

An Open Letter on the State of Climate Change

So, everyone knew. Really? <https://eidclimate.org/everyone-knew-story-on-automakers-reaffirms-broad-understanding-of-climate-change/> For the last 40 years, less than rigorous interpretations of global time-temperature graphs have led to misleading estimates of future global temperatures. The year 1979 marks the beginning of the strongest El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) in the Pacific Ocean ever recorded. The ENSO reached a high point in 2006. Since then, the trendline of the mean global monthly surface temperature anomalies has declined 36 percent. This observation suggests the perceived threat of excessive world-wide temperatures may stem from a misinterpretation of the unusually strong transient warming effects of the ENSO, which are now abating and are not evidence of a threat to humankind due to global warming

The average temperature prediction of 102 climate models from 1979 to 2015 is nearly 3 times higher than the actual global mean temperature of the troposphere in 2015. The responses to this prediction of an imminent global warming threat were overwhelmingly accepted by many developed countries. Germany's large-scale experiment to transition to wind and solar power failed and became a costly debacle. Skyrocketing blackouts and load shedding were common, and local communities became industrial wastelands. The \$500 million Ivanpah and \$500 million Solyndra solar projects in California and the \$400 million Abound solar project in Colorado are three notable failures heavily subsidized by the U.S. government.

Government policy is currently ahead of technology. There is no urgency to continue to rush pell-mell in the wrong direction based on insufficient data. Ill-advised environmental regulations could lead to the destruction of the world's economy and deterioration of quality of life. A rational environmental protection program and a vibrant economy can co-exist. The challenge is to allow scientists the freedom to work without interference from special interests. The scientific goal must be to narrow the range of uncertainty of predictions with better data and models.

My article shows that by calculating a best fit trendline for time- temperature series and taking the first derivative of the trendline results in better warming (or cooling) estimates of the surface of the earth, month by month, over the length of

the time-series. These values are similar in magnitude to rates of warming that climate research centers have estimated for isolated points for decades.

The methodology of this report enables pinpointing of locations of changes of curvature in time-temperature curves essential to analyze the change and direction in rate of warming. Compressed horizontal time scales and expanded vertical temperature scales on conventional graphs obscure subtle changes in curve slopes that are precisely identifiable on derivative curves.

The well-known Hockey Stick narrative would never have gained credibility if this methodology had been used earlier. The visually apparent exponential rise of temperature curves on the so-called Hockey Stick graphs in recent years can be shown by the derivative to be concave downward. This article is the first to describe a simple method to estimate a warming (or cooling) curve for the earth.

The methodology described in this article contains results, data and interpretations not previously published or under consideration for publication elsewhere. No papers on related topics have been published by the author within the past year or are in review or in press.

My research interest is to introduce new thinking to the climate science community. For a copy of my latest article go to: <https://uh.edu/nsm/earth-atmospheric/people/faculty/tom-bjorklund/>

Sincerely,

Tom