

NASA sees record-breaking Julia being affected by Igor

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The Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) instrument on NASA's Aqua satellite captured this view of Hurricane Julia's clouds on Sept. 16 at 1:35 p.m. EDT. Credit: NASA Goddard/MODIS Rapid Response Team

Julia is waning in the eastern Atlantic Ocean because of outflow from massive Hurricane Igor, despite his distance far to the west. Satellite imagery from NASA's Aqua satellite showed that Julia's eye was no longer visible, a sign that she's weakening.

As NASA's Aqua satellite flew over [Hurricane](#) Julia from space on Sept. 16 at 1:35 p.m. EDT, the [Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer](#) (MODIS) instrument captured a visible image of the storm. In the MODIS image, Julia's eye was no longer visible and its center was cloud-filled.

Although Julia is weakening from Hurricane Igor's effects, she still broke a hurricane record in the Atlantic Ocean this week. The National Hurricane Center noted that Julia holds was the most intense hurricane to be so far east in the North Atlantic Ocean, when it was a Category 4 hurricane earlier this week. As of today, however, Julia is down to a Category one hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson hurricane scale.

At 11 a.m. EDT on Sept. 17, Hurricane Julia had [maximum sustained winds](#) near 85 mph. The center of Hurricane Julia was near latitude 24.2 north and longitude 46.7 west. That's about 1,500 miles southwest of the Azores. The Azores is a Portuguese archipelago in the [Atlantic Ocean](#), about 930 miles west of Lisbon, Portugal and about 2,400 miles east from the U.S. east coast.

Julia is moving toward the west-northwest near 20 mph and is expected to turn to the turn toward the northwest with a decrease in forward speed is expected, followed by a turn north. Julia's estimated minimum central pressure is 981 millibars.

Julia is going to stay at sea, according to the forecasters at the National Hurricane Center in Miami, Fla. In fact, over the weekend she's expected to make a path in the shape of a boomerang in the eastern Atlantic and track northwest then turn northeast (and keep far away from Bermuda).

The NHC noted that northerly to northwesterly wind shear caused by Hurricane Igor's outflow will be increasing and adversely affecting Julia over the weekend. Hurricane computer forecast models are showing that Julia will be absorbed by the huge circulation of Hurricane Igor after the weekend.

Meanwhile, another area of low pressure has developed off the African coast, and forecasters give this system a 10 percent chance of developing

into a tropical depression over the weekend. However, next week may be a different story.

Provided by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

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