

Weaponizing Hurricanes

Up to Ten (10) USAF C130J Aircraft Capable of Spray Missions

These military aircraft are NOT part of NOAA Fleet

The USAF C130J is the newest generation of the C-130 Hercules which primarily performs the tactical portion of the airlift mission.

Capable of Aerial Spray missions.

<http://hurricanehunters.com/plane.html>

WC-130J Hercules

Another critical piece of weather equipment on board the WC-130J is the dropsonde system.

<https://www.403wg.afrc.af.mil/About/Fact-Sheets/Display/Article/192525/wc-130j-hercules/>



WC-130J on the ramp at Dobbins Air Reserve Base during Hurricane Katrina, 2005. A second WC-130J is landing in the background. The 53d WRS was displaced by severe storm damage to its base at Keesler AFB, Mississippi.

U.S. Air Force Reserve's Swing-Role C-130J Hurricane Hunters

The mission is summed up by one airman as "earth, wind and fire," because its C-130s often double as airlifters and special-purpose aircraft assigned to weather reconnaissance, **aerial firefighting and spraying duties.**

The WC-130J on hand, Tail No. 85307, is one of 10 Weatherbirds assigned to the tactical airlift wing at Keesler AFB, Mississippi. Reporting to the National Hurricane Center in Miami, the aircrews crisscross the four-engine turboprop through the eyes of tropical storms and hurricanes, reportedly improving the accuracy of weather prediction models by 20-30%. The WC-130J was joined at Andrews by an AFRC C-130H aerial firefighter from Peterson AFB, Colorado, and an aerial spraying aircraft from Youngstown Air Force Reserve Station, Ohio?
http://aviationweek.com/defense/us-air-force-reserve-s-swing-role-c-130j-hurricane-hunters#slide-0-field_images-1474941

Three (3) NOAA Hurricane Hunters

<https://www.oma.noaa.gov/learn/aircraft-operations/about/hurricane-hunters>

NOAA's two Lockheed WP-3D Orion four-engine turboprop aircraft, affectionately nicknamed "Kermit" (N42RF) and "Miss Piggy" (N43RF), probe every wind

NOAA's Gulfstream IV-SP (G-IV) which can fly high, fast and far with a range of 4,000 nautical miles and a cruising altitude of 45,000 ft., paints a detailed picture of weather systems in the upper atmosphere surrounding developing hurricanes. The G-IV's data also supplement the critical low altitude research data that are collected by NOAA's P-3s .

NOAA aircraft in the hangar at the NOAA Aircraft Operations Center in Lakeland, Florida .

The P-3s and G-IV are based at NOAA's Aircraft Operations Center (AOC) at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa, Florida. AOC is part of NOAA's Office of Marine and Aviation Operations, which includes civilians as well as officers of the NOAA Corps, one of the nation's seven uniformed services.

Photo C-130J Air Force Reserve Command on ground with 2nd 130j landing.

[!https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lockheed_WC-130#/media/File:Lockheed_Martin_WC-130j.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lockheed_WC-130#/media/File:Lockheed_Martin_WC-130j.jpg)

[Weather Modification Patent Generates Water Vapor \(PDF\)](#)



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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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A nuclear fusion reactor (2) or nuclear fission reactor (22) is used as a heat source. A heat exchanger (11 or 37) that contains water to be heated (15) is used for water vapor generation. A circulating pipe (10 or 26) through which a fluid for cooling the nuclear fusion reactor or nuclear fission reactor or for conducting heat exchange circulates is disposed so as to extend in the heat exchanger and be in contact with the water to be heated. Water vapor is thus generated. This water vapor is jetted toward the sky at a state of collimation through a vapor discharge pipe (12 or 36). A cloud for blocking sunlight is formed in the sky from the water vapor jetted to reduce the temperature of the earth surface. This enables a weather modification without discharging any greenhouse gas, e.g., CO₂.