Weather modification

Sections: Ice phase and cloud seeding; Hail modification; Hurricane modification; Warm cloud modification; Heating effects; Radiation modification; Greenhouse effect; Ozone hole; Acid rain

Human influence on the weather and, ultimately, climate. This can be either intentional, as with cloud seeding to clear fog from airports or to increase precipitation, or unintentional, as with air pollution, which increases aerosol concentrations and reduces sunlight. Weather is considered to be the day-to-day variations of the environment—temperature, cloudiness, relative humidity, wind-speed, visibility, and precipitation. Climate, on the other hand, reflects the average and extremes of these variables, changing on a seasonal basis. Weather change may lead to climate change, which is assessed over a period of years. See also: Climate history

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