



WHAT TYPES OF WEATHER ARE CYCLONIC?



DURING A HURRICANE

• HURRICANE - LOW PRESSURE TROPICAL STORM THAT STARTS IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC AND REACHES WINDS ABOVE 74 MPH





HURRICANE TERMINOLOGY

HURRICANE STATISTICS

- · LARGEST OF ALL THE STORMS
- · APPROXIMATELY 10 PER YEAR
- · NEARLY 400 DEATHS PER YEAR



• <u>SAFFIR-SIMPSON SCALE</u> - SYSTEM FOR CLASSIFYING HURRICANES

Strength	Wind Speed	Storm Surge
Category I	74 - 95	4 - 5
Category 2	96 - 110	6 - 8
Category 3	111 - 130	9 - 12
Category 4	131 - 155	13 - 18
Category 5	> 155	> 18

HURRICANE DANGERS

• SEVERE WINDS FROM 74 - 155 MPH



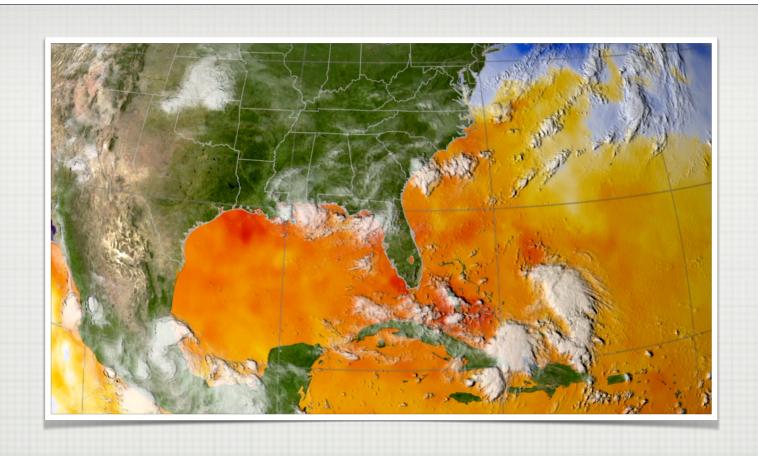


SAFFIR-SIMPSON SCALE

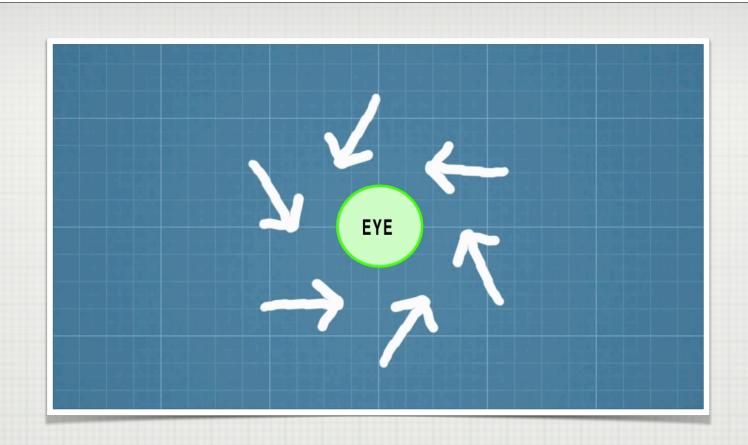
HURRICANE DANGERS

 WIND DIRECTION IS COUNTERCLOCKWISE AND INWARD





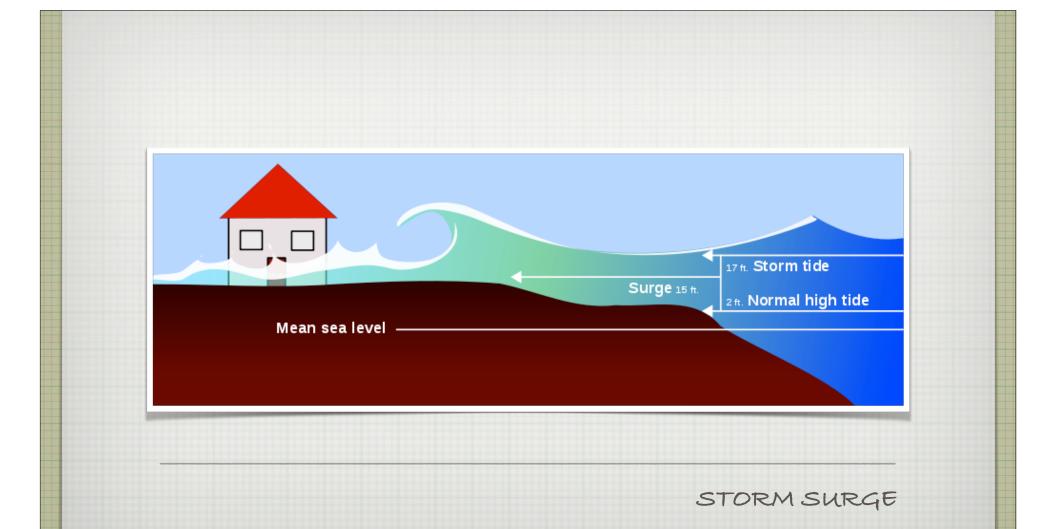
INWARD COUNTERCLOCKWISE MOTION



INWARD COUNTERCLOCKWISE MOTION

HURRICANE DANGERS

• STORM SURGE - A DOME OF WATER 40 TO 60 MILES
LONG THAT MOVES ONTO SHORE NEAR THE
LANDFALL POINT OF THE HURRICANE

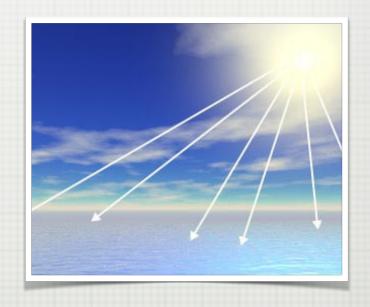




STORM SURGE

HURRICANE FORMATION

- 1. THE SUN HEATS UP OCEAN WATER (ESPECIALLY NEAR THE EQUATOR)
- 2. BY THE END OF SUMMER, OCEAN TEMPERATURES REACH INTO THE 80'S



HURRICANE FORMATION

- 3. A THUNDERSTORM MOVES WESTWARD OFF OF AFRICA AND INTO THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
- 4. WHEN UPPER WIND VELOCITIES ARE LOW,
 THUNDERSTORMS ARE GIVEN A CHANCE TO GAIN
 STRENGTH

HURRICANE FORMATION

- 5. THE FAST RISING AIR (SUPPLIED BY THE WARM OCEAN) ALLOWS THE THUNDERSTORM TO GAIN STRENGTH
- 6. AS IT GROWS, EARTH'S ROTATION CAUSES IT TO SPIN COUNTERCLOCKWISE (CORIOLIS EFFECT)

HURRICANE FORMATION

7. AS THEY BUILD A THUNDERSTORM CHANGES TO A TROPICAL DEPRESSION, THEN A TROPICAL STORM, AND FINALLY A HURRICANE



A HURRICANES AFTERMATH

• TORNADO - A ROTATING
COLUMN OF AIR RANGING IN
WIDTH FROM A FEW YARDS TO
MORE THAN A MILE AND
WHIRLING AT DESTRUCTIVELY
HIGH WINDS



TORNADO STATISTICS

- · MOST VIOLENT STORMS
- · APPROXIMATELY 1000 PER YEAR
- . NEARLY 50 DEATHS PER YEAR



TORNADO DANGERS

- SEVERE WINDS FROM 250 MPH AND ABOVE
- WIND DIRECTION IS COUNTERCLOCKWISE
 AND INWARD





DURING A TORNADO

TORNADO FORMATION

- 1. DEVELOP FROM AN INTENSE THUNDERSTORM
- 2. HEATING IS VERY INTENSE AND WARM AIR RISES IN STRONG CONVECTION CURRENTS

TORNADO FORMATION

- 3. THE RISING AIR CAUSES A LOW PRESSURE CENTER
- 4. AS AIR RUSHES INTO THE CENTER IT STARTS TO SPIN UPWARD



TORNADO FORMATION



A TORNADOES AFTERMATH