

RECENT CLIMATE OBSERVATIONS: DISAGREEMENT WITH  
PROJECTIONS

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*Reprinted from*

ENERGY &  
ENVIRONMENT

VOLUME 20 No. 4 2009

MULTI-SCIENCE PUBLISHING CO. LTD.  
5 Wates Way, Brentwood, Essex CM15 9TB, United Kingdom

## RECENT CLIMATE OBSERVATIONS: DISAGREEMENT WITH PROJECTIONS

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### ABSTRACT:

The non-linear trend in *Rahmstorf et al. [2007]* is updated with recent global temperature data. The evidence does not support the basis for their claim that the sensitivity of the climate system has been underestimated.

Using mean global temperature and sea level measurements up to 2006, *Rahmstorf et al. [2007]* plotted a non-linear trend line and noted its termination in the upper part of the range of projections [*IPCC 2001*]. They proposed three hypotheses to explain this apparent change in trend – intrinsic climate variability, additional forcings, or heightened CO<sub>2</sub> sensitivity. Even though they acknowledged considerable uncertainty, without calculating a quantitative estimate of confidence, they clearly preferred the third hypothesis suggesting, “underestimation of the climate sensitivity to CO<sub>2</sub> (i.e., model error)”. Figure 1 replicates their methodology, using new global mean temperature data points for 2007 and 2008. The trend line now turns down and terminates well within the limits of the IPCC projections. A recent reevaluation of the data indicates a reduction in the rate of sea level rise since 2003 [*Cazenave et al. 2008*]. These recent observations seem to disagree with their preferred hypothesis.

Their assessment of recent global temperature trends was based on the non-linear series fitting methodology called singular spectrum analysis (SSA) [*Moore et al. 1995*]. Statistical uncertainty expands considerably at the terminus of a non-linear trend line due to the reduction in effective data points and arbitrary choices for boundary constraints [*Mann 2004*]. Based on the updated trend, *Rahmstorf et al. [2007]* appears to make a statistical Type I error – mistaking a random deviation for a significant change. Despite the lapse in statistical rigor, *Rahmstorf et al. [2007]* has been widely cited in support of more urgent action on emission controls [*e.g. Garnaut 2008*]. On the contrary, it provides an additional case study in support of greater due diligence when using peer-reviewed scientific publications for public policy formation [*McKittrick and McCullough. 2009*].

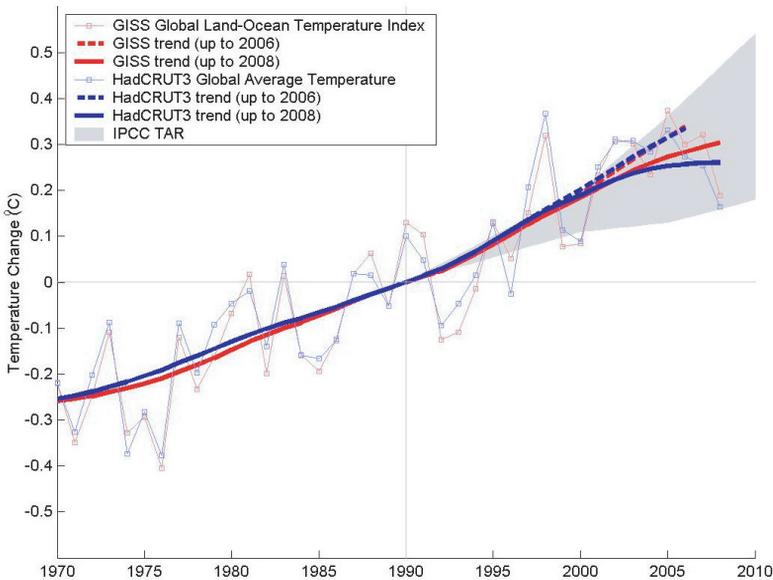


Fig. 1: Annual global mean of land and ocean combined surface temperature from GISS (red) and the Hadley Centre, Climatic Research Unit, (blue) with their trends to 2006 (dashed) and trends to 2008 (solid) as produced by the nonlinear curve fitting technique, singular spectrum analysis (SSA), used in *Rahmstorf et al. [2007]*.

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