**As the Atlantic was bombarded by a record 30 named storms last year, at times it felt like they were appearing out of nowhere.**

In fact, it takes just a few simple ingredients to form a major storm – warm water, thunderstorm activity, low wind shear and a pre-existing weather disturbance – all of which can be found in the ocean surrounding Bermuda from June to November.

The National Ocean Service in the United States explains that hurricanes often start their life as a tropical wave: a low pressure area that moves through the tropics and causes shower and thunderstorm activity to increase.

Warm air from the ocean rises into this storm, creating another area of low pressure underneath, which in turn causes more air to rush in.

The air rises and then gets cooler so that it condenses back into water droplets which form large clouds.

**According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, those clouds then progress into hurricanes in the following way:**

The water vapour releases heat into the air as it condenses. Warm air rises into the clouds, creating a pattern of evaporation and condensation which causes cloud columns to grow and rise. This pattern causes winds to circulate around a centre, in the manner of water going down a drain. As the system meets more clouds, it becomes a cluster of thunderstorm clouds, or a tropical disturbance.

Source : https://www.rgmags.com/2021/06/the-science-behind-the-storm/