

Glencoe Earth Science Chapter 13 vocabulary

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Air mass thunderstorm	when air mass rises because of unequal heating of Earths surface within one air mass.
2. sea-breeze thunderstorm	are local air-mass thunderstorms that occur because land and water store and release thermal energy differently.
3. frontal thunderstorms	are produced by advancing cold fronts and more rarely, warm fronts.
4. super cells	they develop into self-sustaining, extremely powerful storms.
5. Downburst	An intense, localized downdraft
6. tornado	is a violent whirling, column of air in contact with the ground.
7. EnhancedFujita	tornadoes vary greatly in size and intensity.
8. Tropical Cyclones (Hurricanes)	low pressure tropical storms
9. Eyewall	the strongest winds in a hurricane
10. eye	the development of a calm center of the storm.
n. Safffir- Simpson Scale	classifies hurricanes according to their wind speed, potential for flooding, and potential property damage.
12. storm surge	occurs when hurricane-force winds drive a mound of ocean toward coastal areas.
13. droughts	are extended periods of well below average rainfall.
14. heat waves	extended periods of above-average temperatures
15. cold wave	an extended period of below-average temperatures-cold waves also brought on by large high pressure systems
16. windchill index	the index estimates how cold the air feels to the human body.
17. heat index	feel of temperature based on actual temperature and relative humidity
18. cumulus stage	The initial stage in the development of an ordinary cell thunderstorm in which rising, warm, humid air develops into a cumulus cloud.
19. mature stage	the second phase of a thunderstorm, where downdrafts move from the base of a cumulonimbus cloud and produce heavy precipitation. Tornadoes touch down during this phase of the storm.

stage

20. **dissipation** The final stage of a thunderstorm in which rain gets lighter and downdrafts get less powerful