Trends in Global Tropical Cyclone Activity: 1990-2021

Published in February 2022 in Geophysical Research Letters: https://doi.org/10.1029/2021GL095774

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47th Climate Diagnostics and Prediction Workshop

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Research Questions

C How has global (and individual basin) tropical cyclone activity changed since 1990?

C What have been the large-scale climate drivers responsible for the observed changes?



C Tropical Cyclones: National Hurricane Center and Joint Typhoon Warning Center Best Tracks as archived in the International Best Track Archive for Climate Stewardship (IBTrACS)

Atmospheric/Oceanic Dataset: ECMWF Fifth Generation Reanalysis (ERA5)

C ENSO Dataset: ENSO Longitude Index (Williams and Patricola 2018)

Global Named Storms



Short-Lived Named Storms (<=2 Days)



Atlantic Named Storms (<=2 Days)





Chris Landsea (NHC)

Global Hurricanes/Typhoons



Western North Pacific Typhoons



Global Accumulated Cyclone Energy



Western North Pacific Accumulated Cyclone Energy





Global Cat. 4-5 Hurricane Percentage (>=130 mph winds)



Rapidly Intensifying/Weakening Tropical Cyclones (>=35 mph 24 hr⁻¹)



Rapidly Intensifying/Weakening Tropical Cyclones (>=60 mph 24 hr⁻¹)



Global Inflation-Adjusted Damage



US Coastal Population Change Since 1900



US Housing Units by County (Change Since 1950)



U.S. Housing Units by County Change Since 1950

Data: U.S. Consus Bureau Graphic & Analysis: Aon (Catastrophe Insight)

<1,000
1,000 to 10,000
10,000 to 100,000
100,000 to 250,000
250,000 to 500,000
500,000 to 1 million
>1 million

Steve Bowen (Gallagher)

Trend Towards More La Niña-Like Environment since 1990



Vertical Wind Shear (200-850 hPa) Trend since 1990



Mid-Level Relative Humidity Trend Since 1990



Potential Intensity Trend Since 1990





Short-lived named storms, tropical cyclones intensifying by >=60 mph 24 hr⁻¹ and damage have significantly increased since 1990

Hurricanes and Accumulated Cyclone Energy have significantly decreased since 1990

C Observed trends are likely due to the trend towards a more La Niña-like basic state

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