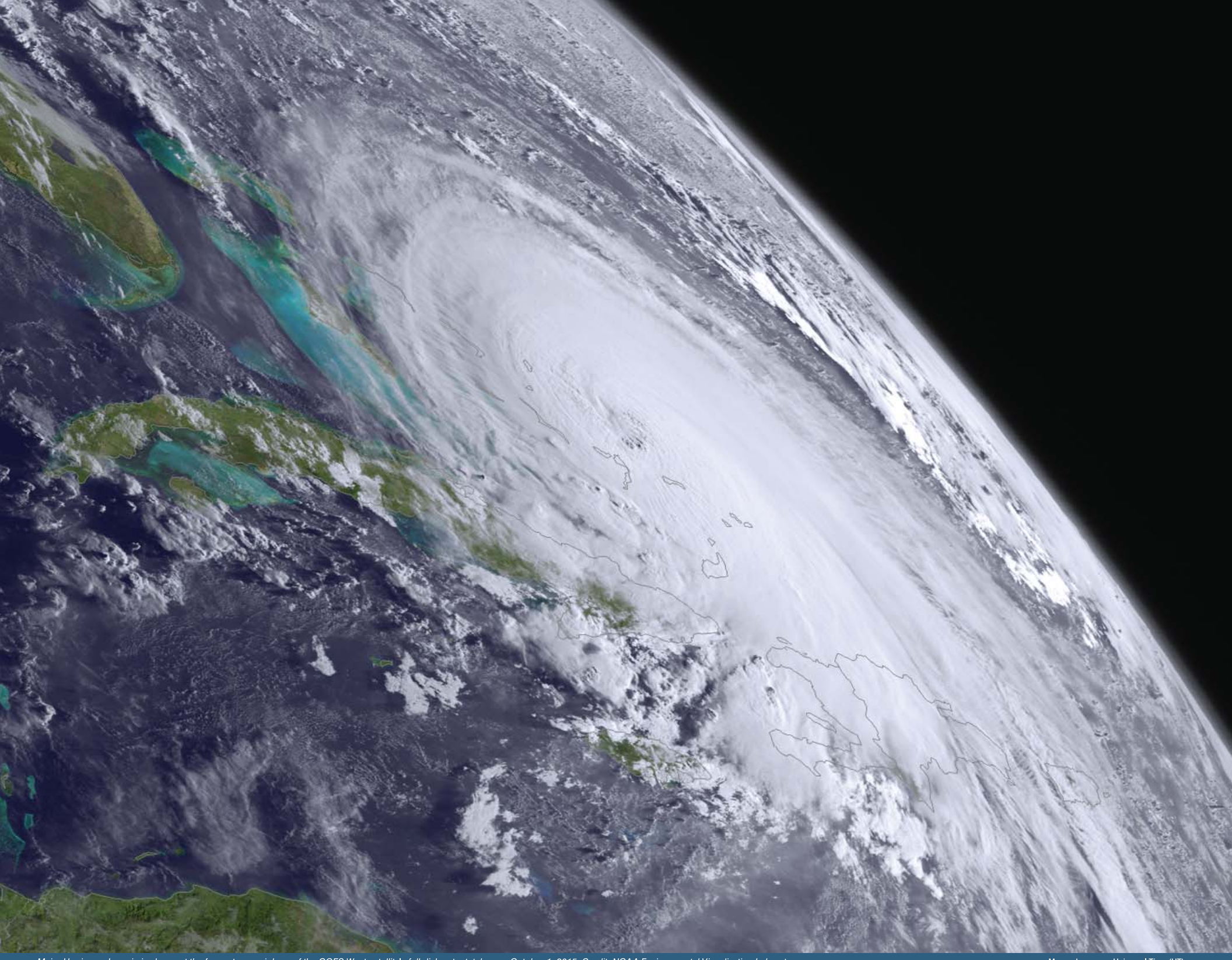


Major Hurricane Joaquin is shown at the far eastern periphery of the GOES West satellite's full disk extent, taken on October 1, 2015. Credit: NOAA Environmental Visualization Laboratory

August 2016

Moon phases are Universal Time (UT)

NEW MOON · FIRST QUARTER · FULL MOON · LAST QUARTER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9 NOAA-13 launched, 1993	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

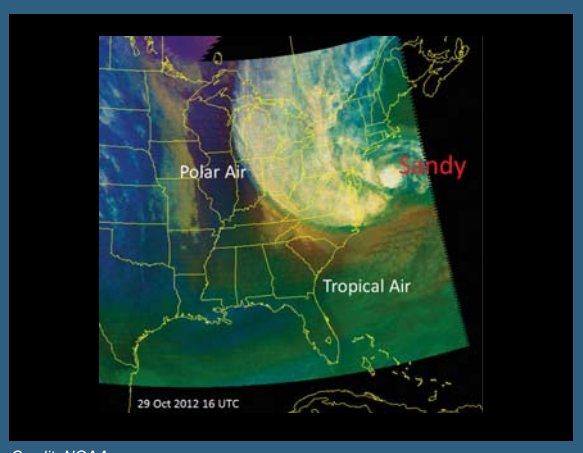
SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

Better data for hurricane tracking and intensity forecasts

The advanced observational capabilities available from the GOES-R series will enable NOAA's National Hurricane Center to estimate hurricane track and intensity more accurately, leading to improved forecasts and extended forecast lead times. The improved performance and better resolution of the Advanced Baseline imager will allow for better characterization of small hurricane eyes and provide real-time estimates of hurricane central pressure and maximum sustained winds. Data from the Geostationary Lightning Mapper will inform forecasters about changes in lightning activity in the eyewall and rainbands of tropical cyclones, which can be used as an indication for intensity changes, especially rapid intensification.

The RGB (red-green-blue) air mass product shown during Hurricane Sandy in 2012. This product allowed forecasters and analysts to identify the large-scale weather systems that would interact with Sandy prior to landfall, therefore leading to improved forecast confidence.



Credit: NOAA