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Global Temperature Report: July 2015

Global climate trend since Nov. 16, 1978: +0.11  
C per decade

July temperatures (preliminary)

Global composite temp.: +0.18 C (about 0.32  
degrees Fahrenheit) above 30-year average for  
July.

Northern Hemisphere: +0.33 C (about 0.60  
degrees Fahrenheit) above 30-year average for  
July.

Southern Hemisphere: +0.03 C (about 0.05  
degrees Fahrenheit) above 30-year average for  
July.

Tropics: +0.48 C (about 0.86 degrees  
Fahrenheit) above 30-year average for  
July.

June temperatures (revised):

Global Composite: +0.33 C above 30-year average

Northern Hemisphere: +0.41 C above 30-year average

Southern Hemisphere: +0.25 C below 30-year average

Tropics: +0.46 C above 30-year average

(All temperature anomalies are based on a 30-year average (1981-2010) for the month reported.)

Notes on data released Aug. 12, 2015:

The tropics continued to warm in July, although the areas between the tropics and both the Arctic and Antarctic regions cooled from June, said Dr. John Christy, director of the Earth System Science Center at The University of Alabama in Huntsville.

Compared to seasonal norms, the warmest average temperature anomaly on Earth in July was in southeastern Kazakhstan near the city of Almaty. The July temperature there averaged 3.33 C (about 6.0 degrees F) warmer than seasonal norms. Compared to seasonal norms, the coolest average temperature on Earth in July was in the northern Atlantic Ocean off the southeastern coast of Greenland, where the average July 2015 temperature was 3.77 C (about 6.77 degrees F) cooler than normal.

The complete version 6 beta lower troposphere

dataset is available here:

[http://vortex.nsstc.uah.edu/data/msu/v6.0beta/tlt/uahncdc\\_lt\\_6.0beta2](http://vortex.nsstc.uah.edu/data/msu/v6.0beta/tlt/uahncdc_lt_6.0beta2)

Archived color maps of local temperature anomalies are available on-line at:

<http://nsstc.uah.edu/climate/>

As part of an ongoing joint project between UAHuntsville, NOAA and NASA, Christy and Dr. Roy Spencer, an ESSC principal scientist, use data gathered by advanced microwave sounding units on NOAA and NASA satellites to get accurate temperature readings for almost all regions of the Earth. This includes remote desert, ocean and rain forest areas where reliable climate data are not otherwise available.

The satellite-based instruments measure the temperature of the atmosphere from the surface up to an altitude of about eight kilometers above sea level. Once the monthly temperature data is collected and processed, it is placed in a "public" computer file for immediate access by atmospheric scientists in the U.S. and abroad.

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