

NZCLIMATE & ENVIRO TRUTH NO 163

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A DEVASTATING CORRELATION

Everybody knows that the various records of global temperature show no correlation with either emissions or atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide. For the popular (and least accurate) mean global surface anomaly record, for example, there was a temperature increase from 1860 to 1879, a fall from 1879 to 1887, a rise 1886-1888, and a fall 1888 to 1911, all before greenhouse gases could possibly have an effect. The fall from 1888 to 1911 rather ruined the predictions of Svante Arrhenius, who first predicted the warming effects of carbon dioxide emissions in 1896. The temperature did rise 1911 to 1940, but the world was too occupied with a world war and an economic depression to bother with another greenhouse scare.

The temperature promptly fell 1940 to 1976, which ruined the predictions of G S Callendar who revived the greenhouse theory in 1938. 1940 to 1976 were the years when greenhouse gases increased, yet the temperature fell

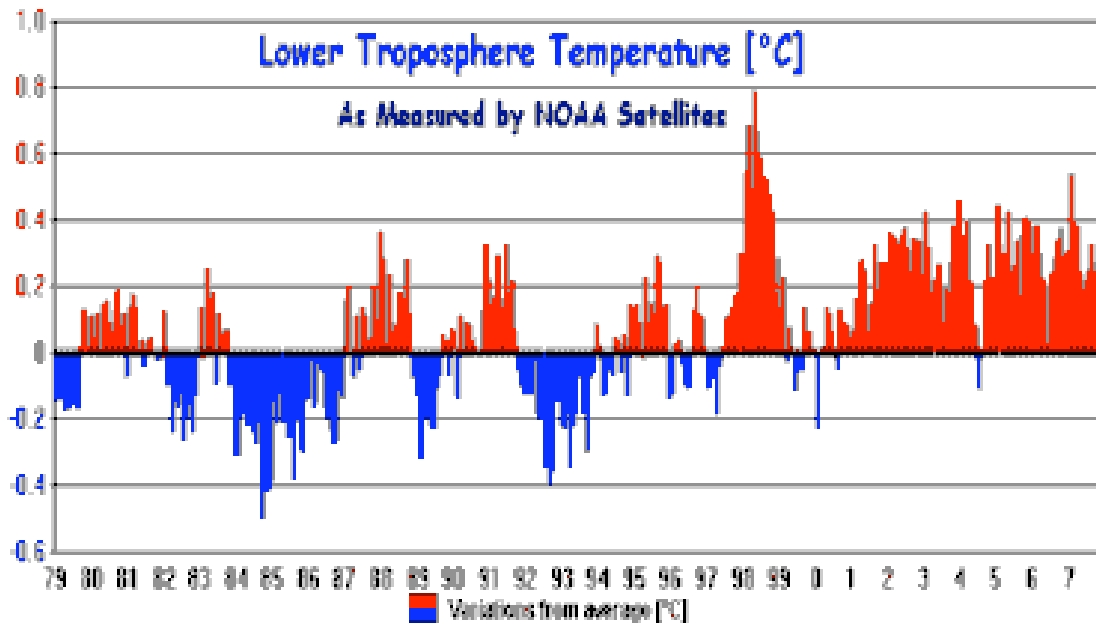
The rise from 1976 to 1998 was the heyday for the global warmers. They ignored the fact that the theory had been shown to be useless for previous temperature changes and tried to use the theory to justify the temperature behaviour of just this one short period. This period has now come to an end as there has been no overall temperature change since 1998 and there is every indication that it is now falling.

I have continued to argue that the global surface temperature record is contaminated with urbanization and land-use changes, which can be partially corrected for at least two countries (USA and China) to give a record without an overall temperature change. Records without contamination can be found from many local records, and recently from satellites and radiosondes.

Many have argued that the only true influences on global or local temperatures are purely natural. Changes in the sun are the most important of these but attempts to correlate rather crude measures of the sun's activity, such as sunspots, with genuine temperature records have been only partially successful, mainly because there are other influences as well. I have already circulated in my Newsletter No 159 the excellent correlation between the Pacific Decadal Oscillation and the temperature record for the period since 1930. But since the ocean oscillations are probably mainly influenced by changes in the sun, this does not mean that the sun is not involved.

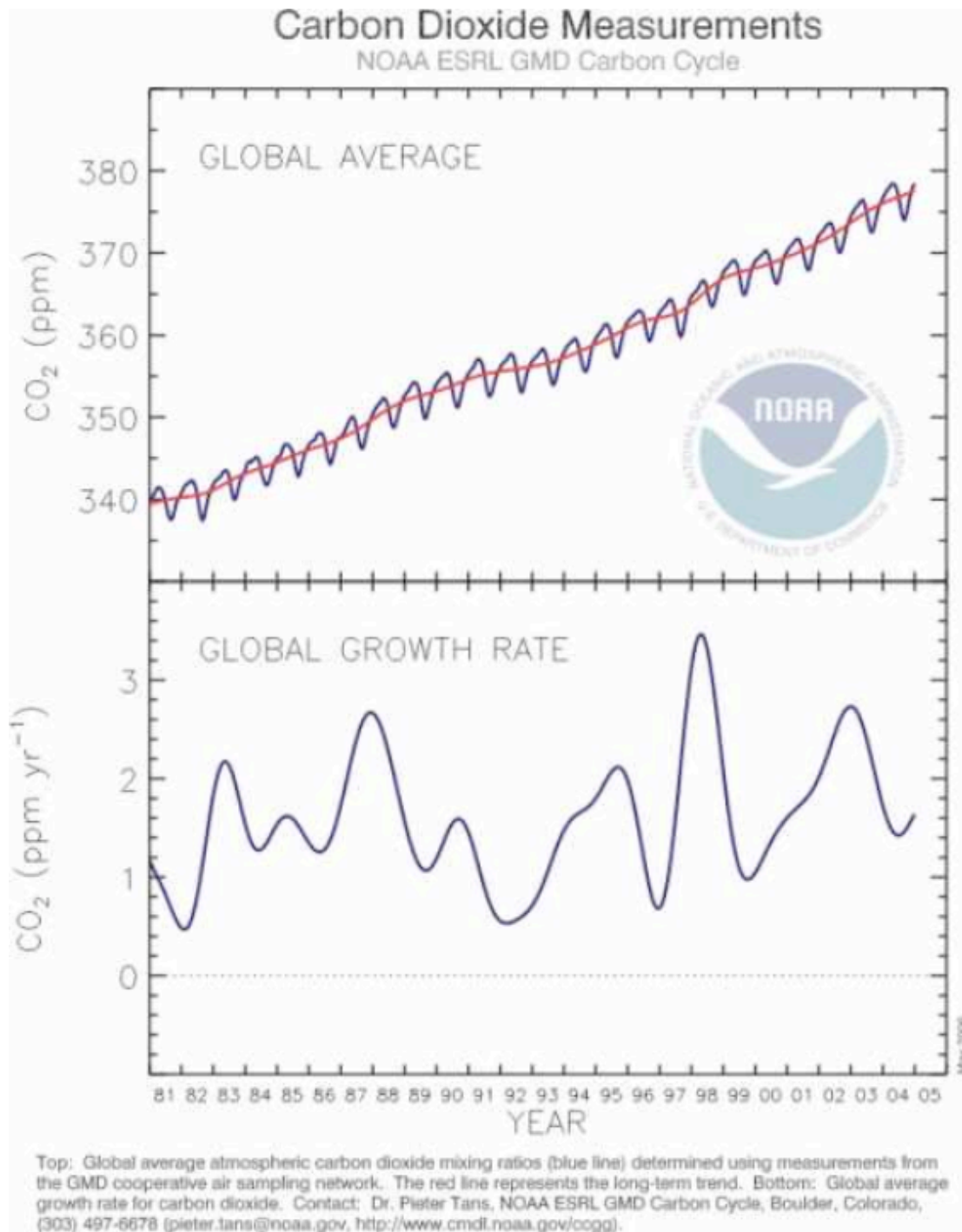
I have just become aware of the excellent correlation which exists between the rate of change of three greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, carbon dioxide, methane, and carbon monoxide, with the global temperature record as shown by NASA satellites since 1978.

I give you the opportunity to judge this for yourselves, as I attach current global records for temperature (MSU/NASA), carbon dioxide and methane. I hope you do not object to all these attachments, but I cannot make my point without them.



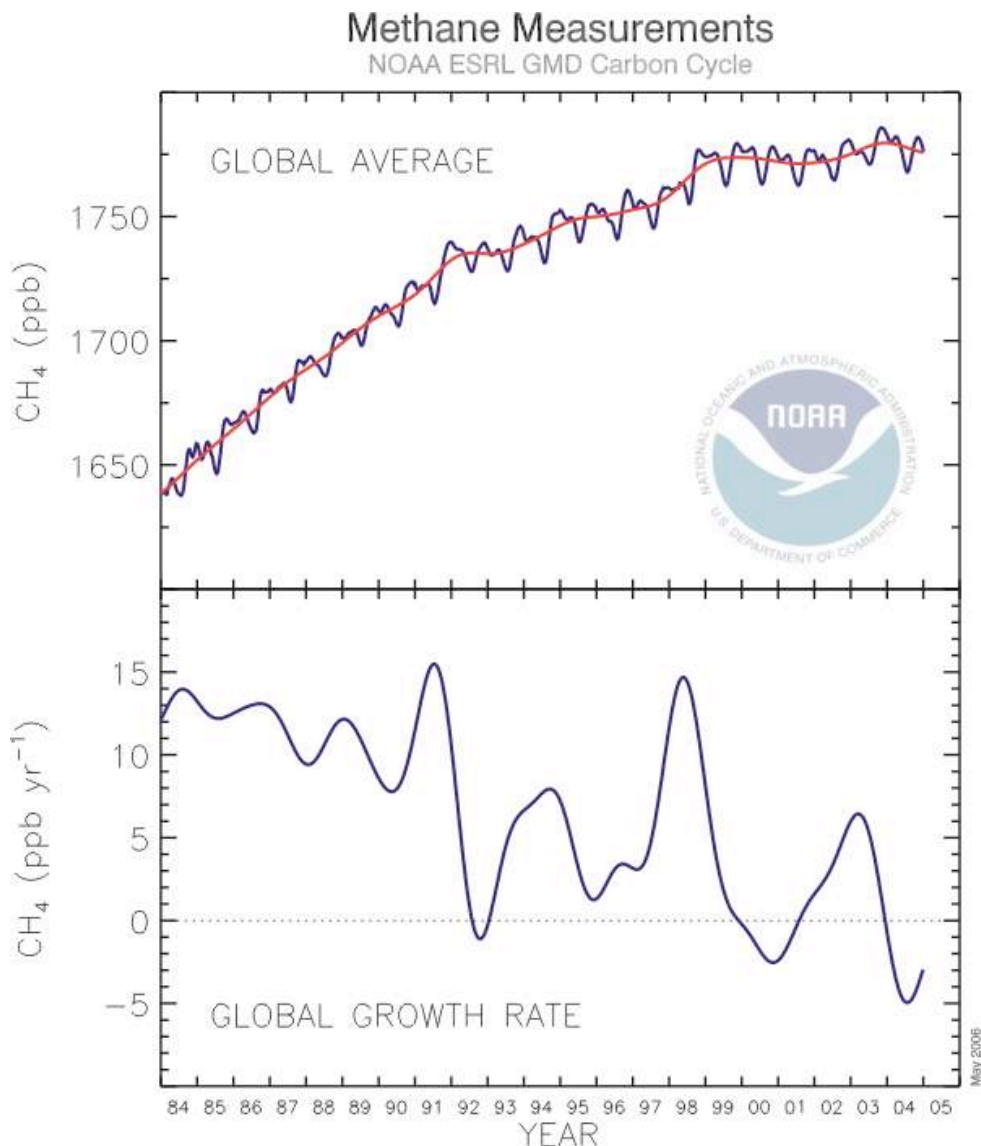
Atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration is increasing at 0.5% a year, linearly, since 1992. It is quite unrelated to the temperature record, and it should surely be plain that there is no connection between them.

On the other hand, there is a very close correlation between the rate of change in carbon dioxide concentration and the global temperature. (see next page)



I have not been able to find recent figures for global emissions of carbon dioxide, but they are said to be rising. There is no evidence for this in the atmospheric concentration.

The atmospheric concentration of methane has been almost constant now since 1999, but it is slowly falling, as can be shown by the rate-of-change graph. But, again, the fluctuations in the rate of change exactly correspond with the MSU temperature record.



Top: Global average atmospheric methane mixing ratios (blue line) determined using measurements from the GMD cooperative air sampling network. The red line represents the long-term trend. Bottom: Global average growth rate for methane. Contact: Dr. Ed Dlugokencky, NOAA ESRL GMD Carbon Cycle, Boulder, Colorado, (303) 497-6228 (ed.dlugokencky@noaa.gov, <http://www.cmdl.noaa.gov/ccgg>).

I have not included the carbon monoxide graph, but it shows exactly the same correlation between the rate of change of carbon monoxide and the global temperature.

These correlations are a devastating blow to the theory that atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations have an influence on global temperature. By contrast, it shows that greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are only dependent on temperature for their rate of change.