

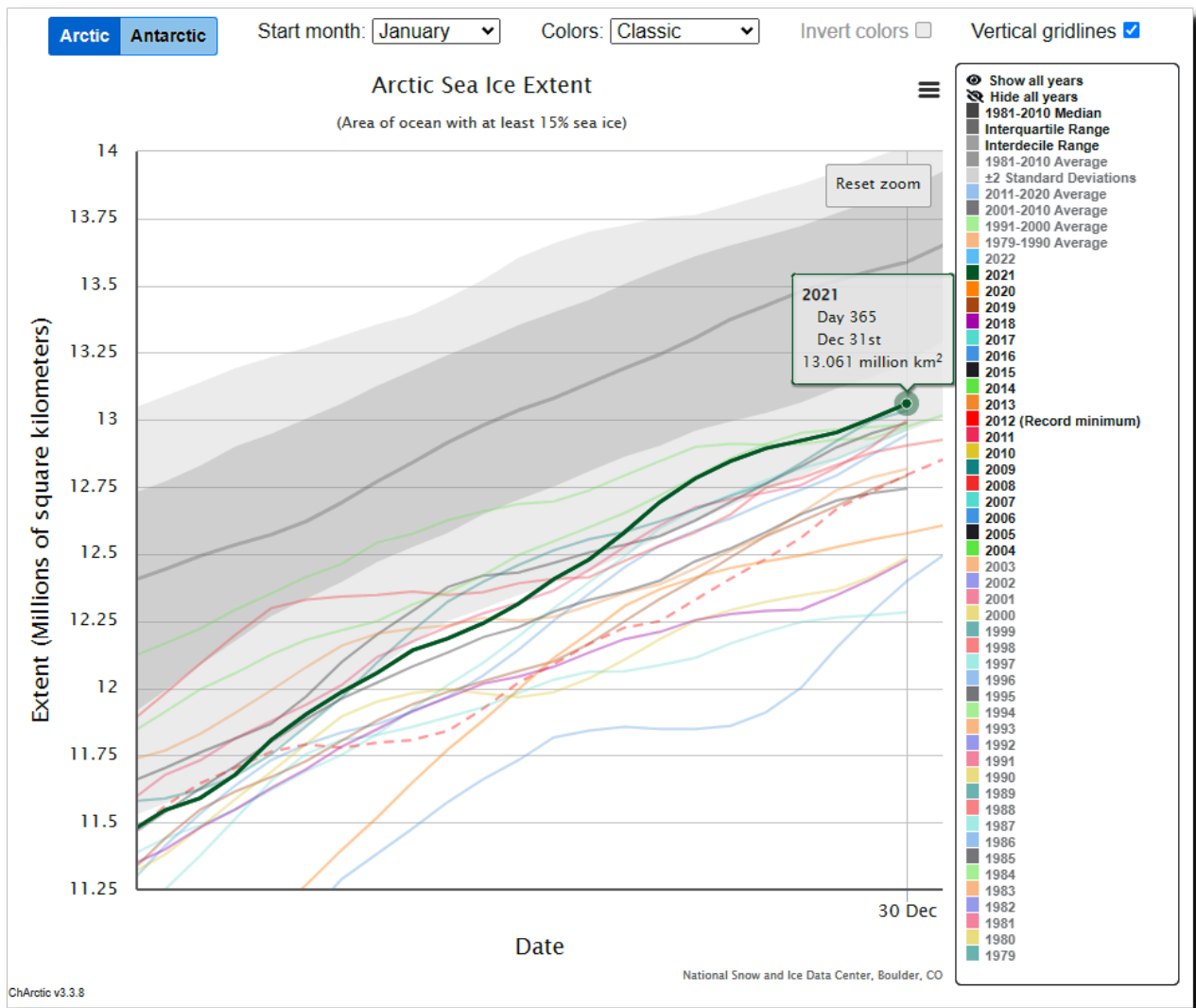
Report: Klima-Status 2021

geschrieben von Chris Frey | 27. Januar 2022

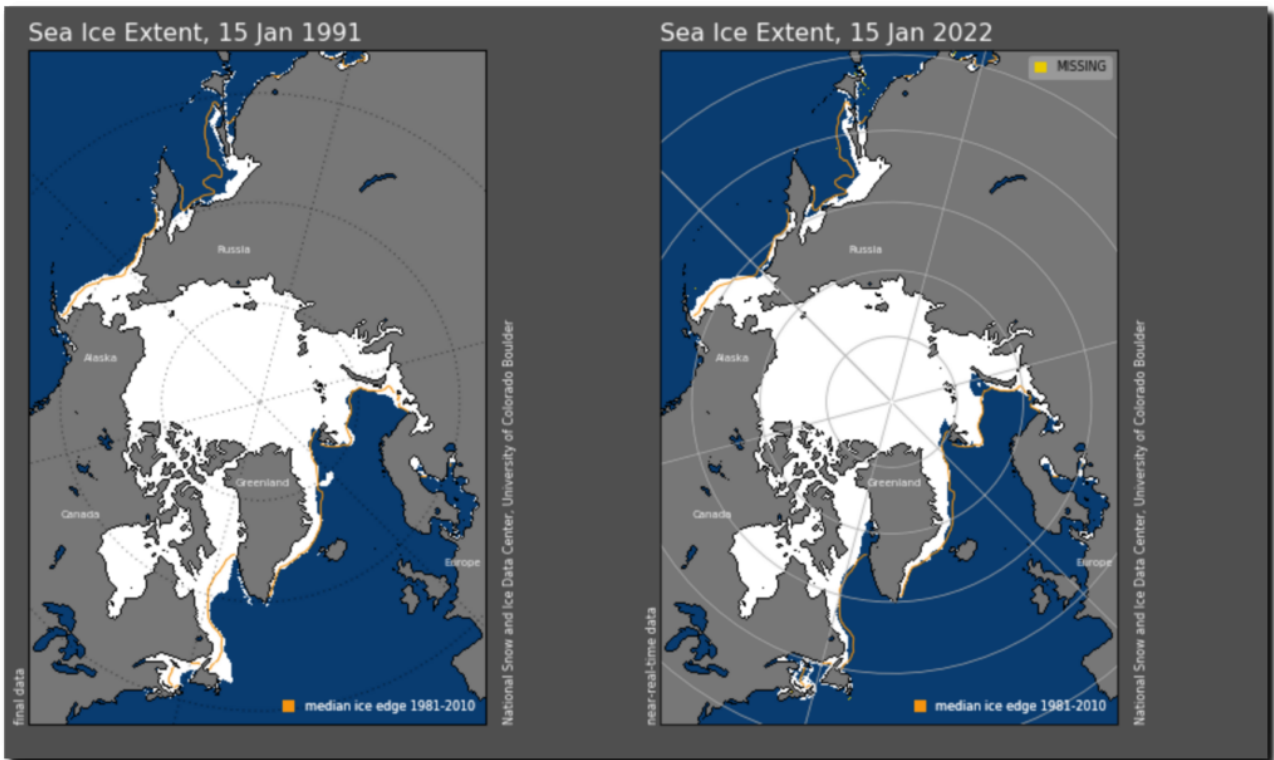
[Tony Heller](#)

In den letzten Jahrzehnten wurden von Presse und Politikern eine Reihe von Kennzahlen als Beweis für eine Verschlechterung des Klimas angeführt. Dazu gehören Meereis, Polartemperaturen, Waldbrandflächen, Hitzewellen, Dürren, der Anstieg des Meeresspiegels, die Gesundheit der Korallenriffe und das Schicksal von Inselstaaten und Stränden. Das vergangene Jahr war jedoch kein gutes Jahr für ihre Darstellung.

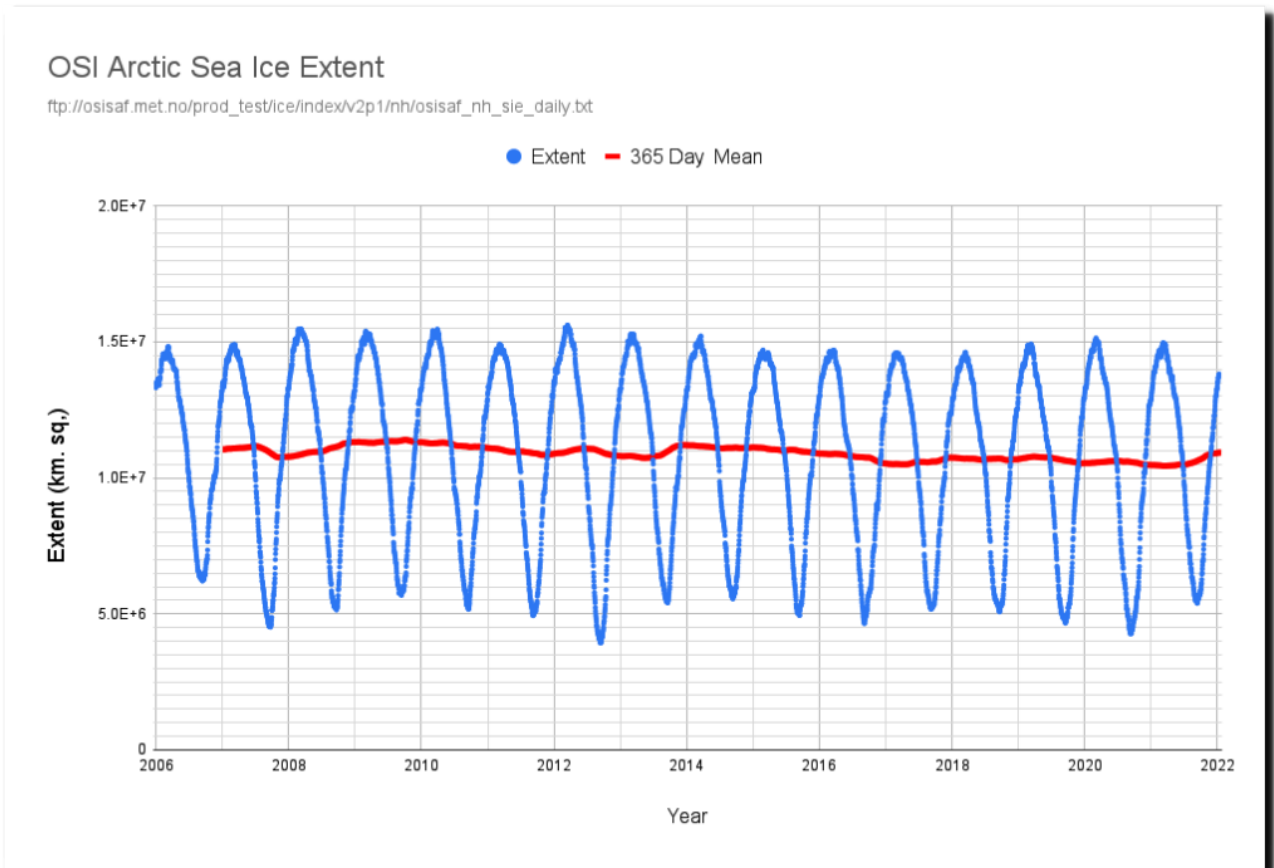
Nach [Angaben](#) des National Snow and Ice Data Center in Boulder, Colorado, erreichte die Meereisausdehnung in der Arktis am Ende des Jahres den höchsten Stand seit 2003:



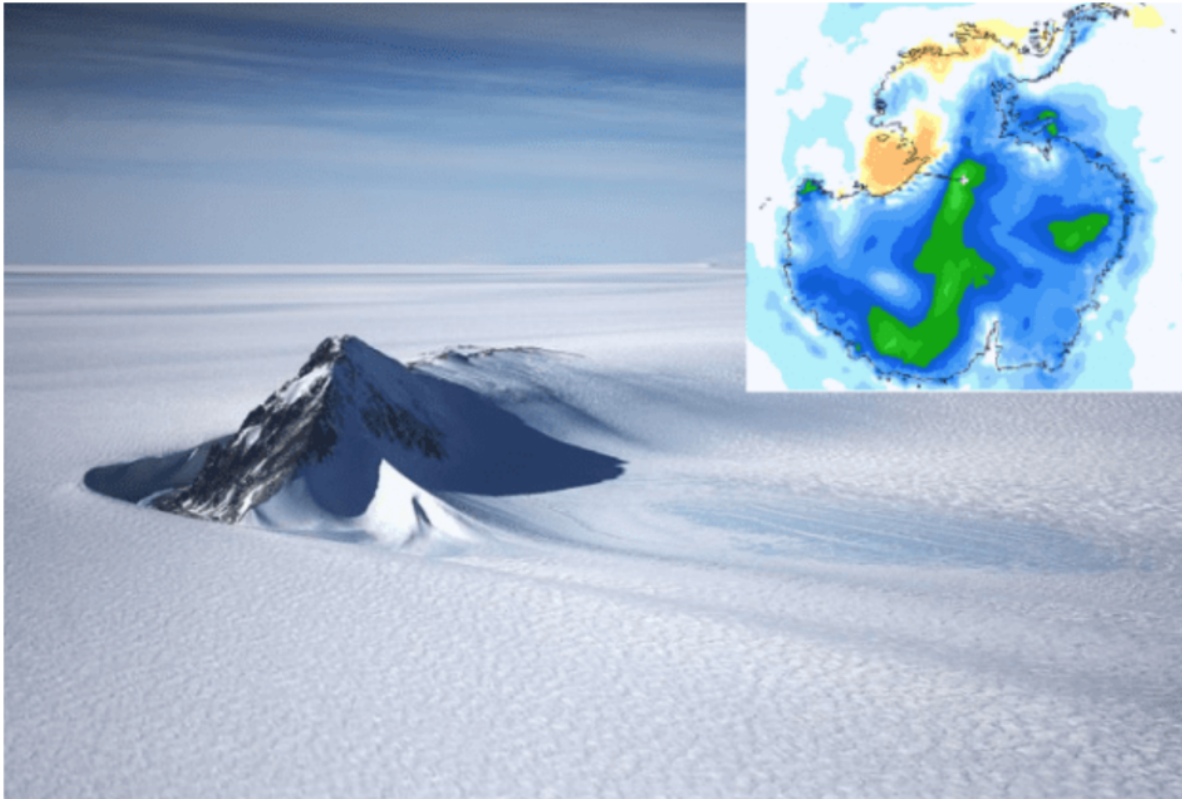
Vergleich der [Ausdehnung](#) des arktischen Meereises mit derjenigen im Jahre [1991](#):



Über die letzten 15 Jahre gab es keinen Trend bzgl. der arktischen Meereis-Ausdehnung:



In der Antarktis wurde der kälteste Januar seit über 40 Jahren verzeichnet:



ANTARCTICA SET TO COLDEST JANUARY SINCE 1978, SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE HASN'T BEEN SO COLD ALMOST 10 YEARS

ARTICLES / JANUARY 24, 2021 /

Später im Jahr folgten in der Antarktis die [sechs kältesten Monate jemals](#) und der zweitkälteste Winter:

(CNN) — In a year of extreme heat, Antarctica's last six months were the coldest on record.

"For the polar darkness period, from April through September, the average temperature was -60.9 degrees Celsius (-77.6 degrees Fahrenheit), a record for those months," the National Snow and Ice Data Center (NSIDC) said.

The last six months is also the darkest period at the South Pole, which is where the name polar darkness (also called [polar night](#)) comes from. Here, the sun sets for the last time around the spring equinox, and does not rise again until near the autumn equinox six months later.

For the entire Antarctic continent, the winter of 2021 was the second-coldest on record, with the "temperature for June, July, and August 3.4 degrees Celsius (6.1 degrees Fahrenheit) lower than the 1981 to 2010 average at -62.9 degrees Celsius (-81.2 degrees Fahrenheit)," according to a [new report](#) from the NSIDC.

"This is the second-coldest winter (June-July-August months) on record, behind only 2004 in the 60-year weather record at Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station," the NSIDC said.

Dutzende Schiffe blieben auf dem Nördlichen Seeweg im Eis [stecken](#):

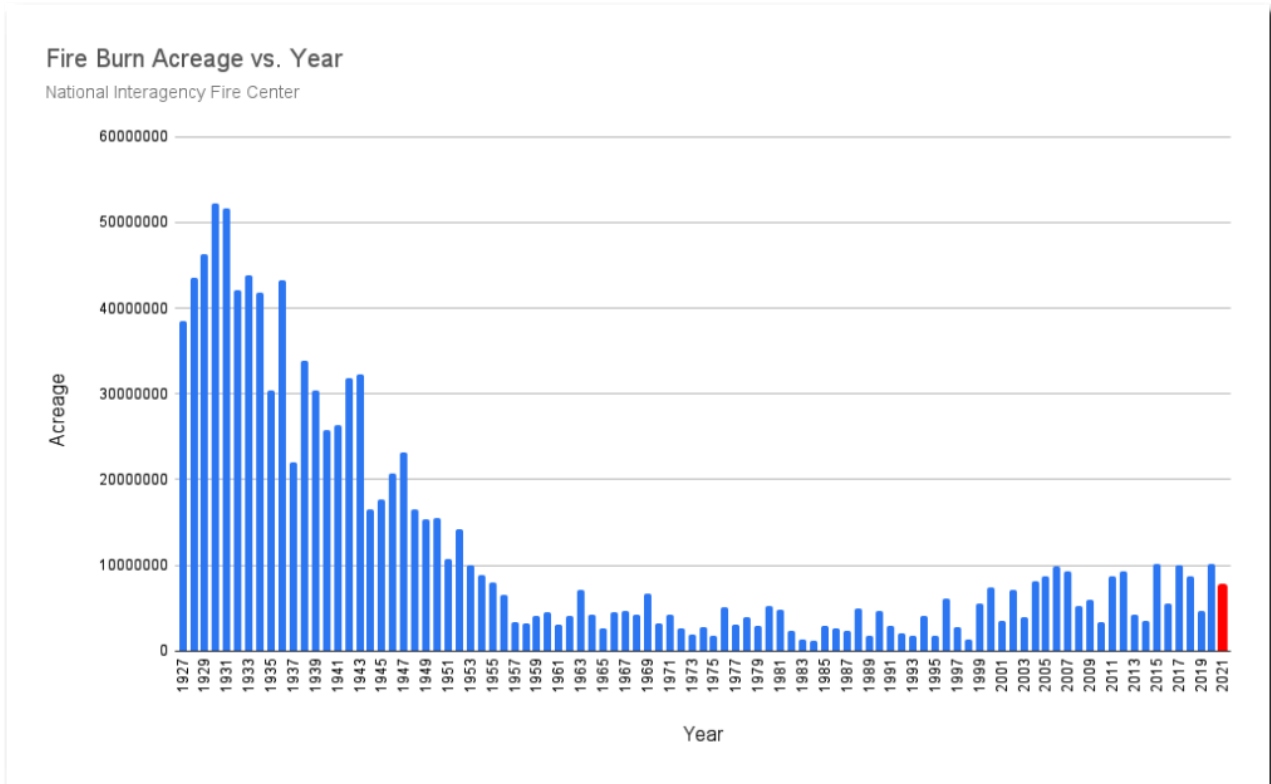
Published at: Nov 23 2021 - 13:35 / Updated at: Nov 26 2021 - 08:27

Early season sea ice has stranded two dozen ships along Russia's Northern Sea Route. The latest incident raises questions if the current rules of navigation are sufficient to ensure safety as more and more ships travel along the sea route.

For the past four weeks 24 ships have struggled to travel through thick sea ice along the eastern section of Russia's Northern Sea Route (NSR). Unusually [heavy traffic for this time of year](#), unseasonably challenging ice conditions, and only a single nuclear icebreaker, *Vaygach*, available for escorts meant that some ships were stuck in sea ice for weeks before receiving an icebreaker escort.

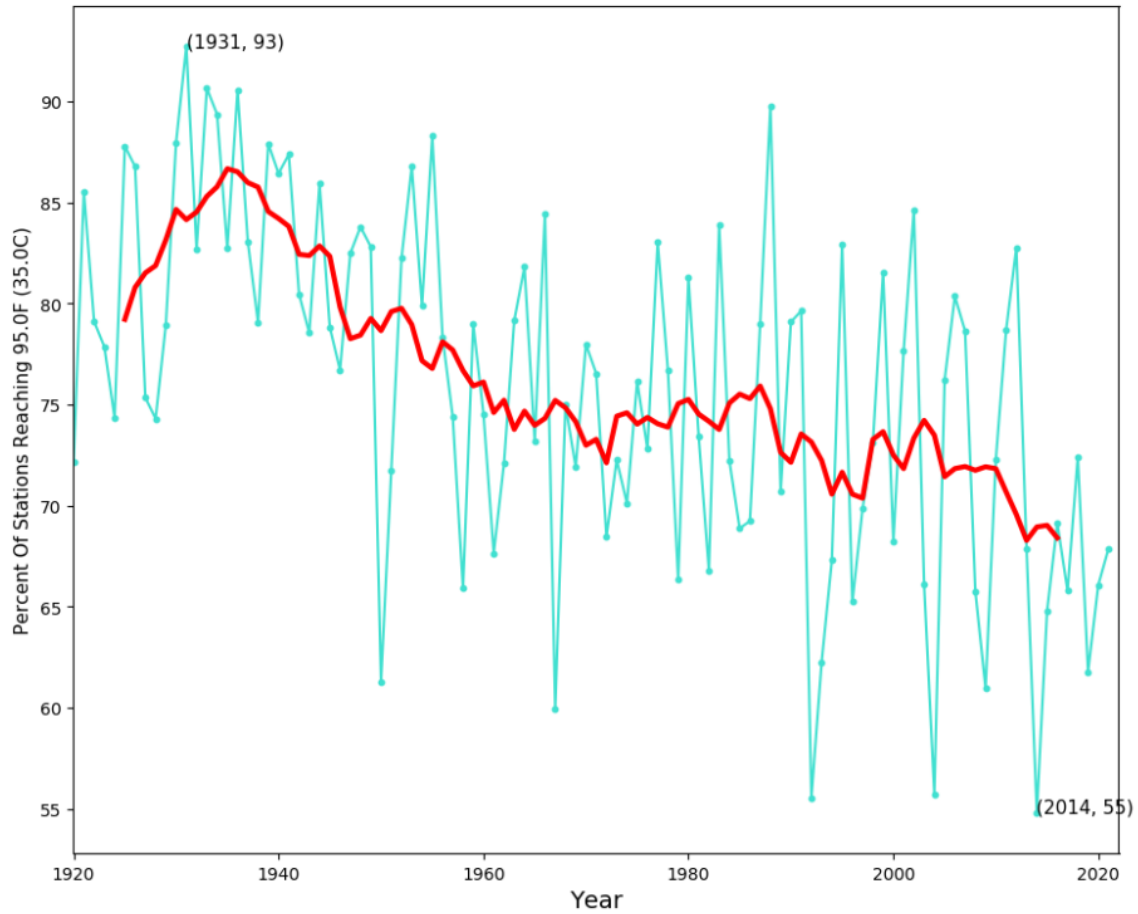
Die Waldbrandfläche in den USA liegt weit unter dem Durchschnitt und ist seit den 1930er Jahren um 80 % zurückgegangen. Dieses Diagramm verwendet Daten des [National Interagency Fire Center](#), die am 29. Januar 2021 erfasst wurden – **kurz bevor die Biden-Administration sie löschte und alle Daten vor 1983 versteckte:**

[Hervorhebung vom Übersetzer]

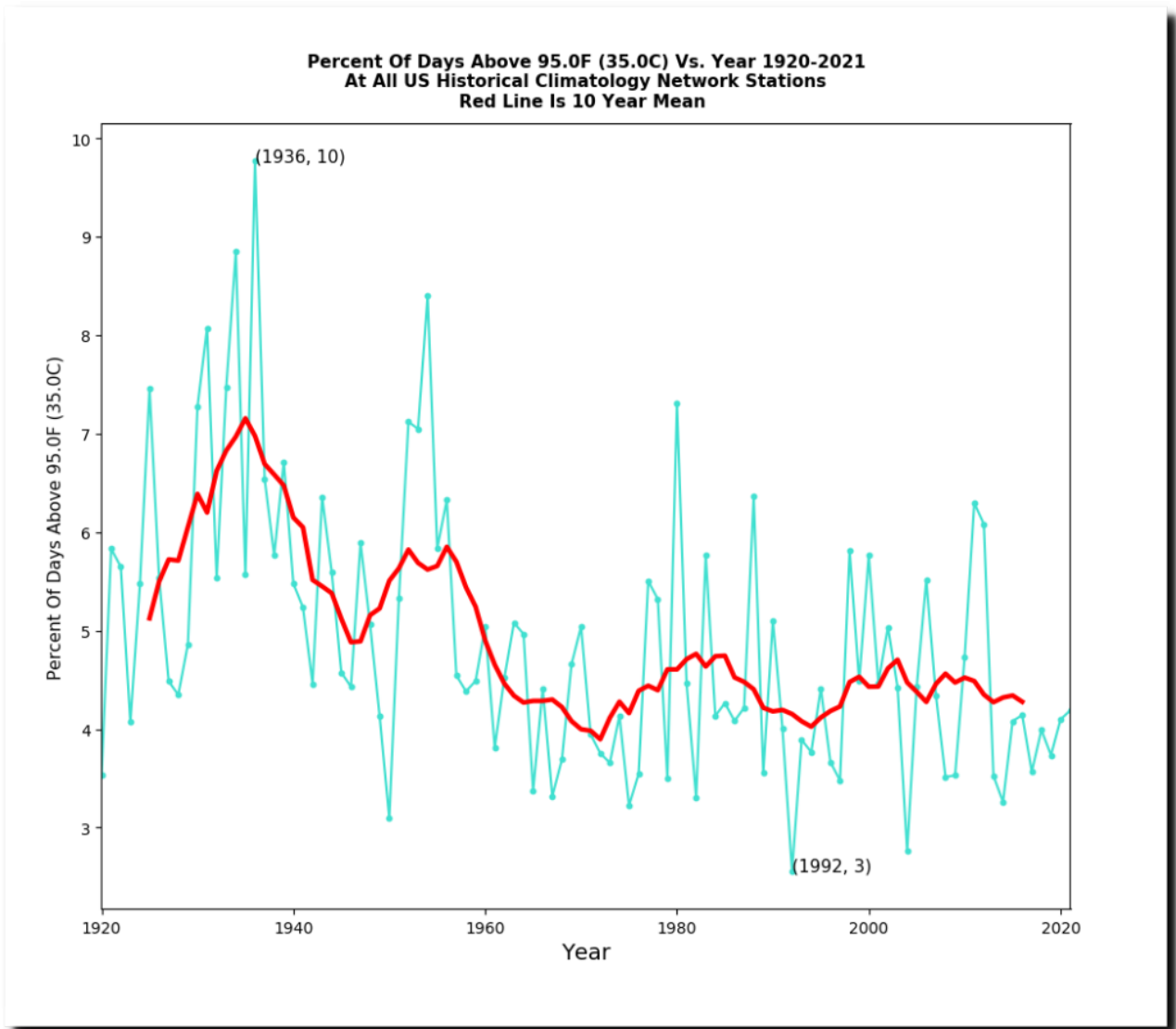


Nach den Daten des [United States Historical Climatology Network](#) der NOAA erreichte der Prozentsatz der USA, der irgendwann im Laufe des Jahres 35°C erreicht, im Jahr 1931 seinen Höhepunkt und ist seit 90 Jahren rückläufig. Das letzte Jahr lag weit unter dem Durchschnitt:

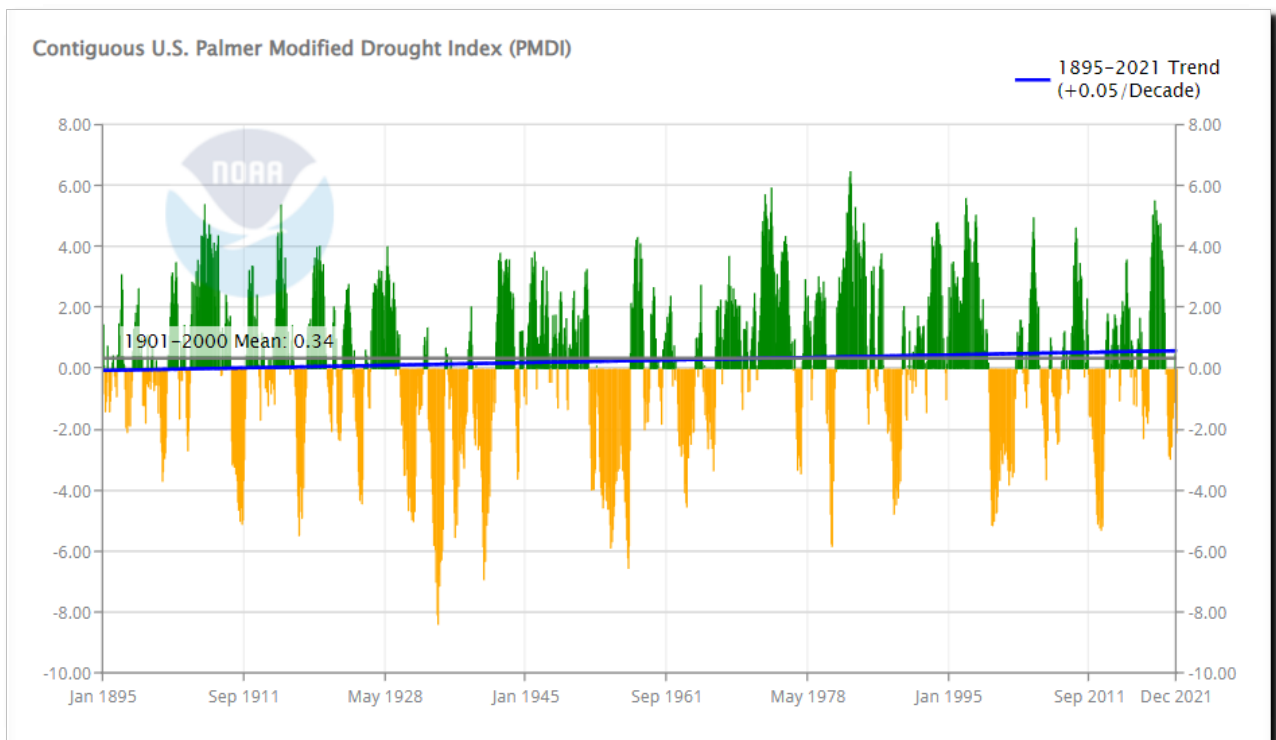
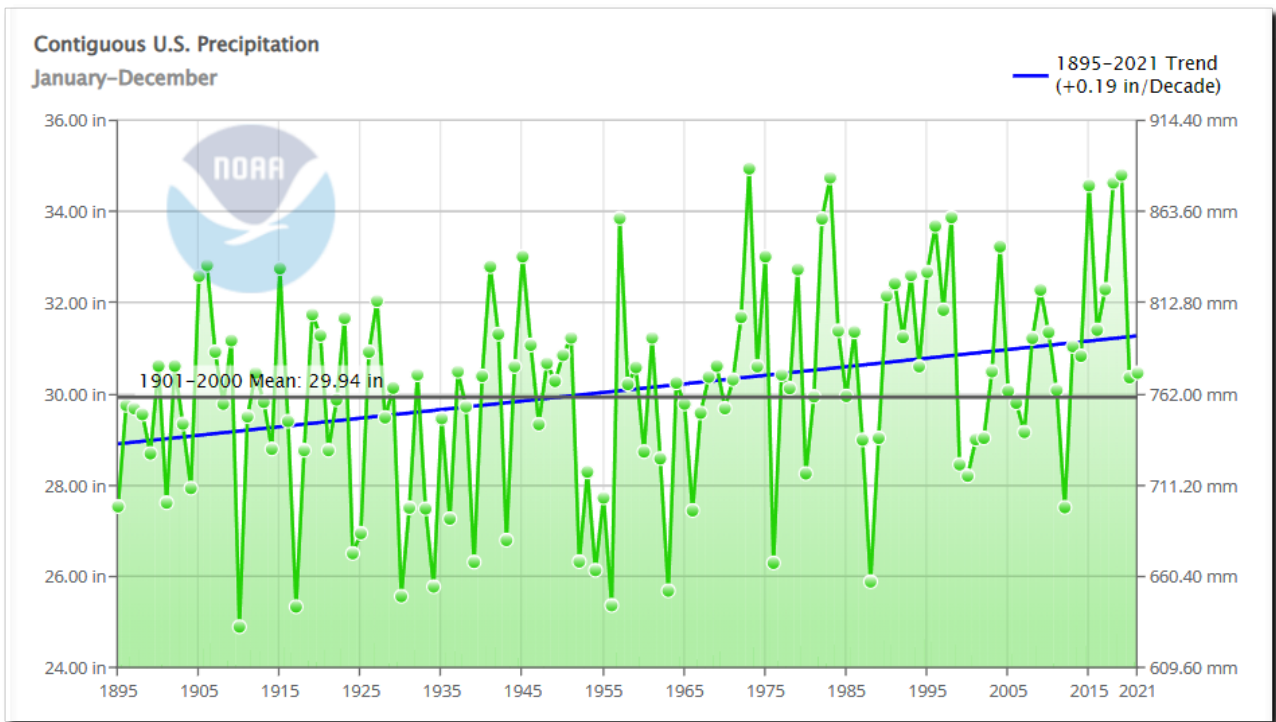
Percent Of Stations Reaching 95.0F (35.0C) Vs. Year 1920-2021
At All US Historical Climatology Network Stations
Red Line Is 10 Year Mean



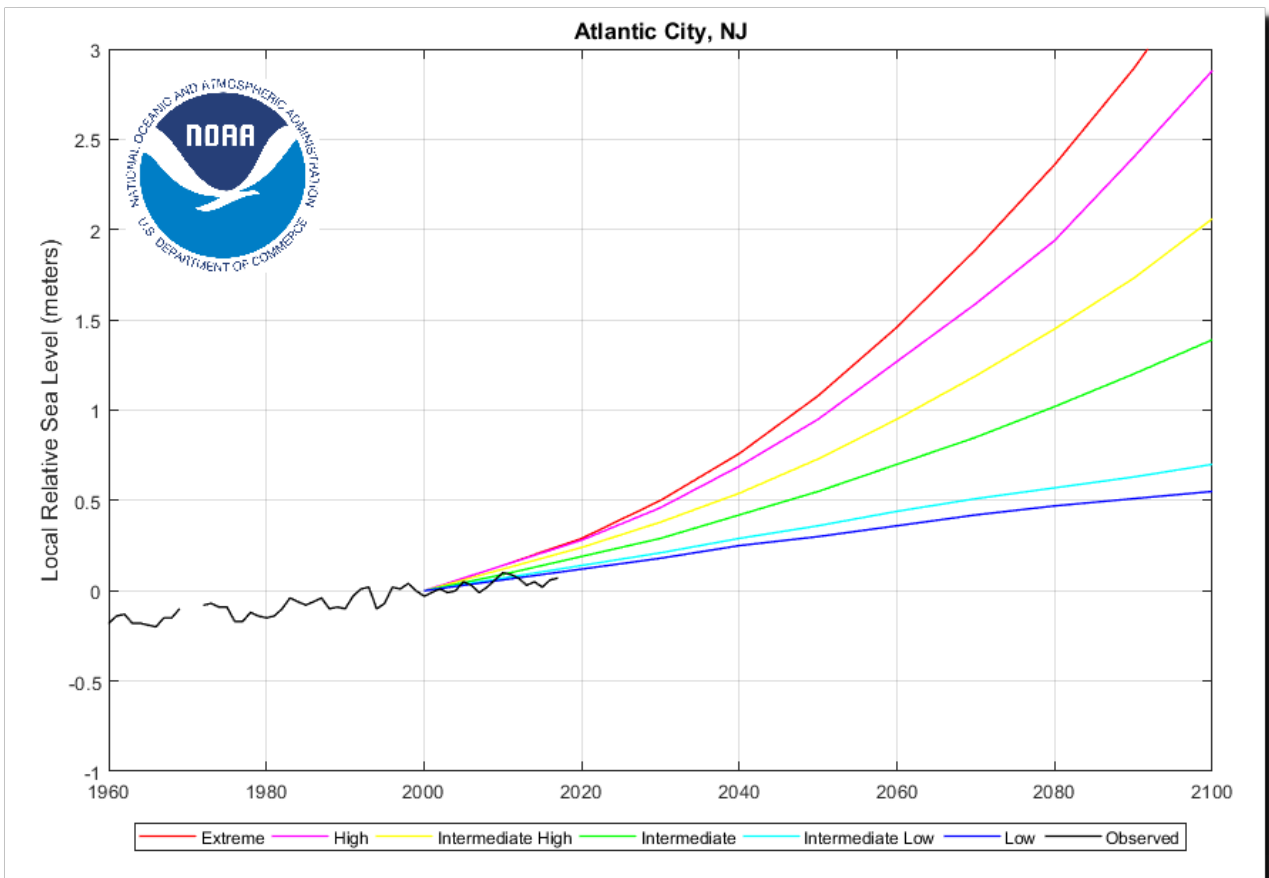
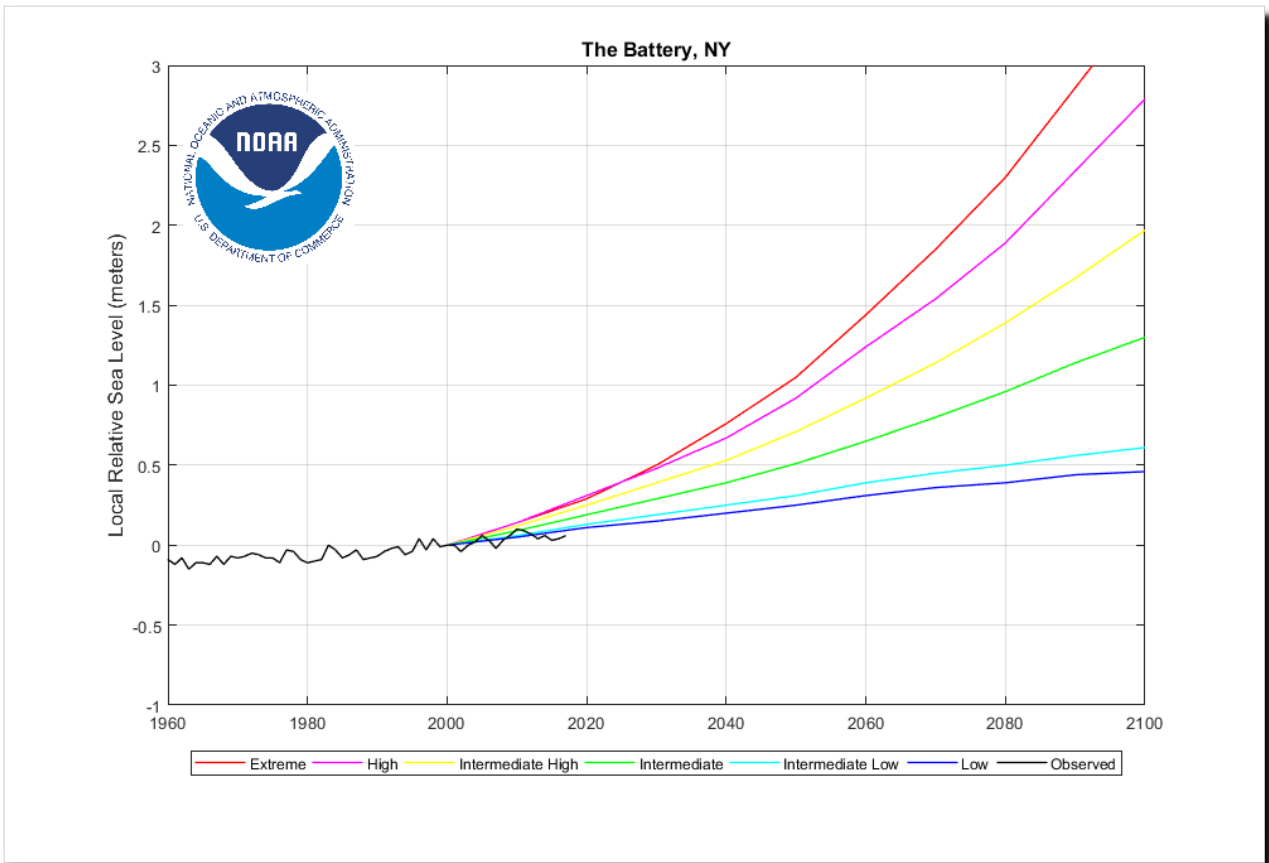
Der prozentuale Anteil heißer Nachmittage in den USA lag unter dem Mittelwert und ist seit 90 Jahren rückläufig:



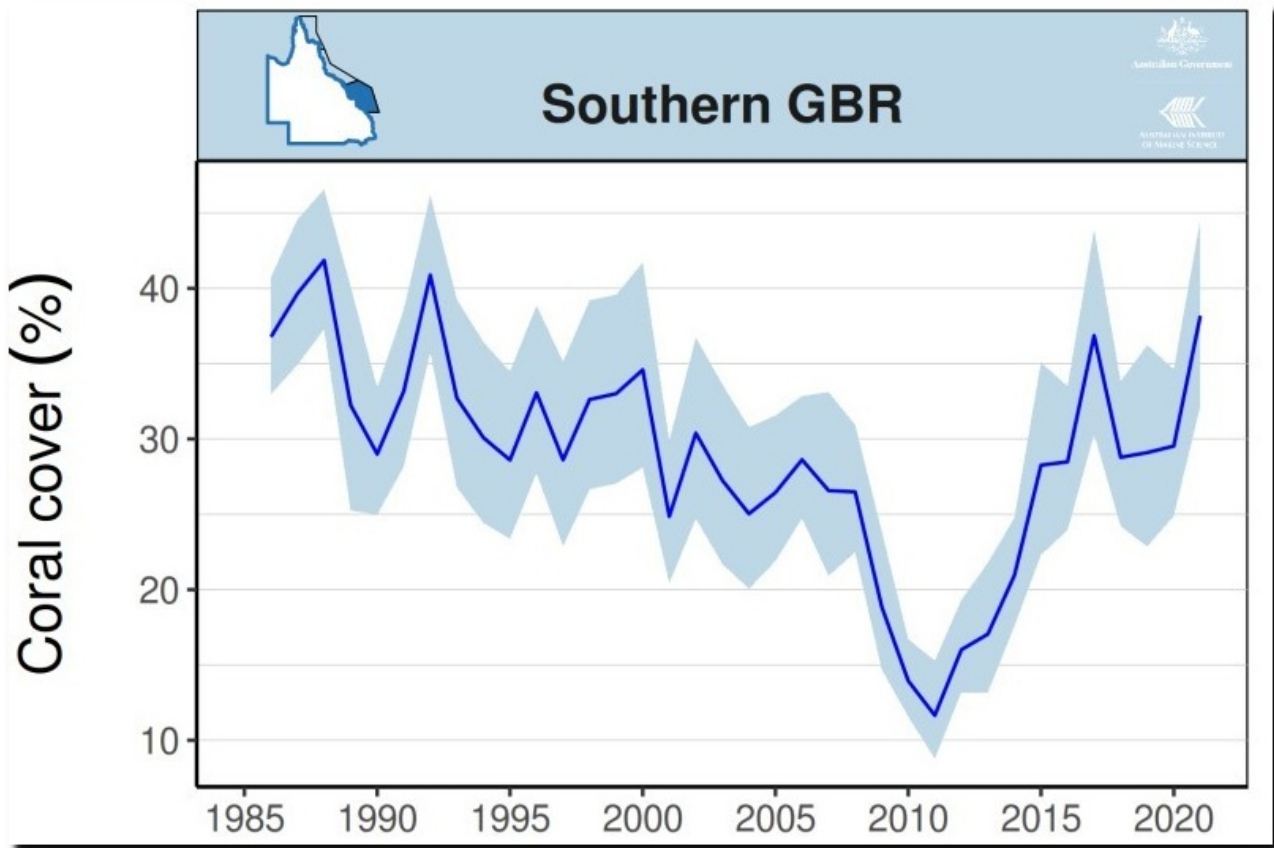
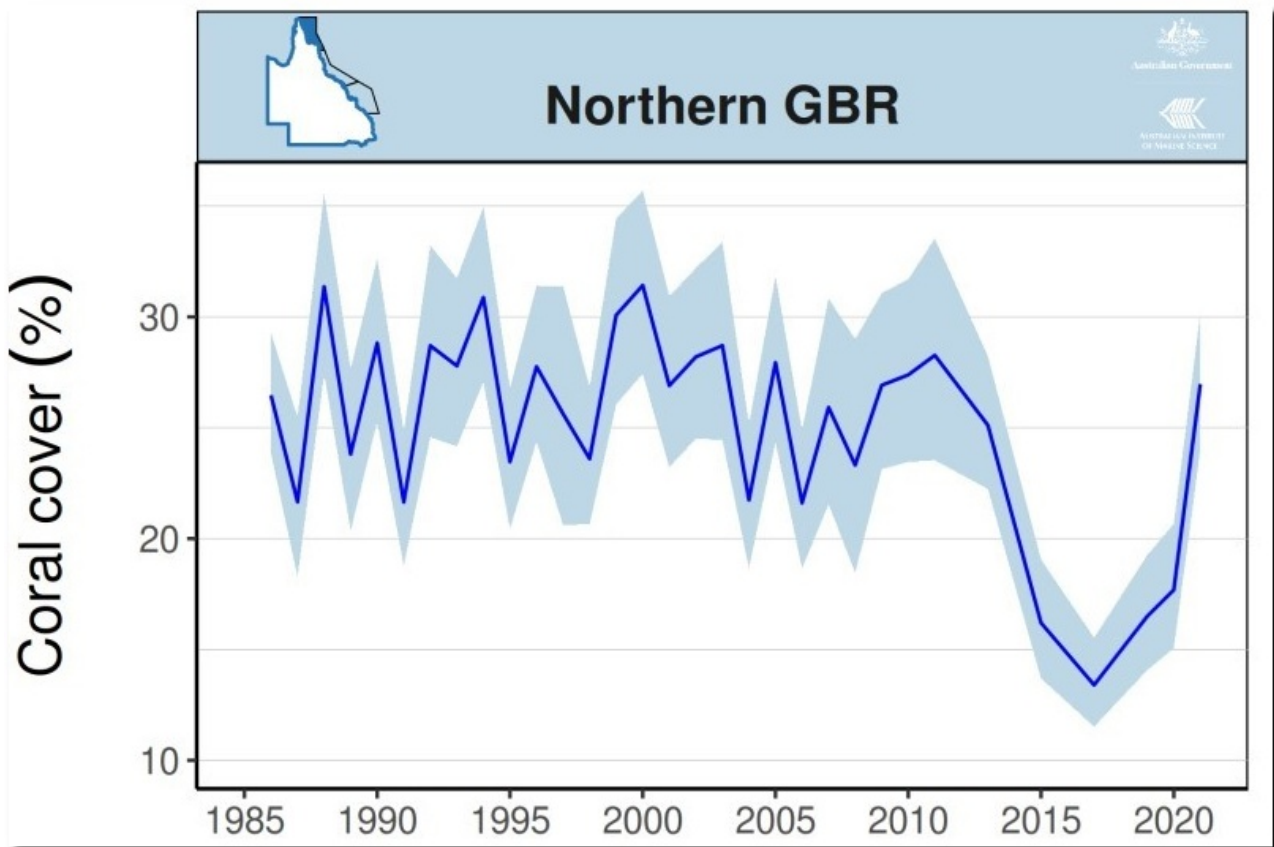
In den USA wird es **nasser**, und **Dürren** haben an Stärke und Häufigkeit abgenommen:

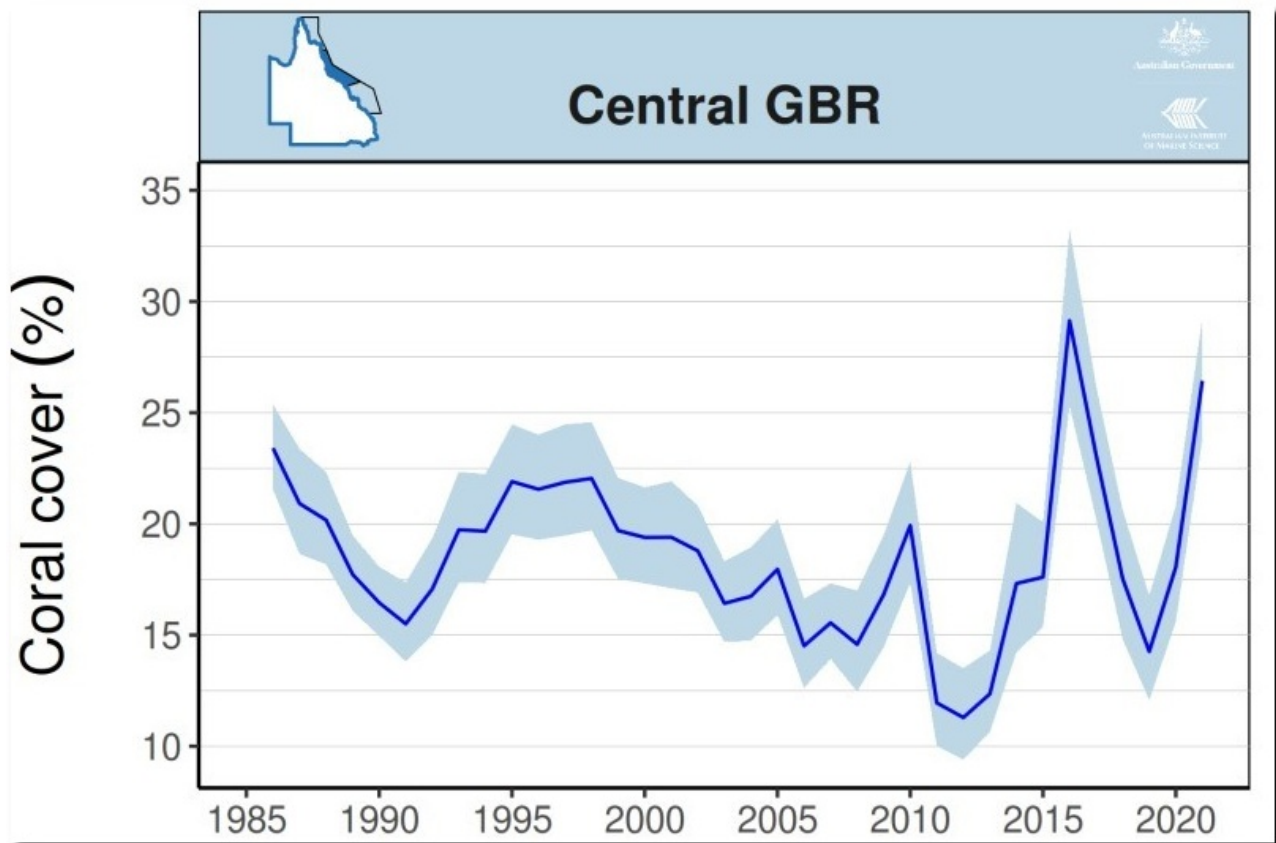


Der Meeresspiegelanstieg beschleunigt sich nicht und liegt unter allen [NOAA-Szenarien](#). Das nachstehende Diagramm für Lower Manhattan ist ziemlich typisch für alle US-Stationen:



Die [offiziellen Daten](#) der australischen Regierung zeigen, dass das Great Barrier Reef die größte Korallenbedeckung seit mindestens 1985 aufweist:





In Australien endete das Jahr, ohne dass dort irgendwo eine Dürre im Gange war:

Australia ends 2021 with no region officially in drought after a year of wet weather

The Bureau of Meteorology says last year was Australia's coolest since 2012 and wettest since 2016

● [Get the free Guardian app; get our morning email briefing](#)

Peter Hannam

Fri 7 Jan 2022 21.48 EST



📷 Last year was Australia's wettest year since 2016. People walk in the rain in Sydney's city centre. Photograph: Dan Himbrechts/AAP

Australia ended 2021 in an unusual climatic state, with no region in this famously wide, mostly brown land officially in drought for the first time since 2017.

The [Bureau of Meteorology's latest drought report](#), released on Friday, said the country's record rainfall in November helped clear up remaining areas of short- to medium-term rainfall deficiencies.

[Die Landflächen von] Inselnationen [vergrößerten](#) sich und nicht wie prophezeit umgekehrt:

Hundreds of Pacific Islands are getting bigger despite global warming

Pacific Beat / By Marian Faa

Posted Thu 7 Jan 2021 at 12:00pm

New research says hundreds of islands in the Pacific are growing in land size, even as climate change-related sea level rises threaten the region.

Scientists at the University of Auckland found atolls in the Pacific nations of Marshall Islands and Kiribati, as well as the Maldives archipelago in the Indian Ocean, have grown up to 8 per cent in size over the past six decades despite sea level rise.

They say their research could help climate-vulnerable nations adapt to global warming in the future.

The scientists used satellite images of islands as well as on-the-ground analysis to track the changes.

Coastal geomorphologist Dr Paul Kench said coral reef sediment was responsible for building up the islands.

Key points:

- Coral reef sediment was responsible for the increase in land size
- Waves sweep up the sediment and deposit it on islands
- However some islands are becoming smaller due to coastal erosion

Auch die Strände sind **größer** geworden – das Gegenteil von dem, was in der Presse prophezeit wird:



Taking Stock of the World's Sandy Beaches

A new survey has shown that the world's sandy beaches have grown slightly over the past three decades. But researchers also observed a troubling trend in protected marine areas.

A team of researchers from The Netherlands used **machine learning** to accurately identify sandy beaches in images taken by Landsat satellites. They "taught" their image-classification software to automatically determine whether beaches around the world were sandy, rocky, or icy, and then to examine how the sandy beaches changed between 1984 and 2016.

The team found that about 31 percent of the world's coastlines are sandy. Africa has the highest proportion of sandy beaches (66 percent) and Europe has the lowest (22 percent).

They also found that 24 percent of those sandy beaches—a coastline distance of almost 80,000 kilometers (50,000 miles)—had eroded at rates exceeding 0.5 meters per year. Another 28 percent of sandy beaches had accreted (grew), while 48 percent remained stable. Four of the seven largest erosion hot spots in the world were located in the United States.

Als Reaktion auf das überwältigende Scheitern ihrer Vorhersagen in den letzten Jahrzehnten hat die Presse die Strategie übernommen, Bilder von Bränden als Beweis für den „Klimawandel“ zu veröffentlichen:



Hurricane, Fire, Covid-19: Disasters ...
nytimes.com



How scientists can attribute parts of ...
vox.com



The Influence of Climate Change on ...
nationalgeographic.org



Hurricane Laura And The Wildfires: This ...
npr.org



Fires, droughts and hurricanes: What's ...
latimes.com



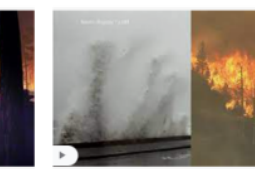
Paying for Extreme Weather: Wildf...
insideclimatenews.org



Fires, droughts and hurricanes: What's ...
latimes.com



Key Takeaways From The Climate Meeting ...
npr.org



Global warming: California wildfires ...
abc7news.com



Droughts, heatwaves and floods: How to...
nature.com



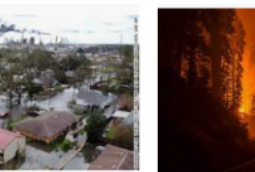
Here's What We Know about Wildfires and ...
scientificamerican.com



Wildfires, hurricanes and vanishing sea ...
ft.com



Hurricanes, wildfires, and drought: US ...
cnn.com



The science of how climate change ...
nationalgeographic.com



How Climate Migration...
nytimes.com

Aber 1937 brach in den Vereinigten Staaten alle drei Minuten ein

Waldbrand aus, und seitdem ist die Brandfläche stark zurückgegangen:

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1938.

Forest Fires, One Every 3 Minutes in 1937, Burned 21,980,500 Acres at \$20,668,880 Loss

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Every three minutes on the average, during 1937, a forest fire started in the United States, but the year's total of losses was considerably under that of 1936.

The Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture reported today that 185,209 forest fires last year burned 21,980,500 acres of timber and caused damage estimated at \$20,668,880.

The number of fires in 1937 was 18 per cent less than in the previous year while the burned acreage was only slightly more than half the acreage burned in 1936.

The Service attributed the reduction to more favorable weather, improved fire-fighting technique, better fire detection, more cooperation by private woodland owners, the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps and less carelessness on the part of forest workers and visitors.

Ninety-four per cent of all the

acreage burned consisted of unprotected forest areas and more than 11 per cent of all unprotected forested land was burned over. The 121,449 fires on lands not protected burned approximately 20,637,000 acres, causing damage of more than \$18,000,000.

The average number of fires annually on unprotected areas during 1937 was 138,776,000 acres of Federally owned annual loss was 33,129,000 acres valued at \$33,613,000.

Fire protection is now given to 130,776,000 acres of Federally owned forest land needing protection, but only three-fifths of the 423,070,000 acres of private and State forest areas needing protection is protected by organized fire control systems.

Fires on Federal land in 1937 were restricted to an average area of 9.5 acres, as compared with the 1933-37 average of 43.3 acres. Fires on private lands showed a reduction from 48.6 acres to 23.1 acres.

Die Presse fördert beängstigende Prognosen, um die Klima-Agenda voranzutreiben, und wenn die Prognosen nicht eintreffen, gibt es keine Nachbereitung, kein mea culpa oder keinen Rückzug. Sie gehen einfach zu anderen Methoden über, um Angst zu verbreiten. Das vergangene Jahr war für sie wissenschaftlich gesehen eine Katastrophe – aber den Umfragen zufolge waren sie mit ihrer Propaganda sehr erfolgreich.

Autor: [Tony Heller](#), geologist, electrical engineer: Another great contributor to understanding carbon dioxide from fossil fuels.

Link: <https://www.cfact.org/2022/01/25/2021-state-of-the-climate-report/>

Übersetzt von [Christian Freuer](#) für das EIKE