Name Period Date



Can we identify the best conditions for storms?

STEP 1: Make predictions.

Use your model for an isolated storm, and what you know about temperature and humidity, to predict the very best conditions that would lead to an isolated storm.

A strong storm would form i	f the temperature high	in the atmosphere n	ear the clouds was		
omuch colder than	O much warmer th	an	about the same as		
the temperature near the ground because:					
A strong storm would form i	f humidity was	igh 🔘 mode	rate Olow		
because:					



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STEP 2: Record and explain your observations.

Now you can test your predictions with the Make a Thunderstorm simulation (scied.ucar.edu/make-thunderstorm). Follow your teacher's instructions for collecting data from the simulation. Record your observations of five trials in the table below. Then explain why a storm did or did not form.

CONDITIONS	ОИТСОМЕ	WHY DID THIS HAPPEN? Explain what helped the storm or what was missing
high-level temp humidity low-level temp	no stormsmall stormmedium stormbig storm	
high-level temp humidity low-level temp	no stormsmall stormmedium stormbig storm	
high-level temp humidity low-level temp	no stormsmall stormmedium stormbig storm	
high-level temp humidity low-level temp	no stormsmall stormmedium stormbig storm	
high-level temp humidity low-level temp	no stormsmall stormmedium stormbig storm	

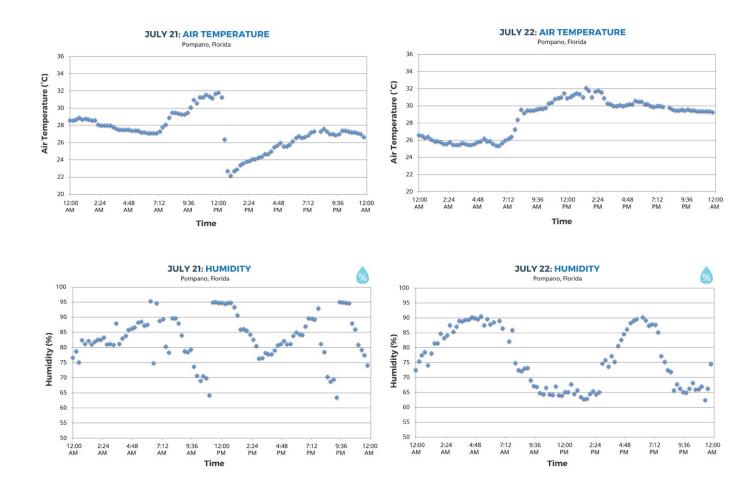


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STEP 3: When did it rain?

The air temperature and humidity data below is from two days in Pompano, Florida. It rained on one of these days. Identify the most likely day and time it rained.

1. Circle on the graph when the rain happened.



2. Explain what conditions were likely leading up to this rain event, and why you think the rain happened at this time. Use evidence from previous investigations and your model to develop your explanation.