THE GREAT CLIMATE FURPHY

Climate predictions using computer models based on the atmospheric level of carbon dioxide (CO2) include:

A 2007 Australian forecast predicting that global warming was so baking the soil that even the rain that falls wouldn't fill our dams. Instead, dams for Brisbane, Canberra and Sydney later filled to overflowing.

In 2012 the Griffith School of Environment forecast that by 2020 there would be no snow. The 2021 season has in fact commenced with record snow.

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.

Models with dire predictions like these have misdirected energy policy. What follows explains why models have failed.

Ice Age Cycles

Ice age cycles of about 100,000 years start with extremes of the Earth's elliptical orbit and the tilt of the Earth's rotation causing lower temperature. The last Ice Age ended 12,000 years ago after 30% of Earth's surface had been covered with ice. The sea level fell 120 metres. The current Interglacial Warm Period is causing rising temperature and sea levels. The Great Barrier Reef has since formed from sea covering part of the Continental Shelf.

Models are now receiving greater scrutiny. When solar data from NASA's sun monitoring satellites are compared to reliable temperature data for example, virtually all the warming could be explained by the Sun, with almost no role for human emissions.

In the past, periods of low sunspot activity associated with lower energy from the sun have interrupted the Ice Age cycle.

The Little Ice Age (1300 to 1860) occurred when there was minimal sunspot activity.

Planetary alignments, not CO2, determine the cycle.

Declining Greenhouse Effect of CO2

Increments of carbon dioxide concentrations bring little increase in its greenhouse effect. The relationship continues to decline with higher CO2 levels and when the greenhouse effect reaches saturation *(see graph).*

Scientists agree that predicted runaway greenhouse effect with higher CO2 alone is therefore impossible without a multiplying process.

Catastrophic climate predictions rely on the assumption of a multiplier of the CO2 effect by cloud cover and moisture. ***There is, however, no evidence to support this assumption.*** In the past, CO2 was at least four times the present level and did not cause a climate catastrophe or acidic oceans. Stephen Schneider (Lead Author of the UN IPCC) in an article published in 'Discover' 1989, acknowledged that he sought to "capture the public's imagination" of a dangerous climate by offering up "scary scenarios, make simplified, dramatic statements, and making little mention of any doubts we may have".

During WW1 Australian soldiers waiting for water from a Furphy tank discounted talk of "scary scenarios" without evidence, and cautioned "it's a Furphy".

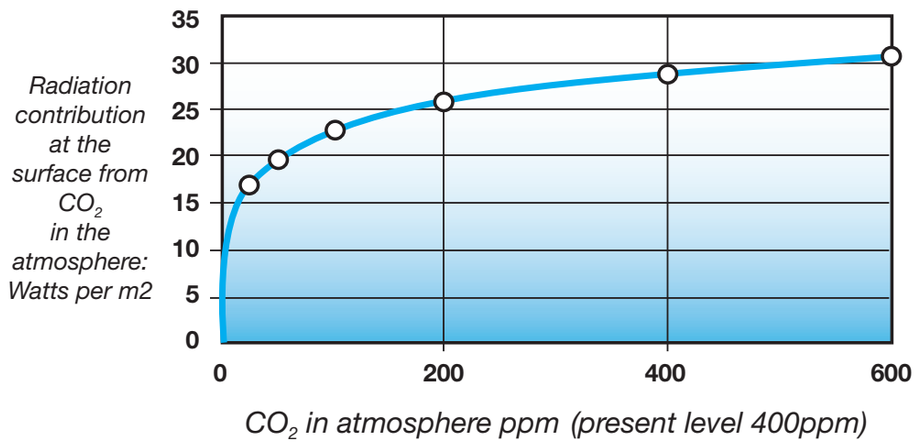
Models without evidence supporting their assumptions are not a suitable basis for energy policy.

Energy Policy

Carbon in CO2 emissions was first captured and sequestrated by plants which decayed and formed fossil fuels. When used, the CO2 (essential for plants), is returned for plants to use again. Satellites have detected greening of the planet with higher CO2 levels.

Life flourished before CO2 was captured by plants and will do so when it is returned.

Declining Greenhouse Effect of CO_2



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

Models which neglect the science of the declining Greenhouse Effect of CO2 must be available for public scrutiny.

The CO2 cycle for fossil fuel use is carbon neutral.

Australia spends an annual $10 billion in capital outlay for renewables (Ref. RBA Bulletin) and $7 billion on subsidies (Ref. Moran). This has caused increased electricity prices and impaired manufacturing and defence capabilities. These policies stem from dire and failed climate predictions.

Failed model predictions and UN "scary scenarios" such as the recent reference to the UN IPPC climate report as a "code red warning for humanity", have not deterred other countries from building coal fired stations. Across the world, 1,160 coal stations with a life of at least 50 years are planned or under construction mostly in Asian countries. China will soon have 3,000 coal stations (Australia's have declined to 60).

At present, priority market access for intermittent power surges from subsidised renewables is disrupting the operating level of coal fired stations causing higher unit costs, closures and risk for new investment.

The Australian Government must cease subsidising renewables and allow technologies to compete on their own merit. Policy must also not impede building new efficient coal and/or nuclear power stations similar to those being built in other countries to ensure reliable competitive baseload power for Australian industry.

Worldwide there are 441 nuclear power stations with 54 under construction including one in the UK and 100 planned. Nuclear reactors have operated since 1958 at Lucas Heights in Sydney.

The Climate Study Group