

## ON THE APPLICATION OF CIRRUS TO THE FORECASTING OF WEATHER.

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The following rules for the forecasting of weather have been deduced from the observation of cirrus clouds:

1. Cirri come from the center of the depression: Cirri from the north indicate a LOW in the north; cirri from the south indicate a LOW in the south.

2. The speed of the cirrus is directly related to the strength of the cyclone; rapid movement indicates a deep depression, slow movement indicates a shallow depression.

3. In the same manner that cirri can be used to forecast a depression, even before the depression has appeared, the known location of a depression can be utilized for forecasting cloudiness.

The following facts are shown by observation:

1. That the initial direction of the movement of the depression is the same as that of the cirrus, but that the path of the depression is independent of the direction of cirrus. They may coincide, but this is only accidental. The same is true of the speed, i. e., rapidly moving cirrus may precede a slowly moving depression or vice versa.

2. That the cirri form an integral part of the march of cloudiness, which have been designated by the author since 1886 as the *succession nuageuse*, and that this succession of clouds is independent of the depression.

3. That the forecasting of weather by cirrus must be subordinated to the survey of the barometric situation which can readily render the arrival of cirrus an unreliable criterion.

The use of cirri in connection with the weather map may thus afford an accurate and reliable method of forecasting. The author has used this method with success for many years, and has presented his views in a work entitled *Nouvelle méthode de prévision du temps*, published in Paris in 1909.—C. L. M.