

Meteorologists and hurricane experts predict Hurricane Katrina's landfall and speed using satellite imaging.



Experts and newscasters lead outreach efforts to inform the public and emergency management communities.

The Seattle Times Company Jobs | Autos | Homes | Rentals | NWsource | Classifieds | seattletimes.com

The Seattle Times **NATION & WORLD** Home delivery Contact us Site map

Traffic | Weather | Your account Movies | Restaurants | Today's events

Search Monday, September 26, 2005 - Page updated at 12:00 AM

Reports of anarchy at Superdome overstated

By BRIAN THEVENOT and GORDON RUSSELL
Newhouse News Service

NEW ORLEANS — After five days managing near riots, medical horrors and unspeakable living conditions inside the Superdome, Louisiana National Guard Col. Thomas Beron prepared to hand over the dead to representatives of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Following days of internationally reported murders, rapes and gang violence inside the stadium, the doctor from FEMA — Beron doesn't remember his name — came prepared for a grisly scene: He brought a refrigerated 18-wheeler and three doctors to process bodies.

"I've got a report of 200 bodies in the Dome," Beron recalled the doctor saying.

Enlarge KARL MERTON FERRON / THE BALTIMORE SUN
Bystanders watch as National Guard troops move about the area outside the Louisiana Superdome in New Orleans on Sept. 2. The vast majority of reported atrocities committed by evacuees at the Dome — murders, rapes and beatings — have turned out to be false, or at least unsupported by any evidence.

E-mail article Print view Search
Most e-mailed Most read RSS

Coverage of Katrina bolsters

ADVERTISING

NWsource shopping
Local sales & deals
Search retail ads

Go
Today's featured ads
More ads

Don't miss it
Shopping events
Create sale alert e-mails
Store guides
Grocery coupons
Travel deals
Looking for a car?

Local and national news reports cover the aftermath of the storm to greater or lesser accuracy.

Tropical Cyclone Report
Hurricane Katrina
23-30 August 2005

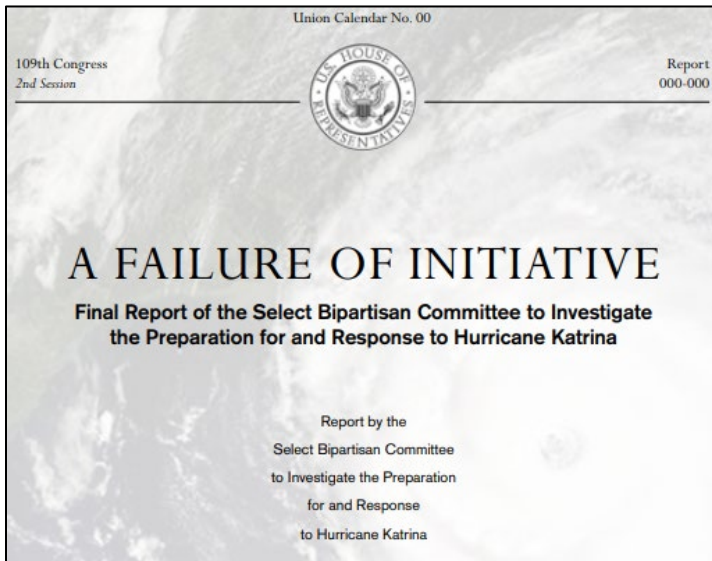
Richard D. Knabb, Jamie R. Rhome, and Daniel P. Brown
National Hurricane Center
20 December 2005

Updated 14 September 2011 to include damage estimates from the National Flood Insurance Program and to revise the total damage estimate

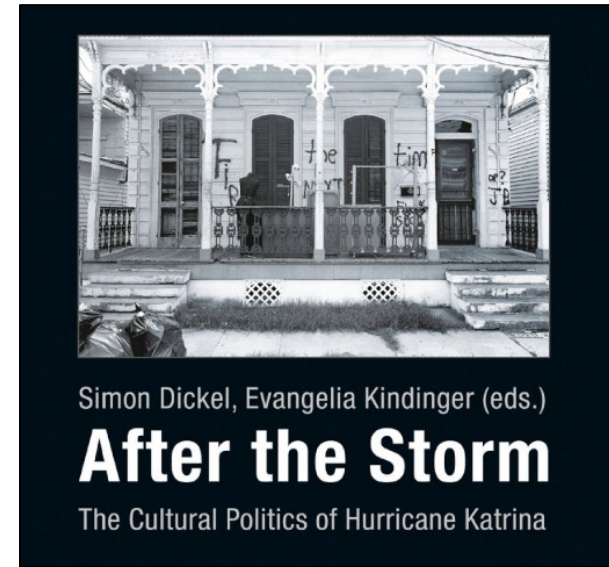
Updated 10 August 2006 for tropical wave history, storm surge, tornadoes, surface observations, fatalities, and damage cost estimates

Katrina was an extraordinarily powerful and deadly hurricane that carved a wide swath of catastrophic damage and inflicted large loss of life. It was the costliest and one of the five deadliest hurricanes to ever strike the United States. Katrina first caused fatalities and damage in southern Florida as a Category 1 hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale. After reaching Category 5 intensity over the central Gulf of Mexico, Katrina weakened to Category 3 before making landfall on the northern Gulf coast. Even so, the damage and loss of life inflicted by this massive hurricane in Louisiana and Mississippi were staggering, with significant effects extending into the Florida panhandle, Georgia, and Alabama. Considering the scope of its impacts, Katrina was one of the most devastating natural disasters in United States history.

The National Hurricane Center releases the Tropical Cyclone Report: Hurricane Katrina 23-30 August 2005.



Congress release a bipartisan report investigating the preparation for and response to Katrina.



In-depth analyses of the event are published in popular and scholarly books.

HHS Public Access
Author manuscript
Matern Child Health J. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2016 November 01.

Published in final edited form as:
Matern Child Health J. 2015 November ; 19(11): 2512-2522. doi:10.1007/s10995-015-1772-4.

Birth outcomes in a disaster recovery environment: New Orleans women after Katrina

Emily W. Harville, PhD¹, Gloria Giarratano, PhD², Jane Savage, PhD^{2,3}, Veronica Barcelona de Mendoza, MPH^{1,2}, and TrezMarie Zotkiewicz, MSN

¹ Department of Epidemiology, Tulane School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, New Orleans, LA

² Department of Nursing, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA

³ Department of Nursing, Loyola University, New Orleans, LA

Abstract

Objectives—To examine how the recovery following Hurricane Katrina affected pregnancy outcomes.

Methods—308 New Orleans area pregnant women were interviewed 5-7 years after Hurricane Katrina about their exposure to the disaster (danger, damage, and injury); current disruption; and perceptions of recovery. Birthweight, gestational age, birth length, and head circumference were examined in linear models, and low birthweight (<2500 g) and preterm birth (<37 weeks) in logistic models, with adjustment for confounders.

5-7 years after the disaster, researchers interview pregnant women about their exposure to Katrina and find associations between damage and birthweight.

WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia

Hurricane Katrina

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Not to be confused with Hurricane Catarina.
For other storms of the same name, see Tropical Storm Katrina.

Hurricane Katrina was an extremely destructive and deadly Category 5 hurricane that made landfall on Florida and Louisiana, particularly the city of New Orleans and the surrounding areas, in August 2005, causing catastrophic damage from central Florida to eastern Texas. Subsequent flooding, caused largely as a result of fatal engineering flaws in the flood protection system known as levees^[a] around the city of New Orleans, precipitated most of the loss of lives. The storm was the third major hurricane of the record-breaking 2005 Atlantic hurricane season, as well as the fourth-most intense Atlantic hurricane on record to make landfall in the United States, behind only the 1935 Labor Day hurricane, Hurricane Camille in 1969, and Hurricane Michael in 2018.

The storm originated over the Bahamas on August 23, 2005, from the merger of a tropical wave and the remnants of Tropical Depression Ten. Early on the following day, the tropical depression then intensified into a tropical storm as it headed generally westward toward Florida, strengthening into a hurricane only two hours before making landfall at Hallandale Beach and Aventura on August 25. After very briefly weakening again to a tropical storm, Katrina emerged into the Gulf of Mexico on August 26 and began to rapidly intensify. The storm strengthened into a Category 5 hurricane over the warm waters of the Gulf,^[a] but weakened before making its second landfall as a Category 3 hurricane on August 29, over southeast Louisiana and Mississippi. As Katrina made landfall, its front right quadrant, which held the strongest winds, slammed into Gulfport, Mississippi, devastating it.^[a]

Overall, at least 1,836 people died in the hurricane and subsequent floods.

Hurricane Katrina
Category 5 major hurricane (SSHWS/NWS)

Hurricane Katrina at peak intensity in the Gulf of Mexico on August 28, 2005

Formed	August 23, 2005
Disipated	August 31, 2005 ^[1]
(Extratropical after August 30)	
Highest winds	1-minute sustained: 175 mph (280 km/h)
Lowest pressure	902 mbar (hPa), 26.64 inHg

Reference sources like Wikipedia and other encyclopedias collect materials about the event.