



This spectacular image, from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's photo library, gives us a view of mammatus clouds at sunset.

The photo was taken in [Hobart, Oklahoma](#) on the 14th of May in 1977. It is the time of year when severe weather—like [tornadoes](#)—occurs in Oklahoma.

What are mammatus clouds? We get [the definition](#) from the National Weather Service:

Rounded, smooth, sack-like protrusions hanging from the underside of a cloud (usually a thunderstorm anvil). Mammatus clouds often accompany severe thunderstorms, but do not produce severe weather; they may accompany non-severe storms as well.



What is really interesting about mammatus clouds is that they appear to be upside down. In fact, they are, as we learn from the [National Weather Service](#):

While associated with thunderstorms, they [mammatus clouds] are not necessarily an indicator of severe weather. Mammatus results from the sinking of moist air into dry air. It is in essence an upside down cloud. The sharp boundary of mammatus is much like the sharp boundary of a rising cumulonimbus cloud before an anvil has formed.



Click on the top image for a truly stunning view.

Credits:

Top image: Image ID: nssl0131, NOAA's National Severe Storms Laboratory (NSSL) Collection.

Credit: NOAA Photo Library, NOAA Central Library; OAR/ERL/National Severe Storms Laboratory (NSSL)

In-text images from the [National Weather Service](#).

See Alignments to State and Common Core standards for this story online at:

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Mammatus Clouds - Gray

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Mammatus Clouds - Orange

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