



July Forecast Update for Atlantic Hurricane Activity in 2013

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Forecast Summary

TSR lowers its forecast and predicts Atlantic hurricane activity in 2013 will be about 10% above the long-term (1950-2012) norm. The precision of TSR's July forecasts for upcoming Atlantic hurricane activity since 2000 is moderate to high.

The TSR (Tropical Storm Risk) July forecast update for Atlantic hurricane activity in 2013 anticipates slightly above-norm activity. Based on current and projected climate signals, Atlantic basin tropical cyclone activity is forecast to be ~10% above the 1950-2012 long-term norm but ~30% below the recent 2003-2012 10-year norm. U.S. landfalling activity is forecast to be similar to the recent 10-year norm. The forecast spans the period from 1st June to 30th November 2013 and employs data through to the end of June 2013. TSR's two predictors are the forecast July-September trade wind speed over the Caribbean and tropical North Atlantic, and the forecast August-September 2013 sea surface temperatures in the tropical North Atlantic. The former influences cyclonic vorticity (the spinning up of storms) in the main hurricane track region, while the latter provides heat and moisture to power incipient storms in the main track region. At present, TSR anticipates both predictors to have a neutral effect on activity. The TSR forecast has decreased sharply since early June because North Atlantic August-September sea surface temperatures are now expected to be cooler than thought previously.

Atlantic ACE Index and System Numbers in 2013

		ACE Index	Intense Hurricanes	Hurricanes	Tropical Storms
TSR Forecast (\pm FE)	2013	112 (\pm 44)	3.1 (\pm 1.4)	6.7 (\pm 2.2)	14.5 (\pm 3.4)
63yr Climate Norm (\pm SD)	1950-2012	103 (\pm 59)	2.7 (\pm 1.9)	6.3 (\pm 2.7)	10.8 (\pm 4.4)
10yr Climate Norm	2003-2012	143	3.8	8.1	16.4
Forecast Skill at this Lead	1980-2012	46%	28%	42%	32%

Key: ACE Index = Accumulated Cyclone Energy Index = Sum of the Squares of 6-hourly Maximum Sustained Wind Speeds (in units of knots) for all Systems while they are at least Tropical Storm Strength. ACE Unit = $\times 10^4$ knots².

Intense Hurricane = 1 Minute Sustained Wind > 95Kts = Hurricane Category 3 to 5.

Hurricane = 1 Minute Sustained Wind > 63Kts = Hurricane Category 1 to 5.

Tropical Storm = 1 Minute Sustained Winds > 33Kts.

SD = Standard Deviation.

FE (Forecast Error) = Standard Deviation of Errors in Replicated Real Time Forecasts 1980-2012.

Forecast Skill = Percentage Improvement in Mean Square Error over Running 10-year Prior Climate Norm from Replicated Real Time Forecasts 1980-2012.

There is a 42% probability that the 2013 Atlantic hurricane season ACE index will be above-average (defined as an ACE index value in the upper tercile historically (>121)), a 40% likelihood it will be near-normal (defined as an ACE index value in the middle tercile historically (72 to 121) and an 18% chance it will be below-normal (defined as an ACE index value in the lower tercile historically (<72)). The 63-year period 1950-2012 is used for climatology.

Key: Terciles = Data groupings of equal (33.3%) probability corresponding to the upper, middle and lower one-third of values historically (1950-2012).

Upper Tercile = ACE index value greater than 121.

Middle Tercile = ACE index value between 72 and 121.

Lower Tercile = ACE index value less than 72.

ACE Index & Numbers Forming in the MDR, Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico in 2013

		ACE Index	Intense Hurricanes	Hurricanes	Tropical Storms
TSR Forecast (\pm FE)	2013	88 (\pm 42)	2.7 (\pm 1.3)	4.8 (\pm 1.7)	9.2 (\pm 2.4)
63yr Climate Norm (\pm SD)	1950-2012	81 (\pm 58)	2.4 (\pm 1.8)	4.4 (\pm 2.5)	7.4 (\pm 3.5)
10yr Climate Norm	2003-2012	119	3.4	6.2	11.1
Forecast Skill at this Lead	1980-2012	47%	38%	56%	55%

The Atlantic hurricane Main Development Region (MDR) is the region 10°N-20°N, 20°W-60°W between the Cape Verde Islands and the Caribbean Lesser Antilles. A storm is defined as having formed within this region if it reached at least tropical depression status while in the area.

There is a 42% probability that the 2013 Atlantic hurricane season ACE index will be above-average (defined as an ACE index value in the upper tercile historically (>96)), a 43% likelihood it will be near-normal (defined as an ACE index value in the middle tercile historically (44 to 96) and a 15% chance it will be below-normal (defined as an ACE index value in the lower tercile historically (<44)). The 63-year period 1950-2012 is used for climatology.

USA Landfalling ACE Index and Numbers in 2013

		ACE Index	Hurricanes	Tropical Storms
TSR Forecast (\pm FE)	2013	2.8 (\pm 2.0)	1.8 (\pm 1.5)	4.1 (\pm 2.1)
63yr Climate Norm (\pm SD)	1950-2012	2.4 (\pm 2.2)	1.5 (\pm 1.4)	3.1 (\pm 2.0)
10yr Climate Norm	2003-2012	2.9	1.8	3.9
Forecast Skill at this Lead	1980-2012	10%	13%	7%

Key: ACE Index = Accumulated Cyclone Energy Index = Sum of the Squares of hourly Maximum Sustained Wind Speeds (in units of knots) for all Systems while they are at least Tropical Storm Strength and over the USA Mainland (reduced by a factor of 6).
ACE Unit = $\times 10^4$ knots².

Landfall Strike Category = Maximum 1 Minute Sustained Wind of Storm Directly Striking Land.
USA Mainland = Brownsville (Texas) to Maine

USA landfalling intense hurricanes are not forecast since we have no skill at any lead.

There is a 55% probability that in 2013 the USA landfalling ACE index will be above average (defined as a USA ACE index value in the upper tercile historically (>2.54)), a 24% likelihood it will be near-normal (defined as a USA ACE index value in the middle tercile historically (1.15 to 2.54)) and a 21% chance it will be below-normal (defined as a USA ACE index value in the lower tercile historically (<1.15)). The 63-year period 1950-2012 is used for climatology.

Caribbean Lesser Antilles Landfalling Numbers in 2013

		ACE Index	Intense Hurricanes	Hurricanes	Tropical Storms
TSR Forecast (\pm FE)	2013	1.4 (\pm 1.8)	0.3 (\pm 0.3)	0.6 (\pm 0.6)	1.4 (\pm 0.9)
63yr Climate Norm (\pm SD)	1950-2012	1.3 (\pm 2.0)	0.2 (\pm 0.5)	0.5 (\pm 0.7)	1.1 (\pm 1.0)
10yr Climate Norm	2003-2012	1.0	0.1	0.5	1.3
Forecast Skill at this Lead	1980-2012	19%	12%	27%	16%

Key: ACE Index = Accumulated Cyclone Energy Index = Sum of the Squares of hourly Maximum Sustained Wind Speeds (in units of knots) for all Systems while they are at least Tropical Storm Strength and over the USA Mainland (reduced by a factor of 6).
ACE Unit = $\times 10^4$ knots².

Landfall Strike Category = Maximum 1 Minute Sustained Wind of Storm Directly Striking Land.
Lesser Antilles = Island Arc from Anguilla to Trinidad Inclusive.

Key Predictors for 2013

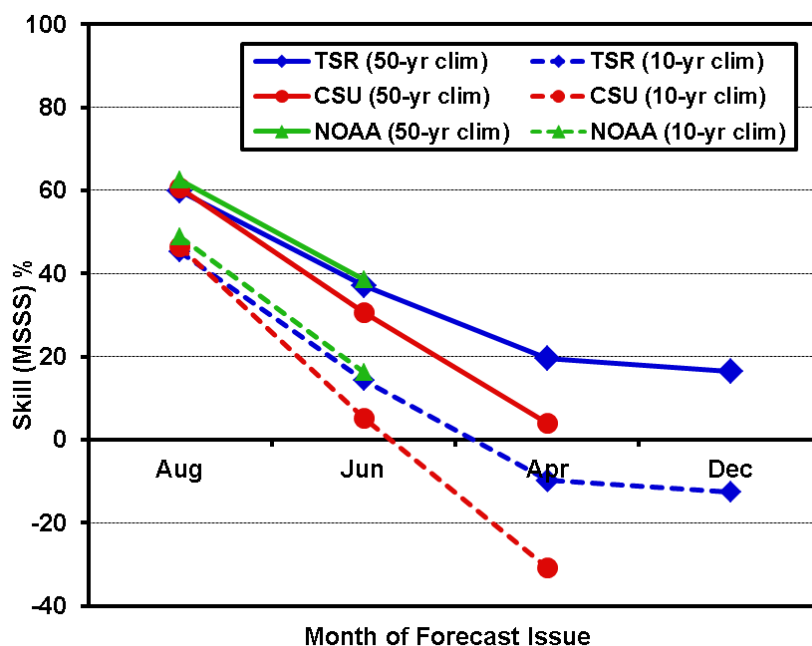
The key factors behind the TSR forecast for a slightly above-average hurricane season in 2013 are the anticipated near-neutral effect of the July-September forecast trade wind at 925mb height over the Caribbean Sea and tropical North Atlantic region (7.5°N – 17.5°N, 30°W – 100°W), and of August-September forecast sea surface temperature (SST) for the Atlantic MDR (10°N – 20°N, 20°W – 60°W). The current forecasts for these predictors are $0.04 \pm 0.61 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ stronger than normal (1980-2012 climatology) and $0.10 \pm 0.17^\circ\text{C}$ **cooler** than normal (1980-2012 climatology). For comparison, June's values for these two predictors were $0.42 \pm 0.79 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ weaker than normal (1980-2012 climatology) and $0.19 \pm 0.23^\circ\text{C}$ warmer than normal (1980-2012 climatology). The drop in forecast August-September MDR SST anomalies from 0.19°C in June to -0.10°C in July is the largest drop in forecast MDR SSTs at this lead time since TSR forecasts were first issued in 1998. The drop is due to cooling of the tropical north Atlantic between May and June. If the July forecast verified, the August-September MDR SST would be the coolest since 2007. The July-September 2013 trade wind prediction is based on an expectation of neutral ENSO conditions in August-September 2013 as forecast by an in-house multi-ensemble extension of the Knaff and Landsea (1997) ENSO-CLIPER model (Lloyd-Hughes et al, 2004). The forecast skills for these predictors at this lead are 59% and 75% respectively.

The Precision of Seasonal Hurricane Forecasts

The figure below displays the seasonal forecast skill as a function of lead time for predicting the number of North Atlantic hurricanes. Skill is displayed for the most recent 10-year period 2003-2012 and is shown for three forecast centres: TSR, NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) and CSU (Colorado State University). The TSR skills below differ from those on page 1 as the latter are computed for the 33-year period 1980-2012.

Forecast precision is assessed using the Mean Square Skill Score (MSSS) which is the percentage improvement in mean square error over a climatology forecast. Positive skill indicates that the model performs better than climatology, while a negative skill indicates that it performs worse than climatology. Two different climatologies are used: a fixed 50-year (1950-1999) climatology and a running prior 10-year climate norm.

It should be noted that NOAA does not issue seasonal hurricane outlooks before late May and that CSU stopped providing quantitative extended-range hurricane outlooks from the prior December in 2011. It is clear from the figure that there is little skill in forecasting the upcoming number of hurricanes from the previous December. Skill climbs slowly as the hurricane season approaches with good skill levels being achieved from early August. The precision of the TSR July forecasts 2003-2012 is moderate and of similar quality to those issued by CSU and NOAA.



Further Information and Next Forecast

Further information about TSR forecasts and verifications may be obtained from the TSR web site <http://www.tropicalstormrisk.com>. The final TSR forecast update for the 2013 Atlantic hurricane season will be issued on the 6th August 2013.

References

- Knaff, J. A. and C. W. Landsea, An El Niño-Southern Oscillation Climatology and Persistence (CLIPER) Forecasting Scheme, *Wea. Forecasting*, **12**, 633-652, 1997.
- Lloyd-Hughes, B., M. A. Saunders and P. Rockett, A consolidated CLIPER model for improved August-September ENSO prediction skill, *Wea. Forecasting*, **19**, 1089-1105, 2004.

Appendix – Predictions from Previous Months

1. Atlantic ACE Index and System Numbers

Atlantic ACE Index and System Numbers 2013					
		ACE Index	Named Tropical Storms	Hurricanes	Intense Hurricanes
Average Number (\pm SD) (1950-2012)		103 (\pm 59)	10.8 (\pm 4.4)	6.3 (\pm 2.7)	2.7 (\pm 1.9)
Average Number (2003-2012)		143	16.4	8.1	3.8
TSR Forecasts (\pm SD)	5 Jul 2013	112 (\pm 44)	14.5 (\pm 3.4)	6.7 (\pm 2.2)	3.1 (\pm 1.4)
	4 Jun 2013	134 (\pm 47)	15.6 (\pm 3.6)	7.7 (\pm 2.4)	3.5 (\pm 1.5)
	24 May 2013	130 (\pm 51)	15.3 (\pm 3.9)	7.5 (\pm 2.7)	3.4 (\pm 1.5)
	5 Apr 2013	131 (\pm 55)	15.2 (\pm 4.1)	7.5 (\pm 2.8)	3.4 (\pm 1.6)
	5 Dec 2012	134 (\pm 56)	15.4 (\pm 4.3)	7.7 (\pm 2.9)	3.4 (\pm 1.6)
CSU Forecasts	3 Jun 2013	165	18	9	4
	10 Apr 2013	165	18	9	4
NOAA Forecast	23 May 2013	111-190	13-20	7-11	3-6
UK Met Office Forecast	15 May 2013	130 (\pm 54)	14 (\pm 4)	9 (\pm 5)	-
Institute of Meteorology, Cuba	4 May 2013	-	17	9	-

2. MDR, Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico ACE Index and Numbers

MDR, Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico ACE Index and Numbers 2013					
		ACE Index	Named Tropical Storms	Hurricanes	Intense Hurricanes
Average Number (\pm SD) (1950-2012)		81 (\pm 58)	7.4 (\pm 3.5)	4.4 (\pm 2.5)	2.4 (\pm 1.8)
Average Number (2003-2012)		119	11.1	6.2	3.4
TSR Forecast (\pm SD)	4 Jul 2013	88 (\pm 42)	9.2 (\pm 2.4)	4.8 (\pm 1.7)	2.7 (\pm 1.3)
	4 Jun 2013	110 (\pm 43)	10.3 (\pm 2.6)	5.8 (\pm 1.9)	3.1 (\pm 1.3)
	24 May 2013	106 (\pm 48)	10.0 (\pm 3.0)	5.6 (\pm 2.2)	3.0 (\pm 1.4)
	5 Apr 2013	72 (\pm 52)	7.4 (\pm 3.3)	3.9 (\pm 2.4)	2.3 (\pm 1.5)

3. US ACE Index and Landfalling Numbers

US Landfalling Numbers 2013				
		ACE Index	Named Tropical Storms	Hurricanes
Average Number (\pm SD) (1950-2012)		2.4 (\pm 2.2)	3.1 (\pm 2.0)	1.5 (\pm 1.4)
Average Number (2003-2012)		2.9	3.9	1.8
TSR Forecasts (\pm SD)	4 Jul 2013	2.8 (\pm 2.0)	4.1 (\pm 2.1)	1.8 (\pm 1.5)
	4 Jun 2013	3.3 (\pm 2.0)	4.5 (\pm 2.2)	2.0 (\pm 1.5)
	24 May 2013	3.2 (\pm 2.0)	4.4 (\pm 2.1)	2.0 (\pm 1.5)
	5 Apr 2013	3.2 (\pm 2.1)	4.4 (\pm 2.2)	1.9 (\pm 1.5)
	5 Dec 2012	3.2 (\pm 2.1)	4.5 (\pm 2.2)	2.0 (\pm 1.5)

4. Lesser Antilles ACE Index and Landfalling Numbers

Lesser Antilles Landfalling Numbers 2013					
		ACE Index	Named Tropical Storms	Hurricanes	Intense Hurricanes
Average Number (\pm SD) (1950-2012)		1.3 (\pm 2.0)	1.1 (\pm 1.0)	0.5 (\pm 0.7)	0.2 (\pm 0.5)
Average Number (2003-2012)		1.0	1.3	0.5	0.1
TSR Forecast (\pm SD)	4 Jul 2013	1.4 (\pm 1.8)	1.4 (\pm 0.9)	0.6 (\pm 0.6)	0.3 (\pm 0.3)
	4 Jun 2013	1.8 (\pm 1.8)	1.6 (\pm 0.9)	0.6 (\pm 0.6)	0.3 (\pm 0.4)
	24 May 2013	1.8 (\pm 1.9)	1.5 (\pm 1.0)	0.6 (\pm 0.6)	0.3 (\pm 0.4)
	5 Apr 2013	1.8 (\pm 2.0)	1.5 (\pm 1.0)	0.6 (\pm 0.6)	0.3 (\pm 0.4)