

Aired August 29, 2019 - 04:00:00 &nbsp; ET

CARL AZUZ, CNN 10 ANCHOR: Hi, I`m Carl Azuz for CNN 10. We`re happy to see you this Thursday. Two days away from the long Labor Day weekend.

Parts of the U.S. southeast could be weathering a hurricane over that weekend. Yesterday a storm named Dorian was spinning over the Atlantic

headed towards the U.S. Virgin Islands and eastern Puerto Rico. The silver lining is this system is not as strong as Hurricane Maria. That was a

Category 4 storm that smashed into Puerto Rico in 2017. The bad news is Dorian could cause further damage on an island that`s still recovering from

Maria. There are still tarps on some of the roofs that Maria damaged. There are still weak spots in the electrical system that Maria knocked out.

So Puerto Rico has declared a state of emergency opening hundreds of shelters to residents and prepping 70 hospitals in case of injuries from Dorian.

Forecasters have had their hands full trying to figure out where this storm`s going to go. Just two days ago they projected that it would roll

south of Puerto Rico and barrel over the Dominican Republic. Last night, Dorian looked like it would miss that country all together because it had

turned northward though heavy rain and tropical storm winds were still possible, what happens after this is anyone`s guess. Dorian was a Category

1 hurricane as of last night and meteorologists think it would strengthen further after it passes by the islands and gets back over the Atlantic.

Dorian already caused flooding in Martinique when it was a tropical storm.

If it becomes a Category 3 hurricane which some scientists expect, Dorian could have wind speeds of up to 115 miles per hour and be capable of

serious damage and the National Hurricane Center says it could then approach Florida or other parts of the American southeast over the weekend.

Though forecasters still don`t know if, where or when that will happen. One thing they do know is what to name the storms.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: If you lived in Homestead, Florida in 1992, Andrew is a name you will never forget. Just like in 2005 if you lived in the New

Orleans area Katrina. The military started naming storms after their wives, their girlfriends but none of these names were made public. So in

1950 everything changed. Several storms formed out in the Atlantic about the same time, it created a lot of confusion. So the U.S. Weather Bureau

said, OK, let's start naming storms and they actually started by using the World War II alphabet, Able, Baker, Charlie, Dog, Easy but this created

confusion as well because every year the storm names were the same. It wasn't until 1979 that we started alternating male and female names. We

recycle that list every six years.

In the Atlantic basin we use English, Spanish and French names. Most storms are named after a particular person, in fact you can't request a

storm to named after you. That entire process is handled by the World Meteorological Organization. A storm name will be retired if it is too

costly or deadly and it would be inappropriate to use it in future years. In fact, since 1950 there have been nearly 80 storm names retired and what

happens if we go through all of the storm names? Well it happened in 2005, we ended up going to the Greek alphabet. So that's what's in a name. It

took a long time to get here but just like each individual name, each storm tends to have its own personality.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

(END VIDEO CLIP)

AZUZ: 10 Second Trivia. Which of these places is known as the "Land of Fire and Ice"? Mauna Kea, Iceland, Indonesia, or the Peruvian Andes.

Because its features include both volcanoes and inland glaciers, Iceland is called the "Land of Fire and Ice".

It's also one of the most popular countries in the world for adventure tourism or adventure travel. A type of trip that might include physical

activity, interaction with other cultures and spending time in nature.

As an industry it's growing but it's not for everyone. Adventure tourists often get outside their comfort zone, for some that's the goal. They may be taking part in dangerous hikes or activities and they maybe traveling through hostile areas but adventure tourism can allow people to see first hand something exotic that they couldn't see back home. A 105 mile trail through Egypt is one example.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Daybreak over the Red Sea mountains.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Guys this is one of my favorite mountains its called Jebel Detai (ph) and it looks like flames rising up out of fire.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Until recently off the tourism path, these peaks are a familiar site for a British explorer Ben (inaudible) who five years ago set

out to create the first long distance trail in mainland Egypt.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The Red Sea mountains have always been a real key area for Egypt. Many civilizations came here and they made ways through these mountains from the pharaohs to the (inaudible) to the Romans. What we did with the Red Sea mountain trail was identify all of these (inaudible) and

put these together in a way creates a hiking route for modern times.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The trail is one of two routes Ben has set up in the country. Joining him on his trip are the fellow hikers who back in 2015 worked him to develop a similar trail in the Sinai Peninsula.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Developing trails for tourism is something that is now a trend and it's growing very, very fast, but having people who have lived in this land for maybe hundreds of years adds another completely different aspect to this experience.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Joining up an ancient network of trade, travel and hunting (inaudible). The 170 kilometer long path crosses the land of the Marsa (ph). As one of Egypt's largest tribes they were instrumental in the development of the trail.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The trails, they're 100 percent owned by the Bedouin community but in the process of creation we walk together for thousands of

kilometers. If the paraments are a monument to the Egyptians, a path, a trail would be the best monument to the Bedouin as a traveling people. For

me there's no better way to show who are the Bedouin are than to walk a path with them.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: This is for allergy of the chest. Everything here really serves a purpose.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: When fully operational, the trail will take 10 days to complete and by offering an authentic cultural immersion with the Marsa

(ph), it will open up one of the least known areas and cultures of Egypt to a new type of adventure tourism.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The beauty of it is that when you create a trail, this creates a micro-economy around the - - the benefit's the local people of that particular region.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The path for me shows where they've come from. It shows who they are, how they've lived and perhaps this path it can be part of the story of where they're going in the future too.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

AZUZ: OK, what's fascinating about today's 10 out of 10 segment isn't so much what you're seeing but where you're seeing it. These are innumerable

pieces of pumice rock as recorded from a boat, what's being called a raft of floating pumice is the size of the New York City borough of Manhattan.

And scientists believe it could be linked to a recent eruption of an underwater volcano in the South Pacific. Australian sailors say the rocks

range from being the size of marbles to the size of basketballs.

If the raft reaches Australia's Great Barrier Reef in the months ahead, it could bring new species there. It's the kind of scene to stun us. Sailing

stony seas of pumice. Like a pebbled dock of floating rock that stretches out before us. Waves of stone, floating on sea foam all because the glass

is porous. It`s volcanic but don`t panic as the blast beneath the surface that can help corral "reef generate" and serve a higher purpose than just

giving us a site to see. A sea that rolls and shocks and makes waves for making waves showing that nature truly rocks. I`m Carl Azuz and that`s CNN

10.

END

</p>