

GSM – Grand Solar Minimum. You really should do the Research!

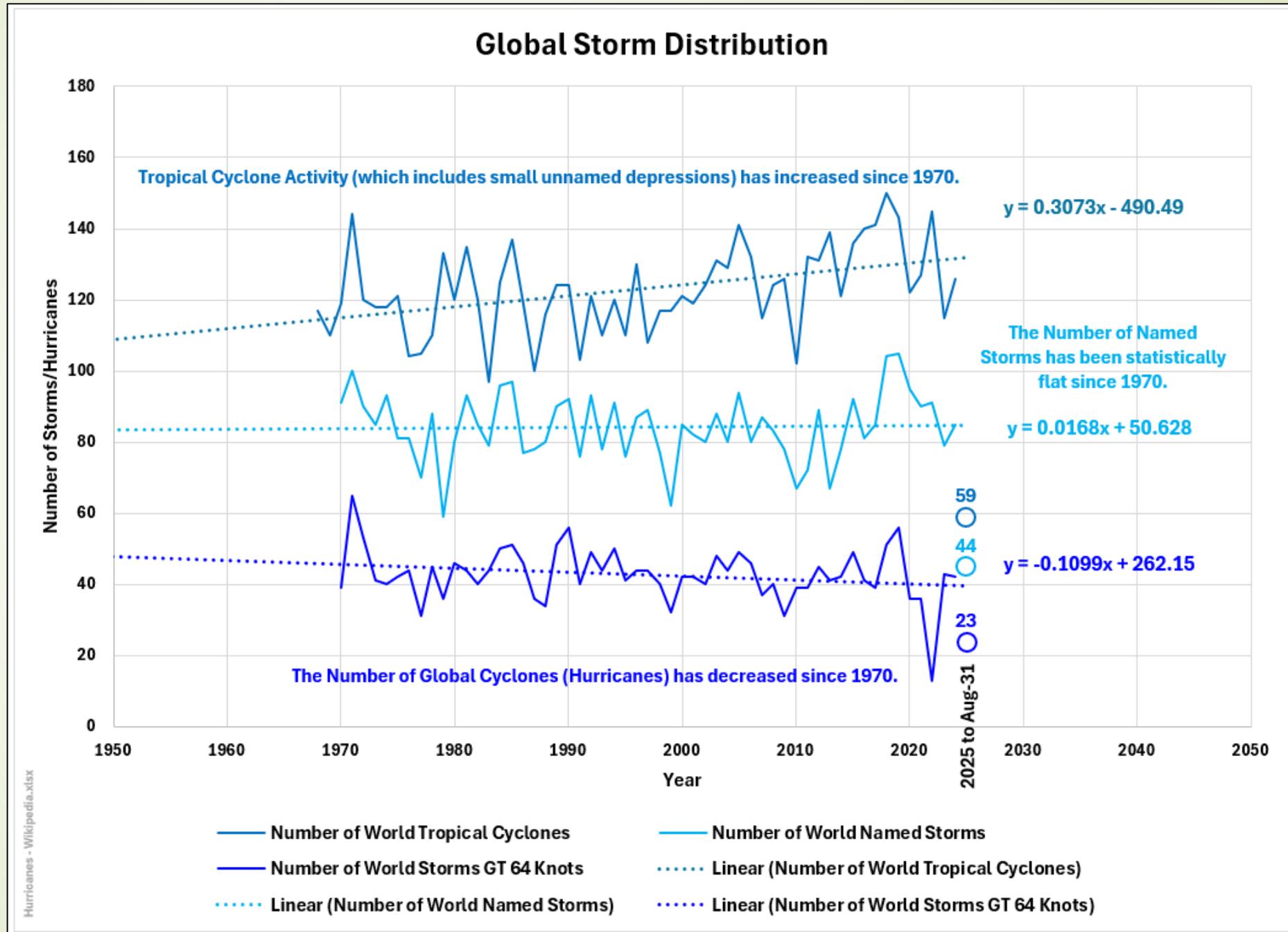
I am not a fan of Wikipedia, but I opted to start this hurricane update with their dataset. They tend to be more up to date than some other sites. I will include a comparison with Our World in Data and Wunderground later in the post. Wikipedia divides their data into three categories,

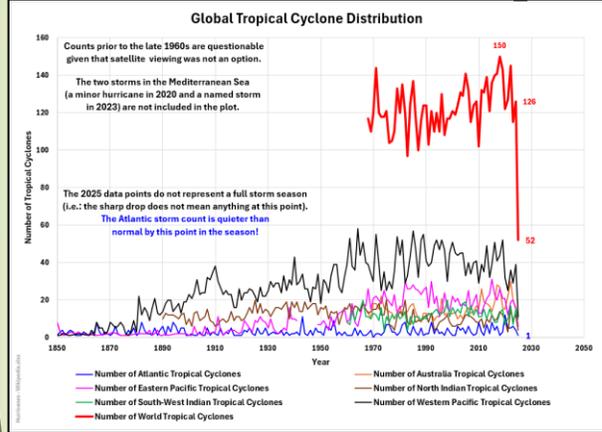
Tropical Cyclone Activity (includes small unnamed depressions), Named Storms, and Number of Global Cyclones. Tropical Cyclone Activity has shown an increase since 1970 but that is not an indication of extreme weather rise. The rise in temperature since 1970 has increased the water vapour levels in the atmosphere. But the atmosphere is likely doing what the atmosphere does. More water vapour allows for more cloud formation and precipitation. Moving to Named Storms (a step towards extreme weather), we find that the

trend is statistically flat (i.e.: a very small rise). Moving to the extreme weather end of the

Wikipedia Global Storm Distribution

Spectrum, Wikipedia (not a fan of climate realism) shows a decline in the Number of Global Cyclones (GT 64 knots). The 2025 data (to date – August 31st) is shown on the right of the plot. Globally, these numbers are roughly on average for this point in the season. As will be shown later, the North Atlantic numbers are well below normal, much to the chagrin of the alarmist crowd.



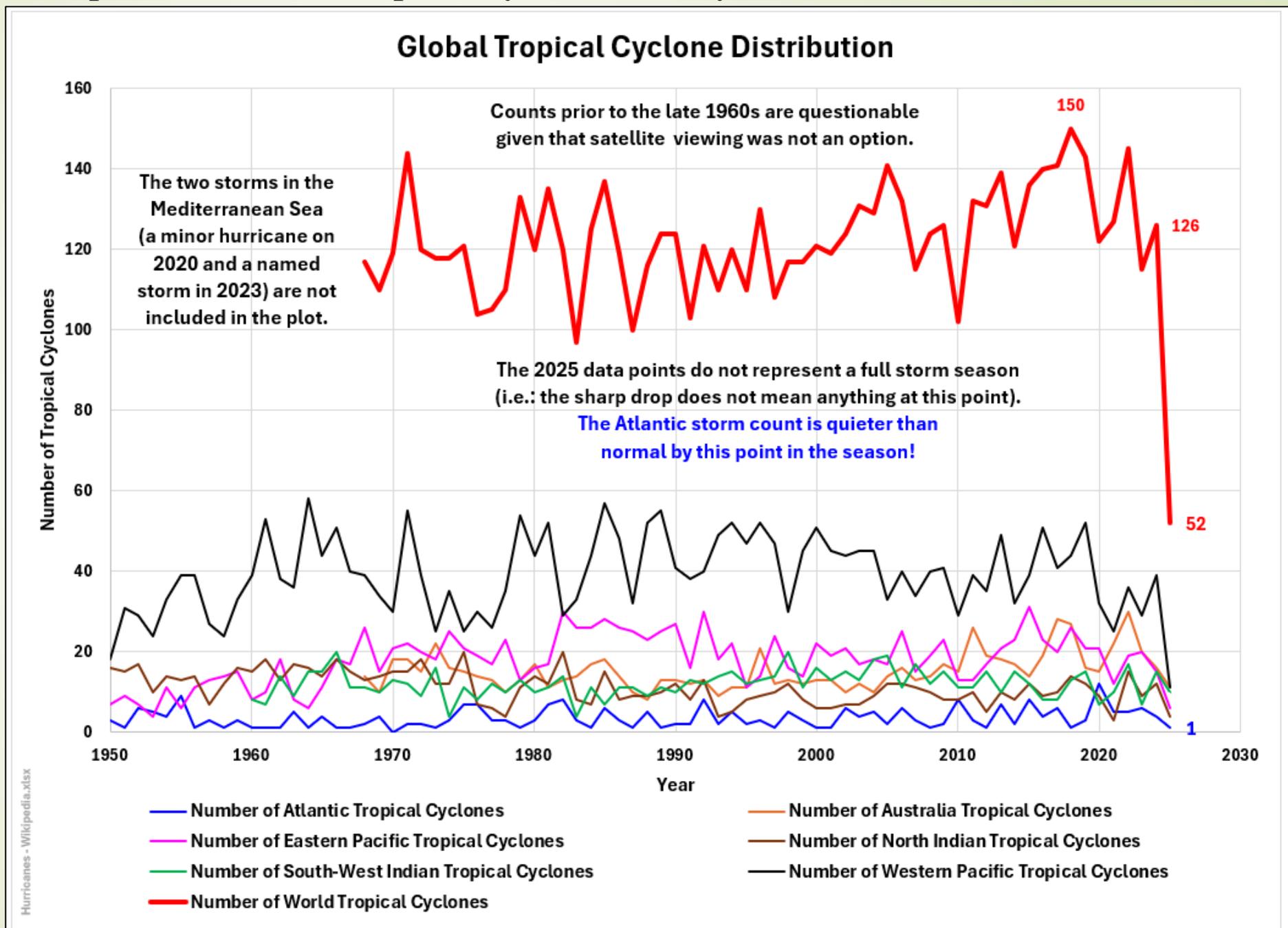


Wikipedia data goes back to 1850 (as shown in the far too small inset above). The data is not of much practical use prior the 1960s, for good reason. As such, additional plots will focus on the more recent data. Wikipedia divides the globe into six major regions. Note the two Mediterranean Sea events are not significant and not included in the

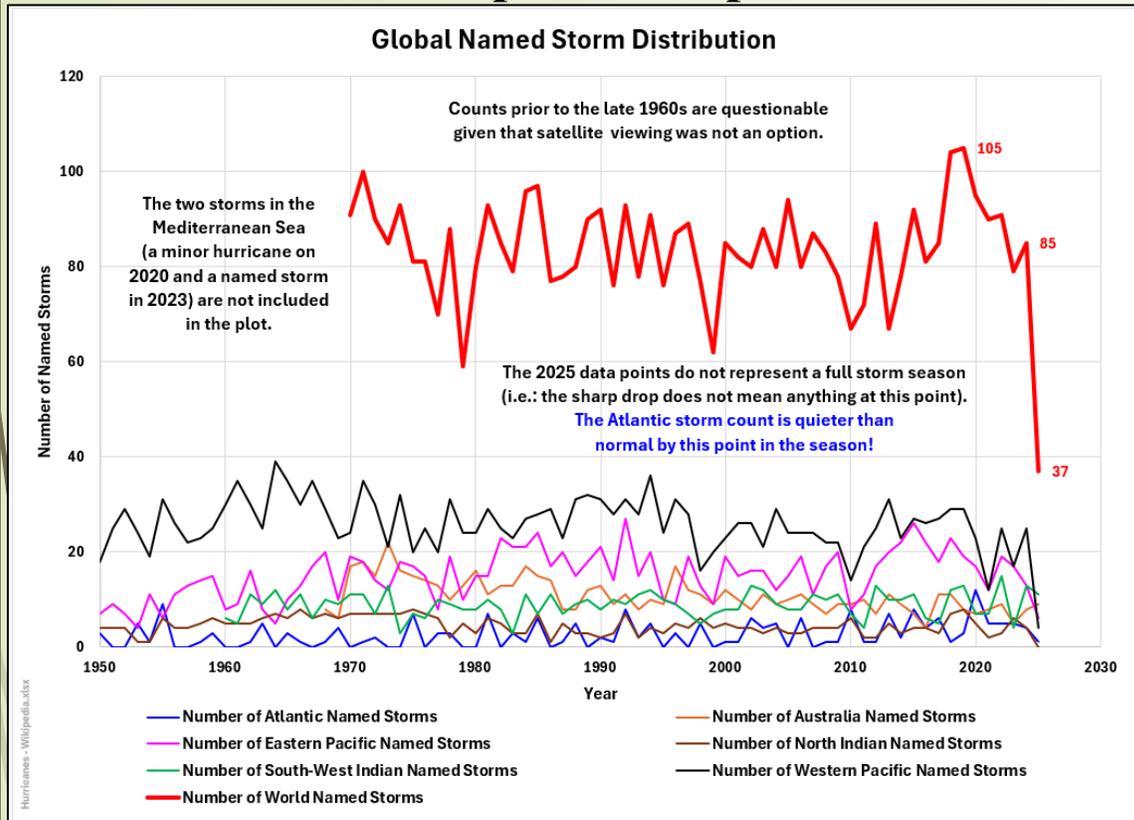
plot to the right. Although the overall Tropical Cyclone Activity has increased, the

Pacific and Indian Ocean activity (the bulk of global activity) have been trending down. Australian activity has been higher recently and the North Atlantic (a small subset of global activity) has generally been rising steadily for a while. The 2025 Atlantic activity is off to a slow start with only 1 acknowledged cyclone halfway through the season. We will see what transpires.

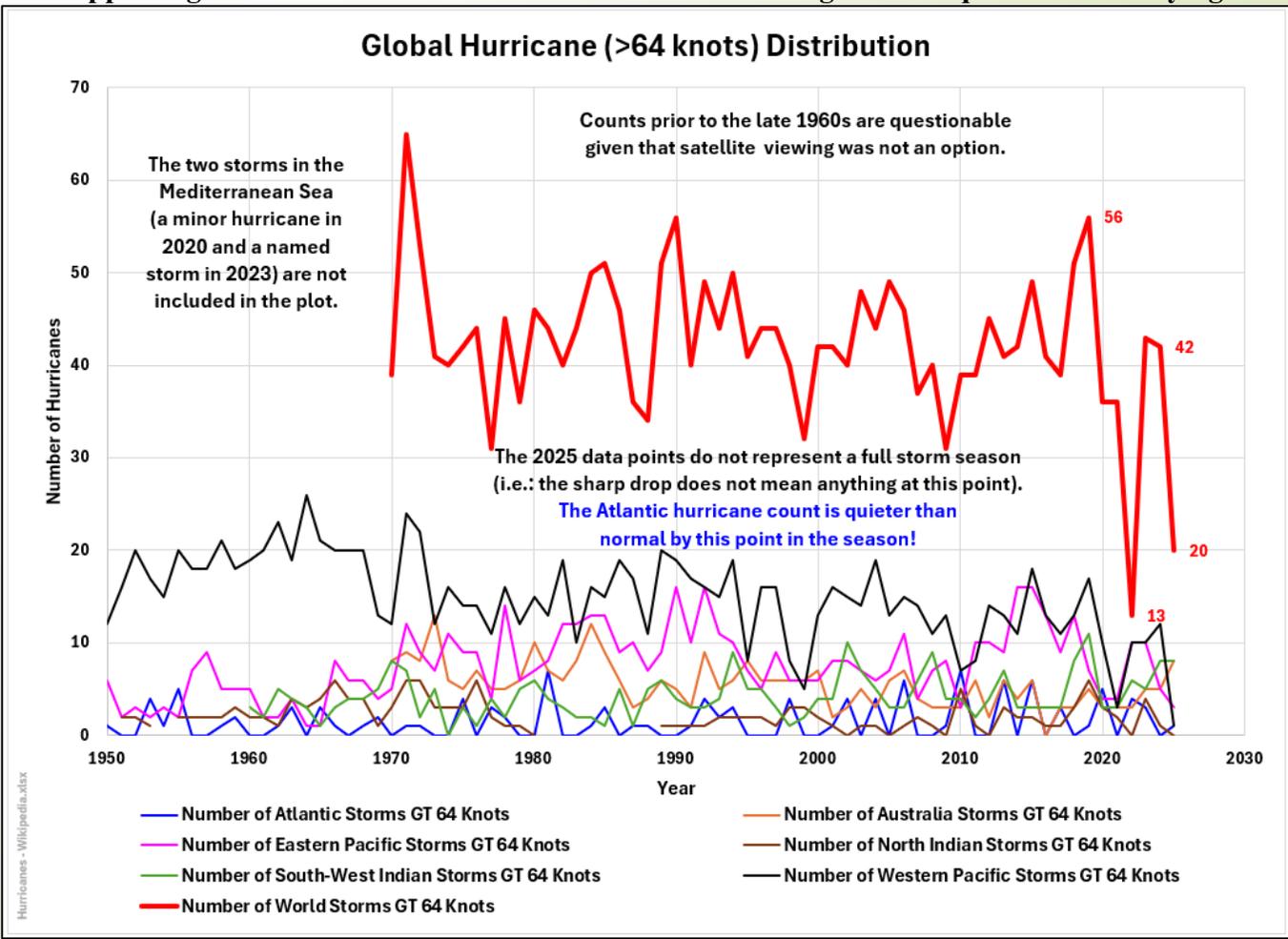
Tropical Cyclone Distribution



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The global Named Storms (to the left) are statistically flat. The rise is just 1.7 storms per century. Totally unnoticeable. Geographically most areas are also generally flat. The West Pacific has shown some general decline, and the North Atlantic has shown its steady but slow rise in Named Storms. I am a little suspect on the Named Storm category since there has been a growing sentiment to name more storms over time. After all, the weather sounds more important if it has earned a name. The East Pacific is generally flat but does show some cyclicality. Without going into detail, there is data showing that hurricane activity is related to solar and ocean cycles. Those discussions can be found in my CSS-37 – Hurricanes – Accumulated Cyclone Energy (ACE) and CSS-66 – Are Hurricanes Just Earthspots? posts. The Named Storms are not supporting the narrative that Extreme Weather is becoming more frequent or intensifying!



Named & Hurricane Distribution

Global Hurricane Activity (the plot to the right) outright dispels the notion that Extreme Weather (as it relates to cyclone activity) is becoming more frequent or severe. The number of hurricanes is trending down globally, while CO2 concentrations have been rising steadily with some acceleration (totally an anti-correlation). Perhaps we should work harder to increase atmospheric CO2 concentrations and end the scourge of hurricanes/cyclones that are standing in the way of humanity reaching climate utopia. Obviously, sarcasm, we do not have the ability to affect hurricane activity in any meaningful manner by reducing or increasing our CO2 emissions. The West Pacific Cyclones have led the trend down. The East Pacific's cyclicality is a little more prominent with noticeably higher hurricane activity in the 1980s/90s and between 2010 and 2020. As an aside, the models do not have any of the very important solar, ocean and atmospheric cyclicality built into them.

Hurricane Update September 2025 Wikipedia

Discrepancy

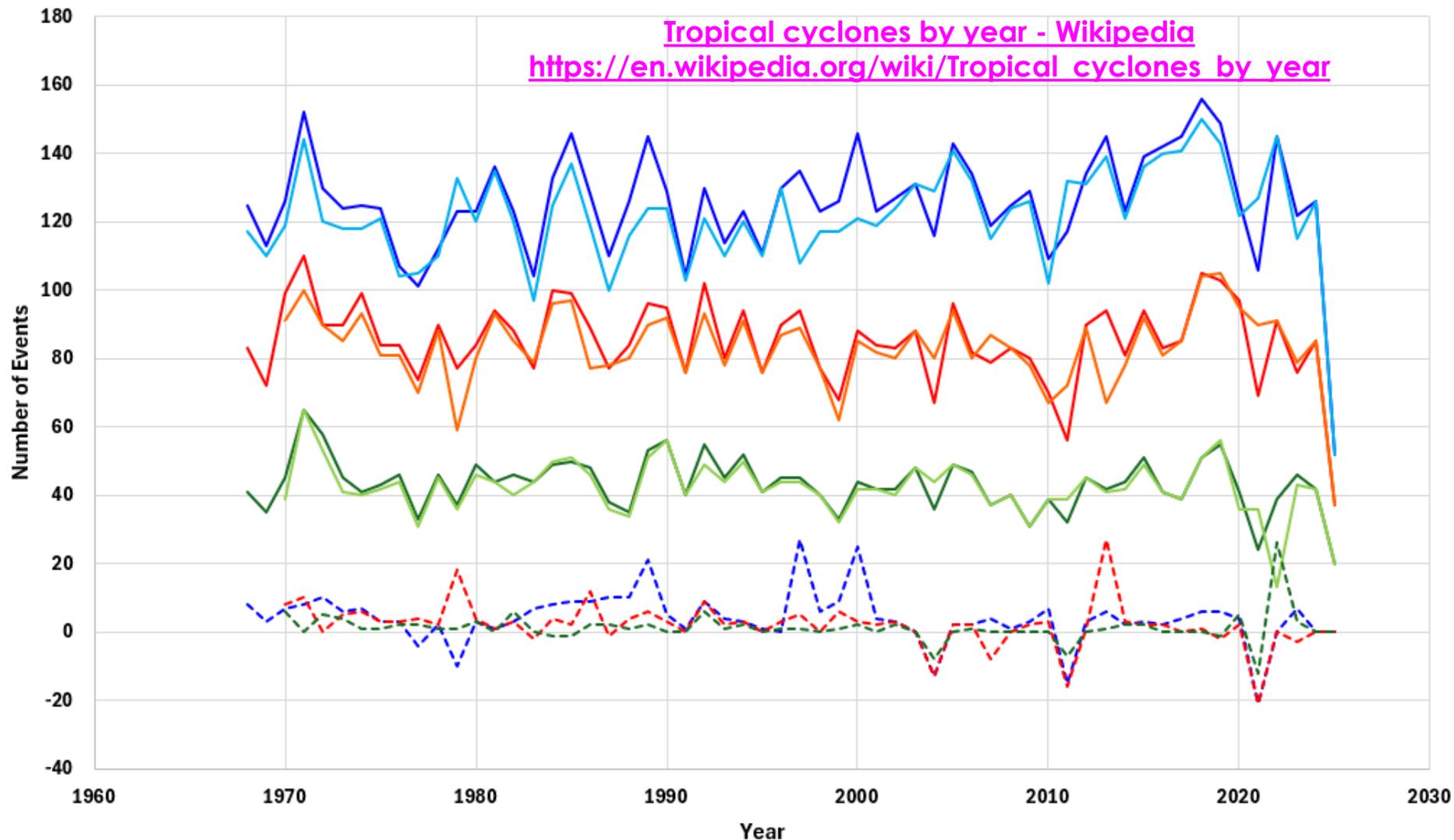
The Wikipedia data tables do contain an inconsistency that should be explained and/or corrected. The calculated data simply totals up the individual areas from the data table. The reported data is the value for the World Totals shown in the data table. The differences overall are generally small and do not affect the long-term trends or the general discussion.

Wikipedia Discrepancy

The discrepancies exist in all

three categories. The tropical cyclone activity (labeled just storms here) has the largest discrepancies. Given how fast Wikipedia "corrects" information on climate realist sites, those corrections should be in handled already. Nope.

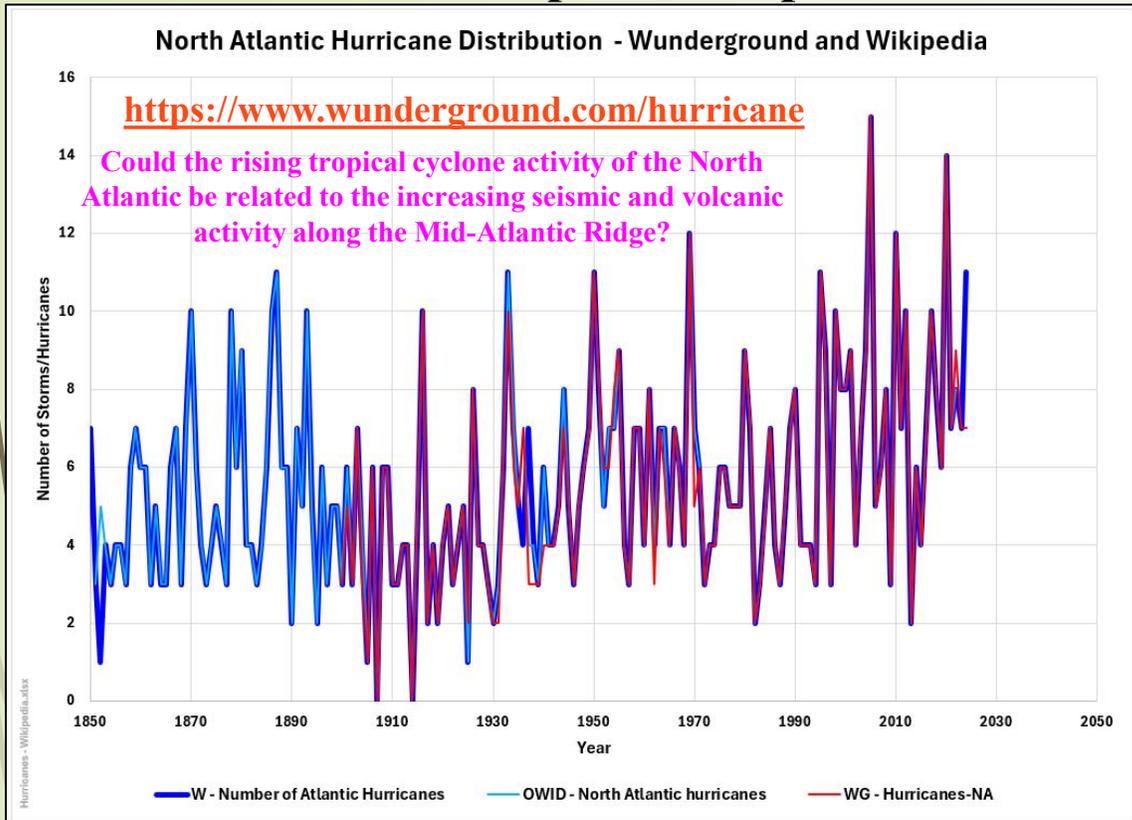
Difference between Wikipedia Quoted and Totaled Values



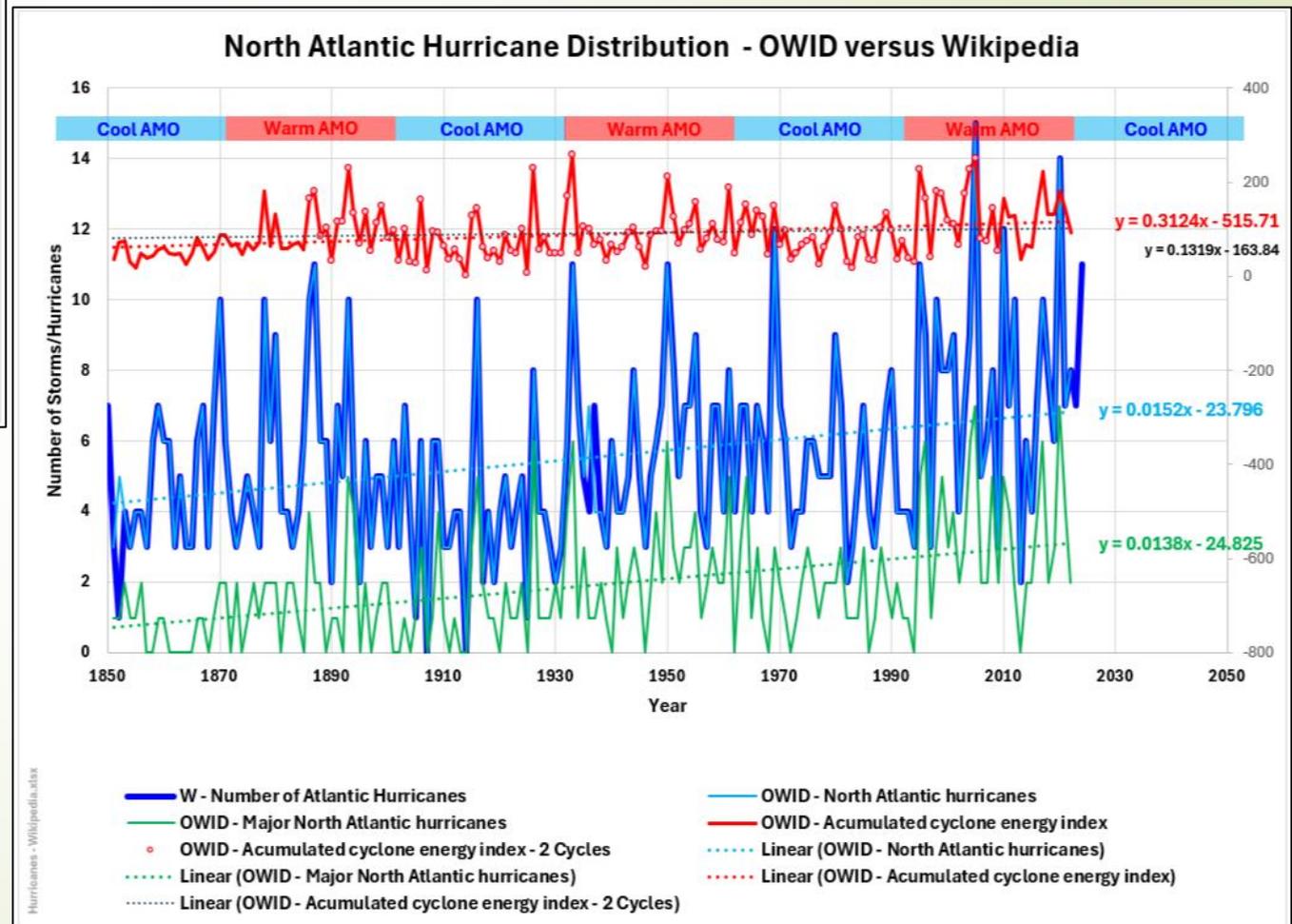
Hurricanes - Wikipedia.xlsx

- Storms - Calculated
- Named Storms - Calculated
- Hurricanes - Calculated
- Storms - Reported
- Named Storms - Reported
- Hurricanes - Reported
- - - Storms - Difference
- - - Named Storms - Difference
- - - Hurricanes - Difference

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This slide compares Wikipedia's North Atlantic hurricane dataset to two other long-term datasets. The data to the left is found at Weather Underground. Historically, I have used the Weather Underground data. The data (while having a shorter time period) appears to be consistent with Wikipedia. There is some noticeable deviation around 1940, but not enough to change any long-term trends. The Weather Underground data set required counting the storms and hurricanes within the data set for every available year. Annoying but only during the initial data table setup. The Our World In Data information was plotted in both charts.



Wikipedia, OWID, Weather Underground

The chart to the right rolls in some Our World In Data (OWID) information. The OWID North Atlantic Hurricane data lays directly over top of the Wikipedia data (the calculated values from earlier) with only a few minor, insignificant differences. Unfortunately, the OWID info is only available up to 2022. The data itself is available in a quick easy to use format, which provides a good starting point for a full dataset. While I was in OWID, I downloaded and plotted the number of major North Atlantic hurricanes and the Accumulated Cyclone Energy. All data sets show the slow steady increase of North Atlantic hurricane activity, but this localized data does not provide any evidence linking global climate change and hurricanes.

Hurricane Update September 2025 Wikipedia Forecast Summary

While reviewing the Wikipedia data I noticed that they had summarized the available forecasts. That data is plotted to the right for 2020 to 2025. The 2025 data only goes to the end of August, so the hurricane activity levels will go up. That activity (just 6 events producing 1 major hurricane (Erin), and 1 minor hurricane (Gabriel just transitioned)) is well below normal for this point in the season. How well did the forecasters do? They tended to overestimate the

number of hurricanes and major hurricanes. The

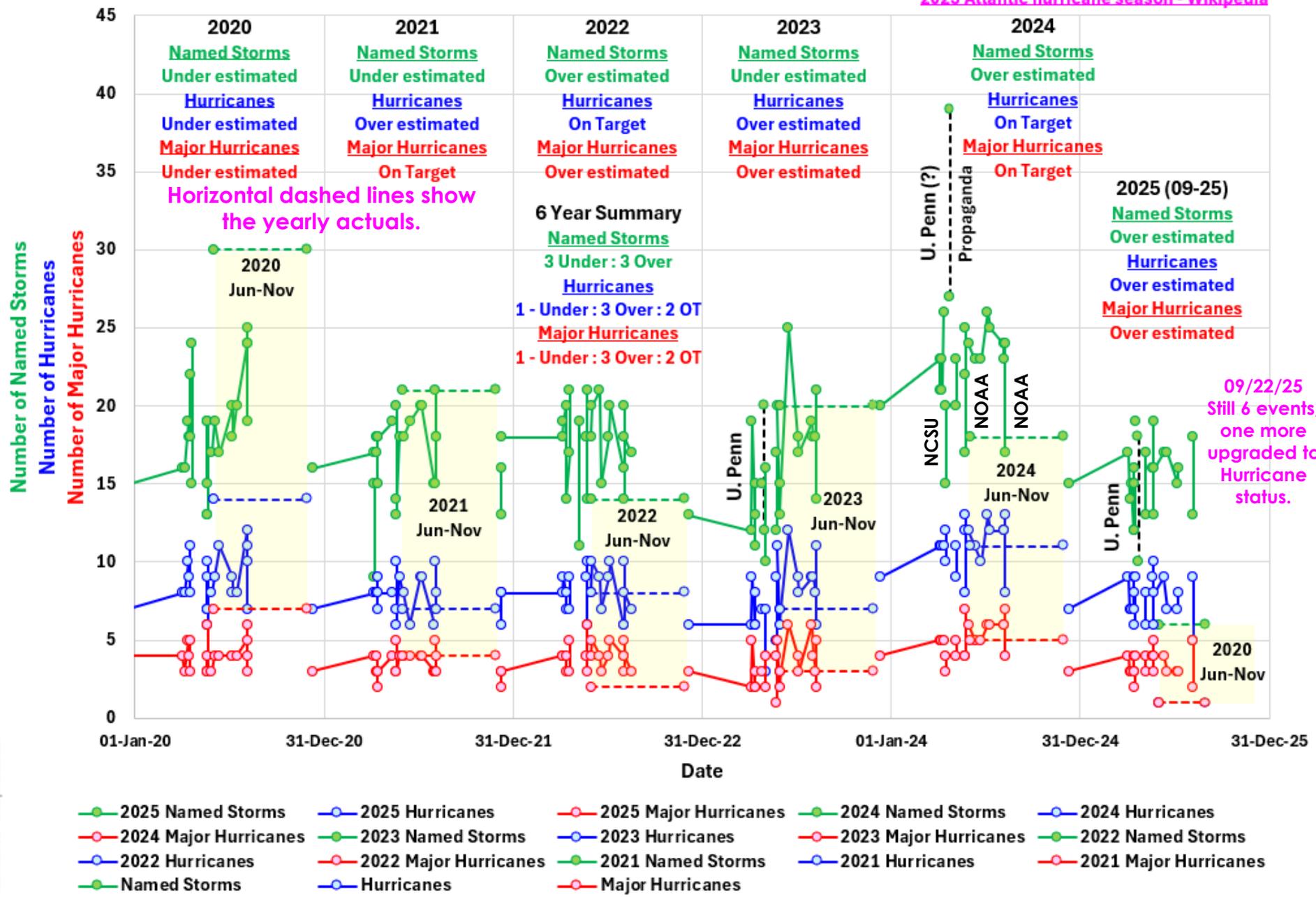
Wikipedia Forecast Summary

number of named storms was split between over and underestimated. The U. Penn forecasters showed up in 2023 with a large forecast range that just captured the actual named storm count (at the top end). In 2024, they went all in, dramatically overestimating the 2025 numbers. Any Michael Mann influence here?

Hurricanes - Wikipedia.xlsx

Hurricane Forecasts - North Atlantic

2025 Atlantic hurricane season - Wikipedia



09/22/25
Still 6 events,
one more
upgraded to
Hurricane
status.