## Alabama, March 3, 2019





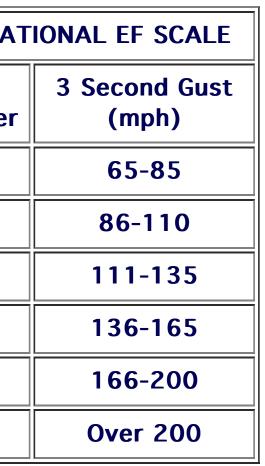


## Enhanced F Scale for Tornado Damage

An update to the the original F-scale by a team of meteorologists and wind engineers, to be implemented in the U.S. on 1 February 2007.

| FUJITA SCALE |                           |                        | DERIVED EF SCALE |                        | OPERA       |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| F<br>Number  | Fastest 1/4-mile<br>(mph) | 3 Second Gust<br>(mph) | EF<br>Number     | 3 Second Gust<br>(mph) | EF<br>Numbe |
| 0            | 40-72                     | 45-78                  | 0                | 65-85                  | 0           |
| 1            | 73-112                    | 79-117                 | 1                | 86-109                 | 1           |
| 2            | 113-157                   | 118-161                | 2                | 110-137                | 2           |
| 3            | 158-207                   | 162-209                | 3                | 138-167                | 3           |
| 4            | 208-260                   | 210-261                | 4                | 168-199                | 4           |
| 5            | 261-318                   | 262-317                | 5                | 200-234                | 5           |

**\*\*\* IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT ENHANCED F-SCALE WINDS:** The Enhanced F-scale still is a set of wind estimates (not measurements) based on damage. Its uses three-second gusts estimated at the point of damage based on a judgment of 8 levels of damage to the 28 indicators listed below. These estimates vary with height and exposure. **Important**: The 3 second gust is not the same wind as in standard surface observations. Standard measurements are taken by weather stations in open exposures, using a directly measured, "one minute mile" speed.

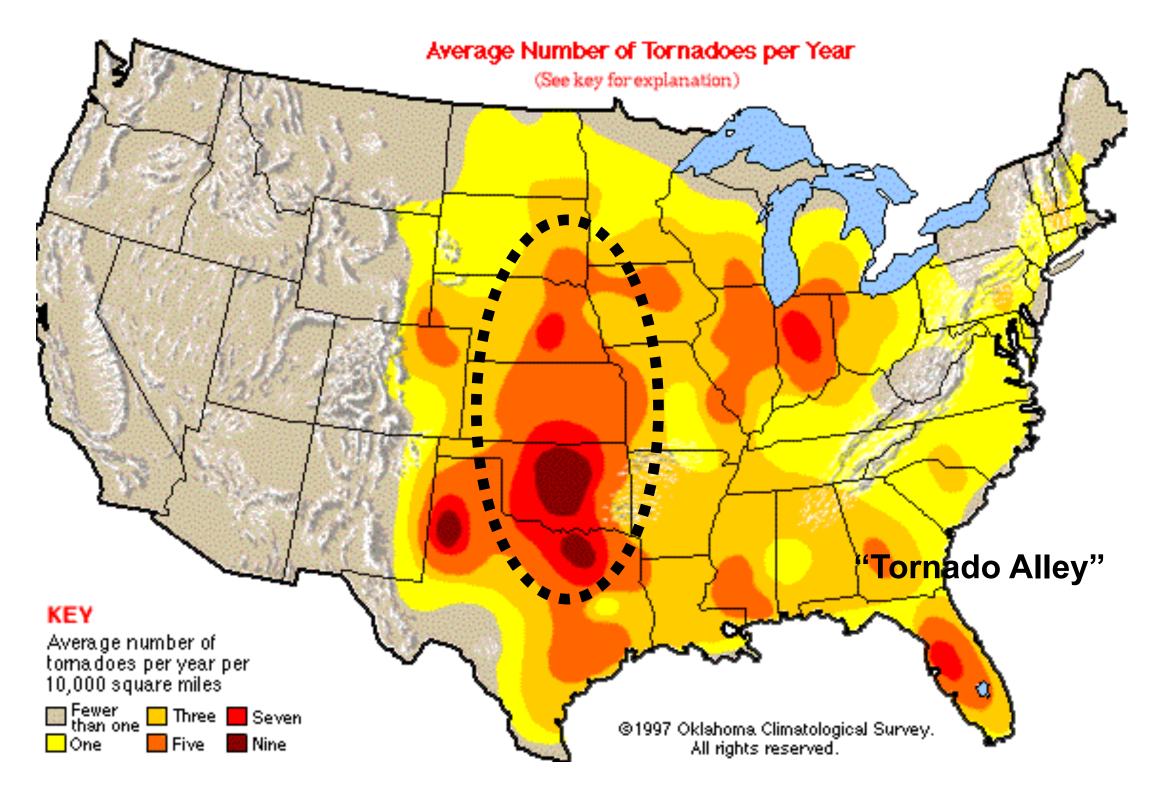


## Degrees of Damage For Framed House (in miles/hr)

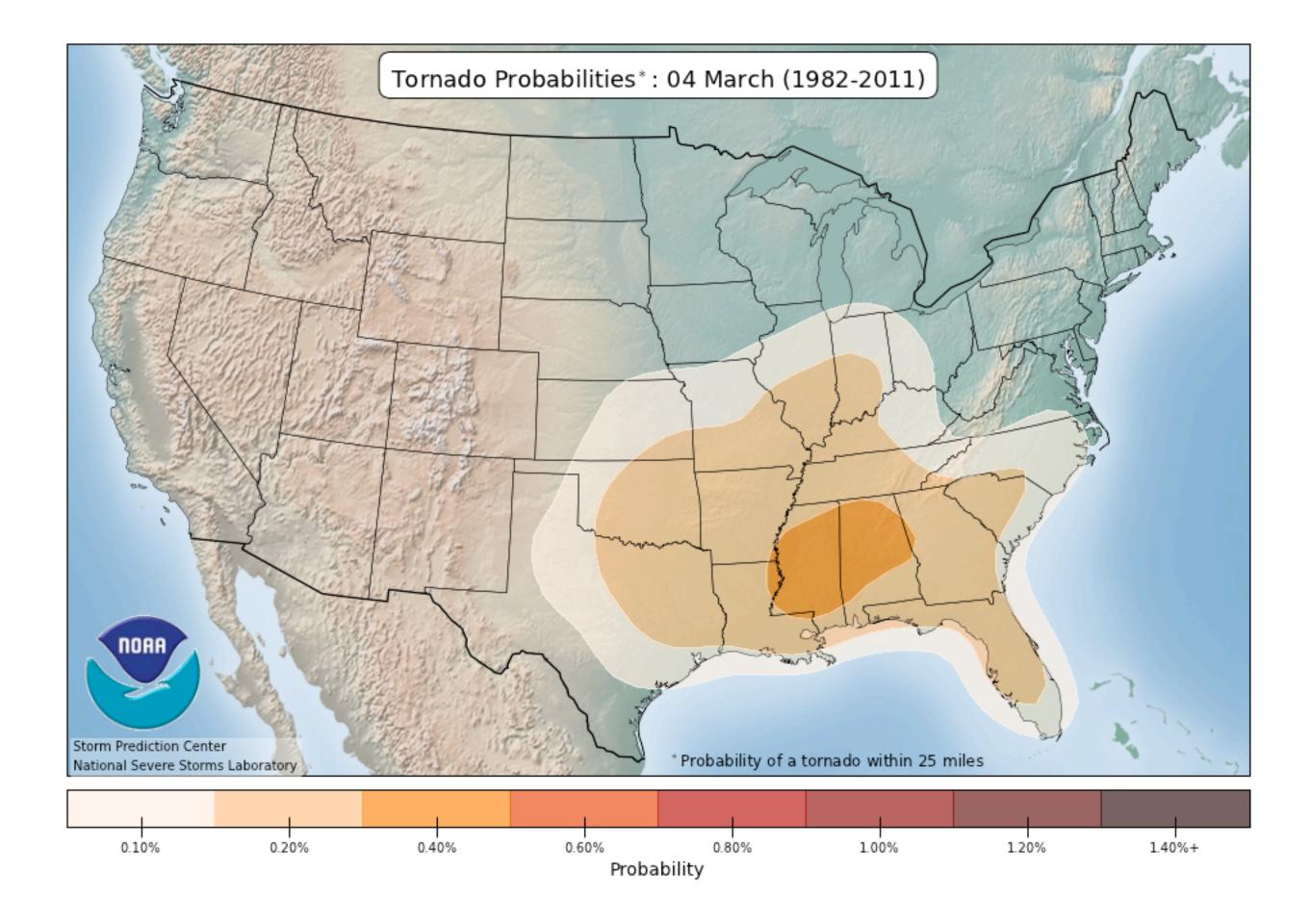
| DOD | Damage Description   | EXP | LB  | UB  |
|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|
| 1   | Threshold of visible damage  | 63  | 53  | 80  |
| 2   | Loss of roof covering material (<20%), gutters and/or awning; loss of vinyl or metal siding  | 79  | 63  | 97  |
| 3   | Broken glass in doors and windows  |     | 79  | 114 |
| 4   | Uplift of roof deck and loss of significant roof covering material (>20%); collapse of chimney; garage doors collapse inward or outward; failure of porch or carport | 97  | 81  | 116 |
| 5   | Entire house shifts off foundation   | 121 | 103 | 141 |
| 6   | Large sections of roof structure removed; most walls remain standing   | 122 | 104 | 142 |
| 7   | Exterior walls collapsed   | 132 | 113 | 153 |
| 8   | Most walls collapsed except small interior rooms.  | 152 | 127 | 178 |
| 9   | All walls collapsed  | 170 | 142 | 198 |
| 10  | Destruction of engineered and/or well constructed residence; slab swept clean  | 200 | 162 | 220 |

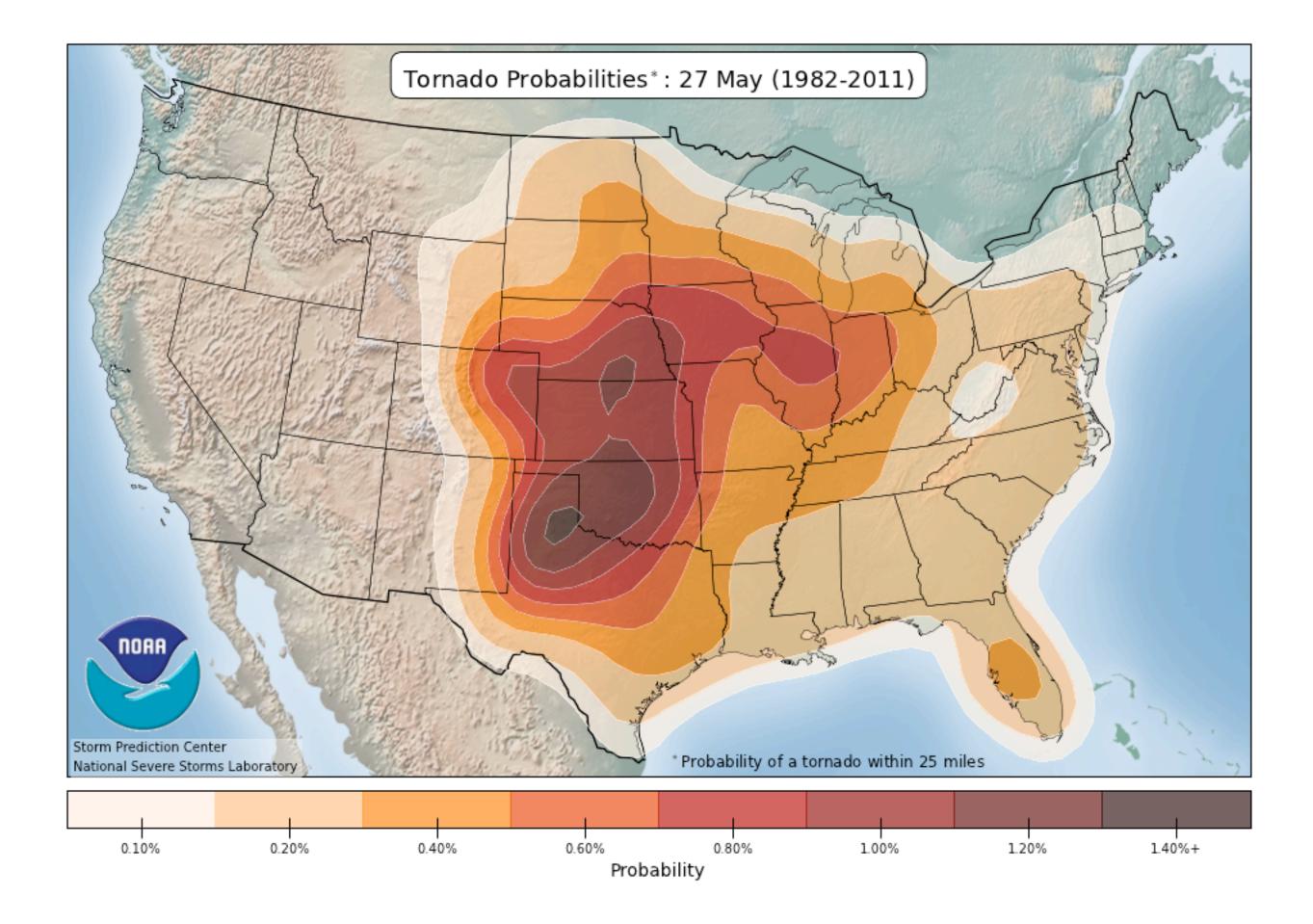
LB = lower bound, UB = upper bound, EXP = expected.

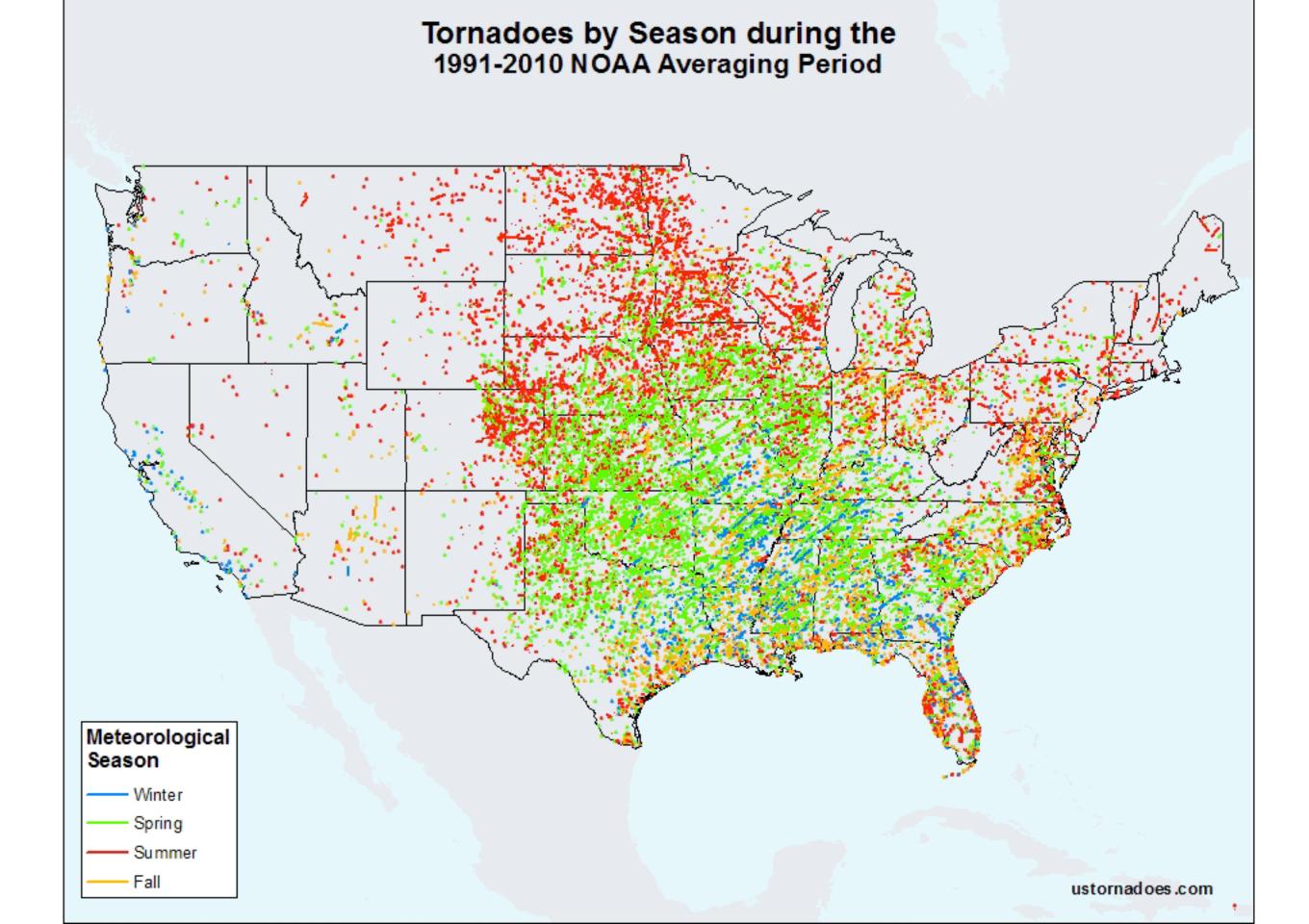
# **US Tornado Climatology**



## https://www.spc.noaa.gov/new/SVRclimo/climo.php?parm=allTorn









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Areas affected...southern and central AL...western FL Panhandle...southwest and west-central GA

Concerning...Severe potential...Tornado Watch likely

Valid 031559Z - 031800Z

Probability of Watch Issuance...95 percent

SUMMARY...The initial signs of discrete convective development are occurring late this morning in the warm sector. Rapid environmental changes are forecast to occur between 10am CST/11am EST and the mid afternoon.

DISCUSSION...Visible satellite imagery shows widespread cloud cover across the destabilizing warm sector to the south of the primary frontal zone where the surface low is forecast to develop eastward across central AL into north-central GA later today. Surface dewpoints over the FL Panhandle and far southern AL have risen around 3 degrees F in the past hour and are indicative of strong poleward moisture advection occurring as the surface cyclone develops. The warming/moistening are contributing to MLCAPE increasing from near 0 J/kg to upwards of 1000-1500 J/kg by early-mid afternoon.

Late morning VAD data show around 35-45 kt southwesterly 700mb flow from KMOB/KBMX/KMXX/KEOX in central and southern AL but stronger flow (50-55 kt) is now being observed farther west in Jackson, MS (KDGX) and Slidell, LA (KLIX). Models show the flow intensifying further over AL and GA this afternoon (55-60 kt 700mb). The end result is a hodograph exhibiting little weakness (no veer-back-veer tendency or a weak layer of winds). In summary, as moderate buoyancy and strong/veering flow through the profile combine with moist low levels, the threat for strong low-level mesocyclones associated with the discrete storms will increase, along with a corresponding risk for tornadoes of which a few may be strong.

..Smith/Hart.. 03/03/2019

... Please see www.spc.noaa.gov for graphic product...

ATTN...WFO...FFC...TAE...BMX...MOB...

LAT...LON 31638830 32898673 33168582 33148441 32698405 31948400 31268437 30678499 30698736 30988805 31638830

