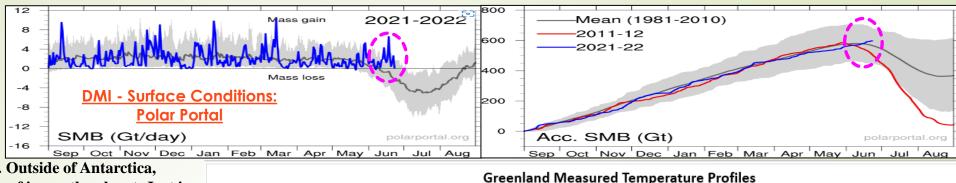
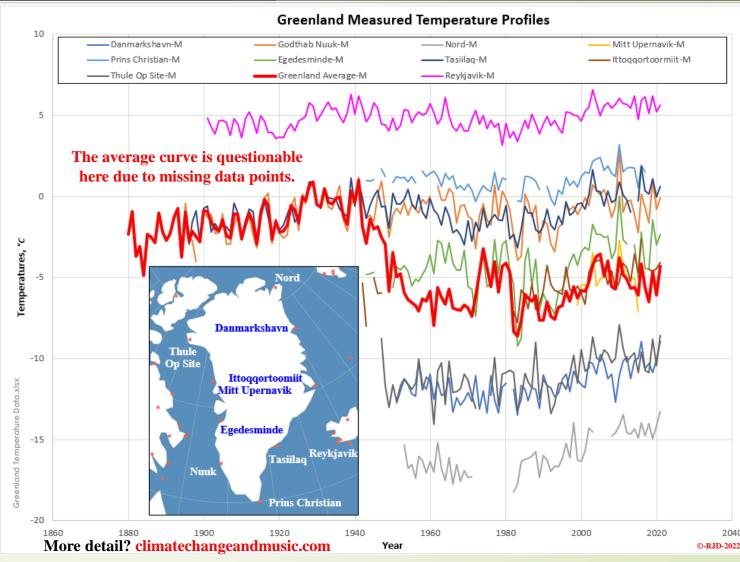
Greenland/Iceland Homogenization All Station Measured Temperatures

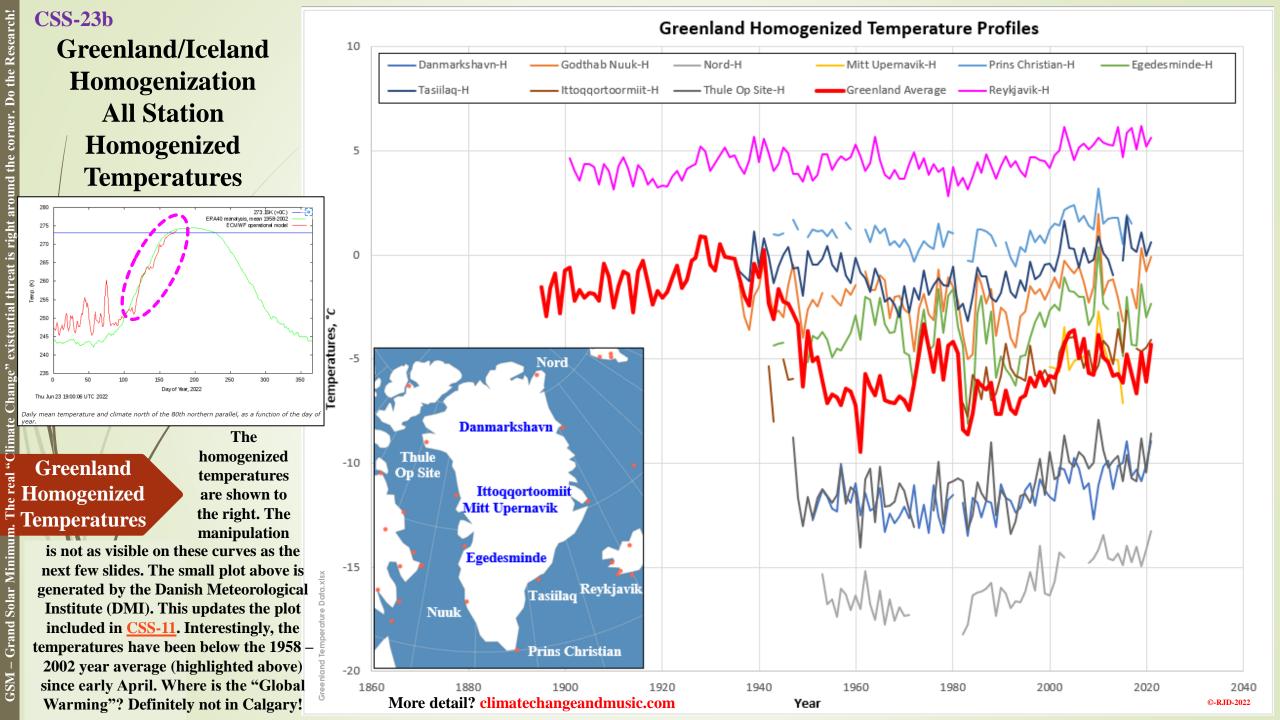


Greenland is an interesting area. Outside of Antarctica, Greenland is the largest concentration of ice on the planet. Just in general, Greenland has a greater risk of "thawing" than Antarctica, since the Greenland landmass is located at lower latitudes than Antarctica. There is also that little problem that Antarctica temperatures have been dropping for the last 40 years, culminating in the coldest 6-month period (EVER) during the Southern Hemisphere winter last year. All that information was included in my CSS-13 – A Look At Homogenization post. This Climate Short Story (CSS) looks at the Greenland temperatures with some additional colour from Iceland. The first plot shows the Measured temperatures. For a perspective on the recent Snow and Ice conditions around the world review my CSS-11 - Snow and Ice – July 2021 Update post. I have included an update to Greenland's Surface Mass Balance (SMB) over the last year. As with last year, the temperatures in Greenland Greenland

Greenland Measured Femperatures with last year, the temperatures in Greenland did not get the "Global Warming" memo. SMB is still building when normally the melt season would have already kicked in. SMB followed a fairly typical path (adding almost

600 Gt of new snow/ice). The other SMB curve (red, top right) shows the 2012 season. That was the warmest Arctic year in recorded history, but there was still more snow and ice added than melted (roughly 40 Gt). The measured temperature plot shows the temperature distribution across Greenland (getting warmer as you move south from Nord to Prins Christian). The warmest curve (magenta) is from Reykjavik, Iceland (which is more influenced from by the warm Gulf Stream). Greenland is no danger of melting anytime soon and there is no Climate Emergency!!







Greenland Yearly Measured Temperature Average Profiles - Danmarkshavn-TA-M Mitt Upernavik-TA-M Prins Christian-TA-M Egedes minde-TA-M —— Ittoggortoormiit-TA-M The temperatures in the 1930s/40s are higher in the measured data. Where are the major differences between the Measured and

Where are the major differences between the Measured and Homogenized Temperatures? That difference comes down to (primarily) two stations (Aasiaat Egedesminde (the green curve) and Godthab-Nuuk (the gold curve)). The Reykjavik temperatures have significant homogenization, but they are not

included in the average curves. How do those manipulations manifest themselves in the average curves? The high temperatures of the 1930s and 1940s are reduced a bit, but not nearly to the extent that homogenization "disappeared" the Dirty Thirties in other areas of the world. Post-1950, the Aasiaat Egedesminde and Godthab-Nuuk station homogenizations roughly cancel one another out. These relatively minor homogenizations are consistent with

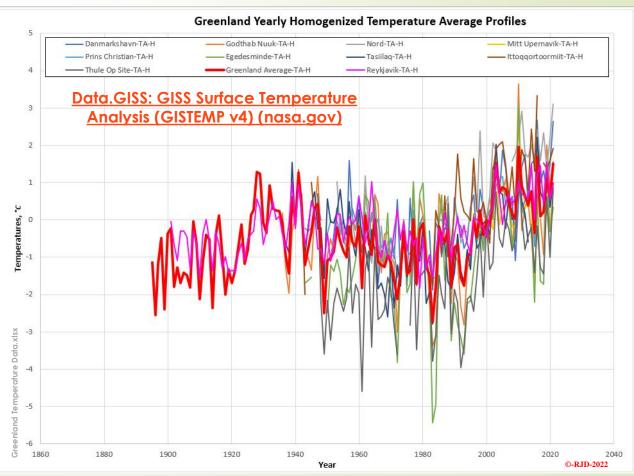
Antarctica (refer to CSS-13). These isolated stations, tend to be research outposts (or important locations for shipping information) with the latest measurement equipment. They are also not subject to any Urban Heat Island Effects (UHIE). The discussion specific to each homogenized station will be included in the later slides. To this point I focussed on the temperatures. The Atlantic Multi-decadal Oscillation (AMO) has been added to the upcoming discussions,

CSS-23c

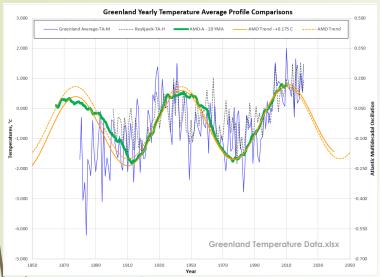
Greenland/Iceland - Homogenization Measured/Homogenized Temperature Yearly Averages

More detail? climatechangeandmusic.com

These curves show the average yearly temperatures for all the weather stations highlighted on the first two slides. The data to the left is the measured data, the data below is the homogenized data. All the data presented in this CSS comes from NASA-GISS (link below), with the exception of the last slide. Stykkisholmur, Iceland's older data comes from the Iceland Met Office (IMO). Overall, the homogenization has not been that aggressive in Greenland, but there are still some rather egregious individual station homogenizations.



CSS-23d Greenland/Iceland – Homogenization – Average Temperature Anomalies – AMO Correlation



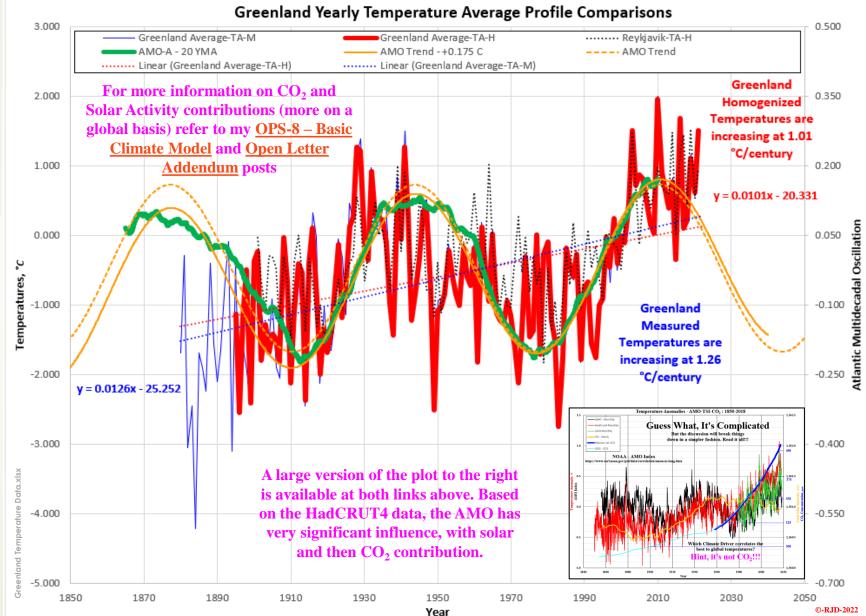
These plots focus on the yearly station average temperatures (both measured and homogenized). The right curve shows both the measured and homogenized yearly Greenland temperatures (Reykjavik is also shown). The chart above has removed the homogenized curve to show the Measured and Reykjavik

Average Temperature AMO Correlation Hidden data. The discussion does not change much whether we use measured or homogenized data. When the Atlantic Multi-decadal

Oscillation Momentum (AMO $_{\rm M}$) is layered over the temperature, things get interesting. Begs the questions, how much of Greenland's temperature is due to the AMO $_{\rm M}$ and how much is due to CO $_2$? The temperatures appear to cycle with the AMO $_{\rm M}$ cold and warm phases and do not correlate very well with the slow, steady rise of CO $_2$. The late 1800s and early 1900s do not correlate as well, but the temperature data through this period is limited.

This is one area of the world where the combined homogenization produces a temperature change (1.01 °C/century) less than the measured temperatures (1.26 °C/century). These temperature rises are not dangerous.

More detail? climatechangeandmusic.com



CSS-23e

Greenland/Iceland Homogenization Individual Station | Homogenization

These are the Greenland
Stations that have had some level
of homogenization. The blue
curves show how much and
when each station was
homogenized. The Aasiaat
Egedesminde station was
mentioned earlier.
Homogenization goes all the way
back to the 1940s where the
measured temperatures were

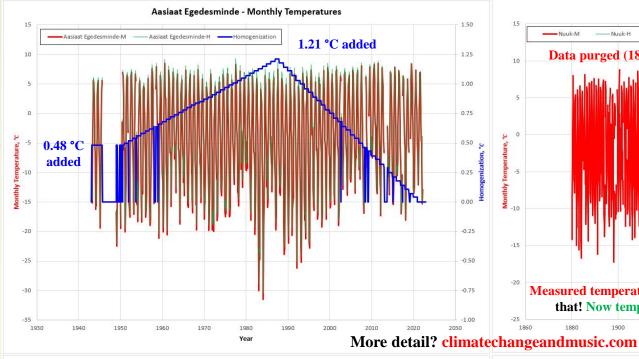
increased by 0.48 °C. Every additional temperature has been

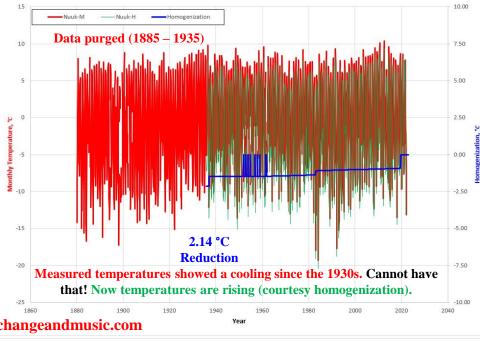
added, peaking in 1987 at 1.21

°C. Since then, temperature

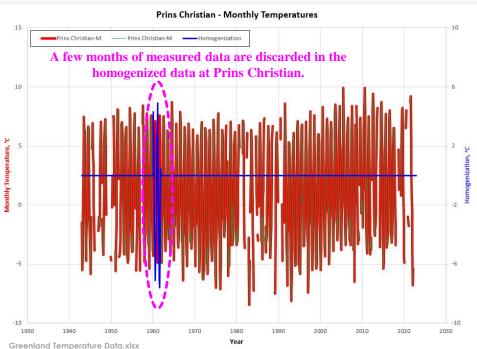
Individual Stations Greenland adds have been reduced yearly, reaching 0 °C in 2021.

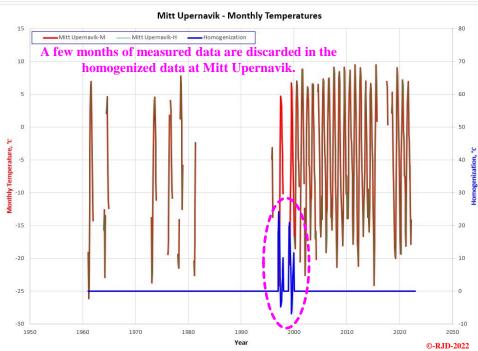
Some aggressive homogenization. Godthab-Nuuk is by far the most homogenized. Temperatures prior to 1935 were just discarded. Beginning in 1936, homogenization removed 2.14 °C, with a quick step drop to 1.46 °C, followed by another step drop in 1983 to 1.09 °C, then 0 °C in 2020. Reasons not forthcoming.



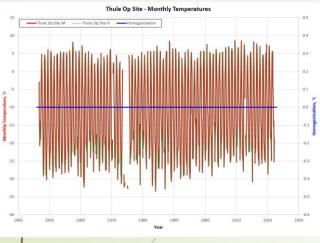


Nuuk - Monthly Temperatures





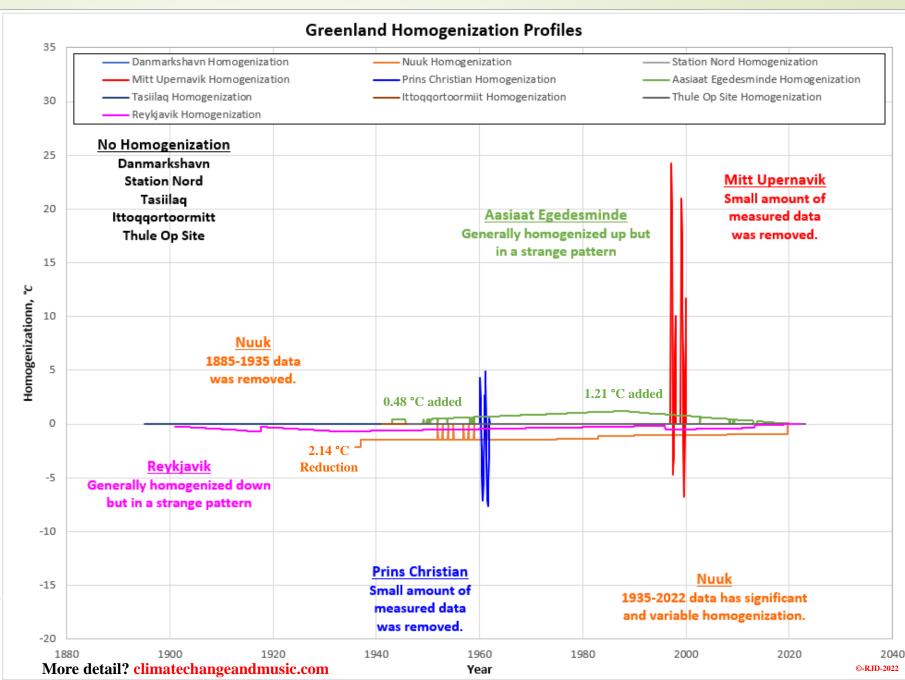
CSS-23f Greenland/Iceland – Homogenization – Consolidated Homogenization



The plot above (Thule Op Site) is one example of the stations that had no homogenization applied. The non-homogenized stations are listed to the right. If you want to see the temperature data, go to Data-GISS: GISS Surface Temperature Analysis (GISTEMP v4) (nasa.gov). As mentioned earlier, the

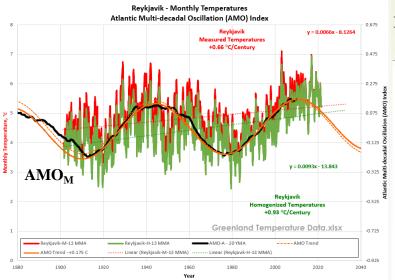
ছু Consolidated ৪ Homogenizations Greenland data was (in general) not overly homogenized. However, the Godthab-Nuuk station was very

homogenized. 50 years of early data (1885 to 1935) was purged with most of the remaining history reduced by at least 1 °C. Was that justified or just convenient? The Aasiaat Egedesminde station was strangely homogenized in a triangular pattern. The other two stations with homogenization had some of the data months removed. There may be rationale for these exclusions, but what are they?





Greenland/Iceland – Homogenization – Reykjavik – Temperature and Homogenization



The AMO momentum $(\widehat{AMO_M})$ data is plotted against the temperature data above. Looks like the AMO is responsible for temperature fluctuations in Reykjavik with little to no CO_2 contribution.

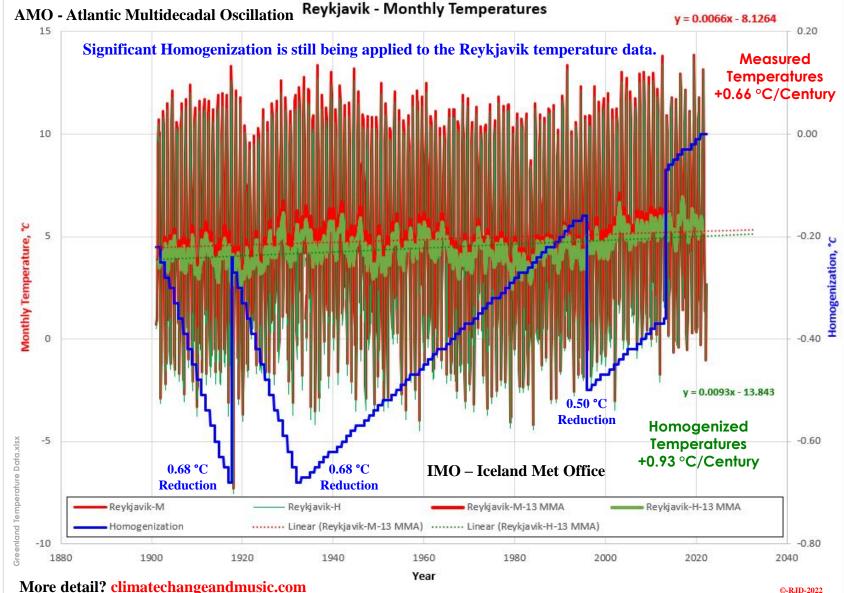
Another example of $\underline{CSS-7-CO_2-The}$ FECKLESS GreenHouse Gas? Looks like it.

Reykjavik Temperature Homogenization Reykjavik's homogenization has been reduced over the years because the Iceland Met Office (IMO) complained about the magnitude. Tony Heller covered

off that discussion in his March 28th, 2019 post.

Reykjavik, like many places around the world are overtly (without justification) homogenized. The most recent homogenization is shown to the right. Although subdued in historical terms, Reykjavik is still homogenized aggressively. Tony also quickly looked at the Godthab-Nuuk station that day. He suggested that was the first example he noticed where NASA/GISS actually changed the measured data directly. More Fraud?

I have included Reykjavik, Iceland in this evaluation for a little color. Although, geographically close to Greenland, Reykjavik is significantly warmer (at similar latitudes). Not surprising, given that Iceland is directly in the path of the warm Gulf Stream. Iceland is also located in the North Atlantic, so not surprisingly, they also feel the direct effects of the AMO.



CSS-23h

Greenland/Iceland – Homogenization – Reykjavik – Homogenization History

These were the temperatures that were

experienced at the time versus the

virtual reality suggested by

homogenization.

6.0

I have added the historical temperature data sets to the current Measured and Homogenized Reykjavik information below, All these curves are generated from the same raw data set. So, any chance that there could some maleficence in the data manipulation?

Reykjavik, Iceland - Homogenization History

Even measured temperatures are being changed in the official records??

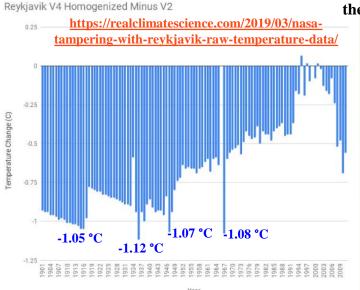
I suppose you could

argue that the

homogenized

temperatures are

real for those that



I am just touching on the data manipulation history at Reykjavík. The Tony Heller link I provided on the previous slide goes into detail. I just pulled one plot (above) showing the level of homogenization that the IMO complained about.

Reykjavik Homogenization History

NASA-GISS walked back almost half of their original homogenization (1.12 °C down to 0.68 °C, still aggressive).

Cooling down the past is a Great way to push a narrative that temperatures are increasing faster than they are. In my world, I experience measured temperature not the fabricated homogenized temperatures that are routinely used as the "official" temperature. Reykjavik is obviously localized, but the same scenario plays out elsewhere. Calgary measured temperatures have declined at 1.76 °C/century since 1973. Homogenized temperatures are increasing at 1.35 °C/century. That is a 3.11 °C/century

are already living in Zuckerberg's **Maximum** Average Yearly Temperature, **METAverse??** Homogenization -0.68 °C **The Dirty Thirties** 3.5 are not as prominent after Homogenization **CSS-13 Maximum** (although better Homogenization A Look At Homogenization than it used to be) **CSS-19** -1.12 °C Calgary - Homogenization 2.5 1880 1900 1920 2000 1940 1960 1980 2020 2040 Year More detail? climatechangeandmusic.com -Reykjavik-H ©-RJD-2022 homogenization?? My homogenization posts to the right.

Greenland/Iceland – Homogenization – Stykkisholmur – Temperature and Homogenization CSS-23i



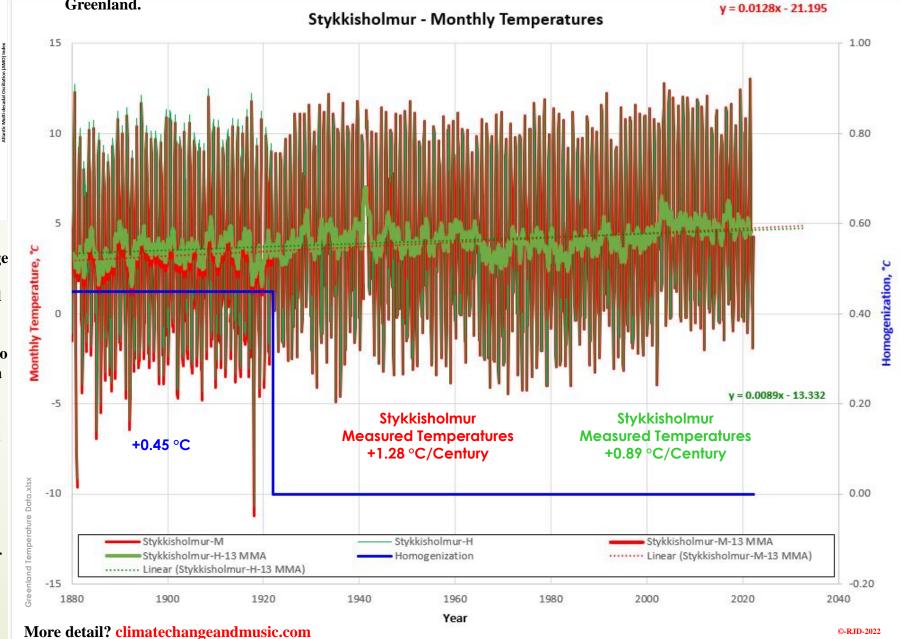
I am adding one additional Iceland Station to this post (Stykkisholmur). The plots on this page go back to 1880 based on the NASA-GISS database. Over that time period, the measured temperatures increased at a rate of 0.89 °C/century. Homogenization has added 0.39 C/century (based on a 0.45 °C add from 1880 to 1921). Temperatures are now "increasing" at a

Stykkisholmur **Temperature** Homogenization

a rate of 1.28 °C/century. The far north does not appear to be increasing at twice the rate of the rest

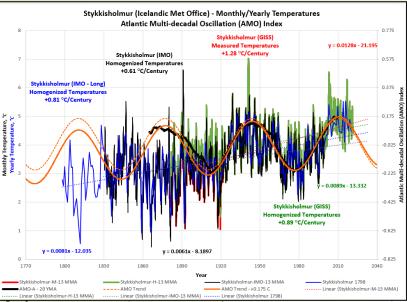
of the world. Unlike the "fear infused" headlines a couple of years ago where every jurisdiction in the world was purportedly increasing twice as fast as the rest of the world. The Arctic temperatures are supposed to be increasing faster than anywhere else in the world. Why are they not? Maybe because, the AMO is significantly more important than atmospheric CO₂ concentrations. Just a theory.

Measured Temperatures - Greenland – 1.26, Reykjavik – 0.66, Stykkisholmur – 0.89 °C/century Homogenized Temperatures - Greenland – 1.01, Reykjavik – 0.93, Stykkisholmur – 1.28 °C/century



CSS-23j

Greenland/Iceland – Homogenization – Stykkisholmur – Iceland Met Office Extension



The correlation with the AMO_M is not very strong when compared with the older temperatures. Obviously, the Stykkisholmur is very localized and could be affected by other localized events. That does not take away the very obvious correlation over the Modern

Stykkisholmur **Temperature IMO Extension**

Temperature Record (MTR, 1850 to the present). So, what are the most important points to take away from this CSS?

That would be the correlation with the Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) and the low temperature rise experienced over the last couple of centuries. Even with homogenization, the Greenland temperature rise is only 1.01 °C/century. Iceland comes in even lower. The north is supposed to be warming faster than the mid latitudes or the equatorial regions? Given the strong correlation to the AMO, there does not seem to be much CO₂ warming?

I included Stykkisholmur because the temperature record goes back to 1798. The Icelandic Meteorological Office (IMO) has two records (both are plotted here). The blue line (to the left) covers 1798 to 2020. The black line (to the left) and green/red lines (below) cover 1930 to 1999. The green line (to the left, NASA/GISS) covers 1880 to 2022.

