



**GLOBAL
WARMING**
WAS IT EVER REALLY A CRISIS?
**THE 2009 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON CLIMATE CHANGE**
MARCH 8 - 10 · NEW YORK · USA
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**Dubious Connections Between Global
Warming and Extreme Weather Events**
The view from South America





- **South America has a great importance in the climate change debate due to the Amazon forest and its proximity to the South Pole**

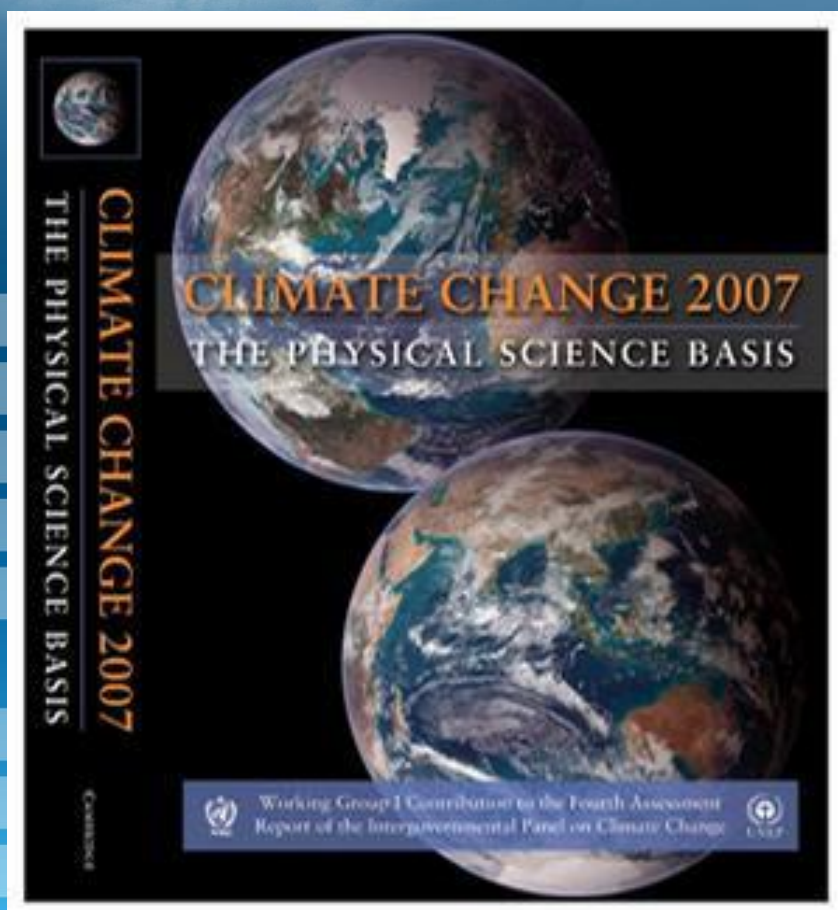




Argentina and Brazil are leading global producers of soybean and corn. Argentina is also one of the leading countries in wheat production. The Southern Cone of South America is one of the world's largest producers of beef.



IPCC AR4



"There is insufficient evidence to determine whether trends exist in... small scale phenomena such as tornadoes, hail, lightning and dust storms". (IPCC AR WG1)





Media scaremongering

Front pages of major
Brazilians newspapers
in the day following
the IPCC report
proclaimed global
warming would bring
the apocalypse



June 30th, 1974

**O Estado de São Paulo
newspaper publishes
an extensive report
forecasting an
imminent ice age**





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Media scaremongering

Os invernos serão cada vez mais frios

GIORGIO E.O. GIACAGLIA

Especial para "O Estado"

Uma das questões ainda contraditórias é a influência da atividade solar sobre os fenômenos meteorológicos. Apesar de grande número de trabalhos já terem sido publicados sobre o assunto, há ainda numerosas questões abertas e vários cientistas discordam da validade de tal relação — pelo menos como fator preponderante. Recentemente, entretanto, foi verificado que, por exemplo, no caso de secas prolongadas, pode-se concluir com bastante segurança sua relação com a atividade solar, principalmente no período de 22 anos, correspondente ao duplo ciclo de atividade solar.

Outro fenômeno observado é a formação de cirros que se segue ao aumento de atividade solar. Estas nuvens são capazes de modificar a radiação atmosférica e produzir mudanças de um grau centígrado por dia, o que é significativo para os fenômenos meteorológicos.

Além disso, há variações meteorológicas comprovadas após dois ou três dias de variações na atividade geomagnética. Outros fatos importantes podem ser relacionados:

- a relação entre a duração do período entre uma estação e outra com o ciclo solar;

- a variação da pressão atmosférica com mudanças de polaridade do campo magnético interplanetário, que é, por sua vez, regulado pela atividade solar;

- relação entre a variação semi-anual do campo magnético terrestre com a mesma variação de ventos e altitudes entre 30 e 65 quilômetros;

- a energia injetada na atmosfera por um aurora boreal é suficiente para provocar instabilidades no sistema de circulação atmosférica;

- a atividade solar provoca mudança na condutividade atmosférica e, portanto, produz uma variação na frequência das tempestades elétricas;

- a atividade solar afeta certamente a alta atmosfera, onde não ocorrem fenômenos meteorológicos. A alta atmosfera, entretanto, interage com a baixa atmosfera, transmitindo-lhe suas variações energéticas. Além do mais, as ondas térmicas emitidas pelo planeta podem ser refletidas pela alta atmosfera, provocando variações sensíveis de temperatura, especialmente se essa refletividade é alterada pela atividade solar.

Contradições

Há, porém, fatos contraditórios, como as discrepâncias entre o ciclo pluviométrico de 11 anos e o ciclo de formação de anéis em árvores, que é de 22 anos. Dever-se-ia esperar que esses ciclos fossem iguais.

É sabido também que a relação entre atividade solar e fenômenos meteorológicos por períodos inferiores a duas semanas — se existir — não é provocada nem pela luminosidade solar nem pela percentagem

Para estabelecer corretamente quais sejam tais relações, será necessário registrar cuidadosamente a entrada de partículas carregadas e de radiação eletromagnética na atmosfera, assim como a quantidade de ozona (presente) a altitudes superiores a 30 quilômetros, e também a variabilidade dos ventos a grandes altitudes na mesosfera e na termosfera.

Tudo isso requer uma campanha intensa de observação e aparelhamento bastante sofisticado, mesmo para países desenvolvidos e ricos. Muitas medidas úteis poderiam, entretanto, ser feitas sistematicamente por pilotos civis e militares em suas viagens de rotina. Além disso, satélites meteorológicos e outros podem fornecer medidas importantes desde que devidamente aparelhadas. Talvez seja possível, modificando artificialmente a quantidade de ozona na atmosfera, verificar as eventuais consequências meteorológicas. De fato, erupções vulcânicas podem ser uma forma natural de provocar tal mudança.

“Winters will be colder and colder”

**Estado de São Paulo newspaper on
June 30th, 1974**





Climate activism

- The Brazilian section of the Greenpeace has released a report blaming global warming on recent droughts, severe storms, tornadoes and flooding in Brazil





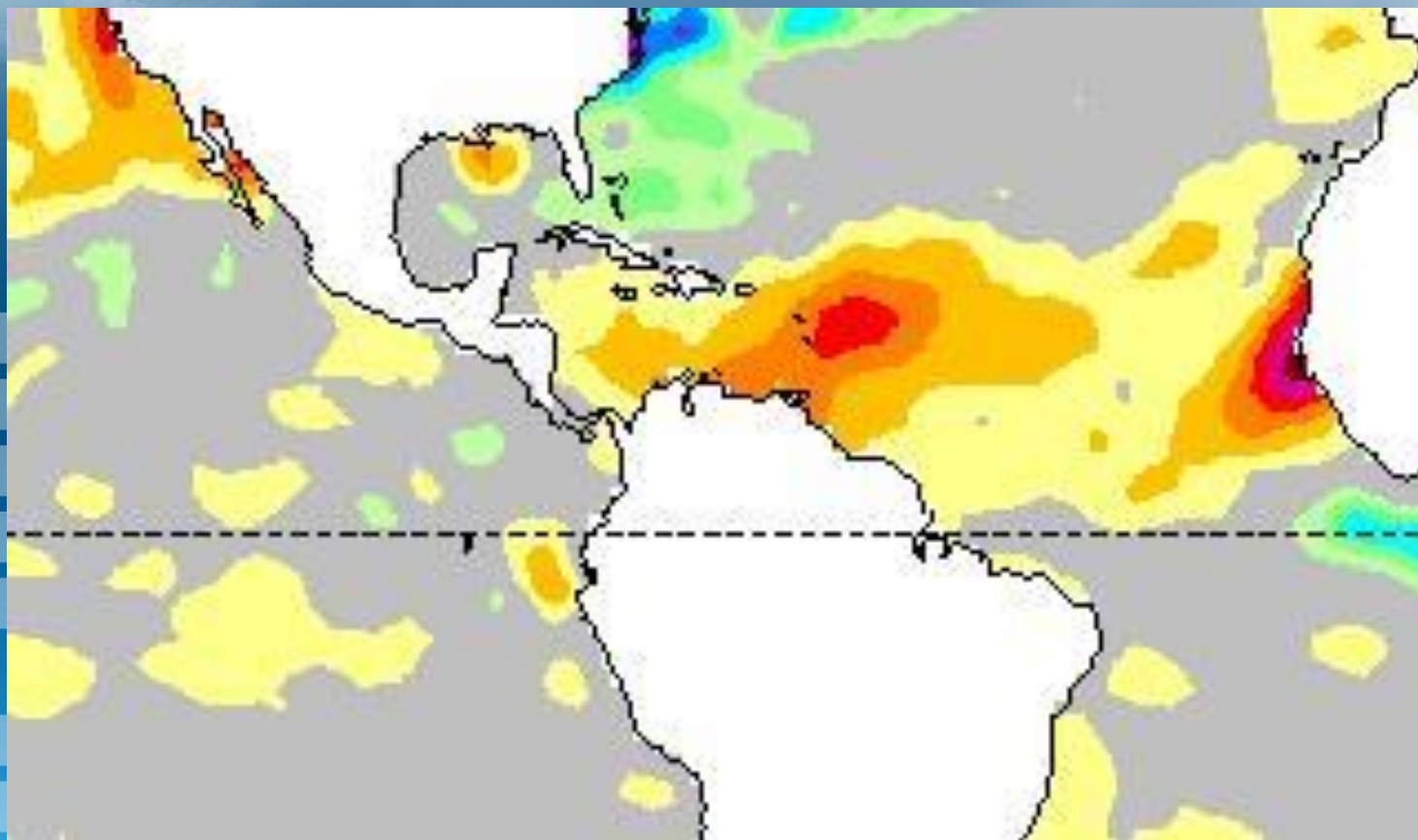
Drought



The 2005 severe drought in the Amazon rain forest was blamed on global warming, but at least ten drought situations worse than the one in 2005 were record in the 20th. century: 1906, 1909, 1916, 1926, 1936, 1958, 1963 1995, 1997 and 1998.



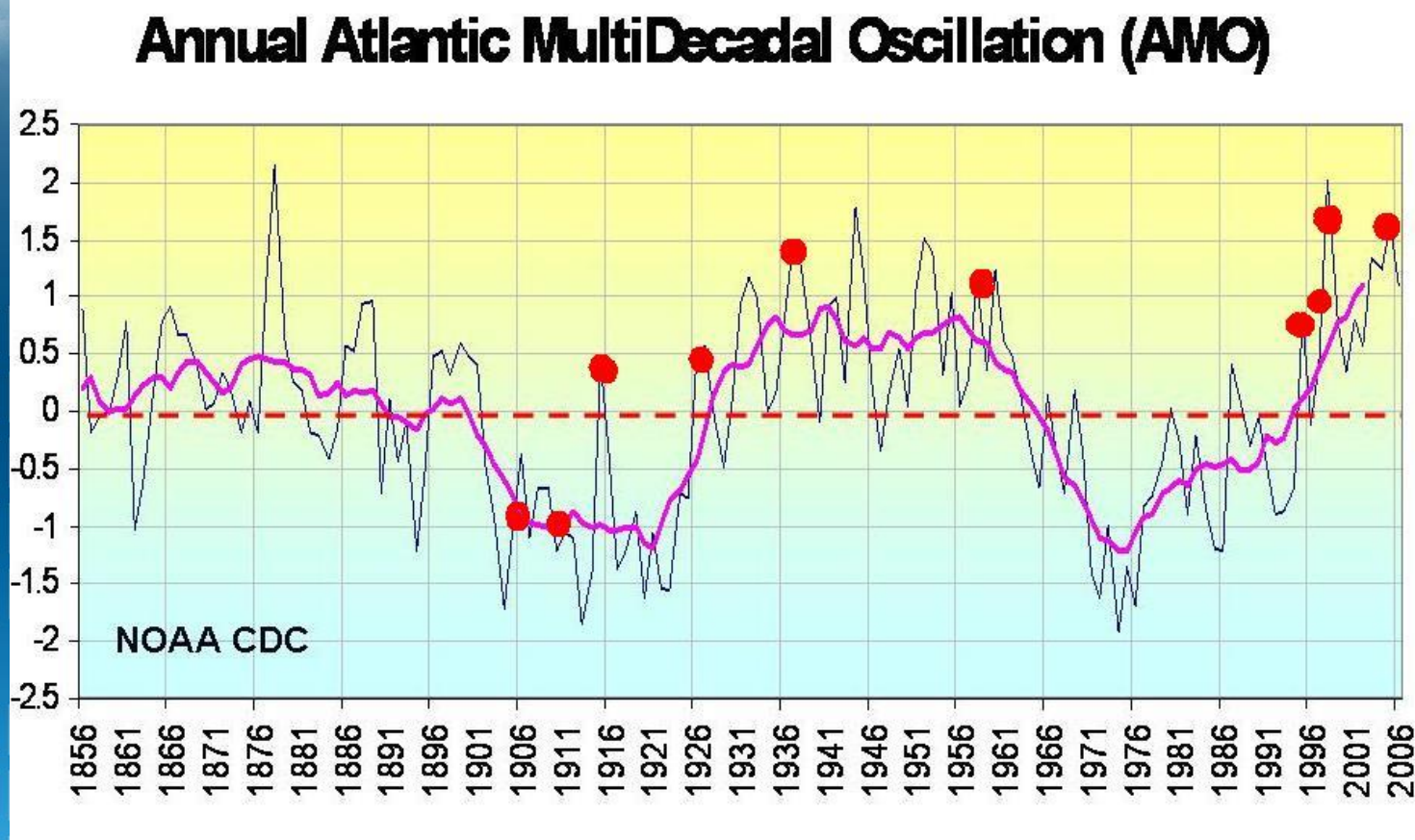
Drought and SST



- **The North Atlantic was very warm in 2005, what also prompted the record hurricane season.**



Amazon drought and AMO



Majority of Amazon droughts took place during warm periods of the North Atlantic and the Caribbean

Drought

- The severe drought of early 2005 in Southern Brazil was also blamed on global warming

Camobi vai ouvir um filho ilustre

O último ato da tragédia de Agudo

DIÁRIO DE SANTA MARIA

ANO 3 - Nº 838 - R\$ 0,75 - QUARTA-FEIRA, 23 DE FEVEREIRO DE 2005 - www.diariodemaria.com.br

A GRANDE SECA



Perdas no campo, preços mais altos na cidade

Corsan avalia se fará racionamento

É permitido cavar poços artesianos?

E o que acontece se Santa Maria decretar situação de emergência?

Sarrago do Vaca-Alevis, que abastece 40% de Santa Maria, está pelo menos 3,10 metros abaixo do nível normal. Nos últimos 60 dias, a parte mais seca costumava ficar abaixo d'água. Corsan deve sobreviver hoje o local, a barragem de Val de Santa e também o lago de Rio Vacaca para avaliar se as reservas são suficientes para evitar um racionamento. Páginas 8 e 9

HOJE TEM CLASSIFICADOS **DIÁRIO**

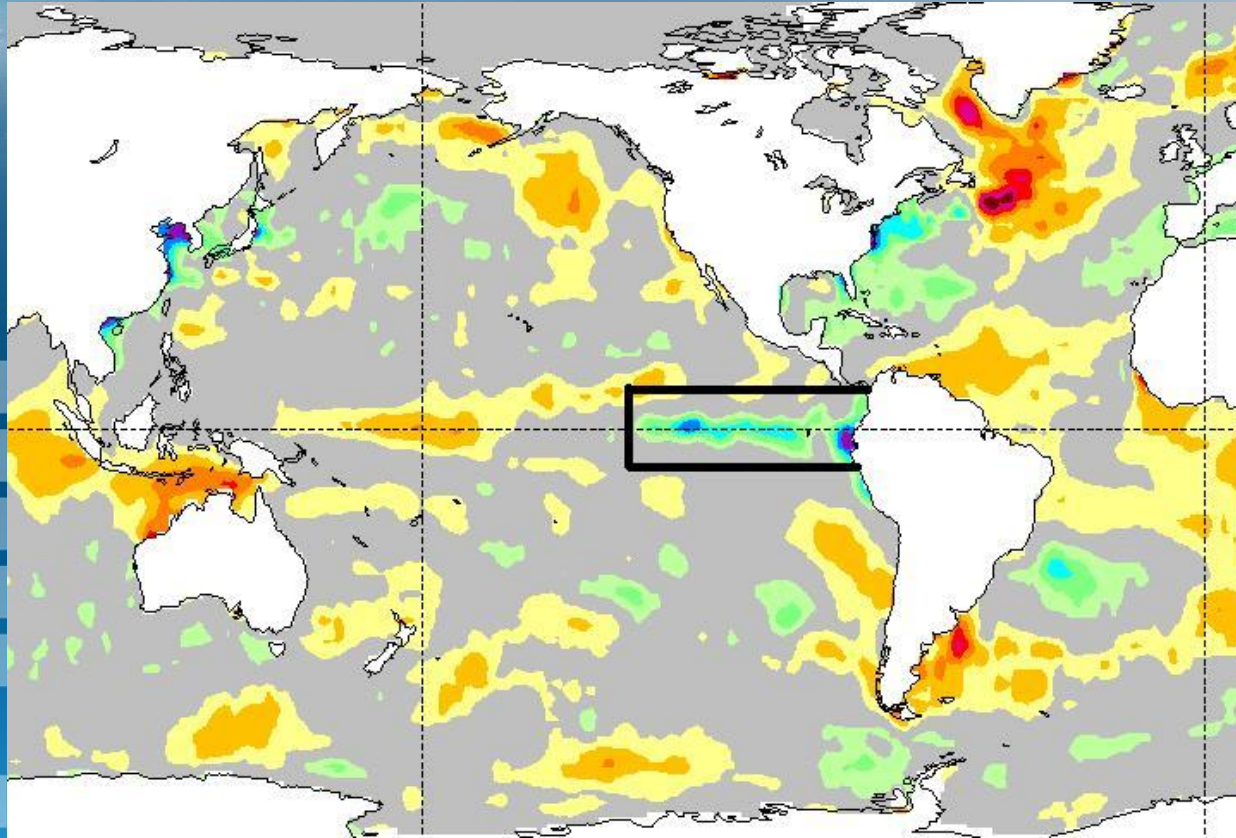
Procurou, achou. Anunciou, vendeu.





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Drought and ENSO



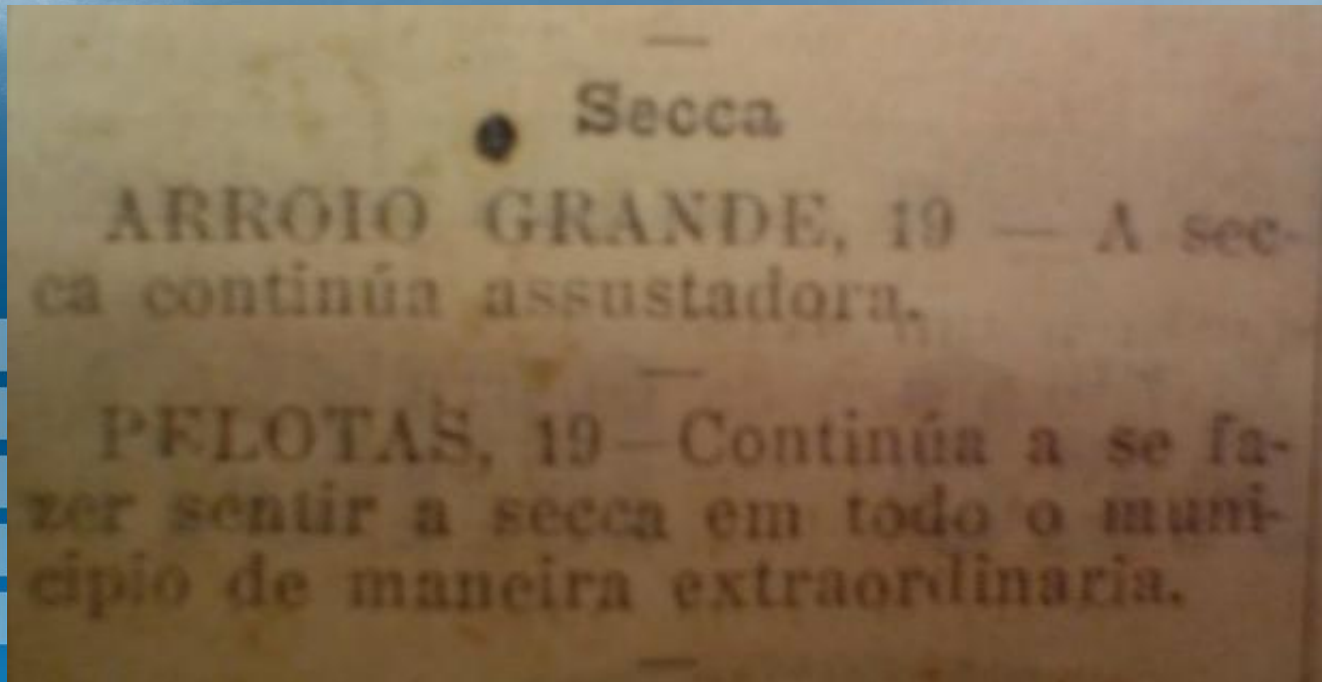
- Despite a La Niña has not been declared, the Eastern Equatorial Region of the Pacific was cool during the severe drought of 2005.





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Drought



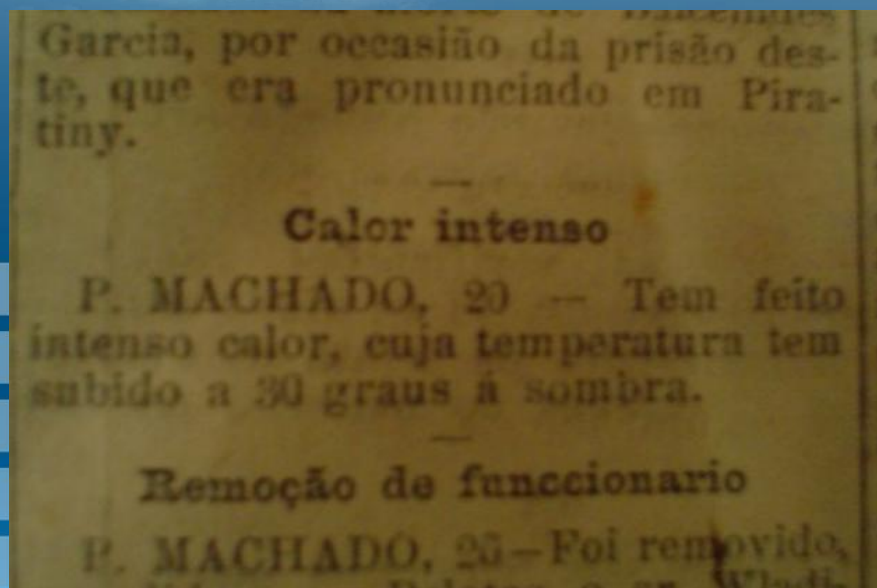
- Droughts and flooding in Southern Brazil are recurrent. "The drought is extraordinary and frightening", reports the Federacao newspaper of January 1917.





Heat waves

- Record high temperatures in Rio Grande do Sul, the southernmost state of Brazil, were recorded in 1917 and 1943. The records remain unbroken in “the global warming era”.



Tornados

- Global warming was indicated as the cause of recent tornadic activity in Southern Brazil. Some experts even claimed tornadores never happened before in this part of Brazil.

PIONEIRO
DIÁRIO DE INTEGRAÇÃO DA SERRA
pioneiro.cltfbb.com.br

CAXIAS DO SUL
Quarta-feira
21 de agosto de 2005
JUNO 1.1 R\$ 9.289

RS 1.50 (R\$) - R\$ 2.00 (SP)

Clima / Serra

TORNADO VARRE CIDADE E FERIU 14

Na noite de segunda-feira, em menos de um minuto ventos de aproximadamente 180 quilômetros horários destruíram 83 prédios e deixaram 14 pessoas feridas em Murtos Capões, cidade localizada ao lado de Vacaria



Como se fosse uma folha ao vento, um furacão capotou por diversos minutos, até parar nos telhados da Câmara de Vereadores. Sábados destruído

Casas inteiras voaram **Como ajudar as vítimas** **Continua alerta de ciclone**

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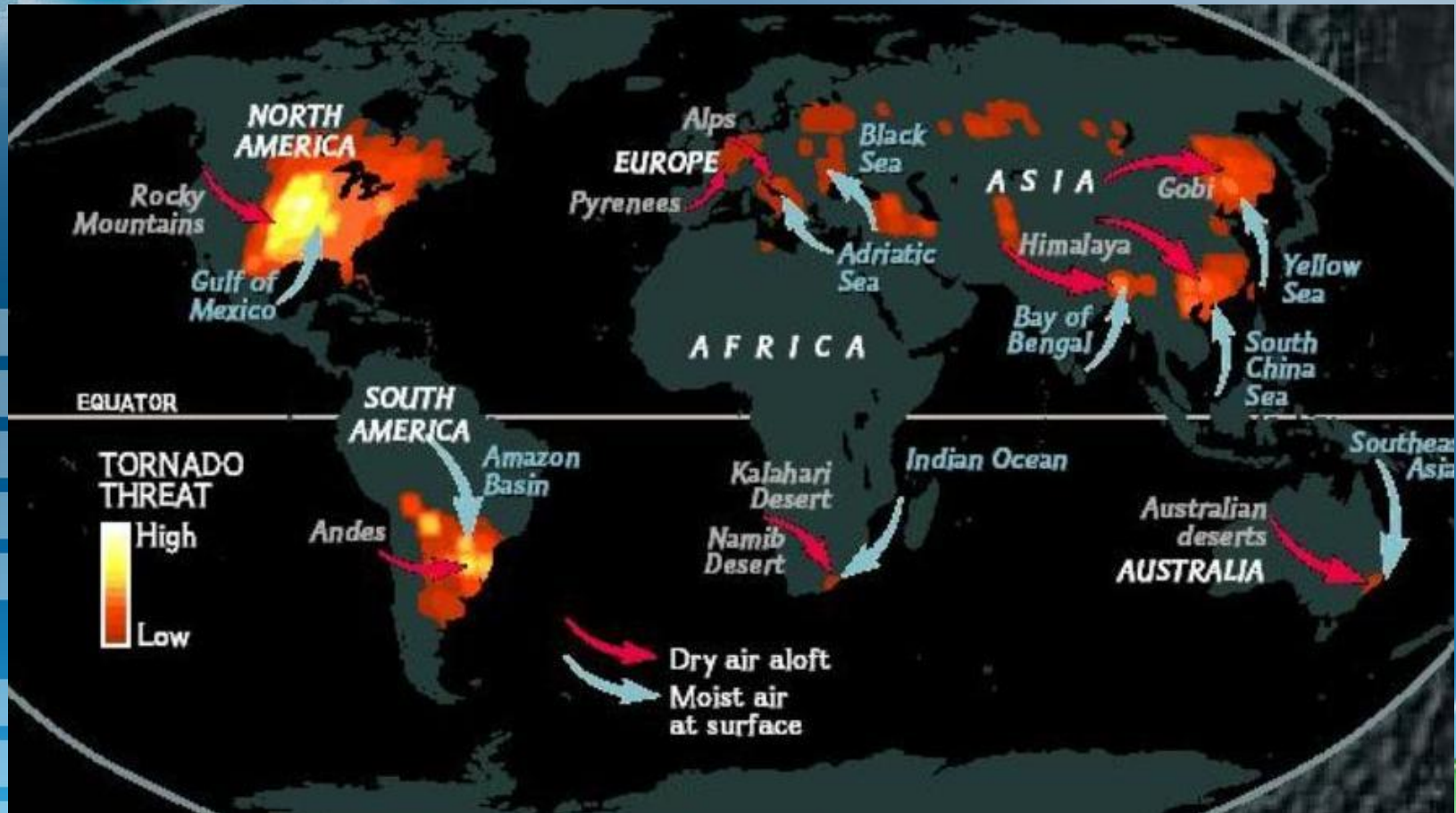
PARABÉNS PELA BRILHANTE TRAJETÓRIA!
CAXIENSE
Teli (041) 211-4838





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Tornadoes



- The Southern Cone of South America is a high risk area for tornadoes and severe storms cannot be blamed on global warming.



- **First tornadic event picture taken in Brazil at the Santa Maria Air Force Base in Rio Grande do Sul (1975)**





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More tornadoes ?



- **More visual recordings of tornadoes due to the new technologies create the idea these events became more common.**





Major tornadoes

- **San Justo, Argentina (1963). Dozens killed and the city flattened by one major tornado.**





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Major tornadoes



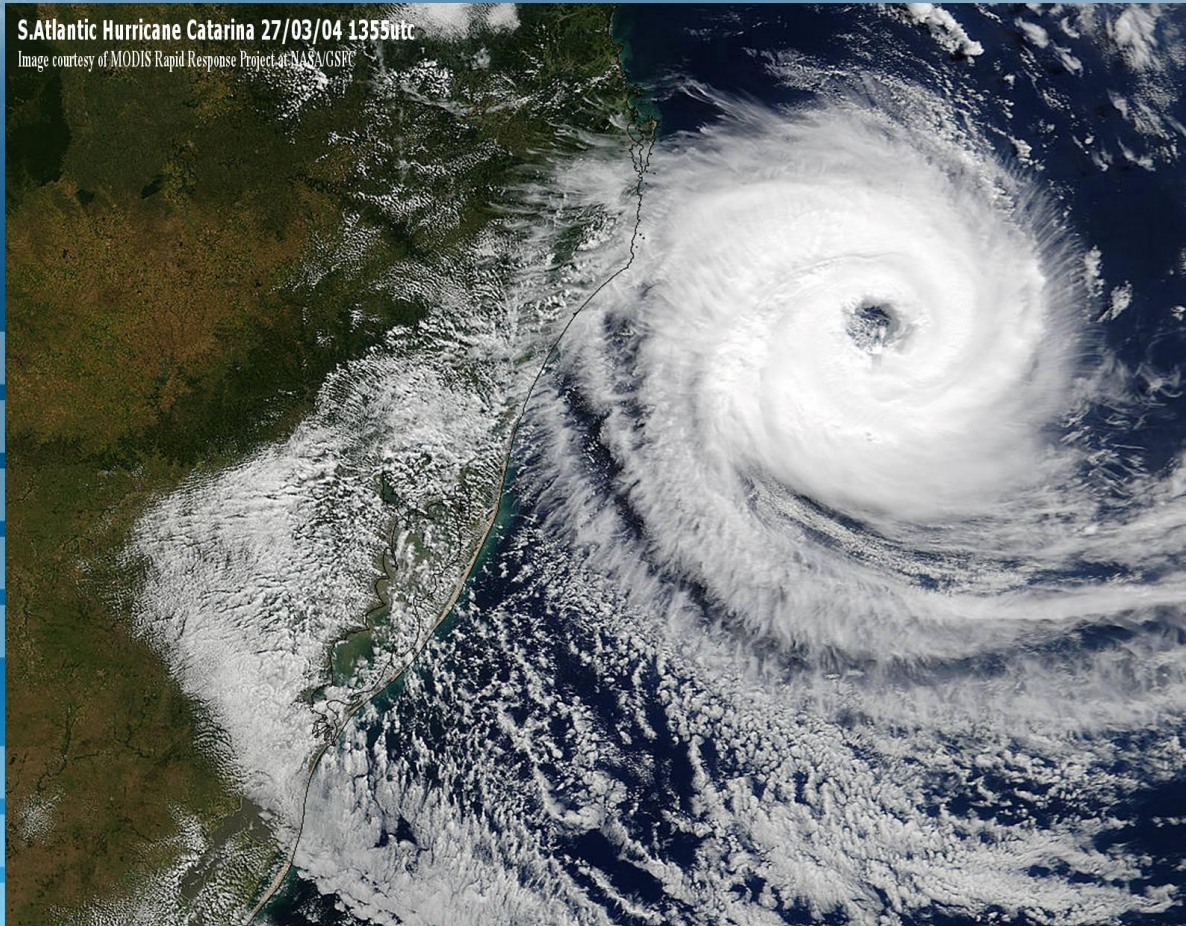
- **Encarnacion (Paraguay) was destroyed by a tornado with hundreds of killed in 1926.**





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Hurricanes



- **Catarina, the first ever recorded hurricane in the South Atlantic or the first to be documented ?**







Hurricanes

CYCLONIC DISTURBANCES IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN.

By ALBERT J. McCURDY, Jr.

Gales of short duration and limited extent prevailed off the Brazilian coast in the first and middle decades of November, as indicated by weather reports received from vessels traversing the southern shipping routes in that month.

The Italian S. S. *Belvedere*, Capt. G. Gladulich, Buenos Aires, toward Trieste, reports a moderate gale experienced in latitude $32^{\circ} 22' S.$, longitude $51^{\circ} 20' W.$, on the 4th. Third Officer I. L. Uich states that the lowest barometric reading observed was 751.5 mm. (29.59 inches), at 8:50 a. m., wind ESE., force 7.

On the same date the American S. S. *Bird City*, Capt. H. Petersen, observer, Mr. Martin Marys, Philadelphia toward Buenos Aires, experienced a strong southerly gale with rough seas. The lowest pressure, 29.79 inches (corrected), was observed at 6:30 p. m., in latitude $31^{\circ} 41' S.$, longitude $51^{\circ} 09' W.$ Gale ended on the 4th, wind SSW. Highest force, 9; shifts SE. to SW.

Moderate to strong gales swept the southern coast of Brazil on the 5th, involving the Belgian S. S. *Londonier*, Capt. F. Paret, Antwerp, bound for Montevideo. Mr. W. R. A. Ezechials, observer, states that at 4 p. m., while in latitude $20^{\circ} 03' S.$, longitude $38^{\circ} 58' W.$, the

- "You have to be extremely arrogant to assume a storm like Catarina hadn't happened in the South Atlantic before the satellite era". Lance Bosart (University at Albany, State University of New York)
- Monthly Weather Review of 1923 describes a possible tropical cyclone off the coast of Northeast Brazil



Hurricanes



- Although Catarina was tagged as a sign of climate change by Gore and some scientists, the waters over which it formed were actually slightly cooler than average. Besides that, it was an atypical summer of drought and much colder than normal temperatures.





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Floods



- Major recent flooding episodes have been blamed on global warming but 200 years of records and historical accounts show they are periodical and more frequent during El Niño events.





Floods

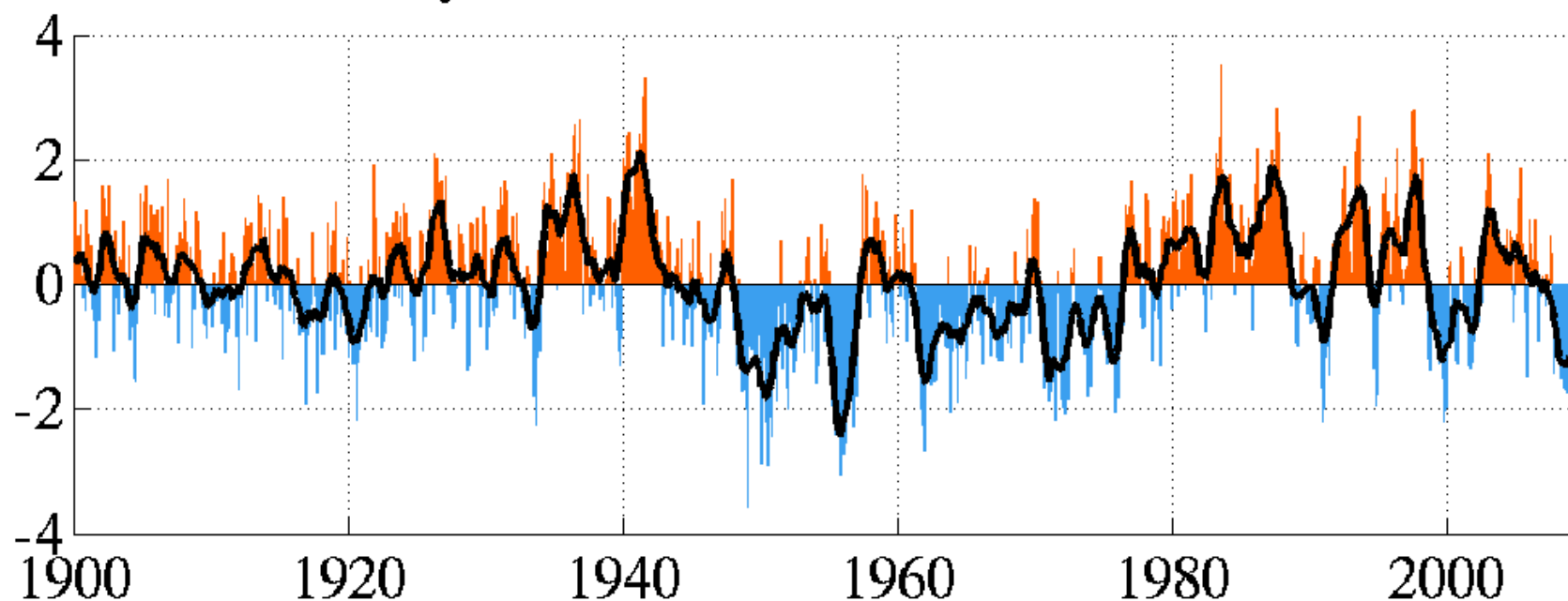


- **1941, the worst flooding of the 20th century in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.**



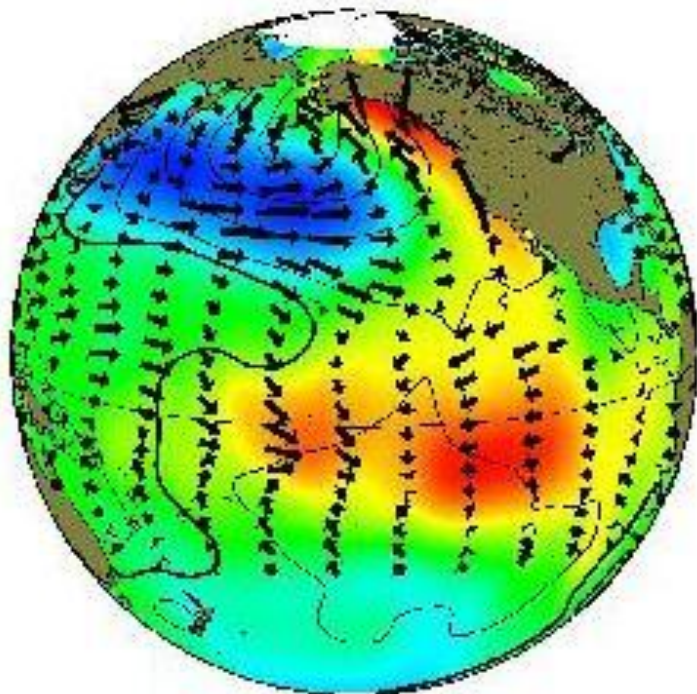
Floods and PDO

monthly values for the PDO index: 1900-2008



Floods and PDO

warm phase



- Data from the University of Washington indicate that only 3 months had positive PDO values above +3 in the last century:
- July 1983: +3,51
- August 1941: + 3,31
- June 1941: +3,01



Cold spells

- PDO and ENSO have also a major influence on temperature in Southern Brazil and the Southern Cone of South America



Snowstorms



- **Snowstorm of 1965 – Ijuí**



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Snowstorms



- **Snowstorm of 1957 – Sao Joaquim**



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Snowstorms



- **Snowstorm of 1957 – Sao Joaquim**



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Snowstorms



- **Snowstorm of 1965 - Soledade**





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Snowstorms

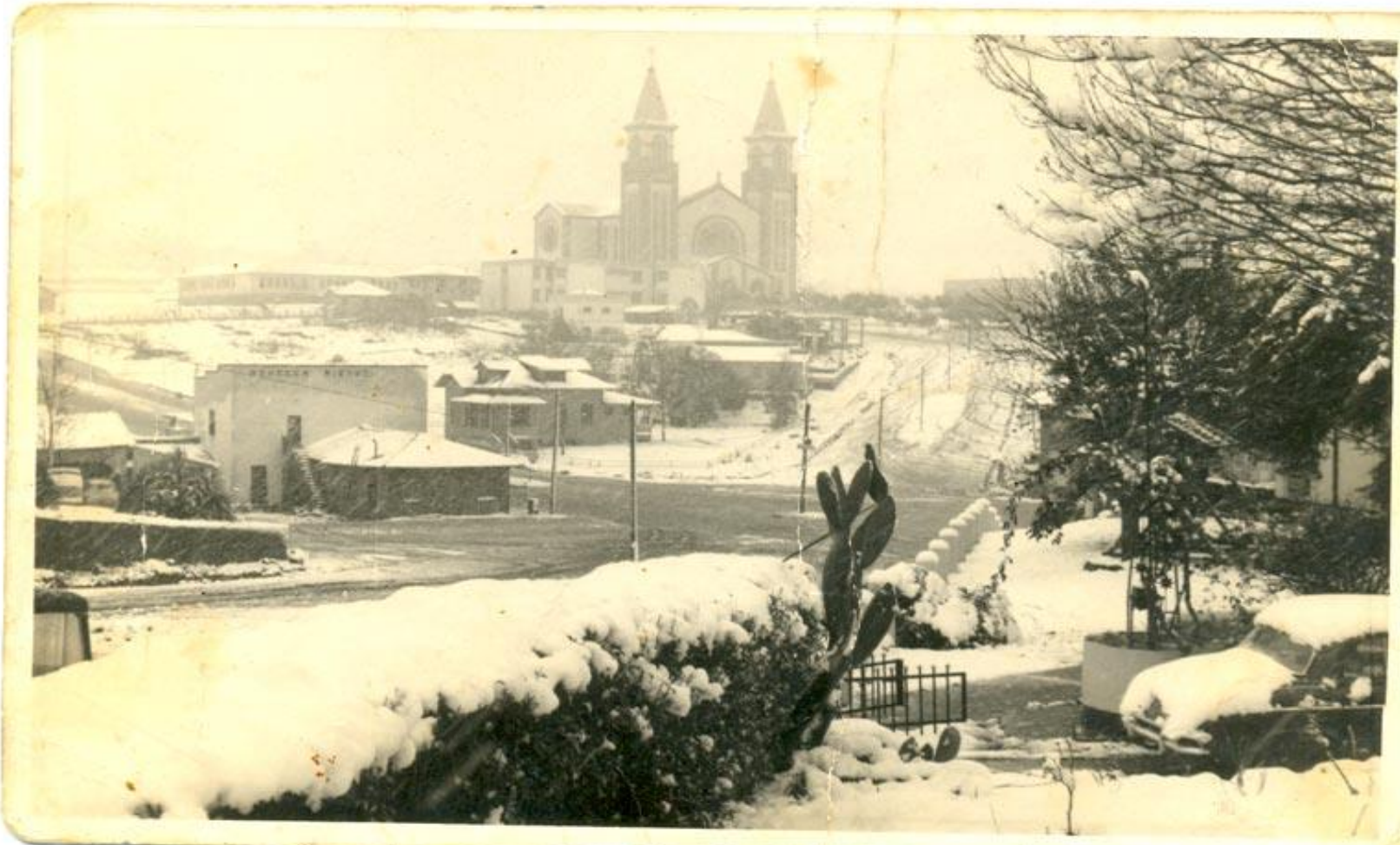


- **Snowstorm of 1965 - Soledade**



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Snowstorms



- **Snowstorm of 1965 - Chapeco**



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Snowstorms



- **Snowstorm of 1965 – Tres de Maio**



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Snowstorms



- **Snowstorm of 1965 – Lagoa Vermelha**



Snowstorms



- **Snowstorm of 1965 – Lagoa Vermelha**



Snowstorms



- **Snowstorm of 1965 – Ijuí**



Snowstorms



- **Snowstorm of 1965 – Ijuí**

Snowstorms



- **Snowstorm of 1965 – Ijuí**



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Snowstorms



- **Snowstorm of 1975 - Curitiba**





Snowstorms



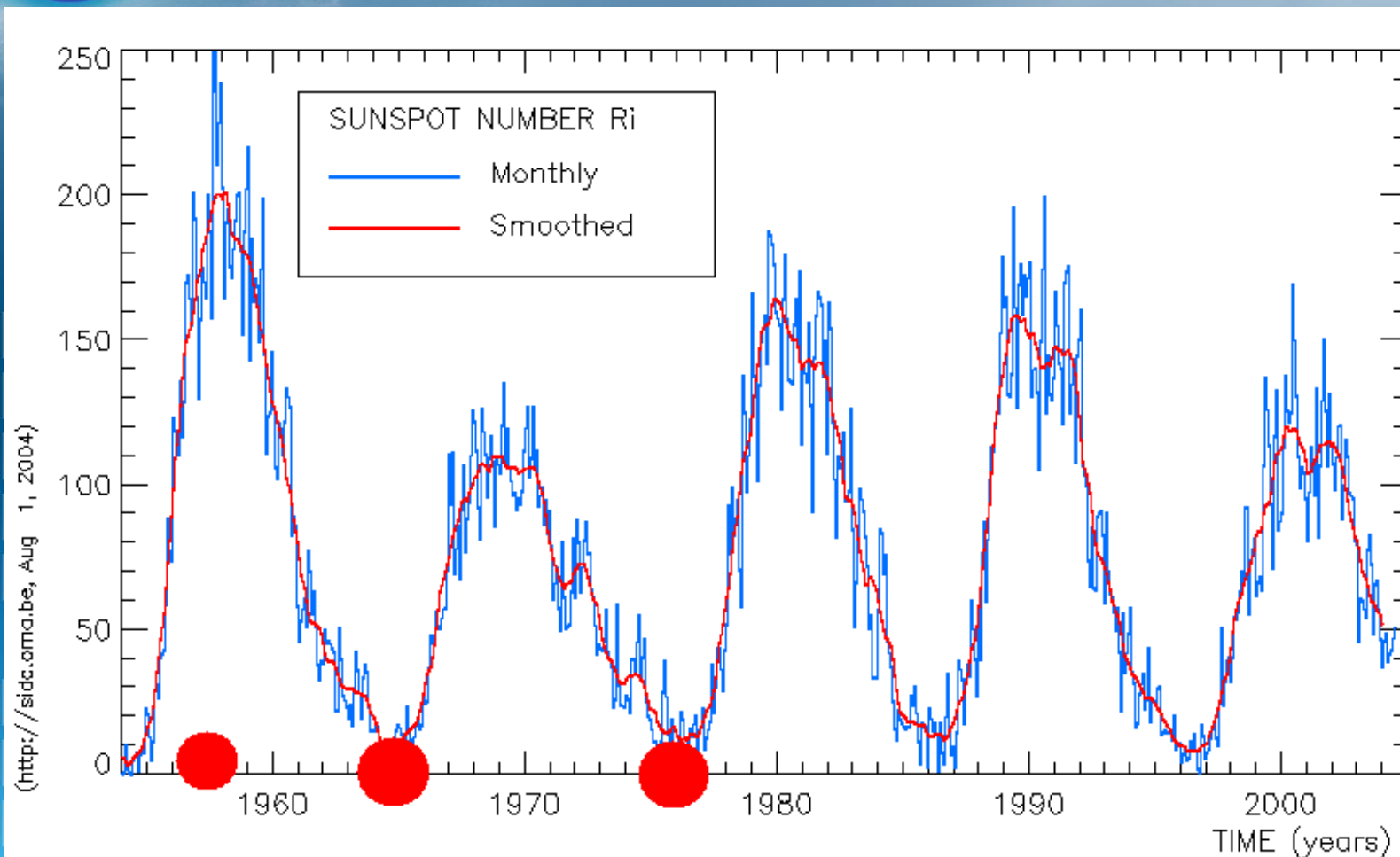
Rare snow event in lowland areas of Brazil in 2008





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Harsh winters, snowstorms and solar activity

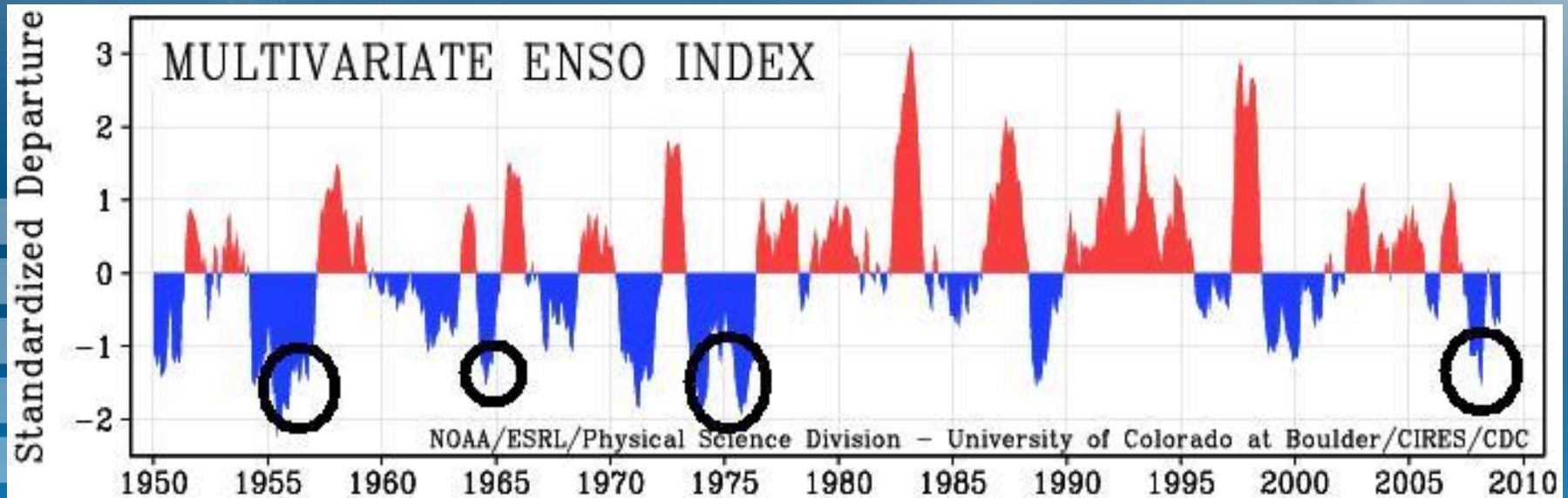


- **All these historical cold events coincided with periods of solar minima**



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Harsh winters, snowstorms and ENSO



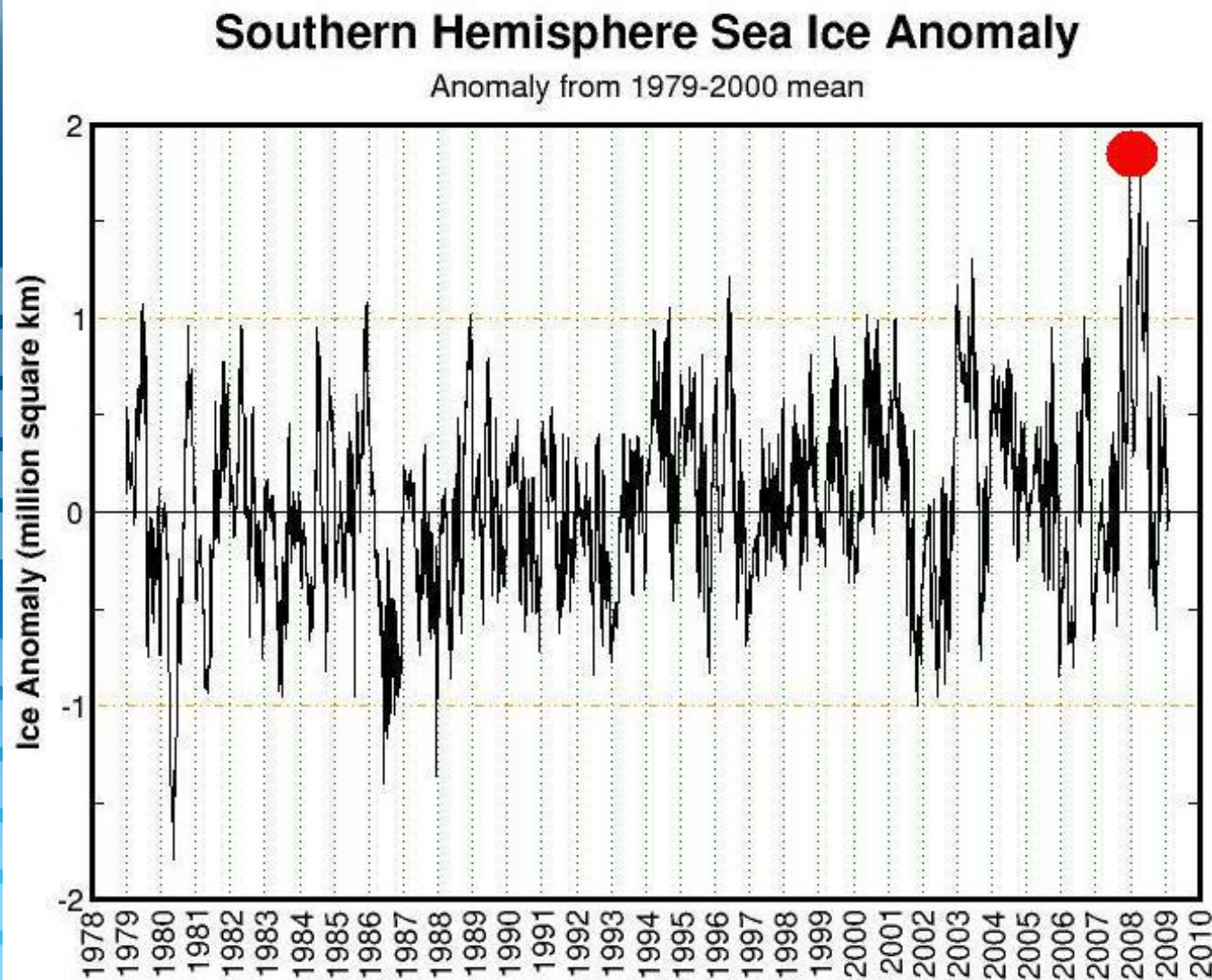
- **The 1957, 1965 and 1975 historical snow and cold events happened during strongly negative periods of ENSO. The rare snow event of 2008 in lowland areas of Southern Brazil took place in a La Nina year.**





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2007 Record ice coverage in the South Pole







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Teleconnection



- **1918 – The last time it snowed in Buenos Aires**



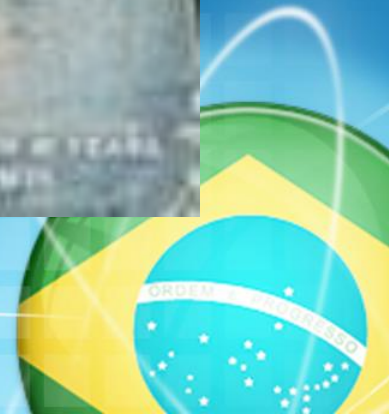


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Teleconnection



- **Green Bay, 1918. The 1917-1918 winter was very harsh in the Northeast United States.**



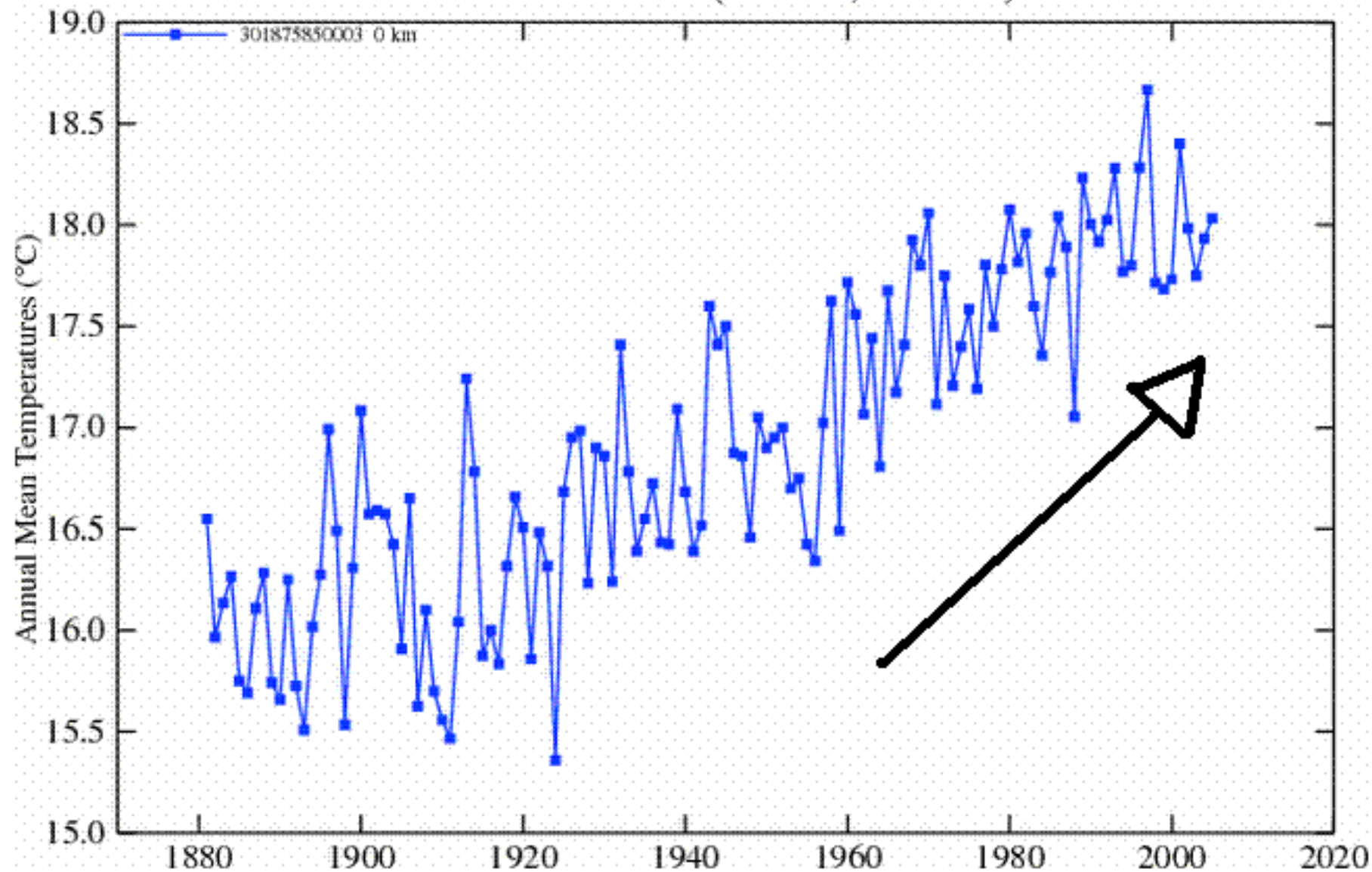
Teleconnection



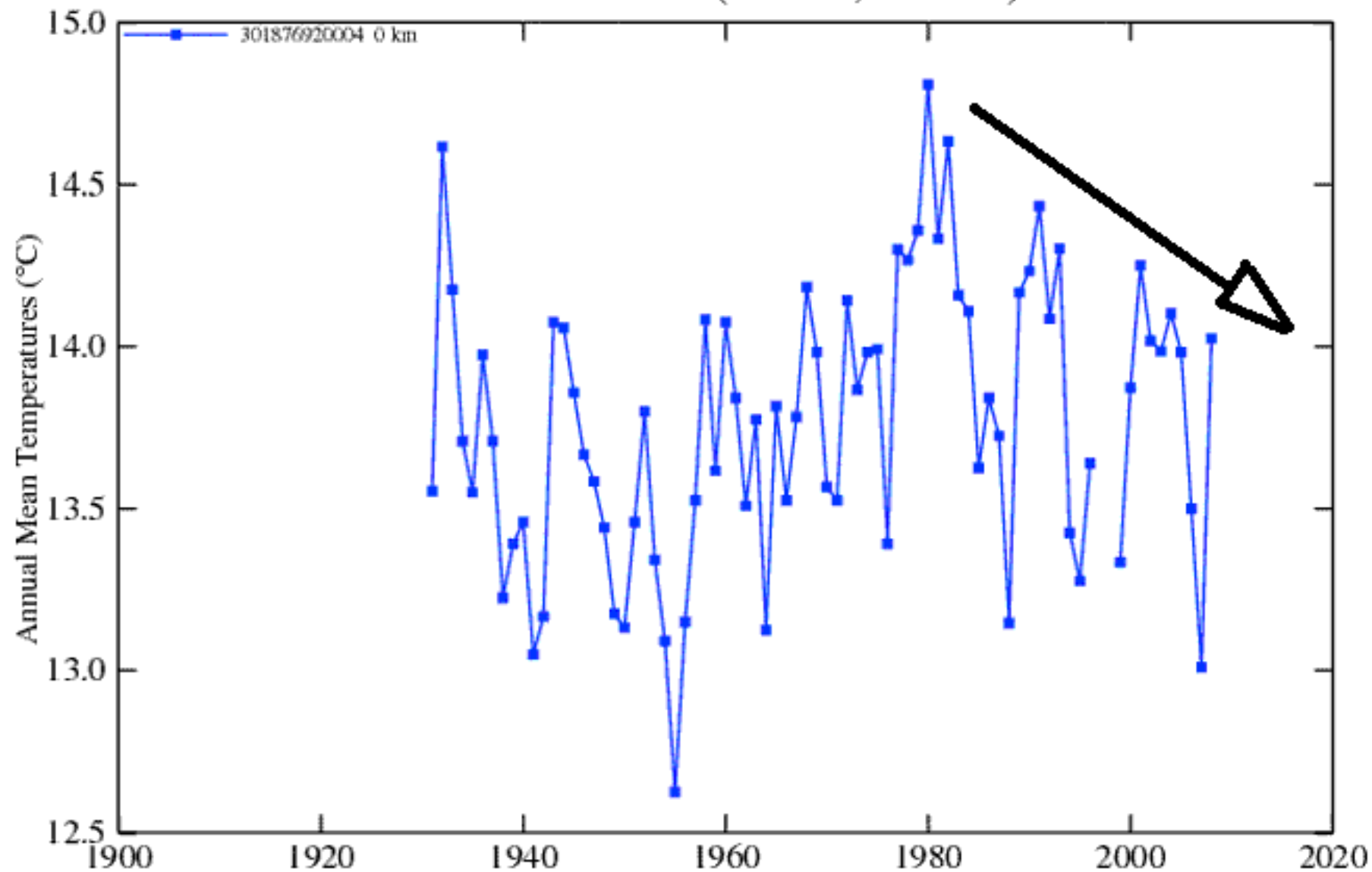
- **Winter of 1918. The strongest cold snap of the 20th century in Rio Grande do Sul, Southern Brazil. Incredible snow and records lows that still persist nowadays.**



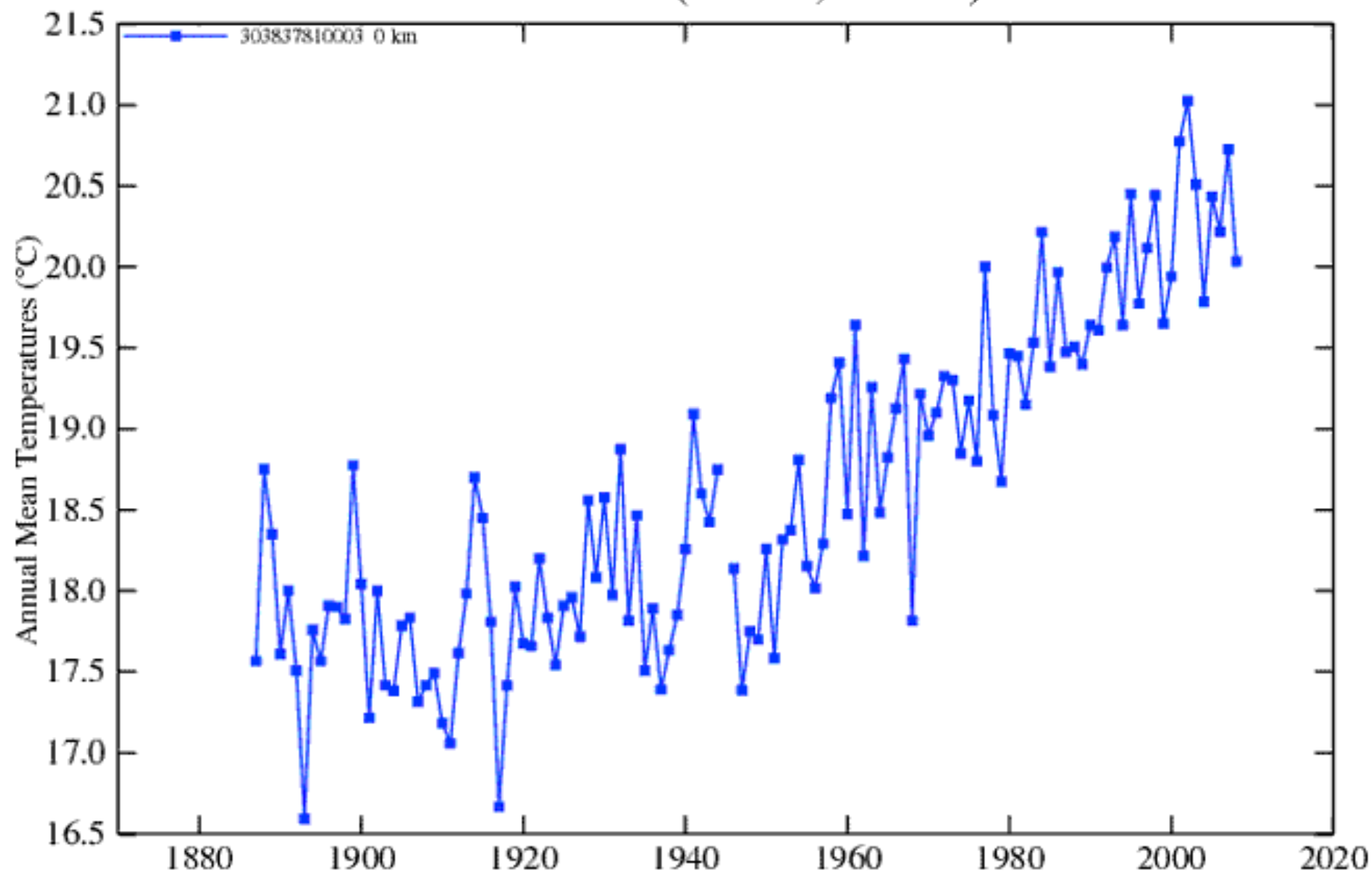
Buenos Aires (34.6 S, 58.5 W)



Mar Del Plata (37.9 S, 57.6 W)



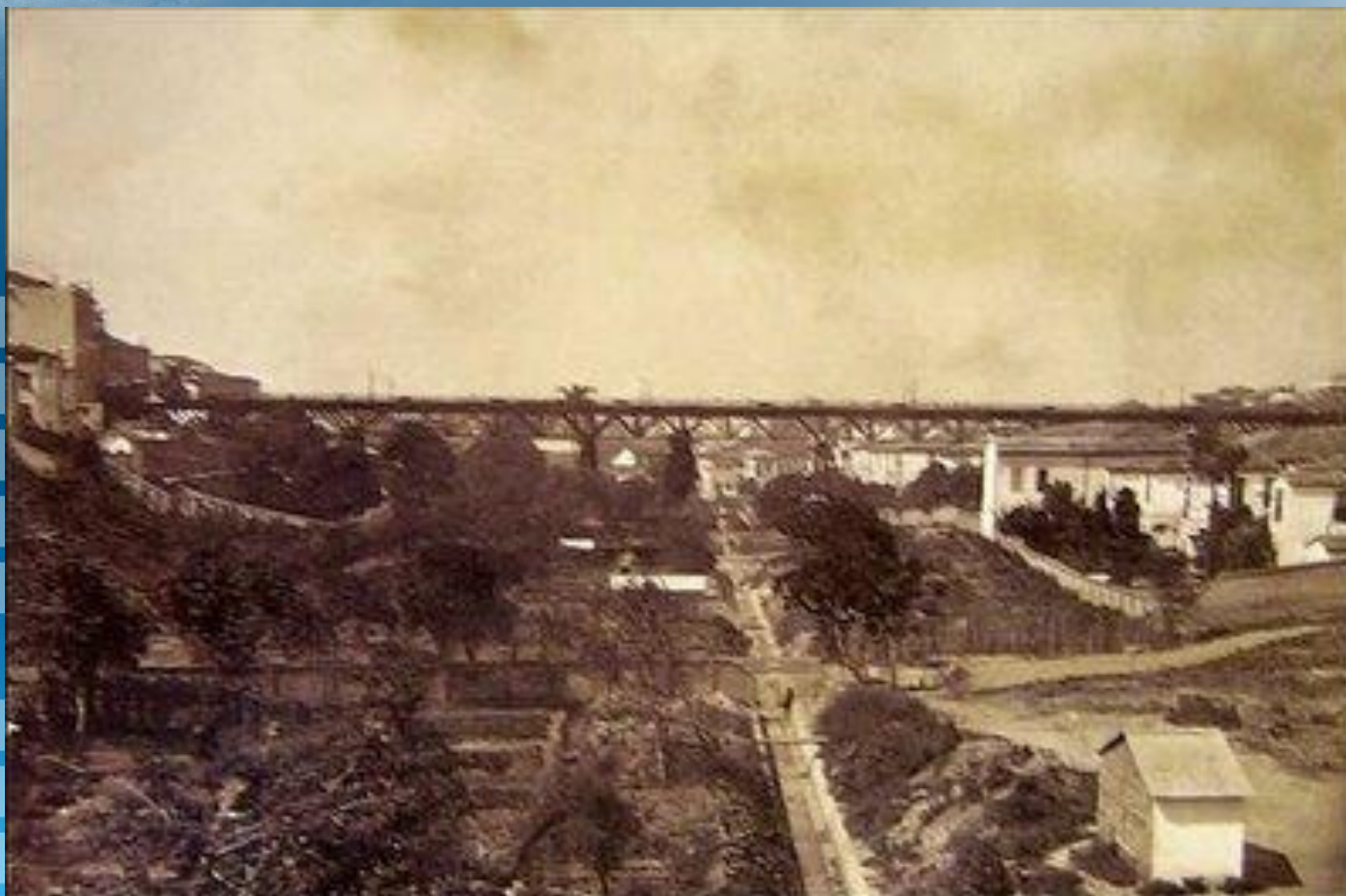
Sao Paulo (23.5 S,46.6 W)





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UHI



- **São Paulo, 1890**





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UHI

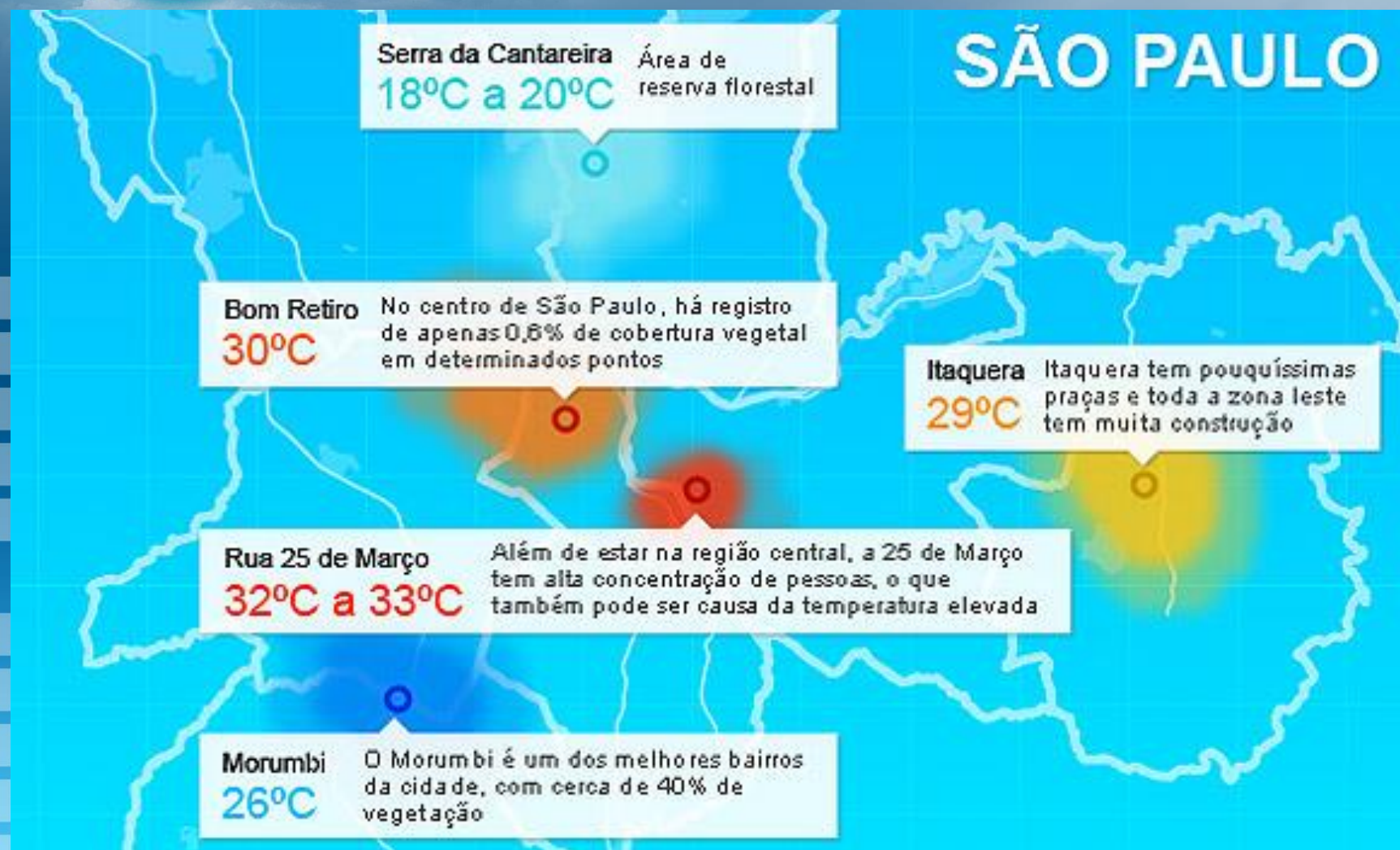


- **São Paulo, 2009**





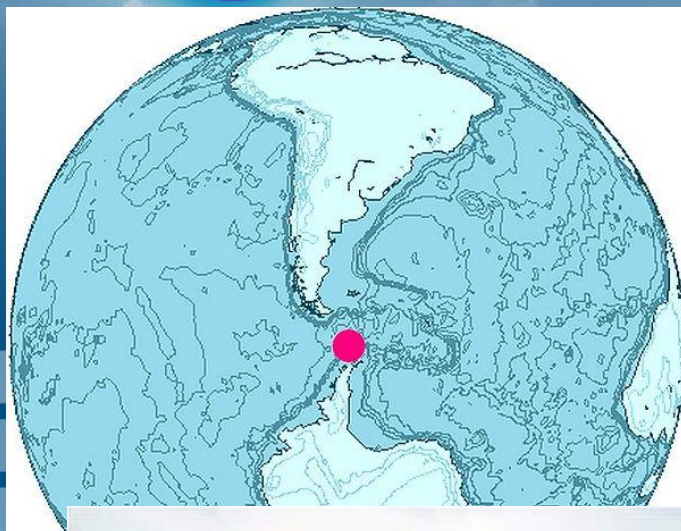
São Paulo UHI – Temperature can vary up to 10°C in the city



Source: Magda Lombardo / São Paulo State University



Antarctica Brazilian Base (1984-2008)



- Coldest year: 1986
- Record low: $-28,5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (1991)
- Coldest month: July 1987
- Warmest year: 1989
- Record high: $14,9^{\circ}\text{C}$ (1999)
- Warmest month: January 2006





**To be against climate alarmism
does not mean being against
environmental protection**



- **Despite our opposition to climate alarmism and assumptions on CO2 and global temperature, we understand that the ongoing deforestation of the Amazon rain forest may have significant impacts in the regional climate system. It is also our understanding that alternative sources of energy should be promoted and Brazil has for over 30 years a biofuel program based on sugar cane with excellent results.**





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- **Was it ever really a crisis ?**
- **So far....NOT!**

