

Hurricane Delta was a category 4 hurricane at peak intensity, with a minimum pressure of 953 mb and maximum sustained winds of 140 mph. It was recognized as tropical depression twenty six on October 4th and reached tropical storm status (when our data starts) and was officially named tropical storm Delta on October 5th. Delta was the most rapidly intensifying storm in the Atlantic basin, going from a tropical storm to a category 4 hurricane in a little over 24 hours. As a category 4 storm, Delta had a minimum pressure of 953 mb, which was unusually high for a storm of this magnitude. This suggested that the storm did not go as high into the troposphere as is typical for a category 4 storm. Delta quickly weakened as a result of strong southeasterly wind shear and entering into an area of drier air into a category 2 storm.

The models expected Delta to veer north and east of where it originally made landfall, as the storm was expected to make landfall in the Cayman Islands instead of where it made landfall as a category 2 storm in the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico on October 7.

After Delta made landfall in Mexico, it moved north into the Gulf of Mexico. It strengthened on October 8 into a category 3 hurricane with a minimum pressure of 953 mb once again, a more typical number for a category 3 storm. The storm weakened to a category 2 storm before it made landfall again in Louisiana on October 9.

[https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/data/tcr/AL262020\\_Delta.pdf](https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/data/tcr/AL262020_Delta.pdf)