

# Heat records falling twice as often as cold ones, AP finds

March 19 2019, by Seth Borenstein And Nicky Forster

---



In this July 1, 2018 file photo, the sun sets behind the Statue of Liberty in New York as record high temperatures were recorded over the week in the U.S. and elsewhere. An AP data analysis of records from 1999-2019 shows that in weather stations across America, hot records are being set twice as often as cold ones. (AP Photo/Andres Kudacki, File)

Over the past 20 years, Americans have been twice as likely to sweat through record-breaking heat rather than shiver through record-setting

cold, a new Associated Press data analysis shows.

The AP looked at 424 weather stations throughout the Lower 48 states that had consistent temperature records since 1920 and counted how many times daily hot temperature records were tied or broken and how many daily cold records were set. In a stable climate, the numbers should be roughly equal.

Since 1999, the ratio has been two warm records set or broken for every cold one. In 16 of the last 20 years, there have been more daily high temperature records than low.

The AP shared the data analysis with several climate and data scientists, who all said the conclusion was correct, consistent with scientific peer-reviewed literature and showed a clear sign of human-caused climate change. They pointed out that trends over decades are more robust than over single years.

The analysis stopped with data through 2018. However, the first two months of 2019 are showing twice as many cold records than hot ones. That's temporary and trends are over years and decades, not months, said National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration climate monitoring chief Deke Arndt.



In this Aug 3, 2011 file photo, Texas State Park police officer Thomas Bigham walks across the cracked lake bed of O.C. Fisher Lake, in San Angelo, Texas. The impacts of record-breaking heat and years of low or no rainfall can be felt years after a dry spell passes. (AP Photo/Tony Gutierrez, File)

"We are in a period of sustained and significant warming and—over the long run—will continue to explore and break the warm end of the spectrum much more than the cold end," Arndt said.

Former Weather Channel meteorologist Guy Walton, who has been studying hot and cold extreme records since 2000, said the trend is unmistakable.

"You are getting more extremes," Walton said. "Your chances for getting more dangerous extremes are going up with time."

No place has seen the trend more clearly than the Southern California

city of Pasadena, where 7,203 days (more than 19 years) went by between cold records being broken. On Feb. 23, Pasadena set a low temperature record, its first since June 5, 1999.



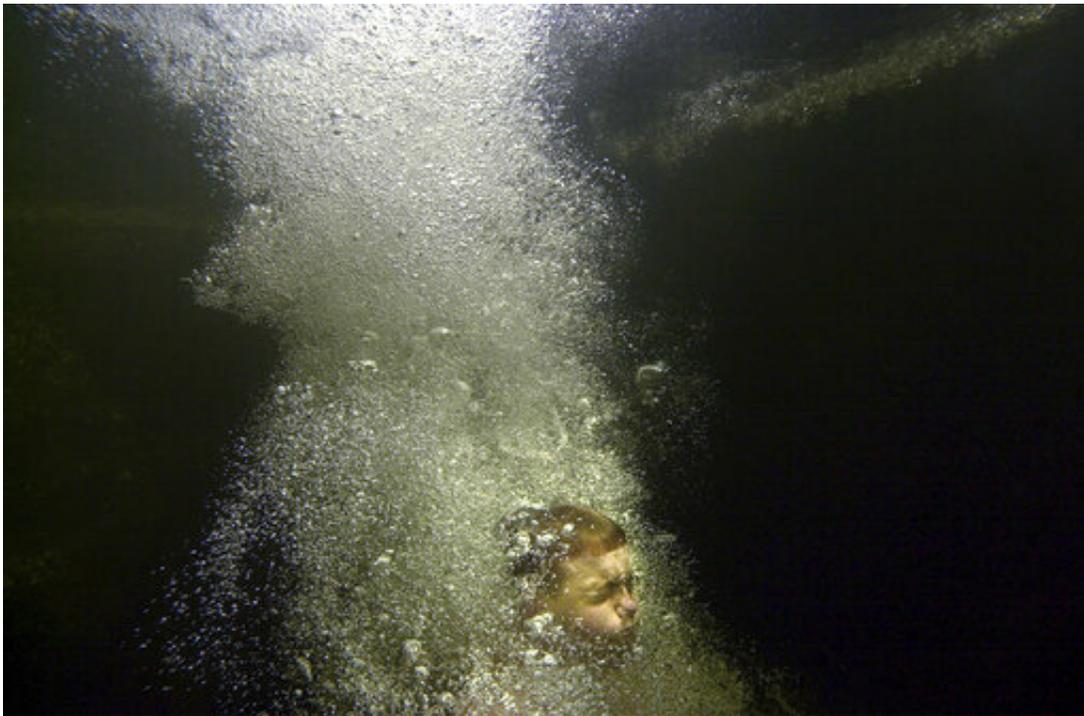
In this July 15, 2012 file photo, the sun rises over corn stalks in Pleasant Plains, Ill., during a drought. An AP data analysis of records from 1999-2019 shows that in weather stations across America, hot records are being set twice as often as cold ones. (AP Photo/Seth Perlman, File)

Vermont native Paul Wennberg felt it. He moved to Pasadena in 1998 just before the dearth of cold records.

"Even with the local cold we had this past month, it's very noticeable," said Wennberg, a California Institute of Technology atmospheric sciences professor. "It's just been ever warmer."

In between the two cold record days, Pasadena set 145 hot records. That includes an all-time high of 113 degrees last year.

"Last year was unbelievable here," Wennberg said. "The tops of a lot of the hedges, they essentially melted."



In this Friday, Aug. 15, 2003 file photo, Andrew Kelly, 15, plunges into the Mousam River to cool off from the heat in Springvale, Maine. Temperatures in Maine approached 90 degrees for the second day in a row. (AP Photo/Robert F. Bukaty, File)

Scientists often talked about human-caused global warming in terms of average temperatures, but that's not what costs money or sends people to the hospital. A study this month found that in just 22 states, about 36,000 people on average go to the hospital because of excessive summertime heat.

"The extremes affect our lives," Arndt said, adding that they are expensive, with hospital stays, rising energy bills and crop losses.

National Center for Atmospheric Research climate scientist Gerald Meehl, who has published peer-reviewed papers on the rising hot-to-cold ratio, said people pay more attention to climate when records are broken.

The AP counted daily records across 424 stations starting in 1920 and ending in 2018. The AP only considered daily—not all-time—high maximum temperatures and low minimum temperatures and only used stations with minimal missing data. Temperatures that tied previous records were counted in addition to temperatures that broke previous records.



In this Tuesday, Aug. 1, 2017 file photo, a fan attending a Seattle Seahawks NFL football training camp reaches toward a fan as he cools off at a misting station in Renton, Wash., as temperatures rise in the Northwest. (AP Photo/Ted S. Warren, File)

More typical than Pasadena is Wooster, Ohio. From 1999 on, Wooster saw 106 high temperature records set or broken and 51 cold ones. In the previous eight decades, the ratio was slightly colder than one to one.

At MW Robinson Co., people are lining up for air conditioning installation as the climate seems to get have been getting hotter over the years, said Lori Bowersock, who coordinates the firm's HVAC installations.

"It's more and more every year," Bowersock said. "Usually we don't have

them lined up like this."

The AP's other findings:



In this Monday, May 19, 2014 file photo, thousands of dead fish wash up along boat slips at the Marina Del Rey, Calif. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's office said the dead anchovies, stingrays and even an octopus rose to the surface at a section of the harbor Saturday evening. Marine biologists believe a lack of oxygen in the water, caused by the week's heat wave, may have led to the massive fish kill. (AP Photo/Nick Ut, File)

— Since Jan. 1, 1999, just under half the stations had at least twice as many hot records set than cold ones, including Wooster.

— In all, 87 percent of the weather stations had more hot records than cold since 1999. There have been 42 weather stations that have at least

five hot records for every cold one since 1999, with 11 where the hot-to-cold ratio is 10-to-1 or higher, including Pasadena.

— All nine of NOAA's climate regions have seen more hot records set than cold ones since 1999, with the West, Southwest and Northeast having a 3-to-1 ratio.

— All four seasons have had more hot records broken than cold for the same time period.



In this Monday, June 17, 2013 file photo, people sunbathe at Goose Lake in Anchorage, Alaska., as a heat wave continues across the state. Temperatures in the 80s and 90s are hot for the northernmost state, where few buildings have air conditioning. (AP Photo/Mark Thiessen)

— Most decades in the 20th century had close to an even ratio of hot to cold. The 1930s, driven by Dust Bowl summers, had about 1.4 hot records for every cold. The 1960s and 1970s had about 1.5 cold records for every hot. The 21st century has a 1.9-to-1 hot-to-cold ratio.

"As a measure of climate change, the dailies (temperature records) will tell you more about what's happening," said climate scientist Chris Field of Stanford. "The impacts of climate change almost always come packaged in extremes."



In this Aug. 2, 2017 file photo, the evening sun shines through a U.S. flag flying in the wind in Tacoma, Wash., against a sky made hazy with smoke from wildfires, as the National Weather Service issued an excessive heat warning for western Washington and Oregon. An AP data analysis of records from 1999-2019 shows that in weather stations across America, hot records are being set twice as often as cold ones. (AP Photo/Ted S. Warren, File)



In this Monday, June 20, 2016 file photo, fires burn on a hillside near power lines outside Azusa, Calif., as wildfires erupted in Southern California during an intensifying heat wave stretching from the West Coast to New Mexico. (AP Photo/Nick Ut, File)



In this Tuesday Aug. 1, 2006 file photo, construction worker Eric Yanega pours water over his face as he takes a break from pouring concrete at a high-rise building project in the Dumbo section of Brooklyn, New York. An AP data analysis of records from 1999-2019 shows that in weather stations across America, hot records are being set twice as often as cold ones. (AP Photo/Bebeto Matthews)



In this July 1, 2015 file photo, Andrew Morales wipes sweat from his face while taking a break from his devil costume in Las Vegas as the western region of the U.S. experiences record heat. (AP Photo/John Locher, File)

© 2019 The Associated Press. All rights reserved.

Citation: Heat records falling twice as often as cold ones, AP finds (2019, March 19) retrieved 19 September 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-03-ap-hot-falling-cold.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.