METHOD AND GEOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

How the evidence works

Start with the selected area and source. A colored cell is the end of a calculation, not a thermometer reading.

STATIONS Annual observations → **SOURCE & PERIOD** Eligible records → **METHOD** Derived cell estimate → **MAP** Trend and coverage

Conceptual workflow for the default station-derived view. Diagram is explanatory; it contains no measured values.

01 **Choose the place and period.** Use the map or place search, then record the selected cell, time window, source and units. A place name locates the search; it does not define the observation boundary.

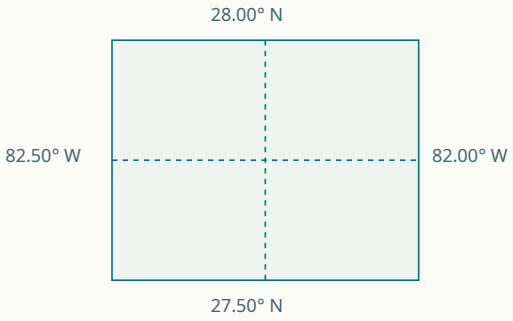
02 **Inspect the observational support.** Check contributing stations, usable years and low-coverage warnings. The default annual input is NOAA Global Summary of the Year, Version 1. The documented refresh excludes incomplete current-year records.

03 **Read the method for that view.** The default disclosure describes a station-specific fixed-effects method. It accounts for station baseline differences, but does not homogenize records or resolve every station move or instrument change.

04 **Keep the sources distinct.** Original GSOP analyses and NOAA PSL GHCN-CAMS are separate comparison products. A result, annual series or export from one view must not be substituted for another without checking its method.

05 **Verify a reporting claim.** Check the source and calculation with GSOP before publishing a number. Claims about flood damage, health, crops or infrastructure require matched evidence and appropriate expertise beyond a temperature map.

READING THE GEOGRAPHIC FOOTPRINT



Example footprint G55_-165

27.50–28.00° N, 82.50–82.00° W. A fixed half-degree cell is an area, not Tampa, a county, a watershed or a weather station. The center identifies geography, not a sensor location.

A cell without a qualifying result is not evidence of zero warming. Geometry illustration only; not to scale.