

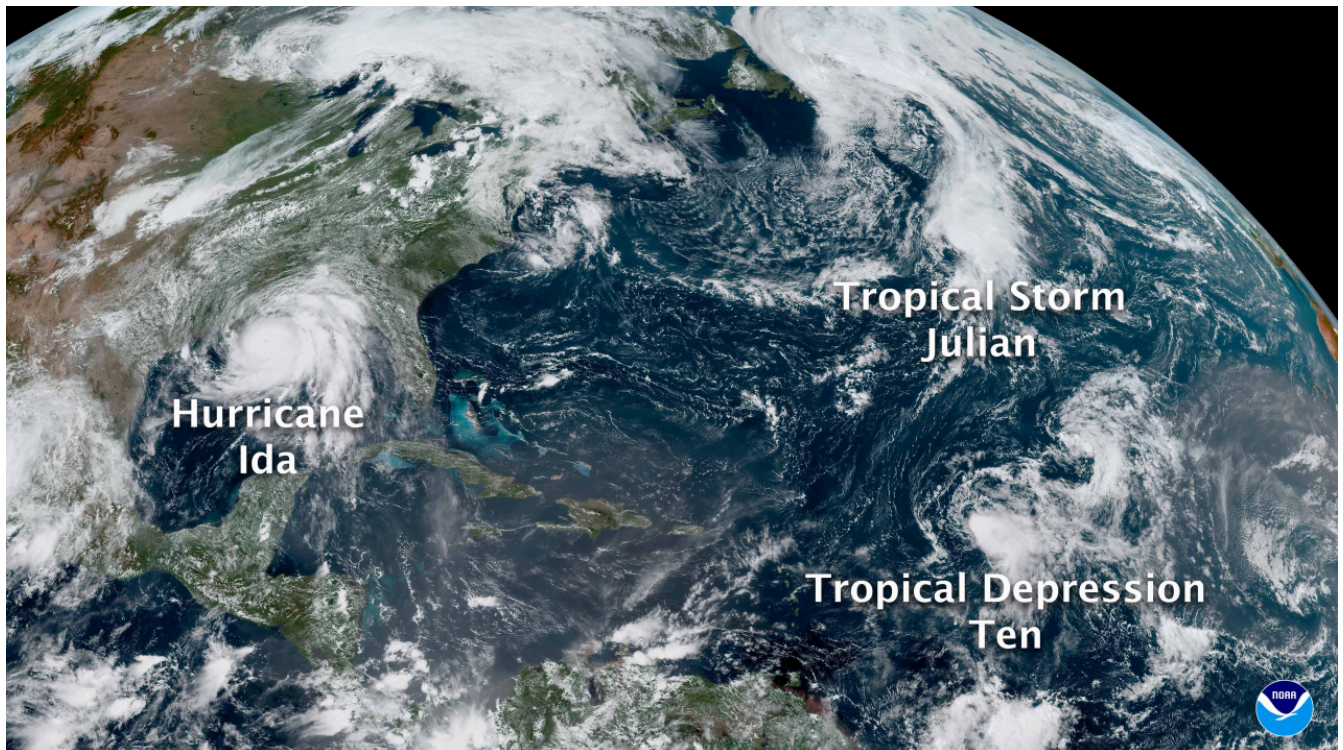


National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce

Active 2021 Atlantic hurricane season officially ends

Reliable early NOAA forecasts helped safeguard
communities

November 30, 2021



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GeoColor image of Hurricane Ida, Tropical Storm Julian, and Tropical Depression Ten (which intensified into Tropical Storm Kate on August 30) from NOAA's GOES-16 satellite on August 29, 2021. (Image credit: NOAA)

The active 2021 Atlantic hurricane season officially concludes today having produced 21 named storms (winds of 39 mph or greater), including seven hurricanes (winds of 74 mph or greater) of which four were major hurricanes (winds of 111 mph or greater). This above-average hurricane season was accurately predicted by NOAA's [Climate Prediction Center](#), a division of the National Weather Service, in their May and August outlooks.

"NOAA provided the science and services necessary to protect life and property before, during and after storms all season long," said NOAA Administrator, Rick Spinrad, Ph.D. "From essential observations to advanced warnings to critical response actions, NOAA supports communities so they are ready, responsive and resilient to the impact of tropical cyclones each and every hurricane season."

2021 Atlantic Tropical Cyclone Names

Ana	Henri	Odette
Dill	Ida	Peter
Claudette	Julian	Rose
Danny	Kate	Sam
Elsa	Larry	Teresa
Fred	Mindy	Victor
Grace	Nicholas	Wanda

Names provided by the World Meteorological Organization

Be prepared: Visit [hurricanes.gov](https://www.hurricanes.gov) and follow @NWS and @NHC_Atlantic on Twitter.

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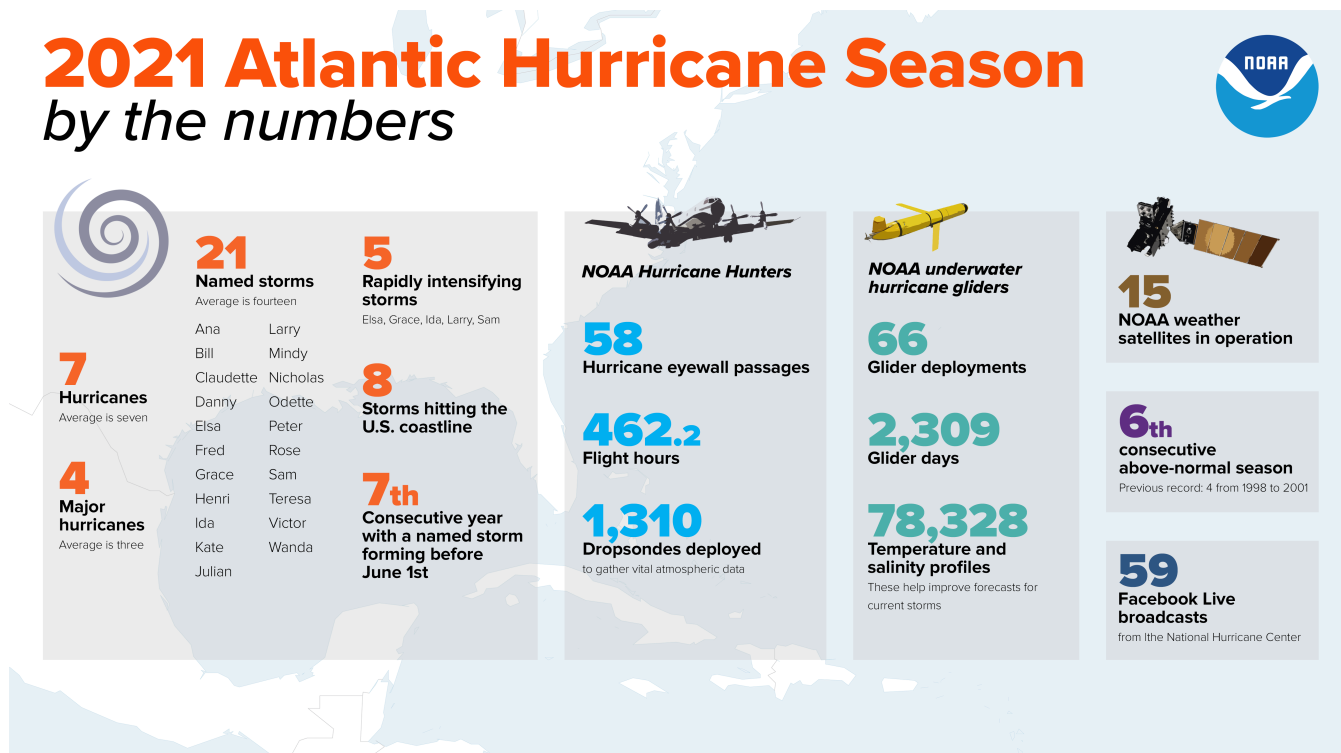
The list of 21 named storms that have occurred during the 2021 Atlantic Hurricane Season. The season officially ends November 30. (NOAA)

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This year was the third most active year on record in terms of named storms, it marks the sixth consecutive above-normal Atlantic hurricane season, and this was the first time on record that two consecutive hurricane seasons exhausted the list of 21 storm names.

Scientists attribute the heightened hurricane activity in recent years to the warm phase of the Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation that began in 1995 and favors more, stronger and longer-lasting storms. The Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation is thought to be driven by a combination of internal climate variability and changes over time in small airborne particles, often referred to as aerosols, over the North Atlantic. However, the relative contributions of internal variability and aerosols to the observed Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation remain uncertain. Additionally, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Sixth Assessment Report [↗](#), released in August 2021, projects with high confidence that the global proportion of tropical cyclones that reach very intense (category 4-5) levels, along with their peak winds and rainfall rates, are expected to increase with climate warming at the global scale.



This infographic highlights key facts and statistics from the 2021 Atlantic Hurricane Season. The Atlantic hurricane season officially ends November 30, but storm activity in the tropics can

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sometimes continue beyond that date. (NOAA)

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“The hard-working forecasters at NOAA’s National Weather Service [weather and water forecast offices](#) and [national centers](#), along with the [National Hurricane Center](#), provided reliable forecasts and advanced warnings around the clock to safeguard communities in the pathway of destructive storms throughout this active hurricane season,” said National Weather Service Director Louis W. Uccellini, Ph.D. “Their dedication and service are a recognized asset to the nation's resilience to these extreme events.”

This season’s storm activity started early and quickly ramped up, as it was the seventh consecutive year with a named storm forming before the official start to the season on June 1, and held the earliest fifth named storm on record. As to why, Matthew Rosencrans, lead seasonal hurricane forecaster at NOAA’s Climate Prediction Center says, “Climate factors, which include [La Niña](#), above-normal sea surface temperatures earlier in the season, and above-average West African Monsoon rainfall were the primary contributors for this above-average hurricane season.”

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Video summary of all the named storms that formed during the 2021 Atlantic hurricane season. (NOAA)

NOAA's hurricane research and observations

Scientists at NOAA's [Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory](#) successfully deployed five new extreme weather Saildrones to collect data at the ocean and atmosphere interface in the Caribbean and western tropical Atlantic. One uncrewed Saildrone captured [the first ever video](#) and measurements at the surface of the ocean during a major hurricane, withstanding 125-mph winds and 50-foot waves during Hurricane Sam. This data combined with data from other Saildrones, ocean gliders and aircraft-released sensors is helping NOAA to better represent the conditions that drive hurricanes within forecast models.

[NOAA aircraft](#) flew more than 462 mission hours to support hurricane forecasting and research. Data collected by these high-flying meteorological laboratories help forecasters make accurate storm predictions and allow hurricane researchers to achieve a better understanding of storm processes, which ultimately improves their forecast models. Thanks to data from these aircraft, [NOAA satellites](#), and other sources, the National Hurricane Center accurately forecasted Hurricane Ida — which is tied for the fifth strongest hurricane to ever make landfall in the United States — hitting Louisiana as a major hurricane.

Since the launch of the storm surge warning and new inundation mapping in 2017, there have been 16 U.S hurricane landfalls, of which seven were major hurricanes. During this period, there are only seven known direct fatalities attributed to storm surge in the United States. In 2021, only one life was lost due to the storm surge accompanying the eight landfalling storms. Additionally, the delivery of Impact-Based Decision Support Services to NOAA's core partners throughout the season helped communities better prepare for and respond to landfalling hurricanes.

In the aftermath of [Hurricane Ida](#), NOAA Aircraft flew 32 mission hours collecting aerial damage assessment images to support emergency response efforts at NOAA's [National Ocean Service](#). NOAA's aerial imagery [Help improve this site](#) and is

a critical tool in determining the extent of damage inflicted by flooding and assessing damage to major ports and waterways, coastlines, critical infrastructure and coastal communities.

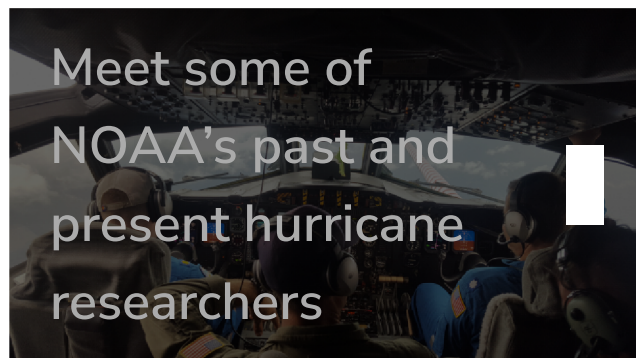
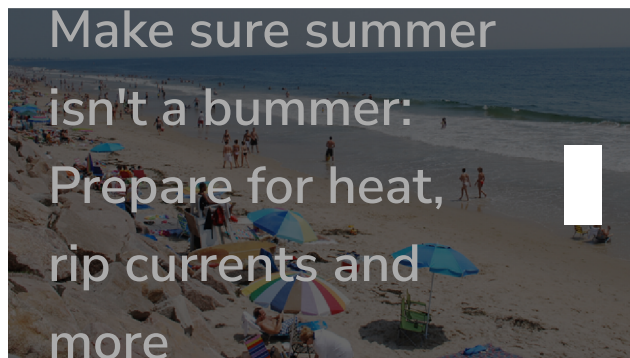
Looking ahead

The 2022 hurricane season will officially begin on June 1. NOAA's Climate Prediction Center will issue its initial seasonal outlook in May, but now is the time to make sure your family is Weather-Ready by preparing for the season ahead.

Media contact

Jasmine Blackwell, (202) 841-9184

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