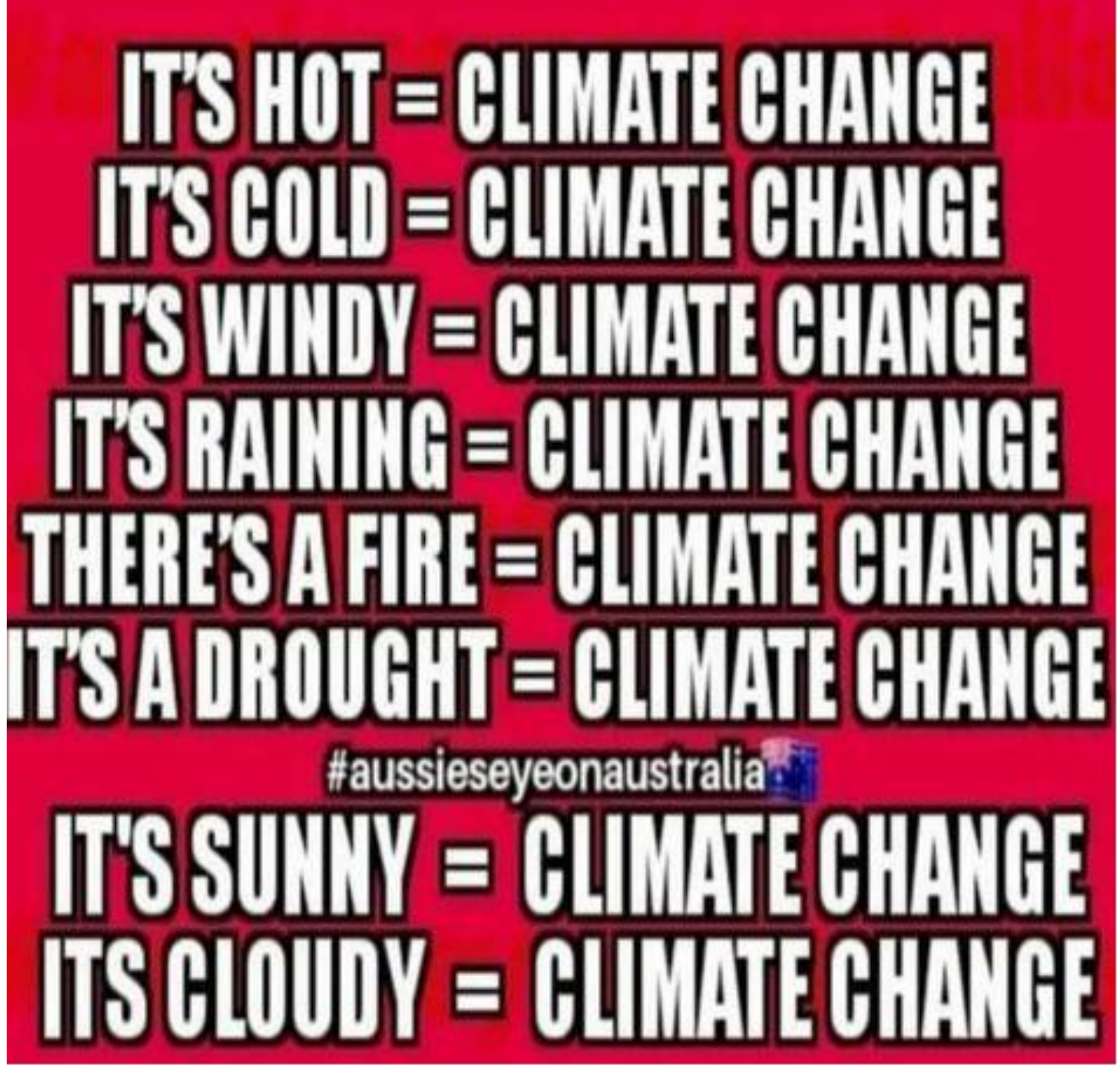
2024's Hurricanes Helene & Milton and claims their power was juiced by "Human-Caused Climate Change"

Bob Endlich

bendlich@msn.com

Cruces Atmospheric Science Forum

19 Oct 2024 0915


IT'S HOT = CLIMATE CHANGE
IT'S COLD = CLIMATE CHANGE
IT'S WINDY = CLIMATE CHANGE
IT'S RAINING = CLIMATE CHANGE
THERE'S A FIRE = CLIMATE CHANGE
IT'S A DROUGHT = CLIMATE CHANGE
#aussieseyeonaustralia
IT'S SUNNY = CLIMATE CHANGE
ITS CLOUDY = CLIMATE CHANGE

Hurricane Helene

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hurricane_Helene

Hurricane Helene was a devastating tropical cyclone that caused widespread destruction and fatalities across the Southeastern United States in late September 2024. It was the strongest hurricane on record to strike the Big Bend region of Florida, deadliest Atlantic hurricane since Maria in 2017, and deadliest to strike the mainland U.S. since Katrina in 2005.

I heard in the days prior, the NHC's forecast (of tropical and eventually Helene's) development well in advance, a significant technical achievement.

The eighth named storm, fifth hurricane, and second major hurricane of the 2024 Atlantic hurricane season, Helene began forming on September 22 as a broad low-pressure system in the western Caribbean Sea. By September 24, the disturbance had consolidated enough to become a tropical storm as it approached the Yucatán Peninsula, receiving the name Helene from the National Hurricane Center. <She intensified>… and…became a hurricane early on September 25. More pronounced and rapid intensification ensued as Helene traversed the Gulf of Mexico the following day, reaching Category 4 intensity on the evening of September 26. Late on September 26, Helene made landfall at peak intensity in the Big Bend region of Florida, near the city of Perry, with maximum sustained winds of 140 mph. Helene weakened as it moved quickly inland before degenerating to a post-tropical cyclone over Tennessee on September 27. The storm stalled over the state before dissipating on September 29.

Hurricane Helene

Helene at peak intensity just prior to landfall in the Big Bend region of Florida on September 26

Meteorological history	
Formed	September 24, 2024
Extratropical	September 27, 2024
Dissipated	September 29, 2024
Category 4 major hurricane	
1-minute sustained (SSHWS/NWS)	
Highest winds	140 mph (220 km/h)
Lowest pressure	938 mbar (hPa); 27.70 inHg

Overall effects	
Fatalities	≥252
Missing	93
Damage	>$39.8 billion (2024 USD)
Areas affected	Yucatán Peninsula, Honduras, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Southeastern United States (especially Florida, the Carolinas and Georgia, but also including Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia), Midwestern United States (Illinois, Indiana, Ohio)

Part of the 2024 Atlantic hurricane season

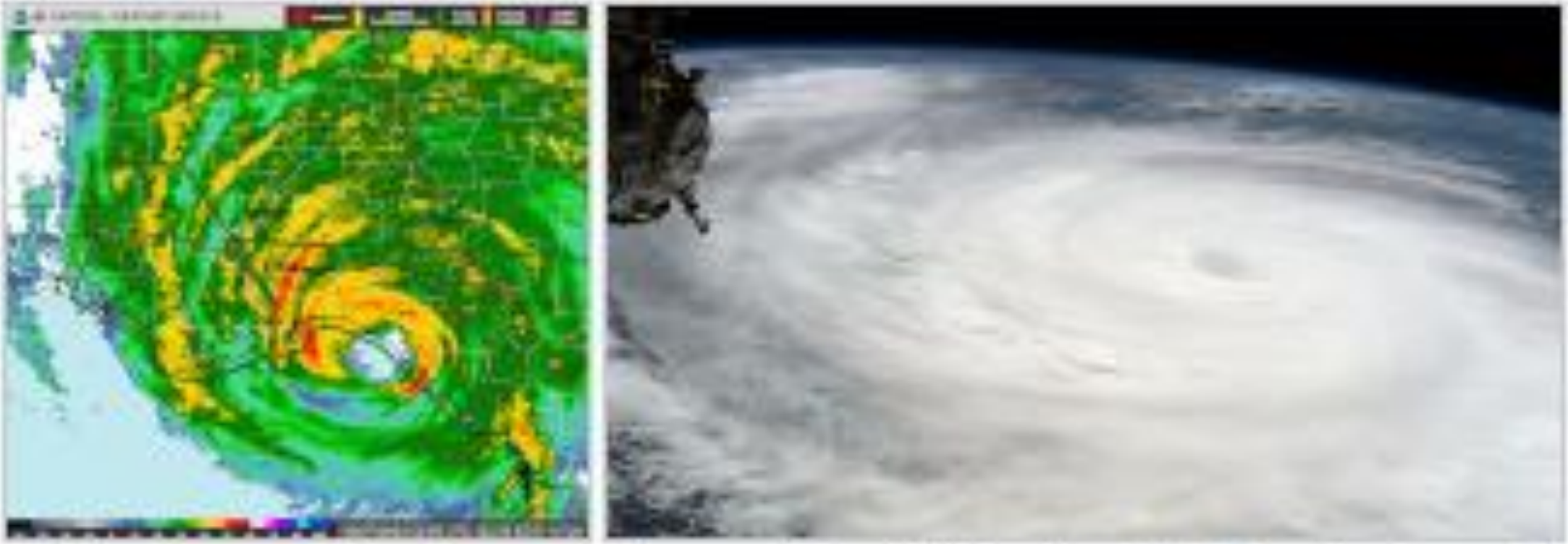
Meteorological history [edit]

Map plotting the storm's track and intensity, according to the Saffir–Simpson scale

Map key [hide]

Saffir–Simpson scale

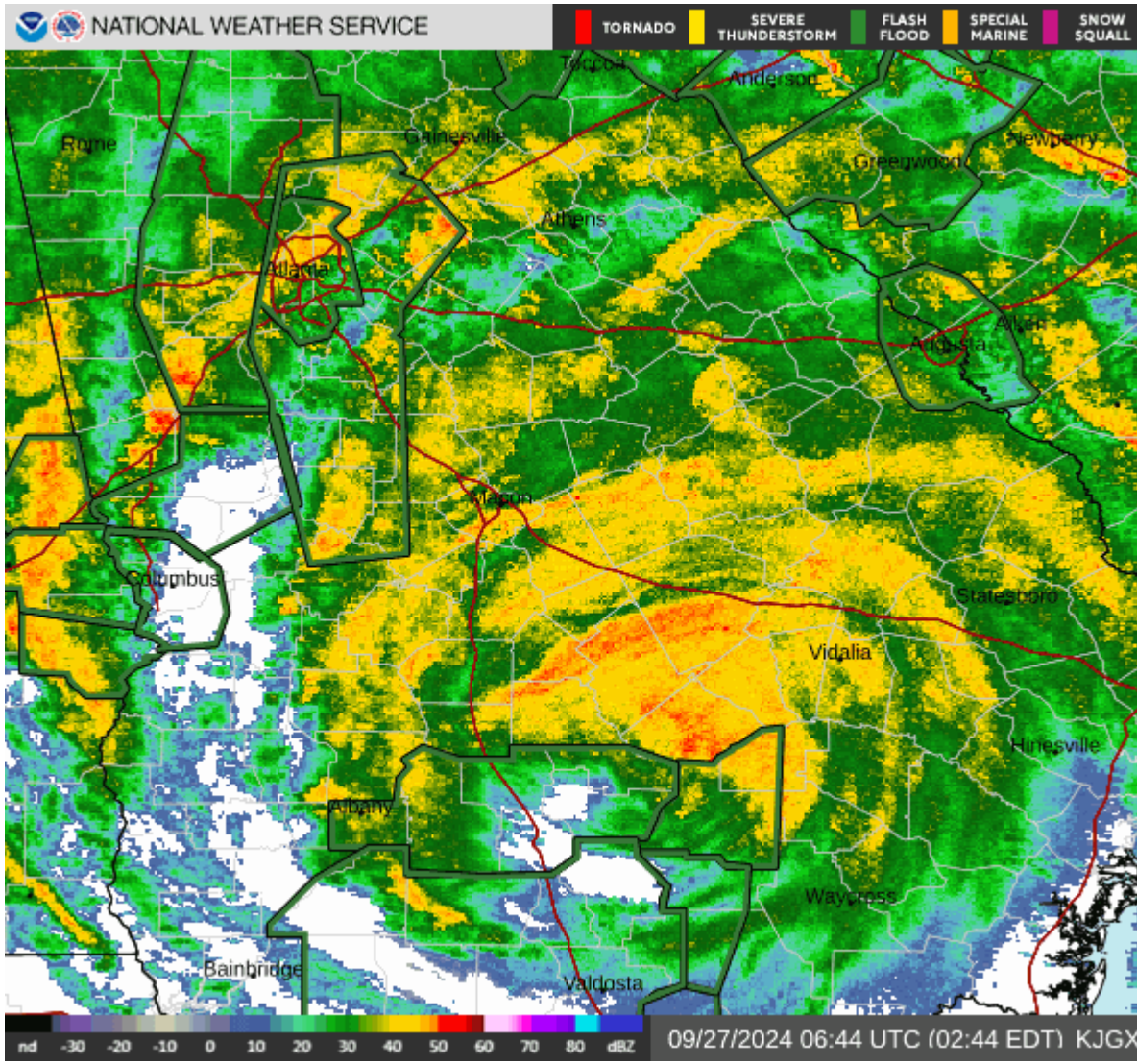
- Tropical depression (≤38 mph, ≤62 km/h)
- Tropical storm (39–73 mph, 63–118 km/h)
- Category 1 (74–95 mph, 119–153 km/h)
- Category 2 (96–110 mph, 154–177 km/h)
- Category 3 (111–129 mph, 178–208 km/h)
- Category 4 (130–156 mph, 209–251 km/h)



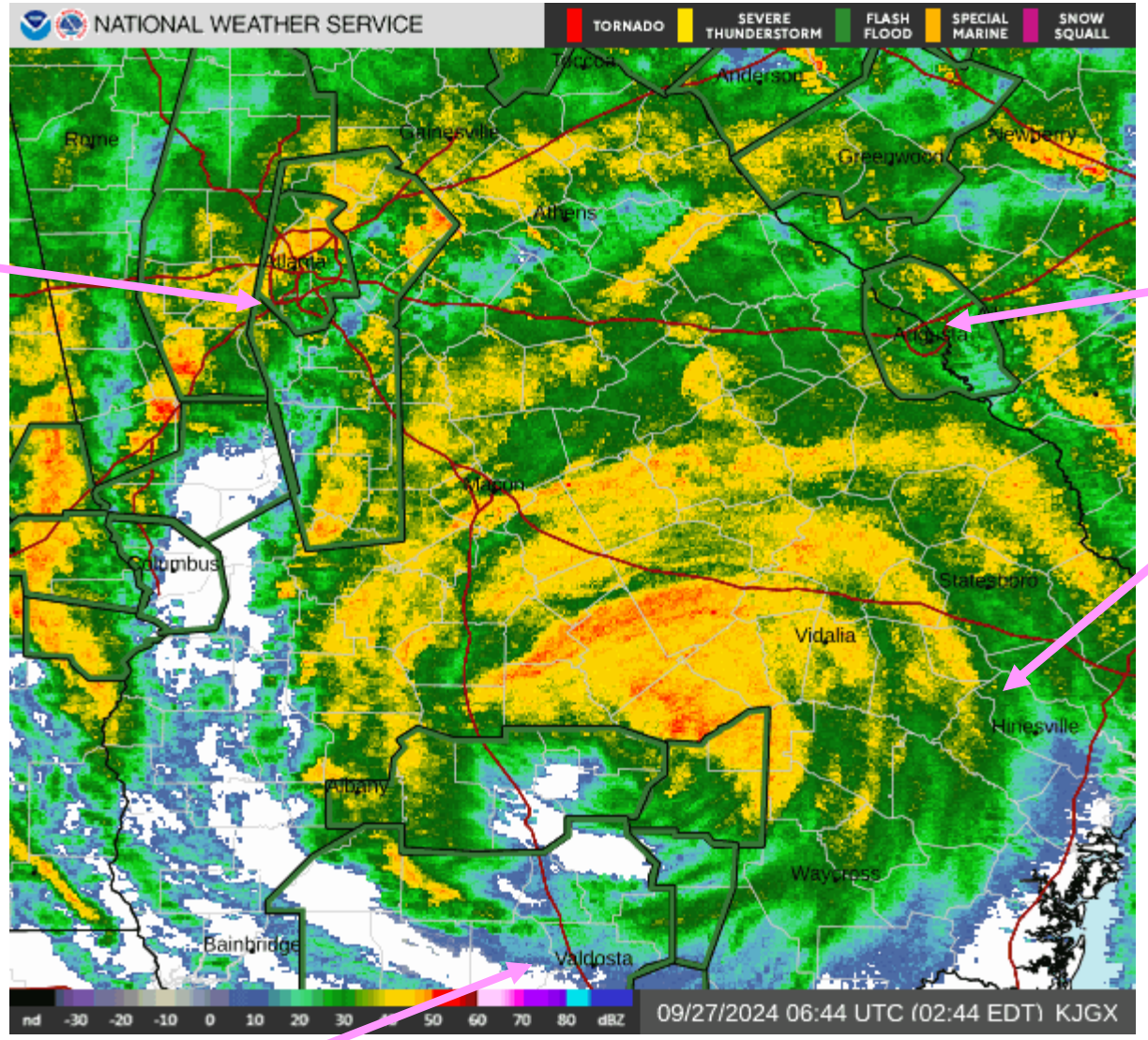
Radar loop of Hurricane Helene at landfall in the Big Bend region of Florida (left) and Helene seen from the International Space Station on September 26 (right)

I could not get this, or those in the next graphics, to loop in powerpoint.
If you want to see the loop in motion, it is at
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hurricane_Helene

Most intense landfalling tropical cyclones in the U.S. state of Florida† as of 2024			
Rank	System	Season	Barometric pressure
1	"Labor Day"	1935	892 mbar (hPa)
2	Michael	2018	919 mbar (hPa)
3	Andrew	1992	922 mbar (hPa)
4	"Florida Keys"	1919	927 mbar (hPa)
5	"Okeechobee"	1928	929 mbar (hPa)
6	"Great Miami"	1926	930 mbar (hPa)
	Donna	1960	
8	Irma	2017	931 mbar (hPa)
9	Helene	2024	938 mbar (hPa)
10	"Florida"	1948	940 mbar (hPa)
Source: HURDAT,[148] Hurricane Research Division[149]			
†Intensity refers to central barometric pressure upon striking land.			



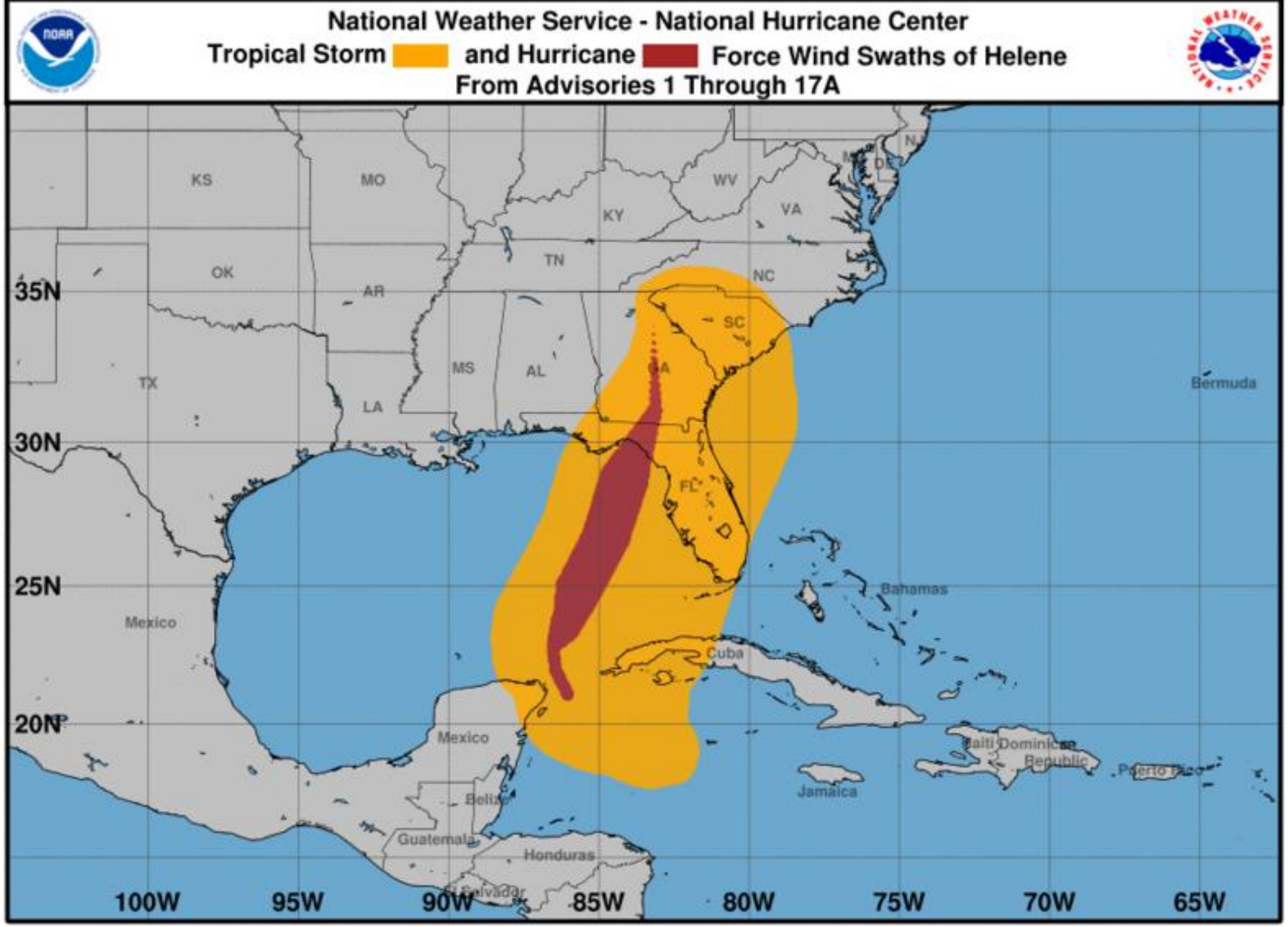
Atlanta Ft McPherson



Augusta Ft Gordon

Hinesville
Ft Stewart
Hunter AAF

Valdosta Moody AFB


National Weather Service - National Hurricane Center
Tropical Storm and Hurricane Force Wind Swaths of Helene
From Advisories 1 Through 17A
KS
MO
WV
KY
VA
TN
NC
OK
AR
SC
MS
AL
GA
TX
LA
FL
Bermuda
Bahamas
Mexico
Cuba
Haiti
Dominican Republic
Puerto Rico
Jamaica
Belize
Guatemala
Honduras
El Salvador
35N
30N
25N
20N
100W
95W
90W
85W
80W
75W
70W
65W

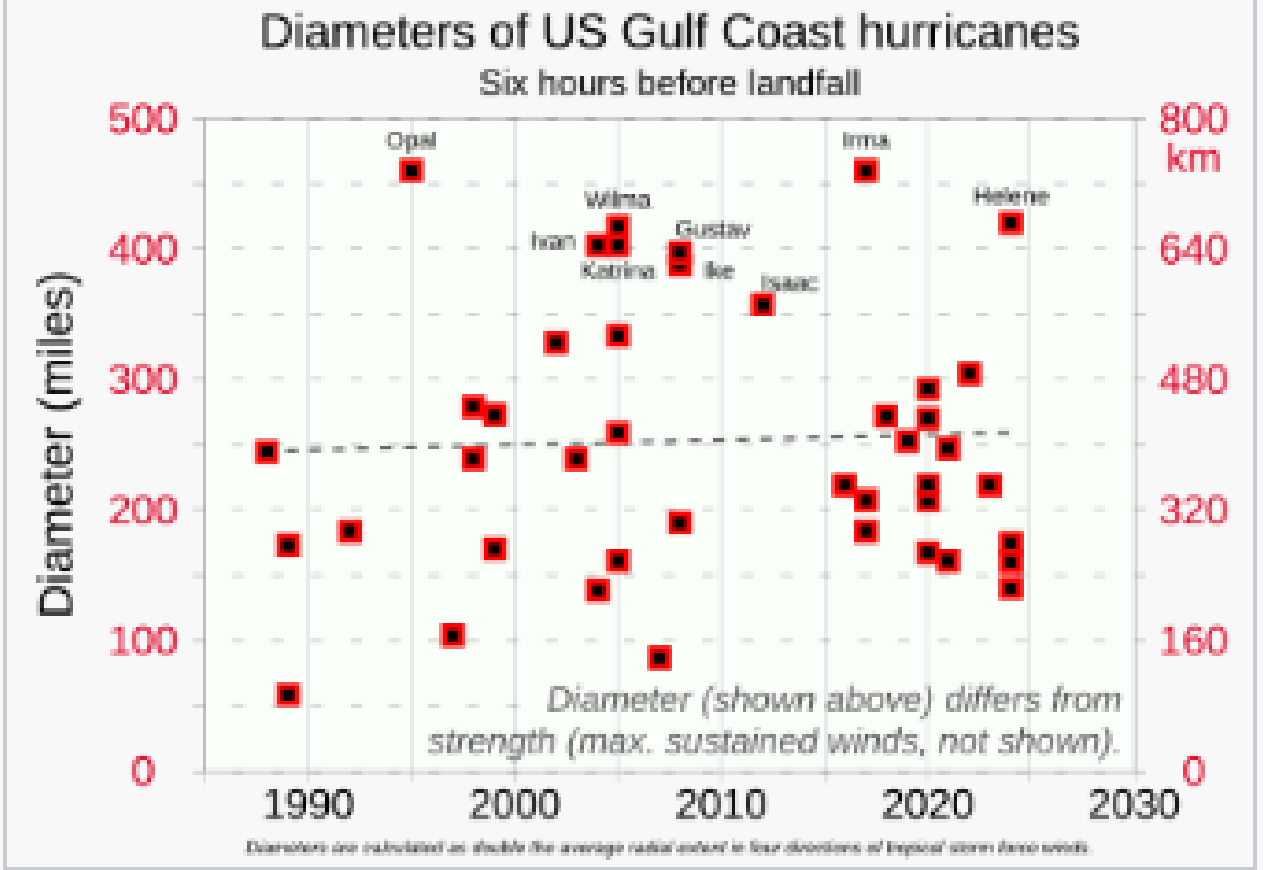
https://casf.me/a-new-look-at-noaas-alleged-cat-5-strength-for-2018s-hurricane-michael/

I posited in this post that the peak wind for Hurricane Michael at landfall was 94 knots, nowhere near the 160 knots claimed by NOAA.

Strongest landfalling tropical cyclones in the U.S. state of Florida† as of 2024				
Rank	Hurricane	Season	Wind speed	
			mph	km/h
1	"Labor Day"	1935	185	295
2	Andrew	1992	165	270
3	Michael	2018	160	260
4	"Florida Keys"	1919	150	240
	Charley	2004		
	Ian	2022		
7	"Miami"	1926	145	230
	"Okeechobee"	1928		
	Donna	1960		
10	Helene	2024	140	220
Source: HURDAT,[148] Hurricane Research Division,[149] NHC[150]				
†Strength refers to maximum sustained wind speed upon striking land.				

Costliest U.S. Atlantic hurricanes[306][307][nb 1]

Rank	Hurricane	Season	Damage
1	3 Katrina	2005	$125 billion
	4 Harvey	2017	
3	4 Ian	2022	$113 billion
4	4 Maria	2017	$90 billion
5	4 Ida	2021	$75 billion
6	ET Sandy	2012	$65 billion
7	4 Irma	2017	$52.1 billion
8	4 **Helene**	2024	$38.5 billion
9	2 Ike	2008	$30 billion
	3 Milton	2024	



Hurricane Helene was one of the largest-diameter US Gulf Coast hurricanes.[308] Although large size does not mean *strength*—which is based on sustained wind measurements—it may mean that more people are exposed to a storm's hazards.[308]

Effects of Hurricane Helene in North Carolina

Satellite loop of Helene over the Appalachian region on 27 September.

Some Images from Asheville, NC, and nearby areas after Helene’s visit.

THE CITY OF ASHEVILLE

https://www.ashevillenc.gov/news/100-years-after-the-flood-of-1916-the-city-of-asheville-is-ready-for-the-next-one/

100 years after the Flood of 1916, the City of Asheville is ready for the next one

Posted on June 27, 2016 by Web Editors - CAPE

First, this unfortunate post…

Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard (US-64) West in Henderson County, North Carolina, on September 27

Devastation in Asheville, North Carolina – at the intersection of Swannanoa River Road (NC-81) and Azalea Road – caused by Hurricane Helene

https://www.citizen-times.com/story/news/local/2024/10/01/asheville-nc-flooding-see-helene-devastation-in-videos-photos/75471456007/

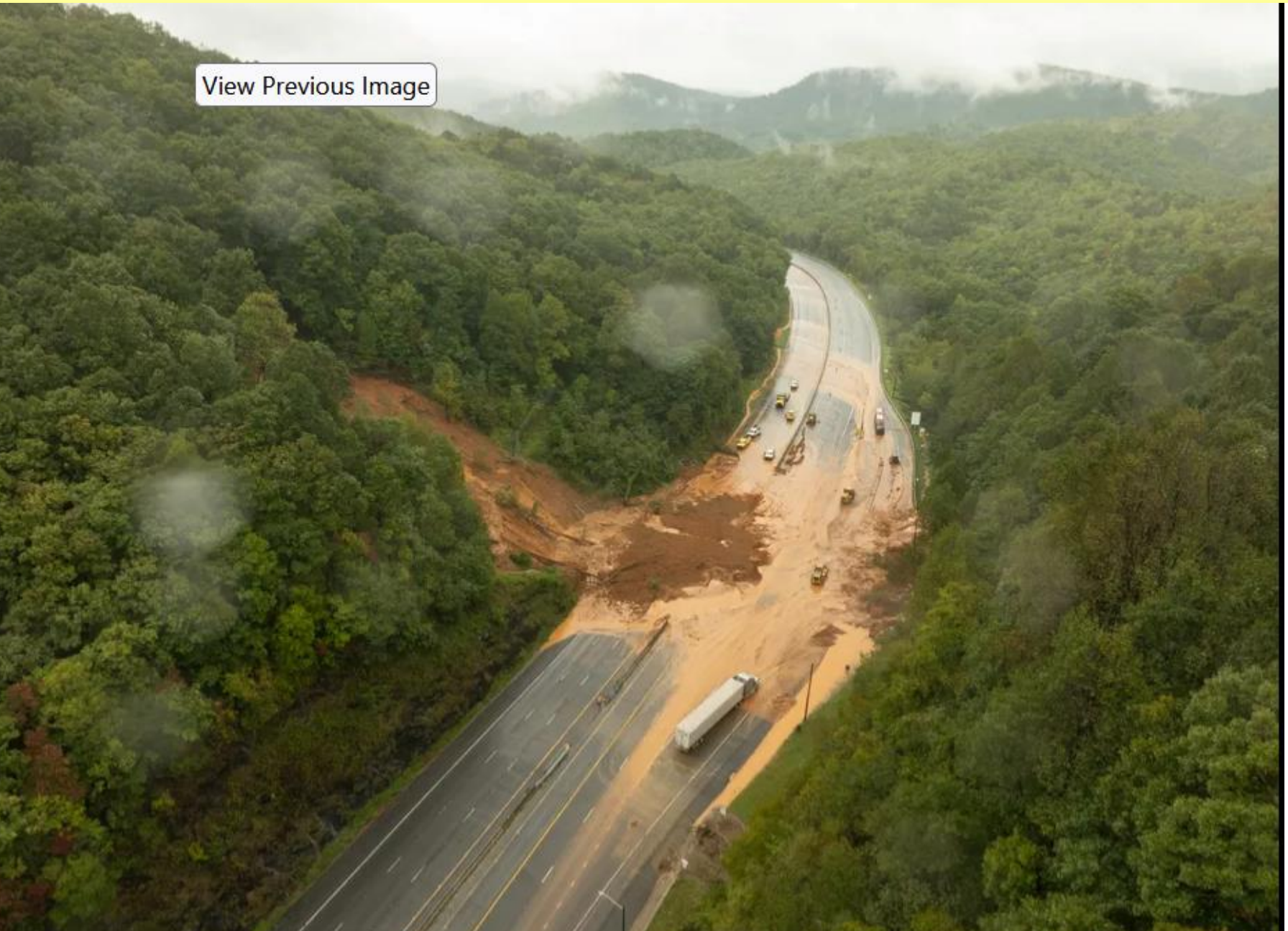
A local resident helps free a car that became stranded in a stretch of flooded road as Tropical Storm Helene strikes, on the outskirts of Boone, North Carolina, U.S. September 27, 2024.

Note the large rocks on the roadway.

https://www.citizen-times.com/story/news/local/2024/10/01/asheville-nc-flooding-see-helene-devastation-in-videos-photos/75471456007/

The French Broad River reached over 16 feet by 11 am on Sept. 27, flooding most of the River Arts District, seen here from the Haywood Road bridge.

https://www.citizen-times.com/story/news/local/2024/10/01/asheville-nc-flooding-see-helene-devastation-in-videos-photos/75471456007/



Drone images show
a landslide near Old Fort.

https://yaleclimateconnections.org/2024/10/climate-change-made-hurricane-helene-and-other-2024-disasters-more-damaging-scientists-find/

EYE ON THE STORM

Climate change made Hurricane Helene and other 2024 disasters more damaging, scientists find

Rising global temperatures are amplifying deadly extreme weather events.

https://yaleclimateconnections.org/2024/10/climate-change-made-hurricane-helene-and-other-2024-disasters-more-damaging-scientists-find/

Climate change increased Hurricane Helene's and Milton's potential destructiveness

Hurricane Milton, which formed in the Gulf of Mexico in early October, offers an example of how climate change amplifies extreme weather. As a result of high water temperatures, the storm rapidly intensified from a tropical storm to reach Category 5 status. The scientists at Climate Central estimated that those unusually warm sea surface temperatures were made up to 400 to 800 times more likely by climate change.

Whoa!

Let's FIRST widen our horizon to include:

Higher water temperatures.
Let's look at the physics of the wavelengths that heat ocean (and other) water

Closely related, how changes in global cloud cover are part of recent warming

Let's see who is making these claims, the "scientists say" group or groups…
Seems there is a new industry afoot, the "Weather Attribution" industry, aided by the Main-Stream Media.

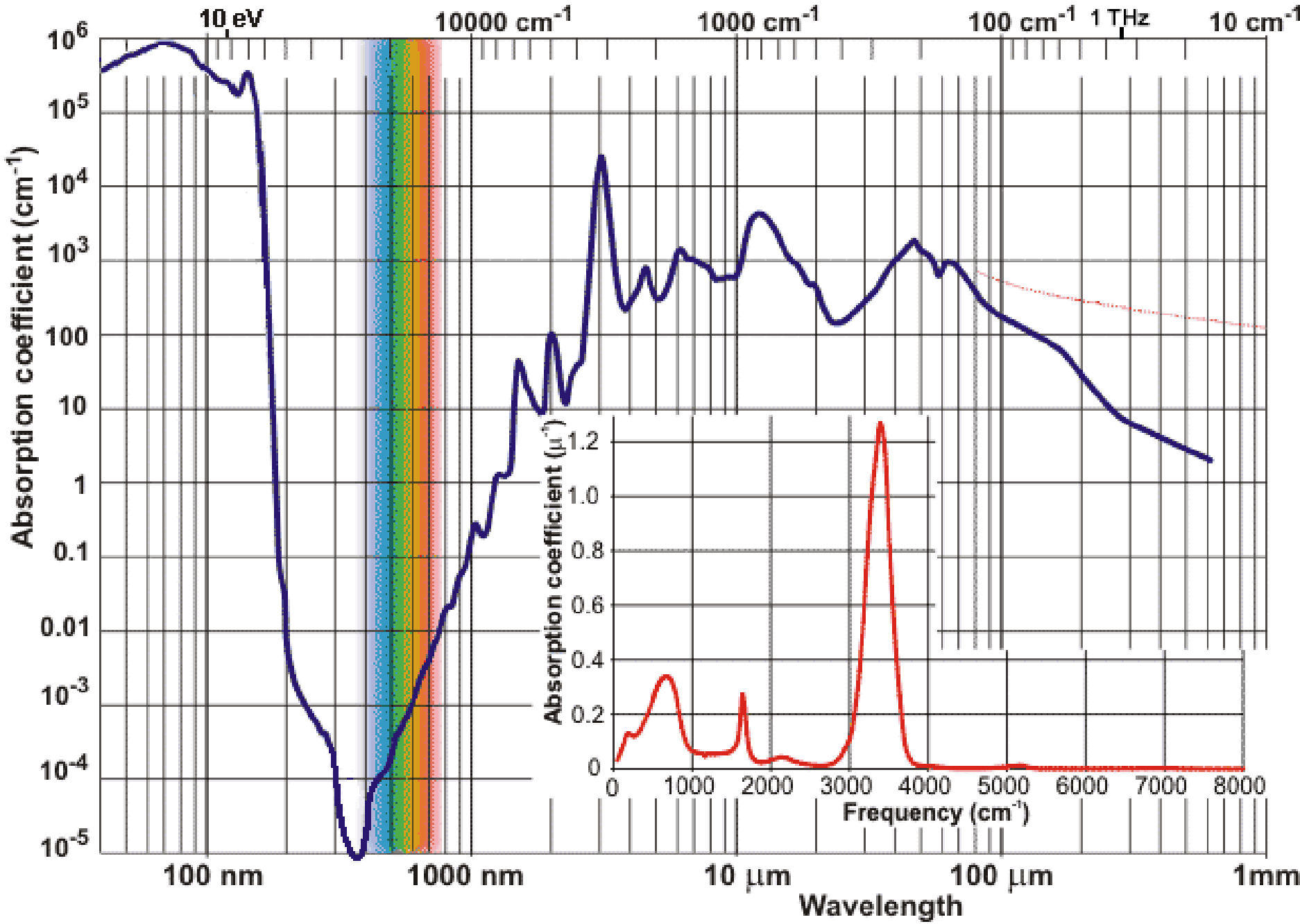
Let's check weather history and physical science before "Blaming America (and the developed world) First!" (adapted from Jeanne Kirkpatrick)

Most damage seems to be from high rainfall rates and flooding, so let's look at historical record rainfall from NOAA….

The physics of solar wavelengths that heat ocean (and other) waters

https://water.lsbu.ac.uk/water/water_vibrational_spectrum.html

The UV, Visible and Infrared wavelengths (abscissa) and how they are absorbed by water (ordinate).



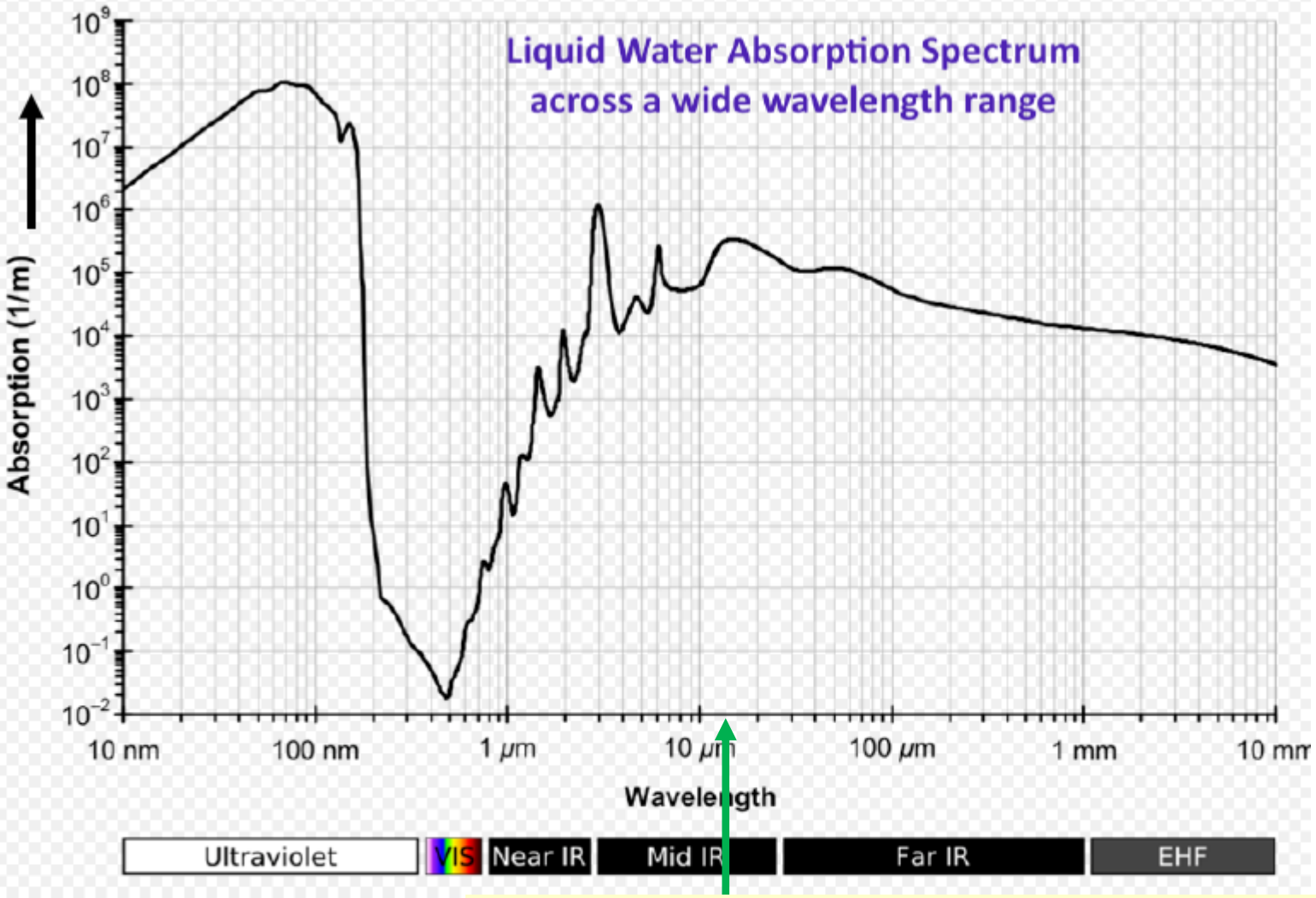
Explanation: At visible wavelengths, the colored portion of the spectrum shown with the red arrow in the diagram, the sun's radiation penetrates well into the water, because the absorption coefficient is low in the visible portion of the spectrum.

Britannica explains this as follows:
"Water is transparent to the wavelengths of electromagnetic radiation that fall within the visible spectrum and is opaque to wavelengths above and below this band."

Water is heated by the sun's rays.

Reduced cloudiness allows more sunlight to heat the water over time.

More atmospheric carbon dioxide, emitting in the infrared, IR, can not and does not heat river, lake, or ocean waters.



The green arrow shows the 15-micron peak of CO2 absorption and emission. Such radiation does not enter and warm the water.

https://water.lsbu.ac.uk/water/water_vibrational_spectrum.html

Additional thought on the subject:

Sunlight (NOT, e.g., infrared energy in the CO2 band) Heats Seawater

Alarmists claim increasing <CO2> causes increasing Sea Surface Temperatures.

This is incorrect.

It is **only visible sunlight** which **penetrates sea water** (and other water surfaces) and heats the water.

Infrared radiation does not penetrate sea water, or any water.

A simple validation of this is viewing into a pool. Visible Solar Radiation penetrates the water and illuminates the bottom of the pool.

A percentage of that light reflects from the bottom and comes back through the water and into the air.

The fact that we see the structures on the sides and bottom of the pool is evidence that visible sunlight penetrates water…(and heats it.)

We can see this in daily life…
Here we can see into the pool water

The reason we see the big bass in the water: visible light enters the water, illuminates the bass, reflected light comes out of the water that light is captured by the camera and our eyes… we see the bass in the water!

Big Bass eats Bluegill: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7_3UUTu

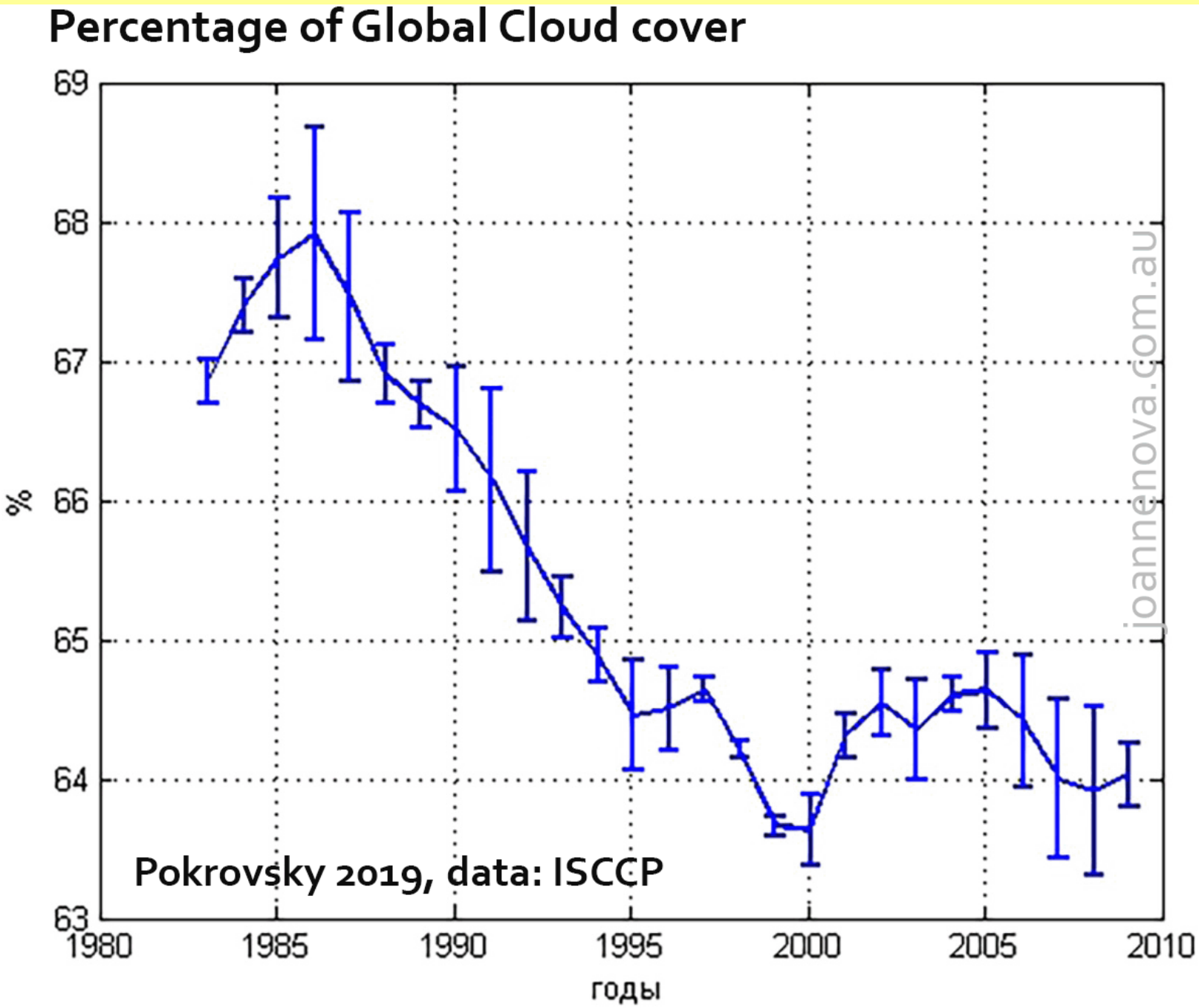
Cloud Cover Variations, and how they fit in…

http://joannenova.com.au/2019/11/new-study-settles-it-global-warming-and-the-pause-was-driven-by-changes-in-cloud-cover-not-co2/

International Satellite Cloud Climatology Project: ISCCP
https://isccp.giss.nasa.gov

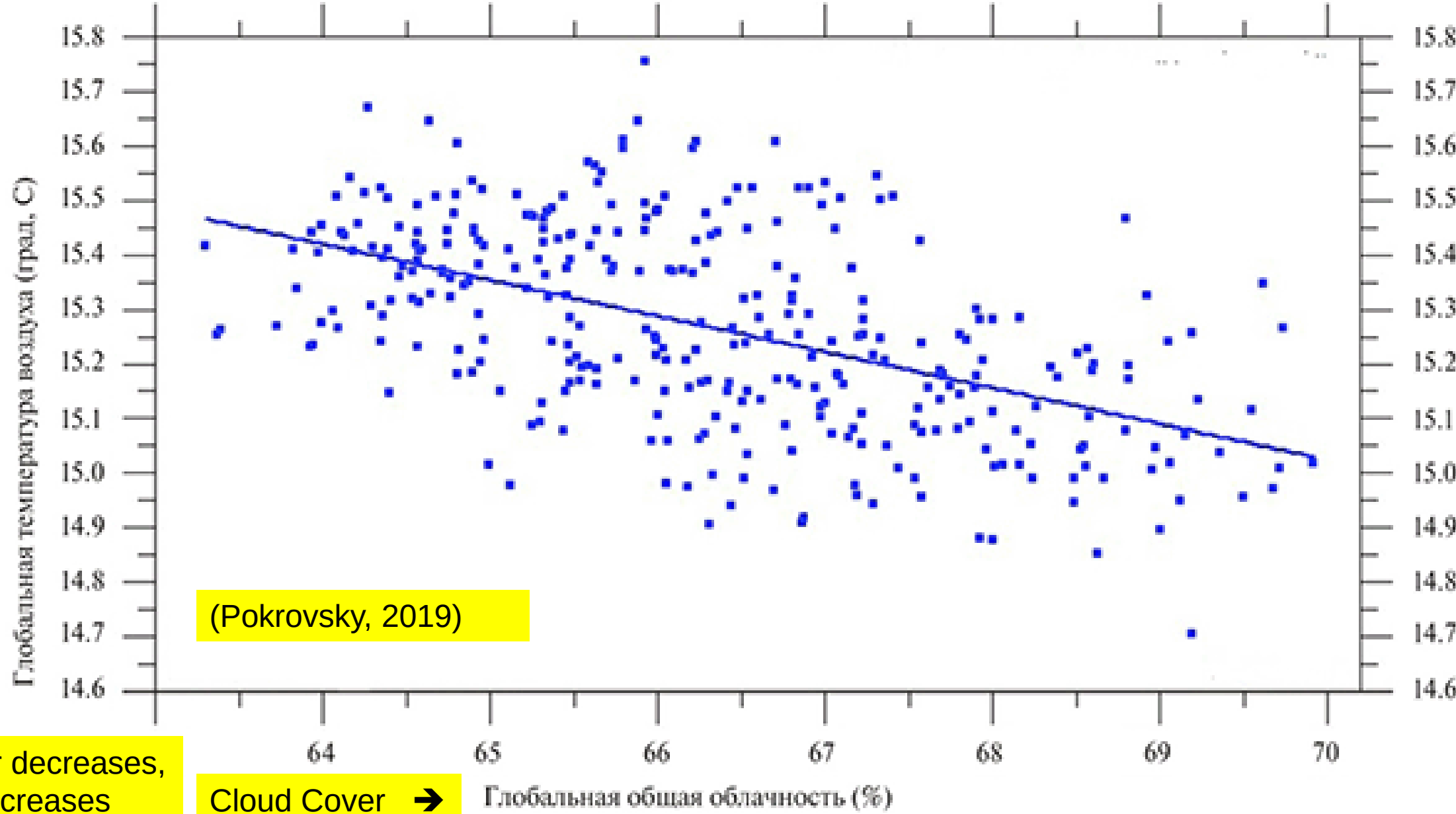
"The focus of the International Satellite Cloud Climatology Project is to collect weather satellite radiance measurements and to analyze them…"

Message:
Global Cloud Cover decreased from 1986-2000



http://joannenova.com.au/2019/11/new-study-settles-it-global-warming-and-the-pause-was-driven-by-changes-in-cloud-cover-not-co2/

Note Cyrillic Alphabet used in the original



Temp C

(Pokrovsky, 2019)

As Cloud Cover decreases, Temperature increases

Cloud Cover ➔

Results of regression analysis of the series of global clouds (ISCCP) and surface air temperature (CRUTEM3).

Let’s see who is making these claims, the “scientists say” group(s)…

Seems there is a new industry afoot, the “Weather Attribution” Industry

The “Weather Attribution” Industry, part of Climate Alarmists

Weather attribution industries I found in preparing; this list is not complete

Yale Climate Connections

World Weather Attribution

Climate Crisis 247

Climate Central

Reuters, NPR, USA Today

When weather attribution is used while the weather story is in the news, it is called **Tactical Science**.

The Honest Broker

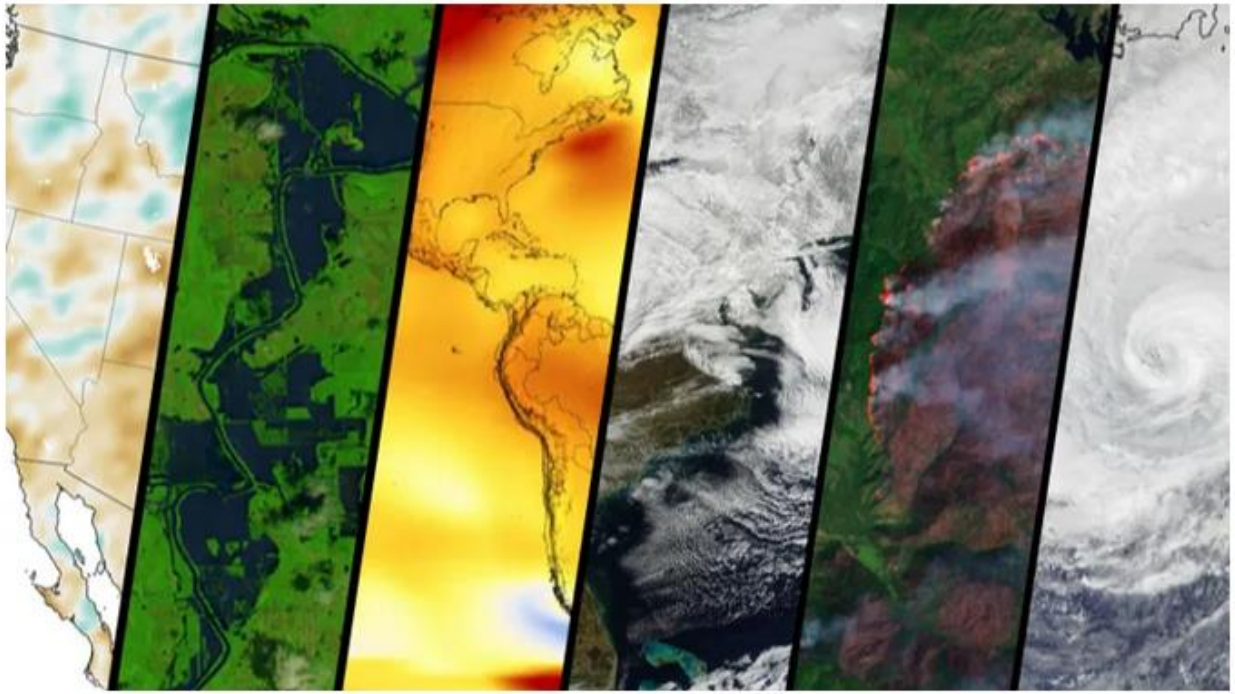
https://rogerpielkejr.substack.com/p/weather-attribution-alchemy

Weather Attribution Alchemy

A new THB series takes a close look at extreme weather event attribution, Part 1

ROGER PIELKE JR.

OCT 07, 2024



About the thing that just happened . . . . (Source: NASA)

The Honest Broker

For instance, researchers behind the World Weather Attribution (WWA) initiative explain that one of their key motives in conducting such studies is, "increasing the 'immediacy' of climate change, thereby increasing support for mitigation." WWA's chief scientist, Friederike Otto, explains, "Unlike every other branch of climate science or science in general, event attribution was actually originally suggested with the courts in mind." Another oft-quoted scientist who performs rapid attribution analyses, Michael Wehner, summarized their importance (emphasis in original) — "The most important message from this (and previous) analyses is that "**Dangerous climate change is here now!**"

This post https://rogerpielkejr.substack.com/p/weather-attribution-alchemy is thought-provoking and way too long to be analyzed today.

https://www.worldweatherattribution.org/yet-another-hurricane-wetter-windier-and-more-destructive-because-of-climate-change/

We are supposed to be shocked, SHOCKED! by this report!

World Weather Attribution

Home About Analyses News Peer reviewed research

Home > Storms > Yet another hurricane wetter, windier and more destructive because of climate change

Yet another hurricane wetter, windier and more destructive because of climate change

11 October, 2024

Extreme rainfall, Storms

North America

The event

Hurricane Milton began as a tropical depression in the Gulf of Mexico on Saturday 5th October. It very rapidly intensified to tropical storm status, before undergoing explosive intensification to a high category 5 between Sunday 6th and Monday 7th, as it moved southeast towards the Yucatan Peninsula (NOAA, 2024), where the central pressure fell to below 900 mbar (NHC, 2024). This was driven and sustained by the very high sea surface temperatures in the Gulf, which previous analysis has shown to have been made 400-800 times more likely by climate change (Climate

Calculator

Guide for journalists

Reporting extreme weather and climate change: a guide for journalists – in a num of languages)

You may also be interested in…

Climate change key driver of catastrophic impacts of Hurricane Helene that devasta both coastal and inland communities

Climate change and high exposure increased costs and disruption to lives an

https://www.worldweatherattribution.org/event-papers/

van Oldenborgh, G.J et al. (2017) Attribution of extreme rainfall from Hurricane Harvey, August 2017. *Environmental Research Letters*, 12: 124009. doi: 10.1088/1748-9326/aa9ef2

Philip, S.Y (2022) Rapid attribution analysis of the extraordinary heat wave on the Pacific coast of the US and Canada in June 2021. *Earth System Dynamics*. doi: https://doi.org/10.5194/esd-13-1689-2022

We will get to these later. I have written previously about these events.

https://rogerpielkejr.substack.com/p/weaponizing-peer-review

The Honest Broker

Weaponizing Peer Review

Tactical science in service of political ends

ROGER PIELKE JR.
OCT 03, 2024

If it is peer reviewed then it is good science, right?

Today, I focus on the use and abuse of the peer reviewed literature to produce *tactical science* which I define as:

> Publications — often targeted for the peer reviewed literature — designed and constructed to serve extra-scientific ends, typically efforts to shape public opinion, influence politics, or serve legal action.

I first became aware of tactical science in 2008, when Princeton professor Stephen Pacala explained candidly that his famous 2004 "stabilization wedges" paper (with Robert Socolow) was actually written to serve political ends and to marginalize other researchers:

> "The purpose of the stabilization wedges paper was narrow and simple – we wanted to stop the Bush administration from what we saw as a strategy to stall action on global warming by claiming that we lacked the technology to tackle it. The Secretary of Energy at the time used to give a speech saying that we needed a discovery as fundamental as the discovery of electricity by Faraday in the 19th century.
>
> We also wanted to stop the group of scientists that were writing what I thought were grant proposals masquerading as energy assessments. There was one famous paper published in *Science* that went down the list [of available technologies] fighting them one by one but never asked "what if we put them all together?" It was an analysis whose purpose was to show we lacked the technology, with a call at the end for blue sky research.

https://rogerpielkejr.substack.com/p/weaponizing-peer-review

Since then, I've seen tactical science become increasingly prevalent in the climate science literature. Here are just a few examples of tactical science that is also bad science:

- Howarth (2024, published just today). Funded by the Park Foundation — opponents of natural gas — and released as a pre-print apparently to support the Biden Administration's LNG pause. Jonah Messinger explains why this paper is riddled with errors.
- Serofim et al (2024). Funded by EPA — and written by EPA, one of its government contractors, and others — the paper defends EPA's continued use of RCP8.5, which is fundamental to the Biden Administration's "social cost of carbon." Jessica Weinkle has a must-read eye-opening post on this paper. RCP8.5 is indefensible.
- Schwalm et al. 2020. From the Woodwell Climate Research Center, which is funded by McKinsey — a heavy user of RCP8.5, the paper also justifies the continued prioritization of RCP8.5. The paper relies on fanciful assumptions of massive increases in land use carbon dioxide emissions completely at odds with observations and the IPCC.

None of the three papers above disclosed the interests of funders in the published results of the analyses. If you click through the links above you will find detailed critiques of each paper. [1] At the same time, each paper is heavily cited in other research and in political settings because each is tactically useful.

An allied group, the Main Stream Media.

Here’s an example from CNN.

https://rumble.com/v5ebn91-okeefe-media-group-exposes-google-committing-election-interference.html

https://rumble.com/v5ebn91-okeefe-media-group-exposes-google-committing-election-interference.html

Rainfall records. Resultant Flooding.

US Rainfall Records by amount, date, then plotted on a map

Selected Flooding rains in the Appalachian Mountains

- Flood of 1916, Asheville, North Carolina
- 1955 floods, Hurricanes Connie and Dianne, in and around Stroudsburg, PA.
- 1969: Remnants of Camille destroyed the Southern Railroad's trestle, crossing the Tye River in Nelson County, VA .
  (feature story in Southern's TIES Magazine, extracts following)
- 1996: Hurricane Fran

https://books.google.com/books?id=SV229set7RIC&pg=PA116&lpg=PA116&dq=smethport+rain&source=web&ots=j86jdZeEUY&sig=lwORm7bnV_NeOTgI59ItEoTWsS0&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=2&ct=result#v=onepage&q&f=false

Extreme Weather: A Guide & Record Book
By Christopher C. Burt

U.S. Record Point Rainfalls

Time	*Rainfall*	*Location*	*Date*
1 minute	1.23"	Unionville, MD	7/4/1956
5 minutes	2.03"	Alamogordo Creek, NM	6/5/1960
12 minutes	2.30"	Embarrass, WI	5/28/1881
15 minutes	3.95"	Galveston, TX	6/4/1871
30 minutes	7.00"	Cambridge, OH	7/16/1914
40 minutes	9.25"	Guinea, VA	8/24/1906
42 minutes	12.00"	Holt, MO	6/22/1947*
1 hour	13.80"	Central WV	5/4-5/1943
1 hour 30 minutes	14.60"	Central WV	5/4-5/1943
2 hours	15.00"	Woodward Ranch, (D'Hanis) TX	5/31/1935
2 hours 30 minutes	19.00"	Rockport, WV	7/18/1889
2 hours 45 minutes	22.00"	Woodward Ranch, (D'Hanis) TX	5/31/1935*
3 hours	28.50"*est.*	Smethport, PA	7/18/42*
4 hours 30 minutes	30.70"	Smethport, PA	7/18/42*
12 hours	34.30"	Smethport, PA	7/17-18/1942
18 hours	36.40"	Thrall, TX	9/9/1921
24 hours	43.00"	Alvin, TX	7/25-26/1979
4 days	62.00"	Kukaiau, Hamakua, HI	2/27-3/2/1902
8 days	82.00"	Kukaiau, Hamakua, HI	2/27-3/6/1902
1 month	148.83"	Mt. Waialeale, Kauai, HI	3/1982
1 month (mainland)	71.54"	Helen Mine, CA	1/1909
1 year	704.83"	Kukui, Kauai, HI	1982
1 year	332.29"	MacLeeod Harbor, AK	1976
1 year (mainland)	204.12"	Laurel Mountain, OR	1996

*constitutes a world record

If we look at US Rainfall Records for up to 24 hours, the most recent is 24 Hours, 43in, Alvin, TX, between Houston and Galveston, 25 July 1979.
45 Years ago!

There's no indication that modern warming or recent increases of <CO2> cause record rainfall.

Notice the cluster of record rainfall occurrences in Pennsylvania, SE Ohio, (near WV mts) and in West Virginia.

There is a propensity of flooding rain occurrences in and around the Appalachian Mountains, in the warm season.

NOTICE! Flooding rain records are set in and around the Appalachian Mountains!

U.S. Record Point Rainfalls

Time	*Rainfall*	*Location*	*Date*
1 minute	1.23"	Unionville, MD	7/4/1956
5 minutes	2.03"	Alamogordo Creek, NM	6/5/1960
12 minutes	2.30"	Embarrass, WI	5/28/1881
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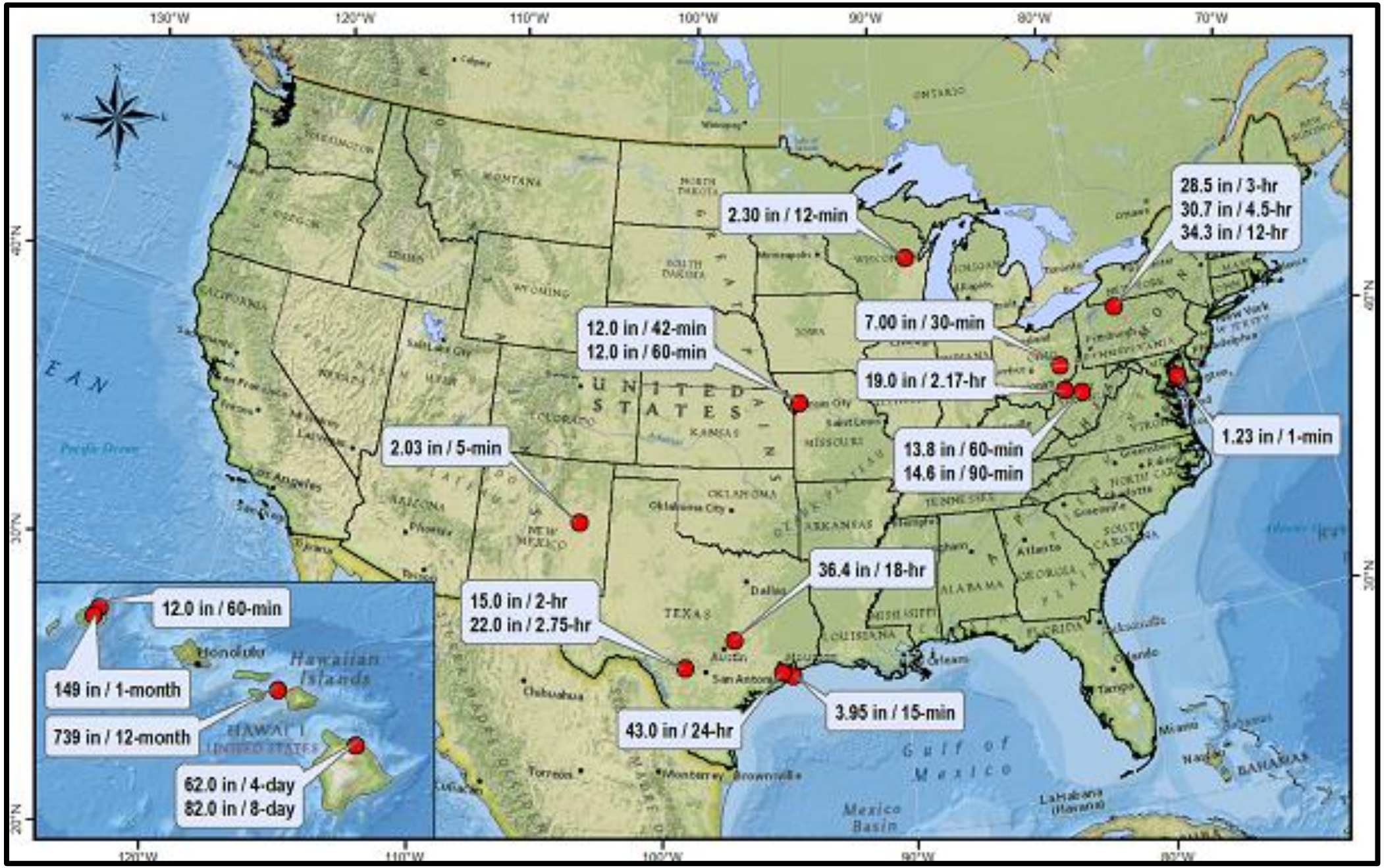
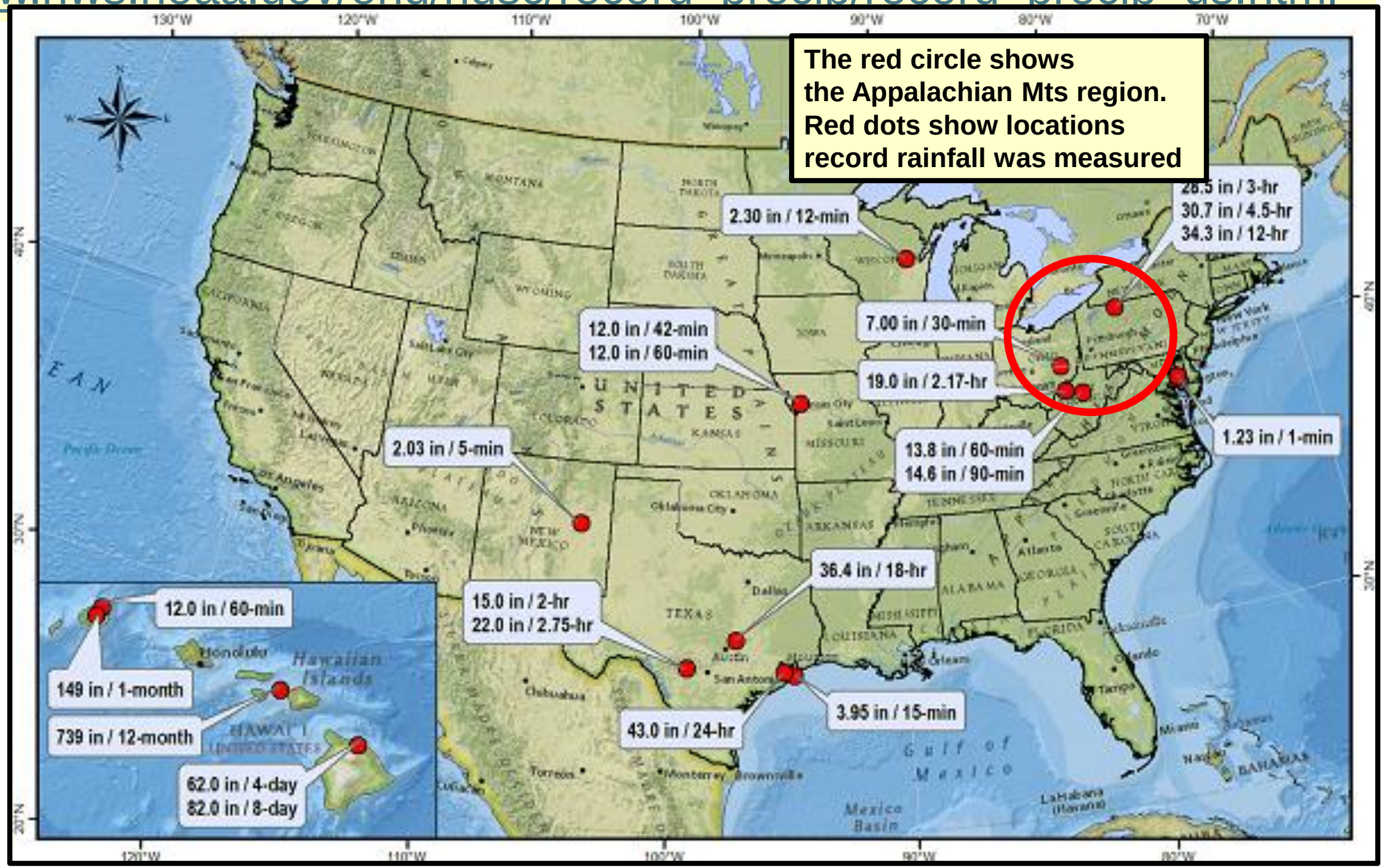
42 minutes	12.00"	Holt, MO	6/22/1947*
1 hour	13.80"	Central WV	5/4-5/1943
1 hour 30 minutes	14.60"	Central WV	5/4-5/1943
2 hours	15.00"	Woodward Ranch, (D'Hanis) TX	5/31/1935
2 hours 30 minutes	19.00"	Rockport, WV	7/18/1889
2 hours 45 minutes	22.00"	Woodward Ranch, (D'Hanis) TX	5/31/1935*
3 hours	28.50"*est.*	Smethport, PA	7/18/42*
4 hours 30 minutes	30.70"	Smethport, PA	7/18/42*
12 hours	34.30"	Smethport, PA	7/17-18/1942
18 hours	36.40"	Thrall, TX	9/9/1921
24 hours	43.00"	Alvin, TX	7/25-26/1979
4 days	62.00"	Kukaiau, Hamakua, HI	2/27-3/2/1902
8 days	82.00"	Kukaiau, Hamakua, HI	2/27-3/6/1902
1 month	148.83"	Mt. Waialeale, Kauai, HI	3/1982
1 month (mainland)	71.54"	Helen Mine, CA	1/1909
1 year	704.83"	Kukui, Kauai, HI	1982
1 year	332.29"	MacLeeod Harbor, AK	1976
1 year (mainland)	204.12"	Laurel Mountain, OR	1996

*constitutes a world record

https://www.nws.noaa.gov/ohd/hdsc/record_precip/record_precip_us.html



https://www.nws.noaa.gov/ohd/hdsc/record_precip/record_precip_us.html



It is not new news that when hurricanes or their remnants get into, especially the Appalachian Mountains, that severe flooding often occurs.

July 1916 flood in Asheville, NC.

.

https://wattsupwiththat.com/2024/10/08/meet-the-108-year-old-1916-major-hurricane-that-brought-8-feet-of-flood-water-to-asheville-nc-covered-all-of-biltmore/

Meet the 108-Year-Old 1916 Major Hurricane that Brought 8 Feet of Flood Water to Asheville, NC & Covered All of Biltmore

https://wattsupwiththat.com/2024/10/08/meet-the-108-year-old-1916-major-hurricane-that-brought-8-feet-of-flood-water-to-asheville-nc-covered-all-of-biltmore

The News and Observer

THE WEATHER

VOL. CIV. NO. 17. RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1916. PRICE FIVE CENTS

FIVE KNOWN DEAD IN ASHEVILLE FLOOD, WITH PROPERTY DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT $10,000,000

EIGHT FEET OF WATER IN UNION STATION AT ASHEVILLE AND ALL OF BILTMORE COVERED BY FLOOD

LIPE FAMILY AT BILTMORE WERE DROWNED IN HOME

Rescuers Tried To Reach Them But Failed; Two Drowned in Asheville

MEN WERE TRYING TO TAKE FOOD TO HOTEL

Water in Second Story of Glenn Rock Hotel Near Southern Station; Raging Sea a Mile Wide Separates Asheville And Biltmore; All Traffic Suspended

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 16.—Flood water which swept through the French Broad and Swannanoa Valleys of North Carolina today had taken a toll of five lives tonight, driven hundreds of persons from their homes and caused

DISASTERS OF WESTERN FLOOD

ALL TRAFFIC TO ASHEVILLE HAS BEEN SUSPENDED

Tunnel At Ridgecrest Caved In And Tracks Are Otherwise Damaged

POSSIBLY EIGHT DEAD AT BILTMORE

Flood Caused By Cloudburst And the Breaking of Three Artificial Dams at Hendersonville; Asheville Without Street Car Service, Lights or Power

RALEIGH HOST TO FIREMEN OF STATE

Fine Delegations from Kinston, New Bern and Morehead City Arrived Yesterday

OTHERS EXPECTED TODAY

TODAY'S PROGRAM

R. E. SEXTON KILLED GIRL FRIEND HURT

Auto, in Which He and Miss Hessie Alston Were Riding, Struck by Southern Train

AT RAILROAD CROSSING

Machine and Occupants Hurled 25 Yards by Train; Gates at Crossing Were Open; Young People En Route to Raleigh; Miss Alston Not Seriously Injured

RESCUE PARTIES TO BE FORMED IN CHARLOTTE

EXPECT MUSTER OF SECOND TODAY

Forty-Two Men Still Short But Officers of Company Are Confident

RECRUITING FORCE WAITS

BRIDGE WORKERS HURLED INTO RIVER WHEN BRIDGE FAILS

Southern's Bridge at Belmont Gives Way While Men Are Working On It

MANY COTTON MILLS ON CATAWBA FLOODED

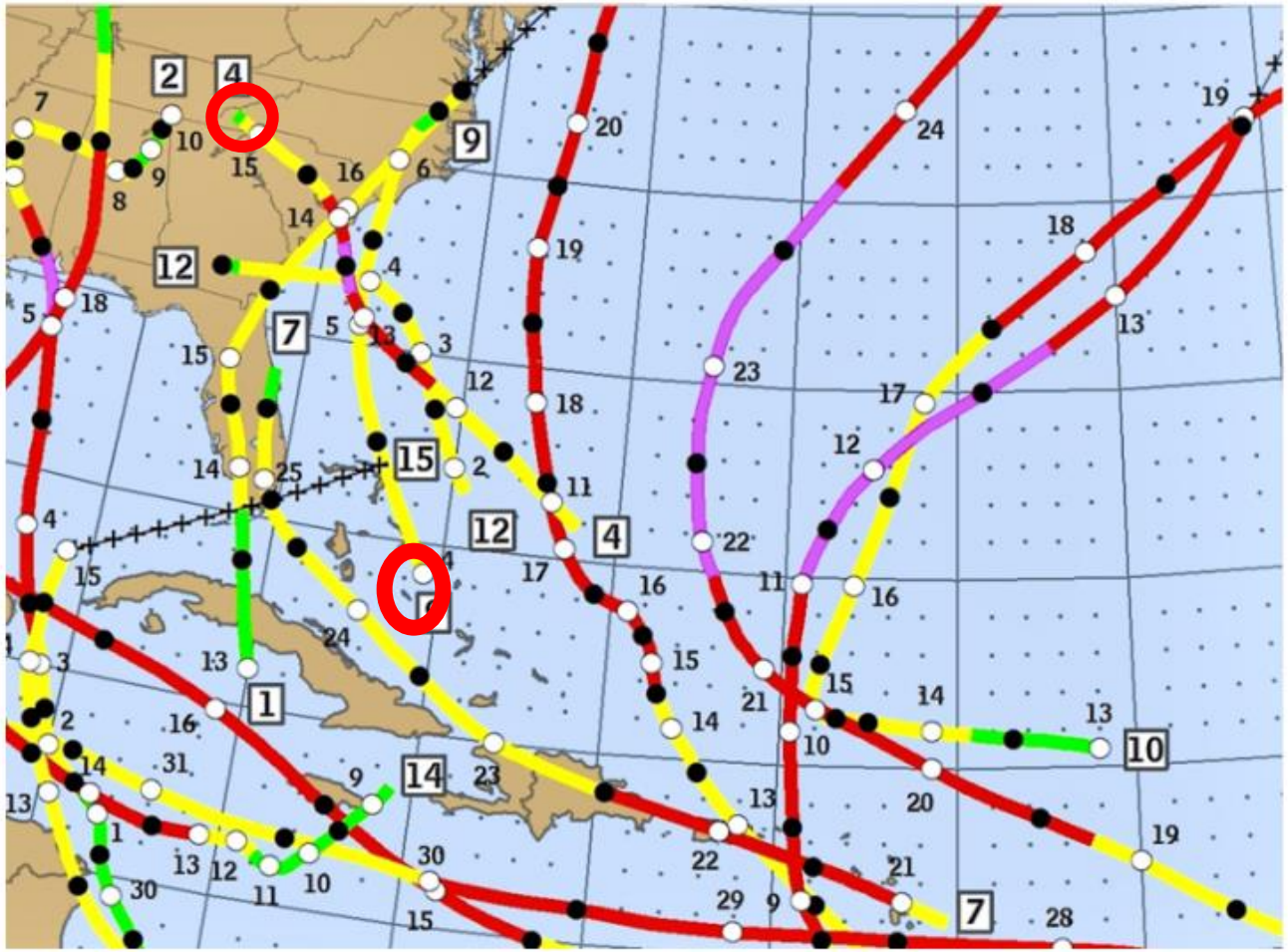
Seaboard, Interurban And Highway Bridges At Mount Holly Washed Away; Yadkin River Highest in Years And Is Doing Much Damage; Residents Move Out

Charlotte, July 16.—What are said to be the worst floods ever known in the Catawba and Broad rivers today have done damage that will run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars and have caused possible loss of life. Ten or 12 bridge workers headed by Joseph Killian, division engineer of bridges for the Southern Railway are known to have gone down with the Southern's main line bridge at Belmont, just out of Charlotte, late this afternoon.

https://wattsupwiththat.com/2024/10/08/meet-the-108-year-old-1916-major-hurricane-that-brought-8-feet-of-flood-water-to-asheville-nc-covered-all-of-biltmore

Red circles identify 1916's Major Hurricane Number 4.

The Map below is expanded to better show the origin and path of Major Hurricane Number 4 which starts in about the middle of the Map with a square with the number 4 identifying this event.

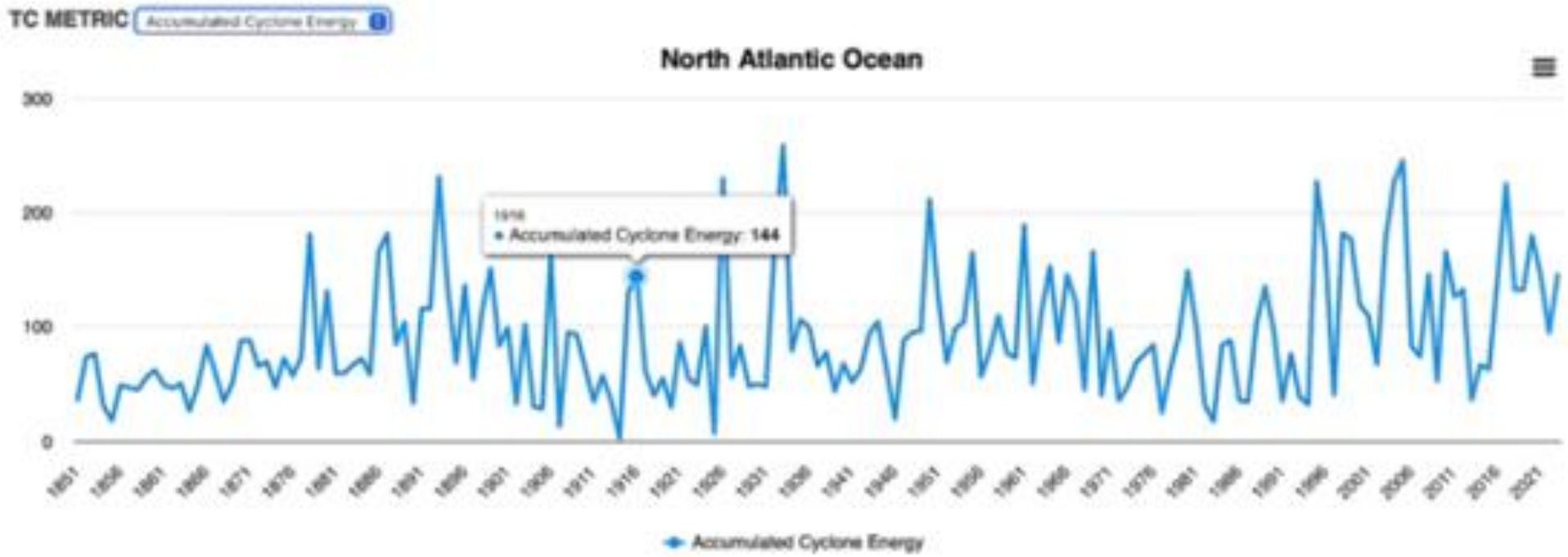


Major Hurricane Number 4 moves onto the coastline of South Carolina and then finishes by moving into North Carolina and Tennessee as it moved rapidly over the period July 11 to July 15 and ended as a tropical storm and depression in the Asheville area.

https://wattsupwiththat.com/2024/10/08/meet-the-108-year-old-1916-major-hurricane-that-brought-8-feet-of-flood-water-to-asheville-nc-covered-all-of-biltmore

The 1916 Atlantic season had a total ACE component of 144 as shown below compared to the 2024 season total 115.6 as of October 7, 2024.

The Atlantic Season 30-year ACE average (1991 – 2020) is at a value of 122.5 so the year 1916 was an above average ACE hurricane year.



https://wattsupwiththat.com/2024/10/08/meet-the-108-year-old-1916-major-hurricane-that-brought-8-feet-of-flood-water-to-asheville-nc-covered-all-of-biltmore

In 1916 3 major hurricanes crossed into the contiguous U.S. land region with 2 additional other hurricanes making land strikes as well thus totaling 5 inland hurricane strikes in all.

In 1916 the deepest land strike into the U.S. was Hurricane Number 14 which came up from the Gulf of Mexico and reached into and across the states of Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and ended in Illinois as shown on the map.

Apparently the "hurricanes" of 1916 did not know that future "climate change" was needed to allow hurricanes to reach that high into the U.S.

If politically driven climate alarmist propagandists had been around 108 years ago it seems certain that the year 1916 outcomes would also have been characterized as being a clear "sign" that hurricanes are getting worse because of "climate change".

Hurricanes Connie and Diane, August 1955, in/near Stroudsburg, PA.

As a youngster growing up in New Jersey, Hurricanes were important enough to warrant my interest.

Big Locust trees in the back of our house would sway dramatically in the high winds!

I distinctly remember the Summer of 1955:

Summer Drought, brown lawns, low water levels in the Swimming River Reservoir, our fresh water supply, adults fretting about the dry conditions.

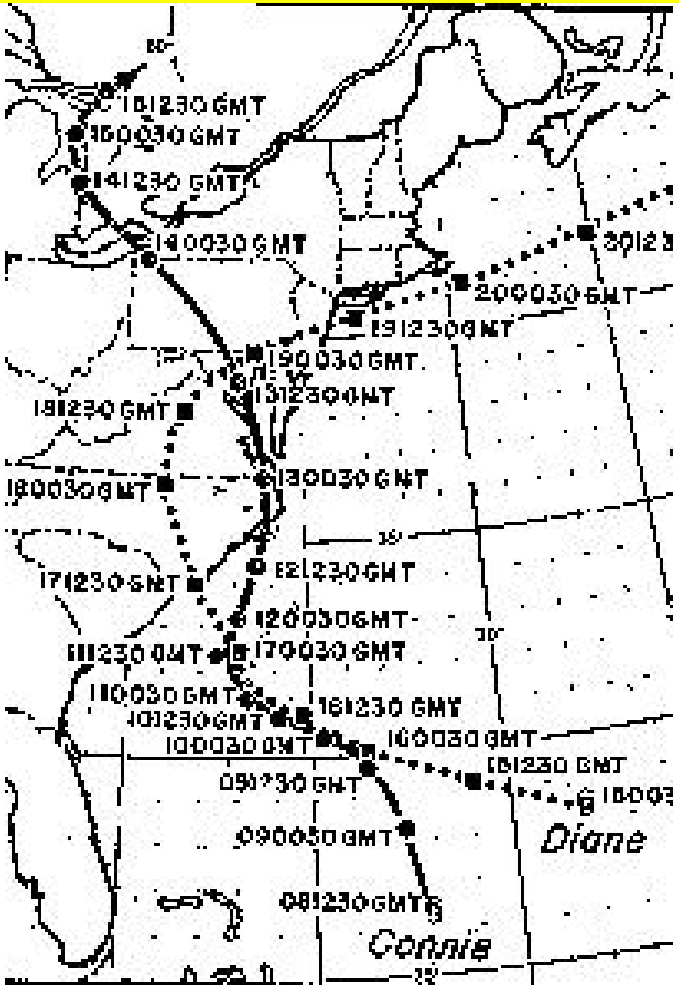
Then, Hurricane Connie: Plentiful rain, green lawns, lots of water in Swimming River Reservoir.

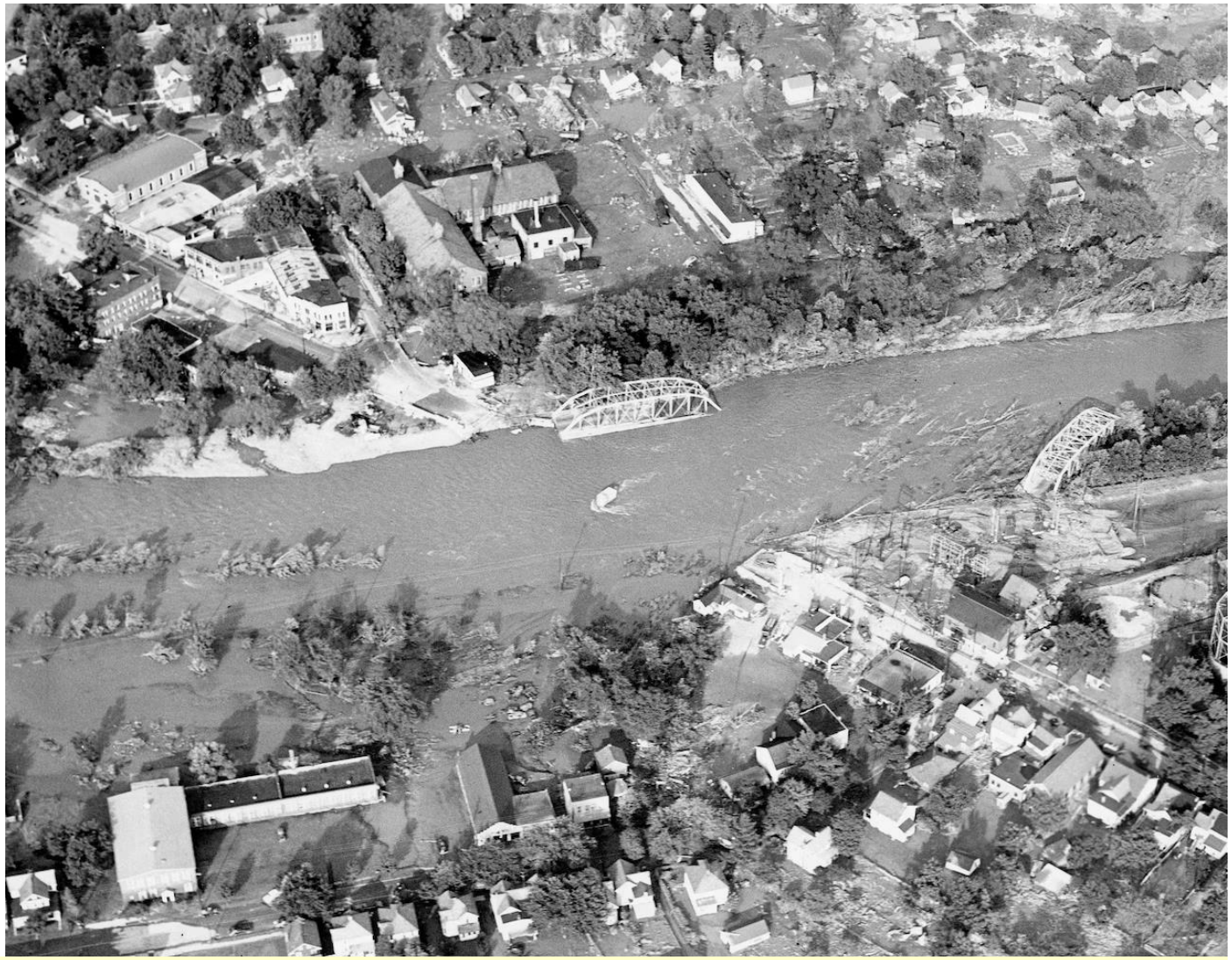
A week later, Hurricane Diane!

Flooding in the Appalachian town of Stroudsburg, near the Delaware Water Gap.
Stories about the floods for days…
A month later, a TV special on the Stroudsburg Floods.

In 1955 Hurricanes Connie and Diane slammed the Northeast, especially in/near Stroudsburg PA.

https://www.weather.gov/nerfc/hf_august_1955





A bridge is washed away as a result of flooding from Hurricane Diane in August 1955. Location unknown. (The Evening News)

https://www.pennlive.com/life/2019/08/rain-from-hurricane-diane-wreaking-all-types-of-havoc-in-pa-in-august-1955-vintage-photos.html

Hurricanes Connie and Diane caused a flood disaster in Pa. in 1955

Published: Aug. 18, 2018, 10:00 a.m.

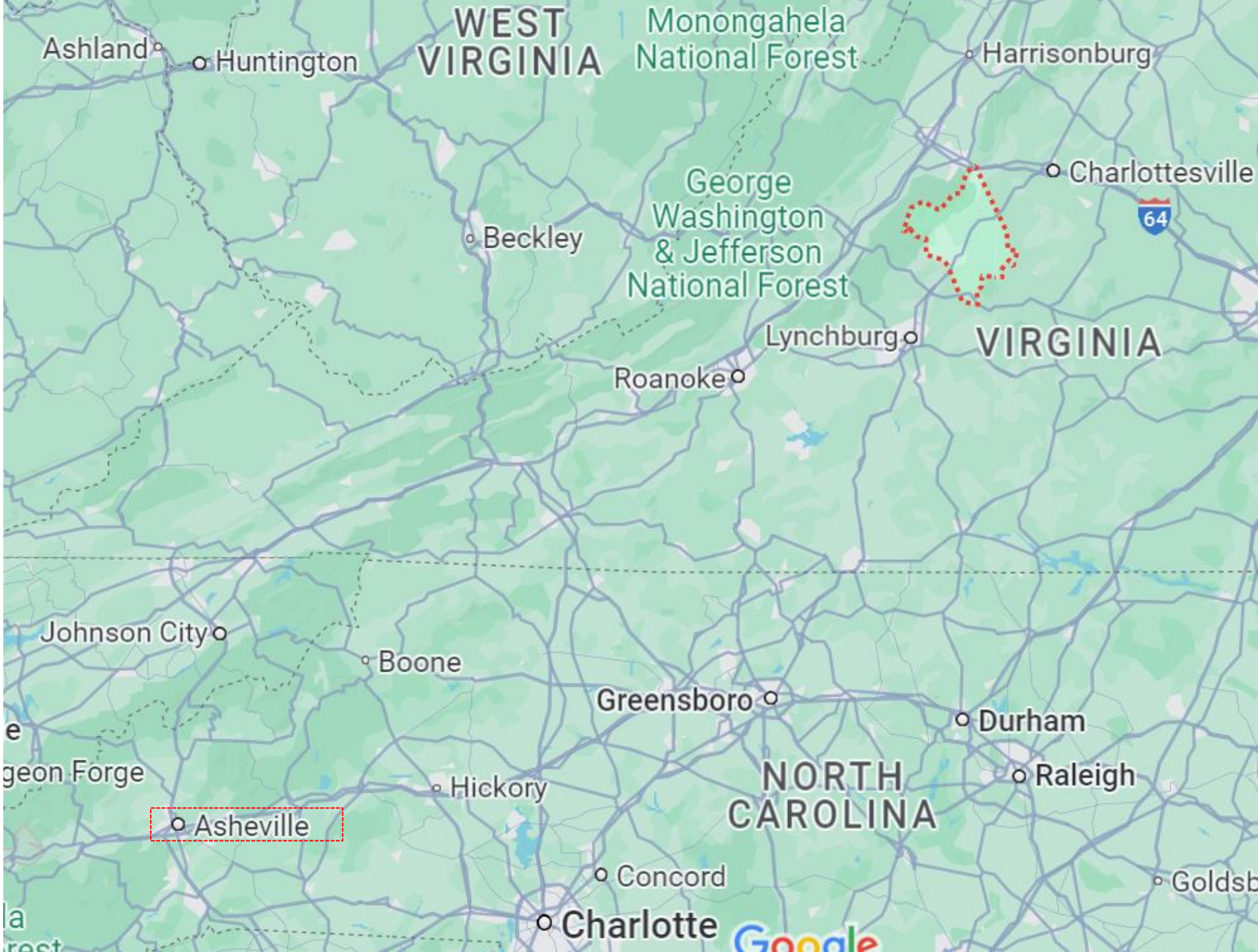
https://www.pennlive.com/life/2018/08/hurricanes_connie_and_diane_ca.html

Hurricanes Connie and Diane hit Pennsylvania hard in 1955

https://www.luc.edu/eminent-domain/siteessays/delawarewatergap/floodof1955/

1969, remnants of Hurricane Camille wash out Southern RR trestle across the Tye River, Nelson County, VA

Zoomed-out Map of Nelson County, VA, in dotted red, with Asheville NC, faint red box.



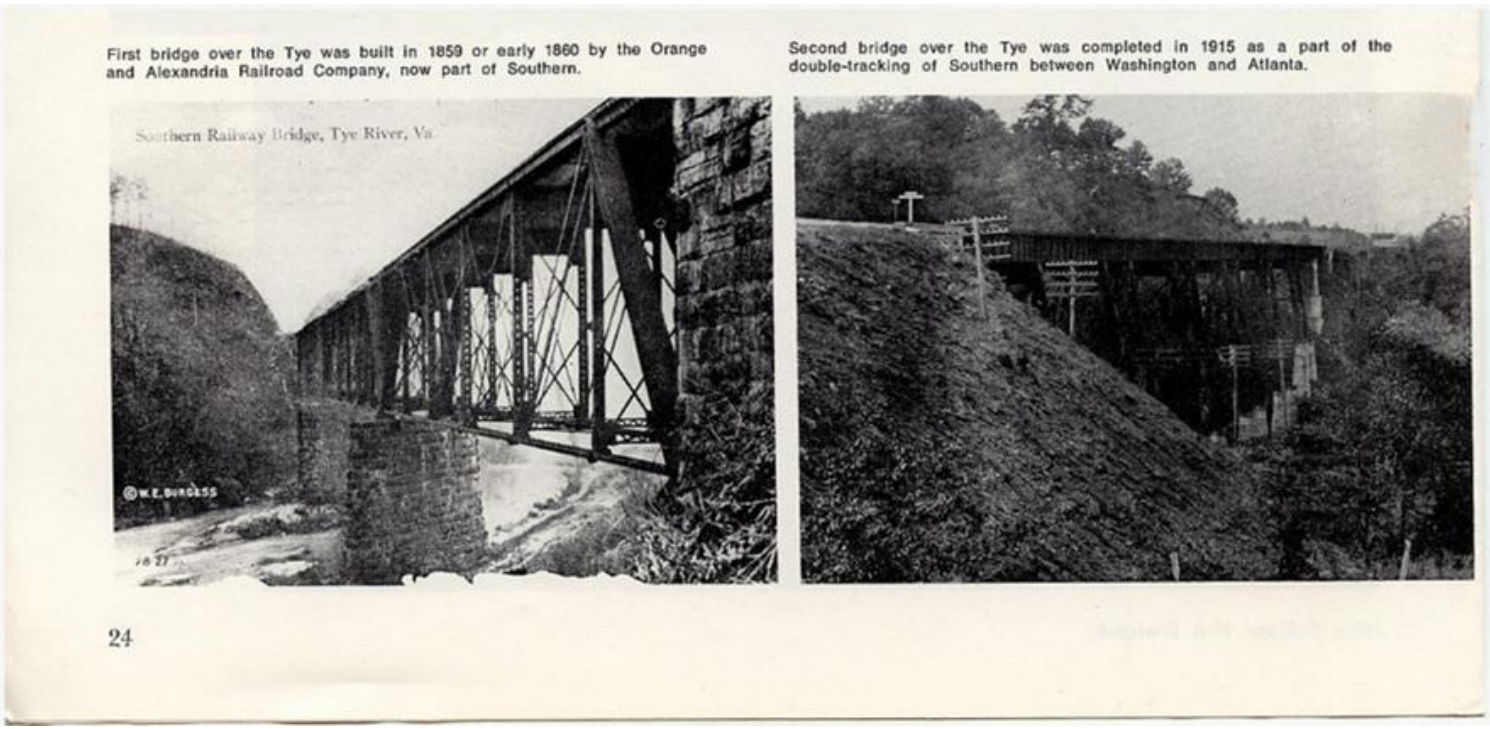
Tye River – Aftermath of Hurricane Camille 1969

Posted by Doug Bess on August 25, 2021

https://wvrails.net/?p=1855

WVRails.net

Historic Railroads and Some Modern-Day Railroading



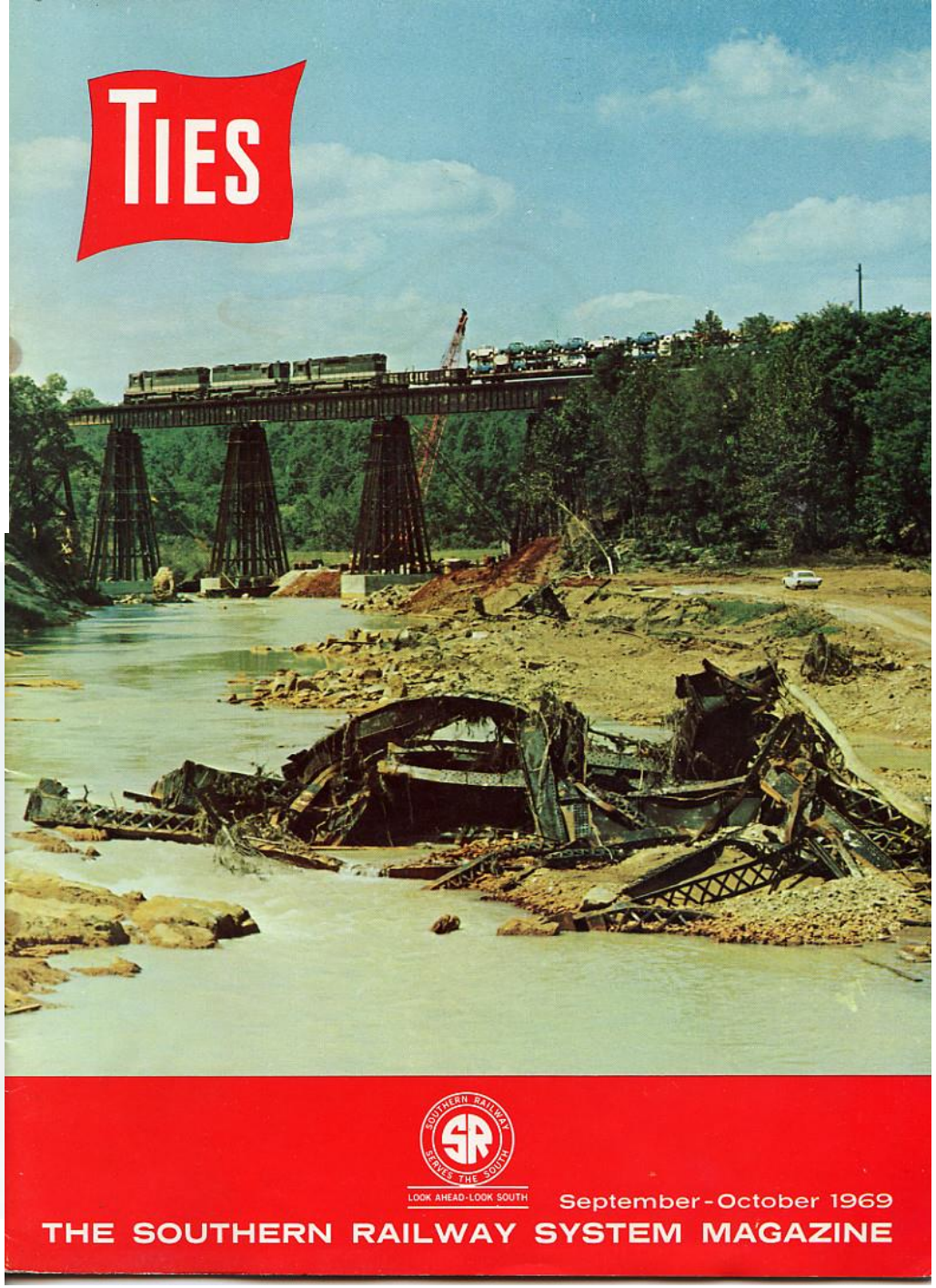
First bridge over the Tye was built in 1859 or early 1860 by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, now part of Southern.

Second bridge over the Tye was completed in 1915 as a part of the double-tracking of Southern between Washington and Atlanta.

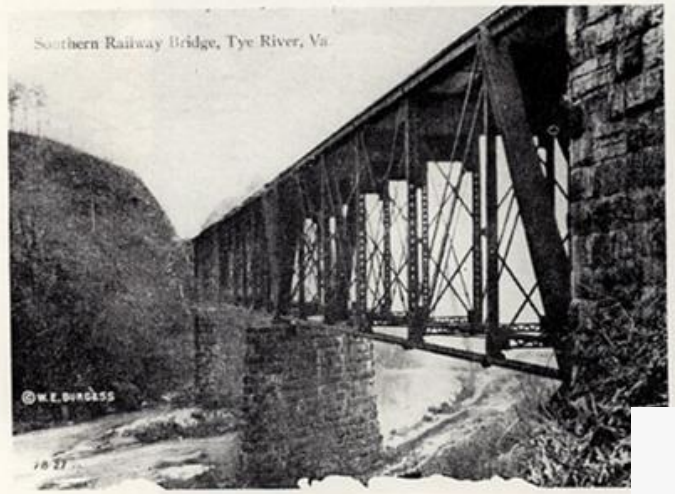
Southern Railway Bridge, Tye River, Va.

©W.E. BURGESS

24



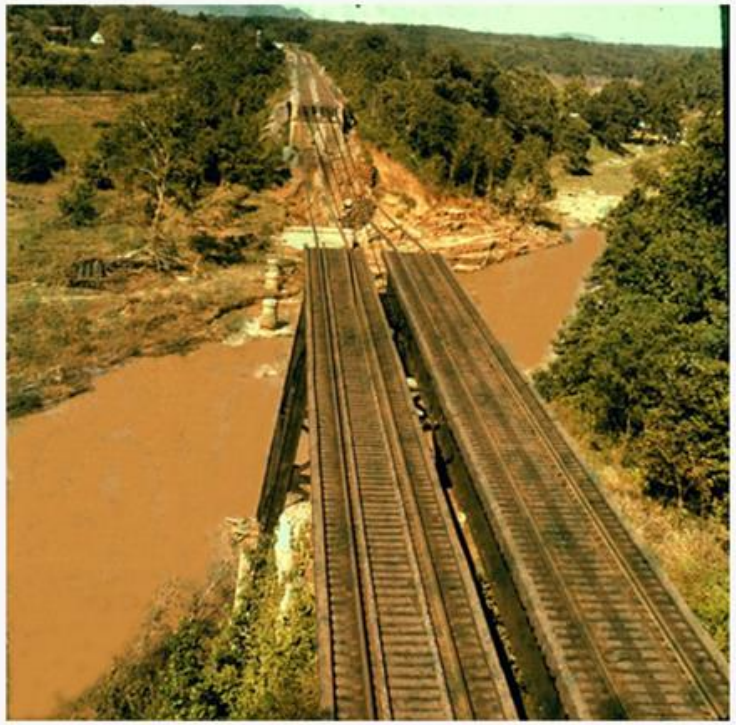
First bridge over the Tye was built in 1859 or early 1860 by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, now part of Southern.

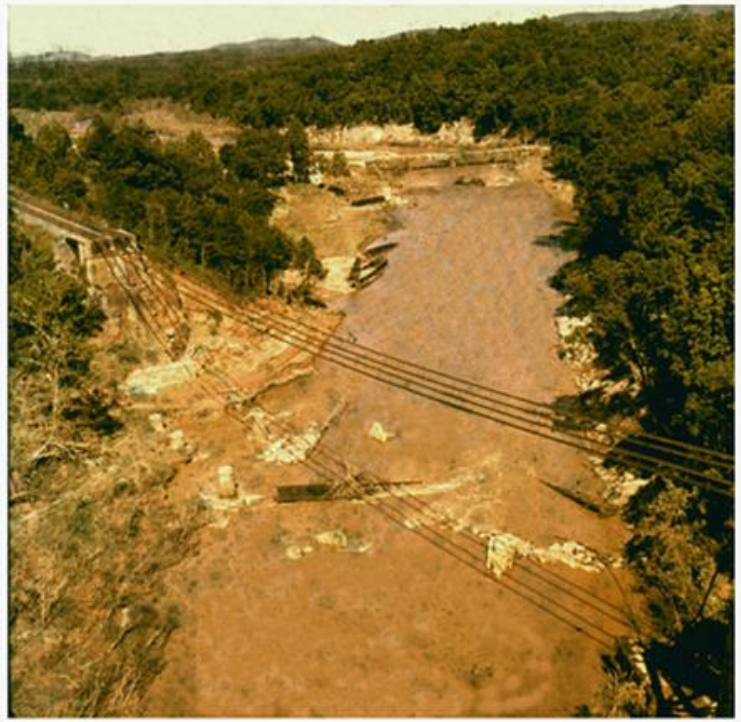


Second bridge over the Tye was completed in 1915 as a part of the double-tracking of Southern between Washington and Atlanta.

24

Top, historical photos of the trestle

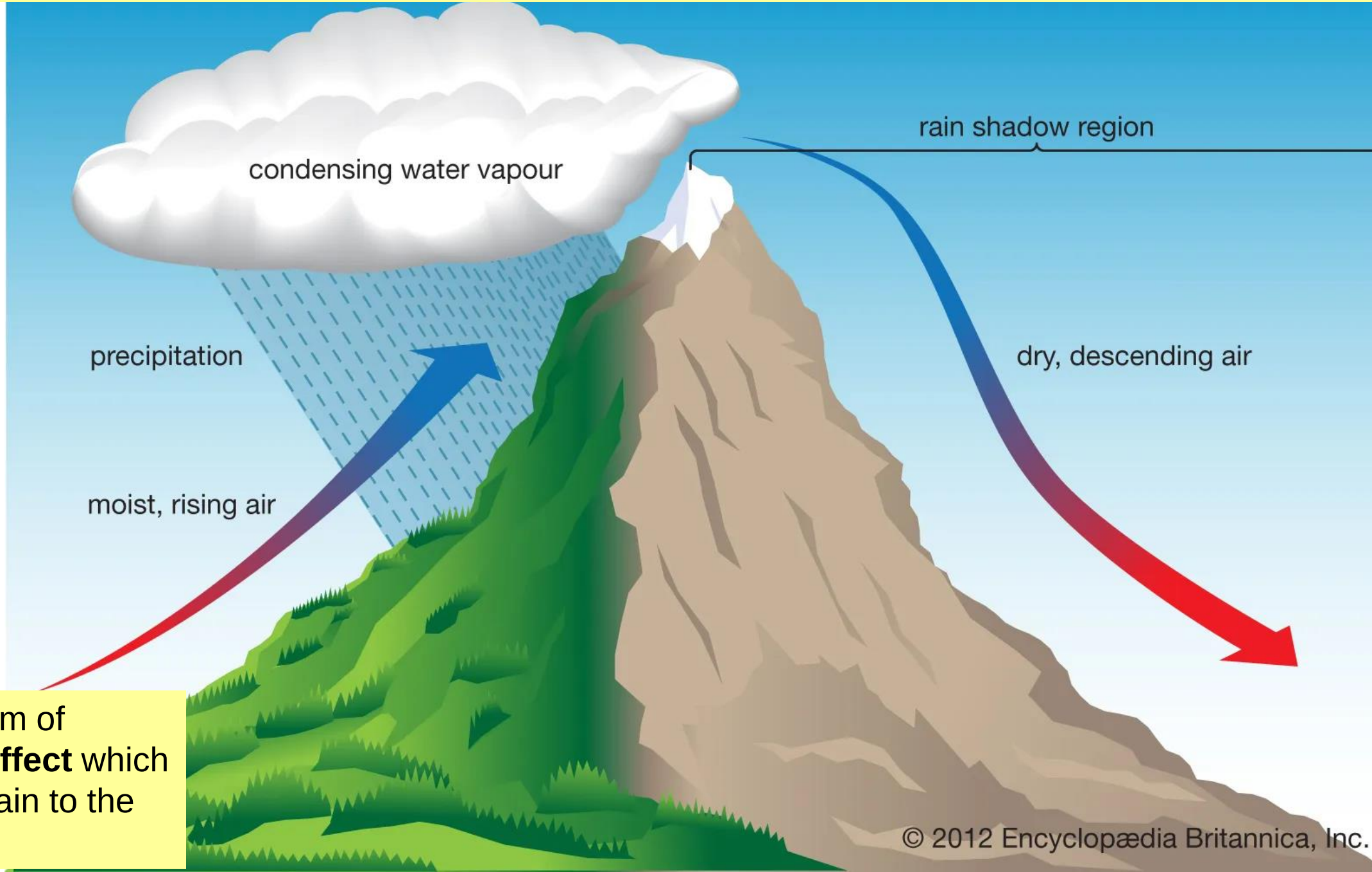




Bottom,
1969, after the trestle was severely damaged by Camille's floodwaters.

Left photo is looking northbound. Tye River flows from left to right. Right photo shows welded rail strands over the river.

https://cdn.britannica.com/51/135451-050-51F73E7F/Condensation-precipitation-rain-shadow-effect-lift.jpg



Britannica diagram of **orographic lift effect** which brings so much rain to the mountains.

Close up view of the North abutment of the bridge.

Tower bents under construction. Notice that caps are in place for the bent in the right foreground ready eventually to receive spans

1996, Hurricane Fran

Hurricane Fran, 1996

https://appalachiantrailhistory.org/exhibits/show/hurricane/fran

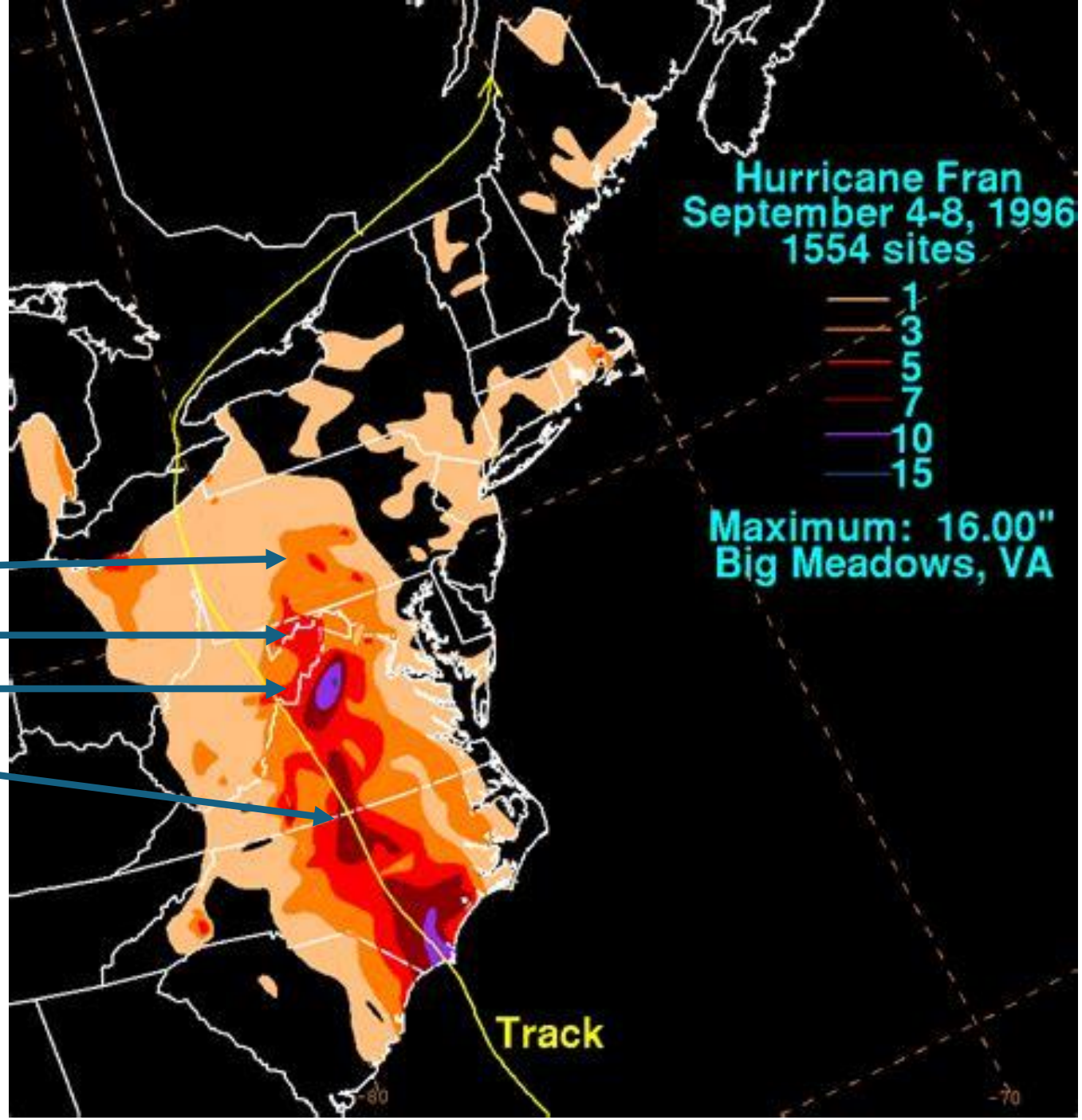
Hurricane Fran first made landfall near Cape Fear, North Carolina on September 6th, 1996. While the storm began as a Category 3 hurricane, its strength rapidly weakened upon landfall and it was classified as a tropical storm for most of its time inland. Even in its weakened state, the storm was still responsible for 27 fatalities and $3.2 billion worth of damage. The areas that were hit hardest were the coastlines of the Carolinas and Virginia, but up to 15 inches of rain were also measured along the Appalachian Mountains, with the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia and West Virginia taking the brunt of the rainfall.

<underlining added>

The rain brought in by Hurricane Fran could not have come at a worse time for the region. The hurricane brought buckets of rain into an area that was already overly saturated from a previous storm only days prior. This meant that Fran, which was already producing much more rain than usual due to ideal environmental events, caused severe flooding as the soil was too saturated to absorb much of the rain. The level of flooding was comparable to other extreme storms that had hit the area previously, such as Hurricane Juan (1985), Agnes (1972), and Dianne (1955). The worst of the flooding occured in the Shenandoah River watershed of Virginia.

Shenandoah National Park had to close its trails and all of Skyline Drive following the storm. While not as many as the Great New England Hurricane, there were still substantial numbers of trees that had been downed during the storm. Skyline Drive had to be slowly reopened as it was inspected for damages to its infrastructure. The

Notice the propensity of large rainfall amounts to occur in those Appalachian Mountain and Piedmont areas.
Pennsylvania
western Maryland
Virginia
North Carolina



https://newsadvance.com/news/local/remembering-hurricane-fran/article_ae92a4e1-fec0-5a63-bb26-b73e2323f23f.html

https://bloximages.newyork1.vip.townnews.com/newsadvance.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/e/2b/e2bbea0c-6fae-11e6-b687-0be59e17c9c2/57c72c7579586.image.jpg?resize=1200%2C942

https://climate.ncsu.edu/images/blog/NCExtremes/DamagingHurricanes/Fran_damage.jpg

Now, from some of our friends in the Climate Skeptic part of the Blogosphere:

https://climaterealism.com/2024/10/no-media-hurricane-helene-was-not-worsened-by-climate-change/

ClimateREALISM

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Home › Extreme Weather

EXTREME WEATHER FLOODS HEAVY RAINFALL

No, Media. Hurricane Helene was not Worsened by Climate Change

By **Anthony Watts** October 2, 2024

Facebook | Twitter | Pinterest | Email

ClimateREALISM is published by the Heartland Institute.

The Heartland Institute also hosts The International Climate Change Conference series.

https://climaterealism.com/2024/10/milwaukee-journal-sentinel-presents-master-class-on-hurricane-milton-and-climate-misinformation/

Looks as if MJS is also part of the USA TODAY network …as is the Las Cruces Sun-News.

The Milwaukee Journal Sentinel (MJS) shamefully attempted to cash in on Hurricane Milton as the storm ravaged the Florida coast, spreading false assertions and misinformation to further its aggressive climate change agenda. Presenting a Master Class on deception and sensationalism, the MJS claimed, “the message sent by this year’s hurricane season” is “climate change is here, there are no havens, and it’s deadly and expensive.” If the MJS and author Caitlin Looby had bothered to do research, they’d learn there never ~~was~~ <were> any “climate havens”.

ClimateREALISM

https://climaterealism.com/2024/10/cbs-gets-the-facts-wrong-about-hurricane-helene-and-hurricane-trends/

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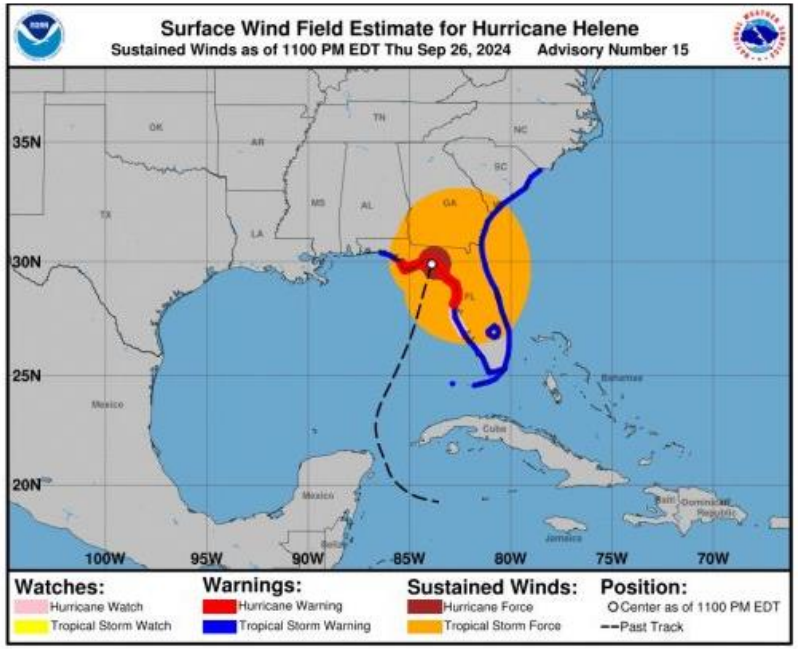
EXTREME WEATHER HEAVY RAINFALL HURRICANES

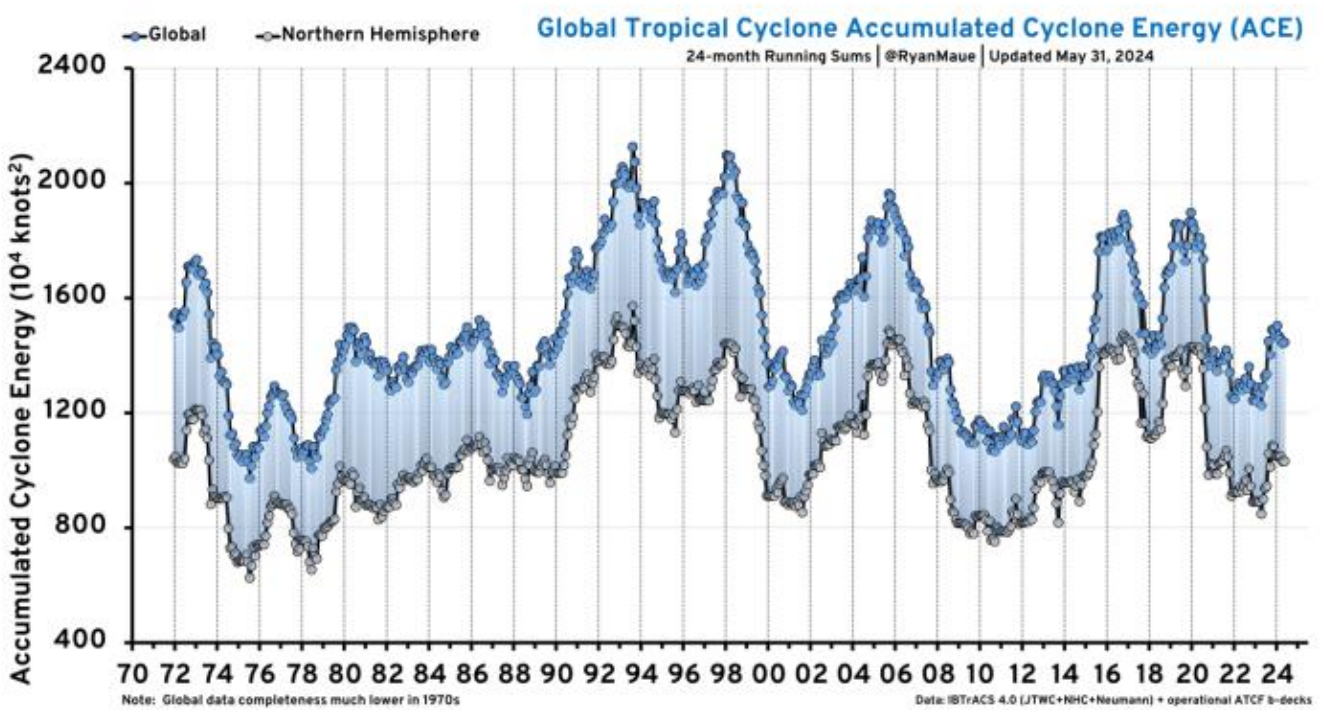
CBS Gets the Facts Wrong About Hurricane Helene and Hurricane Trends

By Linnea Lueken October 1, 2024 2

Facebook Twitter Pinterest Email



"Accumulated Cyclone Energy is a metric used to track the overall strength of tropical cyclones over time, and if anything, the data here presented by Dr. Ryan Maue suggest they have been getting less powerful since the 1990s. (See figure below)"



https://climaterealism.com/2024/10/no-media-hurricane-helene-was-not-worsened-by-climate-change/

THE HILL

How climate change is intensifying storms like Hurricane Helene

BY RACHEL FRAZIN - 09/27/24 6:36 PM ET

WILDLY WRONG

Mike Stewart, Associated Press

Rhonda Bell looks on after an Oak tree landed on her 100-year-old home after Hurricane Helene moved through, Sept. 27, 2024, in Valdosta, Ga.

Hurricane Milton


WE KNOW HOW WORRIED EVERYONE IS. BUT FEAR NOT. IF HURRICANE MILTON HITS, WE PROMISE THAT THE IMMIGRANTS AND UKRAINIANS WILL HAVE EVERYTHING THEY NEED.
H

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hurricane_Milton

Hurricane Milton

Hurricane Milton was an extremely powerful and devastating tropical cyclone which became the second-most intense Atlantic hurricane ever recorded over the Gulf of Mexico, behind only Hurricane Rita in 2005. Milton made landfall on the west coast of the U.S. state of Florida, less than two weeks after Hurricane Helene devastated the state's Big Bend region.[2] The thirteenth named storm, ninth hurricane, fourth major hurricane, and second Category 5 hurricane of the 2024 Atlantic hurricane season, Milton is the strongest tropical cyclone worldwide in 2024 so far.

Milton formed from a long-tracked tropical disturbance that originated in the western Caribbean Sea and consolidated in the Bay of Campeche on October 5. Gradual intensification occurred as it slowly moved eastward, becoming a hurricane early on October 7. Later that day, Milton underwent explosive intensification and became a Category 5 hurricane with winds of 180 mph (285 km/h). At peak intensity, it had a pressure of 897 millibars (26.49 inHg), making it the fifth-most intense Atlantic hurricane on record.[3] Milton fluctuated in intensity after an eyewall replacement cycle, re-

Hurricane Milton

Milton near peak intensity just north of the Yucatán Peninsula on October 7

Meteorological history	
Formed	October 5, 2024
Extratropical	October 10, 2024
Dissipated	October 12, 2024
Category 5 major hurricane	
1-minute sustained (SSHWS/NWS)	
Highest winds	180 mph (285 km/h)
Lowest pressure	897 mbar (hPa); 26.49 inHg

Overall effects	
Fatalities	≥33
Missing	≥6
Damage	>$30 billion (2024 USD)
Areas affected	Mexico (Gulf Coast of Mexico and northern Yucatán Peninsula) · Greater Antilles (Western Cuba) · Southeastern United States (especially Florida and Georgia) · Lucayan Archipelago (The Bahamas) [1]

Part of the **2024 Atlantic hurricane season**

Map plotting the storm's track and intensity, according to the Saffir–Simpson scale

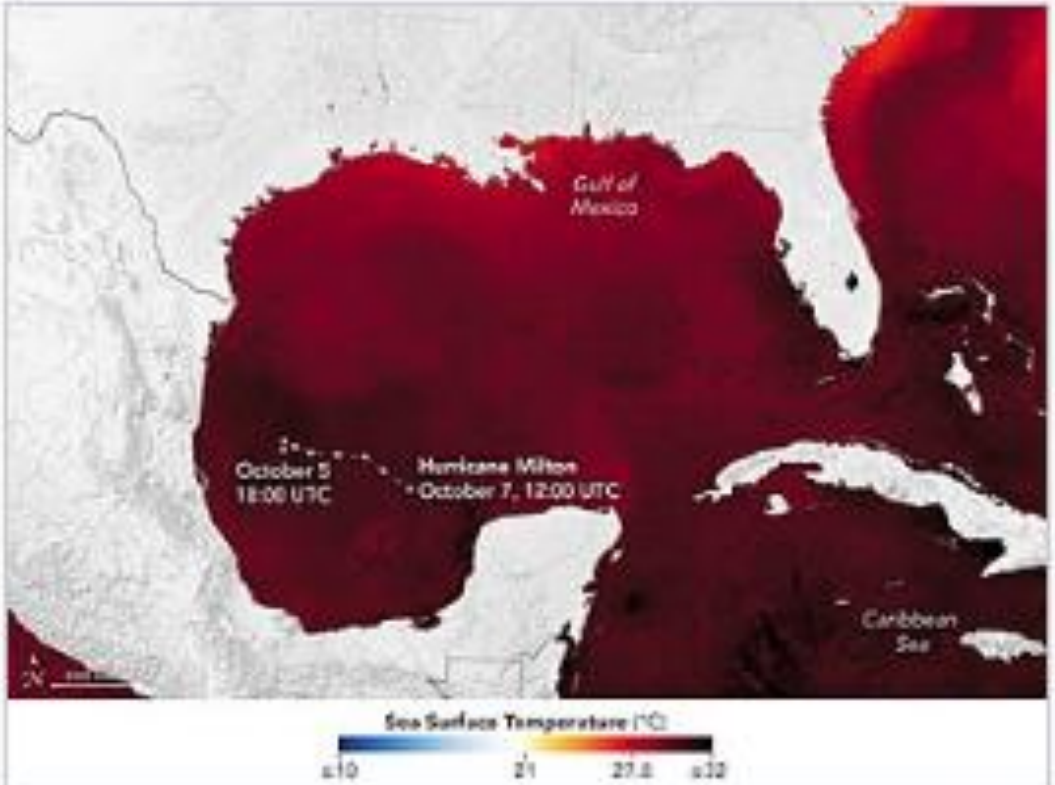
Map key [hide]

Saffir–Simpson scale

- Tropical depression (≤38 mph, ≤62 km/h)
- Tropical storm (39–73 mph, 63–118 km/h)
- Category 1 (74–95 mph, 119–153 km/h)
- Category 2 (96–110 mph, 154–177 km/h)
- Category 3 (111–129 mph, 178–208 km/h)
- Category 4 (130–156 mph, 209–251 km/h)
- Category 5 (≥157 mph, ≥252 km/h)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hurricane_Milton

Most intense Atlantic hurricanes (v · t · e)				
Rank	Hurricane	Season	Pressure	
			hPa	inHg
1	Wilma	2005	882	26.05
2	Gilbert	1988	888	26.23
3	"Labor Day"	1935	892	26.34
4	Rita	2005	895	26.43
5	**Milton**	2024	897	26.49
6	Allen	1980	899	26.55
7	Camille	1969	900	26.58
8	Katrina	2005	902	26.64
9	Mitch	1998	905	26.73
	Dean	2007		
Source: HURDAT[19]				



Map of the extremely warm sea surface temperatures that enabled Milton's rapid intensification, overlayed with its path through 12:00 UTC on October 7

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hurricane_Milton

Costliest U.S. Atlantic hurricanes[176][177][nb 1]

Rank	Hurricane	Season	Damage
1	3 Katrina	2005	$125 billion
	4 Harvey	2017	
3	4 Ian	2022	$113 billion
4	4 Maria	2017	$90 billion
5	4 Ida	2021	$75 billion
6	ET Sandy	2012	$65 billion
7	4 Irma	2017	$52.1 billion
8	4 Helene	2024	$45 billion
9	2 Ike	2008	$30 billion
	3 **Milton**	2024	

Hurricane Milton seen from the International Space Station on October 8

I chose these following stories which appeared in the MSN page of “click bait” stories when you open the web browser.

There is a rich number of “Human-Caused, CO2-Fueled Global Warming” stories:

“Hurricane Wind Speed Stronger,”

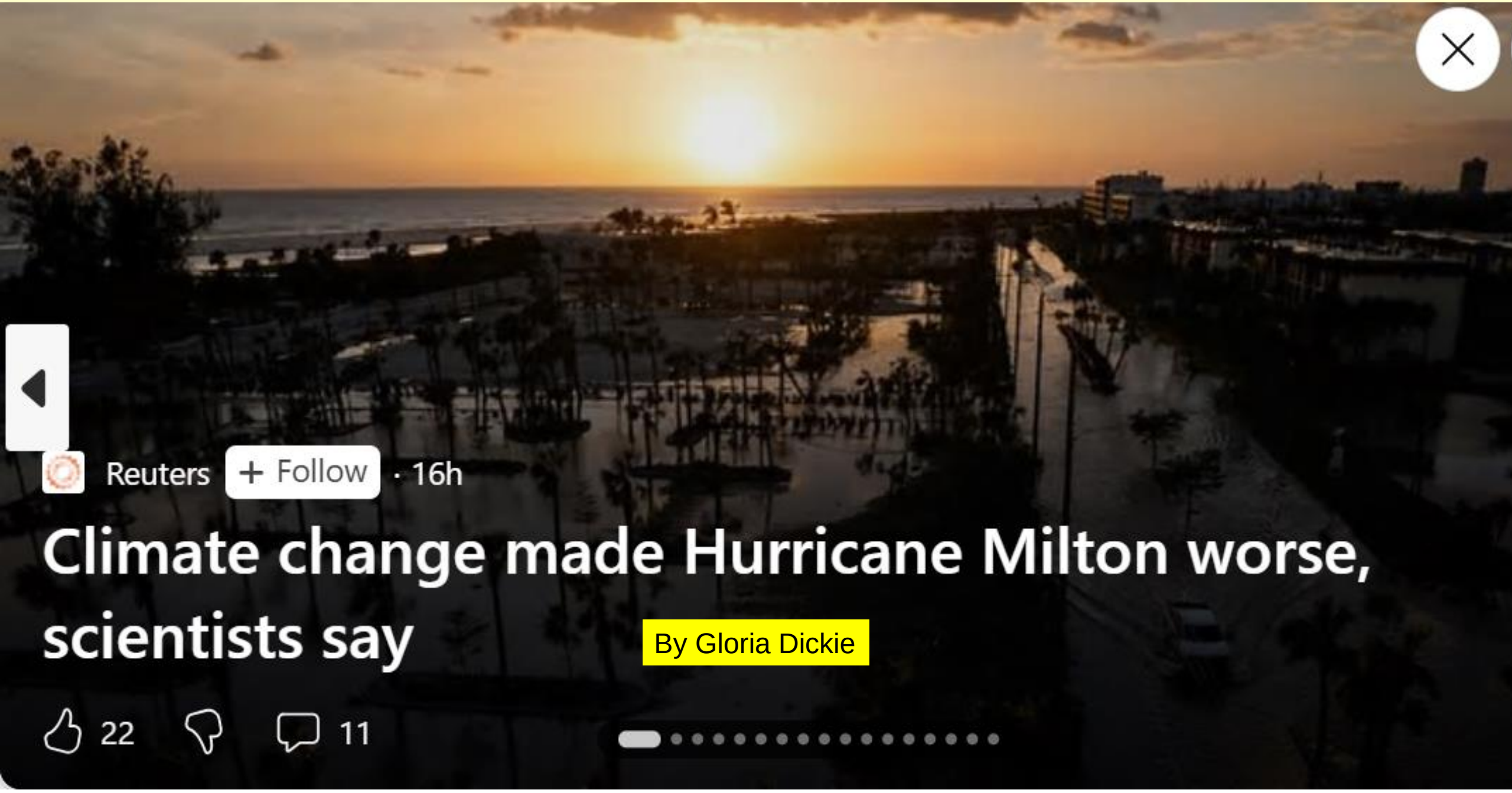
“Increasing Hurricane Rainfall,”

“Making Sea Level Rise Faster,”

the list is long and the stories plentiful, overflowing with BS.

In this presentation and post are just the ones that appeared when I was preparing.

https://www.reuters.com/business/environment/climate-change-made-hurricane-milton-worse-scientists-say-2024-10-11/



https://www.reuters.com/business/environment/climate-change-made-hurricane-milton-worse-scientists-say-2024-10-11/

By Gloria Dickie

(Reuters) - The brutal wind and torrential rainfall of Hurricane Milton that killed 16 people in Florida this week were worsened by human-caused climate change, a team of international scientists said on Friday.

Global warming made wind speeds around 10% stronger and rainfall greater by between 20% and 30%, according to an analysis by World Weather Attribution. The group of climate scientists studies the role of climate change in fueling extreme weather.

Milton intensified from a Category 1 storm into a tempestuous Category 5 in less than 24 hours, feeding off record- and near-record-warm waters in the Gulf of Mexico. It made landfall in Florida as a Category 3 hurricane.

Previous scientific analyses have shown climate change has made such temperatures in the Gulf between 400 and 800 times more likely.

This extra heat made Milton the third-fastest intensifying Atlantic hurricane on record, the U.S. National Hurricane Center said, with maximum sustained wind speeds reaching 180 mph.

https://www.reuters.com/business/environment/climate-change-made-hurricane-milton-worse-scientists-say-2024-10-11/

The scientist group noted that rainfall storms similar to Milton are now about twice as likely as they would be without human-induced warming.

“This study has confirmed what should already be abundantly clear: climate change is supercharging storms, and burning fossil fuels is to blame," said Ian Duff, a campaigner at environmental nonprofit Greenpeace. "Millions of people across Florida - many of whom lack insurance - now face astronomical costs to rebuild shattered homes and communities."
Scientists have previously identified a concerning trend of rapid hurricane intensification in the Atlantic over the past 50 years, which they said may be tied to climate change.

In light of extremely warm surface-water temperatures around Florida and the Caribbean, forecasters had expected a supercharged Atlantic hurricane season, with between four and seven major storms.

Milton is the second Category 5 hurricane this season, which runs from June through November. There have only been five other years since 1950 that registered more than one Category 5 hurricane in one season, the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration said.

https://www.reuters.com/business/environment/climate-change-made-hurricane-milton-worse-scientists-say-2024-10-11/

Gloria Dickie

Thomson Reuters

Gloria Dickie reports on climate and environmental issues for Reuters. She is based in London. Her interests include biodiversity loss, Arctic science, the cryosphere, international climate diplomacy, climate change and public health, and human-wildlife conflict. She previously worked as a freelance environmental journalist for 7 years, writing for publications such as the New York Times, the Guardian, Scientific American, and Wired magazine. Dickie was a 2022 finalist for the Livingston Awards for Young Journalists in the international reporting category for her climate reporting from Svalbard. She is also an author at W.W. Norton.

https://www.reuters.com/business/environment/climate-change-made-hurricane-milton-worse-scientists-say-2024-10-11/

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gloria_Dickie

"…Growing up in Ontario, Canada, she had an early interest in wildlife photography and went on to receive degrees in media and the environment, with her Master's thesis focusing on bears and their interactions with humans."

Comment:

Writer Gloria Dickie has no background in physics, meteorology, climate or climate history that I could find.

There does not appear to be any connection between her research on "bears and their interactions with humans" that would give insight into the thermodynamics of hurricanes.

This story simply parrots a story by World Weather Attribution says and puts a Reuters label on it.

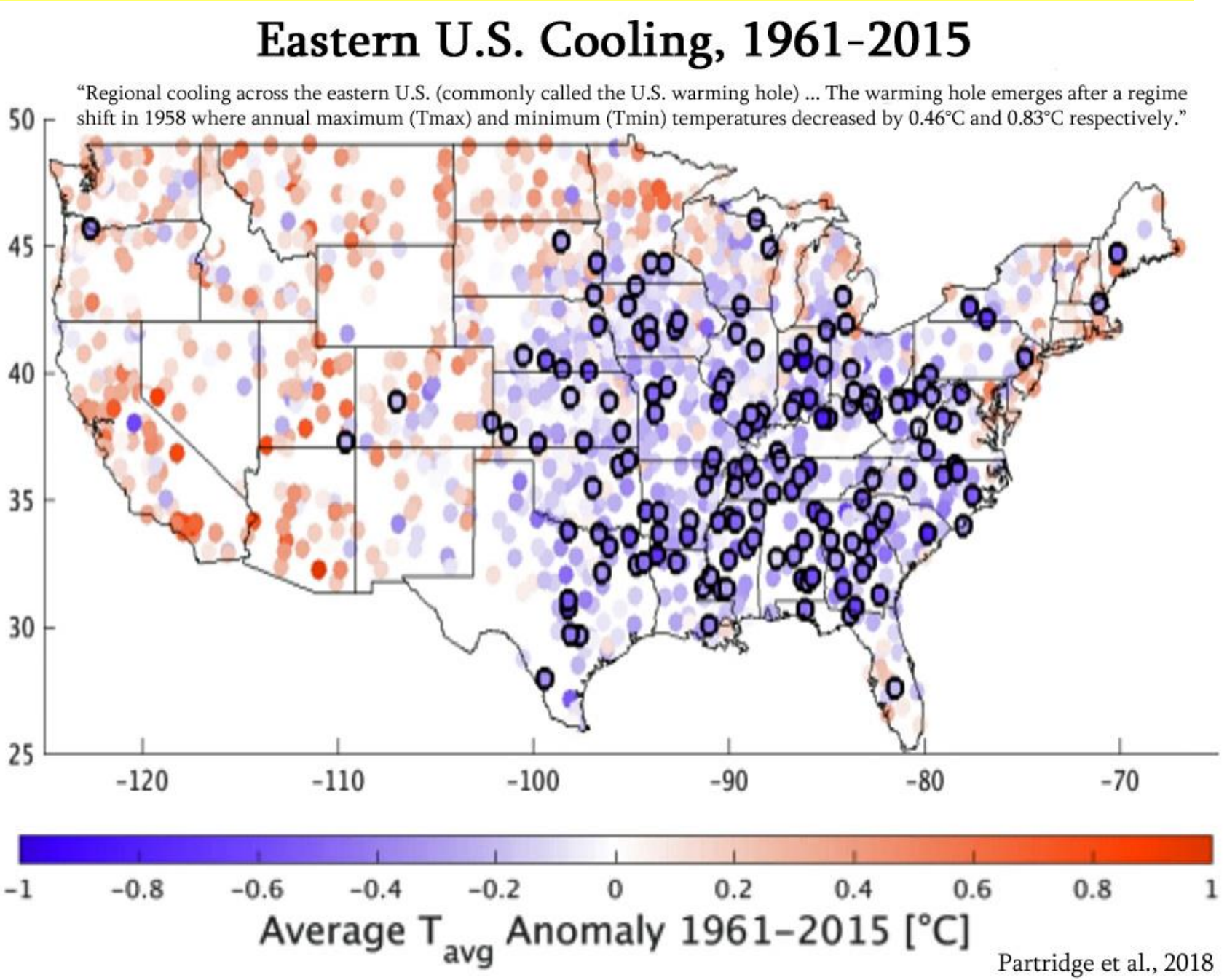
I don't think Gloria Dickie looked up background information or added any critical thought or analysis; none seems evident in the text of the article.

http://notrickszone.com/2019/01/14/regional-models-3-10c-warming-in-the-next-80-years-observations-no-warming-in-the-last-40-100-years/

Before we start on the next popular literature sequence blaming CO2 emissions on stronger Hurricanes in the Caribbean-Gulf of Mexico region, there is this fly in the ointment, so to speak.

Measured Surface Temperature Anomalies….
Seemingly in centered in the Southeastern States 1961-2015.

Recent cooling where tropical systems are increasing?



https://www.msn.com/en-us/weather/topstories/q-a-how-climate-change-fuels-extreme-weather-events-like-hurricanes/ar-AA1sfiR8?ocid=msedgdhp&pc=U531&cvid=b7d115320e9746c7aa4d7fff3f1f08b7&ei=39

Q&A: How climate change fuels extreme weather events like hurricanes

Story by Brook Endale, interviewing Dr. Lisa Benton-Short

Comments: Poor usage: “like” instead of, “such as”
Hurricanes come every year; they are not particularly extremely rare events: NOAA even has an annual sequence of names for the storms which might develop into hurricanes… even hurricane season.
Next slide, a sidebar, shows a 200 mph Hurricane from 1780, before the US Constitution was ratified, extreme indeed!
…And, well before modern increases in CO2 emissions.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Hurricane_of_1780

SIDEBAR
The Great Hurricane of 1780

The hurricane stripped the bark off trees and left none standing on Barbados.

Cuban meteorologist José Carlos Millás has estimated that this damage could be caused only by winds exceeding 200 miles per hour (320 km/h). Every house and fort on Barbados was destroyed.

According to British Admiral George Brydges Rodney, the winds carried their heavy cannons aloft 100 feet (30 m).

Warehouses on the beach of St. Eustatius were destroyed by the hurricane.

https://www.msn.com/en-us/weather/topstories/q-a-how-climate-change-fuels-extreme-weather-events-like-hurricanes/ar-AA1sfiR8?ocid=msedgdhp&pc=U531&cvid=b7d115320e9746c7aa4d7fff3f1f08b7&ei=39

Story by Brook Endale, interviewing Dr. Lisa Benton-Short

“Hurricane Milton made landfall on Florida's west coast Wednesday night. The region has experienced extreme flooding, deadly tornadoes and millions have been left without power. At least 14 people have died as a result of the storm.

The huge storm hit the state as some communities, like those around the Tampa Bay area, were still reeling from Hurricane Helene, which occurred less than two weeks ago and killed more than 200 people across six states.

As climate change continues to alter weather patterns, hurricanes, tornadoes and other natural disasters like wildfires are becoming more frequent and intense.

Lisa Benton-Short, a professor of geography, global equity and social justice at the George Washington University, spoke with GW Today about how climate change is fueling these extreme weather events and what communities can do to prepare for a future where extreme weather events may become more common.”

https://www.msn.com/en-us/weather/topstories/q-a-how-climate-change-fuels-extreme-weather-events-like-hurricanes/arAA1sfiR8?ocid=msedgdhp&pc=U531&cvid=b7d115320e9746c7aa4d7fff3f1f08b7&ei=39

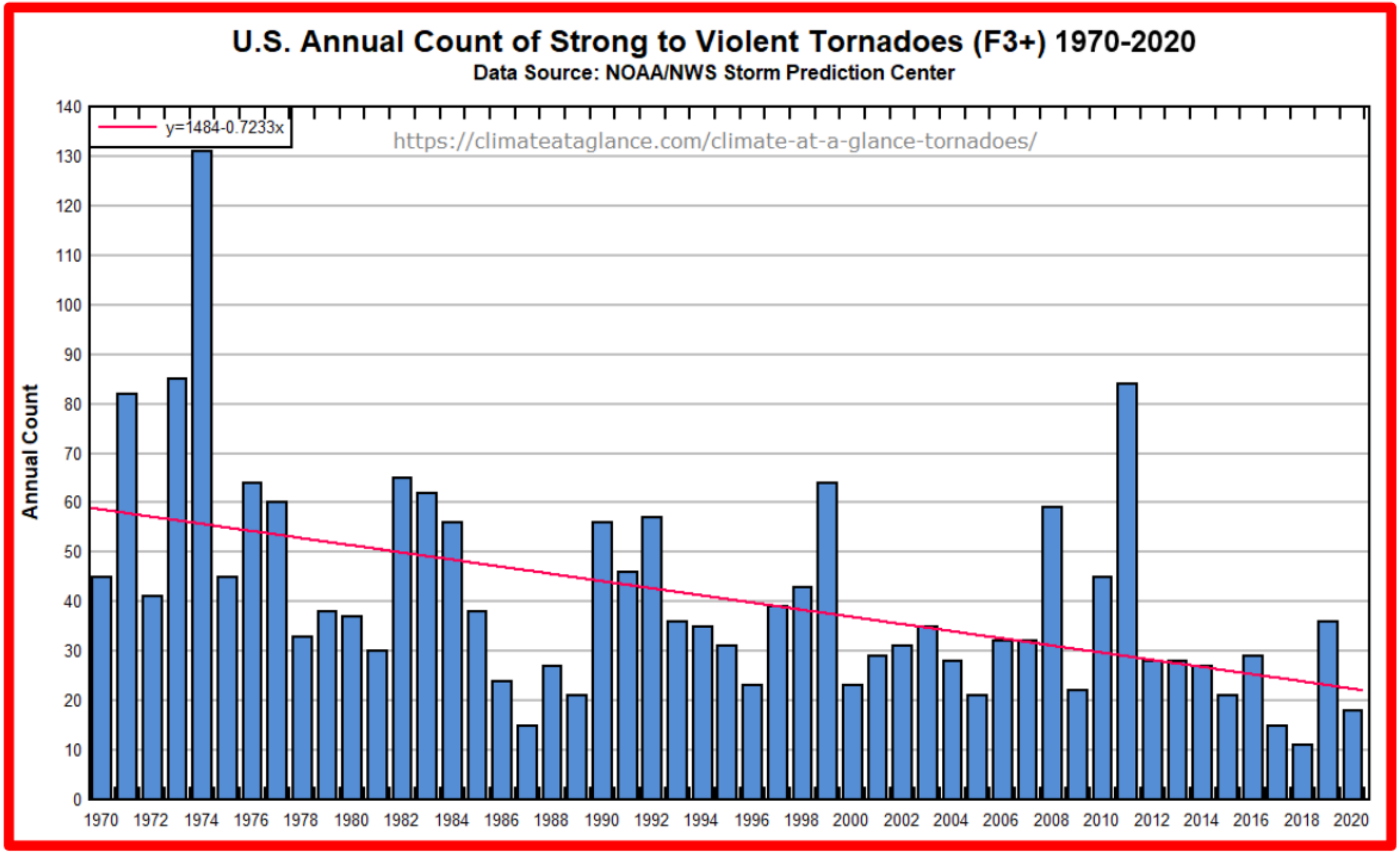
Is there a chance other natural disasters such as tornadoes and wildfires will also increase in frequency and intensity due to changing climate patterns?

Yes, tornadoes may also increase with climate change. This is because warmer, more humid conditions can lead to more instability in the atmosphere, which in turn may create the conditions that produce tornadoes. This tends to occur in the summer but ends in the fall. We may see a longer season for tornadoes, where the "season" may extend beyond the summer.

This answer on Tornadoes is blazingly wrong, and totally ignorant of facts. If this was true, there would be large numbers of Tornadoes on Puerto Rico, Cuba, and Jamaica.

See Next

https://climateataglance.com/climate-at-a-glance-tornadoes/



Lisa Benton-Short

Professor of Geography

Global Equity and Social Justice

Contact:

Email: Lisa Benton-Short

Office Phone: (202) 994-6188

2036 H St NW, Room 205
Washington, DC 20052

https://geography.columbian.gwu.edu/lisa-benton-short

Lisa Benton-Short is an urban geographer with an interest in the dynamics of the urban environment from many angles, including: urban sustainability, planning and public space, monuments and memorials, urban national parks, globalization, and immigration. She has authored twelve books, including: The Presidio: from Army Post to National Park (1998), Cities and Nature (2013), The National Mall: No Ordinary Public Space (2016) and Urban Sustainability in the US: Cities Take Action (2019, with Melissa Keeley). Her most recent book is Sustainability and Sustainable Development: an Introduction (2023). She is also the co-author on the third edition of Human Geography: a Short Introduction (2024). She is also working on a long term project that examines some of the newest national park units—such as César Chavez National Monument, Stonewall and Belmont-Paul Women's Equality National Monument and how they represent a more diverse American story.

Sustainability and Sustainable Development: an Introduction
https://rowman.com/ISBN/9781538135358/Sustainability-and-Sustainable-Development-An-Introduction

Human Geography: a Short Introduction, Third Edition
https://global.oup.com/academic/product/human-geography-9780197662809?c...;

Hurricane Helene struck mountainous communities in Western North Carolina that were hundreds of miles inland and previously considered safe from extreme weather. What does this indicate about changing weather patterns and the impacts of climate change, particularly in areas that historically don't experience extreme storms.

As hurricanes increase in size and intensity, all that water they absorb needs to go somewhere: down to Earth. We've

We have shown that the premise of the question is incorrect.

The Appalachian Mountains ARE NOT havens, safe from hurricane-induced record-breaking rains.

This is an example of the MSM presenting questions that don't make sense, and

the "expert" in this case, Lisa Benton-Short, a professor of geography, global equity and social justice

at the George Washington University, unable to add value to the discussion.

Such is the nature of MSM expertise found commonly in the discourse today.

I just don’t think a professor of geography, global equity and social justice has the skills to analyze this subject, even with her PhD from Syracuse.

Look at the post and data from Ryan Maue who studied this while in Florida, quoted below.

The historic decline of global tropical cyclone activity.

https://www.met.nps.edu/~rwmoor1/abstracts/Maue.pdf

Ryan N. Maue
NRL Monterey

Since 2006, overall global tropical cyclone (TC) activity as measured by integrated energy metrics has declined dramatically. During 2009 and 2010, analysis showed that 12 and 24-month running sums of global accumulated cyclone energy (ACE) fell to some of the lowest levels recorded during the satellite era. This inactivity continued both below--normal ACE in the Northern and Southern Hemisphere as a whole. As integrated metrics such as ACE and PDI (power dissipation index) include the duration, intensity, and frequency information of historical TCs, the correlation between the separate components of the convolution also has evolved through time. Indeed, the ACE per storm distribution in the past 5 years is exemplified by weaker, shorter--lived storms.

The historic decline of global tropical cyclone activity.

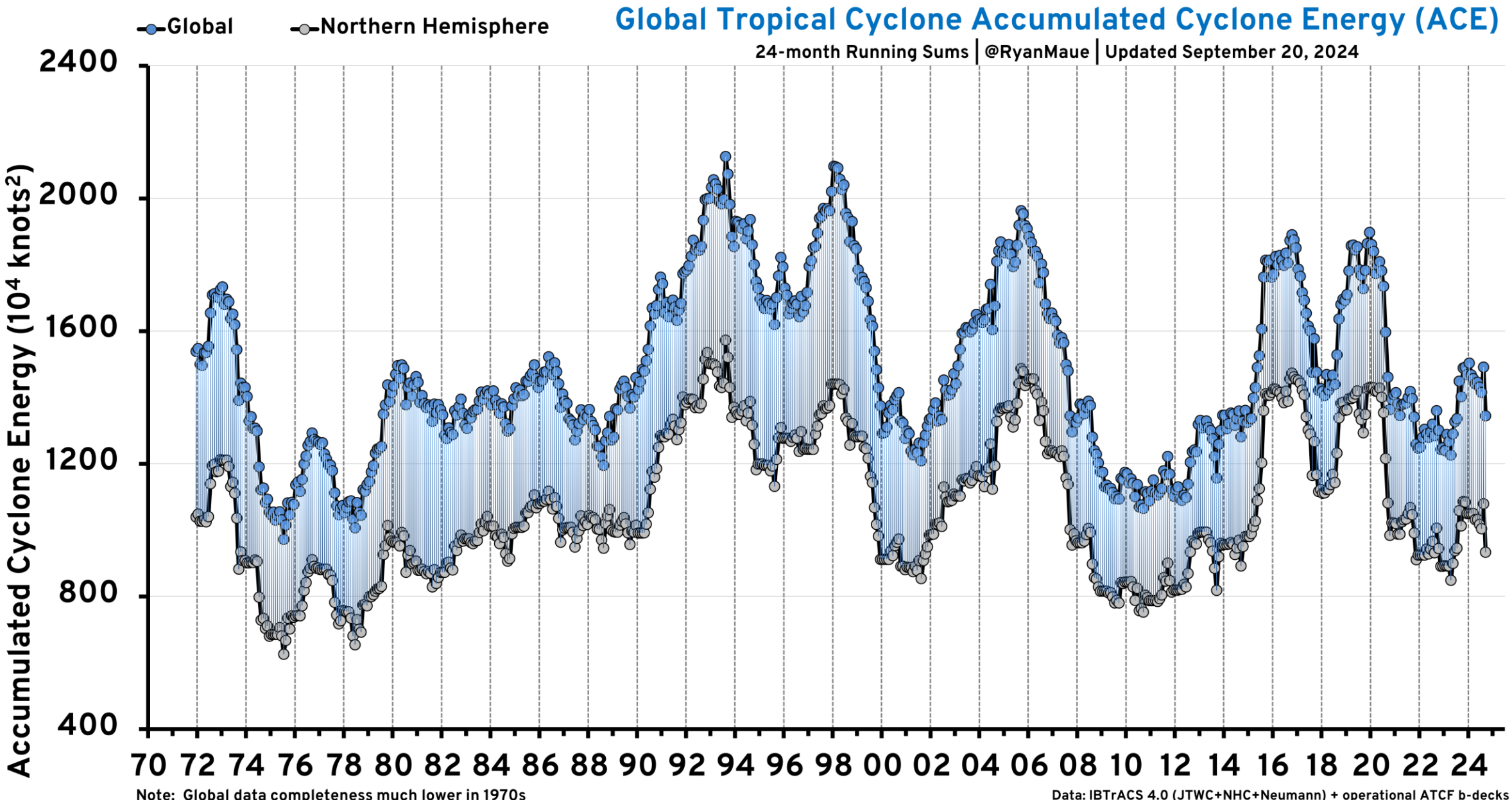
In terms of frequency, the annual number of tropical storm force TCs has not changed markedly during the past 30--years globally: 80--90 TCs are observed during an average12--month period. However, of these TCs, the number of hurricanes has dropped to at least a three-decade low. These observations are seemingly at odds with the recent literature concluding that global TC activity has doubled in destructiveness, with the strongest storms getting stronger, and the percentage of intense TCs dramatically increasing -- due to anthropogenic global warming. However, few studies have avoided low frequency filtering and smoothing to examine the interannual fluctuations of global TC activity.

The historic decline of global tropical cyclone activity
Page 3

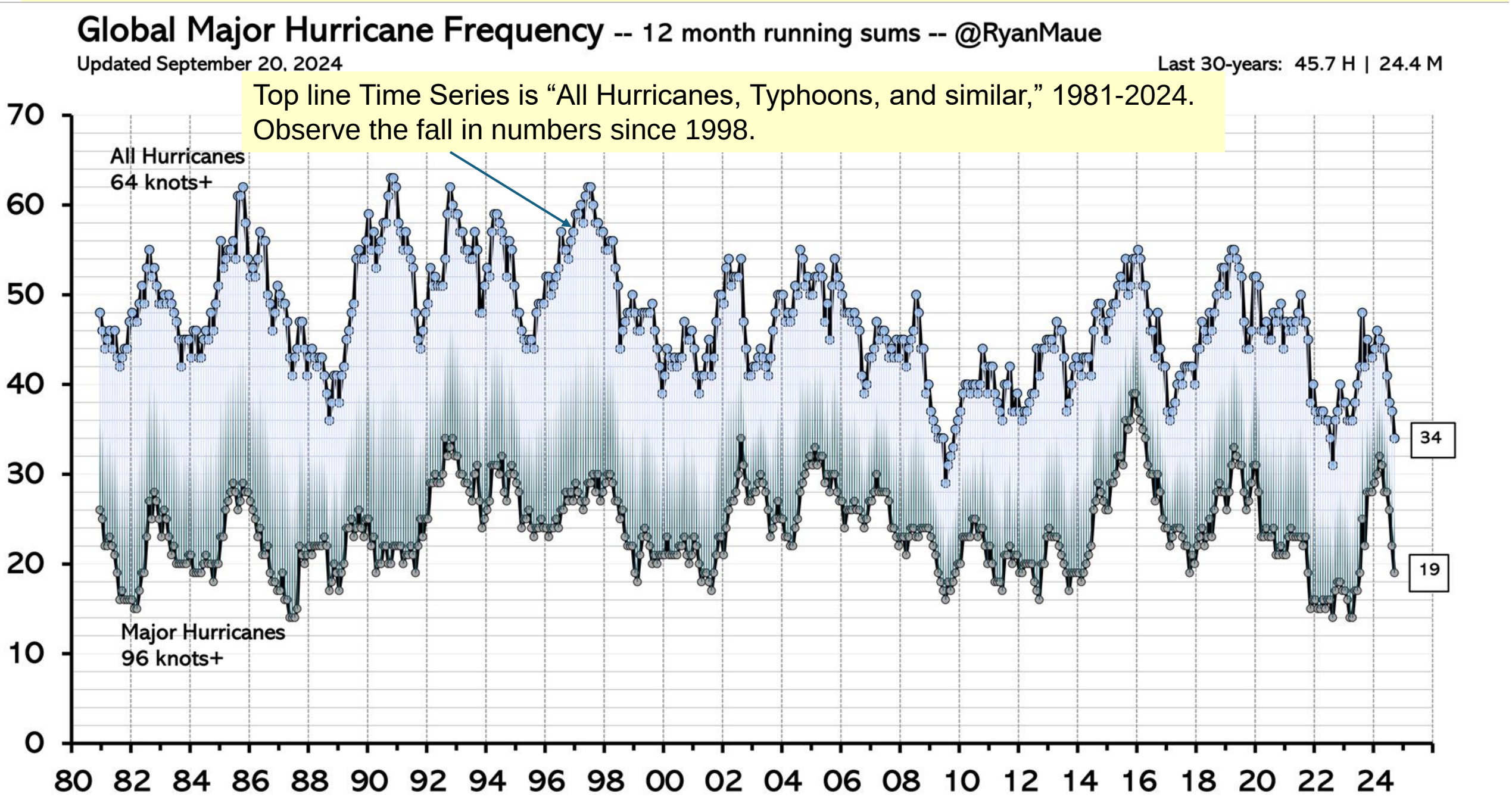
In doing so, it is readily apparent that the variability in TC activity is modulated very strongly by the big movers and shakers in large--scale global climate: ENSO, PDO, and NPGO*. Moreover, integrated global TC energy is largely a function of slowly--evolving large--scale climate. The effects of La Nina and El Nino on individual basin TC activity have been addressed in many research studies with a prominent focus on the North Atlantic teleconnections through vertical shear modulation. A consequence of the building El Nino (La Nina) during the summer and fall of 2009 (2010) likely led to the tepid (active) Atlantic hurricane season, as expected by many seasonal forecasting outfits. However, the North Atlantic comprises about a tenth of global ACE during a year, and it must be put into a global context.

*NPGO - North Pacific Gyre Oscillation, fluctuations of the Aleutian Low which influence nutrients of the California Current.

https://climatlas.com/tropical/global_running_ace.png



https://climatlas.com/tropical/global_major_freq.png



BOB’S EDITORIAL COMMENTS:

There is much material in these MSN references that seems just BS thrown about by arts majors with little math, physics, chemistry, or meteorology backgrounds, or the analytical skills to find time series from proxy data available from the Ice Cores or comparable data.

There is obviously no reasonable Literature Search before conducting the interview or sitting before the keyboard.

Seems as if they want to play with the Big Kids who do only Consensus Science.

Hard Science seems to be too hard for them.

There are the data from the overwash from Very Strong Hurricanes in the historic past on the Gulf Coast which showed these very strong storms occurred in the past, with a lot less CO2.

Next.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/268357390_Holocene_History_of_Catastrophic_Hurricane_Landfalls_along_the_Gulf_of_Mexico_Coast_Reconstructed_from_Coastal_Lake_and_Marsh_Sediments

Section 3.2

Holocene History of Catastrophic Hurricane Landfalls along the Gulf of Mexico Coast Reconstructed from Coastal Lake and Marsh Sediments

Kam-biu Liu
Department of Geography and Anthropology
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA

Miriam L. Fearn
Department of Geology and Geography,
University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL

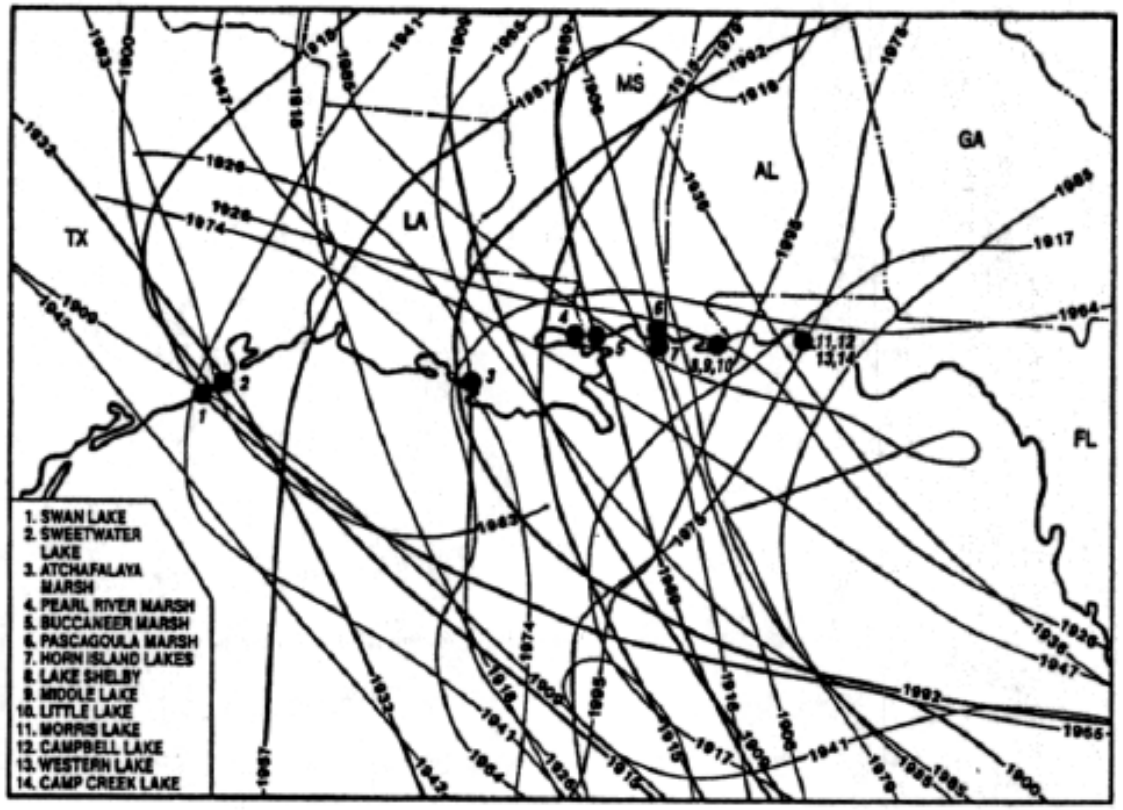


Fig. 1. Location of lakes and marshes along the northern Gulf of Mexico coast cored for the hurricane paleoclimate study, in relation to the storm tracks of major landfalling hurricanes (categories 3, 4, 5) recorded in this century.

NOTE: Published in 2000, so the tracks are for the 20th Century.

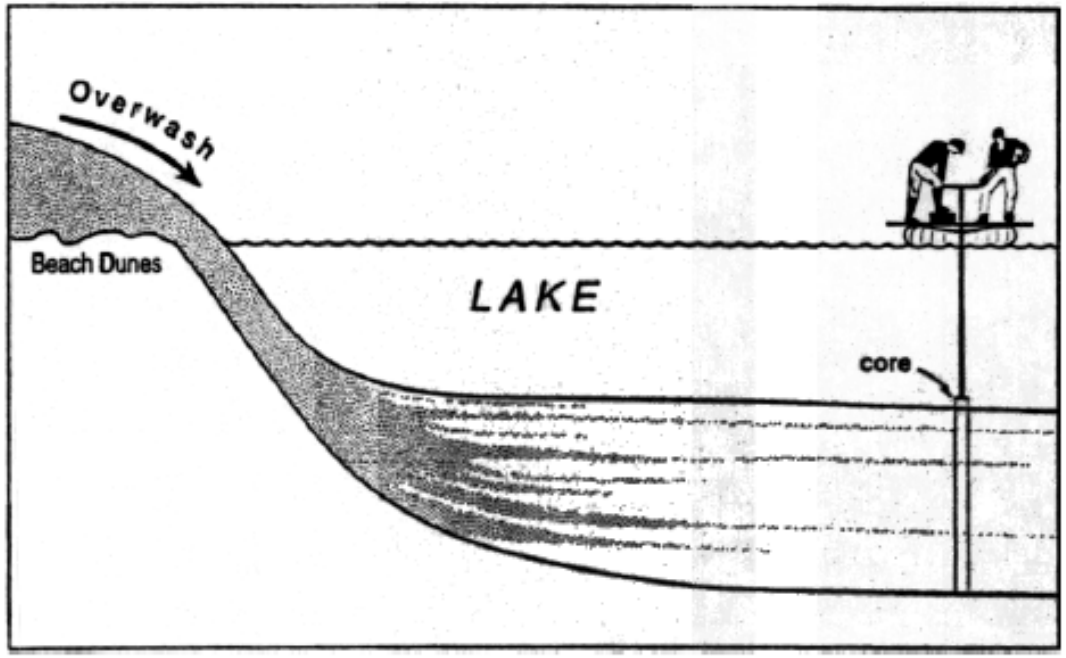
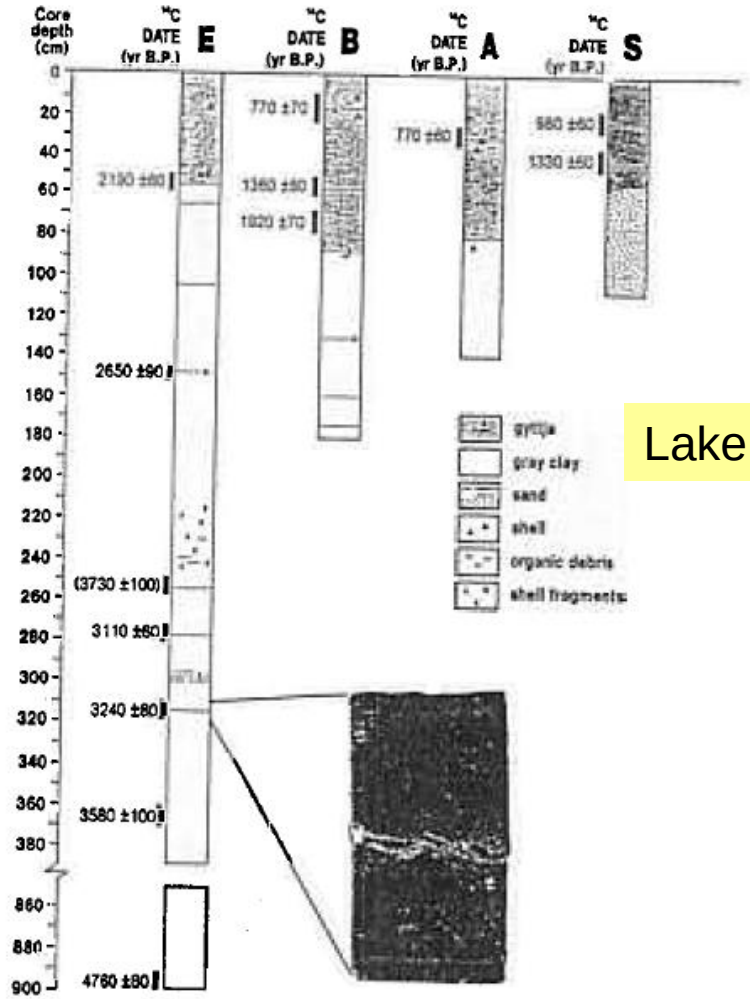
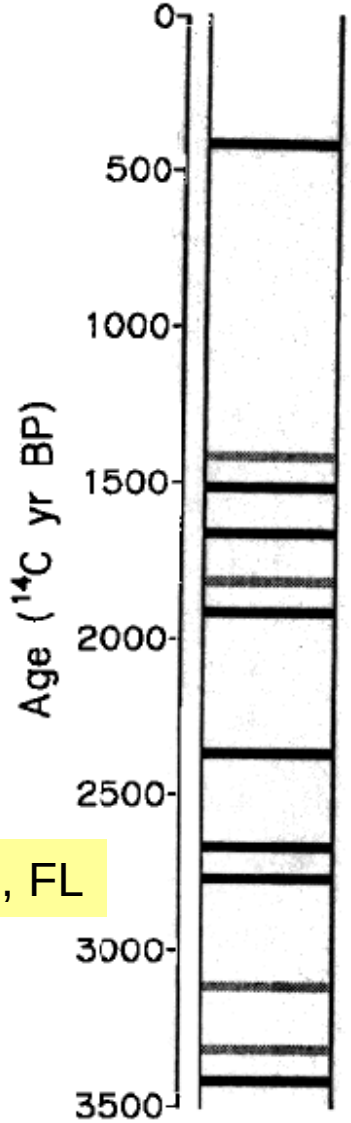


Fig. 2. A model of sediment stratigraphy in a coastal lake containing multiple sand layers representing overwash events caused by past catastrophic hurricane strikes. These sand layers can be identified in sediment cores taken from different parts of the lake. Cores taken from nearshore sites should contain more and thicker sand layers than those taken farther away from shore. Only sand layers that are the most widespread, probably reflecting the severest overwash caused by the strongest hurricanes, are likely to be recorded in cores taken from the lake center. However, sand layers may coalesce to form a massive sand unit at sites too close to shore, so that individual overwash events may not be distinguishable in the core.



Lake Shelby, AL

Fig. 4. Stratigraphic columns of Lake Shelby cores E, B, A, S, and L showing the occurrence of overwash sand layers. Core L is a short core taken from a nearshore site where the Hurricane Frederic sand layer was deposited. Core E is a 9 m long core taken from the center of the lake. The most prominent sand layers in these cores were radiocarbon-dated. The date in brackets was rejected as being too old due to contamination by shell fragments. All dates shown are uncalibrated ^{14}C ages (After Liu and Fearn, 1993a). Inset photograph shows an overwash sand layer in core E.



Western Lake, FL

Fig. 5. Abbreviated chronostratigraphic column of Western Lake core I for the past 3500 years showing the radiocarbon-dated ages of the major sand layers (solid lines) and minor sand layers (stippled lines). The vertical axis is time measured in uncalibrated ^{14}C years before present. At least 12 sand layers occur within the past 3400 years.

https://www.npr.org/2024/10/09/1210938587/how-helene-and-milton-were-supercharged-by-climate-change

How Helene and Milton were supercharged by climate change

OCTOBER 9, 2024 · 5:31 PM ET

"This season is looking to be an extraordinary one in a number of ways," NOAA administrator Rick Spinrad warned last May when the agency rolled out its annual hurricane outlook.

One of the big reasons: Climate change is making storms more intense

How climate change fueled Helene and Milton.

According to NOAA, 2023 saw record breaking hot water temperatures in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico. Higher temperatures mean more powerful storms.

"Basically, when the water is warmer, storms can suck up way more of that moisture and that then falls as heavier rain," says NPR's Rachel Waldholz. The heat and water serve as energy for the storm, Waldholz says.

"So it makes it much more likely that we'll see the kind of rapid intensification that we saw, both with Helene and now with Milton, where storms get really, really big, really fast."

https://www.npr.org/2024/10/09/1210938587/how-helene-and-milton-were-supercharged-by-climate-change

How it's impacting humans.

These supercharged storms not only threaten more people along the coasts, but also farther inland. Torrential downpours brought by Hurricane Helene caused devastating flash flooding as far as North Carolina.

A recent study found that a hurricane the size and strength of Helene was made 200 to 500 times more likely by human-caused climate change.

In the long term, the U.S. can expect to see more storms like Helene and Milton as long as warming continues.

This episode was produced by Brianna Scott. It was edited by Sadie Babits and Courtney Dorning. Alejandra Borunda and Rebecca Hersher contributed reporting. Our executive producer is Sami Yenigun.

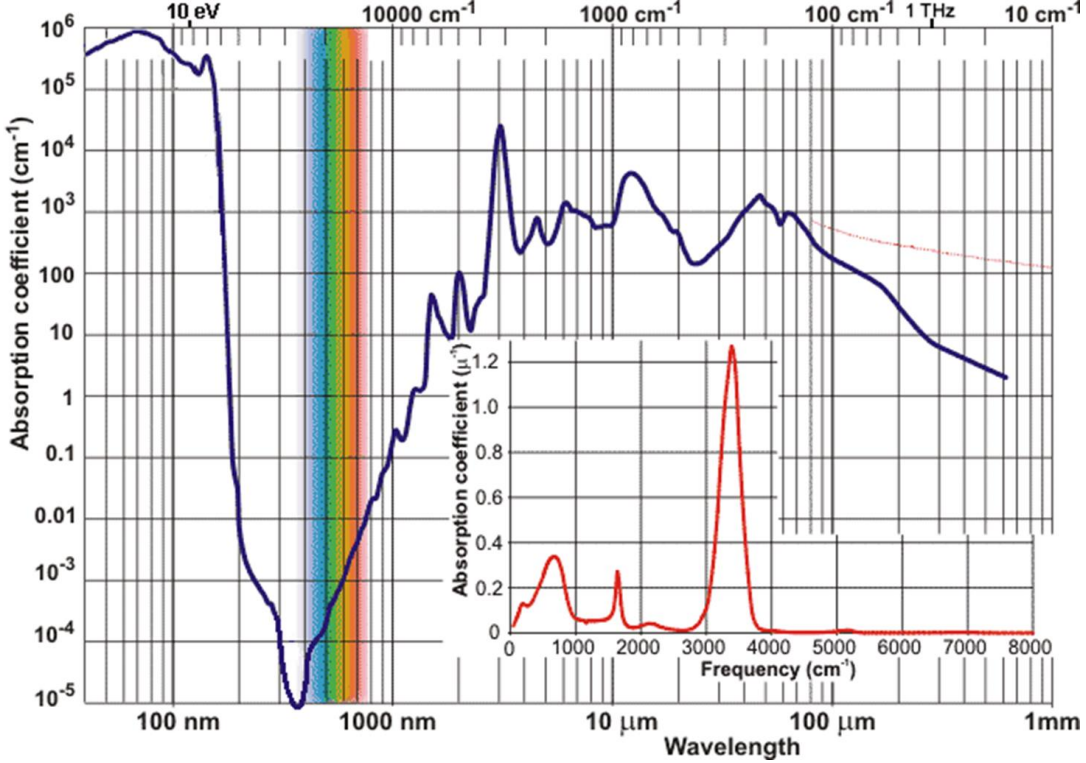
My informed speculation is that the “recent study” originates with one of the “instant attribution” outfits mentioned earlier.

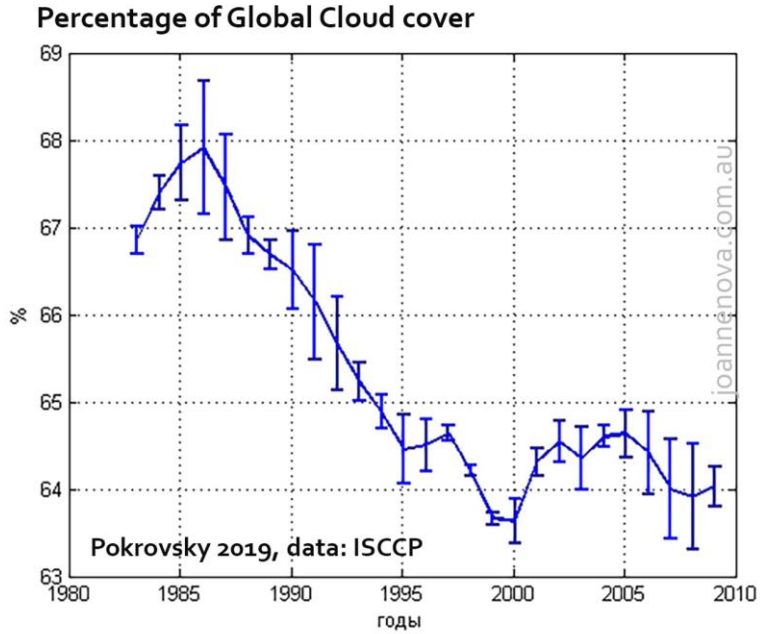
Sorry NPR, it's just not true.

Right, top
Shows that it is sunlight, not
more CO2 emitting in the infrared, that
causes the ocean waters to heat up.

Right, bottom
Shows that global cloud cover is
decreasing, and decreased especially
from 1985-2000.

NPR might improve their reporting by looking
stuff up instead of using "Consensus Science."





https://www.msn.com/en-us/money/news/tipping-point-alert-un-report-warns-of-accelerating-sea-level-rise/vi-AA1s9gcJ?ocid=msedgntp&pc=U531&cvid=f5c196b304254e6394563ed6ba8991c8&ei=96

This Video disappeared
after I did these screen captures.

Money Talks News

15h

https://www.msn.com/en-us/money/news/tipping-point-alert-un-report-warns-of-accelerating-sea-level-rise/

https://www.msn.com/en-us/money/news/tipping-point-alert-un-report-warns-of-accelerating-sea-level-rise/

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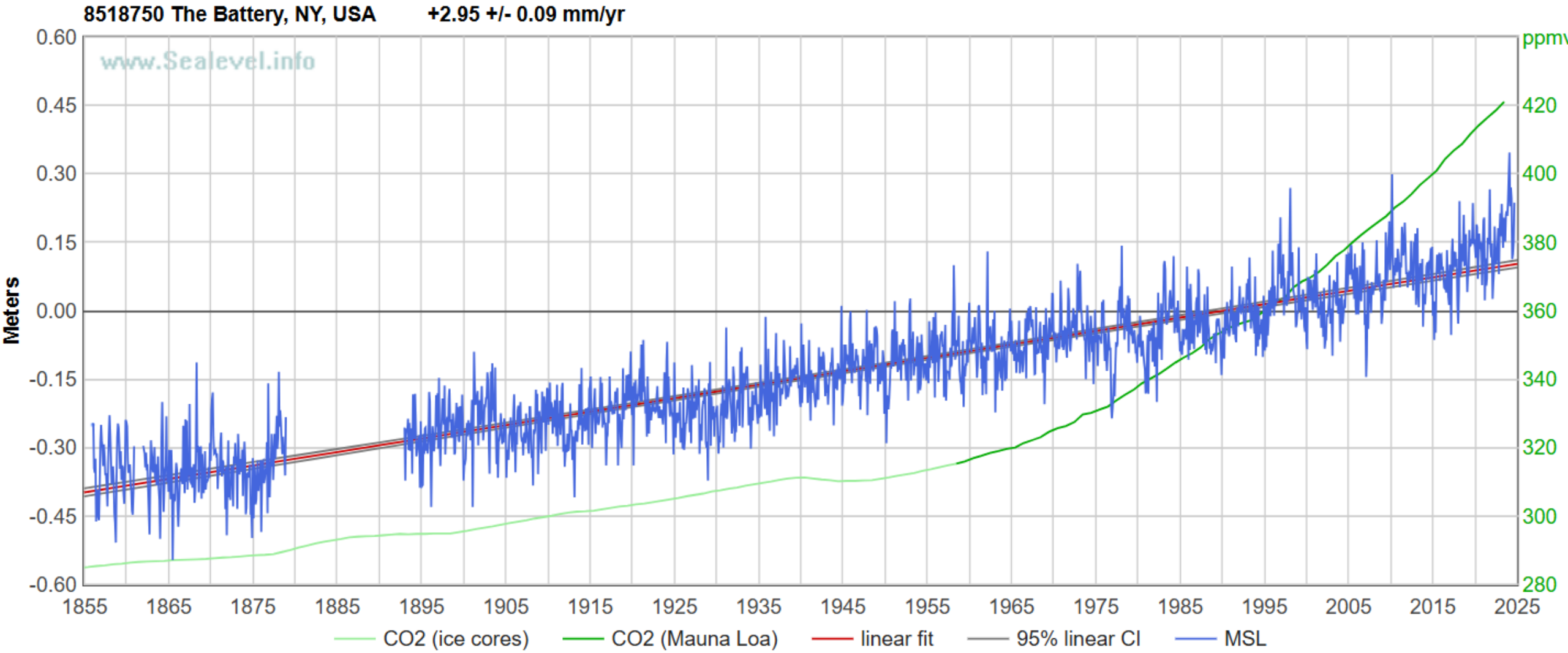
https://www.msn.com/en-us/money/news/tipping-point-alert-un-report-warns-of-accelerating-sea-level-rise/

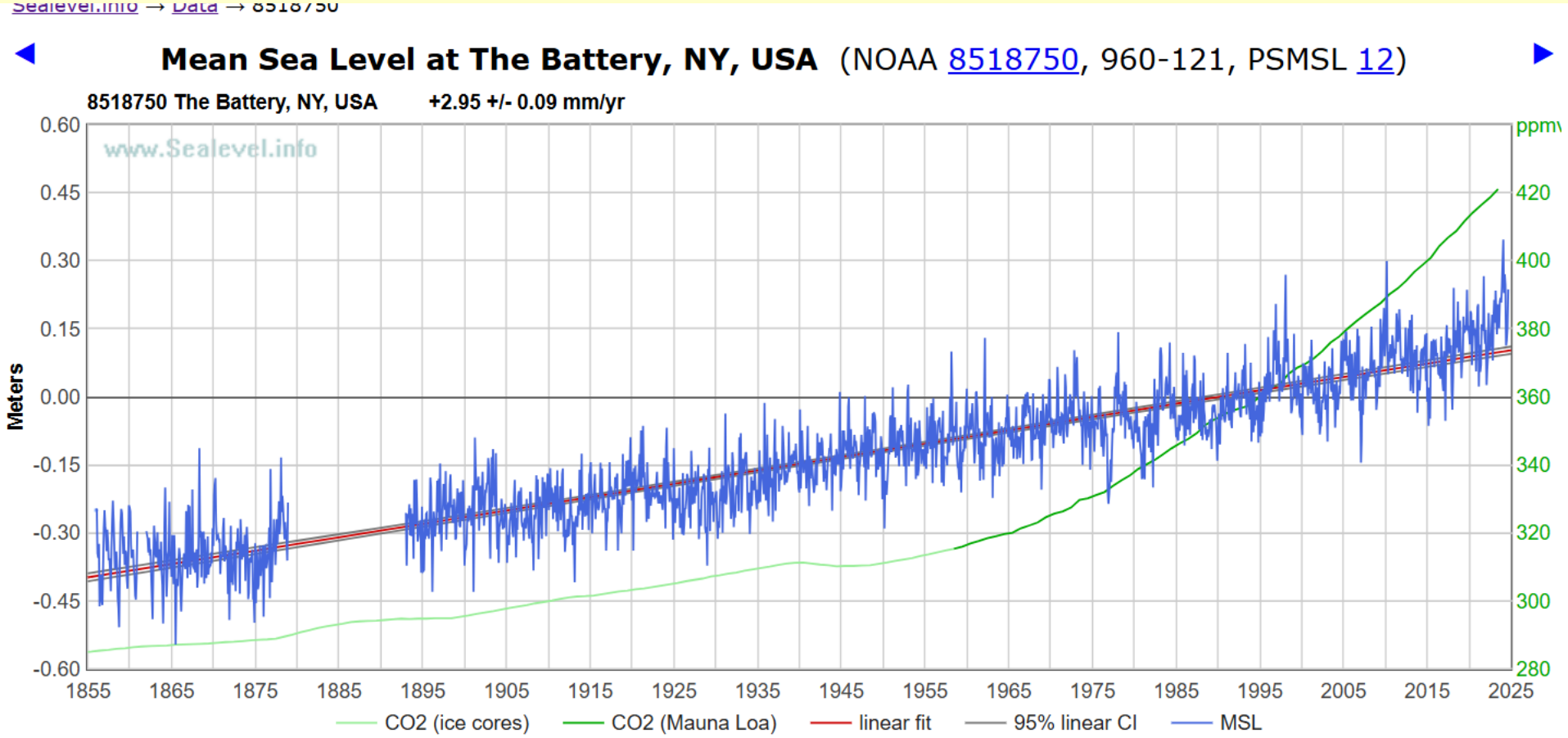
https://sealevel.info/MSL_graph.php?id=Battery

Sealevel.info → Data → 8518750

Mean Sea Level at The Battery, NY, USA (NOAA 8518750, 960-121, PSMSL 12)

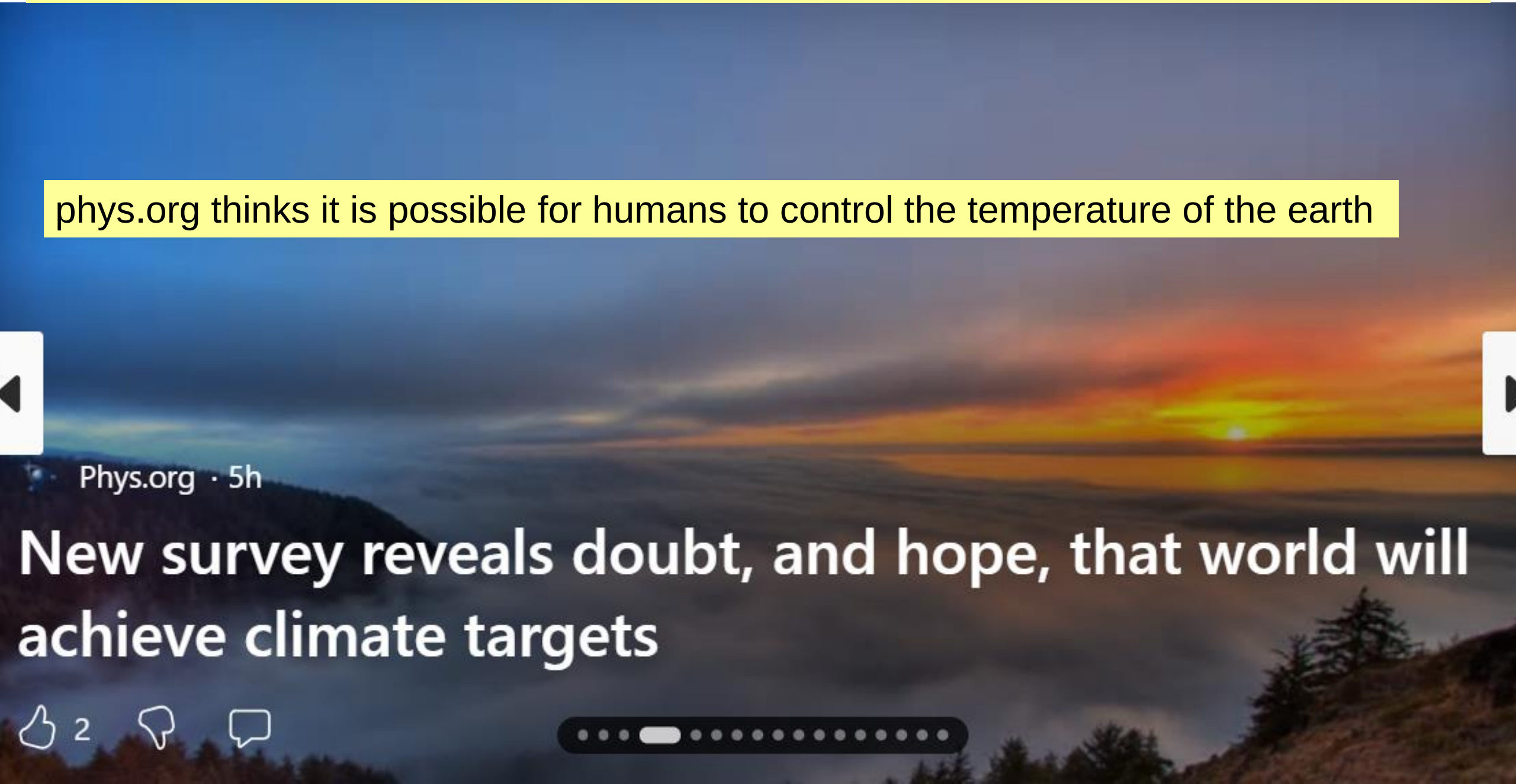


https://sealevel.info/MSL_graph.php?id=Battery



The Abscissa is date, earliest date seems to be April 1855, when Franklin Pierce was the 14th President of the USA.
Left Ordinate is height, the value plotted in blue.
Right Ordinate is <CO2> light green from the Ice Cores, Darker Green from Mauna Loa measurements.
The rate of rise of sea level has not changed since the measurements began at the Battery in 1855. This is the case of all tide gage measurements, in-situ, the gold standard of measurements.
Reports of satellite-based rates of rise are remote measurements, difficult to achieve with the accuracy needed.
“Satellite measurements show the rate has more than doubled” **are FALSIFIED** by the tide gages

https://www.msn.com/en-us/weather/topstories/new-survey-reveals-doubt-and-hope-that-world-will-achieve-climate-targets/ar-AA1sbmJk?ocid=msedgntp&pc=EDGEDB&cvid=02299cc817af40c29eb2519ddbb5ded8&ei=39



https://www.msn.com/en-us/weather/topstories/florida-lawmakers-climate-denialism-is-pure-unadulterated-lunacy/ar-AA1sfSP8?ocid=msedgdhp&pc=U531&cvid=be7219cd139d49de82bd446456f04f41&ei=25

Climate change will only make future hurricane seasons worse. So why are Florida legislators pretending like nothing's amiss?
Craig Pittman

Hurricanes Helene and Milton were both scarier than any Halloween movie you might view this month. Scientists say both powerful storms were fueled by climate change.

"Sea surface temperatures in the Atlantic, Caribbean, and the Gulf of Mexico are all running at or near-record levels this year, just as they did last year," said David Zierden, Florida's state climatologist. Zierden runs the Florida Climate Center at Florida State University, which monitors weather and climate data and provides research on climate change in the region. (I'm happy to report that our legislative lunkheads haven't deleted his job the way they edited state law—yet.)

The oceans have been soaking up much of the heat from the steady warming of our globe. Hurricanes draw their power from the heat of the water they pass over, and with the Gulf of Mexico now the hottest it has ever been in recorded history, the recent storms were able to rapidly intensify. How rapidly? This is the way The New York Times reported on Helene: "In less than a day, Helene transformed from a Category 1 hurricane Thursday morning to a Category 4 storm on Thursday afternoon, which would make it the strongest ever to hit the Big Bend coast of Florida."

<Underlining added, analysis next page>

The warmth in the water also makes the atmosphere hold more water, making it extremely moist. That's how we wind up with storms dumping so much more rain the way Helene did, Zierden explained. "That's a piece of what's happened in North Carolina," he said.

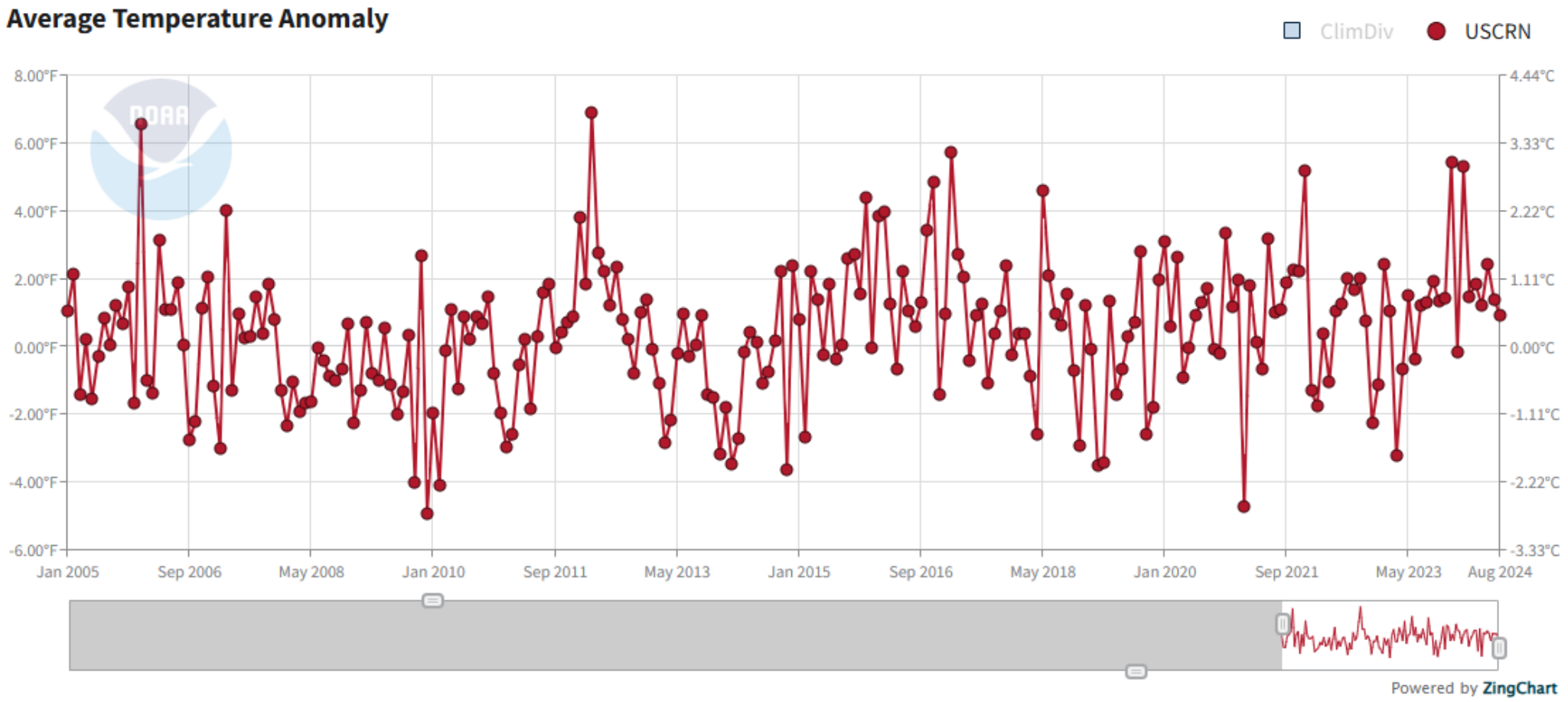
Finally, Zierden said, there's the role that the rising sea level plays in making the storm surge so much worse. "When everyone's talking about the record storm surge," he told me, "at least a foot of that is caused by sea level rise."

Now put it all together: Hot water for power, moist air for heavy rain, and rising seas for the massive storm surge. Can you see now how these storms were a creation of our altered climate, just as surely as the fearsome Creature was built by Dr. Frankenstein?

"The oceans have been soaking up much of the heat from the steady warming of our globe"
Not so.
The oceans have been soaking up visible energy from the Sun. Cloud Cover has been decreasing according to ISCCP measurements and analyzed by the Russian Pokrovsky, cited earlier.

This is a sensationalized piece written by Craig Pittman, who writes authoritatively about a subject of which he is extremely ignorant, then, engages in name-calling. No critical thought here.
Another ignorant "journalist," IMHO.

https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/national-temperature-index/time-series/anom-tavg/1/



This is the temperatue time series from the US Climate Reference Network, the USCRN, which measures surface temperatures seemingly unaffected by Urban Heat Island and poor exposure which plague other data sets. USCRN covers the entire USA. The so-called rapid increase of surface temperatures is not happening IF YOU LOOK AT THE DATA. There is no climate emergency.

Concluding Remarks:

Late in the 2024 Hurricane season, powerful Hurricanes Helene and Milton slammed into the southeast USA.
Many in the Alarmist Press and their allies proclaimed the power of the storms on human activities, principally Western Civilization which uses fossil fuels, which emit CO2, for transport, electricity, heating, cooling lighting, communications, in short civilization.
The US Climate Reference Network shows little change in surface temperatures since the Network began in 2005.
Stronger Hurricanes have been observed within the historic record with smaller amounts of CO2 in the atmosphere.
Sediment cores from lakes near the southeastern US coast reveal overwash deposits from the last several thousand years with stronger hurricane effects, during periods with a lot less atmospheric CO2.

There is no climate crisis.