

Appendix

Review of the film *An Inconvenient Truth*

Al Gore's film *An Inconvenient Truth* has been widely hailed and to a lesser extent, criticized. The website

http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php?title=An_Inconvenient_Truth

provides links to more than 50 reports and reviews of the film. In general, those on the political left (e.g., Arianna Huffington, Carl Pope) embrace Gore's findings, and those on the political right (e.g., Glenn Beck, Jonah Goldberg) reject them.

Lewis (2007) provided a very detailed and thorough rebuttal to Al Gore's film (and book) *An Inconvenient Truth* (AIT), although he presented a very one-sided view, just as Al Gore provided a very one-sided view from the opposite vantage point. In this Appendix, only the film is reviewed. Lewis' review was very helpful in preparing this Appendix.

Al Gore's film is full of innuendos and implications in which he occasionally flashes graphs and data, but by the time your eyes focus on them, they are gone from the screen. The film jumps around and flits from one point to another in a dizzying sequence of sound bites made for an audience with an attention span of 10 seconds or less. While it is all very impressive visually, the actual transfer of data to the audience is minimal. Occasionally, Al Gore leaves the topic of global warming for a moment and provides some introspection into his own life. The defeat for the presidency and the accident to his son stand out. In doing this, he provides a satisfying connection to Al Gore, the human being, as opposed to Al Gore the advocate.

Scene 1. The film opens with scenes of factories belching out black smoke. Such scenes recur several times in the film. But, as Marlo Lewis said:

“The ‘smoke’ is probably steam, but it looks dark and ominous against the inferno colors of a fading sunset. Thus, film viewers are set up to believe they are literally seeing CO₂ spew out of smokestacks, even though CO₂ is as invisible

as oxygen. Pictorially, AIT presents CO₂ as an air pollutant, anticipating Gore's later oft-repeated description of CO₂ as 'global warming pollution.' This iconic and rhetorical depiction of CO₂ as pollution is inaccurate and manipulative."

I don't know why, but I am reminded of the opening scene of Charlie Chaplin's *Modern Times*. Charlie sees a truck laden with timber roar around the corner, which drops its red warning flag. He picks up the flag but the truck is gone. Just then, a communist thronk swings around another corner, sweeping Charlie in the vanguard waving a red flag . . .

Scene 2. The scene switches from belching smoke to a placid stream with trees and flowers and grass. The message is: you can either have nature or pollution; choose one! This was followed by pictures of the Earth from space, showing pollution filling up the atmosphere. As before, this is misleading because CO₂ is colorless and furthermore, since the recent emphasis on global warming, few people seem to worry about conventional pollution anymore.

Scene 3. Next, we see quick flashes of melting ice (which ice? where? when?) and hurricanes blowing. A graph is flashed but it cannot be read. No data are transferred, only fear is communicated.

Scene 4. Then Al Gore asserts (correctly) that we should not assume that human-kind is too puny to impact the Earth.

Scene 5. Al Gore goes on to explain the greenhouse effect reasonably well, pointing out that it is a good thing that we have a greenhouse effect or we would be very cold. However, he again illustrates the argument improperly with belching black smoke, mixing metaphors of "global warming" and "pollution". For those who found this description too difficult to comprehend, he provides a cartoon of melting ice cream, but unfortunately he describes the greenhouse effect in terms of little green monsters that repel reflected sunlight from Earth, whereas the green monsters actually absorb IR radiant energy and re-emit it.

Scene 6. Next, he shows the jagged curve of rising CO₂ concentration, although the scene switches around so fast that all you get is a vague sense of a saw-tooth rising to the right. He provides a nice, concise explanation for why there is a yearly saw-tooth pattern.

Scene 7. The next topic is mountain glaciers. He begins with photos of Kilimanjaro before and after global warming. Unfortunately, as Cullen *et al.* (2006) showed, and Lewis discusses, the depletion of glaciers on Kilimanjaro has more to do with changing precipitation patterns than temperature change. However, Al Gore is correct that many mountain glaciers are retreating. The Earth is warming and there is no better example of its effect than the contracting mountain glaciers. Lewis makes the point that these retreats began prior to the major build-up of CO₂.

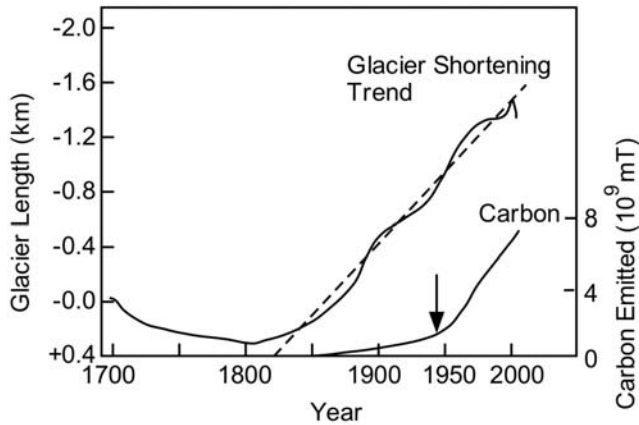


Figure A.1. Comparison of timing of retreat of glaciers with timing of carbon emissions. The glacier length is normalized against data for 169 world glaciers. The vertical arrow shows the transition point for more rapid carbon emission. Adapted from Robinson, Robinson, and Soon (2007).

The critical issue here is what is normal? The key mistake that Al Gore makes over and over again is that he uses the depths of the LIA as his baseline for comparison, and, of course, we have had significant warming since then. If we treat the LIA as the “normal” climate, then compared with this baseline we are undergoing significant warming. As Figure A.1 shows, the extreme expansion of mountain glaciers experienced during the LIA was followed by a retreat as the LIA waned at the end of the 19th century. Much of this occurred prior to the build-up of CO₂ concentrations in the atmosphere. Yes, we have had significant warming since the LIA, and this is evidenced in the retreat of mountain glaciers, but can we attribute this to a CO₂-induced greenhouse effect? Retreat of glaciers in the later stages might be partly due to a greenhouse gas effect, but the strong retreat prior to ~1930 can hardly be due to greenhouse gases.

Robinson, Robinson, and Soon (2007) compared the timing of the retreat of glaciers with the timing of carbon emissions as shown in Figure A.1. It can be seen that the trend toward glacier shortening began in the mid-19th century, long before greenhouse gases had built up to high levels. In fact, 84% of greenhouse gas production took place after 1940. As Robinson, Robinson, and Soon (2007) point out, the melting of glaciers lags a temperature increase by perhaps 20 years, so the disparity between carbon emissions and warming is even greater.

Should we treat the climate of the LIA as “normal?” I hope not. Today’s climate is far more temperate and pleasant for many people in the world, with occasional exceptions, than the climate of the LIA. I would rather think of the LIA as an aberration instead of a “normal” baseline.

Scene 8. Al Gore goes on to provide a very brief, sketchy sound bite on the history of Earth temperatures over the last millennium based on the work of his friend,

Lonnie Thompson and colleagues (Thompson *et al.*, 1998). As Chapter 2 of this book amply demonstrates, the history of Earth temperatures over the last millennium is a complex subject that has been studied by many investigators, and Thompson *et al.*'s work is just one element of this. Al Gore claims that the MWP did not exist, and he treats the LIA as a period of normalcy. He is a subscriber to the *hockey stick* that we have adequately disposed of in Section 2.2.3. As always, when the LIA is used as a baseline, temperatures do indeed rise during the 20th century. But Al Gore does not explain why temperatures rose early in the century prior to the main build-up of CO₂, and does not discuss the slip from 1940 to 1978, nor does he discuss the inadequacies of the temperature measurement network or the problems in defining a global average temperature.

Scene 9. Al Gore discusses the ice ages of the past 650,000 years, and shows a strong correlation of CO₂ with temperature. However, he does not discuss the phasing of these, and implies that rising temperature produces more CO₂, rather than *vice versa*. As we showed in Sections 1.2.4.3 and 6.1.3, the rise in CO₂ typically lagged the rise in temperature by about 1,000 years. As shown in Figure 7.4 (color section), ice core measurements across glacial–interglacial cycles suggest that the CO₂ concentration never exceeded ~300 ppm during interglacials. However, there are some indications that this might not be so (see Figure 6.6).

As we discussed in Section 6.1.4, there are quantitative problems in understanding the effects of CO₂ concentration on temperature (and *vice versa*). If the difference between an ice age and an interglacial is a change in CO₂ concentration from ~200 ppm to ~280 ppm, why isn't the Earth burning up at 383 ppm?

Nevertheless, Al Gore is right that the present CO₂ concentration of ~380 ppm is alarmingly high, and provides cause for concern. While Lewis and other naysayers seem to be unconcerned about this CO₂ level, and have even suggested it may be beneficial to plant growth, sober reflection suggests that it is important to understand the effects of this rise (and future increases) in CO₂.

Scene 10. Al Gore deplores the lack of action in Congress in the late 1980s, and then goes on to describe his own personal agony when his son was hit by a car in 1989. This made him more conscious of the possibility of losing what is precious, and he then transfers this thought to the environment.

Scene 11. At this point, Al Gore goes into a diatribe about recent hot years setting “all-time records”. Indeed, we have set some records when compared with the LIA as a baseline. In a period of warming after the LIA, it is only natural that with continued warming, some records will be set. However, that does not prove that prior to the LIA (such as during the MWP, or earlier in the Holocene) temperatures were not higher than they are today. It all depends on how far back you want to look. There is one glaring error in the Gore presentation. The European heat wave of 2003 that was so devastating is portrayed by Al Gore as a product of global warming, whereas as Lewis points out (with several references to various detailed studies), this was an unusual fluctuation in air mass circulation, unrelated to global warming.

However, it is true that global warming seems to have accelerated after 1976, and some have attributed this rise in temperatures to a change in the Pacific Ocean with warm surface waters prevailing (see Section 5.2.11).

Scene 12. The contention is made that warmer temperatures produce more fierce storms such as Katrina. The screen is aglow with whistling winds, flooded cities, and people in despair from storm damage. In fact, Al Gore specifically claims that globally warmed Gulf waters were responsible for the increase in Katrina's strength after it left Florida. The implication of the film is that the Earth is besieged by waves of storms of unprecedented intensity. Lewis discussed this issue in some detail. Webster *et al.* (2005) found a doubling of the number of Category 4 and 5 hurricanes in the 15-year period 1990–2004, as compared with 1975–1989. However, this article pointed out that they

“... deliberately limited this study to the satellite era because of the known biases before this period, which means that a comprehensive analysis of longer-period oscillations and trends has not been attempted. There is evidence of a minimum of intense cyclones occurring in the 1970s, which could indicate that our observed trend toward more intense cyclones is a reflection of a long-period oscillation.”

Klotzbach (2006) found only a 10% growth in global Category 4 and 5 hurricanes from 1986–1995 to 1996–2005, of which most were in the Southern Hemisphere. In another publication, Klotzbach said:

“These findings indicate that there has been very little trend in global tropical cyclone activity over the past twenty years, and therefore, that a large portion of the dramatic increasing trend found by Webster *et al.* and Emanuel is likely due to the diminished quality of the datasets before the middle 1980s. One would expect that if the results of Webster *et al.* and Emanuel were accurate reflections of what is going on in the climate system, then a similar trend would be found over the past twenty years, especially since SSTs have warmed considerably (about 0.2°C–0.4°C) during this time period.”

Lewis refers to a website produced by Patrick Michaels¹ that argues that production of strong hurricanes is cyclic and was also high in the 1950s, and that no attribution of storm intensity to global warming can properly be made.

Robinson, Robinson, and Soon (2007) present data that show that the number of tornados in the U.S. has been on a downward trend from 1950 to 2005. They also show that there has been no statistical increase in the annual number of Atlantic hurricanes that make landfall from 1900 to 2005. The period after 1998 has been relatively high, but there is no evidence yet that this is any more than a fluctuation of the same magnitude as has occurred previously. Similarly, the annual number of violent Atlantic hurricanes shows no statistical trend from 1945 to 2005, although the period since 1995 has been above average. It is impossible to tell whether this is just a

¹ <http://www.capmag.com/article.asp?ID=4418>

fluctuation of the same magnitude as has occurred previously, or whether it is the early emergence of a new trend.

These are issues that require further study. But Al Gore is sure he has the answers.

Scene 13. In a personal note, Al Gore describes his disappointment at losing the presidency, but mentions that this led him to re-devote himself to environmental issues.

Scene 14. In the next scene, all the vagaries of climate fluctuation such as heavy rains and drought in any and all regions were blamed on global warming. This section begins with a bar chart, but it was not clear what is plotted. Floods in India and China and desertification in Africa, you name it, were all attributed to CO₂. Striking photos of Lake Chad in Africa (before and after) show boats lined up at the shore of a dry lake. Lewis concluded that “Lake Chad’s decline probably has nothing to do with global warming” based on a scientific study that attributed the Lake’s condition to “a combination of regional climate variability and societal factors such as population increase and overgrazing.”

Scene 15. Al Gore returned to the scenes of his youth, his double life in a Washington apartment, and a Midwest farm. He describes his idyllic life on the farm in a climate that “was unchanged since the last ice age.” This, of course, is misleading, when one considers the LIA, the MWP, and the various fluctuations in the Holocene (see Sections 1.3 and 2.1).

Scene 16. Next, he discusses the Arctic. He conveys the impression that the entire Arctic is warming uniformly, whereas the warming is variable as we showed in Section 3.2.3. There is evidence of a significant reduction in the Arctic ice pack, but as we pointed out in Section 7.3, wind patterns and other factors than temperature may be playing a significant role in this regard.

Scene 17. He presents a likely explanation for some of the sudden climate changes experienced at the transition from the last ice age to the Holocene. However, he states this as a firm fact, rather than the speculation that it is.

Scene 18. We see Ronald Reagan, George Bush Sr., and Senator Imhof making idiotic statements arguing against protection of the environment, although global warming and conventional pollution seem not to be distinguishable here. The conclusion Gore reaches is that the public (and its leaders) are not yet convinced.

Scene 19. Here, Al Gore blames most of the afflictions of humankind (beetles, mosquitoes, vermin, flu, tuberculosis, West Nile virus, etc.) on global warming.

Scene 20. The devastation of coral reefs is presented. Lewis discusses this issue in some detail. Arguments can be made on either side.

Scene 21. Al Gore makes it seem as if the entire Antarctica Ice Sheet is almost ready to disintegrate. He repeats the phrase: “Scientists were astonished!” However, as we showed in Sections 3.2.3.1 and 7.3, most of the endangered part of Antarctica is the Peninsula, and the East Antarctic Ice Sheet is actually growing faster than the West Antarctic Ice Sheet is diminishing. He shows “moulins” in Greenland (see Figure 7.4, color section). He then discusses sea level rise and describes the effects of flooding from a putative 20 to 40-foot rise in sea level. China, India, Holland, and New York would be inundated.

Sea level rise is discussed in Section 7.3. Sea level rise is the most credible potential impact of global warming, and future reductions in the Greenland Ice Sheet are of greatest concern. Fortunately, there is some evidence that as losses occur at the margins of this ice sheet, more ice is being added (via snow) to the center. Nevertheless, this needs careful monitoring. While the effect of future global warming on the Greenland Ice Sheet is a legitimate concern, the connection of this warming to the CO₂ greenhouse effect remains uncertain. Figure A.2 shows that the current trend in sea level rise has persisted for 150 years, and began long before the rise in CO₂ emissions. As we mentioned previously, 84% of greenhouse gas production took place after 1940. This trend has not been affected by the great increase in CO₂ emissions after 1940 (Robinson, Robinson, and Soon, 2007).

Scene 22. Al Gore then visits China with its “huge coal resources”. He points out that China is rapidly becoming a leading CO₂ generator. In the process, he once again shows black smoke billowing from Chinese power plants, which as we have shown previously, is not CO₂. One must wonder why Al Gore supports Kyoto, which absolves China from any controls on CO₂ emissions. Al Gore tries to mitigate the Chinese emissions by presenting them on a per capita basis but in less than 10

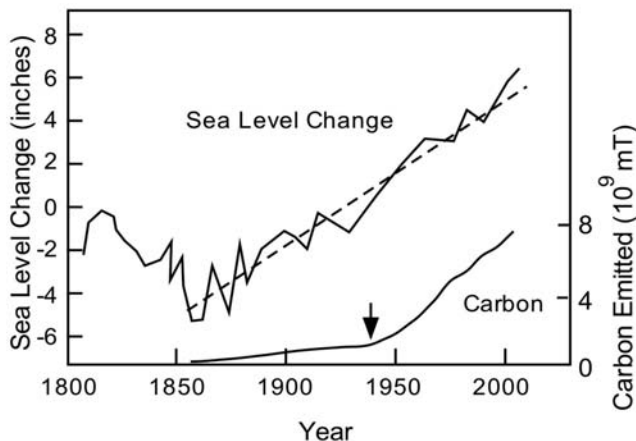


Figure A.2. Comparison of timing of sea level rise with timing of carbon emissions. The vertical arrow shows the transition point for more rapid carbon emission. Adapted from Robinson, Robinson, and Soon (2007).

years, China will be the world's worst CO₂ emitter. In addition, China is the world leader in conventional pollution.²

Scene 23. Al Gore traces the growth of world population during his lifetime from 2 billion to 6.6 billion with the prospect of it reaching 9 billion by the time he dies. He rightly emphasizes that this population growth has strained the Earth's capacity to provide food, water, and natural resources to the people of the world. However, he makes no proposal to place international constraints on family size, which is likely to be a critical need in mitigating future global warming.

Scene 24. Here, Al Gore diverts to the subject of tobacco, and his sister's untimely death from lung cancer. He uses this as an illustration of the fact that human nature often requires a long time to deal with a problem, but in the case of global warming, he asserts that we don't have time.

Scene 25. Al Gore asserts that essentially the entire science community agrees with his precepts regarding global warming as evidenced by a survey of 928 scientific articles. This argument is like: "30,000,000 Frenchmen Can't Be Wrong." While there are a number of contrary references, Al Gore is correct that the overwhelming majority of climatologists are concerned about global warming, and most of them believe the CO₂-induced greenhouse effect as a major factor. Solar physicists are less prone to endorse CO₂ and tend to lean toward solar variations as at least a contributor to climate change. Some climatologists have emphasized changes in the oceans as a major factor in climate change. However, climate modelers have been fairly unanimous in emphasizing temperature growth since the LIA and the role of the greenhouse effect in producing this warming.

Al Gore points out that the oil and gas lobby opposes all efforts to reduce carbon emissions and mentions an egregious case of a Bush appointee in "cahoots" with the oil and gas lobby. He also points out the actions of NASA and EPA Administrators in changing publications by scientists to conform to Republican political prejudices. In this, he is certainly correct. In fact, it is most strange that the far right in American politics seems to uniformly disbelieve global warming, but the connection to their other agenda (Christianization of America, anti-abortion, and low taxes for the wealthy) is difficult to understand.

However, Al Gore does not mention that

- (i) Climatologists need funding for their work and they are unlikely to obtain funding if they don't identify a major problem facing humanity.
- (ii) Like earthquake analysts who are always predicting the "big one is coming",

² With the current emphasis on greenhouse gases, we seem to have forgotten about conventional pollution (nitrogen and sulfur oxides, soot, ozone depletion, etc.). The satellite picture of Chinese pollution at http://visibleearth.nasa.gov/view_rec.php?id=1036 demonstrates the extent of conventional pollution from China. In Graham Greene's book *Our Man in Havana*, the War Office is delighted to find a new super-weapon because "it will make the atomic bomb a conventional weapon," and "nobody worries about conventional weapons."

climatologists tend to be alarmists to call attention to the importance of their work.

- (iii) The climatologists who use proxies to infer historical temperatures and derive global average temperatures are close-knit and have often co-published with one another. This *paleo-climatological group* has prevented valid criticism of their work from being published (see Section 2.2.3.7).
- (iv) Those who generate global climate models use the world's biggest computers for which funding can only be justified to investigate a crisis.
- (v) Most of the criticism of global-warming alarmism appears on Internet "blogs" which is ignored by the elite climatological science community. Yet, some of this criticism is valid.
- (vi) Finally, the validity of a scientific theory is not a matter of voting (Foster, 2001).

Scene 26. We are treated to a view of more billowing black smoke. This is followed by a picture of scales with gold bars on one side, and the Earth on the other side. We are asked to choose between making money and saving the Earth. However, we are also assured that by saving the Earth we will also create wealth, although the details seem muddled.

He then suggests approaches to reduce emissions by increasing the efficiency of vehicles, buildings, appliances, etc., carbon sequestration, expansion of renewable energy. He points out the terrible disparity of mileage requirements for American cars vs. Europe and Asia. In this respect, he is right. American gasoline is too cheap, and cars are too big and heavy and too powerful. Even if you don't believe in global warming, the balance of payments and America's dependence on OPEC dictate that the U.S. needs to downsize vehicles and raise the price of gasoline. Increasing the efficiency of systems and renewable energy is vital and requires expanded tax incentives. Carbon sequestration needs further study. All of these steps are good for America and the world. Here, Al Gore is on target, independently of greenhouse gases.

Unfortunately, Al Gore concludes this scene with a strong endorsement of the Kyoto accords, which as we show in Chapter 8, is ill-conceived, impractical, and grossly unfair.

Scene 27. Al Gore closes with a pep talk. He mentions all of the crises that have faced the U.S., including the revolutionary war in 1776, the Civil War, women's suffrage, World War II, going to the Moon, conquering polio, and restoring the ozone layer. He says that if we put our minds and hearts to it, we can deal with global warming. However, in all the examples given, there was a clear-cut problem of known dimensions, whereas in global warming everything is much more nebulous.

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Index

Figures are **bold**, tables are *italic*, and color figures are **extra bold**

- Aerosols
 - and temperature dip 1940–1978, 68, 113, 122–3, **124**, 125, 138, 201, 240, 246–8, 256–9, 336, 339
 - sulfur emissions, 122–3, **124**, **Figure 3.14**
- Alarmists, 41, 53, 56, 68, 90, 93–5, 98, 113, 122, 127–9, 138, 216, 277, 291–3, 294, 295–7, 313, 335–9
- Albedo, 31–2, 46–7, 50, 118, 125, 202, 221, 223, **224**, 225, 231–6
- An Inconvenient Truth* (AIT), 341–9
- Antarctic temperatures, 5, 31, 44, 114–118, 120–2, 205, 264, 271–2, 298–312, **347**, **Figure 7.7**
- Arctic temperatures, 38, 66–9, 114–5, 118–122, 302, 346
- Aurorae, 155–7, 184, **186**, 219, 293, 337
- Blogs, 83, 90–95
- Boreholes, 6–8, 10–11, **37**, 64–5, **66**
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
 - and carbon cycle, 197, 199, 266, **267**, 268, 269–270
 - and carbon emissions, 227–8
 - and ¹⁴C in tree rings, 156–7
 - and climate models, 48–49, 113, 122, 172, 200–1, 203–4, 216–222
 - constraints from finite fossil fuel resources, 288–9, 293
 - and energy usage, 282–7
 - and global warming, 3–4, 31, 93, 96–97, 113, 115, 121, 233, 238, 258–9, 276–7, 280, **281–2**, 295–7, 309, 334–7
 - historical atmospheric concentration, 264, **265–6**, 274, **275**, 276, **310**
 - role in ice ages and deglaciation, 13, 21–23, 58
 - and Kyoto, 318–327
 - measured atmospheric concentration, 263, **264–5**
 - and ocean warming, 112, 305, 306
 - projections for future, 123, **277–281**, 298, 312
 - role in tree fertilization, 77–78, 83, 85
 - variation in glacial cycles, **266**, 271–4
 - and volcanoes, 246
- China, **59–66**, 106–7, 123–4, 228, 319–324
- ClimateAudit Blog, 90–93
- Climate instability, 261–2
- Climate models
 - and aerosols, 122–5
 - climate sensitivity parameter, 201–5, 237–8
 - clouds, 123, 234–6, 253, 257
 - description, 252–4
 - effect of greenhouse gases, 216–7, 218, 219–223, 276–7
 - effect of land use, 46–50, 228, 232
 - estimates of future temperature rise, **280–2**, 293, 319, 325, 336, 348–9
 - and estimation of historical TSI, 170–1, 182, 199–201, 208
 - IPCC view, 254–6
 - limitations of, 13, 93, 113–6, 138, 257–261, 293, 336–339
 - and MWP, 46–50
 - and oceans, 243, 246
 - testing proxies, 88
 - and tropospheric temperatures, 134–8
 - and volcanoes, **249–252**, 253, 280
- Climate sensitivity parameter, 201–5, 208, 237–8, 248

- Diurnal temperature range, 106, 120, 138, **139**, 140, 226, 228
- Earth's heat balance
see also Greenhouse effect; Land clearing and aerosols, 122
 and clouds, 215–221, 234–6, 253
 and Earth albedo, 31–2, 46–7, 50, 118, 125, 202, 221, 223–5, 231–6
 and ice ages, 18, 21, 24
 and ice sheets, 119–120
 major heat flows, 7, **213**, 215, **216**, 239
 and ocean emissivity, 225
 and oceans, 112, 115, 141, 205, 228, 235–238, **239**, 240
 and sudden climate change, 27–30
 and urban heat islands, 106, 131, 140, 142, 225, 227–8, 228–230
 and volcanoes, 48, **249–252**, 253, 280
 heat capacity and time constant, 205, 226, 228, 232, 236–238, 249
 heat content of oceans, 205, 228, 235–240
- El Niño, 140–1, 222, 241–6, 300
- Energy and climate, 278, 282, 283, **284–5**, 286, **287–8**, 289, 331
- ENSO (El Niño–Southern Oscillation), 242–5
- Faculae, 146–8, 159–162, 166, 174, 176–7, **Figure 4.6**
- Fossil fuel
 and aerosols, 122
 and ¹⁴C in tree rings, 156, 198
 limits on carbon emissions, 269–270, 280–286, **287–8**, 289, 293, 313–4, 325–8, 336–7, 340
 and production of CO₂, 266–269, 277, 281–6, **287–8**
- Glaciers, **33–34**, 42–43, 56, **57**, 58–59, 115, 205, 296, 303–4, 342, **343**
- Global average temperature (concept of)
 and climate sensitivity parameter, 202
 and GCMs, 276–7
 MBH model, 69, 70, 97–98
 sea surface temperatures, 103
 utility of, 11, 108–9, 240, 334, 338, 344
- Global climate models *see* Climate models
- Greenhouse effect
 and Arctic temperatures, 120–121
 and climate forcing, **217–8**
 in climate models, 199–202, 253–6, 257–9
 and climate sensitivity parameter, 204
 description, 211, 212, **213–4**
 and Earth temperature, 172, **213–4**, 238, 276–7, 292–3, 297
 vs. land clearing, 123–4, 232–3
 vs. ocean changes, 244–6
 projections of future temperature rise, 277–283, **284**, 309, 311–4
 and tropospheric temperatures, 134–8, 225–6
 and 20th century temperature dips, 68, 121–5
 and 20th century temperature rise, 96, 112–3, 142
 vs. urban heating, 142, 225–231
 and water vapor, 115, 216–223
- Greenhouse gases (GHG)
see also Carbon dioxide
 absorption by, 216, **217–8**, 221
 and climate models, 202, 215
 CO₂ vs. water vapor, 115, 216–223
 description, 5, 201, 216, 219
 in ice cores, 5, 31, 264, **265**, 271–3, **275**, 276–7
 methane, 26, 216–7, 293, 297, **298**, 306, 314
 and public policy, 317–324, 325–8, 330–331
 in sudden climate changes, 26
- Greenland, 5, 15, 25–7, 32, 44, 115, 118–120, 122, 151, 197, 205, 256, 271, 293, 298, **301**, 302–304, **305–306**, 307–312, **347**, **Figures 7.4 and 7.6**
- Heat capacity of Earth, 205, 226, 228, 232, 236–238, 249
- Hockey stick
 and LIA, 56
 criticisms, 76–77, **78–80**, 81, **82**, 83–88, 89, 90, 93–98, 129, 206, 208, 275, 291–3, 313, 335–9
 McIntyre and McKittrick (M&M), 52, 76–77, **78–80**, **82**, 83, 87, 88, 90, **91–92**, 93–98
 sources of, 62–64, **69–73**, 74–76, 170, 173, 194, 201, **Figures 2.25 to 2.27**, **Figure 7.8**
 Wegman, 70, 81–83, 86
- Holocene
 climate, 26, **32–38**, 39, 57–58, 64–65, **91**, 255–6, 291, **296–7**, 307, 333, 338
 CO₂ concentration, 264–5, 267–9
 TSI during, 195–9
- Ice Age
 and CO₂, 31, 205, 264, 271, 276–7, **310**, 336, 344
 and ocean circulation, 24–25
 causes of, **18–22**, 23–25, 256
 cosmos theory, 23–24
 description, 11–16, **17**, 261, 333, 336, **Figure 1.5**
 Earth's orbit variations, **18–20**, 21–23, **Figure 1.12**
- Ice core data
 and CO₂, 5, 31, 264, **265**, 271–3, **275**, 276–7
 description, 4–6, **12–13**
 and Earth orbit variation, **22**
 and sudden climate change, 25–26
 and sunspot reconstruction, 151, 193, 198
- Iceland, 38, 44–45, 68, **69**, 318–9
- Ice sheets, 4–5, 11–16, **17**, 18–32, 118–122, 205, 261, 293, 297–311, **Figures 7.4, 7.6 and 7.7**
- Impacts of global warming
 alarmists, 86, 114, 291–3, 294, 295, 325–331
 global temperature rise, 312–4
 IPCC, 114

- naysayers, 295–8
 precipitation, 314–5
 sea level rise, 298–312
 storms, 294, 307, 345
- Inter-government Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
 and climate models, 114, 253–260
 and greenhouse gases, 216, 219–222, **278–9**, **282**
 and hockey stick, 76, 82, 90, **91**
 and impacts of global warming, 95, 127, **283**, **288**, 292–3, 306–8, 311–4, 322, 337
- Kyoto Protocol, 317–325, 331, 337, **347**, 349
- Land use/Land clearing (LCLU)
 and albedo, 223–5
 and carbon emissions, 198, 268
 and climate change, 226, 231–2, 233, 267, 276
 and humidity changes, 219
 and MWP, 46, **47–48**, 49–50
 and temperature measurement, 104–5, 334
 and urban heat islands, 228
- Land cover, 32, 47, **48**, 49, 50, 85, 105, 231
- Little Ice Age (LIA)
 anecdotal inferences, 44–46
 and China data, 61
 and CO₂, 276–7
 description, 41–43, 55–60, 119, 335,
Figures 2.19a and 2.19b
 effect of land use on, 46–50, 225, 231
 evidence against, 54, 71, 83–85, **91**, 181, 292
 evidence for, **33–34**, 39, 42–44, 55, **57**, 63, 67,
 75, 94, 98, 201, 292
 and the “good old days”, 339, **343**, 344
 and Iceland data, 68–69
 and solar irradiance, 158, 182, 206
- Maunder Minimum (MM)
 and climate models, 200–201, 253
 description, 155–159
 and solar irradiance models, 161–2, 164, 170,
 173, 175, 177–9, 183, 194–5, 207–9
- MBH model
 criticisms, 70–71, 76–77, **78–80**, 81, **82**, 83–88,
 89, **92**, 97
 model, 53, 69–71, **72–73**, 74–76, 83, 97
- McIntyre and McKittrick (M&M), 76–77, **78–80**,
82, 83, 87, 88, 90–91, **92**, 93–98, 335
- Medieval Warm Period (MWP)
 anecdotal inferences, 44–46
 and China data, 63
 description, 41–43, 46, 335
 effect of land use on, 46–50
 evidence against, 41, 50–54, 71, 75, 83–85, 181
 evidence for, **33**, 39, 41–44, 55, **57**, 92, 94, 98,
 158, 201, 292
 and solar irradiance, 158, 182, 206
- Methane, 298
- Naysayers, 31, 90, 113, 122, 135, 219, 243, 272,
 295–8, 308, 337, 344
- Oceans
 role in climate change, 38, 141, 142, 223–4,
 234–6, 254–5, 257
 and carbon cycle, 197, 264–274
 and climate models, 252–3
 emissivity, 225
 and ENSO, 240–6
 heat content and capacity, 205, 228, 235–238,
239, 240
 role in heat distribution on Earth, 7
 and ice ages, 11, 16, **18**, 21, 24–26, 45, 262, 299
 and sea ice, 302–3
 sea level rise, 280, 293, 297, 300–312, 337, **347**
 sea temperatures, 101, 103, 108, 111–5, 126, 129,
 131–2, **136**
 role in sudden climate shift, 24–32, 38–39,
 241–6, 334–5
- Pacific Ocean, 29, 38, 241–6, 334, 345
- Paleo-climate group, 53, 75–76, 83, 86–95, 95,
 335, 349
- Pollen proxies, 6, 25, **34–35**
- Population, 283
- Principal component analysis (PCA), 62, 71, 76–
 77, 82, 94–97
- Proxies
 boreholes, 6–8, 11, 37, 64, **66**
 challenges in using, 10–11, 53–55, 71–78, 80–90,
 109, **Figures 2.9a, 2.19a, 2.19b, 2.25,**
2.26, 2.27 and 2.34
 and climate, 13, 41–44, 46, 49–50, **51–52**, 53,
 60–61
 corals, 6, 8–9, 11, 69, 74
 description, 1–9
 glacial sediments, **33–34**, **57**
 ice cores, 4–6, **12**, **13**, **22**, 25–26, 31, 151, 193,
 198, 264, **265**, 271–3, **275**, 276–7
 in MBH study, 69–73, 86–87
 plant pollen, 6, 25, **34–35**
 processing proxy data, 9–10, **54–55**, 62–63,
 90–93, 94, 98–99
 sediments
 glacial, **33–34**, **38**, 58
 lake, 38, 58, **62–64**, 66
 ocean, 6, 29, 60, 66, 267, 294–6
 and solar irradiance, 151, 161, 163, 184, 194
 and temperature reconstructions, **72–73**, 74–77,
78–80
 testing with GCMs, 88
 tree rings
 description, 2, 53–5, **59–62**, 74–78, 83
 limitations of, 3–4, 10–11, 53–55, 71–78, 84–5
- Pleistocene, **12–14**, 20
- Precipitation, 3–6, 43, 119–121, 125, 241, 254–5,
 258, 294, 314–5, 342
- Public policy
 Kyoto, 317–325
 public media reports, 74, 98, 291, 295
 Stern Report, 325–330
 U.S. Congress, 330–331

- Sea level rise
 and CO₂ concentration, 273, **310**
 and ENSO, 241–2
 future projections, 280, 293, 297, 300, 304–5,
 306–307, 308–312, 337, **347**
 historical, 299, **301**, 305
 and ice ages, 16
 and ice sheets, 115, 119–122, 298–312,
Figure 7.4
- Sea surface temperature, **38**, 101, 103, 108, 111–
 5, 126, 129, 131–2, **136**
- SOI, 242, **243–4**, 245–6
- Solar cycle, 144–8
- Solar irradiance (TSI)
see also Sunspots
 and climate models, 253, 257
 and climate sensitivity parameter, 202–5
 and cosmos theory of ice ages, 23
 measurements in space, 143, **144**, 145, **146**,
Figure 4.1
 models for, **146**, 147, 176
 reconstructions of past TSI
 based on corona source flux, **190–192**
 based on cosmogenic isotopes, 192–194,
195–6, 197, **198**, 199, **Figures 4.38 and**
4.40
 CQSM, 162–8, **182**
 based on Maunder Minimum temperature,
168–172, 173, **Figure 4.43**
 based on multiple factors, 188, **189–190**
 based on solar cycle duration, **183–8**
 based on stellar HK index, 173–177, **178**, 179,
180, 181, **182**
 based on sunspots and solar cycles, 159,
164–5, 166–168
 and solar cycle, 147–9
 summary and conclusions, 206–9
 and sunspots, 148, 159–172, 176–7, 183–9,
 195–9
 and temperature forcing, **180**, 181, 199,
200–201, 202–205
 effect of volcanoes, 248, **249**
- Southern Ocean Index (SOI)
 description, **239**, 242–3
 sudden change around 1976, **243–4**, 245–6
- Stern Report, 325–330
- Sudden climate changes, 14–16, 22, 25–28,
 30–31, 261–2
- Sulfur emissions, 122–3, **124**, 248, **Figure 3.14**
- Sunspots
see also Solar irradiance
 description, 148, 207–9, 337, **Figures 4.4 to**
4.6
 historical observations, 155–6
 indices, 149, **150–152**, 153
 and proxies, **151**, 156, **Figure 4.12**
 short-term models, 146, 176
 and solar cycle, 144–8
 and stellar HK emission, 174
 and reconstructions of TSI, 159–163, **164–172**,
 176–7, 183–9, 195–9
- Temperature
see also Proxies
 20th century, 101–141
 Antarctic, 114–5, **116–7**, 118
 Arctic, 114, 118–122
 in China, **61–65**
 dip (and aerosols): 1940–1978, 122–3, **124**, 125
 diurnal temperature range, 106, 120, 138, **139**,
 140, 226, 228
 European, **141**, 142
 global (measured), **110**, **111**, **113**, **133**
 hemispheric (measured), **114–5**, **131**,
Figure 3.7
 Holocene, 26, **32–39**, **57**, 58, 64–65, **91**, 255–6,
 291, **296–7**, 307, 333, 338
 in ice ages, 11–16, **17**, **22**
 during the LIA, 33–34, 39, 42–44, **54–55**, **57**, 63,
 67, 71, 75, 83–85, 91, 94, 98, 181, 201, 292
 millennium, 41–100
 during the MWP, 33, 39, 41–44, 50, **51**, 52–53,
54–55, **57**, 71, 75, 83–85, 92, 94, 98, 158,
 181, 201, 292
 projections for the future, **281–2**
 sea surface, 101, 103, 108, 111–5, 126, 129,
 131–2, **136**
 troposphere, 134–5, **136–7**, 138
 U.S. (measured), **110**
- Temperature measurement network
 correction for urban heating, 102, **103**, 106, 108,
 113, 230, **Figure 3.1**
 data processing, **107**
 description, 70, 89, 101–2
 inadequacies of, 104–107, 126, **127–8**, 129–130,
131, 132, **133**, 134
- Tree ring proxies
 and ¹⁴C, 156–7
 description, 2, 53–5, 59, 61, 74–78, 83
 limitations of, 3–4, 10–11, 53–55, 74–78, 84–5
- Urban heat islands
 and climate change, 106, 131, 142, 225, 227–8,
 228–230
 corrections for in temperature data, 102, **103**,
 106, 108, 113, 230
 correlation with CO₂ sources, 227–8
 description, **229**
 and diurnal temperature range, 106, 228, **229**
 magnitude of heat generated, 230–231
- Volcanoes
 description, 246, 247, 248, **249–250**, 251, 252
 effect on climate, 48, **249–250**, 251, 252, 253, 280
 explosive index, 247, 251–2
- Younger Dryas event, 16, 26, 28–30, 32