
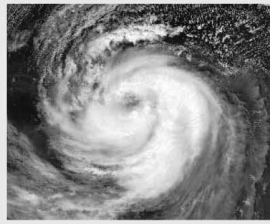
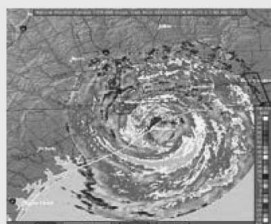
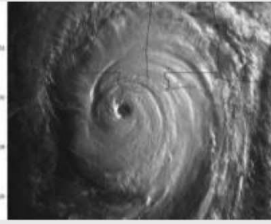
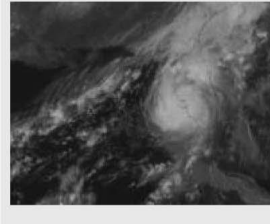


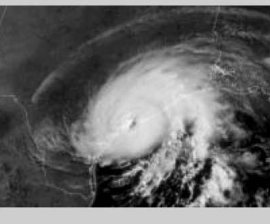

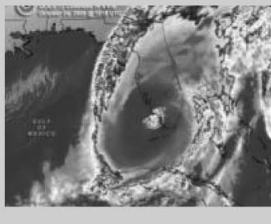
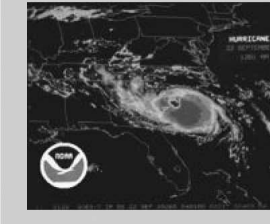
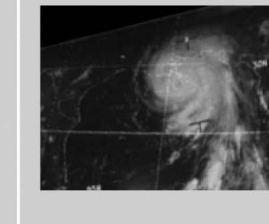


Saffir-Simpson Scale

Estimates Wind Damage

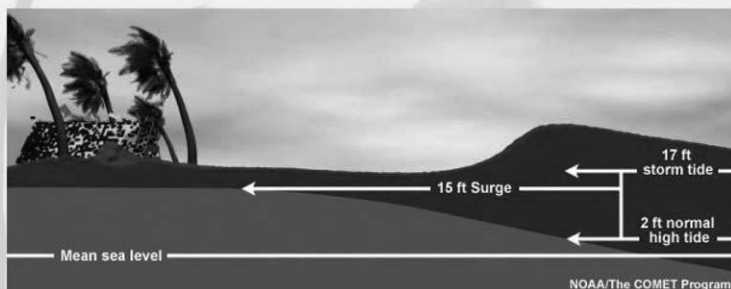
MAJOR HURRICANES					
Tropical Storm	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
39-73 mph (34-63 kt)	74-95mph (64-82 kt)	96-110 mph (83-95 kt)	111-129 mph (96-112 kt)	130-156 mph (113-136 kt)	> 156 mph (> 136 kt)
					
Debby (2012)	Isaac (2012)	Ike (2008)	Katrina (LA - 2005)	Charley (2004)	Andrew (1992)
					
Allison (2001)	Claudette (2003)	Isabel (2003)	Wilma (FL- 2005)	Hugo (1989)	Camille (1969)

Storm Surge

Storm Surge vs Storm Tide

STORM SURGE – An abnormal rise of water generated by a storm, over and above the predicted astronomical tide.

STORM TIDE – The water level rise due to the combination of storm surge and the astronomical tide.



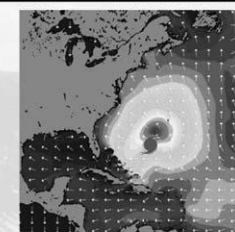
Waves and Rip Currents

Can occur when a storm is well offshore

Swells from a large hurricane can affect the beach of the entire western Atlantic

- Hurricane Bertha (2008)**
- Over 1500 rescues in Ocean City, Maryland
 - 3 people drowned along the coast of New Jersey

- Hurricane Bill (2009)**
- 1 person died in Maine
 - 1 person died in Florida



RIP CURRENTS
Break the Grip of the Rip!

IF CAUGHT IN A RIP CURRENT

- Don't fight the current
- Swim out of the current, then to shore
- If you can't escape, float or tread water
- If you need help, call or wave for assistance

SAFETY

- Know how to swim
- Never swim alone
- If in doubt, don't go out

More information about rip currents can be found at the following web address: www.noaa.gov