

More Gorey Lies - NASA Says Arctic Ice Refroze at Near Record Rates

April 9, 2009 (LPAC) -- On April 6, NASA and the National Snow and Ice Data Center (NSIDC) held a teleconference to give a report of the state of the Arctic ice cap following the past 6 months of refreezing. This year, as with last year, the Arctic sea ice has refroze at near record rates. Scientists that believe in the fraud of Al Gore's man-made global warming can not bring themselves to admit that the Arctic ice is almost back to normal since the large Arctic ice melt in the summer of 2007, so they focus the media on declining multi-year ice as the problem with the Arctic ice cap.

This year, NASA and the NSIDC said that the multi-year ice has increased but has chosen to focus media attention on the declining 2 year and older ice as the problem. Which NSIDC said only accounted for 10% of the total ice cover. This 10% number comes from the NSIDC's new standards which are geared to focus on the 2-year ice. They are having to resort to this level of data trickery to keep Al Gore's scare of an ice-free Arctic in the next five years alive given the fact that the Earth has been cooling over the past 7 years.

The reason that NASA and the NSIDC have chosen the 2-year ice is because it has been 2 years since the largest Arctic ice melt in the satellite era occurred. Maybe next year to continue the scare, they can claim that the 3-year ice is now the problem as the multi-year ice ages yet another year.

Revealed: Antarctic ice growing, not shrinking

The Australian | Greg Roberts | April 18, 2009

ICE is expanding in much of Antarctica, contrary to the widespread public belief that global warming is melting the continental ice cap.

The results of ice-core drilling and sea ice monitoring indicate there is no large-scale melting of ice over most of Antarctica, although experts are concerned at ice losses on the continent's western coast.

Antarctica has 90 per cent of the Earth's ice and 80 per cent of its fresh water. Extensive melting of Antarctic ice sheets would be required to raise sea levels substantially, and ice is melting in parts of west Antarctica. The destabilisation of the Wilkins ice shelf generated international headlines this month.

However, the picture is very different in east Antarctica, which includes the territory claimed by Australia.

East Antarctica is four times the size of west Antarctica and parts of it are cooling. The Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research report prepared for last week's meeting of Antarctic Treaty nations in Washington noted the South Pole had shown "significant cooling in recent decades".

Australian Antarctic Division glaciology program head Ian Allison said sea ice losses in west Antarctica over the past 30 years had been more than offset by increases in the Ross Sea region, just one sector of east Antarctica.

"Sea ice conditions have remained stable in Antarctica generally," Dr Allison said.

The melting of sea ice -- fast ice and pack ice -- does not cause sea levels to rise because the ice is in the water. Sea levels may rise with losses from freshwater ice

sheets on the polar caps. In Antarctica, these losses are in the form of icebergs calved from ice shelves formed by glacial movements on the mainland.

Last week, federal Environment Minister Peter Garrett said experts predicted sea level rises of up to 6m from Antarctic melting by 2100, but the worst case scenario foreshadowed by the SCAR report was a 1.25m rise.

Mr Garrett insisted global warming was causing ice losses throughout Antarctica. "I don't think there's any doubt it is contributing to what we've seen both on the Wilkins shelf and more generally in Antarctica," he said.

Dr Allison said there was not any evidence of significant change in the mass of ice shelves in east Antarctica nor any indication that its ice cap was melting. "The only significant calvings in Antarctica have been in the west," he said. And he cautioned that calvings of the magnitude seen recently in west Antarctica might not be unusual.

"Ice shelves in general have episodic carvings and there can be large icebergs breaking off -- I'm talking 100km or 200km long -- every 10 or 20 or 50 years."

Ice core drilling in the fast ice off Australia's Davis Station in East Antarctica by the Antarctic Climate and Ecosystems Co-Operative Research Centre shows that last year, the ice had a maximum thickness of 1.89m, its densest in 10 years. The average thickness of the ice at Davis since the 1950s is 1.67m.

A paper to be published soon by the British Antarctic Survey in the journal *Geophysical Research Letters* is expected to confirm that over the past 30 years, the area of sea ice around the continent has expanded.

The Sun

There are many factors outside of humanity's control, and outside the Earth's atmosphere which directly determine our climate. One of many cycles, sunspot activity on the Sun's surface measured over 11-year solar cycles, is at its lowest level in almost 100 years. "To find a year with more blank suns, you have to go all the way back to 1913," said NASA on 1st April, 2009.

The current cycle, known as Solar Cycle 23, was expected to end in January 2007. However in 2008, there were no sunspots observed on 73% of the year's 366 days. As of 9th April, 2009, there were no sunspots on 90% of the year's 99 days. Australian geologist David Archibald has shown that for every one-year increase in solar cycle length, there is a 0.5 degree Celsius decline in surface air temperature over the course of the following cycle. At minimum, temperatures could drop by as much as 1.5 degrees on average over the next 11-year cycle, at least two times the 0.6 degree Celsius rise in temperature in the 20th century.

Lord Monckton Strikes Back Against Blair's Global Warming Scam

March 18, 2009 (LPAC) — Lord Christopher Monckton, former science advisor to Margaret Thatcher and a leading political spokesman internationally against Al Gore's genocidal mania, has been on a speaking offensive on Capitol Hill, since his masterful presentation at last week's Heartland institute's conference on climate change, against Tony Blair's global warming scam. Monckton's intervention is a welcome breathe of sanity needed to counter Tony Blair's March 3 Congressional brainwashing session.

On March 12, Monckton stated bluntly in testimony to the Subcommittee on Income Security and Family Support of the House Committee on Ways and Means: "I warn this honorable House that any proposal to inflict billions of dollars of new taxation on all citizens by charging selectively-disfavored industries for arbitrarily-rationed permits to emit a harmless and beneficial trace gas that is necessary to all life on Earth and has little effect on its surface temperature, will fall cruelly and disproportionately upon the poor, will threaten their very lives."

At the conclusion of his testimony, Monckton advised the Congress, "There is no climate crisis, and the correct policy response to the non-problem of 'global warming' is not to cap or tax carbon dioxide emissions. It is to have the courage to do nothing."

Monckton continued his attack on the genocidal scam of global warming on March 16 at a Capitol Hill event sponsored by the Competitive Enterprise Institute and the Science and Public Policy Institute. Monckton challenged the Congress again, saying, "Those who are in power must attack vigorously this scam of global warming, because the belief in global warming is killing millions."

Do You Know How Bad Climate Models Are?

Statistics Is Not Science:

by Laurence Hecht

Editor-in-chief, 21st Century Science & Technology

ON the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) website there is a graph that shows how far off the best available models are when they attempt to predict the amount of water vapor in the air 48-hours into the future. Similar errors are found in attempts to predict surface temperature and other key parameters of weather.

If you accept the theory of human-induced global warming, you believe that similar models of atmospheric circulation, based on guesses as to the amount of CO₂ that will be in the atmosphere far into the future, can predict the weather 50 or 100 years from now. Study the actual results of a NOAA global model forecast which attempts to forecast weather parameters just two days into the future, and see how silly such a presumption is.

The NOAA data for the continental United States shows superimposed color shading and numbers that indicate the difference between the actual and projected dew point temperature for 12, 24, 36, and 48-hour forecasts for the morning of Jan. 15, 2009. (The temperatures are in degrees centigrade; to convert to the more familiar Fahrenheit degrees, you can roughly double the displayed values.) The upper two maps show the discrepancy for 12- and 24-hour forecasts, while the lower two maps show the discrepancy for 36- and 48-hour forecasts. As you see, the discrepancy between the forecast and verifying analysis grows with forecast projection time. The 48-hour forecast is off by more than 6° C (10.8° F) for most of the territory of the continental United States, and by as much as 11° C (19.8° F) over some areas.

Although the period in question is that of an incoming cold wave, the forecast errors are typical for almost any 48-hour period in the year. A similar analysis generated two days later showed discrepancies as great as 20° C (36° F) over parts of the country. The color-shaded values displayed on the maps are generated by subtracting an analysis created from actual measured values, as of the morning of Jan. 15, from the values which had been forecast 12- to 48-hours earlier. What is

being measured is the dew point temperature of the 30-millibar layer, that is a layer of air which reaches typically up to about 300 feet above the surface. The dew point temperature is the temperature at which the water vapor in the air condenses into a liquid or freezes. The dew point temperature is also a measure of how much water vapor is in the air, higher values of dew point temperature meaning more water vapor in the air. The verifying analysis is a weighted average of the data obtained from satellites, aircraft, weather balloons and ground-sensing stations.

The forecast and analysis values come from a sophisticated global atmospheric model which is used to predict weather over the world. This model is a close relative of the models used to predict the climate for the global warming scares.

Statistics and computer models are not science, no matter how sophisticated the mathematical functions employed. Frequently, the more elaborate the statistical technique, the less truthful is the model. The recent episode of superstitious belief in modeling the behavior of stock and derivative values should serve as a poignant lesson. The modelers had never learned the ABCs of physical economy.

Still believe in Al Gore?

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<http://www.petitionproject.org/>