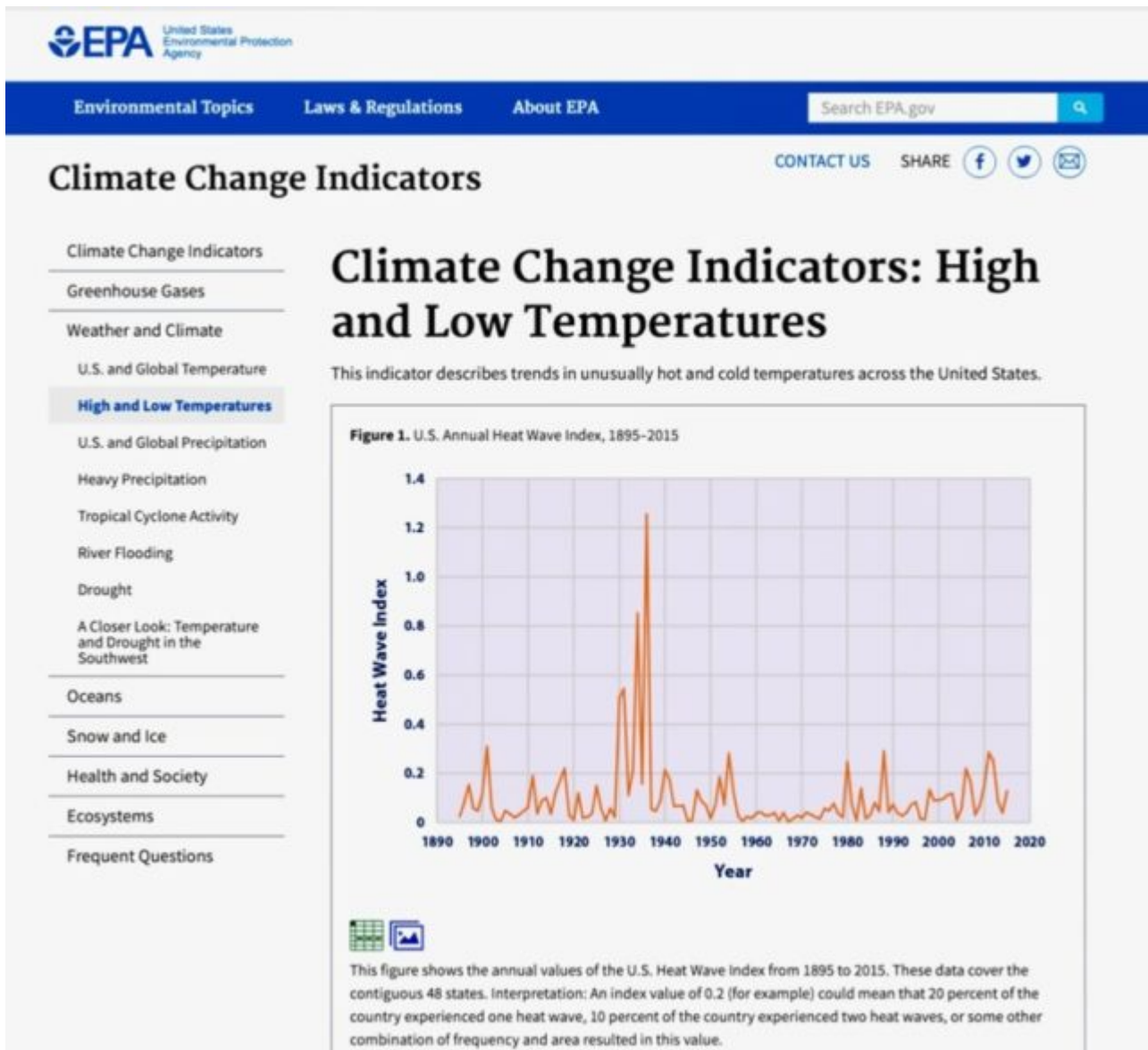


Die EPA „liquidiert“ die Daten der Hitze- und Dürreperiode der 1930er Jahre

geschrieben von Chris Frey | 24. Mai 2021



Diese seit Langem unbestrittene Klimadaten-Graphik ist jetzt durch eine Graphik ersetzt worden, in welcher jeder Hinweis auf diese große Hitze- und Dürreperiode einfach „verschwunden“ ist:

Climate Change Indicators

Climate Change Indicators

Greenhouse Gases

Weather and Climate

U.S. and Global Temperature

Seasonal Temperature

High and Low Temperatures

Heat Waves

U.S. and Global Precipitation

Heavy Precipitation

Tropical Cyclone Activity

River Flooding

Drought

A Closer Look: Temperature and Drought in the Southwest

Oceans

Snow and Ice

Health and Society

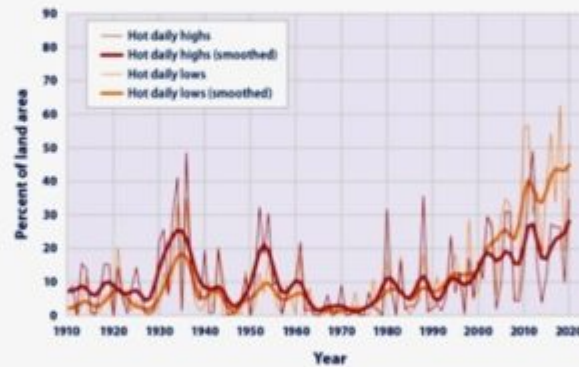
Ecosystems

Frequent Questions

Climate Change Indicators: High and Low Temperatures

This indicator describes trends in unusually hot and cold temperatures across the United States.

Figure 1. Area of the Contiguous 48 States with Unusually Hot Summer Temperatures, 1910-2020



This graph shows the percentage of the land area of the contiguous 48 states with unusually hot daily high and low temperatures during the months of June, July, and August. The thin lines represent individual years, while the thick lines show a nine-year weighted average. Red lines represent daily highs, while orange lines represent daily lows. The term "unusual" in this case is based on the long-term average conditions at each location.

Data source: NOAA, 2021¹
Web update: April 2021

Außerdem hat die EPA eine weitere Graphik mit „Hitzewellen“-Klimadaten hinzugefügt, welche die Periode aus den 1930er Jahren überhaupt nicht mehr enthält, liegt doch deren Startzeitpunkt in den 1960er Jahren:

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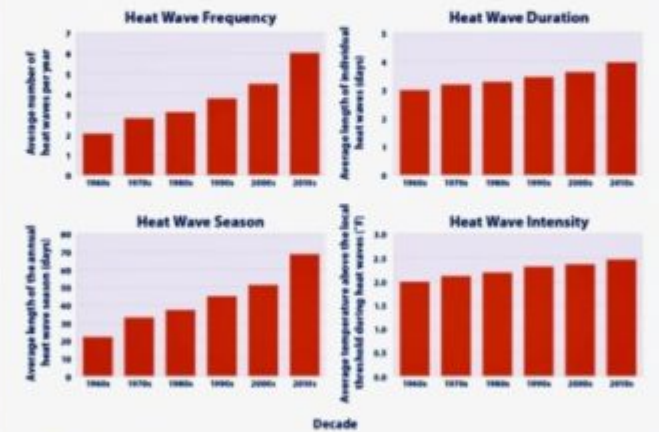
Ecosystems

Frequent Questions

Climate Change Indicators: Heat Waves

This indicator describes trends in multi-day extreme heat events across the United States.

Figure 1. Heat Wave Characteristics in the United States by Decade, 1961–2019



This figure shows changes in the number of heat waves per year (frequency); the average length of heat waves in days (duration); the number of days between the first and last heat wave of the year (season length); and how hot the heat waves were, compared with the local temperature threshold for defining a heat wave (intensity). These data were analyzed from 1961 to 2019 for 50 large metropolitan areas. The graphs show averages across all 50 metropolitan areas by decade.

Data source: NOAA, 2021¹
 Web update: April 2021

Die Graphik bzgl. Dürren in den USA ist noch die gleiche, aber angesichts der Daten-Manipulationen in den anderen Graphiken dürfte sie vielleicht nicht mehr lange vorhanden sein:

Climate Change Indicators

Climate Change Indicators

Greenhouse Gases

Weather and Climate

U.S. and Global Temperature

Seasonal Temperature

High and Low Temperatures

Heat Waves

U.S. and Global Precipitation

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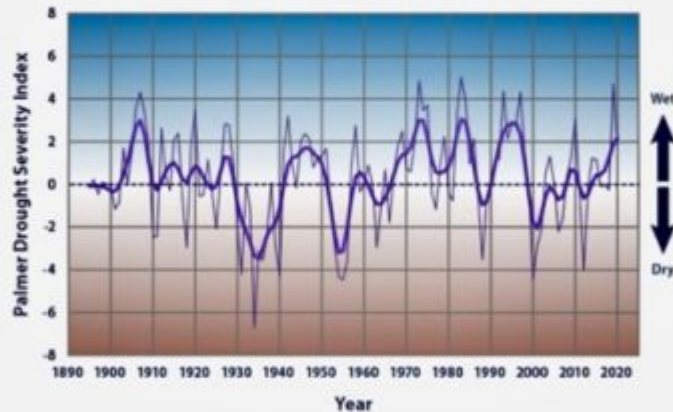
Ecosystems

Frequent Questions

Climate Change Indicators: Drought

This indicator measures drought conditions of U.S. lands.

Figure 1. Average Drought Conditions in the Contiguous 48 States According to the Palmer Index, 1895-2020



This chart shows annual values of the Palmer Drought Severity Index, averaged over the entire area of the contiguous 48 states. Positive values represent wetter-than-average conditions, while negative values represent drier-than-average conditions. A value between -2 and -3 indicates moderate drought, -3 to -4 is severe drought, and -4 or below indicates extreme drought. The thicker line is a nine-year weighted average.

Data source: NOAA, 2021¹
Web update: April 2021

Es sieht so aus, als wäre die Ära aus Sowjet-Zeiten angebrochen mit „verschwindenden“ Graphiken und Daten – aber jetzt in der Ära der „Klimawissenschafts-Säuberung unter Biden“.

Link:

<https://wattsupwiththat.com/2021/05/21/epa-disappears-the-1930s-drought-and-heat-wave-climate-data/>

Übersetzt von Chris Frey EIKE