Cyclone

Introduction

A cyclone is any low pressure area with wind spiralling inwards.

cyclone rotate anti-clock wise in Northern hemisphere and rotate clockwise in southern hemisphere.

The process of cyclone formation and intensification is called Cyclogenesis.

How does cyclone form

Cyclone are formed in the low pressure area. The temperature difference between the warm, rising and the cooler environment led to the rise of air to become buoyant and then move to upward, then the high pressure high pressure area fills the air in the low pressure area, this cycle continues.

six factor responsible for formation- 1- sufficient warm temperature at sea suface, 2- atmospheric instability, 3- Coriolis force, 4- high humidity in the lower to middle level of the troposphere, 5- a pre existing low-level focus, 6- low vertical wind shear.

type of cyclone

1- Tropical cyclone- originate over ocean in tropical area and move over to the coastal area bringing about large scale destruction. a characteristic feature of tropical cyclone is eye, a central region of clear sky, warm temperature and low atmospheric pressure.

2- Extra tropical cyclone- referred as mid latitude depression, temperate cyclone, frontal depression and wave cyclone, is a large scale low- pressure weather system. It get intensified any part of extra tropical region of the earth, usually between 30 degree and 60 degree latitude from the equator.

Regional name of cyclone

- Typhoons- China sea
- Tropical cyclone- Indian Ocean
- Hurricanes- Caribbean sea
- Tornadoes- USA
- Wily Willies- Northern Australia
- Baguio- Philippines
- Taifu- Japan