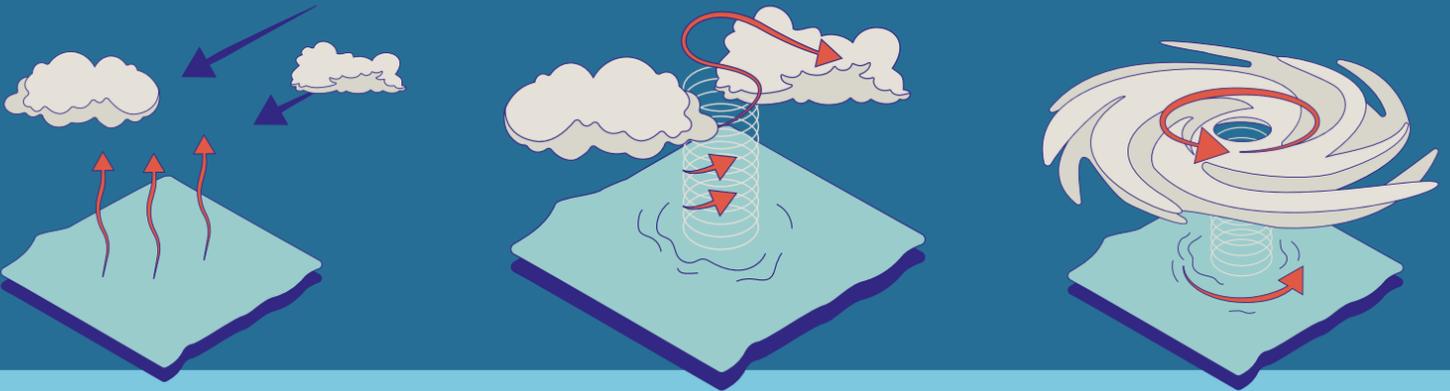


# 風暴

## 風暴起因



風暴通常產生於一個在高壓系統環繞中發展的低壓中心。這樣的條件下會產生強風，並形成風暴雲，例如積雨雲。炎熱地面的熱空氣上升形成局部小型低壓區，也會導致較小的擾動

### 天災對我們的影響及逃生方法

我們要禁止在戶外做水上活動，和儲糧還實裏的窗口用牛膠紙貼米字形。

### 風暴的特徵(種類)

- 1.會將人類捲進龍捲風
- 2.有分1234567級
- 3.時間短暫

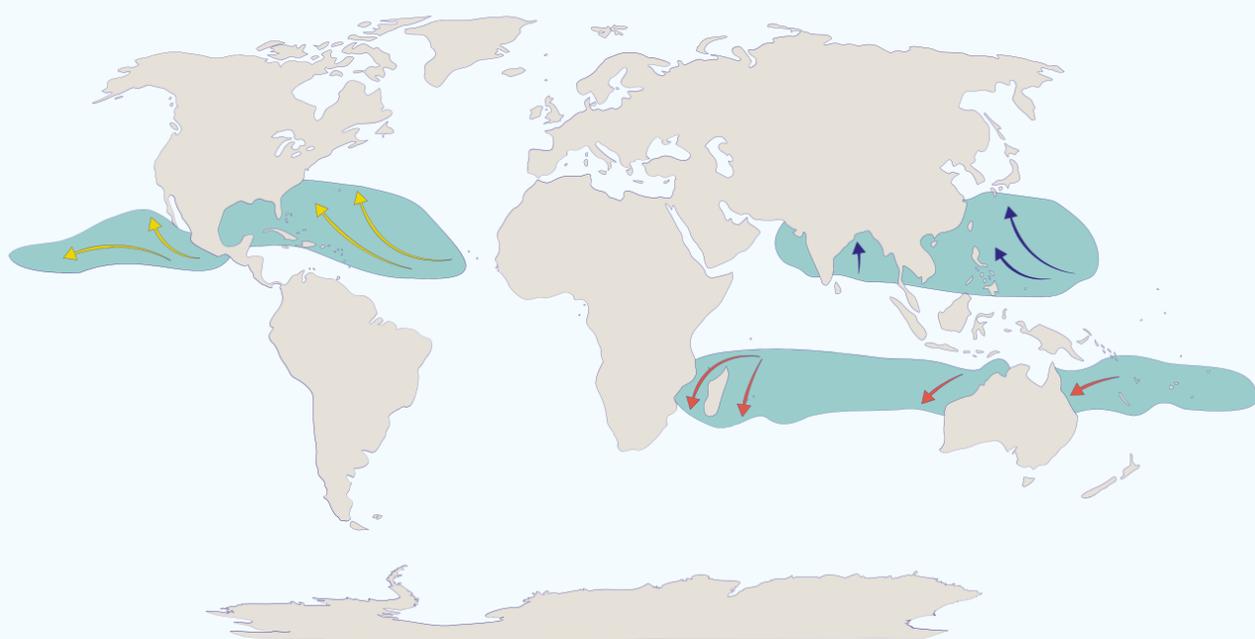


### 天災在中華

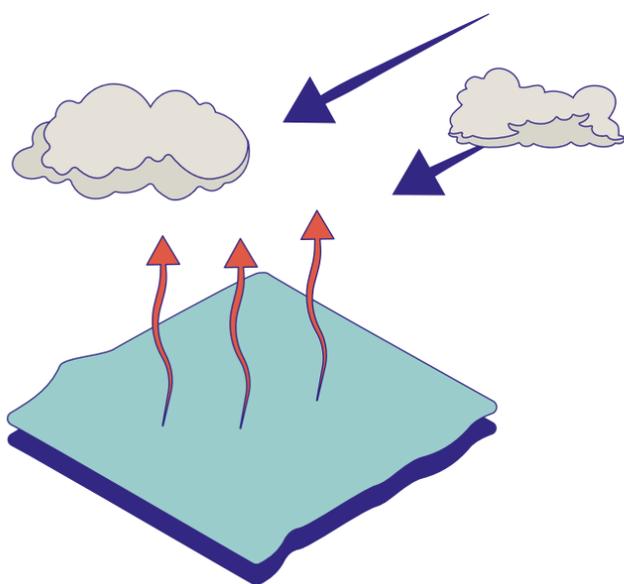
颱風“杜蘇芮”28日上午在福建省晉江市沿海登陸，登陸時由超強颱風減弱為強颱風，中心附近最大風力15級（50米/秒），在造成的洪水迫使數以千計的居民撤離轉移。



# 風暴



Tropical storms need warm ocean ( $27^{\circ}\text{C}+$ ) & light winds in tropical regions ( $5\text{-}30^{\circ}$  N/S of the equator) in late summer when sea temps are highest.

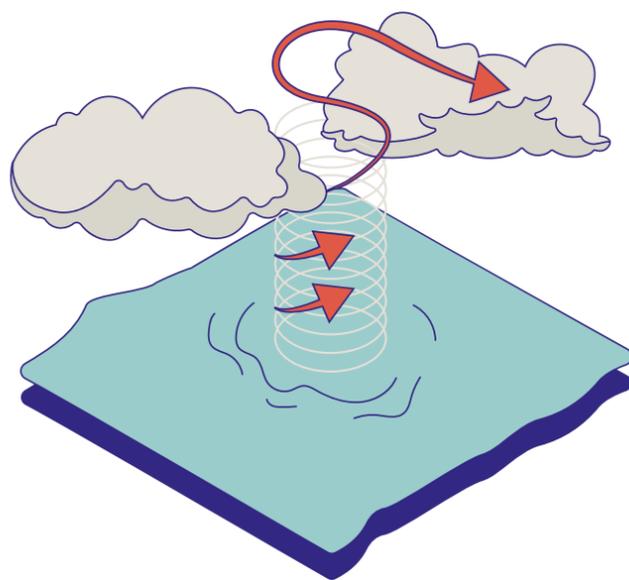


## STAGE 1

Warm air rises from the ocean, creating an area of low-pressure area; winds rush in to fill the space.

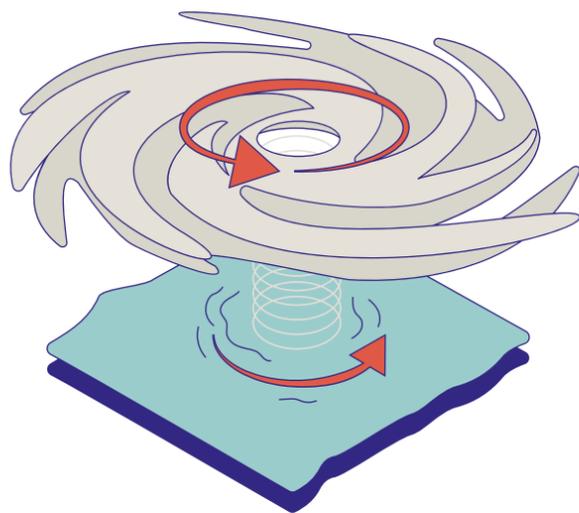
## STAGE 2

Air rushes in, warms, and rises, bringing moisture that cools and condenses to form storm clouds, which form the eye wall.



## STAGE 3

The cooled air descends to form an area of calm in the eye of the storm. Earth's rotation causes the winds to curve, and the storm to spin.



The term for tropical storms varies based on location: Hurricanes (Atlantic/Eastern Pacific), Typhoons (Far East) & Cyclones (Indian Ocean).