# Atlantic Hurricane Season Outlooks - Early August Update

## **Normal to Intense Season**

compiled by CIMH (issued: 08.08.2025)

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# 2024 Hurricane Season Forecasts -

NOAA CPC

(70%

confidence

range)

07<sup>th</sup> August

2025

13-18

5-9

2-5

90-160

ther

1arch

7-10

3-5

125-175

CIMH

(70%

confidence

range)

22 May 2025\*

**20** (16-24)\*

\*8th August

update

9 (6-12)

**4** (2-6)

125

(62-189)

Likely a hyper-active season!!						
Forecast Parameter (1991-2020 average in parentheses)	CSU 6 <sup>th</sup> August 2025	Tropical Storm Risk 07 <sup>th</sup> August 2025	Accu- Weather 26 <sup>th</sup> March 2025			
Named Storms (NS) (14)	14	14	13 <sub>-</sub> 10			

13-18 **Namea Storms** (NS) (14) 10 10

Hurricanes (H) (7)

Major Hurricanes (MH) (3)

**Accumulated Cyclone** 

**Energy** (ACE) (123)

8

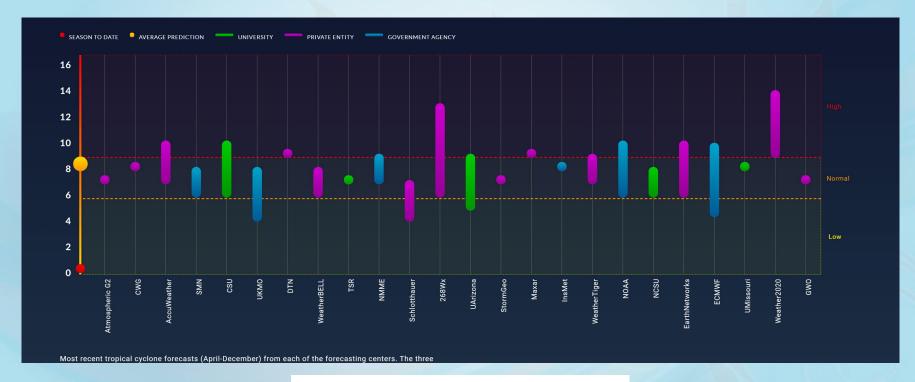
140

144

# Comparing 2025 CSU Atlantic Hurricane Season outlook to the hyperactive 2024, 2020 and 2017 seasons

Forecast Parameter and 1991–2020 Average (in parentheses)	Issue Date 6 August 2025	2024 Obs.	2020 Obs.	2017 Obs.
Named Storms (NS) (14.4)	16	18	30	17
Named Storm Days (NSD) (69.4)	80	77.25	118	91.25
Hurricanes (H) (7.2)	8	11	13	10
Hurricane Days (HD) (27.0)	30	37.5	34.75	51.25
Major Hurricanes (MH) (3.2)	3	5	6	6
Major Hurricane Days (MHD) (7.4)	8	11.5	8.75	19.25
Accumulated Cyclone Energy (ACE) (123)	140	162	180	226

# Agencies predict around 12 Hurricanes in the Atlantic in 2025 (as of 8 August 2025)



## **Caribbean Landfall probabilities**

#### CSU:

► 52% probability for at least one major hurricane (Cat 3, 4 or 5) after 5 August, tracking into the Caribbean (10-20°N, 60-88°W). 1880-2020 average probability for major hurricanes in an entire year is 47%.

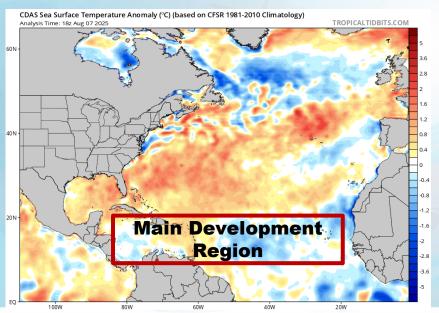
\*\*\*Note: In late June/early July when Beryl became the earliest category 4 (30 June) and category 5 (1 July) on record in the Atlantic, making landfall in several islands of the southern Grenadines (in the countries of Grenada and St. Vincent & the Grenadines).

For country-by-country forecasted probabilities of named storms and hurricanes passing within 50 miles of the location, see <a href="https://tropical.colostate.edu/resources.html">https://tropical.colostate.edu/resources.html</a>.

## **Drivers of hurricane season activity in 2025**

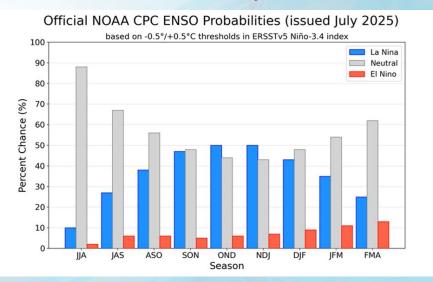
Main Development Region of tropical cyclones in the Atlantic: unusually warm around Antilles, elsewhere initially cooler

→ slight boost to mid-to late hurricane season activity (less so than in 2024)



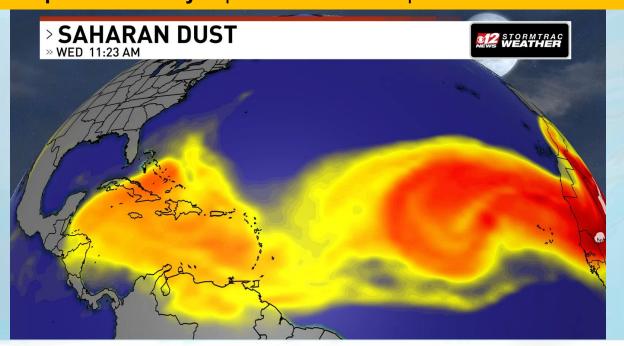
ENSO neutral conditions in the Pacific possibly to develop into La Niña

**→** ENSO neutral / La Niña to promote latehurricane season activity



# Drivers of Hurricane Season activity in 2025 What we do not know yet...

No predictions of **how often** intrusions of the dry (often dusty) Saharan Air Layer **(SAL)** will **stifle activity** through August. Note: **Explosive activity** is possible between episodes of SAL intrusions.





# The possible effect of lower/higher frequency of dry, dusty Saharan air intrusions

## Scenario A: infrequent Saharan air intrusions into the Tropical North Atlantic

	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
tropical cyclone							100		
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov

#### **Active 2025 Atlantic Hurricane Season**

- → historical average: 14 tropical storms, 7 hurricanes, 3 major hurricanes
- → different this year: unusually (but not record)-warm Atlantic providing additional fuel for storm activity
- → forecasts: normal to intense season
  → potentially higher storm frequency & intensity
  - → increased chance of rapid intensification

## Scenario B: very frequent Saharan air intrusions

tropical cyclone Mar	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov

→ Erratic tropical cyclone activity until mid-August.



## **2025** Atlantic Tropical Cyclone Names

**August 7 Update** 

Andras

Erin

**Fernand** 

Gabrielle

Humberto

**Imelda** 

**Jerry** 

Karen

Lorenzo

Melissa

**Nestor** 

Olga

**Pablo** 

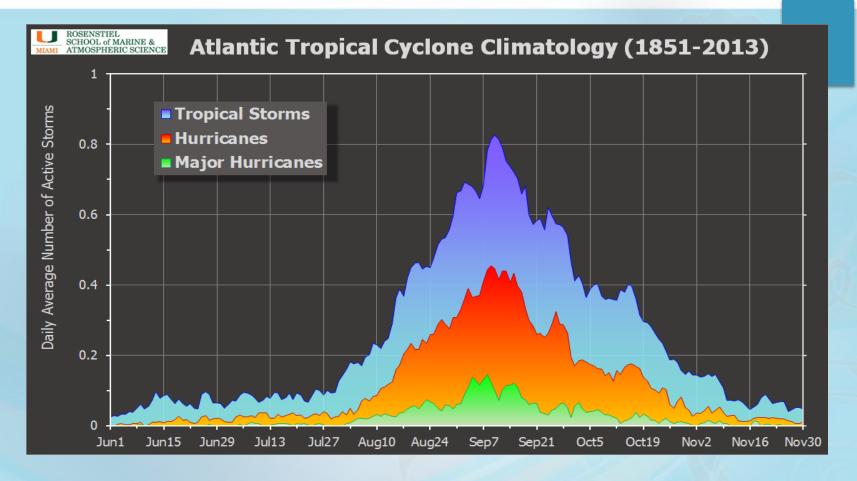
Rebekah

Sebastien

Tanya

Van

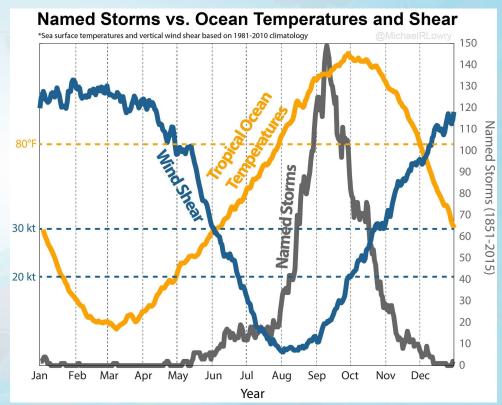
Wendy



Basin-wide TC activity historically peaks on 10 September

# Could we make useful predictions of parts of the season?

- The **peak of the season** is from August to October
- → what will this period bring?
- → What could the first half (June to August) and second half (September to November) of the season look like?



Source: Michael Lowry/FEMA

### How good were the CIMH 2024 forecasts?

Forecasts (i.e., Scenario A) overestimated total activity as very frequent Saharan dust episodes (i.e., Scenario B) occurred through late-August

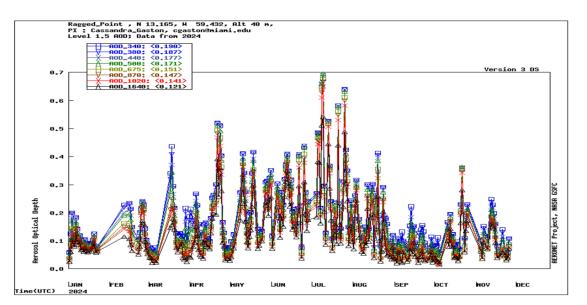
Period	Observed	Mid-May 2024		Early Aug	gust 2024	
		Forecast	Range	Forecast	Range	
Number of Named	Storms					
2024 (entire season)	18	29	24-35	23	19-27	
JunAug. (1st half)	5	11	7-14			
AugOct. (peak)	12	21	17-25			
<b>SepNov.</b> (2 <sup>nd</sup> half)	13	16	13-19			
AugDec.	15			20	16-25	
Accumulated Cyclone Energy (ACE)						
2024 (entire season)	162	211	146-277			

### **How good were the CIMH 2024 forecasts?**

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#### **AERONET AOD 2024**

Most Saharan Dust in the Atlantic since 2022





# 2024 Atlantic Hurricane Season Activity CIMH forecasts

Period	1991-2020	Forecast	Range*	Confidence level			
Entire season (issued May 16 <sup>th</sup> , 2025)							
Named storms	14	19	13-25	High			
Hurricanes	7	9	6-12	Medium			
Major Hurricanes	3.2	4	2-6	Medium			
ACE	123	145	83-225	Medium			
August 2024	August 2024 forecasts for the Number of Named Storms						
Entire season	14	20	16-24	High			
Aug. to Dec. 2024	12	17	13-21	High			

<sup>\*70%</sup> confidence range, i.e. the observed number has a 70% chance of falling in this range

## The new norm

# 'Average' Atlantic Hurricane Season \* Effective 2021

1981-2010

12 Named Storms
6 Hurricanes
3 Major Hurricanes



1991-2020

14 Named Storms7 Hurricanes3 Major Hurricanes

\* Numbers for an average season reflect the climate record for tropical storms and hurricanes and use the most recent 3 decades as the period of reference. More at: http://bit.ly/NOAAHurricaneSeasonAverages



## **IMPORTANT:**

Number of major hurricanes up 14% from 2.8 to 3.2 /year

(and up by 60% compared to 1961-1990)

#### **NOTE**

- Authorities and interests are advised to constantly monitor and abide by official weather advisories issued by the National Meteorological Services and.
- They should also **constantly monitor** other information provided by the **Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency** (<a href="https://cdema.org/">http://cdema.org/</a>) and the **US National Hurricane Center** (<a href="https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/">https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/</a>).

#### **DISCLAIMER**

- CIMH provides special weather and climate interpretation of the current and forecasted tropical weather and climate conditions affecting the Caribbean region.
- CIMH is not an official forecasting authority.



For climate monitoring information, climate outlooks and climate bulletins, please visit:
rcc.cimh.edu.bb
Additional early warning tools are found at www.cimh.edu.bb

Thank you