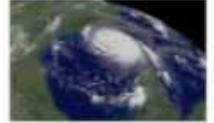


**Module G**  
**Unit 1**  
**Lesson 1**  
**Exploration 3**  
**Interpreting**  
**Tornado Data**

Hurricanes are gonna to spin and swirl  
Everything is gonna sway and blow away  
June to November when they occur  
Found another one caused by warm air rising

Tornadoes are gonna twist and twirl  
Everything is gonna spin and fly away  
Early spring and summertime they whirl  
Found another one in Tornado Alley



Na na na na na na (oh yeah)  
Na na na na na na (alright)  
Na na na na na na



In Tornado Alley

# TORNADOES

- rapidly spinning column of air extending from a storm cloud to the ground.
- Most common in spring and summer
- Severe thunderstorms can bring heavy rain, hail, high winds—and tornadoes.
- Tornadoes can develop when rotating thunderstorms, called *supercells*, not all supercells form tornadoes.



# TORNADOES

- A combination of factors must be present for a tornado to form.
  - warm, moist air must collide with cooler, drier air.
  - As a result, winds at different altitudes blow at different speeds and cause a column of air in the thunderstorm to spin.
- Because the air pressure is low in the middle of the spinning column, air in the middle of the column rises.
- When the funnel cloud touches the ground, it becomes a tornado.



# TORNADOES

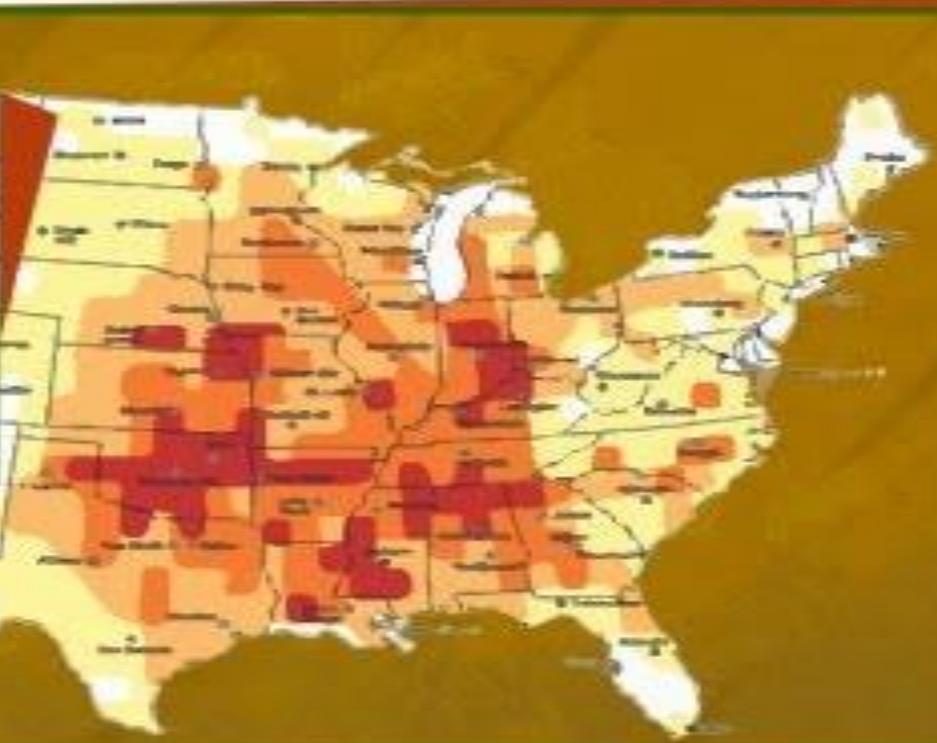
- Can last anywhere from a few seconds to more than an hour.
- More than 1,000 tornadoes occur in the United States each year, but they are not evenly distributed across the country.
- Most tornadoes occur in the middle of continents.
- In the United States, the area where most tornadoes happen is called "Tornado Alley."
- More tornadoes occur in the United States annually than in the rest of the world combined

**Be able to answer this question after watching the video**

**What is the reason Tornado Alley exists?  
Answer with a left side page.**



# WHY DO TORNADOES HATE AMERICA?



*Sci Show*



# ANATOMY OF A TORNADO

  
COOL, DRY AIR

WARM, HUMID AIR

Wall cloud

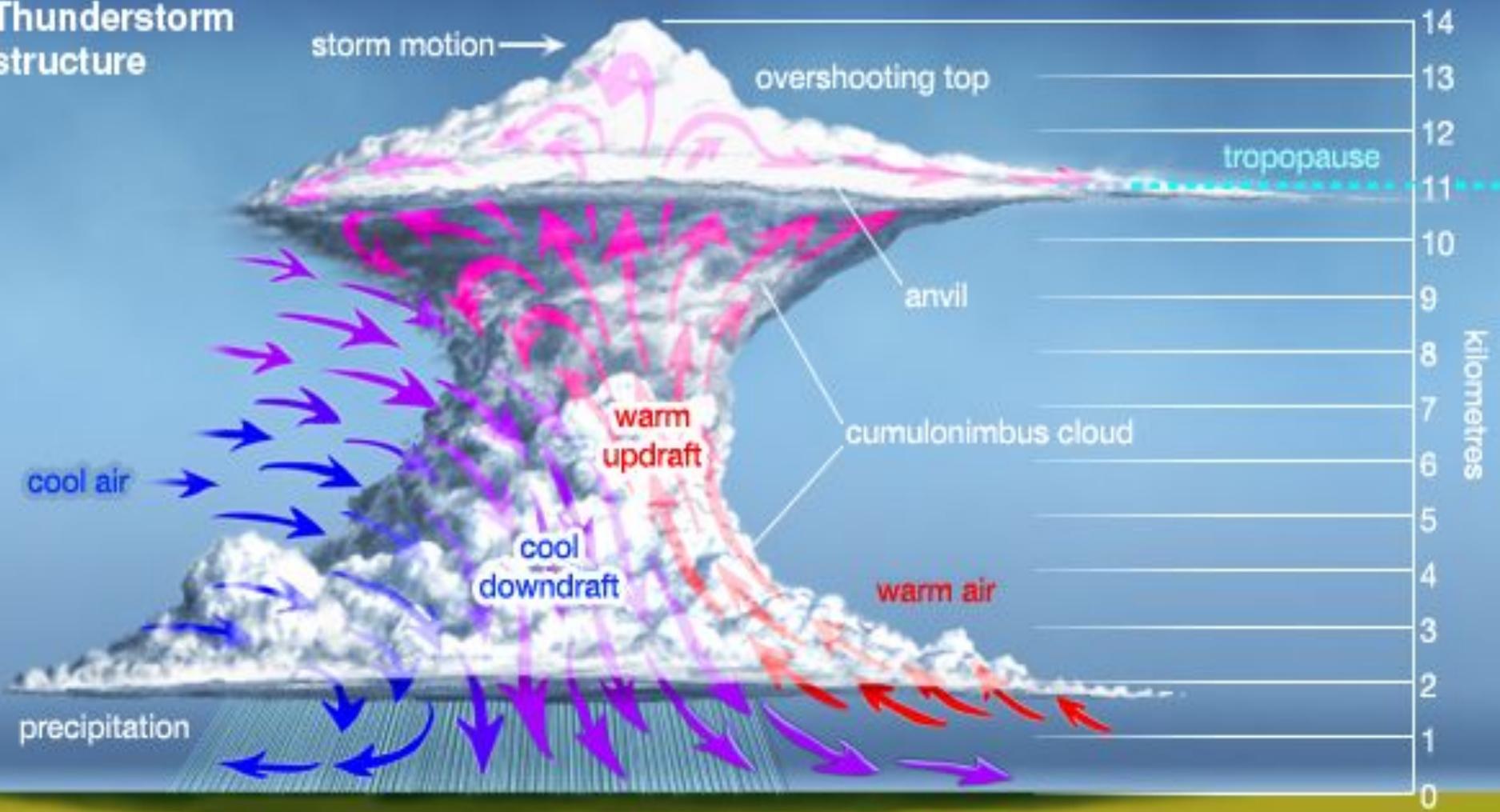
Funnel

Hail

Rain



# Thunderstorm structure



# TORNADO CLASSIFICATIONS

- ***Meteorologists collect tornado data, such as***
  - ***tornado's path,***
  - ***Wind speeds,***
  - ***Duration***
  - ***Temperatures.***
- **Data is analyzed to help us**
  - **identify areas at risk for tornado hazards**
  - **make predictions about when and where tornadoes might occur.**
- **The Enhanced Fujita (foe•JEE•tuh) Scale, also known as the EF Scale, describes tornado damage.**

COMPLETE EXPLORATION 3 ACTIVITIES  
IN THE EBOOK  
INCLUDING THE EVIDENCE NOTEBOOK  
QUESTION AND THE LANGUAGE  
SMARTS SECTION



[PecosHank.com](http://PecosHank.com)

# Mile Wide Tornado: Oklahoma Disaster