



HURRICANE

BY ANNASTASIA & IVANA



What is a Hurricane?



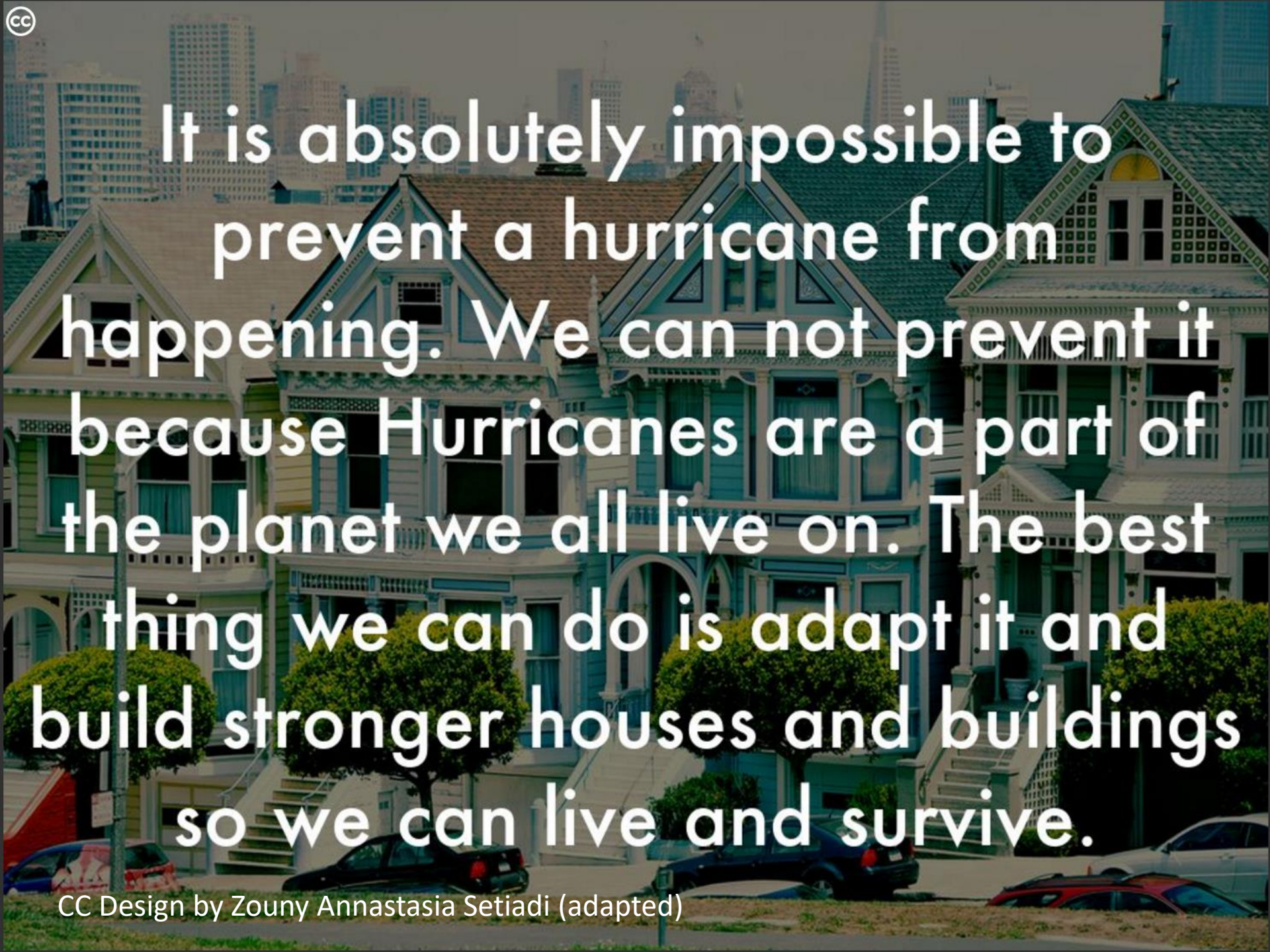
Hurricanes are large, swirling storms that produce winds of 119 kilometres per hour or even higher. It can be up to 600 miles across and have strong winds spiraling inward and upward at speeds of 75 to 200 mph. Each hurricane usually lasts for over a week, moving 10-20 miles per hour over the open ocean. Hurricanes gather heat and energy through contact with warm ocean waters. That's faster than a cheetah, the fastest animal on land. Winds from a hurricane can damage buildings, nature and most importantly people's lives.



Hurricanes happen when tropical oceans have been warmed during the summer months. The hurricane season is from June 1 to November 30, but most hurricanes happen during the fall. As a hurricane's winds spiral around and around the storm, they push water into a mound at the storm's centre called an Eye.



How can we prevent
this from happening?

The background of the image shows the famous 'Painted Ladies' row of houses in San Francisco. The houses are multi-story, colorful, and feature intricate architectural details like gables and porches. In the distance, the San Francisco city skyline is visible, including the Transamerica Pyramid. The text is overlaid on this scene in a large, white, sans-serif font.

It is absolutely impossible to prevent a hurricane from happening. We can not prevent it because Hurricanes are a part of the planet we all live on. The best thing we can do is adapt it and build stronger houses and buildings so we can live and survive.



How was it caused?



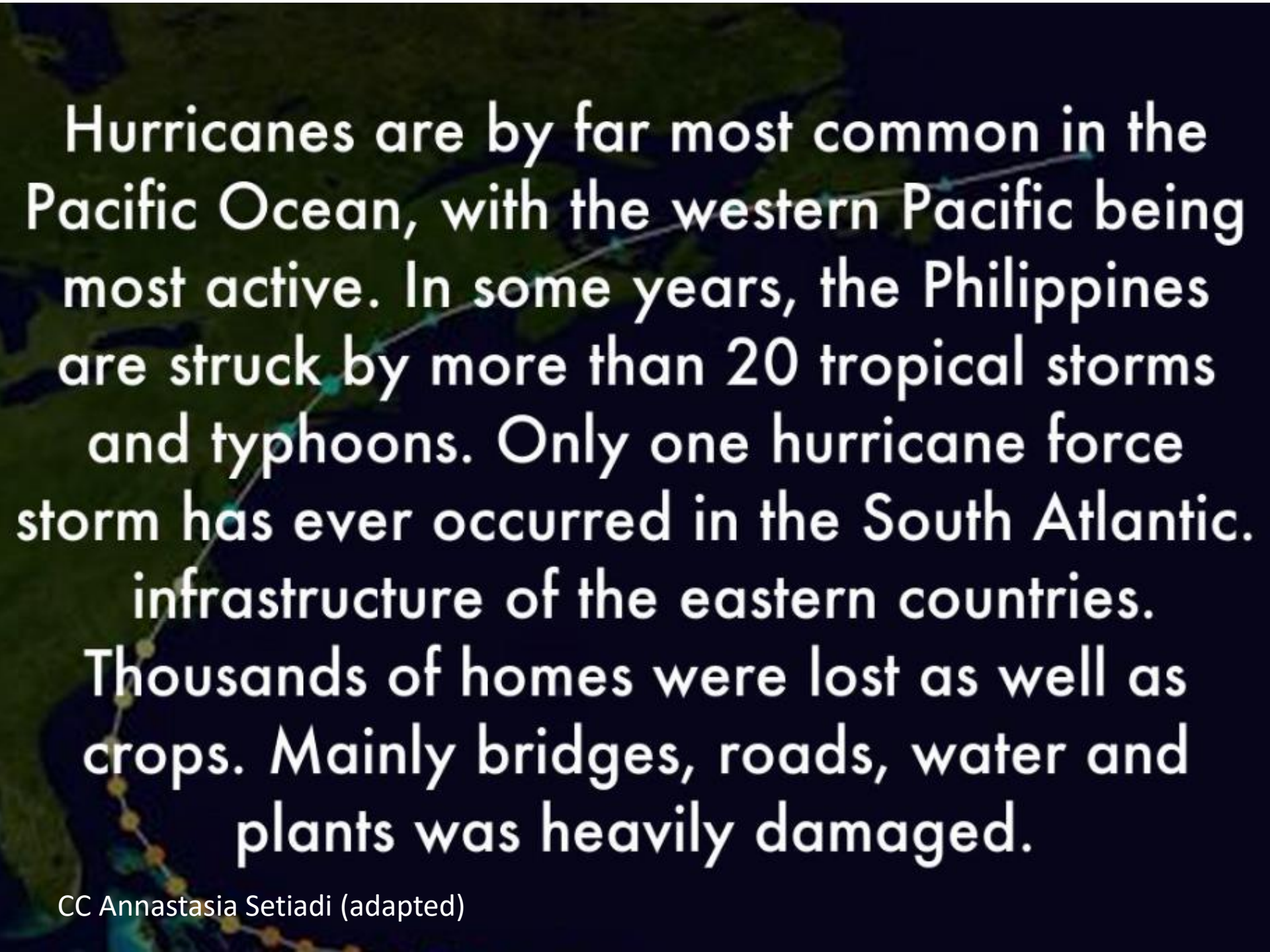
In every hurricane are warm water and moist warm air. That's why hurricanes begin in the tropical ocean. Many Atlantic hurricanes start to take shape when thunderstorms along the west coast of Africa drift out over the warm ocean waters. They are at least 27 degrees Celsius and others originate from unstable air pockets popping out in the Gulf of Mexico.



Where and Who were affected?

Australia

CC color line Anastasia Setiadi (adapted)



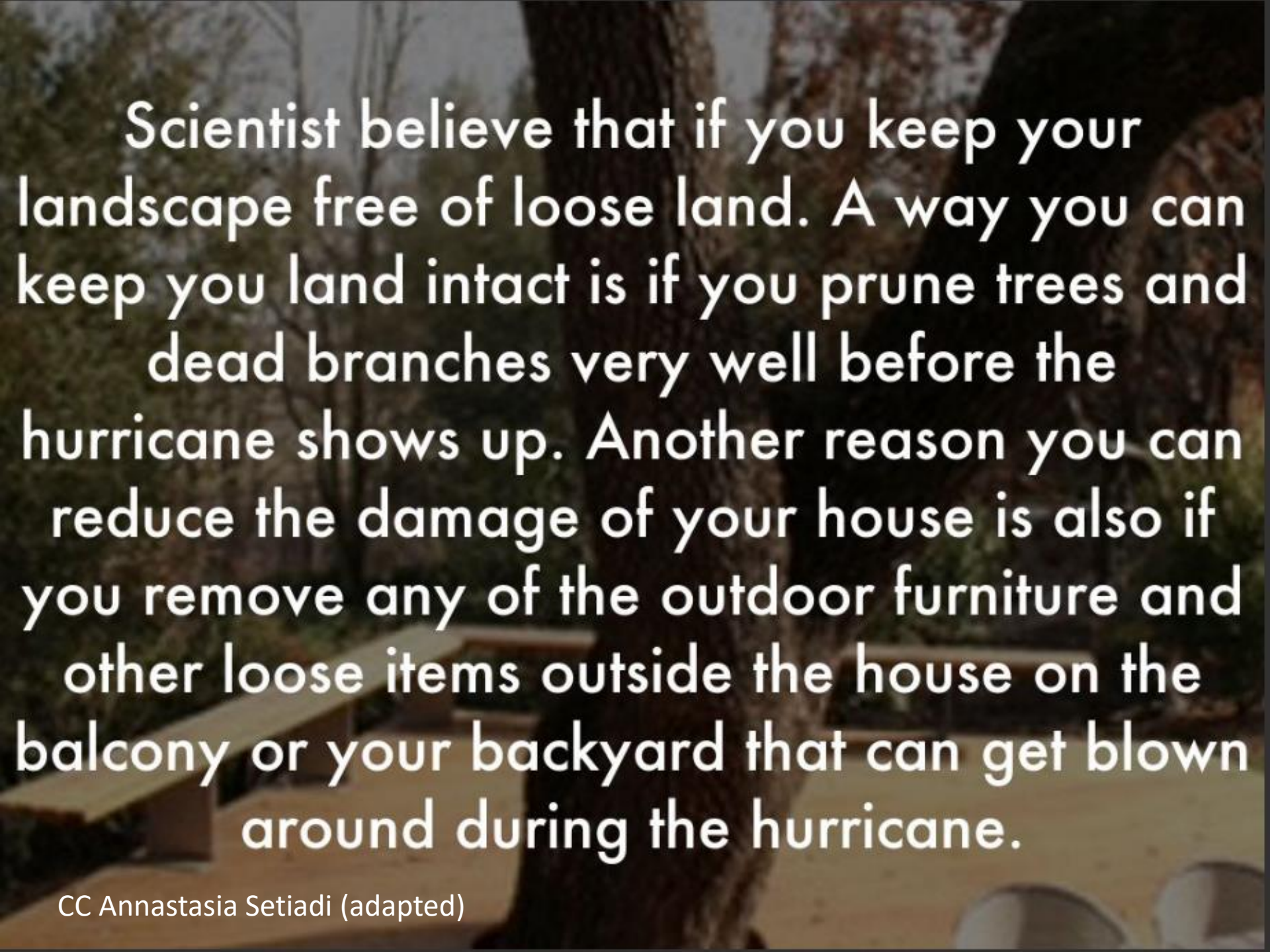
Hurricanes are by far most common in the Pacific Ocean, with the western Pacific being most active. In some years, the Philippines are struck by more than 20 tropical storms and typhoons. Only one hurricane force storm has ever occurred in the South Atlantic.

infrastructure of the eastern countries. Thousands of homes were lost as well as crops. Mainly bridges, roads, water and plants was heavily damaged.

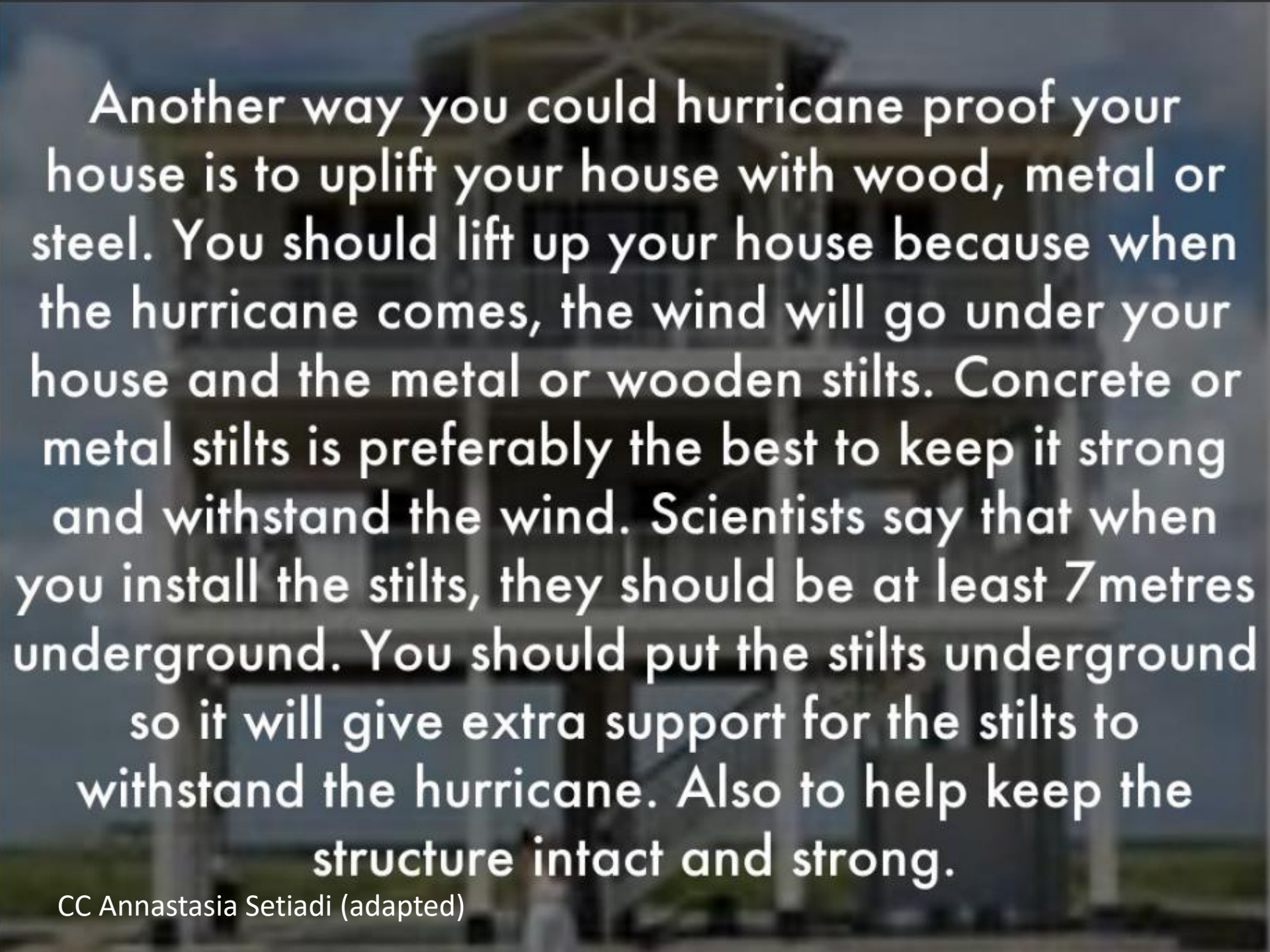


How scientific knowledge is used in decision making, including where people live and how infrastructure has changed over time to cope with natural disasters?

We can help reduce the damage of houses. Builders and Engineers consider installing shutters or providing a system to easily install shutters in case of an approaching storm. These strong shutters help a window keep intact when a hurricane's wind is strong. That means when the Hurricane's wind blows on the window it will not shatter because the shutter that will protect it from happening. If you don't have a shutter the material you can use to keep the your windows safe and strong is the impact resistant window.



Scientists believe that if you keep your landscape free of loose land. A way you can keep your land intact is if you prune trees and dead branches very well before the hurricane shows up. Another reason you can reduce the damage of your house is also if you remove any of the outdoor furniture and other loose items outside the house on the balcony or your backyard that can get blown around during the hurricane.

A photograph of a house elevated on stilts, serving as a background for the text. The house has a dark roof and light-colored walls. The stilts are made of wood or metal. The background is a clear blue sky.

Another way you could hurricane proof your house is to uplift your house with wood, metal or steel. You should lift up your house because when the hurricane comes, the wind will go under your house and the metal or wooden stilts. Concrete or metal stilts is preferably the best to keep it strong and withstand the wind. Scientists say that when you install the stilts, they should be at least 7 metres underground. You should put the stilts underground so it will give extra support for the stilts to withstand the hurricane. Also to help keep the structure intact and strong.

A male scientist with short brown hair, wearing safety glasses and a white lab coat over a blue shirt, is focused on his work in a laboratory. He is holding a pipette and looking down at a tray of multi-well plates. The lab bench is cluttered with various glassware, including beakers and bottles, and a rack of white multi-well plates. The background shows stainless steel lab cabinets and equipment.

HOW DO SCIENTISTS KNOW WHEN A HURRICANE IS GOING TO HAPPEN?

CC RDECOM Anastasia Setiadi (adapted)



Weather Forecasters can tell if a Hurricane is happening because of the satellite images that are sent through some sort of communication. For example when the person inside the satellite sees the development of a Hurricane, they will send someone sort of communication to the Weather Forecasters. The the weather forecasters report the news to the whole world.



INTERESTING

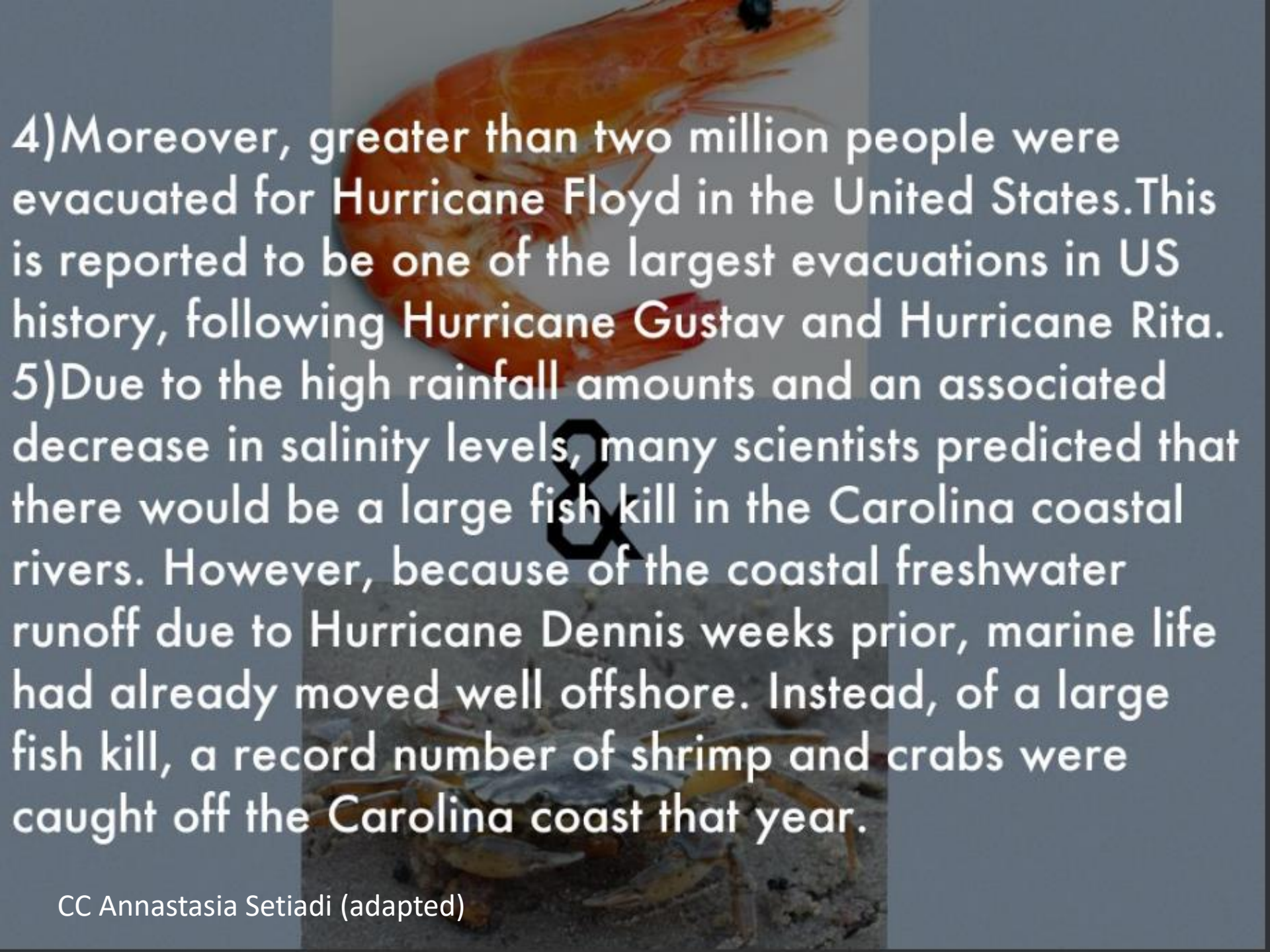
FACTS



1) Hurricanes produce enough energy in one day to run the lights of Las Vegas for many years.

2) In 1900, a hurricane in Galveston, Texas, killed more than 8,000 people, making it the deadliest weather emergency in U.S. history.

3) The costliest hurricane worldwide is widely believed to be Hurricane Katrina, with overall damage estimates at over \$100 billion.

A large orange shrimp is shown in the upper half of the image, and a crab is visible in the lower half. The background is a light blue gradient.

4) Moreover, greater than two million people were evacuated for Hurricane Floyd in the United States. This is reported to be one of the largest evacuations in US history, following Hurricane Gustav and Hurricane Rita.

5) Due to the high rainfall amounts and an associated decrease in salinity levels, many scientists predicted that there would be a large fish kill in the Carolina coastal rivers. However, because of the coastal freshwater runoff due to Hurricane Dennis weeks prior, marine life had already moved well offshore. Instead, of a large fish kill, a record number of shrimp and crabs were caught off the Carolina coast that year.