

# GLOBAL CLIMATE CATASTROPHES

Computer models are used to make the climate predictions shown below.

In 2009 a leading London university professor claimed that the impact of climate change would trigger a wave of natural disasters.

A forecast in 2007 made by a leading Australian climate change advocate predicted that global warming was so baking that even the rain that falls isn't actually going to fill our dams and river systems. Instead, dams for Brisbane, Canberra and Sydney later filled to overflowing. Only one desal plant has been used after five were built for \$15 billion.

Severe hurricanes would become more frequent. In fact, there has been a downward trend in both severity and frequency.

Source: Dr. Ryan N. Maue (Updated September 30, 2020) 12 month running sums.

**These predictions and others indicate serious model failures. What follows explains the importance of the Sun affecting climate. There is also reference to the role of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and why models have failed.**

## Ice Age Cycles

Changing planetary orbits cause Earth's distance from the Sun to vary over a period of about 100,000 years. Energy from the Sun reaching Earth fluctuates over this cycle. During an Ice Age the Sun is at a maximum distance from Earth and received energy is at a minimum causing an Ice Age "climate catastrophe".

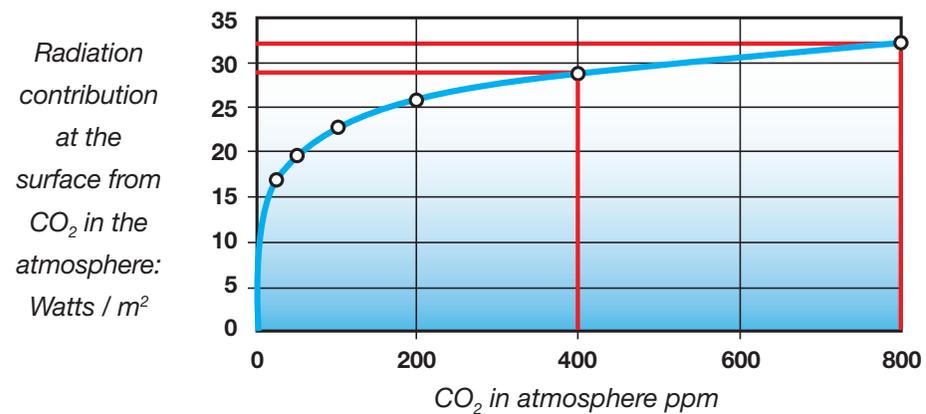
The last Ice Age ended about 12,000 years ago after 30% of Earth's surface had been covered with ice up to 2 kilometres thick. The sea level fell 120 metres. During the following Interglacial Warm Period, Earth is moving closer to the Sun allowing the temperature and sea level to gradually recover. Bass Strait has since risen about 20 metres.

**The CO<sub>2</sub> level has no influence on the Ice Age cycle.**

## Sunspot Cycles

A shorter and less severe climate cycle which interrupts the longer Ice Age cycle is indicated by sunspot activity. **The Little Ice Age occurred when there was minimum sunspot activity.** The NASA Ames Research Centre has forecast the present decline in sunspot activity will cause lower temperatures.

## DECLINING GREENHOUSE EFFECT OF CO<sub>2</sub>



Source: Results derived from MODTRANS, an international and IPCC accepted standard for atmospheric calculations

Record low temperatures during the recent Northern Hemisphere winter and a 20 year satellite global temperature low in March are consistent with this forecast. **Again, CO<sub>2</sub> plays no part in the cycle.**

Recent research funded by NASA indicates solar activity may also influence El Niño and La Niña events.

## Livestock and the Methane CO<sub>2</sub> Cycle

Only an estimated 30% of methane comes from livestock. The carbon in livestock methane CH<sub>4</sub> comes from CO<sub>2</sub> captured by plants they graze. Under laboratory conditions methane has a "greenhouse effect" 28 times greater than CO<sub>2</sub> but its concentration in the atmosphere (0.0002%) is only 1/200th of CO<sub>2</sub>. This severely dilutes the relative "greenhouse effect". Moreover, radiation from the Sun breaks down methane preventing accumulation and releasing CO<sub>2</sub>.

**The CO<sub>2</sub> cycle is "carbon neutral". Concern about the methane "greenhouse effect" from livestock and eating meat is therefore unwarranted.**

## Declining Greenhouse Effect of CO<sub>2</sub>

Carbon dioxide is a minor greenhouse gas but at the present level of 0.04% additional increments bring little increase in its "greenhouse effect". The relationship continues to decline with higher CO<sub>2</sub> levels and when the "greenhouse effect" reaches saturation (see graph). **Scientists agree that predicted runaway "greenhouse effect" with higher CO<sub>2</sub> alone is therefore impossible without a magnifying process.**

Catastrophic climate predictions rely on the assumption of a magnification of the CO<sub>2</sub> effect with cloud cover and moisture. **There is, however, no evidence to support the magnification assumption** which explains model failures and why in the past CO<sub>2</sub> at least four times the present level did not cause a "climate catastrophe" or acidic oceans. Nevertheless, Stephen Schneider (Lead Author of the UN IPCC) in an article published in 'Discover' 1989 sought to "capture the public's imagination" of dangerous climate by offering up "scary scenarios, make simplified, dramatic statements, and make little mention of any doubts we may have".

**The models without evidence supporting their assumption and their failed climate predictions are therefore not suitable for energy policy development.**

## Energy Policy

Fossil fuel use does not create carbon in CO<sub>2</sub>. The carbon in CO<sub>2</sub> emitted was first captured by plants which decayed and formed fossil fuels. The CO<sub>2</sub> is returned to the atmosphere which at 0.04% is deficient for plant growth and well below past levels. **The CO<sub>2</sub> cycle is "carbon neutral"**. Satellites have detected greening of the planet with improved CO<sub>2</sub> levels.

Despite significant capital outlay and subsidies, energy policies based on failed models **have led to rising power costs, deindustrialisation including defence manufacturing capability, and have cost jobs.** Further, these policies have placed an avoidable burden on households and the climate predictions have created public fear.

**Across the world, 1,160 coal fired stations are planned or under construction mostly in Asian countries, including China building 120 stations bringing the Chinese total to 3,000 operating stations less any closures.** These new stations have an operating life of at least 50 years which is 20 years beyond the proposed 2050 zero emissions target demonstrating their construction has not been influenced by failed models.

**Their aim is competitive low cost and reliable base load power and they have chosen coal fired stations as the best option. To have competitive manufacturing including defence manufacturing capacity and secure jobs, Australia should consider following by building high efficiency coal fired stations.**

The Climate Study Group