Weather Phenomena Extend Activity: Alabama Tornado

On March 3, 2019, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida experienced a severe tornado outbreak. One of these tornadoes, an EF-4, began in Alabama and continued over the state line into Georgia, causing at least 23 deaths over its nearly 70-mile path.

1. Select a location along the Alabama tornado track, between 32.44° N, 85.48° W and 32.57° N, 85.05° W, on March 3, 2019.
2. Create a table in Desmos.com to record data at your point from 00:00 on March 3 through 00:00 on March 4th. You should record the following air (mode) variables at Earth’s surface (Height = Sfc):
	1. MSLP – Mean Sea Level Pressure
	2. Wind – Wind speed
	3. TPW – Total Precipitable Water
3. Make a claim about what time the tornado likely touched down. What evidence supports your claim?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Claim |  |
| Evidence |  |

1. Using the data that you have, determine the measures of central tendency for MSLP, Wind, and TPW and enter them in the box below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Mean |  |
| Median |  |
| Mode |  |
| Maximum |  |
| Minimum |  |
| Range |  |

1. What do these values tell you about the tornado? Are some more helpful than others? If any would *not* be good predictors of tornado activity, explain why not.
2. What outliers do you notice in the data set? Why might these be important in this data?