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):
    a. MSLP – Mean Sea Level Pressure
    b. Wind – Wind speed
    c. TPW – Total Precipitable Water
3. Make a claim about what time the tornado likely touched down. What evidence supports your claim?

Claim	
Evidence	

4. 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	

5. 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.

6. What outliers do you notice in the data set? Why might these be important in this data?