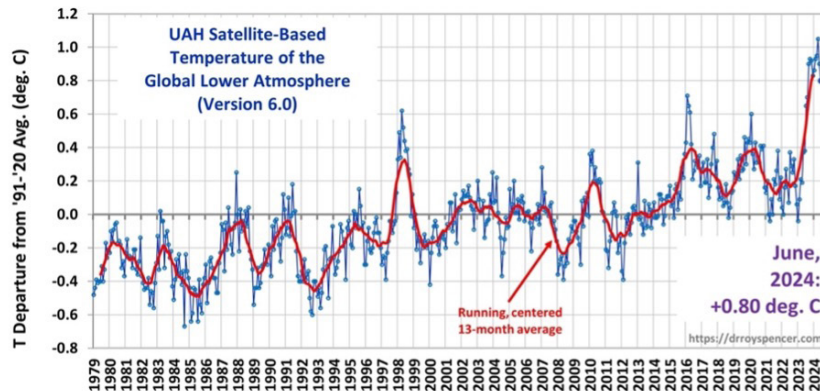


CLIMATE FACT CHECK: JUNE 2024 EDITION

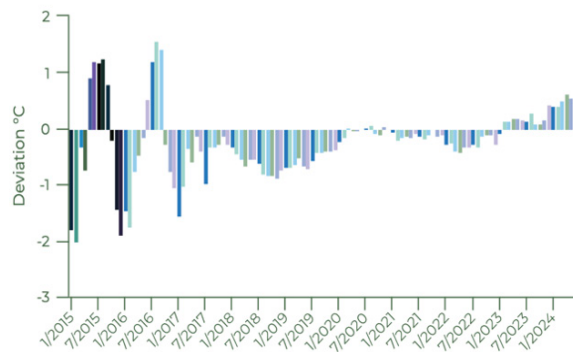
NASA satellite data [indicates](#) that June 2024 was still in the warming spike of the past year although slightly cooler:



In contrast, the real-time surface station temperature record of [Temperature.global](#) reports cooling since January 2015.

We remind you that the notion of “average global temperature,” however guesstimated, has no physical meaning and there are many significant problems associated with it. That said, we will address the claimed warming spike of the past year at the end. Let’s move on to this month’s fact checks.

GLOBAL TEMPERATURE



Average (Jan 2015-June 2024): -0.224°C
Source: Temperature.Global
Data: NOAA global METARs 2015-current
NDBC global buoy reports 2015-current
MADIS Mesonet Data, NOAA OMOs
<https://temperature.global>

CLIMATE KILLED HAJJ PILGRIMS?

The *Washington Post* reported in "[Hajj heat wave deaths underscore climate threat for most vulnerable](#)" that: "With global temperatures on the rise, including in the desert kingdom, and a two-tiered system that prevents many pilgrims from accessing facilities or services, the pilgrimage could become increasingly risky."

The Washington Post

The Washington Post
Democracy Dies in Darkness

Hajj heat wave deaths underscore climate threat for most vulnerable

Many of those who died this month from extreme heat in Saudi Arabia were unregistered pilgrims without access to cooling facilities during the Hajj.

By [Susannah George](#), [Heba Farouk Mahfouz](#) and [Samuel Osofusi](#)
Updated June 23, 2024 at 4:02 p.m. EDT · Published June 23, 2024 at 2:00 a.m. EDT



Muslim pilgrims arrive to perform the symbolic "stoning of the devil" ritual as part of the Hajj pilgrimage in Mina, near Saudi Arabia's holy city of Mecca, on June 16. (Fadel Senina/AFP/Getty Images)

Fact Check. Heat-related deaths are a routine tragedy during the Hajj when it occurs in summer months. Saudi Arabia does not keep records on the number of deaths, but it appears that the number of deaths in 1985 (~2,000) is greater than or on par with the claimed 1,300 from this year. Mecca has an urban heat island effect of as much as 12°F to 15°F, making the summer a particularly dangerous time for pilgrims. Many of this year's deaths have been attributed to unregistered tourists left in dangerous heat by fly-by-night tour companies. [Read more...](#)

The Toronto Star

Mon, Jan 16, 2012 · Page 4

In 1985, there were 2,000 cases of heat stroke among Muslim pilgrims on the Hajj in Mecca — the world's largest annual pilgrimage. That led to 1,000 deaths within days.

PACIFIC ISLANDS SINKING?

The *New York Times* reported on February 17, 1992 in "Island Nations Fear a Rise in the Sea" that: "Representatives of 37 island nations that fear they may disappear beneath the waves if the world grows any warmer are voicing their concern at the slow pace toward an agreement on stabilizing the global climate."

The New York Times

Fact Check. The *New York Times* reported on June 27, 2024 in "[A Surprising Climate Find](#)" that: "Of late, though, scientists have begun telling a surprising new story about these islands. By comparing mid-20th century aerial photos with recent satellite images, they've been able to see how the islands have evolved over time. What they found is startling: Even though sea levels have risen, many islands haven't shrunk. Most, in fact, have been stable. Some have even grown. [One study that rounded up](#) scientists' data on 709 islands across the Pacific and Indian Oceans showed that nearly 89 percent either had increased in area or hadn't changed much in recent decades. Only 11 percent had contracted."

Island Nations Fear a Rise in the Sea

By PAUL LEWIS
Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 15 — Representatives of 37 island nations that fear they may disappear beneath the waves if the world grows any warmer are voicing their concern at the slow pace toward an agreement on stabilizing the global climate.

These nations, including Cyprus and Malta in the Mediterranean, the Caribbean islands and archipelagos around the Pacific, say their existence is threatened by the rise of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere that contribute to the melting of the polar ice caps, which raises the ocean's level.

Warmer climates can also intensify hurricanes and tropical storms and kill coral reefs that protect island coastlines and harbor rich shoals of shrimp and fish.

These nations, which make up the Alliance of Small Island States, came together on Friday to prepare for a session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change on Tuesday. The group wants to draft an agreement before the "Earth Summit" in June in Rio de Janeiro.

But square brackets indicating objections still surrounded almost every sentence in the draft agreement on

stabilizing the quantity of carbon dioxide pumped into the atmosphere, mainly through the burning of fossil fuels.

"The Alliance of Small Island States members are doomed to ecological, social and economic catastrophe within the foreseeable future," Danette de St. Jorre, the Seychelles Minister of Planning and External Relations, told the meeting Friday. "Some will even disappear, and if that happens they will take with them cultures, identities and values which are irreplaceable."

Robert F. Van Lierep, United Nations representative of Vanuatu, in the southern Pacific, said, "It's a question of survival, it's that simple. At the very least, sea level rises of a foot or so could wipe out island ecosystems. At worst, whole islands could disappear under water."

Noel J. Brown of the United Nations Environment Program, said, "We are facing a whole new category of ecological refugees."

4-Inch Rise in a Century
Evidence suggests that sea levels have risen by 4 to 6 inches in the last century, and the median forecast is for a further rise of 8 inches by 2030 and 26 inches by 2100, said John C. Topinka, president of the Climate Institute in Washington, D.C.

Already many of these islands are feeling the effects.

Higher CO₂ could leave some nations awash.

Mrs. de St. Jorre said tourists here are shrinking and noted that the Seychelles had to build special dikes to protect reclaimed land and sea-level industrial developments. Four tiny islands in the Maldives are being evacuated because of flooding.

The sense that they are already becoming the first victims of global warming gives the island states an urgency that they feel puts them at odds with the political priorities of the northern industrial countries and the larger developing nations.

All Western industrialized countries except the United States are ready to commit to stabilizing carbon dioxide emissions at 1990 levels by 2000, but they will only do so if the United States changes its position. Saudi Arabia and several other oil-producing states, for example, are lined up with the United States against setting any binding new targets for emission levels because they fear that this will reduce demand for oil.

Japan wants to stabilize emissions at

A Surprising Climate Find

As the planet warms, atoll nations like the Maldives seemed doomed to shrink. Scientists have begun to tell a surprising new story.

Share full article



The island of Rakeedhoo in the Maldives. Jason Guiley for The New York Times

CLIMATE CHANGE CAUSED WILDFIRES TO DOUBLE?

The Washington Post reported in "[Fueled by climate change, extreme wildfires have doubled in 20 years](#)" that: "The frequency and magnitude of [extreme wildfires](#) around the globe has doubled in the past two decades due to climate change, according to a [study](#)."

The Washington Post

The Washington Post
Thursday, June 24, 2024

Fueled by climate change, extreme wildfires have doubled in 20 years

A new study analyzing satellite data focused on extreme wildfires, which have severe consequences for humans and the planet.

By Sarah Bana

June 24, 2024 at 11:00 a.m. EDT



The Dead Range Fire burns on Feb. 1, 2020, near Canberra, Australia. (Brenda Mitchell/Getty Images)

Fact Check. [Global wildfire burn acreage has been declining precipitously for since the 1930s](#). That trend continues, the new study acknowledges. It merely claims that the number of wildfires has doubled over the past 20 years. Even if it were true that the mere number of wildfires has increased over the past 20 years, that could be due to lots of things like changes in forest management and different ways of counting of wildfires. There may also be more human activities starting fires in increasingly poorly managed forests. Think camping, arson and faulty power transmission lines. None of that has anything to do with emissions or "climate change" – the latter of which there has been none in our lifetime.

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Article | [Open access](#) | Published: 17 April 2018

Reduction in global area burned and wildfire emissions since 1930s enhances carbon uptake by land

[Vivek K. Arora](#) & [Joe R. Melton](#)

Nature Communications 9, Article number: 1326 (2018) | [Cite this article](#)

CLIMATE CHANGE CAUSED HEAT WAVE RECORDS?

In attempting to promote a link between heat waves and emissions, the *Washington Post* spotlighted a host of new “records” from an East Coast heat wave.

The Washington Post

Here are some of the records that were set:

- Boston hit 98 degrees, a calendar-day record.
- Millinocket, Maine, hit 97 degrees, a calendar-day record.
- Caribou, Maine, hit 96 degrees, matching its all-time high. It also posted a heat index of 103, the highest on record.
- Bangor and Houlton in Maine tied calendar-day records of 95.
- Reading, Pa., tied a calendar-day record of 95.
- Syracuse, N.Y., tied a calendar-day record of 95.
- Poughkeepsie, N.Y., hit 94 degrees, a calendar-day record.
- Cleveland tied a calendar-day record of 92.
- Buffalo tied a calendar-day record of 90.
- Elkins, W.Va., hit 90 degrees, a calendar-day record.
- DuBois, Pa., hit 89 degrees, a calendar-day record.

Fact Check. But these “calendar day records” are meaningless in any effort to link emissions with heat waves. As show below, in every case cited by the *Washington Post*, it’s been hotter in June decades and much emissions ago.

Here are some of the high temperature records that were set:

- **100°F on June 16, 1925**
- Boston hit 98 degrees, a calendar-day record.
- **101°F on June 18, 1907**
- Millinocket, Maine, hit 97 degrees, a calendar-day record.
- **98°F on June 11, 1973**
- Hartford hit 97 degrees, a calendar-day record.
- **96° on June 29, 1944**
- Caribou, Maine, hit 96 degrees, matching its all-time high. It also posted a heat index of 103, the highest on record.
- **95°F on June 16, 1930**
- Bangor and Houlton in Maine tied calendar-day records of 95.
- **101°F on June 6, 1925**
- Reading, Pa., tied a calendar-day record of 95.
- **98°F June 21, 1953**
- Syracuse, N.Y., tied a calendar-day record of 95.
- **100°F on June 9, 1933**
- Poughkeepsie, N.Y., hit 94 degrees, a calendar-day record.
- **97°F on June 15, 1954**
- Cleveland tied a calendar-day record of 92.
- **94°F on June 3, 1919**
- Buffalo tied a calendar-day record of 90.
- **93°F on June 11, 1911**
- Elkins, W.Va., hit 90 degrees, a calendar-day record.
- **90°F on June 8, 1968**
- DuBois, Pa., hit 89 degrees, a calendar-day record.

GLOBAL WARMING HURTS TALIBAN FARMING?

The CBS television news program Face The *Washington Post* reported in [“As climate change imperils Taliban’s shift from opium, impact could be felt worldwide”](#) that: “Two years after the Taliban banned opium, Afghan farmers turning to alternative crops are discovering that many no longer grow easily here because of the impact of climate change, imperiling poppy eradication efforts.

The Washington Post

As climate change imperils Taliban’s shift from opium, impact could be felt worldwide

Fact Check. How much does anyone really know about any “climate change” occurring in Afghanistan. Below, is the NASA map of temperature stations in that part of the world. Afghanistan is the big blank space circled on the map. Afghani farmers may have trouble switching from poppy to staple crop cultivation under the Taliban, but there are probably better explanations than “climate change.”



FLORIDA RAINS CAUSED BY EMISSIONS?

The *Washington Post* reported in "[DeSantis rejects climate change rationale for record-breaking rain](#)" that: "Florida Gov. Ron DeSantis and his administration are pushing back against assertions that the storm had anything to do with climate change... "This clearly is not unprecedented," he said."

The Washington Post

The Washington Post
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DeSantis rejects climate change rationale for record-breaking rain

Florida Gov. Ron DeSantis and his administration are pushing back against assertions that the storm had anything to do with climate change.

By [Liz Riccio](#)
June 13, 2024 at 5:00 a.m. EDT



Fact Check. Ft. Lauderdale got a record 9.54 inches of rain on June 12, 2024. But on May 27, 2003 – about the same time of the year -- Ft. Lauderdale got 10.22 inches of rain. So Gov. DeSantis is correct that heavy rains have hit South Florida before.

FLOODING

WADING IT OUT: Miro and Barbara Silva wade home through water on Northeast Sixth Avenue, one block north of Prospect Road in Oakland Park. Nine inches of rain were reported at Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport. A flood watch is in effect for today until noon. Staff photo/Robert L. Azmitia

Broward takes brutal beating from rain, lightning

BY RAFAEL A. OLMEDA AND JAMIE HERNANDEZ
STAFF WRITERS

Torrential rains and winds knocked down power lines and caused widespread flooding throughout Broward County on Tuesday, snarling traffic on major roads and closing Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport to air traffic for three hours.

"The flight schedule is in shambles tonight," said airport spokesman Jim Reynolds. "It's easily the worst we've had in 20 years outside of a hurricane or tropical wave. I don't think anybody expected the severity of the storm we had."

The airport closed to air traffic after 5:30 p.m., as some of the worst of the downpour was pummeling the Fort Lauderdale area. Planes began taking off again after 8 p.m., but even then it was on a limited basis. It wasn't until 10 p.m. that airport officials were able to get planes moving again with any regularity, Reynolds said.

Until then, passengers were trapped in terminals while roads leading to and from the airport were shut down because of severe flooding and

■ RAIN CONTINUES ON 5A

POLAR BEARS EXTINCT BY THE 2030S?

The *New York Times* reported in "[Missing a Global Climate Target Could Spell Disaster for These Polar Bears](#)" that: "Polar bears in the southern Hudson Bay could go extinct as early as the 2030s because the sea ice that helps them hunt for food is thinning, a new study suggests."

The New York Times

Fact Check. The prediction of melting ice is based on worst-case climate modelling, the so-called business-as-usual scenario. It's so implausible that even climate hoaxers have been running away from it. Next, there has been no notable change in Hudson Bay sea ice over the past 20 years even though emissions have skyrocketed. And even though the past 12 months have supposedly been the "hottest year ever," Arctic sea ice is the same as it was 20 years ago. Finally, there's been no decline in polar bears over the past 20 years, even though emissions have skyrocketed. Polar bears were only ever in danger 60 years ago when they were nearly hunted to extinction. But since polar bears have been protected by law, they're doing just fine -- unlike the new study, the ice under which has melted. [Read more...](#)

Missing a Global Climate Target Could Spell Disaster for These Polar Bears

One group in Hudson Bay might have roughly a decade left because sea ice is becoming too thin to support them as they hunt, according to new research.

Listen to this article · 4:45 min [Learn more](#) [Share full article](#) [26](#)



A female polar bear stalking prey on the shores of Hudson Bay. Erinn Hermesen/Polar Bears International

New Hudson Bay sea ice modelling paper is more utterly useless fearmongering about polar bears

Posted on June 13, 2024 | Comments Off

A new collaboration by [sea ice and polar bear specialists](#) that [predicts a catastrophic future](#) for polar bears in Hudson Bay (Stroeve et al. 2024) can be dismissed as [yet another](#) bit of utterly [useless fearmongering](#) for two reasons: 1) [it's a model](#) projection that uses [widely discredited SSP5-8.5 "business as usual"](#) climate scenarios for its predictions; and 2) it's based on the [false premise](#) that Western and Southern Hudson Bay polar bears have already suffered harm from reduced sea ice blamed on fossil fuel-caused global warming.



RECORD INDIAN HEAT WAVE?

The *Washington Post* reported in "[Deaths mount and water rationed as India faces record heat](#)" that: "India's heat waves are attributed to a combination of short-term weather patterns and long-term warming trends fueled by human-caused climate change."

The Washington Post

The Washington Post

Deaths mount and water rationed as India faces record heat

Reports of heat-related illnesses and deaths have surged across the country as daytime highs continue to hover around 120 degrees and nights remain over 90.

By [Garry Stahl](#)
May 31, 2024 at 9:41 a.m. EDT



A woman gives a child a drink of water Thursday after receiving it from a charity as a heat wave grips the Indian capital of New Delhi. (Munish Tripathi/AP)

Fact Check. India didn't have record temperatures. The reported temperatures were wrong by 3°C (5.4°F).

Reuters World Business Markets Sustainability Legal Breakingviews Technology Insights

Environment
Delhi's record 52.9C temperature reading was wrong by three degrees, India says

By Reuters
June 2, 2024 4:00 AM EDT · Updated 12 hours ago

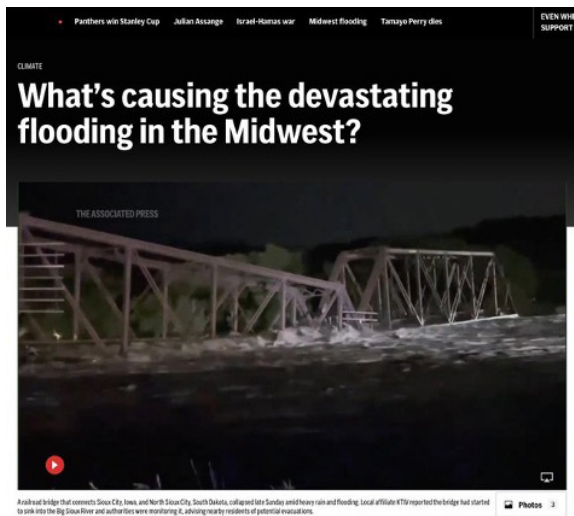


A man splashes cold water on his face from a water jar during a heatwave in Ahmedabad, India, May 25, 2024. REUTERS/Ken Cedeno/The Photo

MIDWEST FLOODING CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

The Associated Press reported in "[What's causing the devastating flooding in the Midwest?](#)" that: "As greenhouse gases warm the planet, the hotter atmosphere can hold more water. That means big rainstorms can pour down even more water, overwhelming sewer systems and flooding downtowns."

AP Associated Press



Fact Check. As the AP admitted, "In the Midwest, flooding isn't new. Nor is heavy rain in June. And linking any particular big rainstorm to climate change is difficult." The Midwest experienced comparable or greater rains in 1993, many emissions ago. As to the claim that a hotter atmosphere holds more water, warmer air actually slows condensation rates leading to less intense rainfall.



Associated Press
Illinois residents Shannon Rennert, left, and Jim Sappington wade down a flooded street in Pleasant Valley, Iowa, late yesterday. The Mississippi River is flooding many communities along its banks.

Espy promises aid for rain-soaked Midwest

Associated Press

DUMONT, Iowa — Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy promised federal help for Midwestern farmers today after flying over waterlogged fields and walking through a muddy farm.

"What I've seen today really saddens me," Espy said at Dalen Miller's field near this northern Iowa town of 800. It was his first stop in a tour of flood-damaged farm fields in Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Miller is one of many farmers who have been unable to plant because of heavy rain that has swelled the Mississippi, flooded homes and fields and stopped barge traffic on the nation's central waterway from St. Paul, Minn., to St. Louis.

The past eight months have been the wettest on record for that period in 121 years in Iowa. More rain fell last night.

The flooding has been blamed for the deaths of two children in Minnesota. An 11-year-old girl drowned Monday near LeCenter, and a 4-year-old St. Paul boy drowned Friday near Lynd.

Even though Miller's 155-acre field sits on a hill well above the Cedar River flood plain, he still hasn't been able to plant a third of it.

The soybeans he finally seeded a week ago, more than a month behind schedule, are only beginning to poke through. He told Espy he may have run out of time to complete his planting.

"It's clear that we need to act," Espy said. "I'm told that at this time of year the corn would be more than waist high. It's pretty clear even from the air it's only a few inches."

Among the government's options are to declare an economic disaster emergency for flooded farms, offer low-interest assistance and give farmers more time to repay government subsidies.

'CLIMATE FUELED' HEAT WAVES?

The *Washington Post* reported in "[Billions of people just felt the deadly intensity of climate-fueled heat waves](#)" that: "Scorching heat across five continents set 1,400 records this week and showed how human-caused global warming has made catastrophic temperatures commonplace."

The Washington Post

Fact Check. As shown by the US Environmental Protection Agency [graph](#), below, heat wave intensity and frequency have dramatically declined in the US over the past 90 years as emissions have skyrocketed. There is no science or data supporting the notion that emissions cause heat waves.

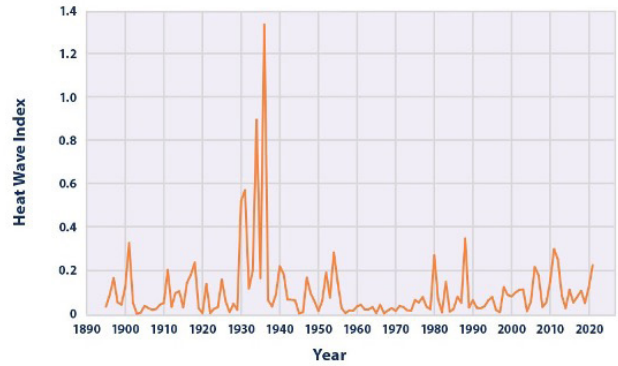
Billions of people just felt the deadly intensity of climate-fueled heat waves

Scorching heat across five continents set 1,400 records this week and showed how human-caused global warming has made catastrophic temperatures commonplace.

By Sarah Kaplan and Scott Dance
June 22, 2024 at 6:30 a.m. EDT



Rescuers carry away a man affected by the scorching heat as Muslim pilgrims perform the symbolic 'kissing of the dome' ritual as part of the Hajj pilgrimage in Mina, near Saudi Arabia's holy city of Mecca, on Sunday. (Photo: Semaj/WFP/Getty Images)



One last thing notable for June is the media suppression of the late-May study from one of the Nature journals reporting that 80% of the past year's warming spike was caused by cleaner air allowing more solar radiation to hit the Earth's surface. When the study was first published, it was covered by Reuters and the Telegraph (UK).

But other than a one-sentence allusion to it in the Washington Post almost one month later, the media has failed to report about it despite efforts to bring it to their attention.

Climate & Energy | Regulatory Oversight | Pipelines & Transport | Climate Change | Climate Solutions

Cleaner shipping fuel is contributing to ocean warming, scientists say

By David Stanway

May 31, 2024 2:16 AM EDT · Updated 9 hours ago



A boat sails on the Gulf Of Thailand during the sunset at Ko Samui in Thailand March 3, 2020. REUTERS/Naveeh Chittrakar/File Photo
[Purchase Licensing Rights](#)

Some researchers have suggested that the changes to ocean shipping regulations may have been a big contributor to last year's record heat — and that aerosols may have been masking much more heat than previously thought. Satellite images have shown that cloud changes declined after sulfur emissions went down.

The dishonest media is why we do these monthly fact checks. Check out these and other great fact checks from June at:

[ClimateRealism.com](https://www.climaterealism.com)

- [The New York Times Is Right, Finally; Climate Change Is Not Threatening Island Nations](#)
- [Wrong, AP, Human-Caused Climate Change is Not Why Houses on Barrier Islands Are In Danger](#)
- [Wrong, Mainstream Media, Hajj Deaths Not Unusual or Due to Climate Change](#)
- [CNN Goes 'Mann Overboard' on Eastern U.S. Heatwave](#)
- [No, Science News, Your "Ocean's Record-Breaking Hot Streak" Claims Are False](#)

[WattsUpWithThat.com](https://www.wattsupwiththat.com)

- [The Resilient Great Barrier Reef: Analyzing the Surprising Recovery Amidst Climate Alarmism](#)
- [Video: The urban heat island – implications for global warming & climate change](#)
- [Hot Facts About Heat](#)
- [Arctic sea ice at the summer solstice: more polar bear habitat than 2022 after hottest year on record](#)
- [Expert's Prediction Of "Summer of Hell" For Central Europe Hasn't Materialized Yet](#)

See you in August for the July Climate Fact Check!