**SEVERE WEATHER**

*Tornado Formation and La Niña Anticipation Guide*

***DIRECTIONS***

1. *Read each statement. Place an x in the agree or disagree box based on whether or not you think the statement is true or false.*
2. *Read the articles. Highlight or underline text that* [***support***](http://www.indiana.edu/%7El517/anticipation_guides.htm)***s*** *your initial reaction to each statement,* ***or*** *causes you* ***to rethink*** *those reactions.*
3. *Change any responses you have a different opinion about.*
4. *Compare your answers with those at your table and come to an agreement about each response.*
5. *Watch the videos and record support for or against your decisions and change any responses necessary.* ***BE PREPARED TO SUPPORT YOUR RESPONSES!***

**TORNADO FORMATION**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **STATEMENT** | **AGREE** | **DISAGREE** | **SUPPORT STATEMENT** |
| Weather experts (meteorologist) *cannot* predict tornadoes. |  |  |  |
| Tornadoes can occur with any thunderstorm. |  |  |  |
| Supercells do not differ from any other thunderstorms. |  |  |  |
| Vortices are tiny columns of spinning air. |  |  |  |
| Tornadoes form in the Great Plains when warm moist air from the Gulf of Mexico clash with drier cooler air from Canada. |  |  |  |
| Downdrafts are the possible final trigger in producing a tornado. |  |  |  |
| The United States has approximately 1000 tornadoes per year. |  |  |  |
| Tornadoes generally occur between January and March. |  |  |  |
| La Niña is a weather phenomenon when Pacific Ocean temperatures are lower than normal. |  |  |  |
| La Niña may last for months or years. |  |  |  |
| There are more tornado outbreaks during La Niña . |  |  |  |