THE TRIPLE CROWN OF GLOBAL COOLING

COOLING TREND PREDICTED TO DOMINATE THE NEXT 30 YEARS

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This paper provides a summary of my understanding of the three major global cooling influences which are causing a declining trend in global temperatures. Some climate commentators have referred to these factors as the "triple crown of global cooling" (i.e. **cooling ocean currents** such as the Pacific Decadal Oscillation or PDO, **reduced sunspot activity** and **volcanic and tectonic activity** in the earth's crust).

These three major cooling influences have brought to an end the recent 180 years of global warming and indicate global cooling for approximately the next thirty years, over-riding any small warming that may come from anthropogenic CO_2 emissions. (These factors, to my knowledge, have been largely dismissed or under-rated by the IPCC in their scientific reviews and computer modeling projections.) Recent global temperatures are also included.

1. PDO OCEAN CURRENT

In 1997, biologist Steven Hare identified the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO). This dominant long-term climate anomaly cycle is said to assist global temperatures to rise and fall on a 20-30 year time scale. Most of the world's climatologists now conclude that the PDO has recently moved into its negative or global cooling phase again. It is now expected that the PDO will assist global cooling for at least the next 20 years

2. REDUCED SUNSPOT NUMBERS

The modern pioneer of sunspot predictions and their impact on earth's climate was the late Theodor Landscheidt. In the 1980's, his controversial view was that the sun was about to enter the next "solar minimum period" of low sunspot activity. This current period of low sunspot activity is now often referred to as the "Landscheidt Minimum" and is calculated to continue to decline until 2030. Landscheidt calculated the resulting effect would be a period of global cooling similar to that of the Dalton Minimum (1790-1820). History records famines and plagues seriously impacted most of the world's populations during that time. An excellent summary of Landscheidt's work by Geoff Sharp appears at: www.landscheidt.info/images/sharp2010.pdf

During the last year, sunspot numbers were lower than NASA had been predicting for the current sunspot cycle. Therefore NASA has had to again reduce their predicted numbers. Their new prediction is only one-third of the average peak cycle numbers of the last 60 years. It is also to be noted that this new prediction is now a mammoth reduction to what they were predicting only three years ago. (NASA's prediction is now very close to Theodor Landscheidt's predictions of 30 years ago.)

Global average sea and land temperatures have continued to decline as a result of the extended solar minimum of recent years. It is now fourteen years ago since the warmest average global temperatures were recorded. Consequently, general global cooling for the next 30 years seems highly likely from this point on.

3. VOLCANIC AND TECTONIC CHANGES IN EARTH'S CRUST – "THE 60-YEAR HEAT CYCLE"

Many climate commentators and scientists* have drawn attention to a dominant 60-year heat cycle that appears in the global temperature records. A very compelling case has been made by the Australians John Dodds and Doug Cotton that this 60-year heat cycle is caused by cyclic changes in the gravitational forces resultant of the unions of Jupiter/Saturn and Uranus or Neptune. To paraphrase the arguments, the changing gravitational bulges in the earth's crust are the resultant energy force that adds extra frictional heat to the earth's molten core and tectonic plates, which is then transferred to the seas and Earth's atmosphere.

The most recently observed peak in this 60-year heat cycle is said to have occurred around the year 2000, which points to progressive global cooling until around 2030.

* The 60-year cycle in temperature records (and its down-playing by the IPCC) is well-covered in the scientific paper "***Climate change and its causes***" by Nicola Scaffetta (2010) http://arxiv.org/PS_cache/arxiv/pdf/1003/1003.1554v1.pdf
See: John Dodds' paper "***Gravity causes climate change***" www.earth-climate.com/files/Gravity_Causes_Climate_Change_R2.doc
See: Doug Cotton's summary of the gravitational 60-year cycle and effects www.earth-climate.com

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN GLOBAL COOLING

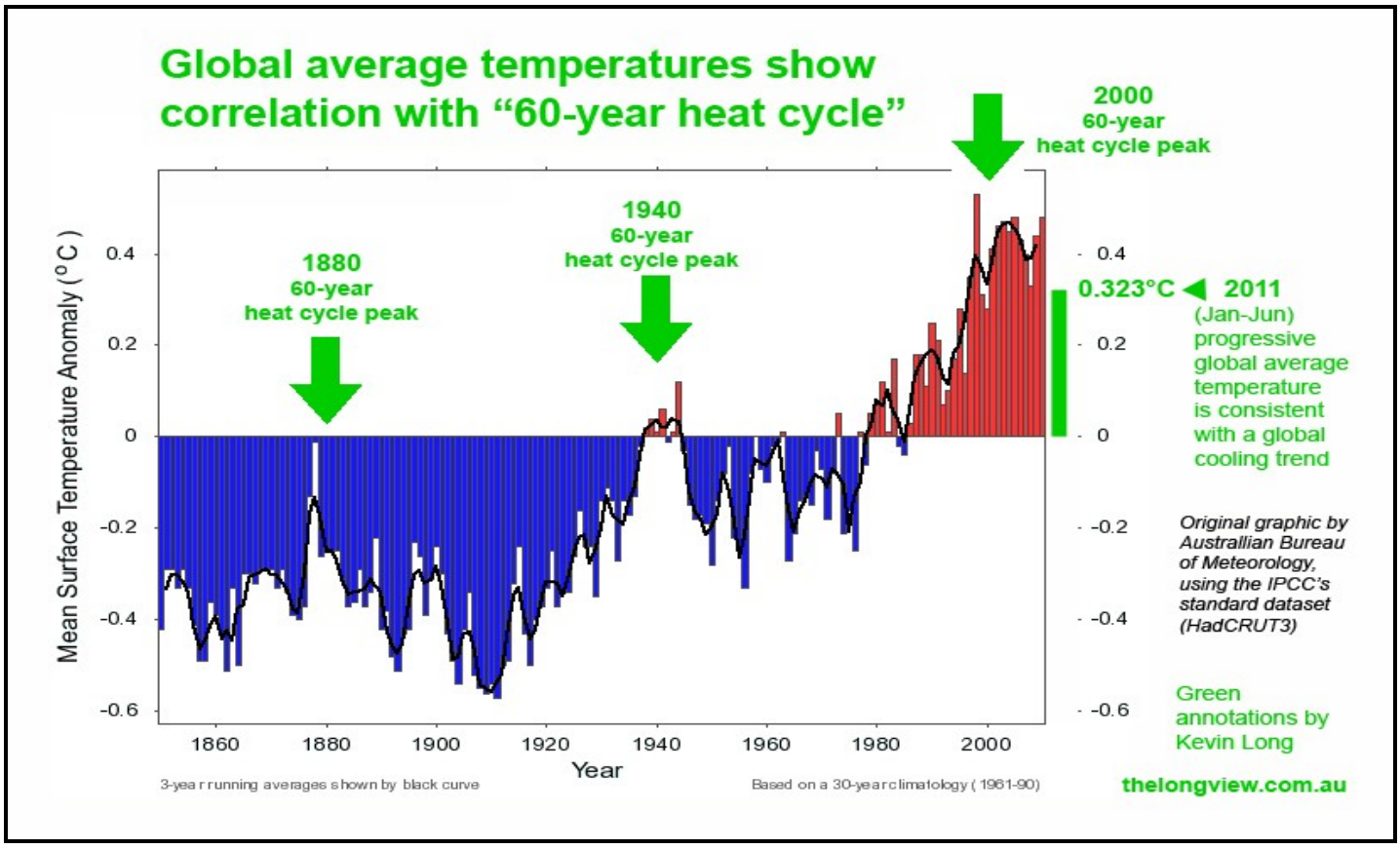
Global average sea temperature and sea levels provide the most stable assessment of global warming or cooling. The trends now being recorded are very compelling and indicate very clearly that the climate is not warming in the way that the IPCC predicted it would. As the years have passed, massive errors in the IPCC's computer models have been exposed, with recorded temperatures significantly cooler than even their lowest range of predictions.

The Met Office Hadley Centre website provides the most widely accepted record of world climate – referred to as the HadCRUT3 dataset. This dataset is used by the IPCC and most world governments (including Australia) to asses climate change.

The current HadCRUT3 average global temperature for 2011 so far (Jan-Jun) is <u>0.323ºC</u> above the baseline 1961-1990 average. This is way down on the hottest year on record 1998 which was 0.548ºC above average.

In 2007, the IPCC* predicted that 2011 would be <u>0.60 to 0.66ºC</u> above average. As you can see in the temperature graph below, this is not even close to the reality of a the present rapid cooling trend.

* IPCC Fourth Assessment Report – "Climate Change 2007: Working Group I: The Physical Science Basis" Figure TS26



The IPCC would be well-advised to include in its computer models the 60-year heat cycle which operates in the earth's crust. The anecdotal evidence indicates this cycle is caused by the gravitational influences of Jupiter-Saturn and Neptune or Uranus.

The three above-mentioned natural climate drivers ("the triple crown of global cooling") are now all working together to accelerate the declining temperature trend of the last decade. This is likely to last until around 2030.

I hope this information will assist you to plan for the changing seasons ahead. Regards, Kevin Long

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