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Tornado alley texas cities

Geographic areas in the United States, where tornadoes often occur For William S. Burroughs's book, see Tornado Alley (book). A diagram of a tornado alley based on one tornado or more every decade. The rugged (red) location, and its contributing weather system Tornado Alley is a loosely defined area of the central United States where tornadoes are most frequent. [1] The term was first used in 1952 as the title of a research project to study extreme weather in areas of Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Kansas, South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska. Tornado climatic experts distinguish active peaks in certain areas[2] and hurricane chasers have long recognized the Great Plains cyclone belt. [3] Although the official boundaries of Tornado Alley are not clearly defined, the main alley extends from northern Texas, through Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota. States such as Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, North Dakota and Ohio are sometimes included in Tornado Alley. [4] Research suggests tornadoes are becoming more frequent in the northern part of Tornado Alley, where it reaches Canadian pastures. [5] The Tornado Alley Tornado geographic area operates in the United States. Over the years, the location of Tornado Alley has not been clearly defined. There is no definition of a tornado alley that has ever been officially specified by the National Weather Service (NWS). [6] Therefore, position differences are the result of different criteria being used. [7] According to the National Critical Storm Laboratory (NSSL) FAQ.[6] Tornado Alley is a term used by the media as a reference to areas with higher tornado numbers. A study of tornadoes from 1921 to 1995 concluded nearly a quarter of the total number of significant tornadoes occurred in the area. [8] Although the official boundaries of Tornado Alley are not clearly defined, its core extends from northern Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa along with South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and western Ohio are sometimes included in Tornado Alley. [4] Some studies show that tornadoes are becoming more frequent in the northern part of Tornado Alley, where it reaches Canadian pastures. [9] No state is completely tornado-without; however, they appear more frequently in the central United States, between the Rocky Mountains and the Appalachian Mountains. [6] Texas reports most tornadoes of any state, but it is a function of its large size, and its location is at the southern end of Tornado Alley. Kansas and Oklahoma ranked first and second, in terms of the number of tornadoes per region, according to data collected through 2007; however in 2013 statistics from the National Climate Data Center showed Florida was ranked first. [20] Although Florida reports a large number and density of tornado appearances, tornadoes rarely reach the strength of tornadoes sometimes occurs in the southern fairies. [10] In the region, the frequency of tornadoes in the United States is closely tied to warm seasons when warm and cold air masses often conflict. [10] Another criterion for the location of Tornado Alleys may be where the strongest tornadoes occur more often. [11] Tornado Alley can also be defined as an approaching area from central Texas to canadian pastures and from eastern Colorado to western Pennsylvania. [4] It has also been confirmed that there are many Tornado alleys. [4] In addition to the Texas/Oklahoma/Kansas core, such areas include the Upper Midwest, lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee Valley, and lower Mississippi Valley. [4] Some studies show that there are also smaller tornado alleys located throughout the United States. [2] Tornado alleys in the southeastern United States, notably the lower Mississippi Valley and tennessee valley above, sometimes nicknamed Dixie Alley, were set in 1971 by Allen Pearson, former director of the National Center for Severe Storm Forecasting (NSSF). [12] A 2018 study found that in the United States, during the 1979-2017 study period, an overall change to the east of the frequency and impact of tornadoes - toward Dixie Alley. [13] Research shows that since 1979, the frequency of tornadoes has been relatively lower and impacts in parts of traditional Tornado Alley, especially areas from north-central Texas toward Houston, TX area, and relatively higher tornado frequency and impact in parts of The South Central, especially eastern Arkansas, greater Memphis, the TN region and northern Mississippi - all areas near the center of Dixie Canyon - see especially Figure 4 In Tornado Alley, warm, humid air from the equator that meets cold to cold, dry air from Canada and the Rocky Mountains. This creates an ideal environment for tornadoes to form during growing thunderstorms and super-cells. [14] The origin of the term Tornado Alley was first used in 1952 by U.S. Air Force meteorology experts, Major Ernest J. Fawbush (1915-1982) and Capt. Robert C. Miller (1920-1998) were the title of a research project[15] to study extreme weather in areas of Texas and Oklahoma. [16] Despite the high frequency of destructive tornadoes, building rules, such as requiring for enhanced roofs and safer connections between the building and its foundations, are not necessarily more stringent than other parts of the United States and are markedly weaker than some hurricane-prone areas such as southern Florida. A town affected by special tornadoes, Moore, Oklahoma, tried to increase construction requirements in 2014. [17] Other common precautions included the construction of storm tunnels and the installation of tornado sirens. Awareness of tornadoes, preparation and weather coverage by the media is also high. The southeastern United States is particularly susceptible to intense tornadoes, long-term monitoring. The majority of housing in this area is less robust than in other areas in the United States and many live in mobile homes. indeed, cyclone-related casualties in the southern United States were higher. Significant occur less frequently in traditionally recognized tornado alleys, however, very severe and extended outbreaks occur every few years. Frequency of tornadoes These figures, as reported by the National Climate Data Center between 1991 and 2010, show that 17 U.S. states have the highest average number of tornadoes per 10,000 square miles (25,899.9 km2) per year. [18] Florida: 12.2 Kansas: 11.7 Maryland: 9.9 Illinois: 9.7 Mississippi: 9.2 Iowa: 9.1 Oklahoma: 9 South Carolina: 9 Alabama: 8.6 Louisiana: 8.5 Arkansas: 7.5 Nebraska: 7.4 Missouri: 6.5 North Carolina: 6.4 Tennessee: 6.2 Indiana: 6.1 Texas: 5.9 Tornadoes in Canada Canada gets the second most tornadoes in the world, after the United States. The average number of tornadoes on equal land area is highest in the southern parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. About half of Canadian tornadoes hit canadian pastures and Northern Ontario as far east as Lake Superior. Together, these areas form the northern extreme border of the U.S. Tornado Alley. Tornadoes of up to EF5 in strength have been recorded in this area. [19] A third of Canada's other tornadoes hit Southern Ontario, particularly in the area between the Great Lakes and the nation's capital Ottawa. Tornadoes in this area are triggered or strengthened by lake wind fronts from Lake Huron, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and the Gulf of Georgia. Tornadoes generally do not hit lake ball areas,[20] although they are not known, and some, such as the 2011 Goderich tornado, and the 2018 Ottawa tornado were intense. However, most Ontario tornadoes are concentrated in a narrow corridor from Windsor and Ottawa. [21] Tornadoes with a strength of up to EF4 have been recorded in the area. Southwestern Ontario's weather is strongly influenced by the location of the peninsula between the Great Lakes. Therefore, an increase in temperature in this area is likely to increase precipitation during storms due to the evaporation of the lake. Increasing temperature contrast can also increase violence and can be the number of tornadoes. [22] Northern Ontario between the Manitoba border and Lake Superior is also vulnerable to severe cyclones, but tornadoes in the area are believed to be underestimated due to the region's very low population. [23] See also Dixie Alley Hailstorm Alley Hurricane Alley List of Tornadoes and Cyclones Outbreak List of Scheduled Tornadoes on Tornado Climatology References ^ Glickman, Todd S. (2000). Meteorological terminology (2nd minutes). Boston: American Meteorological Association. ISBN 978-1878220349. Archived from the original on May 18, 2015. ^ a 1 Ng Broyles, Chris; C. Crosbie (October 2004). Evidence of smaller tornado alleys across the United States is based on a tornado F3-F5 climate study tracked long from 1880-2003. 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