Cyclone Burevi

Why in News

Recently **cyclone Burevi** has made a landfall on Sri Lanka's Northern and Eastern provinces, before heading towards south India.

- This comes days after **Cyclone Nivar** hit the Puducherry coast.

Key Points

- **Named by:**
    - Maldives
- **Burevi vs Nivar:**
    - Cyclone Burevi would **not strengthen beyond the intensity of a cyclonic storm** because of **upwelling** caused by Nivar.
    - Upwelling is the process in which **cooler waters from lower ocean surfaces are pushed towards upper ocean surfaces.**
    - In the absence of warm sea surface conditions, any cyclone, in this case Burevi, will **not get enough fuel to intensify** further while at sea.
    - Further, interaction with land mass has slowed its movement and intensity.

Tropical Cyclone

- A tropical cyclone is an intense circular storm that originates **over warm tropical oceans** and is characterized by low atmospheric pressure, high winds, and heavy rain.
- A characteristic feature of tropical cyclones is the **eye,** a central region of clear skies, warm temperatures, and low atmospheric pressure.
- Storms of this type **are called** hurricanes in the North Atlantic and eastern Pacific and typhoons in SouthEast Asia and China. They are called tropical cyclones in the southwest Pacific and Indian Ocean region and Willy-willies in north-western Australia.
- Storms rotate **counterclockwise in the northern hemisphere** and **clockwise in the southern hemisphere.**
- The conditions favourable for the formation and intensification of tropical storms are:
    - Large sea surface with **temperature higher than 27°C.**
    - Presence of the Coriolis force.
    - Small variations in the vertical wind speed.
    - A pre-existing weak low- pressure area or low-level-cyclonic circulation.
    - Upper divergence above the sea level system.

Source: TH