

A Dust Storm Over Mali Shows Weather From Space

A satellite image captured dust over West Africa and showed how wind, land, and climate patterns can connect places far apart.



A broad tan dust cloud stretches over dry land toward the ocean as seen from above.

A large dust storm spread across parts of Mali and nearby countries in early September, even though this is usually the time of year when dust activity in West Africa starts to slow down. According to NASA Earth Observatory, NASA's Terra **satellite** captured the storm on September 5, 2026, as a broad plume, or long cloud-like stream, of dust covered the region.

Mali is a country in West Africa, near the Sahara Desert and the Sahel. The Sahel is the dry zone along the southern edge of the Sahara. In places like this, loose soil and sand can be lifted by strong winds. When enough dust rises at once, it can block **sunlight**, reduce **visibility**, and move across borders. A dust storm does not need a passport.

NASA said storms like this are often linked to haboobs. A haboob is a powerful dust storm pushed by strong **convective** winds, which are winds caused when warm air rises and cooler air sinks during stormy **weather**. The satellite instrument that saw the dust is called MODIS, short for Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer. It measures light from Earth's surface and **at-**

mosphere so scientists can study clouds, fires, dust, water, and land from space.

That matters because no person standing on the ground can see the full size of a storm like this. A satellite view lets scientists watch where the dust begins, how far it spreads, and what direction it moves. After the September 5 image, a wider view showed aerosols from the region moving west and spilling over the Atlantic Ocean. Aerosols are tiny **particles** or droplets floating in the air; dust is one kind.

NASA said a full crossing of the Atlantic was unlikely in this case. That kind of long trip happens more often from late spring through summer, when the Saharan Air Layer can carry dust high in the atmosphere for thousands of miles. The Saharan Air Layer is a dry, dusty mass of air that forms over the Sahara and can move westward across the ocean.

Dust may sound like only a local problem, but it is part of a larger Earth system. Winds can carry particles from one continent toward another. Air over land can affect air over the ocean. Dry sea-

sons, storms, and global **climate** patterns can all change how much dust gets lifted.

One pattern scientists are watching is El Niño, a recurring warming of parts of the Pacific Ocean that can shift weather around the world. NASA atmospheric scientist Tianle Yuan said the developing El Niño could reshape dust patterns near the Sahel and Mali by moving the Intertropical Convergence Zone, a band near the equator where winds from the north and south meet and help storms form.

The connection is not simple. Drier conditions can leave more loose **sediment**, or small pieces

of rock and soil, for winds to pick up. But if there is less stormy air movement, there may be fewer intense dust storms to lift huge plumes in the first place. That is why one storm cannot prove a whole climate trend by itself.

For a class studying Earth science, this is a reminder that weather is not just what happens outside one window. It is motion, energy, land, water, and air interacting over huge distances. A dust storm over Mali can help scientists learn how Earth's atmosphere works, and satellites give them the view they need to see the whole picture.

Written from reporting by NASA.

THINK IT THROUGH

1. Satellite images can show weather events across huge areas, but they do not show what it feels like on the ground. What are the strengths and limits of using space-based images to understand a dust storm?

A strong answer: A strong answer should weigh broad coverage and pattern-tracking against missing local details such as health effects, visibility, and daily life.

2. NASA says El Niño could affect dust storms in more than one way. Why is it important for scientists to explain uncertainty instead of giving one simple answer?

A strong answer: A strong answer should discuss competing causes, honest scientific reasoning, and the danger of overclaiming from one event.

3. Dust from one region can move toward another region or even over an ocean. How should that change the way people think about environmental problems and borders?

A strong answer: A strong answer should engage with interdependence, shared responsibility, and the fact that air and weather systems do not stop at political boundaries.

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AEROSOL

ATMOSPHERE

CLIMATE

CONVECTIVE

PARTICLES

SATELLITE

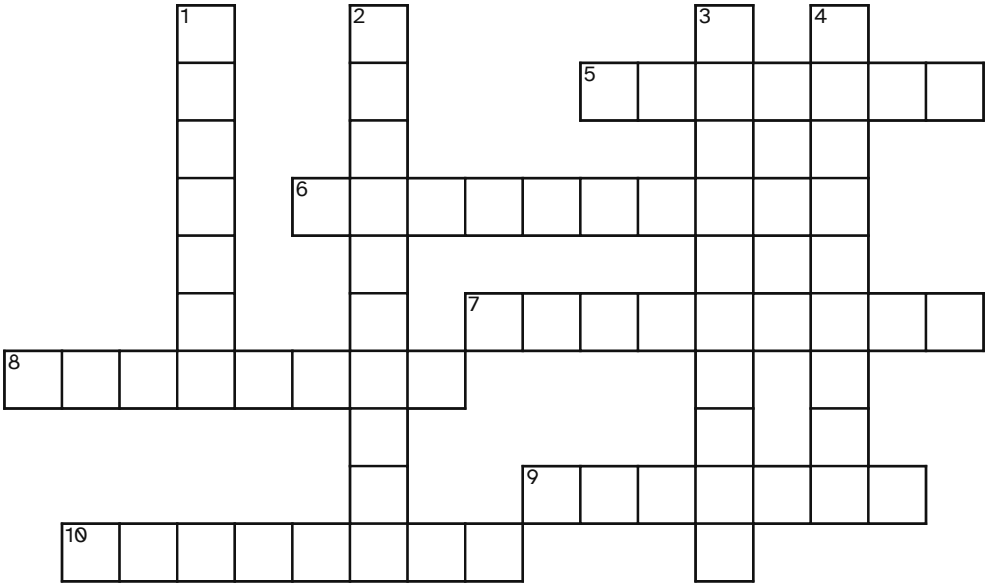
SEDIMENT

SUNLIGHT

VISIBILITY

WEATHER

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ACROSS

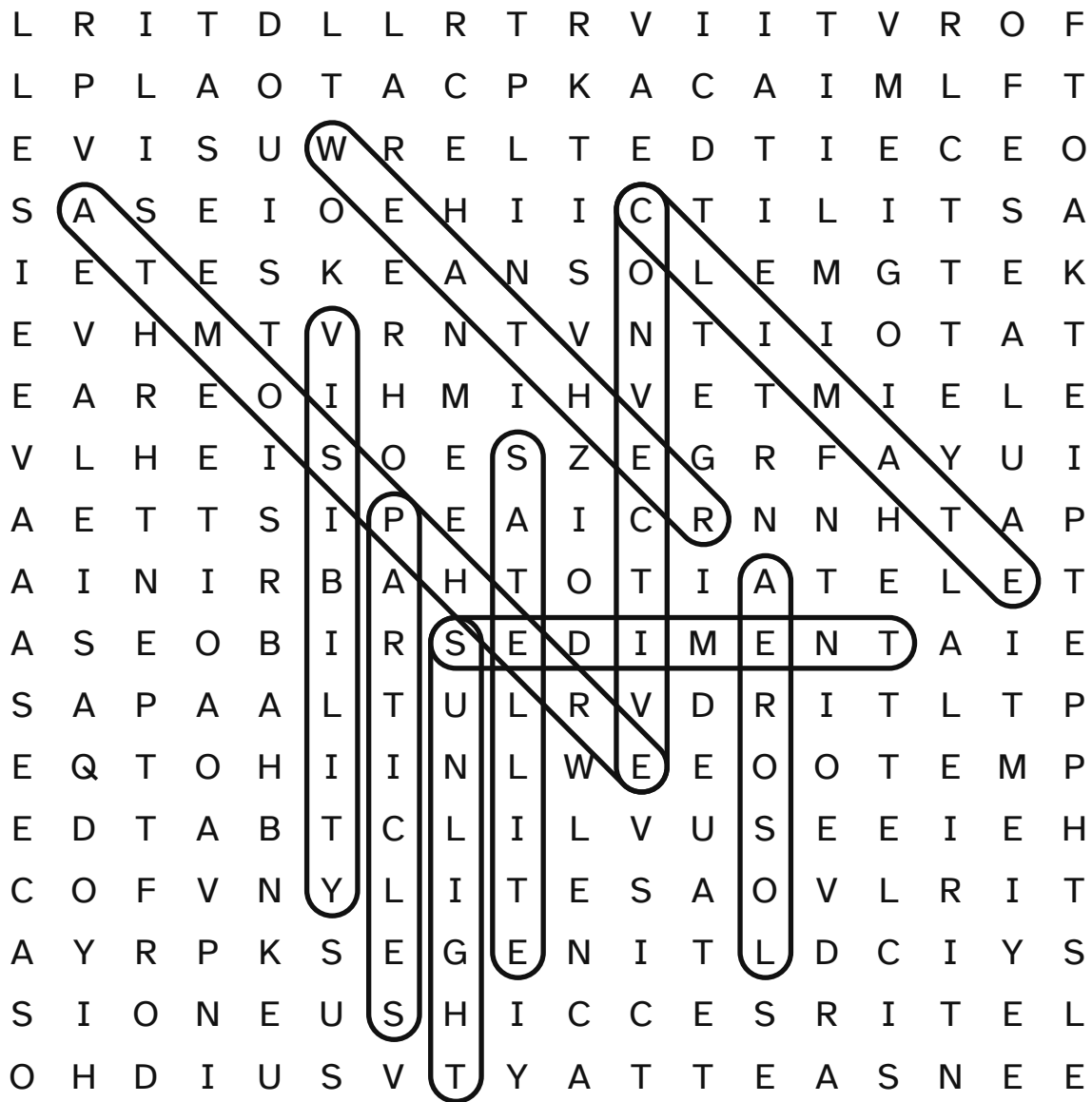
- 5 Usual weather pattern of a place over many years
- 6 Driven by warm air rising and cool air sinking
- 7 Tiny bits of matter, like dust or drops
- 8 Light and energy from our star
- 9 Daily outdoor conditions, such as rain, wind, and temperature
- 10 Rock, sand, or soil bits carried by wind or water

DOWN

- 1 Tiny solid bits or liquid drops floating in air
- 2 Layer of gases surrounding Earth
- 3 How far someone can see clearly through air
- 4 Space object that gathers pictures and data about Earth

A Dust Storm Over Mali Shows Weather From Space

— answer key



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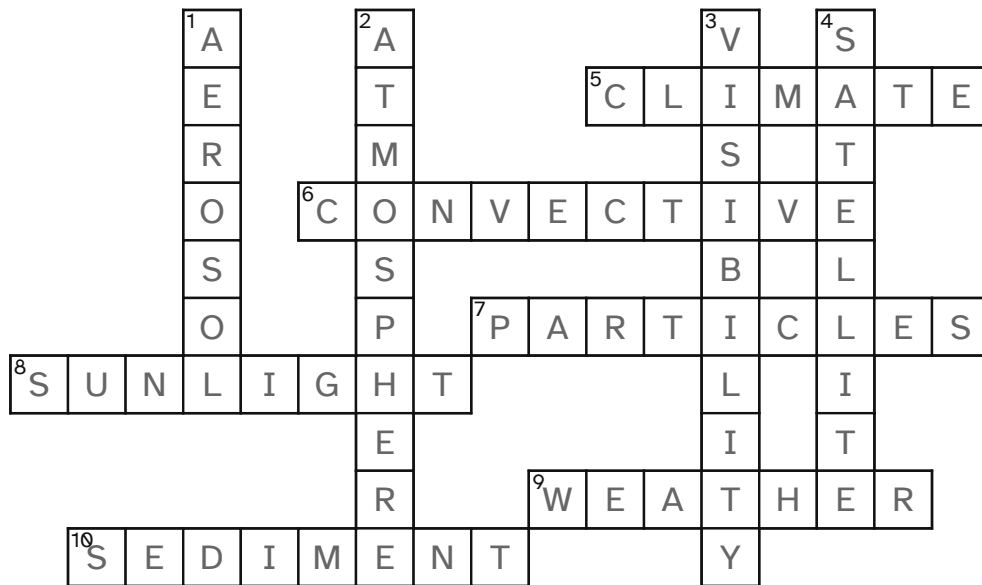
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Where this came from

This article was written for 3andB from the reporting below. It is not a reprint — the wording is ours and the facts are theirs.

NASA

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<https://science.nasa.gov/earth/earth-observatory/dust-storm-sweeps-over-mali/>

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The article with a note on each question, a word search, a crossword, and the answer key to both.

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