

## SUMMARY OF STUDIES THAT DOCUMENT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CLOUD SEEDING FOR SNOWFALL AUGMENTATION

Arlen W. Huggins  
Desert Research Institute  
Reno, NV

**Abstract.** A brief summary of past research studies related to wintertime cloud seeding for snowfall augmentation has been compiled to illustrate what has been learned in those experiments that proved to be successful. The summary focuses primarily on physical studies, and on some randomized experiments that were accompanied by physical studies which verified aspects of the cloud seeding conceptual model. The important research areas covered include studies on: (1) the availability of supercooled liquid water, including its spatial and temporal distribution, (2) verifying the transport and dispersion of seeding material to clouds over target areas, (3) the microphysical changes caused by seeding with silver iodide and liquid propane, and (4) the precipitation increases that have been verified in physical studies and randomized experiments. The summary of results from past research details the specifics of the “*strong suggestions of positive seeding effects*” referred to in the 2003 report to the National Academies of Science entitled *Critical Issues in Weather Modification Research*. Although plentiful evidence regarding the effectiveness of cloud seeding is presented, it is also noted that further research on wintertime cloud seeding could provide answers to uncertainties that still exist, and also potentially benefit ongoing operational cloud seeding projects. Some recommendations for future research that take advantage of recent technological developments are presented.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

A report completed several years ago for the National Academies of Science (NAS) entitled “*Critical Issues in Weather Modification Research*” (NRC, 2003) concluded that there was no convincing scientific proof of the efficacy of intentional weather modification efforts. The NAS report further stated that, “*In some instances there are strong indications of induced changes, but this evidence has not been subjected to tests of significance and reproducibility*”. Several responses to the NAS report (e.g., Garstang *et al.*, 2004; Boe *et al.*, 2004) have pointed to many positive seeding effects (enhanced ice crystal concentrations or precipitation increases) in both summer and winter cloud seeding experiments. One of the main points of disagreement was the definition of scientific proof adopted in the NAS report, which Boe *et al.* (2004) indicated “few atmospheric problems could satisfy”. The Weather Modification Association response (Boe *et al.*, 2004) provides a very detailed summary of pertinent findings related to rain enhancement, hail suppression and snowfall augmentation. The

intent of this paper is to summarize only the results of well designed research projects related to seeding winter orographic cloud systems, which the NAS report admitted showed “*strong suggestions of positive seeding effects*”. Numerous carefully conducted winter orographic cloud seeding experiments in the 1980s, 1990s, and early 2000s contributed much of the evidence of positive seeding effects to which the NAS report refers. In many instances the results of small-scale experiments were repeatable and in some instances the results were statistically significant. It is this evidence of positive effects that most in the field of weather modification believe validates the use of cloud seeding for practical operational snowfall enhancement projects.

What follows is a brief discussion which summarizes decades of research into the effectiveness of wintertime cloud seeding. With two exceptions, only peer-reviewed papers have been used as references. Included in the discussion is the generally accepted conceptual model for successful wintertime cloud seeding, and the findings of the most important experiments and projects that provided both physical measurements and statistical evaluations of results. The conclusion of this paper is that there has been ample evidence that wintertime cloud seeding is effective when the cloud conditions specified in the conceptual model exist. This paper also concludes and agrees with the NAS report finding that uncertain-

---

Corresponding author address: Arlen W. Huggins, Desert Research Institute, 2215 Raggio Pkwy., Reno, NV 89512-1095; e-mail: Arlen.Huggins@dri.edu

ties still exist in this field, and should be rigorously studied in a broad new area of federally supported research.

Cloud seeding programs with the purpose of increasing snowfall over mountainous terrain are based on results of research conducted over the past 40+ years, which has in large part been funded by federal agencies such as the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The research studies range from randomized statistical experiments conducted over entire drainage basins to highly detailed physical experiments conducted over the scale of individual seeding plumes from ground-based or aircraft seeding platforms. For cloud seeding programs conducted in mountainous regions of the western U.S. the following research results are the most applicable and have been used in the design of many of the ongoing operational snowfall augmentation programs in the U.S. and elsewhere.

## 2. CLOUD SEEDING CONCEPTUAL MODEL

As an introduction to the research results it is worthwhile to restate the generally accepted conceptual model for successful wintertime cloud seeding, which has evolved over the past 40 years, but is not substantially different now compared to its description in the design of the Bridger Range Experiment (BRE) in Montana (Super and Heimbach, 1983). As stated, the model is based on seeding by an ice nucleant such as silver iodide (AgI) which has ice-forming capability at temperatures below about  $-5^{\circ}$  C. The model is depicted as follows:

- 1) *Seeding material must be successfully and reliably produced.*
- 2) *Seeding material must be transported into a region of cloud that has super-cooled liquid water (SLW).*
- 3) *Seeding material must be dispersed sufficiently in the SLW cloud, so that a significant volume is affected by the desired concentration of ice nuclei (IN) and a significant number of ice crystals (ICs) are formed.*
- 4) *The temperature must be low enough (depends on seeding material used) for substantial ice crystal formation.*
- 5) *ICs formed by seeding must remain in an environment suitable for growth long enough to enable them to fall into the target area.*

An ongoing randomized cloud seeding experiment in the Snowy Mountains of Australia (Huggins *et al.*, 2008) is patterned after these same basic concepts.

## 3. DOCUMENTING THE CLOUD SEEDING CHAIN OF EVENTS

### 3.1 Availability of SLW for Cloud Seeding

Before discussing experiments that have documented the steps in the conceptual model, it is important to note that numerous studies in mountainous regions of the western U.S. have examined the temporal and spatial availability of SLW and its temperature range. Successful cloud seeding depends on there being an excess of SLW in winter storms, and that the SLW exists at low enough temperatures for seeding material to be effective.

Analysis of aircraft, microwave radiometer and mountain top icing measurements have shown some consistent SLW characteristics in winter-time storms. The more important ones are as follows.

- SLW is present at some stage of nearly every winter storm (Super and Huggins, 1993; Heggli and Rauber, 1988), but also tends to exhibit considerable temporal and spatial variability (e.g., Super and Huggins, 1993; Heggli and Rauber, 1988, Heggli *et al.*, 1983; Boe and Super, 1986; Rauber and Grant, 1986).
- A given storm passage may result in a number of SLW periods interspersed with other periods with no SLW. (This implies that it is generally not practical to seed only the SLW periods because of these rapid natural changes.)
- The SLW is found predominantly over the windward slope of a mountain range, and often extends considerably upwind of the physical barrier (Heggli and Rauber, 1988; Rauber *et al.*, 1986).
- The SLW decreases downwind of the mountain crest, or region of maximum lift,

due to removal by precipitation and/or evaporation (Rauber *et al.*, 1986; Boe and Super, 1986; Huggins, 1995).

- In the vertical, the zone of maximum SLW generally extends from somewhat below the mountain crest to less than one kilometer above the mountain crest (Heggli *et al.*, 1983; Boe and Super, 1986; Huggins, 1995).

The temperature in the SLW zone varies considerably depending in large part on the height of the mountain barrier and its geographical location. This indicates, therefore, that the most appropriate seeding methodology can also vary considerably from one location to another, from storm to storm, and even within the same storm. Studies in the Rocky Mountains have shown SLW cloud bases typically in the temperature range of  $-2^{\circ}$  to  $-10^{\circ}$  C (Boe and Super, 1986, Huggins, 1995; Rauber and Grant, 1986), with aircraft measurements and radiometer-inferred estimates indicating temperatures at the top of the SLW layer are generally  $-10^{\circ}$  to  $-15^{\circ}$  C (Huggins, 1995; Rauber and Grant, 1986). A general finding was that SLW was abundant in clouds with tops warmer than about  $-22^{\circ}$  C where natural snowfall was also found to be generally very light (Rauber *et al.*, 1986; Rauber and Grant, 1986). Lack of SLW was at times observed with colder cloud tops and higher natural snowfall rates, but SLW occurrence has also been observed during periods of moderate snowfall (Boe and Super, 1986). In the Sierra Nevada cloud base is commonly warmer than  $0^{\circ}$  C and the top of the SLW layer within one kilometer of mountain top is generally  $-12^{\circ}$  C or warmer (Heggli and Rauber, 1988; Heggli *et al.*, 1983).

Several studies used radiometer measurements to compute the total flux of SLW across a mountain barrier for a winter season and determined that the total SLW flux, if converted to precipitation, could increase the observed seasonal snowfall by 50-100% (Super and Huggins, 1993; Boe and Super, 1986; Super, 1994). Note that the flux estimates were based on point measurements over a three-dimensional mountain, and that only a perfect seeding methodology that could target all of the SLW all of the time (and at all temperatures) could realize this potential increase. The overall conclusion of every study of SLW availability was that significant cloud seeding potential existed in winter storms over mountainous terrain

provided the proper seeding technique could be applied at the appropriate time and location.

### 3.2 Transport and Dispersion of Seeding Material

In studying the effects of cloud seeding it is important to be able to verify the conceptual model, or what has come to be termed the cloud seeding "chain-of-events". All or portions of the chain-of-events have been documented by research studies in the Sierra Nevada of California, in the Rocky Mountains of Montana, Colorado and Utah, and in the mountains of northern Arizona. In the initial studies of the BRE in the 1970s (Super and Heimbach, 1983; Super, 1974) steps 1-4 of the conceptual model were documented a high percentage of the time. For example, during one winter of experimentation every aircraft flight (42 passes on 13 days) detected the AgI plume from one seeding site moving toward the target area. With a combination of surface and upper air wind and temperature measurements, and documentation of seeding plume locations using an aircraft equipped with an ice nucleus counter, the authors indicated they "...believed that the BRE has some of the most convincing evidence of successful targeting obtained in a winter orographic program", and further stated that "data are quite consistent with the concept that AgI (the seeding material) was transported rapidly up the west slope of the Bridger Range, crossed the Main Ridge and moved toward the intended Bangtail Ridge target area". In addition, the authors presented some of the first evidence of successful cloud seeding targeting using the trace chemical analysis of snowfall for silver content. They found that "...increased Ag concentrations (from the seeding material) found on Bangtail Ridge lend further support to evidence of proper targeting..."

In the late 1980s similar techniques were used to document very consistent and successful transport and dispersion of seeding material over the Grand Mesa in Colorado (Holroyd *et al.* 1988; Super and Boe, 1988) from both ground-based and aircraft releases of silver iodide. Additional verification of successful transport and dispersion of ground-released seeding material has been documented over the Wasatch Plateau in Utah (Holroyd *et al.*, 1995). These and other transport and dispersion studies during the 1980s and 1990s began to include high-resolution model simulations of plumes that were verified by ob-

servations. Additional examples include Sierra Nevada studies (Meyers *et al.*, 1995) and Arizona experiments (Bruitjes *et al.*, 1995).

### 3.3 Microphysical Effects (Formaiton, Growth and Fallout of Ice Crystals

Measurements which verified the initiation, growth and fallout of ice crystals were included in many of the experiments involved with tracking silver iodide seeding plumes. Some of the first evidence of this type was documented in the BRE (Super and Heimbach, 1988). For clouds containing SLW it was found that ice particle concentrations were significantly enhanced and estimates of precipitation in seeded regions exceeded natural clouds by factors of two or more. No decreases in precipitation were found in seeded cloud regions. The best evidence of seeding was found in cloud regions colder than  $-9^{\circ}\text{C}$  with cloud tops generally warmer than  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Similar experiments over the Grand Mesa of Colorado also verified plume transport over the intended target and ice crystal enhancement of at least 10 times the natural background in the seeded zones of both aircraft and ground-released plumes (Super and Boe, 1988). The Grand Mesa experiments included measurements of precipitation rate increases at the surface that were typically many times greater than unseeded periods. Additional links-in-the-chain evidence exists for a number of ground seeding experiments from the Wasatch Plateau of central Utah. Seeding plume locations, ice particle enhancement, and precipitation increases within seeding plumes were carefully documented in four papers (Holroyd *et al.*, 1995; Super and Holroyd, 1997; Huggins, 2007; Holroyd *et al.*, 1998). As in the BRE the best results from AgI seeding came from the colder cases (Super, 1999). Further evidence of the evolution of ice particles in seeding plumes released by aircraft was provided by cloud seeding experiments over the Sierra Nevada of California (Deshler *et al.*, 1990) and in a unique experiment conducted over the Mogollon Rim in Arizona (Reinking *et al.*, 1999), where analysis of data collected by circularly-polarized radar during chaff releases, and aircraft measurements of cloud characteristics, revealed the formation and evolution of ice particles from seeding within a naturally precipitating cloud.

### 3.4 Evidence of Precipitation Increases

Randomized experiments are considered the "gold standard" of experimental evaluations and are necessary to supply the "proof" referred to in the NAS report (NRC, 2003). Statistical analyses of weather modification experiments, where natural variability can be 100 times the expected seeding signal, are also greatly improved by the use of covariates (e.g. Mielke *et al.*, 1981; Gabriel, 1999; Gabriel, 2002). The best covariates are precipitation measurements in control areas upwind or crosswind of a target area. This covariate approach was applied to the BRE data sets and the results from statistical evaluations matched very well with what was learned in the physical studies. Two seasons of a randomized seeding experiment produced results that showed significant differences between seeded and unseeded populations of events (Super and Heimbach, 1983). The main findings were: a) Seeding increased snowfall in the intended target and sometimes downwind, when the ridge top ( $\sim 2595\text{ m}$ ) temperature was less than  $-9^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; b) The seeding increase was found for the entire 100 days which met this criterion over two seasons, as well as when each season was analyzed separately; c) Positive seeding effects were suggested in the target and in the valley downwind of the target, also mainly for the colder cases; d) A seeding effect of about +15% was also found just a few kilometers from the seeding sites, and; e) Double ratios of target and control gage precipitation suggested seasonal increases of  $\sim 15\%$  on seeded days, but increases as great as +50% were indicated when only the colder days were included in the analysis (a finding in close agreement with the microphysical observations).

Some of the best physical evidence of seeding-induced precipitation increases came from the many experiments conducted over the Wasatch Plateau where both silver iodide seeding and liquid propane seeding methods were tested (Super, 1999). Individual experiments revealed precipitation rate increases in seeding plumes of a few hundredths of a millimeter (estimated from imaging probe data) to more than one millimeter per hour (Holroyd *et al.*, 1995; Super and Holroyd, 1997; Huggins, 2007; Holroyd *et al.*, 1998). The careful and repeatable documentation of seeding plume transport and dispersion, and microphysical effects, led to the design of a ran-

domized experiment using liquid propane in this same region of Utah. The use of propane was thought preferable to AgI because of the high frequency of time SLW was found to occur over the Wasatch Plateau at temperatures too high ( $> -5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) for ice formation by AgI (Huggins, 1995; Super, 1994; Super, 1999). As in the BRE a target-control analysis was also applied in the Utah study (Super and Heimbach, 2005). The results of this 1-season experiment were statistically significant and indicated that seeded periods produced about 20% more precipitation than unseeded periods (Super and Heimbach, 2005).

Other statistical evaluations of wintertime cloud seeding have produced similar results, but none are nearly as well documented by physical observations as was the BRE. Another randomized experiment was conducted by the Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) Company in a region near Lake Almanor in the northern Sierra Nevada (Mooney and Lunn, 1969). A statistically significant result came from a cold-westerly storm stratification where a 32% increase in precipitation was indicated for seeded cases. Trace chemical evaluations of snowfall in the Lake Almanor project area (Warburton et al., 1995a, and 1995b) have since helped substantiate the statistical indications. A common finding from the projects referenced here is that the most pronounced seeding effect occurred in relatively cold and shallow orographic clouds. Evidence indicated that precipitation can be increased by 50% or more in these storm periods, which can result in seasonal increases of snowfall by the  $\sim 10\%$  augmentation that is quoted in capability statement of the American Meteorological Society (Amer. Meteor. Soc., 1998).

#### **4. AN INCREASINGLY POPULAR EVALUATION TECHNIQUE: TRACE CHEMISTRY ANALYSIS**

Additional research on wintertime cloud seeding over the past 20 years has produced some very promising techniques for evaluating seeding effects over basin-sized areas. As shown in the BRE (Super and Heimbach, 1983) the trace chemical analysis of snowfall can be used to verify targeting. The technique has now been used on numerous projects to determine: (1) if seeding material has reached the target area; (2) how it is spatially distributed over the target; (3) how it is temporally distributed throughout a storm; and (4) whether the seeding material arrived at the target

as a result of ice nucleation by the seeding material (Warburton et al., 1995a, 1995b, Chai et al., 1993; Warburton et al., 1996). This technique is currently being used in a randomized seeding project in Australia (Snowy Precipitation Enhancement Research Project, Huggins et al., 2008) where ultra-trace chemical measurements have been used to identify seeded and unseeded experimental units even before the randomization pattern has been revealed. One operational program in the Sierra Nevada used this trace chemical technique to show that cloud seeding operations produced a seasonal 8% increase in the snowpack over a specific watershed (McGurty, 1999). Such results from physical and trace chemical analyses compare well with earlier randomized experiments such as that of PG&E (Mooney and Lunn, 1969) which showed similar increases in the northern Sierra Nevada.

#### **5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The studies and experiments summarized in this paper represent millions of dollars worth of research effort conducted over many decades by meteorologists, physical scientists, and statisticians. These studies led to a well defined cloud seeding conceptual model that was verified in numerous case studies, and also documented the potential impact of cloud seeding, the cloud conditions needed for successful snowfall augmentation, and the chain-of-events in effective cloud seeding. I believe this combined evidence shows more than the "suggestion of positive effects" noted in the NAS report. It is also worth noting that many of the studies referenced here, that documented both microphysical changes and precipitation enhancement by cloud seeding, were not included in the NAS report. Including these results might have affected the overall conclusions of the report.

Innovative techniques for evaluations of seeding experiments have been developed, and new ones are still needed to prove cloud seeding effectiveness and to refine cloud seeding programs. The World Meteorological Organization's policy statement indicates that "*glaciogenic seeding of clouds formed by air flowing over mountains offers the best prospects for increasing precipitation in an economically-viable manner*". This is a suitable, and somewhat conservative, summary of the work that has been done to date. It also apparent that recent advances in atmos-

pheric modeling, remote sensing, and laboratory techniques can assist with advances in cloud seeding research and ultimately in seeding operations. The main recommendation of the NAS report that a "*coordinated national research program*" is needed to apply the new technologies to key uncertainties in weather modification is an appropriate goal for the weather modification community.

Recommendations for evaluations of current operational seeding programs and for future research in snowfall augmentation should include, but need not be limited to, the following:

- Evaluate new or existing operational seeding projects (which have not done so) to document the initial steps of the conceptual model to ensure seeding in the SLW zone is actually occurring. The following techniques can be used.
  - ◊ Trace chemical analysis of snowfall in the target area.
  - ◊ Transport and dispersion studies using modeling, plume tracking, etc.
  - ◊ Air flow, temperature and SLW measurements over the project area.
- Continued testing of silver iodide and liquid propane seeding methods.
  - ◊ Conduct relatively small-scale randomized experiments, which have been done on only a very limited basis in the past 20 years.
  - ◊ Use accepted statistical techniques with the randomized studies to analyze the magnitude of seeding effects. Use predictor variables to strengthen the statistical analyses and reduce the number of experiments needed to obtain significant results.
  - ◊ Support any statistical study with observations sufficient to enable understanding of the physical processes.
- Test current, or develop new satellite and ground-based remote sensing techniques to detect cloud seeding potential and monitor seeding induced changes in clouds.
- Use the newest high resolution atmospheric models to predict seeding plume

transport and dispersion. However, verification by observations is essential.

- Develop explicit microphysical modules for cloud models to predict microphysical and precipitation seeding effects. Verify with observations.
- Refine techniques, such as the trace chemical analysis of snowfall, to evaluate new or ongoing wintertime seeding projects over drainage basin-sized areas.
- Study the impact of air pollution on winter clouds and precipitation.

## REFERENCES

- Amer. Meteor. Soc., 1998: Scientific background for the AMS policy statement on planned and inadvertent weather modification. *Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc.*, **79**, 2773-2778.
- Boe, B. A. and A. B. Super, 1986: Wintertime characteristics of supercooled liquid water over the Grand Mesa of western Colorado. *J. Weather Mod.*, **18**, 102-107.
- Boe, B. A., G. Bomar, W. R. Cotton, B. L. Marler, H. D. Orville and J. A. Warburton, 2004: The Weather Modification Association's response to the National Research Council's report titled, "Critical Issues in Weather Modification Research". *J. Weather Mod.*, **36**, 53-82.
- Bruintjes, R. T., T. L. Clark and W. D. Hall, 1995: The dispersion of tracer plumes in mountainous regions in central Arizona: Comparisons between observations and modeling results. *J. Appl. Meteor.*, **34**, 971-988.
- Chai, S. K., W. G. Finnegan and R. L. Pitter, 1993: An interpretation of the mechanisms of ice-crystal formation operative in the Lake Almanor cloud-seeding program. *J. Appl. Meteor.*, **32**, 1726-1732.
- Deshler, T., D. W. Reynolds and A. W. Huggins, 1990: Physical response of winter orographic clouds over the Sierra Nevada to airborne seeding using dry ice or silver iodide. *J. Appl. Meteor.*, **29**, 288-330.
- Gabriel, K. R., 1999: Ratio statistics for randomized experiments in precipitation stimulation. *J. Appl. Meteor.*, **38**, 290-301.

- Gabriel, K. R., 2002: Confidence regions and pooling – Some statistics for weather modification. *J. Appl. Meteor.*, **41**, 505-518.
- Garstang, M, R. Bruintjes, R. Serafin, H. Orville, B. Boe, W. Cotton and J. Warburton, 2004: Weather modification: Finding common ground. *Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc.*, **85**, 647-655.
- Heggli, M. F., L. Vardiman, R. E. Stewart and A. Huggins, 1983: Supercooled liquid water and ice crystal distributions within Sierra Nevada storms. *J. Climate Appl. Meteor.*, **22**, 1875-1886.
- Heggli, M. F. and R. M. Rauber, 1988: The characteristics and evolution of supercooled water in wintertime storms over the Sierra Nevada: A summary of microwave radiometric measurements taken during the Sierra Cooperative Pilot Project. *J. Appl. Meteor.*, **27**, 989-1015.
- Holroyd, E. W., J. T. MacPartland and A. B. Super, 1988: Observations of silver iodide plumes over the Grand Mesa of Colorado. *J. Appl. Meteor.*, **27**, 1125-1144.
- Holroyd, E. W., J. A. Heimbach and A. B. Super, 1995: Observations and model simulation of AgI seeding within a winter storm over Utah's Wasatch Plateau. *J. Weather Mod.*, **27**, 35-56.
- Holroyd, E. W., J. A. Heimbach and A. B. Super, 1998: Experiments with pulsed seeding by AgI and liquid propane in slightly supercooled winter orographic clouds over Utah's Wasatch Plateau. *J. Weather Mod.*, **30**, 51-76.
- Huggins, A. W., 1995: Mobile microwave radiometer observations: Spatial characteristics of supercooled cloud water and cloud seeding implications. *J. Appl. Meteor.*, **34**, 432-446.
- Huggins, A. W., 2007: Another wintertime cloud seeding case study with strong evidence of seeding effects. *J. Weather Mod.*, **39**, 9-36.
- Huggins, A. W., S. L. Kenyon, L. Warren, A. D. Peace, S. P. Bilish and M. J. Manton, 2008: The Snowy Precipitation Enhancement Research Project: A description and preliminary results. *J. Weather Mod.*, **40**, 28-53.
- Meyers, M. P., P. J. DeMott and W. R. Cotton, 1995: A comparison of seeded and non-seeded orographic cloud simulations with an explicit cloud model. *J. Appl. Meteor.*, **35**, 834-846.
- Mielke, P. W., G. W. Brier, L. O. Grant, G. J. Mulvey and P. N. Rosenweig, 1981: A statistical reanalysis of the replicated Climax I and II wintertime orographic cloud seeding experiments. *J. Appl. Meteor.*, **20**, 643-659.
- McGurty, B. M., 1999: Turning silver into gold: Measuring the benefits of cloud seeding. *Hydro-Review*, **18**, 2-6.
- Mooney, M. L. and G. W. Lunn, 1969: The area of maximum effect resulting from the Lake Almanor randomized cloud seeding experiment. *J. Appl. Meteor.*, **8**, 68-74.
- National Research Council, 2003: Critical issues in weather modification research, *The National Academies Press*, Washington, D. C., 131 pp.
- Rauber, R. M., L. O. Grant, D. Feng, and J. B. Snider, 1986: The characteristics and distribution of cloud water over the mountains of northern Colorado during wintertime storms. Part I: Temporal variations. *J. Climate Appl. Meteor.*, **25**, 468-489.
- Rauber, R. M. and L. O. Grant, 1986: The characteristics and distribution of cloud water over the mountains of northern Colorado during wintertime storms. Part II: Spatial variations and microphysical characteristics. *J. Climate and Appl. Meteor.*, **25**, 489-504.
- Reinking, R. F., R. T. Bruintjes, B. W. Bartram, B. W. Orr and B. E. Martner, 1999: Chaff tagging for tracking the evolution of cloud parcels. *J. Weather Mod.*, **31**, 119-133.
- Super, A. B., 1974: Silver iodide plume characteristics over the Bridger Mountain Range, Montana. *J. Appl. Meteor.*, **13**, 62-70.
- Super, A. B., 1994: Implications of early 1991 observations of supercooled liquid water,

- precipitation and silver iodide on Utah's Wasatch Plateau. *J. Weather Mod.*, **26**, 19-32.
- Super, A. B., 1999: Summary of the NOAA/Utah Atmospheric Modification Program: 1990-1998. *J. Weather Mod.*, **31**, 51-75.
- Super, A. B. and B. A. Boe, 1988: Microphysical effects of wintertime cloud seeding with silver iodide over the Rocky Mountains. Part III: Observations over the Grand Mesa, Colorado. *J. Appl. Meteor.*, **27**, 1166-1182.
- Super, A. B. and J. A. Heimbach, 1983: Evaluation of the Bridger Range winter cloud seeding experiment using control gages. *J. Climate Appl. Meteor.*, **22**, 1989-2011.
- Super, A. B. and J. A. Heimbach, 1988: Microphysical effects of wintertime cloud seeding with silver iodide over the Rocky Mountains. Part II: Observations over the Bridger Range, Montana. *J. Appl. Meteor.*, **27**, 1152-1165.
- Super, A. B. and J. A. Heimbach, 2005: Randomized propane seeding experiment: Wasatch Plateau, Utah. *J. Weather Mod.*, **37**, 35-66.
- Super, A. B. and E. W. Holroyd, 1997: Some physical evidence of AgI and liquid propane seeding effects on Utah's Wasatch Plateau. *J. Weather Mod.*, **29**, 8-32.
- Super, A. B. and A. W. Huggins, 1993: Relationships between storm total supercooled liquid water flux and precipitation on four mountain barriers. *J. Weather Mod.*, **25**, 82-92.
- Warburton, J. A., S. K. Chai, R. H. Stone and L. G. Young, 1996: The assessment of snowpack enhancement by silver iodide cloud seeding using the physics and chemistry of the snowfall. *J. Weather Mod.*, **28**, 19-28.
- Warburton, J. A., R. H. Stone and B. L. Marler 1995a: How the transport and dispersion of AgI aerosols may affect detectability of seeding effects by statistical methods. *J. Appl. Meteor.*, **34**, 1929-1941.
- Warburton, J. A., L. G. Young and R. H. Stone, 1995b: Assessment of seeding effects in snowpack augmentation programs: Ice nucleation and scavenging of seeding aerosols. *J. Appl. Meteor.*, **34**, 121-130.