The SouthWest Indian Ocean cyclone basin



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- 1. Introduction- Global cyclonic activity
- 2. Southwestern Indian Ocean (SWIO) TC activity
 - Practices in use
 - Mean synoptic pattern over SWIO
 - Monthly and space distribution of TC activity
 - Interannual evolution of TC activity
 - Typical tracks
 - Very Intense Tropical Cyclone





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DEFINITIONS:

A tropical cyclone is the generic term for a non-frontal synoptic scale low-pressure system over

tropical or sub-tropical waters with organized convection (i.e. thunderstorm activity) and

Basic definitions

definite cyclonic surface wind circulation (Holland 1993)

Max wind < 34 kt \rightarrow Tropical depression

33 kt < max wind < 64 kt \rightarrow Tropical storm

Max wind > 63 kt \rightarrow "hurricane" (north ATL, NEPAC)



"typhoon" (the NWPAC west of the dateline)

"severe tropical cyclone" (the SWPAC and SEI east of 90E)

"severe cyclonic storm" (the North IND)

"tropical cyclone" (the SWIO)









Statistiques sur la période 1968-1990

- ABC%
- A : Nombre annuel moyen de tempêtes et cyclones tropicaux B : Nombre annuel moyen de cyclones tropicaux
- C: Pourcentage de la population mondiale (tempêtes et cyclones)

D'après Charles J. Neumann, in Global Guide of Tropical Cyclone Forecasting, WMO/TD N°560, 1993.



Tropical cyclone: a major threat for life and properties



World cyclone watch

TCP, tropical cyclones programme, programme of the World Weather Watch created in 1972 by WMO



A specific organisation leaded by WMO : 6 RSMCs (Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres) and 6 TCWCs (Tropical Cyclone Warning Centres)





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The South West Indian Ocean cyclone basin



The South West Indian Ocean cyclone basin



Knapp and Kossin (2007)

- Partial geostationnary coverage until may 1998 !
- TC tracking and analysis based mainly on polar imagery before 1998
- Satellite imagery reception issues and the lack of digital imagery until late 1990→ inconsistencies in the TC data base



Dvorak scale used in the South West Indian Ocean

Practices in the SWIO :

- Dvorak scale used since 1981/1982
- Wind-Pressure relationship: Courtney&Knaff (2011/2012) Atkinson & Holliday

(1977) used before

• Criteria: average wind (10mn)

Modifications in September 1999 :

- Conversion factor between 1 min and 10 min winds changes from 0,80 to 0,88
- Gust factor changes from 1,5 to 1,41.

Recommandations from Harper et.al (2010):

Conversion factor from 1min to 10 min is 0.93 (open sea)

Gust factor for a 3 sec gust associated with a 10 min average wind is 1.23 (open

sea)



Classification of tropical disturbances in the South West Indian Ocean basin

WIND FORCE	STAGE
No clear circulation center < 28 kt (< 51 km/h) 28-33 kt (51-63 km/h)	Disturbance area Tropical disturbance Tropical depression
34- 47kt (63 -88 km/h) ←	<i>── NAMING ───→ Moderate tropical storm</i>
48-63 kt (89-117 km/h) 64-89 kt (118-165 km/h)	Severe tropical storm Tropical cyclone
90-115kt (166-212 km/h)	Intense tropical cyclone
<mark>> 115 kt (> 212 km/h)</mark>	Very intense tropical cyclone

The wind force is averaged over 10 mn.



Naming in the South West Indian Ocean

TC names 2015/2016

Names	Provided by	
Annabelle	Seychelles	
Bohale	Lesotho	
Corentin	France	
Daya	Kenya	
Emeraude	Mauritius	
Fantala	Madagascar	
Gao	Botswana	
Hassina	Comoros	
Inacio	Mozambique	
Juma	Malawi	
Ketiwe	Zimbabwe	
Lalelani	Swaziland	
Moabi	South Africa	
Naima	Tanzania	
Octave	France	
Piera	Madagascar	
Quizito	Mozambique	
Richard	Seychelles	
Sofia	Kenya	
Tatiana	Mauritius	
Umboni	Malawi	
Vela	Tanzania	
Wayne	South Africa	
Xaba	Lesotho	
Yazid	Comoros	
Zenani	Swaziland	

List changing on 1st july

List of names defined during the Tropical Cyclone Comitee (TCC, every 2 years), among the propositions of the 15 members

Naming criteria (Op. plan 2012):

• Gale force winds (observed or estimated) present near the low pressure center in a significant portion of the cyclonic circulation.

•Both tropical or subtropical disturbances can be named.

Naming :

• Mauritius east of 55E

• Madagascar west of 55E





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Equatorial wind patterns



• Annual cycle dominated by the shift between the southern and norther summer monsoon : <u>seasonnal shift</u> <u>of the inter-hemispheric pressure gradient</u>.

•Equatorial westerlies: <u>enhanced with strong east-west</u> <u>gradient pressure with weak near equatorial southern</u> <u>trade winds</u>





Figure 2.6. Mean surface level streamline analyses over the Indian Ocean for January (Sadler, 1975).





Boreal summer monsoon



Figure 2.8. Mean surface level streamline analyses over the Indian Ocean for July (Sadler, 1975).





Austral spring winds pattern



Figure 2.9. Mean surface level streamline analyses over the Indian Ocean for October (Sadler, 1975).

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Monthly variation in cyclone activity

(cumulated days)



Each saison : 1 july to 30 june, since july 2002 (before :1 august to 31 july). 9/10 of tropical disturbances are formed from the 15th of november to the 30th of april, period usually called « official cyclonic season »

First and last cyclogenesis over the basin

Over the 67-10 period	Date of season's start	Date of season's end
Most early	15 august 1996	16 january 1983
First quantille	End september-early october	End march
Mediane	15 november	18 april
Last quintille	10 december	11 may
Most lately	16 janvier 1987	25 july 1997



Cyclogenesis over the basin from 1966 to 2000





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Inter-annual distribution of number of tropical storms and cyclones



Average values since 85/86 : 9.9 named systems with 5 TC



Inter-annual variation in cyclone activity



Average values since 85/86 : 43.5 for TS/TC days / 14.7 for TC



Inter-annual variation in cyclone activity

Saison	Ace	jour_tt_ct	jour_ct	nb_tt_ct	nb_ct	Qualificatif	MEI	SIOD	AA0	QBO-50	QBO-30
19851986	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0		-0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.0
19861987	-1.3	-1.2	-1.3	-2.2	-1.4	inf.	1.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.8
19871988	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	0.5	inf.	0.8	-0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7
19881989	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	sup.		-0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0
19891990	0.3	0.6	0.4	-0.2	0.0		0.4	-0.4	-0.1		-0.4
19901991	-0.6	-0.2	-1.0	-1.0	0.5	inf.	0.4	0.5	-0.1	0.9	0.9
19911992	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	0.6	-0.9		1.7			-0.4	-1.1
19921993	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	0.6	-0.5		0.9	1.2	-0.3	0.2	0.9
19931994	2.8	3.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	sup.	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	-0.6
19941995	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.5	sup.	1.0	-0.8	0.4	-0.1	0.7
19951996	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.9	sup.	-0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.3	-0.4
19961997	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.9	sup.	-0.2	0.7	-0.2		-0.1
19971998	-1.5	-1.3	-1.8	-0.6	-1.8	inf.	2.6		0.1	0.7	0.1
19981999	-1.1	-1.1	-1.3	-0.6	-1.4	inf.		1.4	0.8	-0.6	0.2
19992000	0.6	0.6	0.5	-0.2	-0.5	sup.		0.0	0.8	1.0	0.6
20002001	-0.5	-0.7	-0.2	-1.4	-0.5	inf.	-0.6	0.8	-0.6	-0.3	-1.1
20012002	1.6	0.9	1.9	0.6	1.8	sup.	0.0	-0.6	0.5	-0.6	0.6
20022003	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	sup.	0.9	-0.5	-0.2	0.7	0.0
20032004	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5		0.3	0.6	-0.3	-0.8	-0.1
20042005	0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.5		0.7	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1
20052006	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-1.4	-0.9	inf.	-0.5	1.2	-0.3		-1.0
20062007	0.9	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.9	sup.	0.6	1.3	-0.1	1.1	0.4
20072008	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.5	sup.			0.5	-1.7	-0.6
20082009	-1.2	-1.0	-1.4	0.2	-1.4	inf.	-0.6		0.7	1.0	1.0
20092010	-0.6	-0.9	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	inf.	1.2		-0.4	-0.1	-1.3
20102011	-1.9	-1.8	-1.8	-2.6	-1.4	inf.	-1.6		0.3	0.9	1.0
20112012	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.9		-0.7		0.7	0.1	-1.1
20122013	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.9		0.0		0.1	-1.3	-0.2
20132014	0.1	-0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0		-0.1		0.2	1.3	1.1
20142015	0.0	-0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0		0.6		0.7		-2.0

No obvious link between TC activity in the SWIO and identified large scale oscillations





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Some typical tracks



Ash & Matyas, 2010 6 TC trajectory clusters according to track shape and genesis location TC formed out of the Mozambique channel only considered !

Figure 2. Six TC trajectory clusters, arranged according to group size, within the main development regions for the southern Indian Ocean between 54 °E and 110 °E. a) C1, eastern genesis/southwest–south movement; b) C2, central/west-southwest; c) C3, western/ west-southwest; d) C4, western/south-southeast; e) C5, eastern/west; f) C6, central/south-southeast.





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Very Intense Tropical Cyclone

Very Intense Tropical Cyclone number: Evolution during the last 3 decades



Very Intense Tropical Cyclone



Tracks of the 21 VITC observed since 78/79. TC symbol indicates location at the VITC strength.



Some remarkable obs in the SW Indian Ocean

Minimum pressure recorded:

- 932 hPa at Tromelin with Lydie in 1973
- 933 hPa at Rodrigues with Monique in 1968

Max wind gusts recorded:

- 280 km/h at Mauritius with Gervaise in 1975
- 278 km/h at Rodrigues with Monique in 1968
- •277 km/h at La Reunion with Dina in 2002 (montainous area)
- 223 km/h at La Reunion with Jenny in 1962

Maximum amount of rainfall recorded:

- 1825 mm in 24 h at La Reunion with Denise in 1966 (world record)
- 4869 mm in 4 days at La Reunion with Gamede in 2007 (world record)
- 6083 mm in 15 days at La Reunion with Hyacinthe in 1980 (world record)



