National Hurricane Center 2016 Forecast Verification (Preliminary)

John Cangialosi and James Franklin Hurricane Specialist Unit National Hurricane Center

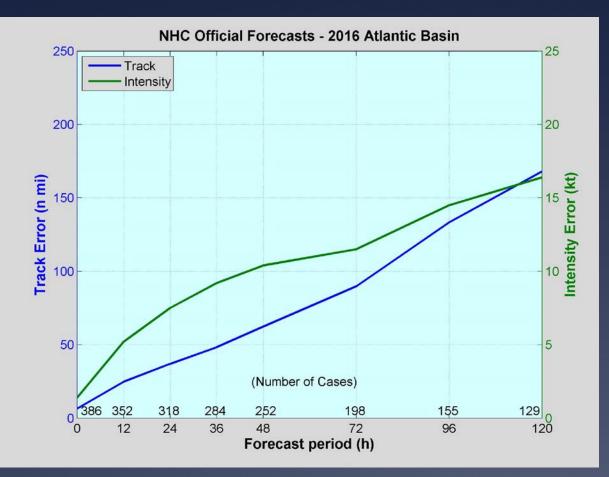






2016 Atlantic Verification





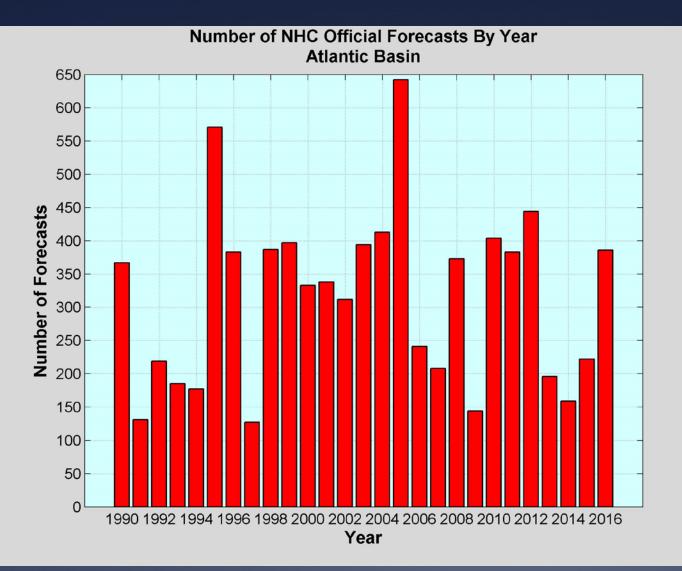
VT	NT	TRACK	INT
(h)		(n mi)	(kt)
000	386	6.5	1.4
012	352	24.8	5.2
024	318	37.0	7.5
036	284	48.3	9.2
048	252	62.3	10.4
072	198	89.7	11.5
096	155	133.3	14.5
120	129	168.0	16.4

Values in green exceed all-time records.

GPRA 48-h track (71 n mi) and intensity (12 kt) goals were met.



Sample Size since 1990



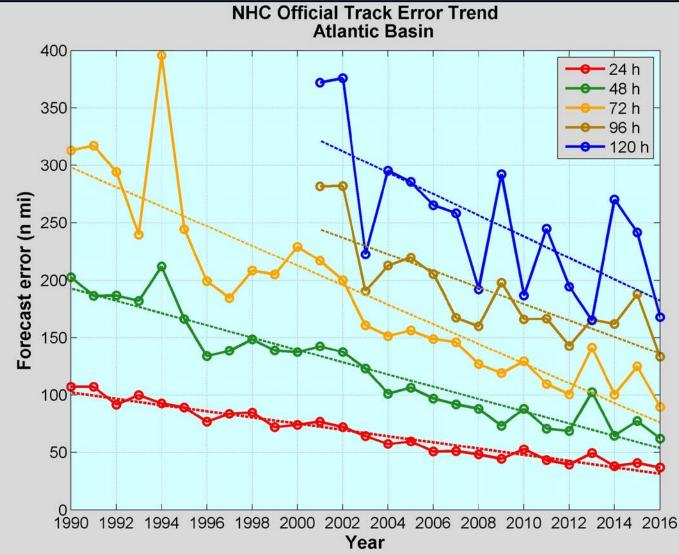
More forecasts were issued in 2016 than the past few years. The number of forecasts was above average.





Atlantic Track Error Trends

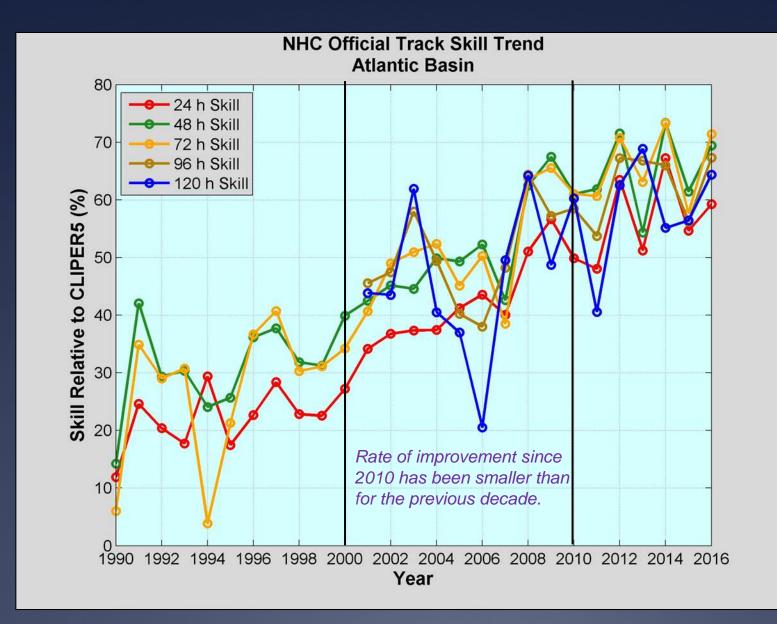




Track errors decreased at all times in 2016 compared to 2015, and although many accuracy records were set in 2016, it does appear as though the rate of improvement is slowing.



Atlantic Track Skill Trends

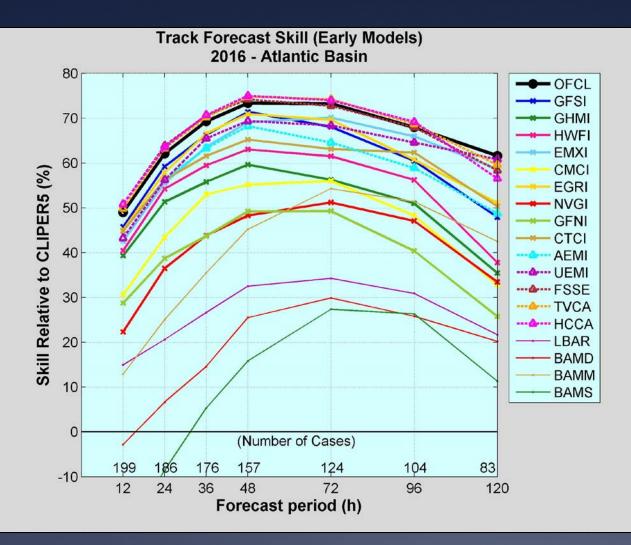






2016 Track Guidance





Official forecasts were very skillful, near the bestperforming models (consensus aids).

Among the consensus aids, HCCA, TVCA, and FSSE were very close to one another.

GFSI and EGRI were the best individual models in the short range, EMXI best at longer leads.

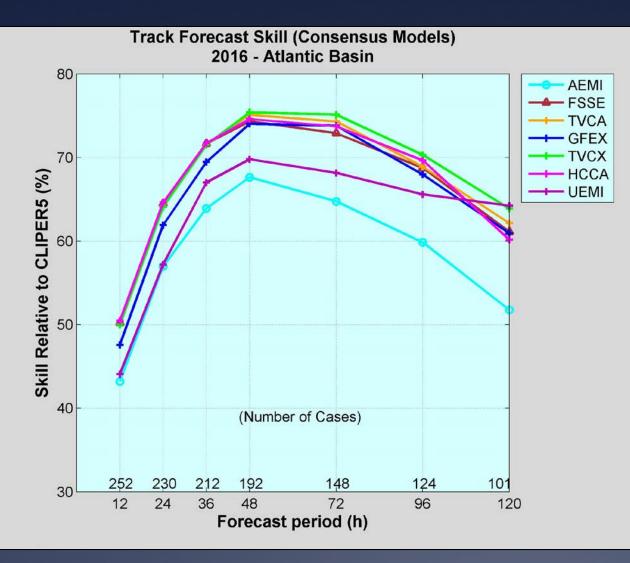
UK Met ensemble mean (UEMI) was very skillful and as good as or better than GFSI, EMXI, and EGRI.

AEMI, CTCI, and HWFI were the next best models.

GHMI, CMCI, NVGI, GFNI trailed again in 2016.



2016 Consensus Guidance



TVCX slightly better than HCCA, TVCA, GFEX, and FSSE.

Good first year for HCCA.

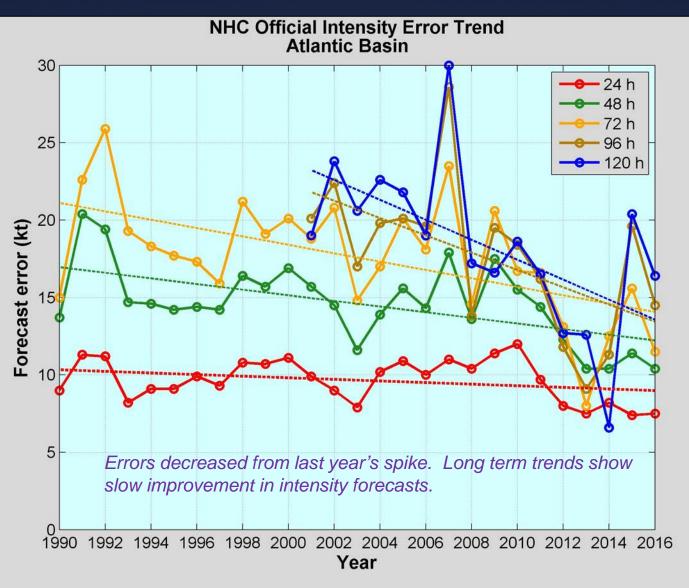
UEMI not as good except at 120 h.

AEMI not competitive with the multi-model consensus aids. In fact, you're far better off having one GFS and one ECMWF than a whole bunch of GFSs.



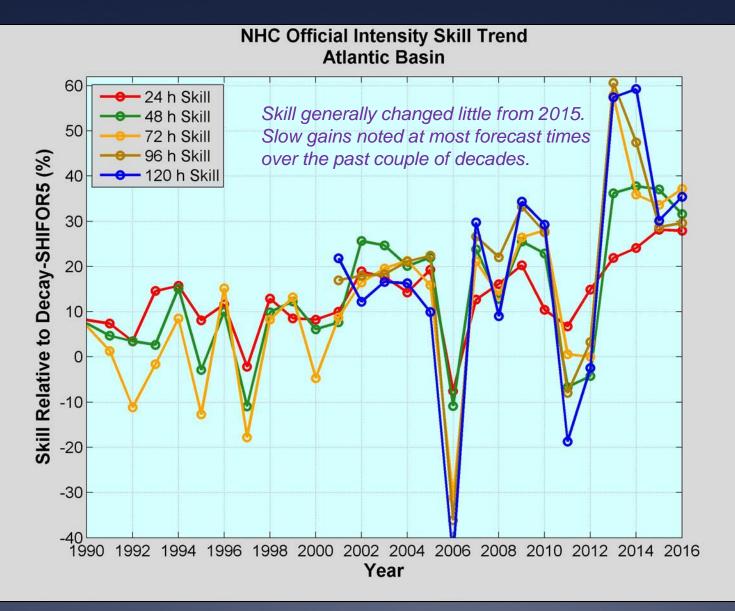
Atlantic Intensity Error Trends







Atlantic Intensity Skill Trends

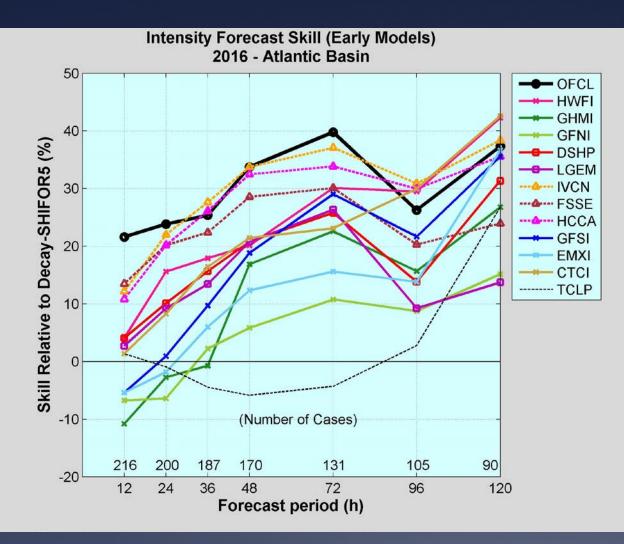






2016 Intensity Guidance





Official forecasts skillful at all times, near or better than the top models (consensus aids).

Among the consensus aids, IVCN was a little better than HCCA and FSSE.

HWFI and CTCI showed increased skill with forecast time and were the best models at days 4 and 5.

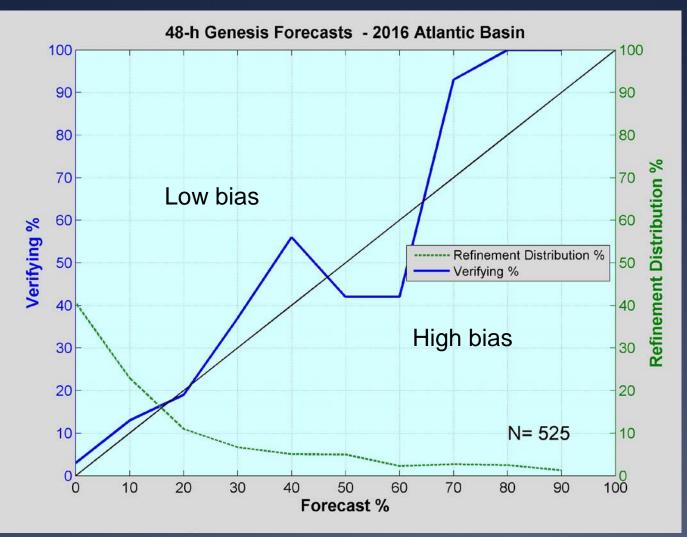
DSHP and LGEM were skillful but not as good as consensus aids or HWFI, CTCI.

GFSI was competitive at 48 h and beyond.

GFNI, GHMI, and EMXI trailed.

2-day Genesis Forecast Verification



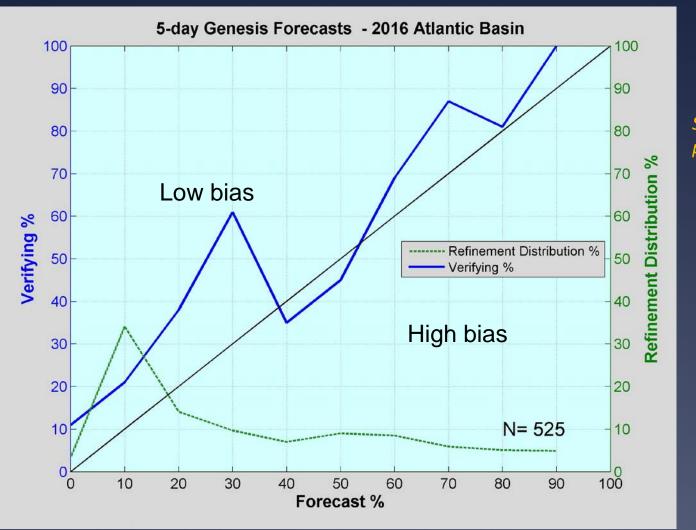


* Fairly well calibrated at the low and medium probabilities.

* Low bias for a small sample at high probabilities.

5-day Genesis Forecast Verification

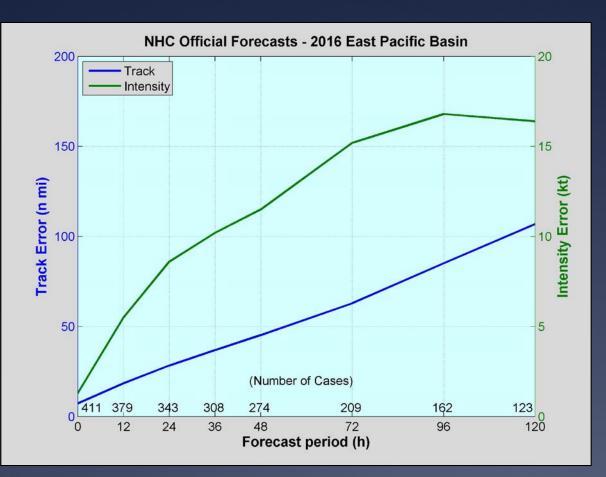




Slight low bias at most probabilities.

2016 East Pacific Verification





VT (h)	NT	TRACK (n mi)	IN (kt)
=======		=======	=====
000	411	7.3	1.3
012	379	18.5	5.5
024	343	28.4	8.6
036	308	36.9	10.2
048	274	45.3	11.5
072	209	62.9	15.2
096	162	85.1	16.8
120	123	106.8	16.4

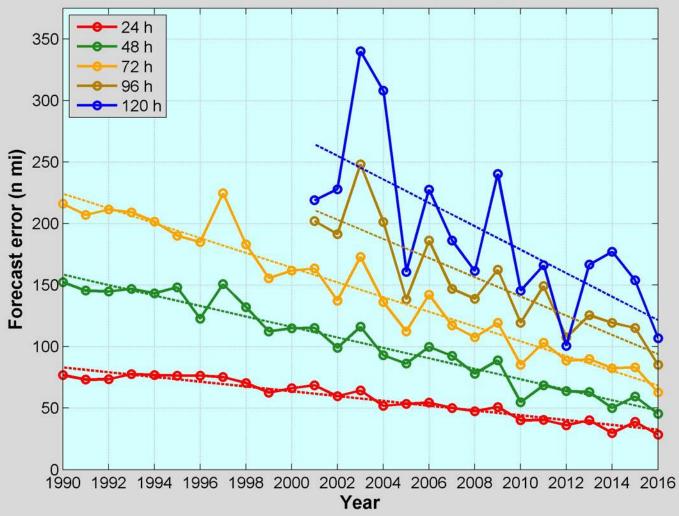
Value in green exceeded all-time record.



EPAC Track Error Trends



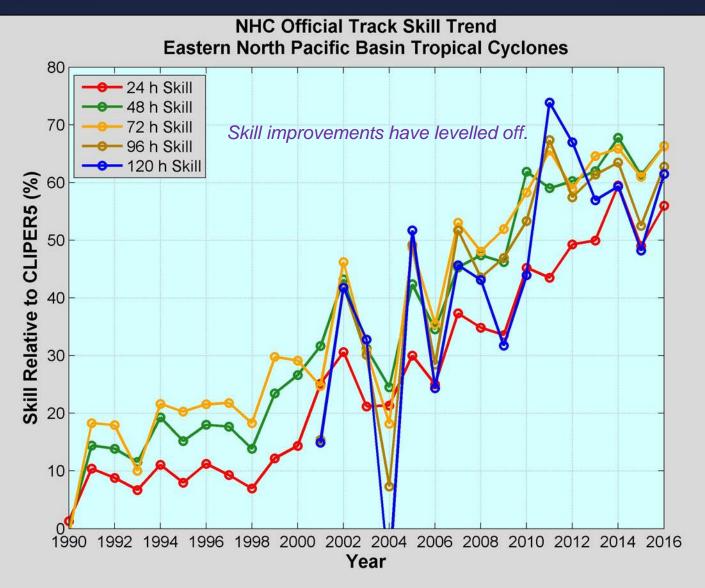




Track errors decreased at all forecast times from 2015. Since 1990, track errors have decreased substantially.



EPAC Track Skill Trends

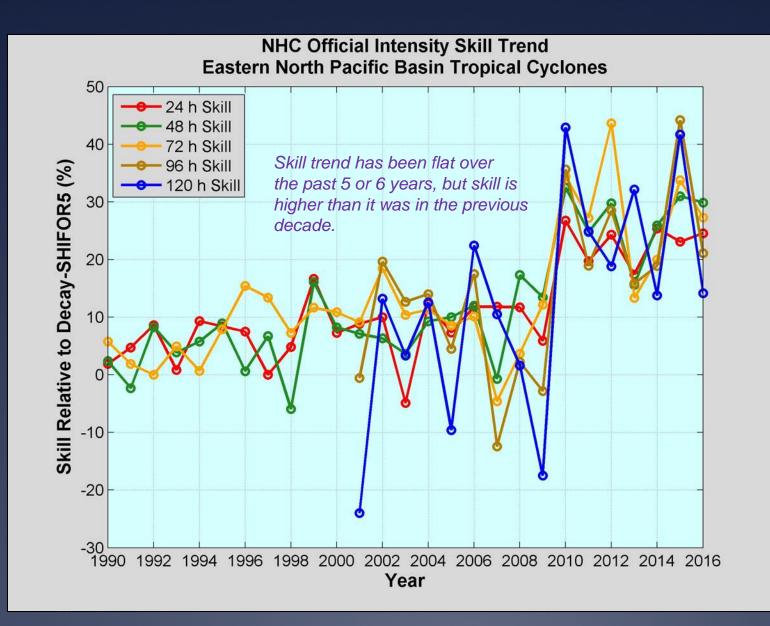






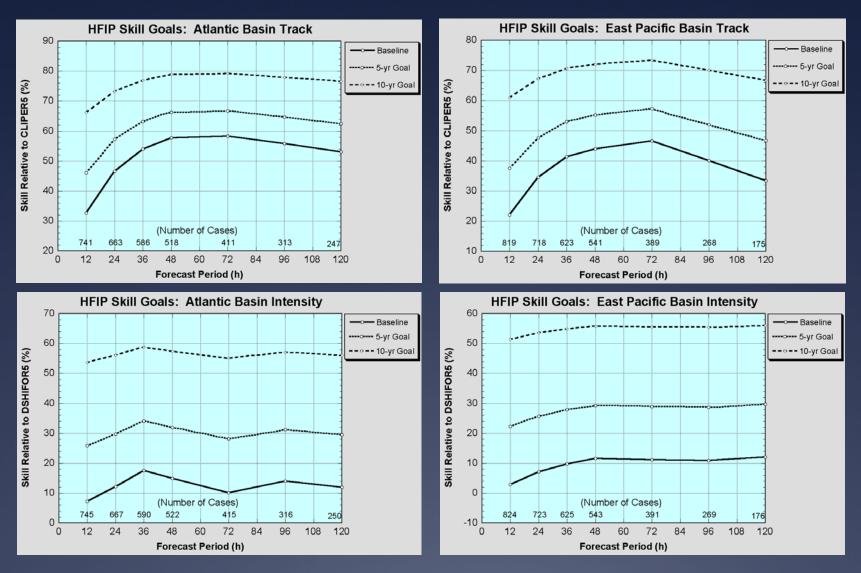
EPAC Intensity Skill Trends







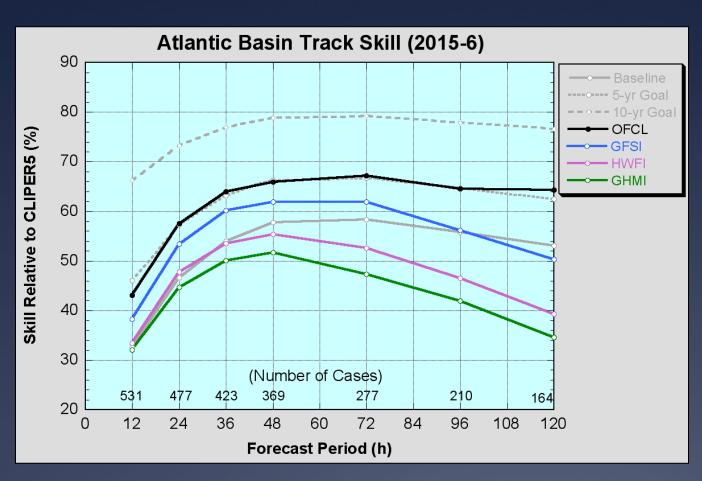




Baseline error was determined from a consensus of operational models evaluated for the period 2006-8. Reducing the baseline error by 20% (50%) and normalizing by CLIPER/SHIFOR yielded the 5-yr (10-yr) HFIP skill goals.







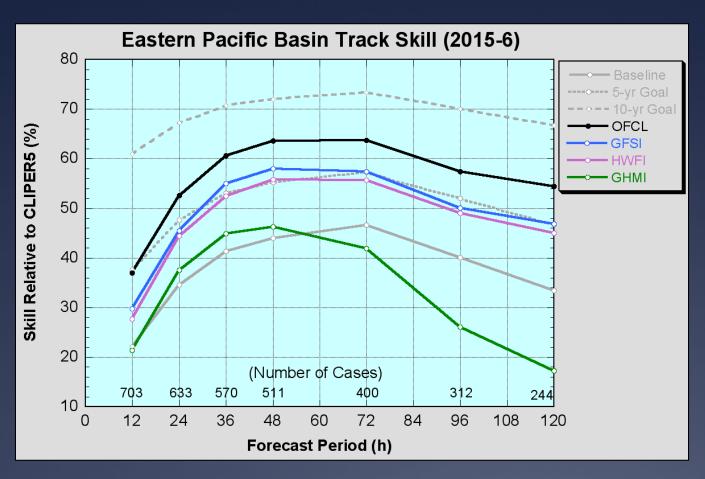
Will use OFCL as a measure of the state of the science (could have used model consensus), for a two-year sample to improve representativeness. Also will show the operationally accessible models HFIP is contributing to.

Atlantic Basin Track:

OFCL is virtually on top of the 5-yr HFIP goal.







East Pacific Basin Track:

For the 2-yr sample, OFCL is well above the 5-yr goal and seemingly within reach of the 10-yr goal.

HWRF and GFS neck and neck, and individually have reached the 5-yr goal.





Atlantic Basin Intensity:

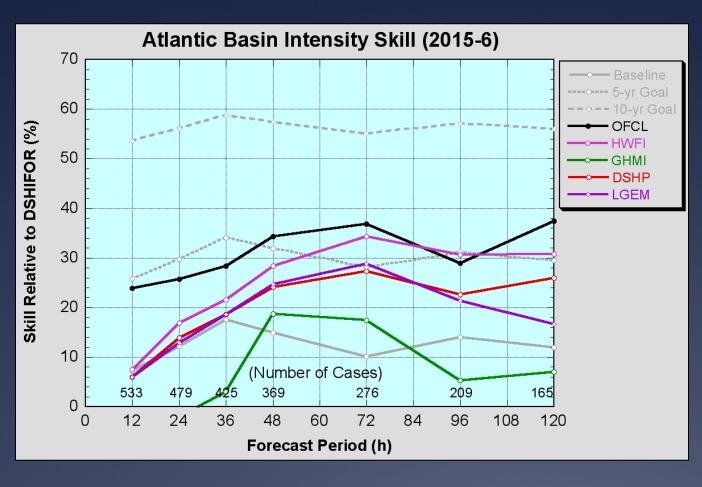
For the 2-yr sample, OFCL was near or above the 5-yr goal.

HWRF skill above the skill of DSHP and LGEM.

Caution advised due to the relative lack of RI events in recent years. RI events were 40% more common during the baseline period than during the last two years.

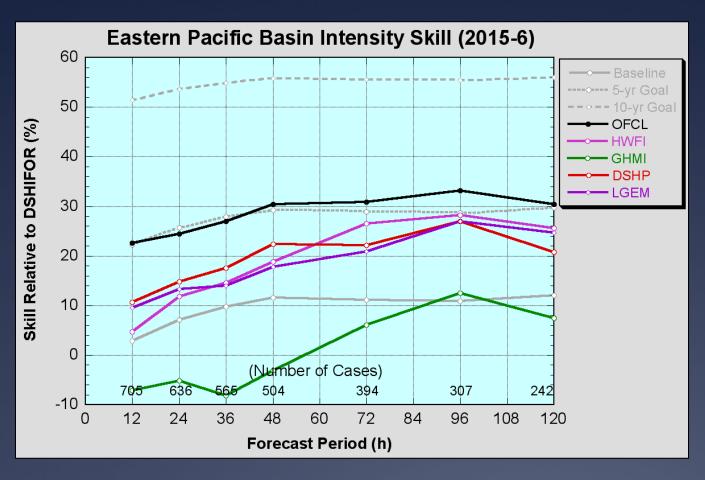
During the baseline period, the ratio of RI events to total forecasts was 54:705 = 7.7%. Same ratio for 2015-16 was 29:536 = 5.4%.

When there are few RI events, OFCL errors go down. When storms are unusually weak, SHIFOR errors can actually go up.









East Pacific Basin Intensity:

For the 2-yr sample, OFCL was right at the 5-yr goal (and well above the individual guidance).

HWRF competitive with DSHP.

RI event ratio for baseline period was 54:700 = 7.7%.

RI event ratio for 2015-16 was 84:680 = 12.4%







- While it appears that we have reached our 5year goals, improvements seem to be leveling off.
- * Given the funding cuts to HFIP, and the NWS' seeming desire to simplify the operational production suite, it's not clear where future improvements in tropical cyclone guidance are going to come from.