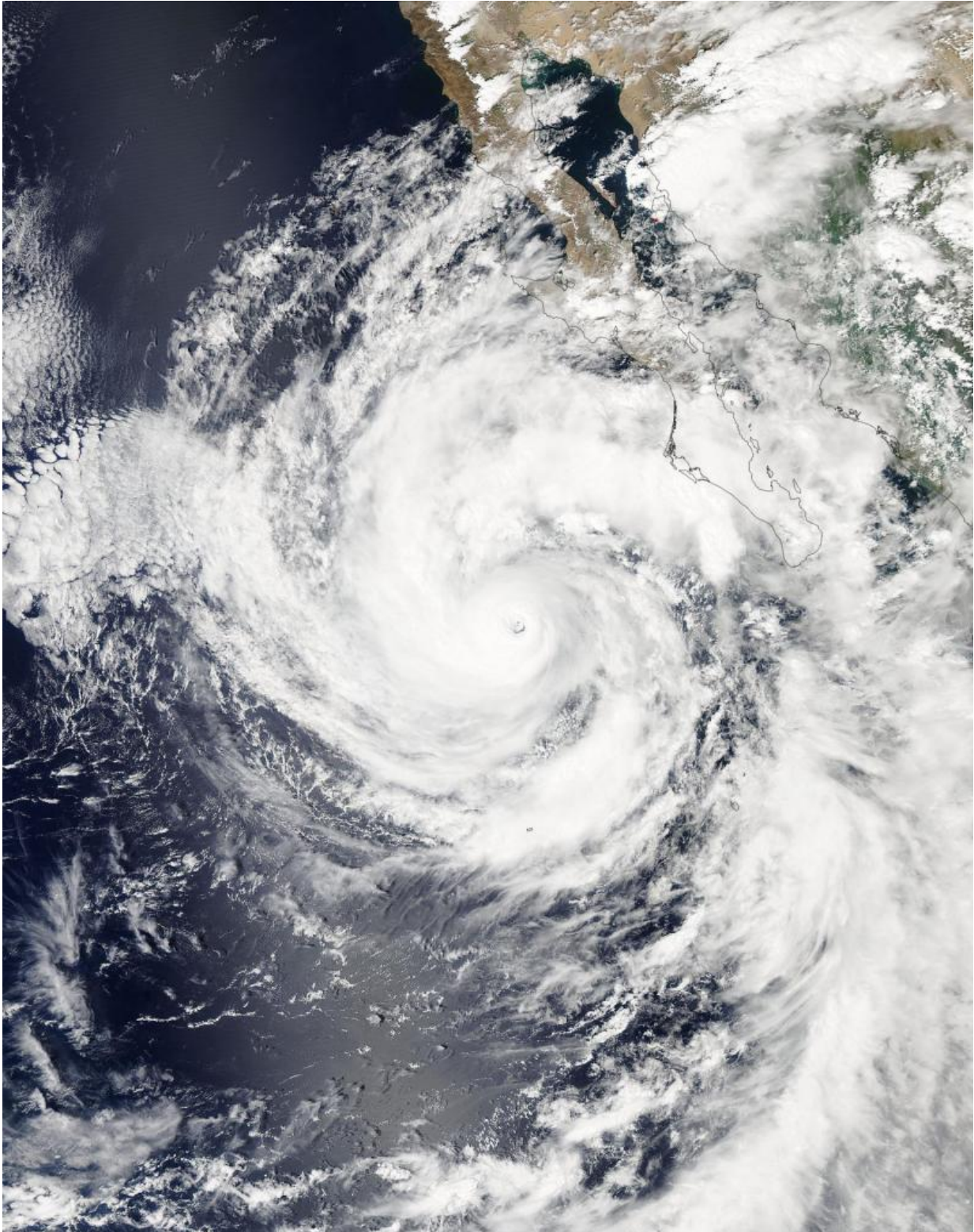


NASA saw Linda's hurricane-force winds up to 30 miles from center

September 9 2015, by Rob Gutro



On Sept. 8 at 21:10 UTC (5:10 p.m. EDT), the MODIS instrument aboard NASA's Aqua satellite captured this visible image of Hurricane Linda off Baja

California, Mexico. Credit: NASA Goddard MODIS Rapid Response Team

Hurricane Linda is rapidly weakening after reaching major hurricane status in the Eastern Pacific Ocean. When NASA's RapidScat observed Linda, data showed those hurricane-force winds extended about 30 miles from the center.

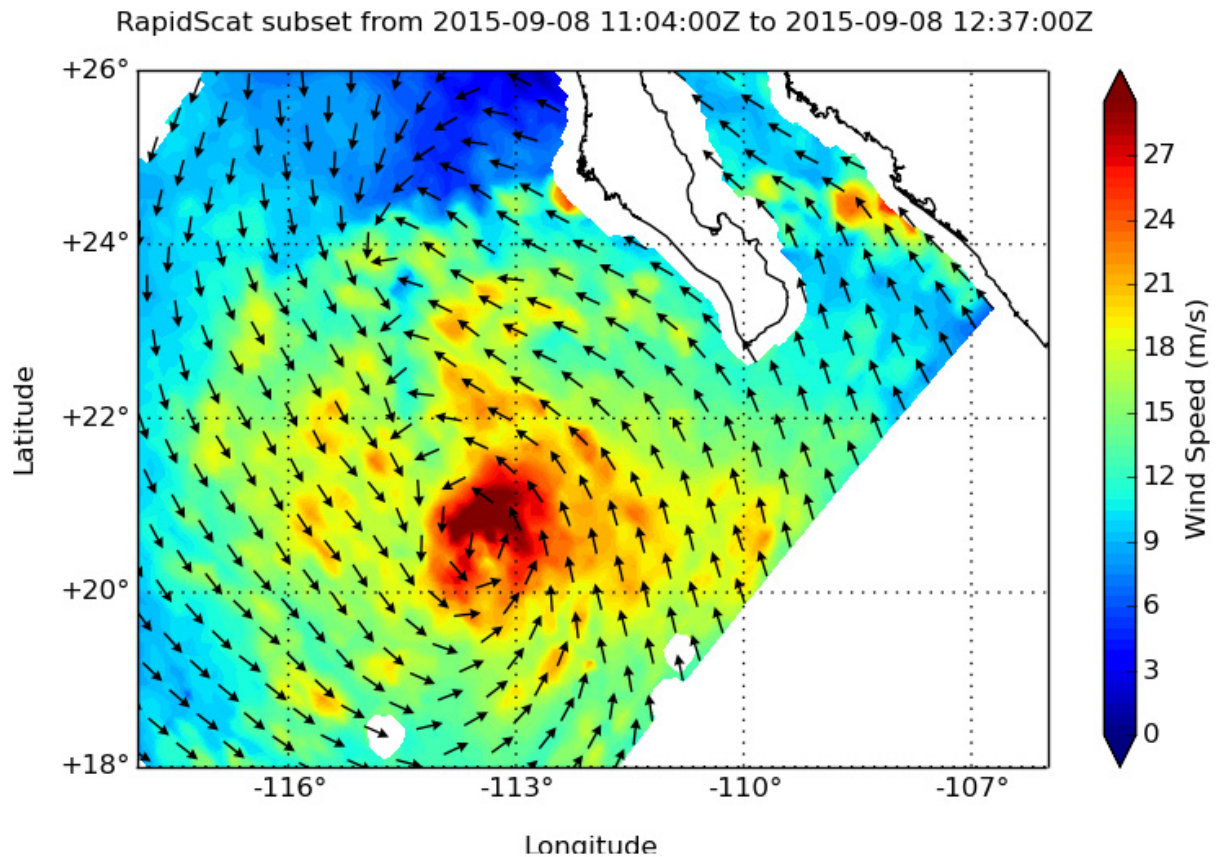
RapidScat data on September 8 at 7 a.m. EDT showed that the strongest sustained winds concentrated around the center of Linda's tight circulation and were stronger than 30 meters per second (108 kph/67 mph). At that time, [hurricane](#) force winds extended outward up to 30 miles (45 km) from the center and [tropical storm](#) force winds extend outward up to 105 miles (165 km). The image was created by the RapidScat team at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California.

On September 8 at 5:10 p.m. EDT (21:10 UTC) the MODIS instrument aboard NASA's Aqua satellite captured a visible image of Hurricane Linda that showed its center west of Baja California, Mexico. The image also showed Linda maintained an eye and that the clouds in the hurricane's eastern quadrant were over the southern Baja.

On September 9 at 5 a.m. EDT (2 a.m. PDT/0900 UTC), the center of Hurricane Linda was located near latitude 23.2 North, longitude 116.3 West. That puts the center of Linda about 405 miles (655 km) west of the southern tip of Baja California, Mexico.

Linda was moving toward the northwest near 12 mph (19 kph). The National Hurricane Center forecast calls for a northwestward motion with some decrease in forward speed is expected through Thursday, September 10.

Maximum sustained winds have decreased to near 100 mph (155 kph) with higher gusts. Rapid weakening is expected during the next 48 hours, and Linda is forecast to weaken to a tropical storm by early Thursday, and become a remnant low by Friday morning. The estimated minimum central pressure is 969 millibars.



RapidScat data on Sept. 8 at 7 a.m. EDT showed that Linda's strongest sustained winds concentrated around the tight circulation center were stronger than 30 meters per second (108 kph/67 mph). Credit: NASA/JPL, Doug Tyler

Infrared satellite imagery showed that Linda's cloud top temperatures have warmed indicating less uplift in the storm to create powerful

thunderstorms. The National Hurricane Center noted that the cloud pattern has continued to deteriorate overnight and Linda's eye had become much less distinct.

There are no coastal watches or warnings in effect. However, Hurricane Linda is generating rough surf along the southern coasts of Baja California. Those are expected to spread northward into southern California by Thursday, September 10.

Rain from the edge of Linda could affect southern Baja California as the storm continues moving north toward the southwestern U.S. over the next several days.

Provided by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

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