Lab Hurricane Katrina Answers

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Lab Hurricane Katrina Answers
Hurricane Katrina A Problem-Based Learning Module ESSEA Earth System Science Education Alliance March 2010 l FOR THE TEACHER n KEY CONCEPTS 1. Hurricanes are tropical cyclones that contain winds in excess of 119 km/hr (74 mph) or more. They are fueled by the energy stored in warm tropical ocean waters. 2. Hurricanes impact all the Earth's spheres because of their size and energy.

Hurricane_Katrina_Lab.pdf - Hurricane Katrina A Problem ...
In general, in what direction was Katrina itself moving as it was affecting the city of New Orleans? (5 pts) Katrina appeared to be moving slightly west of north as it was affecting New Orleans. In general, how were the precipitation areas associated with Katrina moving with respect to the storm itself (clockwise or counterclockwise)?

Homework 2: Hurricane Katrina-- Answer Key
WASHINGTON – Days after Hurricane Katrina inundated much of New Orleans and the Gulf Coast, questions arose about the level of preparedness and response. Here, in question-and-answer form, is a ...

Questions and Answers in Katrina's Aftermath | Fox News
Hurricane Katrina Tracking Lab Introduction: over the Gulf of MexicoThe 2005 hurricane season was the most active season on record resulting in 28 named storms. Hurricane Katrina was the eleventh named storm and would end up being the sixth most powerful Atlantic hurricane ever recorded and the third most destructive

Hurricane Katrina Tracking Lab - Creating Leaders One ...
Tracking Hurricane Katrina - Laboratory Activity Name_____ Hurricane season runs from June 1 to November 30 every year because thunderstorms form over the hot, moist air of the Atlantic Ocean. While hurricanes do not come to Chicago we sometimes experience storms that are ... There are also some questions to answer. But first you might like to ...

Tracking Hurricane Katrina - Laboratory Activity Name
The benefit of reading Lab Hurricane Katrina Answers Printable File 2020 is useful for your knowledge, because we are able to take a lot of information in the Lab Hurricane Katrina Answers Printable File 2020 resources. Technology has developed rapidly, and reading Lab Hurricane Katrina Answers Printable File 2020 books might be far more convenient and simpler.

Lab Hurricane Katrina Answers Printable File 2020 - banned ...
According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Hurricane Katrina made landfall three times along the Gulf Coast between August 23 and 31, 2005. In this lab, you will track the path of Hurricane Katrina, considering precipitation and elevation to gauge the physicalimpacts of the hurricane.

Lab 7: Hurricane Katrina
Hurricane Katrina first formed over the Bahamas on August 23, 2005. On August 29 it hit New Orleans in southeast Louisiana before moving along the Gulf Coast. It killed: 2 people in Alabama,14...

Answers about Hurricane Katrina
1.) Using a pencil, plot the position of Hurricane Katrina by latitude and longitude from day to day on the Atlantic Basin Hurricane Tracking Chart at the back of this LAB. Label it Hurricane Katrina 2.) Next to each plot neatly and lightly record the date. 3.) Do the same for the second hurricane on a separate graph Hurricane Katrina Date Time

Hurricane Tracking LAB
Hurricane Katrina: One of the Deadliest Storms in History Hurricanes can leave behind lots of destruction. In 2005, Hurricane Katrina ripped through Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. This was the sixth windiest hurricane on record, and it was one of the deadliest hurricanes in history. Many people are surprised to learn that Katrina's

Name: Hurricanes: Nature's Wildest Storms
Investigating Hurricane Katrina In Your Classroom: This collection can provide you with digital resources and teaching ideas on various components of the Hurricane Katrina disaster. The collection is designed to provide scientific information and resources to help students understand the science behind the storm.

Lab 2: Hurricane Anatomy
Introduction: The purpose of this lab was to identify the various phases of intensity in Hurricanes Katrina, Mitch, and Ophelia. With research, the lab helped to gather the information needed to see how, when, and why the tropical storms developed into hurricane status. The graphs also helped to compare the wind speed and cereal pressure over the observations.

berry. lab 12 - Kendle Berry Lab 12 GRY 135 Introduction ...
In this EarthLabs module, students will do hands-on experiments and study hurricanes in satellite imagery and visualizations. They'll also explore over 150 years of storm data to find out when and where these storms occur. If students are studying hurricanes during hurricane season, they can monitor the position and status of storms in real time. Hurricanes can serve as an exciting entry ...

Hurricanes
Some of the lowest pressures ever recorded in a hurricane's eye were 899 millibars in Rita and 902 millibars in Katrina (both in 2005), 910 millibars in Mitch (2004), and 905 millibars in Camille (1969). This low pressure creates strongly rising air. As the humid, rising air cools off, it creates massive amounts of clouds by condensation.

LAB #39: Hurricanes
Hurricane Katrina made landfall off the coast of Louisiana on August 29, 2005. It hit land as a Category 3 storm with winds reaching speeds as high as 120 miles per hour. Because of the ensuing...

Hurricane Katrina facts and information - Environment
This Hurricane Katrina Handouts & Reference is suitable for 6th - 12th Grade. Young scientists track Hurricane Katrina across the Atlantic Ocean as they learn about these destructive forces of nature. Provided with a table of data tracking the location and conditions of Katrina over a one week span, students plot its movement on the included map before answering a series of short-response ...

Hurricane Katrina Handouts & Reference for 6th - 12th ...
Tracking Information from the NHC NHC Advisory: 31 Name: KATRINA Type: Dissipated Position: 36.3 N 87.5 W Heading (degrees): 30 Motion Speed (kts): 18 Central Pressure (mb): 985.0 Maximum Sustained Winds (kts): 30.0 Maximum Wind Gusts (kts): 40.0 Valid time: August 30, 2005, 00:00 UTC

LSU Earth Scan Laboratory: KATRINA-2005 Atlantic Basin
Click Secondary Axis and add Wind Speed (Knots) into the secondary axis slot. 5. Be sure to use the "Show me details" feature or "Show me the answer" features on the website to help you if you are stuck with analysis. CHECKING IN At what air pressure did Katrina's winds become fast enough to classify it as a hurricane?

Air Pressure and Wind Data analysis Lab
• Hurricane Katrina was the 11th named storm of 2005 and the 5th hurricane. • Hurricane Katrina followed Tropical Storm Jose and was preceded by Hurricane Dennis in July 2005. • Hurricane Katrina formed on August 23rd, 2005 and last until August 31st. • The hurricane originated as a Tropical Storm over the Bahamas.