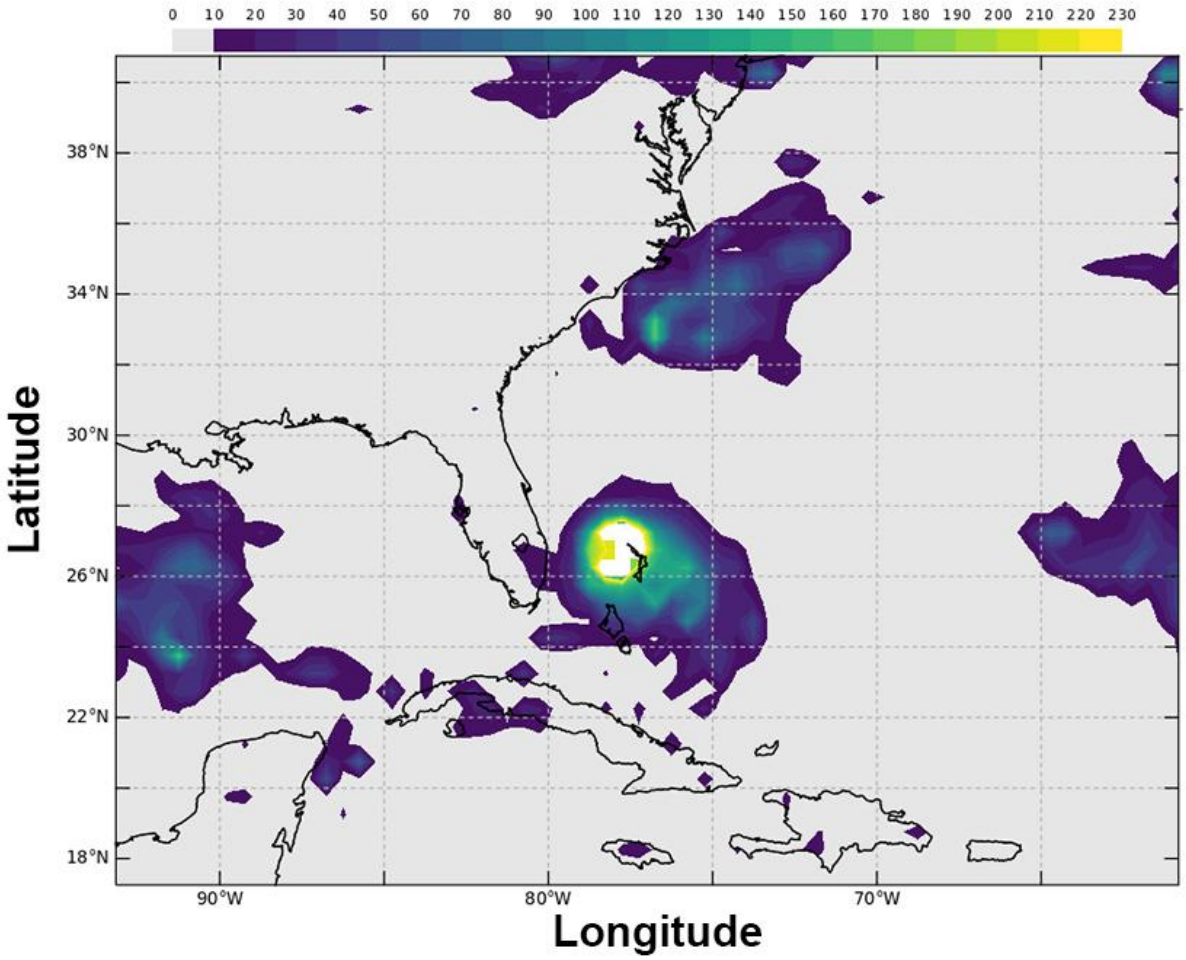
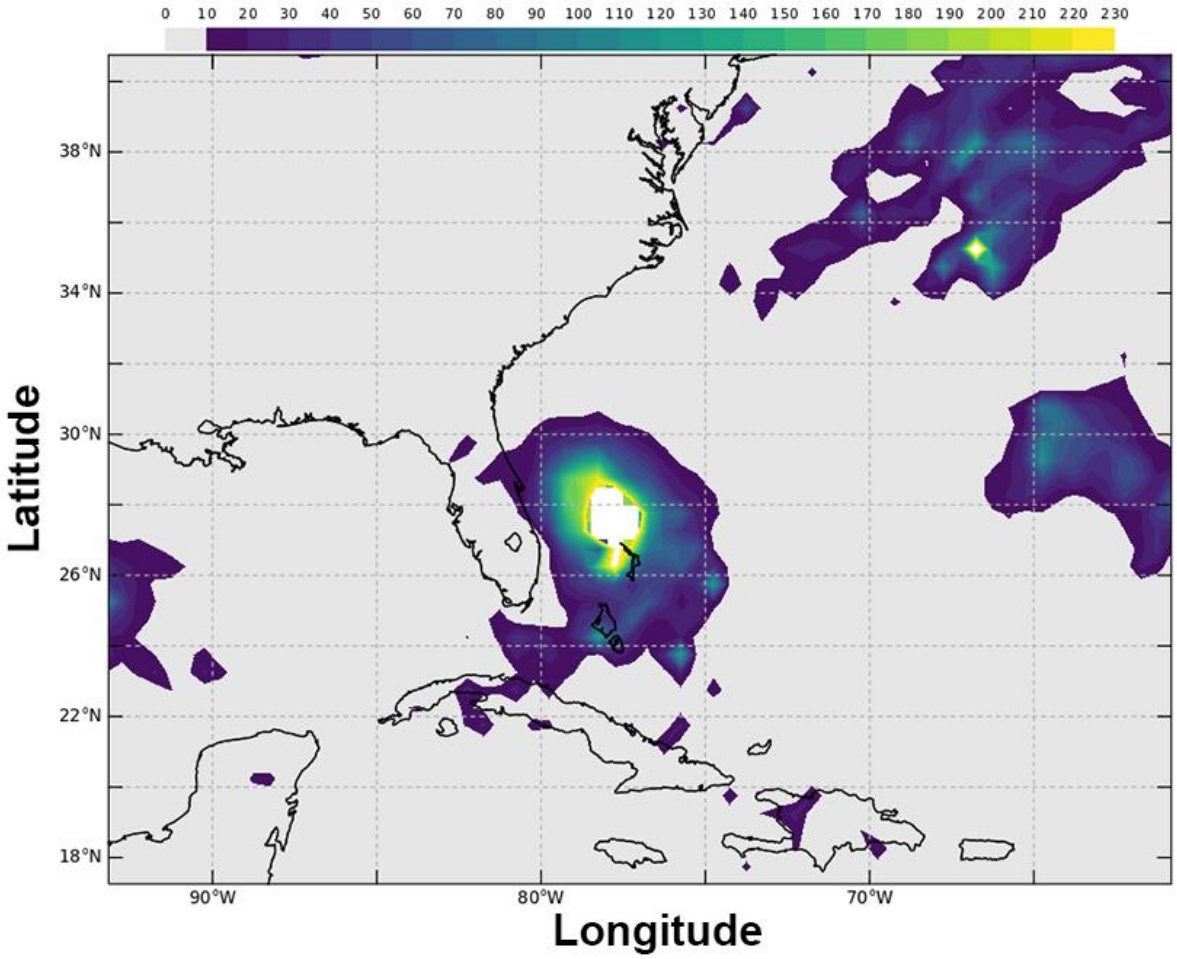
Title: Hurricane Dynamics: Maps, Graphs and Data



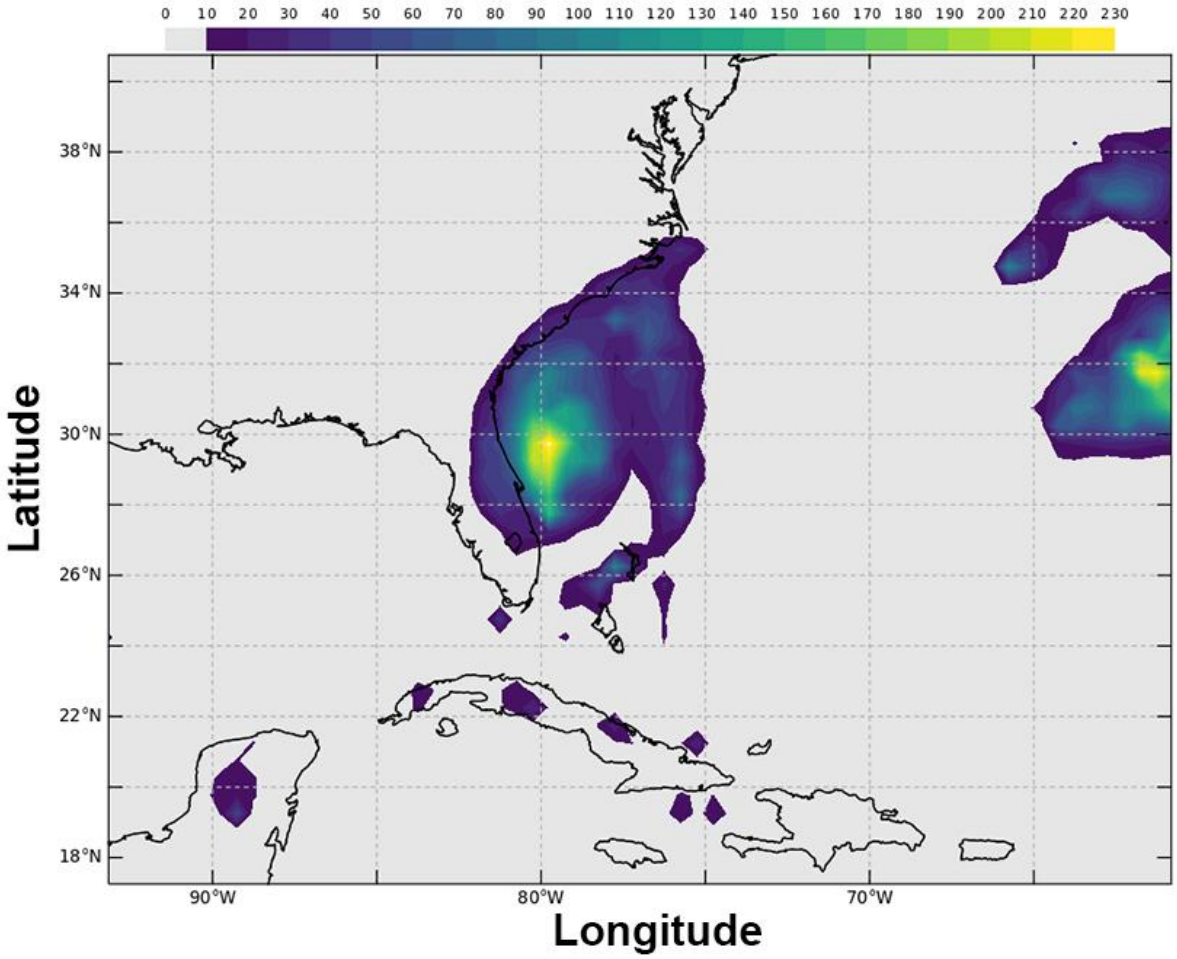
Map: Hurricane Dorian, **September 2, 2019**.
My NASA Data. Daily Precipitation Amount. Source: GPM IMERG

DESCRIPTION: This quantity provides the daily precipitation amount in millimeters. Precipitation includes both rain and snowfall, with snowfall contributing as the amount of liquid created when the snow is melted down. These data have a grid spacing of 0.5 degrees longitude and 0.5 degrees latitude. The units of the daily precipitation amount are millimeters. If the amount of precipitation at a location is one inch, then this is the same as 25.4 millimeters.



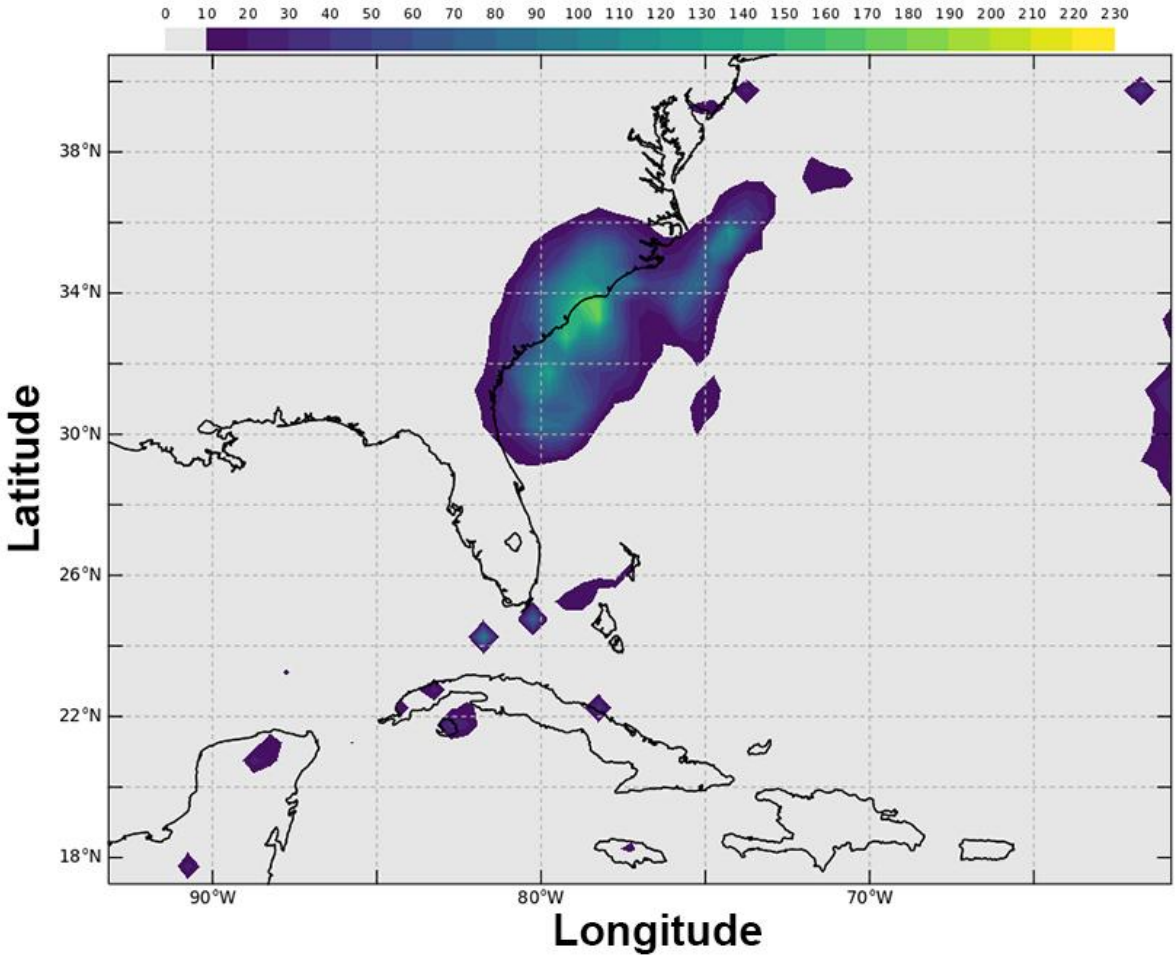
Map: Hurricane Lidia, **September 3, 2019**.
My NASA Data. Daily Precipitation Amount. Source: GPM IMERG

DESCRIPTION: This quantity provides the daily precipitation amount in millimeters. Precipitation includes both rain and snowfall, with snowfall contributing as the amount of liquid created when the snow is melted down. These data have a grid spacing of 0.5 degrees longitude and 0.5 degrees latitude. The units of the daily precipitation amount are millimeters. If the amount of precipitation at a location is one inch, then this is the same as 25.4 millimeters.



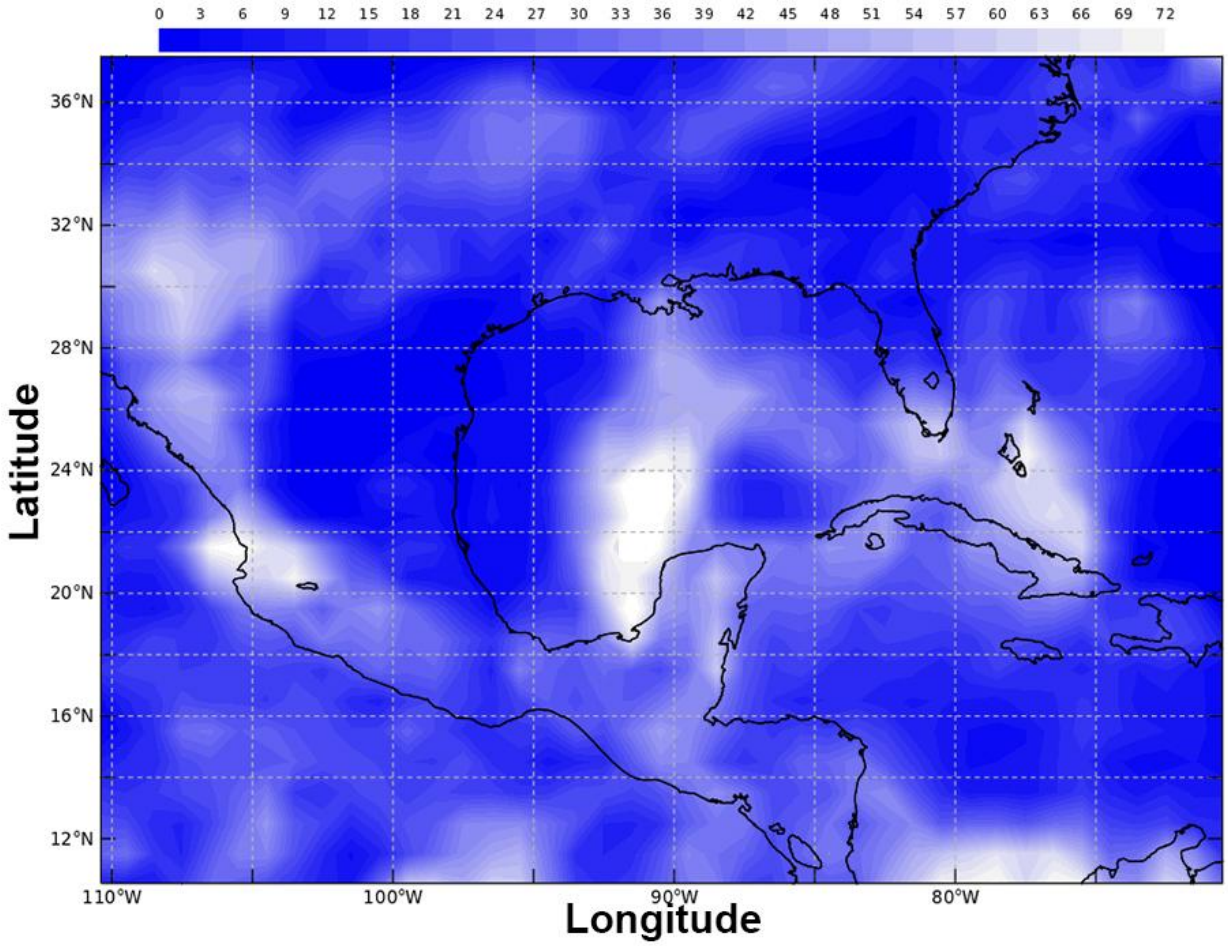
Map: Hurricane Lidia, **September 4, 2019**.
My NASA Data. Daily Precipitation Amount. Source: GPM IMERG

DESCRIPTION: This quantity provides the daily precipitation amount in millimeters. Precipitation includes both rain and snowfall, with snowfall contributing as the amount of liquid created when the snow is melted down. These data have a grid spacing of 0.5 degrees longitude and 0.5 degrees latitude. The units of the daily precipitation amount are millimeters. If the amount of precipitation at a location is one inch, then this is the same as 25.4 millimeters.



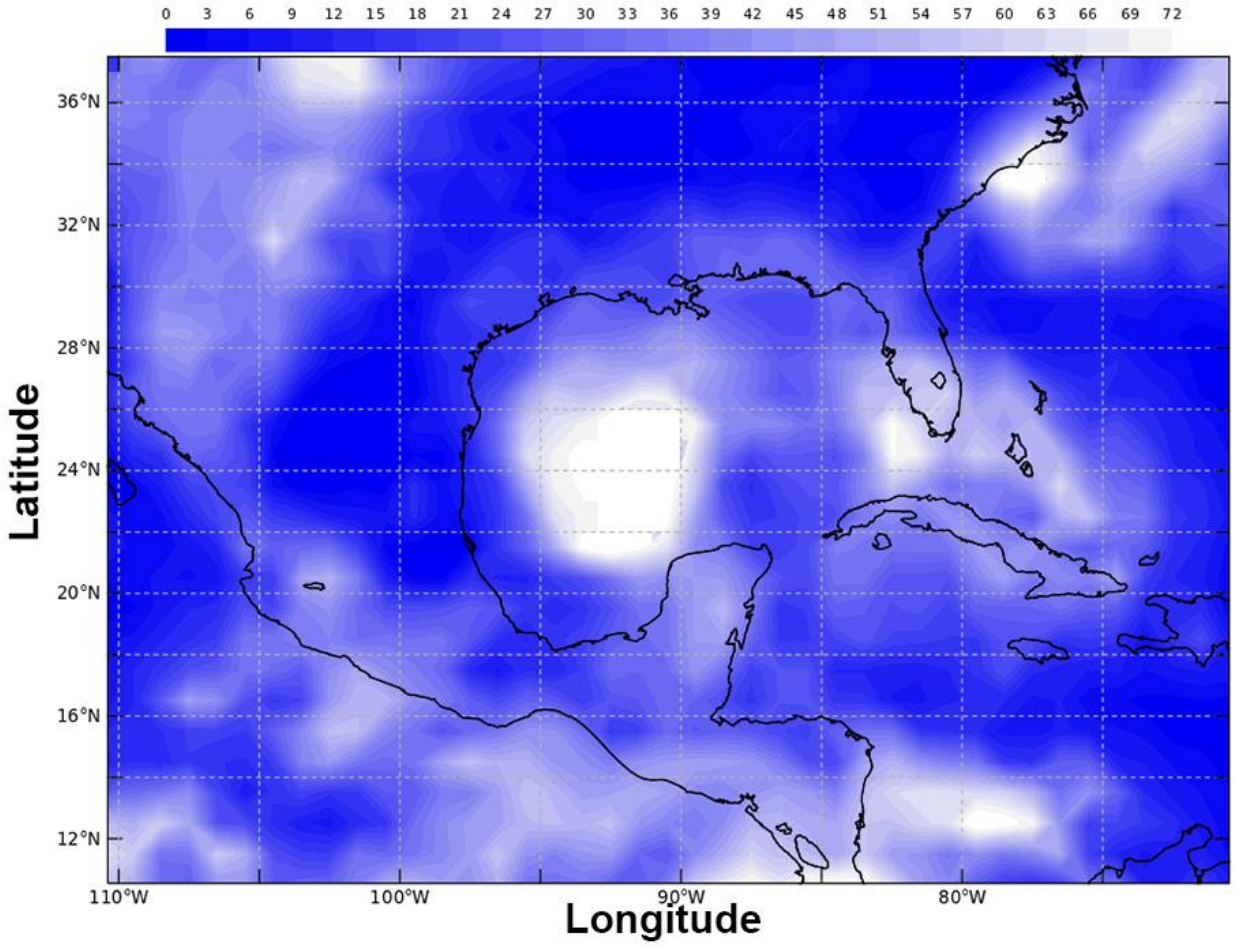
Map: Hurricane Lidia, **September 5, 2019**.
My NASA Data. Daily Precipitation Amount. Source: GPM IMERG

DESCRIPTION: This quantity provides the daily precipitation amount in millimeters. Precipitation includes both rain and snowfall, with snowfall contributing as the amount of liquid created when the snow is melted down. These data have a grid spacing of 0.5 degrees longitude and 0.5 degrees latitude. The units of the daily precipitation amount are millimeters. If the amount of precipitation at a location is one inch, then this is the same as 25.4 millimeters.



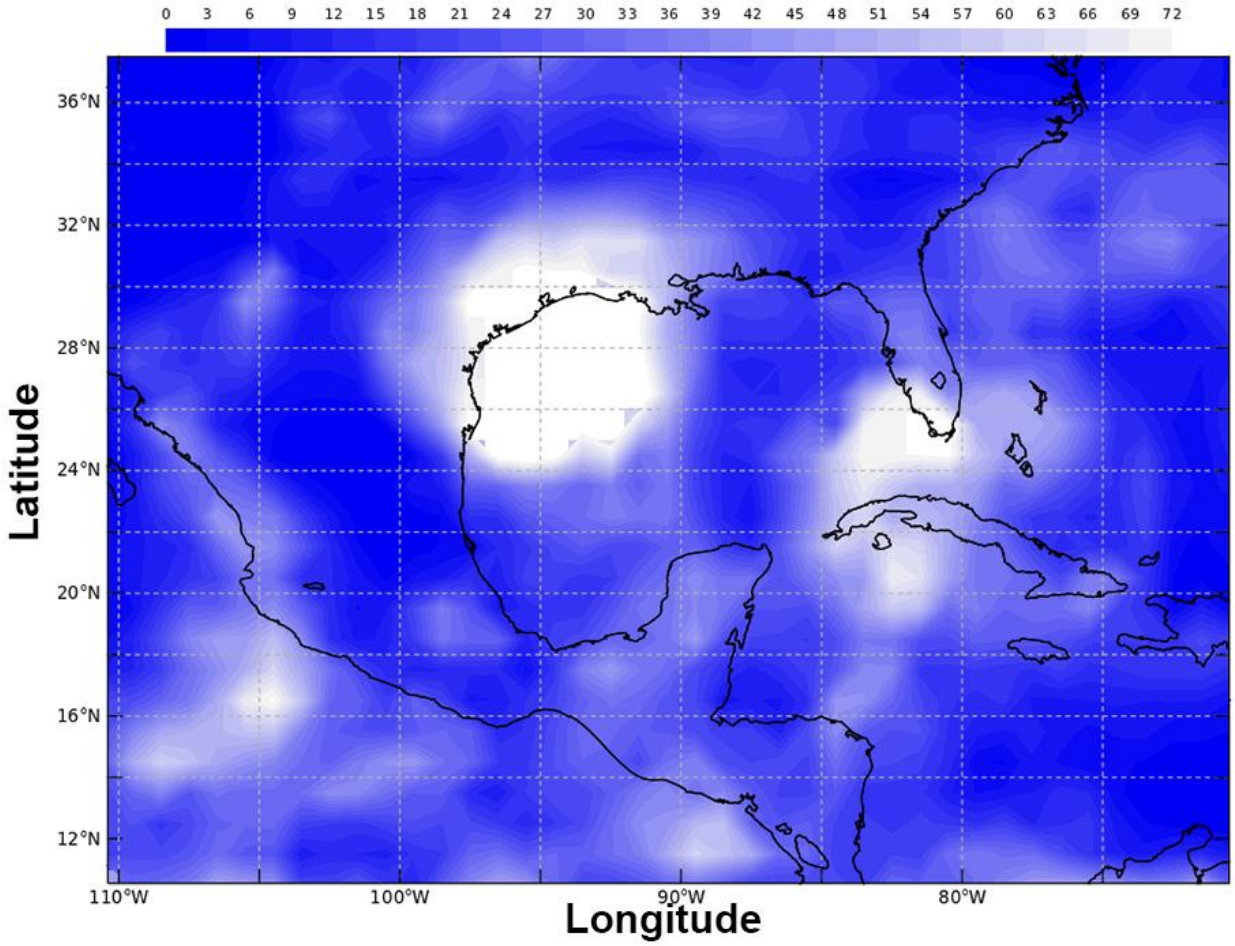
Map: Hurricane Harvey, **August 23, 2017**.
My NASA Data. Daily High Cloud Coverage: CERES

DESCRIPTION: This quantity describes the total percent cloud cover 9-11 kilometers (5.6-6.8 miles) above the surface. Because of the cold air temperatures (-40 to -60 degrees Celsius), cirrus-type clouds are primarily found at this level. These data have a grid spacing of 1 degree longitude and 1 degree latitude. The percent coverage is the amount of the sky that would be covered by these types of clouds if you were on the ground and you looked up.



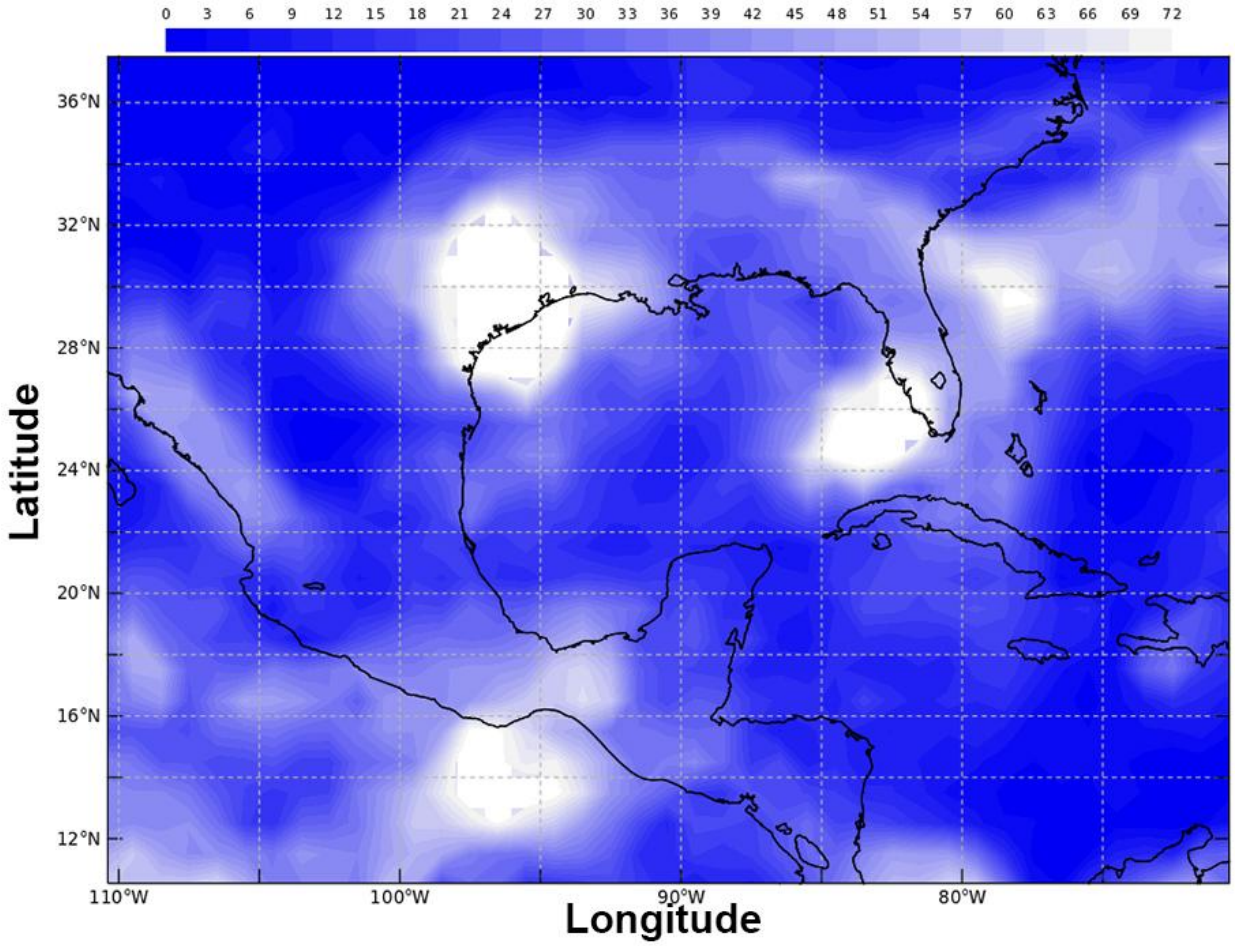
Map: Hurricane Harvey, **August 24, 2017**.
My NASA Data. Daily High Cloud Coverage: CERES

DESCRIPTION: This quantity describes the total percent cloud cover 9-11 kilometers (5.6-6.8 miles) above the surface. Because of the cold air temperatures (-40 to -60 degrees Celsius), cirrus-type clouds are primarily found at this level. These data have a grid spacing of 1 degree longitude and 1 degree latitude. The percent coverage is the amount of the sky that would be covered by these types of clouds if you were on the ground and you looked up.



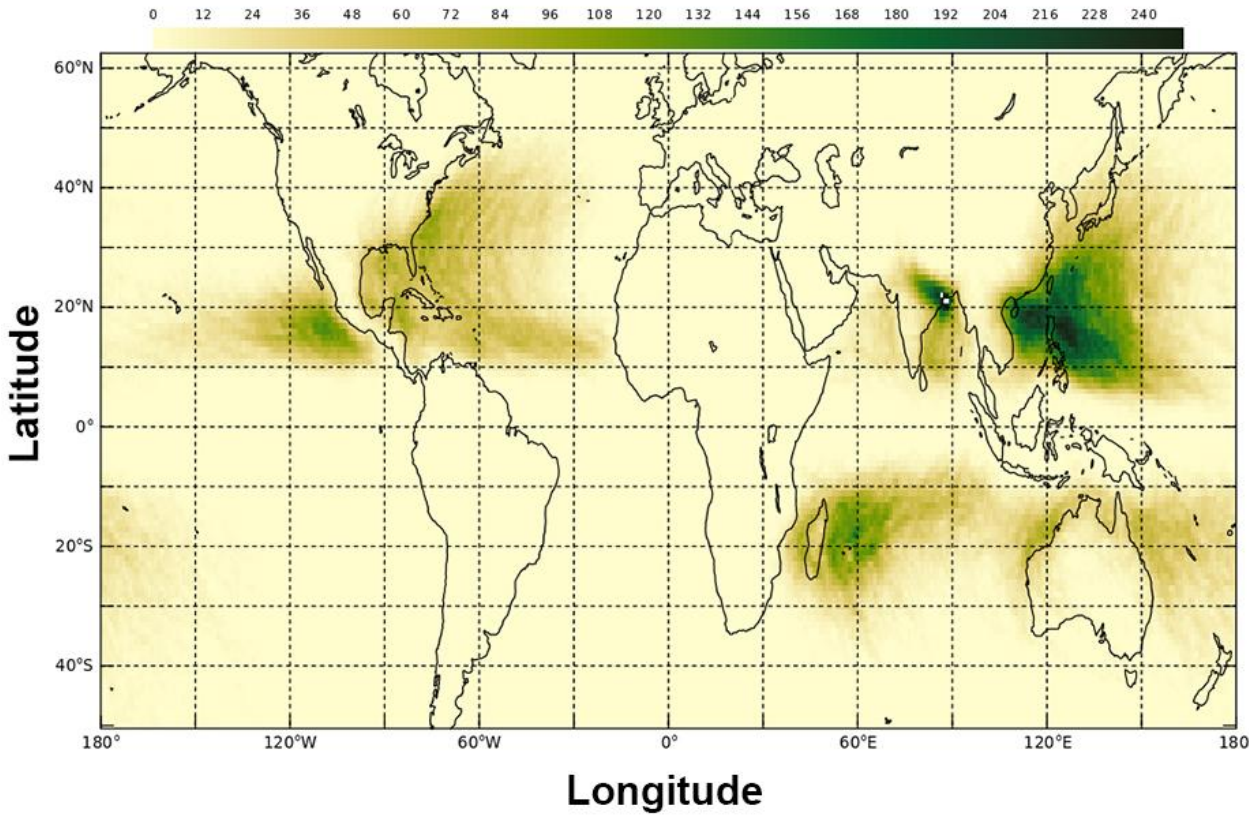
Map: Hurricane Harvey, **August 25, 2017**.
My NASA Data. Daily High Cloud Coverage: CERES

DESCRIPTION: This quantity describes the total percent cloud cover 9-11 kilometers (5.6-6.8 miles) above the surface. Because of the cold air temperatures (-40 to -60 degrees Celsius), cirrus-type clouds are primarily found at this level. These data have a grid spacing of 1 degree longitude and 1 degree latitude. The percent coverage is the amount of the sky that would be covered by these types of clouds if you were on the ground and you looked up.



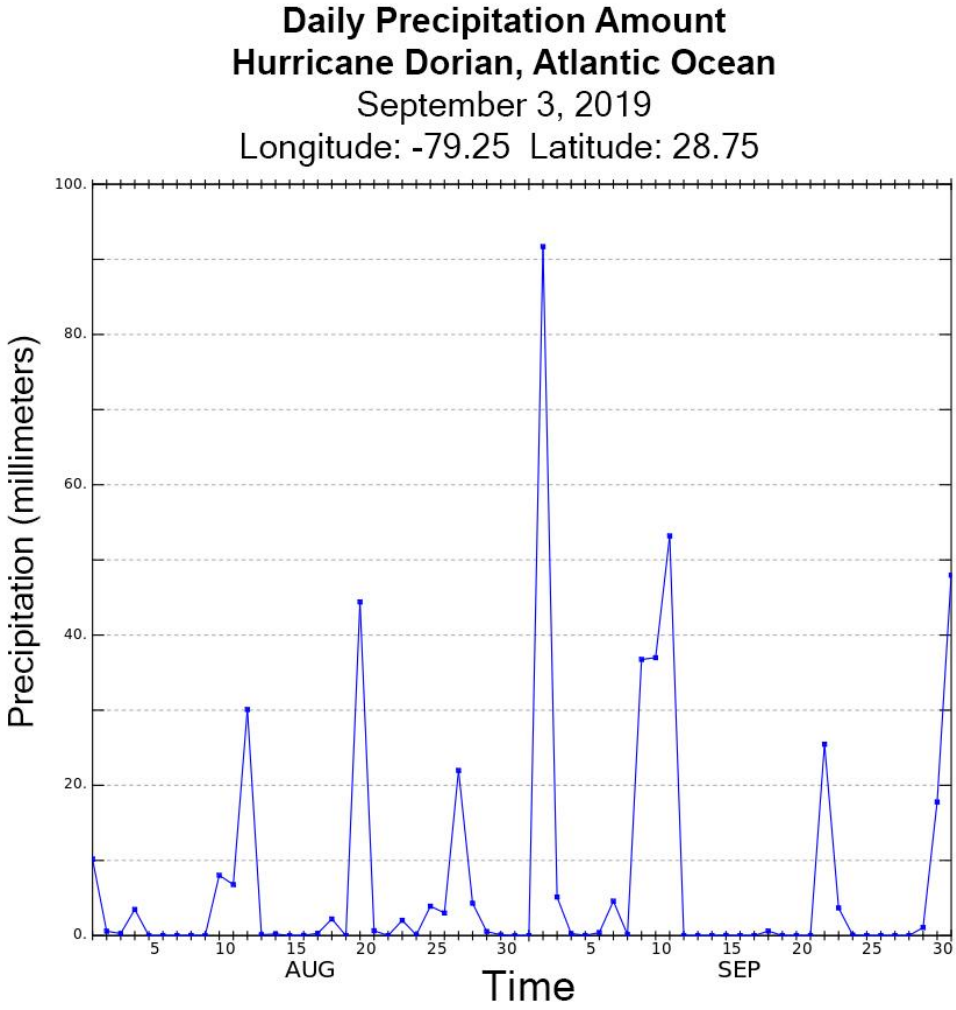
Map: Hurricane Harvey, **August 26, 2017**.
My NASA Data. Daily High Cloud Coverage: CERES

DESCRIPTION: This quantity describes the total percent cloud cover 9-11 kilometers (5.6-6.8 miles) above the surface. Because of the cold air temperatures (-40 to -60 degrees Celsius), cirrus-type clouds are primarily found at this level. These data have a grid spacing of 1 degree longitude and 1 degree latitude. The percent coverage is the amount of the sky that would be covered by these types of clouds if you were on the ground and you looked up.



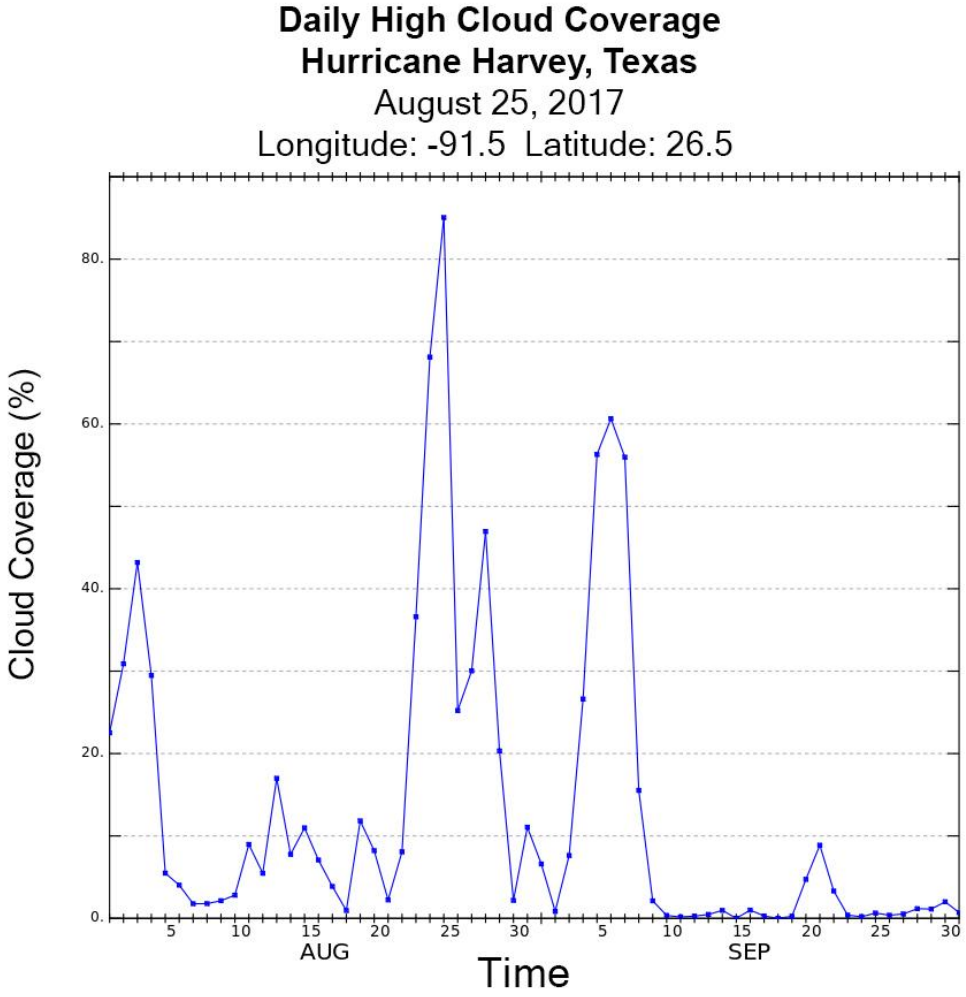
Map: Tropical Cyclones (1842 -2021)
My NASA Data. Number of Tropical Cyclones (1842-2021). Source: WMO

DESCRIPTION: This quantity describes the number of tropical cyclones (tropical depressions, tropical storms, typhoons, and hurricanes) that pass near a location (within 80 km (50 miles)) in the years 1842-2021. The distribution of global sea surface temperature and winds (in particular, wind shear) help determine where tropical cyclones are favored to exist. These data have a grid spacing of 1 degree longitude and 1 degree latitude. These data are dimensionless (count).



Graph: Hurricane Dorian, **September 3, 2019**.
My NASA Data. Daily Precipitation Amount. Source: GPM IMERG

DESCRIPTION: This quantity provides the daily precipitation amount in millimeters. Precipitation includes both rain and snowfall, with snowfall contributing as the amount of liquid created when the snow is melted down. These data have a grid spacing of 0.5 degrees longitude and 0.5 degrees latitude. The units of the daily precipitation amount are millimeters. If the amount of precipitation at a location is one inch, then this is the same as 25.4 millimeters.



Graph: Hurricane Harvey, **August 25, 2017**.
My NASA Data. Daily High Cloud Coverage: CERES

DESCRIPTION: This quantity describes the total percent cloud cover 9-11 kilometers (5.6-6.8 miles) above the surface. Because of the cold air temperatures (-40 to -60 degrees Celsius), cirrus-type clouds are primarily found at this level. These data have a grid spacing of 1 degree longitude and 1 degree latitude. The percent coverage is the amount of the sky that would be covered by these types of clouds if you were on the ground and you looked up.

Daily Precipitation Amount Hurricane Dorian, Atlantic Ocean September 3, 2019 (Longitude: -79.25 Latitude: 28.75)	
TIME PERIOD	**PRECIPITATION (millimeters)**
20-Aug-17	44.4
21-Aug-17	0.7
22-Aug-17	0
23-Aug-17	2
24-Aug-17	0.1
25-Aug-17	3.9
26-Aug-17	3
27-Aug-17	22
28-Aug-17	4.3
29-Aug-17	0.6
30-Aug-17	0.1
31-Aug-17	0
1-Sep-17	0
2-Sep-17	91.7
3-Sep-17	5.1
4-Sep-17	0.3
5-Sep-17	0
6-Sep-17	0.4
7-Sep-17	4.6
8-Sep-17	0.1
9-Sep-17	36.8
10-Sep-17	37
11-Sep-17	53.2
12-Sep-17	0

DESCRIPTION: This quantity provides the daily precipitation amount in millimeters. Precipitation includes both rain and snowfall, with snowfall contributing as the amount of liquid created when the snow is melted down. These data have a grid spacing of 0.5 degrees longitude and 0.5 degrees latitude. The units of the daily precipitation amount are millimeters. If the amount of precipitation at a location is one inch, then this is the same as 25.4 millimeters.

Data Table: Hurricane Dorian, Atlantic Ocean. **September 3, 2019**.
My NASA Data. Daily Precipitation Amount. Source: GPM IMERG

Daily High Cloud Coverage Hurricane Harvey, Texas August 25, 2017 (Longitude: -91.5 Latitude: 26.5)	
TIME PERIOD	**CLOUD COVERAGE %**
15-Aug-17	10.98
16-Aug-17	7.08
17-Aug-17	3.873
18-Aug-17	0.947
19-Aug-17	11.824
20-Aug-17	8.22
21-Aug-17	2.237
22-Aug-17	8.073
23-Aug-17	36.596
24-Aug-17	68.112
25-Aug-17	85.055
26-Aug-17	25.217
27-Aug-17	30.037
28-Aug-17	46.951
29-Aug-17	20.32
30-Aug-17	2.179
31-Aug-17	11.059
1-Sep-17	6.6
2-Sep-17	0.848
3-Sep-17	7.626
4-Sep-17	26.613
5-Sep-17	56.297
6-Sep-17	60.635
7-Sep-17	55.974

DESCRIPTION: This quantity describes the total percent cloud cover 9-11 kilometers (5.6-6.8 miles) above the surface. Because of the cold air temperatures (-40 to -60 degrees Celsius), cirrus-type clouds are primarily found at this level. These data have a grid spacing of 1 degree longitude and 1 degree latitude. The percent coverage is the amount of the sky that would be covered by these type of clouds if you were on the ground and you looked up.

Data Table: Hurricane Harvey, Texas. **August 25, 2017**.