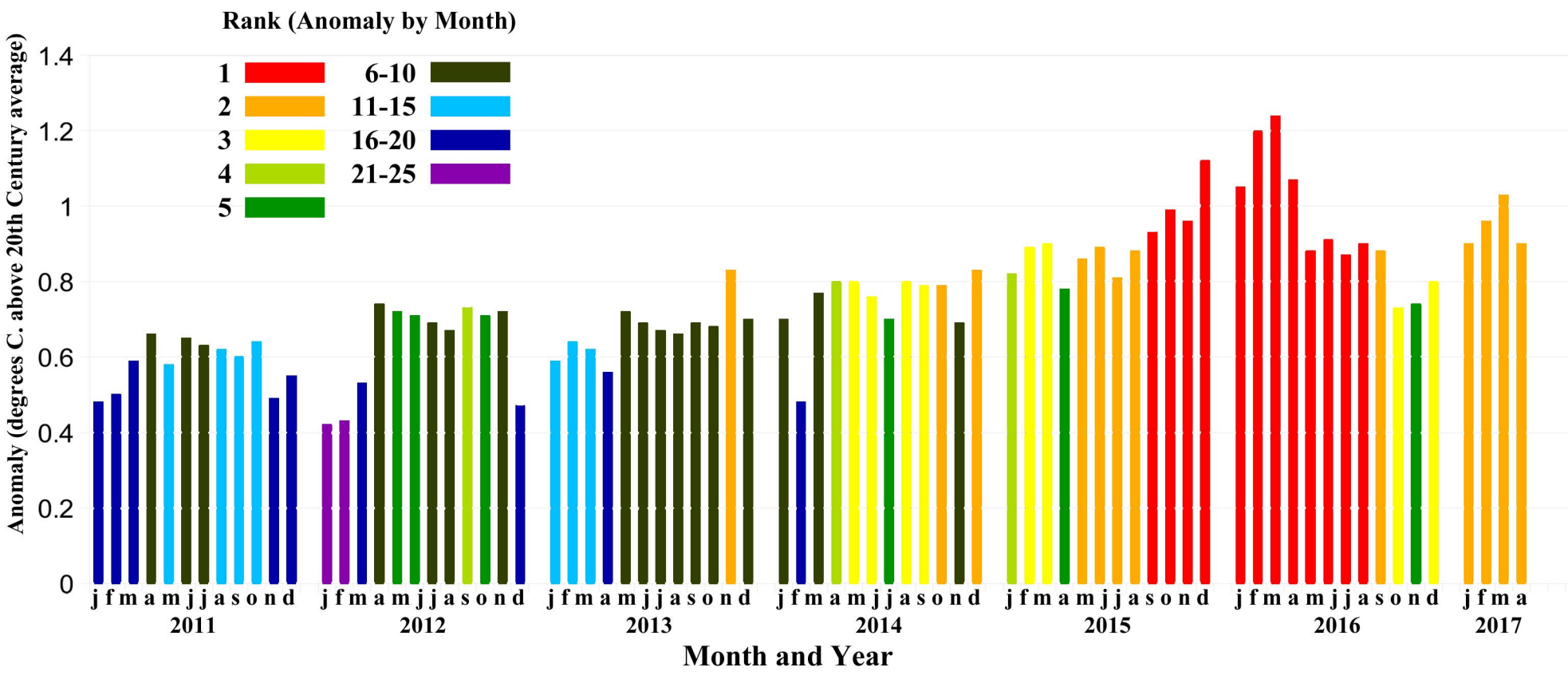

How to read this graph: **This graph compares each month separately to the 20th Century average and ranks them separately. For example: The warmest March, June and October are all colored red. The second warmest January, May and December are all colored orange. The February colored dark blue is between the 16th and 20th warmest February. The December colored yellow is the third warmest December. Etc.**

Some points to note:

1. Every month on the graph has an anomaly above 0.4 C. degrees. Indeed, the last month with an anomaly below 0.4 was Feb. 2008. The last month with a negative anomaly was Dec. 1984. The highest anomaly was 1.24 C. degrees in March 2016.

2. This graph shows a short term rising trend from 2011 to the present with a bump during the 2015-2016 El Nino event. 2010 (not shown) was the warmest year to date. It has since been surpassed by 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.

3. All 12 highest ranking months lie together between Sept. 2015 and August 2016, during a monster El Nino event. Nine of the 12 second highest ranking months lie between May 2015 and April 2017. The other three are Nov. 2013, Oct. 2014 and Dec. 2014.

4. March 2017 is one of six months with an anomaly greater than 1.0 C. degree. The other five (Dec. 2015 through April 2016) lie within the monster 2015-2016 El Nino event. March 2017 is the only non-El Nino month on record with anomaly greater than 1.0 C. degree.

5. The average monthly anomaly so far for 2017 is 0.95 C. degrees. The average monthly anomaly for 2016 was 0.94.

6. The data for this graph comes from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which may not continue to function effetively under the new administration.

7. The graph below (also from NOAA data) of 36 month overlapping averages from 1880 to the present shows a longer term rising trend, with an increasing rate of warming in recent years.