

# Answers to the hurricane motion gizmo breathore

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**Which hemisphere is the hurricane shown on the gizmo?** Explanation: The hurricane shown on the gizmo rotates in the Northern Hemisphere. This effect is caused by the rotation of the Earth and influences the movement of air masses. Hurricanes typically form in tropical regions and are characterized by strong winds, heavy rainfall, and low pressure.

**What is the top wind speed in knots hurricane?** To be classified as a hurricane, a tropical cyclone must have one-minute-average maximum sustained winds at 10 m above the surface of at least 74 mph (64 kn, 119 km/h; Category 1). The highest classification in the scale, Category 5, consists of storms with sustained winds of at least 157 mph (137 kn, 252 km/h).

**What changes indicate a hurricane is approaching?** Air's gas molecules are squished closer together, making the air denser and heavier. Air pressure, also called barometric pressure, indicates how the weight of the atmosphere above is shifting. A falling air pressure generally means there is an approaching storm that will arrive within the next 12 to 24 hours.

**How do you think meteorologists predicted the arrival of a hurricane before the 1990s?** Explanation: Before the advent of advanced technology in the 1990s, meteorologists made use of several methods to predict the arrival of a hurricane. They relied heavily on ground-based observations, ship reports, and information from aeroplanes.

**How do you tell which hemisphere a hurricane is in?** For instance, due to the Coriolis Effect, hurricanes in the Northern Hemisphere spin in a counterclockwise

direction, while hurricanes in the Southern Hemisphere (known as cyclones) spin in a clockwise direction. Ocean-circling currents known as “gyres” also spin in spiral patterns thanks to the Coriolis Effect.

**What quadrant is a hurricane in?** The strongest winds are nearly always on the right side of the storm's forward motion, often in the right-front quadrant relative to the storm's forward motion. Therefore, direction and speed of the storm's forward motion will impact the extent of the wind field in each quadrant.

**Is there a category 7 hurricane?** “It certainly is theoretically possible if we keep warming the planet,” says climate scientist James Kossin at the First Street Foundation, a non-profit research organisation in New York. Officially, there is no such thing as a category 6 or category 7 hurricane.

**Is there a cat 6 hurricane?** A new Category 6 would include any storm with wind speeds above 192 miles per hour. Currently, Category 6 storms are rare. Typhoon Haiyan, which devastated the Philippines in 2013 and packed wind speeds of 195 miles per hour, would be included.

**Has there ever been a category 5 hurricane?** Nine Atlantic hurricanes—Camille, Allen, Andrew, Isabel, Ivan, Dean, Felix, Irma, and Maria—reached Category 5 intensity on more than one occasion; that is, by reaching Category 5 intensity, weakening to a Category 4 status or lower, and then becoming a Category 5 hurricane again.

**Has a hurricane ever hit Michigan?** At first glance, when one reads that headline, one might say, “What? Hurricanes here in the Great Lakes?? No way!” Of course you'd be right, no actual hurricane has ever been observed in Michigan under the true definition of a hurricane.

**What are two signs a hurricane is coming?** 26 hours before landfall: First signs of a hurricane appear including falling pressure, light breezes, ocean surface swells of 10-15 feet, and white cirrus clouds on the horizon. 24 hours before landfall: Overcast skies, high winds, sea foam on the ocean's surface.

**What is the lowest millibars ever recorded?** The lowest sea-level air pressure ever recorded was 870 mb (25.69 in. Hg) measured on October 12, 1979 in the eye

of Typhoon Tip as it moved over Guam.

**Which side is the dirty side of a hurricane?**

**Which country has the most hurricanes?**

**How did Native Americans know hurricanes were coming?** “There's even evidence Europeans relied on Indians to tell them when hurricanes were coming,” Schwartz said. The indigenous islanders read signs in the way birds and fish behaved, the color of the sun, and abrupt shifts in the breeze.

**Do toilets flush clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere?** One can find both counterclockwise and clockwise flowing drains in both hemispheres. Some people would like you to believe that the Coriolis force affects the flow of water down the drain in sinks, bathtubs, or toilet bowls. Don't believe them! The Coriolis force is simply too weak to affect such small bodies of water.

**How do they name hurricanes, male or female?** In 1953, the United States began using female names for storms and, by 1978, both male and female names were used to identify Northern Pacific storms. This was then adopted in 1979 for storms in the Atlantic basin. NOAA's National Hurricane Center does not control the naming of tropical storms.

**Is the eye of a hurricane calm?** Though the eye is by far the calmest part of the storm (at least on land), with no wind at the center and typically clear skies, on the ocean it is possibly the most hazardous area. In the eyewall, wind-driven waves all travel in the same direction.

**Is it better to be on the east or west of a hurricane?** The Right Side of the Storm As a general rule of thumb, the hurricane's right side (relative to the direction it is travelling) is the most dangerous part of the storm because of the additive effect of the hurricane wind speed and speed of the larger atmospheric flow (the steering winds).

**What side of a hurricane gets the most rain?** Aside from stronger winds, the dirty side is also where you generally find the heaviest rain, the highest storm surge, and the greatest potential for tornadoes. These effects are amplified because the hurricane's motion adds to the speed of the swirling winds and pushes more water

and moisture onshore.

**What is the largest hurricane ever?** Currently, Hurricane Wilma is the strongest Atlantic hurricane ever recorded, after reaching an intensity of 882 mbar (hPa; 26.05 inHg) in October 2005; at the time, this also made Wilma the strongest tropical cyclone worldwide outside of the West Pacific, where seven tropical cyclones have been recorded to intensify ...

**Has a hurricane ever reached 200 mph?** Hurricane Patricia is the most intense hurricane in the observed history of the North Atlantic or Northeast Pacific basins. Maximum-sustained winds reached 200 mph, a Category 5 on the Saffir-Simpson Scale. NHC track and wind history.

**Has fl ever had a category 5 hurricane?** The Labor Day Hurricane of 1935 was the first of two Category 5 hurricanes Southeast Florida has faced since the inception of the Saffir/Simpson scale in 1851. It has also been hit by a record-tying seven Category 4 hurricanes, which ties it with the entire state of Texas.

**What was the deadliest hurricane in US history?** The Galveston Hurricane of August 1900 was the deadliest hurricane in United States history, according to NOAA, causing tremendous destruction and loss of life. An estimated 8,000 to 12,000 people died in the storm, making it the deadliest natural disaster in U.S. history.

**Was Katrina a Cat 5?** The storm made landfall in Florida on August 25 as a Category 1 hurricane, then moved into the Gulf of Mexico where it intensified into a Category 5. When it made landfall in southeast Louisiana on August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina was classified as a Category 3, with recorded wind speeds of 140 miles per hour.

**Has there ever been a mega hurricane?** Patricia, which made landfall near Jalisco, Mexico, in October 2015, is the most powerful tropical cyclone ever recorded in terms of maximum sustained winds.

**What category hurricane is 105 mph?** Category Two Hurricane Sustained winds 96-110 mph (83-95 kt or 154-177 km/hr).

**What is the Southern Hemisphere name for a hurricane?** Meanwhile, in the South Pacific and Indian Ocean, the generic term tropical cyclone is used, regardless of the strength of the wind associated with the weather system. The ingredients for tropical cyclones include a pre-existing weather disturbance, warm tropical oceans, moisture, and relatively light winds.

**What is the Southern Hemisphere version of a hurricane?** Within the Southern Hemisphere, it is either called a hurricane, tropical cyclone or a severe tropical cyclone, depending on if it is located within the South Atlantic, South-West Indian Ocean, Australian region or the South Pacific Ocean.

**What is a hurricane in the Eastern Hemisphere?** The storms that rage across the western Pacific Ocean (in the Eastern Hemisphere) are called typhoons, while the ones spawned in the Atlantic and eastern Pacific (the Western Hemisphere) are called hurricanes. Those born in the South Pacific and Indian Ocean are known as cyclones.

**Do hurricanes occur in the Northern Hemisphere?** Tropical cyclones do not, however, occur in the equatorial zone. More than two-thirds of tropical cyclones occur in the northern hemisphere and occur between May and November, when the ocean is at its warmest, with a peak in August and September.

**Has a hurricane ever hit Brazil?** In 2004, a rare tropical cyclone formed in this region and eventually made landfall in Brazil's southern state of Santa Catarina. The National Hurricane Center in Miami estimated the storm was a category I hurricane (named Catarina), making it the first hurricane in the South Atlantic in the satellite record.

**What are the 3 names for hurricanes?**

**Where is the Southern Hemisphere?** What is considered the Southern Hemisphere? The Southern Hemisphere is the half of Earth that lies south of the Equator. It contains all of Antarctica and Australia, as well as parts of South America, Africa, and Asia.

**Is the Southern Hemisphere stormier?** The Southern Hemisphere is indeed stormier than the Northern, by about 24%. But no one knew why. A U.S. National

Science Foundation-supported study led by University of Chicago climate scientist Tiffany Shaw lays out the first concrete explanation for this phenomenon.

**What happens if a hurricane crosses the equator?** If a tropical cyclone were to cross the equator, "it would begin ingesting air rotating in the opposite direction," Roundy said. Barnes noted that this would likely drive the storm to weaken and collapse.

**Why doesn't the Southern Hemisphere have hurricanes?** Observations show that no hurricanes form within 5 degrees latitude of the equator. People argue that the Coriolis force is too weak there to get air to rotate around a low pressure rather than flow from high to low pressure, which it does initially. If you can't get the air to rotate you can't get a storm.

**What was the worst hurricane in history?**

**What is a hurricane on the western coast called?** If it's above the North Atlantic, central North Pacific or eastern North Pacific oceans (Florida, Caribbean Islands, Texas, Hawaii, etc.), we call it a hurricane. If it hovers over the Northwest Pacific Ocean (usually East Asia), we call it a typhoon.

**Which side of a hurricane is strongest?**

**Why do hurricanes start in Africa?** Because of the circulation of the atmosphere over this part of Africa, the wind tends to blow from east to west. The flow of the air essentially gives the showers and storms over Africa a ride, directing them westward toward the Atlantic Ocean.

**What is a hurricane called in the Southern Hemisphere?** The same kinds of storms in the Southern Hemisphere are easier to keep straight. In the southern Indian Ocean or the South Pacific, they are called tropical cyclones or severe tropical cyclones. In the Bay of Bengal or Arabian Sea, both in the northern Indian Ocean, they are simply called cyclones.

**What is a cyclone for kids?** A cyclone is a powerful spinning storm that contains strong winds and rain that swirl around a calm eye, or center. Cyclones form as warm, moist air rises over the waters of the South Pacific and Indian Ocean forming clouds and wind. When the wind speeds exceed 74 miles per hour, the storm

becomes a cyclone.

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