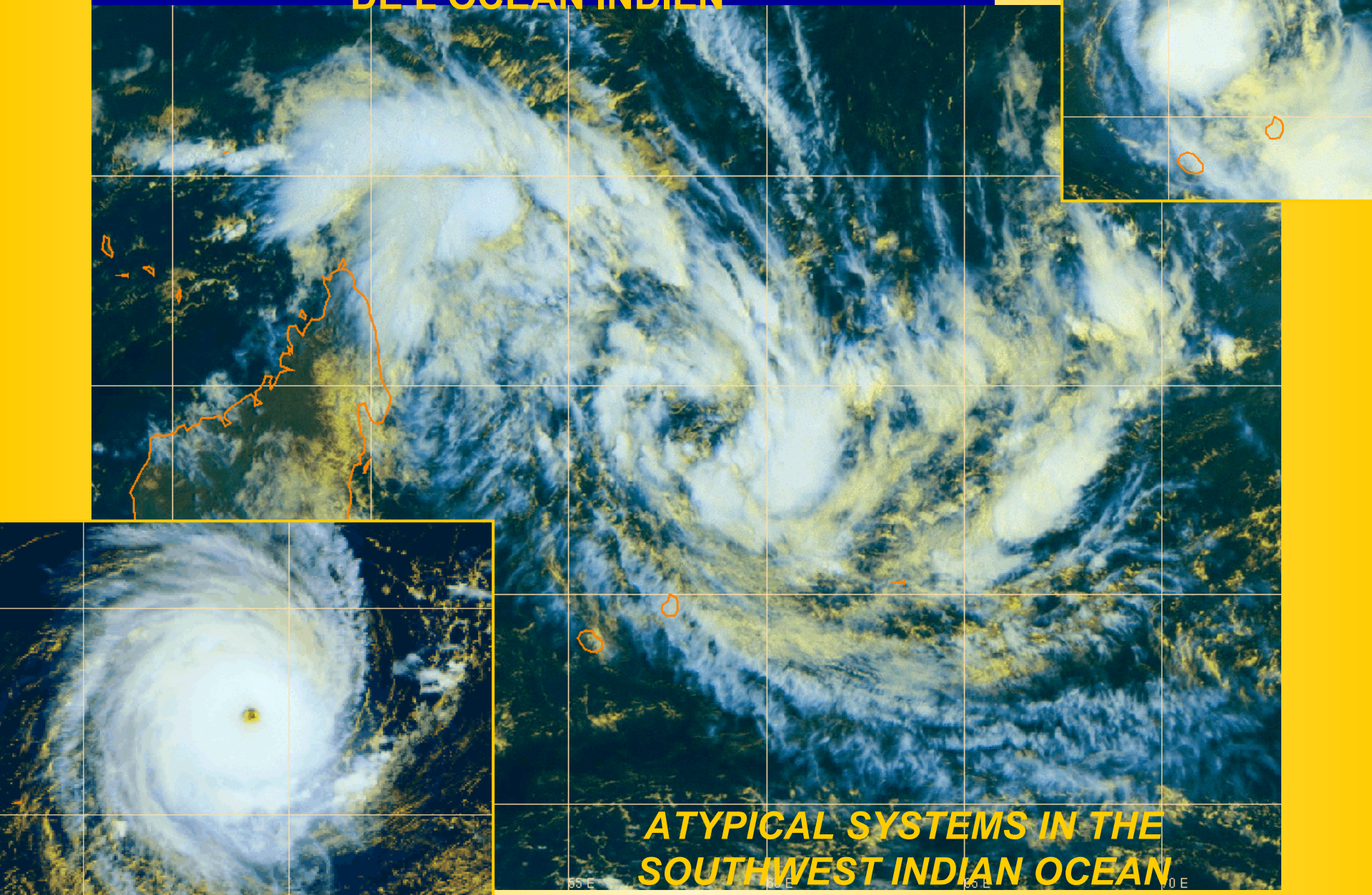
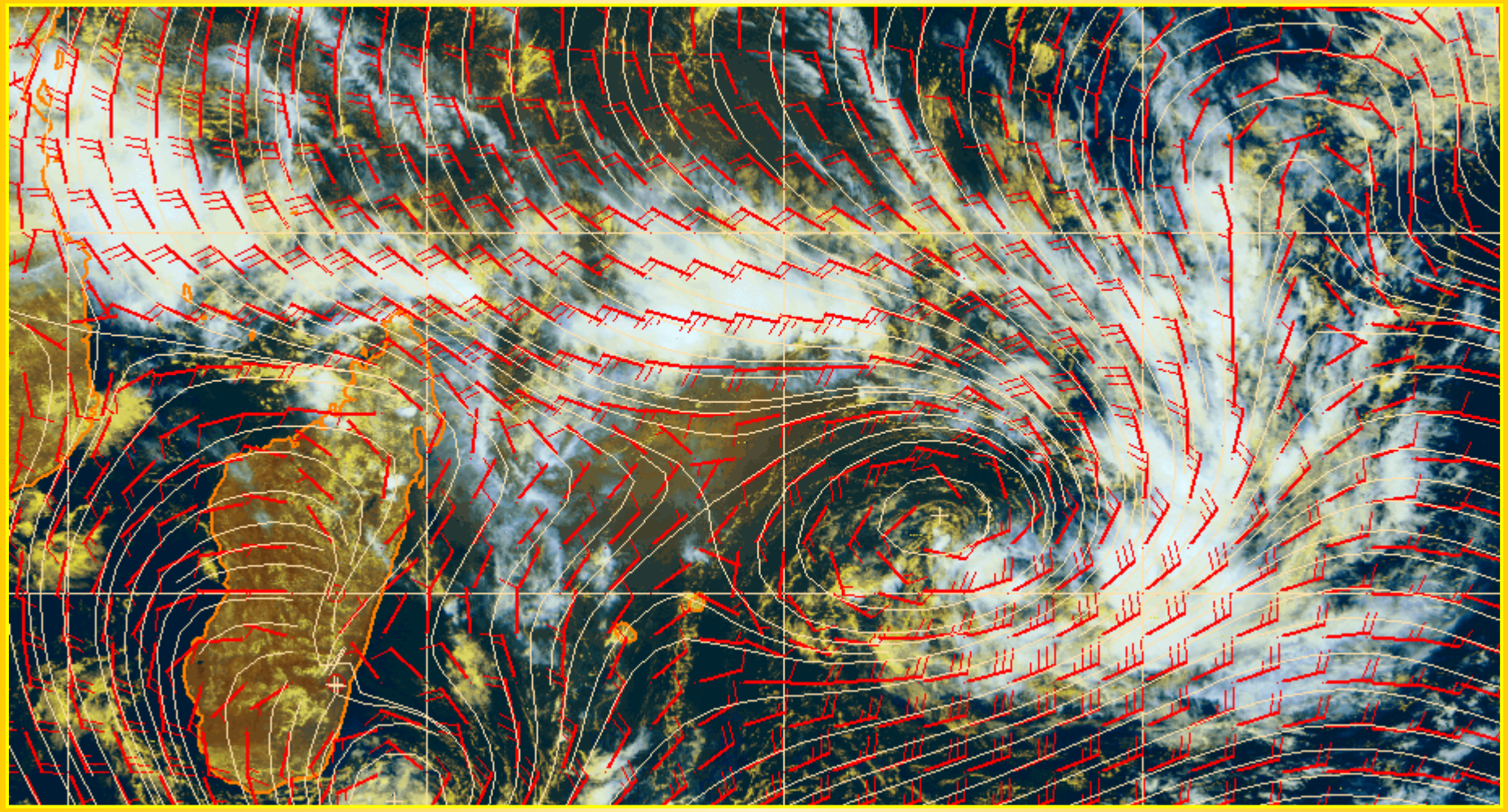
SYSTEMES DEPRESSIONNAIRES ATYPIQUES DANS LE SUD-OUEST DE L'OCEAN INDIEN

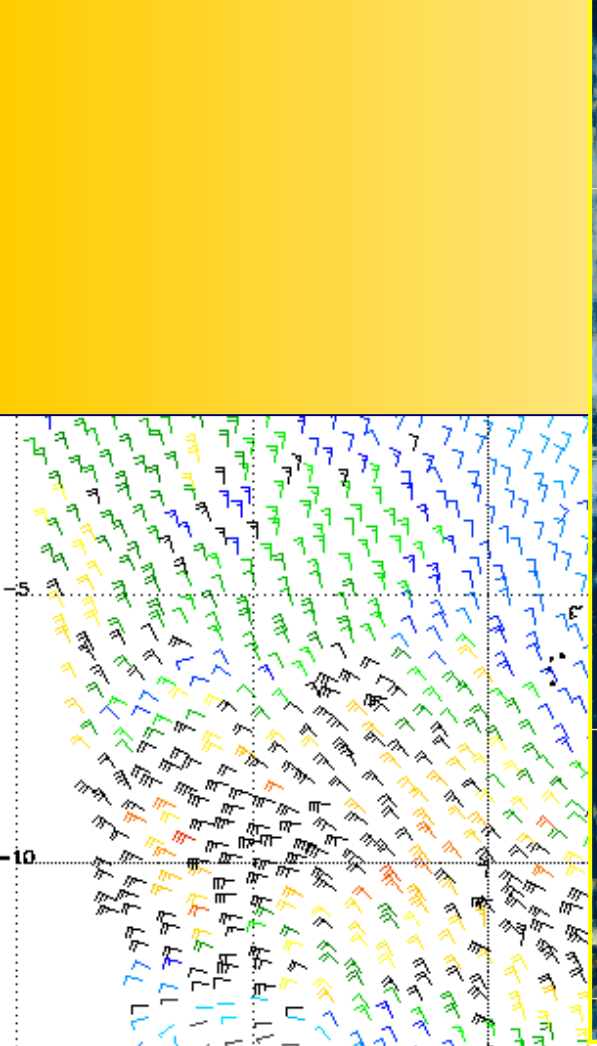


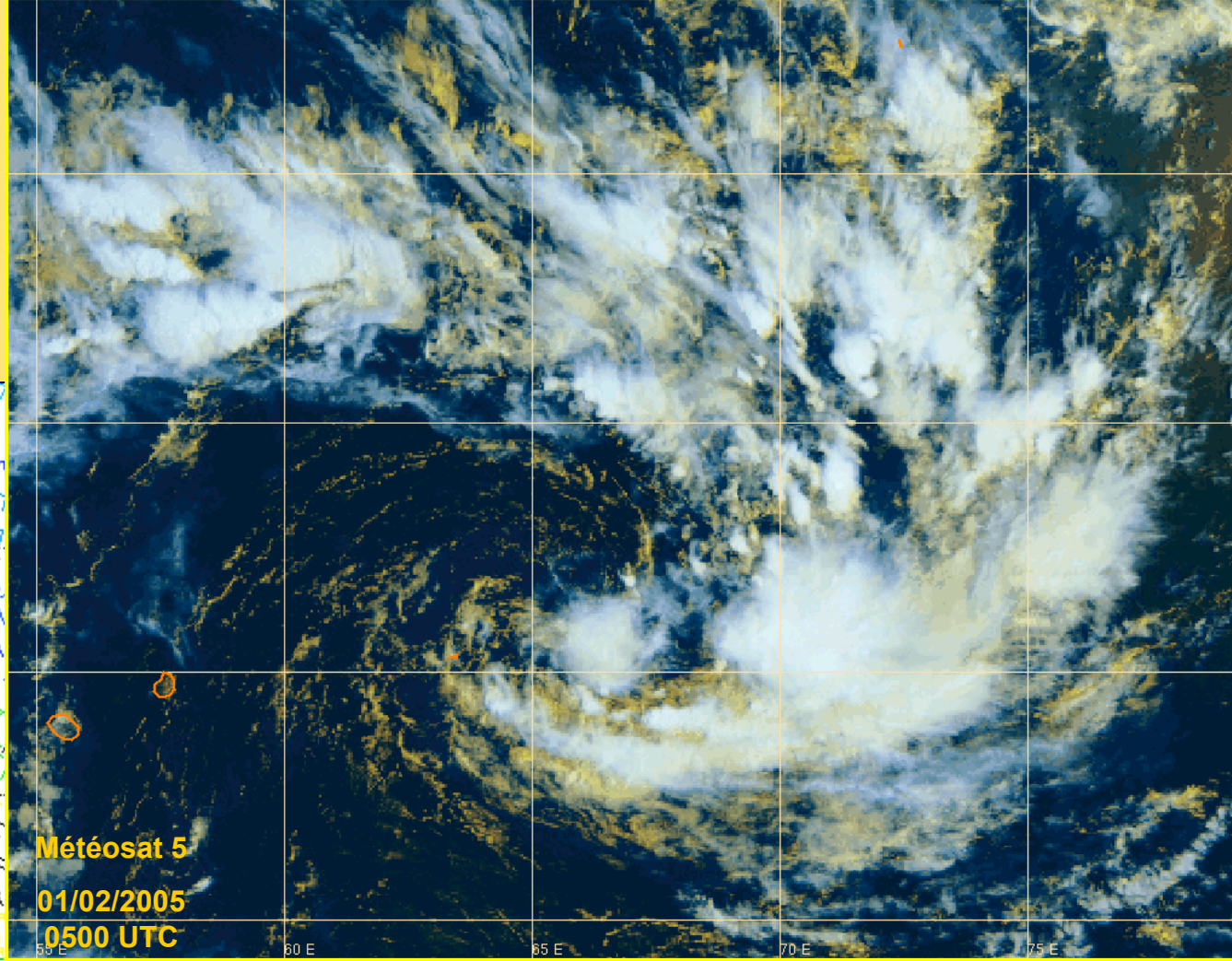
ATYPICAL SYSTEMS IN THE SOUTHWEST INDIAN OCEAN

DEPRESSIONS DE MOUSSON : l'exemple de GERARD



Champ de vents à 925 hPa superposé à l'image Météosat 5 du 01/02/2005 à 0930 utc.





DEPRESSIONS DE MOUSSON :

l'exemple de GERARD

Une **dépression de mousson** est un vortex cyclonique se développant au sein du talweg de mousson et caractérisé par :

A monsoon depression is a tropical cyclonic vortex characterized by :

(1) *its large size, the outer-most closed isobar may have a diameter on the order of 600 nm (1000 km)*

une extension importante, avec un diamètre de la première isobare fermée de l'ordre de 1000 km.

(2) *a loosely-organized cluster of deep convective elements*

des éléments convectifs présents sous forme d'amas de convection profonde généralement peu ou mal organisés, mais formant assez fréquemment une bande allongée de convection dans le demi-cercle est de la circulation nuageuse.

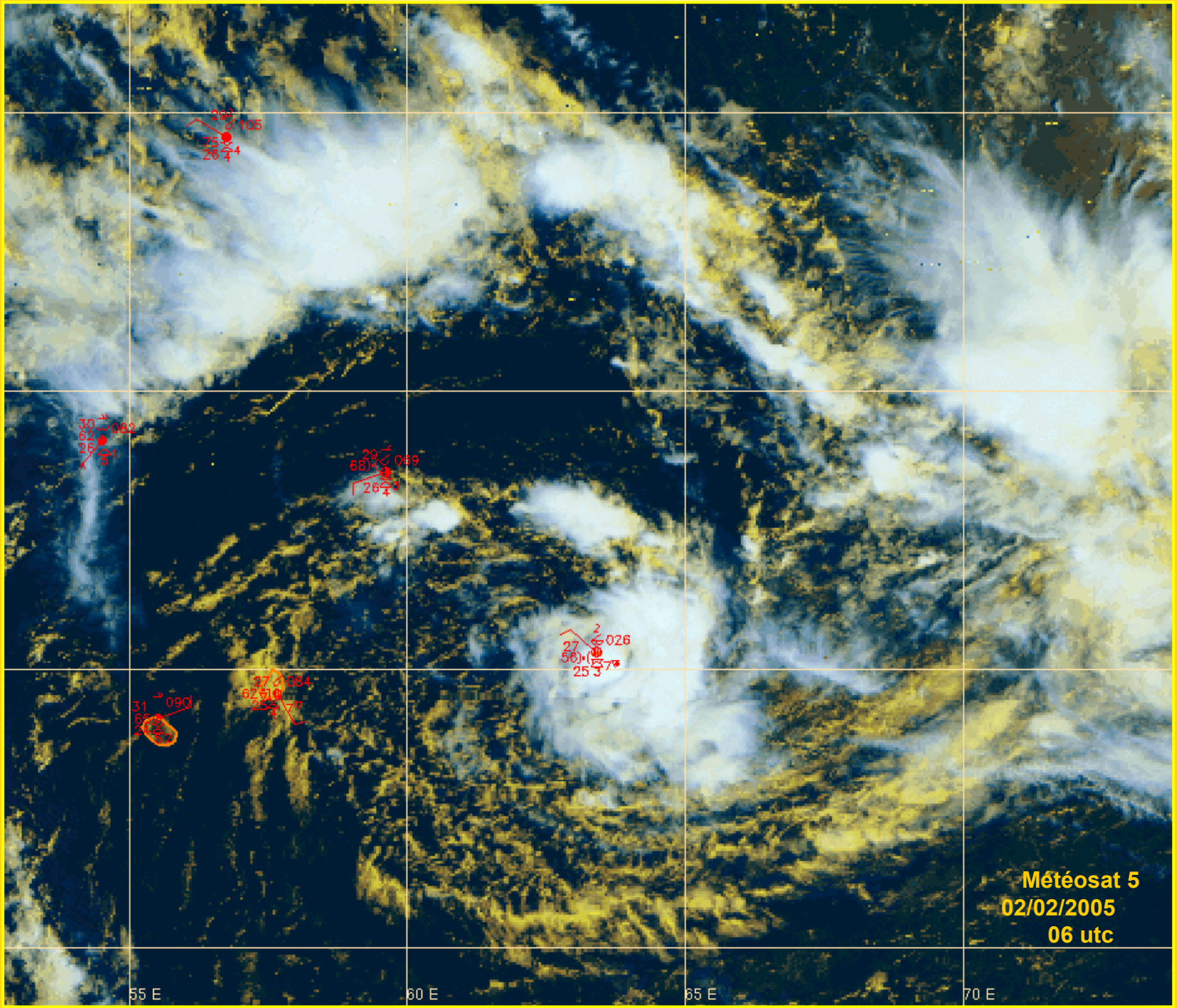
(3) *a low-level wind distribution which features a 100 nm diameter light-wind core which may be partially surrounded by a band of gales (gale force winds > 33 kt)*

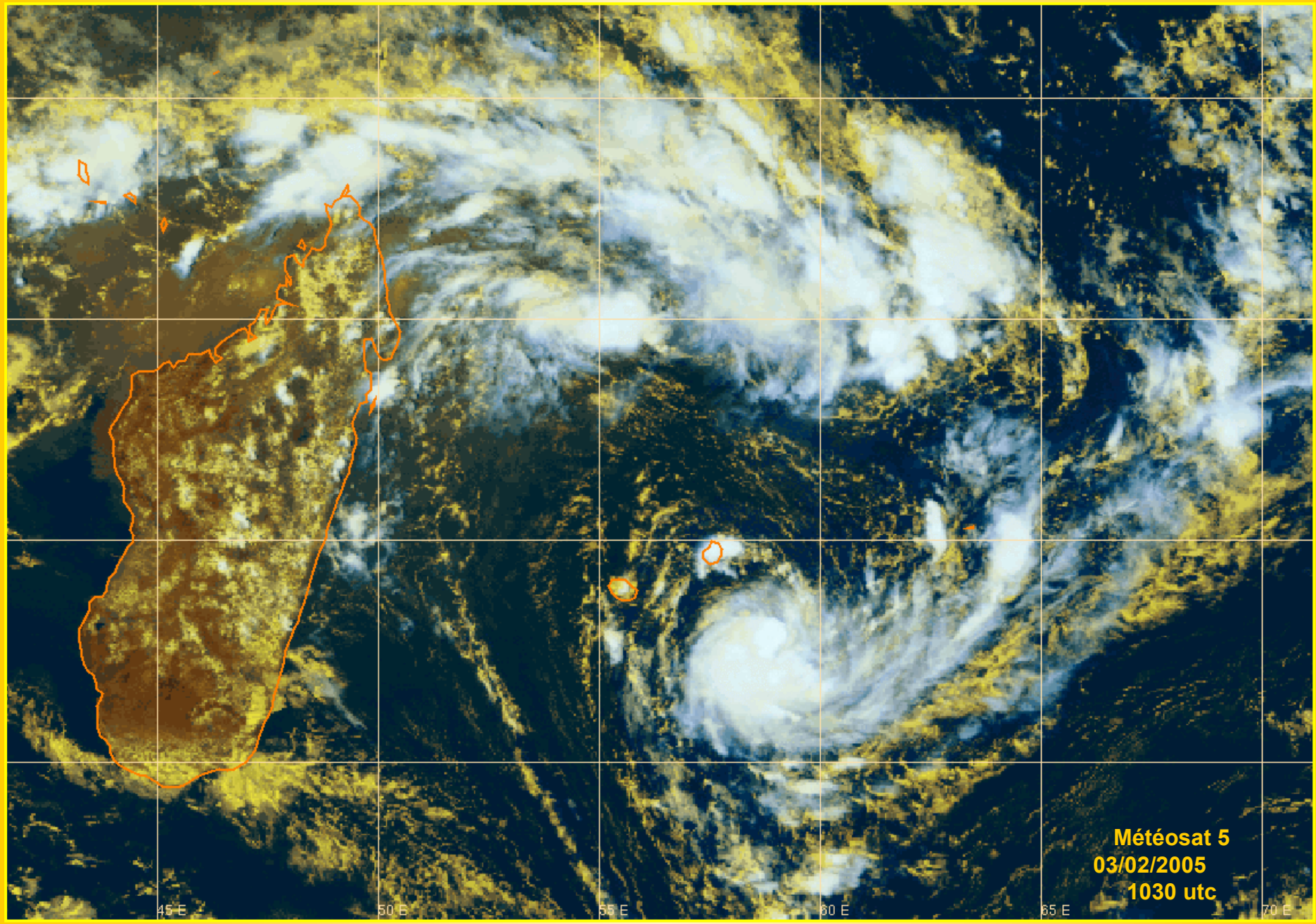
un champ de vent en surface et dans les basses couches de l'atmosphère présentant un coeur central de vent faibles faisant typiquement de 150 à 200 km de diamètre et généralement partiellement entouré par une bande de vents forts (grand frais à coup de vent), avec une structure très asymétrique.

(4) *a lack of a distinct cloud system centre.*

l'absence d'un centre du système nuageux clairement identifié.

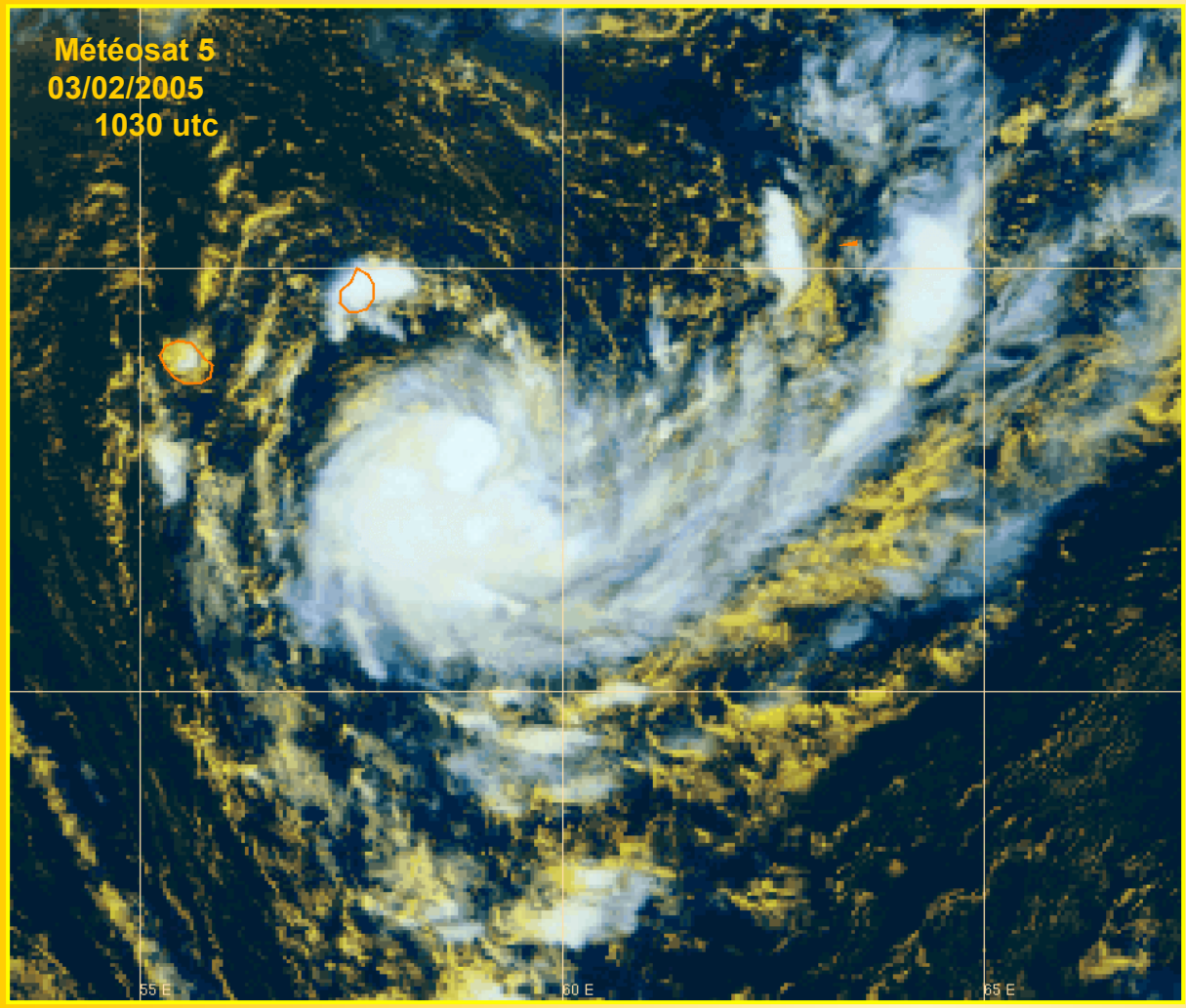
Nombre de ces dépressions de mousson finissent par développer un noyau central persistant de convection profonde et par évoluer en système dépressionnaire classique.

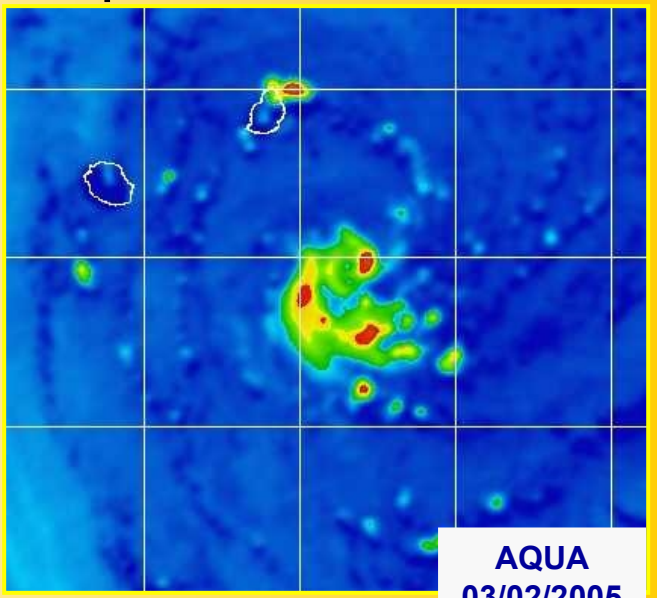

Météosat 5
02/02/2005
06 utc
55 E
60 E
65 E
70 E

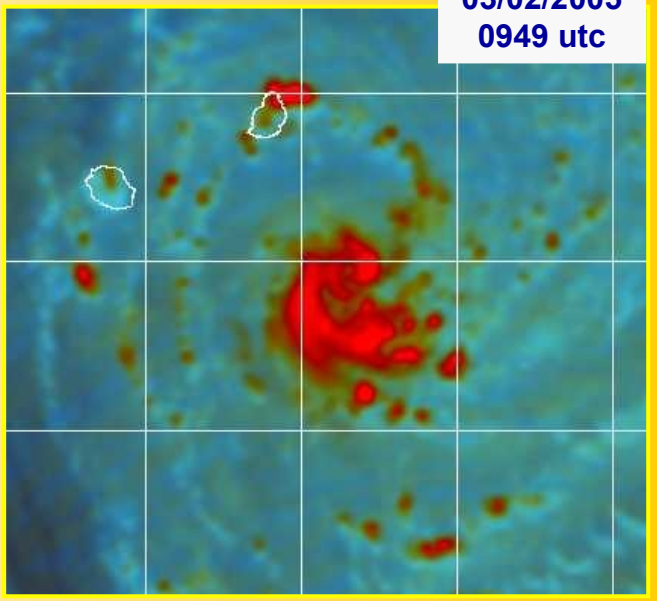


Genèse de GERARD à proximité sud de l'archipel des Mascareignes.

DEPRESSIONS DE MOUSSON : l'exemple de GERARD



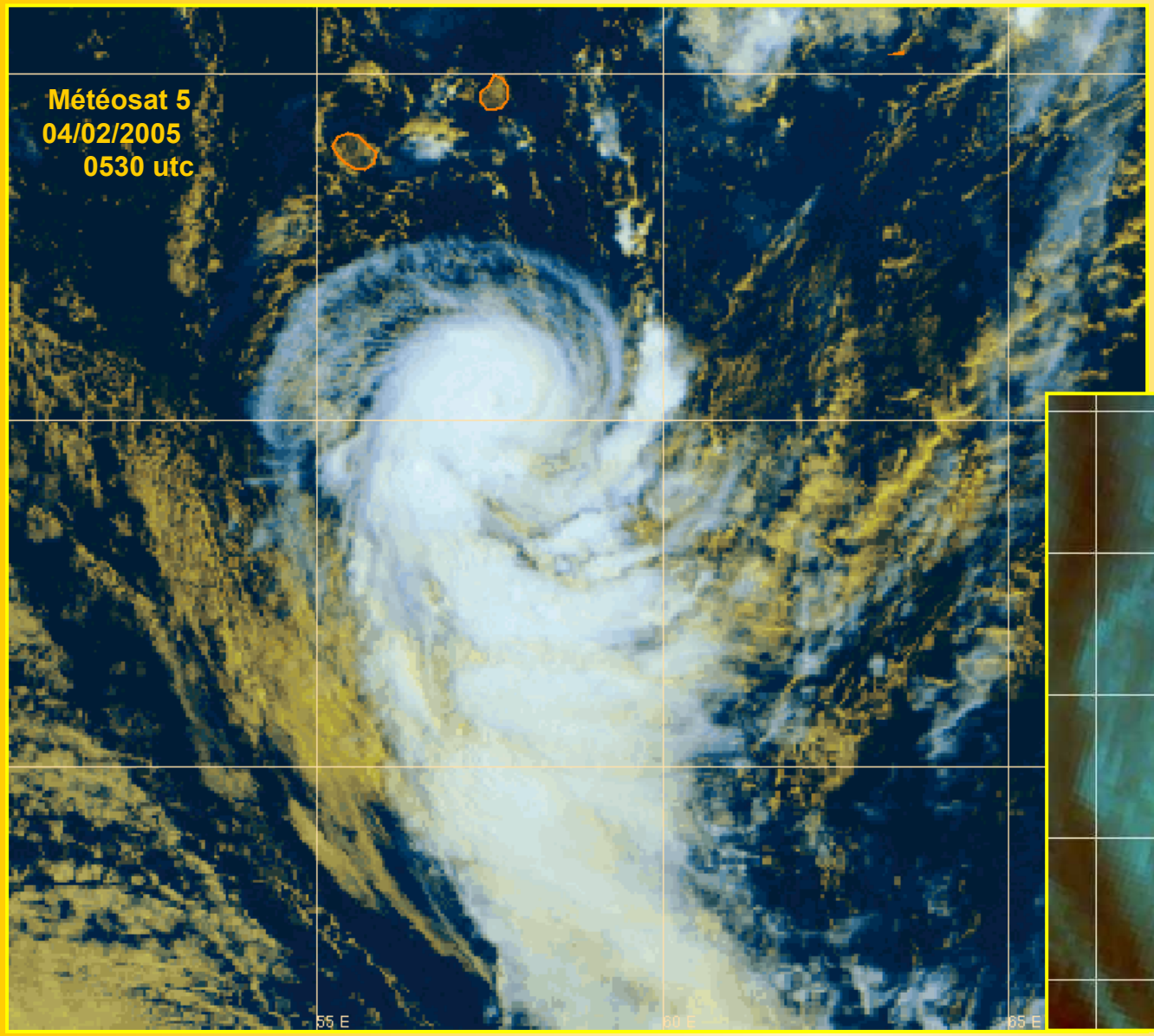


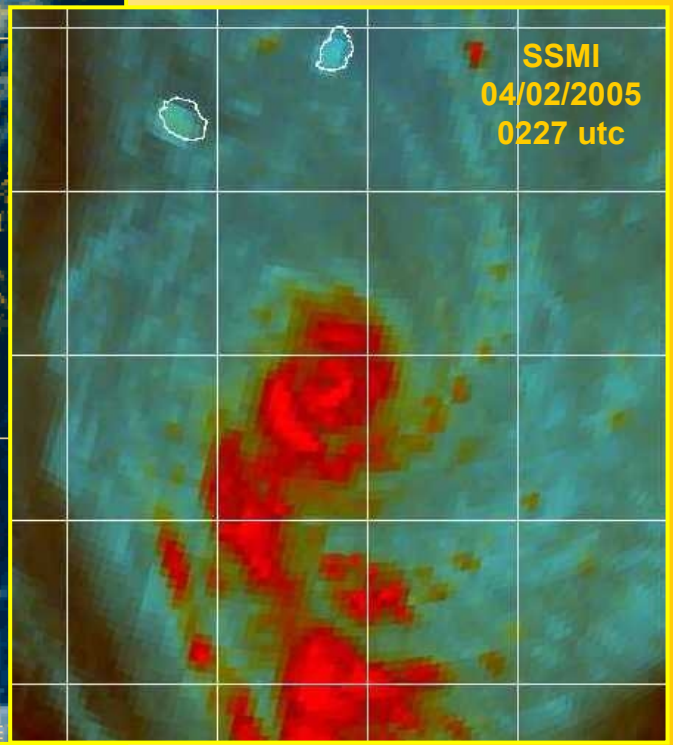


AQUA
03/02/2005
0949 utc

Genesis of GERARD nearby to the south of the Mascarene Archipelago : Dvorak intensity Ci = 2.5

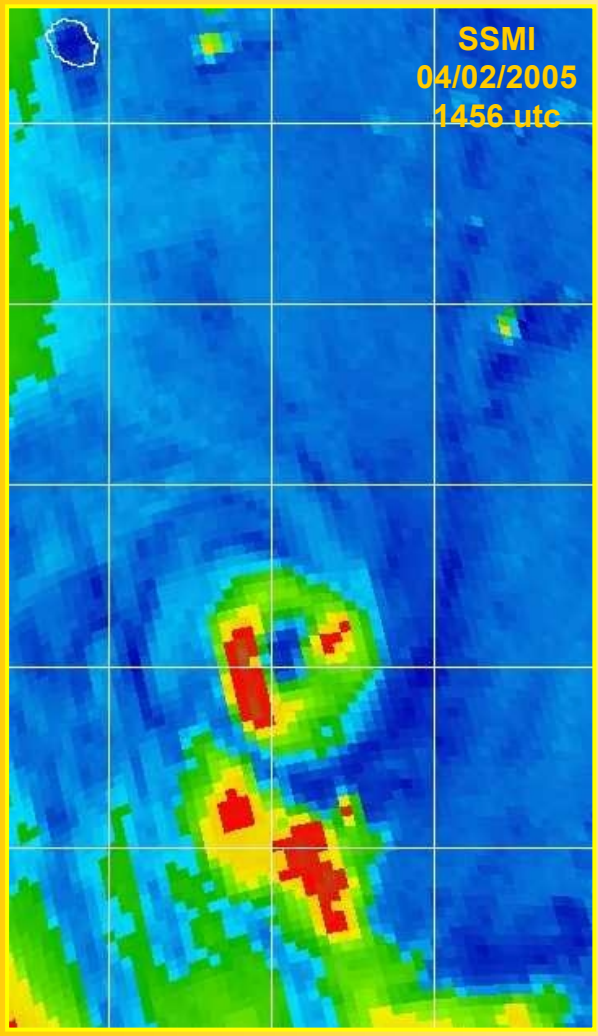
MONSOON DEPRESSIONS : the case of GERARD

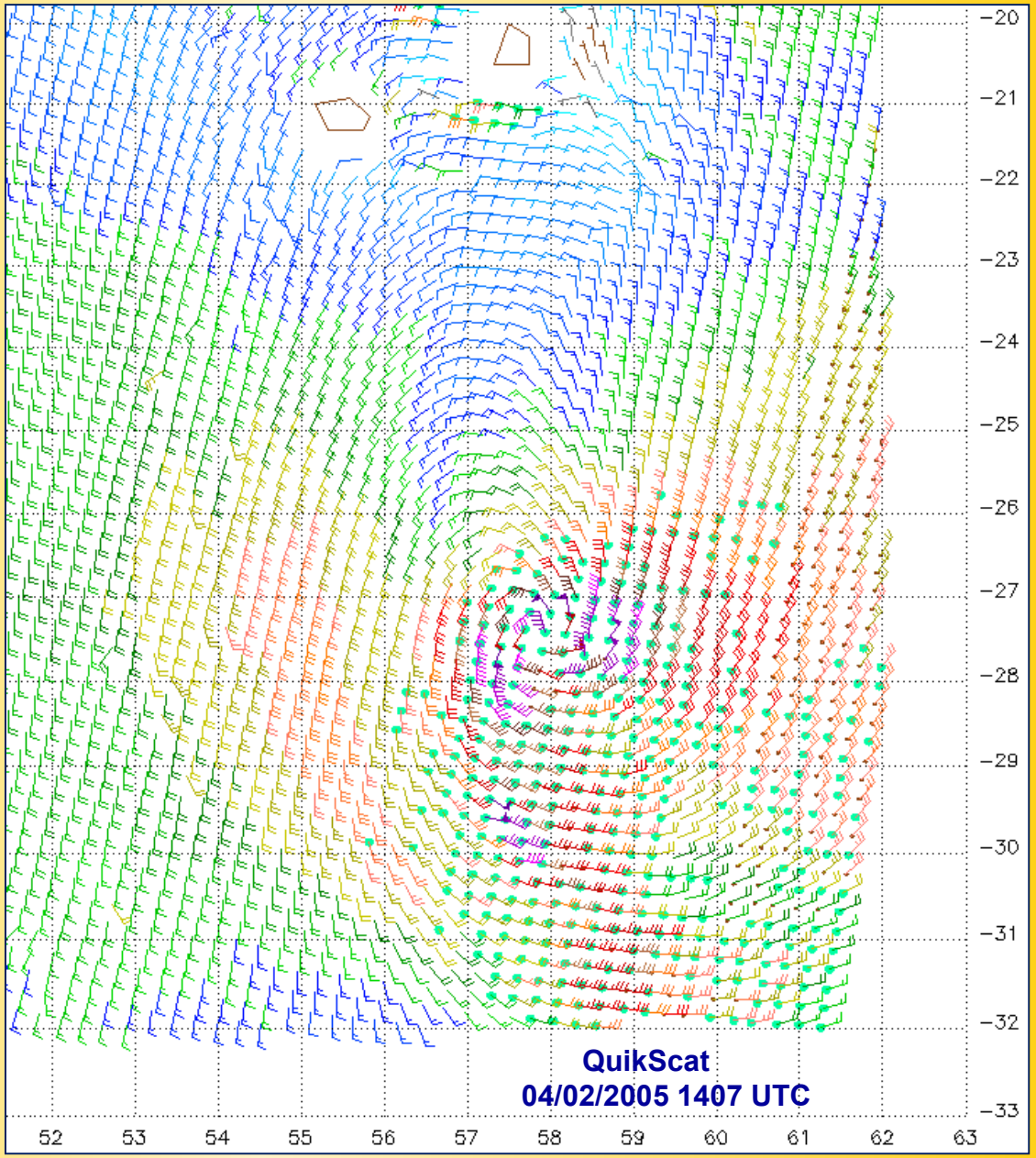




GERARD forte tempête tropicale : intensité Ci = 4.0

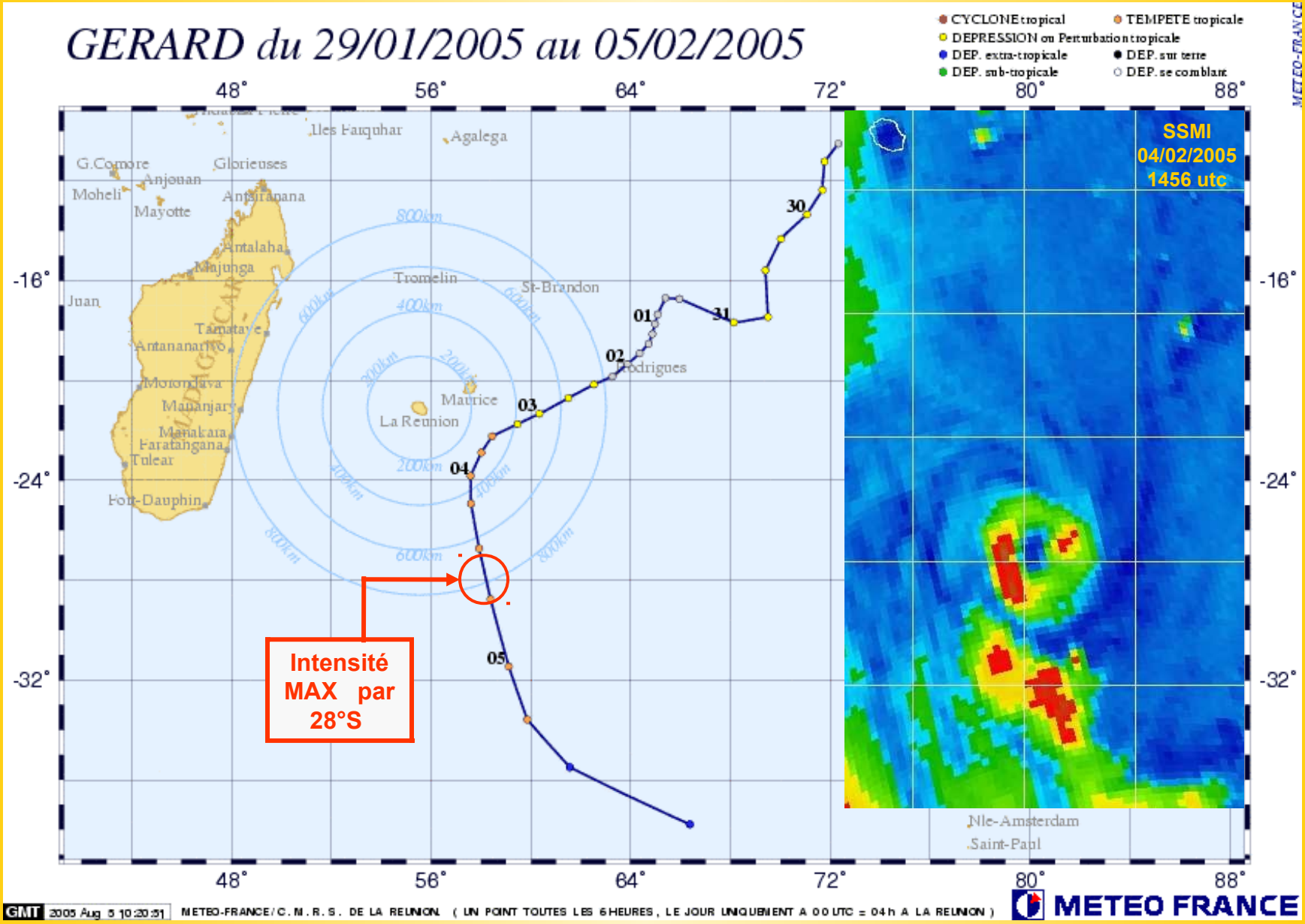
DEPRESSIONS DE MOUSSON : l'exemple de GERARD



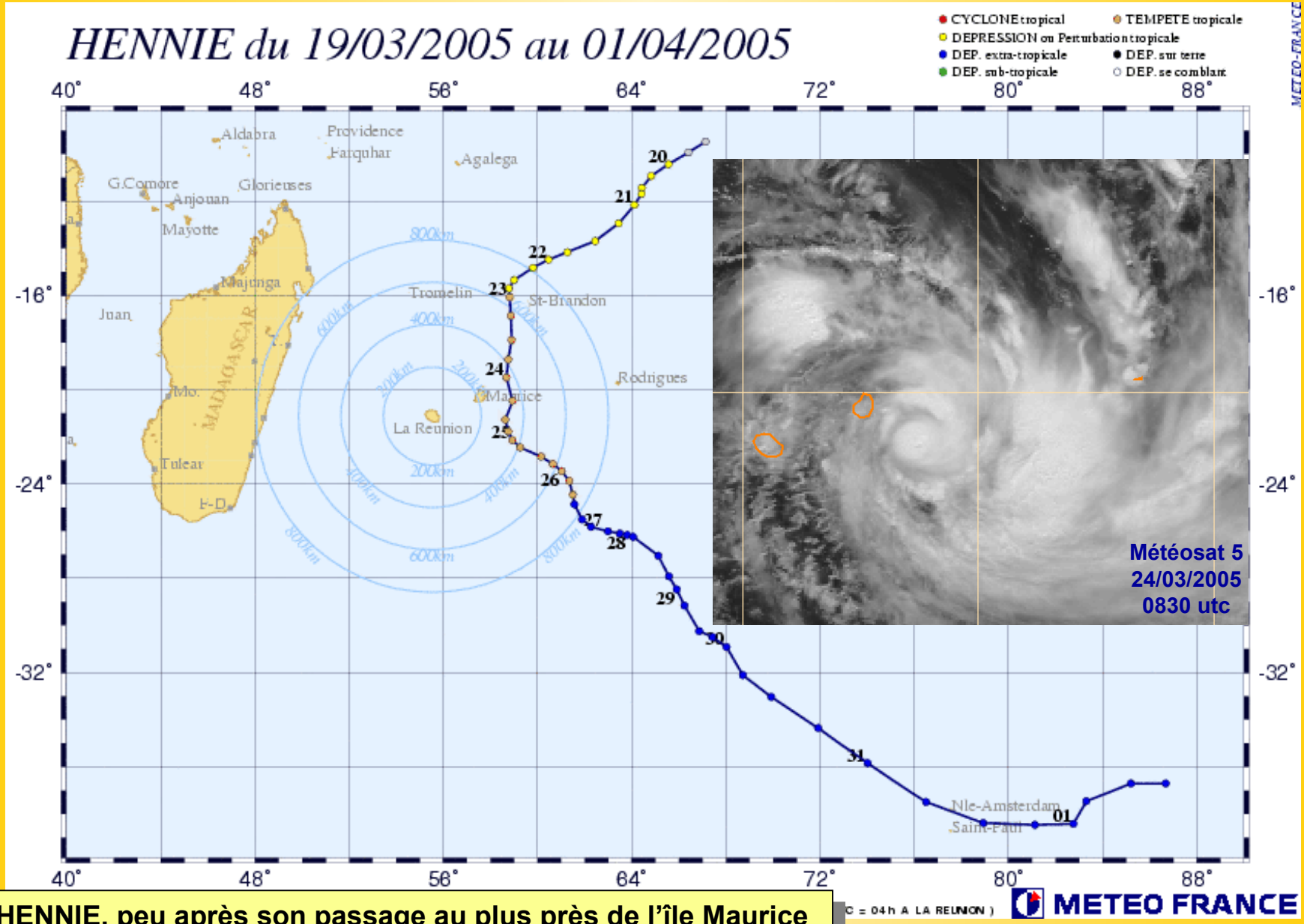


GERARD à son maximum d'intensité : Ci = 4.5-

DEPRESSIONS DE MOUSSON : l'exemple de GERARD

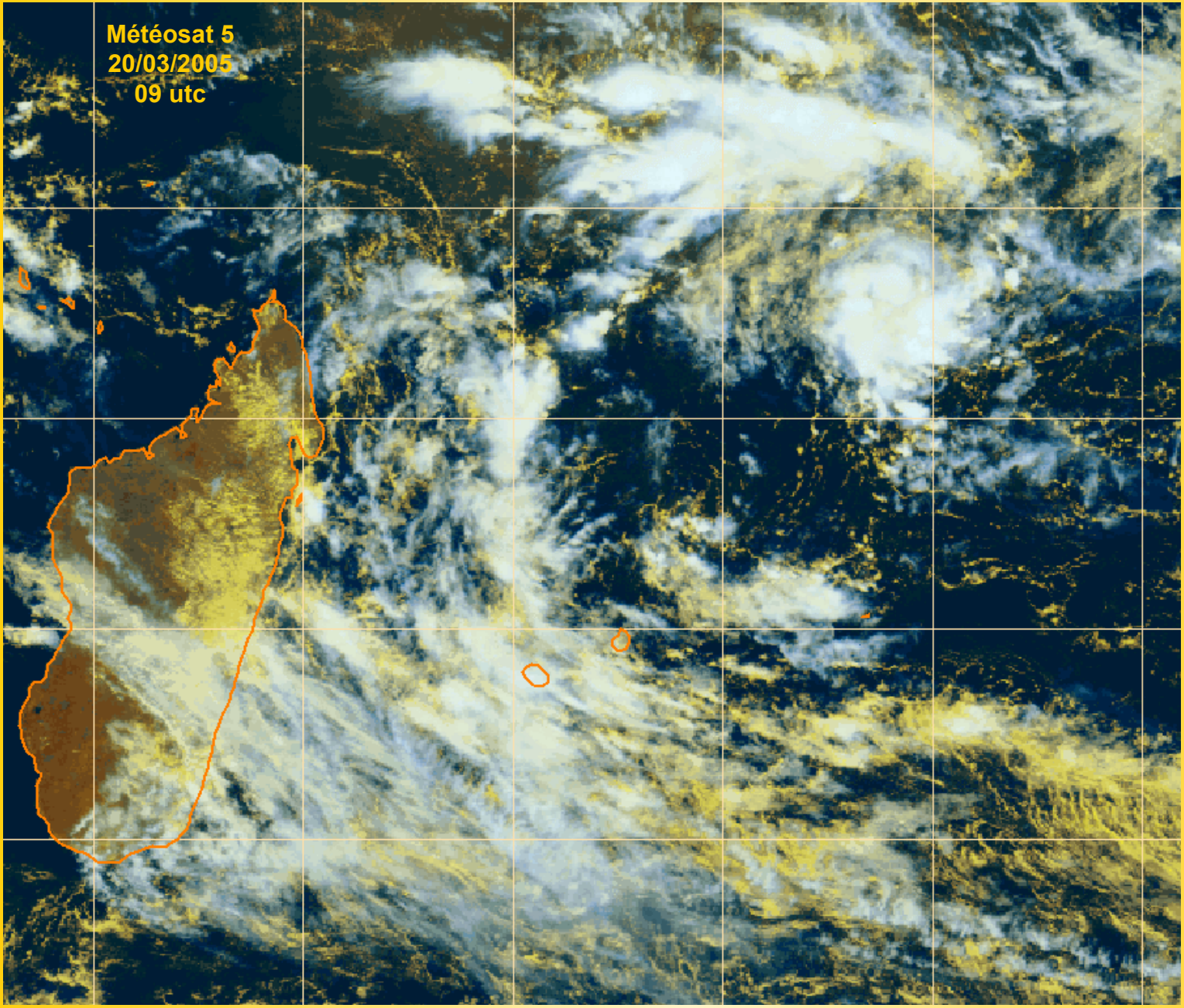


DEPRESSIONS DE MOUSSON : l'exemple d'HENNIE



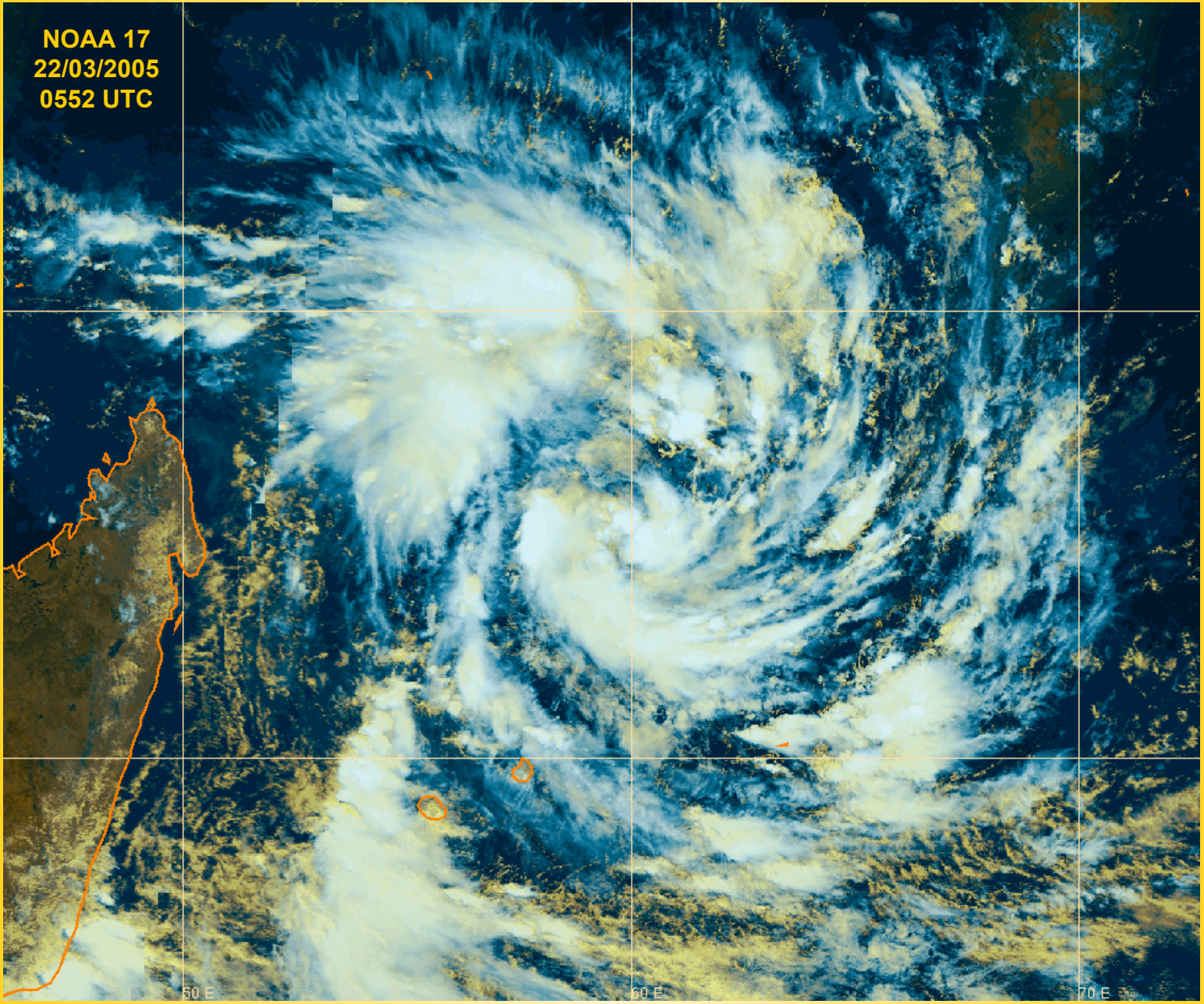
HENNIE, peu après son passage au plus près de l'île Maurice au stade de forte tempête tropicale.

DEPRESSIONS DE MOUSSON : l'exemple d'HENNIE

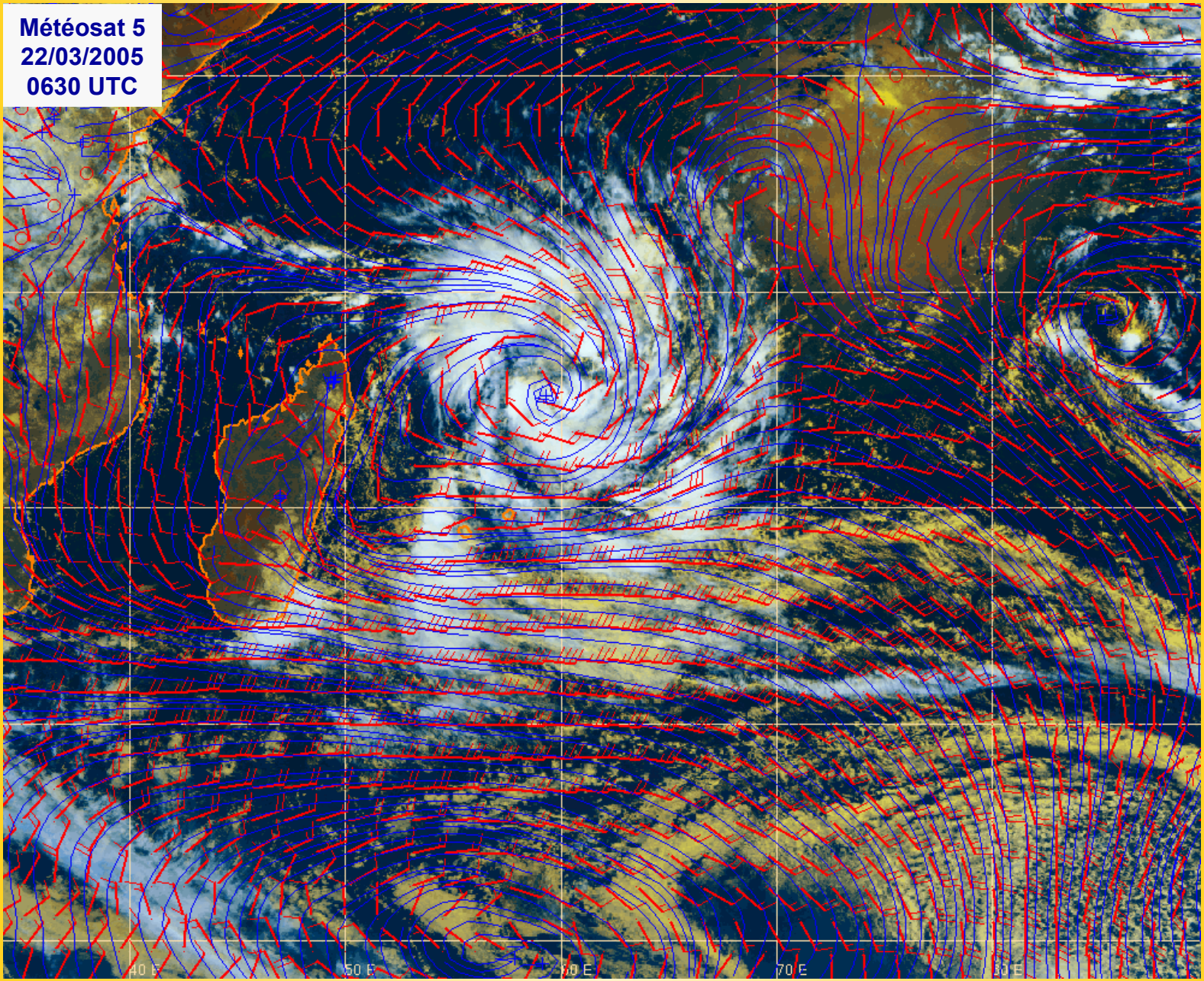


Pré-genèse d'HENNIE.

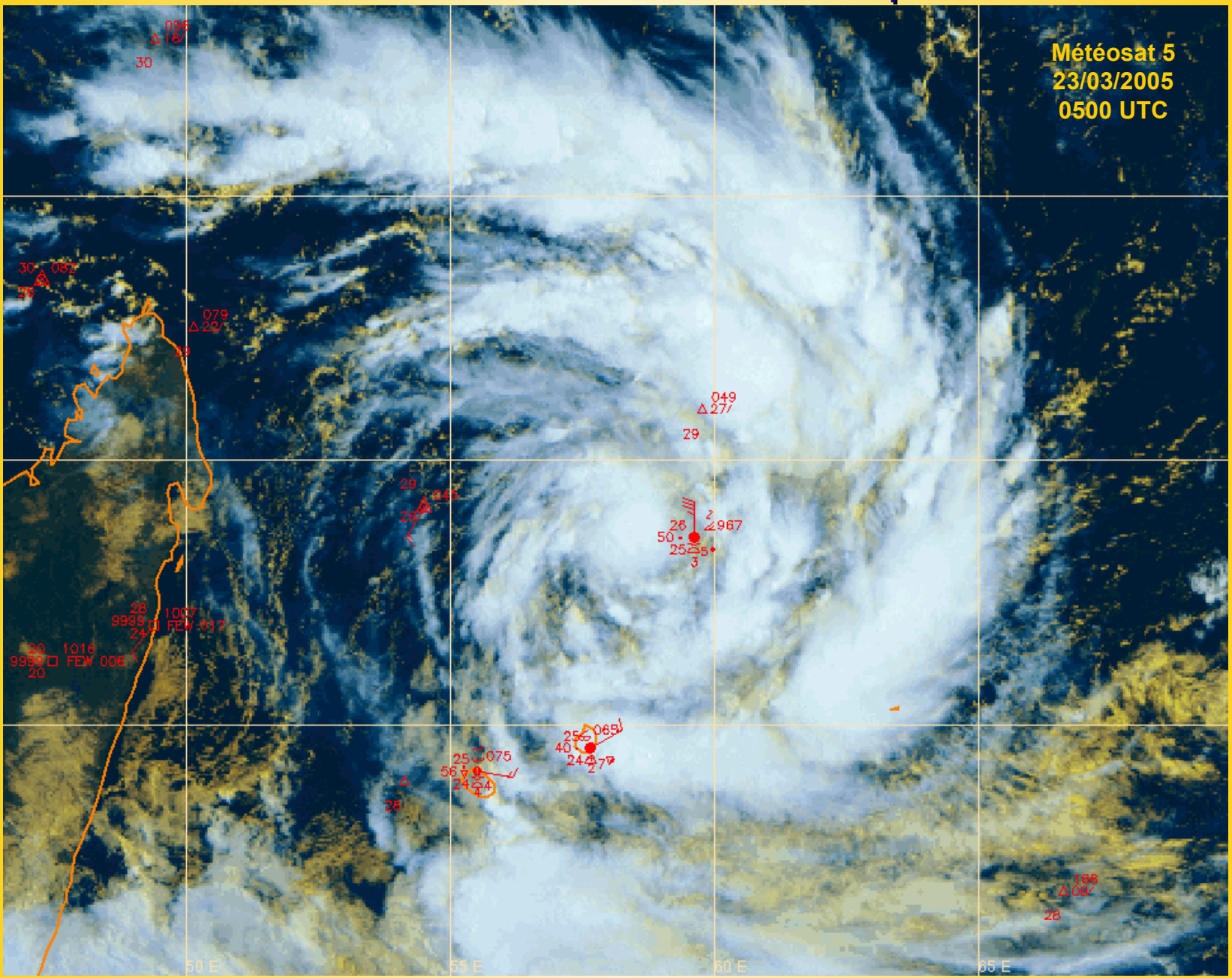
DEPRESSIONS DE MOUSSON : l'exemple d'HENNIE



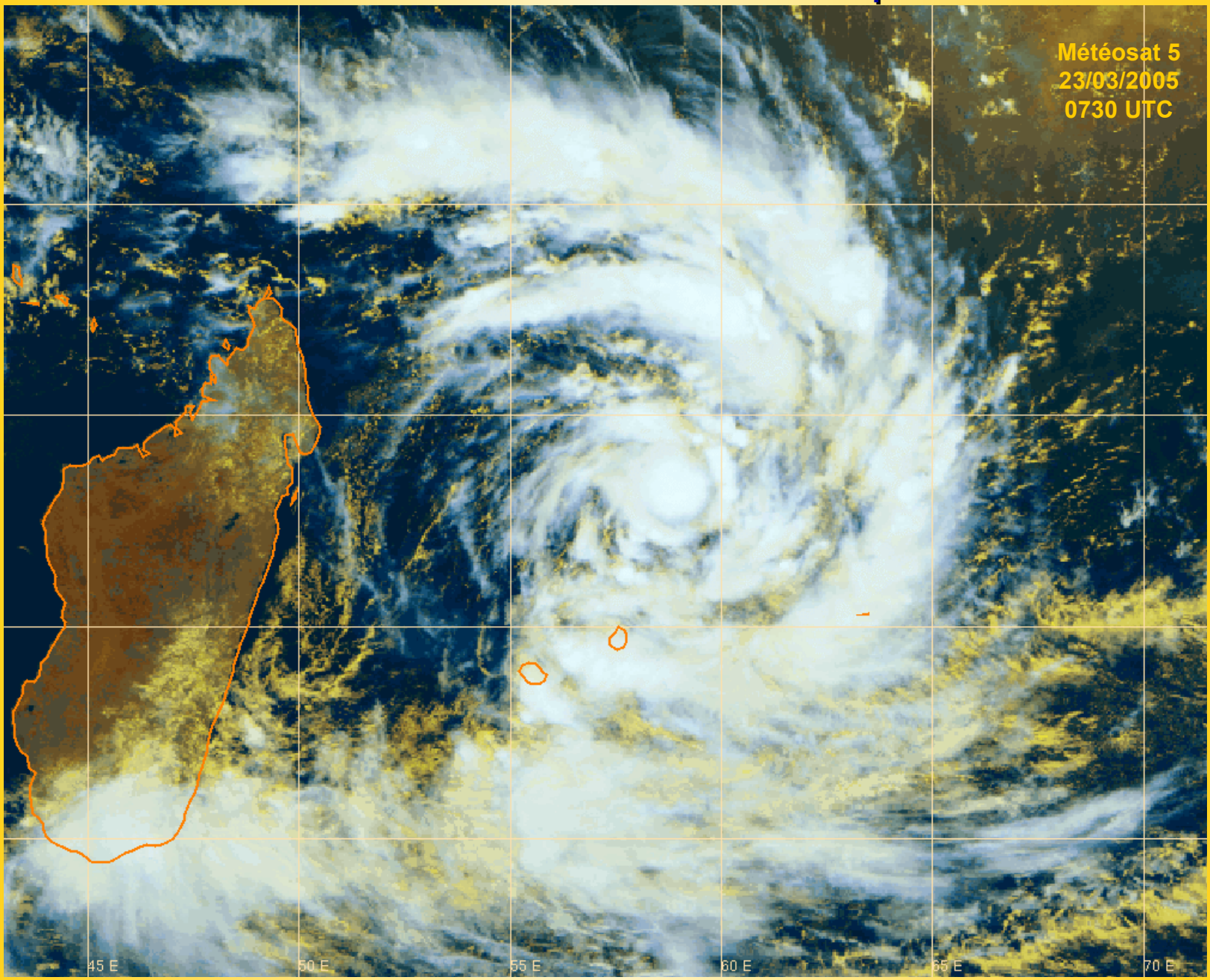
DEPRESSIONS DE MOUSSON : l'exemple d'HENNIE



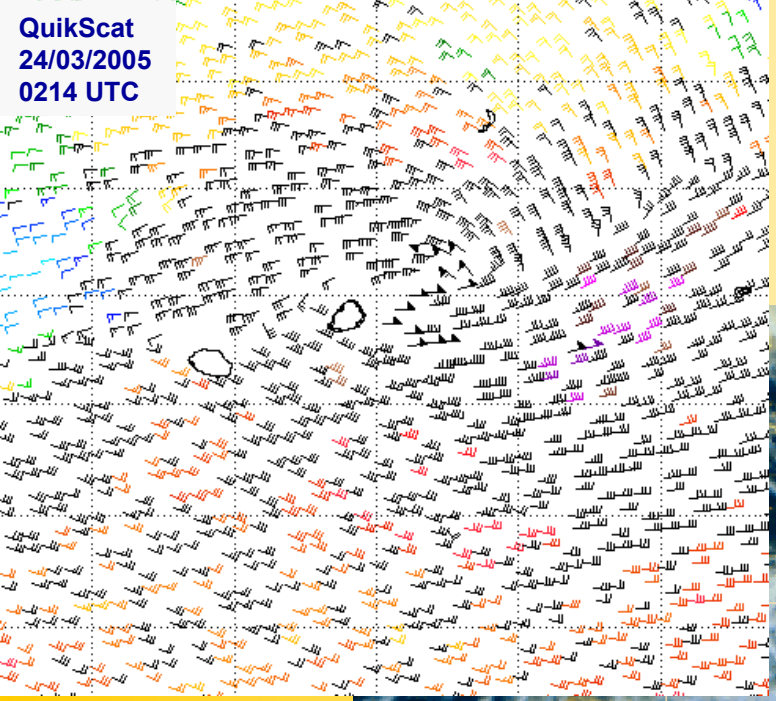
DEPRESSIONS DE MOUSSON : l'exemple d'HENNIE

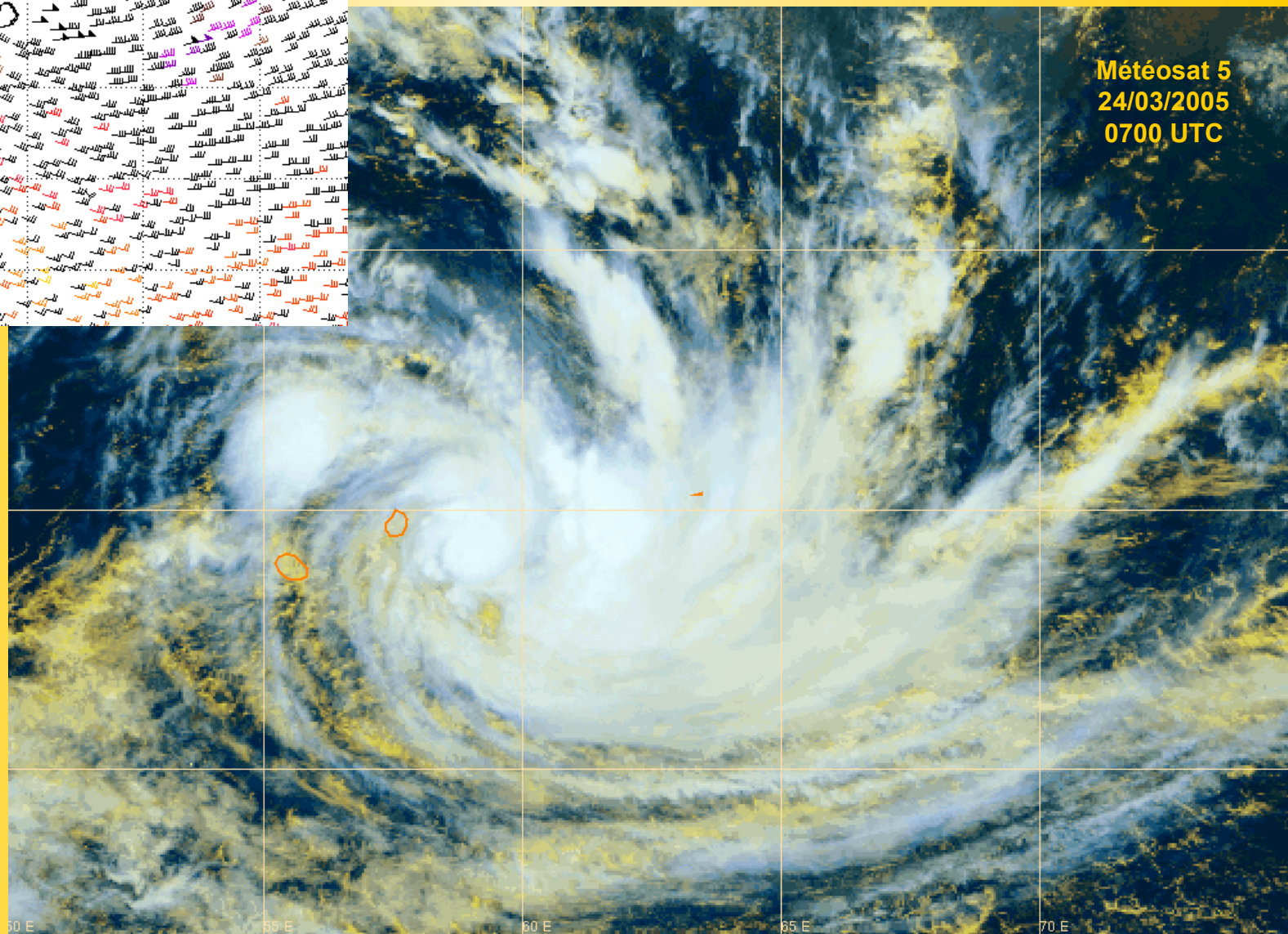


DEPRESSIONS DE MOUSSON : l'exemple d'HENNIE

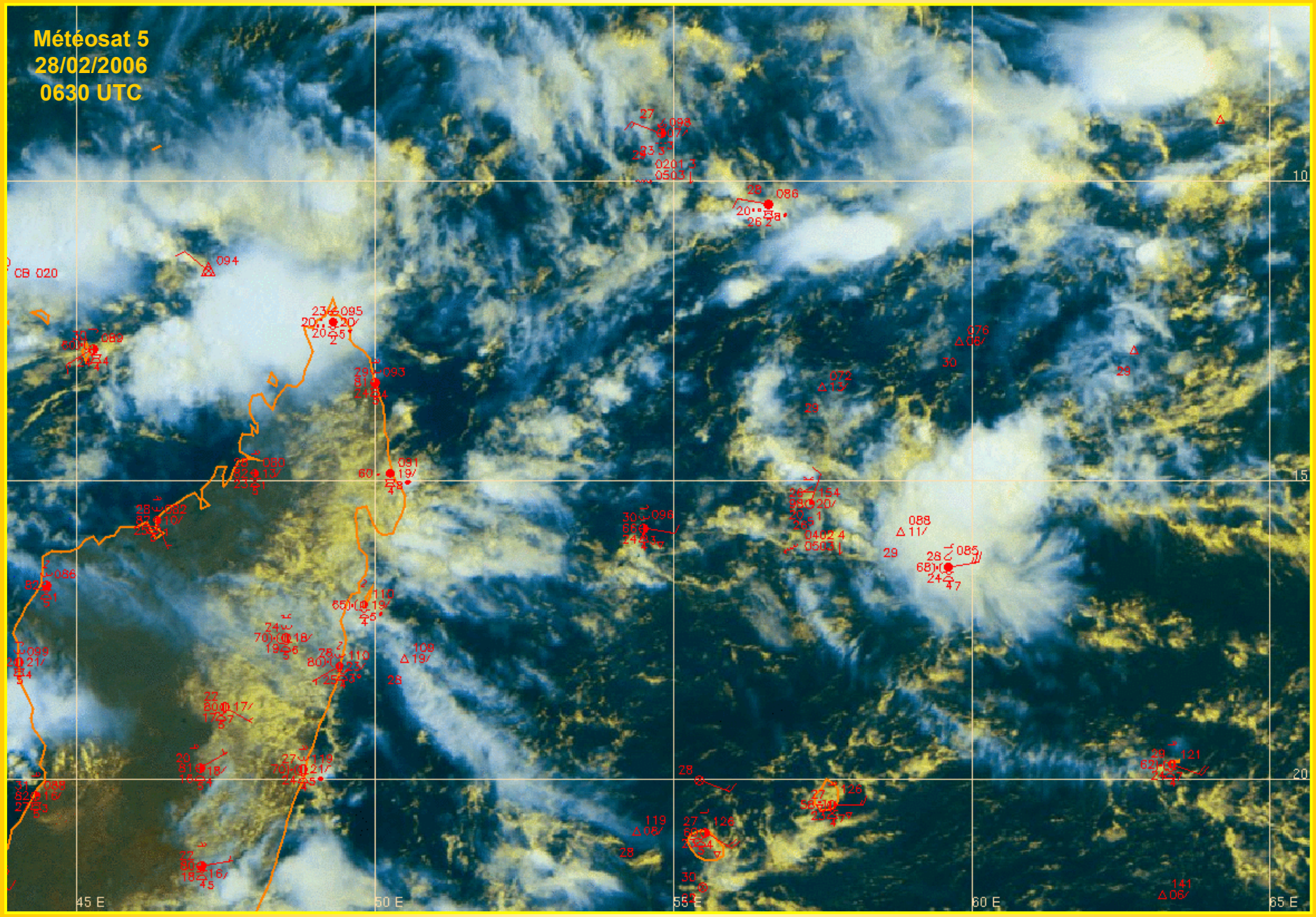


DEPRESSIONS DE MOUSSON :
l'exemple d'HENNIE

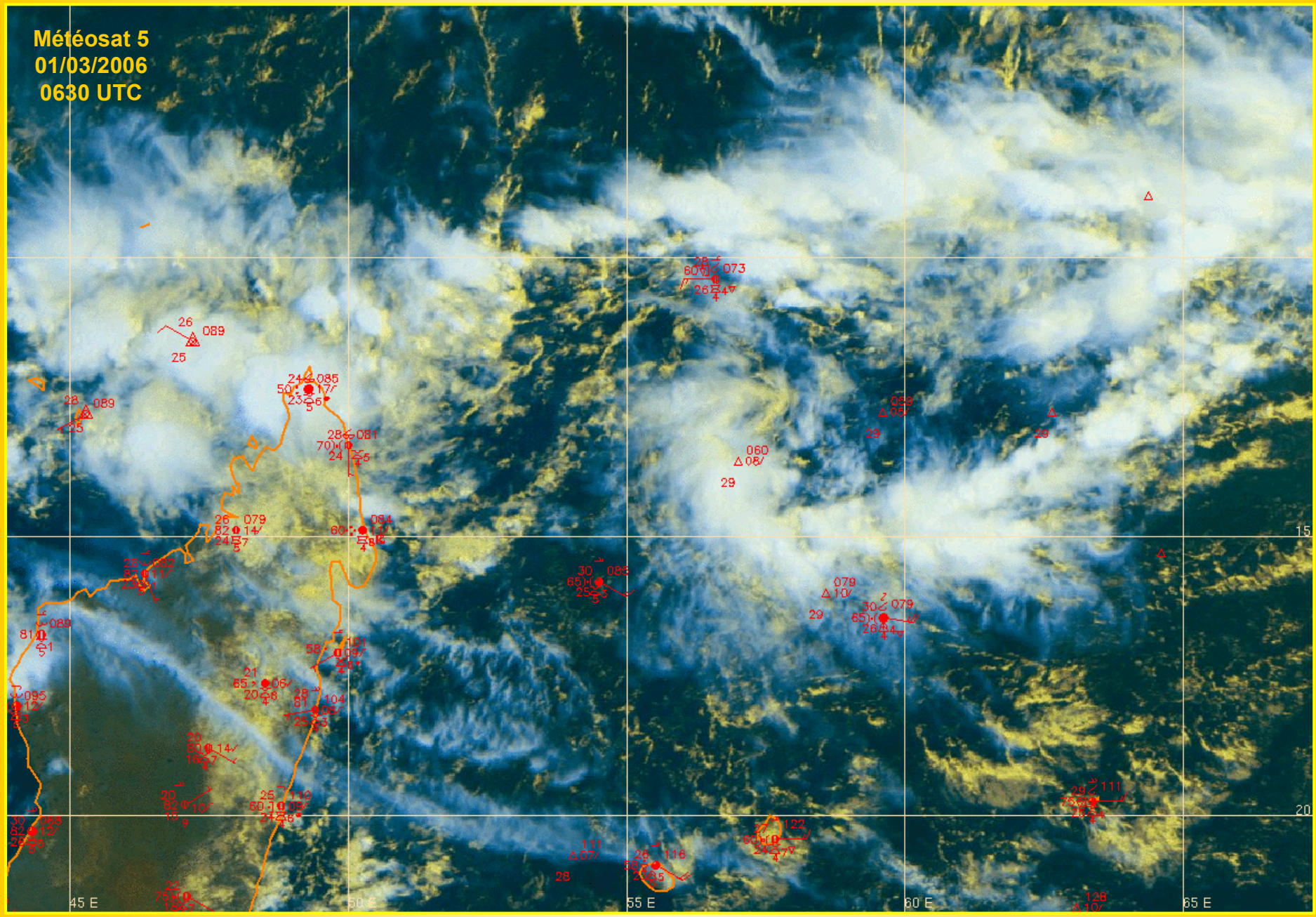




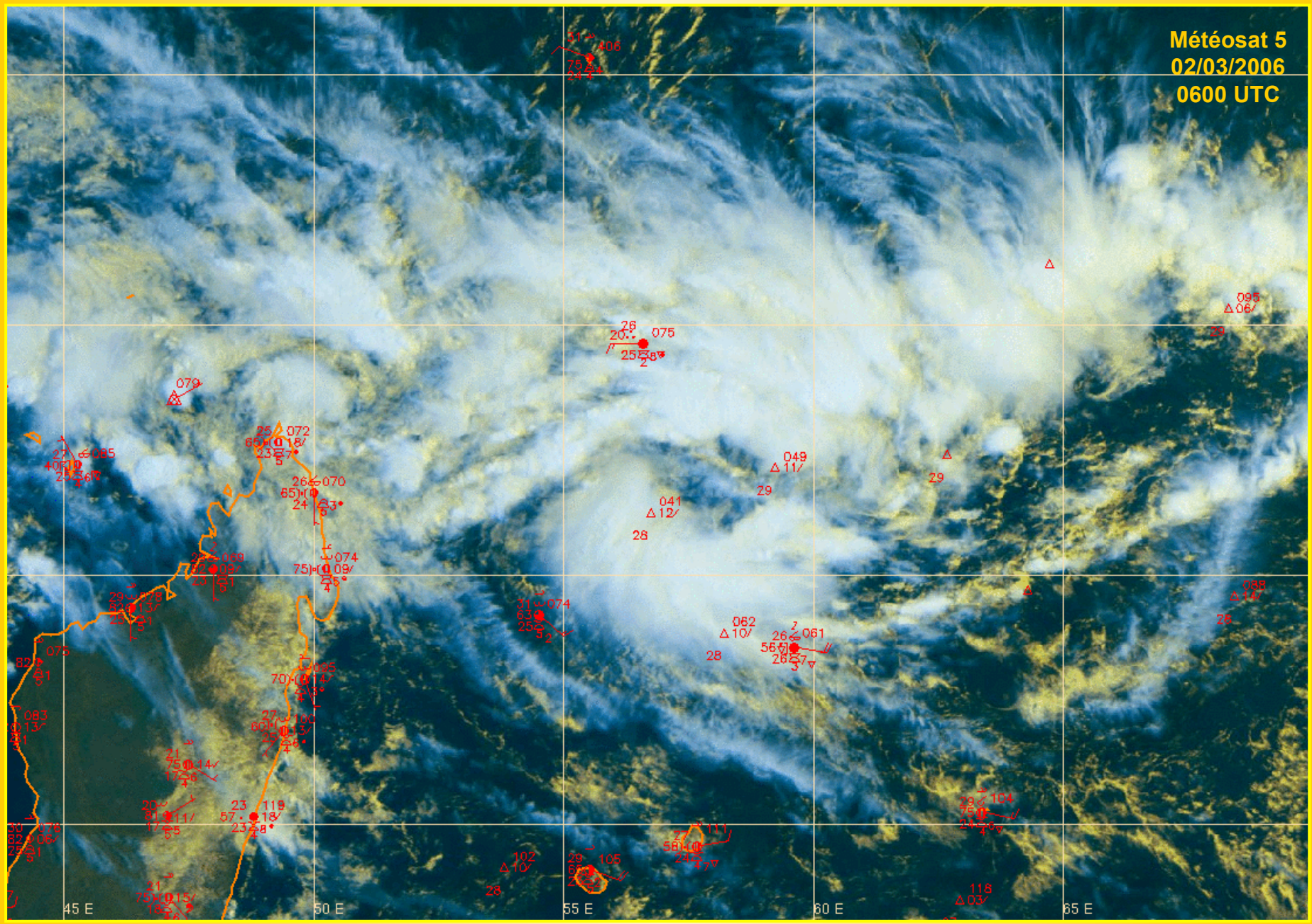
DEPRESSIONS DE MOUSSON : l'exemple de DIWA



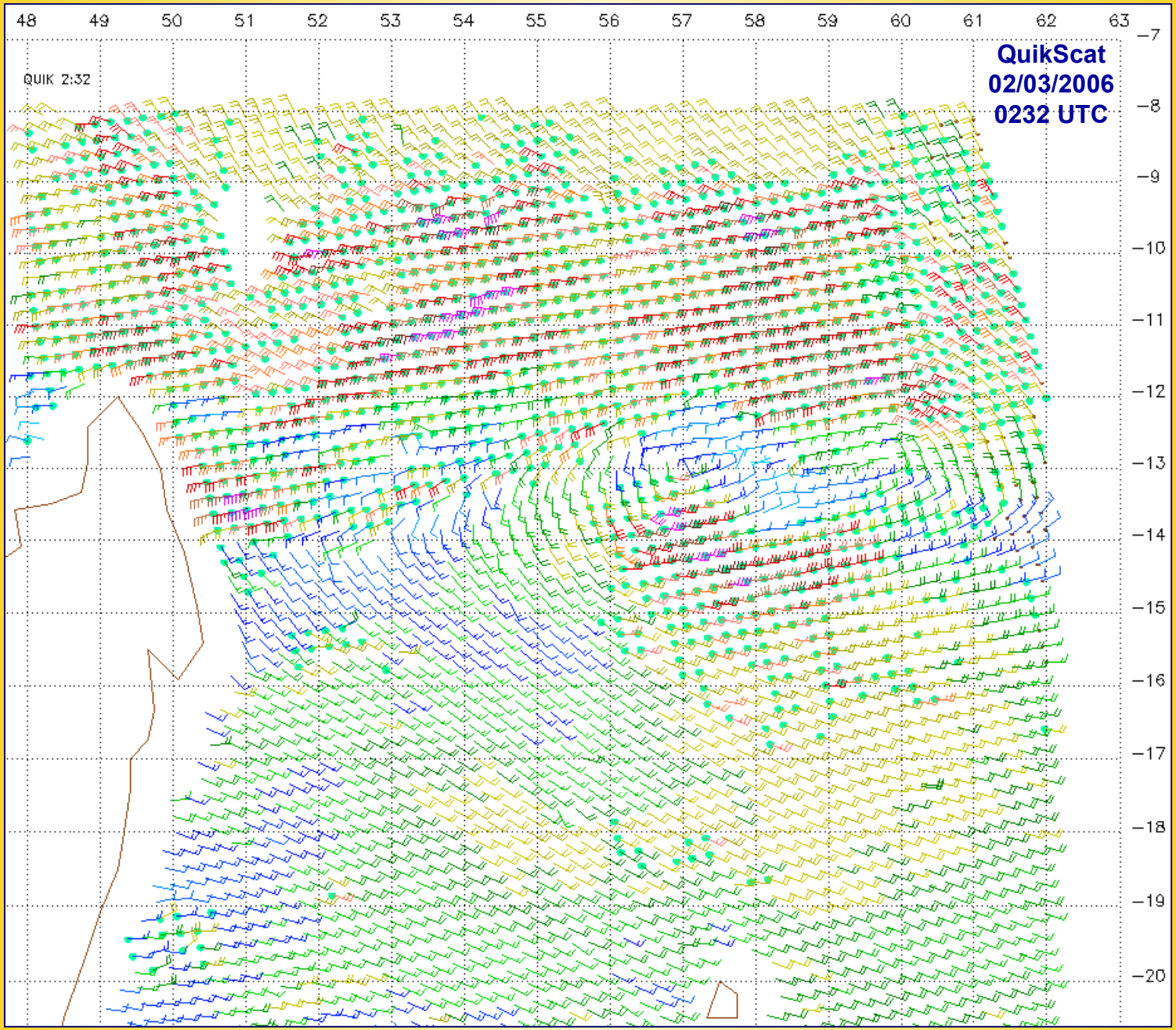
MONSOON DEPRESSIONS : the case of to-be DIWA



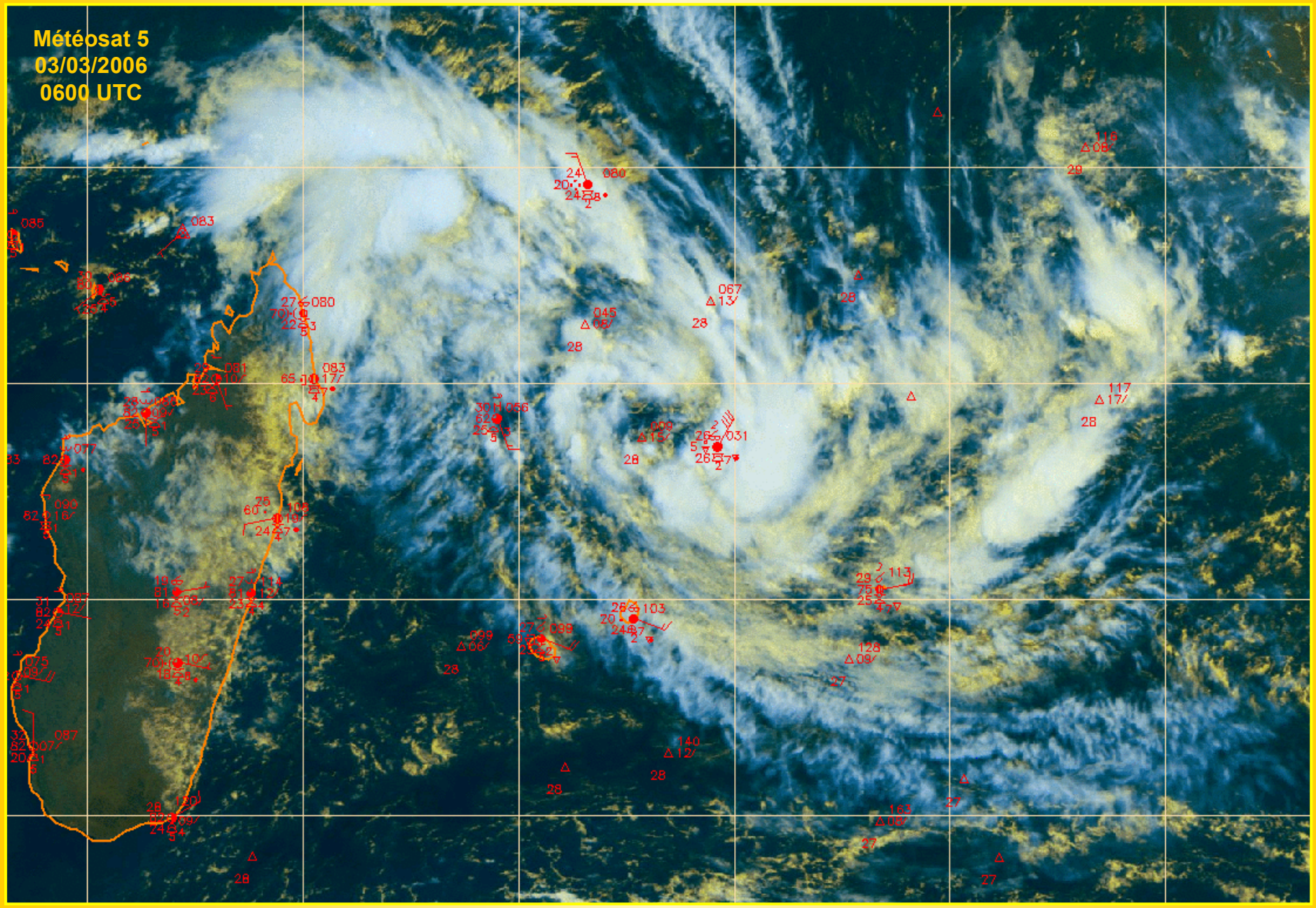
DEPRESSIONS DE MOUSSON : l'exemple de DIWA



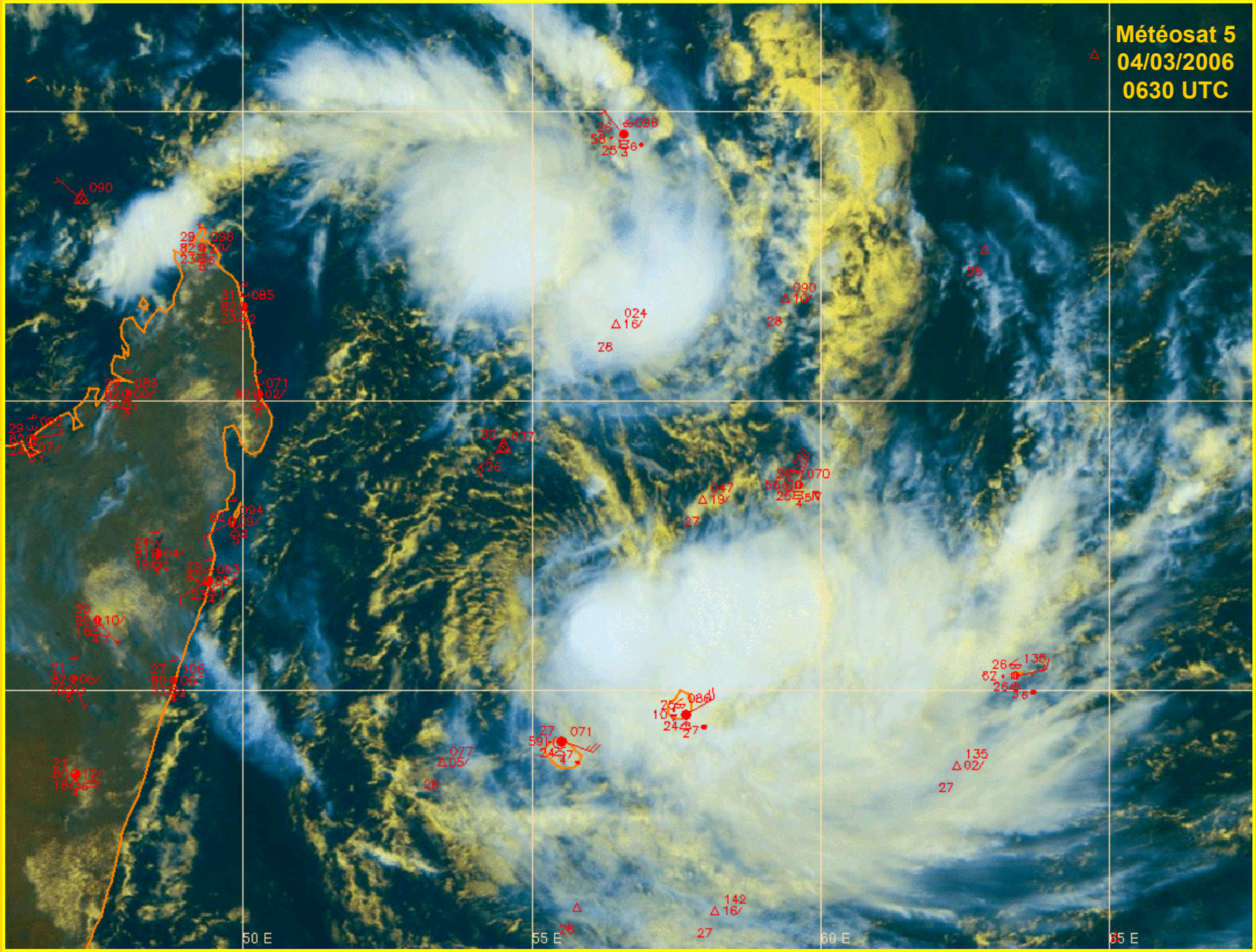
MONSOON DEPRESSIONS : the case of to-be DIWA



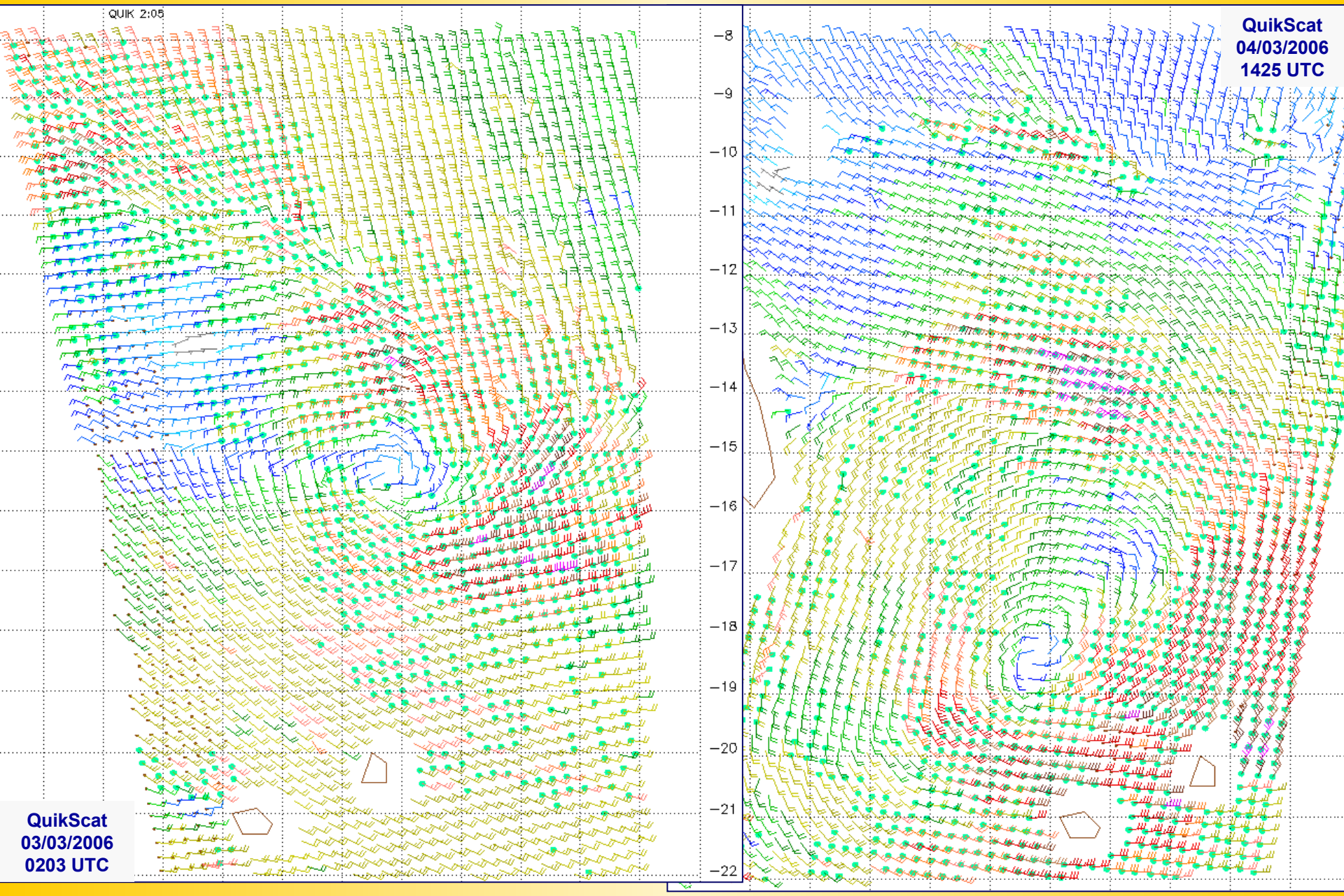
DEPRESSIONS DE MOUSSON : l'exemple de DIWA



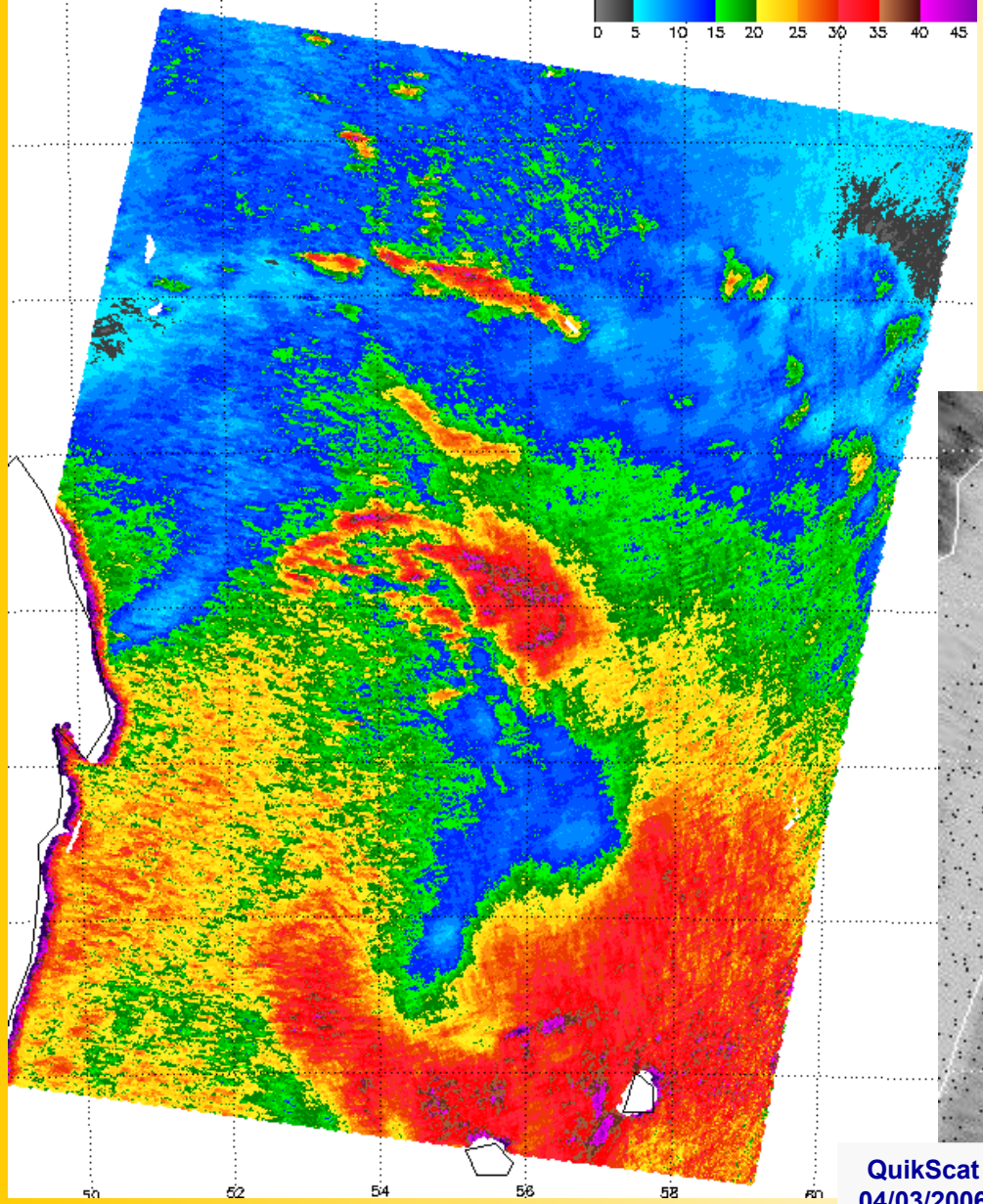
MONSOON DEPRESSIONS : the case of to-be DIWA

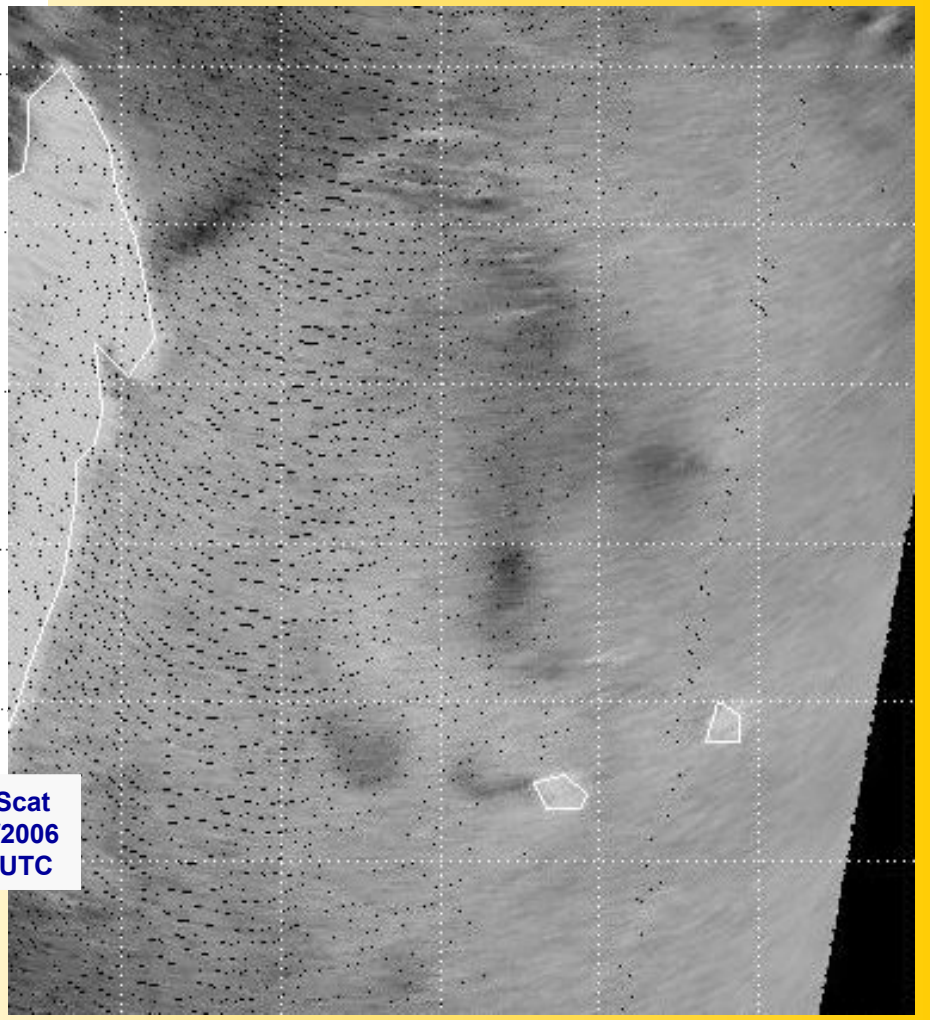


DEPRESSIONS DE MOUSSON : l'exemple de DIWA



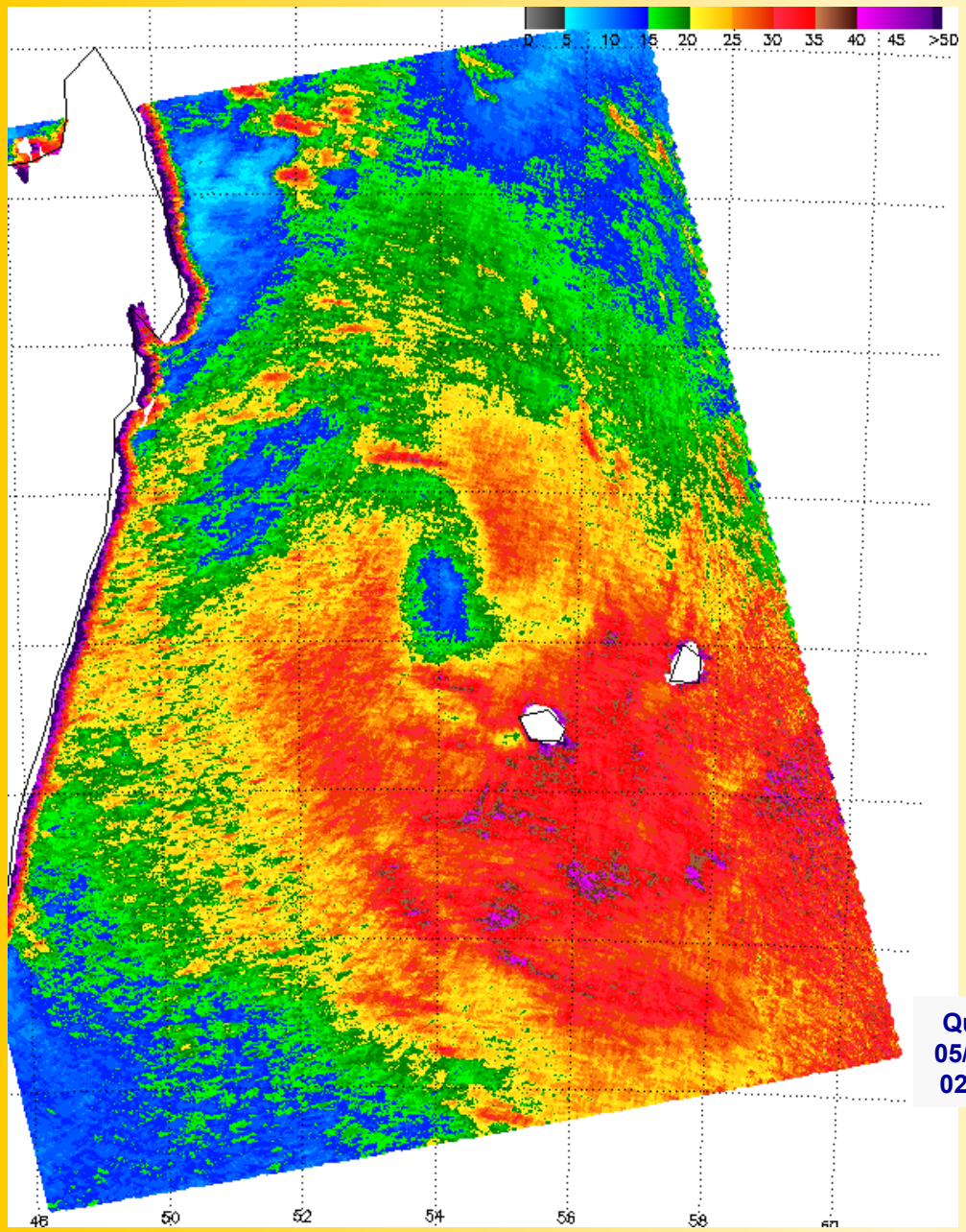
DEPRESSIONS DE MOUSSON :
l'exemple de DIWA





QuikScat
04/03/2006
1425 UTC

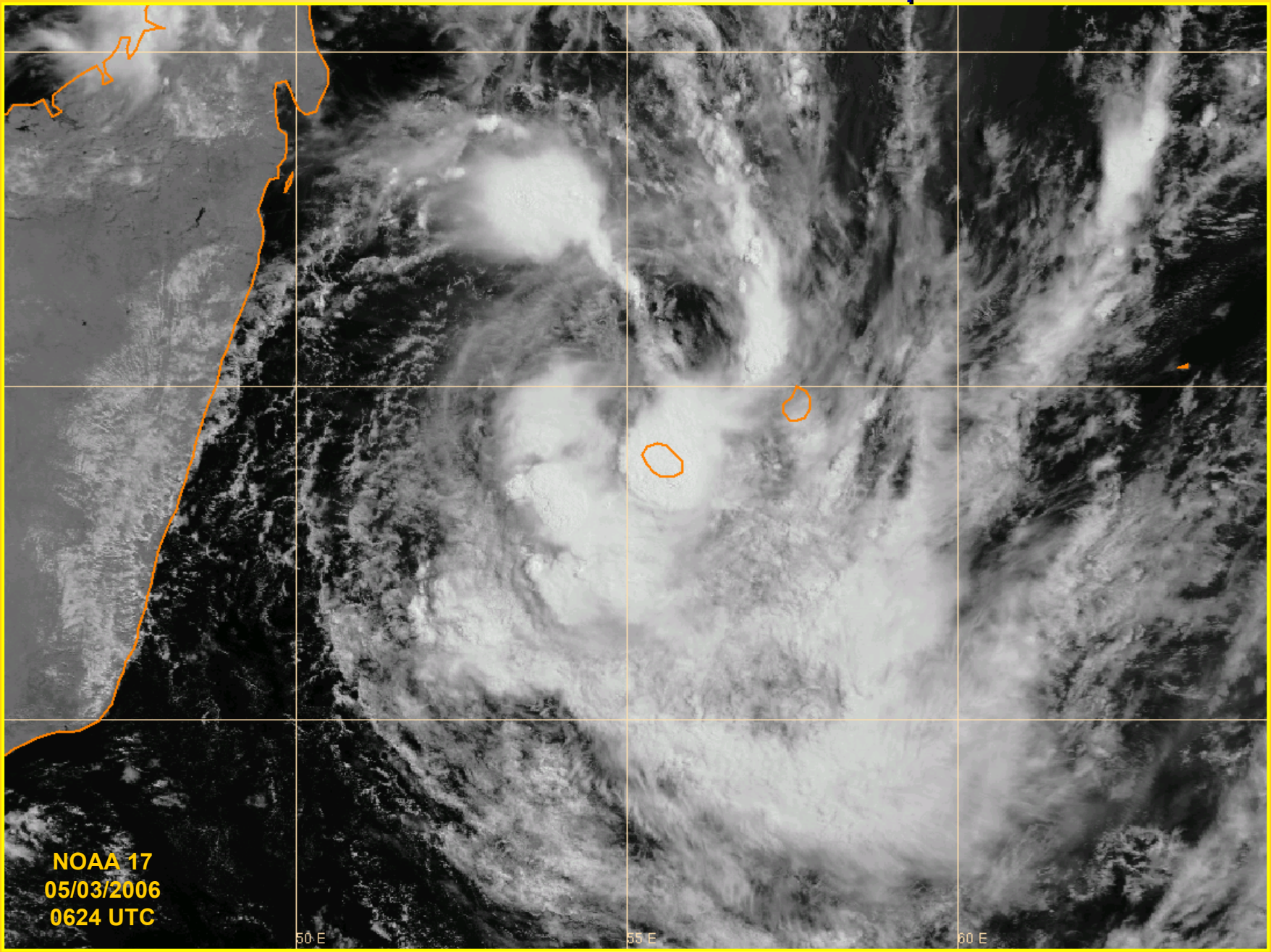
MONSOON DEPRESSIONS : the case of DIWA



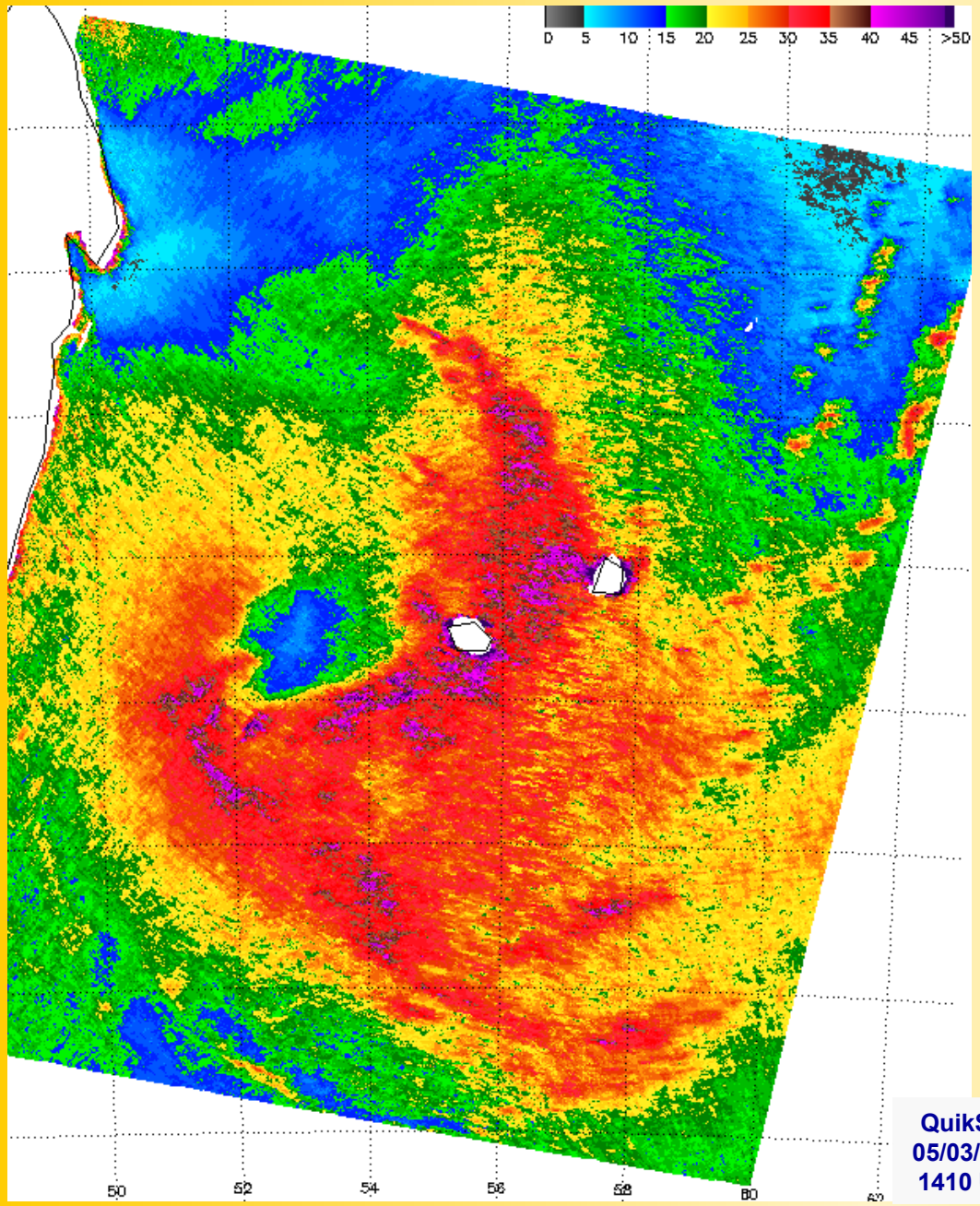


QuikScat
05/03/2006
0225 UTC

DEPRESSIONS DE MOUSSON : l'exemple de DIWA



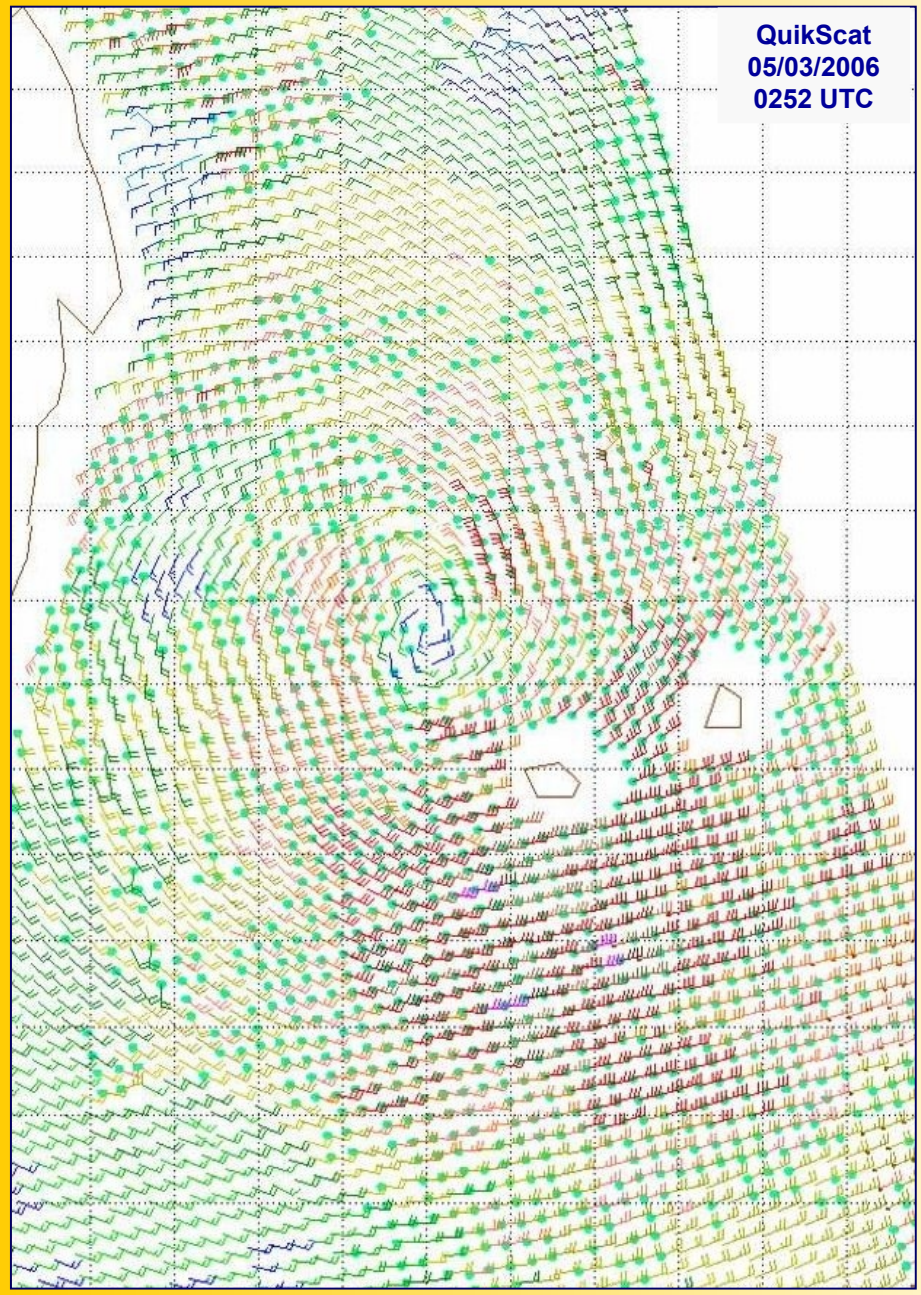
DEPRESSIONS DE MOUSSON :
l'exemple de DIWA

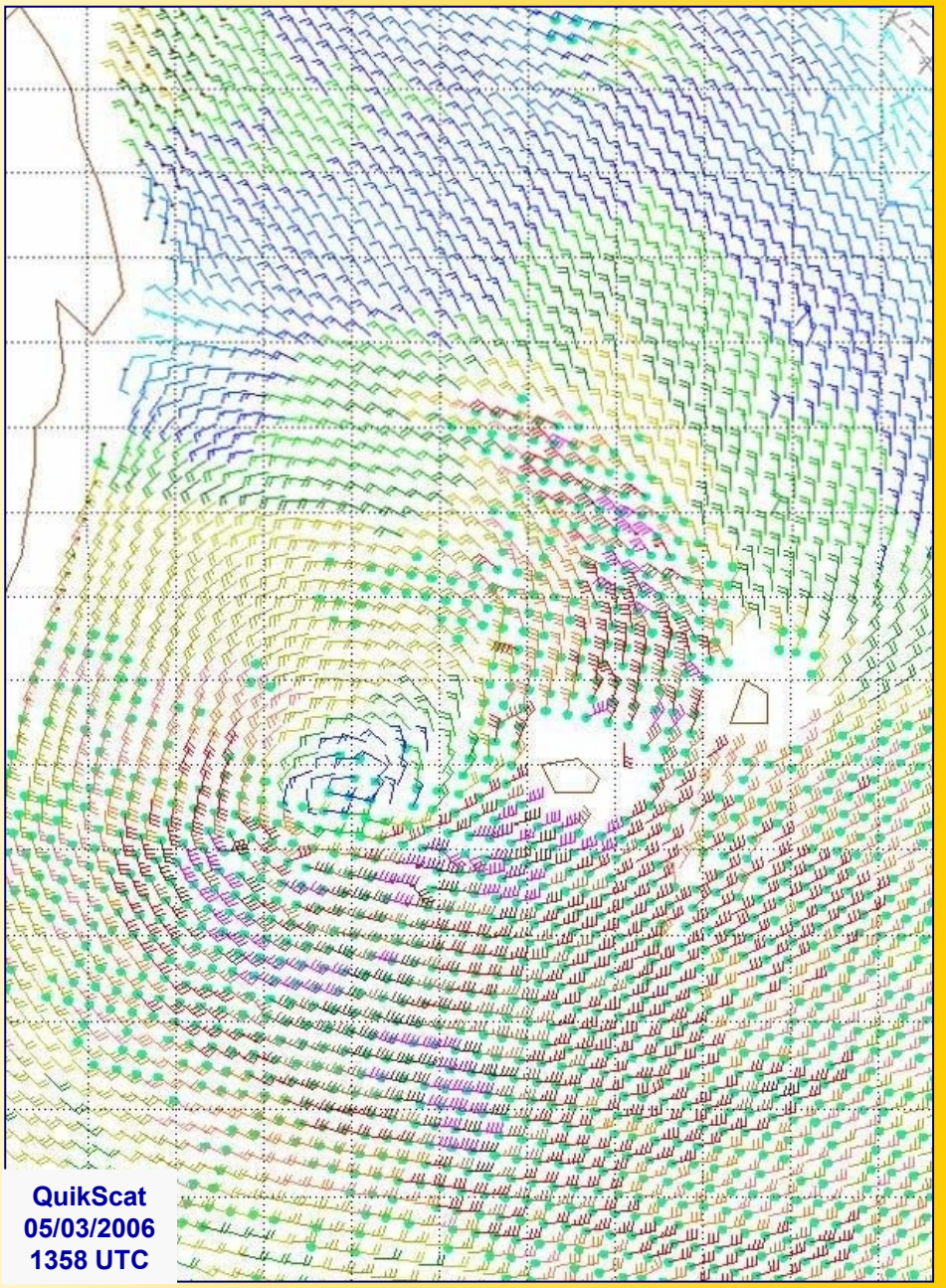




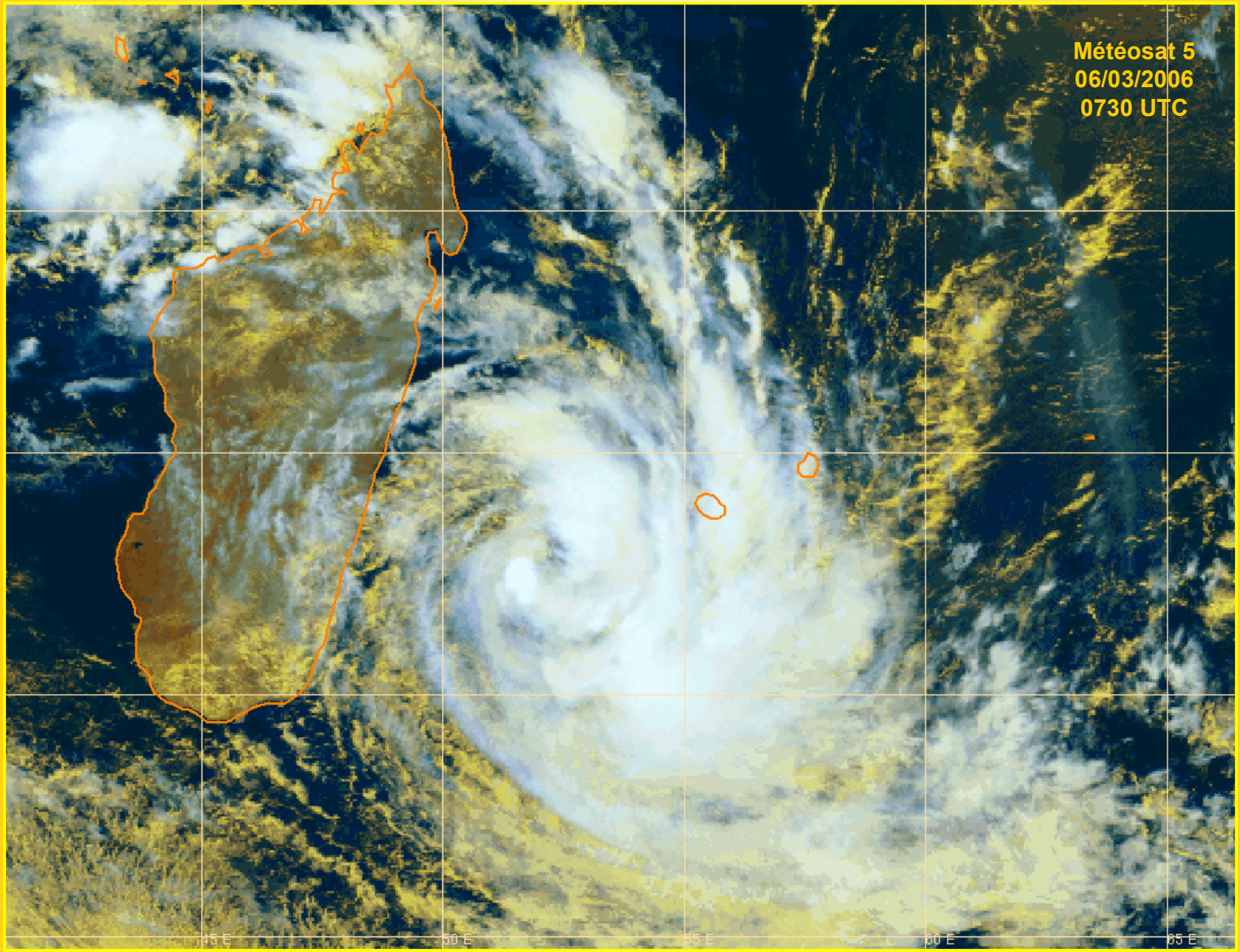
QuikScat
05/03/2006
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MONSOON DEPRESSIONS : the case of DIWA

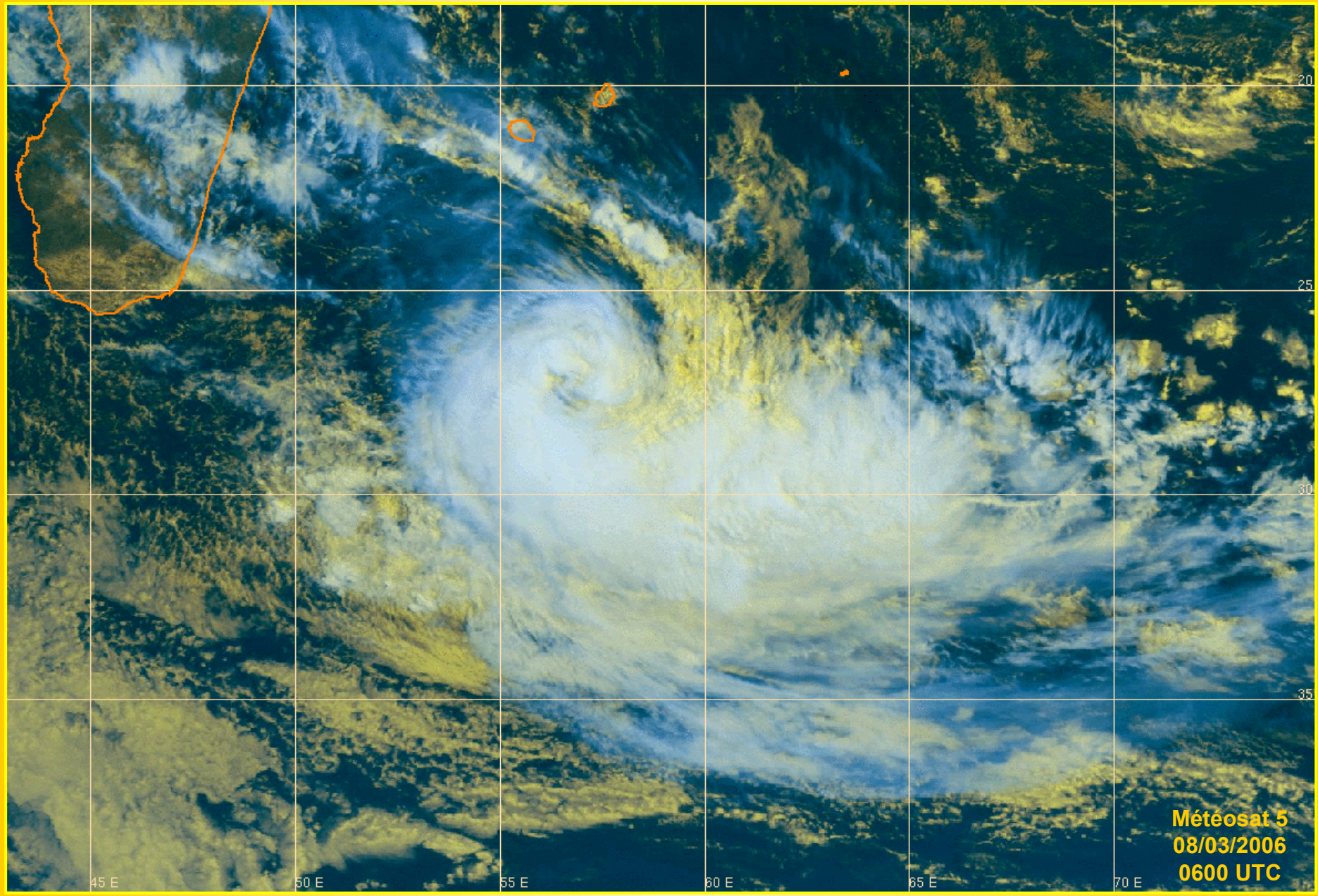




DEPRESSIONS DE MOUSSON : l'exemple de DIWA

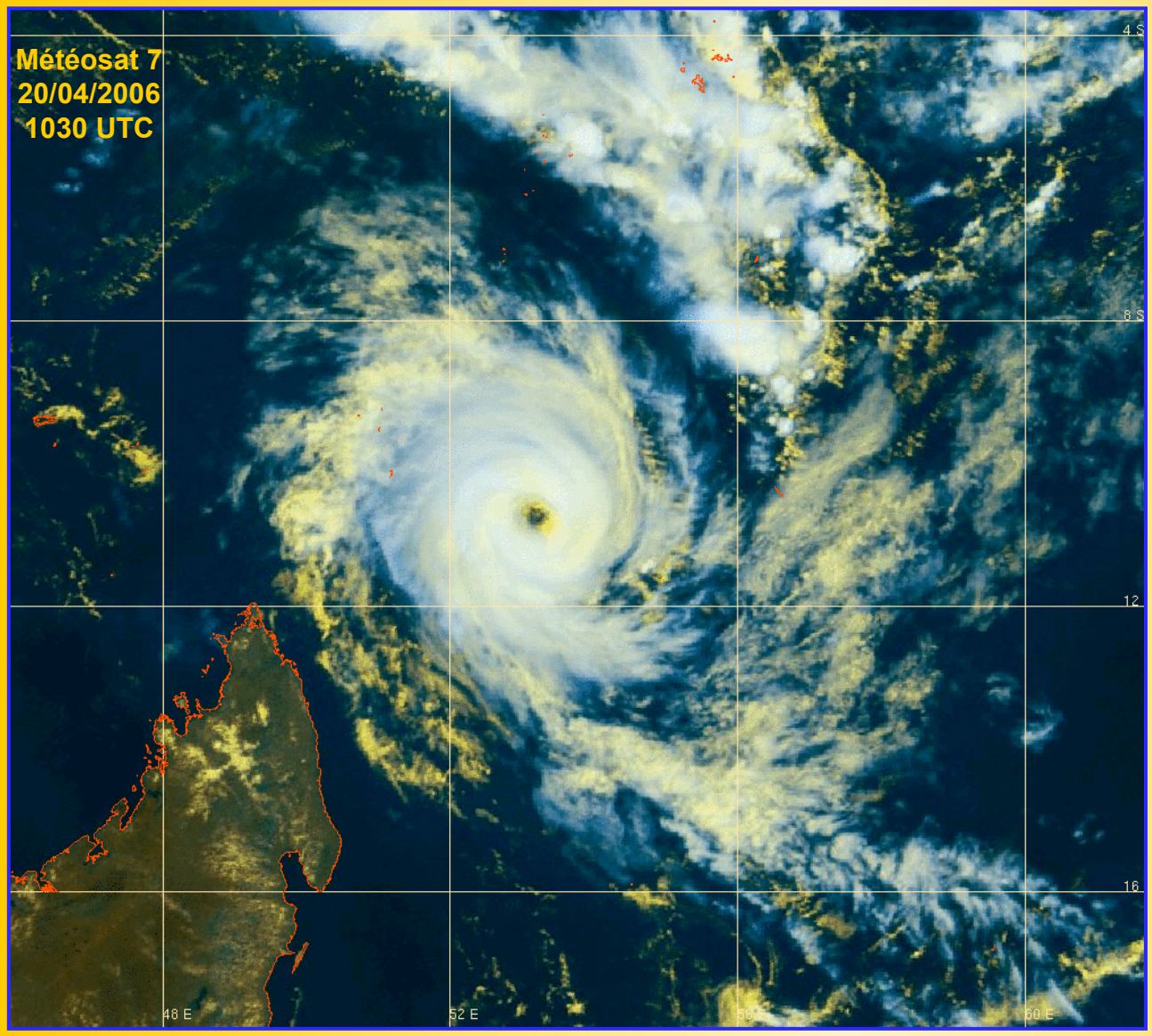


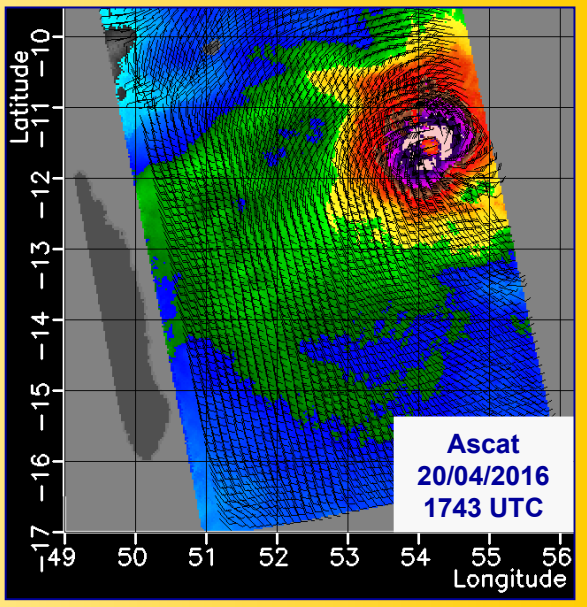
MONSOON DEPRESSIONS : the case of DIWA

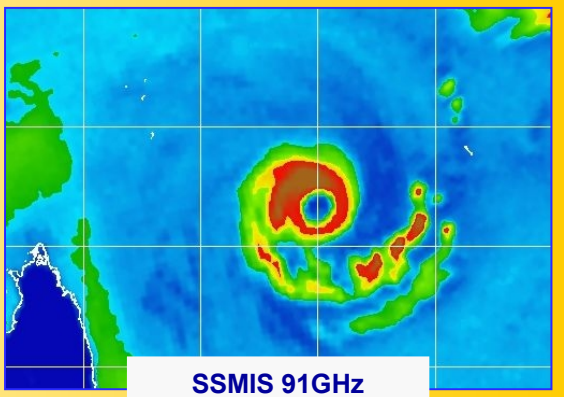


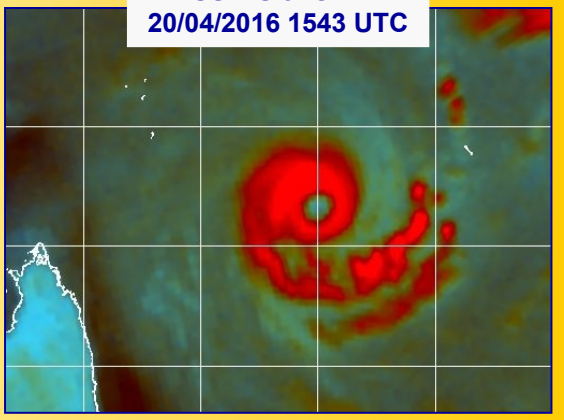
MIDGET STORMS :
l'exemple de FANTALA

R(34 kt) = 43 NM

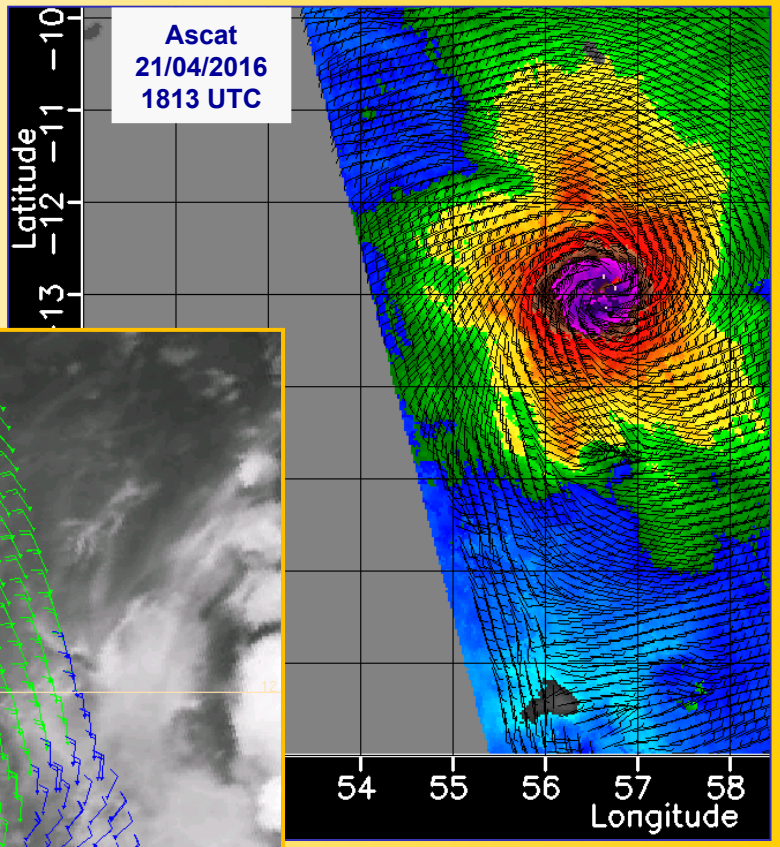


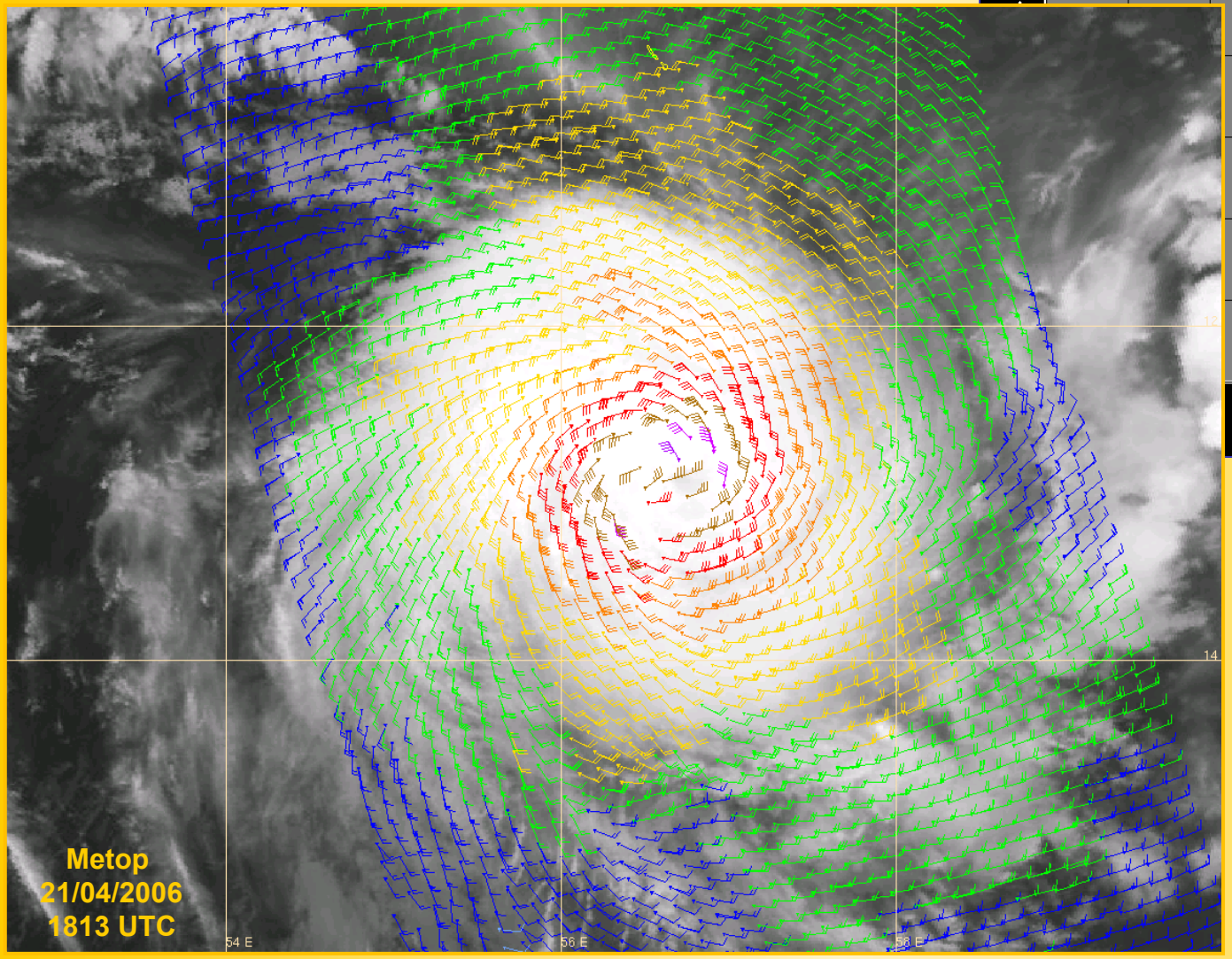






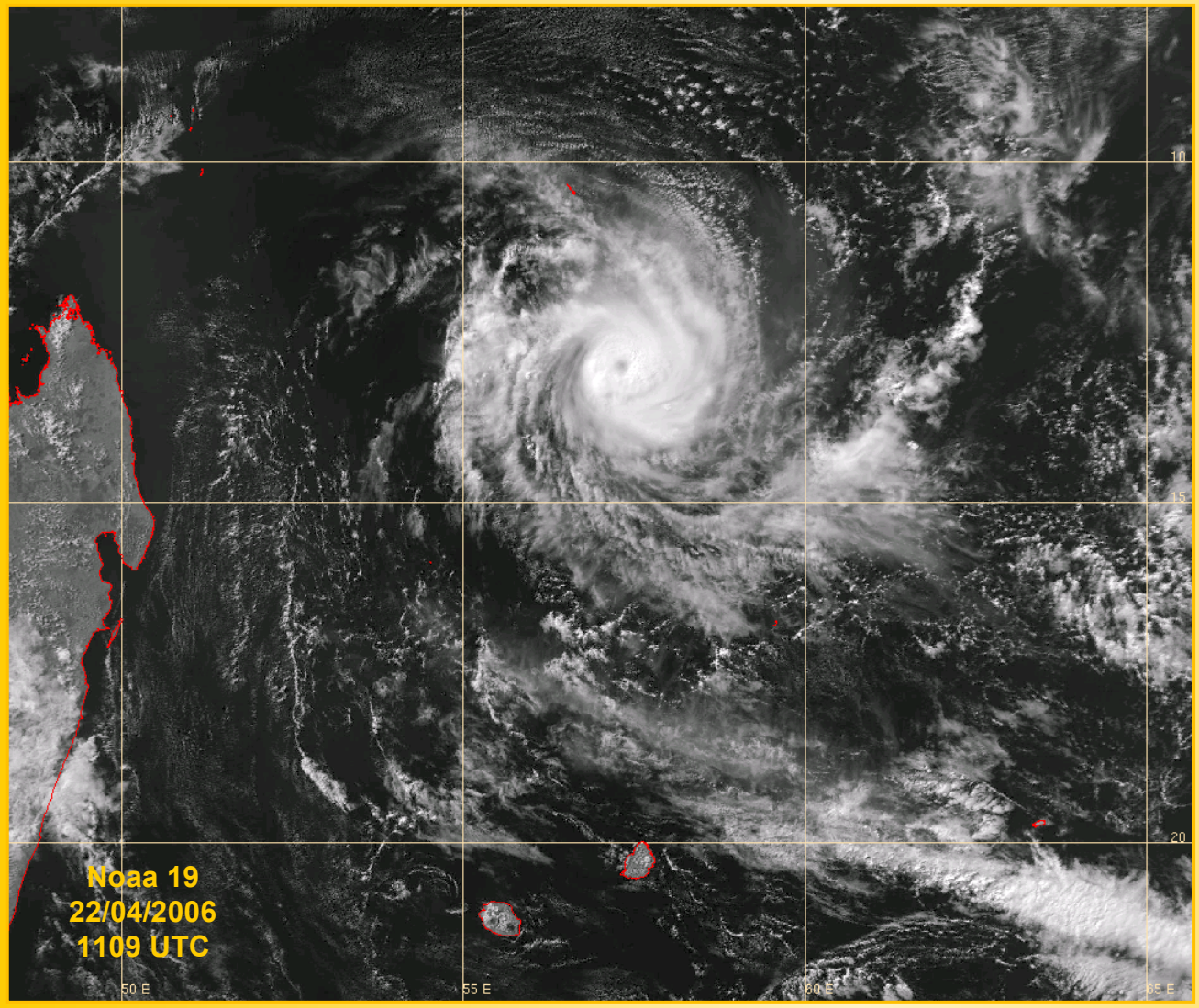
MIDGET STORMS :
l'exemple de FANTALA

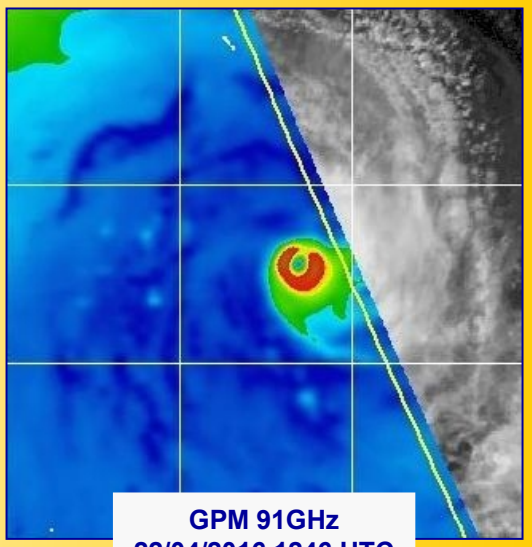




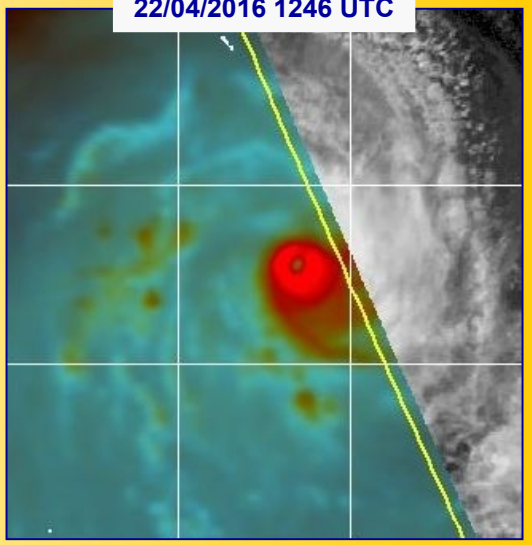
R (34 kt) = 33 NM

MIDGET STORMS :
l'exemple de FANTALA



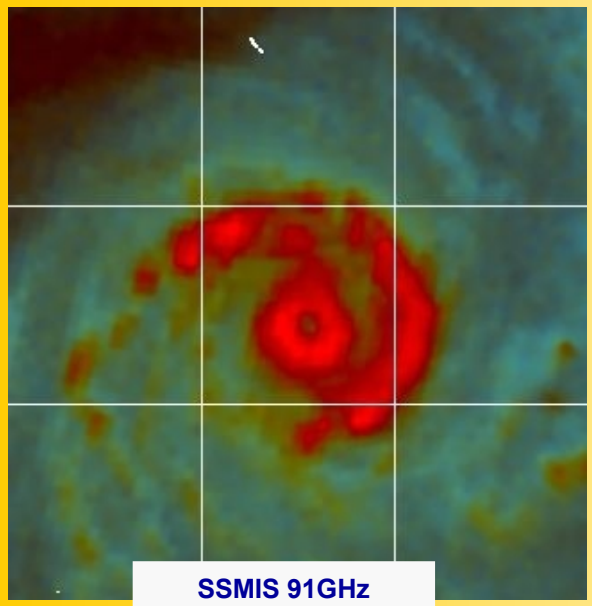


GPM 91GHz
22/04/2016 1246 UTC

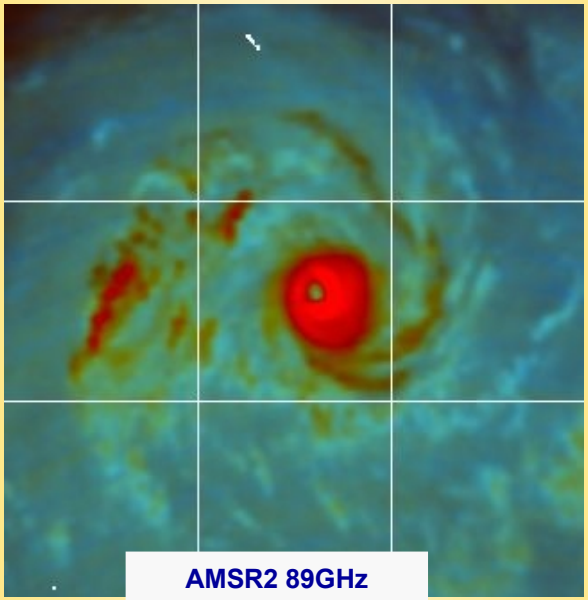


R(34 kt) ≈ 24 NM

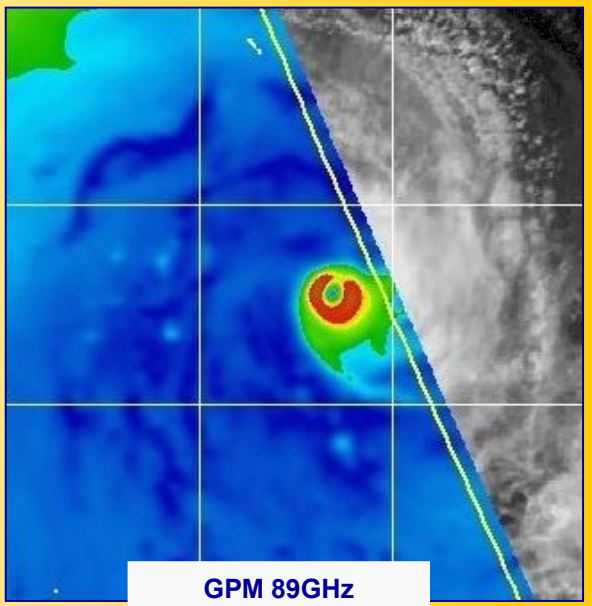
MIDGET STORMS :
l'exemple de FANTALA



SSMIS 91GHz
22/04/2016 0229 UTC

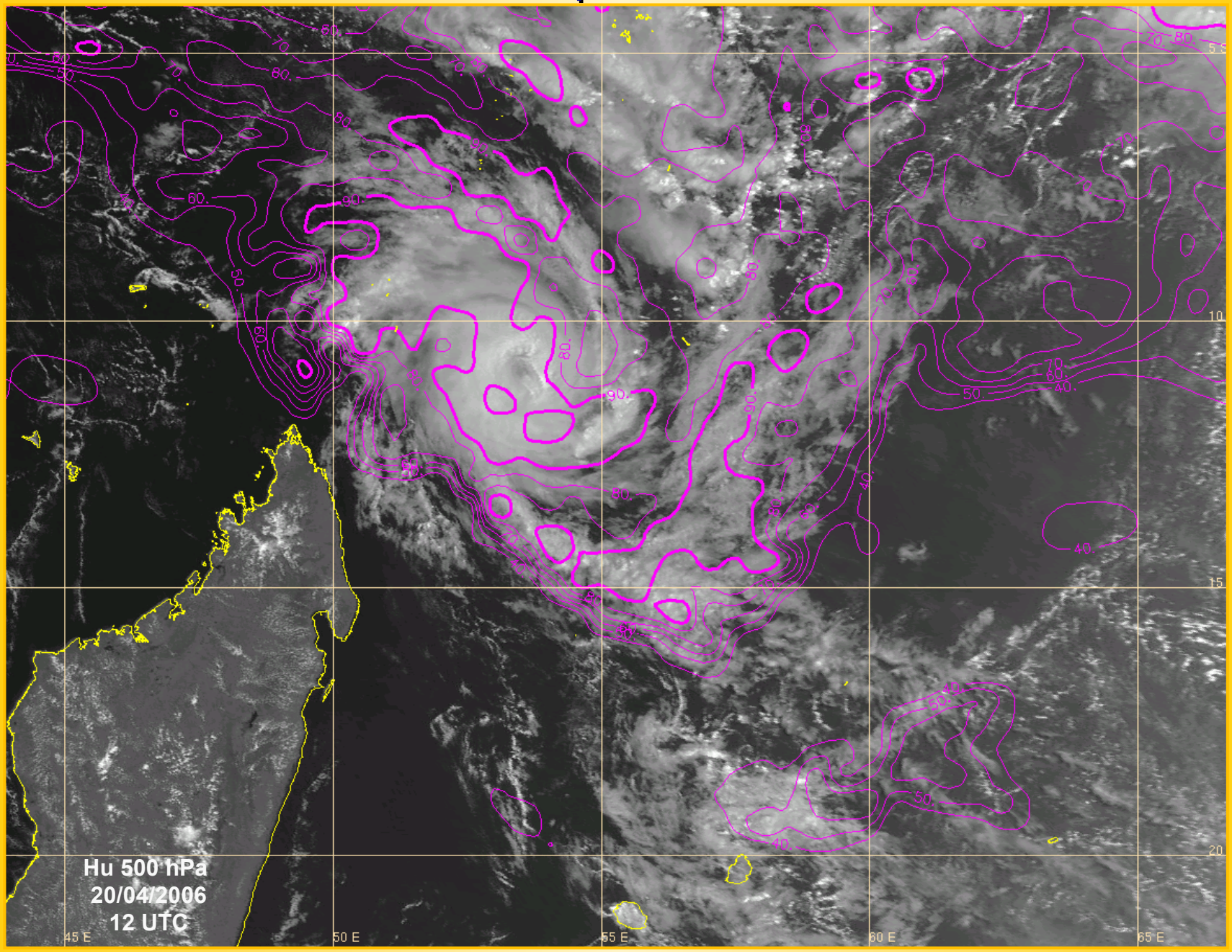


AMSR2 89GHz
22/04/2016 0843 UTC

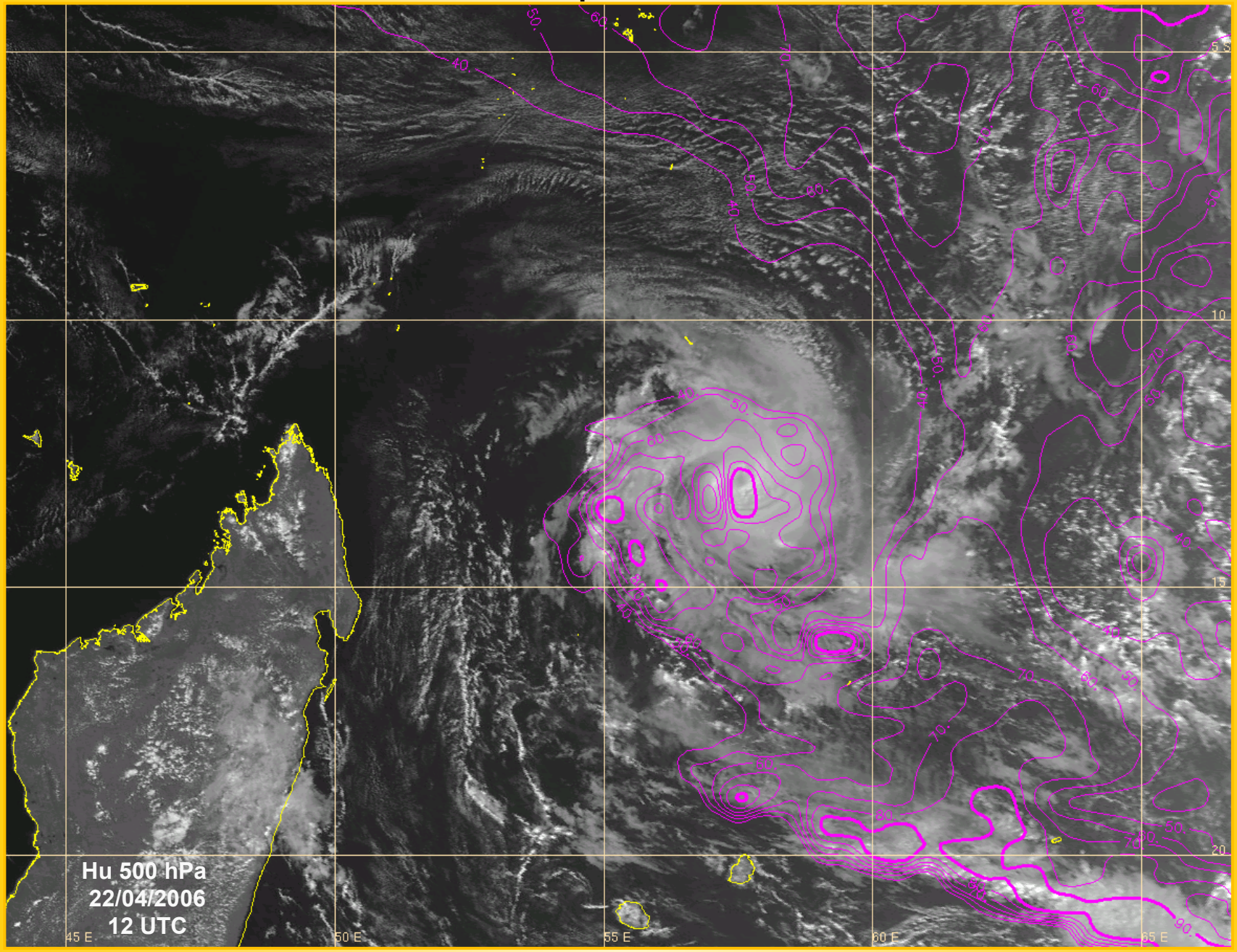


GPM 89GHz
22/04/2016 1246 UTC

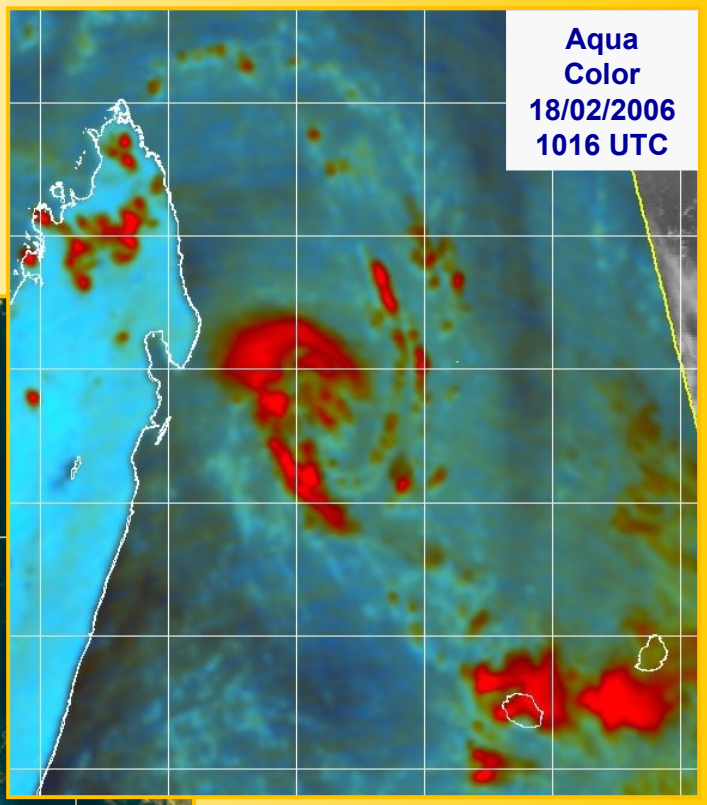
MIDGET STORMS : l'exemple de FANTALA

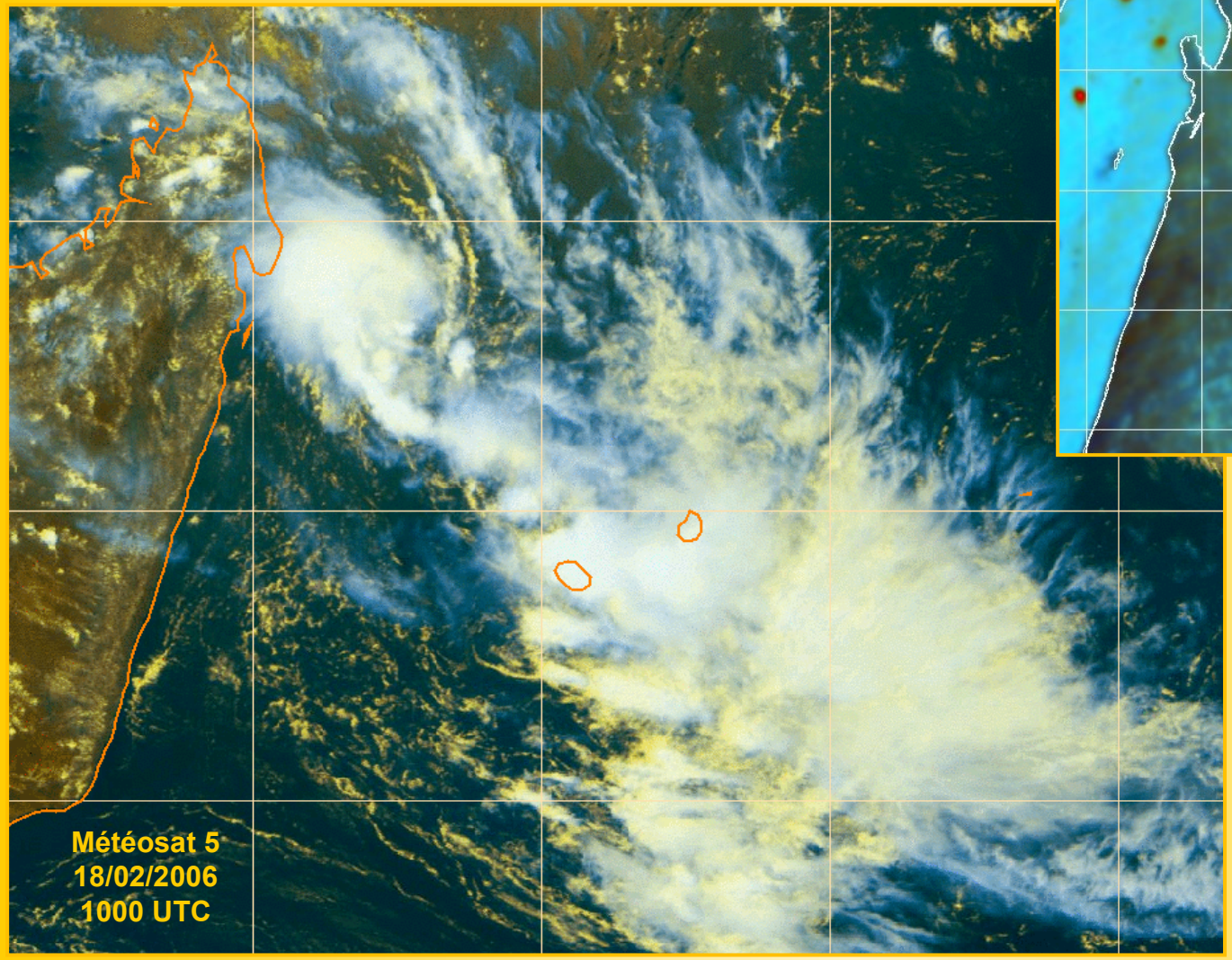


MIDGET STORMS : l'exemple de FANTALA

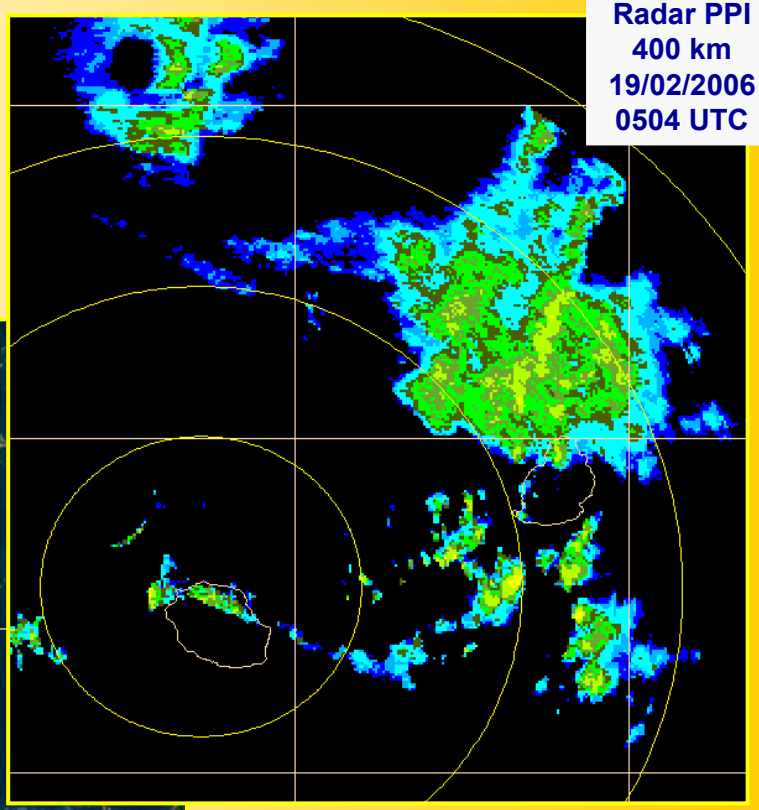


MIDGET STORMS :
l'exemple du système 09-20052006

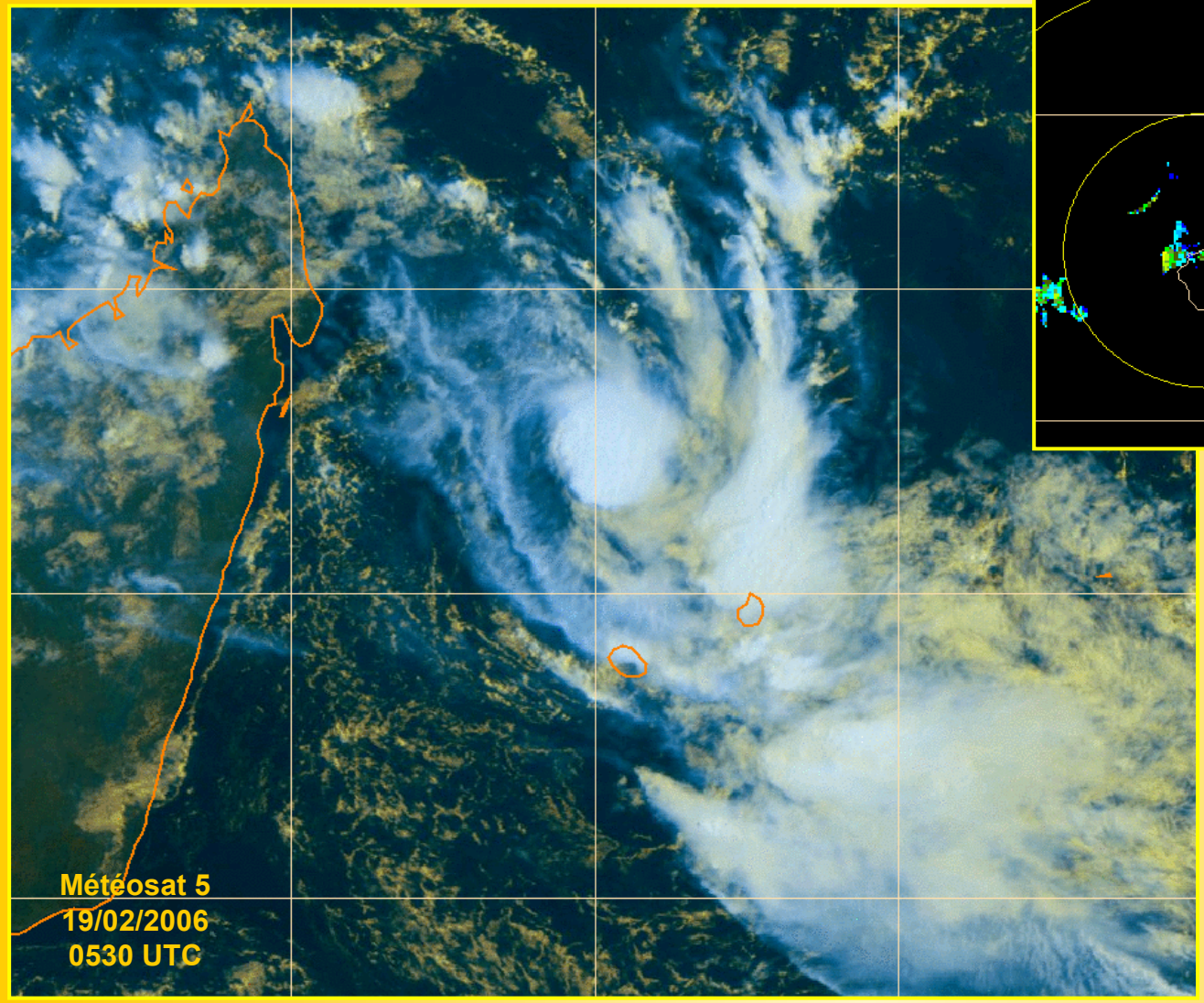




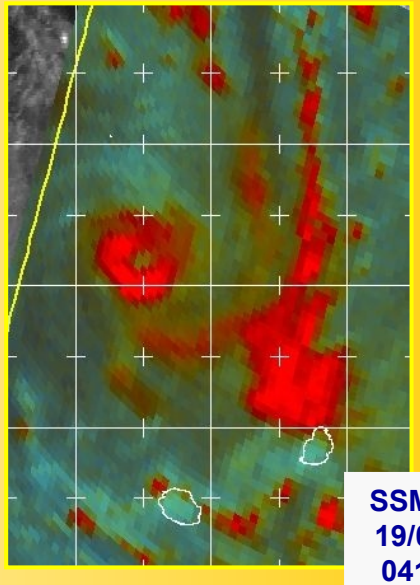
MIDGET STORMS :
l'exemple du système 09-20052006



Radar PPI
400 km
19/02/2006
0504 UTC

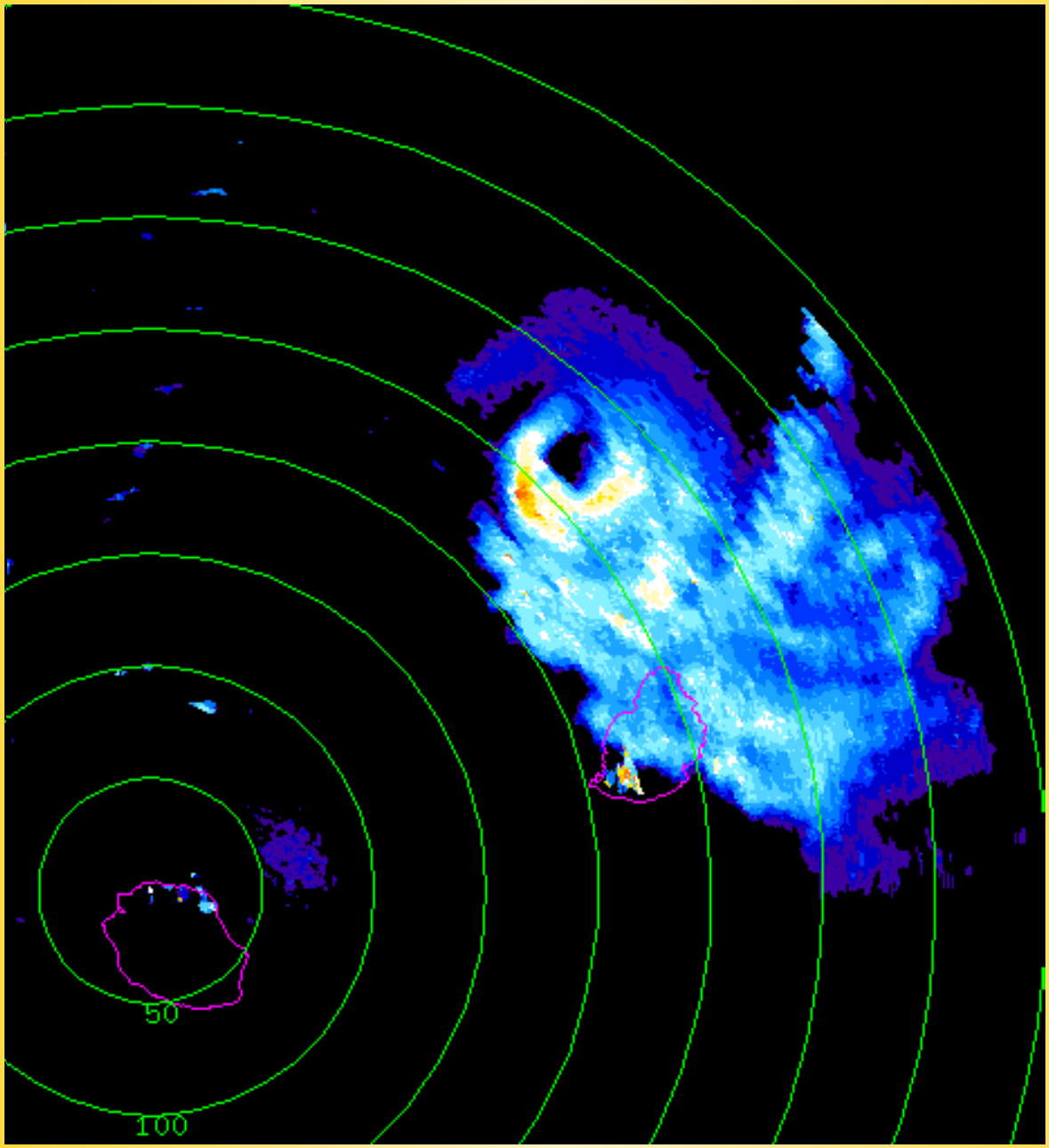


Météosat 5
19/02/2006
0530 UTC



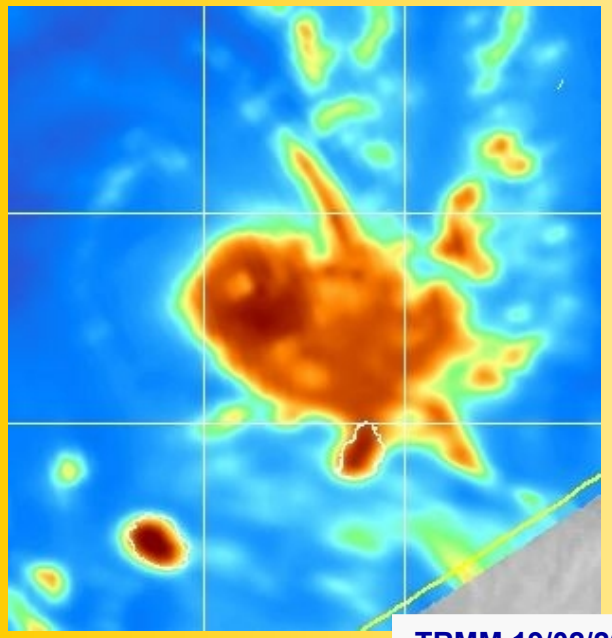
SSMI Color
19/02/2006
0418 UTC

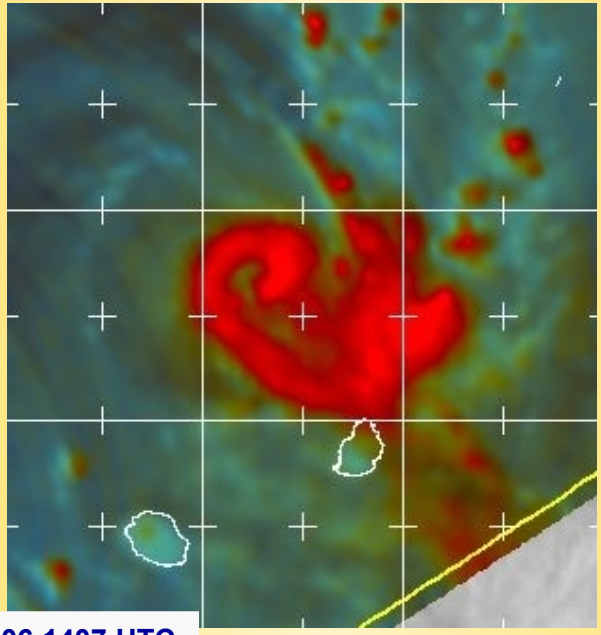
MIDGET STORMS : l'exemple du système 09-20052006



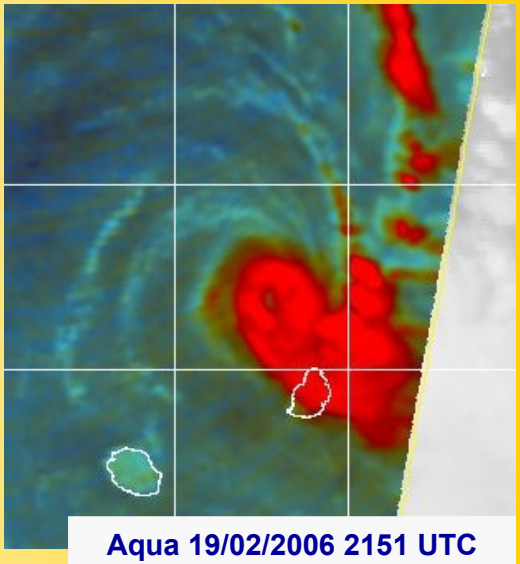
Images radar PPI 400 km toutes les 90 minutes le 19/02/2006 de 0919 UTC à 2249 UTC.

MIDGET STORMS : l'exemple du système 09-20052006

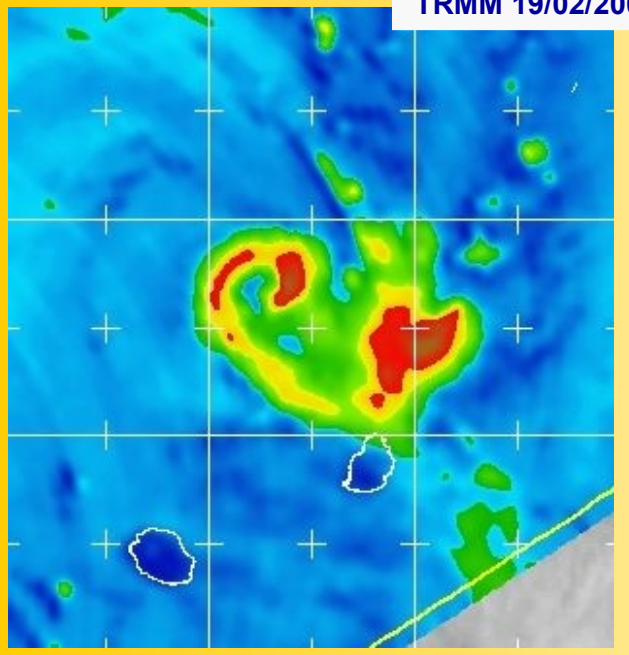


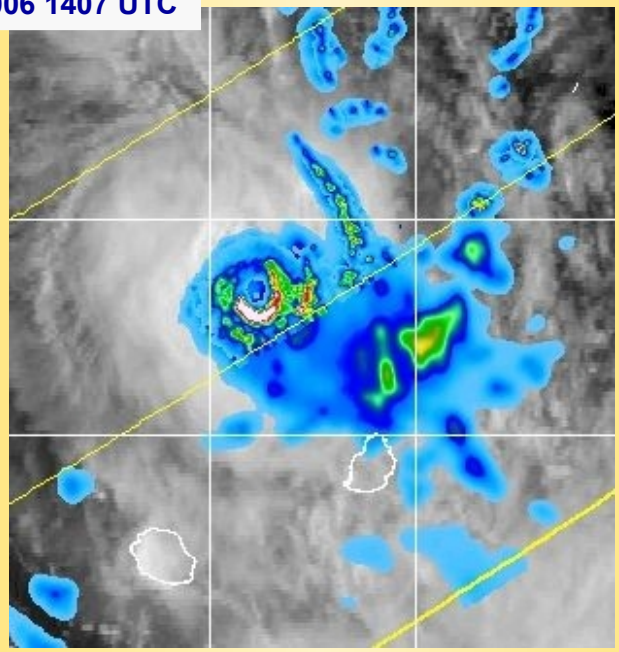


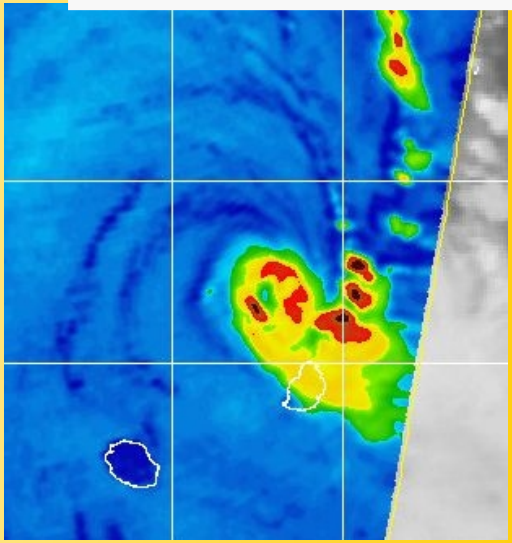
TRMM 19/02/2006 1407 UTC



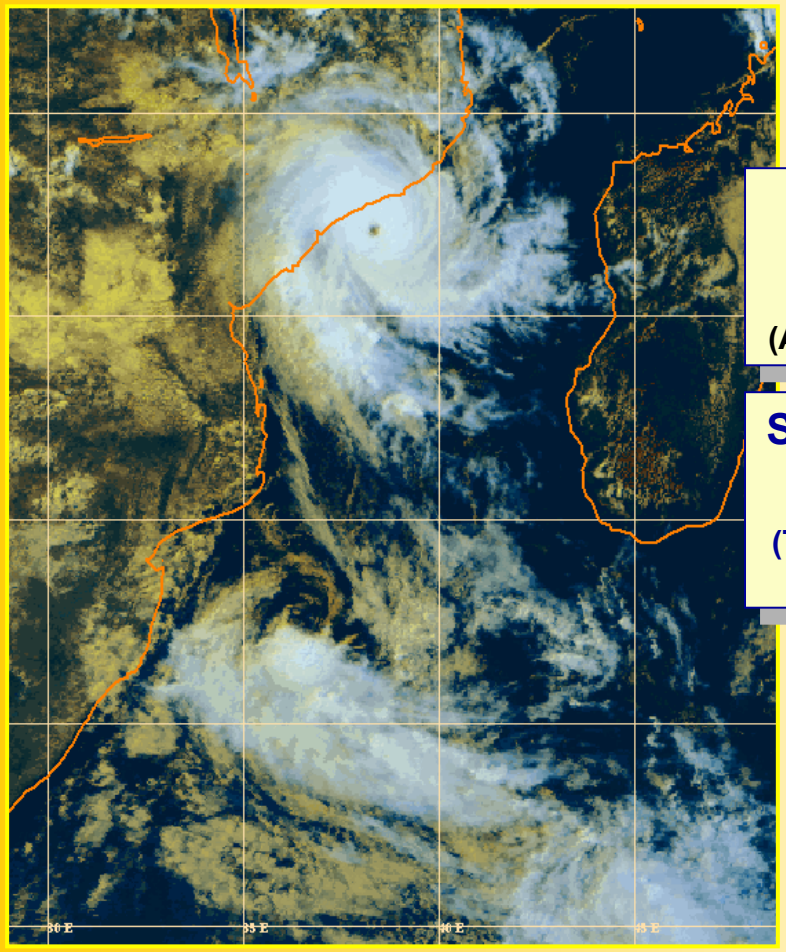
Aqua 19/02/2006 2151 UTC







Les dépressions subtropicales
Subtropical depressions



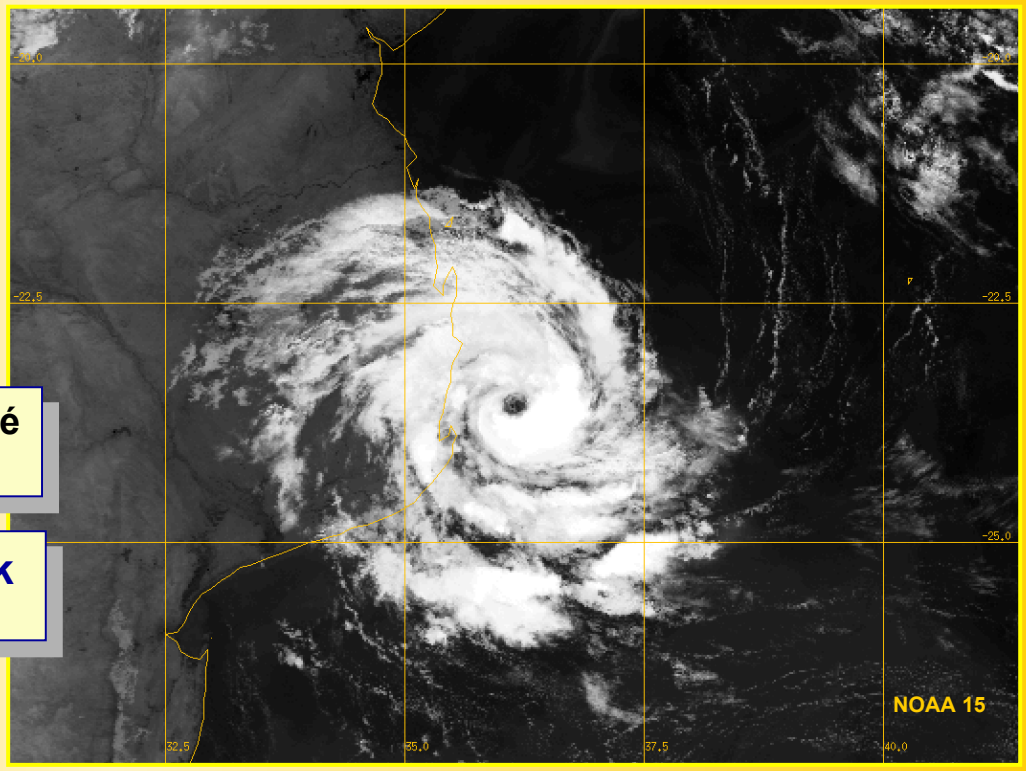
La dépression subtropicale n°13,

en début de vie, le 07 avril 2000 à 13 UTC.

(Au nord, HUDAH est en passe d'atterrir sur le MOZAMBIQUE)

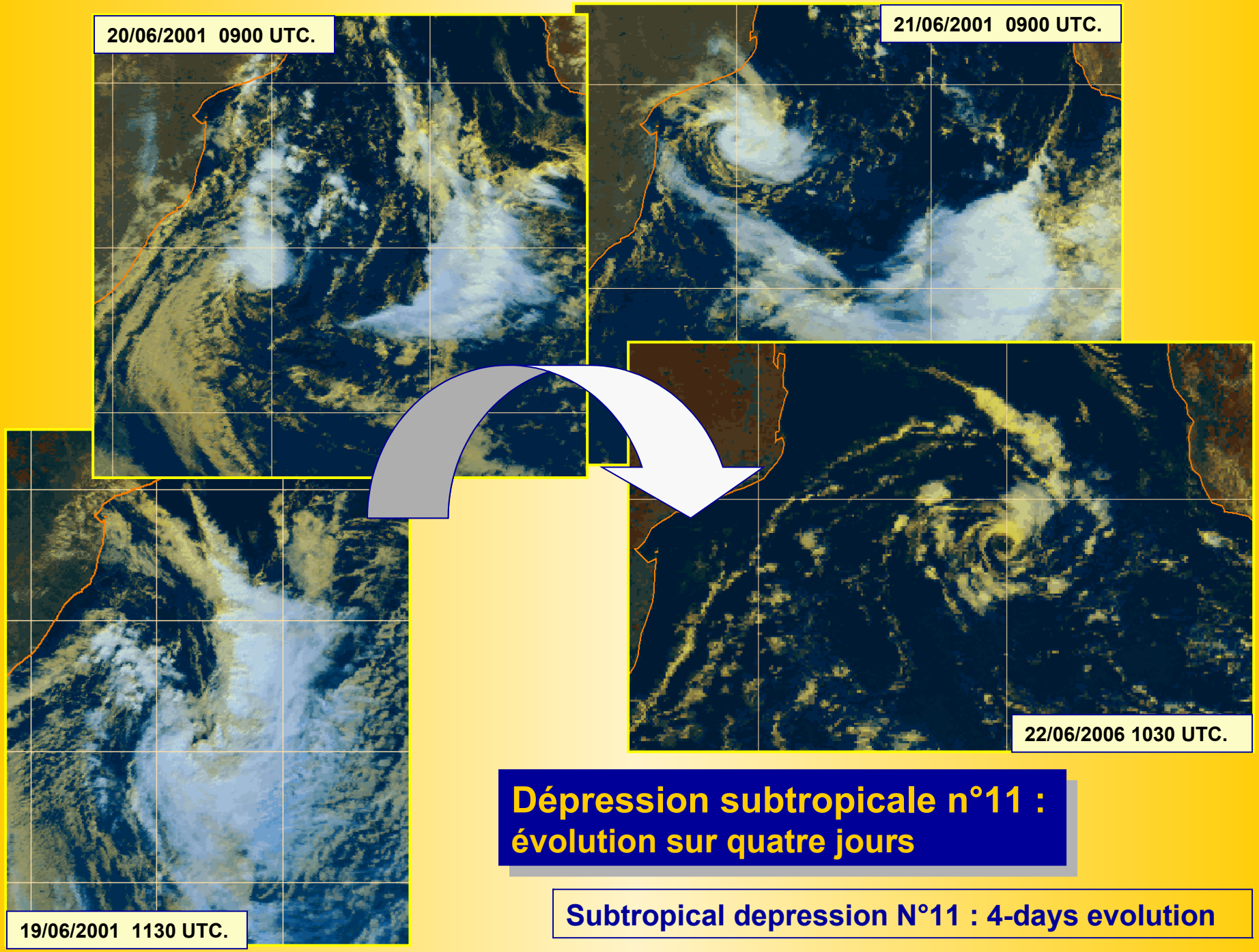
Subtropical depression N°13 at incipient stage

(07/04/2000 at 13 UTC).
(To the north, TC HUDAH is on its way to make landfall on the Mozambique coast)



N°13 à son maximum d'intensité
(le 12 avril 2000 à 1708 UTC).

N°13 at intensity peak
(12/04/2000 at 1708 UTC).

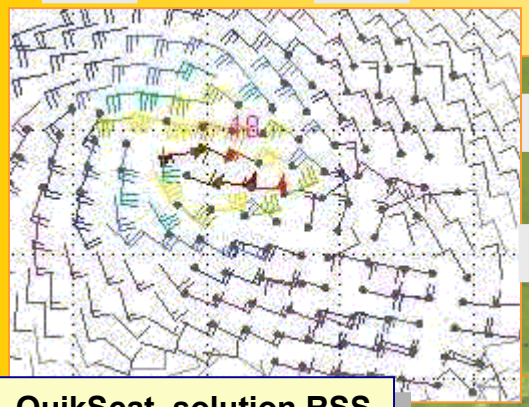


Dépression subtropicale n°11 : évolution sur quatre jours

Subtropical depression N°11 : 4-days evolution

La dépression subtropicale n° 11 à son maximum d'intensité

Subtropical depression N°11 at intensity peak



26S

27S

-25.0

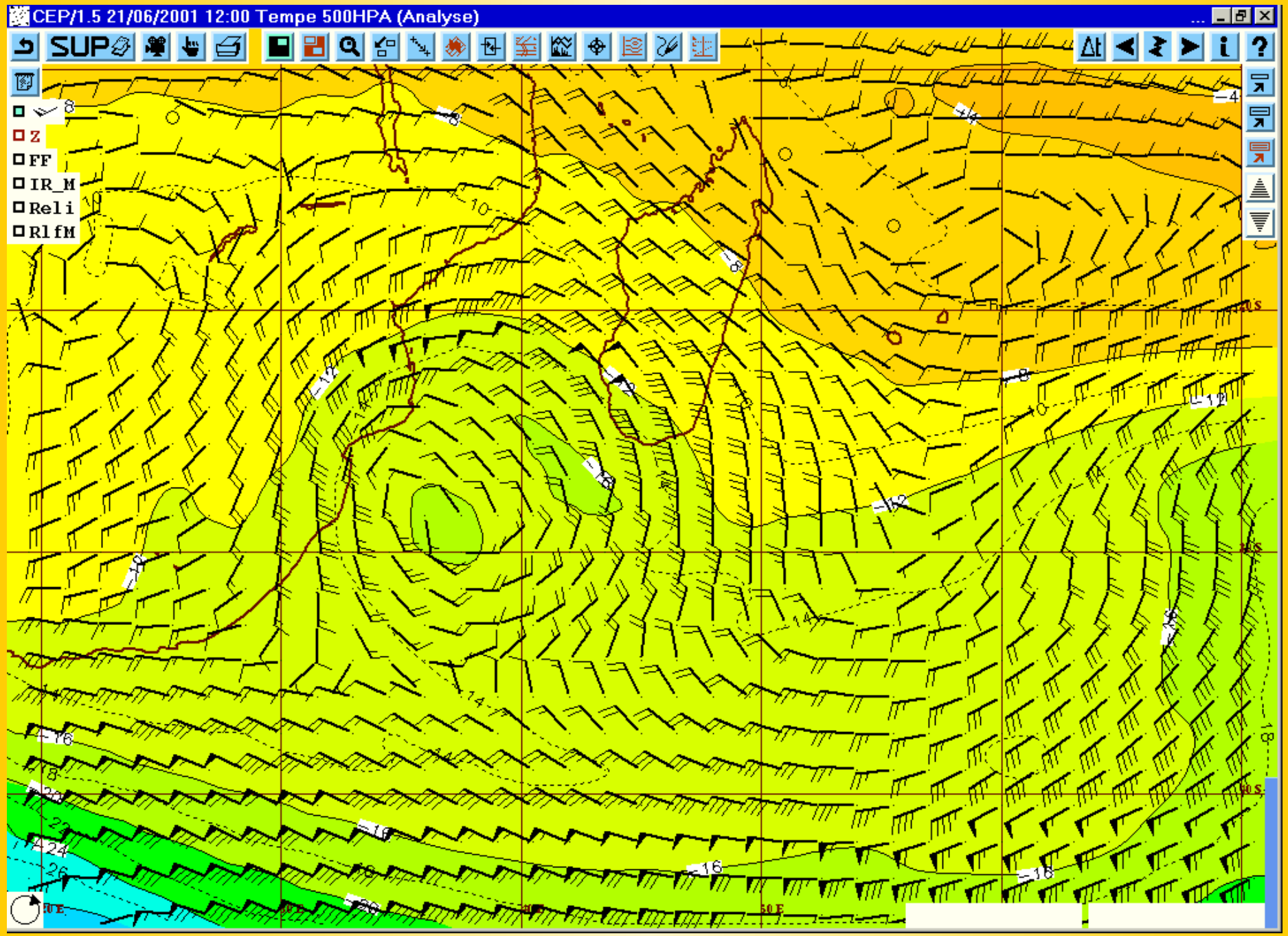
-27.5

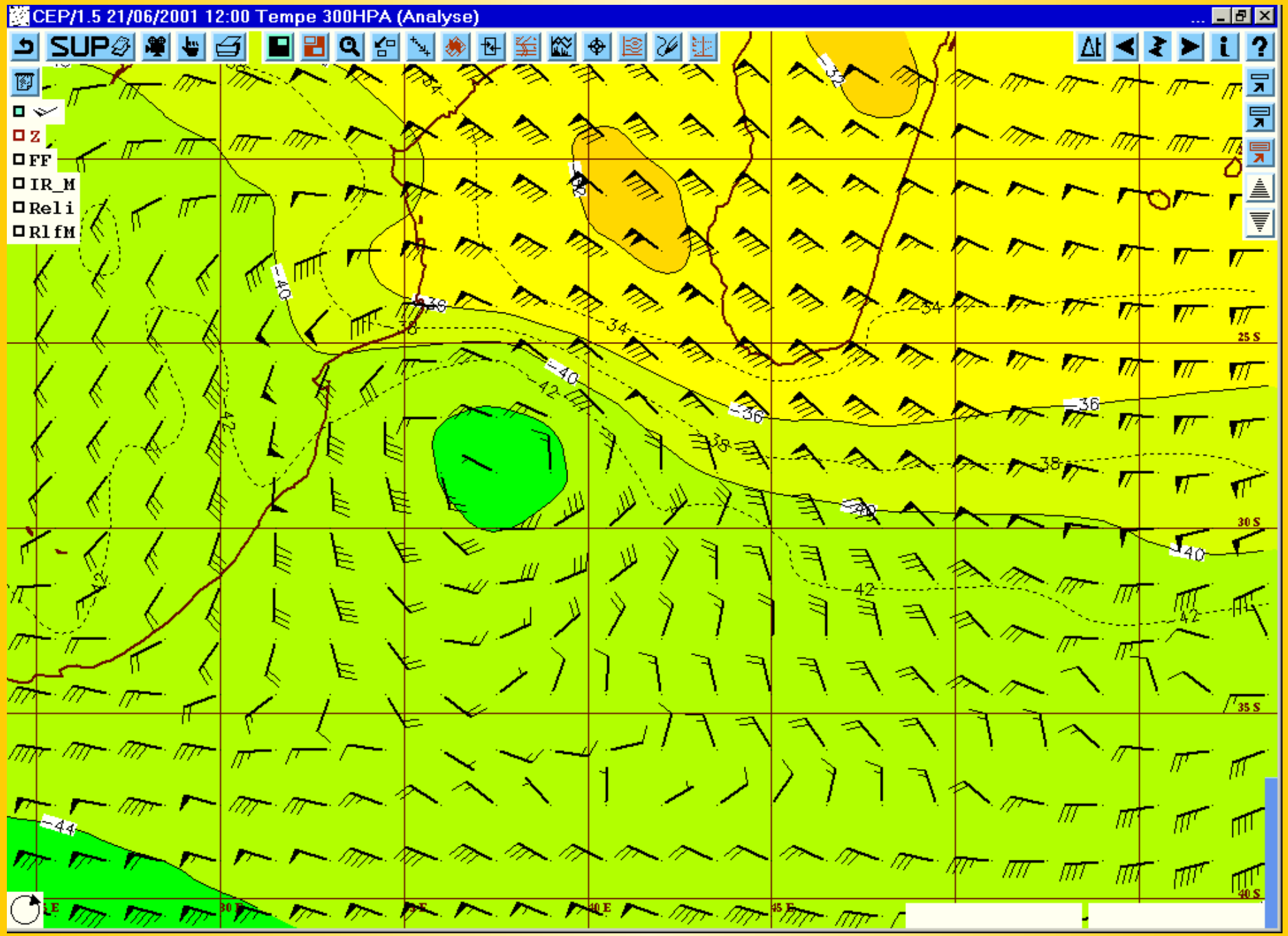
35NM / 70 km

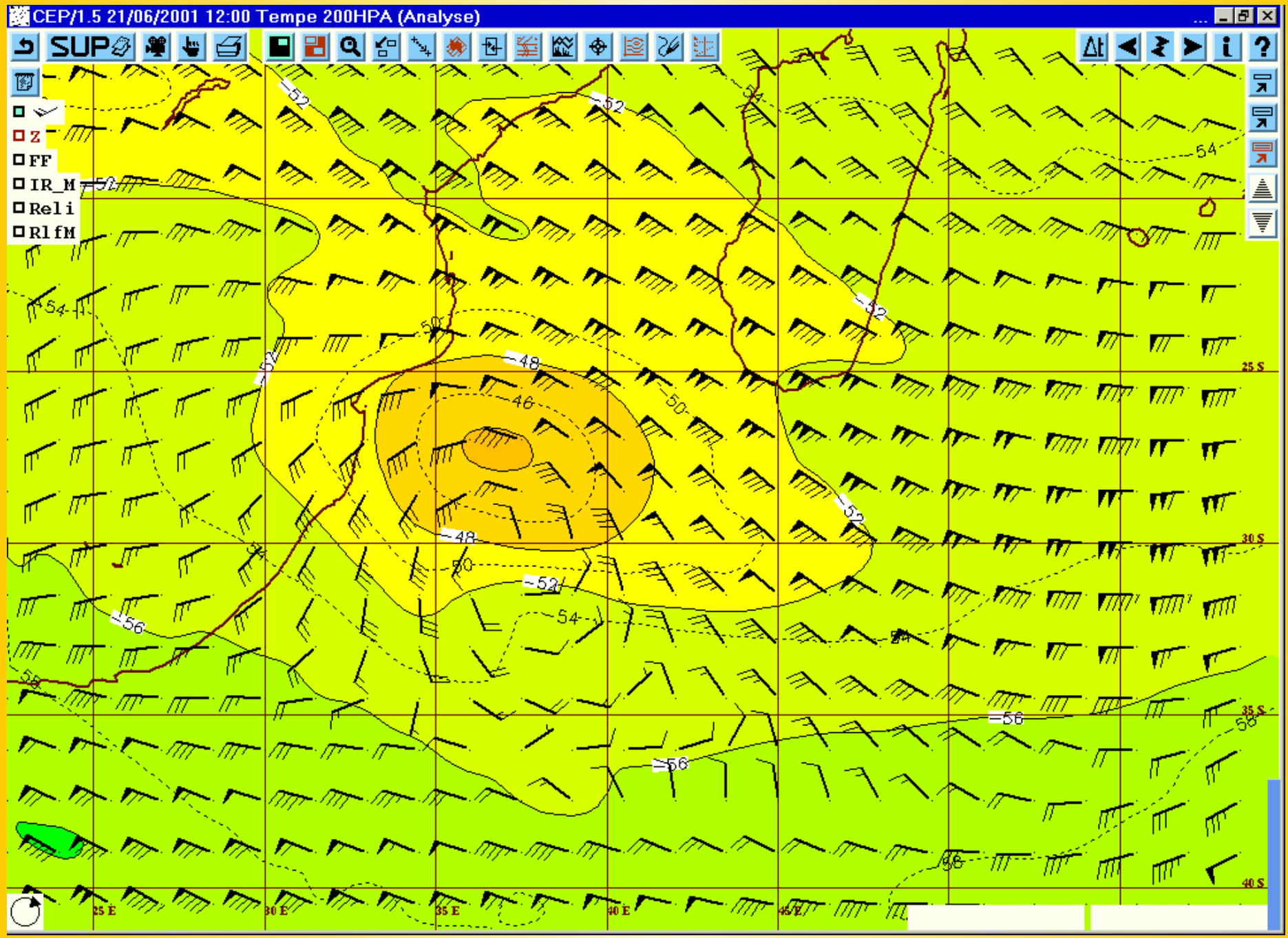
QuikScat, solution RSS
(21/06/2001 à 1509 UTC)

QuikScat, RSS solution
(21/06/2001 at 1509 UTC)

NOAA 16 21/06/2001 1115 UTC.

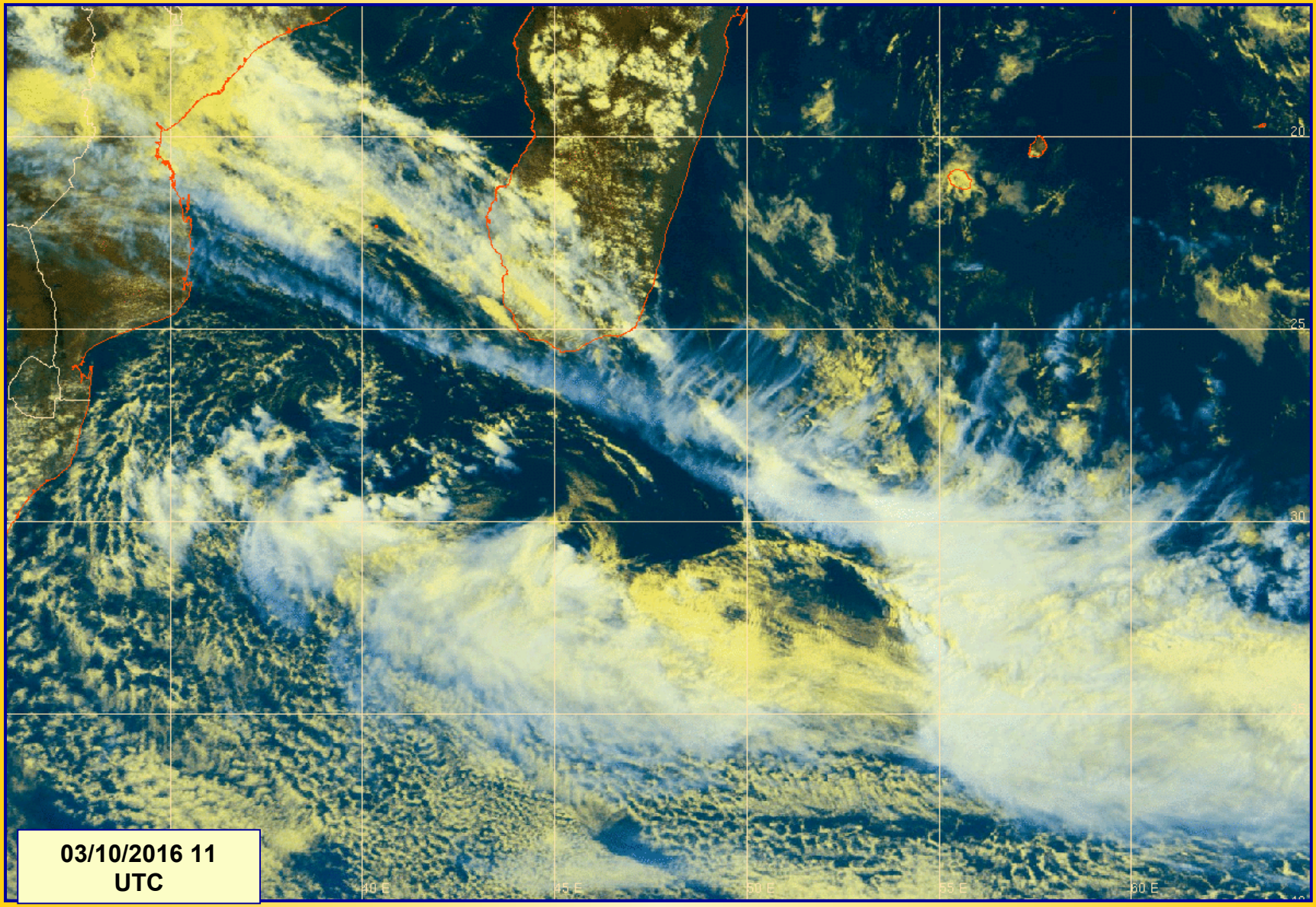

CEP/1.5 21/06/2001 12:00 Tempe 500HPA (Analyse)
SUP
Z
FF
IR_M
Reli
RlfM


CEP/1.5 21/06/2001 12:00 Tempe 300HPA (Analyse)
SUP
Z
FF
IR_M
Reli
RlfM
-40
-36
-34
-42
-38
-44
25 S
30 S
35 S
40 S
30 E
40 E
45 E


CEP/1.5 21/06/2001 12:00 Tempe 200HPA (Analyse)
SUP
Z
FF
IR_M
Reli
RlfM
-52
-54
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-56
-58
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35 S
40 S
25 E
30 E
35 E
40 E
45 E

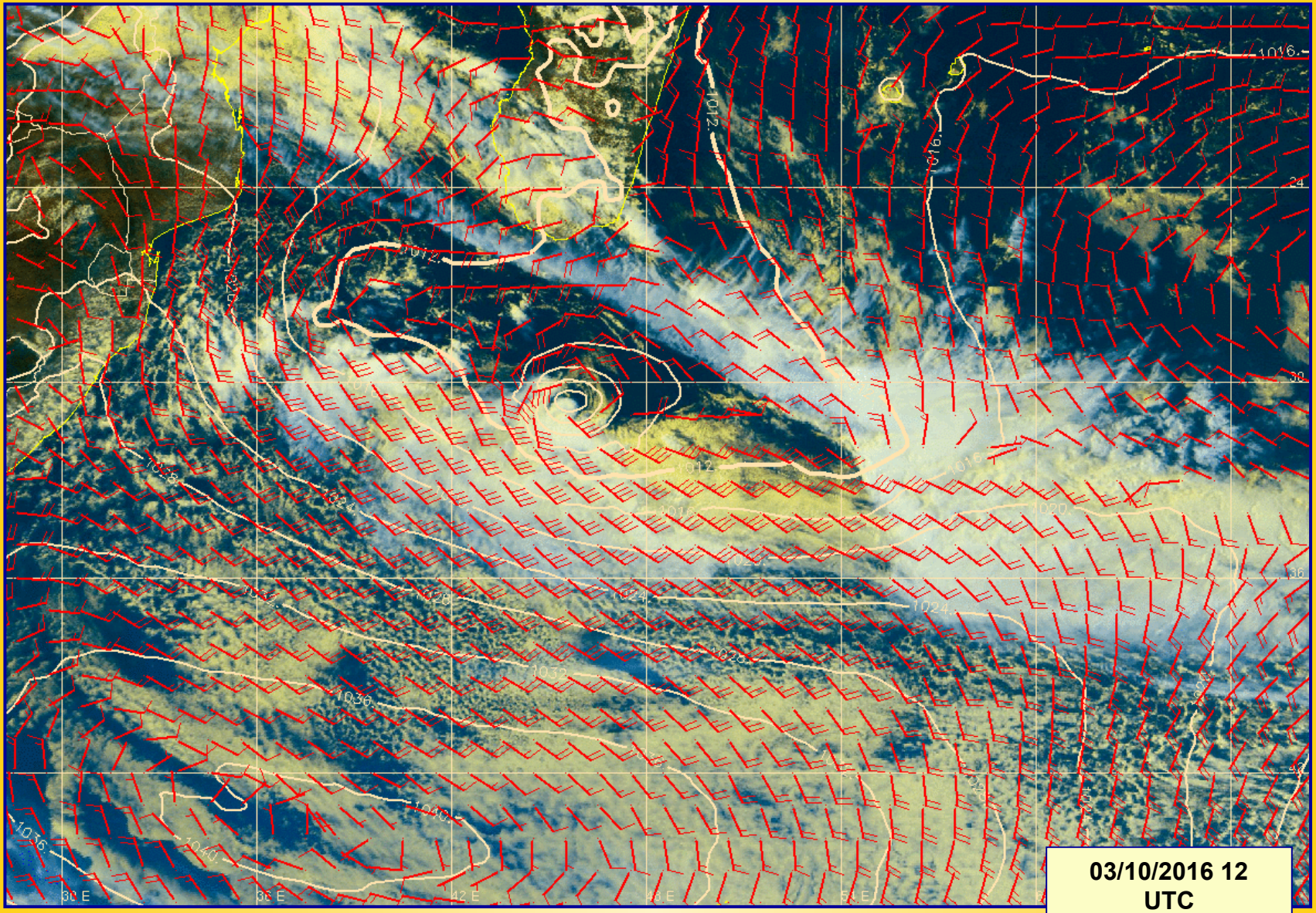
La dépression subtropicale BRANSBY

Subtropical depression BRANSBY



La dépression subtropicale BRANSBY

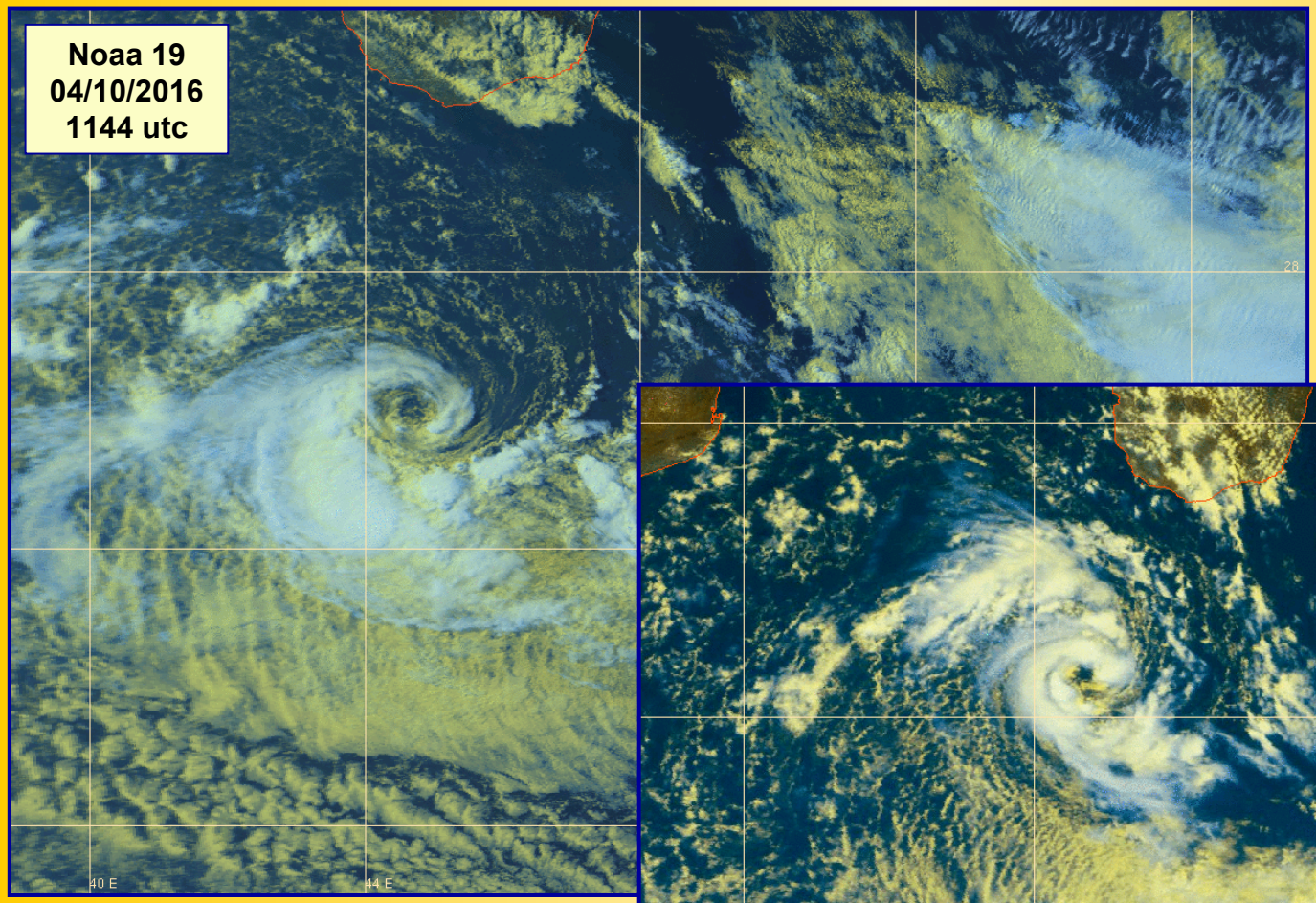
Subtropical depression BRANSBY

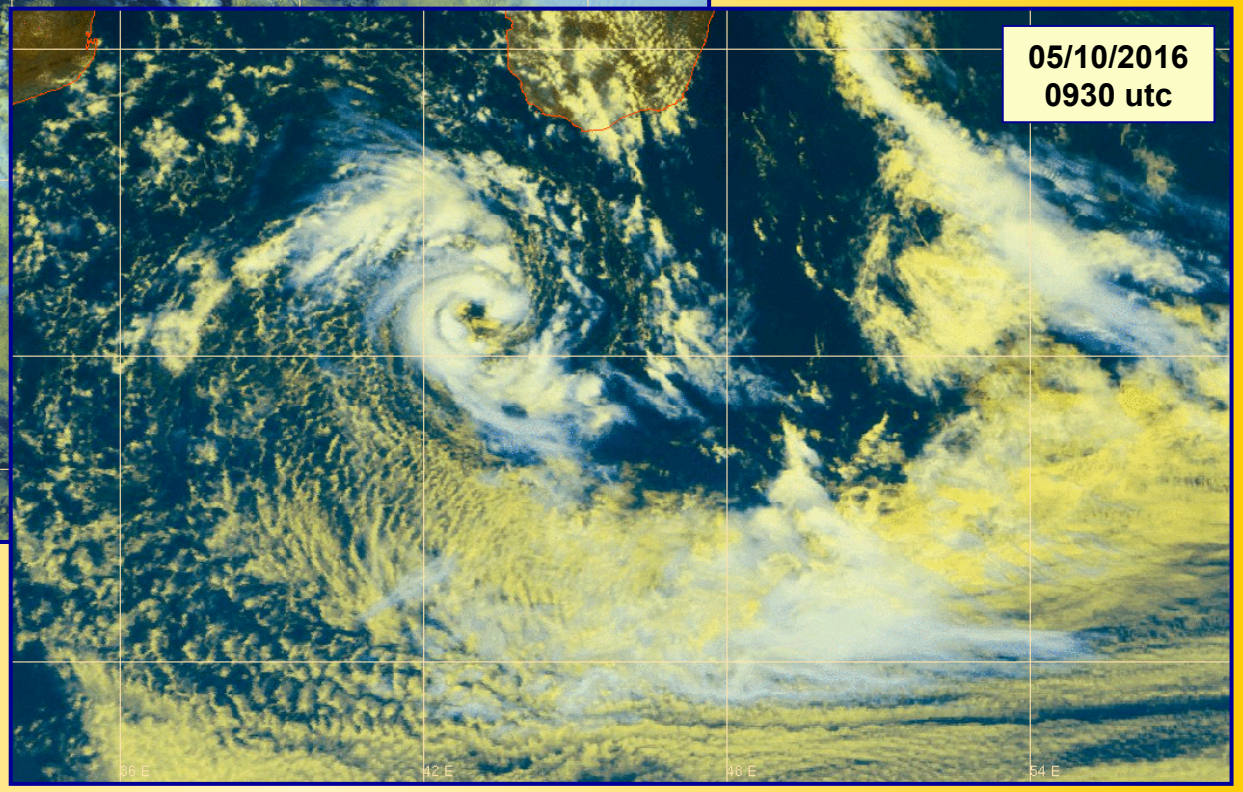


03/10/2016 12 UTC

La dépression subtropicale BRANSBY

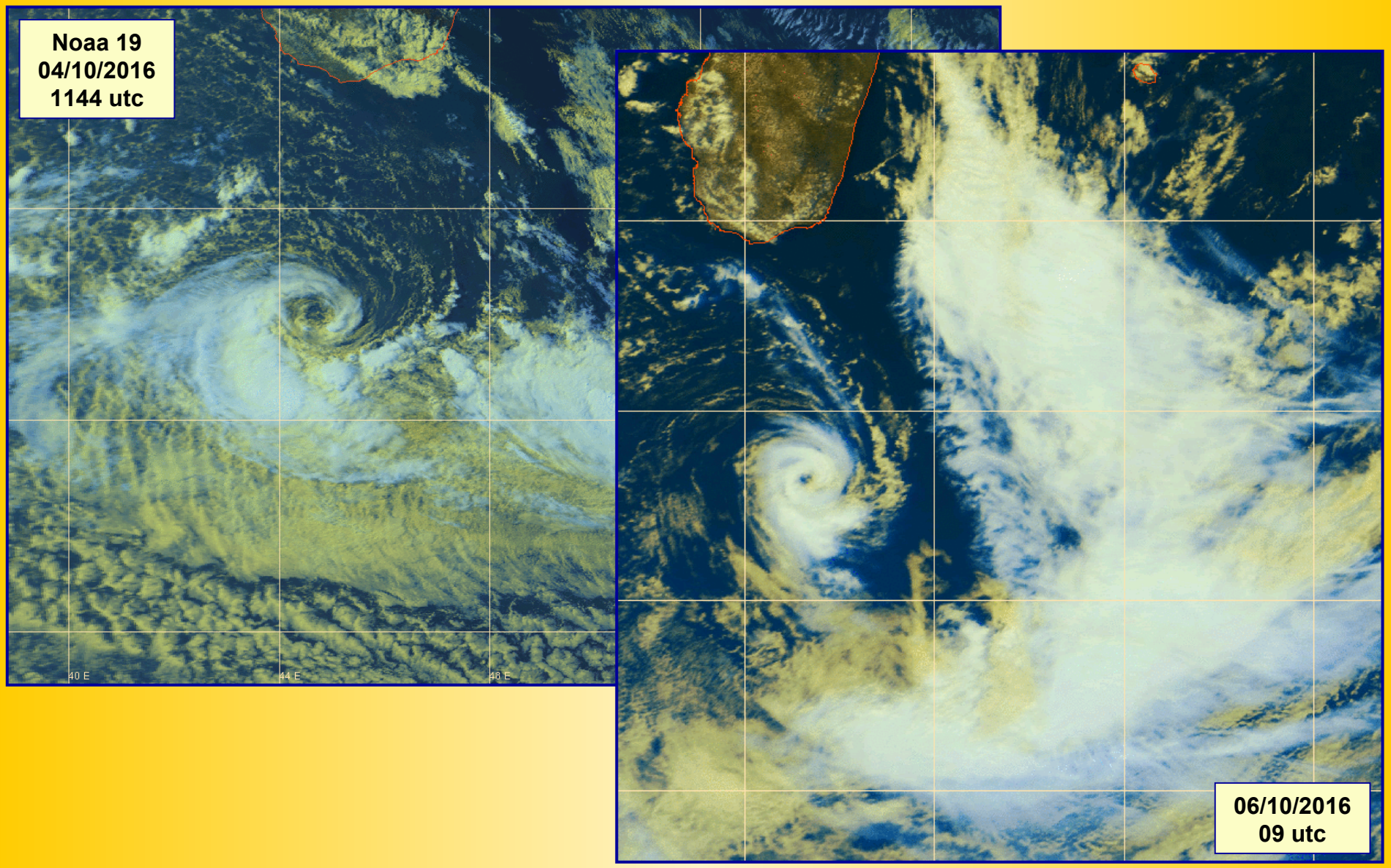
Subtropical depression BRANSBY



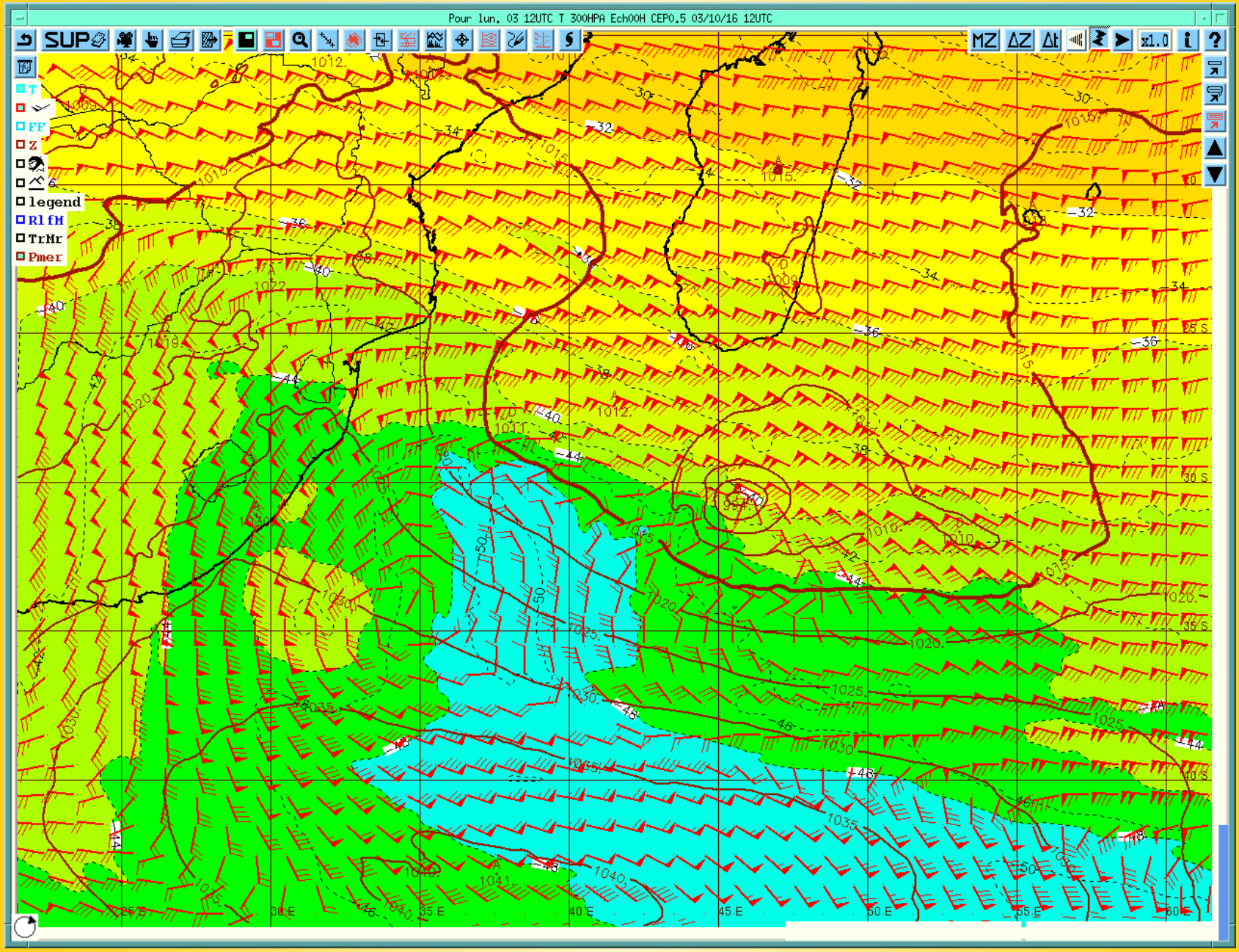


La dépression subtropicale BRANSBY

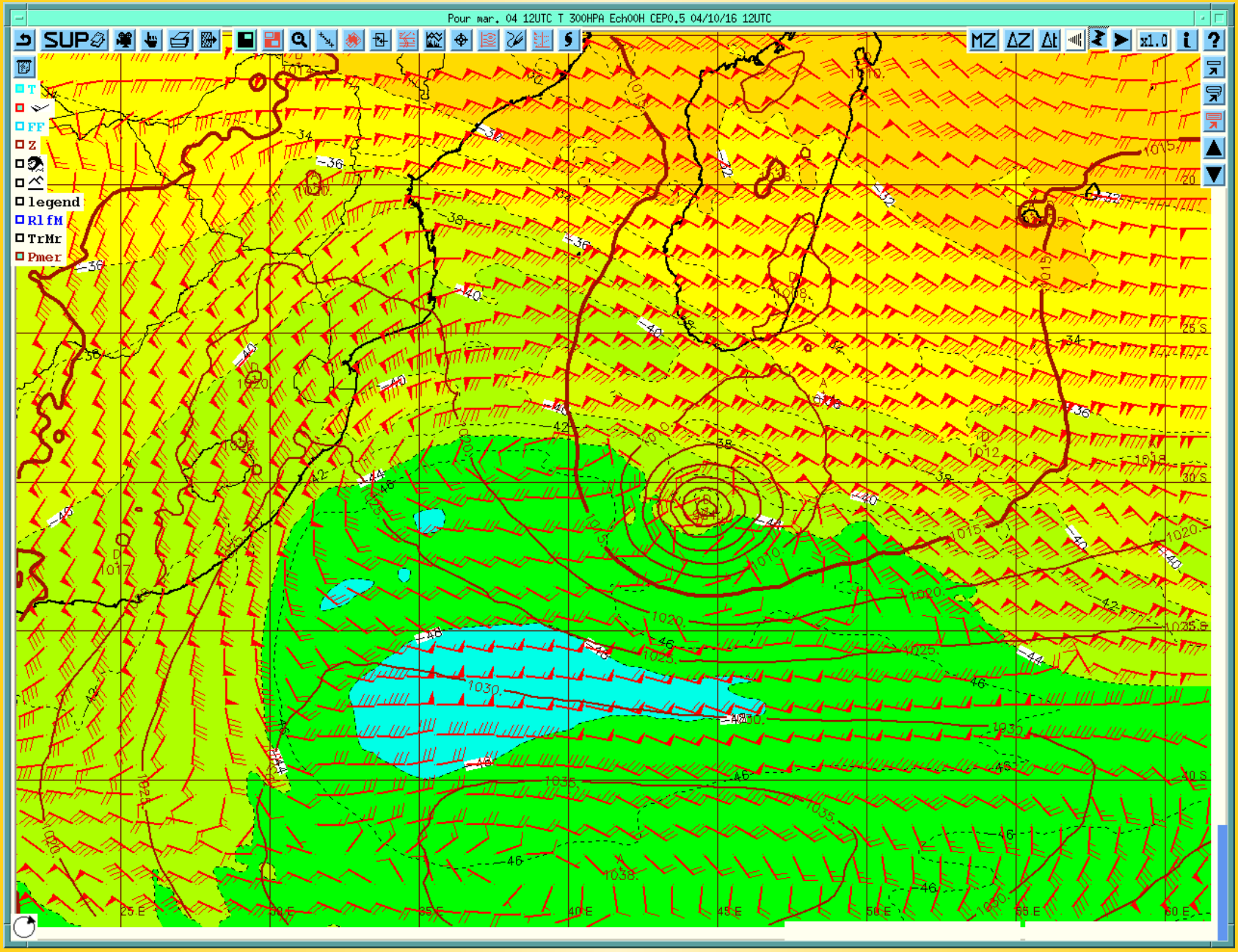
Subtropical depression BRANSBY



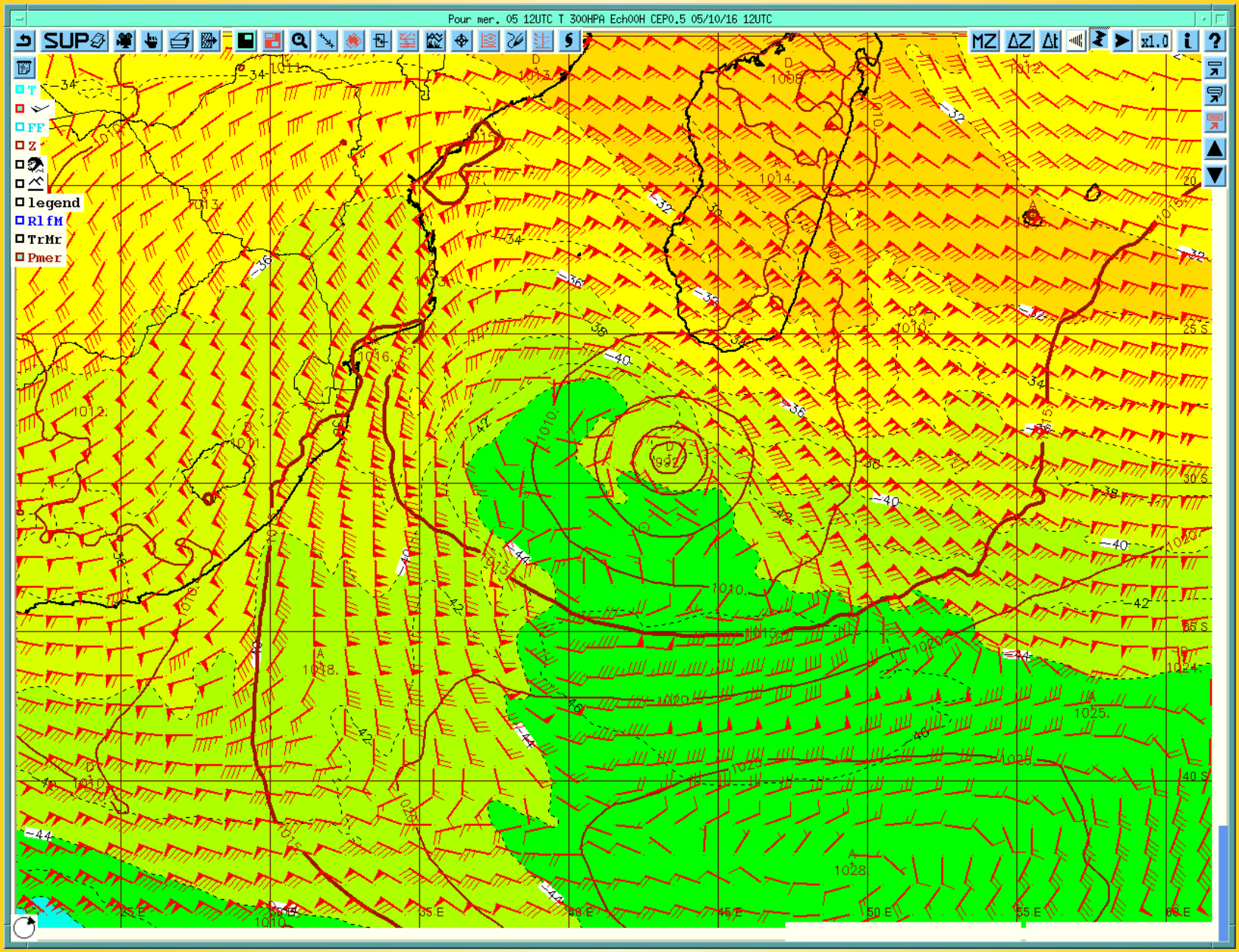
La dépression subtropicale BRANSBY



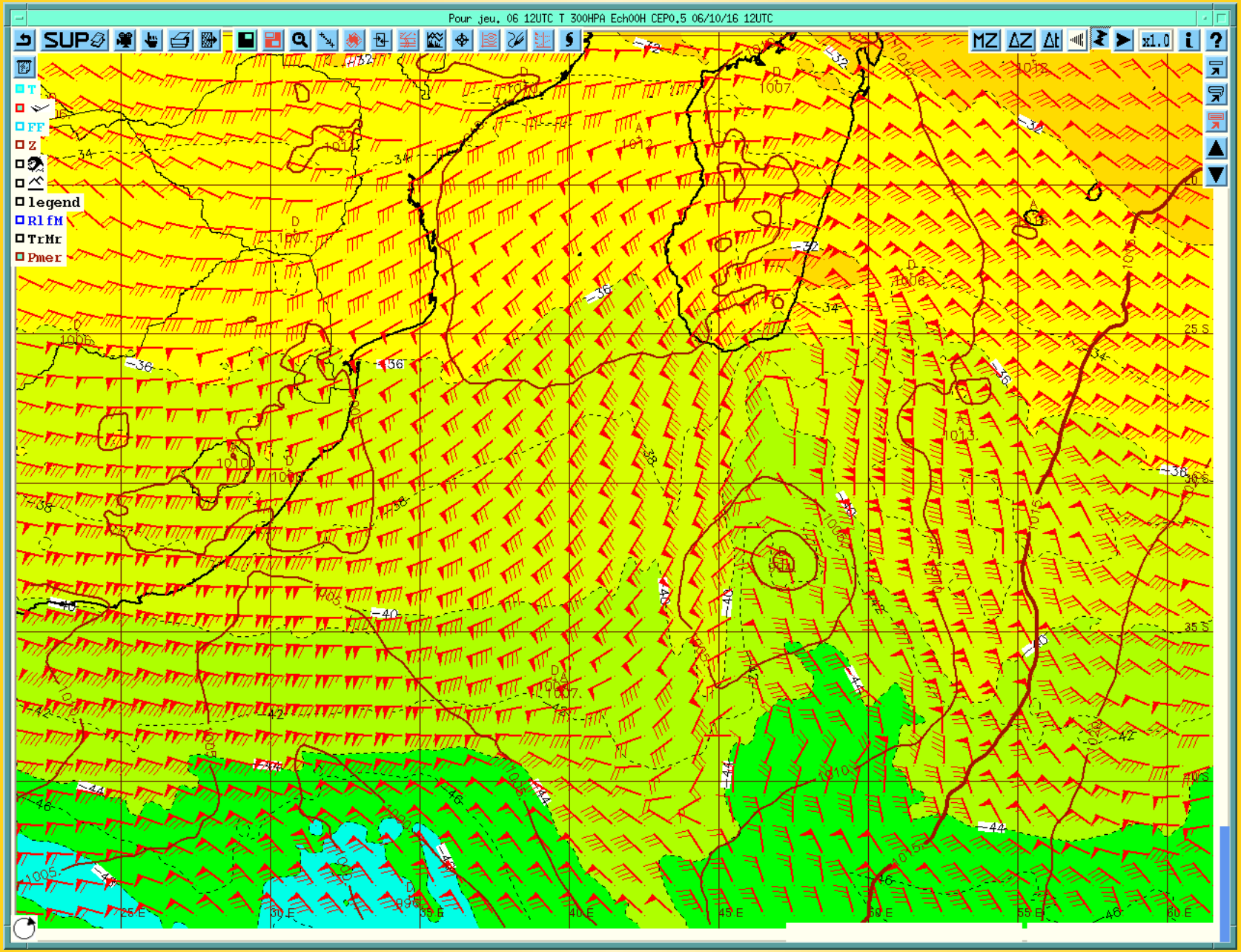
La dépression subtropicale BRANSBY

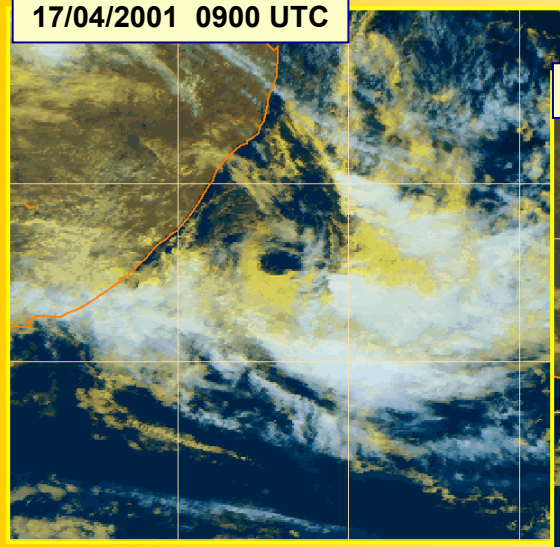


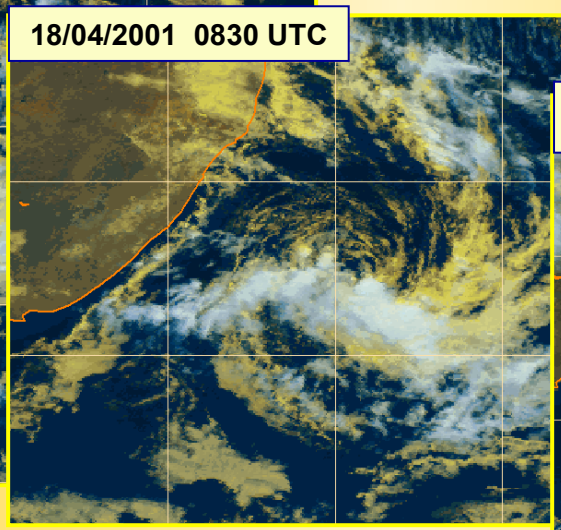
La dépression subtropicale BRANSBY

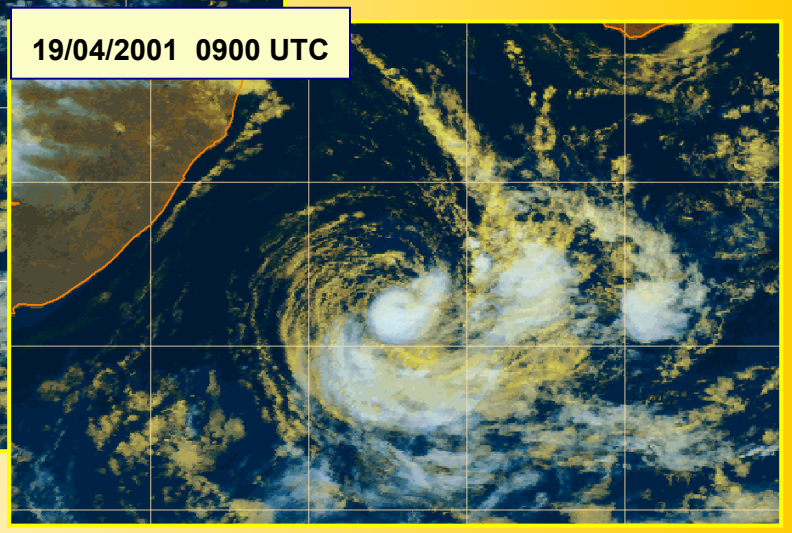


La dépression subtropicale BRANSBY



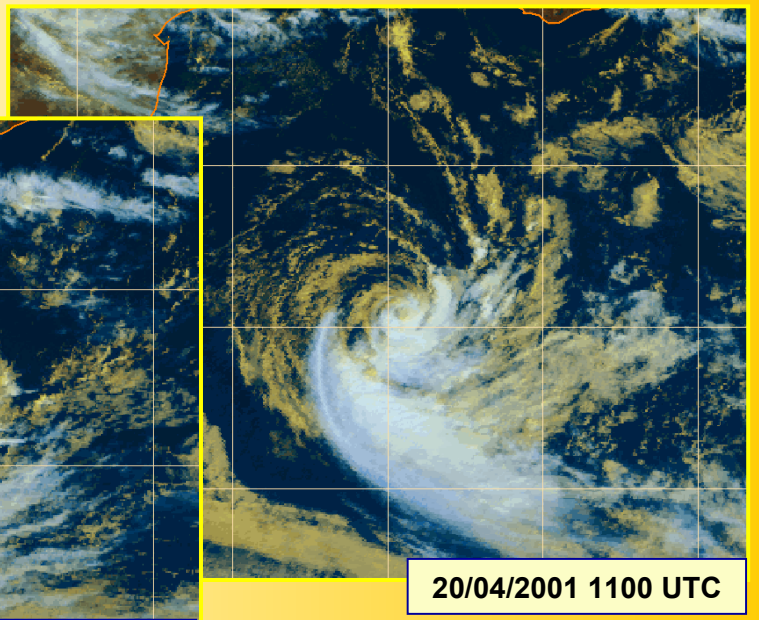


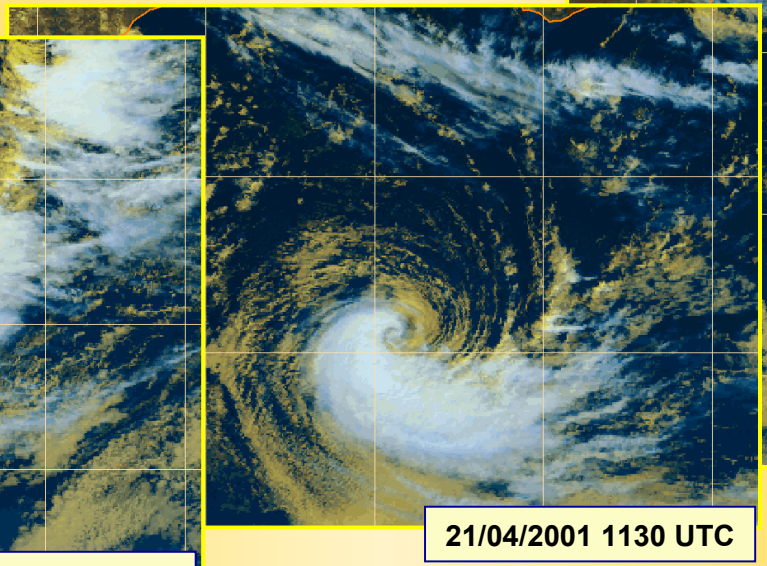


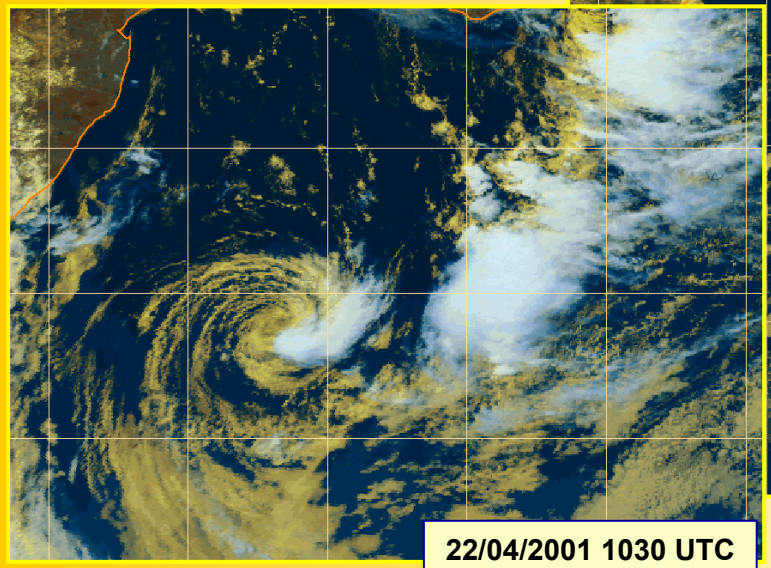


Un système hors zone de responsabilité

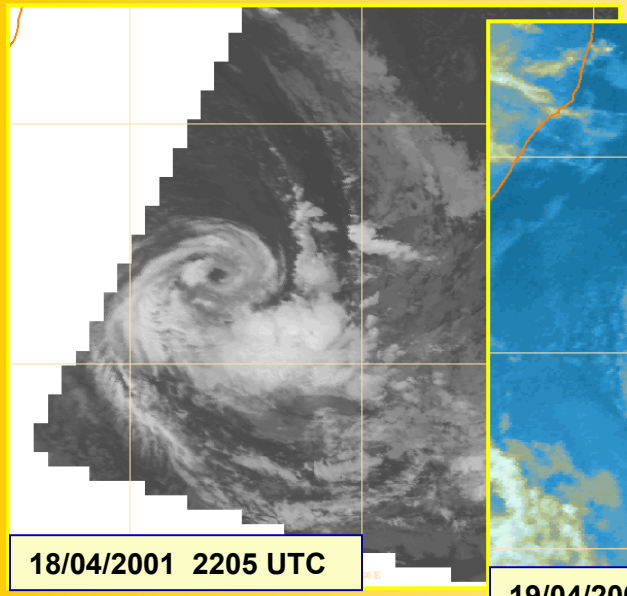
A system outside the area of responsability



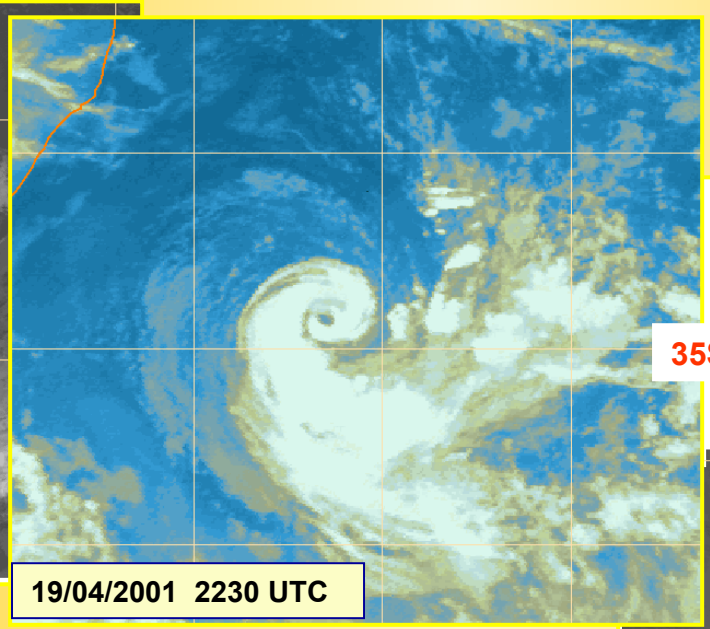




Un système hors zone de responsabilité

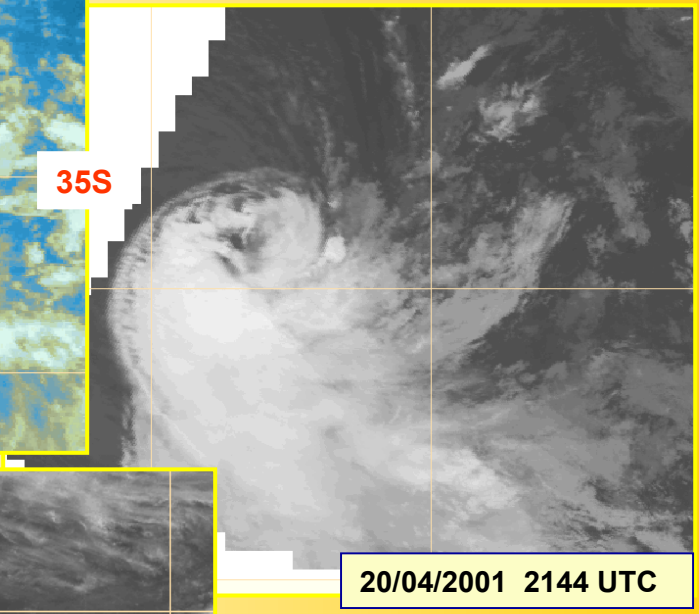


18/04/2001 2205 UTC

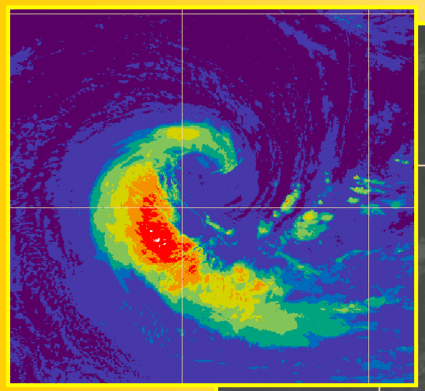


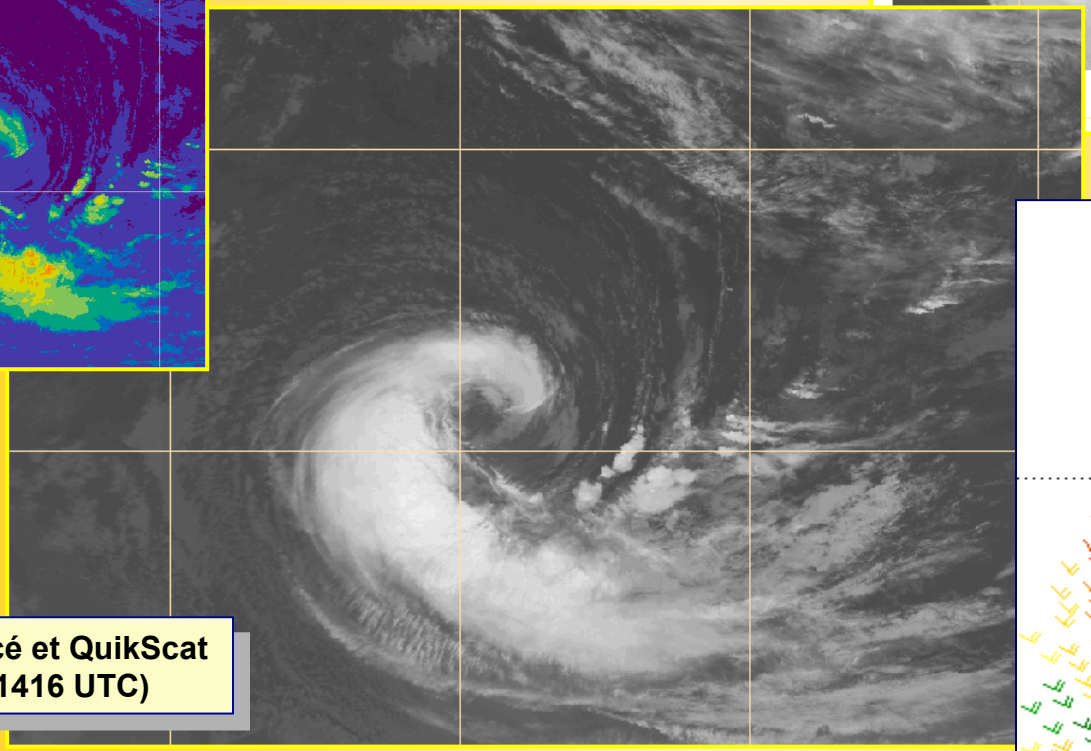
19/04/2001 2230 UTC

35S



20/04/2001 2144 UTC

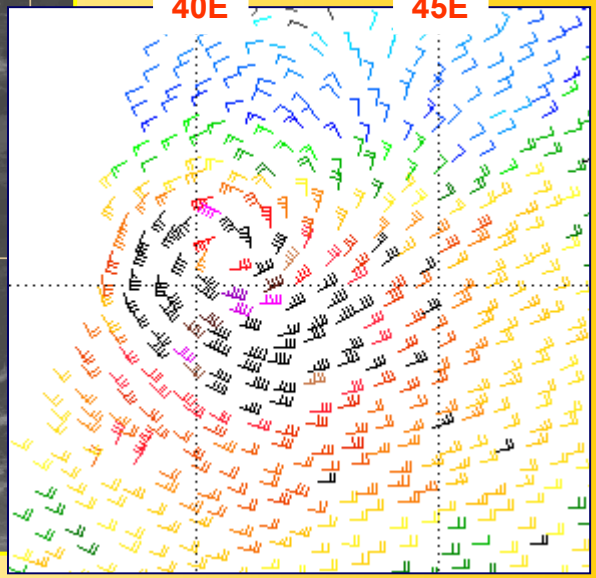




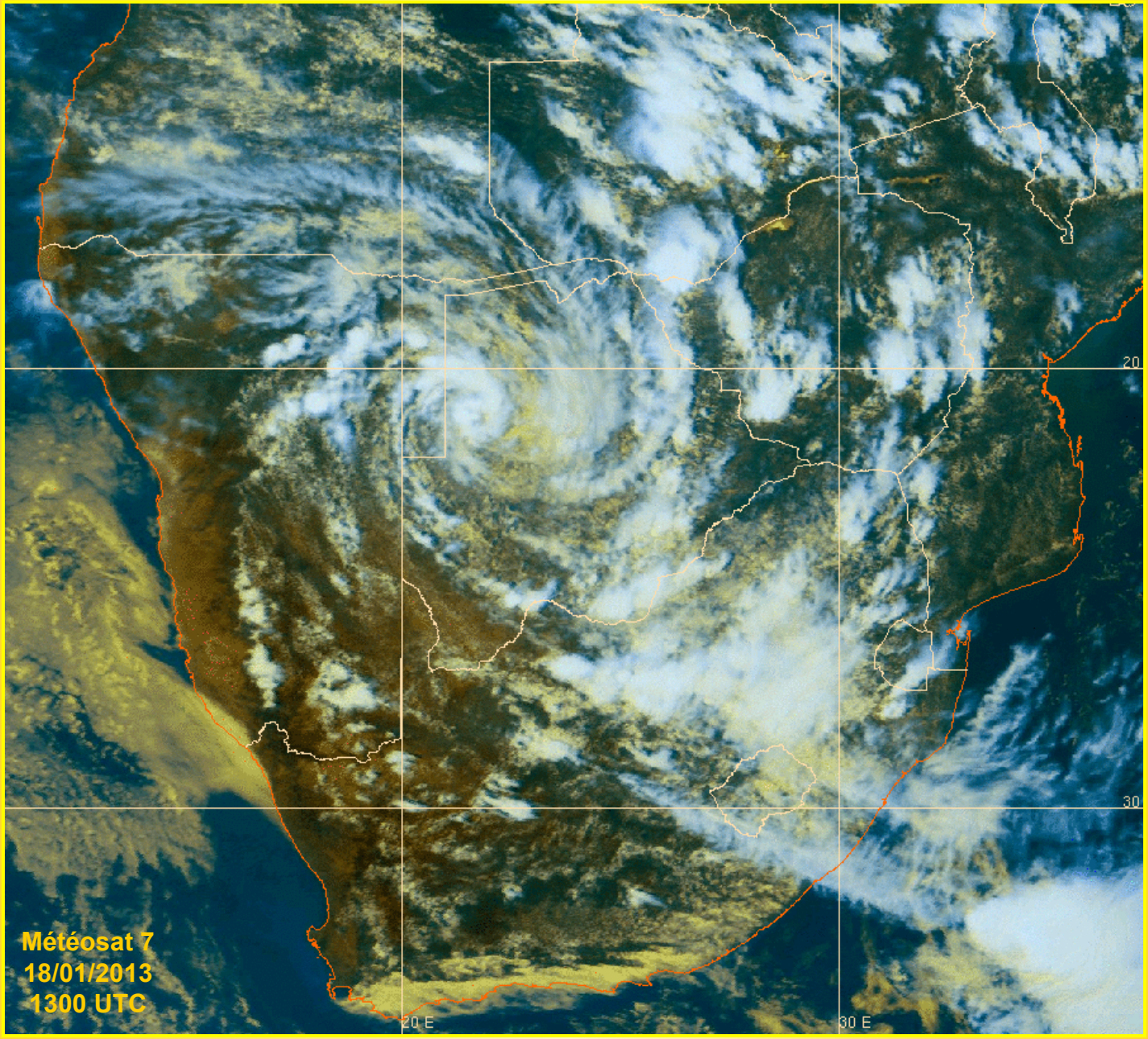
IR, IR renforcé et QuikScat
(21/04/2001 1416 UTC)

40E

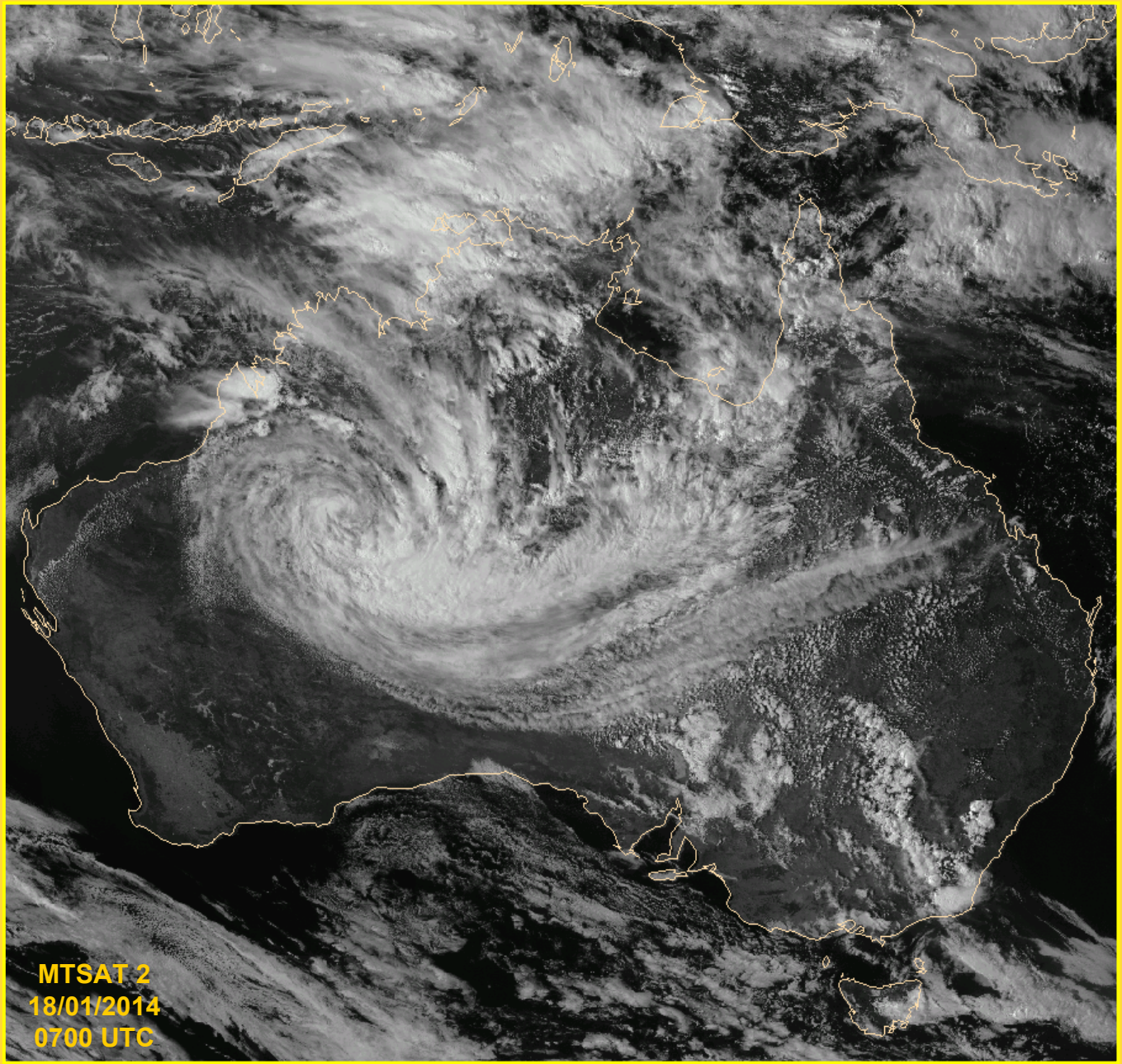
45E



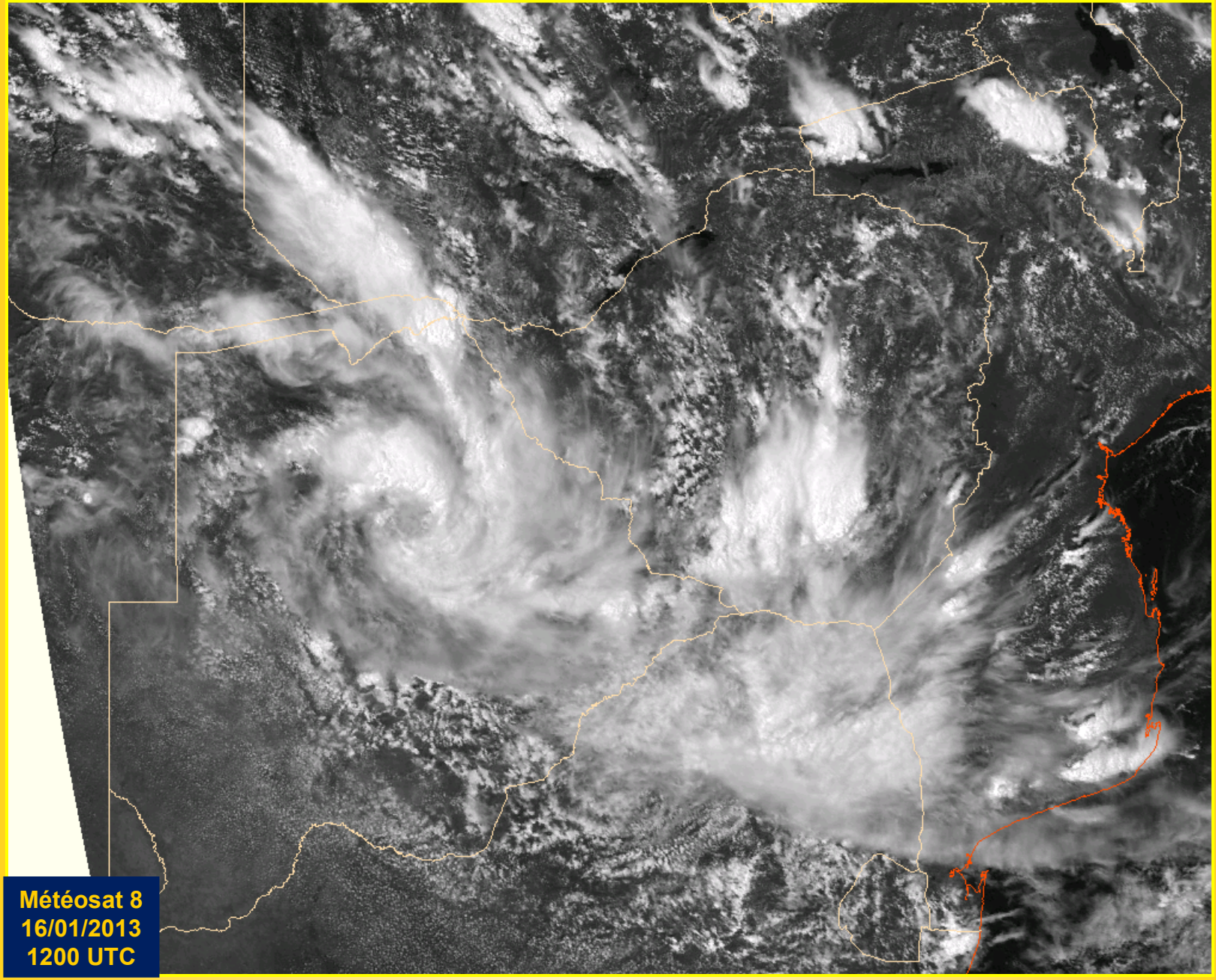
OVERLAND DEPRESSIONS



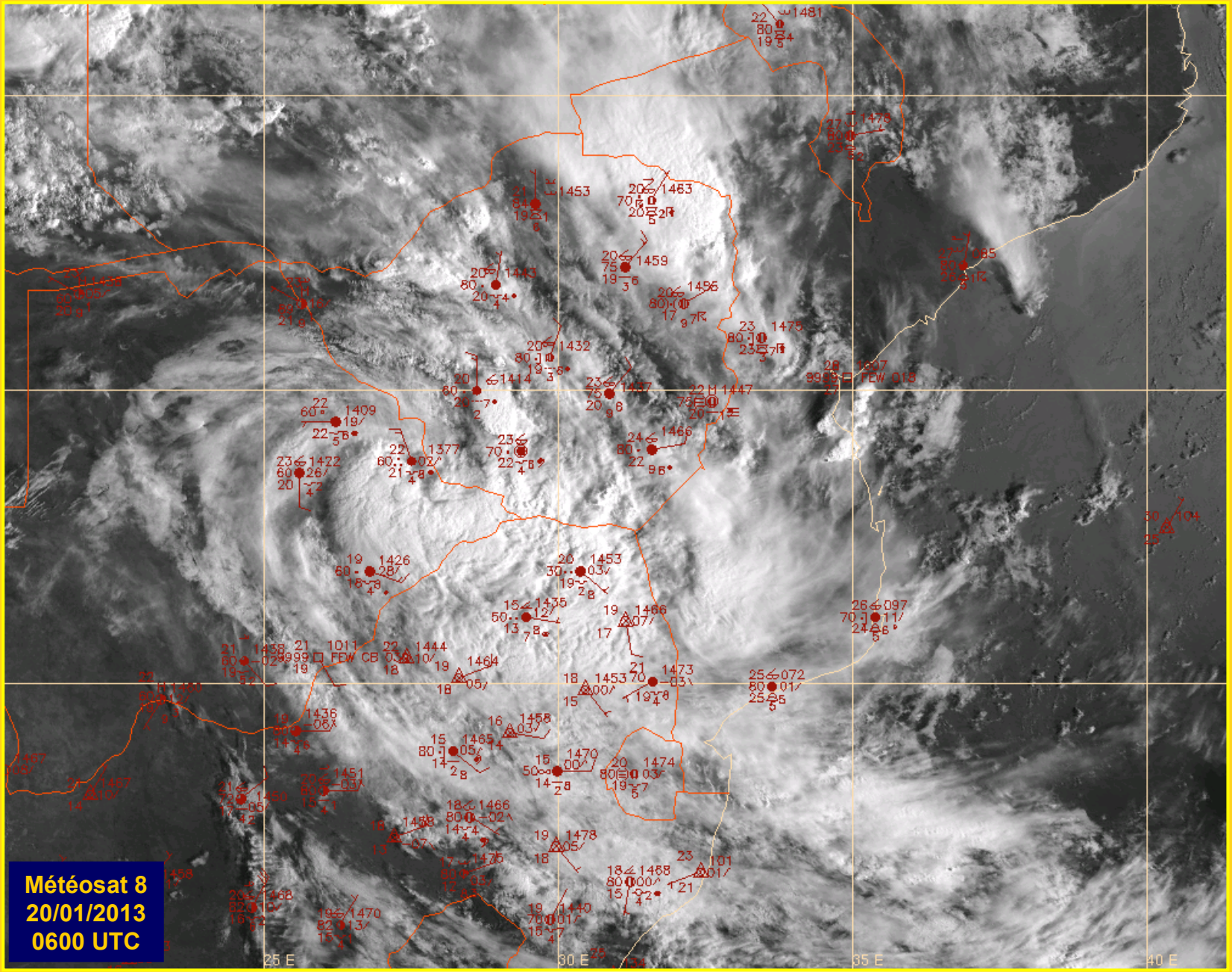
AUSTRALIAN « LANDPHOONS »



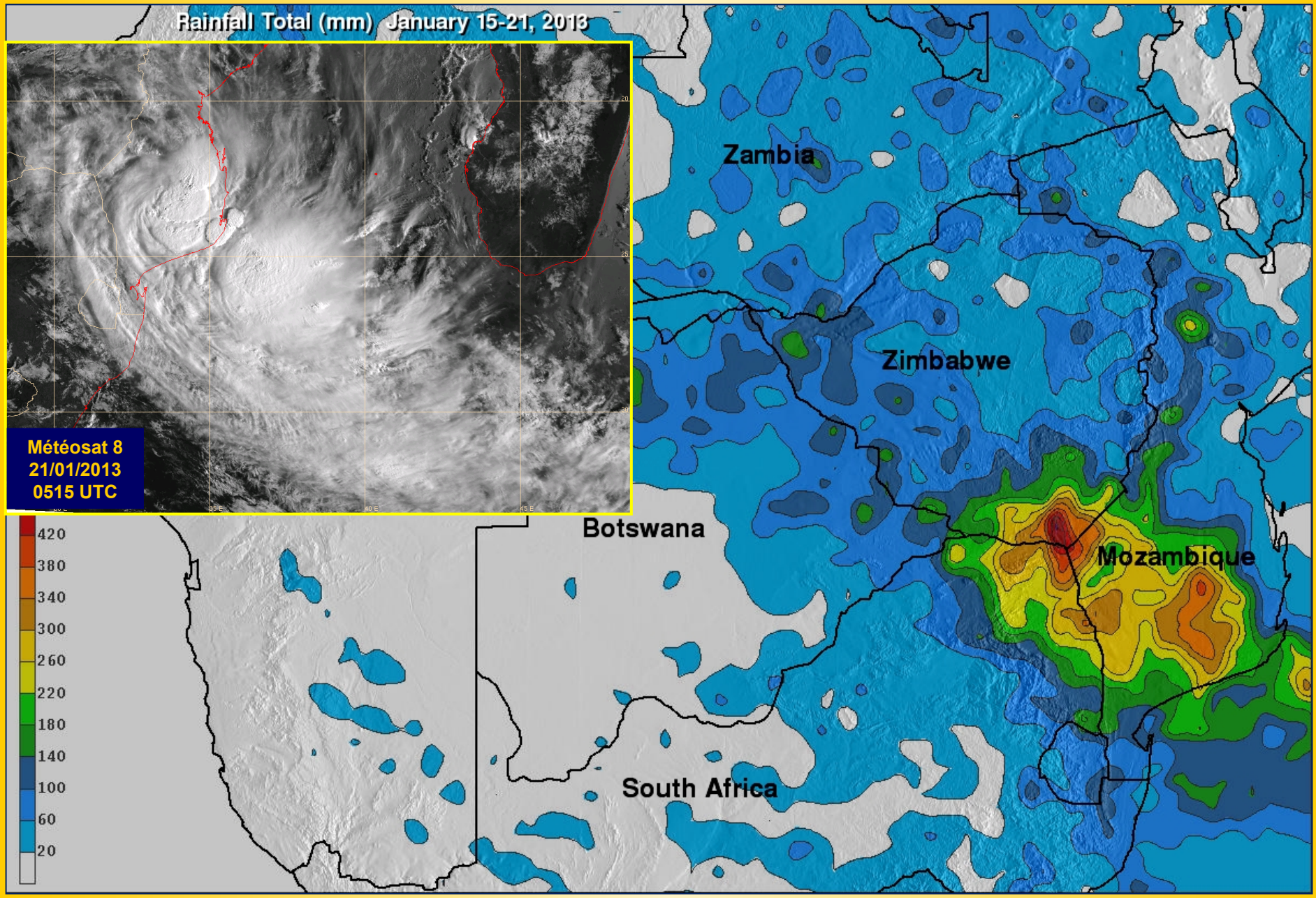
OVERLAND DEPRESSIONS or AFRICAN « LANDPHOONS »



OVERLAND DEPRESSIONS



OVERLAND DEPRESSIONS



OVERLAND DEPRESSIONS





Limpopo Valley flooding (January 2013)

OVERLAND DEPRESSIONS

