Oceanographic Processes Generated by Hurricanes Ivan, Katrina, and Rita

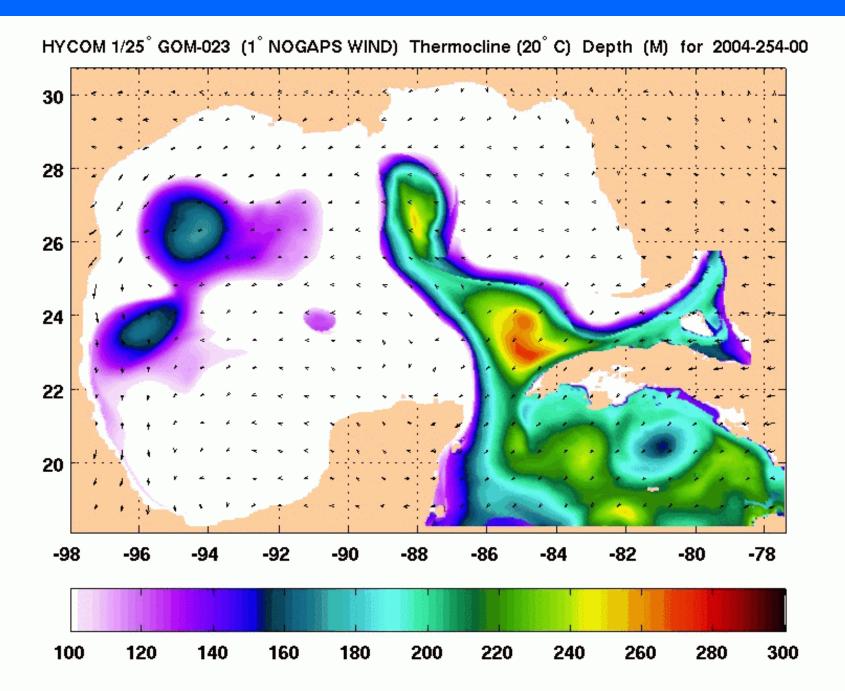
Luis Zamudio¹ & Pat Hogan²

¹Center for Ocean-Atmospheric Prediction Studies, Florida State University

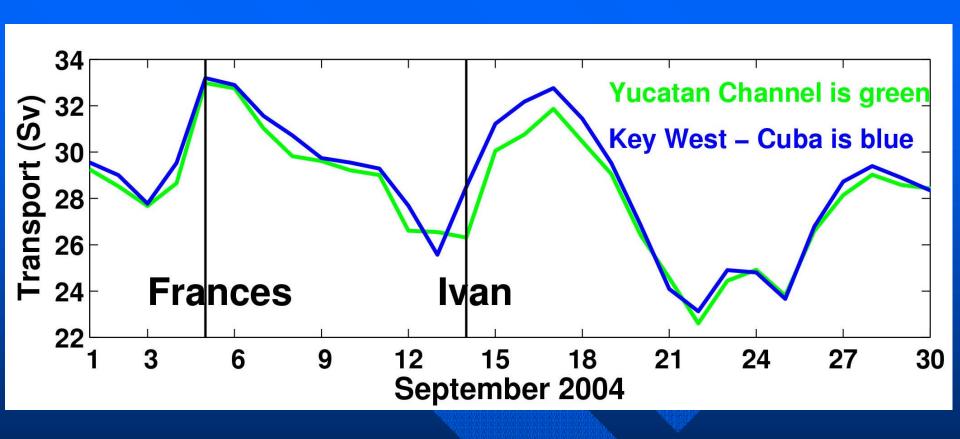
²Naval Research Laboratory, Stennis Space Center, Mississippi

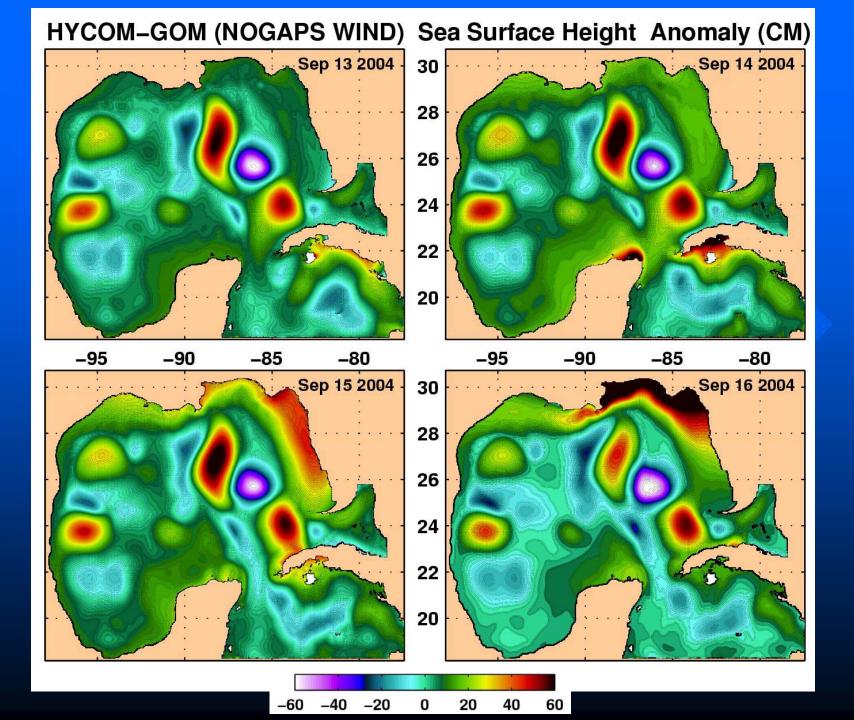
2008 Ocean Sciences Meeting (March 2-7)
Orlando, Florida.

1/25° GOM-HYCOM Bottom Topography (m) SST observations **SSH** observations Katrina is red Ivan is blue Open Boundary (OB) -95 -90

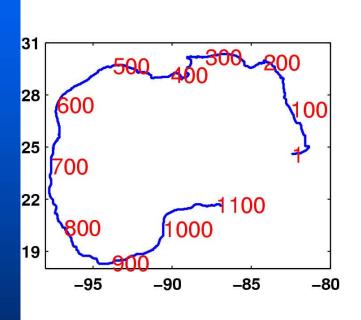


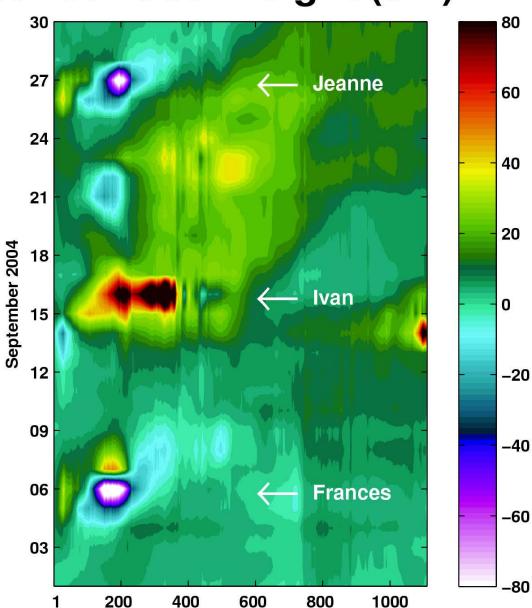
v-velocity zonal sec. 21.81n Sep 09, 2004 00Z [02.3H] -50 -100 **GOMc0.04** -150 v-velocity zonal sec. 21.81n Sep 14, 2004 09Z [02.3H] -50 -100 GOMc0.04 -150 86W





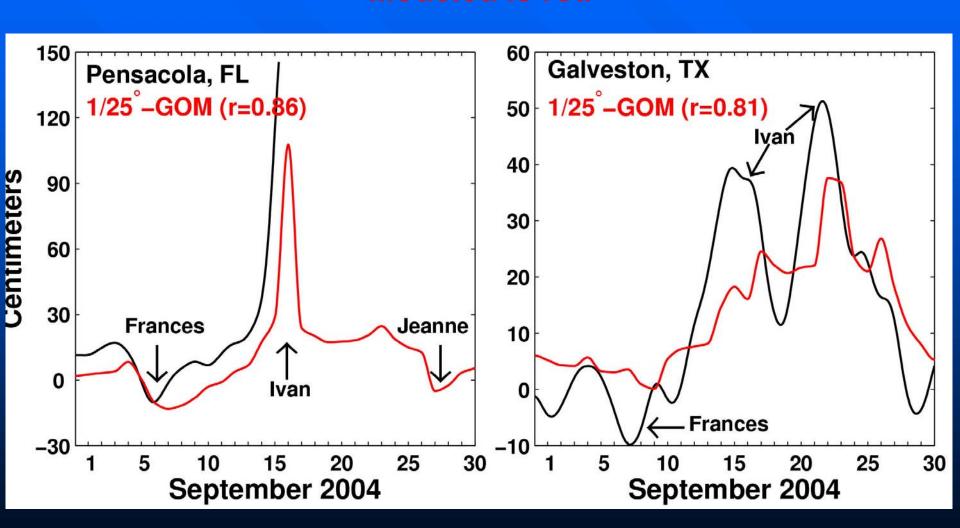
Along Coast Sea Surface Height (cm)

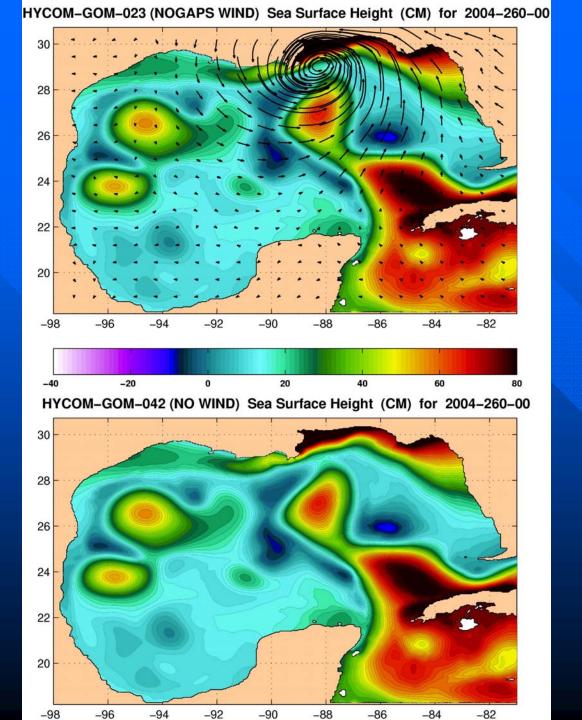


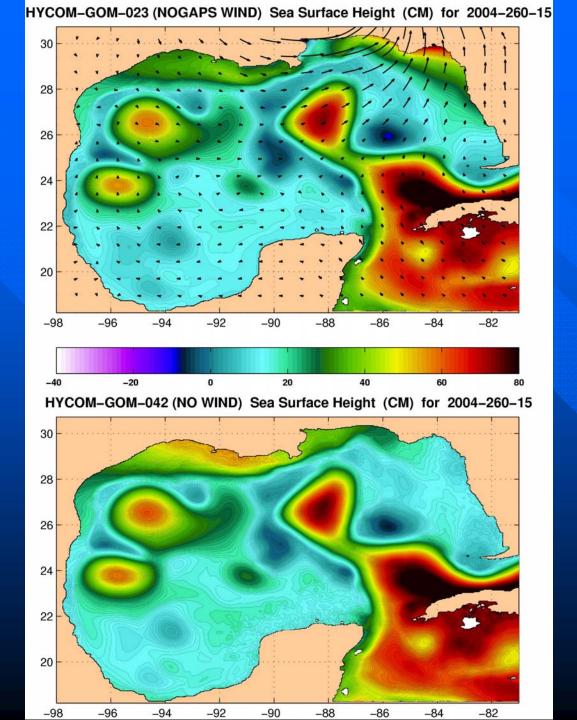


SEA SURFACE HEIGHT

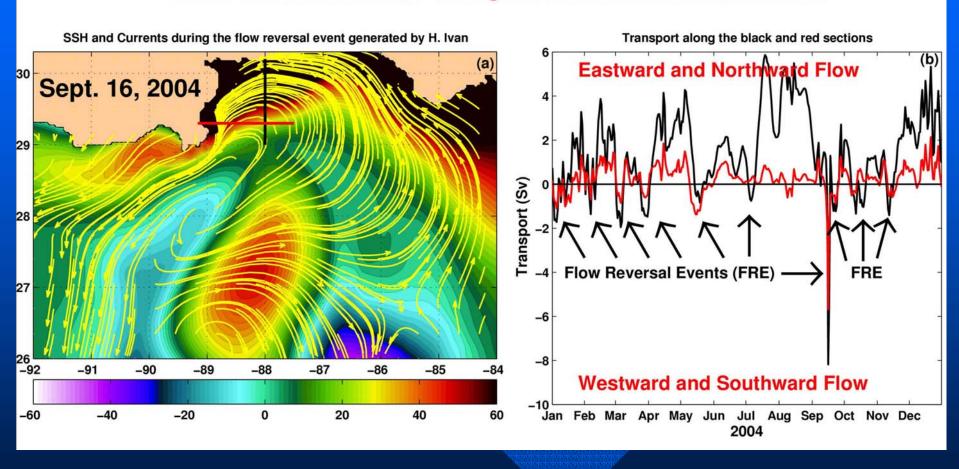
Observed is black Modeled is red

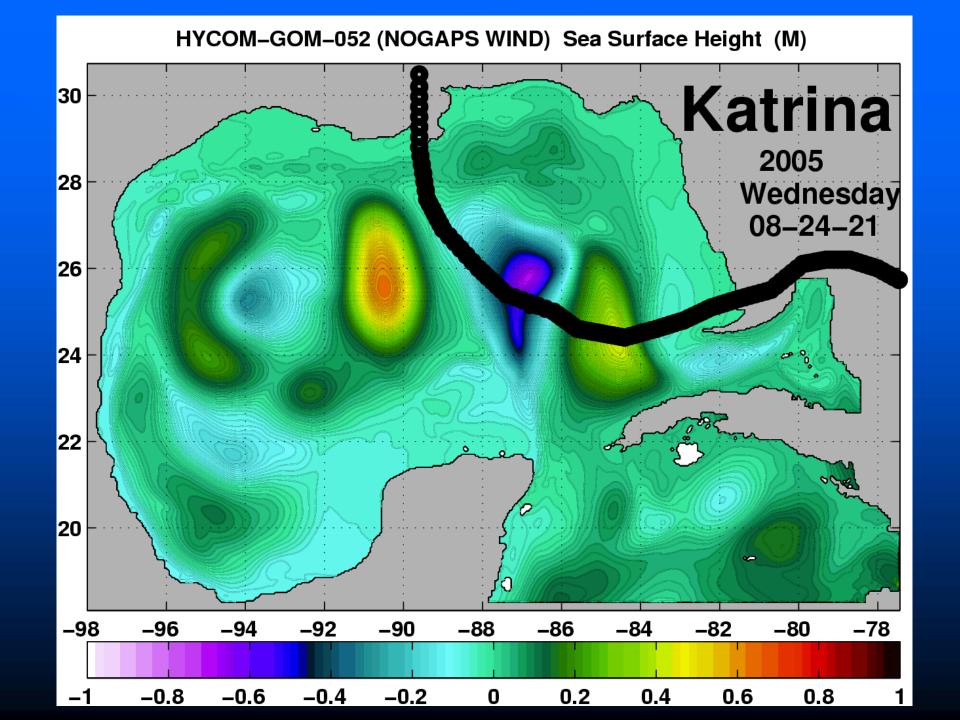


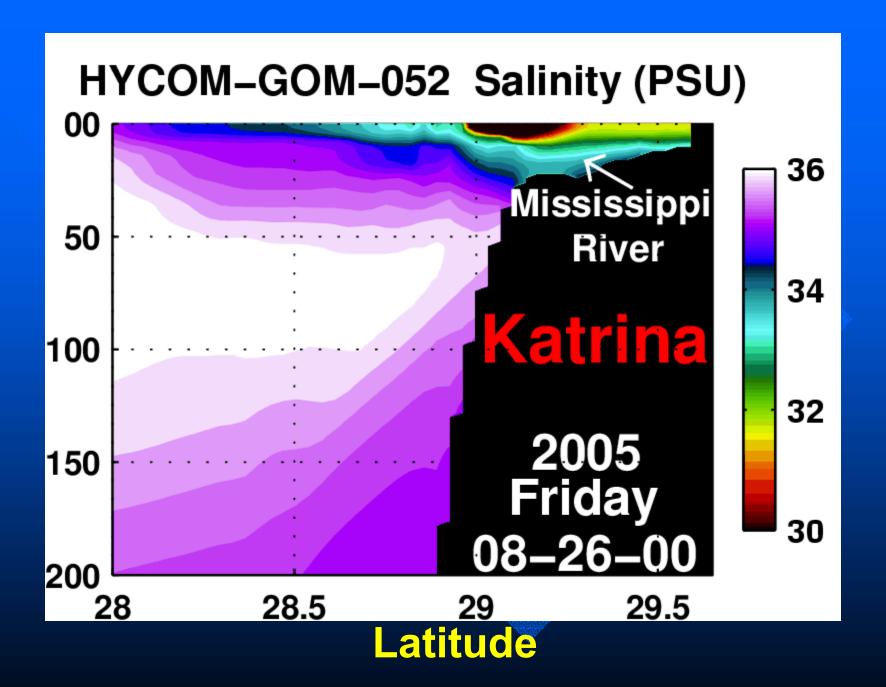




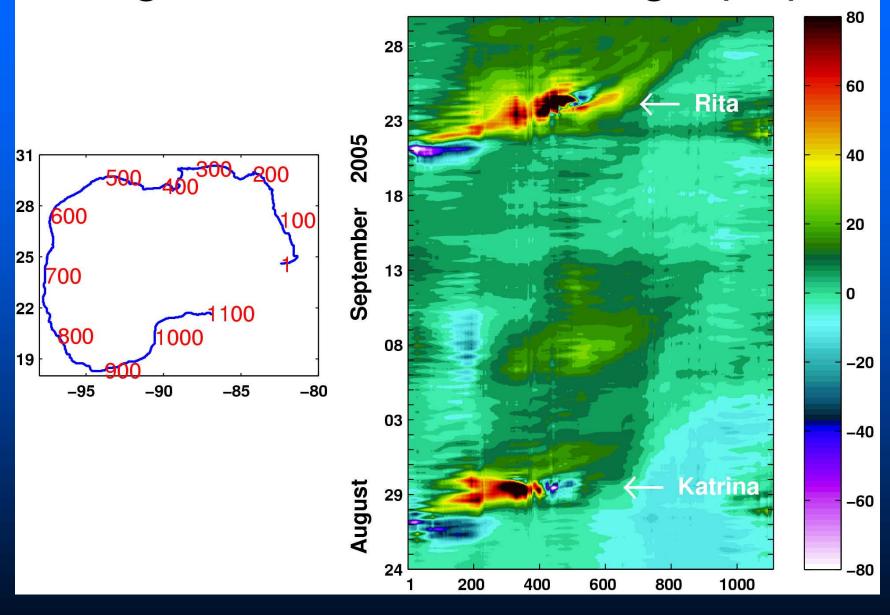
Flow Reversal Events along the Northern Gulf of Mexico

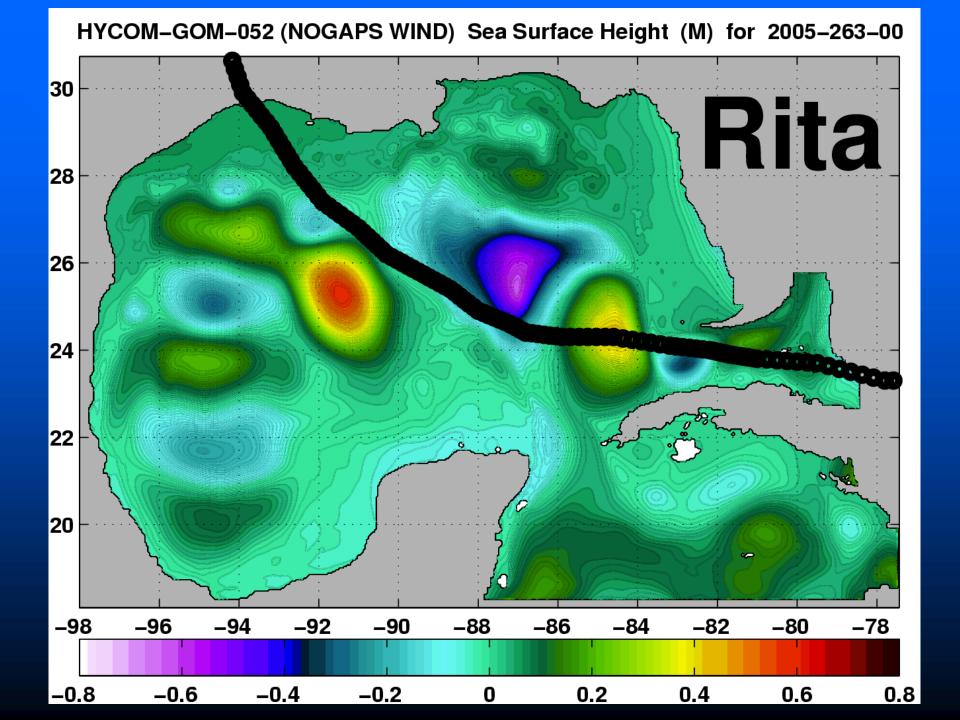






Along Coast Sea Surface Height (cm)





Summary

- Hurricane Ivan generated a coastal wave along the Cuba Island.
- Hurricanes Ivan, Katrina, and Rita generated coastal waves along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, but these waves were subsequently greatly weakened by Ivan's, Katrina's, and Rita's eastward winds.
- Zamudio, L., and P. J. Hogan (2008), Nesting the Gulf of Mexico in Atlantic HYCOM: Oceanographic Processes Generated by Hurricane Ivan. Ocean Modelling, doi:10.1016/j.ocemod.2007.12.002, 21(3-4), 106-125.