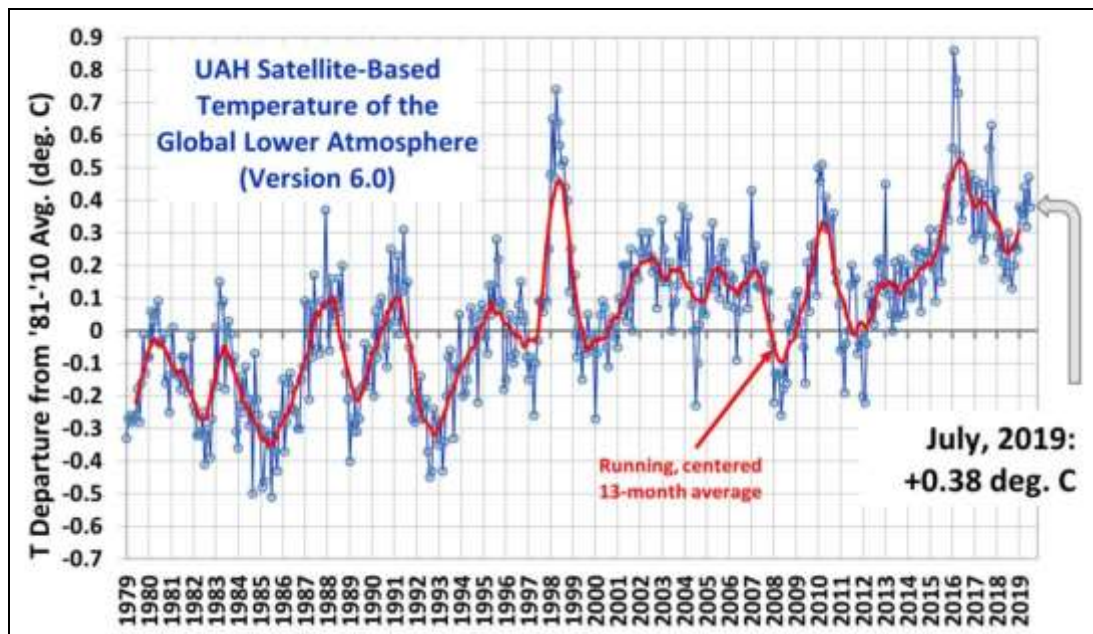


BOB HOYE

AUGUST 6, 2019

El Niño - Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

The El Niños of 1998 and 2016 are amongst the strongest on record, but the surge of heating from the last one has lingered. But, this week, it seems to be breaking down. Decreasing solar activity over the past twenty years is a built-in and long-term cooling force, which has been contributing to the essentially flat-lying trend since the late 1980s. This as well as the strong El Niños show clearly in the following chart.

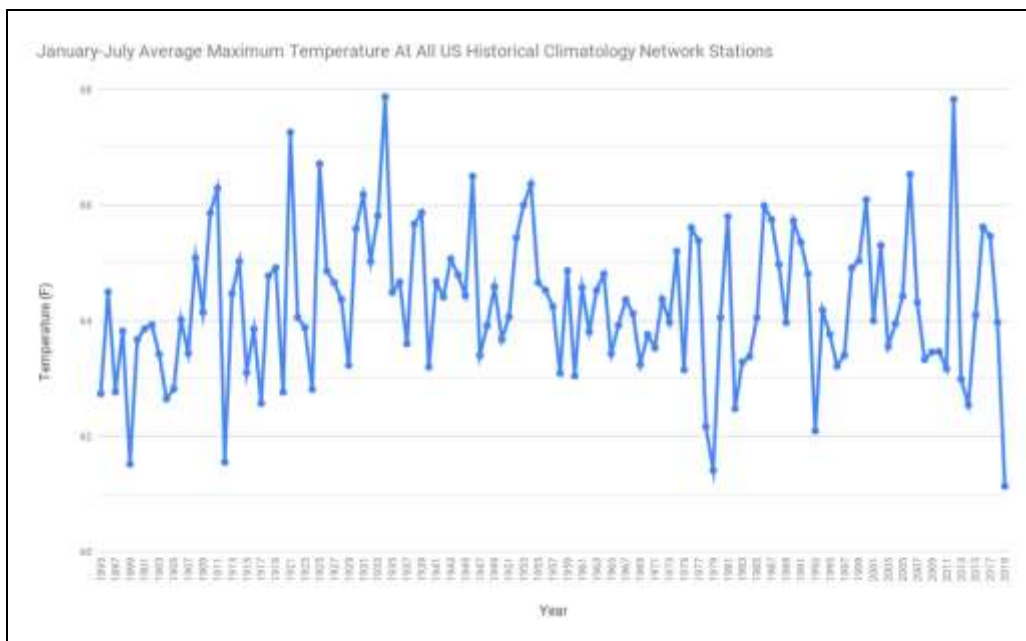


Source: Roy Spencer

It should be understood that recent headlines about record high temps are not exactly representative. The following headline is from BBC News on August 5: ***“July Confirmed as Hottest Month Recorded”***. It is worth recalling that in 2018 BBC officially banned skepticism about climate studies. Skepticism has been the foundation of science, and BBC’s hostility ranks with the Vatican’s insistence that the heavens revolve around the Earth, as well as Soviet Union’s insistence upon Lysenkoism. The first is so “1600s” and the second is so “1930s”.

The UAH posting for June was +47 and for July it was +38. The following charts show that Northern Hemisphere Snow Cover Extent continues to grow. On July 28, Electroworld reported: ***“Arctic air has plunged into ALL of transcontinental Russia. ALL MONTH.”*** Increasing global cloud cover is easing US drought conditions and also diminishing this season’s incidence of wildfires.

The next chart by Tony Heller is the plot of the US January-July-Average-Maximum-Temp. Note that it is for all US stations and the temp over this six months of the calendar is down.



Another thing is that during a flat to cooling trend the jet stream makes bigger loops. These can set unusual heat in one place and cold not so far away. Over the past week, much of European Russia has recorded record lows. On July 24th and 25th we grabbed some headlines that cover both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. And emphasize that these are weather extremes:

“Record Cold in Magadan Region”

– *Meteonovosti.ru.*

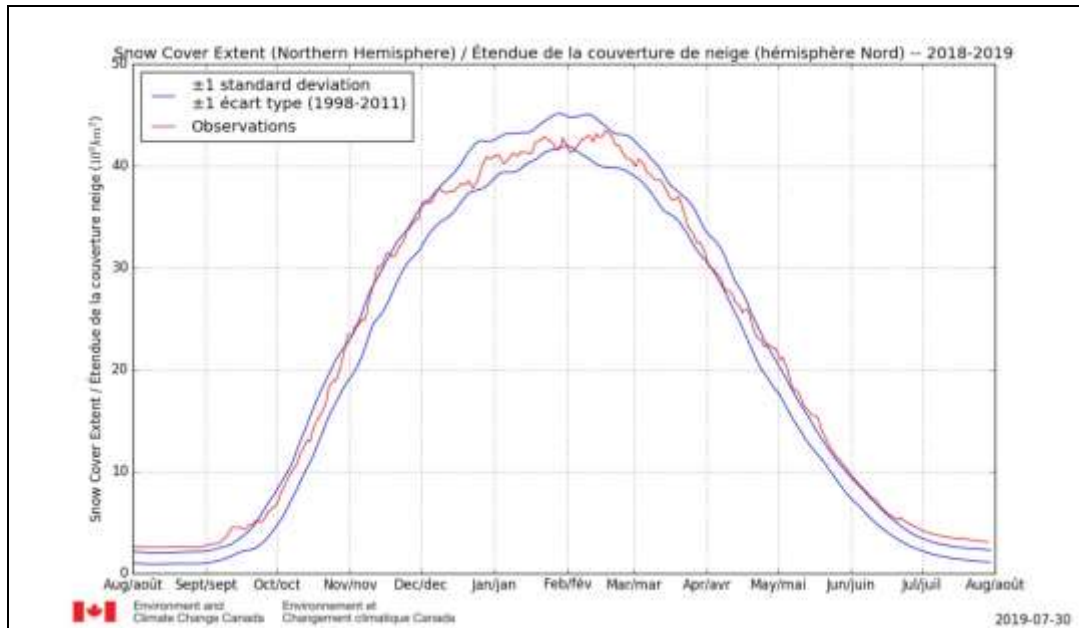
Lima Peru: ***“One of the coldest winters in almost 40 years”***

– *El Comercio.pe.*

”Bitter Cold Hits Cape Mountain Range”

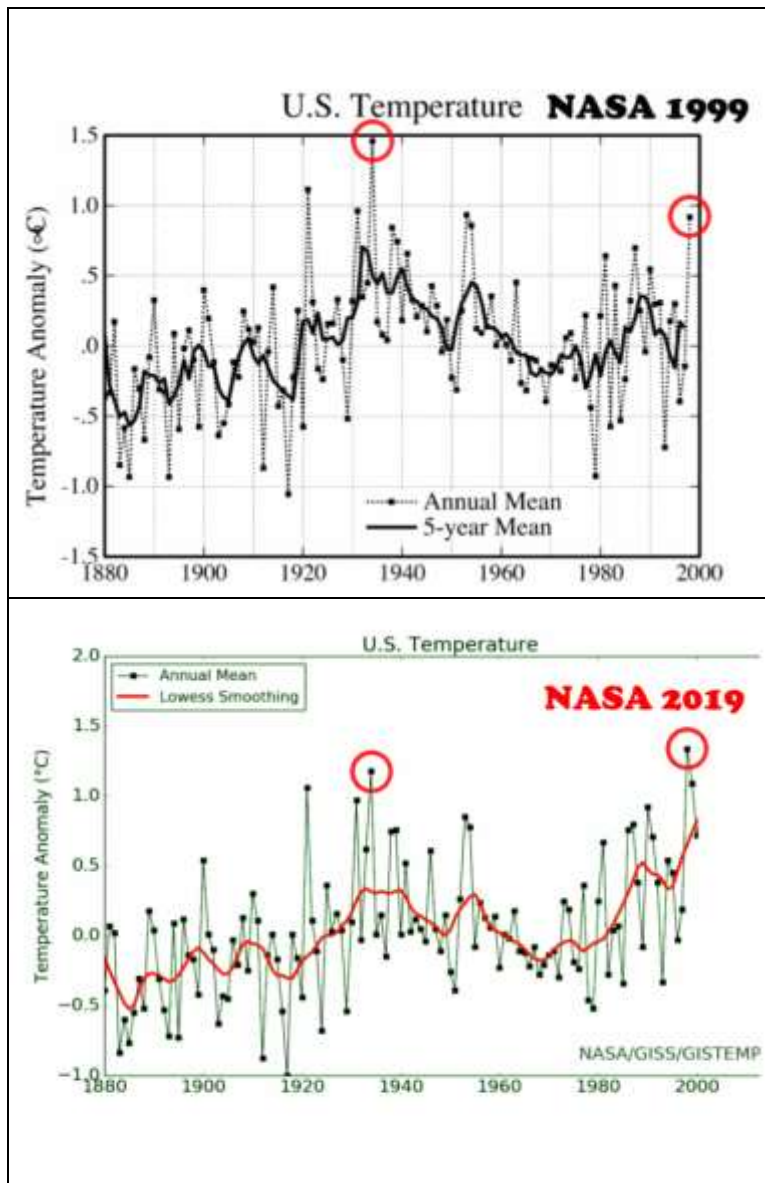
– *News 24: South Africa.*

Moreover, these extreme weather conditions seem to be on the cool side and show on the chart of the Snow Cover Extent for the Northern Hemisphere. Last fall, the Danish Met Institute (DMI) reported that the “melt” season for 2018 and in 2017 was weak, which maintained an unusually high snow cover. The report also noted that albedo, which is the ability to reflect heat, was also unusually high. The next chart shows that for much of this “melt” season the snow cover is well above the high-side of the standard deviation band. Through this week it has remained well above, continuing the high albedo during the period of maximum heat from the Sun.

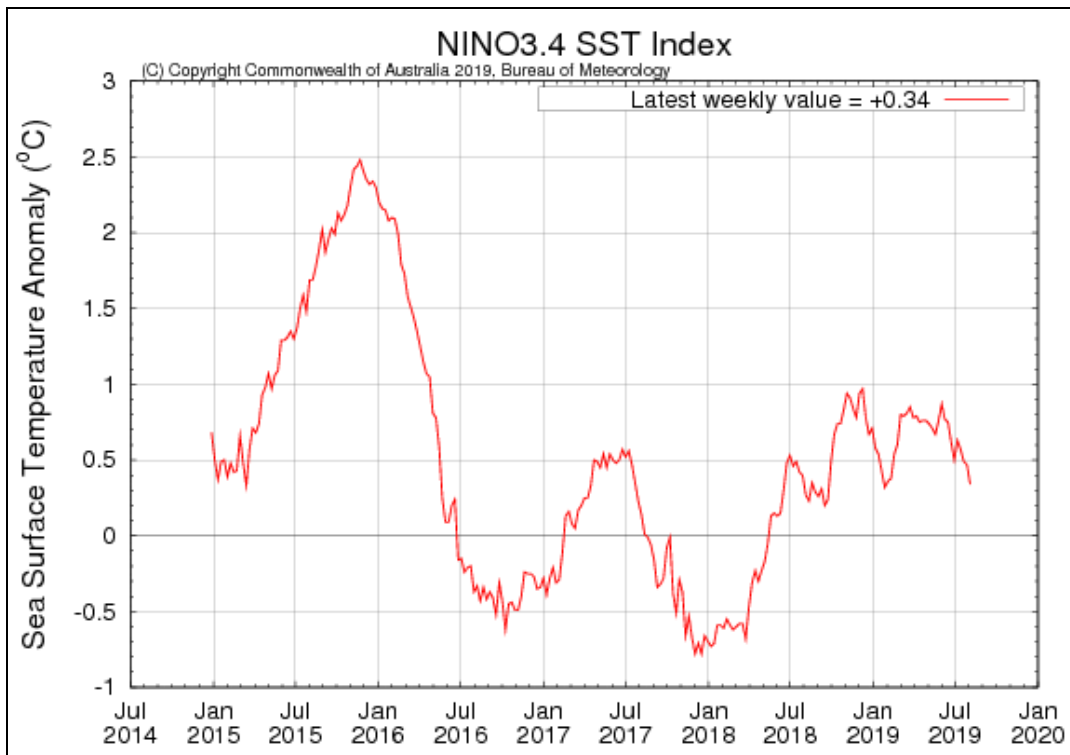


Despite headlines about heat waves, the snow cover chart is telling an interesting story. And the DMI plot of the Daily Mean Temp for North of 80° has just turned down on the chart – right with the season. Yes, a hot high pressure area parked over Southern Greenland, significantly reducing the Surface Mass Balance. But this seems to be over.

One of the greatest atrocities in science has been Michael Mann “disappearing” the Medieval Warm Period and the Little Ice Age. It was done because the story that mankind’s emissions of CO2 drives “Global Warming” and “Climate Change” cannot explain those major geological events. Revelations about this scandal should have made the higher-ups wary of further scandal. But, no, NASA has been altering the on-going run of temperature history. Tony Heller demonstrates that the “trick” has been to lower temps from twenty years ago, while finding reasons to increase current posts.

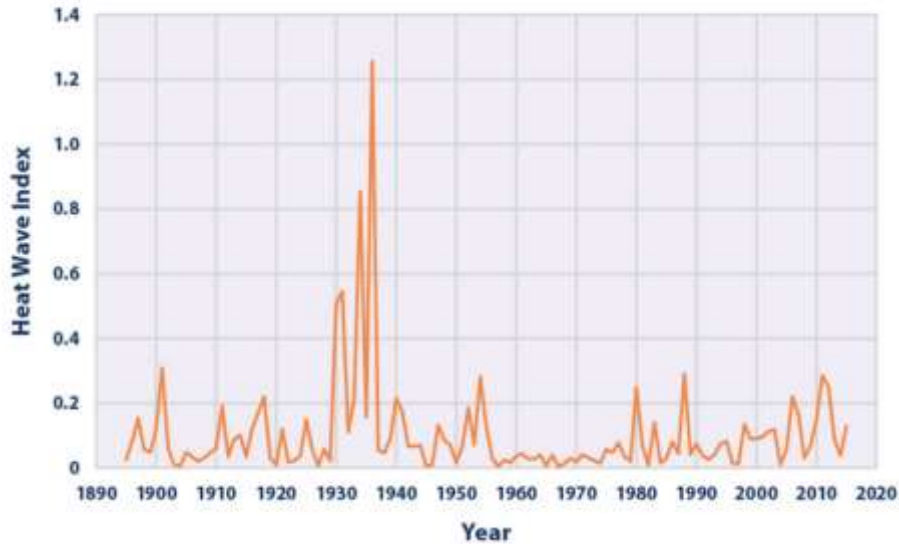


But what prompted this update on Climate has been that some near-term influences seem to be suggesting change. One is the recovery in the El Niño temperatures which had continued into June, seems now to be rolling over. This as well as a recent couple of reasonably large volcanic eruptions, in PNG and the Kurile Islands, suggests a temporary cooling force. On the longer-term, solar activity continues to diminish with this year's Spotless Days out to 67% which compares to 61% for all of 2018. This, of course, is increasing cooling through increasing cloud cover.



Source: WUWT

This update closes with an EPA chart on Heat Waves, which still reached their maximums in the 1930s. Plus, there is a headline about extreme heat in NYC on July 22, 1926, which includes a line about people in Denver wearing overcoats. And there is a chart for all those concerned that the Arctic Summers will be ice-free. No need to worry, or even try to go there to prove that there is no Arctic ice.



The New York Times
THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1926

**HEAT KILLS SIX HERE
ON HOTTEST JULY 21
IN FORTY-ONE YEARS**

Thousands Sleep on Beaches as
Expected Relief Fails to
Come at Night.

MERCURY SOARS TO 96

No Sharp Break in Temperature
Expected in New York
Until Tonight.

DENVER PUTS ON TOPCOATS

25-Foot Snow Lingers on Mountain
in New Hampshire—Midwest
Sweaters With East.

The New York Times
FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1936

7 DIE IN AND NEAR CITY

New York Gasps in the
Highest Temperature
in Bureau's History.

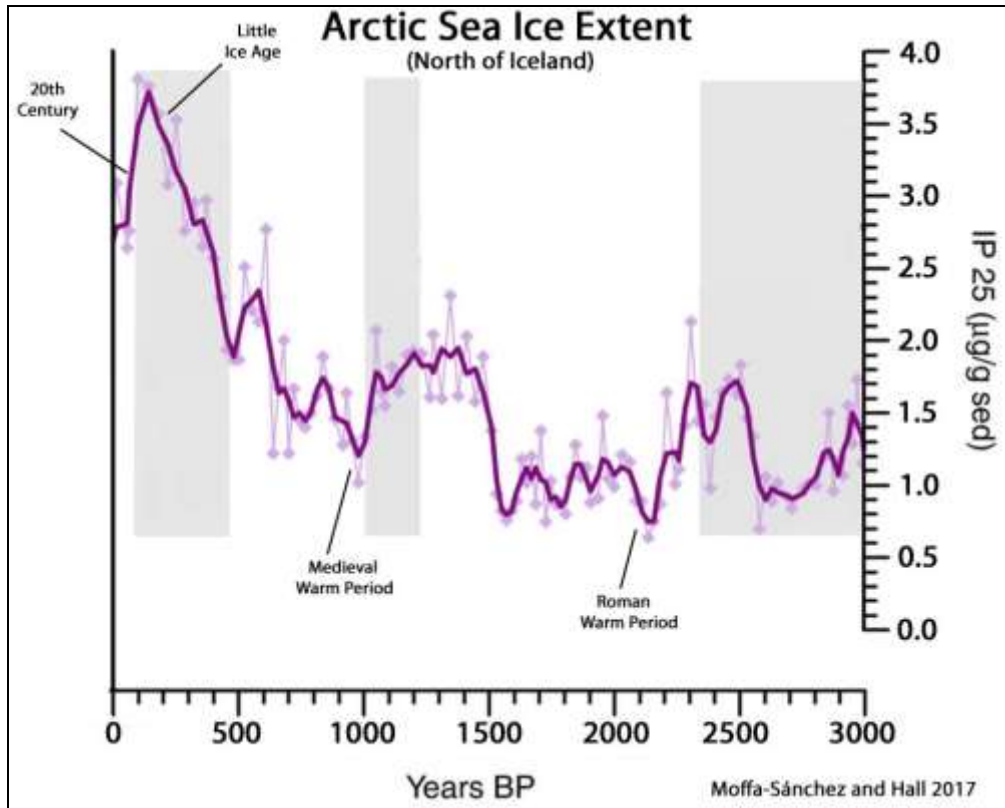
50 PERSONS PROSTRATED

Mercury in Times Square at 115
—Throngs Sleep in Streets,
Parks and on Beaches.

NO RELIEF IS PROMISED

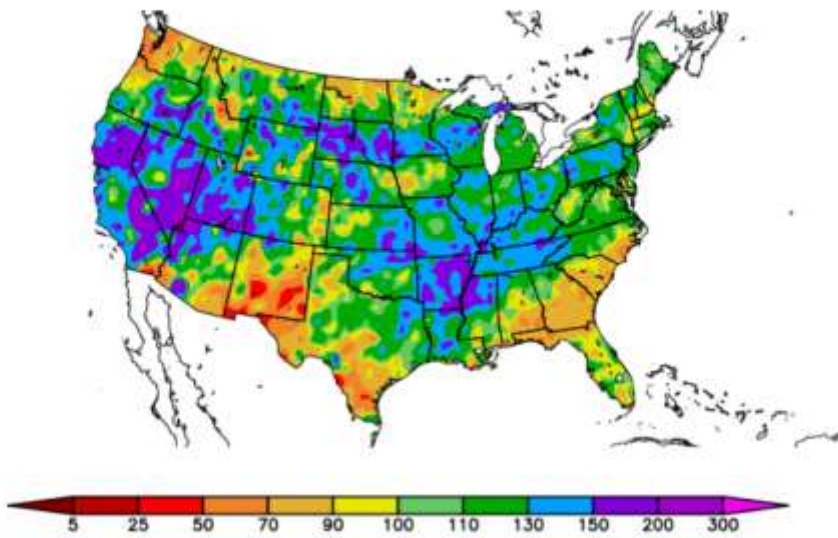
Searing Wave Sweeps Entire
East—Cyclonic New England
Storm Does Wide Damage.

Source: Tony Heller



One of the fascinations is the linking of one condition to another. Lower solar activity allows more cosmic rays through, which prompts more cloud cover. The next chart shows increasing precipitation and the following one shows the unusually low level of forest fires in the US.

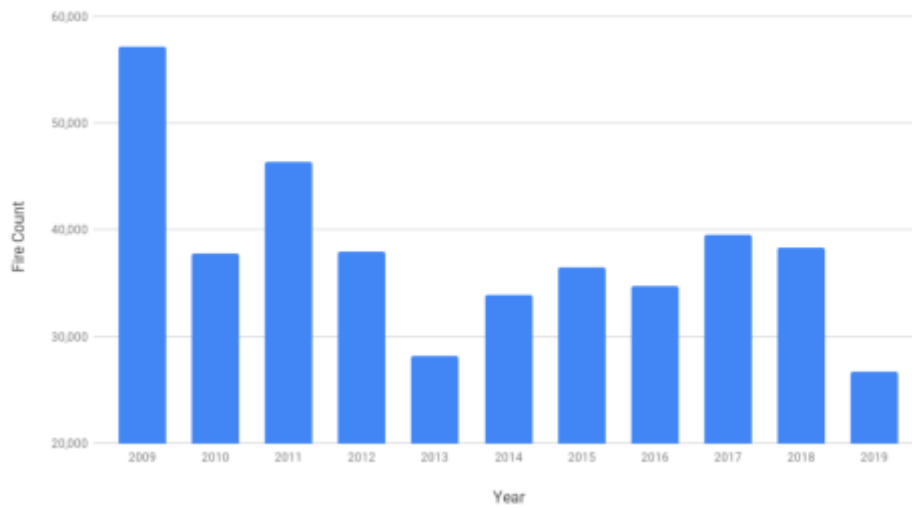
Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
1/1/2019 - 8/4/2019



Generated 8/5/2019 at HPRCC using provisional data.

NOAA Regional Climate Centers

US Forest Fire Count Through August 2



Source: Tony Heller