= 2014 Atlantic hurricane season =

The 2014 Atlantic hurricane season was a below average season in terms of named storms , and an average season in terms of both hurricanes and major hurricanes . It produced nine tropical cyclones , eight named storms , the fewest since the 1997 Atlantic hurricane season , six hurricanes and two major hurricanes . It officially began on June 1 , 2014 , and ended on November 30 , 2014 . These dates historically describe the period each year when most tropical cyclones form in the Atlantic basin . The first storm of the season , Arthur , developed on July 1 , while the final storm , Hanna , dissipated on October 28 .

Although every named storm impacted land , overall effects were minimal . Arthur caused one indirect fatality and $ 22 @.@ 7 million (2014 USD) in damage after striking North Carolina and becoming the first Category 2 hurricane to landfall in the United States since 2008 's Hurricane Ike , and its remnants moving across Atlantic Canada . Hurricane Bertha brushed the Lesser Antilles but its impacts were relatively minor . Three deaths occurred offshore the United States and one fatal injury was reported off the coast of the United Kingdom . Hurricane Cristobal caused two deaths each in Haiti and the Dominican Republic and one in Turks and Caicos Islands , all due to flooding . Rip currents affected Maryland and New Jersey , resulting in one fatality in each state . The remnants of Cristobal were responsible for three indirect deaths in the United Kingdom . Tropical Storm Dolly made landfall in eastern Mexico and triggered flooding due to heavy rains , leaving minor impact . Hurricane Edouard caused two deaths near the coast of Maryland due to strong rip currents .

Fay caused about $ 3 @.@ 8 million in damage in Bermuda after striking the island . Hurricane Gonzalo was the most intense hurricane of the season . A powerful Atlantic hurricane , Gonzalo had destructive impacts in the Lesser Antilles and Bermuda , and it was also the first Category 4 hurricane since Ophelia in 2011 and the strongest hurricane since Igor in 2010 . It caused three fatalities in the Lesser Antilles and at least $ 200 million in damage in Bermuda . The remnants brought flooding and strong winds in Europe , causing three deaths in the United Kingdom . With two hurricanes striking Bermuda , this was the first season featuring more than one hurricane landfall on the island . The last storm of the season , Tropical Storm Hanna , made landfall over Central America in late October producing minimal impact .

Most major forecasting agencies predicted below @-@ average activity to occur this season due to an expected strong El Niño ; however , the El Niño had failed to materialize .

= = Seasonal forecasts = =

In advance of , and during , each hurricane season , several forecasts of hurricane activity are issued by national meteorological services , scientific agencies , and noted hurricane experts . These include forecasters from the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) ' s National Hurricane and Climate Prediction Center , Tropical Storm Risk , the United Kingdom 's Met Office , and Philip J. Klotzbach , William M. Gray and their associates at Colorado State University (CSU) . The forecasts include weekly and monthly changes in significant factors that help determine the number of tropical storms , hurricanes , and major hurricanes within a particular year . According to NOAA and CSU , the average Atlantic hurricane season between 1981 and 2010 contained roughly 12 tropical storms , six hurricanes , three major hurricanes , and an accumulated cyclone energy (ACE) index of 66 ? 103 units . NOAA typically categorizes a season as either above @-@ average , average , or below @-@ average based on the cumulative ACE Index , but the number of tropical storms , hurricanes , and major hurricanes within a hurricane season are considered occasionally as well .

= = = Pre @-@ season forecasts = = =

On December 13 , 2013 , Tropical Storm Risk (TSR) , a public consortium consisting of experts on insurance , risk management , and seasonal climate forecasting at University College London ,

issued their first outlook on seasonal hurricane activity during the 2014 season . Their report called for a near @-@ normal year , with 14 (± 4) tropical storms , 6 (± 3) hurricanes , 3 (± 2) intense hurricanes , and a cumulative ACE index of 106 (± 58) units . The basis for such included slightly stronger than normal trade winds and slightly warmer than normal sea surface temperatures across the Caribbean Sea and tropical North Atlantic . A few months later , on March 24 , 2014 , Weather Services International (WSI) , a subsidiary company of The Weather Channel , released their first outlook , calling for 11 named storms , 5 hurricanes , and 2 major hurricanes . Two factors ? cooler @-@ than @-@ average waters in the eastern Atlantic , and the likelihood of an El Niño developing during the summer of 2014 ? were expected to negate high seasonal activity .

On April 7 , TSR issued their second extended @-@ range forecast for the season , lowering the predicted numbers to 12 (± 4) named storms , 5 (± 3) hurricanes , 2 (± 2) major hurricanes , and an ACE index of 75 (± 57) units . Three days later , CSU issued their first outlook for the year , predicting activity below the 1981 ? 2010 average . Citing a likely El Niño of at least moderate intensity and cooler @-@ than @-@ average tropical Atlantic sea surface temperatures , the organization predicted nine named storms , three hurricanes , one major hurricane , and an ACE index of 55 units . The probability of a major hurricane making landfall on the United States or tracking through the Caribbean Sea was expected to be lower than average .

On May 16 , the United Kingdom Met Office (UKMO) issued a forecast of a slightly below @-@ average season . It predicted 10 named storms with a 70 % chance that the number would be between 7 and 13 and 6 hurricanes with a 70 % chance that the number would be between 3 and 9 . It also predicted an ACE index of 84 with a 70 % chance that the index would be in the range 47 to 121 . NOAA released their pre @-@ season forecasts on May 22 and called for a 70 % chance that there would be between 8 and 13 named storms , 3 to 6 hurricanes , and 1 to 2 major hurricanes . On May 29 , the Florida State University Center for Ocean @-@ Atmospheric Prediction Studies , FSU COAPS , issued its first and only prediction for the season . The organization called for five to nine named storms , of which two to six would further intensify into hurricanes ; one to two of the hurricanes would reach major hurricane intensity . In addition , an ACE index of 60 units was forecast .

= = = Mid @-@ season predictions = = =

In July and August , CSU , TSR , and NOAA released similar outlooks for the remainder of the season . CSU increased its prediction on July 31 to ten named storms , four hurricanes , and one major hurricane , which was unchanged from its forecast on May 23 . The forecast team noted that conditions for tropical cyclogenesis appeared " detrimental " , with abnormally cold sea surface temperatures , higher than average sea @-@ level pressures , and strong vertical wind shear . TSR issued another forecast on July 5 , indicated that there would be nine to fifteen named storms , four to eight hurricanes , and one to three major hurricanes , citing conditions similar to those forecast by CSU . Two days later , NOAA revised its predictions and called for seven to twelve named storms , three to six hurricanes , and zero to two major hurricanes . NOAA noted similar atmospheric and oceanic conditions , but also indicated a weaker African monsoon , a stable atmosphere , and sinking air .

= = Seasonal summary = =

The Atlantic hurricane season officially began on June 1 , 2014 . It was a below average season in which nine tropical cyclones formed . Eight of the nine designated cyclones attained tropical storm status , the fewest since the 1997 Atlantic hurricane season . Of the eight tropical storms , six reached at least Category 1 hurricane intensity . The 2014 season extended the period without major hurricane landfalls in the United States to nine years , with the last such system being Hurricane Wilma in 2005 . The lack of activity was attributed to an atmospheric circulation that favored dry , sinking air over the Atlantic Ocean and strong wind shear over the Caribbean Sea . Additionally , sea surface temperatures near @-@ average . A few notable events occurred during

the season . Arthur made landfall between Cape Lookout and Cape Hatteras as a Category 2 hurricane , becoming the first U.S. landfalling cyclone of that intensity since Hurricane Ike in 2008 . Arthur also became the earliest known hurricane to strike the North Carolina coastline on record. doing so on July 4 . In October , Fay became the first hurricane to make landfall on Bermuda since Emily in 1987 . With Gonzalo striking the island only four days later , 2014 became the first season on record in which more than one hurricane struck Bermuda . Four hurricanes and two tropical storms made landfall during the season and caused 21 deaths and at least $ 233 million in damage . Hurricane Cristobal also caused fatalities , though it did not strike land . The Atlantic hurricane season officially ended on November 30 , 2014 .

Tropical cyclogenesis began in early July , with the development of Hurricane Arthur on July 1 , ahead of the long @-@ term climatological average of July 9 . Early on July 3 , the system intensified into a hurricane , preceding the climatological average of August 10 . Later that month , a tropical depression developed over the eastern Atlantic , but dissipated after only two days . There were also two tropical cyclones in August , with the development of hurricanes Bertha and Cristobal . Despite being the climatological peak of hurricane season , only two additional systems originated in September - Tropical Storm Dolly and Hurricane Edouard . In October , three storms developed , including hurricane Fay and Gonzalo and Tropical Storm Hanna . The most intense tropical cyclone ? Hurricane Gonzalo ? peaked with maximum sustained winds of 145 mph (230 km / h) on October 16 which is a Category 4 on the Saffir ? Simpson hurricane wind scale . It was the first Category 4 hurricane since Hurricane Ophelia in 2011 . The final tropical cyclone of the season was Hanna , which dissipated on October 28 .

The season 's activity was reflected with an Accumulated Cyclone Energy (ACE) rating of 67 , which was well below the 1981 ? 2010 median of 92 . The ACE value in October was higher than August and September combined , which has not occurred since 1963 . Broadly speaking , ACE is a measure of the power of a tropical or subtropical storm multiplied by the length of time it existed . Therefore , a storm with a longer duration or stronger intensity , such as Gonzalo , will have high values of ACE . It is only calculated for full advisories on specific tropical and subtropical systems reaching or exceeding wind speeds of 39 mph (63 km / h) . Accordingly , tropical depressions are not included here . After the storm has dissipated , typically after the end of the season , the NHC reexamines the data , and produces a final report on each storm . These revisions can lead to a revised ACE total either upward or downward compared to the operational value .

= = Storms = =

= = = Hurricane Arthur = = =

On June 25 , a piece of low @-@ level energy formed within a convective complex over the northwestern Gulf of Mexico . After crossing Georgia and South Carolina , it became absorbed by a weak frontal boundary that drifted south @-@ southeastward . An area of low pressure developed off the Southeast United States by June 28 , eventually leading to the formation of a tropical depression by 00 : 00 UTC on July 1 . Amid a generally favorable environment , the depression intensified into Tropical Storm Arthur at 12 : 00 UTC that same day and further to a Category 1 hurricane by 00 : 00 UTC on July 3 . An approaching mid @-@ level trough directed the storm north @-@ northeastward as it continued to intensify , and Arthur reached its peak as a Category 2 hurricane with winds of 100 mph (160 km / h) at 00 : 00 UTC on July 4 . A few hours later , it moved ashore just west of Cape Lookout , North Carolina , becoming the earliest landfalling hurricane on record in the state . Following landfall , Arthur accelerated northeast across the western Atlantic while encountering an increasingly unfavorable environment , weakening to a tropical storm at 06 : 00 UTC on July 5 and transitioning into an extratropical cyclone six hours later . The post @-@ tropical low eventually dissipated east of Labrador late on July 9 .

As a developing tropical cyclone , Arthur produced minor rainfall across the northwestern Bahamas . In Florida , a dozen swimmers required rescuing as a result of strong rip currents . Maximum

sustained winds peaked at 77 mph (124 km / h) , with a peak gust of 101 mph (163 km / h) , at Cape Lookout , and Oregon Inlet recorded a peak storm surge of 4 @.@ 5 ft (1 @.@ 4 m) . At its height , Arthur knocked out power to 44 @,@ 000 people in North Carolina , triggering Duke Energy to deploy over 500 personnel to restore electricity . Widespread rainfall totals of 6 ? 8 in (150 ? 200 mm) led to the inundation of numerous buildings in Manteo . As the storm passed offshore New England , sustained winds of 47 mph (63 km / h) and gusts up to 63 mph (101 km / h) were observed . Observed rainfall totals over a half foot required the issuance of a flash flood emergency for New Bedford , Massachusetts , while several roads were shut down in surrounding locations . After transitioning into an extratropical cyclone , Arthur knocked out power to more than 290 @,@ 000 individuals across the Maritimes , with damage to the electrical grid considered the worst since Hurricane Juan in Nova Scotia . One person died after his oxygen support was cut off during a power outage . Hurricane @-@ force gusts were observed in Nova Scotia , with tropical storm @-@ force winds observed as far away as Quebec . Overall , Arthur caused at least $ 22 @.@ 7 million in damage .

= = = Tropical Depression Two = = =

A tropical wave emerged off the western coast of Africa on July 17 . Steered westward , a small area of low pressure developed in association with the wave two days later . Convection steadily increased and organized , leading to the formation of a tropical depression by 12 : 00 UTC on July 21 . The depression failed to intensify into a tropical storm amid an exceptionally dry and stable environment and instead degenerated into a trough by 18 : 00 UTC on July 23 while located east of the Lesser Antilles .

= = = Hurricane Bertha = = =

On August 1 , a tropical wave developed into Tropical Storm Bertha while roughly 345 mi (555 km) east @-@ southeast of Barbados . A mostly disorganized cyclone , Bertha quickly moved across the Lesser Antilles , clipping the northern end of Martinique , later that day . During its trek across the eastern Caribbean Sea , its circulation became severely disrupted and it may have degenerated into a tropical wave . On August 3 , it traversed the Mona Passage and moved over the Southeastern Bahamas where conditions favored development . Despite an overall ragged appearance on satellite imagery , data from Hurricane Hunters indicated it intensified to a hurricane on August 4 ; it acquired peak winds of 80 mph (130 km / h) that day . Turning north , and later northeast , Bertha soon weakened as it began to merge with an approaching trough to the west . This merger ultimately took place on August 6 , at which time Bertha was declared extratropical well to the south of Nova Scotia .

As a tropical cyclone , Bertha 's impact was relatively minor . In the Lesser Antilles , widespread power outages occurred along its path but no major damage or loss of life took place . Enhanced swells and rip currents associated with the hurricane resulted in three fatalities and dozens of rescues along the East Coast of the United States . After becoming an extratropical system , it had significant effects in Western Europe , with the United Kingdom being particularly hard hit . Unseasonably heavy rains triggered widespread flooding which shut down roads and prompted evacuations . One fatality took place offshore after a man suffered a fatal head injury on his yacht amid rough seas . On mainland Europe , a small tornado outbreak resulted in scattered structural damage in Belgium , France , and Germany .

= = = Hurricane Cristobal = = =

A tropical wave and attendant region of convection developed into a tropical depression at 18 : 00 UTC on August 23 while located near Mayaguana in the Bahamas ; twelve hours later , the depression intensified into Tropical Storm Cristobal . The newly formed cyclone turned northward following formation , directed toward a break in a subtropical ridge . With persistent moderate wind

shear and nearby dry air , Cristobal only steadily intensified and was upgrading to a Category 1 hurricane at 00 : 00 UTC on August 26 despite a partially exposed circulation and disorganized cloud pattern . As the hurricane turned east @-@ northeastward the following day , its cloud pattern became much more symmetric and an eye became evident , yielding peak winds of 85 mph (140 km / h) . Thereafter , a frontal boundary wrapped around the storm 's circulation , transitioning the system into an extratropical cyclone by 12 : 00 UTC on August 29 . The post @-@ tropical low maintained hurricane @-@ force winds while accelerating across the North Atlantic , finally merging with a second extratropical low north of Iceland by September 2 .

The precursor of Cristobal and the storm itself dropped heavy precipitation on Puerto Rico , with 13 @.@ 21 in (336 mm) of rain observed in the municipality of Tibes , bring drought relief to the island . The storm downed many trees and power lines and left more than 23 @,@ 500 people without power and 8 @,@ 720 without water . In Dominican Republic , large amounts of rainfall left several communities isolated , flooded at least 800 homes , and killed two people . Thousands of people were evacuated from their homes . In Haiti , mudslides and flooding rendered 640 families homeless and destroyed or severely damaged at least 34 homes . Two people who went missing were later presumed to have drowned . In the Turks and Caicos Islands , the storm produced over 10 in (250 mm) of precipitation on various islands . The international airport on Providenciales briefly closed due to flooding , where one drowning death occurred . Portions of North Caicos were inundated with up to 5 ft (1 @.@ 5 m) of water . Along the East Coast of the United States , rip currents resulted in one death each in Maryland and New Jersey .

= = = Tropical Storm Dolly = = =

An area of low pressure interacted with an atmospheric kelvin wave , leading to the formation of a tropical depression in the Bay of Campeche at 18 : 00 UTC on August 31 . Six hours later , the depression was upgraded to Tropical Storm Dolly . Steered generally westward by a mid @-@ level ridge to its north , the cyclone struggled with strong wind shear and reached peak winds of 50 mph (85 km / h) at 12 : 00 UTC on September 2 . At 04 : 00 UTC the next day , Dolly moved ashore just south of Tampico , Mexico , with winds of 45 mph (75 km / h) . Following landfall , the mountainous terrain of eastern Mexico quickly caused the cyclone to degenerate into a remnant low at 12 : 00 UTC on September 3 . The post @-@ tropical low continued westward prior to dissipating the next day .

Heavy rains from the storm triggered flooding that temporarily isolated three communities in Tampico . One fatality was attributed to the storm . The hardest hit area was Cabo Rojo where 210 homes were affected , 80 of which sustained damage . Total losses to the road network in Tamaulipas reached 80 million pesos (US $ 6 million) , while structural damage amounted to 7 million pesos (US $ 500 @,@ 000) . In Texas , more than 2 in (51 mm) of rain fell in Brownsville , causing street flooding . Two Mexican fishing vessels ran aground in the Port of Brownsville and a third on South Padre Island . The United States Coast Guard attributed the mishaps to the sudden influx of numerous ships .

= = = Hurricane Edouard = = =

A tropical wave accompanied by a broad area of low pressure exited the western coast of Africa on September 6 , acquiring sufficient organization to be declared a tropical depression by 12 : 00 UTC on September 11 . Twelve hours later , the depression intensified into Tropical Storm Edouard . The newly formed cyclone moved northwest , steered around a subtropical ridge to its northeast . The storm intensified in a generally favorable environment and became a hurricane by 12 : 00 UTC on September 14 . With a well @-@ defined eye surrounded by intense eyewall convection , Edouard further strengthened into a major hurricane early on September 16 , attaining peak winds of 120 mph (195 km / h) at 12 : 00 UTC , the first major hurricane in the Atlantic since Hurricane Sandy in 2012 . The cyclone abruptly weakened thereafter as it curved northeastward in advance of an upper @-@ level trough , falling below hurricane intensity by 00 : 00 UTC on September 19 and

degenerating into a remnant low eighteen hours later . The remnant low moved generally southward , merging with a frontal boundary well south @-@ southwest of the Azores on September 21 .

Though Edouard remained well away from land throughout its existence , large swells and dangerous rip currents affected much of the East Coast of the United States . Rip current warnings were issued on September 17 for Duval , Flagler , Nassau , and St. Johns counties in Florida and Camden and Glynn counties in Georgia . Waves in the area were forecast to reach 3 to 4 ft (0 @.@ 91 to 1 @.@ 22 m) . On September 17 , two men drowned off the coast of Ocean City , Maryland , due to strong rip currents . The Bermuda Weather Service noted the hurricane as a " potential threat " ; however , Edouard remained several hundred miles away from the islands .

On September 16 , several unmanned drones designed by NOAA were launched by Hurricane Hunter aircraft while investigating Edouard . This marked the first time that drones were used in such a manner by NOAA . Unlike the manned aircraft , the drones were able to fly to the lower @-@ levels of hurricanes and investigate the more dangerous areas near the surface . Additionally , a NASA @-@ operated Global Hawk flew into the storm , equipped with two experimental instruments : the Scanning High @-@ resolution Interferometer Sounder (S @-@ HIS) and Cloud Physics Lidar (CPL) . The S @-@ HIS provided measurements of temperature and relative humidity while the CPL was for studying aerosols and the structure of cloud layers within hurricanes .

= = = Hurricane Fay = = =

A low @-@ level disturbance was designated as Subtropical Storm Fay at 06 : 00 UTC on October 10 while located about 615 mi (990 km) south Bermuda . Directed north @-@ northwestward around a mid @-@ level ridge across the central Atlantic , the system became dislocated from a cold @-@ core low , allowing for a subsequent transition into a fully tropical storm by early on October 11 . Fay continued to strengthen in spite of excessively strong wind shear as it accelerated north @-@ northeast , becoming a hurricane as it approached Bermuda the next morning . With an asymmetric cloud pattern , the hurricane reached peak winds of 80 mph (140 km / h) and made landfall on the island at 08 : 10 UTC on October 12 . An approaching shortwave further turned the system to the east @-@ northeast while also acting to increase wind shear , causing Fay to begin weakening . It fell below hurricane intensity on October 12 and degenerated into an open trough by 06 : 00 UTC on October 13 .

A few tropical cyclone warnings and watches were issued in anticipation of Fay 's impact on Bermuda . Public schools were closed in advance of the storm . Despite its modest strength , Fay produced relatively extensive damage on Bermuda . Winds gusting over 80 mph (130 km / h) clogged roadways with downed trees and power poles , and left a majority of the island 's electricity customers without power . The terminal building at L.F. Wade International Airport was severely flooded after the storm compromised its roof and sprinkler system . Immediately after the storm , 200 Bermuda Regiment soldiers were called to clear debris and assist in initial damage repairs . Cleanup efforts overlapped with preparations for the approach of the stronger Hurricane Gonzalo . There were concerns that debris from Fay could become airborne during Gonzalo and exacerbate future destruction . Overall , it is estimated that the hurricane left at least $ 3 @.@ 8 million in damage .

= = = Hurricane Gonzalo = = =

A tropical depression formed about 390 mi (630 km) east of the Leeward Islands by 00 : 00 UTC on October 12 from a tropical wave that emerged off Africa on October 4 . Twelve hours later , it intensified into Tropical Storm Gonzalo . Steered west and eventually west @-@ northwest , the cyclone rapidly intensified amid favorable atmospheric dynamics , becoming a minimal hurricane by 12 : 00 UTC on October 13 . After curving northwest and emerging into the southwestern Atlantic , Gonzalo continued its period of rapid intensification , becoming a major hurricane by 18 : 00 UTC on October 14 and a Category 4 hurricane six hours later . The hurricane underwent an eyewall replacement cycle the next day , but ultimately attained peak winds of 145 mph (230 km / h) and a

minimum barometric pressure of 940 mbar (28 inHg) by 12 : 00 UTC on October 16 . Late that afternoon , the effects of a second eyewall replacement cycle , cooler waters , and increased shear caused the storm to begin a steady weakening trend as it accelerated north @-@ northeast ahead of an approaching trough . Gonzalo weakened below major hurricane intensity by 00 : 00 UTC on October 18 and made landfall on Bermuda with winds of 110 mph (175 km / h) six hours later . The cyclone continued north @-@ northeast , transitioning into an extratropical cyclone by 18 : 00 UTC on October 19 while located roughly 460 mi (740 km) northeast of Cape Race , Newfoundland . The extratropical cyclone turned east @-@ northeast and was absorbed by a cold front early on October 20 .

Widespread impact was observed across the northeastern Caribbean Sea as Gonzalo moved through the region . Sustained winds of 67 mph (103 km / h) , with gusts to 88 mph (142 km / h) , were observed on Antigua , where downed trees blocked roads and damaged houses . Numerous fishing boats were destroyed and the island was subject to a widespread power outage . On Saint Martin , 37 docked boats were destroyed and the airport recorded sustained winds of 55 mph (88 km / h) with gusts to 94 mph (151 km / h) . As Gonzalo made landfall on Bermuda , L.F. Wade International Airport recorded sustained winds of 93 mph (150 km / h) and gusts up to 113 mph (181 km / h) ; an elevated observing station at St. Davids reported a peak gust of 144 mph (232 km / h) . At the height of the storm about 86 % of electricity customers on the island lost power . Multiple buildings suffered roof damage , and downed trees and power lines prevented travel across the island . On Bermuda alone , the storm left at least $ 200 million in damage . After transitioning into an extratropical cyclone , Gonzalo delivered strong winds to Newfoundland , with gusts peaking at 66 mph (106 km / h) at Cape Pine . Approximately 100 households lost power , while heavy rain caused localized urban flooding in St. Johns . Upon reaching the United Kingdom on October 21 , heavy rain and strong winds , with gusts reaching 70 mph (100 km / h) in Wales , downed trees and disrupted transportation . Three indirect deaths in the United Kingdom were attributed to the remnants of Gonzalo . The system later contributed to torrential rains over the Balkans , which resulted in severe flooding in Greece and Bulgaria .

= = = Tropical Storm Hanna = = =

On October 19 , the remnants of Tropical Storm Trudy emerged over the Bay of Campeche after losing its low @-@ level circulation over the mountainous terrain of Mexico . Moving slowly eastward , the system redeveloped a new surface circulation on October 21 , becoming a tropical depression the next day about 175 mi (280 km) west of Campeche , Mexico . A reconnaissance aircraft flight measured a central pressure of 1000 mbar (hPa ; 29 @.@ 53 inHg) upon its formation , the lowest in relation to the depression . Increasing wind shear and dry air intrusion soon caused the depression to degrade into a remnant low early on October 23 before moving inland over the southwestern Yucatán Peninsula . After crossing the southern Yucatán and northern Belize , the low emerged over the northwestern Caribbean Sea on October 24 . Hostile conditions from a nearby frontal boundary ultimately caused the system to degrade into a trough and become entangled within the front .

Subsequent weakening of the frontal system on October 26 allowed the depression 's remnants to become better defined as they moved southeast and later southward . The system regained a closed circulation by 12 : 00 UTC that day as it began turning west . Following the development of deep convection the system regenerated into a tropical depression around 00 : 00 UTC on October 27 roughly 80 mi (130 km) east of the Nicaragua ? Honduras border . ASCAT scatterometer data shortly thereafter resulted in the depression being upgraded to Tropical Storm Hanna at 06 : 00 UTC . Just ten hours later Hanna made landfall over extreme northeastern Nicaragua and quickly weakened back to a depression . The system degraded to a remnant low early on October 28 before turning northwestward and emerging over the Gulf of Honduras . Some signs of redevelopment appeared throughout the day , but the remnants of Hanna soon moved inland over Belize early on October 29 . The system finally dissipated over northwest Guatemala on the following day . Hanna and its remnants contributed to an ongoing flood in Nicaragua that was

responsible for 28 fatalities , many cattle deaths , and a significant loss in grain .

= = Storm names = =

The following names were used to name storms that formed in the North Atlantic in 2014 . This is the same list used in the 2008 season , except for Gonzalo , Isaias , and Paulette , which replaced Gustav , Ike , and Paloma , respectively . The name Gonzalo was used for the first time in 2014 . There were no names retired this year ; thus , the same list will be used again in the 2020 season .

= = Season effects = =

This is a table of all the storms that have formed during the 2014 Atlantic hurricane season . It includes their duration , names , areas affected , damages , and death totals . Deaths in parentheses are additional and indirect (an example of an indirect death would be a traffic accident) , but were still related to that storm . Damage and deaths include totals while the storm was extratropical , a wave , or a low , and all the damage figures are in 2014 USD .