To our knowledge, it is the first time a 25-year climatology of hail based on physical measurements is presented. While this time duration is generally considered as sufficient for rain, the scattered diagrams presented above clearly show that it is not the case for hail. However, these first 25 years of measurements in one of the most hailed regions of the world show three interesting results, even if they are difficult to interpret:

- June is definitely a special month with a significant relative minimum for hail frequency, between the maximums of May and July. This observation is certainly related to the general atmospheric circulation above France.

- The hail frequency decreases in the second part of the hail season, while the intensity remains at its summer level until October. The ground temperature mean variability may explain this observation.

- The frequency/intensity diurnal cycle of hail is a perfect example of a hysteresis curve, the evolution of the intensity following that of the frequency. The delay in the intensity evolution is probably related to the surface temperature cycle. It explains why hailfall frequency and intensity are not strongly correlated.

These preliminary results are open to discussion. In the meanwhile, the ANELFA will use them to improve hail forecast and, consequently, the hail prevention project by silver iodide ground seeding.