

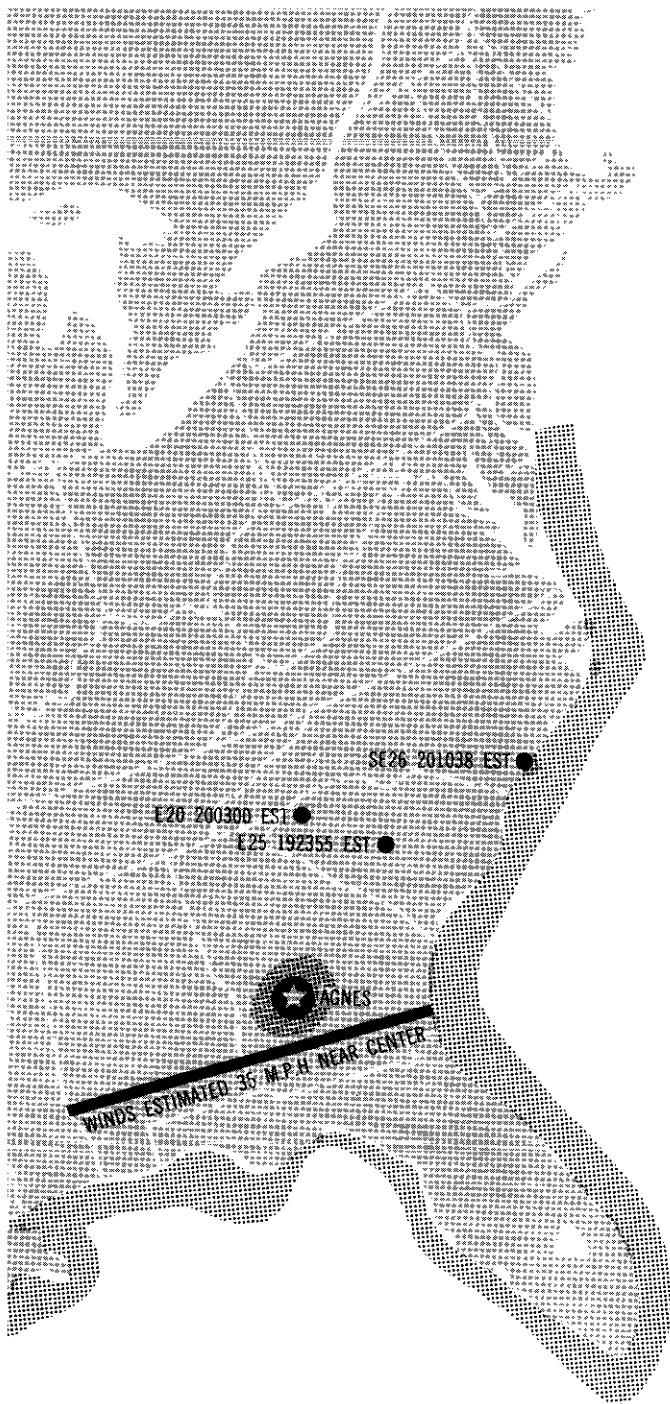


Figure B5.—Wind warnings included in 6-a.m. advisory number 16, June 20, 1972.

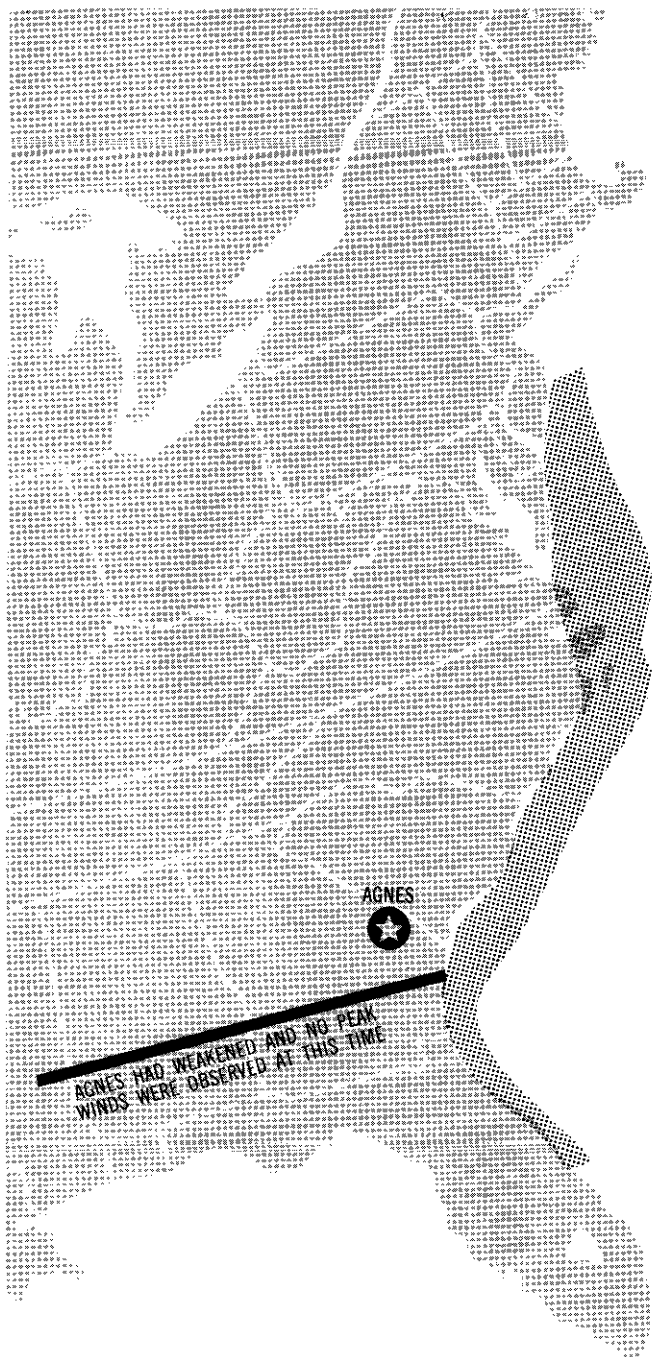


Figure B6.—Wind warnings included in 6-p.m. bulletin June 20, 1972.

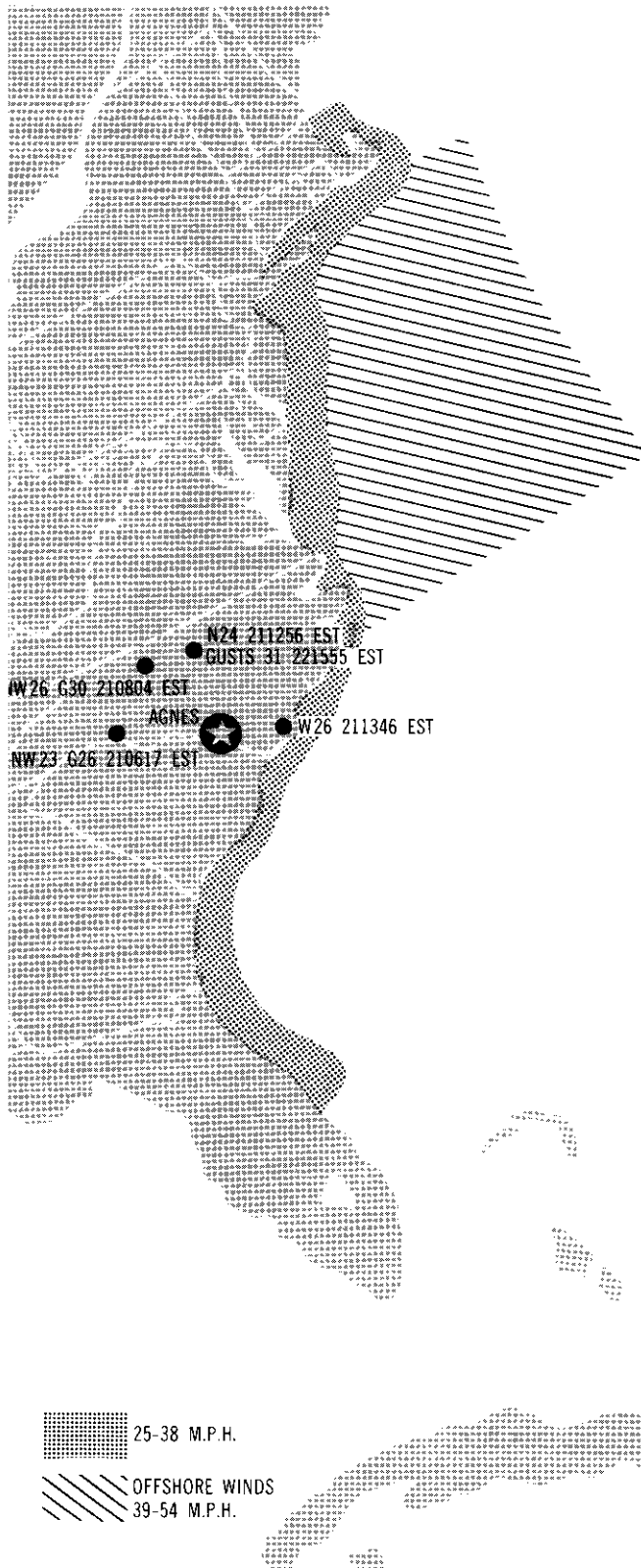


Figure B7.—Wind warnings included in 6-a.m. bulletin June 21, 1972.

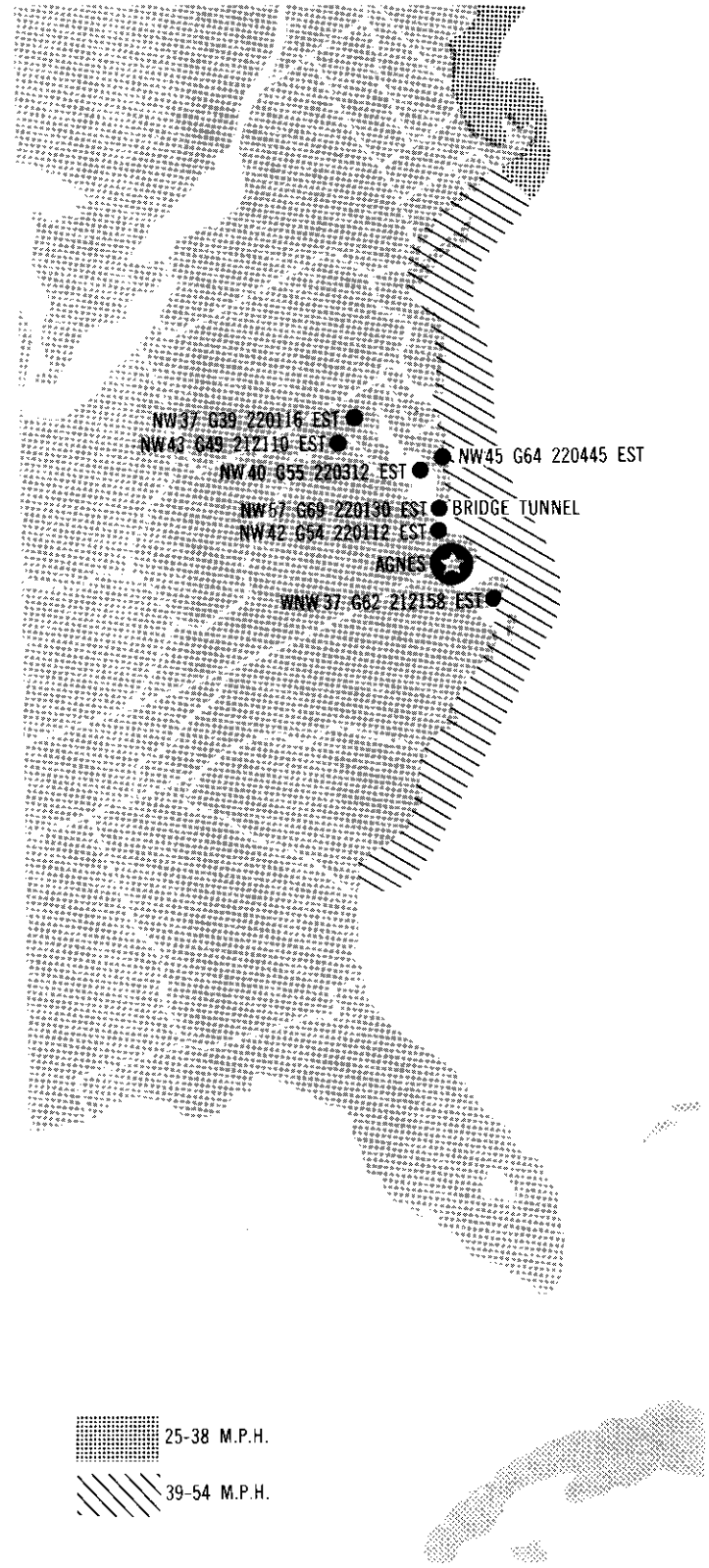


Figure B8.—Wind warnings included in 6-p.m. bulletin June 21, 1972.

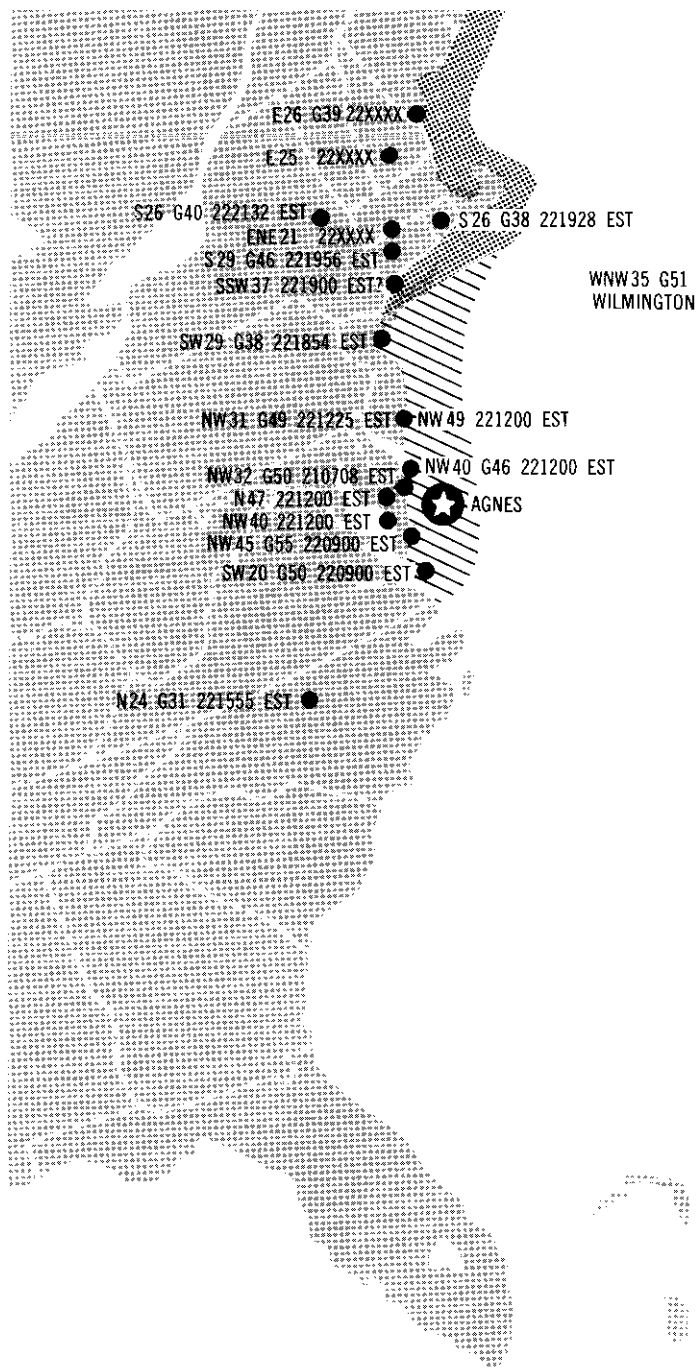


Figure B9.—Wind warnings included in 6-a.m. bulletin June 22, 1972.

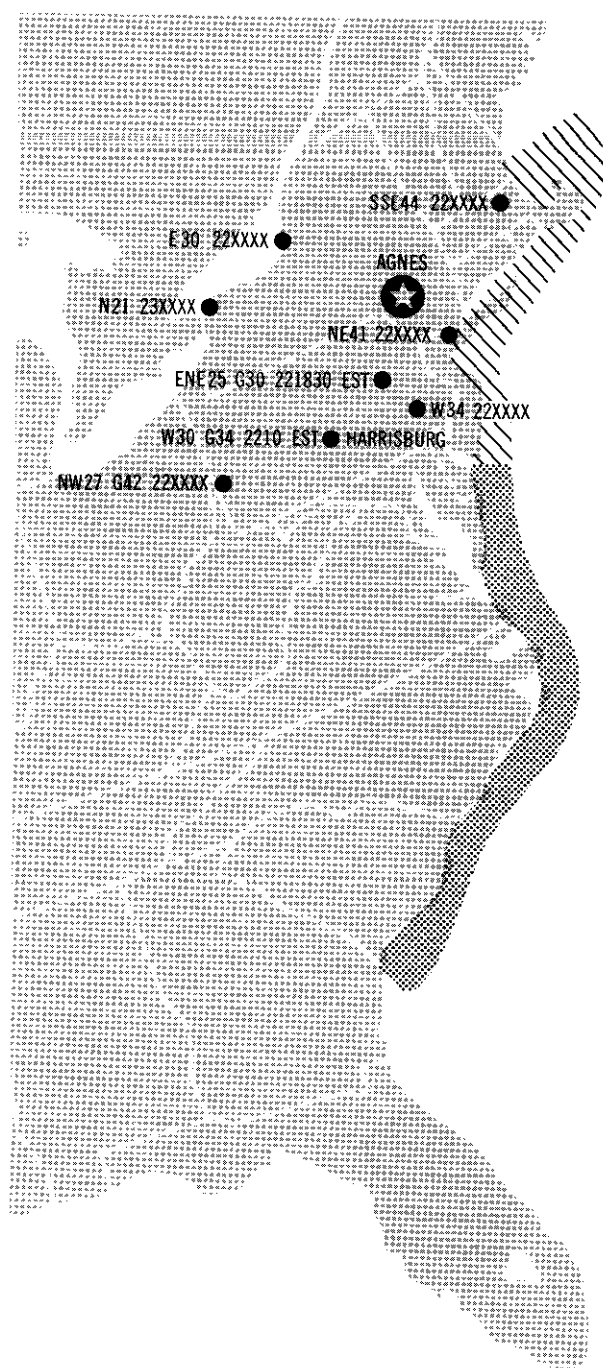


Figure B10.—Wind warnings included in 6-p.m. bulletin June 22, 1972.

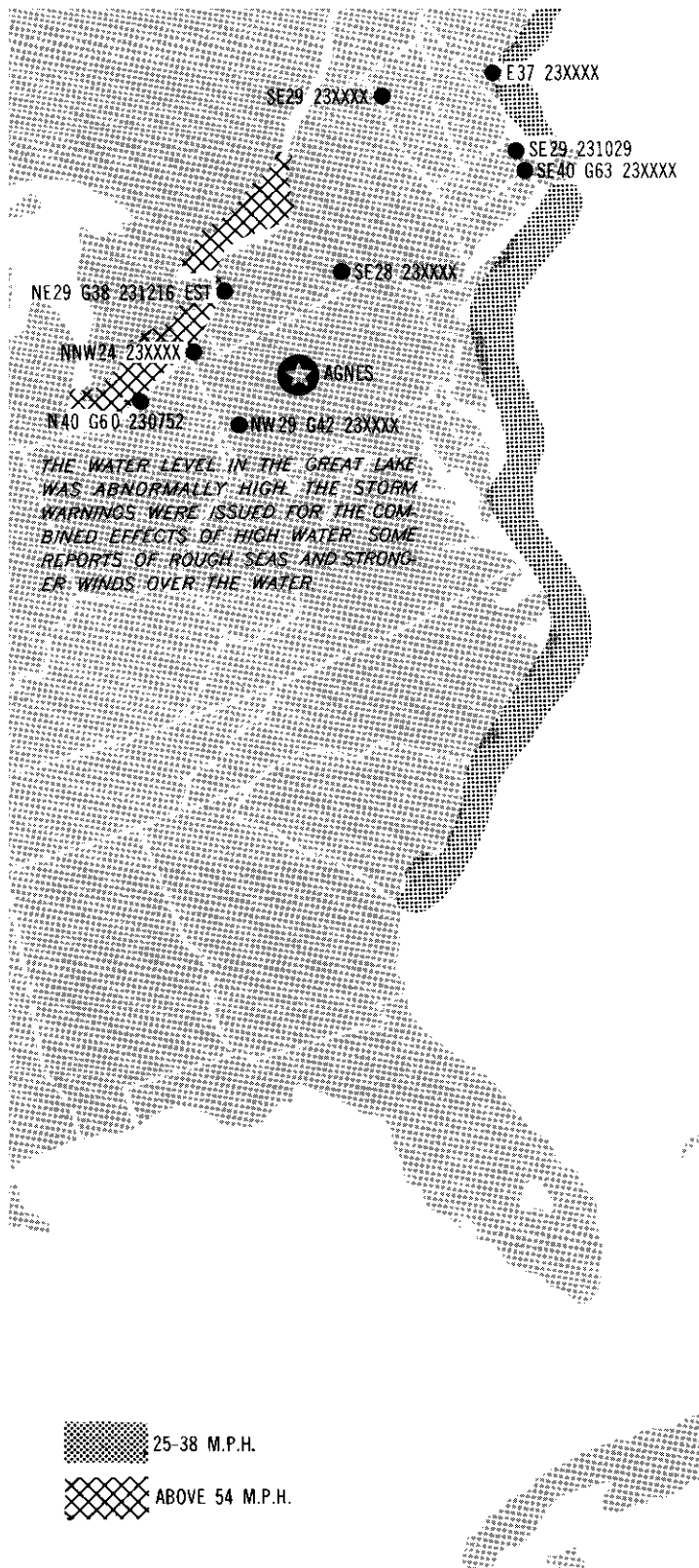


Figure B11.—Wind warnings included in 6-a.m. bulletin June 23, 1972.



Figure C1.—Total precipitation in inches during Hurricane Agnes, June 18–25, 1972, for southeastern United States.



Figure C2.—Total precipitation in inches during Hurricane Agnes, June 18–25, 1972, for northeastern United States.

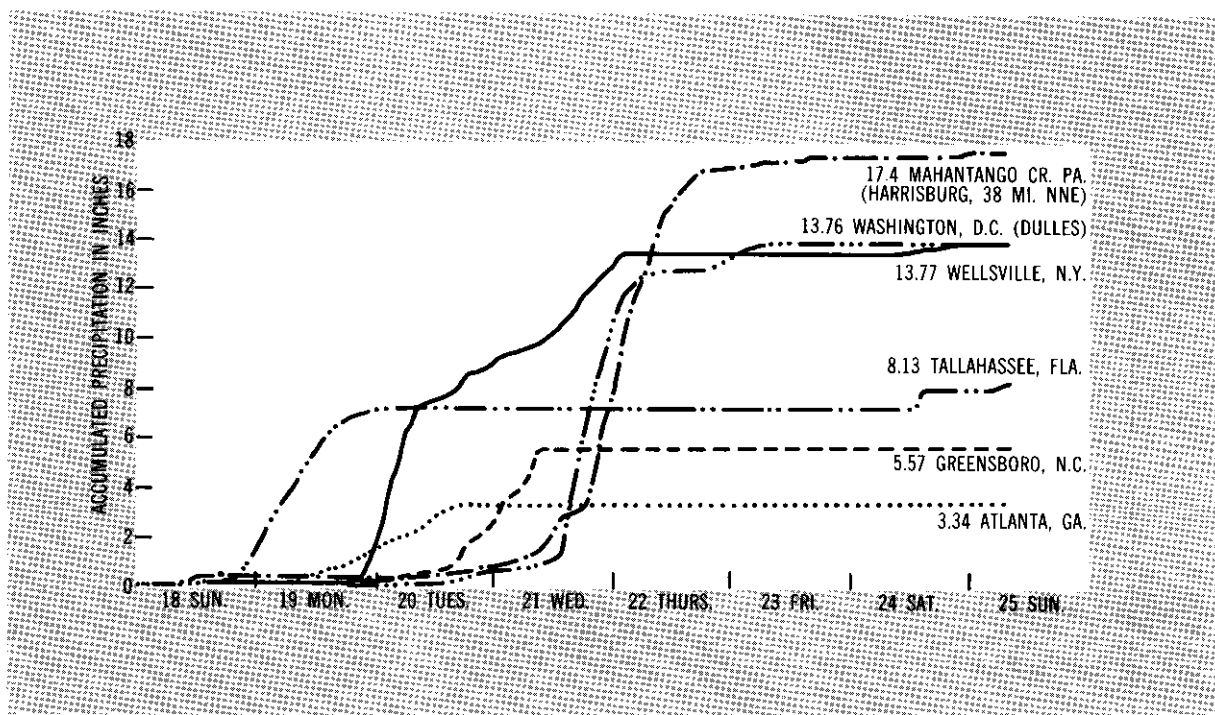


Figure C3.—Cumulative rainfall curves for selected locations during Hurricane Agnes, June 18–25, 1972.

APPENDIX C.

Precipitation During Hurricane Agnes

Storm rainfall for the period June 18–25, 1972, is shown by isohyetal maps (figs. C1 and C2). Rains of generally 4 inches or more extended from Florida to New England and from the east slopes of the Appalachians to the coast. This isohyetal map is based on unchecked regular reporting precipitation data plus all supplementary measurements gathered by survey teams and RDOs. The survey teams covered portions of New York and Pennsylvania. These surveys were joint efforts of NWS and the Corps of Engineers.

Figure C3 gives mass rainfall curves (plots of accumulated rainfall with time) for selected recorder rain gage stations.

For the 24-hour period ending the morning of June 19, while the storm was moving due north in the Gulf of Mexico near the longitude of Apalachicola, rains averaging about 6 inches occurred over most of Florida and south Georgia. A peak of 14.5 inches was measured at Titusville on the mid-Atlantic coast of Florida and 12.9 inches at High Springs near the border of Florida and Georgia. The curve for Tallahassee, Fla., is representative of the first day's rainfall. For the next day, June 19, rains spread over eastern Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and into southern Virginia. Rainfall curves are given for Atlanta, Ga., and Greensboro, N.C. (fig. C3). By the morning of the 20th, the storm center was located near central Georgia, having crossed the Florida coast near Panama City at about 5 p.m. on June 19.

For the 24-hour period ending on the morning of June 21, rains were widespread over much of the eastern seaboard from Georgia to New York. Largest

values were near the eastern Appalachian slopes. Of particular importance were heavy rains of up to 6 inches near the central border line between New York and Pennsylvania. The curve for Wellsville, N.Y. (Fig. C3) shows this earlier rain burst.

For the next 24-hour period, ending the morning of June 22, heaviest amounts were measured along a north-south swath near central Pennsylvania. Figure C3 shows cumulative curves for Washington, D.C., and Harrisburg, Pa. (38 mi NNE). Washington was deluged with over 11 inches in less than 18 hours. Harrisburg (38 miles NNE) had over 13 inches in the 24-hour period ending near 6 p.m. on June 22. For the 24-hour period ending the morning of June 23, rainfalls occurred generally from Maryland northward. During this period, a second heavy burst occurred in central New York, as shown by the mass curve for Wellsville.

For the next 24-hour period, rains covered approximately the same region. The last day of the storm period (ending on June 25) few rainfalls were greater than half an inch and were generally from Pennsylvania northward.

Of particular interest is the region covered by the large eight-inch isohyet (36,000 sq. miles) centered in Pennsylvania, but extending into New York, Maryland, and Virginia. Average rainfall over this area for the storm period was close to 11 inches. About 9 inches fell in 48 hours, and 6 inches in 24 hours.

Rainfall within the 14-inch isohyet in Pennsylvania, covering about 3,000 sq. miles, averaged over 15 inches; almost 11 inches of this fell in 24 hours.