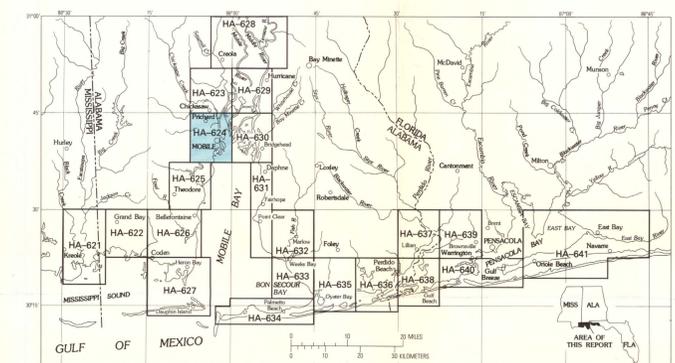


Introduction.—The approximate areas flooded by Hurricane Frederic tides of September 12-13, 1979, along coastal areas of Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi are shown in a series of hydrologic atlases. The atlases (fig. 1) are listed below. The area covered by the atlases extends from about 8 miles west of Fort Walton Beach, Fla., westward along the Gulf Coast through Alabama to Moss Point, Miss., a distance of about 115 miles.

The Mobile map shows the areas flooded along the western side of the Mobile River and Mobile Bay from Pritchard, Ala., to the Forest Park section of Mobile, Ala. Many of the buildings along the Mobile Causeway (U.S. Highway 90) were completely destroyed. Businesses in the vicinity of Water Street in downtown Mobile were flooded, and the State Docks area was inundated. Elevations shown are referred to National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD).

HYDROLOGIC INVESTIGATIONS ATLAS NUMBER

MISSISSIPPI	Kreole-Grand Bay SW.....	HA-621
ALABAMA	Weeks Bay NE.....	HA-632
	Grand Bay.....	HA-622
	Chickasaw.....	623
	Mobile.....	624
	Hollings Island-Theodore.....	625
	Coden-Bellefontaine.....	626
	Heron Bay, Little Dauphin Island, Fort Morgan, and Fort Morgan NW.....	627
	Bay Minette NW, Bay Minette NE, and Creola NE.....	628
	Hurricane.....	629
	Bridgehead.....	630
	Daphne-Point Clear.....	631
	St. Andrews Bay NE, St. Andrews Bay NW, and Fort Morgan.....	634
	Foley SW.....	635
	Foley SE.....	636
	Lillian.....	637
FLORIDA	Florida Bay.....	HA-638
	West Pensacola.....	639
	Gulf Breeze-Fort Barrancas.....	640
	Orle Beach, Garcon Point, Holley, South of Holley, and Navarre.....	641



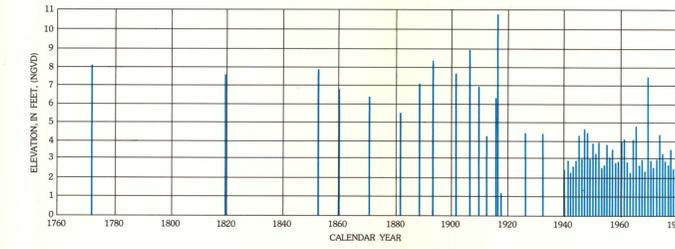
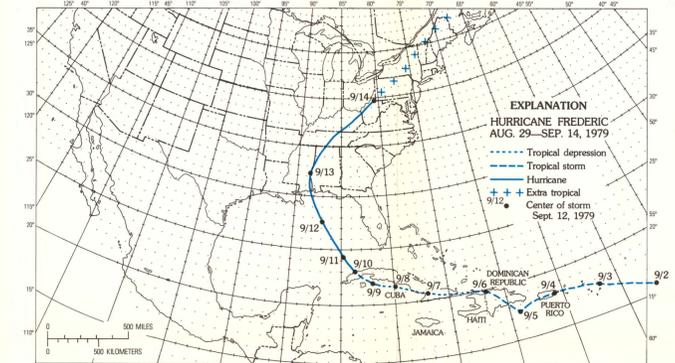
Hurricane Frederic was one of the most intense hurricanes to enter the United States mainland. A National Weather Service (NWS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) research aircraft reported a flight-level wind of 138 knots (about 160 miles per hour) a short time prior to landfall. A wind velocity gage maintained by the NWS near Dauphin Island, Ala., recorded a maximum wind speed of about 126 knots (145 miles per hour). Lowest central pressure recorded, 943 millibars (about 27.8 inches of mercury), was that reported aboard an Air Force Reconnaissance Aircraft: unofficial central pressure reported at Grand Bay, Ala., was 931 millibars (about 27.5 inches of mercury). The maximum recorded precipitation along the coast during the passage of the hurricane was about 8.5 inches at Dauphin Island, Ala. A map of the storm track furnished by NWS is shown below. (See fig. 2.)

Flooding and water-related damages were most severe at Dauphin Island and Gulf Shores, Ala. However, significant flooding and damage occurred as far east as Pensacola Beach, Fla., and as far west as Moss Point, Miss. Maximum prevailing flood elevations were about 9.7 ft at Dauphin Island, Ala., about 10.3 ft at the U.S. Highway 98 Causeway across Mobile Bay, Ala., and about 14.3 ft at Gulf Shores, Ala.

American Red Cross casualty figures list 10 known deaths in Alabama, 1 in Florida, and 2 in Mississippi. The total number of storm-related injuries and illnesses for the three States is 4,711. Estimates indicate that the total damage caused the Hurricane Frederic probably will exceed \$2 billion. In comparison, the total damage for Hurricane Camille (1969) was \$1.3 billion.

Past tide records were furnished by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, and the Mississippi District of the U.S. Geological Survey. Floodmark elevations and other data for Hurricane Frederic were compiled jointly by the Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi Districts of the Geological Survey and the Corps of Engineers.

Acknowledgments.—We greatly appreciate the cooperation of the National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. Coast Guard, the Alabama Health Department, Division of Public Water Supplies, The American Red Cross, and others who furnished information.



International system of units (S.I.).—Most units of measurement used in this atlas are inch-pound units. The following factors may be used to convert inch-pound units to Standard International (S.I.) units:

Multiply inch-pound units by	To obtain S.I. units
inch (in)	2.54 centimeter (cm)
foot (ft)	0.3048 meter (m)
mile (mi)	1.609 kilometer (km)
knot (kt)	1.609 meter per second (m/s)
mile per hour (mi/h)	1.609 kilometer per hour (km/h)
millibar (mb)	1 kilopascal (kPa)

Tidal records.—Records of storm tides along the Gulf Coast have been documented since 1772 at Mobile, Ala., by the Corps of Engineers and others, and continuous tide records have been compiled by the Corps of Engineers since 1940. A tide gage is located at the Alabama State Docks, Mobile, Ala. Elevations of the annual maximum tides at this gage are shown in figure 3. Significant tide elevations at various points along the Gulf Coast for more than 200 hurricanes since 1893 have been recorded by the Corps of Engineers, the Geological Survey, and others. Data pertaining to some of the highest tides of record are shown in table 1. Additional data for Hurricane Camille (1969) tides are shown on some of the maps.

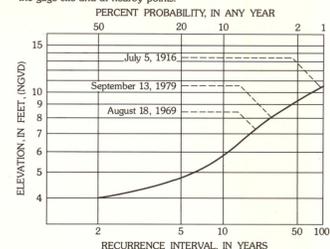
TABLE 1—Hurricane tide elevations at selected locations along the Gulf of Mexico coast, 1772-1979; in feet above National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929

Date	Bayou La Batre, Ala.	Dauphin Island, Ala.	Mobile, Ala.	Pensacola Beach, Fla.	Gulf Shores, Ala.
September 4, 1772	—	—	8.2	—	—
August 23, 1852	—	—	8.0	—	—
October 2, 1893	—	—	8.4	4.9	—
September 27, 1906	—	10.8	9.1	8.1	—
July 5, 1916	—	10.8	8.0	10.8	11.3
August 18, 1969	11.2	8.5	8.3	5.7	7.3
September 13, 1979	5.9	9.9	9.0	7.4	8.0

Note: Records furnished by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

Storm-tide frequency.—Frequency of high storm tides in Mobile Bay was derived from a statistical evaluation of the tidal records of the gage at Mobile, Ala. The frequency, expressed as the relation of recurrence interval to elevation of high tide at the Mobile gage, is shown in figure 4. The recurrence interval is the average of about 40 times in a thousand-year period. The maximum tide at Biloxi, Miss., during Hurricane Camille (1969) was estimated to have a recurrence interval of about 170 years.

Because tidal waves dissipate as they move into the bays and estuaries, the frequency data at the Mobile gage are applicable only at the gage site and at nearby points.



Variations in maximum tide elevations.—Water-surface elevations of maximum tides of Hurricane Frederic varied from place to place, especially along beach fronts. High-water marks for Hurricane Frederic are identified on atlases as "inside" or "outside." Marks found within a building or structure are labeled "inside," those located outside of any enclosure are identified as "outside." Where two or more outside marks are shown at one location, the lower marks are considered to be the prevailing high tide; the higher marks are maximum wave height or runup. The maximum documented wave height above the prevailing tide for Hurricane Frederic is about 7 feet. Where the elevation of several high-water marks at a location varied slightly, the average elevation of the marks is shown.

Extent of flooding.—Approximate flood boundaries of Hurricane Frederic are delineated on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. Driftlines along streets, roads, dunes, and other landmarks were used to define the boundaries.

Depth of flooding. The depth of flooding at any point can be estimated by subtracting the ground-surface elevation from the water-surface elevation determined by interpolating between maximum tide elevations shown on the map. Approximate ground elevations can be estimated from contours on the map, although more accurate elevations can be obtained by leveling to bench marks. The elevations of contour lines on some maps are in meters. Elevations of high-water marks shown on these maps are given both in meters and in feet.

Emergency water supplies.—Some water wells identified by the Alabama Health Department, Division of Public Water Supplies, as either approved or potential emergency water supplies, are shown on the map.

Additional information.—Other information pertaining to floods along the Gulf Coast may be obtained at the district offices of the U.S. Geological Survey, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Tallahassee, Florida, and Jackson, Mississippi. Descriptions of tidal characteristics, tidal records, and tidal data may be obtained from the following published reports: Harris, D. L., and Lindsay, C. V., 1957, An index of tide gages and tide gage records for the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the United States, U.S. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau National Hurricane Research Project, report 7; Wilson, K. V., and Hudson, J. W., 1969, Hurricane Camille tidal flood of August 1969 along the Gulf Coast, U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Investigations Atlas (name of quadrangle), Mississippi: HA-395 Logtown, Pas Christiana, HA-402 Pass Christian, HA-396 English Lookout, La.-Miss., HA-404 Biloxi, HA-397 Kila, HA-405 Ocean Springs-Deer Island Pass, HA-406 Pascagoula, (Scale 1:62,500), HA-399 Vidalia, HA-407 Kreole-Grand Bay SW, Miss.-Ala., HA-400 Bay St. Louis, HA-401 Gulfport NW, U.S. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, 1965, Report on Hurricane survey of Mississippi Coast: 49 p., 1965, Report on Hurricane survey of Northwest Florida, 49 p., 1966, Report on Hurricane survey of the Alabama Gulf Coast: 40 p., 1967, Hurricane Betsy, 8-11 September 1965: 65 p., 1970, Hurricane Camille, 14-22 August 1969, 80 p., 1976, Hurricane Eloise, 16-23 September 1975, 89 p.

HURRICANE FEDERIC TIDAL FLOODS OF SEPTEMBER 12-13, 1979, ALONG THE GULF COAST, MOBILE QUADRANGLE, ALABAMA

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1980