State-Sponsored Propaganda

In Las Cruces, we have been deluged with “State-Sponsored Propaganda.”

New Mexico State University received a grant from Senator Tom Udall (D-NM) to bring to the NMSU Campus and the Rio Grande Theater, downtown Las Cruces, “Climate Education” presentations.

Senator Udall is a rabid climate alarmist; the presentations have a common style:

Announcement in local media, including the Las Cruces Sun-News

An Hour-Long Presentation

Fifteen-minutes for question and answer from “the little people” in the audience.

Embarrassing questions are side-stepped, quashed by changing the subject, or obfuscated by answering another question.

Presentations are put on-line after post-production Details follow

https://nmsuccess1.wordpress.com

About Speaker Schedule Speaker Bios Talk Videos

Talk Videos

Click on the links below for videos of recent NMSUCCESS presentations.

Dave Dubois: Why are We Concerned about a Changing Climate (4/17/2018)

Gregg Garfin: A Look ahead for the Southwest: Hotter and More Arid (4/25/2018)

David Hondula: On the Front Lines of Urban Warming (9/19/2018)

Isabela Montañez: Deep-Time Insight into Earth's Future (10/3/2018)

Scott Denning: The 3 S's of Climate Change: Simple, Serious, and Solvable (11/7/2018)

Katharine Hayhoe: Barriers to Acceptance of Climate Science, Impacts and Solutions (2/6/2019)

Recurring Themes

Increasing <CO2> will make it hotter and drier especially the southwestern states.

John Tyndall and Svante Arrhenius predicted climate doom in the 1800s

Climate Models are a value-added tool for climate forecasting

Droughts will get worse

Temperatures will increase to Hellish conditions

Forest Fires will devastate the Western States

NOTES for Bob: Need to pick one of these topics, Then another.

Heat then pick apart the heat claims

Then Drought then pick apart drought

Then fires pick apart fires

Then, models of the southwest,, then pick apart how the models have fared.

Hit weak spots of the specific presentations

Garfin and Minoan Roman, Medieval not warmer than today.

Hayhoe on the Hayhoe Hockey Stick

Park Williams on “the driest,” use the 2017 Oroville Dam and 2019 record Rains

Never-Mentioned Themes

William Henry (Henry's Law) teaches that, e.g., TEMPERATURE of the aqueous solution (sea water) controls atmospheric <CO2>

Natural Thousand-year Climate Cycles dominate human history

Climate Models are a complete failure for climate forecasting purposes

NM droughts were worse in the Little Ice Age.

The 1980s Pacific Decadal Oscillation Warm period was wettest in NM and the mountain west, last 2000 years

NM temps were hotter in the Dust Bowl years, with a lot less <CO2>

Never-Mentioned Themes - 2

Forest Fires in the Western States were worse in the early 1900s

We have over a century of reliable temperature and rainfall measurements in the USA.

Droughts were a lot worse in the Dust Bowl years, 1950s, than today

Drought severity has gotten less in the USA

according to the data, most of the extreme temperature maxima in the USA were set in the 1930s and before.

NMSU's Jornada Range Temperatures have been falling, and Rainfall has been increasing for over 100 years.

Never-Mentioned Themes – 3

The United States Department of Agriculture's mountain weather stations, which observe snow pack and temperature (SNOTEL) erroneously reported high temperatures for decades.

"Artificial amplification of warming trends across the mountains of the western United States"

https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/2014GL062803

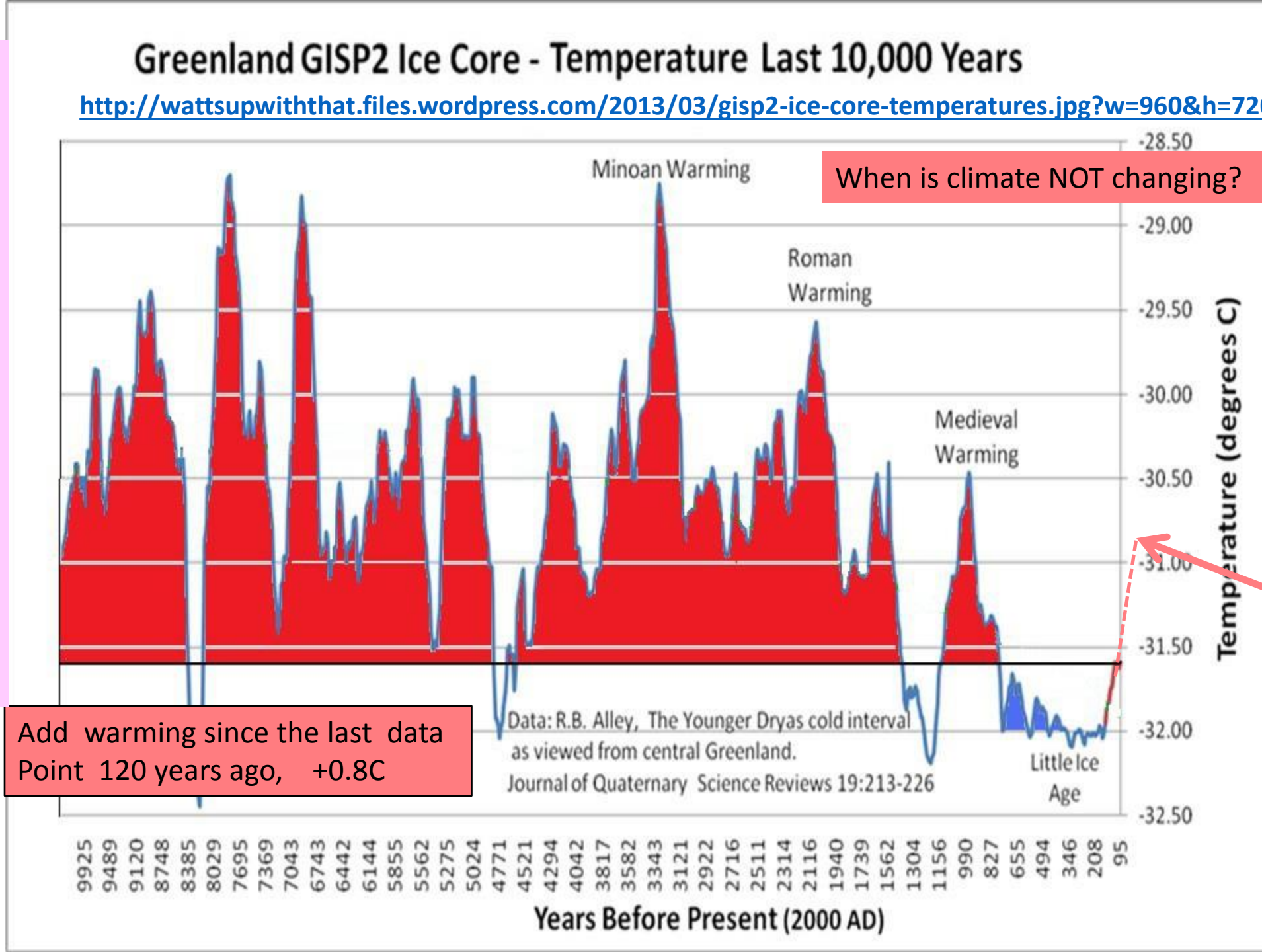
Present <CO2> 412 PPM

Greenland Ice Cores ‘GISP2’

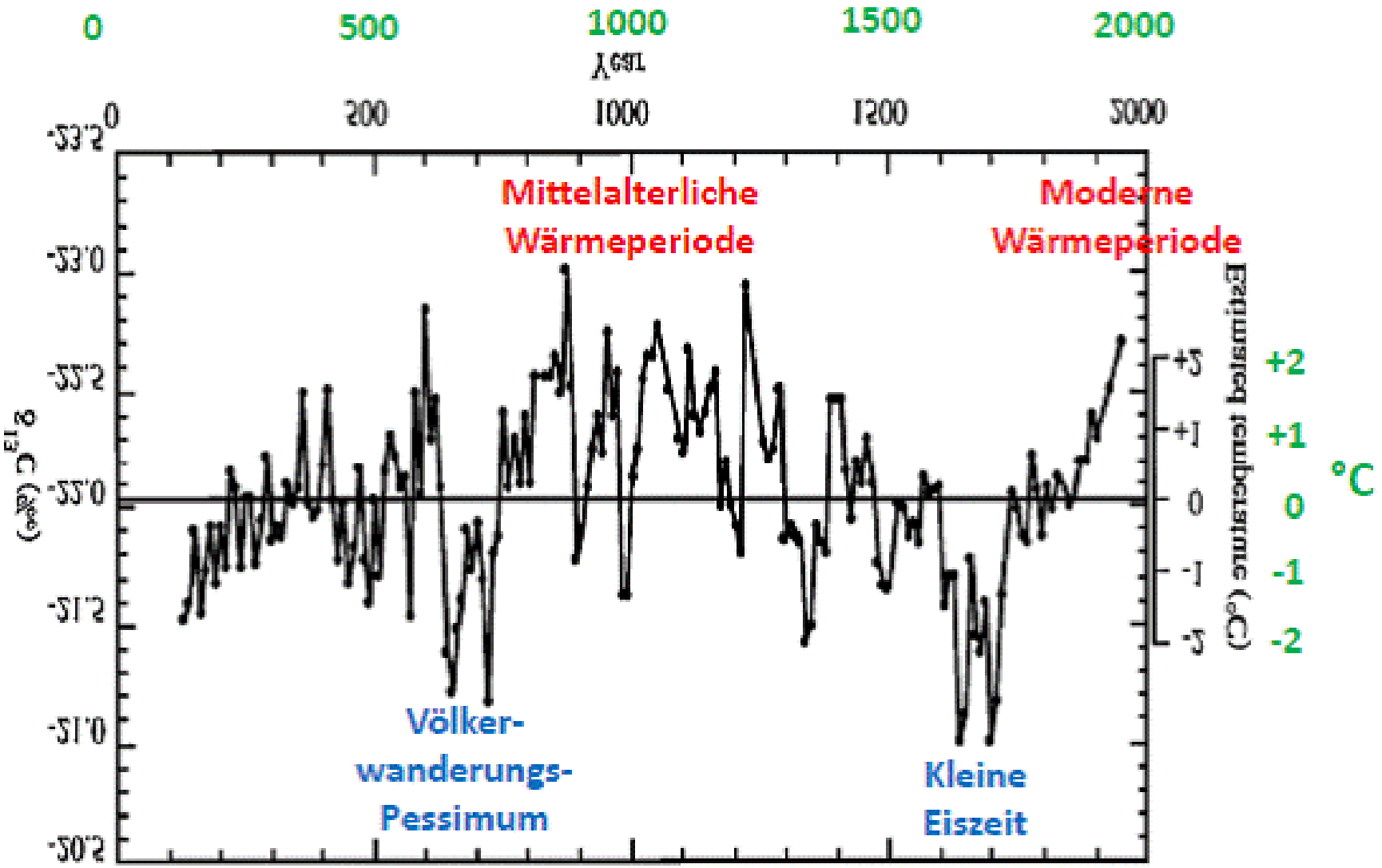
Show thousand-year “Bond Cycles” dominate history, civilization.

Present Warm Period is not nearly as warm as the Minoan, Roman and Medieval Warm Periods

All with <300 PPM <CO2>



https://wattsupwiththat.com/2012/06/17/manns-hockey-stick-refuted-10-years-before-it-was-published/



Tree Ring temperature curve from Yakushima, Japan, mirrored (up hot, cold at bottom) and marked with the historically known warm and cold periods. This curve is one of many which show that the Medieval Warm Period was not locally confined to the north Atlantic and Europe, as is often claimed by climate alarmists.

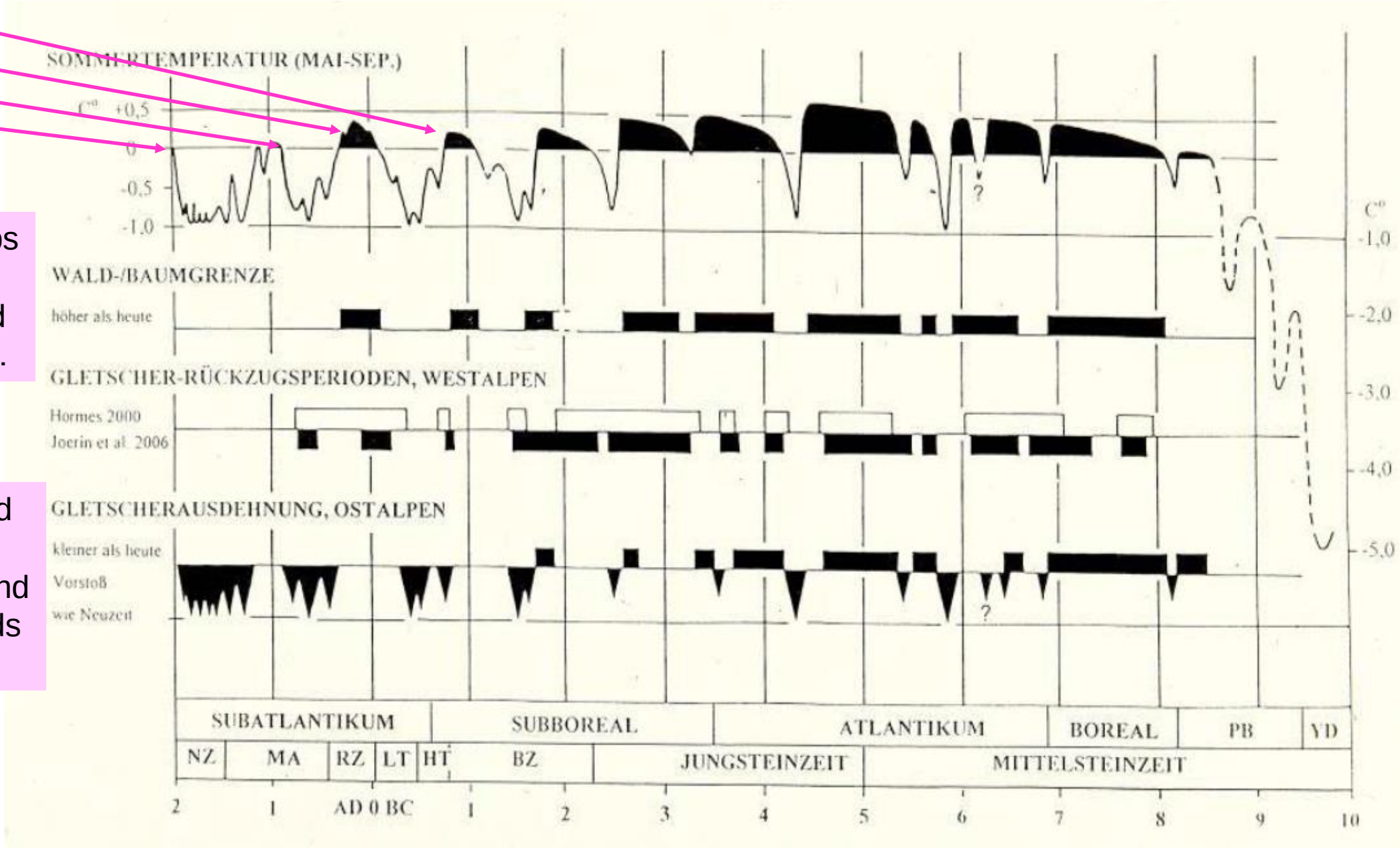
Glaciers as Climate Witness, Gletcher als Klimazeugen

http://www.iuf-berlin.org/wm_files/wm_pdf/prof._patzelt_berlin_4.12.2009.pdf

Minoan
Roman
Medieval
Present

Tree Rings in the Alps also define the thousand-year “Bond Cycle” warm periods.

Present Warm Period Is not as warm as Minoan, Medieval and Roman Warm Periods

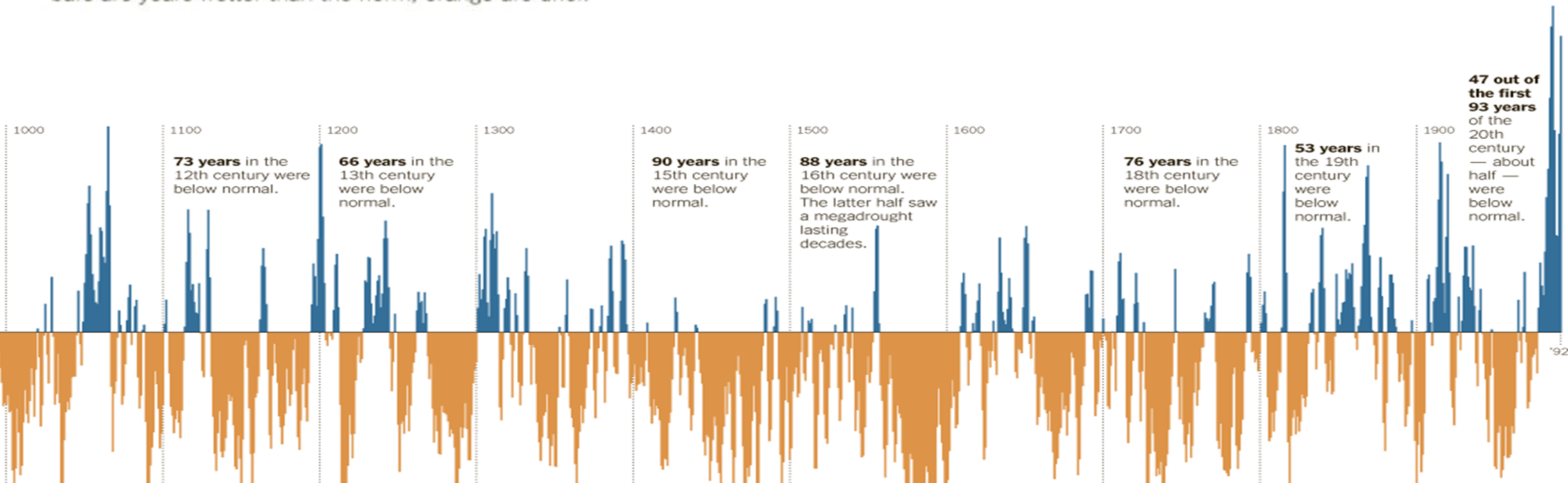


https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/imagepages/2012/08/12/opinion/sunday/12drought-horizch.html

Graphic from University of Arizona Tree Ring Lab: Wettest in last 2000 years, late 20th Century PDO Warm Period

The Longest Measure of Drought: 21 Centuries of Rainfall in New Mexico

This chart shows deviation in annual rainfall levels from a 20th-century benchmark (the period from 1931 to 1990), beginning in 137 B.C. and running through 1992. Blue bars are years wetter than the norm; orange are drier.



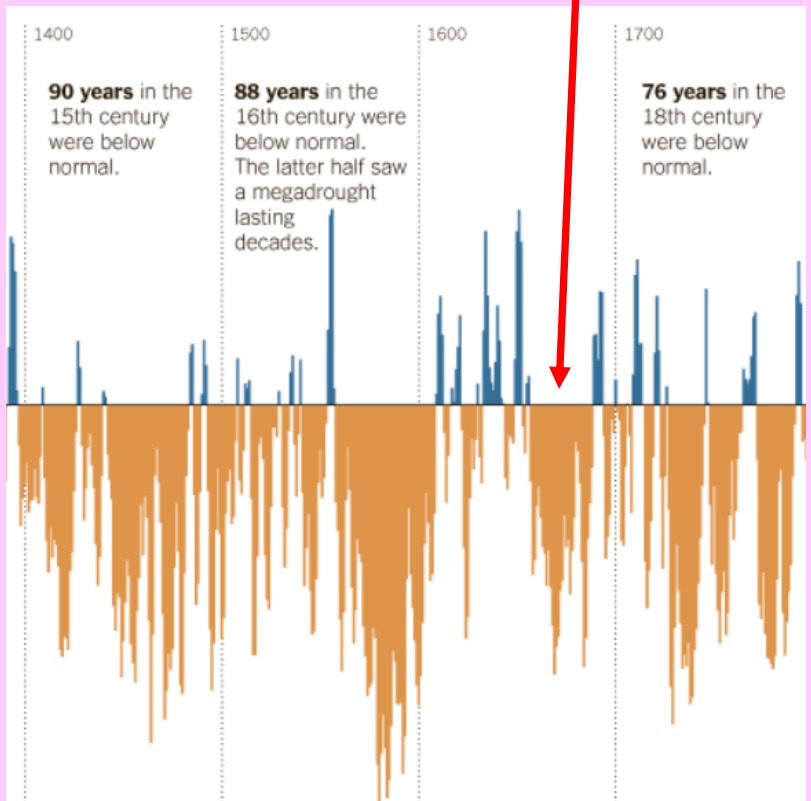
U of A Tree Ring Lab showed late 20th century was the peak rainfall last 2000 years in New Mexico.

National Climate Assessment posits that warmth brings drought and water scarcity, and that cool temperatures bring fewer droughts.

2000-year tree ring times series data show the Little Ice Age was very dry here, Spanish mission history of New Mexico's Abo' Mission in Mountainair confirms.

Abo' Mission Church was established in 1629, mission was expanded 1640, mission… abandoned in late1600s … **because of the punishing drought**, famine and disease,
https://www.nps.gov/sapu/learn/historyculture/abo.htm

Examining the previous graphic from 1500 to 1700 shows the story:

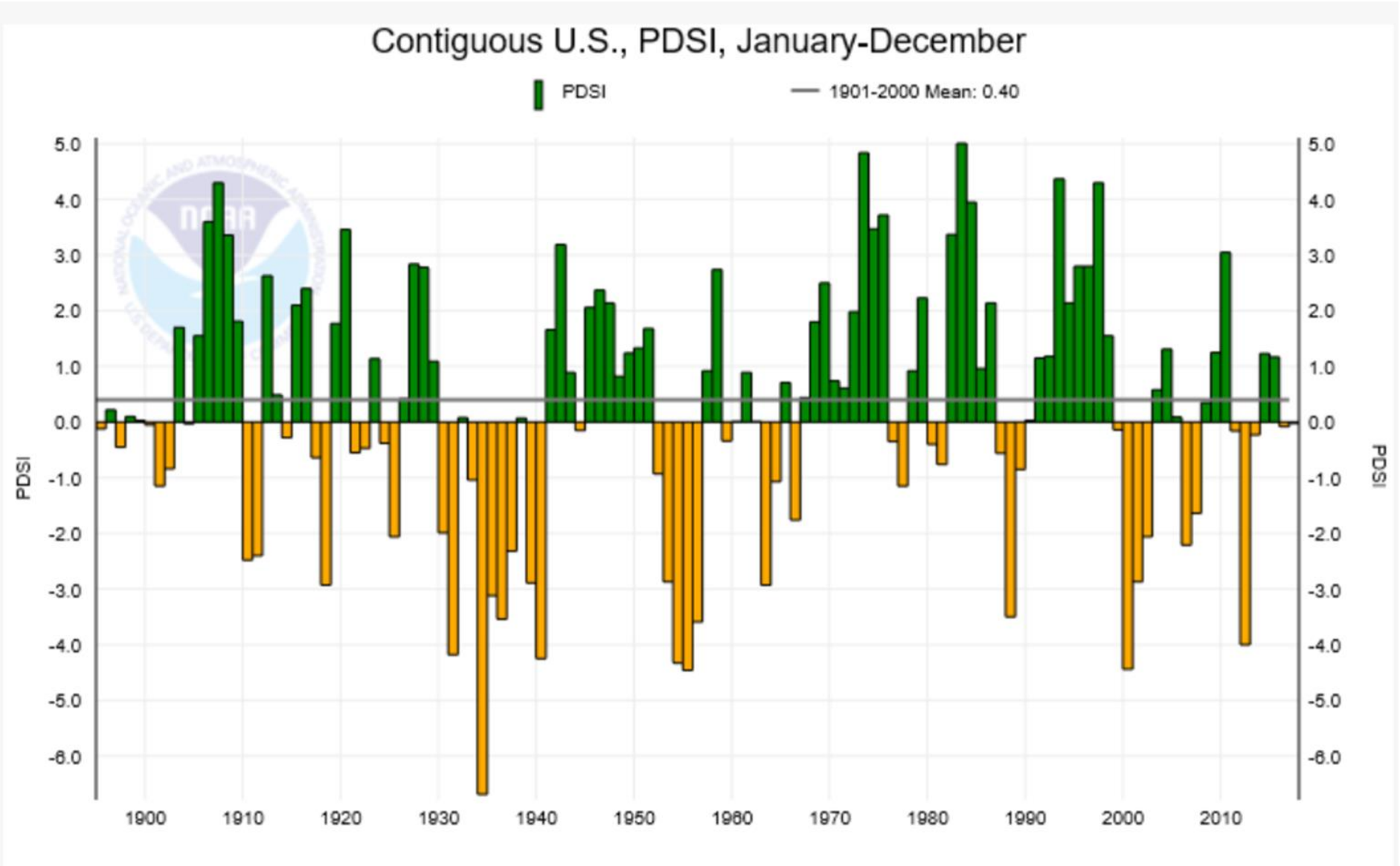


https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cag/national/time-series/110/pdsi/12/12/18952017?base_prd=true&firstbaseyear=1901&lastbaseyear=2000

The Palmer Drought Severity Index, PDSI, Is a common Figure of Merit for assessing drought and drought history.

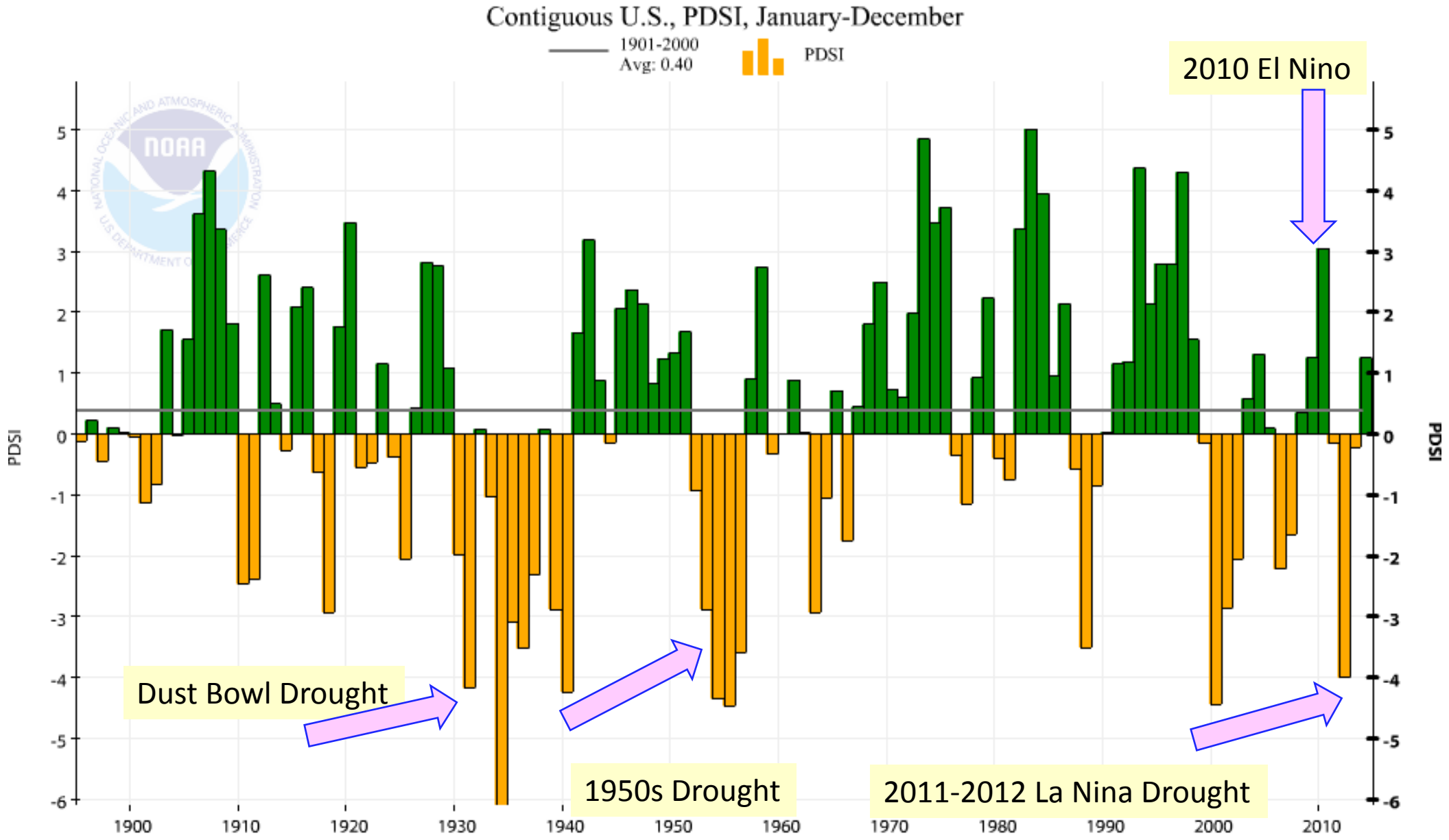
The data are accessible through the "Climate At a Glance" Feature of NOAA's National Climate Data Center.

Drought in the USA Is NOT getting worse over time.



Length of the orange bars shows the intensity of drought using the PDSI, green bars show when PDSI shows excess rainfall. Strongest Drought was in the 1930s Dust Bowl Years, 1950s drought seems to be mimicked with the post-2000 dry period, an indication of the PDO-cold cycle which began then.

CONUS Palmer Drought Severity Index 1895-2014 http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cag/



https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cag/national/time-series/110/pdsi/all/12/1895-2019?base_prd=true&firstbaseyear=1901&astbaseyear=2000&trend=true&trend_base=10&firsttrendyear=1895&lasttrendyear=2019

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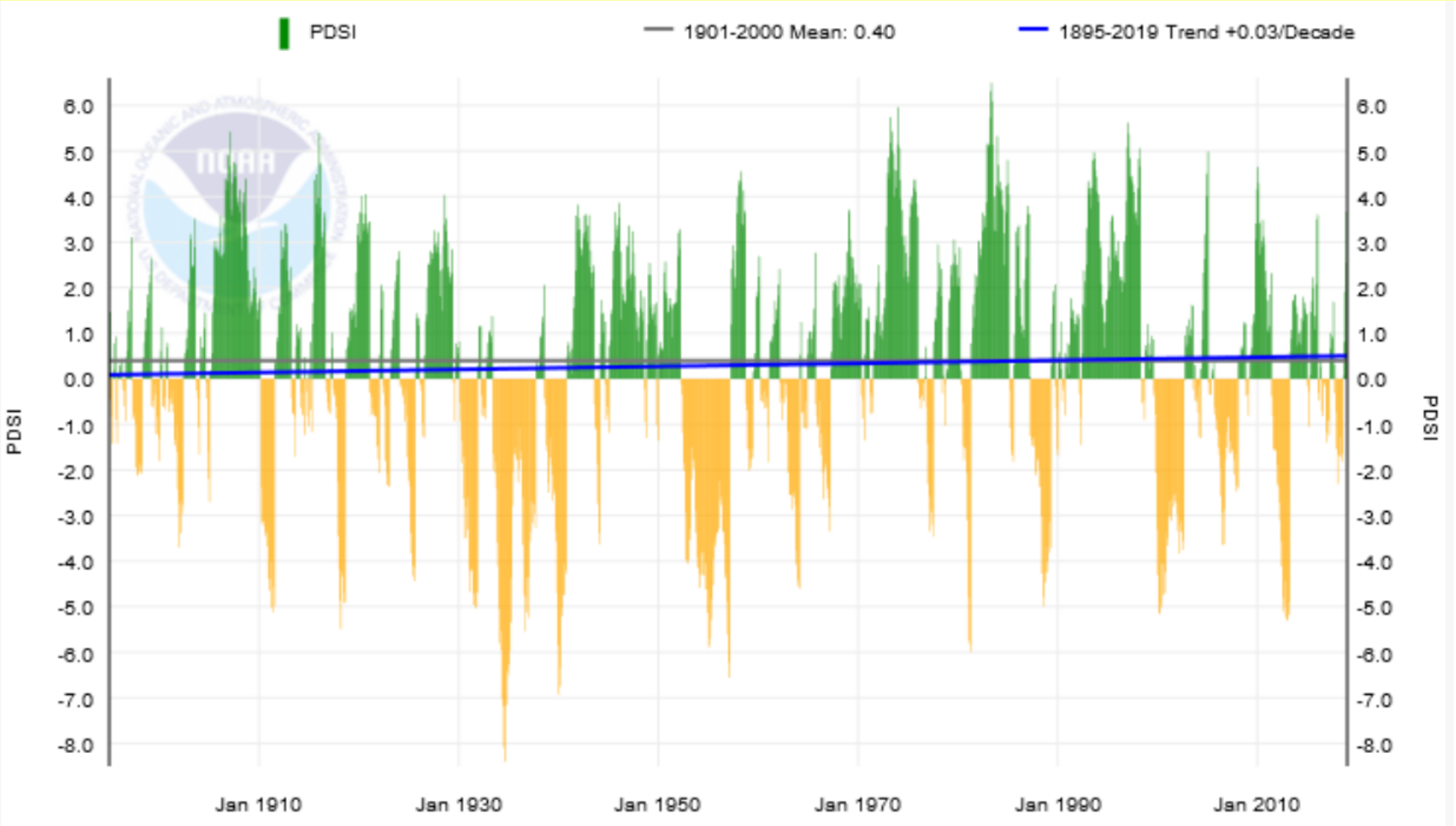

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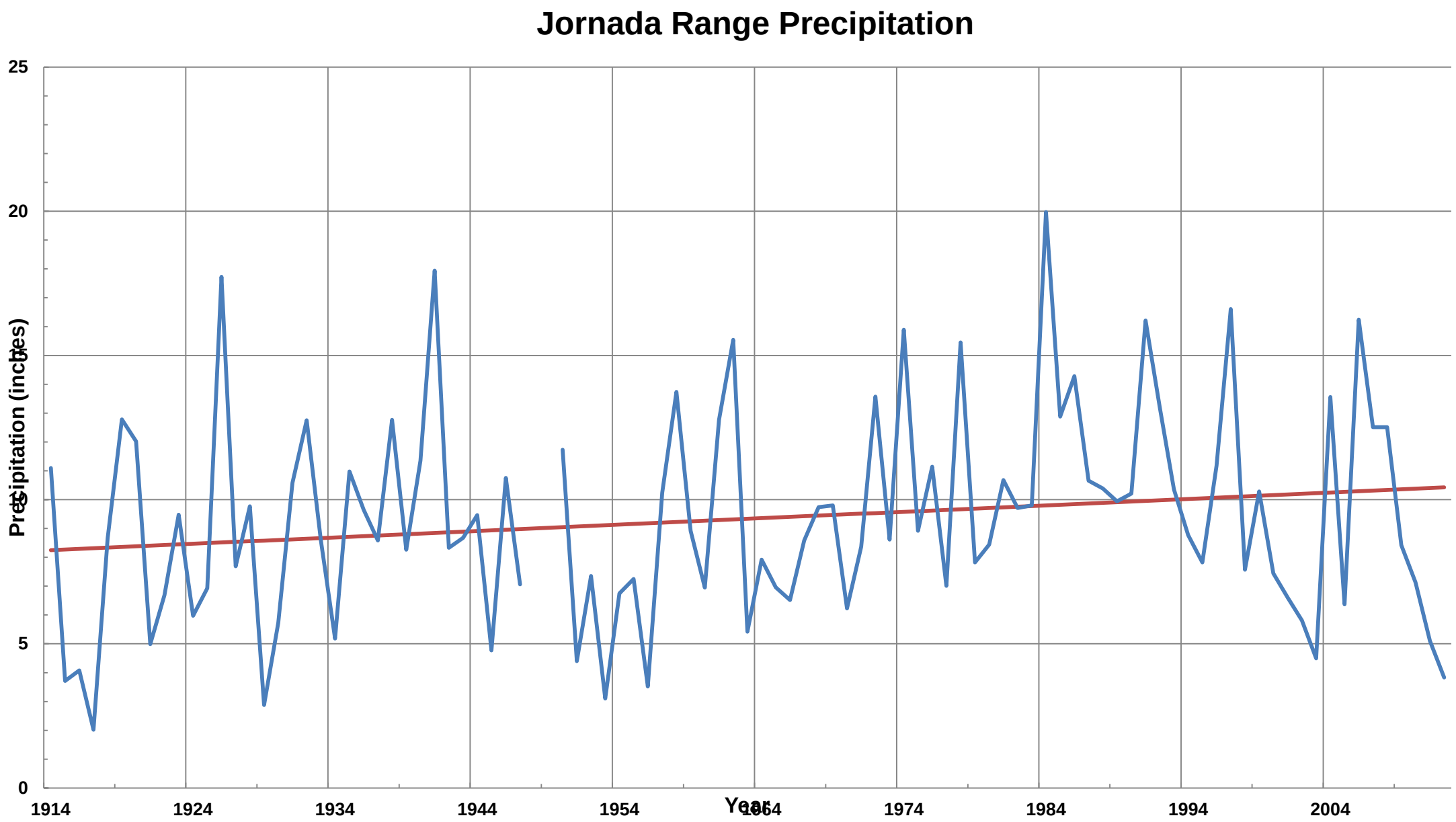
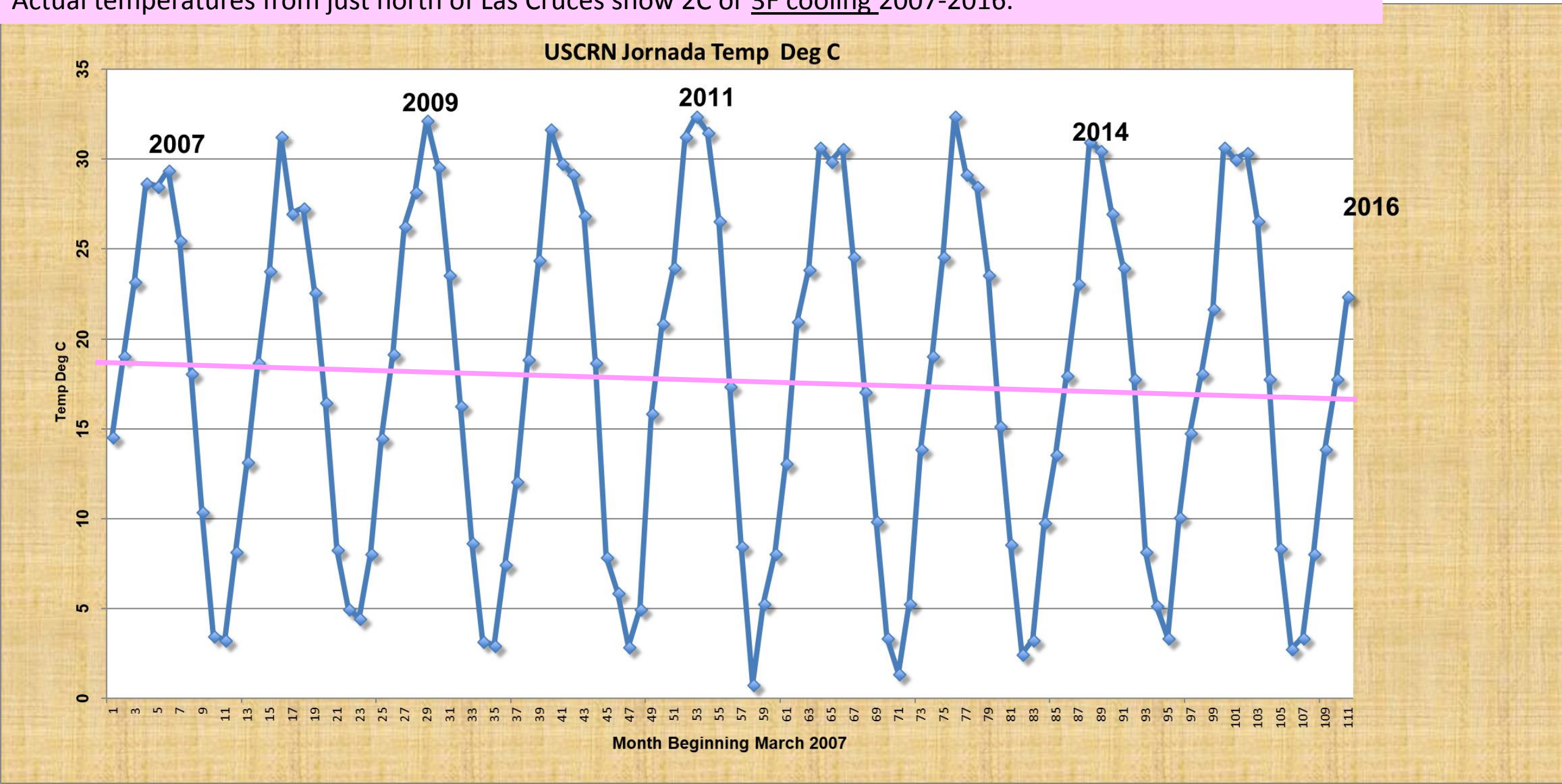
https://jornada.nmsu.edu/content/usda-noaa-nws-monthly-summary-climatological-data

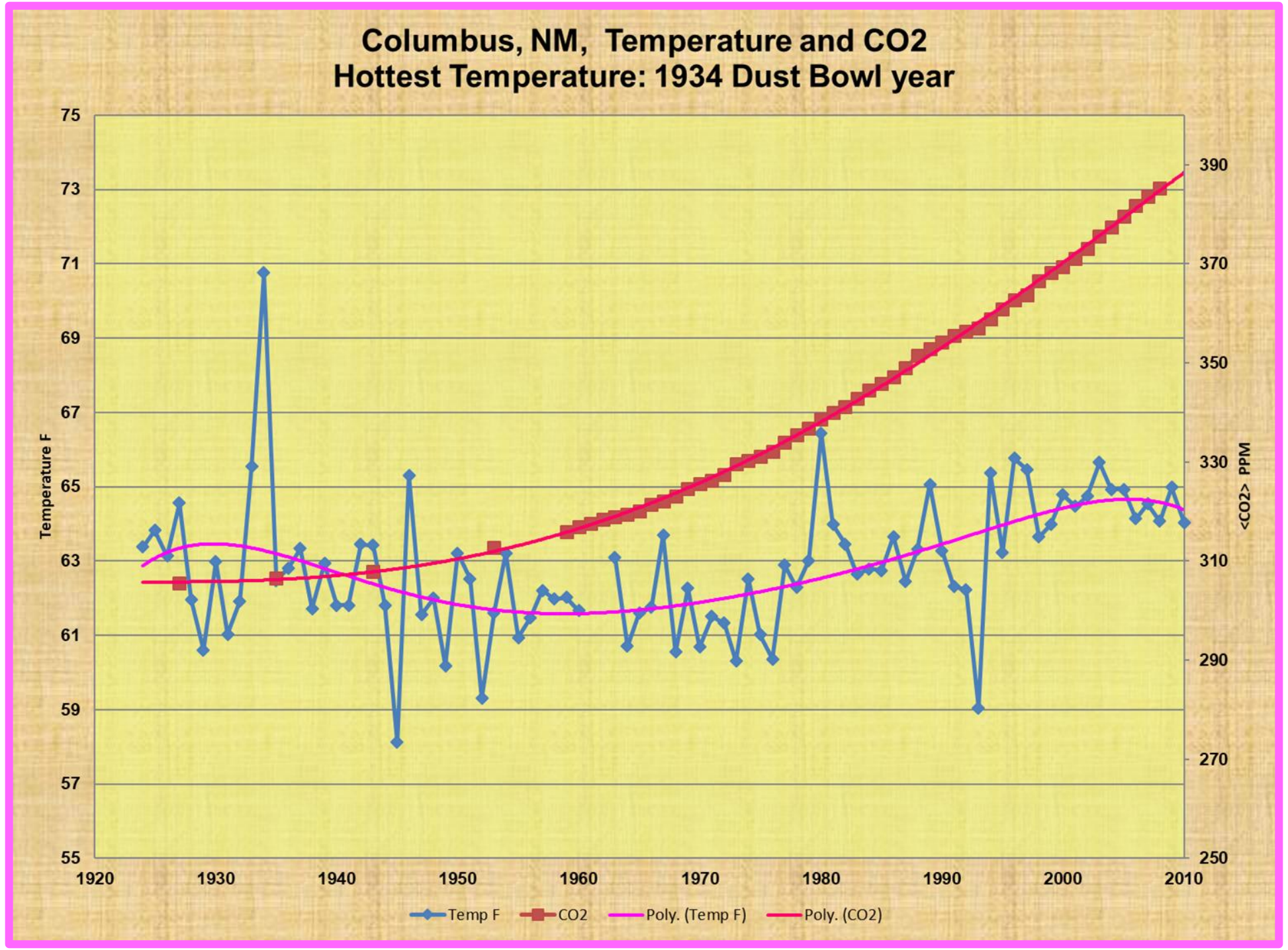
Over 100 years of data show precipitation is increasing at NMSU's Jornada Range



https://www1.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/uscrn/products/monthly01/CRNM0102-NM_Las_Cruces_20_N.txt

USCRN Jornada data, short period of record. Slope of the trend line dramatically different from Dr Garfin's plot. Actual temperatures from just north of Las Cruces show 2C or 3F cooling 2007-2016.




Columbus, NM, Temperature and CO2
Hottest Temperature: 1934 Dust Bowl year
Temperature F
<CO2> PPM
75
73
71
69
67
65
63
61
59
57
55
390
370
350
330
310
290
270
250
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
Temp F
CO2
Poly. (Temp F)
Poly. (CO2)

http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/enhanced/doi/10.1002/2014GL062803/

Geophysical Research Letters
AN AGU JOURNAL

Research Letter

Artificial amplification of warming trends across the mountains of the western United States

Jared W. Oyler ✉, Solomon Z. Dobrowski, Ashley P. Ballantyne, Anna E. Klene, Steven W. Running

With artifacts removed, network's 1991–2012 minimum temperature trend decreases from **+1.16 °C to +0.106 °C** /decade and is statistically indistinguishable from lower elevation trends.

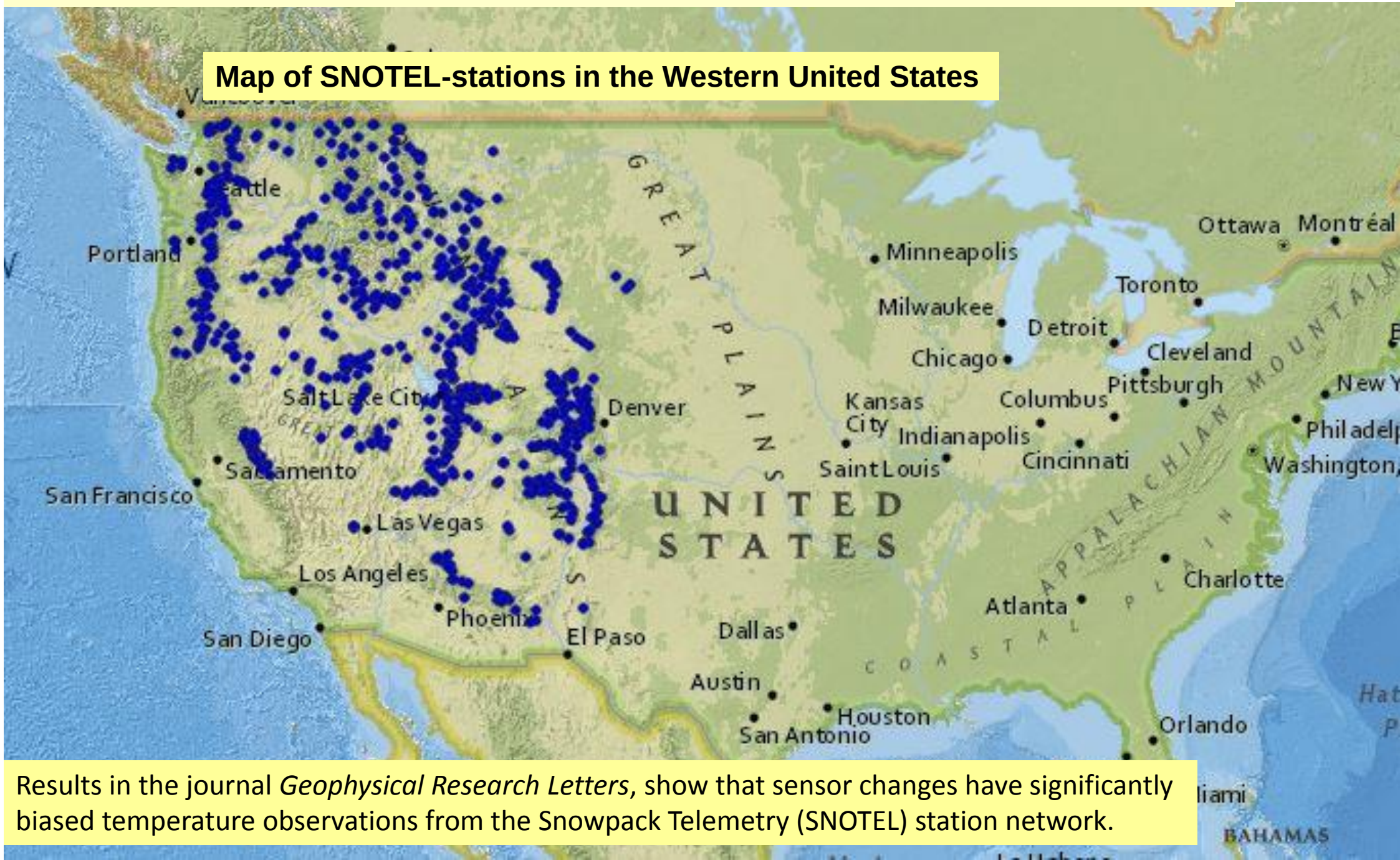
Warming was only 9% of previous estimates

More than 700 SNOTEL sites monitor temperature and snowpack across the mountainous western U.S.

SNOTEL provides critical data for water supply forecasts.

Researchers use SNOTEL data to study mountain climate trends, mountain hydrology and ecology.

http://wattsupwiththat.com/2015/01/12/another-bias-in-temperature-measurements-discovered/



Results in the journal *Geophysical Research Letters*, show that sensor changes have significantly biased temperature observations from the Snowpack Telemetry (SNOTEL) station network.

http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/photo_contest/images/t7_full.jpg

Picture of a Montana SNOWTEL site in summer 2014

Real question for climate alarmists is, “With all of the CO2 and Methane in the air today, why were the temperatures the warmest in the Dust Bowl year of 1934?”

http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/enhanced/doi/10.1002/2014GL062803/

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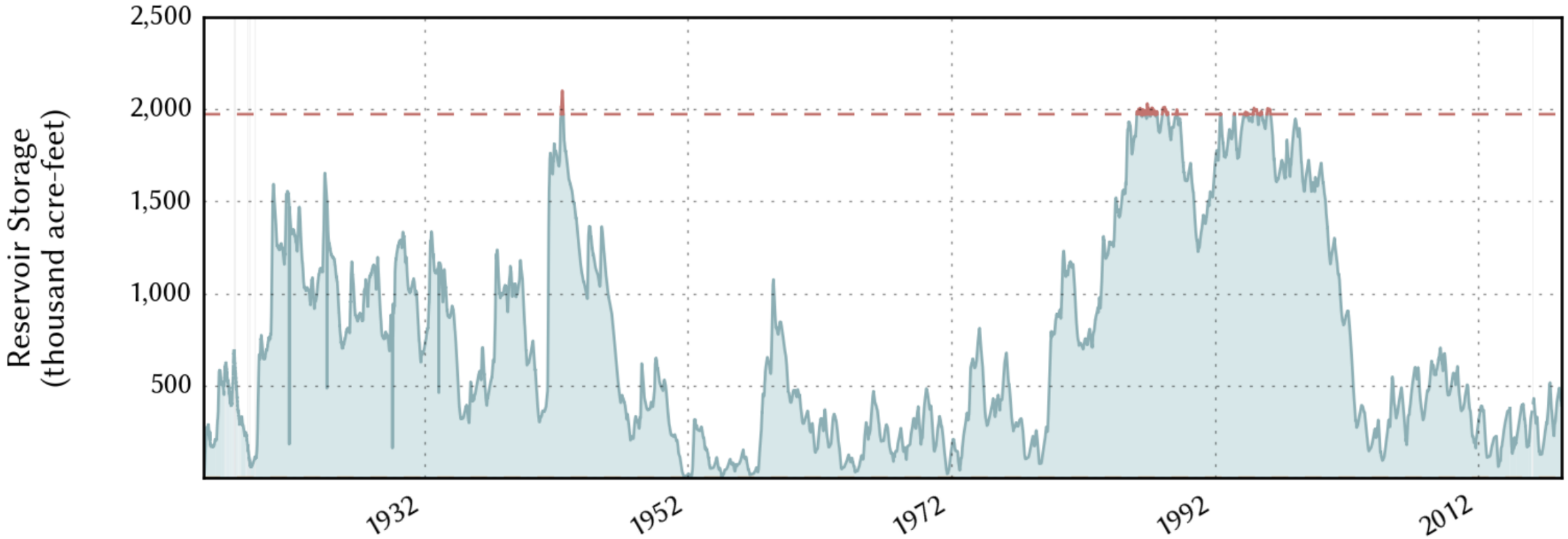
The SNOTEL temperature data are seriously in error.

SNOTEL has an erroneous 1.16C/decade increase in temperature

The answer is, atmospheric CO2 does not control temperatures and the CO2 warming effect is quite small.

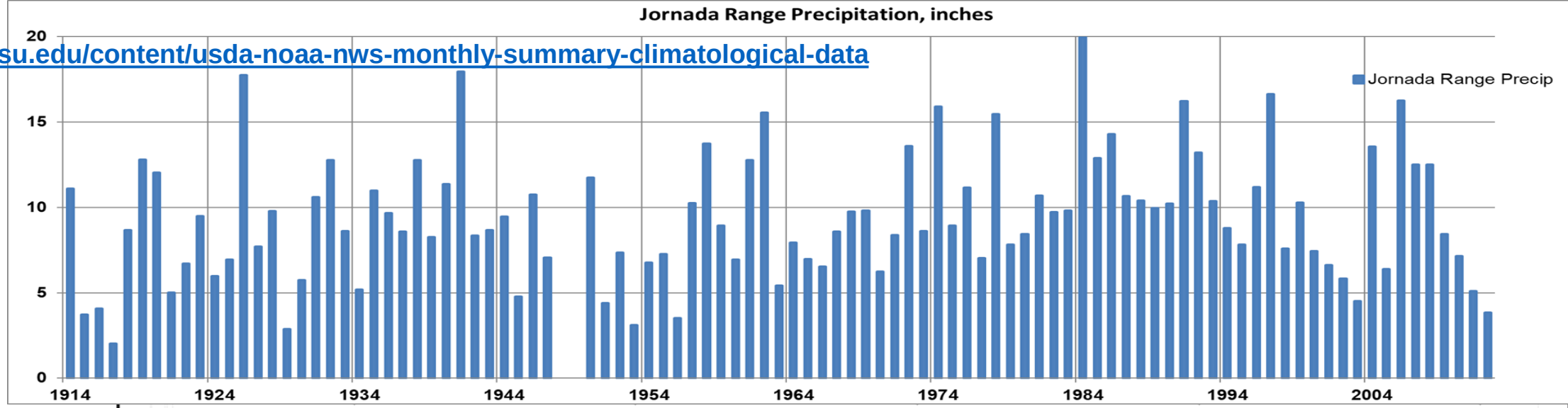
https://waterdatafortexas.org/reservoirs/individual/elephant-butte

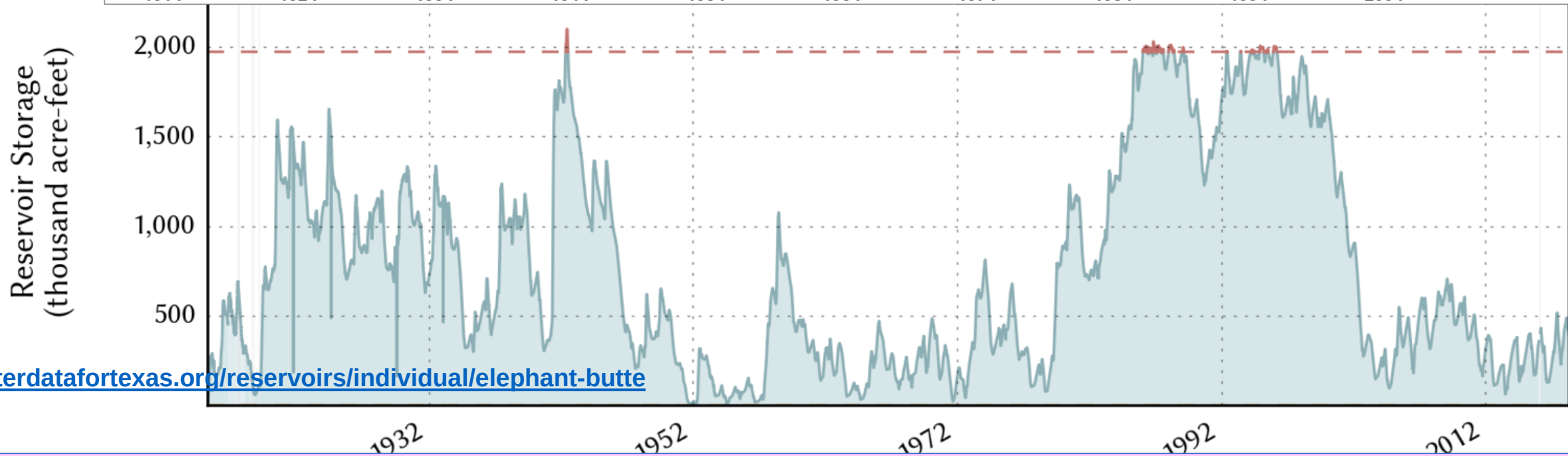


Water Capacities reflect rainfall in New Mexico and follow the Pacific Decadal Oscillation and El Nino Southern Oscillation Cycles.

Water Storage minimum-- lowest in the 1950s Pacific Decadal Oscillation Cold phase, lower than today.

https://jornada.nmsu.edu/content/usda-noaa-nws-monthly-summary-climatological-data





https://waterdatafortexas.org/reservoirs/individual/elephant-butte

Messages with this graphic: PDO-Warm cycle of late 20th century resulted in rainfall maximums of the 1980s-early 1990s, which filled Elephant Butte Reservoir to the brim; year 2000 shift to PDO cold, not more <CO2>, has resulted in drought years.
Low reservoir levels of recent years seems to mimic the low levels during the 1950s droughts, 60 years ago.