

# Die EPA „liquidiert“ die Daten der Hitze- und Dürreperiode der 1930er Jahre



**EPA** United States Environmental Protection Agency

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### Climate Change Indicators: High and Low Temperatures

This indicator describes trends in unusually hot and cold temperatures across the United States.

**Figure 1. U.S. Annual Heat Wave Index, 1895–2015**

Year	Heat Wave Index
1895	0.1
1900	0.2
1910	0.1
1920	0.2
1930	0.5
1935	1.25
1940	0.2
1950	0.1
1960	0.1
1970	0.1
1980	0.2
1990	0.1
2000	0.1
2010	0.2
2015	0.1

This figure shows the annual values of the U.S. Heat Wave Index from 1895 to 2015. These data cover the contiguous 48 states. Interpretation: An index value of 0.2 (for example) could mean that 20 percent of the country experienced one heat wave, 10 percent of the country experienced two heat waves, or some other combination of frequency and area resulted in this value.

Diese seit Langem unbestrittene Klimadaten-Graphik ist jetzt durch eine Graphik ersetzt worden, in welcher jeder Hinweis auf diese große Hitze- und Dürreperiode einfach „verschwunden“ ist:

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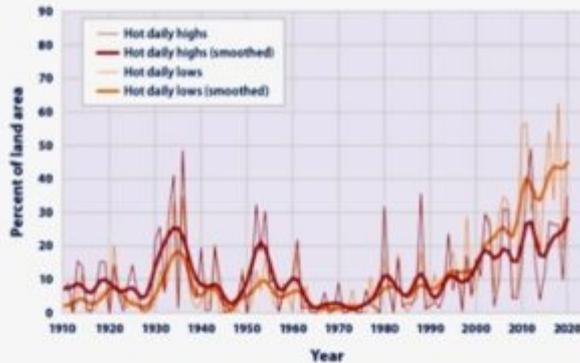
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## Climate Change Indicators: High and Low Temperatures

This indicator describes trends in unusually hot and cold temperatures across the United States.

Figure 1. Area of the Contiguous 48 States with Unusually Hot Summer Temperatures, 1910-2020



This graph shows the percentage of the land area of the contiguous 48 states with unusually hot daily high and low temperatures during the months of June, July, and August. The thin lines represent individual years, while the thick lines show a nine-year weighted average. Red lines represent daily highs, while orange lines represent daily lows. The term "unusual" in this case is based on the long-term average conditions at each location.

Data source: NOAA, 2021<sup>1</sup>  
Web update: April 2021

Außerdem hat die EPA eine weitere Graphik mit „Hitzewellen“-Klimadaten hinzugefügt, welche die Periode aus den 1930er Jahren überhaupt nicht mehr enthält, liegt doch deren Startzeitpunkt in den 1960er Jahren:

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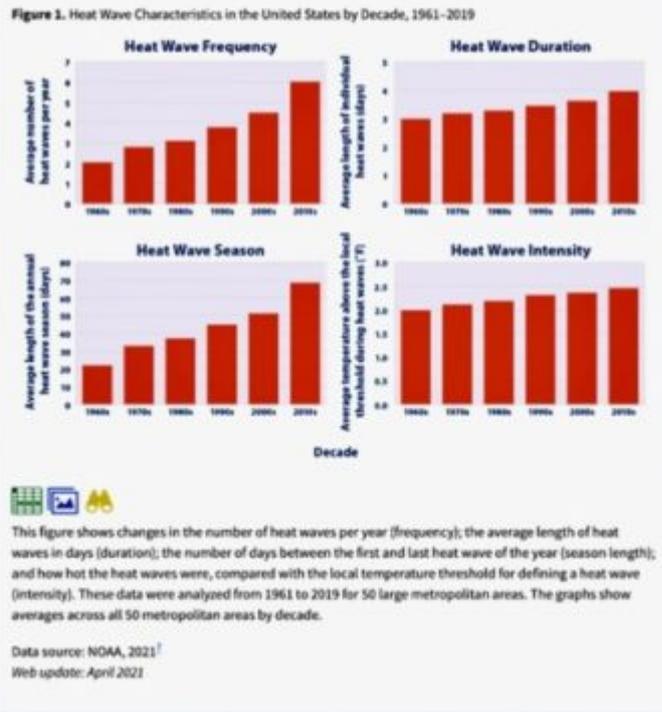
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## Climate Change Indicators: Heat Waves

This indicator describes trends in multi-day extreme heat events across the United States.



Die Graphik bzgl. Dürren in den USA ist noch die gleiche, aber angesichts der Daten-Manipulationen in den anderen Graphiken dürfte sie vielleicht nicht mehr lange vorhanden sein:

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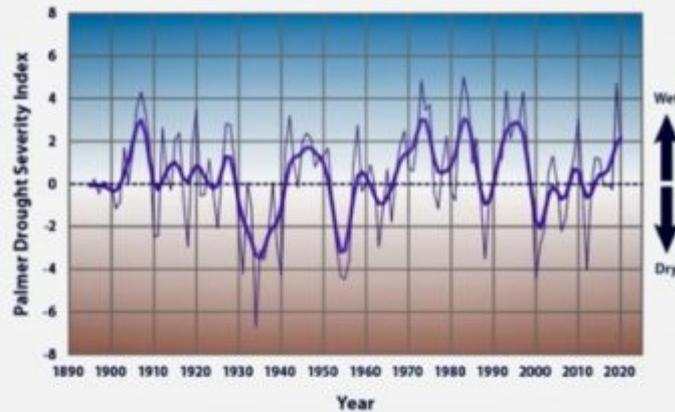
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## Climate Change Indicators: Drought

This indicator measures drought conditions of U.S. lands.

Figure 1. Average Drought Conditions in the Contiguous 48 States According to the Palmer Index, 1895–2020



This chart shows annual values of the Palmer Drought Severity Index, averaged over the entire area of the contiguous 48 states. Positive values represent wetter-than-average conditions, while negative values represent drier-than-average conditions. A value between -2 and -3 indicates moderate drought, -3 to -4 is severe drought, and -4 or below indicates extreme drought. The thicker line is a nine-year weighted average.

Data source: NOAA, 2021<sup>1</sup>  
Web update: April 2021

Es sieht so aus, als wäre die Ära aus Sowjet-Zeiten angebrochen mit „verschwindenden“ Graphiken und Daten – aber jetzt in der Ära der „Klimawissenschafts-Säuberung unter Biden“.

Link:

<https://wattsupwiththat.com/2021/05/21/epa-disappears-the-1930s-drought-and-heat-wave-climate-data/>

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