

Heavy Precipitation Event

Precipitation falling with an intensity in excess of 0.30 inches (0.76 cm) per hour, not necessarily associated with a major storm.

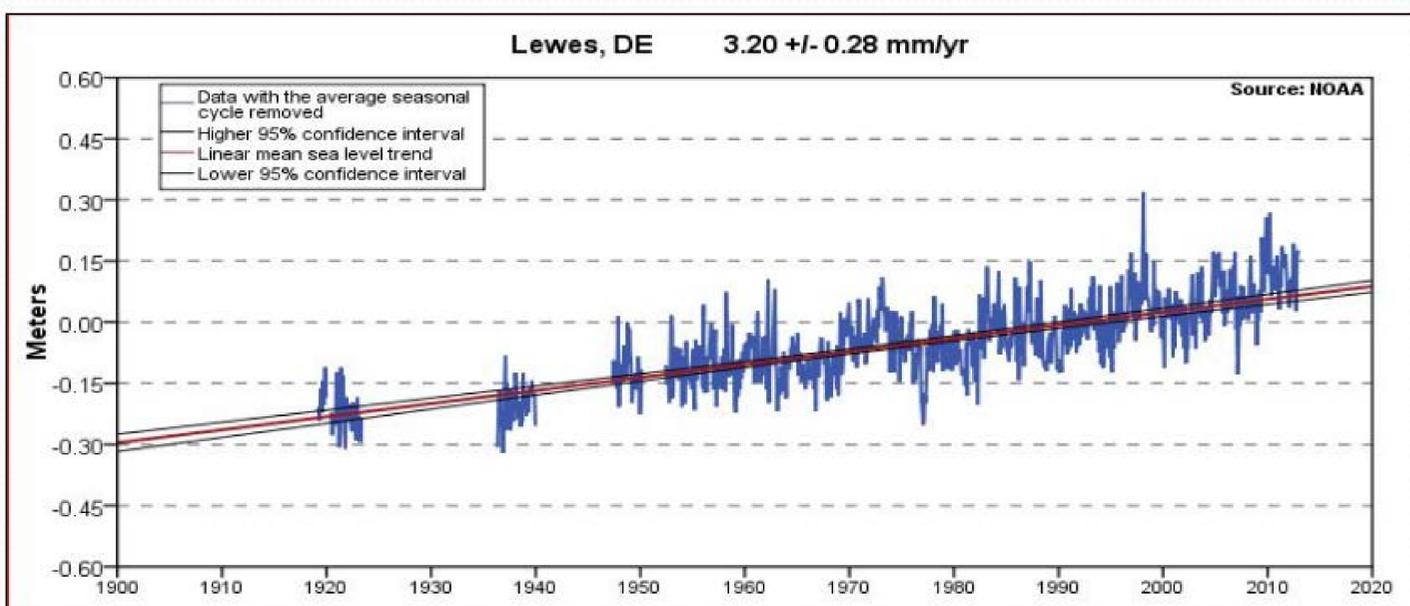
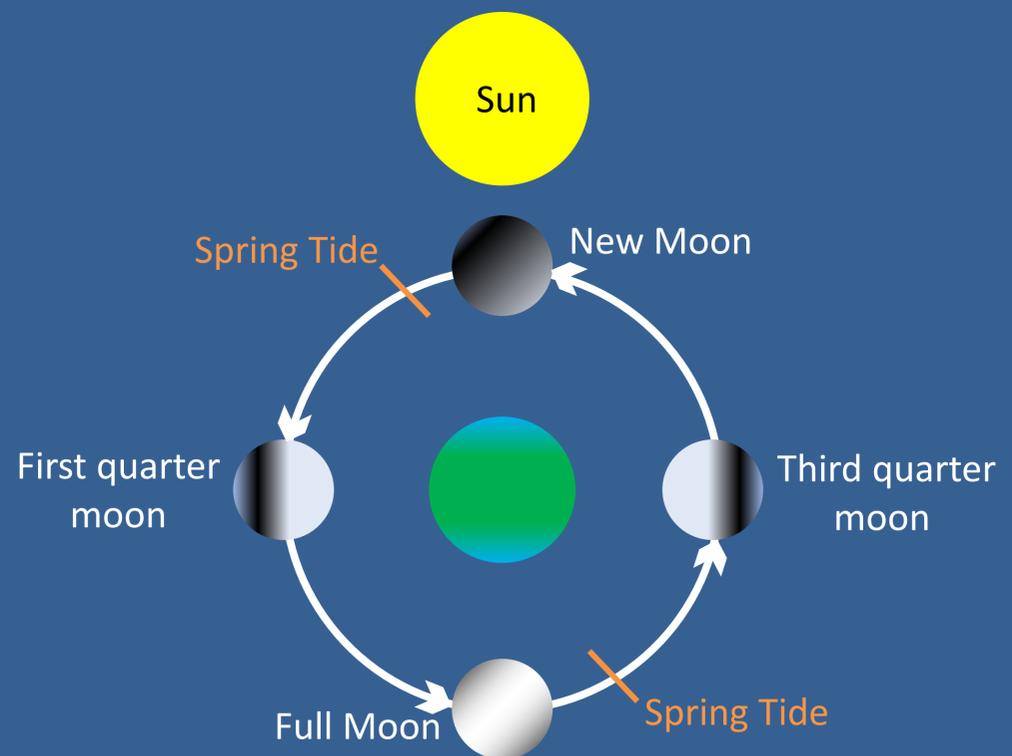


Storm Events

Such as hurricanes, blizzards, tropical storms, and Nor'easters. Storms create strong winds, heavy rain, snow, and/or storm surge.

Extreme High Tides

Also known as Spring Tides, they occur whenever the Moon, Earth, and Sun are aligned. These tides are not restricted by season.



Global rate = 1.7 mm/yr

Sea Level Rise

Documented rising of the seas due to thermal expansion (warming) of the ocean and the melting of glaciers and polar ice. Delaware experiences a higher rate of sea level rise compared to the global average because of land subsidence (sinking).

Nuisance Flooding

Localized spots of flooding on a semi-routine basis.



Inaccessible Roads

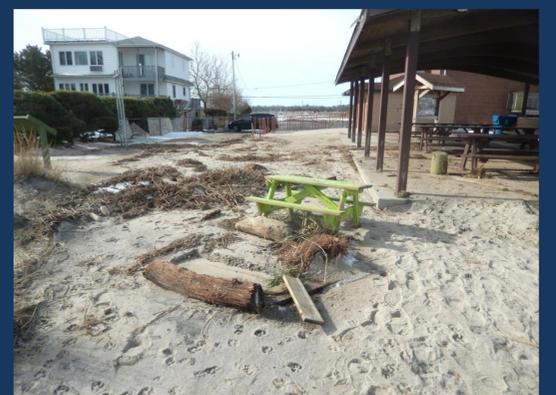


Dune Erosion



Habitat Loss

Property Damage



Causes of Flooding

Flooding Impacts

Causes of Flooding

Causes of Wildfires

Unattended Fires

Cigarettes, illegal trash fires, bonfires, and fire pits may cause wildfires if left unattended or not properly extinguished.



Lightning Strikes

When conditions create dry fuels, lightning strikes may cause wildfires.

Prescribed Fire

Pre-determined areas are periodically burned by experts on days with specific weather to manage habitats and control invasive species such as phragmites.



Wildfire Impacts



Smoke

Can impair vision and air quality which can result in accidents and aggravate respiratory issues.

Damage

Wildfires can harm you as well as damage personal property and public infrastructure.



Temporary Wildlife and Habitat Loss

Wildfires can cause habitat destruction and loss of wildlife. Eventually the natural state of the environment will grow back.

Extreme Heat Terms

Heat Index

A measurement that combines temperature and humidity which affects evaporation and cooling. The Heat Index is a measure of how hot it really feels to the human body.

Cooling Degree Days

This represents demand for electricity in the summer for air conditioning. Typically calculated as the cumulative number of hours per year above a given temperature threshold.

Heat Wave Events

An extended period of extreme heat that is often accompanied by high humidity. Another definition of an extreme heat wave is at least four consecutive days of unusually high temperatures (daytime plus nighttime temperatures).

9 Days $\geq 90^{\circ}\text{F}$ in 2015

JUNE							JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6				1	2	3	4
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
28	29	30					26	27	28	29	30	31	

AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1			1	2	3	4	5
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30			
30	31												

Days with a Maximum Temperature above 90°F

*(Monitoring data, from the Delaware Environmental Observing System Lewes, DE-Nassau station, University of Delaware)

Impacts of Extreme Heat



Energy Resources

Increased energy demand for cooling- leading to loss of power



Water Resources

Increased water demand for drinking and irrigation- leading to shortages



Health Risks

Increased risk of heat stress and related illnesses



Instructions for Recording Events

Once you find the map you would like to reference...



1. Complete one comment card for each event
2. Draw a line or circle where you experienced the farthest extent of impact
3. Please indicate in which direction the event came from with an arrow
4. Label the event with the number written on your index card
5. Fill out your index card questionnaire about that event
6. Get a new comment card and repeat this process for all events you record

* Please note it is important for us to document all flood events even if they were a long time ago