

NASA keeping an eye on Dorian's remnants

July 29 2013



NOAA's GOES-13 satellite captured this image of Dorian's remnants (far right) located north of Puerto Rico on July 29 at 10:45 a.m. EDT. Credit: NASA GOES Project

NASA and NOAA satellites continue to keep a close eye on the remnants of Tropical Storm Dorian as they make their way through the eastern Caribbean Sea.

On Saturday, July 27 at 11 a.m. EDT, Dorian was still a tropical storm, but that didn't last. Dorian was near 18.5N and 52.1W, about 720 miles (1,160 km) east of the Northern Leeward Islands. Dorian's [maximum sustained winds](#) were near 40 mph (65 kph) and it was moving to the west at 23 mph (37 kph).

By July 28, Dorian weakened to a remnant low pressure area. It was producing showers and thunderstorms that extended a few hundred miles northeast of the Northern Leeward Islands. Dorian's remnants passed north of the Leeward Islands on July 28.

On Monday, July 29, remnants of Doran and a trough (elongated area) of low pressure were generating disorganized clouds and thunderstorms a couple of hundred miles north of Puerto Rico. Those clouds were seen by NOAA's GOES-13 satellite. The GOES-13 [satellite image](#) captured on July 29 at 14:45 UTC (10:45 a.m. EDT) shows that Dorian seems to have regained a more rounded appearance. However, the National Hurricane Center noted that the disturbance still does not appear to have a closed low-level circulation and surface pressures remain high across the area. If pressure drops, it would be a sign that the low [pressure](#) area is consolidating, but that was not occurring during the morning of July 29.

GOES satellites are managed and operated by NOAA, and the GOES image was created by NASA's GOES Project at the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Md.

Environmental conditions are expected to be only marginally conducive for regeneration to occur, and the National Hurricane Center gives Dorian's remnants a medium chance, about 40 percent of becoming a tropical cyclone again. The remnant low is moving to the west and is expected to move to the west-northwest in the next two days. As it continues moving it is expected to move across the Turks and Caicos

Islands and the Bahamas on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 30 and 31.

Provided by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

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