

Little Known Climate facts from the IPCC

Warming; hurricanes; storms; sea level rise; floods; droughts; predictions

1. Earth only warmed 0.78 degree C up to 2012.

“Using Had-CRUT4 and its uncertainty estimates, the warming from 1850–1900 to 1986–2005 (reference period for the modelling chapters and Annex I) is 0.61 [0.55 to 0.67] C (90% confidence interval), and the warming from 1850–1900 to 2003–2012 (the most recent decade) is 0.78 [0.72 to 0.85] C (Supplementary Material 2.SM.4.3.3).”

Pg. 209 of https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_all_final.pdf

2. We do not have enough data to say that hurricanes have increased.

“Confidence remains low for long-term (centennial) changes in tropical cyclone activity, after accounting for past changes in observing capabilities.”

pg 178 of https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_all_final.pdf

3. We do not have enough data to say that storms have increased.

“Confidence in large-scale trends in storminess or storminess proxies over the last century is low owing to inconsistencies between studies or lack of long-term data in some parts of the world (particularly in the SH). {2.6.4}”

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4. There is no evidence that normal sea level increase has accelerated.

(Note that sea levels have been rising since the end of the last ice age - the issue is whether it is rising faster.)

“When a 60-year oscillation is modeled along with an acceleration term, the estimated acceleration in GMSL since 1900 ranges from: 0.000 [–0.002 to 0.002] mm yr^{–2} in the Ray and Douglas (2011) record, 0.013 [0.007 to 0.019] mm yr^{–2} in the Jevrejeva et al. (2008) record, and 0.012 [0.009 to 0.015] mm yr^{–2} in the Church and White (2011) record. Thus, while there is more disagreement on the value of a 20th century acceleration in GMSL when accounting for multi-decadal fluctuations, two out of three records still indicate a significant positive value. The trend in GMSL observed since 1993, however, is not significantly larger than the estimate of 18-year trends in previous decades (e.g., 1920–1950). “

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5. There is no evidence that floods have increased

“AR4 WGI Chapter 3 (Trenberth et al., 2007) did not assess changes in floods but AR4 WGII concluded that there was not a general global trend in the incidence of floods (Kundzewicz et al., 2007). SREX went further to suggest that there was low agreement and thus low confidence at the global scale regarding changes in the magnitude or frequency of floods or even the sign of changes.”

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6. There is no evidence that droughts have increased

“Confidence is low for a global-scale observed trend in drought or dryness (lack of rainfall) since the middle of the 20th century, owing to lack of direct observations, methodological uncertainties and geographical inconsistencies in the trends.”

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7. Prediction of future climate is not possible.

“The climate system is a coupled non-linear chaotic system, and therefore the long-term prediction of future climate states is not possible. “

<https://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/tar/wg1/501.htm> (IPCC third Assessment Report (2001) Section 14.2.2.2, page 774)

Additional Facts from NASA & : Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society

1. Man emits about 6% of total emissions.

Add the numbers on this NASA diagram:

<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/features/CarbonCycle/page1.php>

2. CO₂ causes only about 26-32% of the greenhouse effect. H₂O causes 60-75%.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greenhouse_effect#Greenhouse_gases

Wikipedia's source:

Table 3 of: Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society Vol. 78, No. 2, February 1997 -

<http://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/pdf/10.1175/1520-0477%281997%29078%3C0197%3AEAGMEB%3E2.0.CO%3B2>

