

National Weather Service Forecast Office
Flagstaff, AZ

HOME NEWS ORGANIZATION

www.nws.noaa.gov



SEARCH

Forecast By
 "City, St" or Zip Code



Current Hazards

Northern Arizona
 Nationwide

Current Conditions

Radar
 Satellite
 Observations
 Current Bellemont
 Weather
 NWS FLG Cam
 Rivers & Lakes
 AHPS

Forecasts

Prototype Digital
 Forecasts
 Weather Planner
 Text Products
 Local Fire Weather
 Nat. Fire Weather
 NCEP Models
 Aviation
 Tropics
 Outlooks

Climate

Local Information
 Regional
 Information
 National Information
 Climate Prediction

Weather Safety

Winter Weather
 Road Conditions
 Storm Ready
 Lightning
 Spotter Information

Reports

Record Events
 Local Storms
 Public Information

Miscellaneous

Science Corner



What is a contrail and how does it form?

To answer this question, let's first identify what a contrail is. A contrail is the **condensation trail** that is left behind by a passing jet plane. Contrails form when hot humid air from jet exhaust mixes with environmental air of low vapor pressure and low temperature. Vapor pressure is just a fancy term for the amount of pressure that is exerted by water vapor itself (as opposed to atmospheric, or barometric, pressure which is due to the weight of the entire atmosphere above you). The mixing occurs directly behind the plane due to the turbulence generated by the engine. If condensation (conversion from a gas to a liquid) occurs, then a contrail becomes visible. Since air temperatures at these high atmospheric levels are very cold (generally colder than -40 F), only a small amount of liquid is necessary for condensation to occur. Water is a normal byproduct of combustion in engines.

This cloud formation is very similar to the process that occurs when you breathe on a cold winter day and you can see your own breath in the form of a "cloud". You may have noticed that on some days this "cloud" you produce lasts longer than on other days where it quickly disappears. The length of time that a contrail lasts is directly proportional to the amount of humidity that is already in the atmosphere. A drier atmosphere leads to a more short-lived contrail, while an atmosphere that has more humidity will lead to longer-lived contrails. However, if the atmosphere is too dry, no contrails will form. Occasionally a jet plane, especially if ascending or descending, will pass through a much drier or more moist layer of atmosphere which may result in a broken pattern to the contrail, with it appearing in segments rather than in one continuous plume.

Past Events
Office Programs
Incident
Meteorologists
Weather Glossary
NOAA WX Radio
NWS Links
Local Links
Office Tours
Severe Weather
SPC Fire Weather
Precipitation
Aviation
CBRFC

Contact Us
web.fgz@noaa.gov

Contrails can be found over most of the planet. Now that jet plane traffic, both civilian and military, can be at anyplace over the globe at anytime, contrails are becoming more and more common. This picture was taken by the NOAA-12 satellite as it passed over portions of Europe in 1995. It is very obvious from this color enhanced satellite image that the atmosphere was very conducive to the development of contrails on this date (5 April 1995) and that these contrails were long-lived enough to accumulate with many criss-cross patterns over the same heavily travelled portion of air space.

Contrails have been recorded throughout the history of jet plane travel. Many reports exist from World War II of situations where the accumulations of contrails was so extensive that pilots were unable to keep visual contact with neighbor or enemy planes during combat. Contrails have been recorded from the Sahara Desert to the South Pole indicating that contrails are not constrained to only populated regions of the Earth.

If contrails persist for a long enough period of time, say on the order of an hour or more, they can spread out across the sky due to the prevailing winds at the level at which they formed. The two figures below show how contrails generated on this particular day spread out fairly quickly due to the stronger jet stream of air aloft. Persistence of contrails is neither an indication that they contain some kind of chemical, nor that it is some kind of spray. As a matter of fact, sailors have known for some time to look specifically at the patterns and persistence of jet contrails for weather forecasting. On days where the contrails disappear quickly or don't even form, they can expect continuing good weather, while on days where they persist, a change in the weather pattern may be expected.



Contrails are a concern in climate studies as increased jet traffic may result in an increase in cloud cover. Several scientific studies are being conducted with respect to contrail formation and their climatic effects. Cirrus clouds affect Earth's climate by reflecting incoming sunlight and inhibiting heat loss from the surface of the planet. It has been estimated that in certain heavy air-traffic corridors, cloud cover has increased by as much as 20%. Since contrails can spread out and essentially become cirrus clouds, it is felt that contrails may affect the planetary climate in similar ways. Other studies are underway to better understand the role that jet exhaust itself plays in modifying the chemistry of the upper levels of the atmosphere.

How can I find out more about contrails?

There is a lot of information on the internet regarding contrails and some of the studies that are ongoing relating to research attempts at better understanding contrails. Those links provided below are only a few of the locations elsewhere on the web where you can find more information regarding contrails.

- [CIMSS Contrail Web Page](#)

Webmaster

National Weather Service
Flagstaff Weather Forecast Office
P.O. Box 16057
Bellemont, AZ 86015-6057
<http://weather.gov/flagstaff>

[Disclaimer](#)
[Credits](#)
[Glossary](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)
[About Our Organization](#)
[Career Opportunities](#)

Tel: (928) 556-9161

National Weather Service Mission: "The National Weather Service (NWS) provides weather, hydrologic, and climate forecasts and warnings for the United States, its territories, adjacent waters and ocean areas, for the protection of life and property and the enhancement of the national economy. NWS data and products form a national information database and infrastructure which can be used by other governmental agencies, the private sector, the public, and the global community."