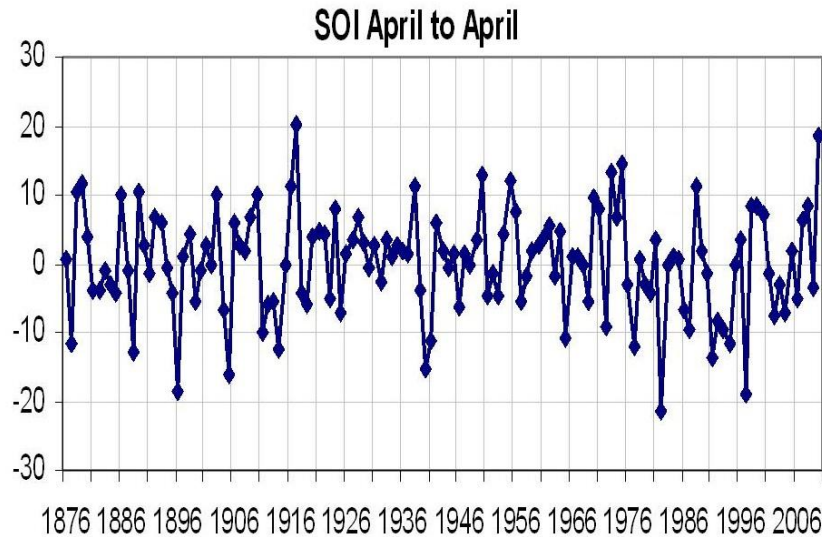


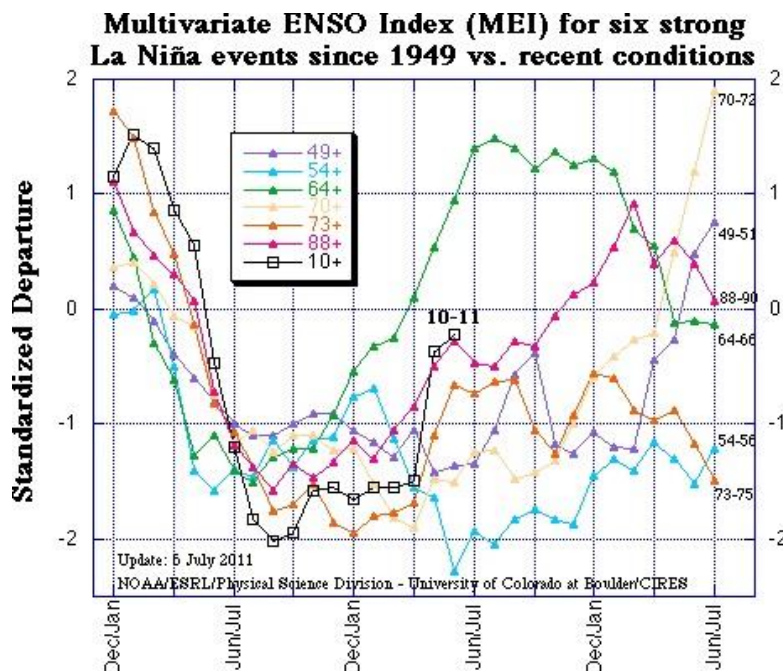
Sorry Andrew, the Drought of 2011 in Texas was the result of Natural Factors

By Joseph D'Aleo, CCM, AMS Fellow

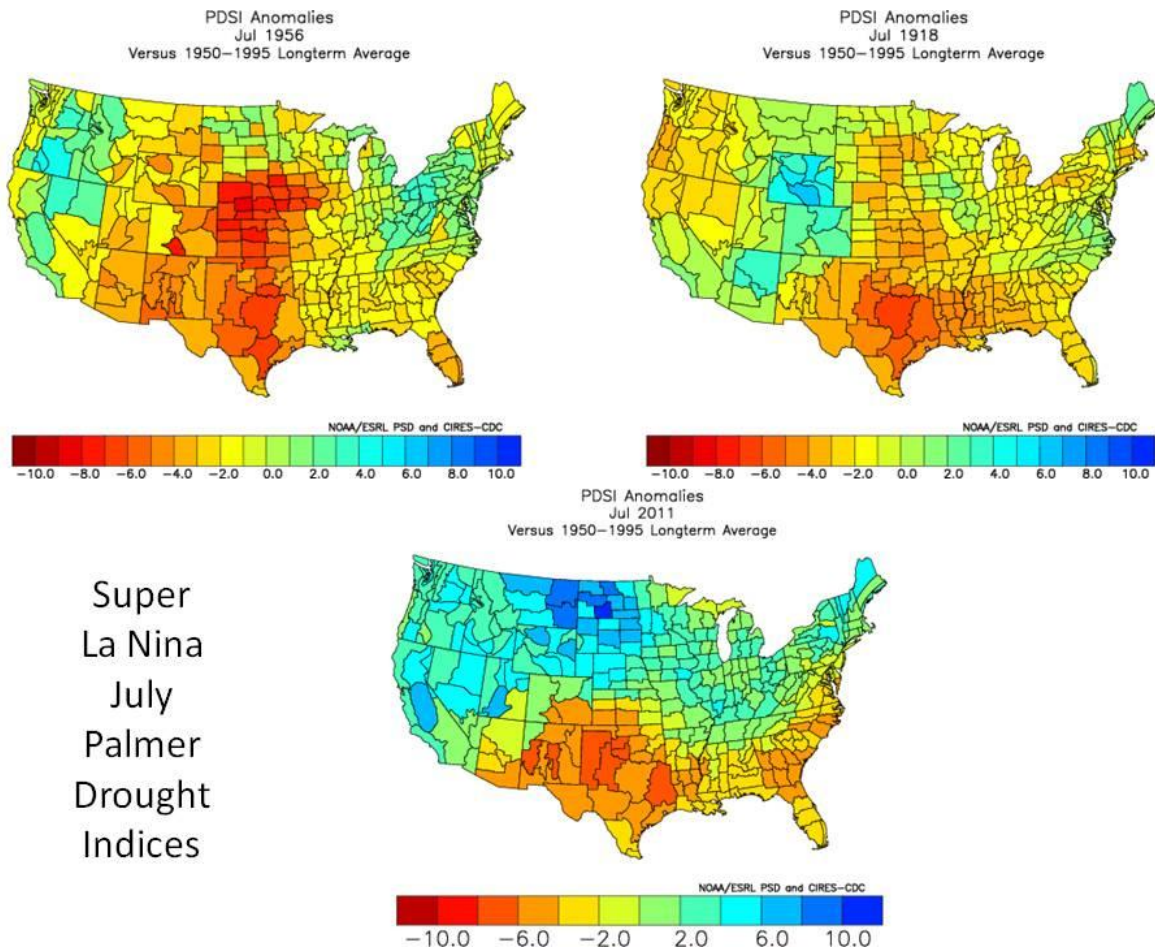
The Texas drought ranked up with the droughts of the mid 1950s and 1917/18 in Texas. All three had one thing in common. They were all super La Ninas. In terms of the traditional ENSO measure, the Southern Oscillation Index, you can see April to April values of the SOI (positive ar La Nina) were only exceeded in 1917/18.



In terms of the Multivariate ENSO Index of NOAA's Klaus Wolter, the Index was only exceeded by 1954/56 (here negative is La Nina).



In both cases the drought lagged behind the La Nina peak in the following summer. This year's drought was not as far north as the 1918 and 1956. In fact the La Nina jet stream was so strong, record rains and floods were the rule in the northern plains.



Super
La Nina
July
Palmer
Drought
Indices

The long term temperature trends for summer in Texas show no 'global warming' or increased drought, no matter how many professors at how many universities in Texas opine otherwise. One brutal summer does not make the failing climate models suddenly correct. That is weather not climate.

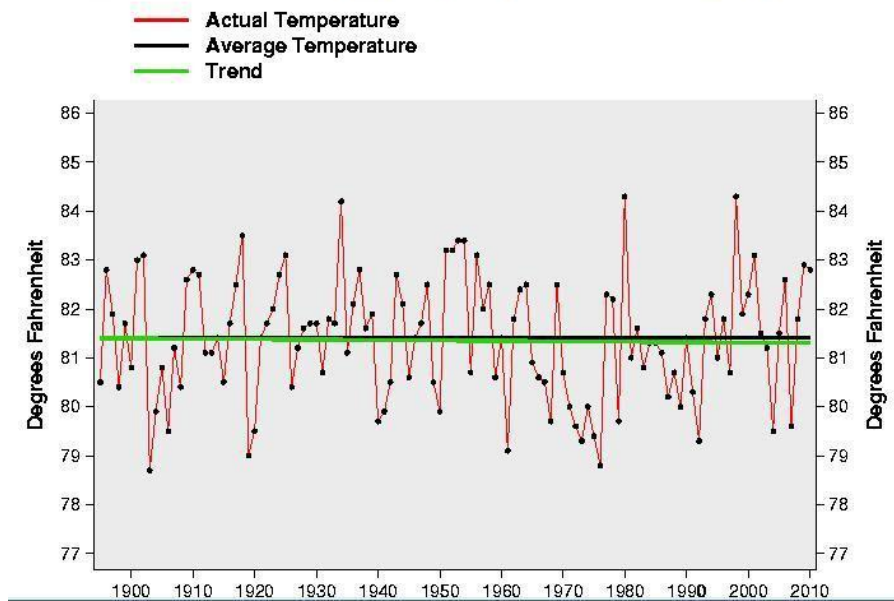
Here are NOAA's summer temperature trends for the state of Texas since 1895. Through last summer the trend was actually slightly negative. It may flatten when this summer's value is added.

Summer (Jun-Aug) 1895 - 2010

Data Values:

Summer (Jun-Aug) 2010: 82.8 degF Rank: 102

Summer (Jun-Aug) 1901 - 2000 Average = 81.36 degF
Summer (Jun-Aug) 1895 - 2010 Trend = -0.01 degF / Decade



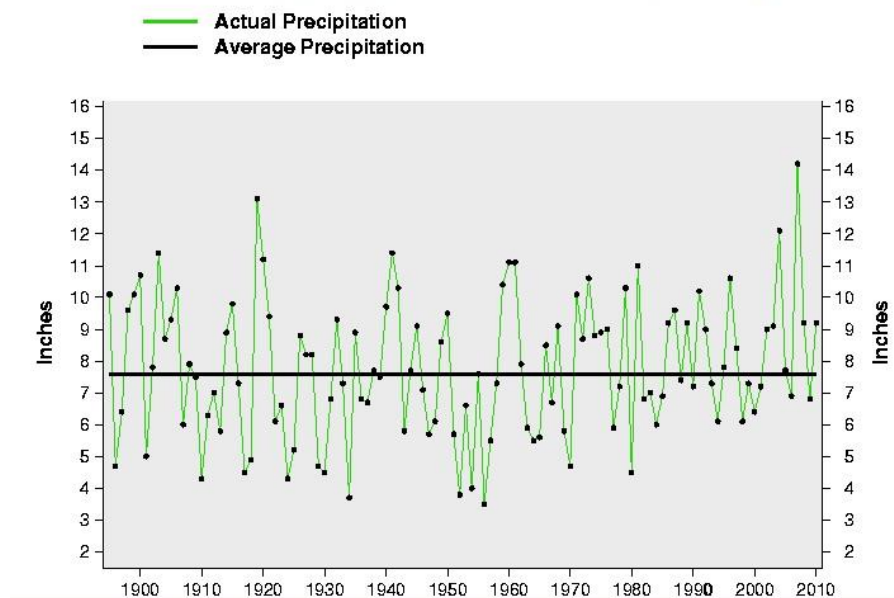
Precipitation wise, there is no evidence of increasing drought. Dry periods like the 1930s and 1950s were seen but the wettest year was 2007 and the trend up 0.7 inches per century

Summer (Jun-Aug) 1895 - 2010

Data Values:

Summer (Jun-Aug) 2010: 9.21 Inches Rank: 87

Summer (Jun-Aug) 1901 - 2000 Average = 7.59 Inches
Summer (Jun-Aug) 1895 - 2010 Trend = 0.07 Inches / Decade



Like in the mid 1950s, this La Nina is likely to persist and that suggests it may be dry next spring and if El Nino does not return, next summer. That still would not indicate greenhouse warming.

You see a cooling Pacific as part of solar driven global cooling should result in more La Ninas just as we saw from 1947 to 1977 when the Pacific and the earth last cooled. The warm Pacific from 1977 to 1997 led to more El Ninos for those decades. Only one significant La Nina occurred in those two decades leading some scientists to speculate a permanent El Nino was ensuing. Since the Pacific began cooling though in 1998, we have had 7 La Nina years and just 3 El Ninos. The earth is in the cooling part of the next cycle. Cooling can explain ALL of the extremes of the past few years.

Weather and climate is all about natural cycles.