



268Weather 2020 Atlantic Hurricane Season Forecast

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268Weather is projecting that the 2020 Atlantic hurricane season will likely be above normal, with hyperactivity – Accumulated Cyclone Energy (ACE) greater than 187. The forecast spans the full season – June to November. In obtaining the forecast, data available through April 9, 2020 were used.

The main reasons for the above normal forecast are the likely above normal sea surface temperatures (SSTs) across the tropical North Atlantic (TNA) and a cold-neutral El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) or a weak cold ENSO, i.e. weak La Niña, during the peak of the hurricane season – August to October. A warmer than usual TNA often translates into lighter than usual trade winds and lower vertical wind shear – both very conducive for an above normal Atlantic hurricane season. La Niñas enhance hurricane activity and warm ENSOs (El Niños) do the opposite. Cold-neutral ENSOs sometimes have a similar effect to La Niñas. Notwithstanding, there are notable uncertainties with the forecast largely due to uncertainties regarding the evolution of ENSO. Models tend to do a poor job of forecasting ENSO at this time of the year, due to what is called the “spring barrier”, which will not be overcome before June.

Our forecast calls for 20 named storms with 9 becoming hurricanes and 5 becoming major hurricanes. The ACE is forecast to be 195. Further, there is a 70% likelihood/confidence of

- 14 to 25 named storms;
- 6 to 12 becoming hurricanes;
- 3 to 8 becoming major hurricanes and
- 105 to 285 ACE.

The seasonal activity is expected to fall within these ranges in 70% of seasons with similar SST patterns, across the tropical Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and uncertainties to those expected this year. These ranges do not represent the total possible ranges of activity seen in past similar years. These expected ranges are centred above the 1981-2010 seasonal averages of 106 ACE, 12 named storms, 6 hurricanes and 3 major hurricanes. Most of the predicted activity is likely to occur during the peak of the season – August to September.

There is a 79% probability of an above normal season, 16% probability of a near normal season and a 5% probability of a below normal season, based on the ACE for the climate period 1981-2010. This forecast is to be taken as a guide and not as gospel. Forecasts issued in April of an

upcoming hurricane season have only moderate skill, historically. As we get closer to the season, the forecasting skill normally increases.

Figures 1 and 2 show there is good skill in forecasting the season, in this case, using the GFDL-CM2p5-FLOR-A06 (GFDL) model SSTs to predict the ACE.

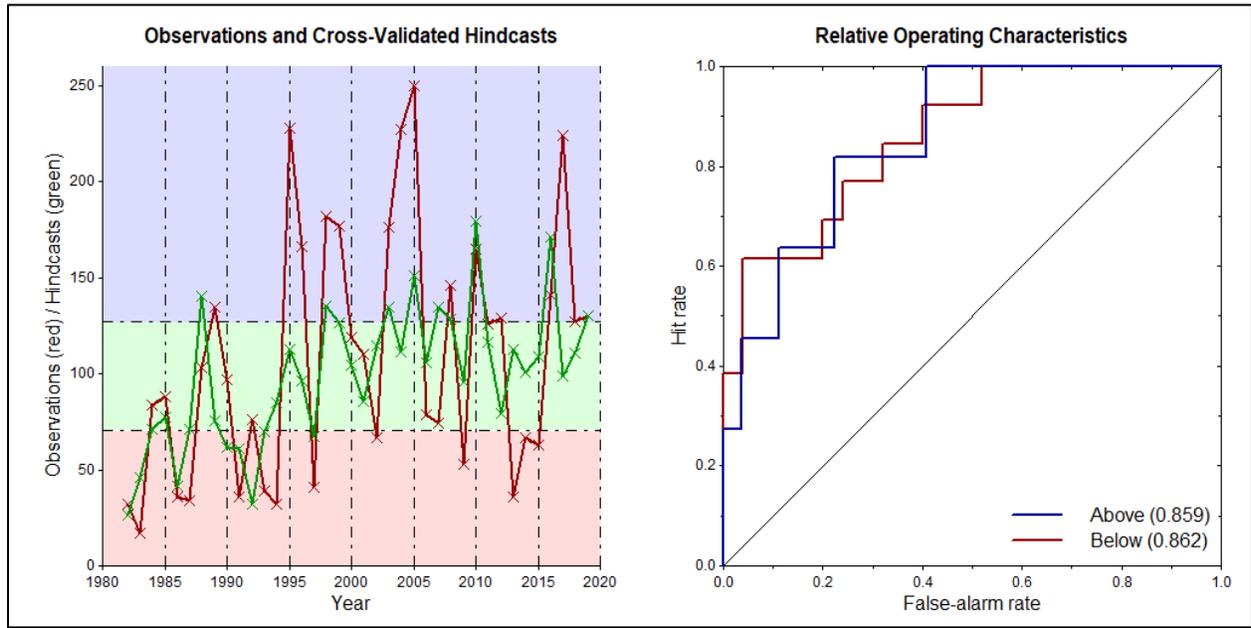


Figure 1a (left): Shows observed vs forecast ACE. The variance is a little over 35%, using GFDL mean SSTs for June to November 1982-2019, as the training period. Figure 1b (right): The ROC diagram shows very high discrimination by the model in forecasting above and below normal ACE for the season using GFDL SSTs.

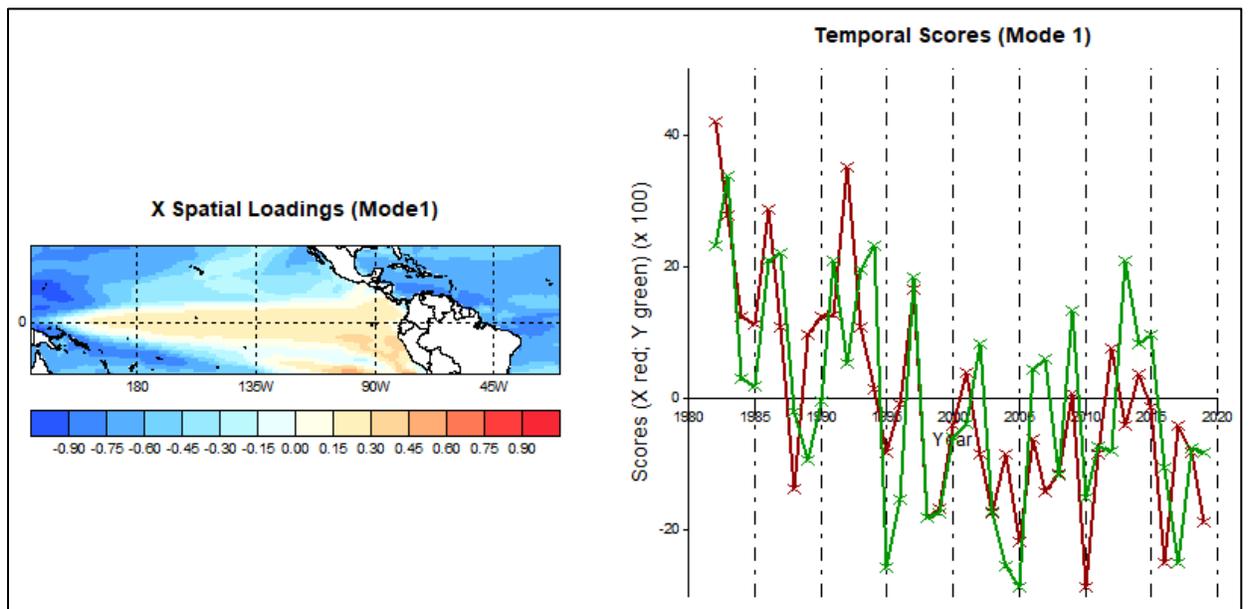


Figure 2: The X special loadings (mode 1) shows the most dominant pattern in SSTs correlation associated with below normal ACE; the reverse pattern is true for above normal ACE. The canonical correlation for this pair of variables (SSTs and ACE) is over 0.66. From the temporal scores (mode 1), cool SSTs across the tropical Atlantic Ocean

simultaneously with warm SSTs across the tropical Pacific Ocean tend to coincide with below normal ACE (or season) and vice versa. Obtained using GFDL mean SSTs for June–November 1982–2019, as the training period.

Methodology

This forecast was obtained with the use of the Climate Predictability Tool ([CPT](#)) version 16.5.2, 2020 by Simon J. Mason, Michael K. Tippett, Lulin Song and Ángel G. Muñoz. The software was viewed in canonical correlation analysis (CCA) mode. Input explanatory (X) files used were NOAA NCDC ERSSTv5 mean SSTs for: March 1971–2020 and January to March 1971–2020; CFS2 1982–2020; NCAR CCSM4 1982–2020 and GFDL (FLOR-A02, FLOR-B01 and CM2p1-aer04) 1982–2020 mean SSTs for June to November, initialized early April 2020. The SSTs for CFS2, CCSM4 and GFDL were ensembled (5 Model Ensemble) by finding the simple arithmetic mean of the of the output i.e. the response (Y) variable of all five. The X domain used was 20°S to 30°N and 140°E to 20°W. The Y variables were ACE values, named storms, hurricanes and major hurricanes for the Atlantic Basin (including the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico) for the period 1971 to 2019.

The following CPT settings were used:

- X modes: maximum was 8 and the minimum was 1
- Training period (NOAA NCDC ERSSTv5): 1971–2019, 49 years.
- Training period (Models: CFS, CCSM4, GFDL): 1982–2019, 38 years.
- Climatological period – 1981–2010
- Transformation setting: Gamma distribution
- Confidence level: 70%
- Missing value replacement: best near-neighbor
- Target season: June to November
- All other settings are by default

Results

Three sets of forecasts were produced, and the final forecast issued is based on the simple arithmetic mean of the three. The individual results are listed below in tables 1 and 2.

Forecast Parameters	SSTs			Ensemble Mean Forecast
	Mar 1971–2020	Jan to Mar 1971–2020	Jun to Nov 5 Model Ensemble 1982–2020	
ACE	181 (94–271)	176 (92–262)	215 (131–330)	191 (106–288)
Named Storms	19 (12–22)	19 (12–23)	21 (16–28)	20 (14–25)
Hurricanes	9 (6–11)	9 (6–11)	10 (6–15)	9 (6–12)
Major Hurricanes	6 (3–8)	5 (3–8)	5 (3–8)	5 (3–8)

Table 1: Forecast parameters with 70 percent confidence intervals in (parentheses).

Forecast Parameters	SSTs			Ensemble Mean Forecast
	Mar 1971-2020	Jan to Mar 1971-2020	Jun to Nov 5 Model Ensemble 1982-2020	
ACE	A 76, N 18, B 6	A 75, N 19, B 6	A 86, N 11, B 3	A 79, N 16, B 5
Named Storms	A 86, N 11, B 3	A 87, N 11, B 2	A 94, N 5, B 1	A 89, N 9, B 2
Hurricanes	A 70, N 23, B 7	A 70, N 23, B 7	A 77, N 17, B 6	A 72, N 21, B 7
Major Hurricanes	A 84, N 13, B 3	A 84, N 13, B 3	A 77, N 17, B 6	A 82, N 14, B 4

Table 2: Forecast parameters expressed probabilistically. A - above normal; N - near normal and B - below normal.

Definitions and acronyms

Accumulated Cyclone Energy (ACE) – A measure of a named storm’s potential for wind and storm surge destruction defined as the sum of the square of a named storm’s maximum wind speed (in 10^4 knots²) for each 6-hour period of its existence. The 1981-2010 average value of this parameter is 106 for the Atlantic basin.

Atlantic Basin – The area including the entire North Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico.

El Niño – A 12-18-month period during which anomalously warm sea surface temperatures occur in the eastern half of the equatorial Pacific. Moderate or strong El Niño events occur irregularly, about once every 3-7 years on average.

ERSSTv5 – Extended Reconstructed Sea Surface Temperature version five.

CCSM4 – Community Climate System Model version 4.

CFSv2 – Climate Forecast System version 2 GCM.

CMC4 – Canadian Meteorological Centre version 4 GCM.

EMC – Environmental Modeling Center of the United States.

GCM – General Circulation Model.

GFDL-FLOR – Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory-Forecast-Oriented Low Ocean Resolution GCM.

Hurricane (H) – A tropical cyclone with sustained low-level winds of 74 miles per hour (33 ms⁻¹ or 64 knots) or greater.

Major Hurricane (MH) – A hurricane which reaches a sustained low-level wind of at least 111 mph (96 knots or 50 ms⁻¹) at some point in its lifetime. This constitutes a category 3 or higher on the Saffir/Simpson scale.

Named Storm (NS) – A hurricane, a tropical storm or a sub-tropical storm.

NCAR – US National Centre for Atmospheric Research.

NCDC – National Climate Data Center of the United States

NCEP – National Centers for Environmental Prediction of the United States.

NOAA – National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration of the United States.

Saffir/Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale – A measurement scale ranging from 1 to 5 of hurricane wind intensity. One is a weak hurricane; whereas, five is the most intense hurricane. Tropical North Atlantic (TNA) index – A measure of sea surface temperatures in the area from 5.5-23.5°N, 57.5-15°W.

SSTs – Sea surface temperatures.

Tropical Cyclone (TC) – A large-scale circular flow occurring within the tropics and subtropics which has its strongest winds at low levels; including hurricanes, tropical storms and other weaker rotating vortices.

Tropical Storm (TS) – A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds between 39 mph (18 ms⁻¹ or 34 knots) and 73 mph (32 ms⁻¹ or 63 knots).

Vertical Wind Shear – The difference in horizontal wind between 200 mb (approximately 40,000 feet or 12 km) and 850 mb (approximately 5000 feet or 1.6 km).

268Weather will issue an update to this forecast for the 2020 Atlantic Hurricane Season (June 1 to November 30, 2019) around the 10th of every month until August. The first update will be issued around May 10, 2020.