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Chapter 1 : Hurricane Hugo - The Full Wiki

Hurricane Hugo was a powerful Cape Verde hurricane that caused widespread damage and loss of life in Guadeloupe, Saint Croix, St. Thomas, Puerto Rico, and the Southeast United States. It formed over the eastern Atlantic near the Cape Verde Islands on September 9,

E-mail When Hurricane Hugo swept destruction over the Virgin Islands, part of Puerto Rico, and the southeast coast of the United States in September, Latter-day Saints suffered losses and damages to property along with everyone else. But no members or missionaries are known to have been killed or seriously injured. The storm killed more than fifty people in its sweep over the islands and U. In the United States alone, it left an estimated 50, people homeless and more that , unemployed. Within hours after the storm passed, help in the form of needed commodities, building materials, labor, or simply comfort was on its way from both Church headquarters and nearby Church units and individuals. After Latter-day Saints living in the damaged area had done all they could to meet the needs of other members affected by the storm, they focused their efforts on helping nonmembers. Missionaries joined in cleanup efforts. Emergency supplies, including water, food, cooking stoves, power generators, propane fuel, and tools to be used in cleanup efforts were shipped from Church storehouses to several areas affected by the hurricane. Hugo struck first at the U. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. In the Virgin Islands, damage was heaviest on St. Croix, where many Church members lost their homes. The storm destroyed prison facilities, freeing prisoners to roam in gangs. Survivors told relatives in the U. Law-abiding citizens welcomed the arrival of U. Croix, branch president David Weston and his family , along with missionaries Charles and Marianne De Lany, were instrumental in seeing to the needs of members and others, said Kay Briggs, president of the Puerto Rico San Juan Mission. It was estimated that a majority of the homes on the islands lost their roofs. The branch meetinghouse on St. Croix was used to shelter some families temporarily. Shelter was found for all of them. People in some areas had to wait weeks for water and electrical service to be restored. In South Carolina, losses were reported by members in most of the units of the Charleston stake, said Max Lehman, first counselor in the stake presidency. He estimated that some twenty families lost their homes to the storm, and a number of other members had to move out of their houses for the time being because of severe wind or water damage. Some families were housed temporarily in meetinghouses. Work parties came from as far away as the Jacksonville Florida Stake, and calls offering help came from as far away as Oregon. Stakes like those in Jacksonville and Savannah, Georgia, donated building materials worth thousands of dollars. For two days, the ward also supplied food to a Charleston dialysis center, said Mitchell Lowther, second counselor in the presidency of the Savannah stake. The neighbors, wary at first, were astounded to learn that there would be no charge for labor or materials. President Lowther said members in the Savannah Georgia Stake felt fortunate that Hurricane Hugo left their area comparatively unscathed. Still, only a handful of members lost their homes, said stake president Brent Koyle. The Sumter area was the hardest-hit in the stake. The city was without water and power for nearly a week. Latham Harris of the Sumter First Ward said that despite the havoc wreaked by the storm, it was inspiring to see how well-prepared members were to respond to the disaster and how willingly they reached out to others. Church buildings in all areas ravaged by the hurricane proved to be very solidly built. Only minimal damage was reported to meetinghouses.

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Chapter 2 : Hurricane Hugo by Cheyenne Bermudez on Prezi

Hurricane Hugo, which caused approximately \$10 billion in damage, had been the costliest hurricane to strike the United States before Andrew three years later in Hugo was, in some ways, two hurricanes in one. From September 17 through 18, it passed through the U.S. Virgin Islands and.

As Hugo continued to move northwest toward the U. After landfall, a maximum sustained surface-wind speed of 76 knots 87 mph was measured at the Charleston Customs House. In the Bulls Bay area northeast of Charleston, where the storm surge exceeded 20 ft, the sustained surface-wind speed was estimated to be knots mph , based on a reconstruction of the surface windfield after landfall. Hugo reached Charlotte, North Carolina, 6 hours after landfall with tropical storm force winds of 47 knots 54 mph at the surface accompanied by gusts up to 76 knots 87 mph. Ground and air surveys and meteorological reports indicate that no tornadoes were generated during Hurricane Hugo. However, Hugo maintained a rapid northward motion after coming onto the mainland and caused extensive damage from South Carolina to well beyond Charlotte, North Carolina, over miles inland. Warnings and Evacuations On Wednesday, September 18, as Hugo headed for the mainland, a hurricane watch was issued for the region from St. Thursday morning, the watch remained in effect, with a 30 percent probability that Hugo would hit Charleston. The governor of South Carolina ordered the evacuation of barrier islands, beaches, and peninsulas on September 19, and Charleston County officials ordered the evacuation of Charleston residents on the same day. Most evacuation plans assumed Hugo would hit the mainland as a category 3 storm. However, as Hugo came closer to the coast, it intensified and eventually made landfall as a category 4 storm. Because of this sudden increase in intensity, evacuees in at least one Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, shelter had to be relocated farther inland. Page 8 Share Cite Suggested Citation: The National Academies Press. More people went to motels than shelters, and the majority of the evacuees went to the homes of family or friends. Shelter use was most prevalent among low-income households. Overall, the evacuation process proceeded as smoothly as anticipated. In some areas, such as Beaufort and Charleston, residents were discouraged from using public shelters because of concern over the number of people the shelters in these areas were equipped to handle. Before and during Hugo, South Carolina coastal officials relied heavily on the Charleston office of the NWS for advice and input regarding emergency decisions. Surge-inundation maps generated by the SLOSH model were used extensively and were valid in most locations. The tide gage at Charleston recorded a maximum surge of Fortunately, the highest storm surge 20 ft occurred to the north of the storm path, in the largely undeveloped Bulls Bay area. Outer barrier islands generally have lower elevations, averaging around 5 feet, so most of the barrier surface was totally under water during the height of the storm surge. At Pawleys Island, damage was catastrophic where a temporary inlet was cut through the barrier. In the ft storm surge, houses were floated from Pawleys Island across the marsh and onto the mainland. Beaches suffered intense erosion, particularly on the barrier islands. Narrow beaches with a history of erosion, such as Folly Beach, were most heavily affected by Hugo. Coastal developments in locations with little beach suffered severe damage, despite efforts by residents to fortify the coastline with large stones and concrete rubble piled along the shore as a makeshift revetment. Related Deaths In South Carolina 27 deaths were attributed to Hurricane Hugo, about half of which occurred during the storm. The 14 deaths not occurring during the storm itself were primarily from cleanup accidents and open flames being used for light. Page 9 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Hugo inflicted severe water damage on coastal structures. Along the coastline, most of the well-engineered and well-built structures sustained very little damage. In contrast, appurtenant structures such as decks, access ladders, and ramps significantly contributed to the damage, since most were not built to resist water forces. Elevation was the main prerequisite for structures to escape severe water damage in the coastal zone. Deep piles, at least 9 inches in diameter, were the only type of foundation to perform well consistently. Scouring behind seawalls due to overtopping was common, and most piers sustained severe damage or were totally destroyed. Jetties and groins suffered little

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damage during the storm. Wind damage occurred both inland and along the coast. Foundation failures due to wind were common, particularly in flood-prone coastal areas where structures were elevated on unreinforced masonry piers. Where the fastest-mile wind speed exceeded 74 knots 85 mph , major structural damage, including loss of roof structure, collapse of single-story masonry buildings, and complete destruction of mobile homes, occurred along with extensive damage to wood-framed construction and preengineered metal buildings. Wind damage varied according to the amount of exposure, with sheltered areas receiving little or no damage and exposed areas suffering heavy losses. Falling trees caused the majority of the damage in inland areas.

Damage to Lifelines The most critical lifeline damaged by Hurricane Hugo in the Carolinas was the electrical power supply system. Between 1 million and 1. Damage to the electric power system adversely affected the operation of other important lifelines, such as transportation and communications systems and water and wastewater facilities. Hugo interfered with transportation in the Carolinas, but caused only minor structural damage to mainland roads and bridges. Traffic was impeded by debris blocking the roadways and by destruction of traffic signals and signs. On the barrier islands, some roadways were completely washed out. In addition, the failure of the Ben Sawyer Bridge, which provides access to Sullivans Island and the Isle of Palms, severely hampered the recovery effort on those islands. Telephone systems performed well during and after Hugo, primarily because 80 percent of the lines are underground. Radio and television service was disrupted at both the transmitting and receiving ends by loss of power. Several transmitting towers were also downed by Hugo. Water and wastewater systems were affected primarily by loss of off-site power. Remote lift stations in the wastewater system were without power for extended periods, and some isolated cases of sewage overflow occurred before portable generators were installed. On several barrier islands, severe beach erosion destroyed water and sewer lines and exposed septic tanks.

Damage to Cultural Property It is estimated that between 4, and 5, historic buildings in South Carolina were damaged by Hugo. Many chimneys and architectural details were lost, and damage to porches and porticos was common. More subtle forms of damage also surfaced in the form of shear cracks in masonry walls, mechanical and fungal damage to plaster, and salt attack on masonry. In addition, the West Ashley branch, the largest in the system, lost approximately 10, of its 50, books through the rupture of a sewer line. The Confederate Museum building in Charleston suffered structural damage, and its collections were subsequently water-damaged. Most museums, however, received only minor damage during Hugo.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Forecast Uncertainty The current state of the art in hurricane track and intensity prediction is such that coastal and inland regions must initiate storm preparations 36 to 40 hours prior to forecasted landfall. This points to the need for improved track forecasts and intensity-prediction methods. Officials responsible for making emergency decisions need to be aware of forecast uncertainties. There should be an integration of forecast uncertainties into storm-risk assessment so that necessary precautions may be taken in the inland

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Chapter 3 : Hurricane Hugo Facts for Kids

Hugo's destruction wasn't limited to just South Carolina; Hugo also devastated the Caribbean Islands of Guadeloupe, St. Croix, and Puerto Rico, and even seven hours after its final landfall still produced hurricane-force winds across the western Piedmont and foothills of North Carolina.

Hugo itself was surpassed by Hurricane Andrew in and several others over the next few decades. At the same location, a trace of rainfall was also reported. Conditions were even lesser in St. Augustine , though wind gusts were slightly higher than in Jacksonville. To the north in Georgia, minor storm surge was reported, with the highest measured as 1. High winds in Brunswick downed five trees, one of which struck a house. Scattered downed tree limbs were also reported in Hinesville and Bryan County , though no damage occurred. Extensive property damage was reported in several counties, especially in the South Carolina Lowcountry and the Grand Strand. The highest storm surge observation was Prior to the storm, residents of McClellanville took shelter in the cafeteria at Lincoln High School. However, storm surge flooded the room, with some people climbing up to the rafters for safety. At Isle of Palms, boats harbored at the marina were washed ashore and piled into a large heap. The storm took many in the area by surprise. The ship had much damage to the public parts of the vessel, including the shops and the bridge; the swimming pools were all emptied to prevent large amounts of water shifting precariously as the ship pitched and tossed. By the evening of September 22, it became an extratropical cyclone. Hugo caused schools in southwest Virginia to be closed for more than two weeks because of the wind and flooding damage. In the central portions of the state, winds downed several trees. The last death in relation to Hurricane Hugo occurred near Buffalo when the winds toppled a tree onto a motorist. The storm then moved northeastward across eastern Canada into the far North Atlantic Ocean. Gusty winds in Massachusetts left several thousand people without power, while also toppling trees and tree limbs, which caused minor damage to houses and cars. Strong winds throughout the state of Vermont downed power lines, trees, and tree limbs. Some boats on Lake Champlain were torn from their moorings due to swells up to several feet in height. Canada After becoming extratropical, the remnants of Hugo entered Canada into the province of Ontario. Heavy rainfall also occurred in Ontario, with precipitation in Ontario peaking at 4. As a result of the storm, blackouts and car accidents were reported in Toronto. Furthermore, heavy rains and high winds also occurred across the southern portions of Ontario. In Montreal , rainfall reached only 0. In addition to light rain, high winds were reported in the province. While in Brossard and Chambly power was lost to 5, homes and 1, homes in Valleyfield. In addition, high winds and heavy rainfall also occurred in the St. In addition, several tree and signs were blown over in Saint John and Moncton. The storm also significantly affected the apple crop in New Brunswick.

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Chapter 4 : Deaths Associated with Hurricane Hugo -- Puerto Rico

Suggested Citation: "Front Matter." National Research Council. Hurricane Hugo, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Charleston, South Carolina, September ,

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Chapter 5 : Hurricane Hugo Facts for Kids | calendrierdelascience.com

Hurricane Hugo, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Charleston, South Carolina, September , National Research Council, Division on Engineering and Physical Sciences, Commission on Engineering and Technical Systems, Board on Natural Disasters, Committee on Natural Disasters.

A storm surge of up to 2. Five people died and were injured. An additional seven people were killed three days after the storm when a medical helicopter crashed while evacuating victims. Minimal pressure fell to mb Tourism and agriculture were also severely hit. The species *Chiroderma improvisum* has not been seen on Montserrat since, and it is feared that it may be extinct on the island. The agricultural sector was devastated, with the banana and coffee crops being almost completely wiped out. Heavy rains caused severe flooding in the vicinity of San Juan ; in addition, several roads and bridges were washed away. Nearly 28, people were left homeless by the storm as damage exceed 1 billions damages. Along the coast, Hugo destroyed many houses and the storm surge piled boats on top of each other. An extraordinary foot storm surge was reported between Cape Romain and Bulls Bay. Most mature trees in the Francis Marion National Forest were uprooted. Many of the stands were old growth longleaf pine , an important habitat for some endangered species. In McClellanville, a small fishing town, residents took refuge in Lincoln High School, and were surprised by the sudden tidal surge which flooded the school. With water pouring into the rooms, the refugees helped one another in pitch darkness to climb into the space in the hanging ceiling above the rooms. The surge in addition to the fact that Hugo hit the area during an astronomical high tide created a 12 to 14 foot surge in the area. Many homes just blocks from the beach were left untouched. Hwy after the storm, almost three miles away from where it would have been standing. The term "tornado" was a misnomer; the intense localized winds are more properly referred to as vortices. An immense salvage effort was undertaken to harvest downed pine trees for pulpwood before they deteriorated to the point where they could not be used. Still standing timber that appeared usable for lumber and plywood frequently had annular separations of the rings that made them dangerous to saw and nearly impossible to cut into plies, so they were also downgraded into pulpwood, leading to such a drop in pulpwood prices that eventually much of the salvage effort ceased. The maximum amount measured was Damage to trees was reported across much of western North Carolina. It passed quickly through western Virginia, West Virginia, and eastern Ohio to Erie, Pennsylvania by the evening of the 22nd as it become an extratropical cyclone. Hugo caused schools in southwest Virginia to be closed in excess of two weeks due to the wind and flooding damage. Croix On the island of St. Croix , looting and lawlessness reigned in the aftermath of Hugo. Bush for federal assistance in restoring order to the island. Military police patrolled the island for two months, imposing a dusk-to-dawn curfew. Cargo planes brought in food, water, mobile hospital units, and other supplies while offering free evacuation flights for anyone wanting to leave for the mainland. Senator Fritz Hollings referred to them as "a bunch of bureaucratic jackasses" during a speech on the floor of the United States Senate. An investigation was launched, which led to some reforms in FEMA procedures that helped the agency do a somewhat better job during Andrew , the next catastrophic hurricane to strike the United States. However, FEMA was criticized severely in for its similarly insufficient response to Hurricane Katrina , while private relief agencies and corporations such as Wal-Mart were praised for their prompt and comprehensive response to the disaster. S mainland named east of the 35th meridian in the Atlantic. List of retired Atlantic hurricane names Due to the extensive damage, the name Hugo was retired following this storm, and will never again be used for an Atlantic hurricane.

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Chapter 6 : Hurricanes: Science and Society: Hurricane Hugo

Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, using data provided by the National Climatic Data Center in Asheville, North Carolina. It slowly turned to the north-northwest in response to an upper cyclone offshore Georgia.

Here are some radar views of Hugo as it struck the coast. WSR radar image from Charleston at Four-panel Charleston radar images from Hugo was still a powerful hurricane centered midway between Manning and Columbia, SC. It is no exaggeration to say Hugo is the worst natural disaster in memory for most residents of South Carolina and western North Carolina. This was visualized exceptionally well in the xkcd webcomic shown to the right. Pleasant and Awendaw, SC: Pleasant suffered heavy wind damage to structures and trees. Roads were impassible due to the volume of debris. Multiple fishing boats were sunk in Shem Creek. Bulls Bay just north of Mt. Pleasant was the site of the highest presumed storm tide, up to 20 feet based on debris marks noted after the storm. In Awendaw the storm tide reached Many homes and businesses were destroyed, and the storm surge carried boats from the rivers and marshes across highways and left them haphazardly strewn around. Lincoln High School in McClellanville was selected as an emergency evacuation shelter due to maps indicating an elevation of 20 feet above sea level. A fascinating eyewitness account of this true life survival story by paramedic George Metts is available here. The National Weather Service in Wilmington came into possession of a series of photos taken in McClellanville nine months after Hugo, shown below: Water crashed over the historic seawall in downtown Charleston and flooded the first floor of homes. Up to 80 percent of roofs in the city of Charleston were damaged. Over buildings suffered heavy structural damage or completely collapsed. A million-dollar crane at the Port of Charleston was destroyed. Amazingly only one death in Charleston was directly attributable to Hugo. Learning from South Carolina suggests much of the extreme roof damage observed along the South Carolina coast was attributable to "poor roof covering installation practices, poor roof maintenance, [and] aged roofing materials Approximately three-quarters of the trees in this , acre national forest were blown down, many sheared off at a height of 10 to 25 feet above ground. A USDA Forest Service report issued on October 5, estimated to million board feet of timber was lost, but up to million board feet was hoped to be salvaged over the coming years. Various news reports claimed anywhere from 30 to 80 percent of homes on the island were heavily damaged or uninhabitable. Pavement was scoured off the roads by the storm surge. The famous Atlantic House restaurant was destroyed. A storm surge of 12 feet plus high waves destroyed virtually all single family homes on the ocean front. The second and third rows of homes experienced lesser damage. An eleven foot storm surge destroyed the Isle of Palms fishing pier and many of the beachfront homes. Storm surge flooding occurred in the historic downtown area. A sailboat that had been anchored in the Sampit River ended up stranded next to the Georgetown Rice Museum. Both the Georgetown Landing and Belle Isle marinas were destroyed. At least 14 homes were destroyed, and three homes were carried off by surging water and dropped in the tidal creek behind the island. A local marina was completely destroyed and a large diesel fuel spill occurred. In newspaper reports published on September 23, , Horry County administrator M. Love said "Garden City for all practical purposes is gone. The surge was estimated at 13 feet above sea level, with evidence of damage from seawater flooding as far as 1, feet inland. On Ocean Boulevard sand and mud was 10 inches deep after the storm with tree and building debris littering the streets. The Surfside Fishing pier was destroyed. Surge height was estimated at 13 feet above sea level. Hotels and homes on the beachfront were heavily damaged and the bulk of the protective sand dunes were washed away. Springmaid Pier was reduced to only feet in length with two other piers in Myrtle Beach destroyed by the combination of storm surge and large crashing waves. Newspaper reports said Ocean Boulevard was covered by sand and several feet of water in the North Myrtle Beach area. About wooden beach access walkways were destroyed. Surprisingly little damage occurred to this westernmost beach town in Brunswick County. In the Wilmington Star-News, town mayor Mason Barber said, "We have just been blessed by nature," referring to the extremely wide area of protective dunes that separates the beach from the

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first row of beach homes. At least 25 beachfront homes were damaged, and in some places 50 feet of beach was lost according to the Wilmington Star-News. Dunes previously seven to eight feet tall were simply gone after Hugo. The end of Holden Beach fishing pier was destroyed, and the Yaupon Pier was destroyed. A foot section of the foot long Long Beach Pier collapsed around 1 a. The pier had recently been renovated and had been open only for five weeks before Hugo. We have absolutely no protection. A 50 foot section in the middle of the town fishing pier was destroyed by large waves. Sand was washed onto roads at the north end of Carolina Beach. Berkeley and Dorchester counties, SC: Eight fatalities attributable to Hugo occurred in Berkeley county with a tremendous number of homes destroyed and 17, residents homeless after the storm. Over 70 percent of trees in the county were knocked down. Neighboring Dorchester county also suffered damage to a large number of homes, businesses and churches. Orangeburg and Clarendon counties, SC: Large scale damage occurred to agricultural interests. Particularly hard hit were peaches, soybeans, cotton, pecans, and pine plantation forests. In Clarendon county a total of 28, residents were homeless after Hugo with damage reported to 70 percent of homes. One fatality occurred in a mobile home, with nearly a thousand homes damaged and over destroyed. Tremendous damage to trees was observed. Roofs were destroyed in downtown Florence, with damage reported to hotels and apartment buildings around the county. A very large number of trees were knocked down. Columbia and Lexington, SC: Hurricane-force winds damaged many buildings and knocked trees down throughout the area. Lee and Kershaw counties, SC: High winds broke windows and downed many trees. York and Chesterfield counties, SC: Over 1, homes were damaged or destroyed in Chesterfield county along with heavy losses to the turkey industry. One fatality was reported in York county. Widespread damage occurred to local peach orchards, plus cotton, sorghum and soybean crops. This city was forever changed by Hugo which was still packing hurricane-force wind gusts nearly miles from the ocean. Countless trees crashed into homes and fell across power lines, creating widespread and long-lasting power outages. Newspaper reports indicated 85 percent of homes and businesses in Charlotte were without power after the storm. Downtown skyscrapers in Charlotte had large windows blown out by winds, raining debris into the streets below. Hugo was responsible for three fatalities in the Charlotte area. North Carolina Western Piedmont and Foothills: Hugo finally weakened below hurricane strength as it accelerated northward between Hickory and Morganton during the morning of September 22, Wind gusts reached hurricane-force and blew down millions of trees from Gastonia and Lincolnton through Hickory and the remainder of the North Carolina foothills. One apple grower in Wilkes County lost trees to high winds. Widespread power outages lasted weeks in some remote locations. Ecological Impacts Besides direct damage to human structures, power, and transportation networks, Hugo had an impact on the natural world as well. Another interesting and well-documented impact hurricanes have on the natural world concerns seabirds that become trapped within the eye of a storm and are forced to move along with it. Hurricane Hugo deposited a large number of exotic birds at lakes in Western North Carolina as the eye disintegrated. According a publication by the Carolina Bird Club at least 25 species of birds were carried inland by Hurricane Hugo, well away from the oceanic locations they typically inhabit. Lake Norman north of Charlotte also accumulated some rare species including three Brown Noddys.

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Chapter 7 : Hurricane Hugo: 25th Anniversary

At 9 a.m. eastern daylight time on Monday, September 18, , the eye of Hugo, the North Caribbean's strongest hurricane (a category four on a scale of five) in a decade, struck the northeast corner of Puerto Rico. Hugo's path extended from the Lesser Antilles and the Virgin Islands (where it.

Persons using assistive technology might not be able to fully access information in this file. For assistance, please send e-mail to: Type Accommodation and the title of the report in the subject line of e-mail. Wind velocities in San Juan were measured at up to mph; wind gusts elsewhere measured as high as mph. Heavy rains accompanying the hurricane caused some flash flooding. From September 18 to September 29, the medical examiner in Puerto Rico investigated nine deaths considered to be related to the hurricane. One death case 1 occurred before the storm preimpact phase ; two cases 2 and 3 , during the storm impact phase ; and six cases , after the storm postimpact. The medical examiner categorized the manner of death for all cases as "accident. A year-old man was electrocuted while trying to remove an outside television antenna before the storm. A year-old woman drowned while waiting out the storm in her home. A year-old man drowned on his boat during the storm. Five electric company workmen, ages 28, 30, 35, 37, and 42 years, were electrocuted in five separate incidents while attempting to repair downed power lines after the storm. A year-old man was electrocuted when he contacted an electric cable lying on the ground where he was chopping a tree. Editorial Note Editorial Note: In the past, hurricane-related mortality has occurred primarily as a result of drownings during the impact phase. Most of these drownings have been associated with storm surges rather than heavy rains 1. For most parts of the world, however, this pattern may be changing. This decrease in impact-phase drownings may be a consequence of improved forecasting and early warnings about approaching hurricanes, as well as increased compliance of persons potentially at risk with effective evacuation programs. The principal public health response to Hurricane Hugo was early warning and a coordinated evacuation plan. By the evening of Sunday, September 17, Puerto Rican officials had evacuated greater than 18, persons who were residing in low-lying, flood-prone areas. Cases 2 and 3 were the only impact-phase deaths in Puerto Rico. Despite repeated pleas from government authorities, these persons refused to leave their property and move to temporary shelters. The contribution to mortality of causes other than impact-phase drownings was highlighted by Tropical Storm Isabelle, which struck Puerto Rico in Public health officials and health-care providers must recognize that the mortality and morbidity risks associated with hurricanes extend beyond the impact phase. Efforts to minimize injury and other health risks for both disaster-relief workers and the general population are crucial. These risks include electric hazards, floodwaters, lacerations from storm debris and unfamiliar equipment e. At least five of the seven electrocutions reported here were work-related. Public health consequences of disasters. When a death occurs under "accidental" circumstances, the preferred term within the public health community for the cause of death is "unintentional injury. This conversion may have resulted in character translation or format errors in the HTML version. An original paper copy of this issue can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. Contact GPO for current prices.

Chapter 8 : Hurricane Hugo - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

The hurricane season had a total of 11 named tropical cyclones of which 7 attained hurricane strength. Hurricane Hugo, a Category 4 hurricane at landfall, was a classic Cape Verde-type hurricane that devastated the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and South and North Carolina.

Chapter 9 : Hurricane Hugo - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Doing more than \$7 billion in damages to the U.S. mainland and another \$1 billion in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands,

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Hurricane Hugo rocked South Carolina when it made landfall just north of.