



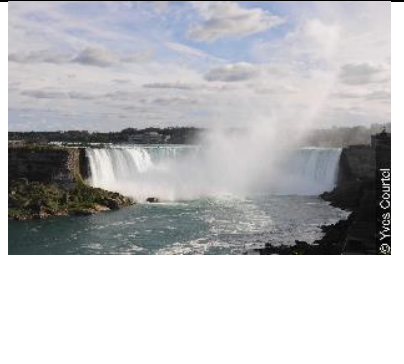


Special clouds

In addition, there are special cases where clouds may form or grow as a consequence of certain, often localized, generating factors.

These may be either natural, or the result of human activity. Several cases of “special clouds” can be distinguished:

<p>Flammagenitus</p> <p>Cumulus congestus flammagenitus</p> <p>Cumulonimbus calvus flammagenitus</p>	<p>Clouds may develop as a consequence of convection initiated by heat from forest fires, wildfires or volcanic eruption activity. Clouds that are clearly observed to have originated as a consequence of localized natural heat sources, such as forest fires, wildfires or volcanic activity and which, at least in part, consist of water drops, will be given the name relevant to the genus followed, if appropriate, by the species, variety and any supplementary features, and finally by the special cloud name “flammagenitus”. <u>Cumulus flammagenitus is unofficially known as 'pyrocumulus'</u></p>	
<p>Homogenitus</p> <p>Cumulus mediocris homogenitus</p>	<p>Clouds may also develop as a consequence of human activity. Examples are aircraft condensation trails (contrails), or clouds resulting from industrial processes, such as cumuliform clouds generated by rising thermals above power station cooling towers. Clouds that are clearly observed to have originated specifically as a consequence of human activity will be given the name of the appropriate genus, followed by the special cloud name “homogenitus”. For example, Cumulus cloud formed above industrial plants will be known as Cumulus (and, if appropriate, the species, variety and any supplementary features) followed by the special cloud name homogenitus;</p>	

<p>Aircraft condensation trails</p>	<p>Aircraft condensation trails (contrails) that have persisted for at least 10 minutes will be given the name of the genus, Cirrus, followed only by the special cloud name “homogenitus”, so a contrail will be known only as Cirrus homogenitus. As new, or recently formed aircraft condensation trails may undergo a fairly rapid state of change and may display a variety of transient shapes, no species, varieties or supplementary features will be applied to the name.</p>	
<p>Homomutatus</p> <p>Cirrus floccus homomutatus</p> <p>Cirrus fibratus homomutatus</p>	<p>Persistent contrails (Cirrus homogenitus) may be observed, over a period of time and under the influence of strong upper winds, to grow and spread out over a larger portion of sky, and undergo internal transformation such that the cloud eventually takes on the appearance of more natural cirri-form clouds. In this instance, the resulting clouds will be given the name of the appropriate genus (for example, Cirrus, Cirrocumulus, or Cirrostratus) followed by any appropriate species, variety and supplementary features, followed by the special cloud name “homomutatus”,</p>	
<p>Cataractagenitus</p> <p>Cumulus cataractagenitus</p> <p>Stratus cataractagenitus</p>	<p>Clouds may develop locally in the vicinity of large waterfalls as a consequence of water broken up into spray by the falls. The downdraft caused by the falling water is compensated for by the locally ascending motion of air. These special clouds will be given the name of the appropriate genus, followed by any appropriate species, variety and supplementary feature, and followed by the special cloud name “cataractagenitus”</p>	
<p>Silvagenitus</p> <p>Stratus silvagenitus</p>	<p>Clouds may develop locally over forests as a result of increased humidity due to evaporation and evapotranspiration from the tree canopy. These special clouds will be given the name of the appropriate genus, followed by any appropriate species, variety and supplementary feature, and followed by the special cloud name “silvagenitus”</p>	