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Chapter 1 : Hurricane, cyclone, typhoon, tornado - what's the difference? | African Reporter

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Hurricanes, Typhoons, and Cyclones Hurricane, Typhoon, and Cyclone Season You should carefully consider the potential dangers and inconveniences of traveling to storm-prone regions of the world. If you go, make an emergency plan beforehand. Even inland areas far from the coastline can experience destructive winds, tornadoes, mudslides, and floods from storms. What are hurricanes, typhoons, and cyclones? Which regions are affected by them and what is the impact of these storms? Hurricanes, typhoons, and cyclones are all the same weather phenomenon – they are storms which have a rotating, organized system of clouds and thunderstorms that start up over tropical or subtropical waters. There may be widespread damage to infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and phone and internet service , and serious shortages of habitable accommodations, food, water, and medical facilities. Storms can result in airport closures or limited flight availability due to runway or terminal damage and a shortage of electricity. When is storm season? Generally speaking, storm seasons are: Hurricanes – June to November Typhoons – April-December Cyclones – November to April While these are the times when storms are most likely to happen, it is possible for intense storms to occur outside of these ranges. Additionally, the past several years have seen an overall increase in the quantity and intensity of storms, particularly in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico. How can I prepare? Enrolling your trip in STEP allows you to receive important information about safety conditions in your destination and helps the U. Minor storms can quickly become hurricanes, limiting the time to get out. If a weather emergency occurs, stay in touch with your tour operator, hotel staff, and local authorities for evacuation instructions. It could save your life. For more information and resources, see Natural Disasters. Enroll in STEP Subscribe to get up-to-date safety and security information and help us reach you in an emergency abroad. Learn about your destination View all Travel Advisories Travel Tip Make two copies of all of your travel documents in case of emergency, and leave one with a trusted friend or relative.

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Chapter 2 : The Killer Storms: Hurricanes, Typhoons, and Tornado () by Gary Jennings

A hurricane is a storm that occurs in the Atlantic Ocean and northeastern Pacific Ocean, a typhoon occurs in the northwestern Pacific Ocean, and a cyclone occurs in the south Pacific or Indian Ocean.

Check new design of our homepage! Know all about how these phenomena are created and unleashed by turbulent weather conditions. ScienceStruck Staff Typhoons, hurricanes, and tropical cyclones are three different region-specific names for the same kind of storm system. In short, they the same phenomenon, although varying in intensity, according to the place of origin and conditions. However, a tornado has a different nature. Typhoon So a tropical cyclone a. They originate near the equator, around 10 degrees away from it, in the sea. Tornado Tornadoes are storm systems that form on land due to pressure differences. They are characterized by large rotating air columns, which are like funnels connected with clouds at the top and land below. They move at phenomenal speeds, touching mph on land, before dissipating. The abundance and similarity of words for a typhoon is testimony to the fact that they have been a rampant menace, since forever. That is because, they have an origin in the tropics. Differences in Origin and Occurrence Let us discuss the origin and occurrence areas of typhoons, hurricanes, and tornadoes. In meteorological terminology, a hurricane or typhoon is called a tropical cyclone. All storms like tropical cyclones are created due to severe differences in air pressure, caused due to temperature differences. A tropical cyclone is a type of storm system, which has closed wind circulation around a central low pressure area, with an origin in the ocean. The circulation is further fueled by heat released through moist air, which condenses as it rises. Warm air is lighter and therefore, exerts low pressure. Tropical cyclones are sustained by warm cores, which maintain the low pressure at center. They are created in the tropics every year and wreak havoc as they approach the inland coastal area. A recent example is hurricane Katrina, which was one of the most destructive tropical cyclones to ravage the North American coastland. A tornado is a type of violent storm which occurs on land, again created by wind, moving from surrounding high pressure areas into a low-pressure center. It is a fiercely-rotating air column, simultaneously in contact with land at the bottom and sometimes in contact with a funnel-like cumuliform cloud at the top. Tornadoes are some of the deadliest and most destructive storm systems, occurring all over the world, but more common in North America. So the main difference here is the fact that hurricanes originate in tropical seas, while tornadoes are created inland. Facts Hurricanes are extremely powerful over the sea, causing tides and torrential rains around, but weaken and die out as they more over land, causing major damage in coastal areas. The central part or the eye of a typhoon could be as big as kilometers. The hurricane season for the North Atlantic ocean starts from June 1 and continues up till November The average wind speed of most tornadoes ranges from 40 - miles per hour, but some of the most powerful ones attain wind speeds in excess of miles per hour. There are three different types of tornadoes, which are a landspout, a multiple vortex tornado, and a waterspout. A tornado warning system is created with the use of weather radars and a chain of storm spotters. Safety measures include early warnings, announcements, and construction of underground storm shelters. Its season begins in spring as it is a time of temperature transitions. How much ever technology develops, we will never be able to tame nature completely. An early warning system is the only mechanism which can be our savior from her wrath.

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Chapter 3 : The killer storms: hurricanes, typhoons, and tornadoes - Gary Jennings - Google Books

Depicts the origin, formation, and force of these three major weather disturbances and includes engrossing anecdotes about memorable storms.

But they never fail to shock us with the destruction they wreak. DW ranks some of the worst and fiercest ever. First, though, a word about our terms and weather conditions: We often talk about hurricanes and typhoons as though they were the same thing. And technically, they are the same. Meteorologists use the term tropical cyclone to describe any rotating system of clouds and thunderstorms that originates over tropical or subtropical waters and which has a closed, low-level circulation. But only those that form over the Atlantic or eastern Pacific Ocean are hurricanes. The rest are typhoons. When the water temperature in the North Atlantic goes over degrees Celsius about degrees Fahrenheit , warm, wet air rises, leaving an area of low pressure behind. That low pressure attracts high pressure air from its surroundings. The new air gets sucked into the mix. And this monster starts to grow: The young tropical cyclone sucks in more and more hot air, feeding off that energy, making it mightier still. All that combined can create a rolling beast, hundreds of kilometers in diameter, packing winds of up to kilometers per hour miles per hour , and dumping end-of-the-world like rain storms when it makes landfall. We know that, and yet we are always struck by the destruction and death these storms cause. Before records began Geologists say they can tell that tropical cyclones have been doing their thing for thousands of years. For instance, they think that layers of sediment at the bottom of a lake in Alabama, in the US, were brought there from the nearby Gulf of Mexico by storm surges associated with intense hurricanes about 3, years ago. There are reports of millimeters 15 inches of rain in a 6-hour period. Between , and , people died. Records are a bit sketchy, however. It passed Martinique and St. Lucia, then Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic. A gang of hurricanes. These three hurricanes were tracked brewing in the Atlantic basin in September Barbados reported 4, deaths, St. Lucia cited 6, dead and about 9, in Martinique. The total number of dead is somewhere between 22, and 27, It originated near the Philippines, and wreaked its devastation in Haiphong, Vietnam, and along the local coastline. It created an almighty storm surge that killed , people. It would not be the last time. But the one in is noted as one of the worst. It left between 8, and 12, people dead. The population back then was just under 38, A Category 4 storm is not even the worst, so that death toll is staggering. In November , it was the trails of a tropical storm that in a sense re-intensified it. A coastal area littered with dead cattle after the Bhola Cyclone. A day later, its wind speed was over kmh. As a result, at least , people died. Some estimates put the death toll at , In , Bangladesh was hit by another major storm. That time, about , died. The typhoon caused the Banqiao and Shimantan Dams to collapse, and unprecedented flooding and destruction downstream. Estimates put the number of dead at between , and , A "false-color" satellite image taken 10 years after Hurricane Katrina: In , Katrina killed less than 2, people. You could say the city got off lightly. A thermal satellite image of Hurricane Maria, when its northwestern quadrant stretched over Puerto Rico Hurricane Maria About second in the ranking of cost comes Hurricane Maria. When Maria hit Puerto Rico in the initial death toll was put between 64 and 1, people. As with Katrina, even one death is too many, but it was a far lower cost to life than at other times. Cyclone Nargis Finally, the story of Cyclone Nargis in can remind us just how many people, in how many countries, a storm can affect once it gets going. It was also a bit of a freak event as it formed in late April of that year. It is classified as one of the deadliest cyclones to hit Asia since the Bangladesh event. Rough statistics suggest , people died, but the real number could be closer to 1 million. But it tells a very clear story. Hurricanes - the power of devastation Three names - one phenomenon Hurricane, typhoon, and cyclone are actually three names for the same phenomenon. Along the North American coast they are called hurricanes, in East and Southeast Asia they are called typhoons, and near India and Australia they are called cyclones. But despite the different names, they develop in the same way. Hurricanes - the power of devastation A cyclone is created Tropical storms develop over oceans when the water temperature is at least 26 degrees Celsius 79 degrees

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Fahrenheit. As the warm water evaporates and condenses, the air around it heats up and drags cooler air upwards, creating powerful winds. This area is nearly completely free of clouds and wind. Hurricanes - the power of devastation A storm hits land When a tropical storm hits a coastline, it becomes weaker due to the lack of warm water. In Australia, "Marcia" was soon downgraded to a category one storm, while "Lam" weakened after striking near Brisbane. Masses of water from the sea often cause the worst damage - as seen here in China after Typhoon Nanmadol in August Hurricanes - the power of devastation Chaos ensues Hurricane Sandy was one of the strongest hurricanes ever recorded over the Atlantic Ocean. It caused waves of up to 4 meters high, fires, power outages and broken dykes. Sandy arrived with winds at speeds of more than kilometers per hour. Cuba, New York and New Jersey were particularly affected. Hurricanes - the power of devastation Destructive vortex Tornadoes however, are non-tropical whirlwinds that can occur anywhere a storm is brewing. Local temperature differences force warm air upwards and cold air down, and a column of warm air rotates upwards at an increasing velocity. Tornadoes are usually only a maximum of 1 kilometer in diameter. Hurricanes - the power of devastation Fastest storms As the warm air rises, it forms a funnel, the main characteristic of a tornado. Inside the funnel, the speed of the air can be tremendous - up to kilometers per hour. Tornadoes are the fastest whirlwind type of weather phenomenon. Hurricanes - the power of devastation Trail of destruction A tornado can leave a trail of destruction several kilometers long. In the US Midwest, tornadoes occur several hundred times a year, as dry, cold air from the north hits damp, warm air from the Gulf of Mexico.

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Chapter 4 : What is the difference between cyclone, hurricane, tornado and twister? - Times of India

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October 12, Hurricane Irma from space. What is the difference between a hurricane, a cyclone, and a typhoon? Hurricanes, cyclones, and typhoons are all the same weather phenomenon; we just use different names for these storms in different places. Tropical cyclone or cyclone. Tropical cyclones rotate counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere. They are classified as follows: A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 38 mph 33 knots or less. A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph 34 to 63 knots. A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 74 mph 64 knots or higher. In the western North Pacific, hurricanes are called typhoons; similar storms in the Indian Ocean and South Pacific Ocean are called cyclones. A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of mph 96 knots or higher, corresponding to a Category 3, 4 or 5 on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale. But tornadoes are a different kettle of fish

Tembisa 27 July Unlike hurricanes , they form spontaneously, are short-lived, and traverse a much smaller land mass by comparison. Many atmospheric conditions need to converge at the right time for tornadoes to form. They need hot, humid air near the ground with a cool air mass above them. They also need strong wind velocity at higher altitudes, known as wind shear, to get them spinning. What is the difference between tornadoes and hurricanes? The only similarity between them is that they both contain strong rotating winds that can cause damage. Tembisa 27 July Tornadoes usually occur over land, while hurricanes almost always form over the ocean. The largest tornado every observed was 4 km wide, but most tornadoes are about 0. Hurricanes are much larger, ranging from about km to km wide. The strongest tornadoes can have wind speeds over kph, but even the strongest hurricanes rarely produce wind speeds over kph. Why are tropical storms and hurricanes named? Instead, there is a strict procedure established by the World Meteorological Organization. For Atlantic hurricanes, there is a list of male and female names which are used on a six-year rotation. The only time that there is a change is if a storm is so deadly or costly that the future use of its name on a different storm would be inappropriate. In the event that more than twenty-one named tropical cyclones occur in a season, any additional storms will take names from the Greek alphabet.

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Chapter 5 : Typhoon Vs. Hurricane Vs. Tornado

Auto Suggestions are available once you type at least 3 letters. Use up arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+up arrow) and down arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+down arrow) to review and enter to select.

BBC weather presenter Simon King explains what hurricanes, cyclones and typhoons are. Hurricanes, cyclones and typhoons are all types of tropical storms. Well, they are all basically the same thing, but are given different names depending on where they appear. When they reach populated areas, they usually bring very strong winds and rain which can cause a lot of damage. Cyclones are formed over the South Pacific and Indian Ocean. Typhoons are formed over the Northwest Pacific Ocean. Why do storms have names? National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Tropical storms last a long time and are given names so they can be identified quickly. In most places, the first storm of a year will have a name beginning with A, such as Hurricane Alice, and the next one gets a name beginning with B. Weather scientists hold meetings to decide on new names for the next year. Names of storms which cause a lot of damage are never used again. What happens in a tropical storm? Air rises quickly when it is heated by warm sea water. Getty Images Typhoons can whip up big waves. As the air cools down again, it is pushed aside by more warm air rising below it. This cycle causes strong winds. Tropical storms have winds faster than 73 miles an hour. What damage do tropical storms cause? Over the sea, a tropical storm can whip up huge waves. When these waves reach land they can flood large areas, including towns and cities. Getty Images This home in Japan was destroyed by a typhoon. Over land, the strong winds can cause a lot of damage - they can flatten homes, knock over trees and even tip over cars. Tropical storms usually die out after a few days over land because there is no warm sea water there to power them. What is a state of emergency? In times of great danger - perhaps following a natural disaster like a cyclone - the government can declare a state of emergency. This means the government stops performing its day-to-day duties and instead focuses on solving the situation.

Chapter 6 : What is the difference between a tornado and a typhoon? | Old Farmer's Almanac

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Chapter 7 : Hurricanes, Typhoons, and Cyclones

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Chapter 8 : What's the difference between hurricanes, cyclones and typhoons? - CBBC Newsround

Hurricanes and typhoons are the same weather phenomenon: tropical cyclones.. A tropical cyclone is a generic term used by meteorologists to describe a rotating, organized system of clouds and thunderstorms that originates over tropical or subtropical waters and has closed, low-level circulation.

Chapter 9 : Hurricane, cyclone, typhoon, tornado - what's the difference? | South Coast Sun

Tropical storms The world's deadliest hurricanes, typhoons and cyclones. Tropical storms are seasonal weather events. But they never fail to shock us with the destruction they wreak.