Thunderstorms Notes:

1. Before a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ front – warm air \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_rapidly – cold air sinks – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_causes static buildup – and Zap
2. Can produce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Lightning can travel cloud to \_\_\_\_\_\_, cloud to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and ground to cloud
4. Thunder is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_boom

Types of Cyclones

Tornado – AKA twister or Willy-Willy in Australia

1. Formed from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Spin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Clockwise
3. Funnels are rain and dust
4. Becomes a tornado when the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_touches down
5. Winds move into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_pressure center of a tornado
6. Last less than one hour
7. Tornado alley – where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tornados occur
   1. Over the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Cold, dry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_air clashes with hot, wet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_air causing severe thunderstorms and then tornadoes
   3. Most deadly over Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas
8. Measured by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Scale:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SCALE | WIND SPEED | DAMAGE |
| EF-0 | 65-85 | Light – branches broken – some roof tiles off |
| EF-1 | 86-110 | Moderate - roof tiles removed – windows broken |
| EF-2 | 111-135 | Considerable – roof missing – trees down |
| EF-3 | 136-165 | Severe – dwellings destroyed – walls gone |
| EF-4 | 166-200 | Devastating – houses gone – trucks lifted |
| EF-5 | 200+ | Incredible – only small bits of rubble left |

Hurricanes

1. Spin counter clockwise
2. Also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (over the Pacific Ocean)
3. Form over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_waters when two or more thunderstorms combine
4. The largest storms on earth – up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_miles wide
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ causes damage
6. Sandy was a distant number two – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was the largest and most damaging

Thunderstorms Notes:

1. Before a cold front – warm air rises rapidly – cold air sinks – friction causes static buildup – and Zap
2. Can produce tornadoes and hurricanes
3. Lightning can travel cloud to cloud, cloud to ground and ground to cloud
4. Thunder is a sonic boom

Types of Cyclones

Tornado – AKA twister or Willy-Willy in Australia

1. Formed from thunderstorms
2. Spin Counter Clockwise
3. Funnels are rain and dust
4. Becomes a tornado when the tail touches down
5. Winds move into the low pressure center of a tornado
6. Last less than one hour
7. Tornado alley – where most tornados occur
   1. Over the Great Plains
   2. Cold, dry Canadian air clashes with hot, wet Tropical air causing severe thunderstorms and then tornadoes
   3. Most deadly over Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas
8. Measured by the Fujita Scale:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SCALE | WIND SPEED | DAMAGE |
| EF-0 | 65-85 | Light – branches broken – some roof tiles off |
| EF-1 | 86-110 | Moderate - roof tiles removed – windows broken |
| EF-2 | 111-135 | Considerable – roof missing – trees down |
| EF-3 | 136-165 | Severe – dwellings destroyed – walls gone |
| EF-4 | 166-200 | Devastating – houses gone – trucks lifted |
| EF-5 | 200+ | Incredible – only small bits of rubble left |

Hurricanes

1. Spin counter clockwise
2. AKA Typhoons (over the Pacific Ocean)
3. Form over warm waters when two or more thunderstorms combine
4. The largest storms on earth – up to 300 miles wide
5. Storm surge causes damage
6. Sandy was a distant number two – Katrina was the largest and most damaging