

CLIMATE FACT CHECK: JANUARY 2023 EDITION

December 2022 was colder than December 1987. So all the greenhouse gases emitted since climate hysteria first kicked off weren't enough to make last December warmer than the December before James Hansen's famous 1988 Senate testimony heralding global warming alarm.

The bitter, record cold and power outages around Christmas are what Americans will remember about December 2022. Despite all that, climate alarmists came ready to play in January 2023, desperately trying to make the public forget what it had just been through in December. Here are some of the notable claims they came up with along with fact checks.

'ATMOSPHERIC RIVERS!'

Torrential rains struck California in January generating the Washington Post headline ["How climate change will make atmospheric rivers even worse."](#)

The Washington Post

Fact Check. California has always been prone to atmospheric river-related severe weather events. From late 1861 into January 1862, for example, the largest-ever atmospheric river event known as the Great Flood of 1862 hit the West coast. [Read more...](#)

'BOILING OCEANS,' ATOMIC BOMBS EXPLODING IN THE ATMOSPHERE AND A BILLION CLIMATE REFUGEES.

Al Gore blurted all that out in a tirade for the benefit of the annual World Economic Forum in Davos.

The Washington Post

Fact Check. But the oceans aren't boiling. How much they're even warming is debatable as is the cause of any warming. Since Al Gore began claiming in the 2010s that global warming was like 600,000 Hiroshima-sized atomic bombs exploding in the atmosphere every day, approximately 1.75 billion such explosion have supposedly occurred. You'd think someone would have noticed. But no one has, because Gore is just [making it up](#) as he goes. The notion of climate refugees is also just simply made-up. [Read more...](#)

GAS STOVES AND CHILDHOOD ASTHMA.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) announced that it may ban gas stoves following the publication of a study in December 2022 claiming that the appliance is responsible for 12.7 percent of childhood asthma.

[JunkScience.com](https://www.junkscience.com)

Fact Check. There are many problems with the study relied on by the CPSC, but the basic flaw is that there is nothing emitted by a gas stove that is an allergen. Asthma is a genetic condition that that can only be triggered by exposure to an allergen — like pollen, dust, mold, pet dander etc. So it is biologically impossible for gas stoves to be responsible for childhood asthma. Gas stoves are such a health problem that no one has noticed in the more than 100 years they've been in use.

[Read more...](#)

EXTREME WEATHER IN 2022.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and American Meteorological Association (AMS) issued a [report](#) blaming 2022's extreme weather on "climate change."



Fact Check. Unfortunately for NOAA and AMS, NOAA's own data show that show that not a single record was set in 2022 for high or low temperature, rainfall, snowfall, hail, etc. [Read more...](#)

MIGRATORY BIRD DEATHS.

An Associated Press headline screeched, "[Bird deaths over New Mexico possibly due to climate change.](#)" Reportedly, migratory birds flying over New Mexico experienced three different extreme weather events in September 2020. "It was literally within a few days that we saw a mass mortality of birds," one of the researchers said. Another one added, "[C]limate change is increasing the frequency and the severity of these weather-related events."

 Associated Press

Fact Check. While a combination of early migration spurred by a cold snap in autumn, and smoke from wildfires may have contributed to the migrating birds' unfortunate deaths, to attribute this to climate change is unjustified by the evidence. The AP neglected to report the facts that there is no increasing trend in heat waves, cold snaps, or weather-driven wildfires. [Read more...](#)

POLAR BEAR ATTACK!

A polar bear killed a mother and 1-year old baby in a tragic attack in January. The climate ambulance-chasing Washington Post all but [blamed](#) the attack on melting sea ice caused by global warming.



Fact Check. Had WaPo's writers bothered to check the location of the village against readily available sea ice conditions, they would have found that sea ice was not lacking near the location of the attack. [Read more...](#)

EXXONMOBIL 'KNEW' ABOUT GLOBAL WARMING.

A study published in Science magazine reported that ExxonMobil correctly predicted global warming decades ago. The New York Times headline was "[Exxon Scientists Predicted Global Warming, Even as Company Cast Doubts, Study Finds.](#)"

The New York Times

Fact Check. As reported by the Science study, ExxonMobil's climate modelling substantially over-predicted global warming, albeit not as much as the average climate modeler. But wrong is wrong. So ExxonMobil was just not as wrong as the alarmists. [Read more...](#)

Conclusion. The ExxonMobil fact check raises an interesting issue. Why was ExxonMobil wrong about global warming? Did it possibly have the cause wrong?

NOAA released in January the year-end global temperature data for 2022. This data show that [since 2015, there has not been any global warming](#) despite the emission of more than 450 billion tons of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, amounting to 14% of the total manmade contribution of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. We are told that every emission warms the planet. We are not to drive to work, shun cheeseburgers and to avoid using electricity to save the planet. The Washington Post just [reported](#) that even pre-rinsing your dishes before putting them in the dishwasher warms the planet.

Yet all the emissions of the past 8 years raised average global temperature not a bit? Hmm...

Stay tuned for future editions of Climate Fact Check where this issue will undoubtedly be further explored.



CLIMATE FACT CHECK: FEBRUARY 2023 EDITION

January 2023 was cooler than January 1988, according to [NASA satellite data](#). That means that all the greenhouse gas emissions since the January before James Hansen's infamous June 1988 Senate testimony launching global warming hysteria — about 50% of total manmade CO2 in the atmosphere — failed to make January 2023 warmer than January 1988. Although we are continually propagandized with the notion that all emissions warm the planet, that does not seem to be exactly the case.

Despite the apparent absence of emissions-driven warming, the media was once again in hyper-drive blaming all sorts of things on the ever-dreaded, "climate change," the naked assumption that human emissions of greenhouse gases are destroying the planet. Here are ten of those news items from February 2023.

HURRICANE DAMAGES DRIVEN BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

Axios's Andrew Freedman claimed in "[America's growing hurricane wind problem](#)" that climate change was going to increase damaging winds inland and cause more hurricane damage.

AXIOS

Fact Check. There is no correlation between emissions and any sort of hurricane activity, per the IPCC and NOAA. While storm damage has been trending up, this trend disappears when the data are adjusted for economic growth and development. [Read more...](#)

CLIMATE CHANGE TO BLAME FOR LACK OF SNOW IN NEW YORK CITY?

In "[New York's Record Warm Winter: Good for Sunbathing, Bad for Ski Slopes](#)," the *New York Times* blames climate change for the lack of snowfall this season in New York.

The New York Times

Fact Check. The *New York Times* has blamed lack of snow fall on just about everything: In 1976, it was [global cooling reduces snowfall](#). In 1996, it was [global warming causes blizzards](#). Now it's global warming reduces snowfall. So which is it, *New York Times*? [Read more...](#)

ANTARCTIC GLACIER MELTING TO CAUSE SEA LEVEL RISE?

In "[Warming seas are carving into glacier that could trigger sea level rise](#)," Washington Post reporter Chris Mooney claimed that "rapidly warming oceans are cutting into the underside of Antarctica's Thwaites glacier ultimately heightening the risk for major sea level rise."

The Washington Post

Fact Check. Deep in the article, the *Washington Post* admitted "In the Antarctic, no clear downtrend in overall sea ice extent has yet emerged. It has even appeared as if ice extent might be rising slightly." Antarctica, in fact, has been cooling slightly since 1980 and there is no trend in Antarctic sea ice extent. Finally, there is volcanic activity under the Thwaites Glacier, which was not mentioned by Mooney. [Read more...](#)

IS INDIA BECOMING MORE VULNERABLE TO EXTREME WEATHER?

Bloomberg News reported in "[Global Warming Making India Vulnerable to Extreme Weather Events](#)," that "climate change" is "likely to cause more extreme weather in India."

Bloomberg

Fact Check. No data is referenced that would indicate worsening trends for both drought and heavy rain in India, and there does not appear to be any. It's more than likely that weather in India over the past few years has been impacted by the ongoing "triple-dip" La Niña. [Read more...](#)

EVACUATE MIAMI BECAUSE OF SEA-LEVEL RISE?

The Nation published a debate entitled "[Should We Start Preparing for the Evacuation of Miami?](#)" One participant suggested Miami should be evacuated because residents will soon have no place to live because of sea level rise.

The Nation.

Fact Check. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) maintains a tidal gauge just offshore from Miami on Virginia Key. That tidal gauge shows sea level at Miami is rising even more slowly than the global average of 1.2 inches per decade. So Miami shows no signs of acceleration in sea level rise. [Read more...](#)

DANGEROUS ICE SHEET MELTING?

Axios' Andrew Freedman claimed in "[Drastic emissions cuts needed to avert multi-century sea level rise, study finds](#)" that "Only by limiting human-caused global warming to 1.5°C or less... can a multi-century melting of the globe's ice sheets and increase in sea levels be averted."

AXIOS

Fact Check. As is typical, these alarming predictions are based not on observable data, just computer model projections that have never correctly predicted anything. Also, no ice melt data indicates that a "tipping point" exists that would lead to runaway melting. [Read more...](#)

GLOBAL FOOD PRODUCTION HARMED BY 'CLIMATE CHANGE'?

Eco-Business.com reported in "[How does climate change threaten global food production?](#)" that "as the planet heats, food security is weakening and the threat of hunger is growing."

 **Eco-Business**

Fact Check. Although crop production varies from season to season and region to region, as it has throughout history, trend data presented by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization prove production of various staple crops has risen significantly during the recent decades of the Earth's modest warming trend. [Read more...](#)

IS SEA LEVEL RISE FLOODING INDONESIA?

The *Washington Post* reported in "[Rising seas risk climate migration on 'biblical scale,'](#)" says U.N. chief," that megacities like Jakarta face catastrophic flooding risks from sea-level rise.

The Washington Post

Fact Check. Jakarta is becoming more prone to flooding, but not because of sea level rise. A recent study in *Nature* reported that Jakarta is one of the most rapidly sinking cities in the world. [Read more...](#)

IS CLIMATE CHANGE GOOD FOR MOSQUITOES?

The *Washington Post* reported in "[Climate change may make it easier for mosquitoes to spread malaria](#)" that "as temperatures rise, such insects have crept farther from the equator in Africa, according to a new study."

The Washington Post

Fact Check. Average global temperature is about 58°F or so and there seems to have been about 2°F of warming since industrialization, not enough to constitute any sort of "climate change." Moreover, there are many factors that affect the spread of mosquitoes. Weather (vs. "climate change") is just one. [Read more...](#)

IS CLIMATE CHANGE DRYING UP THE COLORADO RIVER?

In "[How to prevent a complete doomsday along the Colorado River](#)," the *Washington Post* editorial board asserted that two decades of climate change had reduced river flow and was drying up reservoirs like Lake Powell and Lake Mead.

The Washington Post

Fact Check. Inflows into the Colorado River have not really changed since 1895 and so are not related to emissions. River levels and flow issues are related to overuse. [Read more...](#)

Finally, it's worth noting that climate hysteria has been programmed into artificial intelligence bots like ChatGPT. Although ChatGPT can only respond with what it has been trained or programmed, it is apparently possible to shame ChatGPT into admitting climate reality. Check out how ChatGPT was [compelled](#) to admit there has been no global warming since 2015.

CLIMATE FACT CHECK: MARCH 2023 EDITION

March 2023 witnessed the release of the final installment of the most recent United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) [report](#).

Meet the new alarm.

AP U.S. News World News Politics Sports Entertainment Business Technology Health Science Oddities Lifestyle Photography

UN science report to provide stark climate warning

March 20, 2023

UN science report to provide stark climate warning
Humanity still has a chance, close to the last one, to prevent the worst of climate change's future harms, a top ...

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Same as the old alarm.

The Independent-Record
03 Nov 2014, Mon · Page A3

UN climate report offers stark warnings and hope

Global warming | Panel finds that climate change is happening, is almost entirely man's fault

KARL RITTER
Associated Press

COPENHAGEN, Denmark — Climate change is happening, it's almost entirely man's fault and limiting its impacts may require reducing greenhouse gas emissions to zero this century, the U.N.'s panel on climate science said Sunday.

The fourth and final

by the end of this century for the world to have a decent chance of keeping the temperature rise below a level that many consider dangerous.

The IPCC did not say exactly what such a world would look like but it would likely require a massive shift to renewable sources to power homes, cars and industries combined with new technolo-

more frequent and intense heat waves.

"Science has spoken. There is no ambiguity in their message. Leaders must act. Time is not on our side," U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said at the report's launch in Copenhagen.

Amid its grim projections, the report said the tools are there to set the world on a low-emissions path and break the addiction to burning oil, coal and gas which pollute the atmosphere with heat-trapping CO2, the chief

greenhouse gas.

"All we need is the will to change, which we trust will be motivated by knowledge and an understanding of the science of climate change," IPCC chairman Rajendra Pachauri said.

The IPCC was set up in 1988 to assess global warming and its impacts. The report released Sunday caps its latest assessment, a mega-review of 30,000 climate change studies that establishes with 95-percent certainty that most of the warming

seen since the 1950s is man-made. The IPCC's best estimate is that just about all of it is man-made, but it can't say that with the same degree of certainty.

Today only a small minority of scientists challenge the mainstream conclusion that climate change is linked to human activity.

Global Climate Change, a NASA website, says 97 percent of climate scientists agree that warming trends over the past century are very likely due to

human activities.

The American public isn't as convinced. A year-old survey by Pew Research showed 67 percent of Americans believed global warming is occurring and 44 percent said the earth is warming mostly because of human activity.

More recently, a New York Times poll said 42 percent of Republicans say global warming won't have a serious impact, a view held by 12 percent of Democrats and 22 percent of independents.

More on the IPCC report later. Meanwhile, here are 10 other scary climate stories from March 2023.

OFFSHORE WIND INDUSTRY OR 'CLIMATE CHANGE' KILLING WHALES?

The *Washington Post* reported in "[Why sea creatures are washing up dead around the world](#)" that the reason whales and dolphins are washing up dead along the New Jersey shore is that "changes in ocean temperature and water chemistry — attributed to climate change — could be drawing the fish that whales feed upon closer to land, putting the whales at greater risk of colliding with shipping vessels. Post-mortem examinations have indicated that ship strikes are the probable cause of many of the whale deaths."

The Washington Post

Fact Check. Permits already [issued](#) by the Biden administration for offshore sonar testing to site wind turbines allow companies to harass or incidentally take dozens of whales, including endangered North Atlantic Right whales and thousands of dolphins across various sub-species. If these activities didn't pose a threat of death to these species, why would a harassment or take permits be needed? The Biden administration is [proposing to issue permits](#) to the offshore wind industry to kill more whales and dolphins during offshore wind farm construction. Also, between 1850 and 2020, sea surface temperatures in the north Atlantic Ocean may have [increased by a mere 0.6°C](#). To claim that such small changes are killing whales and dolphins along the New Jersey Shore just defies common sense.

CLIMATE CHANGE CAUSES ABNORMAL TORNADO BREAKOUT?

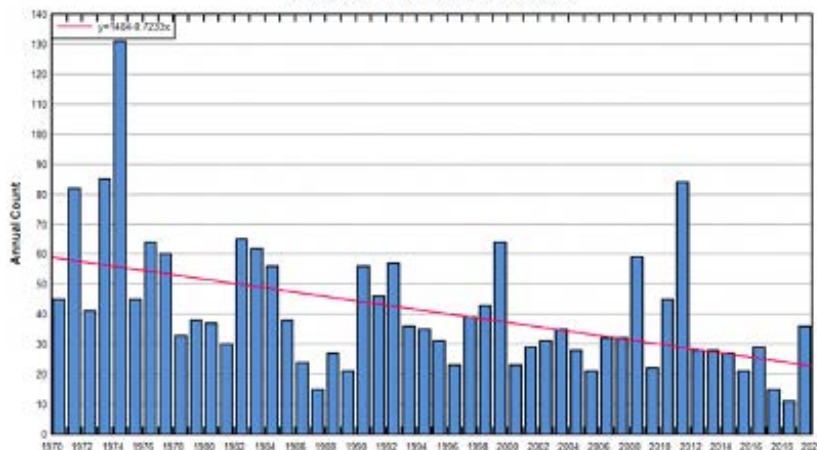
To spin up interest in a *Washington Post* [report](#) about the 2023 tornado season, the Washington Post alarmingly [tweeted](#) about "observing abnormal tornado activity"

The Washington Post

Fact Check. Almost all [annual tornado activity](#) is either above the average or below the average. What would be unusual is "average" tornado activity. Moreover, there is no correlation between tornado activity and either emissions or so-called "average global temperature."

U.S. Annual Count of Strong to Violent Tornadoes (F3+) 1954-2020

Data Source: NOAA/NWS Storm Prediction Center



CLIMATE CHANGE 'GOOSED' NEW ZEALAND STORM?

The Associated Press reported in "[Scientists say climate change goosed New Zealand storm fury](#)," that "Climate change worsened flooding from a tropical cyclone that shut down much of New Zealand last month in one of the country's costliest disasters, scientists said."

AP Associated Press

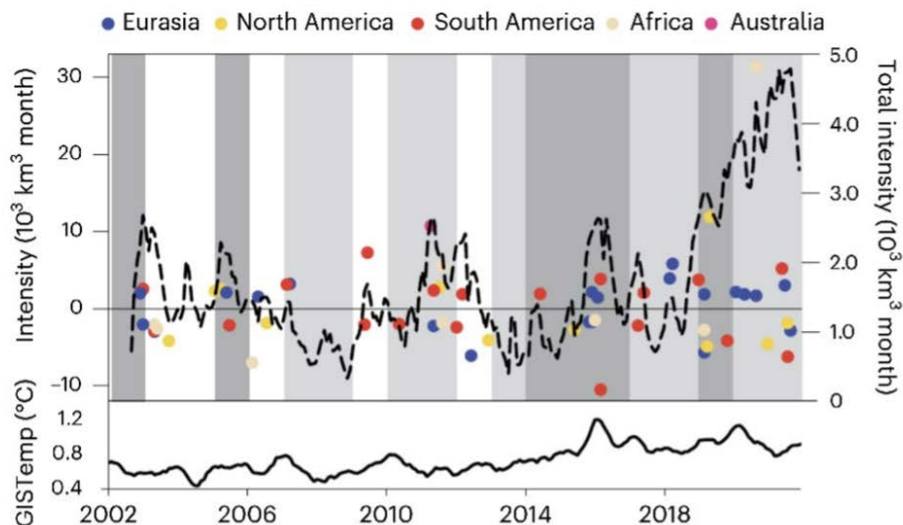
Fact Check. For readers who bothered to make it past the headline, the Associated Press also reported: "Scientists also use computer simulations to see if global warming plays a role. But the area that got flooded is so small that most of the computer models couldn't deal with it. The ones that could found a much smaller climate fingerprint than the historical data shows or practically none." Nevertheless, "scientists said they are certain climate change played a role, even if they can't put a precise number on it," the AP reported. So scientists are certain even when they know they can't possibly be.

WARMER WORLD 'INDISPUTABLY' CAUSES EXTREME DROUGHT AND RAIN?

The Washington Post reported in "[A warmer world causes extreme drought and rain. 'Indisputable' new research proves it](#)," that: "Intense drought and heavy rainfall events have occurred more often in the last eight years than the previous decade."

The Washington Post

Fact Check. If you look at the actual [study](#), however, it presents the table, below. The data fail to show any discernible relationship between average global temperature and global intensity of rain/drought events.



GLOBAL WARMING CAUSING DEEP SEA HEAT WAVES?

Reuters reported in "[Marine heatwaves are sweeping the seafloor around North America](#)," that "Heatwaves unfolding on the bottom of the ocean can be more intense and last longer than those on the sea surface, new research suggests." Reuters added that, "The ocean has absorbed about 90% of the excess heat from global warming... Marine heatwaves have become about 50% more frequent over the past decade."



Fact Check. While Reuters admitted that "bottom heat waves can also occur on their own," that plays down the reality that may explain virtually all recent "global warming." Meteorologist Joe Bastardi [pointed](#) out that, "[Emissions-driven global warming] is not what is going on. There has to be geothermal input and they turn a blind eye to it. Marine heatwaves due to the amount of energy in the ocean need outside forcing. You don't heat a pot of water with a blow dryer, a stove does it." Bastardi has previously [pointed out](#) that underwater volcanic activity, such as that from the so-called Ring of Fire in the Pacific, may be driving deep ocean warming and the El Nino/La Nina cycle that seems to be, in turn, driving the warming reported in the past several decades. None of this has anything to do with emissions.

ALASKAN OIL DRILLING PROJECT IS A CLIMATE BOMB'?

CNN reported in "[Biden administration to approve major Alaska oil drilling project](#)," that opponents of the project were calling it a "climate bomb."



Fact Check. The Willow project on Alaska's North Slope is estimated to be worth 600 million barrels of oil to be produced over the next 30 years. While that may see like a lot, our society burns 100 million barrels of oil per day. So regardless of what passes as "climate science," the Willow project's production over 30 years of six days' worth of global oil consumption is insignificant to global climate.

CLIMATE CHANGE THREATENS COFFEE PRODUCTION?

Roast Magazine reported in "[Study: Climate Change Increasing 'Systemic Shock' to Coffee Production](#)" that, "The global coffee industry can expect increasing and 'ongoing systemic shocks' to coffee production due to climate change, according to new research published this month in the journal PLOS Climate... The study takes particular note of the El Niño, the La Niña and the Madden-Julian oscillation (MJO) climate phenomena effecting global tropical regions throughout the coffee-growing world."



Fact Check. Because oceanic and atmospheric circulation patterns aren't changing, and weather isn't becoming more extreme in any way that has been measured, it is impossible for these factors to be causing a decline in coffee production. Indeed, data from the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) shows that it is not." [Read more...](#)

VANUATU SUFFERING FROM 'CLIMATE CHANGE'?

Axios reported in "[Tiny island nation takes climate change to The Hague](#)" that, "The small Pacific Island country of Vanuatu is poised to gain UN approval to seek an unprecedented legal opinion on what obligation countries have to combat climate change."



Fact Check. Neither Vanuatu nor any other tiny Pacific Island is suffering from ongoing sea level rise (which, by the way, predates industrialization), loss of coral or increased cyclone frequency or intensity. [Read more...](#)

END OF SNOW?

In February 2014, Ski industry writer and author of "The Last Winter" @PorterFox wrote a global warming-fretting [op-ed](#) entitled, "The End of Snow?"; for the NYTimes.

The New York Times

Fact Check. Just nine years later, the *Washington Post* [reported](#) the western US received record snowfall that was so deep it buried ski lifts at California and Utah resorts. By the way wintertime North American snow cover has been [increasing](#) since the 1960s.

The New York Times

Opinion

OPINION

The End of Snow?

By Porter Fox
Feb. 7, 2014

7 MIN READ

Give this article



Slopes were closed last month at Fichtelberg mountain in Oberwiesenthal, Germany. Jan Wotras/European Pressphoto Agency

The Washington Post
Democracy Dies in Darkness

California's pernicious drought almost vanishes with near-historic snow

By Dan Silliman and Jason Samenow
March 16, 2023 at 2:19 p.m. EDT



Historic snow buries California ski lifts
0:49

Ski lift at Bear Valley Ski Resort in California has seen 61.6 inches of snow so far this season, burying ski lifts that typically stand 35 feet off the ground. (Video: Jonathan Petremale / LSM)

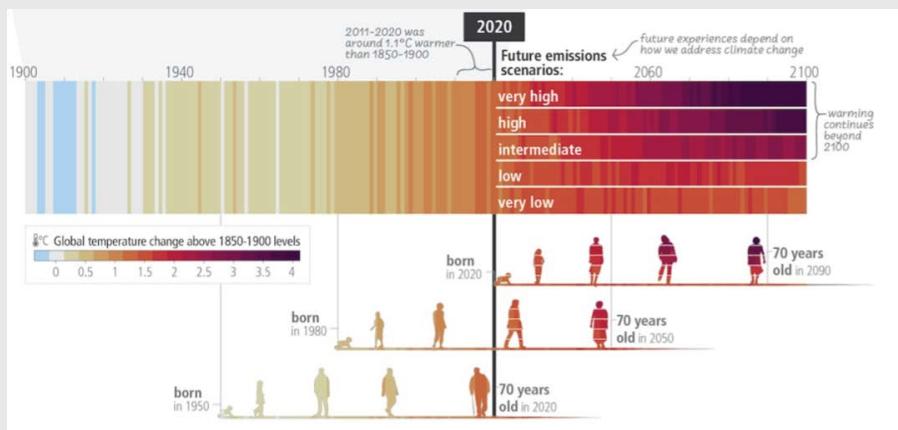
CLIMATE CHANGE WORSENING AIR TURBULENCE?

Business Insider reported in "[Climate change is making plane turbulence worse, and it could make flights bumpier and more expensive](#)" that "Each year, pilots report an average of 5,500 encounters with severe or greater turbulence. And that number has increased in recent years, thanks to climate change."

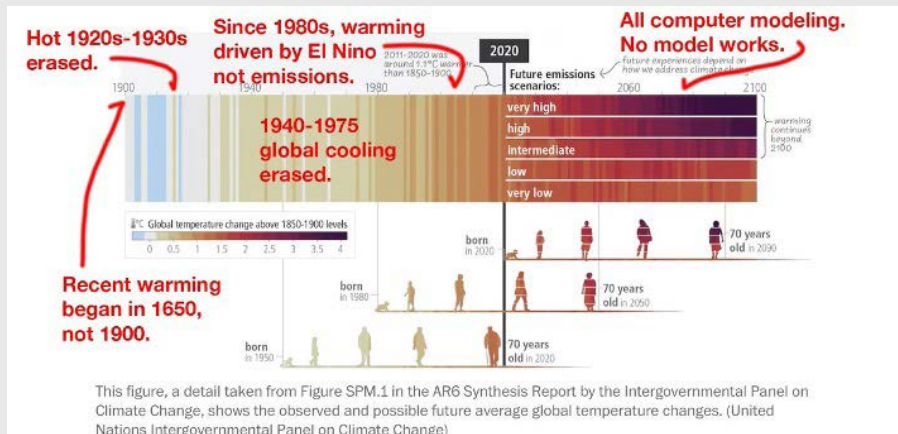
The Washington Post

Fact Check. In addition to data showing no significant increase in frequency or severity of extreme weather events, a 2021 report by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) reported no statistically significant increase in air turbulence accidents since 1989, despite a tremendous increase in passengers and miles flown. [Read more...](#)

Final Word. The *Washington Post* reported in "[This visual shows how climate change will affect generations](#)" this graph from the new IPCC report.



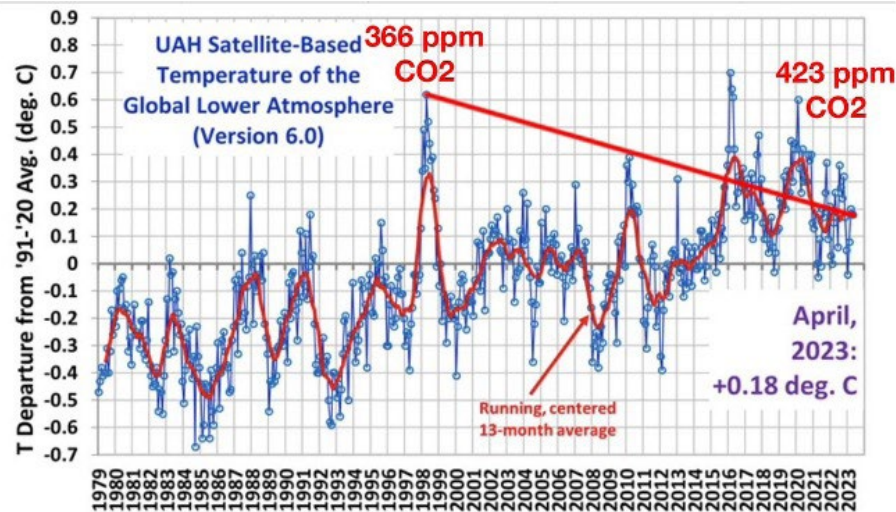
But this graph is missing a few facts as annotated below.



See you in May for the April Climate Fact Check!

CLIMATE FACT CHECK: APRIL 2023 EDITION

April 2023 continued to disappoint the hopes and dreams of the climate alarmist crowd as the month was significantly cooler than April 1998, per NASA satellite data, despite 65% more manmade atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO2).



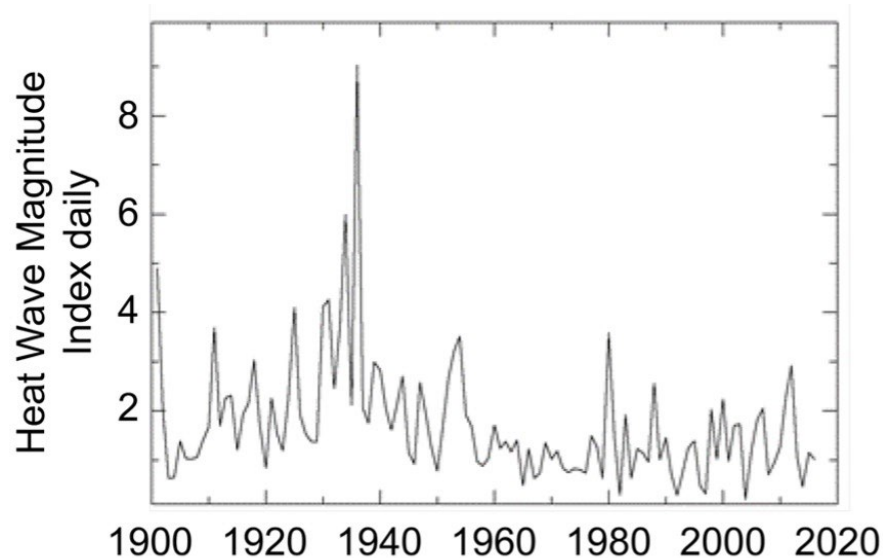
This is hard to explain under the global warming rubric that every molecule of CO2 causes a rise in average global temperature. Not only is there no demonstrable causation between emissions and temperatures, there is not even correlation. More on this later. First, 10 selected fact checks for April 2023.

'GLOBAL WARMING' CAUSING HEAT WAVES?

The *New York Times* reported in "[Here Are the Places Most at Risk From Record-Shattering Heat](#)" that, "Global warming is making dangerously hot weather more common, and more extreme, on every continent."

The New York Times

Fact Check. Despite a 270 percent more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, U.S. heat waves have dramatically declined in frequency and intensity since the 1930s, per the most recent [US National Climate Assessment](#).



EMISSIONS MELTING THE ALPS?

The *Times* (UK) report in "[Alpine ski resorts struggle under the effects of climate change](#)" that, emissions-driven warming was causing glaciers to melt and a shortage of snow.

THE  TIMES

Fact Check. Alpine glaciers may be receding and there may be less snow now, but 6,000 years ago, before the advent of industrial emissions of greenhouse gases, the Alps were ice-free.

[Read more...](#)

SEA LEVEL RISE SINKING THE NAVY?

The *Wall Street Journal* reported in, "[A Large Portion of This Base Is Going to Be Underwater': U.S. Military Hub Adapts to Climate](#)," that the Navy was having to adapt to climate change-caused sea level rise at its Norfolk Naval Shipyard in southeastern Virginia.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Fact Check. As the New York Times [reported](#) in 2010: "Like many other cities, Norfolk was built on filled-in marsh. Now that fill is settling and compacting. In addition, the city is in an area where significant natural sinking of land is occurring. The result is that Norfolk has experienced the highest relative increase in sea level on the East Coast -- 14.5 inches since 1930, according to readings by the Sewells Point naval station here."

FORESTS NOT ADAPTING FAST ENOUGH TO 'GLOBAL WARMING'?

Bloomberg reported in, "[US Forests Are Failing to Keep Up With Climate Change](#)" that "a new study shows forests are adapting to hotter and drier conditions, but not nearly fast enough."

Bloomberg

Fact Check. Tree and forest growth are affected by a multitude of factors of which temperature and rain fall are but two. In the western US, average temperature has reportedly warmed by about 2°F and rainfall is flat since 1895. It is difficult to image how a slight and gradual temperature rise and steady rainfall could possibly adversely affect tree and forest growth, let alone require evolutionary adaptation. By the way, NASA satellite [photos](#) indicate that the Earth is getting greener thanks to carbon dioxide emissions.

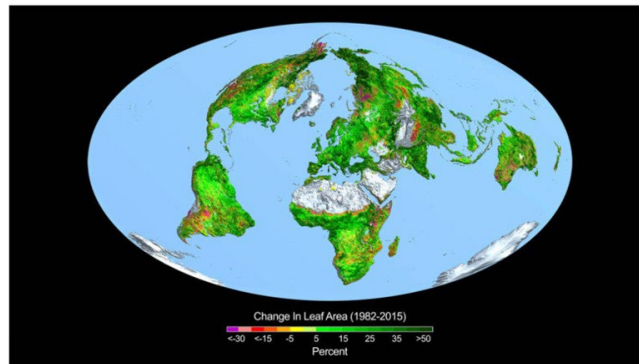
Apr 26, 2016

Carbon Dioxide Fertilization Greening Earth, Study Finds



From a quarter to half of Earth's vegetated lands has shown significant greening over the last 35 years largely due to rising levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide, according to a new study published in the journal *Nature Climate Change* on April 25.

An international team of 32 authors from 24 institutions in eight countries led the effort, which involved using satellite data from NASA's Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer instruments to help determine the leaf area index, or amount of leaf cover, over the planet's vegetated regions. The greening represents an increase in leaves on plants and trees equivalent in area to two times the continental United States.



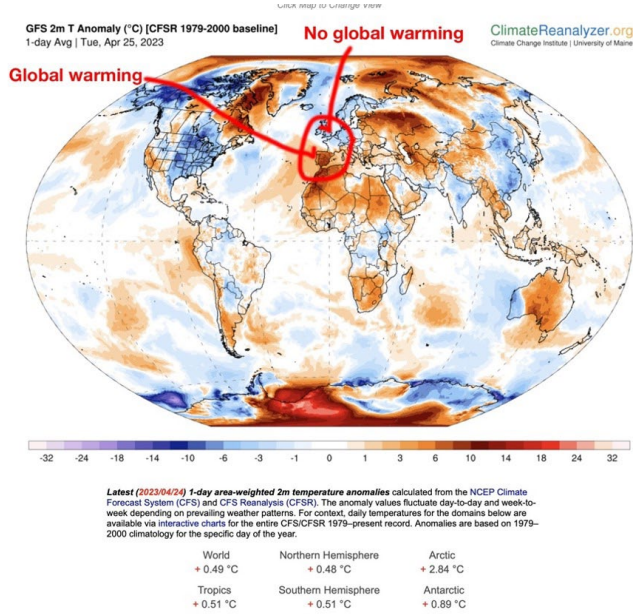
This image shows the change in leaf area across the globe from 1982-2015.
Credits: Boston University/R. Myer

GLOBAL WARMING CAUSED SPANISH HEAT WAVE?

The Guardian reported in "[Spain braced for record April temperature of 39C as extreme heat causes misery](#)," that "this episode fits with what's happening because of climate change."

The Guardian

Fact Check. The graphic below shows the global temperature pattern during the April heat wave in Spain. It clearly shows that while Spain was warmer than normal, neighboring France was cooler than normal. No part of the emissions-driven warming hypothesis explains how such a temperature pattern could occur. The only explanation, therefore, is weather



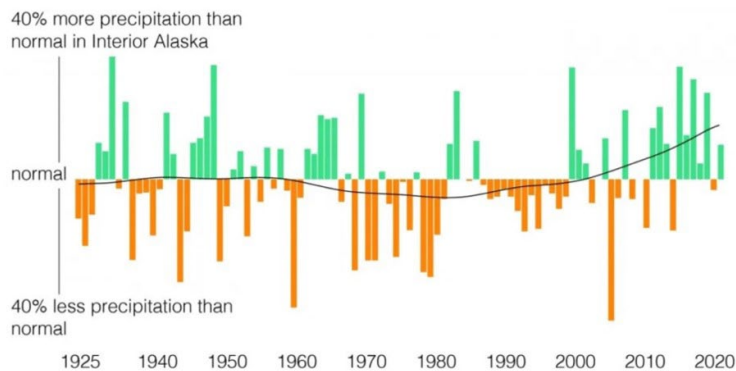
'CLIMATE CHANGE'-CAUSED WILDFIRES IN ANCHORAGE?

The Associated Press suggested in "Wildfires in Anchorage? Climate change sparks disaster fears" that climate change induced-drought is just ahead this coming summer in the Alaskan city.



Fact Check. The majority of wildfires in Alaska are caused by humans and lightning. Moreover, precipitation in Alaska is increasing, which negates the implication that drought is fueling wildfire frequency. [Read more...](#)

Increasing annual precipitation in Alaska



Credit: Thoman, R. (2020). Variable precipitation. *Alaska's Changing Wildfire Environment*, Grabinski, Z. and H. R. McFarland, www.frames.gov/atfsc/acwe.
Data source: NOAA/National Snow and Ice Data Center & National Weather Service



UK TO 'BAKE' IN 20°C HEATWAVE?

Great Britain News ran a headline reading, "UK weather: Mini-heatwave to see Britons bake in 20C heat as hot air sweeps in from Europe."

Fact Check. The 20°F temperature at which Britons were to "bake" works out to a mere 68°F. So no baking actually happened.

'CLIMATE CHANGE' CREATING ALLERGIES?

The NBC News article, "[Adults are getting allergies for the first time. Thanks, climate change](#)," claimed that more and more people in their 30s, 40s, and 50s are suffering from seasonal allergies that they had never previously experienced."



Fact Check. It's certainly true that the slightly warmer temperatures and more carbon dioxide are greening the Earth and creating more pollen. But it's not true that these phenomena by themselves is creating new allergies in people. Allergies are genetic in origin, and "climate change" is not changing anyone's genetics. People may develop "new" pollen allergies if they are genetically susceptible and then move to new regions or otherwise find themselves exposed to the types of pollen to which they are allergic. But the notion that "climate change" is creating allergies in people is without a basis in science. [Read more...](#)

BATS AT RISK FROM 'CLIMATE CHANGE'?

Fortune reported in, "[Scientists light the bat signal on climate change as study finds 81 of North America's 154 bats face 'severe population decline' over 15 years](#)," that Bat Conservation International estimated that 52% of bat species in North America are at risk of populations declining severely in the next 15 years because of "climate change."

FORTUNE

Fact Check. While the report vaguely refers to the dangers from extreme temperatures and droughts, such extreme weather events are natural and have been common throughout history. Bats have evolved and flourished alongside them. There has been no time in history when heat waves, cold spells, and droughts were non-existent in North America. In contrast to climate change, however, there is clear evidence that efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to fight climate change, in the form of the rapid development of industrial wind facilities, is directly causing the deaths of hundreds of thousands, likely soon to be millions, of bats annually. [Read more...](#)

CLIMATE CHANGE CAUSING 'FLASH DROUGHTS'?

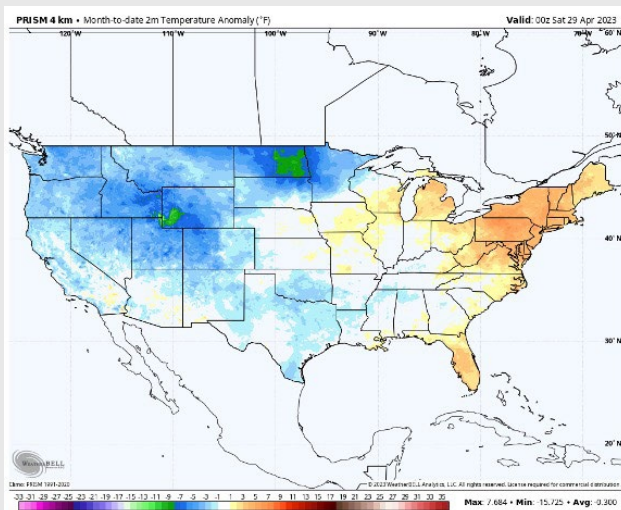
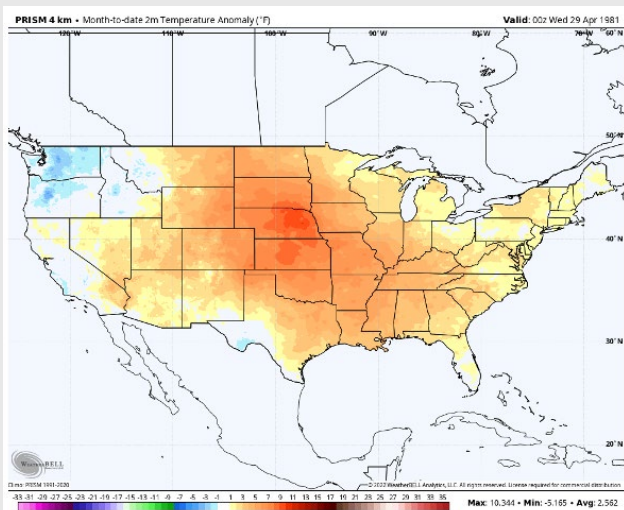
In "[As Earth warms, more 'flash droughts' suck soil, plants dry](#)", AP reporter Seth Borenstein reported that the "increasing thirstiness of the atmosphere" is causing "fast-developing" droughts.



Fact Check. Three months ago, Borenstein reported that "flash flooding" was being caused by warming because a warmer atmosphere holds more water. So which is it: is the atmosphere "thirsty" or is it holding more water? Luckily, we don't need to resolve this dilemma now because, as it turns out, "flash droughts" are not really a thing as the term was coined during the early 2000s by attention-seeking researchers.

[Read more...](#)

To wind up this edition of Climate Fact Check, also notable was the fact that April 2023 was cooler than April 1981, despite 137% more manmade atmospheric CO2.



Once again, that is not explained by the climate narrative.

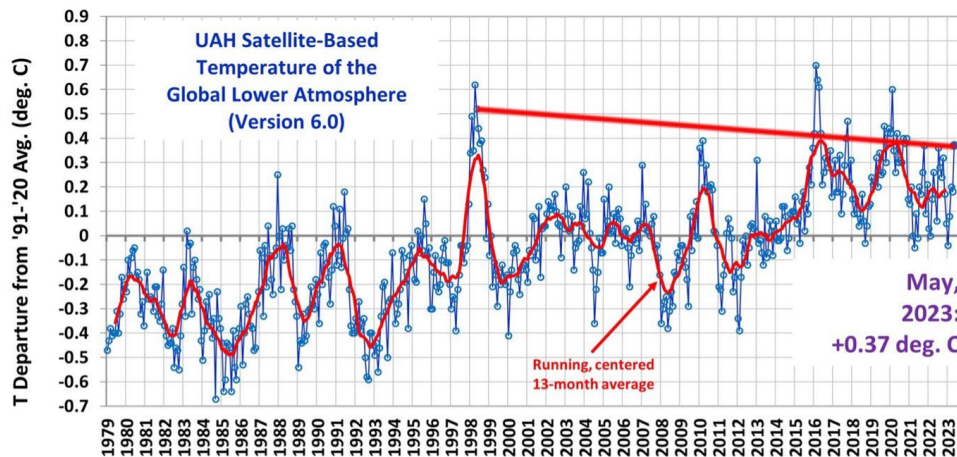
We will leave it to the Babylon Bee to sum up the sad state of what passes a "climate science."



CLIMATE FACT CHECK: MAY 2023 EDITION

May 2023 was cooler than May 1998, according to [NASA satellite data](#). That's despite industrial era atmospheric CO2 increasing about 66% over the past 25 years.

We have been told for decades that every emission warms the planet and that emissions drive warming. That doesn't really seem to be the case now, does it?



Here are 10 other notable fact checks from May 2023. There were many more that could have been selected. But there's so much climate hoax and only so much time.

EAST AFRICA DROUGHT WORSENERD BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

The Associated Press reported in "[Scientists: Climate change worsened Eastern Africa drought](#)" that the Kenya Meteorological Department concluded, "Climate change caused the low rainfall in the region. Climate change has made the drought exceptional!"

AP Associated Press

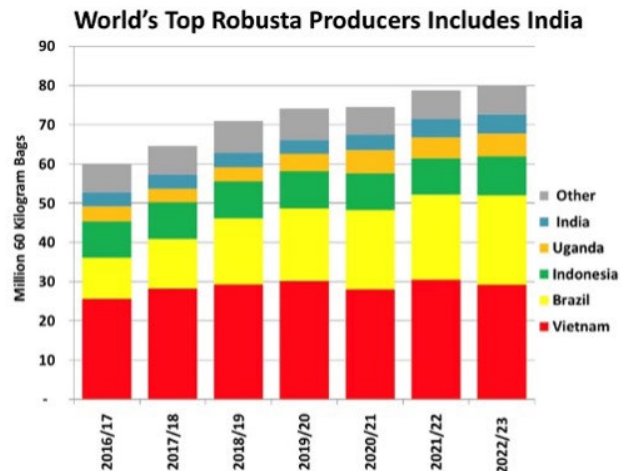
Fact Check. Since modern climate alarmism began in 1988, precipitation has increased in [Kenya](#) and [Somalia](#) and remained flat in [Ethiopia](#). Rainfall may vary from year-to-year and the region is drought-prone. But none of that can be blamed on recent decades of emissions or warming.

COFFEE PRODUCTION HURT BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

The *New York Times* reported in "[What Climate Change Could Mean for the Coffee You Drink](#)": "The two types of coffee that most of us drink — Arabica and Robusta — are at grave risk in the era of climate change."

The New York Times

Fact Check. Global coffee production has increased dramatically since 1990. While coffee production has been quite volatile in Uganda, the focus of the Times' article, it remains above 1990 production levels. [Read more...](#)



Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board/USDA
For email subscription, click here to register:
<https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDAFAS/subscriber/new>

BIRDS HAVING FEWER CHICKS BECAUSE OF CLIMATE CHANGE?

The Hill reported in "Big birds are having fewer chicks as climate changes": "Smaller birds are more successful in raising chicks in a hotter world than large birds."



Fact Check. First, at an estimated average temperature of about 57°F, the planet cannot be described as "hot" or having gotten "hotter." While the referenced study reports that, compared to small birds like warblers, bigger birds like hawks and storks are raising fewer surviving fledglings over the past 50 years, the study did not cite a single example where temperature variation was scientifically shown to be the cause of reported differences. There are many factors, especially various aspects of human encroachment, which may affect bird reproduction. However, the featured study did not and could not rule them out. "

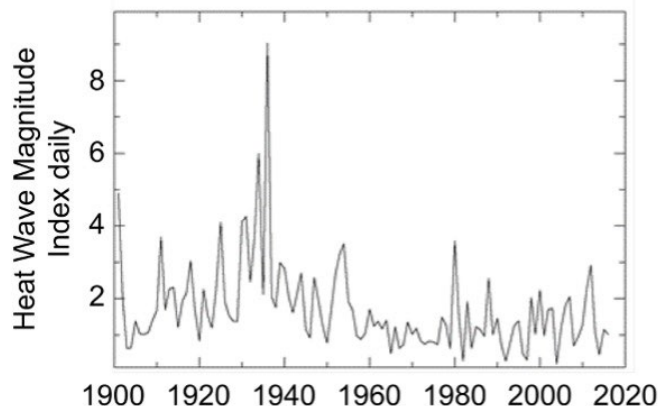
CANADIAN HEAT WAVE CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

The *Washington Post* reported in "[Records toppling as temperatures hit nearly 90 degrees in northern Canada](#)": "While it's impossible to assert that these specific

Fact Check. The frequency and intensity of heat waves in the U.S. has dramatically declined over the past 90 years, per the [National Climate Assessment](#) (see chart, below). While northern Canada is not in the US, it's reasonable to assume that if emissions and warming haven't increased heat waves in the US, they aren't increasing heat waves in Canada either.

record readings were caused by human-induced climate change, it is accurate to state that episodes of unseasonable heat are made more frequent, probable and intense due to human action."

The Washington Post



INSURANCE COSTS RAISED BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

The *New York Times* reported in "[Your Homeowners' Insurance Bill Is the Canary in the Climate Coal Mine](#)": "If you don't think you've been affected by global warming, take a closer look at your last homeowners' insurance bill: The average cost of coverage has reached \$1,900 a year nationwide, but it's \$4,000 a year in New Orleans and about \$5,000 a year in Miami... And that is pocket change compared with the impact climate change may ultimately have on the value of your home. We have reached a turning point: Climate risk is driving insurer decisions like never before."

The New York Times

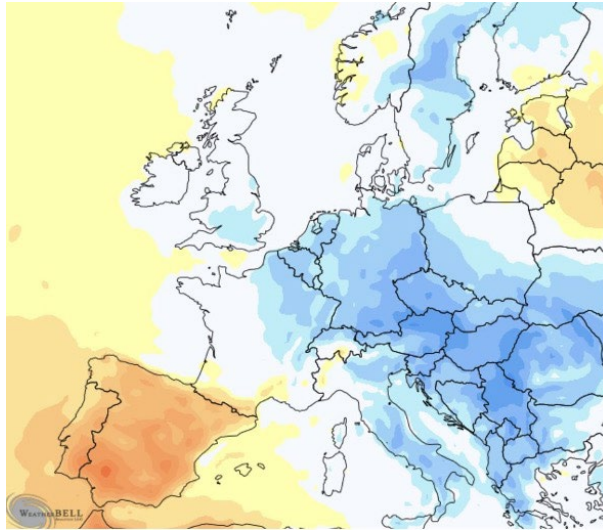
Fact Check. There are two points to make. First, there is no sort of natural disaster that correlates with emissions or warming. None. Next, while it is true that damages from natural disasters have trended up over recent decades, that trend [disappears](#) when damages are adjusted for economic development. The reality is that while the frequency and intensity of natural disasters have not increased, there is more insured property that is available to be damaged when disasters happen.

HOTTEST APRIL IN SPAIN CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

The Associated Press reported in "[Spain records hottest and driest April on record](#)": "A flash study by a group of international scientists last week found that record-breaking April temperatures in Spain, Portugal and northern Africa were made 100 times more likely by human-caused climate change and would have been almost impossible in the past."

AP Associated Press

Fact Check. There are two points. First, the claim that human-caused climate change makes extreme weather more probable is a bogus use of probability. "[Calculations showing 'there was an X% chance of this sequence' always assume what they set out to prove.](#)" Next, there is this inconvenient graph of European temperatures for April. Yes, it was warmer than average in Spain. But most of Europe was cooler than average. The climate narrative offers no explanation.



WARM NEW ENGLAND IN 2023 CAUSED BY GLOBAL WARMING?

The *Wall Street Journal* reported the latest U.S. temperature data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in "Seven Eastern States Had Their Warmest-Ever Start in 2023."

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Fact Check. The climate narrative is based on "global warming" and not "Eastern states warming." The most recent NASA satellite data indicate there has been no global warming in [8 years and 11 months](#). It is always warmer somewhere and cooler elsewhere. Spotlighting cherry-picked spots of transient warming is misleading.

GREENLAND GLACIER RAPIDLY MELTING?

The *Washington Post* reported in "[A Greenland glacier's rapid melting may signal faster sea level rise](#)": "Scientists fear the [rapid melting] phenomenon observed at Petermann Glacier could be happening to other glaciers in both Greenland and Antarctica, possibly leading to faster, more dramatic levels of sea level rise worldwide — 'potentially double' what is currently expected from glaciers... Petermann lost two massive chunks of ice from its floating ice shelf in 2010 and 2012, causing the shelf to lose roughly a third of its area. It has not since recovered."

The Washington Post

Fact Check. You can watch the Petermann Glacier (below) grow from 2012 to 2022 [here](#).



WARMING TURNS OCEANS RED?

Bloomberg News ran an op-ed entitled "[Oceans Are Heating Up and El Nino Will Make It Worse](#)" with the image below and caption "It's getting hot in here."

Bloomberg

Fact Check. Ocean surface temperatures are running slightly warmer at present, possibly from underwater volcanic activity. So far, no ocean has turned red.

Bloomberg

US Edition

Opinion
F.D. Flam

Oceans Are Heating Up and El Nino Will Make It Worse

Record-breaking sea-surface temperatures are cause for alarm.



It's getting hot in here. Photographer: David McNew/Getty Images

By F.D. Flam

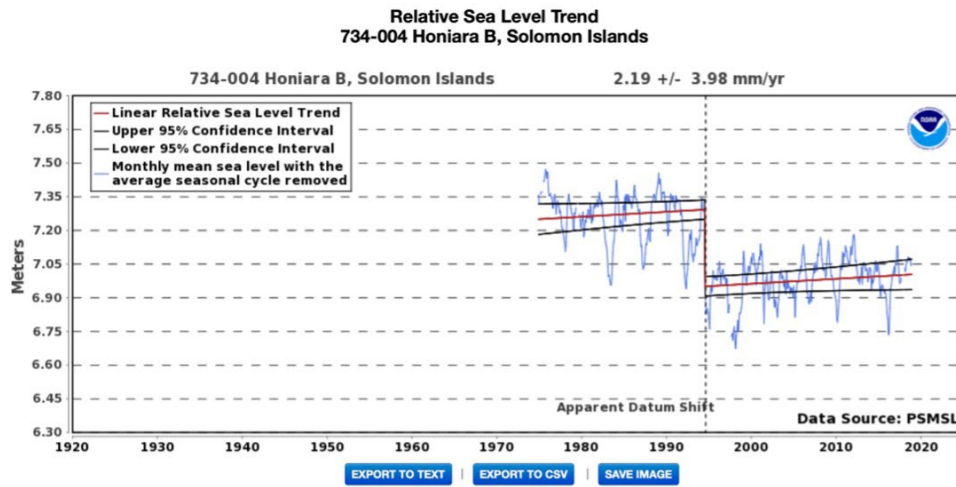
May 10, 2023, 8:30 AM EDT Corrected May 11, 2023, 8:03 AM EDT

PACIFIC ISLANDS BEING SWALLOWED BY RISING SEAS?

The Telegraph reported in "[These islands are being slowly swallowed by the sea – it's a warning to the world](#)": "The Solomon Islands has been experiencing sea level rises at almost three times the global average, around 7-10mm per year, since 1993."

The Telegraph

Fact Check. [NOAA tidal gauge data](#) show that sea level rise at the Solomon Islands is below the long-term global sea level rise rate of about 3mm per year.



The relative sea level trend is 2.19 millimeters/year with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 3.98 mm/yr based on monthly mean sea level data from 1974 to 2018 which is equivalent to a change of 0.72 feet in 100 years.

<https://twitter.com/JunkScience/status/1653405850168356865>

We close out this month by spotlighting the embarrassing work of Seth Borenstein of the Associated Press. In this story...

AP U.S. News World News Politics Sports Entertainment Business Technology Health Science Oddities Lifestyle Photography

[Click to copy](#)

Earth is 'really quite sick now' and in danger zone in nearly all ecological ways, study says

By SETH BORENSTEIN May 31, 2023

Earth has pushed past seven out of eight scientifically established safety limits and into “the danger zone,” not just for an overheating planet that’s losing its natural areas, but for the well-being of people living on it, according to a new study.

Borenstein reported in the highlighted section:

“This is a compelling and provocative paper – scientifically sound in methodology and important for identifying the dimensions in which the planet is nearing the edge of boundaries that would launch us into irreversible states,” Indy Burke, dean of the Yale School of the Environment said in an email. She wasn’t part of the study.

But Borenstein reported that without fact-checking the claim. The study authors wrote in the study:

Safe and just Earth system boundaries

There are many uncertainties and limitations in this justice analysis. Lack of sufficient data on humans, communities and countries worldwide harmed by biophysical degradation is a key constraint. There is also considerable uncertainty regarding impacts on current generations, future generations, and specific countries and communities. In this paper, we also do not quantify issues of access²⁶, explore the implications of access for the safe and just corridor or discuss why it is difficult to meet issues of access without transforming our governance systems.

The study authors frankly admit their alarm-killing lack of data. But Borenstein either didn't bother to read what the authors wrote or didn't bother to report the inconvenient reality of what he read. This is no surprise because, as [reported](#) by Media Research Center in May, the Associated Press is paid big bucks by leftwing foundations to propagandize on climate.

STUDY: AP Pushes Woke Terms Across 64 Climate Stories After \$8M Grant from Leftist Orgs

Joseph Vazquez and **Luis Cornelio** *May 22nd, 2023 2:43 PM*

The Associated Press has been running wild with leftist climate change propaganda while being paid millions by eco-extremist organizations. And yet AP still has the audacity to pretend it's engaging in objective reporting.

See you next month.

CLIMATE FACT CHECK: JUNE 2023 EDITION

June 23, 2023 marked the 35th anniversary of Dr. James Hansen's front-page Senate testimony formally launching climate idiocy.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

VOL. CXXXVII... No. 47,546 Copyright © 1988 The New York Times NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1988 30 CENTS

Global Warming Has Begun, Expert Tells Senate

By PHILIP SHABECOFF

WASHINGTON, June 23 — The earth has been warmer in the first five months of this year than in any comparable period since measurements began 136 years ago, and the higher temperatures are now being attributed to a long-expected global warming trend linked to pollution, a space agency scientist reported today.

Until now, scientists have been cautious about attributing rising global temperatures of recent years to the predicted global warming caused by pollutants in the atmosphere, known as the "greenhouse effect." But today Dr. James E. Hansen of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration told a Congressional committee that it was so proven certain that the warming trend was not a natural variation but was caused by a buildup of carbon dioxide and other artificial gases in the atmosphere.

Global Warming: Greenhouse Effect?
Average global temperatures through the first five months of 1988. As a baseline, scientists use the global average from 1950 to 1980.

Drought Raising Food Prices; Inflation Effect Seems Minor

By ROBERT D. HERSEY Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 23 — The severe drought gripping the farm belt has begun to raise the supermarket price of such items as corn, mayonnaise and spaghetti, and the list of affected products will inevitably broaden to include such items as rice and...

Immigration Law Is Failing to Cut Flow from Mexico

ECONOMIC FACTORS CITED

Illegal Entries Are on the Rise as More Come From Large Cities and Stay Longer

By LARRY ROFFER

TIJUANA, Mexico, June 18 — The 1986 immigration law is failing to stem the illegal flow of Mexicans into the United States and may be creating new problems on both sides of the border by deterring traditional immigration patterns, Mexican and American researchers say.

Studies by immigration specialists at the College of the Northern Border in Tijuana and the Center for United States-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego, indicate that the number of Mexicans illegally seeking work in the United States has actually increased in recent months.

The data also show that these illegal immigrants are staying in the United States longer, are increasingly arriving in family groups and are coming in growing numbers from parts of Mexico that have not sent many migrants in the past.

High Court Getting Unusual Plea Not to Reverse Key Rights Ruling

By CHADYAVAND 1.

But Hansen's predictions haven't panned out so well. A point-by-point fact check of it is [here](#).

Ten more false climate claims from June have already gone bust and are presented below.

CANADIAN FOREST FIRES CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

Numerous media outlets cynically tried to link the month's wildfires in Canada, which caused the skies across America to turn yellow-orange, with climate. *The Washington Post*, for example, [reported](#): "The power of direct experience can change attitudes on climate change, researchers say."

The Washington Post

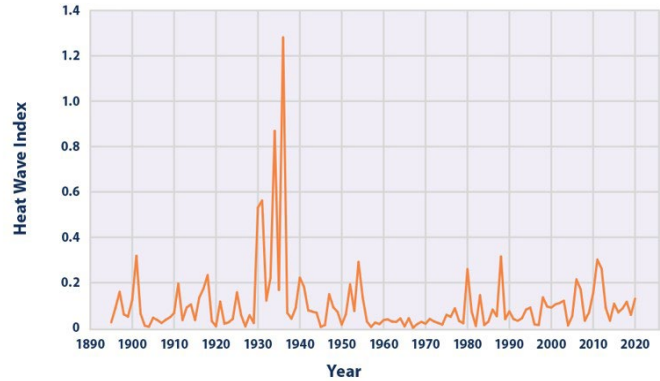
Fact Check. Smoky American skies caused by Canadian wildfires are not new. The historical record shows Canadian wildfires have darkened U.S. skies repeatedly since 1706. Since 1980, Canadian wildfires have generally been on the decline with occasional spikes. [Read more...](#)

TEXAS HEAT WAVE CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

The Washington Post tried to make the link in "[The troubling heat in Texas and its ties to climate change in 5 maps.](#)"

The Washington Post

Fact Check. Texas has suffered extreme and extended heat waves before, most recently in the June-August 1980 heat wave that resulted in 2,000 deaths. Moreover, heat wave frequency and intensity have dramatically declined in the US over the past 90 years. [Read more...](#)

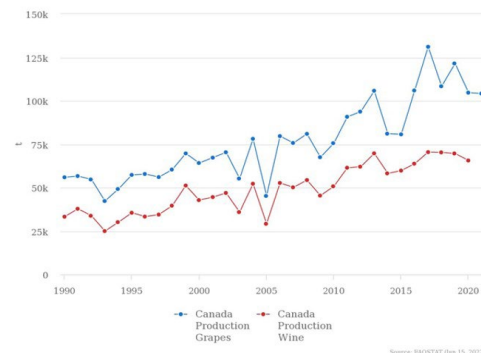


WINE PRODUCTION DECLINING BECAUSE OF CLIMATE CHANGE?

The Canadian Public Broadcasting company reported in "[Vintners warn a wine shortage could be coming, as they try to adapt to climate change.](#)" that: "Sweltering summers and bitterly cold winters have been hindering wine production in British Columbia, with one winemaker warning that climate change might be cultivating a crisis in the industry."

CBC  Radio-Canada

Fact Check. Since 1990, Canadian grape and wine production has dramatically increased. [Read more...](#)

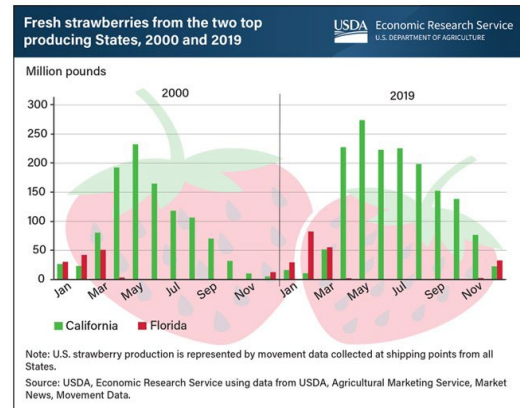


FLORIDA STRAWBERRIES SUFFERING FROM CLIMATE CHANGE?

Axios reported in "[Florida's strawberry industry threatened by climate change](#)" that warmer temperatures are reducing the amount of time that Florida strawberries are experiencing ideal growing temperatures.

AXIOS

Fact Check. As shown in the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) chart below, Florida's strawberry harvests increased nearly 50 percent between 2001 and 2019. [Read more...](#)

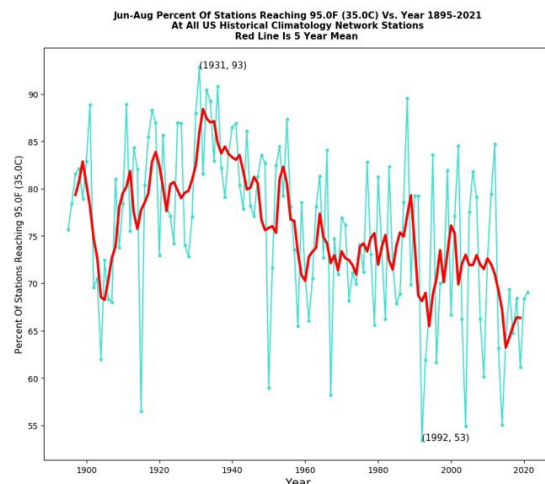


SUMMERS GETTING HOTTER?

The New York Times reported in "[Tracking Dangerous Heat in the U.S.](#)" that: "Summer temperatures have become hotter and more extreme in recent decades."

The New York Times

Fact Check. The *New York Times* uses the 1951-1980 global cooling period as the baseline temperature and ignores hot summers before 1940. As shown below, hot summers have decline in the US since the 1930s. [Read more...](#)



INDIAN HEAT WAVE A SIGN OF CLIMATE CHANGE?

About a 115°F heat wave, Bloomberg reported in "[India's June Heat Wave Deaths Are a Harbinger of Worse to Come](#)" that: "Scientists estimate climate change has made extreme heat 30 times more likely in India and the World Bank has flagged India is likely to be one of the first places in the world where heat waves breach the human survivability threshold."

Bloomberg

Fact Check. India is no stranger to heat waves. A June 1960 heat wave, for example, hit 116°F. Further, claims that climate change has made extreme weather events more likely are based on computer models that assume emissions make extreme weather more likely, an assumption that has no basis in fact.

The Bayonne Times
22 Jun 1960, Wed - Page 20

**India Heat Wave
Death Total at 395**
NEW DELHI, India (UPI) —
A killer heat wave with temperatures up to 116 degrees has brought death to at least 395 persons in Northern India since June 1, the all India Medical and Health Association reported today.
The reports said another 800 had been hospitalized with heat stroke.
One report said an elephant toppled over and died from heat stroke in Barabanki, 45 miles from Lucknow.
The Weather Bureau reported the monsoon is advancing into central India with cooling showers and is expected to reach the stricken areas within a few days.

CLIMATE CHANGE INTENSIFYING RAIN?

The *New York Times* report in "[Intensifying Rains Pose Hidden Flood Risks Across the U.S.](#)" that: "One in nine residents of the lower 48 states, largely in populous regions including the Mid-Atlantic and the Texas Gulf Coast, is at significant risk of downpours that deliver at least 50 percent more rain per hour than local pipes, channels and culverts might be designed to drain."

Fact Check. A new study in the *Journal of Hydrology reports* that the intensity of small rain systems declined during the period 2011-2020 as compared to 2001-2010 and that there is no significant trend in larger systems over the period 2001-2020.



ELSEVIER

BEES DYING FROM CLIMATE CHANGE?

The Associated Press reported in "[Nearly half of US honeybee colonies died last year. Struggling beekeepers stabilize population](#)" that climate change was a factor, such as an 80°F-day in Washington DC in January.

AP

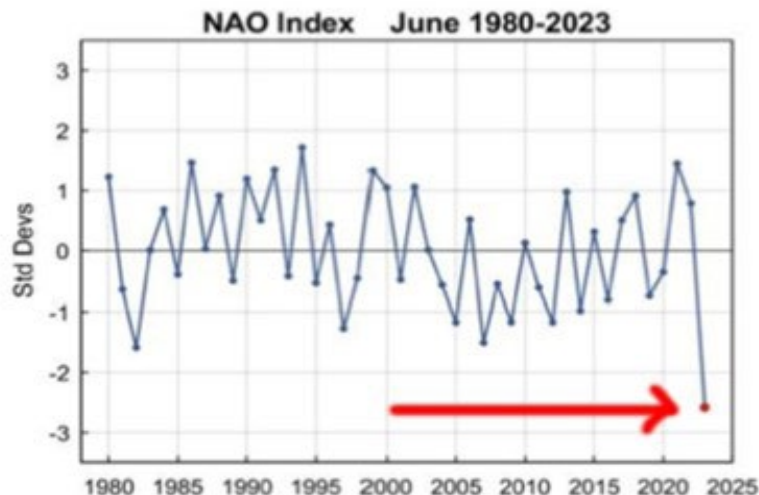
Fact Check. First, honeybee colony survival depends on a number of things, especially beekeeper hygiene. Next, [Washington, DC has never had an 80°F day in January](#), per the National Weather Service. While Washington DC has had January days in the 70s, they date as far back as 1907.

NORTH ATLANTIC HEAT WAVE DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE?

The Washington Post reported in "[Beyond extreme ocean heat wave in North Atlantic is worst in 170 years](#)" that: "Last month was the warmest May since 1850 for the Atlantic Ocean around the United Kingdom."

The Washington Post

Fact Check. First, it curious that the Washington Post failed to ask the question: Why was the North Atlantic so warm before the industrial era? Next, the explanation for the warming is a dramatic change in the Atlantic current (as measured by the North Atlantic Oscillation Index) that is explained by natural factors other than emissions. [Read more...](#)



YOSEMITE WILDFIRE CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

In July 2022, the *Guardian* [blamed](#) the large wildfire in Yosemite on climate change.



Fact Check. In June 2023, the cause of the Yosemite fire was determined as follows:

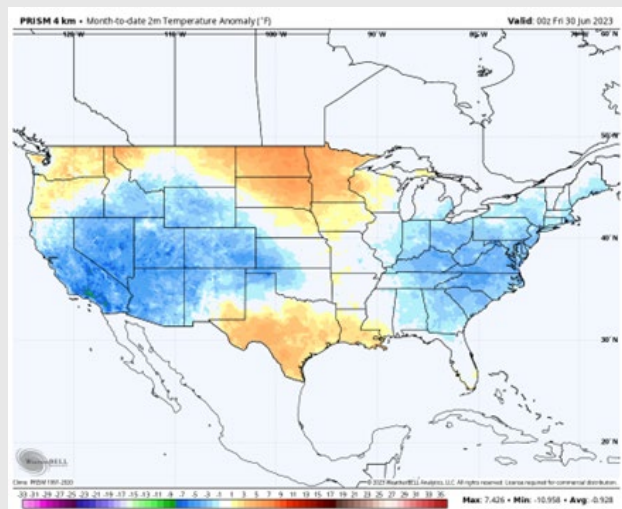
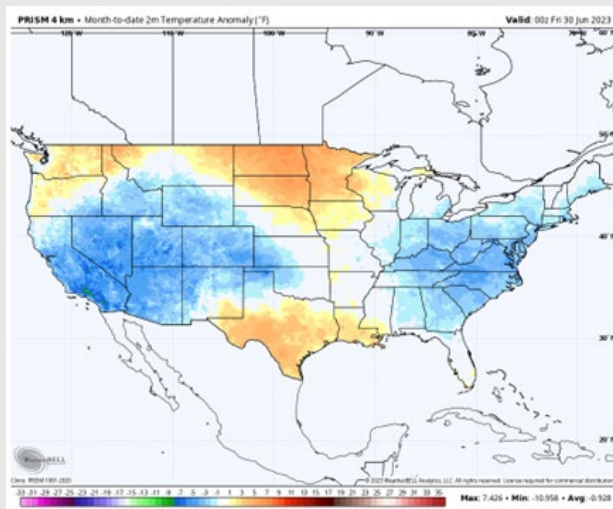
Democrat Donor Arrested for Starting Massive Fire Democrats Blamed on Climate Change

Several firefighters injured in 'ginormous' blaze; suspect also donated to the Lincoln Project



Andrew Stiles
June 18, 2023

We'll close out by returning to James Hansen's June 1988 testimony. As it turns out, June 2023 was 1.53°F **cooler** in the U.S. than June 1988.



It would be interesting to hear Dr. Hansen explain how June 2023 could possibly so much cooler than June 1988 despite a doubling of industrial era atmospheric CO2. Though pinged for a response via Twitter, so far not a peep from him.

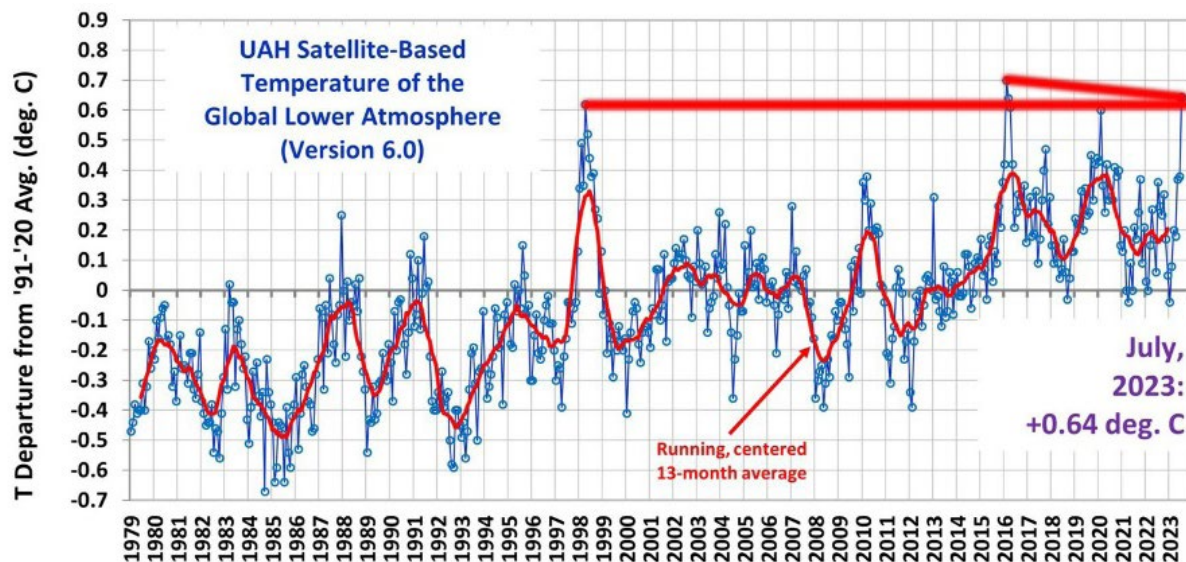
Until next month...

MEDIA CLIMATE FACT CHECK: JULY 2023 EDITION

Worst Media Coverage in 125,000 Years

The media is calling July 2023 the “hottest month on record” and even the “hottest month in the history of civilization.” Keeping in mind that July is typically the warmest month of every year, NASA satellite data indicate that July 2023 was the warmest July in the satellite record. But that record only dates back to 1979 and there certainly were Julys before 1979.

In terms of monthly temperature anomalies (temperature differences relative to a common baseline used to evaluate the notion of emissions-driven “global warming”), February 2016 had a greater anomaly than July 2023. March 2016 had the same anomaly and April 1998 was only an unmeasurable 0.02°C lower (see graph, below, and [data](#)). So February-March 2016 and April 1998 are not really endorsements of the hypothesis that every emission warms the planet.



Recalling that average global temperature is on the order of 58°F, use of the term “hottest” is obviously quite an exaggeration. Finally, the notion of “average global temperature” is [not really meaningful](#) in the first place. It has no physical reality, and its component satellite and surface station temperature measurements lack precision to a significant degree.

Notwithstanding the above, was July 2023 the “hottest month in the history of civilization”? We will address that after you check out the 10 climate fact checks for July 2023 presented below.

'ERA OF GLOBAL BOILING'?

The Washington Post reported in "[The U.N. warns 'an era of global boiling' has started. What does that mean?](#)": "The U.N. chief issued a stark warning on climate change this week: "The era of global warming has ended; the era of global boiling has arrived."

The Washington Post

Fact Check. Putting aside that the notion of "average global temperature" is a dubious proposition, whether you believe the high-end of "average global temperature" for July (i.e., the [Climate Reanalyzer's](#) 62.6°F) or the low-end (i.e., [Temperature.global's](#) 57.5°F), neither temperature is close to boiling (212°F).

'HOTTEST DAY IN 125,000 YEARS'?

The Washington Post reported in "Earth is at its hottest in thousands of years. Here's how we know": "In recent days, as the Earth has reached its highest average temperatures in recorded history, scientists have made a bolder claim: It may well be warmer than any time in the last 125,000 years."

The Washington Post

Fact Check. The 'hottest day in 125,000 years' is based on average global temperatures for July 3-4, estimated by the [Climate Reanalyzer](#) to be around 62.6°F. The [Climate Reanalyzer](#) relies on satellite temperature data estimates [modified by computer modelling and presented as temperature anomalies](#) (i.e., from an arbitrary baseline of 1979-2000 estimated temperatures). First, the 62.6°F is not the average of actually measured temperatures. It is guesswork. Next, the satellite era of temperature taking began in 1979, which is not close to 125,000 years ago. The significance of that is underscored by an Antarctic "heat wave" on July 3-4 that raised temperatures in part of Antarctica from around -70°F to around -30°F. That heat wave significantly skewed upward the [Climate Reanalyzer's](#) "average global temperature." Without satellites, that heat wave would never have been detected, as evidenced by [Temperature.global's](#) average of global surface stations measurements remaining constant at about 57.5°F. The "hottest day" claim so lacks a factual basis that even the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration was compelled to [run away from it](#).

AP



U.S. WORLD POLITICS VIDEO SPOTLIGHT ENTERTAINMENT SPORTS BUSINESS SCIENCE FACT CHECK

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration on Thursday issued a note of caution about the Maine tool's findings, saying it could not confirm data that results in part from computer modeling, saying it wasn't a good substitute for observations.

ATLANTIC CURRENT TO COLLAPSE BY 2025?

The New York Times reported in "[Warming Could Push the Atlantic Past a 'Tipping Point' This Century](#)": "The system of ocean currents that regulates the climate for a swath of the planet could collapse sooner than expected, a new analysis found... it could potentially occur as soon as 2025."

The New York Times

Fact Check. The UK national weather service, the Met Office, ran away from the periodically [recycled](#) alarmist claim with a week.

A paper published in the journal Nature suggested the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation was likely to collapse by 2057, and possibly as early as 2025.

'Don't despair'

But scientists said the paper was "far too simplistic", with Richard Betts, the head of the Climate Impacts at the Met Office Hadley Centre, saying: "There's still not evidence that we're kind of past the point of no return in terms of devastating impacts."

"On the basis of one paper, don't despair."

In addition, other recent research based on current measurements [has suggested](#) that the Atlantic ocean conveyor current is actually accelerating not getting weaker.

RECORD FOR CONSECUTIVE HOT DAYS IN PHOENIX?

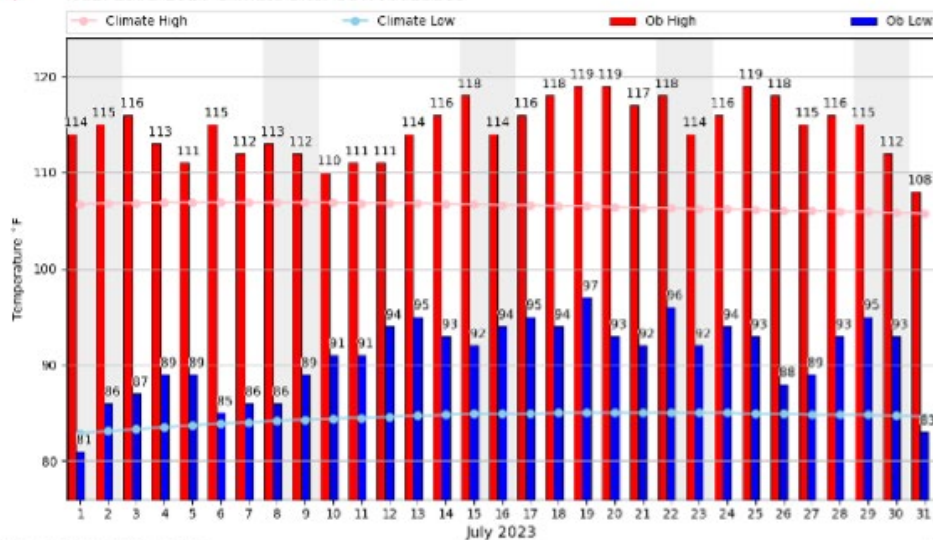
The Associated Press reported in "[July keeps sizzling as Phoenix hits another 110-degree day and wildfires spread in California](#)": "Phoenix sizzled through its 31st consecutive day of at least 110°F," which supposedly blew past the previous record of 18 straight days over 110°F in 1974.

AP Associated Press

Fact Check. If Phoenix's 2023 weather-related temperatures are to be compared with those of Phoenix from 1974, some adjustments are in order to ensure an apples-to-apples comparison. Since 1974, Phoenix temperatures warmed 5°F due to the urban heat island effect (i.e., urban area warming due to concrete, asphalt, waste heat, population etc.) If you subtract Phoenix's urban heat island effect from its [July 2023 maximum temperatures](#), the 1974 record of 18 consecutive days over 110°F is not close to be broken. The longest streak is six days, which occurred twice (July 17-22 and July 24-29). It was certainly hot in Phoenix during July 2023, but the weather-caused heat was far hotter in 1974.



[PHX] PHOENIX/SKY HARBOR :: Hi/Lo Temps for Jul 2023
NCEI 1991-2020 Climate Site: USW00023183

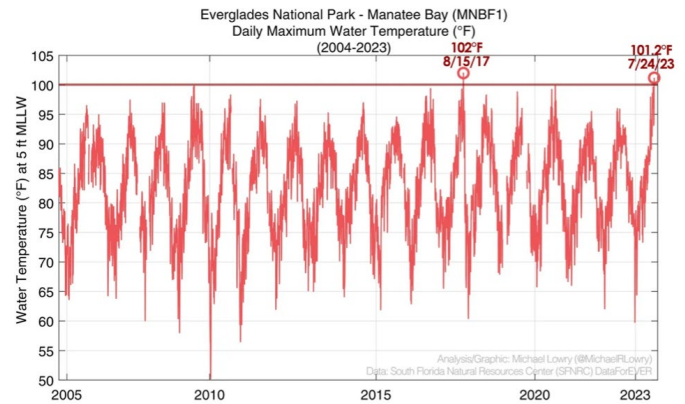


HOTTEST SEAWATER EVER?

The Associated Press reported in [“South Florida waters hit hot tub level and may have set world record for warmest seawater”](#): “The water temperature around the tip of Florida has hit triple digits — hot tub levels — two days in a row. Meteorologists say it could be the hottest seawater ever measured, although some questions about the reading remain.”



Fact Check. No, the water temperature was not unprecedented and calling it “seawater” is somewhat misleading as pointed out by the [Fort Myers News-Press](#).



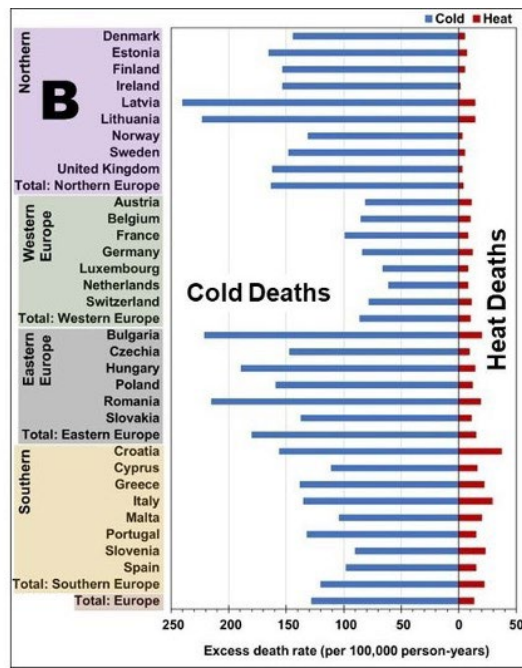
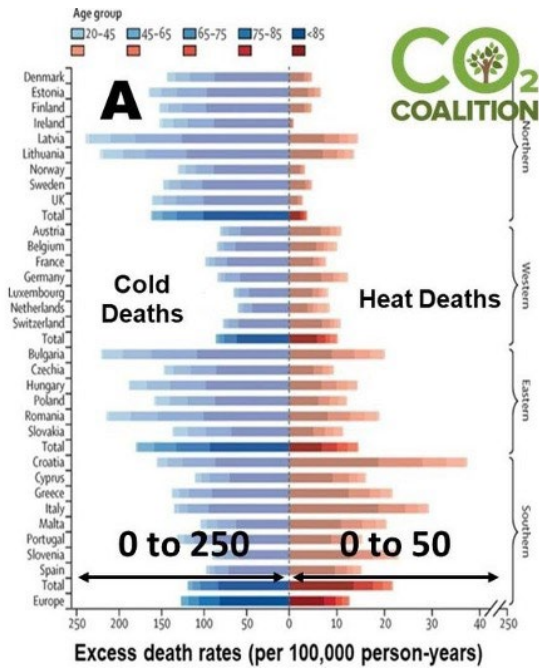
"Keep in mind that the observations in Manatee Bay are in shallow water in a closed-off cove with dark seagrass on the bottom," Zierden said. "I would not consider them a "sea surface temperature," as that implies open ocean."

EXTREME HEAT KILLING MORE PEOPLE?

USA Today columnist Richard Keller wrote in [“Extreme heat is killing more people – and the worst is yet to come”](#): “A [recent analysis in The Lancet Planetary Health](#) indicates that every year since 2000, an average of 20,000 people have died from extreme heat in European cities.”



Fact Check. It is well established that cold weather kills many more people than hot weather. But the misrepresentation of data in the study cited by Keller may explain why he was misled. The image, below, shows the table from the *Lancet Planetary Health* (left) vs. a re-drawing of the same graph (right) in which the “Excess death rates” scale for cold deaths and heat deaths are the same. Note how the *Lancet Planetary Health* chart misleads viewers; it bars out cold deaths in units of 50 vs. only 10 for heat deaths, falsely making heat deaths look similar in magnitude to cold deaths for many countries. A fair representation of cold deaths vs. heat deaths indicates that cold deaths are much greater in magnitude than heat deaths.



[The Lancet has published multiple large scale studies](#) in recent years and they all come to the same conclusions: colder temperatures kill far more people each year than heat; and as the Earth has modestly warmed, the number of lives lost to sub-optimal temperatures has declined because fewer people each year are dying of cold.

OCEAN CHANGING COLOR BECAUSE OF CLIMATE CHANGE?

"The Washington Post reported in "[Climate change is changing the ocean's color — and fast, scientists say](#)" that emissions and warming (aka "climate change") are causing the growth of phytoplankton that green the color of oceans."

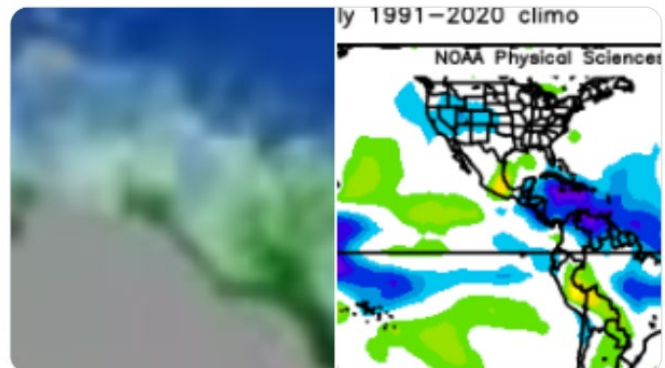
The Washington Post

Fact Check. While more CO2 and warming are generally good for plant life, algal growth is fueled by a combination of nutrients (especially agricultural run-off), ample sunlight and water conditions. Meteorologist Joe Bastardi points out that there has been a reduction in cloudiness and increase in sunlight in areas where the phytoplankton have increased.



The American Storm
@BigJoeBastardi

Bingo front row. Greening of low latitude atlantic almost perfect with increased OLR due to less clouds. More sun more photosynthesis of any plant life in ocean



12:31 PM · Aug 1, 2023 · 2,392 Views

HOTTEST EVER IN TURKEY?

"The Washington Post reported in "[The heat index reached 152 degrees in the Middle East — nearly at the limit for human survival](#)": "in the Middle East, the heat index reached 152°F, nearing — or surpassing — levels thought to be the most intense the human body can withstand."

The Washington Post

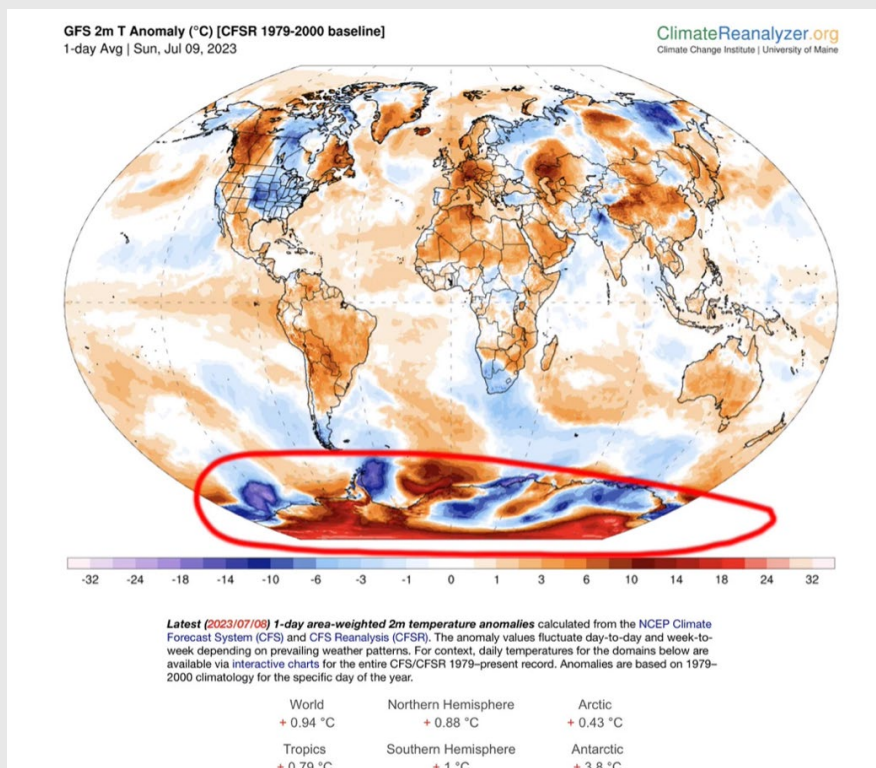
Fact Check. While the heat index (what the temperature feels like) hit 152°F in July 2023 in Turkey, on July 10, 1977, the actual temperature (vs. just what it feels like) reportedly hit 152°F in Turkey.

The Orlando Sentinel
11 Jul 1977, Mon · Page 1



So was July 2023 the “hottest month in the history of civilization”? Consider the following.

July’s warm temperature was skewed by the strong, short-term spike in Antarctic temperatures highlighted below. Such a short-term pike in temperatures is not indicative of a long-term climate trend, but rather anomalous, localized factors.



That heat wave was only detected and factored into average global temperature because of satellite coverage of the globe. But satellite coverage didn't begin until 1979. So similar heat waves that may have occurred before 1979 would be unknown and not factored into average global temperature calculations. So it is not possible to claim that July 2023 was the "hottest month in the history of civilization" because such data does not exist.

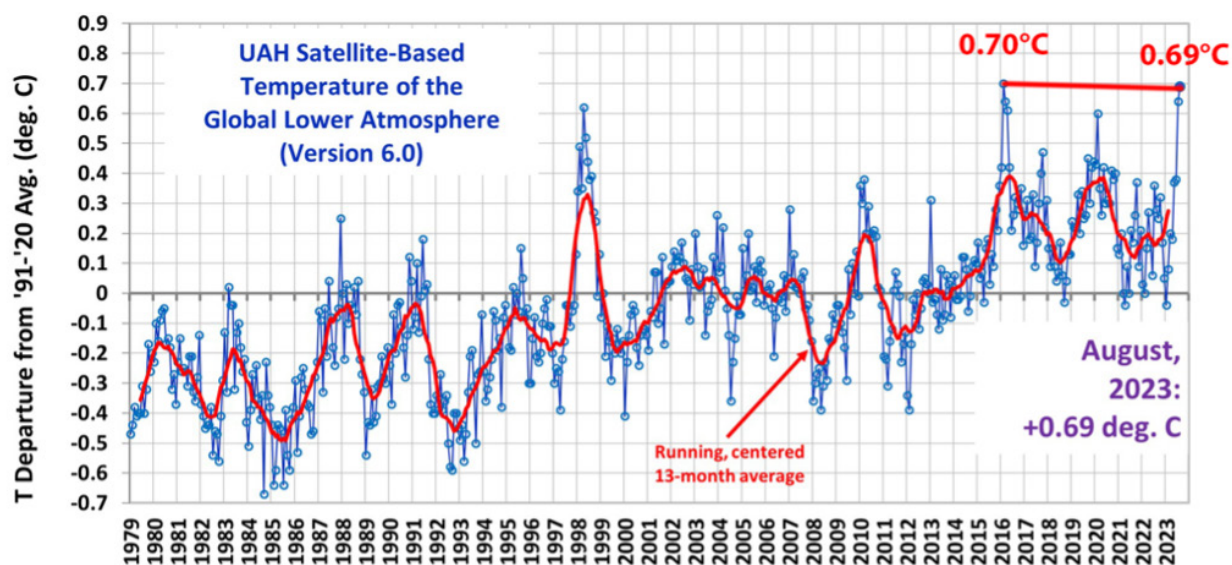
Finally, it is important to recall that the basis of climate alarm is that emissions of greenhouse gases drive global warming. We believe recent warming has been driven by the series of El Nino events since 1980, not emissions. July's warm temperatures do not alter this view as, in fact, a new El Nino seems to have started.

Until next month...

CLIMATE FACT CHECK: AUGUST 2023 EDITION

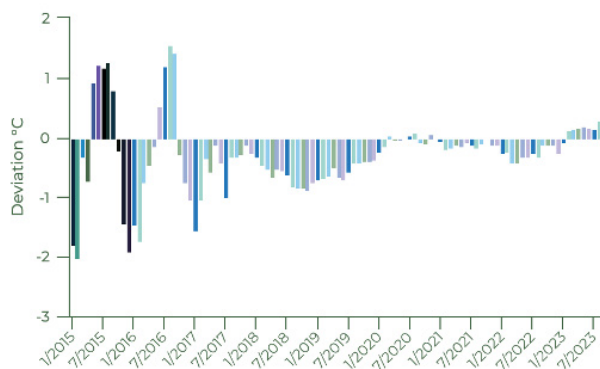
Liar, liar, media screams 'climate' on Maui fire (and more).

August 2023 was the warmest August since the satellite record began in 1979. But it still is not the largest monthly temperature anomaly or deviation from an estimated "average global temperature," the controversial metric invented for the global warming controversy. That record is still held by February 2016.



Another way to consider "average global temperature" is presented by [Temperature.global](https://www.temperature.global/), which uses unadjusted actual surface temperatures collected and calculated on a real-time basis going back to 2015. This data set shows there has been global cooling from January 2015 through August 2023.

GLOBAL TEMPERATURE



Which is better representation? Does that even matter? Remember that the key global warming claim is that every emission warms the planet. While both data sets indicate that August was a relatively warm month, neither supports the notion that emissions have anything to do with that.

Here are 10 other fact checks for claims made in August.

MAUI WILDFIRES CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

The Associated Press immediately blamed the Maui wildfires that started August 8 on climate change in its August 10 report "[Maui's fire became deadly fast. Climate change, flash drought, invasive grass and more fueled it.](#)"

 Associated Press

Fact Check. The wildfires are thought have been started by a power line downed by high winds that ignited non-native grasses during Maui's dry season on [land](#) owned and managed by the County of Maui. The island of Maui has not been particularly warm or dry in 2023. High winds and wildfires are nothing new on Maui.

A wildfire of similar origin and location occurred on Maui in [August 2018](#). The difference between 2023 and 2018 is that firefighters were able to contain the blaze. That ability was compromised this year because the fire hydrants had no water and a Maui government official [delayed](#) release of creek water for hours.

Compounding these errors was the government's failure to have [warning, evacuation or emergency response](#) plans in place. The local utility, Hawaii Electric, had [proposed](#) a wildfire mitigation plan to the Hawaiian government in June 2022, but no action had been taken by the government.

Although Hawaii Gov. Josh Green repeatedly tried to blame climate change, he eventually [admitted](#): "Look guys, we just lost lives because we don't have a water policy or a statewide plan that protects the land from burning." Gov. Green also [admitted](#) personal incompetence: "This is the first time for me as an executive that I've been tasked with something outside my absolute comfort zone. Covid was not difficult for me to deal with because I was a health care provider practicing public health." Even the Washington Post editorial board [condemned](#) govern failure: "Maui officials should have known what was coming."

HURRICANE HILARY 'UNPRECEDENTED'?

About the impending landfall of Hurricane Hilary, Los Angeles Mayor Karen Bass [declared](#) an August 20 news conference: "This is an unprecedented weather event."

Los Angeles Times

Fact Check. Hurricane Hilary was preceded by a similar tropical storm with high winds and heavy rain that struck Southern California in September 1939. The National Hurricane Center later [acknowledged](#) there was precedence: "It's rare, it doesn't happen all the time, but it certainly has happened enough times in the past that we knew it could happen again... unusual but not unprecedented."



HURRICANE IDALIA UNPRECEDENTED?

NBC Connecticut stated in its report, ["Unprecedented' Hurricane Idalia aftermath seen in before-and-after photos"](#): "Idalia was the first major hurricane to have swept through Florida's Big Bend."



Fact Check. Wrong again. A strong and deadly hurricane swept through Florida's Big Bend area in September 1896.



PENGUIN BABIES KILLED BY GLOBAL WARMING?

Bloomberg reported in "[Our Addiction to Fossil Fuels Is Killing Baby Penguins](#)" that: "As [Antarctic] sea ice melts, the fluffy chicks are drowning before they can learn to swim."

Bloomberg

Record low 2022 Antarctic sea ice led to catastrophic breeding failure of emperor penguins

climate and sea ice scientists. The regional anomaly in the Amundsen and Bellingshausen Seas is likely to have been influenced by the Triple-Dip La Niña that is affecting many areas of the southern Pacific¹⁹, leading to a strongly negative Southern Annular Mode (SAM) which is typically characterised by a deep low pressure in the Amundsen Sea sector²⁰. It is expected that as the La Niña weakens and SAM turns positive, sea ice extent in the region may grow. Nonetheless, our findings show a clear link between negative sea ice anomalies and emperor penguin breeding failures that may represent a snapshot of a future, warming Antarctica where such events become more frequent and widespread, with grave consequences for emperor penguin population viability.

Fact Check. The *Nature* [study](#) that reported on a penguin chick death event during June 2022 specifically attributed the lack of sea ice in a part of Antarctic to the effects of La Nina event, not emissions. While the study authors suggested that more such death events lie in the future should the Antarctic warm, the Antarctic [has not warmed in 70 years](#). [Read more...](#)

CLIMATE CHANGE DEADLY?

In "[Vivek Ramaswamy says 'hoax' agenda kills more people than climate change](#)," Washington Post "fact checker" Glenn Kessler gave Republican presidential candidate Vivek Ramaswamy four Pinocchios for stating during the August presidential candidate debate that, "The climate change agenda is a hoax ... The reality is more people are dying of bad climate change policies than they are of actual climate change."

The Washington Post

Fact Check. Kessler offered no examples of actual deaths from "climate change," instead falsely attributing various heat wave deaths to climate change and offering World Health Organization predictions of future deaths starting in 2030. Kessler omitted the hundreds of thousands of deaths from climate change policies including deaths from the climate policy-caused war in Ukraine, European energy crisis, frozen wind turbines in Texas, e-vehicle explosions and much more. Kessler should give himself the four Pinocchios. Read more [here](#) and [here](#)...

The Washington Post
Democracy Dies in Darkness

The Pinocchio Test

No matter how you slice it, ^{no} credible research has concluded that thousands of people a year die because of the effects of climate change. We ~~can't find~~ ^{didn't look for} data that suggests green energy policies actually kill even more people — and Ramaswamy's campaign ~~did not~~ ^{we did not ask} provide any source for his claim. ~~He owns~~ ^{I get} Four Pinocchios. ~~to~~

Four Pinocchios

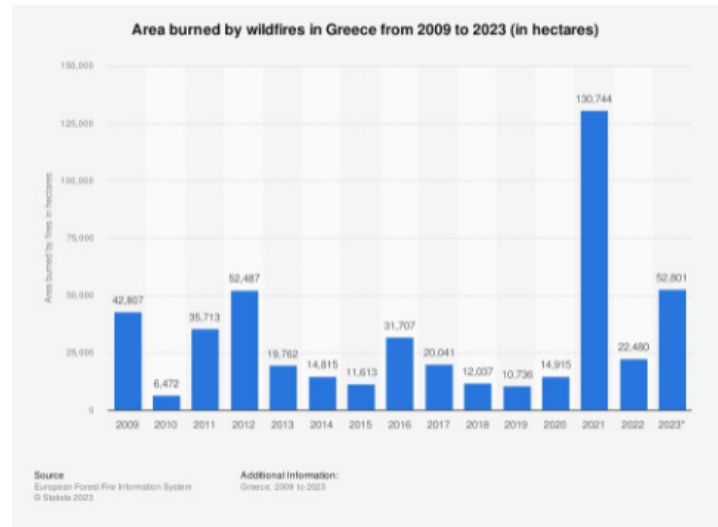


GREEK WILDFIRES CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

CBS News reported in "[Greece is battling Europe's 'largest wildfire ever recorded,' and it's 'still out of control'](#)" that: "Greece has been ravaged by numerous wildfires this summer which the government attributes to climate change."



Fact Check. First, wildfire is endemic to Greece. Homer even mentioned them in the *Iliad*, composed 3,500 years ago. Next, Greek wildfires [do not correlate at all with emissions or warming](#). Fires in Greece have [spiked](#) recently. They have also had many years recently with fewer fires and less land burned. Finally, as is often the case, Greek police have been [arresting arsonists](#) for starting the wildfires.



LOUISIANA WILDFIRES UNPRECEDENTED?

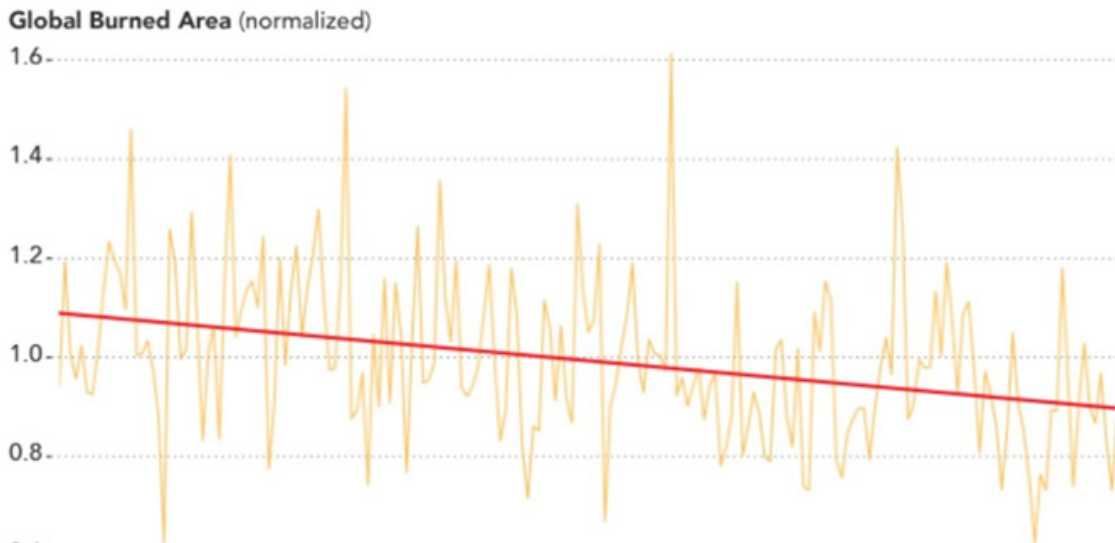
The *Washington Post* reported in "[Louisiana sees 'unprecedented' wildfires amid record heat, drought](#)" that: "The state's largest wildfire on record has burned over 33,000 acres and is just 50 percent contained."



Fact Check. Wildfires are a regular occurrence in Louisiana. Per the 1985 newspaper article below, an average of 67,000 acres burned in the state every year. That's a lot more than has burned this year. Louisiana's 2023 wildfires are not unprecedented.



By the way, NASA has [reported](#) a decline in global wildfire.



MAINE'S PUFFINS SAVED BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

The Associated Press reports in "[Maine's puffin colonies recovering in the face of climate change](#)," that: Atlantic puffins — clownish seabirds with colorful bills and waddling gaits — had their second consecutive rebound year for fledging chicks after suffering a catastrophic 2021, said scientists who monitor the birds. The news flies in the face of environmental trends, as scientists have said warming waters off New England jeopardize the birds because that reduces the kind of fish they need to feed their chicks."

AP Associated Press

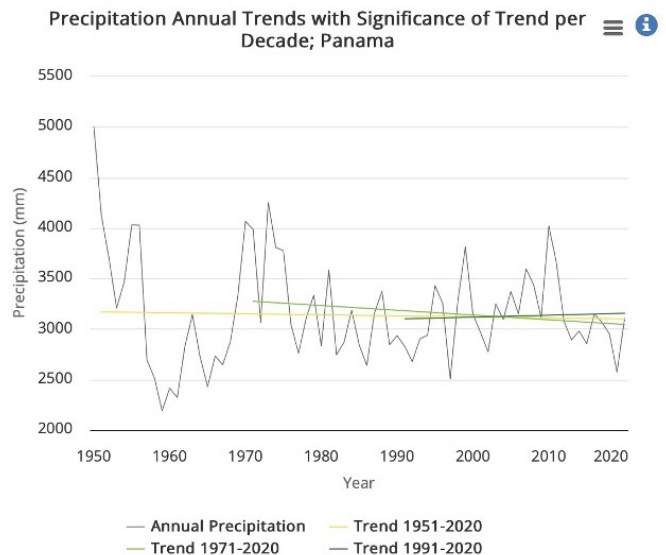
Fact Check. Climate change was blamed in 2021 for puffin breeding problems. Now in 2023, climate change is credited with helping puffin populations recover. Since the key climate change claim is that every emission changes the climate for the worse, it is not plausible that climate change both harmed and helped the puffins within two years. The Associated Press quoted a scientist as stating: "It's a sign the impact of climate change on ecosystems is not always as tidy as we think." It could also be a sign that what is imagined to be "climate change," i.e., more atmospheric CO₂, is really irrelevant and that something else is at work.

PANAMA CANAL WATER LEVEL LOWERED BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

The New York Times blamed climate change for lowering the water level at the Panama Canal in "[Climate Risks Loom Over Panama Canal, a Vital Global Trade Link.](#)"

The New York Times

Fact Check. Precipitation has trending up in Panama since 1990, about the beginning of climate hysteria. There is no correlation between precipitation in Panama and either emissions or warming, per World Bank data.



MONARCH BUTTERFLIES HURT BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

We've been told for years that climate change was hurting monarch butterfly populations. The Associated Press reported in April 2022 that climate change was to blame for "[beloved monarch butterflies now listed as endangered.](#)"

AP Associated Press

Fact Check. A new study in *Current Biology* [reports](#) that: "Humans may have artificially inflated the monarch population by making changes to the habitat of Eastern and North America. The numbers we see now may reflect an expanded population from precolonial sizes." That would mean that "climate change" correlates with more Monarch butterflies.

AUGUST 25, 2023

Editors' notes

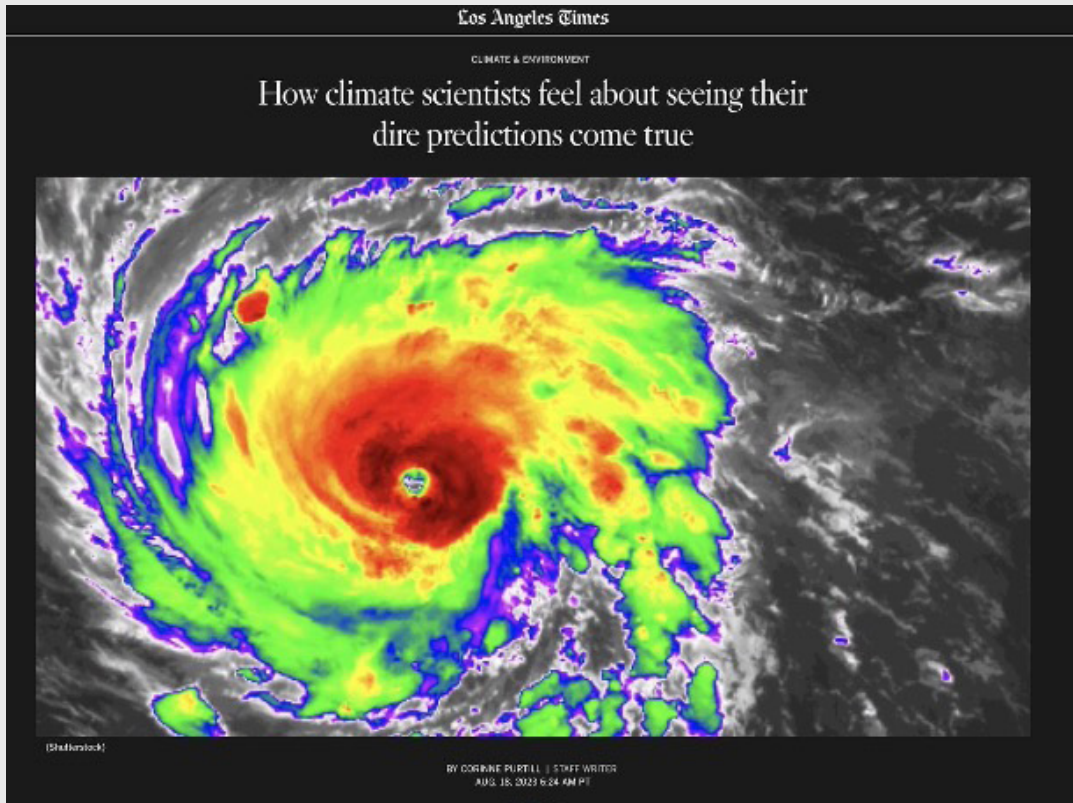
Research suggests monarch butterflies may be in less danger than we think

by Antonella Di Marzio, The College of William & Mary



Monarch butterfly drinking nectar from a milkweed plant. Credit: JanetandPhil o...

We'll close out this month with a final laugh from the Los Angeles Times: "[How climate scientists feel about seeing their predictions come true.](#)"



The article mentions no "dire prediction that has come true." Not one. There is a passing general reference to James Hansen's 1988 Senate testimony, but none of that came true either as detailed in "[Wrong Again: James Hansen 1988 Senate Testimony Edition.](#)" For more predictions that never came true, check out: "[Wrong Again: 50 Years of Failed Eco-pocalyptic Predictions](#)" and "[Wrong Again: 2020's Failed Climate Doomsaying.](#)"

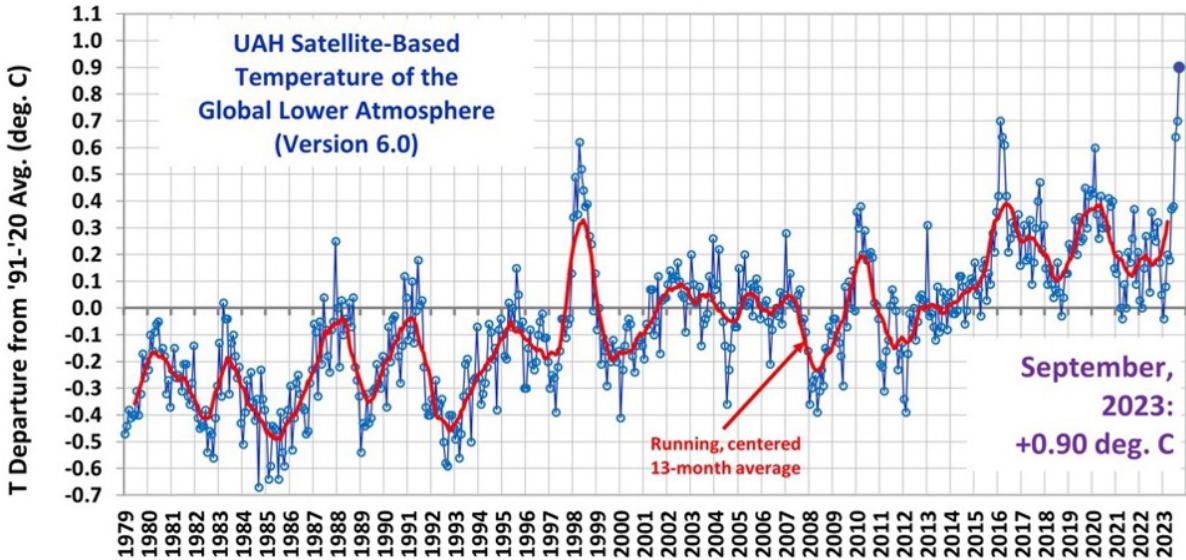
Until next month...



CLIMATE FACT CHECK: SEPTEMBER 2023 EDITION

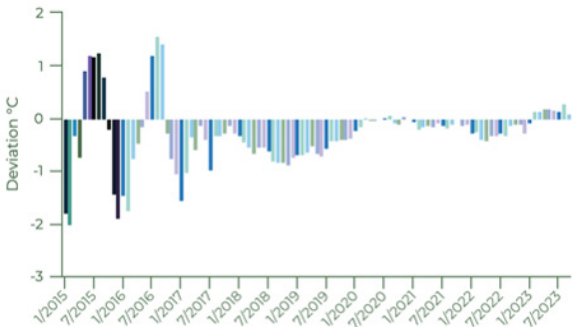
Record Weather Or Just Record Media Lying?

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.

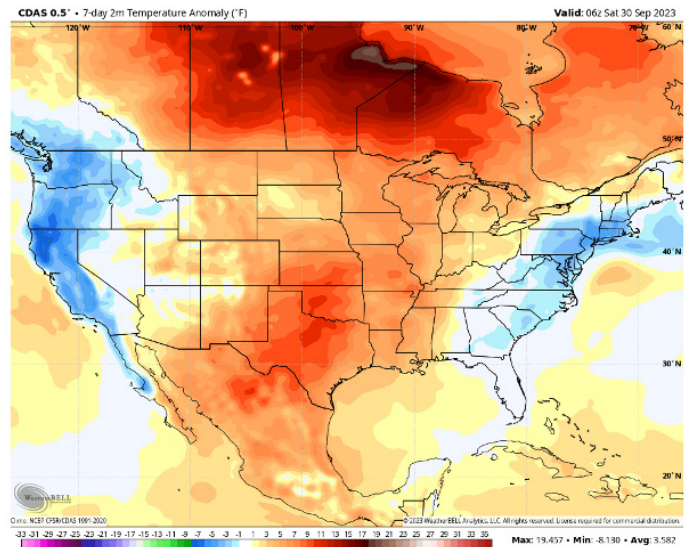
The records of the Meteorological Observatory at Central Park, which began in 1869, show that the recent rain-fall has been greater than at any other time in the past 12 years. The Signal Service measurement of the total rain-fall is 9.46 inches up to 11 P. M. Saturday; the Central Park Observatory makes 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.

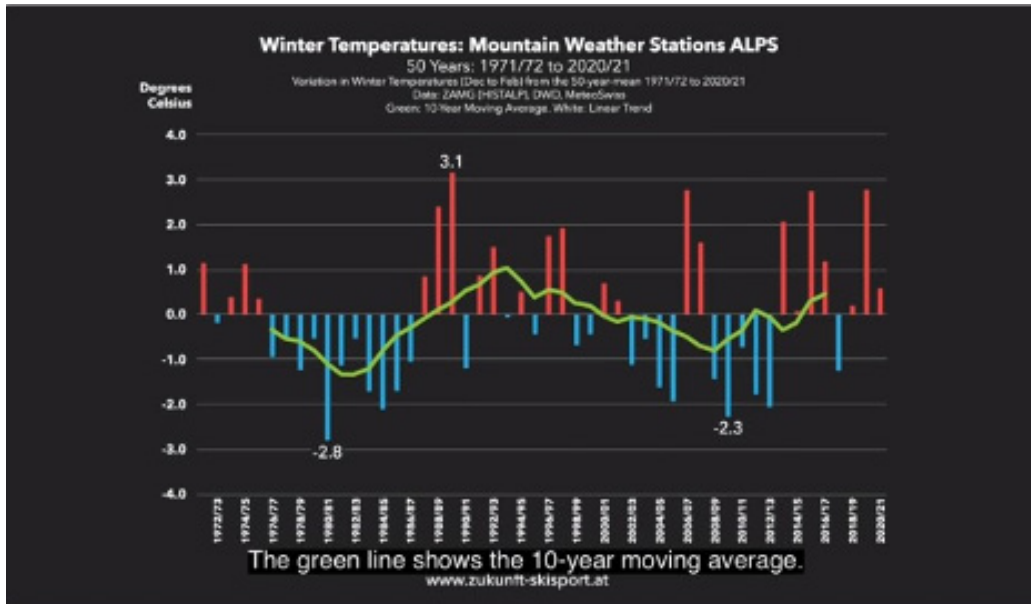


ALPINE GLACIERS MELTING AT AN EXTRAORDINARY RATE?

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.

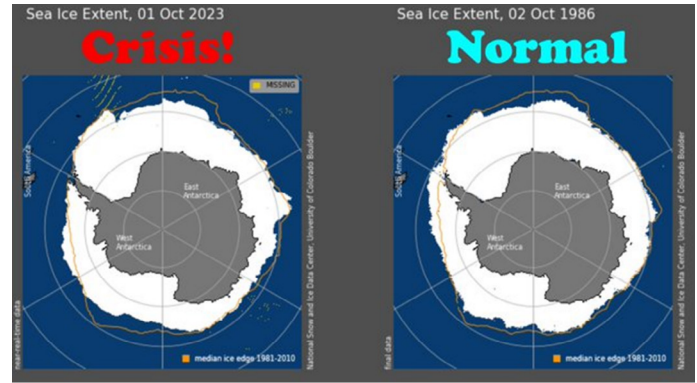
ANTARCTIC ICE HITS A RECORD LOW? THE WASHINGTON POST REPORTED IN

"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

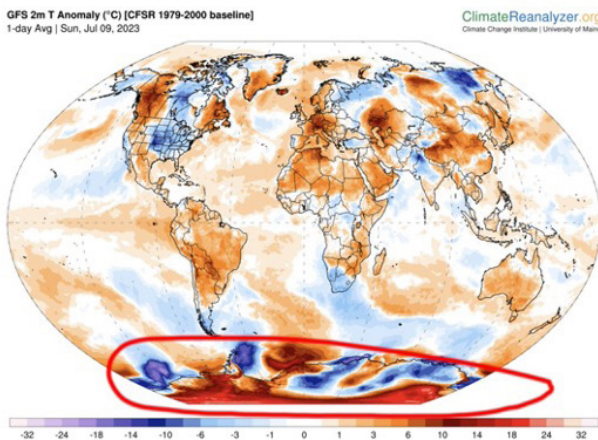


'HOTTEST SUMMER' CAUSED BY EMISSIONS?

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 (CFRS). 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/CFRS 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

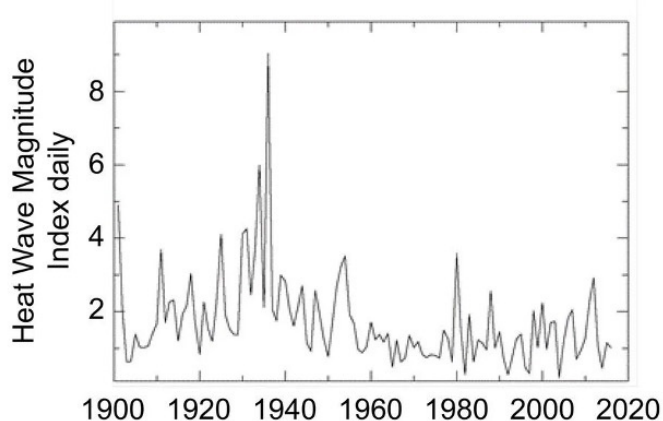
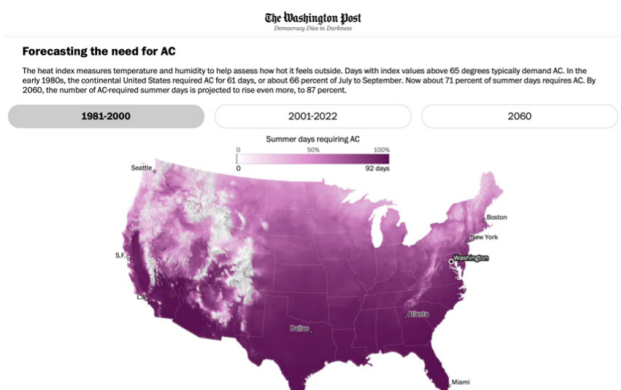
Fact Check. Kolkata has an urban heat island effect of 4.9°F during the day and 6.4°F at night. So, it's warmer in Kolkata. But it's not emissions.

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.

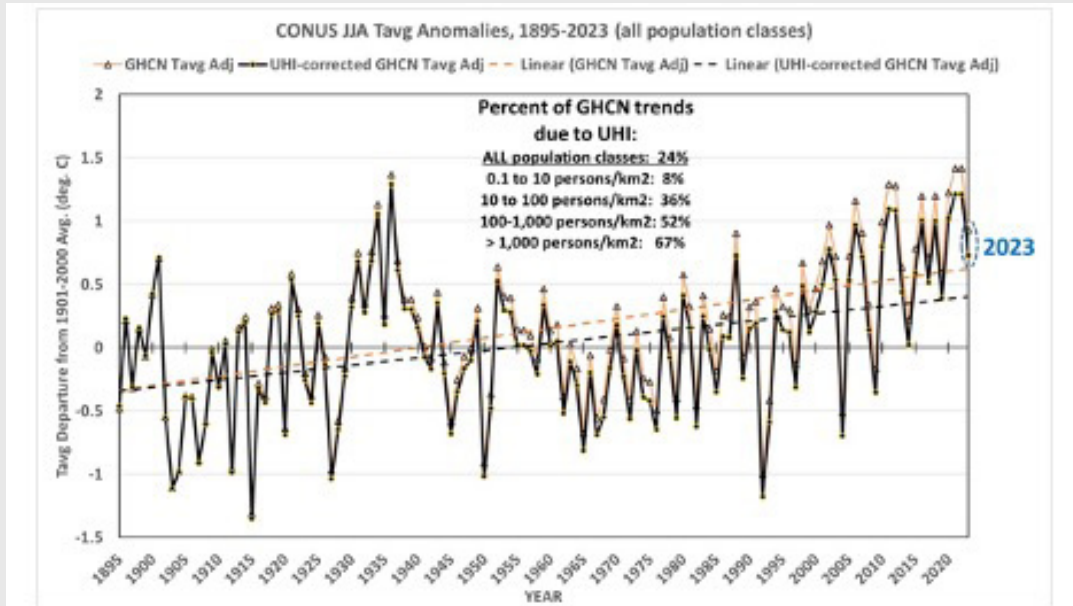
SEPTEMBER'S WARM TEMPERATURES CAUSED BY HUMANS?

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."

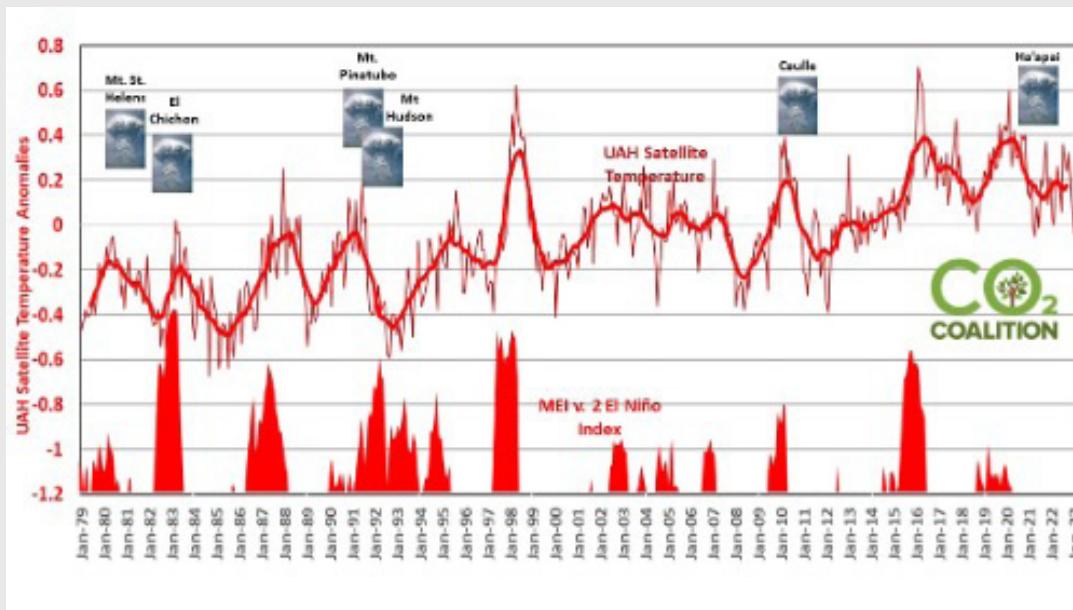
The Washington Post

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?

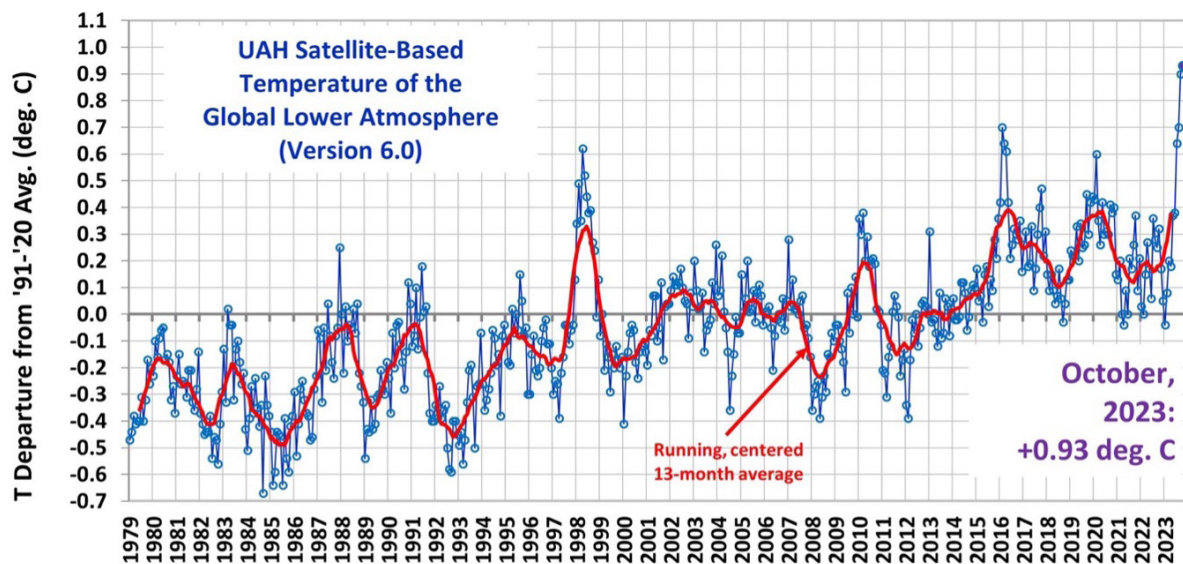


Until next month...

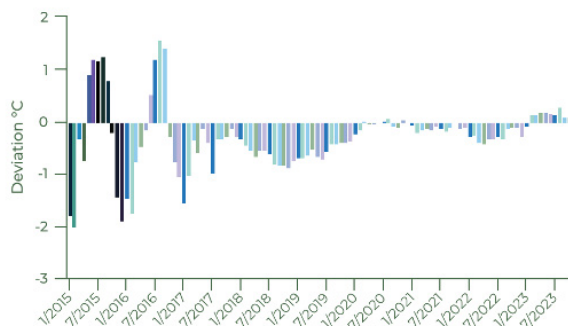
CLIMATE FACT CHECK: OCTOBER 2023 EDITION

The usual media tricks with a treat from Norway

If you thought the September 2023 [NASA satellite estimated average global temperature](#) anomaly (0.90°C) was high, October topped it at 0.93°C.



GLOBAL TEMPERATURE



But just as occurred in September, the estimated average global temperature based on [Temperature.global](#)'s real-time surface stations measurements reported October as no big deal temperature-wise, even continuing the trend of global cooling reported since its record began in January 2015.

What is to be made of this discrepancy?

As remarked in September, regardless of the data used to estimate it, "average global temperature" is not an actual physical metric. It is a flawed notion [contrived](#) by and for global warming alarmism. Its estimation is fraught with problems. We only discuss it because the alarmists do.

Sure 2023 has been an unusual year so far. But the key question remains: Has 2023 weather been driven or caused by emissions? A reasonably correct answer comes, surprisingly enough, from NASA's chief climate alarmist, Gavin Schmidt who told the Washington Post: "It is indeed hard to give a good and informed answer to why this is happening."

We can agree with that. On to our ten climate fact checks for October.

AMPHIBIANS GOING EXTINCT BECAUSE OF CLIMATE CHANGE?

The *Washington Post* reported in "[Climate change is driving many amphibians toward extinction](#)": "A new 'gut punch' of a study shows that more than 40 percent of frogs, salamanders and other amphibian species are at risk of vanishing."

The Washington Post

Fact Check. Amphibian populations are affected by many environmental factors, including human encroachment and disease. But there is no evidence that increasing atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO2) is one of them. Then there's [this](#). In 2006, "global warming" was [blamed](#) for the demise of the harlequin frog.



But after 15 years of “global warming,” the harlequin frog was “back from the dead.”

Nov. 8, 2022

Back from the dead: Meet the frogs overcoming extinction

Researchers from MSU and Ecuador have confirmed that many harlequin frogs once believed to be extinct are, in fact, persisting

If there's news about amphibians these days, odds are it's not going to be good. A pathogenic fungus has been decimating populations around the world for about forty years and counting, pushing many species to extinction. And once a species is classified as extinct, odds are it isn't coming back.

That's why researchers have been stunned to see one genus — Atelopus or harlequin frogs — defying the odds. Now, new research from ecologists at Michigan State University and collaborators in Ecuador is setting the stage for an unprecedented underdog story — or, if you will, an underfrog story.

With a combination of literature review and fieldwork, the team has shown that as many as 32 harlequin frog species, once thought to be possibly extinct, are still surviving in the wild.

'SIZZLING' SEPTEMBER?

The Associated Press reported in [“September sizzled to records and was so much warmer than average scientists call it ‘mind-blowing’:](#)

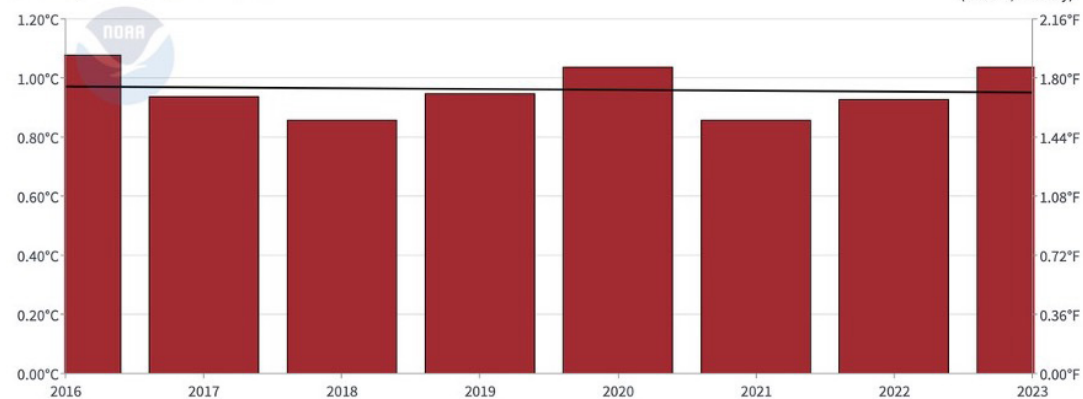
“After a summer of record-smashing heat, warming somehow got even worse in September as Earth set a new mark for how far above normal temperatures were, the European climate agency reported Thursday.”

AP Associated Press

Fact Check. If September was “sizzling,” it's not showing up in the data maintained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). That data report global cooling for the 8 years from October 2015 through September 2023.

Global Land and Ocean

October-September Temperature Anomalies



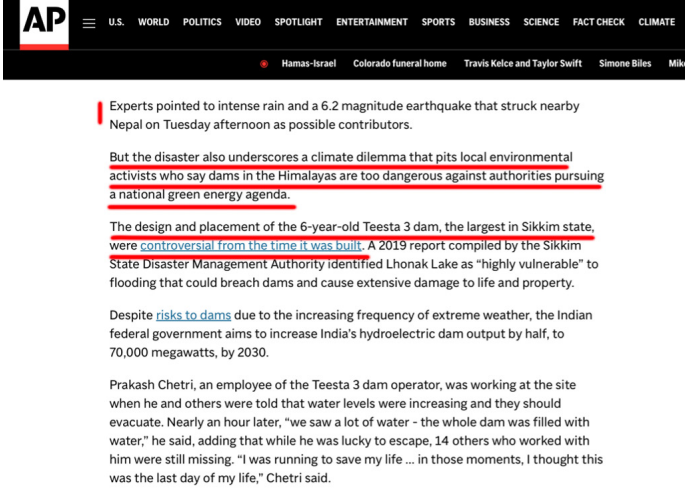
Powered by ZingChart

MELTING HIMALAYAN GLACIER CAUSES DEADLY FLOOD?

The *New York Times* reported in "[A Calamitous Flood Shows the Dangers Lurking in Melting Glaciers](#)" that: "A glacial lake's overflow swept away more than 100 people in the Himalayan state of Sikkim in India. Climate change is aggravating the threat of such phenomena."

The New York Times

Fact Check. Glacial dam bursts in the Himalayas [are not a new phenomenon](#). This burst seems ironically [attributable](#) India's "green" energy efforts, in this case a controversial hydropower project.



The screenshot shows the top of an AP article. The navigation bar includes: AP, U.S., WORLD, POLITICS, VIDEO, SPOTLIGHT, ENTERTAINMENT, SPORTS, BUSINESS, SCIENCE, FACT CHECK, CLIMATE. Below the navigation bar, there are several headlines: "Hamans-Israel", "Colorado funeral home", "Travis Kelce and Taylor Swift", "Simone Biles", "Mik". The main text of the article snippet reads: "Experts pointed to intense rain and a 6.2 magnitude earthquake that struck nearby Nepal on Tuesday afternoon as possible contributors. But the disaster also underscores a climate dilemma that pits local environmental activists who say dams in the Himalayas are too dangerous against authorities pursuing a national green energy agenda. The design and placement of the 6-year-old Teesta 3 dam, the largest in Sikkim state, were controversial from the time it was built. A 2019 report compiled by the Sikkim State Disaster Management Authority identified Lhonak Lake as 'highly vulnerable' to flooding that could breach dams and cause extensive damage to life and property. Despite risks to dams due to the increasing frequency of extreme weather, the Indian federal government aims to increase India's hydroelectric dam output by half, to 70,000 megawatts, by 2030. Prakash Chetri, an employee of the Teesta 3 dam operator, was working at the site when he and others were told that water levels were increasing and they should evacuate. Nearly an hour later, 'we saw a lot of water - the whole dam was filled with water,' he said, adding that while he was lucky to escape, 14 others who worked with him were still missing. 'I was running to save my life ... in those moments, I thought this was the last day of my life,' Chetri said."

ALASKAN KING CRAB HARVEST HURT BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

The Associated Press reported in "[Alaska fishermen will be allowed to harvest lucrative red king crab in the Bering Sea](#)" that: "Alaska fishermen will be able to harvest red king crab for the first time in two years, offering a slight reprieve to the beleaguered fishery beset by low numbers likely exacerbated by climate change."

AP Associated Press

Fact Check. Let's see if we understand: The red king crab harvest was cancelled because of "climate change" in 2021. Two years later, presumably after more "climate change," the harvest is back on? Maybe it wasn't "climate change" in the first place?

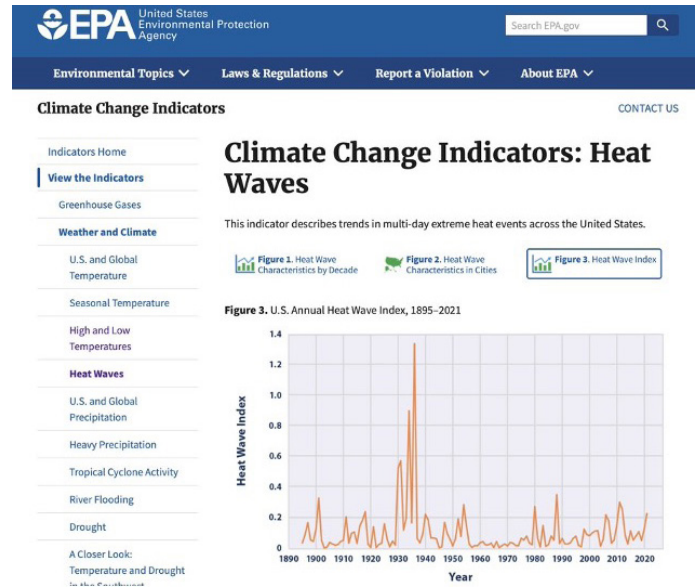
SUMMERS GETTING HOTTER?

The *New York Times* reported in "[It's Not Your Imagination. Summers Are Getting Hotter](#)" that: "To understand how summers have changed, [James Hansen and others] compared local summer temperatures over

Fact Check. Even the EPA [acknowledges](#) that the 1930s summers (as measured by heat waves) were much "hotter" than today, despite being many emissions ago. Unfortunately for the *New York Times*, Hansen's "analysis" conveniently starts in the 1950s, completely ignoring the 1930s.

land for each decade since the 1950s to the average summer temperature for the location between 1951 and 1980, their baseline period.”

The New York Times



The screenshot shows the EPA website's 'Climate Change Indicators' section for 'Heat Waves'. It includes a navigation menu with 'Environmental Topics', 'Laws & Regulations', 'Report a Violation', and 'About EPA'. A search bar is at the top right. The main content area features a sidebar with a list of indicators such as 'Greenhouse Gases', 'Weather and Climate', 'Seasonal Temperature', 'High and Low Temperatures', 'Heat Waves', 'U.S. and Global Precipitation', 'Heavy Precipitation', 'Tropical Cyclone Activity', 'River Flooding', and 'Drought'. The main title is 'Climate Change Indicators: Heat Waves'. Below the title, it states: 'This indicator describes trends in multi-day extreme heat events across the United States.' There are three figure thumbnails: 'Figure 1. Heat Wave Characteristics by Decade', 'Figure 2. Heat Wave Characteristics in Cities', and 'Figure 3. Heat Wave Index'. Figure 3 is selected and shows a line graph titled 'Figure 3. U.S. Annual Heat Wave Index, 1895-2021'. The y-axis is 'Heat Wave Index' ranging from 0 to 1.4. The x-axis is 'Year' from 1890 to 2020. The graph shows a relatively flat line with minor fluctuations until around 1930, after which there is a significant spike reaching approximately 1.3 around 1935, followed by a period of lower activity with several smaller peaks.

CLIMATE CHANGE HURTING PUMPKINS?

The Associated Press reported in [“How extreme weather in the US may have affected the pumpkins you picked this year for Halloween”](#) that: “For some pumpkin growers in states like Texas, New Mexico and Colorado, this year’s pumpkin crop was a reminder of the water challenges hitting agriculture across the Southwest and West as human-caused climate change exacerbates drought and heat extremes.”

AP Associated Press

Fact Check. Climate change” produced record pumpkins in the UK. Crop production varies from year to year depending on the weather and other factors. And weather is not “climate change.”

The Telegraph

Record-breaking autumn heat fuels giant pumpkin bonanza

But climate scientists express concern over global temperature records and the impact on tree health amidst unseasonable warmth

By Emma Gatten, ENVIRONMENT EDITOR
7 October 2023 - 9:25am



Ada Smith, 3, sits on top of the winning giant pumpkin at the Malvern Autumn Show last month. (CREDIT: JALAN-DIXON)

Pumpkins could be bumper size this Halloween because of the warm autumn weather, farmers have said.

TRAGIC HIMALAYAN AVALANCHE CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

The Associated Press reported in "[American mountaineer, local guide dead after avalanches hit Tibetan mountain. Two others are missing](#)" that: "October is a popular time to trek the Himalayas as it's after the rainy monsoon season, but experts have cautioned that climate change has increased the risk of avalanches in the region."

AP Associated Press

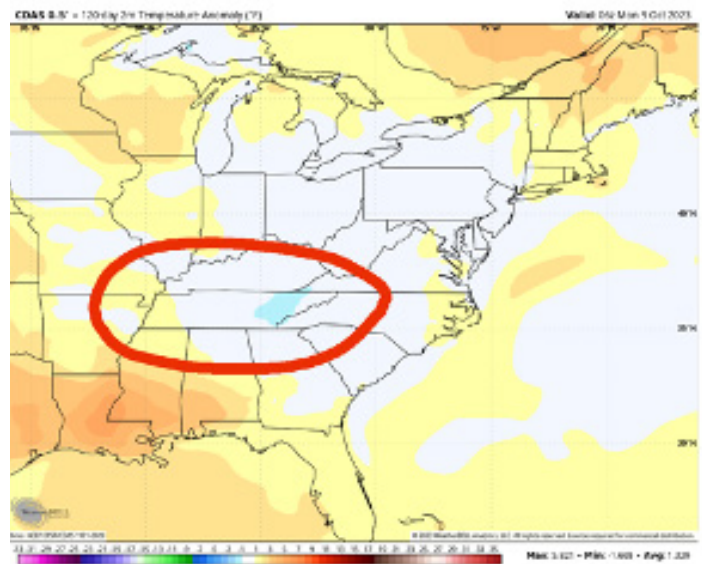
Fact Check. The avalanche occurred at an altitude of about 25,000 feet. The [October temperature](#) is about 0°F at that altitude. So the avalanche wasn't caused by warming or melting.

BUTTERFLIES HURT BY WARMING?

New York Times columnist and climate alarmist Margaret Renkl wrote in "[What Climate Change Does to My October Garden](#)" that: "This year, September brought only the barest handful of butterflies [to my Middle Tennessee garden]... It's impossible not to wonder if that heat had anything to do with the butterflies missing from my pollinator garden. This summer was the hottest on record, and September followed suit... I know that insect reproduction is affected by temperature."

The New York Times

Fact Check. : Middle Tennessee was had a normal to cooler summer. So much for Renkl's "wondering.



SOARING HEAT DEATHS IN ARIZONA?

The Associated Press reported in "[The toll of heat deaths in the Phoenix area soars after the hottest summer on record](#)" that: [Maricopa County] public health officials say the final count will surely set a new record."

AP Associated Press

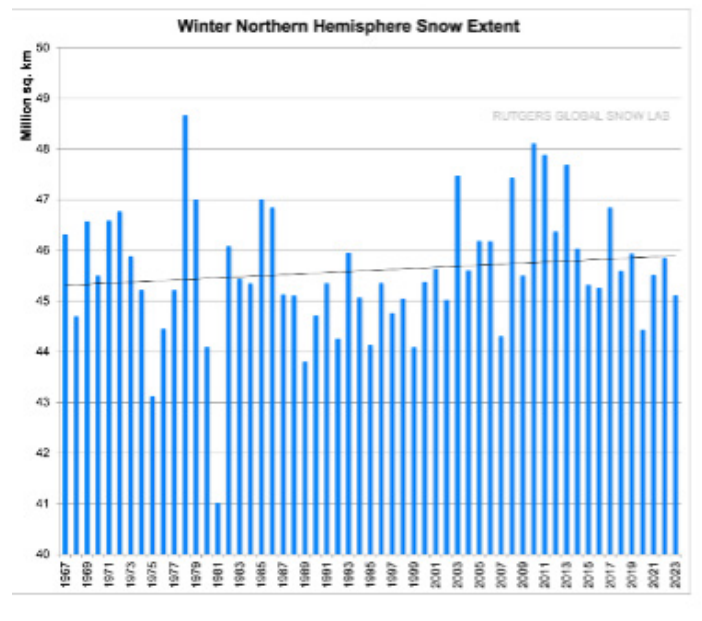
Fact Check. In 2022, 67% of the heat-related deaths in Maricopa County were drug/alcohol-related. The report for 2023 omitted that information. The Associated Press failed to ask why.

WORLD CUP SKIING AFFECTED BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

The Associated Press reported in "[Shiffrin, Odermatt are favorites again as Alpine skiing season starts amid climate change issues](#)" that: "Just a fraction of the talk in the buildup to this weekend's Alpine skiing World Cup opening has been about who will win the races or if Mikaela Shiffrin and Marco Odermatt are going to dominate the season again. The main topic is whether in times of global warming a winter sport season should still start as early as October."



Fact Check. When World Cup Alpine skiing began in the 1960s, the first race was in held in January, not October. In any event, winter Northern Hemisphere snow cover has [increased](#) since the 1960s. There has been [no significant alpine winter warming](#) since the 1970s. In Nov. 2021, World Cup races were [cancelled](#) because of too much snow.



This month closes out with a new report exposing the absence sound data and models in global warming alarmism from the Statistics Norway, the official government statistics bureau of Norway. The report concludes that the effect of CO2 emissions is not sufficiently strong to affect global temperatures in any systemic way. It's a significant report as the Norwegian government postures on the alarmist side of the climate controversy.



To what extent are temperature levels changing due to greenhouse gas emissions?

9. Concluding remarks

In this paper we have reviewed data on climate and temperatures in the past and ascertained that there have been large (non-stationary) temperature fluctuations resulting from natural causes.

Subsequently, we have summarized recent work on statistical analyses on the ability of the GCMs to track historical temperature data. These studies have demonstrated that the time series of the difference between the global temperature and the corresponding hindcast from the GCMs is non-stationary. Thus, these studies raise serious doubts about whether the GCMs are able to distinguish natural variations in temperatures from variations caused by man-made emissions of CO₂.

Next, we have updated the statistical time series analysis of Dagsvik et al. (2020) based on observed temperature series recorded during the last 200 years and further back in time. Despite long trends and cycles in these temperature series, we have found that the hypothesis of stationarity was not rejected, apart from a few cases. These results are therefore consistent with the results obtained by Dagsvik et al. (2020). In other words, the results imply that the effect of man-made CO₂ emissions does not appear to be sufficiently strong to cause systematic changes in the pattern of the temperature fluctuations. In other words, our analysis indicates that with the current level of knowledge, it seems impossible to determine how much of the temperature increase is due to emissions of CO₂.

You can check out the report [here](#) or this [X.com thread](#) with the highlights. BTW, there has been no media coverage of this landmark study.

Until next month and for more great climate fact checks from October 2023 check out:

[ClimateRealism.com](#)

- [Stop Misinforming about Malaria's Spread, Washington Post](#)
- [Media Fails to Examine Actual Data in Making "Hottest Summer Ever"](#)
- [Wrong, ABC News, Data Refutes Strengthening Hurricanes Claim](#)
- [NYT Claims Record September Temperature Indicates Accelerated Climate Change- It Doesn't](#)
- [CBS News Peddles Climate Attribution Misinformation on Canada's Wildfires](#)

[CO2 Coalition](#)

- [This Isn't the First Time in Human History Our Winters Have Become Milder](#)
- [History: Cold is Horrifically Bad for Humanity](#)
- [Megadrought? What Megadrought?](#)
- [CO2 Rocks!](#)
- [Inundated Islands? The Science Says "No"](#)

[WattsUpWithThat.com](#)

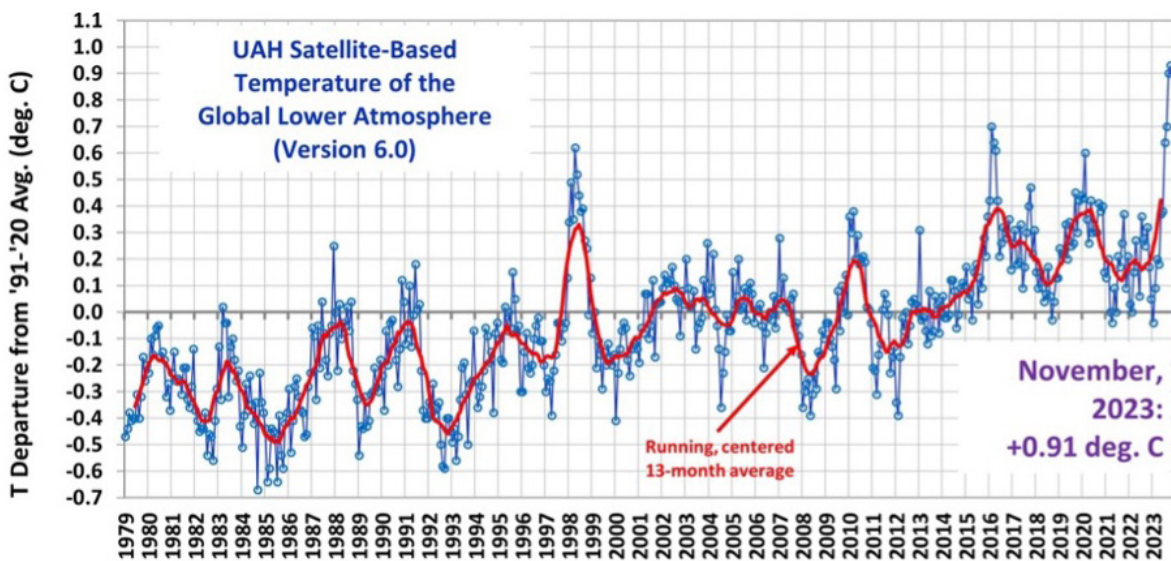
- [Los Angeles Times Misrepresents California Central Valley "Weather" as "Climate"](#)
- [To Be Clear, Minnesota Public Radio, Allergies Are Manageable, Extended Growing Seasons Benefit Everyone](#)
- [Floods & Tornadoes in 1954 and What Caused Severe Floods in the 1950s, Sky News](#)
- [Washington Post: Climate change is the catastrophe to end all others](#)
- [Antarctica's melting ice shelves have unleashed 7.5 TRILLION tonnes of water into the oceans since 1997-Daily Mail](#)



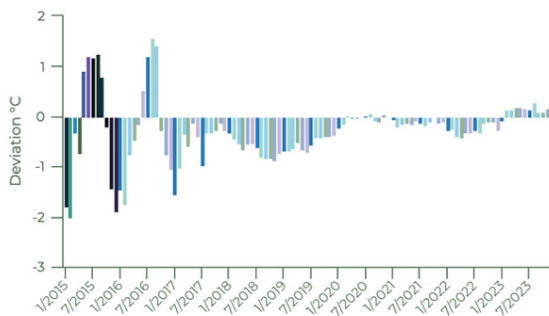
CLIMATE FACT CHECK: NOVEMBER 2023 EDITION

November was yet another month where satellite and surface station temperatures clashed.

Per NASA satellites, the estimated "average global temperature" for November was 0.91°C above the estimated "average global temperature" for the period 1991-2020 for the third month running.



GLOBAL TEMPERATURE



But according to an average of actual real-time measurements of global surface temperature stations, November 2023 continued the trend since January 2015 of global cooling.

Average (Jan 2015-Nov 2023): -0.271°C
 Source: temperature.global
 Data: NOAA global METARs 2015-current
 NDBC global buoy reports 2015-current
 MADIS Mesonet Data, NOAA OMOs
<https://temperature.global>

How can these estimates be reconciled? Do they need to be?

Satellites measure atmospheric brightness. Data are then fed into computer models that somehow produce temperature estimates. The surface station data represent minute-by-minute direct temperature measurements from surface stations around the world. NASA [says](#) surface station measurements are more reliable. Even so, it is important to keep in mind that ["average global temperature" has no physical meaning](#) in the first place. It is a metric made up for the global warming controversy. We only discuss it because alarmists do.

Let's look at November's fact checks.

CLIMATE CHANGE DRYING UP LAKES?

A *New York Times* op-ed claimed in ["A Giant Inland Sea Is Now a Desert, and a Warning for Humanity"](#): "The really scary thing about the Aral Sea is that environmental catastrophes like it are being replicated across the world... In the United States, Lake Mead and the Great Salt Lake are shrinking, and cities like Los Angeles are racing to balance their water needs with a changing climate."

The New York Times

Fact Check. The desertification of Russia's Aral Sea has nothing to do with climate change. As the NY-Times op-ed even admits: "Over the decades, Soviet authorities diverted rivers that flowed into the sea to irrigate cotton and other crops. The world's fourth-largest inland body of water — which covered an area about 15% percent larger than Lake Michigan — gradually shrank..." As far as water levels at [Lake Mead](#) and the [Great Salt Lake](#), both have declined due to ever-increasing water use while inflows remain the same. Increased water use ≠ climate change.

CLIMATE CHANGE CAUSE SEX IMBALANCE AMONG SEA TURTLES?

The *Washington Post* reported in ["Pollution fueling a sex imbalance among endangered green sea turtles"](#): "As global warming increases temperatures on land and at sea, green sea turtles are producing so many females that both their genetic diversity and species survival are at risk."

The Washington Post

Fact Check. Sea turtles nest in beach sand and their sex is determined by nesting temperature. Below 82°F, mostly males are hatched. Above 85°F, mostly females are hatched. But beach sand temperatures are determined by the sun, as modified by clouds, not the atmosphere or "global warming."

CONTROL LOST OVER WEST ANTARCTIC ICE SHEET MELTING?

The *Financial Times* reported in "[It looks like we've lost control' of our ice sheets](#)": "It looks like we've lost control of melting of the West Antarctic Ice Sheet. If we wanted to preserve it in its historical state, we would have needed action on climate change decades ago."



Fact Check. A new [study](#) just reported: "During the second half of the 20th century, the West Antarctic Ice Sheet (WAIS) has undergone significant warming at more than twice the global mean and thus is regarded as one of the most rapidly warming regions on Earth. However, a reversal of this trend was observed in the 1990s, resulting in regional cooling. In particular, during 1999–2018, the observed annual average surface air temperature had decreased at a statistically significant rate." If the WAIS is 'melting,' it's not because of emissions or "global warming." A major factor may be the [volcanoes underneath the ice sheet](#).

CLIMATE CHANGE WORSENS RESPIRATORY DISEASE DEATHS?

New-Medical.net reported in "[Climate change could exacerbate respiratory disease deaths during warm seasons](#)": "Between 2006-2019... summer temperatures accounted for 16% and 22.1% of overall fatal hospitalizations from respiratory diseases in Madrid and Barcelona, respectively."



Fact Check. Accepting these novel statistical claims at face value, this [study](#) merely associated summer months with increased respiratory disease death rates. It offered no data associating year-over-year warming temperatures (i.e., "global warming") with increased death rates. The study authors admit there is no biological explanation for their results and that their study results are limited to two urban areas. The statistical associations are so slight they could easily be the result of random variation.

WARMING KILLING PEOPLE?

The Associated Press reported in "[Two grim reports on global climate efforts highlight increased fossil fuel subsidies, ill health](#)": "The health journal *Lancet's* annual Countdown on climate and health found more people, especially the elderly, dying because of heat waves in recent years and it projects that will soar as temperatures keep rising."



Fact Check. The Associated Press reported: "Researchers compared the [past] death increase to computer simulations for the same population but in a world that hadn't warmed and found they could attribute most of those deaths to climate change, not population growth." Drawing conclusions from a comparison of actual data to projections from an unverified computer model might be appropriate for a scientific hypothesis for testing the model, but such a hypothesis is hardly scientific evidence of anything. What repeated studies clearly demonstrate is that [cold temperatures kill far more people than hot temperatures and that as the Earth has modestly warmed, deaths due to non-optimum temperatures have declined significantly](#).

CLIMATE CHANGE 'SUPERCHARGING FLESH-EATING BACTERIA'?

The *Washington Post* reported in "[An Invisible Killer](#)": "A key reason for Valley Fever's spread, researchers say, may be human-driven climate change — and they warn that a much larger area of the United States will become vulnerable to the disease in the decades to come."

The Washington Post

Fact Check. The Valley Fever fungus is endemic to the Southwest. People are exposed by inhaling the fungus when soil is disturbed. Soil is disturbed by soil-disturbing human activities, especially construction. None of this has anything to do with emissions.

THUNDERSTORMS CAUSE ASTHMA?

The *Wall Street Journal* reported in "[The Surprising Link Between Thunderstorms and Asthma](#)": "This summer was defined by... dramatic storms across the U.S. [that] can also lead to a less obvious health problem: asthma... In a future of rising global temperatures, where thunderstorms and severe weather events are expected to become more frequent, people with asthma, COPD or pollen allergies should be prepared for possible breathing problems."

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Fact Check. Thunderstorms don't cause asthma. But strong winds blowing asthma-triggering pollen around during pollen season might. The notion that emissions cause more thunderstorms or strong wind during pollen season has no evidence to support it.

AIR TRAVEL CAUSES 3.5% OF GLOBAL WARMING?

The *Washington Post* reported in "[After the pandemic, Americans are flying again in force. Here's why that's a problem](#)": "Flying is responsible for approximately 2.5 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions but about 3.5 percent of the human-caused warming every year — because of the way planes affect the chemical composition of the sky."

The Washington Post

Fact Check. Assuming for the sake of argument that emissions cause warming, during the period from November 2015 to October 2023, there have been approximately [250 million airline flights](#). Global warming during that same time period has been an estimated [0.01°C](#), per the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). If 250 million flights contribute 0.00035°C to global warming, can there really be a discernible problem? Keep in mind that the average of surface station measurements over that same period actually shows global cooling.

MASSIVE 2022 VOLCANIC ERUPTION DIDN'T AFFECT 2023 WEATHER?

Phys.org reported in "[Study examines how massive 2022 eruption changed stratosphere chemistry and dynamics](#)": "When the Hunga Tonga volcano erupted on January 15, 2022 in the South Pacific... it changed the chemistry and dynamics of the stratosphere in the year following the eruption... The eruption was truly extraordinary in that it injected about 300 billion pounds of water into the normally dry stratosphere, which is just an absolutely incredible amount of water from a single event... We've never seen, in the history of satellite records, this much water vapor injected into the atmosphere and our paper is the first that looks at the downstream consequences over broad regions of both hemispheres in the months following the eruption using satellite data and a global model."

PNAS

Fact Check. Despite the acknowledged massiveness of the eruption and stratospheric changes, neither the Phys.org report nor the subject [study](#) even mentioned, much less discussed the eruption's effects on weather and/or climate.

EARTH PASSED 2°C?

The *Washington Post* reported in "[Earth passed a feared global warming milestone Friday, at least briefly](#)": "The planet marked an ominous milestone Friday: The first day global warmth crossed a threshold, if only briefly, that climate scientists have warned could have calamitous consequences. Preliminary data show global temperatures averaged more than 2°C above a historic norm, from a time before humans started consuming fossil fuels and emitting planet-warming greenhouse gases."

The Washington Post

Fact Check. The temperature for Friday, November 17, 2023 was estimated from atmospheric data measured by satellites and massaged by computer models. The "historic norm" the November 17 temperature estimate was compared against was an estimate of "average global temperature for the 50 years between 1850 and 1900. Not only is that historic period way before the satellite era, which started in 1979, but is based on made-up global temperatures based on the relatively few surface temperature stations in operation during that historic period. Humans had not even made it to the South Pole until 1911 and to the North Pole possibly as late as 1937. Global temperature from 1850? We can't accurately measure global temperature in 2023 even with satellites.

Also during November, the Biden administration released the results of the Fifth National Climate Assessment. Although the report is ostensibly put together by federal government agencies, much of the work seems to have been done by [green activists funded with dark money](#).

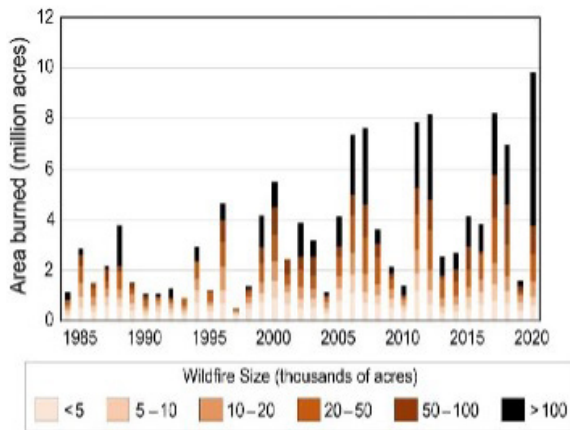
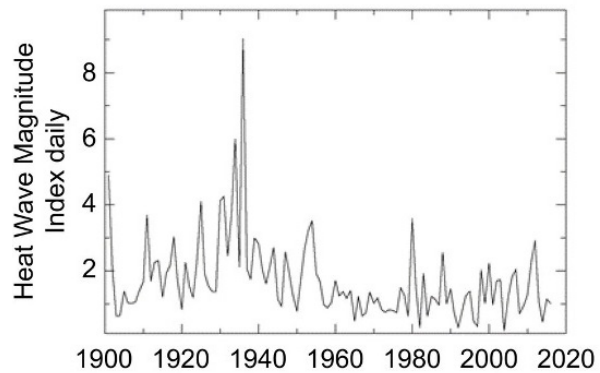
More detailed comments on the report can be expected in the future when the full report is released, but here are a couple points to ponder in the meantime.

First, the Fifth Assessment makes the outlandish claim that heat waves are increasing:



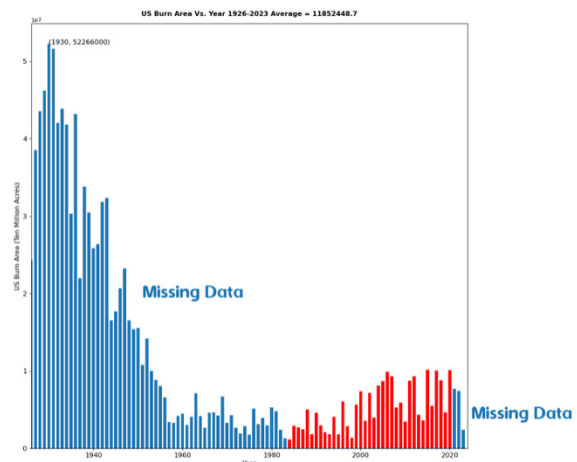
As the world's [climate](#) has shifted toward warmer conditions, the frequency and intensity of extreme cold events have declined over much of the US, while the frequency, intensity, and duration of extreme heat have increased. Across all regions of the US, people are experiencing warming temperatures and longer-lasting heatwaves. Over much of the country, nighttime temperatures and winter temperatures have warmed more rapidly than daytime and summer temperatures. Many other extremes, including heavy precipitation, drought, flooding, wildfire, and hurricanes, are becoming more frequent and/or severe, with a cascade of effects in every part of the country. {2.1, 2.2, 3.4, 4.1, 4.2, 7.1, 9.1; Ch. 2, Introduction; App. 4; Focus on Compound Events}

It can do this because the heat wave chart (below) that appeared in the Fourth National Climate Assessment, was inexplicably deleted.



Next, the Fifth Assessment relies on this chart for its claim that wildfires are on the increase.

But there were wildfires before 1985. The full wildfire record looks like this (h/t to Tony Heller at [RealClimateScience.com](#) for noting the missing data):



Bottom line: Beware of greens bearing grifts.

Until next month and for more great climate fact checks from November 2023, check out:

[ClimateRealism.com](#)

- [Wrong, ABC News, No Evidence Exist Demonstrating Climate Change Is Harming Corals](#)
- [Media Ignores Reality – Goes Bonkers Over the Fifth National Climate Assessment Report](#)
- [FAIL: LA Times Botches the Difference Between “Average Temperature Anomaly” & “Absolute Maximum Temperature”](#)
- [Wrong, Danville Register & Bee, Storms Aren’t More Damaging Because of Climate Change](#)
- [Washington Post and ABC Are Wrong: There is No Evidence Surpassing 1.5 Degrees Constitutes a Climate Emergency](#)

[CO2Coalition.org](#)

- [Washington Post Attack on Nobel Prize-Winning Climate Sceptic Backfires Spectacularly](#)
- [Famine Deaths vs. Temperature](#)
- [US Corn Farmers Defy Summer Drought, Extreme Heat for a Record Crop](#)
- [Bad Climate Data Brings Wrong Conclusions](#)

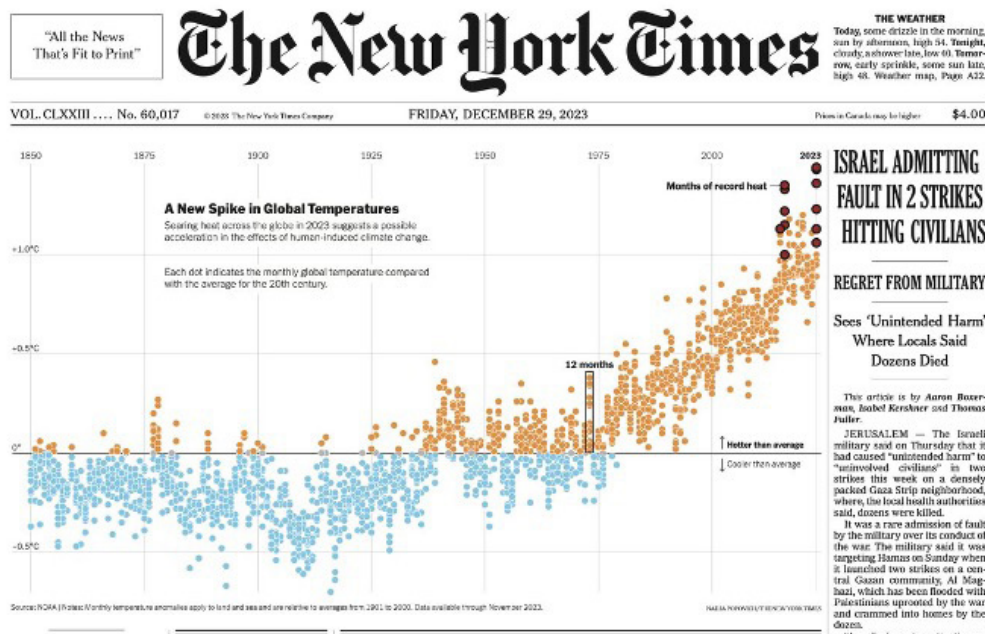
[WattsUpWithThat.com](#)

- [Voice of America Is a Superspreader of Misinformation About Human Health and Climate Change](#)
- [New Antarctic All-Time Cold Record Flies in the Face of Media Reporting](#)
- [LA Times Falsely Hypes El Nino Driven Modest Global Temperature Increases as “Record-Hot” Climate Change Outcomes](#)
- [WaPo Clauser Climate Crisis Damage Control: “There is a skeptical streak in the physics community...”](#)
- [While Media Obsess About Some Warmth, Globe Seeing Plenty Of Unusual Cold Events](#)

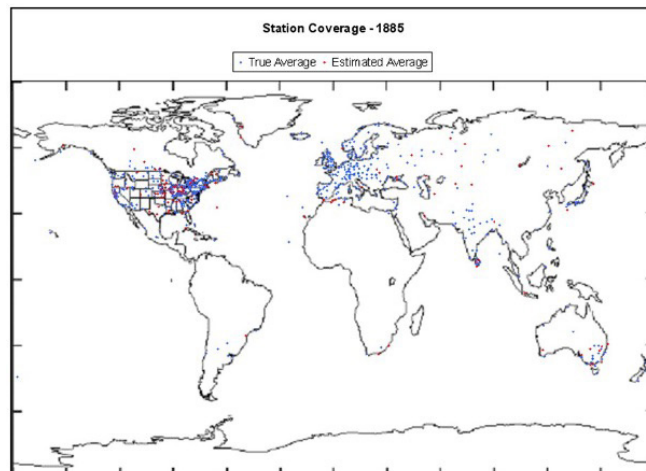


CLIMATE FACT CHECK: DECEMBER 2023 EDITION

December ended with the so-called “newspaper of record” running with this graph of infamy:



This graph is [artwork](#), not science. First, there is no such record of “global temperatures.” Because there is no physical meaning to the notion of “global temperature,” it cannot be measured. At best, this is a graph of fantasy guesstimates. These guesstimates have absolutely no basis in reality before 1979, when the satellite era started. Note, for example, that the New York Times graph begins in 1850. But check out the sparse and hardly “global” surface temperature station coverage as of [1885](#). [Read more...](#)



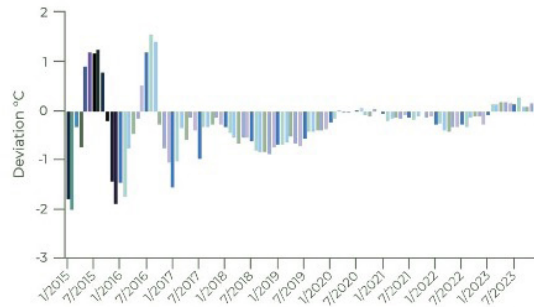
Moreover, the *New York Times'* claimed spike in "global temperature" for 2023 is not evident in the "global temperature" as calculated from today's global network of surface temperature stations that measure actual temperatures and report them in real time.

2023 does seem to have been a relatively warm year, as we [predicted](#) would happen in the event of an El Niño. And guess what? That's what [happened](#).

Since El Niños are natural phenomena that have nothing to do with emissions, the *New York Times* claim (on the graph) that, "Searing heat across the globe in 2023 suggests a possible acceleration in the effects of human-induced climate change," is also without a basis in reality.

Now, on to the December fact checks.

GLOBAL TEMPERATURE



Average (Jan 2015-Dec 2023): -0.264°C

Source: Temperature.Global

Data: NOAA global METARs 2015-current

NDBC global buoy reports 2015-current

MADIS Mesonet Data, NOAA OMOs

<https://temperature.global>

BEAM venngage.com/beam

The Washington Post

Democracy Dies in Darkness

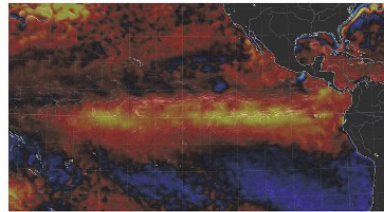
El Niño is nearing historic strength. What this means and when it will end.

This could be one of the strongest El Niño events observed over the past 75 years, new data shows



By Scott Dance

December 15, 2023 at 1:55 p.m. EST



Sea surface temperature differences from normal show abnormally warm waters over the eastern and central tropical Pacific Ocean, indicating strong El Niño conditions. (earth.nullschool.net)

OCTOPUS DNA MEANS CLIMATE DOOM?

The *New York Times* reported in "[This Antarctic Octopus Has a Warning About Rising Sea Levels](#)" that similarities in 120,000 year-old octopus DNA found at various spots around the West Antarctic ice sheet (WAIS) means that 120,000 years ago (an interglacial period when global temperature is estimated to have been about as warm as today) that the WAIS did not exist and that sea levels were 5 to 10 meters higher than today. "If climate change melts the West Antarctic ice sheet entirely, sea levels could rise by an average of up to five meters, or 16 feet," the NYTimes warned.

The New York Times

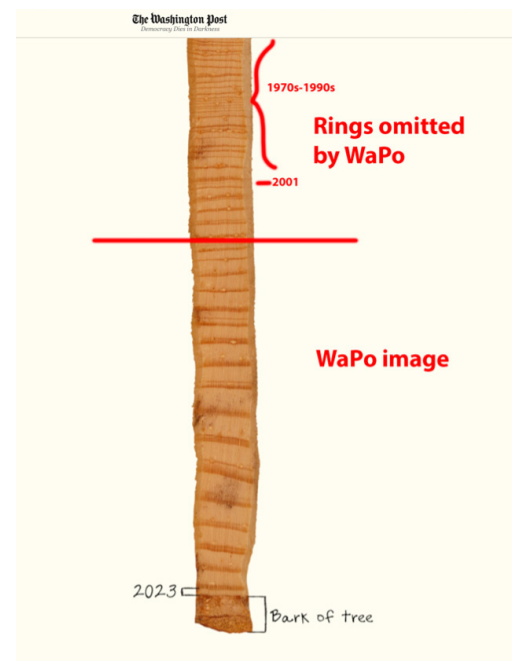
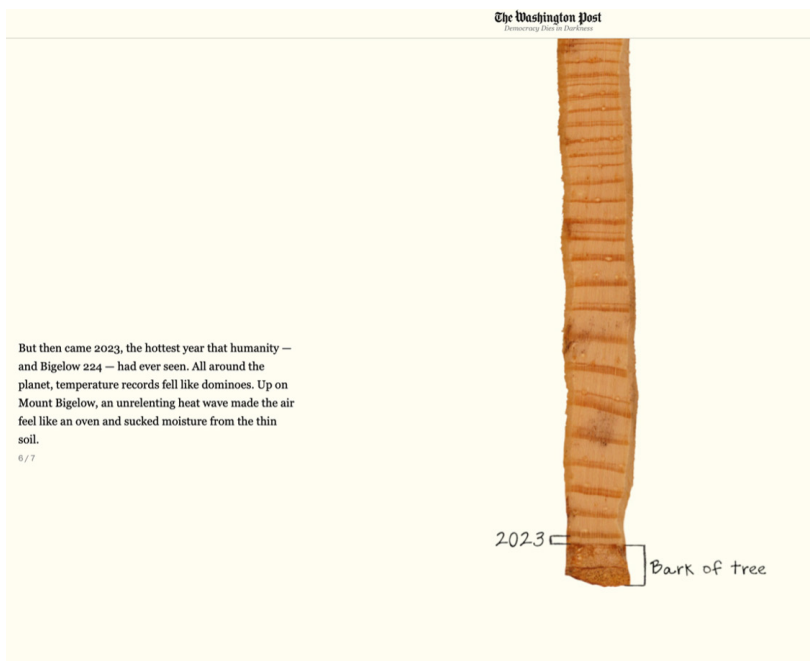
Fact Check. The other way to look at these circumstances is that, because it is as warm today as it was when the WAIS did not exist 120,000 years ago, current warming (whatever the cause) has nothing to do with the WAIS, which is currently 1.32 million square miles in size. It might also be worth noting that there were no fossil fuel power plants or internal combustion engines 120,000 years ago when the West Antarctic was ice free, suggesting that the present warming may be entirely natural, a regular trend during interglacial periods. Keep in mind, as we reported last month, new research indicates that the WAIS has been [cooling](#) since the late 1990s and that there is [volcanic activity](#) under the WAIS. The octopus DNA might be an interesting finding, but it has no relevance to the future of the WAIS.

ARIZONA TREE-RING MEANS CLIMATE DOOM?

The *Washington Post* reported in "[Written in the Wood](#)" that: "Deep in the Sonoran Desert, high on a mountain's wind-swept peak, there lives a tree known as Bigelow 224. With its stout orange trunk and long, graceful needles, the tree looks like any other ponderosa pine growing on Mount Bigelow. But a sliver of its wood, taken amid Earth's warmest year on record, shows that this tree has a story to tell — and a warning to offer... But then came 2023, the hottest year that humanity — and Bigelow 224 — had ever seen. All around the planet, temperature records fell like dominoes. Up on Mount Bigelow, an unrelenting heat wave made the air feel like an oven and sucked moisture from the thin soil."

The Washington Post

Fact Check. The *Washington Post* article scrolls and eventually lands on an image (top) spotlighting (or gas lighting) the relatively thin 2023 tree ring produced by the "hottest year that humanity — and Bigelow 224 — had ever seen." But a screenshot taken before the scroll landed on the image on the left shows a full-er image (bottom, annotated) that goes back to the 1970s. Clearly, the thin 2023 tree ring is actually thicker than the tree rings from the 1970s through 1990s, none of which were the "hottest year that humanity — and Bigelow 224 — had ever seen."



GLOBAL WARMING CAUSES RECORD COLD IN CHINA?

Reuters reported in "[Weakened polar vortex seen as likely culprit behind China's big chill](#)": "Over the past 30 years, the Arctic Circle has experienced the fastest warming globally, known as the 'Arctic amplification' phenomenon," said Shao Sun, a climatologist at the University of California, Irvine. "Warming leads to a weakening of the polar vortex in the Arctic, making it easier for cold air within the vortex to move southward, contributing to the occurrence of cold wave events."



Fact Check. Long-time climate alarmist Kevin Trenberth admits that the notion that warming weakens the polar vortex is the reverse of what is actually observed: "If Arctic warming were to blame, the effect should be the strongest in the northern hemisphere's summer and fall, says Kevin Trenberth, a climate scientist at the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado. Moreover, Trenberth says, it is unclear how this seasonal warming effect would persist into the dead of winter" [reported Nature](#) in 2014.

MEXICAN TOWN DESTROYED BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

The Associated Press reported in "The last residents of a coastal Mexican town destroyed by climate change": "People moved to El Bosque in the 1980s to fish. Setting out into the Gulf of Mexico in threes and fours, fishermen returned with buckets of tarpon and long, streaked snook. There was more than enough to feed them, and build a community — three schools, a small church and a basketball court on the sand. Then climate change set the sea against the town. Flooding driven by some of the world's fastest sea-level rise and by increasingly brutal winter storms has all but destroyed El Bosque, leaving piles of concrete and twisted metal rods where houses used to line the sand."



Fact Check. The town of El Bosque was built on a peninsular sandbar that was struck by a 2019 storm that reshaped the sandbar and rapidly increased erosion. As emissions don't cause storms, the demise of El Bosque has nothing to do with climate change. [Read more...](#)

CLIMATE CHANGE KILLING ELEPHANTS?

The *Washington Post* [reported](#) in "At least 100 elephants die in drought-stricken Zimbabwe park, a grim sign of El Nino, climate change": "At least 100 elephants have died in Zimbabwe's largest national park in recent weeks because of drought, their carcasses a grisly sign of what wildlife authorities and conservation groups say is the impact of climate change... Authorities warn that more could die as forecasts suggest a scarcity of rains and rising heat."



Fact Check. [Zimbabwe has periodically experienced drought](#) since record-keeping began. Elephants [commonly die](#) during droughts in Zimbabwe. Drought has [nothing to do with emissions](#).

CONTRAILS DAMAGE THE CLIMATE?

The *Washington Post* [reported](#) in "Cleaning up contrails might clear up some of aviation's climate damage": "As millions of Americans prepare to fly home for the holidays, their biggest planet-warming impact may not come from the carbon burned in their planes' engines but the thin, wispy clouds that trail behind their flights."

The Washington Post

Fact Check. "Contrails or condensation trails, [are essentially human-made clouds](#); they are trails of condensed water vapor created by jet engines." The contrails-related climate hypothesis is that they reflect sunlight during the day (so as to reduce warming), but at night they reflect heat back to the Earth (so as to increase warming). Contrails only last a few hours as they disperse. The claim that contrails cause a small amount of warming is based on unverified and unverifiable computer modeling. If a hypothesis cannot be verified, it falls short of science.

HOTTEST ARCTIC SINCE 1900?

Reuters reported in "[Arctic warming threatens wider world with rising seas - US report](#)": "Summer surface air temperatures in the Arctic were the highest since at least 1900 as the Arctic continues to warm twice as fast as the rest of the globe because of human-caused climate change."



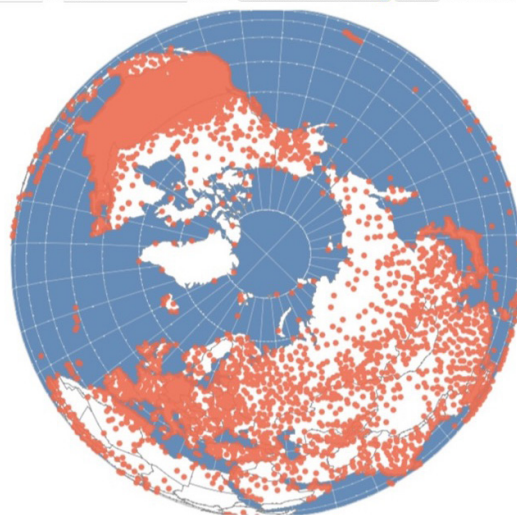
Fact Check. The first people to make it to the North Pole were Russians in 1937. The ice under the temperature station they set up soon melted and their station drifted south. Americans didn't make it to the North Pole until 1952. Temperature estimates for the Arctic before the 1979 satellite era are pure guesswork. Even today, there is very little surface station coverage of the Arctic, per the NASA image below.

The Chattanooga News
09 Jul 1937, Fri ·Page 1

North Pole Heat Wave

NORTH POLE.—(By Radio to Moscow.)—(U. P.)—A "heat wave" prevailed here today. Temperatures above freezing forced the Soviet aerial expedition to move its equipment to higher spots because of the slush.

From: 2023-11 To: 2023-11 Dataset: GHCN V4 adj - homogenized Update Stations: 7621



ISLAND NATIONS ENDANGERED BY SEA-LEVEL RISE?

The *Washington Post* reported in "[The two words island nations are begging to see in a global climate pact](#)" that island nations like Niue and the Marshall Islands were in danger of "sinking into the sea."

The Washington Post

Fact Check. The island of Niue sits atop a raised coral reef with its highest point 197 feet above sea level. The Marshall Islands are actually [gaining](#) land area. Check out the image (below) of the Marshall Islands' Mili Atoll, where some hypothesize Amelia Earhart may have [crash-landed](#) in 1937.

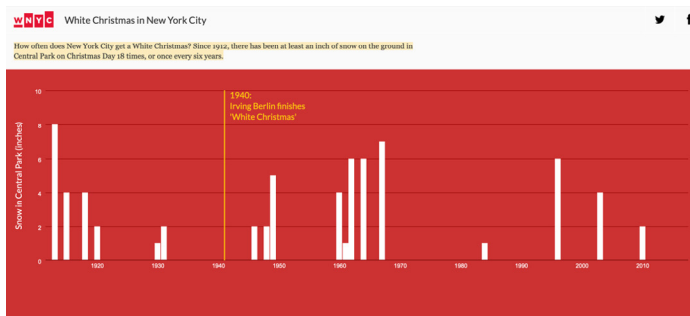


NEW YORK CITY MISSING WHITE CHRISTMASSES?

The *New York Times* bemoaned another snowless Christmas on its front-page, giving readers the impression that the city has a White Christmas.

The New York Times

Fact Check. Out of the 111 Christmases since 1912, New York City has only had [18 White Christmases](#). In New York City, a White Christmas is the exception and not the rule.



CLIMATE CHANGE IS SPEEDING UP?

The *Washington Post* reported in "[Is climate change speeding up? Here's what the science says](#)": "For the past several years, a small group of scientists has warned that sometime early this century, the rate of global warming [caused by emissions] — which has remained largely steady for decades — might accelerate. Temperatures could rise higher, faster. The drumbeat of weather disasters may become more insistent. And now, after what is poised to be the hottest year in recorded history, the same experts believe that it is already happening."

The Washington Post

Fact Check. While 2023 may be the "warmest" year since the satellite era began in 1979, the implication that that is due to emissions is misplaced and the *Washington Post* knows that. First, just two weeks before the article was published, the *Washington Post* reported: "The climate pattern El Niño that has pushed the planet to record warmth over the past six months is nearing its peak, potentially as one of the strongest El Niño events observed over the past 75 years, new data show."

We'll close out 2023 with this Associated Press photo advertising its climate coverage for 2023. You decide what the image of sheep heading off into the sunset means for media climate coverage.

Until next month and for more great climate fact checks from December 2023, check out:



[ClimateRealism.com](#)

- [Sorry, USA Today, Weather Isn't Getting Weirder or More Extreme](#)
- [Wrong, CNN, Climate Change Isn't the Cause of Rising Bear Attacks in Japan](#)
- [No, Media, 'Catastrophic Climate Tipping Points' are Nothing to Worry About](#)
- [Wrong, Washington Post, Warming Hasn't Harmed African Crop Production](#)
- [Wrong, USA Today, a 1.5° Temperature Rise Is Not a Scientifically Established Climate Threshold](#)

[CO2Coalition.org](#)

- [Natural Disasters Are Not Increasing — Really](#)
- [Brewing Truth: Climate Doomsayers' Cooked up Coffee Crisis](#)

- [Al Jaber Is Right: There Is No Science Showing a Fossil Fuel Phase-Out Will Achieve 1.5C](#)

[WattsUpWithThat.com](#)

- [Voices Of CO2 Doom Dishonestly Alarm Unthinking Worshippers with Correlations - While Downplaying Proven Causations](#)
- [Hottest in 125,000 Years?](#)
- [Antarctic Sea Ice Volume Greater Than The Early 1980s](#)
- [VOX: Winter Has Disappeared Thanks to Climate Change](#)
- [Whatever happened to the Siberian permafrost "tipping point" from 2005?](#)