

THE BLOOMBERG CARBON CLOCK

The monthly values reflect the cyclical or seasonal changes in an inexorably upward secular trend. Check out the graph of long-term trends on the webpage cited below. [Note: ppm = parts per million]

Year	Month	Average	Year	Month	Average	Year	Month	Average
IGY*		PPM CO ₂			PPM CO ₂			PPM CO ₂
1958	1	na	2022	1	418.19	2023	1	419.47
1958	2	na	2022	2	419.28	2023	2	420.41
1958	3	315.70	2022	3	418.81	2023	3	421.00
1958	4	317.45	2022	4	420.23	2023	4	423.28
1958	5	317.51	2022	5	420.99			
1958	6	317.24	2022	6	420.99			
1958	7	315.86	2022	7	418.90			
1958	8	314.93	2022	8	417.19			
1958	9	313.20	2022	9	415.95			
1958	10	312.43	2022	10	415.78			
1958	11	313.33	2022	11	417.51			
1958	12	314.67	2022	12	418.95			

Check out the website for explanations and analytical graphs showing the trends in CO₂ increases.

LINKS:

https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/webdata/ccgg/trends/co2/co2_mm_mlo.txt

ICYMI: The Soviet Union launched **Sputnik** October 4, 1957.

*The International Geophysical Year [IGY] started in July 1957 and extended through December 1958. Scientists from around the world measured every sort of geophysical feature to establish a base line for future environmental studies. In April 1957, just three months before the IGY began, scientists representing the various disciplines of the IGY established the World Data Center system. The United States hosted World Data Center "A" and the Soviet Union hosted World Data Center "B." World Data Center "C" was subdivided among countries in Western Europe, Australia, and Japan.^[18] Today, NOAA hosts seven of the fifteen World Data Centers in the United States.

LINK: <https://history.nasa.gov/sputnik/igy.html>

Sources:

March 1958 to April 1974: Scripps Institution of Oceanography Mauna Loa averages. May 1974 to the Present: Mauna Loa Observatory average CO₂ record, maintained by NOAA.

"In 1958, Charles David Keeling began to monitor the composition of the atmosphere...atop Mauna Loa [Hawaii]." His first reading was 316 ppm and his work continues. *A Brief History of Earth*, Andrew H. Knoll.