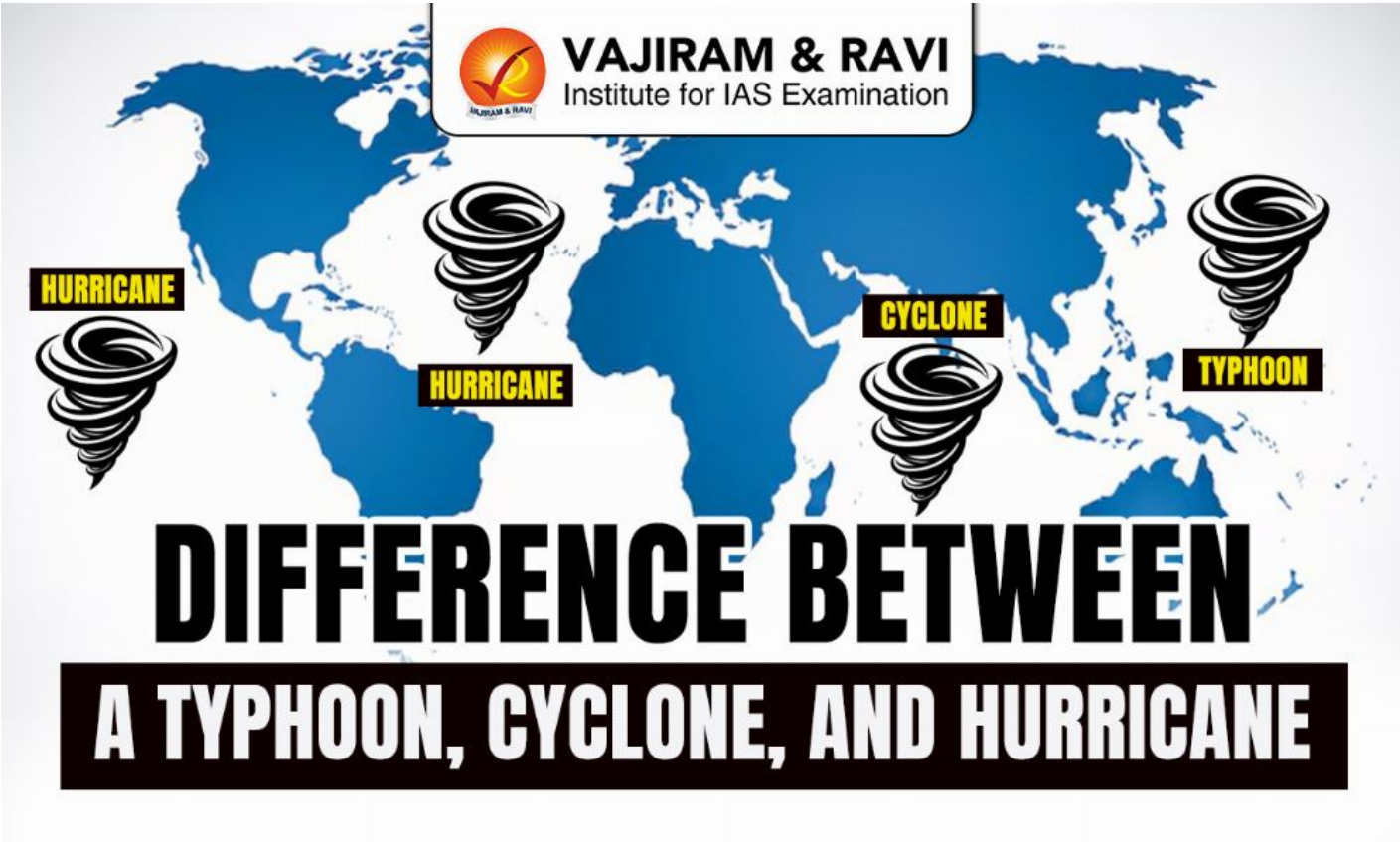


Difference between a Typhoon, Cyclone and Hurricane, Example

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Difference between a Typhoon, Cyclone and Hurricane are closely related intense storm systems that develop over warm tropical oceans. They are all forms of tropical cyclones characterized by organized clouds, thunderstorms, strong rotating winds, and a low-pressure center, but their names differ depending on the geographical region where the storm originates.

Difference between a Typhoon, Cyclone and Hurricane

These are essentially the same tropical storm system, but the Difference between a Typhoon, Cyclone and Hurricane lies in that they are identified with different names depending on the ocean basin and regional meteorological terminology used across the world.

Difference between a Typhoon, Cyclone and Hurricane			
Aspect	Typhoon	Cyclone	Hurricane

Meaning	A Typhoon is a powerful tropical cyclone that forms over warm ocean waters and rotates around a central low pressure system with thunderstorms.	Cyclone refers to a rotating low pressure storm system with organized clouds and thunderstorms developing over tropical or subtropical waters.	Hurricane is another name for a tropical cyclone with intense winds and thunderstorms rotating around a central low-pressure eye.
Distribution	Typhoons occur mainly in the Northwest Pacific Ocean, particularly around East Asia, the Philippines, and nearby island regions.	Cyclones develop primarily in the Indian Ocean and South Pacific Ocean, including regions near South Asia and Australia.	Hurricanes form mainly in the North Atlantic Ocean and the Northeast Pacific Ocean near the Americas.
Atmospheric circulation pattern	Typhoons rotate counter-clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere due to Earth's rotation and the Coriolis effect.	Cyclones follow the same rotational pattern in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise rotation in the Southern Hemisphere.	Hurricanes rotate counter-clockwise north of the equator and clockwise south of it, following the influence of planetary rotation.
Duration	Typhoons may last several days over ocean waters but weaken rapidly after making landfall because the supply of warm moisture stops.	Cyclones similarly lose strength when moving inland as they lose access to oceanic heat and moisture.	Hurricanes weaken once they move over land, as their energy source from warm ocean water disappears.
Occurrence	Typhoons are mainly concentrated in the western Pacific region, which records some of the world's most intense tropical storms.	Cyclones are common across the Indian Ocean basin, especially near the northern Indian Ocean and southern Pacific regions.	Hurricanes dominate the Atlantic and eastern Pacific basins, where seasonal storm activity occurs during specific months.
Seasonal occurrence patterns	Typhoon activity often peaks during mid-year months such as July to October, when ocean waters are warmest.	Cyclones typically occur in two seasonal windows around April-June and September-December in tropical ocean basins.	Hurricanes usually develop during the June to November season, with highest activity around late summer.

Occurrence in the Indian subcontinent region	Typhoons rarely affect this region directly because they primarily develop farther east in the Pacific basin.	Cyclones frequently originate over the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea , making the eastern coastline particularly vulnerable.	Hurricanes do not form in this region because they are limited to Atlantic and northeastern Pacific ocean basins.
Examples	Super Typhoon Haiyan (2013), Muroto typhoon (1934), etc.	Cyclone Shakti (2025), Cyclone Montha (2025)	Hurricane Francine (2024), Hurricane Sally (2020), etc.

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