

**15 novembre 1979**

Il massimo rialzo (103 cm alle ore 12) avviene poco prima della bassa marea astronomica, sicché la marea osservata mostra due colmi, uno a marea calante (118 cm, ore 10) ed uno durante la successiva marea crescente (110 cm, ore 17). La sessa di 22 ore, principale causa delle oscillazioni dei rialzi nei giorni successivi, raggiunge 94 cm di escursione e poi si smorza progressivamente. La sessa di 11 ore (17 cm) si trova dapprima in opposizione di fase rispetto alla sessa di 22 ore, ma, il 18 novembre, i colmi delle due sesse quasi coincidono, mantenendo un rialzo di circa mezzo metro al momento dell'alta marea astronomica, il che provoca, alle ore 8, ben tre giorni dopo il massimo rialzo, un'acqua alta di 122 cm. Il residuo rimane moderato, superando brevemente e di poco i 50 cm il 15 novembre.

La massima differenza di pressione tra Leuca e Tessera (19 hPa) coincide con il momento del massimo rialzo, poi tende rapidamente ad annullarsi ed è insignificante al momento dell'acqua alta del 18 novembre. Poco prima del massimo rialzo il vento sull'Adriatico è irregolare, ma prevalentemente di scirocco, con raffiche massime comprese fra 30 e 40 nodi.

La situazione atmosferica è stata dominata dall'arrivo di un fronte occluso sulla regione alpina il 13 novembre, che vi ha poi creato un minimo depressionario, mentre il fronte, prima di spostarsi verso SE, è rimasto localizzato nei due giorni seguenti tra l'alto Adriatico e il canale di Sicilia.

**November 15, 1979**

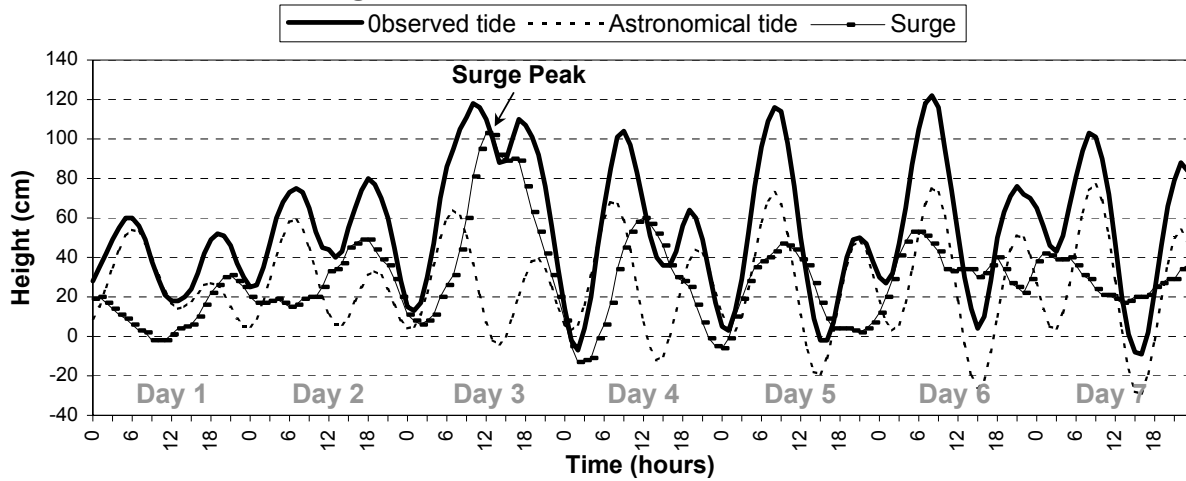
*The surge maximum (103 cm at 12 noon) occurs slightly ahead of the expected minimum tide, so in fact the observed level has two peaks, the first (118 cm, 10 AM) corresponding to the ebb astronomical tide ("dosana", in lagoon jargon), the other to flood (110 cm at 5 PM). The 22-hour seiche, the major factor of perturbation in the following days, reaches a range of 94 cm, then slowly dissipates. The phase of the secondary seiche (17 cm) is found first opposite to the main one, but on November 18 the maxima of the two waves almost coincide. This way, they add about 50 cm to the astronomical maximum tide and surprisingly give an effective flood of 122 cm at 8 AM, three days after the real surge! The residual remains moderate, just touching 50 cm on November 15.*

*The largest pressure difference between Leuca and Tessera (19 hPa) occurs at the time of the surge maximum, then it quickly tends to vanish, and, at the time of the late flood (three days later) it is practically zero.*

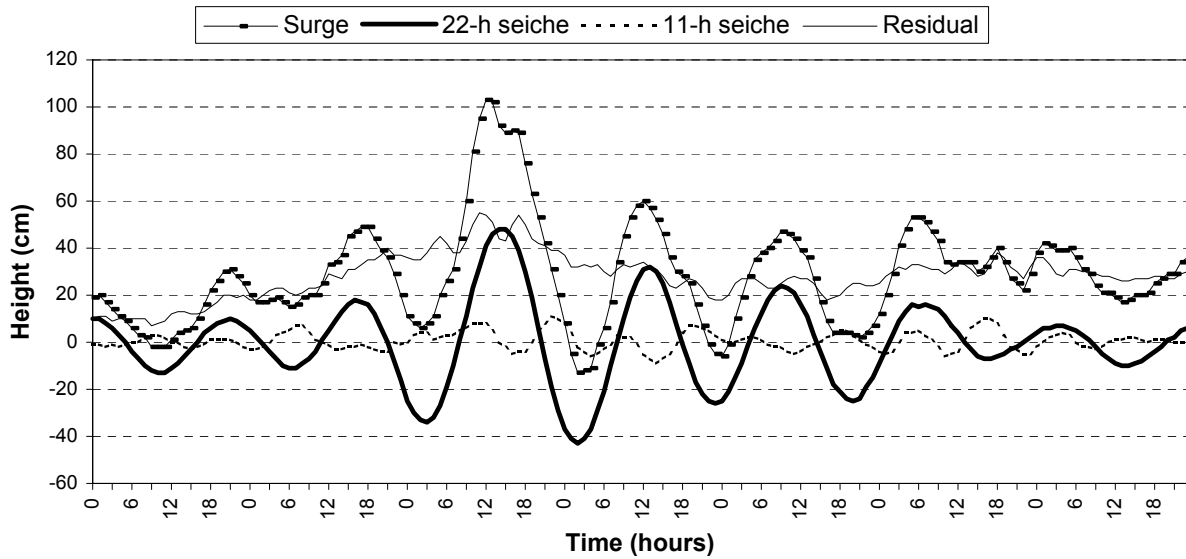
*Wind is irregular, before the surge time, but sirocco prevails, with gusts between 30 and 40 knots.*

*The large scale meteorology is dominated by an occluded front over the Alps on November 13 and creating a pressure minimum. The front idled two days, extending from the northern Adriatic to the Strait of Sicily, then moved south-east.*

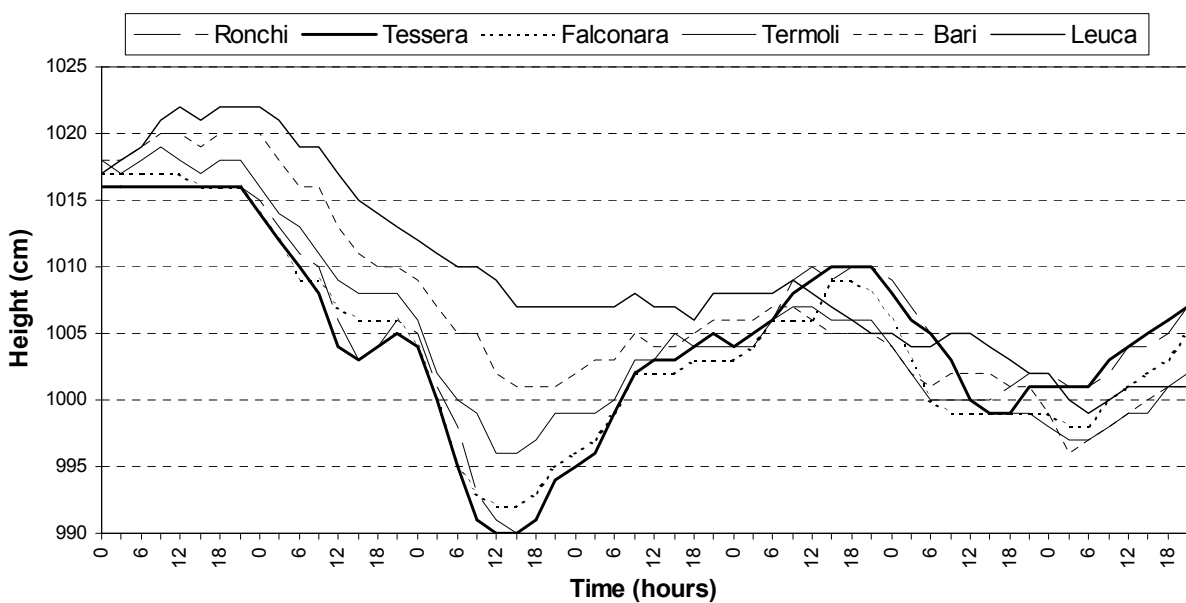
### Tide and surge levels at Venice (PDS): 13-19 Nov. 1979



### Surge and seiche levels at Venice (PDS): 13-19 Nov. 1979

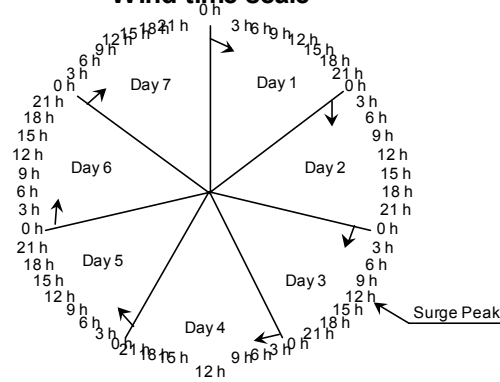


### MSL air pressure: 13-19 Nov. 1979

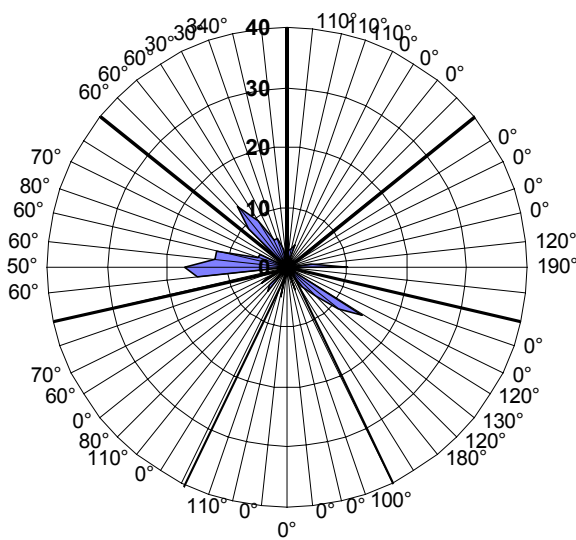


### 13-19 Nov. 1979

#### Wind time scale

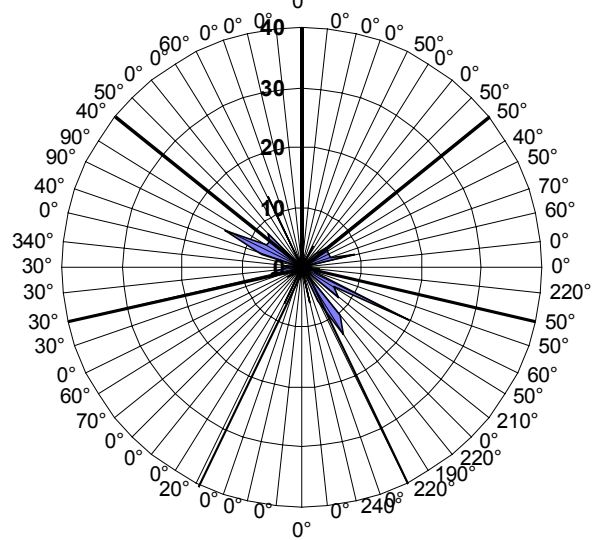


#### Trieste



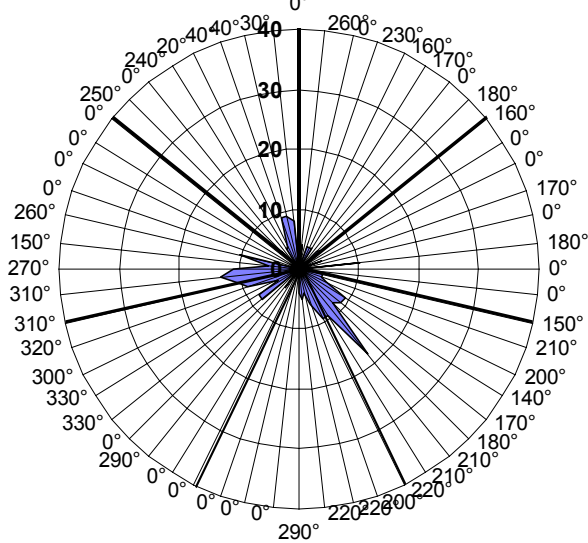
■ wind speed (kn)

#### Tessera



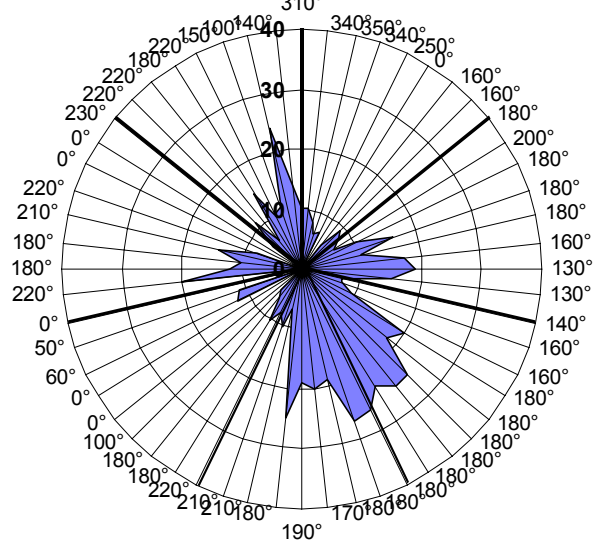
■ wind speed (kn)

#### Falconara

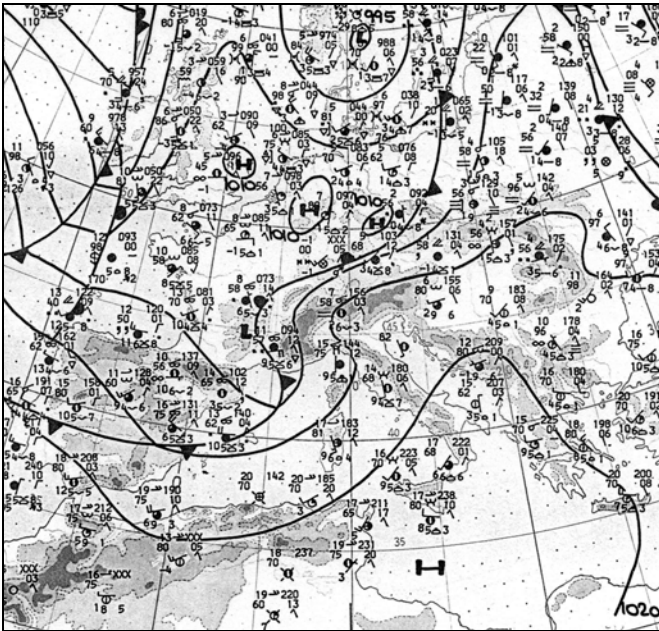


■ wind speed (kn)

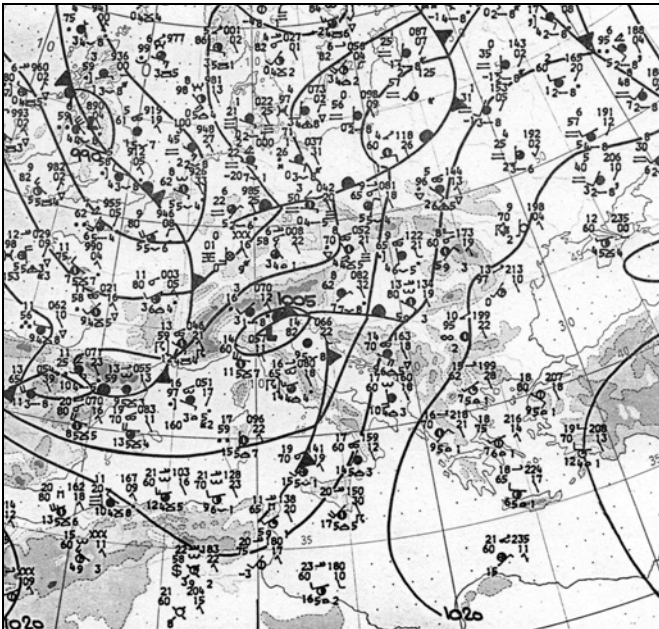
#### Leuca



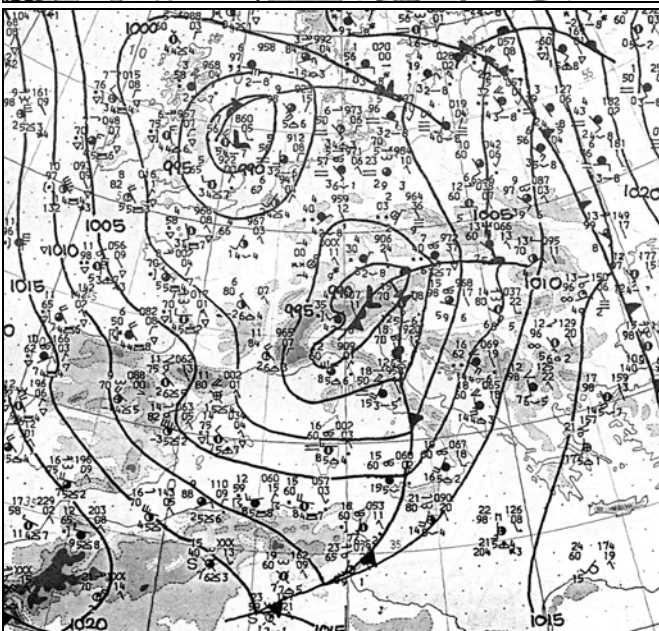
■ wind speed (kn)



h. 12, Nov. 13, 1979



h. 12, Nov. 14, 1979



h. 12, Nov. 15, 1979