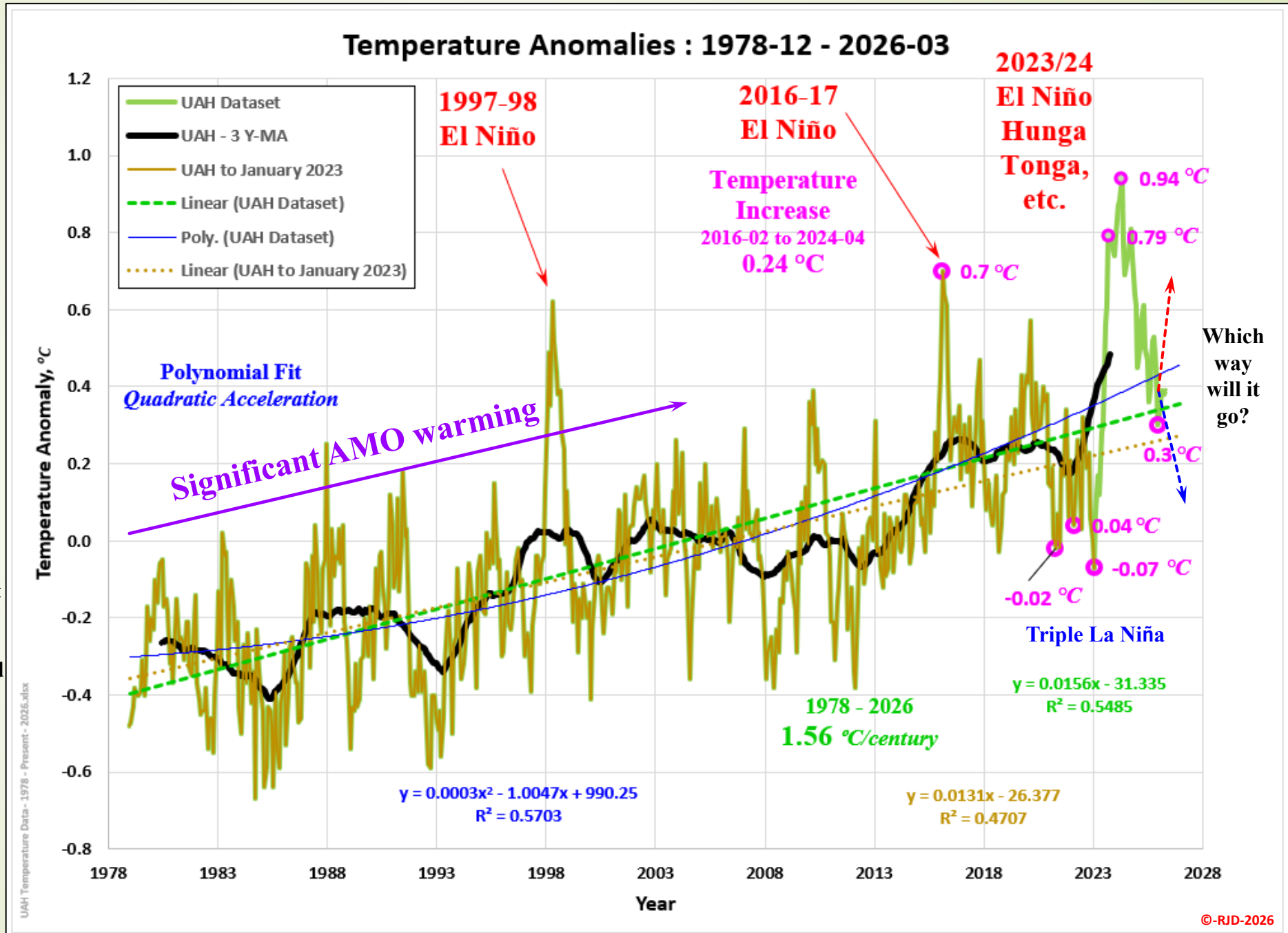


CSS-83a UAH Update - May 2026 - Global Lower Troposphere Temperature Anomaly More info? climatechangeandmusic.com

A couple of years have gone by since my last University of Alabama, Huntsville (UAH) update. The anomalously higher temperatures during 2023 and 2024 have increased the generally well-established UAH trend from 1.34 °C/century (December 2022) to 1.56 °C/century (April 2026). Note, that temperature acceleration has very little to nothing to do with CO₂. There were many factors participating in that rise, an El Niño, the Hunga-Tonga-Hunga volcanic eruption (injecting a huge volume of water into the stratosphere), Solar Cycle 25 peak intensity, improved marine aerosol emission standards, and potentially increased seismic/volcanic activity along the tectonic plate margins. The relative contributions are subject of much debate among 'climate scientists. The current TA (April 2024) is 0.39 °C. What happens next? The current scare (a super El Niño, super charged by 'climate change') suggests warming (catastrophic no doubt). The magnitude of that El Niño warming is open for discussion, but the warming will likely happen after some more near-term additional cooling. UAH recently added Canada and Australia to their output. That gives us an opportunity to confirm that Canada is warming at twice the rate of the rest of the world. Or a chance to debunk?

**UAH Update
05/26 Global
LT - TA**

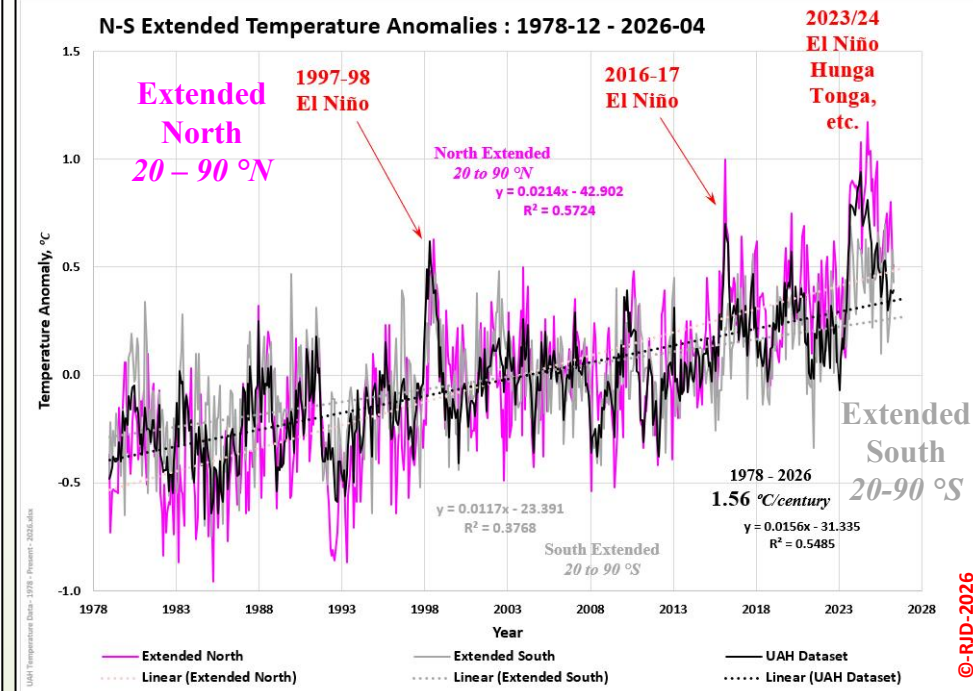
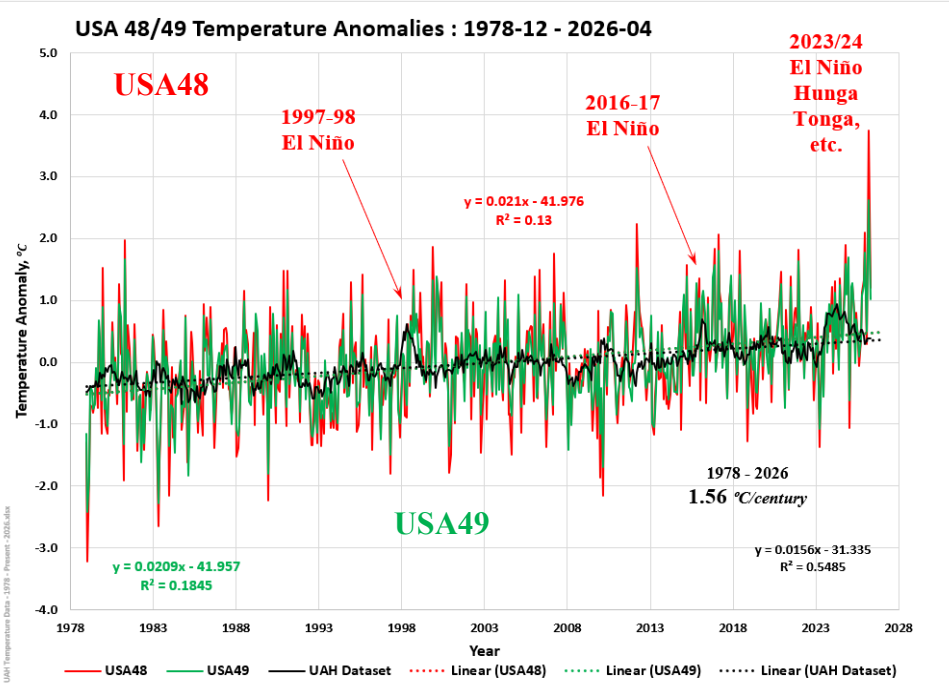
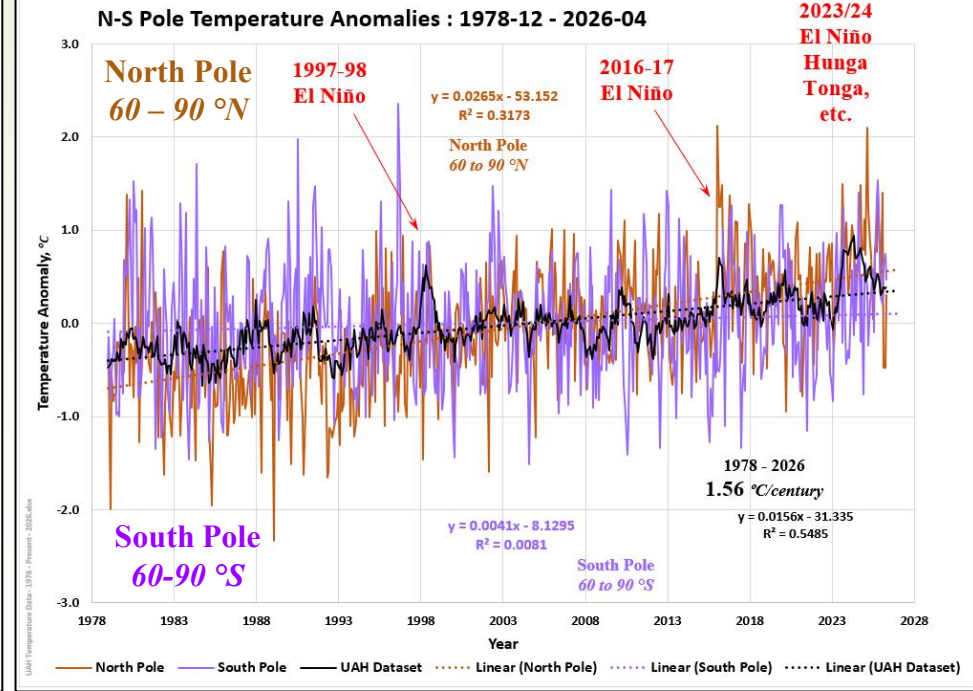
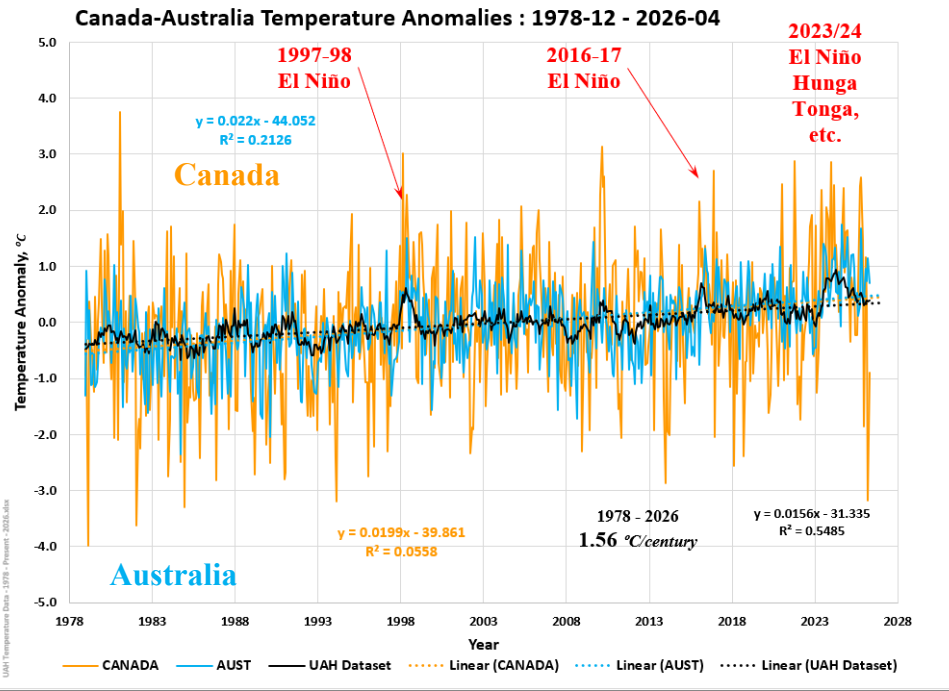


UAH Update May 2026 - Area TAs

The upper left chart shows **Canada** and **Australia** plotted with the UAH Global average (included on all charts). Canadian TAs are far more erratic than both the UAH and Australia, but the general fluctuations are similar and **Canada** and **Australia** have similar temperature trends (**1.99** and **2.20** °C/century, respectively). The upper right chart shows the **North** and **South** poles. Both are erratic but have substantially different temperature trends (**2.65** and **0.41** °C/century, respectively). The major fluctuations are

UAH Update 05/26 Area LT - TA

present but more prominent and consistent at the North pole. The USA (bottom, left) temperature trend is consistent with Canada and Australia (± 2.10 °C/century). Note, Canada has recently cooled dramatically, while the USA has recently warmed dramatically. Begs the question, why? The lower right chart just shows that the **NH** has warmed more dramatically than the **SH** (**2.14** and **1.17** °C/century, respectively).



UAH Update – 05/26

Land/Ocean – TAs-1

The next two slides focus on the different areas and the influence between land and ocean temperature trends in those areas. The ratios are highlighted in the table below.

Land/Ocean Comparisons
University of Alabama, Huntsville (UAH) - 1978-12 to 2026-04
Lower Troposphere Satellite Data

	Temperature Rise	Land/Ocean Ratio
Global TA - Land	2.23 °C/century	1.72
Global TA - Ocean	1.30 °C/century	
Northern Hemisphere - Land	2.35 °C/century	1.52
Northern Hemisphere - Ocean	1.55 °C/century	
Southern Hemisphere - Land	1.95 °C/century	1.74
Southern Hemisphere - Ocean	1.12 °C/century	
Tropics (20°S - 90°N) - Land	1.94 °C/century	1.58
Tropics (20°S - 90°N) - Ocean	1.23 °C/century	
North Pole (60-90°N) - Land	2.51 °C/century	0.89
North Pole (60-90°N) - Ocean	2.81 °C/century	
South Pole (60-90°S) - Land	1.15 °C/century	23.00
South Pole (60-90°S) - Ocean	0.05 °C/century	

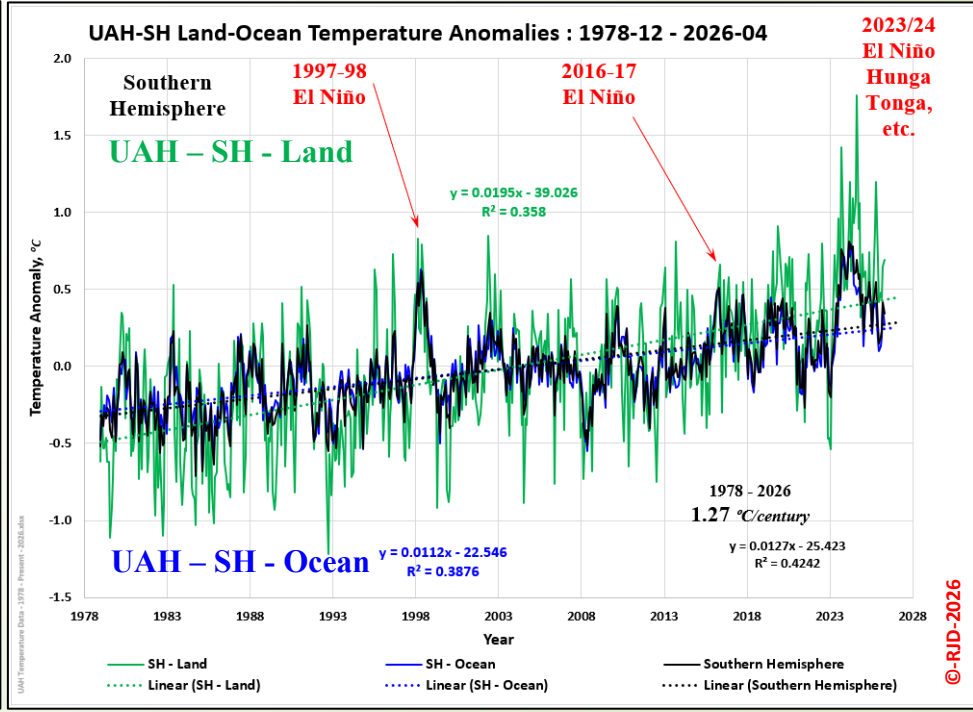
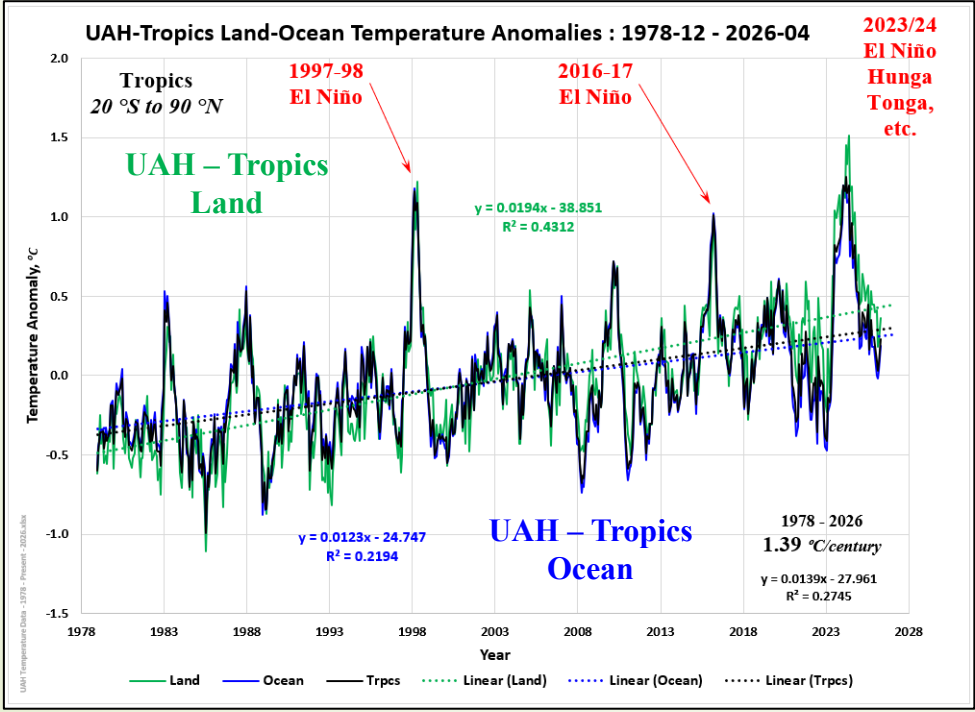
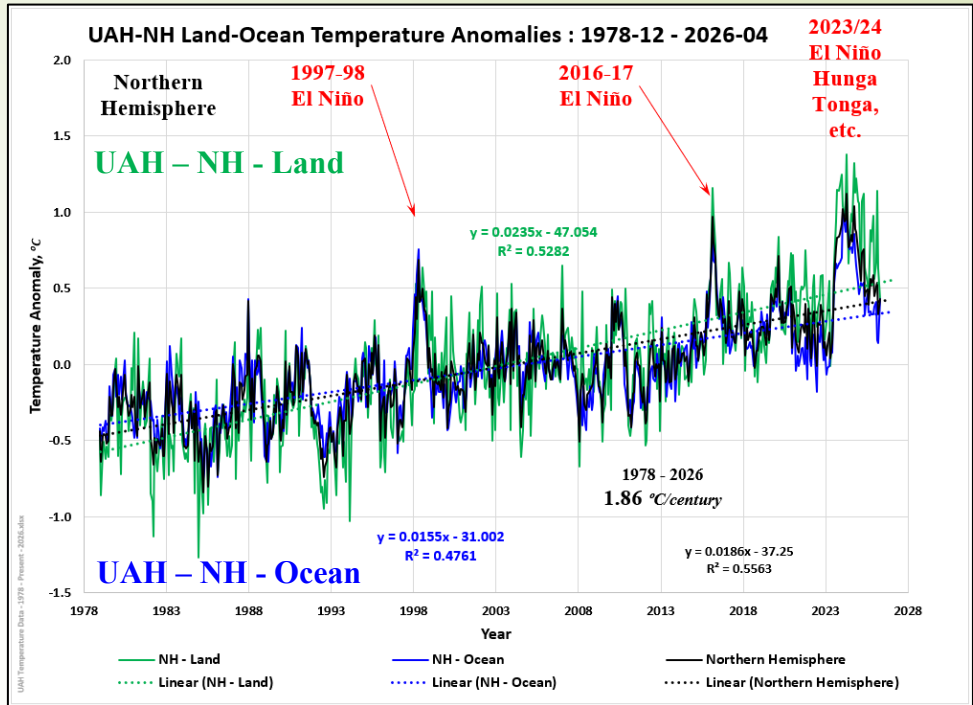
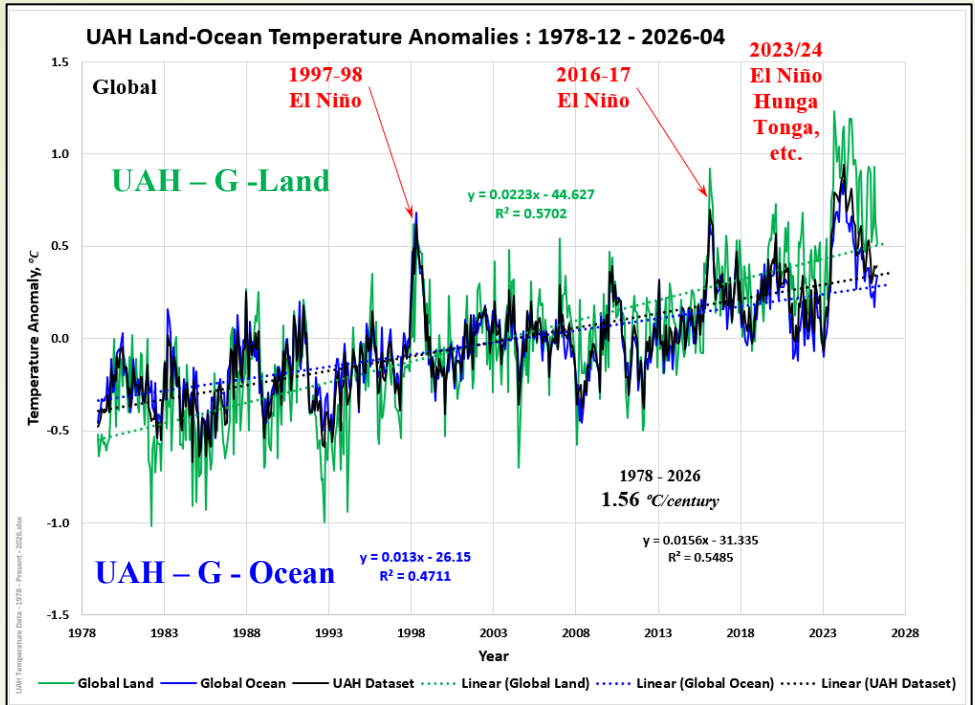
UAH - 05/26

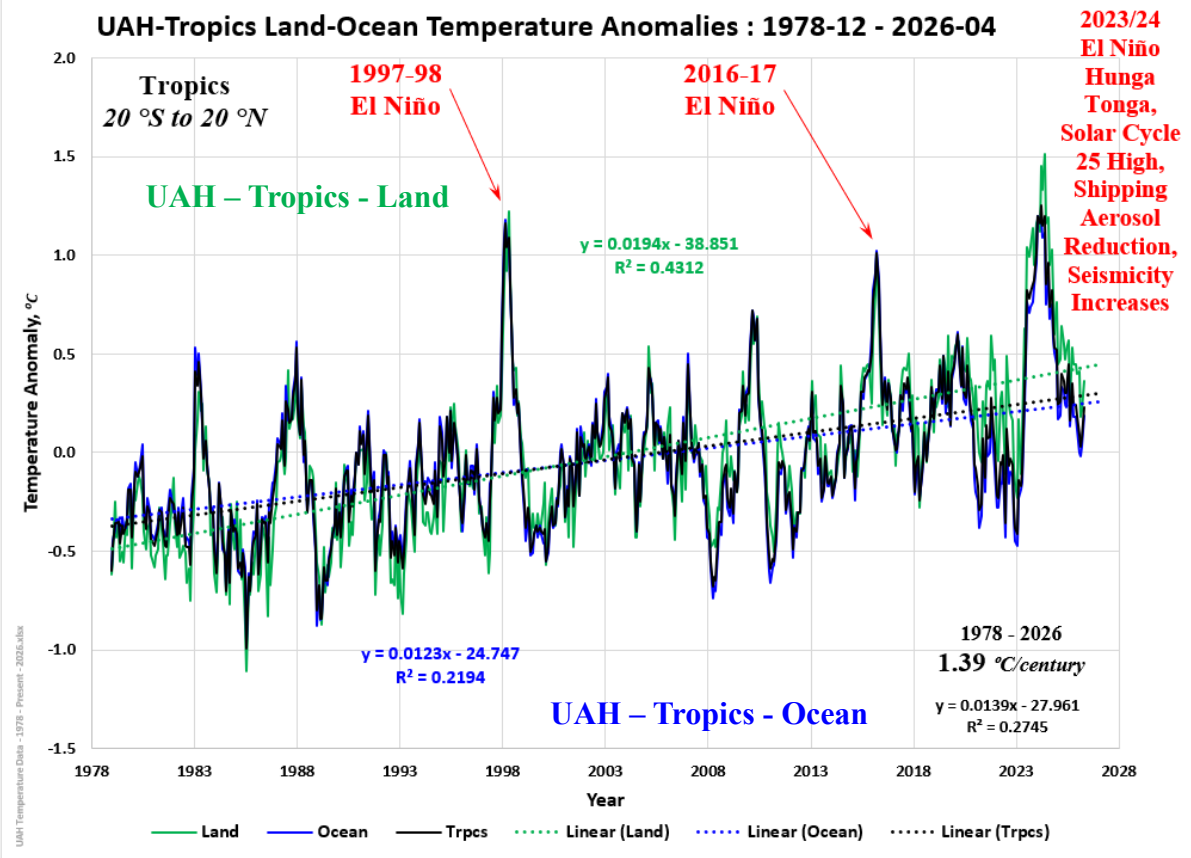
Land/Ocean

LT – TAs-1

Outside the poles, the land/ocean ratios are fairly consistent at ±1.64. The ocean

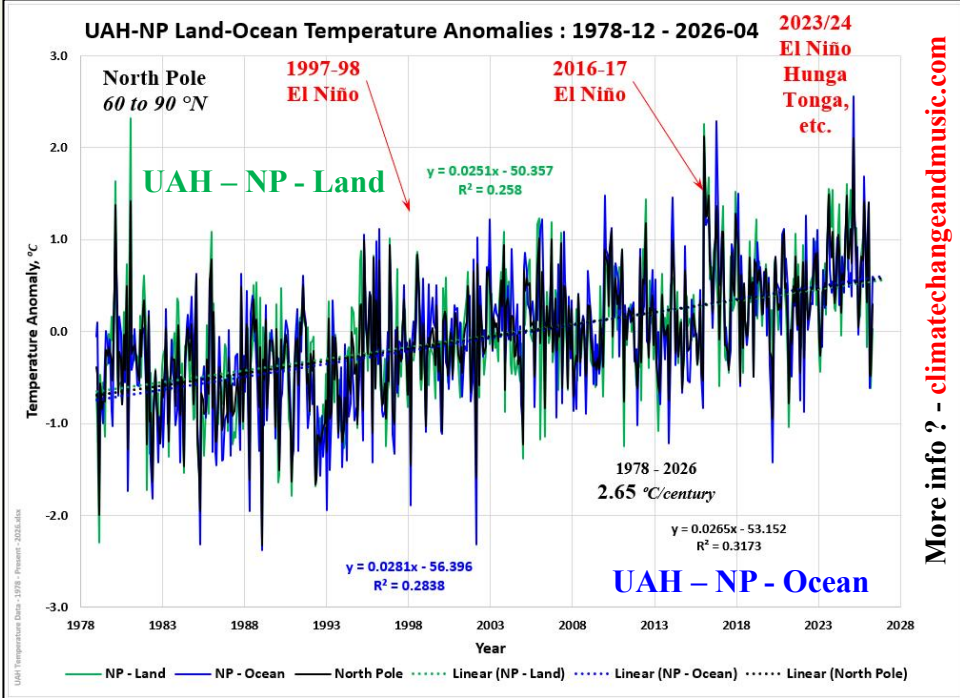
temperatures appear to dominate the overall trend. Not surprising given that the oceans account for 71% of our planet's surface. The dominance is more pronounced in the Southern Hemisphere, which is primarily land. CO₂ is not responsible for those differences.





CSS-83d UAH Update 05/26 Land/Ocean TAs-2

The North Pole (to the right) has an atypical land/ocean ratio. The **ocean** temperature trend is consistent with but higher than the **land** trend, yielding a ratio less than 1 (0.88). The simple answer is likely due to albedo. For most of the year, the North Pole is largely covered by ice, which looks the

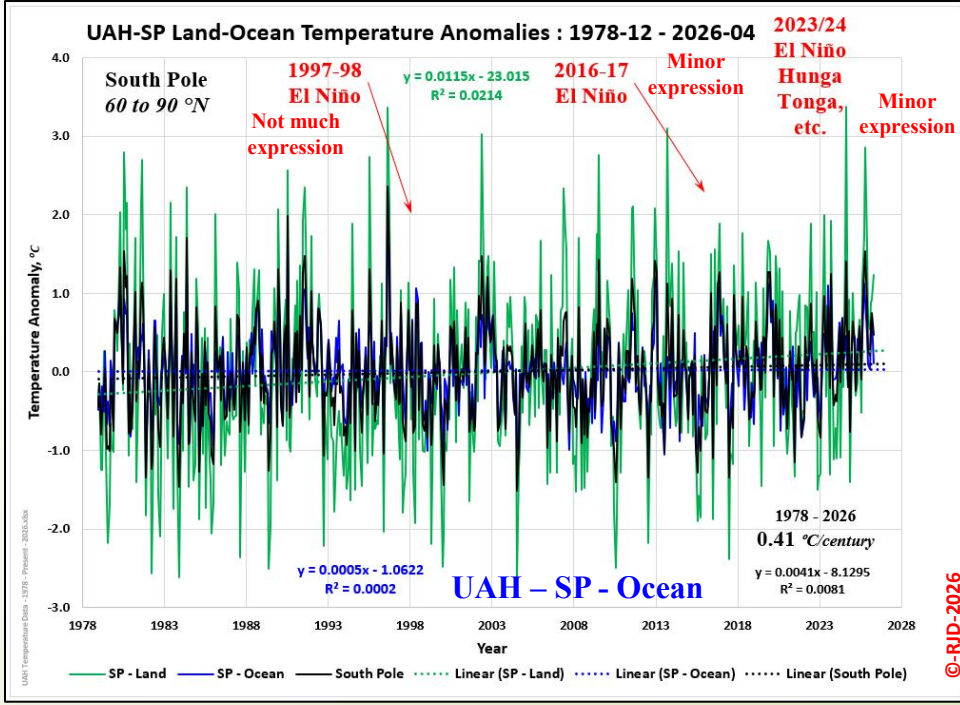


More info? - climatechangeandmusic.com

UAH - 05/26 Land/Ocean LT - TAs-2

same regardless of the surface below. This is the area where temperature trends have been increasing the fastest at 2.65 °C/century (just 37% higher than the global land average). The South Pole (to the right) is quite unique. The ocean temperature trend is statistically flat at 0.05 °C/century and the land temperature trend is moderate at 1.15 °C/century. But that produces a very high land/ocean ratio (23.0). In general, Antarctica

responds differently to radiative forcings than the rest of the planet (although the 2023/24 temperature increase may be partially visible). The Atlantic Circumpolar Current surrounds Antarctica and does a fantastic job of isolating the continent from the rest of the world's major atmospheric and oceanic circulations. CO₂ concentrations are reasonably well mixed in the atmosphere (although Antarctica may be ±20 ppm lower). CO₂ does not correlate to Antarctic temperatures and is most certainly not driving the Antarctic climate. The tropics (above chart) have the same general profile as the estimated global temperature values, but the response is more prominent in the tropics' data. Not surprising given the ENSO origins/responses are focused along the equator and spread out from there. There are two major separate temperature regimes (land and ocean). Comparing areas should, in general factor in those regimes. Compare land to land and ocean to ocean.



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CSS-83e UAH Update - May 2026 - Canadian Temperature Anomaly - Profile

This slide provides a quick look at the new Canadian satellite data presented by UAH.

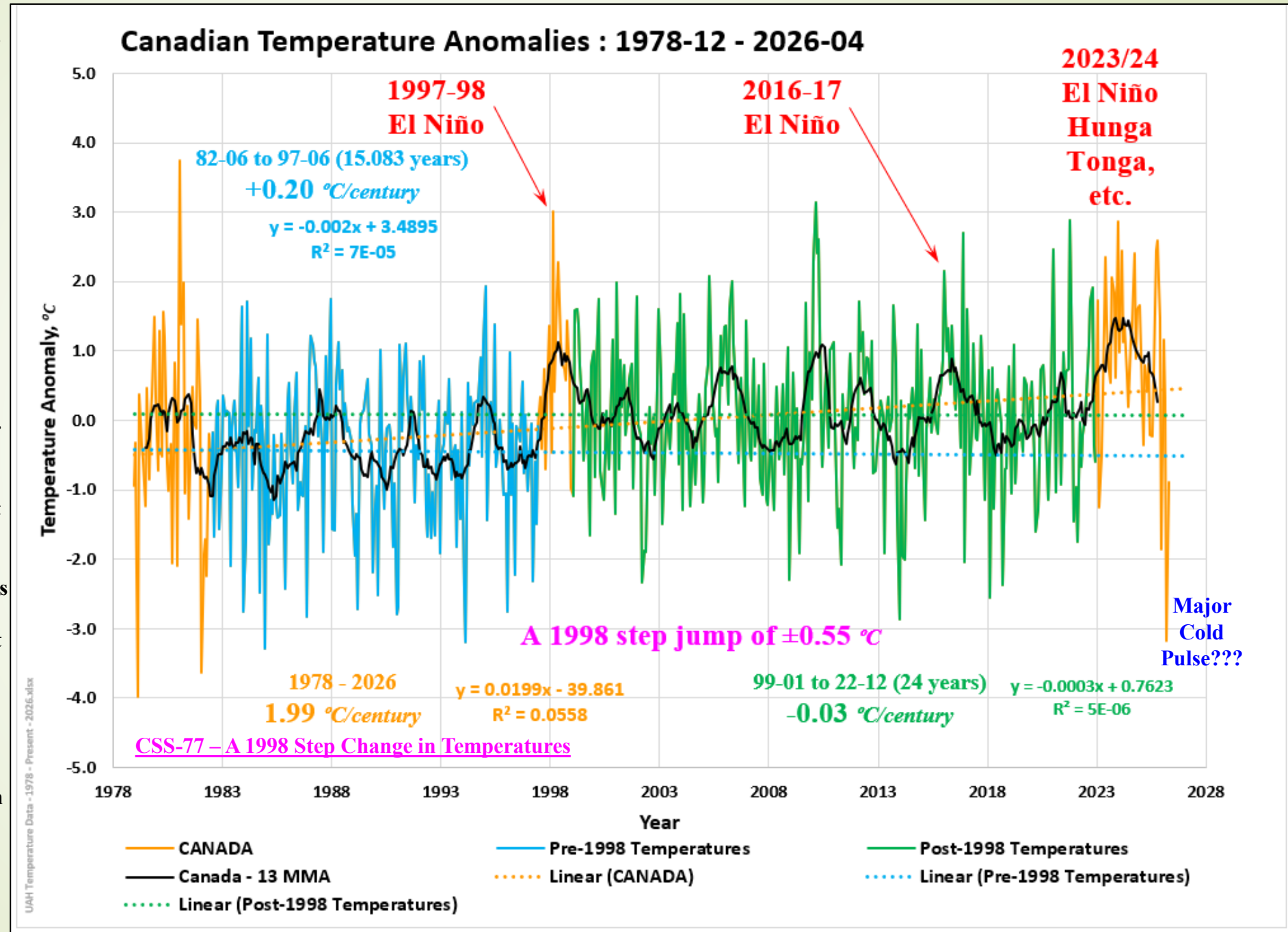
The data can be broken into two major temperature pauses (the first 15 years, the second 24 years) separated by three dominant temperature spikes. These higher temperatures have little to do with CO₂. The first temperature spike could have been included with the first pause, but that would have produced a 1.11 °C/century decline (definitely a pause in warming).

These separations were chosen because they fit with work done by Dr. Joseph Hickey. In his December 2025 paper "Artificial stepwise increases in homogenized surface air temperature data invalidate published climate warming claims for Canada", pointed out that many Canadian stations showed a ±1 °C temperature jump in 1998

with flat temperatures before (1960-1997) and after. That is not a CO₂ response and until that response

UAH Update 05/26 Canadian TA - Profile

Can be explained, there is no justification for the All CO₂, All the Time policy initiatives being forced on our society. The satellite data confirms the step jump seen in the station data but at a lower magnitude (0.55 °C). Satellite data has far better coverage than surface stations. Northern Canada likely moderates the temperature jump. More detail in my [CSS-77](#) post.



CSS-83f UAH Update – May 2026 – Canada Warming Twice as Fast?

So, is Canada warming twice as fast as the rest of the world? Not really. Canada's temperature has been rising at 2.20 °C/century since December 1978. The Global average over that period is 1.56 °C/century. Therefore, Canada is only warming 1.41 times as fast as the entire world which does not round up to 2). But that is not an apples-to-apples comparison.

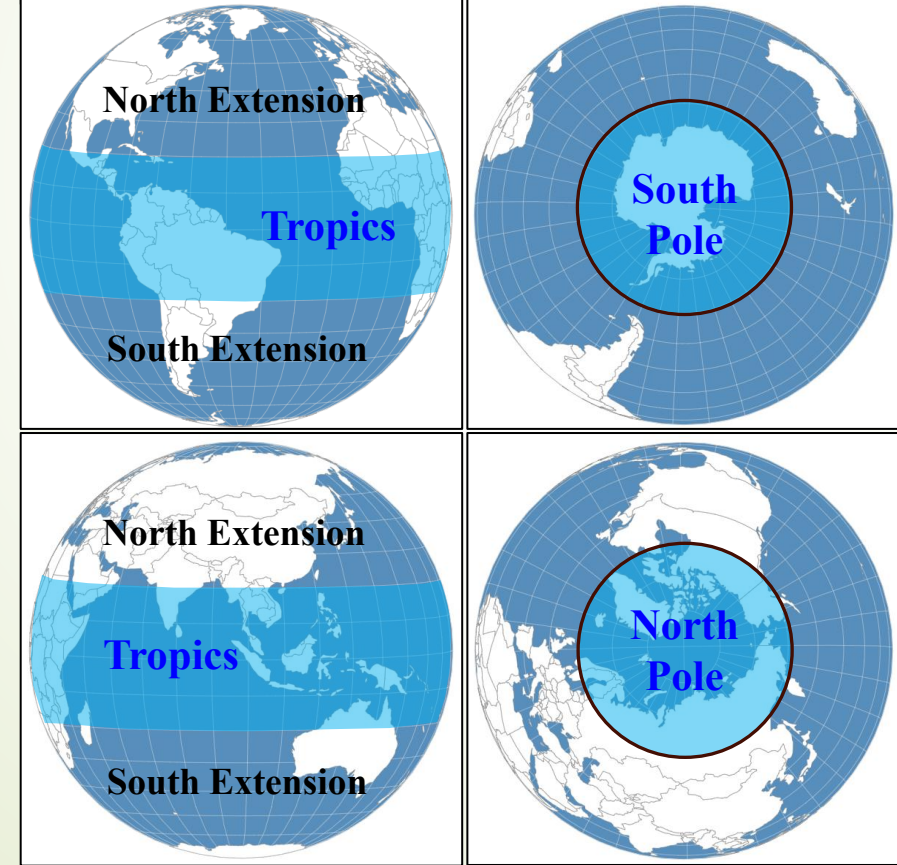
Canada is a land mass and the average temperature over earth's land area is increasing at 2.23 °C/century. Canada is generally increasing at the same rate as the rest of the earth's land mass (except Antarctica). The average temperature rise over the oceans (±71% of the earth's surface) is lower at 1.30 °C/century. So, Canada is warming 1.69 times faster than the ocean but is that even meaningful? Globally, land has warmed 1.72 times faster than the oceans.

Antarctica is an anomaly. Canada is warming much faster than Antarctica (5.37 times faster overall, with land and ocean warming 1.91/44.0 times faster respectively). But again, is that meaningful? No, it is not! The myriad of headlines around the world are directionally correct, but they are all just landmasses being compared to values that are predominantly ocean related and generally noticeably less than 2. The northern hemisphere has warmed faster than the southern hemisphere due to a higher land/ocean ratio (not CO₂, not 'climate change'). The 'warming faster' discussion (including Canada) is ultimately meaningless (apart from producing unnecessary climate fear).

UAH Update 05/26 Canada Warming

are directionally correct, but they are all just landmasses being compared to values that are predominantly ocean related and generally noticeably less than 2. The northern hemisphere has warmed faster than the southern hemisphere due to a higher land/ocean ratio (not CO₂, not 'climate change'). The 'warming faster' discussion (including Canada) is ultimately meaningless (apart from producing unnecessary climate fear).

Everywhere in the world is warming faster than everywhere else?



More info ? climatechangeandmusic.com

	Temperature Rise	Canada Comparison Ratio
Canada	2.20 °C/century	
Global TA	1.56 °C/century	1.41
Global TA - Land	2.23 °C/century	0.99
Global TA - Ocean	1.30 °C/century	1.69
Northern Hemisphere	1.86 °C/century	1.18
Northern Hemisphere - Land	2.35 °C/century	0.94
Northern Hemisphere - Ocean	1.55 °C/century	1.42
Southern Hemisphere	1.27 °C/century	1.73
Southern Hemisphere - Land	1.95 °C/century	1.13
Southern Hemisphere - Ocean	1.12 °C/century	1.96
Tropics (20 °S - 90 °N)	1.39 °C/century	1.58
Tropics (20 °S - 90 °N) - Land	1.94 °C/century	1.13
Tropics (20 °S - 90 °N) - Ocean	1.23 °C/century	1.79
North Pole (60-90 °N)	2.65 °C/century	0.83
North Pole (60-90 °N) - Land	2.51 °C/century	0.88
North Pole (60-90 °N) - Ocean	2.81 °C/century	0.78
South Pole (60-90 °S)	0.41 °C/century	5.37
South Pole (60-90 °S) - Land	1.15 °C/century	1.91
South Pole (60-90 °S) - Ocean	0.05 °C/century	44.00
North Extension - 20-90 °N	2.14 °C/century	1.03
South Extension - 20-90 °S	1.17 °C/century	1.88
		Mostly Ocean
United States - Lower 48	2.10 °C/century	1.05
United States - Lower 48 + Alaska	2.09 °C/century	1.05
Australia	1.99 °C/century	1.11

Canada's temperature rise is 1.91 times faster than Antarctica's.
 Canada and Antarctica have very different climate situations (i.e.: not comparable)
 Canada's temperature rise is roughly the same as all other land areas around the world.
 Canada's Ratio compared to the other land areas ranges from 0.88 to 1.13.
 Land and open ocean have very different climate consequences (i.e.: not comparable)
 Canada is not warming twice as fast as the rest of the world.