= 1995 North Indian Ocean cyclone season =

The 1995 North Indian Ocean cyclone season was below @-@ average and was primarily confined to the autumn months , with the exception of three short @-@ lived deep depressions in May . There were eight depressions in the basin , which is Indian Ocean north of the equator . The basin is subdivided between the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea on the east and west coasts of India , respectively . Storms were tracked by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) , which is the basin 's Regional Specialized Meteorological Center , as well as the American @-@ based Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC) on an unofficial basis .

Tropical activity was largely affected by the monsoon trough , which spawned the three deep depressions in May , as well as the two strongest cyclones in November . The first storm of the season formed on May 5 in the Bay of Bengal , the same location as two additional depressions later in the month . Collectively , the three systems killed 146 people , mostly related to the third system which produced a deadly storm surge in Bangladesh . After two weak depressions in September , the season 's lone Arabian Sea storm developed on October 12 , and remained largely away from land . The final two storms of the season were the most notable . On November 10 , a cyclone struck southeastern India , killing 173 people in India and Bangladesh . Its remnants produced a rare snowstorm in eastern Nepal that caused landslides and avalanches , killing 63 . The last storm of the season was also the most powerful , causing 172 deaths when it struck southeastern Bangladesh .

= = Season summary = =

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) in New Delhi ? the official Regional Specialized Meteorological Center for the northern Indian Ocean as recognized by the World Meteorological Organization ? issued warnings for tropical cyclones developing in the region , using satellite imagery and surface data to assess and predict storms . The agency also utilized a tropical cyclone forecast model that used climatology and a storm 's persistence to forecast future movement . Warnings and advisories were broadcast throughout India by telegraph and news media . The basin 's activity is sub @-@ divided between the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal on opposite coasts of India , and is generally split before and after the monsoon season . Storms were also tracked on an unofficial basis by the American @-@ based Joint Typhoon Warning Center .

The JTWC only tracked the longer @-@ lived and stronger cyclonic storms , which all formed after September ; by their assessment , this was the fifth such occurrence since 1975 where all storms developed in the autumn . Throughout the year , tropical systems generally lasted longer than in 1994 . The systems that affected land generally struck Andhra Pradesh and eastward through Bangladesh . The three cyclonic storms was less than the average of 5 @.@ 4 , and the two severe cyclonic storms was slightly below the average of 2 @.@ 5 . In addition to the storms tracked by the IMD , a monsoon depression struck northern Oman in late July , producing heavy rainfall that totaled 300 mm (12 in) on Jebel Shams mountain . The system later affected the remainder of the Arabian Peninsula .

= = Storms = =

= = = May deep depressions = = =

During two weeks in the middle of May , a series of three deep depressions developed in unusual succession in the western Bay of Bengal .
Originating from the monsoon trough , a low pressure area formed just north of Sri Lanka on May 5 . By 21 : 00 UTC that night , the system organized into a depression while moving west @-@ northwestward toward India . It developed a central dense overcast of deep convection , prompting the IMD to upgrade it to a 55 km / h (35 mph) deep depression . Still associated with the monsoon ,

the system had several small circulations and gale force winds . At 11 : 00 UTC on May 6 , the system moved ashore Tamil Nadu near Cuddalore , and by the next day degenerated into a remnant low . The second deep depression formed on May 8 about 120 km (75 mi) southeast of the Andhra Pradesh coastline , north of the previous system . It moved to the northeast , intensifying into a 55 km / h (35 mph) deep depression on May 9 . At 17 : 00 UTC that day , the system struck Andhra Pradesh near Tuni as it progressed northward , degenerating into a remnant low on May 10 . The third deep depression was also the longest lasting . It formed on May 14 off the coast of Odisha , northeast of the previous system . Moving parallel to the coast , it also intensified into a 55 km / h (35 mph) deep depression on May 15 . Early the next day , the system made landfall on Sagar Island in West Bengal state , and weakened while progressing northeastward into Bangladesh . On May 18 , the depression was downgraded to a remnant low over Assam state .

The series of storms helped end a drought in eastern India by bringing heavy monsoonal rainfall . The first system brought heavy rainfall to Tamil Nadu and neighboring Andhra Pradesh , while the second storm mainly dropped rainfall in the latter state . The third system brought precipitation to Odisha , West Bengal , and Bangladesh ; Bhubaneswar in Odisha reported 567 mm (22 @.@ 3 in) of rainfall over six days . The rains resulted in flooding and damages to crops , while wrecking dozens of homes . Collectively , the storms killed 86 people in India .

In Bangladesh , the third storm produced a 3 m (10 ft) storm surge and heavy rainfall , reaching 147 mm (5 @.@ 8 in) over 24 hours in Chittagong . About 100 @,@ 000 people evacuated their houses to storm shelters due to the floods , while another 100 @,@ 000 were stranded in their homes due to floods . Many embankment dams were damaged , furthering flooding . On Hatia Island , the storm wrecked over 5 @,@ 000 homes and 10 @,@ 000 ha (25 @,@ 000 acres) of crops , with salt and shrimp farms in the region also destroyed . A 1 @.@ 8 m (6 ft) storm tide flooded dozens of villages around Cox 's Bazar , destroying about 1 @,@ 000 houses . Two bridges were destroyed , severing traffic between Cox 's Bazar and Chittagong . In the latter city , 20 @,@ 125 houses were damaged or destroyed . Over 60 @,@ 000 people were left homeless in the country , and there were 60 deaths related to the storm . However , the rains also helped end a damaging five @-@ month drought in the country . The government provided wheat and cash to affected residents to help cope with the disaster . After the storm moved through the area , most freshwater ponds were intruded by saltwater , furthering damage to crops and causing a shortage of drinking water . About 50 @,@ 000 people became ill after drinking contaminated water , killing around 400 people due to a diarrhea outbreak .

= = = Depression BOB 04 (01B) = = =

On September 9 , a tropical depression formed in the South China Sea in the west Pacific basin . Two days later , the system struck Vietnam and progressed westward through Indochina . The remnants entered the Bay of Bengal around September 13 , accompanied by increasing convection . Moving to the west @-@ northwest , the system resembled a monsoon depression at times , although the thunderstorms gradually became more concentrated . On September 16 , the system developed into a depression , and on the same day the JTWC classified it as Tropical Cyclone 01B . As the system approached the Indian coastline , it developed good outflow , and was intensifying quickly . The JTWC estimated peak 1 minute winds of 85 km / h (50 mph) at 18 : 00 UTC on September 16 . However , the IMD never assessed winds beyond 45 km / h (30 mph) . Around 01 : 00 UTC on September 17 , the depression moved ashore India near Balasore , Odisha . That night , the system degenerated into a remnant low over Bihar , although the remnants persisted until September 20 , when they dissipated near Delhi . The depression brought heavy rainfall over Odisha and Bihar .

= = = Depression BOB 05 = = =

Later in September , another depression formed on September 26 in the northwestern Bay of Bengal . Moving northwestward , it quickly moved ashore near Balasore , Odisha , failing to intensify

beyond winds of 85 km / h (50 mph) . A ridge turned the system to the northeast , and the depression dissipated on September 28 over West Bengal . The depression brought heavy rainfall to Odisha , Bihar , and West Bengal , peaking at 570 mm (22 in) in Malda district in West Bengal .

Cyclonic Storm ARB 01 (02A)

A low pressure area accompanied by a well @-@ defined circulation persisted over central India on October 11 . By the following day , the system emerged into the Arabian Sea , whereupon its convection organized west of a sheared circulation . On October 12 , the system organized into a depression , classified Tropical Cyclone 02A by the JTWC . Steered by a ridge , it moved to the west @-@ northwest and gradually intensified . The IMD upgraded it to a cyclonic storm on October 14 , estimating peak 3 minute winds of 85 km / h (50 mph) . The JTWC assessed slightly higher 1 minute winds of 95 km / h (60 mph) . Increased wind shear stripped away the convection , causing the storm to weaken . By October 17 , the system deteriorated into a depression and began drifting to the southwest , having moved between two ridges . Later that day , the system degenerated into a remnant low , which the JTWC tracked for an additional day until dissipation east of the Somalia coastline .

Very Severe Cyclonic Storm BOB 06 (03B)

The storm originated from the monsoon trough on November 7 in the Bay of Bengal , east of India . Moving northwestward , the system gradually intensified while moving toward land , eventually developing an eye in the middle of the convection . Reaching peak 3 minute winds of 120 km / h (75 mph) , the IMD classified the system as a very severe cyclonic storm , in line with the 130 km / h (80 mph) wind estimate from the JTWC . On November 9 , the cyclone made landfall near the border of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa . Atypical for most November storms , the system continued to the north and dissipated over Nepal on November 11 .
In India , the cyclone 's strong winds were accompanied by heavy rainfall and a storm surge of 1 @.@ 5 m (4 @.@ 9 ft) that inundated the coastline several hundred feet inland . Power lines , crops , and houses were damaged , and many boats were damaged , causing several nautical fatalities . The cyclone killed 128 people and caused US $ 46 @.@ 3 million in damage . In neighboring Bangladesh , high waves killed 45 people after sinking or sweeping away four ships . The cyclone later spawned a rare November snowstorm across eastern Nepal , with depths reaching 2 @,@ 000 mm (79 in) . The snowfall occurred without warning amid the busy mountain trekking season , and there were several avalanches and landslides across the country . One such incident killed 24 people at a lodge near Gokyo , and there were 63 deaths related to the cyclone in the country . The Nepal government launched the largest search and rescue mission in the country 's history , rescuing 450 people , some of whom trapped for days in the snow .

Extremely Severe Cyclonic Storm BOB 07 (04B)

An area of convection blossomed near northern Sumatra on November 18 , associated with the monsoon . Aided by the same westerly wind burst that assisted Cyclone Daryl in the southern hemisphere , the disturbance gradually organized and persisted while moving west @-@ northwestward through the Bay of Bengal . Late on November 21 , the system developed into a depression , which the JTWC classified as Tropical Cyclone 04B . Steady intensification ensued ; by November 23 , the JTWC upgraded the cyclone to the equivalent of a minimal hurricane , and the IMD steadily upgraded the storm to increasing categories . The storm turned to the north and northeast around a ridge , accelerating toward land . At 06 : 00 UTC on November 24 , the JTWC estimated peak 1 minute winds of 195 km / h (120 mph) . Shortly thereafter , the IMD estimated peak 3 minute winds of 190 km / h (115 mph) , making the system an extremely severe cyclonic storm . By that time , the system had a well @-@ defined eye in the center of deep convection . Due to increasing wind shear , the storm weakened and made landfall over southeastern Bangladesh

with winds of around 120 km / h (75 mph) , south of Cox 's Bazaar around 09 : 00 UTC on November 25 . A few hours later , the system degenerated into a remnant low over northern Myanmar .

Along the coast of Bangladesh , Cox 's Bazaar reported winds of 93 km / h (58 mph) . The storm brought heavy rainfall and produced high waves that flooded offshore islands with a 0 @.@ 91 to 1 @.@ 22 m (3 to 4 ft) storm surge . Most residents of the offshore islands were evacuated ahead of the storm , totaling 300 @,@ 000 evacuees . About 10 @,@ 000 huts were destroyed , mostly made of mud and straw , while crops in the region were damaged . The storm 's winds cut power lines and communication links in the hardest hit areas . Initially , about 500 fishermen were missing after the storm 's passage ; most were rescued or swam ashore , but over 100 people were killed when 10 boats were lost . The International Disaster Database listed 172 fatalities associated with the storm . In neighboring Myanmar , the cyclone destroyed most of the rice crop in Rakhine State just before the harvest , forcing many Rohingya farmers to borrow money to compensate for lost income .