

Nov. 2014 NWS Melbourne Marine Web Letter

(For Marine Forecast Questions 24/7: call 321-255-0212, ext. 2)

[Marine Links relevant to East Central Florida](#)

Fall/Winter

There is still a chance that a weak El Nino will develop, which usually leads to more storm systems moving across the Gulf of Mexico and southeast states. Fall started off with several strong cold fronts, but this was more an artifact of a negative Arctic Oscillation. Regardless of which large scale atmospheric signal dominates, the Fall/Winter is a time for dramatic changes in winds/seas. Boaters that venture offshore should always have an [Emergency Position-Indicating Radio Beacon \(EPIRB\)](#).

Buoys

41009, 41113, 41114—these buoys survived the Hurricane Season and were not struck by vessels, hence they reported reliably most of the year. 41010 took a long [sojourn to the coast of Spain](#) early in the year, but a new buoy was re-established in April. Remember that tying up to these buoys is illegal.

Modeling

A “consensus model” approach to forecasting marine winds and other weather elements has begun at the National Weather Service in Melbourne. Those who closely follow the National Hurricane Center’s forecast discussions will often see a reference to “model consensus.” The consensus method has helped to improve their long range predictions of Tropical Cyclones and is basically a blend of the higher performing models. Hopefully this method will also improve the winds/seas forecast for the east central Florida coastal waters.

Nearshore Wave Prediction System

Our local wave model is run twice a day. Remember to check out the excellent graphics available [here!](#)

Social Media

I know mariners are not our primary followers on social media 😊, but a lot of interesting information (sometimes marine related) is shared on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#).

[Randy Lascody](#)