

## DIANA WAS NOT A LADY

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Chairman  
Satellite Meteorology Committee

Diana was born off the east coast of Florida out of a frontal wave. She intensified into hurricane strength, moved north and slammed into the North Carolina coast with winds near 150 MPH. This storm did damage of over \$65 million. Luckily, no deaths occurred as a result of the hurricane.

Although GOES East, the prime meteorological satellite for monitoring Atlantic storms, died of lamp failure, GOES West was moved from 135 degrees west to 98 degrees west and provided excellent hurricane observations. Additionally, the polar orbiting vehicles of NOAA and the USAF took and transmitted day and night low level, high resolution images. In other words, more than enough space views of Diana were available to assist the Miami Hurricane Center and other forecasters involved in alerting the public.

ID: 2541, 11/09/84, LAT: 28.0, LON: 80.5, 50, 2AM, ASC REV: 37, ALT: 447.7NM, TYPE LF, SCALE X4, MDPT -500.0NM;  
IMAGE + ENH MODE NL, TNC 15.33.06, LNC 80.26, ROLL 0.00, PITCH 0.00, YAW 0.00;  
HURRICANE DIANA

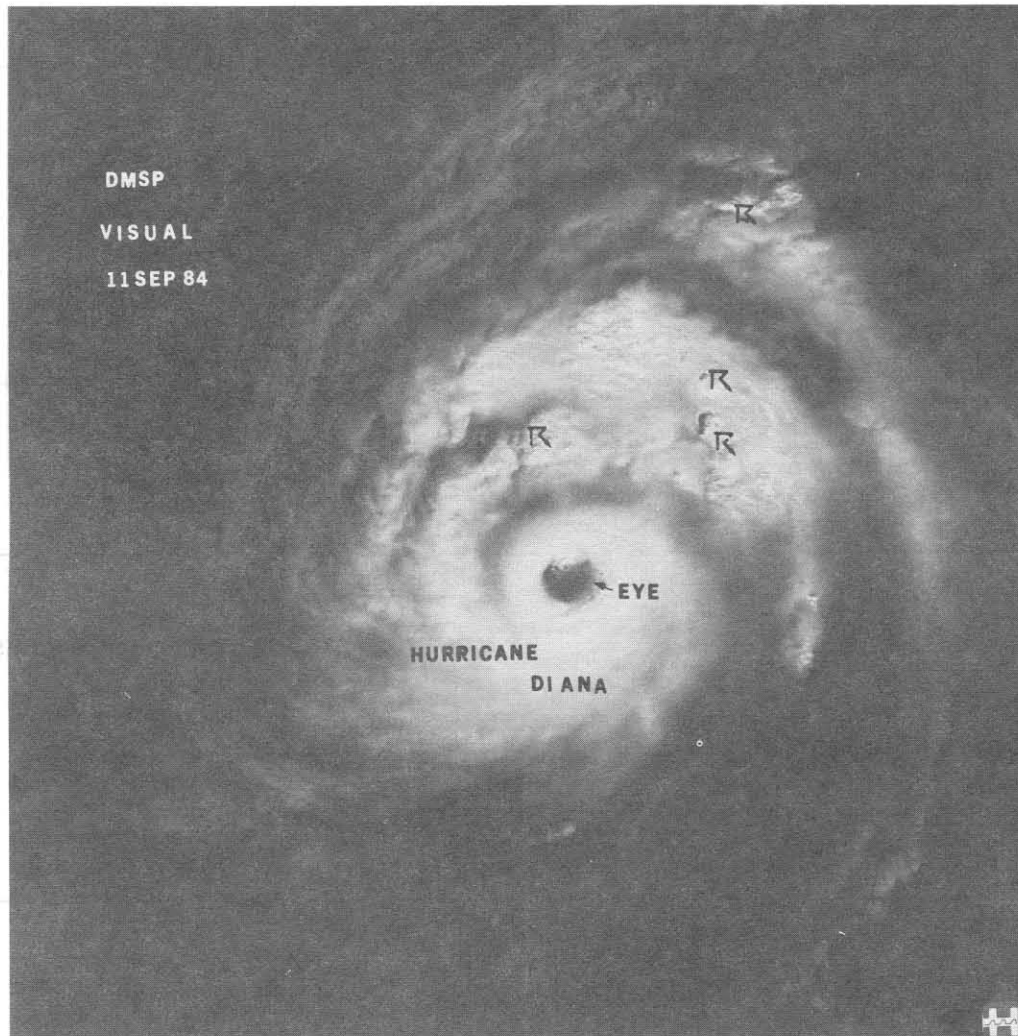


Figure 1. DMSP Visual photo of Hurricane Diana, September 11, 1984.

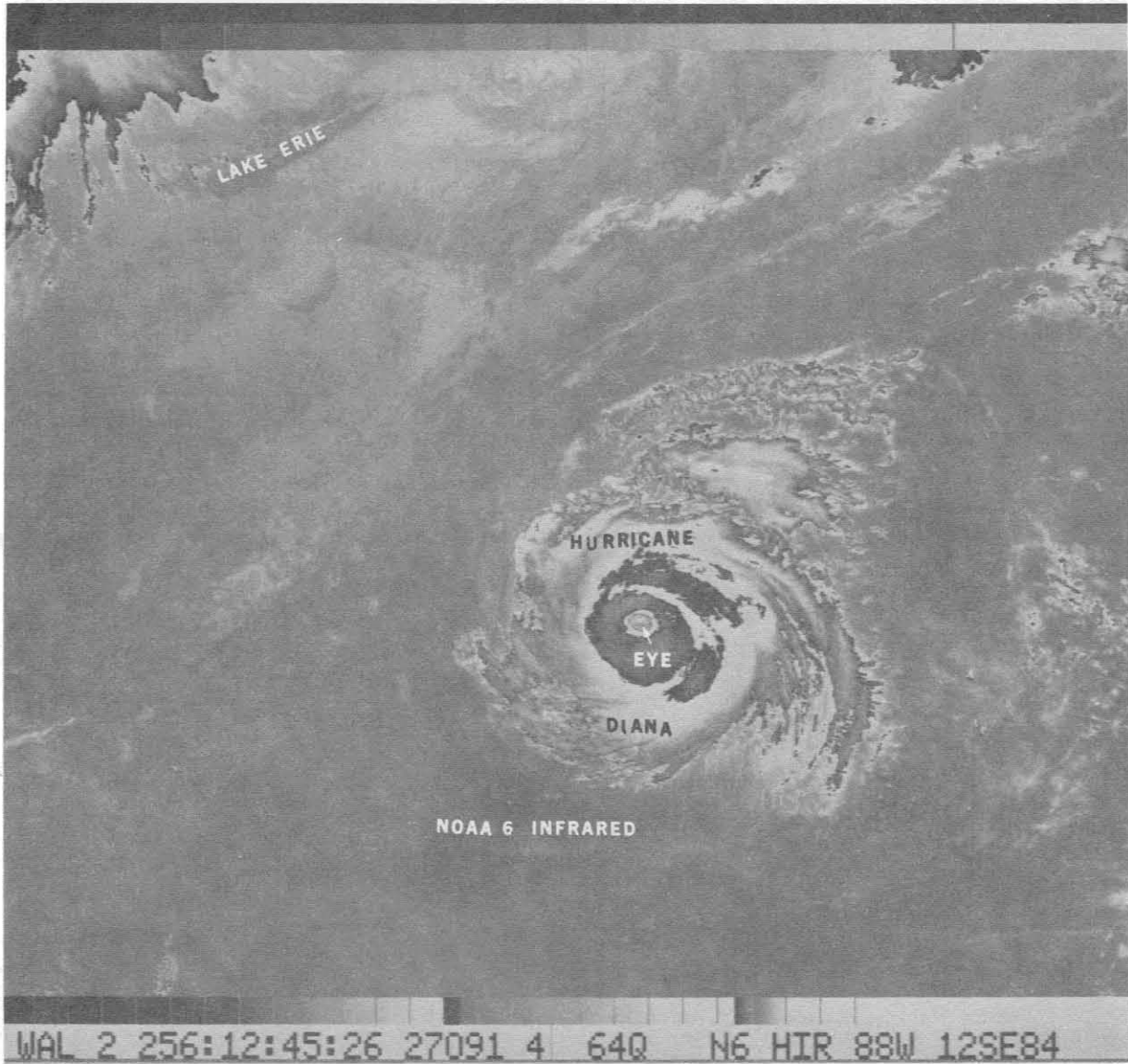


Figure 2. Enhanced Infrared image of Hurricane Diana, from 450 NM high NOAA-6, 1245 GMT, September 12, 1984.

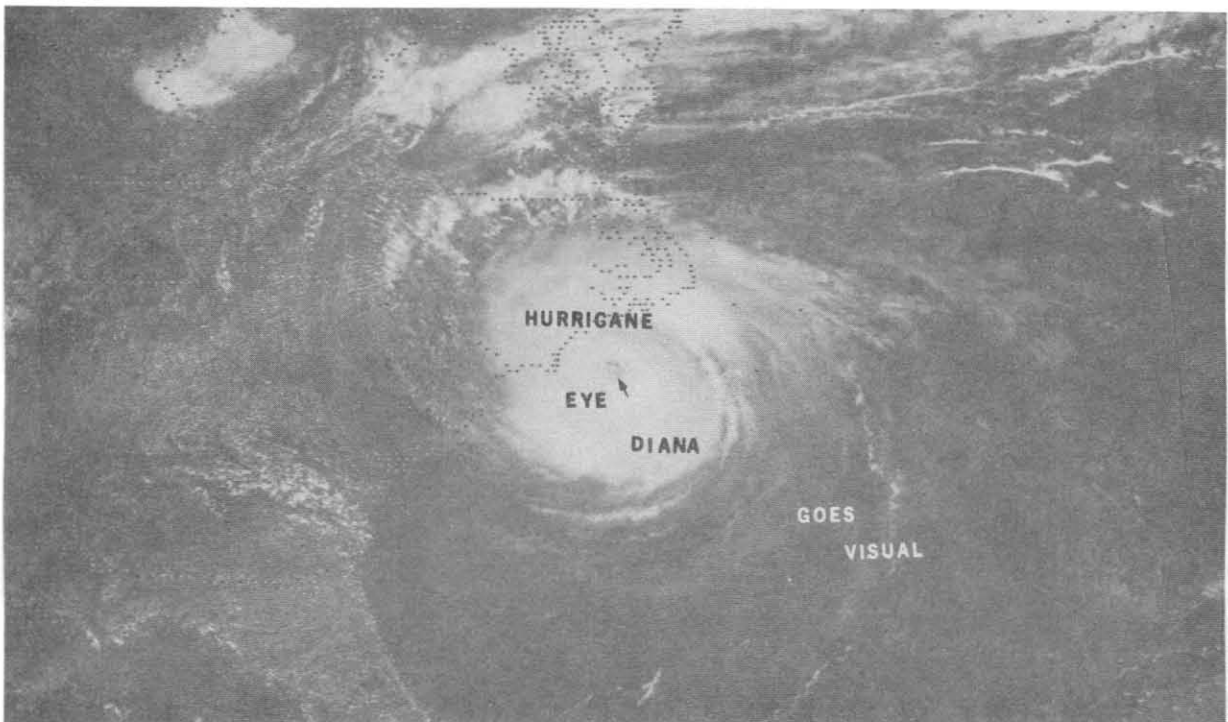


Figure 3. Visual photo of Hurricane Diana, 1800 GMT, December 12, 1984, from the 22,000 mile high GOES.

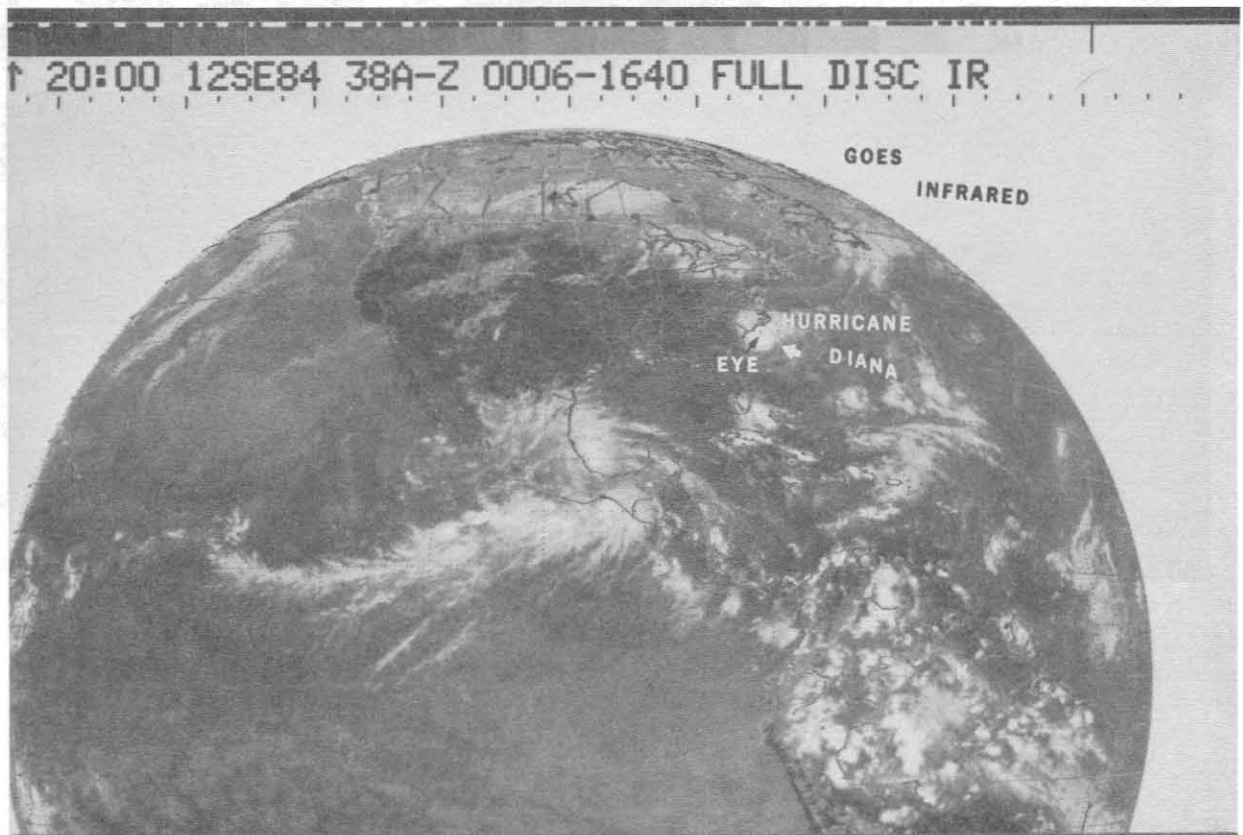


Figure 4. Infrared photo of Hurricane Diana, 2000 GMT, September 12, 1984, from the 22,000 mile high GOES.

↑ 17:30 13SE84 38A-Z 0006-1640 FULL DISC IR

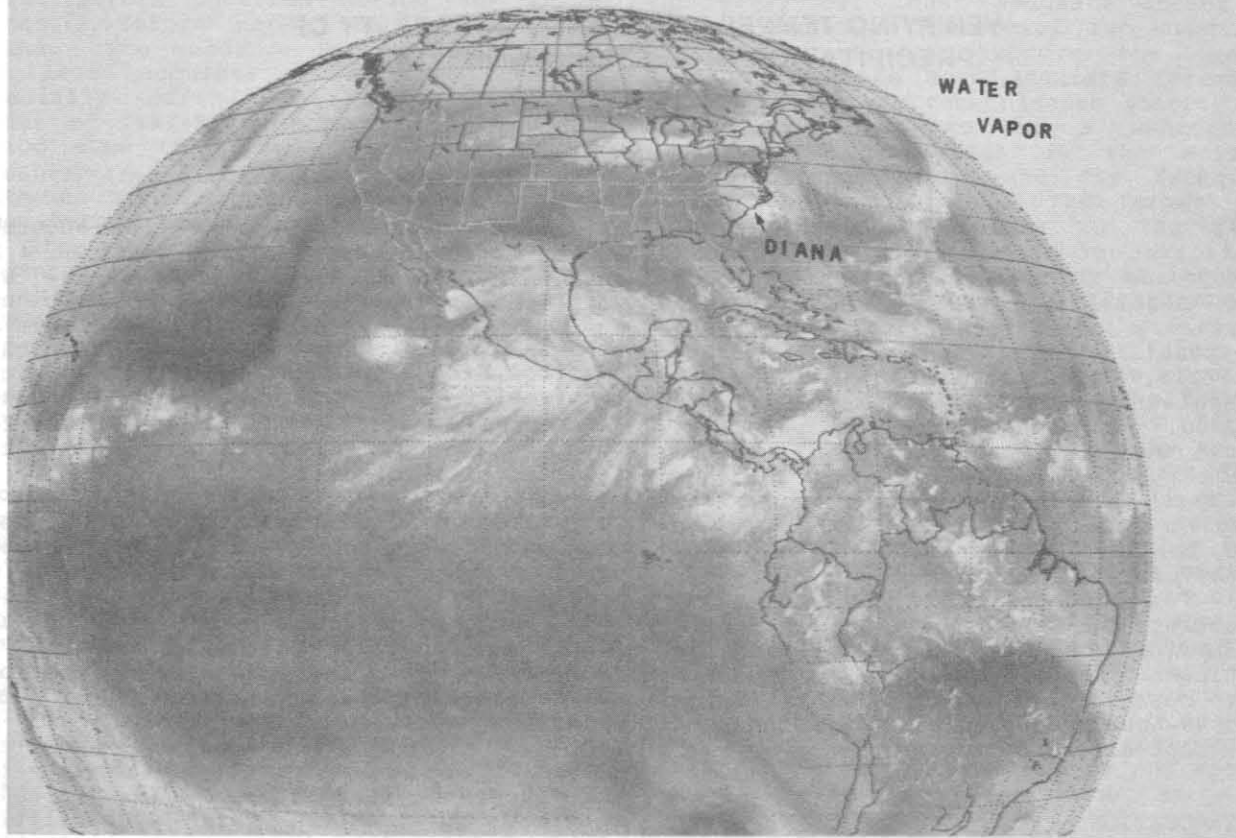


Figure 5. Water vapor image of Hurricane Diana, 1730 GMT, September 13, 1984, from the 22,000 mile high GOES.

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