

Tropical Waves and Their Transit through Cuba during the Period 2012–2020 †

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Abstract: Fundamentally, during the rainy season, the transit of tropical waves through the seas adjacent to the Cuban archipelago occurs, stimulating deep convection and later the occurrence of severe local storms; that is why the general objective is to analyze the behavior of the tropical waves that passed through Cuba during the 2012–2020 period. This research will examine the most relevant characteristics of tropical waves, the associated dangerous phenomena and the number of intensifications or dissipations that occurred after passing through the country. The results obtained contribute to the expansion of knowledge on Tropical Meteorology and to a better effectiveness in the meteorological forecast related to these systems.

Keywords: tropical waves; rainy period; severe local storms; intense rains

1. Introduction

The tropical wave season in Cuba includes the months of May to October, a period that coincides with what is called the rainy season, although its influence can sometimes reach until November. The transit of these meteorological systems and their interaction with other systems disturbs the apparent stillness of the tropics, exacerbating the rainy processes and favoring, on occasion, the appearance of hail, tornadoes, waterspouts or aeroavalanches, phenomena known in Cuba as severe local storms. In recent years it has been found that 63% of the tropical cyclones that form in the Atlantic basin originate from tropical waves [3]; In addition, it is conjectured that almost all the cyclones that occur in the eastern Pacific Ocean have their origin in the easterly waves when they cross the Caribbean Sea and Central America [2].

Studies have shown that most tropical waves originate off the western coast of Africa. As an annual average, a total of 60 waves are generated with a standard deviation of 6, which propagate westward across the Atlantic at a speed between 20–40 km/h. They have a period of 3 to 4 days and a wavelength of 2000 to 2500 km [4], which makes it possible to capture them through synoptic-scale numerical models.

This paper analyzes the behavior of tropical waves that have passed through Cuba and adjacent seas in the period 2012–2020. Taking into account its main statistical characteristics, the classifications by translation speed and associated convective activity are examined; as well as the temporal variability in terms of the number of months of duration.

2. Materials and Methods

The study area was selected between approximately 15° to 25° north latitude and from 10° to 100° west longitude, including Cuba and adjacent seas (Figure 1). This area was chosen because it is representative in the study of the trajectories of tropical waves that directly and indirectly affected the Cuban archipelago.

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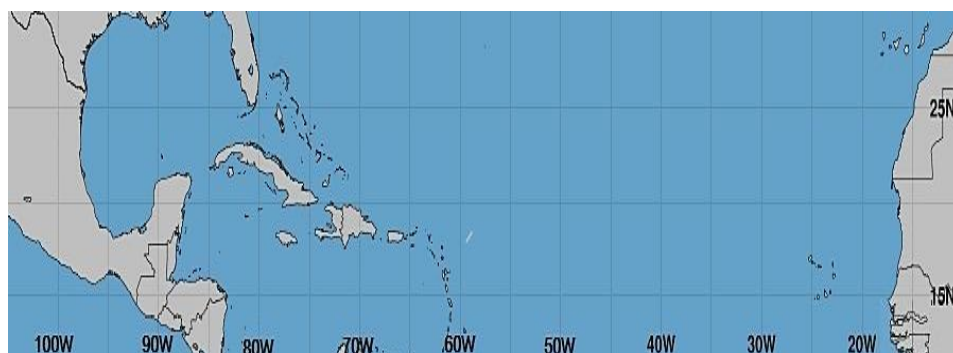


Figure 1. Study area.

Information from the United States National Hurricane Center was consulted, using the Tropical Weather Discussions and the Tropical Weather Outlook. Also taken into account were the General Weather States, the rainfall data from the meteorological station network of the Cuban Institute of Meteorology, the pluviometric network of the National Institute of Hydraulic Resources and the Hurricane Season Summaries (available at the InSMET website <https://www.insmet.cu/CiclonesTropicales/Resumendetemporada/>). Surface maps, low levels (850 hPa and 700 hPa), medium (500 hPa) and high (200 hPa), and satellite images were analyzed.

Other criteria that refer to the formation, intensification or dissipation zones of each of the systems were also considered.

Regarding the place of training, five zones were considered:

Zone 1. Coasts of Africa and Eastern Atlantic up to 30° west longitude.

Zone 2. Central Atlantic, between 30° and 45° west longitude.

Zone 3. Western Atlantic, between 45° and 65° west longitude.

Zone 4. Eastern Caribbean, all the Caribbean Sea located to the east of the 75° west longitude meridian.

Zone 5. Western Caribbean, the entire Caribbean Sea located west of the 75° west longitude meridian.

For intensification and dissipation, the western Caribbean (zone 5) and the two zones indicated below were considered:

Zone 6. Gulf of Mexico that includes the entire geographical area.

Zone 7. Bahamas (includes the geographical area of the same name).

Taking into account the translation speed (TS) with which the waves travel, they were classified into three groups: slow ($TS < 15$ km/h), normal ($15 \leq TS \leq 25$ km/h) and fast ($TS > 25$ km/h). Another classification was based on the cloudy pattern of the tropical waves: active (those that influenced with intense rains and/or severe weather) and inactive (those that, although their axis crossed the country, the cloudy conglomerate did not influence and therefore, cloudy and rainfall were insignificant).

The data processing was carried out in Microsoft Excel, version 2019. The tables and graphs that are presented hereinafter were obtained from the aforementioned processing. The average and percentage values were calculated taking into account the distribution of annual and monthly frequencies.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Annual and Monthly Behavior

During the study period, a total of 579 tropical waves originated in the Atlantic basin, of which 323 passed through Cuba, which represents approximately 56% of the total waves formed.

Table 1 shows that the months June-July-August turned out to be the ones with the highest arrival of these systems to the archipelago, highlighting the month of July with a total of 93 waves, which represents 29% of the total waves that transited for Cuba. In order

of importance, they are followed by the months of August and June, with a quantity of 65 and 58 systems, respectively. The results achieved have highlighted the fact that the least number of OTs that reach the archipelago do so in the months of May and November with 9 and 18 waves, respectively.

Table 1. Tropical waves that affected Cuba by months during the 2012–2020 period.

Year/Month	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Total
2012	0	4	9	4	2	3	0	22
2013	0	5	6	6	1	1	0	19
2014	1	5	11	7	8	5	1	38
2015	1	9	14	5	6	2	4	41
2016	3	5	10	8	5	2	0	33
2017	1	4	9	10	5	5	0	34
2018	0	8	13	9	7	3	3	43
2019	0	9	10	8	7	6	8	48
2020	3	9	11	8	5	7	2	45
Total	9	58	93	65	46	34	18	323
%	3	18	29	20	14	11	6	100
Mean	1	6,4	10,3	7,2	5,1	3,8	2	35,9

A maximum of 48 waves is reflected in the year 2019; and a minimum in the occurrence of these systems with only 19 in 2013. However, in the last nine years there has been an increase of 91 waves (28% of the total number of waves that reached Cuba) taking into account the results obtained in Añón (2012) [1].

3.2. Zone of Formation, Dissipation and Intensification

According to the zone of formation, in Table 2 it can be seen that more than half of these systems were formed on the western African coast and in the easternmost end of the Atlantic Ocean (zone 1), with a total of 234 systems; highlighting 2018 with 33 waves.

Table 2. Annual distribution of tropical waves according to the formation zone.

Year/ FZ	1	2	3	4	5	7	Total
2012	18	0	1	1	1	1	22
2013	14	1	1	3	0	0	19
2014	30	1	7	0	0	0	38
2015	31	4	6	0	0	0	41
2016	25	2	4	2	0	0	33
2017	26	2	3	2	1	0	34
2018	33	5	1	1	3	0	43
2019	30	7	9	1	1	0	48
2020	27	5	4	7	2	0	45
Total	234	27	36	17	8	1	323

Most of the dissipations and intensifications occurred in the western Caribbean (zone 5) and in the area of the Gulf of Mexico (zone 6) after passing through Cuba.

The year 2012 stands out, where 5 of the 10 waves that dissipated did so in the Gulf of Mexico (Table 3a). On the other hand, the intensifications in only four years did not occur over the western Caribbean, an area where 50% of the total intensifications occurred (Table 3b).

Table 3. Tropical waves that dissipated (a) and intensified (b) after passing through Cuba.

Year/DZ	5	6	7	Total	Year/IZ	4	5	6	Total
2012	4	5	1	10	2012	0	1	0	1
2013	1	1	0	2	2013	0	1	1	1
2014	2	2	0	4	2014	0	0	1	1
2015	2	0	0	2	2015	0	0	0	0
2016	1	0	0	1	2016	0	1	1	2
2017	0	0	0	0	2017	0	2	1	3
2018	0	3	0	3	2018	0	0	0	0
2019	2	0	0	2	2019	0	0	0	0
2020	1	0	0	1	2020	2	2	1	5
Total	13	11	1	25	Total	2	7	5	14
%	52	44	4	100	%	13	50	36	100

(a) (b)

3.3. Translation Speed

Figure 2 shows that most of the waves moved at “normal” speeds, which represents 60% of the total waves that arrived in these years, reflecting a maximum in 2015. However, in 2012 and In 2018, there were 5 waves whose TS is unknown, due to the fact that, on certain occasions, they are poorly defined in satellite images, which makes their monitoring difficult. The least frequent were those considered “fast” represented by 3 waves during the years 2012–2020.

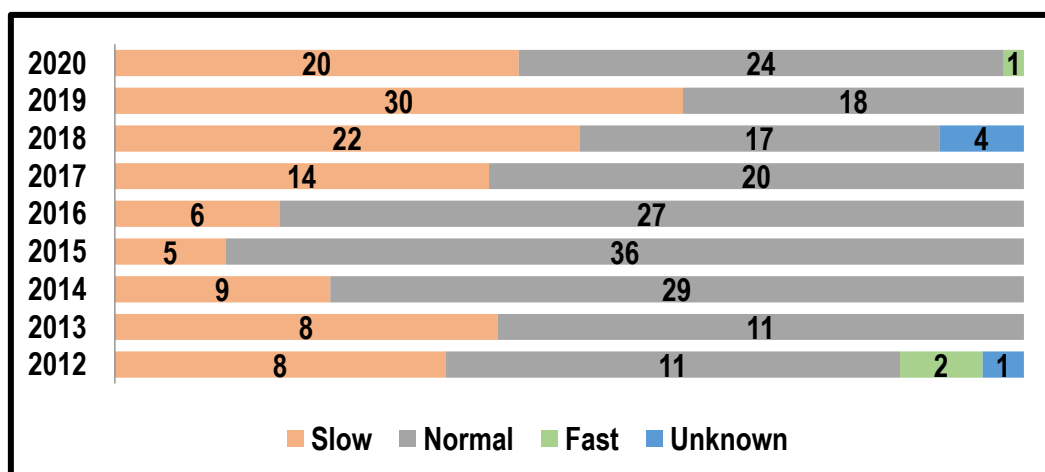


Figure 2. Annual distribution of tropical waves taking into account their travel speed.

3.4. Precipitation and Associated Severe Phenomena

Of a total of 323 waves that arrived in Cuban territory, 305 traveled through the eastern half and 219 through the western half. In both areas, “active” waves predominated, which provided rain due to their interaction with other synoptic systems or because they had enough energy to generate rain by itself, highlighting the year 2020 where the number

of active waves more than doubled the total number of inactive waves that arrived that year (Table 4).

Table 4. Associated convective activity.

Year	Eastern half		Western half	
	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive
2012	14	6	0	2
2013	12	7	0	7
2014	20	16	0	9
2015	9	32	7	1
2016	10	19	10	4
2017	26	6	24	5
2018	23	14	25	10
2019	30	18	26	8
2020	31	12	32	6
Total	175	130	167	52

Examining each of the events considered severe (Table 5) it is observed that the hail fall was the most important event in both, being higher in the eastern half with a total of 24 waves that generated this phenomenon. The appearance of waterspouts was registered fundamentally in the western part of the country, with one case in the eastern part. The year 2020 stands out as the year with the greatest appearance of severe phenomena favored by the passage of these systems through the western half, while in the eastern half it turned out to be 2016. As for intense rain (accumulated ≥ 100 mm in 24 h or in less time) the years 2017 and 2020 stand out with the largest number of waves that originated this phenomenon, being in the first year, the number of occurrences in the eastern half higher than in the western, and in the second year so opposite.

Table 5. Tropical waves that caused severity and/or intense rains.

Year/Event	Eastern half					Western half				
	Hail	Aeroav	Tnd	WP	Int.R	Hail	Aeroav	Tnd	WP	Int.R
2012	1	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
2013	2	0	1	0	12	0	0	1	1	12
2014	2	0	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	6
2015	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
2016	6	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	5
2017	1	1	0	0	21	6	1	0	0	20
2018	4	1	0	0	14	3	0	0	0	16
2019	3	0	0	0	17	1	0	0	1	17
2020	4	0	0	0	20	3	3	1	2	22
Total	24	3	1	0	112	23	3	1	3	114

In these intense rains, as suggested by Leary (1984), the convective rain must have a great weight in the initial moments; later, the stratiform precipitation contributes to locally registering accumulations equal to or greater than 100 mm in 24 h or less. The weight of convective precipitation is also noted, due to the occurrence of severe phenomena associated with these tropical systems.

4. Conclusions

The study carried out on tropical waves in the period 2012–2020 gave a total of 579 tropical waves in the Atlantic basin, of which 323 passed through Cuba (representing 56% of the total), confirming that they are not only important in the possible formation of tropical cyclones, but by the accumulation of rain. More than 50% of the waves had their origin in the African and Eastern Atlantic coasts (zone 1), the most frequent being those that moved with “normal” speeds. Over the western Caribbean Sea, 52% of the tropical waves dissipated, after passing through Cuba, while 50% of the intensifications of these systems occurred in the same area. The transit of tropical waves through the archipelago presented severe phenomena and/or intense rains associated with “active” waves. In the years 2012–2020, the activity of tropical waves was 28% higher than that of the 2003–2011 period, a behavior that was reflected in the months of June–July–August with a difference of 21% compared to what was found in Añón (2012).

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