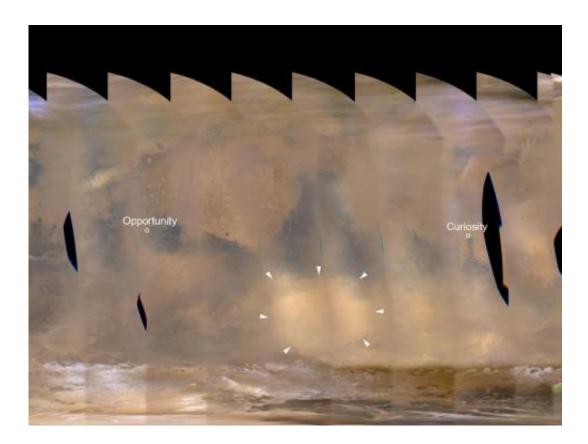


Regional dust storm dissipating

November 28 2012, by Guy Webster & D. Agle



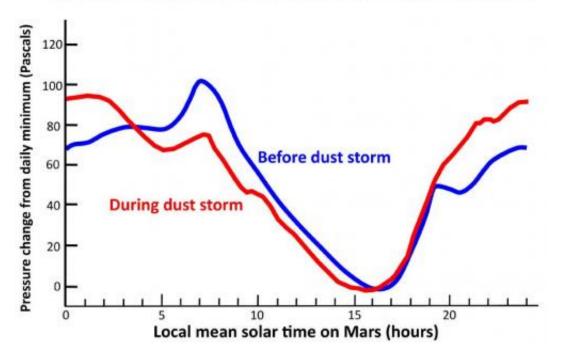
A regional dust storm visible in the southern hemisphere of Mars in this nearly global mosaic of observations made by the Mars Color Imager on NASA's Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter on Nov. 25, 2012, has contracted from its size a week earlier (http://photojournal.jpl.nasa.gov/catalog/PIA16450). Credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech/MSSS

(Phys.org)—A regional dust storm on Mars, <u>tracked</u> from orbit since Nov. 10, appears to be abating rather than going global.



"During the past week, the regional storm weakened and contracted significantly," said Bruce Cantor of Malin Space Science Systems, San Diego. Cantor uses the Mars Color Imager camera on NASA's Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter to monitor storms on the Red Planet.

Effects of the storm on global air-pressure patterns have been detected at ground level by the Rover Environmental Monitoring Station (REMS) on NASA's Mars rover Curiosity.



Typical REMS pressures before and during the dust storm

This graph compares a typical daily pattern of changing atmospheric pressure (blue) with the pattern during a regional dust storm hundreds of miles away (red). The data are by the Rover Environmental Monitoring Station (REMS) on NASA's Curiosity rover. Pressure is a measure of the amount of air in the whole column of atmosphere sitting above the rover. Credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech/CAB(CSIC-INTA)/FMI/Ashima Research



"We are getting lots of good data about this storm," said Mark Richardson of Ashima Research, Pasadena, Calif. He is a co-investigator both on REMS and on the Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter's <u>Mars Climate</u> Sounder instrument, which has been detecting widespread effects of the current storm on atmospheric temperatures.

Researchers anticipate that the unprecedented combination of a nearequatorial <u>weather station</u> at ground level, and daily orbital observations during Mars' dust-<u>storm season</u>, may provide information about why some <u>dust storms</u> grow larger than others.

More information: For more information about the missions of NASA's Mars Exploration Program, visit <u>marsprogram.jpl.nasa.gov/</u>.

Provided by JPL/NASA

Citation: Regional dust storm dissipating (2012, November 28) retrieved 11 May 2024 from <u>https://phys.org/news/2012-11-regional-storm-dissipating.html</u>

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