



Beach Shop

A TEES PLEASE COMPANY



(772) 245-8940

9128 B SE Bridge Road Hobe Sound, FL

www.hobesoundbeachshop.com

Volume 2 • Number 6 • September 2021

**SPECIAL
EDITION**

Hobe Sound Beach Shop's Turtle Times

Our History is a Treasure: Chapter Ten By Jan Otten

Howling winds, pelting rain, thunder and lightning, waves pounding the shore and debris flying everywhere – a brief description of what is commonly known as a “Hurricane.” Hurricanes have had a huge impact on the development of Florida and most certainly influenced Hobe Sound and Martin County.

A FEW FACTS: Before we talk about the historical facts surrounding Hobe Sound and hurricanes, let's take a little time to understand what a hurricane actually is: A hurricane is more scientifically known as a “Tropical Cyclone” and is one of the most dangerous natural hazards to humans. Every year tropical cyclones cause considerable loss of life and do immense damage to property. On the other hand, tropical cyclones are essential features of the earth's atmosphere, because they transfer heat and energy between the equator and the cooler regions nearer the poles.

To be a little more technical, a “Tropical Cyclone” is the generic term for a low-pressure system over tropical or sub-tropical waters, with organized convection (i.e., thunderstorm activity) and winds at low levels circulating either counterclockwise (in the northern hemisphere) or clockwise (in the southern hemisphere). The whole storm system may be five to six miles high and 300 to 400 miles wide, although sometimes it may even be larger. It typically moves forward at speeds of 10-15 mph, but can travel as fast as 40 mph. According to the Saffir-Simpson Scale that classifies hurricane-strength of tropical cyclones the titled progression of the storms is as follows: at its very early and weakest stages it is called a Tropical Depression. When the winds reach 39 mph it is called a Tropical Storm. If the wind should reach 74 m.p.h. or more the tropical storm in the Atlantic is called a Hurricane. Categories are classified by miles per hour of wind: Category 1 – 74-95 mph; Category 2 -- 96-110 mph; Category 3 – 111-129 mph; Category 4 – 130-156 mph; and the most dangerous, Category 5 – 157+ mph.

Every hurricane has two essential ingredients, warm water and moist warm air which is why they are given birth in the tropics. Most Atlantic hurricanes start to take shape when thunderstorms along the west coast of Africa drift out over warm ocean waters that are at least 80 degrees Fahrenheit, where they encounter

converging winds from around the equator. Other hurricanes originate from unstable air pockets popping out in the Gulf of Mexico

HURRICANE SEASON: The season for hurricanes in the Atlantic is June 1st to November 30th. However, on rare occasions there have been storms outside of those dates. In the past, hurricanes have affected Florida in every month of the year with the exceptions of January and March. Nearly one-third of the cyclones have affected the state in September, and nearly three-fourths of the storms have affected the state between August and October. The list of Florida hurricanes shown to affect the state includes approximately 500 tropical or subtropical cyclones. More storms hit Florida than any other U.S. state and since 1851 only eighteen hurricane seasons passed without a known storm impacting the state.

NAMING STORMS: How did storms come to have “names?” Originally, hurricanes had no names and were often recorded according to coordinates, while hurricanes in the West Indies were named after the particular saint's day on which the hurricane occurred. For example, there was a July 26, 1825-storm named “Hurricane Santa Ana” which struck Puerto Rico with exceptional violence. And there were two “San Felipe” storms that struck Puerto Rico on September 13th in 1876 and 1928. An Australian meteorologist began giving women's names to tropical storms before the end of the 19th century.

In 1953 the United States abandoned a two-year confusing plan to name storms by a phonetic alphabet (Able, Baker, Charlie) and instead started using women's names. The practice of using strictly women's names came to an end in 1978 when men's and women's names were included in the Eastern North Pacific storm lists and then in 1979, male and female names were included in lists for the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

For Atlantic hurricanes, there is a list of names for each of six years. In other words, one list is repeated every sixth year. However, the only time that there is a change is if a storm is so deadly or costly that the future use of its name on a different storm would be inappropriate for reasons of sensitivity. There is a strict procedure for choosing names that has been established by an international committee of the World Meteorological Organization. At their annual meeting the committee will strike the offending name from the list and another name is selected to replace it.

continued on page 4

Energy Independence Security

With this current Hurricane season, do you worry about having your medical devices like a CPAP machine or an oxygen generator or even your refrigerator continue to operate in a power disruption?

We sell, install and warranty Solar Energy All-in-One Portable Generators that can provide you the power you need and the peace of mind you want to cope with the possibility of an emergency power failure.

These units can be whatever size you want and don't require any fuel other than sunlight; they are portable, quiet, safe, and reliable.

Please contact us to learn what options are available and how much this peace of mind will cost.



infinity **NRG** systems

Barry McLaughlin • call or text (561) 701-5445

9128 SE Bridge Road, Suite B • Hobe Sound, Florida 33455

barry@infinitynrgsystems.com • www.infinitynrgsystems.com



Ahoy matey!

New treasure chests for your beach shop booty! (Arriving any moment)

Start collecting your booty now for our new 2021 collectibles!

Dinner Fashion Show

Sunday, September 5, 2021 at 2:30 pm

Hosted by

Chez Bim's Boutique

Monogram & Costume Jewelry

Wind Chimes
Women's Clothing
Nautical Home Deco

Jet Girard
ChezBim@comcast.net
860-299-6352

GIFTS

8779 SE Federal Hwy
Hobe Sound Fl. 33455

Come Visit

Held at

Taste
casual dining

11750 SE Dixie Hwy
Hobe Sound

50/50 raffle to benefit

House of
Hope

\$45

includes choice of 3 entrees
and 1 complimentary drink

Harried by Hurricanes Personal Testimonies

1949

There were a lot of hurricanes during the time I lived in Hobe Sound and Jupiter Island. When we lived on the island, we often evacuated, sometimes to the Civic Center and, later, to the classrooms of the Presbyterian Church on Juno Crescent. Trackings and warnings were practically non-existent in the '40s and '50s, and, even as forecasting became more sophisticated, we in the Hobe Sound area often felt as if we were "off the radar" as radio and later TV announcers would talk about potential consequences north of us or south of us, but almost never mentioning Martin County.

Sometimes our family's way of forecasting was leaving our North Beach Road home when the "tops of the pine trees bowed to touch the ground". Then it definitely was time to evacuate!

Before hurricanes were named, on August 26, 1949, the "big one" hit our area. (Practically every unnamed hurricane, which they all were then, were called the "big one", but this one certainly qualified.) According to historical records, it entered Singer Island as a category 3 or 4 at 6:30 p.m. It reached land in southern Martin County, which then had about 7,800 residents. Winds were registered at 153 m.p.h. before blowing the gauge off the Jupiter lighthouse. A Stuart fire station registered wind gusts of 160 m.p.h. An estimated 40% of the homes and businesses on the Treasure Coast were destroyed.

I remember evacuating to the Civic Center, where we slept on cots from Camp Murphy. We were there about four days. The Hobe Sound bridge was damaged and unpassable and we rowed across the river to get to the island. We arrived to find that the storm had blown the roof off our house and everything inside water-logged. For several days, my mother cooked outside over an open fire until emergency repairs could be made to the house. My oldest sister had to be rowed from the island to the mainland to attend school.

Incidentally, referring to the storm I remember, in an August 23, 2021 article titled "The worst hurricanes to make landfall in



Florida – and why", Treasure Coast Newspaper writer Ed Killer mentions what he calls the "Delray Beach Hurricane", with maximum sustained winds of 130 m.p.h. It impacted parts of Martin, Palm Beach, St. Lucie, Indian River and Brevard counties for eight days – from August 23-31, 1949. I have never before heard it referred to as the Delray Beach Hurricane, but maybe that is what they are calling it now.

More recently, I don't think any of us who was here can forget Hurricanes Andrew in 1992, which got our attention, but thankfully didn't affect us; or Frances and Jeanne in 2004 and Wilma in 2005, all of which did affect us.

Kathy Spurgeon



Did you know? In the western North Pacific, hurricanes are called typhoons; similar storms in the Indian Ocean and South Pacific Ocean are called cyclones.

2004

When Hurricane Frances blew through Hobe Sound in 2004 my husband and I were in Boston on vacation. Watching from a distance, and knowing that when we left, we had made absolutely no preparations on our home, we were horrified to see what was happening in Hobe Sound.

A dear friend called us in Boston to tell us that he had checked our house and there was some damage. Apparently, a tree branch had gone through a window into our living room allowing rain and wind to enter the house. He climbed through that broken window, pulled wet carpeting up to allow it to dry, moved furniture away from the windows, and found a piece of plywood to board up the broken window. All of his efforts saved us from even more damage.

We wanted to get home as fast as we could, but flights were cancelled to our area. My brother-in-law offered his car to us for the journey back to Hobe Sound. We left and started driving south listening all the while to radio broadcasts of damage and

power outages. News reports said that stores in Hobe Sound were out of most important items such as water, milk, bread, and paper towels. We made a stop in Georgia at a Sam's Club and purchased a large cooler, lots of ice and groceries we knew we would need when we reached home.

When at last we arrived in Hobe Sound, we were amazed by the devastation that we saw and some of the damages to our own home – roof shingles all over the yard, damage to the siding, tree limbs and shrub damage all around in our yard and our neighbors'.

We had just about gotten things cleared up when along came Jeanne – but we were prepared, and no further damage occurred. Overall, a very clear message to us of how important it is to **prepare in advance of the hurricane season**. And if you decide to go away during hurricane season, prepare your home as if a storm was on the way. It makes for a much more relaxed vacation knowing your home is protected.

Jan Otten

continued on page 5

Our History is a Treasure: Chapter Ten continued from page 1.

A tropical storm receives its name when they display a rotating circulation pattern and wind speeds reach 39 miles per hour (63 kilometers per hour).

HOBE SOUND AND HURRICANES: Now that you know a little about hurricanes, how has Hobe Sound and our nearby communities been affected by Tropical Cyclones?

Do we know why we're called "The Treasure Coast?" It has to do with the many ships laden with gold and other treasures, dating back to at least the 1500's, who ventured into Atlantic waters only to be destroyed and sunk by devastating storms. Some of those ships have been located in waters not far from our shores and their "booty" recovered. Frequently, after a major storm, some lucky beachcombers will find a gold coin or two washed ashore.

The earliest written history of Florida's southeast coast dates back to 1696 when the barkentine, *Reformation*, was driven by hurricane force winds onto a reef and ultimately onto the shore of Jupiter Island just north of the Jupiter Inlet near what today is "Hobe Sound." Jonathan Dickinson and his family were among the 25 souls who survived that shipwreck. As the survivors encountered the local indigenous peoples and made their way north on foot, Jonathan Dickinson kept a diary of the survivors' journey. That journal outlines that once the storm calmed and they began retrieving what items they could from the ship they were soon discovered by the Jobe Indians who confiscated almost everything the shipwrecked party had brought out of the ship including what remained onboard. Later, the Spanish recorded the village name as Jobe or Jove. Jonathan Dickinson referred to it as "Hoe Bay." Today it is pronounced Hobe (rhymes with robe) Sound.

Among other notable hurricanes affecting Hobe Sound was the devastating 1928 "Okeechobee" storm. During the early 1920s the Olympia Company arrived in Hobe Sound with a vision of making it the "Hollywood" of the east. The company platted the land and began developing a community in a Greek style, naming the streets after Greek gods, such as Zeus, Saturn, Mercury, and Mars. They renamed Hobe Sound "Picture City." But all of that quickly changed when a horrific category 4 storm with its lethal fury came ashore at Palm Beach with winds up to 145 mph on September 16 into the early hours of September 17th and passed over Lake Okeechobee breaking through the dikes with the force of a tidal wave and sending rushing water through swampy farmland sweeping away homes and taking the lives of nearly 2,500 people. This storm continued for approximately 6 hours with relentless wind and sheets of rain. Flood waters persisted for several weeks. Damages were in the range of \$100 million. After that devastation, the Olympia Company decided to abandon their project and left Florida. What remains of that era are lampposts on Dixie Highway and streets with exotic Greek-God names. Soon after the Olympia Company departure the town name reverted to Hobe Sound.

The storms do not have to come ashore directly over Hobe Sound to cause havoc and damage. Throughout the years, since real records were being kept, many storms approached Martin County and indeed affected Hobe Sound. Some of those storms have approached from the east and some from the west, but amazingly Florida's southeast coast has actually been the 2nd safest location from the threat of hurricanes. Most people are inclined to look at Southeast Florida, since it sticks out into the Atlantic, as looking like a hurricane magnet. It clearly is not.

Statistically, going back to 1851, average hurricane activity shows one hurricane landfall every 3.5 years and one major hurricane landfall about every 11 years. It is notable how below average the hurricane impact has been since 2005. According to historical averages we would have had 4.3 hurricanes make landfall over the previous 15 years with between one to two of those being major. Instead, it's been zero, with only one, hurricane Irma in 2017, bringing hurricane force conditions to the region. We are currently within the second longest window without a hurricane landfall in southeast Florida over the past 170 years at a minimum.

In 1992 Hurricane Andrew made landfall as a category 5 storm in Homestead, Florida. This fast-moving storm had powerful winds and caused catastrophic destruction from wind power. Debris flew from the storm in south Florida as far as a mile from its starting point. After this storm South Florida implemented the strongest building codes in the country and all homes now require storm shutters or impact-resistant glass. Andrew also inspired changes to the tools used to study, prepare for, and respond to hurricanes. A notable change has come from FPL as they replace the old wooden power poles around the state, including Hobe Sound, with tall, sturdy cement poles. Power outages during storms have been far fewer since that change has taken place. Flooding is often the most damaging to life and



*Fixing the Problem/Making us Safer: This is drainage construction at 9128 Bridge Road in front of The **Hobe Sound Beach Shop**. Drainage Construction happening all over Hobe Sound!*

property during tropical cyclones and Martin County is working diligently to reduce that impact to our community by replacing old, deteriorating drainage pipes along Bridge Road (recently completed project) as well as along Gomez Avenue where considerable flooding took place during major storms over the past few years.

Hobe Sound was impacted in 2004 when two storms, Frances a Cat 2, and Jeanne a Cat 3, passed close by within just a couple of weeks of each other. Residents barely had time to clean up their debris, restock their refrigerators and freezers from Frances when Jeanne came barreling through. Among other things, these storms affected insurance coverage for everyone.

If we look at hurricane model-maps (see centerfold) we can see how many category-3, -4, and -5 storms have come close to Hobe Sound and have most certainly affected our area with floods, power outages and gusty winds causing damage to homes and property but not due to direct landfall. Going back to 1871 and coming forward to 2005 here is a summary of the cat 3, 4, and 5 storms affecting Hobe Sound: August 1871 H3;

October 1906 H3 (this storm passed through South Florida south of Hobe Sound out into the Atlantic, swung around and came back just north of Hobe Sound); September 1928 H4; August-September 1933 H3; September 1948 H4; August 1949 H4; Jeanne September 2004 H3; Wilma October 2005 H3. Note, no Cat 5s!! Data beginning in 1851 shows many, many Tropical Depressions, Tropical Storms and Cat 1s and Cat 2s. Too many to list on the map here, but all having some affect on Hobe Sound. And yet, this beautiful, resilient community bounces back every time, still reminding us of the paradise that we are fortunate enough to call home.

Much of this data has been collected from various sources including NOAA, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.



HOMEST • AFFORDABLE • THOROUGH

Homes, Condos, Wind Mit,
Drone Photography

Jef Otten
(772) 485-4051

www.hawksbillinspections.com
hawksbillinspections@yahoo.com
License # HI13141

2016

It was the middle of the day but the room was so dark I could hardly see! Of course the electricity was out, so there were no lights, no air conditioning, and no refrigeration/freezer.

But the worst part, truly, was the oppressive heat with no way to get cool.

The wind was howling around the house and my cement covered house seemed to rock with the storm. While I felt safe in my little cocoon, I admit to being concerned about being blown away. All the trees in the yard were bent nearly in half and debris was flying everywhere. Although I'd brought most loose things- outdoor furniture and such- inside, it seemed mother

nature was able to find everything else that was not tied down. Which she impolitely threw everywhere.

Electricity was out completely for more than 3 days (but not quite 4). Sleep was hard because of the heat, so I passed the time reading books by flashlight and watching the ground shake. It was very unsettling. The date was Sept 29, 2016 and the storm was Hurricane Matthew (Category 5) which did not pass directly over Hobe Sound/Martin County, but left a mess in its wake and scared me to pieces.

Barb McLaughlin

Chapter Ten Test Your Hurricane Knowledge

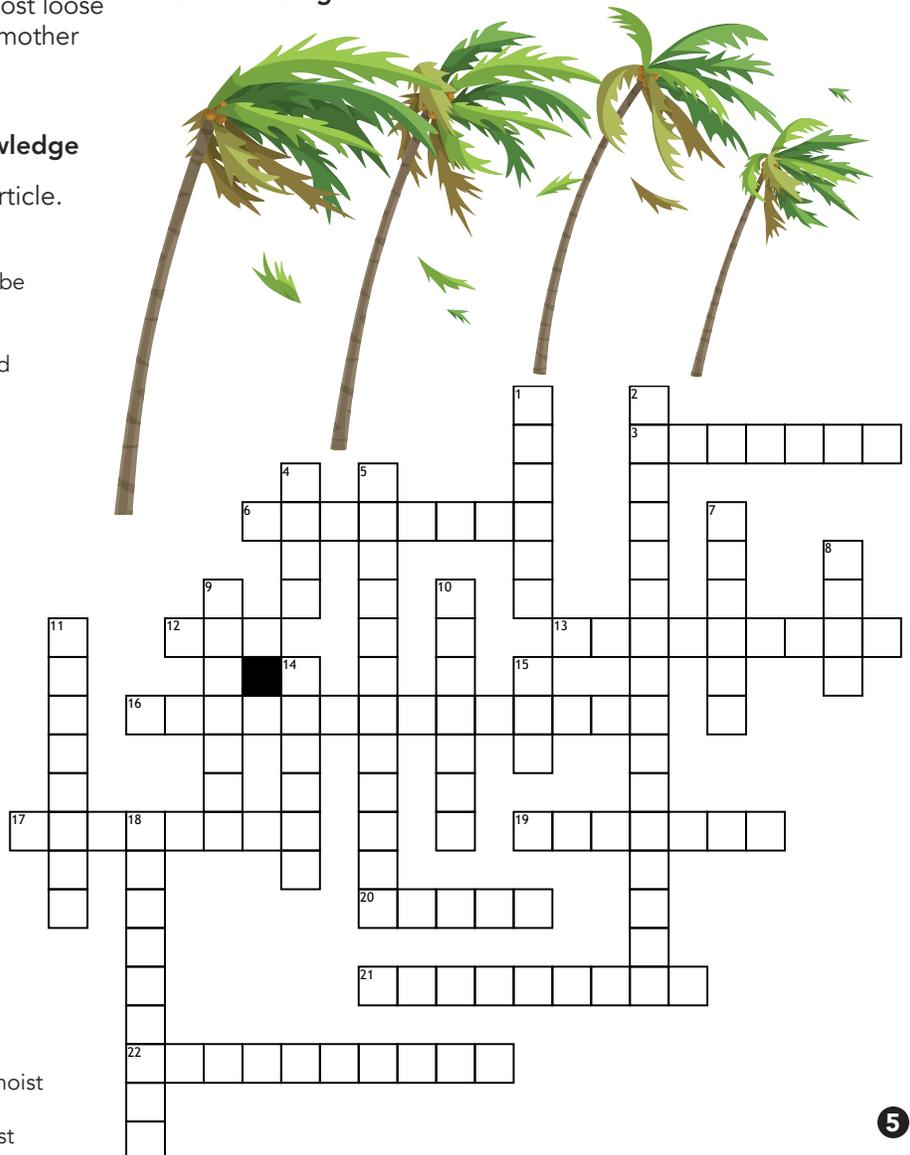
Hint: All answers can be found in the *Chapter Ten* Article.

Across

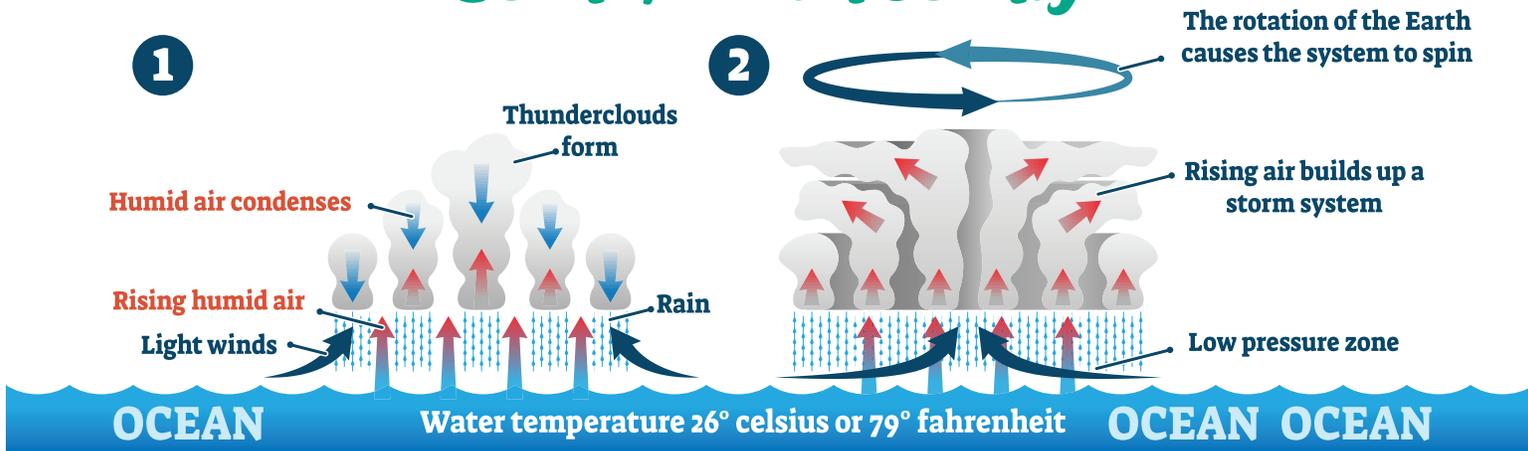
3. What was the name of the company that abandoned Hobe Sound after the 1928 hurricane
6. Hurricane Season ends on the 30th of what month
12. Every how many years is the list of storm names repeated
13. A Tropical Cyclone is more commonly known as a what
16. What World Organization chooses the storm names
17. Since 1851 how many hurricane seasons passed without storms impacting Florida
19. A Tropical Depression is what strength of the storm
20. At 39 mph a storm is called a Tropical
21. One-third of major storms affect Florida in what month
22. The September 1928 devastating hurricane is locally referred to as what storm

Down

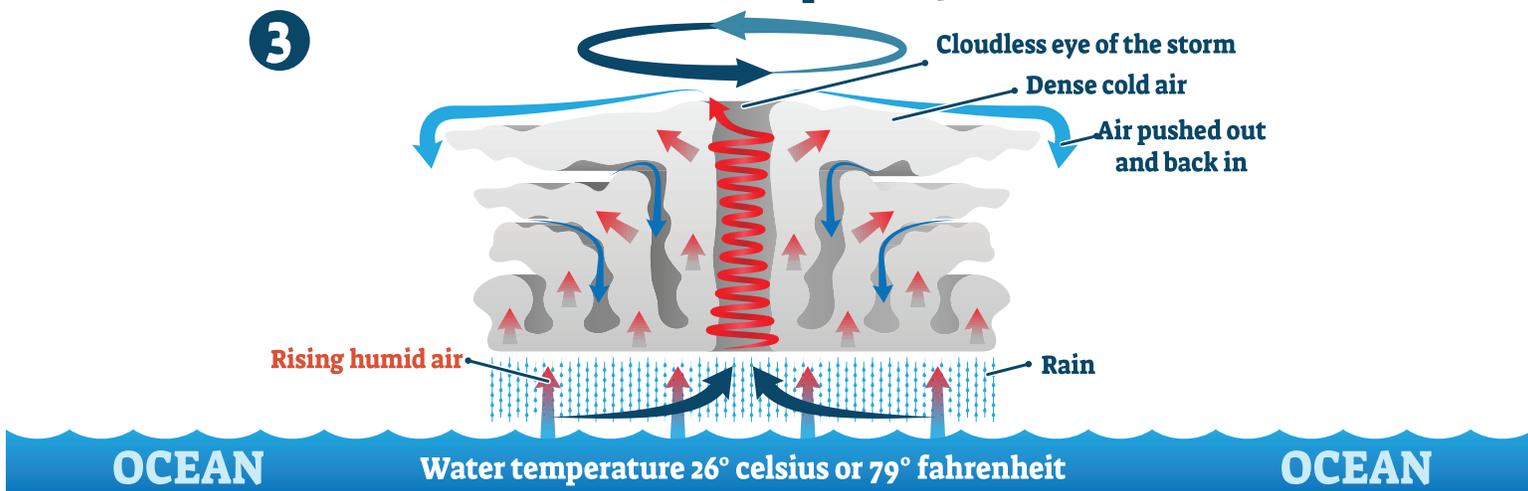
1. What was the name of the 1992 hurricane making landfall in Homestead, FL
2. In the northern hemisphere which direction do cyclone winds circulate
4. Hobe rhymes with what word
5. Sometimes lucky who find gold coins on our shores
7. Most Atlantic hurricanes take shape off the coast of what continent
8. Hurricane Season begins on the first of what month
9. In the early 1920s Hobe Sound was renamed what City
10. Three-fourths of storms affect Florida between August and what month
11. During a major storm what is most damaging to life and property
14. In 1953 the U.S. began using whose names for storms
15. Hurricane essential ingredients: Warm water and warm moist what
18. Hobe Sound was once planned to be the what of the east



Graphic History of the Major Hurricanes of Hobe Sound/Martin County



Hurricane from 74 mph or 119 km/h



When does a storm receive a name?

Tropical storms are given names when displaying a rotating circulation pattern and wind speeds reach 39 miles per hour (63 kilometers per hour). A tropical storm develops into a hurricane when wind speeds go above 74 mph (119 kph)

THE SEQUENCE OF NAMES FOR 2021

| | | |
|-----------|----------|--------|
| Ana | Henri | Odette |
| Bill | Ida | Peter |
| Claudette | Julian | Rose |
| Danny | Kate | Sam |
| Elsa | Larry | Teresa |
| Fred | Mindy | Victor |
| Grace | Nicholas | Wanda |

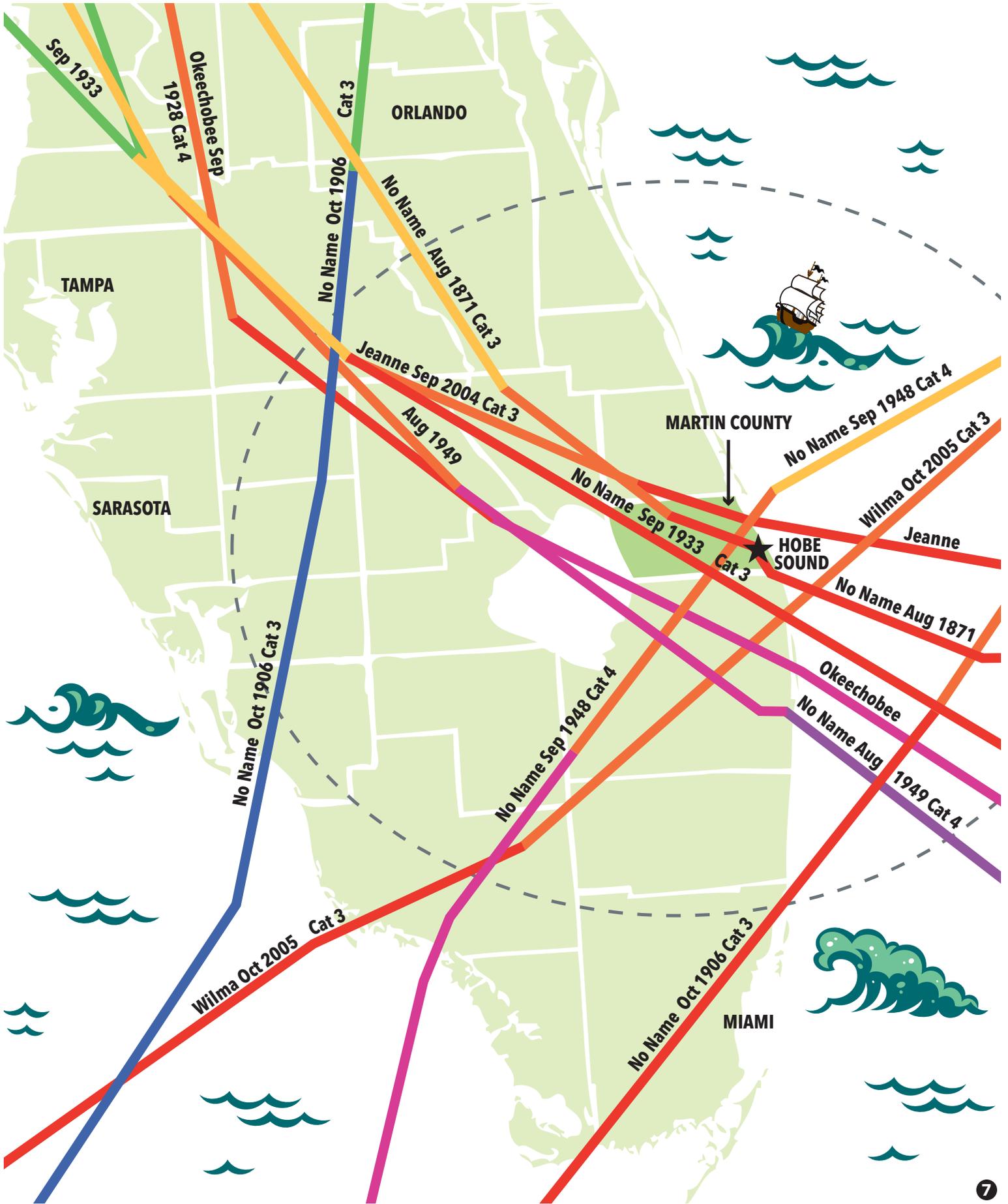
HURRICANE MAP COLOR KEY

| CATEGORY | mph | km/h | Knots (kn) |
|----------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1 | 79-95 mph | 119-153 km/h | 64-82 kn |
| 2 | 96-110 mph | 154-177 km/h | 83-95 kn |
| 3 | 111-129 mph | 178-208 km/h | 96-112 kn |
| 4 | 130-156 mph | 209-251 km/h | 113-136 kn |
| 5 | ≥157 mph | ≥252 km/h | ≥137 kn |



"These statistics are based on a NOAA map showing storms of category 3 or greater that hit the Hobe Sound/Martin County area of Florida. Other storms of stronger and lesser velocity went through Florida near Hobe Sound, but did not affect us to the degree of the storms shown on this map."

Graphic History of the Major Hurricanes of Hobe Sound/Martin County



**We hear you!
But can
you hear us?**



561-341-0229

Aksun Hearing Clinic brings you the latest in hearing aid technology. Bring you? Yes, we can **bring** our products and services to your home, office, independent living facility, retirement community, nursing home, or anywhere you need us. We want you to have a better quality of life. Good hearing is life changing.

Our MOBILE services include, but are not limited to:

- Hearing Aids (all major brands)
- Adjustments & Repairs
- Batteries, Dehumidifier
- Ear Wax Removal
- Tinnitus Therapy
- Custom Ear Plugs

**We come to you, or
You can visit us at our clinic**



11985 US Hwy 1, Ste. 105 • North Palm Beach, FL 33408
Email: AksunHearingClinic@gmail.com
www.AksunHearingClinic.com

Chapter Ten Answers

Across

3. What was the name of the company that abandoned Hobe Sound after the 1928 hurricane OLYMPIA
6. Hurricane Season ends on the 30th of what Month NOVEMBER
12. Every how many years is the list of storm names repeated SIX
13. A Tropical Cyclone is more commonly known as a what HURRICANE
16. What World Organization chooses the storm Names METEOROLOGICAL
17. Since 1851 how many hurricane seasons passed without storms impacting Florida EIGHTEEN
19. A Tropical Depression is what strength of the Storm WEAKEST
20. At 39 mph a storm is called a Tropical STORM
21. One-third of major storms affect Florida in what month SEPTEMBER
22. The September 1928 devastating hurricane is locally referred to as what storm OKEECHOBEE

Down

1. What was the name of the 1992 hurricane making landfall in Homestead, FL ANDREW
2. In the northern hemisphere which direction do cyclone winds circulate COUNTERCLOCKWISE



Tupperware®

Save money and the environment with our reusable, BPA free and eco-friendly, innovative new products for food, beverages and storage.

Virginia Leigh Russo

Hobe Sound, FL 33455 • 631-513-0239
treasurecoasttupperware@gmail.com



The Framery INC.
Art Restoration

Cynthia L. Cooper 8946 SE Bridge Road
 Proprietor Hobe Sound, FL 33455
 772-546-3424
theframeryinc.net

Custom Framing Doesn't Need to be Expensive!



Senior Moments

89.9 FM WCNO
Saturdays
8:45 am

Jeff & Mary
Williams
772-631-7550

4. Hobe rhymes with what word ROBE
5. Sometimes lucky who find gold coins on our Shores BEACHCOMBERS
7. Most Atlantic hurricanes take shape off the coast of what continent AFRICA
8. Hurricane Season begins on the first of what Month JUNE
9. In the early 1920s Hobe Sound was renamed what City PICTURE
10. Three-fourths of storms affect Florida between August and what month OCTOBER
11. During a major storm what is most damaging to life and property FLOODING
14. In 1953 the U.S. began using whose names for storms WOMENS
15. Hurricane essential ingredients: Warm water and warm moist what AIR
18. Hobe Sound was once planned to be the what of the east HOLLYWOOD

Rolling Nature's Dice

Since the very beginning, the amazing ability for life to overcome the challenges of the natural environment has been the hallmark of evolution. The organized and controlled exchange of energy with the environment, a.k.a. a "metabolism", is a basic ingredient when attempting to define life itself. Helped by ever-more-complex genetic coding, early metabolisms continued to gain traction in ever-broadening environmental conditions, eventually reaching every corner of the globe.

Along the way, however, no matter how well-adapted either an organism or a population may have been to their surroundings, they inevitably experienced some sort of unexpected bump in the road now and then. As Robert Burns wrote in "To a Mouse", "the best laid schemes of mice and men often go astray" rings true throughout the history of life, at every level. In more formal terms, random, unexpected events in nature are termed stochastic. Some are more familiar to us than others, e.g. floods and droughts; some are more existential than others, e.g. comets and supervolcanic eruptions; and some you may never even consider, like unexpected changes in the tiny environment in and around your chromosomes that can have lifelong consequences for health and development, such as random gene copy-errors and invading viruses.

When applied at the scale of sea turtles, it is very clear that our ocean-going friends are no strangers to highly stochastic environments, and have developed some pretty cool tricks to not only survive in them, but even exploit them to their own benefit. I'm sure many of you have heard that the gender of the turtle hatchlings is dependent upon the temperature at which the egg was incubated, and if you haven't, well, it's true, and the phenomenon is actually pretty common in nature. Sea turtles must leave their eggs to their own devices in highly unpredictable environments for about two months. There's nothing stable or steady about beaches that face huge bodies of water, and as tropical weather randomly rolls over nesting beaches around the world, the thermal conditions inside nest chambers can vary enough from place to place that the right mix of genders are eventually produced.

That is, however, if they even make it through the two months. Not only do hurricanes and tropical storms wash away thousands of nests at a time, but all sorts of predators are eagerly waiting for the bounty provided each nesting season in the form of eggs and hatchlings. It is evident that these random events have shaped the way the female turtles disperse their nests across and between beaches to best 'beat the odds'



and get some offspring successfully into the sea. The closer a nest is to the ocean, the more vulnerable it is to destruction by erosion. Conversely, the closer to the dune, the more vulnerable to destruction by predation. Sure enough, studies have shown that on our beaches, loggerhead turtles do in fact spread their nests across the beach, but tend to clump the majority of them near the middle, where, in theory, they've chosen the 'safest' compromise available. Greens instead, who nest later and thus are more vulnerable to storm erosion, tend to nest nearer the dune, but better protect their egg chambers by digging them much more deeply. Research has also shown that female turtles commonly disperse their nests fairly widely across the coastline each season, generally spanning about 100 miles. As the season progresses, her 4-6 clutches will not only be spaced out throughout time, but also throughout space, almost ensuring that at least some of her eggs will avoid catastrophe.

So, with hurricane season upon us, remember that all species that live in storm-prone areas are well-adapted to continue thriving through the occasional and unpredictable tragedies that befall them. Good lesson for us! I'm often asked about the hundreds and even thousands of sea turtle eggs that roll about on the beach after a storm, and of course it's a sad thing to see, but always be reminded that the same Mom turtles placed plenty of eggs elsewhere too, some of which did just fine!

Submitted by Larry Wood, Ph.D.

Research Coordinator
National Save The Sea Turtle Foundation
www.savetheseaturtle.org



A little Trivia from Dictionary com

hurricane

[hur-i-keyn, huhr- or, especially British, -kuhn] noun

1. Meteorology. a tropical cyclone of the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, or eastern Pacific Ocean, having sustained wind speeds of at least 64 knots (74 miles per hour, 33 meters per second): hurricanes form in waters with surface temperatures of about 80°F (27°C), intensifying as temperatures rise.
The Atlantic 2021 Hurricane Season has been very active with at least 11 named storms to date.
2. Anything characterized by a turmoil of force or activity, suggestive of a hurricane
As our helicopter got closer to the canyon, a hurricane of wild horses took off in all directions, kicking up clouds of dust that impaired the pilot's vision.
3. Military. a single-seat British fighter plane of World War II, fitted with eight .303 caliber machine guns and with a top speed in excess of 300 miles per hour (480 kilometers per hour).

Word Origin for hurricane

from Spanish huracán, from Taino hurakán, from hura wind

Real Estate Corner – Preserving Homeownership!

You have finally found your forever home! A place you really enjoy and want your investment to grow. Now what? Well, first you want to protect it from harm. Realizing that we live in a hurricane-prone area of the country; the most obvious places of vulnerability are your windows and doors.

During a storm there are many pieces of flying debris, your neighbors roof shingles for example, can easily break a window or glass in a door. Then not only will the rainwater come in, but the wind and pressure difference can cause immense damage. It's important before a storm is even thought about that a plan to protect your home from hurricanes is in place.

One of the questions I always get when showing a home to a client is "Are there storm shutters for all the windows and doors?" Very often there are none or only a few for the home I'm showing? My suggestion would be if there is glass on the outside of your home it should have a means of protection.

I know when we bought our home in Hobe Sound the Realtor said there was plywood in the garage for all the windows, and there was. However, all the mounting screw holes on the outside of the home had been filled in and there was now no way to easily mount the plywood before a storm came. Since our home was built in 1985 and some of the windows wouldn't open or stay open, we chose to replace all the windows and doors with

Hurricane Impact Glass instead of drilling new holes for the plywood or installing brackets for and buying a full set of hurricane shutters. Now when a storm comes, we just watch it through the windows, unless it is a Cat 4 or 5 then we decide a road trip would be the better part of valor!

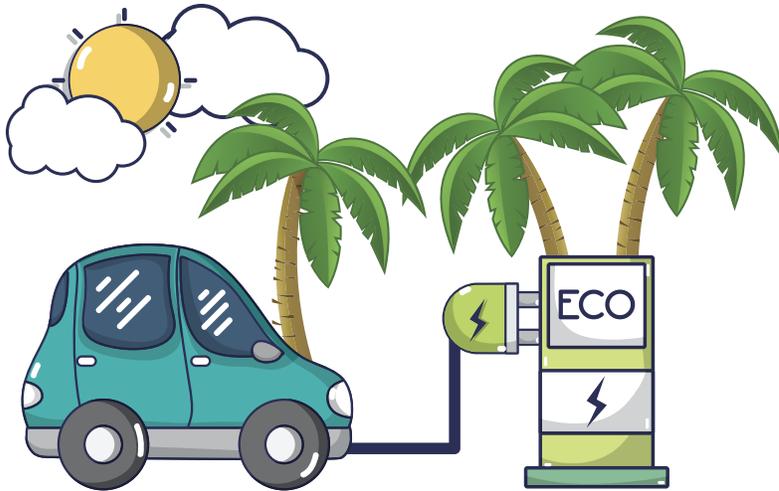
One of the side benefits not mentioned "as well as not living in darkness as a shuttered home brings" when hurricane-rated windows and doors are in place is the added sound insulation they provide. There is a very notable difference in the noise level from the outside since we put the windows in! It's also possible that you will get a reduction in your insurance costs.

I understand that it is not easy to find a new "perfect Home" but when that day does arrive, please protect what you have and enjoy the reward of living in our Hobe Sound area, it's a great place to live, especially in these crazy times!

Just Sayin'!

Rich Otten, PSA, C2EX

The Keyes Company
5693 SE Crooked Oak Avenue
Hobe Sound, FL 33455
561-385-3715
richardotten@keyes.com



Did you know the Hobe Sound Beach Shop has parking behind the shop along with our Electric Car Charger?



Hobe Sound Toasters

Club #1206922 of Toastmasters International

Richard W. Otten, DTM
President Emeritus/Founder

Open to the Public

- Become a More Effective Communicator
- Sharpen Management Skills
- Develop Leadership Potential
- Reduce the "Public Speaking Butterflies"
- Learn to Speak with Greater Confidence

For more information about Hobe Sound Toasters contact Richard Otten

Tel: 561-385-3715 or Email: dancensound1@gmail.com or Visit: 1206922.toastmastersclubs.org

For more information about Toastmasters International

Visit www.toastmastersinternational.com

I can help with your 401(k) options

Changing jobs? What should you do with the 401(k) money you've accumulated?

You may have up to four options: leave the money where it is, roll it over to your employer's new plan, roll it into an Individual Retirement Account (IRA), or cash it out.

I can help you explore these choices, and guide you through the necessary steps.

Call me today for information, or to schedule a consultation.

MKT 06064 0717
Tracking #1-828444 (Exp. 03/22)

Investment Planning Group



6530 S Kanner Hwy
Stuart, FL 34997



Steven Landwersiek, CRPC®, APMA®
President

Investment Planner
(772) 233 4315 Office
steve@laaipg.com
www.planipg.com

Securities and advisory services offered through LPL Financial, a registered investment advisor. Member FINRA/SIPC. LPL Financial and Investment Planning Group are separate entities.

Financial Corner

Here is some commentary for contemplation:

Buddy can you spare a Trillion?

On Sunday August 1st during a slow news cycle I read a story in the online version of the Wall Street Journal that said the Government will run out of money to pay its bills sometime in October or November if Congress doesn't either suspend or raise the debt ceiling. The current debt is around 28.5 trillion, up from around 22 trillion in 2019 when they suspended the debt ceiling last. If Congress fails to act the government will shut down temporarily, but an actual default is highly unlikely. "Previous experience shows that the price of long shutdowns is always high. There have been 18 budget stalemates since 1974 that forced at least partial government closures (under presidents Ford, Carter, Reagan, Bush Sr, Clinton and Obama). The 16-day day shutdown in 2013 cost the federal government \$2.5 billion in lost productivity, slowed GDP growth, and lowered consumer and investor confidence, according to the Congressional Research Service." – Source Barrons January 22, 2019

The road to an infrastructure bill:

It's rare that a day passes without having a conversation with someone about what building roads, bridges and other infrastructure will mean to the economy, and how to invest in it. My inner Keynesian (something for the economic geek) says the impact to the economy is an absolute windfall. In walks Mr. Google as I prep my commentary for this month to set me straight. A Wall Street Journal report cites several studies that have been completed over the years that analyze the impact of highway infrastructure spending. They all tend to draw similar conclusions. At first, when highways are introduced, they create new transportation networks producing huge economic gains. But that impact tends to be a one-time gain. Over time, additional spending on roads doesn't produce the same results. There's a

simple reason for this. The addition of the interstate system reaped the benefits of new transportation and trade networks, but new spending does not create new networks. Today's infrastructure is very different than it was in the 1950's. Now we have electronic car charging stations, the energy grid and the internet to consider when we think about infrastructure spending. Pro – it will create good paying jobs. Con – we can't find enough labor to fill the jobs available now. Net / Net, I believe it will be a positive. Wages will likely go up as employers compete for a limited pool of available workers. This creates more disposable income to be spent in the economy.

The opinions voiced in this material are for general information only and are not intended to provide specific advice or recommendations for any individual.

All performance referenced is historical and is no guarantee of future results.

All indices are unmanaged and may not be invested into directly.

Investing involves risk including loss of principal.

No strategy assures success or protects against loss.

Please visit our website for more information and useful tools

Steven W. Landwersiek
Investment Planning Group
6530 S Kanner Highway
Stuart FL 34997
772-233-4315
www.laaipg.com



Steven W Landwersiek is a Registered Representative with and Securities and Advisory Services offered through LPL Financial, a Registered Investment Advisor. Member FINRA/SIPC



A TEES PLEASE COMPANY 

9128 SE Bridge Road Hobe Sound, FL 33455

NEW ARRIVALS

New SEA INSPIRED Jewelry

Tommy Bahama – men's and ladies

New Peter Grim Sun Hats

New Outdoor Research Sun Hats

New Children's Sun Hats

Embroidered HS Beach Towels

New Beach Umbrellas & Chairs

Lots of New Tees (colors & styles)

More Magic Shirts

New HS Souvenirs

Boogie Boards & Swim Caps

Kid's Color Changing Umbrellas

New Sarongs and Cover ups

And so much more!

The Seaside Siblings

Barbara Kleine McLaughlin
OWNER/CFO

George M. Kleine
OWNER/PRESIDENT/CHIEF DESIGNER

Janet Kleine Otten
MANAGING EDITOR/GENERAL MANAGER

The Seaside Sales Staff

Linda Perkins MERCHANDISING

Priya Bhattar SALES AND PRODUCTION

Frank Martinez SALES AND PRODUCTION

Frankie Sanders SUNDAY SALES

Frank Martinez SALES AND PRODUCTION
TRAINEE

The Seaside Everything Guy

Barry McLaughlin

The Seaside Contributing Writers

Janet Kleine Otten

George Kleine

Rich Otten, PSA, C2EX

Larry Wood, Ph.D.

Steven W. Landwersiek, CRPC, APMA

Turtle Times Distribution

Workson Louis-Jeune

Turtle Times Design

Nancy Lee, Brown Bird Studio



Hobe Sound Beach Shop Store Hours
Monday through Saturday 10am-6pm • Sunday 12noon-4pm
(772) 245-8940 • hobebeachshop.com