As warm moist air rises from near the surface, it creates an area of low pressure air below. Air from surrounding areas with higher pressure pushes into the low pressure area. New air rises as it becomes warm and moist. Warm air continues to rise and cool off. The water in the air begins to form clouds and the wind begins to spin. The ocean’s heat and water evaporates from the surface, allowing the clouds and wind to grow. The eye of the hurricane is formed in the center and begins to rotate faster. The eye is made up of very low pressure. The air from above is of high pressure and flows down into the eye. The sustained winds that categorize a hurricane are as follows: Category 1 is 74-95 mph, category 2 is 96-110 mph, category 3 is 111-129 mph, category 4 is 130-156 mph and a category 5 is 157 mph and higher.