

Topic: North America- Climatic Hazards		Duration: Half Term	Composite: 2
Key vocabulary:	Core knowledge Components	Powerful knowledge components crucial to commit to long term memory	Links to previous and future topics
<p>North America; latitude; tropical storm; hurricane; willy willy; typhoon; cyclone ; tornado; Saffir Simpson Scale; low pressure; anticlockwise; clockwise; hemisphere; Coriolis force; storm surge; torrential; wind; track; landfall; infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North America is located in the northern hemisphere between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans • Tropical storms form in a band between the latitudes of 5 degrees and 30 degrees North and South of the Equator. • Here the temperatures are consistently 26.5 degrees or higher and the ocean depth is at least 60m, and having a strong prevailing wind, these three ingredients fuel the storm. • Hurricane Katrina made landfall on 29th August 2005. It affected the states of Louisiana, Mississippi & Alabama. Social impacts: 1800 dead; 300 000 homes destroyed; Economically, the total cost of the damage was estimated to be \$150 billion. 230 000 jobs were lost. Environmentally, coastal habitats were damaged and water supplies were polluted. • Residents were evacuated before the hurricane made landfall. Emergency shelters with food, water and blankets were set up. The US government helped rebuild homes and infrastructure. • Tropical storms are low pressure systems. Names for these are: hurricane/typhoon OR cyclone depending upon where in the world they happen. Hurricanes are in North America, Cyclones in Asia, and Typhoons are in the northern Pacific. • The majority of tropical storms occur in the northern hemisphere in late Summer and Autumn. In the future climate change could result in more locations being affected • Tropical storms bring torrential rainfall, strong winds and cause storm surges at the coast. In the centre of the storm (the eye), it is calm and dry. When the storm hits land (makes landfall) it begins to lose energy and die out • We can track the formation of tropical storms using satellite images and computer based prediction models. Warnings can be issued to residents in the storm's path, via TV and social media. Buildings can be adapted to withstand hurricane damage. • ACs are more likely to manage and deal with a tropical storm more effectively as they have technology and money to prepare and recover. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North America is located in the Northern Hemisphere. • Tropical storms form between 5 degrees and 30 degrees north and south. • For a Tropical Storm to form, there needs to be certain conditions e.g. water depth 60m+ • Hurricane Katrina occurred in 2005 and affected many places in the US such as Louisiana. • There were many impacts of this Hurricane such as 1800 deaths and \$150 billion in damages. • Residents were evacuated and shelters were set up. • Tropical storms are known by many different names such as Hurricane, Typhoon or Cyclone. • Most tropical storms occur in the northern hemisphere. • Tropical storms bring heavy rainfall and strong winds. • The centre of the storm is the calmest, it's called the eye. • We can track tropical storms, using satellites. • People can be warned about the arrival of a tropical storm. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My Place – continents and oceans • Europe – Y7 T1 river/coastal flooding & the process of erosion • Oceania – Y8 T2 – climate change and likely alteration in the frequency of tropical storms • KS4: climatic hazards – tropical storms and droughts. Case study – Typhoon Haiyan provides an AC LIDC contrasting case study