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Joplin tornado facts

Tornado History Select another historic tornado... Tornado History Joplin Tornado Daulapur-Saturia Tornado Tri-State Tornado Tornado Is Emerging as a rotating tornado-shaped cloud that stretches from storm to ground with rotating winds that can reach 300 miles per hour. The lanes can be more than a mile long and 80 miles long. Some tornadoes are clearly visible, while rain or near low-hanging clouds obscure others. Occasionally, tornadoes develop so fast that there may be little, if any, advance warning. Signs of danger Dark, often greener skies Large hail A large, dark, low-lying cloud (especially if it rotates) A loud roar, similar to a freight train before a tornado hits, the wind may die and the air can become very still. A cloud of debris can mark the location of the tornado, even if no suitcase is visible. Tornadoes usually occur near the tracked edge of the storm. It's not uncommon to see clear, sun-lit skies behind a tornado. Tornadoes cause an average of 70 deaths and 1,500 injuries each year in the U.S. The strongest tornadoes have rotating winds of more than 250 mph. Tornadoes can be more than a mile wide and remain on the ground for more than 50 miles. Tornadoes can be almost clear until dust and debris are picked up or clouds appear in the window. The average forward speed is 30 mph, but can vary from near stationary to 70 mph. Water spoons are tornadoes that form above warm water. They can move to shore and cause damage to coastal areas. The average tornado is moving southwest toward the northeast, but tornadoes are known to move in any direction. Tornado Alley is a nickname given to an area in the southern plains of the central U.S., which consistently experiences high tornado frequency each year. Tornadoes in this region usually happen in late spring and occasionally in early fall. They can strike quickly, with little or no warning. Tornadoes can monitor tropical storms and hurricanes as they move ashore. The peak tornado season in southern states is from March to May; in the northern states, it is late spring through early summer. Tornadoes are likely to occur between 3 p.m. and 9 p.m., but they can occur at any time. Improved Fujita tornado scale Remember when movies and news reports talked about F3 tornadoes or F5 tornadoes? This is the Fujita scale, which was wiped out in 1971 by Dr. T. Theodore Fujita of the University of Chicago. For nearly 40 years, scientists have estimated the speed of a tornado on the F0-F5 scale based on the damage caused by the tornado. But the devastating tornadoes in Jarrell, TX in 1997 and Moore/Oklahoma City in 1999 showed many engineers, emergency managers and meteorologists that there were flaws in the original Fujita system. In 2006, the National Weather Service presented the Enhanced Fujita Tornado scale based on four years of research. In 2007, the EF scale replaced the original F scale in all tornado damage surveys in the United States. In general, the majority of (about 77 percent) in the U.S. they are considered weak (EF0 or EF1), and about 95 percent of all tornadoes in the U.S. are below the EF3 intensity. The remaining small percentage of tornadoes are categorized as violent (EF3 and above). Of these violent installations, only a few (0.1 percent of all tornadoes) reach EF5 status with an estimated wind above 200 mph and near total destruction. Given that an average of more than 1,000 tornadoes hit the US each year, this means that 20 of these can be expected to be violent and could be incredible (EF5). On a hot and humid Sunday afternoon, May 22, 2011, a supercell storm followed a supercell storm from far southeastern Kansas that followed far southeastern Kansas in far southwestern Missouri (NWS Springfield, county warning area). That storm caused an EF-5 (more than 200 mph) tornado over Joplin, Mo., causing 158 deaths and more than 1,000 injuries in the Joplin area. This storm, along with others, has caused additional tornadoes, wind damage and flooding across the far southwest of Missouri. The Joplin tornado is the deadliest since the modern record began in 1950 and ranks seventh among the deadliest tornadoes in U.S. history. 2011 was the fourth deadliest tornado year in U.S. history. Tragedies like this weigh on the determination to build a weather-ready nation. The work of the entire weather and emergency management community - from national conversation to radar upgrades across the country to pilot projects to new public ity modes - is underlined by the desire to never replicate the tragic effects of tornadoes in 2011. In this edition of Scientific American, NOAA administrator Dr. Jane Lubchenco and Director of National Weather Service Dr. Jack Hayes go into detail about how the new technologies will help increase lead time and save more lives. And finally, that's what a weather-ready nation is all about – saving lives. About 160 people died when a tornado tore up Joplin on May 22, 2011City has four days of events to commemorate what we lost and thanked volunteers (CNN)Five years ago, a tornado tore through the town of Joplin, Missouri, tore up buildings and neighborhoods and killed about 160 people. On Sunday, as he commemorates his fifth anniversary, Joplin worked on the restoration, both its ghosts and buildings. Here are five things to know about the deadly storm -- facts and memories of that day: It was the deadliest U.S. in decades the Joplin tornado was the deadliest in the U.S. since the 1950s -- when modern writing began. It has injured more than 1,000 people and packed winds of more than 200 mph. The storm has damaged or destroyed 7,500 residents and 500 businesses, disarming 9,200 people, repelling 5,000 employees and generating 3 million cubic yards of rubble, the U said. National Weather Service changed after Joplin after tornado The National Weather Service has sent an assessment team to examine community preparedness and make key recommendations. The tornado that struck Joplin offers important lessons on disaster preparedness, national weather service director Jack Hayes said in 2011. The study found that many did not resort because false alarms had sometimes sounded over the years. The recommendations included an improved alert system, which is to convey the vital nature of the impending tornado and the devastating impact it could have. Greater use of social media, such as text messages and smartphone apps, was also recommended, as increased cooperation between government agencies was also recommended.'His life was worth somethingDaniel Fluharty was working at Pizza Cottage five years ago when the warnings were heard. We went out to look and it was so wide that it looked like a storm, he said on Sunday. There was no flow. It didn't rain at all. They credited worker Christopher Lucas with saving his life. Lucas dragged almost everyone in the restaurant into the freezer. Lucas died in the storm. He saved my life, he saved a lot of lives, Fluharty, 22, said. He was a veteran, and I want his kids to know that his life is worth something. Fluharty said one of the first things he saw after the tornado was an ambulance coming from Springfield, Missouri. Fluharty said he was inspired by the selfless nature of first responders, but on the other hand, he helped respond to tornado disasters in Moore, Oklahoma and Branson and Baxter Springs, Missouri. As soon as they could get there, we would help them clean up the hard work that no one wants to do, he said. It's not glamorous. We know better than anyone that there's nothing worse than picking up your life. Survivors of the tornado tattoos Steven Weersing was 17 when he and his friends drove straight into the storm. It happened in just a second, all the windows exploded and the tree fell on the windshield, he said. Twister picked up the car, and Weersing held his hand out the window and tried to hold the vehicle door so it wouldn't be pulled out. The car swung at my arm and broke it, he said. They blew me up through the window. I was in and out of consciousness, I woke up and my friends carried me and I saw my hand and I passed out. His friends got him into the first vehicle they saw -- a storm-chase truck -- and he was taken to a hospital. He credits Tornado with bringing him and his girlfriend Tara Fleming together. They're raising two daughters -- Briella, who will be on the third day of the third day of her life on Monday. Before we were just good friends, he said. After leaving the hospital, she says: 'Tara was definitely someone I could rely on and support me on. Anything you need help with would help me. Now you both have tattoos. Hers says, What doesn't kill me makes me stronger, with the word survivor and the date of Joplin. Storm Joplin's memory is seen by a tornado as a historic event. The city organized Joplin Proud, a four-day event to remember what we lost, to thank the volunteers who came to our aid, and were proud of the progress we've made as a community, they said on the city government's website. On Thursday and Friday, a disaster recovery summit was held in Joplin, which told guests about what the city had learned from the storm. A marathon was held over the weekend, and citizens gathered in a city park to remember the victims and thank the people and organizations who helped rebuild the city, such as AmeriCorps reported in the Joplin Globe. More than 140,000 registered volunteers provided 877,301 hours of work, according to the city report. The Federal Emergency Management Agency has given \$20 million in housing and transportation assistance. The National Weather Service also noticed the historic nature of the storm by creating the Remembering Joplin event. Page.

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