



WRONG AGAIN: 2023 EDITION

Hottest Lying Ever

Was 2023 the “hottest year ever”? Did the Earth boil? If you had to choose between which is worse, slight global warming or nuclear war, would you pick nuclear war?

2023's apocalyptic climate claims hit heights of nonsense not seen since 1969 when Stanford biologist and National Academy of Sciences member Paul Ehrlich predicted to the *New York Times* that we would all go up in a “cloud of blue steam” by 1989 or since 2009 when then-Prince Charles said we only had eight years to save the world.

Wrong Again: 2023 'Hottest Lying Ever' Edition is the latest installment in the *Wrong Again* series. It spotlights an unlucky 13 climate claims from 2023 and before, that didn't survive the year. Without further ado...

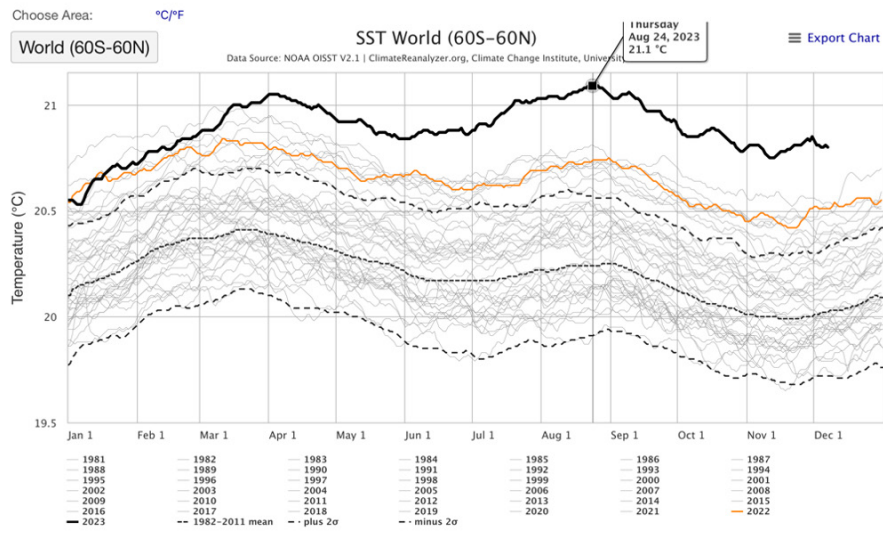
BOILING OCEANS?

In January at the World Economic Forum meeting in Davos Al Gore [loudly raved](#): “We're still putting 162 million tons [of greenhouse gases] into [the atmosphere] every single day and the accumulated amount is now trapping as much extra heat as would be released by 600,000 Hiroshima-class atomic bombs exploding every single day on the earth. That's what's boiling the oceans...”

Wrong Again. The warmest “average” ocean temperature estimate in 2023 was 21.1°C (~70° F), which occurred on August 24. And that estimate excluded much colder polar waters. Either way, that is way short of the boiling of water, 100°C (212°F) and within a mere 0.5°C (0.9°F) of the range of recent temperature estimates.



Daily Sea Surface Temperature



As to Gore's claim about the atomic bombs, since he began making this claim after picking it up from NASA's James Hansen in 2012, more than two billion Hiroshima-sized atomic bombs worth of heat have supposedly "exploded" in the atmosphere. Yet life on the planet is thriving as never before.

GLOBAL BOILING?

United Nations chief Antonio Guterres said in July that: "[The era of global warming is over; the era of global boiling has arrived.](#)"

Wrong Again. "Global temperature" is an imaginary concept invented for global warming alarmism. It has no physical meaning. Yet estimates of it are made nonetheless. At the time Guterres proclaimed "global boiling," global temperature estimates ranged from about 57.5°F (14.2°C) to 62.5°F (16.9°C). Those estimates are clearly far away from the "boiling" temperature of 212°F (100°C). Even at Death Valley, California - reputed to be "the hottest place on Earth" - the highest temperature reached in 2023 was 128°F (53.3°C) on July 16. And that temperature was significantly below Death Valley's all-time high of [134°F \(56.7°C\) reached on July 10, 1913.](#)

The Washington Post
Democracy Now in partnership

The U.N. warns 'an era of global boiling' has started. What does that mean?

By Victoria Bisset

July 29, 2023 at 9:51 a.m. EDT



A construction worker in Scottsdale, Ariz., hydrates on Friday amid a long, brutal heat wave. (Carlos Barria/Routem)

NUCLEAR WAR WORSE THAN GLOBAL WARMING?

On September 10 at the G-20 meeting in Hanoi, President Biden [said](#): "The only existential threat humanity faces, even more frightening than a nuclear war, is global warming going above 1.5°C (2.7°C) over the next 10 years."

Wrong Again. This is what Hiroshima looked like after a single atomic bomb was dropped on August 6, 1945.

THE WHITE HOUSE



And guess what? In addition to helping the environment overall – and the only existential threat humanity faces even more frightening than a – than a nuclear war is global warming going above 1.5 degrees in the next 20 – 10 years. We're – that'd be real trouble. There's no way back from that.



Hiroshima bombing aftermath.

Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Atomic Bomb Dome)

世界遺産 原爆ドーム

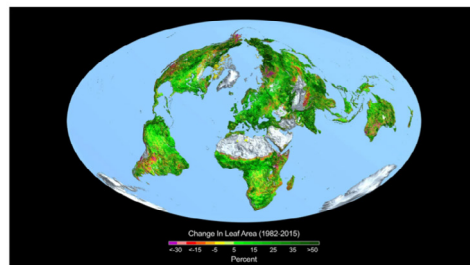


Hiroshima today, after 78 years of emissions and "global warming."

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. Myneni

Moreover, NASA satellites [report](#) that increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide is "greening" the Earth.

Finally, [humanity has flourished](#) thanks to fossil fuels, CO2 emissions and “global warming.”

It’s really difficult to imagine that CO2 emissions are going to be worse for humanity or the environment than nuclear war.

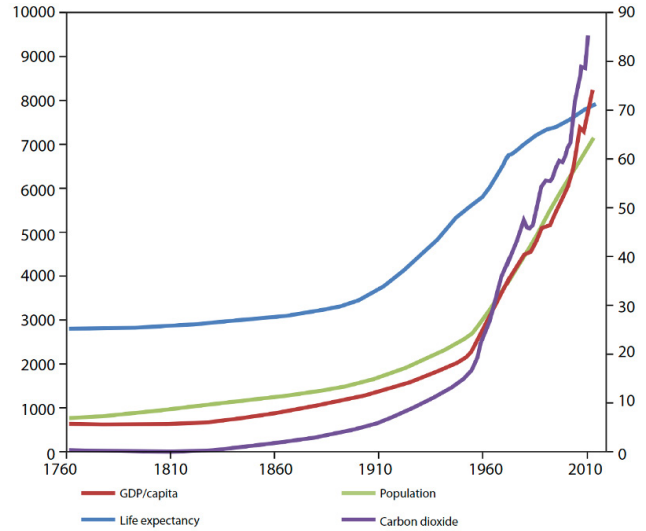


Figure 1: Carbon dioxide and improving human wellbeing

Long-term trends in population, standard of living, health, and carbon-dioxide emissions, 1760–2013. GDP (1990 PPP-adjusted dollars), population (millions) and carbon-dioxide emissions (MMT) are per the left-hand scale. Life expectancy (years) is on the right-hand scale. Source: Updated from Goklany (2011).

‘HOTTEST YEAR EVER’?

CBS News reported on November 30, 2023 that 2023 was set to be the “hottest year ever.”



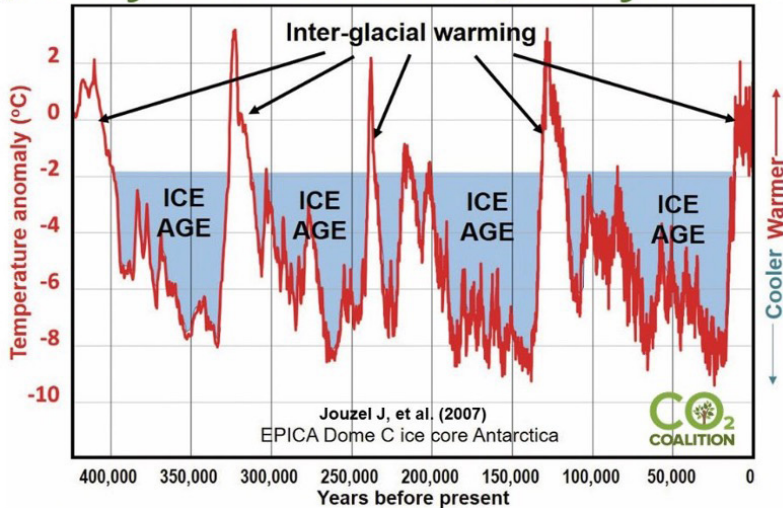
2023 is set to be the hottest year ever recorded on Earth, and it is also the year when the U.S. broke records in oil and gas production – due in part to Biden administration policies. [cbsn.ws/3Q201x3](https://www.cbsnews.com/news/3Q201x3)



9:48 AM · Nov 30, 2023 · 19.6K Views

Wrong Again. Moreover, we are between ice ages, a period called an “interglacial.” The past four interglacials were all warmer than ours, a point spotlighted by the Norwegian government’s statistics bureau in a 2023 [report](#).

Interglacials usually last 10,000 – 15,000 years. Ours is 11,000 years old.



'HOTTEST WEEK' IN 120,000 YEARS?

The Associated Press [reported](#) on July 8, 2023 that preceding week could have been the “hottest week in 120,000 years.” Notably, the AP mentioned this five times in the article.

The Bismarck Tribune
08 Jul 2023, Sat - Page C10

Earth swelters through its hottest week on record

For third time within week, globe sets new daily milestone

SETH ROSENSTEIN
Associated Press

Earth's average temperature set a new unofficial record high Thursday, the third such milestone in a week already rated as the hottest on record and what one prominent scientist [says could be the hottest in 120,000 years](#). But it's also a record with some legitimate scientific questions and caveats, so much so that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has distanced itself from it. It's grabbed global attention, even as the number — 63 degrees Fahrenheit — doesn't look that hot because it averages temperatures from around the globe.

Still, scientists say the daily drumbeat of records — official or not — is a symptom of a larger problem where the precise digits aren't as important as what's causing them.

Records grab attention, but we need to make sure to connect them with the things that actually matter, climate scientist Friederike Otto of the Imperial College of London said in an email. “So I don't think it's crucial how official the numbers are, what matters is that they are huge and dangerous and wouldn't have happened without climate change.”

Thursday's planetary average surpassed the 62-degree mark Tuesday and equaled Wednesday, according to data from the University of Maine's Climate Reanalyzer, a tool that uses satellite data and computer simulations to measure

the world's condition. Until Monday, no day had passed 62.6 degrees Fahrenheit in the tool's 44 years of records.

Now, the entire week that ended Thursday averaged that much. Johan Rockstrom, director of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research in Germany, called the 63-degree mark “an exceptional outlier” that is nearly 6 degrees warmer than the average of the past 12,000 years. Rockstrom said it will “with high likelihood” translate to even more severe extremes in the form of floods, droughts, heat waves and storms.

“It is certainly plausible that the past couple days and past week were the warmest days globally in 120,000 years,” University of Pennsylvania climate scientist Michael Mann said. He cited a 2021 study that says Earth is the warmest since the last age ended, and said Earth likely hasn't been as warm dating all the way to the ice age before that, some 120,000 years ago.

Climate scientist Zeke Hausfather of the tech company Stripe and Berkeley Earth temperature monitoring group said he wouldn't be surprised if it is the warmest in 120,000 years. But he said long-term proxy measurements like tree rings aren't precise.

This week's average includes places that are sweltering under dangerous heat — like Jingxing, China, which checked in at almost 110 degrees Fahrenheit — and the merely unusually warm, like Antarctica, where temperatures across much of the continent were as much as 8 degrees Fahrenheit above normal this week.

Temperatures were so brutally hot Thursday in Adzer, Algeria, that the



CHARLIE RIEDEL, ASSOCIATED PRESS

Lucas Harrington, 7, cools off in a mister Wednesday at Kauffman Stadium as temperatures approach 100 degrees Fahrenheit before a game between the Kansas City Royals and the Cleveland Guardians in Kansas City, Mo. The entire planet sweltered through a week rated as the hottest on record and what one prominent scientist says could be the hottest in 120,000 years.

temperature never got below 103.3 degrees even at night when it is supposed to cool. That was the hottest ever nighttime low for Africa, according to weather historian and climatologist Maximiliano Herrera.

The temperature is ramping up across Europe this week, too. Germany's weather agency, DWD, has predicted highs of 99 degrees Fahrenheit on Sunday and the Health Ministry has issued a warning to vulnerable people.

While there are small spots of cooler-than-normal temperatures across the globe, the University of Maine measurement is an average. That means some places — including both polar regions — will be extraordinarily warmer than normal and others will be cooler. On average it's about 1.4 degrees Fahrenheit warmer than the 1979-2000 average, which is warmer than the 20th and 19th-century averages.

And 70% of the world is covered by oceans, which have been picking record heat for months.

Scientists say the heat is driven by two factors: Long-term warming from

globally and makes an already warming world a bit hotter.

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, which it said wasn't a good substitute for observations.

Scientists don't understand and haven't delved much into daily fluctuations, said Princeton University climate scientist Gabriel Vecchi. Much more meaningful to them are global data over months, years and especially decades.

“The fact that we haven't had a year colder than the 20th century average since the Ford administration (1976) is much more relevant,” Vecchi said.

Kathleen Hall Jamieson, director of the Annenberg Public Policy Center at the University of Pennsylvania, said immediacy of daily records is important.

“Tell me that yesterday was the hottest day on record and I can relate the claim to ways in which yesterday's heat constrained my behavior,” she said. “I can't do the same with monthly or yearly data. ... We experience the world hour-by-hour, day-by-day, not in monthly or yearly averages.”

Discussions about how official the records are aren't as important as the public getting the message that Earth is warming and humans are responsible,” said Max Boykoff, a University of Colorado environmental studies professor who tracks media coverage of climate change.

Wrong Again. The “hottest week in 120,000 years” claim relied in part on satellite data that require computer modeling. But the satellite era began in 1979, which was only 44 years ago. There were no satellites 120,000 years ago. The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) [recognized this problem and backed away from the 120,000-year claim](#) as it was being made in the press.



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.

PHOENIX SET A HEAT WAVE RECORD?

The Associated Press reported on July 19, 2023 that Phoenix had set a new heat wave record with its 19th consecutive day hitting a high 110°F, breaking the previous record of 18 consecutive days set in 1974. Global warming was blamed for the "record heat."

Phoenix swelters in record heat

Region experiences 110-plus temps for 19th consecutive day

SETH BORENSTEIN AND ANITA SNOW
Associated Press

PHOENIX — The extreme heat scorching Phoenix set a new record Tuesday, the 19th consecutive day temperatures hit at least 110 degrees Fahrenheit in a summer of suffering echoing around much of the globe.

As human-caused climate change and a newly formed El Niño are combining to shatter heat records worldwide, the Phoenix region stands apart among major metropolitan areas in the U.S.

For Phoenix, it's not only the brutal daytime highs that are deadly. The lack of a nighttime cooldown can rob people without access to air conditioning of the break from the heat that their bodies need to continue to function properly.

With Tuesday's low of 94, the city has had nine straight days of temperatures that didn't go below 90 at night, breaking another record here, according to National Weather Service meteorologist Matt Salerno, who called it "pretty miserable when you don't have any recovery overnight."

It's "pretty miserable when you don't have any recovery overnight," said National Weather Service meteorologist Matt Salerno.

The length of Phoenix's heat wave is notable even during a summer in which much of the southern United States and the world as a whole has been cooking in record temperatures, something scientists say is stoked by climate change.

What's going on in a metropolitan area known as the Valley of the Sun is far worse than a short spike in the thermometer, experts said, and it poses a health danger to many.

*Long-term exposure to heat is



ROSS D. FRANKLIN, ASSOCIATED PRESS
Giselle Berastegui, 12, helps hydrate the family dog, Zoe, with an ice cube Monday in Phoenix.

more difficult to withstand than single hot days, especially if it is not cooling off at night enough to sleep well," said Katharine Jacobs, director of the Center for Climate Adaptation Science and Solutions at the University of Arizona.

The last time Phoenix didn't reach 110 F was June 29, when it hit 108.

The record of 18 days above 110 that was tied Monday was first set in 1974, and it appeared destined to be shattered with temperatures forecast above that through the end of the week.

"This is very persistent," said National Weather Service meteorologist Isaac Smith. "We're just going to see this streak continue. It looks like."

No other major U.S. city has had a streak of 110 degree days or 90 degree nights longer than Phoenix, said weather historian Christopher Burt of the Weather Company.

"This will likely be one of the most notable periods in our health record in terms of deaths and illnesses," said David Hondula, chief heat officer for the city of Phoenix. "Our goal is for that not to be the case."

NOAA climate data scientists Russ Vose and Ken Kunkel found no large cities with that run of heat, but smaller places such as Death Valley and Needles in California and Casa Grande in Arizona have had longer streaks. Death Valley has had an 84-day streak of 110-degree temperatures and a 47-day streak of nighttime temperatures not going below 90, Vose said.

Phoenix's heat wave has both long and short-term causes, said Arizona State University's Randy Cerveny, who coordinates weather record verification for the World Meteorological Organization. "The long-term is the continuation of increasing temperatures

in recent decades due to human influence on climate, while the short-term cause is the persistence over the last few weeks of a very strong upper level ridge of high pressure over the western United States," he said.

That high pressure, also known as a heat dome, has been around the Southwest for weeks, and when it moved, it moved to be even more centered on Phoenix than ever, Smith said.

All of the southern U.S. has been under a heat dome with temperature records shattered from California to Florida and the globe itself is the hottest it's been on record for much of the summer.

The high pressure in the Southwest also prevents cooling rain and clouds from bringing relief, Smith said. Normally, the Southwest's monsoon season kicks in around mid-June. But Phoenix has not had measurable rain since March.

Wrong Again. As the Associated Press' Anita Snow reported in 2018, Phoenix has been warming about **1°F per decade from the urban heat island effect** (heat trapped by urban area asphalt, concrete and waste heat). The record of 18 consecutive days over 110°F was set in 1974, almost 50 years ago. So, the urban heat island in Phoenix since 1974 is worth about 5°F of warming. As shown in the chart below in red, if you subtract 5°F from each day's high temperature for Phoenix, there are actually no more than six (6) consecutive days over 110°F in July 2023. It was certainly hot in Phoenix last summer, but there was no sort of record set that could be attributed to global warming.

July 2023 Phoenix Weather

Day	High (°F)	Low (°F)	Precip. (inches)
July 1	109	81	0.00
July 2	110	86	0.00
July 3	111	87	0.00
July 4	108	89	0.00
July 5	106	89	0.00
July 6	110	85	0.00
July 7	107	86	0.00
July 8	108	86	0.00
July 9	107	89	0.00
July 10	105	91	0.00
July 11	106	91	0.00
July 12	105	94	0.00
July 13	109	95	0.00
July 14	111	93	0.00
July 15	113	92	0.00
July 16	109	94	0.00
July 17	111	95	0.00
July 18	113	94	0.00
July 19	114	97	0.00
July 20	114	93	0.00
July 21	112	92	0.00
July 22	113	96	0.00
July 23	109	92	0.00
July 24	111	94	0.00
July 25	114	93	0.00
July 26	113	88	0.00
July 27	110	89	0.00
July 28	111	93	0.00
July 29	110	95	0.00
July 30	107	93	0.00
July 31	103	83	0.00

ALL HUMANITY WIPED OUT BY 2023?

Climate activist Greta Thunberg condemned humanity to climate disaster by 2023 in this 2018 tweet.



Greta Thunberg ✓
@GretaThunberg

"A top climate scientist is warning that climate change will wipe out all of humanity unless we stop using fossil fuels over the next five years."
gritpost.com/humans-extinct...

11:18 AM · Jun 21, 2018

203 Retweets 707 Quote Tweets 332 Likes

Wrong Again. The “top climate scientist” Thunberg relied on is Harvard University’s James G. Anderson, a member of the prestigious National Academy of Sciences.

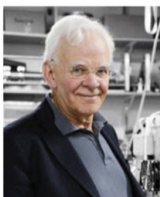
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL BIOLOGY

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HOME / PEOPLE /

James G. Anderson

Philip S. Weld Professor of Atmospheric Chemistry
(Accepting Graduate Students)



Laboratory Manager/Administrator: [Rob Stanhope](#)

James (Jim) G. Anderson is the Philip S. Weld Professor in the Departments of Chemistry and Chemical Biology, Earth and Planetary Sciences and the School of Engineering and Applied Sciences, Harvard University. He was Chairman, Department of Chemistry and Chemical Biology, Harvard University, 1998–2001. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1992, the American Philosophical Society in 1998, the American

Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1985, a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1986, a Fellow of the American Geophysical Union in 1989.

People have the misapprehension that we can recover from this state just by reducing carbon emissions, Anderson said in an appearance at the University of Chicago. Recovery is all but impossible, he argued, without a World War II-style transformation of industry—an acceleration of the effort to halt carbon pollution and remove it from the atmosphere, and a new effort to reflect sunlight away from the earth’s poles.

This has to be done, Anderson added, within the next five years.

“The chance that there will be any permanent ice left in the Arctic after 2022 is essentially zero,” Anderson said, with 75 to 80 percent of permanent ice having melted already in the last 35 years.

“Can we lose 75-80 percent of permanent ice and recover? The answer is no.”

The answer is no in part because of what scientists call feedbacks, some of the ways the earth responds to warming. Among those feedbacks is the release of methane currently trapped in permafrost and under the sea, which will exacerbate warming. Another is the pending collapse of the Greenland ice sheet, which Anderson said will raise sea level by 7 meters (about 23 feet).

As a bonus “wrong again,” Anderson’s prediction that the Arctic will have no permanent ice left by 2022 [missed reality by about 3.1 million square miles \(5 million square kilometers\).](#)

According to a Forbes [report](#), Anderson said that it would be “all but impossible” to avoid catastrophe unless all man-made CO2 emissions were stopped, CO2 was removed from the atmosphere and we started reflecting sunlight away from the polar regions.

'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."

Wrong Again. 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.

MAUI WILDFIRES CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

The Associated Press immediately blamed the tragic Maui wildfires that killed over 100 people on climate change in its August 10 report, "Maui's fire became deadly fast. Climate change, flash drought, invasive grass and more fueled it."

Wrong Again. The wildfires were 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 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 'AN UNPRECEDENTED EVENT'?

Ahead of Hurricane Hilary in August 2023, Los Angeles Mayor Karen Bass [stated](#), "This is an unprecedented weather event."

Hurricane Hilary | Tropical storm watch issued | What to expect | Your fl

"This is an unprecedented weather event," Los Angeles Mayor Karen Bass warned during a morning news conference. "Right now again, it is critical that Angelenos stay safe and stay home unless otherwise directed by safety officials. Avoid unnecessary travel. If you do not need to be on the road, please don't get in your car. Make sure your emergency kit and essential devices are on hand and ensure that all of your devices are charged in the event of life-threatening emergency."

Wrong Again. While hurricanes hitting California are rare, they do happen, like the one that hit Southern California in [September 1939](#). There have been [eight hurricanes](#) that have hit the southwestern U.S. since 1850.



The Los Angeles Times subsequently [acknowledged](#) that Hurricane Hilary was not "unprecedented."

CALIFORNIA

Was Hurricane Hilary overhyped? It wasn't unprecedented, but warnings likely saved lives



Steve Gold shovels mud from his car on Horizon Road in Cathedral City, Calif., after Tropical Storm Hilary. (Robert Gauthier / Los Angeles Times)

BY GRACE TOOHEY | STAFF WRITER
AUG. 28, 2023 3 AM PT

RECORD-BREAKING DOWNPOUR IN NEW YORK CITY?

The Washington Post's Capital Weather Gang reported on September 29, 2023 that New York City had experienced "nearly 8 inches of rain... its wettest day ever recorded."



New York's JFK Airport has received nearly 8 inches of rain... its wettest day ever recorded, surpassing the previous mark set during Hurricane Irene.

More on the flooding in NYC area: [washingtonpost.com/weather/2023/09/29/flooding-nyc/](https://www.washingtonpost.com/weather/2023/09/29/flooding-nyc/)

...

Don Sutherland @DonSuth89069583 · 6h
JFK Airport's daily rainfall: 7.83" (new all-time daily record). The old record of 7.80" was set on August 14, 2011. #nywx

3:04 PM · Sep 29, 2023 · 86.2K Views

Wrong Again.

Meteorologist Ryan Maue reported that New York City received 8.82 inches of rain on September 23, 1882.



Subscribe ...

It's official. Friday Sept 29, 2023 was the 9th wettest day in NYC history (at Central Park) with 5.48" recorded from (nearly unprecedented) **climate-fueled deluges.**

The deluge on September 23, 1882 remains by far the highest calendar day total at 8.28"

Maximum 1-Day Total Precipitation for New York-Central Park Area, NY (ThreadEx)
Click column heading to sort ascending, click again to sort descending.

Rank	Value	Ending Date
1	8.28	1882-09-23
2	7.57	2007-04-15
3	7.40	1977-11-08
4	7.33	1903-10-09
5	7.13	2021-09-01
6	5.81	2011-08-14
7	5.60	1972-11-08
8	5.54	1966-09-21
9	5.48	2023-09-29
10	5.02	1999-09-16
11	4.98	1913-10-01
12	4.97	2014-04-30
13	4.86	1934-09-08
14	4.80	1909-08-16
-	4.80	1873-08-20
16	4.64	1990-08-10
17	4.45	2021-08-21
18	4.35	1996-10-19
19	4.31	1983-04-10
20	4.30	1903-10-08

Last value also occurred in one or more previous years.
Period of record: 1869-01-01 to 2023-09-29

9:40 AM · Sep 30, 2023 · 81.7K Views

1,200-YEAR DROUGHT TO PERSIST FOR YEARS?

The *Los Angeles Times* [reported](#) on February 14, 2022 that it was amid a drought that was the worst in 1,200 years and one that “may persist for years.”

Western megadrought is worst in 1,200 years, intensified by climate change, study finds



Tree stumps rise from parched earth in the Nevada ghost town of St. Thomas, which was submerged after the construction of Hoover Dam in the 1930s but has reemerged as the water level at Lake Mead has fallen to its lowest point in history amid an ongoing megadrought. (Luis Sinco / Los Angeles Times)

BY IAN JAMES | STAFF WRITER
FEB. 14, 2022 8 AM PT



The extreme dryness that has ravaged the American West for more than two decades now ranks as the driest 22-year period in at least 1,200 years, and scientists have found that this megadrought is being intensified by humanity’s heating of the planet.

In their research, the scientists examined major droughts in southwestern North America back to the year 800 and determined that the region’s desiccation so far this century has surpassed the severity of a megadrought in the late 1500s, making it the driest 22-year stretch on record. The authors of the study also concluded that dry conditions will likely continue through this year and, judging from the past, may persist for years.

Wrong Again. The *New York Times* [reported](#) in October 2023 that the preceding 12 months were the wettest in California history. Drought has been a [common condition](#) in California’s natural history, lasting as long as 200 years.

The New York Times

The Past 12 Months in California Were Among the Wettest Ever

State officials are preparing for the possibility of another very wet winter.



By **Soumya Kartamangla**

Oct. 16, 2023, 9:00 a.m. ET

GLOBAL WARMING DRIVING MONARCH BUTTERFLIES EXTINCT?

We have been told for decades that global warming/climate change is helping to drive monarch butterflies to extinction.

There's this from 1992:

Global Warming Threatens to Undo Decades of Conservation Efforts

Earth's web of life may also be destabilized.

By WILLIAM K. STEVENS

GLOBAL warming, if it proceeds as many scientists predict, threatens to undo decades of conservation work and could mean the destruction of the monarch butterfly, the red-tipped monarch, the pine tree and numerous other species living in fragile ecosystems, an emerging body of scientific evidence indicates. That prospect of the extinctions, some scientists and conservationists say, is the possibility that the web of life that allows a key role in warming the planet's atmosphere. The system's delicate balance, which is essential to the transfer of energy and the emission and absorption of heat, could be disrupted, some scientists say. It is not clear how much the predicted warming itself, besides of ancient ecosystems, and climate change that the natural world has had to endure in the past few decades, but scientists say that the warming and cooling, and other major natural changes in climate that have taken place in the past few decades, have had hundreds of thousands of years to adjust.

By contrast, an international body of scientists convened by the United Nations predicts that if humans continue to pump heat-trapping gases like carbon dioxide into the air at the present rate, they will cause the average surface temperature of the earth to rise 1.4 to 4 degrees Fahrenheit by the year 2100. That is a rise of almost 10 times greater than the natural range of the last 10,000 years, and it would mean global temperatures higher than those of any time in the past 100,000 years. In fact, some scientists believe that a recent warming period, which was followed by a cooling period, is a harbinger of what is to come. The international group of scientists, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, has called attention to its latest report, published last week, as a landmark document because of the lack of information about the effects of ecosystems and species to global warming.

But on the basis of what is known, the panel concluded, natural ecosystems "could range from significant environmental stress to total collapse."

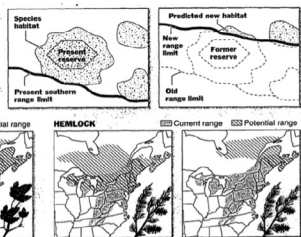
A Potential Forced March North

The geographical distribution of plant and animal species could be forced to change in response to greenhouse warming. The schematic map at right shows the present distribution of a hypothetical endangered species and its reserves, as temperatures rise, the areas in which it can survive (shaded areas) would move, but its designated preserves would stay in the same place. The maps below show estimates of warming's impact on the sugar maple and the hemlock, if atmospheric carbon dioxide doubles.

SUGAR MAPLE



Present range of sugar maple (gray areas) and potentially suitable range (shaded areas), using two climate models. Under one estimate of warming (right), sugar maple would die out throughout its range except in Maine, eastern Quebec and Nova Scotia. The variables are mean January and July temperatures and total precipitation.



The hemlock would face similar pressures on its geographical range under both estimates of the impact of global warming, except that the hemlock's range would be more restricted in the West. The pattern reflects its lower tolerance for warm, dry conditions.

Source: Dr. Margaret B. Davis and Dr. Catherine Deserres in "Global Warming and Biological Diversity," Peters and Lovley (1992)

If the warming does take place at the rate the panel suggests, biologists say many species, particularly those found on them, may not be able to survive. Some, like the monarch butterfly, might be able to migrate rapidly enough to keep up with the narrow band of temperature and humidity in the mountains of Mexico. The same is true of the albatross, whose nesting sites are in the mangrove swamps of the Florida Keys. The species that cannot migrate fast enough to keep up with the warming areas, with great loss of species, would surely be eliminated by the end of the century. The panel's report concludes that many species will be unable to survive. "If the projected rates of climate change are any valid at all, they will have no historical evidence of the

species' being able to disperse at that rate," said Dr. Thomas E. Lovejoy, a conservation biologist at the Smithsonian Institution. "For many species, they can't disperse faster than they heat the planet, but you never can't count on it." From the time they were able to migrate rapidly enough to keep up with the narrow band of temperature and humidity in the mountains of Mexico, the species that cannot migrate fast enough to keep up with the warming areas, with great loss of species, would surely be eliminated by the end of the century. The panel's report concludes that many species will be unable to survive. "If the projected rates of climate change are any valid at all, they will have no historical evidence of the

ture their tissues. This, some experts argue, will increase agricultural loss.

The intergovernmental climate panel says it should be possible for agriculture to adapt to global warming.

But the same assurance, many scientists say, comes for forest natural ecosystems. The consequences, says Dr. Aggrey, go far beyond the loss of species and involve impairment of the functioning of the earth's ecosystems.

The effects of warming on forest ecosystems would manifest themselves over decades, according to a study by Margaret Davis and Dr. Catherine Deserres, ecologists at the University of Minnesota. Reported in the "Forest Ecology" journal, Dr. Davis' study is one with the United States Forest Service in Berkeley, Calif. In their study, it is of the known impact of climate change on forests as the forest types found just west of hemlock, white birch, beech and sugar maple would gradually shift their range northward by 100 to 200 miles if atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations in the air double in the next century.

Loss of 4 Tree Species

Species at the southern limits of the trees' ranges would disappear from the forest. Most small trees would continue to live for several decades, although growth rates would decline. But when they died, no others of their species would replace them. The result, ecologists would consider, would be a forest that was severely limited by the warming, with the result that all four species would be largely gone.

With their disappearance, the forest and animal habitats that they create would disappear. Another study reported in the "Forest Ecology" journal, by Dr. Robert A. Hobbie, ecologist at the University of California at Santa Barbara, found that the forest's ability to produce the same amount of biomass would be lost. The result, he says, would be a forest that was severely limited by the warming, with the result that all four species would be largely gone.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Beloved monarch butterflies on the 'edge of collapse'

Scientists officially designate species as 'endangered'

By CHRISTINA LARSON
AP Science Writer

The monarch butterfly fluttered a step closer to extinction Thursday, as scientists put the iconic orange-and-black insect on the endangered list because of its fast-dwindling numbers.

"It's just a devastating decline," said Stuart Pimm, an ecologist at Duke University who was not involved in the new listing. "This is one of the most recognizable butterflies in the world."

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature added the migrating monarch butterfly for the first time to its "red list" of threatened species and categorized it as "endangered" — two steps from extinct.

The group estimates that the population of monarch butterflies in North America has declined between 22% and 72% over 10 years, depending on the measurement method.

"What we're worried about is the rate of decline," said Nick Haddad, a conservation biologist at Michigan State University. "It's very easy to imagine how very quickly this butterfly could become even more imperiled."

Haddad, who was not directly involved in the listing, estimates that



Monarch butterflies land on branches at Monarch Grove Sanctuary in Pacific Grove, Calif., on Nov. 10. (NIC COURRY / AP file)

the population of monarch butterflies he studies in the eastern United States has declined between 85% and 95% since the 1990s.

In North America, millions of monarch butterflies undertake the longest migration of any insect species known to science.

After wintering in the mountains of central Mexico, the butterflies migrate to the north, breeding multiple generations along the way for thousands of miles. The offspring

that reach southern Canada then begin the trip back to Mexico at the end of summer.

"It's a true spectacle and incites such awe," said Anna Walker, a conservation biologist at New Mexico BioPark Society, who was involved in determining the new listing.

A smaller group spends winters in coastal California, then disperses in spring and summer across several states west of the Rocky Mountains. This population has seen an

even more precipitous decline than the eastern monarchs, although there was a small bounce back last winter.

Emma Pelton of the nonprofit Xerces Society, which monitors the western butterflies, said the butterflies are imperiled by loss of habitat and increased use of herbicides and pesticides for agriculture, as well as climate change.

"There are things people can do to help," she said, including plant-

"It's just a devastating decline. ... This is one of the most recognizable butterflies in the world."

STUART PIMM, an ecologist at Duke University

ing milkweed, a plant that the caterpillars depend upon. Nonmigratory monarch butterflies in Central and South America were not designated as endangered.

The United States has not listed monarch butterflies under the Endangered Species Act, but several environmental groups believe it should be listed.

The international union also announced new estimates for the global population of tigers, which are 40% higher than the most recent estimates from 2015.

The new figures, of between 3,726 and 5,578 wild tigers worldwide, reflect better methods for counting tigers and, potentially, an increase in their overall numbers, said Dale Miquelle, coordinator for the nonprofit Wildlife Conservation Society's tiger program.

In the past decade, tiger populations have increased in Nepal, northern China and perhaps in India, while tigers have disappeared entirely from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, said Miquelle. They remain designated as endangered.

AUGUST 25, 2023 ✓ Editors' notes

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

by Antonella Di Marzo, The College of William & Mary



Monarch butterfly drinking nectar from a milkweed plant. Credit: JanetandPhil on Flickr.com, licensed u...

The migratory monarch butterfly might not be as endangered as previously thought, according to a new study published in *Current Biology*.

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.


CONCLUDING THOUGHT

If you are wondering why climate alarmists have such cavalier disregard for reality, the excerpt from this 2013 Forbes.com [article](#) may help explain:

Forbes

OPINION

In Their Own Words: Climate Alarmists Debunk Their 'Science'

Larry Bell Contributor 

I write about aerospace, environment, energy, Second Amendment policy

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Feb 5, 2013, 08:00am EST

Forbes

Former U.S. Senator Timothy Wirth (D-CO), then representing the Clinton-Gore administration as U.S. undersecretary of state for global issues, addressing the same Rio Climate Summit audience, agreed: "We have got to ride the global warming issue. Even if the theory of global warming is wrong, we will be doing the right thing in terms of economic policy and environmental policy." (Wirth now heads the U.N. Foundation which lobbies for hundreds of billions of U.S. taxpayer dollars to help underdeveloped countries fight climate change.)

Also speaking at the Rio conference, Deputy Assistant of State Richard Benedick, who then headed the policy divisions of the U.S. State Department said: "A global warming treaty [Kyoto] must be implemented even if there is no scientific evidence to back the [enhanced] greenhouse effect."

In 1988, former Canadian Minister of the Environment, told editors and reporters of the *Calgary Herald*: "No matter if the science of global warming is all phony... climate change [provides] the greatest opportunity to bring about justice and equality in the world."

Since that is the reality, expect a 2024 edition of *Wrong Again* next year.