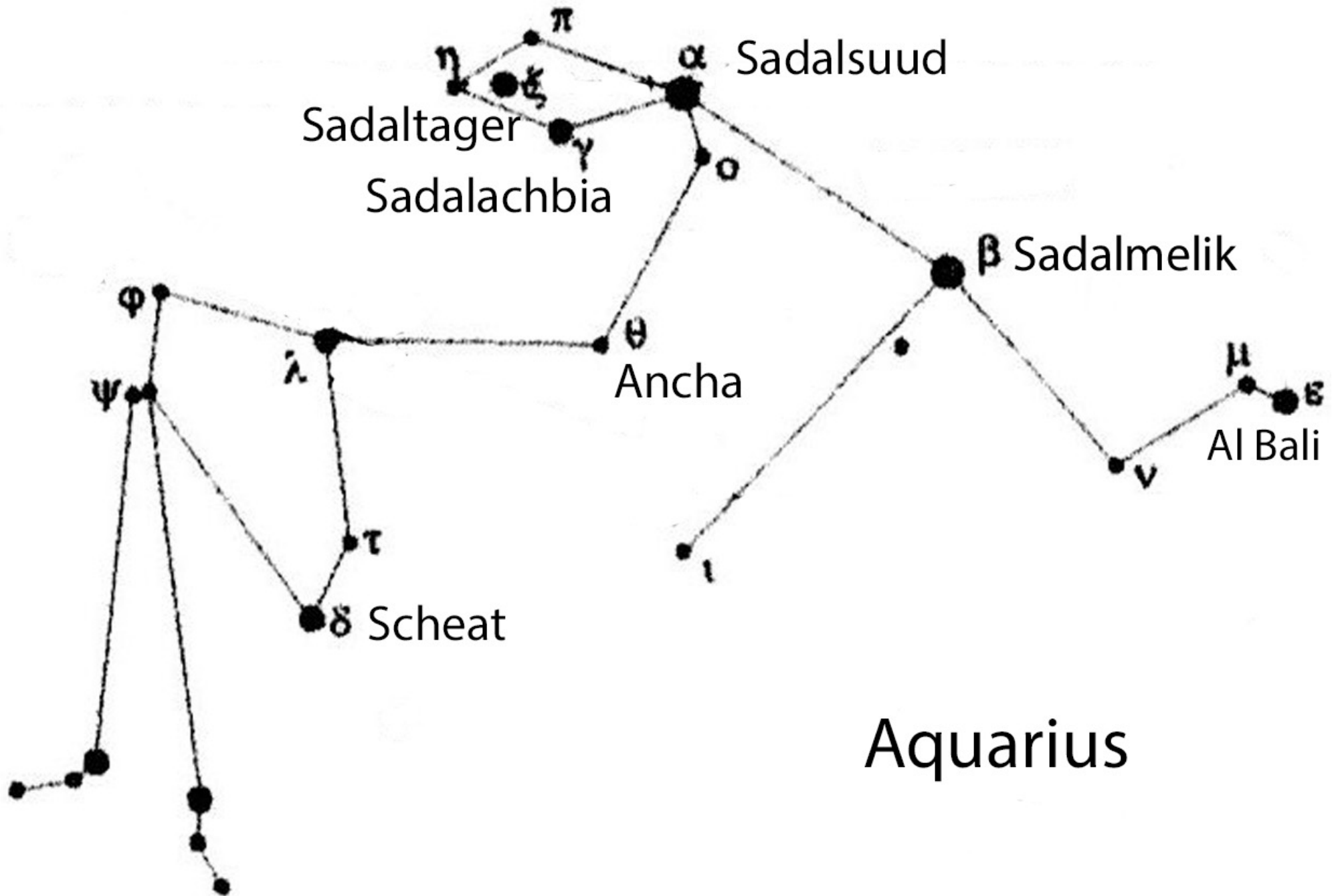


# FALL EQUINOX

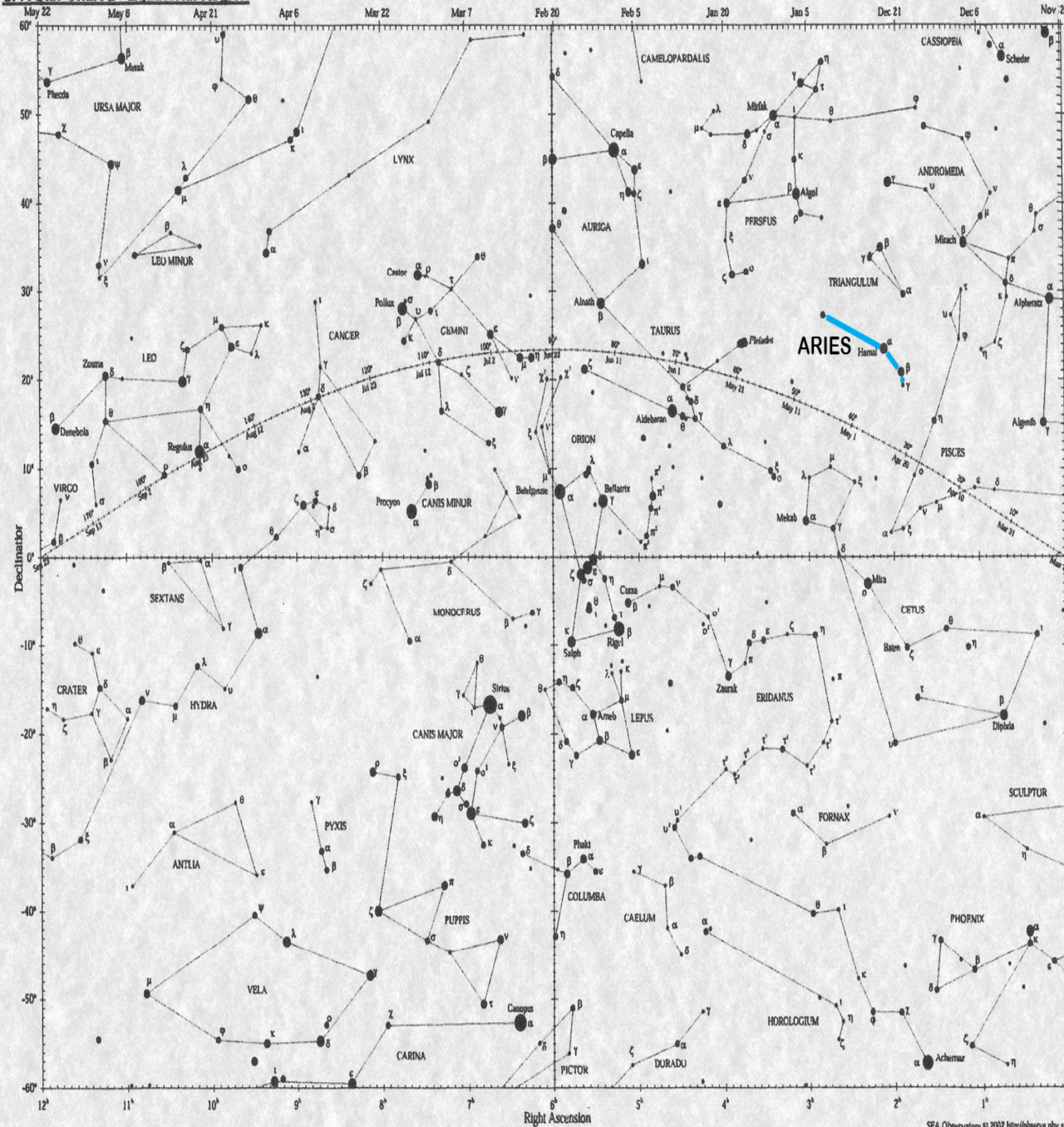




Aquarius

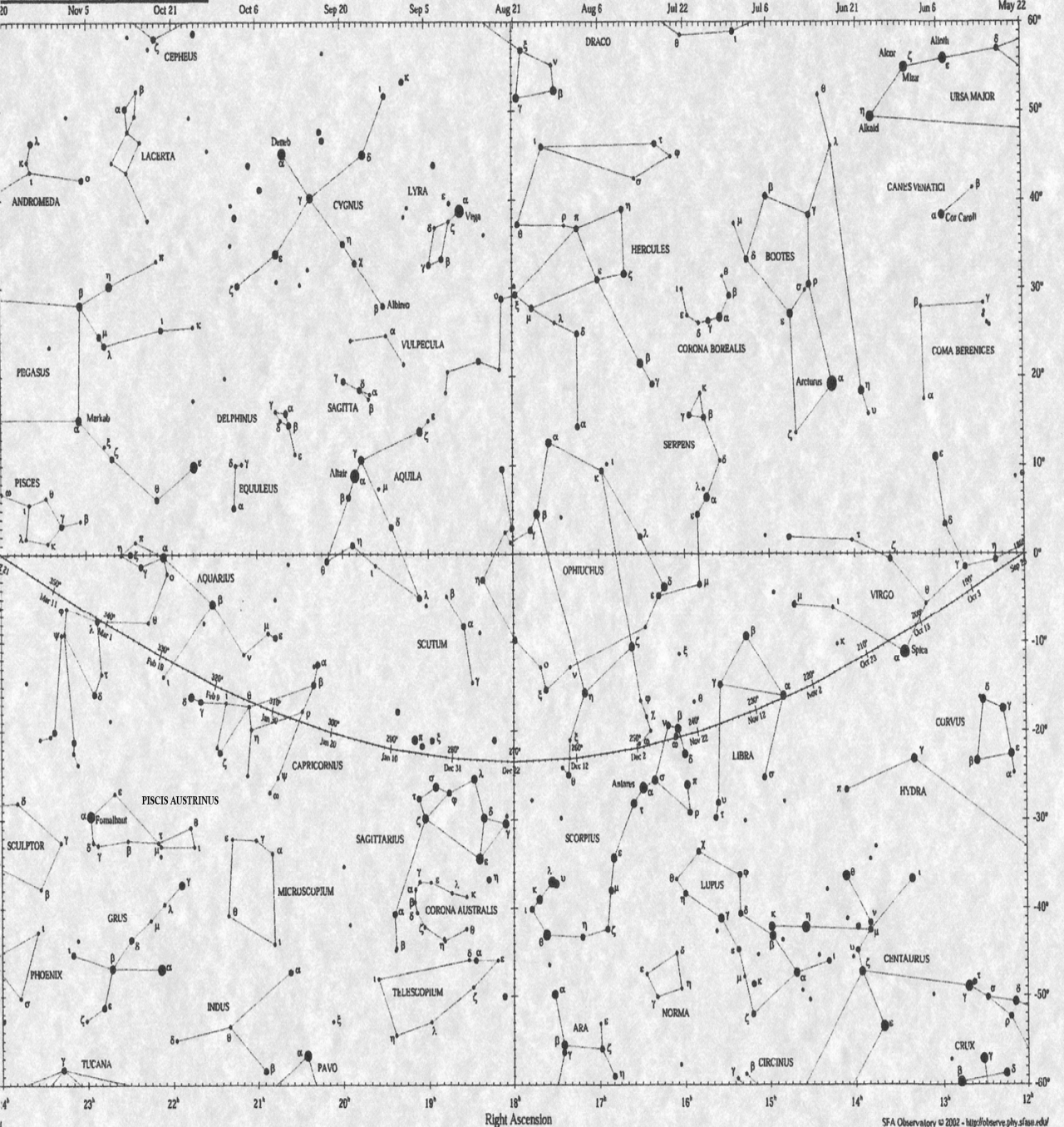
# SFA Star Chart 2 - Equatorial Region

Local Meridian for 8 PM



# Star Chart 3 - Equatorial Region

Local Meridian for 8 PM



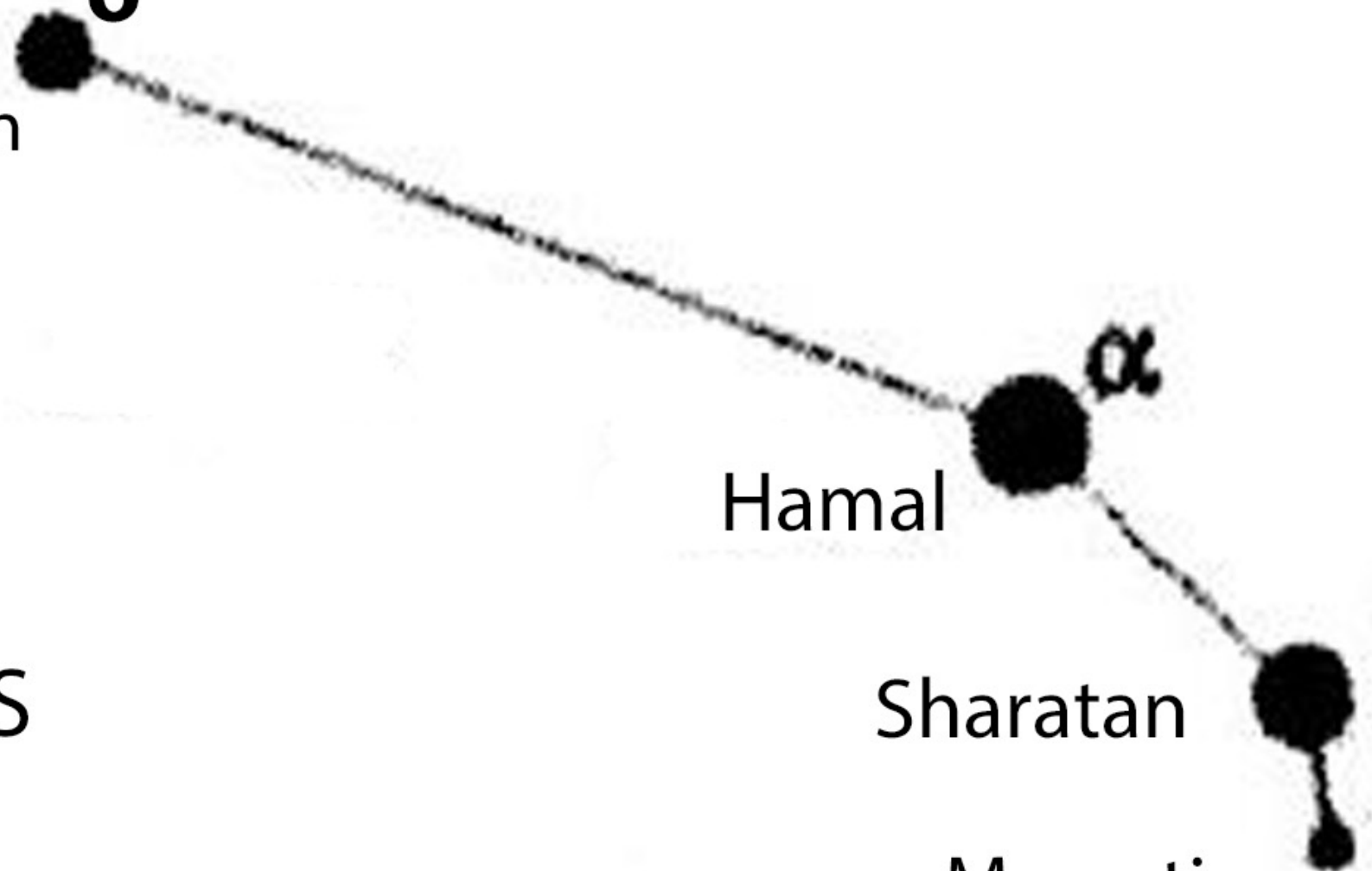
$\delta$   
Botein

$\alpha$   
Hamal

ARIES

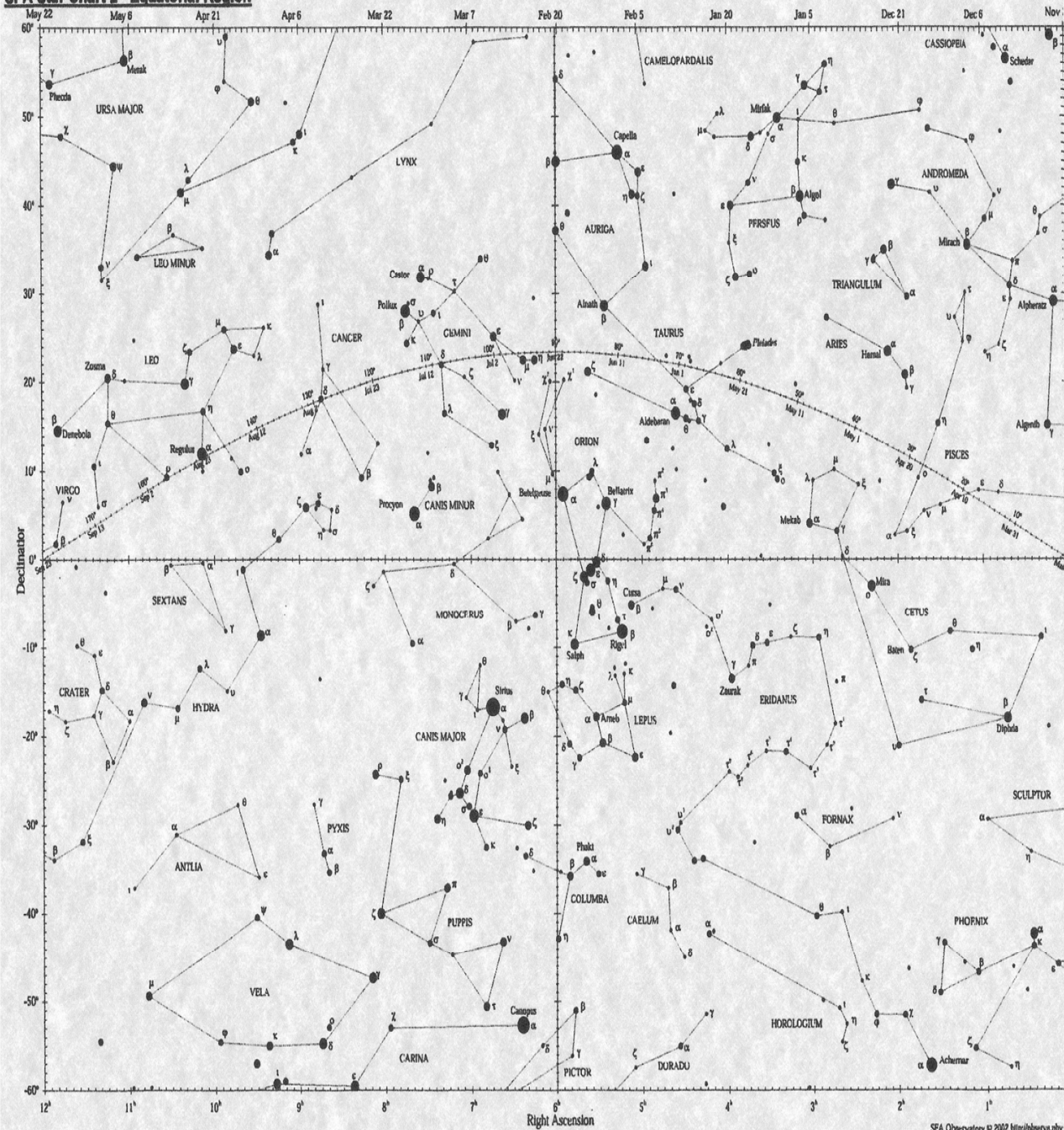
Sharatan  $\beta$

Mesartim  $\gamma$



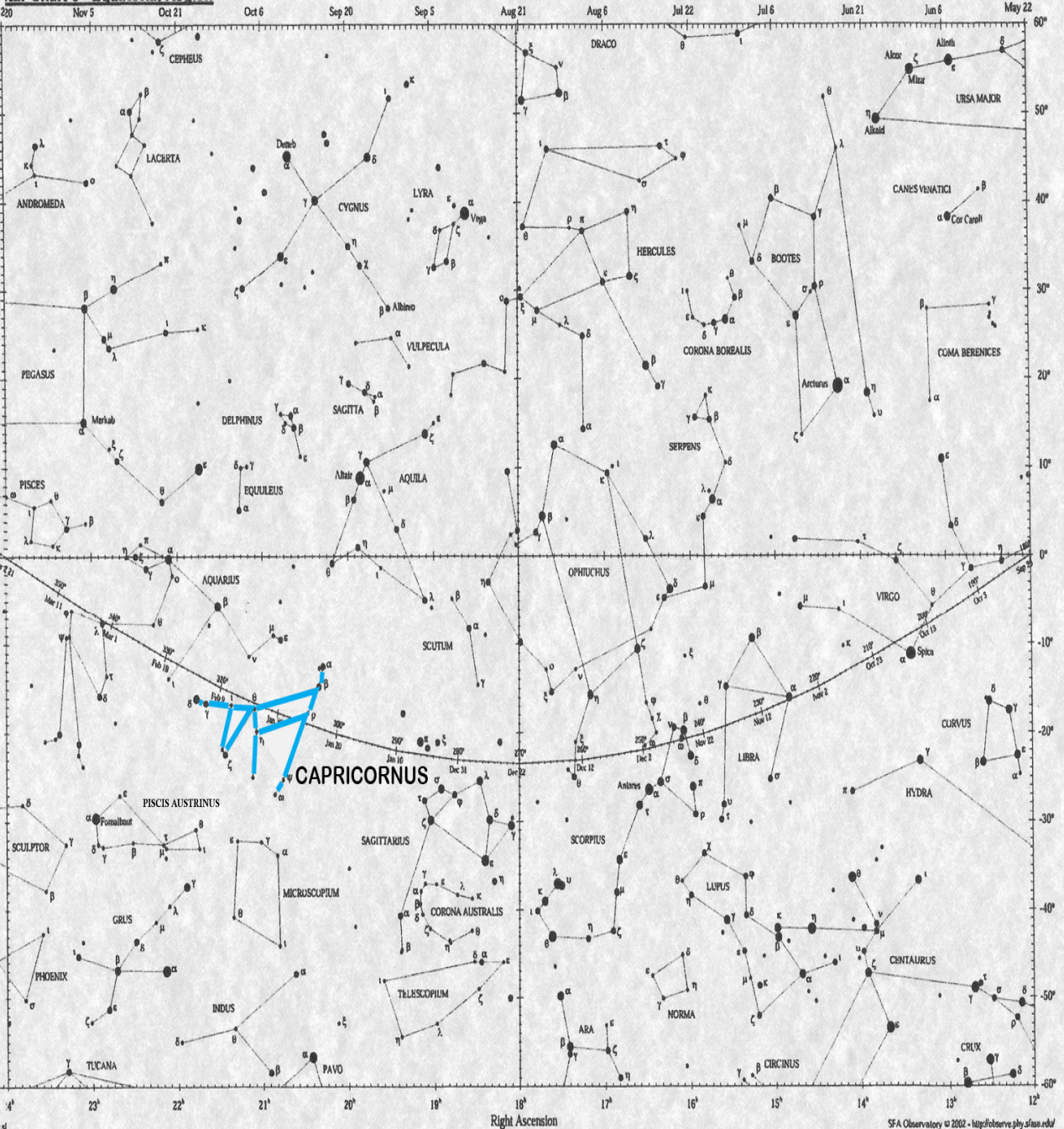
# SFA Star Chart 2 - Equatorial Region

Local Meridian for 8 PM



# Star Chart 3 - Equatorial Region

Local Meridian for 8 PM



Deneb Algedi

$\delta$



$\gamma$

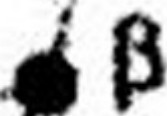
Nashira

$\epsilon$

$\theta$



$\alpha$  Algedi



$\beta$  Dabih

$\rho$

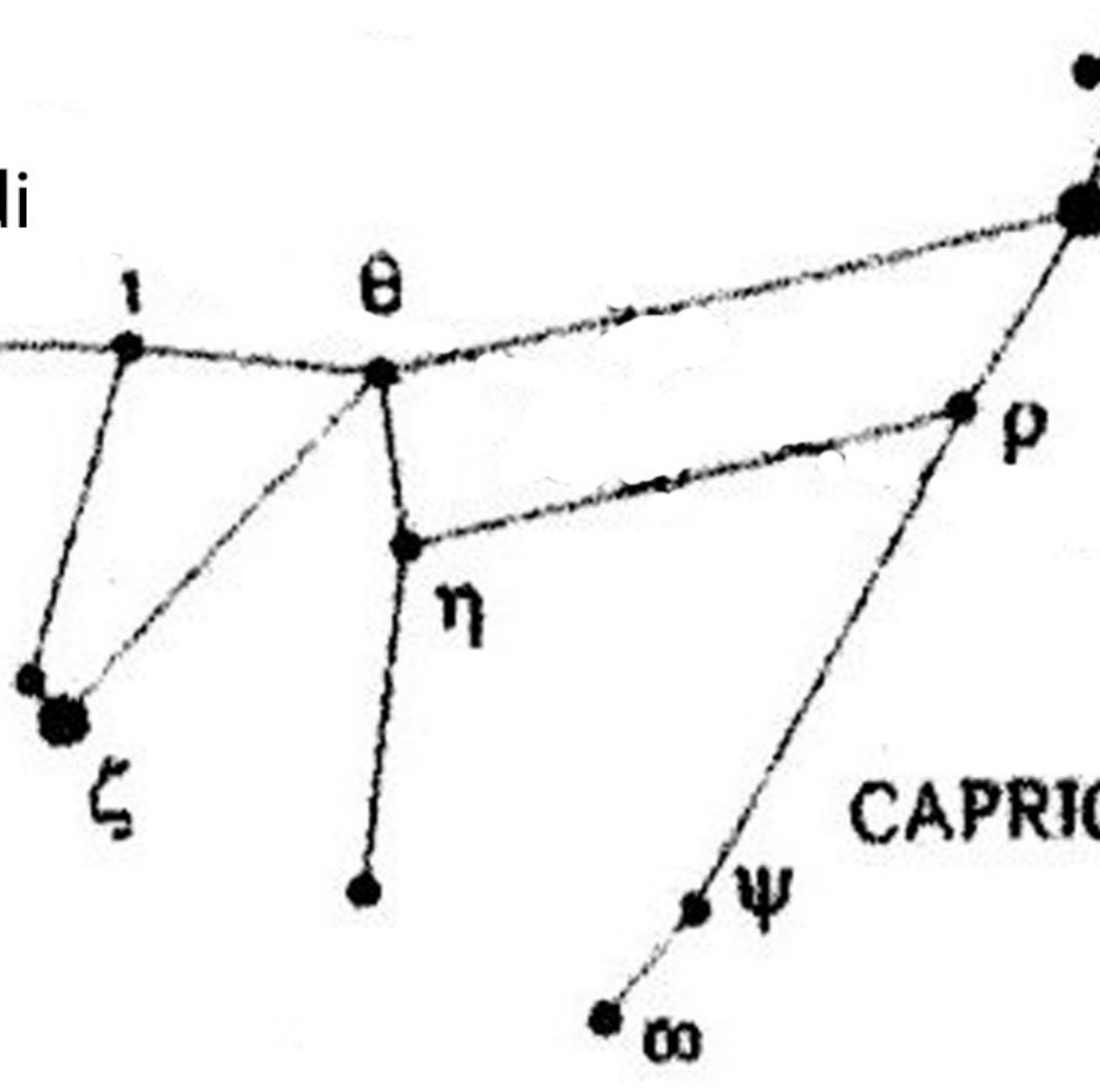
$\eta$

$\zeta$

**CAPRICORNUS**

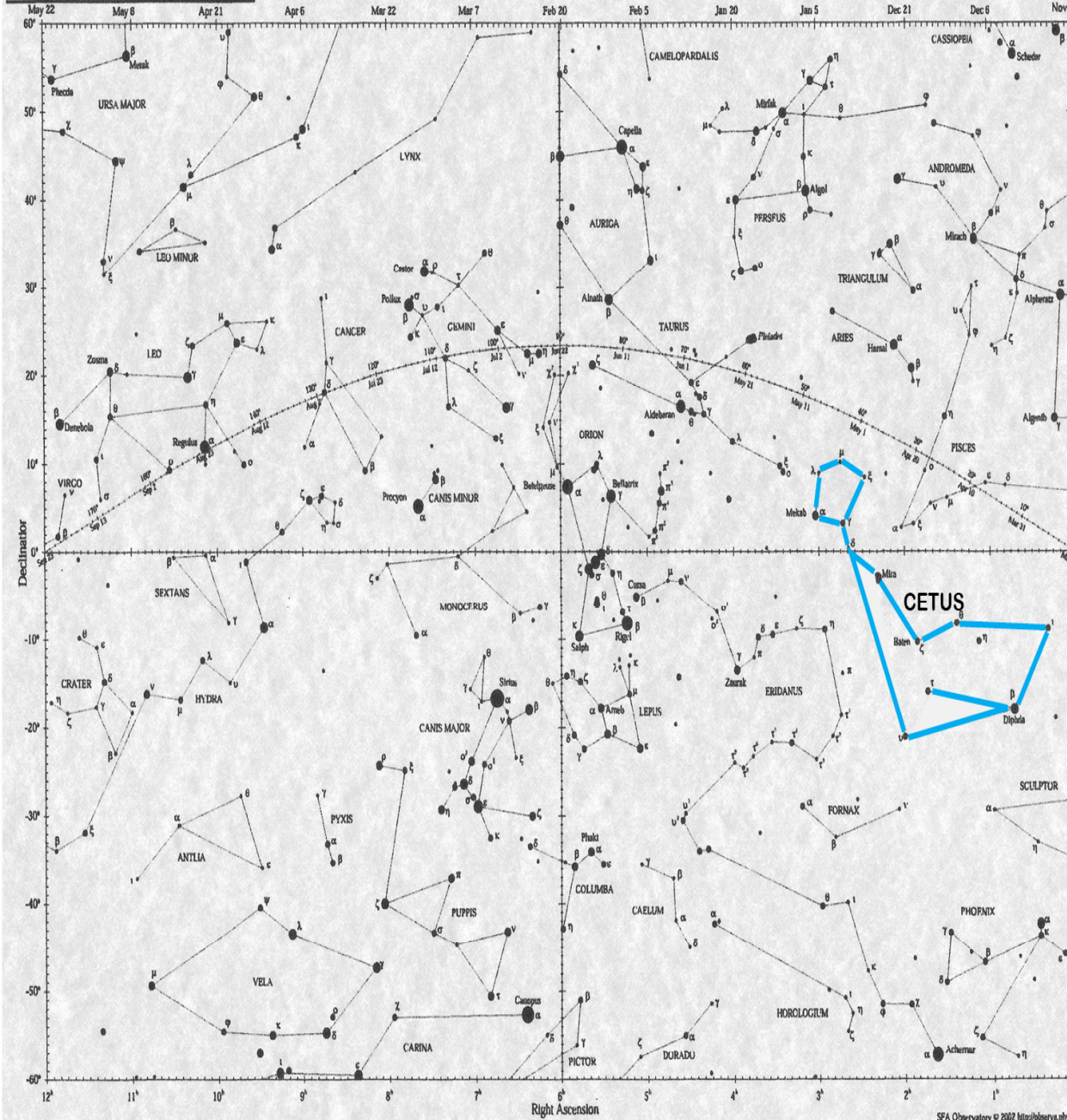
$\psi$

$\omega$



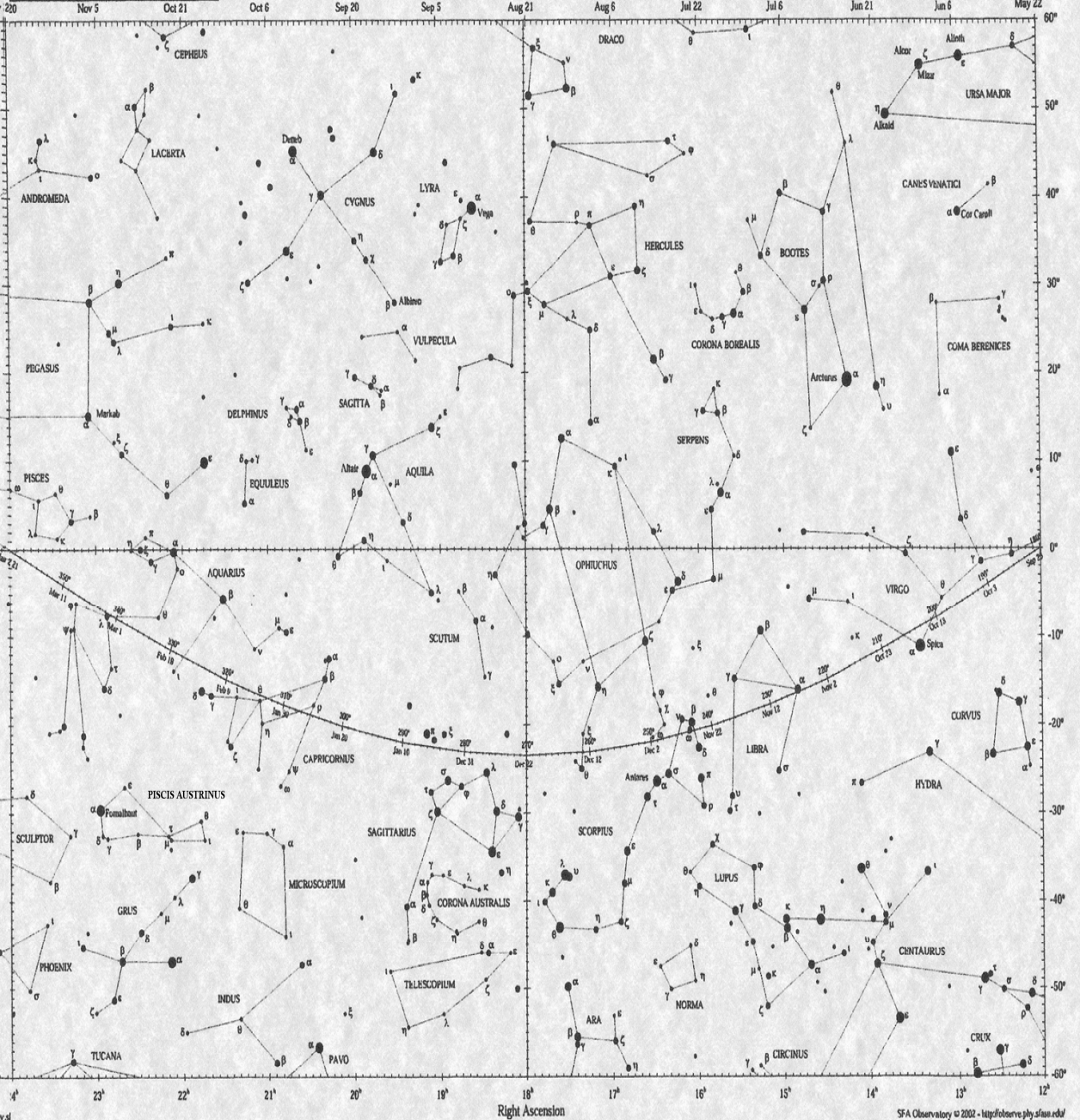
# SFA Star Chart 2 - Equatorial Region

Local Meridian for 8 PM



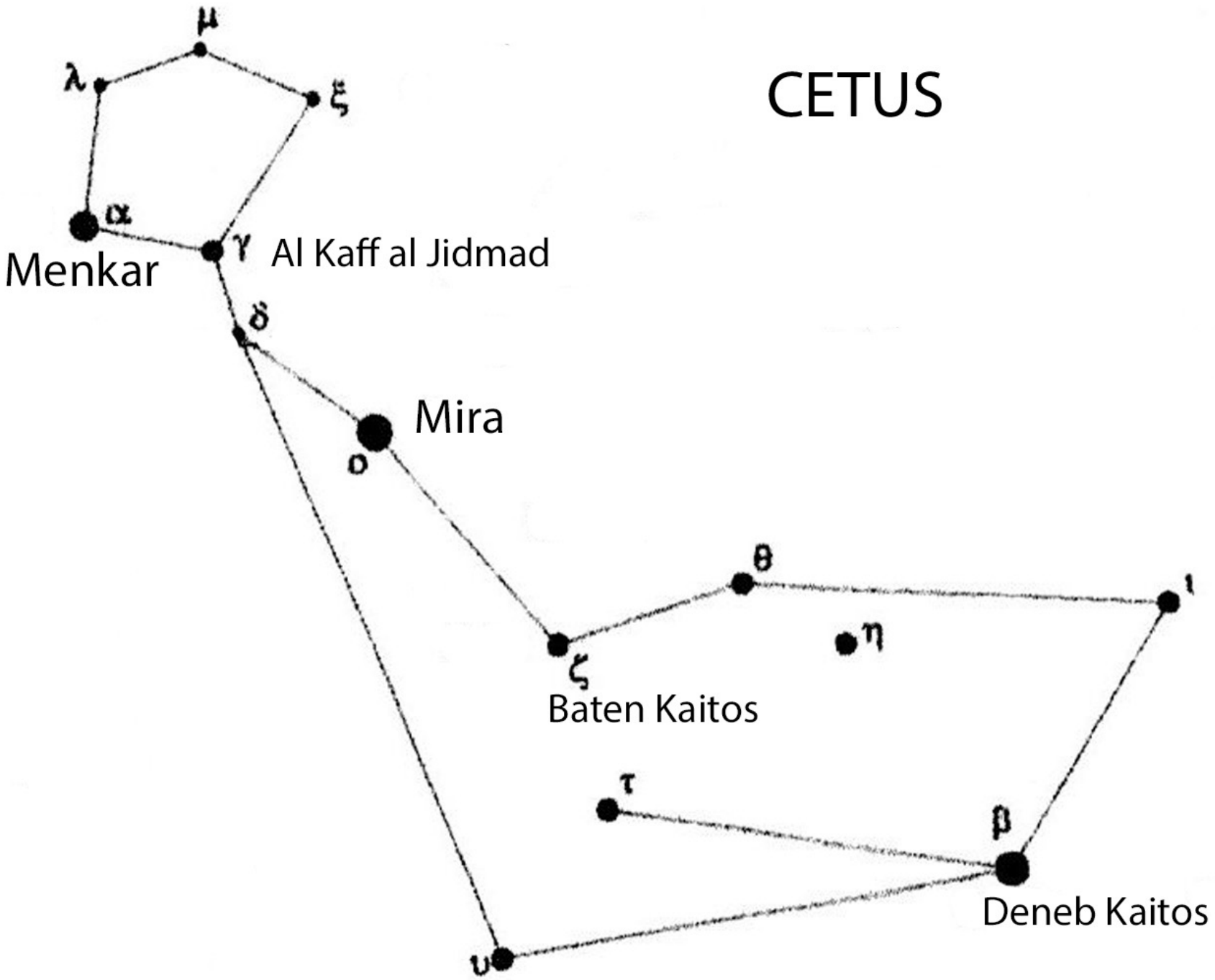
# Star Chart 3 - Equatorial Region

Local Meridian for 8 PM





# CETUS

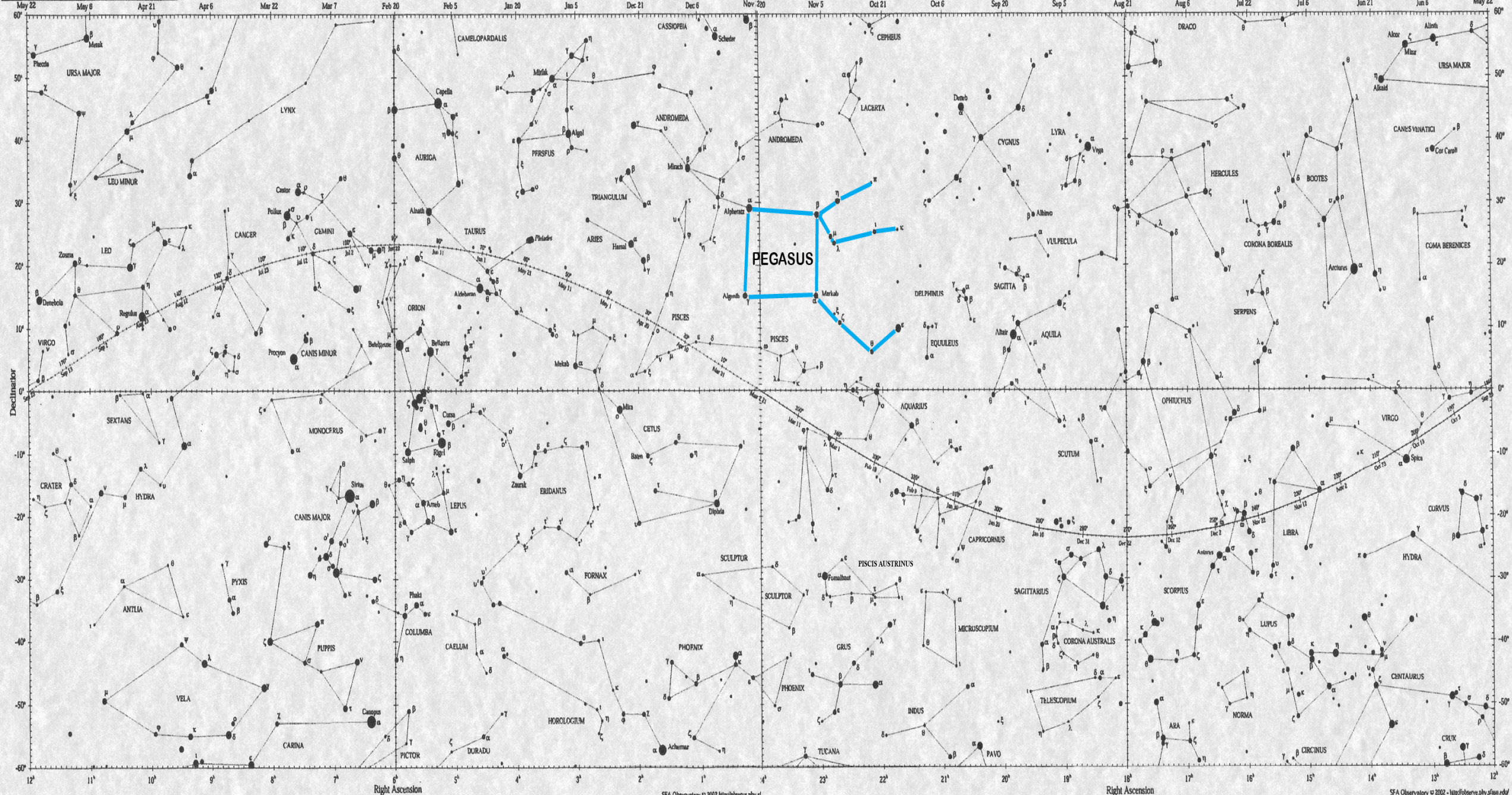


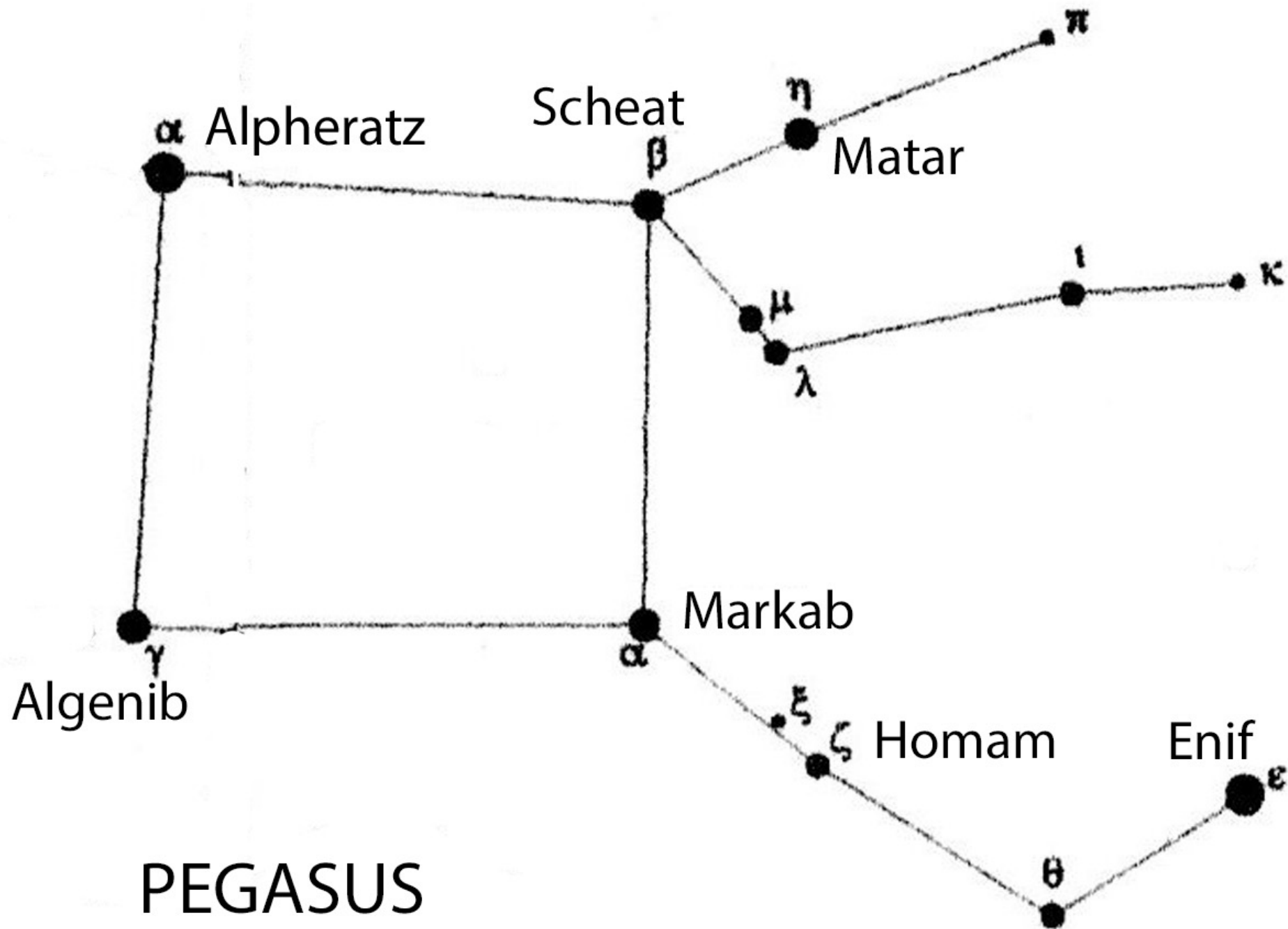
SFA Star Chart 2 - Equatorial Region

Local Meridian for 8 PM

Star Chart 3 - Equatorial Region

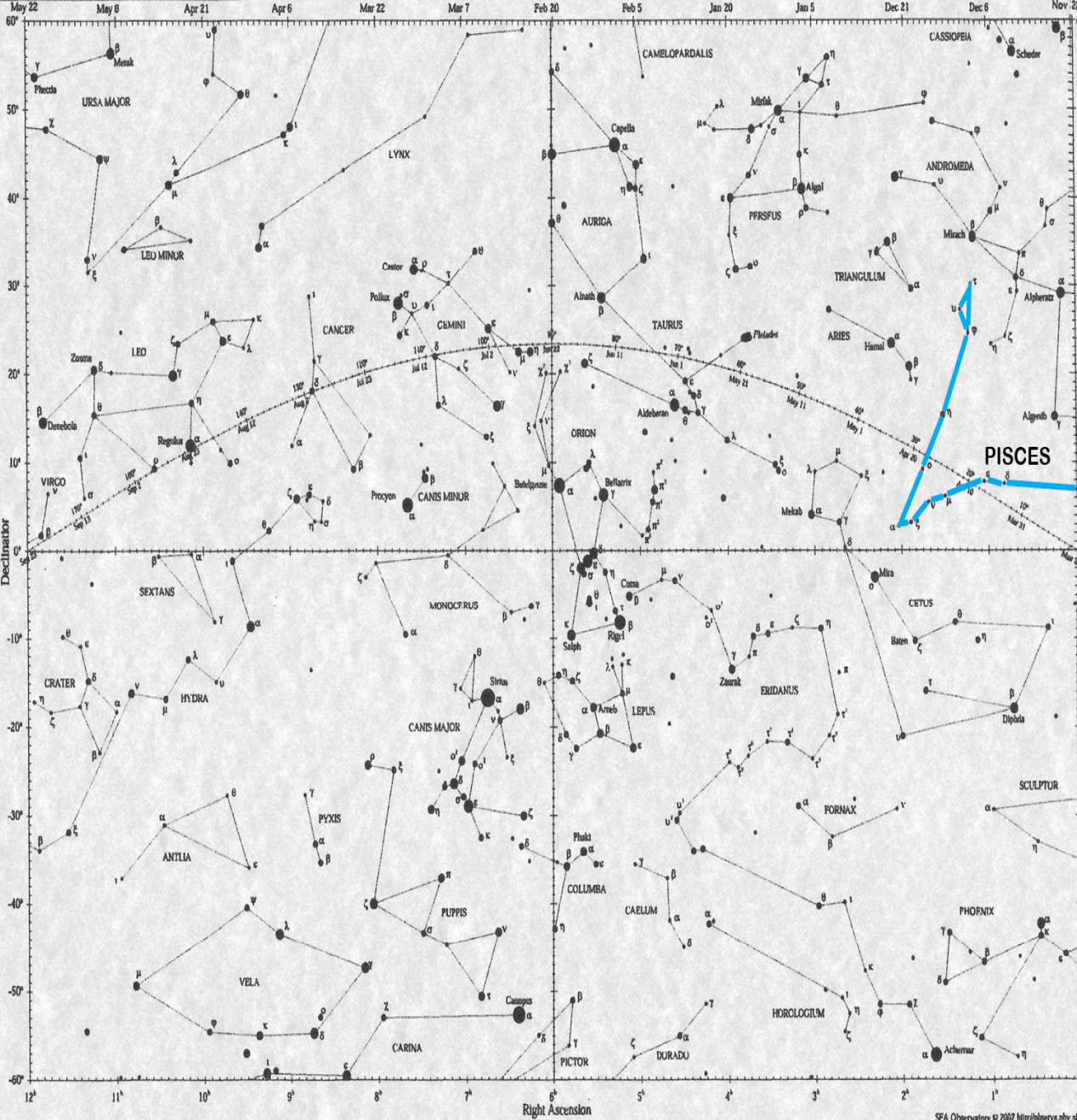
Local Meridian for 8 PM



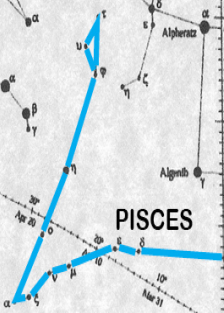
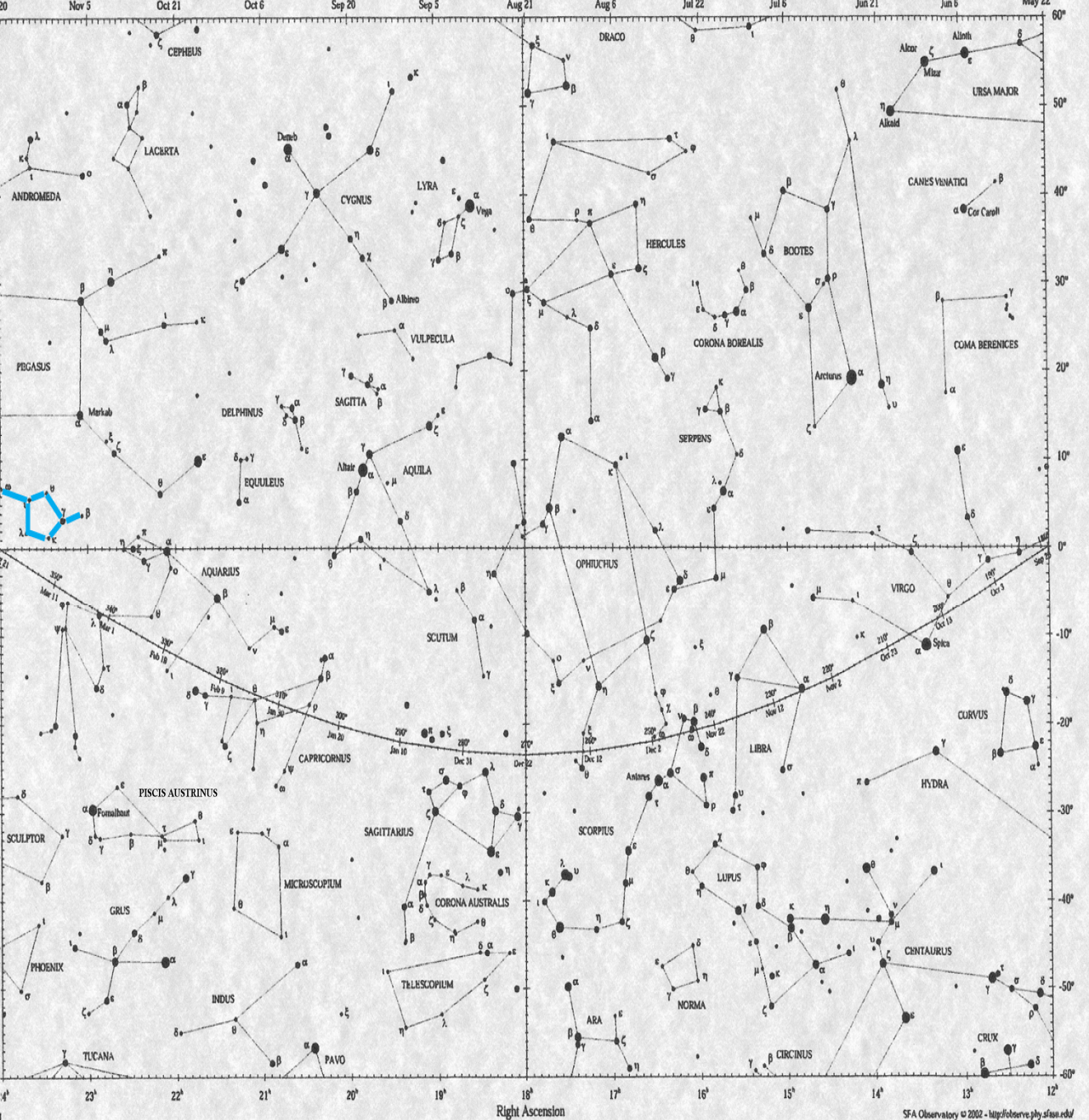


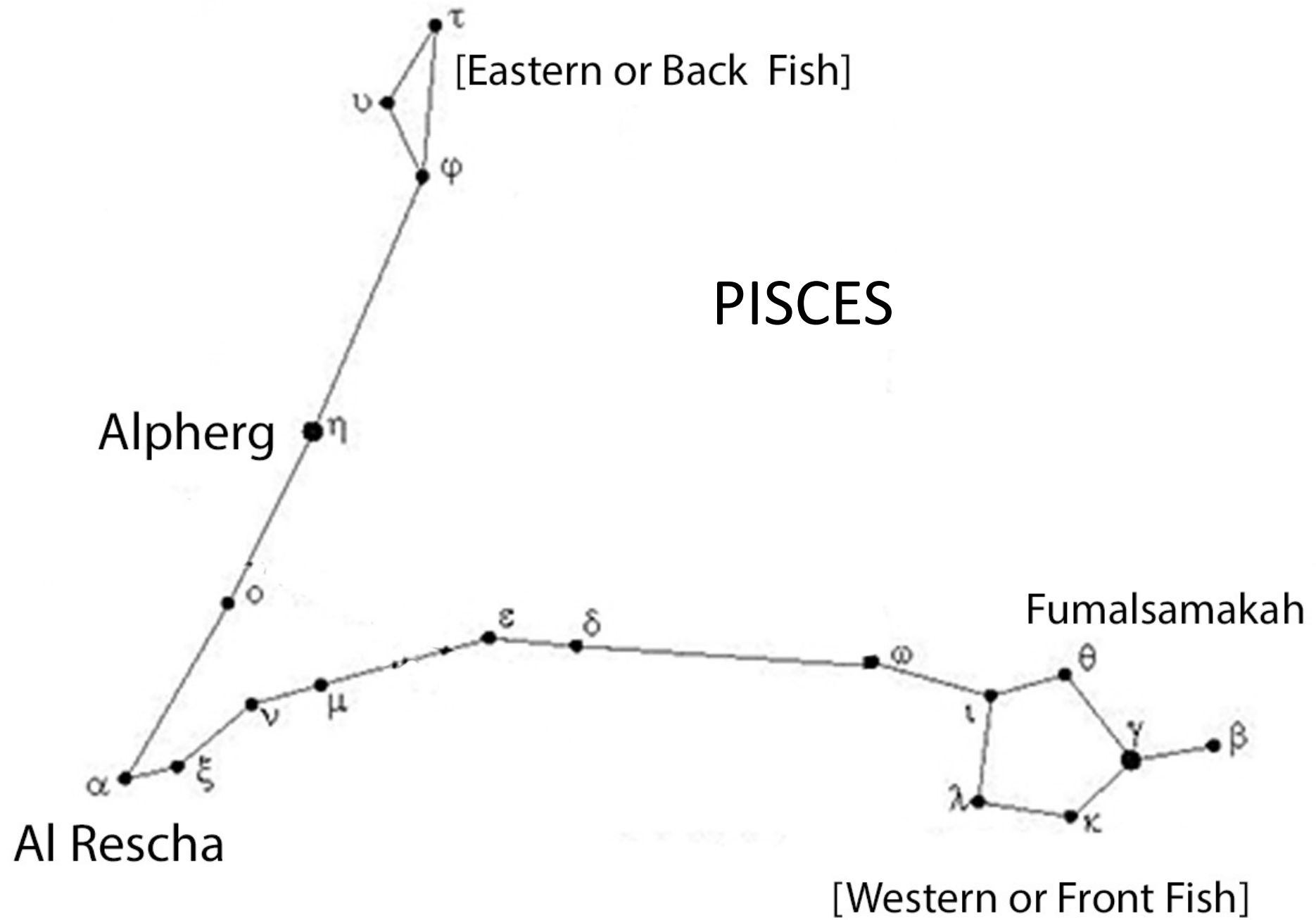
PEGASUS

FA Star Chart 2 - Equatorial Region



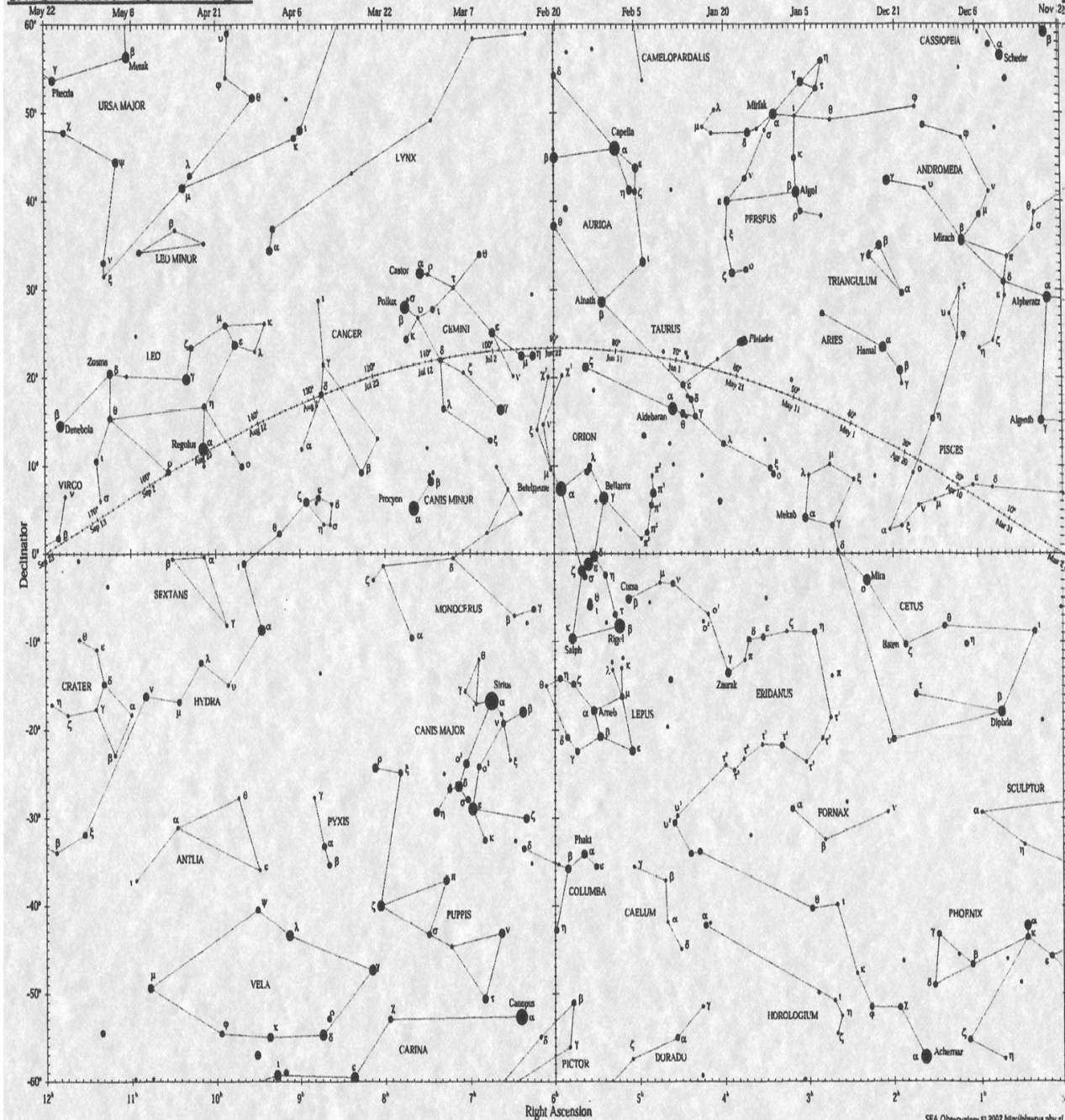
Star Chart 3 - Equatorial Region





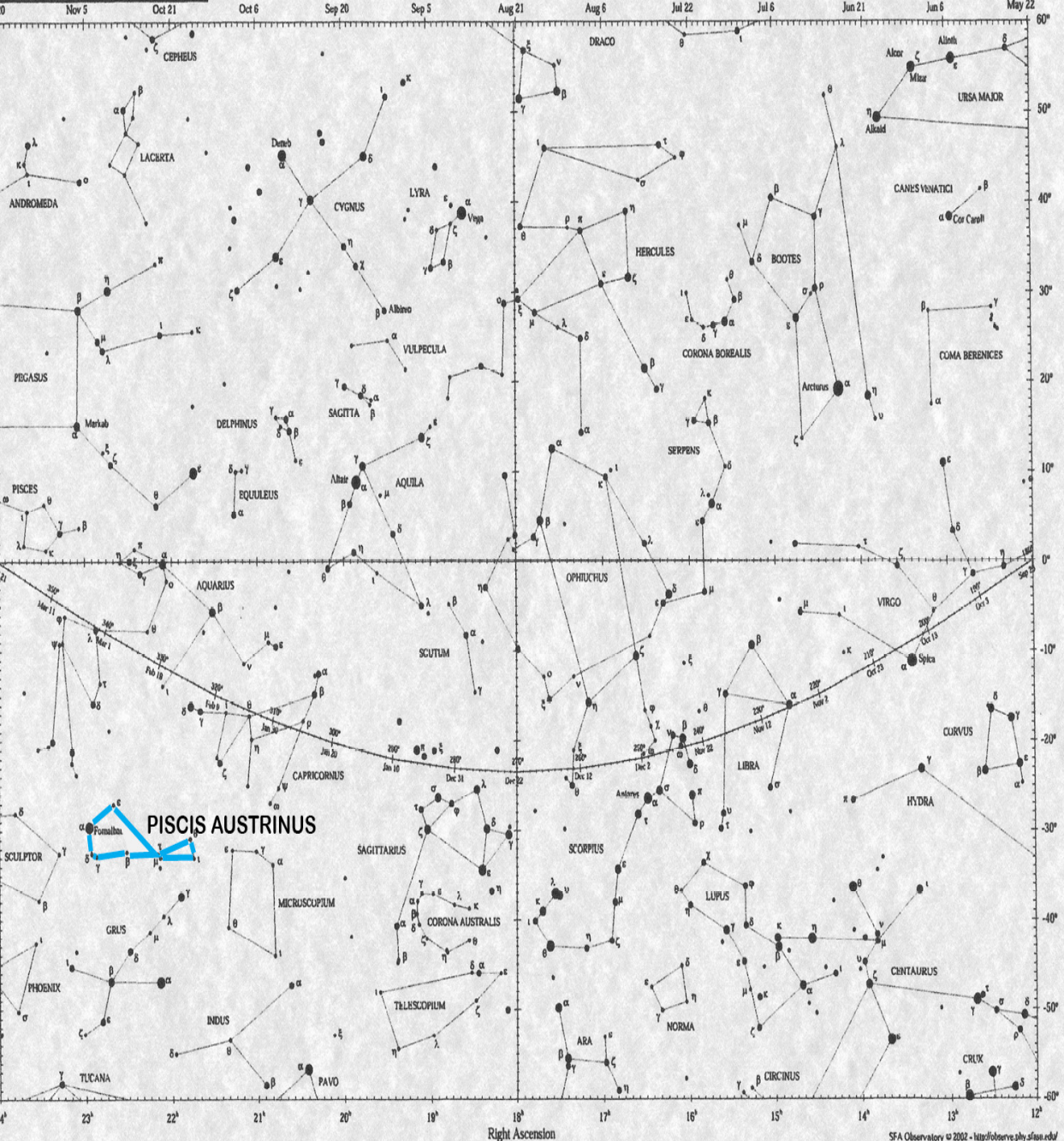
# SFA Star Chart 2 - Equatorial Region

Local Meridian for 8 PM

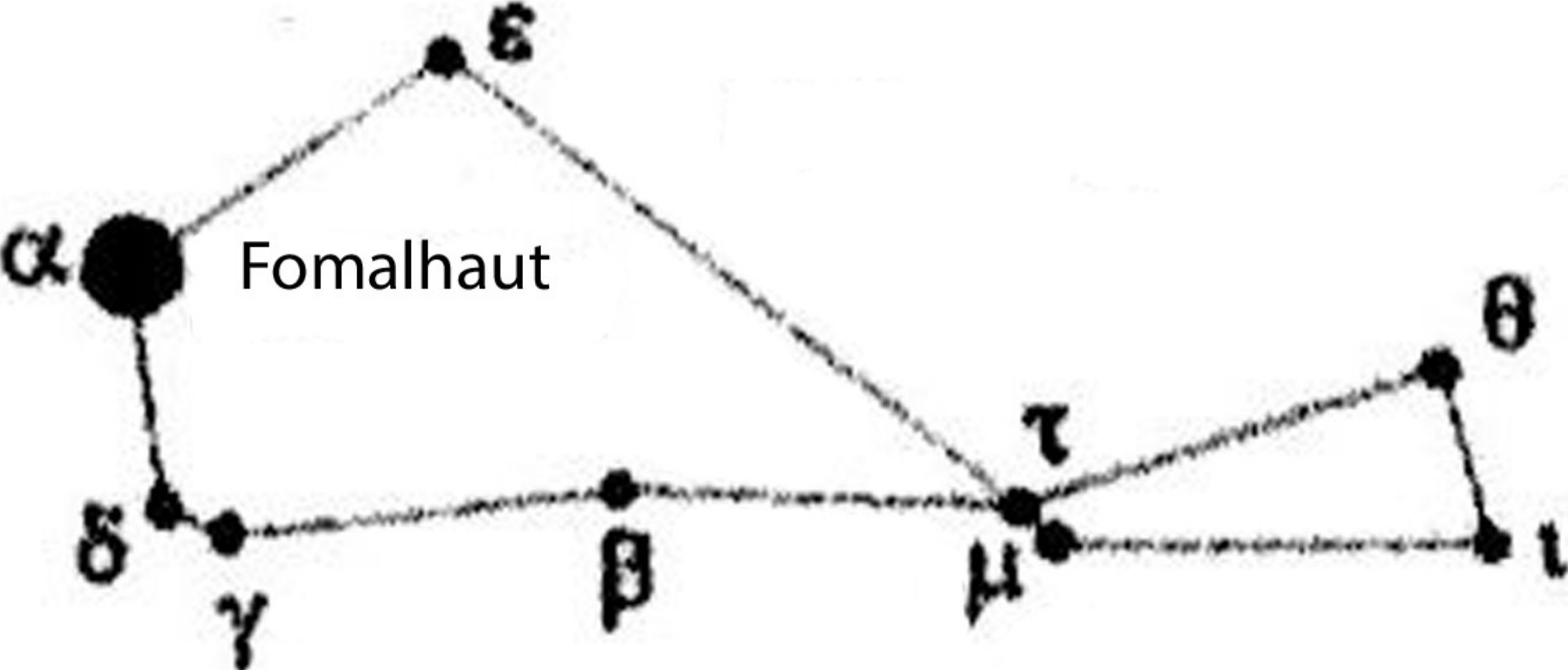


# Star Chart 3 - Equatorial Region

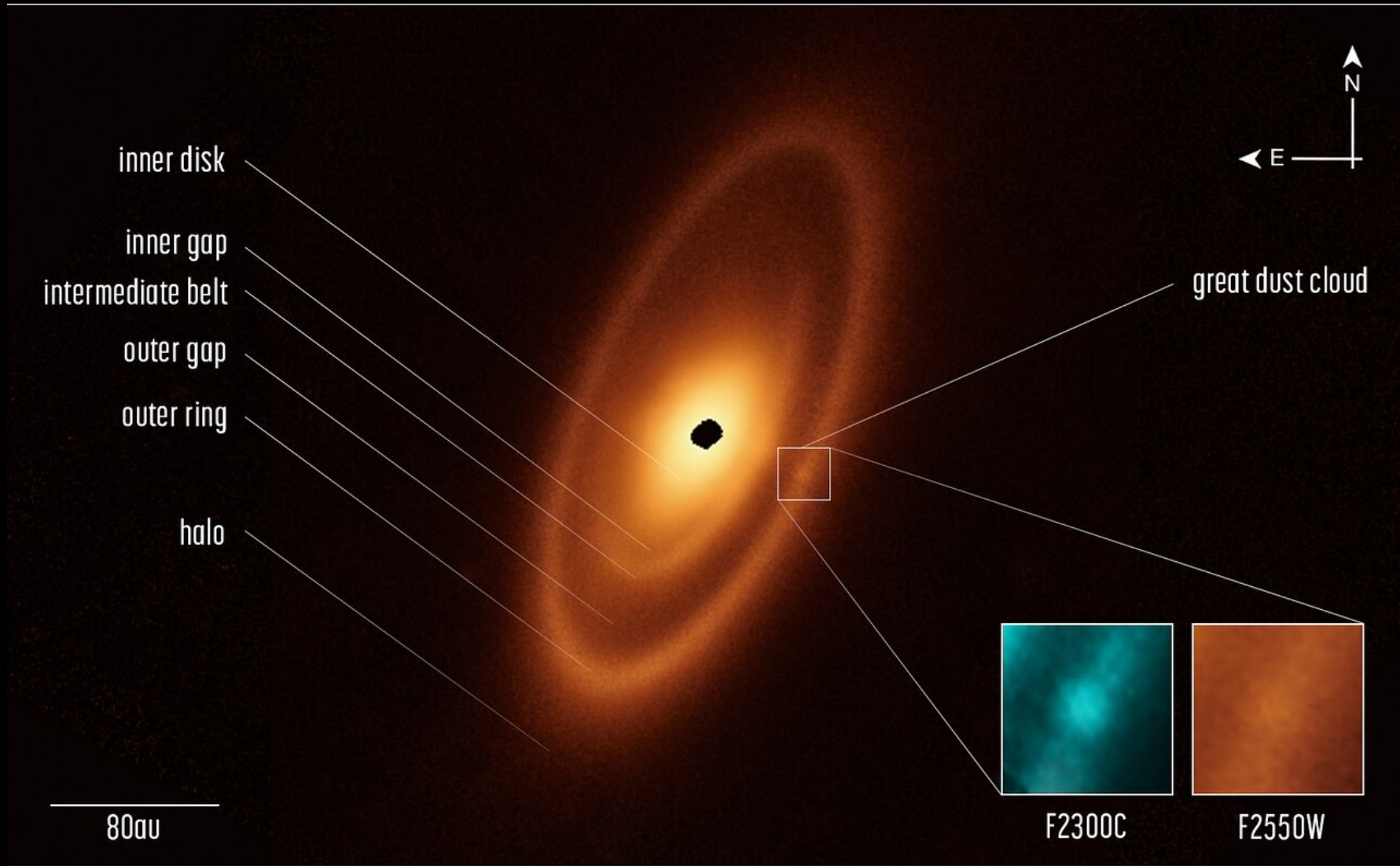
Local Meridian for 8 PM



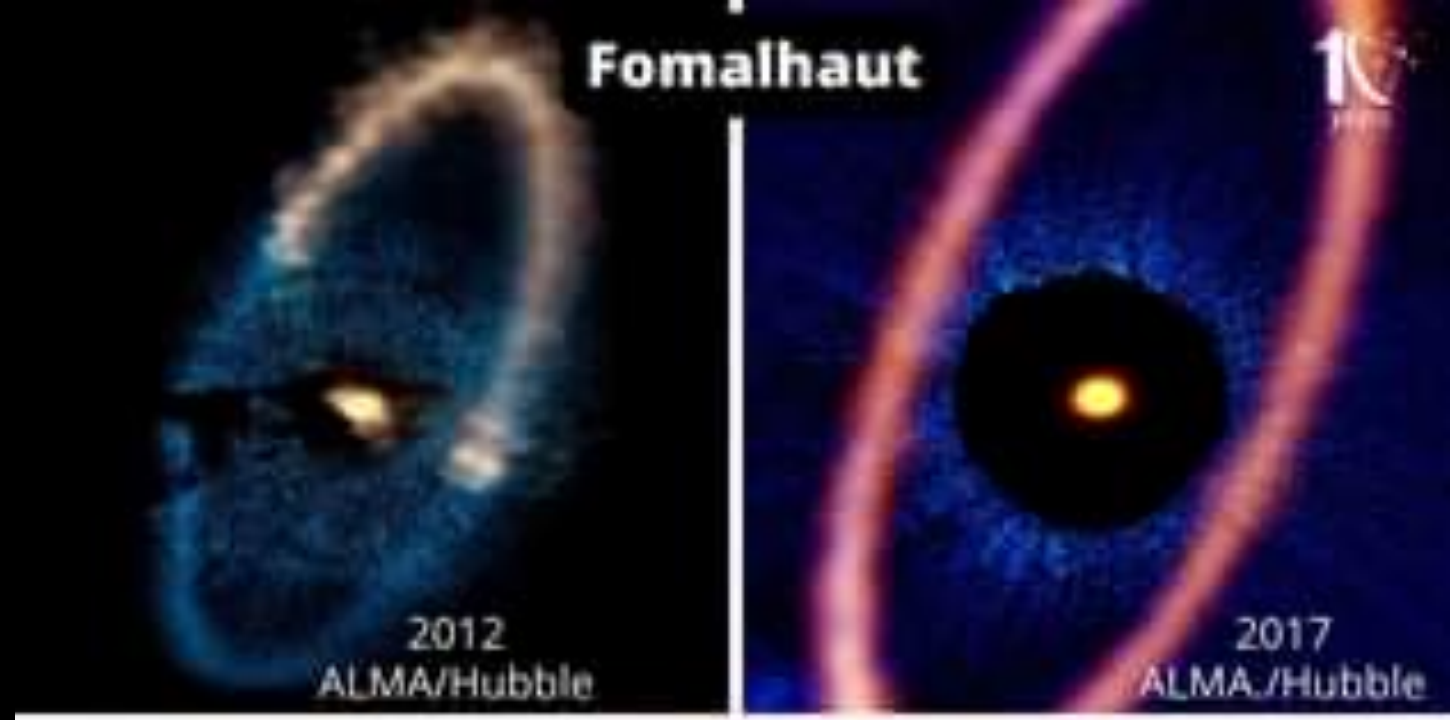
# PISCIS AUSTRINUS



# FOMALHAUT



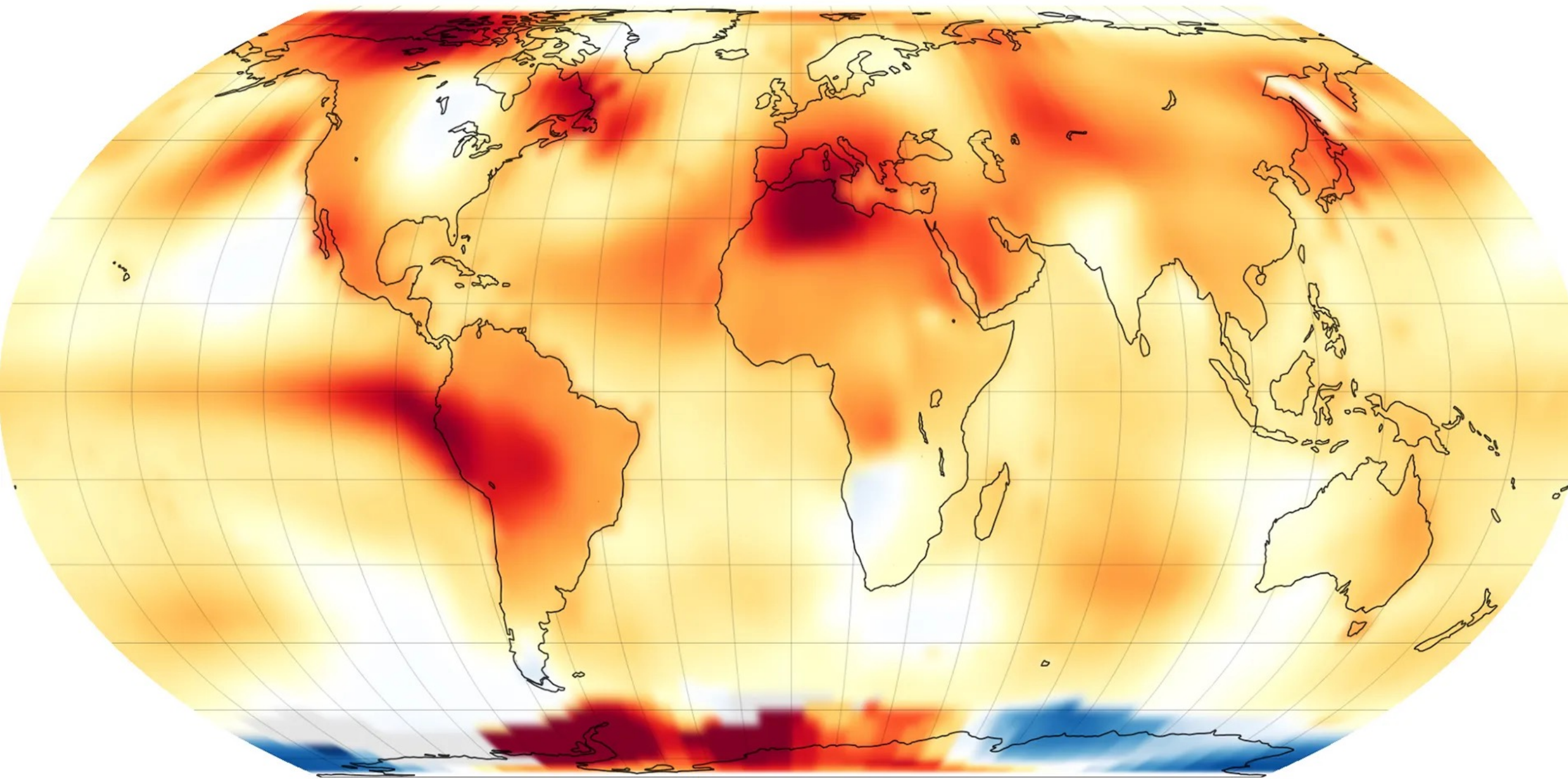




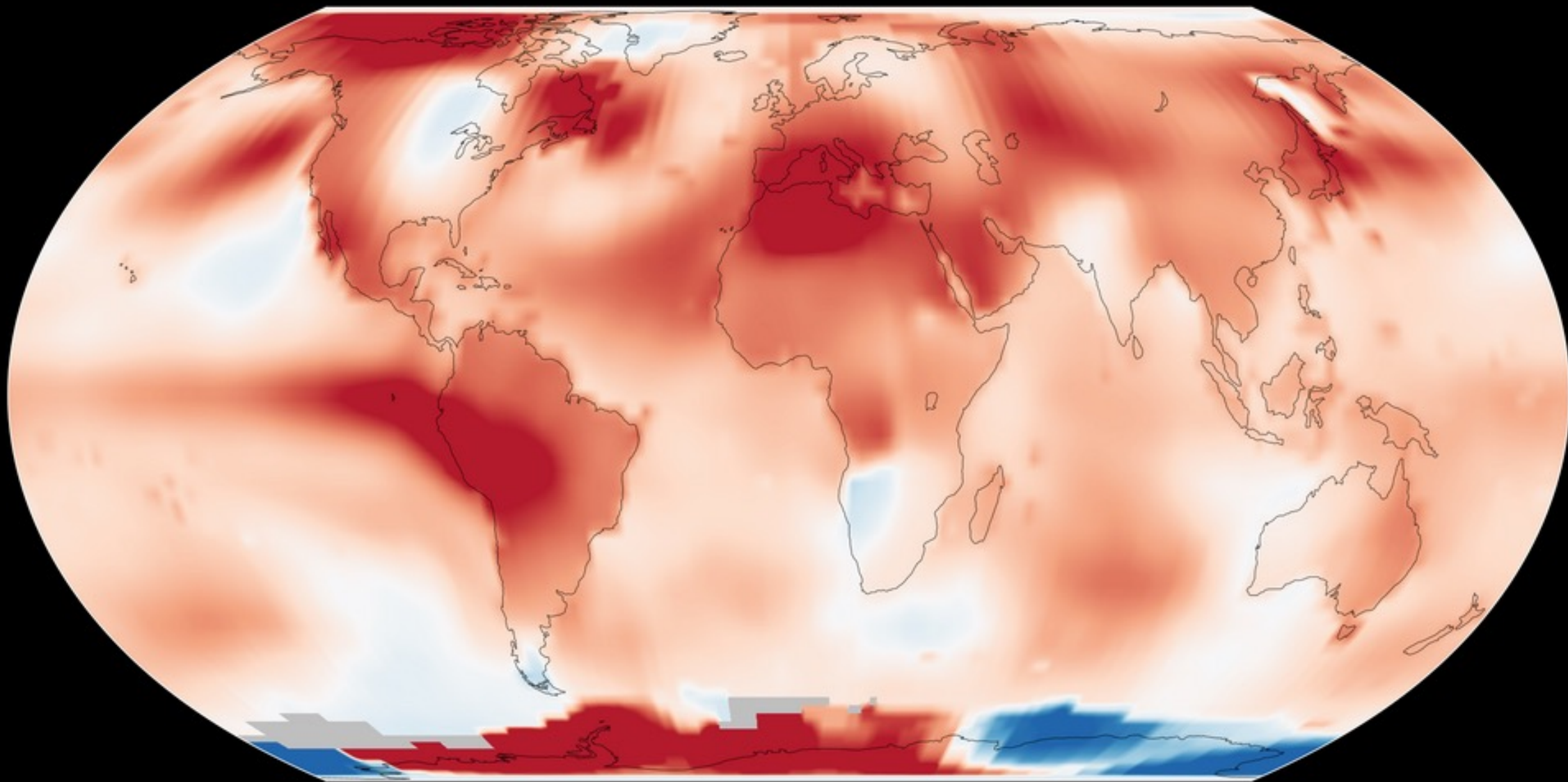
CLIMATE

VS

WEATHER

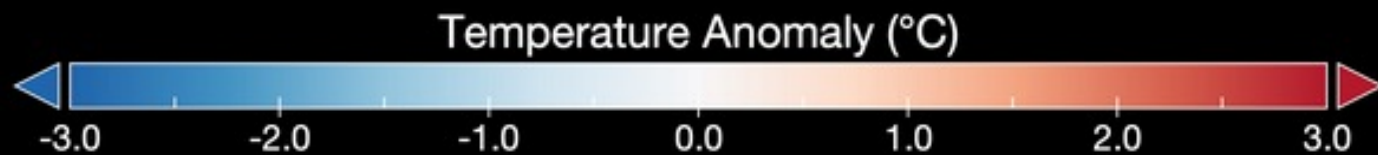


Global Temperature in July 2023 NASA: via various news agencies

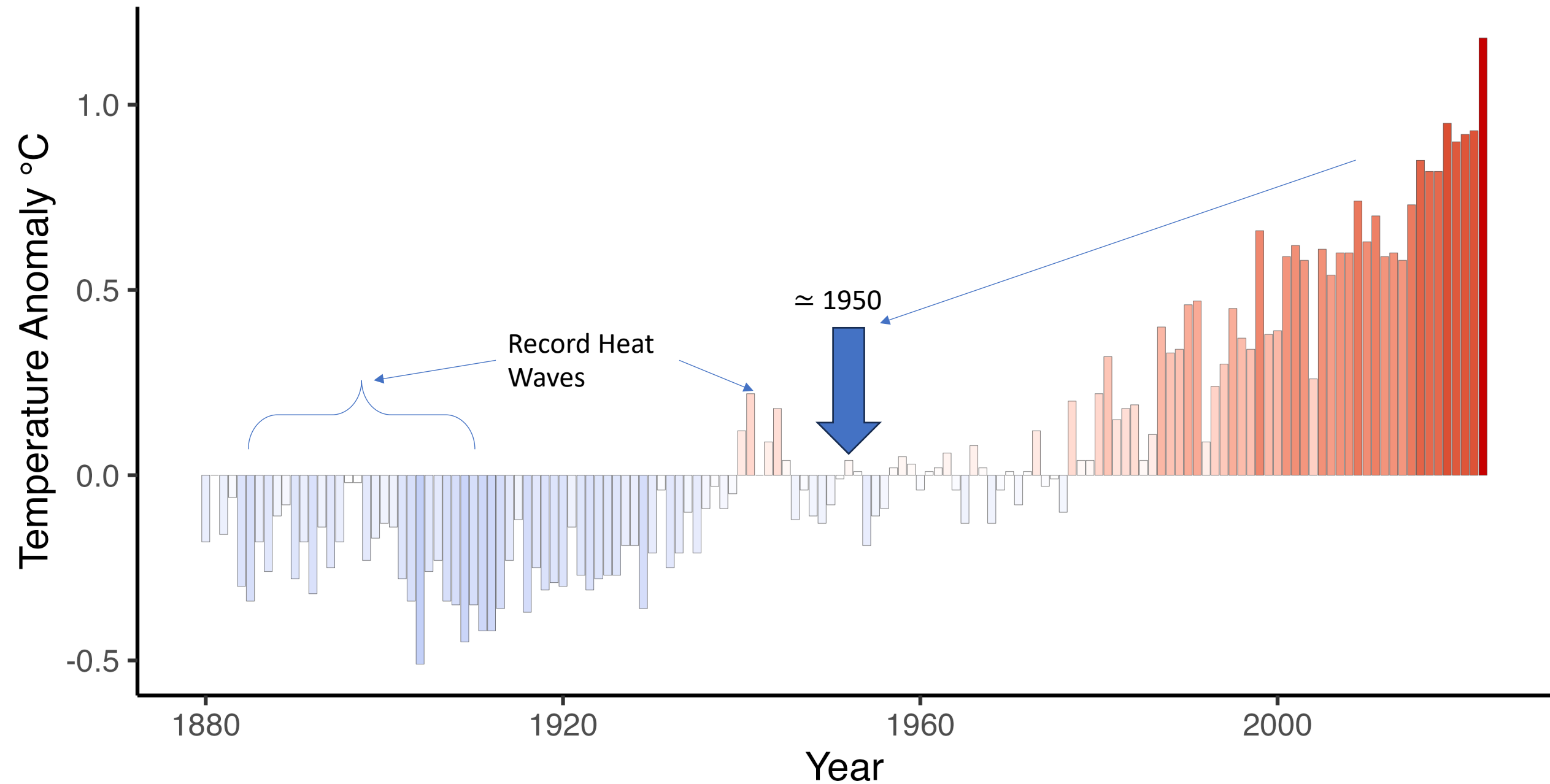


Temperature anomalies reflect how July 2023 compared to the average July temperature from 1951-1980.

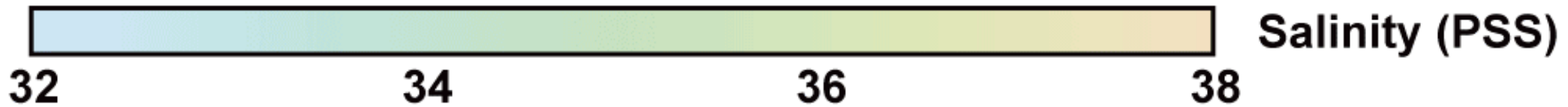
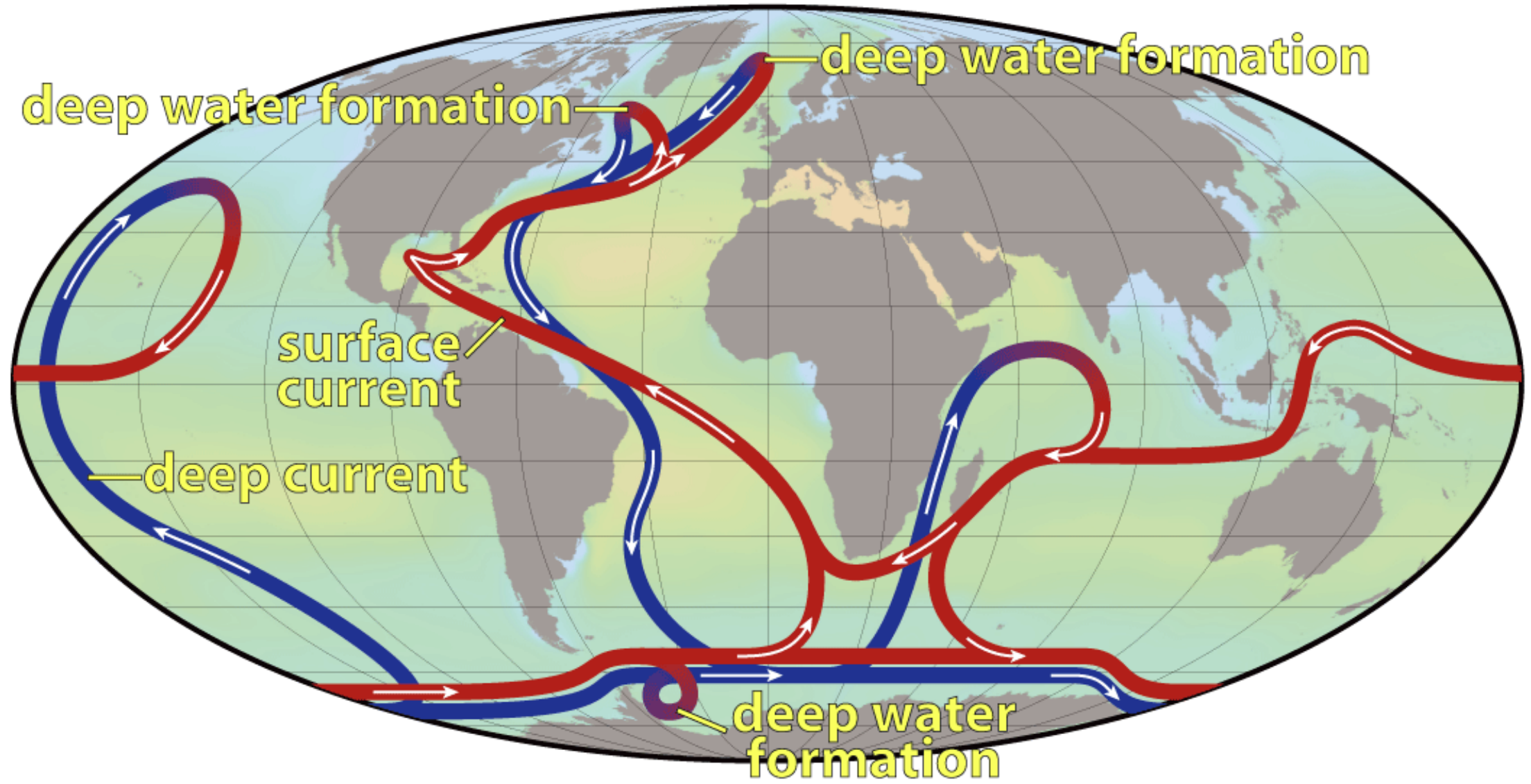
**Credits:**  
NASA's  
Goddard  
Institute for  
Space Studies

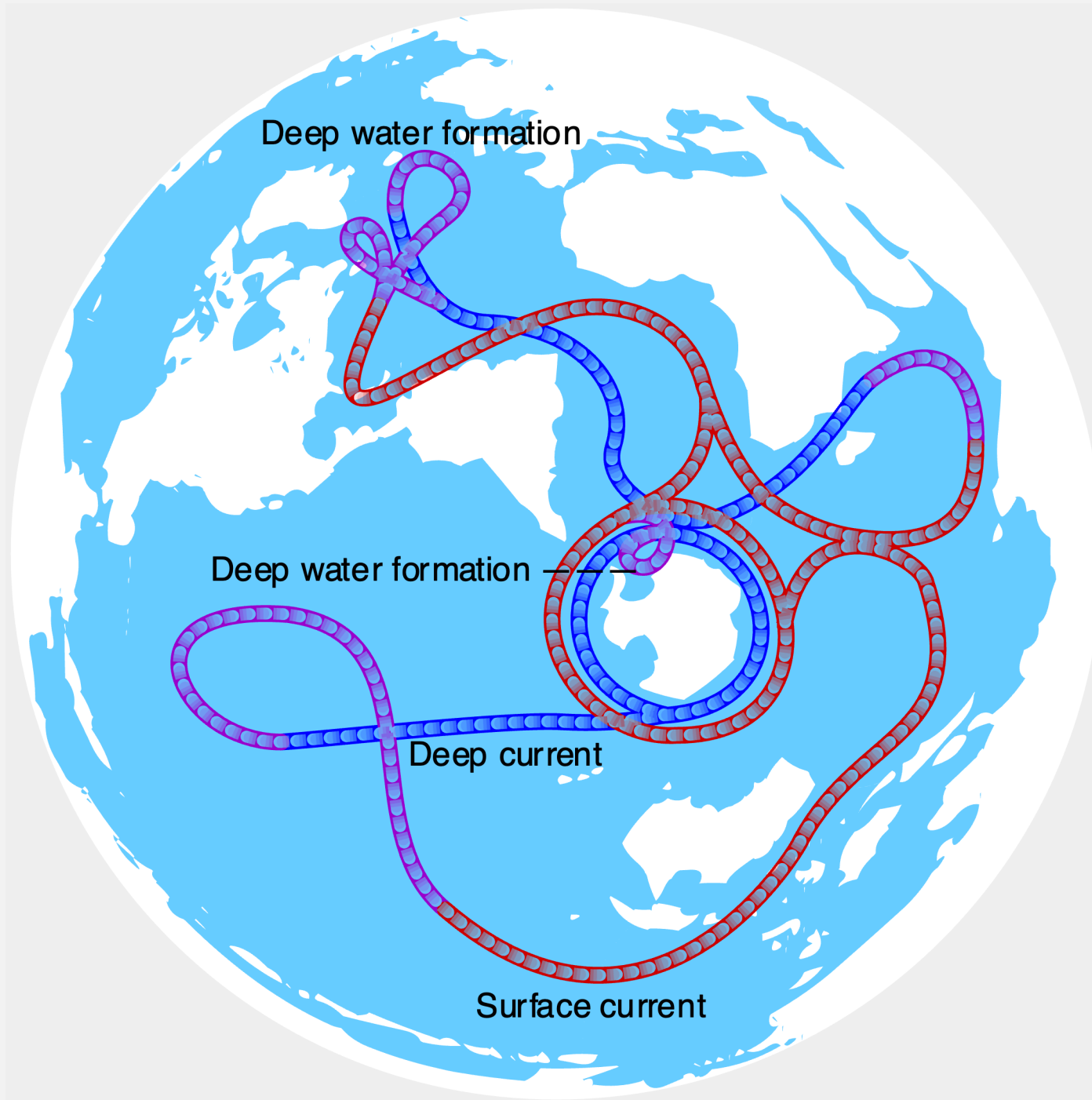


# NASA July 2023 Global Temperature



# Thermohaline Circulation



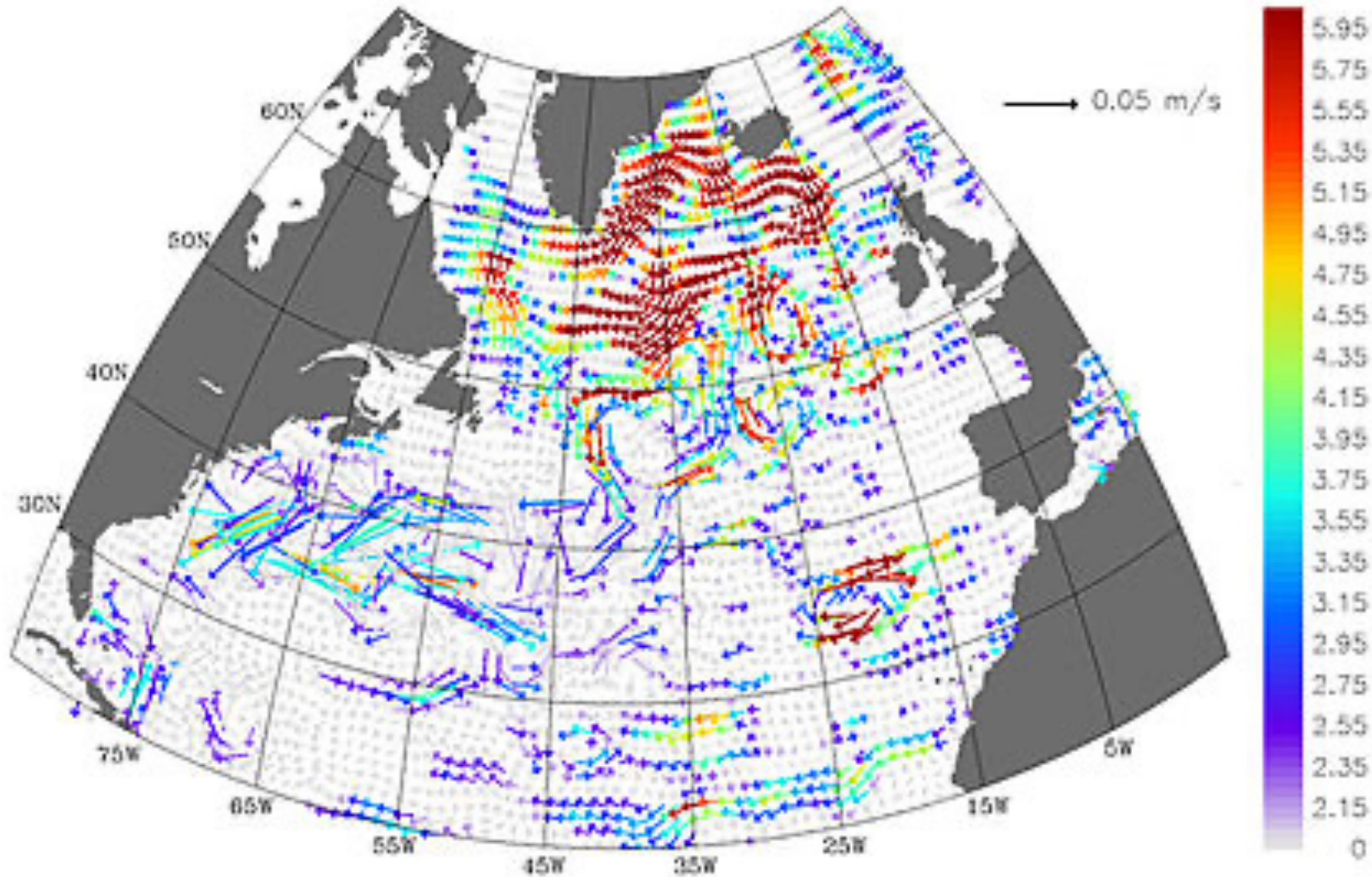


Deep water formation

Deep water formation

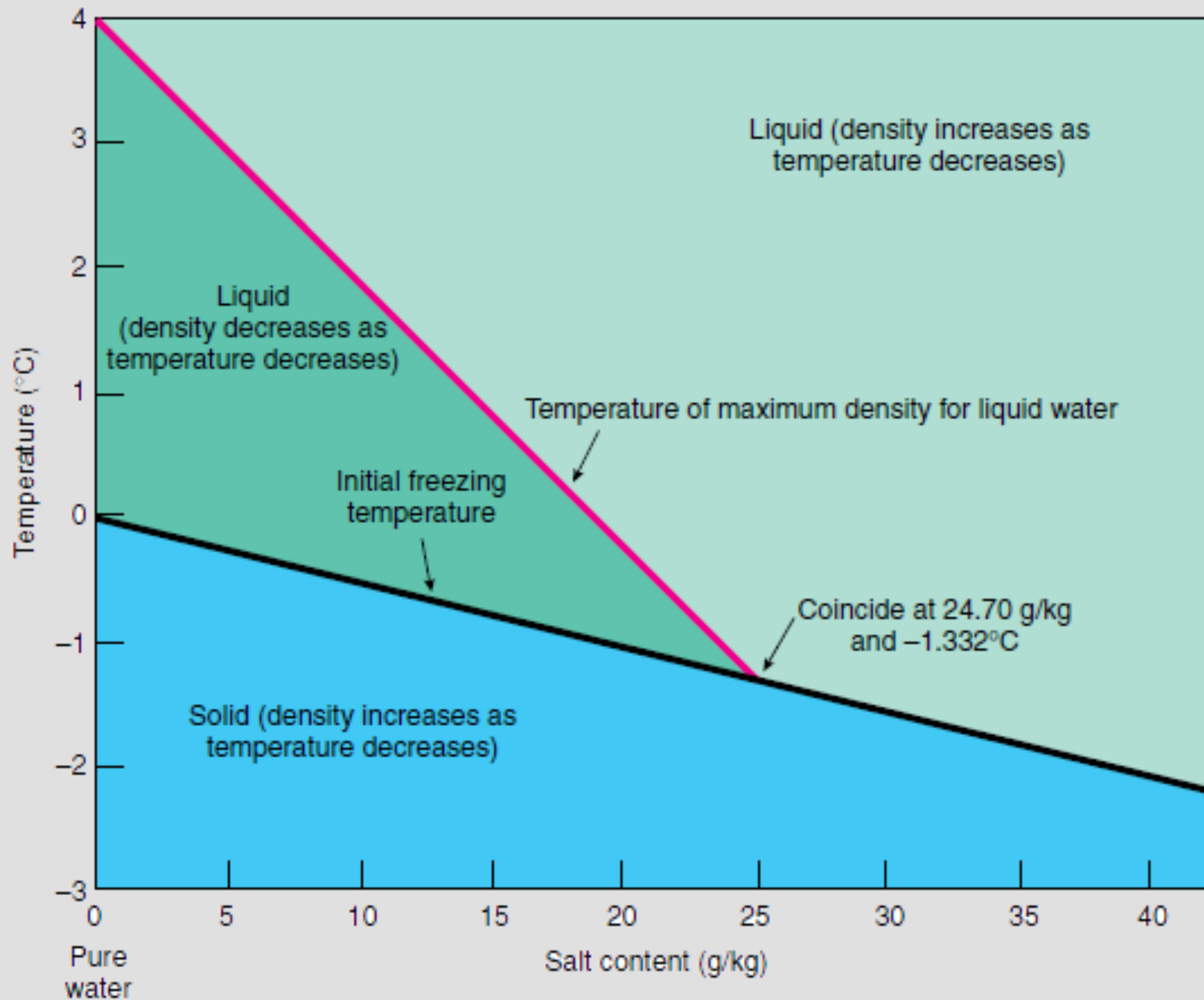
Deep current

Surface current



SLOWING  
Of  
AMOC





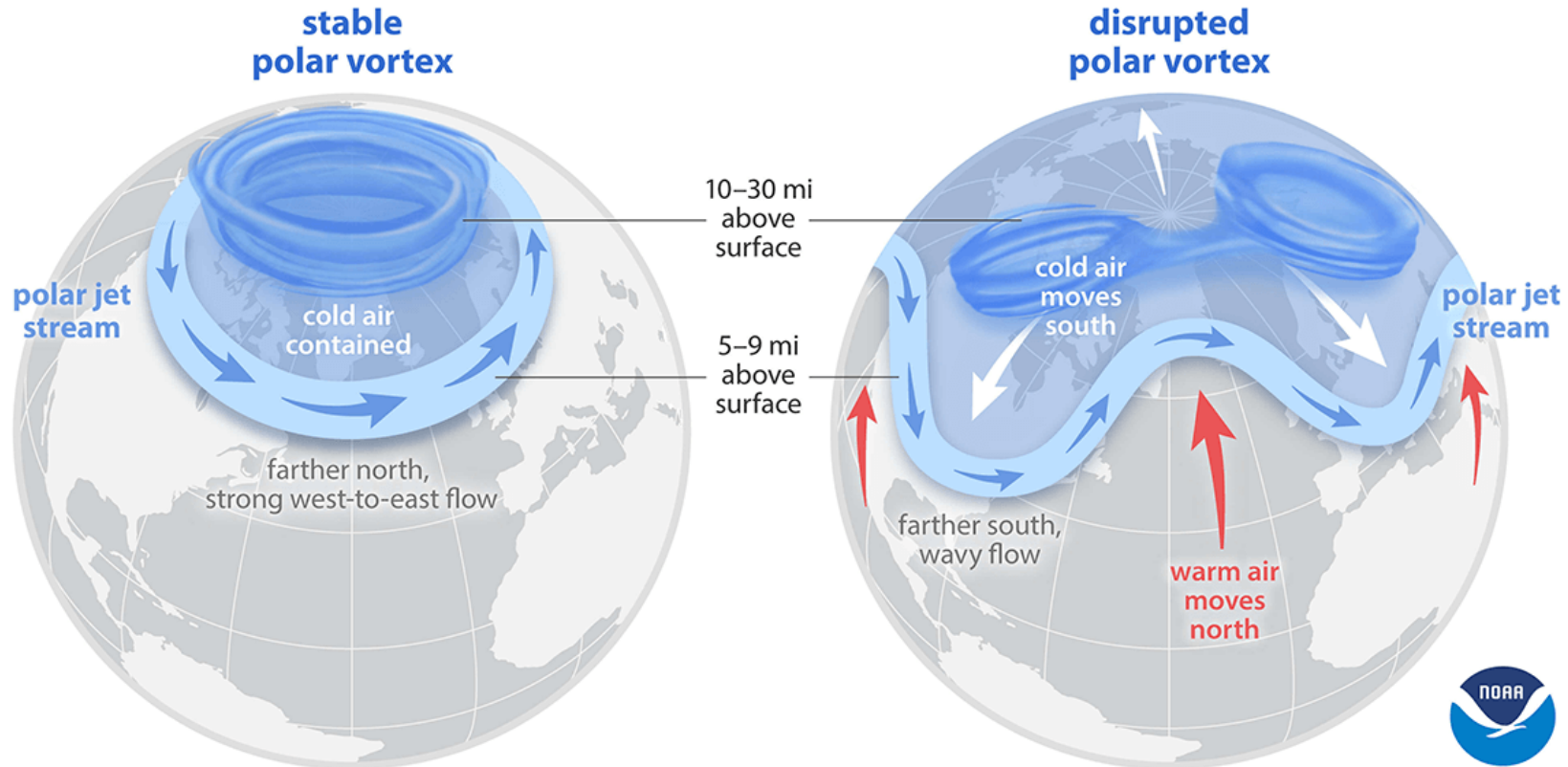
Break down  
of the  
Polar Vortex

# Understanding the polar vortex

The Arctic polar vortex is a strong band of winds in the stratosphere, surrounding the North Pole 10–30 miles above the surface.

The polar vortex is far above and typically does not interact with the polar jet stream, the flow of winds in the troposphere 5–9 miles above the surface. But when the polar vortex is especially strong and stable, the jet stream stays farther north and has fewer “kinks.” This keeps cold air contained over the Arctic and the mid-latitudes warmer than usual.

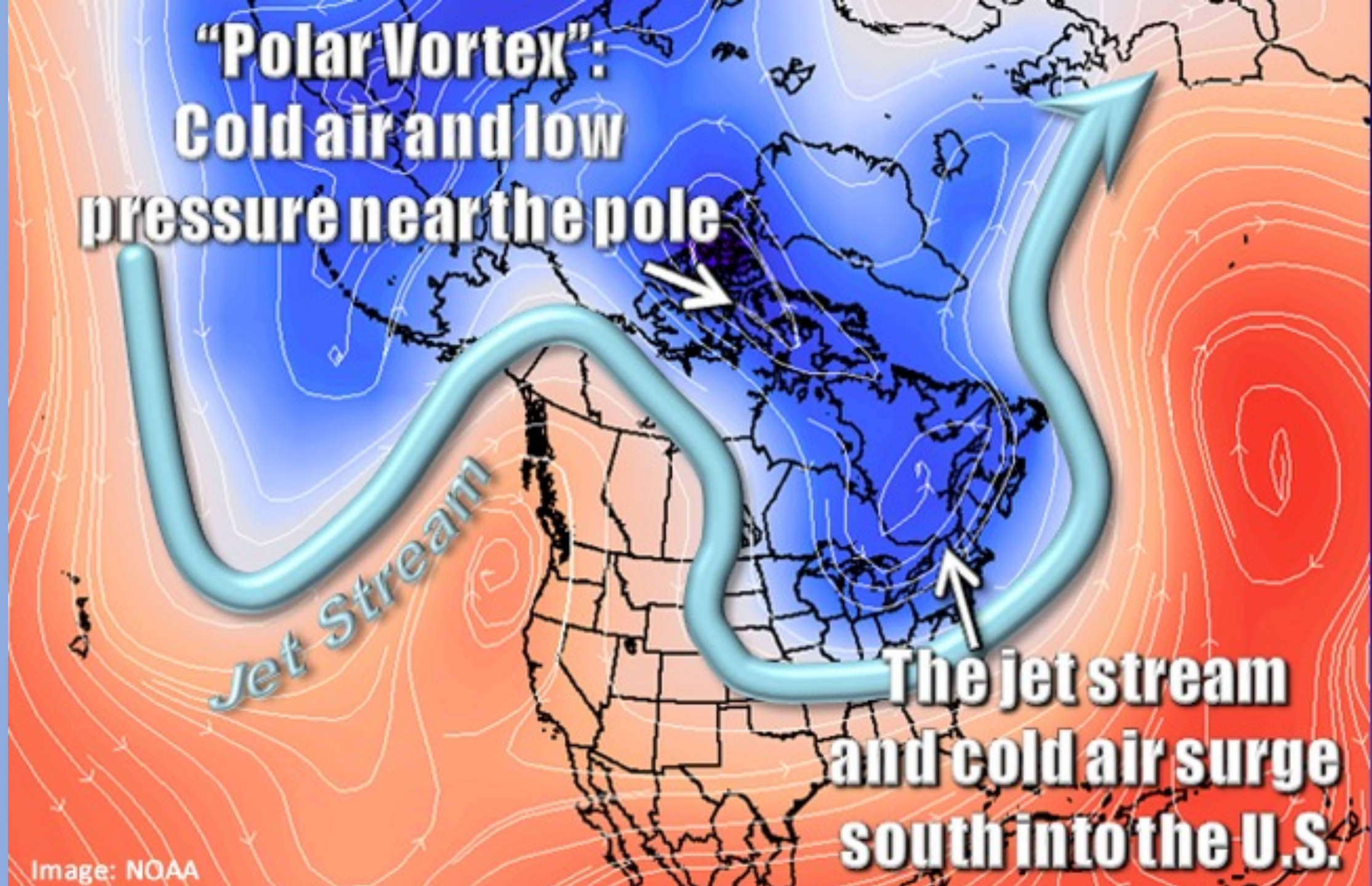
Every other year or so, the Arctic polar vortex dramatically weakens. The vortex can be pushed off the pole or split into two. Sometimes the polar jet stream mirrors this stratospheric upheaval, becoming weaker or wavy. At the surface, cold air is pushed southward to the mid-latitudes, and warm air is drawn up into the Arctic.



**“Polar Vortex”:  
Cold air and low  
pressure near the pole**

**Jet Stream**

**The jet stream  
and cold air surge  
south into the U.S.**

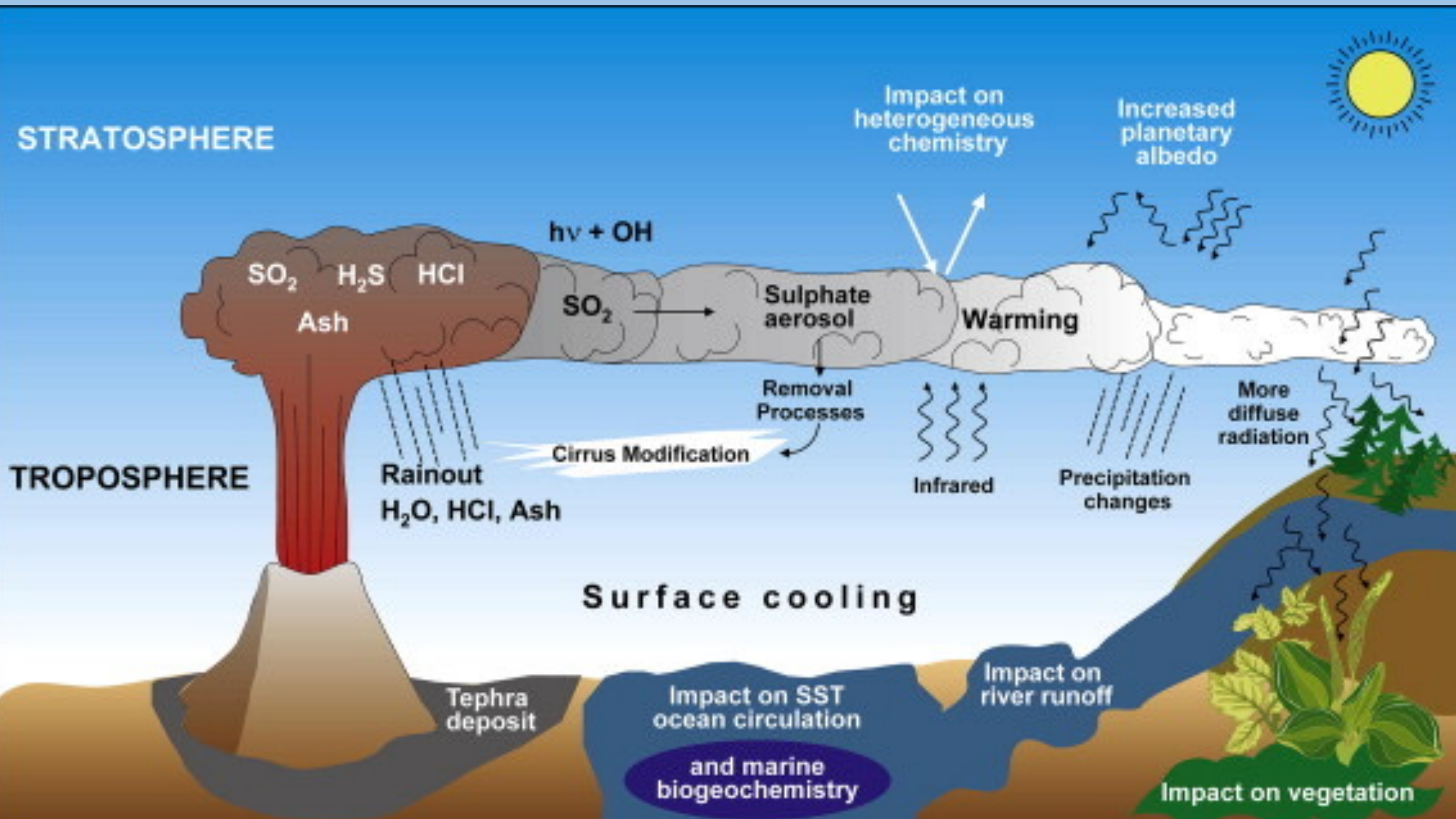


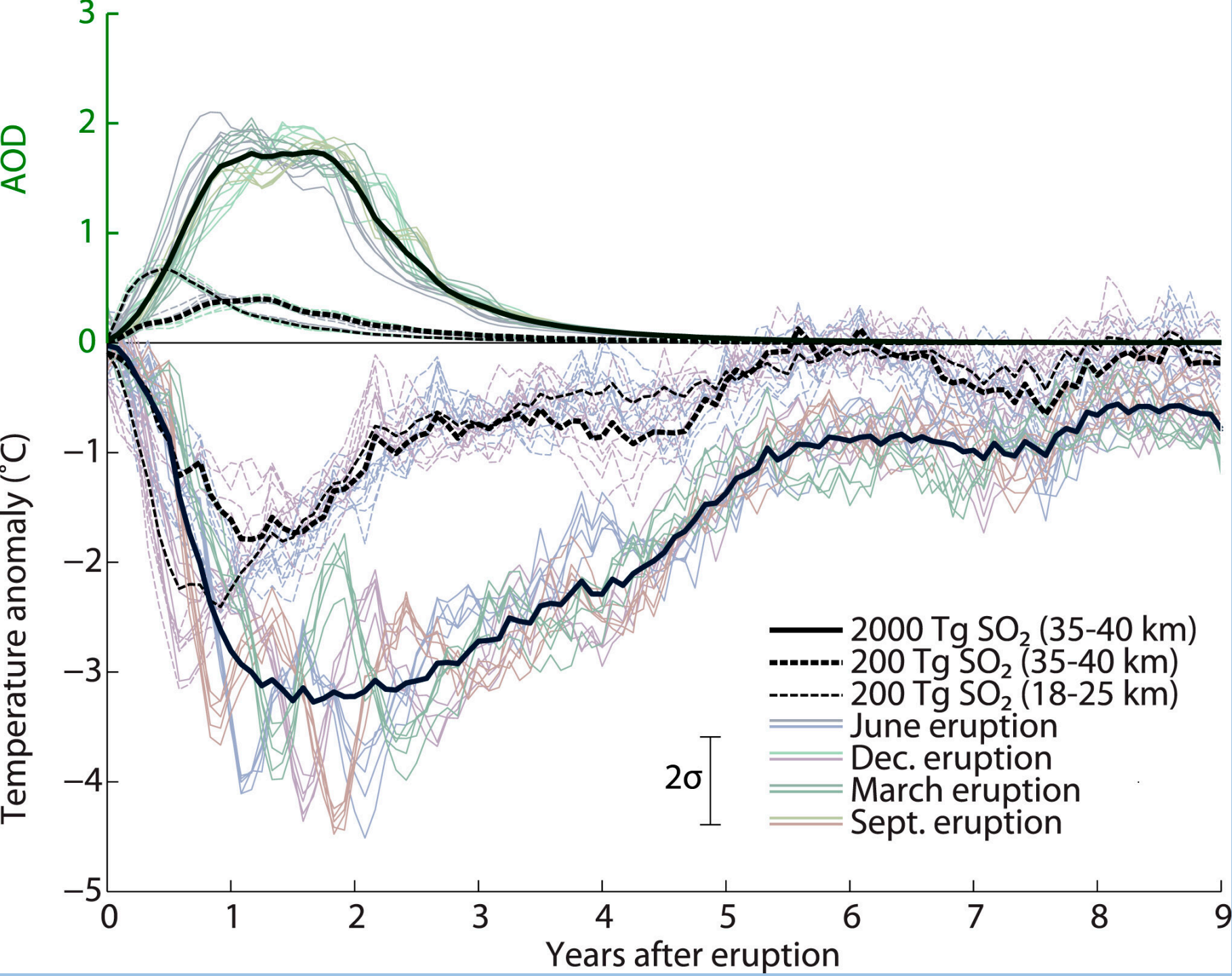
# Volcanic Eruptions

➤ Sulphur = Usual, cooling

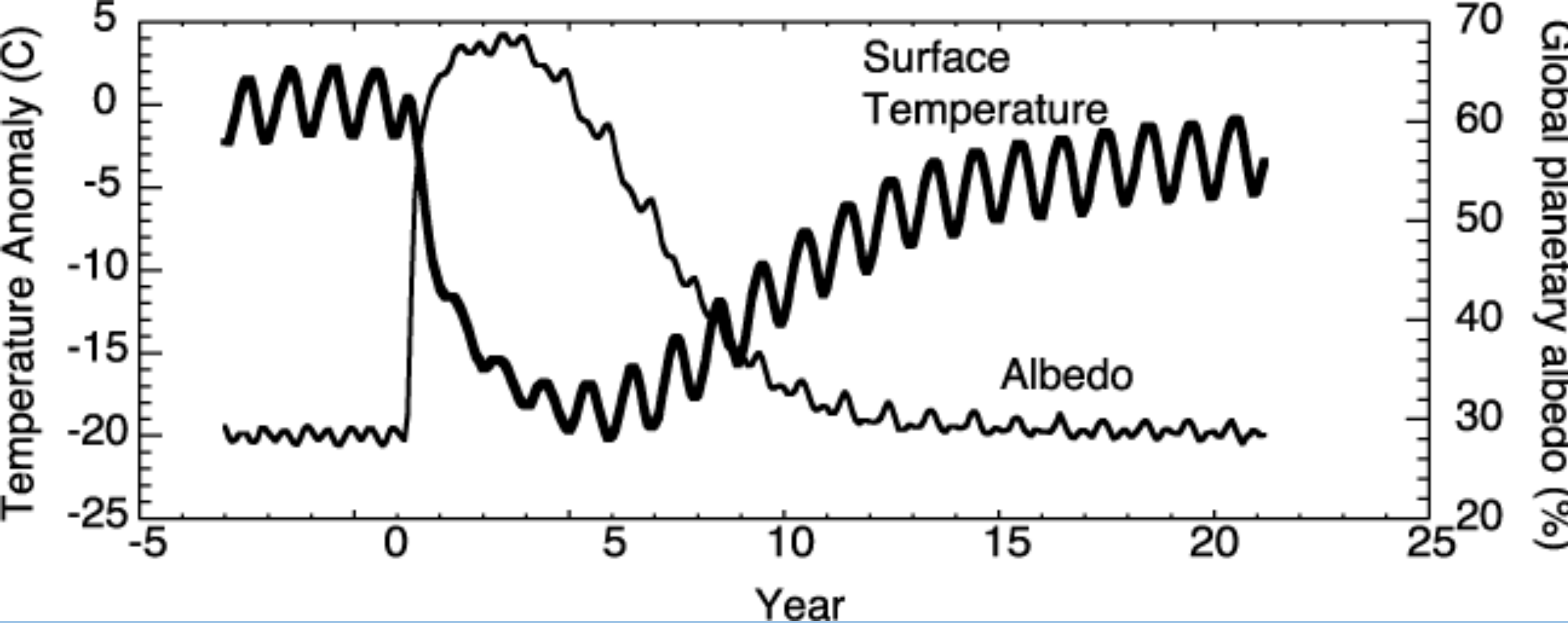
vs

➤ Water = Rare, warming



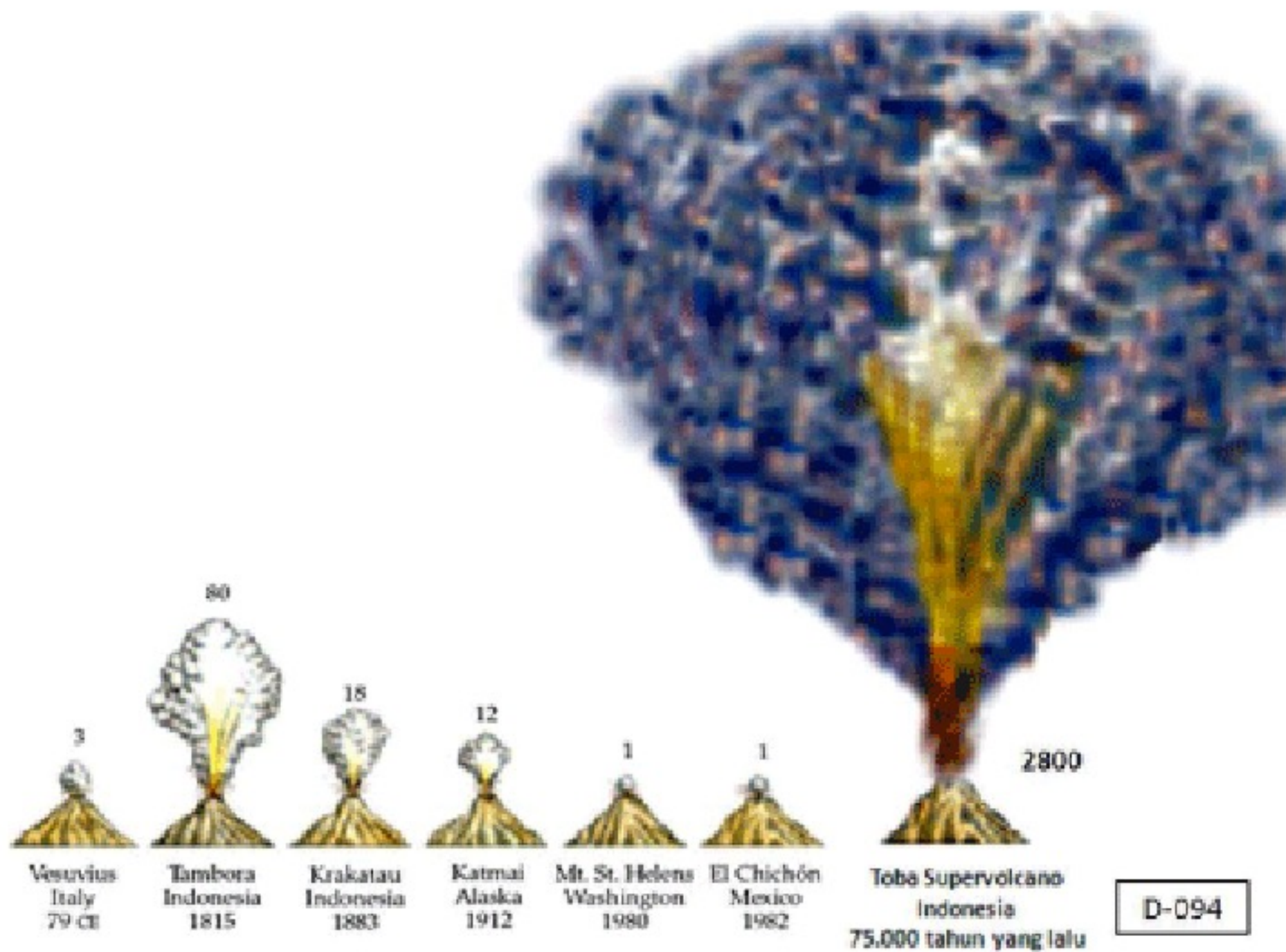


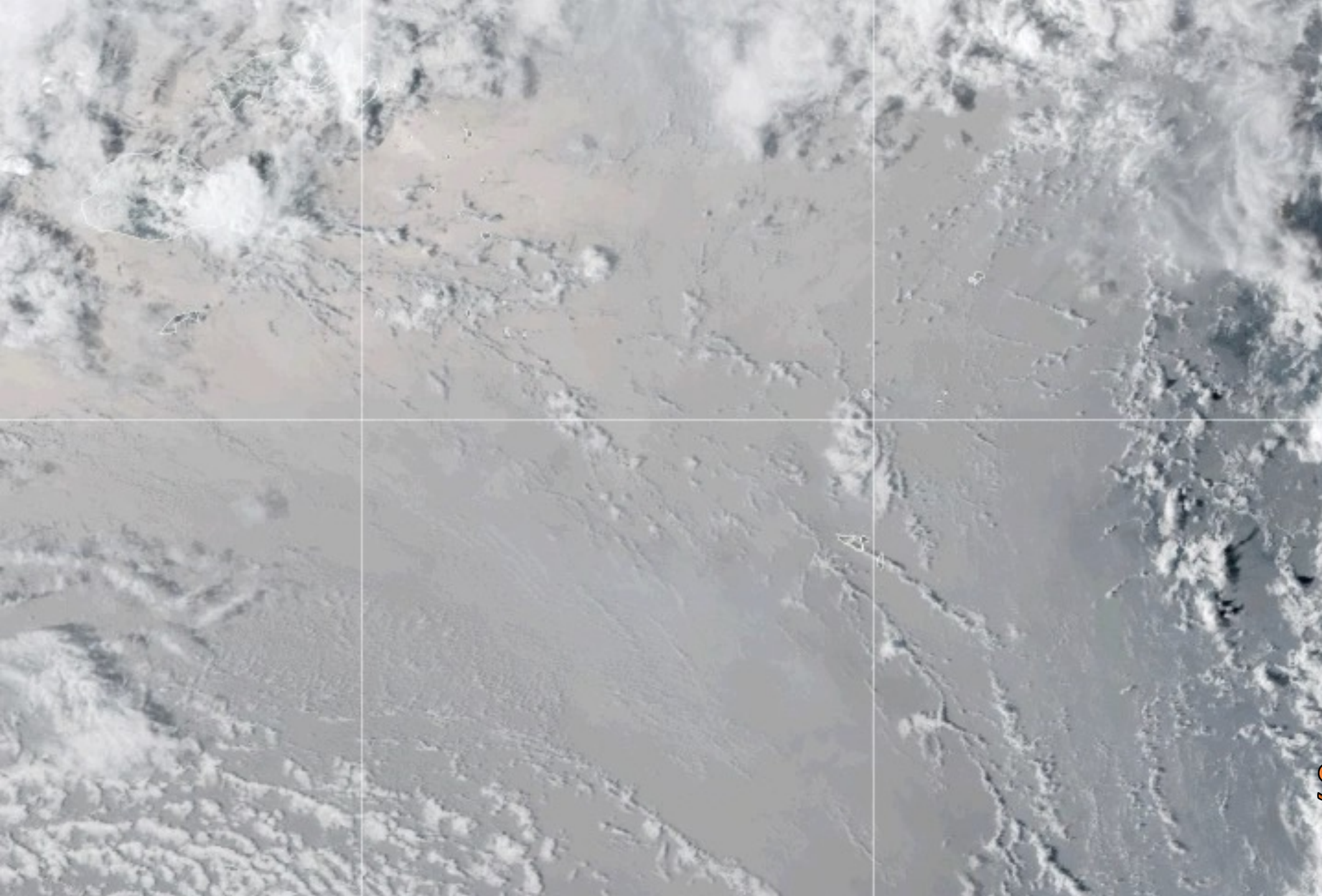
# Climate forcing of Toba Eruption



Climate forcing response from Toba Eruption  
Typical of Sulphur dominated eruptions

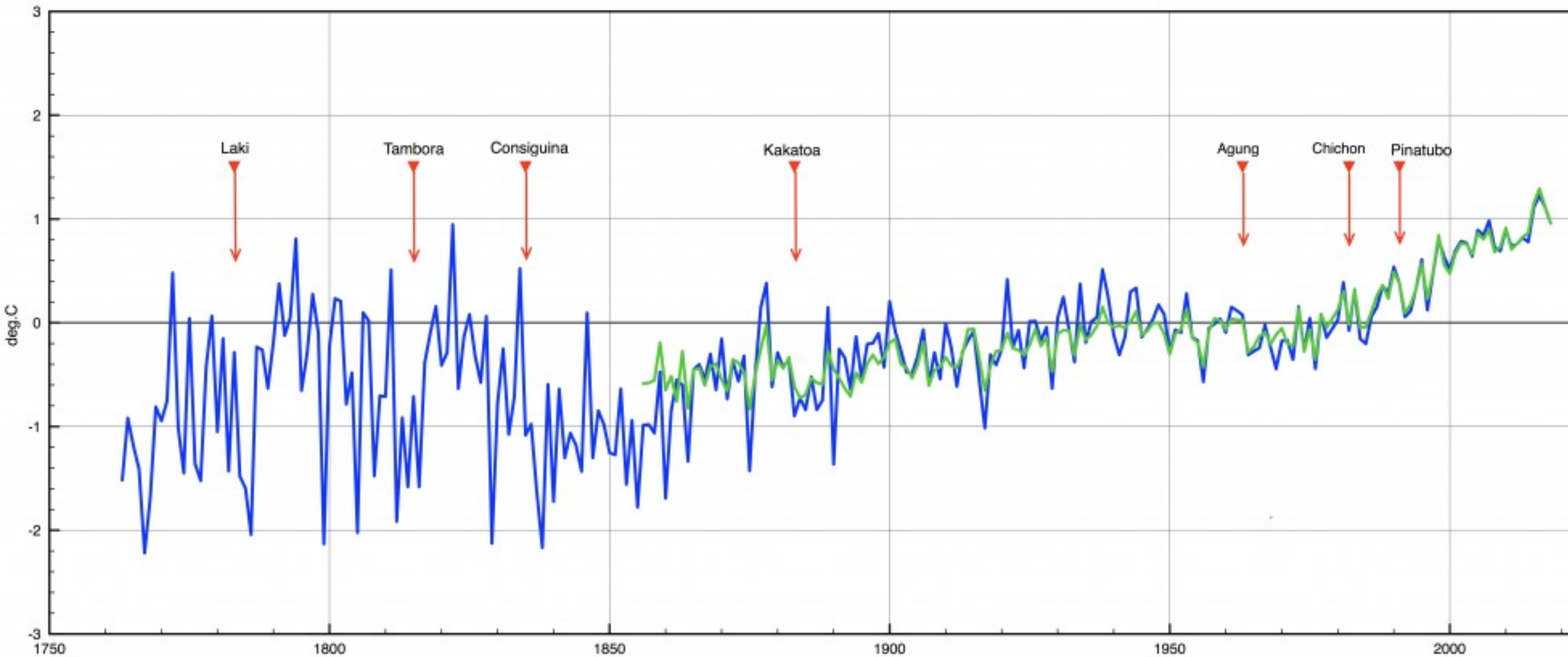






Tonga  
Submerged  
eruption

Land Temperature Anomalies derived from Icosahedral binning of GHCN-Daily

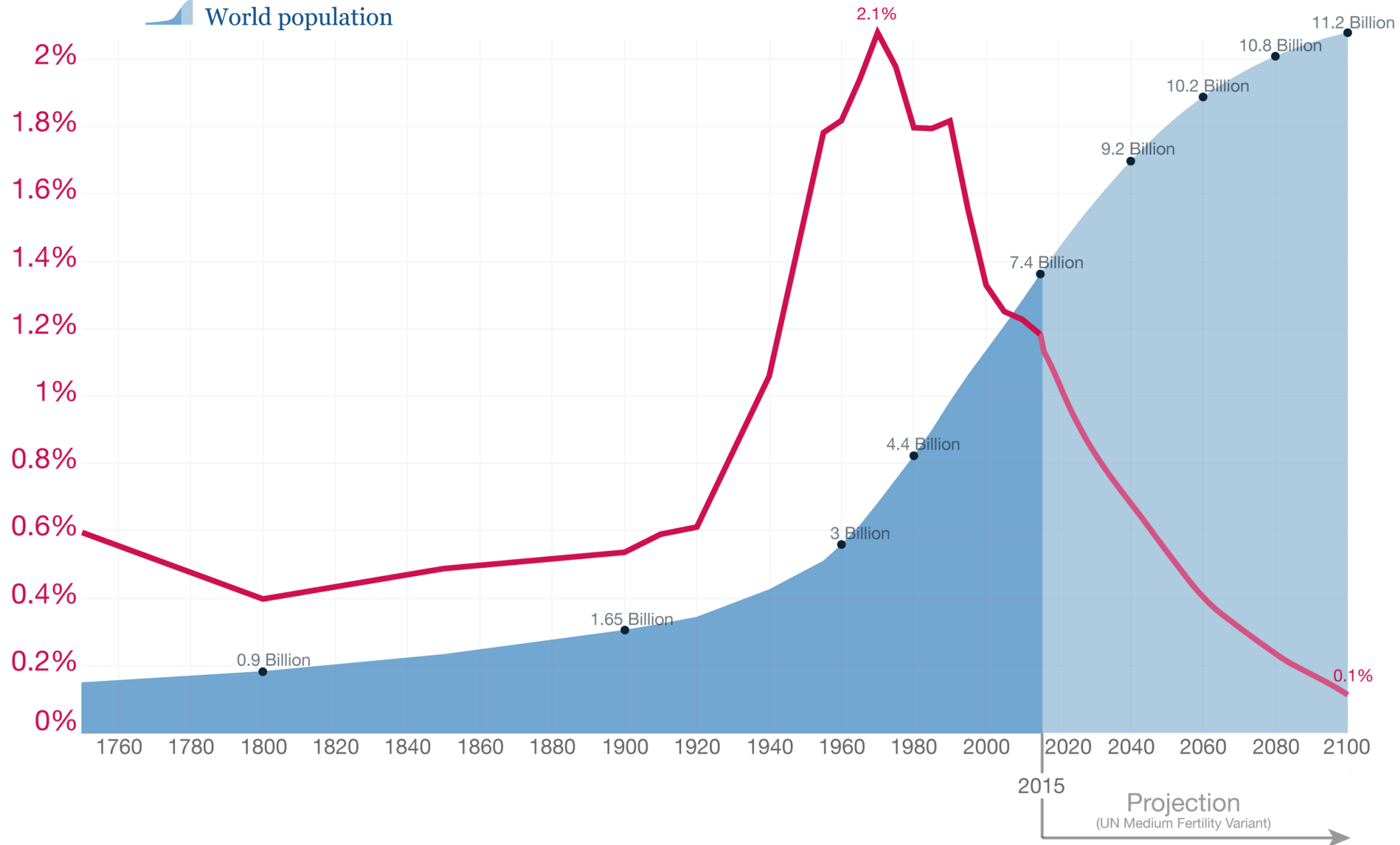


Volcanic climate forcing vs measured (post 1850)  
surface temperature anomalies (green)

# Population Forcing

# World population growth, 1750-2100

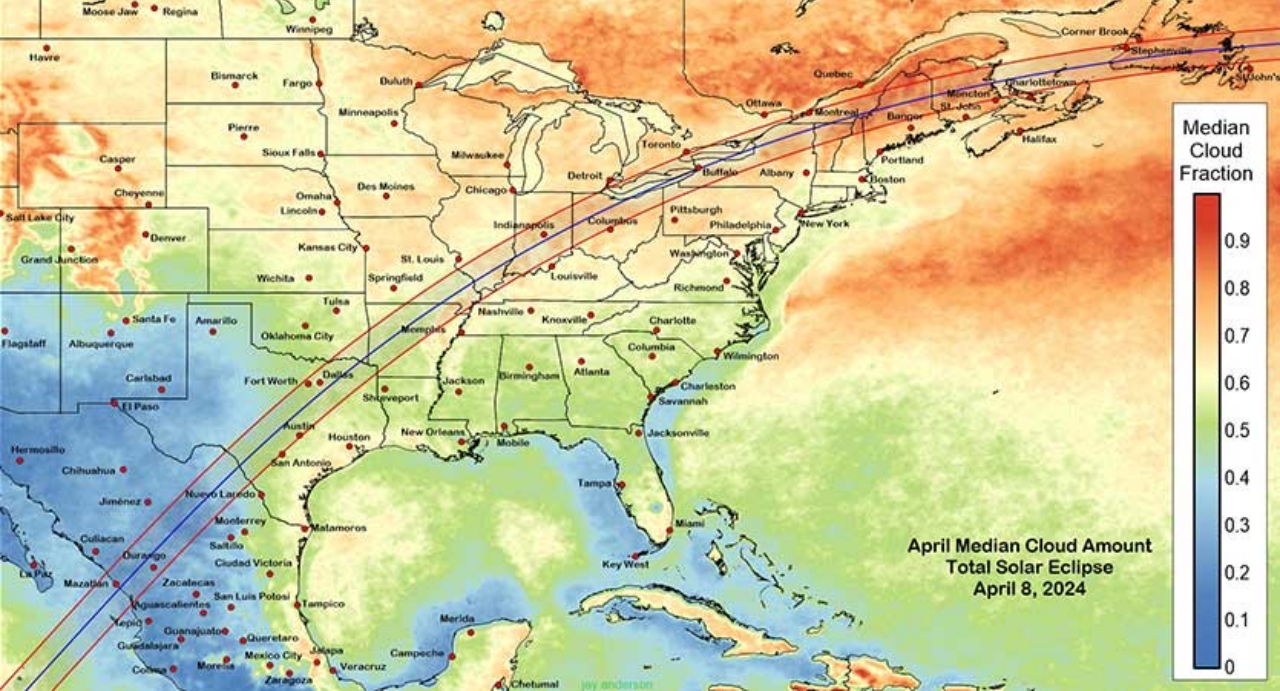
 Annual growth rate of the world population  
 World population



Data sources: Up to 2015 OurWorldInData series based on UN and HYDE. Projections for 2015 to 2100: UN Population Division (2015) – Medium Variant. The data visualization is taken from [OurWorldInData.org](https://www.ourworldindata.org). There you find the raw data and more visualizations on this topic.

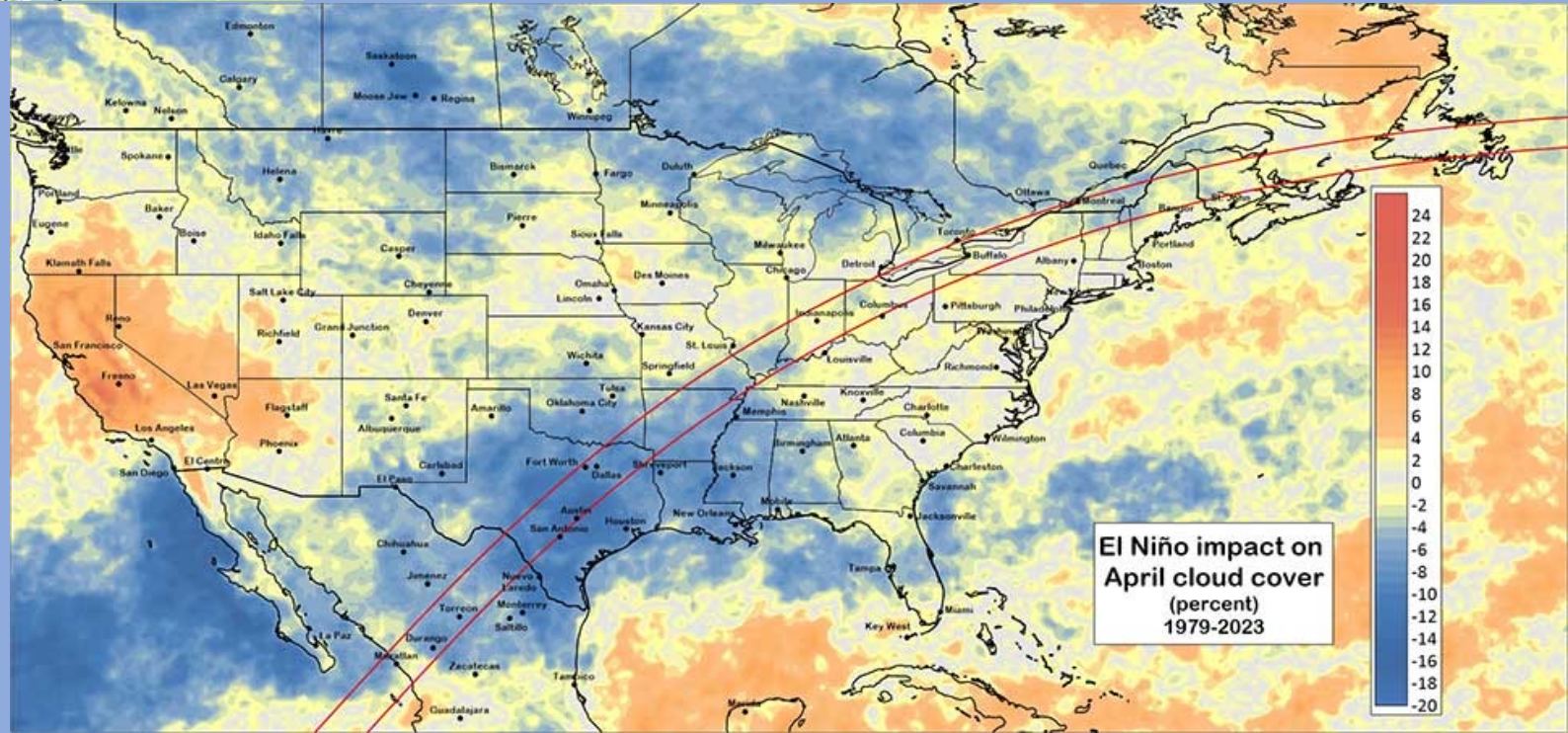
El Niño  
And  
La Niña  
Effects

Second only to Seasonal  
Changes



# Normal Cloud Cover

# Predicted El Niño Forcing



Massive Methane Leaks  
1200 Worldwide  
2021-present



