

Here is the National Hail Research Experiment report for Friday, August 9.

No hailstorms threatened the experimental area on Thursday. At about 2:00 p.m. today, the radar indicated hail formation in a cloud near the southeast corner of the area, and a hail day was declared. However, this storm died off very quickly. A second storm near Stoneham showed signs of hail formation, but it moved toward Sterling and did not threaten the experimental area. At 4:00 p.m., a line of thunderstorms extending north to Cheyenne and south to Denver was moving east toward the hail research area, and it appeared that they might produce hail. No cloud seeding will be done today.

This is the last day of field research for the 1974 hail season. Since the field program began on May 13, hail has threatened the experimental area on a total of 29 days. Cloud seeding was done on 13 of these days, and unseeded storms were studied on the other 16.

As far as the hail researchers are concerned, this was a very successful year for their hailstorm studies. Although it will be ~~months~~ several months before the reduction and analysis of data produces any significant results, there is no doubt that some useful knowledge of the behavior of hailstorms will come from this summer's work.

The question of how effective cloud seeding can be as a tool to reduce hail damage will not be answered for at least two more years. The experiment was designed on the basis that at least 5 years of field research would be required to get a good answer to this question, and the work thus far supports that approach. *1974 was the third year of field work.*

This is Henry Lansford reporting for the National Hail Research Experiment for the last time this year on ~~KGEK and KYOT-FM~~ ~~KFTM~~ ~~KIMB~~ KSID.