= 1984 ? 85 South @-@ West Indian Ocean cyclone season =

The 1984 ? 85 South @-@ West Indian Ocean cyclone season was an average cyclone season . Tropical cyclones in this basin are monitored by the Regional Specialised Meteorological Centre in Réunion . The first storm formed in mid @-@ November , though it was not officially named . A few days later , the first official storm of the year ( Anety ) formed . In December , one storm formed . During January 1985 , two tropical cyclones formed towards the end of the month . Three more systems developed in a short period of time in early to mid @-@ February . After nearly two more months of inactivity , an unusually powerful late season storm developed ( Helisaonina ) in mid @-@ April , which was the strongest storm of the year . While a number of storms during the season reached severe tropical storm status , only one of those intensified further . Even though two tropical cyclones this year made landfall , no known damage was recorded .

= = Seasonal summary = =

During the season , advisories were issued by Météo @-@ France 's ( MFR ) meteorological office at Réunion . At the time , the MFR area of warning responsibility was from the coast of Africa to 80 ° E , and the agency primarily used the Dvorak technique to estimate the intensities of tropical cyclones . The Joint Typhoon Warning Center ( JTWC ) , which is a joint United States Navy ? United States Air Force task force that issues tropical cyclone warnings for the region , also tracked a long @-@ lived tropical storm in November in addition to the 8 storms MFR named , which is comparable to the average of nine named storms per year . Following the season , the boundary for the basin was extended to 90 ° E.

= = Storms = =

= = = Tropical Storm 01S = = =

According to the JTWC , a tropical depression formed on November 9 quite far from land . However , the system was never monitored by MFR . Tracking southwest throughout its lifetime , the JTWC upgraded the system into a tropical storm on November 11 . Twelve hours later , the storm attained peak intensity of 50 mph ( 80 km / h ) . The storm gradually weakened , and at 0000UTC on November 14 , it fell to a depression . On November 17 , 01S was no more .

= = = Moderate Tropical Storm Anety = = =

Early on November 20 , the JTWC reported that a tropical depression had developed . Shortly thereafter , MFR reported that a tropical disturbance had formed . The low moved west @-@ southwest while gradually deepening . Late on November 20 , MFR upgraded the system into a moderate tropical storm . The storm failed to intensify further as it had moved onshore northern Madagascar . By November 21 , MFR estimated that the storm weakened back into a disturbance . After emerging into the Mozambique Channel , Anety reportedly re @-@ intensified back to moderate tropical storm status . While making its closest approach to the African mainland , the storm resumed weakening while turning back southeast . On November 23 , both agencies stopped monitoring the system .

= = = Moderate Tropical Storm Bobalahy = = =

During the morning hours of December 2 , a tropical cyclone developed in extreme western portion of the Australian basin . After crossing the 80 ° E boundary that at that time separated the two basins the following day , MFR classified the system as a tropical depression . Early on December 4 , the agency upgraded the system into a moderate tropical storm . Moving steadily southwest , it

gradually intensified , only to turn west on December 5 . That day , MFR reported that Moderate Tropical Storm Bobalahy had attained peak intensity of 45 mph ( 70 km / h ) . Around that time , the JTWC estimated that Bobalahy attained peak intensity of 65 mph ( 105 km / h ) . After maintaining peak intensity for a day or so , Bobalahy resumed a southwesterly path far from land while slowly weakening . On December 6 , MFR downgraded the system into a tropical depression ; the JTWC followed suit the next day . Now moving south @-@ southwest , the JTWC stopped issuing advisories on the system as it had become extratropical . However , MFR continued to monitor the remnants of the system for four more days .

= = = Severe Tropical Storm Celestina = = =

Well away from land , the JTWC reported that a tropical disturbance developed on January 1 . Initially , the storm remained weak , but later on January 11 , the JTWC noted that the system had intensified into a tropical storm . Continuing to intensify , the storm moved towards the southwest . On January 12 , MFR first classified the system ; within six hours , it was declared a moderate tropical storm . As Celestina made a turn towards the south @-@ southwest , MFR estimated that Celestina attained peak intensity as a severe tropical storm at 0600 UTC on January 13 . According to the JTWC , the storm briefly developed hurricane @-@ force winds ; however , Celestina began to weakened thereafter . Moving south , Celestina was situated roughly 350 mi ( 565 km ) east of Madagascar . Furthermore , on January 15 , Celestina briefly re @-@ intensified while undergoing a counterclockwise loop . By January 18 , Celestina resumed a weakening trend ; by that night , MFR downgraded the system into a tropical depression as it was now moving south @-@ southwest . The storm was re @-@ upgraded into a moderate tropical storm three days later , on January 21 . However , this trend was short lived and that evening , the JTWC stopped monitoring the system . MFR followed suit at 0600 UTC on January 23 . During its lifetime , Severe Tropical Storm Celestina brought rains to Reunion , peaking at 600 mm ( 25 in ) in Trois @-@ Bassins .

= = = Severe Tropical Storm Ditra = = =

Severe Tropical Storm Ditra originated from a tropical depression that the JTWC first warned on January 26 . At first , the storm moved southwest , but once it developed gale @-@ force winds , the system turned south . At 1800 UTC on January 27 , MFR started monitoring the low ; early the next morning , MFR upgraded the system into a moderate tropical storm . Twelve hours later , the JTWC estimated that Ditra had intensified into winds equal to a Category 1 on Saffir @-@ Simpson hurricane wind scale ( SSHWS ) . During the early morning hours of January 29 , Ditra intensified into a severe tropical storm as the storm briefly turned west @-@ southwest . Shortly thereafter , the JTWC announced that Ditra had attained its peak intensity of 80 mph ( 130 km / h ) . While the JTWC suggests that the storm gradually weakened during this time , MFR suggests that Ditra continued to intensify ; they estimated that Ditra peaked in intensity on 0600 UTC January 30 . Around this time , Ditra made its closet approach to Reunion , passing about 150 mi ( 240 km ) south @-@ southeast of the island . After maintaining this intensity for several hours , Ditra rapidly weakened as it accelerated to the southeast . It steadily weakened and late on January 31 , the JTWC reportedly downgraded the system into a depression . Both agencies stopped monitoring Tropical Depression Ditra the following day . On January 29 , Dirta passed just east of Rodrigues , bringing heavy rains .

= = = Moderate Tropical Storm Esitera = = =

On February 9 , MFR first classified the system as a tropical depression about 400 mi ( 645 km ) east of the northern tip of Madagascar . Never warned on by the JTWC , the storm moved southwest . After briefly weakening into a tropical disturbance , the storm suddenly re @-@ intensified into a moderate tropical storm as Esitera re @-@ curved to the southwest . On February 11 , MFR stopped keeping an eye on the system .

= = = Moderate Tropical Storm Gerimena = = =

On February 11 , MFR reported that a moderate tropical storm formed over 700 mi ( 1 @,@ 125 km ) east of Reunion . The storm erratically drifted south for the two days when the JTWC declared the system a tropical depression . Subsequently , the system turned north @-@ northwest and slowed . Data from the MF suggests that Moderate Tropical Storm Gerimena rapidly degenerated tropical disturbance before slowly re @-@ intensifying ; however , the JTWC suggests it gradually intensified . Before turning west , the JTWC upgraded the system into a tropical storm midday on February 14 . According to the JTWC , Gerimena reached a secondary peak with winds of 50 mph ( 80 km / h ) before weakening a little . Meanwhile , MFR upgraded the system back to moderate tropical storm status . Slowly intensifying , Gerimena turned south . Although the JTWC suggest that Germaine briefly weakened on January 18 while turning east , data from MFR shows that Germiena did not weaken until 1800 UTC February 19 . On January 20 , however , both agencies agree that Gerimena started to re @-@ intensify . The next day , the JTWC reported that the storm intensified into a hurricane even though MFR suggests that the system was just a disturbance by that time . Not long after becoming a hurricane , the JTWC remarked that Cyclone Gerimena had attained peak intensity .

Shortly thereafter , data from the JTWC suggests that Gerimena weakened as it turned southeast . Then , it turned east @-@ southeast . On February 24 , Gerimena briefly level off in intensity while turning back to south . Furthermore , the JTWC stopped keeping an eye on Gerimena at 0000 UTC on February 26 as the storm re @-@ curved east . However , MFR continued to track Gerimena until March 4 as it fluctuated in intensity .

= = = Severe Tropical Storm Feliska = = =

On February 12 , MFR first designated what would later become Feliska while it was centered north of the Mozambique Channel . The next day , MFR downgraded Feliska into a tropical depression . Hours later , the JTWC first monitored the system . Drifting east , the depression gradually intensified . MFR reported that the system regained moderate tropical storm intensity at 1800 UTC that day . Early on February 13 , the JTWC upgraded Feliska into a tropical storm as it turned north . While slowing gaining strength , Feliska turned east . By 0000 UTC February 16 , MFR declared that Feliska attained peak intensity . Moreover , the JTWC suggested that Feliska had peaked in intensity , with winds of 60 mph ( 95 km / h ) . Thereafter , Feliska turned south and start a slow weakening trend . On February 17 , Feliska briefly weakened into a tropical depression . That night Felsika was re @-@ upgraded into a moderate tropical storm as it made landfall along northeastern Madagascar . At that time of landfall , the JTWC estimated that Feliksa was still a tropical storm . After moving inland , MFR stopped monitoring the system , though the JTWC kept tracking Feliska for another 24 hours as it headed southeast .

= = = Tropical Cyclone Helisaonina = = =

On April 10 , MFR reportedly classified a low far from any land masses . Later that day , the JTWC upgraded Helisaonina into a tropical depression after turning from west to southwest . On April 11 , MFR upgraded the system into a Severe Tropical Storm . At 0600 UTC the next day , the JTWC upgraded the system into a hurricane while MFR upgraded the system into tropical cyclone intensity . That evening , the JTWC announced that it had developed winds equivalent to Category 2 intensity . Two days after becoming a severe tropical storm , on April 13 , the JTWC upgraded Helisonina to the equivalent to a Category 3 hurricane . While undergoing a counterclockwise loop , the JTWC reported that Cyclone Helisaonia had peaked in intensity with 120 mph ( 195 km / h ) winds . At that time , 000 UTC April 14 , MFR estimated it attained peak wind speed , with winds of 90 mph ( 145 km / h ) .

After attaining peak intensity , the storm weakened rapidly as it began to move west @-@

northwest . Later that morning , MFR downgraded the system into a severe tropical storm . By April 15 , MFR downgraded the system into a tropical depression . That very day , the JTWC reported that winds of Helisaonia had fallen below hurricane @-@ force . During the morning hours of April 17 , the JTWC downgraded Helisaonina into a depression . Shortly thereafter , MFR stopped monitoring the system . After re @-@ curving just east of Madagascar , Helisanonina dissipated according to the JTWC on April 18 . While the storm was weakening , it passed close to Rodrigues without causing any known impact .