



# TROPICAL CYCLONE GENESIS

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WMO RA-IV Workshop on Hurricane  
Forecasting & Warnings  
2 March 2022

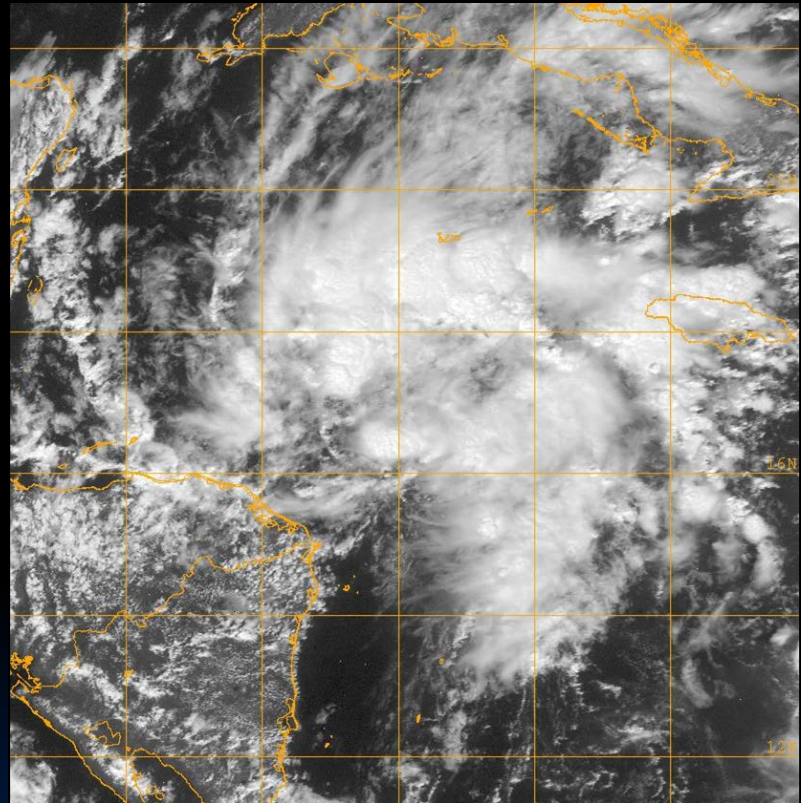
# Outline / Topics

- Climatology
- Large-scale conditions associated with tropical cyclone (TC) formation
- Relation to ENSO, intraseasonal variability
- Theories of genesis
- Meso-scale aspects of genesis
- TC genesis in global models
- Web sites of genesis parameters
- Operational (NHC) genesis forecasting



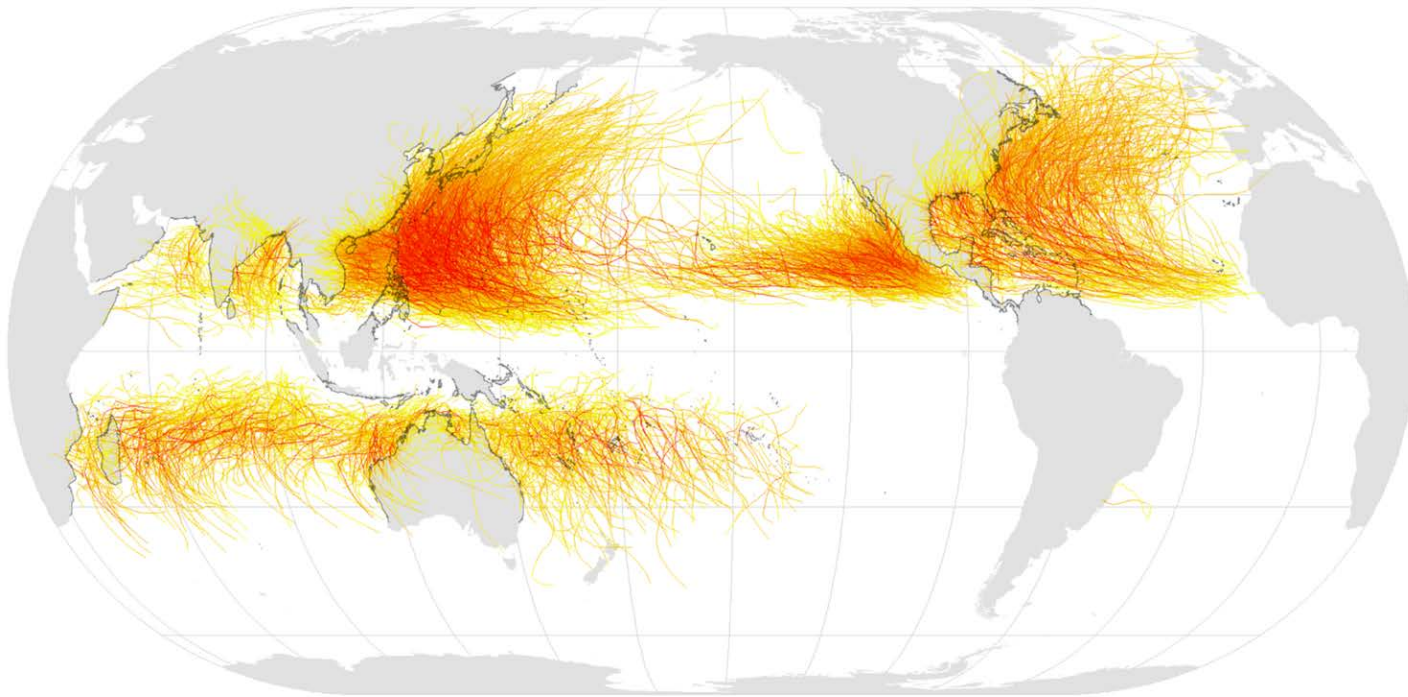
# WMO Definition of a Tropical Cyclone:

*“A warm-core, non-frontal synoptic-scale cyclone, originating over tropical or subtropical waters, with organized deep convection and closed surface wind circulation about a well-defined center.”*



# Principal Areas of Tropical Cyclone Formation

## Tropical Cyclones, 1945–2006



Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale:

tropical  
depression

tropical  
storm

hurricane  
category 1

hurricane  
category 2

hurricane  
category 3

hurricane  
category 4

hurricane  
category 5



# Factors Governing the Climatology of Tropical Cyclone Formation in the Atlantic Basin

- In the long-term mean, typically, there is a lag between the occurrence of the most favorable thermodynamic conditions (in terms of static stability) and the most favorable dynamical conditions (in terms of vertical wind shear).
- The atmosphere tends to be more unstable later in the season.
- The vertical shear tends to be weaker earlier in the season.

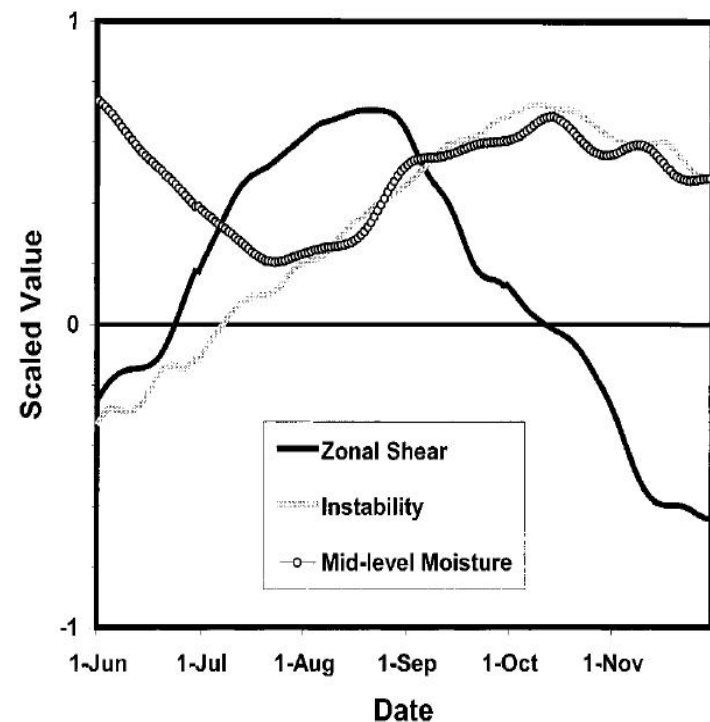
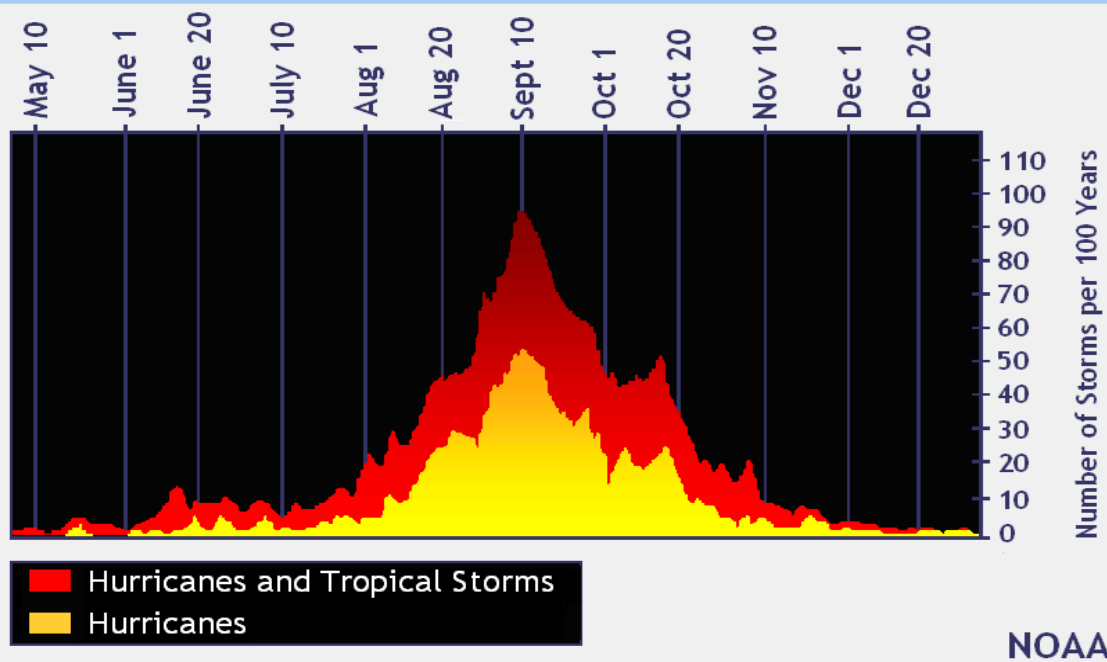
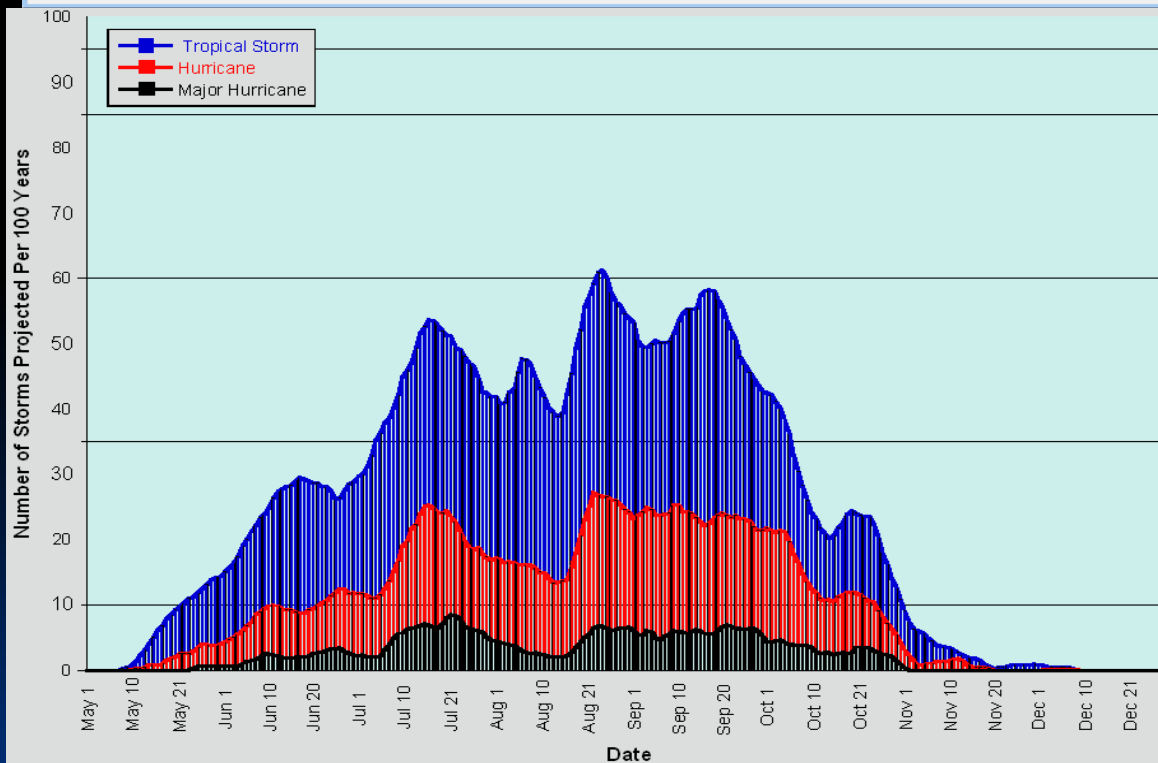


FIG. 7. Climatological time series of the scaled shear, instability, and moisture variables.



**Atlantic**

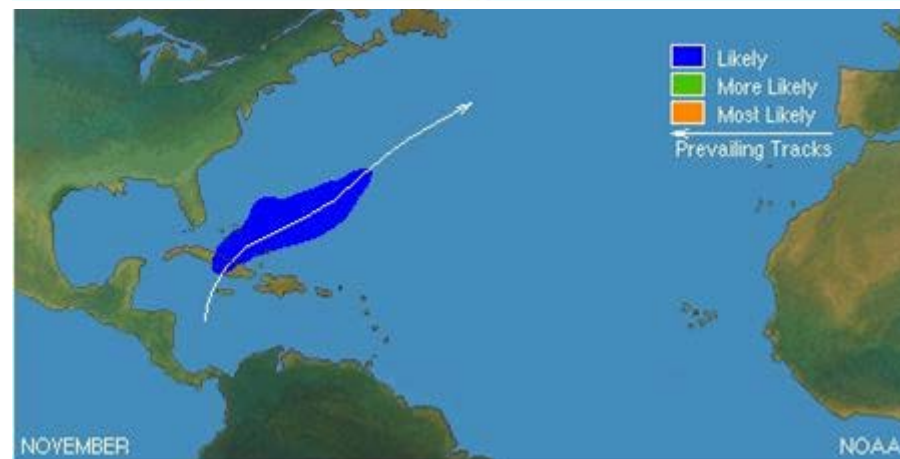
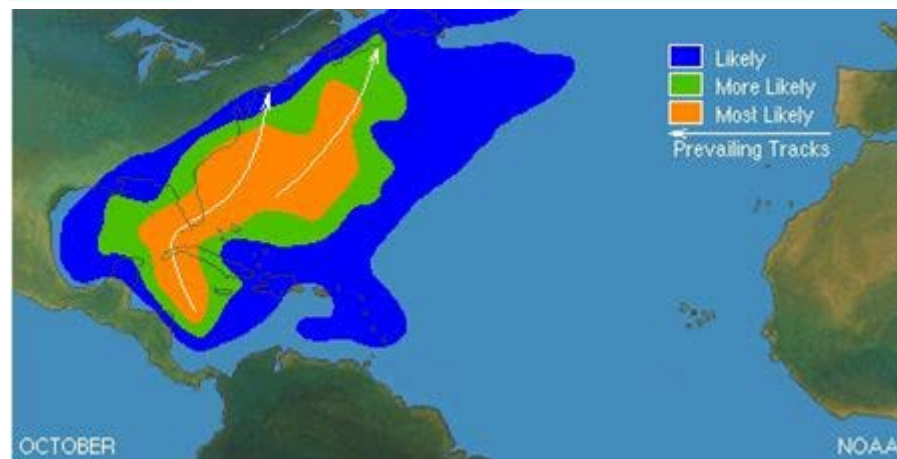
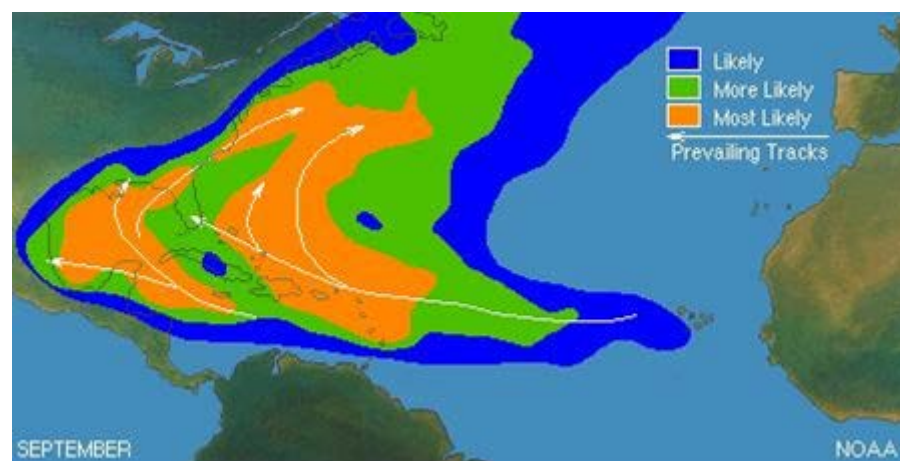
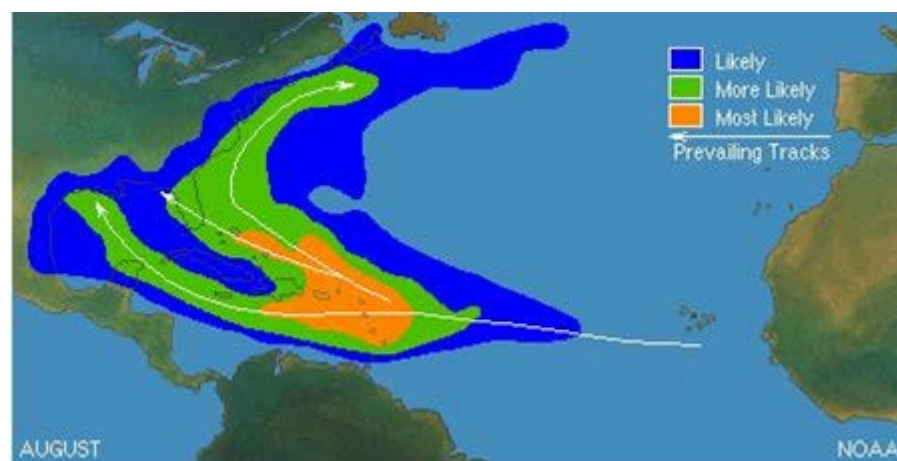
**Highly peaked  
with a secondary  
peak in mid-  
October**



**Eastern North  
Pacific**

**Bimodal  
distribution**





# Time For a Quiz Question!



Out of ~60 tropical waves transiting the Atlantic basin each season, less than 1/10 develop. Why?

- A) Waves lose convection off of Africa due to cool waters and have less potential for development
- B) many of them are too close to the equator
- C) environmental factors are generally marginally conducive for development
- D) Waves are closely spaced together and constructively interfere with one another
- E) Both A and C

De las 60 ondas tropicales que transitan la cuenca del Atlántico cada temporada, se desarrollan menos de 1/10. ¿Por qué?

- A) Las ondas tropicales pierden la convección al moverse fuera de África debido a las aguas frías y tienen menos potencial de desarrollo
- B) Muchas de ellas están demasiado cerca del ecuador.
- C) Los factores del medio ambiente generalmente no conducen al desarrollo.
- D) Las ondas tropicales en ocasiones están tan cerca que pudieran interferirse entre si.
- E) Tanto A como C

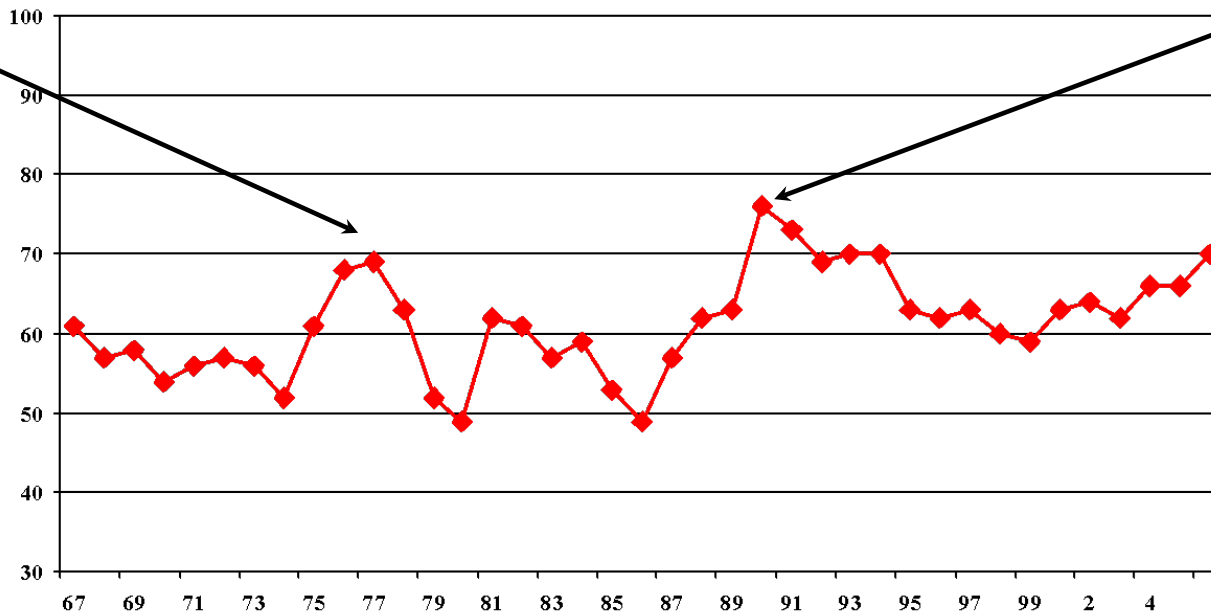


# Interannual variability of the frequency of Atlantic tropical waves, 1967-2005

## Tropical waves

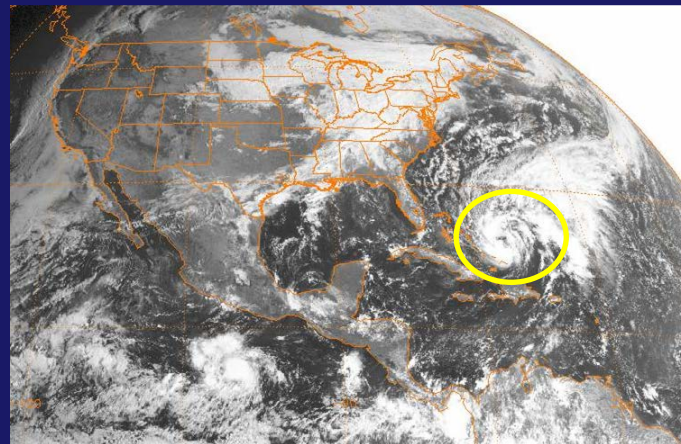
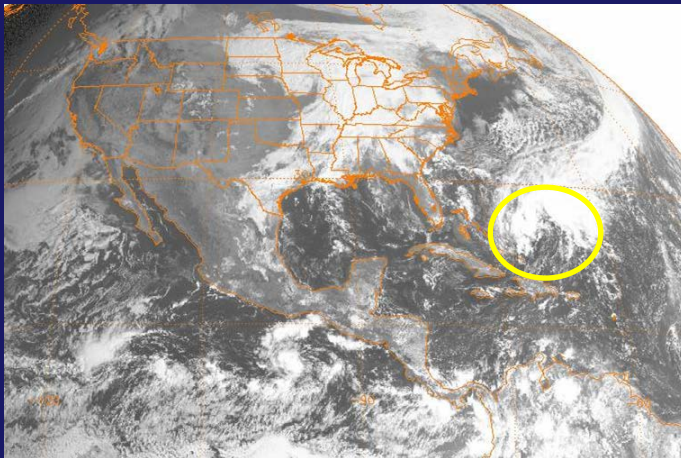
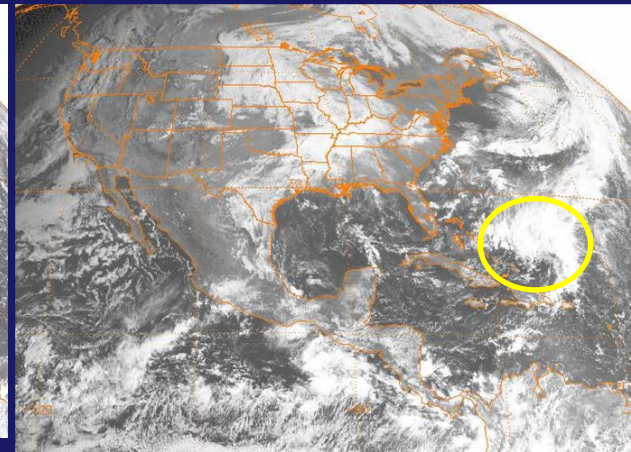
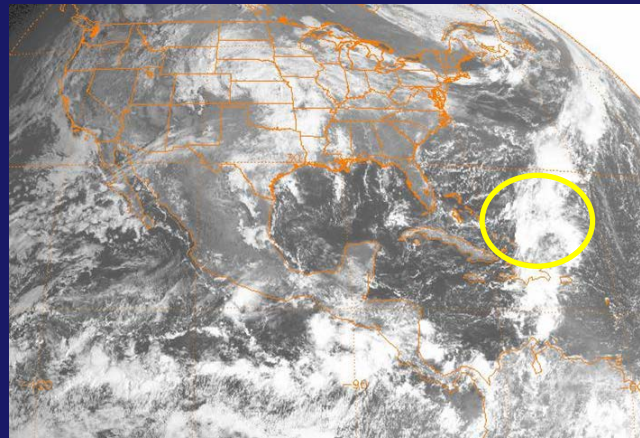
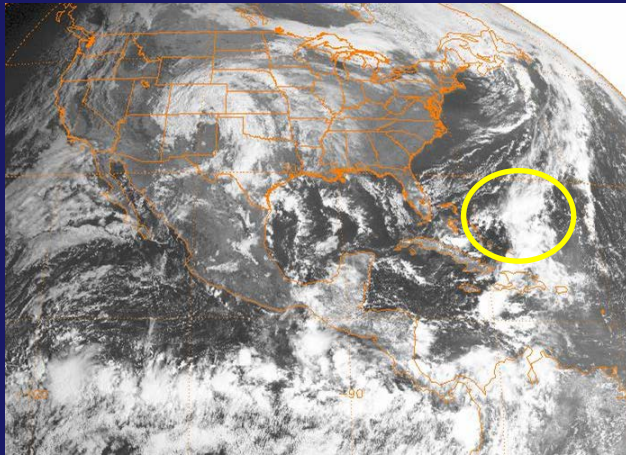
Inactive year

Inactive year



Note that TC genesis is not a function of the number of available disturbances.

# Typical Non-Tropical TC formation in the North Atlantic (fronts, upper-level lows)



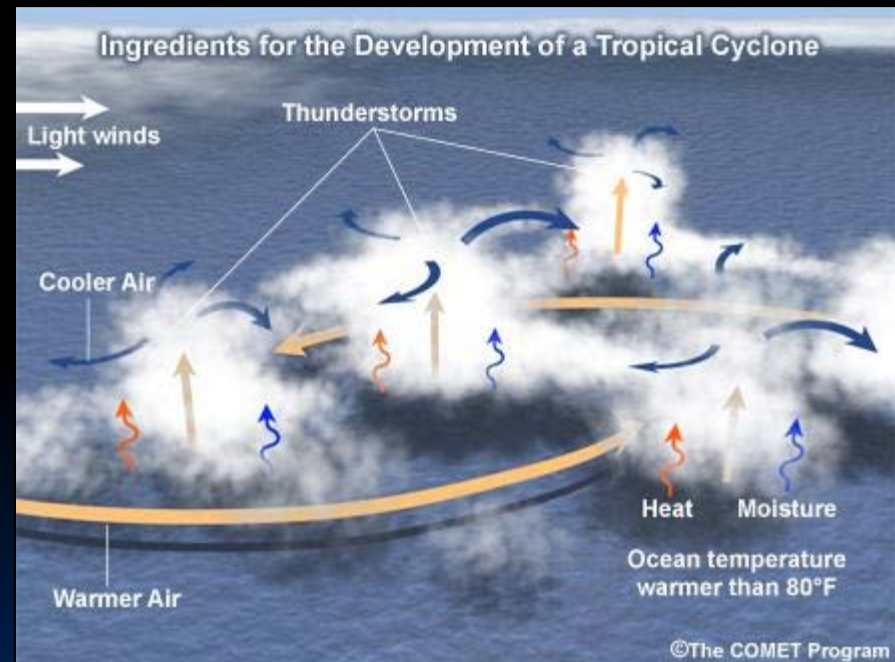
On average, about 25% of Atlantic TCs form from non-tropical sources



# Large-Scale Conditions and Other Characteristics Associated with TC Formation

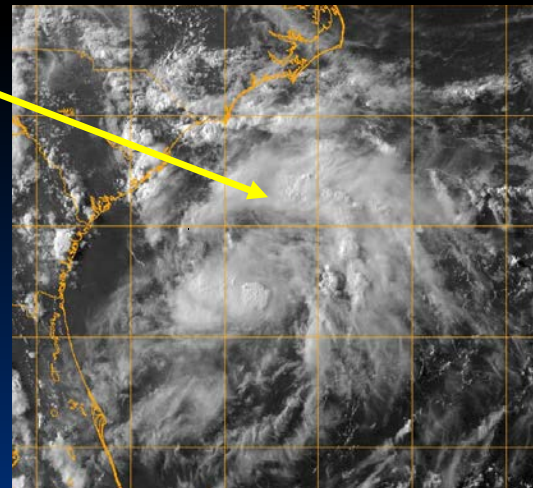
**Necessary but not sufficient conditions!**

- A pre-existing disturbance containing abundant deep convection
- Latitudes poleward  $\sim 5^\circ$
- Adequate ocean thermal energy
  - SST  $> 26^\circ\text{C}$  extending to a depth of 60 m
- A “sufficiently” unstable atmosphere & deep layer of moist air
- Small vertical shear of the horizontal wind



# Large-Scale Conditions and Other Characteristics Associated with TC Formation (cont'd)

- Upper-tropospheric anticyclonic outflow over the area
- Enhanced lower tropospheric relative vorticity
- Appearance of curved banding features in the deep convection
- Falling surface pressure: **24-hour** pressure changes (falls) of usually **3 mb** or more



*“We observe universally that tropical storms form only within pre-existing disturbances...An initial disturbance therefore forms part of the starting mechanism. A weak circulation, low pressure and a deep moist layer are present at the beginning. The forecaster need not look into areas which contain no such circulations.”*

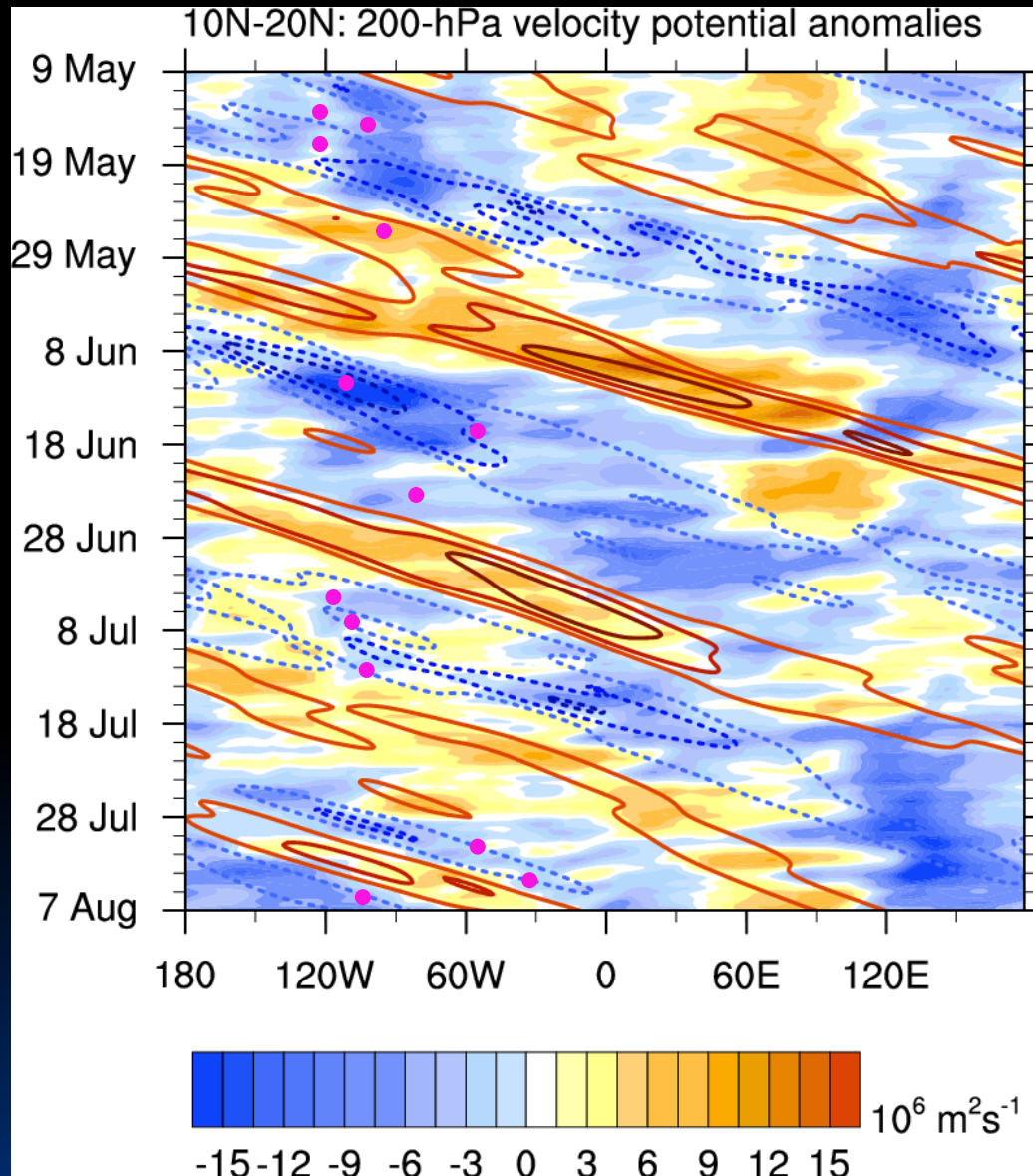
Herbert Riehl (1954)



# Important Intraseasonal Predictors for 5-Day Genesis Forecasts

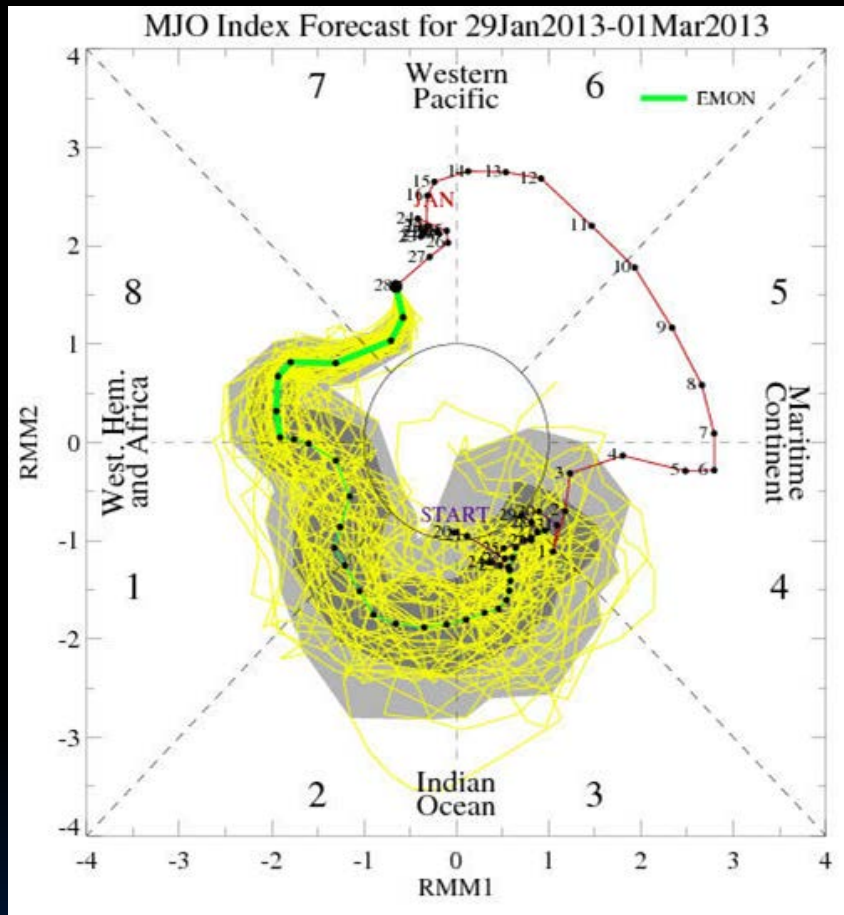
Blue—  
favorable  
upper-level  
conditions  
(lower  
shear and  
more  
unstable)

Magenta  
dots are TC  
genesis  
points in  
early 2012

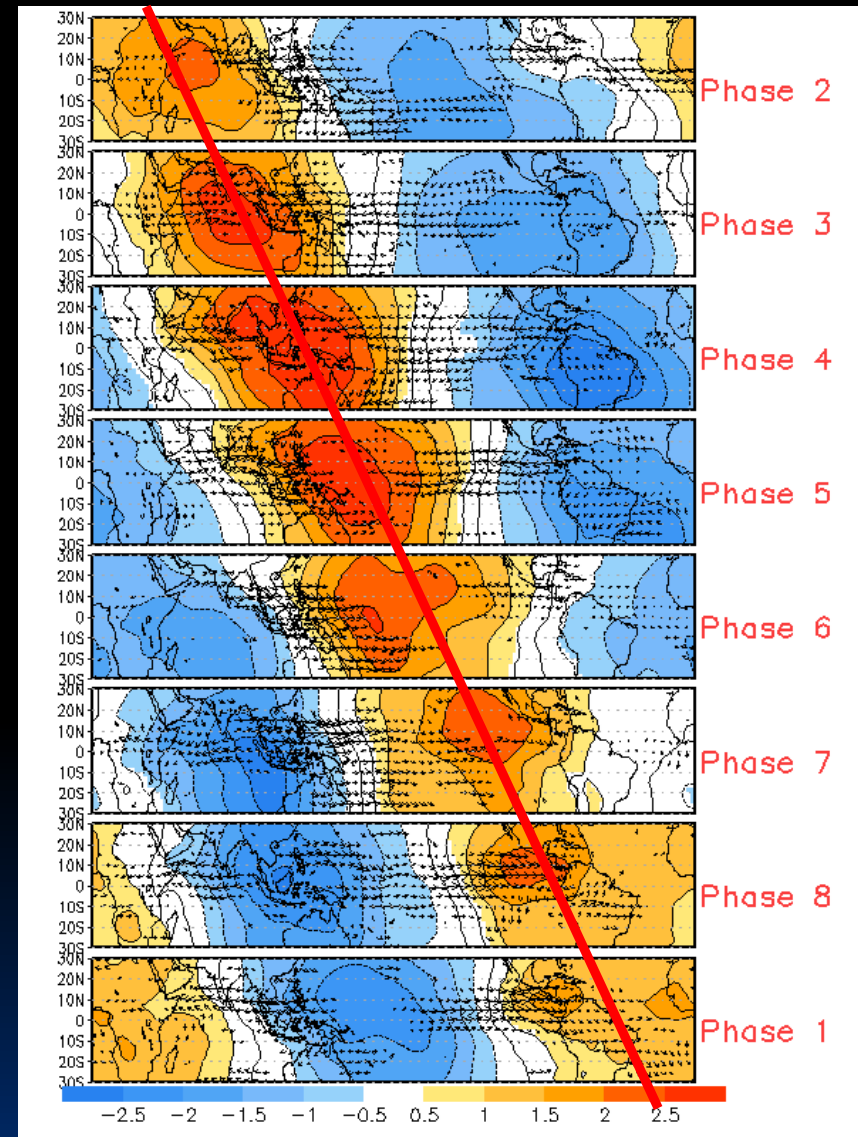


Diagnostic  
tools involving  
the MJO and  
other  
intraseasonal  
oscillations are  
becoming  
increasingly  
important but  
are still used  
qualitatively

# A Tool for Tracking and Forecasting the MJO



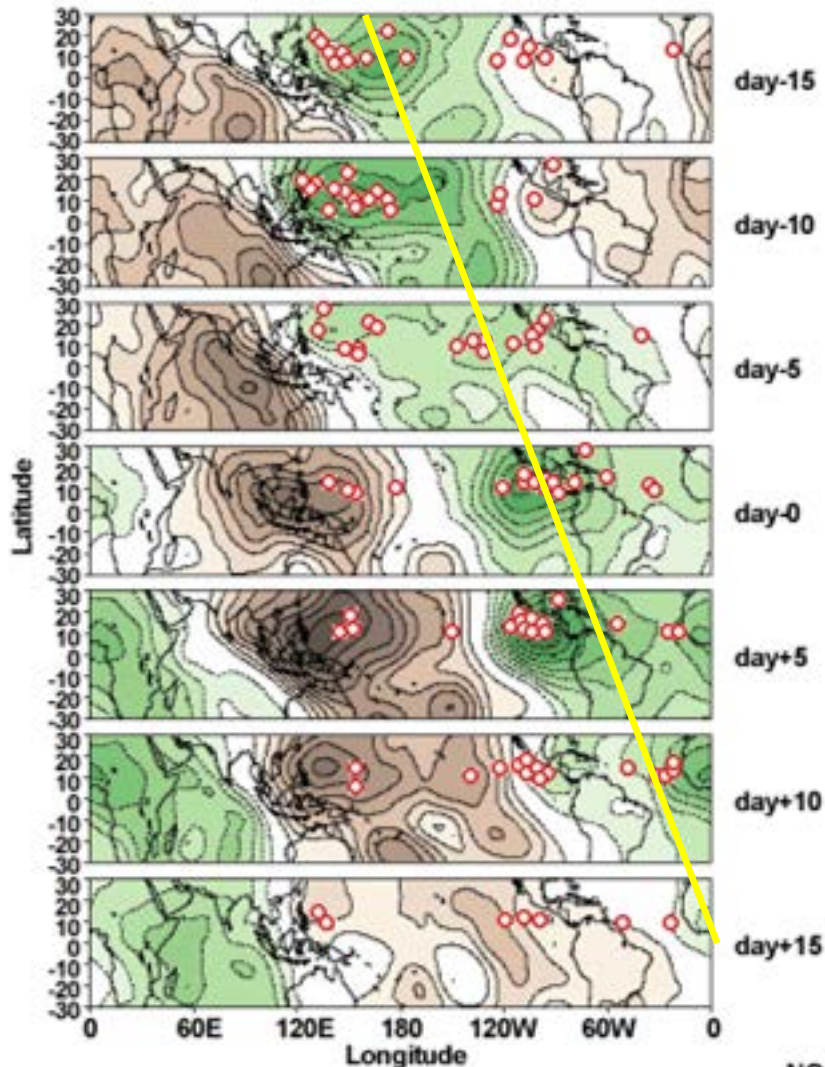
- Conceptual model showing idealized phases of MJO progression
- Phases 8 through 3 most active phases for the Atlantic



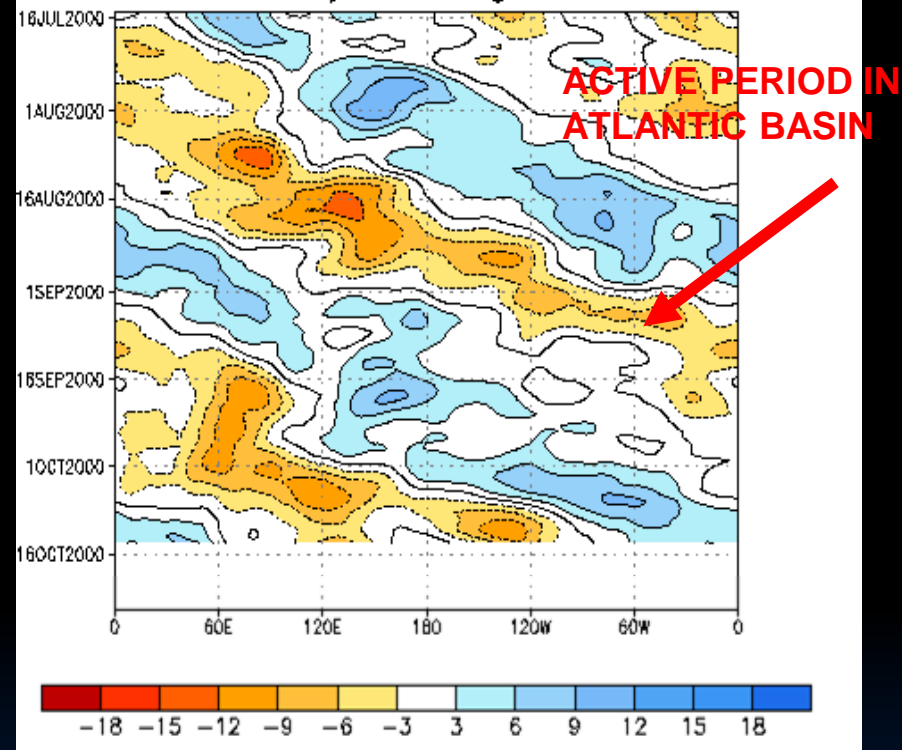


# MADDEN-JULIAN OSCILLATION: RELATED TO INTRASEASONAL VARIABILITY IN TC ACTIVITY?

Composite evolution of 200hPa velocity potential anomalies ( $10^5 \times \text{m}^2/\text{s}$ ) and points of origin of tropical systems that developed into hurricanes/typhoons



200-hPa Velocity Potential Anomaly: 5N-5S  
5-day Running Mean



200 MB VELOCITY  
POTENTIAL 5°N-5°S 5-  
DAY RUNNING MEAN

# How are Intraseasonal Oscillations Used at NHC?

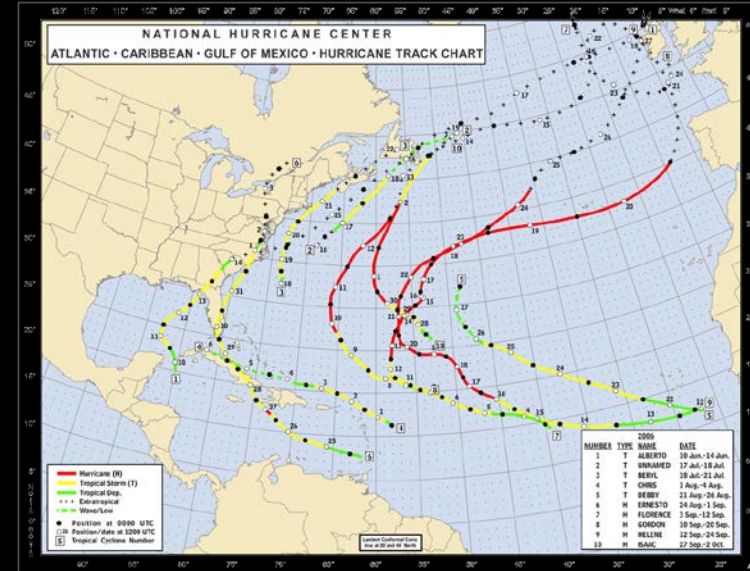
- Used as a way to increase forecaster confidence in a given situation if conceptual model of MJO and genesis matches model solutions.
- Any adjustments to 5-day genesis probabilities based on intraseasonal signals are small and subjectively determined.
- Global models handle the MJO much more accurately than other intraseasonal signals such as the Convectively Coupled Kelvin Wave (CCKW), and the forecaster can add value to the deterministic models.
- No operational standard on use of CCKW in genesis forecasts (about half of forecasters use it).



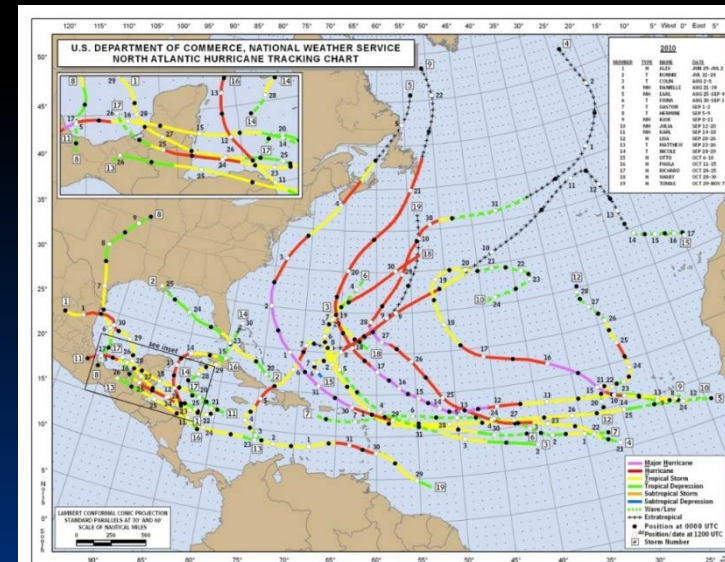
# Influence of El Niño/La Niña on TC Genesis

- During El Niño episodes, *fewer* TCs form over the deep tropical Atlantic and Caribbean; tendency for more to form at subtropical latitudes. The opposite generally occurs during La Niña years.
- In the eastern North Pacific, El Niño typically *enhances* TC activity, with a tendency for stronger hurricanes during El Niño (e.g., 1997, 2006).

**2006  
(El Niño)**



**2010  
(La Niña)**



## 2 Formal Theories of TC Genesis

- CISK (Ooyama, Charney and Eliassen)
- WISHE (Emanuel)

# CISK

Acronym for:

**C**onditional **I**nstability of the **S**econd **K**ind

- A cooperative feedback between small-scale convection (frictionally-induced convergence and latent heat release) and the larger-scale circulation (a growing disturbance)
- A simplified linear theory which assumes that flow is in gradient balance
- When latent heat release balances surface frictional dissipation, the cyclone maintains its intensity

*NOTE: ALTHOUGH THIS THEORY IS FREQUENTLY ATTACKED, IT STILL HAS SOME INTUITIVELY APPEALING ASPECTS!*

LARGE-SCALE WAVE

CISK

LOW-LEVEL CYCLONIC  
VORTICITY

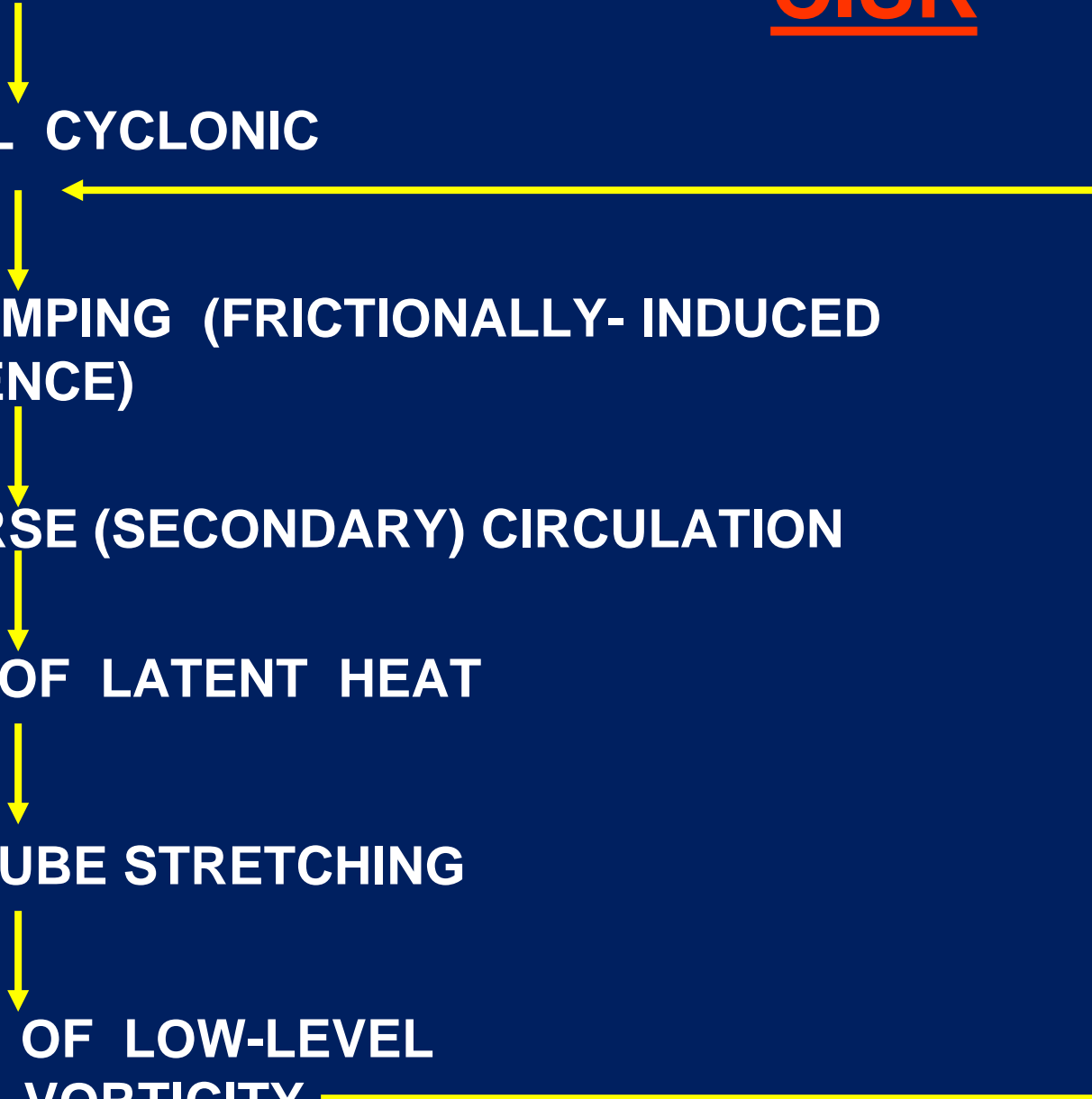
EKMAN PUMPING (FRICTIONALLY- INDUCED  
CONVERGENCE)

TRANSVERSE (SECONDARY) CIRCULATION

RELEASE OF LATENT HEAT

VORTEX TUBE STRETCHING

INCREASE OF LOW-LEVEL  
CYCLONIC VORTICITY





# CISK Schematic

a

Convection grows stronger as more moisture flows into surface low

Latent heat release causes air to expand and surface low to strengthen

Incipient disturbance

Frictional convergence of moisture causes rising motion

©The COMET Program

b

Air flows outwards and Coriolis turning forms upper anticyclone

Stronger convection gives more latent heat

As surface low strengthens, moist frictional convergence, convection and surface low have positive feedback to each other

Winds strengthen as low develops; frictional convergence

©The COMET Program

“The more fundamental question about the CISK concept is how can cooperation between cyclone-scale and convective-scale circulations produce their simultaneous development including the formation and intensification of a warm core? It is difficult to see how it can happen because, if there are no sources,  $\theta_e$  is simply redistributed by these motions individually, and therefore by the total motion, without creating a new maximum. Conditional instability simply converts the vertical variation of  $\theta_e$  to the horizontal variation while the mass distribution in  $\theta_e$  space is conserved. Any instability that changes this distribution, therefore, inevitably involves processes other than cooperation between cyclone-scale circulation and convective clouds. Since the cooperation alone does not produce new instability, the concept of CISK as distinguished from the usual conditional instability can hardly be justified.”

(Arakawa, 2004 *J. Climate*)

This suggests that another mechanism for TC genesis, that involves thermodynamics and a source of heat, should be invoked.

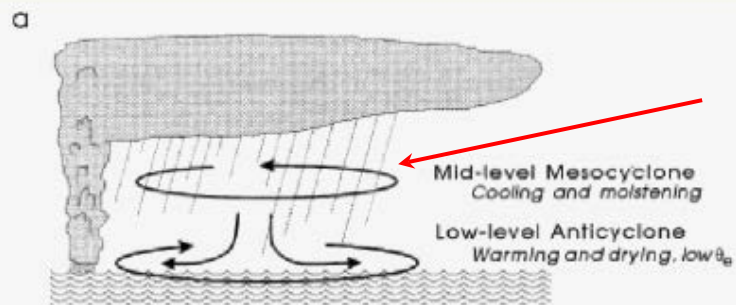
WISHE is such a mechanism.

# WISHE

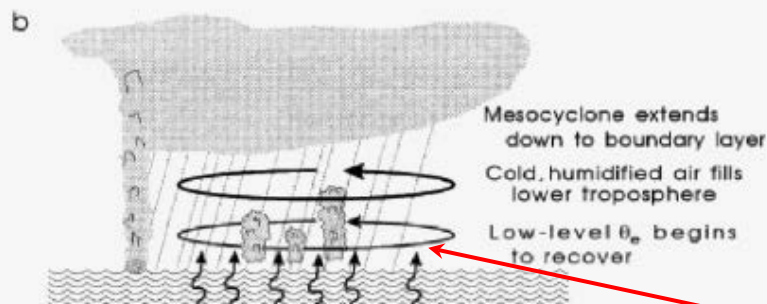
## Wind Induced Surface Heat Exchange

- Heat release and instability in the free troposphere is governed by the evaporation of moisture from the sea (i.e., the extraction of energy from the underlying ocean surface)
- Evaporation is primarily determined by the magnitude of the surface winds

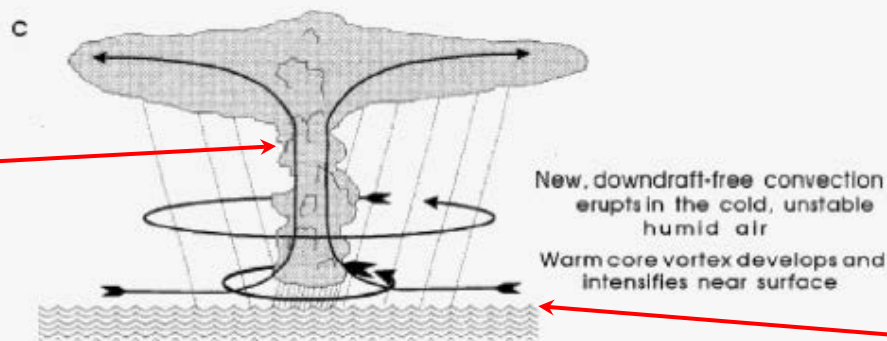
# WISHE



DEEP CONVECTION,  
INITIATED THROUGH  
EKMAN PUMPING, WILL  
PRODUCE  
CONVECTIVE-SCALE  
DOWNDRAFTS THAT  
WILL STABILIZE THE  
LOWER LAYER OF  
THE ATMOSPHERE



THE  
TROPOSPHERE  
MUST BECOME  
NEARLY  
SATURATED IN  
THE VORTEX CORE



THE ENHANCED  
SURFACE  
FLUXES  
ASSOCIATED  
WITH STRONG  
SURFACE WINDS  
NEAR THE CORE  
CAN INCREASE  
THE SUBCLOUD  
MOIST STATIC  
ENERGY.

Figure 8. Conceptual model of tropical cyclogenesis from a preexisting MCS. (a) Evaporation of stratiform precipitation cools and moistens the upper part of the lower troposphere; forced subsidence leads to warming and drying of the lower part. (b) After several hours there is a cold and relatively moist anomaly in the whole lower troposphere. (c) After some recovery of the boundary layer  $\theta_e$ , convection redevelops (From Bister and Emanuel 1997, Copyright American Meteorological Society).

CONVECTION  
CAN INCREASE  
THE  
TEMPERATURE  
OF THE  
VORTEX CORE.  
IN A MOIST  
TROPICAL  
ATMOSPHERE,  
THE WISHE  
PROCESS CAN  
ACT AS A  
POSITIVE  
FEEDBACK TO  
THE WARM-  
CORE  
CYCLONE.



# Another Quiz Question!

As a general rule, pressures falls of what magnitude, associated with a tropical disturbance, are indicative that TC genesis is imminent ?

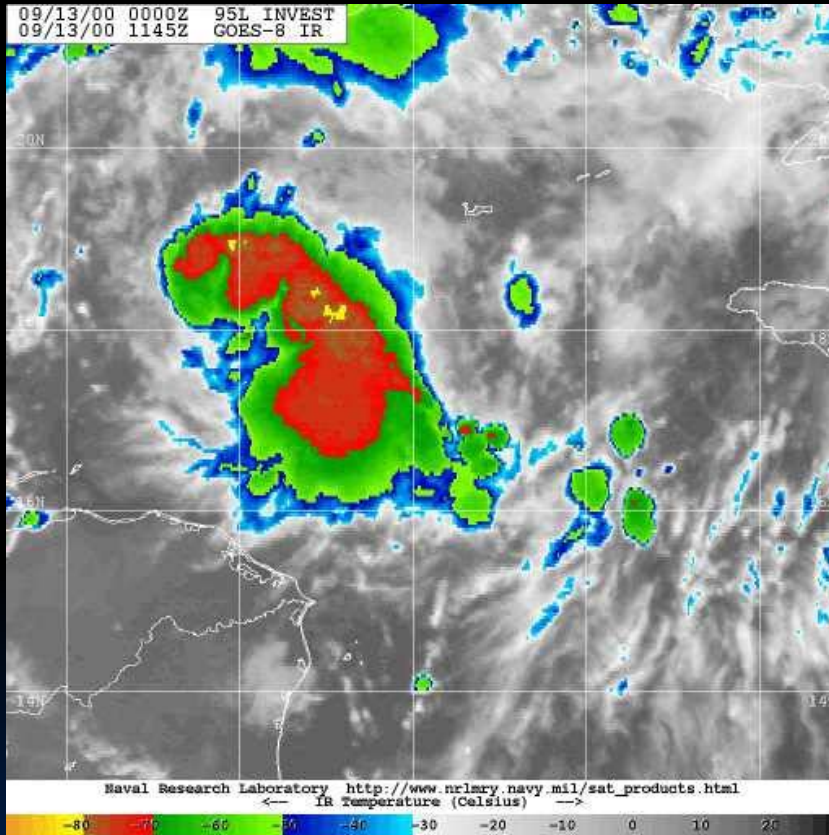
- A) 1 mb/24 h
- B) 2 mb/24 h
- C) 3 mb/24 h or more
- D) 0.5 mb/24 h

Como regla general, que caída de la presión durante las pasadas 24 horas es un indicativo inminente de la formación de un CT?

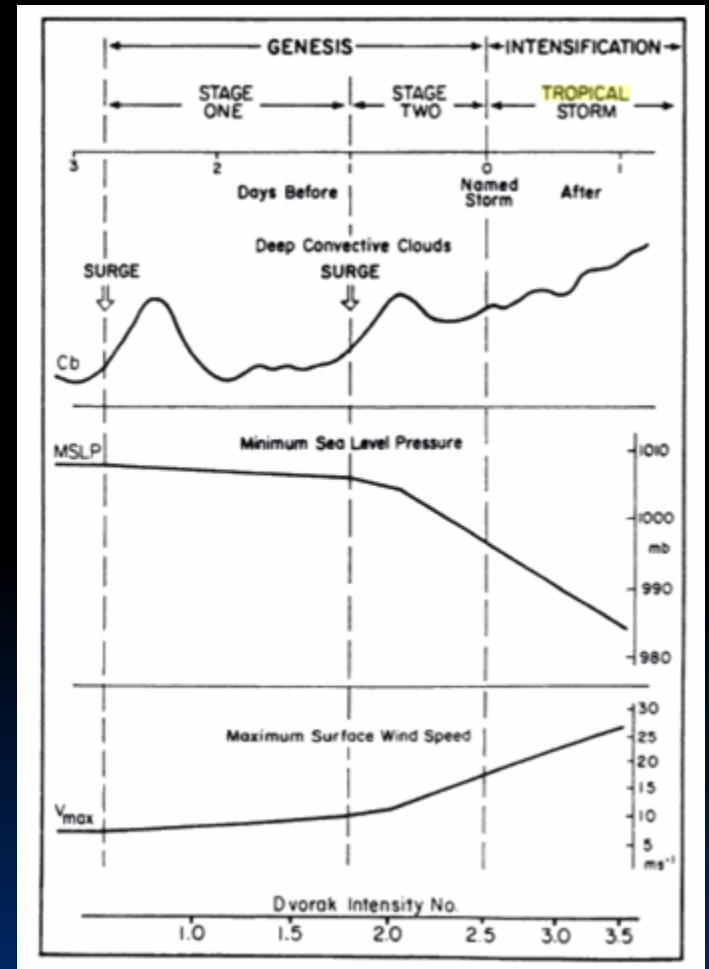
- A) 1 mb/24 horas
- B) 2 mb/24 horas
- C) 3 mb/24 horas o más
- D) 0.5 mb/24 horas

# Stage 1-Stage 2 Genesis

**INNER CORE MAY ORIGINATE AS A MID-LEVEL MESO-VORTEX (NEAR 700 MB) THAT FORMS IN ASSOCIATION WITH A MESOSCALE CONVECTIVE SYSTEM (MCS)**



**PRE-GORDON DISTURBANCE, 9/13/00  
1145 UTC (~24 HOURS PRIOR TO  
GENESIS)**

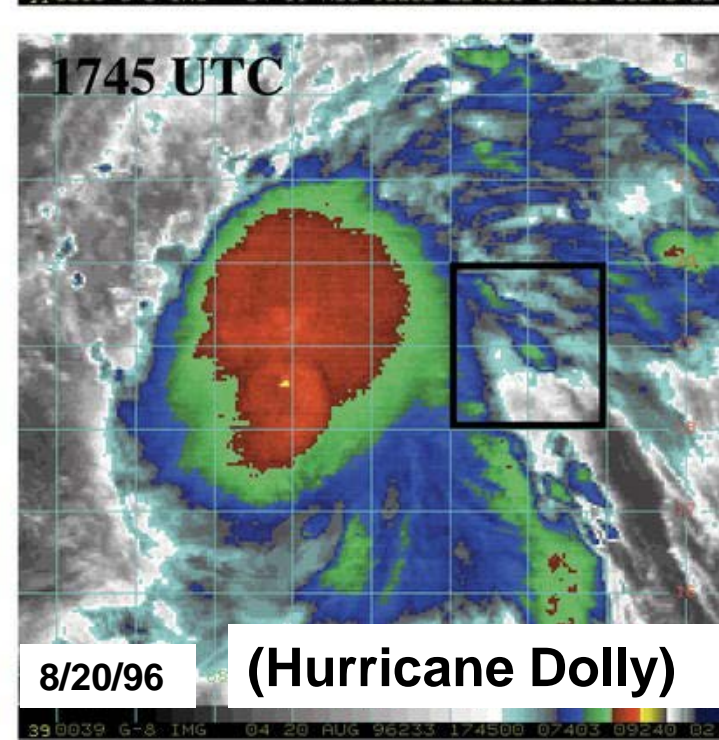
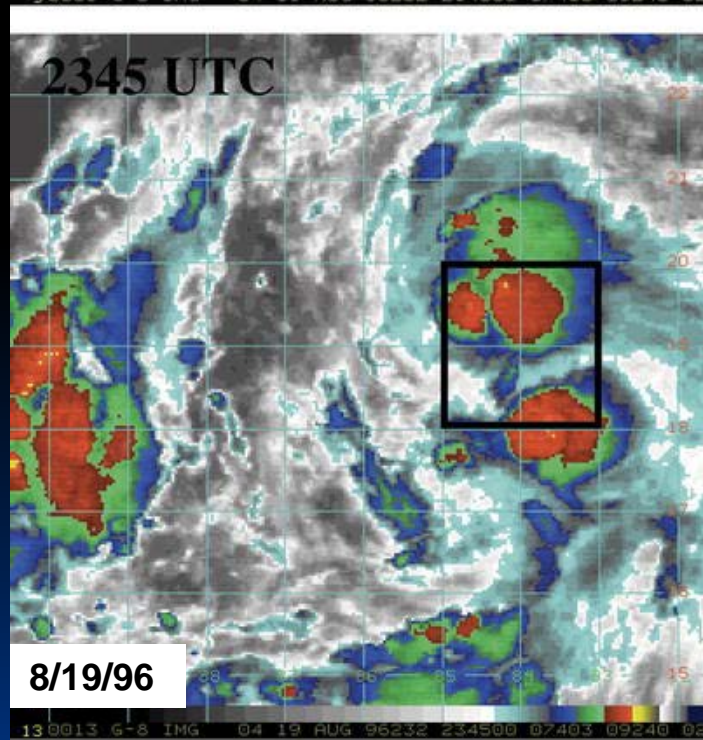
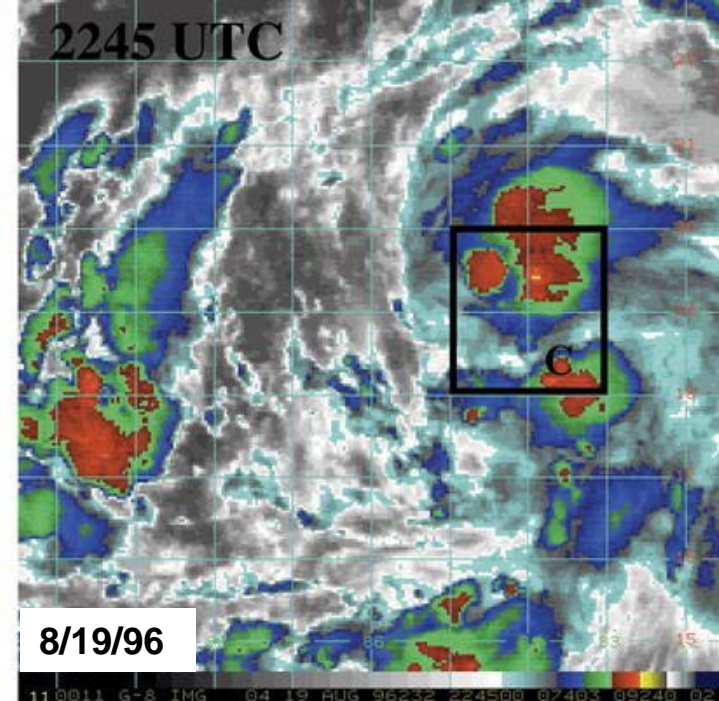
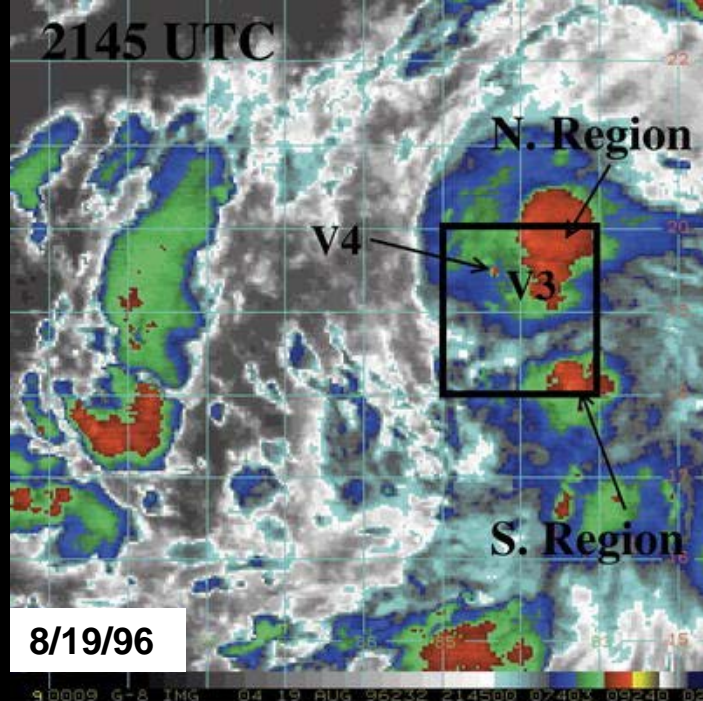


**Zehr (1992)**



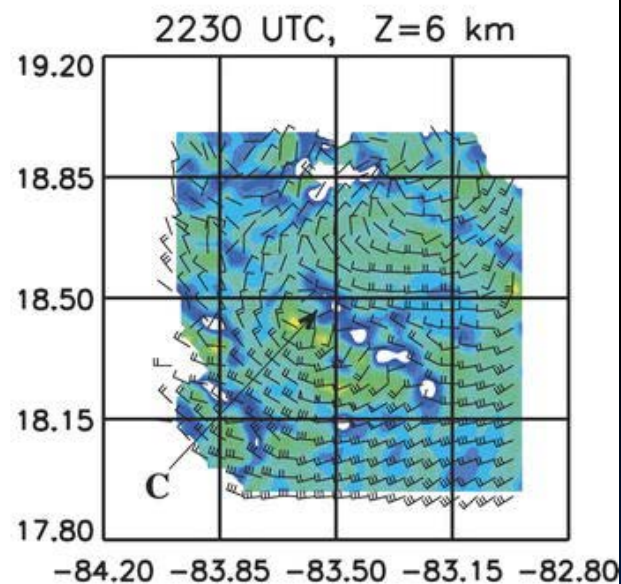
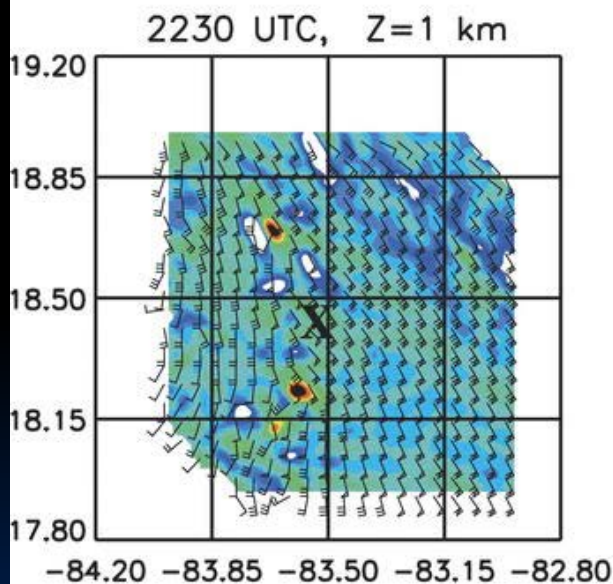
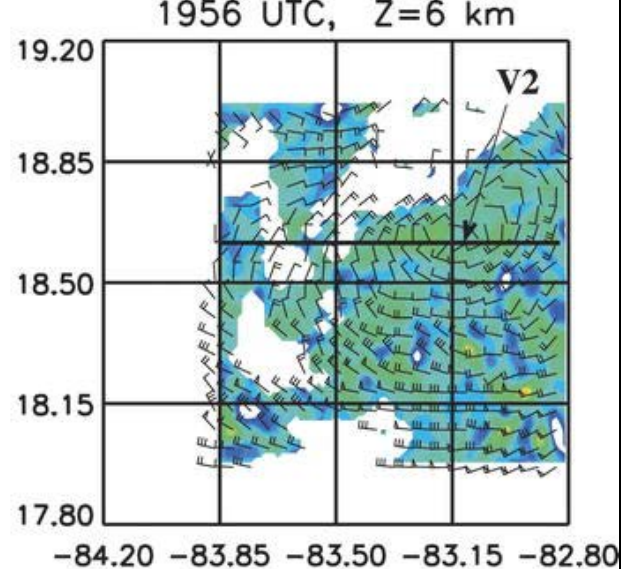
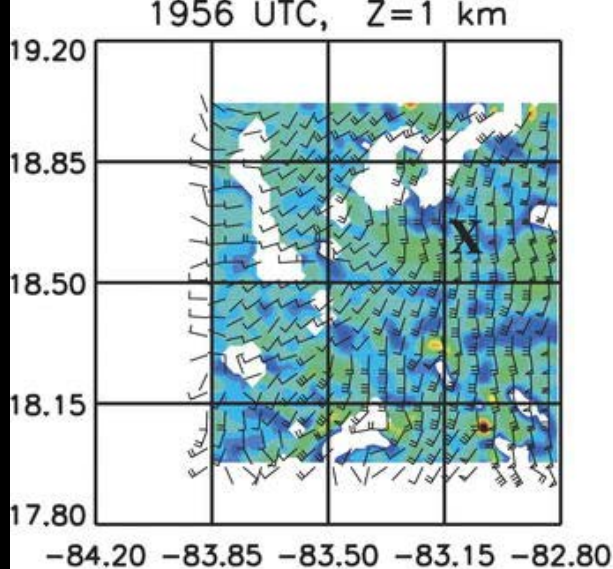
Multiple mid-level mesoscale vortices during genesis stage.

(Reasor et al. 2005 *J. Atmos. Sci.*)



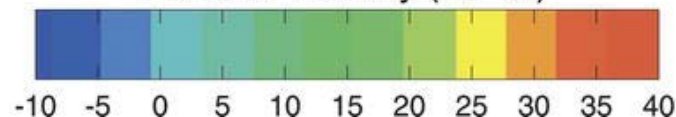
(Hurricane Dolly)





## WIND AND VORTICITY WITHIN SOUTHERN CONVECTIVE REGION, 8/19/96

Relative Vorticity ( $10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$ )



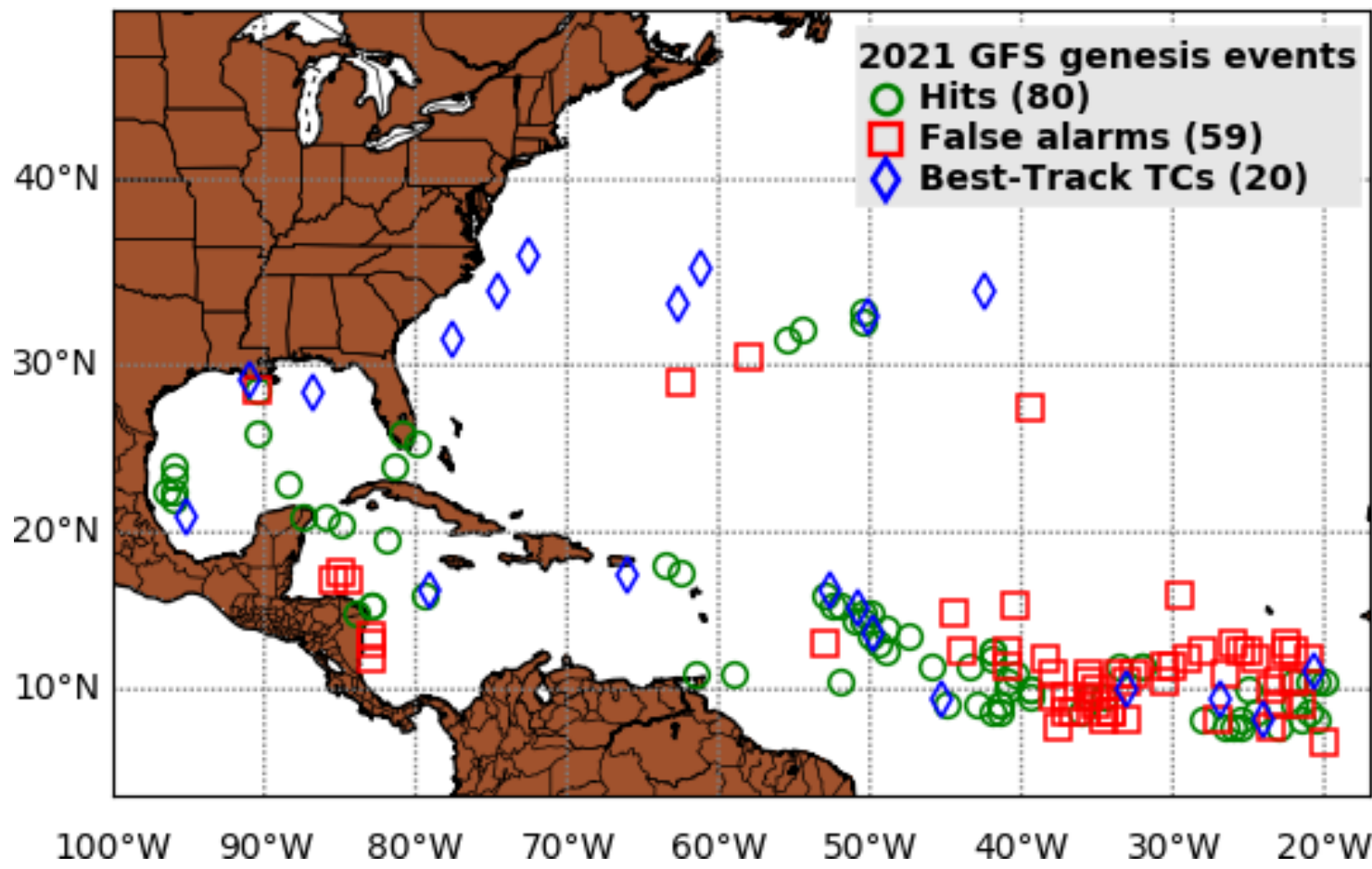


# **Use of global models relevant for TC genesis forecasting:**

- Global models, especially the ECMWF, GFS, and UKMET along with their ensembles are our primary tool for predicting TC genesis.
- The forecaster looks for consistency among the different models, as well as run-to-run consistency, to assess the likelihood of genesis.
- Recent upgrades to the ECMWF have probably improved that model's performance, GFSv16 has taken over for the GFSv15. Both of those models will be discussed on next slides.
- The UKMET model has a high detection rate for genesis but also has an abundance of “false alarms”. Therefore, when we see no development in the UKMET forecast, the probability of genesis is low.
- Of all the global models used by the NHC, the Canadian global model typically shows the highest number of false alarms.

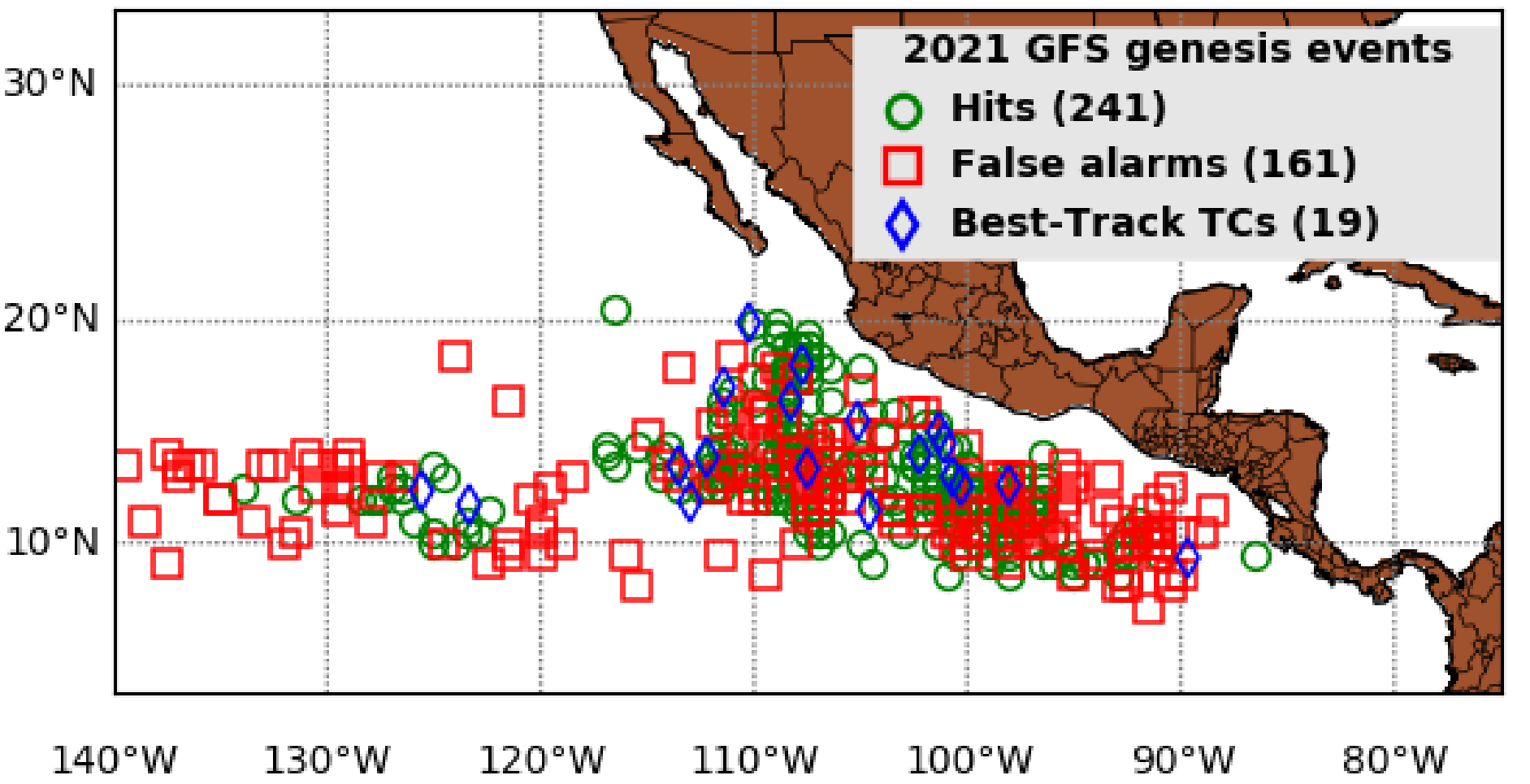
# Genesis Verification Atlantic

Figures and data provided by Dan Halperin and Bob Hart



# Genesis Verification East Pacific

Figures and data provided by Dan Halperin and Bob Hart



# **GFS Genesis Forecasts Summary**

## **Atlantic**

- **Correctly forecast genesis on several occasions over the eastern Atlantic, however the false alarm rate there was rather high**
- **Performed very well in tropical Central Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico.**
- **Did not perform as well in the subtropical Atlantic, with several systems not anticipated.**

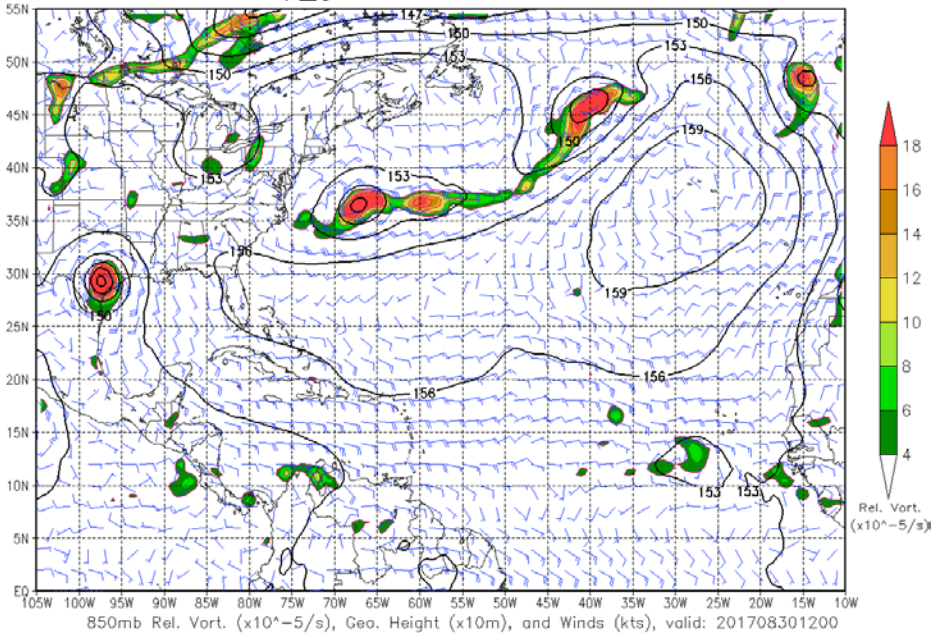
## **Eastern North Pacific**

- **Performed fairly well in the eastern portion of the basin**
- **False alarm rate appears higher in the western portion of the basin**



# GFS Genesis Example – Irma

NCEP op\_gfs – 2017082512 – F120

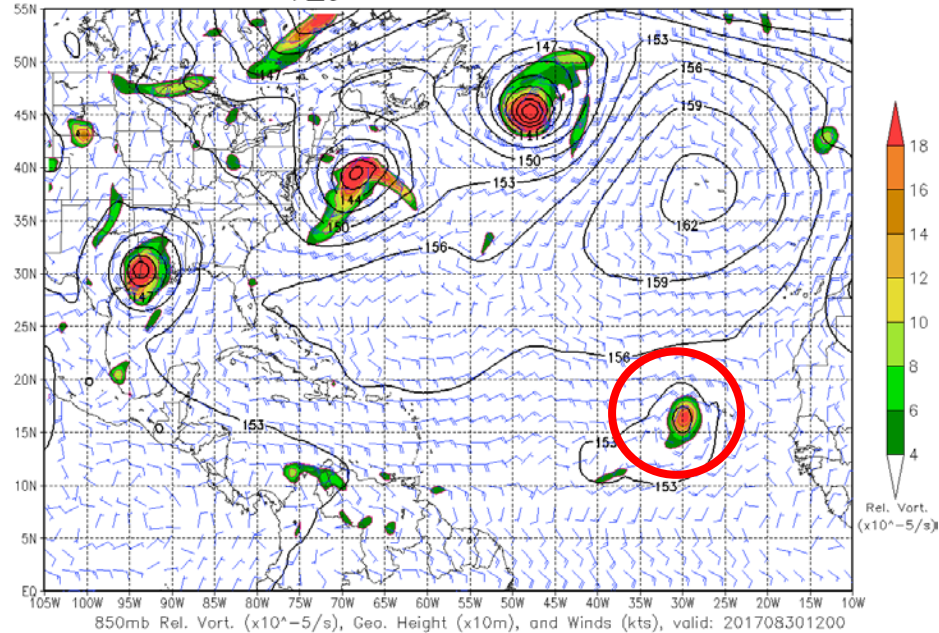


Hurricane Forecast Improvement Program

Experimental Product

Verifying Analysis – 12 UTC 30 August 2017

NCEP op\_gfs – 2017083012 – F000



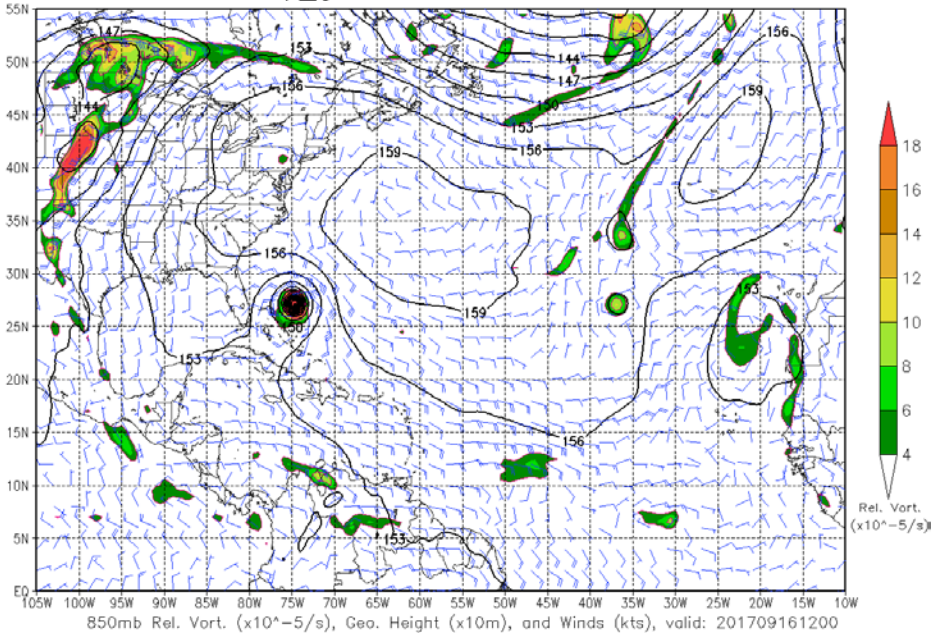
Hurricane Forecast Improvement Program

Experimental Product

Some signal early (4-5 days), but signal weakened inside of 60 hours until genesis

# GFS Genesis Example – Maria

NCEP op\_gfs – 2017091112 – F120

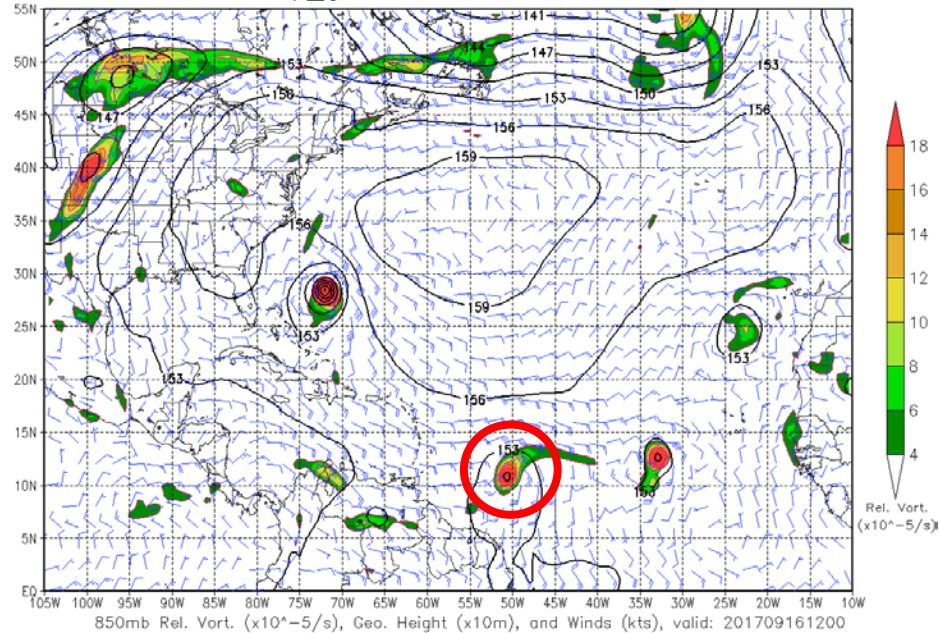


Hurricane Forecast Improvement Program

Experimental Product

Verifying Analysis – 12 UTC 16 September 2017

NCEP op\_gfs – 2017091612 – F000



Hurricane Forecast Improvement Program

Experimental Product

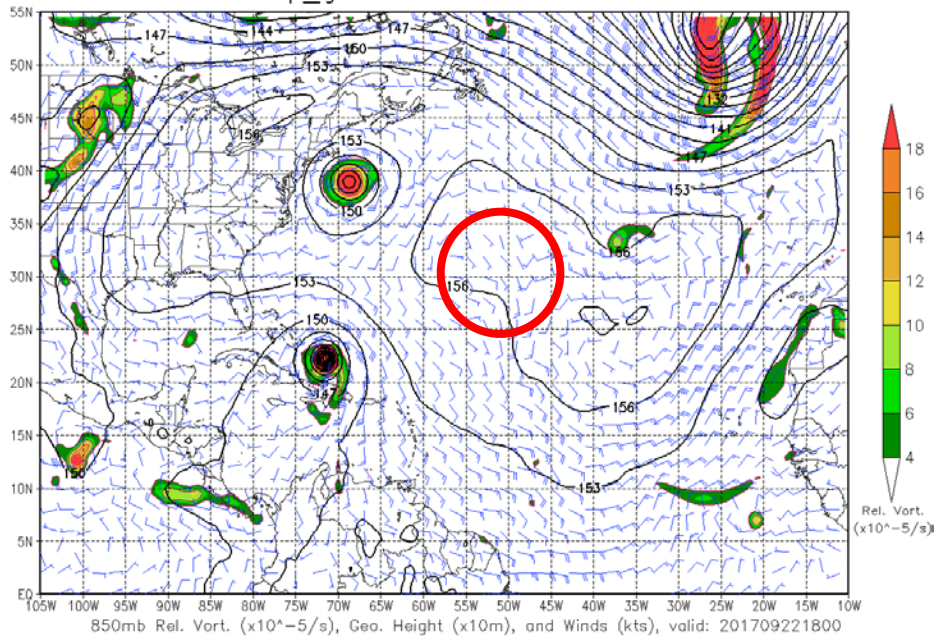
Weak/No signal until 42 h prior to genesis



# GFS Genesis Example – Lee (Genesis #2)

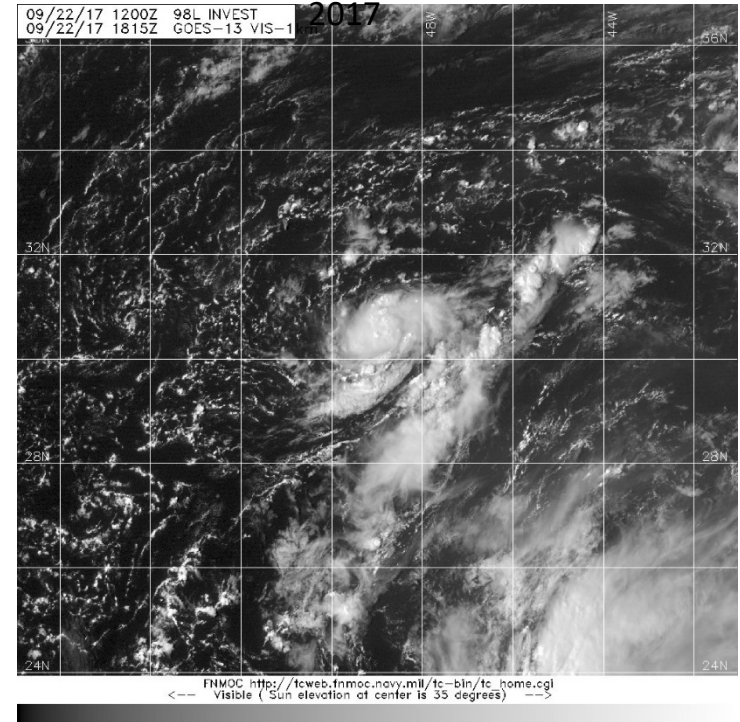
GOES-13 Visible Imagery – 1815 UTC 22 September

NCEP op\_gfs - 2017091718 - F120



Hurricane Forecast Improvement Program

Experimental Product



Little/No Signal Prior to Genesis

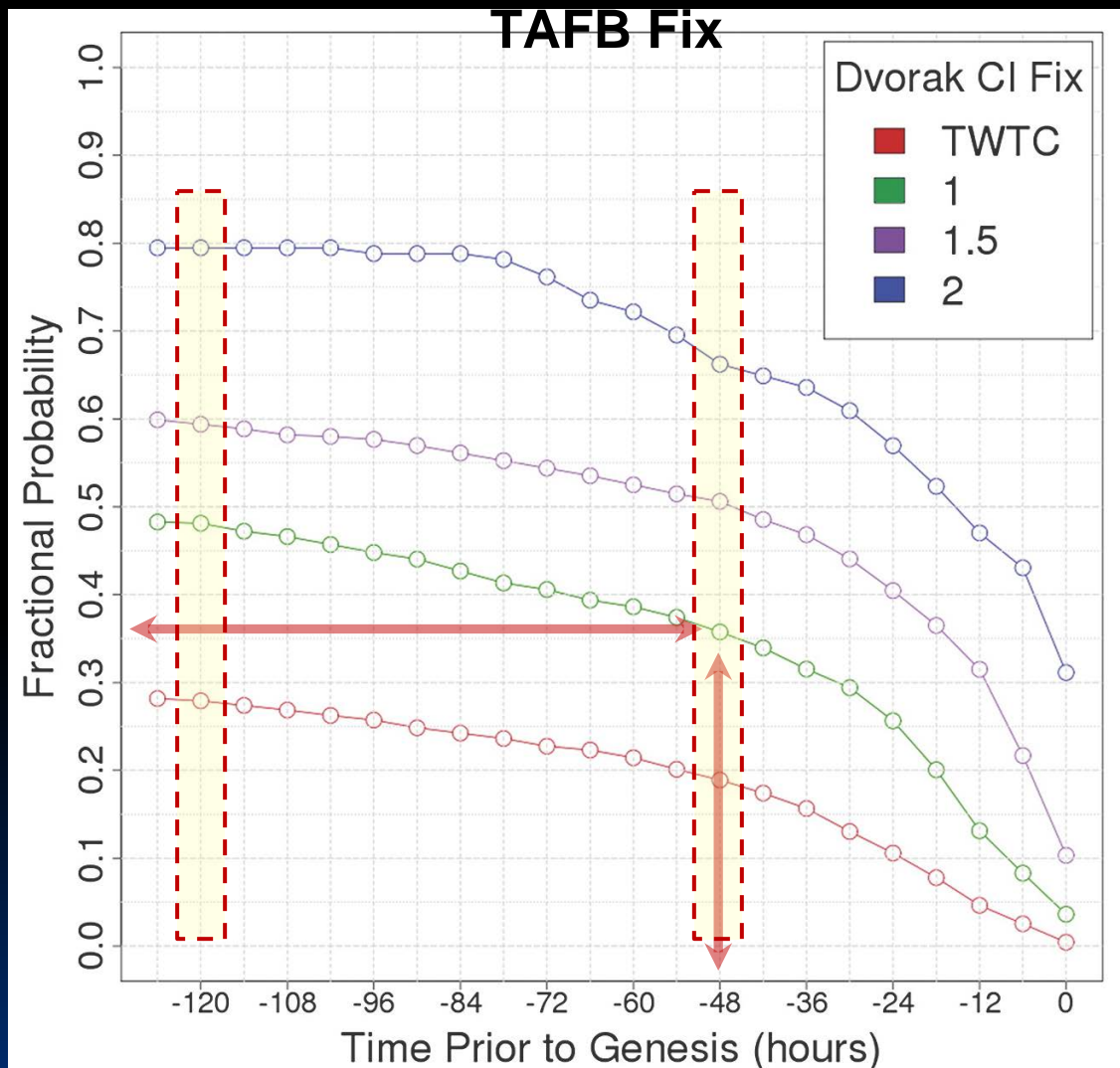
Web site for monitoring real-time model forecasts  
of cyclogenesis:

<http://www.emc.ncep.noaa.gov/gmb/tpm/emchurr/tcgen/>



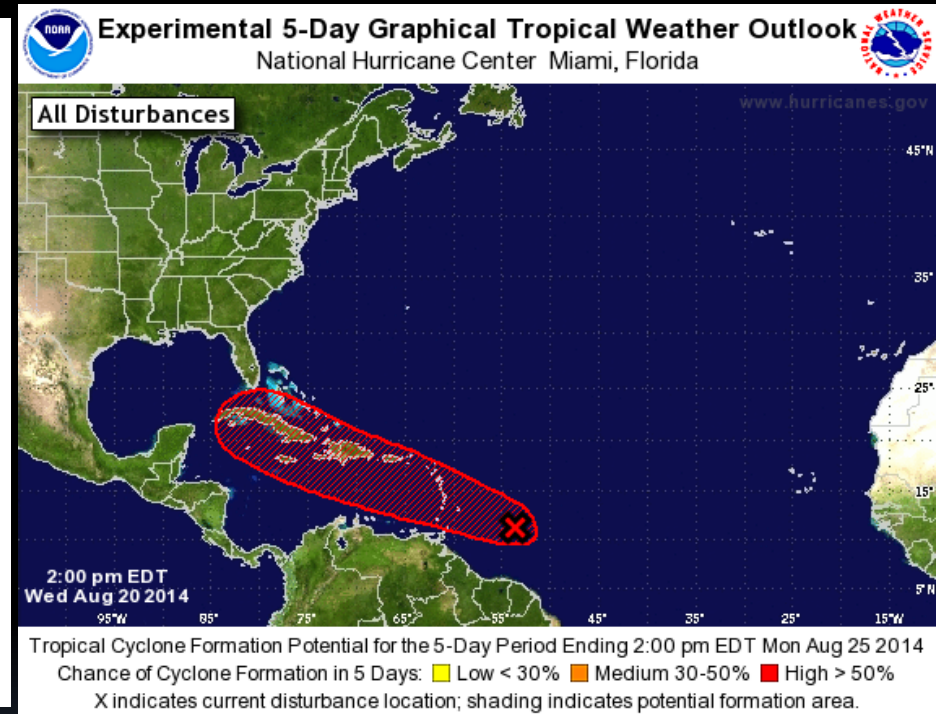
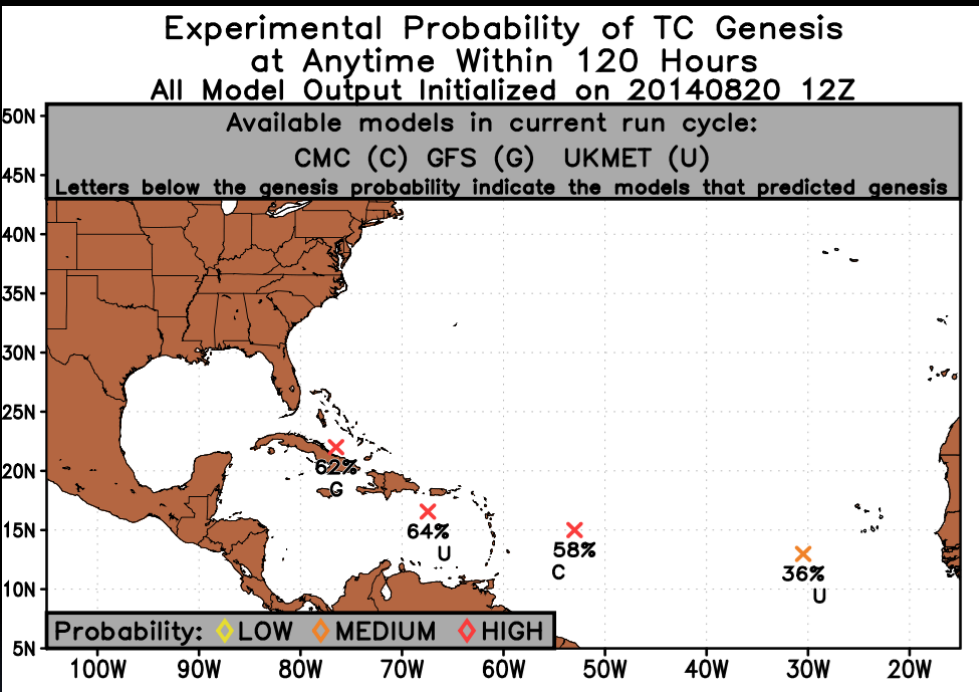
# Genesis Probability by Dvorak Number

- Uses Dvorak intensity estimates from all invests/disturbances (both developing and non-developing) from 2001-2011.
- Example: Invest with a 1.0 TAFB CI Number has 35% chance of genesis within 48 h.
- Real-time guidance at [moe.met.fsu.edu/genesis](http://moe.met.fsu.edu/genesis)
- More information in Cossuth et al. (Wea. & Forecasting 2013)



# FSU Guidance

(<http://moe.met.fsu.edu/modelgen>)

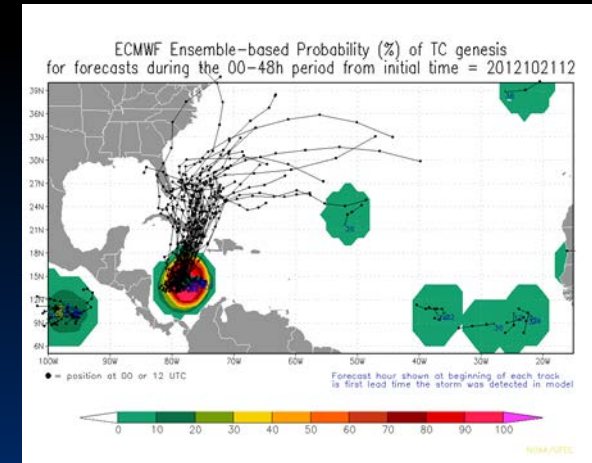
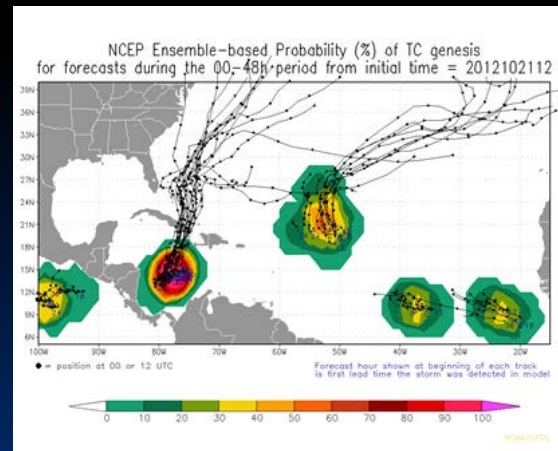
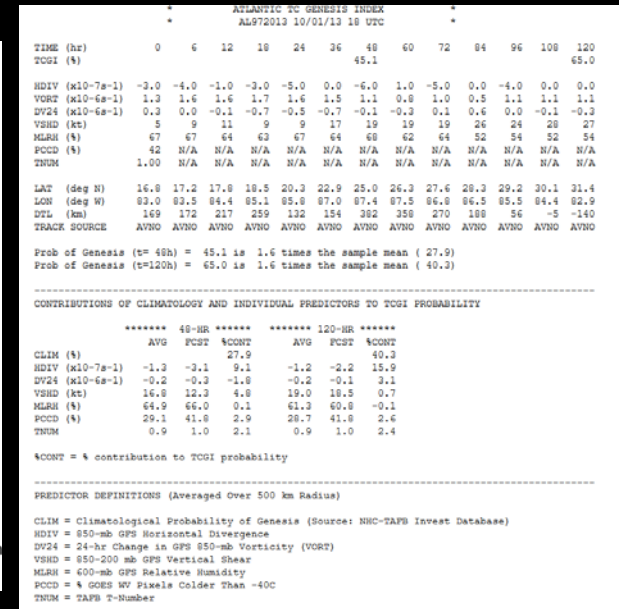
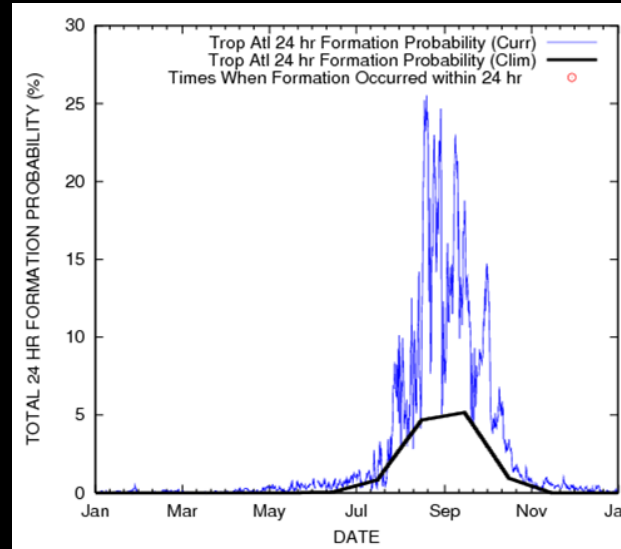


- Best objective genesis guidance to date
- Uses statistics on dynamical model forecasts of genesis to develop probabilities
- Multi-model consensus gives most reliable forecasts
- Scheme provides guidance on many more systems than are mentioned in the TWO

# Other Tools

- CIRA Tropical cyclone-based formation probabilities:
- Single-model ensemble-based probabilities can provide guidance
- Several projects (e.g. Joint Hurricane Testbed), with the goal to provide objective genesis guidance

<http://www.ssd.noaa.gov/PS/TROP/TCFP/index.html>



# NHC Tropical Weather Outlook

- General assessment of activity in the tropics
- Assesses tropical cyclone formation potential during the next 5 days
- Chance of formation during the first 48 hours and the entire 5-day period are provided

Issued at 0000 UTC, 0600 UTC,  
1200 UTC, 1800 UTC

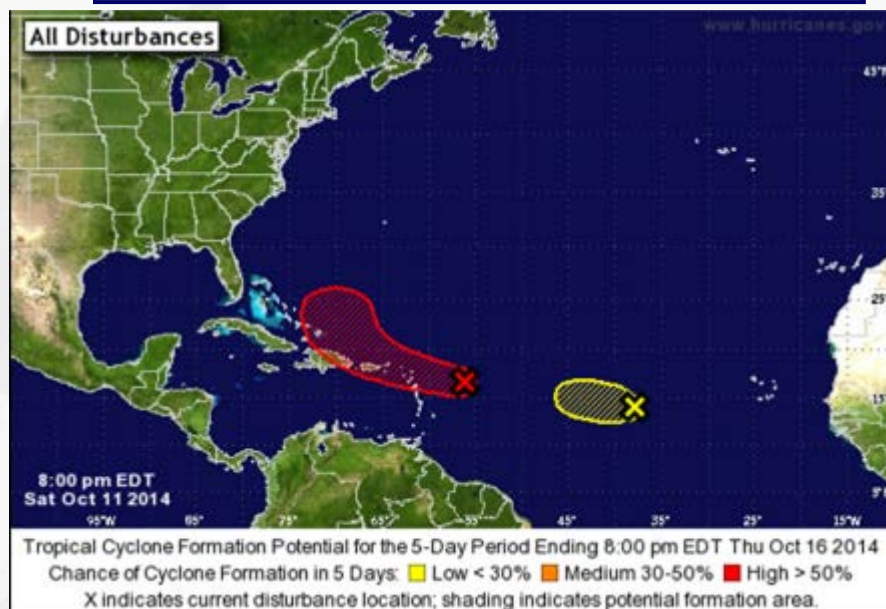
## Tropical Weather Outlook Text

TROPICAL WEATHER OUTLOOK  
NWS NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL  
800 PM EDT THU OCT 9 2014

For the North Atlantic...Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico:

1. Shower and thunderstorm activity, associated with a broad surface low pressure area and an upper-level low, continues to gradually organize several hundred miles north-northeast of the northern Leeward Islands. Environmental conditions appear generally conducive for additional development, and a tropical or subtropical depression could form during the next day or two while the system moves northwestward or north-northwestward at about 10 mph.
  - \* Formation chance through 48 hours...high...60 percent.
  - \* Formation chance through 5 days...high...60 percent.

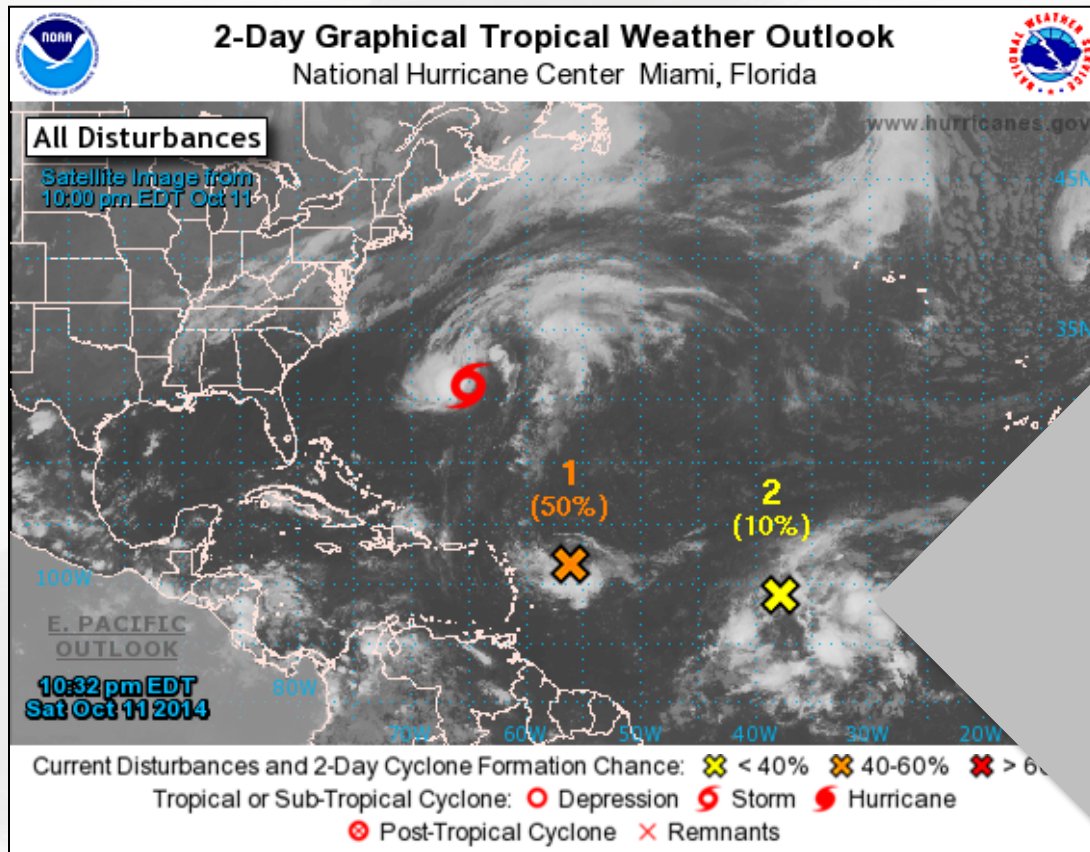
Forecaster Cangialosi





# Graphical Tropical Outlook

## 2-Day Formation Chance



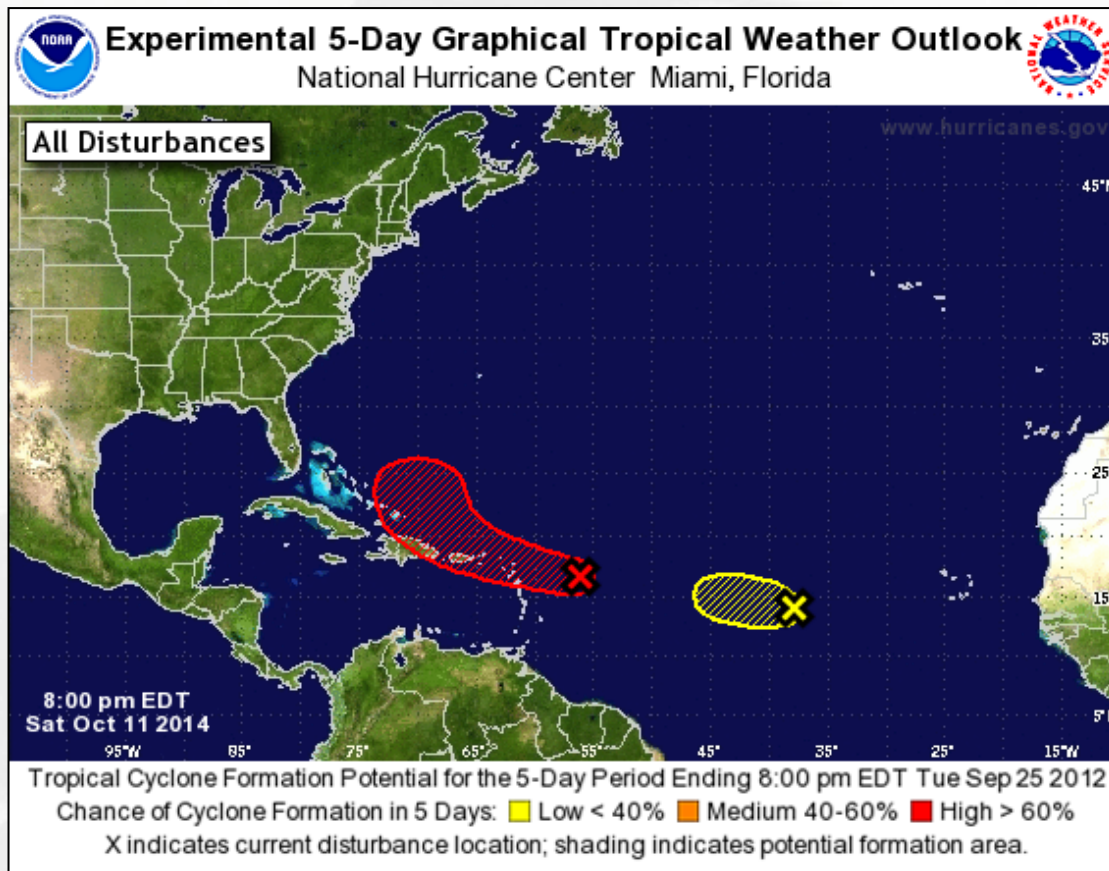
Identifies current location of disturbed weather (discussed in the Tropical Weather Outlook)

Formation chance during the next 48 hours

- Categorical (Low, Medium, and High)
- Probabilities

# Graphical Tropical Outlook

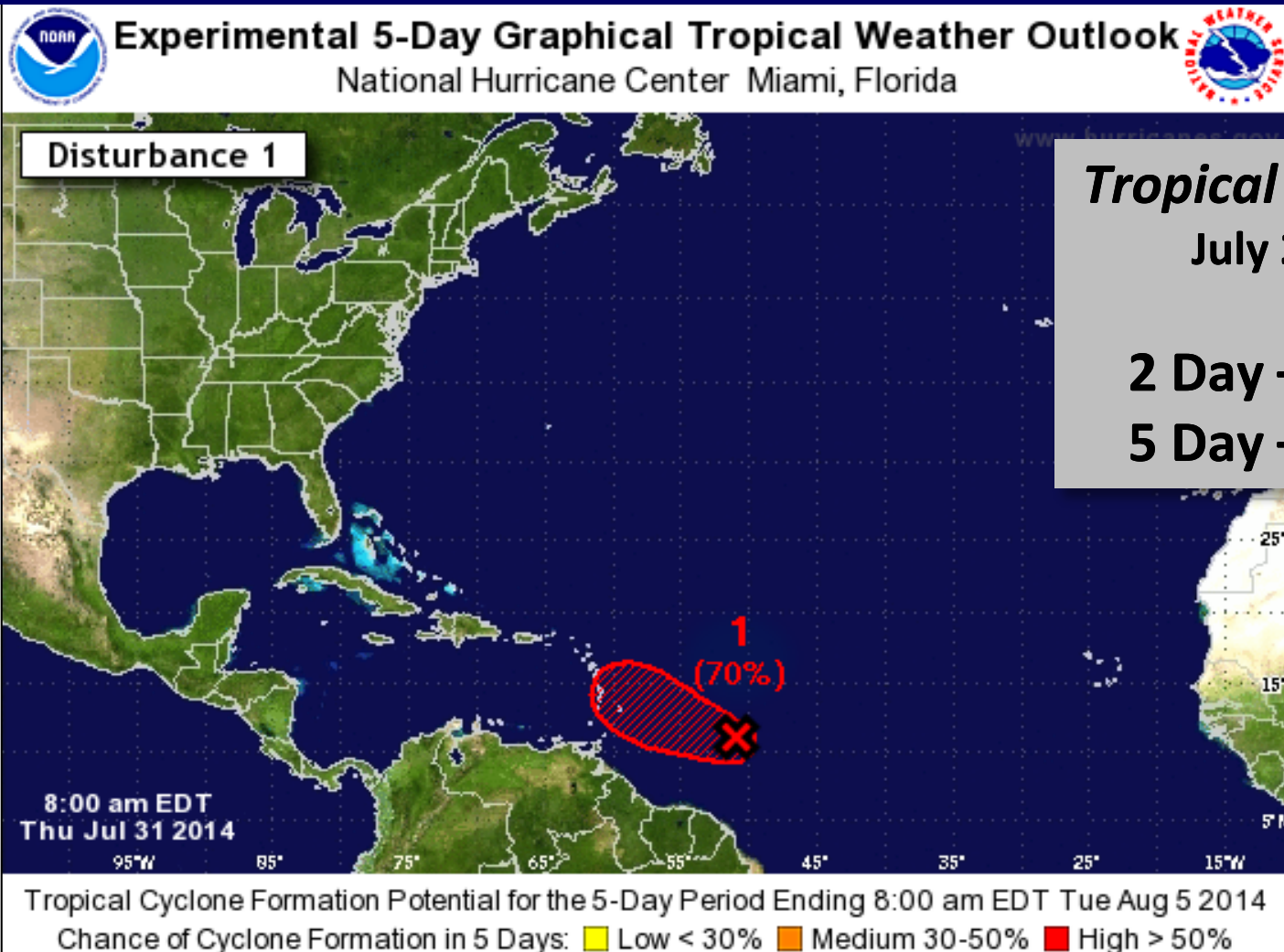
## *5-Day Formation Potential*



- Shows formation potential during the next 5 days
- Initial location of disturbance (X) indicated, if existing at issuance time
- Shading represents potential formation area
- Graphic also shows the location of active tropical cyclones

# Situational Awareness

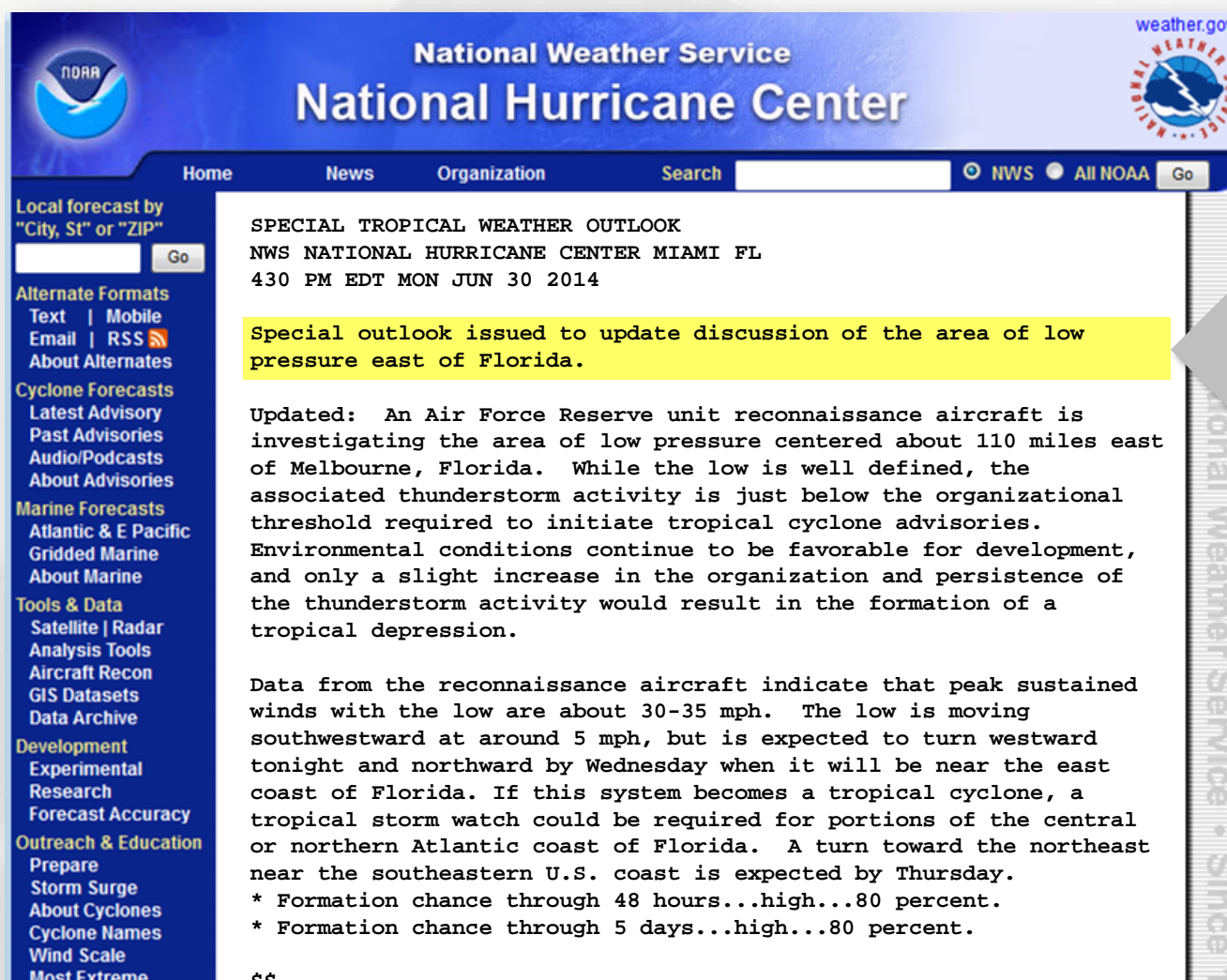
## *Graphical Tropical Outlook*





# Special Tropical Outlook

## *Significant or unexpected changes.*



The screenshot shows the National Weather Service National Hurricane Center website. The header includes the NOAA logo, the text "National Weather Service National Hurricane Center", and a "weather.gov" link. A navigation bar contains links for Home, News, Organization, Search, NWS, All NOAA, and a Go button. The main content area displays a "SPECIAL TROPICAL WEATHER OUTLOOK" issued by the NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL at 430 PM EDT on Monday, June 30, 2014. A yellow highlighted box contains the text: "Special outlook issued to update discussion of the area of low pressure east of Florida." Below this, the text is updated with information from an Air Force Reserve unit reconnaissance aircraft, stating that the low is centered about 110 miles east of Melbourne, Florida, and is expected to turn westward tonight and northward by Wednesday. It also mentions that a tropical storm watch could be required for portions of the central or northern Atlantic coast of Florida. The outlook includes formation chances of 80 percent through 48 hours and 5 days. The left sidebar contains various links for local forecasts, alternate formats, cyclone forecasts, marine forecasts, tools & data, development, and outreach & education.

**National Weather Service  
National Hurricane Center**

Home News Organization Search  NWS All NOAA Go

Local forecast by  
"City, St" or "ZIP"  
 Go

Alternate Formats  
Text | Mobile  
Email | RSS  
About Alternates

Cyclone Forecasts  
Latest Advisory  
Past Advisories  
Audio/Podcasts  
About Advisories

Marine Forecasts  
Atlantic & E Pacific  
Gridded Marine  
About Marine

Tools & Data  
Satellite | Radar  
Analysis Tools  
Aircraft Recon  
GIS Datasets  
Data Archive

Development  
Experimental  
Research  
Forecast Accuracy

Outreach & Education  
Prepare  
Storm Surge  
About Cyclones  
Cyclone Names  
Wind Scale  
Most Extreme

**SPECIAL TROPICAL WEATHER OUTLOOK**  
NWS NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL  
430 PM EDT MON JUN 30 2014

Special outlook issued to update discussion of the area of low pressure east of Florida.

Updated: An Air Force Reserve unit reconnaissance aircraft is investigating the area of low pressure centered about 110 miles east of Melbourne, Florida. While the low is well defined, the associated thunderstorm activity is just below the organizational threshold required to initiate tropical cyclone advisories. Environmental conditions continue to be favorable for development, and only a slight increase in the organization and persistence of the thunderstorm activity would result in the formation of a tropical depression.

Data from the reconnaissance aircraft indicate that peak sustained winds with the low are about 30-35 mph. The low is moving southwestward at around 5 mph, but is expected to turn westward tonight and northward by Wednesday when it will be near the east coast of Florida. If this system becomes a tropical cyclone, a tropical storm watch could be required for portions of the central or northern Atlantic coast of Florida. A turn toward the northeast near the southeastern U.S. coast is expected by Thursday.

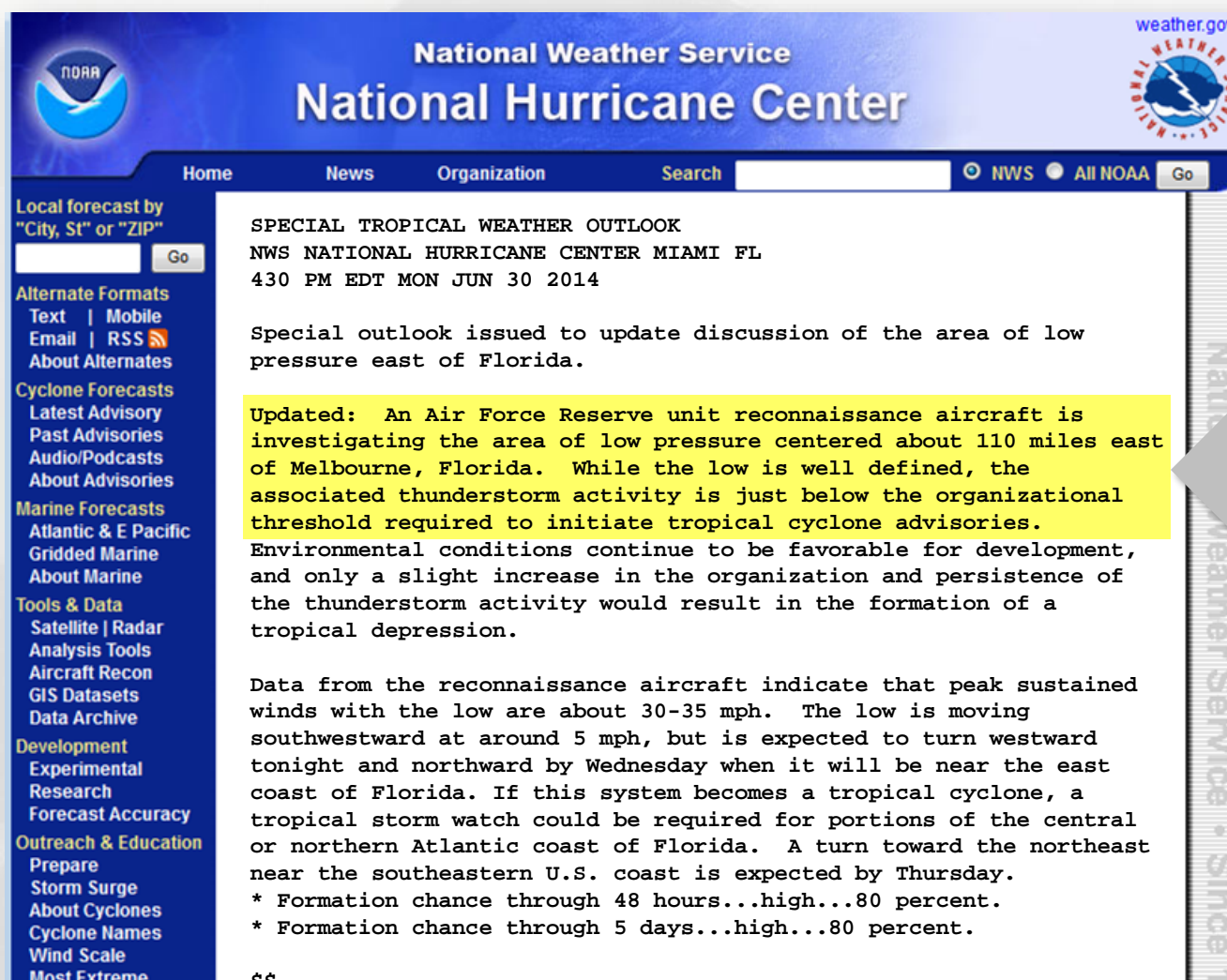
- \* Formation chance through 48 hours...high...80 percent.
- \* Formation chance through 5 days...high...80 percent.

What is the special outlook issued for?



# Special Tropical Outlook

## *Significant or unexpected changes.*



The screenshot shows the National Weather Service National Hurricane Center website. The header includes the NOAA logo, the text "National Weather Service National Hurricane Center", and a "weather.gov" link. A navigation bar contains links for Home, News, Organization, Search, NWS, All NOAA, and a Go button. The main content area is titled "SPECIAL TROPICAL WEATHER OUTLOOK" and "NWS NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL 430 PM EDT MON JUN 30 2014". It contains a paragraph about a special outlook issued to update the discussion of low pressure east of Florida. A yellow highlighted box contains an update about Air Force Reserve reconnaissance aircraft investigating a low pressure system east of Melbourne, Florida. Below this, it states that environmental conditions are favorable for development and that a slight increase in thunderstorm activity could lead to a tropical depression. At the bottom, it provides data from the reconnaissance aircraft, indicating peak sustained winds of 30-35 mph and a southward movement, with a forecast of a turn westward by Wednesday. It also lists formation chances for the system.

**National Weather Service**  
**National Hurricane Center**

Home News Organization Search  NWS All NOAA Go

Local forecast by "City, St" or "ZIP"  Go

Alternate Formats  
Text | Mobile  
Email | RSS  
About Alternates

Cyclone Forecasts  
Latest Advisory  
Past Advisories  
Audio/Podcasts  
About Advisories

Marine Forecasts  
Atlantic & E Pacific  
Gridded Marine  
About Marine

Tools & Data  
Satellite | Radar  
Analysis Tools  
Aircraft Recon  
GIS Datasets  
Data Archive

Development  
Experimental  
Research  
Forecast Accuracy

Outreach & Education  
Prepare  
Storm Surge  
About Cyclones  
Cyclone Names  
Wind Scale  
Most Extreme

**SPECIAL TROPICAL WEATHER OUTLOOK**  
**NWS NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL**  
**430 PM EDT MON JUN 30 2014**

Special outlook issued to update discussion of the area of low pressure east of Florida.

**Updated:** An Air Force Reserve unit reconnaissance aircraft is investigating the area of low pressure centered about 110 miles east of Melbourne, Florida. While the low is well defined, the associated thunderstorm activity is just below the organizational threshold required to initiate tropical cyclone advisories.

Environmental conditions continue to be favorable for development, and only a slight increase in the organization and persistence of the thunderstorm activity would result in the formation of a tropical depression.

Data from the reconnaissance aircraft indicate that peak sustained winds with the low are about 30-35 mph. The low is moving southwestward at around 5 mph, but is expected to turn westward tonight and northward by Wednesday when it will be near the east coast of Florida. If this system becomes a tropical cyclone, a tropical storm watch could be required for portions of the central or northern Atlantic coast of Florida. A turn toward the northeast near the southeastern U.S. coast is expected by Thursday.

- \* Formation chance through 48 hours...high...80 percent.
- \* Formation chance through 5 days...high...80 percent.

What's the new information?  
Aircraft?

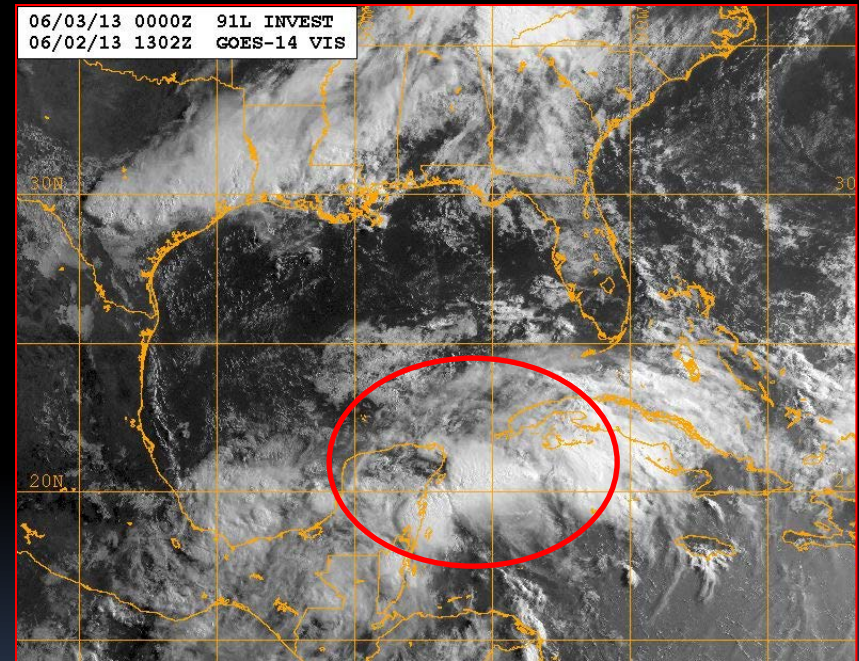
# Yet Another Quiz Question!

If the 2- and 5-day genesis probabilities are equal in the TWO, what does this mean?

- A) TC genesis, if it occurs, is likely to occur within 2 days
  - B) TC genesis, if it occurs, is likely to occur within 5 days
  - C) TC genesis, if it occurs, is likely to occur within 3 to 5 days
  - D) TC genesis, if it occurs, is likely to occur in a few hours
- 
- Si la probabilidad de génesis en el TWO ( Tropical Weather Outlook) para 2 y 5 días es la misma, qué significa esto?
  - A) CT génesis, si ocurre, es probable que ocurra en los próximos 2 días
  - B) CT génesis, si ocurre, es probable que ocurra en los próximos 5 días
  - C) CT génesis, si ocurre, es probable que ocurra en los próximos 3 a 5 días
  - D) CT génesis, si ocurre, es probable que ocurra en las próximas pocas horas

# NHC “Invest” Systems

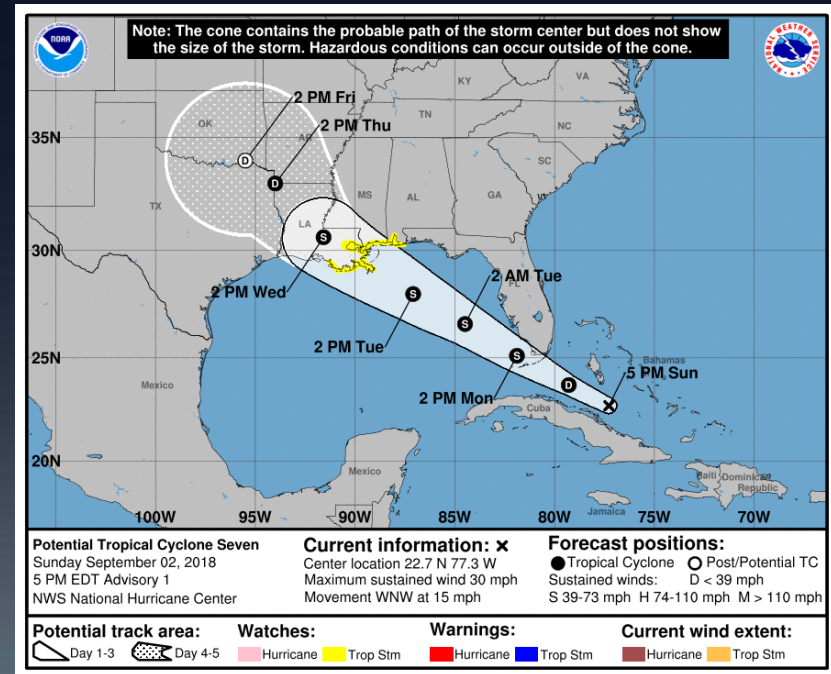
- **NHC opens “invests” to monitor suspicious weather systems more carefully**
- **There are no standards for opening invests unlike for initiating a tropical cyclone package – based on forecaster prerogative**
- **Guidance is typically run when a cloud system center is apparent (but not always!)**
- **Users are reminded to be extremely cautious about using parameters associated with particular “invests” in decision-making**





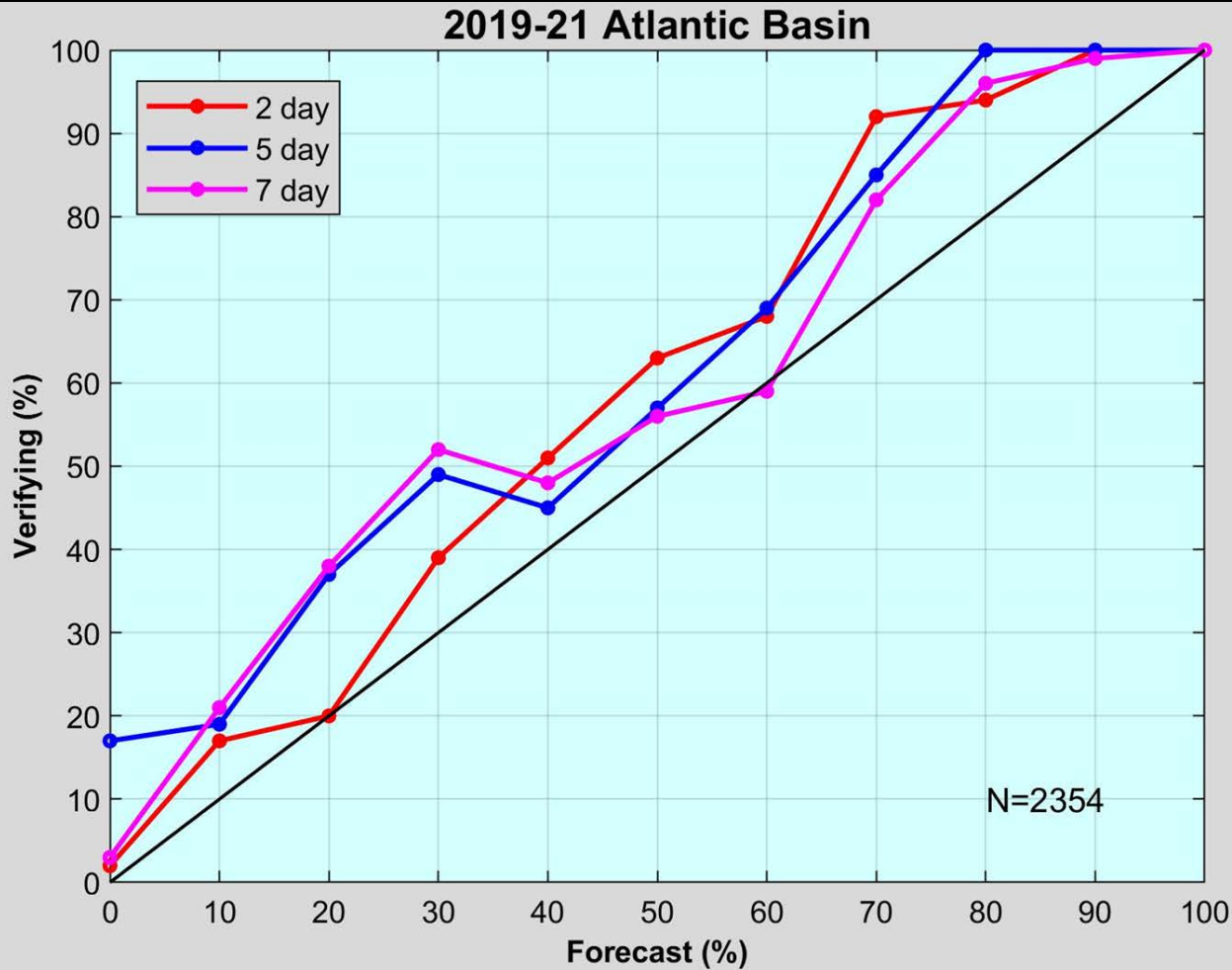
# Potential Tropical Cyclones (PTCs)

- PTCs give NHC the option to issue watches and warnings for land areas when the system is not yet a tropical cyclone
- Initial advisory issuance is not directly tied to tropical cyclone formation chance
- Initial issuance criteria include:
  - Likely impacts
  - Need for tropical cyclone watches or warnings for land areas
  - Desire to avoid switching warning types (tropical vs. non-tropical)



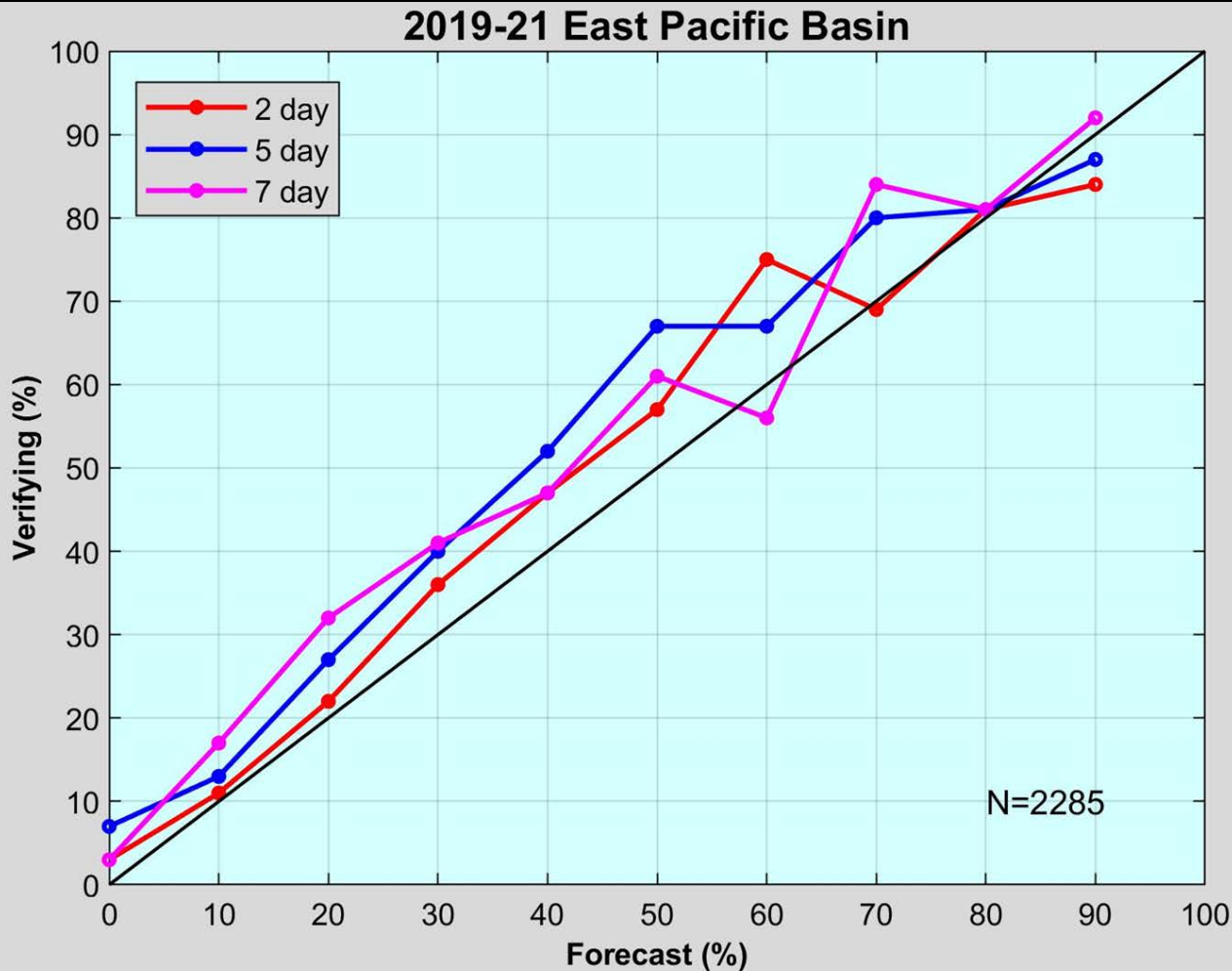


# Verification Results of 2-, 5-, and 7-Day Genesis Forecasts - Atlantic



*Slight low bias,  
but fairly well  
calibrated.*

# Verification Results of 2-, 5-, and 7-Day Genesis Forecasts - Pacific



*Well calibrated  
results!*

**Any Questions?**