

Cone of Uncertainty Social and Behavioral Research

NOAA Virtual Lab
Presentation
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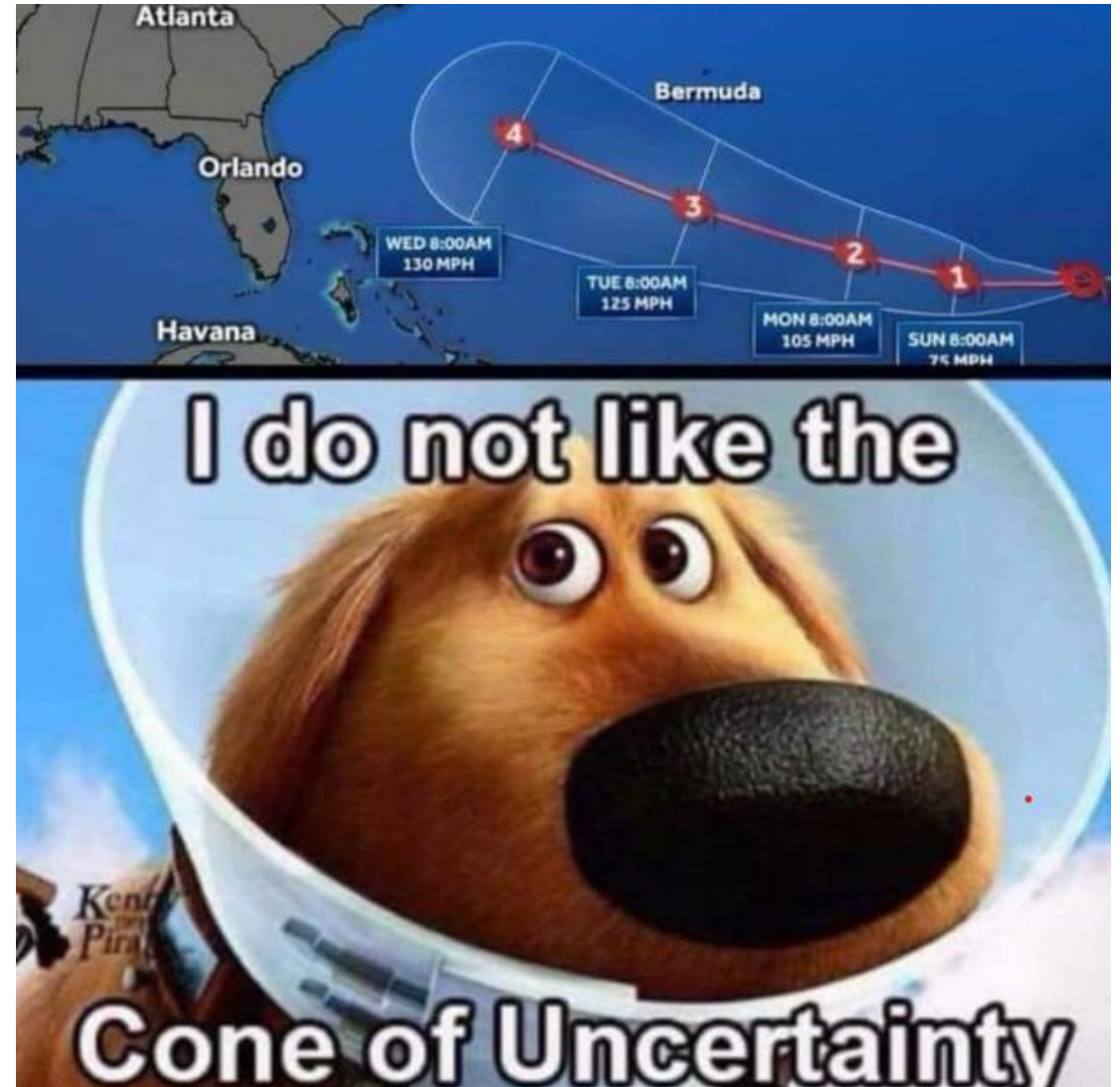
Robbie Berg, NOAA NWS/NHC



Operational Challenge to Be Addressed

Over the years, I have seen quite a few misinterpretations of the cone by the public, media, and stakeholders. ... If articles have to be written to explain the intent to the public, is it too complicated for its intended purpose?

Marshall Shepherd, "The Hurricane Forecast 'Cone of Uncertainty' May Not Mean What You Think," Forbes, April 2017



Research Objectives

- How is the cone interpreted and used?
- How embedded is the cone in stakeholder decision-making?
- What decisions are made based on the cone and what are the implications of those decisions?

Timeline



Literature Review

Completed in April 2019
Looked at nearly 60 studies and NWS service assessments



Survey

Tentatively looking at deployment in the summer of 2020 with analysis in fall of 2020



Interviews

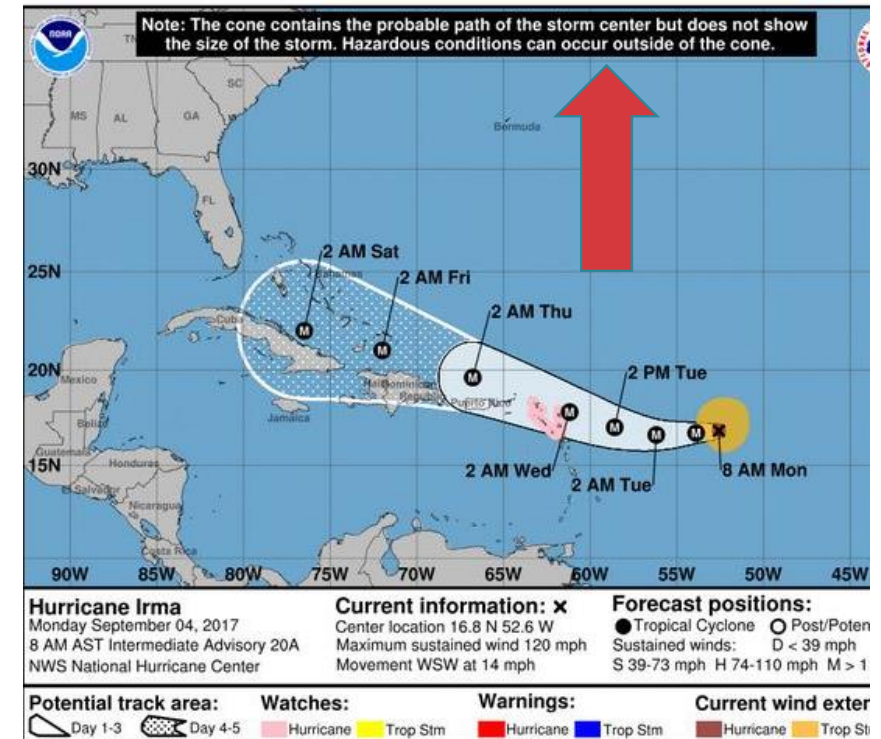
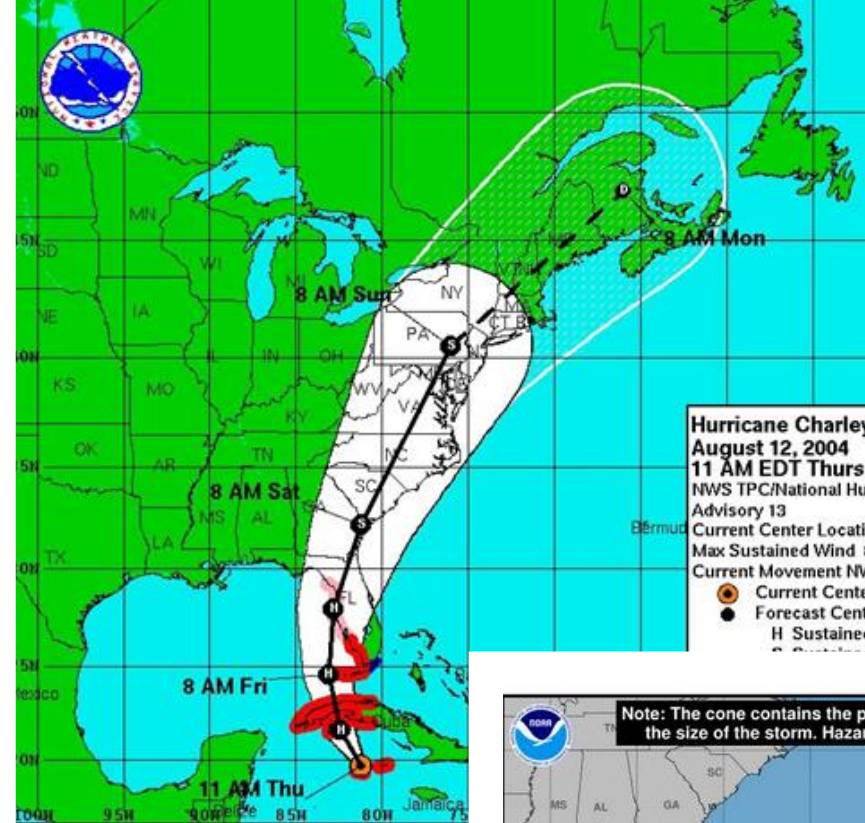
Initial set of seven interviews completed
3/13/20

Background

From NHC website:

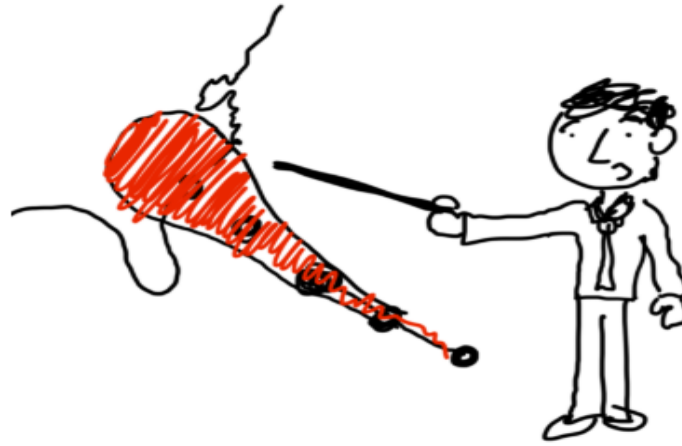
The cone represents the probable track of the center of a tropical cyclone, and is formed by enclosing the area swept out by a set of circles (not shown) along the forecast track (at 12, 24, 36 hours, etc.). The size of each circle is set so that two-thirds of historical official forecast errors over a 5-year sample fall within the circle.

<https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutcone.shtml>



Literature Review Findings

Members of the Public



Not sure why it keeps getting bigger. But I'll assume it's just more dangerous at the big end.

fresh spectrum

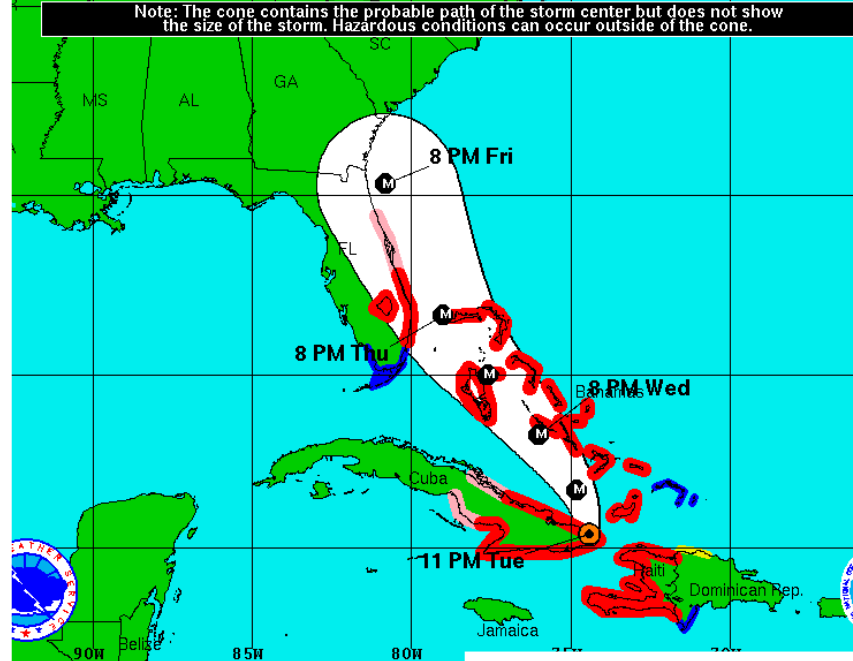
Problem	Implication
Misinterpreting the cone as the swath of damage from the storm (i.e., an impact visualization).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Believing a person is "safe" if located outside of the cone or having an exaggerated sense of not being safe if located inside the cone.
Misinterpreting the cone as the actual size and or intensity of the hurricane.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Believing the hurricane is increasing or decreasing in size or strength as it approaches land.

Line or No Line?

The NWS service assessment of Hurricane Matthew found that:

Significant confusion continues regarding the official NHC tropical cyclone track forecast. NWS partners and the public alike continue to focus on the "skinny black line."

NOAA. (2017). Service Assessment: October 2016 Hurricane Matthew. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service. Silver Spring, MD.
<https://www.weather.gov/media/publications/assessments/HurricaneMatthew8-17.pdf>

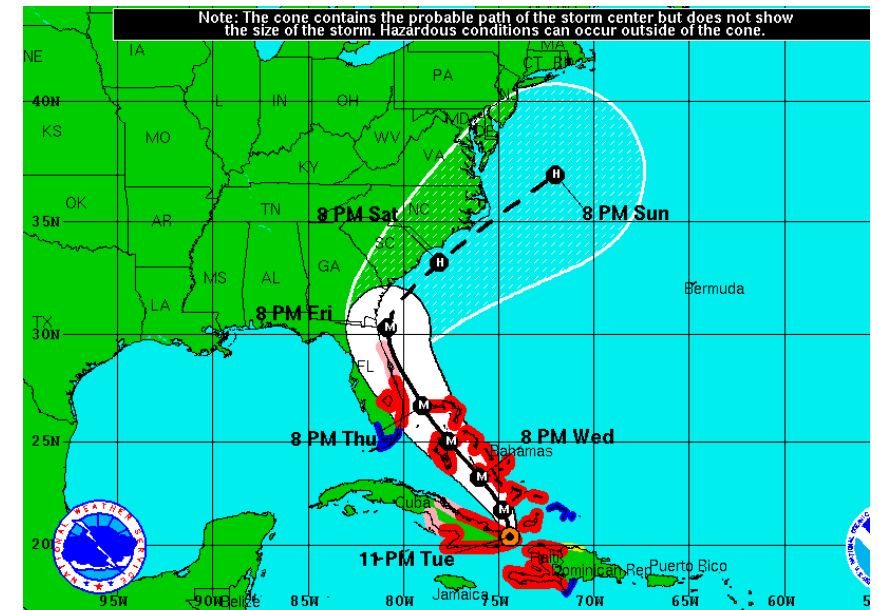


Hurricane Matthew
 October 4, 2016
 DT Advisory 28
 National Hurricane Center

Current Information:
 Center Location 20.4
 Max Sustained Wind
 Movement N at 8 mph

Potential Track Area:
 Day 1-3

Watches:
 Hurricane



Hurricane Matthew
 Tuesday October 4, 2016
 11 PM EDT Advisory 28
 NWS National Hurricane Center

Current Information:
 Center Location 20.4 N 74.4 W
 Max Sustained Wind 130 mph
 Movement N at 8 mph

Forecast Positions:
 Tropical Cyclone Post-Sustained Winds: D < 39 S 39-73 mph H 74-110 mph I

Potential Track Area:
 Day 1-3 Day 4-5

Watches:
 Hurricane Trop. Storm

Warnings:
 Hurricane Trop

Some realization that hurricanes do not follow the track or stay within cone

MAKE A HURRICANE PLAN.

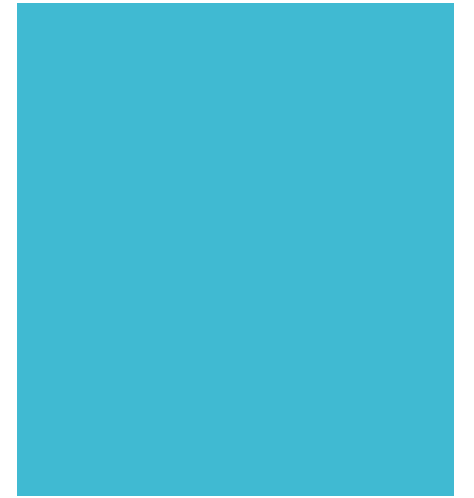


[READY.GOV/HURRICANES](https://www.ready.gov/hurricanes)

Literature Review
Findings:

Members of the
Public

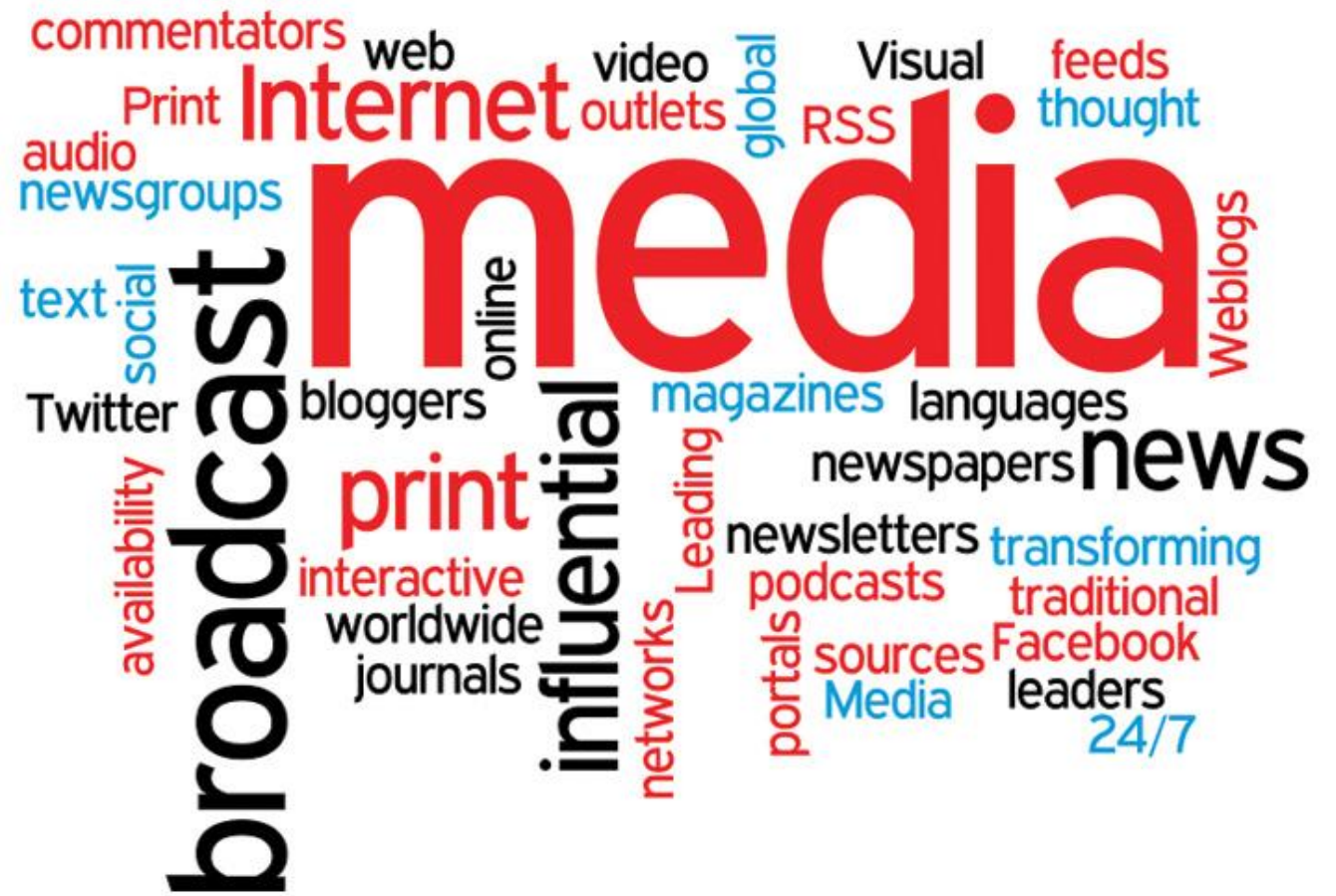
Decisions



Literature Review Findings:

Members of the
Public

Information Sources



Literature Review Findings:

Members of the
Public

Other Factors



Literature
Review
Findings

Members of
the Public

Influences on Decision-Making

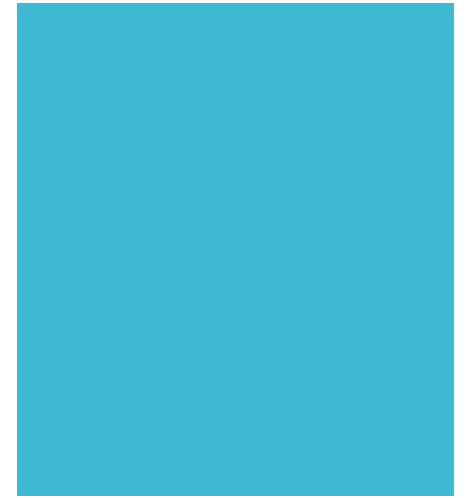
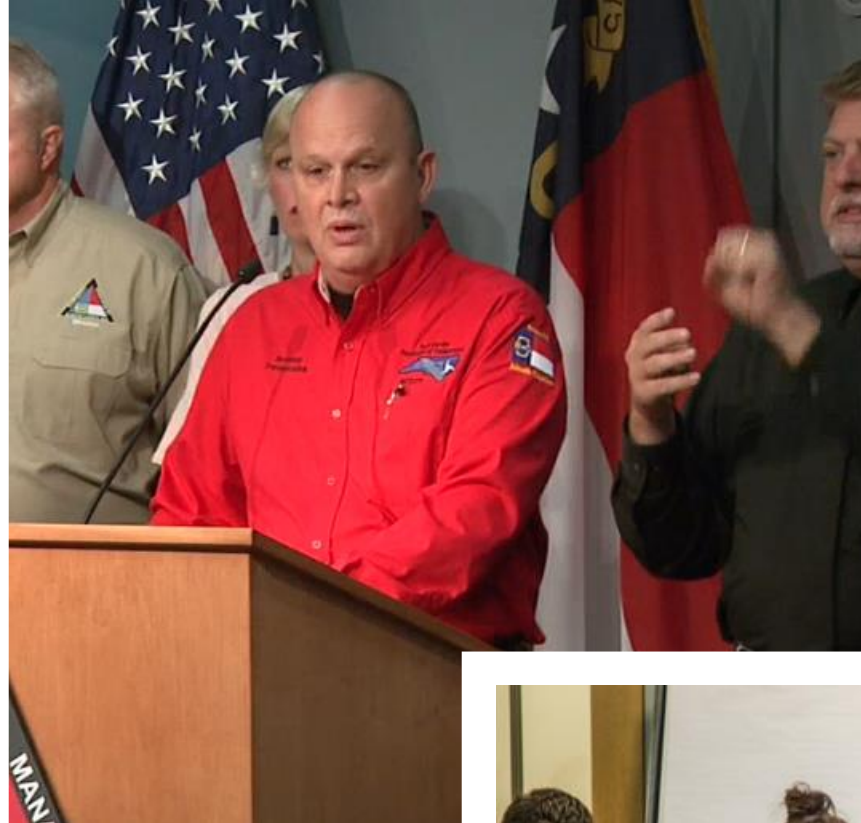
Probability and uncertainty
concepts are confusing.

Does not provide information likely
to influence decision-making.

Literature Review Findings:

Emergency Managers

Cone is the most well-known product, but use many other products and information sources



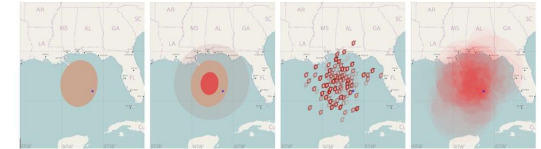
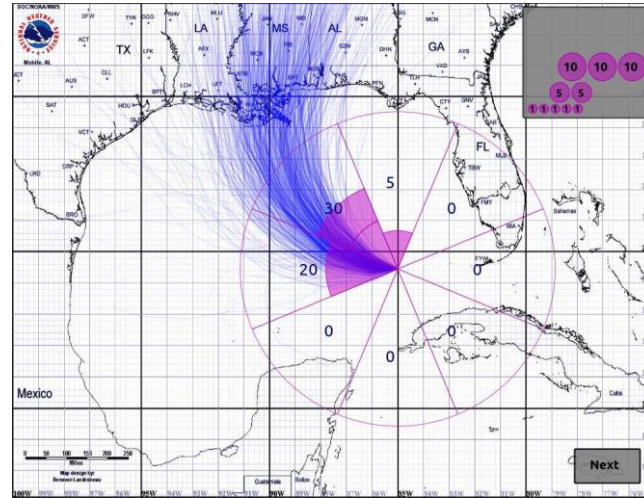


Literature Review Findings:

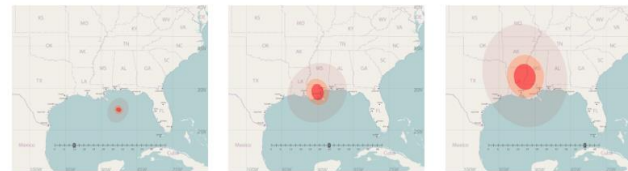
Broadcast Meteorologists

Broadcasters create their own but also use verbal messaging and body language

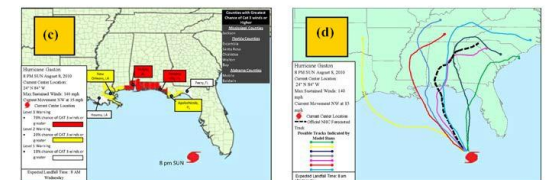
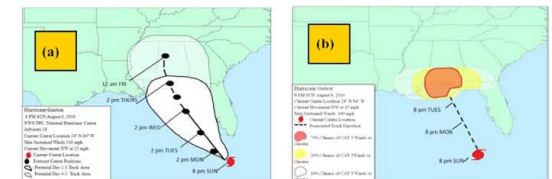
Alternative Visualizations



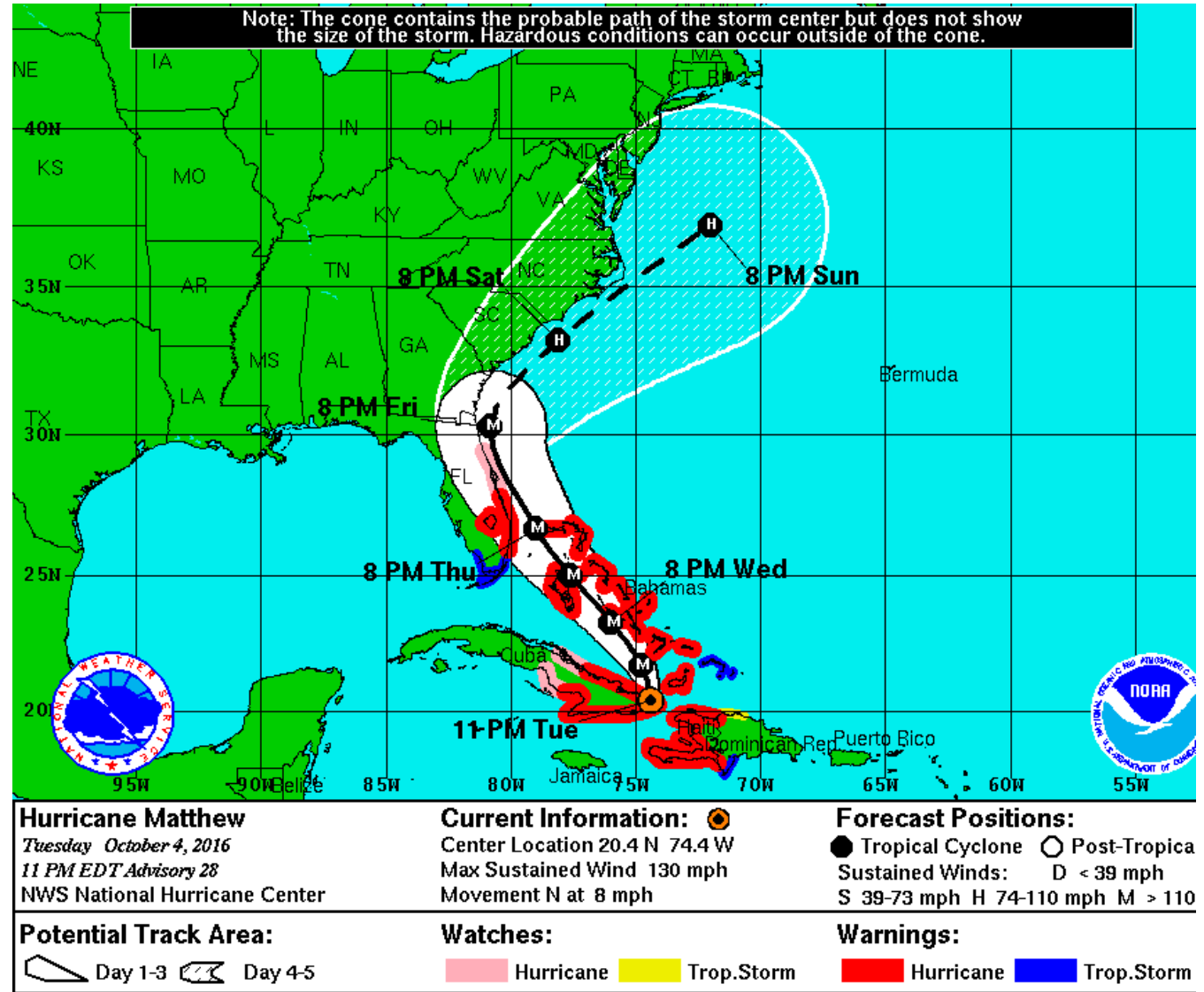
(a) 66% CI (b) 33%, 66%, and 92% CI Bands (c) Strength (Icons) (d) Sizes (Splats)

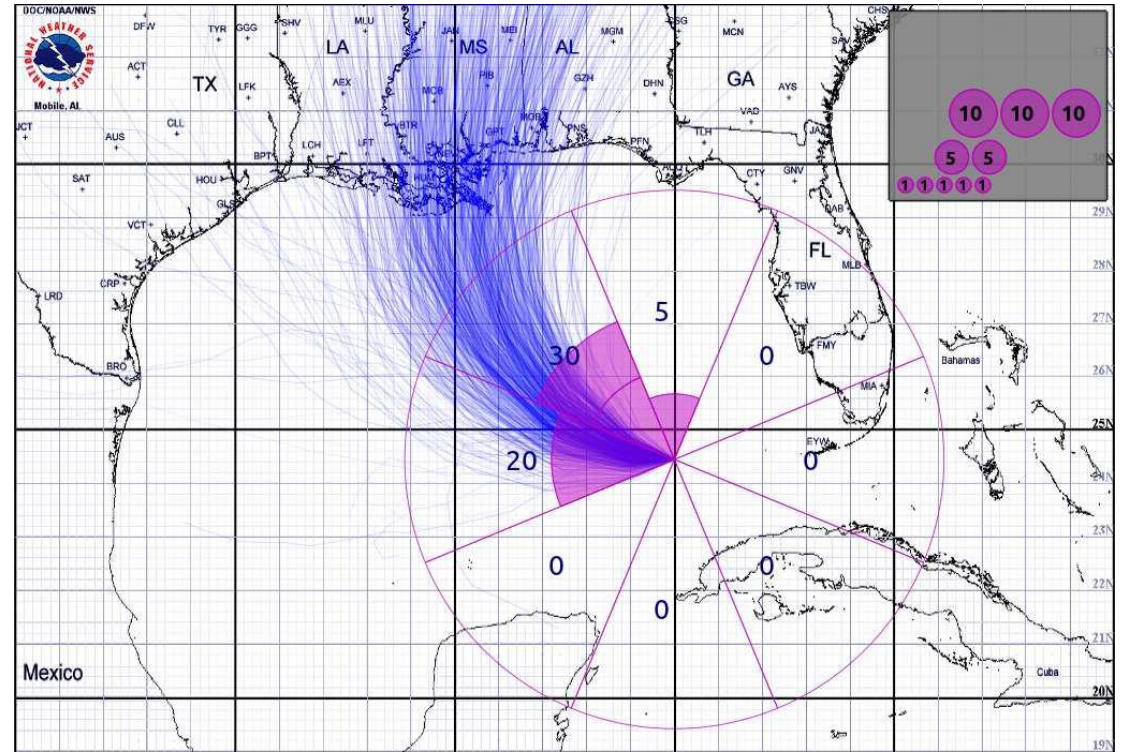


(a) 12 hours (b) 36 hours (c) 60 hours



Summary Displays





Ensemble Displays

Downsides to Ensemble Displays





(a) 66% CI



(b) 33%, 66%, and 92% CI Bands



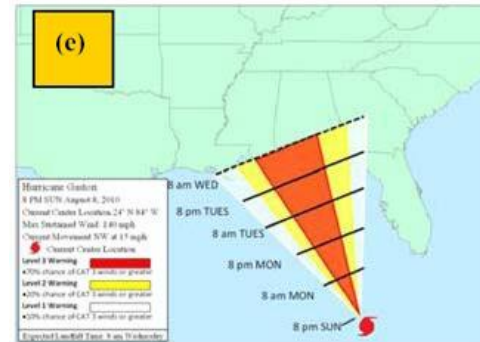
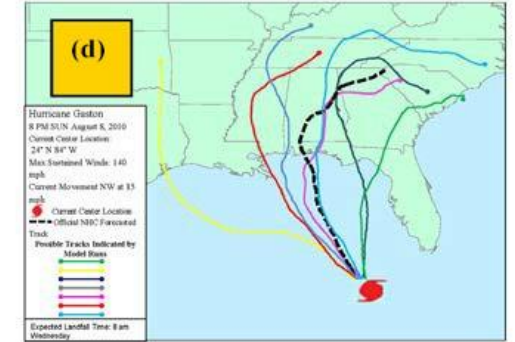
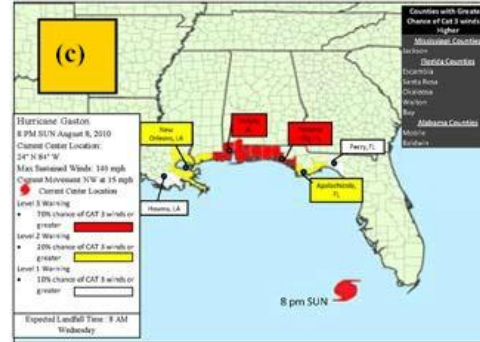
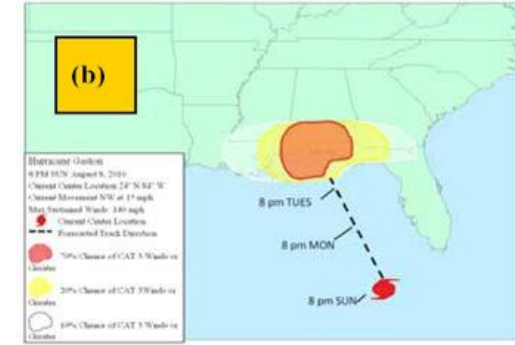
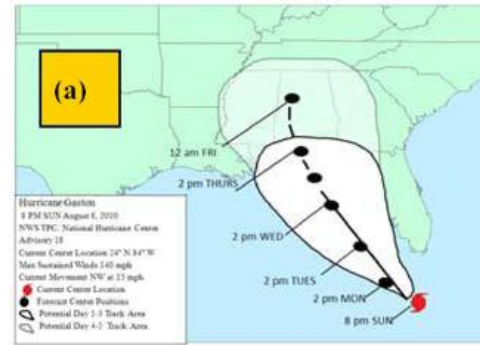
(c) Strength (Icons)



(d) Sizes (Splats)

Dynamic Visualizations

Simple and Communicative



Information on Hazards



Looking Ahead



Localized Information Impacts





Survey:
Energy/utilities, transportation, marine, and tourism sectors

Survey Objectives

How do they interpret the Cone Graphic?

What decisions do they make based on the Graphic?

What other information do they need/access to inform decision-making?

What are the strengths and weaknesses of the graphic?

Interviews with International Meteorologists

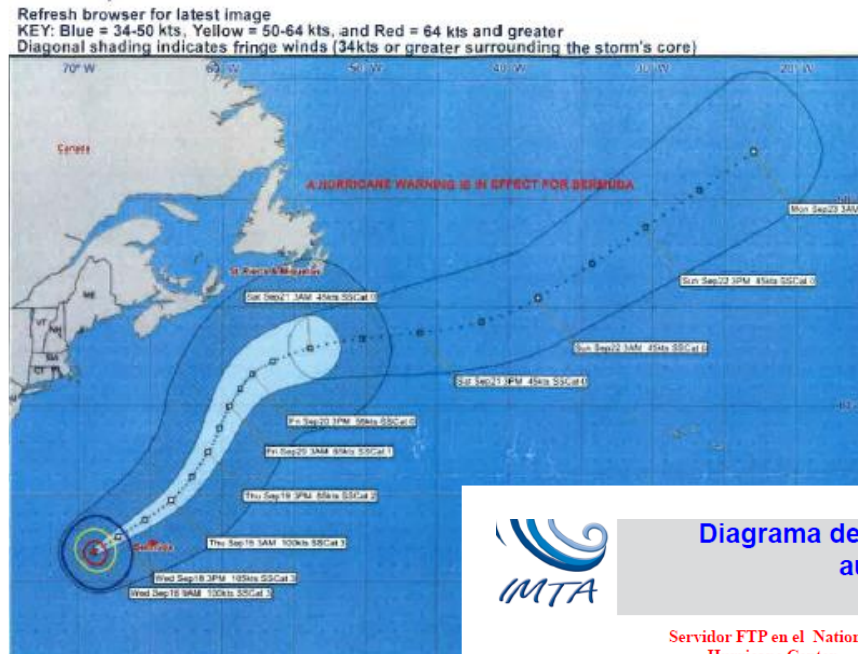
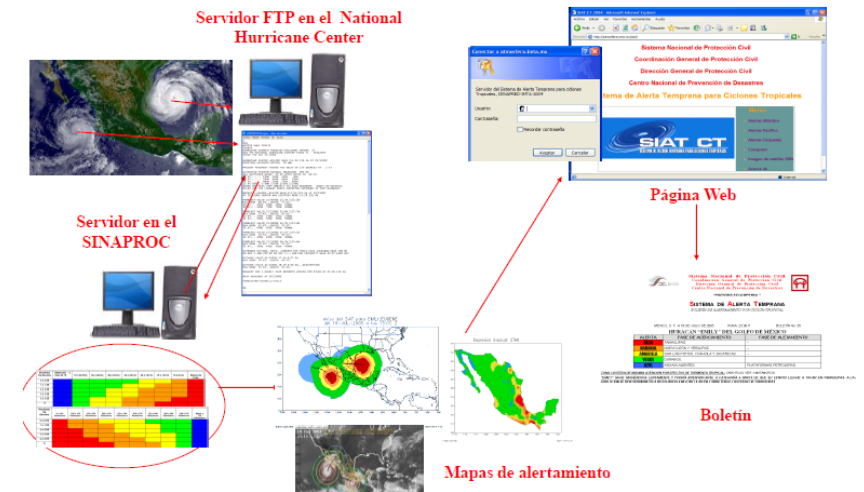


Diagrama de flujo de los procesos automáticos



Questions?

