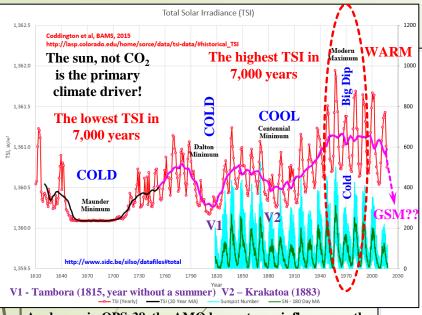
OPS-39 Ocean Index Consolidations



As shown, in OPS-38, the AMO has a strong influence on the Central England Temperature (CET) and the global temperature. However, it is important to note that there are other ocean cycles that affect the global temperatures. This plot consolidates a couple of the more noticable cycles (PDO and ENSO) with the AMO. There are others, with varying levels of importance.

Ocean Index Consolidations

The IPCC models assume that CO₂ will be the only significant climate driver in the future (OPS-22). Did Solar and Ocean cycles just stop??

NOT VERY

LIKELY!!

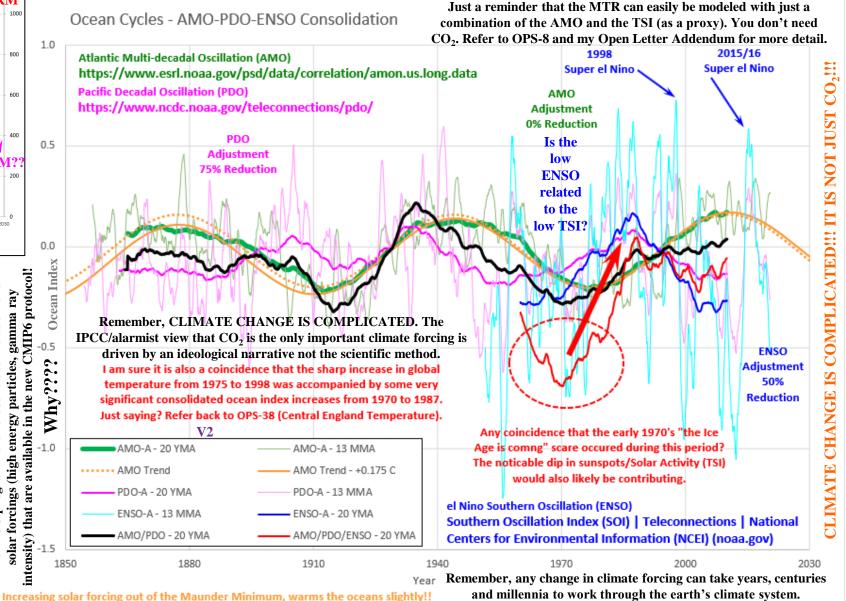
The plot to the right shows the 13 Month Moving Average (13 MMA) and the 20 Year Moving Average (20 YMA) for each of the three cycles. A 75% reduction has been applied to the

PDO and a 50% reduction was applied to the ENSO. Essentially the AMO is ranked as the most important cycle followed by the ENSO and then the PDO. The consolidated index goes from a low of -0.7 to a high of 0.05. That +0.75 Ocean Index rise is likely responsible for much of the temperature rise over that period. The unadjusted rise would be +1.7 (i.e.: CO₂ not required?).

(i.e.: a gradual ocean temperature increase over time)

The relative weightings for each cycle are open for discussion and will change depending on the relative strength of each cycle over time.

The AMO does show up in the Modern Temperature Record (MTR). The other ocean cycles are not as visible. With all forcings, the temperature response is generally not immediate. The moving averages give an indication of how the forcings build up over time (positive or negative). And they take out the extremely erratic (and confusing) nature of the underlying monthly data.



More detail? climatechangeandmusic.com

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