

GOES INFRARED ENHANCEMENT CURVE (JF)

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In addition to the normal infrared GOES imagery, various enhancement (2) curves are used. One of the newest products, JF (3) highlights ocean surface phenomena (currents, eddies, temperatures) as well as land thermal contrasts. Low and high level cloud determination is also possible.

Fig. 1 is a GOES visual (1 mile) sector on 22 Feb. 1981. One half hour later the JF product (Fig. 2) shows the land/water temperature values and comparisons. A cold front is approaching Florida from the northwest, but the IR image indicates not much vertical development.

The infrared grey level step wedge above the photo is the key and is partially labeled.

REFERENCES AND FOOTNOTES

- (1) Chairman of the NWA Meteorological Satellite Committee
- (2) Corbell, R.P., Callahan, C.J. and Kotsch, W.J. 1976, The GOES/SMS User's Guide, NOAA/NASA, 118 p.
- (3) Telecom with D. Gaby, Miami, SFSS.

CORIOLIS FORCE EFFECTS

In basic meteorology texts, we're taught that surface or low pressure areas in the northern hemisphere have counter clockwise winds around the center of the system, whereas in the southern hemisphere just the opposite occurs.

In my class at M.I.T., the analogy was always made that if you flushed a toilet in New Zealand the water would go down just the opposite from a similar toilet in Boston.

Well I never went to New Zealand, but Figure 1 shows the coriolis effects on two lows, one north of the equator and the other near New Zealand.

