

The world is facing the challenge of climate crisis. Despite the consensus in scientific community about anthropogenic global warming, the web is flooded with articles spreading climate misinformation. These articles are carefully constructed by climate change counter movement (CCCM) organizations to influence the narrative around climate change. We revisit the literature on climate misinformation in social sciences and repackage it to introduce in the community of NLP. Despite considerable work in detection of fake news, there is no misinformation dataset available that is specific to the domain of climate change. We try to bridge this gap by scraping and releasing articles with known climate change misinformation

Despite solid scientific consensus about the anthropogenic roots and consequences of climate change, false, inaccurate, or misleading online content often confuses the public, undermining support for urgent mitigating policies (1). This is important because belief in climate change is more easily weakened than strengthened (2). Terms used to identify and describe such content include 'manipulation,' 'misinformation,' 'disinformation,' 'fake news,' or 'propaganda.' Such manipulative content often spreads on social media platforms (3,4), which are a particularly important source of information about climate change for at least a third of the populations of some of the largest economies, compared with other channels (5).