

Climate Observations

Are they the truth?

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Regional Director

Bureau of Meteorology : South Australian Regional Office

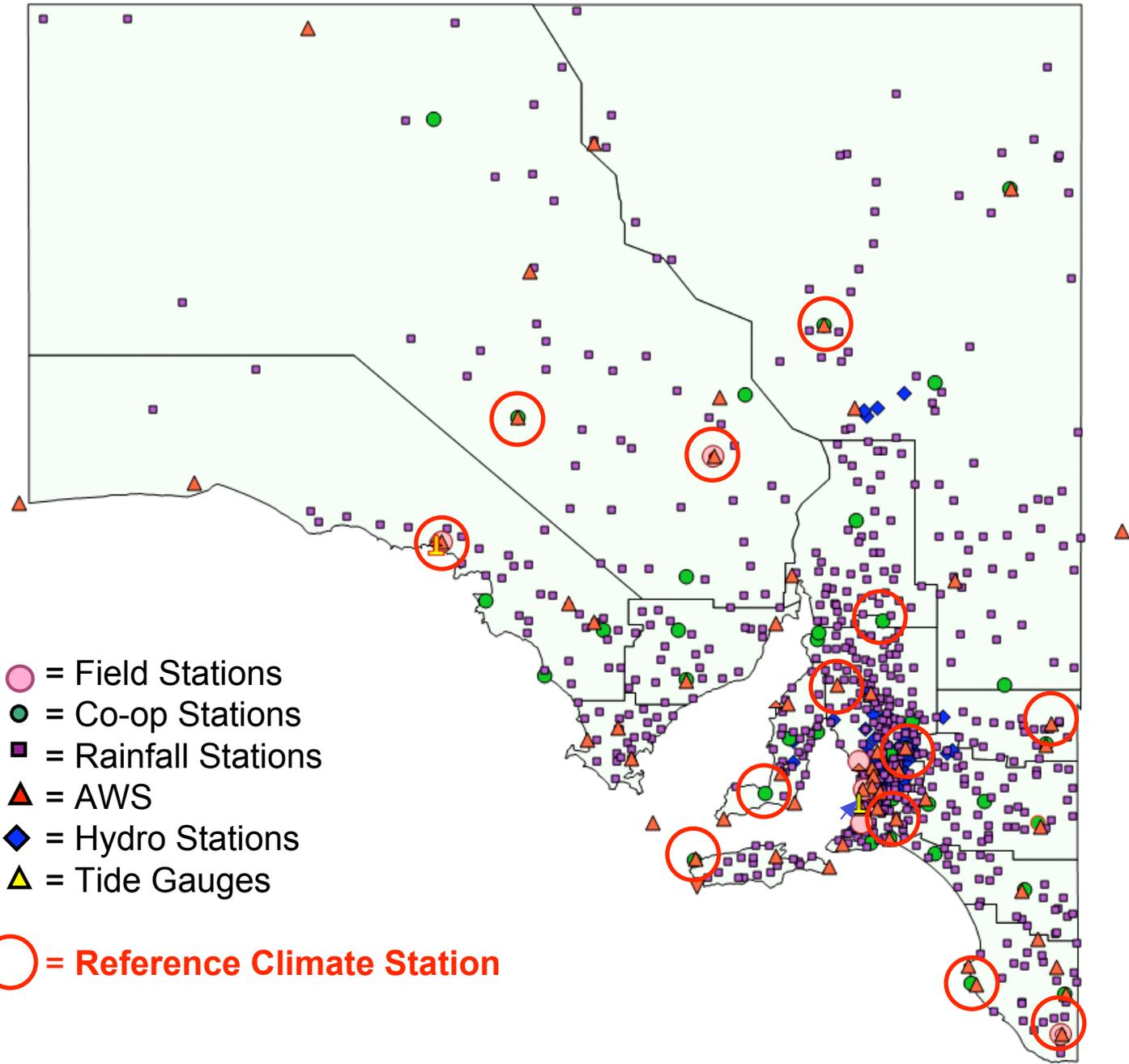
Climate Q & A: The Skeptical Questions and Scientific Answers : 8 August 2008

Bureau of Meteorology

Australia's National Meteorological Service

- Meteorology Act (1955) has as its highest priority ;
 - “the taking and recording of meteorological observations ... for the purposes of meteorology.”
 - Bureau holds the national climate database
- Bureau instrumentation abides by WMO standards
 - Temperature sensors (thermometers) tolerance < 0.4C
 - Rainfall sensors (rain gauges) tolerance < 6%
- All instruments are checked and re-calibrated every 6 months
- New technologies (past 10 – 15 years) are more accurate than conventional recording methods
- Instrument exposures strictly adhered to at Climate Reference Stations
 - “Stephenson Screen” at 1.2 m above ground, oriented north-south
 - No shielding by structures, trees, allowing for free air flow
 - Rain gauge at 0.3 m above ground, no obstruction within 1: 2 slope

South Australian Reference Climate Stations





Ceduna Meteorological Office Instrument Enclosure



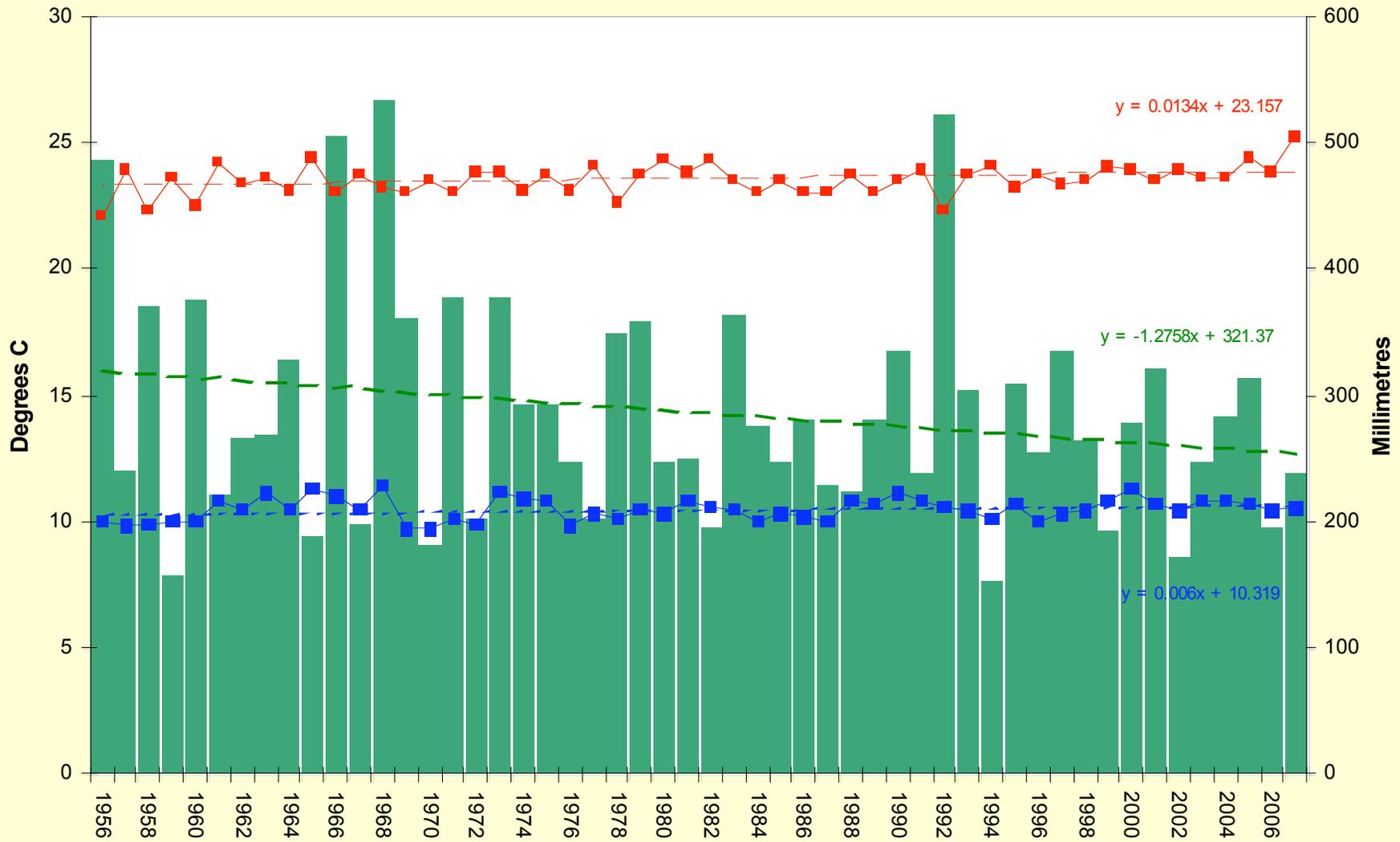
Woomera Meteorological Office Instrument Enclosure



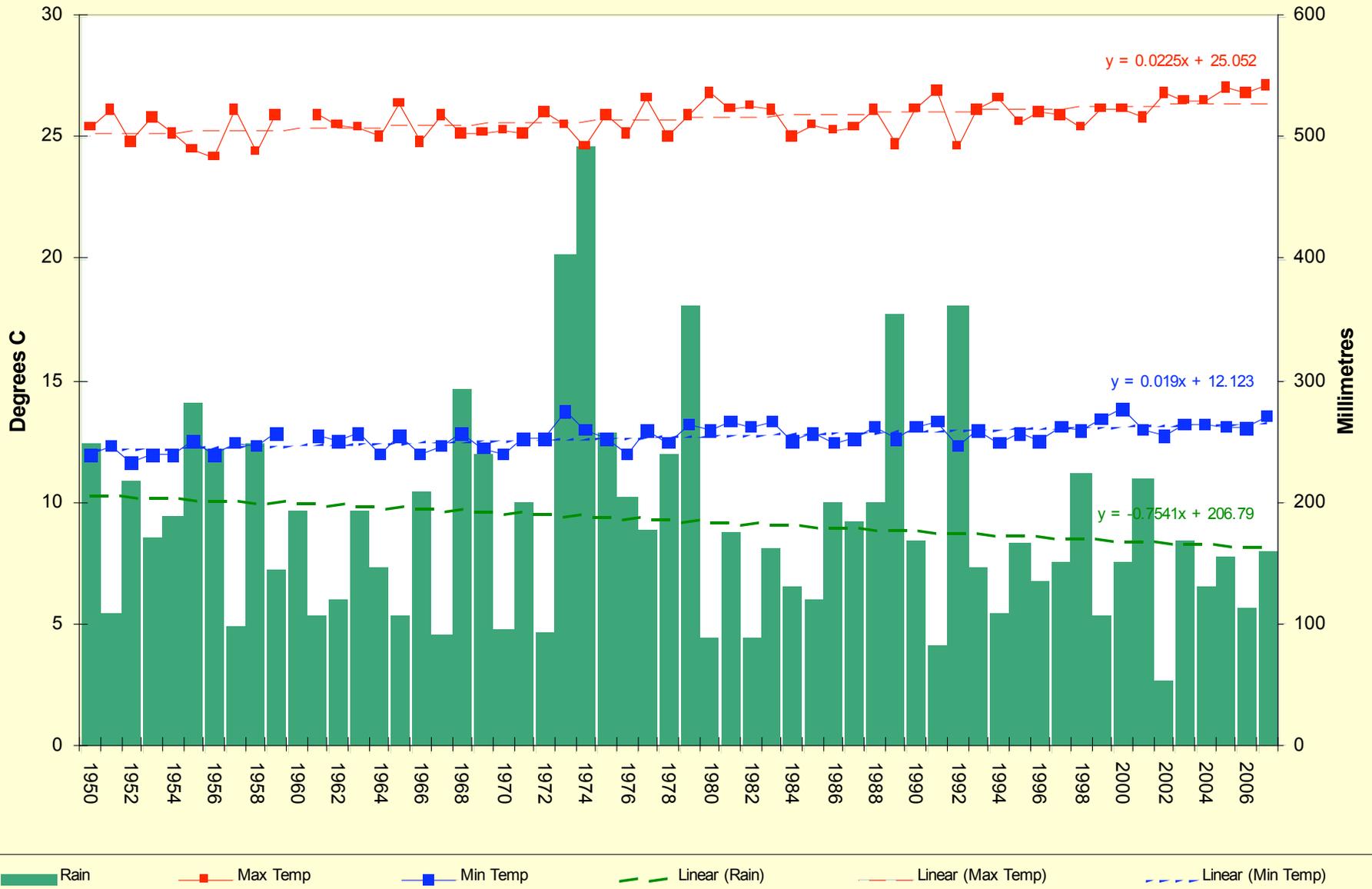
Adelaide Airport Meteorological Office Instrument Enclosure



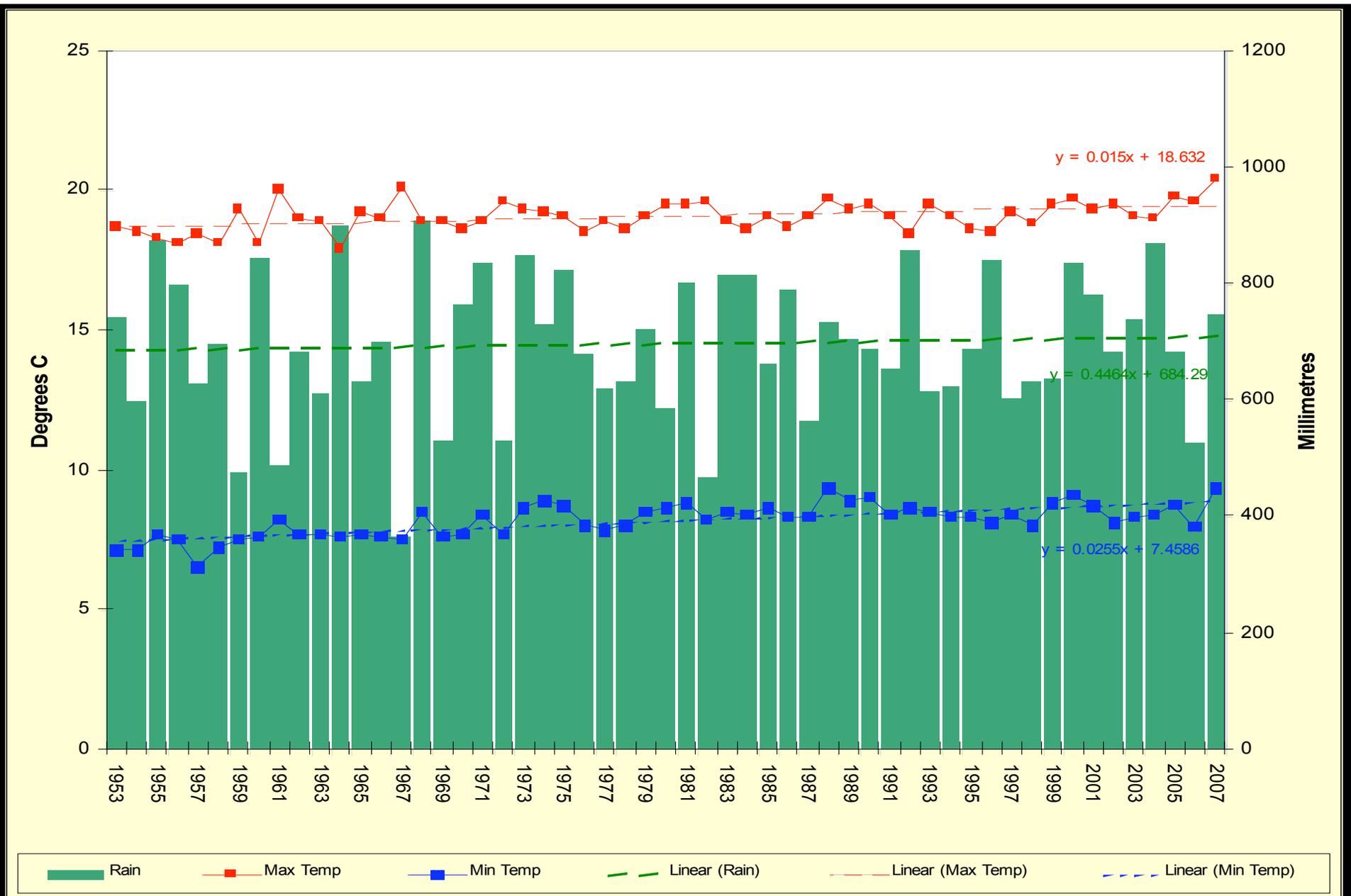
Mt Gambier Meteorological Office Instrument Enclosure



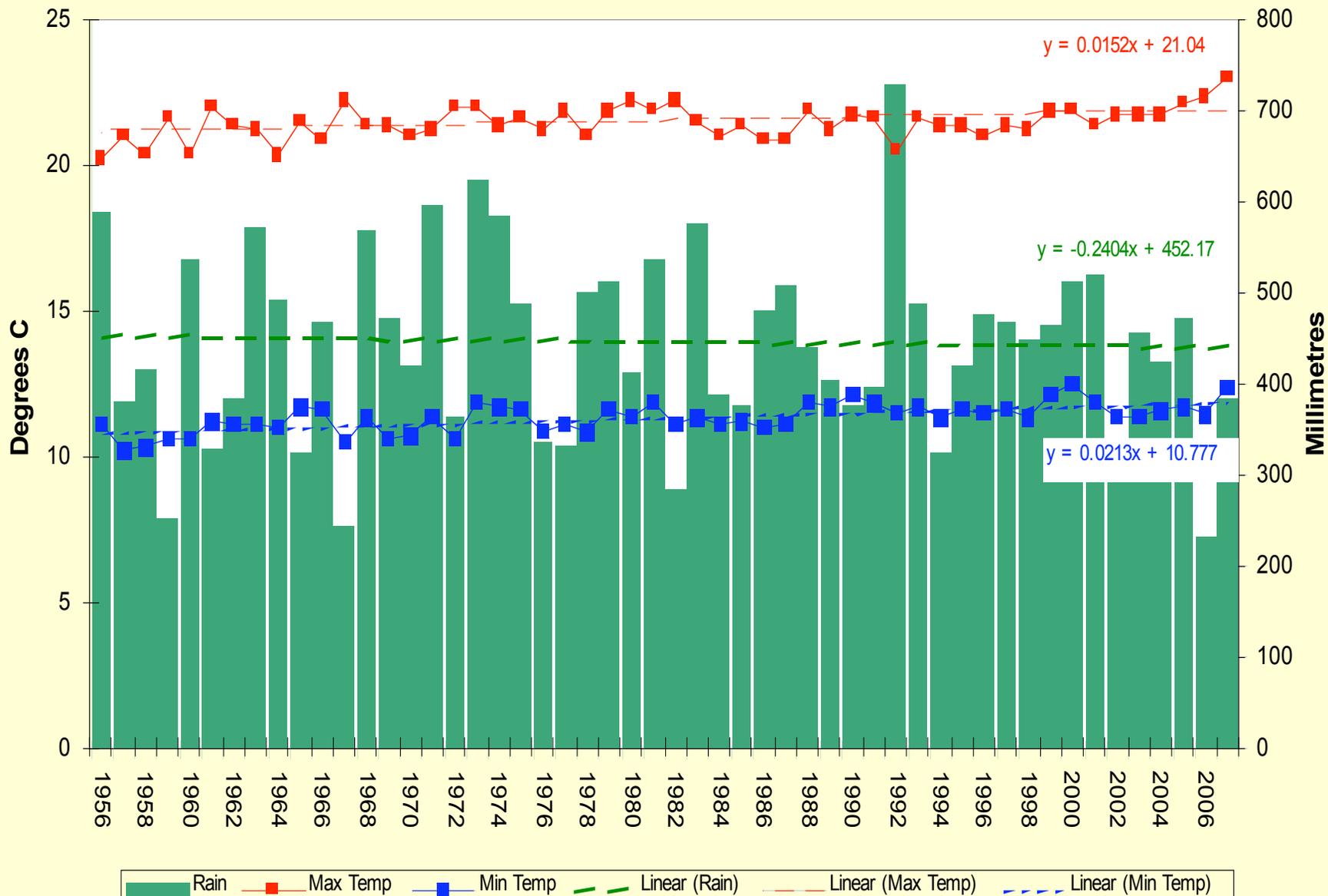
Temperature, rainfall trends, Ceduna : 1956 - 2007 (source BOM)



Temperature, rainfall trends, Woomera : 1950 - 2007 (source BOM)

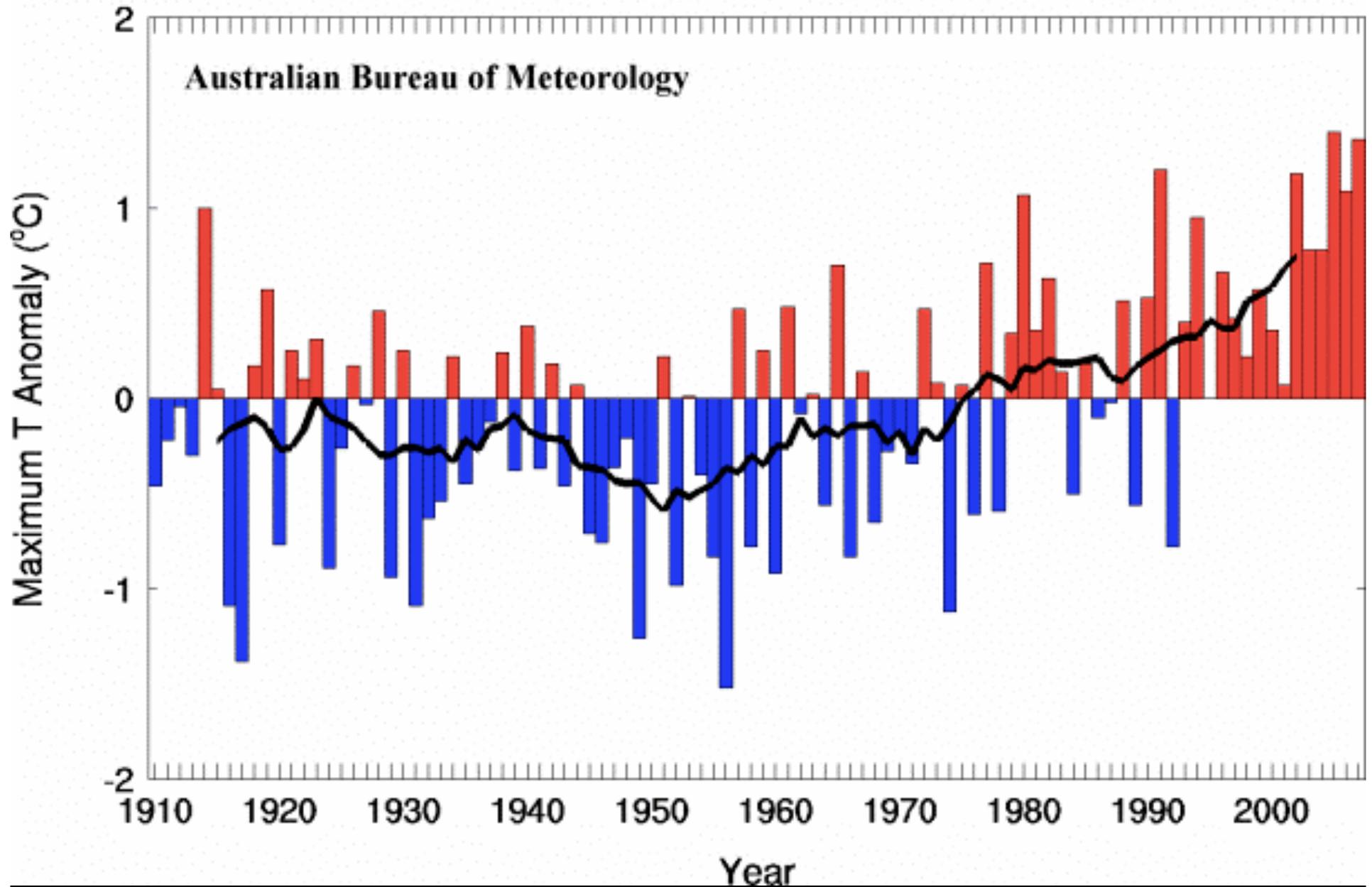


Temperature, rainfall trends, Mt Gambier : 1953 - 2007 (source BOM)



Temperature, rainfall trends, Adelaide Airport : 1956 - 2007 (source BOM)

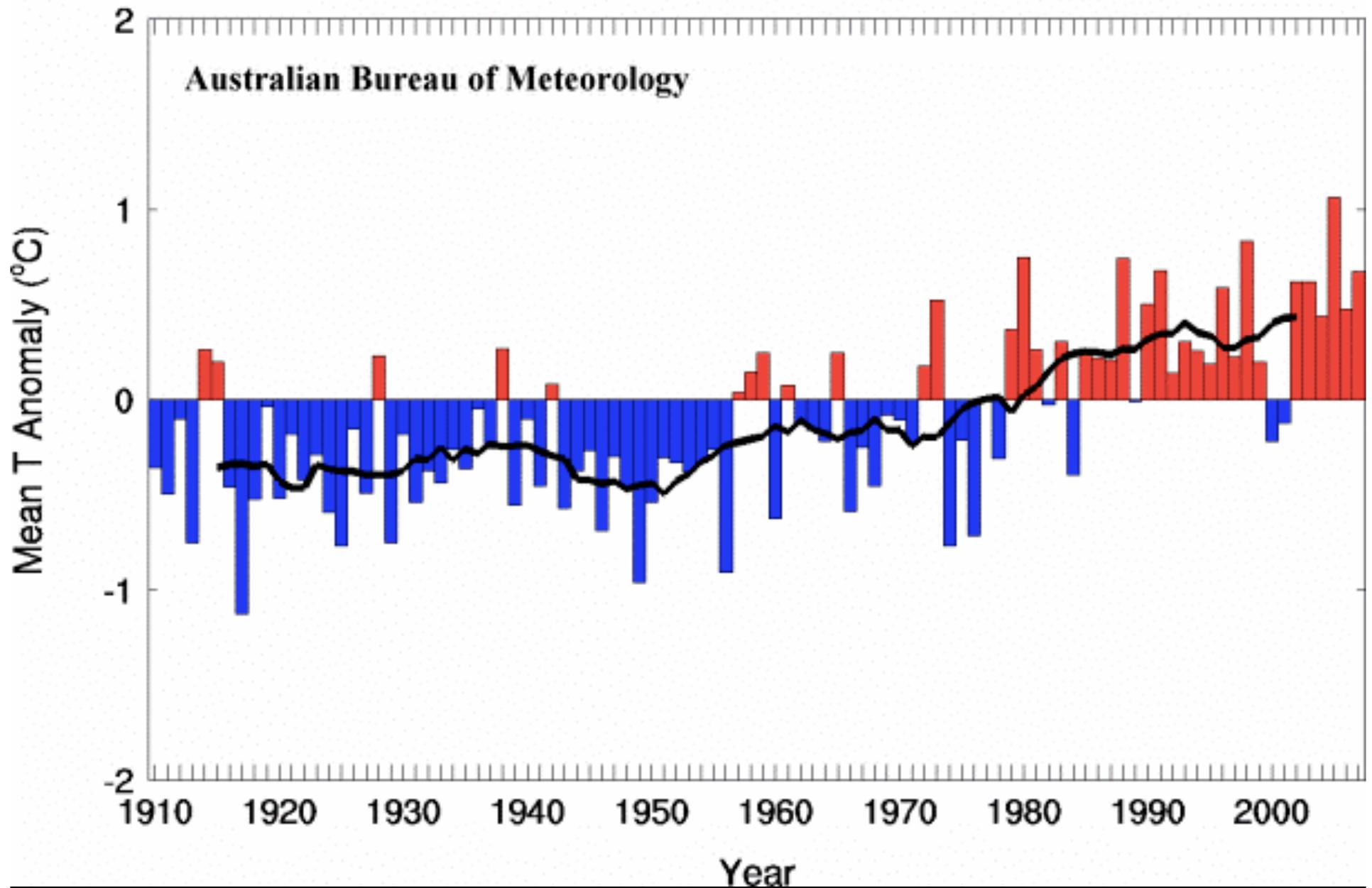
South Australia Annual Maximum T Anomaly (base 1961-90)



South Australian mean temperature trend : 1910 – 2007 (source BOM)

Australian Temperature Trends

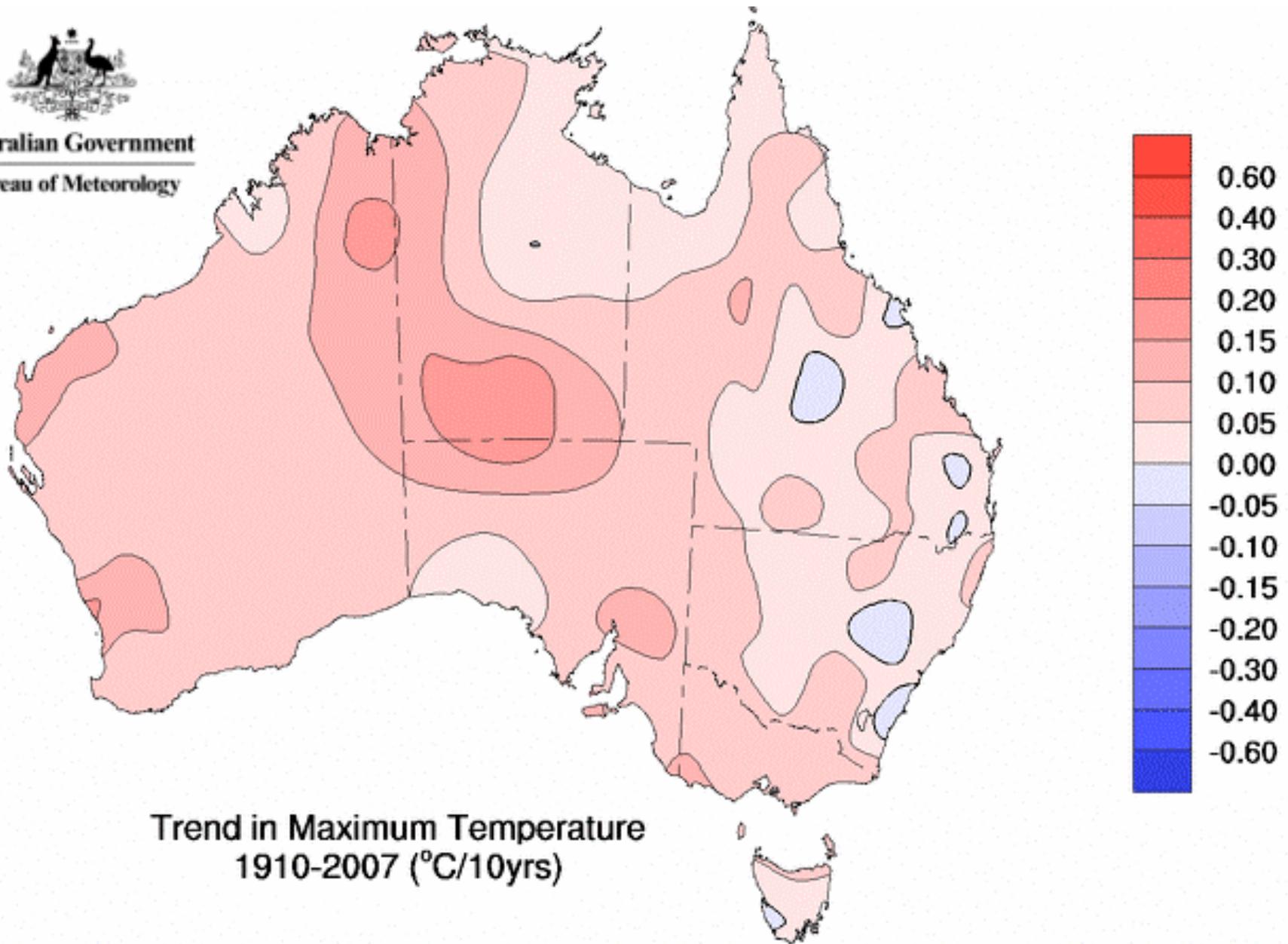
Australia Annual Mean T Anomaly (base 1961-90)



National mean temperature trend : 1910 - 2007 (source BoM)



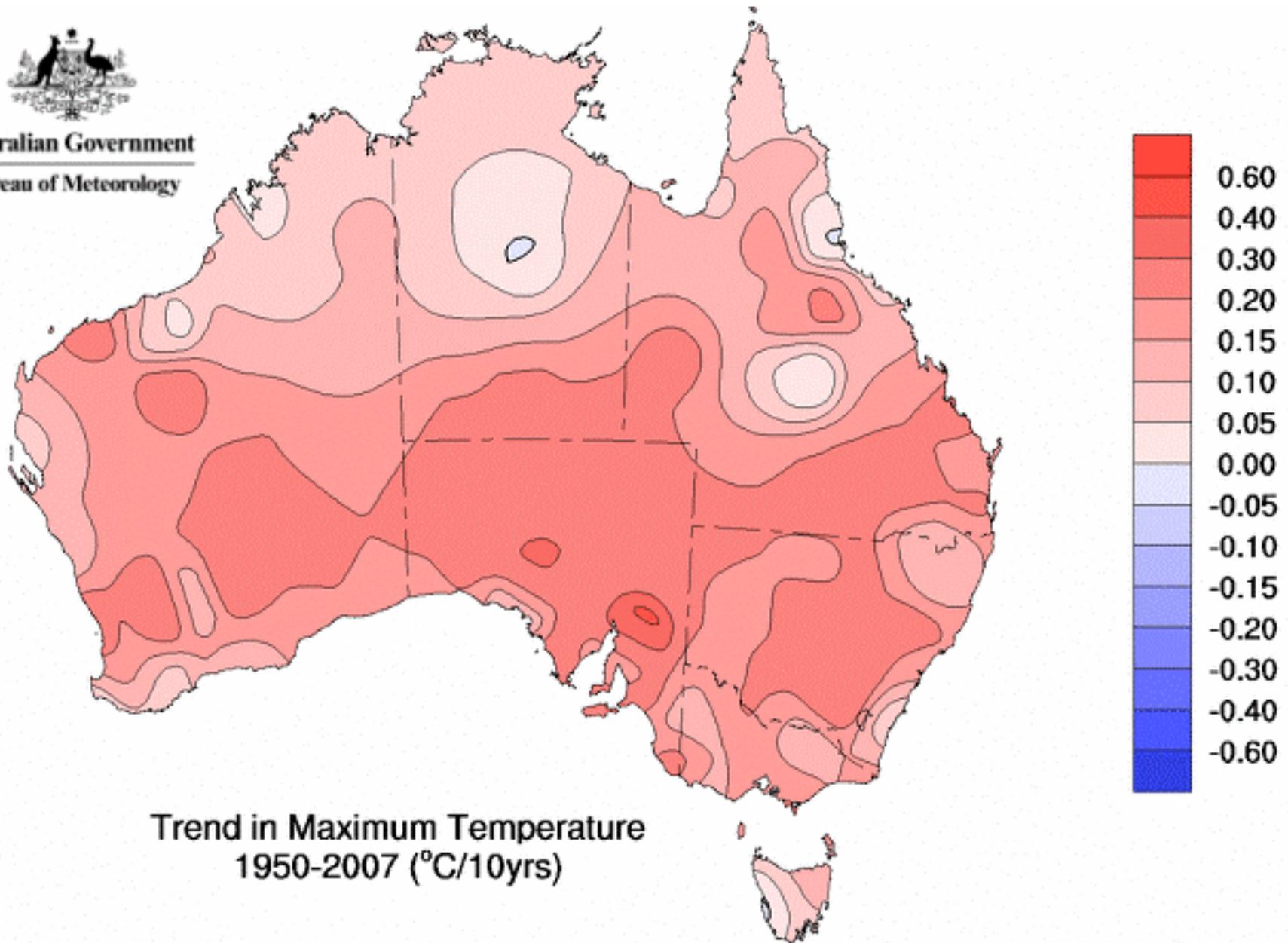
Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology



Maximum temperature trends ($^{\circ}\text{C}/10\text{yrs}$), Australia : 1910 - 2007 (source BOM)



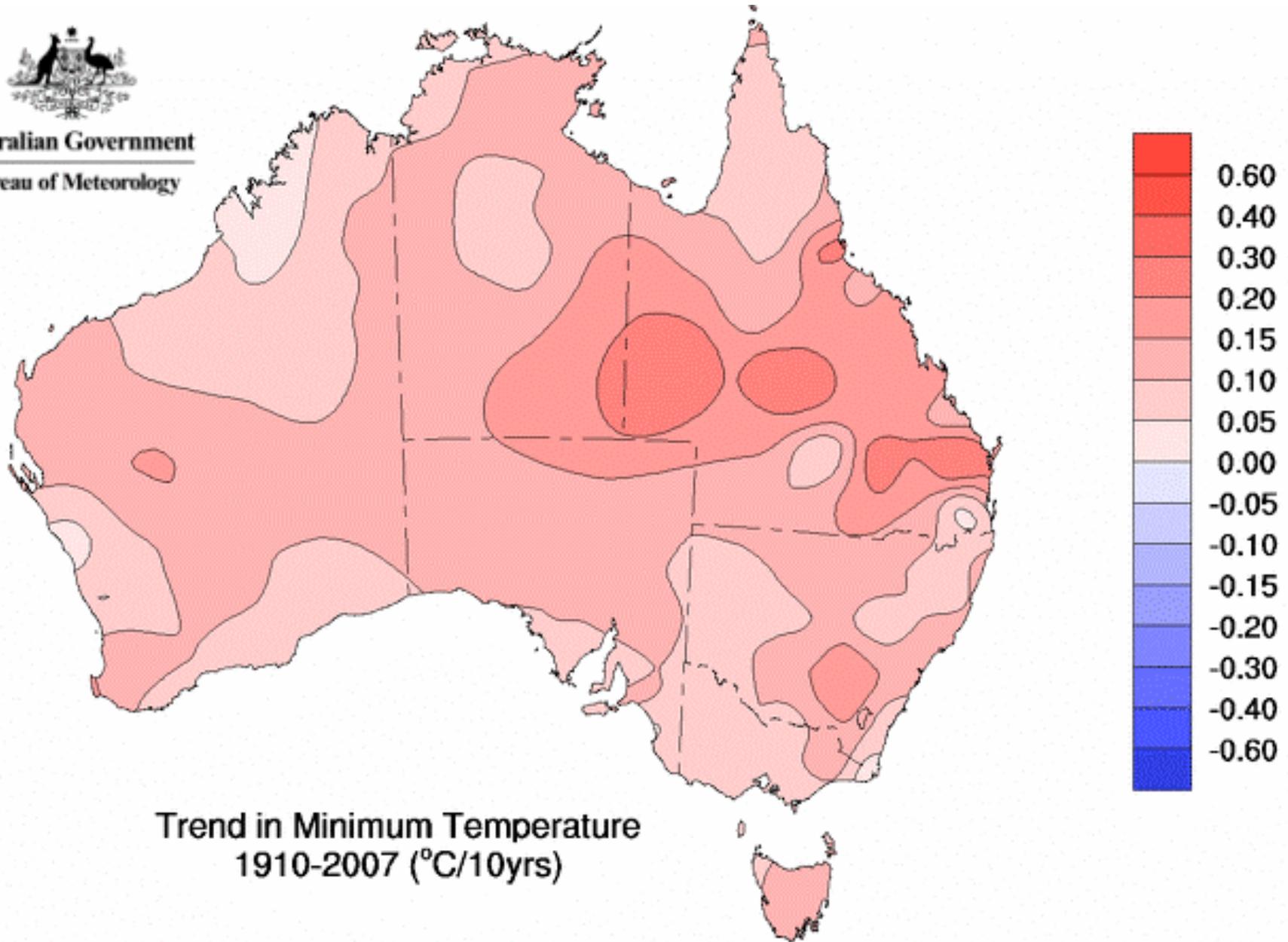
Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology



Maximum temperature trends ($^{\circ}\text{C}/10\text{yrs}$), Australia : 1950 - 2007 (source BOM)



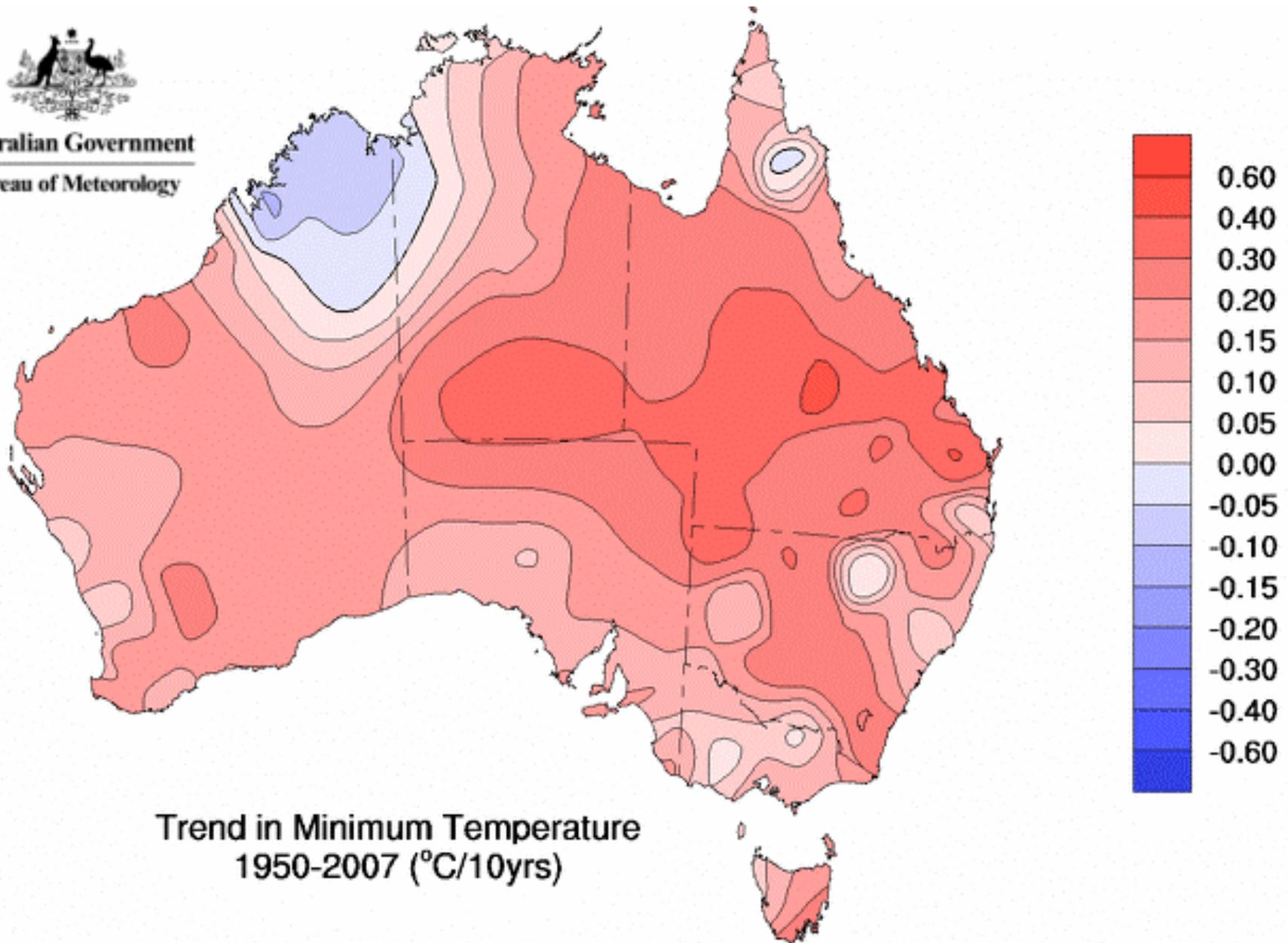
Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology



Minimum temperature trends ($^{\circ}\text{C}/10\text{yrs}$), Australia : 1910 - 2007 (source BOM)



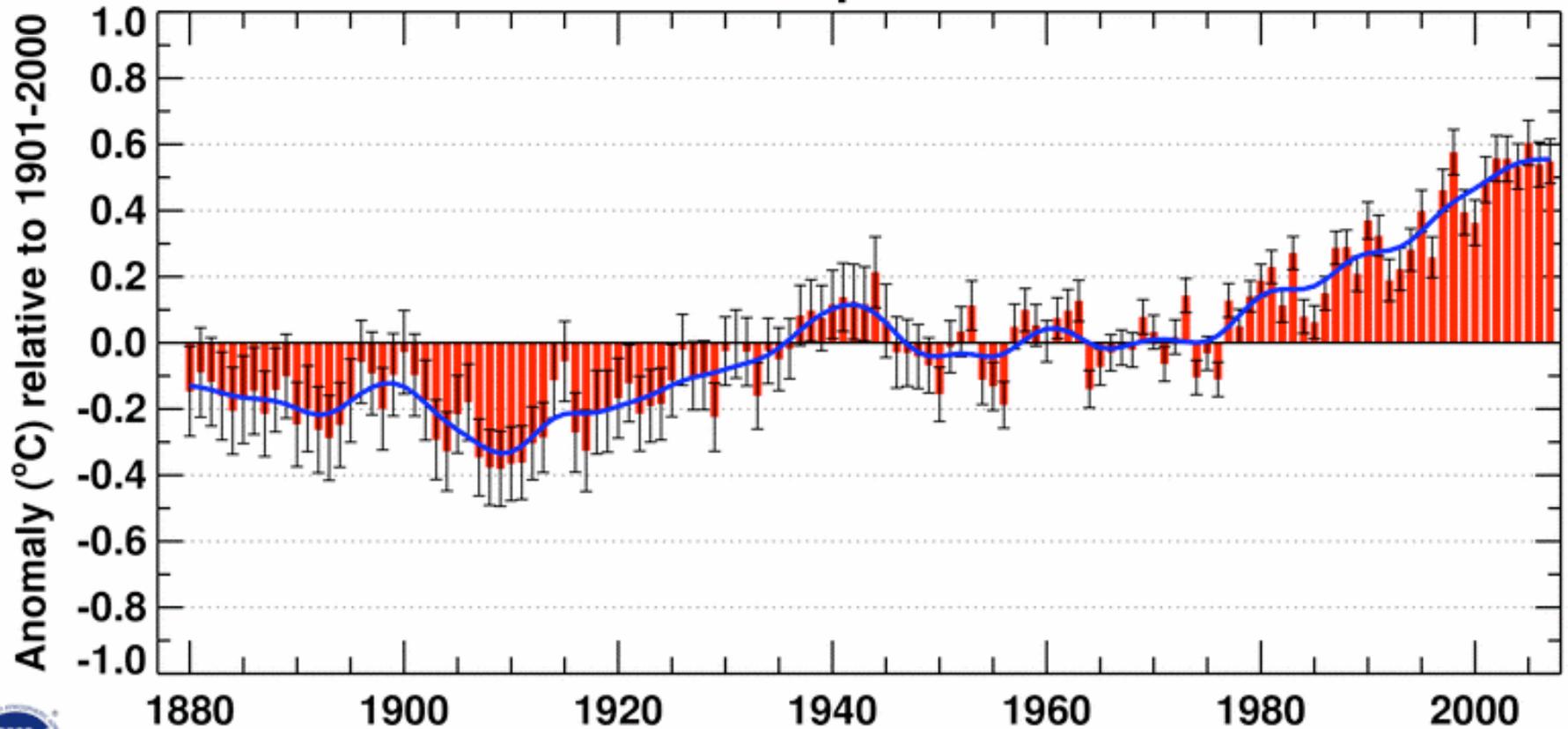
Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology



Minimum temperature trends ($^{\circ}\text{C}/10\text{yrs}$), Australia : 1950 - 2007 (source BOM)

Global Temperature Measurements

Jan-Dec Global Mean Temperature over Land & Ocean



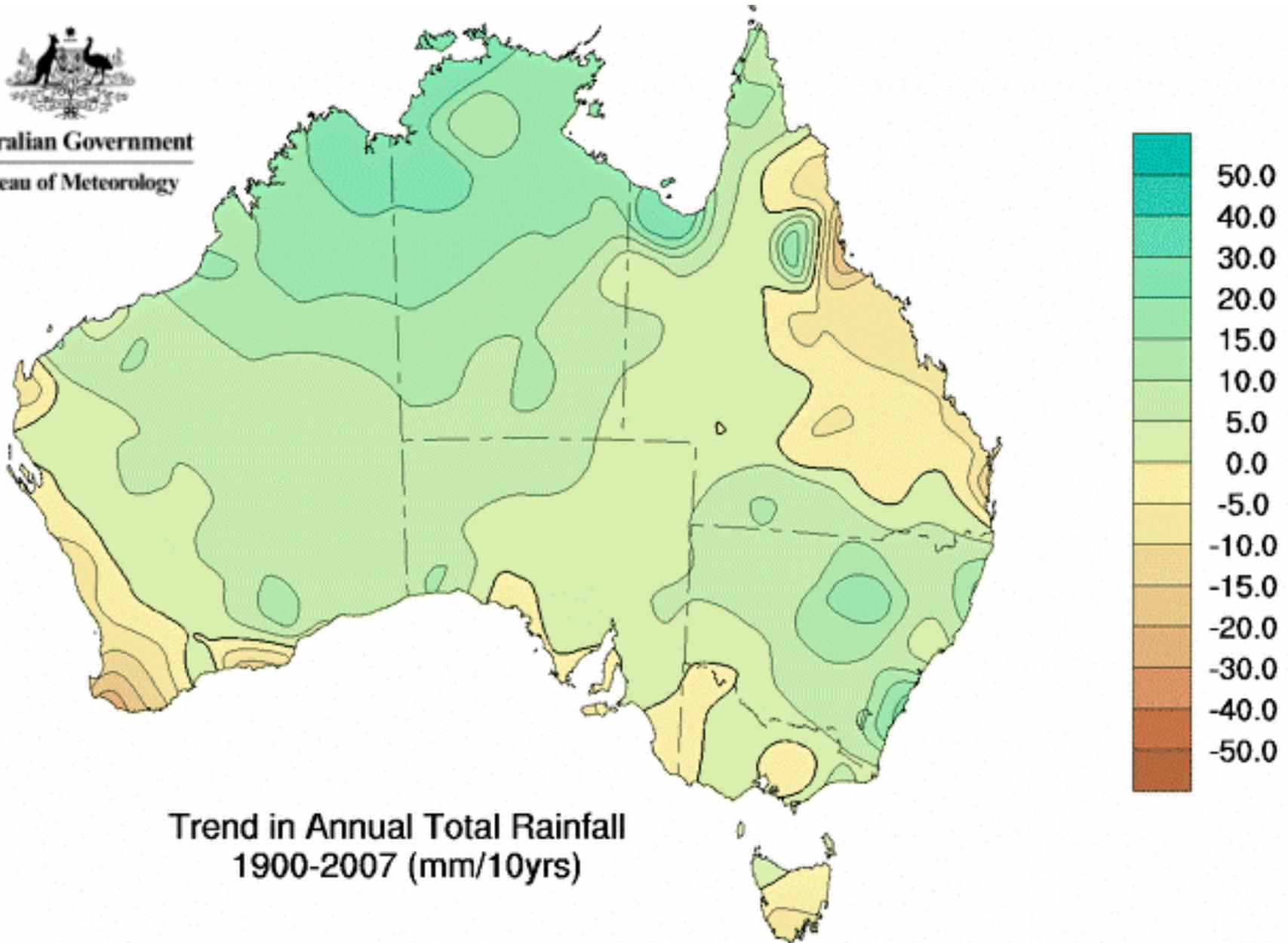
NCDC/NESDIS/NOAA

Global mean temperature trend : 1880 - 2007 (source NOAA)

Australian Rainfall Trends



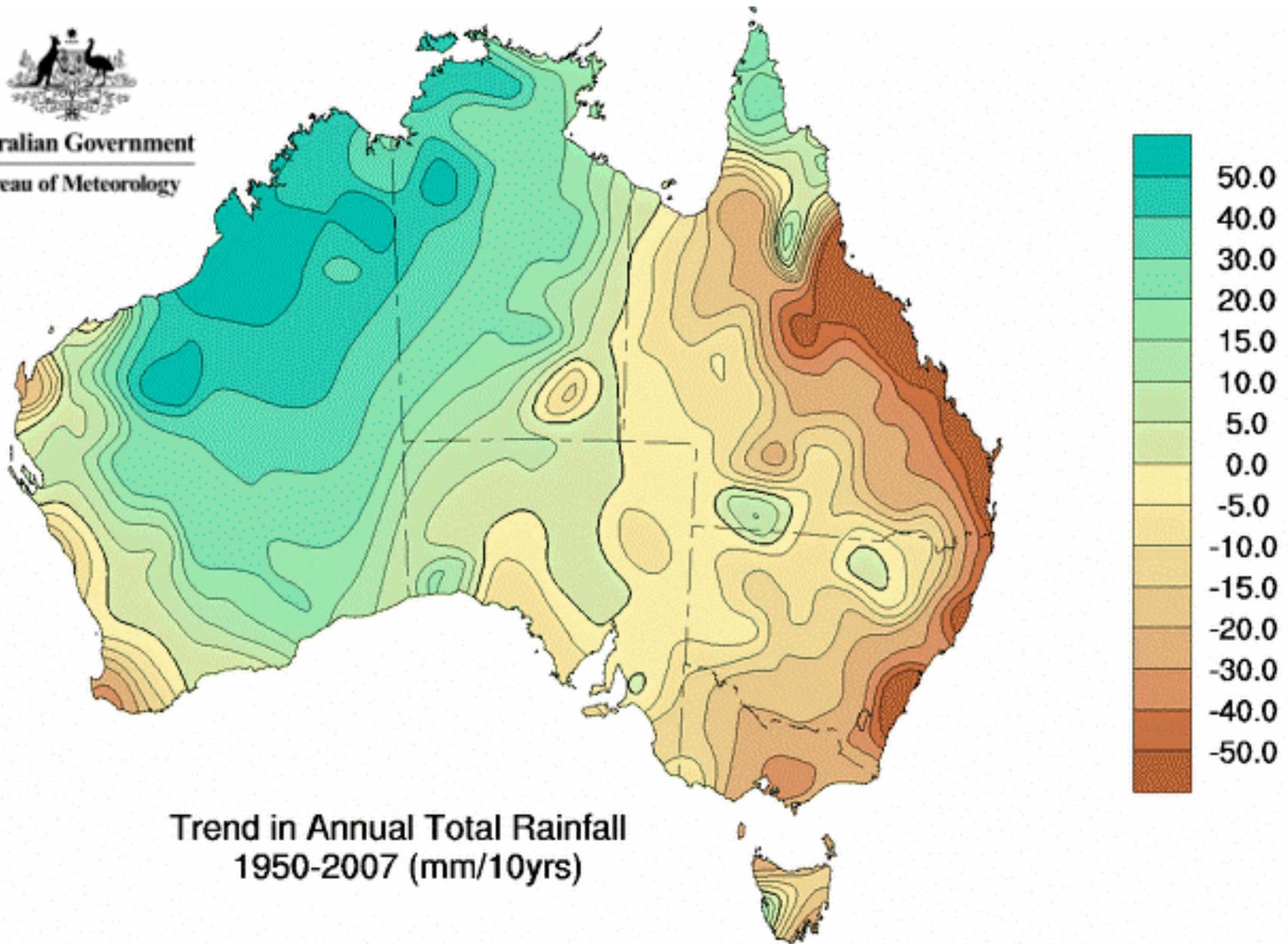
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Spatial rainfall trends (mm/10yrs), Australia : 1900 - 2007 (source BOM)



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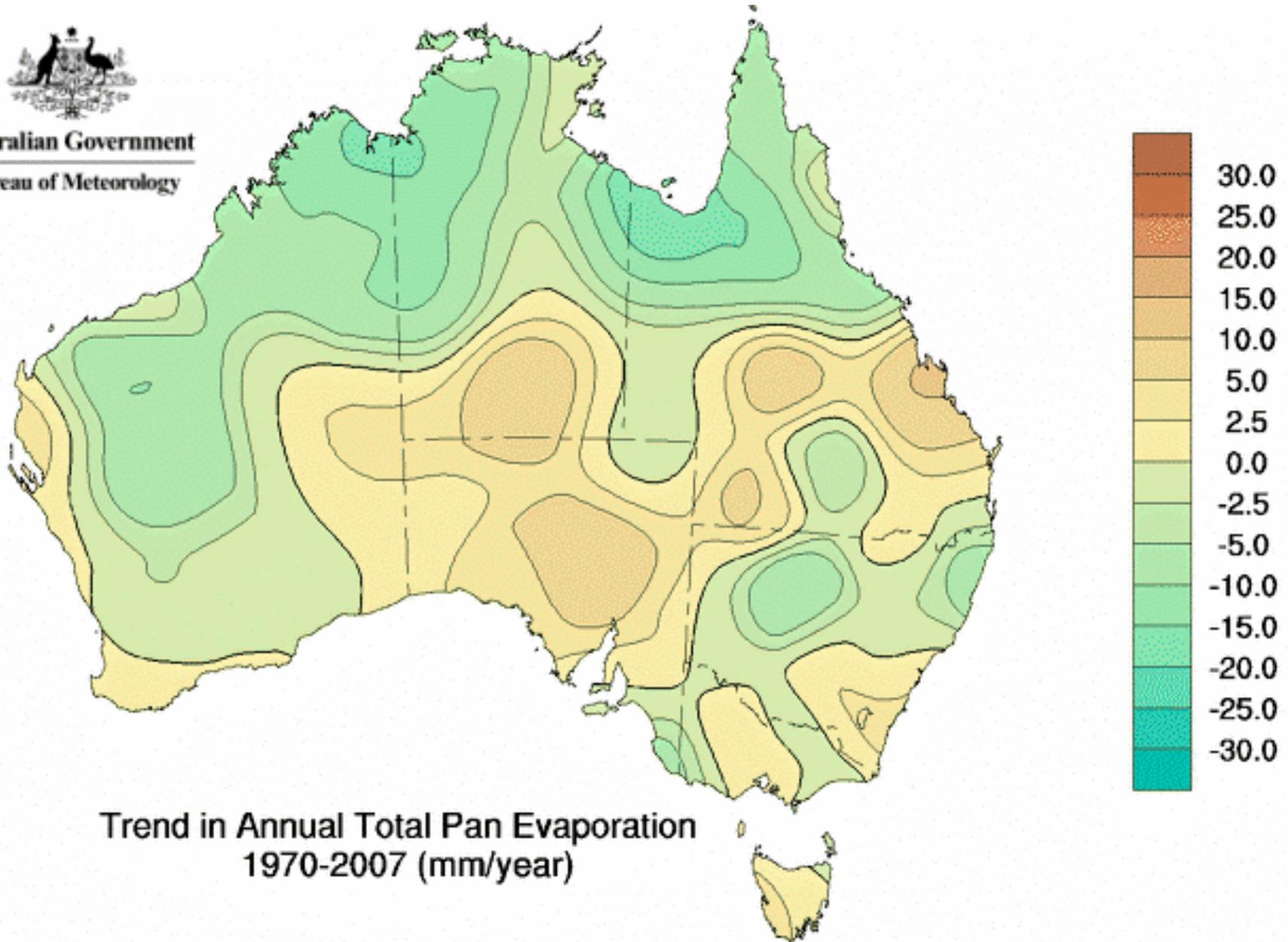


Spatial rainfall trends (mm/10yrs), Australia : 1950 - 2007 (source BOM)

Australian Evaporation Trends

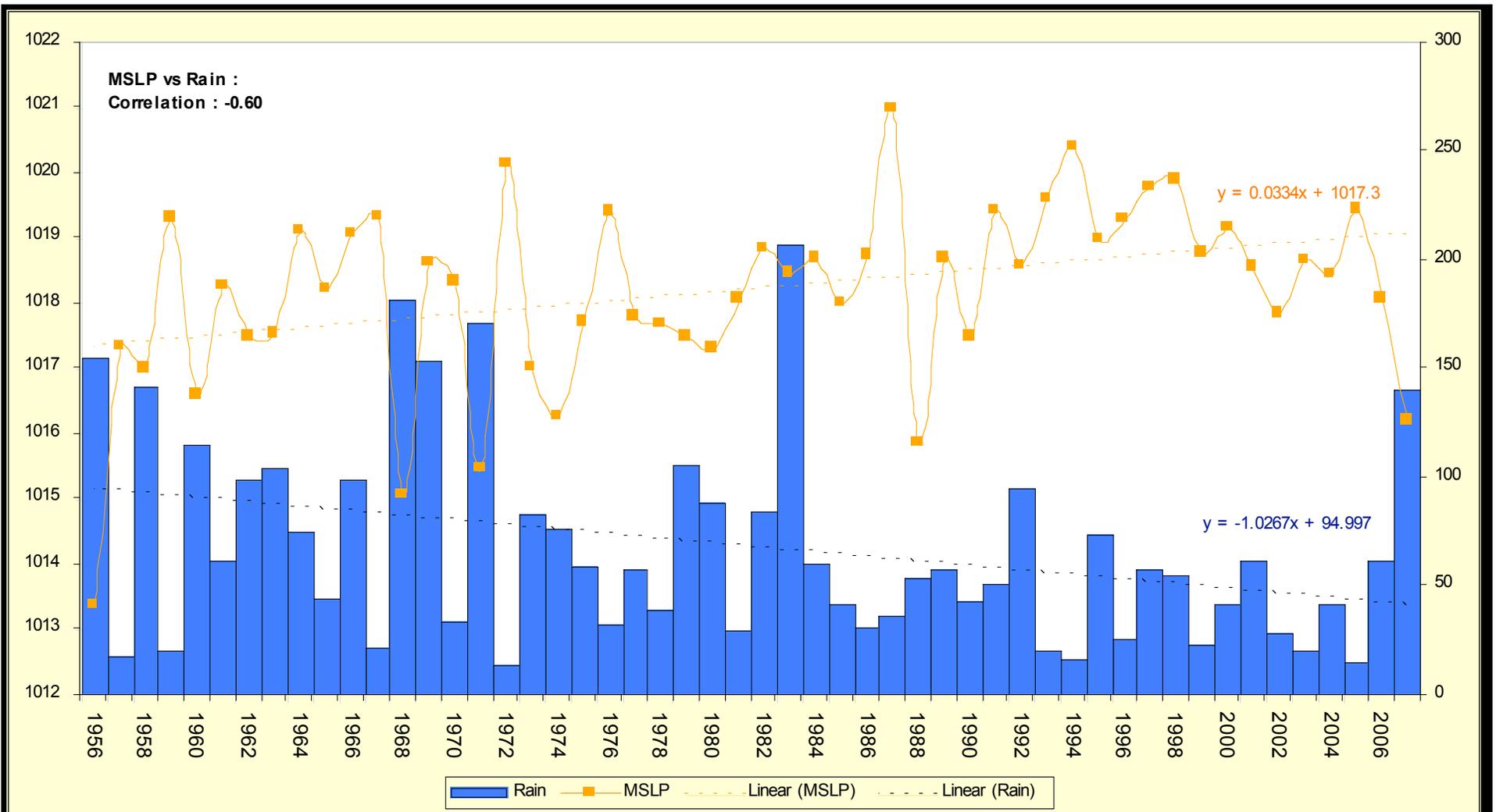


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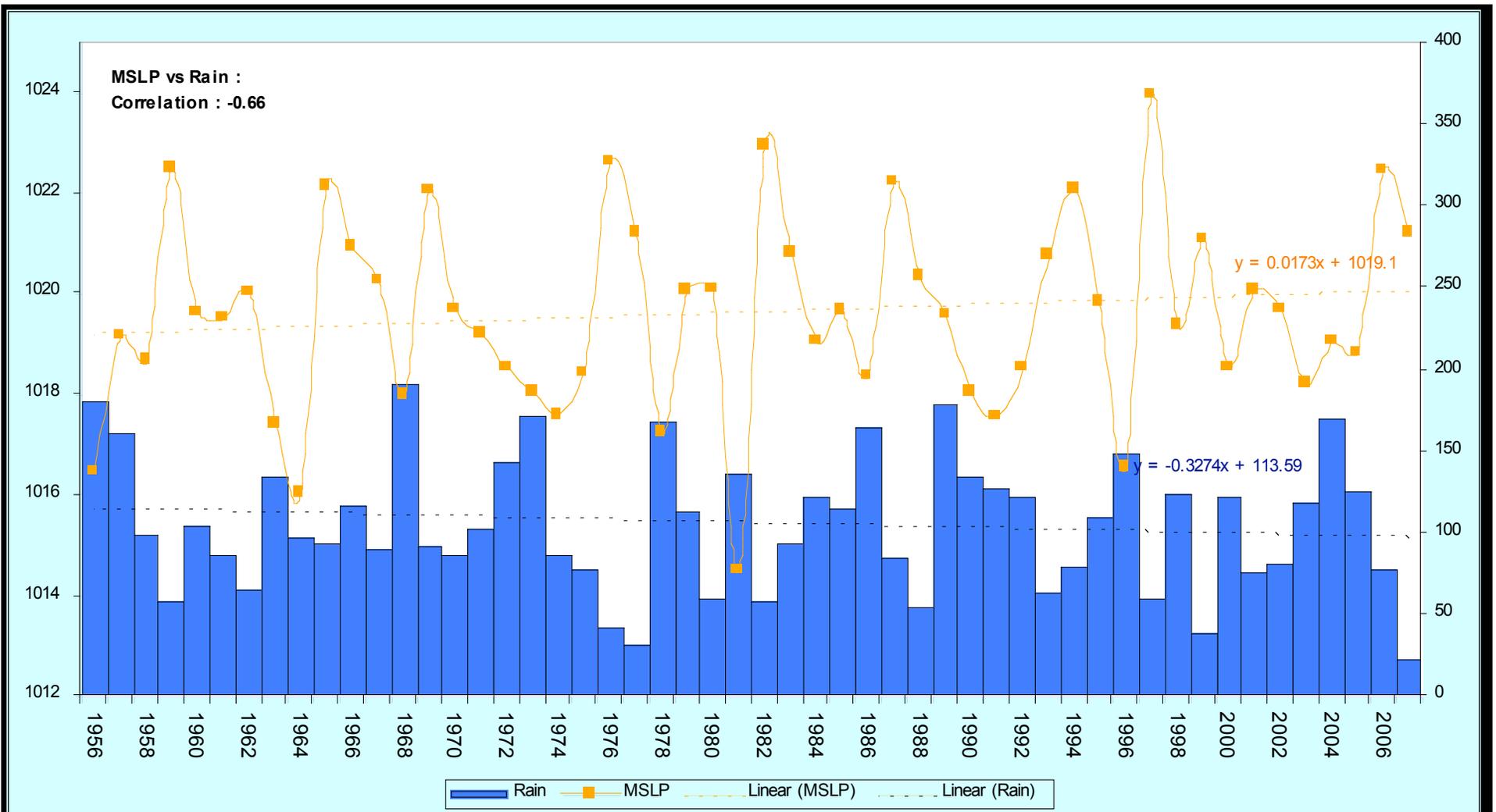


Spatial evaporation trends (mm/yr), Australia : 1970 - 2007 (source BOM)

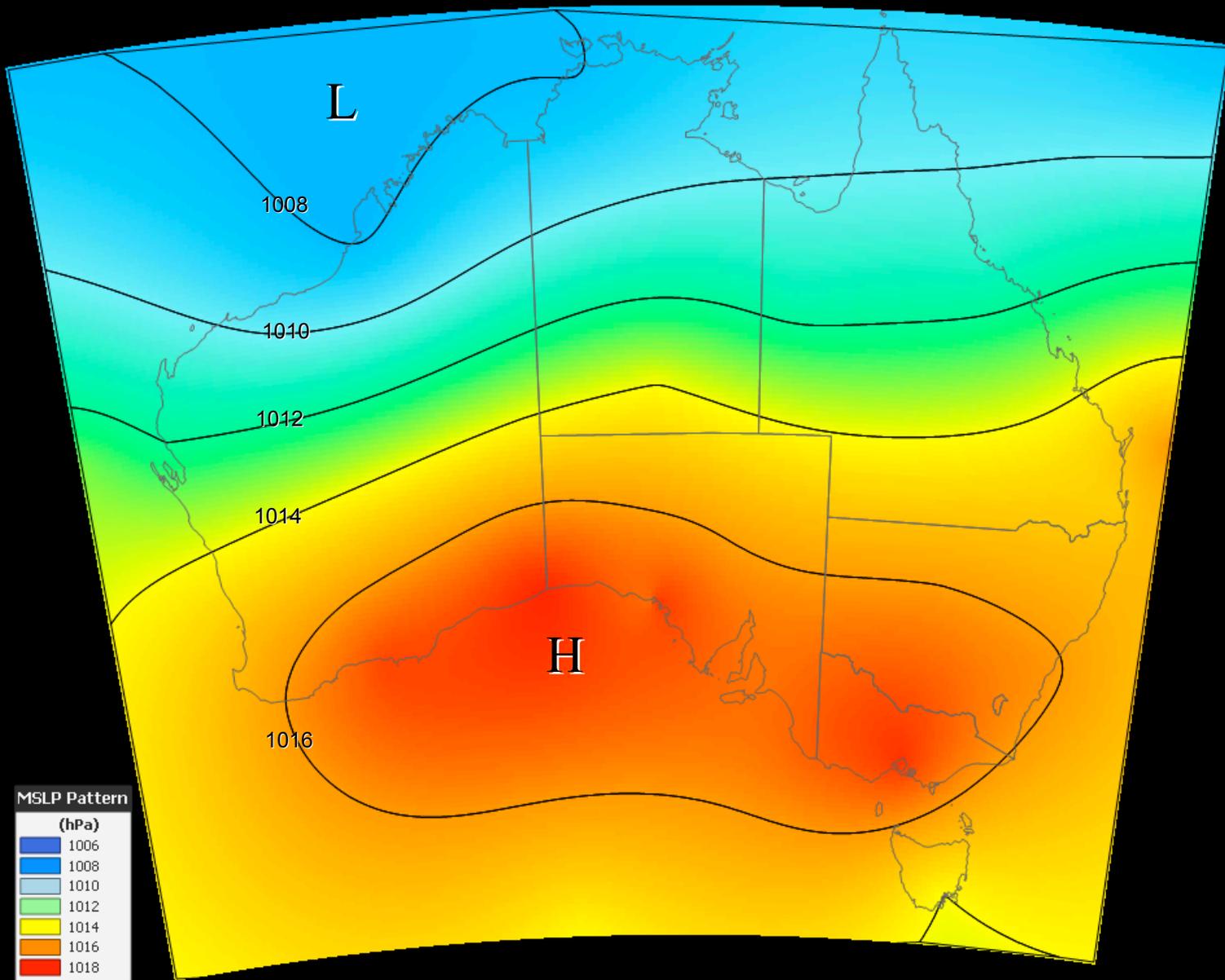
Atmospheric Air Pressure and Rainfall Trends



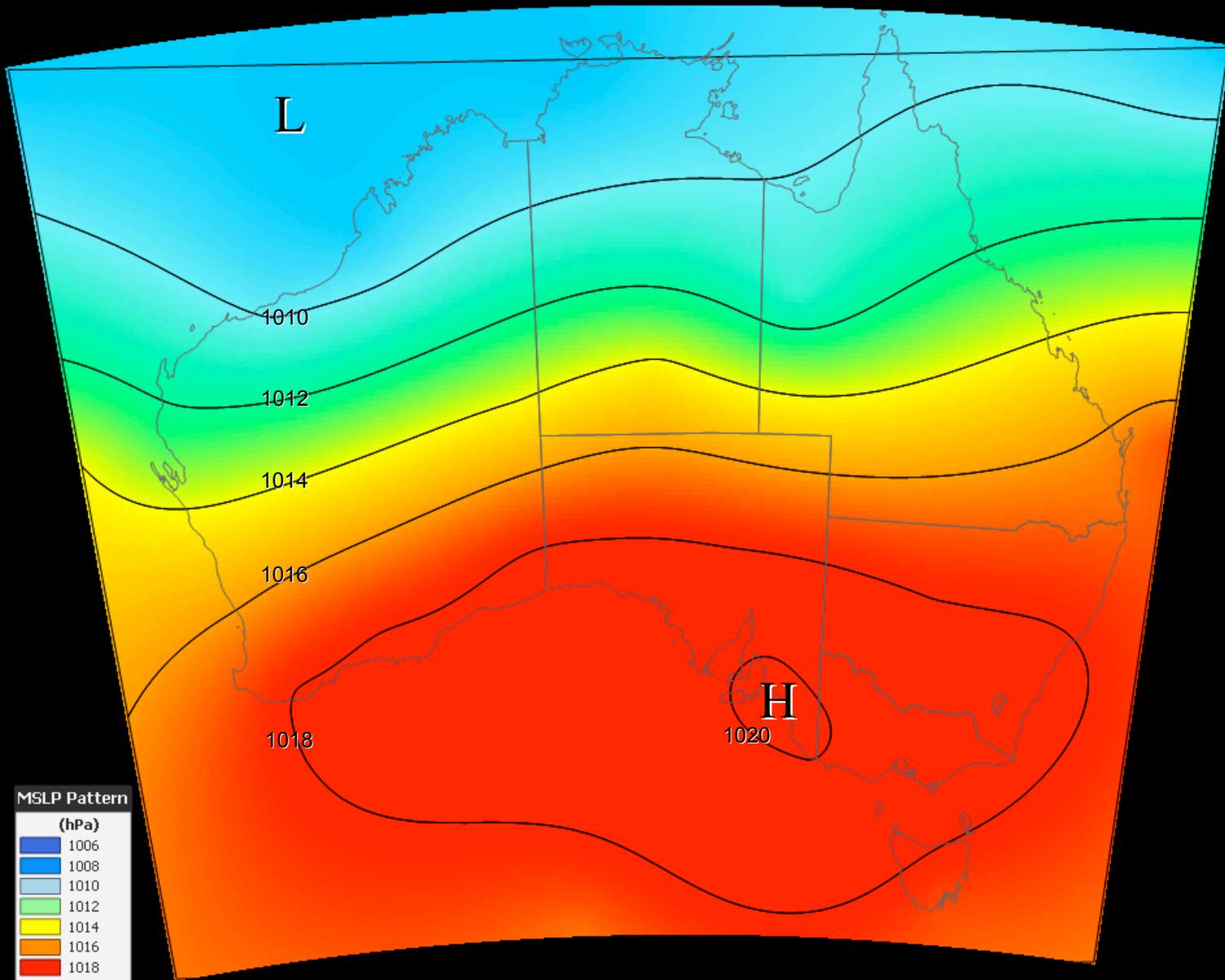
Autumn Mean Sea Level Pressure, rainfall trends, Ceduna : 1956 - 2007 (source BOM)



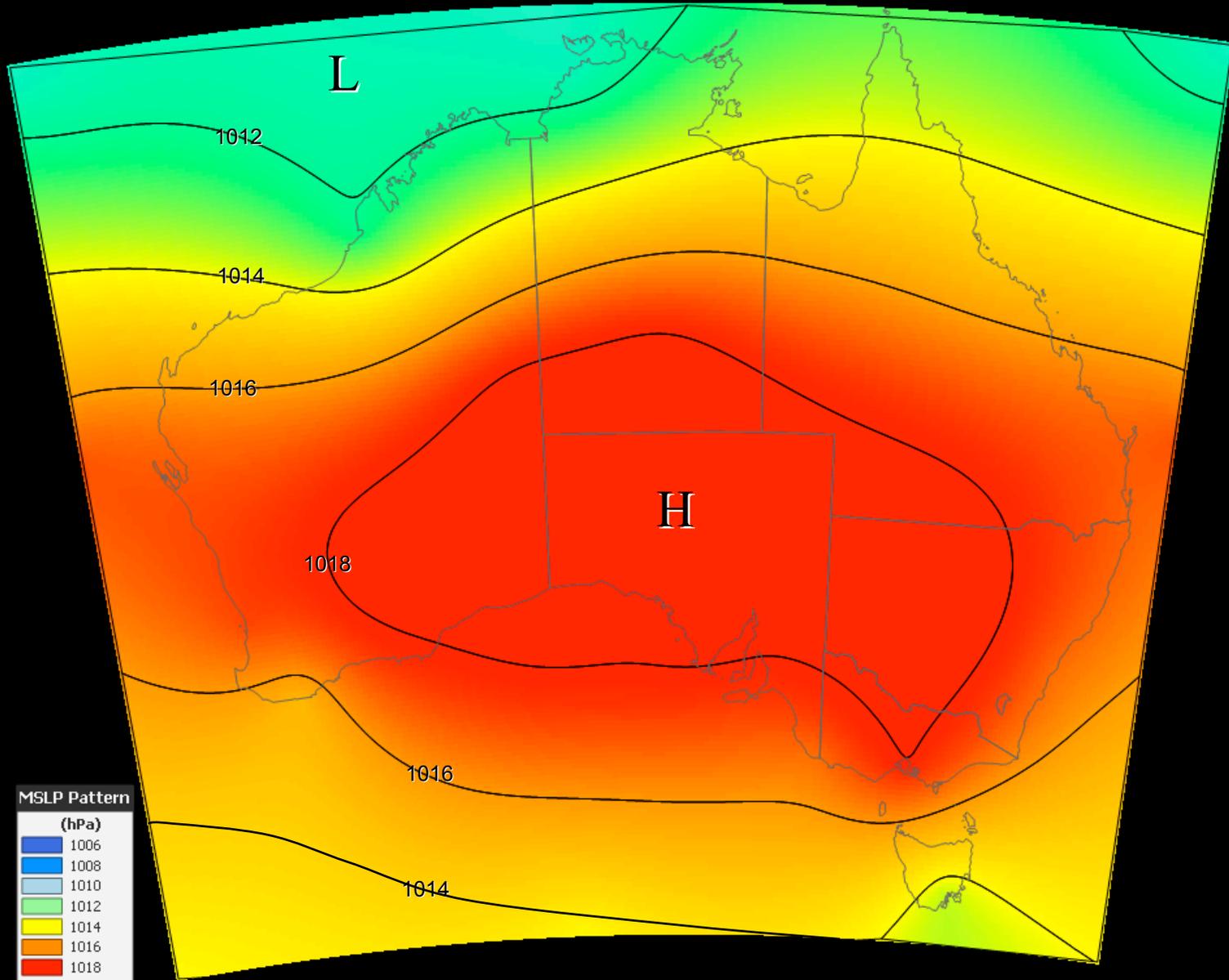
Winter Mean Sea Level Pressure, rainfall trends, Ceduna : 1956 - 2007 (source BOM)



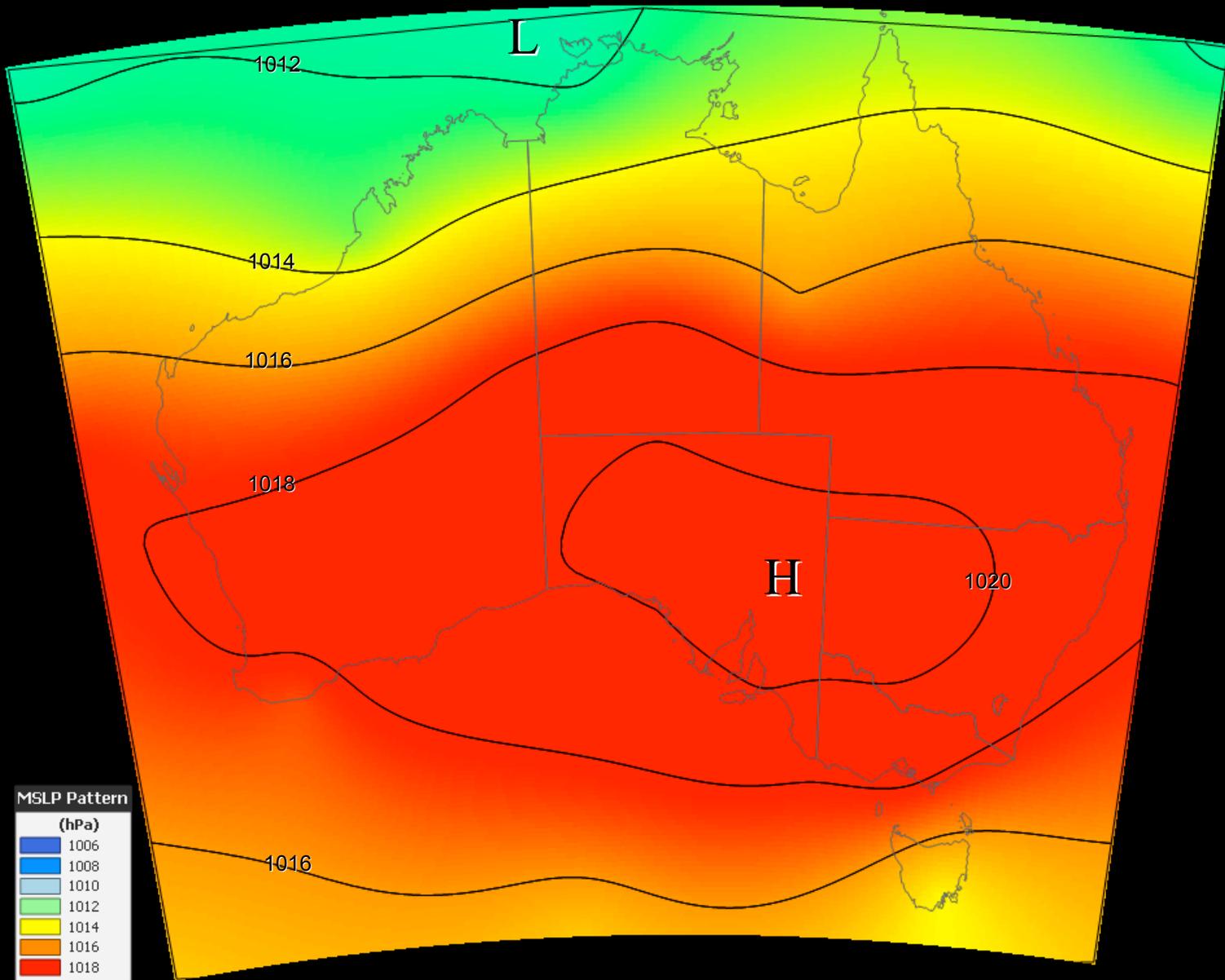
Autumn MSLP Pattern, 1956 - 1965



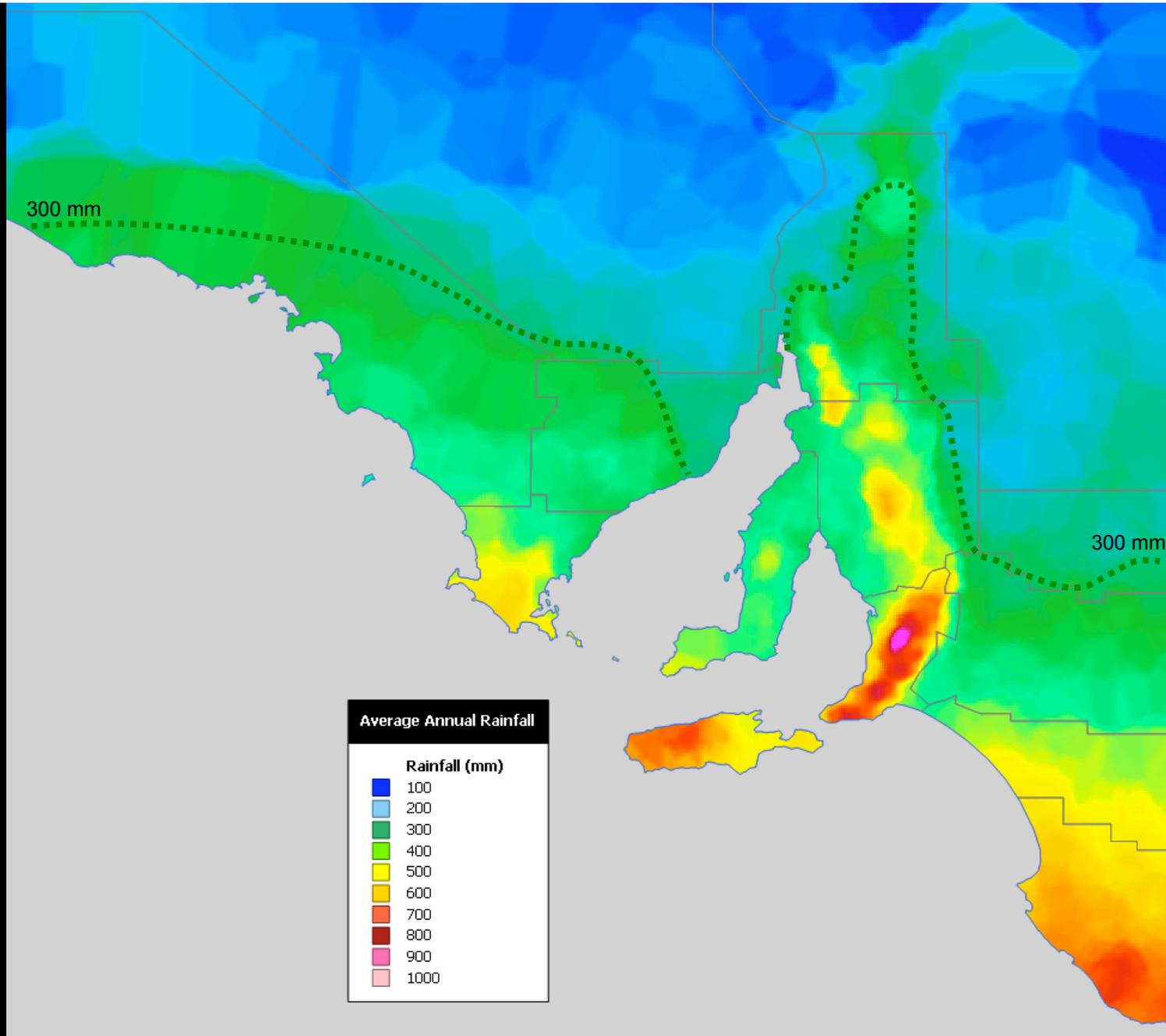
Autumn MSLP Pattern, 1998 - 2007



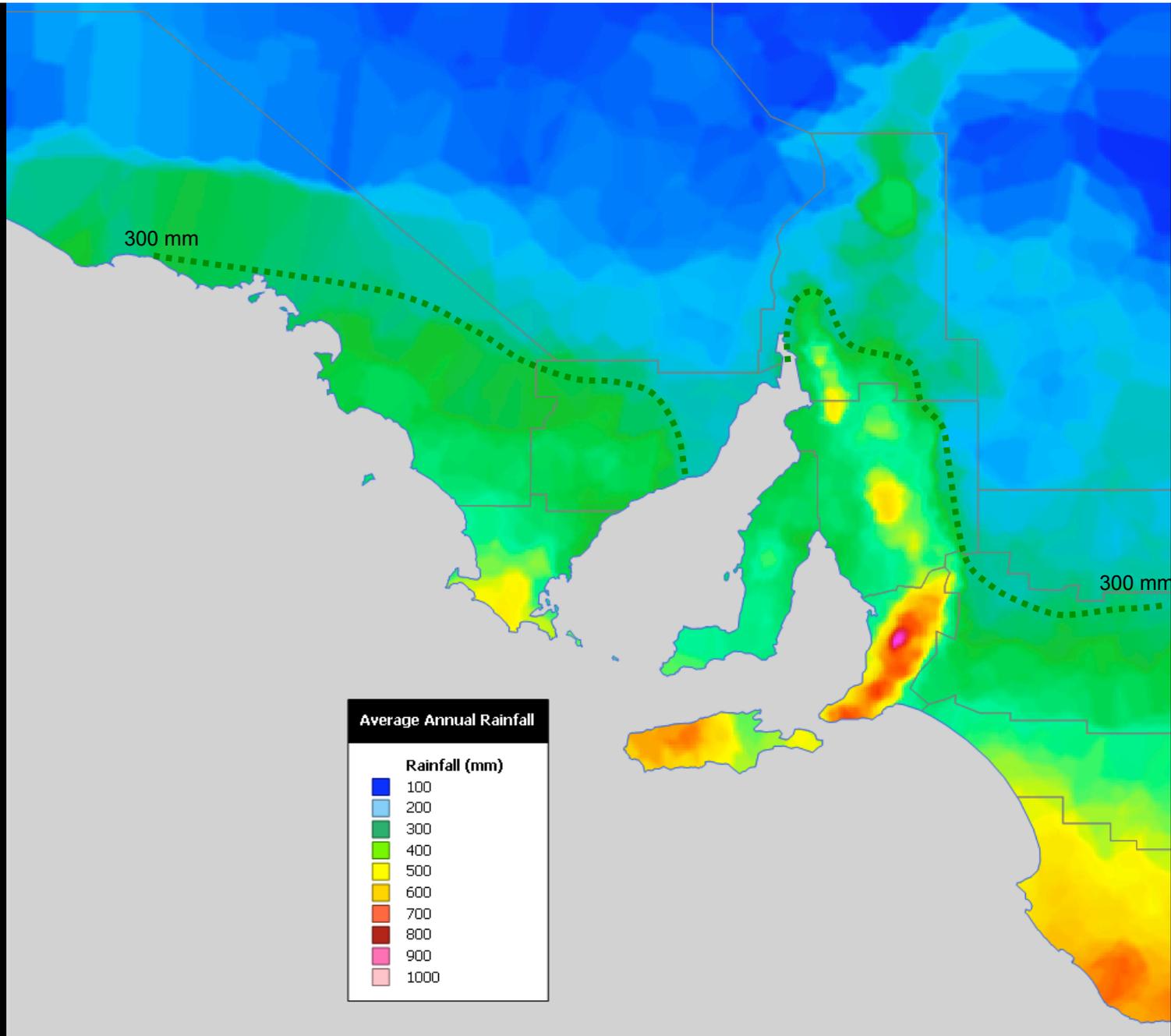
Winter MSLP Pattern, 1956 - 1965



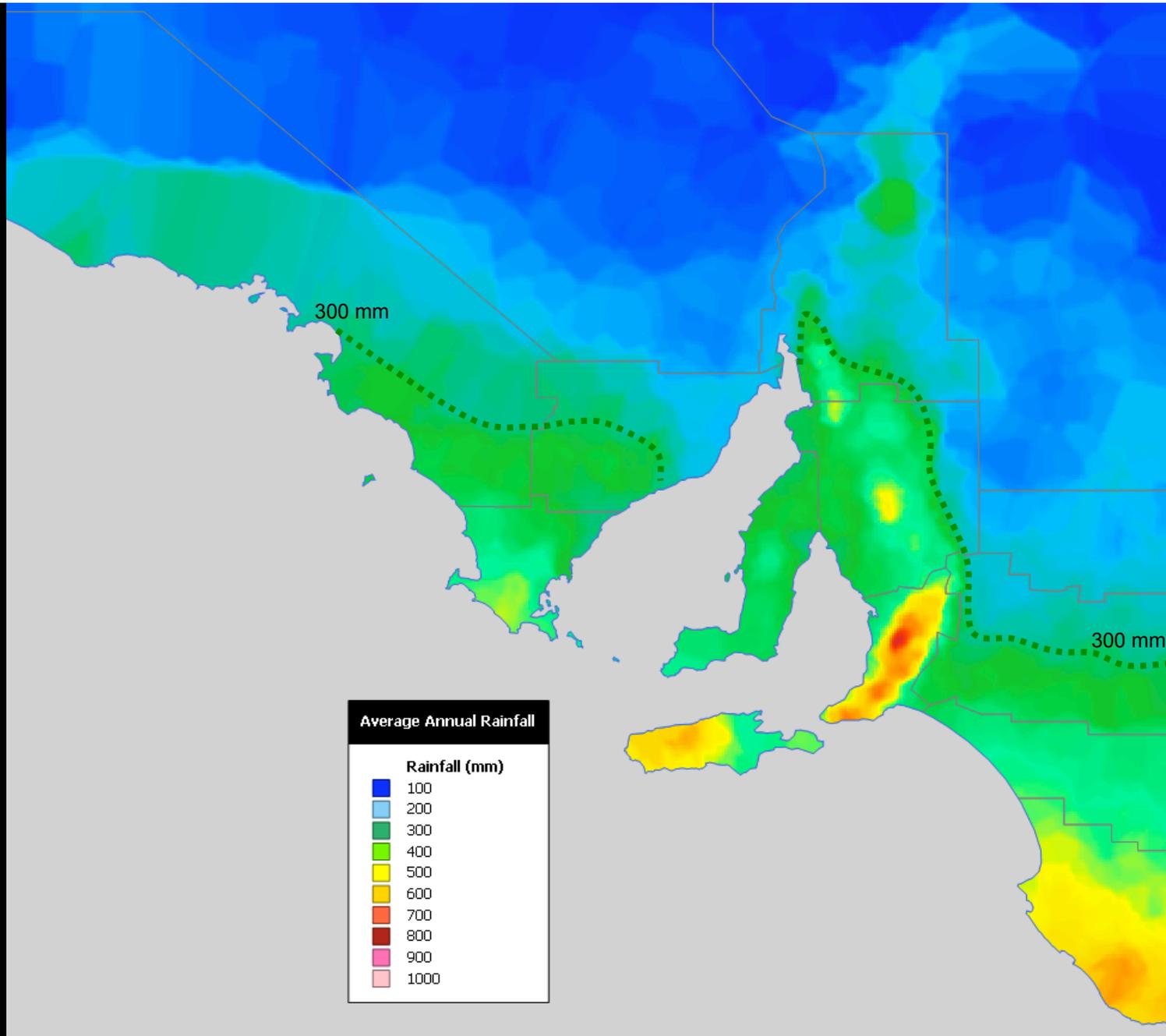
Winter MSLP Pattern, 1998 - 2007



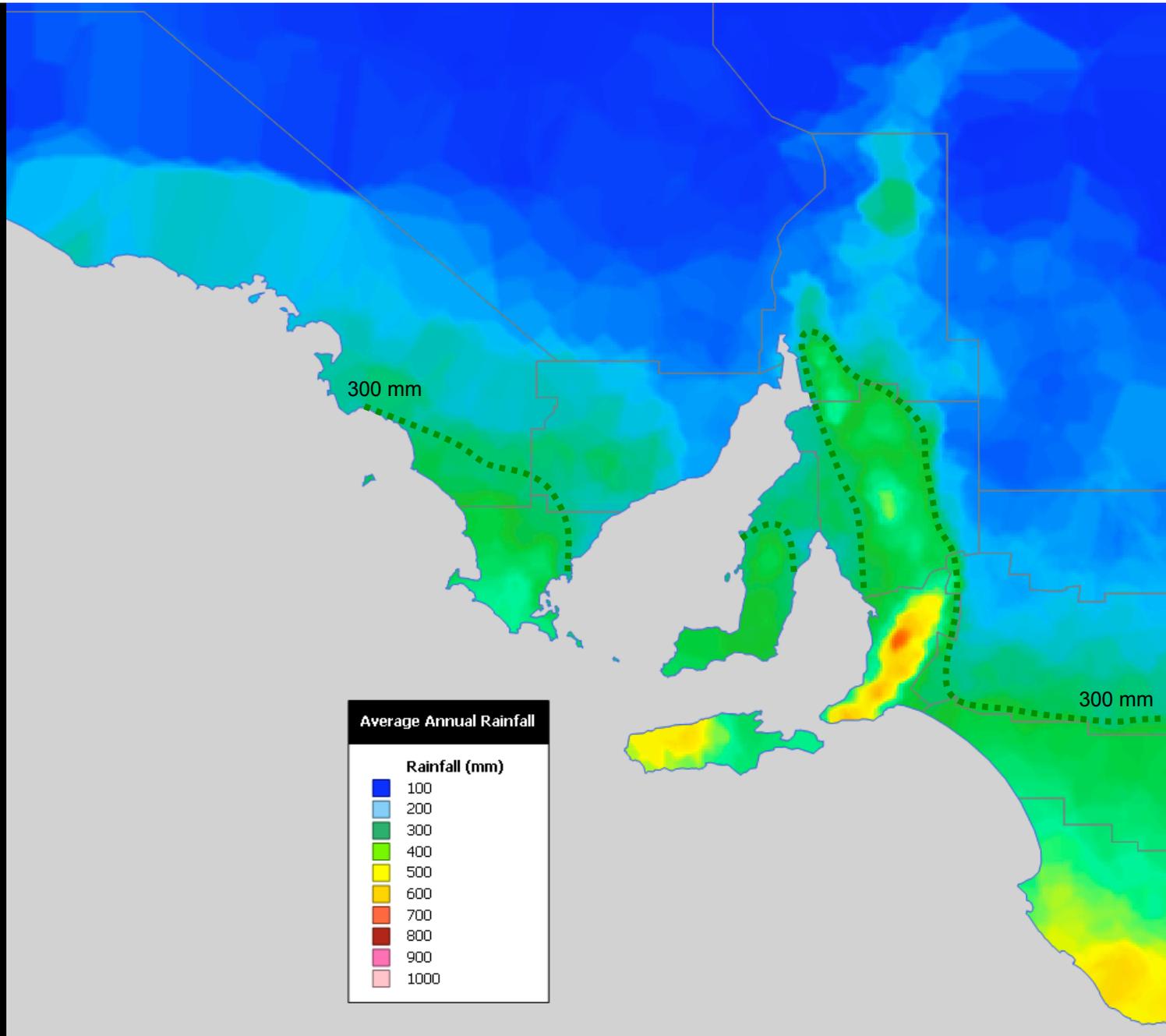
Average Annual Rainfall : South Australia



10% reduction in annual rainfall : South Australia



20% reduction in annual rainfall : South Australia



30% reduction in annual rainfall : South Australia

Thank you