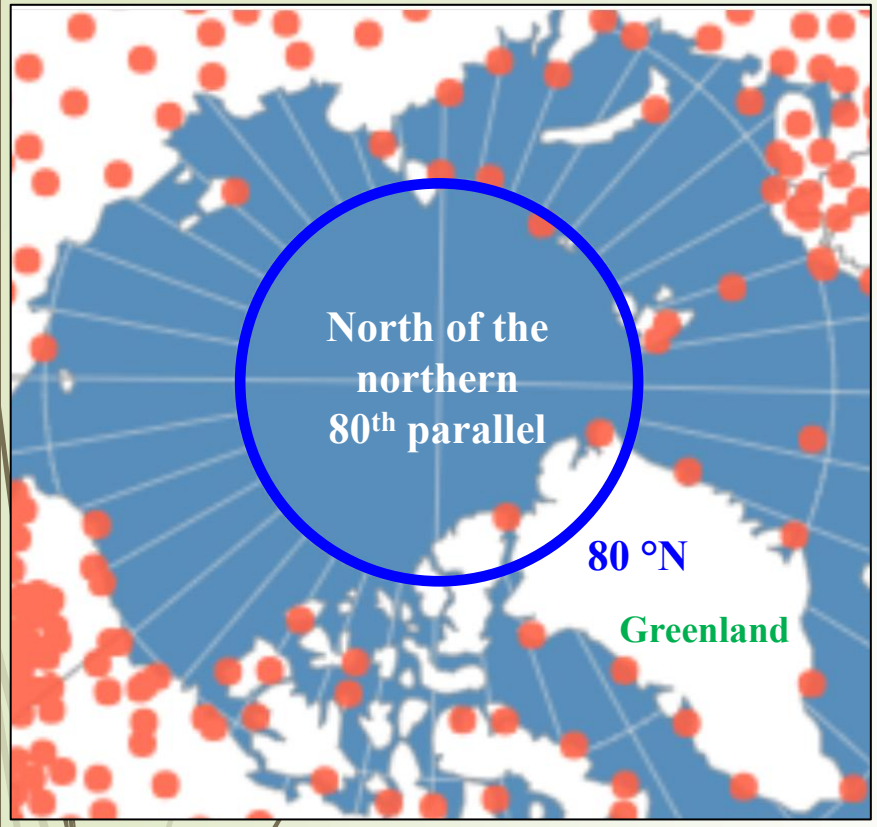
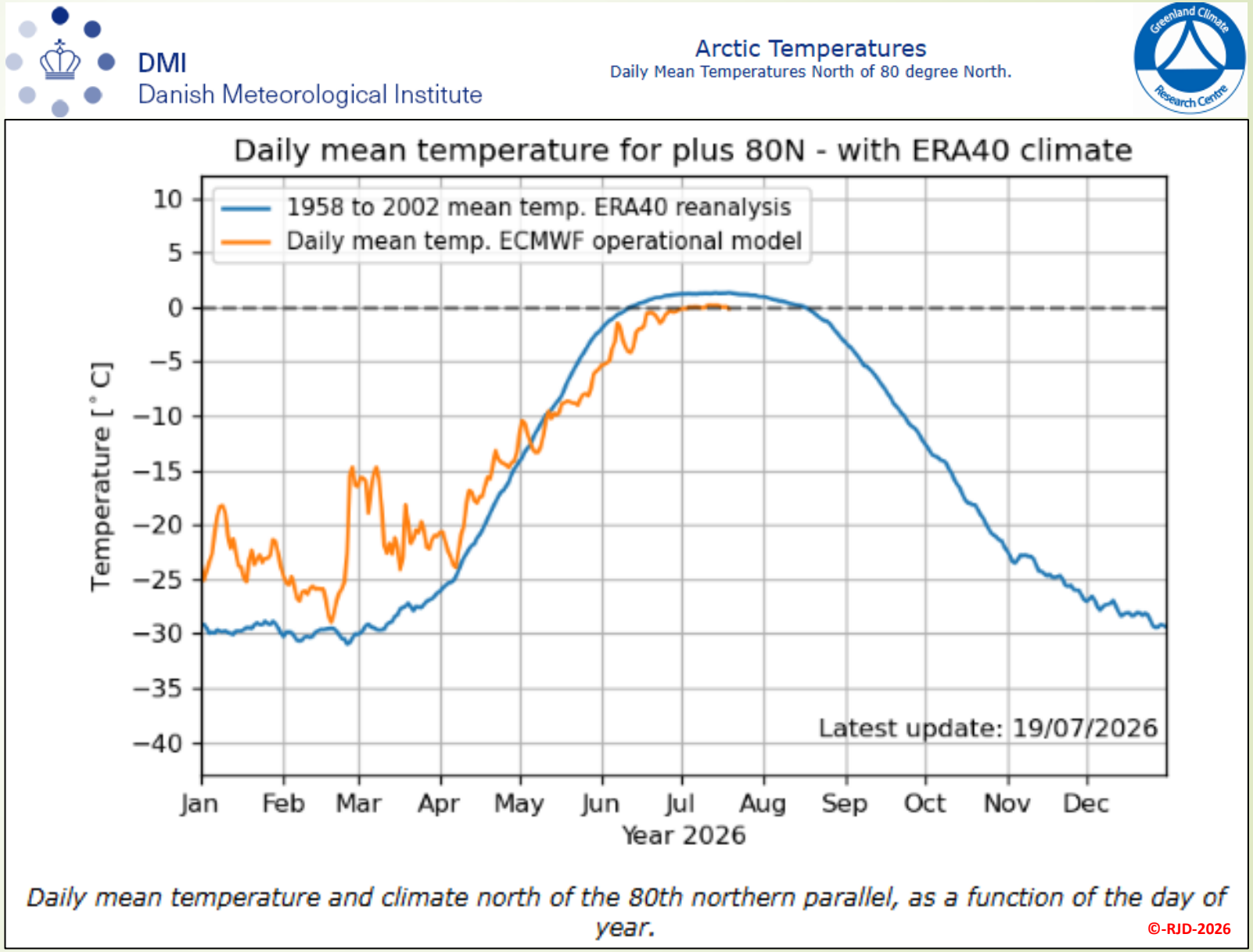
Arctic Sea – Average Temperature DMI - 2026



Arctic – 80 °N 2026 Average Temperature

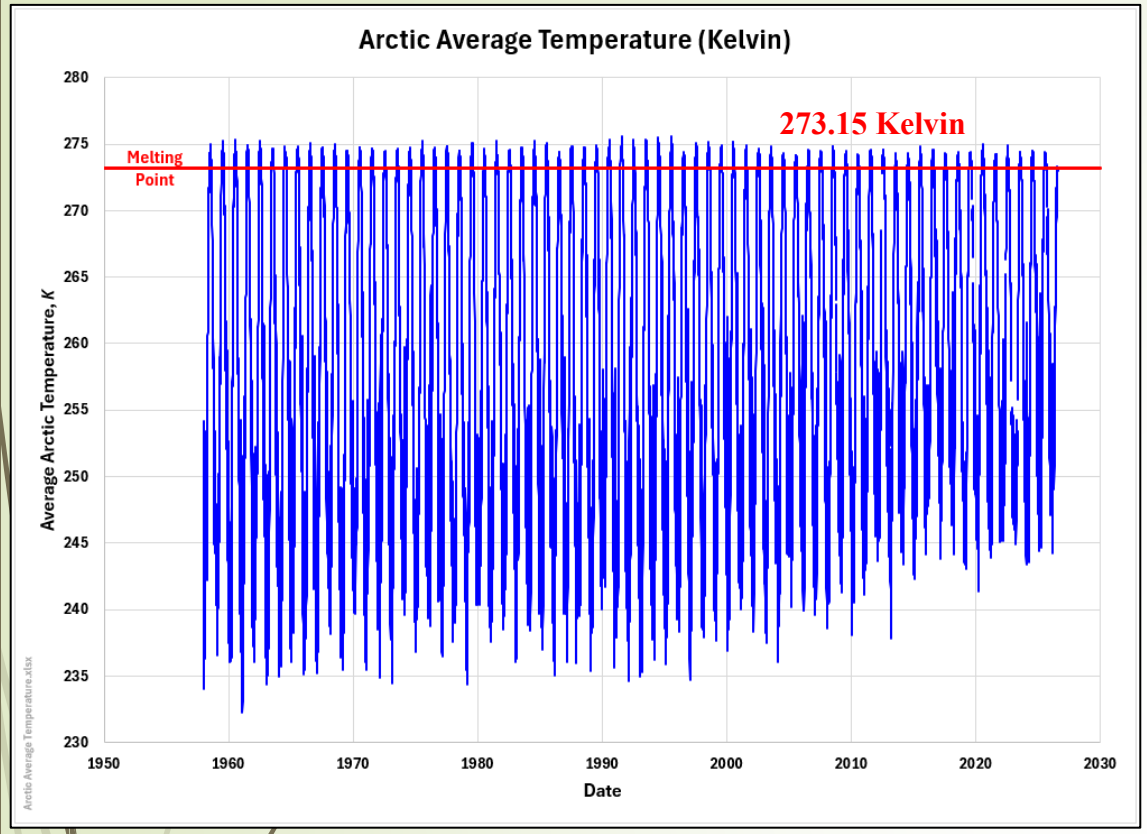
This chart below, produced by the Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI) has been making its rounds on social media platforms. And well it should be. The temperatures north of 80 °N (highlighted on the map to the left) have been anonymously colder than normal. The chart has been updated to July 19th, 2026. The typical melt season begins in early June and lasts until mid-August. This year 80 °N temperatures dipped below the 1958 to 2002 average in early May,



Daily mean temperature and climate north of the 80th northern parallel, as a function of the day of year.

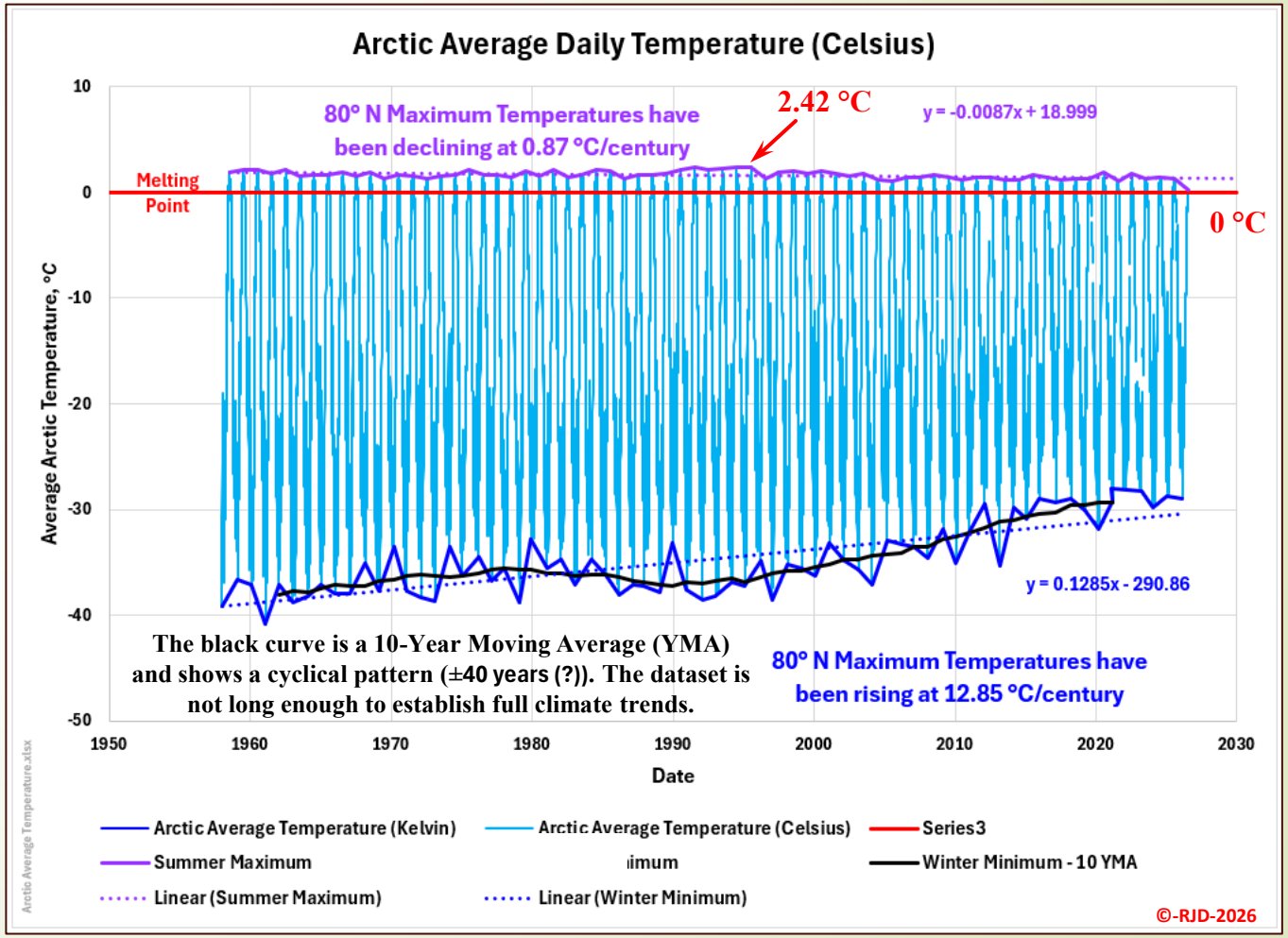
and have remained anonymously low (barely reaching 0 °C by the middle of the melt season). This area is in the middle of the Arctic Ocean and is primarily (ice-covered) open ocean. A small portion of Greenland and the Canadian Arctic Islands intrude into this area. If 'climate change' is destined to produce an ice-free Arctic by….., this area would have to be front and center. The DMI has daily data estimates from 1958 to the present. The 2026 temperature data has been anonymously high but to provide a better perspective, the longer-term trends are more important than any one particular year. This post looks into the full DMI dataset and the longer-term temperature trends and their impact.

Arctic Sea – Daily Temperature - DMI – 1958 to 2026

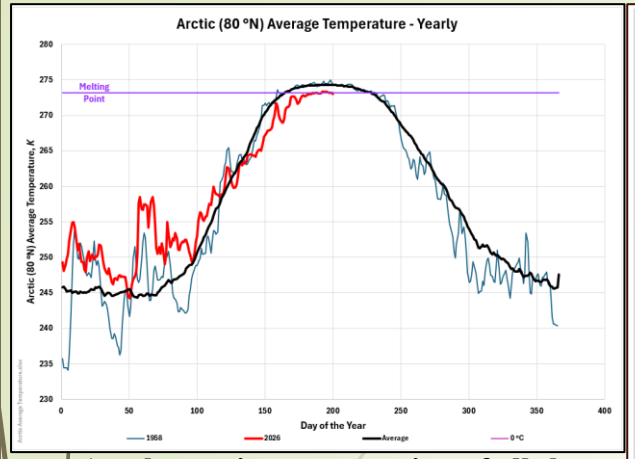


The daily DMI data is shown to the left in degrees Kelvin. The Maximum Temperature (275.57 K (2.42 °C)) was recorded on July 16th, 1995. There is a short melt season north of the 80th parallel North, but as shown by the maximum average daily temperature, there is not a strong melting season. The melting point (273.15 K, 0 °C) is shown in red in both plots. The detailed data does not support the Arctic Sea Ice Death Spiral narrative. The maximum temperatures are very stable, declining at 0.87 °C/century. Based strictly on existing temperature trends, there is a better chance that the melt season will disappear before the Arctic sea ice disappears. Natural forcings will ultimately determine the destiny of our Arctic sea ice, not us. Solar activity and ocean cycles would suggest more cold over the next few decades. The maximum daily temperatures north of the 80th parallel North peaked in the mid-1990's and have been drifting lower ever since. That is a sharp contrast to the steadily rising atmospheric CO_2 concentrations that are supposed to be driving our planet to apocalyptically high temperatures. The UN Secretary General (Antonio Guterres) obviously was not talking about the Arctic Ocean when he idiotically suggested we had entered the era of global boiling. The minimum temperatures are rising (at 12.9 °C/century) and when combined with the maximums, would produce a rising average temperature. This general profile (stable maximum temperature and rising minimum temperatures trends) is not uncommon and not dangerous. For most of the northern hemisphere, there would be a tremendous benefit (for both humanity and the natural populations). Cold kills far more people than heat. Urban Heat Island Effects are obviously not playing a role here; the minimum temperature rise is all natural and welcomed.

Arctic – 80 °N Daily 1958 to 2026

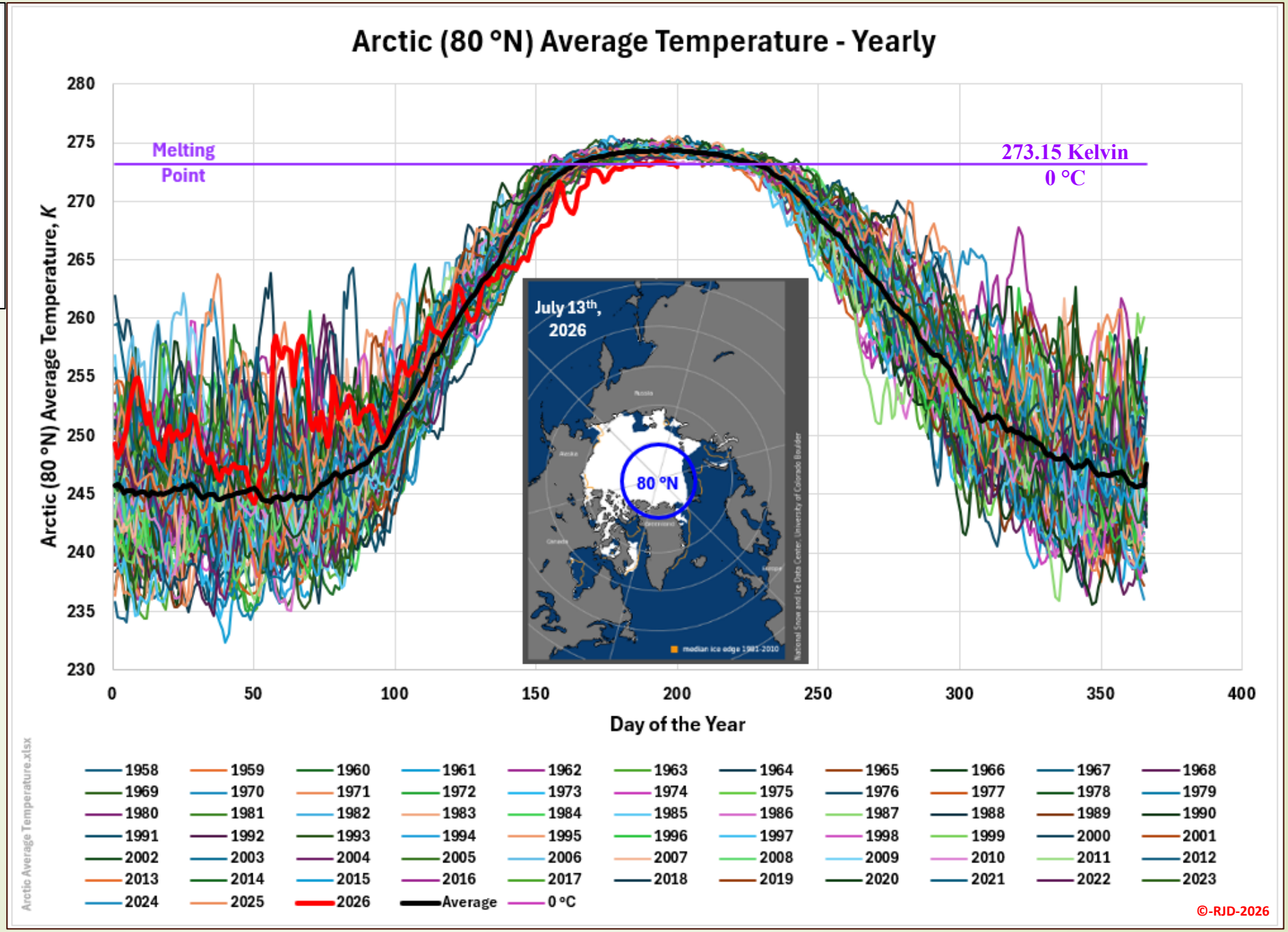


Arctic Sea – Yearly Temperature Comparison - DMI – 1958 to 2026

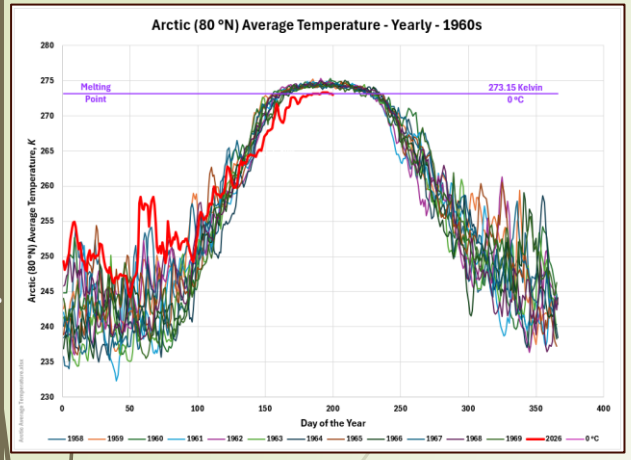


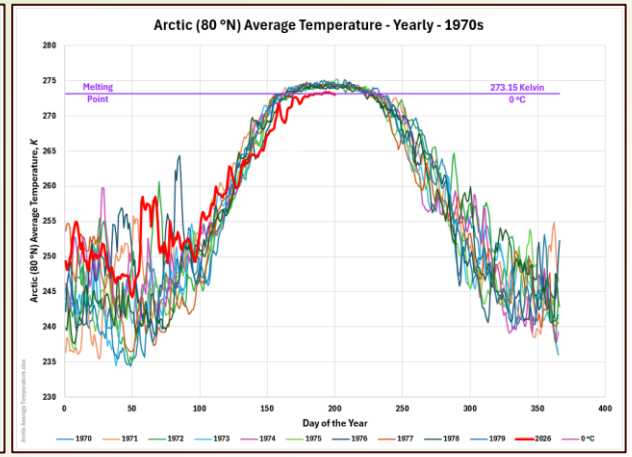
An alternative presentation of all the data is shown here. The daily data for every year (1958 to 2026) is plotted separately, revealing very erratic temperatures during the Northern Hemisphere's winter season and a much tighter profile through the summer. This year, 2026, has been following the same general trend, but with a bit of a twist. Winter temperatures are higher than average but that is consistent with the general trends discussed earlier. Summer temperatures, on the other hand have been noticeably colder. In fact, this summer's temperatures are the lowest EVER (to use alarmist parlance). The smaller chart above shows just the first year (1958), 2026, ant the 68-year average. The warming spikes in the first 100 days of the year are not a new phenomena (despite their dramatic look and current hype).

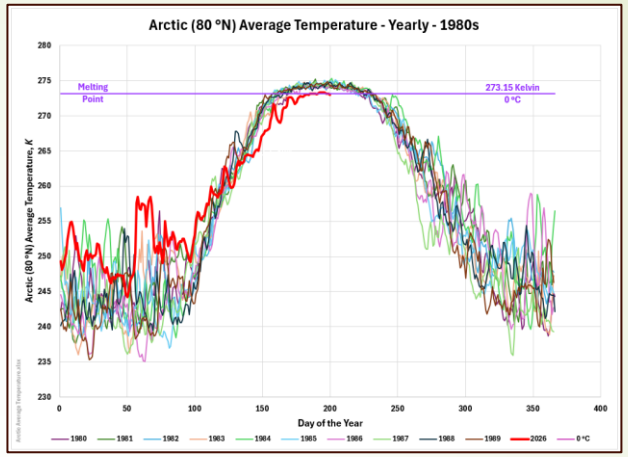
Arctic – 80 °N Yearly 1958 to 2026

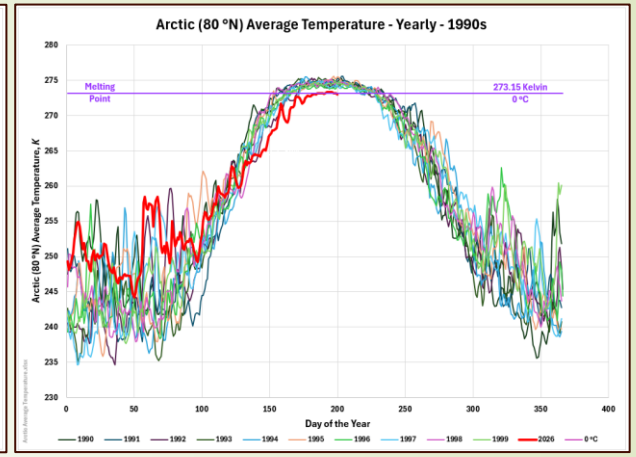


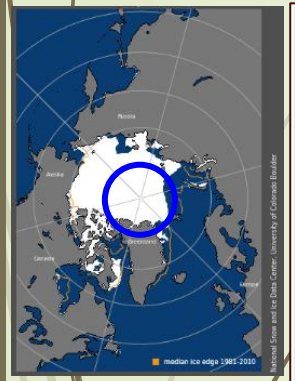
Arctic Sea – Yearly Temperature Comparison - DMI – Decadal Comps



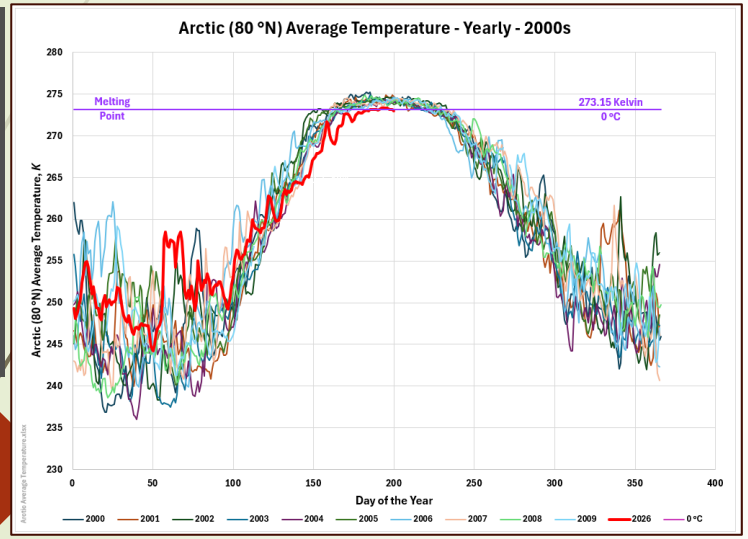


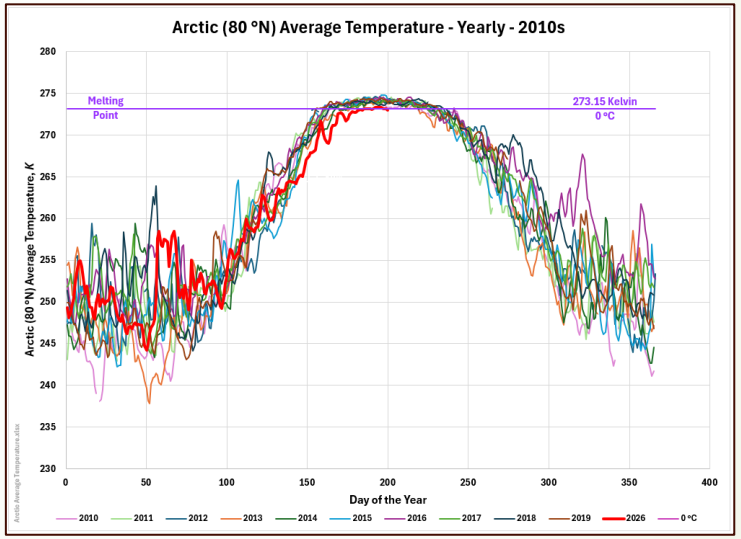


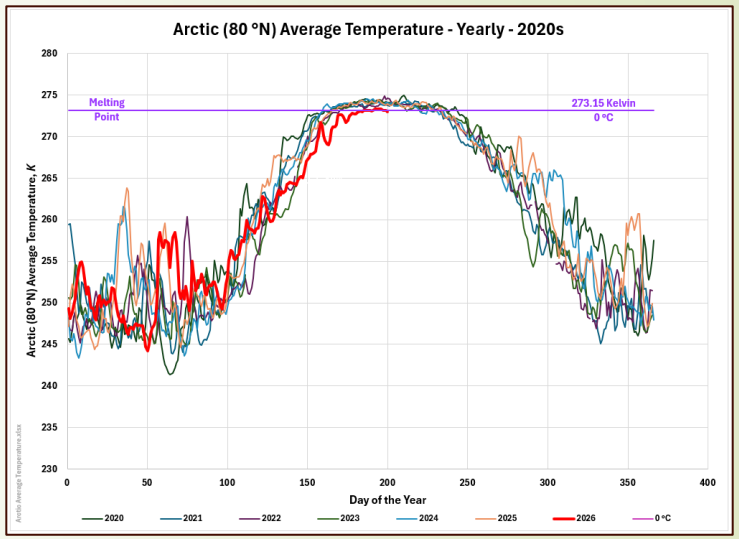




Arctic – 80 °N Decadal Comps 1958 to 2026





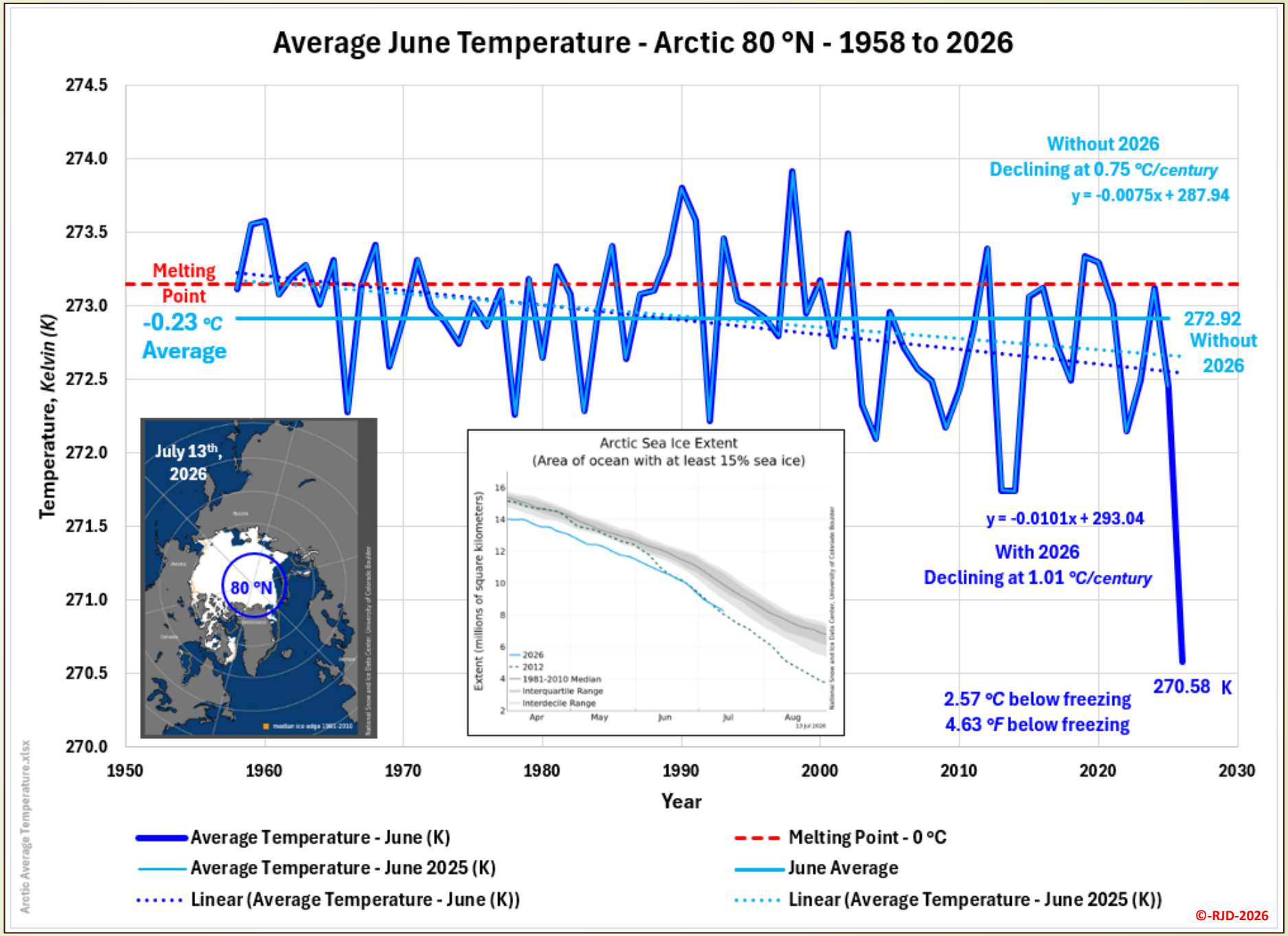


Having all 68 years on one plot does not allow much differentiation between the individual curves. These seven plots divide the data into decadal intervals and compare each decade to 2026. The 1960s chart (upper left) includes 1958 and 1959. As mentioned earlier, the 2026 data is running noticeably colder than every decade since the DMI began producing this data set. The earlier decades (during the 20th century) show a more pronounced difference than those through the 21st century. The early year temperature spikes are generally lower than the 2026 data during the 20th century. The 2026 data is at the high end (a transition period) of the first decade of the 21st century, but more in the mix for the last 16 years. The last two to three months of the year are a little more erratic in the last 16 years than in previous years, especially the 1970s. Not sure why the 1970s were less erratic, but they were the coldest years since the early 1950s. Remember the Ice Age is Coming Scare? A weak Stratospheric Polar Vortex (SPV) was common during that period. During more recent years, the late year fluctuations were stronger during El Niño years (for what that is worth).

Arctic Sea – Yearly Temperature - June - DMI – 1958 to 2026

A version of the curve posted here has been making its rounds on social media along with the DMI curve shown on the first slide (CSS-84a). The focus has been on the 80° N record cold (EVER) in June. Definitely, worthwhile noting. The 270.58 K (-2.57 °C) June average was by far the coldest June EVER. But that does not cover the whole story. Temperatures in June have been declining since 1958 at a rate of 0.75 °C/century without using the 2026 data. With the rather dramatic 2026 data included that decline increased to 1.01 °C/century. June 2026 was 2.34 °C (4.21 °F) warmer than the 1958 to 2025 average (272.92 K (-0.23 °C). The previous cold record (in June 2013) was 1.16 K (°C) warmer than June 2026. That is significant and needs to be explained. This data is consistent with the broader sea ice information shown in the small inset chart. Arctic Sea Ice is running at lower levels than normal (slightly above the 2012 low record year). The Arctic (in general) has been warming, but obviously not the deep Arctic (80°+ N) which has definitely been cooling (at least for June). June is an important month during the melt season, but not the only one. The additional months are also important and need to be included for a full representative analysis. Next Slide!

Arctic – 80 °N Monthly - June 1958 to 2026



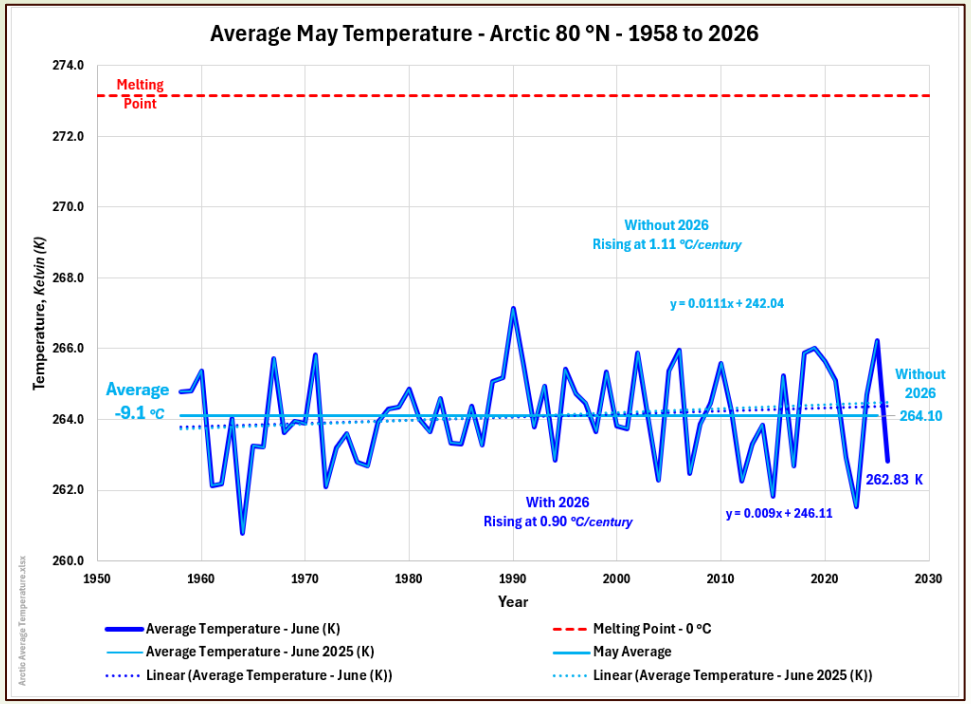
GSM – Grand Solar Minimum. You really should do the Research!

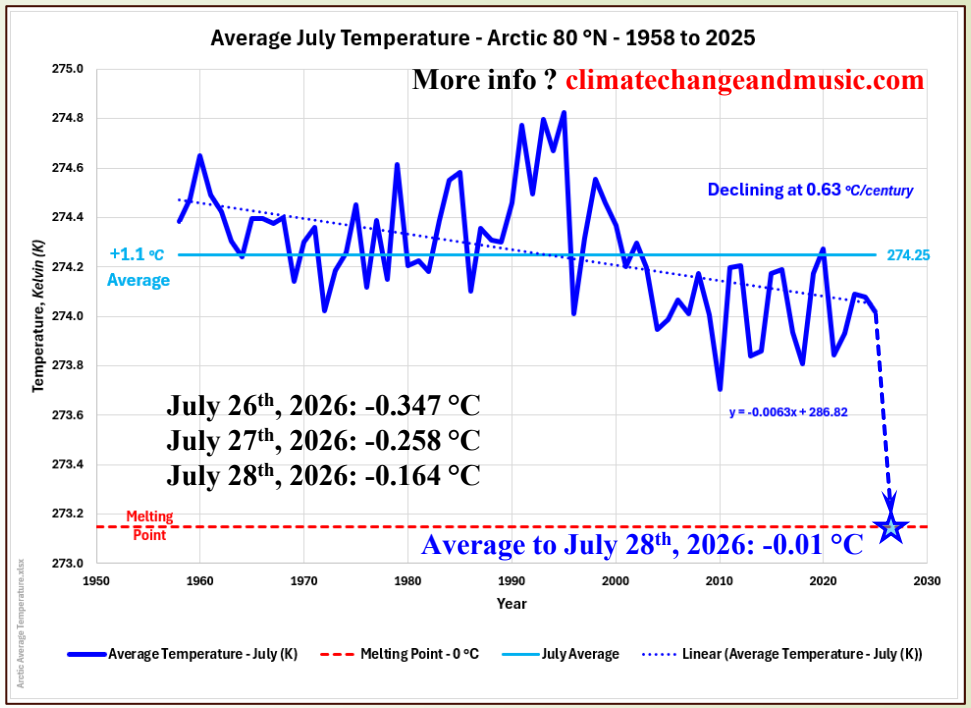
CSS-84f

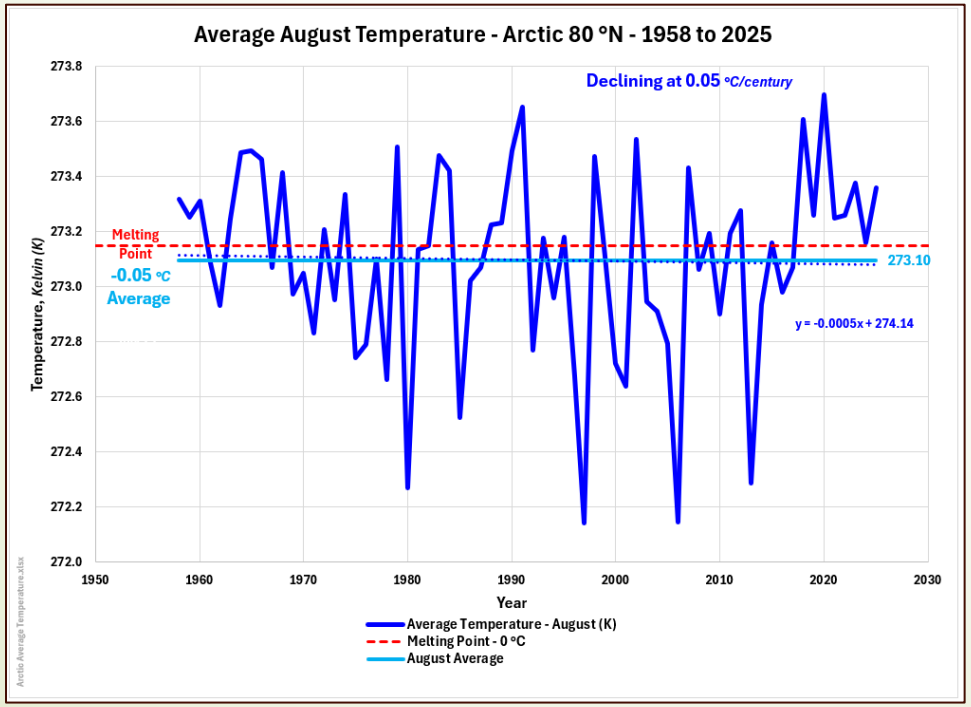
Arctic Sea – Monthly M-JAS – Temperature DMI – 1958 to 2026

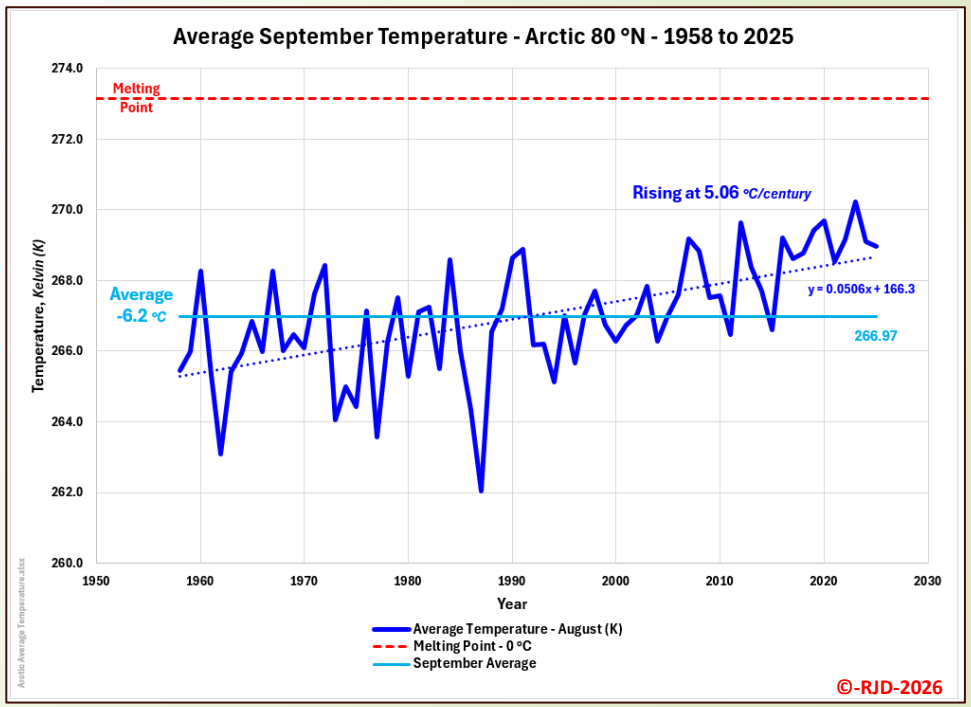
These charts shown the trends for May, July, August, and September. May is not a melting month with average temperatures of just -9.1 °C (well below freezing). Temperatures in May rose at a rate of 1.11 °C /century from 1958 to 2025. With 2026 included, the rise dropped to 0.90 °C/century. July is the strongest melt month with an average temperature of +1.1 °C. But July temperatures, like June, have also been declining, but at a lower rate (0.63 °C/century). August, the last melting month still shows a decline (0.05 °C/century, statistically flat) with a 1958 to 2026 average of -0.05 °C. Note, all three melting months show a declining temperature. That is not a positive observation for the Arctic Sea Ice will be gone by… alarmist predictions. September (not a melting month) has been warming at a rate of 5.06 °C/century with a 1958 to 2025 average of -6.2 °C. July 2026 has averaged just -0.01 °C to the 28th, with 15 days above 0 °C, maximum (0.197 °C).

Arctic – 80 °N Monthly - MJAS 1958 to 2026







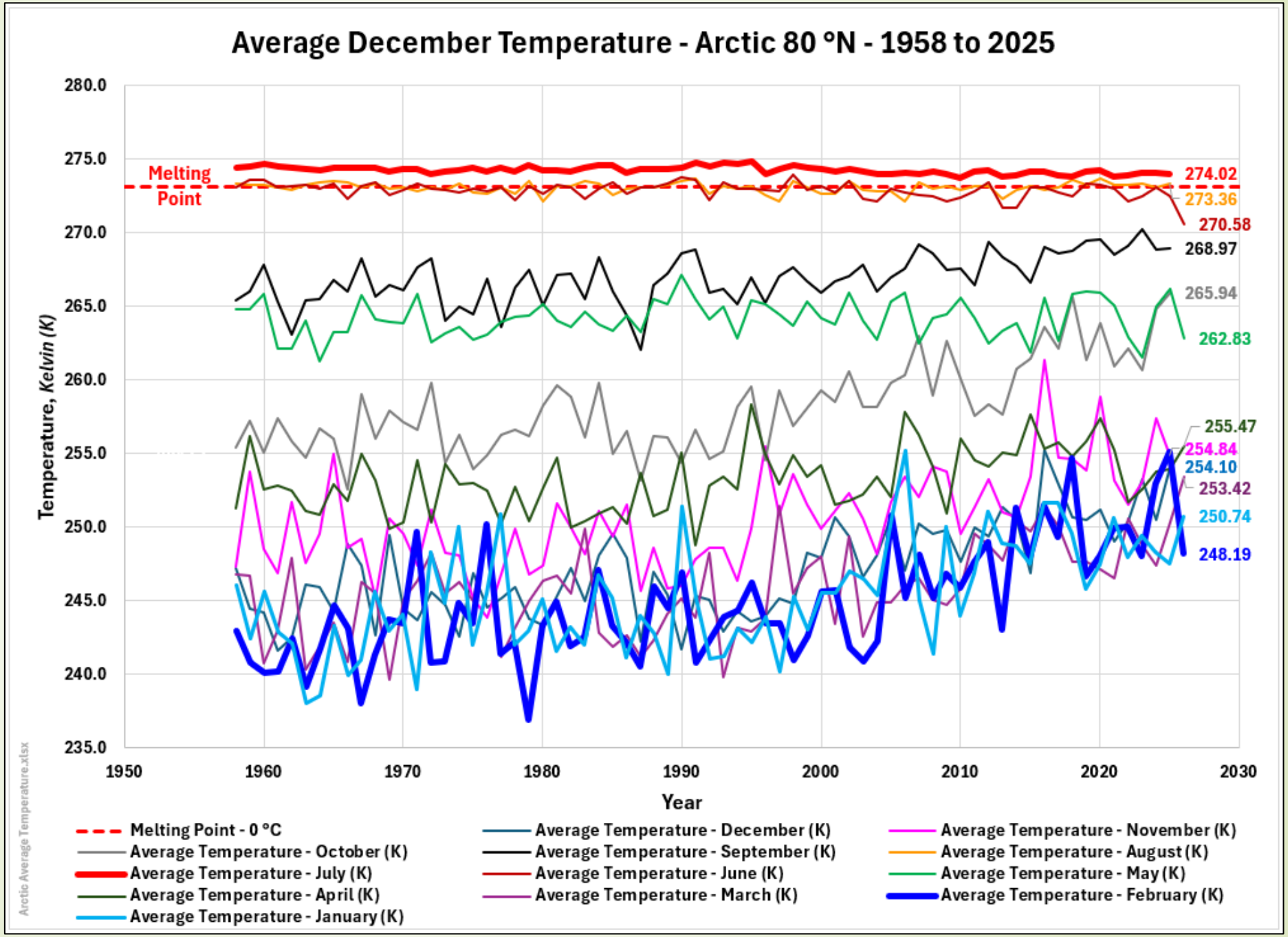


Arctic Sea – Yearly Average – DMI – 1958 to 2026

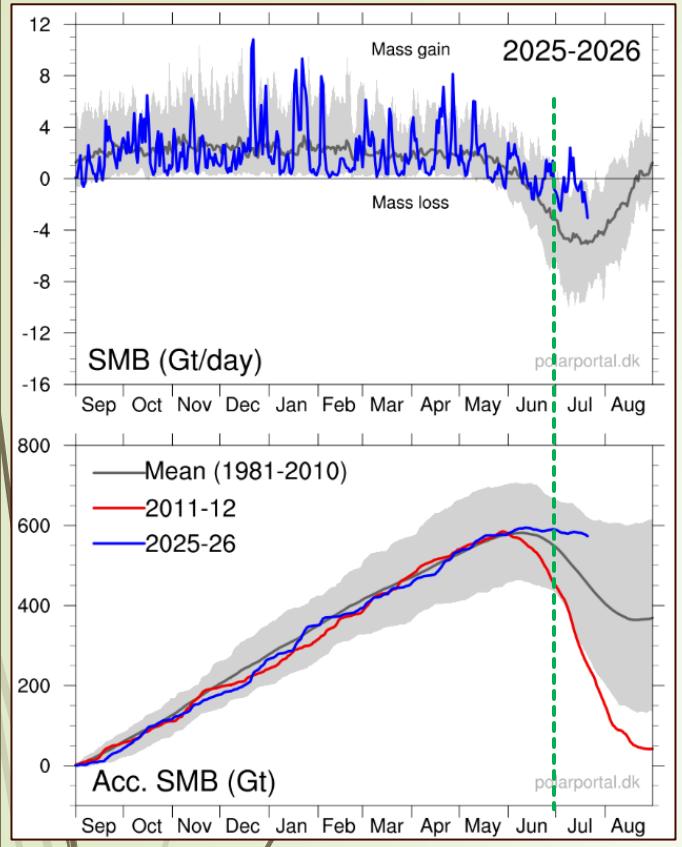
Month		Average Temperature °C	Temperature Trend °C
January		-27.92	10.37
February		-28.33	13.29
March		-27.42	7.47
April		-19.94	4.75
May		-8.95	1.06
June	Melt Months	-0.23	-0.75
July		0.99	-0.63
August		-0.05	-0.04
September		-6.18	5.1
October		-14.93	11.03
November		-22.59	10.01
December		-26.06	11.19

Arctic – 80 °N Yearly Averages 1958 to 2026

All twelve months (1958 to 2025/26) are plotted here. October through April average temperatures are all very cold but are warming significantly (grouped together at the bottom of the chart). June through August are clumped together near the melting point. All of which have been declining. May and September have more moderate average temperatures and more moderate inclining trends. August 2026 temperature data should be interesting. Will the colder trends continue through the rest of the melt season? August temperatures have been a little warmer since 2018, why?

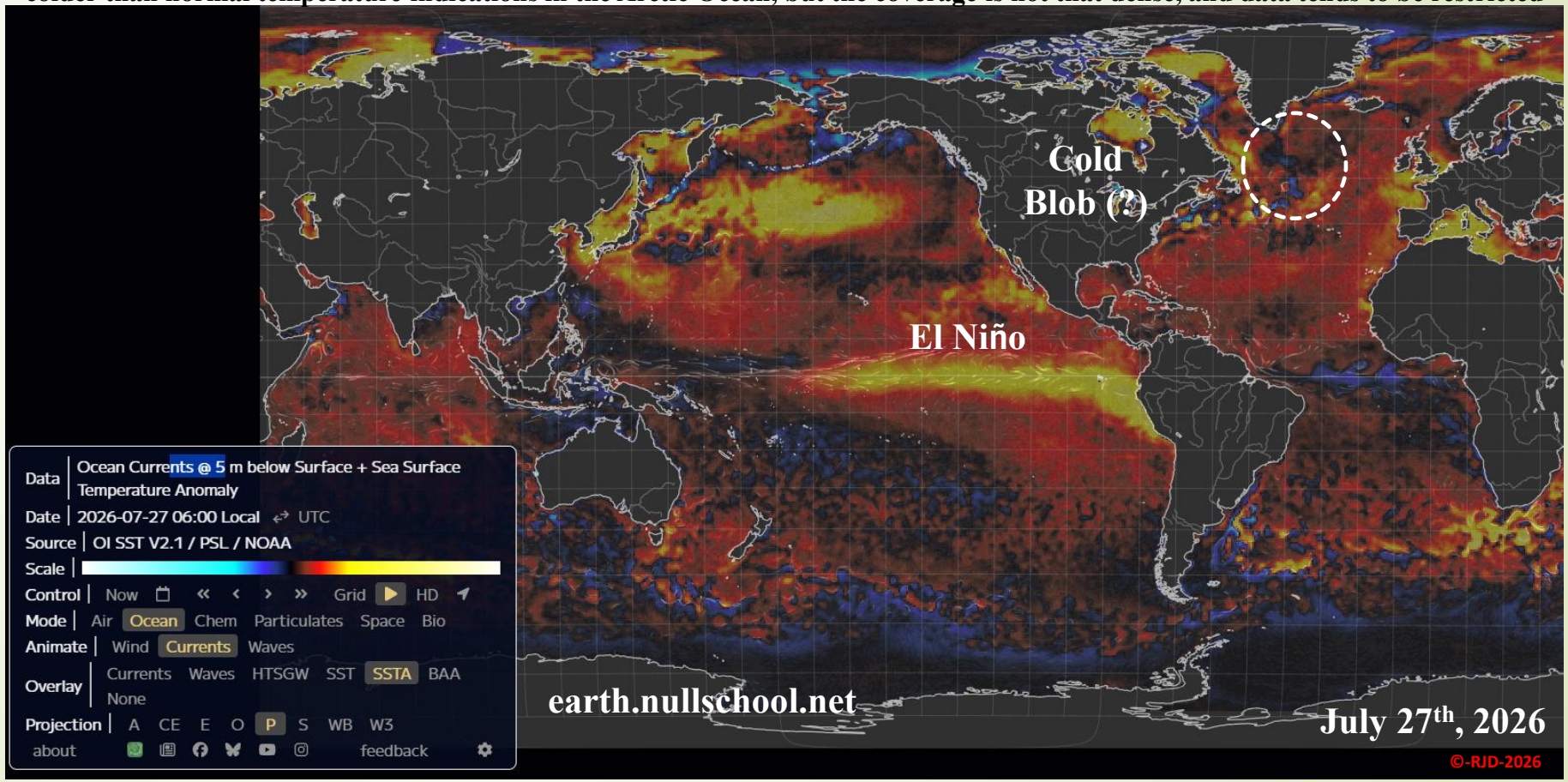


Arctic Sea – Related Climate Parameters



Arctic – 80 °N Related Climate Parameters

The Arctic 80° N area has been warming during the winter, but the summer trends (all three melt months) are declining (i.e.: getting colder), in an area where average daily temperatures rarely rise much over 0 °C. They peaked at 2.42 °C in mid-July 1995. The warming winter temperatures are insignificant to Sea Ice Extent if the melt season temperatures continues to decline. Given the existing trends, Arctic Sea Ice is not disappearing anytime soon. The June 2026 numbers are starkly colder, and July numbers will likely be just as dramatic given the temperatures were already below zero by July 26th, 2026 (as shown on the previous slide, CSS-84f). The melt season in Greenland is also showing indications of unusual cold. The Surface Mass Balance (SMB) usually peaks in early June and begins declining noticeably. This year, SMB has remained almost flat (with a very minor decline) well into July (with some noticeable SMB adds). Like the temperature declines in the high Arctic (80 N), these unusually cold temperatures (measured and indicated) must be explained. And CO_2 and/or other anthropogenic causes are not the answer. The current Sea Surface Temperature (SST) anomalies are shown below. The North Atlantic 'Cold Blob' (a possible contributor) has been more visible than the most recent image below. There are still indications given the blue and black areas south of Greenland. There are colder than normal temperature indications in the Arctic Ocean, but the coverage is not that dense, and data tends to be restricted to the shoreline areas around Northern Greenland (interspersed in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago) and over to the Beaufort Sea above Alaska. The current summer season in the high Arctic is anomalously colder than normal. Not a climate trend on its own, but that drop is a continuation of the well established 68-year downward trend in temperatures. Does the sudden temperature drop indicate that we have reached or are nearing a tipping point? Time will tell, but these are not anthropogenic driven responses!



Arctic Sea – Tipping Point – Colder Weather Ahead?

The All CO_2, All the Time alarmist narrative does not explain the cold that the High Arctic is experiencing. One more Inconvenient Fact for their narrative. There is a couple of very ingrained cycles In the Greenland temperature data. The first is the general decline through the Holocene Neoglacial, coming off the higher temperatures of the Holocene Climate Optimum. The second cycle is the ±1,100 Bond/Eddy Solar Cycle. The Greenland GISP2 temperature data fluctuations are due to natural forcings with little to no influence from CO_2 (or other anthropogenic forcings) since temperature began rising centuries before CO_2 began rising. Every Bond/Eddy High is followed by a Heinrich Event (a rapid, then sustained cooling). There is no good reason to believe that those natural forcings are not still active and will kick in soon. The Atlantic Multi-decadal Oscillation (AMO) is entering a cold phase. A Grand Solar Minimum (GSM cooling) has been forecasted by several astrophysicists. That anomalous High Arctic Cold could be an indication that we are approaching that Bond/Eddy Cycle tipping point. Will the cold, fresh water in the Beaufort Gyre release into the North Atlantic, disrupting the AMOC, accelerating the cold? It has happened before just not in the models!

Arctic – 80 °N What Does the Cold Mean?