

WMO New Cloud Atlas Raises "Geoengineering" Questions

Originally founded as the **International Meteorological Organization** in 1873 the agency was chartered under the United Nations as the **World Meteorological Organization (WMO)** in 1950. The WMO is an intergovernmental organization with a membership of 191 Member States and Territories and became a specialized UN agency for meteorology (weather and climate), operational hydrology and related geophysical sciences in 1951. Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, the WMO is governed by the [World Meteorological Congress](#).

These UN agencies - and controlling elite - are heavily invested in the climate change industry and implementation of sustainability and Agenda-21.

How was the WMO role as a standard-making body established?

Behind the facade of pretending "science" we discover the role of the WMO in publishing a Cloud Atlas is surprisingly naive, susceptible to errors and borders on irresponsible.

*"The role of WMO as a standardization body was established in its Convention. Article 2 of the Convention stipulates that one of the purposes of WMO is "[t]o **promote standardization of meteorological and related observations** and to ensure the **uniform publication of observations and statistics**".*

*"Like a number of other United Nations organizations and agencies, WMO is part of the family of international standard-making bodies. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) recognized WMO as such in December **2007**. Since then ISO and WMO have been working to develop joint standards." [Source: WMO Bulletin - Vol. 66\(1\) - 2017, Page 26](#)*

The WMO's mission in publishing the Cloud Atlas fails to include the rigors scientific analysis including the chemical, biological and electromagnetic state of the atmosphere associated with the cloud formation. By their own admission, the WMO's role is limited to publishing an Atlas based predominantly on shape, altitude and position in the sky.

With the exception of the currently identified homogenitus species, the WMO is not capable of knowing if a new cloud species is a product of a classified military experiment involving chemicals and/or applied electromagnetic energies.

For example, NASA sounding rockets are known to create strange clouds when they launch rockets to deploy chemicals into the atmosphere. If the WMO is made aware that these "clouds" are NASA experiments they would be classified as "man-made". (homogenitus) But if the clouds repeatedly appear under cloak of a classified military operation the WMO could conceivably accept a photo from a non-governmental "cloud appreciation society" and blindly classify a secret chemical test as just another new cloud species.

The Asperitas Cloud was added to the 2017 WMO atlas under pressure from a hobbyist organization; the "Cloud Appreciation Society" (CAS) following the cloud discovery in a 2006 photograph acquired by a CAS member in Cedar Rapids, IA.

For the WMO to add a new clouds to their 2017 Atlas based on a submitted photo from an artistic cloud appreciation society hardly meets the rigors the public would expect from the WMO - an organization claiming to represent meteorological "science".

Gavin Pretor-Pinney founded the CAS in 2004 with the artistic mission of "cloud appreciation". **Pretor-Pinney** is not a trained meteorologist According to Wikipedia his education is centered in the arts having attended Westminster School, the University of Oxford, and Central Saint Martins College of **Art and Design**.

With his qualifications based on appreciation of clouds as art, Pretor-Pinney has been offered segments on The Weather Channel to present the "science" of clouds.

TED talks invited Pretor-Pinney to speak where he presented images of clouds and a checkerboard sky of "persistent contrails" where he lauded the beauty without questioning the intent of a flight pattern so obviously consistent with a military operation.

There's little doubt Pretor-Pinney is a darling of the WMO, TED Talks and the Weather Channel as the ambassador of psyops to promote political correctness and cultural normalization of chemical contrails and climate engineering.

Acquiring meteorological data requires more than art appreciation photos - it requires a detailed chain of

custody to validate the photograph in order to rule out alteration by image editing software like Photoshop. A chemical and electrical assessment of environmental conditions is also necessary in order to rule out the possibility that atmospheric and/or electromagnetic military experiments are involved in formation of rare and unusual clouds that could actually be man-made rather than "natural" variants.

"THREAT" A Prime motivator for an online 2017 ICA edition:

*"In the absence of on-line access to the ICA, alternative atlases began to appear on the web, and with them returned a **threat** to the global standardization of cloud classification, a key reason for the original development of the ICA in 1939."*

<https://www.wmocloudatlas.org/preface-to-the-2017-edition.html>

DAILY SHEEPLE: Uh huh, Sure: Science Now Claims They Just Found 11 New Cloud Types

http://www.thedailysheep.com/uh-huh-sure-science-now-claims-they-just-found-11-new-cloud-types_04201

THE REGISTER: Boffins (Experts) name 12 new types of cloud in first Cloud Atlas since 1986

https://www.theregister.co.uk/2017/03/27/boffins_name_11_new_types_of_cloud_in_first_cloud_atlas_since_1986/

World Meteorological Organization - Newly Identified Clouds

<https://www.wmo.int/wmocloudatlas/ICA-New-classifications.html>

World Meteorological Organization - WMO - Complete Cloud Atlas

<https://www.wmocloudatlas.org/search-image-gallery.html>

New Edition of the International Cloud Atlas 2017 (PDF)

https://library.wmo.int/opac/doc_num.php?explnum_id=3415

WMO operations manual for sampling and analysis techniques for chemical constituents in air and precipitation (WMO [publications] ; no. 299) Unknown Binding - 1974

https://www.amazon.com/operations-techniques-constituents-precipitation-publications/dp/9263102996/ref=sr_1_52?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1493622305&sr=1-52&keywords=World+Meteorological+Organization

Video: Undulatus Asperatus

<https://youtu.be/jz7BgxrVmiQ>

Video: The Cloud Atlas has been updated - Behind the News

<https://youtu.be/BoH9wibERMY>

Video: World Meteorological Organization Releases New 'Cloud Atlas'

<https://youtu.be/YRdtwHOrO3k>

Gavin Pretor Pinney: A Cloudspotter's Guide

<https://youtu.be/vWy4LSvc2Oo>

+++++

Cloud Appreciation Society

<https://cloudappreciationsociety.org>

<https://cloudappreciationsociety.org/asperitas-world-met-day/>

Cloud Appreciation Society Youtube <https://www.youtube.com/user/CloudAppSoc/videos>

Gavin Edmund Pretor-Pinney is a British author, known for his book *The Wavewatcher's Companion*.

Pretor-Pinney attended Westminster School, the University of Oxford, and Central Saint Martins College of Art and Design. He co-founded the magazine **The Idle** and founded the **Cloud Appreciation Society in 2004**. He grew up in West London and now also lives in Somerton, Somerset.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gavin_Pretor-Pinney

Ted Talk on Clouds - 2013 - Gavin Pretor-Pinney

https://www.ted.com/talks/gavin_pretor_pinney_cloudy_with_a_chance_of_joy

Cloud of The Month, the asperitas cloud, as told to The Weather Channel

Published on Jul 9, 2015 As part of our monthly segment on **The Weather Channel**, Cloud Appreciation Society founder Gavin Pretor-Pinney presents the Cloud of the Month for July. It is the new classification of cloud called asperitas (formerly known as 'asperatus').

CAS Founder, Gavin Pretor-Pinney Shows some of the photos in the 1910 Atlas are actually "hand-touched"...or the equivalent of photoshop.

The Weather Channel reporter incorrectly credits **Pretor-Pinney** with an ability to present the "science" behind clouds even though he has no degree in meteorology or atmospheric science. He is, however, listed in WIKI as having "attended" a few schools with programs in "Art and Design"
<https://youtu.be/7IQ3DzMr8F8>

The Asperitas Cloud and World Meteorological Day (23 March)

"Ever since we first noticed distinctive turbulent waves of cloud back in 2006 in images sent from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, US, we have argued that this formation did not easily fit within the existing naming system. So we are very pleased that now, almost ten years later, Asperitas is finally being accepted as an official classification by the World Meteorological Organisation."

World Meteorological Day on Thursday 23 March is themed, this year, on 'Understanding Clouds'. It marks the publication of the latest edition of the World Meteorological Organisation's definitive reference work on cloud classification: the International Cloud Atlas. This official resource for cloudspotters includes, for the first time, the 'Asperitas' cloud. It is a new classification of cloud, with a chaotic, turbulent appearance, that was proposed by the Cloud Appreciation Society back in 2008, based on photographs sent to us from members all around the world. It is a classic example of citizen science, in which observations by the general public, enabled by the technology of smartphones and the Internet, have influenced the development this most official of classification systems.

First published in 1896, the International Cloud Atlas was based on the Latin naming system for clouds that was proposed in 1802 by Luke Howard. Howard gave definitions for cloud types such as Cumulus, Stratus and Cirrus. By the time the first edition of the Atlas came out, the naming system had expanded to ten main types, or 'genera', of clouds. And it has been revised and added to each time a new edition was launched every few decades or so.

The 2017 edition on the International Cloud Atlas is being published online. Besides our new Asperitas classification, it includes a number of new Latin terms for cloud formations that were hitherto known just colloquial names such as the breaking-wave shaped 'Kelvin-Helmholtz cloud' and the hole-punch shaped 'fallstreak hole'. These will now become known by the Latin terms 'fluctus' and 'cavum' respectively.

Ever since we first noticed distinctive turbulent waves of cloud back in 2006 in images sent from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, US, we have argued that this formation did not easily fit within the existing naming system. So we are very pleased that now, almost ten years later, Asperitas is finally being accepted as an official classification by the World Meteorological Organisation.

Gavin Pretor-Pinney, Member 0001, is giving a talk to the WMO in Geneva, Switzerland, on World Meteorological Day to mark the launch of the new online edition of the International Cloud Atlas. The whole event is being streamed live on the WMO Facebook page and the WMO website. The event begins at 1.30pm (UTC) on 23 March, with Gavin's talk happening at 2.30pm (UTC). We will post a link here to the online resource when it becomes available to the public.

+++++

How did clouds get their names? - Luke Howard <https://youtu.be/UuW1jhxGgx0>

Psyop Normalization of chemical clouds becomes a form of political correctness to bully those pesky conspiracy theorists

Weather Channel - Clouds of the Month - **Corona** <https://youtu.be/kvbdX4K0QfM?t=22s>

Weather Channel - Clouds of the Month - **Noctilucent** <https://youtu.be/B1YbfzgzSr0?t=7s>

Weather Channel - Clouds of the Month **Fallstreak Hole** (Key west) <https://youtu.be/4FkSTDyfnXA?t=1m4s>

Weather Channel - Clouds of the Month **Lenticularis** <https://youtu.be/Fxp5QtckjhA?t=6s>

Weather Channel - Clouds of the Month **Asperatis** <https://youtu.be/7IQ3DzMr8F8?t=10s>

KCRA-TV Sacramento (2010) Punch Hole Cloud and Sun Dog created by Aircraft flying through alto-cumulus cloud deck
<https://youtu.be/A2OoT7sH2iE>

Mysterious Hole Punch Clouds Appear In The Sky of LA,MS amd AL on 12/29/2015
<https://youtu.be/98E-uF-m6HI>

Rare Punch-hole Cloud with rainbow fallout cloud phenomenon
<https://youtu.be/ljQZ-7LpV4c>

