

Alexandra Hines - NOAA Affiliate

From: Alexandra Hines - NOAA Affiliate
Sent: Thursday, September 5, 2019 10:17 AM
To: John Bateman - NOAA Federal
Subject: Re: dorian mp4

Well, definitely in the gallery! Are y'all going to tweet it too? If so, I will just RT.

Best,
Alix Hines
Science Writer and Social Media Specialist (IMSG)
NOAA's Satellite and Information Service
Cell: (b)(6)

On Thu, Sep 5, 2019 at 10:13 AM John Bateman - NOAA Federal <john.jones-bateman@noaa.gov> wrote:
Sorry, to clarify... The time progression one as a tweet? Or in the gallery?

On Thu, Sep 5, 2019 at 10:11 AM Alexandra Hines - NOAA Affiliate <alexandra.hines@noaa.gov> wrote:
Sounds good! Can I use this GIF around noon too?

Alix Hines
Science Writer and Social Media Specialist (IMSG)
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On Thu, Sep 5, 2019 at 10:10 AM John Bateman - NOAA Federal <john.jones-bateman@noaa.gov> wrote:
We got a very cool timelapse animation from Dan showing Dorian from formation to today. Its a huge file but I think we want to add it. We'd make it a mp4 I assume. It's here:

ftp://rammftp.cira.colostate.edu/Lindsey/dorian/29aug-3sep2019_goes16_dorian_geocolor.gif

Let me double check with John L first!

John

On Thu, Sep 5, 2019 at 10:06 AM Alexandra Hines - NOAA Affiliate <alexandra.hines@noaa.gov> wrote:
Do you have anything else you'd like to go up today?

Sept. 5, 2019

<https://youtu.be/tQWmBOvIHgc>

The center of Hurricane Dorian, seen here by NOAA's GOES East, moved close to the South Carolina coast on Sept. 5, 2019. The Category 3 storm produced very heavy rainfall along the North and South Carolina coasts, according to the National Hurricane Center.

Sept. 4, 2019

<https://youtu.be/Yu2LKP1RmVo>

Hurricane Dorian is seen spinning less than 100 miles east-northeast of Daytona Beach, Florida, in this Sept. 4, 2019, loop from NOAA's GOES East satellite.

<https://youtu.be/CE7JB0ceuuU>

The Geostationary Lightning Mapper (GLM) aboard NOAA's GOES East captured this view of Hurricane Dorian overnight on Sept. 4, 2019. The GLM continually looks for lightning flashes in the Western Hemisphere, both on land and nearby ocean regions and can detect all three major lightning types: in-cloud, cloud-to-cloud and cloud-to-ground lightning. Alongside radar and other weather satellite data, lightning information helps forecasters understand when a storm is forming, intensifying and becoming more dangerous.

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On Thu, Sep 5, 2019 at 9:54 AM Alexandra Hines - NOAA Affiliate <alexandra.hines@noaa.gov> wrote:
Thanks!

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On Thu, Sep 5, 2019 at 9:53 AM John Bateman - NOAA Federal <john.jones-bateman@noaa.gov> wrote:

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