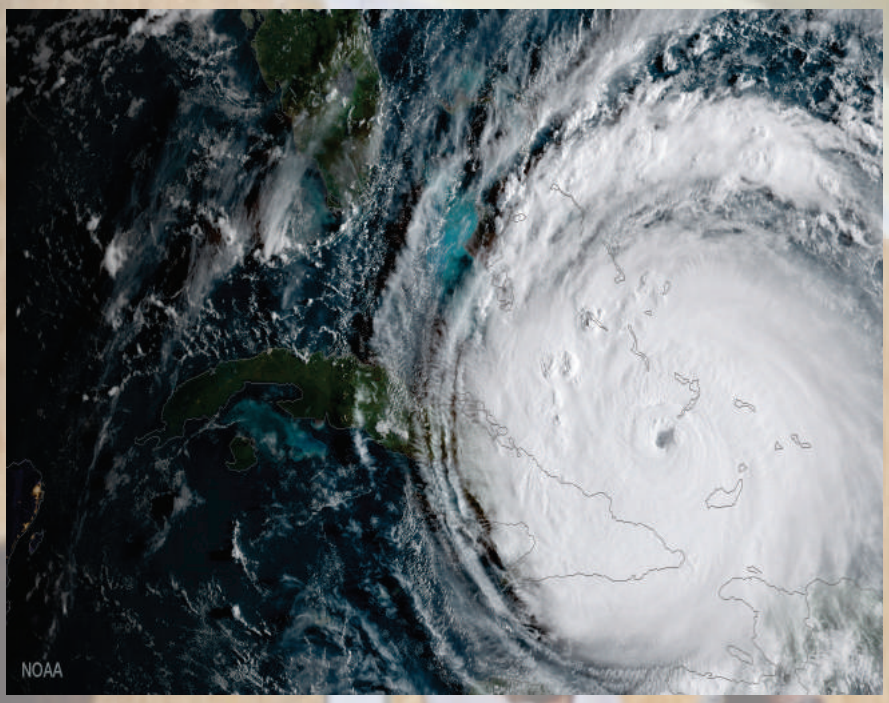
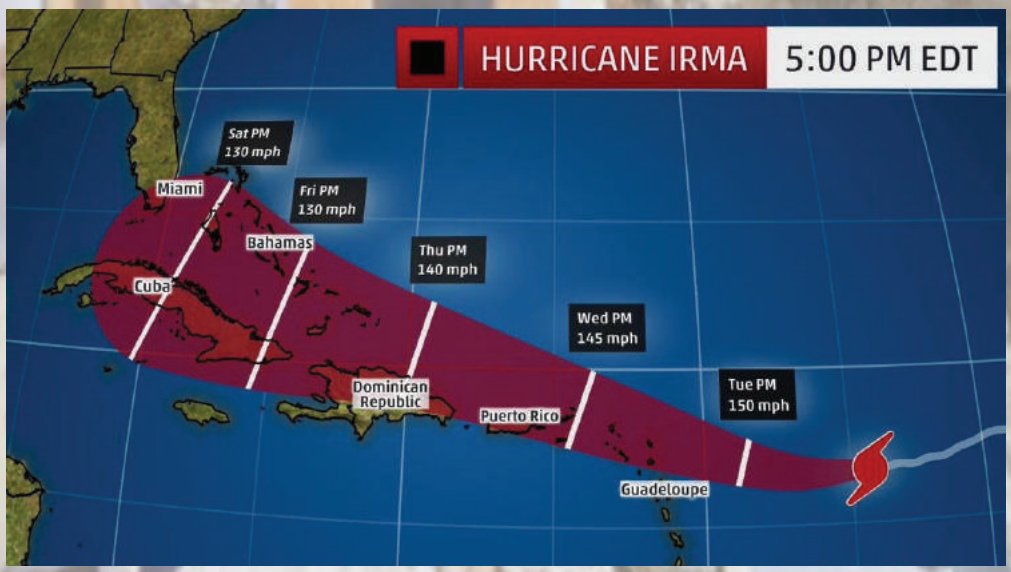
WHO IS IRMA?



The image to the left is a satellite picture of the eye of the hurricane that hit the south of the USA early September 2017.

The image to the right shows the path of the hurricane – it arrived from the east and hit many islands before Miami on the mainland.



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QUANDO LA RAGIONE SI FA SCUOLA

BEFORE...

Hurricane Preparedness

A Basic Emergency Supply Kit Can Include The Following Recommended Items:

- ✓ Water: At least 1 gallon of water per person/animal per day for at least three days
- ✓ Food: At least a 3-day supply of non-perishable food
- ✓ Battery-powered radio with NOAA Weather Radio tone alert and extra batteries
- ✓ Flashlight and extra batteries
- ✓ First aid kit
- ✓ Manual can opener for food
- ✓ Cell phone with inverter or solar charger
- ✓ Prescription medications and glasses
- ✓ Cash and change
- ✓ Important family documents such as copies of insurance policies and identification
- ✓ Sturdy shoes
- ✓ Don't Forget Supplies For Your Pets!

readysouthflorida.org

Before A Storm

- Know your surrounding area
- Learn whether your property is flood-prone
- Learn hurricane evacuation routes
- Bring in all outdoor furniture & garbage cans
- Clear clogged rain gutters and downspouts
- Be sure trees & shrubs are well trimmed

National Weather Service Miami/South Florida

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GETTING BOTTLE WATER? MISSION IMPOSSIBLE

People went to supermarkets and bought canned food (tuna fish, tomatoes, fruit and meat) hastily because they wanted to prepare their supplies to survive hurricane Irma.

Shelves got empty very quickly. Publix, the largest supermarket chain in Florida, tried to deliver bottles of water 24 hours a day, but it was not enough.

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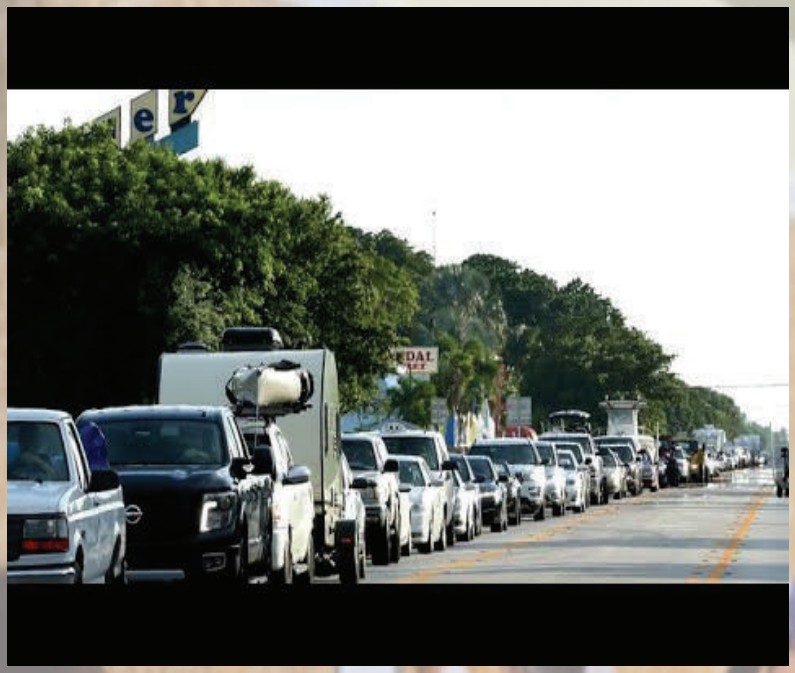
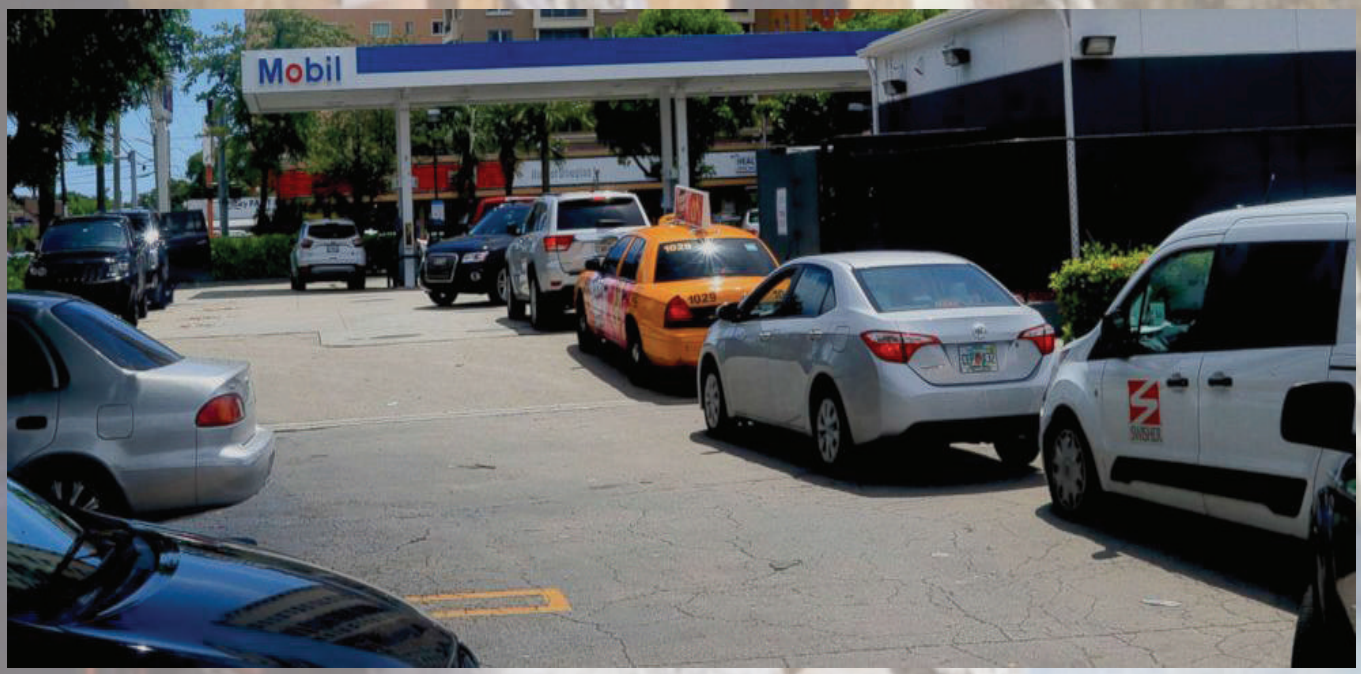
EVACUATION ORDER

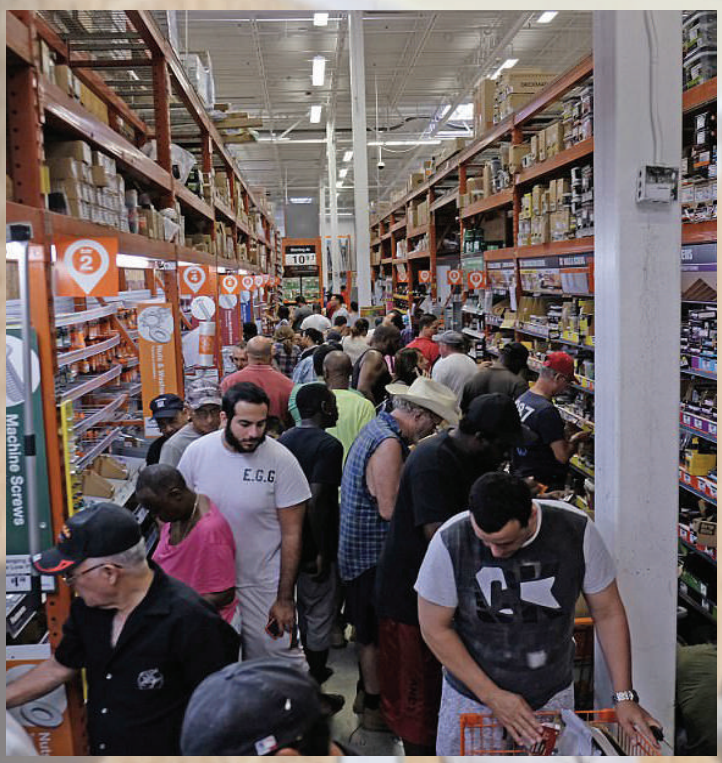


On the highway many cars queued up for hours because people evacuated following FEMA's order. Many people made their way to get away from their houses while others decided to remain because they lived in a safe zone.

Those leaving headed to petrol stations – that's why petrol stations were so busy and ran out of petrol.



FUEL? SCREWS AND NAILS? NO WAY!



People needed gas, fuel, wood, screws and nails to protect their houses because of sustained winds.

People queued up to get propane to cook their food in gas ovens. They used them to cook because during hurricane Irma there wasn't electricity.

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MEN AT WORK

Before hurricane Irma came, people scrambled to protect their houses. They went to buy screws and nails to apply plywood onto the windows.

In a few days, plywood finished, so they used shutters and furniture to cover the windows and to protect themselves from possible broken glass.

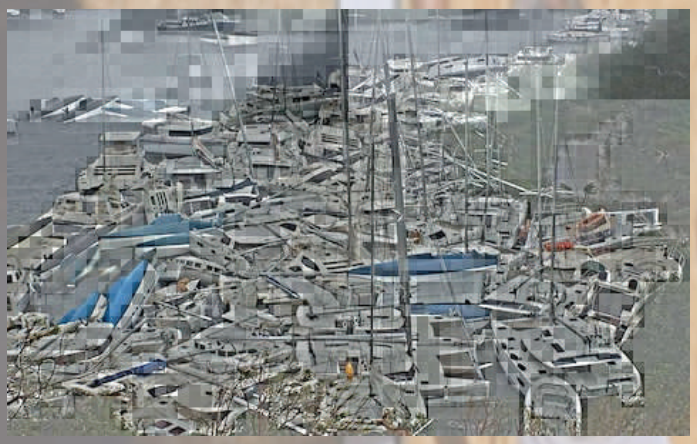
Those people worked morning, noon and night to protect their houses even by piling up rocks against the house walls.

MEN AT WORK

People put sand into plastic bags to protect streets that could be damaged by the hurricane.
This method was also be used to protect people's houses.

Men in the streets, mostly volounteers, took off street signs to avoid the hurricane blew them away.

FLORIDA KEYS



In the Florida Keys no building was safe. The southern part of the islands could be isolated because bridges connecting them could be easily damaged. Gov. Rick Scott said: "It is life-threatening," and, "This is not a storm you can sit and wait through."

Despite the warnings, some people decided to stay on the Keys.

After destroying the Caribbean, Irma slammed into the Florida Keys as a monstrous category 4 hurricane.

"It's imperative to get people out," said Roman Gastesi, the administrator of a county of the Keys. "We don't shelter in place here."

MIAMI

While in the Florida Keys Irma destroyed everything, in Miami the hurricane hit in a less violent way.

Students from a Miami school said that only some trees fell down and people that didn't have a solid house had to go to shelters – public schools and gyms.

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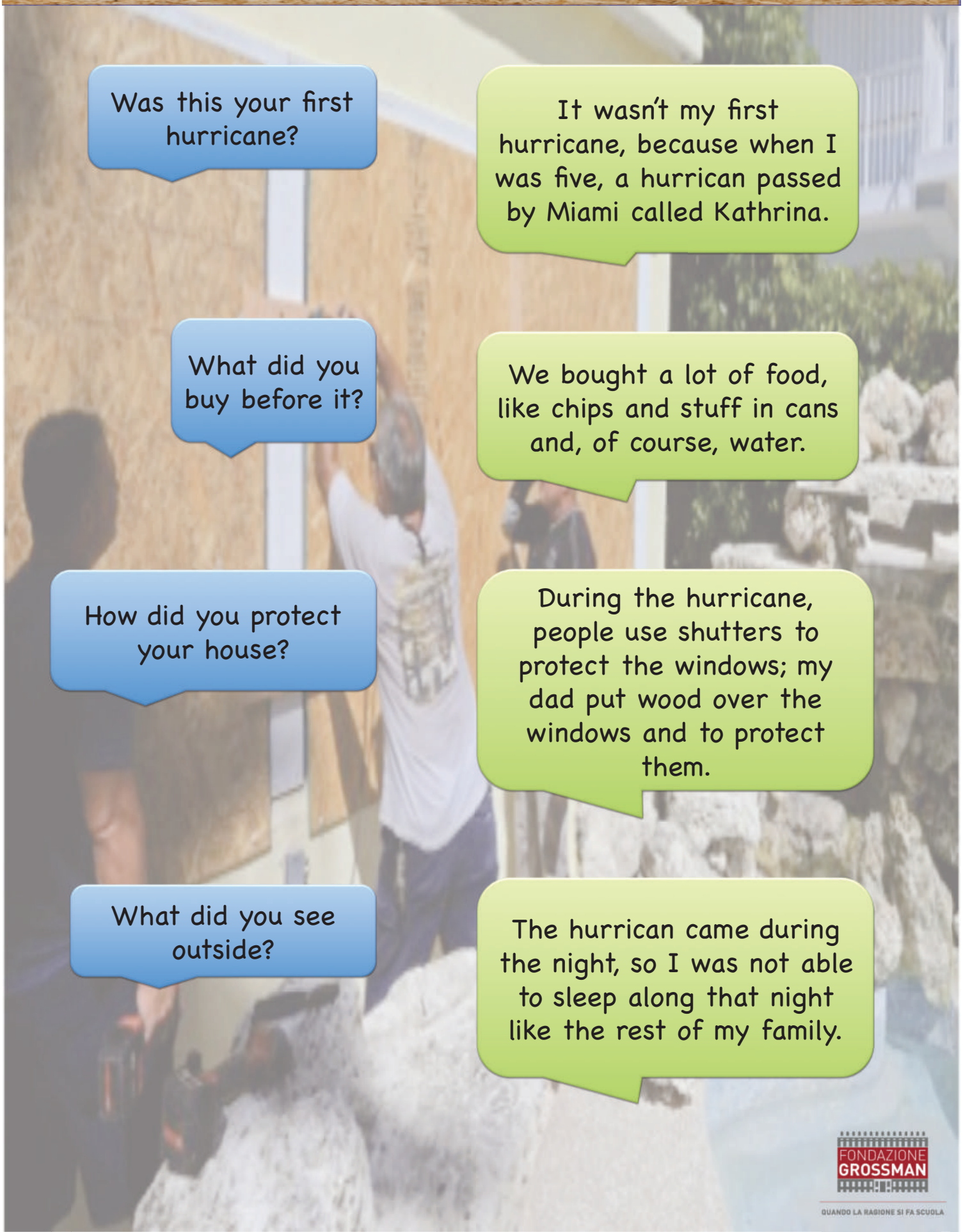
QUANDO LA RAGIONE SI FA SCUOLA

OUR QUESTIONS



Was this your first hurricane?

It wasn't my first hurricane, because when I was five, a hurrican passed by Miami called Kathrina.

What did you buy before it?

We bought a lot of food, like chips and stuff in cans and, of course, water.

How did you protect your house?

During the hurricane, people use shutters to protect the windows; my dad put wood over the windows and to protect them.

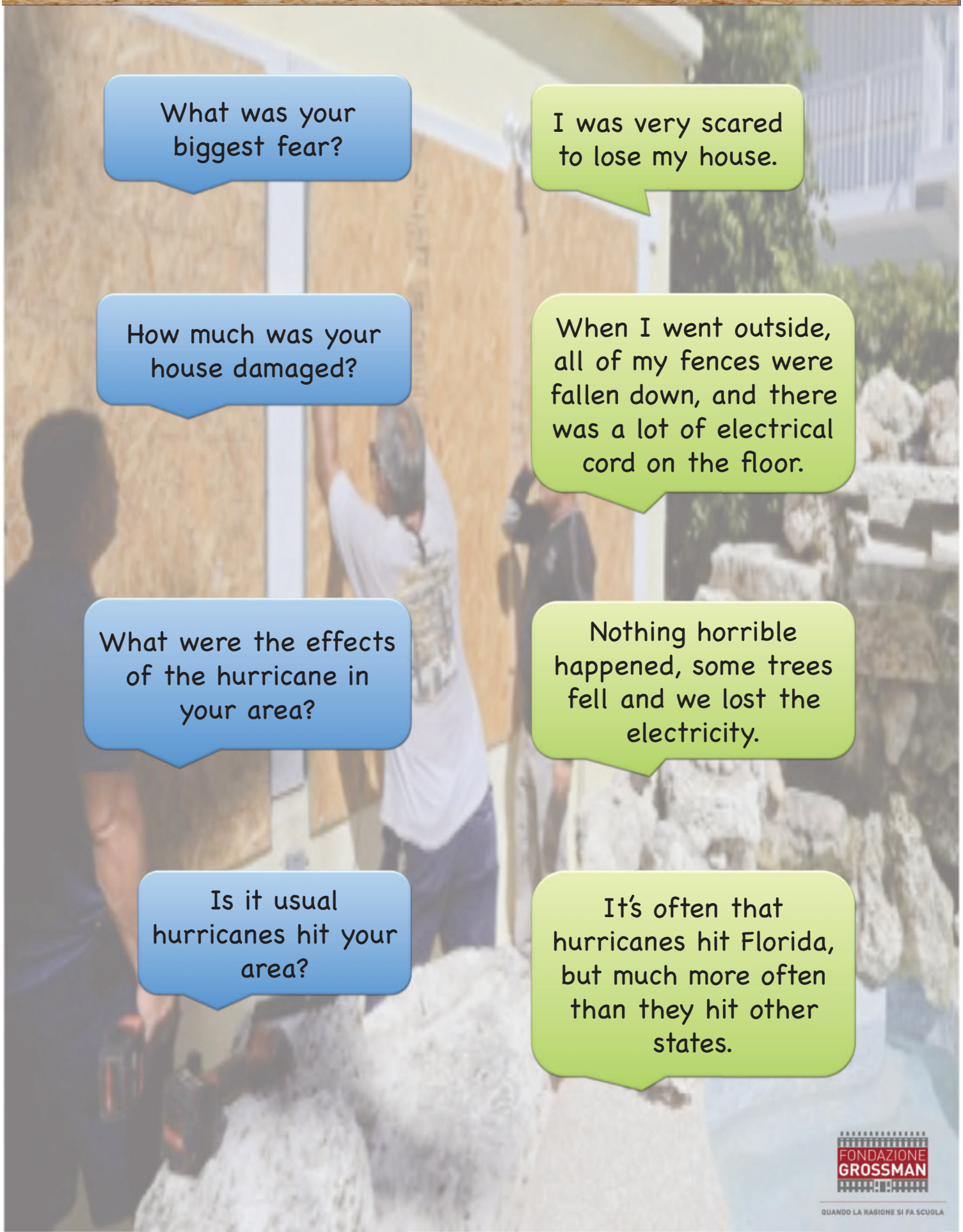
What did you see outside?

The hurrican came during the night, so I was not able to sleep along that night like the rest of my family.

FONDAZIONE GROSSMAN

QUANDO LA RAGIONE SI FA SCUOLA

OUR QUESTIONS



What was your biggest fear?

I was very scared to lose my house.

How much was your house damaged?

When I went outside, all of my fences were fallen down, and there was a lot of electrical cord on the floor.

What were the effects of the hurricane in your area?

Nothing horrible happened, some trees fell and we lost the electricity.

Is it usual hurricanes hit your area?

It's often that hurricanes hit Florida, but much more often than they hit other states.

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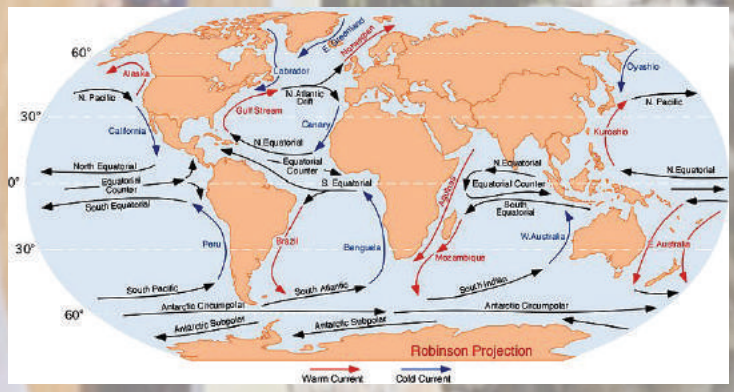
CLIMA IN USA

Il territorio degli Stati Uniti presenta una notevole varietà di climi, non solo a causa della sua estensione in **longitudine** e **latitudine**. Eccettuata l'Alaska, esso si trova per la maggior parte nella **fascia temperata**, alle medie latitudini, ma si presenta notevolmente differenziato per l'influenza di:

- **Altitudine**
- **Distanza da mari e oceani**
- **Presenza di correnti oceaniche**
- **Circolazione delle correnti d'aria**
- **Presenza e disposizione delle catene montuose**

La **presenza degli oceani** causa precipitazioni abbondanti a est e a ovest, mentre nelle pianure centrali il clima è più asciutto; le **correnti oceaniche**, calde o fredde, influenzano il clima delle fasce costiere.



La **disposizione delle catene montuose** interviene in maniera determinante sul clima, può ostacolare o meno la diffusione dell'umidità degli oceani e l'influsso dei venti.

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Di conseguenza tutti questi elementi influenzano notevolmente anche la distribuzione delle TEMPERATURE: ad esempio l'isoterma di 0°C si colloca attorno ai 30°N (la latitudine de *Il Cairo*).

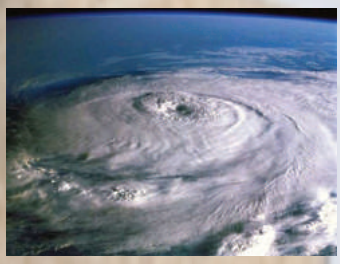
Abbiamo così limitato a **nord-ovest** un clima OCEANICO, mentre a **nord-est** gli inverni sono rigidi, ma assai piovosi - CONTINENTALE UMIDO.

A **sud-ovest** il clima è temperato tutto l'anno - clima MEDITERRANEO, mentre a **sud-est** il clima è SUBTROPICALE UMIDO.

Nella **zona centro-occidentale** il clima è CONTINENTALE ARIDO, con estese zone DESERTICHE nella parte meridionale.

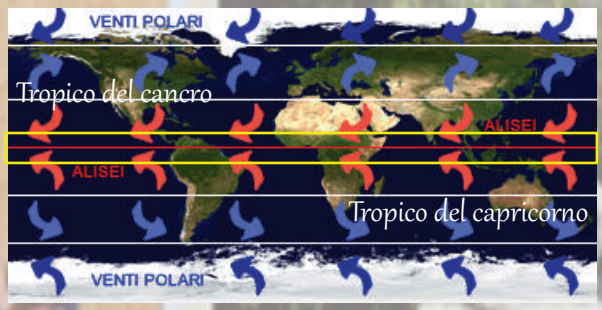
Nei **maggiori rilievi** (Montagne Rocciose e Appalachi) c'è un clima FREDDO DI MONTAGNA.

I CICLONI TROPICALI

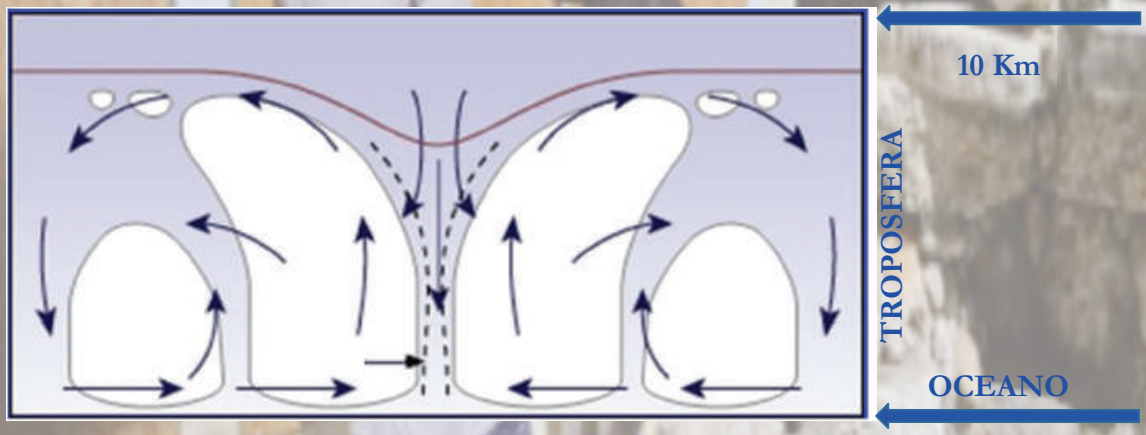


I cicloni tropicali sono sistemi tempestosi caratterizzati da precipitazioni piovose intense e venti che superano i 120 Km/h.

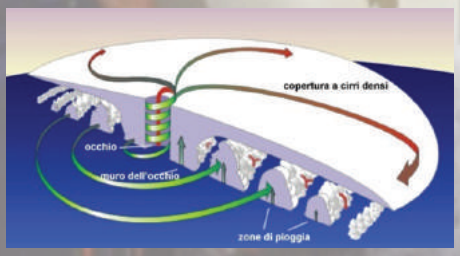
DOVE SI FORMANO?



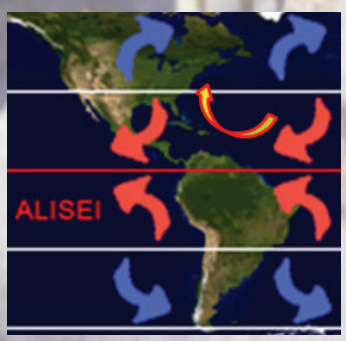
COME SI FORMANO?



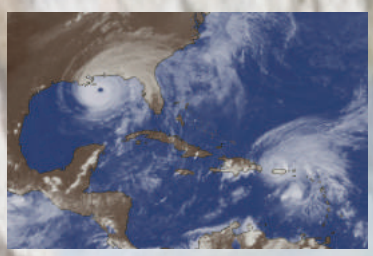
STRUTTURA



COME SI SPOSTANO?



COME SI ESAURISCONO?



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