Hot ballgame not caused by climate change

USA Today's opinion piece, Sun-News' lead editorial on 1 November 2017, "Warning on Environment is Ignored," is another splendid example of ignorance in matters scientific.

The editorial stated the "record-shattering" 103F on opening day of Dodger Stadium's World Series was evidence of human-caused CO2-fueled global warming. The editorial didn't mention the records are only for World Series games, not long-term official meteorological station temperatures.

Anyone familiar with California's weather and climate knows a prime driver of Pacific Coast temperatures is the wind direction. Onshore westerly winds bring cool marine air to coastal areas; downslope easterly winds are called Diablo Winds near San Francisco, Santa Ana Winds on California's south coast.

Those downslope winds bring air from the high deserts down to the coasts, leading to atmospheric adiabatic compression, and feature hot, dry conditions. As fall's temperatures over North America cool, the first strong high pressure areas build into the mountain west, bringing downslope winds and the danger of widespread fires. California's early October 2017 Wine Country Fires were a textbook example of Diablo Wind-influenced conflagration.

Adiabatic compression is a physical constant of Earth's atmosphere, determined solely by the ratio-- acceleration of gravity divided by air's specific heat at constant pressure, -9.8C/Km, not greenhouse gases.

Summer visitors to Sandia Crest might experience 70F; returning to downtown Albuquerque, temperatures probably are 95F, a direct result of air compression.

Downtown Los Angeles' extreme maximum temperature, set 27 September 2010, is 113F, a result of Santa Ana winds and Los Angeles' strong Urban Heat Island, which, according to California's EPA, adds 11-14F,

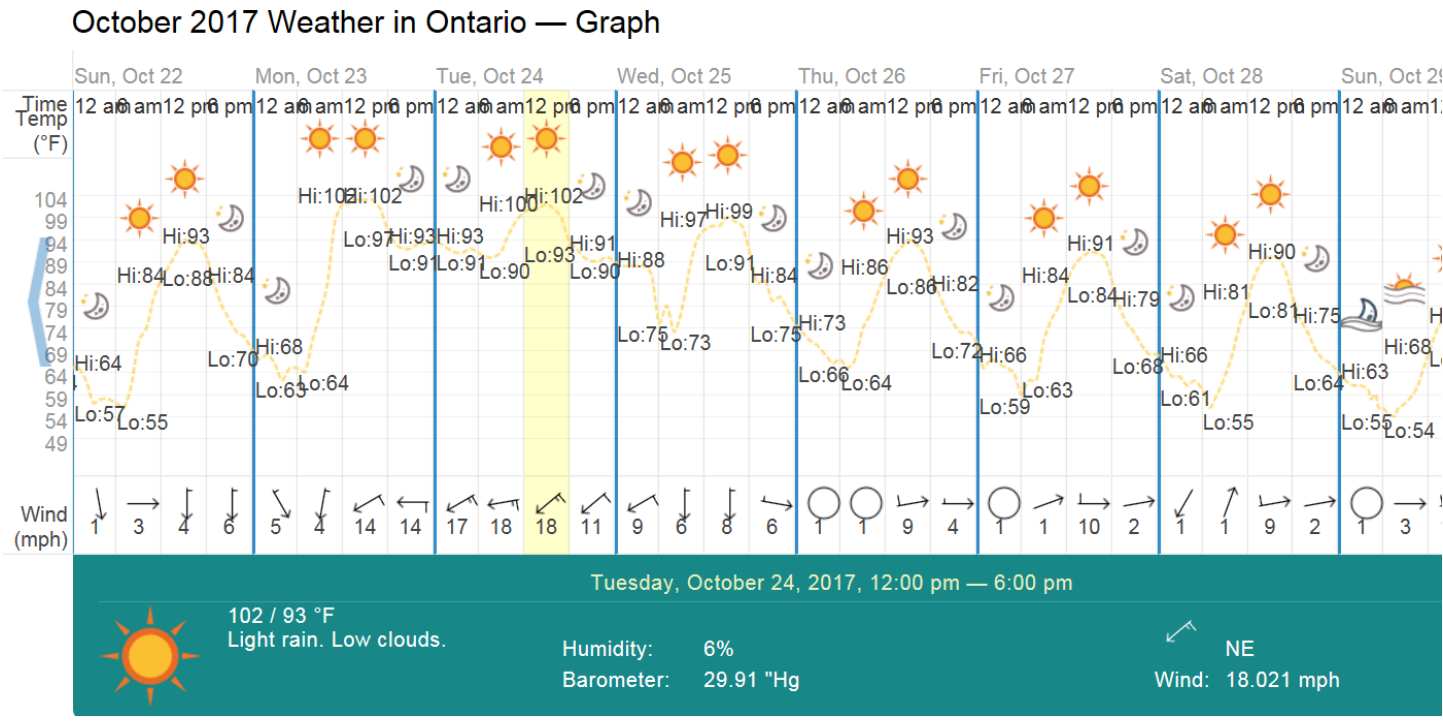
Weather data shows strong Santa Ana conditions caused the high temperatures of that first World Series day; several days later the winds reversed, and maximum temperatures fell below average, to only 70F.

USA Today's opinion: wrong again.

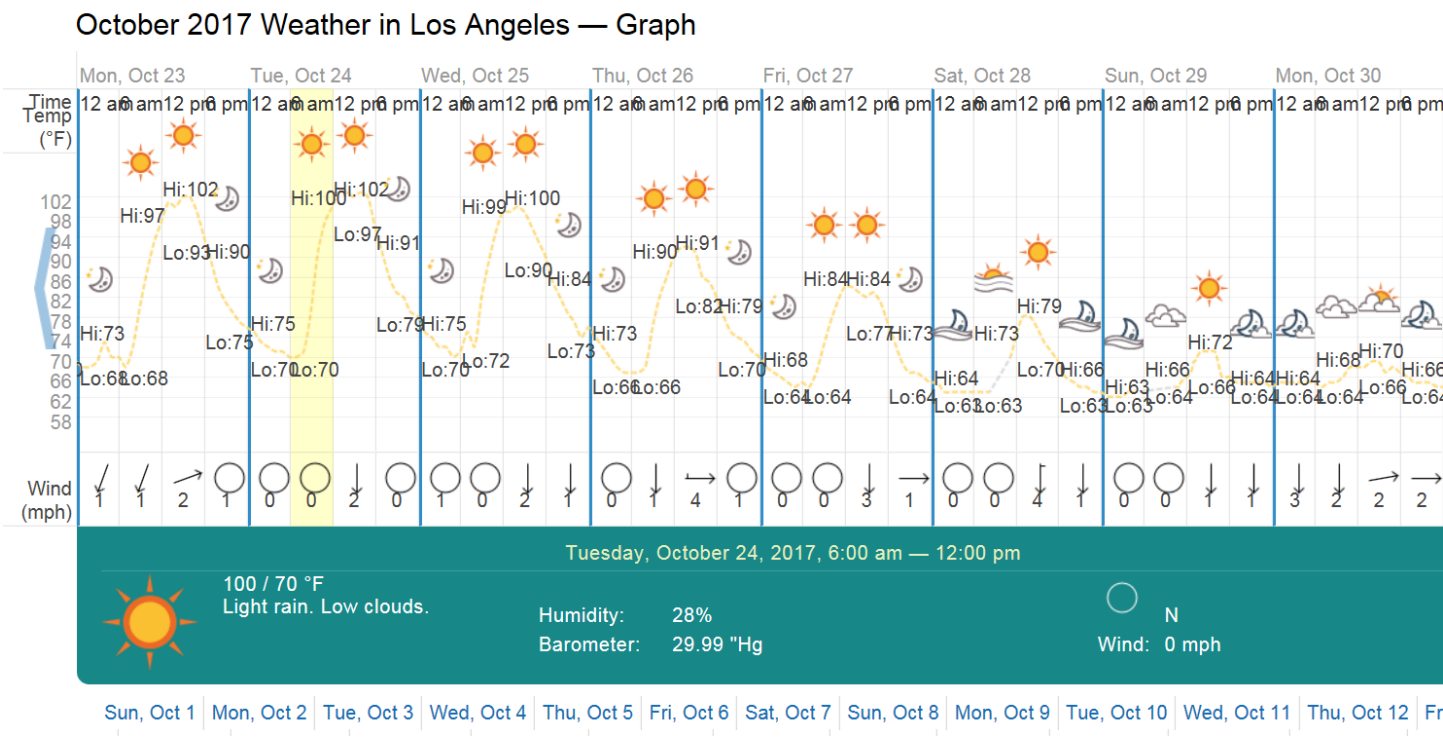
Supporting Information

World Series Game One date = 24 Oct 2017

https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/usa/ontario/historic?month=10&year=2017



https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/usa/los-angeles/historic?month=10&year=2017



Santa Ana Winds[edit]

Main article: Santa Ana winds

The Santa Ana winds in Southern California sweep from the deserts and across the Los Angeles metropolitan area pushing smoke from wildfires far out into the Pacific Ocean.

The Santa Ana winds are strong, extremely dry offshore winds that characteristically sweep across Southern California and northern Baja California during late fall into winter season. They range from hot to cold, depending on the prevailing temperatures in the source region, the Great Basin and upper Mojave Desert. Nevertheless, the winds are notorious for causing hot, dry weather due to compressional heating of the lower atmosphere.

http://time.com/4975818/california-fires-october/

CALIFORNIA

Here's Why October Is California's Most Dangerous Month for Wildfires

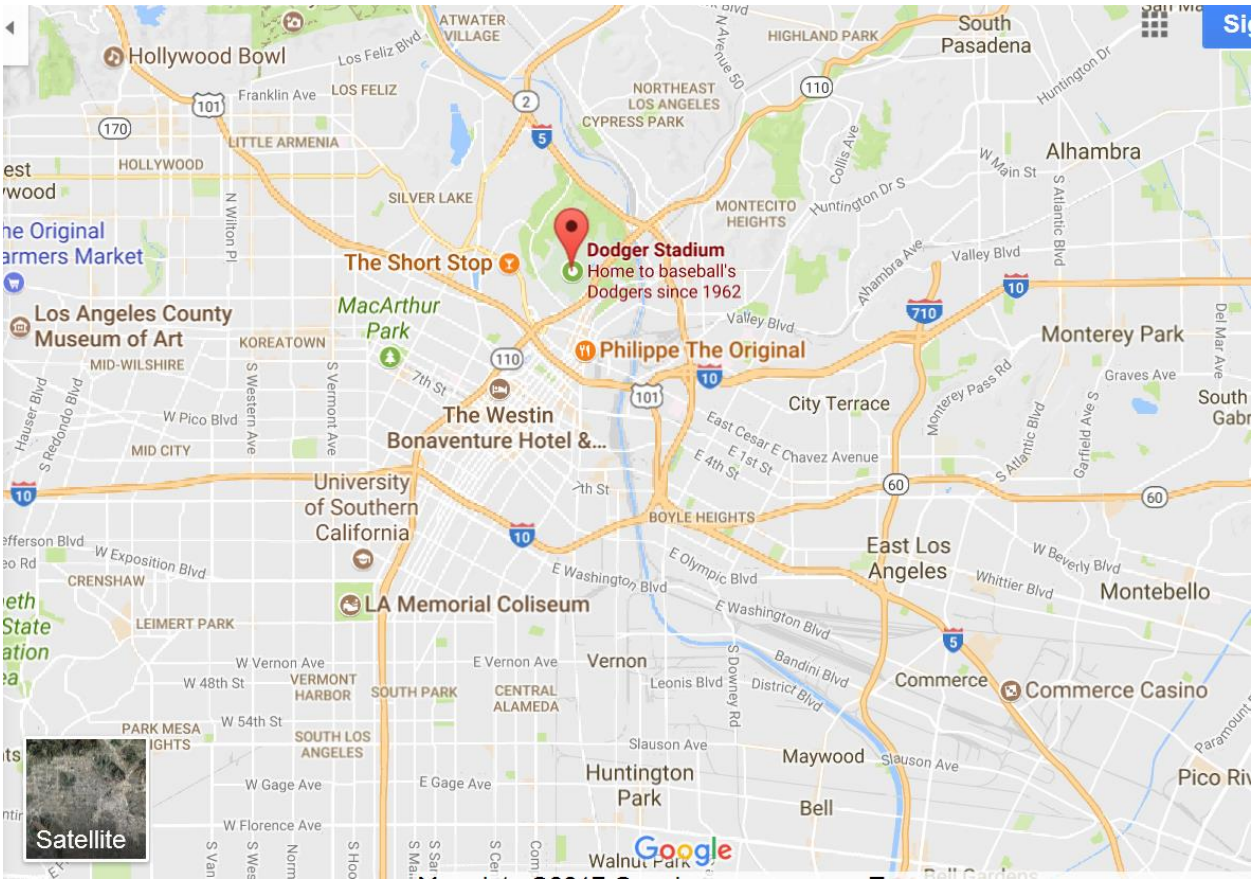
"….October …most dangerous month for California wildfires as dry vegetation and seasonal winds fuel speedy flames.

"By the time you get to this season, right when you're starting to anticipate… rain, it's actually the most fire prone part of the year," said Max Moritz, a wildfire specialist at the University of California Cooperative Extension.

…most destructive and largest fires in California…have occurred in…October.

…1991 Oakland hills fire that destroyed 3,500 homes and killed 25 people in Alameda County near San Francisco… the state's most destructive fire.

…the October 2003 Cedar fire in San Diego county scorched 273,246 acres of land — the most of any fire in the state's history.



http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-record-heat-20170621-story.html

Climate data for Los Angeles (USC, Downtown), 1981–2010 averages, records 1877–present

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	95 (35)	95 (35)	99 (37)	106 (41)	103 (39)	112 (44)	109 (43)	106 (41)	113 (45)	108 (42)	100 (38)	92 (33)	113 (45)
Average high °F (°C)	68.2 (20.1)	68.6 (20.3)	70.2 (21.2)	72.7 (22.6)	74.5 (23.6)	78.1 (25.6)	83.1 (28.4)	84.4 (29.1)	83.1 (28.4)	78.5 (25.8)	72.8 (22.7)	67.7 (19.8)	75.2 (24)
Daily mean °F (°C)	58.0 (14.4)	58.9 (14.9)	60.6 (15.9)	63.1 (17.3)	65.8 (18.8)	69.2 (20.7)	73.3 (22.9)	74.3 (23.5)	73.1 (22.8)	68.6 (20.3)	62.4 (16.9)	57.6 (14.2)	65.4 (18.6
Average low °F (°C)	47.8 (8.8)	49.3 (9.6)	51.0 (10.6)	53.5 (11.9)	57.1 (13.9)	60.3 (15.7)	63.6 (17.6)	64.1 (17.8)	63.1 (17.3)	58.7 (14.8)	52.0 (11.1)	47.5 (8.6)	55.7 (13.2
Record low °F (°C)	28 (−2)	28 (−2)	31 (−1)	36 (2)	40 (4)	46 (8)	49 (9)	49 (9)	44 (7)	40 (4)	34 (1)	30 (−1)	28 (−2)
Average rainfall inches (mm)	3.12 (79.2)	3.80 (96.5)	2.43 (61.7)	0.91 (23.1)	0.26 (6.6)	0.09 (2.3)	0.01 (0.3)	0.04 (1)	0.24 (6.1)	0.66 (16.8)	1.04 (26.4)	2.33 (59.2)	14.93 (379.2
Average rainy days (≥ 0.01 in)	6.1	6.4	5.5	3.2	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.0	2.5	3.3	5.2	35.7
Mean monthly sunshine hours	225.3	222.5	267.0	303.5	276.2	275.8	364.1	349.5	278.5	255.1	217.3	219.4	3,254.
Percent possible sunshine	71	72	72	78	64	64	83	84	75	73	70	71	73
Source: NOAA (sun 1961–1977)[1][2][3]													

Station:(045115) LOS ANGELES CIVIC CENTE															
From Year=1906 To Year=2012															
	Monthly Averages			Daily Extremes				Monthly Extremes				Max. Temp.		Min. Temp.	
	Max.	Min.	Mean	High	Date	Low	Date	Highest Mean	Year	Lowest Mean	Year	>= 90 F	<= 32 F	<= 32 F	<= 0 F
	F	F	F	F	dd/yyyy or yyyymmdd	F	dd/yyyy or yyyymmdd	F	-	F	-	# Days	# Days	# Days	# Days
January	66.4	48.3	57.3	95	18/1971	28	07/1913	65.9	1986	46.9	1949	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
February	67.3	49.5	58.4	95	20/1995	25	19/1911	65.3	1995	51.9	1911	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
March	68.8	51.1	60.0	98	26/1988	35	04/1976	66.0	1931	54.6	1945	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
April	71.0	53.5	62.2	106	06/1989	39	07/1975	69.6	1992	56.0	1975	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
May	72.9	56.5	64.7	102	16/1967	40	12/1933	72.6	1997	58.7	1917	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
June	76.9	59.7	68.3	112	26/1990	49	01/1917	77.4	1981	63.4	1944	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
July	82.3	63.2	72.7	107	01/1985	53	17/1907	79.9	2006	66.6	1944	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
August	83.1	63.8	73.4	105	06/1983	52	25/1909	80.8	1983	68.1	1914	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
September	81.9	62.6	72.3	113	27/2010	50	22/1921	81.3	1984	64.6	1933	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
October	77.6	58.7	68.1	108	03/1987	41	30/1971	74.2	1983	59.7	1916	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
November	72.8	53.3	63.0	100	01/1966	37	28/1919	68.9	1932	57.9	1906	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
December	67.4	49.1	58.2	92	08/1938	30	08/1978	64.2	1939	52.6	1916	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Annual	74.0	55.8	64.9	113	20100927	25	19110219	68.9	1981	60.9	1916	19.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Winter	67.0	49.0	58.0	95	19710118	25	19110219	63.3	1986	51.0	1949	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Spring	70.9	53.7	62.3	106	19890406	35	19760304	67.8	1997	57.8	1917	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Summer	80.8	62.2	71.5	112	19900626	49	19170601	77.6	1981	66.4	1916	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fall	77.4	58.2	67.8	113	20100927	37	19191128	72.2	1983	61.4	1916	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table updated on Oct 31, 2012

For monthly and annual means, thresholds, and sums:

https://calepa.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/34/2016/10/UrbanHeat-Report-Report.pdf

Table 16 pg 60 says that Los Angeles UHI is 6-8C and this is 10.8 to 14.4F

https://www.usatoday.com/story/sports/mlb/2017/10/24/world-series-dodger-stadium-broiling-traffic-choked-hellscape-game-1-approaches/796778001/

World Series: Dodger Stadium scalding 103 degrees at first pitch - but fans made it in time

A.J. Perez, USA TODAY Sports Published 6:09 p.m. ET Oct. 24, 2017 | Updated 9:11 p.m. ET Oct. 24, 2017

Fans baked under 103-degree temperatures at first pitch, but most fought traffic to make it to their seats in time.(Photo: Gary A. Vasquez, USA TODAY Sports)

CONNECTTWEETLINKEDINCOMMENTEMAILMORE

LOS ANGELES — The Dodgers' first World Series berth since 1988 brought record-breaking heat and another sight rarely seen here.

The sell-out crowd actually arrived on time.

Well before the national anthem and Dodgers ace Clayton Kershaw took the mound to face the Houston Astros in Game 1 on Tuesday night, all but a handful of seats were filled.

They were plenty warm: The game-time temperature was 103 degrees, a record for any postseason game, hot enough to imperil smartphones.

The sea of humanity assembled as festivities began - and a paucity of empty blue, yellow and orange seats on teleivision - capped an afternoon where fans queued up with their cars - this is L.A. - well more than three hours before the 5:09 local time first pitch.

Air conditioners (hopefully) running, cars were lined up along all the entrances to Dodger Stadium at least 90 minutes before the park was slated to open at 2.

Then came a reprieve, albeit a bit late.

"We may be opening the gates early," a Dodgers security worker said at 1:57 pm over the radio.

Cars soon began to trickle into the lots of Chavez Ravine that encircle the stadium. While the Dodgers fans are known for arriving late (and leaving early), there were hundreds of cars eager to get in as their home team took batting practice in 104 degree heat.

The effort was well worth it: Fans were treated to a rousing national anthem from gospel singer Keith Williams Jr. and a first-pitch home run from Chris Taylor to lead off the bottom of the first.

Negotiating Chavez Ravine is even more challenging than in 1988, the Dodgers' last World Series appearance, when Kirk Gibson's legendary home run was framed by the backdrop of brake lights from a departing fan.

"I rode my bike in," said George Portoulas, an IT professional who commuted to the game from Pasadena. "I did the same thing for three other playoff games this season.

There’s no traffic. You don’t have to wait for a bus. I’ve decided to do it for all the big games. I passed through the gate at 2:08.”

Lance VanGrouw traveled with his father from their home in Exeter, a town in California’s Central Valley about about 180 miles north of here. They used their usual shortcut through Chinatown and waited about 45 minutes in line near an entrance to Dodger Stadium to get in.

“People like to bag on Dodger fans, but we’ve led attendance," VanGrouw said.
The team has had the highest total attendance in baseball each of the last five seasons.

Since the Dodgers’ last World Series appearance, the city of Los Angeles’ population has grown by nearly a third – from less than 3.4 million (based on the 1990 census) to an estimated 4.04 million in 2017. And the county of Los Angeles is now home to 10.2 million people, compared to 8.7 million in 1988.

Despite appearances, only about 55,00 of them were trying to jam into Dodger Stadium Tuesday afternoon.