THE IPCC CLIMATE PREDICTIONS HAVE FAILED FOR THREE BASIC REASONS

by Kevin Long www.thelongview.com.au **UPDATE 20-7-2011**

1. **THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC) HAS RELIED ON COMPUTER MODELS BUILT AROUND THE MISTAKEN CONCEPT THAT THE SUN'S RADIATION LEVELS HAVE ONLY A MINOR EFFECT ON GLOBAL CLIMATE.**
2. **THE IPCC DIDN'T ALLOW CORRECTLY FOR THE HIGHLY SENSITIVE FEEDBACKS OPERATING IN THE UPPER AND LOWER ATMOSPHERE DUE TO THE CHANGES IN SOLAR RADIATION AND SOLAR WIND VELOCITY.**
3. **SINCE THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY'S 'LITTLE ICE AGE EVENT', THE WORLD HAS BEEN GRADUALLY WARMING UP AGAIN. THE IPCC HAS DOWN-PLAYED THIS FACT AND HAS INCORRECTLY ATTRIBUTED MOST OF THE TEMPERATURE RISE SINCE THENTO ANTHROPOGENIC GENERATED CO_2 INSTEAD OF THE NATURAL RECOVERY CYCLE AND THE RECENT HIGHEST LEVELS OF SOLAR RADIATION FOR 8,000 YEARS.**

The end result of these oversights is the IPCC have understated the effects of solar radiation forcing in their computer model formulas. In order to compensate for these basic errors, the IPCC has attributed **unrealistic positive forcing to the rising anthropogenic pollution** - especially those attributed to CO_2. This has made it impossible for their computer models to accurately predict the current temperature - let alone the future temperature trends. These basic errors are the primary reason why the IPCC predictions have proved to be "so far off the mark".

In less than 20 years after the IPCC laid down their predictions for a century of **extreme global warming**, the global average temperatures have barely warmed and are now diverging downwards. The Bureau of Meteorology's global average temperature graphs show only 50% of the predicted warming rate has been occurring and the warmest year on record occurred 13 years ago. It is becoming clear that the IPCC predictions are not credible.

The IPCC computer modelers should have attributed solar radiation forcing as the dominant and controlling force for global climate - as it has always been - instead of exaggerating and misrepresenting the effects of anthropogenic pollution. Until their computer models are corrected they will not be able to predict accurately the current or future trends in average global temperatures. The last 13 years have proven their computer models to be misleading and are partly responsible for sending the world down the path of economic mismanagement. This has led to policy makers being ill-advised to promote the unnecessary costly reduction of the worlds CO_2 levels.

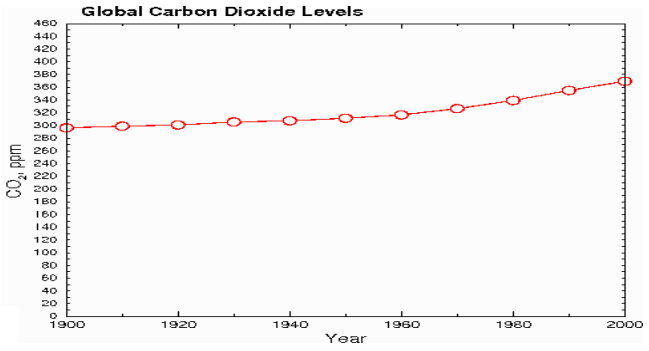
The IPCC and the world's media have not yet focused on the recent global cooling trends with the same vigor as they have focused on the past warming trends. The IPCC and the media have been "cherry picking" the natural high temperature anomalies that have been occurring in some areas around the world as examples of global warming and this is hiding the true extent of global cooling (which will be far more devastating than global warming has been).The devastating cold snaps that have been occurring all around the world during the last two winters are just a little taste of what is to come during the next three decades.

THE IPCC'S FALSE IMPRESSION OF RISING CO_2

The two graphs on the next page show the global CO_2 rise using the same data set 1900 to 2000.

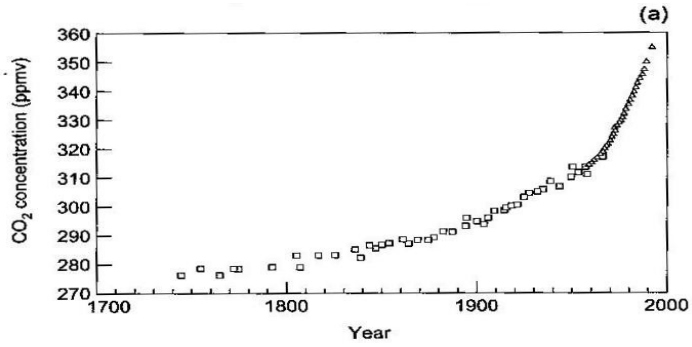
Which graph gives the true impression of the 23% rise in CO_2 that occurred during the last Century?

Take note how a dramatic impression of extreme rapid rise during the last century is created in the second graph (the IPCC graph) by only showing part of the Y axis and an extra 200 years of almost flat proxy measurements on the X axis.



GRAPH 1 Standard Scientific Representation of CO_2 Levels

Shows the undistorted scientific proxy record and the measured increase of carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere 1900 to 2000. Note there has been a 23% increase in carbon dioxide concentrations during the last century.



GRAPH 2 IPCC Representation of CO_2 Levels (*First* to *Fourth Assessment Reports*)

This graph is typical of the distorted graphs that the IPCC have been using to misrepresent the facts of Global CO_2 rise. Compare this with the previous graph which contains the same data for the period 1900 to 2000

Note that during the last decade (not shown) the CO_2 increases have continued unabated, but the global temperature trend has started to decline (as confirmed in the Bureau of Meteorology Global average temperature graph on page 3).

This is the most important piece of evidence that points to the failure of the IPCC's computer predictions regarding the supposed linkage between increased CO_2 levels and extreme temperature rise.

A SUMMARY OF CLIMATE EXTREMES FROM THE LAST 4,500 YEARS

In order to establish if anthropogenic pollution was the cause of the recent global warming, we first have to establish what changes have occurred naturally during the last 4,500 years. To achieve this we have to use proxy measurements and eye-witness written records to estimate the extremes of the past climate, including the time cycles and the rates of natural climate change.

These proxy records reveal there have been four warmer periods spaced approximately 1200 year apart. In the middle of these warm periods there have been century long cooler periods - typically 1.5 ° C cooler than the warmest periods. The last warm period peaked in the 12th century AD. That time was named the "Medieval Warm Period". Like the previous warmer periods, the Medieval Warm Period was a little warmer than the average temperature of the last century.

After the 12th century AD, the temperature trended downward again, culminating in "The Little Ice Age" during the 16th century AD. Proxy records indicate that century was the coldest for 4,500 years. That cold period is also known as the "Maunder Minimum Period" - a time in history when sunspot numbers were extremely low. From past records, there is also evidence of smaller cyclic declines of solar radiation and global temperature occurring approximately every 180 years. The most recent of these occurred during 1800 to 1830. The records show significant global cooling occurred during those 30 years. That time in our history was named the "Dalton Minimum Period". The present declining trend in average sunspots and global temperature indicates a similar cooling cycle has now begun in earnest.

THE EFFECT OF SUNSPOT VARIATIONS AND ATMOSPHERIC FEEDBACKS

A growing number of scientists believe that these cooler climate periods were triggered by a sustained period of lower than normal solar radiation, coinciding with cyclical reductions in sunspot activity. These reductions amounted to only about 0.15% of total solar radiation. Until recently, most scientists couldn't understand how such small rises or falls in solar radiation could be responsible for such dramatic changes in average global temperatures. With the benefit of today's satellite data, it becomes apparent that **internal atmospheric feedbacks** are responsible for amplifying these small changes in solar forcing by a **factor of**

6 or more. When the feedbacks of the upper and lower atmosphere are fully taken into account, it appears the earth's surface is deprived of approximately 4 watts per meter^2 during these solar minima conditions.

Furthermore, past proxy measurements and current solar scientists indicate that this "loss of solar energy balance" has caused - and is likely to cause again - a global cooling rate of 0.2^o C to 0.4^o C per decade. In some locations previously, this loss of average temperature has been devastating (e.g. In many areas of Europe during the Little Ice Age, 5^o C was the typical average temperature loss before the earth started to warm up again during the 17th century AD.)

It is to be noted that during those times of global cooling the world's populations were exposed to extreme droughts, famines and plagues - resulting in significant reductions to the world's population.

As mentioned earlier these Maunder Minima and Dalton Minima–type declines have occurred on about a 180-year cycle. They are brought on by changes in the 11.1 year sunspot cycle, spread over three or more cycles. These sunspot declines are modulated by variations in the gravitational forces placed on the sun by the Jovian planets (Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune) which collectively produce the 180-year repeating cycle in the movements of the Solar System Barycenter (The gravitational centre of the solar system).

A comparison of global temperature records with solar radiation records and local rainfall records show there is a very close correlation between the three data sets. It is to be noted there is a 25-year time lag from solar radiation change to global temperature change due to sea-temperature inertia. Whereas the rainfall averages have usually followed the solar radiation changes within a few years.

THE EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM CLIMATE CYCLES (El Nino, Lunar, Pacific Decadal Oscillation & Sunspots)

The El Nino cycle on average imparts a 4.65 yearly fluctuating cycle into the temperature and rainfall averages. The highest temperature averages occur during the El Nino years. Whereas the 18.6 year lunar cycle consistently produces the highest rainfall averages, especially if La Nina develops during the flood phase of this lunar cycle. That has been occurring again in 2010 in eastern Australia.

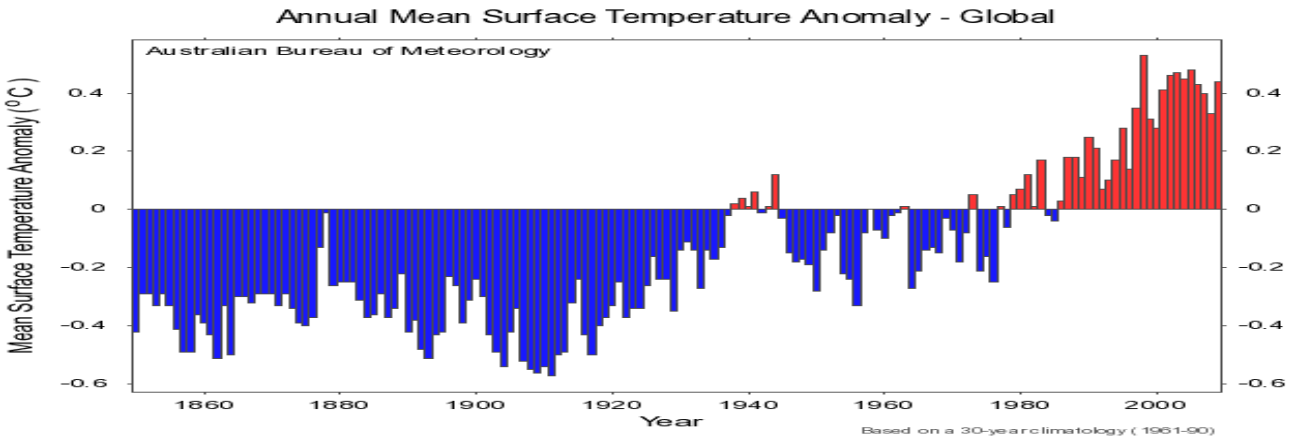
In the past when the sunspot numbers have been at above-average levels and coincided with the flood phase of the lunar cycle, together with a strong La Nina cycle, then century-high major floods have resulted in southeastern Australia for several consecutive years. (e.g. 1954-56, 1973-75, 1992-93).

The Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) is another strong cyclic anomaly that imparts a 30 to 40-year rhythm into global temperatures trends. This Pacific cycle is reported to have been in the warming phase from 1905-1946, then in a cooling phase from 1946-1977. The warming phase triggered in 1977 continued until recently. **The latest info indicates that the PDO has now switched to the cooling phase again.** This dominant Pacific cycle is reported to have played a major part in driving the global average temperature both up and down during the last 200 years.

The combined effects of all these natural climate drivers can be used to explain the fluctuations that have been observed during history. Furthermore, at the present time most of these drivers are working together to produce a cooler dryer climate trend, this situation is forecast to continue for many decades into the future – not extreme global warming as predicted by the IPCC.

GLOBAL AVERAGE TEMPERATURE RECORD

This Australian Bureau of Meteorology graph is derived from HadCRUT3 data set



ANALYSIS OF GLOBAL AVERAGE TEMPERATURES

All figures below are °C above the 1961-1990 average.
The figures marked ◄ are the highest of each data set.

Compiled by Kevin Long using the HadCRUT3 data.

AVERAGE GLOBAL TEMPERATURE (degrees above average)		2-year running average		3-year running average		4-year running average	
1994	0.172 °C	**1994-95**	0.224 °C	**1994-96**	0.195 °C	**1994-97**	0.234 °C
1995	0.275 °C	**1996-97**	0.245 °C	**1997-99**	0.399 °C	**1998-□001**	0.381 °C
1996	0.137 °C	**1998-99**	0.423 °C	**2000-02**	0.385 °C	**2002-05**	**0.467 °C** ◄
1997	0.352 °C	**2000-01**	0.340 °C	**2003-05**	**0.468 °C** ◄	**2006-09**	0.399 °C
1998	**0.548 °C** ◄	**2002-03**	**0.470 °C** ◄	**2006-08**	0.386 °C		
1999	0.297 °C	**2004-05**	0.454 °C				
2000	0.271 °C	**2006-07**	0.414 °C				
2001	0.408 °C	**2008-09**	0.385 °C				
2002	0.465 °C						
2003	0.475 °C						
2004	0.447 °C						
2005	0.482 °C						
2006	0.425 °C						
2007	0.402 °C						
2008	0.325 °C						
2009	0.445 °C						
2010	0.446 °C						

The recent temperature trends have been plunging. Presently, 2011 global average (Jan to June) is 0.302 °C. The last month's average figure shows a rapid declining trend to the previous month. I predict the 2011's global average will finish well down on the 2010 figure.

CHANGING TRENDS IN GLOBAL TEMPERATURE

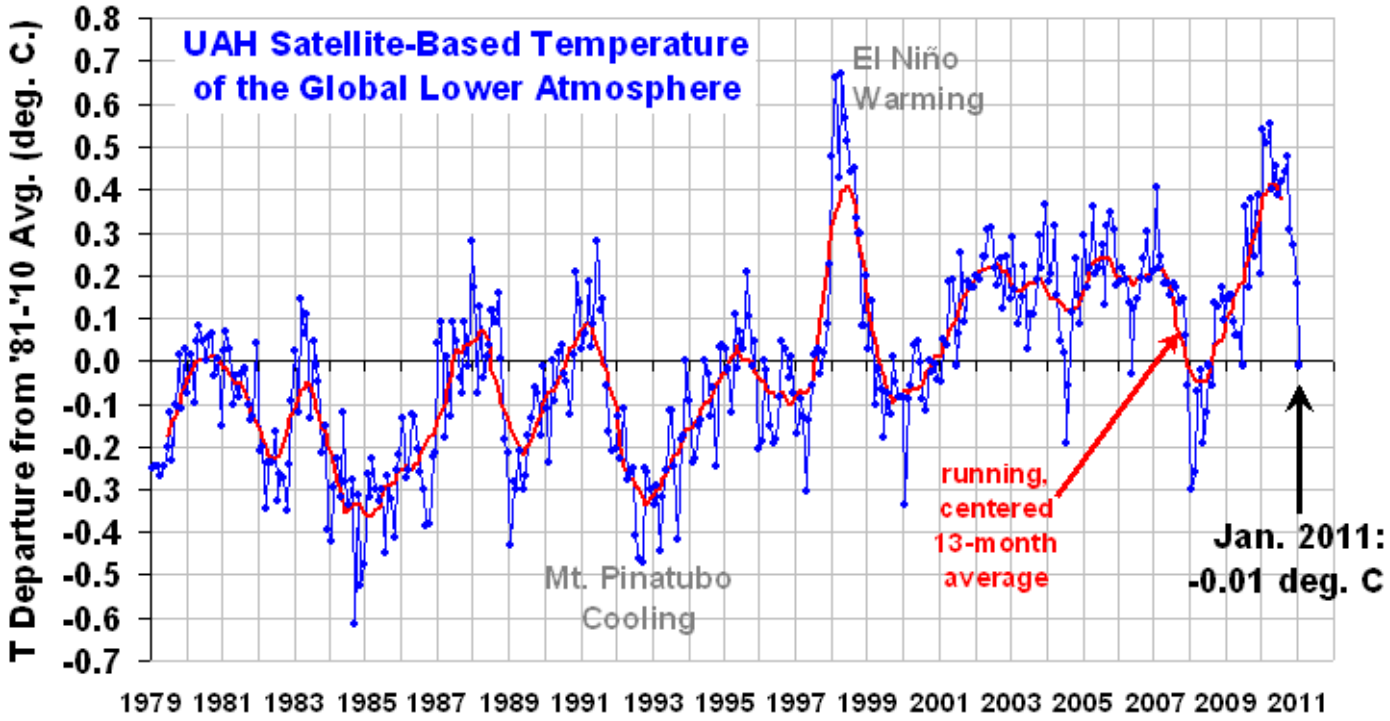
DUE TO THE COOLING FORCES OF THE PACIFIC DECADAL OSCILLATION AND THE REDUCING SOLAR RADIATION LEVELS

The El Nino year of 1998 still holds the global record for the warmest year in recent history but the La Nina years either side were significantly cooler. In contrast to that time, the La Nina years around the 2005 El Nino year remained abnormally high. These La Nina years did not display the usual 0.2ºC drop in average global temperature which has been normally associated with previous La Nina years. The most significant change that has occurred during each of the last two El Nino cycles (2005 and 2009/10) is that the global average temperatures did not reach the high extremes of the 1998 peak. Therefore a cooling trend has commenced. The recent La Nina years were weakened and were warmer than they would normally be. This has resulted in 2005 being the warmest average period measured on 3 or 4-yearly averages (see previous data table). Since 2005 the average global temperature has been steadily declining.

Given that we have a very strong La Nina development at present (late 2010), it is likely that the present global cooling trend will continue to dominate the next 2 years.

After 2013 the combined forces of the Pacific Decadal Oscillation and the lower average sunspot numbers that are predicted for Cycles 24- 26 make it highly probable that the present global cooling trend will continue for many decades. The evidence is mounting that the future climate will produce similar conditions

to the 1800 to 1830 “Dalton Minimum Period”. During that time global average temperatures dropped by approximately 0.5°C. The Global cooling predictions based on Solar System Barycentre data that have been forecast by a number of the world’s learned solar scientists during the last decade are now proving to be right on target. The present global cooling trend and their predictions for another three decades of cooling totally contradict all the IPCC’s **extreme global warming predictions** for the rest of this century.



The above graph shows the latest peak in temperature of the “Global Average Lower Atmosphere” that occurred at the end of the last El Nino cycle (March 2010). Since then a rapid cooling trend has been occurring as the current La Nina cycle developed. I predict that during the next year (2011) the global average temperature will continue falling - reaching cooler levels than the previous low point of 2008.

This cooling trend is also supported in the latest HadCRUT3 Data.

Many leading world climatologists predict that during the next three decades the combined effects of the PDO (in the cooling phase) and the reducing average solar radiation levels will drive the average global temperature down by approximately 1°C.

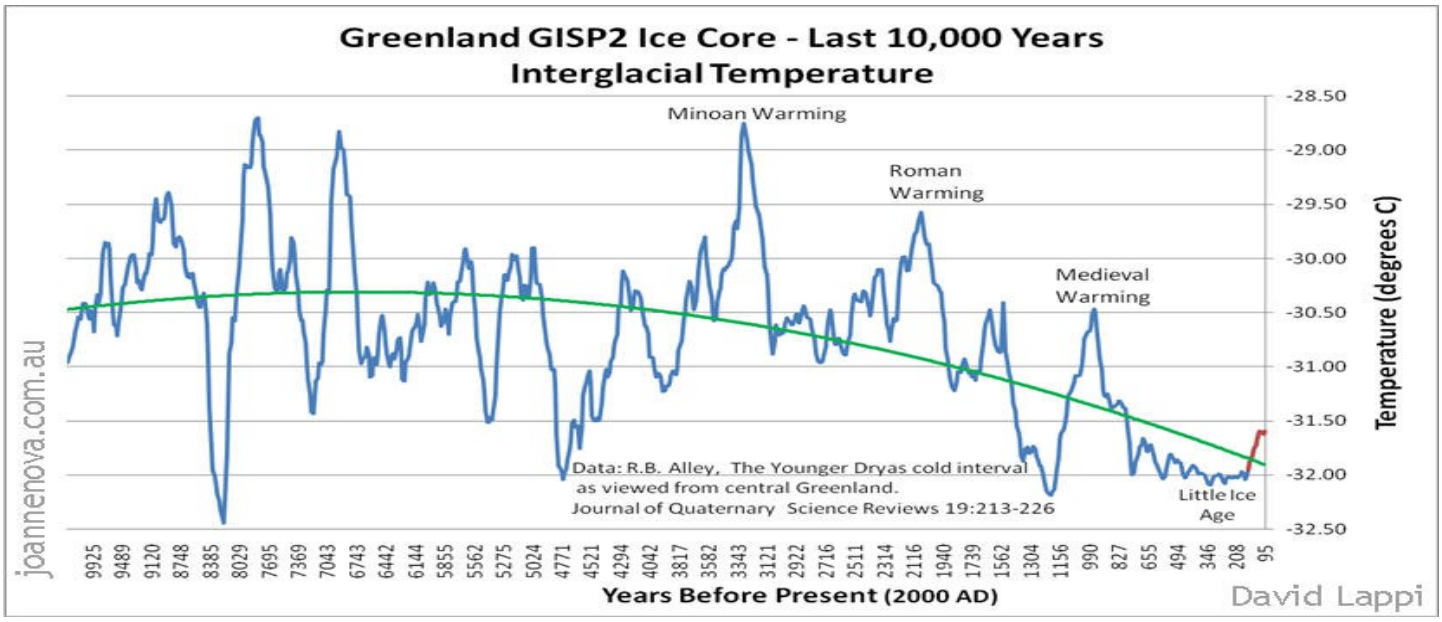
LOOKING AT THE BIGGER PICTURE

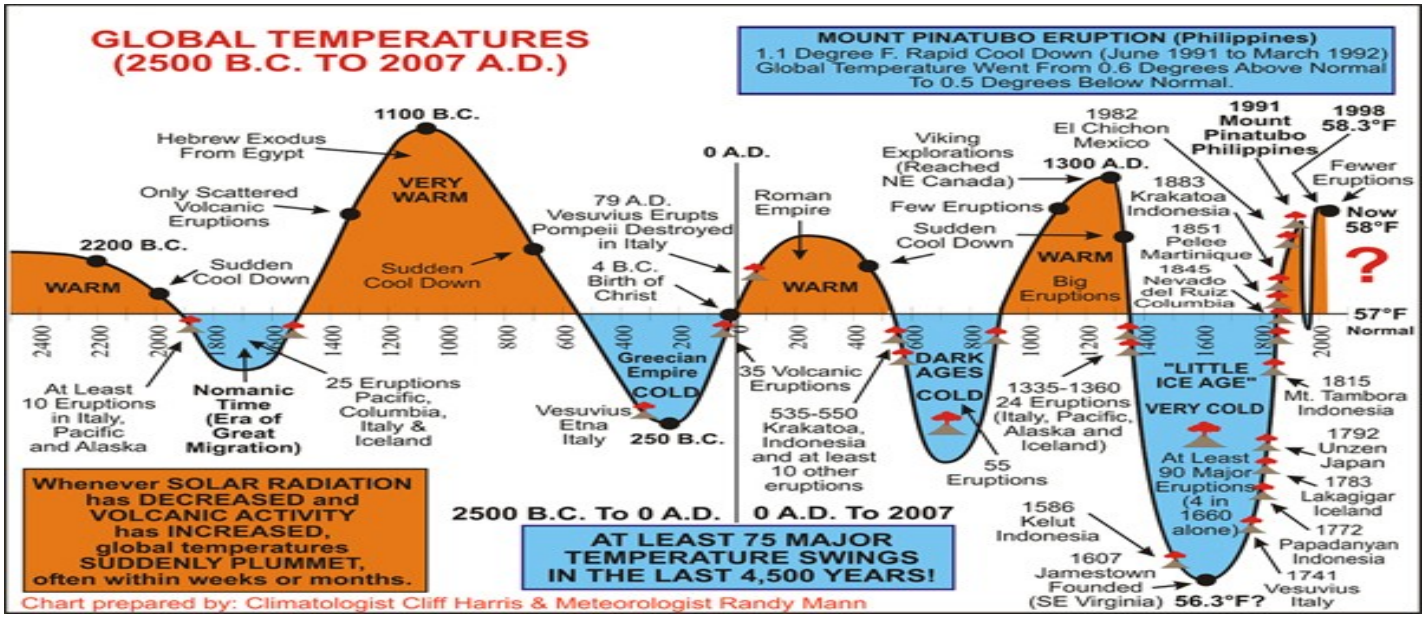
THE OVER-RIDING TREND OF THE LAST 7000 YEARS IS GENERAL GLOBAL COOLING DRIVEN BY “THE MILANKOVITCH CYCLE” - THE MOST POWERFUL AND DOMINANT CYCLE OF ALL

The Greenland ice core proxy records of the last half million years reveals ice ages cycles occurring approximately every hundred thousand years. The dominant scientific theory is these major shifts in global climate were caused by the Milankovitch Cycle (i.e. very slow but repeating changes in the orbits of the Earth around the Sun and changes in the angle of the Earth’s axis). During the first 60,000 years of this Milankovitch cycle it is normal for the average global temperature to plummet down by at least 10°C. About forty thousand years ago the Earth started the slow climb out of the depths of the last major ice age. The Greenland ice core evidence indicates we have already commenced the cooling down process. We are now sliding slowly back into the next ice age. The next decline in global temperature is likely to accelerate this process. If we are lucky the present decline will only be a repeat of the 33-year long Dalton Minimum event that last occurred 180 years age and not the century-long Maunder Minimum event that occurred 180 years before that. We will have to wait for about 50 years to see what the answer is.

The next big test for the global anthropogenic society will be “can we adapt to the cooler climatic conditions fast enough and reduce the general population to a sustainable level before world famine becomes the controlling force again?”. I recommend we enjoy and make the most from the warmth while it lasts.

These graphs provide an overall perspective view of the long-term climate trends.





CONCLUSION

The IPCC has only to include all the correct information relating to internal atmospheric feedback and long-term climate cycles to see that the 20th Century global warming trend represents no threat for most people for the rest of this century. The most recent global warming trends have helped promote record population growth throughout most of the world. If the current declining temperature and declining rainfall trends continue, the world's populations will start decreasing within a few decades due to global cooling - not global warming.

Furthermore, a few more years of declining global temperatures will have the wreckage of the IPCC computer models well and truly scuttled. The wreckage will disappear beneath the currently plunging sea surface temperatures, together with the credibility of many politically-driven scientists and most politicians.

If you would like to read more technical detail about the IPCC errors, please refer to these books:
"The Great Global Warming Blunder" by Roy W. Spencer.
"Climate: The Counter Consensus" by Professor Robert M Carter