



In the Clouds

The Causeway Bridge is one of the best places for cloud observation.

Clouds are important to know because they are signs of the weather you may experience while driving on the bridge.

[See the cloud identification guide below.](#)



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Observing Cloud Type

There are five descriptive terms for the various types of clouds:

CIRRO or high clouds

ALTO or middle clouds

CUMULUS or white puffy clouds

STRATUS or layered clouds

NIMBUS or clouds from which precipitation is falling

The following ten types of clouds, named using the above terms, are to be used when reporting the cloud type for your area:



High Clouds

Cirrus

These clouds look like white delicate feathers. They are generally white wispy forms. They contain ice crystals.



Cirrocumulus

These clouds are thin white layers with a texture giving them the look of patches of cotton or ripples without shadows. They contain primarily ice crystals and perhaps some very cold water droplets.



Cirrostratus

These clouds are a thin, almost transparent, whitish layer made up of ice crystals. They may totally or partly cover the sky and can create a halo appearance around the sun.



Contrails

Short-lived Contrail

Note the short line of cloud above the lightpole. The airplane is barely visible in this photo but is at the front of the contrail



Persistent Contrails

These are very distinct contrails, and show a range from persistent non-spreading on the right to persistent spreading on the left. The most likely explanation for this photo is that all three airplanes followed about the same path, but that the winds high in the atmosphere are blowing from right to left, moving the older contrails to the left. The spreading of the left-most contrail indicates there is a fair amount of water vapor in the upper atmosphere.



Persistent, Spreading Contrails

This photo shows persistent, spreading contrails in an area of high air traffic. As above, it is likely that the planes are mostly following a similar path, but the contrails are being spread out by the wind. Note that all the contrails in this photo appear as wide or wider than those above, indicating that the presence of abundant water vapor in the atmosphere is allowing the contrails to spread. Also note the cloud near the middle of the photo, which looks like a regular cirrus cloud, but whose position makes it likely that this cloud actually originated from a contrail.



Middle Clouds

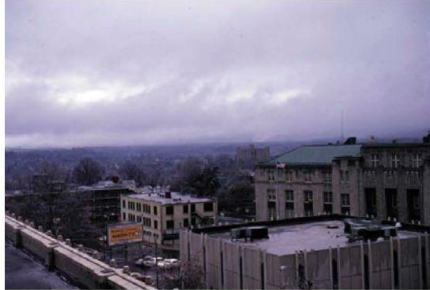
Altostratus

These clouds form a bluish or grayish veil that totally or partially covers the sky. The light of the sun can be seen through them but there is no halo effect.



Altostratus

These clouds look like waves of the sea with white and gray coloring and shadows. They contain mostly water droplets and perhaps some ice crystals.



Low Clouds

Stratus

These clouds are gray and lie very close to the surface of the Earth. They usually look like a sheet layer but sometimes are found in patches. They rarely produce precipitation.



Stratocumulus

These clouds are a gray or whitish color. The bases of these clouds tend to be more round than flat. They can be formed from old stratus clouds or from cumulus clouds that are spreading out. Their tops also tend to be mostly flat.



Nimbostratus

This is a very dark and gray-colored cloud layer that blots out the light of the sun. It is massive and has a continuous fall of precipitation.



Cumulus

These clouds have a flat base and a dense, mound-shaped top that resembles a large cauliflower. Where the sun hits these clouds they are a brilliant white. The base tends to be a darker gray. They generally do not produce precipitation.



Cumulonimbus

These are large, heavy, and dense clouds. They have a generally flat, dark surface with very tall and large tops like the shape of a massive mountain or anvil. These clouds are often associated with lightning, thunder and sometimes hail. They may also produce tornados.