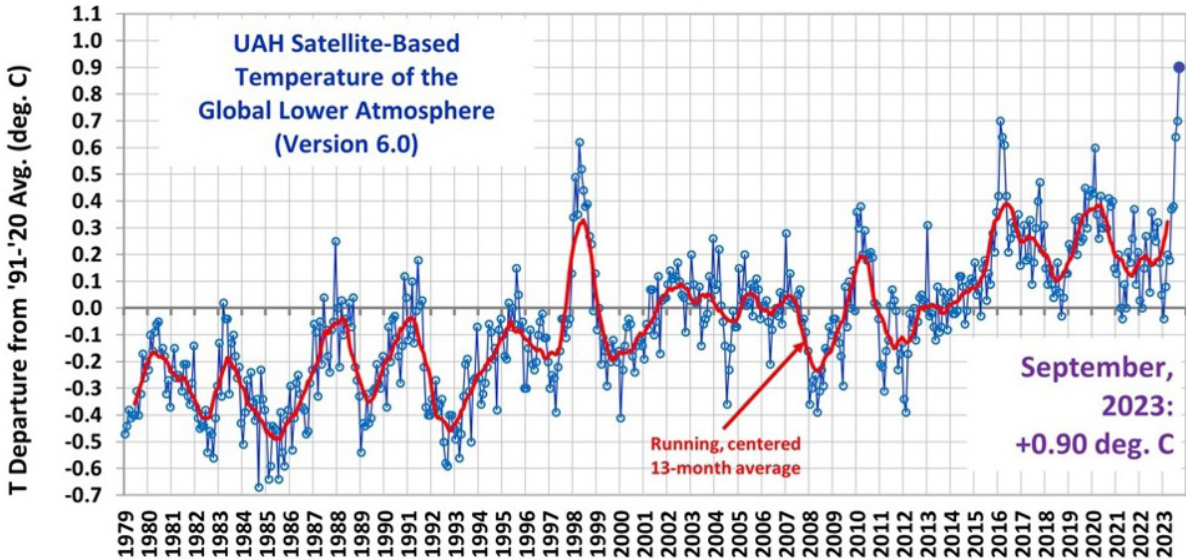




CLIMATE FACT CHECK: SEPTEMBER 2023 EDITION

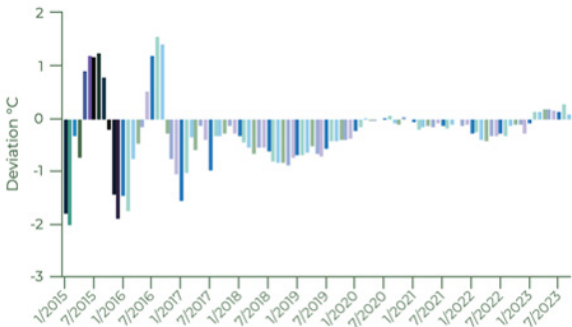
Record Weather Or Just Record Media Lying?

Was September 2023 the warmest month on record? Based on [NASA satellite data](#), September 2023 had the highest temperature anomaly (i.e., difference from average) on record. It was 0.9C warmer than the 1991-2020 average.



In contrast, the [Temperature.global](#) compilation of actual temperature measurements from surface stations has September only slightly warmer than the average monthly temperature of the past 8 years and 9 months, and far from the warmest month since January 2015.

GLOBAL TEMPERATURE



Which temperature data is more accurate? NASA [admits](#) the surface stations are. There has still been no global warming since January 2015.



Which measurement is more accurate: taking Earth's surface temperature from the ground or from space?

Ground thermometers are considered more accurate than satellite measurements when it comes to tracking temperature, and here's why:

1. Satellites don't directly measure temperature or the surface where people live. Instead, they measure the brightness of Earth's atmosphere. Scientists then use [computer models](#) to convert this brightness data into temperature information.
2. To make matters more challenging, scientists gather brightness data from more than 16 different satellites. Think of it like receiving a box of puzzle pieces without a picture to guide you on how to complete the puzzle. Experts face a similar puzzle-solving task as they work with data from satellites that were launched in different decades since 1978. They must figure out how all these pieces fit together to create a coherent picture of Earth's temperature.
3. Satellites measure the brightness of Earth's atmosphere at various altitudes. For instance, they capture data from the layer of air closest to where people live, roughly the height where birds and airplanes fly. Scientists then combine and analyze these measurements, extending to about 23,000 feet (approximately 7,000 meters) in the atmosphere.

In summary, while satellites provide valuable information about Earth's temperature, ground thermometers are considered more reliable because they directly measure the temperature where people reside. Satellite data require complex processing and modeling to convert brightness measurements into temperature readings, making ground thermometers a more direct and accurate source of temperature information for us.

Reminder: Regardless of data set used to calculate it, "average global temperature" is not an actual physical metric. It is a flawed notion [contrived](#) by and for global warming alarmism. Its "calculation" is fraught with problems. We only discuss it because the alarmists do.

Let's get to September's fact checks.

NEW YORK CITY DOWNPOUR CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

The *New York Times* reported in "[Friday's rainfall broke records](#)" that a "record" 7.22 inches of rain fell on JFK International Airport on September 29.

The New York Times

Fact Check. The September 29 downpour may have been a record for that day at the airport, which began operations in 1941, but it's not really close to the record set in Central Park on September 23, 1882 of more than 8 inches. The *New York Times* could have fact-checked its claim with its own [records](#), but apparently did not. So not record rainfall. Just record lying.

RAIN-FALL STATISTICS.

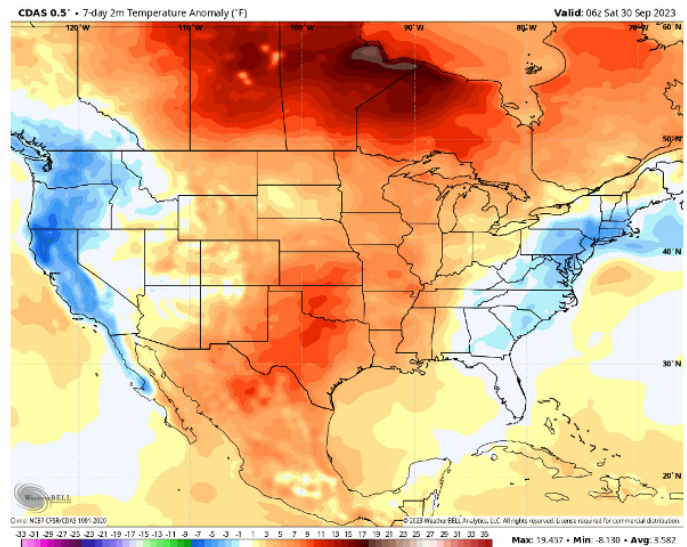
The records of the Meteorological Observatory at Central Park, which began in 1869, show that the recent rain-fall has been greater than at any other time in the past 12 years. The Signal Service measurement of the total rain-fall is 9.46 inches up to 11 P. M. Saturday; the Central Park Observatory makes it 12.12 inches to midnight, very little rain falling after 11 o'clock. The latter measurement in detail is as follows: On Saturday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, 2 inches of rain fell. For the 24 hours ending at 11 P. M. Saturday the Signal Service records a rain-fall of 6.17 inches; the Central Park Observatory records 8.25 inches.

'MORE FEARSOME' RAINFALL FROM CLIMATE CHANGE?

About that September 29 downpour, the New York Times reported in "[With Climate Change, Smaller Storms Are Growing More Fearsome, More Often](#)": "Climate change is very likely stoking more ominous and lengthy downpours because as the atmosphere heats up, it can hold more moisture, said Andrew J. Kruczkiwicz, a senior researcher who specializes in flash floods at Columbia Climate School at Columbia University."

The New York Times

Fact Check. The *New York Times* and Kruczkiwicz got it exactly backwards. Warm air doesn't hold more water. It slows condensation rates so [more intense rainfall is the opposite of what to expect from warmer air](#). Cooler air with more water vapor means more rain. And as the weather map below shows, the New York City area was relatively cool during the period before the downpour.

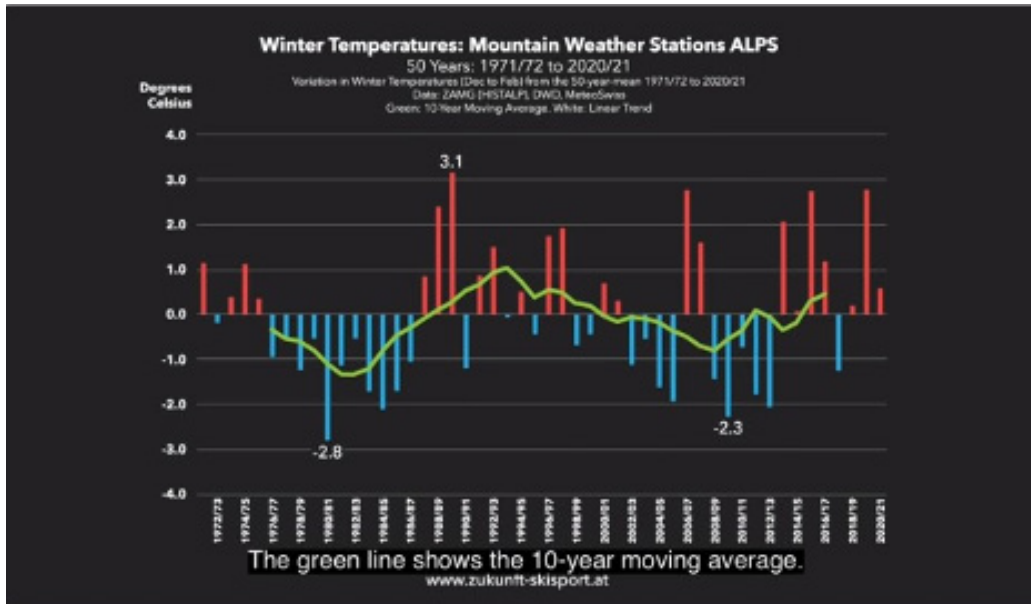


ALPINE GLACIERS MELTING AT AN EXTRAORDINARY RATE?

The Associated Press reported in "[As thaw accelerates, Swiss glaciers have lost 10% of their volume in the past 2 years, experts say](#)": "Glaciers are the ambassadors of climate change. They make it very clear what is happening out there because they respond in a very sensitive way to warming temperatures."

AP Associated Press

Fact Check. Glaciers may very well be receding in the Swiss Alps and may be doing so a fast rate. But the key question is whether emissions are the cause. That does not appear to be the case. First, the [Alps were ice-free 6,000 years ago](#), way before emissions. Second, Alpine glaciers have been [receding since the end of the Little Ice Age](#). Third, there's [no recent warming](#) that can be blamed for a 10% volume loss in two years. Finally, glaciers recede because of [sublimation](#), which does not involve atmospheric warming. Blaming emissions for receding glaciers is as scientific as burning witches.



WARMING CAUSING EARLIER HURRICANES?

The *Washington Post* reported in "Warming oceans are fueling destructive hurricanes earlier, study finds": Because of human-caused climate change, the most intense hurricanes, typhoons and cyclones are forming earlier than they used to."

The Washington Post

Fact Check. The study tracked hurricanes starting in 1981. That year was shortly after the 1940-1975 cooling period of the 20th century (recall the ice-age scare of the 1970s). The year 1981 is also about when a series of El Niño events began. These El Niños (not emissions) have driven "global warming" since the 1940-1975 cooling period. It might very well be that storm patterns have changed slightly as a result of the transition from global cooling to global warming. But that transition has nothing to do with emissions. Moreover, it's not credible to track any sort of climatic changes since 1981 and, by simple correlation, attribute them to emissions. Data prior to 1981 would be needed to make a credible correlation.

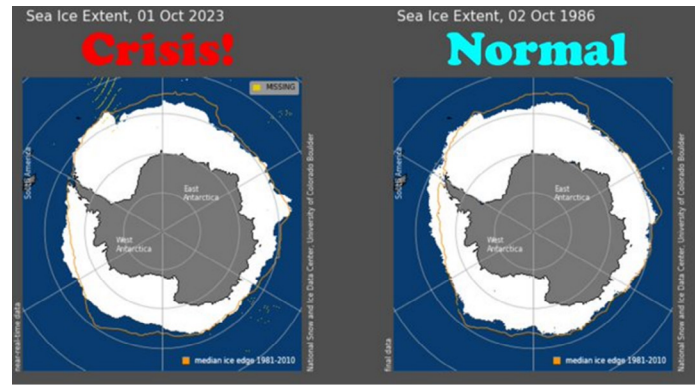
ANTARCTIC ICE HITS A RECORD LOW? THE WASHINGTON POST REPORTED IN

"Antarctica just hit a record low in sea ice — by a lot": "Sea ice levels around Antarctica just registered a record low — and by a wide

Fact Check. Sea ice in the Antarctic is relatively [thin](#) (often 3 feet or less) and easily moved around and stacked up by waves and wind. Sea ice extent isn't particularly meaningful. In any event, despite 2023, there remains no long-term trend in Antarctic sea ice extent. Sea-ice volume (total amount of sea ice) is the same as [40 years ago](#). Finally, there has been [no warming in the Antarctic in 70 years](#).

margin — as winter comes to a close, according to the National Snow and Ice Data Center (NSIDC). This significant milestone adds worry that Antarctic sea ice may be entering a state of decline brought on by climate change.”human-caused climate change, the most intense hurricanes, typhoons and cyclones are forming earlier than they used to.”

The Washington Post

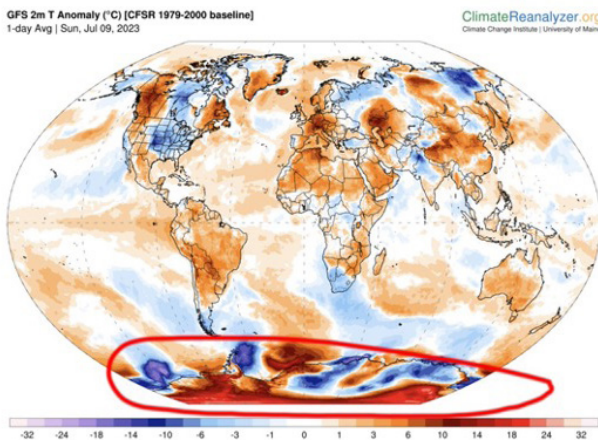


'HOTTEST SUMMER' CAUSED BY EMISSIONS?

The media has repeatedly called Summer 2023 the “hottest summer on record.” Per the *Guardian*, for example, “the world sweltered through the hottest three-month spell in human history this summer.” This was, as usual, blamed on emissions.

The Washington Post

Fact Check. The fake global warming statistic “average global temperature” for Summer 2023 was boosted upward by an unusually strong Antarctic heat wave, an event that is now detected by satellites. But in [“Scientists found the most intense heat wave ever recorded — in Antarctica,”](#) the *Washington Post* reported: “In March 2022, temperatures near the eastern coast of Antarctica spiked at least 70°F (39°C) above normal — making it the most intense recorded heat wave to occur anywhere on Earth, according to a recent study.. **They found the extreme heat is largely part of Antarctica’s natural variability.**” [Emphasis added] So Antarctic heat waves, like the one that propelled upward Summer 2023 average temperature and all heat waves, are caused by natural variability, not emissions.



Latest (2023/07/09) 1-day area-weighted 2m temperature anomalies calculated from the NCEP Climate Forecast System (CFS) and CFS Reanalysis (CFSR). The anomaly values fluctuate day-to-day and week-to-week depending on prevailing weather patterns. For context, daily temperatures for the domains below are available via interactive charts for the entire CFS/CFSR 1979-present record. Anomalies are based on 1979-2000 climatology for the specific day of the year.

| | | |
|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| World | Northern Hemisphere | Arctic |
| + 0.94 °C | + 0.88 °C | + 0.43 °C |
| Tropics | Southern Hemisphere | Antarctic |
| + 0.79 °C | + 1 °C | + 3.8 °C |

Finally, a “heat wave” in Antarctica means that the temperature rose as high as 14°F, which is not very warm and hardly worthy of the term “heat wave.” [Read more...](#)

INDIAN HEAT CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

In "[The Inequality of Heat](#)," the Washington Post reported: "Since 1950, the average temperature in Kolkata has risen more than for any megacity studied — by 4.7°F, according to the U.N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change."

The Washington Post

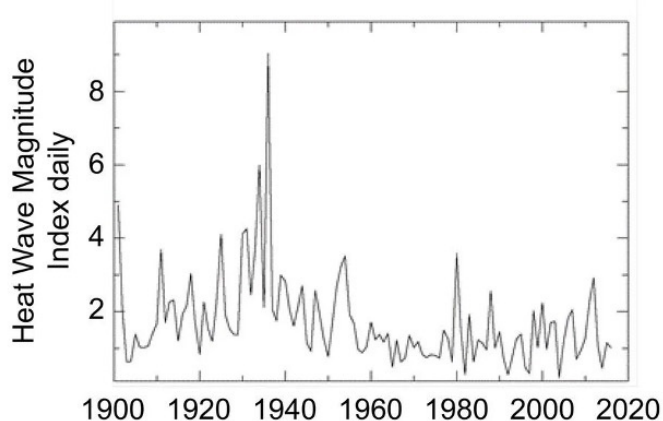
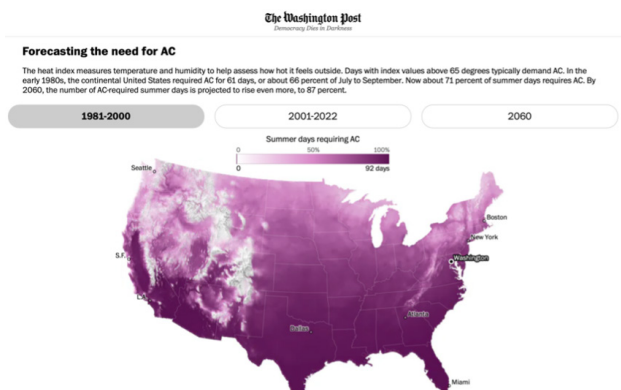
Fact Check. Kolkata has an urban heat island effect of 4.9°F during the day and 6.4°F at night. So, it's warmer in Kolkata. But it's not emissions.

NO NEED FOR AIR CONDITIONING BEFORE 1980?

In "[Addicted to Cool](#)," the *Washington Post* examined air conditioning use back to 1981 and projected need out to 2060 based on projections of global warming.

The Washington Post

Fact Check. : The *Washington Post* projected air conditioning needs will increase with global warming which apparently began in 1981. Omitted from the article is any mention that it was much hotter in the US in the 1930s than the 1980s or even now, per the graph (below) represented in the [National Climate Assessment](#). More air conditioning may very well be needed by 2060, but it won't be because of emissions.



CLIMATE CHANGE MELTING NORWEGIAN GLACIERS?

The *New York Times* reported in "[Ancient Arrow Is Among Artifacts to Emerge From Norway's Melting Ice](#)": "As the earth warms, glacial archaeologists are in a race against time to preserve objects before they are destroyed by the elements. Recent field work yielded a surprisingly intact 3,000-year-old arrow."

The New York Times

Fact Check. The *New York Times* omitted the obvious question from its article: How did the arrowhead wind up high in Norway's Jotunheimen mountains in the first place, only to be revealed by glacier recession. [Research](#) indicates the mountains were ice free thousands of years ago.

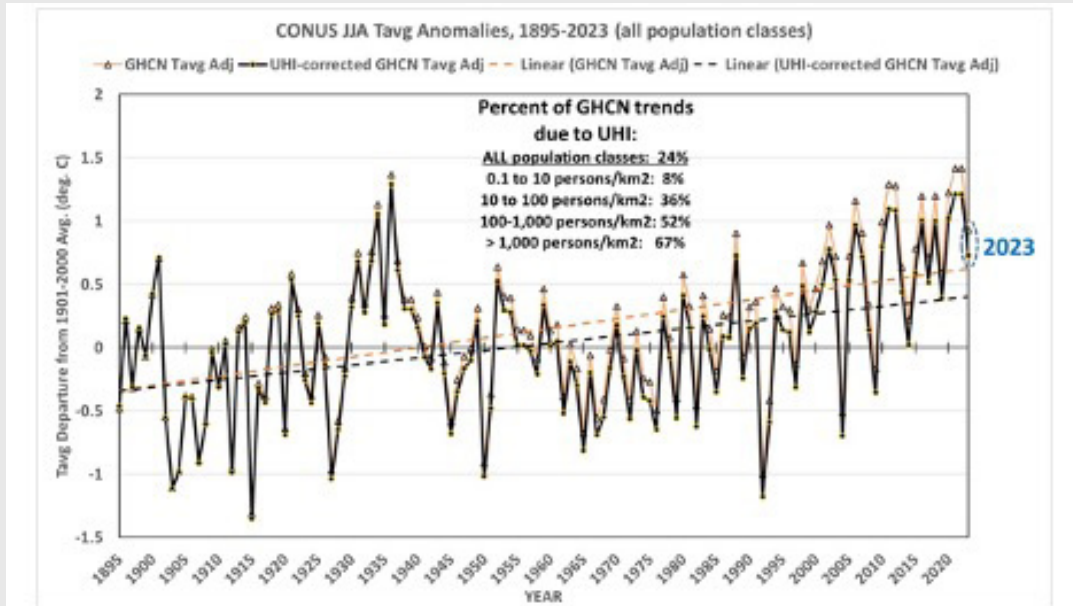
SEPTEMBER'S WARM TEMPERATURES CAUSED BY HUMANS?

The *Guardian* reported in "[Autumn heat continues in Europe after record-breaking September](#)": "Scientists say climate change driven by human activity is pushing global temperatures higher, with the world at around 1.2°C of warming above pre-industrial levels. The disruption to the planet's climate systems is making extreme weather events such as heatwaves, droughts, wildfires and storms more frequent and more intense."

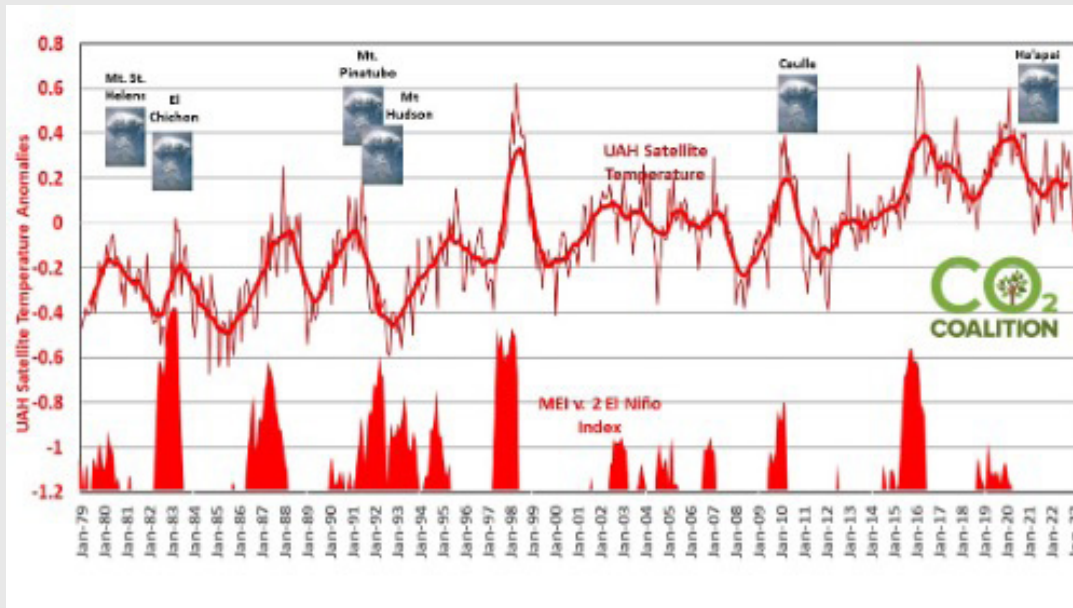
The Washington Post

Fact Check. The *Washington Post* reported in "[Why September's record-warm temperatures have scientists so worried](#)": "The trend adds to near-certainty that 2023 will be Earth's warmest on record, and heightens threats of the extreme conditions the heat could fuel around the world. The warmth is likely to be the fingerprints of a deepening El Niño climate pattern and a sign that temperatures will continue to accelerate beyond old norms in the year ahead, scientists said. El Niño, which began to appear this spring, is known for raising global temperatures by releasing vast stores of Pacific Ocean heat into the atmosphere." El Niño is a natural phenomenon.

We'll close out this month's Climate Fact Check with new [analysis](#) from Drs. Roy Spencer and John Christy at the University of Alabama-Huntsville about the urban heat island effect (UHIE), the manmade warming of urban areas caused by concrete, asphalt and waste heat. Spencer and Christy estimated that the UHIE is responsible for more than half the observed "global warming" since 1895.



If we then add to the UHIE the significant warming caused by the series of El Ninos observed since 1980, we are left with the question: Have fossil fuel emissions warmed the planet to any discernible extent at all?



Until next month...