



MIAMI-SOUTH FLORIDA

National Weather Service Forecast Office

<http://www.weather.gov/miami>



2018 Severe Weather Awareness Week

Monday, January 22nd: Lightning Awareness Day

We'll start with some good news: lightning fatalities and injuries have decreased significantly over the last several decades (Figure 1). This is due in large part to greater education and awareness of the danger that lightning poses, as well as safety measures such as lightning detection systems which are now commonplace at many parks, beaches and public facilities across South Florida. In 2017, one lightning-caused death and three injuries were reported in South Florida, the fewest total number of deaths and injuries since 2011.

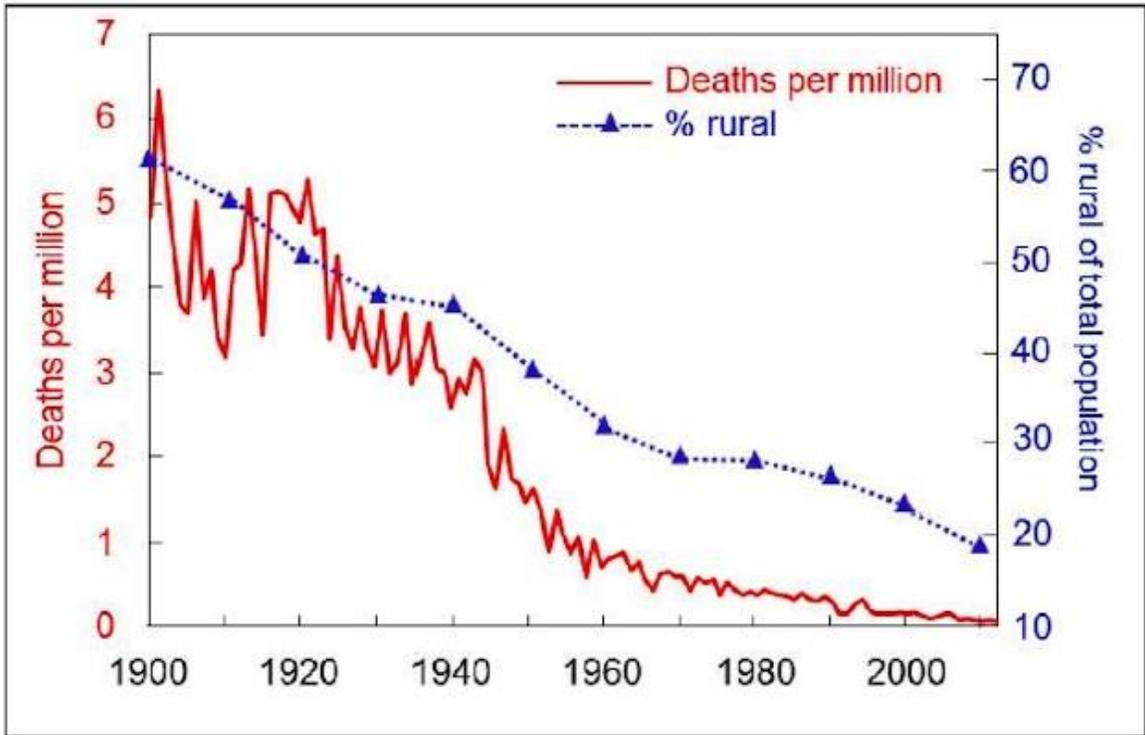


Figure 1: U.S. lightning fatalities in deaths per million since 1900. From Weather Underground. Credit: Ron Holle, updated from López and Holle 1998.



Nevertheless, it remains critical to be aware that lightning is a present, year-round danger in South Florida, particularly during the summer months. Data from 2007-2016 continues the long-standing fact that Florida is the “lightning capital” of the United States (Figure 2). In an area so vulnerable to lightning such as South Florida, lightning safety needs to be a permanent part of our education and awareness efforts.

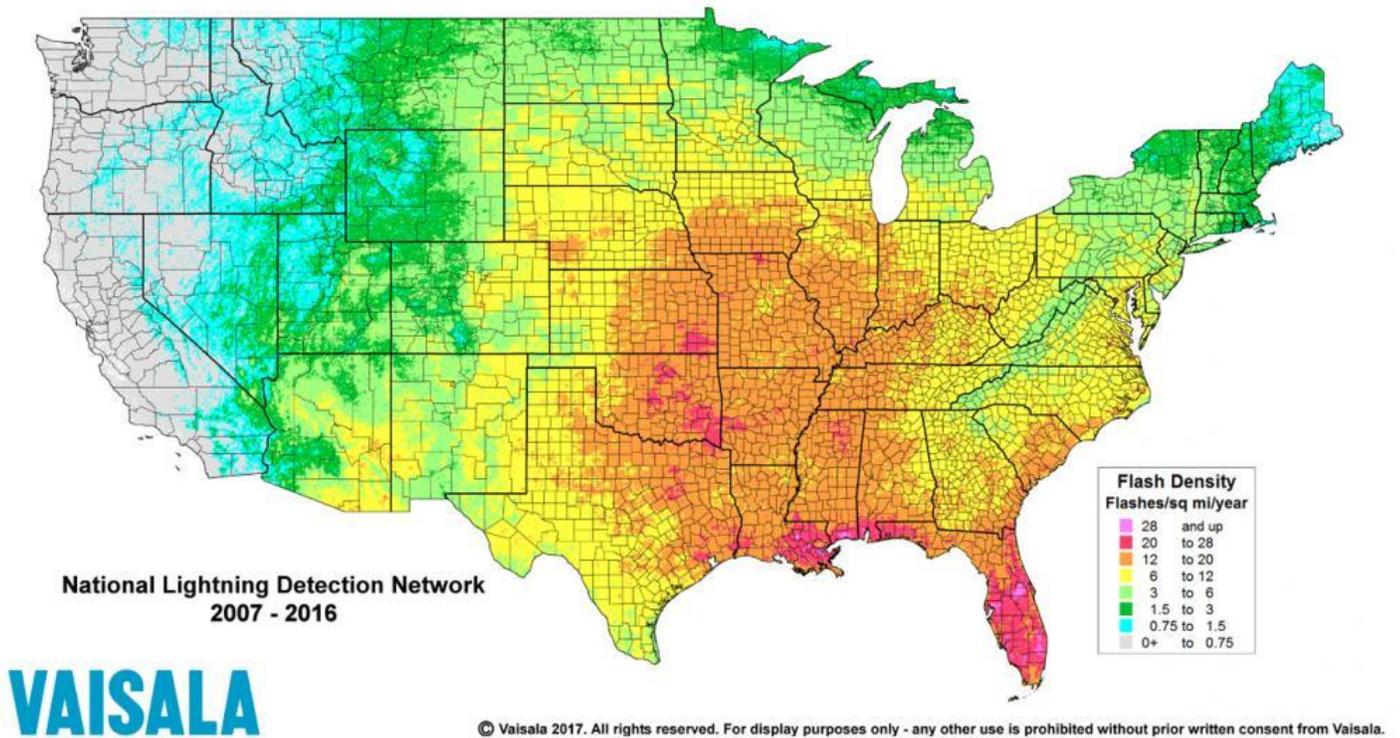


Figure 2: Annual Lightning Flash Density per Square Mile from 2007-2016, courtesy of Vaisala.



Lightning safety is as important and simple as this rule: **when thunder roars, go indoors!** No place outside is safe from lightning. Virtually all recent South Florida lightning-related deaths and injuries occurred outside. A metal-enclosed vehicle is a good alternative, but only if no enclosed buildings are nearby. The greatest numbers of people in Florida are struck while near or on a body of water. Many others are struck while standing under trees. Another vulnerable location is an open area with few trees such as construction sites, ball fields, playgrounds and golf courses. School-related activities also rate high in lightning vulnerability. These include walking to and from school and after-school events.

The large number of high-rise buildings in South Florida also puts construction workers and even residents in upper floors at a greater risk since tall objects are struck by lightning much more frequently than objects close to the ground.

Recent studies have shown that teenage boys are the most likely group to be killed by lightning in Florida. The age group from 10 to 19 years of age has the greatest number of deaths, followed by those in their 30s and 20s. The number of 10 to 19 year old lightning deaths is greater than the number of lightning deaths of those 40 and older.

DON'T JUST LOOK STRAIGHT UP

There are several myths about lightning that are important to dispel. One is that lightning only strikes when dark clouds are directly overhead and/or rain is falling. Several cases in the past few years have proven this to be false. Lightning commonly strikes several miles away from the heavy rain area of the thunderstorm, and in some cases can strike up to 10 miles away or more! This type of lightning is misleadingly referred to as “dry lightning” or “bolts from the blue”, but they actually originate from the side of a thunderstorm cloud and are just as deadly as those that occur in the middle of a heavy downpour. Therefore, the greatest danger often comes with the first or last flash because that’s when people least expect lightning to strike. This is why it is so important to head indoors as soon as the first clap of thunder is heard. Darkening clouds

are usually the first sign that lightning may strike nearby. Wait in a safe indoor location until 30 minutes after the last thunder is heard or the all-clear signal is given at parks, beaches and other public locations.

BE INFORMED. BE PREPARED

If planning to be outdoors, stay informed of the latest weather conditions by listening to NOAA Weather Radio or by monitoring the latest forecasts via TV, radio, personal computers and mobile devices. Have a safe indoor location planned and be prepared to take shelter inside an enclosed building if a thunderstorm approaches or forms nearby.

Although the National Weather Service does not issue specific lightning warnings, products such as the [Hazardous Weather Outlook](#) and the [Surf Forecast](#) describe the daily lightning danger in South Florida on a scale ranging from none, to slight, to moderate to high. When a storm producing excessive lightning is observed or is imminent, a Special Weather Statement/Significant Weather Advisory is issued to alert of its location. Checking these products before venturing outside can make the difference between life and death.

Remember, any thunderstorm can produce a lightning flash which can kill you and those nearby.

For further lightning information, as well as daily hazardous weather outlooks which indicate the threat of lightning over South Florida, as well as special weather statements, please visit the National Weather Service in Miami website at www.weather.gov/southflorida.

For general lightning safety tips as well as educational material, please visit the National Weather Service lightning safety page at www.lightningsafety.noaa.gov.