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Continental Margin
Atmospheric Climatology and Sea Level
(Historical Setting 1974-1975)

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Continental Margin Atmospheric Climatology
and Sea Level
(Historical Setting 1974-1975)

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Table of Contents

	Page
Acknowledgments	i
List of Tables	iii
List of Figures	iv
Continental Margin Atmospheric Climatology and Coastal Sea Level	1
Horizontal Wind Coherence	13
Atmospheric Pressure Coherence	15
Sea Level	16
Data Products	23
References	272

List of Tables

	Page
Table 1 Meteorological Stations	2
Table 2 Sea Level Stations	2

List of Figures

		Page
Figure 1	Location of meteorological and sea level stations	9
Figure 2	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Jan. through Feb., 1974	23
Figure 3	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Mar. through Apr., 1974	24
Figure 4	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., May through June, 1974	25
Figure 5	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., July through Aug., 1974	26
Figure 6	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Sept. through Oct., 1974	27
Figure 7	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Nov. through Dec., 1974	28
Figure 8	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Jan. through Feb., 1975	29
Figure 9	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Mar. through Apr., 1975	30
Figure 10	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., May through June, 1975	31
Figure 11	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., July through Aug., 1975	32
Figure 12	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Sept. through Oct., 1975	33
Figure 13	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Nov. through Dec., 1975	34

List of Figures (Cont'd)

		Page
Figure 14	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., Jan. through Feb., 1974	35
Figure 15	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., Mar. through Apr., 1974	36
Figure 16	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., May through June, 1974	37
Figure 17	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., July through Aug., 1974	38
Figure 18	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., Sept. through Oct., 1974	39
Figure 19	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., Nov. through Dec., 1974	40
Figure 20	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., Jan. through Feb., 1975	41
Figure 21	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., Mar. through Apr., 1975	42
Figure 22	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., May through June, 1975	43
Figure 23	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., July through Aug., 1975	44
Figure 24	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., Sept. through Oct., 1975	45
Figure 25	Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., Nov. through Dec., 1975	46

List of Figures (Cont'd)

	Page
Figure 26 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., Jan. through Feb., 1974	47
Figure 27 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., Mar. through Apr., 1974	48
Figure 28 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., May through June, 1974	49
Figure 29 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., July through Aug., 1974	50
Figure 30 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., Sept. through Oct., 1974	51
Figure 31 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., Nov. through Dec., 1974	52
Figure 32 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., Jan. through Feb., 1975	53
Figure 33 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., Mar. through Apr., 1975	54
Figure 34 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., May through June, 1975	55
Figure 35 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., July through Aug., 1975	56
Figure 36 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., Sept. through Oct., 1975	57
Figure 37 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., Nov. through Dec., 1975	58

List of Figures (Cont'd)

	Page
Figure 38 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga., Jan. through Feb., 1974	59
Figure 39 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga., Mar. through Apr., 1974	60
Figure 40 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga., May through June, 1974	61
Figure 41 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga., July through Aug., 1974	62
Figure 42 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga., Sept. through Oct., 1974	63
Figure 43 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga., Nov. through Dec., 1974	64
Figure 44 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga., Jan. through Feb., 1975	65
Figure 45 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga., Mar. through Apr., 1975	66
Figure 46 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga., May through June, 1975	67
Figure 47 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga., July through Aug., 1975	68
Figure 48 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga., Sept. through Oct., 1975	69
Figure 49 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga., Nov. through Dec., 1975	70

List of Figures (Cont'd)

	Page
Figure 50 Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C. and Savannah, Ga., Jan. through Feb., 1974	71
Figure 51 Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. Charleston, S. C. and Savannah, Ga., Mar. through Apr., 1974	72
Figure 52 Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C. and Savannah, Ga., May through June, 1974	73
Figure 53 Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C. and Savannah, Ga., July through Aug., 1974	74
Figure 54 Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C. and Savannah, Ga., Sept. through Oct., 1974	75
Figure 55 Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C. and Savannah, Ga., Nov. through Dec., 1974	76
Figure 56 Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C. and Savannah, Ga., Jan. through Feb., 1975	77
Figure 57 Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C. and Savannah, Ga., Mar. through Apr., 1975	78
Figure 58 Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C. and Savannah, Ga., May through June, 1975	79
Figure 59 Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C. and Savannah, Ga., July through Aug., 1975	80
Figure 60 Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C. and Savannah, Ga., Sept. through Oct., 1975	81
Figure 61 Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C. and Savannah, Ga., Nov. through Dec., 1975	82

List of Figures (Cont'd)

	Page
Figure 62 Sea level measurements at Beaufort, N. C., Beaufort Inlet, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., Jan. through Feb., 1974	83
Figure 63 Sea level measurements at Beaufort, N. C., Beaufort Inlet, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., Mar. through Apr., 1974	84
Figure 64 Sea level measurements at Beaufort, N. C., Beaufort Inlet, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., May through June, 1974	85
Figure 65 Sea level measurements at Beaufort, N. C., Beaufort Inlet, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., July through Aug., 1974	86
Figure 66 Sea level measurements at Frying Pan Shoals, N. C., Beaufort, N. C., Beaufort Inlet, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., Sept. through Oct., 1974	87
Figure 67 Sea level measurements at Frying Pan Shoals, N. C., Beaufort, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., Nov. through Dec. 1974	88
Figure 68 Sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., Jan. through Feb., 1975	89
Figure 69 Sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., Mar. through Apr., 1975	90
Figure 70 Sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., May through June, 1975	91
Figure 71 Sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., July through Aug., 1975	92
Figure 72 Sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C., and Charleston, S. C., Sept. through Oct., 1975	93
Figure 73 Sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., Nov. through Dec., 1975	94
Figure 74 Adjusted sea level measurements at Beaufort, N. C., Beaufort Inlet, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., Jan. through Feb., 1974	95
Figure 75 Adjusted sea level measurements at Beaufort, N. C., Beaufort Inlet, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., Mar. through Apr., 1974	96

List of Figures (Cont'd)

	Page	
Figure 76	Adjusted sea level measurements at Beaufort, N. C., Beaufort Inlet, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., May through June, 1974	97
Figure 77	Adjusted sea level measurements at Beaufort, N. C., Beaufort Inlet, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., July through Aug., 1974	98
Figure 78	Adjusted sea level measurements at Frying Pan Shoals, N. C., Beaufort, N. C. Beaufort Inlet, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., Sept. through Oct., 1974	99
Figure 79	Adjusted sea level measurements at Frying Pan Shoals, N. C., Beaufort, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., Nov. through Dec., 1974	100
Figure 80	Adjusted sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., Jan. through Feb., 1975	101
Figure 81	Adjusted sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., Mar. through Apr., 1975	102
Figure 82	Adjusted sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., May through June, 1975	103
Figure 83	Adjusted sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., July through Aug., 1975	104
Figure 84	Adjusted sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., Sept. through Oct., 1975	105
Figure 85	Adjusted sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., Nov. through Dec., 1975	106
Figure 86	Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the sea level at Beaufort, N. C., 1974	107
Figure 87	Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C., 1974	108
Figure 88	Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the sea level at Beaufort, N. C., 1974	109
Figure 89	Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C., 1974	110

List of Figures (Cont'd)

		Page
Figure 90	Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the sea level at Wilmington, N. C., 1974	111
Figure 91	Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C., 1974	112
Figure 92	Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the sea level at Wilmington, N. C., 1974	113
Figure 93	Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C., 1974	114
Figure 94	Spectra of wind stress u component at Charleston, S. C. vs. the sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1974	115
Figure 95	Spectra of wind stress u component at Charleston, S. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1974	116
Figure 96	Spectra of wind stress v component at Charleston, S. C. vs. the sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1974	117
Figure 97	Spectra of wind stress v component at Charleston, S. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1974	118
Figure 98	Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the sea level at Beaufort, N. C. April-July 1974	119
Figure 99	Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C. April-July 1974	120
Figure 100	Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the sea level at Beaufort, N. C. April-July 1974	121
Figure 101	Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Cape Hatteras, N. C., April-July 1974	122
Figure 102	Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C., vs. the sea level at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974	123

List of Figures (Cont'd)

		Page
Figure 103	Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974	124
Figure 104	Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the sea level at Wilmington, N. C. April-July 1974	125
Figure 105	Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974	126
Figure 106	Spectra of wind stress u component at Charleston, S. C. vs. the sea level at Charleston, S. C. April-July 1974	127
Figure 107	Spectra of wind stress u component at Charleston, S. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974	128
Figure 108	Spectra of wind stress v component at Charleston, S. C. vs. the sea level at Charleston, S. C. April-July 1974	129
Figure 109	Spectra of wind stress v component at Charleston, S. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974	130
Figure 110	Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the sea level at Beaufort, N. C. Sept.-Dec. 1974	131
Figure 111	Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C. Sept.-Dec. 1974	132
Figure 112	Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the sea level at Beaufort, N. C. Sept.-Dec. 1974	133
Figure 113	Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C. Sept.-Dec. 1974	134
Figure 114	Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the sea level at Wilmington, N. C. Sept.-Dec. 1974	135
Figure 115	Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C. Sept.-Dec. 1974	136

List of Figures (Cont'd)

		Page
Figure 116	Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the sea level at Wilmington, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	137
Figure 117	Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	138
Figure 118	Spectra of wind stress u component at Charleston, S. C. vs. the sea level at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	139
Figure 119	Spectra of wind stress u component at Charleston, S. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	140
Figure 120	Spectra of wind stress v component at Charleston, S. C. vs. the sea level at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	141
Figure 121	Spectra of wind stress v component at Charleston, S. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	142
Figure 122	Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. sea level at Beaufort, N. C., 1974	143
Figure 123	Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C., 1974.	144
Figure 124	Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. sea level at Wilmington, N. C., 1974	145
Figure 125	Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C., 1974	146
Figure 126	Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1974	147
Figure 127	Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1974	148
Figure 128	Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. sea level at Wilmington, N. C., 1975	149
Figure 129	Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C., 1975	150
Figure 130	Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1975	151

List of Figures (Cont'd)

		Page
Figure 131	Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1975	152
Figure 132	Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. sea level at Beaufort, N. C., April-July 1974	153
Figure 133	Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C., April-July 1974	154
Figure 134	Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. sea level at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974	155
Figure 135	Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974	156
Figure 136	Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. sea level at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974	157
Figure 137	Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974	158
Figure 138	Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. sea level at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	159
Figure 139	Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	160
Figure 140	Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. sea level at Wilmington, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	161
Figure 141	Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	162
Figure 142	Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. sea level at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	163
Figure 143	Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	164
Figure 144	Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras, N. C., 1974	165

List of Figures (Cont'd)

		Page
Figure 145	Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras, N. C., 1974	166
Figure 146	Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C., 1974	167
Figure 147	Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. wind stress v component at Wilmington, N. C., 1974	168
Figure 148	Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. wind stress u component at Charleston, S. C., 1974	169
Figure 149	Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. wind stress v component at Charleston, S. C., 1974	170
Figure 150	Spectra of pressure at Savannah, Ga. vs. wind stress u component at Savannah, Ga., 1974	171
Figure 151	Spectra of pressure at Savannah, Ga. vs. wind stress v component at Savannah, Ga., 1974	172
Figure 152	Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras, N. C., 1975	173
Figure 153	Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras, N. C., 1975	174
Figure 154	Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C., 1975	175
Figure 155	Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. wind stress v component at Wilmington, N. C., 1975	176
Figure 156	Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. wind stress u component at Charleston, S. C., 1975	177
Figure 157	Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. wind stress v component at Charleston, S. C., 1975	178
Figure 158	Spectra of pressure at Savannah, Ga. vs. wind stress u component at Savannah, Ga., 1975	179
Figure 159	Spectra of pressure at Savannah, Ga. vs. wind stress v component at Savannah, Ga., 1975	180
Figure 160	Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. pressure at Wilmington, N. C., 1974	181

List of Figures (Cont'd)

	Page
Figure 161 Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. pressure at Charleston, S. C., 1974	182
Figure 162 Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. pressure at Savannah, Ga., 1974	183
Figure 163 Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. pressure at Charleston, S. C., 1974	184
Figure 164 Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. pressure at Savannah, Ga., 1974	185
Figure 165 Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. pressure at Wilmington, N. C., 1975	186
Figure 166 Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. pressure at Charleston, S. C., 1975	187
Figure 167 Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. pressure at Savannah, Ga., 1975	188
Figure 168 Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. pressure at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974	189
Figure 169 Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. pressure at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974	190
Figure 170 Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. pressure at Savannah, Ga., April-July 1974	191
Figure 171 Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. pressure at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974	192
Figure 172 Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. pressure at Savannah, Ga., April-July 1974	193
Figure 173 Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. pressure at Wilmington, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	194
Figure 174 Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. pressure at Charleston, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	195
Figure 175 Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. pressure at Savannah, Ga., Sept.-Dec. 1974	196
Figure 176 Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. pressure at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	197
Figure 177 Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. pressure at Savannah, Ga., Sept.-Dec. 1974	198

List of Figures (Cont'd)

		Page
Figure 178	Spectra of sea level at Beaufort, N. C. vs. sea level at Wilmington, N. C., 1974	199
Figure 179	Spectra of adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C., 1974	200
Figure 180	Spectra of sea level at Wilmington, N. C. vs. sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1974	201
Figure 181	Spectra of adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1974	202
Figure 182	Spectra of sea level at Beaufort, N. C. vs. sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1974	203
Figure 183	Spectra of adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1974	204
Figure 184	Spectra of sea level at Wilmington, N. C. vs. sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1975	205
Figure 185	Spectra of adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1975	206
Figure 186	Spectra of sea level at Beaufort, N. C. vs. sea level at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974	207
Figure 187	Spectra of adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974	208
Figure 188	Spectra of sea level at Wilmington, N. C. vs. sea level at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974	209
Figure 189	Spectra of adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974	210
Figure 190	Spectra of sea level at Beaufort, N. C. vs. sea level at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974	211
Figure 191	Spectra of adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974	212
Figure 192	Spectra of sea level at Beaufort, N. C. vs. sea level at Wilmington, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	213
Figure 193	Spectra of adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	214

List of Figures (Cont'd)

		Page
Figure 194	Spectra of sea level at Wilmington, N. C. vs. sea level at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	215
Figure 195	Spectra of adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	216
Figure 196	Spectra of sea level at Beaufort, N. C. vs. sea level at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	217
Figure 197	Spectra of adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	218
Figure 198	Spectra of adjusted sea level at Frying Pan Shoal, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C., 5 Sept.-27 Dec. 1974 (no detrend)	219
Figure 199	Spectra of adjusted sea level at Frying Pan Shoal, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C., 5 Sept.-27 Dec. 1974 (detrended)	220
Figure 200	Spectra of adjusted sea level at Frying Pan Shoal, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., 5 Sept.-27 Dec. 1974 (no detrend)	221
Figure 201	Spectra of adjusted sea level at Frying Pan Shoal, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., 5 Sept.-27 Dec. 1974 (detrended)	222
Figure 202	Spectra of sea level at Beaufort, N. C. vs. sea level at Beaufort Inlet, N. C., 1 Aug.-10 Oct., 1974	223
Figure 203	Spectra of wind stress components (u vs. v) at Cape Hatteras, N. C., April-July 1974	224
Figure 204	Spectra of wind stress components (u vs. v) at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974	225
Figure 205	Spectra of wind stress components (u vs. v) at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974	226
Figure 206	Spectra of wind stress components (u vs. v) at Savannah, Ga., April-July 1974	227
Figure 207	Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974	228

List of Figures (Cont'd)

	Page
Figure 208 Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974	229
Figure 209 Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974	230
Figure 210 Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974	231
Figure 211 Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974	232
Figure 212 Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974	233
Figure 213 Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974	234
Figure 214 Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974	235
Figure 215 Spectra of wind stress u component at Charleston, S. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Savannah, Ga., April-July 1974	236
Figure 216 Spectra of wind stress v component at Charleston, S. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Savannah, Ga., April-July 1974	237
Figure 217 Spectra of wind stress u component at Charleston, S. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Savannah, Ga., April-July 1974	238
Figure 218 Spectra of wind stress v component at Charleston, S. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Savannah, Ga., April-July 1974	239
Figure 219 Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974	240

List of Figures (Cont'd)

		Page
Figure 220	Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974	241
Figure 221	Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Savannah, Ga., April-July 1974	242
Figure 222	Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Savannah, Ga., April-July 1974	243
Figure 223	Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Savannah, Ga., April-July 1974	244
Figure 224	Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Savannah, Ga., April-July 1974	245
Figure 225	Spectra of wind stress components (u vs. v) at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	246
Figure 226	Spectra of wind stress components (u vs. v) at Wilmington, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	247
Figure 227	Spectra of wind stress components (u vs. v) at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	248
Figure 228	Spectra of wind stress components (u vs. v) at Savannah, Ga., Sept.-Dec. 1974	249
Figure 229	Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	250
Figure 230	Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Wilmington, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	251
Figure 231	Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Wilmington, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	252
Figure 232	Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	253
Figure 233	Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	254

List of Figures (Cont'd)

		Page
Figure 234	Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	255
Figure 235	Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	256
Figure 236	Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	257
Figure 237	Spectra of wind stress u component at Charleston, S. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Savannah, Ga., Sept.-Dec. 1974	258
Figure 238	Spectra of wind stress v component at Charleston, S. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Savannah, Ga., Sept.-Dec. 1974	259
Figure 239	Spectra of wind stress u component at Charleston, S. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Savannah, Ga., Sept.-Dec. 1974	260
Figure 240	Spectra of wind stress v component at Charleston, S. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Savannah, Ga., Sept.-Dec. 1974	261
Figure 241	Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	262
Figure 242	Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974	263
Figure 243	Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Savannah, Ga., Sept.-Dec. 1974	264
Figure 244	Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Savannah, Ga., Sept.-Dec. 1974	265
Figure 245	Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Savannah, Ga., Sept.-Dec. 1974	266

List of Figures (Cont'd)

		Page
Figure 246	Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Savannah, Ga., Sept.-Dec. 1974	267
Figure 247	Kinetic energy density spectra for Beaufort, N.C. sea level, Sept.-Dec. 1974	268
Figure 248	Kinetic energy density spectra for Frying Pan Shoals, N.C. sea level, Sept.-Dec. 1974	269
Figure 249	Kinetic energy density spectra for Charleston, S.C. sea level, Sept.-Dec. 1974	270
Figure 250	Filter energy response envelope, 40HRLP	271

CONTINENTAL MARGIN ATMOSPHERIC CLIMATOLOGY AND COASTAL SEA LEVEL

From the many continental shelf dynamics studies which have been made in the past decade, it has become increasingly apparent that a detailed analysis of continental margin waters can only be accomplished with an appreciation of the coastal meteorology. Fortunately, coastal meteorological and, in addition, coastal sea level data have been archived and thus provide coastal oceanographers with inexpensive, priceless and complementary data sets. Past coastal sea level studies have demonstrated that these data contain not only tidal data but also sub-inertial frequency information which measurably details shelf response to atmospheric forcing. Additionally, a particular region, such as the South Atlantic Bight, can be characterized by the statistics of the temporal spectra of both data sets as well by the alongshore coherences which may exist between stations. In this study, atmospheric wind and pressure have been examined and correlated with coastal sea level changes at various coastal stations along the South Atlantic Bight (Tables 1 and 2).

The atmospheric climate overlying the South Atlantic Bight is determined by both polar and tropical marine air masses, resulting in a "temperate rainy" climate with mild winters, long hot summers, and adequate moisture in all seasons, according to Köppen (see Pettersen, 1969). The north-south surface temperature gradient over the eastern U.S. reaches a seasonal maximum in late winter of approximately 1.5°C per degree latitude, which is about four times the summer gradient. The polar front, the

Table 1
Meteorological Stations

Station	Latitude	Longitude
Cape Hatteras, N.C.	35°16'N	75°33'W
Wilmington, N.C.	34°14'N	77°57'W
Charleston, S.C.	32°46'N	79°56'W
Savannah, Ga.	32°05'N	81°06'W

Table 2
Sea Level Stations

Station	Latitude	Longitude
Beaufort, N.C.	34°43.2'N	76°40.2'W
Beaufort Inlet, N.C.	34°41.6'N	76°42.7'W
Wilmington, N.C.	34°13.6'N	77°57.2'W
Frying Pan Shoals, N.C.	33°29.1'N	77°35.4'W
Charleston, S.C.	32°46'N	79°56'W

actual zone of maximum temperature contrast which separates the colder continental air from the warmer, more moist tropical air, both intensifies and shifts southward in the winter to near Cape Hatteras, resulting in a region of intense cyclogenesis stretching along the eastern U.S. seaboard from Florida towards northern Europe. Most of the intense extratropical lows develop over the southeast U.S. but show their greatest growth as the storms move offshore over the warmer ocean, especially in the neighborhood of the Gulf Stream. The mean speed of these synoptic-scale cyclones is 5-7 m/sec (10-15 kts), with less than 20% of the storms moving at speeds greater than 12.5 m/sec (25 kts) (NOAA, 1970).

These wintertime extratropical cyclones (and to a lesser extent the accompanying anticyclones) can affect the coastal oceanic circulation in a number of direct and indirect ways. The surface pressure and wind stress patterns for a mature low can be coherent over 600 kms., can persist for 3 to 4 days, and can directly drive a large-scale coastal current. Intense lows are frequently accompanied by trailing outbreaks of very cold polar air, causing sharp cold fronts which move southeastward over the southeastern states; and they can bring freezing weather and strong winds as far south as Florida. Smaller scale waves can develop along the polar front near the southeastern coast which exhibit highly variable stress and precipitation patterns on the subsynoptic (10-100 km) scale (Bosart, Vando, and Helsdon, 1972; Bosart, 1973). Bosart and Cussen (1973) have found surface pressure fluctuations of 4-5 mb amplitude along the coast

and have attributed these perturbations to atmospheric gravity wave generation by accompanying frontogenesis. Perhaps the most intense atmospheric pressure and surface wind stress patterns are associated with the large-scale tropical storms and hurricanes which develop primarily in August-October and occasionally migrate along the Southeast coast, visiting the Carolina coast with a frequency of about one severe storm every two years (U.S. Navy, 1970). The meteorological forcing on the Carolina Shelf is thus dominated in winter by transient extratropical storms with considerable variability in strength, structure, and persistence of the important meteorological fields. The predominant winds are northwesterly to northeasterly, with some 30% of the observed speeds reported to NOAA (1970) exceeding 8 m/sec (16 kts).

The summer meteorological regime along the Carolina coast is controlled by a strong weakening of the polar front and an intensification of the Azores-Bermuda high. The region of most intense cyclogenesis has shifted north of Cape Hatteras and while some active frontogenesis and cyclogenesis continues over the Southeast U.S. shelf, the atmospheric variability there is decreased in summer. The predominant winds are lighter and southerly to southwesterly. Some 60% of the NOAA-collected surface observations (NOAA, 1970) indicate wind speeds of less than 5 m/sec (10 kts), while 15% indicate wind speeds greater than 8 m/sec (16 kts). The standard deviation of the surface pressure shows both a strong seasonal fluctuation and a steady

decrease with decreasing latitude south of Cape Hatteras (U.S. Navy, 1970). The standard deviation of the surface pressure at Charleston, S.C., is about one-half its mean winter value of 7 mb. Ward (1925) and his more recent co-workers suggest that a transition from a northern cyclonic-controlled climate to a more Gulf-like climate with higher temperatures and less dramatic weather occurs along the Southeast shelf near the latitude of Charleston.

On localized scales; an appreciable diurnal sea/land breeze, as well as an apparent semi-diurnal harmonic thereof, are in evidence along the North Carolina coast (Pietrafesa, et. al., 1977).

The recent work of Saunders (1977) suggests that there is a great deal of offshore as well as alongshore structure to the mean wind fields which gives rise to the need for meteorological buoys which would allow for an assessment of the curl and divergence of the wind field as well as a mass and heat air/sea interaction evaluation. Saunders also points out an offshore wind stress maximum which occurs during early fall; he finds no apparent reason for this but it seems likely that the air-sea temperature gradients may be largest during this time of the year, thereby increasing the drag coefficient and subsequently the relative stress field.

Another line of investigation has pursued the influence of meteorological forcing, albeit in a less systematic manner. In the summer season, near coastal winds with northward (alongshore) components are common and often persistent. Green (1944) and Taylor and Steward (1959) reported evidence for summer coastal

upwelling of northeast North Carolina. Bumpus (1973) then inferred that wind-driven upwelling probably occurred throughout the South Atlantic Bight in the summer season. Wunsch, Hansen, and Zetler (1969) examined many years of sea level and meteorological data from the Florida Straits region; they found no evidence for a significant, systematic meteorological influence on the Florida Current.

The response of coastal surface elevation to continental atmospheric forcing has been examined, by a number of investigators. Miller (1957 and 1958) studied the New England and New Jersey coasts; Hamon (1962, 1963, 1976) studied the Australian coasts; Panshin (1967), Mooers and Smith (1968), Pietrafesa (1970), Cutchin and Smith (1973), Smith (1974), Kundu, Allen and Smith (1975) and Huyer, Hickey, Smith, Smith and Pillsbury (1975) have separately and in part investigated the effects of atmospheric forcing on sea level along the Pacific Northwest coast; Mysak and Hamon (1969) partially studied the North Carolina coast; Cragg and Sturges (1974) did an in depth study of the West Florida shelf while Brooks and Mooers (1977) considered sea level response along the East Florida shelf.

Sea surface elevations along coastlines are related to both alongshore and transhore winds. Simple Ekman theory (Ekman, 1905) and subsequent studies of both set-up and set-down (Hidaka, 1953; Welander, 1957) and shelf wave generation (Hamon, 1962, 1963, 1976; Mysak and Hamon, 1967; Cutchin and Smith, 1973; Huyer, et. al., 1975); have supported the evidence for subinertial frequency correlations between atmospheric forcing and sea level signature.

This review presents cross analyses of surface wind and atmospheric pressure which are then shown to provide the sea level response function to meteorological forcing. The implications which these results bear for shelf circulation investigations can then be inferred and supported with current meter data collected in the area of interest (Pietrafesa, et. al., 1978a and 1978b).

The literature cited suggests that variations in atmospheric pressure, wind speed and direction, currents and subinertial phenomena, such as shelf waves, can significantly affect the coastal sea level signature. Sea level response to variations in coastal meteorological pressure fields can be expressed in terms of a factor which is frequency dependent. It can be best appreciated as the relationship between the input to a filter and the subsequent convolved output. Generally, a one centimeter per millibar depression (rise) in sea level per increase (decrease) in barometric pressure is observed.

While the evidence for the existence of continental shelf waves has been at times inferred from the cross-statistical analyses of tidal and meteorological data, these have been few actual current meter observations made at sufficiently extensive longshore stations to corroborate the passage of these phenomena. Huyer, et. al. (1976) confirmed the existence of such phenomena along the Oregon-Washington coast and the ongoing Department of Energy current meter study between Cape Lookout and Savannah by Dr. T. N. Lee (of the University of Miami) and Dr. L. J. Pietrafesa (of North Carolina State University) could confirm

the Mysak and Hamon (1969) contention of their existence. Pietrafesa, et. al. (1978) have produced current meter spectra from Onslow Bay, N. C. which show energy peaks at the 2.5-4, 5-7 and 8-11 day period bands, which could be associated with south/northward propagating wave phenomena. Nonetheless, without further corroboration, such as the Pietrafesa study may yield, the separation of free or forced Rossby wave sea level response from wind induced stationary sea level fluctuations is no more than speculation.

Wunsch, et. al. resolved that astronomical tides were responsible for most of the sea level variations. Herein, it is of note that low frequency fluctuations, within the 0.5-08 cpd frequency range, are an observed feature of the Gulf Stream. Pillsbury (1890), Parr (1937), Duing, Mooers and Lee (1977), Duing (1975), Schmitz and Richardson (1968) and Lee and Mayer (1977) all independently observe such lateral, onshore-offshore periodicities of the current regime in the Gulf Stream off of the Florida Coast. Webster (1961) found a 0.14 cpd cross-shelf meander of the Gulf Stream front off of Onslow Bay, which seemed to be correlated with the cross-shelf wind component. Orlanski (1969), Niller and Mysak (1971) and Orlanski and Cox (1973) independently suggest that inherent baroclinic instabilities of the Gulf Stream can be responsible for the energy which appears in the aforementioned frequency domain range. These instabilities would then force a shelf water response which could appear in the sea level signature. A contemporaneous description

Figure 1 Location of meteorological and sea level stations

of coastal current, sea level, Gulf Stream dynamic character and atmospheric forcing needs to be accomplished; such a study is included in the aforementioned Lee and Pietrafesa field studies extending from Florida to Cape Hatteras, but in this report we shall simply report on some coastal meteorological and sea level relationships.

Meteorological stations and tide gauge stations chosen for this study are respectively: Cape Hatteras, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah; Beaufort, Beaufort Inlet, Frying Pan Shoals, Wilmington, and Charleston. These are geographically depicted in Figure 1. Throughout this area the continental shelf tends to be shallow and generally broad with the major exception of a narrowing at Cape Hatteras and occasional incursions of shoals seaward of Capes Hatteras, Lookout and Fear (cf. Figure 1). The shelf break is typically at the 75 meter isobath. Though the topography in the vicinity of each gage varies considerably, the similarity between the low frequency, low passed sea level records at the various stations supports the assumption that there is minimal location influence apparent in the spectral ranges considered, save for the Frying Pan Shoal and Wilmington data, which may be geographically and or topographically influenced.

In this preliminary data report, two years of hourly heights, recorded to the nearest 2-3 centimeters were analyzed at each sea level station. Three hourly observations at atmospheric pressure and wind speed direction were obtained from the Savannah and Wilmington airports and Charleston and Cape

Hatteras coastal stations. The airport data are undoubtedly contaminated by topographic boundary layer effects and may thus show considerably diminished magnitudes, as well possible rotations in direction relative to the coastal stations. It is further appreciated that the coastal meteorological data may show both phase differences as well as magnitude and direction variations with the actual, at sea, marine atmospheric climatology. This contention is strongly suggested in the comparison of the Saunders (1977) offshore, at-sea meteorological statistics to the Ruzecki (1974) coastal, land based results.

The data analyzed are from coastal sea level, i.e. tide gauge, and meteorological stations located in Figure 1. Hourly values of sea level height for 1974 were obtained from the National Ocean Survey, NOAA, Rockville, Maryland, for stations at Beaufort (BFT), Frying Pan Shoals (FPS) and Wilmington (WIL), North Carolina, and at Charleston (CHS), South Carolina. Three-hourly values of surface wind speed, wind direction, and atmospheric pressure for 1974 were obtained from the National Climatic Center, NOAA, Asheville, North Carolina for stations at Cape Hatteras, N.C., (HAT), Wilmington, N.C. (WIL), Charleston, S.C. (CHS) and Savannah, Ga. (SAV).

The sea level data were low pass filtered using a Lanczos filter taper to attenuate the daily and semidaily tides and inertial fluctuations (the inertial periods at/are: SAV/22.64 hr; CHS/22.04 hr; WIL-FPS/21.46 hr; BFT/21.1 hr; and HAT/20.9 hr. The envelope of the 40 hour low pass filter energy response functions are shown in Figure 250. Attenuation

at diurnal and higher frequencies is greater than 10^6 and 10^5 respectively. After filtering, the sea level data were re-sampled at 8 and 6 hourly intervals, for the two separate filtering intervals, respectively.

The radial distances between these stations are approximately: SAV-CHS/130 km; SAV-WIL/380 km; SAV-BFT/480 km; SAV-HAT/620 km; CHS-WIL/240 km; CHS-BFT/340 km; CHS-HAT/480 km; WIL-BFT/100 km; WIL-HAT/240 km; and BFT-HAT/140 km.

Three-hourly wind stress vector components in a right-handed rotated coordinate system, such that the alongshore component is 55.6° East of North, were computed from the raw wind speed and direction data, with the positive vector sense in the direction toward which the wind blows. The stress components were computed using a quadratic drag law with the drag coefficient $C_D = 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$ (Pond, 1976). The wind stress components and atmospheric pressure time series were low pass filtered, using a filter with the response characteristics shown in Figure 250. The atmospheric data were then subsampled at 9-hour intervals and linearly interpolated to 8 and 6 hourly intervals to be commensurate with the respective sea level data.

The filtered atmospheric pressure time series indicates that the SAV, CHS, WIL, and HAT stations (Figure 1) are well correlated over most of the large and even small amplitude variations which is indicative of the high degree of horizontal coherence over length scales of the pressure field much greater than the SAV-HAT radial separation distance which is 620 km. The large horizontal coherence distance presumably reflects the

synoptic meteorological scales associated with mid-latitude atmospheric disturbances, especially during the fall, winter, spring periods. The alongshore wind stress components (Figs. 2 thru 61) also show essential correlation over the SAV-HAT separation distance, but variations in intensity and structure between stations are more apparent than in the pressure time series. Vector representations or stacks of stick diagrams, of the wind stress during passage of cold front events indicate the clockwise rotation usually associated with the passage of such an event over the station(s). Here it is noted that HAT typically shows the largest stress magnitudes. Alongshore winds tend to dominate both in magnitude and duration relative to the cross-shelf components. Wind stress reversals, noted at all of the met stations, occurred on time scales of several days to several weeks, which is the typical periods of forcing within the atmospheric stress continuum.

Horizontal Wind Coherence

Kinetic Energy Density (KED) spectra of alongshelf and transshelf wind components at stations WIL and HAT (Summer, 1976; Pietrafesa, et.al., 1978b; Figs. 331 - 338). The spectra indicate that within the temporal period 2-14 days, there is a rise in the energy density as approximately the frequency to the minus three halves power, which is consistent with the findings of Oort and Taylor (1969) and Cragg and Sturges (1974) for other coastal regions and is attributed to the passages of cyclones and anti-cyclones. The KED curve flattens out at periods in excess of 14 days. Within the temporal ranges of interest of the continental shelf studies of

Pietrafesa, the range from the order several days to a month, alongshore winds show a remarkably high degree of visual correlation, save for occasional several day departures, in the station time series shown in Figures 2 through 61. One can observe similarly good visual correlation between transshelf wind components between station pairs over the whole of the radial separation distance with occasional departures, in the same figure series as above.

Over the entire frequency range of 0.5-0.05 cpd, alongshore winds are more energetic than cross-shelf winds. Figures 331.- 338 (in Pietrafesa, et.al., 1978b) show this in the KED's for WIL and HAT. Note the strong diurnal signal in the on/off direction.

During the April-July, 1974 subset, alongshore wind components between station pairs are in general more coherent than off/on shore winds at frequencies below 0.23 cpd and vice versa at frequencies above 0.23 cpd. The exceptions are WIL-HAT where C^2 is always higher for alongshore vs. transshore winds and WIL-HAT where alongshore winds are more coherent below 0.3 cpd and transshore winds are more coherent above 0.3 cpd. The Sept.-Dec., 1974 subset offers greater complexity in that, with minor variations, alongshore winds are generally more coherent than cross-shore winds at frequencies below 0.12 cpd, higher between 0.14 and 0.28 cpd at the northerly stations variable pair to pair above the latter frequency. Figures 203 through 246 depict the various cross-correlations. Alongshore wind pairs display less phase shifts, which are typically less than a few hours, than cross-shelf wind pairs. This is evident from both the time series and the cross-correlations. Additionally, it is noted that alongshore winds have C^2 's above 0.5 and typically higher than 0.65 over radial separation distances of 630km below frequencies of 0.3 cpd but tend to

decrease at a rate of 0.1 per 150km increase in radial station pair distance.

It can therefore be concluded that winds recorded at any one of the coastal stations could, at least qualitatively, be representative of the wind fields at any of the other stations, with appropriate reservation. The adequacy of representation is an event, season, location sensitive variable, but for events within the frequency band 0.3 to 0.05 cpd the contention is not without evidential basis. What is suggested herein is that the divergence of the alongshore wind stress may not be large, and furthermore that possibly the curl of the cross-shore wind stress may not be large but the data indicates little of a definitive nature about the curl of $\tau^{(y)}$ or the divergence of $\tau^{(x)}$ and moreover nothing about the offshore wind field structure, which is the actual mechanical forcing function.

Atmospheric Pressure Coherence

Forty hour low-passed atmospheric pressure from the met stations indicate a high degree of coherence with daily pressures rarely differing by more than several millibars between stations. The phase shifts are nearly zero at all frequencies save for shifts of the order of 0-20 degrees over radial distances the order of 100-650kms (egs. HAT/WIL, Fig. 173; HAT/SAV, Fig. 172; CHS/SAV, Fig. 175). The southerly met stations typically lead the more northerly stations (eg. CHS leads HAT) for the entire separate series lengths of years 1974 and 1975. Considering the 4 month block, April-July 1974, though: HAT lags WIL only at frequencies greater than 0.2 cpd, below that the pair are in 0 degree phase; WIL leads CHS from 0.1-0.2 cpd, lags above and is in 0 degree phase below; CHS leads

SAV from below 0.2 cpd and lags above 0.2 cpd; HAT leads CHS between 0.2-0.1 cpd, lags above and is in phase below; HAT leads SAV between 0.2-0.1 cpd and lags below. During the period Sept.-Dec., 1974, the southerly stations consistently lead the more northerly station pair, over all frequencies, with no exceptions. It certainly appears, herein, from the cross-correlations between station pairs that the pressure spectrum at any individual station is reasonably representative of that at any other with minor adjustments in phase as a function of the pairing and the frequency. Coherence squared (C^2) is typically in excess of 0.9 over station radial separation distances the order of 200km and drops off from 0.95 to 0.5 at distances in excess of 400km in the 0.1-0.5 cpd band. Exceptions to the rule are noted for: WIL-CHS, C^2 of 0.5 at 0.4 cpd during April-July, 1974; HAT-CHS, C^2 of 0.3 at 0.4 cpd during April-July, 1974; HAT-SAV, C^2 of 0.25 at 0.4 cpd during Sept.-Dec., 1974; and WIL-CHS, C^2 of 0.75 at 0.4 cpd during Sept.-Dec., 1974.

Sea Level

As described earlier, the sea level data were low pass filtered using a Lanczos filter taper to attenuate the diurnal and semi-diurnal tides and inertial fluctuations (cf. Figure 250).

Among factors which significantly affect sea level, particular note is made to the variations in atmospheric pressure, atmospheric winds, oceanic currents and long, shelf wave phenomena. The response of the level of the sea surface to varying atmospheric pressure is more correctly expressed in terms of a frequency dependent barometric factor, i.e., a transfer function for the pressure and sea level system. Herein, the sea level data was "adjusted" (as well as left "unadjusted") for the so-called "barometric effect." For frequencies below 1 cpd, the sea surface responds

to changes in atmospheric pressure in a reasonably regular, nearly instantaneous fashion. The adjustment suggested over nearly the entire frequency range of interest in this study (eg. Roden, 1960; Mysak and Hamon, 1969) for sea level fluctuations due to varying barometric pressure is about 1.0 cm/mbar, i.e., a one millibar increase (decrease) in pressure depresses (elevates) the sea surface approximately 1 centimeter.

Spectral analyses of alongshore and cross-shore winds, separately, and sea level are shown in the series of Figures 86 through 121. Remarkably high C^2 results between sea level and alongshore winds, especially at frequencies below 0.35 cpd, over the 1974 and 1975 yearly series, as well as the 4 month series blocks, April-July and Sept.-Dec., 1974. The cross-coast wind vs. sea level comparisons, at co-incident or nearby sites, indicate more selective coherence bands. Some of the potential hazards which should be noted in this preliminary comparison are that the Wilmington tide gage is located 27 miles from the mouth of the Cape Fear River Estuary, a tidally influenced coastal plain estuary which undoubtedly has a sea level response signature very different from that of an open, coastal station. Consequently, any intercomparisons of sea level at WIL and any other station, save for one at the mouth or between, in the Cape Fear River Estuary, as was done by Brooks (1977) to confirm the existence and southerly propagation of continental shelf waves, must be done so with appropriate reservation. Likewise, the incomparisons of HAT atmospheric data and BFT sea level must be considered in view of the 140 km radial separation of the two stations.

C^2 's the order of 0.7 to 0.95 between wind and sea level appear over period bands 3-4 days and 5-10 days in the alongshore wind intercomparisons (eg. CHS v stress vs. CHS ADJ SEALVL APR-JUL 74, Fig. 109 and SEP-DEC 74,

Fig. 121). The overall C^2 level is much lower in the transshelf wind cases, with C^2 's in excess of 0.5 at periods of 3-4 days.

These spectra imply that there is a substantial and coherent coupling between the sea level response variable and the wind input variable, particularly at selective frequencies, i.e., in simplistic terms the membrane responds to the forcing within the band of the forcing frequencies. In fact the KED's of sea level demonstrate the same rise of energy to the minus three-halves power of frequency over periods of several days to several weeks which is shown in the wind spectra (Figures 247, 248 and 249).

It is of note herein that the KED's indicate a rise in energy levels from north to south, i.e., from BFT to FPS to CHS (Figs. 247-249) over the entire frequency range. This is consistent, at the semi-diurnal period of 12-41 hours, with the notion of the semi-diurnal tide propagating as a Poincare wave which increases in amplitude as the shelf widens, as it does from Cape Hatteras to Savannah. A doublet spike at the diurnal period appears in all of the sea level KED's; there is no immediate explanation for this phenomenon.

It was deemed necessary, at this point, to proceed in the data analysis of the met/sea level time series by computing multiple coherences between pressure, wind components and sea level and to compute in phase transfer functions between the atmospheric variables and sea level. Since pressure and wind are coherent over varying frequency bands, between each other, as well as separately with sea level, it is enlightening to input one atmospheric variable, then another and finally another and watch the C^2 's with sea level be either augmented, enhanced or reduced. It is useful to compute the ratio of the co-spectrum of sea level and alongshore

or cross-shore winds or pressure to the autospectrum of the respective atmospheric variable; a uniform (nonuniform) ratio over some spectral range would then be indicative of no preferential (of a preferential) frequency band within which air-sea momentum transfers are more efficient which is further indicative of no resonance (of resonance) between the atmosphere and sea level.

These latter kinds of data products are buried in the data presented but need to be formally accomplished.

Considering the alongshore and cross-shelf wind stress components (heretofore $\tau^{(y)}$ and $\tau^{(x)}$) and adjusted sea level, it is noted that sea level consistently, without exception, lags $\tau^{(x)}$ but leads $\tau^{(y)}$. Additionally, it should be noted that $\tau^{(y)}$ leads $\tau^{(x)}$ over the most coherent bands, between the two, and in fact the two components tend to be in quadrature. This is entirely consistent with the scenario of sea level falling at the coast due to increasing offshore or southwesterly, alongshore winds and rising with increased onshore or northeasterly winds.

It appears that sea level (SL) from CHS to BFT responds, to some measure, in a conventional Ekman sense, i.e., SL fluctuates up or down in direct response to wind stress both in the alongshore and transshore directions. Southwesterly (northeasterly) winds produce a setdown (setup) of SL at the coast and offshore (onshore) winds produce a setdown (setup) of SL at the coast. A clear example of this is shown in the time series of sea level at CHS and the wind stress field at CHS from 5-20 January, 1974 (days 5-20 in Figures 26 and 62). The coastal Ekman scenario follows so well that even a relaxation in the magnitude of the stress field, which was directed to the northeast on days 9 and 10 was

mirrored in a slight increase in sea level. BFT-SL is entirely consistent with the CHS Ekman scenario during this period given the agreement of the HAT, WIL and CHS winds. The southwesterly to northeasterly wind reversal which occurred during day 11 (11 Jan., 1974), consistent with the clockwise wind stress vector rotation of a cold front, Figure 50, from $\tau^{(y)} \sim 0.6 \text{ dynes/cm}^2$ to $\tau^{(y)} \sim -0.5 \text{ dynes/cm}^2$ resulted a drop in sea level of approximately 55 cm.

It is of note here that the sea level data, particularly intercomparisons of the BFT/FPS time series because they imply that not only transshelf but also alongshelf slopes of sea surface, consistent with a piling up of the surface waters in the direction of the wind, exist. On 1 December 1974 a large southwesterly wind event occurred and not only dropped sea level at FPS and BFT, which were both at 130cm height at the event onset, but created a 50cm rise in sea level from FPS to BFT, a radial distance of 150km. This is evident in Figures 19 and 67 which shows evidence for the existence of longshore pressure gradients, which were hypothesized to exist by Garvine (1971) and used in a mathematical model of coastal dynamics by Pietrafesa (1973) to drive a cross-shelf interior flow thereby eliminating the necessity of a bottom, frictional layer to balance the offshore Ekman transport. In a barotropic geostrophic sense the cross-shelf flow induced by this longshore pressure gradient, using the relation $u = -(gf^{-1})\zeta_y$, is of the order of 23 cm/sec. The longshore variations in sea level observed between Capes Lookout and Fear, which define Onslow Bay in the alongshore direction, are certainly no proof of the existence of Garvine's contention nor a justification of Pietrafesa's use of the longshore pressure gradient in his model, since both of these investigators were dealing with straight coastlines having no longitudinal constraints and the cape shoals do

constrain the hydrodynamics within. CHS vs. SAV sea level intercomparisons would offer a more generic look at the question of existence of a ζ_y in concert with an imposed $\tau^{(y)}$ at the surface.

A simplified balance in the alongshore direction could be written as $\zeta_y \sim \tau^{(y)} g D$ where D is the depth of the direct wind induced layer (the layer within which the wind is piled up). The example presented above of a $\Delta\zeta$ of 50 cm from BFT to FPS, 150 km, with a $|\tau^{(y)}|$ of 0.9 dynes/cm² indicates a D of 2.8 meters.

A great deal of visual correlation is obvious in the time series of filtered sea level (Figures 62 through 85. The Kinetic Energy Density representations (Figures 247-249) also indicate that BFT, FPS and CHS contain the similar energetics, save for the fact that the energy level rises from north to south, especially in the shape of the curve, as was described earlier in the text.

The cross analyses of sea level, including most of the pairing combinations, between CHS, BFT, WIL and FPS are shown in Figures 178 thru 202. Consider several subsets, not including WIL in the discussion because of the aforementioned fact that WIL is 27 miles (45 km) from the mouth of the tidal, wind, and river runoff influenced Cape Fear River Estuary.

During the Sept.-Dec., 1974 subset, (Fig.196) BFT and CHS are coherent (above the 95% confidence level, which loses some credible meaning at c^2 's too low) over the entire frequency range. There are several highly significant period bands which should be noted: at 2.25 days, $c^2 \sim 0.8$ and CHS leads BFT by $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours; at 3.6 days, $c^2 \sim 0.85$, CHS leads BFT by $4\frac{1}{3}$ hours; at periods above 10 days the two stations are essentially in phase. During this same period: CHS $\tau^{(y)}$ and $\tau^{(x)}$ (Fig. 227) are most coherent at periods encompassing 3 and 6-7 days and are close to quadrature (60-90°) with $\tau^{(y)}$ leading $\tau^{(x)}$; SAV $\tau^{(y)}$ and $\tau^{(x)}$ (Fig. 228) are more broadly

coherent, over the period range 2.8 - 10 days and also indicate $\tau^{(y)}$ leading $\tau^{(x)}$ by approximately 60° - 80° ; HAT $\tau^{(y)}$ leads $\tau^{(x)}$ (Fig. 225) at 2+, 3 and 10 day periods by 90° - 110° . WIL $\tau^{(x)}$ and $\tau^{(y)}$ relationships (Fig. 226) closely follow those of SAV with the two components being very close to quadrature. The phase relationships between these wind components and to sea level indicate a lowering of sea level with increasing positive $\tau^{(y)}$ and $\tau^{(x)}$ wind stress with the offshore propagation of an anti-cyclone cold front whereby, from the coast seaward a southeasterly wind would begin to rotate clockwise, while sea level dropped to some maximum low as the wind became southwesterly, then began to rise as the wind rotated to be northwesterly to northerly and so-on.

During this same Sept.-Dec., 1974 period: FPS was coherent with BFT (Fig. 199) at 2 and 5-8 day periods, with minimal coherence (90% confidence level) at 3 day periods, with FPS leading BFT at the 3 and 5-8 day periods by about 15 hours and 25-40 hours; FPS and CHS (F. 201) are coherent at 2 and 3-9 day periods (esp. at 6-8 days) with FPS leading CHS by 0.45 days, at 0.275 cpd and 0.4 days between 0.16 and 0.12 cpd frequencies suggesting an event propagation speed of 5 m/sec. from Frying Pan Shoals to Charleston.

One could investigate the phase differences between wind stress components and adjusted sea level by adjusting the two time series so that the phase lag between the two is eliminated and then reconsider the correlation between the two time series. One could also consider the average ratio of sea level amplitude to wind speed magnitude, a value to be compared to the magnitude of the average of the ratio of the co-spectrum of sea level and wind component to the auto-spectrum of the wind component. These calculations will be done in a report to follow.

Monthly to seasonal to annual variations in sea level, due to the thermal variability of the water column and the changes in the atmospheric, marine climatology will be investigated in the report to follow. Seasonal

to annual harmonics could be eliminated from the time series, thereby suppressing the long period contamination of the short period correlations.

By extracting data which represents a change in only one of the atmospheric variables, while the other variables remain below some greatest lower bound, one could plot the sea level response to changes in that variable alone. There, a functional relationship between sea level and atmospheric pressure and wind could be obtained in an empirical fashion.

This type of procedure could be done for winds blowing in any direction and should result in a curve which indicates the changes in sea level as a function of wind direction, station by station.

Because of the problems which were encountered in obtaining tide gage data from NOAA/NOS, we do not have all of the data which is probably available for both the years and area of interest. We did not receive the Frying Pan Shoal sea level data until recently and so were not able to fully incorporate this invaluable data set into our analysis to date. Fortunately though, this is a preliminary assessment of the atmospheric climatology and sea level in the Carolina Capes region of the South Atlantic Bight and the report to follow this initial effort will be more inclusive and extensive and will incorporate the moored current, temperature, pressure, conductivity data as has been done by other investigators (eg: Smith, 1974; Cragg and Sturges, 1974).

CAPE HATTERAS, N.C.
JAN.-FEB, 1974

Figure 2 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Jan. through Feb., 1974

CAPE HATTERAS, N.C.
MAR.-APR., 1974

Figure 3 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Mar. through Apr., 1974

CAPE HATTERAS, N.C.
MAY-JUNE, 1974

Figure 4 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., May through June, 1974

CAPE HATTERAS, N.C.
JULY-AUG., 1974

Figure 5 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., July through Aug., 1974

CAPE HATTERAS, N.C.
SEPT.-OCT., 1974

Figure 5 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Sept. through Oct., 1974

CAPE HATTERAS, N.C.
NOV.-DEC., 1974

Figure 7 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Nov. through Dec., 1974

CAPE HATTERAS, N.C.
JAN.-FEB, 1975

Figure 8 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Jan. through Feb., 1975

CAPE HATTERAS, N.C.
MAR.-APR., 1975

Figure 9 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Mar. through Apr., 1975

CAPE HATTERAS, N.C.
MAY-JUNE, 1975

Figure 10 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., May through June, 1975

CAPE HATTERAS, N.C.
JULY-AUG., 1975

Figure 11 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., July through Aug., 1975

CAPE HATTERAS, N.C.
SEPT.-OCT., 1975

Figure 12 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Sept. through Oct., 1975

CAPE HATTERAS, N.C.
NOV.-DEC., 1975

Figure 13 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Nov. through Dec., 1975

WILMINGTON, N.C.
JAN.-FEB, 1974

Figure 14 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., Jan. through Feb., 1974

WILMINGTON, N.C.
MAR.-APR., 1974

Figure 15
Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components
and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C.,
Mar. through Apr., 1974

WILMINGTON, N.C.
MAY-JUNE, 1974

Figure 16 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., May through June, 1974

WILMINGTON, N.C.
JULY-AUG., 1974

Figure 17 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., July through Aug., 1974.

WILMINGTON, N.C.
SEPT.-OCT., 1974

Figure 18 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., Sept. through Oct., 1974

WILMINGTON, N.C.
NOV.-DEC., 1974

Figure 19 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., Nov. through Dec., 1974

Figure 29 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., Jan. through Feb., 1975

WILMINGTON, N.C.
MAR.-APR., 1975

Figure 21 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., Mar. through Apr., 1975

WILMINGTON, NC.
MAY-JUNE, 1975

Figure 22 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., May through June, 1975

WILMINGTON, DE.
JULY-AUG., 1975

Figure 23 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., July through Aug., 1975

WILMINGTON, N.C.
SEPT.-OCT., 1975

Figure 24 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., Sept. through Oct., 1975

WILMINGTON, N.C.
NOV.-DEC., 1975

Figure 25 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Wilmington, N. C., Nov. through Dec., 1975

CHARLESTON, S.C.
JAN.-FEB. 1974

Figure 26 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., Jan. through Feb., 1974

CHARLESTON, S.C.
MAR.-APR., 1974

Figure 27 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., Mar. through Apr., 1974

CHARLESTON, S.C.
MAY-JUNE, 1974

Figure 28 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., May through June, 1974

CHARLESTON, S.C
JULY-AUG., 1974

Figure 29 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., July through Aug., 1974

CHARLESTON, S.C.
SEPT-OCT, 1974

Figure 30 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., Sept. through Oct., 1974

CHARLESTON, S.C.
NOV.-DEC., 1974

Figure 31 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., Nov. through Dec., 1974

CHARLESTON, S.C.
JAN.-FEB, 1975

Figure 32 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., Jan. through Feb., 1975

CHARLESTON, S.C.
MAR.-APR., 1975

Figure 33 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., Mar. through Apr., 1975

CHARLESTON, S.
MAY-JUNE, 1975

Figure 34 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., May through June, 1975

CHARLESTON, S.C.
JULY-AUG., 1975

Figure 35 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., July through Aug., 1975

CHARLESTON, S.C.
SEPT.-OCT., 1975

Figure 36 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., Sept. through Oct., 1975

CHARLESTON, S.C.
NOV.-DEC., 1975

Figure 37 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Charleston, S. C., Nov. through Dec., 1975

SAVANNAH, GA
JAN.-FEB, 1974

Figure 38 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga., Jan. through Feb., 1974

SAVANNAH, GA.
MAR.-APR. 1974

Figure 39 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga., Mar. through Apr., 1974

SAVANNAH, GA.
MAY-JUNE, 1974

Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components
and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga.,
May through June, 1974

Figure 40

SAVANNAH, GA
JULY-AUG., 1974

Figure 41
Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components
and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga.,
July through Aug., 1974

SAVANNAH, GA.
SEPT.-OCT., 1974

Figure 42 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga., Sept. through Oct., 1974

SAVANNAH, GA.
NOV.-DEC., 1974

Figure 43 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga., Nov. through Dec., 1974

SAVANNAH, GA.
JAN.-FEB, 1975

Figure 44 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga., Jan. through Feb., 1975

SAVANNAH, GA.
MAR.-APR., 1975

Figure 45 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga., Mar. through Apr., 1975

SAVANNAH, GA.
MAY-JUNE, 1975

Figure 46. Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga., May through June, 1975

SAVANNAH, GA
JULY-AUG., 1975

Figure 47 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga., July through Aug., 1975

SAVANNAH, GA
SEPT.-OCT., 1975

Figure 48 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga., Sept. through Oct., 1975

SAVANNAH, GA.
NOV.-DEC., 1975

Figure 49 Temperature, pressure, wind velocity components and wind stress components at Savannah, Ga., Nov. through Dec., 1975

Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C.,
Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C. and Savannah,
Ga., Jan. through Feb., 1974

Four time-series plots of stress (dynes/cm²) for HAT 74, WIL 74, CHS 74, and SAV 74. Each plot shows a horizontal line with vertical spikes representing stress over time. A scale bar at the top indicates 0 to 3 dynes/cm². The x-axis is labeled with dates: 1 JANUARY 0000 HRS and 1 FEBRUARY.

Figure 51 Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C.,
 Wilmington, N. C. Charleston, S. C. and Savannah,
 Ga., Mar. through Apr., 1974

Figure 52 Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C.,
 Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C. and Savannah,
 Ga., May through June, 1974

Figure 53 Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C.,
Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C. and Savannah,
Ga., July through Aug., 1974

Figure 54 Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C.,
Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C. and Savannah,
Ga., Sept. through Oct., 1974

Figure 55 Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C.,
Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C. and Savannah,
Ga., Nov. through Dec., 1974

Figure 56 Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C.,
 Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C. and Savannah,
 Ga., Jan. through Feb., 1975

Figure 57 Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C.,
 Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C. and Savannah,
 Ga., Mar. through Apr., 1975

Figure 58
Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C.,
Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C. and Savannah,
Ga., May through June, 1975

Figure 59 Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C.,
Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C. and Savannah,
Ga., July through Aug., 1975

Figure 60 Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C.,
Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C. and Savannah,
Ga., Sept. through Oct., 1975

Figure 61 Wind stress vectors at Cape Hatteras, N. C.,
Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C. and Savannah,
Ga., Nov. through Dec., 1975

Figure 62 Sea level measurements at Beaufort, N. C.,
Beaufort Inlet, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and
Charleston, S. C., Jan. through Feb., 1974

SEA LEVEL
MAR.-APR., 1974.

Sea level measurements at Beaufort, N. C.,
Beaufort Inlet, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and
Charleston, S. C., Mar. through Apr., 1974

Figure 63

Figure 64 Sea level measurements at Beaufort, N. C.,
Beaufort Inlet, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and
Charleston, S. C., May through June, 1974

Figure 65 Sea level measurements at Beaufort, N. C.,
Beaufort Inlet, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and
Charleston, S. C., July through Aug., 1974

Figure 66 Sea level measurements at Frying Pan Shoals, N. C., Beaufort Inlet, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., Sept. through Oct., 1974

Figure 67 Sea level measurements at Frying Pan Shoals, N. C.,
Beaufort, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston,
S. C., Nov. through Dec. 1974

Figure 68 Sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., Jan. through Feb., 1975

Figure 69 Sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., Mar. through Apr., 1975

Figure 70 Sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., May through June, 1975

Figure 71 Sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., July through Aug., 1975

Figure 72 Sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C., and Charleston, S. C., Sept. through Oct., 1975

Figure 73 Sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., Nov. through Dec., 1975

Adjusted sea level measurements at Beaufort, N. C.,
Beaufort Inlet, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and
Charleston, S. C., Jan. through Feb., 1974

Figure 74

Adjusted sea level measurements at Beaufort, N. C.,
Beaufort Inlet, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and
Charleston, S. C., Mar. through Apr., 1974

Figure 75

Figure 76. Adjusted sea level measurements at Beaufort, N. C., Beaufort Inlet, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., May through June, 1974

Figure 77 Adjusted sea level measurements at Beaufort, N. C.,
Beaufort Inlet, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and
Charleston, S. C., July through Aug., 1974

Figure 78 Adjusted sea level measurements at Frying Pan Shoals,
N. C., Beaufort, N. C. Beaufort Inlet, N. C.,
Wilmington, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., Sept.
through Oct., 1974

Figure 79 Adjusted sea level measurements at Frying Pan Shoals,
N. C., Beaufort, N. C., Wilmington, N. C. and
Charleston, S. C., Nov. through Dec., 1974

Figure 80 Adjusted sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C.
and Charleston, S. C., Jan. through Feb., 1975

Figure 81 Adjusted sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C.
and Charleston, S. C., Mar. through Apr., 1975

ADJUSTED SEA LEVEL MAR.-APR., 1975

Figure 82 Adjusted sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C.
and Charleston, S. C., May through June, 1975

ADJUSTED SEA LEVEL MAY-JUNE, 1975

WIL ADJSLV 75

CHS ADJSLV 75

Figure 83 Adjusted sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C.
and Charleston, S. C., July through Aug., 1975

Figure 84 Adjusted sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C.
and Charleston, S. C., Sept. through Oct., 1975

Figure 85 Adjusted sea level measurements at Wilmington, N. C.
and Charleston, S. C., Nov. through Dec., 1975

Figure 86 Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras,
N. C. vs. the sea level at Beaufort, N. C., 1974

CHS U STRESS / CHS SEALVL 74
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 87
Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras,
N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C.,
1974

CHS U STRESS / CHS ADJ SEALVL 71
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPECTRA REV 7

Figure 88 Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the sea level at Beaufort, N. C., 1974

CHS V STRESS / CHS SEALVL 74
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 89 Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C., 1974

CHS V STRESS / CHS ADJ SEALVL 74
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 190 Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the sea level at Wilmington, N. C., 1974

WIL U STRESS / WIL SEALVL 74
 DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
 SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 91

Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C., 1974

WIL U STRESS / WIL ADJ SEALVL 74
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 92
Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington,
N. C. vs. the sea level at Wilmington, N. C., 1974

WIL V STRESS / WIL SEALVL 74
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 93 Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington,
N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Wilmington,
N. C., 1974

WIL V STRESS / WIL ADJ SEALVL 74
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 94 Spectra of wind stress u component at Charleston, S. C. vs. the sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1974

UAT U STRESS / BFT SEA LVL 74
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRM REV 7

Figure 196 Spectra of wind stress v component at Charleston, S. C. vs. the sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1974

HAT V STRESS / BFT SEALVL 74
DOF=38.1 LAOS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 97
Spectra of wind stress v component at Charleston,
S. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Charleston,
S. C., 1974

HAT V STRESS / BFT ADJ SEALVL 74
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 98
Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras,
N. C. vs. the sea level at Beaufort, N. C.
April-July 1974

HAT U STRESS / BFT SEALVL APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 99

Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C. April-July 1974

HAT U STRESS / BFT ADJ SEALVL APR-JUL74
DOF=15.3 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRN REV 7

Figure 100
Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras,
N. C. vs. the sea level at Beaufort, N. C.
April-July 1974

HAT V STRESS / BFT SEALVL APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SFKTRA REV 7

Figure 101

Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras,
N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Cape Hatteras,
N. C., April-July 1974

HAT V STRESS / BFT ADJ SEALVL APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 102
Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C.,
vs. the sea level at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974

WIL U STRESS / WIL SEALVL APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SPKTRN REV 7

Figure 103
Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington,
N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Wilmington,
N. C., April-July 1974

WIL U STRESS / WIL ADJ SEALVL APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 104

Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington,
N. C. vs. the sea level at Wilmington, N. C.
April-July 1974

WIL V STRESS / WIL SEALVL APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 105

Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974

WIL V STRESS / WIL ADJ SEALVL APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LAGS=90.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 106
Spectra of wind stress u component at Charleston,
S. C. vs. the sea level at Charleston, S. C.
April-July 1974

CHS U STRESS / CHS SEALVL APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7

CHS U STRESS / CHS ADJ SEALVL APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 107

Spectra of wind stress u component at Charleston,
S. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Charleston,
S. C., April-July 1974

Figure 108
Spectra of wind stress v component at Charleston,
S. C. vs. the sea level at Charleston, S. C.
April-July 1974

CHS V STRESS / CHS SEALVL APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRN REV 7

Figure 109

Spectra of wind stress v component at Charleston,
S. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Charleston,
S. C., April-July 1974

CHS V STRESS / CHS ADJ SEALVL APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 110

Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras,
N. C. vs. the sea level at Beaufort, N. C.
Sept.-Dec. 1974

HAT U STRESS / BFT SEALVL SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SPKTRN REV 7

Figure 111
Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras,
N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C.
Sept.-Dec. 1974

U STRESS / BFT ADJ SEALVL SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SPKTRN REV 7

Figure 112

Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras,
N. C. vs. the sea level at Beaufort, N. C.
Sept.-Dec. 1974

WIND V STRESS / BFT SEALVL SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAGS=90.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SPECTRA REV 7

Figure 113
Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras,
N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C.
Sept.-Dec. 1971

HAT V STRESS / BFT ADJ SEALVL SEP-DEC71
DOF=15.7 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRN REV 7

Figure 114

Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C.
vs. the sea level at Wilmington, N. C. Sept.-Dec. 1974

WIL U STRESS / WIL SEALVL SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SPKTRN REV 7

Figure 115

Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C.
vs. the adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C.
Sept.-Dec. 1974

WIL U STRESS / WIL ADJ SEALVL SEP-DEC74
DNF=15.7 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPECTRA REV 7

Figure 116
Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington,
N. C. vs. the sea level at Wilmington, N. C.,
Sept.-Dec. 1974

WIL V STRESS / WIL SEALVL SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 117
Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington,
N. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Wilmington,
N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

WIL V STRESS / WIL ADJ SEALVL SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SPKTRN REV 7

Spectra of wind stress u component at Charleston,
S. C. vs. the sea level at Charleston, S. C.,
Sept.-Dec. 1974

Figure 118

CHS U STRESS / CHS SEALVL SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 119

Spectra of wind stress u component at Charleston,
S. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Charleston,
S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

CHS U STRESS / CHS ADJ SEALVL SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRN REV 7

Figure 120

Spectra of wind stress v component at Charleston,
S. C. vs. the sea level at Charleston, S. C.,
Sept.-Dec. 1974

CHS V STRESS / CHS SEALVL SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 121
Spectra of wind stress v component at Charleston,
S. C. vs. the adjusted sea level at Charleston,
S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

CHS V STRESS / CHS ADJ SEALVL SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 122
Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs.
sea level at Beaufort, N. C., 1974

HAT PRESS / BFT SEALVL 74
DOF=38.1 LAOS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 123
Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs.
adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C., 1974

HAT PRESS / BFT ADJ SEALVL 74
DOF=38.1 LAOS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 124
Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. sea
level at Wilmington, N. C., 1974

WIL PRESS / WIL SEALVL 74
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 125
Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs.
adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C., 1974

WIL PRESS / WIL ADJ SEALVL 74
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRN REV 7

CHS PRESS / CHS SEALVL 74
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 126
Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1974

CHS PRESS / CHS ADJ SEALVL 74
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 127
Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs.
adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1974

Figure 128 Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. sea level at Wilmington, N. C., 1975

WIL PRESS / WIL SEALVL 75
DOF=38.1 LAOS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 129 Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C., 1975

WIL PRESS / WIL ADJ SEALVL 75
 DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
 SPKTRH REV 7

Figure 130
Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. sea
level at Charleston, S. C., 1975

CHS PRESS / CHS SEALVL 75
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 131

Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs.
adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1975

CHS PRESS / CHS ADJ SEALVL 75
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7

Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs.
sea level at Beaufort, N. C., April-July 1974

HAT PRESS / BFT SEALVL APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 133
Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs.
adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C., April-
July 1974

HAT PRESS / BFT ADJ SEALVL APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRM REV. 7

Figure 134

Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. sea level at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974

WIL PRESS / WIL SEALVL APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 135
Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs.
adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C., April-
July 1974

WIL PRESS / WIL ADJ SEALVL APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SPKTRN REV 7

CHS PRESS / CHS SEALVL APR-JUL74
 DOF=16.3 LNOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
 SPKTRH REV 7

Figure 136
 Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. sea
 level at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974

CHS PRESS / CHS ADJ SEALVL APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LA03=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 137
Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs.
adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., April-
July 1974

Figure 138
Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs.
sea level at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

HAT PRESS / BFT SEALVL SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CFD

SPKTRN REV 7

Figure 139

Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs.
adjusted sea level at Cape Hatteras, N. C., Sept.-
Dec. 1974

HAT PRESS / BFT ADJ SEALVL SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SFKTRN REV 7

Figure 140

Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. sea level at Wilmington, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

WIL PRESS / WIL SEALVL SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAOS=60.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SPKTRN REV 7

Figure 141 Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs.
adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C., Sept.-
Dec. 1974

WIL PRESS / WIL ADJ SEALVL SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRN REV 7

Figure 142
Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. sea
level at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

CHS PRESS / CHS SEALVL SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 143

Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs.
adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-
Dec. 1974

CHS PRESS / CHS ADJ SEALVL SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRN REV 7

HAT PRESS / HAT U STRESS 74
DOF=38.1 LHQS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 144
Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs.
wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras, N. C.,
1974

Figure 145

Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs.
wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras, N. C.,
1974

HAT PRESS / HAT V STRESS 74
DOF=38.1 LAOS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 146
Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. wind
stress u component at Wilmington, N. C., 1974

WIL PRESS / WIL U STRESS 74
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 147
Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. wind
stress v component at Wilmington, N. C., 1974

WIL PRESS / WIL V STRESS 74
DOF=38.1 LAOS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 148
Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. wind
stress u component at Charleston, S. C., 1974

CHS PRESS / CHS U STRESS 74
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 149
Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. wind
stress v component at Charleston, S. C., 1974

CHS PRESS / CHS V STRESS 74
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 150
Spectra of pressure at Savannah, Ga. vs. wind
stress u component at Savannah, Ga., 1974

SAV PRESS / SAV U STRESS 74
DOF=38.1 LAOS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 151
Spectra of pressure at Savannah, Ga. vs. wind
stress v component at Savannah, Ga., 1974

SAV PRESS / SAV V STRESS 79
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 152
Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs.
wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras, N. C.,
1975

HAT PRESS / HAT U STRESS 75
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 153

Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs.
wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras, N. C.,
1975

HAT PRESS / HAT V STRESS 75
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD

SFKTRN REV 7

Figure 154
Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. wind
stress u component at Wilmington, N. C., 1975

WIL PRESS / WIL U STRESS 75
DOF=38.1 LAOS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SFKTRN REV 7

Figure 155

Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. wind stress v component at Wilmington, N. C., 1975

WIL PRESS / WIL V STRESS 75
 DUF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
 SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 156

Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. wind stress u component at Charleston, S. C., 1975

CHS PRESS / CHS U STRESS 75
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 157
Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. wind
stress v component at Charleston, S. C., 1975

CHS PRESS / CHS V STRESS 75
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRN REV 7

Figure 158
Spectra of pressure at Savannah, Ga. vs. wind stress
u component at Savannah, Ga., 1975

SAV PRESS / SAV U STRESS 75
DOF=38.1 LAOS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTR REV 7

Figure 159 Spectra of pressure at Savannah, Ga. vs. wind stress
v component at Savannah, Ga., 1975

SAV PRESS / SAV V STRESS 75
DOF=38.1 LAOS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRN REV 7

Figure 160
Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs.
pressure at Wilmington, N. C., 1974

HAT PRESS / WIL PRESS 74
DOF=38.1 LAOS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 161
Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs.
pressure at Charleston, S. C., 1974

WIL PRESS / CHS PRESS 74
DOF=38.1 LAOS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 162 Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. pressure at Savannah, Ga., 1974

CHS PRESS / SAV PRESS 74
DOF=38.1 LNOS=100, BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTR# REV 7

IIAT PRESS / CHS PRESS 74
 DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
 SPKTRN REV 7

Figure 163
 Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs.
 pressure at Charleston, S. C., 1974

HAT PRESS / SAV PRESS 74
 DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
 SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 164 Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. pressure at Savannah, Ga., 1974

Figure 165 Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. pressure at Wilmington, N. C., 1975

HAT PRESS / WIL PRESS 75
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 166 Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. pressure at Charleston, S. C., 1975

WIL PRESS / CHS PRESS 75
DOF=38.1 LAOS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRN REV 7

CHS PRESS / SAV PRESS 75
 DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
 SPECTRA REV 7

Figure 167
 Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs.
 pressure at Savannah, Ga., 1975

Figure 168

Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. pressure at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974

HAT PRESS / WIL PRESS APR-JUL74
 DOP=16.3 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
 SPKTR11 REV 7

Figure 169 Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs. pressure at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974

WIL PRESS / CHS PRESS APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 170 Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs. pressure at Savannah, Ga., April-July 1974

CHS PRESS / SAV PRESS APR-JUL74
DOF-16.3 LAOS-80.0 BW- 0.0333 CPD
SFKTRN REV 7

HAT PRESS / CHS PRESS APR-JUL74
DOF-16.3 LAOS-80.0 BW- 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 171 Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. pressure at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974

Figure 172
Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs.
pressure at Savannah, Ga., April-July 1974

HAT PRESS / SAV PRESS APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SPKTR REV 7

HAT PRESS / WIL PRESS SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAOS=00.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SI KTRA REV 7

Figure 173
Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs.
pressure at Wilmington, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

Figure 174
Spectra of pressure at Wilmington, N. C. vs.
pressure at Charleston, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

WIL PRESS / CHS PRESS SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SPECTRA REV 7

Figure 175
Spectra of pressure at Charleston, S. C. vs.
pressure at Savannah, Ga., Sept.-Dec. 1974

CHS PRESS / SAV. PRESS SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SPKTRN REV 7

Figure 176 Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. pressure at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

HAT PRESS / CHS PRESS SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SPKTRN REV 7

Figure 177
Spectra of pressure at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs.
pressure at Savannah, Ga., Sept.-Dec. 1974

HAT PRESS / SAV PRESS SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRN REV 7

Figure 178
Spectra of sea level at Beaufort, N. C. vs. sea
level at Wilmington, N. C., 1974

BFT / WIL SEALVL 74
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 179
Spectra of adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C.
vs. adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C., 1974

BFT / WIL ADJ SEALVL 74
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD

SPKTR REV 7

WIL / CHS SEALVL 74
 DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
 SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 180
 Spectra of sea level at Wilmington, N. C. vs. sea
 level at Charleston, S. C., 1974

Figure 181

Spectra of adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C.
vs. adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1974

202

WIL / CHS ADJ SEALVL 74
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 182 Spectra of sea level at Beaufort, N. C. vs. sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1974

RFT / CHS SEALVL 74
 DOF=38.1 LAOS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
 SPECTRA REV 7

Figure 183
Spectra of adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C.
vs. adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1974

BFT / CHS ADJ SEALVL 74
DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

WIL / CHS SEALVL 75
 DOF=38.1 LAGS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
 SPECTRA REV 7

Figure 184
 Spectra of sea level at Wilmington, N. C. vs. sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1975

Figure 185

Spectra of adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C.
vs. adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., 1975

WIL / CHS ADJ SEALVL 75
DOF=38.1 LAOS=100. BW= 0.0267 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 186
Spectra of sea level at Beaufort, N. C. vs. sea
level at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974

APT SEALVL / WIL SEALVL APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SPKTRM REV 7

Figure 187

Spectra of adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C.
vs. adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974

BFT ADJ SEALVL / WIL ADJ SEALVL APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SPKTRH REV 7

Figure 188

Spectra of sea level at Wilmington, N. C. vs. sea level at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974

WIL SEALVL / CHS SEALVL APR-JUL74
DUF=16.3 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 189
Spectra of adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C.
vs. adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., April-
July 1974

WIL ADJ SEALVL / CHS ADJ SEALVL APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SFKTRA REV 7

Figure 190 Spectra of sea level at Beaufort, N. C. vs. sea level at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974

BFT SEALVL / CHS SEALVL APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 191
Spectra of adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C. vs.
adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C., April-
July 1974

BFT ADJ SEALVL / CHS ADJ SEALVL APR-JUL74
DOF=16.3 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 192
Spectra of sea level at Beaufort, N. C. vs. sea
level at Wilmington, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

BFT SEALVL / WIL SEALVL SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAGS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 193

Spectra of adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

BFT ADJ SEALVL / WIL ADJ SEALVL SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0933 CPD

SPKTRN REV 7

WIL SEALVL / CHS SEALVL SEP-DEC74
 DOF=15.7 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
 SPKTRII REV 7

Figure 194

Spectra of sea level at Wilmington, N. C. vs.
 sea level at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

WIL ADJ SEALVL / CHS ADJ SEALVL SEP-DEC74
DOF=15.7 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRN REV 7

Figure 195

Spectra of adjusted sea level at Wilmington, N. C.
vs. adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C.,
Sept.-Dec. 1974

Figure 196 Spectra of sea level at Beaufort, N. C. vs. sea level at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

BFT SEALVL / CHS SEALVL SEP-DEC74
 DOF=15.7 LADS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
 SPKTRA REV 7

Figure 197
Spectra of adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C.
vs. adjusted sea level at Charleston, S. C.,
Sept.-Dec. 1974

AFT ADJ SEALVL / CHS ADJ SEALVL SEP-DEC74
 DUF=15.7 LAOS=80.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD
 SPECTRUM REV 7

Spectra of adjusted sea level at Frying Pan Shoal,
 N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C.,
 5 Sept.-27 Dec. 1974 (no detrend)

Figure 198

FRY/BFT ADJSLV 05SEP-27DEC 74 40HRLP NO DETREND
 DOF=27.0 LAGS=45.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD
 SPKTRA REV 7(NCSIJ)

Figure 199

Spectra of adjusted sea level at Frying Pan Shoal,
N. C. vs. adjusted sea level at Beaufort, N. C.,
5 Sept.-27 Dec. 1974 (detrended)

SPECTRUM X

SPECTRUM Y

CROSS SPECTRUM

CROSS PHASE

FRY/BFT ADJSLV 05SEP-27DEC 74 40HRLP DETREND
DOF=27.0 LAGS=45.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPECTRA REV 7(NCSU)

FRY/CHS ADJSLV 05SEP-27DEC 74 10HRLP NO DETREND
DOF=27.0 LAGS=45.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPKTRN REV 7(NCSU)

FRY/CHS ADJSLV 05SEP-27DEC 74 40HRLP DETREND
DOF=27.0 LAGS=45.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SFKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 202 Spectra of sea level at Beaufort, N. C. vs. sea level at Beaufort Inlet, N. C., 1 Aug.-10 Oct., 1974

BFT / BFT(INLET) SEALVL 01AUG-10OCT74
DOF=9.50 LAOS=90.0 BW= 0.0333 CPD

SPKTRN REV 7

Figure 203
Spectra of wind stress components (u vs. v) at
Cape Hatteras, N. C., April-July 1974

Figure 204 Spectra of wind stress components (u vs. v) at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974

WIL USC/VSC APR-JUL 74 10HRLP DETREND
DOF=29.0 LAGS=45.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7(NC9U)

Figure 205 Spectra of wind stress components (u vs. v) at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974

CHS USC/VSC APR-JUL 74 401RLP DETREND
DOF=29.0 LAOS=15.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 206
Spectra of wind stress components (u vs. v) at
Savannah, Ga., April-July 1974

Figure 207
Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras,
N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Wilmington,
N. C., April-July 1974

HAT USC / WIL USC APR-JUL 74 40HRLP DETREND
DOF=29.0 LAGS=45.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 208
Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape
Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress v component
at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974

Figure 209
Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape
Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress v component
at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974

HAT USC / WIL VSC APR-JUL 74 10HRLP DETREND
DOF=29.0 LAOS=45.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 210
Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape
Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress u component
at Wilmington, N. C., April-July 1974

HAT VSC / WIL USC APR-JUL 74 40HRLP DETREND
DOF=29.0 LAOS=15.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 211
Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington,
N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at
Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974

WIL USC / CHS USC APR-JUL 74 90HRLP DETREND
DOF=29.0 LAGS=45.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 212
Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington,
N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at
Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974

MIL VSC / CHS VSC APR-JUL 74 10HRLP DETREND
DOF=29.0 LAGS=45.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 213 Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington, N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974

WIL VSC / CHS USC APR-JUL 74 40HRLP DETREND
DOF=29.0 LAOS=15.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 215

Spectra of wind stress u component at Charleston,
S. C. vs. the wind stress u component at
Savannah, Ga., April-July 1974

CHS USC / SAV USC APR-JUL 74 10HRLP DETREND
DOF=29.0 LAGS=15.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 216
Spectra of wind stress v component at Charleston,
S. C. vs. the wind stress v component at
Savannah, Ga., April-July 1974

CHS VSC / SAV VSC APR-JUL 74 40HRLP DETREND
DOF=29.0 LAGS=45.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 217
Spectra of wind stress u component at Charleston,
S. C. vs. the wind stress v component at
Savannah, Ga., April-July 1974

Figure 218
Spectra of wind stress v component at Charleston,
S. C. vs. the wind stress u component at
Savannah, Ga., April-July 1974

CHS V3C / SAV USC APR-JUL 74 40HRLP DETREND
DOF=29.0 LAGS=45.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 219
Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape
Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress u component
at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974

HAT USC / CHS USC APR-JUL 74 401RLP DETREND
DOF=29.0 LAGS=45.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 220
Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape
Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress v component
at Charleston, S. C., April-July 1974

Figure 221
Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape
Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress u component
at Savannah, Ga., April-July 1974

Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Savannah, Ga., April-July 1974

Figure 222

Figure 223
Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington,
N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at
Savannah, Ga., April-July 1974

WIL USC / SAV USC APR-JUL 74 40HRLP DETREND
DOF=29.0 LAGS=45.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

WIL VSC / SAV VSC APR-JUL 74 40HRLP DETREND
DOF=29.0 LAGS=45.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7(INSU)

Figure 224

Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington,
N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at
Savannah, Ga., April-July 1974

Figure 225
Spectra of wind stress components (u vs. v) at
Cape Hatteras, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

HAT USC/VSC SEP-DEC 74 40HRLP DETREND
DOF=28.0 LAGS=15.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 226
Spectra of wind stress components (u vs. v) at
Wilmington, N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

Figure 227

Spectra of wind stress components (u vs. v) at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

CH3 USC/VSC SEP-DEC 74 90HRLP DETREND
DOF=28.0 LAGS=45.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 228
Spectra of wind stress components (u vs. v) at
Savannah, Ga., Sept.-Dec. 1974

SAV USC/VSC SEP-DEC 74 40HRLP DETREND
DOF=28.0 LAGS=45.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 229 Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Wilmington N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

HAT USC / WIL USC SEP-DEC 74 40HRLP DETREND
DOF=28.0 LAGS=15.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 230
Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras
N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Wilmington
N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

HAT VSC / WIL VSC SEP-DEC 74 10HRLP DETREND
DOF=28.0 LAOS=45.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 231
Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras
N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Wilmington,
N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

HAT USC / WIL VSC SEP-DEC 74 40HRLP DETREND
DOF=28.0 LAOS=45.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 232
Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras;
N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Wilmington;
N. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

HAT VSC / WIL USC SEP-DEC 74 40HRLP DETREND
DOF=28.0 LAGS=95.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 233

Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington,
N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Charleston,
S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

WIL USC / CHS USC SEP-DEC 74 10HRLP DETREND
DOF=28.0 LAGS=15.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 234
Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington,
N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at
Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

WIL VSC / CHS VSC SEP-DEC 74 40HRLP DETREND
DOF=28.0 LAOS=15.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 235
Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington,
N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at
Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

WIL USC / CHS VSC SEP-DEC 74 40HRLP DETREND
DOF=28.0 LAGS=45.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

WIL VSC / CHS USC SEP-DEC 74 10HRLP DETREND
DOF=28.0 LAGS=45.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU.

Figure 236

Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington,
N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at
Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

CHS USC / SAV USC SEP-DEC 74 10HRLP DETREND
DOF=28.0 LAOS=15.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 238
Spectra of wind stress v component at Charleston,
S. C. vs. the wind stress v component at
Savannah, Ga., Sept.-Dec. 1974

CHS VSC / SAV VSC SEP-DEC 74 10HRLP DETREND
DOF=28.0 LAGS=15.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

CHS VSC / SAV USC SEP-DEC 74 10HRLP DETREND
DOF=28.0 LAQS=15.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 241 Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

Figure 242 Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at Charleston, S. C., Sept.-Dec. 1974

Figure 243
Spectra of wind stress u component at Cape Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at Savannah, Ga., Sept.-Dec. 1974

HAAT USC / SAV USC SEP-DEC 74 1018RLP DETREND
DOF=28.0 LAGS=45.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 244
Spectra of wind stress v component at Cape
Hatteras, N. C. vs. the wind stress v component
at Savannah, Ga., Sept.-Dec. 1974

HAT VSC / SAV VSC SEP-DEC 74 40HRLP DETREND
DOF=28.0 LAGS=15.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 245

Spectra of wind stress u component at Wilmington,
N. C. vs. the wind stress u component at
Savannah, Ga., Sept.-Dec. 1971

WIL USC / SAV USC SEP-DEC 71 101RLP DETREND
DOF=28.0 LAGS=45.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD

SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

Figure 246
Spectra of wind stress v component at Wilmington,
N. C. vs. the wind stress v component at
Savannah, Ga., Sept.-Dec. 1974

WIL VSC / SAV VSC SEP-DEC 74 40HRLP DETREND
DOF=28.0 LAGS=15.0 BW= 0.0593 CPD
SPKTRA REV 7(NCSU)

KINETIC ENERGY DENSITY SPECTRA
 BEAUFORT, N.C.
 SEA LEVEL - SEPT.-DEC., 1974

Figure 247 Kinetic energy density spectra for Beaufort, N.C.
 sea level, Sept.-Dec. 1974

KINETIC ENERGY DENSITY SPECTRA
 FRYING PAN SHOALS, N.C.
 SEA LEVEL - SEPT.-DEC., 1974

Figure 248 Kinetic energy density spectra for Frying Pan
 Shoals, N.C. sea level, Sept.-Dec. 1974

KINETIC ENERGY DENSITY SPECTRA
 CHARLESTON, S.C.
 SEA LEVEL - SEPT.-DEC., 1974

Figure 249 Kinetic energy density spectra for Charleston,
 S.C. sea level, Sept.-Dec. 1974

Figure 250 Filter energy response envelope, 40HRLP

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