

Frequency and Magnitude Data on Coastal Storms

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ABSTRACT

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Waves generated by extratropical storms are responsible for much of the coastal erosion that occurs along the Atlantic coast. Between 1942 and 1984, 1,349 storms producing waves high enough to cause measurable shoreline erosion of an open coast beach were investigated. In this report we provide a tabulation of the 1,349 storms. Storms with winds of sufficient velocity to generate *deep-water* wave heights over 5' (1.6 m) occur on average every 10 days; a height of 11' (3.4 m), every 3 months; one of at least 17' (5.2 m), every three years; and a deep-water wave height greater than 21' (7 m), every 25 years. The months of December, January, February and March, each averaging 4 storms, comprise the period of maximum frequency; 51 percent of all storms occur during these four months.

ADDITIONAL INDEX WORDS: Extratropical storms, wave height, coastal erosion.

INTRODUCTION

There have been surprisingly few investigations of the climatology of Atlantic coast storms. MATHER et al. (1964) studied storm damage along the Atlantic coast for the years 1921 to 1964 and BOSSERMAN and DOLAN (1968) hindcasted deepwater wave heights for the years 1942-1967 in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. This latter study was updated to 1974 by HAYDEN (1975) and to the present in this paper. RESIO and HAYDEN (1975) modelled and reconstructed a storm wave (breaker height) and a storm-surge history for the U.S. mid-Atlantic coast for the years 1899-1970, and, more recently, HAYDEN (1975) examined secular trends in annual cyclone frequencies along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts for the years 1885 to 1978, and WAYLAND and HAYDEN (1985) analyzed the climatology of Atlantic coast storm tracks. Each of these studies suggests some degree of secular variations in storminess along the Atlantic coast.

Over the past decade we have been collecting data on the extratropical storms that affect the mid-Atlantic coast. Our database now spans the period

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July 1942 through June 1984. In another article (DOLAN *et al.*, 1987), we reported on the frequency and magnitude of these storms; the baseline statistical attributes of the monthly and yearly storm occurrences by magnitude; the cumulative monthly and annual average hourly duration of waves in each wave height interval; and we identified trends or recurrent patterns in storm frequency and magnitude. Our objective in this brief report is to provide a tabulation of the storm data (Table 1) in hopes that the information will be useful to other coastal scientists.

THE STORM DATA

We included in our study all extratropical storms generating wind fields that resulted in waves (storm waves) greater than 5' (1.6 m) because we have found that waves of this height or higher cause some degree of beach change along the mid-Atlantic coast barrier islands (BOSSERMAN and DOLAN, 1968; HAYDEN, 1975).

Although extratropical storms normally include only low pressure systems that form outside the tropics along cold or stationary fronts, wave generation is a function of wind fields, regardless of the

Year	Jul	Aug	Sen	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feh	Mar.	Anr	May	Jun.	>1.6	>2.4	>3.4	>4.3 (meters)	>5.2	>6.1	>7.0
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1965-1966	1	1	2		1		0	0 F	e e			2	.3.3	19		1	-	-	-
1964-1965	1	1	-	4	0	3	4	0	8	4	1	1	35	1.5	4	2	-	-	-
1963-1964	2	2	4	1		4	0	2	4	2		2	41	18	5		-	-	-
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1956-1957	1	2	2	4	0	2		0	4	4	1	1	32	11	4		-	-	-
1955-1956	1	-	4	4	2	2	2	9		5	Ŗ		48	12	3	1	-	-	-
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1952-1953	1	2	5		3	5		4	4	2	2	2	39	18	2	1	-	-	-
1951-1952	-	а	3	3	4	5	3	4	5	4	-	1	35	14	6	-3	2	-	
1950-1951	1	-	2	2	3	4	3	1	7	5	1	2	37	11	2		-	-	-
1949-1950	2	2	Z	3	1	3	2	4	ě	3	2	2	34	14	Z	1		-	-
1948-1949	1	-	2	4	3	4	3	3	5	4	-3	2	.54	15	3	1	1	-	-
1947-1948	1	1	1	2	5	5	10	4	;	þ		3	45	23	9	3	1	-	-
1946-1947	3	1	1	3	4	3	3	1	b 0	5	3	2	34		2	2	1	-	
1945-1946	-		1	1	3	6	4	3	2	5	4		30	14	0	3	l	1	-
1944-1945	-	1	2	3	1	4	7	2	2	3	2	1	28	9	2			-	-
1943-1944	-	1	3	2	4	3	5	4	8	5	-	I	36	9	3	1		-	-
1942-1943	-	_3	2		4	3	_ 3 _	1	5	- 4	_ 3		28	13	5		-		-
Total:	26	40	76	108	141	174	176	176	181	146	91	54	1,349	544	178	57	18	8	4
Average:	0.6	1.0	1.8	2.6	3.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.5	2.2	1.3	32.1	13.0	4.2	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
				Table	2. E	ctratroj	pical s	torm d	uratior	n (hou	rs) by r	nonth,	year and	l wave h	eight ca	tegory.			

Table 1. Extratropical storm frequency by month, year and wave height category.

	T.J	A	e	0	New	D	1	E.L	Man	4	M	I	>1.6	>2.4	>3.4	>4.3	>5.2	>6.1	>7.0
Year	_Jul	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	_Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	ren	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	-			(meters)			
1983-1984	-	-	45	108	23	24	67	33	18		13	-	331	113	4			_	_
1982-1983	_	3	17	81	25	91	44	88	122	15	1	9	496	218	86	47	27	12	6
1981-1982	11	_		165	89	124	81	166	6	53	8	-	703	252	40		-	-	_
1980-1981	-	_	35	82	41	130	41	86	45	34	155		639	185	48	21		-	
1979-1980	-		56	18	34	93	111	38	95	30	48	20	579	148	40	18	14	9	4
1978-1979	35	11	97	106	40	51	60	85	11	20	23	97	647	228	58		-	-	
1977-1978	_	10	_	50	10	24	10	41	04	18	10	20	340	103	10	11	_	_	-
1976-1977	_	49		39	19	21		1.0	20	9	12	4.1	220	140	1.0		_	_	-
1074 1076	_		10		40	21	54	11	10	20	51	41	017	146	10	0	_	_	_
1974-1970	_	33	19	4.8	24	42	04	71	10	1.2			274	19	10	2		_	_
1973-1974		20	10	75		00	a1	140	00	1.0		26	264	108	1.2.2	-	20	16	_
1972-1973	21	50	22	110	20	60	51	194	66	06	102	_	692	200	151	49	04	10	-
1971-1972		54	20	114	65	02	79	124	76	49	51	5	569	220	169	42	14		-
1060 1070	_	04	117	914	28	16	71	199	20	20	20	.,	714	200	149	20	0	4	_
1069-1070	_	44	16	214	40	00	144	102	66	107	20		70.9	410	954	190	60	44	10
1968-1969		44	20	91	20	90	214	80	51	00	30	_	65.4	206	111	12.5	94	44	10
1066 1067	26		47	124	140	145	44	64	17	95	60		796	977	42	4.7	24		_
1965-1966	26	9.4	49	44	6	26	110	50	56	11	41	18	458	- 40	90	4	_	_	_
1964-1965	20	7	-	140	68	40	132	84	46	53		19	598	224	40	12	_	_	_
1963-1964	21	3	131	95	48	56	88	82	50	34	194	40	702	209	44	-		_	_
1962-1963		4	76	-	40	14	76	186	26	40	157	_	618	946	52	10	_	_	_
1961-1962	_	_	50	34	6	8	74	51	106	24	-	90	442	216	56	38	18	16	12
1960-1961	_	80	124	19	10	88	44	89	98	54	34	45	684	190	16	.,,,,	_	_	_
1959-1960	_	18	48	24	158	79	117	39	130	87	46	72	819	252	83	38	1		_
1958-1959	_	_	17	90	56	98	40	30	86	81	27	_	518	216	78	30	_		_
1957-1958	24	66	95	91	55	85	77	15	81	86	9	18	702	102	19	2	_		_
1956-1957	12	26	12	242	_	9	108	128	40	31	25	32	666	232	38	_	_		_
1955-1956	1	_	66	80	7	35	40	98	124	105	122	73	750	182	30	3	_	_	
1954-1955	19	15	_	44	7	48	18	72	45	19	52	10	350	104	37	22		_	_
1953-1954	62	28	77	8	82	39	35	9	54	55	28	9	477	148	43	22	6	2	_
1952-1953	1	57	93	53	32	58	37	54	56	90	28	40	610	178	23	2	-		_
1951-1952	_	33	28	192	57	74	63	59	62	14		26	608	208	96	46	22		_
1950-1951	1	_	65	34	49	60	54	112	97	39	8	13	531	114	16	_	-		_
1949-1950	24	26	91	34	10	94	34	44	108	38	22	8	522	156	32	5	-	-	_
1948-1949	13	-	59	46	28	44	41	31	101	66	48	88	602	218	67	32	23	-	_
1947-1948	16	13	62	26	98	52	178	169	124	102	-	22	862	364	156	56	14	-	-
1946-1947	34	2	22	128	95	61	29	17	78	62	31	28	587	129	24	16	10	_	-
1945-1946	_	_	11	32	57	72	104	41	80	106	31	2	536	268	105	28	6	1	_
1944-1945	-	26	16	47	50	108	61	48	7	118	20	3	504	194	48	_		-	_
1943-1944	-	30	66	71	72	114	84	62	117	46		15	678	174	60	16	_	-	_
1942-1943	_	79	77	-	52	72	69	24	121	37	52	_	584	225	84	_	-	-	_
Total:	336	771	1,923	2,999	1,932	2,642	2,934	2,988	2,787	2,099	1,612	933	24,082	8,735	2,703	882	289	104	40
Average:	8.7	18.4	45.8	71.4	46.0	62.9	69.8	71.1	66.3	50.0	38.4	22.2	573.4	208.0	64.4	21.0	6.9	2.5	1.0

type of weather system. Both cyclones and anticyclones were therefore considered in our study. We excluded tropical disturbances since information about their occurrence along the mid-Atlantic is already well-documented.

Using a variation of the Bretschneider method now known as the Sverdrup, Munk and Bretschneider (SMB) method (C.E.R.C., 1984), we calculated (hindcasted) significant wave heights, which are an index of storm magnitude, and made frequency counts of the number of disturbances occurring in each of seven deep-water wave height categories for the mid-Atlantic coast. The seven wave height intervals are 5' to 8' (1.6m to 2.4 m); 8' to 11' (2.5 m to 3.4 m); 11' to 14' (3.4 m to 4.3 m); 14' to 17' (4.4 m to 5.2 m); 17' to 20' (5.3 m to 6.1 m); 20' to 23' (6.2 m to 7.0 m); and higher than 23' (7.1 m).

Fetch length was estimated from U.S. Weather Bureau 12- and 24-hour synoptic weather charts. We obtained wind speed over the fetch areas from records of the Cape Hatteras Weather Station, from published logs of ships at sea, and by estimating wind speed from isobaric spacings on weather charts. For the 42-year period of record, 1,349 storms were analyzed and found to produce waves in deep water off the mid-Atlantic coast of 5' (1.6 m) in height or higher.

Table 2 summarizes the raw data on the frequency, magnitude and duration of the 1,349 storms. The tables show the number of storms occurring each month during the 42-year period and the number of storms in each wave height category occurring during each storm year (July-June) and the duration (storm hours) in hours of the storm wave conditions for each category. Of the 1,349 storms generating deep-water waves over 5' (1.6 m), 326, or 24 percent, were caused by anticyclones; however, 26 percent of the anticyclones had wind fields of sufficient speed and duration to generate waves greater than 8' (2.5 m). Cyclones of local origin rarely deepened rapidly enough to result in high waves, so only 13 percent of these storms of local origin generated waves greater than 11' (3.4 m). Cyclones that tracked eastward from the continent, especially those crossing the coast to the south of Cape Hatteras, generated the largest waves.

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