ATM 209

Cloud Types

**Cloud:** A visible mass of tiny liquid water droplets (~0.02 mm diameter) or tiny ice crystals (variable…0.01 mm to 0.25 mm length) suspended in the atmosphere.

 -Often, if liquid, the droplets are “super-cooled”, or subfreezing liquid water.

 -Super-cooling can occur if there is no solid “seed nucleus” on which for the water to freeze. This occurs until -40°C / -40°F.

Clouds form as a result of *saturation of the air* (RH = 100%, or w=ws), either by:

 -Cooling the air (lowering ws)

 -Moistening the air (increasing w)

 -Lifting the air until saturation (lowering ws)

Latin prefixes for cloud type:

Upward growth into **heaps**: Cumulo-

**Layered** sheets at any altitude: Strato-

High wisps (**curls**) of (most often) ice crystals: Cirro-

Cloud with deep enough vertical extent/velocity to produce **precipitation**: Nimbo-

Clouds shown in class:

**High clouds**

Cirrus

Cirrostratus (ice layer)

Cirrocumulus (cirrus-level “heap”---super-cooled liquid)

**Mid-level clouds**

Altostratus (mid-level layer)

Altocumulus (mid-level “heap”)

**Low-level clouds**

Stratus (Nimbostratus = rain-producing layer cloud)

Stratocumulus (layer of cumulus)

Cumulus

 -Cumulus humilis (flat cumulus...very fair weather, not unstable)

 -Cumulus congestus (deep vertical cumulus)

 -Cumulonimbus (deep vertical precip-producing cumulus)

Other clouds discussed in class:

Lenticular clouds

Banner clouds

Pileus

Altocumulus castellanus

Anvil clouds

Mammatus

Shelf clouds

Undular bore clouds

Hole clouds / fallstreaks

Nacreous / Noctilucent clouds