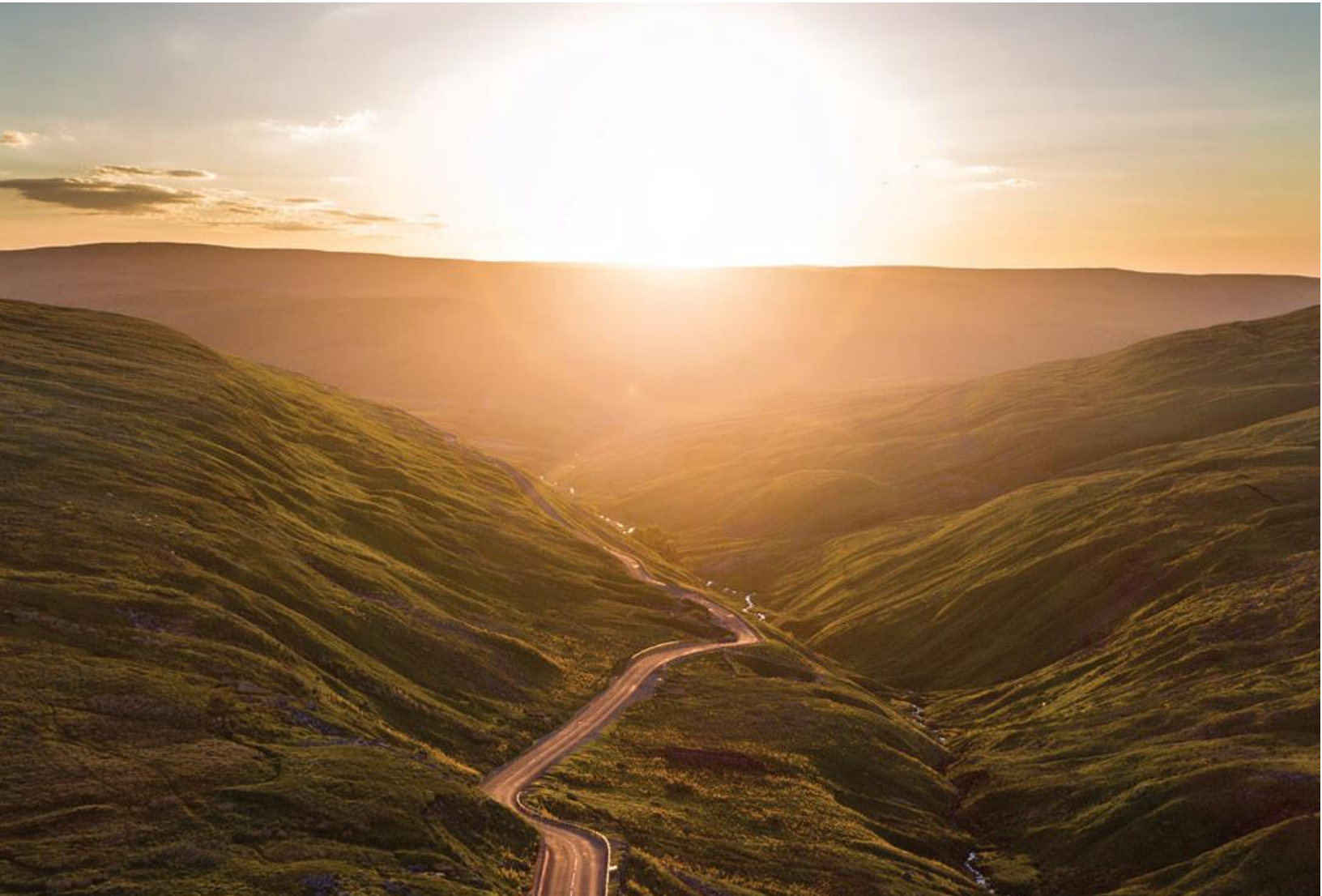
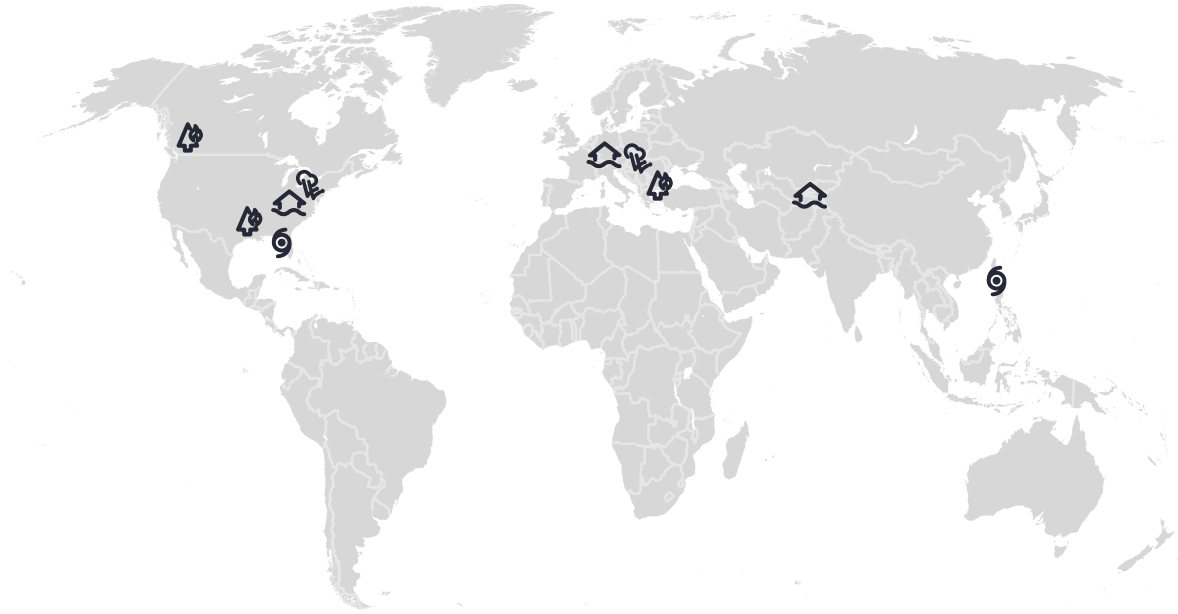


Weekly Cat Report

September 1, 2023



Executive Summary



Event	Affected Region(s)	Fatalities	Economic Loss (\$)	Page
Hurricane Idalia	United States, Cuba	2	Billions	3
SCS & Flooding	Central & Northern Europe	0	100s of millions	10
SCS & Flooding	United States, Canada	5	100s of millions	13
Typhoon Saola	Philippines, Taiwan, China	1	10s of millions	15
Wildfire	United States	0	Unknown	16
Wildfire	Canada	0	Unknown	16
Wildfire (Update)	Greece	6	Millions	16
Flooding & Landslide	Tajikistan	21	Unknown	16

Please note that any financial loss estimate is preliminary and subject to change. These estimates are provided as an initial view of the potential financial impact from a recently completed or ongoing event based on early available assessments. Significant adjustments may inevitably occur. All losses in US dollars (\$) unless noted otherwise.

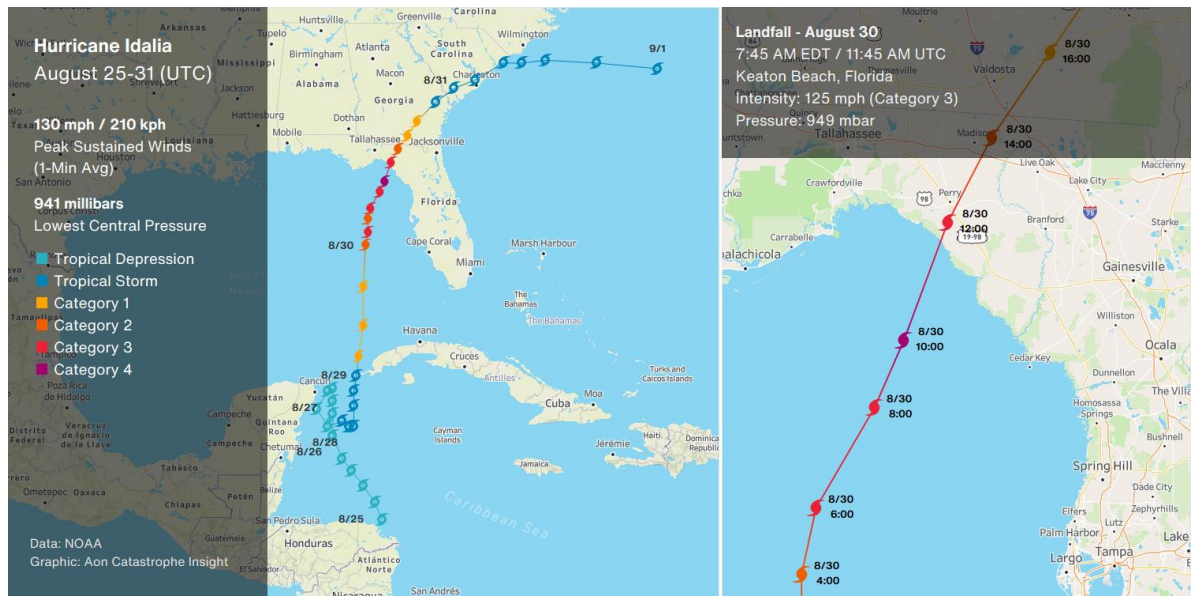
Along with this report, we continue to welcome users to access current and historical natural catastrophe data and event analysis on Impact Forecasting's Catastrophe Insight website: <http://catastropheinsight.aon.com>

United States, Cuba: Hurricane Idalia

Overview

Hurricane Idalia was the first major hurricane (Category 3+) to impact Apalachee Bay near Florida's Big Bend in recorded United States history. Western Cuba first sustained widespread power outages and flooding as Idalia, then a tropical storm, passed offshore on August 28-29. Rapid intensification up to a Category 4 storm then led to significant coastal flooding impacts across Florida's west coast through landfall early on August 30. Shortly after moving onshore as a Category 3 storm near Keaton Beach, Idalia brought intense rainfall from north-central Florida to North Carolina's Outer Banks. Coastal flooding also affected much of the Carolina coastline until the storm moved offshore on August 31. Despite widespread flooding damage, Idalia's landfall in rural Florida mitigated potentially much more severe impacts from occurring. Total economic losses may still potentially reach into the billions USD.

Meteorological Recap

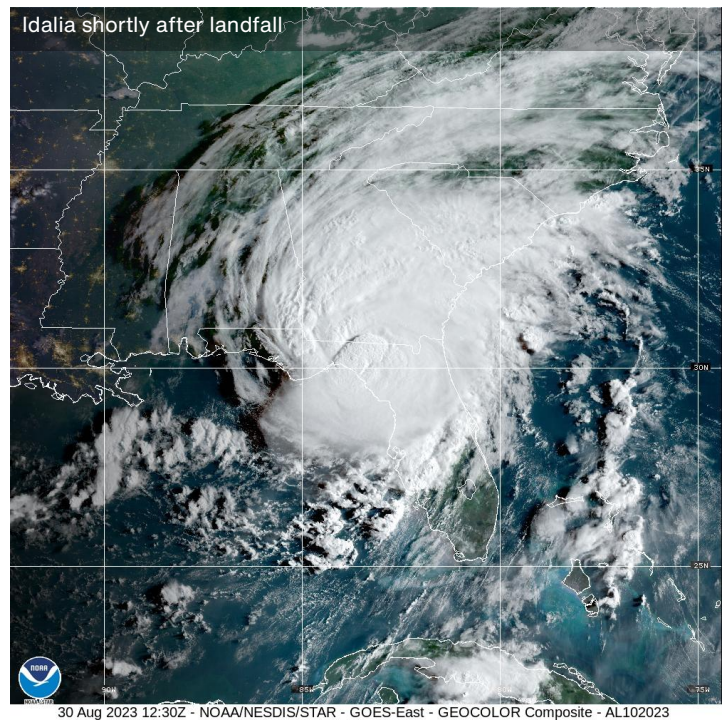


Idalia's journey began on August 26 as a tropical depression. Initially, the storm meandered in the northwest Caribbean Sea and was hindered by wind shear, growing only to a tropical storm by late August 27. Then, Idalia began moving northward due to a mid-level ridge to the east and an upper-level trough to the west. The storm passed just west of **Cuba** on August 28-29, transitioning from a tropical storm to a low-end Category 1 hurricane. The proximity of the storm brought heavy rainfall to western Cuba, with accumulations exceeding 4 inches (10 cm) in some spots.

Continuing on its trajectory, Idalia began accelerating northward through the Gulf of Mexico and west of the Florida Peninsula on August 29-30. In a span of just 24 hours, Idalia rapidly intensified from a Category 1 to a powerful **Category 4** hurricane. This rapid growth was attributed to the extremely deep, warm waters around 30-31 °C (86-88 °F) along its path.

Combined with low wind shear, this created ideal conditions for **rapid intensification**. Additionally, the storm's outer rain bands and strengthening wind field impacted much of the western Florida Peninsula, especially around the Tampa metro region. Several areas along the coastline saw significant to record-breaking tide gauge water levels as Idalia's storm surge paired with the high tides.

The National Hurricane Center (NHC) reported the storm's **peak intensity** at 5 am EDT on August 30. Idalia recorded a minimum central pressure of 940 mb and boasted maximum sustained winds of 130 mph (215 kph). However, this strength was short-lived, as Idalia slightly weakened due to an eyewall replacement cycle and increasing wind shear just prior to landfall.



According to NHC's data, Idalia made **landfall** near Keaton Beach in Florida's Big Bend region at 7:45 am EDT on August 30. As the storm moved onshore, it was classified as a Category 3 storm with maximum sustained winds of 125 mph (205 kph) and a minimum central pressure of 949 mb. A nearby weather station at Perry-Foley airport recorded sustained winds of 62 mph (100 kph), including an 85 mph (137 kph) wind gust, at 8:15 am EDT. Notably, the National Weather Service (NWS) issued a rare extreme wind warning for parts of Florida's Big Bend due to the presence of sustained winds reaching 115 mph (185 kph). This warning spanned from Steinhatchee on the Gulf Coast to Madison and Pinetta just south of the Florida-Georgia state line.

Following landfall, the storm started to **weaken** and shift its course more towards the northeast, ahead of a deep, upper-level trough in the eastern United States. This shift brought the storm's center over the generally rural areas of north-central Florida and south-southeast Georgia. Idalia then continued eastward into South Carolina and eventually the Atlantic Ocean by August 31 as a post-tropical storm.

As Idalia progressed through the southeast U.S., the heaviest rain bands were found generally north and west of the eyewall. Widespread **rainfall** totals of 3-7 inches (76.2-177.8 mm) were recorded over a swath from north-central Florida to North Carolina's Outer Banks. Three preliminary rainfall estimates from NWS even exceeded 11.5 inches (292.1 mm). Additionally, parts of the South Carolina coastline saw significant storm surge late on August 30. A combination of Idalia's winds and rains, evening high tide, and swells from Hurricane Franklin in the Atlantic impacted areas such as downtown Charleston.

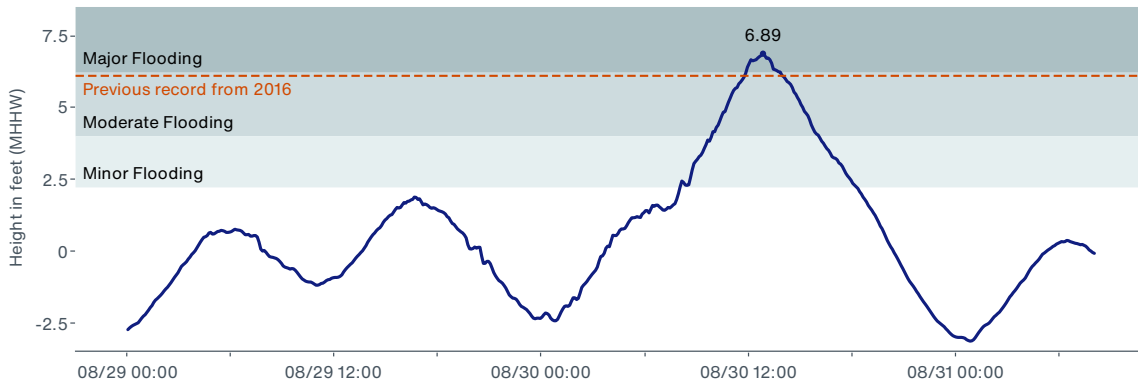
Meteorological & Hydrological Data

In **Cedar Key**, Florida, the previous water level record was shattered after experiencing storm surge up to 8.9 feet (2.71 meters) / 6.89 feet (2.1 meters) in MHHW (*Mean Higher High Water represents the average of the higher high water height of each tidal day observed over the National Tidal Datum*

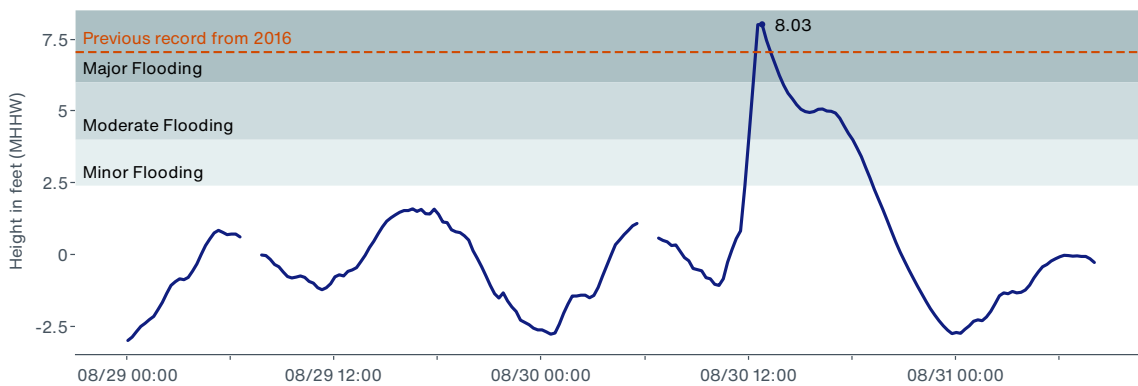
Epoch). Water levels in the **Steinhatchee River** in Steinhatchee, Florida rose over 9 feet (2.74 meters) in just three hours on the morning of August 30.

This surge in water levels surpassed the previous record set during Hurricane Hermine in 2016 by nearly 1 foot (30 cm). This dramatic increase in water levels was attributed to strong winds reversing the direction of flow back upstream. Notably, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina experienced a water level exceeding 9 feet, marking the fifth-highest water level ever recorded.

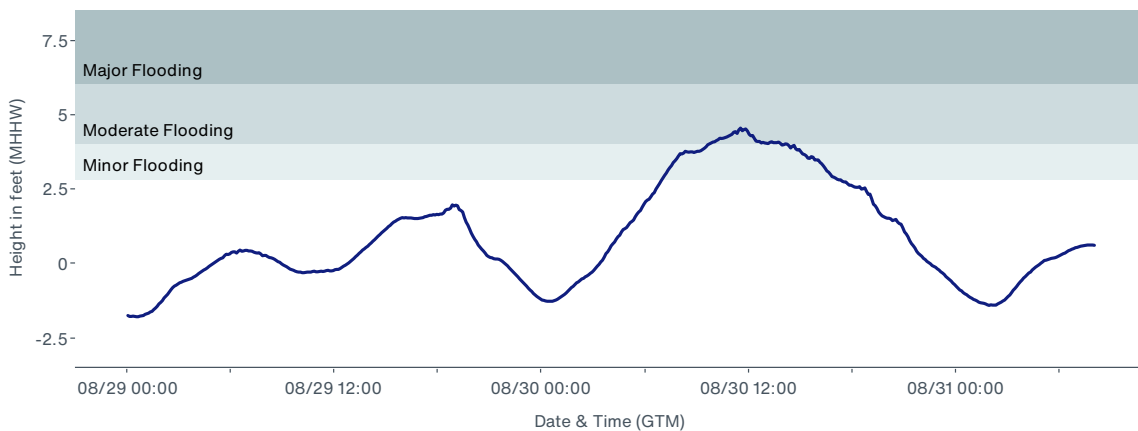
Tide Gauge in Cedar Key, FL



Tide Gauge in Steinhatchee, FL

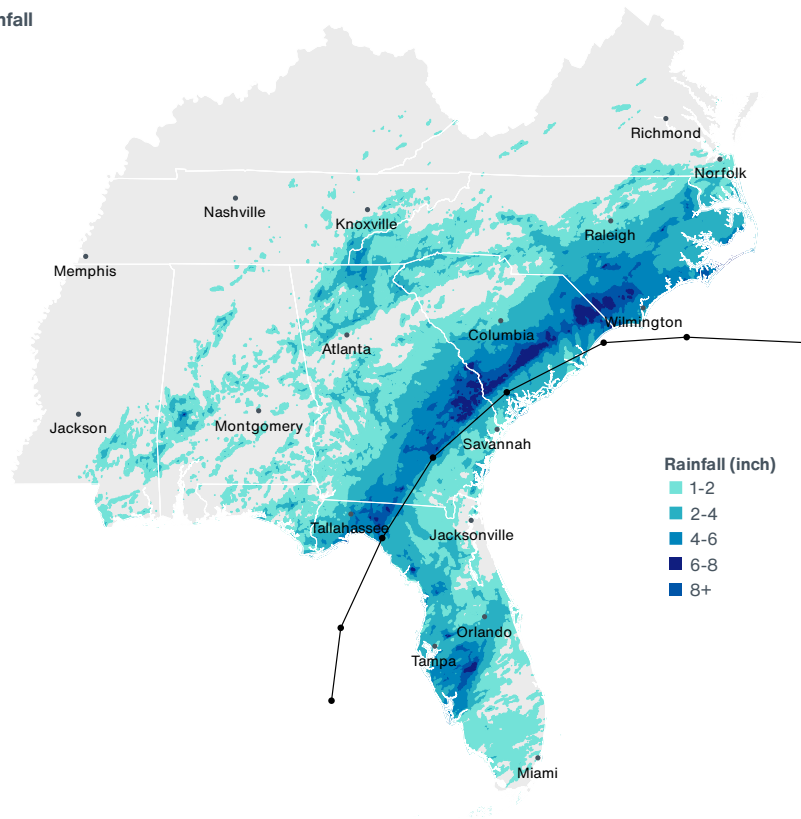


Tide Gauge in Tampa East Bay, FL



Data: NOAA, USGS

Hurricane Idalia's Rainfall



Data: NOAA

Location	Max Gust (mph)
Perry-Foley Airport	85
Horseshoe Beach	81
Hamilton Crossroads	79
Keaton Beach	77
Mayo	73
South Tybee Island	69
Brunswick	67
Pamlico Sound	66
Montgomery	66
Savannah	66
Beaufort	66

Location	Pre-lim Rainfall (in)
Holly Hill	13.55
Wyboo	11.84
Mullins	11.57
Beaufort	10.10
Finklea Fire Station	9.80
Whiteville	9.46
Eutawville	9.34
Vance	9.34
Baker County	9.31
Lake Marion	9.26
Santee	8.99

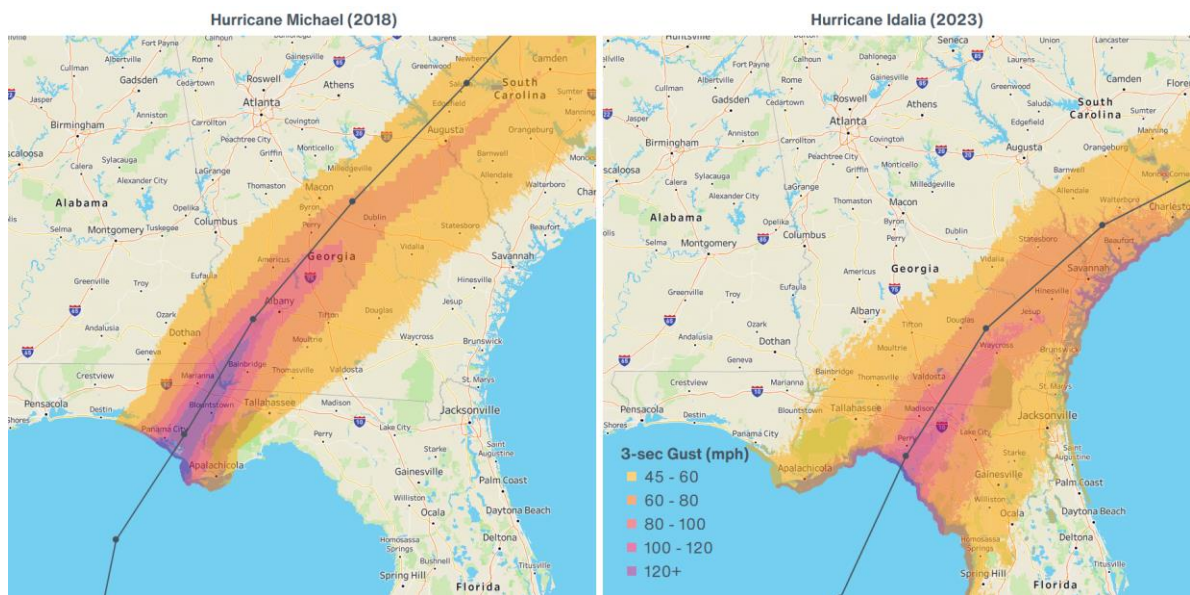
Historical Context

A tropical cyclone of this magnitude impacting north-central Florida is unprecedented. In fact, Idalia became the first major hurricane (Category 3+) to enter Apalachee Bay – an area offshore from Florida's Big Bend region – in recorded U.S. history. It is also the first hurricane to hit the region since Gladys in 1968 (Category 2).

Below is a list of major hurricanes at landfall across Florida (since 1851) based on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale (SSHWS):

Category	Detail (Storm Name, Year)
5	Labor Day (1935), Andrew (1992), Michael (2018)
4	Great Miami (1926), Okeechobee (1928), King (1950), Donna (1960), Charley (2004), Irma (2017), Ian (2022), and other 5 unnamed storms (1919, 1945, 1947, 1948, 1949)
3	Idalia became the 24 th Category 3 storm to hit Florida since 1851

While Idalia impacted Florida as a Category 3 major hurricane, the highest windspeeds were observed in relatively sparsely populated, rural parts of Florida. Compared to Michael, which made landfall further west 5 years ago as a Category 5 storm, wind-related impacts will be significantly lower. Below is a comparison of Michael and Idalia's wind footprints, which were **modelled by Aon's Impact Forecasting**:



Event Details

Cuba

The western portions of the island saw widespread flooding, which prompted the evacuation of thousands of residents. The storm's forceful winds and effects on power infrastructure left nearly 600,000 people without electricity across the Pinar del Rio, Artemisa, and Havana provinces. Some of these areas in western Cuba are also still recovering from the aftermath of Hurricane Ian last year. No fatalities have been reported thus far.

Florida

Prior to landfall, a state of emergency was declared for 49 Florida counties on August 29. Then, over the next 2 days, areas along the west coast of Florida felt the brunt of Idalia's impacts leading to significant disruptions and damage.

Even well before landfall, areas such as downtown Tampa, St. Petersburg, Sarasota, Tarpon Springs, Fort Myers, and Naples experienced extensive flooding. Around 6,000 homes in Pasco County, just north of Tampa, alone were inundated by the flooding, according to local officials. This included the town of Hudson where over 60 people were rescued from flooded homes. Thus far in Florida, there has been one confirmed death from Alachua County. The storm's impacts also led to widespread power outages, affecting over 275,000 people by the afternoon of August 30.

It should be noted that, as of this writing, the low volume of reported impacts where Idalia made landfall is likely due to the remoteness of the area. More details should follow in the coming days as clean-up efforts continue. However, some videos and images shared via news outlets and social media have shown extreme inundation in several coastal areas. Places such as Horseshoe Beach, Cedar Key, Suwannee, and Steinhatchee appeared to be especially impacted within Florida's Big Bend area.



Flooding in Tampa, Florida
Source: City of Tampa

Georgia

A state of emergency was also declared in Georgia ahead of Idalia's impacts. After landfall, heavy rain triggered a flash flood emergency in Brooks and Lowndes County, encompassing the city of Valdosta. This resulted in numerous water rescues being carried out. The storm also caused widespread power outages, affecting over 210,000 people in Georgia by the afternoon of August 30. In Valdosta, Georgia, one confirmed death was caused by a collapsing tree.

South Carolina

Several areas along the southern coastline of South Carolina, including Mt. Pleasant, Edisto Beach, and Folly Beach, endured significant coastal inundation. Notably, water levels in Charleston Harbor managed to overtop the historic Battery seawall and flood parts of downtown Charleston. Additional inland flooding, particularly in central South Carolina, was observed due to extremely heavy rainfall.

North Carolina

Heavy rainfall resulted in moderate inland flooding across southern and eastern North Carolina. Emergency crews in Whiteville reported around 40 businesses sustaining flooding damage. Minor coastal flooding damage was also seen from Wilmington to the southern Outer Banks.

Financial Loss

Idalia's strong winds, intense storm surge, and heavy rainfall will likely result in significant financial implications, with total economic losses potentially reaching into the single-digit billions of USD. While the storm's power was evident, its landfall in the remote "Nature Coast" of Florida mitigated potentially higher losses that could have been incurred. If the storm tracked further south around the Tampa Bay, or further west through more densely populated areas, economic and insured losses would have been significantly higher.

Central & Northern Europe: SCS & Flooding

Overview

Additional rounds of convective weather resulted in notable damage in Central and Northern Europe, with most damage associated with strong winds and large hail. An additional wave of rainfall in southern Norway also prompted further flooding only weeks after the devastating floods earlier in August. Total, aggregated economic losses can potentially reach into the hundreds of millions EUR.

Meteorological Recap

August 24-27

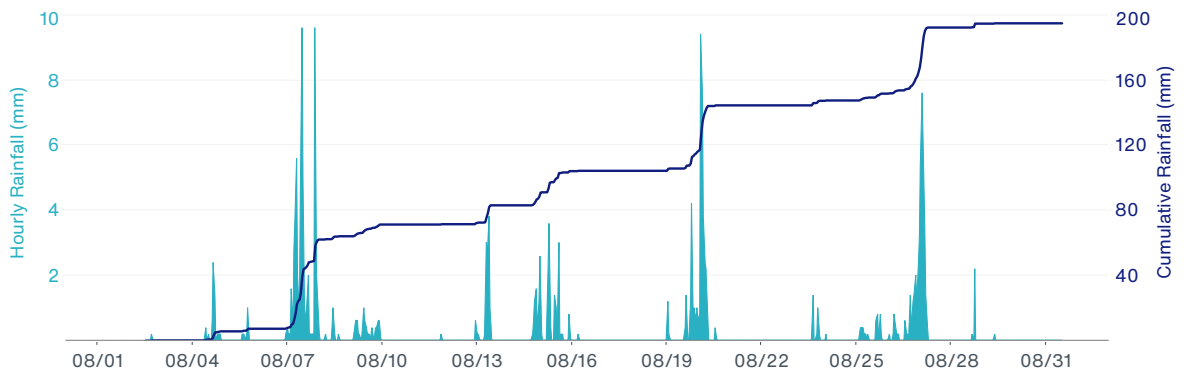
Notable storm activity across multiple countries occurred between August 24 and 27 in a synoptic setting characterized by a deep cyclone (named Denis) positioned over the British Isles and a ridge of high pressure over the Central and Eastern parts of the continent. Progressing short-wave troughs and surface-level frontal systems aided in storm development, with the environment favorable for bow-echo-shaped storm systems and strong supercells.

On **August 24**, a bow-shaped system produced strong gusts in a wide swath from northern Switzerland across southern Germany. On **August 25**, notable isolated storms with hailstones of up to 9 cm in diameter were registered in Austria, and isolated storms also generated damage in northern Italy.

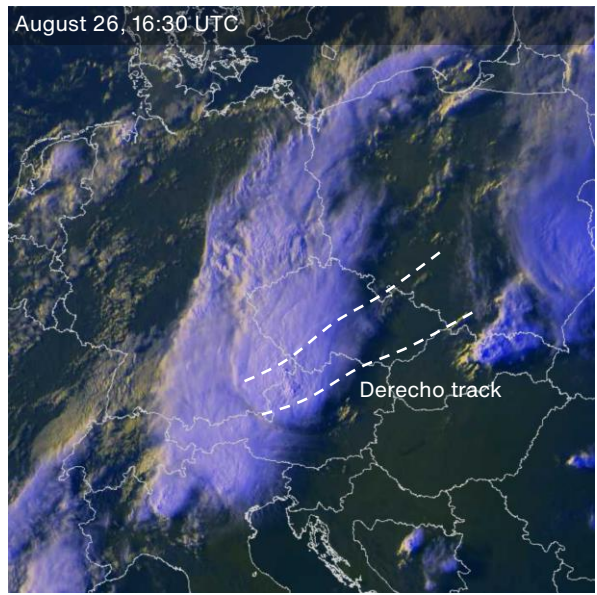
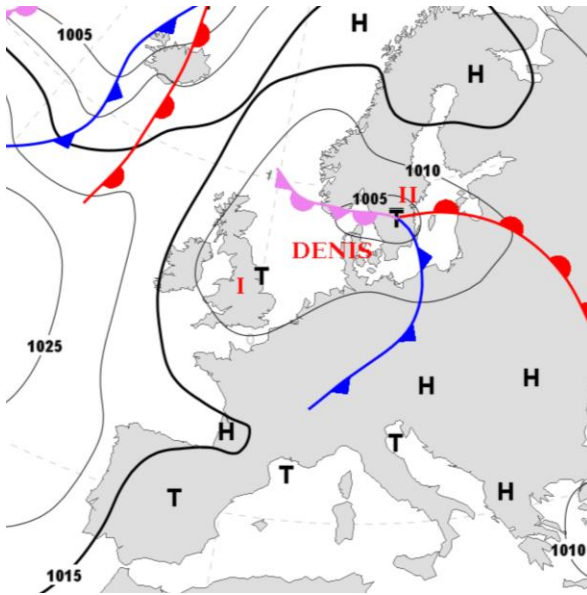
August 26 saw significant storm systems moving through southern Germany, parts of Austria, the Czech Republic, and Poland. A mesoscale Convective System, possibly a derecho, generated strong wind gusts in a swath stretching at least 670 km (416 mi), heavy rainfall, and large hail. Several meteorological stations in the southern parts of the Czech Republic saw more than 60 mm (1.2 inches) of rain in only a 30-minute period.

The frontal system of the low-pressure system later prompted notable rainfall accumulations in southern **Norway** during the night from August 26 to 27. This resulted in notable flooding around the capital of Oslo, as the region was significantly saturated from previous precipitation throughout August and severe flooding that occurred earlier in the month.

Precipitation in Hokksund, Viken County in Norway

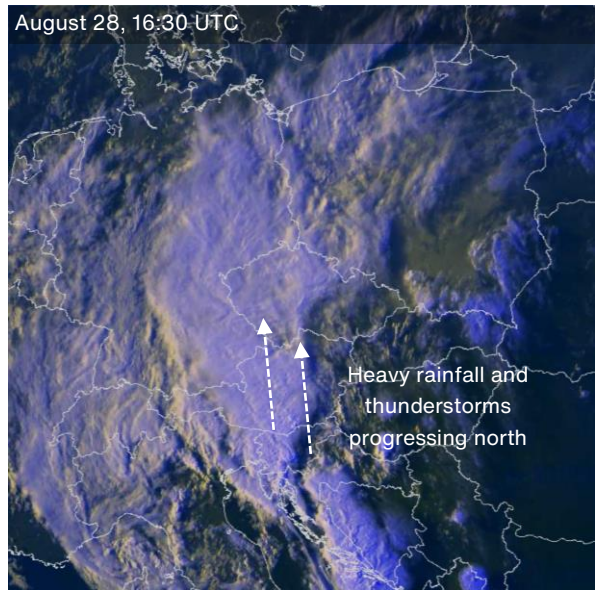
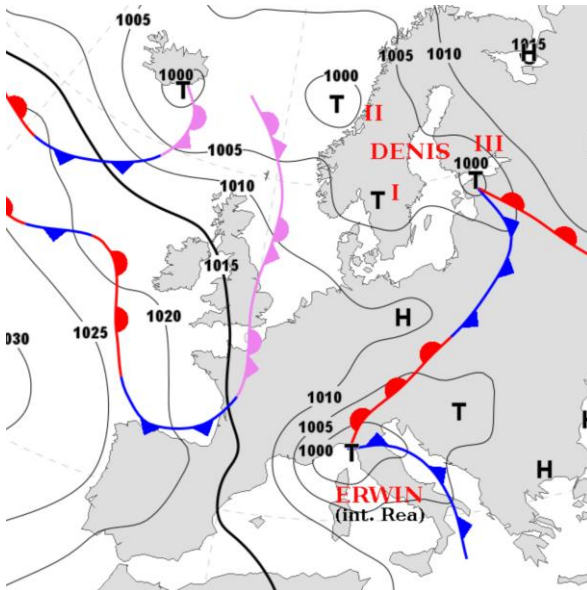


Data: Norwegian Climate Services Center



August 28-31

During August 28-31, a separate low-pressure system with an international name “Rea”, also named Erwin by the FU Berlin, developed in the Central Mediterranean and after a period of stagnation progressed towards the northeast through August 31, generating notable severe weather in a form of excessive precipitation in the **Alpine region**, strong winds and locally large hail. Severe weather associated with progressing cold front brought high winds and large hail of size exceeding 7 cm (2.8 inches) in **Lithuania** and **Latvia** during storms that occurred on August 30.



Event Details

During the first period of severe weather on August 24-27, the most widespread damage occurred on August 26 as swaths of hail and derecho winds affected portions of southern Bavaria, northern Austria, the Czech Republic, and Poland. Notable hail-related damage was particularly severe in **Germany**. The district of Bad Tölz-Wolfratshausen was one of the hardest hit with considerable property, vehicular and agricultural damage, along with at least six injured people. In the **Czech Republic**, there were more than 1,100 interventions, particularly in the southern and north-eastern portions of the country, more than 30,000 customers experienced power outages, and agricultural damage was at least in the millions of USD. About 43,000 people lost power in eastern Poland as the storms passed on August 29.



Damaged monastery and vehicles in Benediktbeuern, Germany

Source: Ottobrunn Fire Department

Heavy rainfall in Oslo and the surrounding regions of **Norway** on August 26-27 resulted in a renewed wave of flooding, adding to an already significant flood-related damage registered in August. As of August 29, local insurers expected more than 2,000 additional claims, particularly from Oslo and Viken County.

Renewed flooding also impacted the **Alpine region** and **Slovenia**. The coastal region with the towns of Koper and Piran were among the worst affected. Flooding and landslides also impacted Switzerland and Austria.

In **Lithuania** and **Latvia**, several vehicles were damaged due to large hail on August 30, strong winds caused additional damage on power poles.

Financial Loss

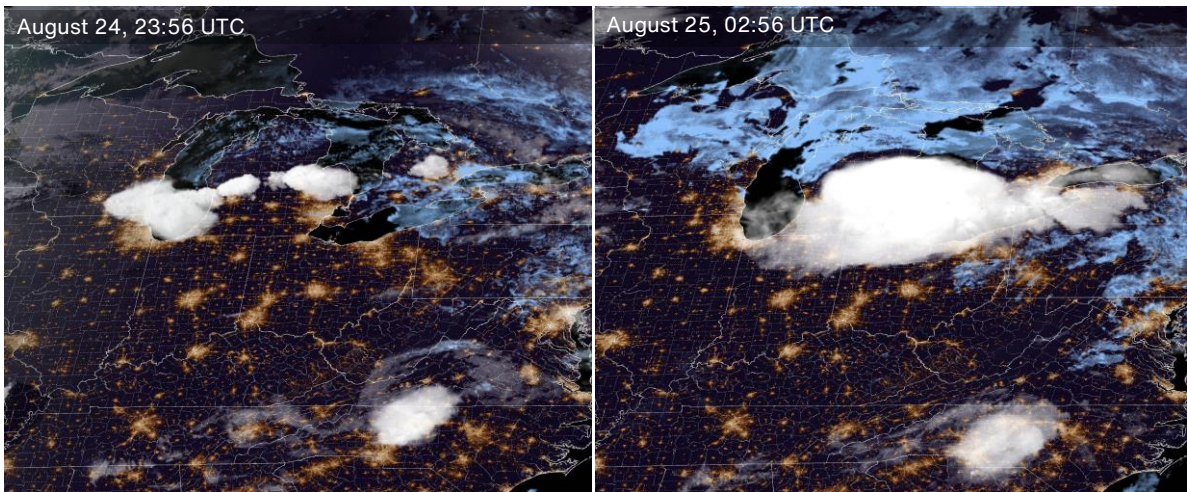
The waves of severe weather in Central and Northern Europe are likely to result in notable economic and insured losses of at least tens of millions EUR, likely higher. Most of the damage was caused by strong winds and large hail. Additional losses were registered by Norwegian insurers, who received several thousands of claims from floods in Oslo and the surrounding region. Flooding in Austria resulted in notable infrastructural losses.

United States, Canada: SCS & Flooding

Overview

Severe thunderstorms packed with strong winds, heavy rainfall, and several tornadoes occurred again in the United States and Canada on August 24-28. Extensive tornado and flooding damage significantly impacted Michigan, Ohio, and Ontario on back-to-back nights. Then, multiple days of rainfall caused devastating flooding damage mainly in central West Virginia. Aggregated impacts could potentially drive total economic losses into the hundreds of millions USD.

Meteorological Recap



3-hour progression of severe storms across Michigan, Ohio, and Ontario

Source: NOAA

August 24-25

Late on August 24, extremely high amounts of atmospheric moisture ahead of a shortwave trough triggered a cluster of severe storms across central Michigan and southern Ontario. Wind gusts of 60-80 mph (96.6-128.7 kph), 1-2 inches (25.4-50.8 mm) per hour rainfall rates, and numerous tornadoes accompanied these storms as they quickly moved southeast. These strong storms primarily impacted Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Ontario – an area already reeling due to severe storms and extreme flooding from the previous night.

Notably, 7 tornadoes occurred in Michigan, which set the state record for most tornadoes in a single day during the month of August. Most of these tornadoes impacted the southeast portions of the state. Meanwhile, an additional 12 tornadoes were reported across Ohio. This included an EF-1 tornado in eastern Cleveland, Ohio that became the first tornado to reach the city limits in over 30 years. Another 3 tornadoes were confirmed around the Windsor-Essex region in southern Ontario.

August 26-28

Multiple waves of severe storms brought strong winds and heavy rainfall to parts of West Virginia, North Carolina, and Virginia on August 26-27. The preceding soil saturation along with a stalled frontal

boundary set the stage for a potential flooding event early on August 28. In West Virginia, intense rainfall of 3-6 inches (76.2-152.4 mm) in as little as 6 hours, combined with the mountainous terrain, created heavy runoff and significant flooding in multiple valleys. Further east along the stalled front, multiple areas in Virginia saw very heavy rainfall and localized flash flooding, including the city of Norfolk. Notably, the town of Woolwine, Virginia received 10.62 inches (269.7 mm) of rain in just 24 hours on August 27-28 – which became their wettest day on record.

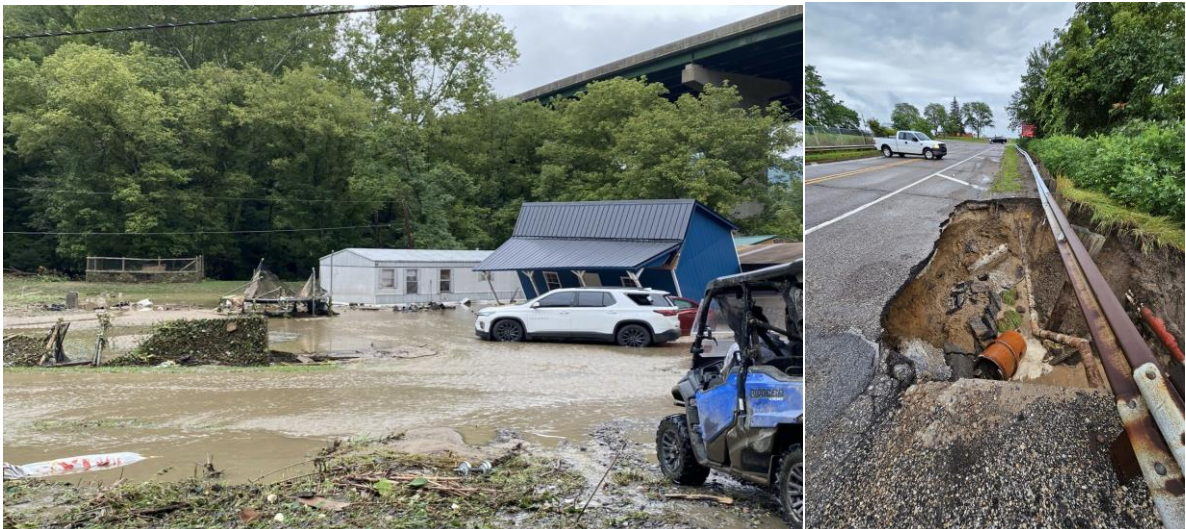
Event Details

August 24-25

Widespread downed trees, many collapsing onto homes and vehicles, and cars stranded by floods were reported across Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Ontario. Over 750,000 people lost power by the morning of August 25, while a state of emergency was declared in Wayne and Monroe counties in Michigan - which included most of the Detroit metro area. Notable tornado damage occurred near Webberville, Williamston, and Grand Rapids, Michigan, as well as in Cleveland, Ohio. Additionally, 5 people in Michigan were killed due to the severe storms.

August 26-28

The extreme, multi-day rainfall event prompted numerous localized flooding events and flash flood warnings across North Carolina and Virginia. In North Carolina, as many as 10,000 people lost power during the multiple waves of storms. However, the most significant flooding occurred over central West Virginia. On the morning of August 28, much of Kanawha County saw extreme flooding as 22 people had to be rescued. A rare flash flood emergency was issued for Chesapeake and East Bank, while a state of emergency was declared for four West Virginia counties.



Flash flooding in West Virginia (left) and Michigan (right)
Source: ReadyWV (left), Washtenaw County Roads (right)

Financial Loss

The aggregated flooding, wind, and tornado damages across the U.S. and Canada could potentially drive total economic losses into the hundreds of millions USD.

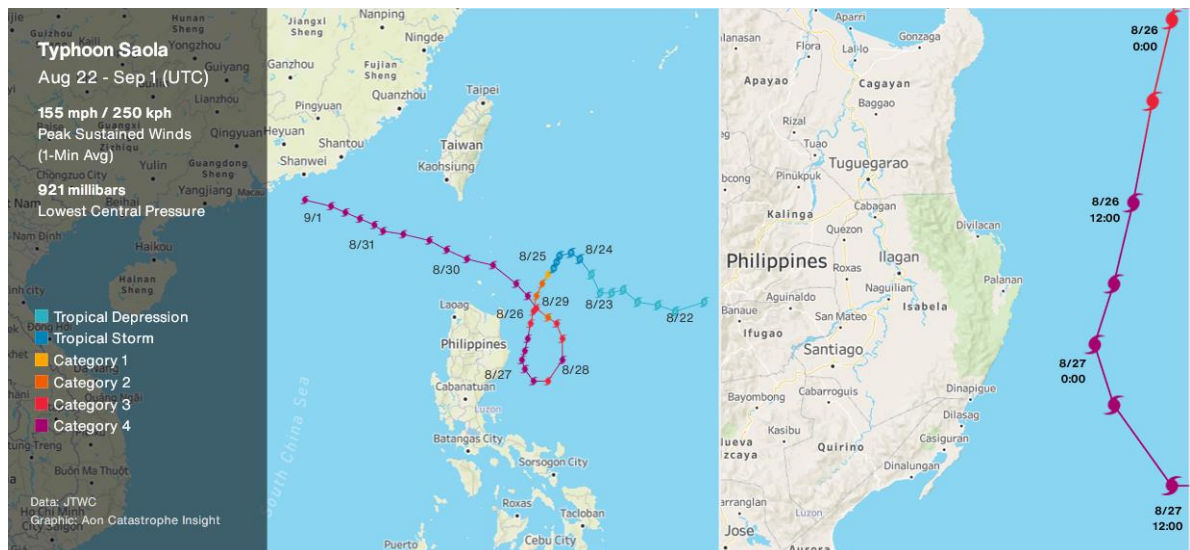
Philippines, Taiwan, China: Typhoon Saola

Overview

Typhoon Saola, an equivalent to a Category 4 storm, affected hundreds of thousands of people in Philippine's Luzon Island, bringing heavy rain and strong winds into the region, including southern Taiwan. Additional notable impact is expected in coming days as typhoon approach China's densely populated coastal areas, including Hong Kong.

Meteorological Recap

Typhoon Saola, initially named Goring by PAGASA, started to develop from a low-pressure area on August 22. System gradually intensified into an equivalent Category 4-storm (on Saffir-Simpson scale), affecting Philippine's Luzon Island from August 25 with heavy rain, high winds, and storm surge. On its way on west-northwest over the northern South China Sea, typhoon Saola affected southern Taiwan, tracking towards south-eastern China, where red alert was issued with more than 200 mm (7.9 inches) of rain locally expected.



Event Details

Northern **Philippines**, particularly northern portions of Luzon Island were the first and notably impacted by the storm with more than 380,000 affected people across 7 regions. As of September 1, Philippine's disaster management reported 412 storm-related incidents and one fatality. Material damage on local infrastructure, more than 16,000 hectares (39,500 acres) of crops and nearly 500 houses were incurred. Initial loss estimates stand at PHP435 million (\$7.7 million). Relatively minor damage and traffic disruption were reported in **Taiwan**.

A notable impact of the storm is expected in **China** in upcoming days. On August 31, China's National Meteorological Center issued the highest typhoon warning as Saola approaches Hong Kong and Guangdong Province.

Natural Catastrophes: In Brief

Wildfire (Canada)

As of August 25, the Bush Creek East Fire in British Columbia, Canada, has destroyed 131 structures and damaged an additional 37. Evacuation orders were carried out for places such as the Shuswap region as crews continued to battle the flames. As of August 28, the fire had burned around 106,000 acres (43,000 hectares).

Wildfire (United States)

In southwest Louisiana, the Tiger Island fire has now become the largest wildfire in Louisiana state history at 33,000 acres (13,300 hectares). A preceding drought and relentless heat have allowed the fire to continue to spread. The town of Merryville, with a population of 1,200 people, was forced to evacuate as at least 20 structures have burned down. Another 500 separate fires have also burned across Louisiana in August alone.

Wildfire (Greece) - Update

Widespread wildfires have continued to affect multiple locations across Greece in recent days and weeks. The most extensive fire north of Alexandroupolis has already burned more than 82,000 hectares (202,600 acres) of land. Six more fatalities due to fires have been reported near Lefkimmi town, raising the total death toll from ongoing fires to 26, along with dozens of injuries.

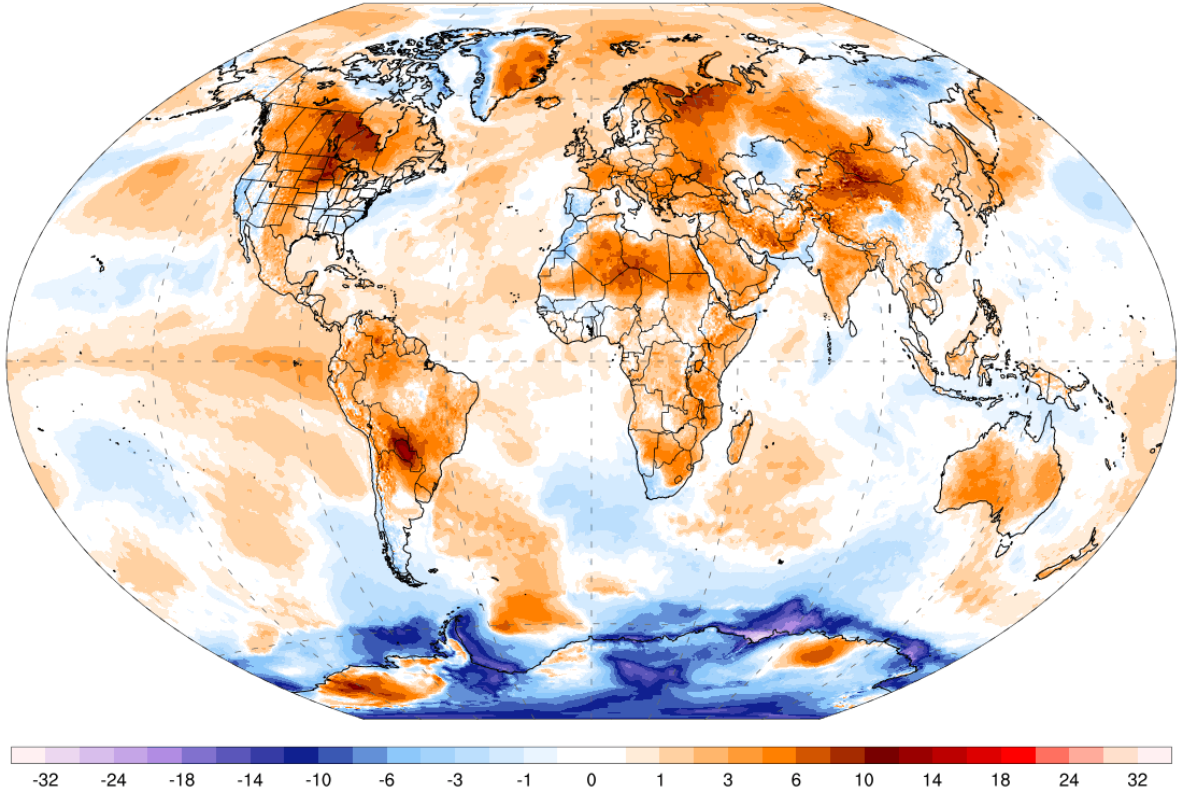
Flooding & Landslide (Tajikistan)

Heavy rainfall from August 27 triggered deadly flooding and landslides in central Tajikistan, particularly in the districts of Vakhdat and Roudaki, claiming at least 21 lives and causing power outages and infrastructural and agricultural damage.

Global Temperature Anomaly Forecast

GFS 2m T Anomaly (°C) [CFSR 1979-2000 baseline]
Days 1-3 Avg | Fri, Sep 01, 2023

ClimateReanalyzer.org
Climate Change Institute | University of Maine

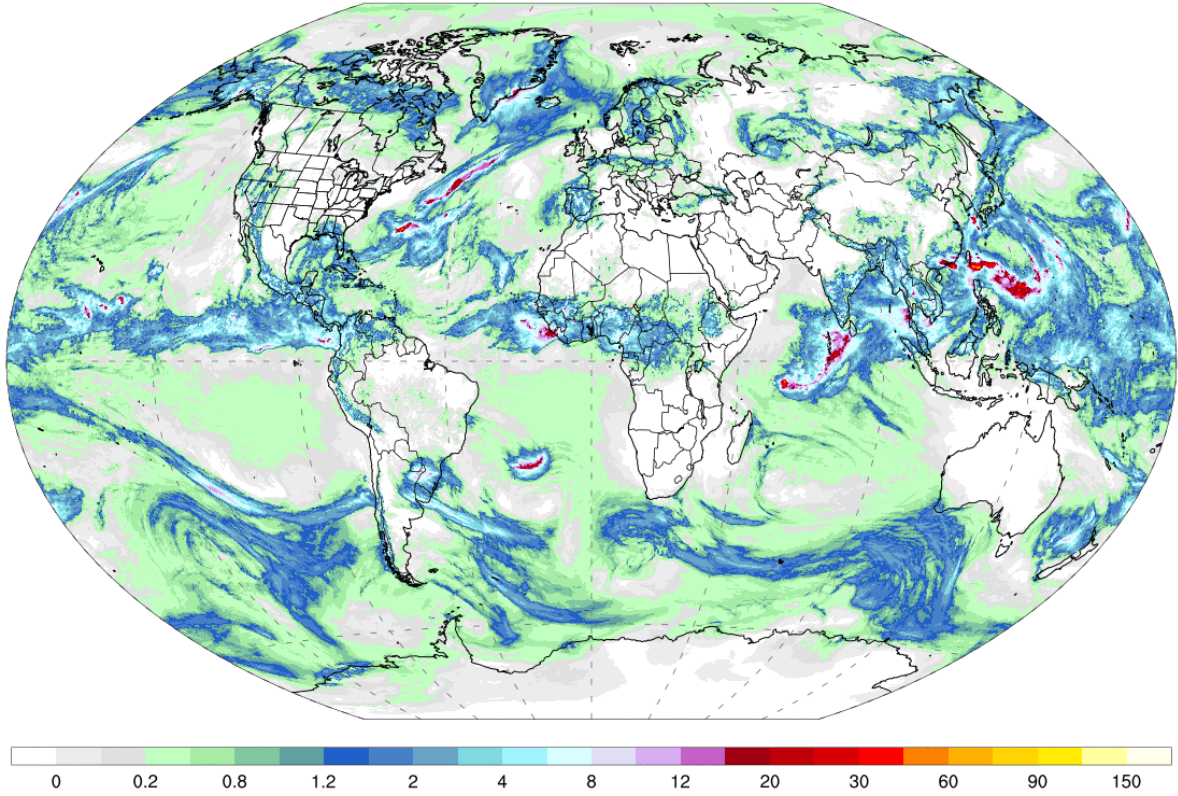


Source: Climate Reanalyzer, Climate Change Institute, University of Maine, USA

Global Precipitation Forecast

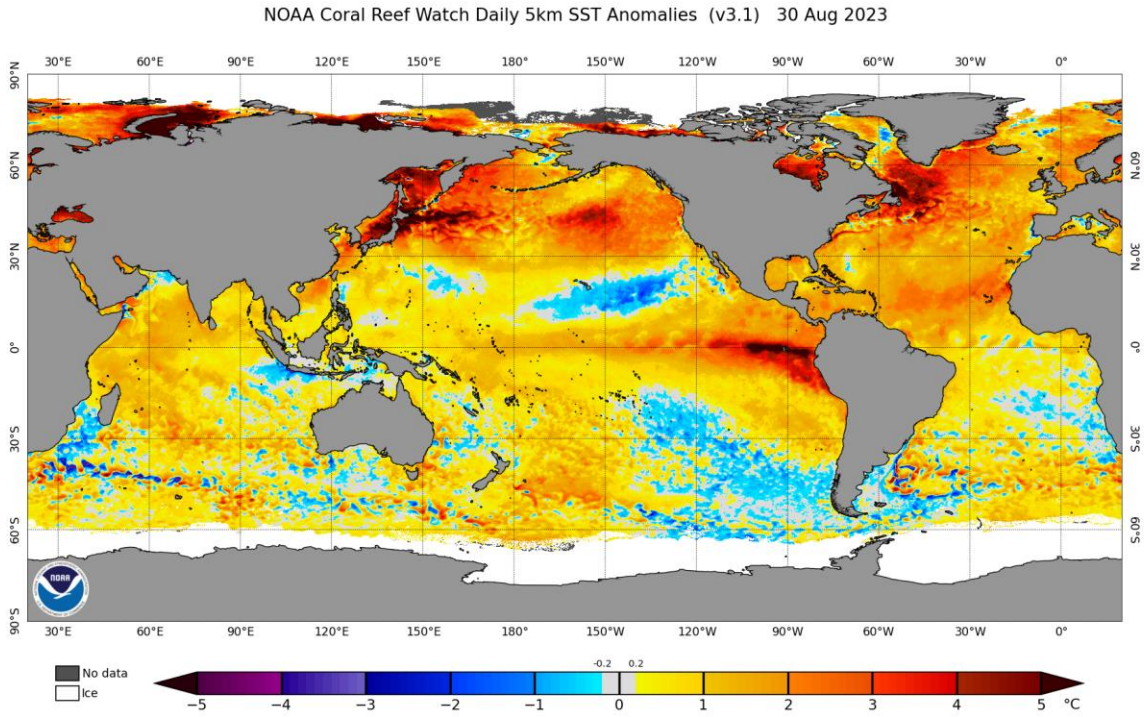
GFS Accumulated Precipitation (cm)
Days 1-3 Total | Fri, Sep 01, 2023

[ClimateReanalyzer.org](https://climatereanalyzer.org)
Climate Change Institute | University of Maine



Source: Climate Reanalyzer, Climate Change Institute, University of Maine, USA

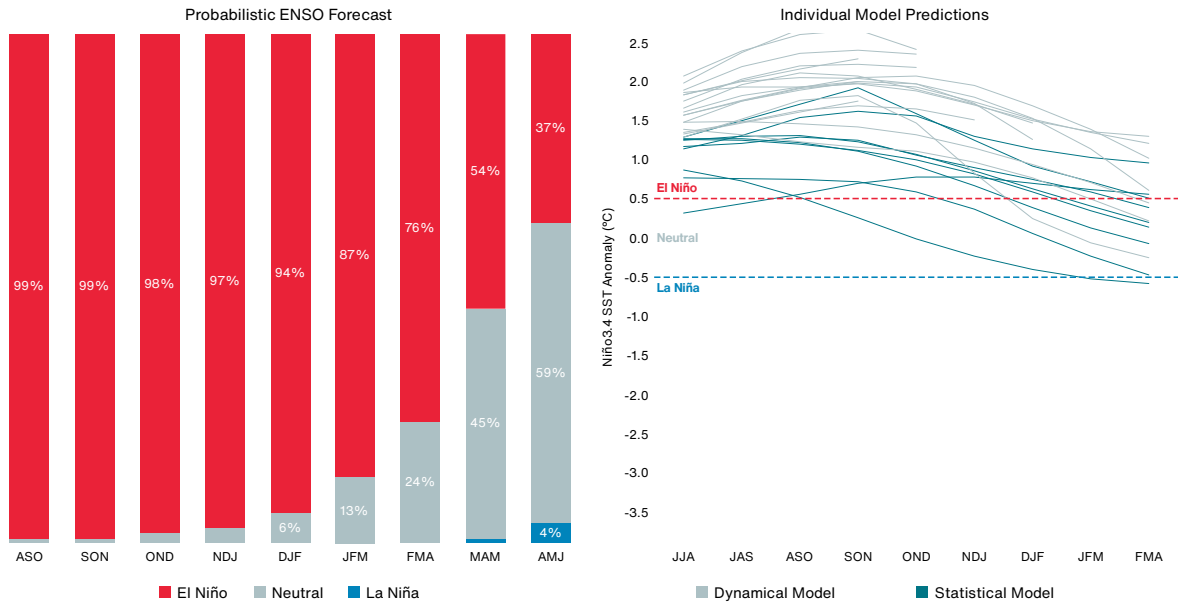
Weekly Sea Surface Temperature (SST) Maps (°C)



El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

Probabilistic ENSO Model Projections: Mid-August 2023

Data: NOAA & Columbia University (IRI) | Graphic: Aon Cataprophe Insight



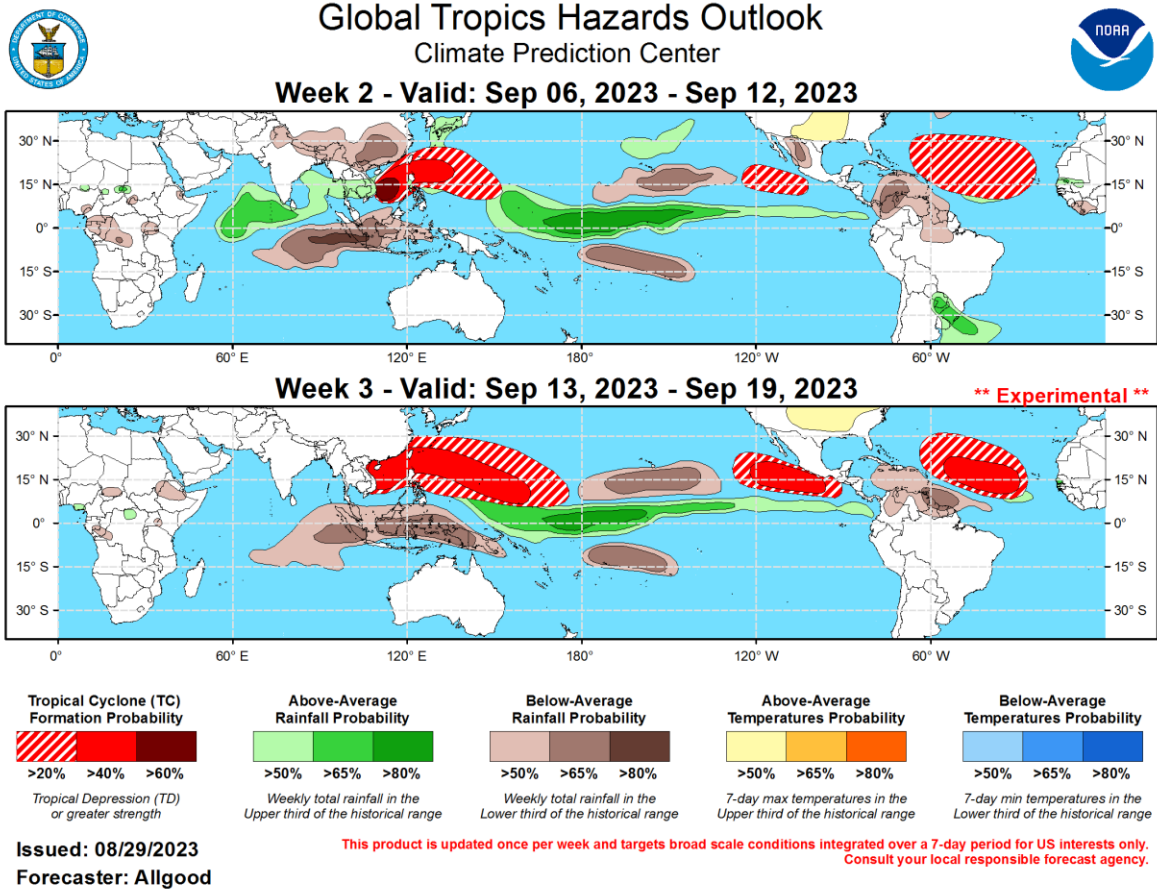
El Niño: Warm phase of an ENSO cycle. Sea surface temperatures of +0.5°C occur across the east-central equatorial Pacific.

La Niña: Cool phase of an ENSO cycle. Sea surface temperatures of -0.5°C occur across the east-central equatorial Pacific.

Neutral: A period when neither El Niño nor La Niña conditions are present.

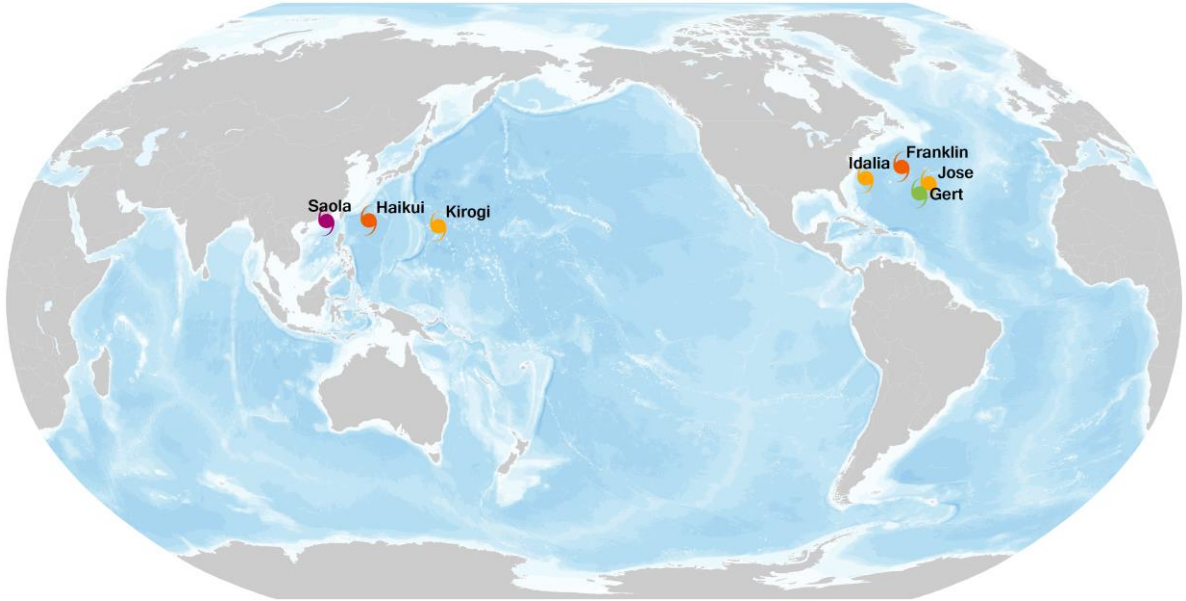
El Niño (La Niña) is a phenomenon in the equatorial Pacific Ocean characterized by a five consecutive 3-month running mean of sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies in the Niño 3.4 region that is above the threshold of +0.5°C (-0.5°C). This is known as the Oceanic Niño Index (ONI).

Global Tropics Outlook



Source: Climate Prediction Center (NOAA)

Current Tropical Cyclone Activity



● Tropical Depression
 ● Tropical Storm
 ● Category 1
 ● Category 2
 ● Category 3
 ● Category 4
 ● Category 5

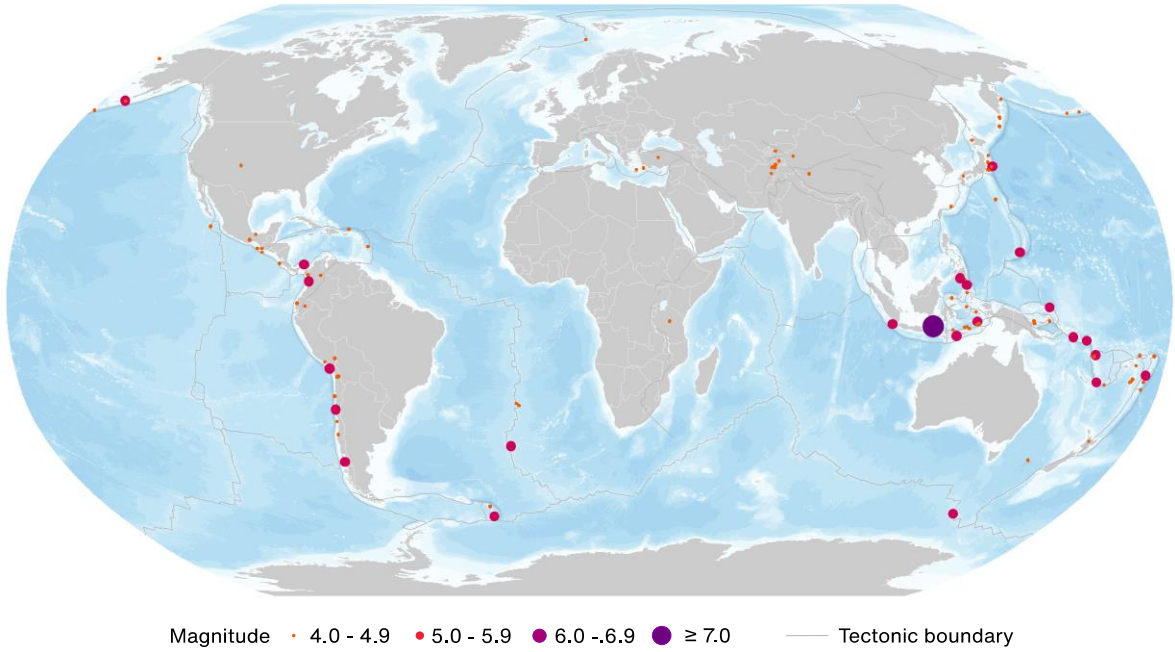
Name	Location	Winds	Center
HU Jose	32.0N, 52.5W	50	720 miles (1,160 km) E from Hamilton, United Kingdom
HU Idalia	33.4N, 72.3W	65	400 miles (640 km) E from Raleigh, United States
HU Franklin	36.4N, 59.5W	85	415 miles (665 km) NE from Hamilton, United Kingdom
HU Gert	29.3N, 56.4W	35	540 miles (865 km) E from Hamilton, United Kingdom
TY Kirogi	20.4N, 151.5E	60	520 miles (835 km) NE from Capitol Hill, United States
TY Haikui	22.0N, 129.6E	80	315 miles (505 km) SE from Naha, Japan
TY Saola	21.8N, 116.3E	135	140 miles (225 km) E from Hong Kong, China

* TD: Tropical Depression, TS: Tropical Storm, HU: Hurricane, TY: Typhoon, CY: Cyclone

** N: North, S: South, E: East, W: West, NW: Northwest, NE: Northeast, SE: Southeast, SW: Southwest

Source: National Hurricane Center, Joint Typhoon Warning Center, Central Pacific Hurricane Center (NOAA)

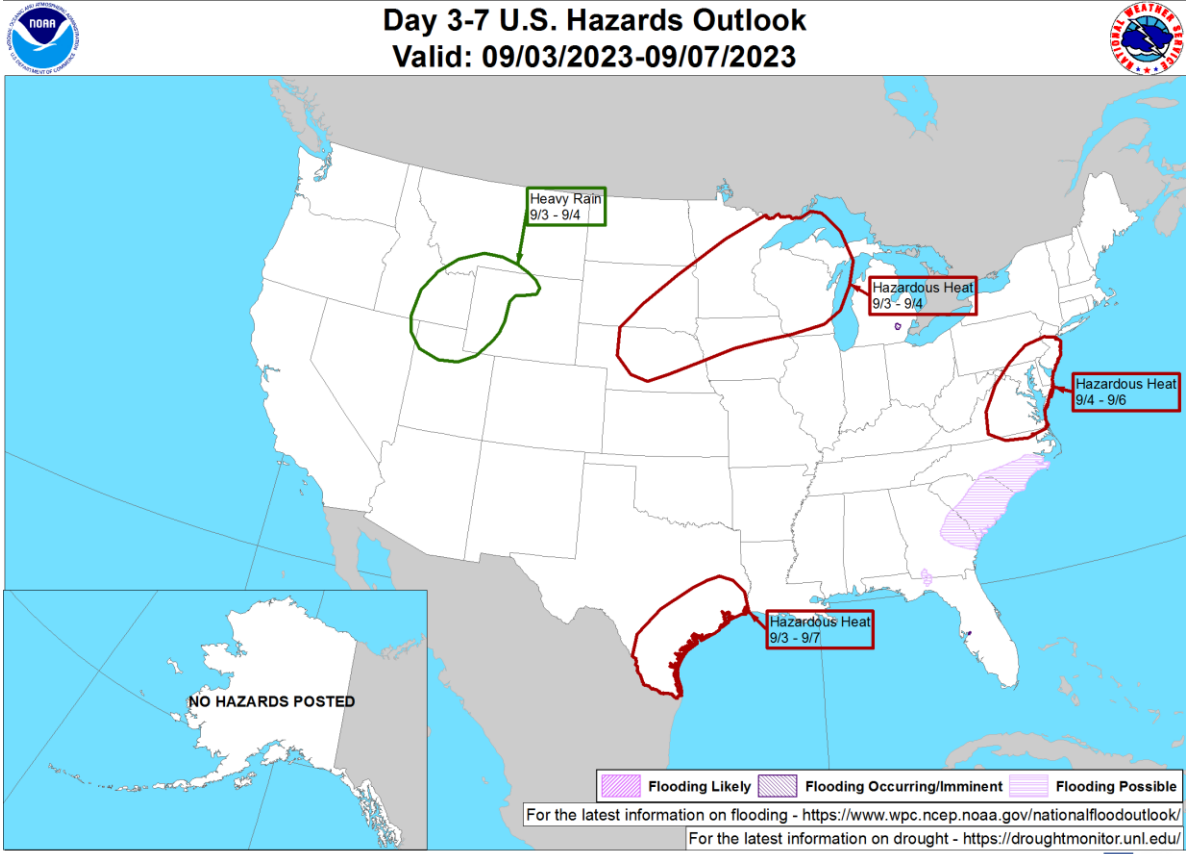
Global Earthquake Activity ($\geq M4.0$): August 25-31



Source: United States Geological Survey

Date (UTC)	Location	Mag	Epicenter
8/28/2023	6.79S, 116.55E	7.1	18 km (11 miles) NNE of Gili Air, Indonesia

U.S. Hazard Outlook

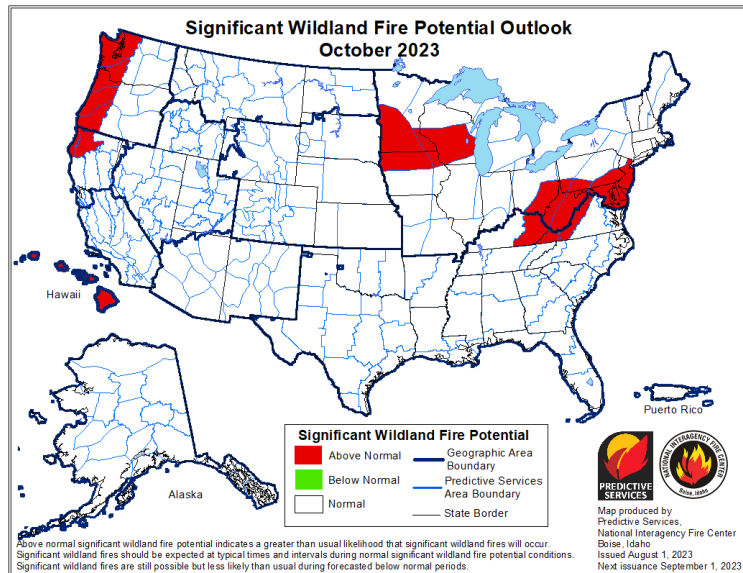
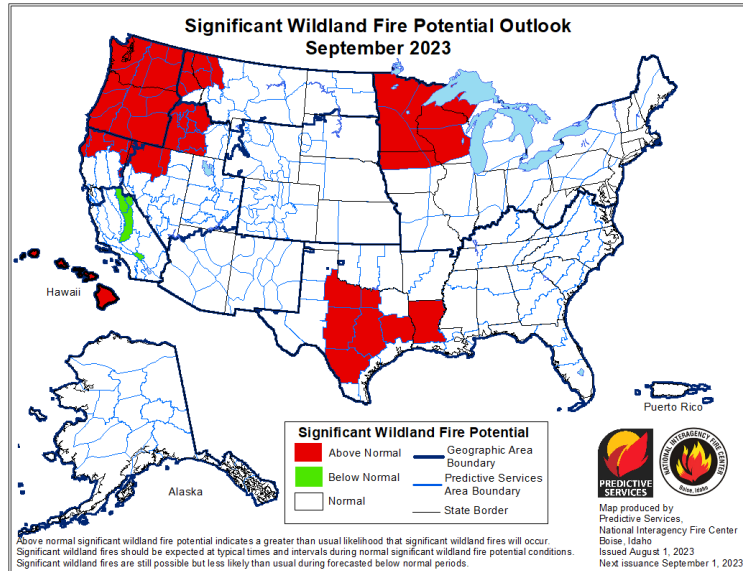


Weather Prediction Center
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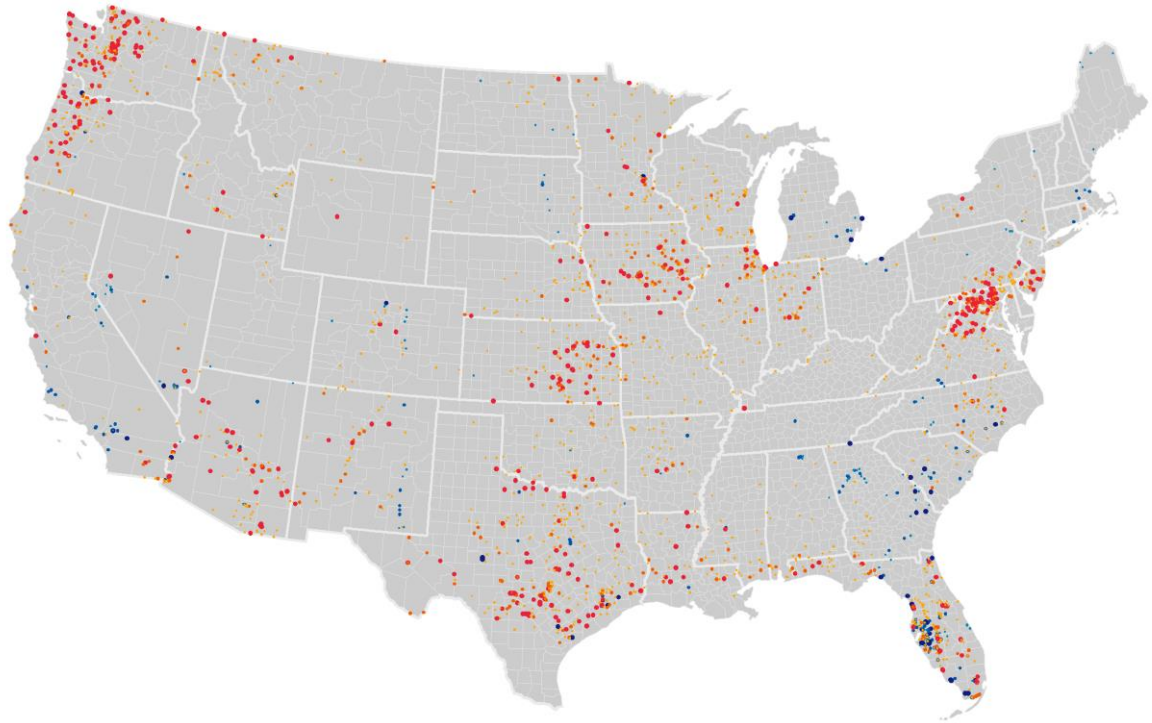
Source: Climate Prediction Center (NOAA)

U.S. Wildfire: Significant Fire Risk Outlook & Activity



Source: NIFC

U.S. Current Riverine Flood Risk



A $\geq 99^{\text{th}}$ percentile indicates that estimated streamflow is greater than the 99th percentile for all days of the year. This methodology also applies for the other two categories. A stream in a state of severe drought has 7-day average streamflow of less than or equal to the 5th percentile for this day of the year. Moderate drought indicates that estimated 7-day streamflow is between the 6th and 9th percentile for this day of the year and 'below normal' state is between 10th and 24th percentile.

Source: United States Geological Survey

Source Information

United States, Cuba: Hurricane Idalia

The National Hurricane Center (NHC)

The National Weather Service (NWS)

City of Tampa

Florida governor declares widespread states of emergency ahead of Idalia's expected landfall, *Spectrum News 1*

A Biblical "deluge": Idalias trashes Western Cuba with heavy rains and flooding, *Miami Herald*

Hurricane Idalia hits Florida with 125 mph winds, flooding streets, snapping trees and cutting power, *AP News*

Conditions improve in parts of North Carolina as Idalia moves into Atlantic, *ABC 11 Eyewitness News*

Central & Northern Europe: SCS & Flooding

The European Severe Weather Database (ESWD)

Almost 2,000 claims after floods and torrential rain in Oslo and Viken. *Aftenposten*

The water has been pumped out; they are inspecting the damage. *Delo*

As if the war had broken out. *Süddeutsche Zeitung*

United States, Canada: SCS & Flooding

7 Michigan tornadoes confirmed, 2 dead, *The Detroit News*

5 dead, 700k lose power, as Great Lakes slammed with tornadoes, 75 mph winds, *Fox Weather*

August 24-25, 2023 Damaging Wind Gusts and Tornadoes, *NWS Cleveland*

August 24, 2023 Evening Tornadoes & Severe Weather Event, *NWS Detroit/Pontiac, MI*

3rd tornado hit Windsor-Essex during last week;s storms, researchers say, *CBC*

Philippines, Taiwan, China: Typhoon Saola

Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC)

Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)

Philippine National Disaster Management (NDRRMC)

Natural Catastrophes: In Brief

Wildfire in Tiger Island Louisiana burns on after leveling 30,000 acres of land, *USA Today*

At least 168 structures lost or damaged due to Bush Creek East blaze in B.C.'s Shuswap, *CTV News*

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

The number increases dramatically: 26 charred people - 35 dead in the fires in a few days, *CandiaDoc*

Contacts

Michal Lörinc

Head of Catastrophe Insight

michal.lorinc@aon.com

Ondřej Hotový

Catastrophe Analyst

ondrej.hotovy@aon.com

Antonio Elizondo

Senior Scientist, Catastrophe Insight

antonio.elizondo@aon.com

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