

Topic: Tropical Cyclones	What PROCESSES produce Tropical Cyclones?
<p>Visuals and Specific Information Here:</p>	<p>Notes Here:</p>
	<p>1. Tropical Cyclones are an <i>Extreme Natural Event</i> when they hit islands or areas that are occupied by people</p>
	<p>2. A Tropical Cyclone is a very powerful storm. It consists of violent winds spinning in a circle like a top. The wind spins <i>clockwise</i> in the Southern Hemisphere.</p>
	<p>3. In the centre of the circle is an area of calm called the <i>eye</i>. The eye is usually about 40 <i>km</i> across but can range vary significantly.</p>
	<p>4. The whole Tropical Cyclone is usually about 150 - 300 <i>km</i> across.</p>
	<p>5. A Tropical Cyclone forms quickly and may last about 7 - 10 <i>days</i>.</p>
	<p>6. Tropical Cyclones form only over <i>warm</i> (26.5 °C) <i>oceans</i> such as the Pacific.</p>
	<p>7. Warm air rises but cools as it rises, forming thunderstorms or convectional rain, complete with huge black clouds.</p>
	<p>8. The <i>ITCZ</i> is the <i>Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone</i>. In summer, November – March, it is south of the equator. Storms form along the edge of the ITCZ as the warm air rises.</p>
	<p>9. If the moist air is sucked up to heights of 15,000 metres by the <i>Jet Stream</i> (a fast moving band of air in the upper atmosphere), the conditions needed for the birth of a killer storm are nearly complete. As the air is sucked up, more air rushes in to fill the space.</p>
	<p>10. The <i>Coriolis Force</i> is the spin of the earth. The rising air is given a twist as it is sucked up by the Jet Stream and it starts to spiral. It spins faster and faster, in a clockwise direction. The wind speed gets up the 150km/h.</p>
<p>11. Finally, as the <i>warm, wet air rises</i>, it cools and condenses. This releases heat and creates the energy that provides the storm with enough power to become a Tropical Cyclone.</p>	