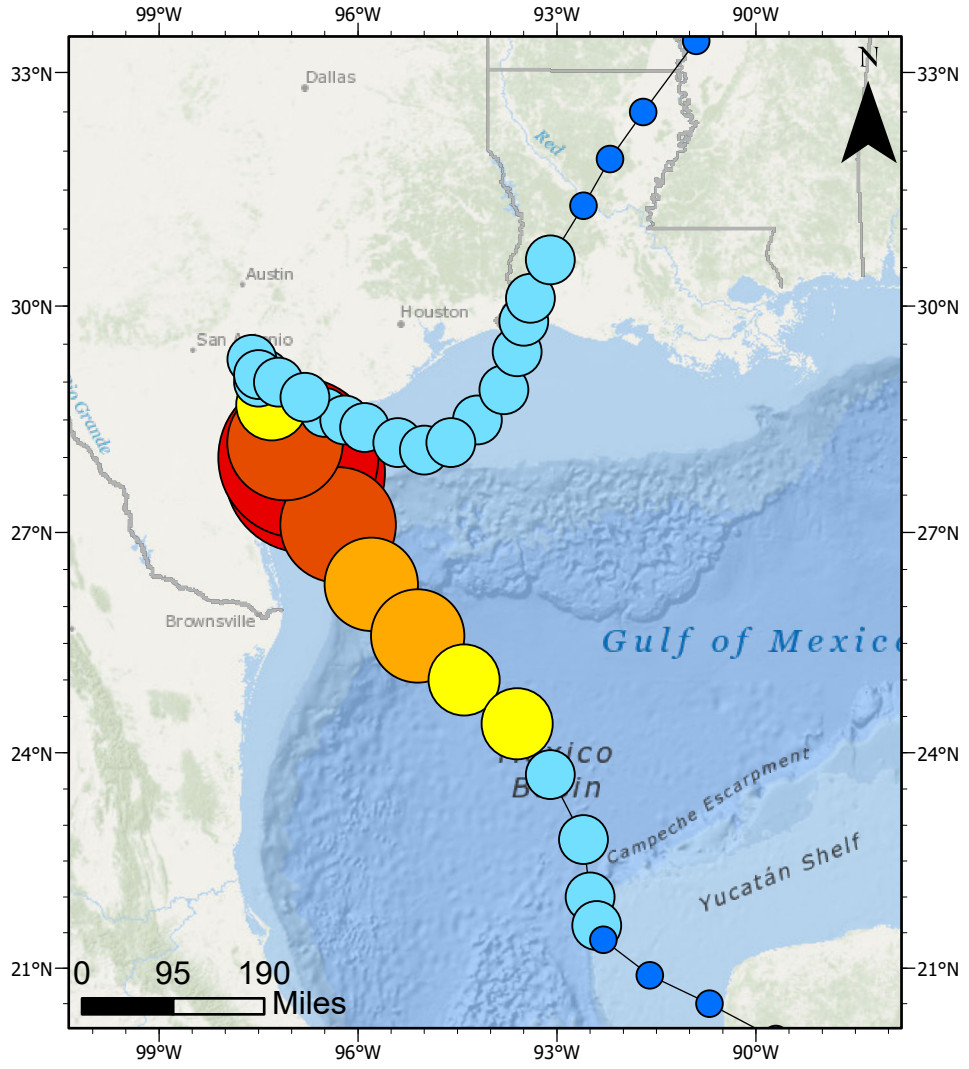
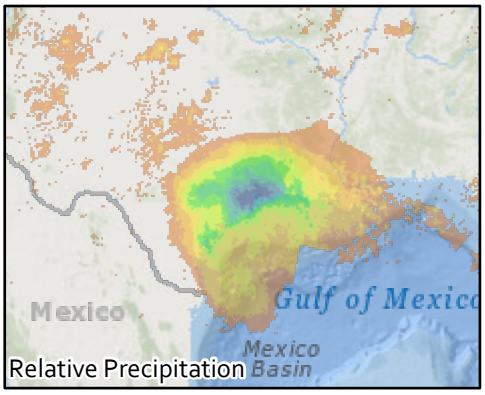
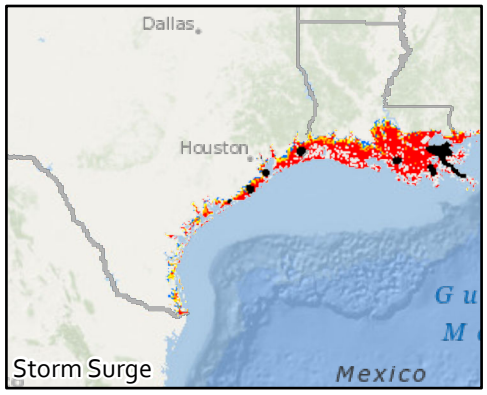
Hurricane Harvey's Impact on Southeast Texas

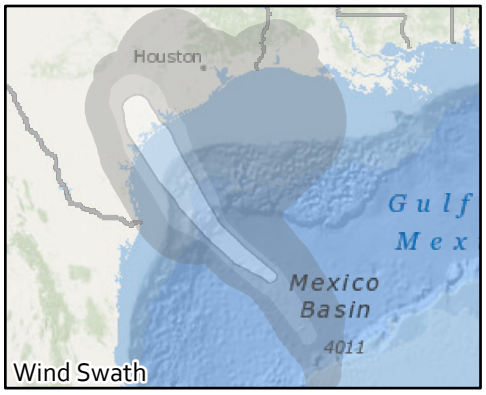
Intensity, Precipitation, Storm Surge, and Wind Swath

Hurricane Harvey devastated The Southeast Texas Coast in 2017. It brought torrential rainfall, high winds, and large storm surge that put thousands of people at risk. The map to the right shows the measurements that were recorded by the National Hurricane Center. The size and color of the dots relate to the strength, or intensity, of the storm. As shown, the storm collided with the Texas Coast when it was at its peak, a Category 4 Storm, and gradually weakened before stalling out and dropping trillions of gallons of water on those coastal cities. After this, it made landfall once again in Louisiana, but because of its weakened state, the damage was less severe. Below, there are maps that show relative precipitation, storm surge, and wind swath. The highest amount of storm surge and precipitation were located near Houston. This was due to a high pressure system that formed in the Northwestern portion of the United States and traveled Southeast towards Texas. This along with the extremely low pressure of the hurricane caused the storm to sit over Houston and flood the city and the surrounding regions. As shown by the wind swath map, the most intense and dangerous winds were directly associated with the initial course of the storm. Once it moved, the threat of high winds was still there but it was not as pressing.









Hurricane Intensity in Knots

- Tropical Depression
- Tropical Storm
- Category 1
- Category 2
- Category 3
- Category 4

Harvey Wind Swath

- ≤34
- ≤50
- ≤64

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Sources: National Hurricane Center, Kaitlyn Rainville, Kgis