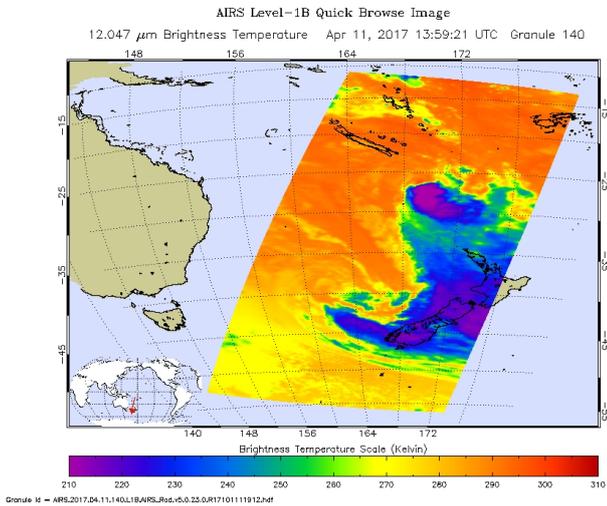


NASA sees Tropical Cyclone cook strongly affected by wind shear

11 April 2017



NASA's Aqua satellite taken on April 11 at 1359 UTC (9:59 a.m. EST) showed the effect of the wind shear as strongest storms with coldest cloud tops were being pushed east of the center. Credit: NASA/JPL, Ed Olsen

NASA's Aqua satellite observed how strong wind shear was literally pushing Tropical Cyclone Cook apart as it displaced the bulk of clouds to the southeast of the center.

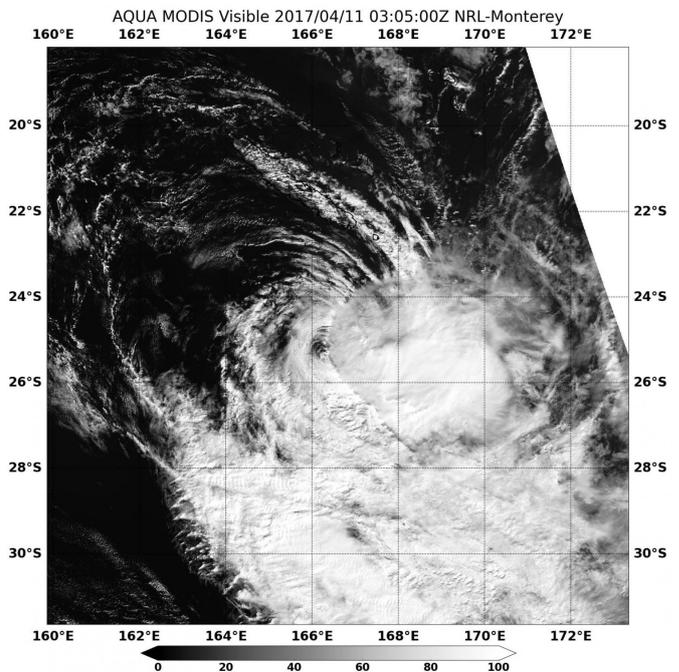
NASA's Aqua satellite passed over Cook on April 11 at 0305 UTC (11:05 p.m. EST) and captured a visible and infrared image of the storm. The Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer or MODIS instrument took a visible image of the storm. The image showed that strong vertical wind shear had pushed the bulk of clouds and thunderstorms southeast of the center of circulation.

The Joint Typhoon Warning Center or JTWC noted at 10 a.m. EST (1500 UTC) that Cook's maximum sustained winds were near 45 knots (52 mph/83 kph). The storm was weakening as it transitioned into an extra-tropical cyclone. It was about 490

nautical miles south of Noumea, New Caledonia, near 27.0 degrees south latitude and 168.6 degrees east longitude. Cook was moving to the southeast at 13 knots (15 mph/24.8 kph).

The Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC) noted that "[infrared satellite imagery](#) showed a rapidly decaying system with significant [vertical wind shear](#) as it interacts with the mid-latitude westerlies." Infrared data from the AIRS instrument aboard NASA's Aqua satellite taken on April 11 at 1359 UTC (9:59 a.m. EST) showed the effect of the [wind shear](#) as strongest storms with coldest cloud tops were being pushed east of the center.

The Joint Typhoon Warning Center issued their final warning on the system. JTWC forecasters expect Cook to become extra-tropical later in the day on April 12 as it continues to weaken.



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strong vertical wind shear had pushed the bulk of clouds
and thunderstorms southeast of the center of circulation.
Credit: NASA/NRL

Provided by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center
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