

SHORELINES – January 2019

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The 2018 Hurricane Season Review

Locally, the 2018 Hurricane Season will be remembered by one word – “*Florence*”. Devastating rains causing flooding and widespread damage to homes, businesses, and schools; record breaking water levels at the Beaufort Tide Gauge; expansive beach erosion; and massive amounts of debris are just some of the signatures that will long remain in everyone’s memory of *Florence*. We’re going to take a broader, macroscopic review of the hurricane season however, which officially runs annually for a 6-month window opening on June 1st and sun-setting on November 30th.

Forecasters were predicting a “near normal” hurricane season for 2018 based predominantly on anomalously cool waters in the tropical Atlantic Ocean to begin the hurricane season (think warm waters as “fuel” for tropical cyclone activity and vice-versa). Also, there was a high probability of *El Niño* conditions forming. As a quick primer or reminder if you will; *El Niño* is actually a component of *El Niño* Southern Oscillation (ENSO) occurring in the Pacific Ocean basin. ENSO “warm phase” or *El Niño* conditions generally produces atmospheric conditions suppressing the formation of tropical cyclones in the Atlantic. Conversely the “cool phase” of ENSO, or *La Niña* tends to produce atmospheric conditions more favorable for tropical cyclone development. And lastly as you might expect, “ENSO Neutral” conditions are somewhere in between.

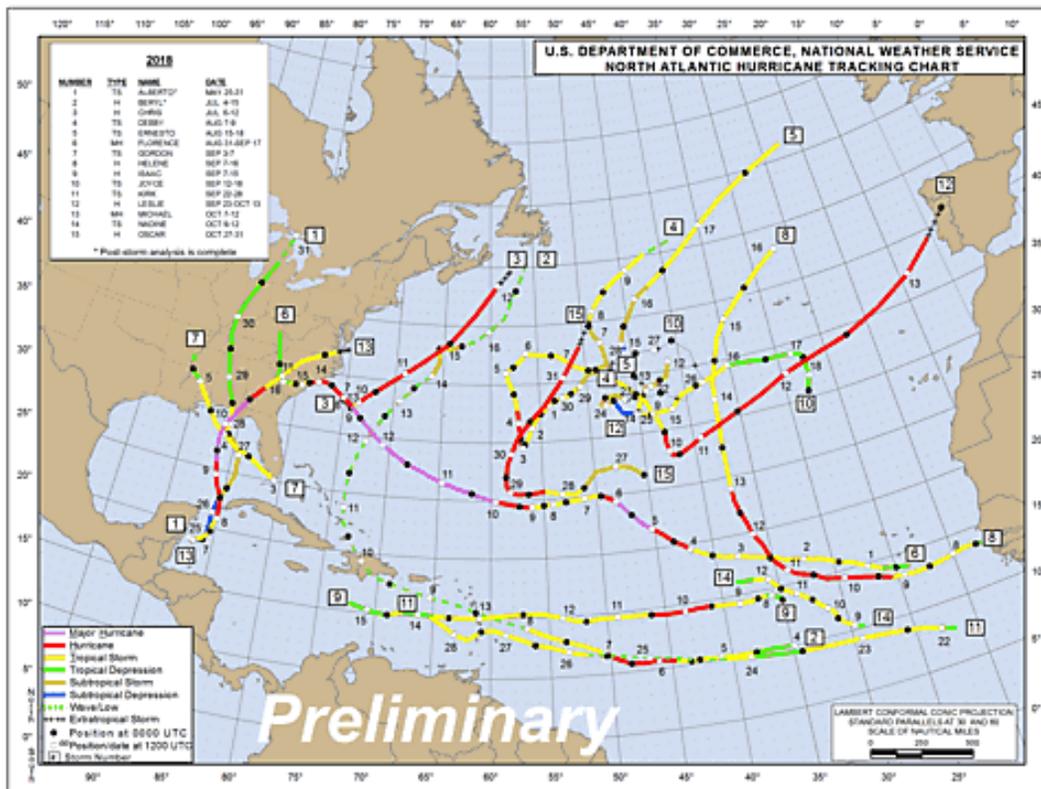


Figure 1 – Graphic prepared by the National Weather Service (NOAA) depicting cyclone tracks and intensities reported for the 2018 hurricane season.

In reality *El Niño* conditions never truly developed and the anomalously cool tropical Atlantic warmed significantly in September to almost perfectly coincide with the climatological peak of the hurricane season. The result? An extremely quiet August, a very active early September, followed by near-average activity in the second half of September, and essentially concluding with an active October. All in all, the 2018 Atlantic hurricane season will primarily be remembered for two hurricanes – (1) Hurricane *Florence* as introduced in the very beginning of this summary reached Category 4 status yet made landfall as a Category 1 hurricane, but like *Harvey* the year before, the storm slowed considerably, bringing record rain and flooding to portions of North and South Carolina. (2) Hurricane *Michael* actually made landfall as a Category 4 hurricane in the Florida Panhandle with a central pressure of 919 millibars (mb) - the third lowest on record for a continental U.S. land-falling hurricane trailing the Labor Day Hurricane of 1935 (892 mb) and Hurricane *Camille* in 1969 (900 mb at landfall).

2018 “Preseason” Forecasts Undershot the Mark - Again

There are a spate of hurricane predictions available each year but we usually focus on those that make not just their prediction public, but verify their prediction skill in the public arena as well. This short list therefore includes; **(1)** the Tropical Meteorology Project at [Colorado State University](#), **(2)** the [University College London](#), U.K. for Tropical Storm Risk, and **(3)** our Federal voice for climatology/meteorology matters, the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration ([NOAA](#)). We then take these groups’ last prediction just before or near the start of hurricane season on June 1st and compare the predictions to the actual results at the end of the season (November 30th).

The forecasters were off the mark this year when reviewing their estimations for tropical cyclone activity. As the accompanying prediction summary chart indicates (Table 1), the average prediction included 15 total cyclones (the actual was 15 = *chapeau!*), 6 of which were predicted to generate into hurricanes (the actual was 8), with 3 of these becoming major hurricanes (the actual was 2). This means 9 tropical storms were predicted and the actual number was 7.

	NOAA (median) 5/24/18	Colorado State University, US 5/31/18	University College London, UK 5/30/18	Average of Predictions	ACTUAL 2018	Historical Average (1981-2010)
Total No. of Named Tropical Cyclones	13	14	19	15	15	12
Tropical Storms	6	8	13	9	7	6
Hurricanes / Major	7/3	6/2	6/2	6/2	8/2	6/3
Accumulated Cyclone Energy (ACE) Index	94	88	66	83	129	104

Table 1 - Summary comparing publicly available pre-season predictions for the 2018 Hurricane Season with actual results and average activity.

However, the most glaring discrepancy between the pre-season forecasts and actual activity is for perhaps the most important metric provided in Table 1 - the Accumulated Cyclone Energy Index (**ACE Index**). The ACE Index is simply a measurement taking a storm’s wind speed strength for each 6-hour period of its existence into account. The larger the ACE Index value, the more active the season. The ACE Index is actually one of the more revealing parameters we can use and serves as a better indicator of whether or not a hurricane season is truly “active” or not. The longer duration and/or more intense each cyclone (tropical storm or hurricane); the more contribution to the ACE Index Value – and *vice versa*. The average forecasted ACE Index for 2017 was 83 - the actual was 129, which is also well above the historical 1981-2010 average. Interestingly, NOAA’s ACE Index forecast provided a very unwieldy range of 58 to 130, and obviously their “worse-case” upper limit came to fruition.

Regardless the ACE Index Value for 2018 was significantly more than forecasted across the board, and can also be utilized to determine that we had an “above normal” season. “Below normal” is <68, “near normal” is 68 to 106, “above normal” ranges from 106 to 168, and “hyperactive” is >168). Below (Table 2) is a summary of the past 15 years with respect to the ACE Index – again, it’s a great barometer (no pun intended) of tropical cyclone activity. This is the second consecutive year the forecasters were well off the mark of the final ACE index value – last year (2017) the average prediction was 100 and the actual was an eye-popping 223!

YEAR	ACE Index	Notes
2018	129	Above normal season including the land-falling hurricanes of <i>Florence</i> and <i>Michael</i> that severely impacted the Carolinas and panhandle area of Florida, respectively. Hurricanes <i>Florence</i> , <i>Leslie</i> , and <i>Michael</i> contributed 74 ACE points collectively (57% of annual total).
2017	223	7th highest ACE index on record punctuated by September, which had the highest ACE contribution ever for a single month (175). Hurricanes <i>Irma</i> , <i>Jose</i> , and <i>Maria</i> contributed more than 40 ACE a piece – first time three tropical cyclones each produced >40 in a single season.
2016	134	Uncommonly prolonged (January 12 to November 25) yet very little activity in the climatological peak of the season as October had a higher ACE Index input (69) than August and September combined. <i>Matthew</i> alone had an ACE Index of 49.
2015	62	Somewhat surprising near average numbers of tropical storms and hurricanes despite the 2015-16 moderate to strong <i>El Niño</i> event. ACE Index higher than forecasted yet still "below normal" and skewed by <i>Joaquin</i> which had an ACE Index of 27 alone.
2014	66	Fewest amount of total cyclones (8) since 1997 (7). Hurricanes <i>Edouard</i> and <i>Gonzalo</i> accounted for over 60% of the ACE Index. Hurricane <i>Arthur</i> crossed Shackleford Banks.
2013	33	6th lowest ACE Index since 1950; 13 cyclones with 2 that developed into hurricanes - fewest number of hurricanes since 1982.
2012	128	Third consecutive year with 19 cyclones that ties record for 3rd-most most cyclones ever for a season (2011, 2010, 1995, and 1887 all had 19 cyclones). Eight cyclones formed in August alone, which tied 2004 for the most to form in that particular month, and only 7 seasons had more hurricanes than 2012 (10).
2011	119	Tied with 2010, 1995, and 1887 for the 3rd-most most cyclones for a season at 19, but fewer of the cyclones developed into hurricanes (7 hurricanes in 2011 compared to 12 in 2010), yielding a lower ACE value. <i>Irene</i> was the first U.S land-falling hurricane since <i>Ike</i> in 2008.
2010	163	Tied for 3rd-most most cyclones for a season at 19, and tied for 2nd-most hurricanes for a season at 12. <i>Igor</i> had an ACE Index of 42 alone - highest since <i>Ivan</i> (2004).
2009	51	<i>El Niño</i> year - 15th lowest ACE Index since 1950, 12 cyclones (most short-lived), 3 hurricanes.
2008	145	<i>Ike</i> and <i>Gustav</i> were two major hurricanes that impacted Tx. and La., <i>Bertha</i> was an extremely long-lived cyclone, and collectively accounted for 60% of the total ACE Index for 2008.
2007	72	Five more tropical cyclones than average, but most were very short-lived or rather weak, with the exception of two category 5 hurricanes that impacted Central America (<i>Dean</i> and <i>Felix</i>).
2006	79	Ten cyclones total (lowest number since the 1997 season)
2005	248	Highest ACE Index on record and included the most cyclones (28), hurricanes (15), and category 5 hurricanes (4) in a single season, and the most intense hurricane on record (<i>Wilma</i>).
2004	225	4th highest ACE Index value on record, hurricane <i>Ivan</i> alone had an ACE Index of 70, 2004 had six major hurricanes.
2003	175	Hurricane <i>Isabel</i> will long be remembered in Carteret County for Down East flooding, and for the island breach near Hatteras Village in Dare County. <i>Isabel</i> 's ACE Index alone was 63, one of the highest recorded for an individual cyclone.

Table 2 – ACE Index summary chart (2003 – 2018).

As implied earlier, the perceived activity level for a Hurricane season is sometimes all about location, location, location as evidenced when considering the past two years (2017 and 2018). Because of the impacts of *Florence* to our area, 2018 will always be considered as a bad year – maybe the worst in history. But 2017 from a more basin-wide perspective was easily worse - the 2017 ACE Index Value was the 7th highest value ever recorded for a season and was bolstered by the month of September, which had the highest ACE Index

Value contribution ever for a single month – 175. That’s higher than the entire ACE Index Value recorded for the 2018 season alone! Yet despite all the records that fell in 2017 and the devastation in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean; the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast States look back at 2017 as a benign year.

Thus it only takes one cyclone to make or break a hurricane season, with 1992 perhaps being the best example – just 7 named cyclones, 4 of which were hurricanes, with one of those classified as major, and an ACE Index Value of 75. Sounds like a very quiet year, except the one major hurricane was *Andrew*, which struck Florida and was the costliest natural disaster in U.S. history until *Katrina* in 2005. Also, the National Hurricane Center (NHC) track forecasts during the 2018 Atlantic hurricane season were generally very accurate, but forecasters are still wrestling with intensity forecasts and especially the hurricanes that undergo rapid intensification, so again and as always - be prepared and be safe.

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