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Let us put the Sun back in the centre

Nils-Axel Mörner
Paleogeophysics & Geodynamics, PL 5675, S-26995 Båstad, Sweden

IPCC's climate-modelling now totally rules the entire world. Still, it is based on very shaky ground including errors, falsifications and misinterpretations. Sea level, for example, is by no means in a rising mode. Climate is becoming increasingly warmer we hear almost every day. This is what has become known as "Global Warming". The idea of IPCC (2001) is that there is a linear relationship between CO2 increase in the atmosphere and global temperature. The fact, however, is that temperature has constantly gone up and down. From 1850 to 1970, we see an almost linear relationship with Solar variability; not CO2. For the last 30 years, our data sets are so contaminated by personal interpretations and personal choices that it is almost impossible to sort up the mess in reliable and unreliable data. In the IPCC-scenario, we will face a rapidly increasing temperature in the near future, which will cause an opening of the Arctic Basin (ACIA, 2004). Such a view implies that we neglect the Solar influence (Mörner, 2005). The fact is that the climatic changes during the last 600 years include cold periods around 1450, 1690 and 1815 that correlate with periods of Solar Minima (the Spörer, Maunder and Dalton Solar Minima). The driving cyclic solar forces can easily be extrapolated into the future (Fig. 2). This would call for a new cold period or "Little Ice Age" to occur at around 2040-2050 in totall contrast to the IPCC-scenario. The Solar influence is simply kept out of the Global Warming concept. It is high time to bring the Sun back into the centre. The past three Solar Minima were linked to a general speeding up of the Earth's rate of rotation. This affected the surface currents and southward penetration of Arctic water in the North Atlantic causing "Little Ice Ages" over northwestern Europe at the same time as the Gibraltar region and northern Africa experienced warm optima. The mechanism proposed for the linkage of Solar activity with Earth's rotation is the interaction of Solar Wind with the Earth's magnetosphere.

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