

Thursday morning (27 August)

At that time, Laura's outer bands had begun moving onshore along the Louisiana coast, accompanied by strong winds, steady rain and several possible tornadoes. Hurricane Laura made landfall along the Louisiana Gulf Coast near Cameron, LA just after midnight on Thursday morning (27 August) as a high-end category 4 hurricane with maximum sustained winds of 150 mph. The minimum central pressure at landfall was 938 millibars (27.70 inches of mercury). At the time of landfall, a National Ocean Service tide station at Calcasieu Pass, LA observed a water level rise of 9.19 ft Mean Higher High Water due to the storm surge. Simultaneously, the strong winds pushed so much water toward the coast that the Neches River even flowed backward for a time, according to a U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) stream gage in Beaumont, TX USGS News.

Thursday, August 27 at 6:39 AM



Following landfall, Laura continued traveling northward across Louisiana as a hurricane before weakening to a tropical storm when winds fell below 75 mph by noon on Thursday when the center of the system was approximately 50 miles to the east-southeast of Shreveport, in northwest Louisiana. By late Thursday evening, Tropical Storm had traveled to the north and north-northeast across Arkansas before weakening to a tropical depression approximately 30 miles to the north-northeast of Little Rock, AR. On Friday, Tropical Depression Laura continued curving toward the northeast as it traveled across northeastern Arkansas and then across southeastern Missouri and into western Kentucky. Just before dawn on Saturday morning, Laura became a post-tropical cyclone or remnant low as it was located approximately 90 miles to the west of Charleston, WV. Winds surrounding this remnant low were 25 mph.

Thursday, August 27 at 9:43 PM.



In terms of wind speed, Laura tied the 1856 Last Island hurricane as the strongest landfalling hurricane on record in the state of Louisiana since 1851; however, the 1856 Last Island hurricane had a lowest minimum pressure of approximately 934 mb (27.58 in Hg). Significant storm surge was generated by the winds accompanying Hurricane Laura, which resulted in coastal flooding. Widespread torrential rains with amounts ranging from six to ten inches fell across western Louisiana and eastern Texas. With widespread damage caused by strong winds, a significant storm surge and rains, over half a million people were without power. Additional information and satellite images for Tropical Storm Laura can be found on the NASA Hurricane Blog.