

***Interactive comment on “Cluster analysis of
midlatitude oceanic cloud regimes – Part 1: Mean
cloud and meteorological properties” by
N. D. Gordon and J. R. Norris***

N. D. Gordon and J. R. Norris

n.gordon@leeds.ac.uk

Received and published: 26 May 2010

Our attempt to use the term ‘southwesterly in a northern hemisphere sense’ is that in the northern hemisphere, southerly flow is poleward, where as it is opposite in the southern hemisphere. Alternatively, we could have used poleward and westerly, but we feel that is too cumbersome. I have added a line that clarifies that for points in the Southern Hemisphere, they have been rotated so that the bottom of the domain represents towards the equator.

There is always concern that transparent high clouds are affecting the retrieval of cloud properties from the ISCCP data. However, the additional information from the reanal-

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Discussion Paper



ysis and surface observations suggest that these are truly distinct cloud regimes from low clouds with some very thin clouds overlaying them. The reanalysis suggests a moist mid-troposphere, with grid-box mean ascent. Additionally, the surface observations report much more stratus and frequency of precipitation than the other low cloud clusters.

Interactive comment on Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., 10, 1559, 2010.

Interactive
Comment

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Discussion Paper