



Hunkering Down - Hurricanes on Long Island..?

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Last week, as the tail of Hurricane Noel grazed by and graced us with 40mph hour winds, every pundit was out there with the "at some point, we'll get another one like '38..." That may be true but it is far more likely and far more common for us to get one like Noel in '07... and Beryl in '06... Cindy in '05... Ivan in '04... You get the picture... Almost without exception, we get the tail, shoulder or rump of one or two of the dozen or so that form up in the Atlantic between the Caribbean and Africa and bring so much destruction

and misery with them as they thunder west and north...

It is hard to walk in 40 knot winds... It is also hard to stay dry when you live along the edge of an island that lies across its path... This column is about that.

What Is It?

A hurricane is, in the words of scientists, an organized rotating weather system that develops in the tropics. Technically, it is a "tropical cyclone" and it is classified as one of three states,

with hurricanes being further classified into levels of destruction...

1. Tropical Depression: sustained winds of 38 mph (33 knots) or less
2. Tropical Storm: sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph (34-63 knots)
3. Hurricane: sustained winds of 74 mph (64 knots) or greater.

Hurricanes are called typhoons in the western Pacific and cyclones in the Indian Ocean. Six of one, a half dozen of the other...

Categories of Hurricanes

We've all heard the weather reporter state that "Hurricane 'x' is now a Category 3 hurricane and headed for _____." What does that mean?

Category 1: 74-95 mph winds

What to expect: Anything not tied down is going to be lost; don't get hit by it.

Examples: Irene, 1999

Category 2: 96-110 mph winds

What to expect: Trees will go down. Roofs in trouble.

Examples: Floyd, 1999, Georges, 1998

Category 3: 111-130 mph winds

What to expect: Many trees will go down, along with small buildings.

Examples: Betsy, 1965, Alicia, 1983

Category 4: 131-155 mph winds

What to expect: Complete failures of some small buildings. Complete destruction of many structures.

Examples: Hugo, 1989

Category 5: 156->

What to expect: Catastrophe. Wrath of God.

Examples: Andrew, 1992, Katrina, 2005

USCG hurricane aircraft reported Andrew and Katrina had generated winds over 200mph at various times of the storms...

Tidal Surges

For Islanders, as bad as the winds will be, it is the tides and tidal surges that will do most of the damage, which is why even these tails that go by every year leave so much trouble behind. The storm tide is added to the astronomical tides. And when those waves hit something solid, they generate force dozens of times more powerful than wind of the same speed. Andrew generated a storm tide of 17 feet. Camille in 1969? 24 feet.

Add to that the population growth in our area and the increase in the value of homes and it can spell either "an absolute disaster" or "they were prepared."

Are You Ready For the Glancing Blow?

Look, if a Category-4 or -5 gets up here like in 1938, there are no levels of preparedness except evacuation. A storm surge like Camille's basically means that everything "south of the

highway", as real estate agents like to classify the choicest properties on Long Island, is gone for all intents and purposes. But what if the glancing blow like Ivan's in 2004 or Noel's who just left town, came in head-on? How can you be ready?

Before the Storm Arrives

1. Have a family action plan - if you're caught at school or at work, who do you call? To grandmother's house we go?

2. Flash lights working? Canned goods and water supplies? Cash? Portable radio?

3. Where ARE you going to move the boat? Don't even THINK about staying on her...

4. How about your prescription medicines? A first-aid kit is WHERE...!?

During the Storm

1. Have the radio or TV on. If power goes out and you don't have a portable radio, I'd get the kids in the car and "to grandmother's house we go...!"

2. Propane tanks on your property? Shut them off completely.

3. Turn the refrigerator up all the way and don't open the door idly.

4. Fill the bath tub with water. How about the big spaghetti pot? Anything that can hold water and keep it clean.

5. If ordered to evacuate, do so. Immediately. And tell someone where you are going.

6. When evacuating, don't drive across flowing water. 2' of flowing water can carry your car away. Yes. Only 2' of moving water. Turn around and go another way.

After the Storm

1. If you've been ordered to evacuate, don't go back until the area is declared safe.

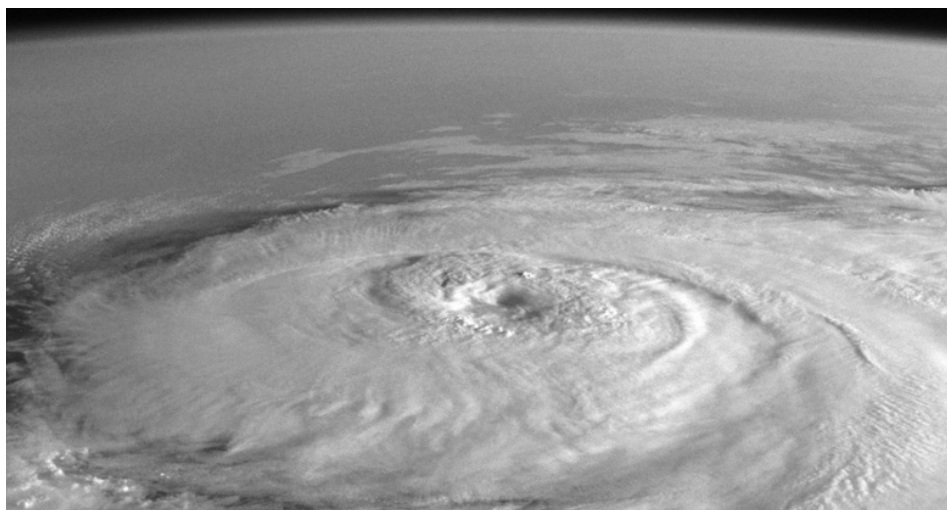
2. If you see someone that needs rescuing, unless the threat of loss of life is imminent, call 9-1-1.

3. See standing water? Do you know if any power cables lie in it?

4. Never use candles and other open flames indoors. Keep the flashlight at your side...

This is by no means an exhaustive list. But Noel just tapped us on the shoulder.

BTW, if you are interested in being part of USCG Forces, email me at USCGAUX2007@aol.com or go direct to MaryJo Cruickshank, who is in charge of new members matters, at FSO-PS@emcg.us and we will help you "get in this thing..."



Moriches Inlet November 2007

Thu 1	12:35 AM / 2.71 ft	6:16 AM / 0.47 ft	12:51 PM / 3.10 ft	7:23 PM / 0.30 ft	
Fri 2	1:35 AM / 2.67 ft	7:29 AM / 0.58 ft	1:50 PM / 2.96 ft	8:28 PM / 0.31 ft	
Sat 3	2:35 AM / 2.70 ft	8:38 AM / 0.58 ft	2:48 PM / 2.86 ft	9:22 PM / 0.27 ft	
Sun 4	2:32 AM / 2.79 ft	8:37 AM / 0.50 ft	2:45 PM / 2.81 ft	9:09 PM / 0.21 ft	
Mon 5	3:25 AM / 2.92 ft	9:27 AM / 0.39 ft	3:38 PM / 2.80 ft	9:49 PM / 0.16 ft	
Tue 6	4:13 AM / 3.07 ft	10:13 AM / 0.29 ft	4:25 PM / 2.82 ft	10:28 PM / 0.12 ft	
Wed 7	4:55 AM / 3.20 ft	10:56 AM / 0.19 ft	5:08 PM / 2.83 ft	11:05 PM / 0.11 ft	
Thu 8	5:33 AM / 3.30 ft	11:39 AM / 0.12 ft	5:47 PM / 2.82 ft	11:42 PM / 0.13 ft	
Fri 9	6:08 AM / 3.35 ft	12:19 PM / 0.07 ft	6:25 PM / 2.79 ft		
Sat 10		12:20 AM / 0.17 ft	6:42 AM / 3.34 ft	1:00 PM / 0.06 ft	7:02 PM / 2.71 ft
Sun 11		12:56 AM / 0.23 ft	7:16 AM / 3.28 ft	1:39 PM / 0.09 ft	7:38 PM / 2.61 ft
Mon 12		1:32 AM / 0.30 ft	7:49 AM / 3.19 ft	2:17 PM / 0.16 ft	8:15 PM / 2.50 ft
Tue 13		2:07 AM / 0.39 ft	8:24 AM / 3.08 ft	2:55 PM / 0.24 ft	8:56 PM / 2.40 ft
Wed 14		2:41 AM / 0.47 ft	9:03 AM / 2.99 ft	3:34 PM / 0.32 ft	9:42 PM / 2.33 ft
Thu 15		3:18 AM / 0.56 ft	9:51 AM / 2.91 ft	4:18 PM / 0.39 ft	10:36 PM / 2.32 ft
Fri 16		4:03 AM / 0.63 ft	10:45 AM / 2.86 ft	5:10 PM / 0.41 ft	11:31 PM / 2.39 ft
Sat 17		5:06 AM / 0.68 ft	11:42 AM / 2.84 ft	6:11 PM / 0.37 ft	
Sun 18	12:27 AM / 2.53 ft	6:29 AM / 0.64 ft	12:40 PM / 2.85 ft	7:12 PM / 0.25 ft	
Mon 19	1:23 AM / 2.74 ft	7:43 AM / 0.47 ft	1:41 PM / 2.87 ft	8:08 PM / 0.08 ft	
Tue 20	2:21 AM / 3.01 ft	8:46 AM / 0.23 ft	2:43 PM / 2.92 ft	8:59 PM / -0.10 ft	
Wed 21	3:19 AM / 3.30 ft	9:43 AM / -0.02 ft	3:44 PM / 3.00 ft	9:49 PM / -0.25 ft	
Thu 22	4:14 AM / 3.58 ft	10:37 AM / -0.24 ft	4:42 PM / 3.08 ft	10:39 PM / -0.36 ft	
Fri 23	5:05 AM / 3.80 ft	11:32 AM / -0.40 ft	5:36 PM / 3.14 ft	11:31 PM / -0.41 ft	
Sat 24	5:56 AM / 3.92 ft	12:26 PM / -0.50 ft	6:28 PM / 3.14 ft		
Sun 25		12:23 AM / -0.40 ft	6:45 AM / 3.93 ft	1:19 PM / -0.52 ft	7:20 PM / 3.08 ft
Mon 26		1:16 AM / -0.34 ft	7:37 AM / 3.82 ft	2:10 PM / -0.46 ft	8:16 PM / 2.98 ft