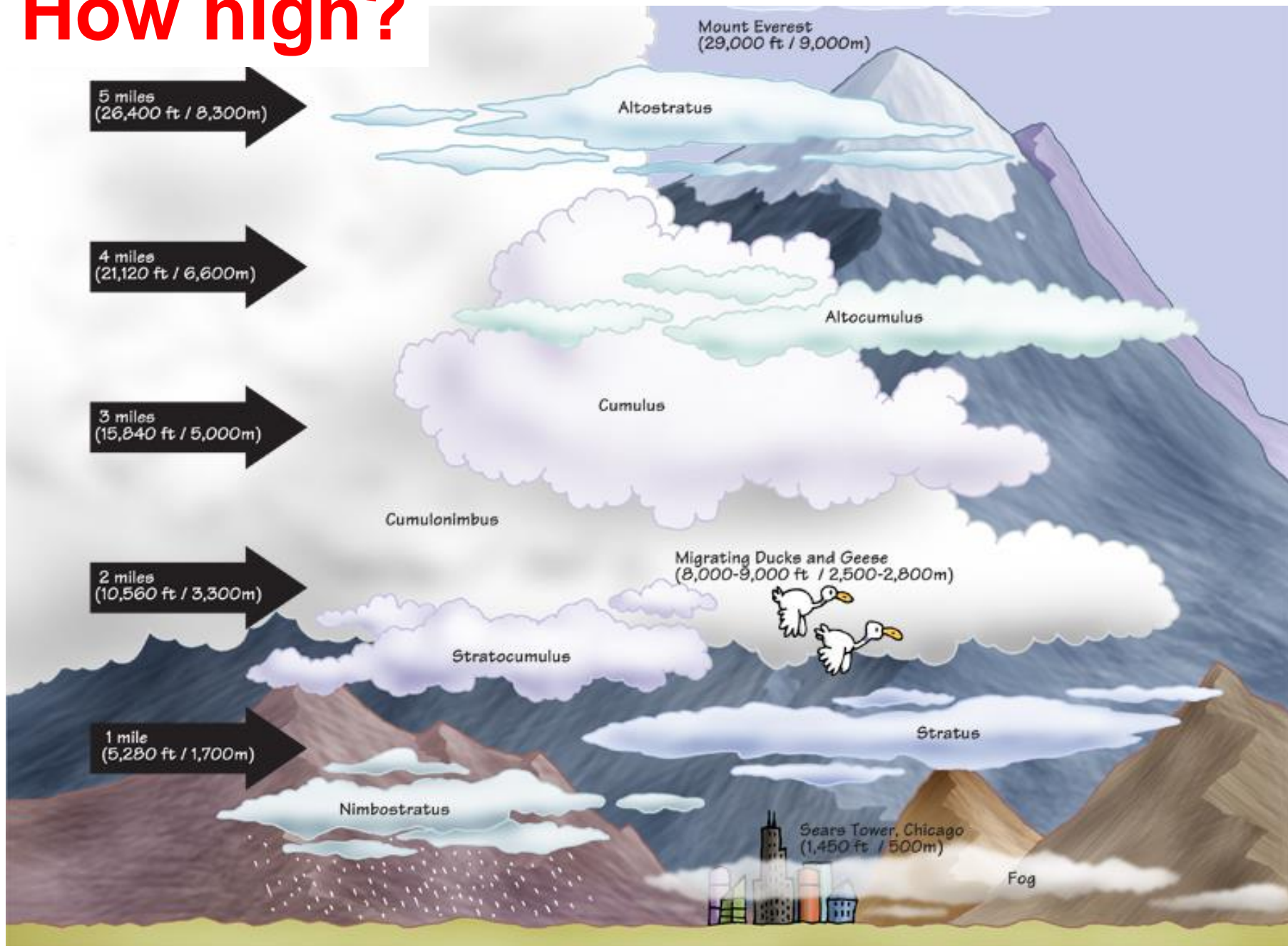


How high?



How high?

10 miles
(52,800 ft / 16,700m)

Heights are approximate;
Cumulonimbus can
reach 70,000 ft (22,000m)



SST
(50,000 ft / 15,800m)

9 miles
(47,520 ft / 15,000m)

8 miles
(42,240 ft / 13,300m)

Anvil cloud
(Top of Cumulonimbus)

7 miles
(36,960 ft / 11,600m)

Cirrus

6 miles
(31,680 ft / 10,000m)



Breitling Orbiter 3
Round-the-world balloon
(33,000 ft / 10,400m)



Commercial jetliner
(35,000 ft / 11,000m)

Cirrocumulus

Cirrostratus

5 miles
(26,400 ft / 8,300m)

Mount Everest
(29,000 ft / 9,000m)

Altostratus



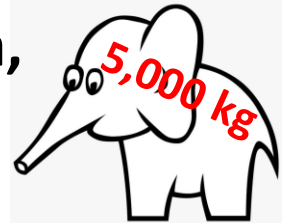
Thunderstorm

A thunderstorm (aka an *electrical storm*, a *lightning storm*, or a *thundershower*) is a type of storm characterized by the presence of **lightning** and its acoustic effect, **thunder**.

Thunderstorms result from the rapid upward movement of warm, moist air.



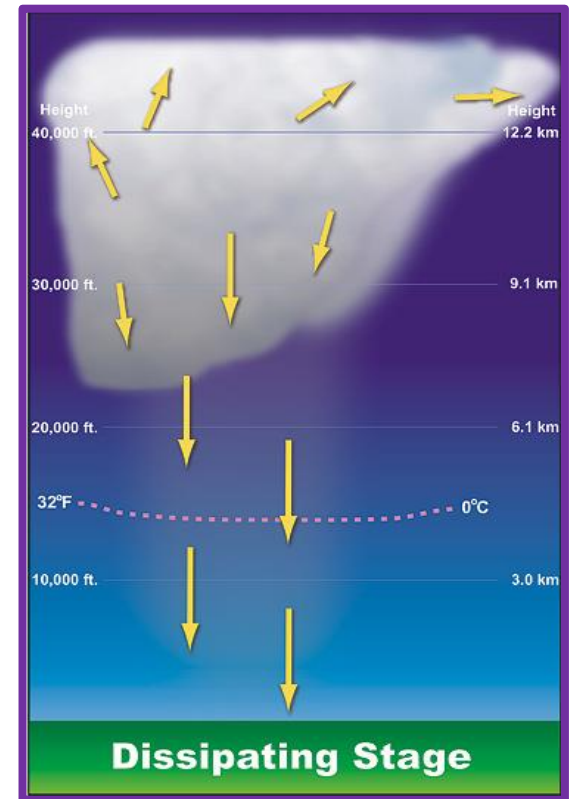
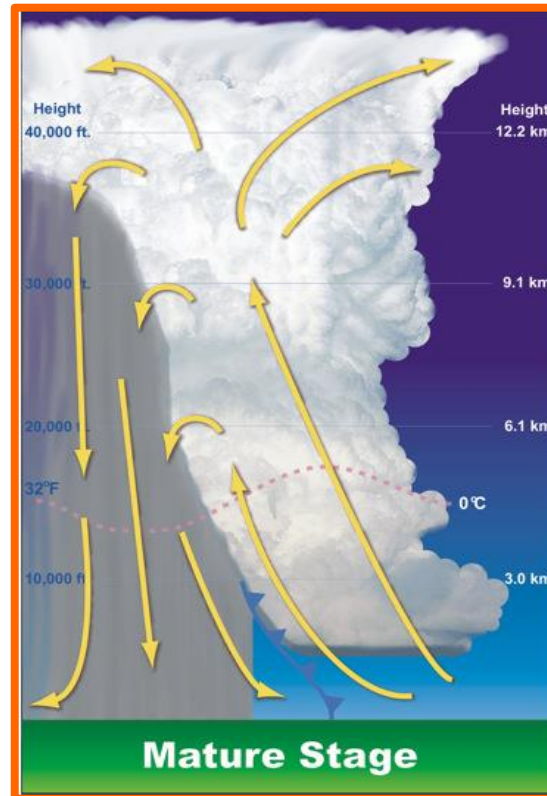
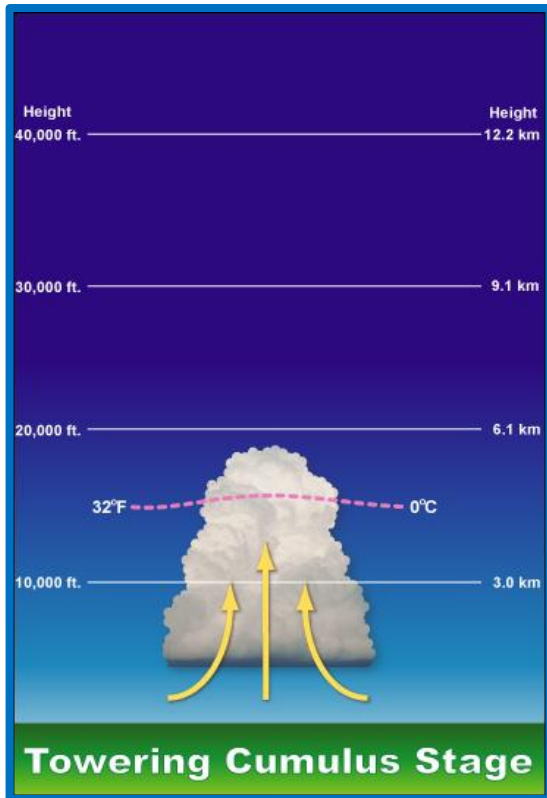
- In the Northern hemisphere, especially in North America, thunderstorms occur most often **between the months of March and September**.
- In a typical thunderstorm, approximately **500,000,000 kg** (~1.1 billion lb) of **water vapor** are **lifted** into the Earth's atmosphere.
- Thunderstorms have also been observed on **Jupiter** and **Venus**.



Thunderstorm Lifecycle

All thunderstorms go through the following three stages:

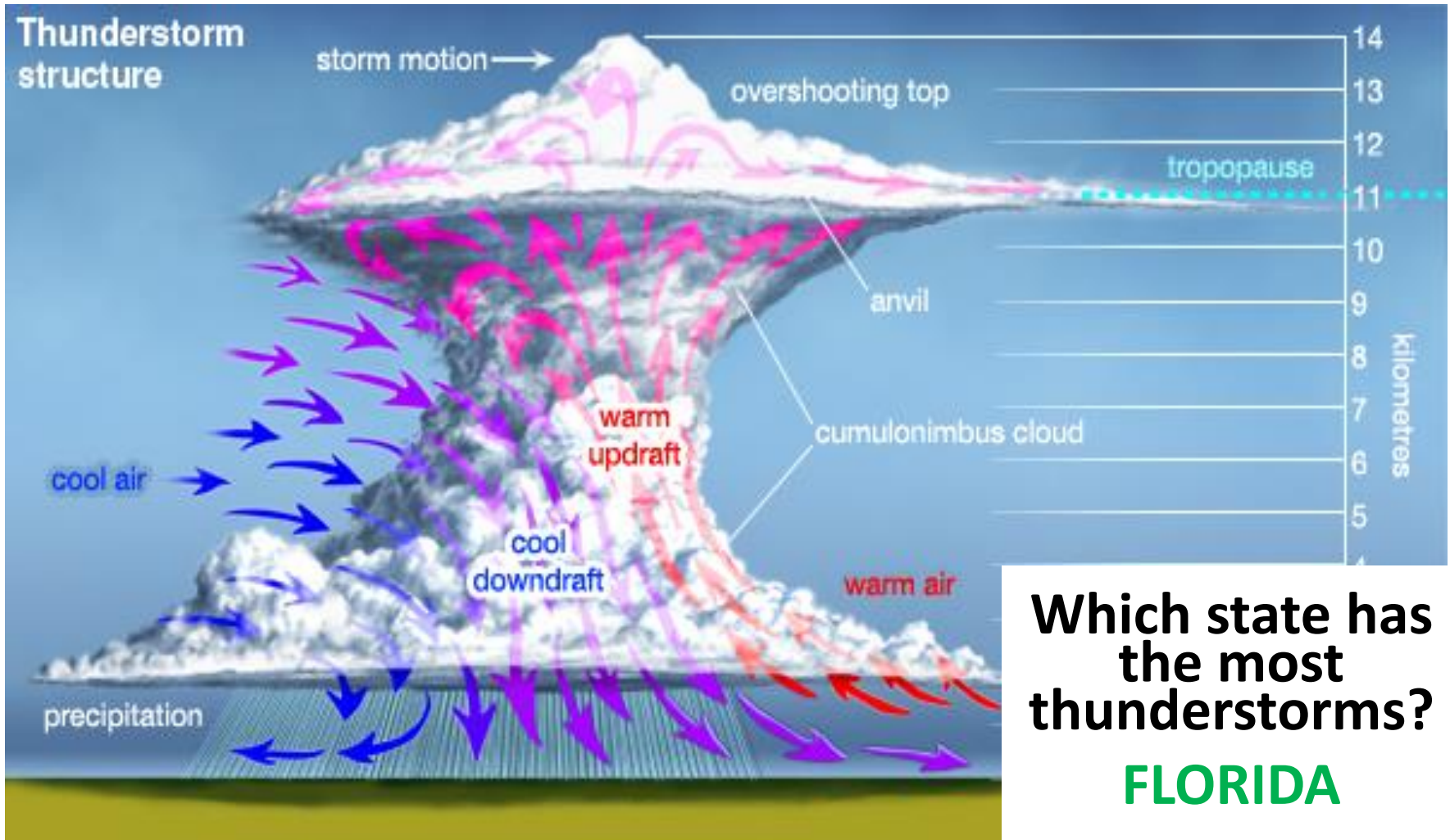
- **developing** stage aka **cumulus** stage
- **mature** stage
- **dissipation** stage



Depending on the atmospheric conditions, the **full cycle takes an average of 30-60 minutes** to go through.

Thunderstorm Structure

The height of a thunderstorm is controlled/limited by the **depth of the troposphere** (the stratosphere above is too stable to support a thunderstorm); the average diameter is about 24 km (15 mi).



Which state has the most thunderstorms?

FLORIDA

Mature Stage

Most mature thunderstorms are **so high** that **airplanes do not fly over them but instead fly around.**

- During mature stage, considerable **internal turbulence** can occur in the storm system, which manifests itself as *strong winds*, *severe lightning*, and even *tornadoes*.
- If there is sufficient wind shear, the downdraft will be separated from the updraft.
- Such storm may become a **supercell**, and its mature stage can sustain itself for several hours.



Thunderstorm Hazards

Thunderstorms are responsible for the development and formation of many **severe weather phenomena**.

- Damage from an average thunderstorm is mainly due to:

- downburst **winds**
- large **hailstones**
- **flash flooding** caused by heavy precipitation.

- Stronger thunderstorms are capable of producing **tornadoes** and **waterspouts**.

- Dry thunderstorms (with *no precipitation*) can cause **wildfires** with the heat generated from the **cloud-to-ground lightning**.

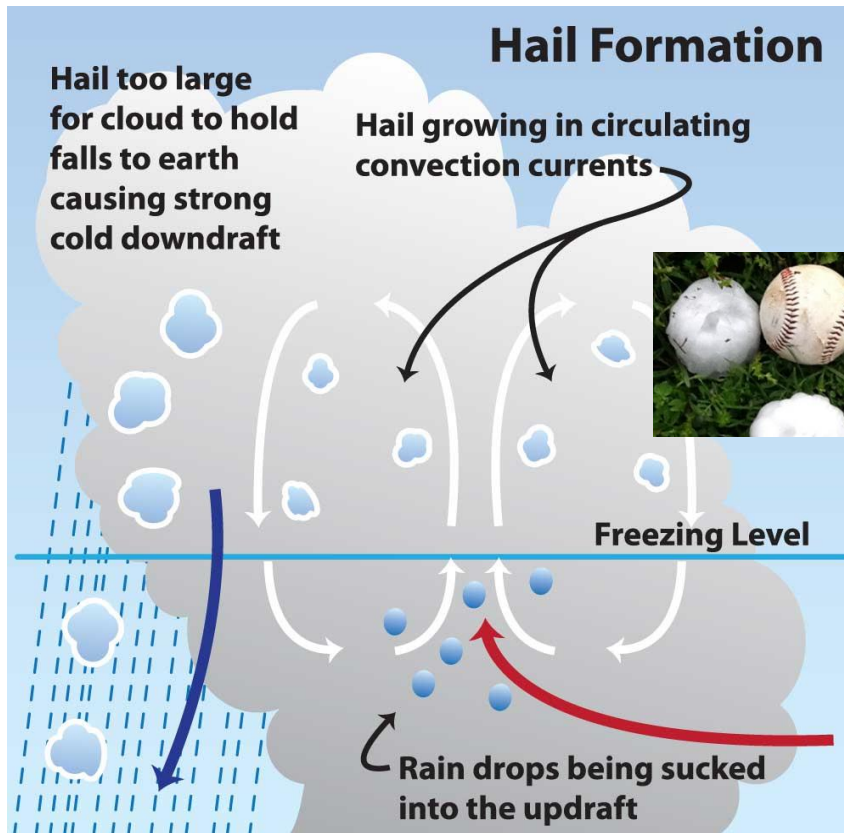
- A storm is considered **severe** if winds reach at least 93 km/h (58 mph), hail is 1 inch (25 mm) in diameter or larger, or if funnel clouds or tornadoes are reported.



Hail Formation

Hail consists of **balls or irregular lumps of ice**, called **hailstones**.

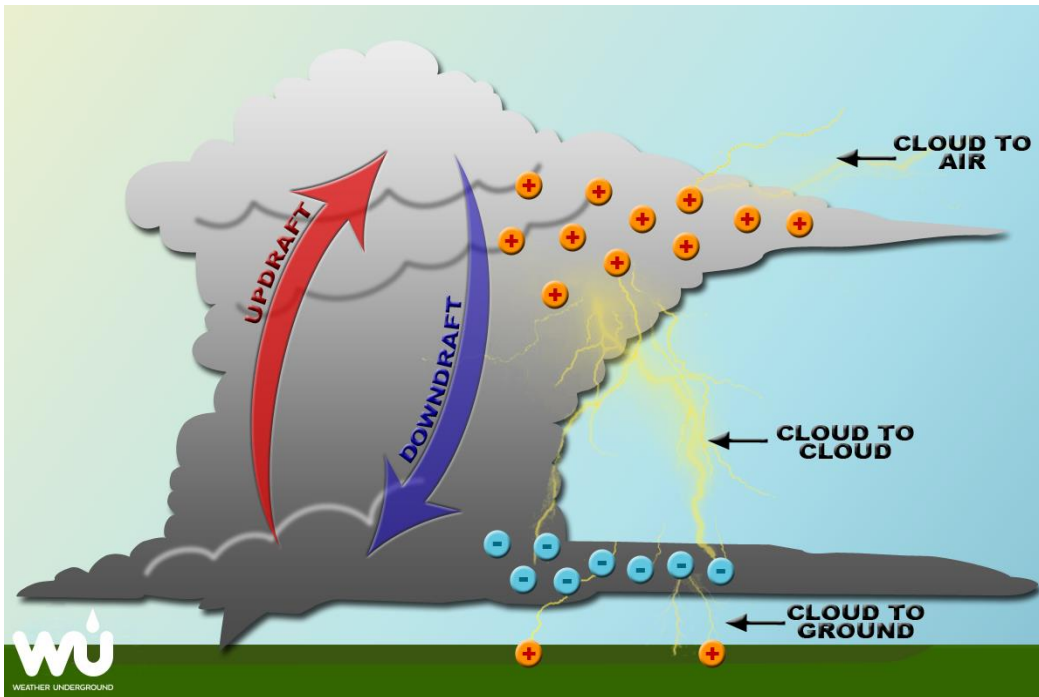
- Hailstones measure between 5 mm (0.2 in) and 15 cm (6 in) in diameter; largest can weigh more than 0.5 kg (1.1 lb).
- Hailstones generally fall at higher speeds as they grow in size.



In North America, hail is most common in the area where Colorado, Nebraska, and Wyoming meet, known as “**Hail Alley**”.

Lightning and Thunder

- **Lightning** occurs when an electrical charge is built up within a cloud, due to static electricity generated by super cooled (liquid below freezing temperature) water droplets colliding with ice crystals near the freezing level.
- The temperature of a lightning bolt can be **five times hotter than the surface of the Sun**.



- The sudden increase in temperature from lightning produces rapid expansion of the air surrounding and within a bolt of lightning.
- In turn, this expansion of air creates a sonic shock wave, which produces the sound of **thunder**.