



Largest storm in the solar system

Which planet has the biggest storm?

Jupiter is well-known for being the biggest planet in our solar system, and it's also home to the biggest storm. It's called the Great Red Spot, an enormous vortex that has been swirling for centuries. It's bigger than our own planet, and yet we don't know much about it. Until now, scientists could only observe the spot from afar.

How long does a cyclonic storm last on Jupiter?

Cyclonic storms on Jupiter can last for years because the gas planet doesn't have a solid surface, which can slow storms down. The Great Red Spot is a massive vortex within Jupiter's atmosphere that is about 10,159 miles (16,350 kilometers) wide, which is similar to Earth's diameter, according to NASA.

Is the Great Red Spot a cyclone?

Really, "it's not all that dissimilar to the kinds of things we know as cyclones or hurricanes or typhoons on Earth." At 10,000 miles across, the Great Red Spot is the largest storm in our solar system and has been continually observed for around 200 years, but it's been around for much longer.

What is the largest and longest-lived vortex in the Solar System?

And despite being younger than previously believed, the storm remains both the largest and longest-lived vortex known across our solar system, according to researchers. A study detailing the findings appeared June 16 in the journal *Geophysical Research Letters*. An eye on the storm

How long has a storm been observed?

It was first observed in September 1831, with 60 recorded observations between then and 1878, when continuous observations began. A similar spot was observed from 1665 to 1713; if this is the same storm, it has existed for at least 359 years, but a study from 2024 suggests this is not the case.

Could a better understanding of Jupiter's storms help scientists better understand Earth?

Though Jupiter is very different from Earth, the dynamics governing its storms are similar. Therefore, a better understanding of Jupiter's storms, including the Great Spot Red, could help scientists better understand the weather on Earth.

The Great Red Spot (GRS) is the biggest storm in the solar system, having a width of over 9,900 miles (16,000 kilometers). This makes it around 1.3 times larger than the Earth. ... Io is the innermost of the four Galilean moons and is the fourth-largest moon in the solar system. It has the highest density of any moon and has the driest surface ...

The largest storm in the solar system, a 10,000-mile-wide anticyclone called the Great Red Spot, has decorated Jupiter's surface for hundreds of years. A new study now shows that Saturn -- though much blander and less colorful than Jupiter -- also has long-lasting megastorms with impacts deep in the atmosphere that persist for

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centuries.

Jupiter is the largest planet in our solar system. If Jupiter was a hollow shell, 1,000 Earths could fit inside. Jupiter also is the oldest planet, forming from the dust and gases left over from the Sun's formation 4.5 billion years ago. But it has the shortest day in the solar system, taking only 10.5 hours to spin around once on its axis.

The Great Red Spot, or GRS, is an anticyclone, or a large circulation of winds in Jupiter's atmosphere that rotates around a central area of high pressure along the planet's southern midlatitude cloud belt. And the long-lived storm is so large -- the biggest in the solar system -- that Earth could fit inside it.

During its routine monitoring of the weather on our solar system's outer planets, NASA's Hubble Space Telescope uncovered a new mysterious dark storm on Neptune (right) and provided a fresh look at a long-lived storm circling around the north polar region on Uranus (left).

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