



The University of
Alabama in Huntsville
Earth System Science Center

June Headline:

June 2007 was the fifth warmest
June of the past 29.

July 5, 2007

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Global Temperature Report: June 2007

Global Lower Troposphere Temperature

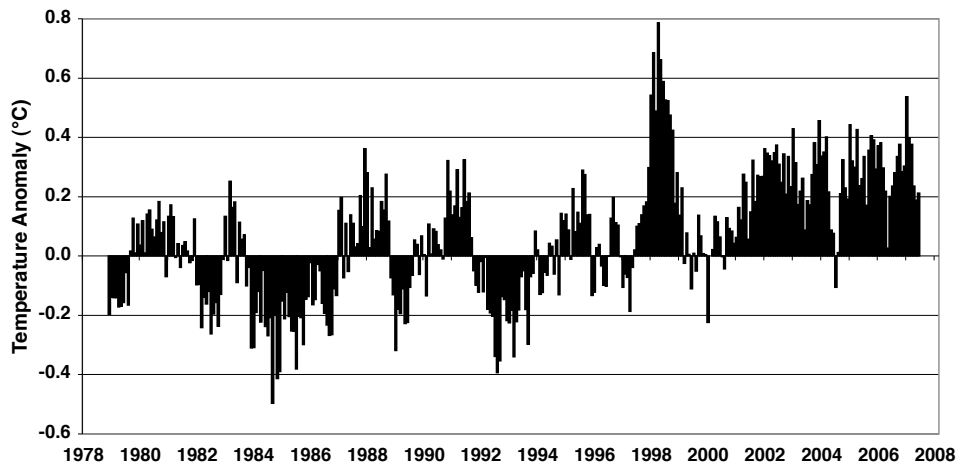


Fig. 1: Global variation from seasonal norms, in Celsius; Trend since Nov. 16, 1978: +0.14 C per decade

Global composite temp.: +0.21 C (about 0.38° Fahrenheit) above 20-year average for June.

Northern Hemisphere: +0.40 C (about 0.72° Fahrenheit) above 20-year average for June.

Southern Hemisphere: +0.02 C (about 0.04° Fahrenheit) above 20-year average for June.

May temperatures (revised): Global Composite: +0.19 C above 20-year average
Northern Hemisphere: +0.21 C above 20-year average
Southern Hemisphere: +0.17 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 July 5, 2007:

June 2007 was the fifth warmest June in the past 29 years for both the globe and the Northern Hemisphere, according to data released today by Dr. John Christy, a professor of atmospheric science and

director of the Earth System Science Center (ESSC) at The University of Alabama in Huntsville (UAH). In the Northern Hemisphere, four of the five warmest Junes in the satellite temperature record

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have been in the past five years; the warmest June was in 1998, during an major El Niño Pacific Ocean warming event.

In the Northern Hemisphere, average temperatures in the deep atmosphere averaged 0.40 C (0.72° Fahrenheit) warmer than seasonal norms in June 2007. The global average temperature was 0.21 C warmer than seasonal norms.

Warmest Junes

	Globe		Northern Hemisphere
1998	+0.59 C	1998	+0.69 C
2002	+0.37 C	2005	+0.48 C
1991	+0.32 C	2006	+0.43 C
2005	+0.26 C	2002	+0.42 C
2007	+0.21 C	2007	+0.40 C

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 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.

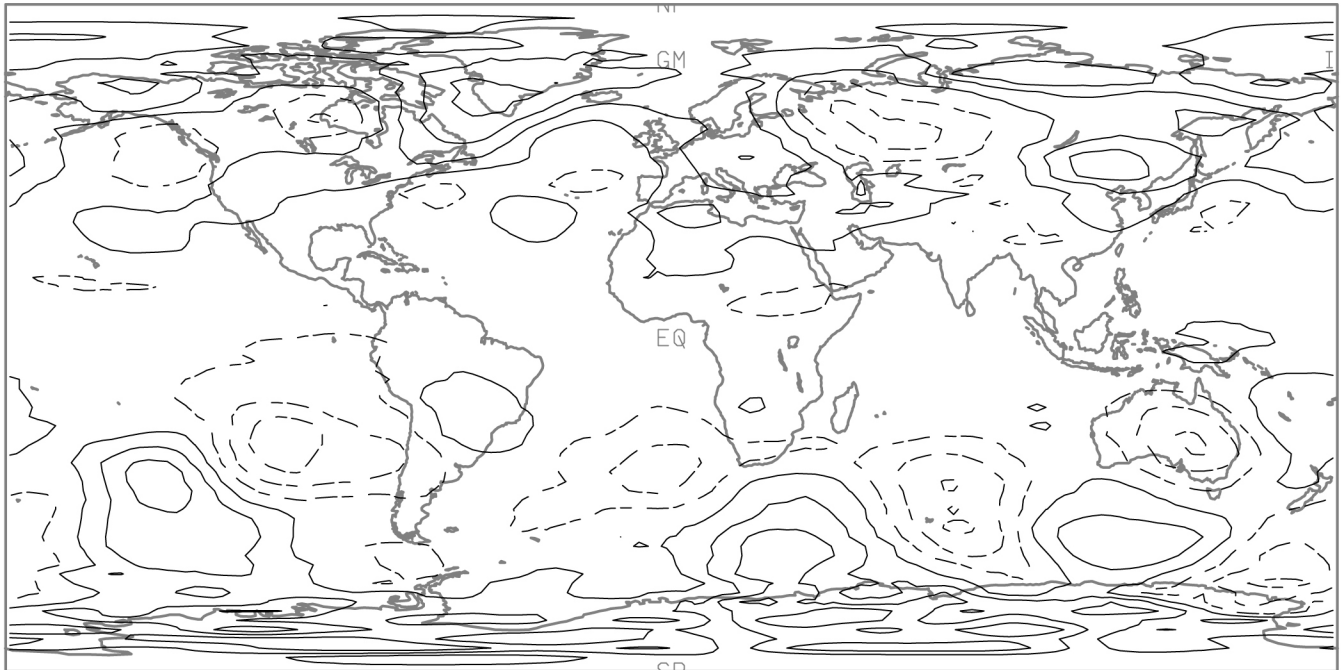
This includes remote desert, ocean and rain forest areas for which reliable climate data are not otherwise available. The satellite-based instruments measure the temperature of the atmosphere from the surface up to an altitude of about eight kilometers above sea level.

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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LAYER = LT LOWER TROPOSPHERE



ZERO CONTOUR OFF
CONTOUR FROM -10.500 TO 10.500 CONTOUR INTERVAL OF 1.0000 PT(3,3)= 1.3200

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.