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The flawed climate models not working for the near past, the present and the near future should not be used to support claims of multi-millennial Antarctic commitment to future sea-level rise

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ABSTRACT

The paper discusses the latest work published in the high impact, highly political arena, where climate models failing any possible validation are used to study the “multi-millennial Antarctic commitment to future sea-level rise”. We may expect more and more ships of climate change tourists being stuck in the ice the flawed climate models predict as melted. © 2016 Trade Science Inc. - INDIA

THE ANTARCTIC ICE IS SHRINKING ONLY IN THE ANTHROPOGENIC GLOBAL WARMING NARRATIVE

I don't know if anybody amongst the Australian and New Zealand intergovernmental climate researchers spends time in the open air testing reality rather than playing computer games to invent a virtual reality that is nowhere to be seen. To be sure the authors of the paper “The multi-millennial Antarctic commitment to future sea-level rise”, Nature, 2015, 526:421–425 do not seem to have too much interest in the open air reality, and neither do their editors.

While we look forward to another failed Antarctic expedition with ships trapped in ice that the models failed to predict, we do suggest that concerned scientists and editors try to find some reliable web sites.

For example navigating within www.climate4you.com, they may find what the present pattern of temperature and sea ice actually is. The temperatures have been about flat for the last 18 years, after they had been warming for 17 years. The Antarctic

sea ice has been expanding since the start of the monitoring, and has now outpaced the Arctic sea ice shrinking.

Over the same time, the sea levels recorded at tide gauges have raised very little, and the rate of rise has not accelerated at all. Considering only the 108 tide gauges with over 80 years of records of www.psmsl.org/products/trends/, the average rise of sea level is $+0.19 \pm 0.21$ mm/year. Are the climate models reproducing this reality? The answer is “Nowhere near!”

The climate models are completely wrong because they are based on the idea that anthropogenic carbon dioxide emission is the only driving force of the climate. If they are wrong when compared with what we know about the recent past and the present, and they have been wrong when compared with the near future, why should we believe the models can predict the multi-millennial future?

Supporting images are presented below.

Figure 1 presents the high quality satellite record of recent global air temperature change according to the University of Alabama at Huntsville (UAH) (from <http://>

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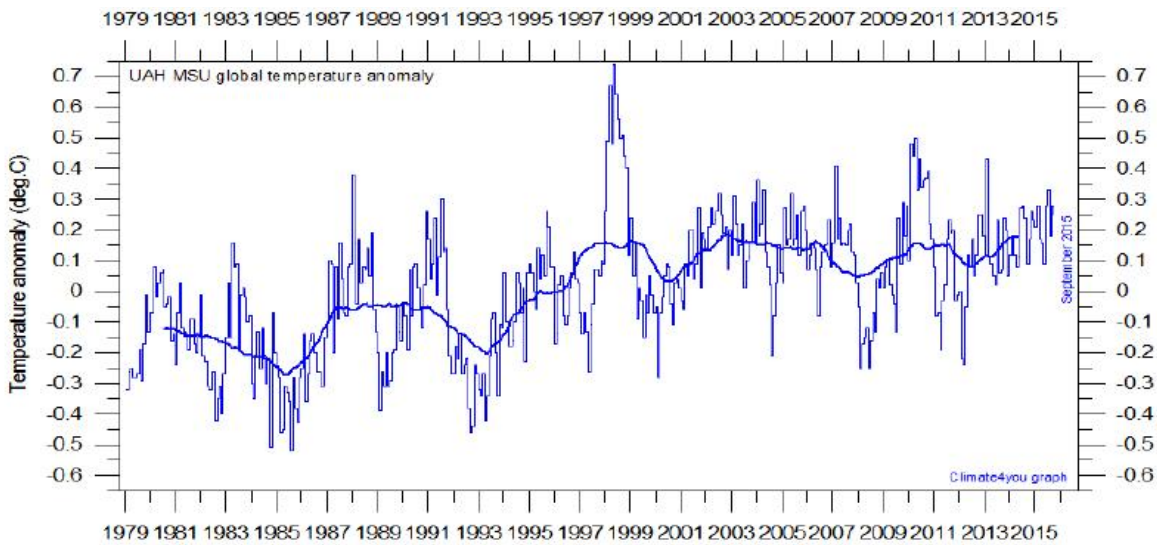


Figure 1 : High quality satellite record of recent global air temperature change according to the University of Alabama at Huntsville (UAH) (from <http://www.climate4you.com/>)

[/www.climate4you.com/](http://www.climate4you.com/)).

This is the global monthly average lower troposphere temperature (LTT) anomaly since 1979 according to University of Alabama at Huntsville (UAH), USA. The reference period for the anomaly is 1981-2010. The thick line is the simple running 37 month average, nearly corresponding to a running 3 year average. The cooling and warming periods directly influenced by the 1991 Mt. Pinatubo volcanic eruption and the 1998 El Niño, respectively, are clearly visible. Last month shown is September 2015.

Figure 2 presents the high quality satellite record of recent global air temperature change according to the

Remote Sensing Systems (RSS) (from <http://www.climate4you.com/>).

This is the global monthly average lower troposphere temperature (LTT) anomaly since 1979 according to the Remote Sensing Systems (RSS). This graph uses same data of UAH, but they are interpreted by an independent group. The thick line is the simple running 37 month average, nearly corresponding to a running 3 year average. Last month shown is September 2015.

Figure 3 presents the sea ice extension in a longer time perspective, with all the data collected by satellite as proposed by the National Snow and Ice Data Centre

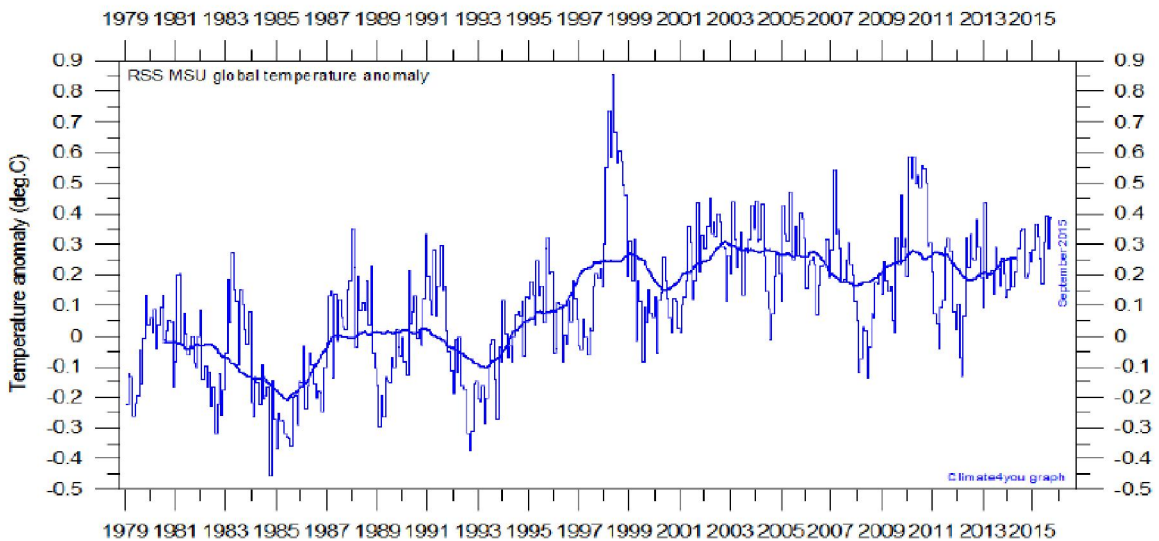


Figure 2 : High quality satellite record of recent global air temperature change according to the Remote Sensing Systems (RSS) (from <http://www.climate4you.com/>)

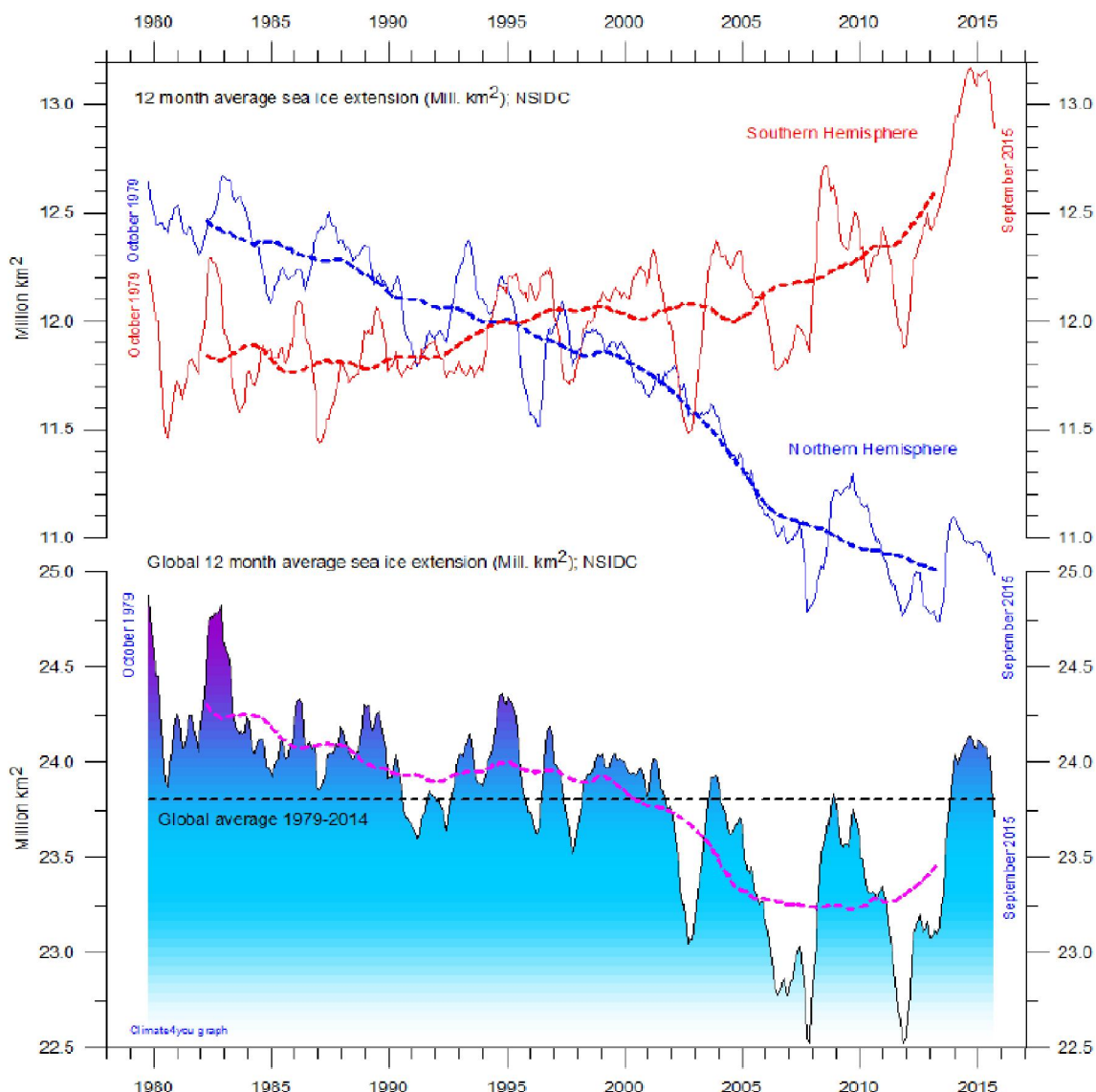


Figure 3 : Sea ice extension in a longer time perspective, with all the data collected by satellite as proposed by the National Snow and Ice Data Centre (NSIDC) (from <http://www.climate4you.com/>)

(NSIDC) (from <http://www.climate4you.com/>).

This is the global and hemispheric 12 month running average sea ice extension since 1979. The proposed monthly values actually represent the 12 months average of the monthly values. The stippled lines represent a 61-month average. Last month included in the 12-month calculations is August 2015.

Figure 4 finally presents the relative sea level trends of worldwide locations over the time window 1933-1993 (60 years of data is the minimum requirement to infer a trend) and over the time window 1933-2013. It does not seem over the last 20 years the relative rates of rise of sea levels haven't changed too much worldwide (from www.psmsl.org/products/trends/).

This is the map of the relative sea level rates of rises computed by linearly fitting all the monthly average mean sea levels measured in every tide gauge covering the prescribed time windows 1933 – 1993 and 1933 – 2013. The 1933 – 1993 results are the sea level relative rates of rise at the start of the absolute global mean sea level (GMSL) satellite altimeter era.

The 1933 – 2013 results are the sea level relative rates of rise. Their naïve averages are a small fraction of one millimetre per year now as they were in 1993.

Unfortunately, the +3.2 mm/year GMSL is a raw noisy un-trended signal arbitrarily corrected by a Global Isostatic Adjustment (GIA) simulation.

In all the stations where a computation of a trend

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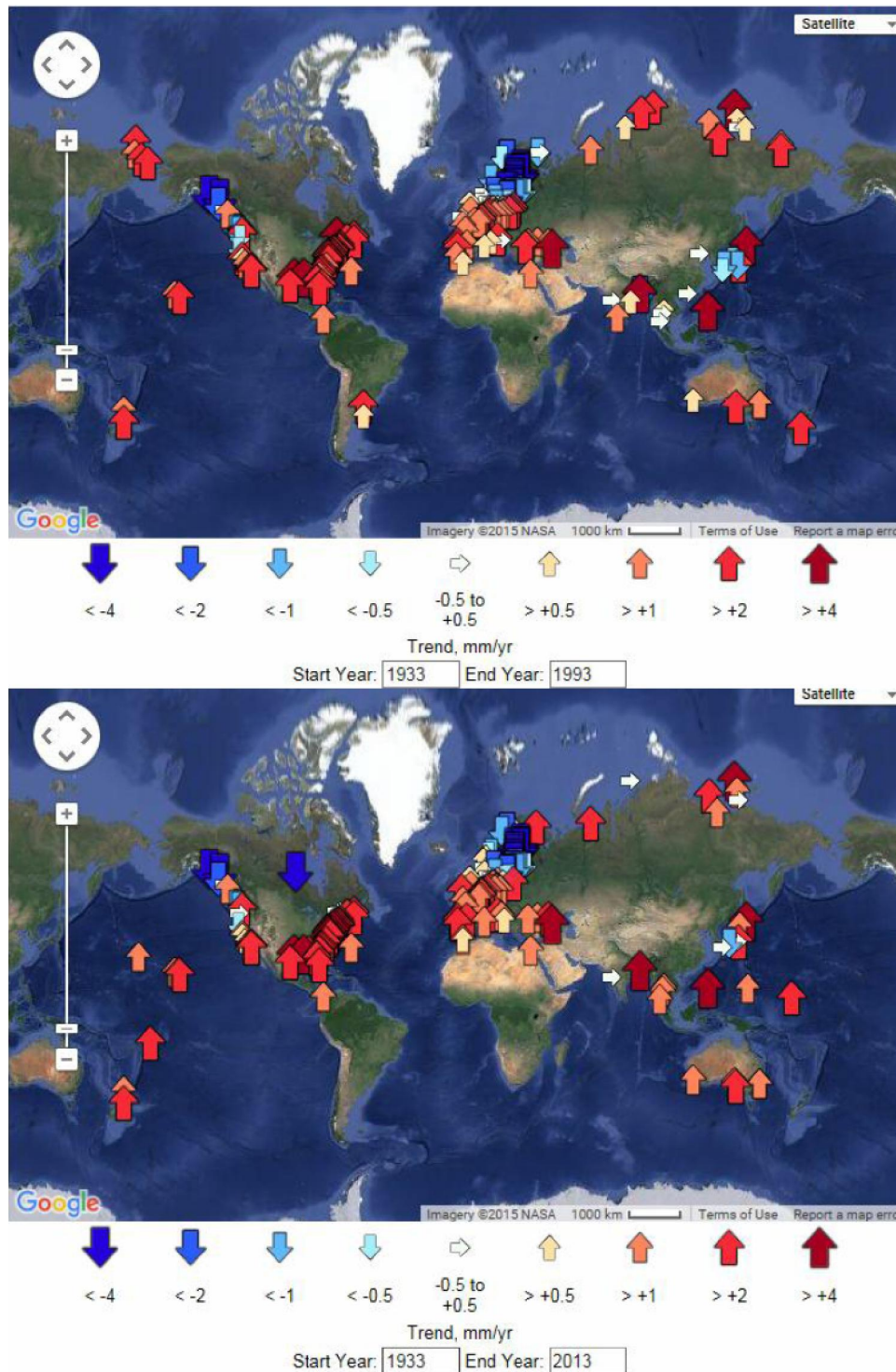


Figure 4 : Relative sea level trends of worldwide locations over the time window 1933-1993 (60 years of data is the minimum requirement to infer a trend) and over the time window 1933-2013. The relative rates of rise of sea levels haven't changed over the last 20 years and their naïve average is a mere +0.19 mm/year

was meaningful by satisfying the minimum length criteria of 60 years in 1993, the relative rates of rise are pretty much the same in 2013.

Apart from some changes due to tide gauges appearing or not in the map, it does not seem at all that

the relative rates of rise have accelerated from 1 mm/year to 3.2 mm/year over the time window. Both rate and acceleration claims are therefore wrong.

Again, the 108 long term tide gauges of length more than 80 years (those that 20 years ago where satisfying

the minimum 60 years length to clear the trend of the multi-decadal oscillations) of www.psmsl.org/products/trends/trends.txt have a naive average relative rate of rise of $+0.19 \pm 0.21$ mm/year, i.e. something in between -0.02 and $+0.40$ mm/year.

This makes the sharply rising sea levels claims the biggest lie ever.

Readers interested in further understanding the lack of any significant sea level rate of rise or acceleration may find interesting the analyses [1-29] of what has been actually measured so far.

CONCLUSIONS

The virtual “commitment” by flawed models of the Antarctic sea ices to raise sea level by 0.6–3 metres by the year 2300 under higher-emissions scenario should not be used for the “noble quest” towards the Orwellian new-world-order where an elite rules the majority for his own convenience as we already started experiencing.

With 2.7 billion peoples living in today’s world with less than 2 \$ a day and facing poverty, hunger, lack of food, health and education, the spasmodic attention to the not-existing issue of anthropogenic climate change continues to monopolize the world attention. The world poorest do not need wind mills or solar cells.

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