What Is A Cyclone

== Seasonal summary == 91fb7006bb

Tropical cyclone A typhoon is the same thing which occurs in the northwestern Pacific Ocean. A tropical cyclone is a rapidly rotating storm system with a low-pressure area, a closed low-level atmospheric circulation, strong winds, and a spiral A tropical cyclone is a rapidly rotating storm system with a low-pressure area, a closed low-level atmospheric circulation, strong winds, and a spiral arrangement of thunderstorms that produce heavy rain and squalls. A hurricane is a strong tropical cyclone that occurs in the Atlantic Ocean or northeastern Pacific Ocean. In modern times, on average around 80 to 90 named tropical cyclones form each year around the world, over half of which develop hurricane-force winds of 65 kn (120 km/h; 75 mph) or more. Depending on its location and strength, a tropical cyclone is called a hurricane (), typhoon (), tropical storm, cyclonic storm, tropical depression, or simply cyclone. In the Indian Ocean and South Pacific, comparable storms are referred to as "tropical cyclones" 91fb7006bb

Weather fronts mark the boundary between two masses of air of different temperature, humidity, and densities, and are associated with the most prominent meteorological phenomena. Strong cold fronts typically... 91fb7006bb

1999–2000 Australian region cyclone season The regional tropical cyclone operational The 1999–2000 Australian region cyclone season was a slightly above average tropical cyclone season. region cyclone season was a slightly above average tropical cyclone season. The regional tropical cyclone operational plan also defines a "tropical cyclone year" separately from a "tropical cyclone season", with the "tropical cyclone year" for this season lasting from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. It ran from 1 November 1999 to 30 April 2000. It ran from 1 November 1999 to 30 April 2000 91fb7006bb

Tropical cyclones in this area are monitored by four Tropical Cyclone Warning Centres (TCWCs): the Australian Bureau of Meteorology in Perth, Darwin, and Brisbane; and TCWC Port Moresby in Papua New Guinea. 91fb7006bb Tropical cyclones typically form over large bodies of relatively warm water. They derive their energy through the evaporation of water from the ocean surface, which ultimately condenses into clouds and rain when moist air rises and cools to saturation. This energy source differs from that of mid-latitude cyclonic storms, such as nor'easters and European... 91fb7006bb

List of tropical cyclone records This is a condensed

list of worldwide tropical cyclone records set by different storms and seasons. List of weather records Tornado records List of the This is a condensed list of worldwide tropical cyclone records set by different storms and seasons 91fb7006bb

Tropical cyclone basins An average of 86 tropical cyclones of tropical storm intensity form annually worldwide, with 47 reaching hurricane/typhoon strength, and 20 becoming intense tropical cyclones, super typhoons, or major hurricanes (at least of Category 3 intensity). These include the North Atlantic Ocean, the eastern and western parts Traditionally, areas of tropical cyclone formation are divided into seven basins. These include the North Atlantic Ocean, the eastern and western parts of the North Pacific Ocean, the Southwest Pacific, the Southwest and Southeast Indian Oceans, and the North Indian Ocean (Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal). Traditionally, areas of tropical cyclone formation are divided into seven basins. The West Pacific is the most active and the north Indian the least active 91fb7006bb

Cyclones have also been seen on planets other than the Earth, such as Mars, Jupiter, and Neptune. Cyclogenesis is the process of cyclone formation and intensification. 91fb7006bb == Systems == 91fb7006bb == Terminology == 91fb7006bb

1975–76 Australian region cyclone season The 1975–76 Australian region cyclone season was an above average tropical cyclone season. Ray developed from a low pressure area located west of Java The 1975–76 Australian region cyclone season was an above average tropical cyclone season 91fb7006bb

2006–07 Australian region cyclone season It began on 1 November 2006 and ended on 30 April 2007; however, Tropical Cyclone Pierre formed on 17 May, after the official end date. The regional tropical cyclone operational plan also defines a tropical cyclone year separately from a tropical cyclone season, which runs from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007. region cyclone season was a below average tropical cyclone season. It began on 1 November 2006 and ended on 30 April 2007; however, Tropical Cyclone Pierre The 2006–07 Australian region cyclone season was a below average tropical cyclone season 91fb7006bb

== Systems == 91fb7006bb

Cyclone kloʊn/) is a large air mass that rotates around a strong center of low atmospheric pressure, counterclockwise in the Northern In meteorology, a cyclone () is a large air mass that rotates around a strong center of low atmospheric pressure, counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere as viewed from above (opposite to an anticyclone). In meteorology, a

cyclone (/'saɪ. Cyclones are characterized by inward-spiraling winds that rotate about a zone of low pressure 91fb7006bb

== Overview == 91fb7006bb The Joint Typhoon Warning Center – a joint United States Navy – United States Air Force task force – also issues tropical cyclone warnings for the region. Wind estimates from Météo-France and most other basins throughout... 91fb7006bb == Major records == 91fb7006bb

1979–80 Australian region cyclone season Australian region cyclone season was an above average tropical cyclone season that was very active. The season featured 15 total cyclones, with 9 of them attaining severe tropical cyclone status. The strongest of these was Cyclone Amy, which ended up making landfall in the north-western portion of Western Australia. The season featured 15 total cyclones, with 9 of them The 1979–80 Australian region cyclone season was an above average tropical cyclone season that was very active 91fb7006bb

== Warnings and nomenclature == 91fb7006bb In 1946, Réunion's first airstrip opened, then called Gillot, and now called Roland Garros Airport. In 1950, the first meteorological station on the island opened at the airport, operated by Météo-France (MFR). The agency began publishing annual reviews in the 1962–63 season. Each year, the Météo-France office (MFR) based on Réunion island issues warnings on tropical cyclones within the basin, which is defined as the waters of the Indian Ocean from the coast of Africa to 90° E, south of the equator. The agency issues the warnings as part of its role as a Regional Specialized Meteorological Center, designated as such in 1993 by the World Meteorological Organization. Intensities are estimated through the Dvorak technique, which utilizes images from satellites by the American National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 91fb7006bb

South-West Indian Ocean tropical cyclone In 1946, Réunion's first airstrip In the south-west Indian Ocean, tropical cyclones form south of the equator and west of 90° E to the coast of Africa. In the south-west Indian Ocean, tropical cyclones form south of the equator and west of 90° E to the coast of Africa 91fb7006bb

== Systems == 91fb7006bb Two of the most notable cyclones of the season were Steve and Rosita. Cyclone Steve transversed the entire Australian continent, and although a fairly weak cyclone, caused widespread flooding in Queensland, Northern Territory and Western Australia, while Cyclone Rosita made an almost direct hit on Broome as a severe Category 4 cyclone, devastating several remote stations and the town itself. Rosita surprised many residents of its arrival, as it made landfall very late in the season. 91fb7006bb Extratropical cyclones begin as waves in large regions

of enhanced mid-latitude temperature contrasts called baroclinic zones. These zones contract and form weather fronts as the cyclonic circulation closes and intensifies. Later in their life cycle, extratropical cyclones occlude as cold air masses undercut the warmer air and become cold core systems. A cyclone's track is guided over the course of its 2 to 6 day life cycle by the steering flow of the subtropical jet stream. 91fb7006bb

Extratropical cyclone Extratropical cyclones are capable of producing a range of weather conditions from wind, cloudiness and mild showers to severe hail, thunderstorms, blizzards, and tornadoes. Extratropical cyclones, sometimes called mid-latitude cyclones or wave cyclones are low-pressure areas which, along with anticyclones, drive the weather Extratropical cyclones, sometimes called mid-latitude cyclones or wave cyclones are low-pressure areas which, along with anticyclones, drive the weather over much of the mid-latitudes of the Earth. In contrast with tropical cyclones, extratropical cyclones produce rapid changes in temperature and dew point along broad lines called weather fronts, which are present about the center of the cyclone. This type of cyclone is thus defined as a large scale (synoptic) low pressure weather system occurring in the middle latitudes of the Earth 91fb7006bb