

MIAMI-SOUTH FLORIDA
National Weather Service
Forecast Office
<http://www.weather.gov/miami>



2023 Severe Weather Awareness Week

Tuesday, February 7th is Marine Hazards and Rip Current Awareness Day

Rip currents consistently rank at or near the top of the list of deadliest weather-related hazards in South Florida. Since 1979, rip currents, sometimes erroneously referred to as rip tides or undertows, have claimed more lives in South Florida than any other weather-related hazard combined, including hurricanes, tornadoes, and lightning!

Rip current deaths have decreased over the past two decades, with the average yearly number of deaths in South Florida decreasing by more than half compared to the previous 20-year period. The steady decrease in rip current-related deaths can be

directly attributed to greater awareness of rip currents, the life-saving efforts of Ocean Rescue lifeguards, and increased rip current signage and warning flags at local beaches.

In 2022, three (3) people died as a result of rip currents at South Florida beaches, so we need to continue to take rip currents seriously. Rip current casualties can occur year-round in the usually-warm South Florida surf, but happen most frequently during the spring break period in March and April, during the summer months, and on major holiday weekends.

Why do people still succumb to rip currents? First, let's discuss what a rip current is, and what we can do to prevent becoming a victim.

WHAT'S A RIP CURRENT?

A rip current is a narrow (usually 10 to 30 yards) but strong channel of water flowing away from shore that can sweep even the strongest swimmer into deeper water beyond the sand bar. Some clues pointing to the presence of rip currents include:

- A narrow gap of darker, seemingly calmer water between areas of breaking waves and whitewater (Figure 1)
- A channel of churning, choppy water
- A difference in water color
- A line of foam, seaweed or debris moving seaward



Figure 1: Rip current visible between the whites of the breaking waves

Most deaths occur when people caught in the rip current try to swim toward shore directly against the current, become entirely exhausted, and drown. Sometimes, would-be rescuers also drown. By understanding how a rip current works, people can escape this fate and save their own life and the lives of others.

Rip currents occur naturally and can affect virtually all of the surf beaches along the South Florida coast. These currents can pose a big threat to unsuspecting beachgoers. Rip currents can be referred to as the “fair weather killer” because they often occur when the weather appears to be generally nice. All that’s required is a moderate to fresh onshore wind on a beautiful, sunny day.

Rip currents are frequently stronger near piers, inlets, and jetties and these can be particularly dangerous places to swim, especially when rip currents are present. On March 23rd, 2016, an 18-year-old teenager drowned after jumping off a sea wall at the Haulover Inlet and getting caught in a rip current.

RIP CURRENTS - KNOW YOUR OPTIONS

If caught in a rip current, **do not panic**. Relax, and wade or swim sideways across the current in a direction following the shoreline, or towards breaking waves, until free from the current. A good rule of thumb is to **swim parallel to the shore**. Another method of escape is to float with the current out a short distance beyond the breakers, then swim towards the shore once out of the current (Figure 2).

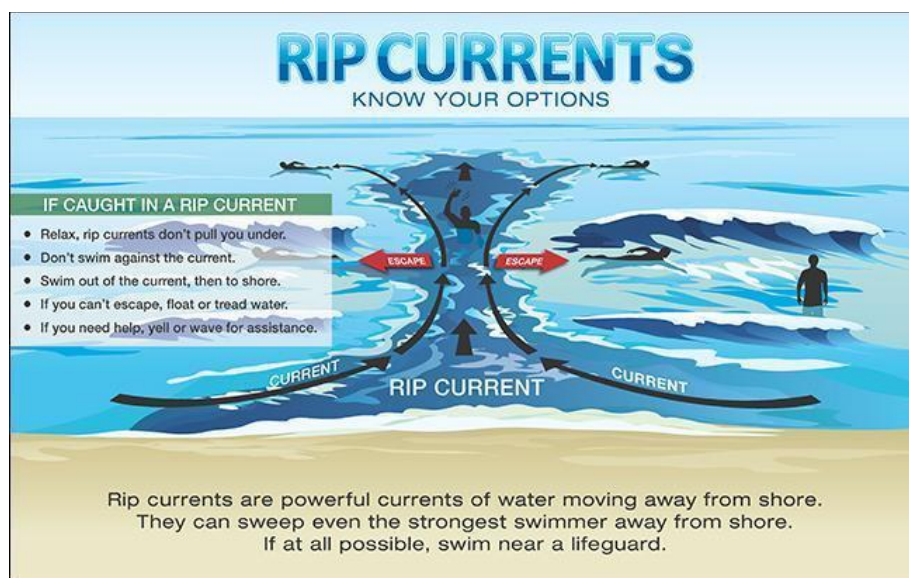


Figure 2: Ways to escape rip currents

The best way to stay safe and to be informed of the presence of dangerous rip currents is to **heed the advice of lifeguards**. Make sure you swim at guarded beaches and be aware of the **flag color system** (Figure 3) used by ocean rescue personnel to alert of rip currents. Swimming within clear sight of a lifeguard sharply reduces the chances of drowning. Sadly, the vast majority of rip current drownings take place at unguarded beaches. If you see a red flag at or near the lifeguard stand, strong and dangerous currents are present and you should not enter the water.

How Do I Help Someone Else?

Get help from a lifeguard.

- ◆ If a lifeguard is not present, call 9-1-1, then try to direct the victim to swim following the shoreline to escape
- ◆ If possible, throw the rip current victim something that floats
- ◆ Never enter the water without a flotation device

BEACH WARNING FLAGS

BANDERAS DE ADVERTENCIA EN LA PLAYA



Water Closed to Public
Agua Cerrada al Publico



High Hazard
High Surf and/or Strong Currents
Peligro Alto, Resaca Alta y/o Corrientes Fuertes



Medium Hazard
Moderate Surf and/or Currents
Peligro Medio, Resaca Moderada y/o Corrientes Fuertes



Low Hazard
Calm Conditions, Exercise Caution
Peligro Bajo, Condiciones Calmas, Tenga Cuidado



Stinging Marine Life
Man o' War, Jellyfish, Stingrays
Animal Marino que causa picaduras Fragata Portuguesa, Medusas, Rayas

Absence of Flags Does Not Assure Safe Waters
La Ausencia de Banderas No Asegura Aguas Seguras



Figure 3: Beach warning flags color system, courtesy of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection

SEVERE WEATHER AWARENESS WEEK 2023

MARINE HAZARDS & RIP CURRENTS



Whenever possible,
swim at a lifeguard-
protected beach



Pay attention to
beach warning flags



Swim 100+ ft. away
from piers & jetties to
avoid rip currents



[FLORIDADISASTER.ORG/HAZARDS/MARINE](https://www.floridadisaster.org/HAZARDS/MARINE)



Another important way to stay safe is to check the weather and surf conditions before heading to the beach. The National Weather Service in Miami issues daily [Hazardous Weather Outlooks](#), [Surf Forecasts](#), and [Beach Forecasts](#) which alert the public of expected hazardous marine weather and rip currents. The rip current threat is forecast daily on a scale ranging from slight, to moderate, to high. Rip current alerts are issued when the rip current threat is high and are broadcast on NOAA Weather Radio, commercial television, and radio, as well posted on the National Weather Service in Miami website at [weather.gov/miami](https://www.weather.gov/miami).

For further information on rip currents and rip current safety, please visit the National Weather Service's Rip Current Awareness website at <https://www.weather.gov/safety/ripcurrent>

BOATING IS FUN, BUT WATCH THE WEATHER!



South Florida's aquamarine waters make it a prime boating country. We are surrounded by water on three sides and the third largest freshwater lake in the United States, Lake Okeechobee, sits just north of the Everglades. There is also a vast network of canals, bays and other waterways which cut across the area. These bodies of water are vulnerable to rapid changes in the weather which can occur throughout the year. Fast moving thunderstorms are a threat mainly during the summer months but can occur year-round and catch mariners by surprise. Sudden gusts of wind and rough seas associated with local thunderstorms and large swells from distant storms can be strong enough to overturn boats. Cold fronts in the cooler months also bring periods of strong winds and large, rough waves.

It's because of these rapidly-changing conditions that vessel operators should err on the side of safety, be prepared for rapidly-changing weather and/or water conditions EVERY DAY and always wear life jackets onboard. More information on boating safety can be found at the [National Safe Boating Council's web site](#).

Waterspouts are common occurrences over all of South Florida's large bodies of water year-round, although they're more frequent during the warm and humid summer months. Therefore, you must prepare and stay aware of weather threats in order to remain safe while enjoying a day out on the boat. NOAA Weather Radio is an excellent source of continuous weather information, including warnings and advisories for rapidly changing and dangerous weather conditions.



Before heading out, check the [National Weather Service marine forecasts](#). You can also check the latest NWS buoy observations from the [National Data Buoy Center](#). Lastly, you should make sure your boat has essential, and in some cases, required, safety equipment and communications tools. Visit the [NWS Marine/Safe Boating web site](#) for more details.