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## Climate change? Check this data

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Next there is the problem of attributing temperature changes to CO2 emissions. In the recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), <http://www.ipcc.ch/graphics/graphics/ar4-wg1/jpg/fig-9-1.jpg>>Figure 9.1 shows that the main effect of CO2 over the past century (see panel (c)) should have been a strong warming in the mid-troposphere over the tropics. <http://www.ipcc.ch/graphics/graphics/ar4-wg1/jpg/fig-10-7.jpg>>Figure 10.7 shows the same pattern resulting from current and future CO2 emissions. Changes are also projected at the surface in the polar regions. However they are not so easy to tie to greenhouse gases since those regions are also sensitive to solar variability and natural atmospheric oscillations.

The tropical troposphere stands out as a good place to measure the specific effects of CO2. The contour lines imply an expected warming of the tropical tropospheric of 1-2 degrees Celsius over four decades starting in 1980, implying a warming of one-quarter to one-half degree Celsius per decade should now be observable.

Satellite data for the tropical mid-troposphere is available from the <http://vortex.nsstc.uah.edu/data/msu/t2/uahncdc.mt>>University of Alabama and from [http://www.remss.com/data/msu/monthly\\_time\\_series/RSS\\_Monthly\\_MSU\\_AMSU\\_Channel\\_TMT\\_Anomalies\\_Land\\_and\\_Ocean\\_v03\\_2.txt](http://www.remss.com/data/msu/monthly_time_series/RSS_Monthly_MSU_AMSU_Channel_TMT_Anomalies_Land_and_Ocean_v03_2.txt)>Remote Sensing Systems in California. These series track each other closely. There were some processing differences in the early decades but in recent years the two have converged.

Taking the average of the two series, there is a 30-year trend over the tropics of *six-hundredths* of a degree Celsius per decade, and it is statistically insignificant (when applying the appropriate autocorrelation correction). In other words, the data do not show the warming trend that the models say should be under way, if greenhouse gases have such a big effect on the climate.

Last summer I testified before Congress regarding proposed greenhouse gas regulation. U.S. Rep. John Dingell (D-Dearborn) wrote me a follow-up letter asking about, among other things, the tropical troposphere. My response letter is <http://ross.mckitrick.googlepages.com/#inquiries>>online, along with the computer code to retrieve the data and compute the trends.

There are other clues that the effect of greenhouse gases may have been overstated. The stratosphere is supposed to be cooling, but the satellite instruments show that since 1995 there has been no such trend.

The upper 700 meters of the oceans should be accumulating heat. But since 2003 we have had a global network of 3,000 robotic buoys monitoring the oceans (see [www.argo.net](http://www.argo.net)) and they have shown no such heat accumulation.

I know that the IPCC supposedly has thousands of experts who all say that global warming is a crisis. I was one of the people who worked on that report. The reality is they never asked us if we agreed with the conclusions, and only a handful of authors had a say in the final summary. In any case, I don't care how many professors agree or disagree on something, what matters is whether I agree with the data.

Our best current data sets do not support the idea that CO2 is causing a global warming problem. New laws to reduce CO2 levels will lead to higher energy prices and more unemployment, and would not affect global CO2 levels anyway. Americans seem to be realizing that costly CO2 regulations are a bad idea. I agree.

**Ross McKittrick** is a professor of economics at the University of Guelph, in Ontario, where he focuses on environmental economics. His first entry and previous guest bloggers, including the three university professors who blogged about climate change June 2-4, are compiled <http://www.freep.com/apps/pbcs.dll/section?Category=BLOG2506>>here.