## **OPS-46 Hurricane Update – 2020 Season** More detail? climatechangeandmusic.com





Hurricane

In general, as the global temperature rises, storm/hurricane activity decreases and as global temperatures drop, storm/hurricane activity increases. That process can be seen in the University of Alabama – Huntsville (UAH) satellite lower troposphere temperature data (shown above). Refer to OPS-40 – UAH – January 2021 Update for more detail and temperature anomaly values. All through 2020, there were regular fear porn reports that the 2020 North Atlantic storm/hurricane season was going to be a "bad" one and yes CO<sub>2</sub> is to blame. A couple of the NOAA estimates (May and August 2020) are shown on the plot to the right. The estimates ended up low. So, was 2020 a horrific storm/hurricane season. NO, the trends are

play a role. As the global

temperatures rise, the

higher latitudes warm

faster than the equatorial

region. That temperature

difference is important for

storm activity

development.

virtually unchanged despite the busy season. Now, does the North Atlantic represent the global situation? NO, not even close. Of the six global regions, only the North Atlantic has an increasing trend. Globally, storms have been decreasing by roughly 49/century versus a 7/century increase in the Northern Atlantic. The situation was the same for hurricanes (Global - 28/century decrease, North Atlantic – 3/century increase).



©-RJD-2021 The North Atlantic storms/hurricanes have been increasing and 2020 was a busy year, but the North Atlantic does not represent global activity. changes in tropical cyclone activity are robust, and there is low confidence in the attribution of global changes to any particular cause. 25 However, it is virtually certain that intense tropical cyclone activity has increased in the 20 Synthesis Report Extreme Events Page 53 NOA/ orecas May 6-10 urricanes