

HURRICANE DOG 1951 Report

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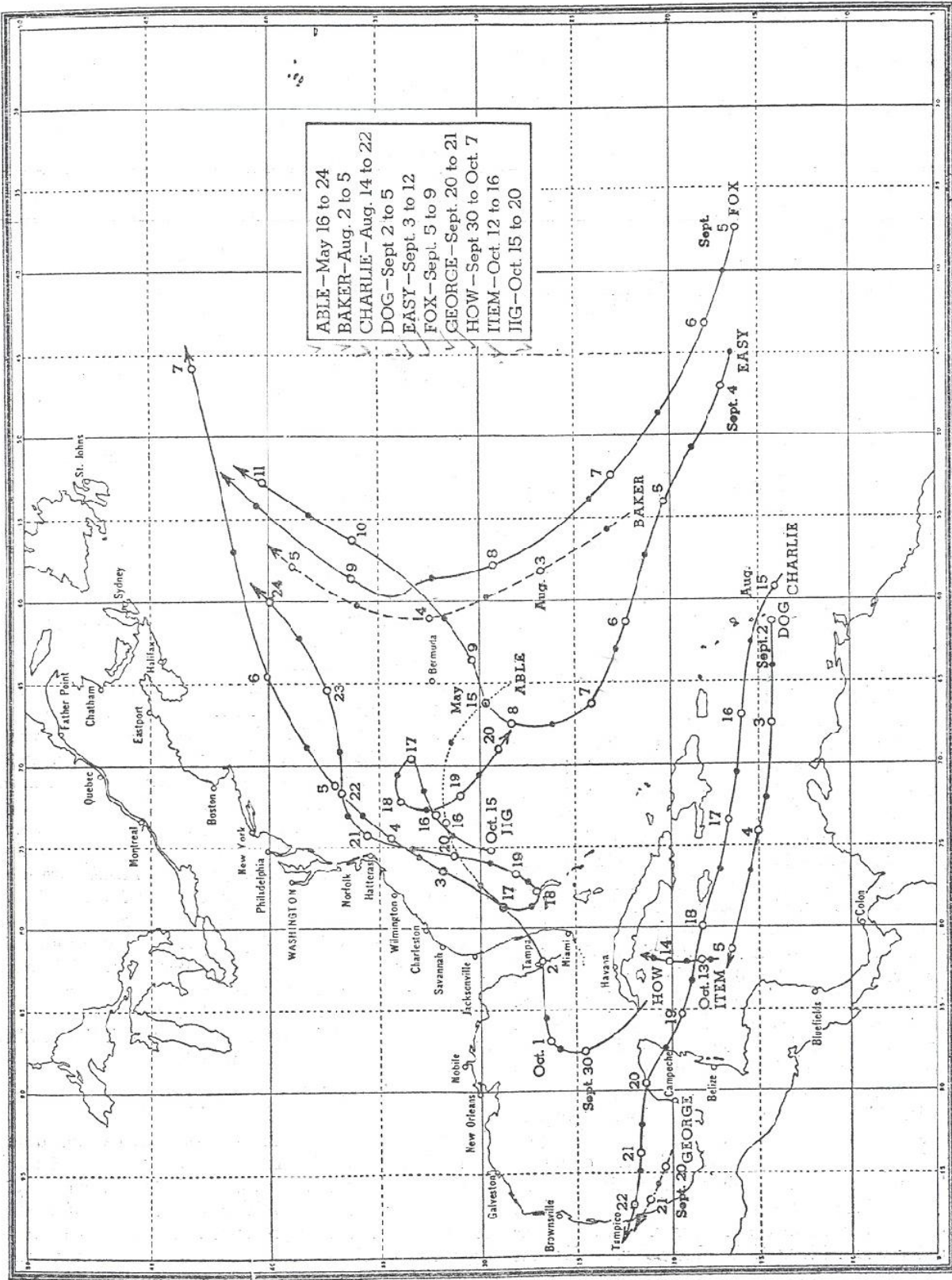


FIGURE 1.—Chart showing tracks of hurricanes observed during the 1951 season. Open circles on tracks indicate position of center at 7 a. m., DST., solid circles, position at 7 p. m. Solid tracks indicate full hurricane winds, dashed lines less than full hurricane winds. Dotted tracks represent probable course during incipient stage.

Dog.—*September 1-5.*—Reconnaissance planes located a disturbance several hundred miles east of Barbados on September 1, and on the morning of the 2d it was found to be a partially developed wave, with squalls of hurricane force in its northeastern quadrant, a short distance east of Martinique. Winds on the southern side were weak. On September 2, it moved through the Lesser Antilles between Santa Lucia and Martinique. Both islands suffered considerable damage. On Martinique 1,000 homes were reported destroyed and many others unroofed; 5 persons lost their lives by drowning; trees which were uprooted blocked roads and tore down telephone and power lines; 90 percent of the banana crop, and 30 percent of the sugarcane crop were lost; damage was about \$3,000,000. On Santa Lucia, two persons lost their lives by drowning, and one sailing vessel was destroyed and two others damaged; flooding and high winds destroyed 70 percent of the banana crop in the northern part of the island. The strongest wind reported in the islands was 100 knots (115 m. p. h.) at Fort-De-France Airport on September 2. Total damage was well over \$3,000,000 and seven people were killed.

After the hurricane entered the Caribbean Sea, it began losing force and by the time its westward course brought it to a position some 200 miles southeast of Swan Island on the 5th, it had dissipated into moderate squalls and thereafter disappeared entirely.