

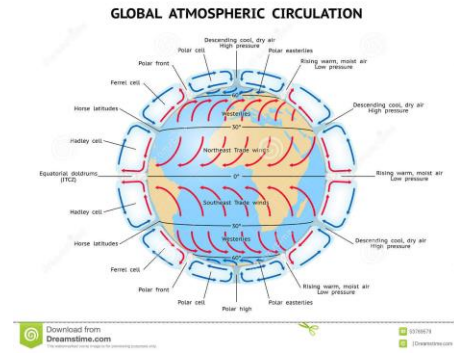
Extreme weather

This is when a weather event is different from the usual weather pattern, and is especially severe or unseasonal. A snow blizzard or heat wave are examples of extreme weather in the UK.



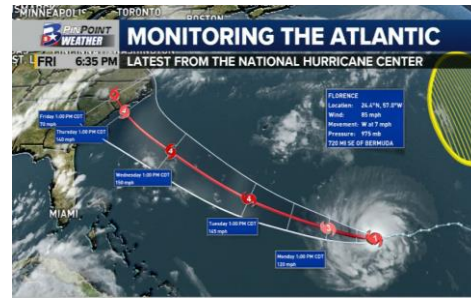
Global atmospheric circulation

The worldwide system of winds, which transports heat from tropical to polar latitudes.



Monitoring

Recording physical changes, such as tracking a tropical storm by satellite, to help forecast when and where a natural hazard might strike.



Planning

Actions taken to enable communities to respond to natural disasters, with measures such as evacuation plans, information management and warning systems.



Prediction

Attempts to forecast when and where a natural hazard will strike. This can be done for tropical storms



Protection

Actions taken before a hazard strikes to reduce its impact, such as educating people or improving building design.



Tropical storm

(hurricane, cyclone, typhoon) Winds moving in a spiral around the calm eye of the storm. Winds are powerful and rainfall is heavy.



Social impact

The effect of an event on the lives of people or community.

Social impacts

It left people **homeless**, stranded and **unemployed**. The effects on the people were devastating. Food and fresh water was so scarce that people were forced to the streets, which resulted in **violence, racial aggression, theft and murder**. Families were separated and the city of New Orleans was completely destroyed.

Primary effects

The initial impact of a natural event on people and property,, for instance buildings being destroyed by a tropical storm.



Secondary effects

The after-effects on a longer timescale, for instance dirty water can lead to spread of disease.

