UAH Earth System Science Center
The University of Alabama in Huntsville

February headline:
In the Northern Hemisphere, February 2007 was the second warmest February in the past 29 years.

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Global Temperature Report: February 2007

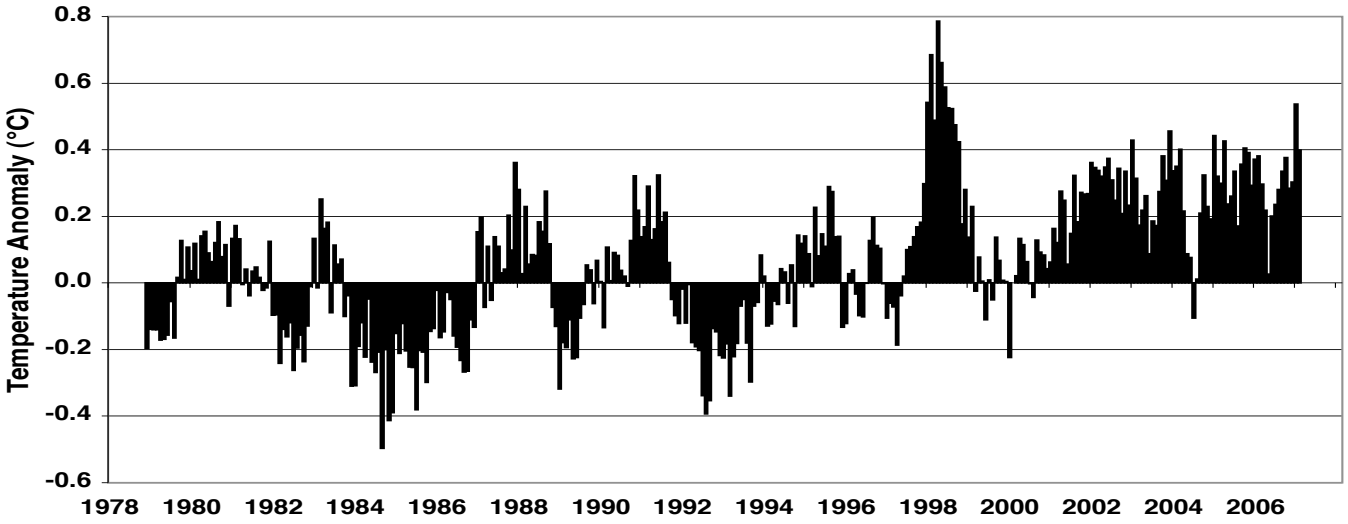

Fig. 1: Global variation from seasonal norms, in Celsius; Trend since Nov. 16, 1978: +0.14 C per decade

Global composite temp.: +0.40 C (about 0.72° Fahrenheit) above 20-year average for February.

Northern Hemisphere: +0.67 C (about 1.21° Fahrenheit) above 20-year average for February.

Southern Hemisphere: +0.13 C (about 0.23° Fahrenheit) above 20-year average for February.

January temperatures (revised): Global Composite: +0.54 C above 20-year average
Northern Hemisphere: +0.64 C above 20-year average
Southern Hemisphere: +0.44 C above 20-year average

(All temperature variations are based on a 20-year average (1979-1998) for the month reported.)

Notes on data released March 8, 2007:

Warm conditions in the Canadian Arctic and Eastern Asia were in contrast to cooler than normal temperatures in the Eastern U.S. and Siberia in February, according to data released today by Dr. John Christy, director of the Earth System Science Center at The University of Alabama in Huntsville (UAH).

With an average temperature that was 0.67 C (1.21° F) warmer than season norms, the Northern

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Hemisphere saw its second warmest February in the 29-year global temperature record. Only February 1998, which was 0.73 C (1.31° F) warmer than seasonal norms, was warmer. That record was set during the "El Niño of the Century."

The 2006-2007 El Niño Pacific Ocean warming event began to fade from January to February, although tropical temperatures were still warmer than seasonal norms.

Color maps of local temperature anomalies may soon be available on-line at:

http://climate.uah.edu/

The processed temperature data is available on-line at:

vortex.nsstc.uah.edu/data/msu/t2lt/tltglhmam_5.2

As part of an ongoing joint project between The University of Alabama in Huntsville (UAH) and NOAA, Christy and Dr. Roy Spencer, a principal research scientist in the ESSC, use data gathered by microwave sounding units on NOAA satellites to get accurate temperature readings for almost all regions of the Earth.

This includes remote desert, ocean and rain forest areas for which reliable climate data are not otherwise available. The satellite-based instruments measure the temperature of the atmosphere from the surface up to an altitude of about eight kilometers above sea level.

Once the monthly temperature data is collected and processed, it is placed in a "public" computer file for immediate access by atmospheric scientists in the U.S. and abroad.

Neither Spencer nor Christy receives any research support or funding from oil, coal or industrial companies or organizations, or from any private or special interest groups. All of their climate research funding comes from state and federal grants or contracts.

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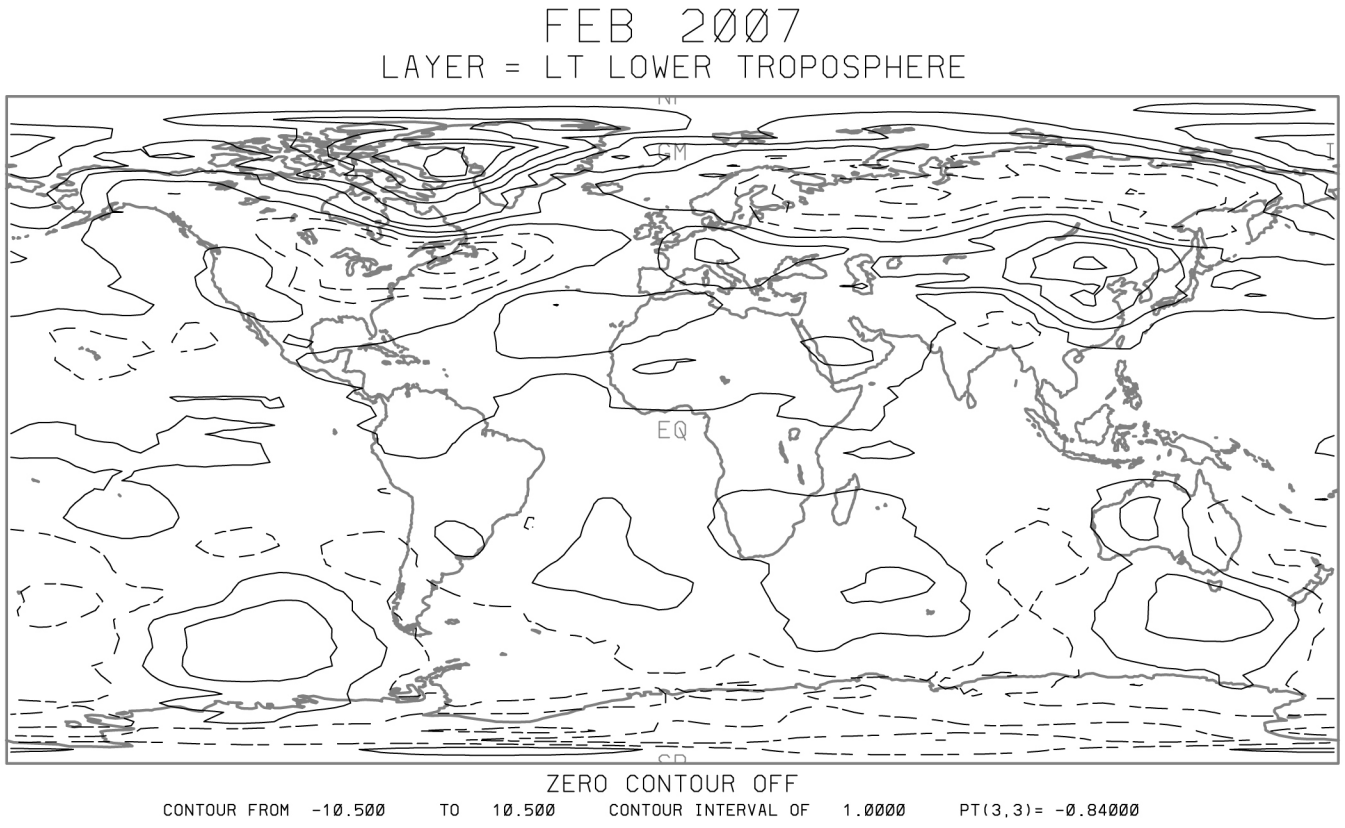

Broken lines outline areas cooler than seasonal norms; solid lines outline areas warmer than seasonal norms. Each contour represents one degree Celsius, starting at -0.5 and +0.5 degrees C.