

Echte Klimawissenschaft

"Wissenschaft ist der Glaube an die Ignoranz der Experten." –Richard Feynman

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[Mann identifiziert sich selbst als Raketenwissenschaftler →](#)

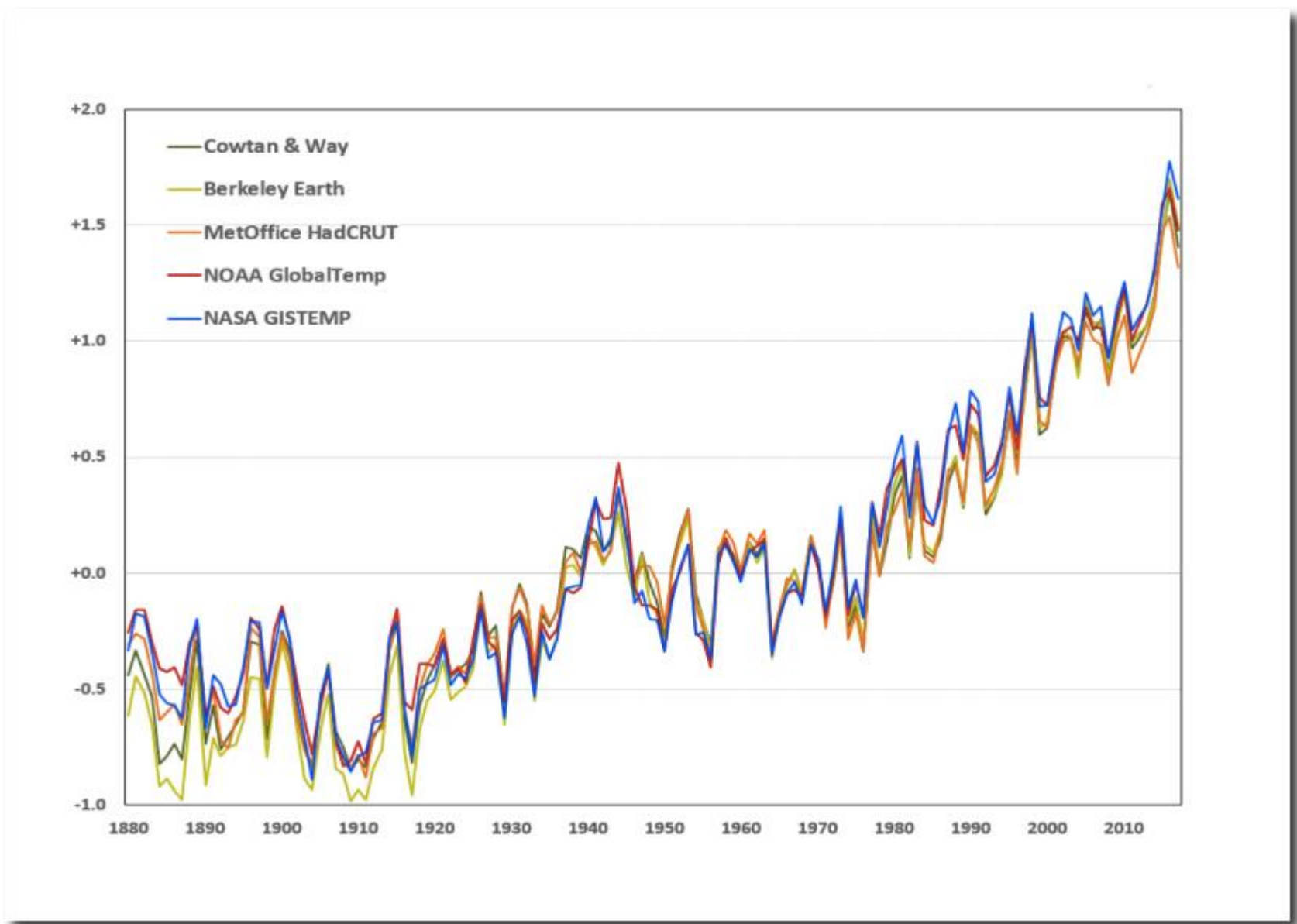
Gefälschte Daten – die Grundlage der Klimawissenschaft

Gepostet am 4. November 2018 von [tonyheller](#)

Wann immer Sie hören, dass sich die Wissenschaftler über irgendetwas einig sind, greifen Sie zur Brieftasche, denn Sie werden gekriegt.

– Michael Crichton

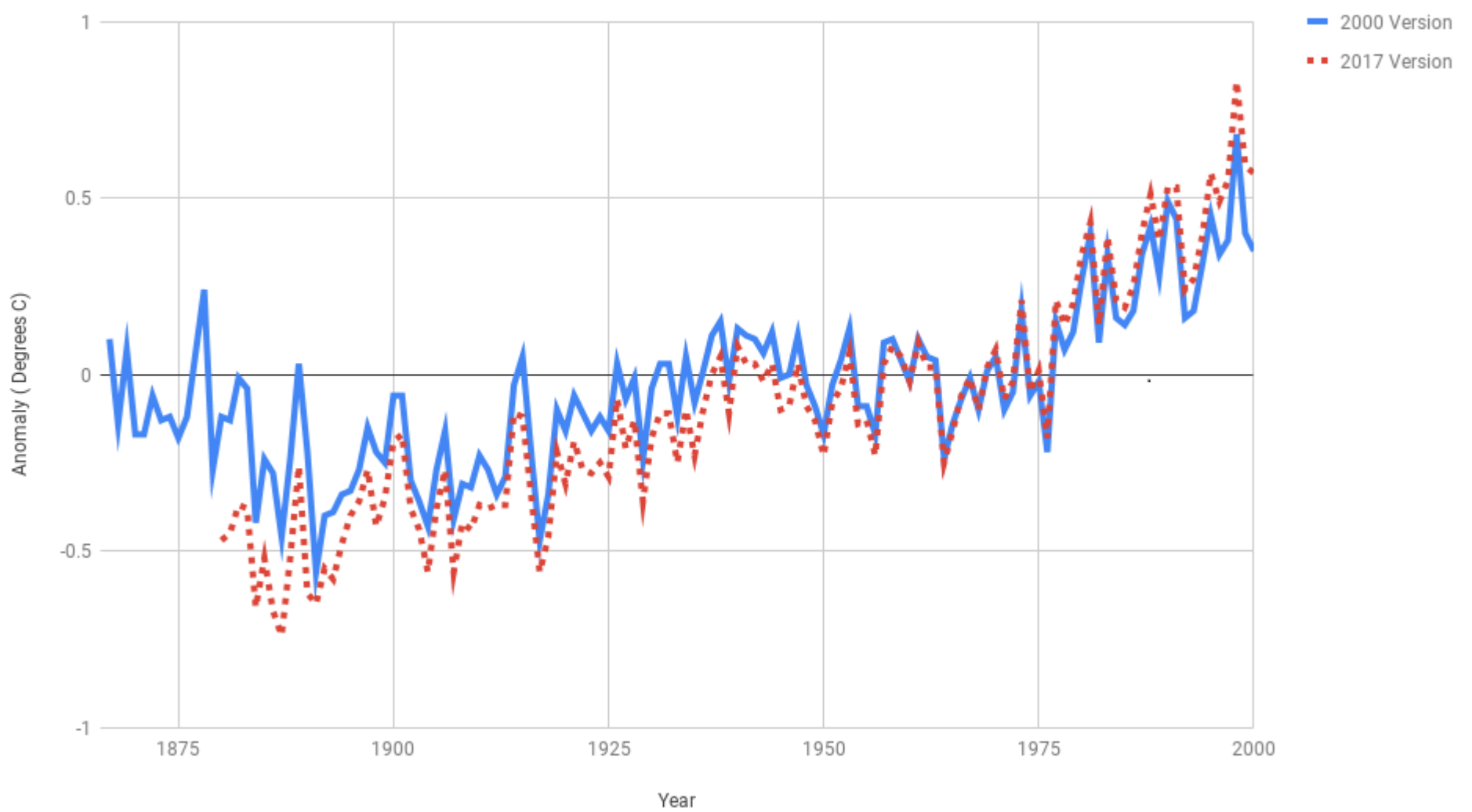
Die NASA hat eine *wissenschaftliche Konsens* -Webseite, die zeigt, wie eng die Temperaturdiagramme verschiedener Agenturen aneinandergereiht sind. Stimmen alle Graphen überein, müssen sie stimmen! Welche andere mögliche Erklärung könnte es geben?



[Wissenschaftlicher Konsens | Fakten – Klimawandel: Lebenszeichen des Planeten](#)

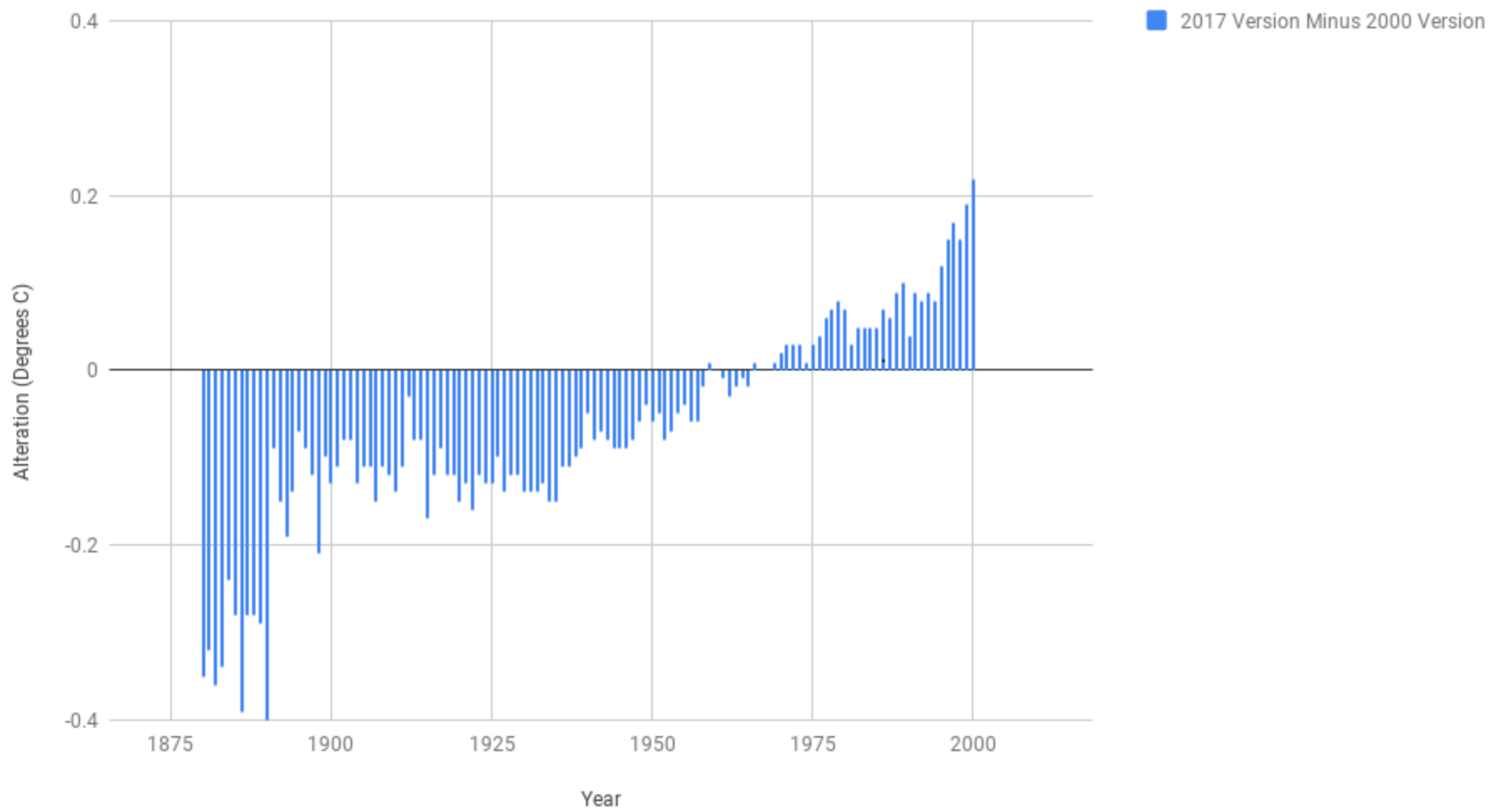
Leider stimmt die aktuelle NASA-Grafik nicht einmal mit ihren früheren Grafiken überein. Vor achtzehn Jahren zeigte die NASA eine Erwärmung von 0,5 °C vor dem Jahr 2000. Jetzt zeigen sie eine doppelt so starke Erwärmung vor dem Jahr 2000.

NASA GISS Global Surface Temperature Anomaly



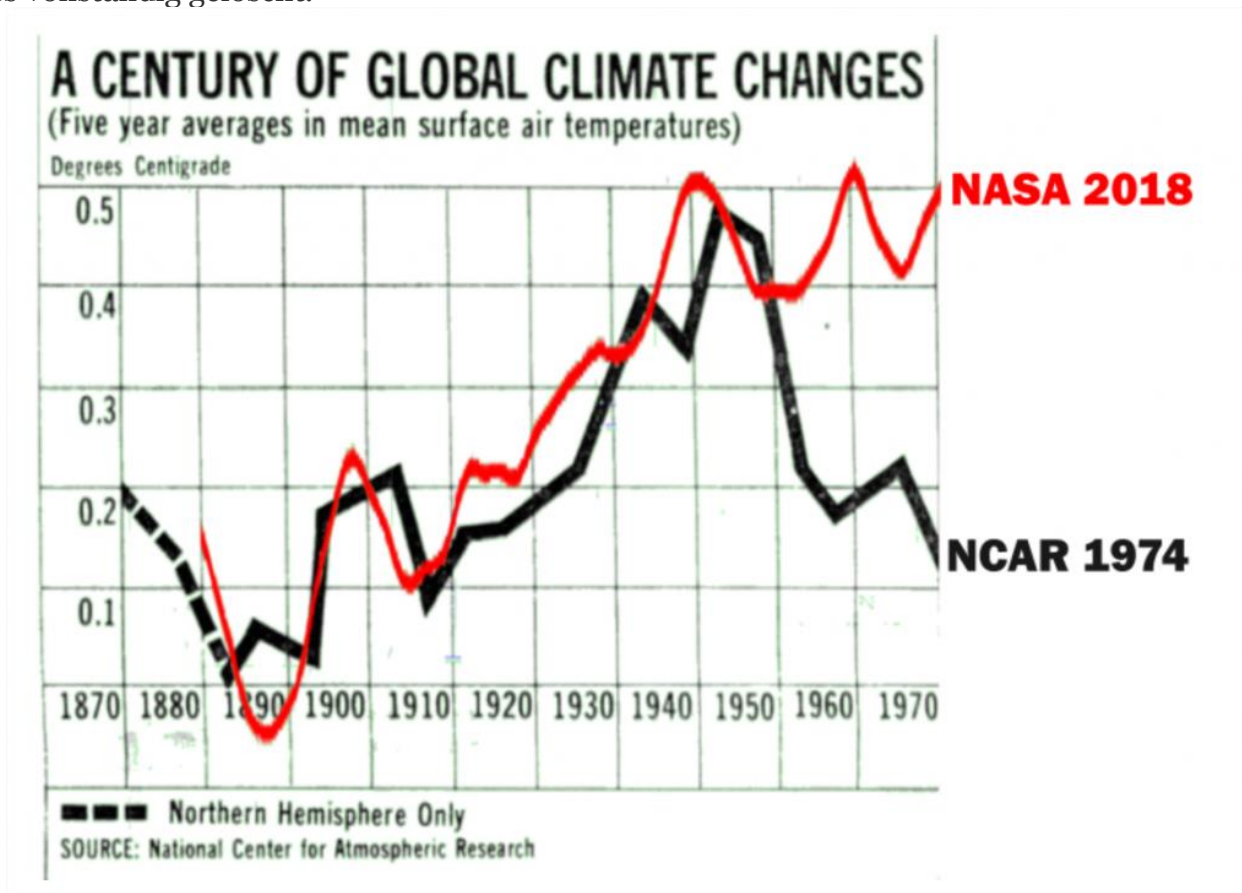
Die NASA erreichte dies, indem sie die Temperaturen vor 1880 verschleierte, ältere Jahre zunehmend abkühlte und in den letzten Jahren zunehmend wärmte. Sie haben den Trend vor 2000 um 0,5 °C durch die gute altmodische Datenmanipulation erhöht.

Alterations To NASA GISS Global Surface Temperatures Since The Year 2000



[Tabellendaten](#) _

Wenn wir bis 1974 zurückgehen, zeigte das National Center for Atmospheric Research eine Abkühlung von fast 0,5 °C von 1940 bis 1970. Die NASA hat dies vollständig gelöscht.



[1974](#) [2018](#)

Damals bestand unter Wissenschaftlern einhelliger Konsens darüber, dass sich die Erde abkühlte.

The New York Times

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1961

SCIENTISTS AGREE WORLD IS COLDER

But Climate Experts Meeting
Here Fail to Agree on
Reasons for Change

By **WALTER SULLIVAN**

After a week of discussions on the causes of climate change, an assembly of specialists from several continents seems to have reached unanimous agreement on only one point: it is getting colder.

[30. Januar 1961 – NYTimes](#)

Die Abkühlung war unbestreitbar.

LAWRENCE JOURNAL-WORLD

Sunday, March 11, 1979

One thing is indisputable: The world has been cooling off since World War II, something like one degree Fahrenheit. But that may be only a temporary swing in the climate.

Dr. J. Murray Mitchell, of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration says the world has been cooling off in the long run.

"On an average it's cooled down by something like one degree Fahrenheit or half-a-degree Celsius, and that cooling began around World War II. I would put my money on

[Lawrence Journal-World – Suche im Google-Nachrichtenarchiv](#)

Die USA und die Sowjetunion machten sich Sorgen über die „ominöse Verdickung“ des arktischen Eises und eine neue Eiszeit.

The New York Times

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1970

U.S. and Soviet Press Studies of a Colder Arctic

The United States and the Soviet Union are mounting large-scale investigations to determine why the Arctic climate is becoming more frigid, why parts of the Arctic sea ice have recently become ominously thicker and whether the extent of that ice cover contributes to the onset of ice ages.

[TimesMachine: 18. Juli 1970 – NYTimes.com](#)

Zum ersten Mal seit 200 Jahren wuchsen in Norwegen Gletscher.

The Canberra Times

CANBERRA: THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1963

Glaciers Grow In Norway

OSLO (A.A.P.-Reuter). —

Norway's glaciers are in the process of becoming thicker again after a period of 200 years of gradually melting down, according to glaciologist, Mr. Olav Liestol.

[18. Juli 1963 – Gletscher wachsen in Norwegen](#)

Isländische Häfen wurden zum ersten Mal seit einem Jahrhundert mit Eis blockiert.

Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

Sunday, March 2, 1975

Tribune Map

It's getting colder

B-r-r-r-r: New Ice Age on way soon?

WASHINGTON [AP]—In the last decade, the Arctic ice and snow cap has expanded 12 per cent, and for the first time in this century, ships making for Iceland ports have been impeded by drifting ice.

In England, the average growing season is a week shorter than in 1950, and in the United States, the warm-blooded armadillo is retreating from the Midwest to the South.

In Africa, the Sahara is creeping southward and six years of drouth in the Sahel region have only recently been interrupted by rain.

In the U. S., corn crops fell off last year because of a freakish combination of excess spring rains and summer drouth: great floods ruined the Bangladesh harvest: drouth ravaged large parts of India.

MANY CLIMATOLOGISTS see these signs as evidence that a significant

shift in climate is taking place—a shift that could be the forerunner of an Ice Age like that which gripped much of the Northern Hemisphere before retreating 10,000 years ago.

During that period, massive ice sheets half a mile thick spread down from the Arctic burying what is now Canada and the northern part of the U. S. Ice covered Scandinavia and reached into France, Germany, Austria and central Russia.

Equatorial regions became extremely dry because of the upset in weather balance and changing patterns of wind which create climate around the globe.

No scientist is forecasting a full-scale Ice Age soon, but some predict that in a few decades there might be little ice ages like the ones which plagued Europe with severe winters from 1430 to 1850.

At the very least, some experts foresee troublesome changes in global

[2. März 1975 – Brrrr: Bald neue Eiszeit? | Chicago Tribune-Archiv](#)

Space satellites show new Ice Age coming fast

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

WORLDWIDE and rapid trends towards a mini Ice Age are emerging from the first long term analyses of satellite weather pictures.

Of potentially great importance to energy strategies and to agriculture, but barely observable yet in Britain because our weather is strongly buffered by the Atlantic, a preliminary analysis carried out at Columbia University, New York, by the European climatologists Doctors George and Helena Kukla indicates that snow and ice cover of the earth increased by 12 per cent during 1967-1972.

This appears to be in keeping with other long-term climatic changes, all of which suggest that after reaching a climax of warmth between 1935 and 1955, world average temperatures are now falling. But the rate of increase of snow and ice cover is much faster than would be expected from other trends.

The technique employed, which was first described in this country last year during a conference at the Climatic Research Unit at the University of East Anglia, depends on the averaging of information from standard and infra-red satellite weather pictures. In spite of

the newness of the technique the findings are important and it is a matter of some urgency that they should be re-examined by other groups.

It is particularly important to know whether the earth's reflectivity is changing, for this is one of the factors in which a change tends to be self-perpetuating until some new worldwide balance is reached. An increase of snow and ice cover coupled with a decrease in cloud, or even with no change in cloud cover, means that more of the incoming energy from the sun is reflected straight out again, thus further reducing temperatures.

The Columbia University findings suggest that at present the main changes are not in the general area of winter snow and ice coverage but in the continuation of coverage later and later into the spring. This appears to be true of both the northern and southern hemispheres.

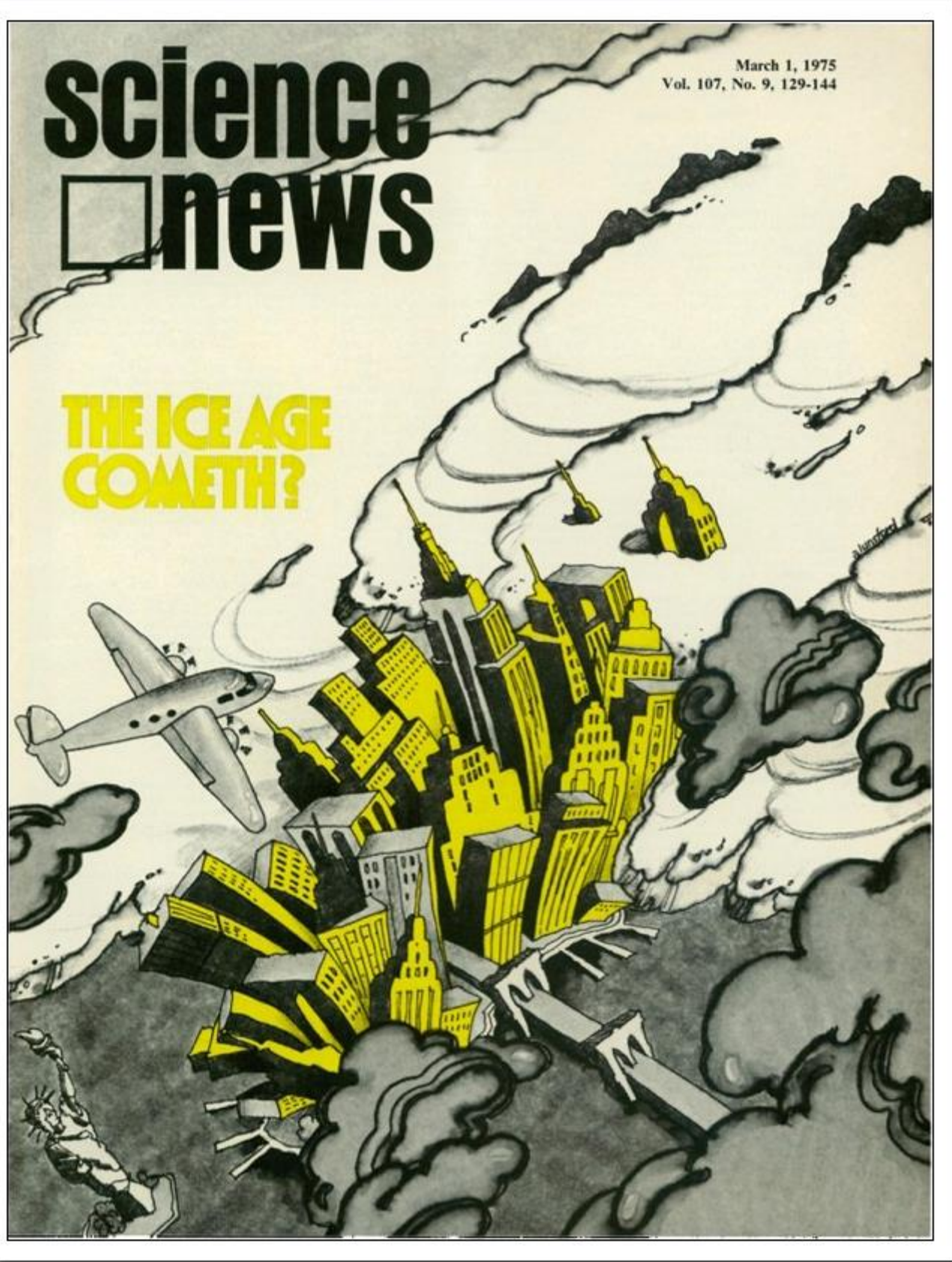
In the highly complex dynamics of world weather patterns an interconnection of some kind between major events is inevitable, but often obscure. It could be, for example, that the extraordinary occurrence of a stationary low pressure area over Brisbane, with its attendant disas-

trous flooding, is a feature of the overall trend.

The Brisbane low pressure area appears to have started life as a normal Pacific cyclonic feature moving along a normal south-easterly curving track. But instead of recurving towards the south-west, it was blocked by an anticyclone to the south of Australia. It happens that blocking anticyclones play an important role in the characteristics of weather in the northern hemisphere and account for some adverse changes in our own climate. The trends appear to be cyclic, fairly long-term and extremely important. It is therefore surprising that, in Britain at least, support for scientific analysis of the history of climate is almost non-existent.

But Nottingham at least is fighting off the advancing ice age — grass is growing and seeds are sprouting there now.

The artificial spring has been created by the underground hot water pipes which now carry heat to thousands of homes in the city. As an experiment city officials scattered grass seeds on wasteland near the central library and grass is shooting up there and in other areas where the pipes are.



[Science News 1. März 1975](#)

Zweiundvierzig führende amerikanische und europäische Ermittler schrieben einen Brief an Präsident Nixon, in dem sie vor einer neuen Eiszeit warnten.



BROWN UNIVERSITY Providence, Rhode Island • 02912

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES

(401) 863-2240

December 3, 1972

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Aware of your deep concern with the future of the world, we feel obliged to inform you on the results of the scientific conference held here recently. The conference dealt with the past and future changes of climate and was attended by 42 top American and European investigators. We enclose the summary report published in *Science* and further publications are forthcoming in *Quaternary Research*.

The main conclusion of the meeting was that a global deterioration of climate, by order of magnitude larger than any hitherto experienced by civilized mankind, is a very real possibility and indeed may be due very soon. The cooling has natural cause and falls within the rank of processes which produced the last ice age. This is a surprising result based largely on recent studies of deep sea sediments.

Existing data still do not allow forecast of the precise timing of the predicted development, nor the assessment of the man's interference with the natural trends. It could not be excluded however that the cooling now under way in the Northern Hemisphere is the start of the expected shift. The present rate of the cooling seems fast enough to bring glacial temperatures in about a century, if continuing at the present pace.

The practical consequences which might be brought by such developments to existing social institutions are among others:

- 1) Substantially lowered food production due to the shorter growing seasons and changed rain distribution in the main grain producing belts of the world, with Eastern Europe and Central Asia to be first affected.
- 2) Increased frequency and amplitude of extreme weather anomalies such as those bringing floods, snowstorms, killing frosts etc.

Mr. President

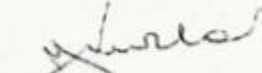
- 2 -

December 3, 1972

With the efficient help of the world leaders, the research could be effectively organized, and could possibly find the answers to the menace. We hope that your Administration will take decisive steps in this direction as it did with other serious international problems in the past. Meantime however it seems reasonable to prepare the agriculture and industry for possible alternatives and to form reserves.

It might also be useful for Administration to take into account that the Soviet Union, with large scientific teams monitoring the climate change in Arctic and Siberia, may already be considering these aspects in its international moves.

With best regards,



George J. Kukla
Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory

R. K. Matthews, Chairman
Department of Geological Sciences

GJK/RKM:mc
Enclosure

[NOAA-Powerpoint-Folie 6](#)

Es gibt auch starke historische Beweise, dass die Erde vor den 1960er Jahren sehr warm war. Von den 1920er bis in die 1950er Jahre erlebte die Arktis eine Kernschmelze.

THE CHANGING ARCTIC.

By GEORGE NICOLAS IFFT.

[Under date of October 10, 1922, the American consul at Bergen, Norway, submitted the following report to the State Department, Washington, D. C.]

The Arctic seems to be warming up. Reports from fishermen, seal hunters, and explorers who sail the seas about Spitzbergen and the eastern Arctic, all point to a radical change in climatic conditions, and hitherto unheard-of high temperatures in that part of the earth's surface.

In connection with Dr. Hoel's report, it is of interest to note the unusually warm summer in Arctic Norway and the observations of Capt. Martin Ingebrigtsen, who has sailed the eastern Arctic for 54 years past. He says that he first noted warmer conditions in 1918, that since that time it has steadily gotten warmer, and that to-day the Arctic of that region is not recognizable as the same region of 1868 to 1917.

Many old landmarks are so changed as to be unrecognizable. Where formerly great masses of ice were found, there are now often moraines, accumulations of earth and stones. At many points where glaciers formerly extended far into the sea they have entirely disappeared.

The change in temperature, says Captain Ingebrigtsen, has also brought about great change in the flora and fauna of the Arctic. This summer he sought for white fish in Spitzbergen waters. Formerly great shoals of them were found there. This year he saw none, although he visited all the old fishing grounds.

There were few seal in Spitzbergen waters this year, the catch being far under the average. This, however, did not surprise the captain. He pointed out that formerly the waters about Spitzbergen held an even summer temperature of about 3° Celsius; this year recorded temperatures up to 15°, and last winter the ocean did not freeze over even on the north coast of Spitzbergen.

With the disappearance of white fish and seal has come other life in these waters. This year herring in great shoals were found along the west coast of Spitzbergen, all the way from the fry to the veritable great herring. Shoals of smelt were also met with.

THE GREAT BEND TRIBUNE**THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1922****ARCTIC OCEAN WARMING UP.****In Some Places Seals Are Finding Waters Too Hot, Says Report.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Arctic ocean is warming up, icebergs are growing scarce and in some places the seals are finding the waters too hot, according to a report to the commerce department today from Consul Ifft, at Bergen Norway.

Reports from fishermen, seal hunters and explorers, he declared, all point to a radical change in climatic conditions and hitherto unheard of temperatures in the Arctic zone, exploration expeditions reporting that scarcely any ice has been met with as far north as 81 degrees 29 minutes.

Great masses of ice have been replaced by moraines of earth and stones, the report continued while at many points well known glaciers have and no white fish are being found in the eastern Arctic, while vast shoals entirely disappeared. Very few seals of herring and smelts, which have never before ventured so far north, are being encountered in the old seal fishing grounds.

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT
DECEMBER 17, 1939

Glaciers Melting Over Greenland

Stockholm, Sweden—(INS)—All the glaciers in Eastern Greenland are rapidly melting, declared Prof. Hans Ahlmann, Swedish geologist, in a report to the Geographical Society here on his recent expedition to the Arctic sub-continent.

"Everything points to the fact that the climate in that region has been growing warmer during recent years," the professor said.

"It may without exaggeration be said that the glaciers—like those in Norway—face the possibility of a catastrophic collapse."

[17. Dezember 1939, Seite 15 – Harrisburg Sunday Courier](#)

The Cairns Post

PUBLISHED DAILY

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1952.

POLAR ICE THAW INCREASING

GLACIERS SAID TO BE MELTING

CLEVELAND, Feb. 16 (A.A.P.).—Dr. William S. Carlson, an Arctic expert, said to-night that the Polar icecaps were melting at an astonishing and unexplained rate and were threatening to swamp seaports by raising the ocean levels.

Dr. Carlson said it would take hundreds of years for the melting to have much effect, but the rate in the last half century had been exceedingly rapid.

"The glaciers of Norway and Alaska are only half the size they were 50 years ago. The temperature around Spitsbergen has so modified that the sailing time has lengthened from three to eight months of the year," he said.

[18. Feb. 1952 – ZUNEHMENDES AUFTAUEN DES POLAREISES](#)

The New York Times

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1958

The Changing Face of the Arctic

Some scientists estimate that the polar ice pack is 40 per cent thinner and 12 per cent less in area than it was a half-century ago, and that even within the lifetime of our children the Arctic Ocean may open, enabling ships to sail over the North Pole, as the submarines Nautilus and Skate recently sailed under it. A ship bound from New York to Tokyo would save 2,500

Although the idea that a solid ice sheet covers the central Arctic has lingered stubbornly in the popular fancy, the northern cap of ice worn by our planet is actually a thin crust—on the whole, only about seven feet thick—over an ocean two miles deep in places.

[Das sich wandelnde Gesicht der Arktis; Das sich wandelnde Gesicht der Arktis – The New York Times](#)

In zwölf Jahren ging die Arktis von der Schmelze des „ominös dicker werdenden“ Eises weg.

The New York Times

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1970

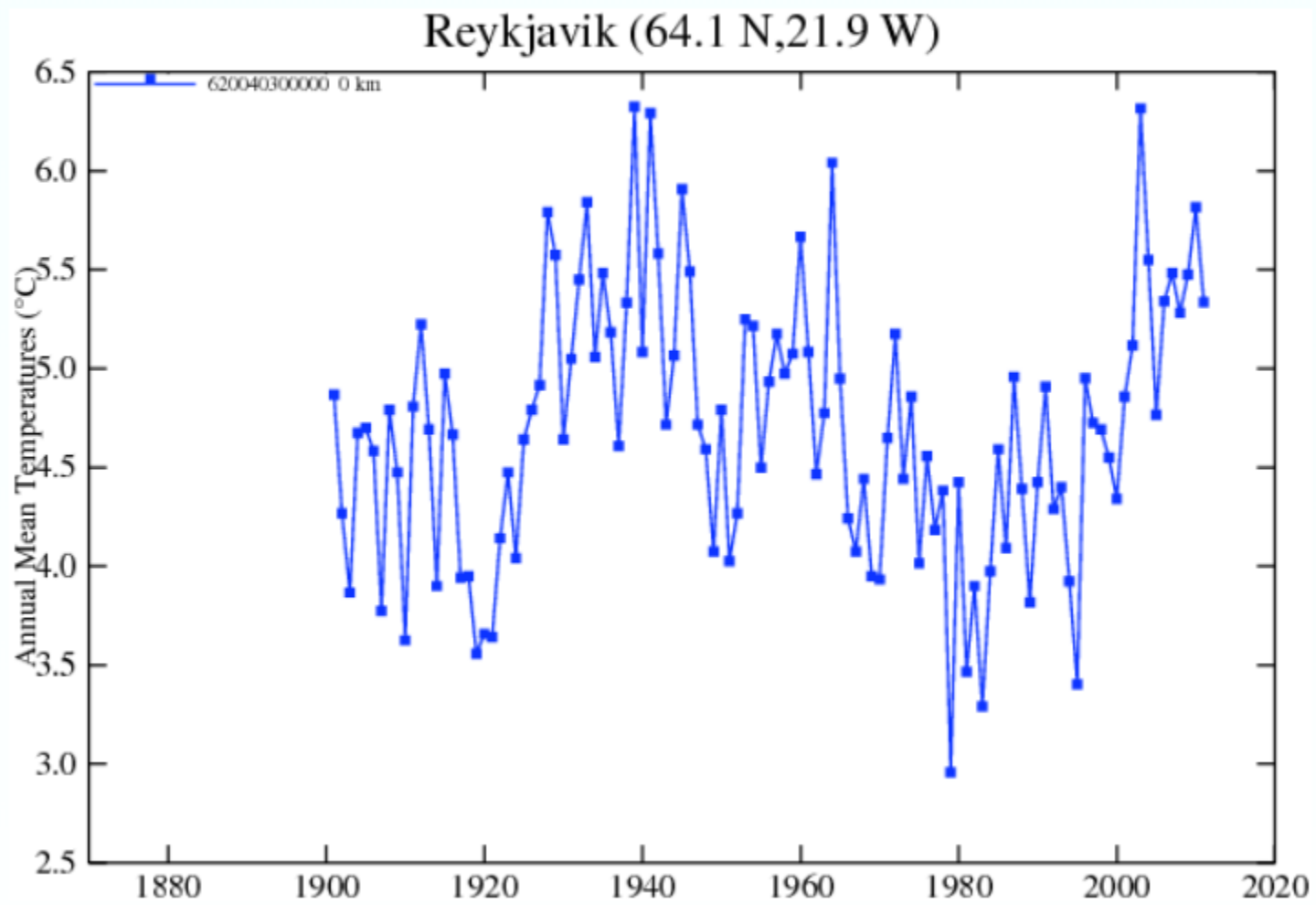
U.S. and Soviet Press Studies of a Colder Arctic

The United States and the Soviet Union are mounting large-scale investigations to determine why the Arctic climate is becoming more frigid, why parts of the Arctic sea ice have recently become ominously thicker and whether the extent of that ice cover contributes to the onset of ice ages.

Die unbereinigte NASA zeigt, dass Island um 1940 sehr warm ist und sich dann bis in die späten 1970er Jahre stark abkühlt.

GISS Surface Temperature Analysis

Station Data: Reykjavik (64.1 N,21.9 W)

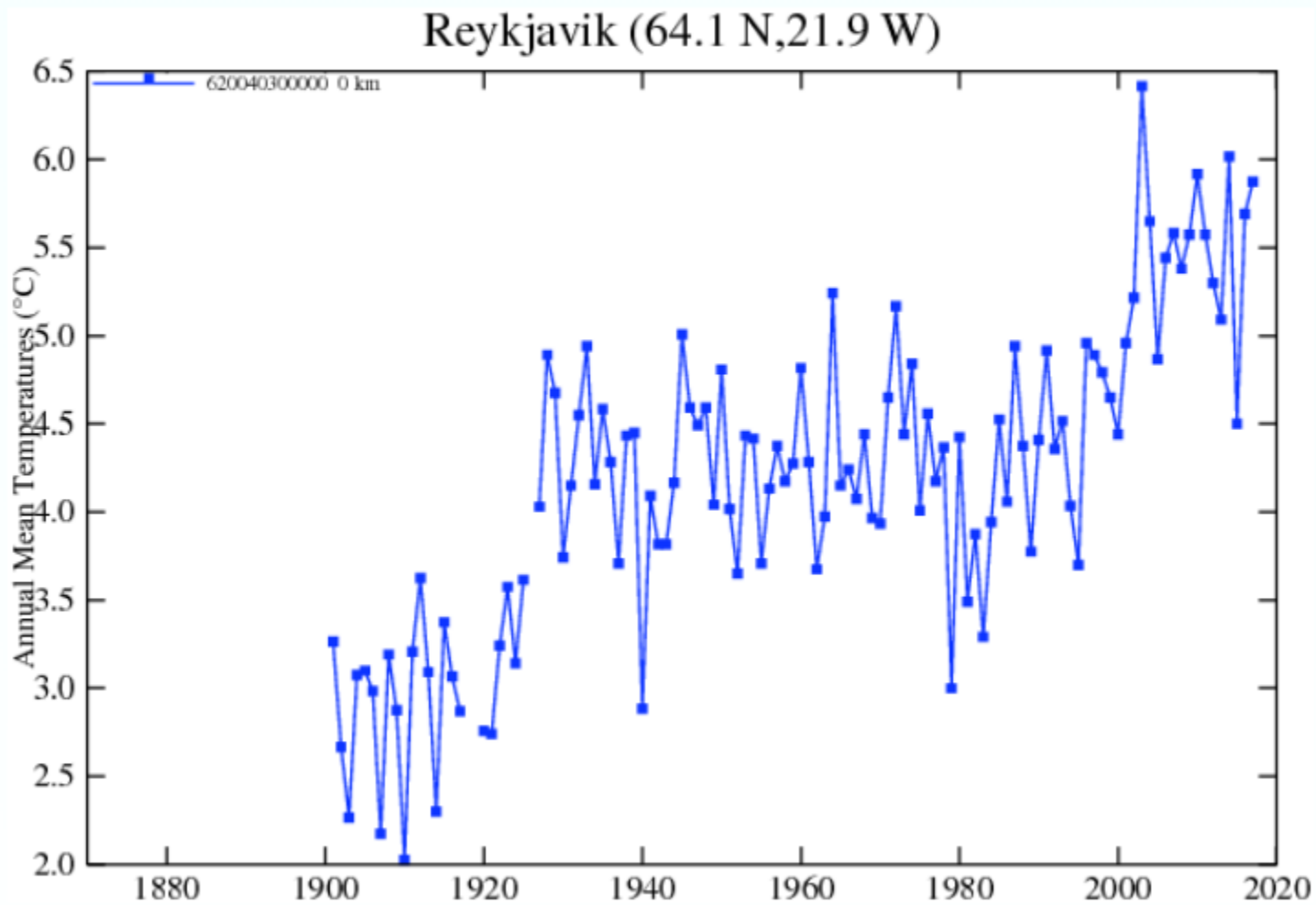


[V2 gemessen](#)

Aber nach der Anpassung sehen die Temperaturen in Island ganz anders aus. Die Wärme der 1940er Jahre und die anschließende Abkühlung wurden gelöscht.

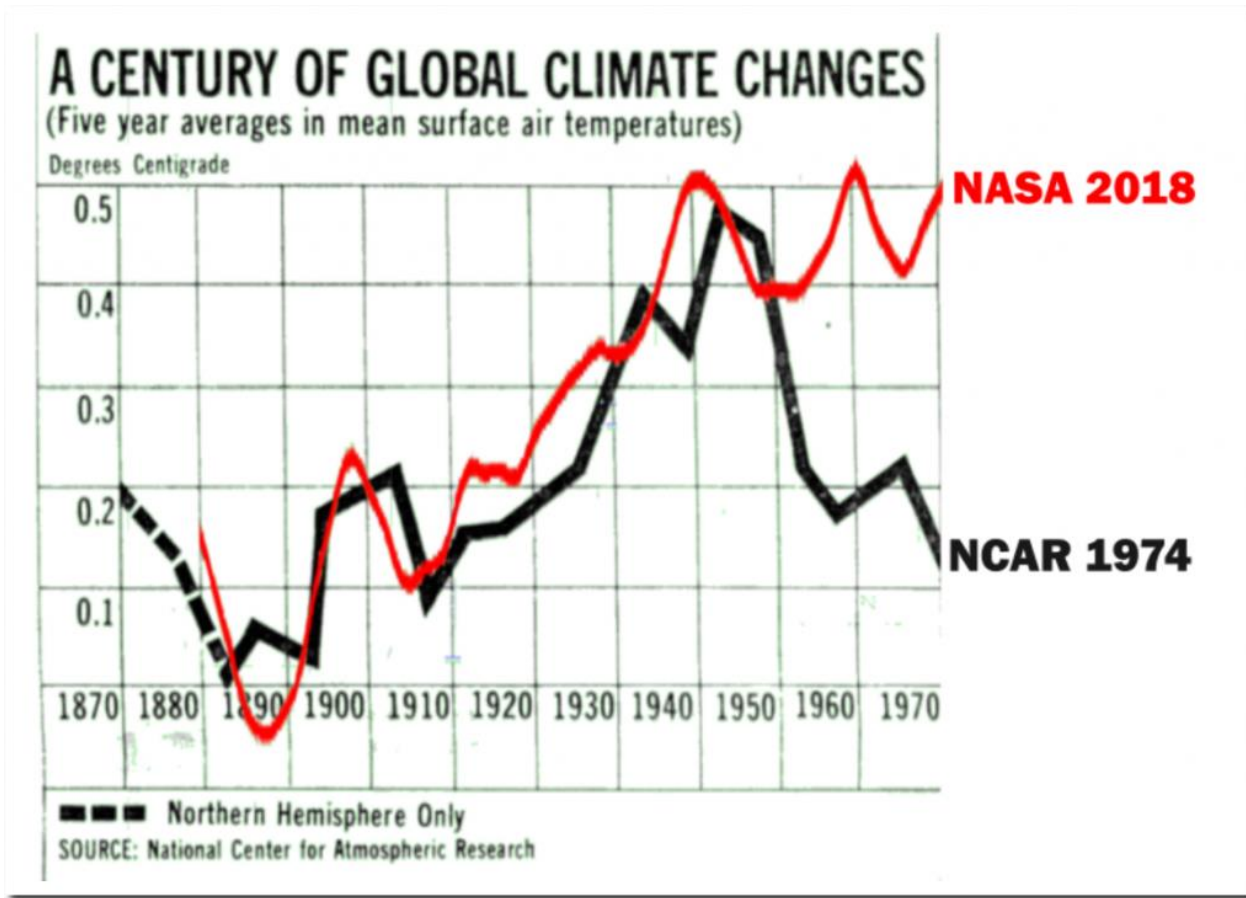
GISS Surface Temperature Analysis

Station Data: Reykjavik (64.1 N,21.9 W)



[V2 angepasst](#)

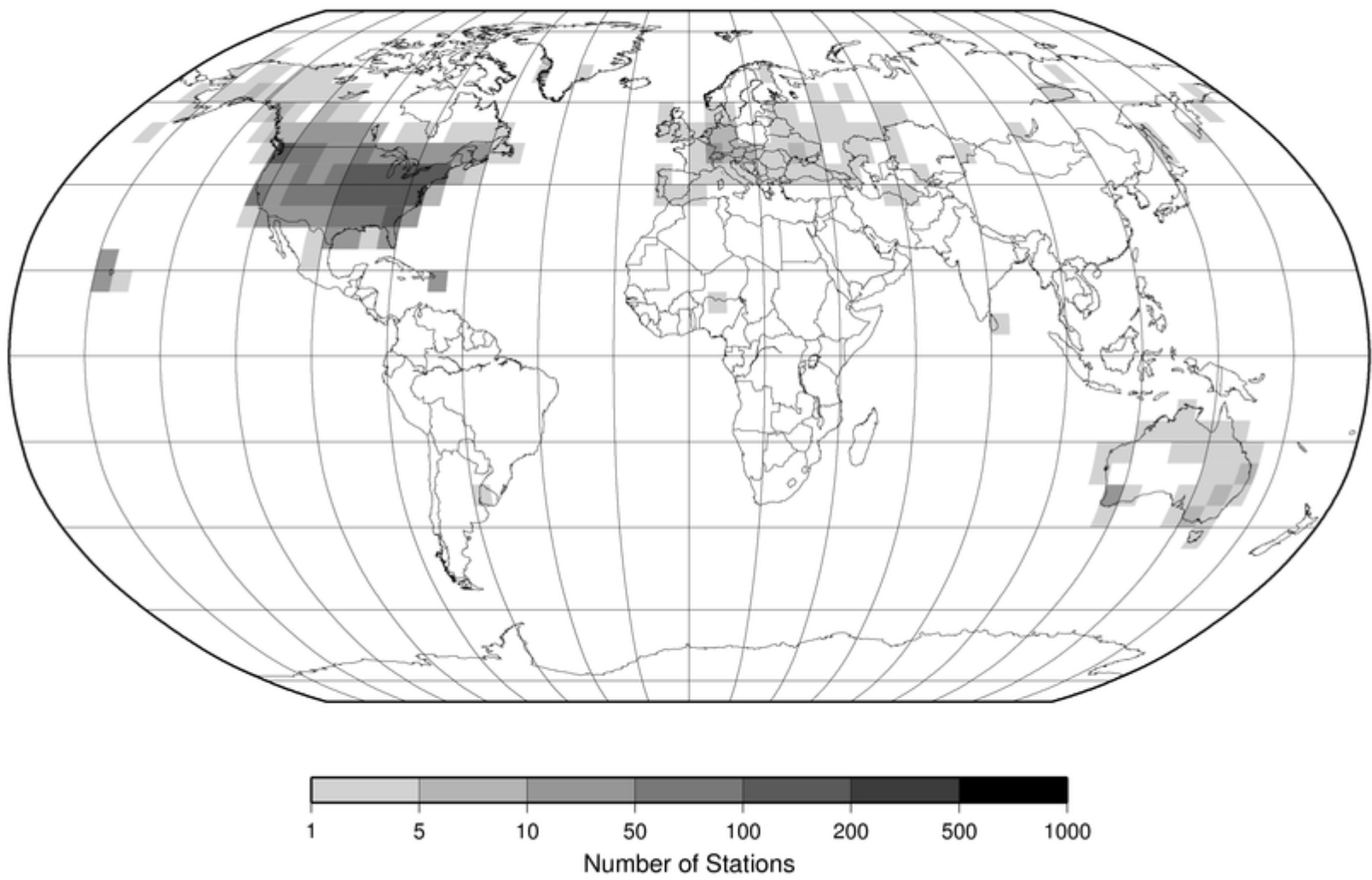
Es gibt überwältigende Beweise dafür, dass sich die Erde von 1940 bis in die 1970er Jahre abgekühlt hat. Wie hat die NASA es gelöscht?



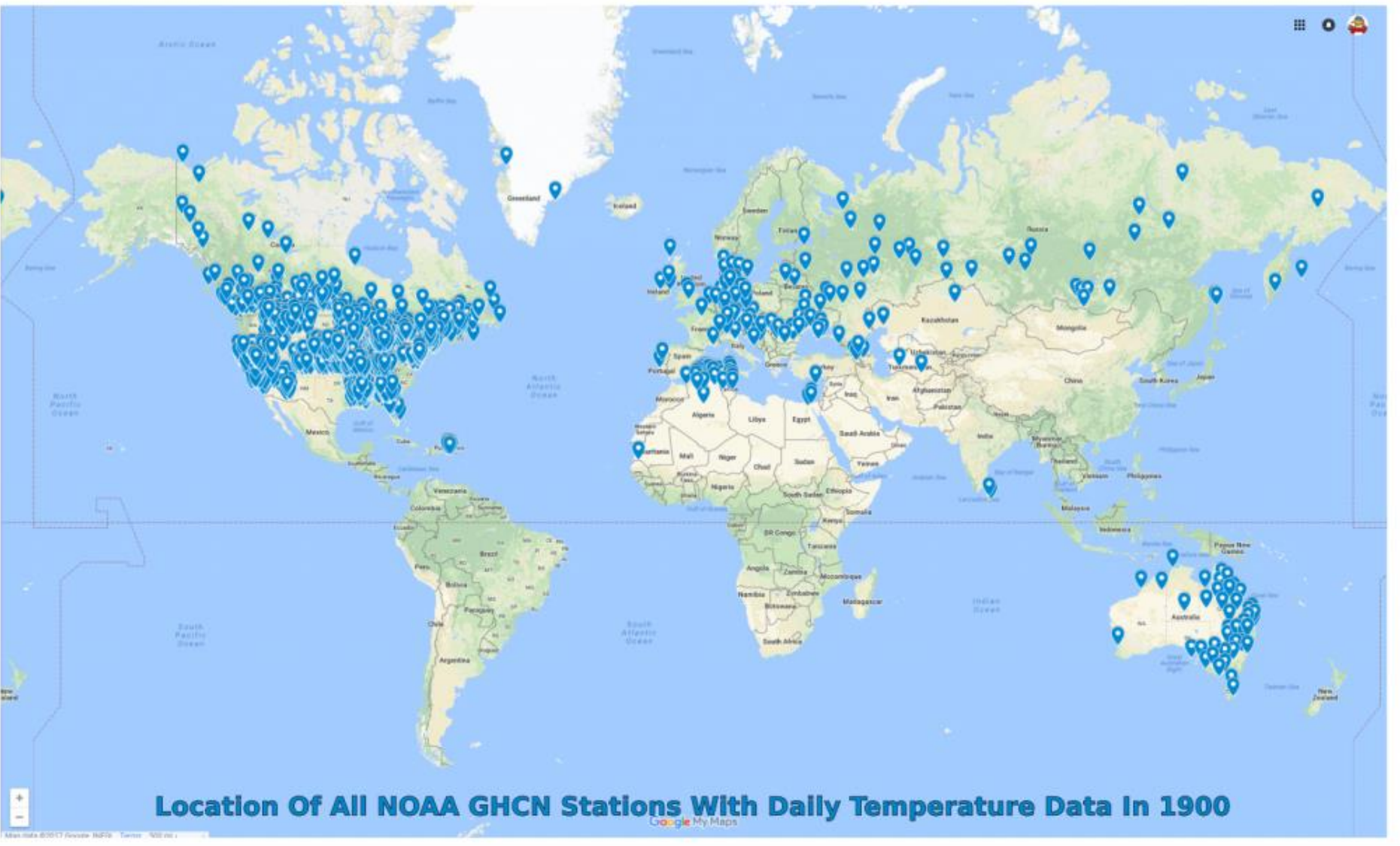
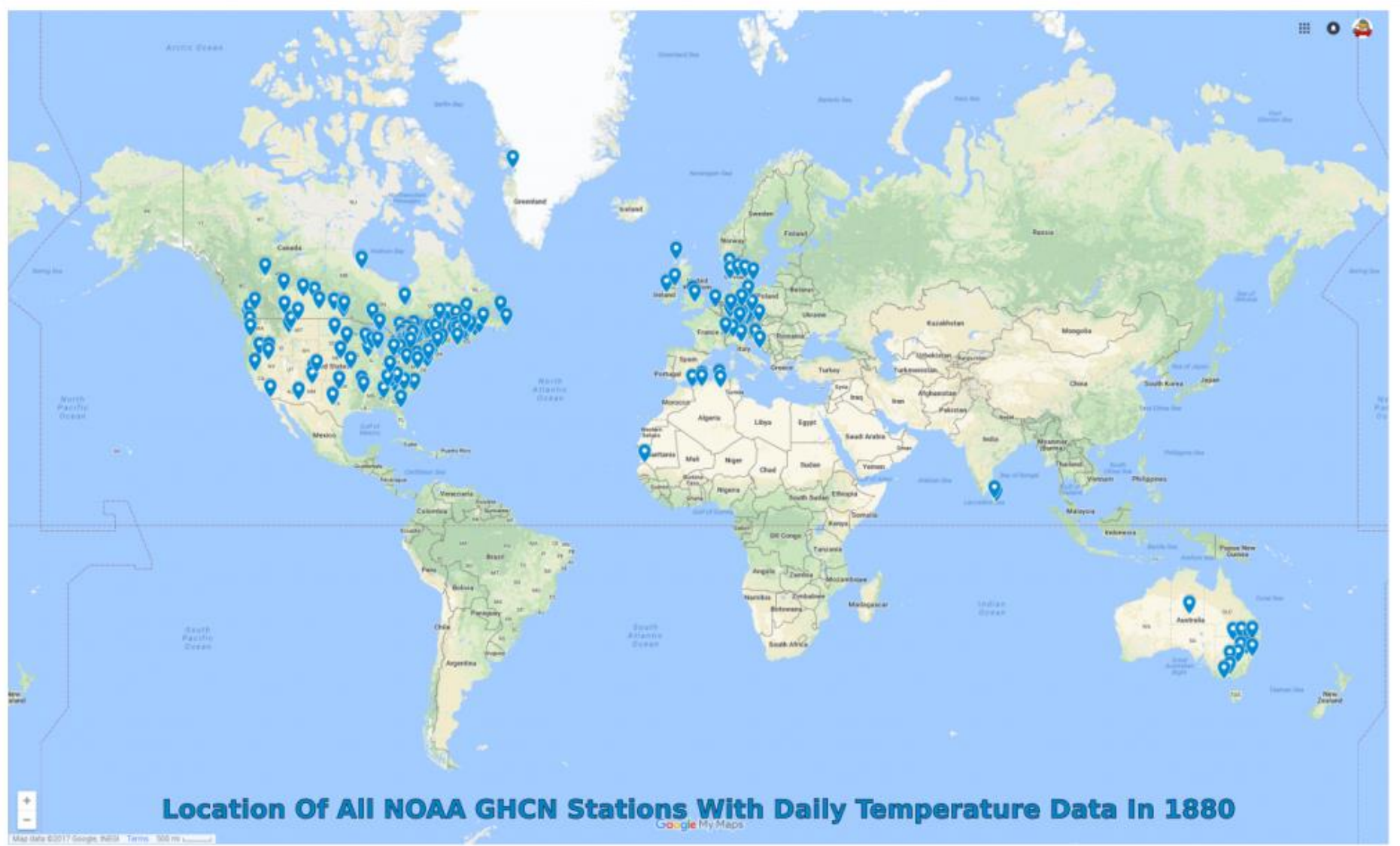
[DIE ROLLE DES KLIMAVORSAGEZENTRUMS DER NOAA BEI DER ENTWICKLUNG VON KLIMADIENSTEN](#)

Schauen wir uns das genauer an. Außerhalb der USA verfügt das Global Historical Climatology Network über sehr wenige historische tägliche Temperaturdaten. Thermometer zeichnen die Temperaturen jeden Tag auf – und ohne tägliche Temperaturdaten sind alle Behauptungen über globale Temperaturen bedeutungslos. Es gibt kein Monatsthermometer.

1891–1920 (v3.00–upd–2013020606)



[station-counts-1891-1920-temp.png \(825×638\)](#)



<ftp://ftp.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/ghcn/daily/ghcnd-inventory.txt>



Location Of All NOAA GHCN Stations With Daily Temperature Data In 1940



Location Of All NOAA GHCN Stations With Daily Temperature Data In 1940

<ftp://ftp.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/ghcn/daily/ghcnd-inventory.txt>

Vor vierzig Jahren versuchten Klimawissenschaftler nicht einmal zu behaupten, dass sie die Temperaturen der südlichen Hemisphäre kannten, weil es so wenige Daten gab.

International Team of Specialists Finds No End in Sight to 30-Year Cooling Trend in Northern Hemisphere

By WALTER SULLIVAN

An international team of specialists has concluded from eight indexes of climate that there is no end in sight to the cooling trend of the last 30 years, at least in the Northern Hemisphere.

In some, but not all cases, the data extend through last winter. They include sea surface temperatures in the north-central Pacific and north Atlantic, air temperatures at the surface and at various elevations as well as the extent of snow and ice cover at different seasons.

In almost all cases it has been found that the year-to-year variations in climate are far more marked than the long-term trend. The long-term trend often becomes evident only when data from a number of years are displayed.

The report, prepared by German, Japanese and American specialists, appears in the Dec. 15 issue of *Nature*, the British journal. The findings indicate that from 1950 to 1975 the cooling, per decade, of most climate indexes in the Northern Hemisphere was from 0.1 to 0.2 degrees

Celsius, roughly 0.2 to 0.4 degrees Fahrenheit.

Data from the Southern Hemisphere, particularly south of latitude 30 south, are so meager that reliable conclusions are not possible, the report says. The 30th parallel of south latitude passes through South Africa, Chile and southern Australia. The cooling trend seems to extend at least part way into the Southern Hemisphere but there have been indications of warming at high southern latitudes.

The various indexes were reported as follows:

¶Average surface air temperatures recorded at 358 stations north of latitude 20 degrees south from 1951 to 1975 have been analyzed by Drs. R. Yamamoto and T. Iwashima of Kyoto University in Japan on regional and season bases. A general cooling is evident with "an intensive cooling episode" from 1961 to 1964.

¶Generally similar trends are evident in temperatures of the lower 18,000 feet of the atmosphere as charted by Dr. Horst Dronia of the Weather Office in

[TimesMachine: 5. Januar 1978 – NYTimes.com](https://www.nytimes.com/1978/01/05/nyregion/international-team-of-specialists-finds-no-end-in-sight-to-30-year-cooling-trend-in-northern-hemisphere.html)

1989 berichtete der führende Klimaexperte der NOAA, dass die meiste globale Erwärmung vor 1919 stattfand und dass sich die Erde von 1921 bis 1979 abkühlte. Der wissenschaftliche Konsens hat diese unbequeme Wahrheit vollständig ausgelöscht.

Debate over global warming heats up

to flood low-lying coastal areas.

"The potential consequences are scary as hell," said climate researcher Tim Barnett of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla.

But Barnett and others question whether computer forecasts of climatological doom are valid. That's because so far they have been unable to find evidence to link greenhouse gases to the .5 degree warming observed in the past century.

Analysis of warming since 1881 shows most of the increase in global temperature happened before 1919 — before the more recent sharp rise in the amount of

carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, said Thomas Karl, of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Climatic Data Center in Asheville, N.C.

While global climate warmed overall since 1881, it actually cooled from 1921 to 1979, Karl said.

"In spite of all the well-publicized concern about global warming, you must understand that there is still considerable uncertainty among scientific experts about a number of critical factors which determine global warming," NOAA administrator John Knauss said in a statement issued for the geophysics meeting.

Hansen, however, said flatly:

[7. Dezember 1989, Seite 14 – Santa Cruz Sentinel bei Newspapers.com](#)

Es sind nicht nur sehr wenige Landdaten verfügbar, sondern auch sehr wenige Ozeandaten. Die E-Mails von Climategate zeigten, dass sie einen Großteil der Daten einfach erfinden. Bis vor etwa fünfzehn Jahren haben NASA und NOAA nicht einmal versucht, Ozeandaten vor 1950 in ihre Grafiken aufzunehmen.

```
date: Wed Apr 15 14:29:03 2009
from: Phil Jones <p.jones@uea.ac.uk>
subject: Re: Fwd: Re: contribution to RealClimate.org
to: Thomas Crowley <thomas.crowley@ed.ac.uk>
```

Tom,

The issue Ray alludes to is that in addition to the issue of many more drifters providing measurements over the last 5-10 years, the measurements are coming in from places where we didn't have much ship data in the past. For much of the SH between 40 and 60S the normals are mostly made up as there is very little ship data there.

Whatever causes the divergence in your plot it is down to the ocean.

You could try doing an additional plot. Download from the CRU web site the series for SH land. It doesn't matter if is from CRUTEM3 or CRUTEM3v (the former would be better). If that still has the divergence, then it is the oceans causing the problem. What you're seeing is too rapid to be real.

Cheers

Phil

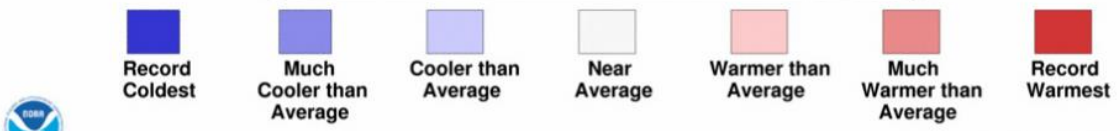
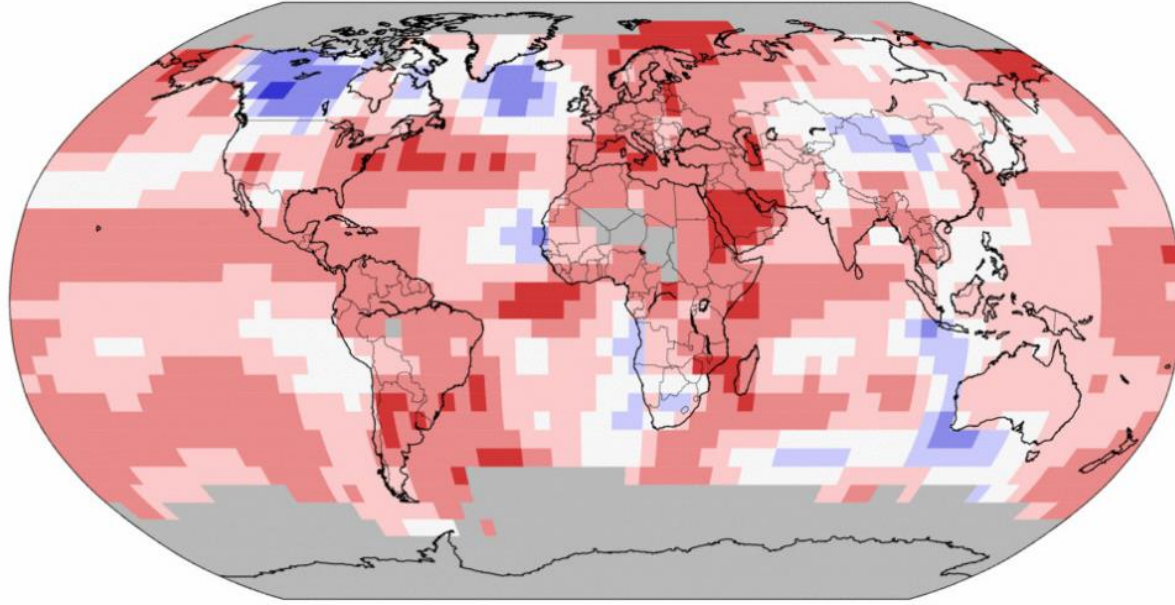
di2.nu/foia/foia2011/mail/2729.txt

Und selbst jetzt sind viele der Daten fabriziert. Letzten Monat zeigte die NOAA in Saudi-Arabien Rekordhitze, obwohl sie dort keine Thermometerwerte hatten.

Land & Ocean Temperature Percentiles Sep 2018

NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information

Data Source: GHCN-M version 3.3.0 & ERSST version 4.0.0



Mon Oct 15 04:11:35 EDT 2018

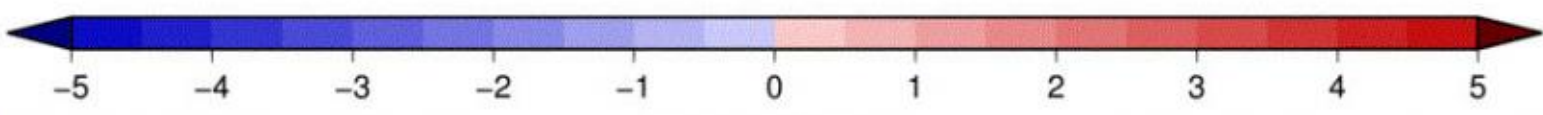
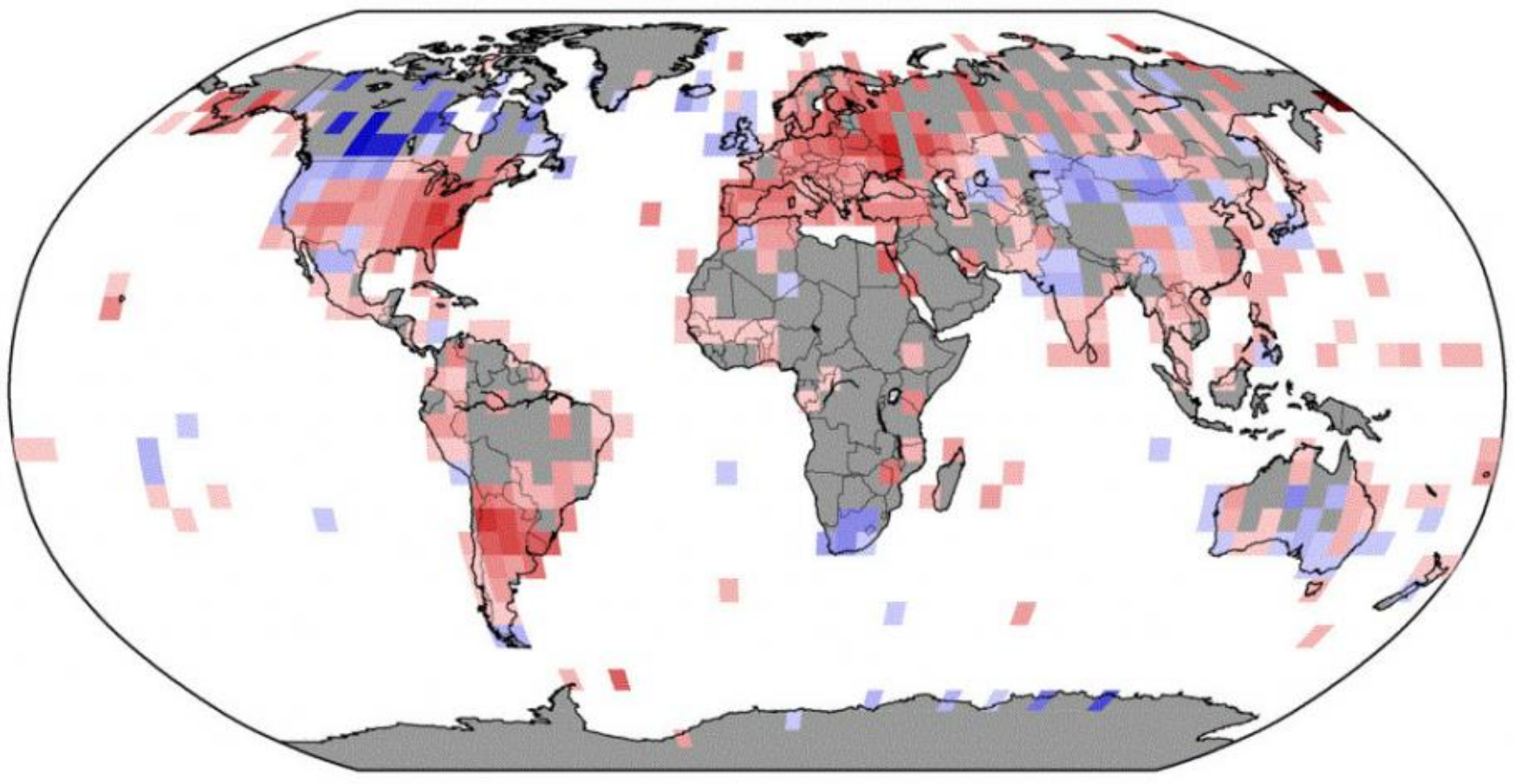
[September-2018-Global-Temperature-Percentiles-Map.png \(993x743\)](#)

Ein Großteil der Landoberfläche ist grau, was „fehlende Daten“ bedeutet.

Land-Only Temperature Departure from Average Sep 2018

(with respect to a 1981–2010 base period)

Data Source: GHCNM v3.3.0



National Centers for Environmental Information
Mon Oct 15 03:18:23 EDT 2018

Degrees Celsius

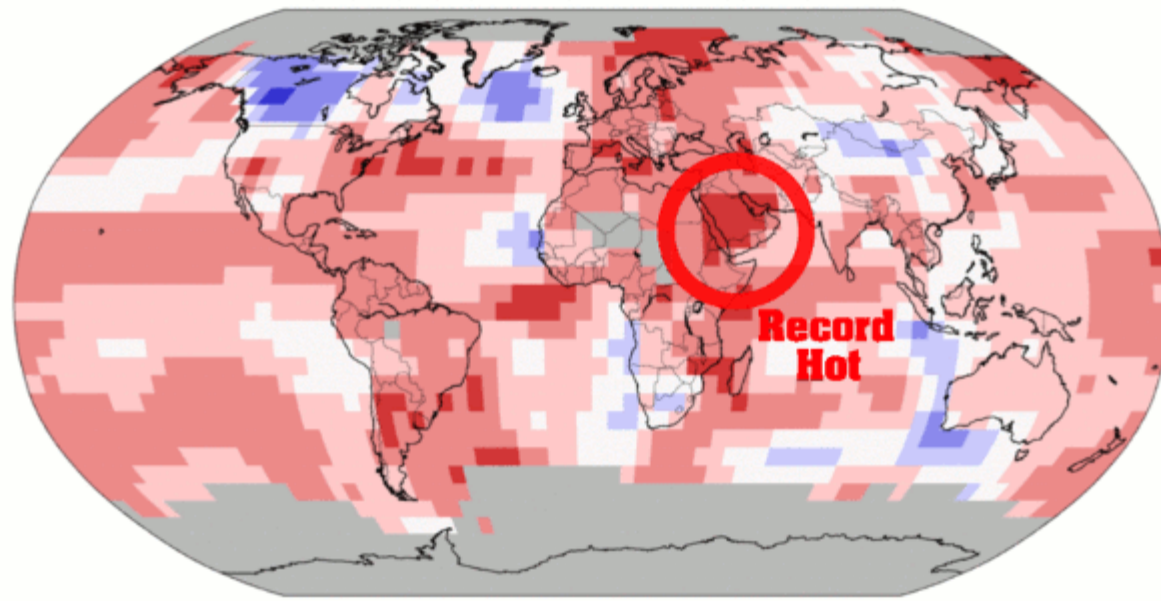
Please Note: Gray areas represent missing data
Map Projection: Robinson

[201809.gif \(1052x743\)](#)

Land & Ocean Temperature Percentiles Sep 2018

NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information

Data Source: GHCN-M version 3.3.0 & ERSST version 4.0.0

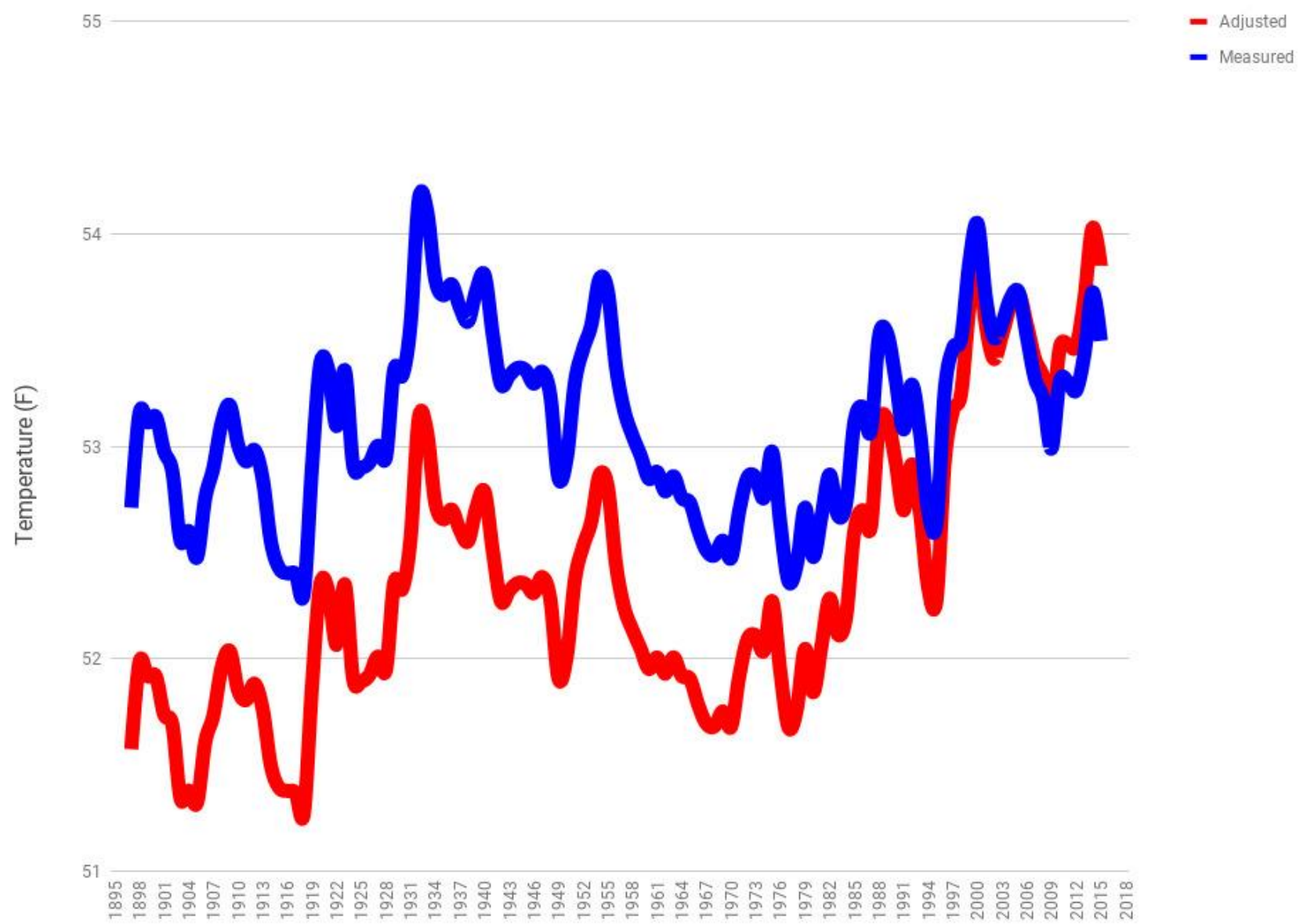


Mon Oct 15 04:11:35 EDT 2018

Das einzige große Gebiet auf dem Planeten mit guten langfristigen Temperaturdaten sind die USA, und die NOAA manipuliert massiv die Daten, um Abkühlung in Erwärmung umzuwandeln.

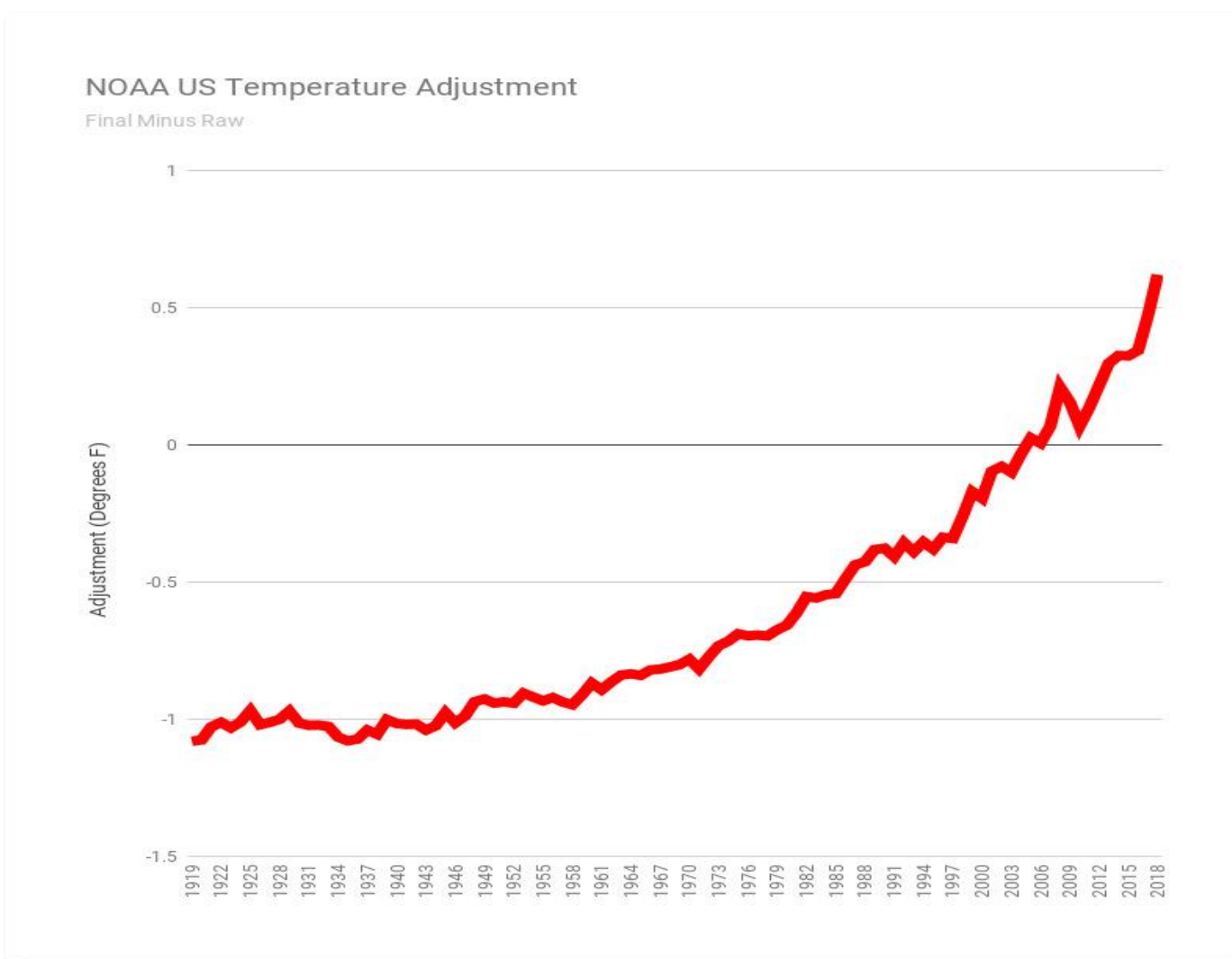
Average US Annual Temperature

United States Historical Climatology Network (1,218 Stations, Five Year Mean)

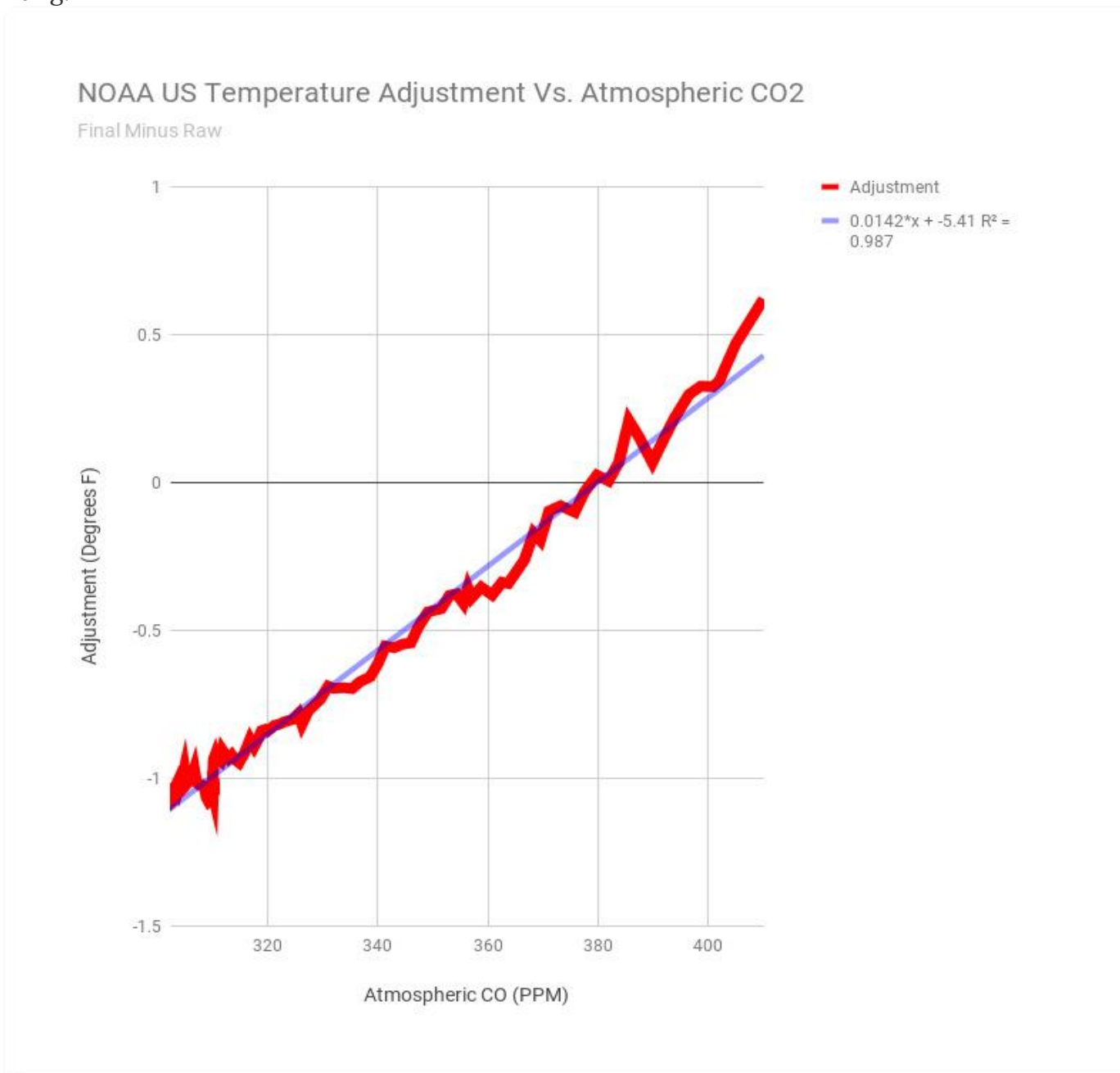


[Tabellendaten](#)

Die NOAA hat dies durch einen spektakulären Hockeyschläger der Datenmanipulation erreicht.



Die vorgenommene Anpassung korreliert nahezu perfekt mit atmosphärischem CO₂. Das ultimative Beispiel für Junk-Science-Bestätigungsverzerrung.



1989 berichtete die NOAA, dass es im vergangenen Jahrhundert keinen Trend im US-Klima gab.

U.S. Data Since 1895 Fail To Show Warming Trend

By PHILIP SHABECOFF, Special to the New York Times
Published: January 26, 1989

Correction Appended

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25— After examining climate data extending back nearly 100 years, a team of Government scientists has concluded that there has been no significant change in average temperatures or rainfall in the United States over that entire period.


While the nation's weather in individual years or even for periods of years has been hotter or cooler and drier or wetter than in other periods, the new study shows that over the last century there has been no trend in one direction or another.

The study, made by scientists for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration was published in the current issue of Geophysical Research Letters. It is based on temperature and precipitation readings taken at weather stations around the country from 1895 to 1987.

[US-Daten seit 1895 zeigen keinen Erwärmungstrend – NYTimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com)

1999 beklagte James Hansen von der NASA, dass sich die USA nicht erwärmen.

Wie lässt sich das Fehlen eines eindeutigen Klimawandels in den Vereinigten Staaten mit anhaltenden Berichten über weltweite Rekordtemperaturen in Einklang bringen?



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Goddard Space Flight Center
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Science Briefs

Whither U.S. Climate?
By James Hansen, Reto Ruedy, Jay Glascoe and Makiko Sato — August 1999

What's happening to our climate? Was the heat wave and drought in the Eastern United States in 1999 a sign of global warming?

Empirical evidence does not lend much support to the notion that climate is headed precipitately toward more extreme heat and drought. The drought of 1999 covered a smaller area than the 1988 drought, when the Mississippi almost dried up. And 1988 was a temporary inconvenience as compared with repeated droughts during the 1930s "Dust Bowl" that caused an exodus from the prairies, as chronicled in Steinbeck's *Grapes of Wrath*.

How can the absence of clear climate change in the United States be reconciled with continued reports of record global temperature? Part of the "answer" is that U.S. climate has been following a different course than global climate, at least so far. Figure 1 compares the temperature history in the U.S. and the world for the past 120 years. The U.S. has warmed during the past century, but the warming hardly exceeds year-to-year variability. Indeed, in the U.S. the warmest decade was the 1930s and the warmest year was 1934. Global temperature, in contrast, had passed 1930s values by 1980 and the world has warmed at a remarkable rate over the last 25 years.

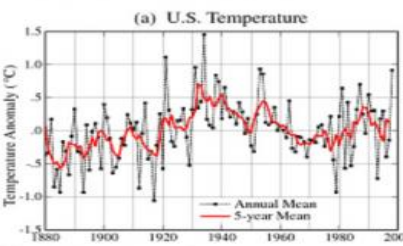
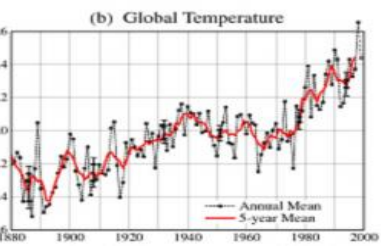



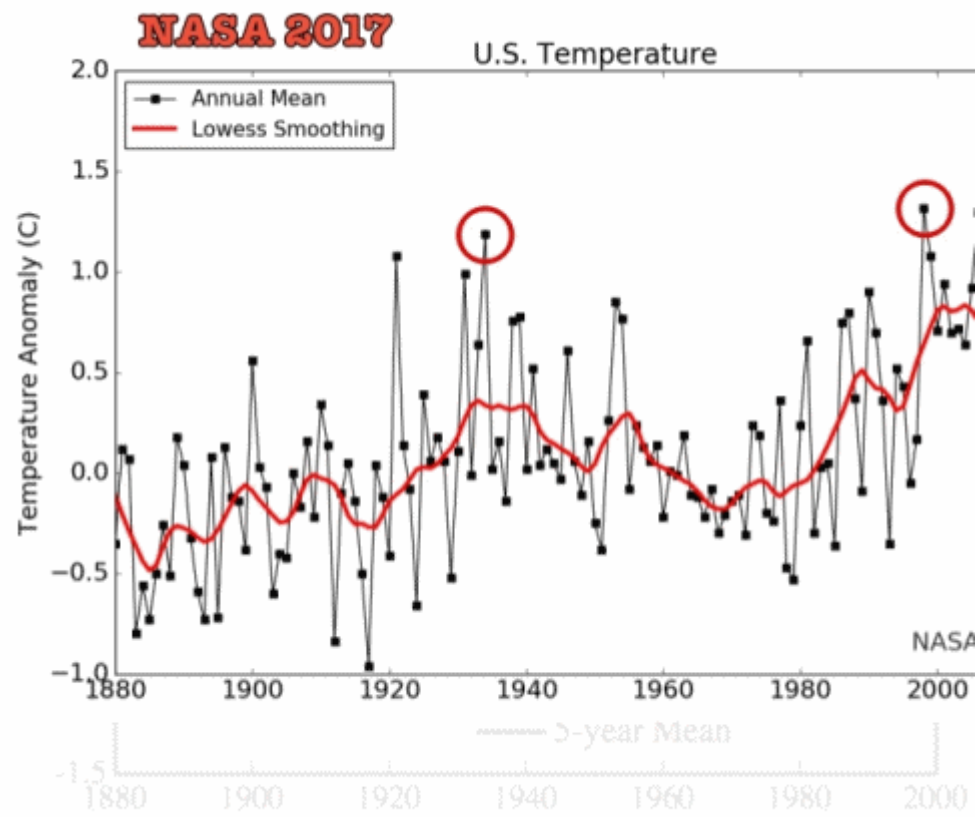
Fig. 1: Annual and 5-year mean surface temperature for (a) the contiguous 48 United States and (b) the globe, relative to 1951-80, based on measurements at meteorological stations.

A picture of how U.S. climate change during the past half century compared with the rest of the world is shown in Figure 2. This map shows that the trend has been toward warmer temperatures in most of the world. There has been nearly ubiquitous warming in the tropics, especially in the Eastern Pacific Ocean, where the largest warming coincides with the location of more frequent strong El Niños. The strongest warming has been in Alaska and northern Asia. Warming in Alaska is often associated with El Niños. A suspicion of many climatologists — as yet unproven — is that an increasing greenhouse effect may cause more frequent and intense El Niños. Asia has long been predicted to show the largest warming due to increasing greenhouse gases, especially in the winter, and observations are consistent with that.

Yet in the U.S. there has been little temperature change in the past 50 years, the time of rapidly increasing greenhouse gases — in fact, there was a slight cooling throughout much of the country (Figure 2). We caution that linear trends, as in Figure 2, can mask temporal detail. Indeed, Figure 1(b) indicates that the last 20 years have seen a slight warming in the U.S. Nevertheless, our analysis (Hansen et al., 1999a), summarized in Figures 1 and 2, makes clear that climate trends have been fundamentally different in the U.S. than in the world as a whole.

[NASA GISS: Science Briefs: Wohin geht das US-Klima?](http://www.nasa.gov)

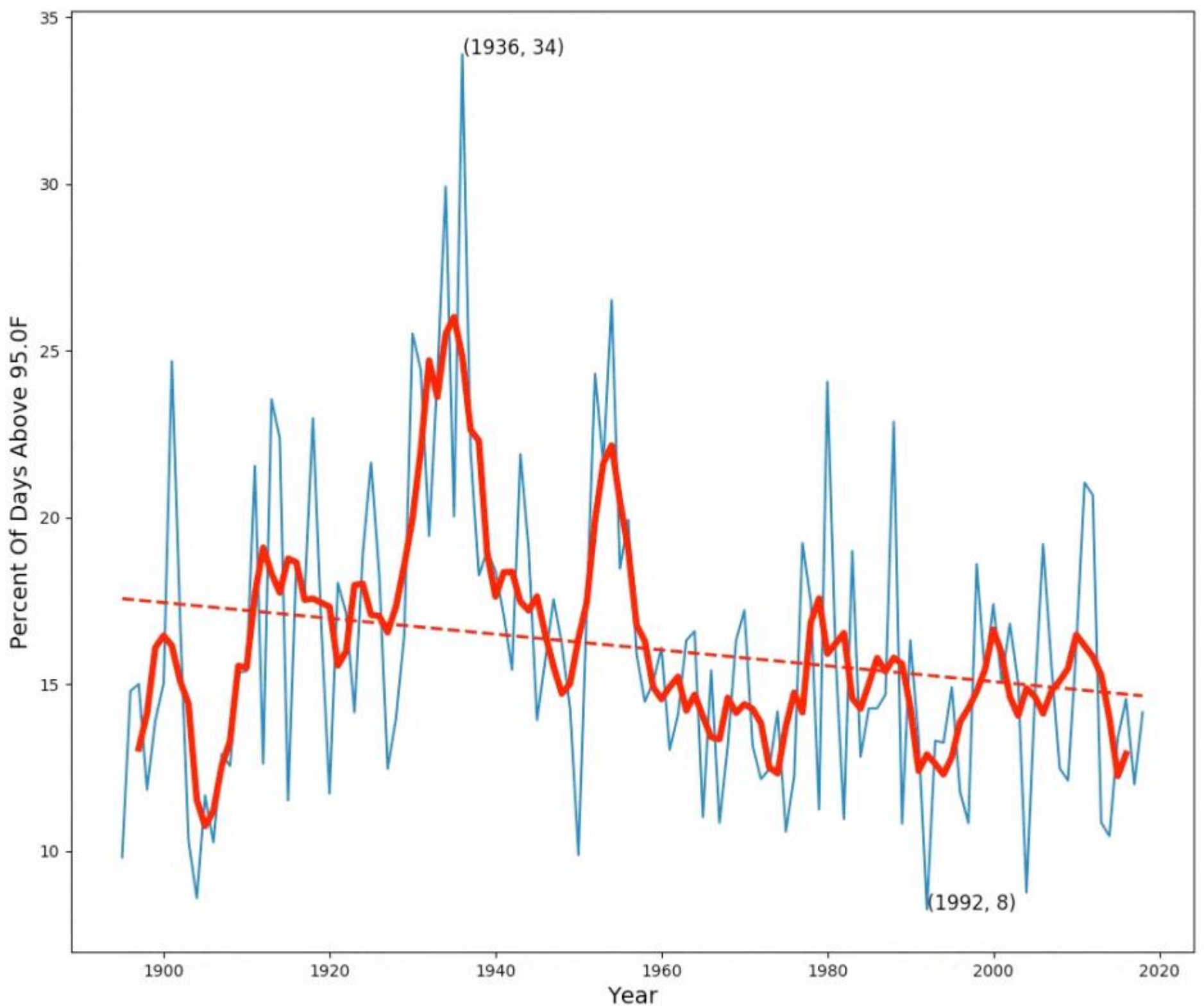
Also änderte er einfach seine eigenen Daten, um Abkühlung in Erwärmung umzuwandeln.



[NASA 1999](#) [NASA 2018](#)

Die Häufigkeit heißer Nachmittage ist in den USA im letzten Jahrhundert sogar gesunken.

**Summer Percent Of Days Above 95.0F Vs. Year 1895-2018
At All US Historical Climatology Network Stations**



Klimawissenschaftler nahmen den besten Temperaturdatensatz der Welt (den US-Temperaturrekord) und verfälschten ihn, um ihn mit dem allgemein wertlosen globalen Temperaturrekord abzugleichen. Und leider ist kürzlich auch einer der beiden Satelliten-

Temperaturdatensätze beschädigt worden. Vor drei Jahren geriet Carl Mears von Remote Sensing Systems unter enormen Druck der Klimagemeinschaft, eine gewisse Erwärmung der Troposphäre nachzuweisen.

Beachten Sie, dass die Beobachtungen nach 1998 wahrscheinlich unter den simulierten Werten liegen, was darauf hindeutet, dass die Simulation insgesamt eine zu starke Erwärmung vorhersagt.

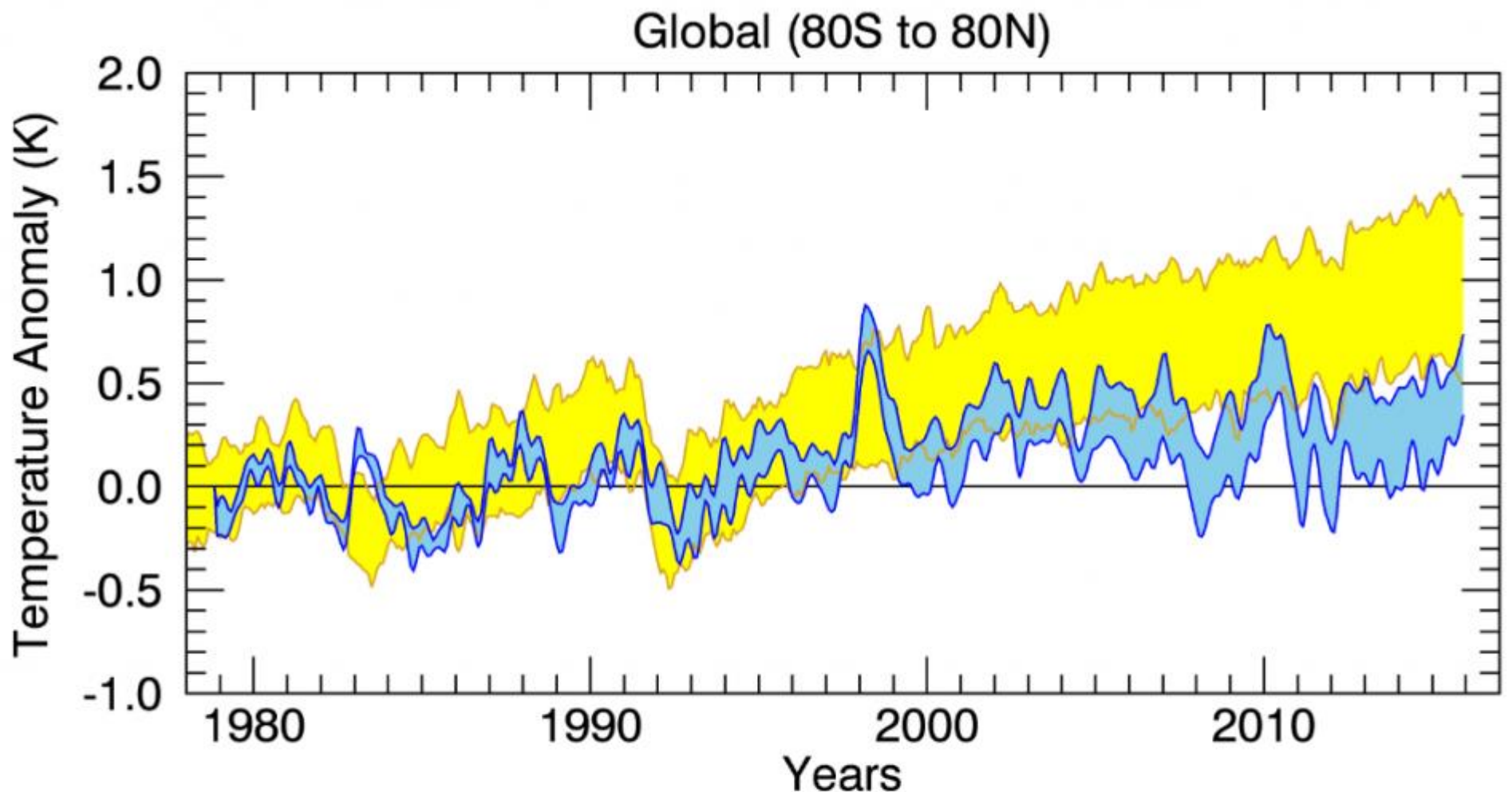
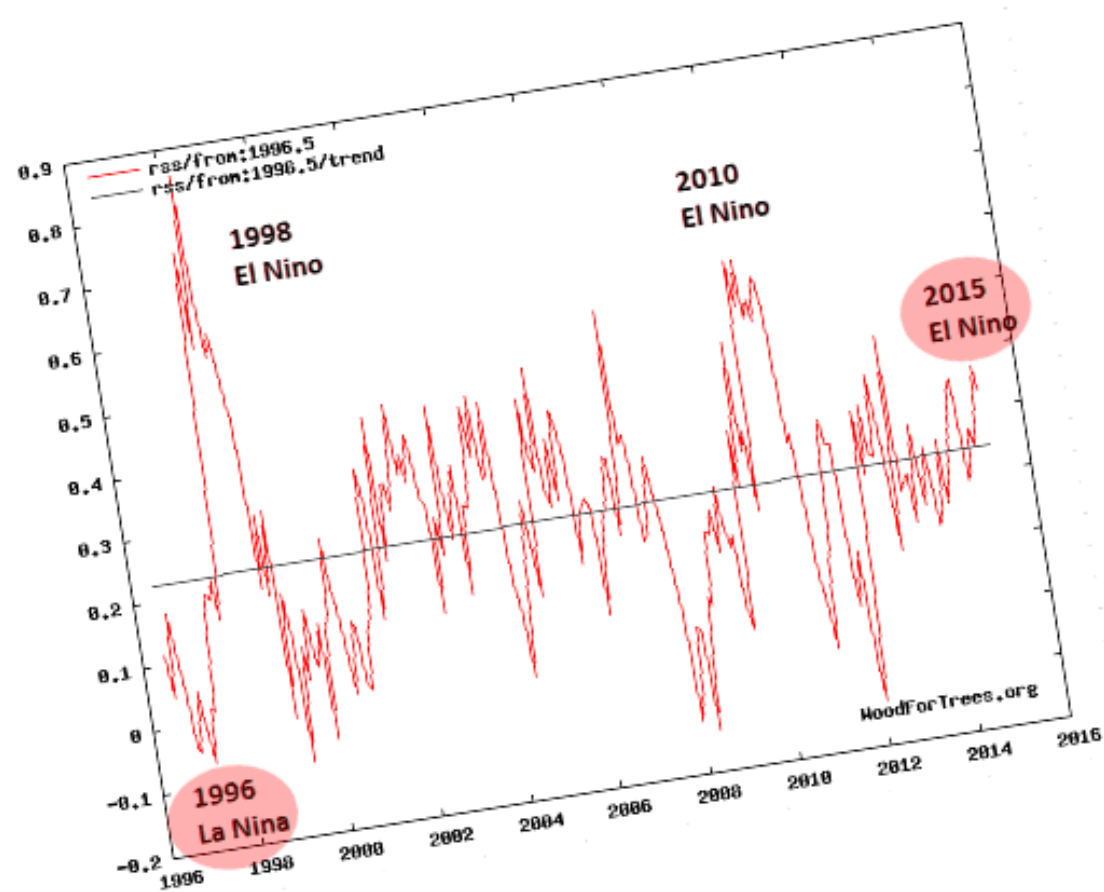


Fig. 1. Global (80S to 80N) Mean TLT Anomaly plotted as a function of time. The blue band is the 5% to 95% envelope for the RSS V3.3 MSU/AMSU Temperature uncertainty ensemble. The yellow band is the 5% to 95% range of output from CMIP-5 climate simulations. The mean value of each time series average from 1979-1984 is set to zero so the changes over time can be more easily seen. **Note that after 1998, the observations are likely to be below the simulated values, indicating that the simulation as a whole are predicting too much warming.**

[Klimaanalyse | Fernerkundungssysteme](#)

Ich habe 2015 vorausgesagt, dass er dem Druck nachgeben und seine Daten ändern würde.

Achten Sie darauf, dass die Satellitendaten angepasst werden, um sie in Übereinstimmung mit den vollständig betrügerischen Oberflächentemperaturen zu bringen. Der Guardian arbeitet nun daran, UAH zu diskreditieren, daher scheint es wahrscheinlich, dass RSS bald große Veränderungen vornehmen wird – um den Bedürfnissen der Klimamafia gerecht zu werden. Lesezeichen für diesen Beitrag.



[27. März 2015](#)

Dr. Roy Spencer sagte dies auch voraus :

„Ich gehe davon aus, dass es bald ein überarbeitetes TLT-Produkt von RSS geben wird, das auch eine verstärkte Erwärmung zeigt.“

Folgendes prognostiziere ich:

1) Weder John Christy noch ich werden gebeten, die Arbeit zu überprüfen

2) es wird schnell durch die Peer-Review segeln (unser UAH V6-Papier ist fast 1 Jahr nach der Einreichung immer noch nicht im Druck)

3) es wird viele Autoren haben, darunter Klimamodellleute und die üblichen Modellexperten (z. B. Santer), die den neuen Datenanpassungen angeblich Legitimität verleihen werden.

Mal sehen, wie viele meiner 3 Vorhersagen wahr werden.

-Roy"

Und genau das ist passiert. Mears änderte seine eigenen Daten, um die Modelle etwas besser aussehen zu lassen. Aus der großen Diskrepanz wurde eine *kleine Diskrepanz*.

Es gibt eine kleine Diskrepanz zwischen den Modellvorhersagen und den Satellitenbeobachtungen

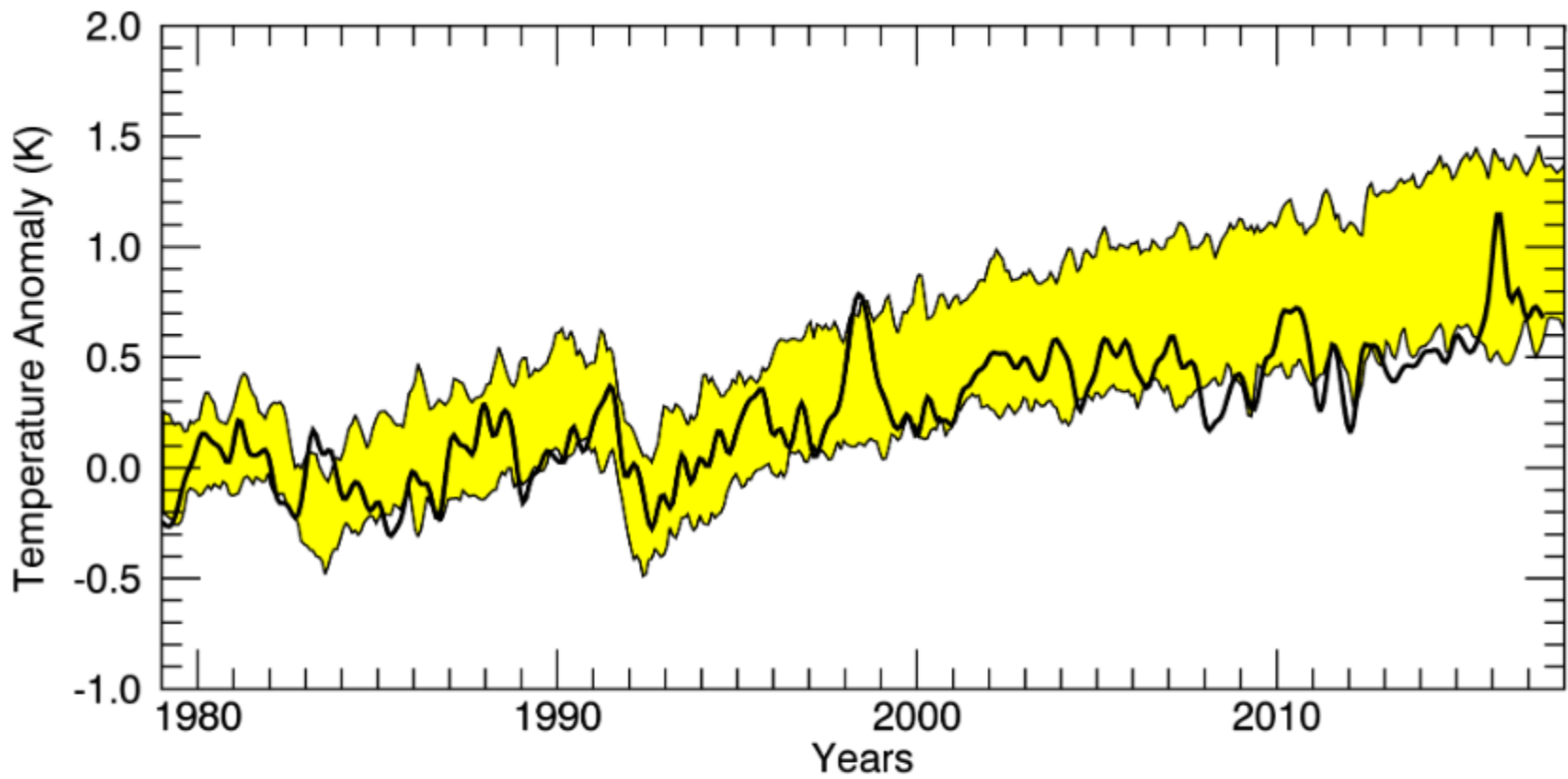
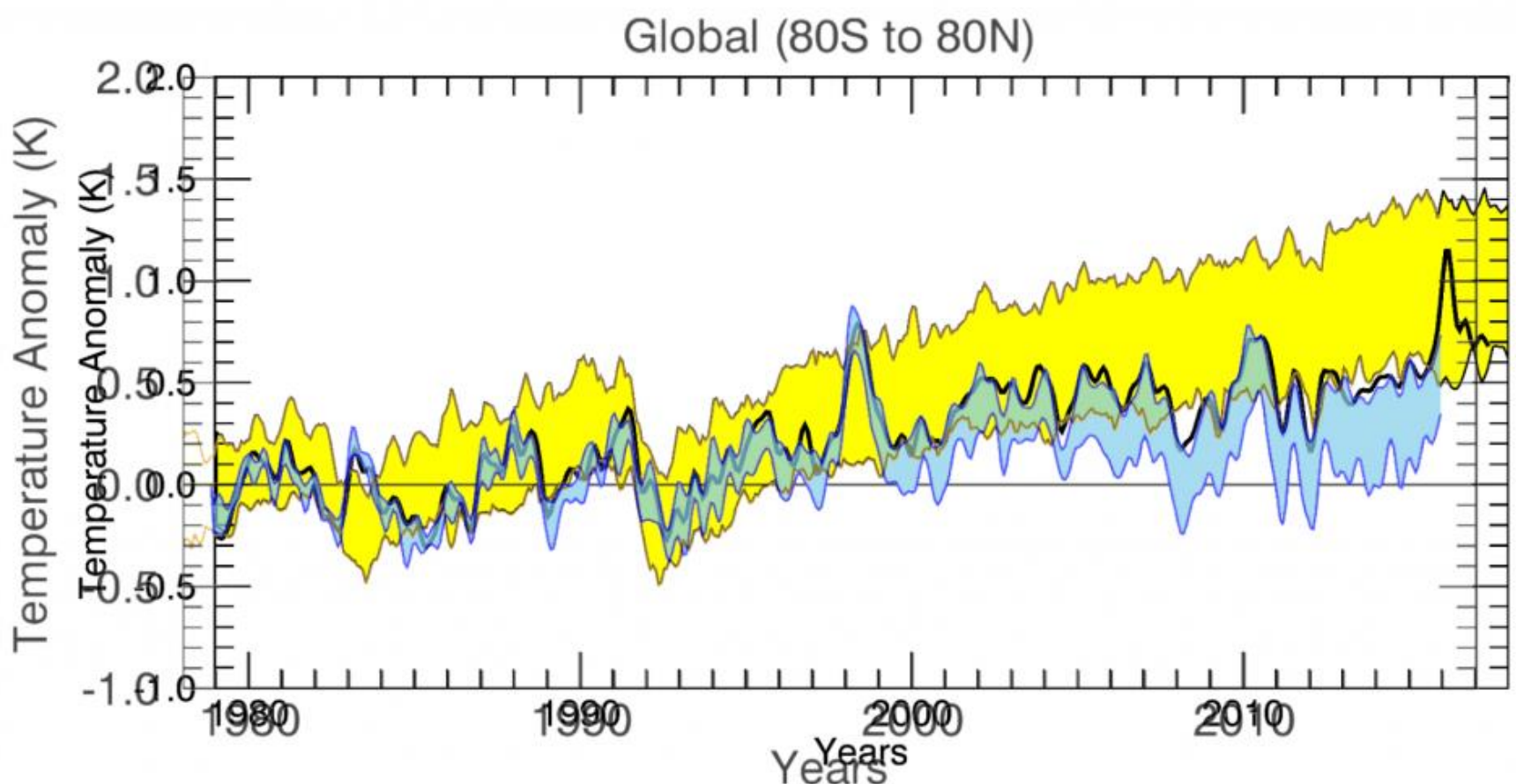


Fig. 1. Global (70S to 80N) Mean TLT Anomaly plotted as a function of time. The black line is the time series for the RSS V4.0 MSU/AMSU atmospheric temperature dataset. The yellow band is the 5% to 95% range of output from CMIP-5 climate simulations. The mean value of each time series average from 1979-1984 is set to zero so the changes over time can be more easily seen. Note that after 1998, the observations are likely to be in the lower part of the model distribution, indicating that **there is a small discrepancy between the model predictions and the satellite observations**. (All time series have been smoothed to remove variability on time scales shorter than 6 months.)

Fernerkundungssysteme

Das Bild unten überlagert das alte Diagramm von Mears mit seinem neuen. Es ist klar, was er getan hat – er eliminierte das blaue Fehlerintervall und begann, die hohe Seite des Intervalls als seine Temperatur zu verwenden. Wissenschaft durch Gruppenzwang ist keine Wissenschaft.



Zusammenfassend lässt sich sagen, dass die enge Übereinstimmung zwischen den Temperatursätzen das Ergebnis von Absprachen, Gruppendenken, wissenschaftlicher Korruption, Schlägerei und Junk-Wissenschaft ist. Mit dem Klima hat das nichts zu tun. Es ist nicht vorstellbar, dass unabhängige Gruppen auf dieselbe Grafik gekommen sein könnten.

Dieser Eintrag wurde in [Unkategorisiert](#) veröffentlicht . Setzen Sie ein Lesezeichen auf den [Permalink](#) .

