

# Man-made Global Warming Impossible

## Part 3: Arctic Warming Paradox

By Rolf A. F. Witzsche – 2013 – Published by Cygni Communications Ltd. Canada

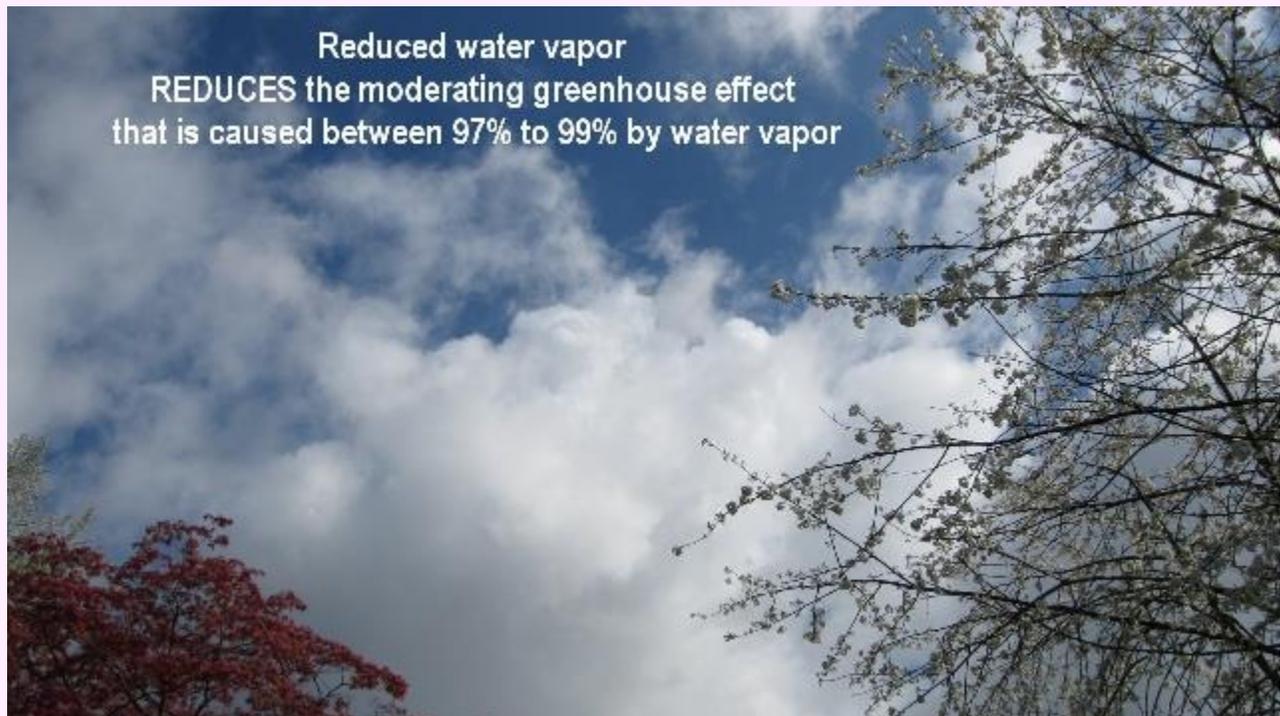
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*The paradox of Arctic Warming*

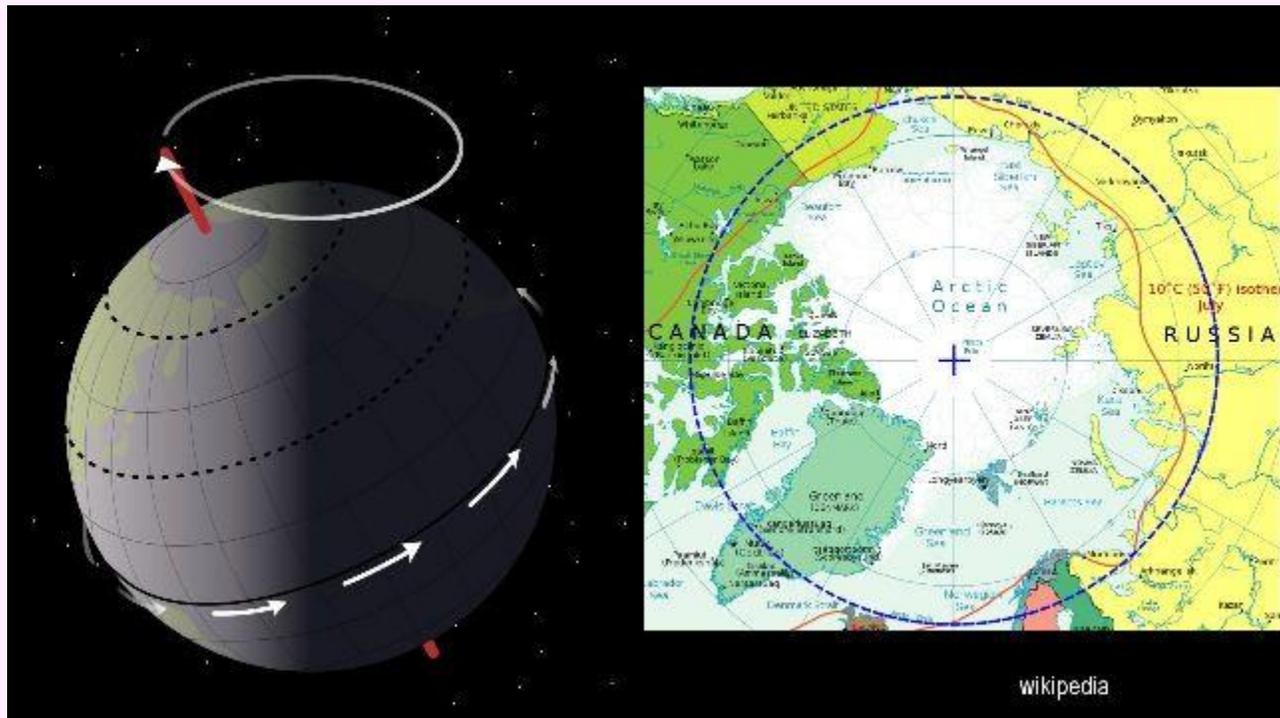
Why are the arctic regions warming when global cooling is in progress? The warming has become so strong in the North that the Arctic Ocean may soon become navigable for commercial shipping between Atlantic Europe and Asia, and a tunnel will likely be built to connect the Eurasian and American continents.



The warming, however, that is experienced, is short-term only. Three factors are involved at the present that cause a significant Arctic warming to occur. CO<sub>2</sub> does not play a role in either of the three factors.



The biggest factor appears to be the reduced greenhouse effect that we are now experiencing. The reduced greenhouse effect is the result of increased cloudiness, which in turns is caused by increased cosmic-ray flux. The increased cloud forming reduces the water vapor density in the atmosphere and thereby reduces the greenhouse effect.



The reduced greenhouse effect has a dramatic warming effect in the arctic during the summer. Because of the tilted spin axis of the Earth, the arctic gets sunshine almost all day long in the summer.



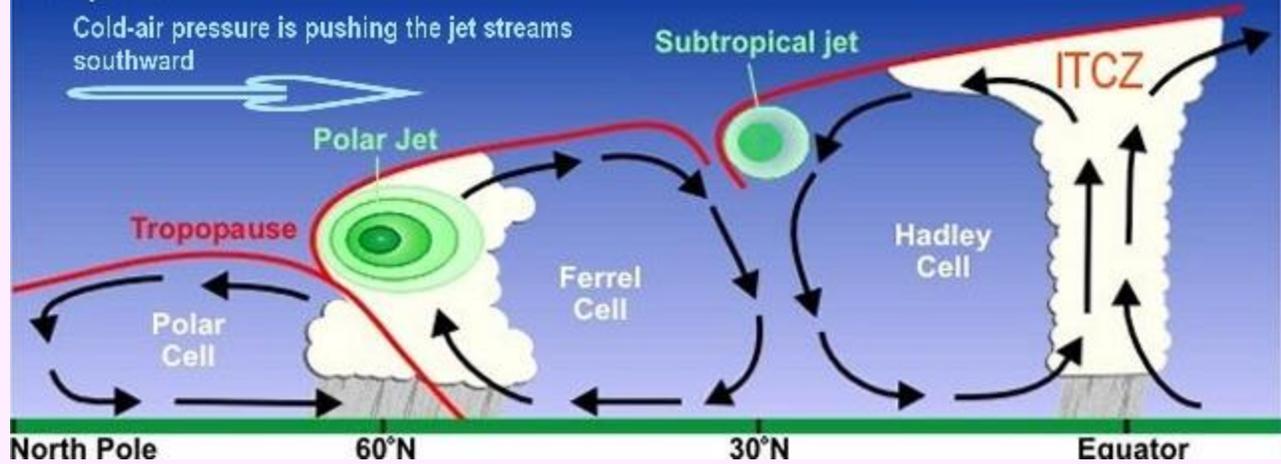
This means that the reduced greenhouse, caused by increased Galactic Cosmic Ray flux, enables a dramatic increase in solar energy penetrating to the ground in the arctic during the summer. Arctic warming is one of the natural side effects of our weaker Sun in the ongoing transition process towards the next Ice Age.

The weaker greenhouse moderation also causes deeper cold periods in the arctic winter, especially in the high elevation where the jet streams flow.

# The Jet Stream Circulation System

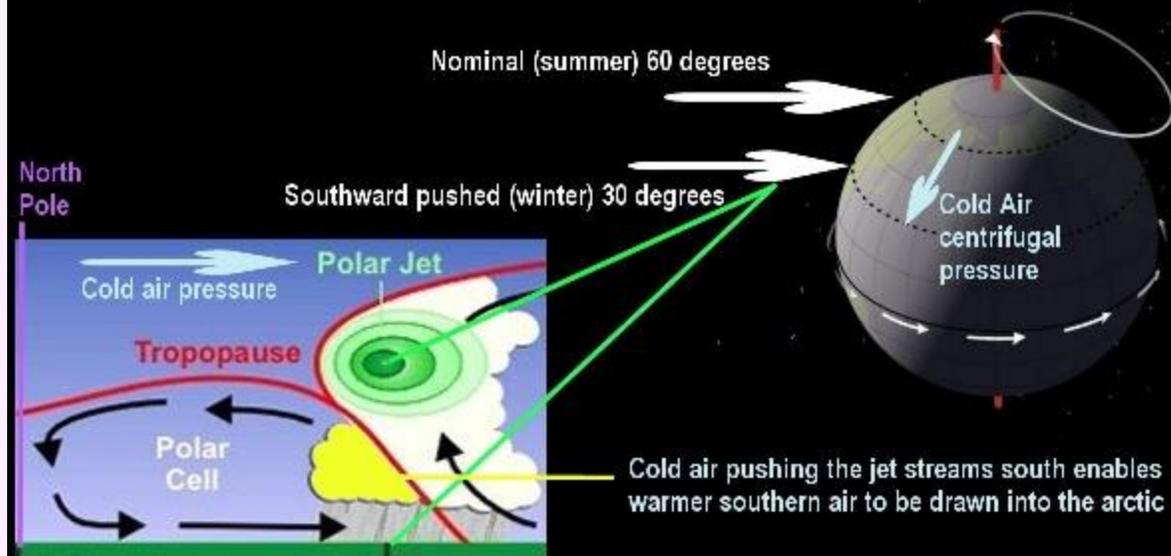
The colder the upper atmosphere in the arctic becomes, the stronger the circulation becomes that draws a backflow of warm air into the arctic. A warmer arctic results from this cooling process!

Wikipedia



In the winter the jet streams are pushed southward by the 'heavy' cold air that is propelled towards the equator by the centrifugal force that results from the rotation of the Earth. The atmospheric jet streams form when the cold air masses flowing out of the north run into the warm air masses of the South. The warm air gets pushed upwards by the cold and overlays it. Some of the warm air mingles with the circulation in the polar cell and is carried northward.

## How global cooling causes arctic warming



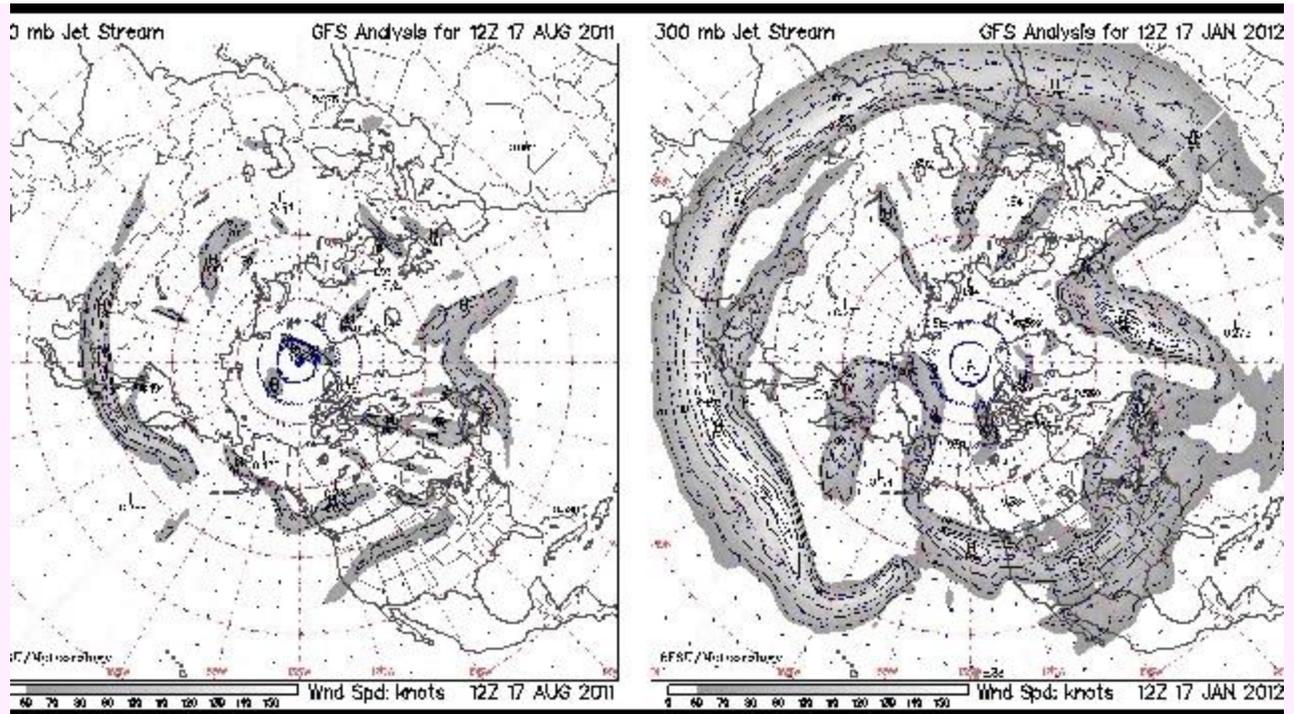
The resulting upwards motion, by the Coriolis effect, causes jet streams to flow laterally along the dividing line of the warm and cold air masses.

The jet streams typically reach speeds of 100 Km per hour. They provide an important climate distribution service, both laterally and longitudinally.



Image/Text/Data from the University of Illinois WW2010 Project - wikipedia <http://ww2010.atmos.uiuc.edu/%28Gh%29/guides/mtr/cyc/upa/jet.xml>

In the summer, however, when the temperature difference is small, the polar jet streams form in the high latitude region, typically above the 60 degree line and remain extremely weak. In normal winters, though, when large cold air masses form in the high altitudes and get pushed south, the jet streams get pushed south with them to near the 30 degree latitude.



But now that the Earth is getting colder, the jet streams get pushed much farther to the south to near the 20 degree latitude where they pick up large volumes of thermal energy from the deep southern climates that gets circulated into the North. This transfer mechanism warms the polar regions in the winter. Of course, CO2 has nothing to do with that either, though it is blamed for the arctic warming.

The warming is deceptive, because every winter when the cold period begins in the polar areas, with the cooling now becoming more extensive, the jet streams are pushed deeper and deeper into the lower latitudes. This means that the now much larger Polar Cell can now pick up warmth from as far south as Hawaii.



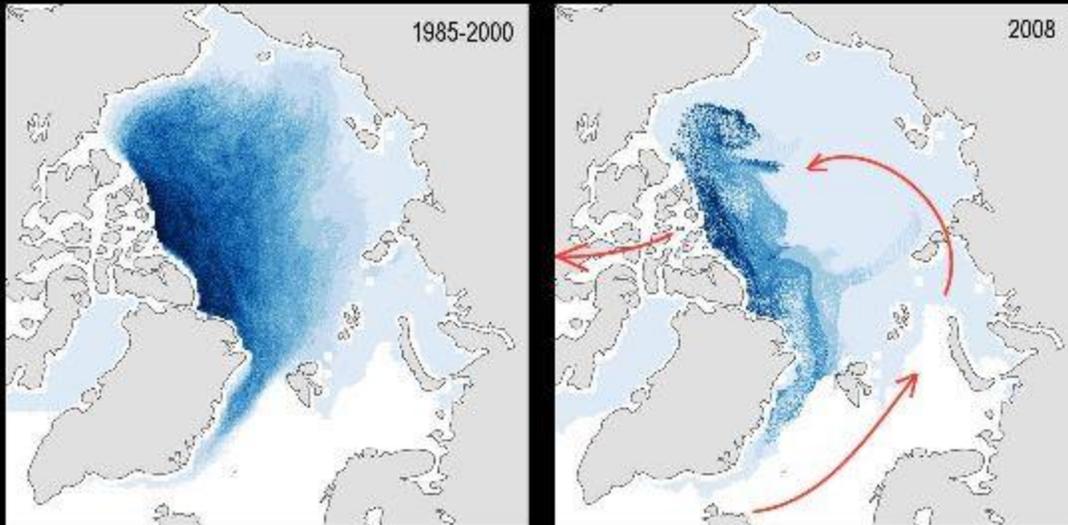
The third mechanism that brings warm air into the north is the mobile polar anticyclone circulation system. This system is set into motion when colder air masses near to the ground over the continents are forced southward by the centrifugal force of the rotation of the Earth, which, when the air warms up in the South and becomes thereby lighter, flows back into the north, bringing its warmth with it.

Wikipedia - Southernmost part of Greenland. Mountains are the 1300m high 'Savtakke' Photo taken Dec. 2005 by Jens Buurgaard Nielsen.



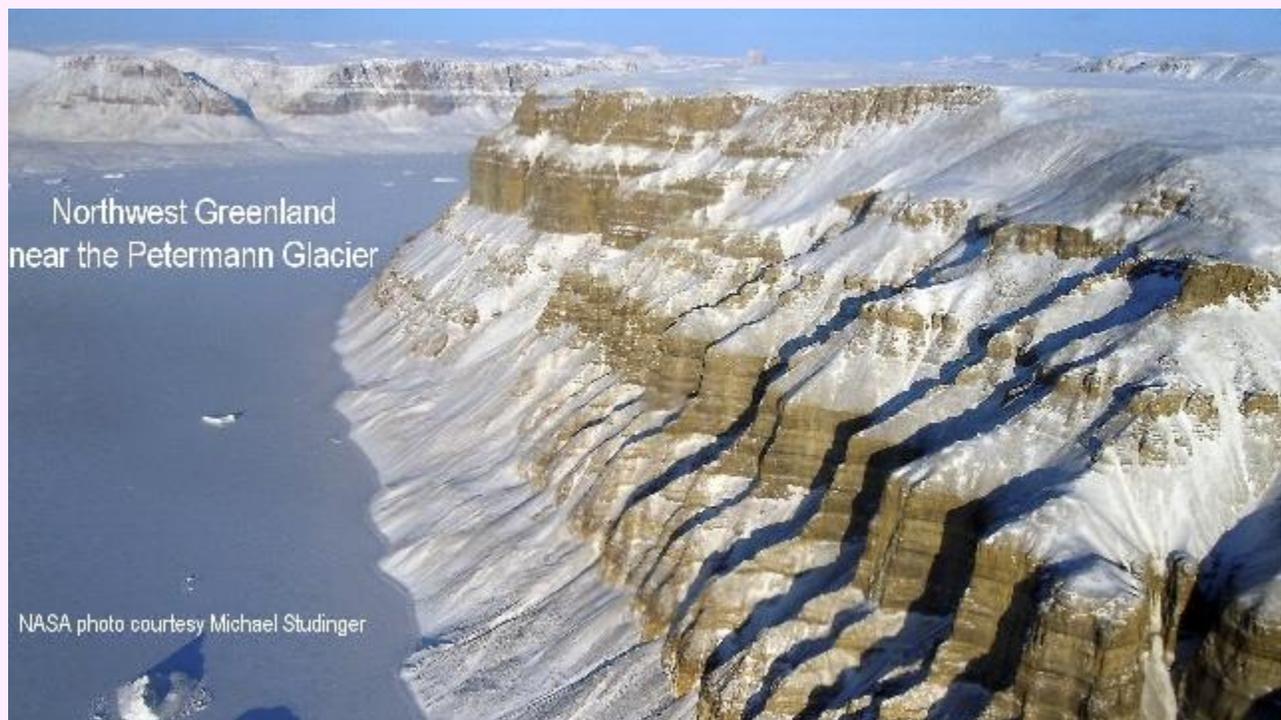
For the North American anticyclone the warmed return air circulates back along the coasts of Greenland, causing some melting there along the edges of the great ice sheets. Of course, the colder the North American continent becomes, especially at the latitude where the centrifugal effect is the strongest, the more vigorously does the anticyclone system operate, which transports warm air into the North.

Loss of Arctic sea ice since the cooling trend began in 1999 that draws warm air into the North via the anticyclone



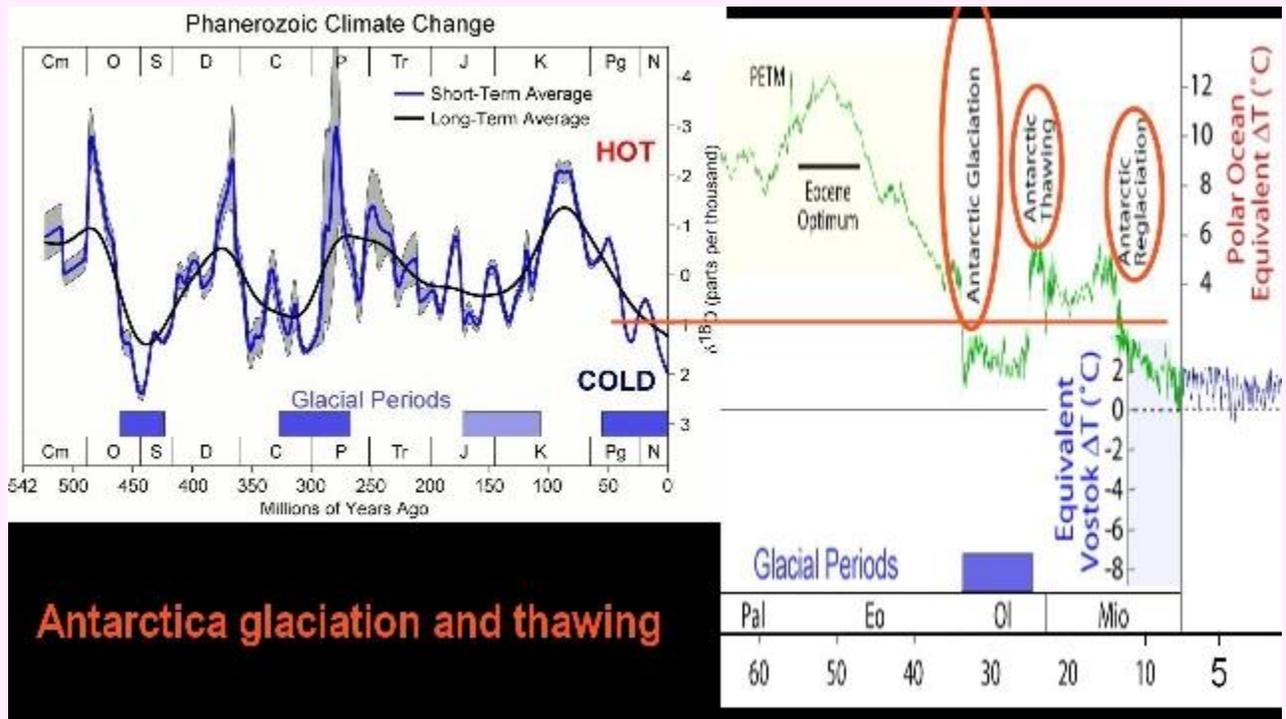
The darkest blue represents the oldest ice (up to 8 years)  
Arctic winter ice, app 15 million sqkm - summer sea ice app 3-4 million sqkm

The stronger flowing anticyclone circulation contributes to the now rapid weakening of the arctic sea ice.



This means that the Greenland ice sheet is indeed melting around the edges as the result of an astrophysical process that causes global cooling, which also, at the same time, causes the high-altitude ice on Greenland to become thicker at the same time.

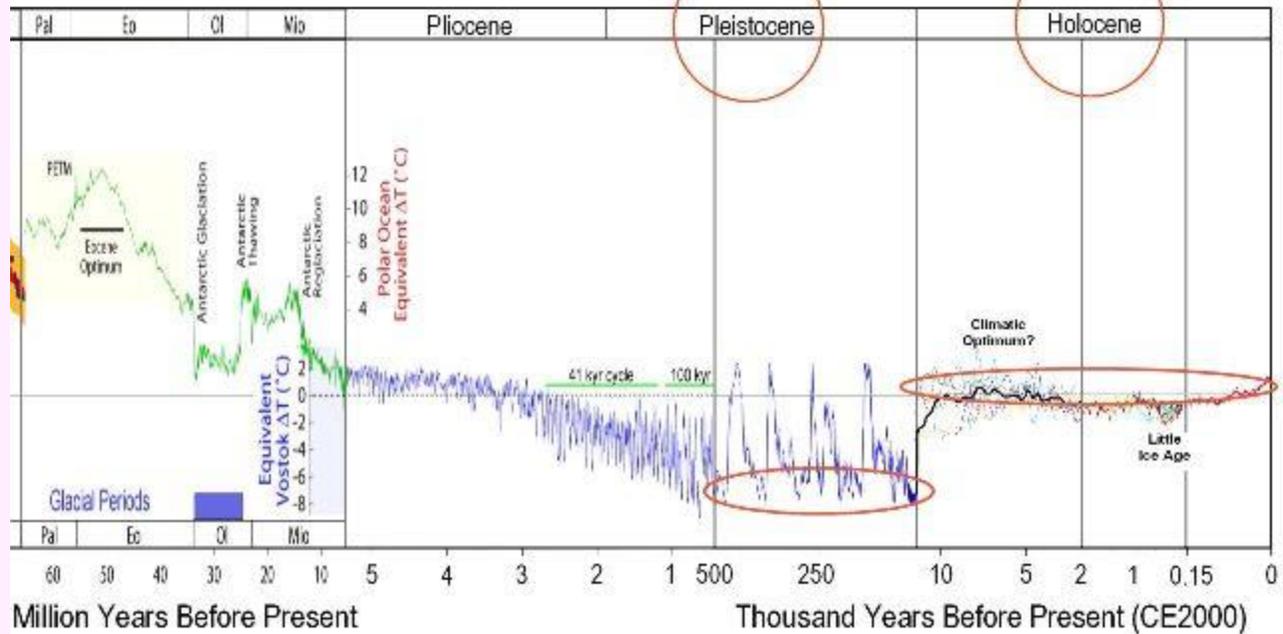
The CO2 concentration, no matter what it is or may be in the future, has evidently no effect on this process that changes the global thermal distribution. The process is driven by astrophysical variations that cause the weakening of the Sun that in turn weakens the solar heliosphere, which in turn increases the Galactic Cosmic Ray flux that increases cloudiness and with it weakens the greenhouse effect of the atmosphere. CO2 has no effect on this process and its outcome. It definitely will not cause the big continental ice sheets to melt.



Antarctica will remain frozen for another 15 to 30 million years, until the long 60-million-year cycle that is presently nearing its low point is going to peak again, whereby we get back to the astrophysical conditions that prevailed before Antarctica froze over.

# Temperature of Planet Earth

Source: Wikipedia



For the coming few million years we will also remain stuck in the Pleistocene Ice Age environment that began roughly two million years ago with deep glaciation cycles across the northern hemisphere where the big landmasses are located and where much of the world's food is being grown. This is what we need to be concerned with, instead of the melting of Greenland and Antarctica. But this critically real factor is hidden under the CO2 terror-doctrine fairy tales.

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