Climate Matters

• Started with an NSF partnership: Ultimately including George Mason, Yale, AMS, NWA, NOAA, NASA, and Climate Central
• Developed to convey the science of climate change to the public via broadcast meteorologists
• 286 Broadcast Meteorologists
• 191 Stations (35 Spanish Language)
• 109 Media Markets (out of possible 210)

John Morales – WTVJ, Miami
BUZZKILL  Mosquito Season Getting Longer

Raleigh • Durham
Days suitable for mosquito survival

1980  2014

41 MORE MOSQUITO DAYS

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

KANSAS CITY
Halloween Extremes

WARMEST: 87° 1950
COOLEST: 17° 1993
WETTEST: 1.5” 1900
SNOWIEST: 1” 1912

Source: NCDC— Applied Climatology System
ARCTIC SEA ICE EXTENT
All Years Below Average Since 2002

(Million square miles)

AVERAGE
RECORD LOWEST (2012)

2016

Source: National Snow & Ice Data Center

CLIMATE CENTRAL
On the Edge of 1.5°C
Global monthly temp anomalies referenced to 1881-1910 baseline

Average of NOAA and NASA data adjusted to an 1881-1910 baseline. Data as of April 2016.
NASA reports global temperature change in reference to a 1951 to 1980 climate baseline.
NOAA reports the anomaly in reference to a 20th century average temperature.
Global shifting cities using Global Downscaled Daily [Climate] Projections
Elevation data from Shuttle Radar Topography Mission
MORE LARGE WILDFIRES
Western States

Number of Fires

Source: Climate Central
MORE ACRES BURNING
Western States

Source: Climate Central
MORE LARGE WILDFIRES
Colorado

Source: Climate Central
Wildfire Season is Growing Across the West

Length of Annual Burn Season

Source: Climate Central analysis of U.S. Forest Service records
Hotter Years Typically Have More Large Fires

Average Spring/Summer Temperatures (°F)

45-year trend in spring/summer temperatures

Source: NCEI/Climate-at-a-glance (temperature); Climate Central analysis of U.S. Forest Service Records (fires)
Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) and Landsat