

CO₂, Climate Change and Energy

FERDINAND MEEUS

DR.SC ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (PHOTOCHEMISTRY, PHOTOPHYSICS), KU LEUVEN, ALUMNUS



5 Key messages

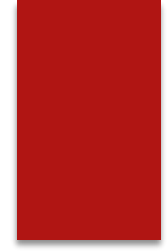
Climate alarm is not evidence based

There is no Climate Change crisis

None of climate doom predictions have become true

No increase in climate-weather related disasters

Green Energy Transition & zero CO2 emissions is economic suicide



Climate alarm & crisis & deception starts at the top of United Nations



United Nations

UN News

Global perspective Human stories

Daily Wrap

15 June 2023



Guterres calls for phasing out fossil fuels to avoid climate 'catastrophe'

Countries must phase out coal and other fossil fuels to avert climate "catastrophe", UN Secretary-General António Guterres warned on Thursday in New York.

Climate crisis in the media...

Mail
Newspaper of the year 80p

WARNS OF CHANGE...

Can UK lead world back from brink?
SEE PAGES 6-9

foreign break

ESTS

Can we have two golds?
Our writers' best moments of Tokyo 2020

The Guardian For 200 years
£1.30 (incl. VAT) from £3.75 for subscribers



Global climate crisis: inevitable, unprecedented and irreversible

Devastating report is code red warning for 1.5C target

Flora Harvey
Andrew Sparrow

Widespread devastation and extreme weather. Only rapid and drastic reductions on greenhouse gases in this decade can prevent such damage becoming, with every five years of a degree of further heating likely to be more catastrophic.

Leader's comment
The science is unequivocal. The verdict is clear. There is no more time for manoeuvre.

ever there was going to be a water tap calls to the world when it comes to sea level changes, this report is it," said Alaa Shalaby, the minister who will provide over the Cop26 UK climate summit in Glasgow in November. "But the future is not yet sealed. The very nature of climate change is not inevitable."

ally biggest environmental gain must be to get governments to do more to play their part, going to be 1.5C.

FINANCIAL TIMES
TUESDAY 10 AUGUST 2021

INSIDE Kim's regime
Why sanctions against North Korea are failing

Silencing staff
NDAs are damaging in the workplace

In China's debt
African nations' risks in borrowing from Beijing

World likely to be 1.5C warmer by 2040, UN's science panel warns

Code red for humanity • More extreme weather expected • Call for action

level suits day
students for exams
year, plead teachers

CODE RED FOR HUMANITY

EXTREME WEATHER DOWN TO GLOBAL WARMING, SAYS DOOMSDAY REPORT FROM UN

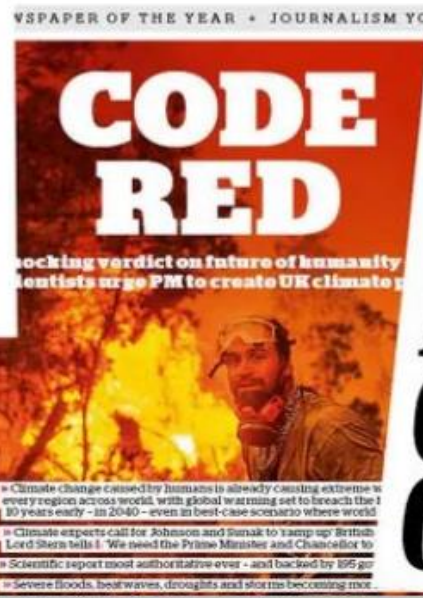
WORLD WILL HEAT UP AT LEAST 1.5C BY 2040... A DECADE EARLIER THAN WAS FORECAST

BY BRIAN RADNICK



CODE RED

Shocking verdict on future of humanity
Scientists urge PM to create UK climate pact



DAILY EXPRESS
CAMPAIGNING NEWSPAPER OF THE YEAR

FREE Brilliant puzzles pullout

David Cameron denies £7m Greensill pay packet

QUEEN'S BREAK WITH TRADITION

Next decade 'pivotal' to secure planet's future after alarming scientific report

PM: WAKE UP TO RED ALERT ON CLIMATE CRISIS

WELCOME HOME. Let the party begin for our Olympic heroes!



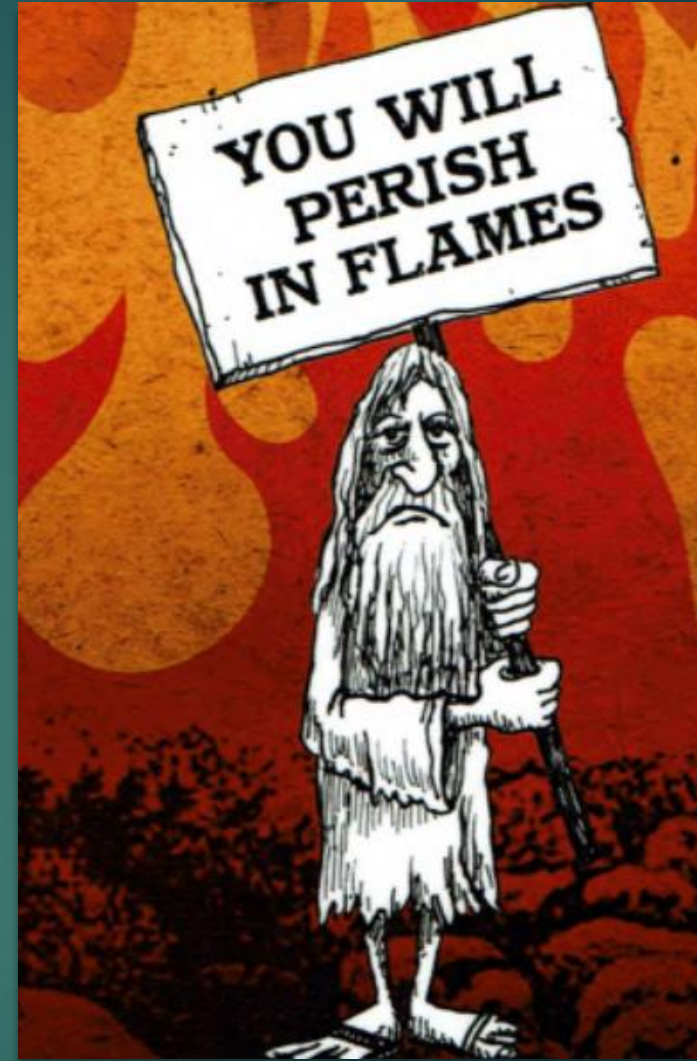
Humanity at the climate crossroads: highway to hell or a livable future?



theguardian.com

Humanity at the climate crossroads: highway to hell or a livable future?

The choice in the new IPCC report is stark: what we do in the next few years will determine our fate for millennia



Climate Change on a highway to hell ??



Youth is
brainwashed
into fear for
extinction
and climate
disasters

Prediction top climate scientist VN-IPCC in 2018: we have 5 years



After 5 years and extra fossil fuels



Climate Scientist Prof. James Anderson (Harvard) in Jan-15, 2018



FORBES > INNOVATION > SUSTAINABILITY

We Have Five Years To Save Ourselves From Climate Change, Harvard Scientist Says

Jeff McMahon Senior Contributor ◉
From Chicago, I write about climate change, green technology, energy.

Follow

Jan 15, 2018, 12:03am EST

2018 + 5 = 2023

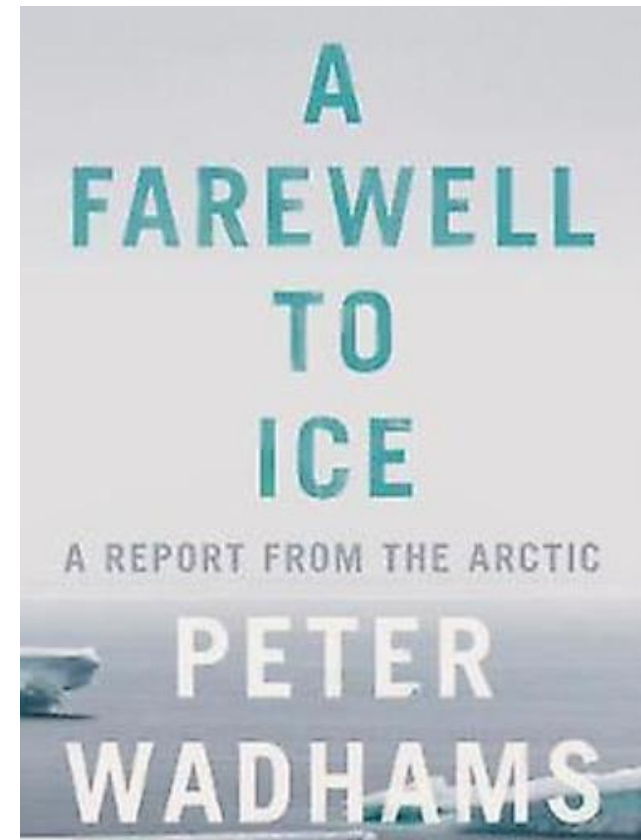


Carbon pollution is rapidly forcing the climate back to a state last seen in the Eocene Epoch, when... [+]

Climate Scientist Prof. Peter Wadhams from Cambridge in 2012:

Arctic expert predicts final collapse of sea ice within four years

As sea ice shrinks to record lows, Prof Peter Wadhams warns a 'global disaster' is now unfolding in northern latitudes



Arctic May-24, 2023 :



LEGION

CANADA'S MILITARY HISTORY MAGAZINE

Heavy ice forces new Russian icebreaker on long southerly voyage

Latest Arctic challenges illustrate the difficulties in predicting climate change effects

May 24, 2023 by Stephen J. Thorne

2 – 3 meter thick ice

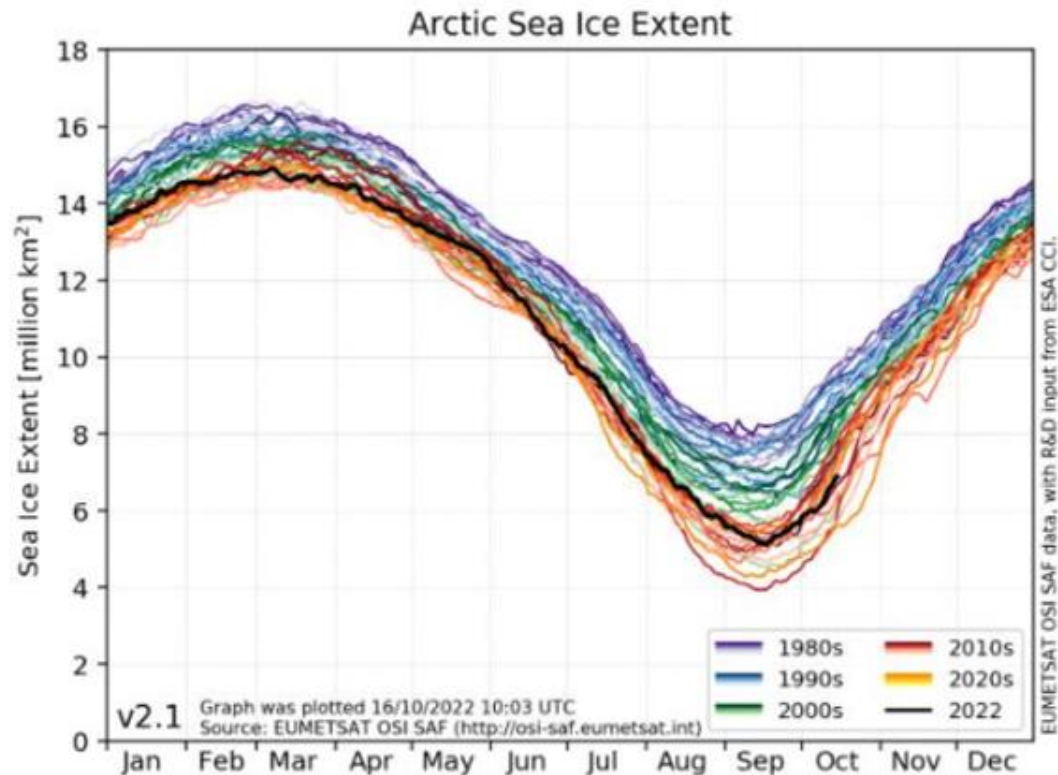
LinkedIn does not want you to know the facts if they contradict climate alarm story



Ferdinand Meeus • You

Dr. in de Wetenschappen (KUL) , gepensioneerd en nu te vinden op twitter ...
1d •

Klimaatwetenschappers van top universiteiten zoals Harvard en Cambridge voorspelden dat Noordpool ijs ging verdwijnen. Omgekeerde is waar. Er ligt nu meer ijs dan 10 jr geleden.



LinkedIn



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Your post goes against our policy on misinformation. It has been removed and only you can access it.

If you've reviewed our policy and believe we made a mistake, you can ask us to [take a second look](#).



Ferdinand Meeus • You

Dr. in de Wetenschappen (KUL) , gepensioneerd en nu te vinden op twitter ...
1d •

Climate alarm =
deliberate deception
and lies to create fear





GWPF

THE STATE OF THE POLAR BEAR 2021

Susan J. Crockford

POLAR BEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES

1950s	5,000
1965-1970	8,000-10,000
1984	25,000
2005	20,000-25,000
2015	22,000-31,000

Sources: New York Times; Covebear.com; International Bear Association; International Wildlife; IUCN; Polar Bear Study Group.

Polar bears have more than doubled and are fatter than ever

“The number of weather, climate and water-related disasters has increased by a factor of five over the past 50 years”

World Meteorological Organization
United in Science Report 2022
<https://public.wmo.int/en/media/press-release/united-science-we-are-heading-wrong-direction>

“Floods, droughts, heatwaves, extreme storms and wildfires are going from **bad to worse**, breaking records with alarming frequency. There is **nothing natural about the new scale of these disasters**. They are the price of humanity's fossil fuel addiction.”



António Guterres
Secretary-General of the United Nations

UNITED IN SCIENCE



Global Disasters

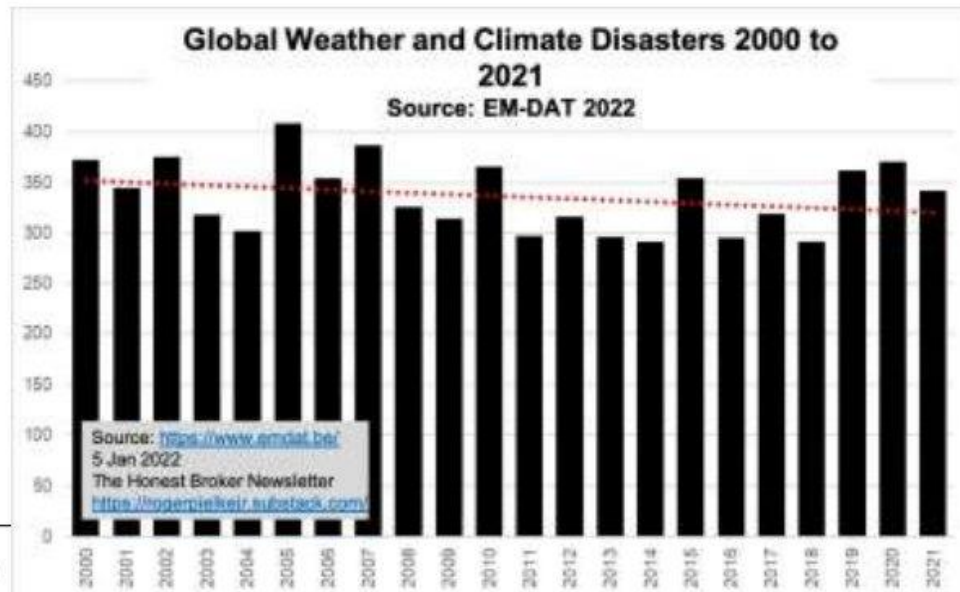


Climate alarm & crisis & deception starts at the top of United Nations

No increase in Climate Disasters ... dramatic decrease in “climate deaths”

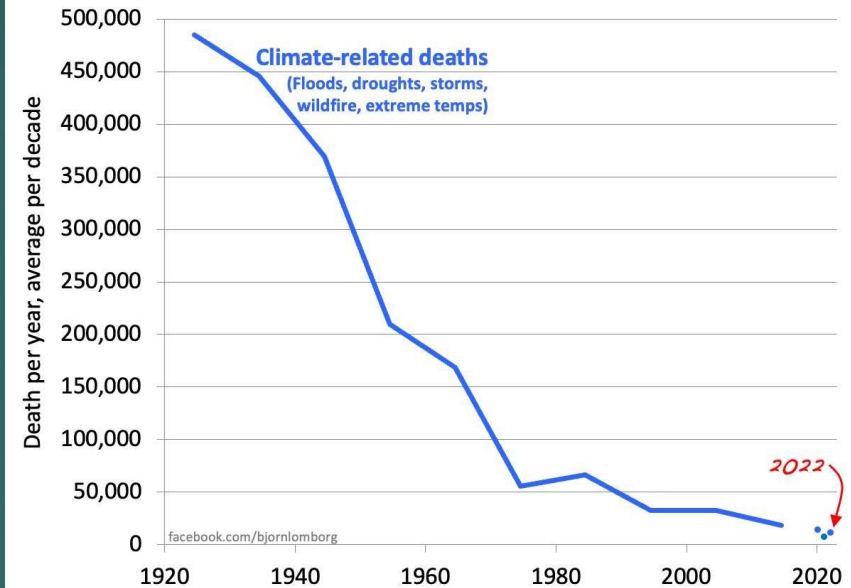
“Even today we have people quoting us saying that the EM-DAT database shows that disasters are increasing in an alarming way. It’s not increasing in an alarming way. I think that’s wishful thinking. . . **We’ve said at our press conference that there’s not been an increase . . . Nobody wants good news.**”

Debarati Guha-Sapir 2021
CRED EM-DAT



Climate-related Deaths: 1920-2022

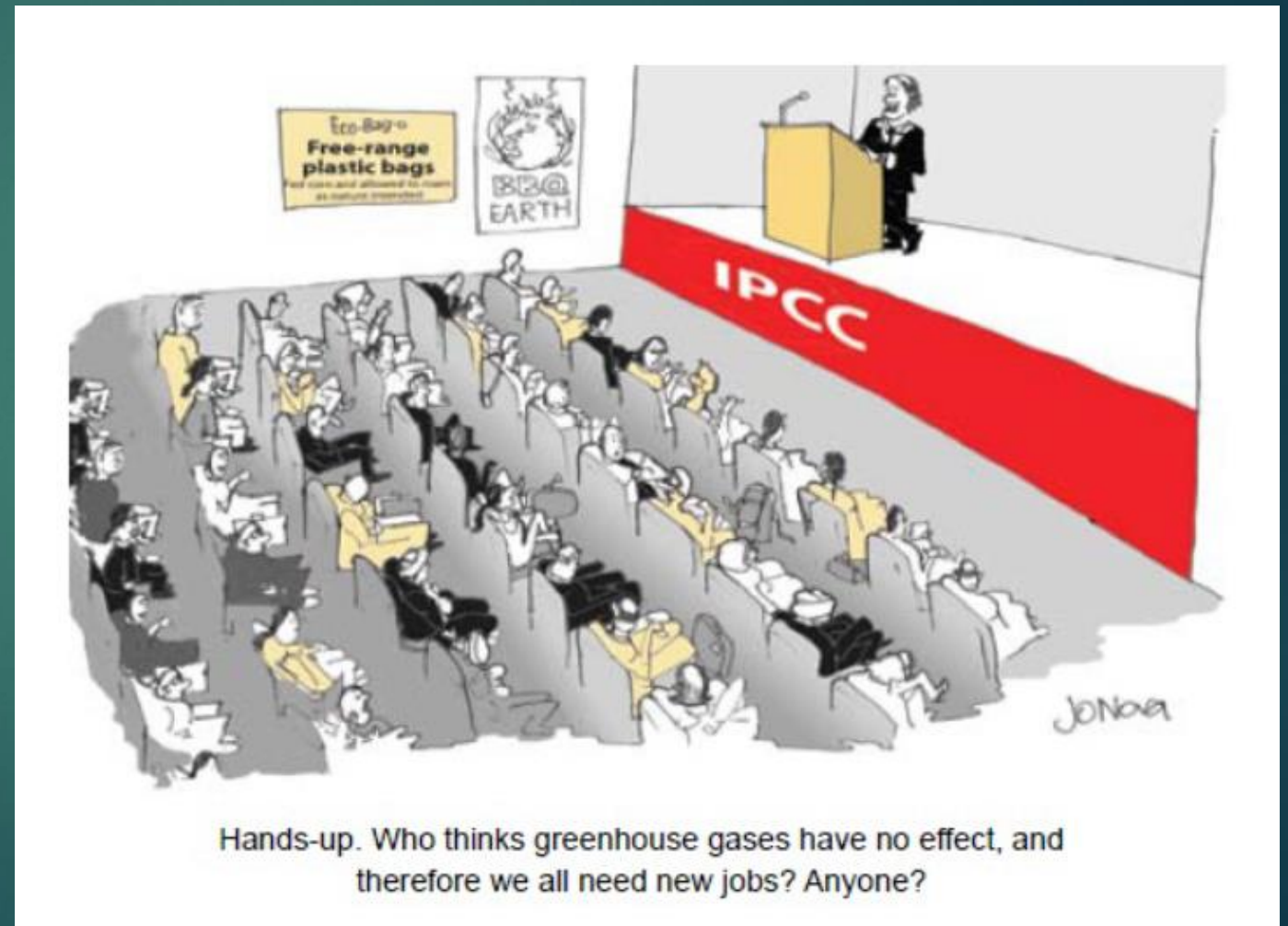
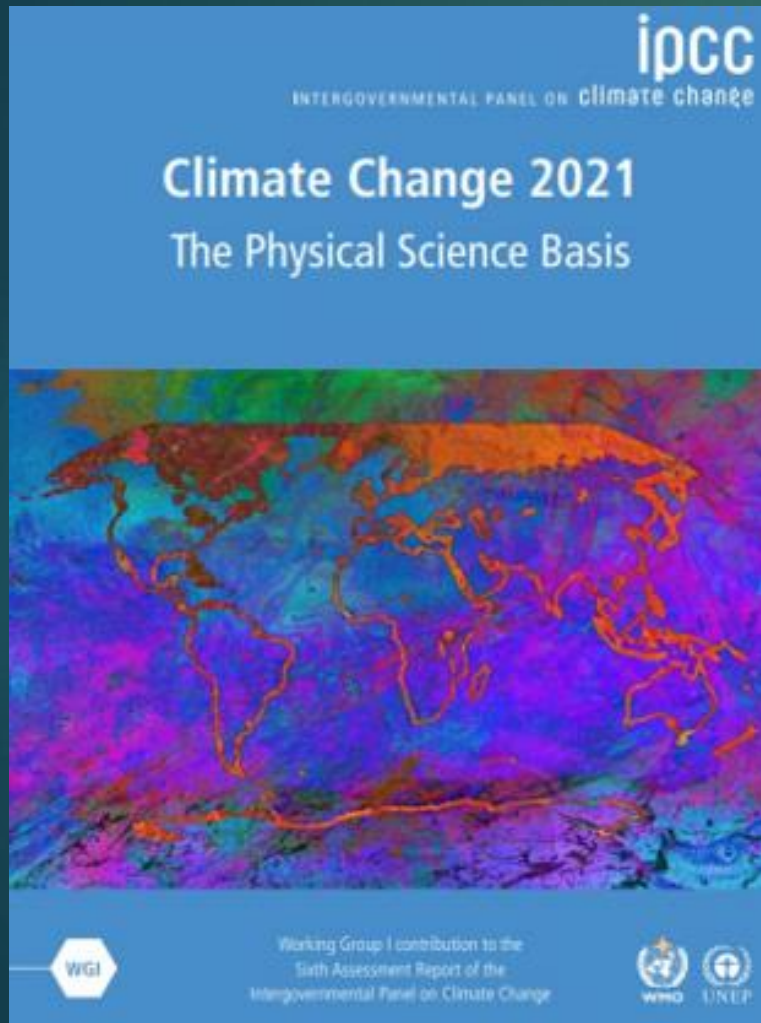
Deaths have declined precipitously because richer and more resilient societies reduce disaster deaths and swamp any potential climate signal



OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, <https://public.emdat.be>, deaths averaged over decades 1920-29, 1930-1939, ... 2010-2019 placed at decadal midpoints (1924.5, 1934.5 etc), with annual data for 2020, 2021, and 2022, accessed January 1, 2023. Likely database will be updated further, so the current 2022 estimate is probably low. 2022 at 14,920 dead, 2021: 7,705, 2022: 11,873. Update of Fig. 17 from <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0040162520304157>.

UN Climate Panel IPCC (*Intergovernmental Panel Climate Change*) provides “The consensus Science” for Climate Policy

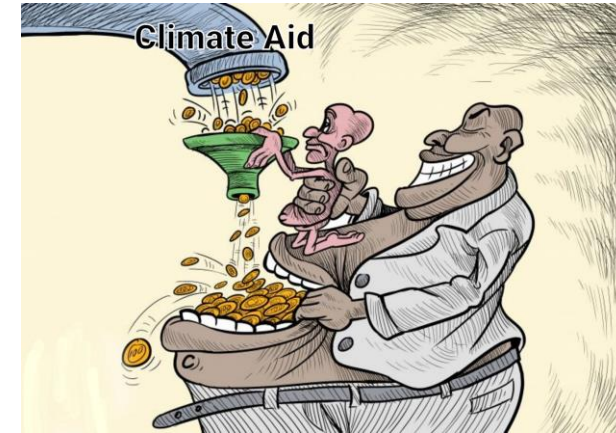
Dogma is now called “consensus”





53. *Decides* that, in the implementation of the Agreement, financial resources provided to developing countries should enhance the implementation of their policies, strategies, regulations and action plans and their climate change actions with respect to both mitigation and adaptation to contribute to the achievement of the purpose of the Agreement as defined in Article 2;

54. *Also decides* that, in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 3, of the Agreement, developed countries intend to continue their existing collective mobilization goal through 2025 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation; prior to 2025 the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall set a new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries;

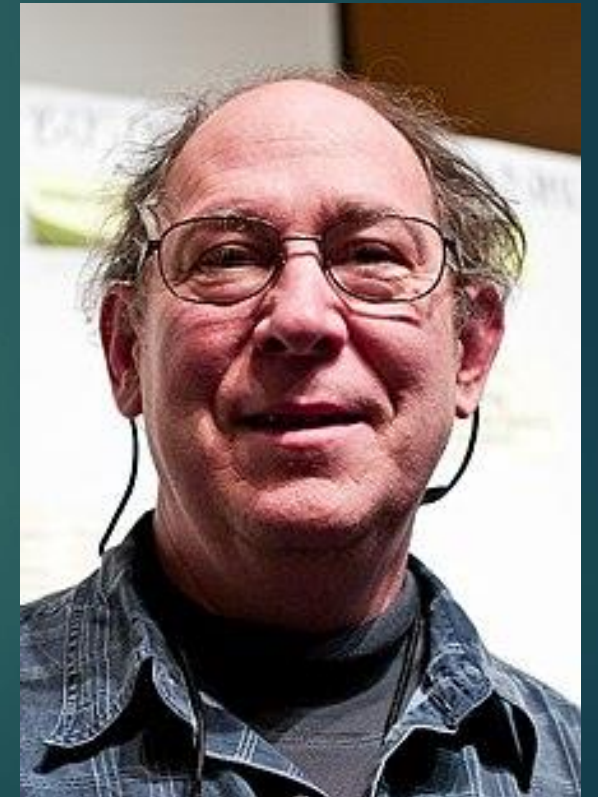


Why do they do what they do ? Cherry picking and confirmation bias...
Green Ideology and Follow The Money

Climate Scientist Prof. Dr. Schneider Lead Author IPCC (1996-2010)
Prof. Environmental Biology & Climate Change at Stanford University

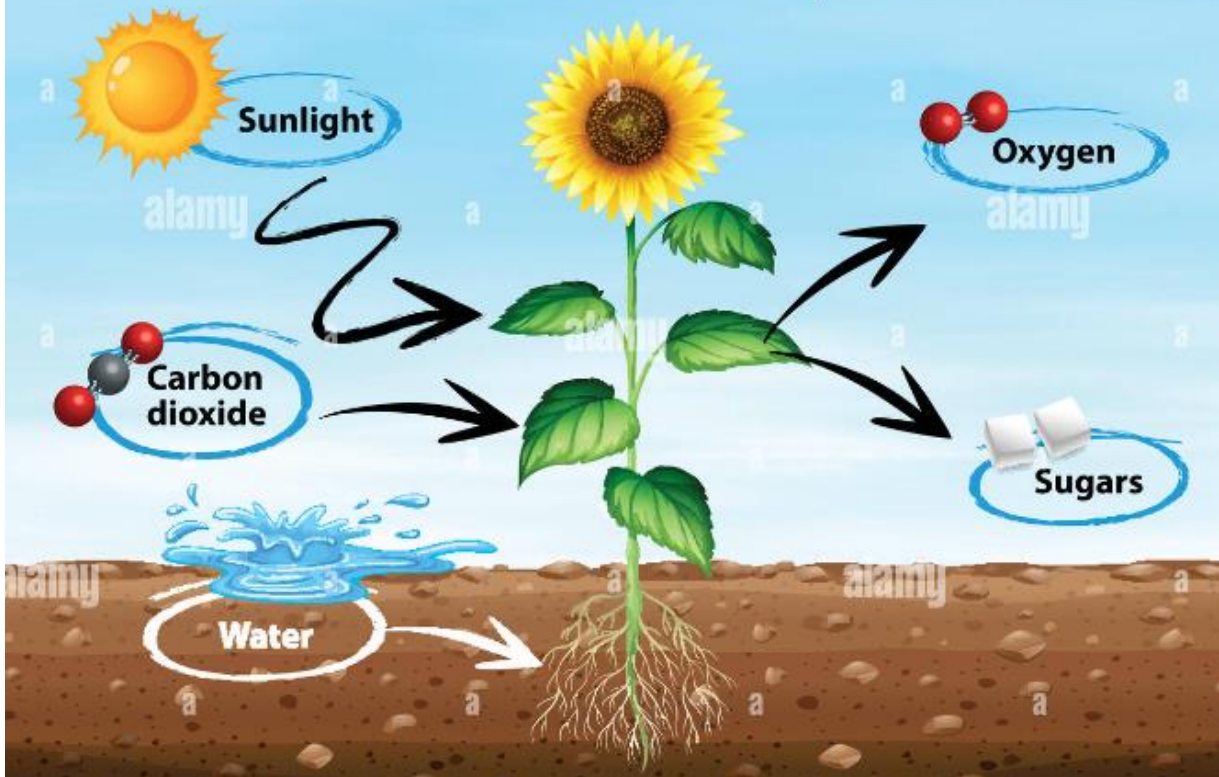
His advice to climate scientists working for IPCC

On the one hand, as scientists we are ethically bound to the scientific method. On the other hand, we are not just scientists but human beings as well. To do that we need to get some broad based support, to capture the public's imagination. That, of course, means getting loads of media coverage. So we have to offer up scary scenarios, make simplified, dramatic statements, and make little mention of any doubts we might have. Each of us has to decide what the right balance is between being effective and being honest.

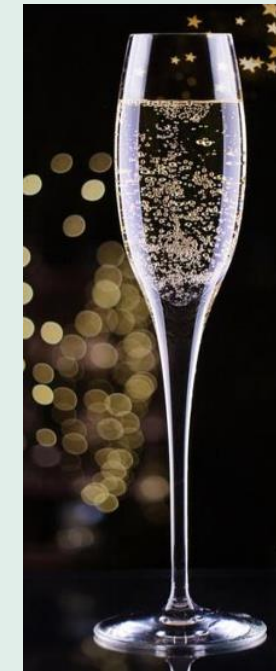


CO₂ is not a “pollutant”, but basis for live

Process of Photosynthesis



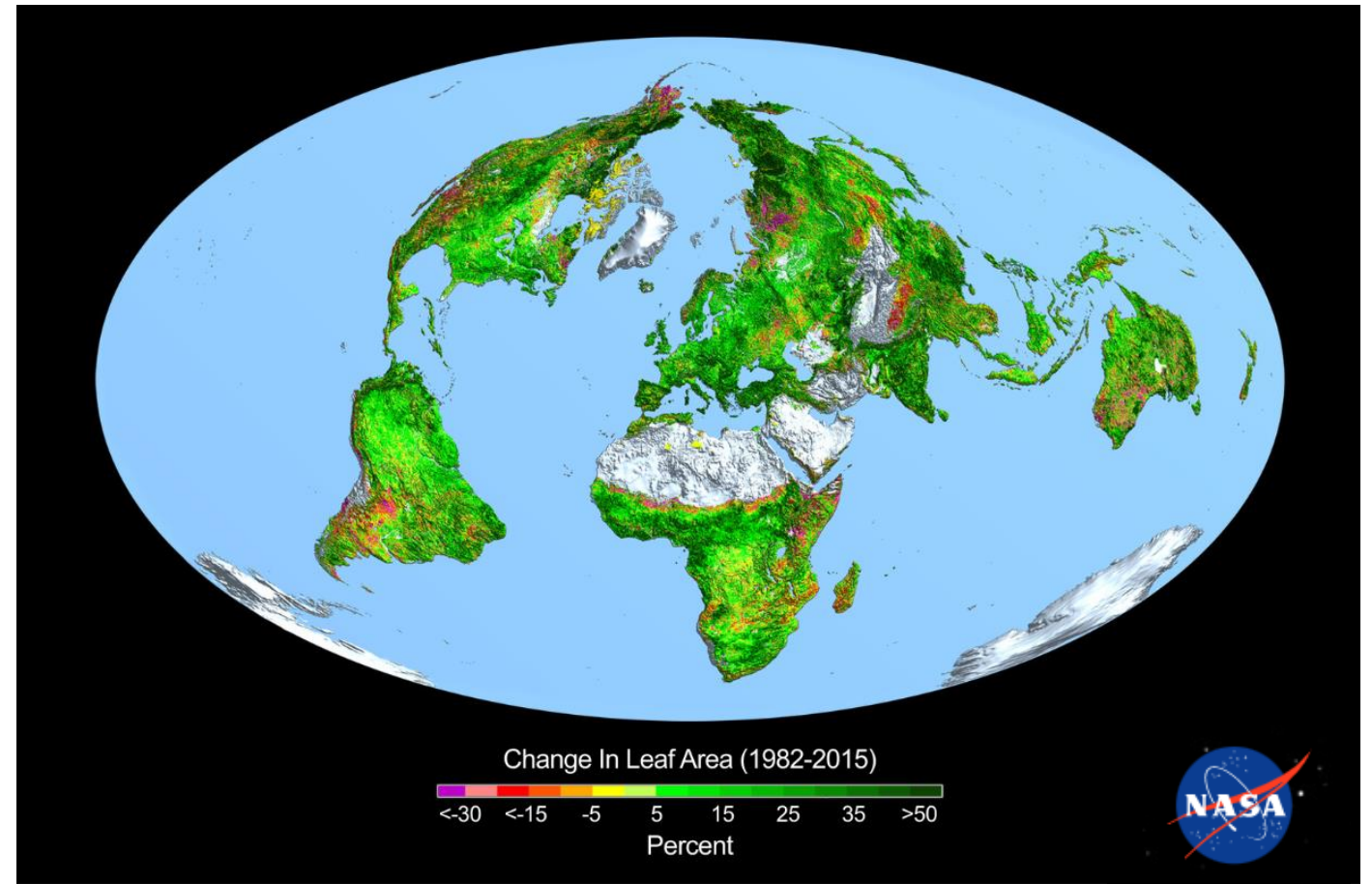
CO₂ in air = 420 ppm = 0,042%
CO₂ champagne = 12000 ppm



CO₂ are the bubbels in champagne

Climate good news that you are not allowed to know: The Planet is Greening

- ▶ Not Global Warming but **Global Greening** is the case
- ▶ CO2 is not a pollutant, but the basis for live on earth



Human CO2 emissions is 4% of natural emissions (plants, land, oceans)

Emissions in gigaton carbon

(1 gigaton carbon = 3,66 gton CO2)

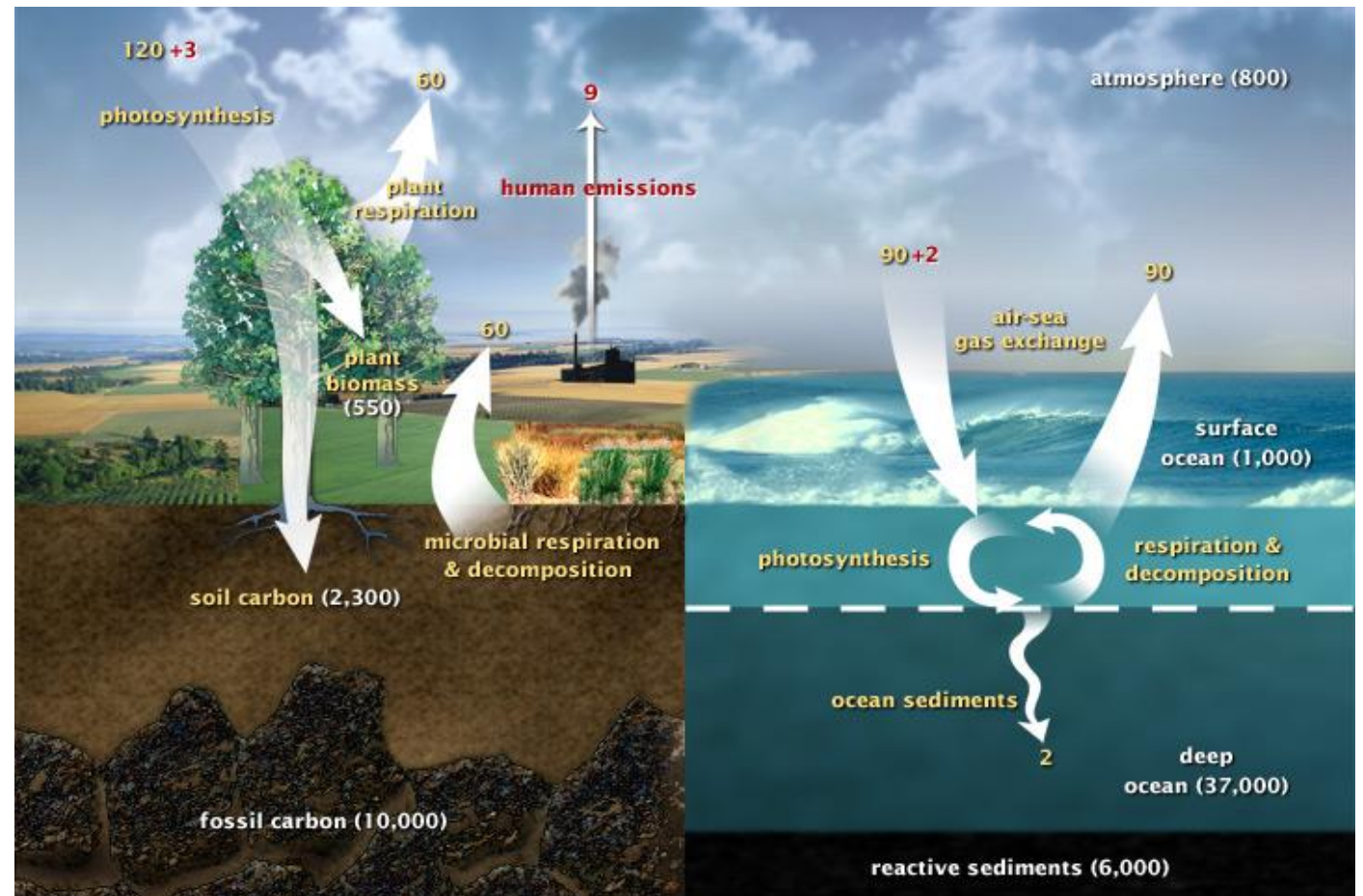
Humans = 9

Nature = 60+60+90=210

Human % = 9/210 = 4%

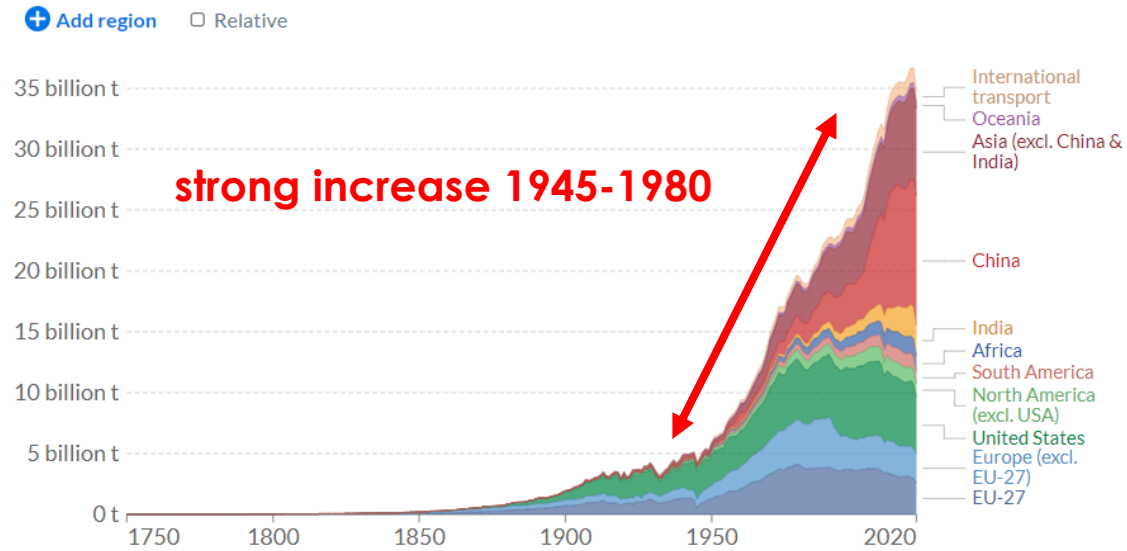
Carbon Cycle theory is based on bookkeeping principles with predetermined dogma of equal in/out natural CO2 fluxes

Error margin on natural CO2 fluxes = 5-10%



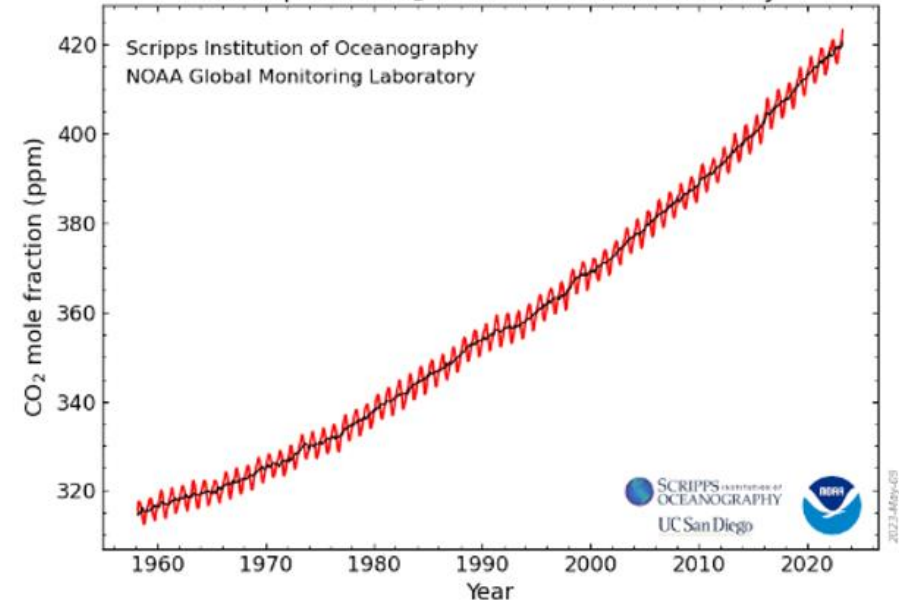
The Facts

Annual CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels, by world region



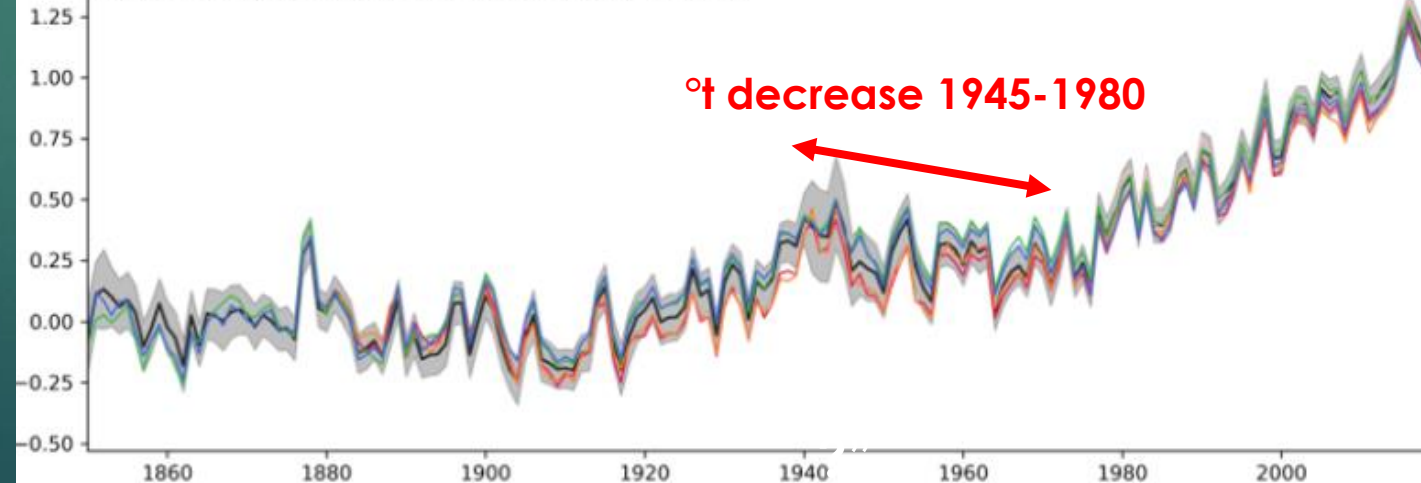
Source: Global Carbon Project
OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions • CC BY
Note: This measures CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels and cement production only – land use change is not included. 'Statistical differences' (included in the GCP dataset) are not included here.

Atmospheric CO₂ at Mauna Loa Observatory



1. Strong increase CO₂ emissions (fossil fuels)
2. CO₂ in air increased from 0,03% to 0,04%
3. Temperature increased 0,5 °C (since 1945)

(b) Anomalies relative to "Pre-industrial", 1850-1900



Climate gate emails:

Phil Jones : Head Climate Research Unit
Global °T data base
IPCC Lead Author

Wigley-Santer : Climate Scientists, IPCC

°T data manipulation →

Cover-up →

```
From: Tom Wigley <wigley@ucar.edu>
To: Phil Jones <p.jones@uea.ac.uk>
Subject: 1940s
Date: Sun, 27 Sep 2009 23:25:38 -0600
Cc: Ben Santer <santer1@llnl.gov>

<x-flowed>
Phil,

Here are some speculations on correcting SSTs to partly
explain the 1940s warming blip.

If you look at the attached plot you will see that the
land also shows the 1940s blip (as I'm sure you know).

So, if we could reduce the ocean blip by, say, 0.15 degC,
then this would be significant for the global mean -- but
we'd still have to explain the land blip.

I've chosen 0.15 here deliberately. This still leaves an
ocean blip, and i think one needs to have some form of
ocean blip to explain the land blip (via either some common
forcing, or ocean forcing land, or vice versa, or all of
these). When you look at other blips, the land blips are
1.5 to 2 times (roughly) the ocean blips -- higher sensitivity
plus thermal inertia effects. My 0.15 adjustment leaves things
consistent with this, so you can see where I am coming from.

Removing ENSO does not affect this.

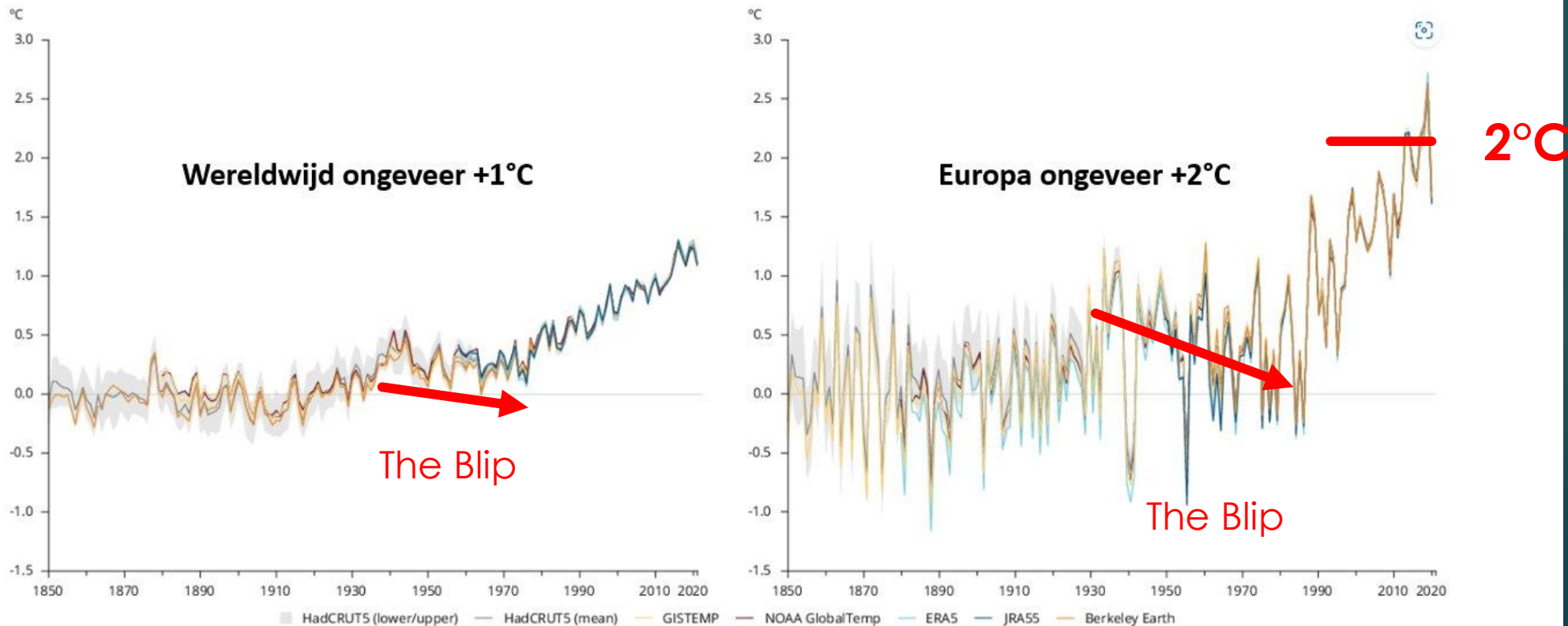
It would be good to remove at least part of the 1940s blip,
but we are still left with "why the blip".
```

Europe has already passed the “save” limit of 1,5°C warming ...nobody said anything

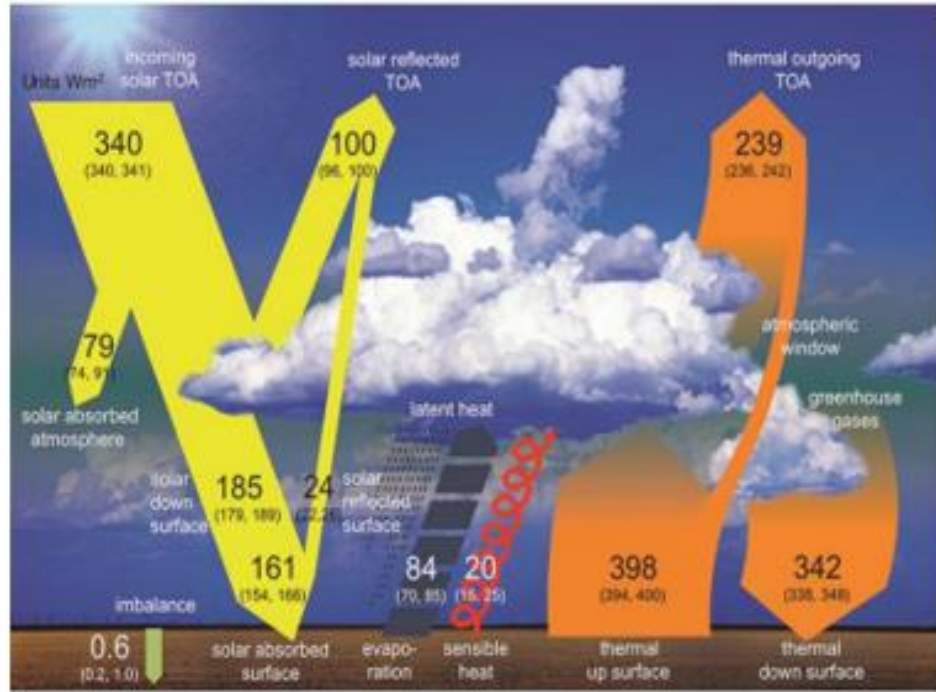
European Environment Agency



Figure 1. Global (left) and European land (right) average near-surface temperatures relative to the pre-industrial period 1850-1900

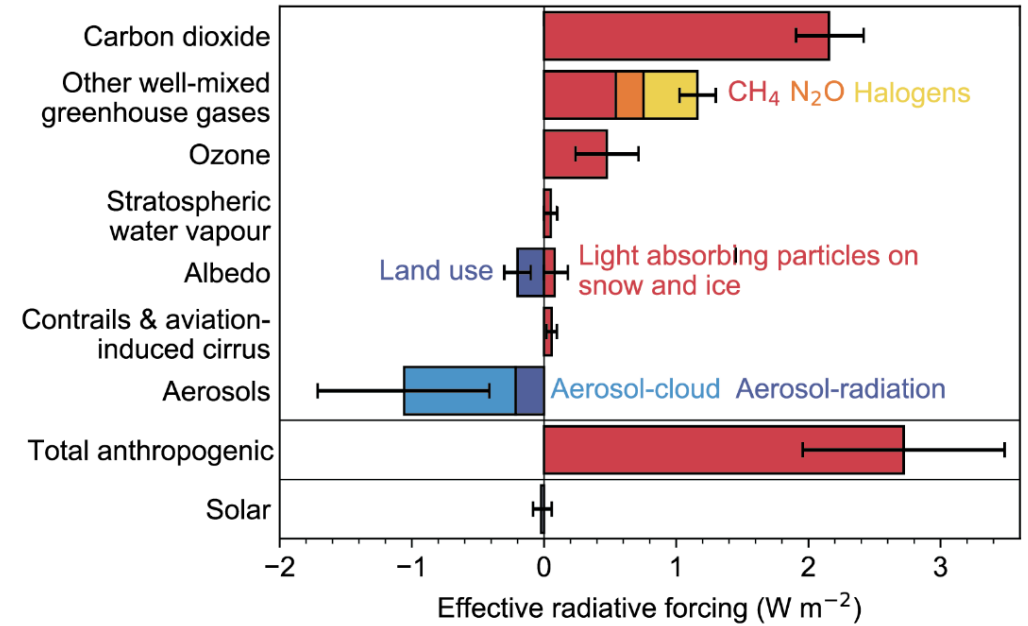


Inkomende zon energie = 340 W/m²



Officiële IPCC cijfers , AR6, WG1 , fig. 7.6

Change in effective radiative forcing from 1750 to 2019

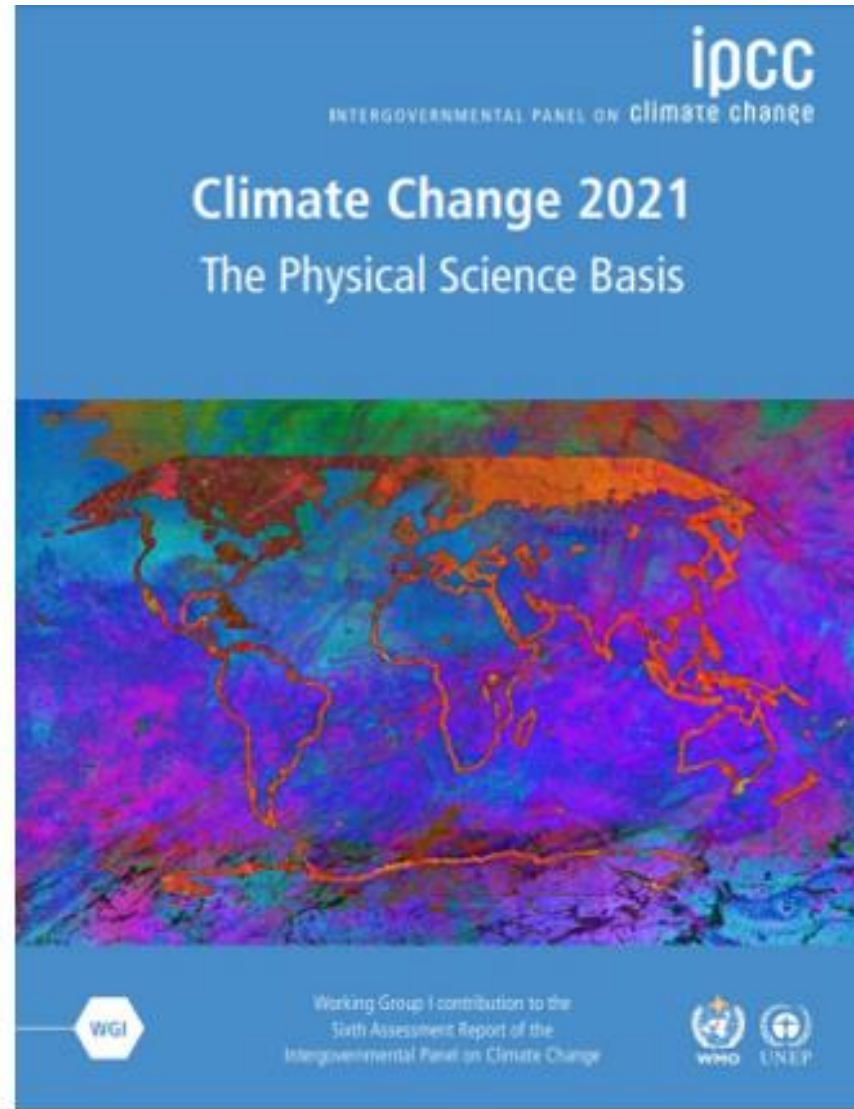


$$\text{Total Broeikaseffect} = 2,7 / 340 = 0,8\%$$

Broeikaseffect is 2,7 Watt/m² ...

minder dan 1% van inkomende zon energie (340 W/m²)

**Back to
Science....
what the media
won't tell you**



3949 pages

	Detection	Attribution
heat waves	yes	yes
heavy precipitation	yes	yes
flooding	no	no
meteorological drought	no	no
hydrological drought	no	no
ecological drought	yes	yes
agricultural drought	yes	yes
tropical cyclones	no	no
winter storms	no	no
thunderstorms	no	no
tornadoes	no	no
hail	no	no
lightning	no	no
extreme winds	no	no
fire weather	yes	yes

Virtually certain

Medium Confidence

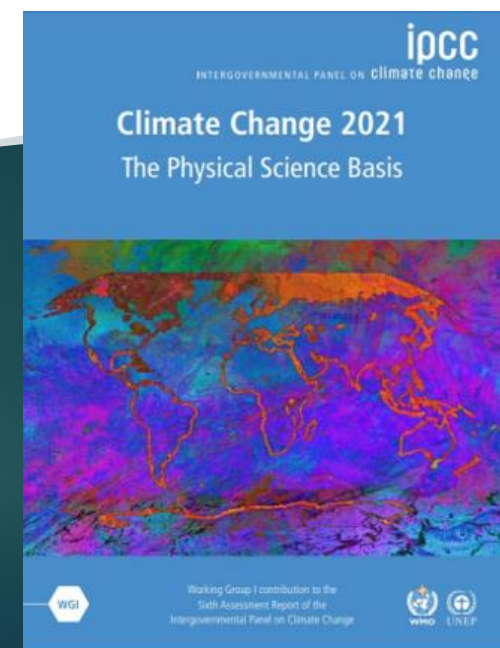
Medium Confidence

Medium Confidence

Perhaps more accurately called "soil moisture drought" as in IPCC SREX

Confidence Terminology	Degree of confidence in being correct
Very high confidence	At least 9 out of 10 chance
High confidence	About 8 out of 10 chance
Medium confidence	About 5 out of 10 chance
Low confidence	About 2 out of 10 chance
Very low confidence	Less than 1 out of 10 chance

IPCC on extreme weather (analysis Prof. Pielke)



Climate Change 2021

The Physical Science Basis

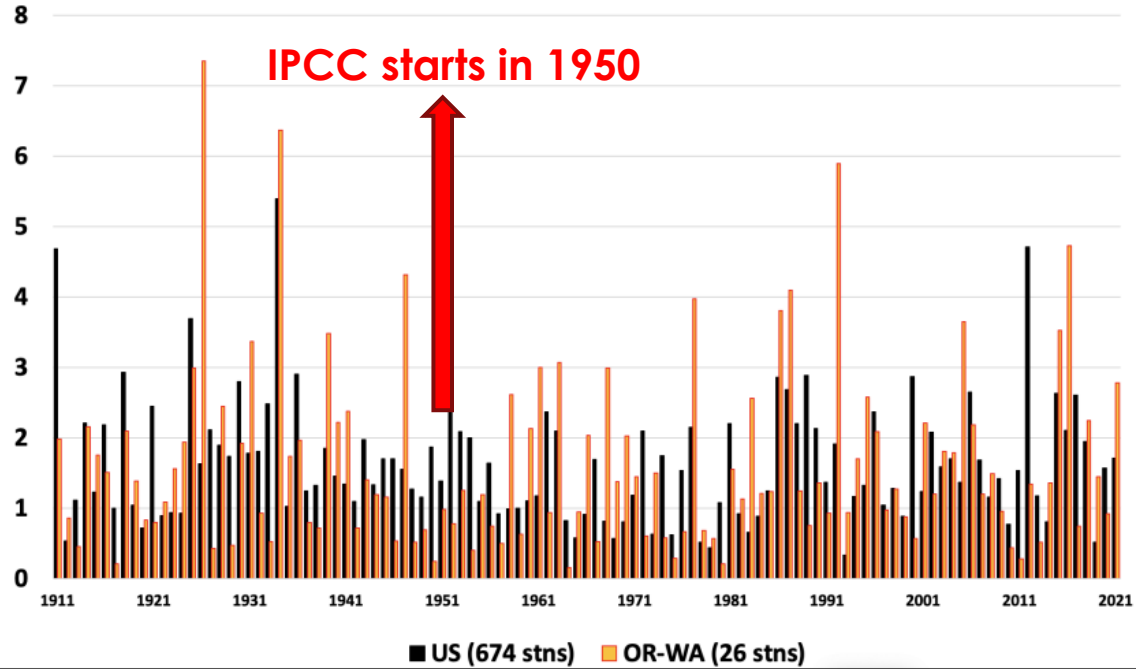
HEAT WAVES

Screenshot from latest IPCC report AR6 :

In summary, it is *virtually certain* that there has been an increase in the number of warm days and nights and a decrease in the number of cold days and nights on the global scale since 1950. Both the coldest extremes

Since...1950...

US Area-Weighted Average. Average Number of Daily Records per Station by Year (674 Stations USHCN > 94% Availability) Jan-Jun, 1911-2021, Sum of columns is 182



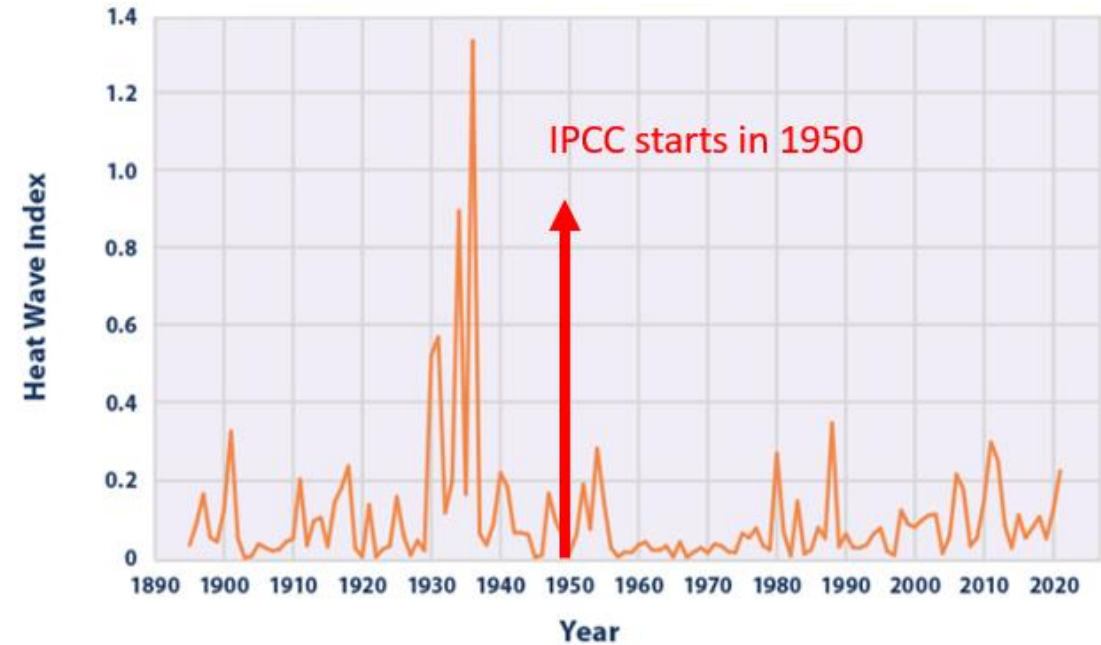
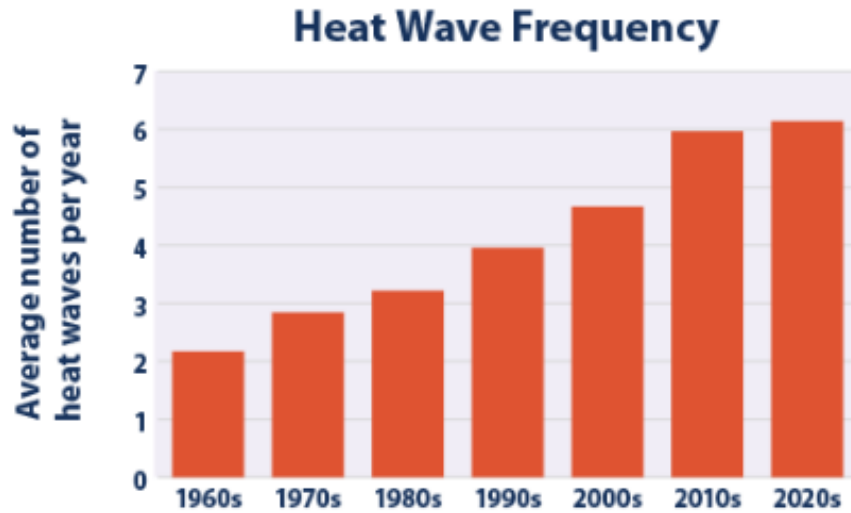
Credit: John Christy, University of Alabama

IPCC Cherry picking first class
IPCC confirmation bias



No increase in record hot days in USA

Climate Change Indicators: Heat Waves



IPCC Cherry picking first class
IPCC confirmation bias



No increase in very dry % area in USA since start observations 1895

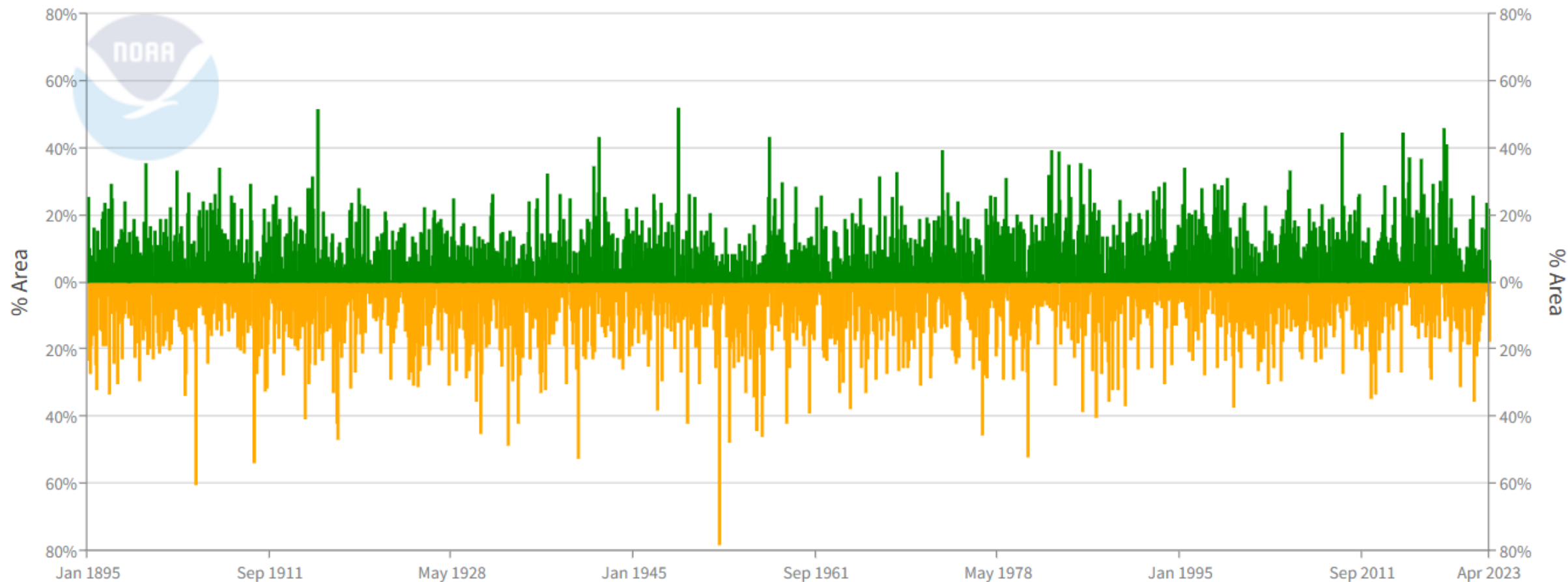


National Centers for
Environmental Information
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Very Wet/Very Dry

U.S. Percentage Areas

■ Very Wet ■ Very Dry



No increase meteorological droughts since 1870

International Journal of Climatology



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Long-term variability and trends in meteorological droughts in Western Europe (1851–2018)

Sergio M. Vicente-Serrano ✉, Fernando Domínguez-Castro, Conor Murphy, Jamie Hannaford, Fergus Reig, Dhais Peña-Angulo, Yves Trambly, Ricardo M. Trigo, Neil Mac Donald, M. Yolanda Luna, Mark Mc Carthy, Gerard Van der Schrier, Marco Turco, Dario Camuffo, Ivan Noguera, Ricardo García-Herrera, Francesca Becherini, Antonio Della Valle, Miquel Tomas-Burguera, Ahmed El Kenawy ... See fewer authors ^

First published: 22 June 2020 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/joc.6719> | Citations: 33

Abstract

We analysed long-term variability and trends in meteorological droughts across Western Europe using the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI). Precipitation data from 199 stations spanning the period 1851–2018 were employed, following homogenisation, to derive SPI-3 and SPI-12 series for each station, together with indices on drought duration and severity. Results reveal a general absence of statistically significant long-term trends in the study domain, with the exception of significant trends at some stations, generally covering short periods. The largest decreasing trends in SPI-3 (i.e., increasing drought conditions) were found for summer in the British and Irish Isles. In general, drought episodes experienced in the last two or three decades have precedents during the last 170-years, emphasizing the importance of long records for assessing change. The main characteristic of drought variability in Western Europe is its strong spatial diversity, with regions exhibiting a homogeneous temporal evolution. Notably, the temporal variability of drought in Western Europe is more dominant than long-term trends. This suggests that long-term drought trends cannot be confirmed in Western Europe using precipitation records alone. This study provides a long-term regional assessment of drought variability in Western Europe, which can contribute to better understanding of regional climate change during the past two centuries.

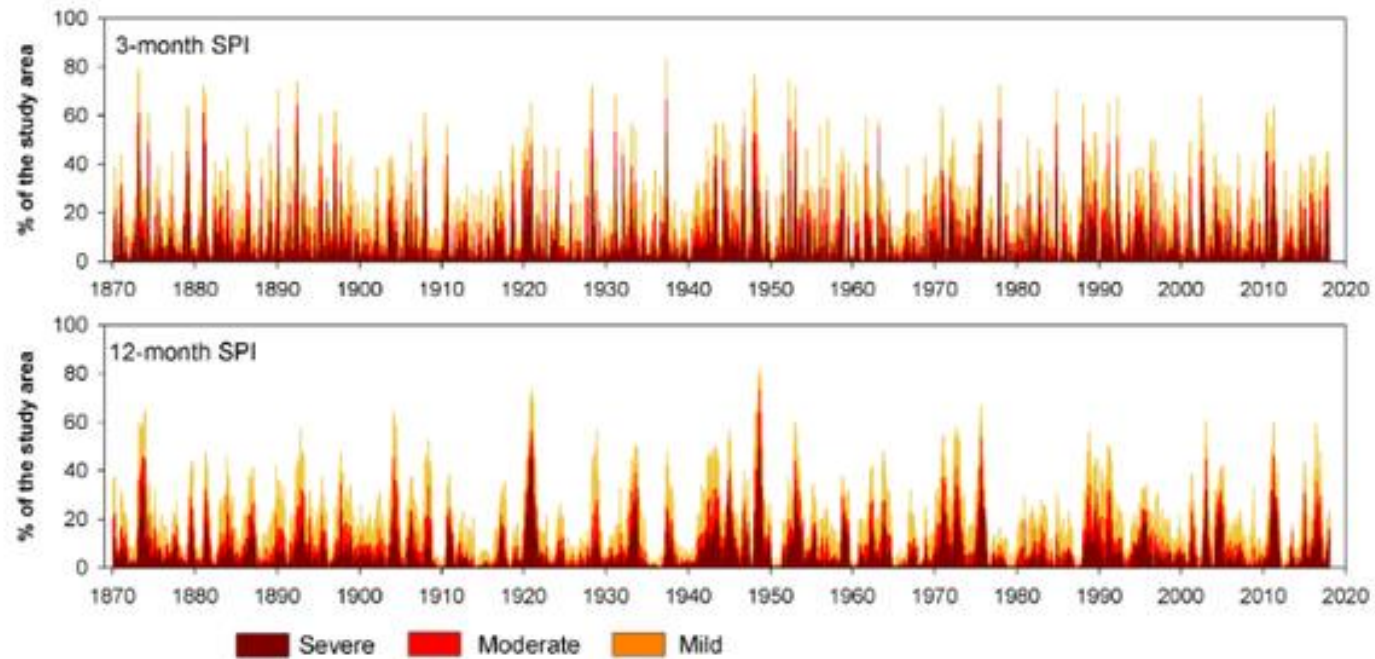


FIGURE 8 Evolution of the European land area impacted by mild, moderate and severe droughts from 1871 to 2018

Screenshot from latest IPCC report AR6 :

	Detection	Attribution
heat waves	yes	yes
heavy precipitation	yes	yes
flooding	no	no
meteorological drought	no	no
hydrological drought	no	no
ecological drought	yes	yes
agricultural drought	yes	yes
tropical cyclones	no	no
winter storms	no	no
thunderstorms	no	no
tornadoes	no	no
hail	no	no
lightning	no	no
extreme winds	no	no
fire weather	yes	yes

→ **Flooding**

In summary there is **low confidence** in the human influence on the changes in high river flows on the global scale. Confidence is in general **low in attributing changes** in the probability or magnitude of flood events to human influence because of a limited number of studies and differences in the results of these studies, and large modelling uncertainties.

Not Climate Change, but bad river & land management causes flooding



2018a; Teufel et al., 2019). Factors such as land-cover change and river management can also increase the probability of high floods (Ji et al., 2020). These, along with model uncertainties and the lack of studies overall, suggest a *low confidence* in general statements to attribute changes in flood events to anthropogenic climate change.

Chapter 11: Weather and Climate Extreme Events in a Changing Climate : 11.5.4, p 1569 :

Screenshot from latest IPCC report AR6 :

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hail	no	no
lightning	no	no
extreme winds	no	no
fire weather	yes	yes



- Tropical cyclones: “There is low confidence in most reported long-term (multidecadal to centennial) trends in TC frequency- or intensity-based metrics”

Identifying past trends in TC metrics remains a challenge due to the heterogeneous character of the historical instrumental data, which are known as “best-track” data (Schreck et al., 2014). There is *low confidence* in most reported long-term (multidecadal to centennial) trends in TC frequency- or intensity-based metrics due to changes in the technology used to collect the best-track data. This should not be interpreted as implying that no physical (real) trends exist, but rather as indicating that either the quality or the temporal length of the data is not adequate to provide robust trend detection statements, particularly in the presence of multidecadal variability.

No global increase in “deadly” hurricanes, not in frequency, not in intensity



COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE | TROPICAL METEOROLOGY PROJECT

Real-Time TC Activity

Resources

Two-week Forecasts

Verifications

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REAL-TIME TC STATISTICS

DATA QUALITY

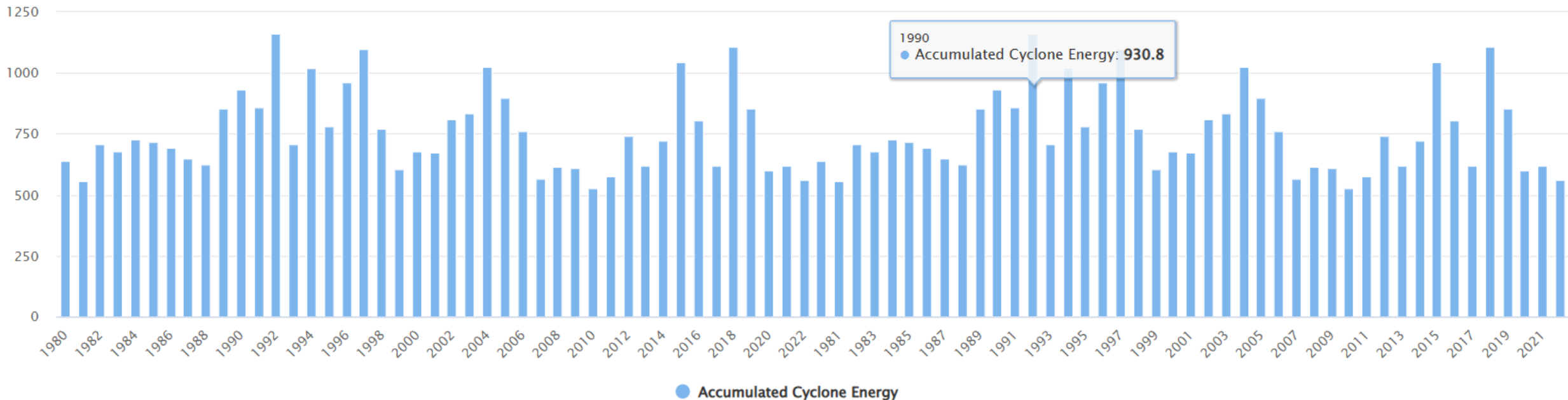
METHODOLOGY

OTHER RESOURCES

BASIN ARCHIVES

TC METRIC

Global





Screenshot from latest IPCC report AR6 :

Fire Weather

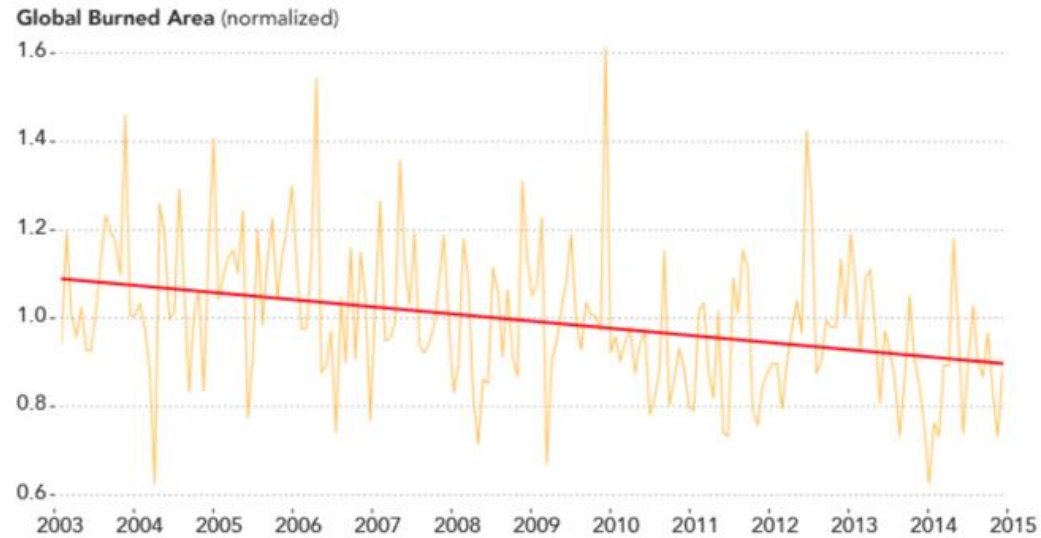
- Fire weather: “There is medium confidence that weather conditions that promote wildfires (fire weather) have become more probable in southern Europe, northern Eurasia, the US, and Australia over the last century”

In summary, there is *high confidence* that concurrent heat waves and droughts have increased in frequency over the last century at the global scale due to human influence. There is *medium confidence* that weather conditions that promote wildfires (fire weather) have become more probable in southern Europe, northern Eurasia, the US, and Australia over the last century. There is *high confidence* that compound hot and dry conditions become more probable in nearly all land regions as global mean temperature increases. There is *high confidence* that fire weather conditions will become more frequent at higher levels of global warming in some regions.

Confidence Terminology	Degree of confidence in being correct
Very high confidence	At least 9 out of 10 chance
High confidence	About 8 out of 10 chance
Medium confidence 	About 5 out of 10 chance 
Low confidence	About 2 out of 10 chance
Very low confidence	Less than 1 out of 10 chance



Researchers Detect a Global Drop in Fires

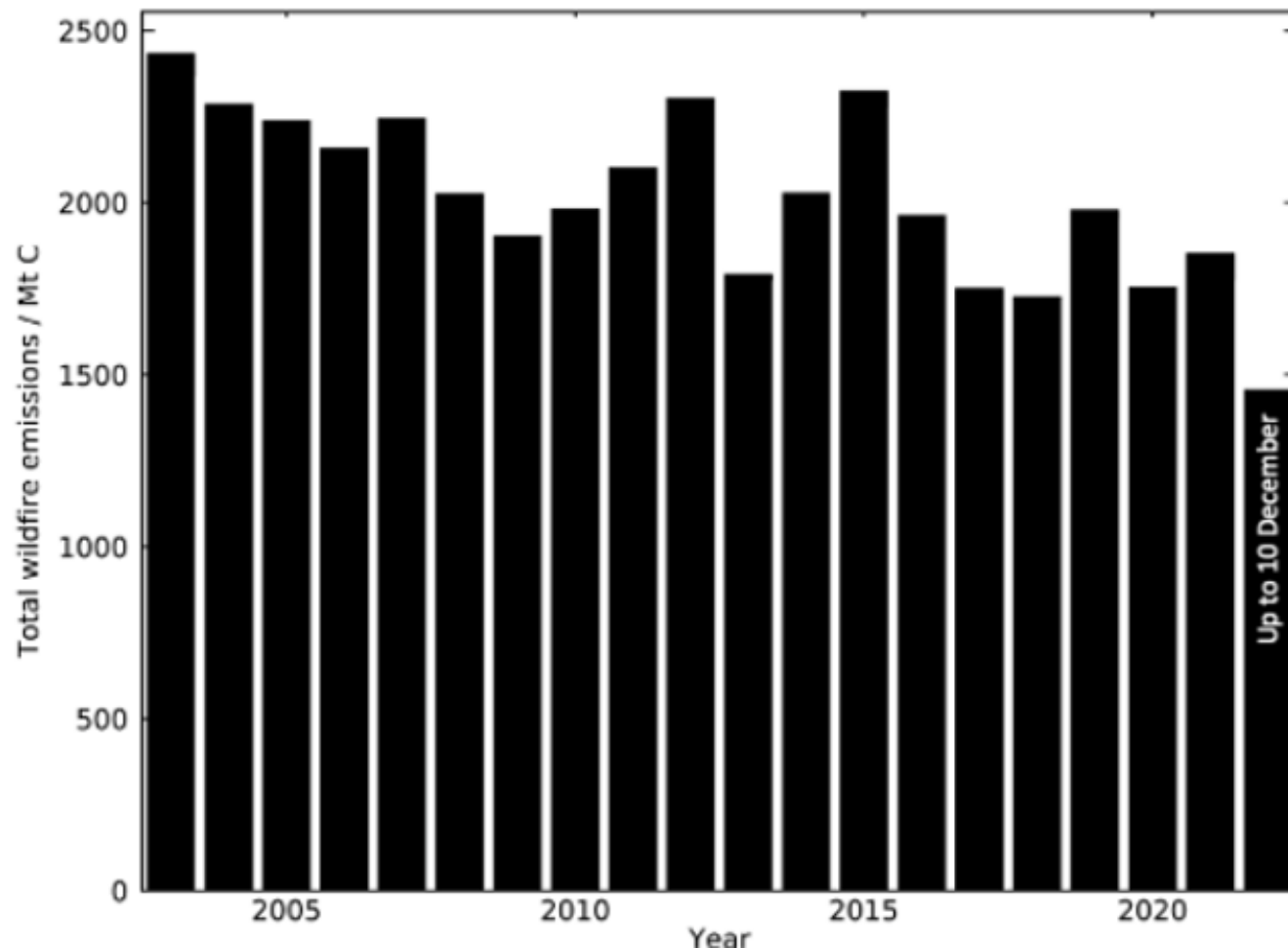


One of the most interesting things researchers have discovered since MODIS began collecting measurements, noted Randerson, is a **decrease** in the total number of square kilometers burned each year. Between 2003 and 2019, that number has dropped by roughly 25 percent.

No global increase in total wildfires...at lowest point in 2022



CAMS GFASv1.2 Annual Global Total Wildfire Carbon Emissions



[CAMS: monitoring extreme wildfire emissions in 2022 | Copernicus](#)

5 Unconvenient Facts which contradict climate alarm hysteria

It was much warmer 10.000 year ago : The Holocene Warm Period

It was warmer during the Roman Period and during the Middel Ages when Vikings colonised Greenland

No warming on Antarctica last 70 years . More shelf ice on Antarctica

Great Barrier Reef Australia : record grow after several bleaching events

Small atoll islands are not drowning, but stable to increasing in size

It was much warmer 9200 years ago. No glacier/ice but forest with beavers

International Journal of Research in Geography (IJRG)

Volume 7, Issue 1, 2021, PP 01-08

ISSN 2454-8685 (Online)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.20431/2454-8685.0701001>

www.arcjournals.org



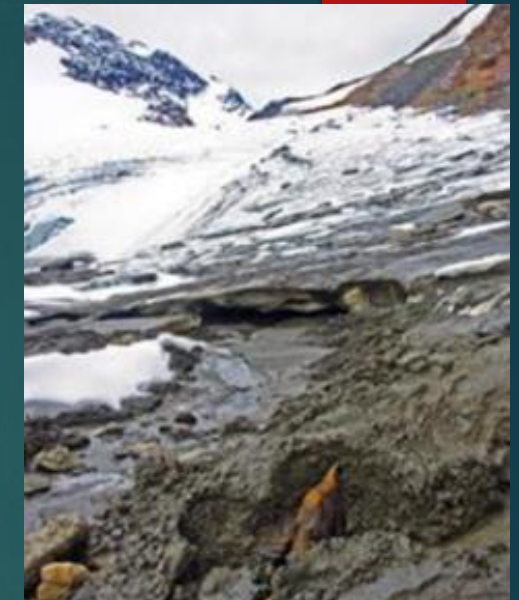
Early Holocene presence of beaver (*Castor fiber* L.) in the Scandes sustains warmer-than-present conditions and a patchily treed and rich mountainscape.

Leif Kullman*

Department of Ecology and Environmental Science, Umeå University, SE 901 87 Umeå, Sweden.

5. CONCLUSION

- Climate warming during the past 100 years has evoked substantial glacier/ice patch recession in the Swedish Scandes.
- Megafossils of different tree species are exposed at the forefields of of receding glaciers and snow patches.
- They range in age between c. 11 700 and 4000 cal, yr BP, when temperatures were as most 3 °C higher than present and treelines 500-700 m above current levels.
- As particularly focused in this study, some megafossils showed sign of being gnawed by beaver (*Castor fiber* L.), an obligate forest dweller. The concerned specimens range in age between 9530 and 9190 cal. yr BP.



Beaver activity



1000 years ago:

Vikings grew barley on
Greenland to brew beer
to quench their thirst

It was warmer than
today



Excavating a rubbish heap at a Viking farm on Greenland. Peter Steen Henriksen is in the excavation hole, while archaeologist Caroline Polke Paulsen works outside. One of the sample bags contains the barley remains that the researchers found. (Photo: Inge Kjær Kristensen).

Vikings grew barley in Greenland

A sensational find at the bottom of an ancient rubbish heap in Greenland suggests that Vikings grew barley on the island 1,000 years ago.

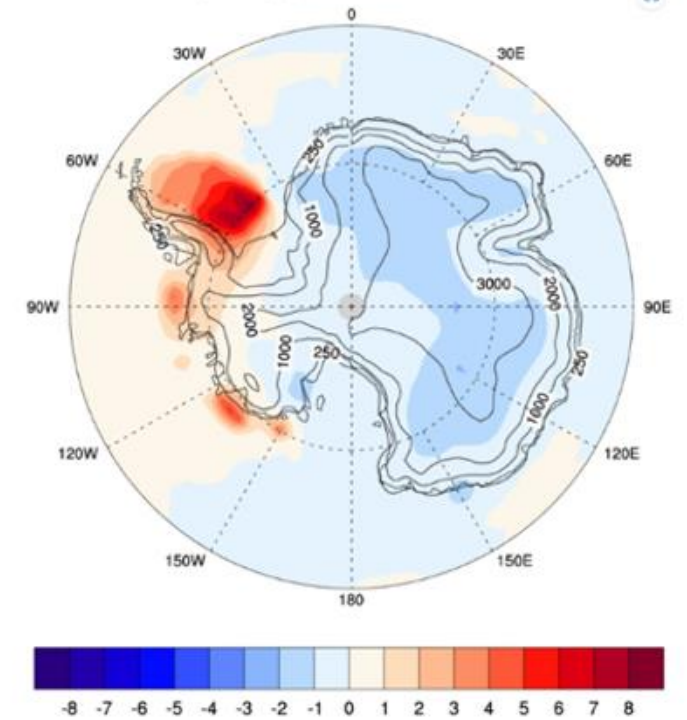
Low Antarctic continental climate sensitivity due to high ice sheet orography

Hansi A. Singh & Lorenzo M. Polvani

Abstract

The Antarctic continent has not warmed in the last seven decades, despite a monotonic increase in the atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases. In this paper, we investigate whether the high orography of the Antarctic ice sheet (AIS) has helped delay warming over the continent. To that end, we contrast the Antarctic climate response to CO₂-doubling with

Fig. 1: Observed surface temperature anomaly. Temperature (K), 1984-2014 minus 1950-1980



No warming Antarctica last 70 jaar

Change in Antarctic ice shelf area from 2009 to 2019

Julia R. Andreasen , Anna E. Hogg, and Heather L. Selley

Abstract

Antarctic ice shelves provide buttressing support to the ice sheet, stabilising the flow of grounded ice and its contribution to global sea levels. Over the past 50 years, satellite observations have shown ice shelves collapse, thin, and retreat; however, there are few measurements of the Antarctic-wide change in ice shelf area. Here, we use MODIS (Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer) satellite data to measure the change in ice shelf calving front position and area on 34 ice shelves in Antarctica from 2009 to 2019. Over the last decade, a reduction in the area on the Antarctic Peninsula (6693 km²) and West Antarctica (5563 km²) has been outweighed by area growth in East Antarctica (3532 km²) and the large Ross and Ronne–Filchner ice shelves (14 028 km²). The largest retreat was observed on the Larsen C Ice Shelf, where 5917 km² of ice was lost during an individual calving event in 2017, and the largest area increase was observed on Ronne Ice Shelf in East Antarctica, where a gradual advance over the past decade (535 km² yr⁻¹) led to a 5889 km² area gain from 2009 to 2019. Overall, the Antarctic ice shelf area has grown by 5305 km² since 2009, with 18 ice shelves retreating and 16 larger shelves growing in area. Our observations show that Antarctic ice shelves gained 661 Gt of ice mass over the past decade, whereas the steady-state approach would estimate substantial ice loss over the same period, demonstrating the importance of using time-variable calving flux observations to measure change.

Antarctic ice shelf area
has grown by 5305 km²
and gained 661 giga ton
of ice mass



Halley VI Research Station on the Brunt Ice Shelf.

Professor Dominic Hodgson, BAS glaciologist adds:

“This calving event has been expected and is part of the natural behaviour of the Brunt Ice Shelf. It is not linked to climate change. Our science and operational teams continue to monitor the ice shelf in real-time to ensure it is safe, and to maintain the delivery of the science we undertake at Halley”.

Ice calving not linked to climate change, but part of natural behaviour

Long-Term Monitoring Program Annual Summary Report of Coral Reef Condition 2021/22

Continued coral recovery leads to 36-year highs across
two-thirds of the Great Barrier Reef



**Great Barrier Reef
Australia is not dying,
but had record coral
growth**

FOCUS ARTICLE

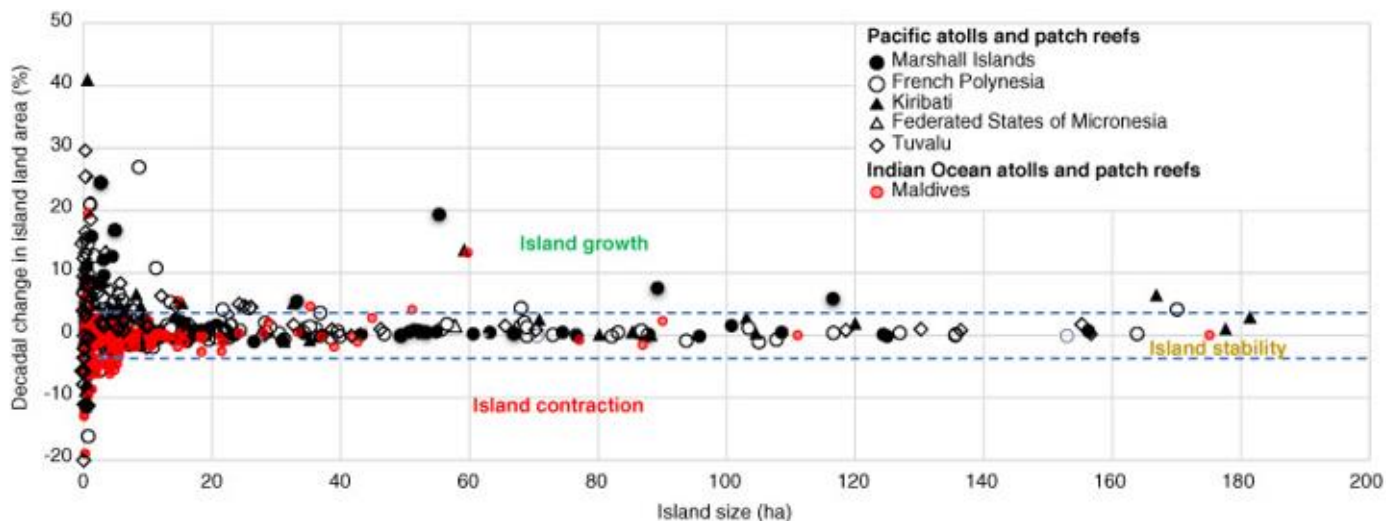
A global assessment of atoll island planform changes over the past decades

Virginie K. E. Duvat

First published: 25 October 2018 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcc.557> | Citations: 13

Edited by Timothy R. Carter, Domain Editor, and Mike Hulme, Editor-in-Chief

Funding information French National Research Agency; French Ministry of Environment, Energy and Oceans (MEEM)



Abstract

Over the past decades, atoll islands exhibited no widespread sign of physical destabilization in the face of sea-level rise. A reanalysis of available data, which cover 30 Pacific and Indian Ocean atolls including 709 islands, reveals that no atoll lost land area and that 88.6% of islands were either stable or increased in area, while only 11.4% contracted. Atoll islands affected by rapid sea-level rise did not show a distinct behavior compared to islands on other atolls. Island behavior correlated with island size, and no island larger than 10 ha decreased in size. This threshold could be used to define the

Small atoll islands are not sinking..., but increasing



Afbeelding 3: De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken van Tuvalu doet tijdens de COP26-klimaatconferentie een dramatische oproep de zeespiegelstijging een halt toe te roepen.

Maldives government underwater meeting in 2009 to ask for more climate aid money

In 2020 they opened 4 new airports, next to the beach



Maldives to open four new airports in 2020

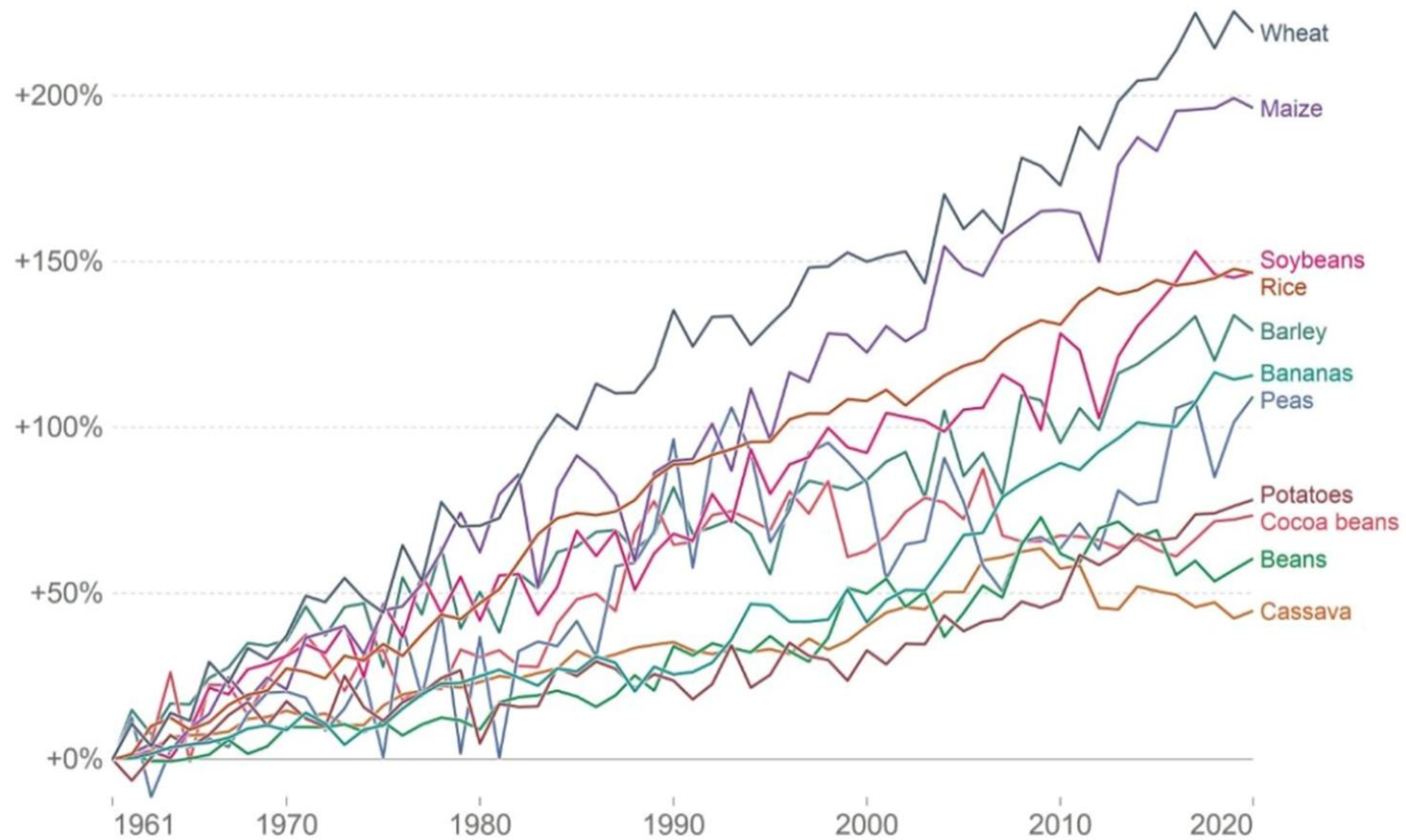
Four new airports will come into operation this year, Maldives government announced Wednesday. Transport minister Aishath Nahula ...

maldives.net.mv

Change in crop yields, World, 1961 to 2020

Crop yields are measured in tonnes per hectare.

Our World
in Data

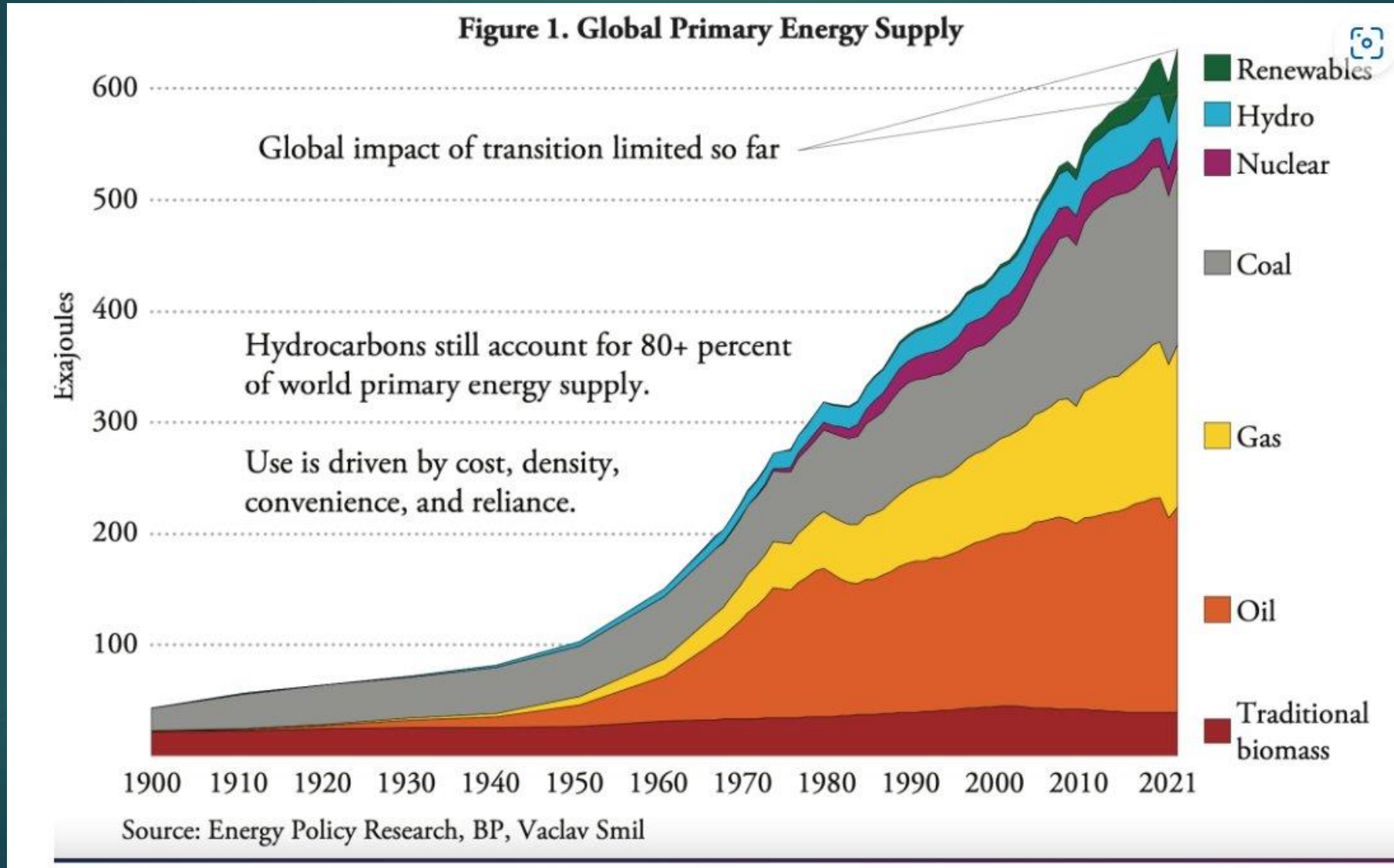


Source: UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)

OurWorldInData.org/crop-yields • CC BY

Climate good news:
increased crop yields to
feed the poor nations

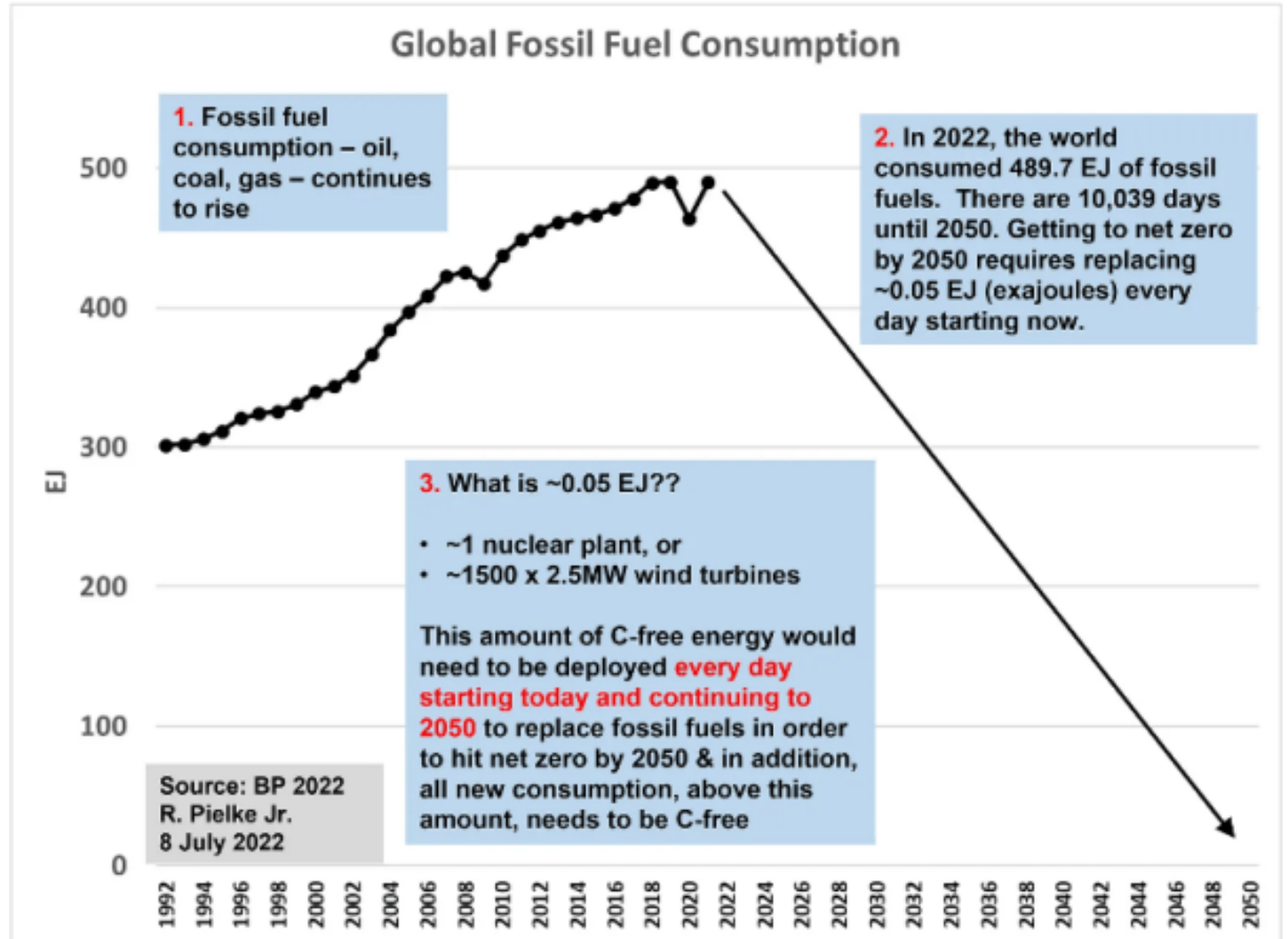
Today “Green Energy” is 7% of total energy needed to run the world



Green Energy transition is a very expensive fairy tale

To reach net zero by 2050 you need to build

1 nuclear plant per day
or
1500 wind turbines per day



Green Energy Transition: no coal, no oil, no gas....



And now the Good News from Nobel Prize winner physics



Announcement of the 2022 Nobel Prize in Physics
THE NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSICS 2022



Alain Aspect

Université Paris-Saclay &
École Polytechnique, France



John F. Clauser

J.F. Clauser & Assoc.,
USA



Anton Zeilinger

University of Vienna,
Austria



Nobel prize winner Physics-2022 John F Clauser is clear :

There is no Climate crisis

Climate Alarm is based on science corruption, it is pseudo-science

Back- Up

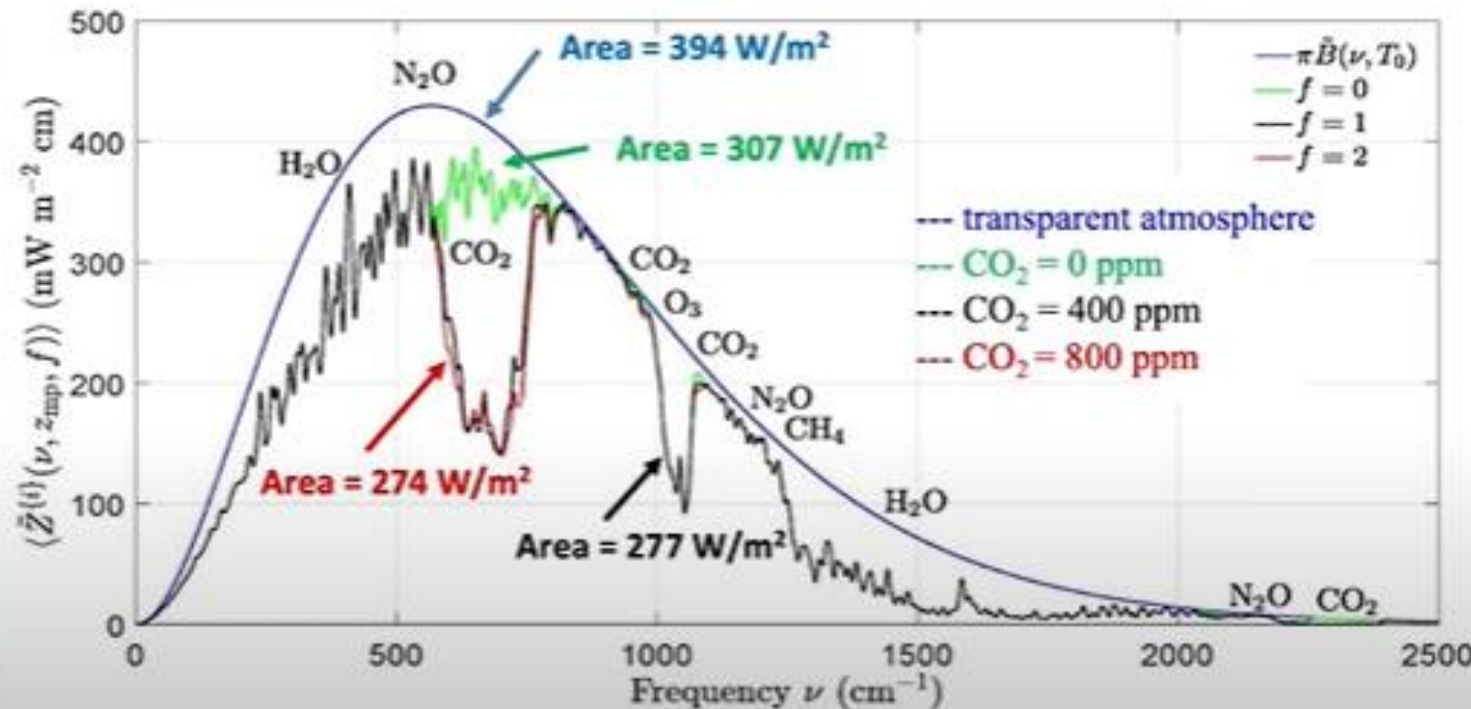
Doubling CO₂ concentrations, a 100% increase, only decreases radiation to space by about 1%, the area between the red and black curves. IPCC gets the same result.



Max Planck
1858-1947



Karl Schwarzschild
1873-1916



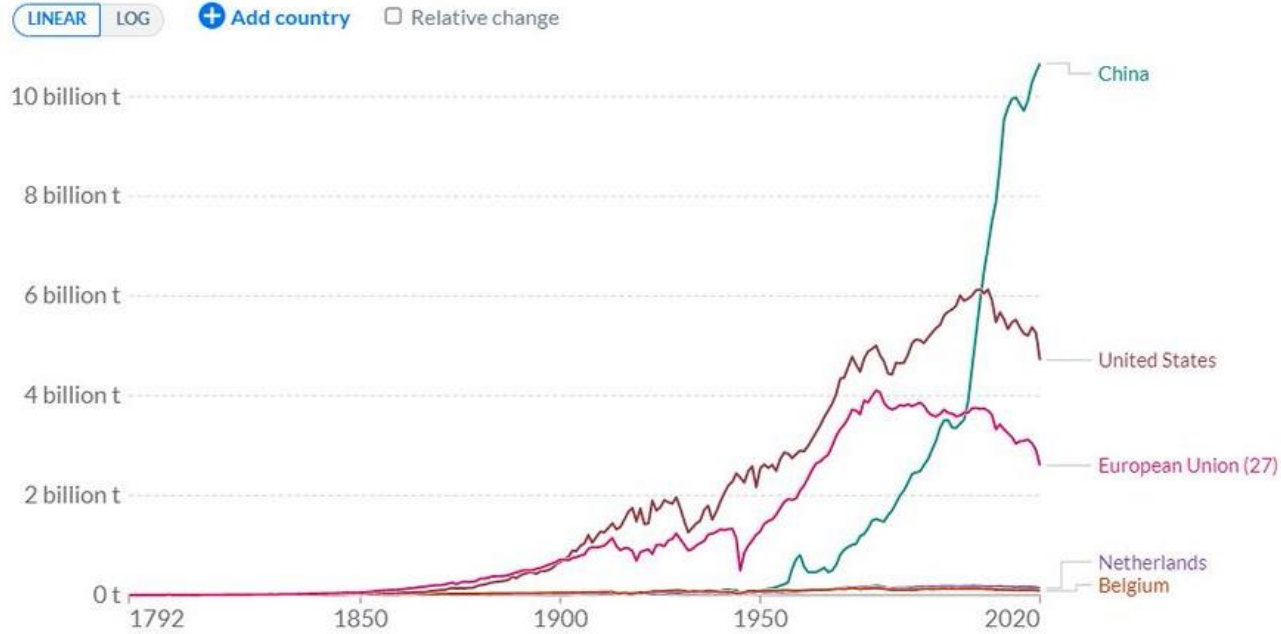
From van Wijngaarden and Happer, <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2006.03098>

CO₂ from 400 ppm to 800 ppm = 277-274 = 3 W / m²

Annual CO₂ emissions

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fossil fuels and industry. Land use change is not included.

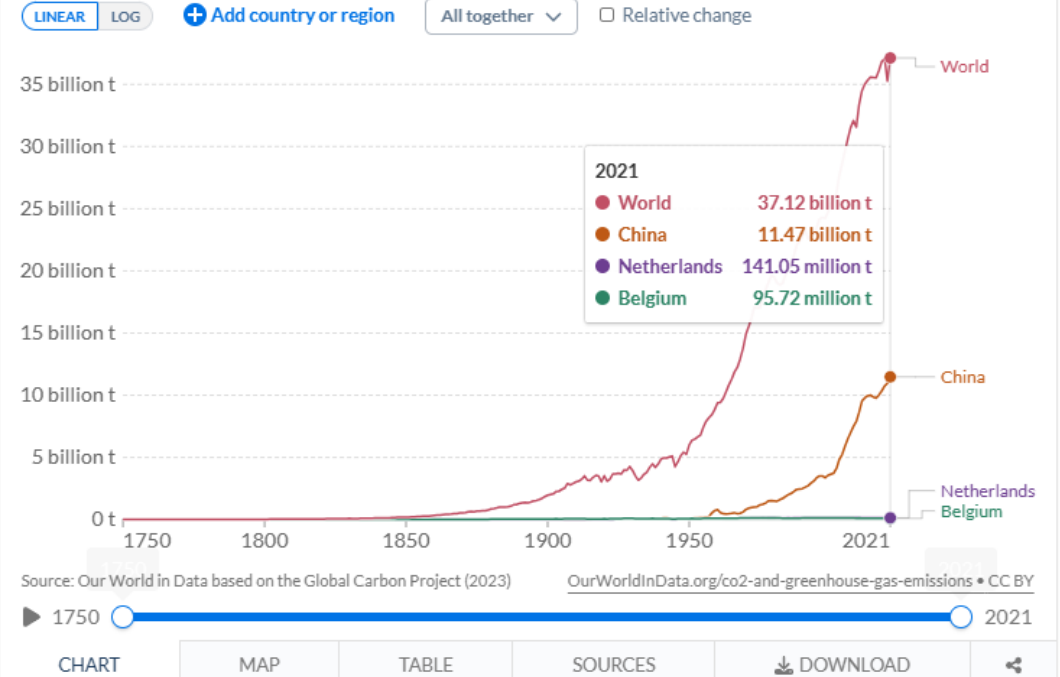
Our World
in Data



Annual CO₂ emissions

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fossil fuels and industry. Land use change is not included.

Our World
in Data



China (+ India) continues with fossil fuels:

- cheap and reliable energy for more prosperity
- EU industry will move to China

Sophia Kianni
@SophiaKianni

@UN Advisor | Founder @ClimateCardinal | Student @Stanford | @Forbes
30 under 30



UN boss Antonio Guterres and his new Climate Advisor

And what with Greta Thunberg ?

**Honorary-doctorate from Faculty
of Theology of Helsinki University**

Guilt, penance, the end of time,
denunciation of unbelievers and now
also an honorary theological
doctorate for the 'holy virgin'

Schuld, boete, het einde der tijden,
verkettering van ongelovigen en nu
dus ook een theologisch eredoctoraat
voor de 'heilige maagd'

