



Aux Quatre Points Cardinaux
551, rue Ontario Est,
Montréal QC
H2L 1N8

Tel.: 514 843-8116
Toll free: 1 888 843-8116
Fax: 514 843-9644

CORNELL'S OCEAN ATLAS 3RD EDITION (9781999722906)

Product description

Jimmy Cornell, experienced sailor and bestselling author, has teamed up with his son Ivan to produce a fully updated and revised third edition of □ Cornell's Ocean Atlas □ aimed at navigators planning an offshore voyage.

Pilot charts have been the most important passage planning tools since the middle of the nineteenth century. In spite of all the advances in electronics and aids to navigation, any prudent navigator planning a longer voyage should continue to refer to pilot charts as valuable sources of information on □ weather conditions, tropical storm seasons and critical areas, as well as prevailing winds and currents.

In the 12 years since the first edition of this atlas was published there has been a marked intensification of the effects of global warming on weather conditions throughout the world. In this fully revised and updated edition the main focus is on all changes that may affect offshore voyages.

One of the most noticeable phenomenon is the decrease in the regularity and reliability of trade winds, as witnessed by sailors on some of the frequently travelled ocean routes. However, the most significant and visible change has been the increased intensity and extent of tropical cyclones, both in the duration of the critical seasons and the areas affected. As this phenomenon has such a major impact on voyage planning, and safety generally, in order to provide a full perspective on the current situation, □ this new edition contains all relevant facts for every area of the world that is affected by tropical cyclones.

To present an accurate picture of the actual weather conditions that prevail in the world's oceans, the pilot charts featured in this atlas are based on the data collected by a network of meteorological satellites, augmented by observations obtained from meteorological buoys and other sources, □ during the last twenty-five years. The most detailed information is displayed in windroses, with every single windrose being based on a total of 218,000 samples of data.

The windrose arrows fly with the wind and the length of each arrow shows the percentage of the total number of observations in which the wind has blown from that cardinal point. The number of feathers shows the force of the wind, which has been recorded most frequently from that sector. The wind force is measured on the Beaufort scale, with each feather being equivalent to one unit of wind force, so that four feathers represent average force 4 winds from that direction for that month. In areas with prevailing winds, the resulting arrow would be too long to be shown in its entirety, in which case for percentages higher than 25, the percentage is shown numerically on the shaft. The figure in the centre of each windrose gives either the percentage of calms in blue (less than force 2), or the percentage of storms in red (more than force 7), whichever is greater.



Ocean currents are shown as green arrows indicating their prevailing direction and rate in knots. Variable currents are shown as a dotted arrow, its direction being determined by the highest percentage of currents recorded to set in that direction.

Windgram of the winds between Bermuda and Azores in April. The colour indicates the wind strength on the Beaufort scale (dark blue force 4, light blue force 5, green force 7, etc.). The arrow points to the destination.

To simplify the task of interpreting the expected wind conditions on a long ocean passage, the monthly pilot charts are accompanied by windgrams for the most commonly sailed ocean routes. Windgrams are a summary of wind direction and strength derived from the individual windroses along a specific ocean route. The length and size of each wedge depict the proportion of winds from that direction, while the colours indicate the wind strength on the Beaufort scale, from grey (calm), to dark blue (force 4), and red (hurricane). The windgrams summarise wind conditions along a hypothetical great circle route, but occasionally more favourable conditions may be encountered by sailing a route that takes into account the conditions depicted by individual windroses.

Hurricane area North Atlantic July

The extent of the ocean areas affected by tropical storms are highlighted on the monthly charts where they occur. The highlighted section only shows the area where the system had reached the intensity of a tropical cyclonic storm. The extent of those areas is based on the recorded tracks of such storms in recent years. This feature is a new addition to the current edition of the atlas and has been included to indicate clearly the areas that should be avoided during the critical seasons.

Also shown on each monthly chart are three phenomena of particular interest to offshore navigators: the approximate monthly extent of the Intertropical Convergence Zone, the areas affected by tropical storms during the critical months, and the mean location of high-pressure cells for each hemisphere and month of the year. The approximate location of the high-pressure cell is shown for each month.

Cyclone areas North Pacific July

Also shown on each monthly chart are three phenomena of particular interest to offshore navigators: the approximate monthly extent of the Intertropical Convergence Zone, the areas affected by tropical storms during the critical months, and the mean location of high-pressure cells for each hemisphere and month of the year. The approximate location of the high-pressure cell is shown for each month.



Aux Quatre Points Cardinaux
551, rue Ontario Est,
Montréal QC
H2L 1N8

Tel.: 514 843-8116
Toll free: 1 888 843-8116
Fax: 514 843-9644

Sidebar with tactical suggestions have been added to the months when most passages are undertaken in a specific area. Some of the comments and tips on tactics were contributed by meteorologists and weather routers specialising in those oceanic areas.

The safety factor in voyage planning is now even more important than in the past. With careful planning, and by being aware of the consequences of climate change, tropical storm seasons, and critical areas can still be avoided. Bearing in mind the changed circumstances, these are the basic safety measures that should be adhered to when planning a voyage now or in the near future.

Arriving in the tropics too close to the start of the cyclone-free season should be avoided, and a safe margin should be allowed by leaving a critical area before the end of the safe period. Cruising during the critical period in an area affected by tropical storms should be avoided. Those who plan to do so should monitor the weather carefully and make sure to be close to a place where shelter could be sought in an emergency.

Caution lies at the heart of voyage planning, and this atlas will make it possible to plan a safe voyage even in these changing times. For those who plan a voyage in the near future, this atlas will provide a useful tool in planning, preparing, and bringing a journey to a safe and happy conclusion.

English

2023

3rd edition NEW!

156 pages

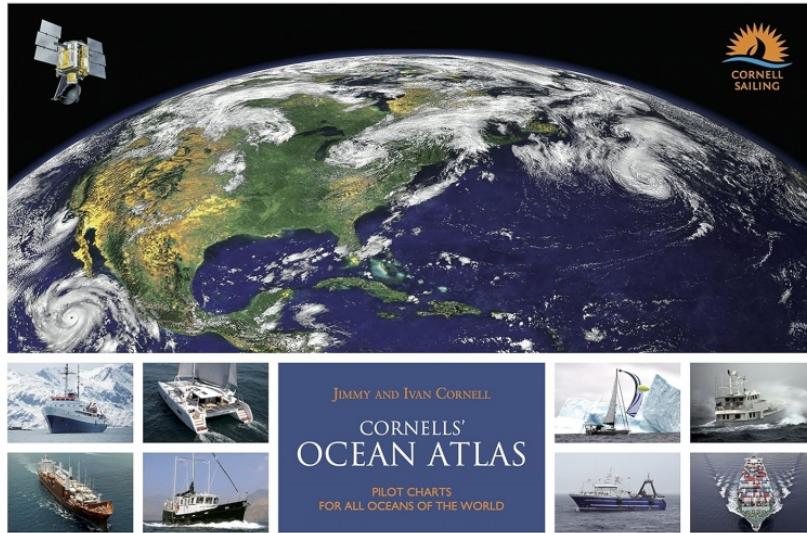
Price : \$179.95



Aux Quatre Points Cardinaux
551, rue Ontario Est,
Montréal QC
H2L 1N8

Tel.: 514 843-8116
Toll free: 1 888 843-8116
Fax: 514 843-9644

Primary picture



Secondary pictures





Aux Quatre Points Cardinaux
551, rue Ontario Est,
Montréal QC
H2L 1N8

Tel.: 514 843-8116
Toll free: 1 888 843-8116
Fax: 514 843-9644

Secondary pictures

Secondary pictures

The image shows a satellite view of a tropical cyclone. The eye is clearly visible in the center, surrounded by a dense ring of clouds. The outer bands of clouds spiral outwards, indicating a strong low-pressure system.

Secondary pictures

The image shows a sunset or sunrise over a body of water. The sun is just below the horizon, creating a bright glow and a long, colorful reflection on the water's surface. The sky is filled with soft, colorful clouds.

Contents

Introduction	1
1.1 Objectifs	1
1.2 Méthodologie	1
1.3 Organisation	1
1.4 Références	1
2. Description des données	2
2.1 Données météorologiques	2
2.2 Données géographiques	2
2.3 Données socio-économiques	2
3. Méthodologie de l'analyse	3
3.1 Méthode de l'analyse	3
3.2 Méthode de validation	3
3.3 Méthode de visualisation	3
4. Résultats	4
4.1 Résultats météorologiques	4
4.2 Résultats géographiques	4
4.3 Résultats socio-économiques	4
5. Conclusion	5
5.1 Synthèse	5
5.2 Perspectives	5
6. Références	6
7. Annexes	7
7.1 Annexe 1	7
7.2 Annexe 2	7
7.3 Annexe 3	7
7.4 Annexe 4	7
7.5 Annexe 5	7
7.6 Annexe 6	7
7.7 Annexe 7	7
7.8 Annexe 8	7
7.9 Annexe 9	7
7.10 Annexe 10	7
7.11 Annexe 11	7
7.12 Annexe 12	7
7.13 Annexe 13	7
7.14 Annexe 14	7
7.15 Annexe 15	7
7.16 Annexe 16	7
7.17 Annexe 17	7
7.18 Annexe 18	7
7.19 Annexe 19	7
7.20 Annexe 20	7
7.21 Annexe 21	7
7.22 Annexe 22	7
7.23 Annexe 23	7
7.24 Annexe 24	7
7.25 Annexe 25	7
7.26 Annexe 26	7
7.27 Annexe 27	7
7.28 Annexe 28	7
7.29 Annexe 29	7
7.30 Annexe 30	7
7.31 Annexe 31	7
7.32 Annexe 32	7
7.33 Annexe 33	7
7.34 Annexe 34	7
7.35 Annexe 35	7
7.36 Annexe 36	7
7.37 Annexe 37	7
7.38 Annexe 38	7
7.39 Annexe 39	7
7.40 Annexe 40	7
7.41 Annexe 41	7
7.42 Annexe 42	7
7.43 Annexe 43	7
7.44 Annexe 44	7
7.45 Annexe 45	7
7.46 Annexe 46	7
7.47 Annexe 47	7
7.48 Annexe 48	7
7.49 Annexe 49	7
7.50 Annexe 50	7