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For Additional Information:

Dr. John Christy, (256) 961-7763

[john.christy@nsstc.uah.edu](mailto:john.christy@nsstc.uah.edu)

Dr. Roy Spencer, (256) 961-7960

[roy.spencer@nsstc.uah.edu](mailto:roy.spencer@nsstc.uah.edu)

## **Global Temperature Report: January 2013**

### **Second warmest January in past 35**

Global climate trend since Nov. 16, 1978: +0.14 C per decade

January temperatures (preliminary)

Global composite temp.: +0.51 C (about 0.92 degrees Fahrenheit) above

Northern Hemisphere: +0.55 C (about 0.99 degrees Fahrenheit) above

Southern Hemisphere: +0.46 C (about 0.83 degrees Fahrenheit) above

Tropics: +0.38 C (about 0.68 degrees Fahrenheit) above 30-year average

December temperatures (revised):

Global Composite: +0.21 C above 30-year average

Northern Hemisphere: +0.15 C above 30-year average

Southern Hemisphere: +0.26 C above 30-year average

Tropics: +0.14 C above 30-year average

(All temperature anomalies are based on a 30-year average (1981-2010))

### **Notes on data released Feb. 6, 2013:**

Globally, January 2013 was the second warmest January among the past 50 years with a temperature that was 0.51 C (about 0.92 degrees Fahrenheit) warmer than the 1981-2010 average, according to Dr. John Christy, a professor of atmospheric science and director of the Earth System Science Center at The University of Alabama in Huntsville. January 2010 was the warmest January on record, pushed to third warmest.

Compared to seasonal norms, over the past month the coldest area on the continent was the town of Nyagan, where temperatures for the month averaged as much as 2.1 C (about 3.8 degrees Fahrenheit) cooler than seasonal norms. Compared to seasonal norms, the "warmest" area was the Norwegian arctic archipelago of Svalbard, which is north of Norway and averaged 4.1 C (about 7.4 degrees Fahrenheit) warmer than seasonal norms.

Archived color maps of local temperature anomalies are available on-line at:

<http://nsstc.uah.edu/climate/>

The processed temperature data is available on-line at:

[vortex.nsstc.uah.edu/data/msu/t2lt/uahncdc.lt](http://vortex.nsstc.uah.edu/data/msu/t2lt/uahncdc.lt)

As part of an ongoing joint project between UAHuntsville, NOAA and NASA, Dr. Roy Spencer, an atmospheric science professor and director of the Earth System Science Center (ESSC) at UAHuntsville, and Dr. Roy Spencer, an ESSC principal scientist, use data gathered from satellite units on NOAA and NASA satellites to get accurate temperature readings from areas that include remote desert, ocean and rain forest areas where reliable climate data is difficult to obtain.

The satellite-based instruments measure the temperature of the atmosphere about eight kilometers above sea level. Once the monthly temperature data is placed in a "public" computer file for immediate access by atmospheric scientists.

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