

Internationale Porto Klimakonferenz erfolgreich beendet



Die weiteste Anreise hatte wohl der Geologe und Astronom Alastair Brackell, der aus Neuseeland angereist war. Andere kamen aus Australien, den USA, Kanada und natürlich aus Europa.

Gastgeber Portugal stellte zwar nur eine kleine Mannschaft, hatte aber den weitaus größten Teil der schwierigen Organisation zu erledigen. Die Kollegen *Maria da Assunção Araújo* *Pamela Matlack-Klein*, Nils-Axel Mörner machten dies mit Bravour, insbesondere wenn man berücksichtigt, dass viele Universitätskollegen mit allen Mitteln – zuletzt mit einem offenen [Brief an die Universitätsleitung](#)– den Veranstaltern, unter dem zynischen Vorwand von Freiheit der Wissenschaft, Haus- und Redeverbot zu erteilen suchten.

Doch das blieb erfolglos. Die Dekanin der gastgebenden Fakultät für Literatur liest es sich trotzdem nicht nehmen das Grußwort zu sprechen.

Die ppt Folien der Vorträge und die Vorträge selbst werden auf der Website der [Porto Conference](#) veröffentlicht werden.



Der erste Konferenztag nach Beobachtung von Josh!

Einige Medienvertreter waren zugegen. Aus Deutschland von Monitor und Klimareporter. Man wird sich denken können, was und wie die berichten.

Das Programm hatte es in sich:

Day 1: Friday, 7 September 2018

09.00 **Opening ceremony**

09.30 **Session 1: Changes in Climate and Weather**

Chair: *Pamela Matlack-Klein*

09.30 **Christopher Essex: Climate: like atomic physics where we are the atoms**

10.20 Coffee break – with posters

11.00 Piers Corbyn: European weather in the last years – extreme or normal?

11.20 Nils-Axel Mörner: Atlantic Ocean circulation and Gulf Stream beat

11.40 Maria da Assunção Araújo & Pamela Matlack-Klein: Note on the Portuguese Sea Level Project

12.00 Michael Limburg: Can we trust time series of historical climate data?

12.20 Karl Zeller & Ned Nikolov: Earth + Solar system data and scientific method = New climate science

12.40 Ned Nikolov & Karl Zeller: Implications of semi-empirical planetary temperature model for a new understanding of Earth's climate history

13.00 Lunch: break for 1.5 hour

14.30 Session 2: CO₂, Climate Sensitivity and Greenhouse Effects

□

Chair: *Jan-Erik Solheim*

14.30 Francois Gervais: Cooling of climate sensitivity

14.50 Christopher Monckton: On an error in defining temperature feed-

back

15.10 Camille Veyres: Eleven facts you must know to avoid being deceived by the AGW

15.30 Edwin Berry: A fatal flaw in global warming science

15.50 Hermann Harde: How much CO₂ and also the Sun contribute to global warming

16.10 Hans Jelbring: Regional greenhouse effects – based on observational evidence

16.30 Coffee break – with posters

17.00 Ray Garnett & Madhav Khandekar: Increasing cold weather extremes since the new

millennium: an assessment with a focus on worldwide economic impact

17.20 Albrecht Glatzle: Livestock's role in climate change: Do we need a shift of paradigm? (poster)□

17:30 Philip Foster: Being wrong can have serious consequences /The Nile Climate Engine□

17.40 **General discussion-1 including: Student's ask questions**

Moderators:*Nils-Axel Mörner, Pamela Matlack-Klein & Maria da Assunção Araújo*

19.00 End of Day-1

Day 2: Saturday, 8 September 2018

09.30 Session 3: Forcing functions in Climate Change

Chair: *Thomas Wismuller*

09.30 Piers Corbyn: Mechanisms of weather extremes and climate changes (including long range forecasting)

09.50 Henri Masson: Complexity, causality and dynamics inside the climate system

10.10 Pavel Kalenda et al.: Calculation of solar energy, accumulated in the continental rocks

10.30 Don Easterbrook (ppt submission): The cause of Little Ice Ages and climate change

10.50 Roger Tattersall & Stuart Graham: Climate change: solar-interplanetary forces – not human activity

Climate change: solar-interplanetary forces – not human activity

For C. Weyl
+ H. Lindbergh
+ H. H. von
Roger Tattersall & Stuart Graham
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A number of Extra Solar systems have been discovered which exhibit orbitally resonant ratios between their planets' syzygy periods. Three examples are Kepler 223 [1], where interaction indicates resonance has been responsible for planetary migration, Trappist-1 [2] which has eight planets, all in resonant syzygy ratios and HR8799 [3] containing resonant double planet pairs. The motion of 'hot Jupiters' close to their parent stars also appear to affect star-spot production, a phenomenon also apparent in the solar system

These discoveries confirm that similar resonant relationships in our solar system are not unique or unusual. Resonant triplets with 3:2:1 syzygy ratios are found in Jupiter's and Uranus' moon systems, and a 2:3:5 set of ratios are found in Pluto's moon system. Resonant forces less powerful than those which re-arrange entire planetary systems nonetheless convey significant energies between planetary pairs and groups. Their periodic librations cause changes in orbital eccentricity, obliquity, orbital precession and spin rate. On earth, they produce the Milankovitch cycles, affecting glacial/interglacial periodicities and other longterm climatic cycles.

Jupiter and Saturn orbit in a 2:5 ratio describing a near equilateral triangle with their syzygys during a sixty-year period. This conjunction cycle precesses, completing a revolution every 2400 years, the periodicity of the well known Hallstatt cycle. Earth and Venus have five syzygys every eight years, and their conjunction cycle precesses in 1199 years, the half period of the Jupiter-Saturn pair. The beat period of this period and the well known Jose cycle of ~179 years produces the De Vries cycle of 208.6 years, and is strongly evident in Earth's climatic proxy records, particularly during epochs of solar grand minima.

The Jupiter-Saturn pair exerts a similar magnitude of gravitational pull upon the Earth-moon system as much smaller, but also much closer Venus. Between them their orbital resonances have entrained Earth's lunar cyclicities, which strongly affect short and longterm tidal patterns, with resultant climatic effects.

A simple model constructed using planetary orbital and syzygy periods, and their resonant harmonics well reproduces the reconstructed solar variation derived from the 10be and 14C proxy records. [Fig 1].

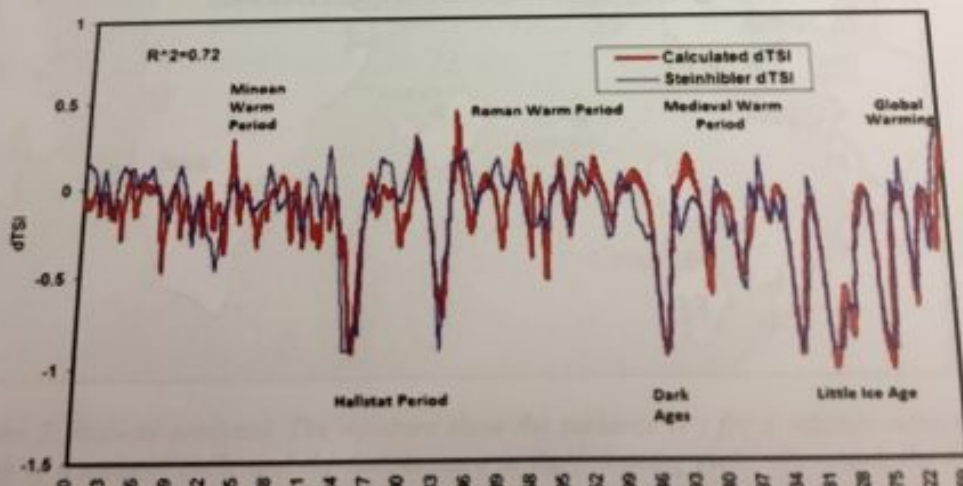


Foto der Zusammenfassung des Vortrages von R. Tattersall et. al

11.10 Coffee break – with posters

11.40 Jan-Erik Solheim: The length of solar cycle as predictor for local climate

11.00 Harald Yndestad: The climate clock

- 11.20 Nils-Axel Mörner: Planetary beat and sea level changes
- 11.40 Nicola Scafetta: Toward a better understanding of natural climate variability
- 13.00 Lunch: break for 1.5 hour
- 14.30 **Session 4: Further observational facts, interpretations and ge-ethics**
- Chair: *Karl Zeller*
- 14.30 Thomas Wismuller: The fall of IGCP's sea-level rise
- 14.50 Antonio Silva: Relevance of present sea-level changes to coastal risk
- 15.10 Maria da Assunção Araújo: Greenland: some simple observations on ice retreat and climate evolution □
- 15.30 Cliff Ollier (ppt submission): Ocean acidification is a myth
- 15.50 Peter Ridd (ppt submission): The Great Barrier Reef, climate change and science
- 16.00 David Block: Salt and albedo
- 16.20 Conor McMenemie: The Nile Climate Engine
- 16.40 **Coffee break – with posters**

17.10 Howard Dewhirst and Robert Heath: Letter to the Geological Society of London

17.30 Aziz Adam (ppt submission): The politics of global change

17.40 Benoit Rittaud: Some historical cases of erroneous scientific consensus

18.00 General discussion-2

Moderators: *Nils-Axel Mörner & Pamela Matlack-Klein*

□ Jim O'Brien: Announcement

19.00 Closing: *Christopher Essex & Maria da Assunção Araújo*

Postlude: Christopher Monckton