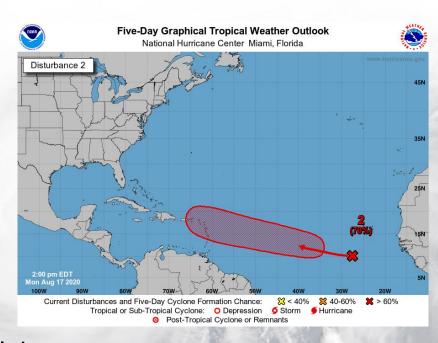
NHC Genesis Forecasts





Eric Blake National Hurricane Center May 17, 2022

History of Lead Time of NHC Forecasts



Miami Beach 1926

Miami Beach Today



Significant increase in coastal population has necessitated need for longer lead times

1954: One-day forecasts were issued

1961: Forecasts extended to 2 days

1964: Forecasts extended to 3 days

2003: 4-day and 5-day forecasts began

2010: Tropical cyclone warning and watch lead times

increased to 36 and 48 hours, respectively

2013: NHC Tropical Weather Outlook extended to 5 days, accompanying graphic introduced in 2014

2017: Potential Tropical Cyclone advisories introduced giving NHC/NWS the ability to issue watches and warning before tropical cyclone formation

Increased Messaging, Earlier Public Readiness, Compressed Preparedness Timelines

- Strongly worded Tropical Weather Outlooks emphasizing hazards
 - Storm Surge
 - Tropical storm or hurricane-force winds
 - Potential for heavy rainfall
- Mention that watches or warnings could be required
- Public messaging encouraging readiness and preparedness actions
- Overall focus on potential impacts not specific track or intensity



Pre-Ida Key Messages that highlighted potential for dangerous storm surge, wind, and heavy rainfall impacts for Louisiana, Texas, and northern Mexico late in the weekend

For more information go to hurricanes.gov and weather.gov

NOAA Genesis Forecasts

- NHC forecasts genesis out to 5 days publicly, 4 times per day from 15 May- 30 November.
- WPC collaborates with NHC once per day for their 7-day maps, issued every afternoon during hurricane season.
- CPC collaborates with NHC twice per week for their week 1 and week 2 tropical cyclone formation maps. These maps are issued on Tuesday and Friday afternoons around 3 pm EDT.
- NHC testing 7-day outlooks in house, results promising.

TROPICAL OUTLOOK Scheduled Updates



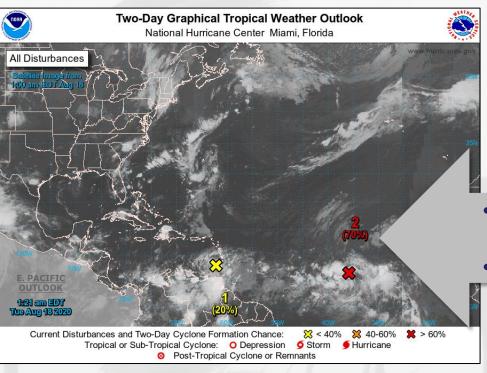
OUTLOOK SCHEDULE

- Issued May 15 through November 30
- A Special Tropical Outlook can be issued at anytime for significant or unexpected changes
 - 2 am Tropical Outlook
 - 8 am Tropical Outlook
 - 2 pm Tropical Outlook
 - 8 pm Tropical Outlook

TIMES IN EDT

TROPICAL OUTLOOK 2-Day Formation Potential

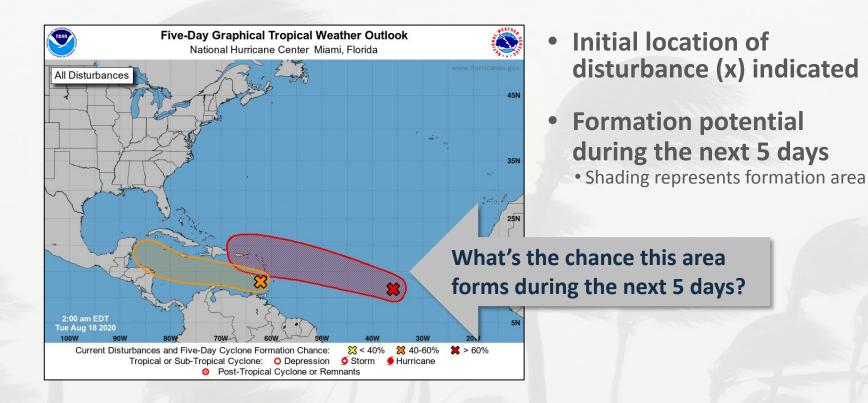




- Current location of disturbances
- Formation chance during the next 48 hrs
- CATEGORICAL (Low, Medium, and High)
- PROBABILITIES

TROPICAL OUTLOOK 5-Day Formation Potential

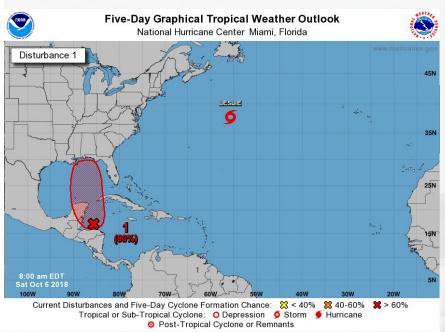




TROPICAL OUTLOOK 5-Day Formation Potential







HURRICANE LIFECYCLE Ingredients for Formation



BUILDING BLOCKS

A pre-existing disturbance (vorticity or spin)



4) Warm sea-surface temperatures (usually at least 80°F)

FUEL



Location several degrees north of the equator



 Unstable atmosphere (temperature goes down as you go up)



 Little change in wind speed and/or direction with height (vertical wind shear)



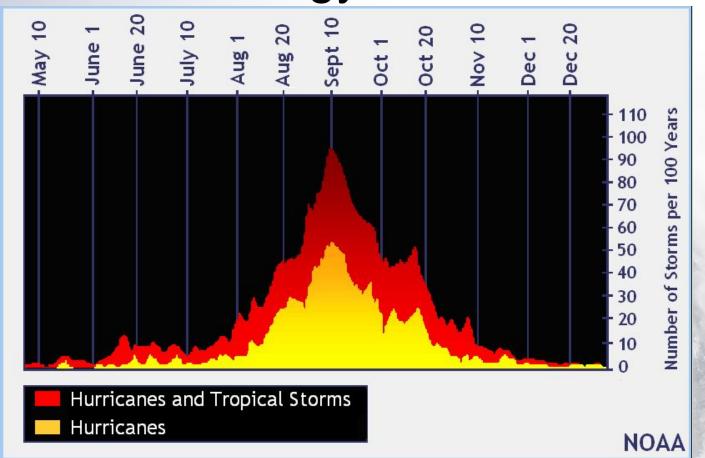
High atmospheric moisture content (relative humidity)



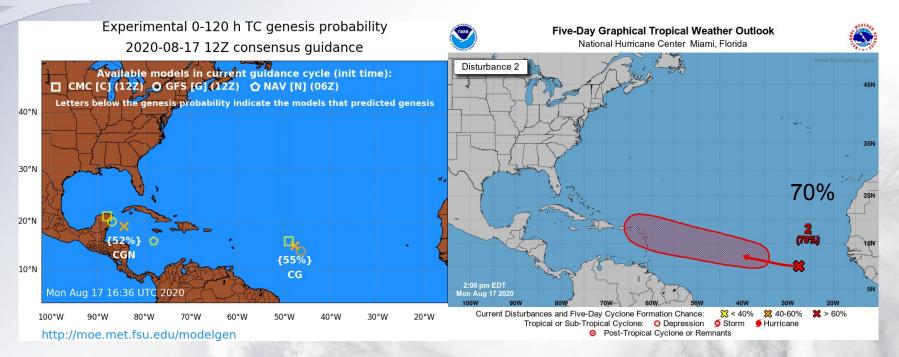
Genesis Forecasting at NHC

- Global models, especially the ECMWF, GFS, and UKMET (along with their ensembles) are our primary tools for predicting TC genesis.
- We look for consistency among the different models, as well as run-to-run consistency, to assess the likelihood of genesis.
- Generally the GFS spins up more cyclones than the ECMWF (higher probability of detection) but also has a higher false alarm rate.
- The UKMET model has has more erratic performance in recent years.
- The Canadian global model typically shows the highest number of false alarms, but not nearly as many as several years ago.
- Just like track and intensity forecasting, the consensus is a powerful tool (but subject to large errors like intensity).

Climatology matters!

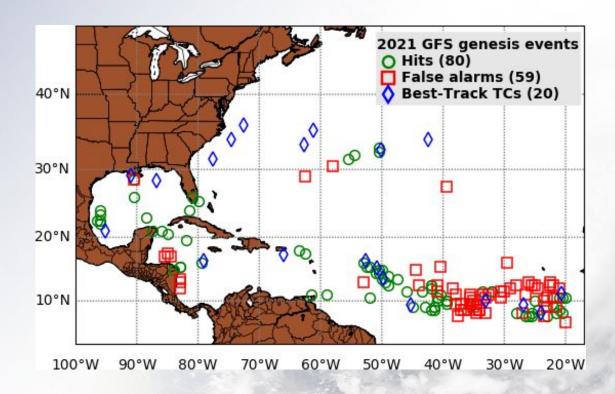


FSU Guidance



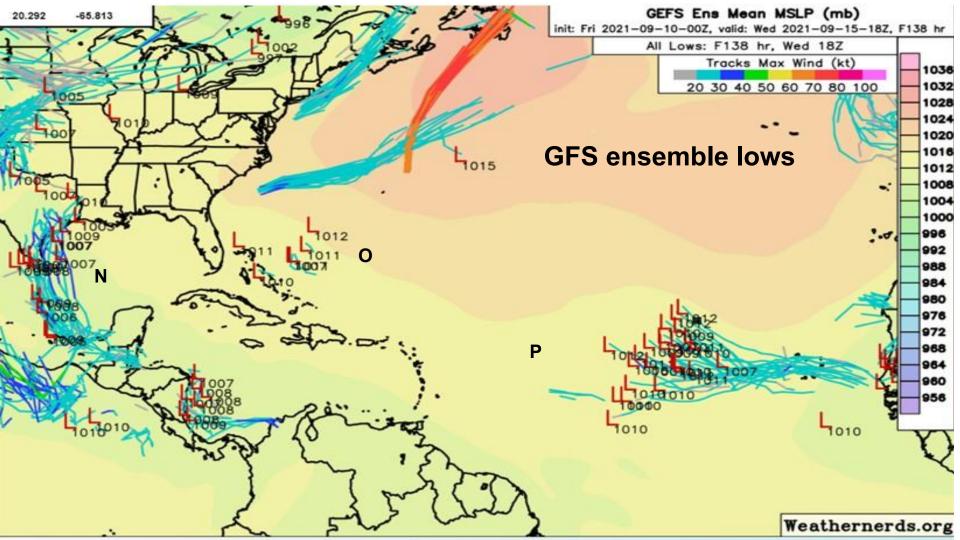
- Best objective genesis guidance
- Uses past statistics on dynamical model forecasts
- Multi-model consensus gives the most reliable forecasts
- Public site: http://moe.met.fsu.edu/modelgen

GFS Genesis Verification



GFS Genesis Forecasts Summary

- Correctly forecast genesis on several occasions over the eastern Atlantic, however the false alarm rate there was rather high
- Performed very well in tropical Central Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico.
- Did not perform as well in the subtropical Atlantic, with several systems not anticipated.
- Generally, the larger the system, the better performance. Small systems, especially at higher latitudes, are difficult for any global model, and sometimes the HRRR/NAM can be useful (be wary of false alarms though!)



Forecast Challenges - Pre-Genesis Ida Track Guidance



Pre-Genesis Ida Track Guidance 18Z 8/25

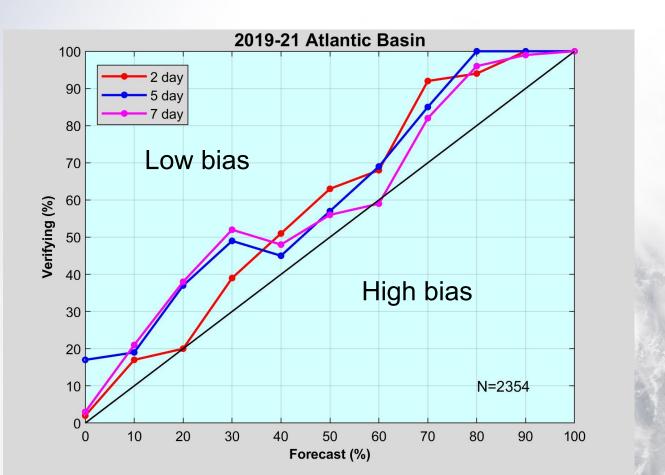


Pre-Genesis Ida Provisional Forecast and subsequent NHC Official Forecasts



Atlantic Genesis Forecast Verification





Questions?

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