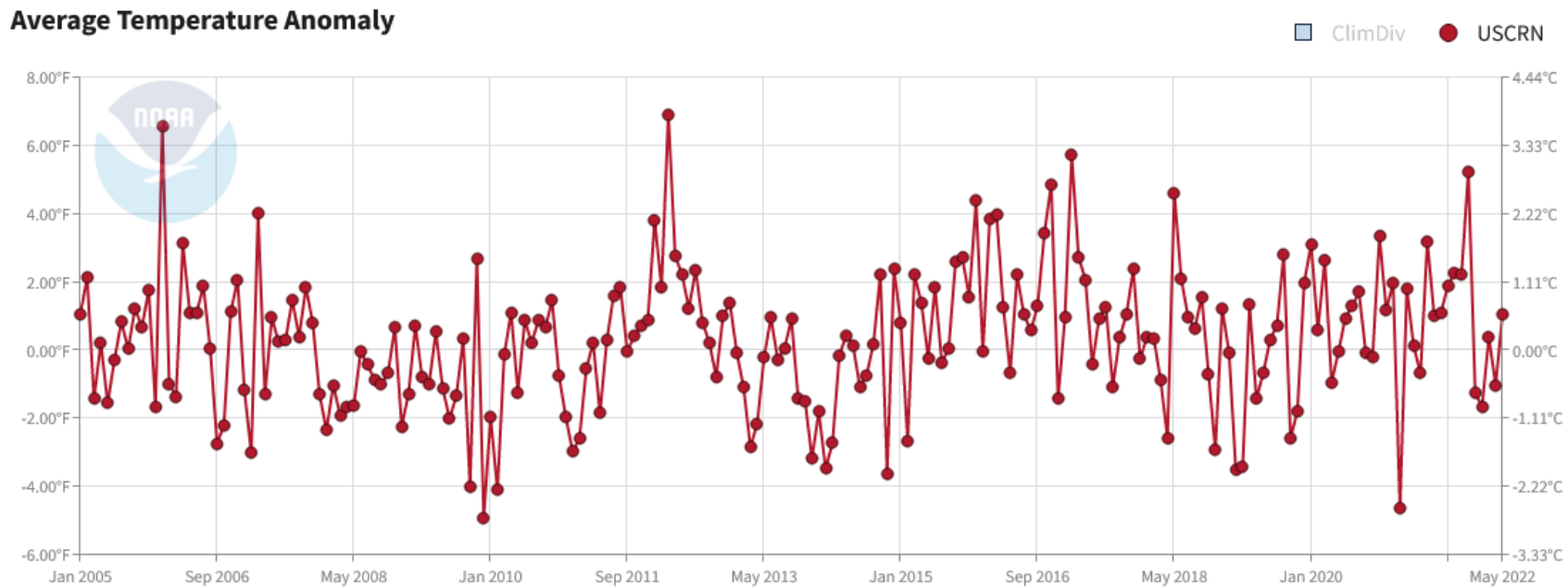


Especially if you live in New Mexico, you might think Climate Activists have lost the power of critical thought, and you'd be right. Reasons why:



Bob Endlich

bendlich@msn.com

27 Aug 2022

Outline

- Why the present Climate Scare exists
- A Tale of two Observing Sites, Jornada Range & NMSU...Questions...
- Two Answers: Urban Heat Island and Lousy Siting
- The USCRN Tells the Story: No Crisis, No Emergency
- Two Important Words You'll Never See: "Climate Cycles"
- Detrended Data also tell the Story: Water Temperature Did It!
- ENVISAT, UniBremen, show AGU is Cheating. NM, others, fall for the Methane Fraud; more on Methane
- Why Don't Newspaper Writers read old Newspaper Stories?
- Elephant Butte's Numbers Show Climate Cycles of Rainfall & Drought
- Photographic Proof: a lot warmer in the recent past, lot less CO₂ in the air.
- Bad "Science" at the University (bad science is an oxymoron; its not science.)
- Emissions rose dramatically, but temperatures fell 1945-1975
- Lindzen Quote

Splendid examples from southern New Mexico show climate truth can be deduced by critically examining Temperature and Rainfall records, historic levels of Elephant Butte Reservoir, old newspaper stories, NM's War on Methane, and Bad "Science" at NMSU.

I've tried to engage the Climate Alarmists in debate since 2012...

Dr Connie Falk NMSU and William Brown: nmglobalwarming@yahoo.com

both from Al Gore's Climate Reality Project:

<https://casf.me/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Fall-2012-Interactions-with-NMSU.pdf>

During NMSU's 2018 "Climate Education" series, the University refused to allow my skeptical views

Peter Goodman replies to my emails; pointedly refuses to host me on KTAL radio show

Las Cruces Sun News frequently censors my ability to present skeptical views in Letters, Columns, sometimes for years on end.

WHO do they fear? A "dirty-hands meteorologist" with only a Masters?

Why the present climate scare exists:

The International Panel on Climate Change came about after 1985 (Socialists) meeting at Villach, Austria

IPCC's sponsor, the UN Environmental Program, and key UNEP/IPCC individuals have misled governments into supporting the notion of catastrophic manmade warming. Recommended read!

https://www.heartland.org/_template-assets/documents/publications/26397.pdf

Villach Meeting and IPCC Meetings/Summaries are all stage-managed with predetermined outcomes.

After the Soviet Union's collapse, many Communist "True Believers" went into radical environmentalism. Watermelons: Green on the outside, Red on the inside.

THINK: Why does "Summary for Policymakers" come out BEFORE the Scientific Reports are released?

Answer: Because this is not science, it is Socialist politics dressed up as science.

Answer: They use fear to disrupt economic progress of the West.

Answer: Because they know that critical thinking skills do not exist within the domains of Media, Government and sadly, the Universities.

A tale of two observing sites in southern New Mexico:

Jornada Range

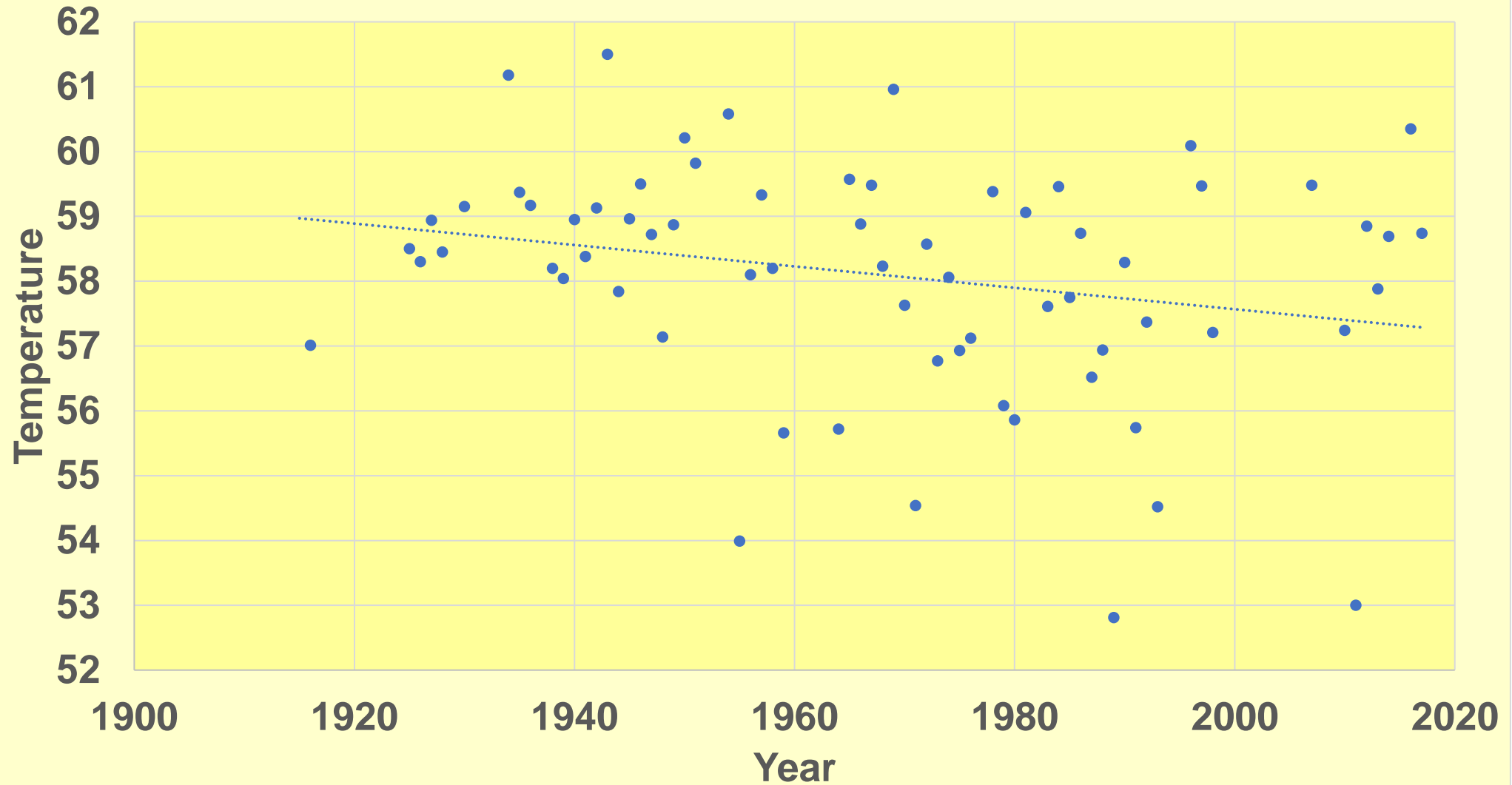
New Mexico State University

First, Jornada Range

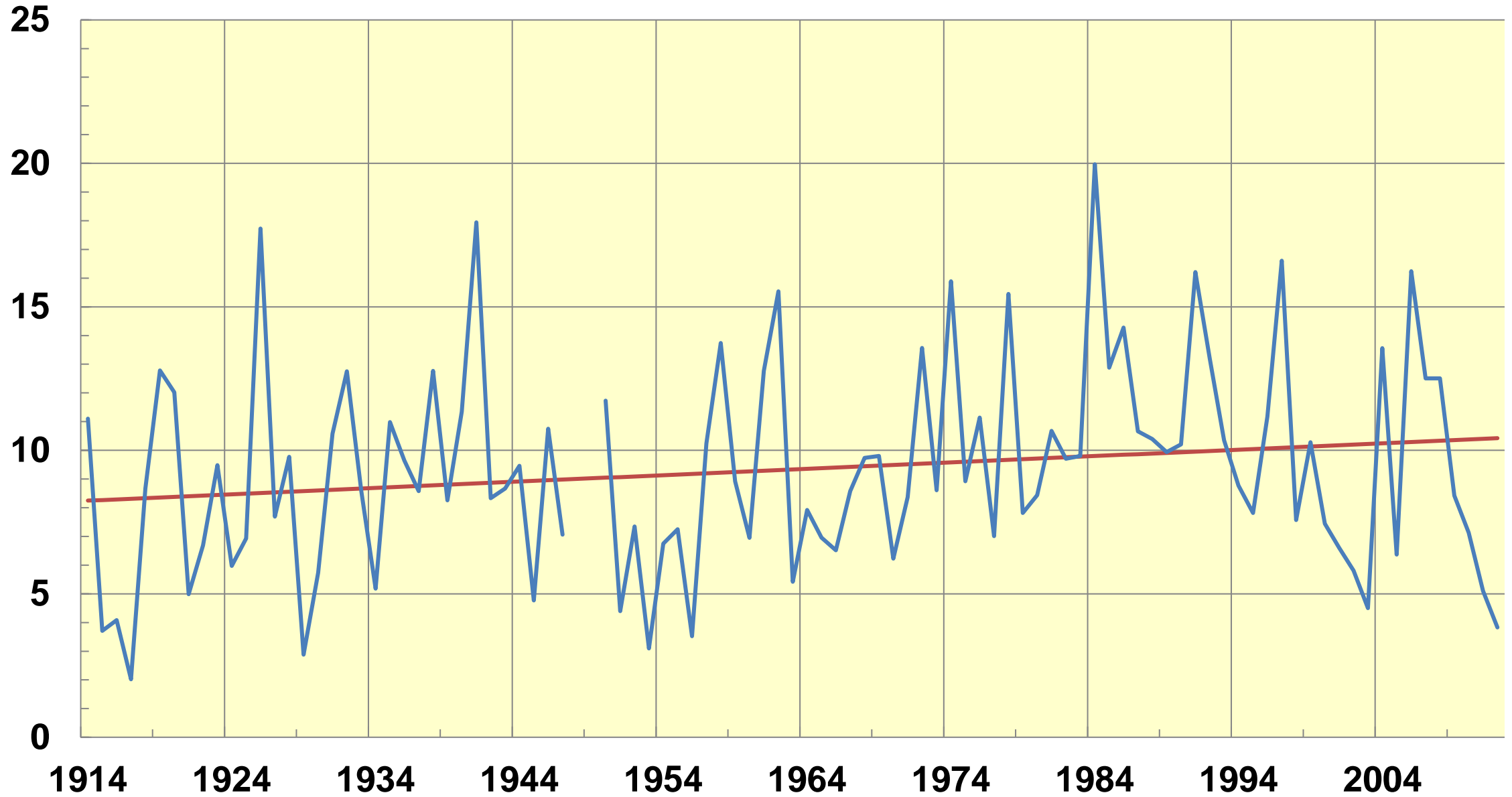


Jornada Experimental Range NM, USHCN, Temperature

<https://wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?nm4426>



Jornada Range Precipitation



So, at Jornada Range...

we have over 100 years of temperatures FALLING,

and almost 100 years of rainfall INCREASING.

SIDEBAR

At Jornada Range we have over 100 years of FALLING temperatures and INCREASING rainfall.

Yet,

the following was presented in 2018 as “CLIMATE EDUCATION” at NMSU!

A LOOK AHEAD FOR THE SOUTHWEST: HOTTER AND MORE ARID

25 April 2018

NMSU CLIMATE CHANGE SEMINAR SERIES

Gregg Garfin, The University of Arizona



Institute of the
Environment

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE & LIFE SCIENCES

School of
Natural Resources
& the Environment

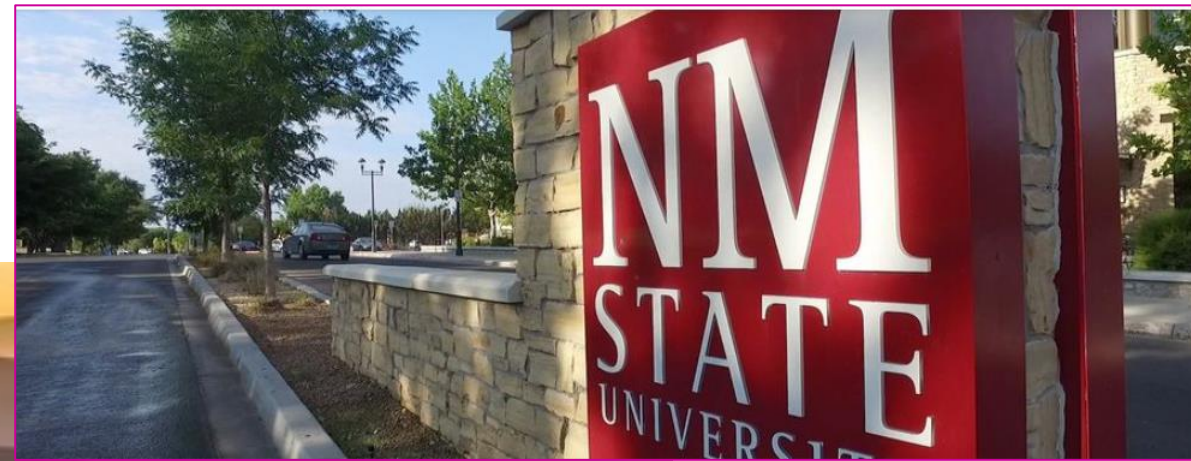


It takes a bold climate alarmist to go against 100 years of observational history.

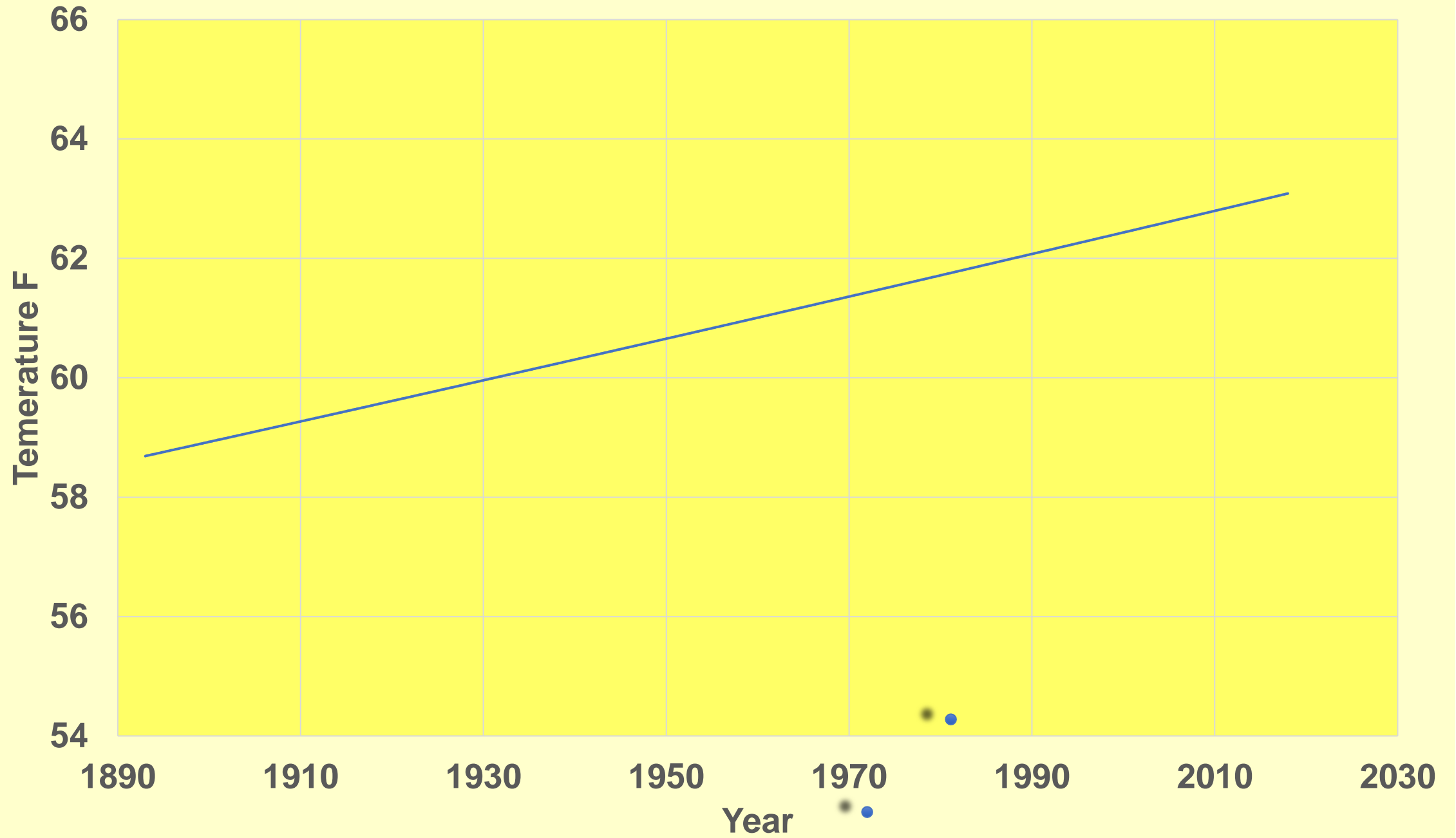
(...or an ignorant one...)

END SIDEBAR

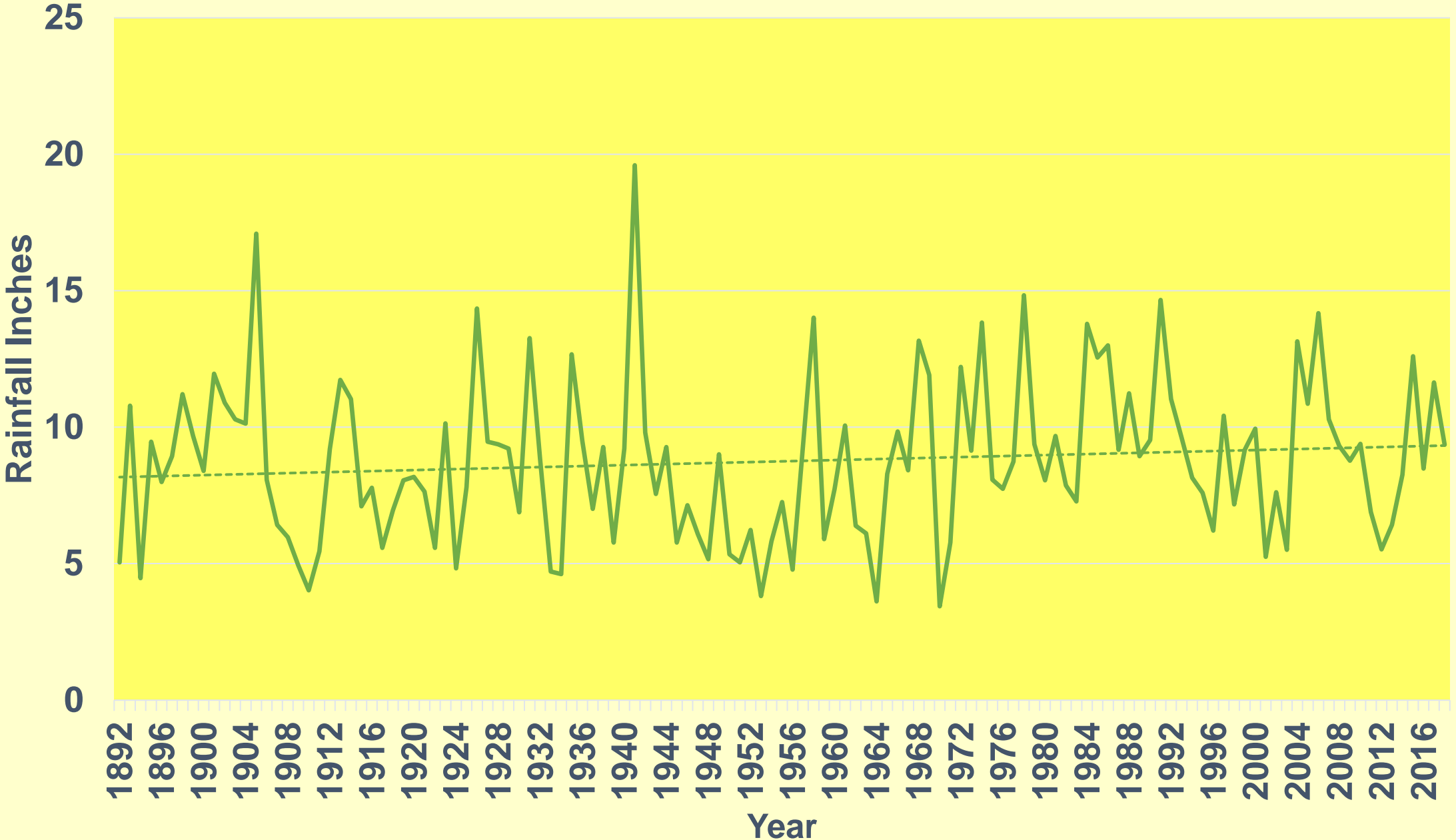
Next, New Mexico State University



State University, NM, Temperature



State University, NM Rainfall



At NMSU...

We have over 100 years of Temperatures INCREASING

and over 100 years of Rainfall INCREASING

Why is the temperature at NMSU RISING, when at nearby Jornada Range,
Temperatures have been FALLING?

Jornada Range is rural



While NMSU is urban



Two answers:

NMSU is near the center of Las Cruces' Urban Heat Island; temperatures follow LC population growth

We in CASF measured Las Cruces' Urban Heat Island in 2013 at 4F!

https://casf.me/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/PDF_Measuring-the-Las-Cruces-Urban-Heat-Island_1_Apr_2013.pdf plus

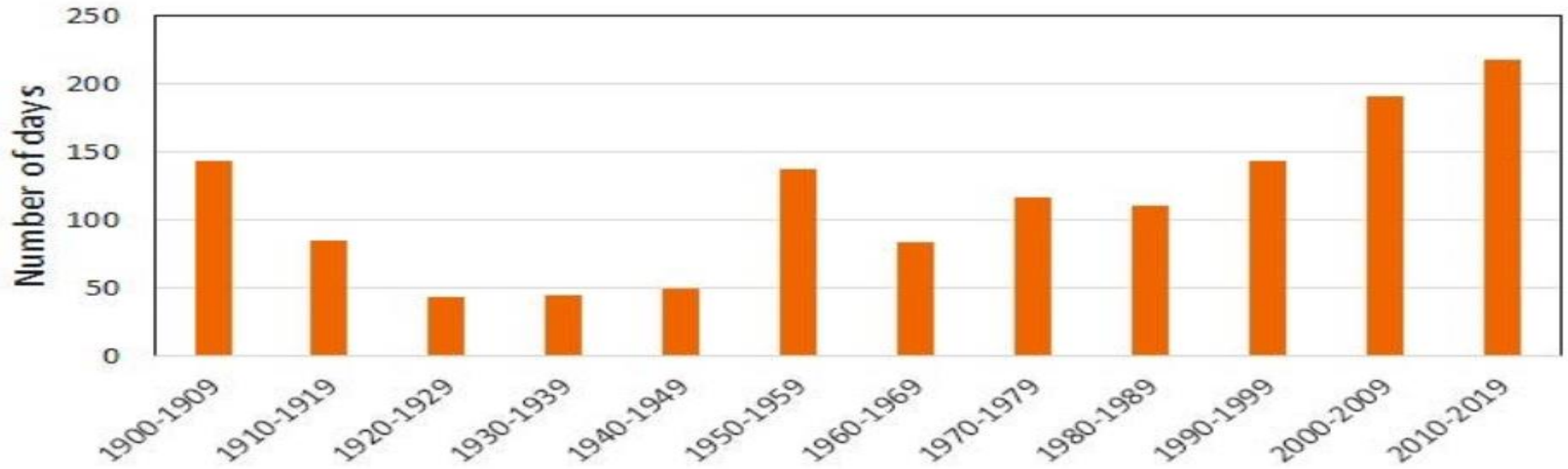
NMSU's instruments are poorly exposed. NMSU's instruments FAIL World Meteorological Organization standards for exposure.

You might ask, "HOW can NMSU's thermometers FAIL WMO's International Standards?"

Seve McGee tells that NMSU's instruments used to be on The Horseshoe, but were moved to just East of the NMSU Police Station and are now over bare dirt.

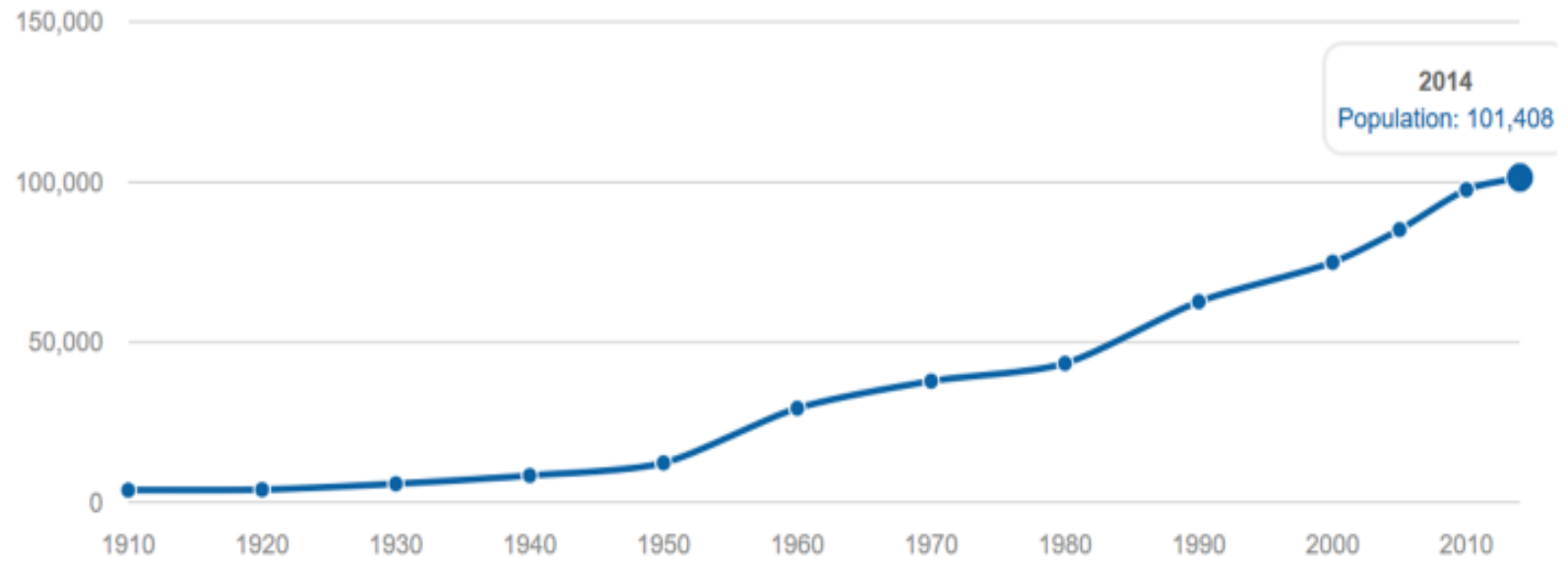
NMSU's Dr David Dubois, NM'S State Climatologist, did not reply to my email inquiry...

Number of days over 100F (covering 120 years at NMSU)



Days over 100F

Las Cruces Population

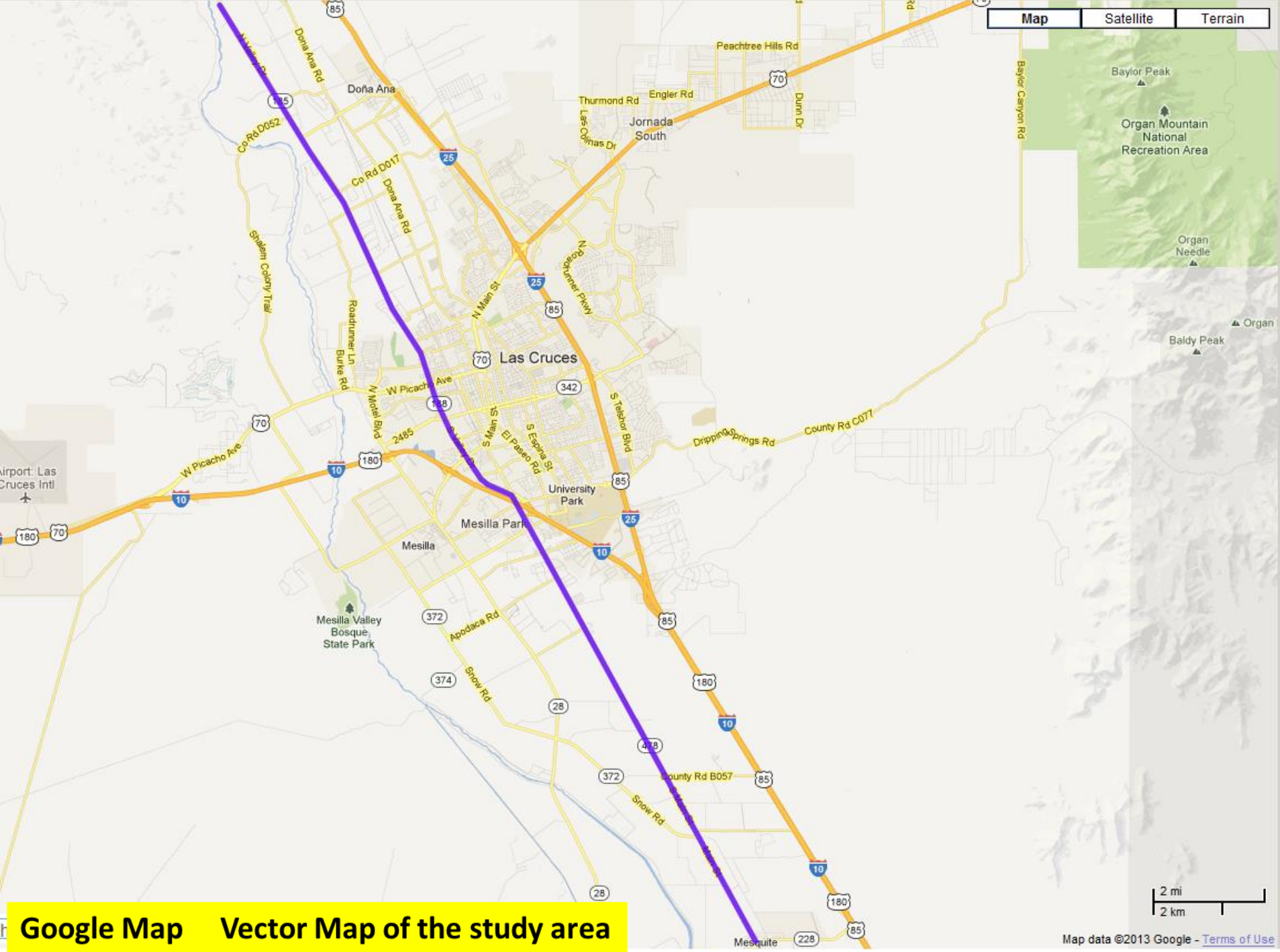


Year

<https://casf.me/another-false-climate-alarm/>

More on Las Cruces' Urban Heat Island Measurements.





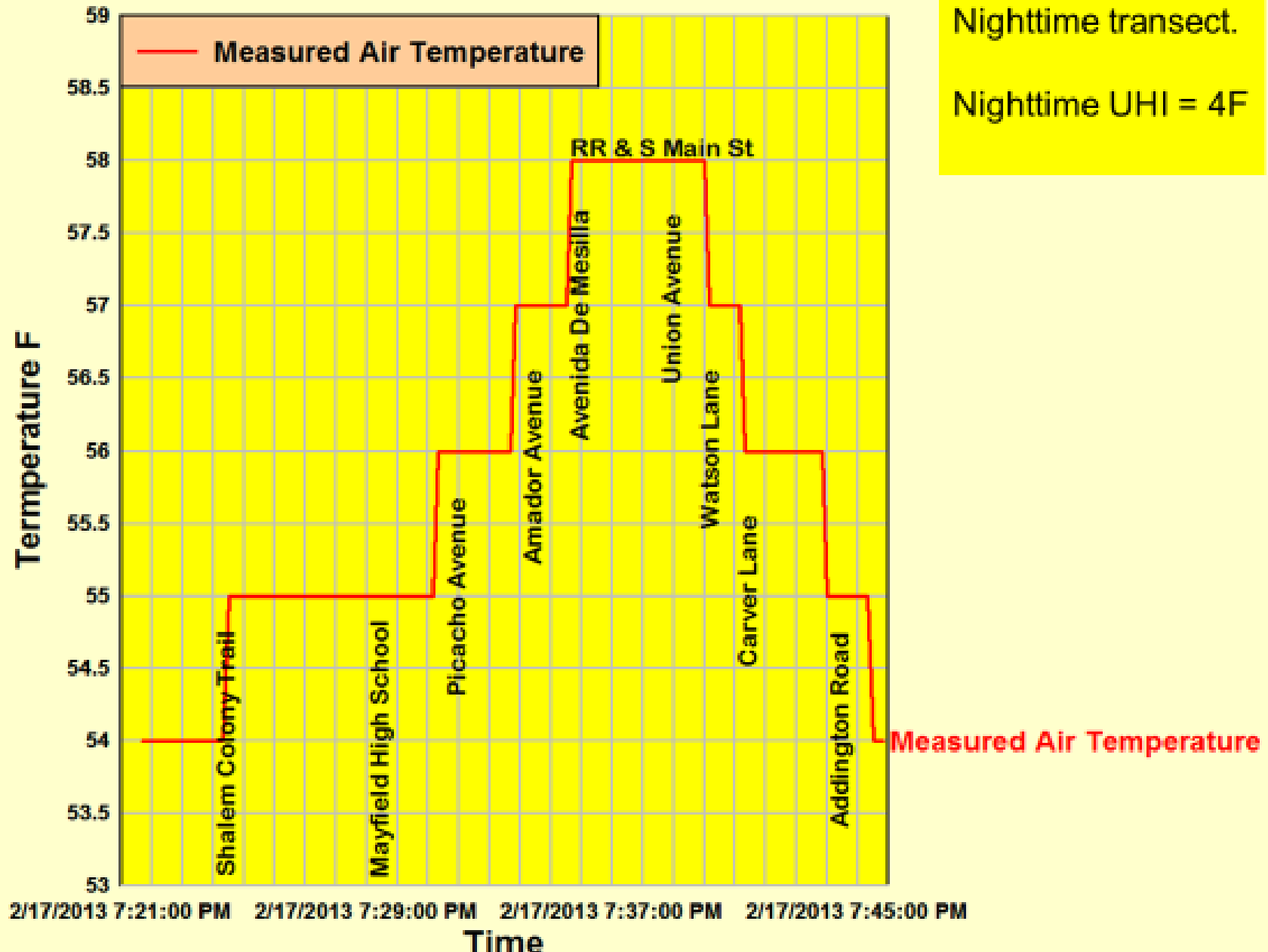
Map Satellite Terrain

Google Map Vector Map of the study area

Map data ©2013 Google - [Terms of Use](#)

Urban Heat Island Las Cruces, NM

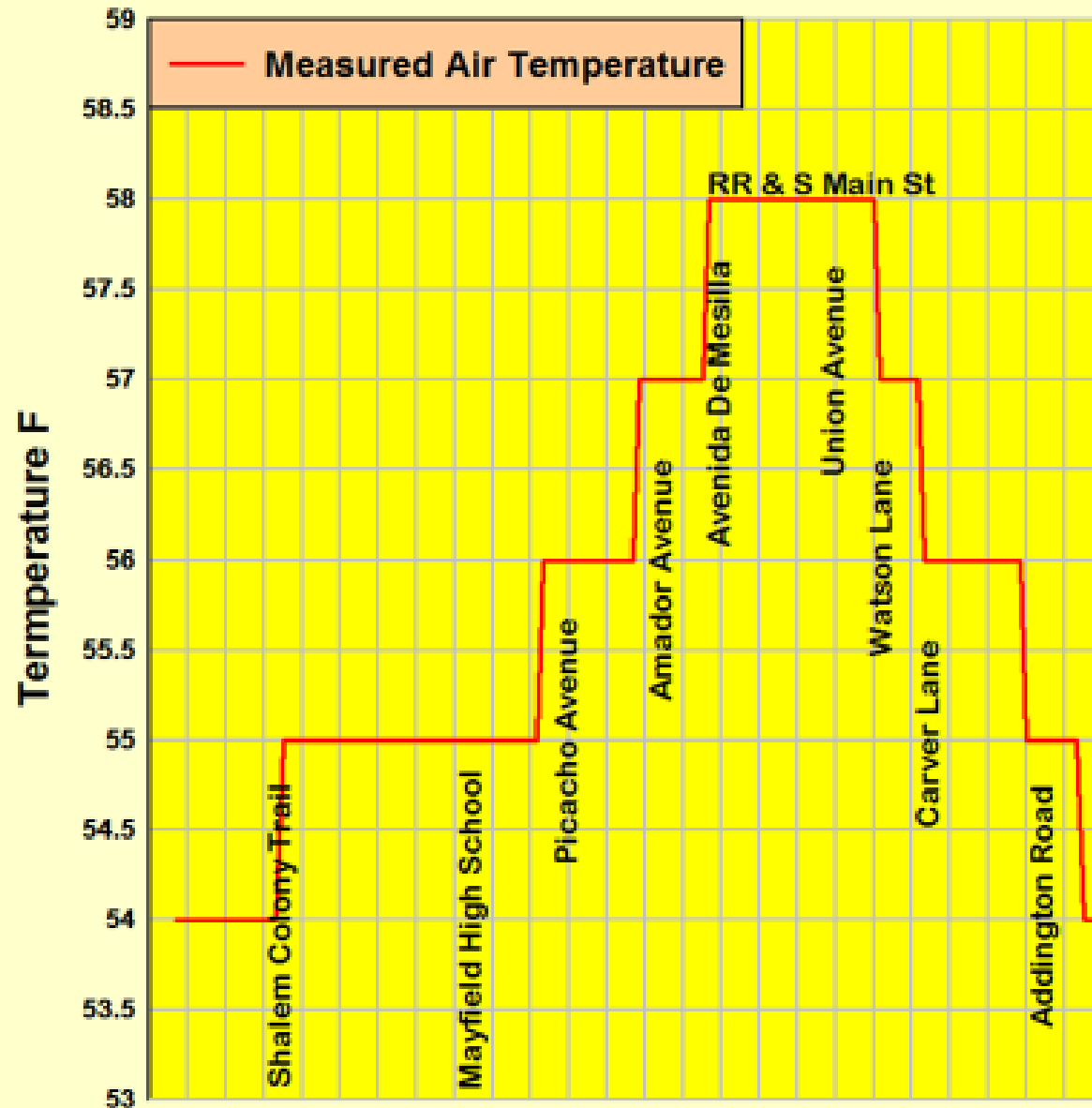
17 Feb 2013



Urban Heat Island Las Cruces, NM

17 Feb 2013

Nighttime transect.
Nighttime UHI = 4F

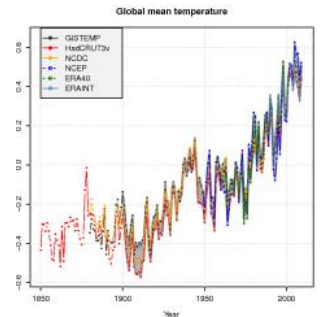


Measured Air Temperature

2/17/2013 7:21:00 PM 2/17/2013 7:29:00 PM 2/17/2013 7:37:00 PM 2/17/2013 7:45:00 PM

Time

Global Mean Temperature at same scale... sent by Dr Connie Falk



NMSU's Thermometer exposure fails the World Meteorological Organization's Class One Standard:

“Ground covered with natural and low vegetation (< 10 cm) representative of the region”

Farmers, barefoot kids, and Meteorologists know <or should know> that bare ground gets a lot hotter than ground covered with vegetation

The WMO standard is on-line here:

https://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/www/IMOP/SitingClassif/CIMO_Guide_2014_en_1_1-2_Annex_1B.pdf

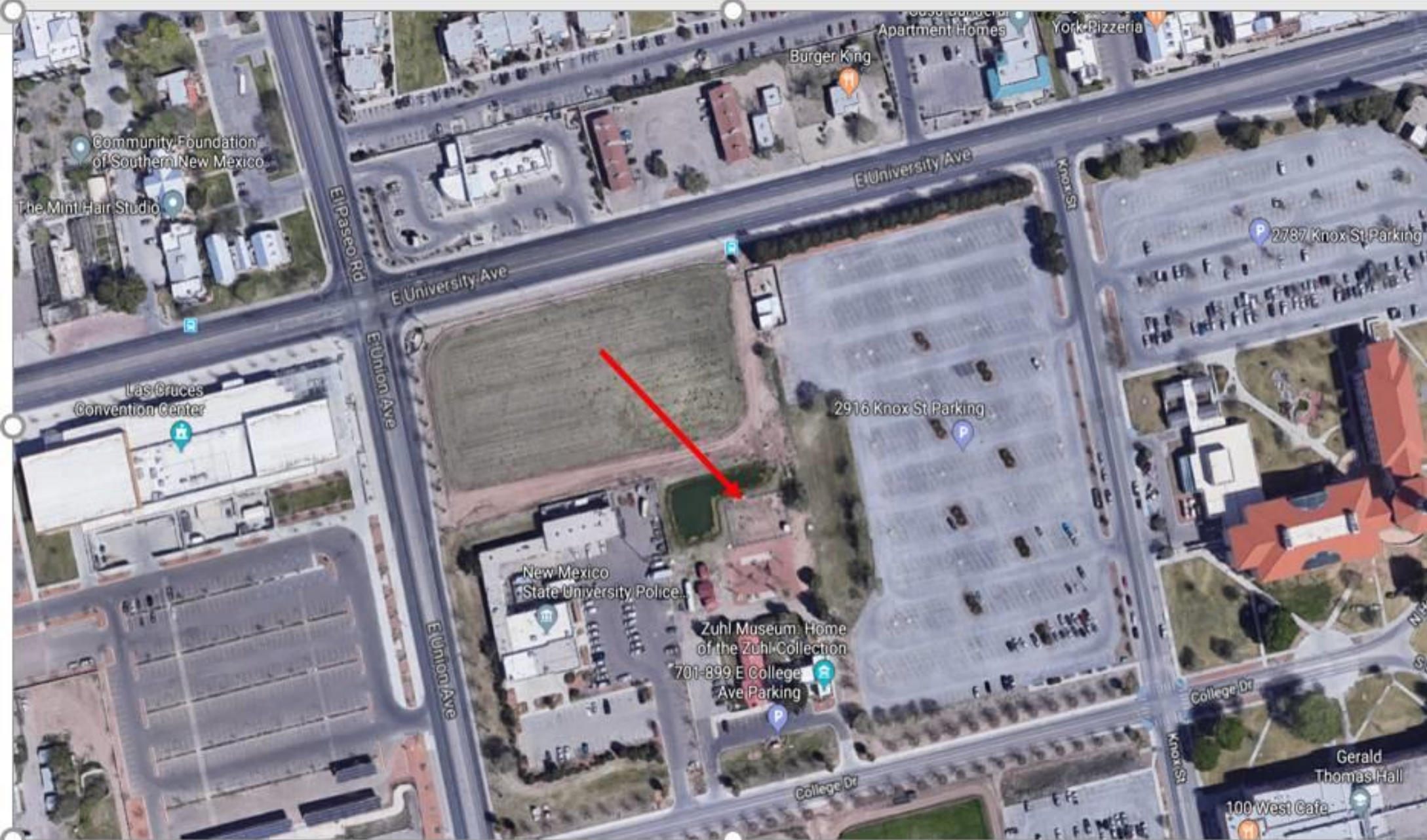
World Meteorological Organization--Surface Weather Observing Standards

2. AIR TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

2.2 **Class 1**

- (a) Flat, horizontal land, surrounded by an open space, slope less than $\frac{1}{3}$ (19°);
- (b) Ground covered with natural and low vegetation (< 10 cm) representative of the region;
- (c) Measurement point situated:
 - (i) At more than 100 m from heat sources or reflective surfaces (buildings, concrete surfaces, car parks, etc.);
 - (ii) At more than 100 m from an expanse of water (unless significant of the region);
 - (iii) Away from all projected shade when the sun is higher than 5° .

Map showing the corner of E University Ave and El Paseo in Las Cruces; the meteorological instruments are at the red arrow...





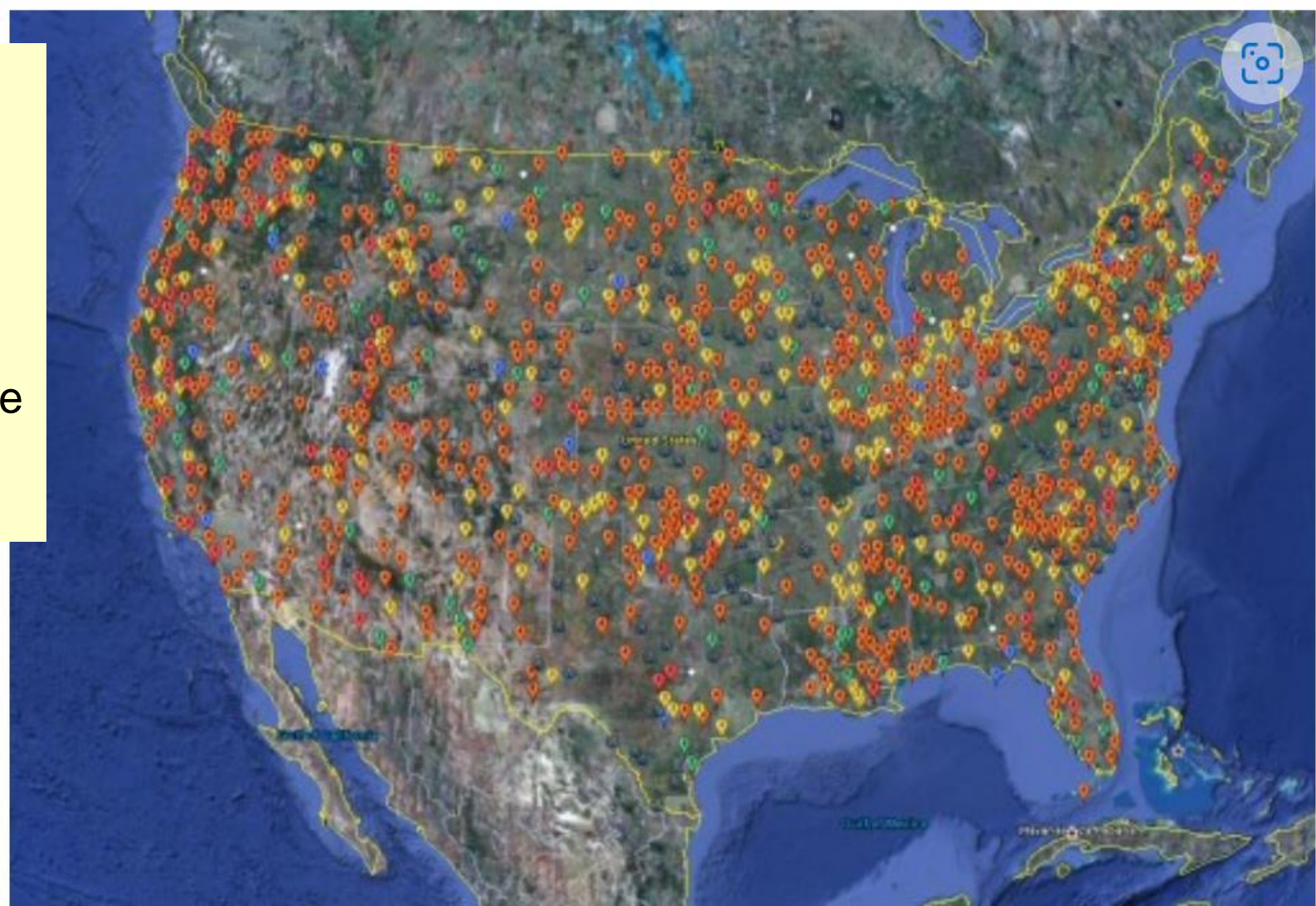


“Measurement point situated more than 100 meters from heat surfaces (buildings, concrete surfaces, car parks...)”

<Is the gravel drive alongside the measurement area a car park? Probably.>

NMSU is not alone in having poor thermometer exposure.

From <http://surfacestations.org/> this map showing stations and ratings according to the NWS' own standards, NOAA's Climate Reference Network (CRN) Site Handbook Section 2.2.1



This is the "CRN" number we'll see again

Here are the ratings

CRN Rating key	1	2	3	4	5	Unrated
Estimated Error in °C (per NOAA)	Error $\leq 1^\circ\text{C}$	Error $\leq 1^\circ\text{C}$	Error $\geq 1^\circ\text{C}$	Error $\geq 2^\circ\text{C}$	Error $\geq 5^\circ\text{C}$	Unrated
Quality	Best	Good	Fair	Poor	Worst	Closed

Over several years Anthony Watts (and Roger Pielke) figured that something was seriously wrong with US surface temperatures. Anthony founded Surfacestations.org, crowd-sourced volunteers. They audited by on-site visits, photographing over 860 of the 1221 stations. His 2009 report, Is the US Surface Temperature Record Reliable?

<http://surfacestations.org/>

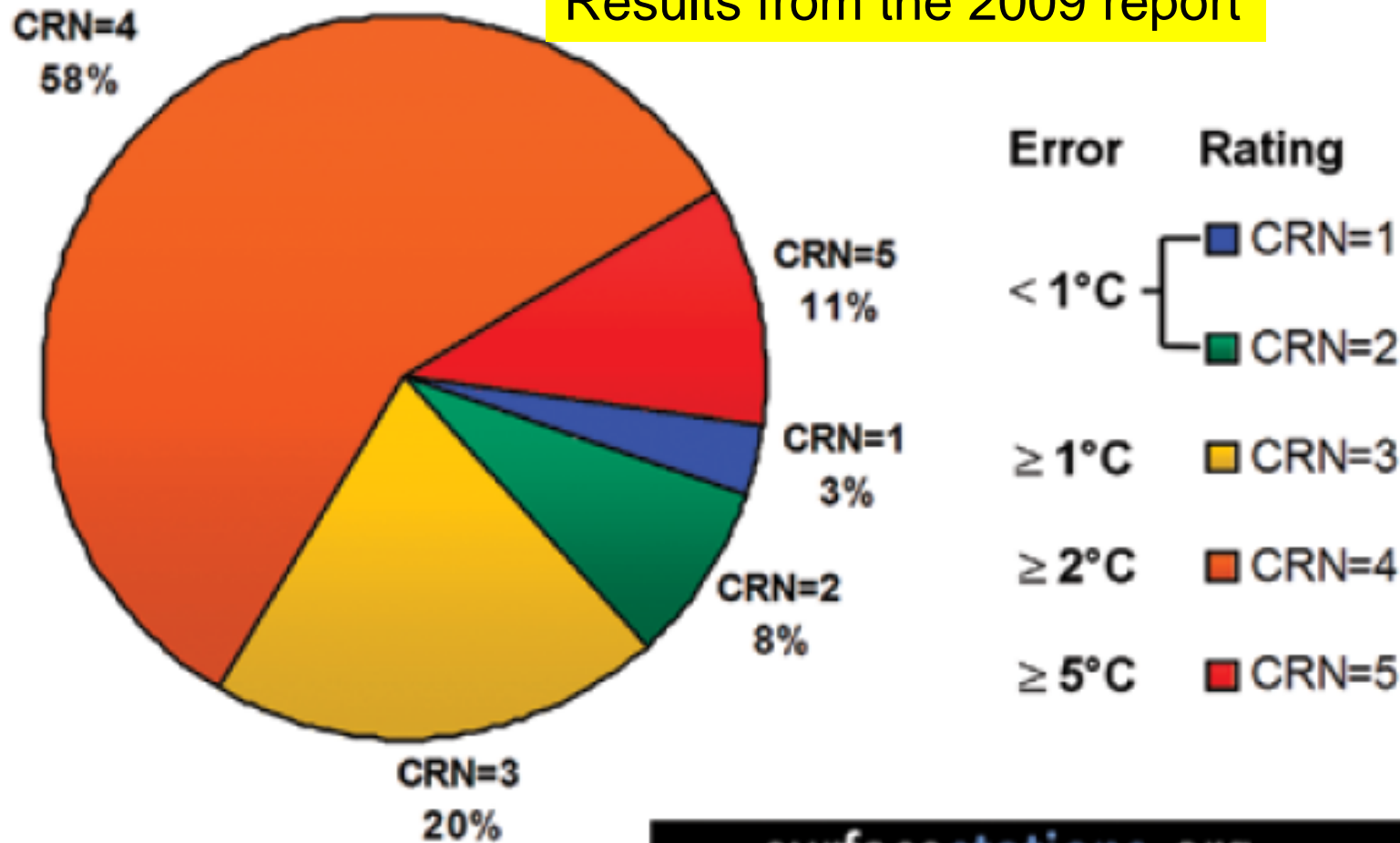


Is the U.S.
Surface Temperature
Record Reliable?

The answer is definitely NO. Not only are the exposures poor, but the NWS “invents” numbers to fit into missing observations.

USHCN - Station Site Quality by Rating

Results from the 2009 report



The NWS' own quality rating system.

USHCN - 70% surveyed as of 2/11/09

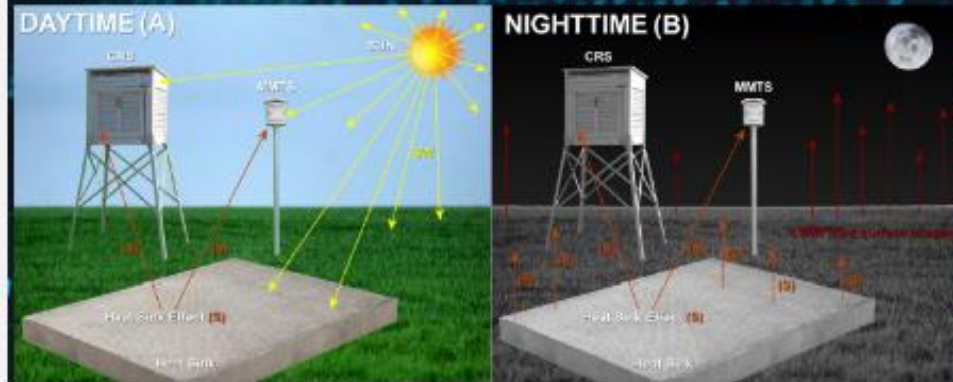
surfacestations.org
A resource for climate station records and surveys

Figure 27. Most of the surveyed temperature stations in the U.S. fall into categories that mean they are unreliable. Only stations in CRN=1 and CRN=2 – 11 percent of all stations – are reliable.

The 27 Jul 2022 Update to the 2009 Surfacestations.org report

CORRUPTED CLIMATE STATIONS

The Official U.S. Temperature Record
Remains Fatally Flawed



ANNOUNCEMENTS

IT'S WORSE THAN WE THOUGHT!

WEATHER_STATIONS

New Surface Stations Report Released – It's 'worse than we thought'

2 weeks ago Anthony Watts

New Surface Stations Report Released – It’s ‘worse than we thought’

🕒 2 weeks ago 👤 Anthony Watts

MEDIA ADVISORY: 96% OF U.S. CLIMATE DATA IS CORRUPTED

Official NOAA temperature stations produce corrupted data due to purposeful placement in man-made hot spots

Nationwide study follows up widespread corruption and heat biases found at NOAA stations in 2009, and the heat-bias distortion problem is even worse now

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, IL (July 27, 2022) – A new study, *Corrupted Climate Stations: The Official U.S. Surface Temperature Record Remains Fatally Flawed*, finds approximately 96 percent of U.S. temperature stations used to measure climate change fail to meet what the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) considers to be “acceptable” and uncorrupted placement by its own published standards.

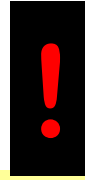
2022 EDITION

CORRUPTED CLIMATE STATIONS

The Official U.S. Temperature Record
Remains Fatally Flawed



2022 SURFACE STATIONS SURVEY RESULTS AND FINDINGS



The 2009 report found 89 percent of stations were unacceptable by NOAA's own standards. The 2022 report found an even greater percentage of stations—approximately 96 percent—are sited unacceptably.

The official U.S. temperature record, which was shown in 2009 to be heat-biased due to poor siting issues, appears to be even more biased in 2022.

- Of the 128 stations surveyed, only two were found to be Class 1 (best-sited)
- Three stations were found to be Class 2 (acceptably sited).
- The remaining 123 stations were found to be Class 3, 4, and 5, and therefore considered unacceptably sited in accordance with Leroy's classification system and NOAA publication 10-1302.
- The 7 percent increase in unacceptably sited stations from 2009 to 2022 seems to be in line with the Gallo and Xian study noting the increase in Impermeable Surface Areas near USHCN stations.

The US General Accountability Office KNOWS that the USHCN data is full of errors

<http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-11-800>



GAO

U.S. Government Accountability Office

Reports & Testimonies

Legal Decisions
& Bid Protests

About GAO

Careers

Multimedia

CLIMATE MONITORING

NOAA Can Improve Management of the U.S. Historical Climatology Network

GAO-11-800, Aug 31, 2011

Highlights



View Report (PDF, 47 pages)

The GAO wrote up NOAA in 2011, largely in part because of Anthony Watts' report,
Is the US Surface Temperature Record Reliable?

So much for GAO pointing out a problem. Promptly ignored by the bureaucracy.
Seems to be evidence of the Deep State DELIBERATELY not fixing this problem.

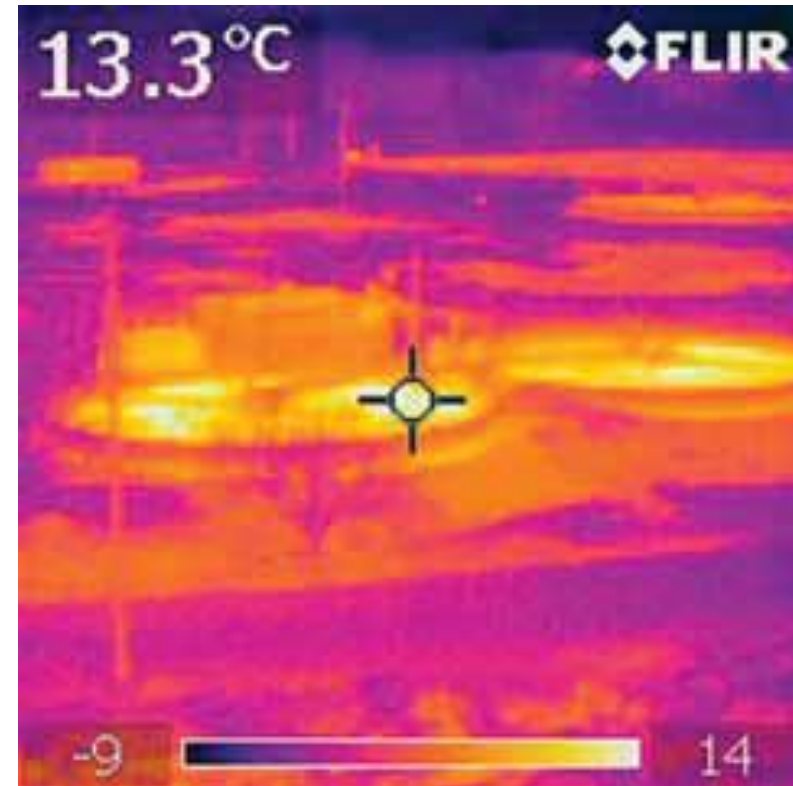
2022 SURFACE STATIONS SURVEY RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Based on the sample, it appears that waste-water treatment plants (WWTP) comprise approximately 25-30 percent of the entire COOP network.

It is difficult to get an accurate count because NOAA / NWS does not discern between WWTPs and other stations in the HOMR database.

WWTPs are a poor place to measure data to detect climate change because they grow with population, and the industrial processes they perform (sewage digestion) generate substantial amounts of heat, creating a heat sink effect.

Waste Water Treatment Plants are not representative. Ontario, Oregon
Visible, Left Infrared, below.



Left. MMTS at Waste Water Treatment Plant
Tarboro, North Carolina.

My estimate as to why Waste-Water Treatment Plants (WWTP) are used as COOP Weather Stations:

These plants are staffed 24/7 for 365 days in the year.

Give them the duty of filling out the B-91 Form.

Avoid the problem that Anthony Watts found with the Marysville, CA form with only 14 of the 31 days in July filled out.

Side note:

NOAA has a program called FILNET

FILNET: “Fill Missing Original Data in the Network”

“infills” missing data –
interpolations of data from surrounding stations

Data are “created,” “manufactured.”

STATION (Climatological)(River Station, if different) MARYSVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT					
STATE CALIFORNIA			COUNTY YUBA		
TIME (local) OF OBSERVATION			TEMP.		
RIVER			0900 AM		
TYPE OF RIVER GAGE			ELEVATION OF RIVER ZERO		
DATE	TEMPERATURE F.			24-HR AMOUNTS	
	24 HRS ENDING AT OBSERVATION			Rain, melted snow, etc. (Ins. and hundredths)	Snow, ice pellets (Ins. and hundredths)
	MAX	MIN	(52) AT OBSN.		
1					
2					
3	91	54	72		
4					
5					
6	87	51	62		
7	89	52	63		
8					
9					
10					
11	94	60	76		
12	97	65	77		
13	99	65	76		
14					
15					
16					
17	103	62	78		
18	99	65	75		
19					
20	96	57	72		
21	95	61	72		
22					
23					
24	97	56	70		
25	93	66	79		
26	98	59	74		
27					
28	94	61	74		
29					
30					
31					
sum				0	

US Climate Reference Network

To fix problems with USHCN noted by www.surfacestations.org NOAA's National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) commissioned a new [Climate Reference Network](#) (CRN) in 2002, completed 2008, stations in pristine locations, optimal measurement environments, state of the art, triple-redundant sensor systems.

Highest quality data perfect for scientific studies, unimpeachable climate data source next 50 years.



US Climate Reference Network

<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/crn/>

Stations and Observations

Stations are sited in stable, open locations.

Instruments are calibrated to NIST standards.

Triplicate sensor configuration for the primary measurements of temperature and precipitation

- internal consistency assures quality
- redundancy protects continuity

Ancillary measurements support the primary measurements

- global solar
- surface IR temperature
- low-level wind
- wetness

Additional measurements

- soil moisture
- soil temperature
- relative humidity

Data are acquired, processed and re-distributed hourly.

Many stations had problems with “Urban Heat Island” effects, land use changes, equipment changes, station moves and observing practice changes.

When “Global Warming” became problematic, bureaucrats chose long-term airport stations.

Airport Stations support aircraft operations and most are unsuited for climatology studies. Example:

O’Hare airport has the airport code ORD.

The location was once Orchard Field: ORD. Does “Orchard” fit O’Hare Airport’s description now?

So, the USCRN was designed to provide an “unimpeachable source” of climate data for the USA

O'Hare International Airport, Chicago.

from Wikipedia.

The ICAO designation is ORD,
made in the early days when
it was Orchard Field.

Does this look like an overhead
view of an orchard?





U.S. Climate Reference Network

Yes, this is Grand Teton National Park

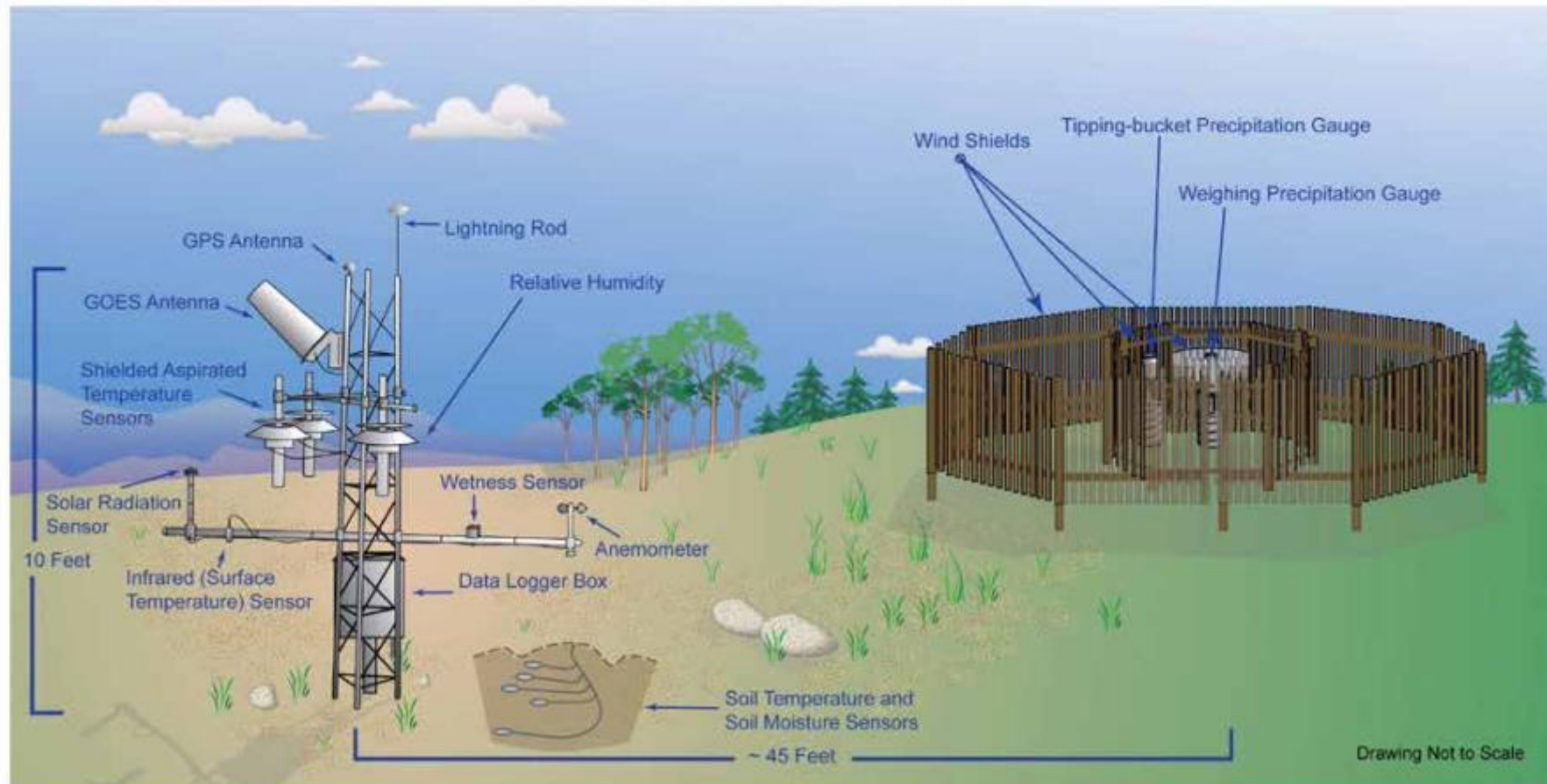
The **U.S. Climate Reference Network (USCRN)** is a systematic and sustained network of **climate monitoring stations** with sites across the conterminous U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii. These stations use **high-quality instruments** to measure temperature, precipitation, wind speed, soil conditions, and more. Information is available on what is [measured](#) and the USCRN station [instruments](#).

The vision of the USCRN program is to provide a **continuous series of climate observations** for monitoring trends in the nation's climate and supporting climate-impact research.



US Climate Reference Network

Instruments at a Typical USCRN Station



US Climate Reference Network

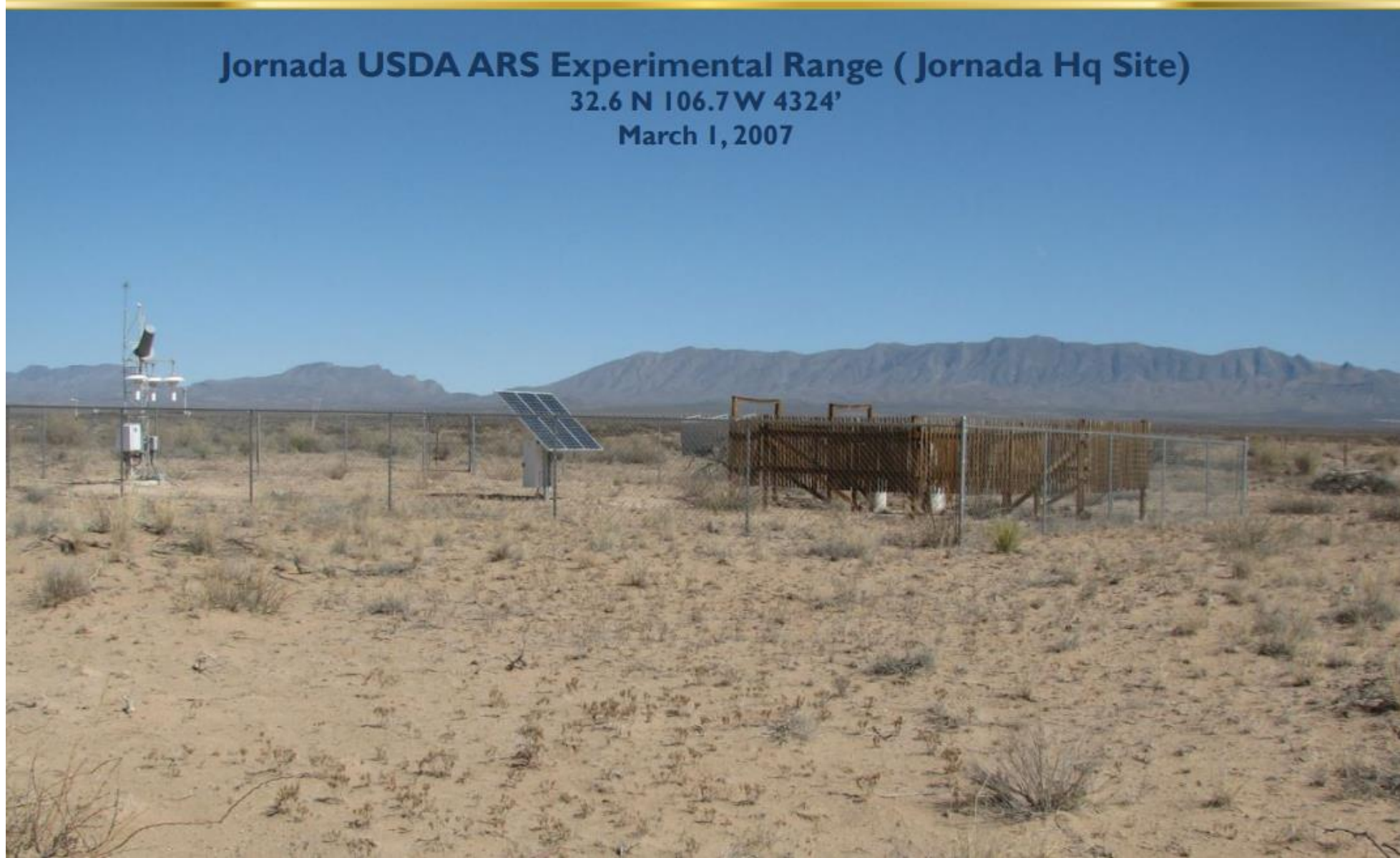
NM Las Cruces 20 N

<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/crn/>

Jornada USDA ARS Experimental Range (Jornada Hq Site)

32.6 N 106.7 W 4324'

March 1, 2007



But the NWS does not make the USCRN data easy to find or use.

I made up a “cheat sheet” that showed me the pathway to find the USCRN summaries.

Last Fall, I tried to use that “cheat sheet” to compute and display the latest USCRN numbers.

It did not work, and I had not seen news of changes, so, I emailed the NWS’ point of contact.

It took him **THREE SEPARATE EMAILS** to get me the “secret sauce” to find the data.

In my opinion, this is not a mistake, but deliberate actions to obfuscate the data. But these are always NWS scare stories about “hottest station, hottest month, hottest day.”

Stories about the USCRN are very difficult to find.

My Opinion: This is deliberate. They want a “climate crisis,” when there is none.

The next slides show just what I mean.



Time Series

Background

Frequently Asked Question

Time Series

Use the options below to compare Contiguous U.S. temperature anomalies of the ClimDiv and USCRN Datasets for the Contiguous U.S.

Parameter: ▾

Time Scale: ▾

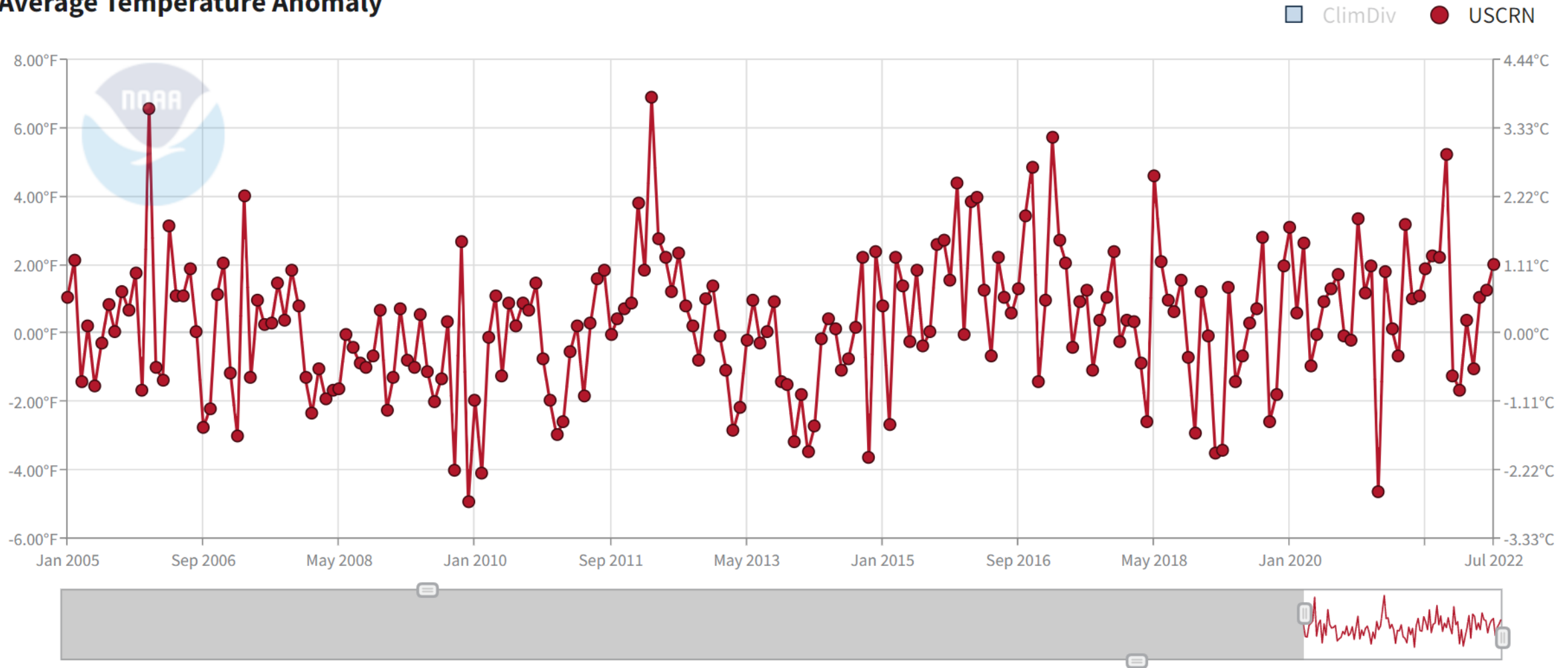
Month: ▾

Please note: National USHCN monthly temperature updates have been discontinued. The official CONUS temperature record is now based upon nClimDiv. USHCN data for January 1895 to August 2012 will remain available for historical comparison.

Plot

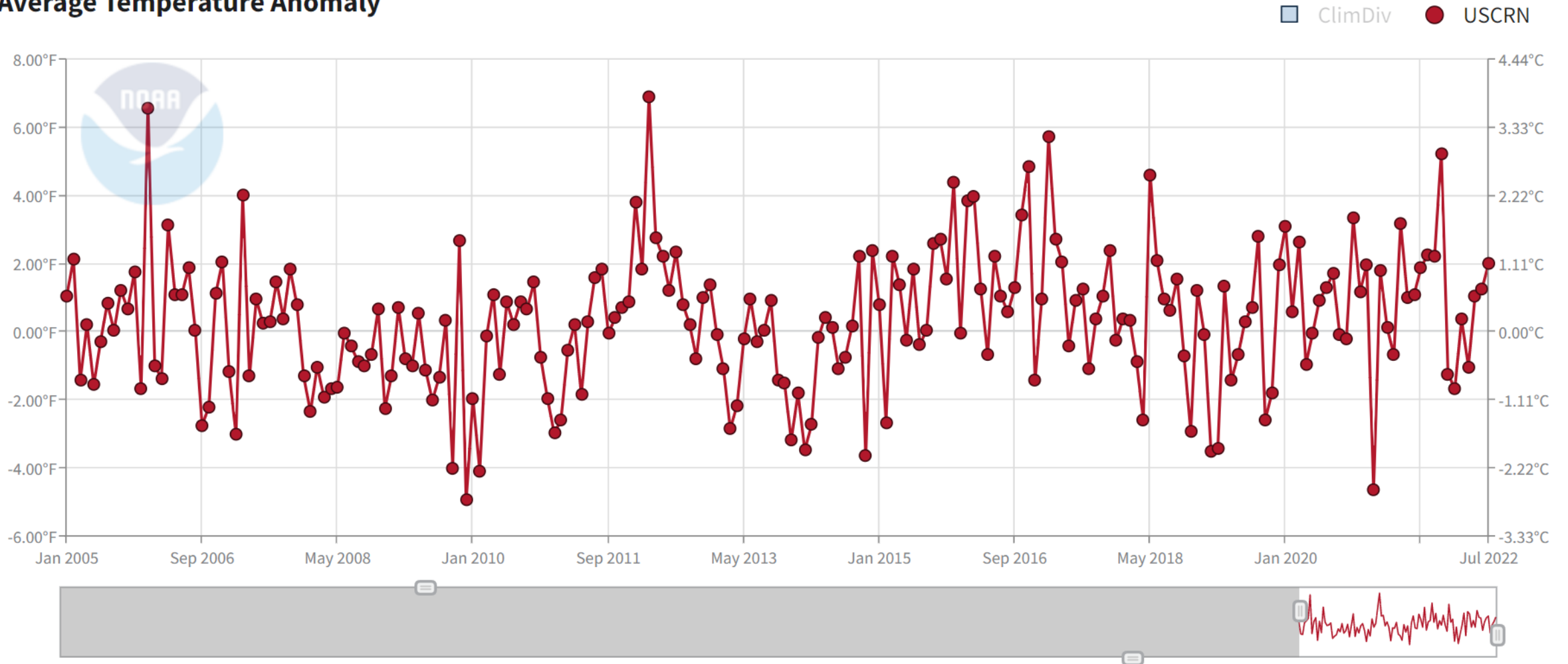
Zoom and pan using the preview pane below the chart. Toggle datasets on/off using the legend.

Average Temperature Anomaly



USCRN data set for the entire time domain from Jan 2005 to Jul 2022, a little over 17 years.

Average Temperature Anomaly



So, where's the catastrophic warming the MSM is always whining about?

“Climate Cycles,” two words you never hear from Climate Alarmists

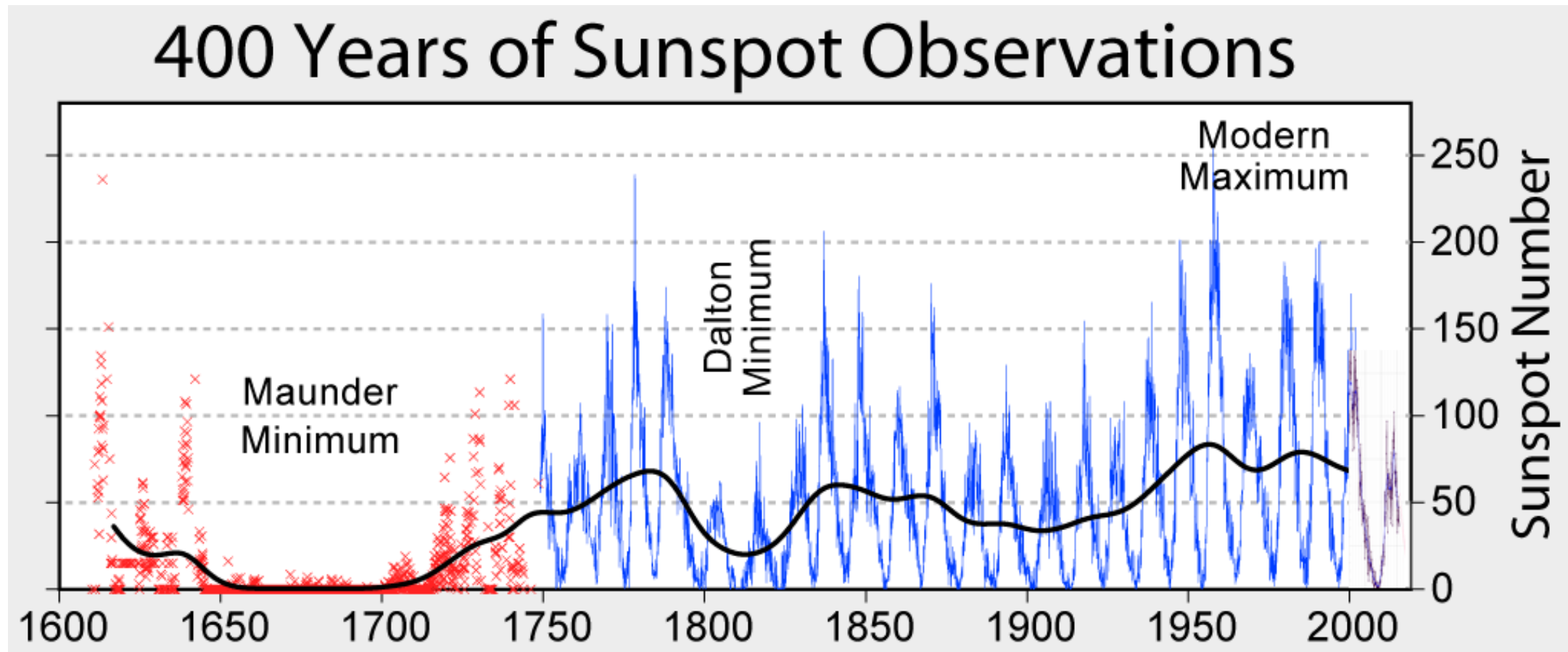
Here are some precipitation climate cycles

El Nino and **La Nina**, cycle duration ranges between 3-7 years

Pacific Decadal Oscillation: A 60-year long weather event which controls periods of rainfall and drought, especially in the mountain West.

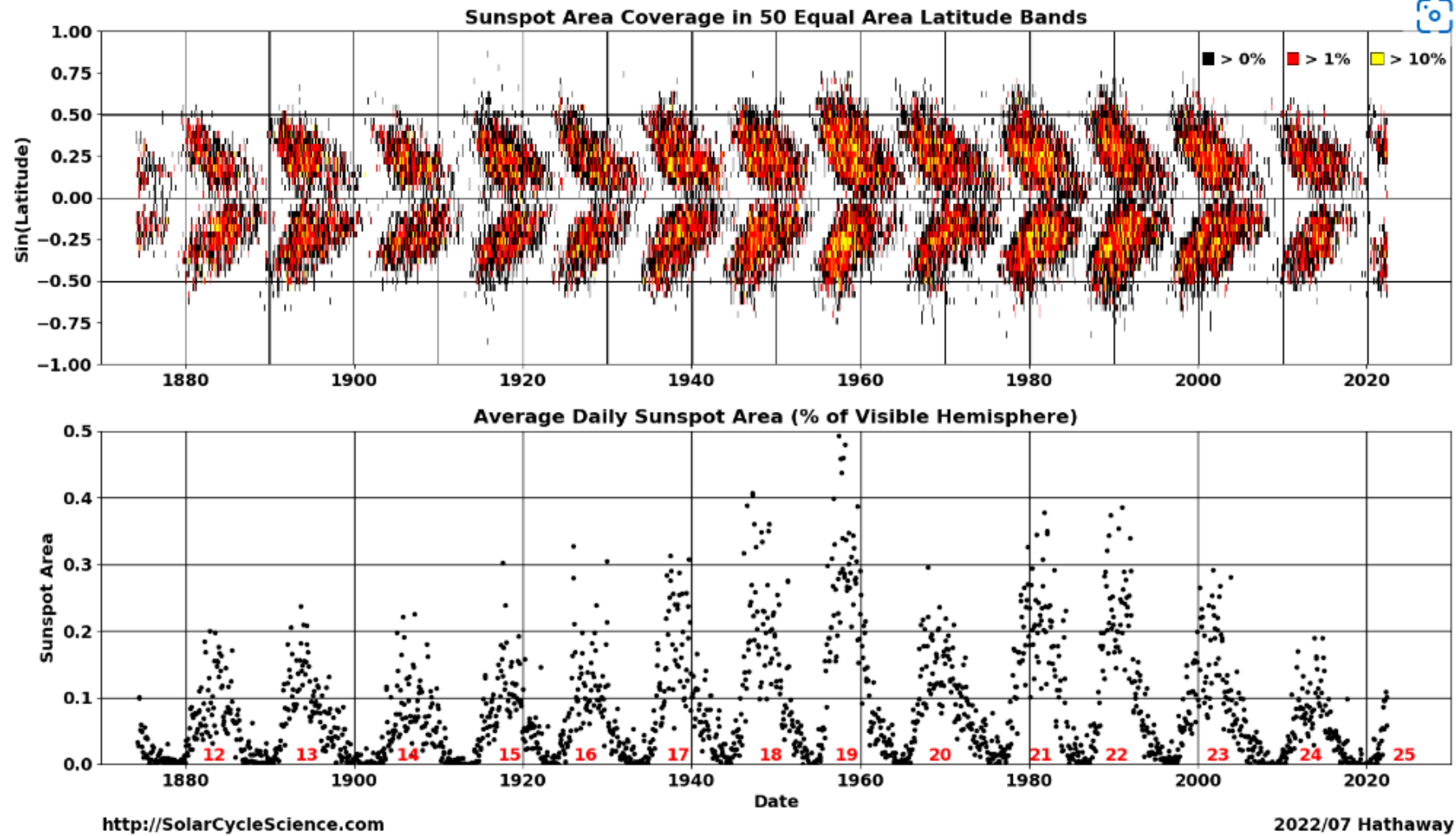
Climate Cycles of Temperature may be related to Solar Cycles

During the Maunder Minimum (of Sunspots) the Thames River froze over; there were Ice Fairs

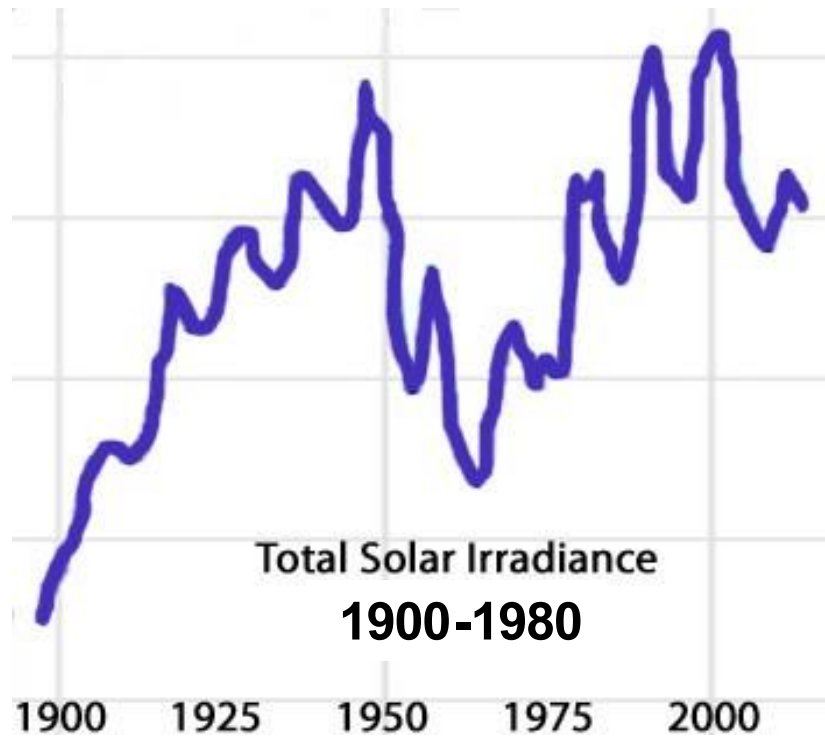




<http://solarcyclescience.com/solarcycle.html>



Sunspot Area Butterfly Diagram. This shows the distribution of sunspot area as a function of latitude since 1874.

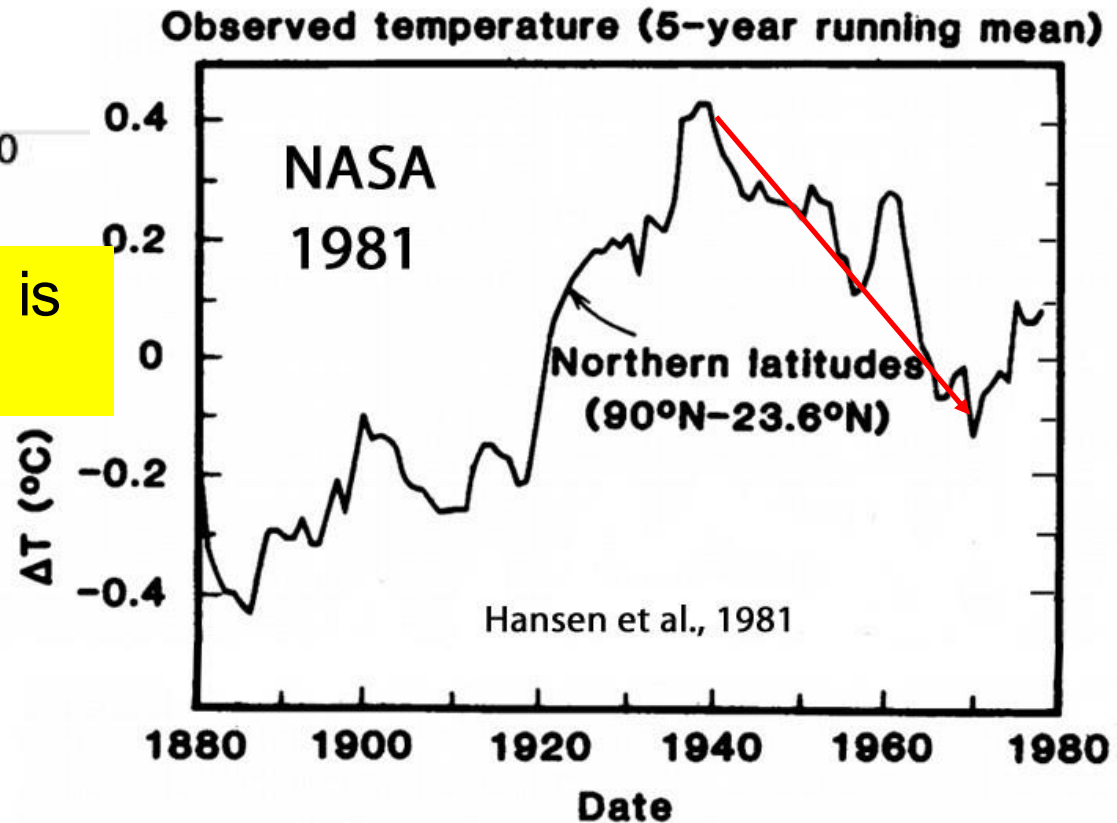


Yndestad and Solheim (2017)

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Harald_Yndestad/publication/307894966_The_Influence_of_Solar_System_Oscillation_on_the_Variability_of_the_Total_Solar_Irradiance/links/57d2bd7508ae6399a38d9449.pdf

Time Domain of the red arrow is 1941-1976

https://casf.me/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/PDF_Climate-Impact-of-Increasing-Atmospheric-Carbon-Dioxide_Science_28_August_1981_Hansen81_CO2_Impact.pdf



What's happening to the climate is unprecedented

Print

Published: April 9 2010 03:00 | Last updated: April 9 2010 03:00

From Prof Martin Rees and Dr Ralph J. Cicerone.

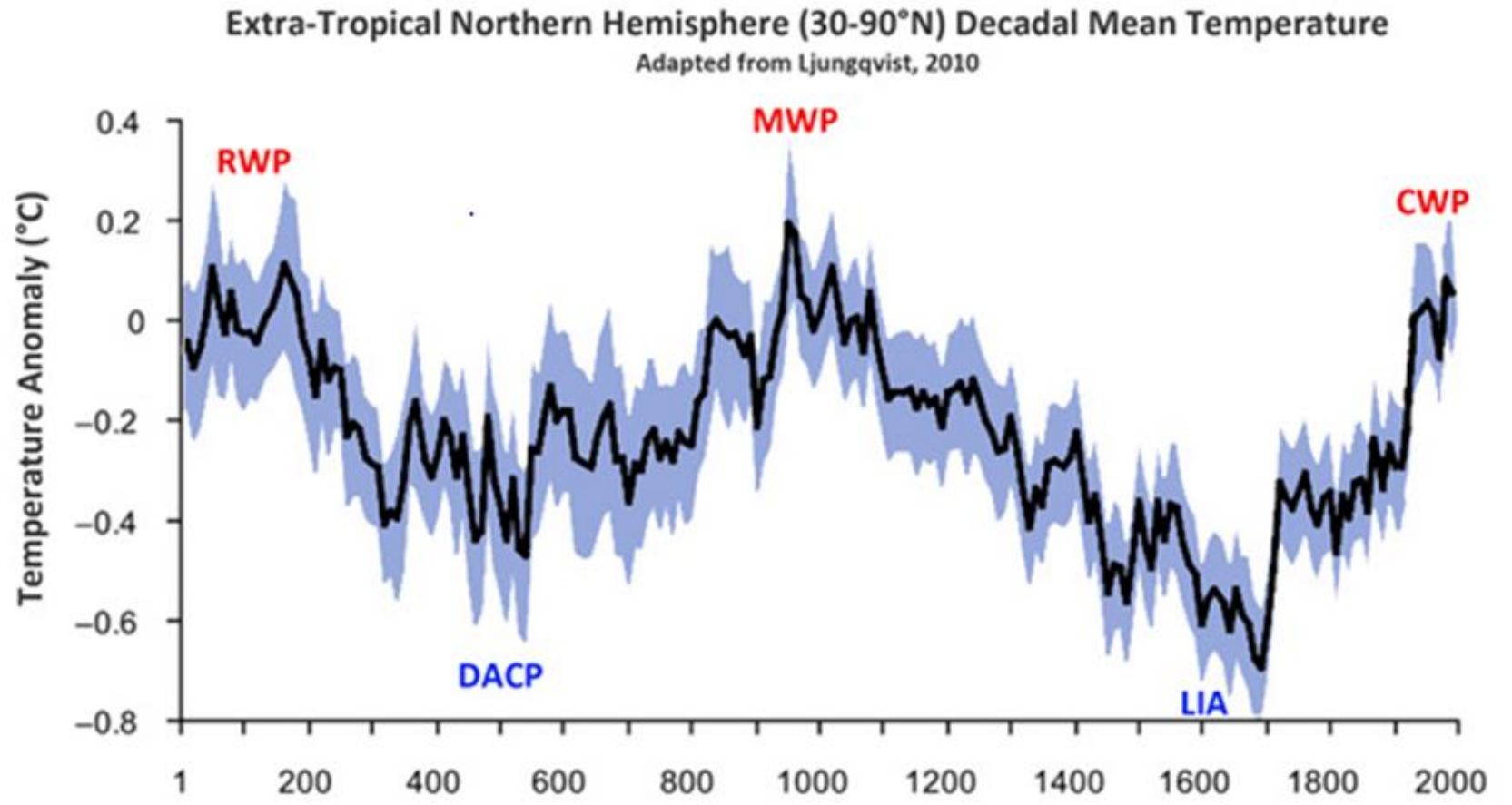
Unprecedented?

Prof Rees is president of the Royal Society in the UK,

Dr Cicerone is the President of the US National Academy of Science

Ljungqvist, F.C. 2010. A new reconstruction of temperature variability in the extra-tropical Northern Hemisphere during the last two millennia. *Geografiska Annaler Series A 92: 339-351.* **Unprecedented?**

Thousand-year “Bond Cycles”

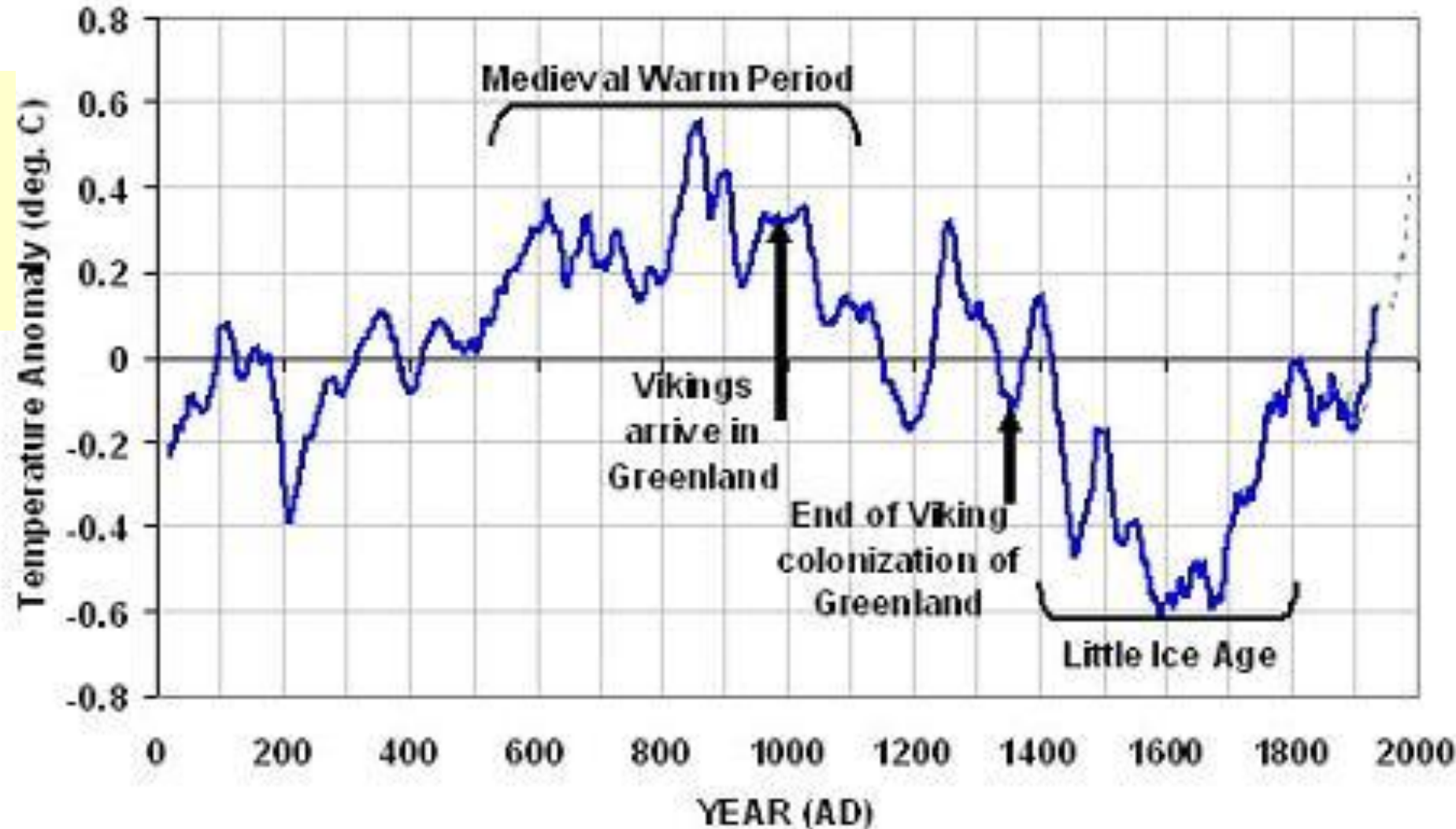


Bottom of little Ice Age ~ 1680 AD

Reconstructed extra-tropical (30-90°N) mean decadal temperature variations relative to 1961-1990 mean of the variance-adjusted 30-90°N CRUTEM3+HadSST2 instrumental temperature data of Brohan et al.(2006) and Rayner et al. (2006). Adapted from Ljungqvist (2010).

Loehle, 2007. A 2,000 year global temperature reconstruction on non-tree ring proxy data. *Energy & Environment*, 18, 1049-1058.

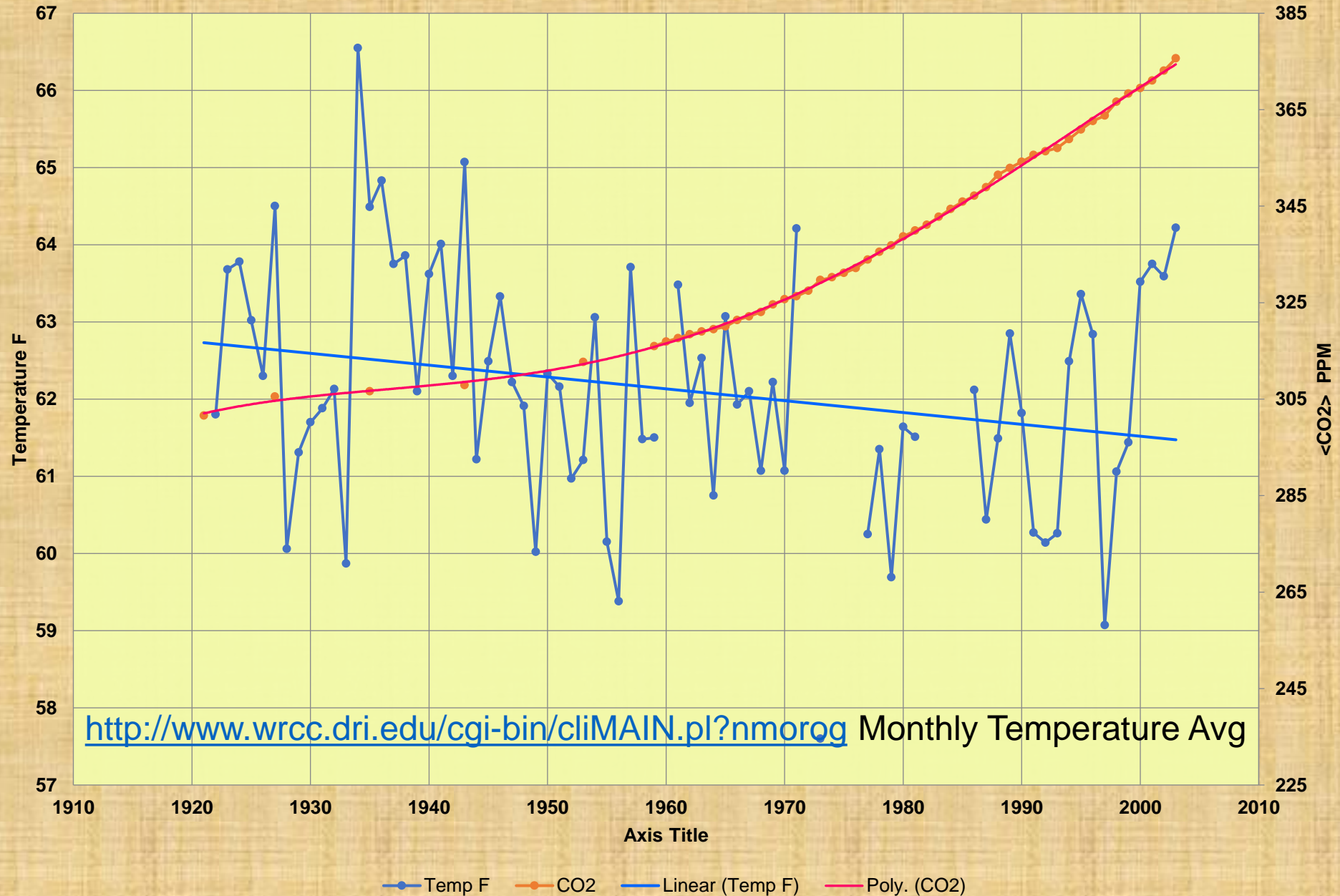
In addition to the 1,000-Year Bond Cycles there appear to be ~60-year temperature cycles.



Orogrande, NM, Temperature and CO2

Hottest Temperature 1934, Dust Bowl

Average Temperatures fell in the 80 year period of record



<http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?nmorog> Monthly Temperature Avg

Observed Temperatures from Orogrande, NM.

Temperatures from Western Regional Climate Center in Nevada.

Hottest Year was 1934 when <CO2> was 307 PPM

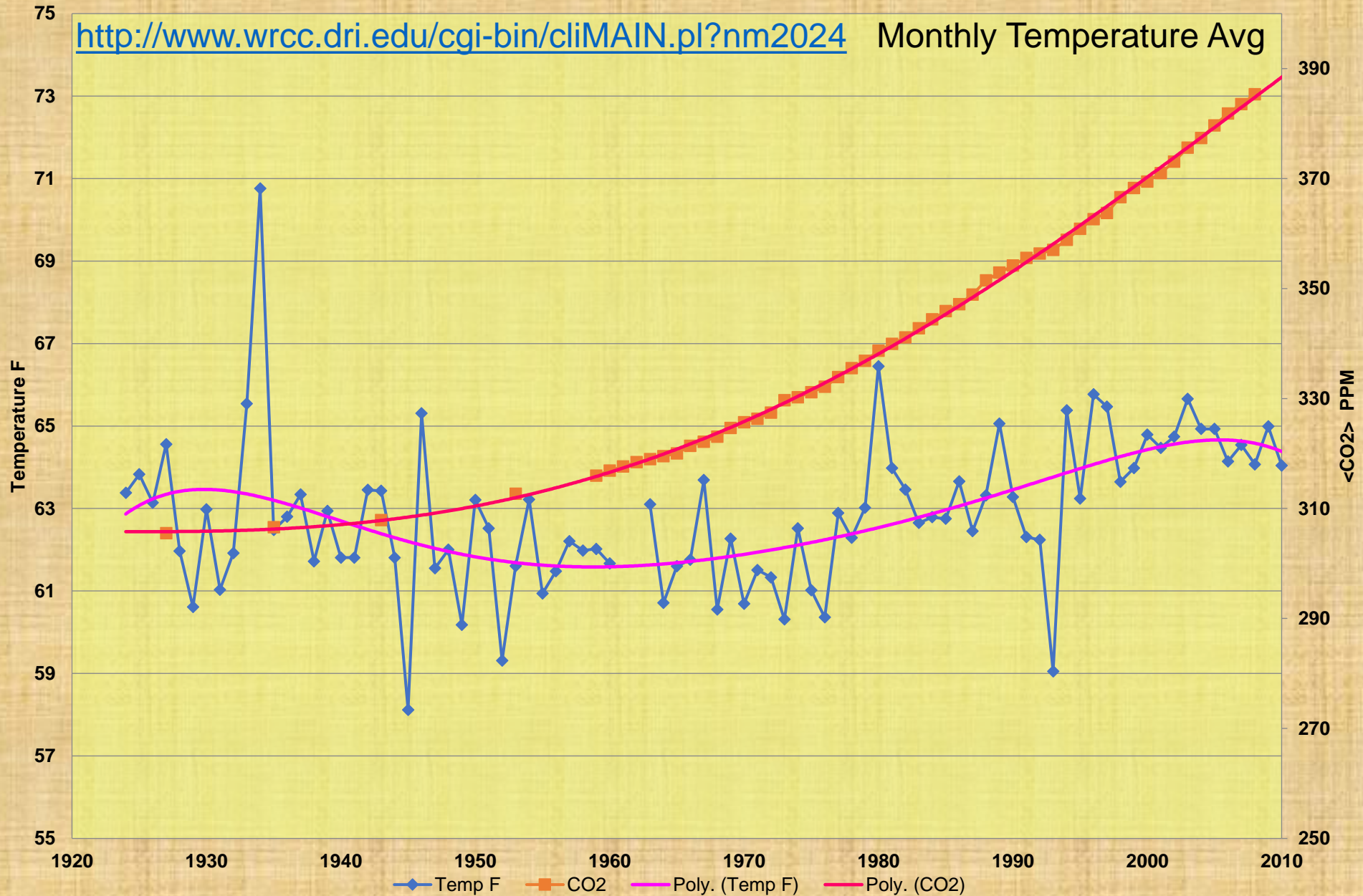
Columbus, NM, Temperature and CO2

Hottest Temperature: 1934 Dust Bowl year

Temperatures at Columbus, NM.

Hottest Year 1934, during the Dust Bowl.

Magenta curve might be that 60-year temperature cycle.



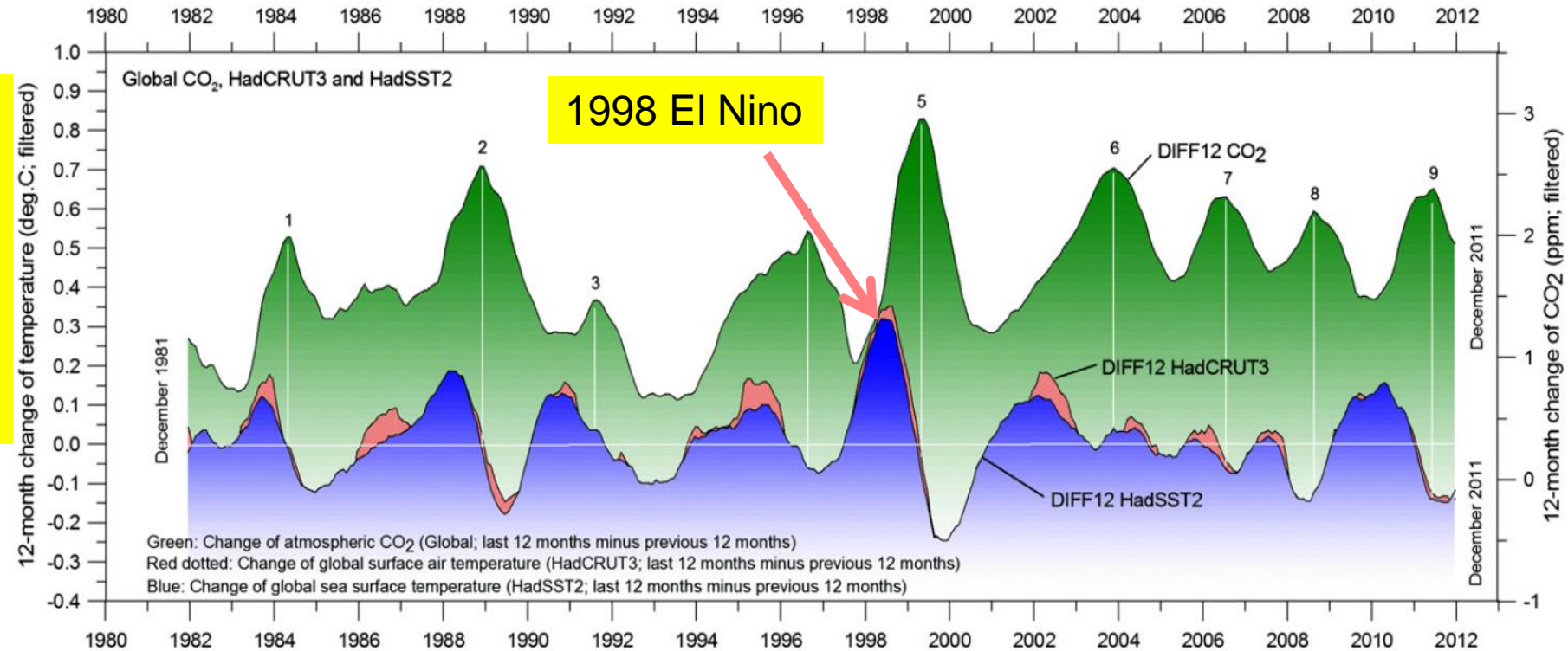
Henry's Law in the data: Ocean temperatures change, then atmospheric <CO2> responds

Plots of DETRENDED data

GREEN CO2

BLUE Sea Surface Temperature

RED Land Surface Temperature



12-month Change of global atmospheric CO2 concentration (NOAA; green)

Global sea surface temperature (HadSST2; blue)

Global surface air temperature (HadCRUT3; red dotted).

Thin white horizontal Zero Change line, from which calculated differences are displayed.

Filtered values (DIFF12, the difference between the average of the last 12 months and the average for the previous 12 months for each data series).

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/257343053> The phase relation between atmospheric carbon dioxide and global temperature

METHANE

2014 AGU Geophysical Research Letter on 4-Corners Hot Spot.

New Mexico's war on Methane.

Methane, CH₄. Swamp Gas.

Natural Gas, used in heating and cooking.

Analyses show that atmospheric methane's effects are insignificant.



Geophysical Research Letters

RESEARCH LETTER

10.1002/2014GL061503

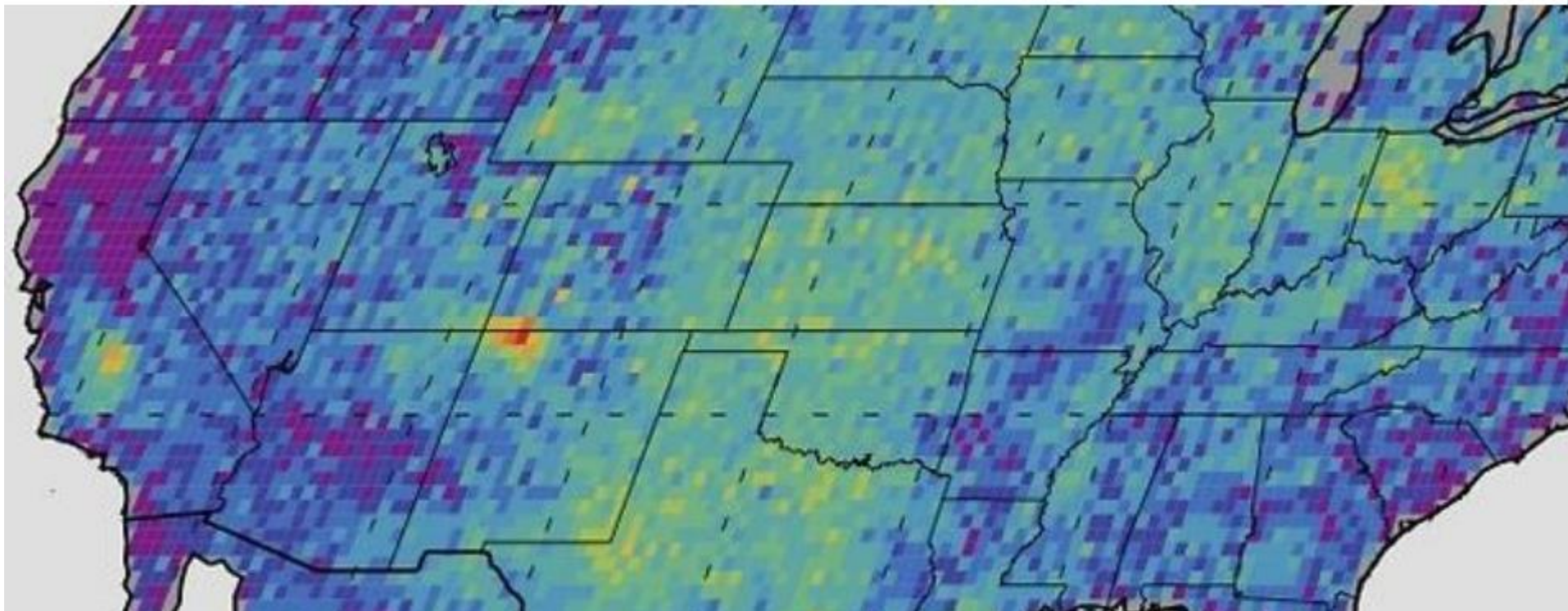
Key Points:

- Four Corners exhibits largest CH₄ anomaly seen from space
- Emissions of >0.5 Tg CH₄/yr have persisted since 2003
- Space- and ground-based CH₄ identify missing emissions from fossil fuel extraction

Four corners: The largest US methane anomaly viewed from space

Eric A. Kort¹, Christian Frankenberg², Keeley R. Costigan³, Rodica Lindenmaier^{3,4}, Manvendra K. Dubey³, and Debra Wunch⁵

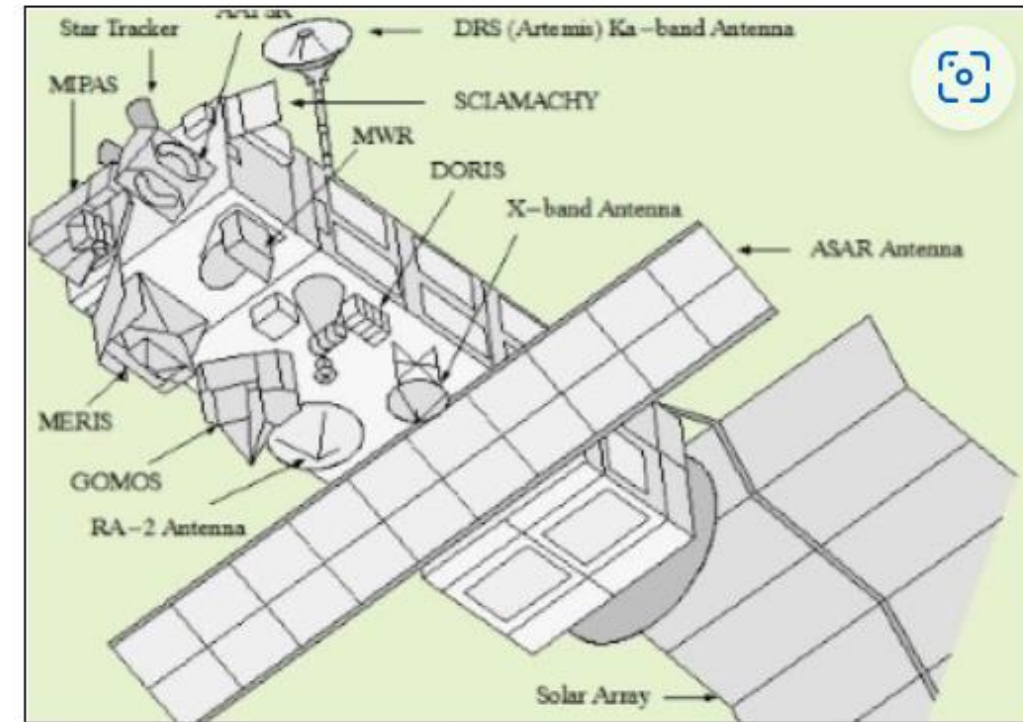
¹Atmospheric, Oceanic and Space Sciences, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA, ²Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, USA, ³Earth and Environmental Sciences, Los Alamos National Lab, Los Alamos, New Mexico, USA, ⁴Now at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Atmospheric Chemistry and Global Change Division, Richland, Washington, USA, ⁵Department of Earth Science and Engineering, California Institute of Technology,



From 2002 to 2012 The European Space Agency had Envisat on orbit. One of Envisat's instruments measured atmospheric trace gases.

<https://earth.esa.int/eogateway/missions/envisat>

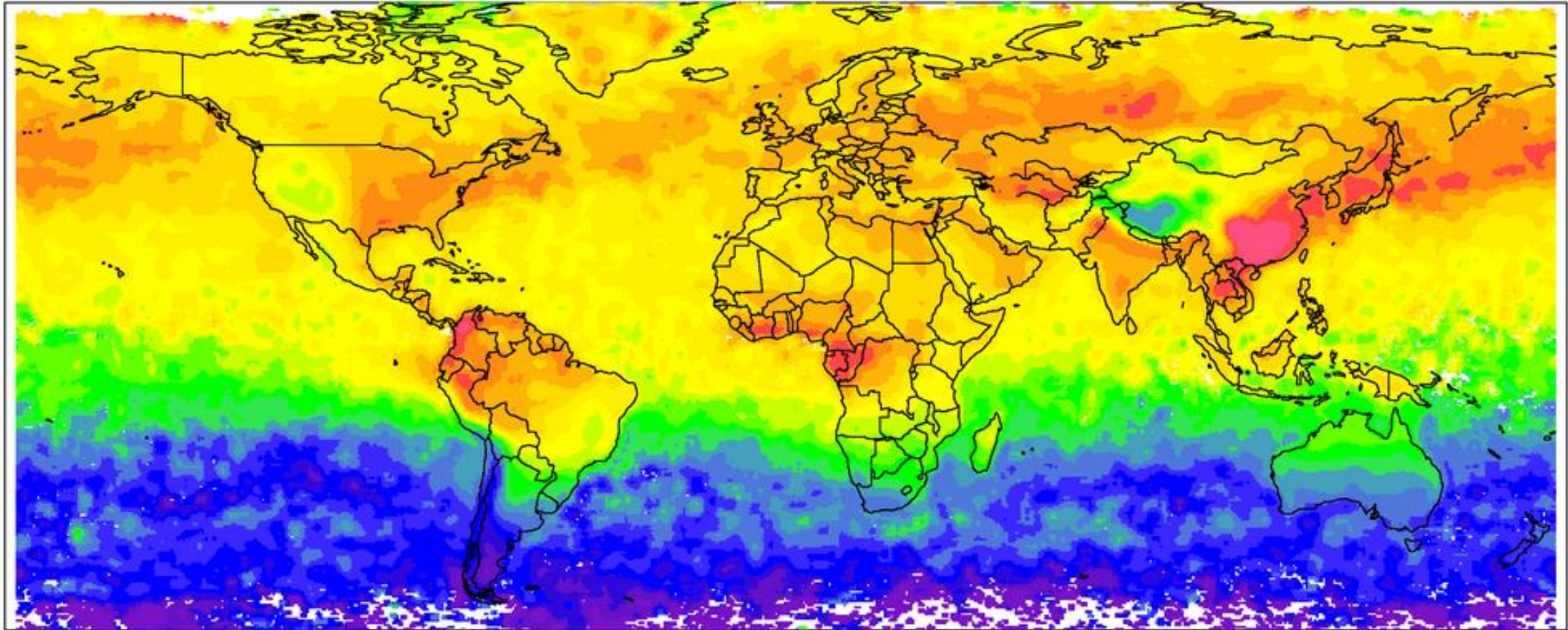
Let's look at Methane



The **Scanning Imaging Absorption Spectrometer for Atmospheric Cartography (SCIAMACHY)** was an imaging spectrometer whose primary mission objective was to perform global measurements of trace gases in the troposphere and in the stratosphere.

Image gallery: **SCIAMACHY Methane**

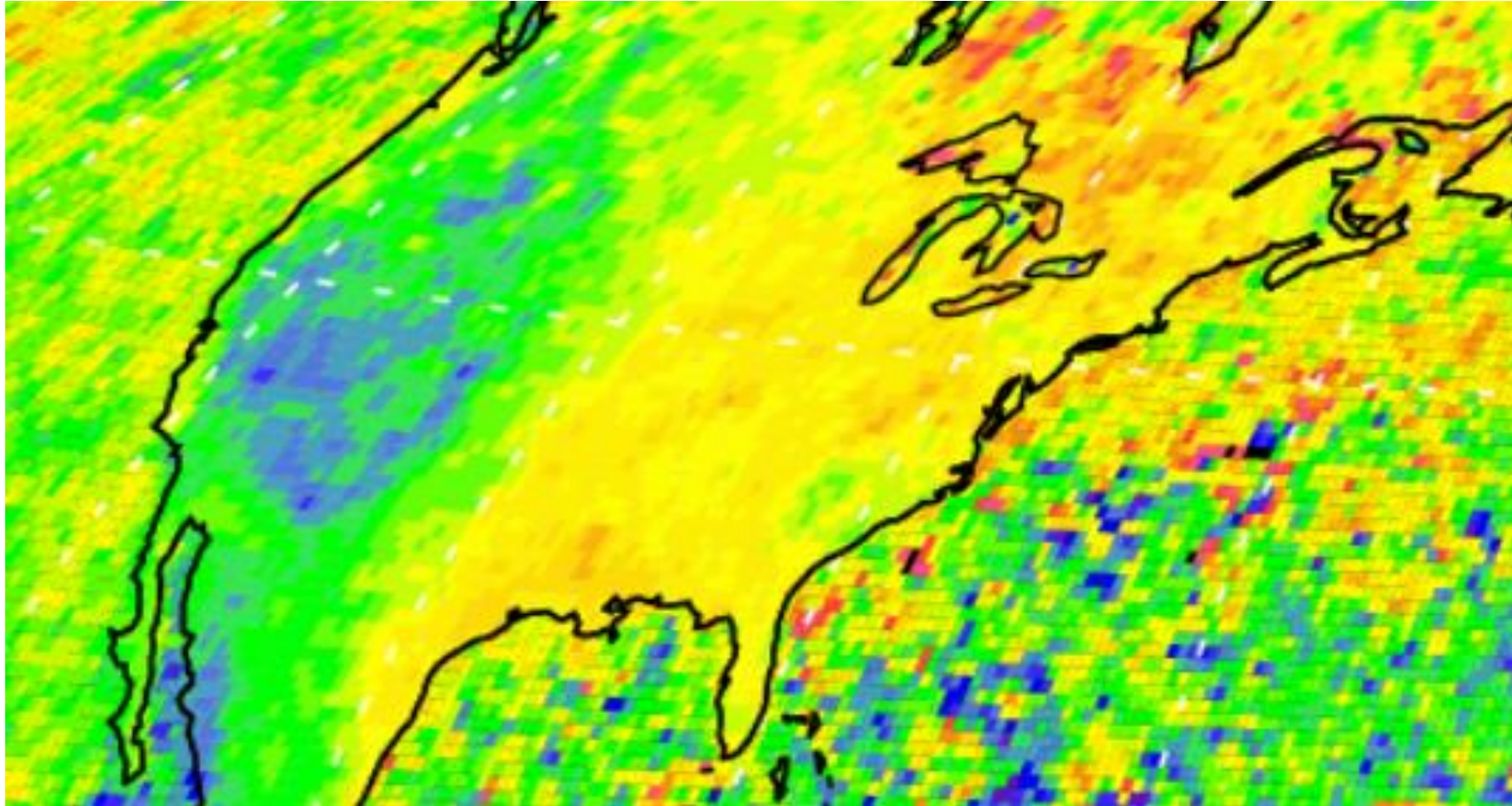
Methane SCIAMACHY/ENVISAT



CH₄ column averaged mixing ratio [ppb]



http://www.iup.uni-bremen.de/sciamachy/NIR_NADIR_WFM_DOAS/xch4_v1_2003-2005.png



CH₄ column-averaged mole fraction [ppb]



1680

1710

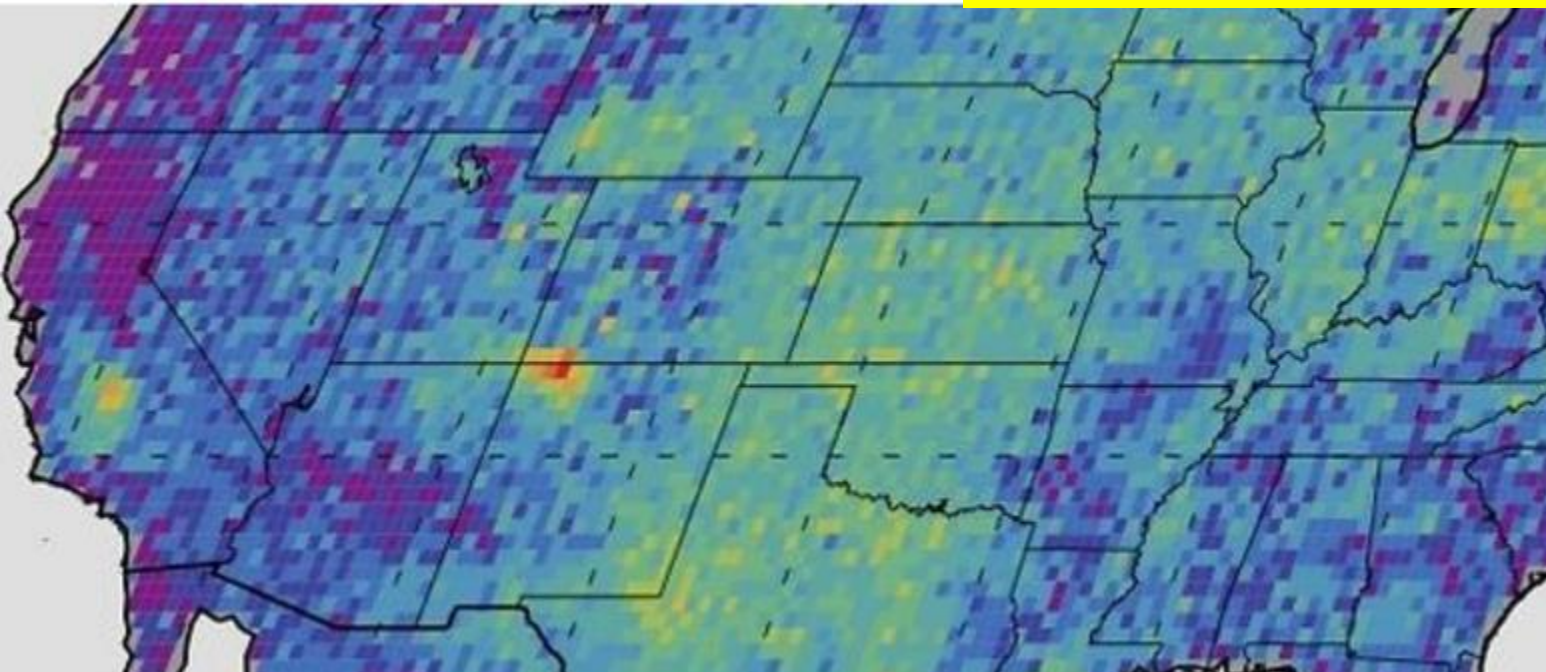
1740

1770

1800

Eric Kort and AGU, 4-Corners Hot Spot

This map does not replicate the real world. They cheated.

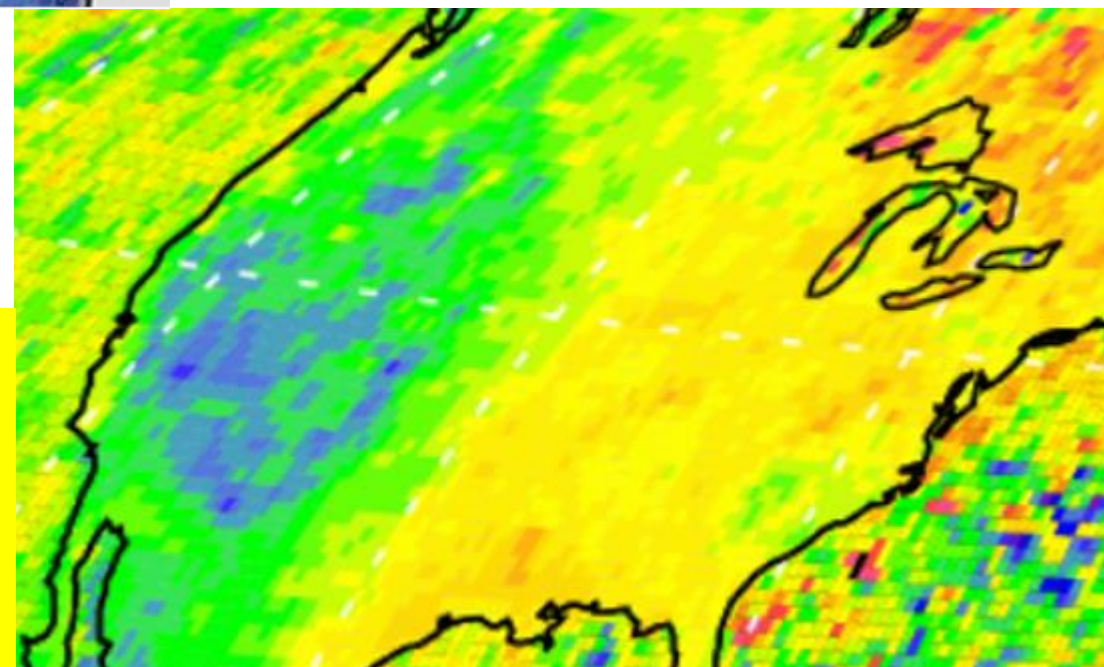


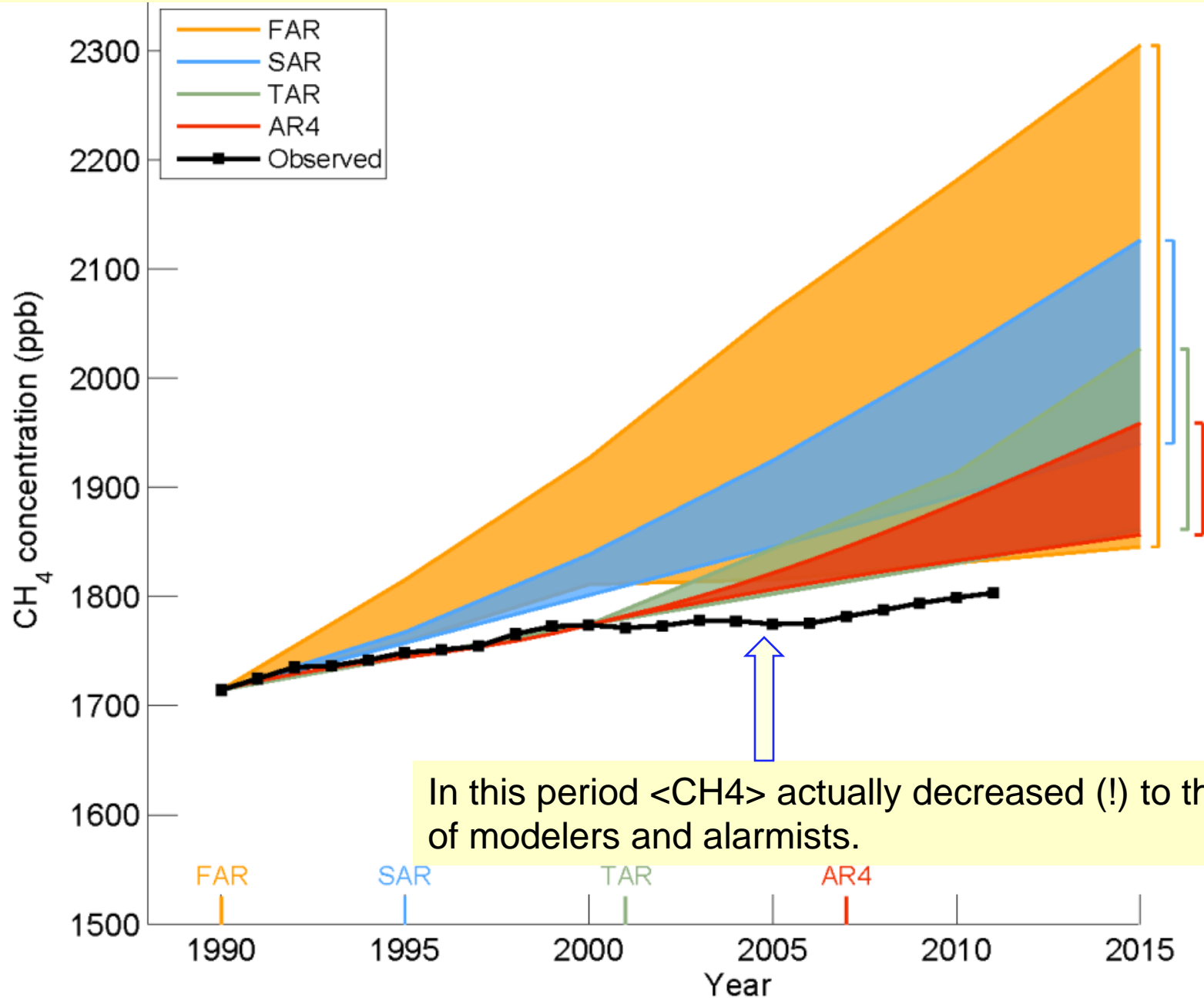
ESA's Envisat and Uni Bremen, Germany

NO 4-Corners Methane Hot Spot

East Texas swamps, Louisiana's Henderson Swamp, Hot Spots.

WI Hot Spot





In this period <CH₄> actually decreased (!) to the consternation of modelers and alarmists.

WUWT

Watts Up With That?

The world's most viewed site on global warming and climate change

[Home](#) [About](#) [Climate FAIL Files](#) [Climategate](#) [Reference Pages](#) [Submit story](#) [Test](#) [Tips &](#)

Methane: The Irrelevant Greenhouse Gas

Anthony Watts / April 11, 2014

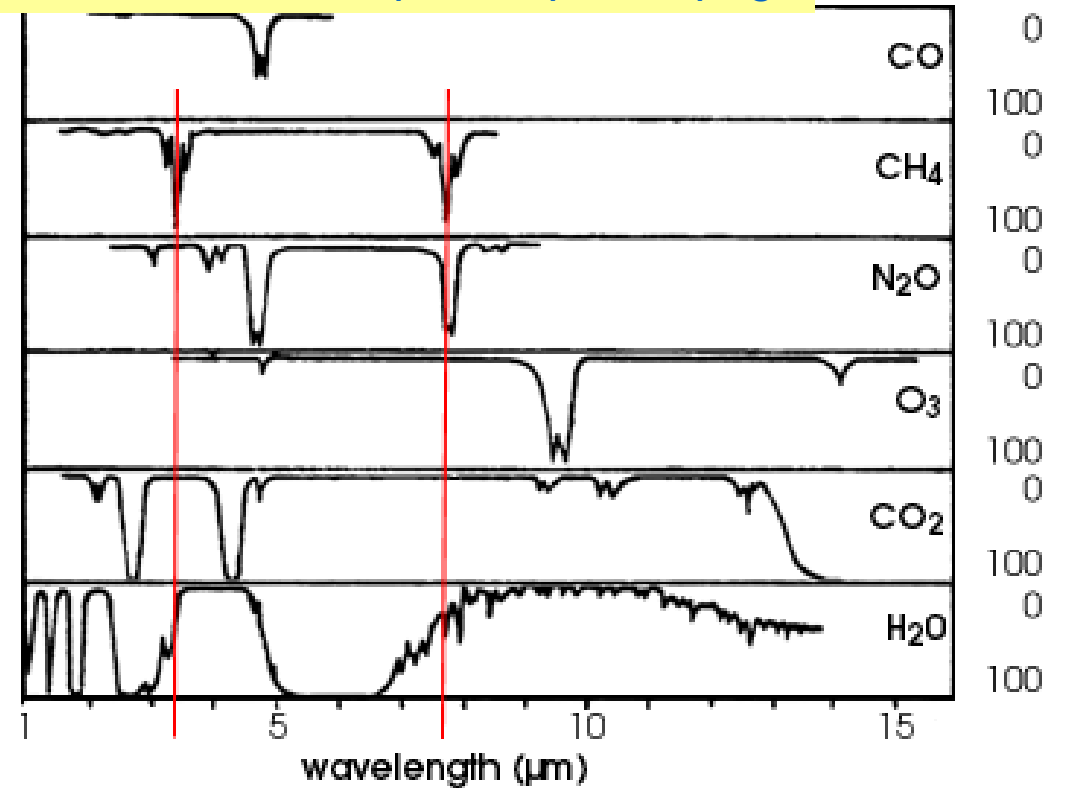
Water vapor has already absorbed the very same infrared radiation that Methane might have absorbed.

Guest essay by Dr. Tom Sheahen

The vertical scale is upside-down: 100% absorption is low, and 0% absorption (i.e., transparency) is high.

It's important to realize that these are shown on a "per molecule" basis.

Because water vapor (bottom bar of the figure) is much more plentiful in the atmosphere than any of the others, H₂O absorbs vastly more energy and is by far the most important greenhouse gas.



The absorption percentage of radiation of gases found in Earth's atmosphere

"...methane (CH₄) has narrow absorption bands at 3.3 microns and 7.5 microns (the red lines).

CH₄ is 20 times more effective an absorber than CO₂ – *in those bands*.

However, CH₄ is only 0.00017% (1.7 parts per million) of the atmosphere.

Moreover, both of its bands occur at wavelengths where H₂O is already absorbing substantially.

Hence, any radiation that CH₄ might absorb has already been absorbed by H₂O.

The ratio of the percentages of water to methane is such that the effects of CH₄ are **completely masked** by H₂O.

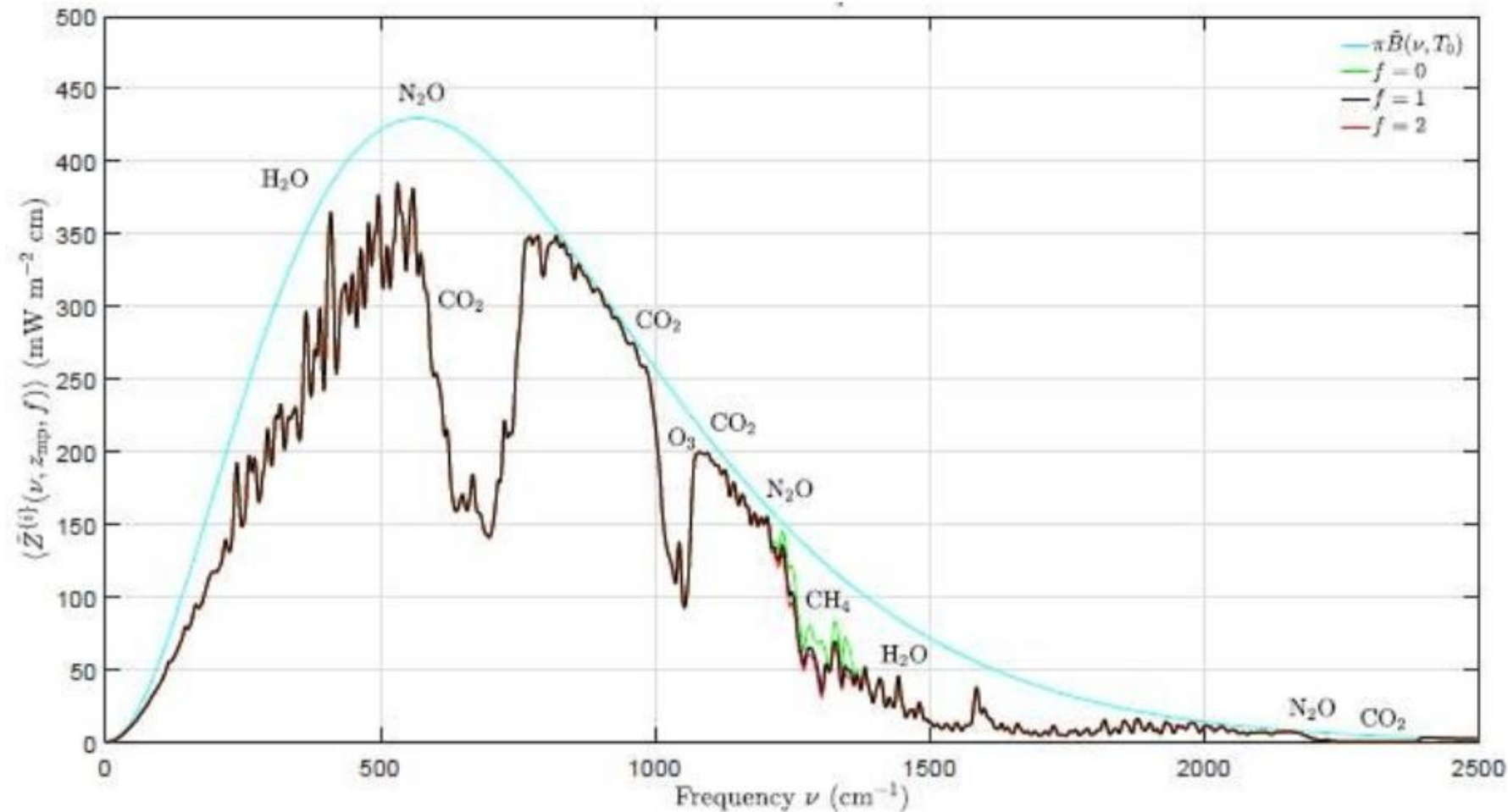


"If it [a scientific hypothesis] disagrees with experiment, it's WRONG." – Nobel Prize winner Richard Feynman

Why There's No Need to Panic about Methane in the Atmosphere

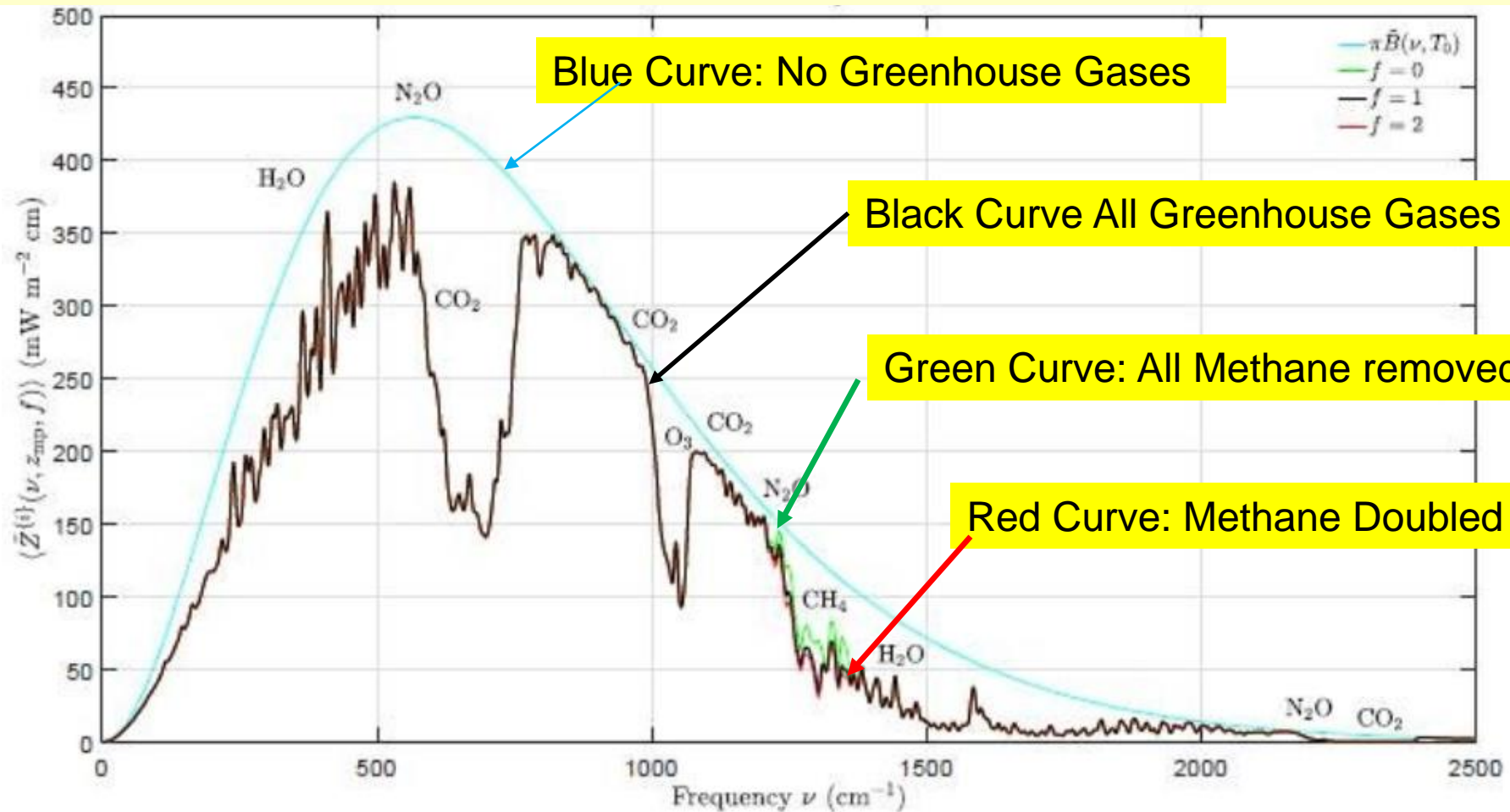
June 27, 2022

You've probably heard that methane, one of the minor greenhouse gases, allegedly makes an outsized contribution to global warming. But the current obsession with methane emissions is totally unwarranted and based on a fundamental misunderstanding of basic physics.



“...this misconception has been explained in detail by atmospheric physicists William Happer and William van Wijngaarden, in a recent summary of an extensive paper being prepared for a research publication.”

“The calculated spectrum is shown in the figure below, as a function of wavenumber (spatial frequency). The blue curve is the spectrum for an atmosphere with no greenhouse gases at all, while the black curve is the spectrum including all greenhouse gases. Removing the CH₄ results in the green curve; the red curve, barely distinguishable from the black curve, represents a doubling of the CH₄ concentration from its present 1.9 ppm to 3.8 ppm.



“The calculated spectrum is shown in the figure, as a function of wavenumber or spatial frequency.

The blue curve is the spectrum for an atmosphere with no greenhouse gases at all, while the black curve is the spectrum including all greenhouse gases.

Removing the CH₄ results in the green curve;

The red curve, barely distinguishable from the black curve, represents a doubling of the CH₄ concentration from its present 1.9 ppm to 3.8 ppm.

Newspapers

Why Don't Newspaper Writers read old Newspaper Stories?

Pittston Gazette.



WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1934

GREAT DUST CLOUD DRIFTS FROM WESTERN STATES TO EAST

SKY IS MADE HAZY OVER A VAST AREA 1,000 MILES WIDE

NO FEDERATION ENDORSEMENT TO EARLE OR REED

RANSOM OF \$75,000 IS DEMANDED FOR CALIFORNIA MAN

SEVERE STORM IS CAUSE OF DAMAGE IN THIS DISTRICT

ARMY OF OFFICERS TO PROTECT BALLOT IN PENNSYLVANIA

DROUGHT BLOCKS NEGOTIATION OF GRAIN AGREEMENT

...the grain... drought... negotiations... grain agreement... the drought has been... grain agreement... negotiations... grain agreement...

...federation... endorsement... Earle or Reed... the federation... endorsement... Earle or Reed... the federation... endorsement... Earle or Reed...

...ransom... \$75,000... California man... a ransom of \$75,000... California man... a ransom of \$75,000... California man...

...severe storm... cause of damage... in this district... a severe storm... cause of damage... in this district... a severe storm...

...army of officers... to protect ballot... in Pennsylvania... an army of officers... to protect ballot... in Pennsylvania... an army of officers...

...drought... blocks... negotiation... grain agreement... the drought... blocks... negotiation... grain agreement... the drought...

...federation... endorsement... Earle or Reed... the federation... endorsement... Earle or Reed... the federation...

...ransom... \$75,000... California man... a ransom of \$75,000... California man... a ransom of \$75,000... California man...

CHICAGO BROKERS ARE SPECULATING LESS THAN HALF MILLION IN GEN'L

...severe storm... cause of damage... in this district... a severe storm... cause of damage... in this district... a severe storm...

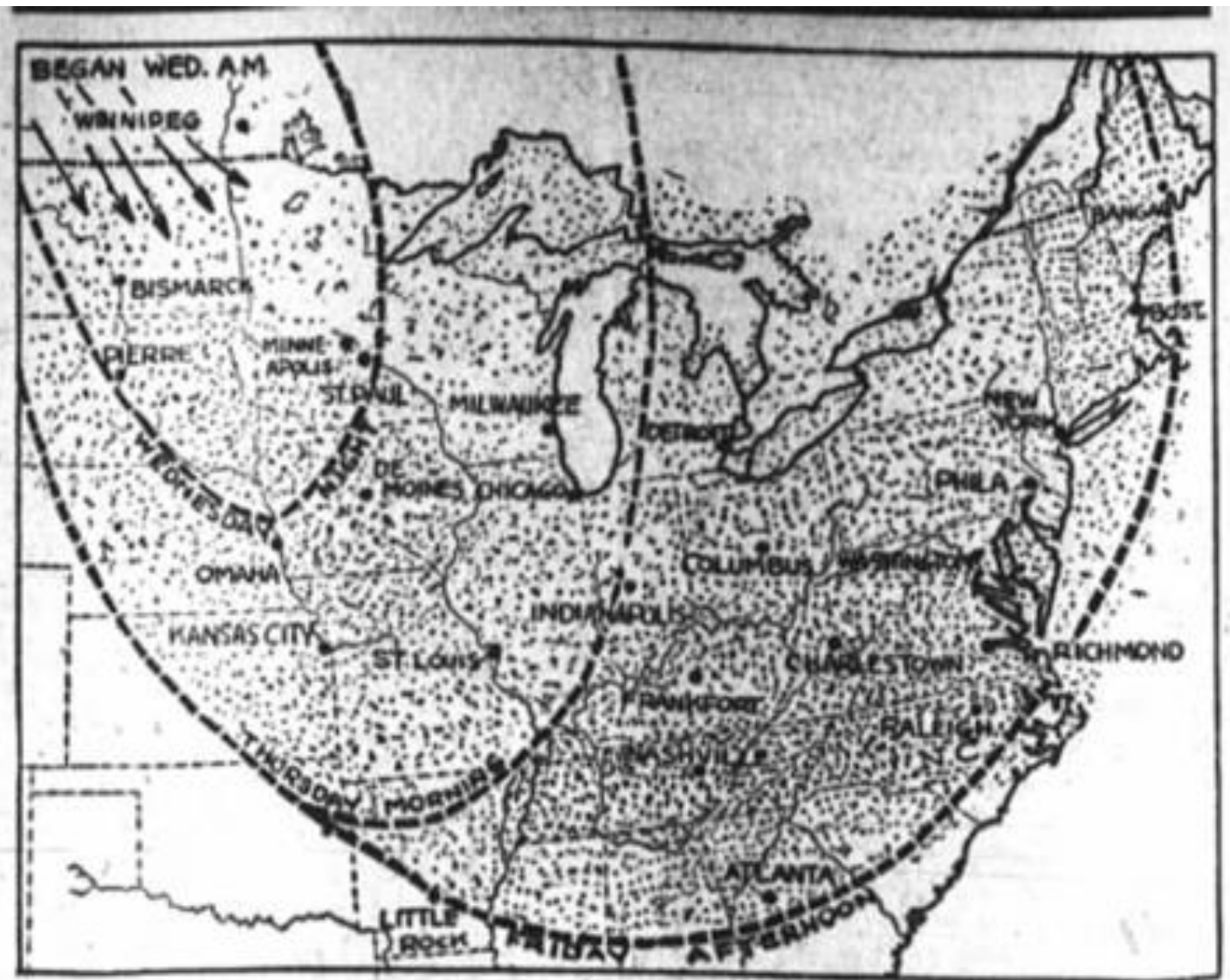
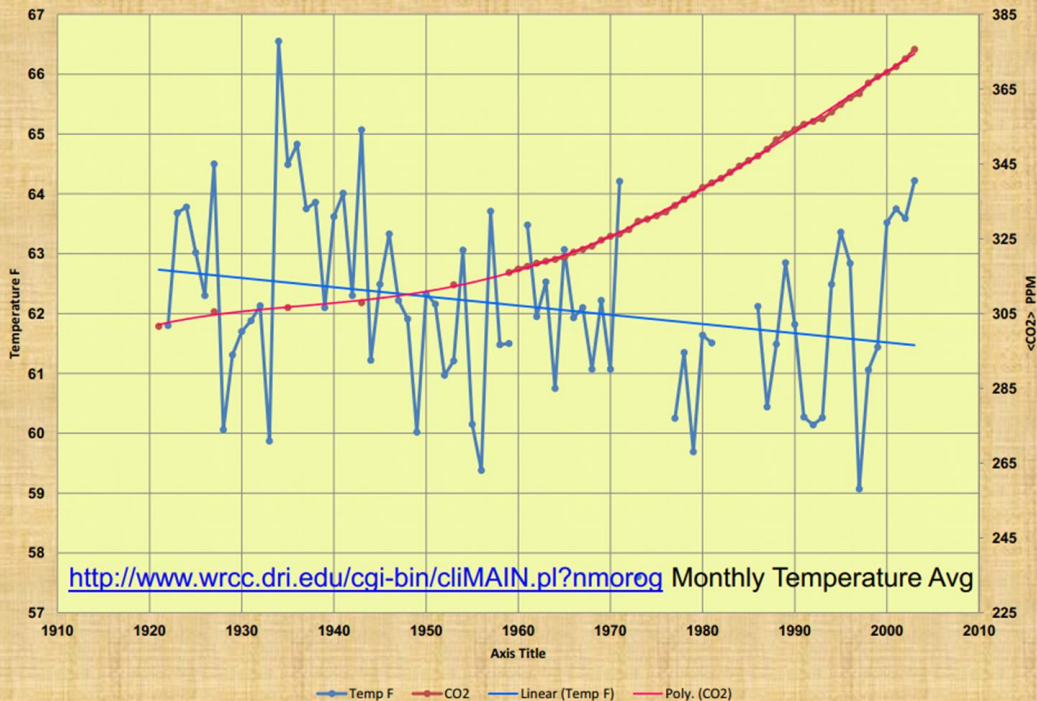
NEW PROPOSITION THAT WAR DEBTS BE PAID IN SILVER

Pennsylvania's Pittston Gazette, Friday 11 May 1934 reported a drought-induced dust cloud covering much of the United States. Carbon Dioxide was ~307 Parts Per Million.

Clipped from
The Wilkes-Barre Record, 14 May 1934, Mon,
Page 10

1934 saw a drought-induced dust storm covering much of the United States, and the hottest year at Orogrande, NM.

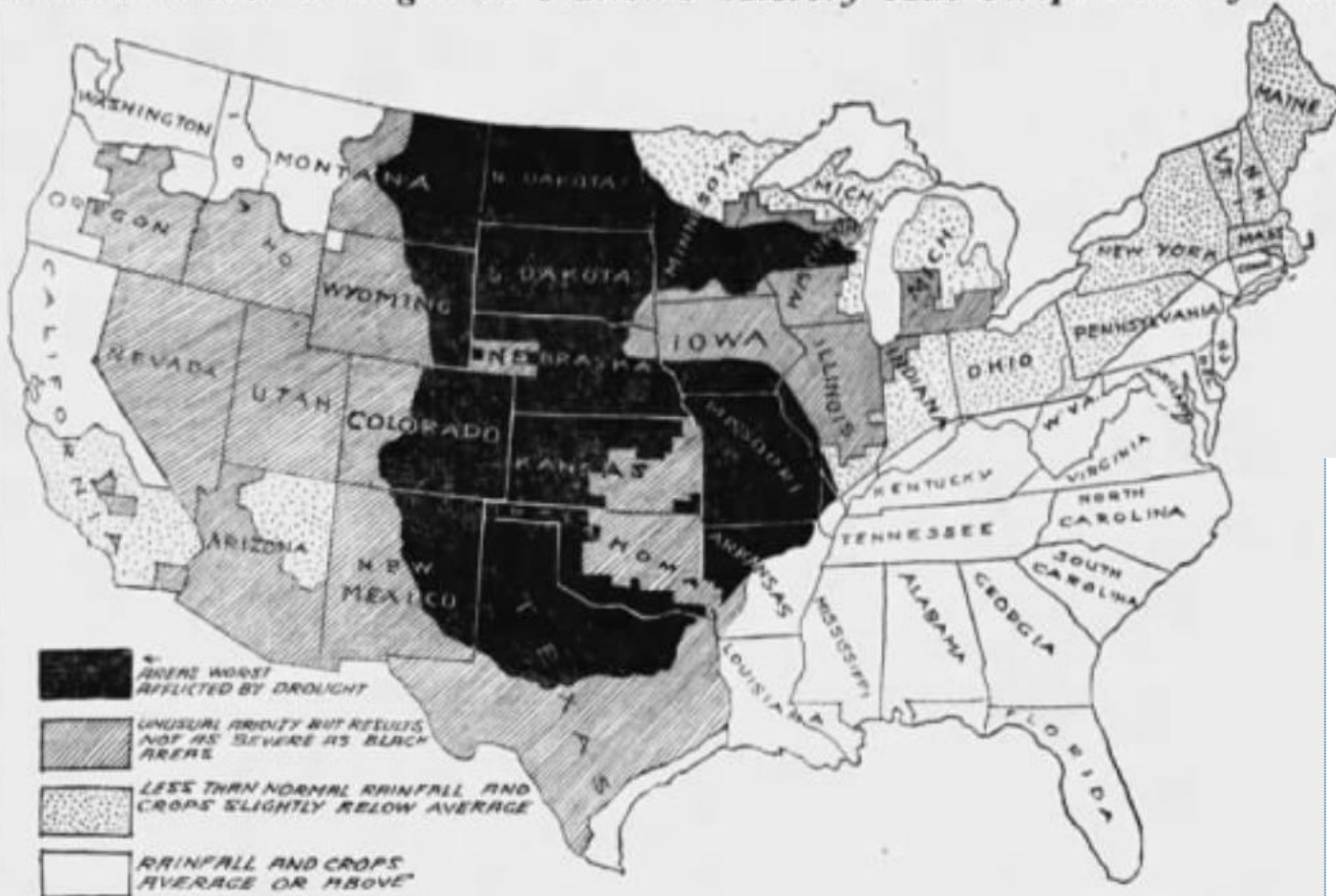
Orogrande, NM, Temperature and CO2
 Hottest Temperature 1934, Dust Bowl
 Average Temperatures fell in the 80 year period of record



Map shows the track of the dust storm, resulting from the prolonged drought and high winds in the Mid-West, which came east in a 1,500-mile long yellow pall and powdered New York's face with a fine layer of dust. Beginning in Winnipeg, Can., the storm reached maximum intensity at Iowa and had thinned considerably before it hit Gotham and Southeast.



Where Worst Drought in Nation's History Has Swept Path of Ruin



Map of "worst drought" in the history of America 1934

Sun, Aug 19, 1934 – 12 · *The Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, United States of America) · Newspapers.com

Map of the United States by Charles H. Owens of Times staff, showing where drought has wrought desolation and ruin in various phases.



Drought.gov

National Integrated Drought Information System

Data and Maps ▾

By Sector ▾

By Location ▾

Research and Learn ▾

About ▾

WHAT IS DROUGHT

Historical Drought

The 1930s “Dust Bowl” drought remains the most significant drought—meteorological and agricultural—in the United States’ historical record.





Drought.gov

National Integrated Drought Information System

Data and Maps ▾

By Sector ▾

By Location ▾

Research and Learn ▾

About ▾

My question to the climate Alarmists:

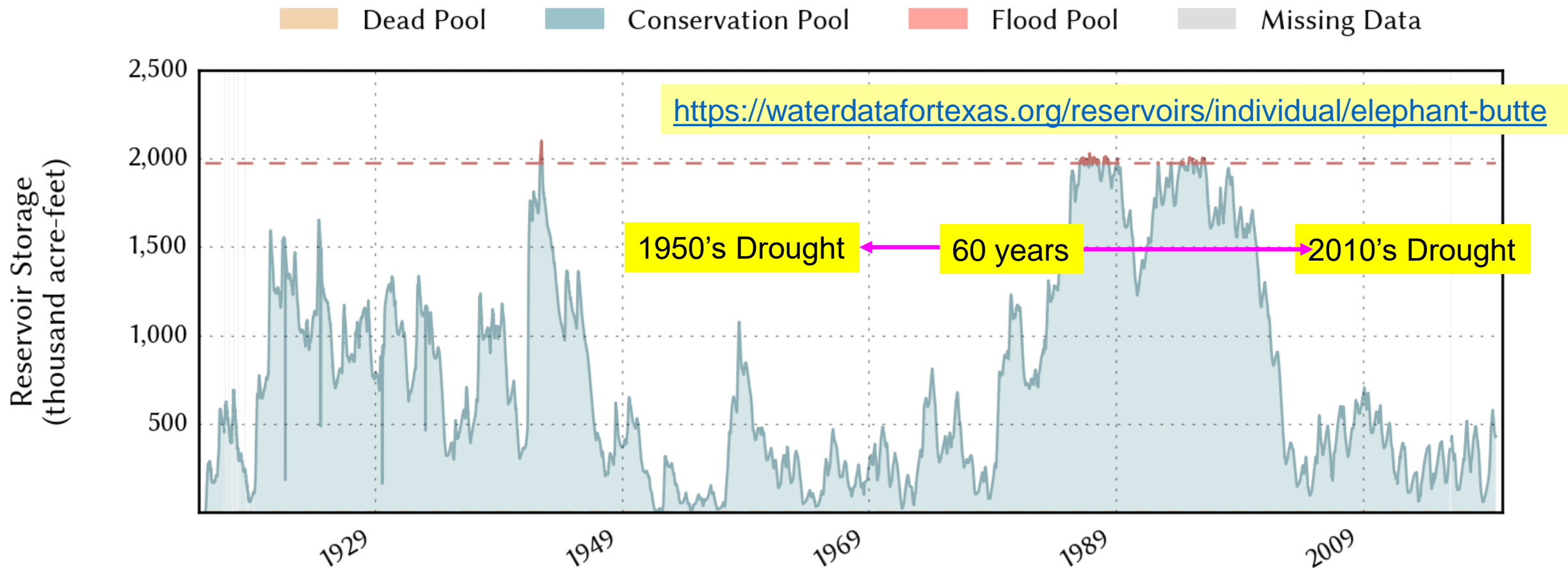
Why do you never mention the high temperatures and extreme drought of the Dust Bowl, the most significant weather event of the 20th Century, when CO₂ was ~306 Parts Per Million”
Why always dwell on adverse weather events of the late 20th and early 21st Centuries, calling them (Human-caused CO₂-fueled) “Climate Change?”

Historical Drought

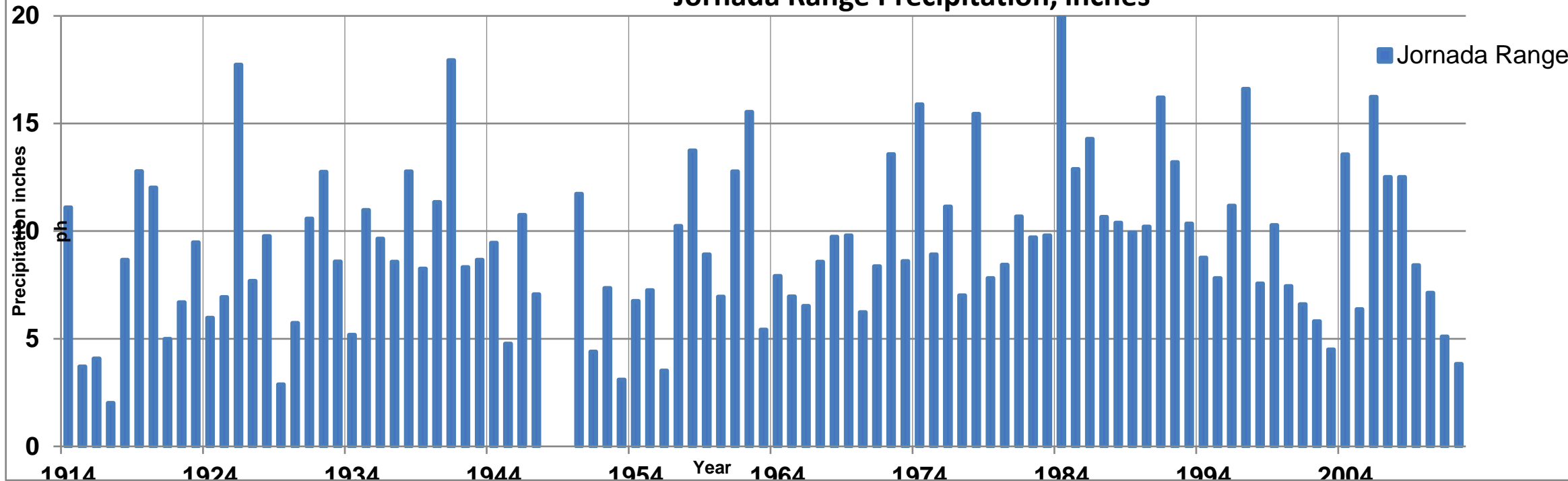
The 1930s “Dust Bowl” drought remains the most significant drought—meteorological and agricultural—in the United States’ historical record.

Elephant Butte Storage Capacity History shows the 60-year weather event we call the Pacific Decadal Oscillation

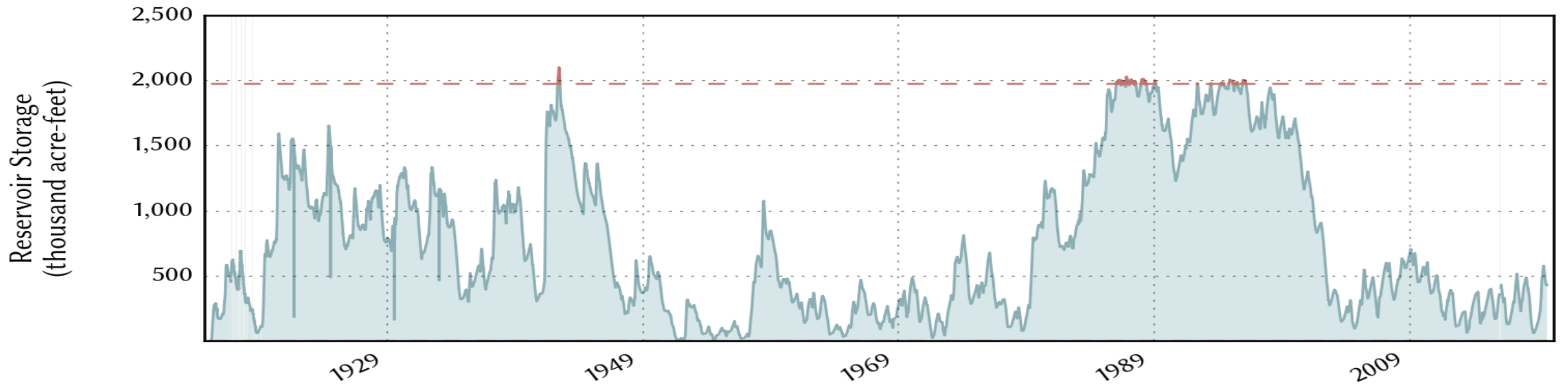
Elephant Butte Lake: 21.7% full as of 2019-10-18

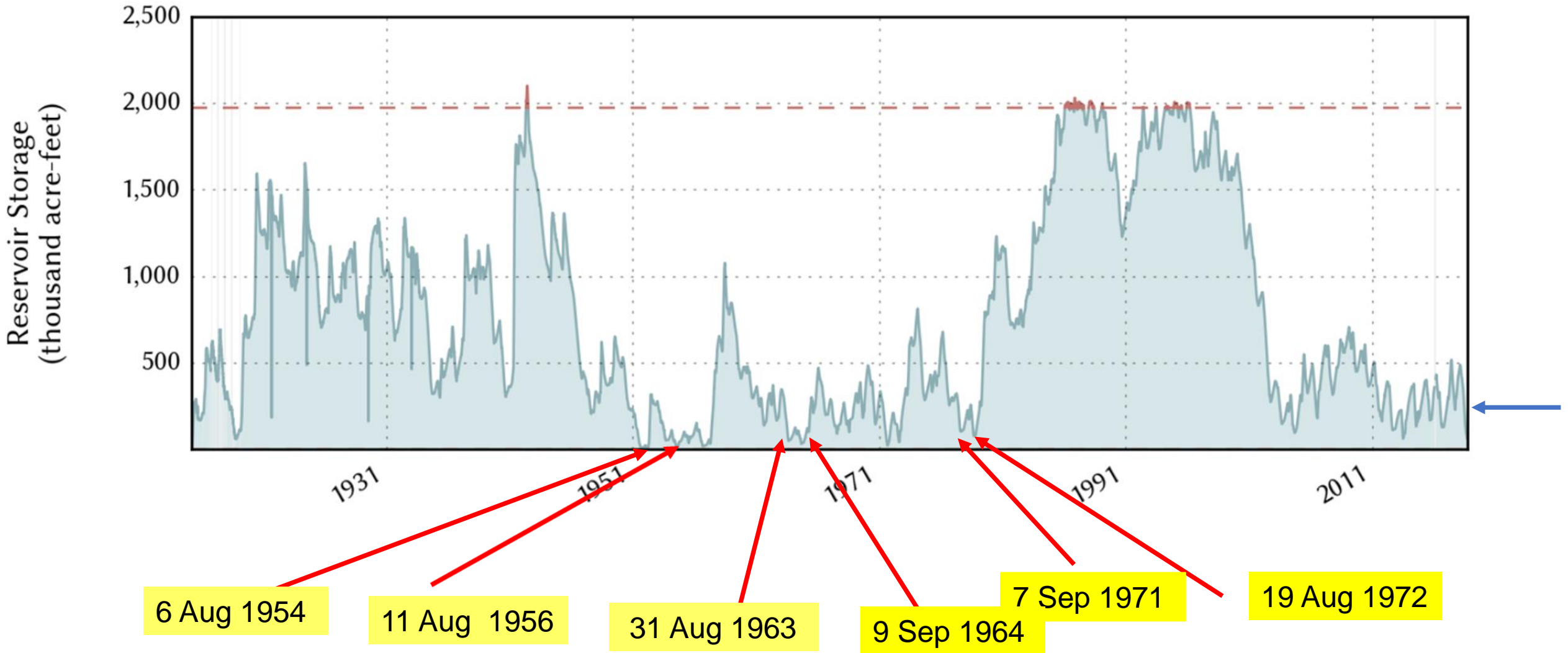


Jornada Range Precipitation, inches



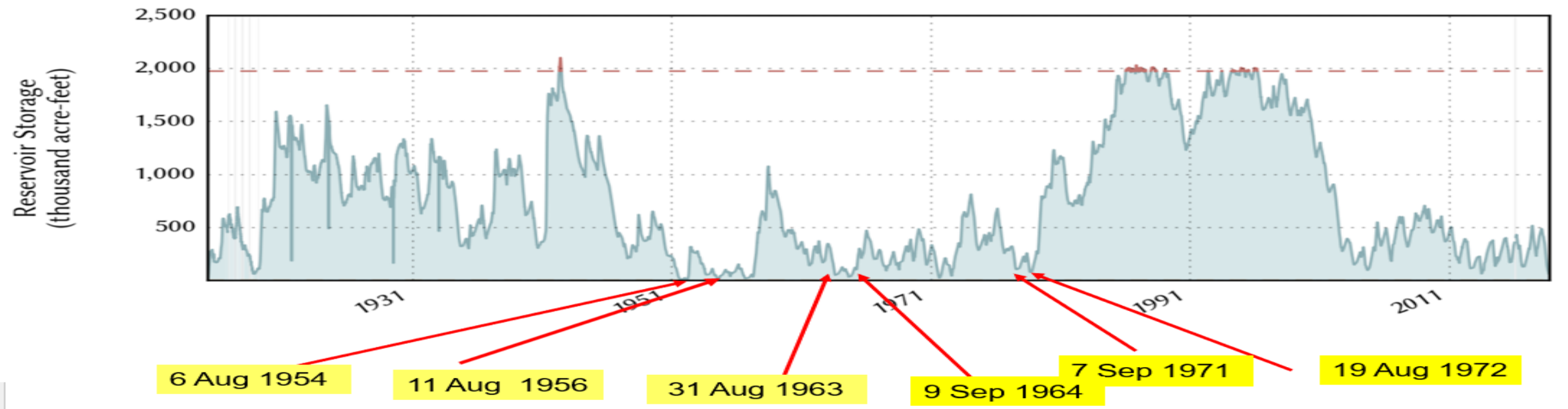
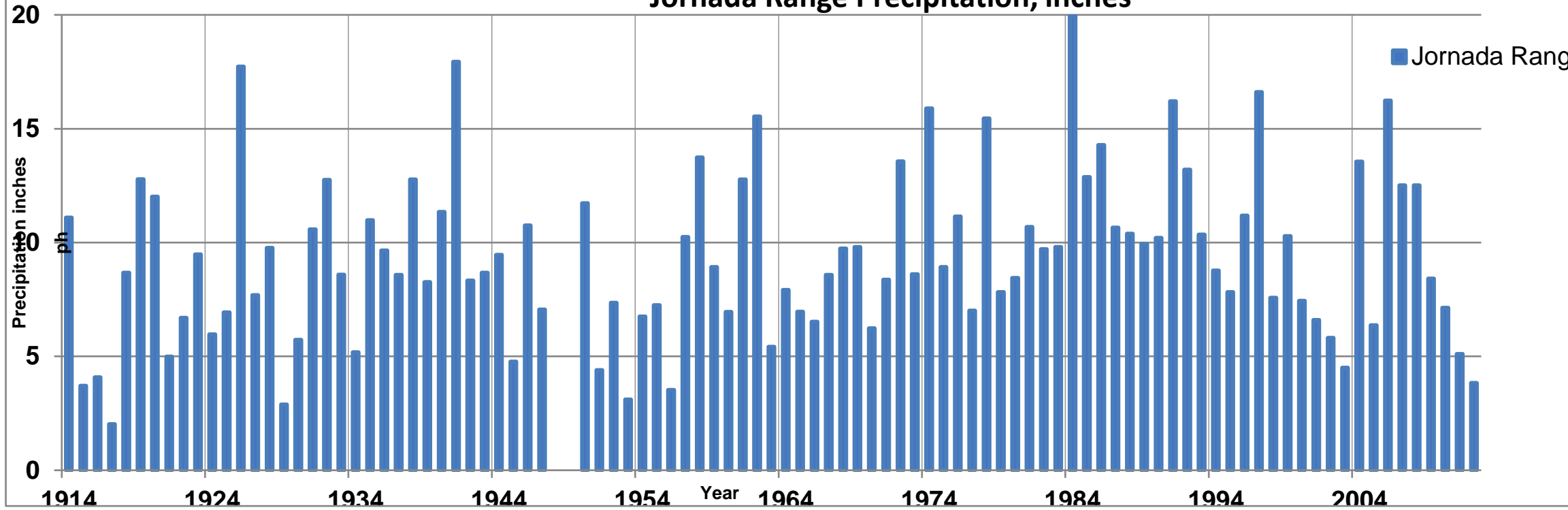
Dead Pool Conservation Pool Flood Pool Missing Data





Blue arrow right, shows September 2018, at 62573 acre feet capacity, or 3.2% in Elephant Butte Reservoir. Six red arrows show low points and dates of low capacities, well below the 2018 figure during previous PDO-cold period, in the 1950s, 60s and 70s some ~60 years ago.

Jornada Range Precipitation, inches



Proof that it was a lot warmer in the recent past, with a lot less CO₂ in the air.



Tree Stump (*Picea glauca*) in the north Canadian tundra.

The stump, radiocarbon dated about 4940 (± 140) years BP is seen still standing on a steep bank on the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula (69.7N 133.16W) which borders the Arctic Ocean (Beaufort Sea) east of the McKenzie Delta in extreme northwest Canada.

This tree, in what is now tundra, shows wider growth rings than the nearest present day spruce forest 80-100 km further south near Inuvik in the lowest part of the McKenzie River valley.

Photograph kindly supplied by Professor J. C. Ritchie of Scarborough College, Toronto University

PLATE IV Tree stump (*Picea glauca*) in the north Canadian tundra.
The stump, radiocarbon dated about 4940 years (± 140) B.P., is seen still standing on a steep



The Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula... location of the 5,000 year-old White Spruce which grew during the Holocene Climate Optimum.



A 5,000-year old Spruce in the Canadian Arctic. This tree grew during the Holocene Climatic Optimum. Trees no longer live there because the climate is colder now. This is now tundra.

Holocene landscape development and climatic change in the low arctic, Northwest Territories, Canada

[Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology](#)

[Volume 205, Issues 3-4](#), 30 March 2004, Pages 221-234

**Professor Glen M. McDonald,
Director UCLA Institute for the Environment,
Full Professor, UCLA Dep't of Geography.
Chairman, Department of
Geography, UCLA**

**Similar Photo also in
“A Primer on CO2 and Climate,”
Howard C Hayden,
Vales Lake Publishing,
Pueblo, CO, pg 18.**

Photo is in Dr Hubert Lamb's book,
[Climate, History, and the Modern World](#)



Area around Tuktoyaktuk today: <http://www.tuktoyaktuk.ca/index.php/visiting/getting-here>
Tundra. Too cold for trees.



The Medieval Warm Period happened in the Western USA!

This grainy image is
a Foxtail Pine.

1000 years old; it is found
well above the present
Tree Line.

If this was warmest in the Holocene,
the trees would be higher now.

Location:
Bighorn Plateau,
Sequoia National Park,
California.

Photo from
“A Primer on CO₂ and Climate,”
Howard C Hayden,
Vales Lake Publishing,
Pueblo, CO, pg 18.

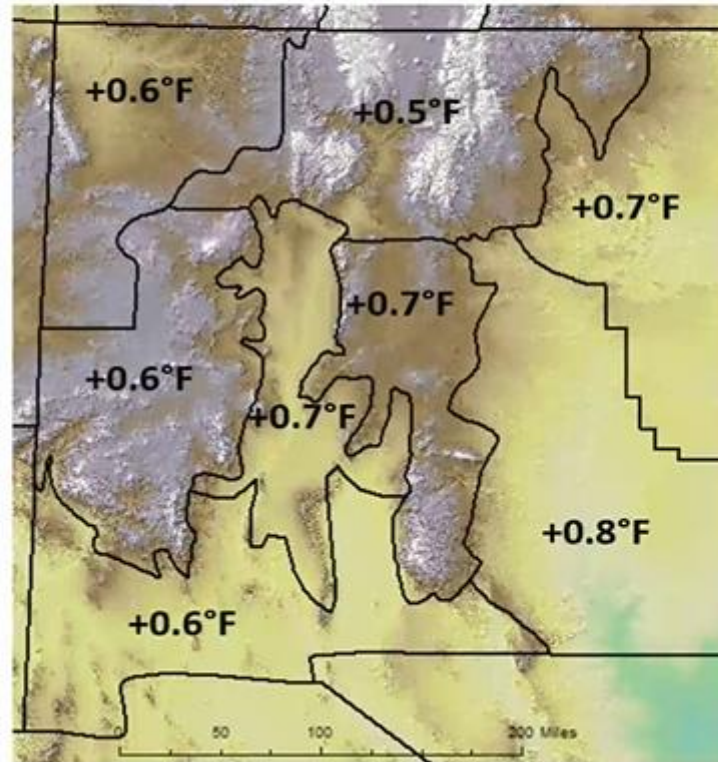


Bad Science at NMSU, sponsored by former Senator Tom Udall's Office...
from the NMSU "Climate Education" series.

There's no doubt that we're warming

- Already in a warming trend & to continue into the future

Trend per decade in summer (JJA) temperatures since 1970 by climate division



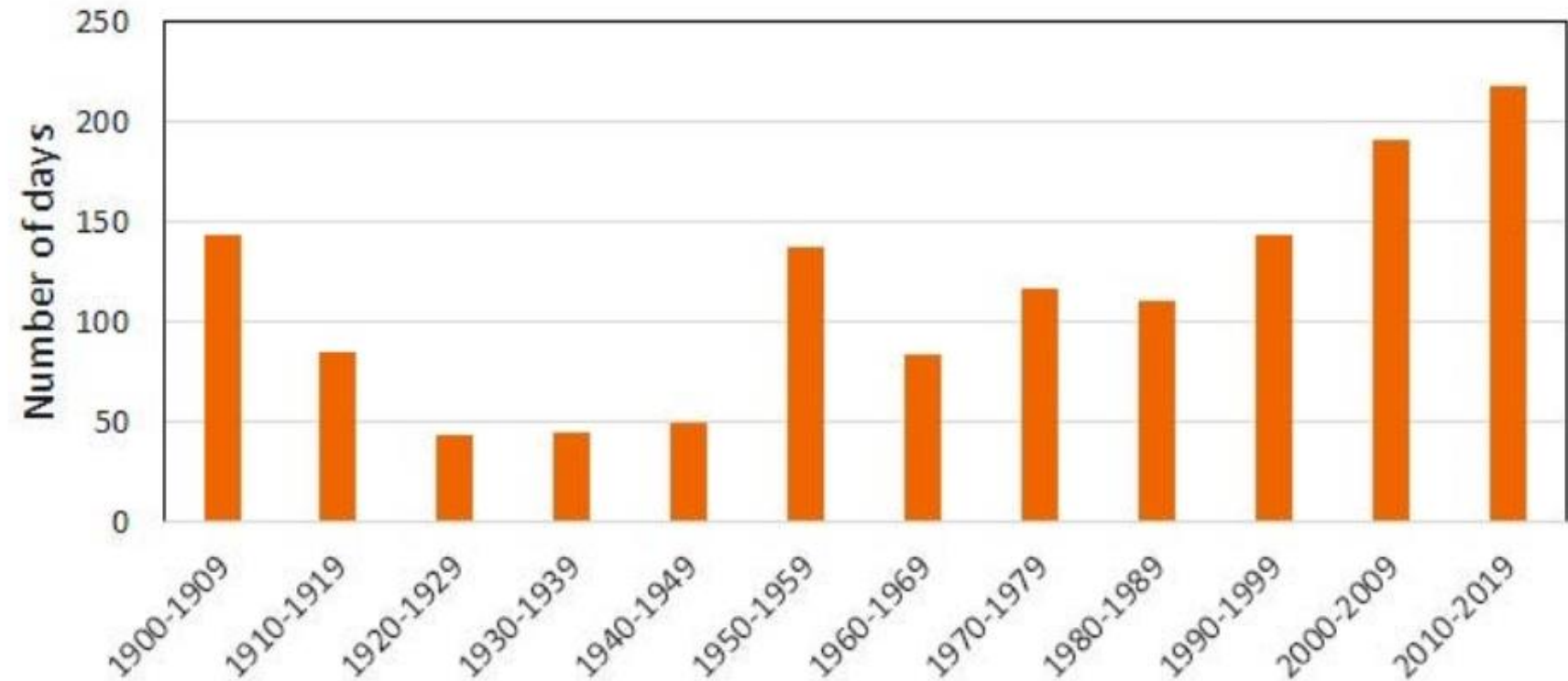
Statewide
+0.7°F per
decade

Data source: <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cag/>

“That’s the fingerprint of climate change, is making something a bit worse over time,” DuBois said. “And then it’s just going to keep climbing if our projections are right.”

Climbing temperatures or droughts are going to be hotter, which in some cases that’s even worse than less water.”

Number of days over 100F (covering 120 years at NMSU)



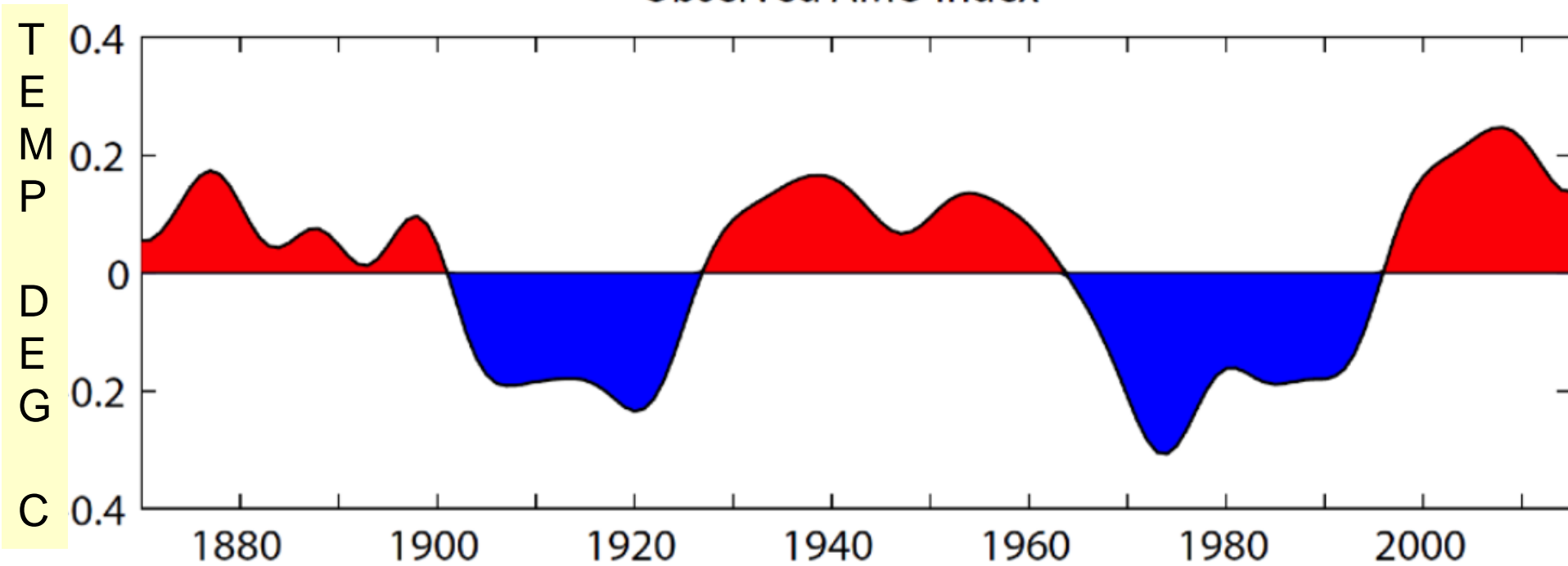
David DuBois, New Mexico climatologist, said this August was the second hottest on record, out of 120 years NMSU has been gathering that information. It’s not a new phenomenon. **He explained that temperatures have been increasing since the 1970s.**

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the average temperature in New Mexico has risen two degrees since then.

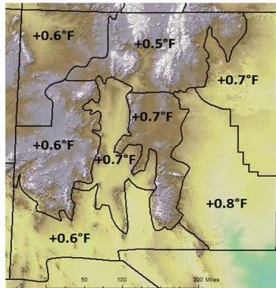
Starting to count temperatures about 1970 is deliberately deceptive.
There is a prominent 60-year cycle in North American Temperatures—the Atlantic Multi-decadal Oscillation.

<https://climatedataguide.ucar.edu/climate-data/atlantic-multi-decadal-oscillation-amo>

Observed AMO Index



There's no doubt that we're warming
• Already in a warming trend & to continue into the future

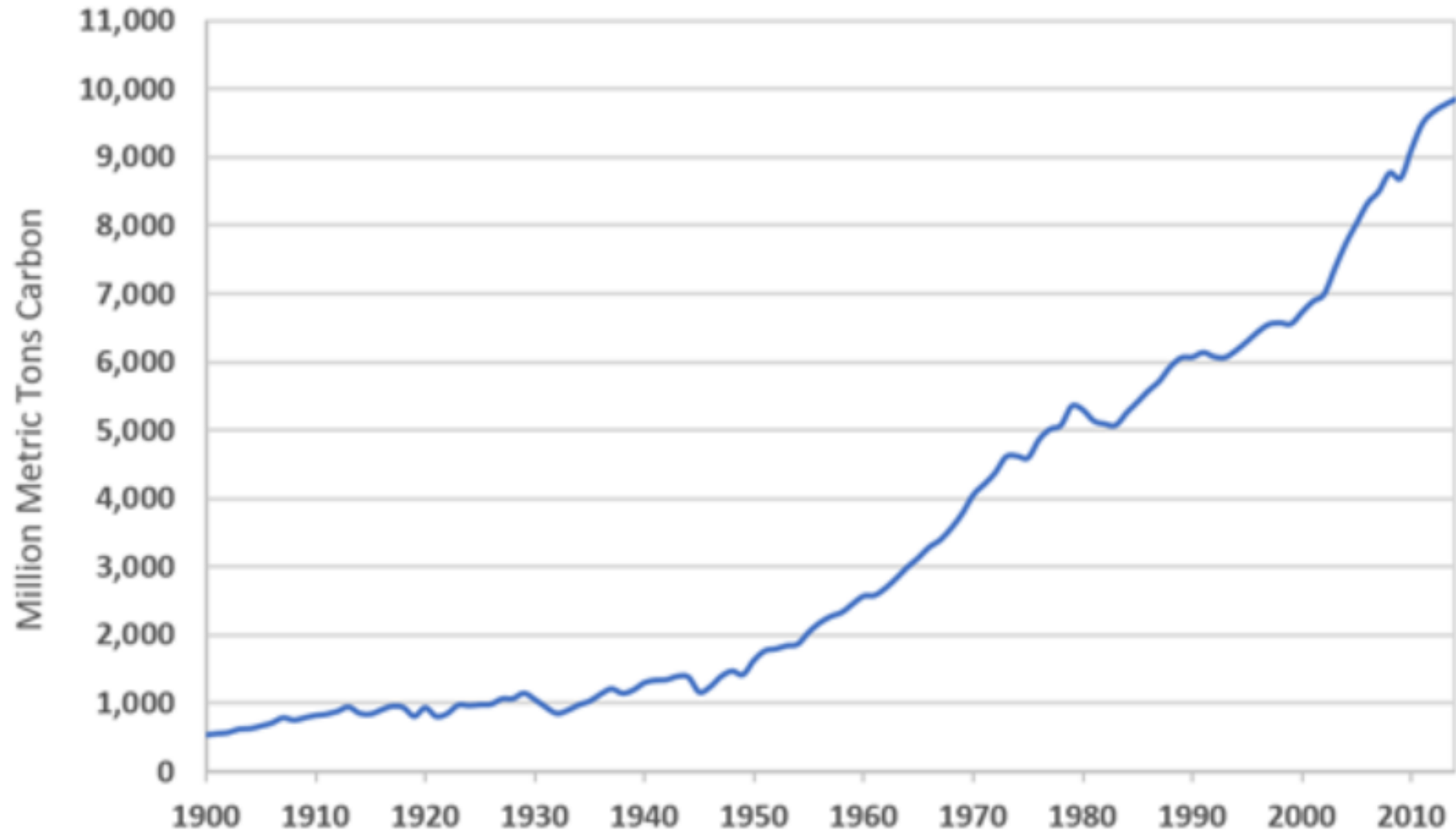


Statewide
+0.7°F per decade



One of many practices I call Bad University Science.

Global Carbon Emissions from Fossil Fuels, 1900-2014



JGR Atmospheres

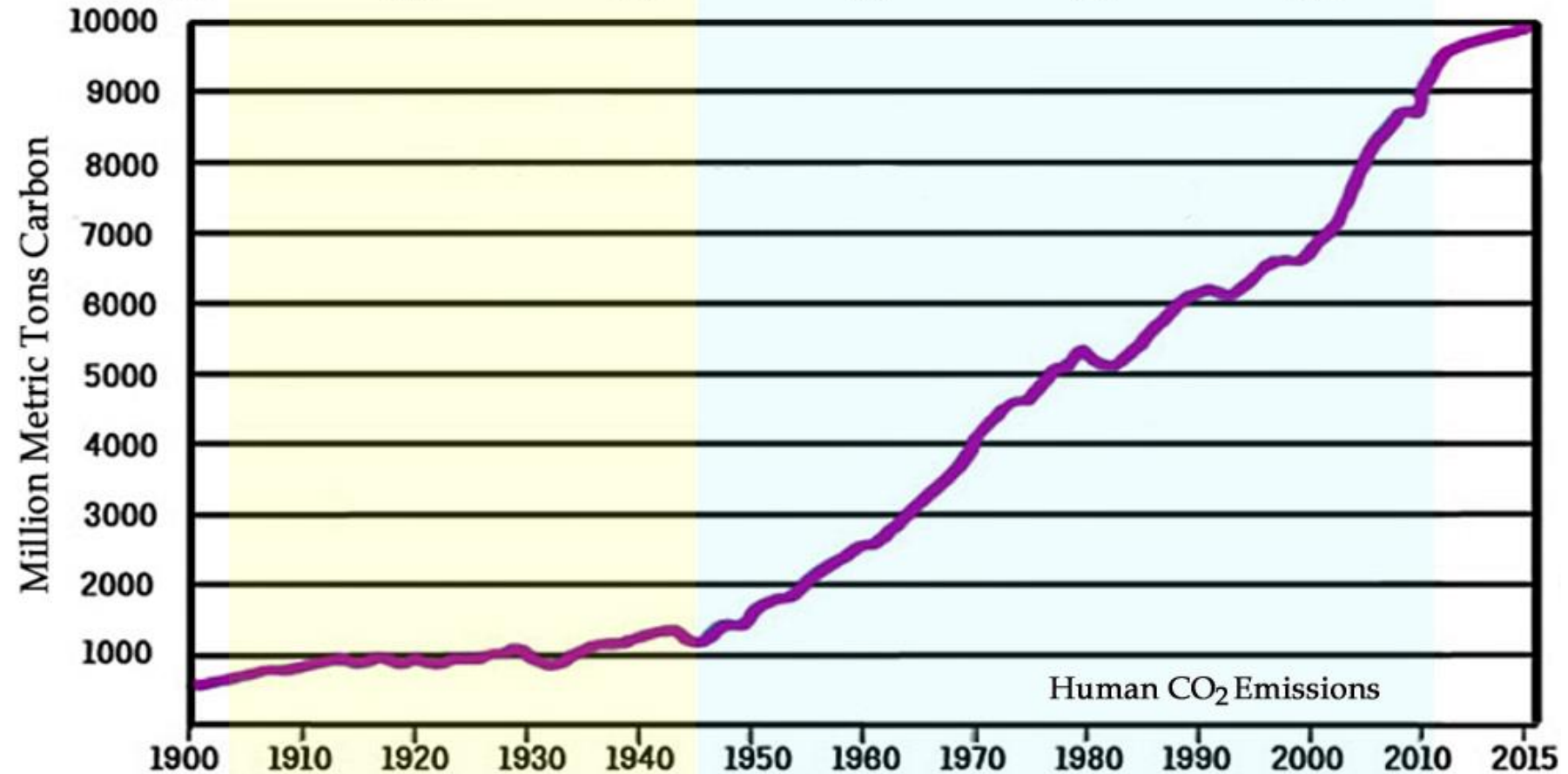
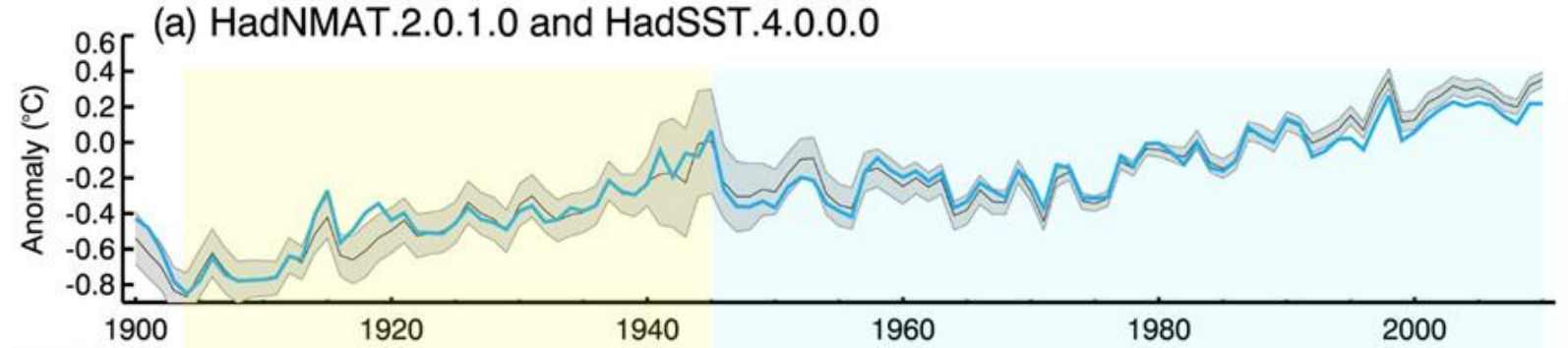
An Ensemble Data Set of Sea Surface Temperature Change From 1850: The Met Office Hadley Centre HadSST.4.0.0.0 Data Set

Volume 124, Issue 14
27 July 2019

J. J. Kennedy, N. A. Rayner, C. P. Atkinson, R. E. Killick

(a) Collocated global annual average NMAT anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) 1900–2010 offset by 0.15°C (blue, relative to 1961–1990) and global annual average sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies from HadSST.4.0.0.0 (black) is central estimate and grey shading indicates 95% uncertainty range).

<https://notrickszone.com/2022/05/16/radiosonde-temps-show-northern-hemisphere-tropical-warming-has-mostly-paused-since-1998/>

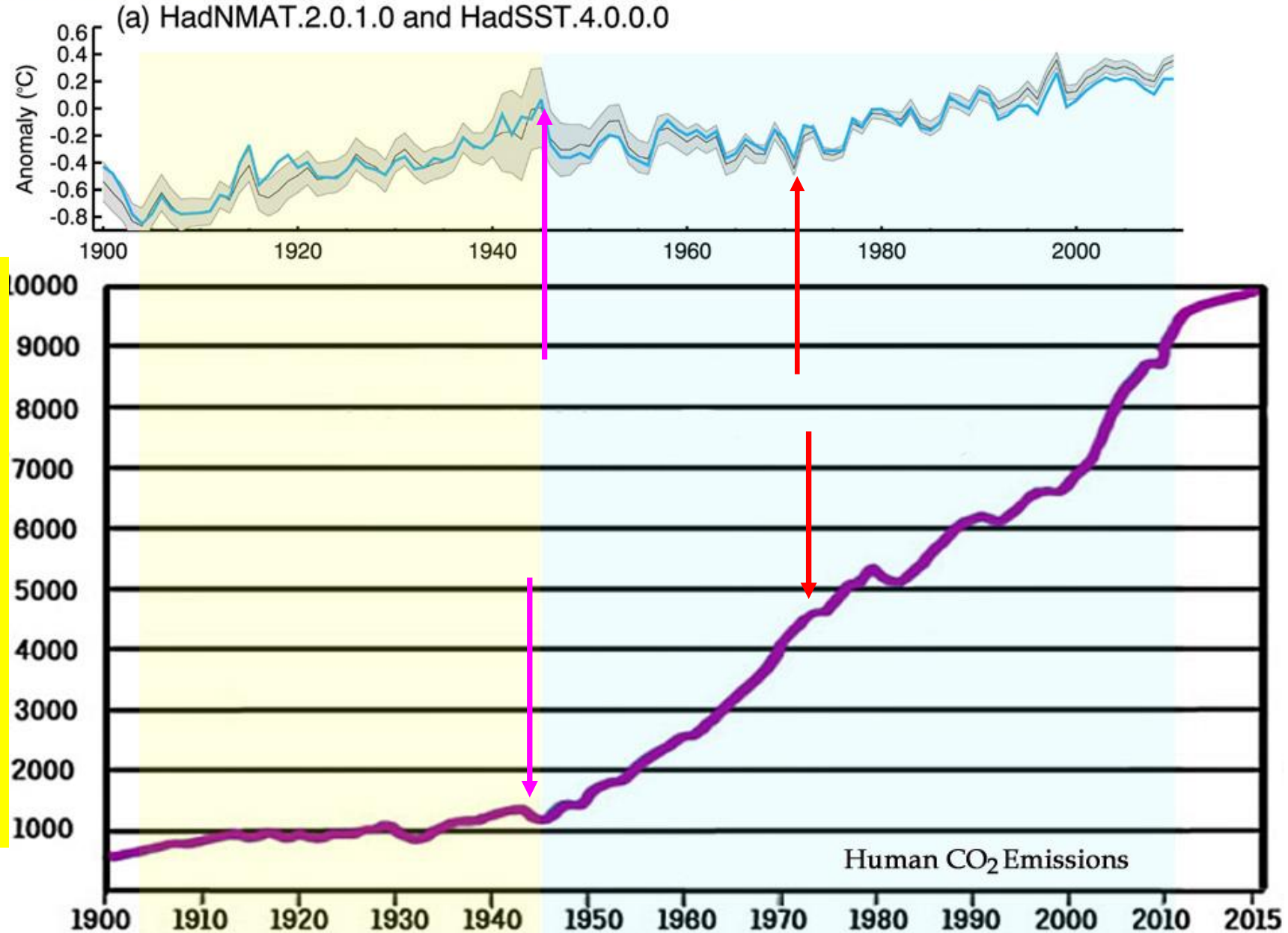


<https://notrickszone.com/2022/05/16/radiosonde-temps-show-northern-hemisphere-tropical-warming-has-mostly-paused-since-1998/>

From ~1943-1976 temperatures fell significantly.

During the same time emissions of Carbon in CO₂ increased from 1300 to 4800 million metric tons, an increase of 3500 or about a factor of THREE INCREASE.

It is clear human CO₂ emissions do NOT drive temperature increases.





“What historians will definitely wonder about in future centuries is how deeply flawed logic, obscured by shrewd and unrelenting propaganda, actually enabled a coalition of powerful special interests to convince nearly everyone in the world that CO₂ from human industry was a dangerous, planet-destroying toxin. It will be remembered as the greatest mass delusion in the history of the world - that CO₂, the life of plants, was considered for a time to be a deadly poison.”

