



# Number of days when wind speed exceeded storm force (Beaufort Scale 10) in 2015

## Metadata

### File Identifier

e1720d8b-2803-9c44-08f9-deead6651442

### Language

eng

### Character Set

#### Character Set Code

utf8

### Hierarchy Level

#### Scope Code

dataset

### Hierarchy Level Name

dataset

## Contact

### Responsible Party

#### Organisation Name

Environmental Reporting, Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New Zealand

#### Position Name

Analyst

### Contact Info

#### Contact

##### Address

##### Address

##### Delivery Point

23 Kate Sheppard Place, PO Box 10362

##### City

Wellington 6143

##### Country

New Zealand

##### Electronic Mail Address

Environmental.Reporting@mfe.govt.nz

Role

Role Code

distributor

## Date Stamp

Date

2016-10-23

## Metadata Standard Name

ANZLIC Metadata Profile: An Australian/New Zealand Profile of AS/NZS ISO 19115:2005, Geographic information - Metadata

## Metadata Standard Version

1.1

## Reference System Info

Reference System

Reference System Identifier

Identifier

Code

2193

## Identification Info

Data Identification

Citation

Citation

Title

Number of days when wind speed exceeded storm force (Beaufort Scale 10) in 2015

Date

## Abstract

The ocean storm index estimates the number of days in a year when wind speeds exceed gale and storm force on the Beaufort Scale. In a gale, sea conditions are rough and waves can be over six metres high. In a storm, waves can be over 10 metres high. To put this into context, on land a near gale would make walking difficult, and a storm would cause some damage to roofs, chimneys, and trees. Climate change could lead to changes in the frequency and intensity of storms. More frequent and intense storms will likely be a stressor for habitats and species. The ocean storm index estimates the number of days that wind speeds exceed gale and storm force on the Beaufort Scale. The Beaufort Scale is a widely used international classification that rates sea conditions from 0 (calm) to 12 (hurricane). We report on estimated wind speeds broken down to: - gales – measure 8 on the scale, have rough sea conditions with wind speeds of approximately 62–74 km per hour and wave heights of 5.5 metres - storms – measure 10 on the scale, have wind speeds of approximately 89–102 km per hour and wave heights of 9–11.5 metres (McDonald & Parsons, 2016). This dataset relates to the number of days when wind speed exceeded storm force (Beaufort Scale 10) in 2015.

Status

Progress Code

completed

Point Of Contact

Responsible Party

Organisation Name

Environmental Reporting, Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New Zealand

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Resource Maintenance

Maintenance Information

Maintenance And Update Frequency

Maintenance Frequency Code

irregular

Resource Format

Format

Name

\*.xml

Version

Unknown

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

New Zealand

Type

Keyword Type Code

theme

Thesaurus Name

Citation

Title

ANZLIC Jurisdictions

Date

Edition

Version 2.1

Edition Date

Date

2008-10-29

Identifier

Identifier

Code

<http://asdd.ga.gov.au/asdd/profileinfo/anzlic-jurisdic.xml#anzlic-jurisdic>

Cited Responsible Party

Responsible Party

Organisation Name

ANZLIC the Spatial Information Council

Role

Role Code

custodian

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

MARINE

Keyword

MARINE-Biology

Keyword

FAUNA-Vertebrates

Keyword

ECOLOGY-Habitat

Keyword

BOUNDARIES

Type

**Keyword Type Code**

theme

**Thesaurus Name**

**Citation**

**Title**

ANZLIC Search Words

**Date**

**Edition**

Version 2.1

**Edition Date**

**Date**

2008-05-16

**Identifier**

**Identifier**

**Code**

<http://asdd.ga.gov.au/asdd/profileinfo/anzlic-theme.xml#anzlic-theme>

**Cited Responsible Party**

**Responsible Party**

**Organisation Name**

ANZLIC the Spatial Information Council

**Role**

**Role Code**

custodian

**Resource Constraints**

**Legal Constraints**

**Use Limitation**

Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand by Ministry for the Environment

**Access Constraints**

**Restriction Code**

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**Restriction Code**

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## Language

eng

## Character Set

### Character Set Code

utf8

## Topic Category Code

environment

## Extent

### EX \_ Extent

#### Geographic Element

##### EX \_ Geographic Description

###### Identifier

###### Authority

###### Citation

###### Title

ANZMet Lite Country codelist

###### Date

###### Edition

Version 1.0

###### Edition Date

###### Date

2009-03-31

###### Identifier

###### Identifier

###### Code

<http://asdd.ga.gov.au/asdd/profileinfo/anzlic-country.xml#Country>

###### Cited Responsible Party

###### Responsible Party

###### Organisation Name

ANZLIC the Spatial Information Council

###### Role

Role Code

custodian

Code

nzl

Extent

EX \_ Extent

Geographic Element

EX \_ Geographic Bounding Box

150.0-160.0-60.0-20.0

Distribution Info

Distribution

Transfer Options

Digital Transfer Options

On Line

Online Resource

Linkage

URL

<https://data.mfe.govt.nz/layer/53464-number-of-days-when-wind-speed-exceeded-storm-force-beaufort-scale-10-in-2015/>

Data Quality Info

DQ \_ Data Quality

Scope

DQ \_ Scope

Level

Scope Code

dataset

Level Description

Scope Description

Other

dataset

Lineage

LI \_ Lineage

Statement

Source: University of Canterbury Method: Wind gust information is from the ERA-Interim reanalysis project (Dee et al, 2011), which uses observational data and model results. The wind data was for the years 1979 to 2015 and covered the New Zealand exclusive economic zone (EEZ), divided into six oceanic regions and scaled to the area covered. To calculate the ocean storm index, the number of three-hour time periods during which estimated wind speeds exceeded one of the thresholds are summed. The total hours are then divided into the number of days where the relevant wind speeds were reached, for each year. We were unable to assess the data for a trend because of the high variability between years. Data may have limits including high inter-annual variability and the occurrences of strong individual events that may influence results. For more information on the methodology covered please

see the Ocean Storm Index report (McDonald & Parsons, 2016).

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