

Royal climate alarmism refuted

By Jeremy Beck

The Royal Society has produced a document, "A Short Guide to Climate Science", with 20 points of Q&A. This official line on climate from the Crown-led Anglo-American establishment is very easy to refute and has been done below in blue text following each Q&A point.

Take note with good humour the Royal Society's abysmal record. In 1895, its President Lord Kelvin stated that "heavier-than-air flying machines are impossible." Just eight years later, the Wright brothers made history. Since its foundation in 1660 under King Charles II, the Royal Society has attempted to keep science for the oligarchy's ends while preventing "the commoners" to rise above their station. Now it's time to expose their pseudoscience and advance mankind for the benefit of future generations.

1. Is the climate warming?

Yes. Earth's average surface air temperature has increased by about 0.8 °C (1.4 °F) since 1900, with much of this increase taking place since the mid-1970s. A wide range of other observations such as sea-level rise, reduced Arctic sea ice extent and increased ocean heat content provide incontrovertible evidence of a warming Earth.

The truthful answer is that it depends on what time reference we are considering. The RSS (Remote Sensing Systems) satellite dataset shows no global warming at all for 18 years and 3 months (219 months) from October 1996 to December 2014. Satellite temperature data gives the most reliable temperature picture for the planet as a whole. Depending on which temperature records are considered, the planet has experienced some mild warming since 1900. However, to claim "much of this increase taking place since the mid-1970s" ignores the cooling trend from the 1940s to the 1970s. Some of the very global warming alarmists back in the 1970s were warning about the danger of an ice age. Obama's science advisor John Holdren, now a global warming alarmist, claimed in a 1971 publication that he edited with Paul Ehrlich *Global Ecology: Readings Toward a Rational Strategy for Man* that air pollution etc. "is said to be responsible for the present world cooling trend" and warned "a decrease of only 4°C would probably be sufficient to start another ice age."

The Little Ice Age stretched from the 16th to the mid-19th-century and temperatures were then significantly colder. The Thames River in London frequently froze over so much that Frost Fairs could be held on the thick ice. However, going back further, proxy data identifies the Medieval Warm Period around AD 1200 was warmer than today and the Holocene Climate Optimum (7000 BC to 3000 BC) was warmer still. Professor Charles Hapgood's book *Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings* extensively documents that ancient sea mariners circumnavigated an ice-free Antarctica several thousand years ago. Archives of maps clearly show the Antarctic coastline of the Ross Sea where presently the Ross Ice Shelf is several hundred metres thick. Clearly temperatures globally were several degrees warmer during the Holocene Climate Optimum than they are today.

Going back further, for millions of years the planet has proceeded in and out of Ice Ages. However, sediment cores identify a clear cooling trend over the last five million years. For most of the history of life on Earth, for 600 million years, the planet's temperature has been several degrees warmer than that of today.



2. How do scientists know that recent climate change is largely caused by human activities?

Human activity leads to emissions of greenhouse gases (causing warming), and of other pollutants that produce small particles in the atmosphere (which can have both cooling and warming effects). The dominant influence of human activities on recent climate change is clear from an understanding of the basic physics of the greenhouse effect and from comparing the detailed patterns of recent climate change with those expected from different human and natural influences. Only when human influences on the composition of the atmosphere are incorporated can models reproduce observed changes in climate.

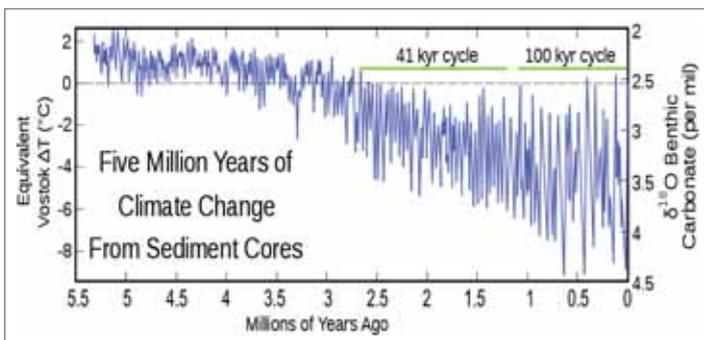
Such a loaded question is a fraud, ignoring the countless scientists disputing that human activities are largely causing climate change. To date, 31,487 scientists, including 9,029 with PhDs, have signed the Global Warming Petition Project debunking the theory of anthropogenic (man-made) global warming. However, the media has largely ignored them and instead gloated over the 2,500+ IPCC "scientific expert reviewers" who contributed to the *Fourth Assessment Report* of 2007, implying they all agreed with the official IPCC propaganda, but many IPCC scientists did and still do not agree with the official line. Even former IPCC vice-chairman Prof Yuri Izrael said: "There is no proven link between human activity and global warming. I think the panic over global warming is totally unjustified. There is no serious threat to the climate."

The "models" referred to are computer models and as with any computer model, there is a garbage in/garbage out rule.

3. CO₂ is already in the atmosphere naturally, so why are emissions from human activity significant?

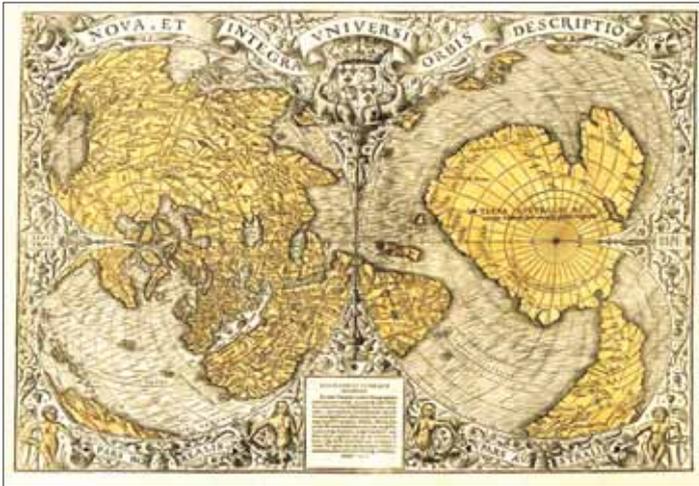
Human activities have significantly disturbed the natural carbon cycle by extracting long-buried fossil fuels and burning them for energy, thus releasing CO₂ to the atmosphere. The concentration of CO₂ has increased by 40% since the Industrial Revolution.

Once again, here's another loaded question. Carbon dioxide emissions from human activity are actually not that significant. Of all CO₂ emissions, 97 per cent come from natural sources and just 3 per cent source from human activity. The planet has naturally warmed since the Little Ice Age. This warming started well before the post-WWII economic boom when industrial emissions exceeded by several fold those of the 19th-century Industrial Revolution. Natural CO₂ outgassing from the ocean occurs as the ocean warms. For most of



The Earth has cooled over the past 5 million years. The 41 & 100 thousand year cycles are Milankovitch cycles (see Q&A points 16 and 19).

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Oronteus Finaeus Map of 1532 compiled from ancient maps from various world archives. Note an ice-free Antarctica on the right above South America.

the history of life on Earth, CO₂ levels have far exceeded today's 397 ppm. When the dinosaurs roamed the planet, CO₂ levels exceeded 2,000 ppm during the Jurassic period.

4. What role has the Sun played in climate change in recent decades?

The Sun has not played a major role in recent climate change. The Sun provides the primary source of energy driving Earth's climate system and variations in the energy emitted by the Sun affect Earth's climate. However, satellite measurements since the late 1970s show no overall increase in the energy emitted by the Sun, while the climate system has warmed.

Piers Corbyn, Managing Director and founder of WeatherAction has been making long-range weather forecasts for years using solar data. His success in long-range weather forecasts puts the British Met Office to shame. Four hundred years of sunspot observations clearly identify that the sun drives climate. Much of the claimed warming since the late 1970s has occurred in the last 18 years when in fact satellite data identifies no warming has occurred at all.

5. What do changes in the vertical structure of atmospheric temperature – from the surface up to the stratosphere – tell us about the causes of recent climate change?

The observed warming in the lower atmosphere and cooling higher up in the stratosphere is the result expected from increases in CO₂ and decreases in stratospheric ozone. Natural factors alone cannot explain the observed changes.

Stratospheric ozone concentrations are largely governed by natural solar sunspot cycles. There is no evidence of alarming temperature variations in the vertical structure of the atmosphere. Fraudulent computer models predicting global warming show amplified warming high in the tropical troposphere, but data from satellites and weather balloons fail to find what's known among climatologists as the "missing hot spot".

6. Climate is always changing. Why is climate change of concern now?

All major climate changes, including natural ones, are disruptive. Past climate changes led to extinction of many species, population migrations, and pronounced changes in the land surface and in ocean circulation. The speed of the current climate change makes it more difficult for human societies and the natural world to adapt.

Climate is of concern now because this is a political agenda. Scientific data identifies no dangerous anthropogenic climate change. The speed of the climate change in the last one or two hundred years has been unremarkable. Compare this modest change with the end of

the last Ice Age. At the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) approximately 20,000 years ago, sea levels were around 125 metres lower than today. Aboriginal tribes walked from mainland Australia to Tasmania over what is now Bass Strait. For all the hoopla over rising sea levels today measured in millimetres, consider how the coastline of Tasmania looked 14,000 years ago.

7. Is the current level of atmospheric CO₂ concentration unprecedented in Earth's history?

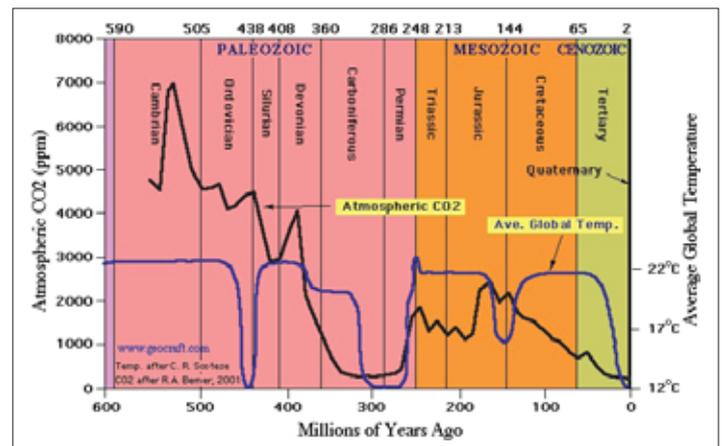
The present level of atmospheric CO₂ concentration is almost certainly unprecedented in the past million years, during which time modern humans evolved and societies developed. The atmospheric CO₂ concentration was however higher many millions of years ago, at which time temperatures and sea levels were also higher than they are today.

The CO₂ concentration levels today at 397 ppm are much lower than for most of the history of life on Earth and 450 million years ago the Earth went into an Ice Age when CO₂ levels exceeded 4,000 ppm—more than ten times the current concentration. Life thrives with higher carbon dioxide concentrations and some greenhouse growers add the gas to increase plant growth.

8. Is there a point at which adding more CO₂ will not cause further warming?

No. Adding more CO₂ to the atmosphere will cause surface temperatures to continue to increase. The addition of extra CO₂ becomes progressively less effective at trapping Earth's energy, but surface temperature will still rise.

The relationship between the warming effect of CO₂ and concentration is roughly logarithmic. True, adding more CO₂ will add to the warming effect, but the logarithmic relationship is such that adding more gas at current concentrations is insignificant. A logarithm rises up rapidly in the beginning and then increases at an ever-slowing rate. The first 20 ppm causes around half of the current warming effect and the first 100 ppm causes around 80 per cent of the warming. Hence 450 million years ago an Ice Age was possible when CO₂ levels exceeded 4,000 ppm.

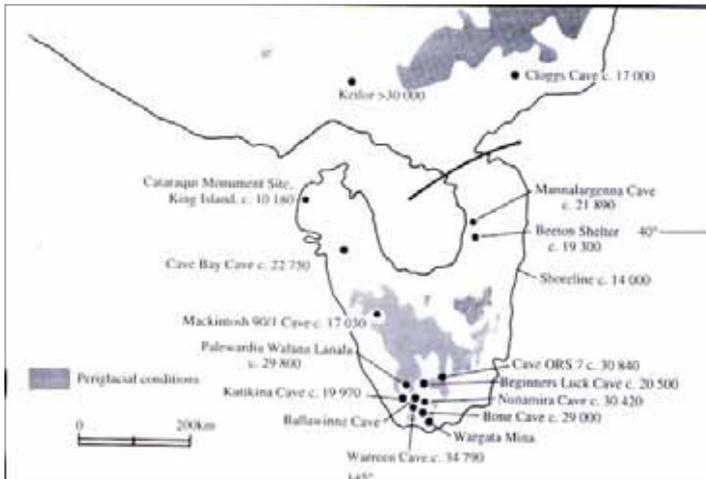


9. Does the rate of warming vary from one decade to another?

Yes. The observed warming rate has varied from year to year, decade to decade, and place to place. These shorter-term variations are mostly due to natural causes, and do not contradict our fundamental understanding that the long-term warming trend since the mid-20th century is primarily due to human-induced changes in the atmospheric levels of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases.

There was a significant cooling period from 1940 until the mid-1970s at a time when anthropogenic CO₂ emissions were rapidly increasing. There are many cases where this cooling period has been removed from the official record through a statistical sleight-of-hand called homogenisation, whereby climate alarmists come up with

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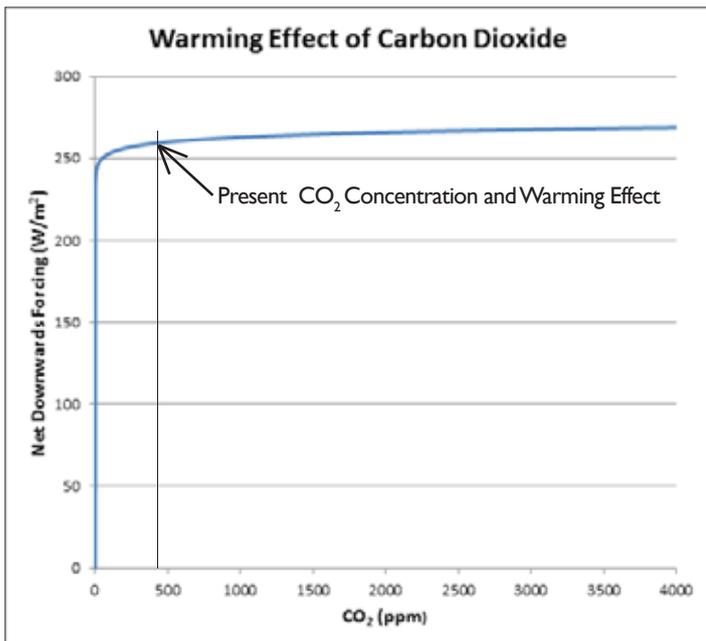


Ice age sites in Tasmania, showing the coastline at 12,000 B.C. excuses to “adjust” the observation records removing contradictions to their narrative.

10. Does the recent slowdown of warming mean that climate change is no longer happening?

No. Since the very warm surface temperatures of 1998 which followed the strong 1997-98 El Niño, the increase in average surface temperature has slowed relative to the previous decade of rapid temperature increases, with more of the excess heat being stored in the oceans. Despite the slower rate of warming, the surface temperatures in the 2000s were on average warmer than the 1990s.

Warming has not occurred for over 18 years. This is not a slowdown, but rather an end to warming. Many solar scientists forecast temperatures will now drop.



Any additional CO₂ will now have an insignificant warming effect.

11. If the world is warming, why are some winters and summers still very cold?

Global warming is a long-term trend, but that does not mean that every year will be warmer than the previous one. Day to day and year to year changes in weather patterns will continue to produce some unusually cold days and nights, and winters and summers, even as the climate warms.

A longer-term trend is the global cooling from the Holocene Climate Optimum until present. This is more significant for the future

of humanity in centuries to come. Most of the last million years has been much colder and the Earth's orbital cycles (around the Sun) indicate Earth is bound for another Ice Age.

12. Why is Arctic sea ice reducing while Antarctic sea ice is not?

Sea ice extent is affected by winds and ocean currents as well as temperature. Sea ice in the partly-enclosed Arctic Ocean seems to be responding directly to warming, while changes in winds and in the ocean seem to be dominating the patterns of sea ice change in the Southern Ocean around Antarctica.

The small reduction in average Arctic sea ice has been a bonus for shipping, but with forecast cooling in coming years, the Arctic will likely freeze over.

13. How does climate change affect the strength and frequency of floods, droughts, hurricanes and tornadoes?

Earth's lower atmosphere is becoming warmer and moister as a result of human-emitted greenhouse gases. This means that more water is likely to be drawn into major rain storms, which could lead to more flooding events. There is considerable uncertainty over changes in hurricanes and tornadoes, but the extra energy available may make the strongest hurricanes stronger. Dry areas of the subtropics are expected to become drier in the future.

Numerous studies identify floods, droughts, hurricanes and tornadoes are not more significant now than they ever were in recorded history. Even the Australian Bureau of Meteorology admits “the total number of cyclones appears to have decreased to the mid 1980s, and remained nearly stable since” and “the number of severe tropical cyclones (minimum central pressure less than 970 hPa) shows no clear trend over the past 40 years.”

14. How fast is sea level rising?

Best estimates of the global-average rise over the last two decades suggest 3.2 mm per year (0.12 inches per year). The overall observed rise since 1901 is about 20 cm (8 inches). If CO₂ and other greenhouse gases continue to increase on their current trajectories, it is projected that sea level may rise by a further 0.5 to 1 m (1.5 to 3 feet) by 2100.

As referenced previously, at the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) approximately 20,000 years ago, sea levels were around 125 metres lower than today. Dr. Nils-Axel Mörner a world authority on sea levels has identified sea level was rising from 1850 until 1940 by about 1.1 mm per year and then it stopped. Satellite altimetry shows from 1992 to 2002 the sea level chart is a straight line with some variability, but with absolutely no trend whatsoever. In fact, for the last 40-50 years strong observational facts indicate virtually stable sea level conditions. Data suggesting rising sea levels come from tide gauges in subsiding areas. For example the IPCC chose to use tide gauge data from Hong Kong, but every geologist knows that this is a subsiding area.

15. What is ocean acidification and why does it matter?

About a quarter of the emissions of carbon dioxide from human activities are soaked up by oceans each year. The extra CO₂ causes the chemical balance of seawater to shift to a more acidic state (lower pH) and some corals and shellfish have shells composed of calcium carbonate which dissolves more readily in acid. Acidification is likely to shift the competitive advantage among species, with as-yet-to-be-determined impacts on marine ecosystems and the food web.

The idea of ocean acidification is a fraud. With a pH of about 8.2 (neutral is 7), ocean water is not acidic at all, but slightly alkaline, yet most mainstream media insist on scary stories of ocean acidification—an absolute impossibility, even if we burnt our entire coal reserves. In fact, corals can grow quite well in aquariums containing water of very high dissolved CO₂ concentration—corals often thrive in such water.

Annual anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions expressed in terms of the mass of carbon are currently 10 Gt C (gigatonnes of carbon or billion metric tonnes of carbon). However the oceans contain a massive 40,000 Gt C and the atmosphere contains 850 Gt C.

Dr Peter Ridd a Marine Physics specialist from James Cook University has made the following assessment:

“Corals have survived 300 million years of massively varying climate both much warmer and much cooler than today, far higher CO₂ levels than we see today, and enormous sea level changes. Corals saw the dinosaurs come and go, and cruised through mass extinction events that left so many other organisms as no more than a part of the fossil record.

“Corals are particularly well adapted to temperature changes and in general, the warmer the better. It seems odd that coral scientists are worrying about global warming because this is one group of organisms that like it hot.”

16. How confident are scientists that Earth will warm further over the coming century?

Very confident. If emissions continue on their present trajectory, then warming of 2.6 to 4.8 °C (4.7 to 8.6 °F), in addition to that which has already occurred, would be expected by the end of the 21st century. The range of values accounts for the fact that there are open questions as to how exactly some natural processes such as cloud formation amplify or reduce the direct warming effect of increasing levels of CO₂.

As previously referenced, many scientists forecast the Earth will cool—not warm. The long term glacial/interglacial cycle of approximately 100,000 years indicates cooling will be a concern for future generations. The current Solar Cycle 24 has very low sunspot activity and historically this leads to lower temperatures. The climate alarmists’ professed confidence is based entirely on the projections made by their computer climate models; such models can’t even accurately predict past, observed temperatures, let alone future ones. See above a graph prepared by two NASA climate scientists who oppose climate alarmism, Dr Roy Spencer and Dr John Christy, comparing the linear projections of 73 climate models with observed data for tropical troposphere temperature, which shows that the models don’t even come close.

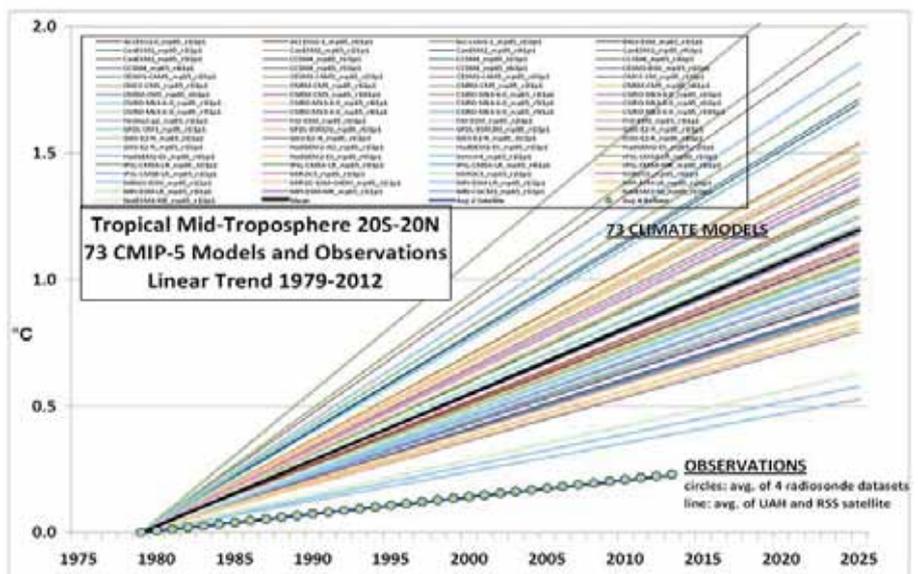
17. Are climate changes of a few degrees a cause for concern?

Yes. Even though an increase of a few degrees in global average temperature does not sound like much, global average temperature during the last ice age was only about 4 to 5 °C (7 to 9 °F) colder than now. Global warming of just a few degrees will be associated with widespread changes in regional and local temperature and rainfall as well as with increases in some types of extreme weather events. These and other changes (such as sea level rise and storm surges) will have serious impacts on human societies and the natural world.

A few degrees of average global warming or cooling may in some regions significantly affect plant and animal species. However, in many cases in temperate regions this would be the equivalent of a move from a Melbourne to a Sydney climate where most species will adapt with no major problem. A few degrees of warming would open up vast areas for agriculture whereas a few degrees of cooling would lead to lower crop yields and failure. Life in general would flourish more in a warmer world.

18. What are scientists doing to address key uncertainties in our understanding of the climate system?

Science is a continual process of observation, understanding, modelling, and testing. The prediction of a long-term trend in global



Computer models vs. reality!

warming from increasing greenhouse gases is robust and has been confirmed by a growing body of evidence. Nevertheless, understanding (for example, of cloud dynamics) remains incomplete. All of these are areas of active research.

If the prediction of a long-term trend in global warming from increasing greenhouse gases were robust, we would not see thousands of dissenting scientists. Early IPCC forecasts such as its 1990 forecast for rising temperatures over the following decades are now proven to be wrong as there’s been no global warming now for more than 18 years.

19. Are disaster scenarios about tipping points like ‘turning off the Gulf Stream’ and release of methane from the Arctic a cause for concern?

Results from the best available climate models do not indicate any abrupt changes or ‘tipping points’ in the climate in the near future. However as warming increases, the possibilities of major abrupt change cannot be ruled out.

The most concerning abrupt climate change will be a rapid descent into an ice age. These rapid climate changes have occurred for millions of years and will certainly occur again since they are driven by the Earth’s orbital cycles known as Milankovitch cycles. Earth is already in a warmer interglacial period so the Milankovitch cycles will not give us significant or abrupt warming. If rapid cooling were to occur this century, human civilisation will face some big challenges. In particular, many cities in Canada, United States, Europe and Russia may not survive the advance of massive glaciers. Feeding the world population will be a major challenge and many agricultural regions would be under ice.

20. If emissions of greenhouse gases were stopped, would the climate return to the conditions of 200 years ago?

No. Even if human emissions of greenhouse gases were to suddenly stop, Earth’s surface temperature would not cool and return to the level it was at before the Industrial Revolution for thousands of years because CO₂ is only removed from the atmosphere over these very long time scales.

If human CO₂ emissions were stopped the world economy would suffer an enormous collapse and billions of people would die of starvation and other poverty related causes. This is the actual intention behind the global warming scam. The British financial oligarchy led by the Royal Family has long called for population reduction. Even if the world moves towards nuclear power (the oligarchy is anti-nuclear in any case), significant CO₂ emissions arise from concrete production, aircraft, shipping and diesel-powered machinery etc. And agriculture emits methane. Therefore, short of collapsing the world economy and killing billions of people, anthropogenic “greenhouse gases” will not be stopped.