

Extremwetterberichte des IPCC

AR5, WG1, Technical summary, TS.6.3, S. 114

(http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg1/WG1AR5_TS_FINAL.pdf) mit dem maßgebenden Textpunkt auf S. 115

„In some aspects of the climate system, including changes in drought tropical cyclone activity, Antarctic warming, Antarctic sea ice extent, and Antarctic mass balance, confidence in attribution to human influence remains low due to modeling uncertainties and low agreement between scientific studies (10.3.1, 10.5.2, 10.6.1).

Unser Beitrag (Lü, Puls): <http://www.eike-klima-energie.eu/climategate-anzeige/offener-brief-an-die-bayerische-umweltministerin-ulrike-scharf-zu-ihren-aussagen-ueber-klimakatastrophen/>

Wir zitieren in Folgendem direkt aus dem AR5 wörtlich (es gibt leider keine deutschen Versionen dieser Berichte):

<http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/> (das ist der Gesamtreport; hier aus Chapter 2)

Tropische Stürme und Hurrikane [IPCC 2013, AR5, WG1, Kapitel 2.6, Seite 216]: *“No robust trends in annual numbers of tropical storms, hurricanes and major hurricanes counts have been identified over the past 100 years in the North Atlantic basin.”*

Tropische Zyklone [IPCC 2013, AR5, WG1, Kapitel 2.6, Seite 216]: *“Current datasets indicate no significant observed trends in global tropical cyclone frequency over the past century and it remains uncertain whether any reported long-term increases in tropical cyclone frequency are robust, after accounting for past changes in observing capabilities.”*

Außer-tropische Zyklone [IPCC 2013, AR5, WG1, Kapitel 2.6, Seite 220]: *“In summary, confidence in large scale changes in the intensity of extreme extratropical cyclones since 1900 is low. There is also low confidence for a clear trend in storminess proxies over the last century due to inconsistencies between studies or lack of long-term data in some parts of the world (particularly in the SH). Likewise, confidence in trends in extreme winds is low, owing to quality and consistency issues with analysed data.”*

Dürren [IPCC 2013, AR5, WGI, Technical Summary, Seite 50]: *“There is low confidence in a global-scale observed trend in drought or dryness (lack of rainfall), owing to lack of direct observations, dependencies of inferred trends on the index choice and geographical inconsistencies in the trends.”*

sowie in [IPCC 2013, AR5, WGI, Kapitel 2.6, Seite 215]: *“In summary, the current assessment concludes that there is not enough evidence at present to suggest more than low confidence in a global scale observed trend in drought or dryness (lack of rainfall) since the middle of the 20th century, owing to lack of direct observations, geographical inconsistencies in the trends, and dependencies of inferred trends on the index choice. Based on updated studies, AR4 conclusions regarding global increasing trends in drought since the 1970s were probably overstated. However, it is likely that the frequency and intensity of drought has increased in the Mediterranean and West Africa and decreased in central North America and north-west Australia since 1950.”*

Überflutungen [IPCC 2013, AR5, WGI, Technical Summary, Seite 112]: *“There continues to be a lack of evidence and thus low confidence regarding the sign of trend in the magnitude and/or frequency of floods on a global scale over the instrumental record.”*

Hagel und Gewitter [IPCC 2013, AR5, WGI, Kapitel 2.6, Seite 216]: *“In summary, there is low confidence in observed trends in small-scale severe weather phenomena such as hail and thunderstorms because of historical data inhomogeneities and inadequacies in monitoring systems.”*

Und schließlich fasst IPCC zusammen [IPCC 2013, AR5, WGI, Kapitel 2.6, Seite 219]: *“There is limited evidence of changes in extremes associated with other climate variables since the mid-20th century.”*

Es ist bemerkenswert, dass alle diese Zitate und Aussagen in der 28-seitigen deutschen Fassung des *Summary for policymakers* 1[3] fehlen! Alle wissenschaftlichen und damit allein maßgebenden IPCC-Aussagen sind dagegen absolut klar: **Extremwetterzunahmen im jüngsten Klimazeitraum sind nicht auffindbar von den Wetterdiensten.** Der Vollständigkeit halber fügen wir noch hinzu, dass sich die entwarnenden IPCC-Aussagen mit denen der Fachwissenschaft decken. Hier empfehlen wir insbesondere das Buch von Krauss und Ebel: *Risiko Wetter*. Professor H. Kraus war weltweit anerkannter Ordinarius für Meteorologie an der Universität Bonn.