Central Water Commission
Technical Documentation Directorate
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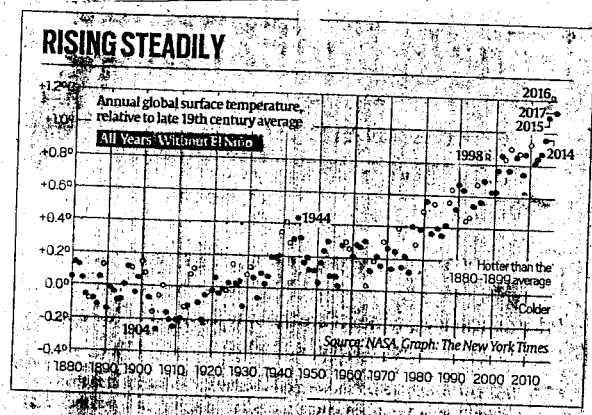

No El Niño, but the warming of Earth continues

2017 was second warmest year ever, says NASA; NOAA puts it at No. 3. However, both 2015, 2016 were years that saw a key Pacific heating event

HENRY FOUNTAIN, JUGAL K PATEL & NADJA POPOVICH

EARTH'S LONG-TERM warming trend continued in 2017, US government scientists reported Thursday, with average surface temperatures only slightly below the record heat of the previous year. But unlike 2016, last year's warmth was not aided by El Niño, the Pacific weather pattern that is usually linked to record-setting heat.

NASA ranked 2017 as the second-warmest year, after 2016. Scientists at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), who use a different analytical method, ranked it third, behind 2016 and 2015. Though 2015 was not technically an El Niño year, the phenomenon contributed to heat records that year and in 2016.

By both analyses, 17 of the 18 warmest years since modern record keeping began in 1880 have occurred since 2001. Overall, fuelled by emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, temperatures have increased more than 1 degree Celsius since the late 19th century.

In order to avoid the worst consequences of climate change, scientists say global temperatures must not increase more than 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

"Individual ranking of years is not necessarily the most important thing," Gavin A Schmidt, director of the Goddard Institute for Space Studies, the NASA group that conducted the analysis, said. "What we're seeing is an increasing string of years of temperatures more than 1 degree above the pre-industrial era. And we're not going to go back."

The warming trend continued as President Donald Trump announced that the United States would withdraw from the 2015 Paris Climate Accord and repeal the Clean Power Plan, an Obama-era measure designed to reduce emissions from power plants.

But more than statements from politicians or data from scientists, events last year reminded the world that the climate is changing.

Temperatures in the Arctic, which is warming about twice as fast as other parts of the planet, soared again during parts of 2017, and the region continued to lose sea ice and permafrost.

Much of the eastern half of the United States had an abnormally warm February, an occurrence that scientists said was made more likely by climate change. Scientists found the fingerprints of warming in many other weather events as well, including a June heat wave that led to wildfires in southern Europe and extreme heat in Australia's summer.

In other cases, the links to climate change were not as conclusive, but a series of catastrophes — including widespread hurricane damage from Texas to the Caribbean and lethal wildfires in California — seemed to indicate that such disasters were part of a new normal.

Researchers had expected that 2017 would end a string of three consecutive years with record temperatures. That string was exacerbated by a strong El Niño that began in 2015 ended in the second half of 2016.

Normally, trade winds around the tropical Pacific blow from east to west, moving warmer water away from the South American coast and piling it up around Asia and Australia. In an El Niño those trade winds weaken or even reverse, allowing the typically colder parts of the ocean to warm. This extra heat at the ocean's surface releases energy into the atmosphere, increasing global temperatures.

This is why, ordinarily, El Niño years tend to be the warmest years on record.

In a La Niña year, the oceanic pendulum tends to swing the other way, with the east-to-west trade winds becoming unusually strong, strengthening the process by which cold waters emerge from the ocean. That leads to cooler than normal ocean temperatures and, as a result, cooler atmospheric temperatures.

The world is now experiencing a weak La Niña, with ocean temperatures in the Pacific slightly below normal, said Anthony Barnston, chief forecaster with the International Research Institute for Climate and Society at Columbia University.

"That will probably hold back the average mean temperatures from breaking records again," Dr Barnston said.

The NOAA and NASA analyses use temperature measurements from weather stations on land and at sea. The analyses differ largely in how they treat the Arctic. In NASA's method, the region has more of an influence on the overall average.

Zeke Hausfather of the private research group Berkeley Earth said that despite the weak La Niña, "It doesn't seem like there's any evidence things are cooling down."

"My guess is that 2018 will be pretty similar to 2017," he said.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

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2017 was world's hottest year ever without El Nino, says Nasa

17 Of 18 Earth's Warmest Years Have Now Occurred Since 2001

Henry Fountain, Jugal K Patel & Nadja Popovich

Earth's long-term warming trend continued in 2017, government scientists reported on Thursday, with average surface temperatures only slightly below the record heat of the previous year. But unlike 2016, last year's warmth was not aided by El Niño, the Pacific weather pattern that is usually linked to record-setting heat.

Nasa ranked 2017 the second-warmest year, after 2016. Scientists at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, who use a different analytical method, ranked it third, behind 2016 and 2015. Though 2015 was not technically an El Niño year, the phenomenon contributed to heat records that year and in 2016.

By both analyses, 17 of the 18 warmest years since modern record keeping began in 1880 have occurred since 2001. Overall, fueled by emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, temperatures have increased more than 1 degree Celsius (1.8 degrees Fahrenheit) since the late 19th century. In order to avoid the worst consequences of climate change, scientists say global temperatures must not increase more than 2 degrees Celsius.

"Individual ranking of years is not necessarily the most important thing," Gavin A Schmidt, director of the Goddard Institute for Space Studies, the Nasa group that conducted the analysis, said in an interview. "What we're seeing is an increasing string of years of temperatures more than 1 degree above the pre-industrial era. And we're not going to go back."

The warming trend continued as President Trump announced that US would withdraw from the 2015 Paris climate accord and repeal the Clean Power Plan, an Obama-era measure designed to reduce emissions from power plants.

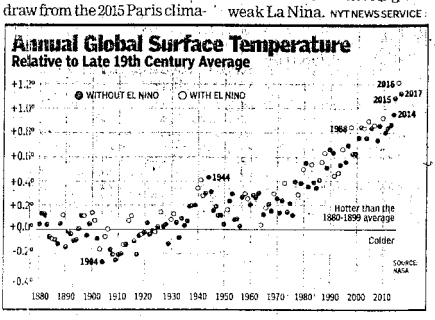
But more than statements from politicians or data from scientists, events last year reminded the world that the climate is changing. Temperatures in the Arctic, warming about twice as fast as other parts of the planet, soared again during parts of 2017, and the region continued to lose sea ice and permafrost.

In other cases the links to climate change were not as conclusive, but a series of catastrophes seemed to indicate that such disasters were part of a new normal. Researchers had expected that 2017 would end a string of three consecutive years with record temperatures. That string was exacerbated by a strong El Niño that began in 2015 ended in the second half of 2016.

Normally, trade winds around the tropical Pacific blow from east to west, moving warmer water away from the South American coast and piling it up around Asia and Australia. In an El Niño those trade winds weaken or even reverse, allowing the typically colder parts of the ocean to warm. This extra heat at the ocean's surface releases energy into the atmosphere, increasing global temperatures.

This is why, ordinarily, El Niño years tend to be the warmest years on record.

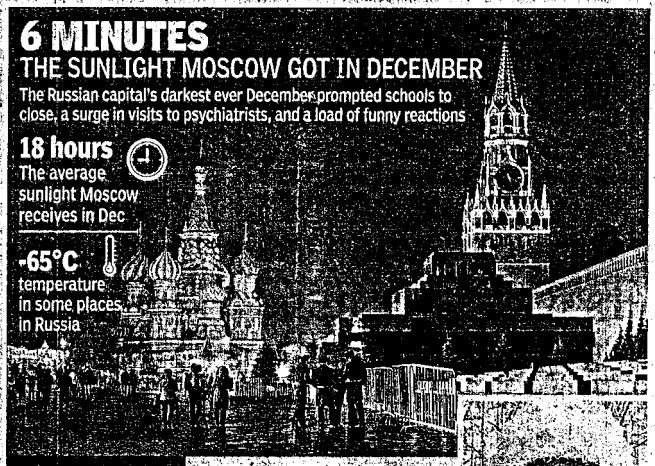
In a La Niña year, the oceanic pendulum tends to swing the other way, with the east-to-west winds becoming unusually strong, strengthening the process by which cold waters emerge from the ocean. That leads to cooler than normal ocean temperatures and cooler atmospheric temperatures. What we are witnessing is a weak La Nina. NYT NEWS SERVICE



AN 81-YR-OLD EYES COMEBACK, A 4

6 MINUTES
THE SUNLIGHT MOSCOW GOT IN DECEMBER

The Russian capital's darkest ever December prompted schools to close, a surge in visits to psychiatrists, and a load of funny reactions



18 hours
The average sunlight Moscow receives in Dec

-65°C
temperature in some places in Russia

REASON?
Warm Atlantic air masses that continually swept over the region with strong, damp winds that thickened the cloud cover, according to country's weather service director Roman Vilfand

SOCIAL MEDIA WORKS UP A STORM
Reports of the storm unleashed a tide of snarky comment on social media, with an American on Twitter even calling it "Hillary's revenge"

"Why do you need the sun, if your special path is illuminated by the sunfaced Putin"
@pinchofhate

A photo of Anastasia Gruzdeva standing outside in Yakutsk, the regional capital, with frost-covered eyelashes has garnered more than 40,000 likes on Instagram

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Odisha to get hi-tech cyclone early warning system soon

ON GUARD Disaster alerts will be issued through sirens from 122 towers

Debabrata Mohanty
letters@hindustantimes.com

BHUBANESWAR: Odisha will in April become the first Indian state to have an early warning system in place for natural disasters such as cyclones and tsunamis for people living along its coast.

Disaster warnings would be issued through sirens that will go off simultaneously from 122 towers in six coastal districts, disaster management department secretary Bishnupada Sethi said on Thursday.

"The EWDS (Early Warning Dissemination System) project aims to establish a 'fool-proof' communication system to address the existing gaps in disseminating disaster warning up to the community level," he said.

The districts are Balasore, Bhadrak, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Puri and Ganjam.

A coastal state, Odisha is prone to cyclones that cause huge loss of life and property. A super cyclone in 1999 left 10,000 people dead.

"The moment information about an impending cyclone or tsunami would be received, a press of button in the control room in Bhubaneswar would set off the sirens, which would be heard in a radius of 15km, Sethi said. Satellite-based mobile data voice terminal sets would be installed in Bhubaneswar and the six districts.

These will establish a broadband connection from a remote site, allowing officials to communicate through voice, data and video when all communication networks fail.

Digital mobile radio (DMR) sets are also being provided. "During disasters, mobile phone communication system is not reliable; DMRs are used world over for noise-free communication," said G Krishnan of L&T which is installing the radio sets.

Digital radio repeaters would automatically keep sending the warning. Alerts would also be sent through text messages to all mobile phone subscribers in the area likely to be affected.

Ham radios, land phone and similar devices would be used to get the message across under the ₹75-crore project that is supported by World Bank's national cyclone risk mitigation project.

LIFE AND PROPERTY AT RISK

Districts: Balasore, Bhadrak, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Puri, Ganjam

Blocks: 22 (in these six districts)

Vulnerable population: 1.5 crore

Early warning dissemination sets to be installed: 122 places, including schools

Cyclones in Odisha

- October 1999 — Super cyclone — 10,000 dead, 1.5 crore affected
- October 2013 — Phailin — 44 dead, 1.3 crore affected
- October 2014 — Hudhud — four dead, 1 lakh affected

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Warmest Jan day in 8 years

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: The mild winter in the capital so far turned even milder on Thursday, when Delhi recorded its warmest day in January in eight years with the mercury touching 27.7 degrees Celsius, eight notches above normal.

Delhi last experienced a warmer day in January in 2010, when the temperature hit 28 degrees Celsius, met officials said.

The maximum touched 27 degrees Celsius at locations like Lodhi Road and Aya Nagar on Thursday. The minimum was, however, recorded around normal for the season at 7 degrees Celsius

The city was shrouded in dense fog in the morning which saw visibility drop below 200 metres and air quality touched 'severe' levels by the evening with misty conditions prevailing through the day. Met officials, however, forecast some respite ahead with Delhi likely to receive some rain on January 23 and 24 due to a western disturbance.

Officials from the Regional Weather Forecasting Centre (RWFC) expect the mercury to stay in a similar range on Friday with maximum and minimum likely to be around 27 and 8 degrees Celsius. The highest temperature in January in the past 25 years was 29 degrees Celsius recorded on January 27, 2007.

The maximum also touched 27 degrees Celsius at locations like Lodhi Road and Aya Nagar on Thursday. Delhi's minimum was, however, recorded around normal for the season at 7 degrees Celsius.

"There are westerly and northwesterly winds blowing which have raised the temperature. While the minimum is hovering around normal, the maximum is very high for this time of the season. Delhi NCR may see some respite soon with an active western disturbance is likely to bring light rain on January 23. Delhi will see moderate to dense fog on Friday as well," said Kuldeep Shrivastav, head of RWFC.

Delhi's overall Air Quality Index, meanwhile, was recorded at 395 at 4pm on Thursday with AQI crossing 400 in the evening. An AQI over 400 is classified as 'severe'.

At 27.7°C, Thurs was warmest Jan day in 8 yrs

Thursday was Delhi's warmest day in January in the last eight years, with the mercury touching 27.7°C, eight notches above normal. The city last recorded a higher maximum temperature in January in 2010 when it touched 28°C. However, the temperature is likely to dip again, with Delhi likely to receive some rain on January 23. P8 & 24

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'2017 was the second or third warmest year'

Average surface temperatures were 1.1°C above pre-industrial levels

REUTERS
OSLO

7-19

Last year was the second or third warmest on record behind 2016, and the hottest without an extra dose of heat caused by an El Niño event in the Pacific Ocean, the United Nations (UN) said on Thursday.

Average surface temperatures in 2017 were 1.1°C (2.0 Fahrenheit) above pre-industrial times, creeping towards a 1.5°C (2.7 F) ceiling set as the most ambitious limit for global warming by almost 200 nations under the Paris agreement.

No El Niño last year

Last year was indistinguishable, so far, from 2015 as the second or third warmest behind 2016, making 2017 "the warmest year without an El Niño", the UN's World Meteorological Organization (WMO) said.

Temperatures in both 2016 and 2015 were lifted by an El Niño, a natural event which can disrupt weather patterns worldwide every few years and releases heat from the Pacific Ocean into the atmosphere.

Seventeen of the warmest 18 years since records began in the 19th century have now happened since 2000, confirming that ever more greenhouse gases are driving up temperatures, the WMO said.

Among extreme weather events last year, the Caribbean and the United States suffered a battering from hurricanes, the Arctic ended 2017 with the least sea ice for mid-winter and tropical coral reefs suffered from high water temperatures.

In the U.S. alone, weather and climate-related disasters cost a record $306 billion, especially hurricanes Harvey, Maria and Irma, NOAA said last week.

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मौसम की बात... पश्चिमी विक्षोभ सक्रिय होने से बनी बरसात की संभावना

पंजाब-19-1-18

23 को बारिश होने पर बढ़ेगी ठंड

खास बातें...

- दिल्ली, उत्तरी राजस्थान, पंजाब, हरियाणा, पश्चिमी यूपी, हिमाचल प्रदेश और जेएंडके में होगी बारिश
- 18 जनवरी को वर्ष 2010 के बाद जनवरी माह में अधिकतम तापमान किया गया दर्ज

नई दिल्ली, (पंजाब केसरी): दिल्ली और उत्तर भारत के कई राज्यों में आगामी 23 जनवरी को बरसात होने की संभावना जताई जा रही है। पश्चिमी विक्षोभ सक्रिय होने के कारण ऐसी स्थिति बनने जा रही है। अनुमान है कि बरसात के बाद एक बार फिर से ठिठुरन वाली सर्दी पड़ेगी।

राजधानी में गुरुवार की सुबह कोहरे की वजह से सड़क, रेल और हवाई यातायात प्रभावित रहा। आलम यह रहा कि नौकरीपेशा लोग अपने काम पर देरी से पहुंचे, वहीं स्कूलों में दिल्ली में बाहरी राज्यों से कैब से आने वाले शिक्षक भी स्कूल देरी से पहुंचे। कोहरे के कारण वाहनों की गति मंद पड़ गई। शुक्रवार की सुबह भी कोहरा जारी रहेगा, लेकिन थोड़ी राहत मिलेगी। गुरुवार को दिल्ली में अधिकतम तापमान 27.7, जबकि न्यूनतम तापमान 7 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज किया गया। अधिकतम तापमान में सामान्य से आठ डिग्री की वृद्धि दर्ज की गई। मौसम विभाग के अनुसार शुक्रवार को दिल्ली का अधिकतम तापमान 27, जबकि न्यूनतम तापमान 8 डिग्री रहने की संभावना है। प्रादेशिक मौसम पूर्वानुमान केन्द्र दिल्ली के प्रमुख डॉ. कुलदीप श्रीवास्तव ने बताया कि वर्ष 2010 में जनवरी माह के दौरान अधिकतम तापमान 28 डिग्री रहा था। उसके बाद से अब जनवरी माह में अधिकतम तापमान 27.7 डिग्री तक पहुंच गया। उन्होंने बताया कि पश्चिमी विक्षोभ के सक्रिय होने से आगामी 23 जनवरी को दिल्ली और आसपास के राज्यों में बरसात होने की संभावना बन रही है। उनके अनुसार दिल्ली के अलावा, हरियाणा, उत्तरी राजस्थान, पंजाब, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू-कश्मीर में बारिश होगी। इससे एक बार दोबारा से ठंड बढ़ेगी। अनुमान है कि 24 जनवरी की शाम या रात को बारिश होगी। इससे उत्तर भारत के कई हिस्से ठंड की चपेट में आ जाएंगे।

दिल्ली के अलग केन्द्रों की बात करें तो गुरुवार को अधिकतम व न्यूनतम तापमान पालम 26.6 व 9.7, लोधी रोड 27.1 व 6.9, रिज 25.8 व 10.2, आया नगर 27 व 9.4, जाफरपुर 22.9 व 6.2, मुंगेशपुर 22.6 व 5.7 और नरेला में 23.5 व 5.6 डिग्री दर्ज किया। हालांकि अगले एक सप्ताह तक अधिकतम तापमान 22 से 25, जबकि न्यूनतम तापमान 5 से 9 डिग्री सेल्सियस तक रहने की संभावना है, लेकिन कोहरा कम या ज्यादा बना रहेगा।

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यमुना एक्शन प्लान मार्च तक लागू करें : गडकरी

नई दिल्ली | प्रमुख संवाददाता

दिल्ली में यमुना को साफ व स्वच्छ बनने के लिए शुरू किए गए यमुना एक्शन प्लान को मार्च 2018 तक पूरा किया जाए। मामले में दिल्ली सरकार को केंद्रीय जल संसाधन मंत्री नितिन गडकरी ने आदेश जारी किए हैं।

मामले में गुरुवार को मुख्यमंत्री अरविंद केजरीवाल के साथ बैठक हुई। जहां यमुना एक्शन प्लान के तहत चल रही योजनाओं पर चर्चा की गई। जानकारी के मुताबिक इस योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए केंद्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को हर संभव मदद देने का आश्वासन दिया है। बैठक में दिल्ली जल बोर्ड व यमुना से संबंधित मामलों पर विस्तार से चर्चा की गई है।

सूत्रों ने बताया कि केंद्रीय मंत्री ने दिल्ली सरकार को सलाह दी है कि पानी के पुनः प्रयोग की योजनाओं पर काम करें। इस पानी का प्रयोग बागवानी, निर्माण, सीएनजी प्लांट समेत अन्य चीजों के लिए किया जाए।

निर्देश

- यमुना एक्शन प्लान के तहत चल रही योजनाओं पर चर्चा की गई
- जल बोर्ड व यमुना से संबंधित मामलों पर विस्तार से चर्चा

20-1-18

News item/letter/article/editorial published : 19.1.2018

Hindustan Times | Nav Bharat Times (Hindi) | M.P.Chronicle
Statesman | Punjab Keshari (Hindi) | A a j (Hindi)
The Times of India (N.D.) | The Hindu | Indian Nation
Indian Express | Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi) ✓ | Nai Duniya (Hindi)
Tribune | Deccan Chronicle | The Times of India (A)
Hindustan (Hindi) | Deccan Herald | Blitz

and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC

पश्चिम बंगाल की नदियों के जल में प्रदूषण चरम पर

गंगा समेत 17 नदियों का जल नहाने के भी लायक नहीं

19-1-18

पत्रिका न्यूज़ नेटवर्क
rajasthanpatrika.com

कोलकाता. पश्चिम बंगाल में नदियों के जल में प्रदूषण चरम पर है। गंगा समेत 17 नदियों के जल में प्रदूषण का आलम यह है कि वह नहाने के लायक भी नहीं है। पश्चिम बंगाल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (डब्ल्यूबीपीसीबी) की ओर से हाल में जारी हुई रिपोर्ट में यह सनसनीखेज खुलासा हुआ है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार राज्य में बहने वाली 17 नदियों के जल में कोलीफॉर्म बैक्टीरिया की मात्रा काफी अधिक है। केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के अनुसार नदी जल में प्रति 100 मिलीलीटर कोलीफॉर्म बैक्टीरिया की संख्या 500 से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। कोलीफार्म बैक्टीरिया मानव स्वास्थ्य के लिए बेहद हानिकारक है। भारत में सबसे ज्यादा लोग जलजनित बीमारियों के शिकार होते हैं। पीलिया, पेचिश समेत जलजनित रोगों की मुख्य वजह उसमें पाए जाने वाला कोलीफार्म बैक्टीरिया होता है। डब्ल्यूबीपीसीबी के अधिकारियों के अनुसार नदियों के प्रदूषण का मुख्य कारण उनमें नालों का गंदा जल, कारखानों के रसायन, लोगों का मल-मूत्र आदि का मिश्रण, मानव व पशुओं की लाशों के अवशेषों को फेंका जाना है। लम्बे समय से राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस दिशा में काम किया जा रहा है, लेकिन इस दिशा में अभी भी बहुत कुछ करने की जरूरत है। नदियों के जल में प्रदूषण मानव जीवन और पर्यावरण संतुलन के लिए खतरनाक है।

गंगा में कहां कितना प्रदूषण

स्थान	बैक्टीरिया की संख्या (प्रति 100 मिली लीटर में)
दक्षिणेश्वर	4.00 लाख
शिवपुर	2.80 लाख
गार्डनरीच	2.40 लाख
बहरमपुर	1.10 लाख

अन्य बड़ी नदियों में प्रदूषण का स्तर

महानंदा	14 हजार
तीस्ता	07 हजार
करोला	14 हजार
कालजनी	14 हजार
दामोदर	90 हजार
बराकर	17 हजार
कंसाई	17 हजार
द्वारका	34 हजार

वर्ष 2015 में लिए गए थे नमूने

डब्ल्यूबीपीसीबी ने उक्त सर्वे के लिए वर्ष 2015 में राज्य में बहने वाली सभी नदियों के जल का नमूना संग्रह किया था।

इन नदियों का जल अधिक प्रदूषित

गंगा (भागीरथी, हुगली), महानंदा, तीस्ता, करोला, कालजनी, दामोदर, बराकर, कंसाई, द्वारका।

इनका कहना है

यह केवल बंगाल की समस्या नहीं है। हरिद्वार से लेकर गंगासागर तक कहीं भी गंगा का पानी नहाने के लायक नहीं है।

कल्याण रुद्र,
चेयरमैन, डब्ल्यूबीपीसीबी

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Covering L., YIS