

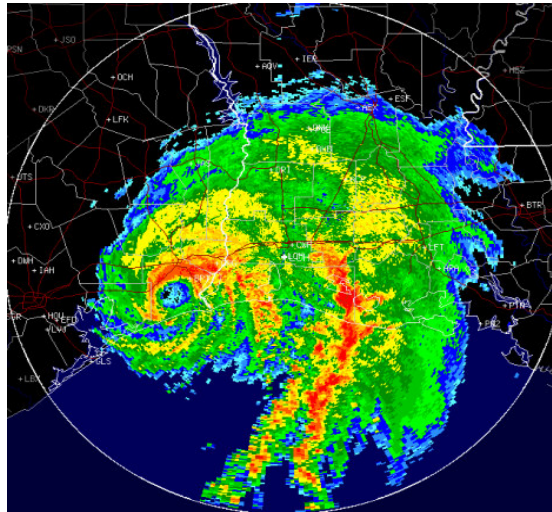
2007 ATLANTIC HURRICANE SUMMARY



HURRICANE DEAN



HURRICANE FELIX



HURRICANE HUMBERTO



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2007 Atlantic Tropical Storm/Hurricane Statistics and Summary

NAME	DATES	INTENSITY	CAT	LOWEST* PRESSURE	MAX** WIND	DEATHS
				MBS	KTS	
ANDREA	9 – 11 May	Subtropical Storm		1001	50	
BARRY	1 – 2 June	Tropical Storm		997	50	
CHANTAL	31 Jul – 1 Aug	Tropical Storm		994	45	
DEAN	13 – 23 Aug	Hurricane	5	906	145	40
ERIN	15 – 19 Aug	Tropical Storm		1003	35	16
FELIX	31 Aug – 5 Sep	Hurricane	5	929	145	130
GABRIELLE	8 – 11 Sep	Tropical Storm		1004	50	
HUMBERTO	12 – 14 Sep	Hurricane	1	985	80	1
INGRID	12 – 17 Sep	Tropical Storm		1002	40	
JERRY	23 – 24 Sep	Tropical Storm		1003	35	
KAREN	25 – 29 Sep	Hurricane	1	990	65	
LORENZO	25 – 28 Sep	Hurricane	1	990	70	6
MELISSA	28 – 30 Sep	Tropical Storm		1005	40	
NOEL	28 Oct – 2 Nov	Hurricane	1	980	70	163
OLGA	10 – 13 Dec	Tropical Storm		1003	50	

Total Hurricanes 6
Total Major Hurricanes 2
Total Sub-Tropical Storms 1
Total Tropical Storms 8
Total US Landfalls 2
Total Named Tropical Cyclones 14

There were seven systems that may not have been pure tropical systems or have low enough pressures to be classified as tropical storms: Chantal, Erin, Gabrielle, Ingrid, Jerry, Melissa, and Olga.

To obtain wind speed in miles per hour (mph), multiply the wind by 1.15.

*Lowest pressure during the life of the storm.

**Highest maximum wind during the life of the storm taken from NHC advisories.

SEASON HIGHLIGHTS

The 2007 Atlantic hurricane season began before the official start of the season on May 9th with the development of Subtropical Storm Andrea off the coast of South Carolina. Like many of the systems this season, Andrea was short-lived and was not a threat to the US mainland. Andrea was the eighth earliest cyclone to form in the Atlantic and the first in May since 1981.

The Gulf of Mexico experienced its first tropical depression on June 1st, the official start of hurricane season. The depression became Tropical Storm Barry shortly after developing and tracked toward the western Florida Coast. Barry made landfall into Tampa Bay, Florida on the afternoon of June 2nd as a tropical depression, bringing much needed rain to the southeast. 2007 is the 23rd season that two or more named storms have formed prior to the end of June. The remainder of June and most of July remained quiet across the Atlantic until Tropical Storm Chantal formed on July 31st north-northwest of Bermuda.

Three tropical cyclones developed in August, all of which made landfall in the United States or Mexico. Hurricane Dean gradually strengthened as it moved west across the Atlantic and through the Caribbean, reaching Category 5 hurricane status prior to landfall. Hurricane Dean moved over Costa Maya, Mexico on the Yucatan Peninsula on August 21st with maximum sustained winds of 145 knots. After moving across the Yucatan, Dean re-emerged into the Bay of Campeche and made a final landfall south of Tuxpan, Mexico causing 40 fatalities in its path. The second storm in the Gulf of Mexico was Tropical Storm Erin during the middle of August. Erin made landfall as a tropical depression near Lamar, Texas on August 16th and caused significant flooding as an extratropical system in Oklahoma, killing 16 people. Erin produced tropical storm force winds with gusts to hurricane force over Oklahoma. Hurricane Felix was the second major hurricane of the season, making landfall as a Category 5 hurricane near Punta Gorda, Nicaragua causing 130 fatalities and significant damage. This was the first time that two Category 5 hurricanes made landfall in one season.

Tropical development increased in September with the development of one tropical depression, four tropical storms, and three hurricanes, tying 2002 for the record of most formations during the month. Tropical Storm Gabrielle formed off the coast of the southeast United States and made landfall near Cape Lookout, North Carolina. The Gulf Coast experienced a third landfall with Hurricane Humberto moving into High Island, Texas on September 13th. Humberto rapidly intensified with winds increasing from 25 knots to 80 knots within 24 hours, which is rare. Only three other storms (Celia in 1970, and Arlene & Flora in 1963) have intensified more in 24 hours from below tropical storm strength. Tropical Storms Ingrid, Jerry and Melissa as well as Hurricane Karen all remained over the open waters of the Atlantic. Towards the end of the month, a tropical depression formed in the southwestern Gulf of Mexico and became Hurricane Lorenzo, which made landfall near Tecolutla, Mexico.

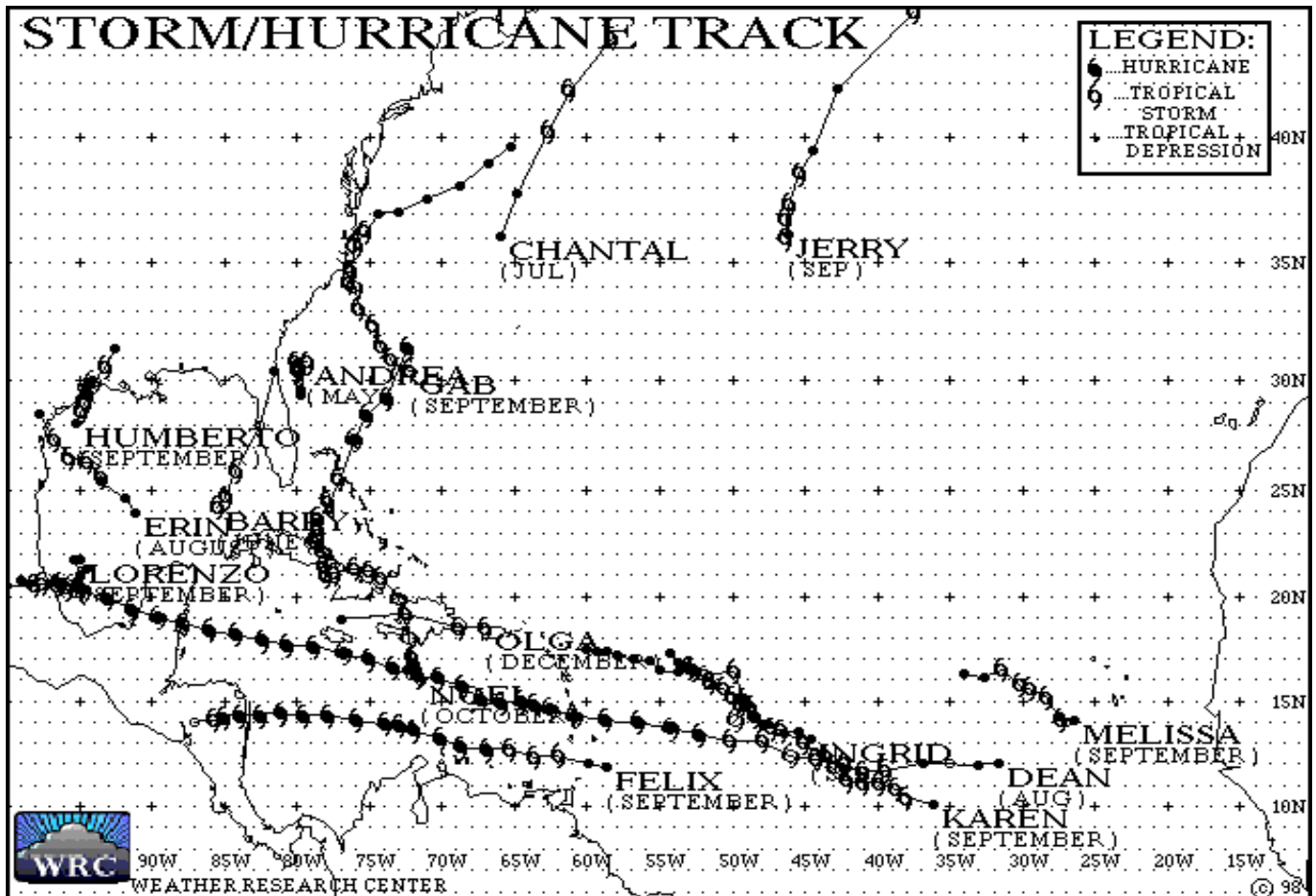
After an active September, tropical cyclone activity during October was below average. The Octobers of 2006 & 2007 were the quietest consecutive October periods observed since 1993 & 1994. Tropical Depression Fifteen and Hurricane Noel were the only two cyclones that formed during October. Noel made landfalls over the south coast of Haiti and eastern Cuba, in addition to moving over the Bahamas, causing 163 deaths, which is the highest recorded amount for any storm this season.

Hurricane season officially ended on November 30th, however, this season continued into December with the formation of Tropical Storm Olga on December 10th just east of Puerto Rico. Olga remained over land for much of its lifetime and dissipated south of eastern Cuba just three days after developing.

SAFFIR/SIMPSON DAMAGE POTENTIAL SCALE

CATEGORY	WIND SPEED [KTS]	PRESSURE [MB]	SURGE [FT]
1	64-83	980	4 - 5
2	84-96	965-979	6 - 8
3	97-113	945-964	9 -12
4	114-135	920-944	13 -18
5	>135	<920	18

2007 Atlantic Tropical Cyclone Tracks



NATIONAL SUMMARY

1. Sub-Tropical Storm ANDREA -- 9-11 May 2007

An extratropical low formed off the coast of the Carolinas on May 6th and gradually acquired tropical characteristics over the next few days in the western Atlantic. On the morning of May 9th, Subtropical Storm Andrea formed about 150 miles east of Jacksonville, Florida with peak winds of 50 knots. After formation, northerly wind shear and dry air caused the system to weaken to below storm strength on the morning of the 10th and become a remnant low by the 11th.

2. Tropical Storm BARRY – 1-2 June 2007 – Tampa Bay, Florida

A broad area of low pressure developed along a tropical wave near the eastern coast of the Yucatan Peninsula on May 30th. Thunderstorm activity increased with the low late on May 31st into June 1st as it moved north-northeast through the northwestern Caribbean Sea and southeastern Gulf of Mexico. Tropical Depression Two formed on the morning of June 1st just northwest of the western tip of Cuba. TD Two quickly intensified and developed into Tropical Storm Barry just six hours after initial formation. Barry reached a peak intensity of 50 knot winds on the evening of the 1st while centered about 150 miles west-southwest of the Dry Tortugas. After that, wind shear increased causing the storm to weaken as it moved through the eastern Gulf of Mexico and approached the western Florida coast. Barry made landfall near Tampa Bay, Florida on the morning of June 2nd as a tropical depression, bringing beneficial rains to Florida.

3. Tropical Storm CHANTAL – 31 July – 1 August 2007

Tropical Depression Three formed from a low pressure system early on July 31st, about 240 miles north-northwest of Bermuda. TD Three intensified into Tropical Storm Chantal 12 hours later, reaching a peak intensity of 45 knots. Chantal was short-lived and lost its tropical characteristics early on August 1st as it approached Newfoundland. The remnants of Chantal caused severe flooding over the Avalon Peninsula.

4. Hurricane DEAN – 13-23 August 2007 – Martinique; Near Costa Maya, Mexico; South of Tuxpan, Mexico

The formation of Tropical Depression Four began from a tropical wave in the far eastern Atlantic on August 13th. Twenty four hours later, TD Four intensified to Tropical Storm Dean, about 1500 miles east of the Lesser Antilles. Dean continued to intensify over the next few days as it moved west across the central Atlantic and became a hurricane on August 16th east of Barbados. On the morning of the 17th, the center of Dean passed between St. Lucia and Martinique as a Category 2 hurricane, with winds of 90 knots. Dean entered the eastern Caribbean and intensified to a major hurricane on the afternoon of August 17th. Conditions remained favorable over the Caribbean for Hurricane Dean to continue to strengthen, allowing the system to become a Category 5 on August 21st, about 200 miles east of Chetumal, Mexico. Dean reached peak intensity with winds of 145 knots and a pressure of 906 mbs just before making landfall near Costa Maya on the Yucatan Peninsula very early on August 21st. The interaction with land caused the system to weaken to a Category 1 hurricane as it moved across the Yucatan Peninsula. Dean emerged into the Bay of Campeche late on the 21st and strengthened to a Category 2 before making its final landfall midday on August 22nd, about 40 miles south of Tuxpan, Mexico. Forty deaths can be attributed to Hurricane Dean across the Caribbean, with the largest death tolls in Mexico and Haiti.

5. Tropical Storm ERIN – 15-19 August 2007 – Lamar, Texas

Tropical Depression Five developed from a tropical wave early on August 15th over the south-central Gulf of Mexico, about 450 miles east-southeast of Brownsville, Texas. Twelve hours later, the depression strengthened to Tropical Storm Erin, reaching peak winds of 35 knots, as it moved northwest through the Gulf of Mexico. Erin made landfall near Lamar, Texas on the morning of the 16th as a tropical depression. As Erin continued to move further inland, the storm sustained its strength, which is rare. On August 19th, tropical storm force winds and gusts to hurricane force were recorded in some locations in southwestern Oklahoma in association with the remnants of Erin. This unusual event will continue to be analyzed. Inland flooding produced by Erin caused at least 16 deaths.

6. Hurricane FELIX – 31 August – 5 September 2007 – Punta Gorda, Nicaragua

A tropical wave was the origin of Tropical Depression Six which formed on August 31st, about 200 miles east-southeast of the Windward Islands. TD Six moved west across the islands near Grenada and the Grenadines, becoming Tropical Storm Felix early on September 1st. Felix intensified into a hurricane later that day and continued to rapidly intensify as it moved west through the southern Caribbean. Late on September 2nd, Felix strengthened to a Category 5 hurricane, reaching peak winds of 145 knots while about 390 miles southeast of Kingston, Jamaica. Felix went through an eyewall replacement on September 3rd, which caused the system to weaken to a Category 3. Conditions were favorable for the hurricane to intensify again to a Category 5 prior to landfall near Punta Gorda, Nicaragua on September 4th. After landfall, Felix quickly weakened to a broad area of low pressure over Central America by September 5th. Hurricane Felix was responsible for 130 deaths in Nicaragua and Honduras and major damages to Nicaragua and Central America.

7. Tropical Storm GABRIELLE – 8-11 September 2007 – Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina

An area of low pressure formed along a front located off the coast of Georgia on September 3rd. The low moved east for the next few days between the Southeast Coast of the United States and Bermuda while remaining non-tropical. Development increased with the low late on September 7th and Subtropical Gabrielle formed early on September 8th, about 425 miles southeast of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. Gabrielle moved northwest and acquired tropical characteristics, becoming a tropical storm later on the 8th. Tropical Storm Gabrielle reached peak winds of 50 knots early on September 9th, a few hours prior to making landfall along the Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina. As Gabrielle made landfall and encountered strong wind shear, the storm weakened as it moved northeast over North Carolina. Gabrielle remerged over the Atlantic near Kill Devil Hills early on September 10th and weakened to a tropical depression a few hours later.

8. Hurricane HUMBERTO – 12-14 September 2007 – East of High Island, Texas

A frontal trough moved offshore of South Florida on September 5th and remained stationary for a couple of days before moving west-northwest for almost a week as high pressure built over the southeastern United States. As the trough was located over the northwestern Gulf of Mexico on September 11th, shower and thunderstorm activity increased and a surface low developed. Tropical Depression Nine formed on September 12th, about 120 miles south of Galveston, Texas. TD Nine intensified to Tropical Storm Humberto just a few hours later and continued to rapidly intensify into a hurricane very early on the 13th as the system approached the Upper Texas Coast.

Hurricane Humberto made landfall just east of High Island, Texas early on the 13th at its peak intensity of 80 knots. Humberto weakened to a tropical storm as it moved over southeastern Texas and southwestern Louisiana on the afternoon of the 13th and became a depression later that night near Alexandria, Louisiana. One fatality was attributed to Humberto in Bridge City, Texas. The rapid intensification of Humberto with winds increasing from 25 knots to 80 knots within 24 hours is rare. Only three other storms (Celia in 1970, and Arlene & Flora in 1963) have intensified more in 24 hours from below tropical storm strength.

9. Tropical Storm INGRID – 12-17 September 2007

A tropical wave moved off the coast of Africa on September 6th and continued moving west across the Atlantic for the next few days. An area of low pressure developed along the wave on September 9th when strong shear began to decrease. Conditions continued to become more favorable for development, allowing thunderstorm activity to increase around the low by September 11th. Tropical Depression Eight formed on the morning of September 12th, about 980 miles east of the Lesser Antilles. Even though wind shear was moderate, the depression was able to strengthen to Tropical Storm Ingrid on the morning of September 13th and reached its peak intensity of 40 knots on the morning of the 14th. Ingrid remained a tropical storm until September 15th when shear increased causing the system to weaken to a tropical depression.

10. Tropical Storm JERRY – 23-24 September 2007

On September 23rd, a non-tropical area of low pressure was interacting with an upper level low over the north central Atlantic and developed into subtropical depression, about 1060 miles west of the Azores. Winds increased, reaching peak intensity of 35 knots, and the system became Subtropical Storm Jerry later that day as it moved north. Thunderstorm activity increased very early on the 24th allowing the system to become tropical. Jerry was short-lived and weakened to a tropical depression later on the 24th ahead an approaching cold front.

11. Hurricane KAREN – 25-29 September 2007

A tropical wave moved off the coast of Africa on September 21st and continued moving across the Atlantic for the next few days. An area of disturbed weather developed along the wave on the 23rd and became well organized early on the 25th to be classified as Tropical Depression Twelve, about 720 miles west-southwest of the Cape Verde Islands. The system strengthened to Tropical Storm Karen just 6 hours later. Karen moved west-northwest across the Atlantic and intensified into a hurricane early on the 26th with peak winds of 65 knots. An increase in southwesterly shear caused Karen to begin to weaken later that day, becoming a tropical storm early on the 27th. Conditions remained unfavorable over the storm for the next few days, and Karen became a tropical depression on the 29th and quickly dissipated while about 500 miles east of the Leeward Islands.

12. Hurricane LORENZO – 25-28 September 2007 – Tecolutla, Mexico

Tropical Depression Thirteen formed from a tropical wave that left the African coast on September 11th. Thunderstorm activity increased along the wave on September 23rd when it moved into the northwestern Caribbean, and a surface low developed on the 24th as the wave entered the southwestern Gulf of Mexico. The low formed into Tropical Depression Thirteen on the afternoon of September 25th, about 150 miles east-northeast of Tuxpan, Mexico. TD Thirteen made a small cyclonic loop over the next 30 hours since steering currents were weak and shear was strong. The shear decreased on the 27th, allowing the system to become Tropical Storm

Lorenzo that morning. Lorenzo strengthened rapidly and intensified into a hurricane less than 12 hours after becoming a tropical storm. Hurricane Lorenzo reached its peak intensity of 70 knots early on September 28th and then weakened slightly before making landfall that morning near Tecolutla, Mexico, about 35 miles south-southeast of Tuxpan, Mexico. Lorenzo quickly weakened after making landfall and dissipated later on the 28th. One death in Veracruz, five in Puebla, and significant damage can be attributed to Hurricane Lorenzo in Mexico.

13. Tropical Storm MELISSA – 28-30 September 2007

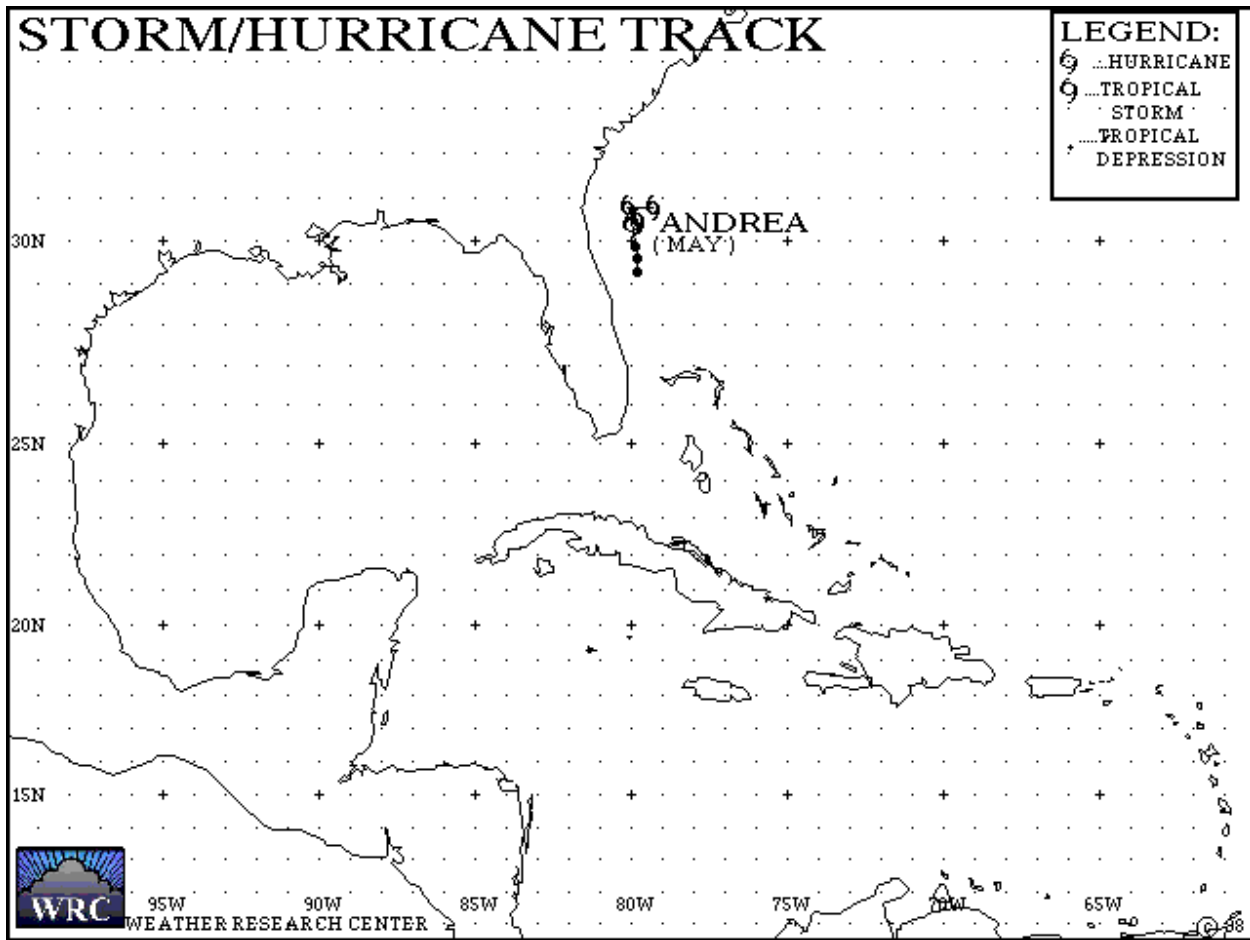
Melissa began as a tropical wave that left the African coast on September 26th. The following day, an area of low pressure formed in association of the wave near the Cape Verde Islands. The system continued to intensify and became a tropical depression early on September 28th, about 100 miles west-southwest of the southernmost Cape Verde Islands. Early the next day, as this system slowly moved westward, Tropical Depression Fourteen became Tropical Storm Melissa. Melissa remained at its peak intensity of 35 knots on the 29th before moving into an unfavorable environment of increasing westerly wind shear on the 30th, where Melissa weakened into a tropical depression. The system continued to weaken as it tracked west-northwest, becoming a remnant low the afternoon of the 30th and finally dissipating late on October 5th, about 600 miles northeast of the northern Leeward Islands.

14. Hurricane NOEL – 28 October – 2 November 2007 – South Coast of Haiti; Eastern Cuba

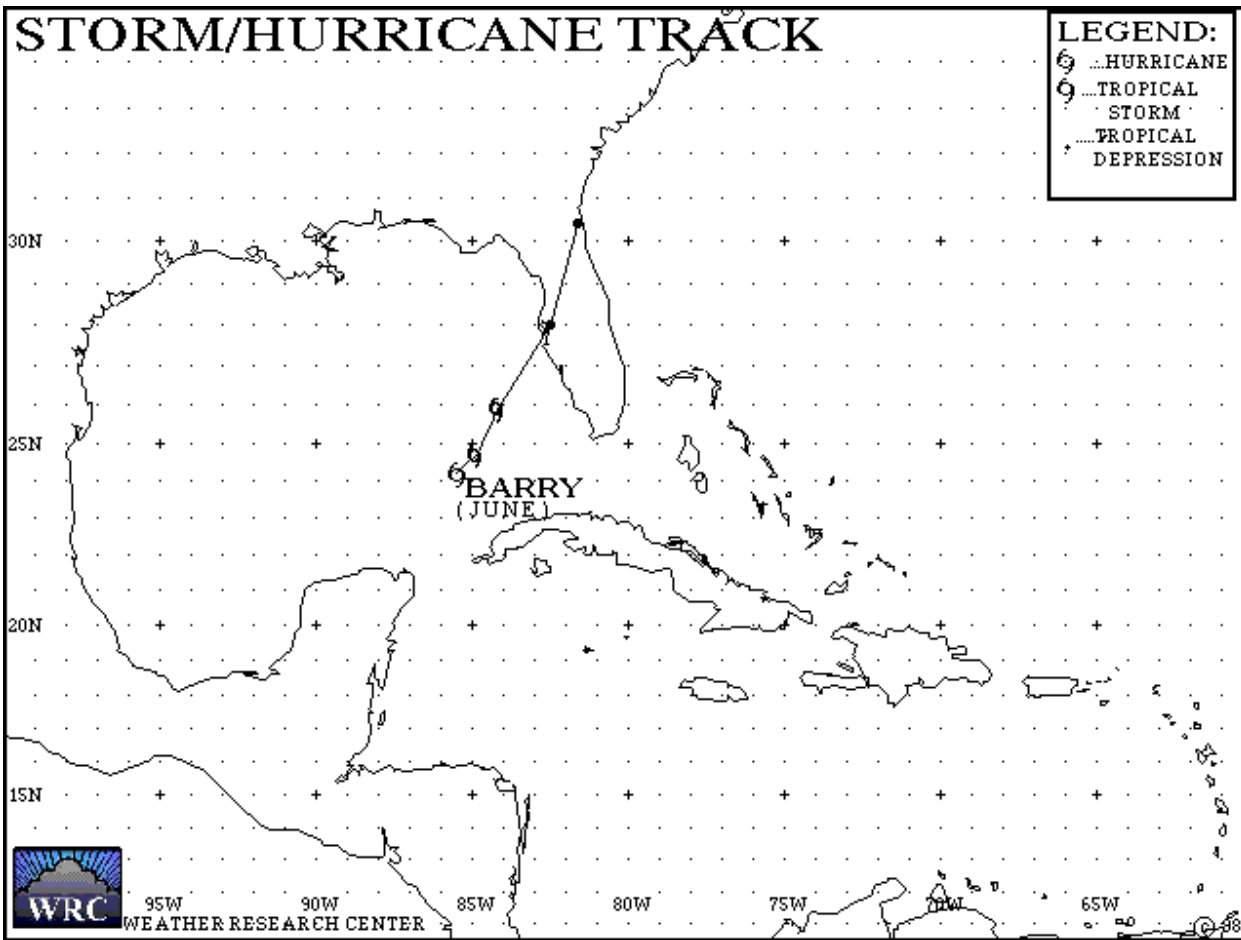
A tropical wave moved off of the coast of Africa on October 16th and continued to move westward over the next few days. The wave then interacted with an area of low pressure north of the Leeward Islands and an upper-level low that extended southwestward from the Atlantic to the eastern Caribbean on October 22nd. From this interaction, a surface low developed about 150 miles east-northeast of the northern Leeward Islands late the following day. With strong upper-level winds prohibiting development, the surface low continued to drift westward over the next few days. However, on October 27th the strong upper-level winds began to decrease which lead to an increase in organization allowing for Tropical Depression Sixteen to form that evening about 185 miles south-southeast of Port-Au-Prince, Haiti. After taking a northwestward turn, TD 16 continued to intensify and reached tropical storm status early the next morning. Noel began to near the southern coast of Haiti on the 29th allowing for winds to slightly decrease before making landfall early that morning near Jacmel, about 25 miles south-southwest of Port-Au-Prince. The upper-level low that was steering Noel had weakened later that day allowing for Noel to turn westward and then become steered by an area of high pressure over the western Atlantic. This allowed Noel to continue moving west along the northern coast of eastern Cuba. At this time Noel began to regain strength and make a second landfall very early the next day near Guardalavaca, Cuba. Noel stayed over Cuba for a little over a day and maintained tropical storm status. By the morning of October 31st, Noel re-emerged into the Atlantic near Cayo Coco, Cuba. Early the following day, Noel turned northeastward due to a cold front moving east across the Gulf of Mexico. Tropical Storm Noel intensified over the northwestern Bahamas gaining hurricane strength with a peak intensity of 70 knots. Noel continued to move rapidly to the northeast and became extratropical on the evening of November 2nd, about 240 miles southeast of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. An estimated 163 deaths and 59 persons missing can be attributed to Noel over the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Cuba and the Bahamas.

STORM/HURRICANE TRACK

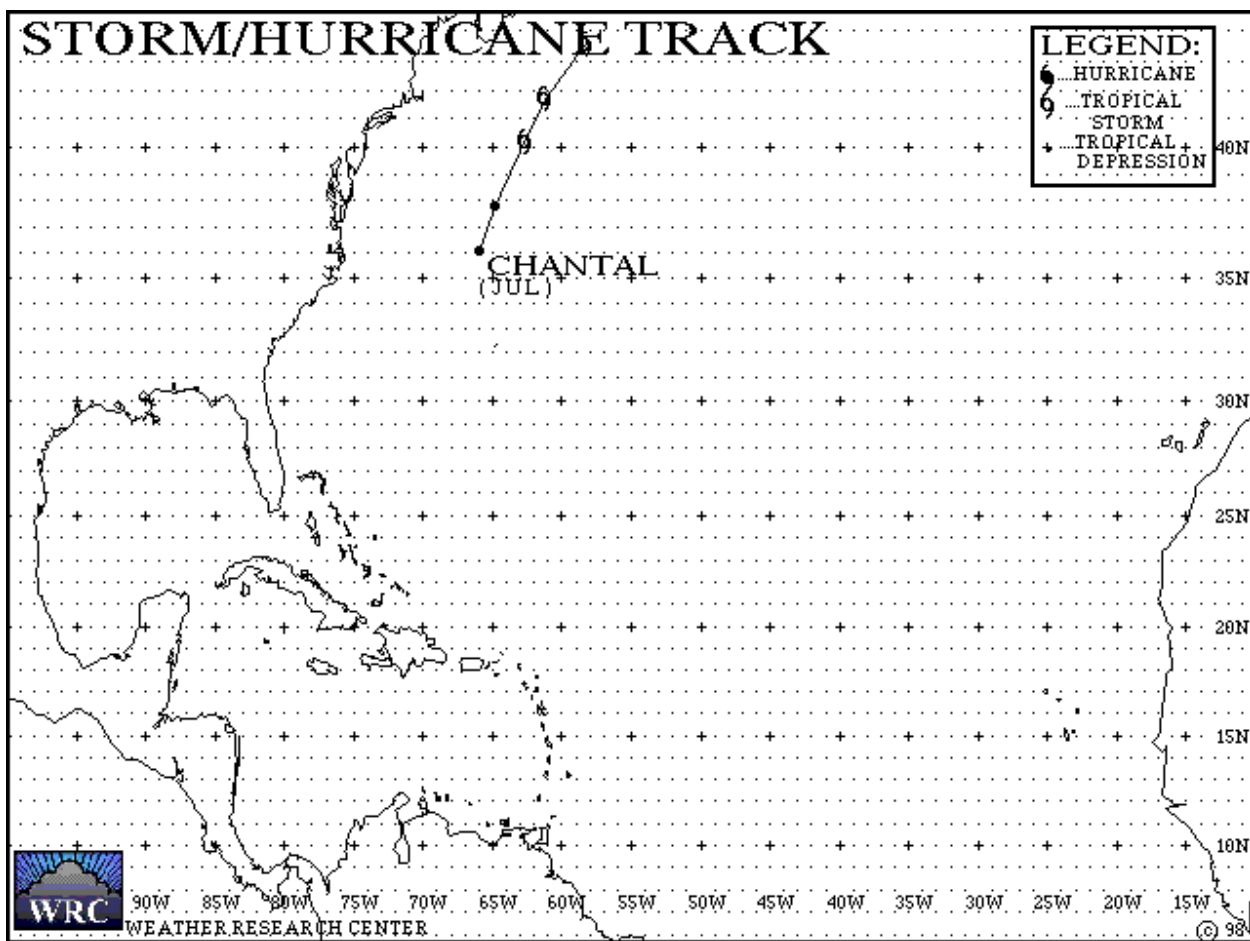
LEGEND:
 HURRICANE
 TROPICAL STORM
 TROPICAL DEPRESSION



ANDREA	MAY	2007											
Advisory #	DATE	TIME UTC	LAT	LONG	MAX WIND KTS	GUST KTS	SPEED KTS	HEADING	PRESSURE MBS	RADIUS 34 KTS	RADIUS 50 KTS	RADIUS 64 KTS	
1	9	1500	30.8	79.3	40	50	3	W	1003	100	0	0	
2	9	2100	30.8	80.1	40	50	4	W	1003	100	0	0	
3	10	300	30.5	79.8	40	50	0	STAT	1003	90	0	0	
4	10	0900	30.4	80.0	35	45	2	SW	1003	90	0	0	
5	10	1500	29.9	79.9	30	40	2	S	1003	0	0	0	
6	10	2100	29.6	79.8	30	40	3	S	1004	0	0	0	
7	11	0300	29.3	79.8	30	40	3	S	1004	0	0	0	



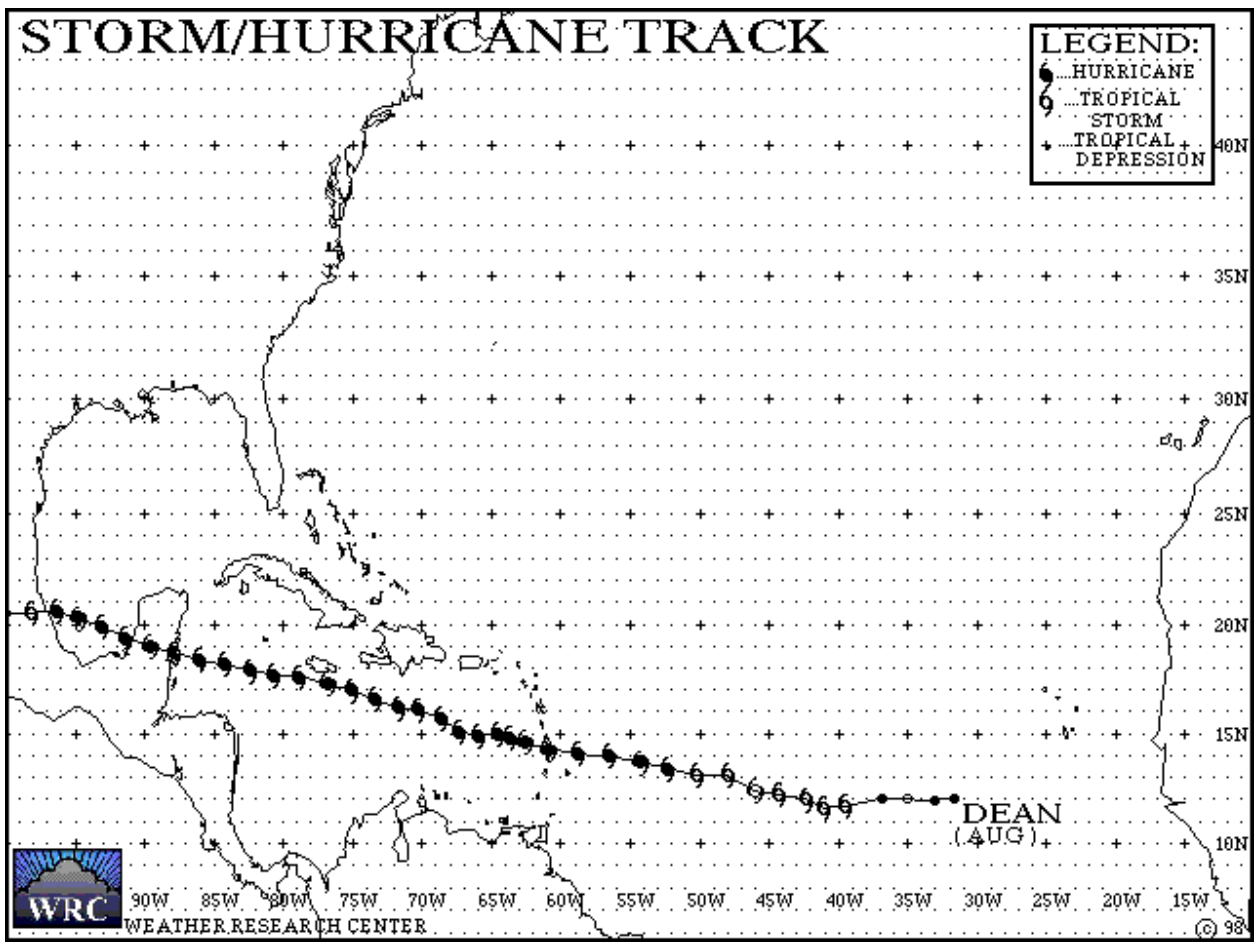
BARRY	JUNE	2007										
Advisory #	DATE	TIME UTC	LAT	LONG	MAX WIND KTS	GUST KTS	SPEED KTS	HEADING	PRESSURE MBS	RADIUS 34 KTS	RADIUS 50 KTS	RADIUS 64 KTS
1	1	2100	24.2	85.5	40	50	10	N	1000	80	0	0
2	2	0300	24.7	84.9	45	55	8	NNE	997	80	0	0
3	2	0900	25.9	84.2	45	55	13	NNE	997	80	0	0
4	2	1500	28.0	82.5	30	40	20	NNE	1001	0	0	0
5	2	2100	30.4	81.6	30	40	20	NNE	1000	0	0	0



CHANTAL	JULY	2007										
Advisory #	DATE	TIME UTC	LAT	LONG	MAX WIND KTS	GUST KTS	SPEED KTS	HEADING	PRESSURE MBS	RADIUS 34 KTS	RADIUS 50 KTS	RADIUS 64 KTS
1	31	0300	36.1	66.0	30	40	14	NNE	1007	0	0	0
2	31	0900	37.8	64.9	30	40	18	NNE	1007	0	0	0
3	31	1500	40.2	62.7	45	55	25	NNE	999	90	0	0
4	31	2100	41.7	61.2	45	55	23	NE	999	90	0	0
5	1	0300	43.6	58.3	45	55	28	NE	994	90	0	0

STORM/HURRICANE TRACK

LEGEND:
● HURRICANE
6 TROPICAL STORM
+ TROPICAL DEPRESSION



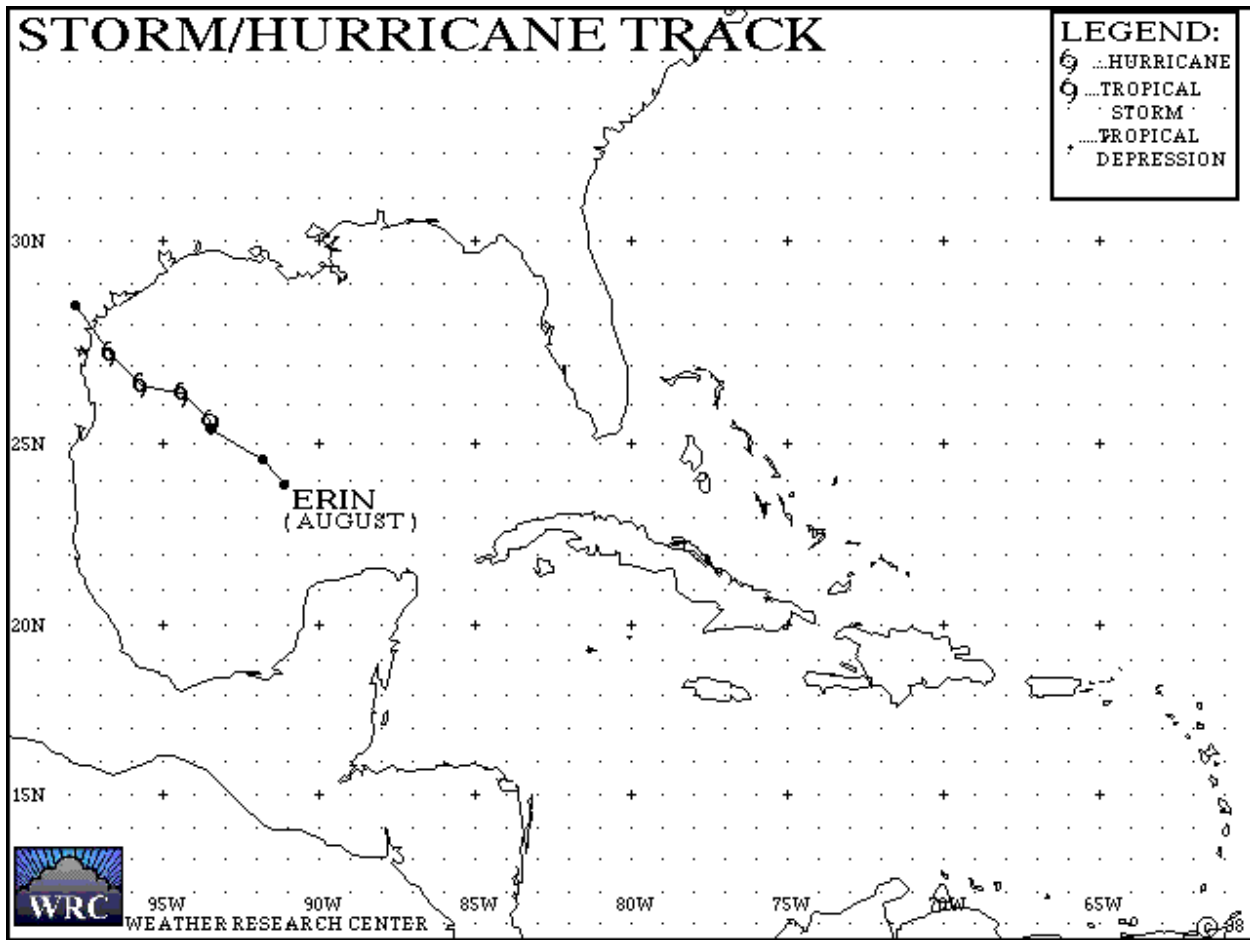
90W 85W 80W 75W 70W 65W 60W 55W 50W 45W 40W 35W 30W 25W 20W 15W
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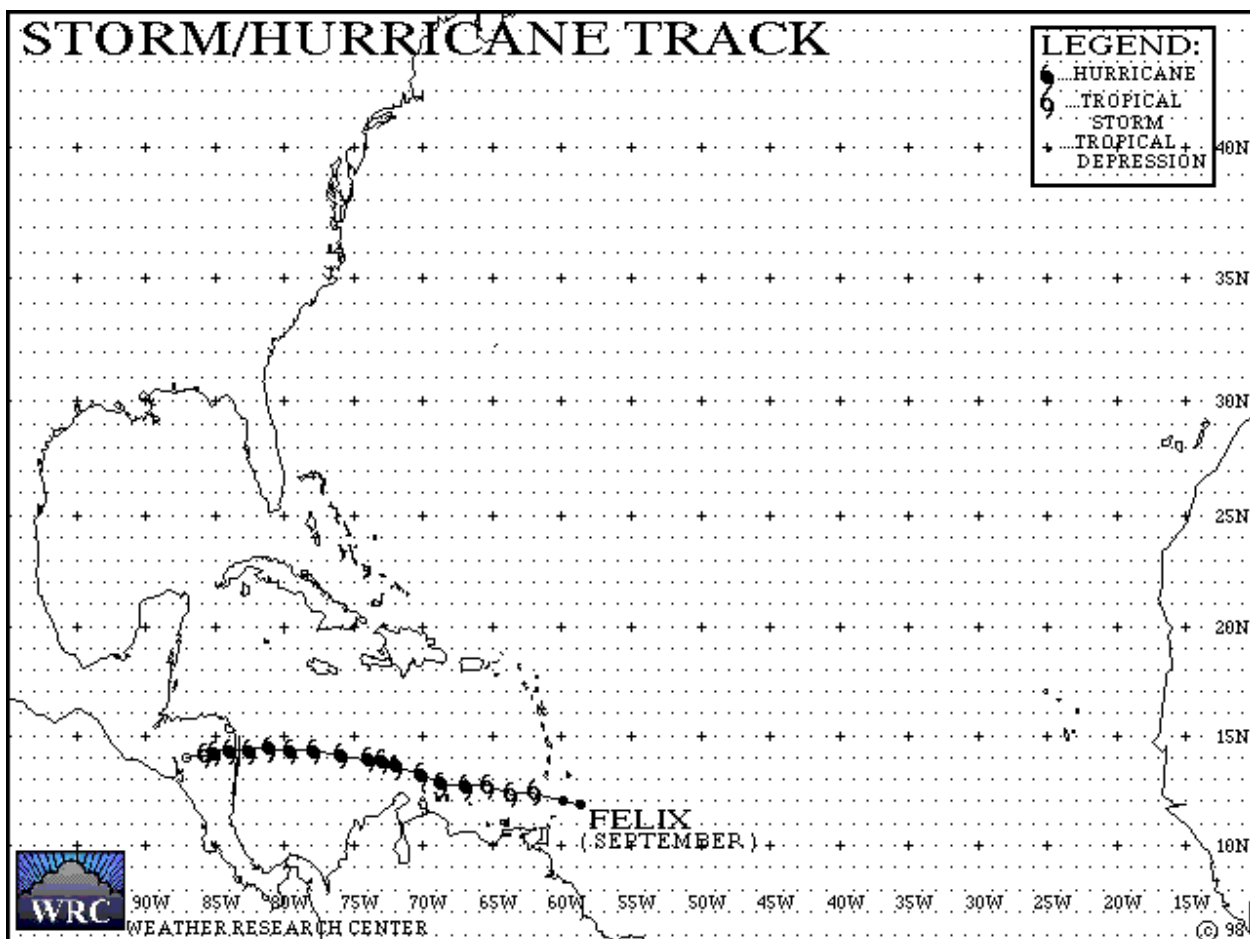
DEAN	AUGUST	2007										
Advisory #	DATE	TIME UTC	LAT	LONG	MAX WIND KTS	GUST KTS	SPEED KTS	HEADING	PRESSURE MBS	RADIUS 34 KTS	RADIUS 50 KTS	RADIUS 64 KTS
1	13	1500	12.0	31.6	30	40	18	W	1005	0	0	0
2	13	2100	11.9	33.1	30	40	17	W	1005	0	0	0
3	14	0300	12.0	35.0	30	40	17	W	1005	0	0	0
4	14	0900	12.0	36.8	30	40	18	W	1005	0	0	0
5	14	1500	11.7	39.4	35	45	20	W	1004	30	0	0
6	14	2100	11.6	41.0	35	45	18	W	1004	30	0	0
7	15	0300	12.0	42.3	45	55	16	W	1000	45	0	0
8	15	0900	12.2	44.2	45	55	16	W	1000	45	0	0
9	15	1500	12.4	46.0	50	60	17	W	997	45	20	0
10	15	2100	13.1	47.9	55	65	19	WNW	994	60	20	0
11	16	0300	13.1	50.2	60	75	20	W	991	60	20	0
12	16	0900	13.4	52.3	65	80	21	W	987	60	30	20
13	16	1500	13.7	54.3	80	95	20	W	979	90	45	25
14	16	2100	14.0	56.5	85	100	20	W	979	120	50	15
15	17	0300	14.1	58.7	85	105	22	W	976	120	50	20
16	17	0900	14.3	60.9	85	105	21	W	976	120	50	20
17	17	1500	14.6	62.6	90	110	18	W	964	120	70	20
18	17	1745	14.8	63.6	110	135	19	W	961	120	70	20
19	17	2100	15.0	64.5	110	135	18	W	961	160	60	25
20	18	0300	14.9	65.9	125	155	16	W	937	180	100	50
21	18	0900	15.1	67.3	130	160	15	W	930	180	100	50
22	18	1500	15.7	68.6	130	160	15	WNW	929	180	100	50
23	18	2100	16.1	70.2	130	160	16	WNW	930	200	100	60
24	19	0300	16.2	71.7	125	155	15	W	918	180	90	50
25	19	0900	16.6	73.4	125	155	16	WNW	921	180	90	50
26	19	1500	17.0	75.1	125	155	16	W	926	180	90	50
27	19	2100	17.3	76.8	125	155	17	W	930	180	80	50
28	20	0300	17.6	78.8	125	155	17	W	925	180	80	50
29	20	0900	17.7	80.7	130	160	18	W	926	180	75	50
30	20	1500	17.9	82.4	130	160	18	W	925	180	90	50
31	20	2100	18.2	84.2	130	160	17	W	918	150	90	50
32	21	0300	18.4	86.0	140	170	17	W	914	150	100	50
33	21	0900	18.7	87.8	145	175	17	WNW	906	150	100	50
34	21	1500	19.0	89.6	90	120	17	W	950	210	60	40
35	21	2100	19.4	91.3	70	90	17	W	970	120	60	30
36	22	0300	19.9	93.0	70	85	16	WNW	979	120	75	30
37	22	0900	20.3	94.8	70	85	17	WNW	979	175	100	60
38	22	1500	20.6	96.3	85	105	16	WNW	979	175	120	60
39	22	2100	20.5	98.1	60	75	15	W	975	240	75	0
40	23	0300	20.5	100.0	30	40	18	W	1000	0	0	0

STORM/HURRICANE TRACK

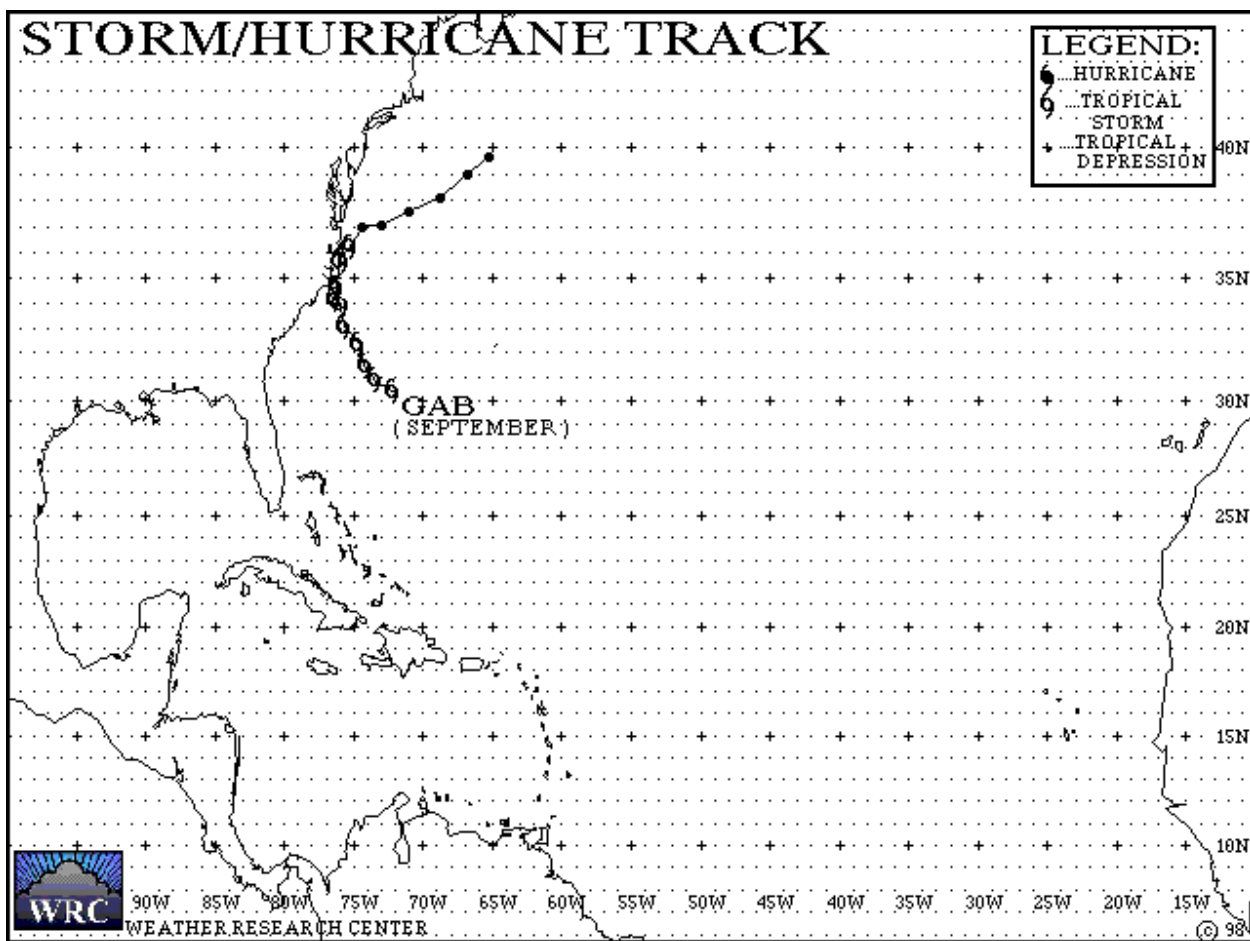
LEGEND:
 HURRICANE
 TROPICAL STORM
 TROPICAL DEPRESSION



ERIN	AUGUST	2007										
Advisory #	DATE	TIME UTC	LAT	LONG	MAX WIND KTS	GUST KTS	SPEED KTS	HEADING	PRESSURE MBS	RADIUS 34 KTS	RADIUS 50 KTS	RADIUS 64 KTS
1	15	0300	23.9	91.1	25	35	9	NW	1006	0	0	0
2	15	0900	24.6	91.8	25	35	9	NW	1006	0	0	0
3	15	1500	25.4	93.5	25	35	12	WNW	1006	0	0	0
4	15	1530	25.6	93.5	35	45	10	WNW	1005	60	0	0
5	15	2100	26.3	94.4	35	45	11	NW	1005	60	0	0
6	16	0300	26.5	95.7	35	45	12	WNW	1004	75	0	0
7	16	0900	27.3	96.7	35	45	10	WNW	1003	75	0	0
8	16	1500	28.5	97.8	30	40	13	NW	1006	0	0	0



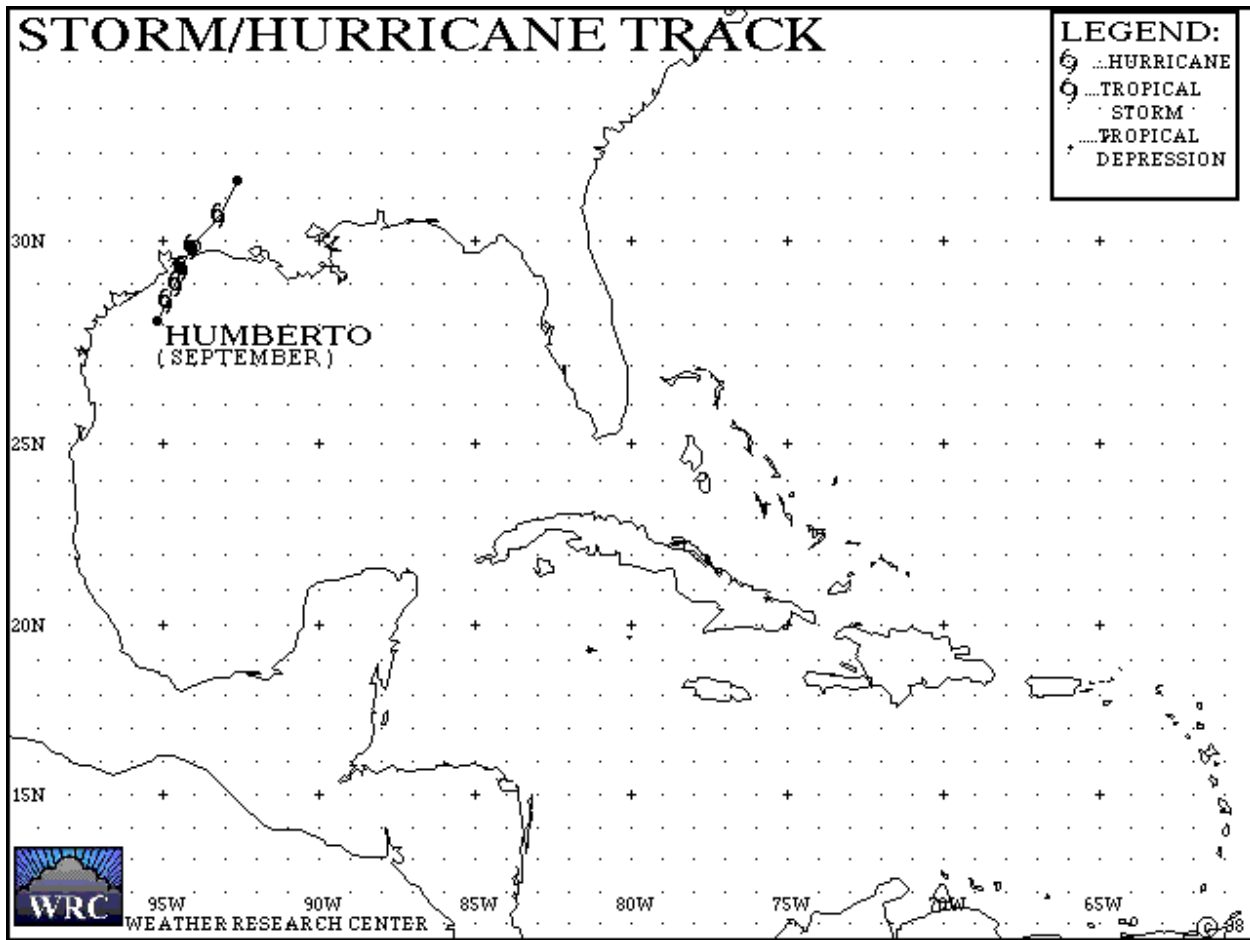
FELIX		SEPTEMBER		2007								
Advisory #	DATE	TIME UTC	LAT	LONG	MAX WIND KTS	GUST KTS	SPEED KTS	HEADING	PRESSURE MBS	RADIUS 34 KTS	RADIUS 50 KTS	RADIUS 64 KTS
1	31	2100	11.8	58.6	30	40	14	W	1008	0	0	0
2	1	0300	12.0	59.9	30	40	13	W	1008	0	0	0
3	1	0900	12.4	62.0	35	45	16	W	1007	40	0	0
4	1	1500	12.3	63.6	55	65	16	W	1001	40	20	0
5	1	2100	12.7	65.3	60	75	16	W	999	120	50	0
6	2	0300	12.7	66.9	65	80	16	W	993	120	50	15
7	2	0900	12.8	68.7	85	105	16	W	984	100	40	15
8	2	1500	13.2	70.1	90	110	16	WNW	980	100	40	15
9	2	2100	13.6	72.0	120	145	17	WNW	956	100	40	20
10	3	0000	13.8	72.9	145	175	16	WNW	934	100	40	20
11	3	0300	13.9	73.9	145	175	18	W	930	100	35	20
12	3	0900	14.1	75.9	145	175	18	W	929	100	50	25
13	3	1500	14.3	77.8	140	170	18	W	940	100	50	25
14	3	2100	14.3	79.5	115	140	17	W	953	100	50	25
15	4	0300	14.4	81.1	115	140	17	W	951	90	50	30
16	4	900	14.3	82.5	135	165	14	W	939	100	60	40
17	4	1500	14.3	83.9	105	140	13	W	950	100	60	40
18	4	2100	14.2	85.0	65	90	12	W	975	100	40	25
19	5	0300	14.1	85.7	45	55	10	W	987	60	0	0
20	5	0900	14.0	87.0	25	35	8	W	1004	0	0	0



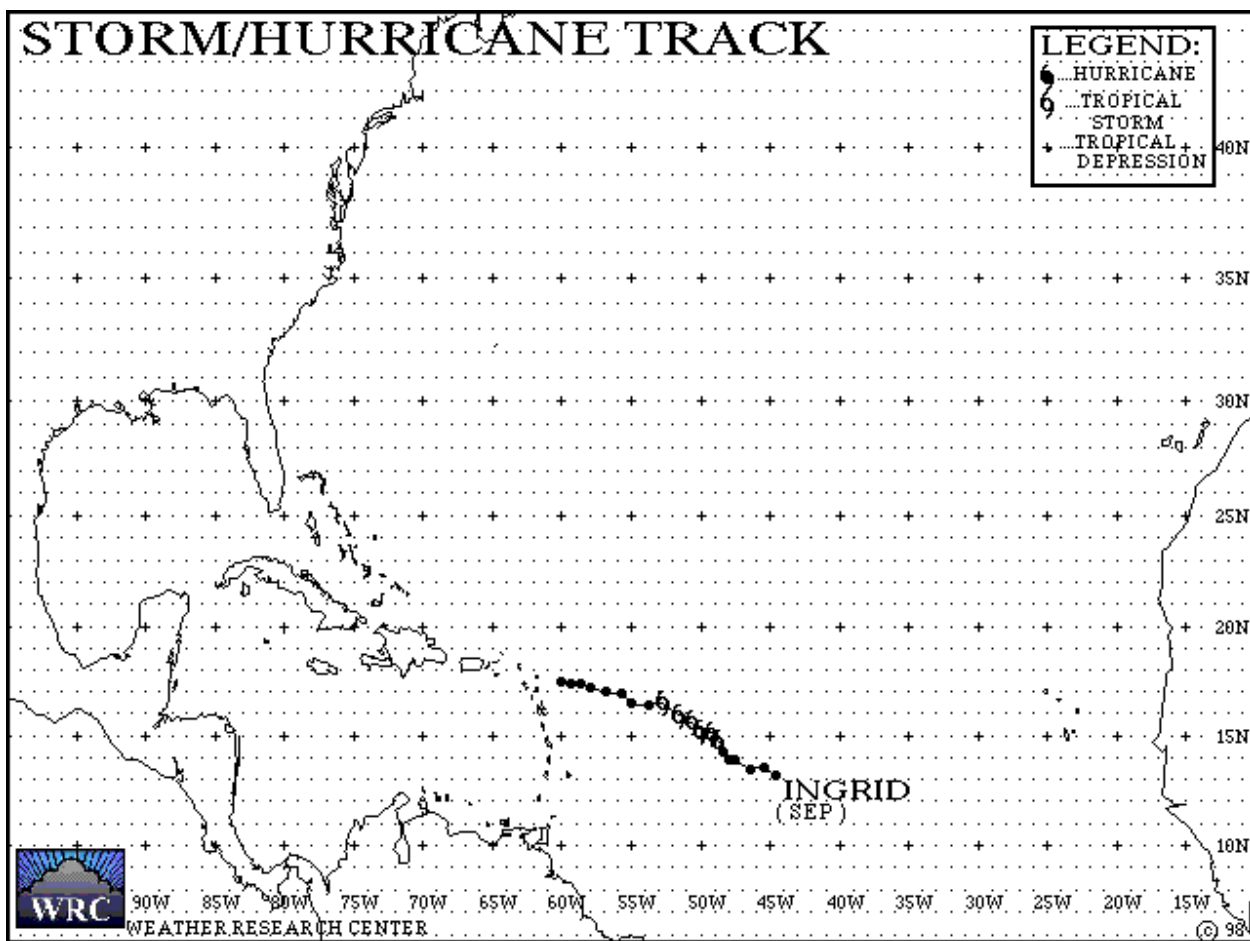
GABRIELLE SEPTEMBER 2007												
Advisory #	DATE	TIME UTC	LAT	LONG	MAX WIND KTS	GUST KTS	SPEED KTS	HEADING	PRESSURE MBS	RADIUS 34 KTS	RADIUS 50 KTS	RADIUS 64 KTS
1	8	0300	30.4	72.2	40	50	9	WNW	1011	90	0	0
2	8	0900	30.9	73.5	40	50	10	WNW	1011	90	0	0
3	8	1500	31.5	74.2	40	50	9	NW	1009	90	0	0
4	8	2100	32.4	74.7	35	45	7	NW	1009	0	0	0
5	9	0300	33.1	75.7	35	45	10	NW	1008	0	0	0
6	9	0900	34.0	76.1	40	50	9	NNW	1004	0	0	0
7	9	1200	34.2	76.4	45	55	9	NNW	1005	0	0	0
8	9	1500	34.7	76.3	45	55	9	N	1006	0	0	0
9	9	2100	35.7	76.1	45	55	10	N	1006	45	0	0
10	10	0300	36.3	75.3	40	50	9	NE	1008	30	0	0
11	10	0900	37.0	74.4	30	40	10	NE	1009	0	0	0
12	10	1500	37.1	73.0	30	40	11	ENE	1009	0	0	0
13	10	2100	37.6	71.0	30	40	15	ENE	1009	0	0	0
14	11	0300	38.1	68.8	30	40	17	ENE	1008	0	0	0
15	11	0900	39.0	66.8	30	40	18	ENE	1008	0	0	0
16	11	1500	39.6	65.3	30	40	19	ENE	1008	0	0	0

STORM/HURRICANE TRACK

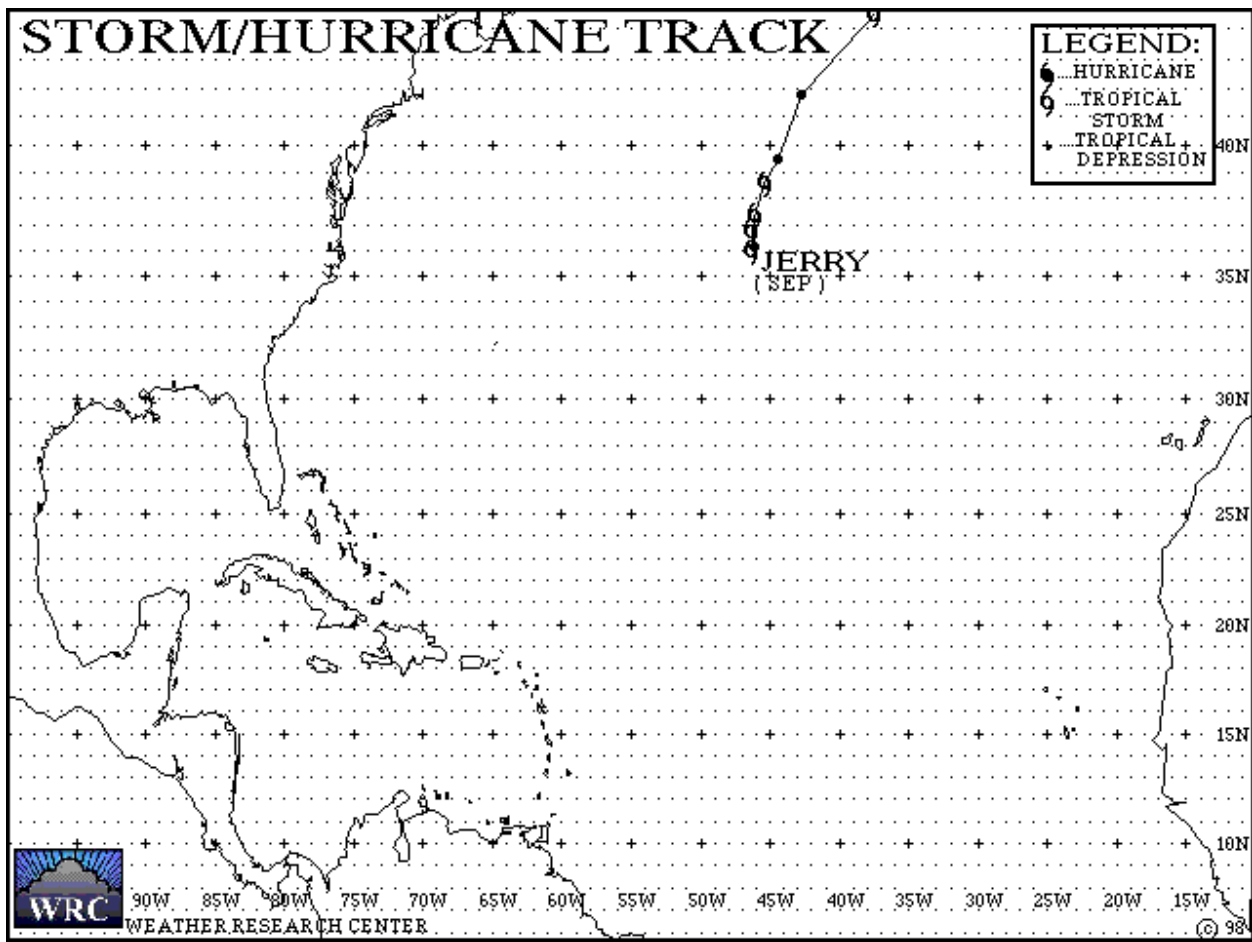
LEGEND:
 HURRICANE
 TROPICAL STORM
 TROPICAL DEPRESSION



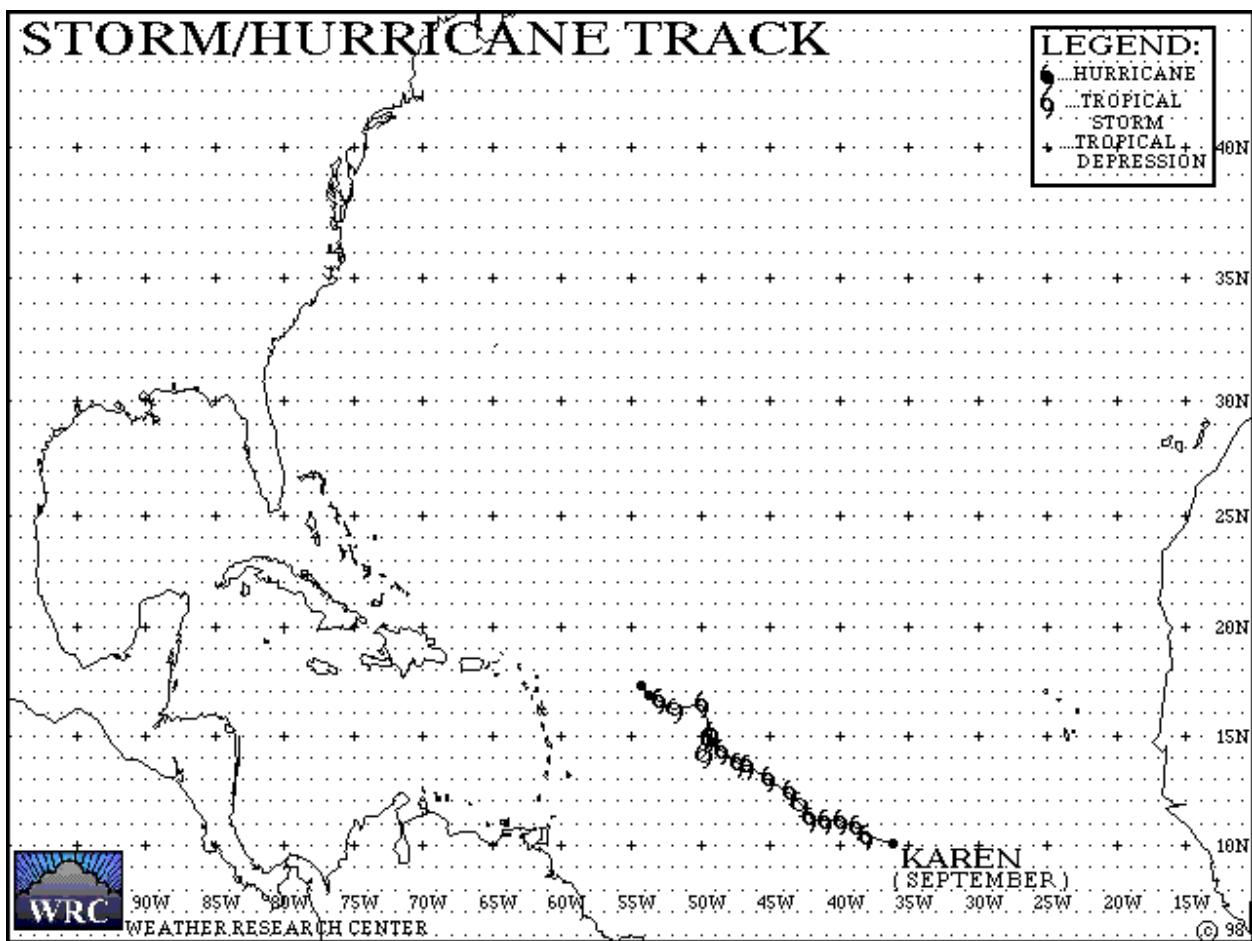
HUMBERTO		SEPTEMBER		2007									
Advisory #	DATE	TIME UTC	LAT	LONG	MAX WIND KTS	GUST KTS	SPEED KTS	HEADING	PRESSURE MBS	RADIUS 34 KTS	RADIUS 50 KTS	RADIUS 64 KTS	
1	12	1500	28.1	95.2	30	45	5	N	1006	0	0	0	
2	12	2100	28.6	94.9	45	55	6	N	999	30	0	0	
3	13	0300	29.0	94.6	55	65	5	NNE	995	50	20	0	
4	13	0515	29.4	94.4	70	85	7	NNE	992	50	25	15	
5	13	0900	29.9	94.1	75	90	7	NNE	986	50	30	15	
6	13	1500	30.6	93.2	55	70	10	NE	990	30	20	0	
7	13	2100	31.4	92.6	30	40	10	NE	1003	0	0	0	



INGRID	SEPTEMBER	2007											
Advisory #	DATE	TIME UTC	LAT	LONG	MAX WIND KTS	GUST KTS	SPEED KTS	HEADING	PRESSURE MBS	RADIUS 34 KTS	RADIUS 50 KTS	RADIUS 64 KTS	
1	12	1500	13.2	44.6	30	40	10	WNW	1007	0	0	0	
2	12	2100	13.5	45.5	30	40	10	WNW	1006	0	0	0	
3	13	0300	13.4	46.4	30	40	10	W	1006	0	0	0	
4	13	0900	13.9	47.5	30	40	9	WNW	1006	0	0	0	
5	13	1500	13.9	48.0	30	40	7	WNW	1006	0	0	0	
6	13	2100	14.2	48.4	30	40	5	WNW	1006	0	0	0	
7	14	0300	14.7	48.7	35	45	5	WNW	1002	45	0	0	
8	14	0900	15.1	49.2	35	45	6	WNW	1002	45	0	0	
9	14	1500	15.2	50.0	40	50	6	WNW	1004	45	0	0	
10	14	2100	15.6	50.6	35	45	7	NW	1004	45	0	0	
11	15	0300	15.9	51.5	35	45	8	WNW	1005	45	0	0	
12	15	0900	16.5	52.7	35	45	9	WNW	1006	45	0	0	
13	15	1500	16.4	53.7	30	40	9	WNW	1006	0	0	0	
14	15	2100	16.5	55.0	30	40	10	W	1006	0	0	0	
15	16	0300	16.9	55.7	30	40	9	WNW	1006	0	0	0	
16	16	0900	17.0	56.8	30	40	10	W	1006	0	0	0	
17	16	1500	17.2	57.9	30	40	10	W	1006	0	0	0	
18	16	2100	17.4	58.6	30	40	9	WNW	1006	0	0	0	
19	17	0300	17.4	59.4	25	35	8	W	1010	0	0	0	
20	17	0900	17.5	60.0	25	35	8	W	1010	0	0	0	



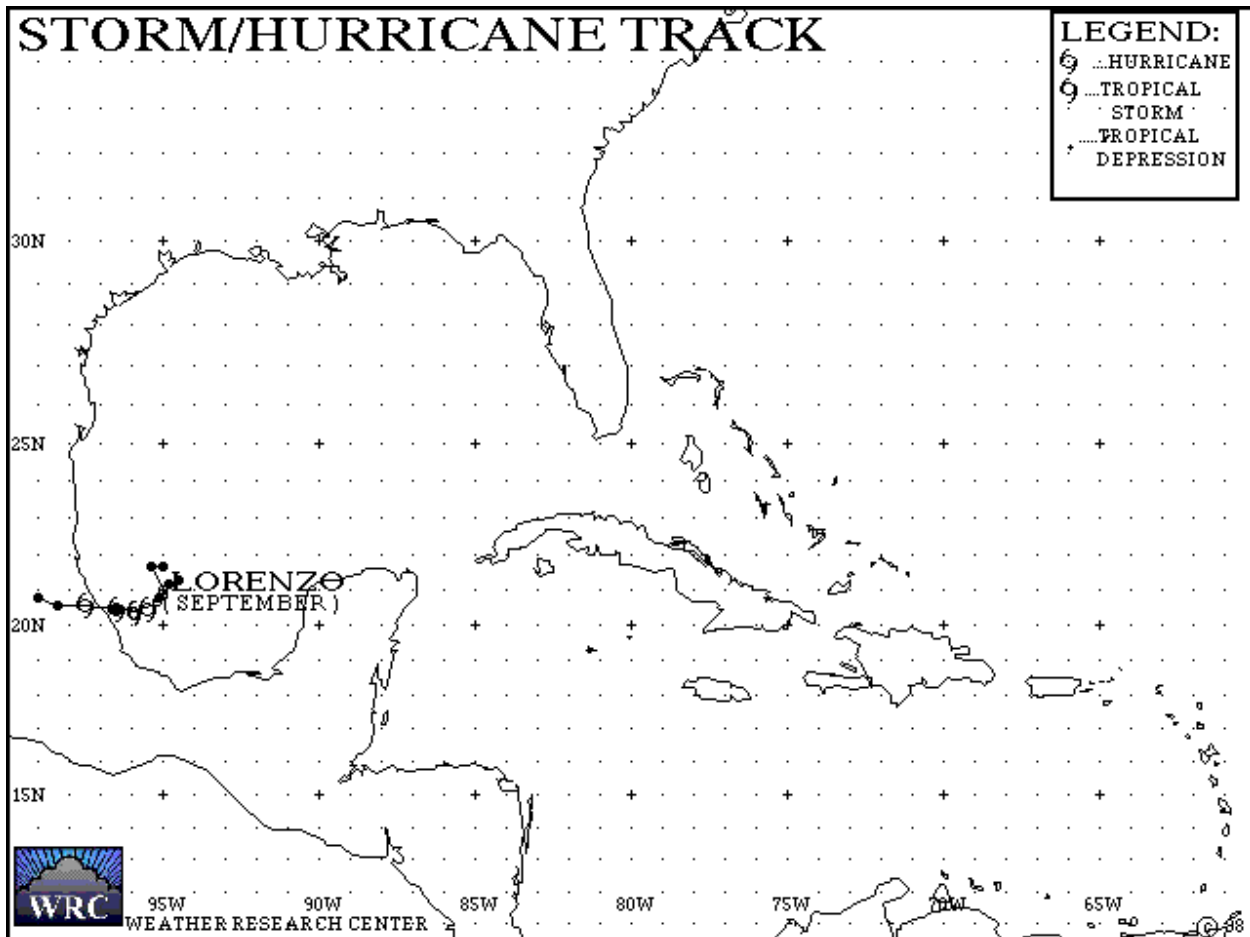
JERRY		SEPTEMBER		2007									
Advisory #	DATE	TIME UTC	LAT	LONG	MAX WIND KTS	GUST KTS	SPEED KTS	HEADING	PRESSURE MBS	RADIUS 34 KTS	RADIUS 50 KTS	RADIUS 64 KTS	
1	23	0900	36.2	46.1	30	40	0	STAT	1007	0	0	0	
2	23	1500	36.0	46.3	35	45	0	STAT	1004	60	0	0	
3	23	2100	36.8	46.3	35	45	5	N	1004	60	0	0	
4	24	0300	37.4	46.1	35	45	7	N	1004	90	0	0	
5	24	0900	38.6	45.4	35	45	13	NNE	1004	90	0	0	
6	24	1500	39.5	44.5	30	40	11	NE	1004	0	0	0	
7	24	2100	41.8	42.7	30	40	20	NE	1003	0	0	0	
8	25	0300	44.5	37.5	40	50	35	NE	1000	90	0	0	



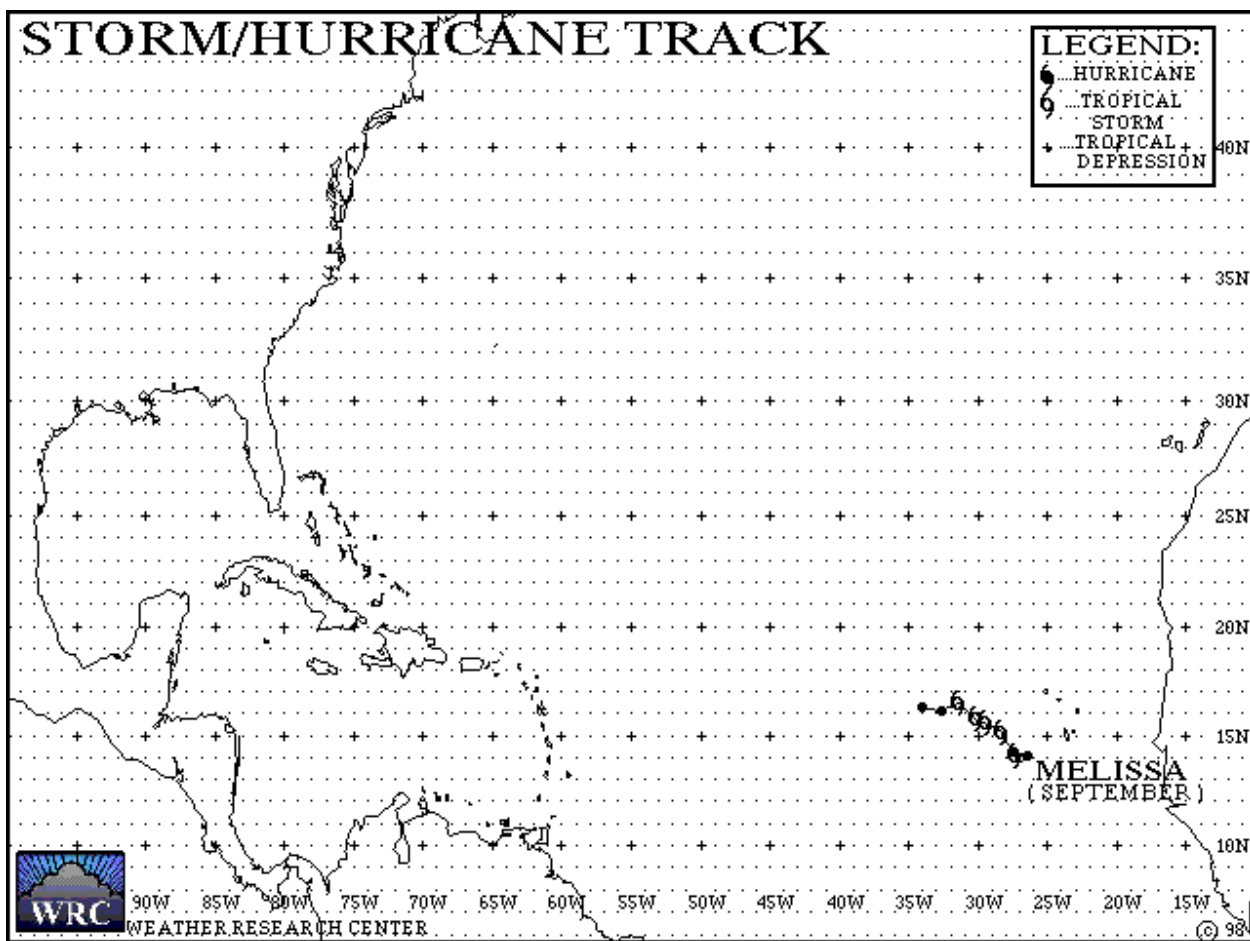
KAREN	SEPTEMBER	2007											
Advisory #	DATE	TIME UTC	LAT	LONG	MAX WIND KTS	GUST KTS	SPEED KTS	HEADING	PRESSURE MBS	RADIUS 34 KTS	RADIUS 50 KTS	RADIUS 64 KTS	
1	25	0300	10.1	36.2	30	40	14	WNW	1006	0	0	0	
2	25	0900	10.4	38.0	35	45	14	WNW	1005	40	0	0	
3	25	1500	10.8	38.7	35	45	13	WNW	1005	40	0	0	
4	25	2100	11.1	39.9	35	45	13	WNW	1005	40	0	0	
5	26	0300	11.1	41.0	35	45	12	WNW	1005	60	0	0	
6	26	0900	11.2	42.1	45	55	11	W	1000	60	0	0	
7	26	1500	11.9	42.9	60	75	11	WNW	990	75	45	0	
8	26	2100	12.4	43.6	60	75	10	WNW	990	75	45	0	
9	27	0300	13.0	45.1	60	75	12	WNW	996	180	150	0	
10	27	0900	13.6	46.6	55	65	13	WNW	998	180	150	0	
11	27	1500	13.7	47.3	55	65	10	WNW	1004	170	120	0	
12	27	2100	14.3	48.5	50	60	11	WNW	1005	150	60	0	
13	28	0300	14.8	49.5	50	60	12	WNW	1005	150	60	0	
14	28	0900	14.1	49.8	40	50	9	WNW	1008	130	0	0	
15	28	1500	15.1	49.2	35	45	8	WNW	1009	120	0	0	
16	28	2100	16.4	49.9	35	45	10	NW	1008	130	0	0	
17	29	0300	16.2	51.9	35	45	8	WNW	1008	180	0	0	
18	29	0900	16.6	52.9	35	45	10	WNW	1008	150	0	0	
19	29	1500	16.8	53.8	30	40	8	NW	1009	0	0	0	
20	29	2100	17.3	54.3	30	40	8	NW	1009	0	0	0	

STORM/HURRICANE TRACK

LEGEND:
 HURRICANE
 TROPICAL STORM
 TROPICAL DEPRESSION



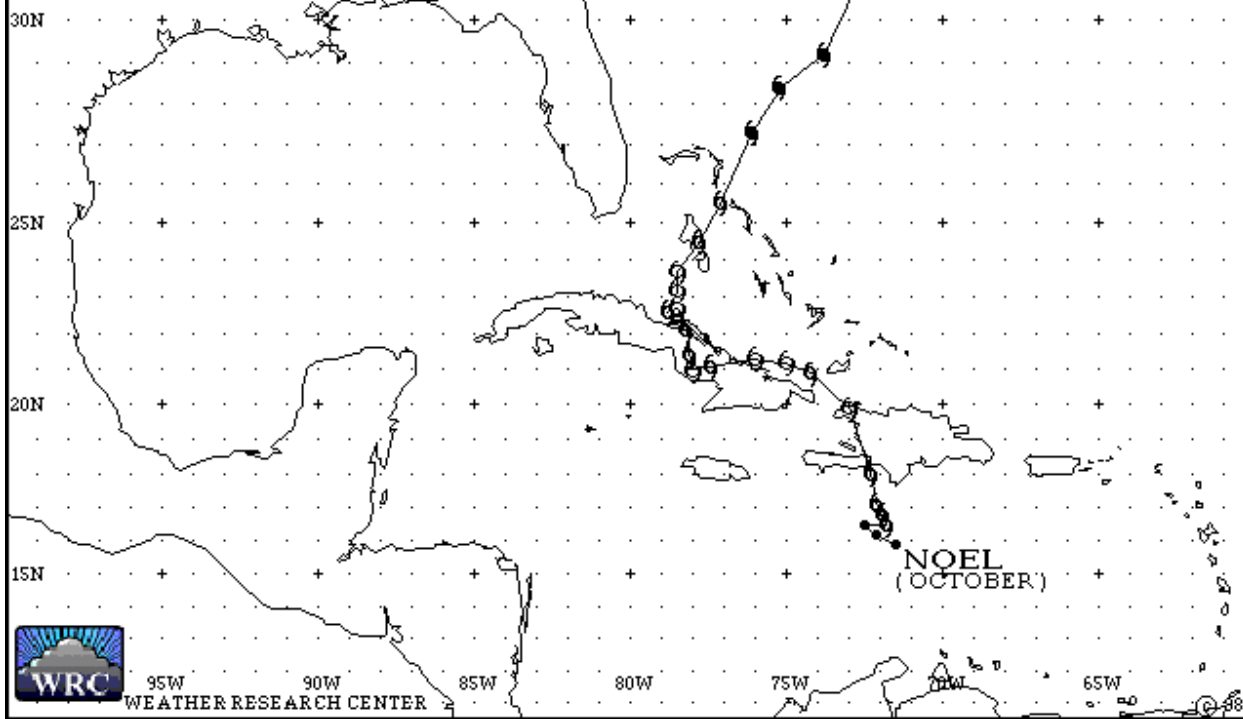
LORENZO	SEPTEMBER	2007											
Advisory #	DATE	TIME UTC	LAT	LONG	MAX WIND KTS	GUST KTS	SPEED KTS	HEADING	PRESSURE MBS	RADIUS 34 KTS	RADIUS 50 KTS	RADIUS 64 KTS	
1	25	2215	21.7	95.0	25	35	3	SW	1010	0	0	0	
2	26	0300	21.7	95.4	25	35	4	W	1008	0	0	0	
3	26	0900	21.0	95.0	25	35	3	S	1008	0	0	0	
4	26	1500	20.9	95.0	30	40	2	S	1006	0	0	0	
5	26	2100	21.3	94.5	30	40	0	STAT	1009	0	0	0	
6	27	0300	21.2	94.8	30	40	3	W	1007	0	0	0	
7	27	0900	20.8	95.1	30	40	3	WSW	1008	0	0	0	
8	27	1500	20.7	95.2	30	40	0	STAT	1008	0	0	0	
9	27	1800	20.5	95.5	50	60	3	WSW	1004	0	0	0	
10	27	2100	20.4	95.9	60	75	4	W	999	30	0	0	
11	28	0300	20.5	96.5	70	85	5	W	990	40	15	10	
12	28	0900	20.6	97.5	55	65	6	W	995	40	20	0	
13	28	1500	20.6	98.4	30	40	8	W	1002	0	0	0	
14	28	2100	20.8	99.0	20	25	8	WNW	1008	0	0	0	



MELISSA		SEPTEMBER		2007									
Advisory #	DATE	TIME UTC	LAT	LONG	MAX WIND KTS	GUST KTS	SPEED KTS	HEADING	PRESSURE MBS	RADIUS 34 KTS	RADIUS 50 KTS	RADIUS 64 KTS	
1	28	1500	14.1	26.5	30	40	6	W	1008	0	0	0	
2	28	2100	14.0	27.0	30	40	4	W	1008	0	0	0	
3	29	0300	14.2	27.5	30	40	5	W	1008	0	0	0	
4	29	0900	14.1	27.4	35	45	3	W	1005	60	0	0	
5	29	1500	15.2	28.4	35	45	7	NW	1005	60	0	0	
6	29	2100	15.6	29.5	35	45	11	WNW	1005	60	0	0	
7	30	0300	15.8	30.2	40	50	8	WNW	1003	60	0	0	
8	30	0900	16.5	31.4	35	45	11	WNW	1005	60	0	0	
9	30	1500	16.1	32.6	25	35	11	WNW	1007	0	0	0	
10	30	2100	16.3	34.0	25	35	12	WNW	1007	0	0	0	



STORM/HURRICANE TRACK

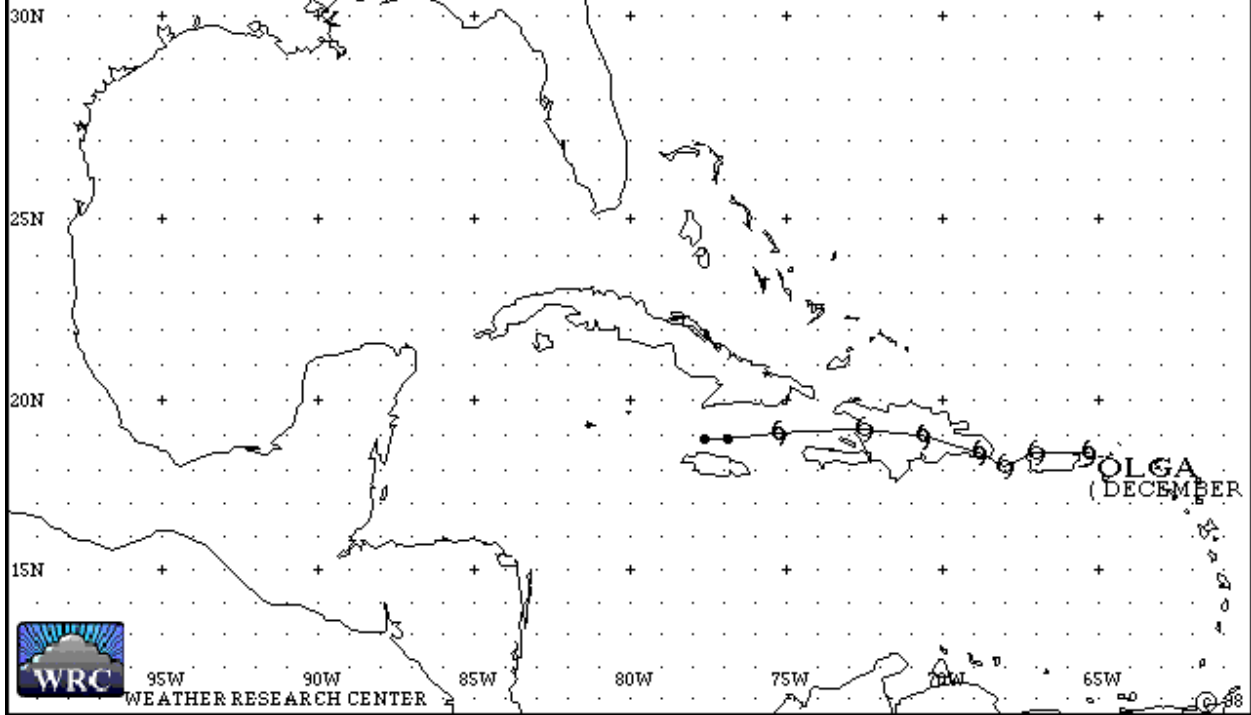
LEGEND:
● HURRICANE
○ TROPICAL STORM
+ TROPICAL DEPRESSION



NOEL	OCTOBER	2007										
Advisory #	DATE	TIME UTC	LAT	LONG	MAX WIND KTS	GUST KTS	SPEED KTS	HEADING	PRESSURE MBS	RADIUS 34 KTS	RADIUS 50 KTS	RADIUS 64 KTS
1	28	0300	15.9	71.5	30	40	6	WNW	1003	0	0	0
2	28	0900	16.2	72.1	30	40	6	WNW	1003	0	0	0
3	28	1500	16.5	72.5	30	40	5	WNW	1003	0	0	0
4	28	1815	16.5	71.8	45	45	4	NNW	996	100	0	0
5	28	2100	16.8	71.9	50	60	4	NNW	996	100	40	0
6	29	0300	17.1	72.1	50	60	4	NNW	996	100	40	0
7	29	0900	18.0	72.3	45	55	5	NNW	1002	120	0	0
8	29	1500	19.9	73.0	40	50	10	NNW	1003	120	0	0
9	29	2100	20.9	74.2	45	55	13	NW	1001	175	0	0
10	30	0300	21.2	75.0	45	55	11	NW	1000	150	0	0
11	30	0900	21.3	76.0	50	60	10	W	999	150	30	0
12	30	1500	21.1	77.4	40	50	10	W	1001	150	0	0
13	30	2100	21.0	78.0	35	45	7	W	1001	150	0	0
14	31	0300	21.4	78.1	35	45	4	NW	1002	150	0	0
15	31	0900	22.1	78.2	35	45	6	NNW	1000	150	0	0
16	31	1500	22.7	78.5	45	55	7	NNW	994	100	0	0
17	31	2100	22.6	78.8	45	55	0	STAT	996	100	0	0
18	1	0300	23.2	78.5	50	60	3	N	996	100	50	0
19	1	0900	23.7	78.5	50	60	5	N	992	100	50	0
20	1	1500	24.5	77.8	50	60	8	NNE	995	100	50	0
21	1	2100	25.5	77.1	55	65	12	NNE	993	100	75	0
22	2	0300	27.3	76.1	70	85	17	NNE	981	125	75	40
23	2	0900	28.4	75.2	70	85	16	NNE	981	240	90	40
24	2	1500	29.2	73.8	70	85	15	NE	981	240	100	60
25	2	2100	31.4	72.4	70	85	17	NE	980	210	75	0

STORM/HURRICANE TRACK

LEGEND:
 HURRICANE
 TROPICAL STORM
 TROPICAL DEPRESSION



OLGA	DECEMBER	2007											
Advisory #	DATE	TIME UTC	LAT	LONG	MAX WIND KTS	GUST KTS	SPEED KTS	HEADING	PRESSURE MBS	RADIUS 34 KTS	RADIUS 50 KTS	RADIUS 64 KTS	
1	11	300	18.5	65.3	35	45	13	W	1006	175	0	0	
2	11	900	18.5	67	40	50	15	W	1004	175	0	0	
3	11	1500	18.1	68	40	50	13	W	1005	240	0	0	
4	11	2100	18.5	68.8	40	50	11	W	1003	210	0	0	
5	12	300	19	70.6	50	60	13	W	1004	210	40	0	
6	12	900	19.2	72.5	45	55	16	W	1006	225	0	0	
7	12	1500	19.1	75.2	35	45	20	W	1009	300	0	0	
8	12	2100	18.9	76.9	30	40	20	W	1007	0	0	0	
9	13	300	18.9	77.6	25	35	11	W	1008	0	0	0	



®

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For Immediate Release

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For information, contact: 713-529-3076

**Weather Research Center's OCSI 2007 Hurricane Season Forecast Verifies
2007 Atlantic Hurricane Season Summary available at
<http://www.wxresearch.com/outlook/2007summary.pdf>**

Houston – According to the official record from the National Hurricane Center, there were 13 named storms and 1 sub-tropical storm. Weather Research Center meteorologist Jill F. Hasling doubts that all 13 of these storms were “tropical” and most likely during past seasons, the following storms would not have been named or at best would have been sub-tropical storms. Questionable named storms for 2007 were Chantal, Erin, Gabrielle, Ingrid, Jerry, and Melissa. If you remove these doubtful storms then there were only seven tropical cyclones in the 2007 Atlantic Hurricane Season.

WRC's 2007 Season outlook forecast a below normal hurricane season by forecasting seven named tropical cyclone with four of these cyclones intensifying into hurricanes. The actual numbers, discounting the six weak storms, were seven named tropical storms with six of these intensifying into hurricanes, verifying the WRC 2007 forecast.

According to the official National Hurricane Season summary, there were 13 named tropical storms and 1 sub-tropical storm.

1. Tropical Storm Barry – June 1 - 2
2. Hurricane Dean – August 13 - 23
3. Hurricane Felix – August 31 - September 5
4. Hurricane Humberto – September 12 - 14
5. Hurricane Karen – September 25 - 30
6. Hurricane Lorenzo – September 25 - 28
7. Hurricane Noel – 28 October – November 2

The hurricanes were Hurricanes Dean, Felix, Humberto, Karen, Lorenzo and Noel. There have only been nine years since 1871 when there were more than 14 named storms during a season. Weather Research Center's meteorologist Jill F. Hasling expressed that, “There have only been eight years since 1871 that have had 10 named storms after September 1.” [1887 had 12 storms, 1949 had 10, 1953 had 10, 1961 had 10, 1969 had 12, 2000 had 10, 2001 had 11 and 2005 had 18.] There were nine named storms after September 1 with four of these storms being questioned whether they should have been named at all.

Weather Research Center's (WRC) Orbital Cyclone Strike Index [OCSI] was developed to indicate which section of the US coast line has the highest risk of experiencing a tropical storm or hurricane. The sections of the US coast with the highest risk in 2007 were from Brownsville, Texas to Key West, Florida, which had a 66% chance of experiencing a landfall of a tropical storm or hurricane. This forecast verified with the landfall of Hurricane Humberto. The 2007 Hurricane Season forecast verified with Barry making landfall along the western Florida coast and Hurricane Humberto making landfall at the Texas/Louisiana border.

2007 WRC OCSI LANDFALL RISK FORECAST FOR THE UNITED STATES COAST

COAST	WRC OCSI	CLIMATOLOGY	OBSERVED
Mexico	33%	40%	Lorenzo
Texas	66%	51%	Humberto
Louisiana to Alabama	66%	59%	Humberto
West Florida	66%	71%	TD Barry
East Florida	10%	41%	
Georgia to N. Carolina	33%	56%	
East Coast of US	10%	36%	
Gulf Oil Blocks	90%	88%	Humberto

Other 2007 Predictors from WRC's OCSI:

	Forecast	Observed	Corrected Observed
Number of Named Storms:	7	13	(7)
Number of Storm Days:	22	32	(28)
Number intensifying into Hurricanes:	4	6	
Number of Hurricane Days:	19	11	
US Landfalls:	3	3	
Cat 3 or Higher Storms in the Atlantic:	67%	Dean, Felix	

WRC's forecast for 2007 and 2008 was complicated by determining when the sun spot minimum would occur. So far the minimum has not occurred and is predicted to occur in March 2008 which would make 2008 the year of the sun spot minimum. However, if the monthly sun spot count starts to increase in the next few months and occurs in 2007, then the forecast for 2007 would have been different and would have been similar to the current outlook for 2008.

As can be seen in Tables 1 through 5 over the past twenty-four years, WRC' OCSI forecasts are more accurate than Professor Gray's early season forecasts [Forecast issued by May]. The advantage of WRC's OCSI forecast is that predictions can be made years in advance. Professor Gray's spring forecast was used for this comparison since he updates his forecast through out the season and WRC does not. The advantage of the OCSI model is that WRC's model can make a prediction years in advance. Table 1 gives a summary of the forecast comparisons that are shown in Tables 2 through 5. Table 1 gives the number of years that each model was closest within the limits indicated.

For example, there were nine years [10 if you use the revised count of fewer storms this year] out of the twenty-four years when WRC's forecast of the number of named storms in the Atlantic was within plus or minus one storm and Gray's forecast of the number of named storms was only within one storm six of the twenty-three years. The forecast based on climatology [the average number of named storms in the Atlantic which is 10] was only within one storm three of the twenty-three years. The list of the number of named storms observed each year versus the number predicted by Weather Research Center, Professor Gray and climatology are shown in Table 2 for 1984 through 2007. The bracket number is the comparison taking out the storms this year which are questionable.

Table 1. Summary of Model Comparison

# of Storms in Atlantic within 1 storm	WRC OCSI	CLIMATOLOGY	Gray's Fcst
	9 Years [10 years]	3 years	6 years
# hurricanes in Atlantic within 1 storm	11 years	6 years	10 years
# of hurricane days with 5 days	9 years	5 years	6 years
# of storm days within 10 days	10 years[11 years]	6 years	7 years

Table 2: Number of Named Storms in the Atlantic

Year	OBS	WRC FCST	WRC Error	Gray APR FCST	GRAY APR Error	CLIMATE Error 10
1984	12	7	-5	10	-2	-2
1985	11	10	-1	11	0	-1
1986	6	11	5	8	2	4
1987	7	7	0	8	1	3
1988	12	8	-4	11	-1	-2
1989	11	10	-1	7	-4	-1
1990	14	8	-6	11	-3	-4
1991	8	9	1	8	0	2
1992	6	6	0	8	2	4
1993	8	7	-1	11	3	2
1994	7	7	0	9	2	3
1995	19	10	-9	10	-9	-9
1996	13	11	-2	11	-2	-3
1997	7	7	0	11	4	3
1998	14	8	-6	10	-4	-4
1999	12	10	-2	14	2	-2
2000	14	8	-6	11	-3	-4
2001	15	9	-6	10	-5	-5
2002	12	6	-6	12	0	-2
2003	16	7	-9	12	-4	-6
2004	14	7	-7	14	0	-4
2005	27	10	-17	13	-14	-17
2006	10	11	1	17	7	0
2007	13	7	-6(0)	17	4(10)	-3

Table 3: Number of Hurricanes in the Atlantic Basin

Year	OBS	WRC FCST	WRC Error	Gray Apr/Jun	Gray Error	CLIMATE Error 6
1984	5	4	-1	7	2	1
1985	7	5	-2	8	1	-1
1986	4	5	1	4	0	2
1987	3	4	1	5	2	3
1988	5	5	0	7	2	1
1989	7	6	-1	4	-3	-1
1990	8	5	-3	7	-1	-2
1991	4	6	2	4	0	2
1992	4	3	-1	4	0	2
1993	4	5	1	7	3	2
1994	3	4	1	5	2	3
1995	11	5	-6	6	-5	-5
1996	9	5	-4	7	-2	-3
1997	3	4	1	7	4	3
1998	10	5	-5	6	-4	-4
1999	8	6	-2	9	1	-2
2000	8	5	-3	7	-1	-2
2001	9	6	-3	6	-3	-3
2002	4	3	-1	7	3	2
2003	7	5	-2	8	1	-1
2004	9	4	-5	8	-1	-3
2005	15	5	-15	7	-8	-9
2006	5	5	0	9	4	1
2007	6	4	-2	9	3	-1

Table 4: Number of Hurricane Days

Year	OBS	WRC FCST	WRC Error Plus/Minus Days	Gray Apr/Jun FCST	Gray Error Plus/Minus Days	Climate Error 25
1984	18	16	-2	30	12	7
1985	21	21	0	35	14	4
1986	11	24	13	15	4	14
1987	5	7	2	20	15	20
1988	21	25	4	30	9	4
1989	32	30	-2	15	-17	-7
1990	27	20	-7	30	3	-2
1991	8	20	12	15	7	17
1992	16	15	-1	15	-1	9
1993	10	21	11	25	15	15
1994	7	16	9	15	8	18
1995	62	21	-41	25	-37	-37
1996	45	24	-21	25	-20	-20
1997	10	7	-3	25	15	15
1998	49	25	-24	20	-29	-24
1999	43	30	-13	40	-3	-18
2000	32	20	-12	25	-7	-7
2001	27	20	-7	25	-2	-2
2002	11	15	4	30	19	14
2003	32	21	-11	35	3	-7
2004	46	16	-30	35	-11	-21
2005	50	21	-29	35	-15	-25
2006	20	24	4	45	25	5
2007	12	19	7	40	28	13

Table 5: Number of Storm Days in the Atlantic

Year	OBS	WRC FCST	WRC Error Plus/Minus Days	Gray Apr/Jun FCST	Gray Error Plus/Minus Days	Climate Error 49
1984	51	55	4	45	-6	-2
1985	51	68	17	55	4	-2
1986	23	83	60	35	12	26
1987	37	47	10	40	3	12
1988	47	57	10	50	3	2
1989	66	69	3	30	-36	-17
1990	66	58	-8	55	-11	-17
1991	22	64	42	35	13	27
1992	39	41	2	35	-4	10
1993	30	50	20	55	25	19
1994	28	55	27	35	7	21
1995	121	68	-53	50	-71	-72
1996	78	83	5	55	-23	-29
1997	28	47	19	55	27	21
1998	80	57	-23	50	-30	-31
1999	77	69	-8	65	-12	-28
2000	66	58	-8	55	-11	-17
2001	63	64	1	50	-13	-14
2002	54	41	-13	65	11	-5
2003	75	50	-25	65	-10	-26
2004	90	55	-35	60	-30	-41
2005	129	68	-61	65	-64	-80
2006	50	83	33	85	35	-1
2007	34(26)	22	-12(-4)	85	51(59)	15(23)

2008 WRC OCSI FORECAST FOR THE ATLANTIC

COAST	WRC OCSI	CLIMATOLOGY
Mexico	40%	40%
Texas	40%	51%
Louisiana to Alabama	60%	59%
West Florida	70%	71%
East Florida	40%	41%
Georgia to N. Carolina	90%	56%
East Coast of US	60%	36%
Gulf Oil Blocks	90%	88%

Other 2008 Predictors from WRC's OCSI:

	OCSI Forecasts
Number of Named Storms:	11
Number of Storm Days:	83
Number intensifying into Hurricanes:	5
Number of Hurricane Days:	24
US Landfalls:	4
Cat 3 or Higher Storms in the Atlantic:	50%

The OCSI was developed by Houston meteorologists Dr. John C. Freeman and Jill F. Hasling. This index has been used since 1984 to make annual hurricane season forecasts of which section of the North American coast has the highest risk of experiencing a tropical storm or hurricane.

The Houston-based Weather Research Center is one of a handful of organizations that make seasonal hurricane predictions. WRC uses a model called Orbital Cyclone Strike Index (OCSI) which uses the solar cycle [an indication of the solar system's orbit] to predict the risk for coastal residents each hurricane season. The OCSI model is based on the premise that there are orbital influences that are reflected in the global circulation pattern on the sun as well as the global circulation pattern of the earth. These orbital influences are reflected in the 11.1 year sun spot cycle.

During the 24-year period from 1984 to 2007, there have only been three years (1987, 1992, and 1999) when a storm or hurricane did not make landfall in the section of the United States coastline that had the highest risk. In all three of these years, cyclones made landfall in the section of the coast with the second highest risk. This gives the OCSI an 87.5% accuracy rate.

In addition to its ongoing research, WRC also provides storm and hurricane information via the Internet through Storm Navigator®. This service helps provide detailed storm updates and related information. WRC's current and past predictions can be found at www.wxresearch.com/outlook.

Founded in 1987, the non-profit Weather Research Center manages a worldwide forecasting operation and provides groundbreaking research to scientists around the world. Meteorologists provide tropical cyclone advisories world wide, severe weather advisories, marine forecasts, long-range outlooks, environmental studies and forensic meteorology services. Weather Research Center provides research into tropical cyclones as well as real-time weather forecasts. WRC can also provide you with an assessment of your severe weather and tropical weather plans.

President Jill F. Hasling is a Fellow and Certified Consulting Meteorologist from the American Meteorological Society as well as a member of the National Council of Industrial Meteorologists.

For more information about The John C. Freeman Weather Museum at Weather Research Center, please call (713) 529-3076 or logon to www.wxresearch.org.

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