

= 1982 ? 83 South @-@ West Indian Ocean cyclone season =

The 1982 ? 83 South @-@ West Indian Ocean cyclone season was least active cyclone season in the basin since 1961 ? 1962 . There were six systems that were named , although three of them ? Arilisy , Clera , and Fely ? failed to intensify beyond tropical depression status . No storms reached tropical cyclone status , according to the official warning agency for the basin , Météo @-@ France , although the two strongest storms ? Bemany and Elinah ? peaked just below that intensity . The first named storm , Arilisy , formed on October 27 , and dissipated without having affected land . However , the Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC) , which is an unofficial warning center for the basin , briefly tracked a tropical depression in July . The next storm was Bemany , which passed east of Mauritius near peak intensity in early December . Tropical Depression Clera existed briefly in the middle of September , and Tropical Storm Dadafy moved across the eastern portion of the basin in late December .

The only deadly storm of the season was Elinah , which formed on January 9 in the Mozambique Channel . It moved to the southwest and was intensifying when it struck Comoros on January 11 . There , high winds and waves heavily damaged banana and coconut crops , and the storm damaged or destroyed 4 @,@ 357 buildings . High waves knocked 40 people off a pier on Anjouan , killing 33 of them . Damage in Comoros totaled \$ 23 @.@ 1 million (1983 USD) . Elinah intensified before brushing the coast of Mozambique , and it dissipated on January 9 . Aside from a weak storm classified by the JTWC in February , there was minimal activity for several months . The final storm of the season was Tropical Depression Fely , which dropped moderate rainfall in eastern Madagascar in late June .

= = Season summary = =

The season was the least active since the 1961 ? 1962 season . It occurred during a significant El Niño event . Its inactivity was comparable to the 2010 ? 11 season which had three named storms . There were 13 days when storms were active , the same as 2010 ? 11 , although the latter season also had a long @-@ lasting subtropical cyclone . It is estimated that Tropical Depression Fely and two of the other storms in this season would not have been named during the 2010 ? 11 season .

There were six storms named by the weather service in Madagascar or Mauritius , with advisories issued by Météo @-@ France 's meteorological office at Réunion (MFR) . 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 short @-@ lived tropical storm in February , which formed on February 5 northeast of Mauritius . The system tracked to the southeast , reaching peak winds of 65 km / h (40 mph) before dissipating on February 8 northwest of Rodrigues .

= = Storms = =

= = = Tropical Depression Arilisy = = =

A disturbance in the South Indian convergence zone near Seychelles persisted on October 24 with an area of convection . It gradually organized while passing near Agaléga . On October 27 , it developed into a tropical depression , and after Dvorak classifications of 2 @.@ 5 , the system was named Arilisy . It became disorganized on October 29 , never having intensified beyond winds of 50 km / h (30 mph) . After moving to the southwest for much of its duration , Arilisy dissipated on October 30 .

= = = Severe Tropical Storm Bemany = = =

On November 29 , the JTWC began tracking a disturbance well to the northeast of Madagascar . On December 1 , after a defined circulation developed , MFR began issuing warnings on the system . After having moved to the west @-@ southwest , the depression turned to the southeast on December 2 . Haven received the name Bemany , the storm gradually intensified ; the JTWC upgraded it to the equivalent of minimal hurricane status on December 3 , and the next day MFR estimated peak winds of 115 km / h (70 mph) . While near peak intensity , Bemany passed about 230 km (140 mi) east of Mauritius , and it subsequently weakened . The influence of an anticyclone turned the storm to the east and caused Bemany to loop back to the west . On December 5 , the storm became extratropical , and the next day the JTWC issued its last advisory . On December 7 , Bemany briefly became a tropical depression again , only to become extratropical for the final time the next day ; Bemany dissipated on December 9 .

= = = Tropical Depression Clera = = =

On December 19 , a tropical depression formed near St. Brandon . With an area of high pressure to the southeast , the depression moved to the northeast and was named Clera , after a Dvorak rating of 2 @.@ 5 . It only achieved winds of 50 km / h (30 mph) before weakening .

= = = Severe Tropical Storm Dadafy = = =

The JTWC began tracking a disturbance on December 21 to the northeast of Madagascar . The system moved to the southeast and was classified by MFR on December 24 . Given the name Dadafy , the storm slowly intensified , reaching peak winds of 95 km / h (60 mph) according to MFR on December 26 . The next day , the JTWC estimated Dadafy strengthened to the equivalent of a minimal hurricane . The storm turned to the south and weakened . On December 29 , MFR declared that Dadafy became extratropical , and JTWC discontinued advisories the next day . The extratropical remnants dissipated on January 1 .

= = = Severe Tropical Storm Elinah = = =

The South Indian convergence zone spawned a circulation that organized into a tropical depression in the Mozambique Channel on January 9 . It gradually intensified while moving to the southwest , developing spiral rainbands . On January 11 , Elinah passed between Anjouan and Mohéli in the Comoros archipelago . The next day , JTWC upgraded the storm to the equivalent of a minimal hurricane , although land interaction with Mozambique weakened Elinah . After it turned to the south and moved away from the coast , the storm re @-@ intensified , and MFR estimated Elinah reached peak winds of 115 km / h (70 mph) on January 14 . Subsequently , the convergence zone caused the storm to weaken , ultimately absorbing it by January 16 .

While passing through the Comoros , Elinah caused heavy damage in Anjouan and Mohéli , destroying nearly all of the banana crops and 30 % of the coconut crops . About 2 @,@ 400 ha (5 @,@ 900 acres) of agricultural lands were flooded , and the storm damaged 2 @,@ 120 ha (5 @,@ 200 acres) of forests on Moheli ; agriculture damage was estimated at \$ 9 @.@ 6 million (1983 USD) . Elinah damaged or destroyed 4 @,@ 357 buildings . High waves reaching 12 m (39 ft) damaged coastal roads and sea walls . On Anjouan , a wave knocked 40 people into the water , killing 33 of them . Elinah injured 52 and left \$ 23 @.@ 1 million in damage (1983 USD) . The military of Comoros helped clear roads , and workers rebuilt the damaged buildings . After the storm passed , the government of Comoros requested for aid to the international community . Collectively , the United States , Egypt , France , Germany , and Switzerland , as well as various agencies under the United Nations , provided \$ 1 @.@ 7 million in assistance . Most if it was from the World Food Programme , which provided 2 @,@ 160 tons of rice and 162 tons of vegetable oil .

= = = Tropical Depression Fely = = =

The final system of the year formed as a weak tropical depression on June 22 to the north of a powerful anticyclone . Given the name Fely , the system tracked to the southwest toward Madagascar and did not intensify . It dissipated on June 24 to the east of Île Sainte @-@ Marie , although the remnants of Fely produced moderate rainfall . Tamatave reported 58 @.@ 6 mm (2 @.@ 31 in) of precipitation while the storm was approaching .