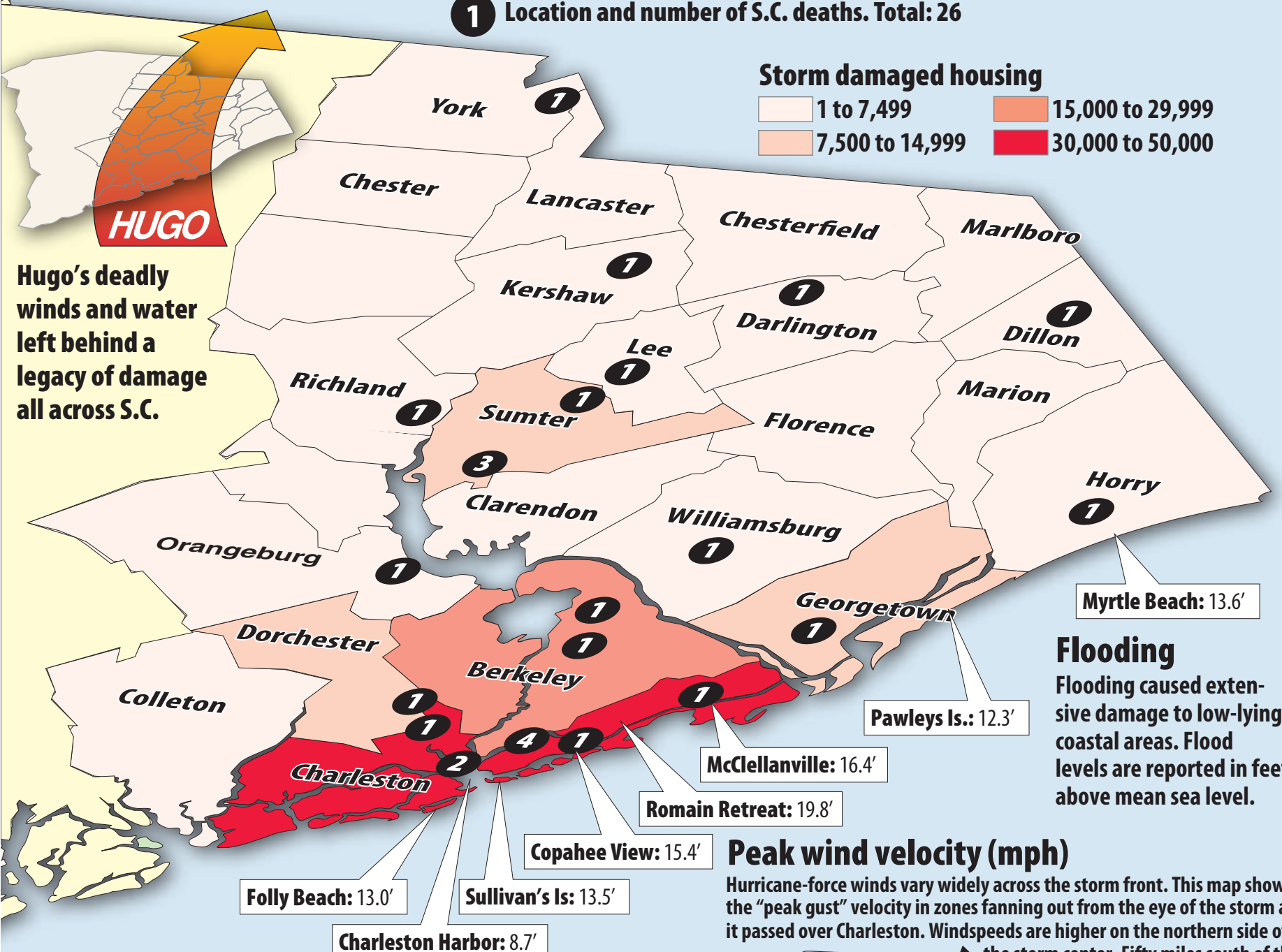
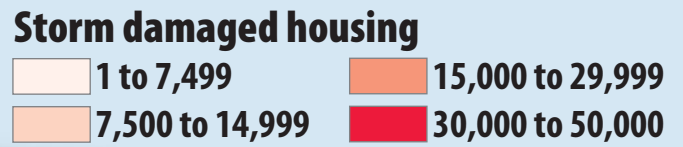
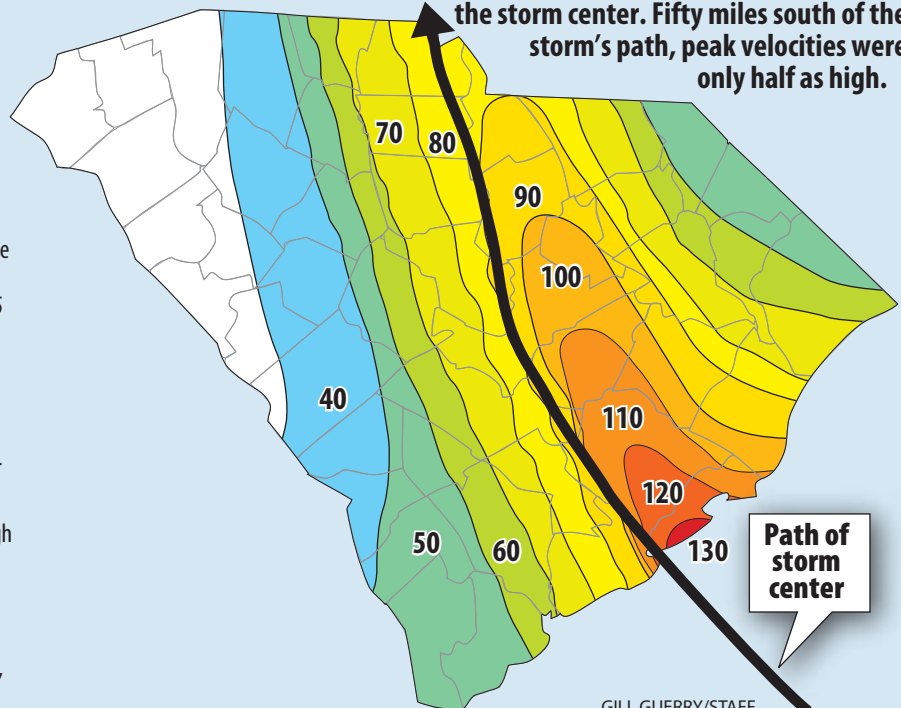


1 Location and number of S.C. deaths. Total: 26



Flooding
 Flooding caused extensive damage to low-lying coastal areas. Flood levels are reported in feet above mean sea level.

Peak wind velocity (mph)
 Hurricane-force winds vary widely across the storm front. This map shows the "peak gust" velocity in zones fanning out from the eye of the storm as it passed over Charleston. Windspeeds are higher on the northern side of the storm center. Fifty miles south of the storm's path, peak velocities were only half as high.



Trail of destruction

- ▶ When Hugo spun into South Carolina, the storm's sustained winds in downtown Charleston were 87 mph with a 108-mph gust, and a 8.7'-foot storm surge in the harbor.
- ▶ By most measures, Hugo put downtown Charleston in Category 1 and 2 conditions. Had the storm hit 30 miles to the south, a 15- to 20-foot storm surge would have inundated much of Johns Island and Mount Pleasant, and floodwaters on the Charleston Neck area would have been neck deep.
- ▶ Using historical data, the National Hurricane Center says Charleston should expect a Category 3 or higher hurricane every 15 years.
- ▶ In the mainland United States, Hugo caused \$7 billion in damage, mostly in South Carolina. At the time it was the costliest storm in U.S. history.
- ▶ Adjusted for inflation, the Hugo's damage would be equivalent to more than \$13.5 billion today. It ranks as the nation's sixth costliest storm after Katrina (\$85 billion), Andrew (\$48 billion), Wilma (\$21 billion), Charley (\$16 billion) and Ivan (\$15 billion).
- ▶ 56,000 people in South Carolina were homeless after the storm.
- ▶ 29 of the state's 46 counties were declared disaster areas.
- ▶ 1.3 million acres of trees were blown down, enough lumber to build 660,000 homes.
- ▶ 26 people in South Carolina died in the storm, 82 overall.
- ▶ 2,551 homes in Charleston County were destroyed, 9,115 were severely damaged.