In Bonn – right now – COP23 with the Fiji government as chair-nation

There you will hear the same old story as before all based on IPCC, AGW, Paris-agreement, etc. *i.e.* models and models and political agendas

Here follow 2 papers **on real field observations in the Fiji Islands** (1) on *Coastal Erosion* by Pamela Matlack-Klein and (2) on *Sea Level Changes* by Nils-Axel Mörner

EIKE: 11th International Conference on Climate and Energy, Düsseldorf 9-10 November, 2017

New evidence-based records from the Fiji Islands indicating rotational eustasy and absence of a present rise in sea

Nils-Axel Mörner*

*Paleogeophysics & Geodynamics, Stockholm, Sweden morner@pog.nu

Reference:

The full paper:

Mörner (2017). Our Oceans – Our Future: New evidence-based records from the Fiji Islands for the last 500 years indicating rotational eustasy and absence of a present rise in sea level. International Journal of Earth & Environmental Sciences, 2: 137. https://doi.org/10.15344/2456-351X/2017/137

The Suva tide gauge record on Viti Levu



The tide gauge record from Suva originates from 3 different sites which must be analysed independently (Mörner & Matlack-Klein, 2017)

The Suva Harbour station records: stability, rise and fall **This is indicative of dynamic changes – no rising trend.**

Sea level changes in the Yasawa Island, Fiji



Microatolls at 40 cm below LTL, dated at younger than 1950 indicate full sea level stability Rise to a +70 cm HTL Fall to a -130 cm HTL Rise to present ±0 cm HTL



Fiji sea level change during the last 500 years



Sea level changes in the Indian Ocean

The Maldives

Bangladesh





Rotational Eustasy

Grand Solar Maximum

Rotation slows down Gulf Streams to the NE Sea rises in the north Sea falls at the equator

Grand Solar Minimum

Rotation speeds up Gulf Stream to the ESE Sea falls in the north Sea rises in the equator

Relations among solar cycles, Earth's rate of rotation and the observed changes in the ocean circulation in the North Atlantic (from Mörner, 2010).

CONCLUSIONS

- (1) sea level is not at all in a rising mode in the Fiji area
- (2) on the contrary it has remained stable in the last 50-70 years
- (3) rotational eustasy has dominated the sea level changes in Fiji
- (4) the same changes are recorded in the Indian Ocean

Reference

http://www.graphyonline.com/archives/archivedownload.php?pid=IJEES-137 International Journal of Earth & Environmental Sciences, 2: 137

Recent Publications

About Fiji:

Mörner N-A, Matlack Klein P (2017) The Fiji New Sea Level Project. Posted on *ResearchGate* March 22. <u>https://www.researchgate.net/publication/315490083</u>

Mörner N-A, Matlack Klein P (2017) The Fiji tide-gauge stations. *International Journal of Geoscience*, 8: 536-544.

Mörner N-A, Matlack Klein P (2017) Coastal erosion in the Yasawa Islands, Fiji. *Nature Science*, 9 (5): 136-142.

Mörner N-A, Matlack Klein P (2017) New records of sea level changes in the Fiji Islands. *Submitted*.

Mörner N-A (2017) Our Oceans – Our Future: New evidence-based records from the Fiji Islands for the last 500 years indicating rotational eustasy and absence of a present rise in sea level. *International Journal of Earth & Environmental Sciences*, 2: 137. <u>https://doi.org/10.15344/2456-351X/2017/137</u>

About the Indian Ocean:

Mörner N-A (2017) Coastal morphology and sea level changes in Goa, India, during the last 500 years. *Journal of Coastal Research*, 33: 421-434.

This concludes

the general report of sea level changes during the 500 years

Now over to

Examples of the field evidence behind the previous conclusions

We studied 10 sites in the Yasawa Islands

The high tide level (HTL) is very clear and easy to define with high precision

Fiji New Sea Level Project: 2017

CAVES & NOTCHES

ROCK CUT PLATFORM AT HTL

SEDIMENTARY SURFACE AT HTL

Rock-cut notch at +70 cm

present HTL

Present sea level: HTL Rock-cut platform Under cut notch Sandy shore HTL

Former HTL now at LTL

Dead corals emerging at LTL (reffering to the +70 cm sea level)

Former coral reef now above LTL and trimmed into a rock-cut platform

+ = C14-date calAD 1866 ±82

A 155 m long shore spur built out by 1.0 m/year at a constant sea level.

Microatoll

at a 40 cm below LTL implying coral growth at constant sea level

C14-date of dead centre = younger than 1950 indicating a sea level lowering after 1950 and stable sea level conditions after that

Record of a probable sea level lowering of about 10-20 cm Yellow line = limit of dead shells Red line = limit of living shells

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International Journal of Earth & Environmental Sciences, 2: 137

Key sites in the Indian Ocean, the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the North Sea and the Kattegatt with regional eustatic sea level values plotted on the NOAA map of sea level changes from satellite altimetry. **At no point**, the observational facts agree with the satellite altimetry rates.

All these Pacific sites record Sea Level Variations ups and downs but no trends

implying that all talk about a general sea level rise is not backed up by observational facts

but rather the opposite; sea is not rising

Note the El Niño lows in 1997/98 and 2015/16 with coral bleaching but no thermal expansion

Relative Sea Level rises

Relative Sea level **stable** but shore displaced laterally

Relative Sea Level falls

from Mörner, 2017, in: Encyclopedia of Coastal Science

Our Oceans – Our Future: New evidence-based sea level records from the Fiji Islands indicating no rise in ocean level

Nils-Axel Mörner*, Pamela Matlack-Klein and Willie Soon

*Paleogeophysics & Geodynamics, Stockholm, Sweden morner@pog.nu

Reference:

- 1. Our abstract, including image and references. <u>https://www.researchgate.net/publication/316286383</u>
- 2. Our ppt-file: uploaded on ResearchGate, October 15.

The full paper: Mörner (2017). Our Oceans – Our Future: New evidence-based records from the Fiji Islands for the last 500 years indicating rotational eustasy and absence of a present rise in sea level. *International Journal of Earth & Environmental Sciences*, 2: 137. <u>https://doi.org/10.15344/2456-351X/2017/137</u>