautical miles northwest of Guam, near 17.8 degrees North latitude and 139.2 degrees East longitude. Nida was moving north near 10 mph.

NASA and the Japanese Space Agency's [Tropical Rainfall](#) Measuring Mission (TRMM) satellite flew over the center of [Super Typhoon](#) Nida on November 26 and captured moderate rainfall around the storm's center between 20 and 40 millimeters (.78 to 1.57 inches) per hour, with some heavy rainfall, as much as 2 inches of rain per hour, in a rain band southeast of the storm's center.

The Joint Typhoon Warning Center noted that "Animated multispectral imagery shows a well-defined eye that is beginning to fill and become ragged. The same animation shows elongation on the northeast quadrant." Both of those factors indicate that the storm's strength is waning.

Nida was generating dangerously high waves, up to 39 feet high. As its center sweeps past Iwo To and Chichi Jima this weekend, those islands can expect very high surf with dangerous battering waves.

Nida is moving north, but will start heading northeast in the next day or two. It will also transition into an extra-tropical storm and continue

weakening on its northern journey into cooler waters and areas of stronger wind shear.

Source: JPL/NASA ([news](#) : [web](#))

Citation: Super Typhoon Nida to pass east of Iwo To and Chichi Jima (2009, November 30)  
retrieved 4 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2009-11-super-typhoon-nida-east-iwo.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.