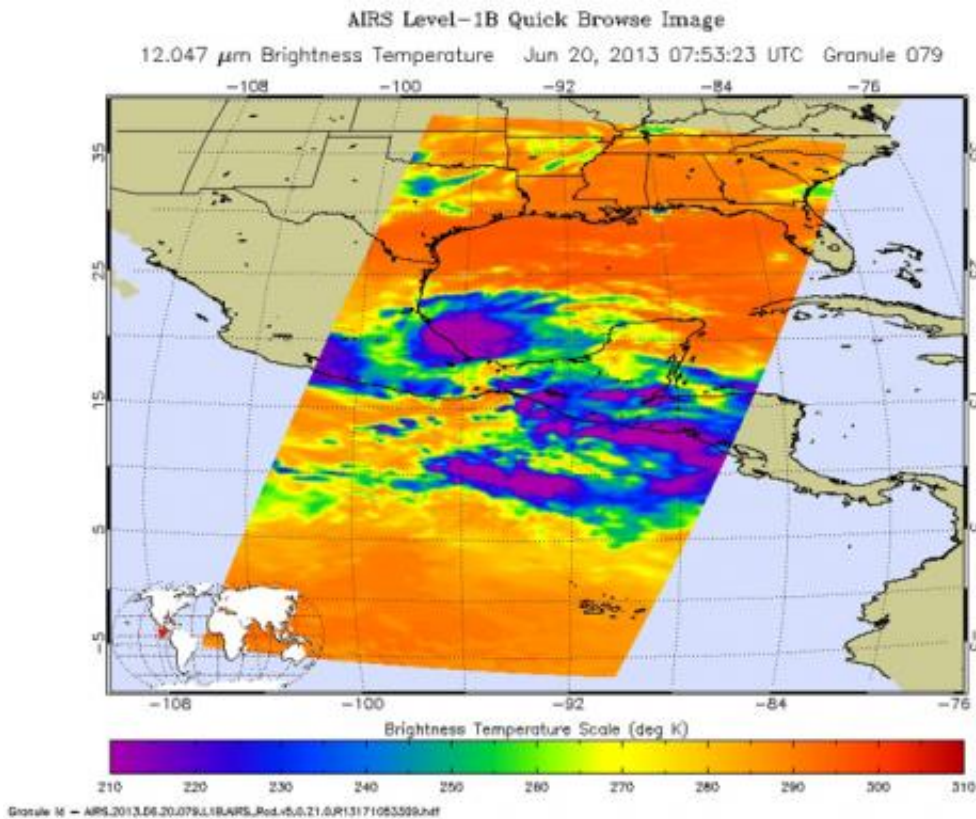


# NASA image: Barry expected to dissipate rapidly after landfall

June 21 2013



Credit: NASA JPL

The Atmospheric Infrared Sounder (AIRS) instrument that flies aboard NASA's Aqua spacecraft captured this infrared image of Tropical Storm Barry in the Gulf of Mexico's Bay of Campeche at 07:53 UTC (3:53 a.m. EDT) on June 20, 2013, as the storm was about to make landfall in

southern Mexico.

At the time, Barry had [maximum sustained winds](#) of 40 knots (46 miles per hour, or 74 kilometers per hour), gusting to 50 knots (58 miles per hour, or 93 kilometers per hour).

The AIRS image shows Barry's cloud top temperatures, with the coldest clouds and most powerful thunderstorms depicted in shades of purple.

The storm is expected to rapidly dissipate after making landfall. Rainfall totals of 3 to 5 inches (7.6 to 12.7 centimeters), locally up to 10 inches (25.4 centimeters) are possible in southern Mexico, along with life-threatening flash floods and [mudslides](#).

Provided by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Citation: NASA image: Barry expected to dissipate rapidly after landfall (2013, June 21) retrieved 24 June 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2013-06-nasa-image-barry-dissipate-rapidly.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.