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| **Start** | **A system of intense low pressure.** | **At least 26oC, and must be warmed to at least 50 metres.** | **Between 5o and 20o north and south of the Equator.** |
| What is a tropical storm? | What minimum seawater temperature is required? | Which latitudes are tropical storms found in? | Why are tropical storms not found on the Equator? |
| **The spinning effect on the earth (Coriolis effect) is not strong enough.** | **West to northwest.** | **Tropical depressions – areas of low pressure where warm air rises.** | **118 km/h.** |
| Which direction do tropical storms mainly move in? | What is the first stage of a tropical storm? | What wind speed is required for the classification of a tropical storm? | How are tropical storms measured? |
| **The Saffir-Simpson scale places them into one of five categories of disaster.** | **In the summer and autumn when sea temperatures are at their highest.** | **The air cools, condenses and releases latent heat. This powers the tropical storm.** | **The cooler, denser air sinks and conditions are calmer.** |
| When are tropical storms most likely to occur? | What happens as air rises over the sea? | What happens in the eye of a tropical storm? | **Finish** |