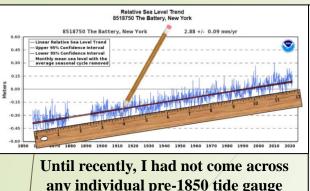


CSS-61b Sea Level and Temperatures – 1800 to 2024 – Brest, France Sea Level

More detail? climatechangeandmusic.com



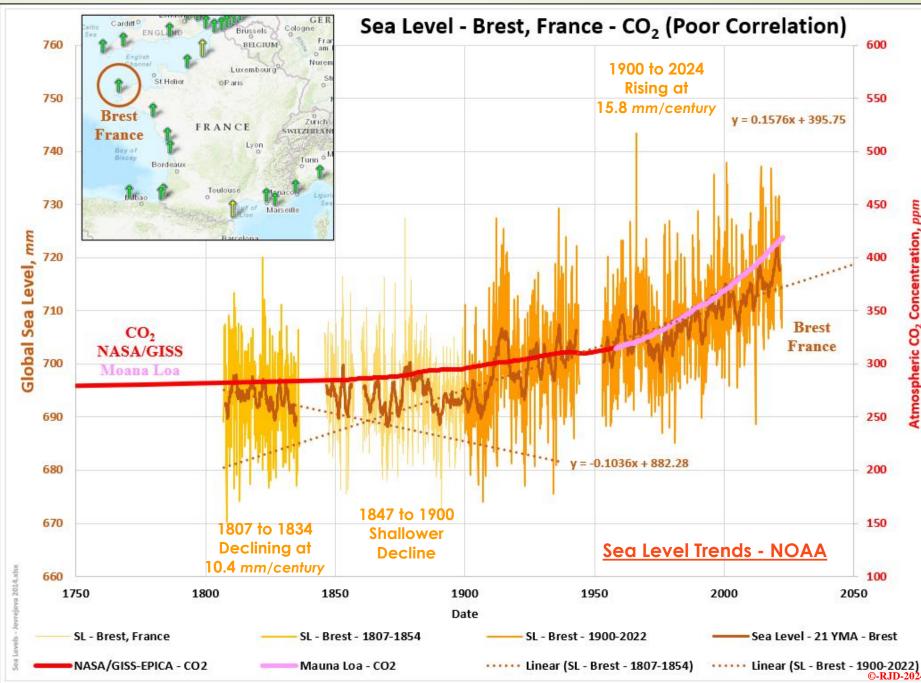
any individual pre-1850 tide gauge data. Typically, the longer tide gauge data sets start in the late 1800s and rise linearly to the present (as in the New York Battery plot above). Any middle school student could have produced an estimate of today's New York Sea Level back at the beginning of the 20th century with a ruler and pencil. An additional longer-term dataset showing the pre-1850s Sea Level declines is available in the posts linked on the previous slide. Sea Levels have cycled up and down many times ever the

Temperatures
Brest-France

times over the
Holocene interglacial
warm period, and
somehow all without
any measurable CO₂ contribution. The 1807

to 1834 Brest (France) Sea Levels were declining at a 10.4 mm/century rate (0.4"/century). The 1847 to 1900 Sea Levels were also declining but at a lower rate. Sea Levels at Brest having been rising at 15.8 mm/century (just over 0.6"/century). Brest

Levels at Brest having been rising at 15.8 mm/century (just over 0.6"/century). Brest Sea Level changes are consistent with global changes. CO₂ and Sea Level do not correlate!



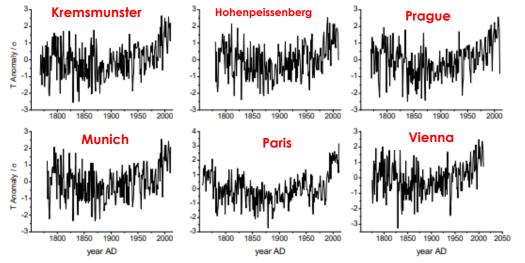


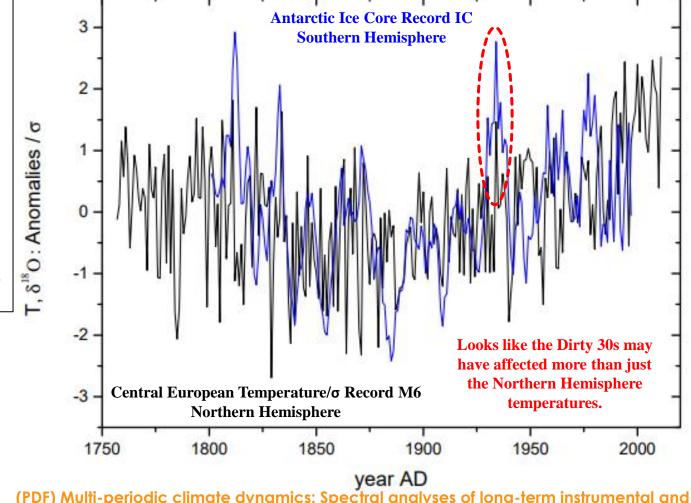
Fig. 1. Long-term temperature records from six central European stations.

The prominent pre-1850s declines in the Jevrejeva et al Sea Level dataset suggested that temperatures were also declining. Measured temperature data (pre-1850) is not very common. A 2012 paper by Lüdecke et al presented long-term temperature records for six central European cities (above). All of which show declining temperatures/\sigma pre-1900. The average of those temperatures/\sigma is plotted with an Antarctic Ice Core dataset. Pre-1850s temperatures were declining in both the Northern and Southern

Hemispheres, consistent with the pre-1850s Global Sea Level declines. As an aside, the Ice Core data also provides some evidence (highlighted to the right) that the high temperatures of the 1930s was not restricted to the Northern Hemisphere. As shown, temperatures have fluctuated significantly over modern human history. CO₂'s concentrations rose slightly from 1750 to 1900 (a miniscule ±16 ppm) while temperatures were generally declining.

There are obviously other forcings than CO₂ acting on our planet.

Temperatures have definitely risen post-1900, but that rise began decades before we are at fault. 86%+ of humanity's emissions occurred post-1950.



PDF) Multi-periodic climate dynamics: Spectral analyses of long-term instrumental an proxy temperature records (researchgate.net)

Fig. 2. Northern Hemisphere (Central European) instrumental temperature averaged record M6 (black) together with the Antarctic ice core record IC (blue) as a SH counterpart, each as an anomaly divided by the standard deviation.

[ORID-2024]

Lüdecke et al also **Prominent** used discrete **Prominent** cycles within the **Fourier** 30 cycles within the Austrian Transforms (DFT) M6 (Central stalagmite to analyze the 25 **European**) temperature potential cycles temperature Power density data. present in the data. European decline (a bit prematurely), Temperature data (the M6 average).

0.02

Frequency [year-1]

Fig. 3. Left panel: DFT of M6 (average from six central European instrumental time series). Right panel: same for SPA, interpolated time series of a stalagmite from the Austrian Alps for the period 500–1935 AD. In both DFT analyses the records were padded with zeros. The upper confidence curve (brown) is for 95 %, the lower (cyan) for 90 % against background noise, each of those established by 10 000 Monte Carlo runs. The most relevant peaks are indicated by their period length.

0.00

Frequency [year-1]

Austrian Sea Level & **Temperatures DFT Cycles**

CSS-61d

stalagmite does have

The 248-year cycle is the most

prominent cycle

but given that the

dataset is roughly

250 years long,

there is no

confirmation that

the cycle repeats.

The longer dataset

associated with an

a prominent 234-year cycle that may correspond to the 248-year M6 cycle. The 61-year cycle (the 2nd most prominent M6 spike) is very likely solar related. There are many ± 60 -year cycles visible in the climate change realm. A number of those datasets were highlighted in my CSS-58 – More Solar

Cycles post. The 65-year cycle in the Austrian stalagmite dataset is another example. The Atlantic Multi-decadal Oscillation (AMO, ± 60 -year cycle) is very prominent in the global temperature datasets (even with the over-homogenization algorithms that are routinely used to adjust measured temperatures, so they fit the narrative). The AMO is obviously driving temperatures in Greenland/Iceland (upper right, more detail in my <u>CSS-53 – CO₂'s Moneyball Moment</u> post).

Sea Level and Temperatures – 1800 to 2024 – DFT Cycles The cycle data (table below) was used to model the SM6's 15-year running average temperature anomaly. The history match is very interesting and is far better than any of the possible matches that the IPCC's All CO₂, All the Time models could ever produce. The model predicts a temperature

More detail?

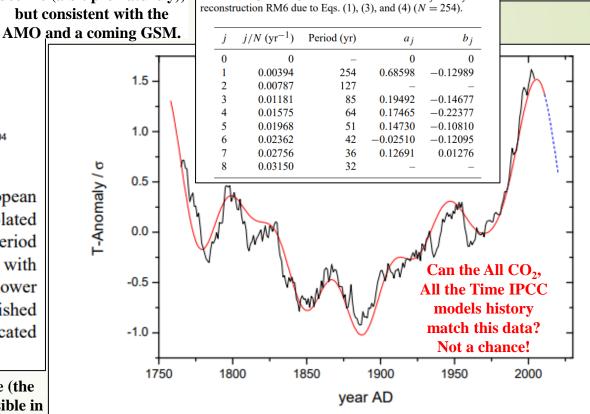


Table 1. Frequencies, periods, and the coefficients a_i and b_j of the

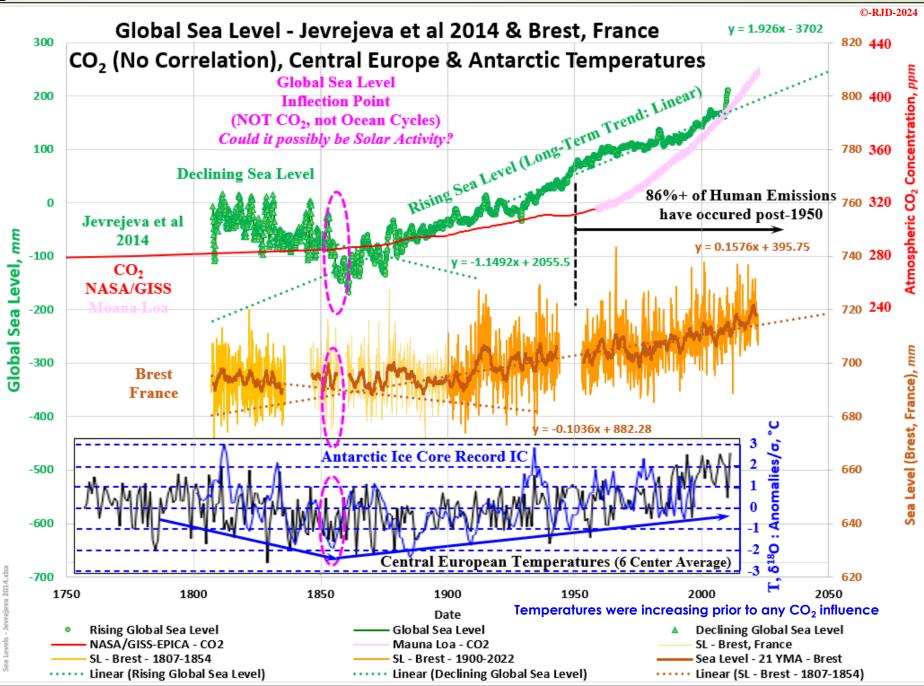
Greenland Temps

Fig. 6. (color online) 15 yr running average record SM6 (black); reconstruction RM6 according to Eqs. (1), (3) and (4) (red); projection of future NH temperatures mainly due to the ~ 65 -yr periodicity (dashed blue).

CSS-61e Sea Level and Temperatures – 1800 to 2024 - Consolidated

More detail? climatechangeandmusic.com

This chart consolidates the information presented on the first three slides. There are obviously other radiative forcings acting on the planet over and above the minor impacts CO₂ might be having. CO₂ may be having some impact in the second half of the 20th century as CO2 concentration rise accelerated, but that influence does not show up in the Sea Level data. Sea Level and CO₂ concentrations DO NOT correlate and while CO₂ concentrations accelerated, Sea Level Rise has not (on a global or individual tide gauge perspective). Pre-1850s Sea Levels were declining in response to declining temperatures. Those temperatures were not declining because CO₂ concentrations were increasing. The declines abruptly ended in the mid-1850s. That inflection point is Sea Level & related to solar **Temperatures** activity. The sun and Consolidated its interaction with earth and the rest of the solar system initiated the change. Solar activity increased culminating with the Carrington Event in 1859. Our magnetic field began decreasing in strength and our magnetic poles began their current excursion (all of which are accelerating). CO₂ is not responsible for the 1850s inflection point. Ignoring the forcings that caused the inflection is dangerous.



CSS-61f Sea Level and Glaciers – 1800 to 2024 - Consolidated

More detail? climatechangeandmusic.com

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Global Sea

Levels,

Global

Temperatures

and Ice

Volumes are

directly

intertwined

and move in

unison. CO₂

on the other

hand, DOES

NOT move in

unison with

any of these

parameters,

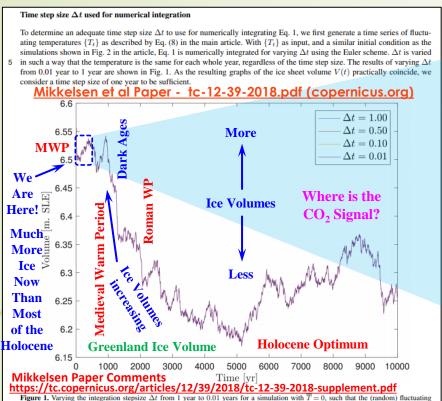
apart from

brief cherry-

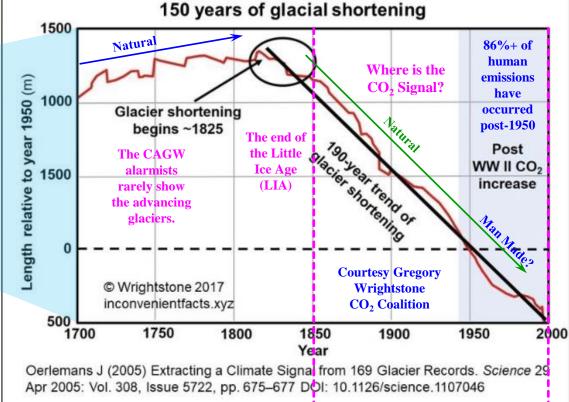
picked

periods.

CO₂ and Sea Level do not correlate. **Temperatures** correlate with Sea Level. CO₂ only correlates with **Temperature** when **Temperature** is the driver. **Temperature** and Sea Level also happen to correlate with Ice Volume changes. These plots



temperature T_t is the same for each whole year. A visual inspection confirms qualitatively that the graphs for varying Δt coincide and we do



Sea Level & Glaciers

were pulled

Level post. Not surprisingly,
Glaciers were advancing as
temperatures and Sea Levels were
declining. The opposite is also true.

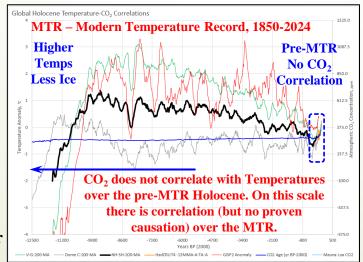
from my OPS-43 – Glaciers and Sea

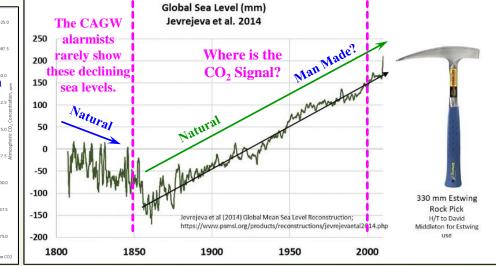
Greenland's ice volumes were lower over the Holocene Climate Optimum (4,000 to 10,000 years BP). Over the last 4,000 years, the ice volumes have increased (erratically), peaking in the Dark Ages and then again in the Little Ice

not further analyze the consequences of varying Δt

Period). Greenland's ice volumes (over the last 300+ years, highlighted above) mimic the Glacier Shortening curve (top right). Glaciers have advanced and receded many times over the Holocene. Despite current recessions, there is more ice.

Age (after receding briefly during the Medieval Warm





CSS-61g This slide is a last-minute add-on to the post. Articles like this one, "Pacific Island nations are in 'grave danger', due to rising sea levels, UN Chief says" are all over the internet. The title is the first of many examples of mis/dis/omissinformation that permeates this UN inspired fearmongering, pseudoscience drivel. The article/UN attributes the unusually high Sea Level Rise (SLR, 17.59 mm/year) to Antarctica Ice Melt, warmer waters and ocean currents. That hypothesis is woefully lacking. NASA correctly attributes the majority of the SLR to "rapid postseismic land subsidence". Prior to the September 2009 earthquake SLR was a typical 2.5 mm/year rise. Any rise over ±3 mm/year is very likely due to land subsidence for a variety of reasons. That includes New Orleans which was mentioned in the article (where the land sinking is sinking much faster than Sea Levels are rising). These articles lack context and ignore Sea Level data that destroys the narrative. The UN experts cherry pick time intervals to try and show accelerating sea level rises. These intervals/SLR were used in the article, 1901 to 1971 (1.3 cm/year), 1971 to 2006 (1.9 cm/year) and Sea Level & 2006 to 2018 (3.7 cm/year). Why **Temperatures** was the 3.3 cm/year SLR from UN Propaganda 1934 to 1953 not acknowledged? Why were the Sea Level DECLINES (pre-1856) not acknowledged? Why was the long-term linear trend (consistent with tidal gauge data) not acknowledged? Why are the studies that show that most of the Pacific Islands are either stable or growing? Even the New York Times and the BBC have

acknowledged that reality. Sea Levels are rising but not

at dangerous rates and CO₂ (which does not correlate

with SLR) is not the cause. So, will Pacific Islanders face

drowning, boiling, or continued tourism growth?

New York Times - The Maldive Islands have remained stable (39%) or grown (20%). BBC - Of 27 Pacific Islands over the last 60 vears, "geologists found that 80% of the islands **Not Climate Change** had either remained the same or got larger". The Future - Continued 182 **Tourism Growth** Sea Level Rise in Christmas Isl. the Pacific is not Kanton Isl. accelerating (i.e.; 1.57 the rise is linear). Sea levels are rising faster in the western tropical **Nuku Hiva** Pacific because of 1.60 Penhyrn where the melting Pago Pago ice from western According to Antarctica heads. NOAA, "The cause warmer waters and of this rise is rapid ocean currents, UN Papeete-B post-seismic land officials said. 2.59 subsidence..." Guterrest alarmism personif Rikitea Easter Guterres was right, CSS-49 – Data Island **Extrapolations Show that the Era of** 0.08 **Global Boiling Has Arrived**