

## I record climatici del mese di settembre 2005

I dati climatici diffusi dal National Climatic Data Center del NOAA (National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, U.S.A.) indicano che il mese di settembre del 2005 è stato, a scala planetaria, il più caldo dal 1880.

Più in generale il periodo gennaio-settembre 2005 risulta il più caldo in assoluto di sempre, un record fin ora detenuto dall'annata 1998.

Nel mese di settembre 2005 la superficie occupata dai ghiacci marini dell'Emisfero Nord ha raggiunto la minor estensione dalla fine degli anni '70, ovvero a partire dalla data da cui si hanno dati certi.

Il dato è particolarmente preoccupante se si pensa che nell'emisfero Nord si raggiunge proprio in settembre la minor estensione annuale dei ghiacci marini.

Di seguito viene riportata una presentazione dei principali dati pubblicati sul sito <http://www.noaa.org/climate.html>

A cura di **Roberto Barbiero**

## Climate of 2005 - September in Historical Perspective

*National Climatic Data Center  
13 October 2005*

The average global temperature anomaly for combined land and ocean surfaces for September (based on preliminary data) was 0.63°C above the 1880-2004 long-term mean. **This was the warmest September since 1880**, the beginning of reliable instrumental records. The second warmest September was in 2003 with an anomaly of 0.57°C above the mean. Land surface temperatures were highest on record for September with temperatures more than 2.8°C above normal across large parts of Asia and North America. Ocean temperatures were third highest on record. El Niño Southern Oscillation conditions remained neutral in the tropical Pacific Ocean at month's end.

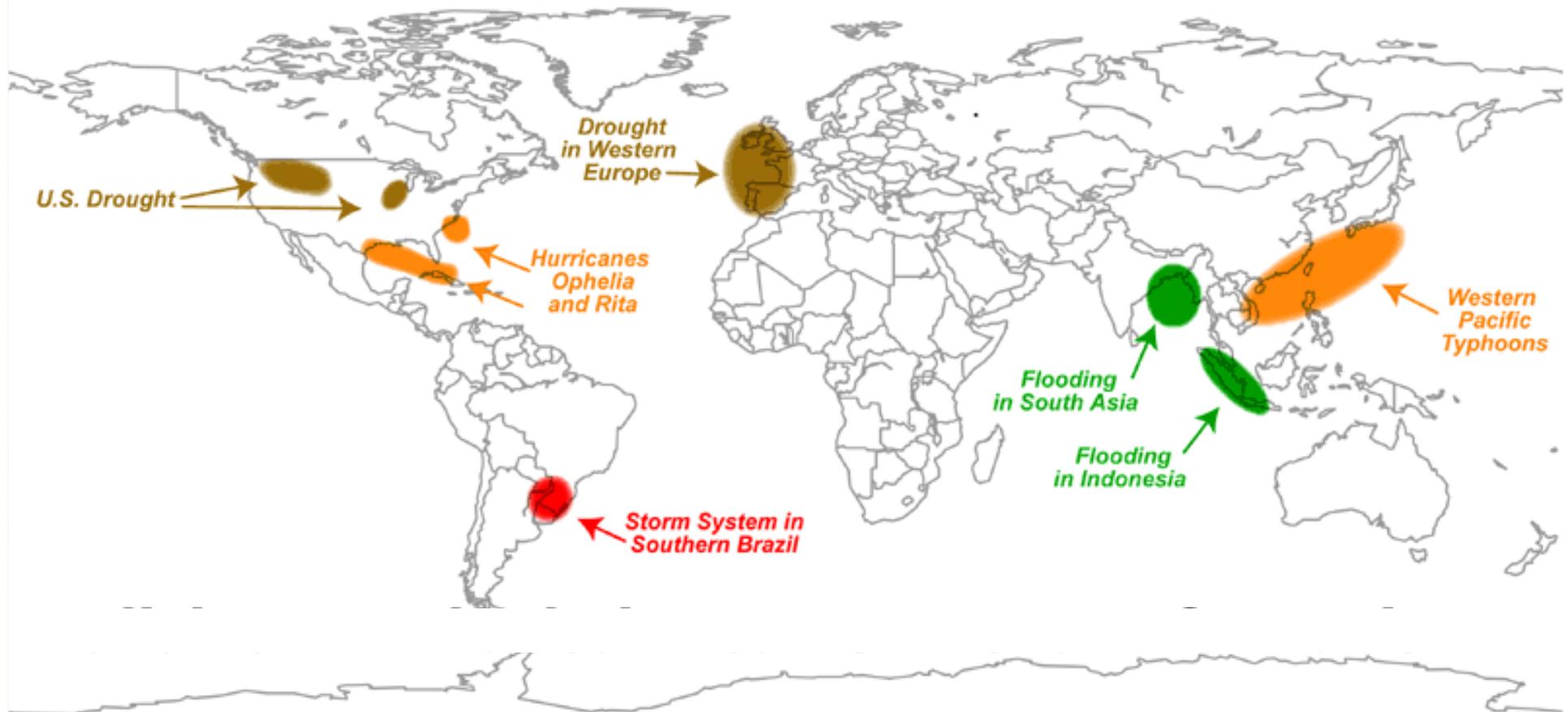


<http://www.noaa.org/climate.html>



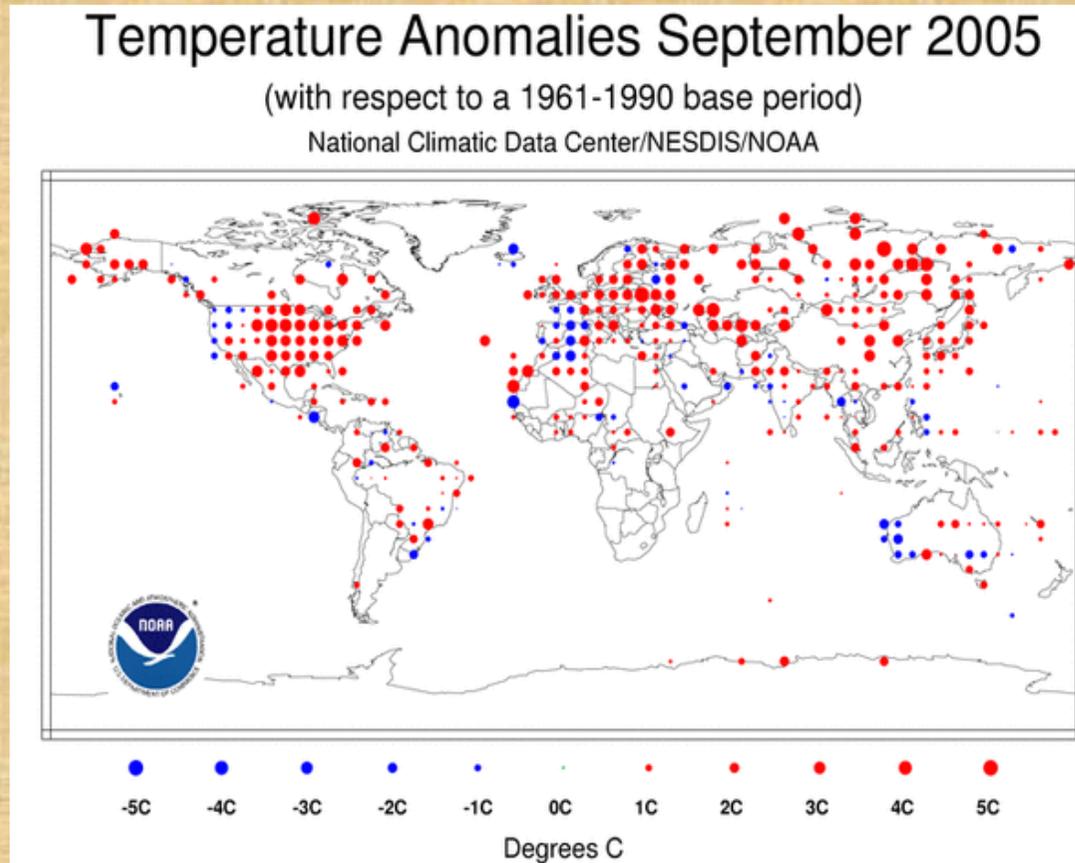
# Selected Global Significant Events

## September 2005



 Drought	 Heavy Rain / Flooding	 Tropical Systems	 Storms
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**The dot map provides a spatial representation of anomalies calculated from the Global Historical Climatology Network (GHCN) data set of land surface stations using a 1961-1990 base period**



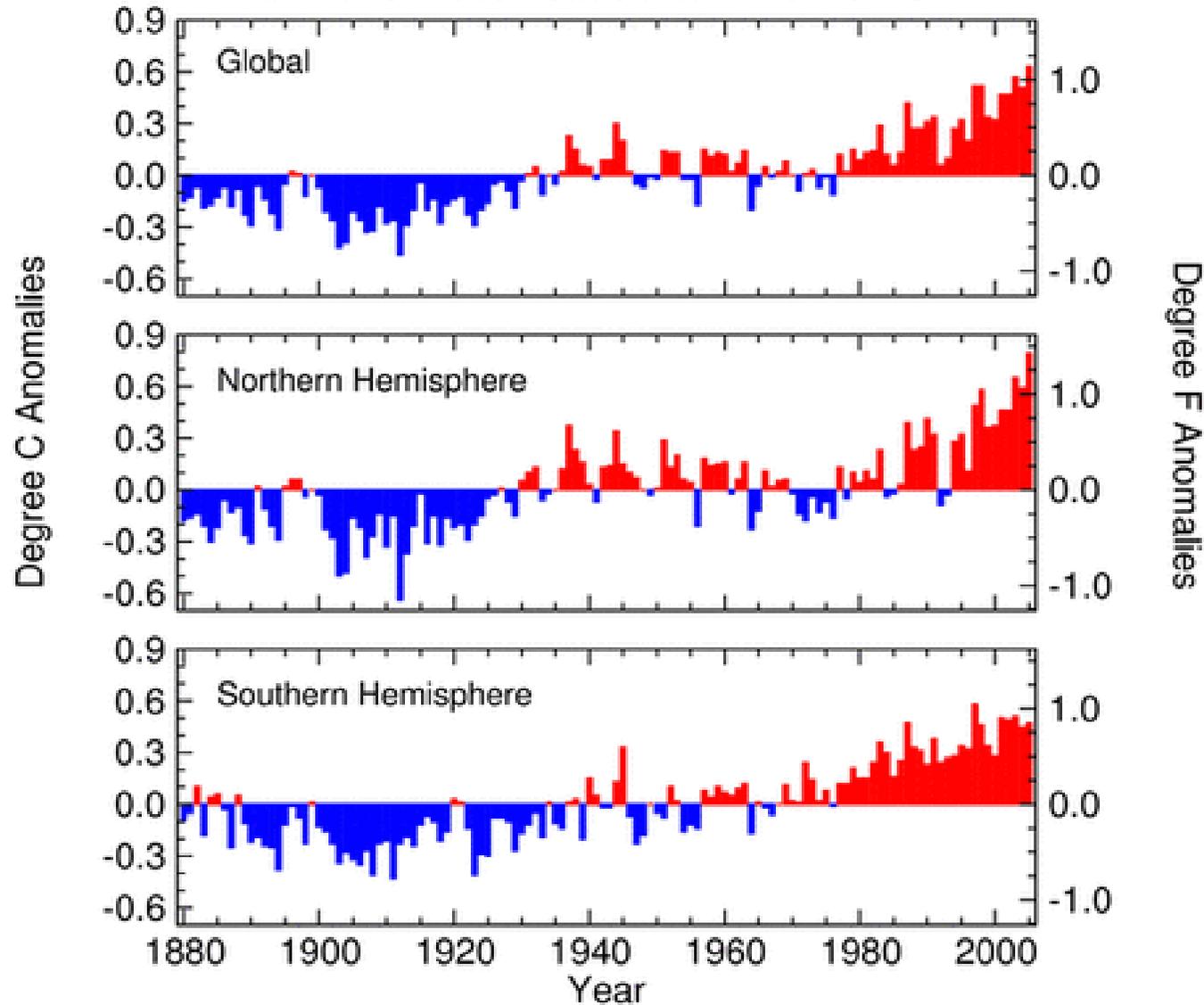
**During September 2005, there were above average temperatures over eastern Europe, Asia, Japan, the majority of North America and parts of Brazil. Cooler than average temperatures were observed over France, Spain, western Australia, central South America and along the U.S. West Coast.**

## Temperature Rankings September 2005

September	Anomaly	Rank	Warmest Year on Record
<u>Global</u> Land Ocean Land and Ocean	+0.98°C +0.48°C +0.63°C	warmest 3rd warmest warmest	2nd - 1998 (+0.74°C) 2003 (+0.52°C) 2nd - 2003 (+0.57°C)
<u>Northern Hemisphere</u> Land Ocean Land and Ocean	+1.08°C +0.60°C +0.79°C	warmest 2nd warmest warmest	1998 (+0.80°C) 2003 (+0.65°C) 2nd - 2003 (+0.65°C)
<u>Southern Hemisphere</u> Land Ocean Land and Ocean	+0.66°C +0.43°C +0.47°C	5th warmest 7th warmest 5th warmest	2003 (+0.77°C) 1997 (+0.55°C) 1997 (+0.58°C)

# September Land & Ocean Surface Mean Temp Anomalies

National Climatic Data Center/NESDIS/NOAA

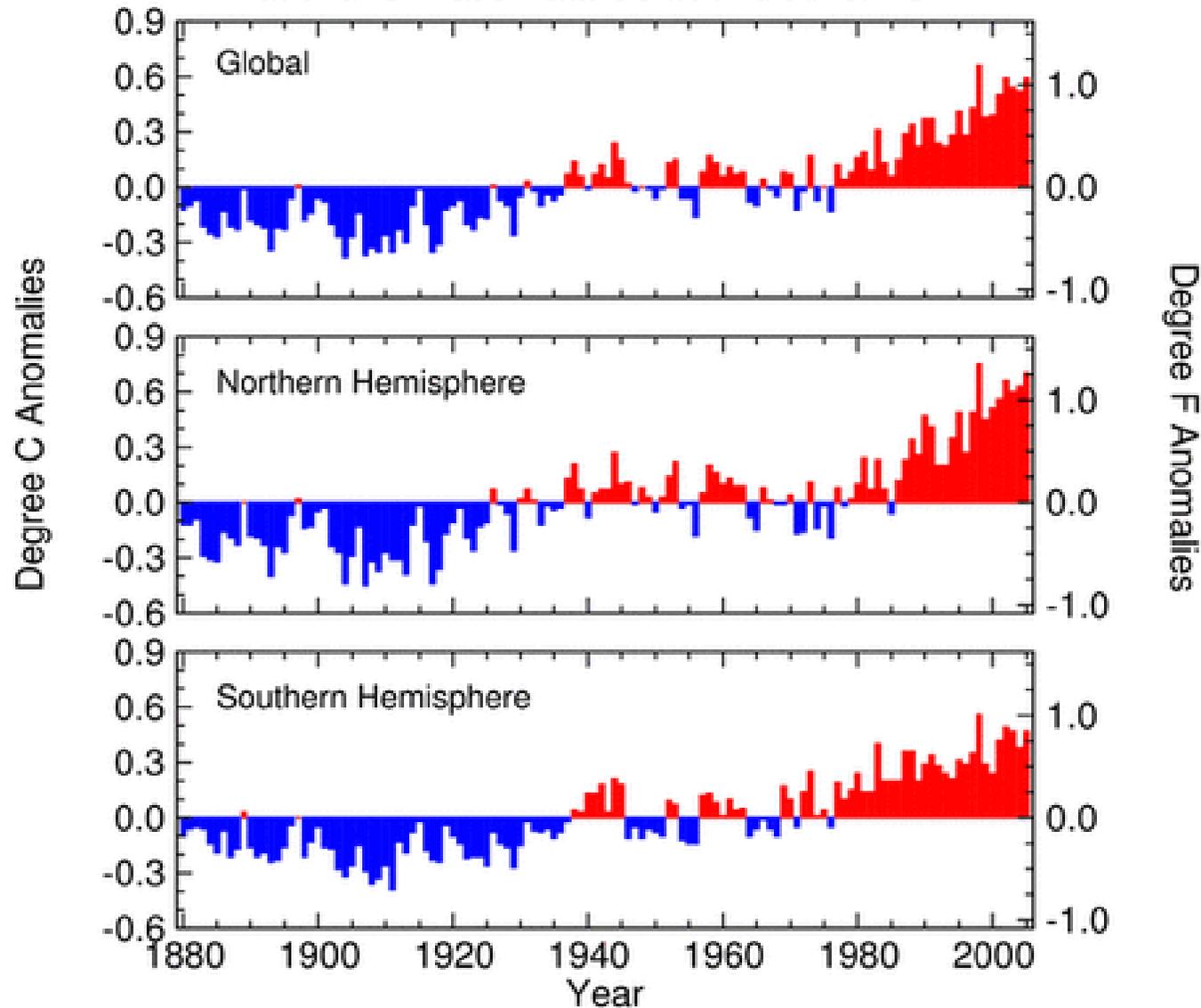


## Temperature Rankings January – September 2005

January- September	Anomaly	Rank	Warmest Year on Record
<u>Global</u> <b>Land</b> <b>Ocean</b> <b>Land and Ocean</b>	 +0.94°C +0.44°C +0.59°C)	 3rd warmest 2nd warmest 2nd warmest	 1998 (+1.04°C) 1998 (+0.50°C) 1998 (+0.66°C)
<u>Northern Hemisphere</u> <b>Land</b> <b>Ocean</b> <b>Land and Ocean</b>	 +0.95°C +0.52°C +0.70°C	 3rd warmest warmest 2nd warmest	 2002 (+1.14°C) Tie - 1998 (+0.52°C) 1998 (+0.75°C)
<u>Southern Hemisphere</u> <b>Land</b> <b>Ocean</b> <b>Land and Ocean</b>	 +0.77°C +0.40°C +0.47°C	 2nd warmest 4th warmest 3rd warmest	 1998 (+0.82°C) 1998 (+0.50°C) 1998 (+0.56°C)

# Jan - Sep Land & Ocean Surface Mean Temp Anomalies

National Climatic Data Center/NESDIS/NOAA



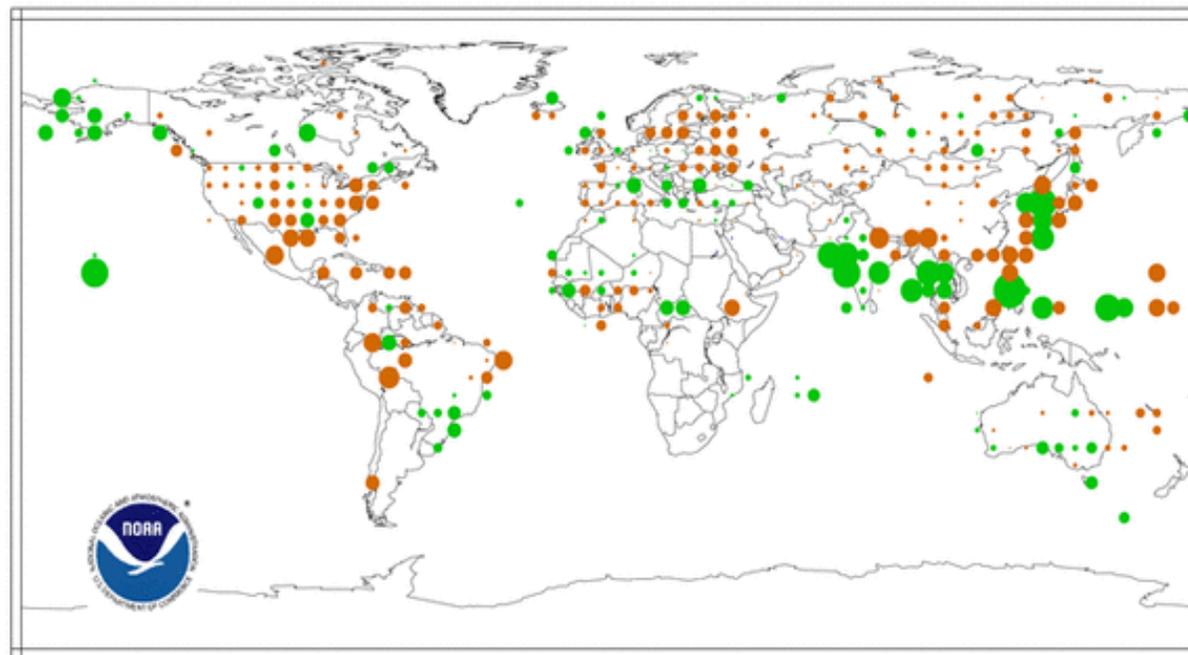
## Precipitation

The maps below represent anomaly values based on the GHCN data set of land surface stations using a base period of 1961-1990. During September 2005, above average precipitation fell over Alaska, India, Burma, Thailand, Taiwan, the U.S. northeast and lower Mississippi Valley, and southern Brazil. Below average precipitation was observed in Mexico, the Caribbean, Nepal, eastern Europe, parts of southeast Asia, Bolivia and other areas of South America, and the U.S. East Coast and Great Plains.

### Precipitation Anomalies September 2005

(with respect to a 1961-1990 base period)

National Climatic Data Center/NESDIS/NOAA



Millimeters

## Northern Hemisphere Sea Ice Extent

Northern Hemisphere sea ice extent, as measured from passive microwave instruments onboard NOAA satellites, was lowest on record for the month of September at 5.32 million square kilometers, as shown in the image below. This is the fourth consecutive year September sea ice extent has been below the long-term (1978-2000) mean. The lowest sea ice extent occurs in September each year, so **the record low measured this past month is also the all-time low sea ice extent in the historical record.**

Data courtesy of [NOAA's National Snow and Ice Data Center](#).

