## **How Settled is the Science at the IPCC?**

Let's review The IPCC's discussion on forcing allocations (page 48-49, Climate Change 2014 Synthesis Report)

1.3.1 Attribution of climate changes to human and natural influences on the climate system

1.4 Extreme events (Page 53) https://www.ipcc.ch/report/gr5/syr/

**Snow Cover statement** 

Another quick observation.

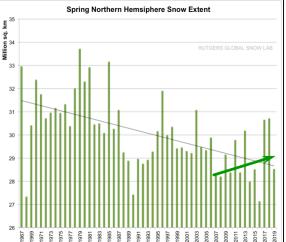
etc.), not the event itself.

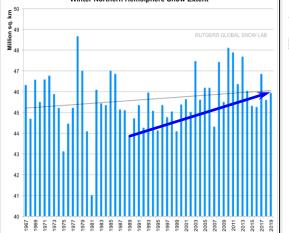
"It is likely that there has been an anthropogenic contribution to observed reductions in Northern Hemisphere spring snow cover since 1970"

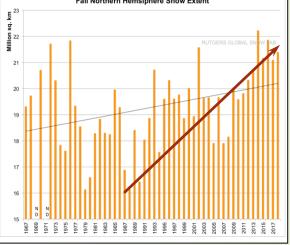
This is another example of the selective data presentation practiced by the IPCC. Yes, Northern Hemisphere (NH) Spring snow extent has trended down since 1967 (although based on the last three years, the trend may be reversing). But the NH Winter and Fall snow extents have been trending up. Is there also an anthropogenic

contribution to the "observed increases" in Northern Hemisphere fall and winter snow cover that aren't mentioned?

More detail? Google "Ronald Davison climate"







The IPCC uses the word likely 8 times in the one page discussion on Extreme Events (with a variety

of adjectives (i.e.: no adjective (6 times), very (twice))). The IPCC confidence that anthropogenic changes are responsible for extreme events is low (5 times) to medium (3 times). Any references to

high confidence (5 times) are related to the impacts of an event (mortality, economic consequences,

Settled Science IPCC (???)

## **Modeling presentation**

The page finishes off with Figure 1.10. A world map showing a comparison between "Models using only natural forcings" and "Models using both natural and anthropogenic forcings".

This illustration is representative of most of the IPCC report. The overwhelming focus of the document is computer models. This illustration focuses on the historical data (but only for the last century). News flash, climate change began before 1900 and if your models can't history match all the data, they will never be validated. The other interesting aspect of computer modeling is that there are many different solutions that will give you the same answer. Turn down the sensitivity to CO<sub>2</sub> and increase the sensitivity to solar activity/ocean cycles and you get the same result. The computer spits out whatever the programming dictates (Garbage in, Garbage out). The IPCC has arbitrarily (and unscientifically) dictated that the solar forcing consists only of the TSI (which is a small fraction of the solar forcings). The current CMIP5 protocol uses only the TSI. The new CMIP6 computer protocol incorporates more (but not all) of the solar forcings. With the solar forcings included, temperatures since 1850 can be modeled without using CO<sub>2</sub> forcings. A major conundrum for the "Global Warming" alarmist crowd.

scientific and not a ideologically driven, political organization, they would come out with an official public statement denouncing the media's continual characterization of extreme weather events as evidence of anthropogenic climate change (as per their own Extreme event discussion). Extreme events (fires, drought, flooding, hurricanes, etc.) are just not becoming more frequent. Heavy precipitation events (typical of Grand Solar Minimums like the one we have just begun our decent into) may be the sole exception to that

statement.

If the IPCC were truly a