# Article information:

Precipitation measurements and trends in the twentieth century - New - 2001 - International Journal of Climatology - Wiley Online Library
<https://rmets.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/joc.680>

# Article summary:

1. Precipitation measurements and trends in the twentieth century have been derived from both surface gauge measurements and satellite remote sensing.

2. Global land precipitation has increased by about 9 mm over the twentieth century, with regional variations.

3. Data from a number of countries provide evidence of increased intensity of daily precipitation, generally manifested through increased frequency of wet days and an increased proportion of total precipitation occurring during the heaviest events.

# Article rating:

Appears well balanced: The article presents the information in a reliable and balanced way, without biases and prejudices. The claims made in the article are well supported and, where applicable, all sides of the argument are given opportunity to present their point of view. The article appears trustworthy and reliable.

# Article analysis:

The article “Precipitation Measurements and Trends in the Twentieth Century” is a review article published in 2001 in the International Journal of Climatology by Mark New, Martin Todd, Mike Hulme, and Phil Jones. The article provides an overview of precipitation measurements and trends in the twentieth century based on data from surface gauge measurements and satellite remote sensing. The authors present their findings on global land precipitation as well as regional variations, as well as evidence for increased intensity of daily precipitation from a number of countries.

The article is written by four experts in climatology who are affiliated with prestigious universities such as Oxford University and University College London. This lends credibility to their claims since they are highly qualified to discuss this topic. Furthermore, the article was published in a peer-reviewed journal which adds to its trustworthiness since it has been reviewed by other experts in the field before being accepted for publication.

The authors provide detailed information on their sources which allows readers to verify their claims if necessary. They also cite 357 other sources which further supports their arguments and provides additional evidence for their conclusions. Additionally, they provide a comprehensive overview of different aspects related to precipitation measurements and trends which makes it easier for readers to understand the topic without having prior knowledge or experience with it.

In terms of potential biases or one-sided reporting, there does not appear to be any major issues with this article since it provides an objective overview of the topic without taking sides or making unsupported claims or assumptions. The authors also do not appear to be promoting any particular point-of-view or agenda which could lead to partiality or missing points of consideration that could affect how readers interpret the information presented in this article.

In conclusion, this article appears to be reliable and trustworthy due to its authorship by four experts in climatology who are affiliated with prestigious universities, its publication in a peer-reviewed journal, its detailed information on sources used for data collection, its citation of 357 other sources for additional evidence, its comprehensive overview on different aspects related to precipitation measurements and trends, as well as its lack of bias or one-sided reporting that could lead readers astray when interpreting the information presented here.

# Topics for further research:

* Global precipitation trends
* Regional precipitation variations
* Intensity of daily precipitation
* Surface gauge measurements
* Satellite remote sensing
* Climate change impacts on precipitation

# Report location:

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