

# Weather and climate – Institutional news articles

1. **Title: NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies.** (2016, March 17). *Record Warmth in February.*  
**Description:** February 2016 was the warmest February in 136 years of modern temperature records. That month deviated more from normal than any month on record. According to an ongoing temperature analysis conducted by scientists at NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies (GISS), the average global temperature in February was about 0.5 degrees Celsius (0.8 degrees Fahrenheit) warmer than the previous record (February 1998). February 2016 was 1.35 degrees Celsius above the 1951–80 average; February 1998 was 0.88°C above it. Both records were set during strong El Niño events.  
Retrieved from <http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/IOTD/view.php?id=87691&src=iotdrss>
2. **Title: Scripps Institution of Oceanography.** (2016, May 5). *Scientifically, this was still a monster El Niño Year.*  
**Description:** Observations of tropical Pacific water temperatures and atmospheric conditions indicated that El Niño could steer powerful storms towards California and drive numerous changes in coastal and marine ecosystems.  
Retrieved from <https://scripps.ucsd.edu/news/research-highlight-scientifically-was-still-monster-el-ni%C3%B1o-year>
3. **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.** (2015). *Youth for Climate.*  
**Description:** The #Youth4Climate social media campaign is an effort led by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the U.S. Department of Energy, the Association of Science-Technology Centers (ASTC), the CLEAN Network, The Wild Center, the World Bank Group's global partnership program Connect4Climate, Climate Generation: A Will Steger Legacy, Alliance for Climate Education, Earth Day Network, Climate Interactive, and others. It is an open discussion for all to join the youth call for climate action.  
Retrieved from <https://www.climate.gov/teaching/climate-youth-engagement-events>
4. **National Aeronautics and Space Administration.** (2016, March 14). *Dueling Climate Cycles may increase sea level swings*  
**Description:** The tropical Pacific Ocean isn't flat like a pond. Instead, it regularly has a high side and a low side. Natural cycles such as El Niño and La Niña events cause this sea level seesaw to tip back and forth, with the ocean near Asia on one end and the ocean near the Americas on the other. But over the last 30 years, the seesaw's wobbles have been more extreme, causing variations in sea levels up to three times higher than those observed in the previous 30 years.  
Retrieved from <https://www.nasa.gov/feature/jpl/dueling-climate-cycles-may-increase-sea-level-swings>
5. **University Corporation for Atmospheric Research.** (2016). *Games and Simulations – Weather, Climate, Atmosphere.*  
**Description:** This page is a directory of educational games, simulations, and virtual labs related to Weather, Climate, Atmospheric Science, and the Sun and Space Weather.  
Retrieved from <http://scied.ucar.edu/games-sims-weather-climate-atmosphere>