

Klima-Fakten 2015/16

geschrieben von Klaus-eckart Puls | 17. Februar 2016

Die Meßreihen zu verschiedenen Parametern wie Temperaturen, Stürmen, Sturmfluten, Meeressanstieg ... zeigen auch in den aktualisierten Reihen bis Ende 2015 keine "Klima-Katastrophen-Signale".

(1) Globale Temperatur – alle Meßreihen

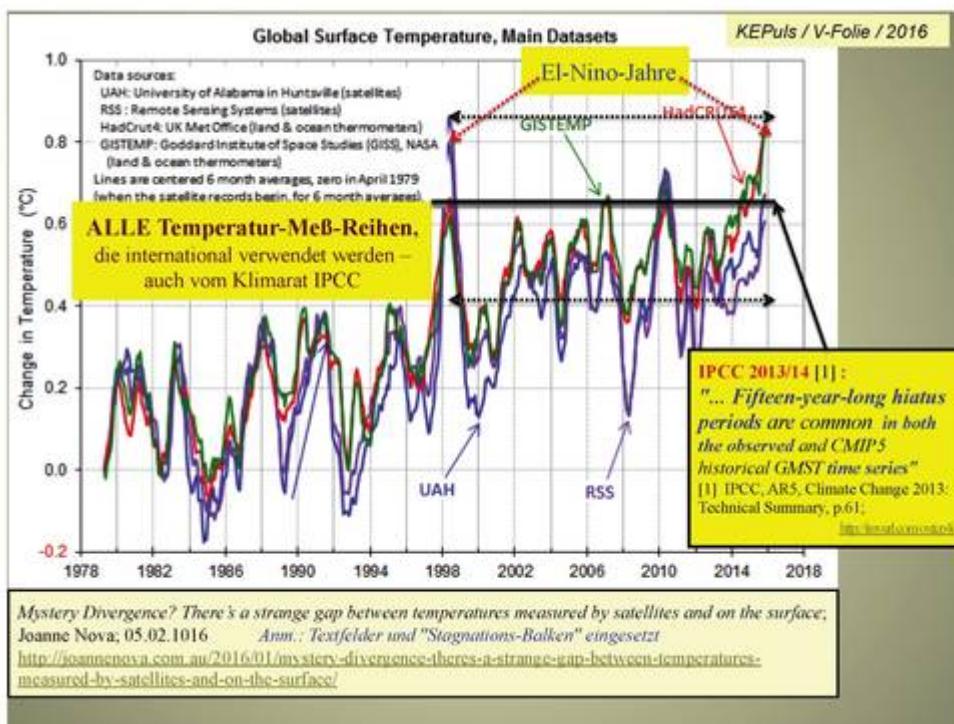


Bild 1 : Alle international verwendeten Temperatur-Meßreihen

Die Meßreihen zeigen – weiterhin andauernd – den vom Klimarat IPCC in seinem jüngsten Bericht von 2013/14

aufgezeigten Stillstand der Global-Temperatur seit 1998 [1]: "...

Fifteen-year-long hiatus periods are common in both the observed and CMIP5 historical GMST time series."

Auffallend und nach oben herausragend sind die beiden Jahre 1998 und 2015 – geschuldet so genannten *Super-El-Nino-Ereignissen*.

(2) El-Nino

El-Nino und erweitert ENSO ist eine unperiodisch und bisher in Zeit und Intensität

**unvorhersagbar
auftretende
Schwingung im
chaotisch
gekoppelten
Zirkulations-
System**

**<Atmosphäre-Ozean>
über einem breiten
äquatorialen
Gürtel im Pazifik
(s. Bild 2) – von**

Chile über Australien bis nach Afrika [2]:

"Bei El Niño kommt es zu einem geringeren Auftrieb durch die schwächeren Passatwinde und somit wird der kalte

*Humboldtstrom
allmählich
schwächer und
kommt zum
Erliegen. Das
Oberflächenwasser
vor der Küste
Perus erwärmt sich
so sehr, dass die
obere
Wasserschicht
nicht mehr mit dem*

*kühlen und
nährstoffreichen
Tiefenwasser
durchmischt
wird..."*

*"Bedingungen für
das Auftreten von
El Niño stellten
sich innerhalb der
letzten 300 Jahre
in Zeitabschnitten*

von zwei bis sieben (oder acht) Jahren ein. Jedoch sind die meisten Niños eher schwach ausgeprägt. Es gibt Hinweise auf sehr starke El-Niño-Ereignisse zu Beginn des Holozäns vor etwa 11.700 Jahren.“

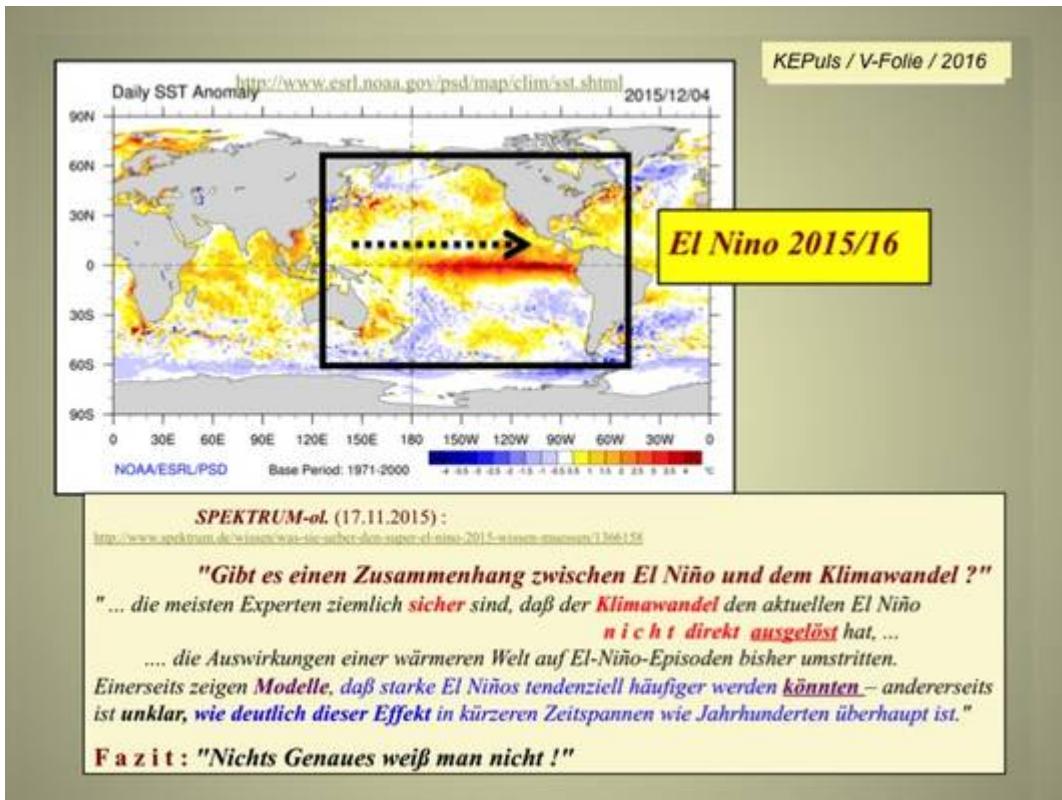


Bild 2 :

El-Nino 2015

Etwa alle 10-50

Jahre (s. Bild 3) treten so genannte "Super-El-Nino-Jahre" auf, welche dann in langjährigen Temperatur-Reihen als sehr warme Jahre erkennbar sind – siehe in Bild 1 die Jahre 1998 und 2015. Nun

wird derzeit das
sehr warme Super-
El-Nino-Jahr 2015
– gegen alle
langjährige
wissenschaftliche
Erkenntnis – von
den Medien und den
Klima-Alarmisten
zum "Klimasignal"
hoch gejubelt;
offensichtlich

eine nahezu
letzte(?)
verzweifelte
Aktion, um nach 18
Jahren der
Temperatur-
Stagnation die
Hypothese einer
angeblich
anthropogen
verursachten
Klima-Katastrophen

zu retten. Dabei handelt es sich weitgehend um die selben

Wissenschaftler der etablierten Klima-Forschung, die 2013/14 nach der Feststellung der 15-jährigen(!) Erwärmungs-Pause durch den Klimarat

IPCC [1] nicht müde wurden darauf hinzuweisen, daß es mindestens der 30-jährigen WMO-Festlegung bedarf, um von einem Klimasignal zu sprechen. Nun plötzlich reicht angeblich ein einziges Jahr für

eine Klima-Trend-Diagnose – was für eine erbärmliche Wissenschaft ist das geworden.

Selbst das häufig grün gesteuerte WIKIPEDIA [2] ist da vorsichtig:

"Ob dies im

*Zusammenhang mit
dem anthropogenen
Treibhauseffekt
oder mit
längerfristigen
natürlichen
Schwankungen des
Pazifiks steht,
der bei El Niño
von einer warmen
in eine kalte
Phase umschwenkt,*

ist bisher nicht geklärt.“

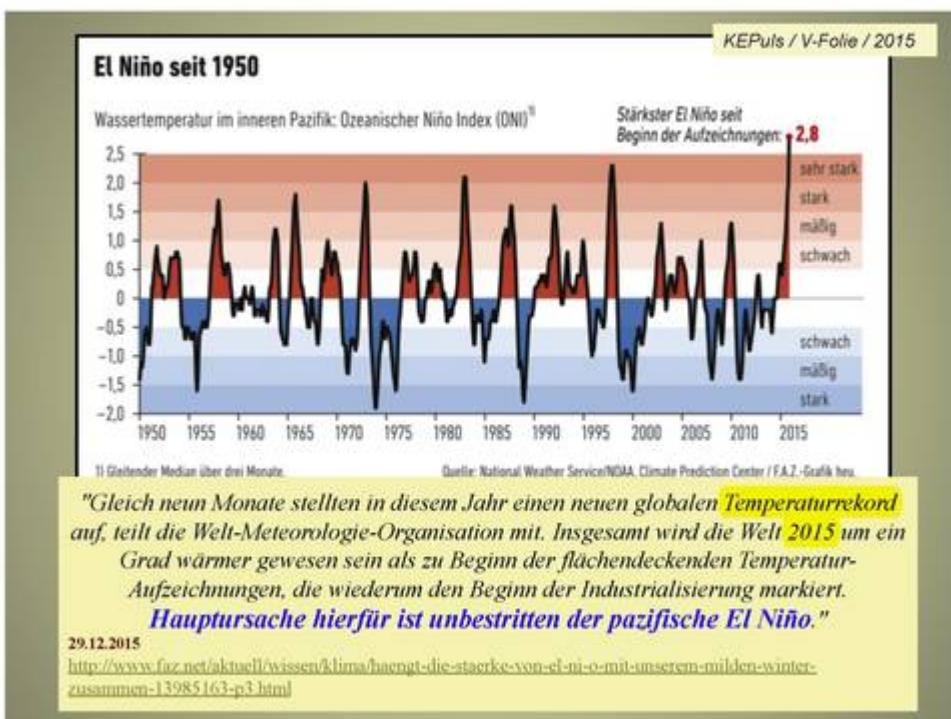


Bild 3 : El-Nino-

Ereignisse 1950-2015

Ganz aktuell gibt es nun Hinweise, daß der El-Nino 2015/16 bereits kollabiert [3]:

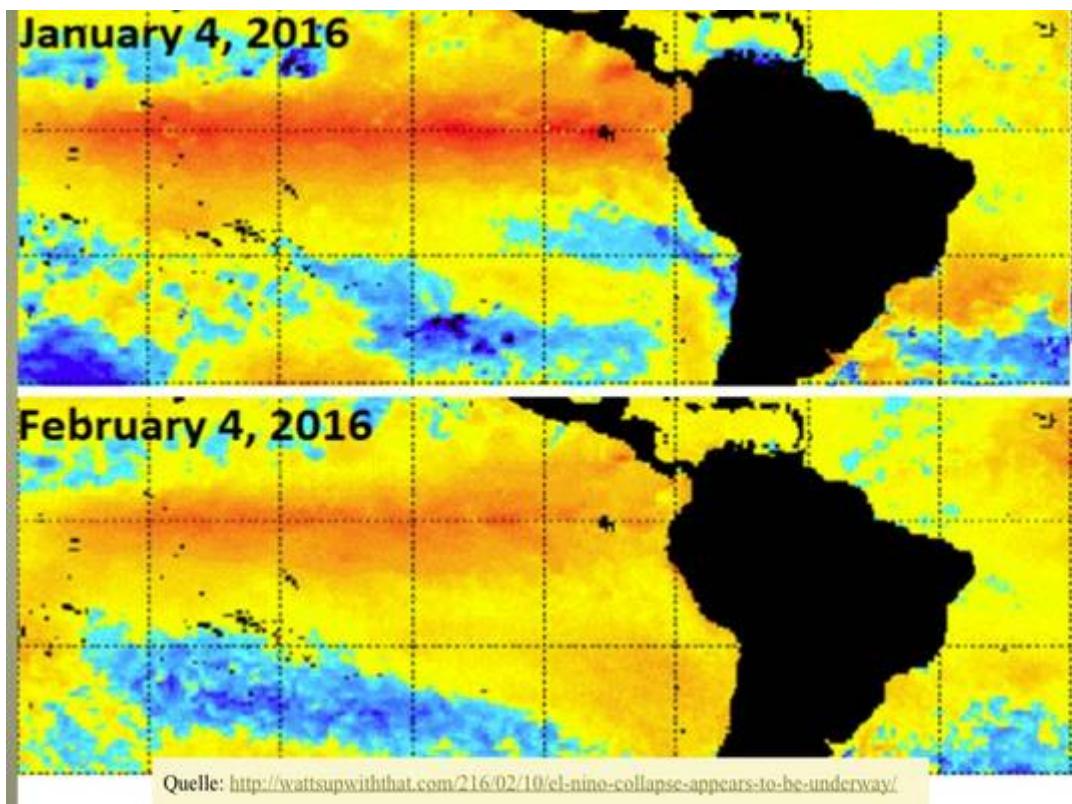


Bild 4 : Beginnender El- Niño-Kollaps ?

"El Nino collapse appears to be underway ; This naturally occurring oceanic cycle that produces warmer-than-normal sea surface temperatures (SSTs) in the equatorial region of the Pacific Ocean began in earnest early in 2015 and strengthened throughout the year to comparable intensity levels of the strong El Nino episodes of 1982-1983 and 1997-1998 although the warmest region relative-to-normal set up in somewhat different locations. El Nino has had widespread consequences around the world and will continue to do so in the near future. By later this year, colder-than-normal sea surface temperatures are quite likely to appear in the tropical Pacific Ocean as predicted by multiple computer forecast models and this flip to La Nina will also have extensive consequences around the world."

**Ein Super-El-Nino
vom Format des
Jahres 2015 hat
weitreichende
Auswirkungen auf
die Witterung in
vielen Regionen
der Erde, so auch**

bis hin in das äquatoriale Afrika [4] :

"Rekord-Dürre bedroht Äthiopiens Wirtschaftswunder" ... "Das ostafrikanische Land leidet seit Monaten unter einer extremen Trockenheit. Im Sommer 2015 fiel der Regen in Äthiopien fast ganz aus." Die Meldungen über den Sommer ohne Regen weckten schreckliche Erinnerungen: Von **1983 bis 1985** erlebte Äthiopien das größte Hungersterben Afrikas der vergangenen Jahrzehnte...".

Was in dem SPON-Artikel nicht zu lesen ist: Auch 1983/84 gab es einen sehr starken

ElNino, wie Bild 3 zeigt! Die El-Nino-Dürren dieser Art verabschieden sich dann meist genau so schnell wieder wie sie gekommen sind – mit La-Nina [2] :

"Im Gegensatz zu El Niño ist La

Niña eine außergewöhnlich kalte Strömung im äquatorialen Pazifik, also sozusagen ein Anti-El-Niño, worauf auch die Namensgebung (...) beruht. Durch diese kalte Strömung

*entwickelt sich
über Indonesien
ein besonders
starkes
Tiefdruckgebiet.
Die Passatwinde
wehen stark und
lang anhaltend.
Dadurch kühlt sich
der östliche
Pazifik weiter ab
und es gibt (z.B.)*

*in Indonesien
besonders viel
Regen.“*

Ein El-Nino wie 2015 überlagert zwar kurzfristig alle anderen Witterungs- Phänomene in den betroffenen Regionen, ändert

aber in aller Regel nichts an übergreifend länger andauernden Witterungs- oder gar Klima-Trends – so auch kaum an dem seit 30 Jahren anhaltenden Trend zu mehr Niederschlag im SAHEL (s. Bild 5),

wo am südöstlichen Rand auch Äthiopien liegt :

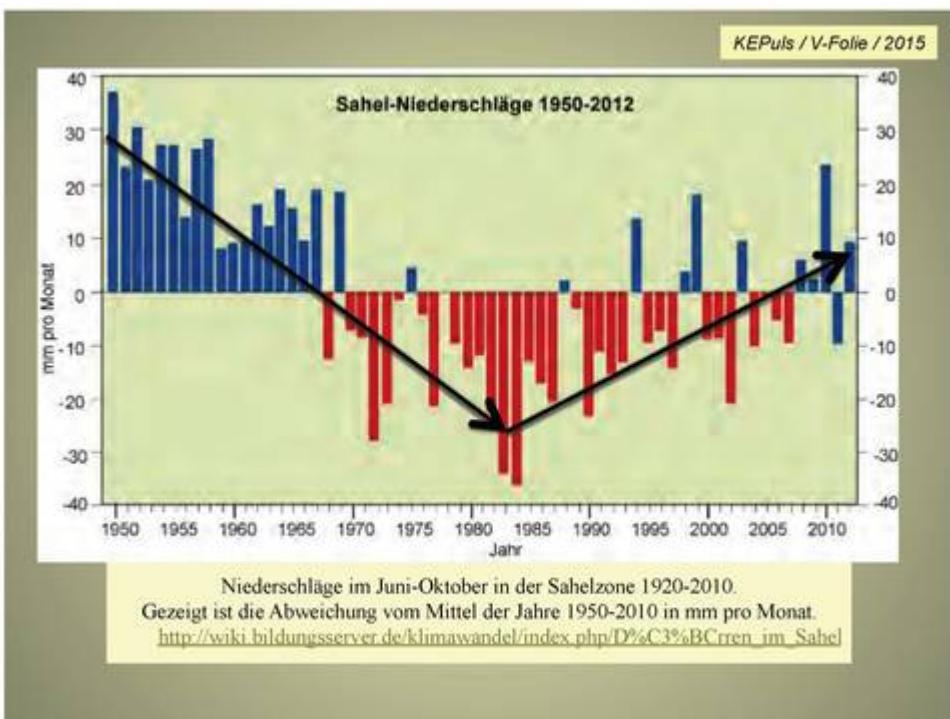


Bild 5 : Regen-Trend im SAHEL

In diesem Zusammenhang ist auch die Erkenntnis wichtig, daß die CO₂-Zunahme seit Jahrzehnten zu einem "*Global Greening*" in der

Vegetation und in den Ernteerträgen führt, auch im SAHEL, auch in Äthiopien (s. Bild 6):

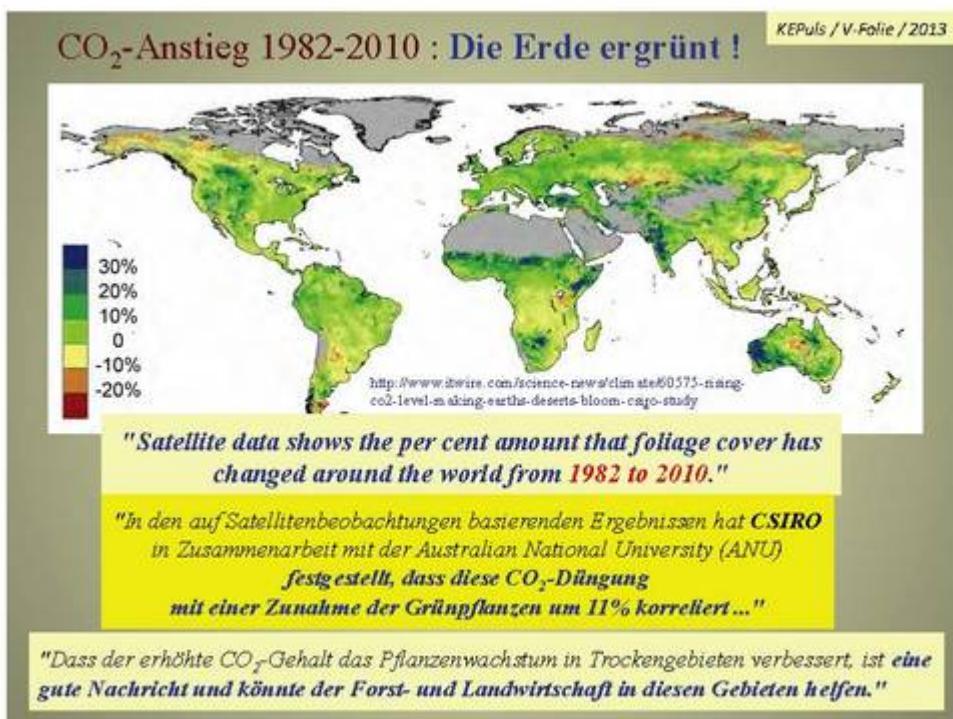


Bild 6 :
"Global Greening"

(3)

Temperatu

r

Deutschla

nd

In

Deutschla

nd waren
die Jahre
2014 und
2015 sehr
warm (s.
Bild 7),

**insbesond
ere wegen
einer
sehr
stark
ausgepräg**

ten
atlantisc
hen
zirkulati
on in
beiden

**Winterhal
bjahren
und einer
starken
lang
anhaltend**

en
Zirkulati
ons -
Blockieru
ng im
Sommer

2015. Das
ändert
jedoch
nichts
daran,
daß in

**Übereinst
immung
mit dem
Stillstan
d der
globalen**

**Erwärmung
auch in
Deutschla-
nd ein
Stillstan-
d**

eingetret

en ist -

wobei es

wohl

müßig

ist, sich

über
einige
Hundertst
el Grad
zu
"streiten

Temperaturen in Deutschland 2000 - 2015

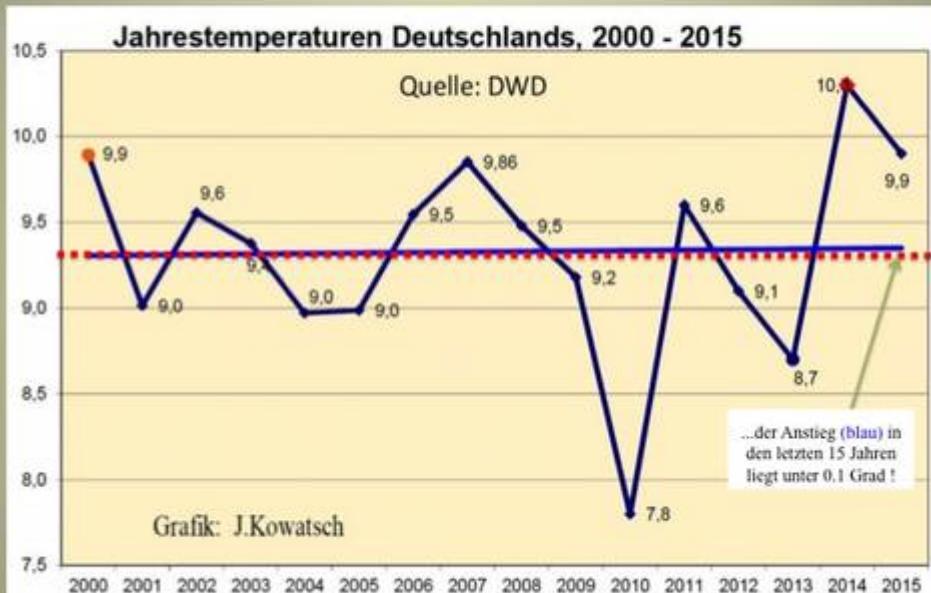


Bild 7 :
Temperatu
ren

**Deutschla
nd**

2000 - 2015

(4)

Stür

me

u n d

Stur

mflu

ten

an

der

Nord

see

Die

Stur

mflu

ten

a n

d e r

d e u t

sche

n

Nord

seek

üste

sind

log1

sche

rwe1

se

kaus

al

mit

den

Stür

men

über

dem

Atla

ntik

und

der

Nord

see

verk

nüpf

t —

eine

n

Klim

atre

nd

gibt

es

weit

erhö

n

nich

t,

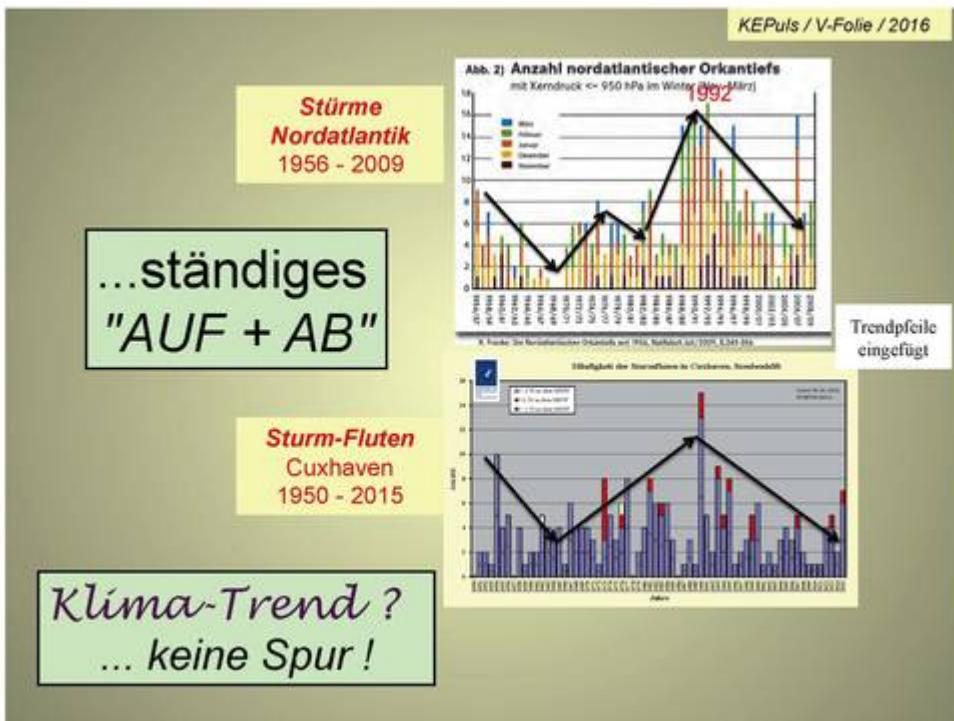
wie

Bild

8

zeig

t:



Bild

8

:

Stür

me

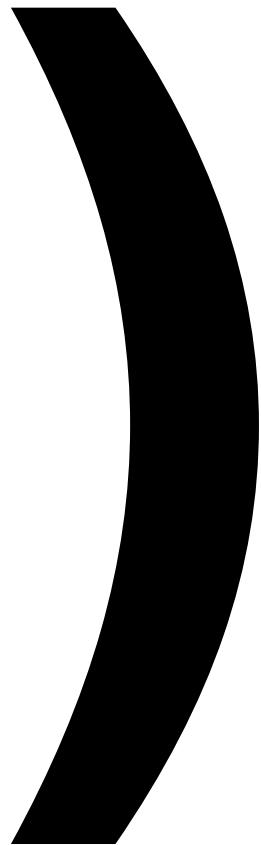
u n d

S t u r

m f l u

ten

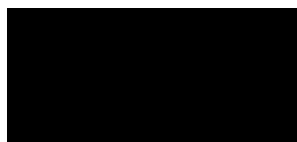
(5)



Me

er

eS



An

St

ice

g

an

de

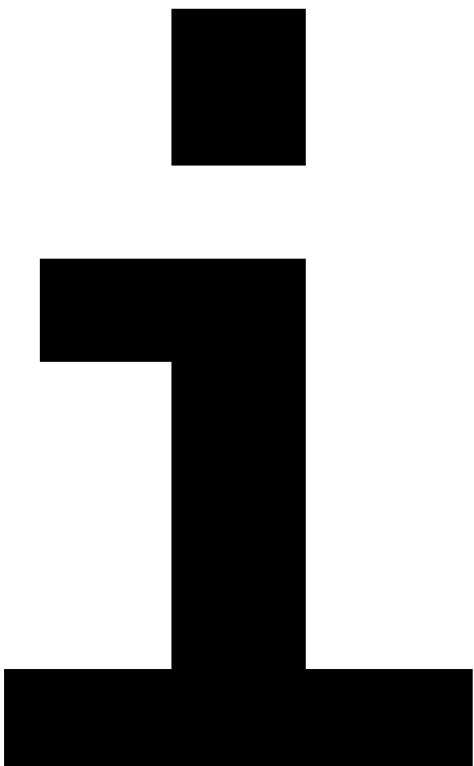
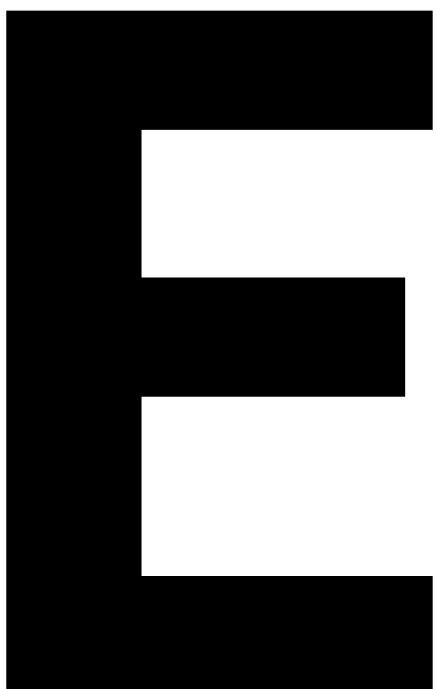
r

No

rd

sc

e



me

be

vo

rs

te

he

nd

e

Od

er

so

gā

r

SC

no

m

be

go

mn

en

e

Üb

er

f t

ut

un

g

vo

m

KÜ

St

en

un

d

St

..
äd

te

m

,

Wii

e

Si

e

St

..
ä n

di

g

Tim

We

rio

un

d

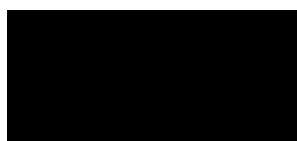
vo

m

KU

Tim

ā



AJ

ar

m i

St

en

un

d

Me

di

en

in

di

e

We

Tt

ge

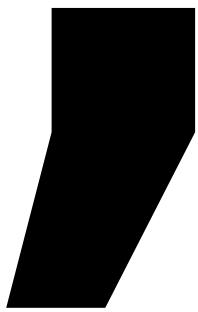
b7

as

en

Wii

rd



is

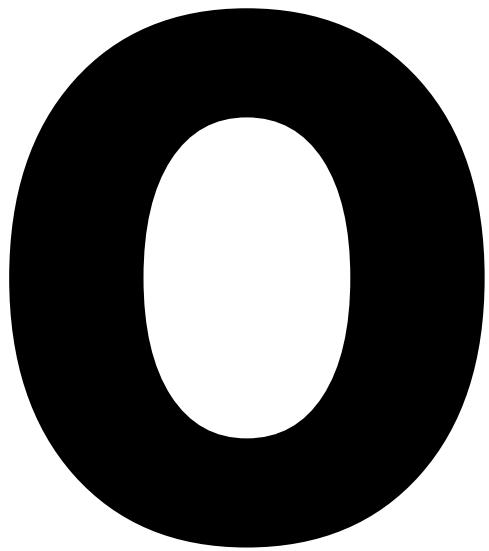
J

m i

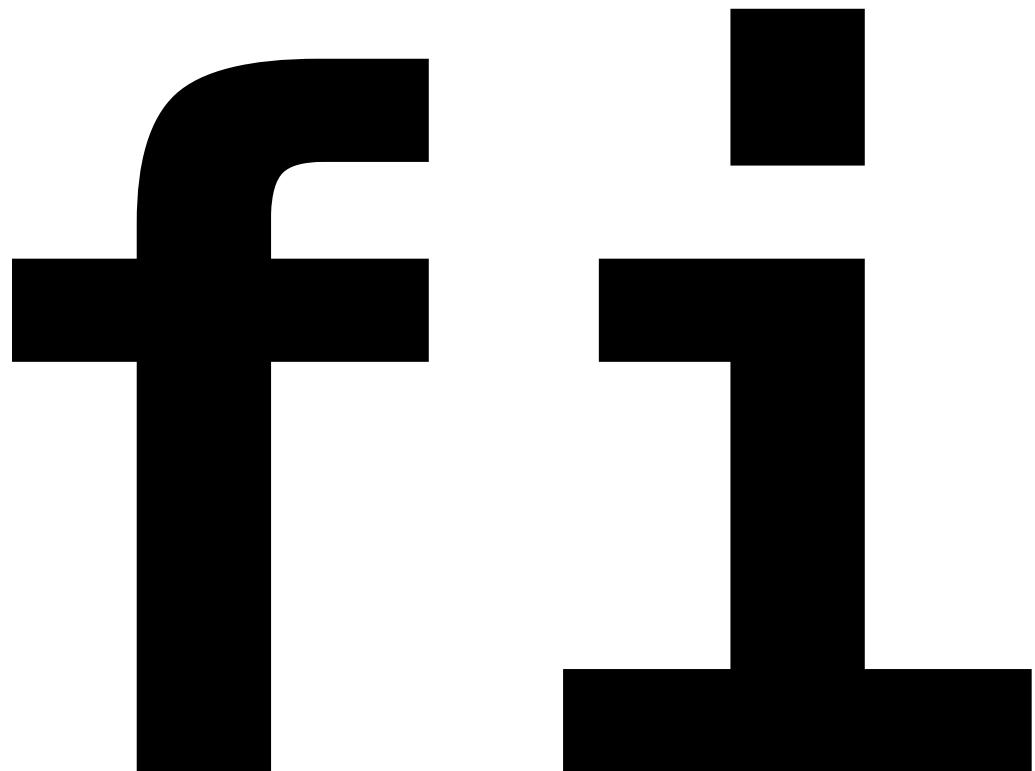
rg

en

dw



zu



nd

en



Dā

zu

wu

rd

e

an

di

eS

er

St

eu

Tec

JU

mg

St

e i

me

Üb

er

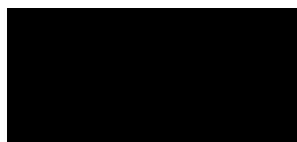
Si

ch

J

pe

er



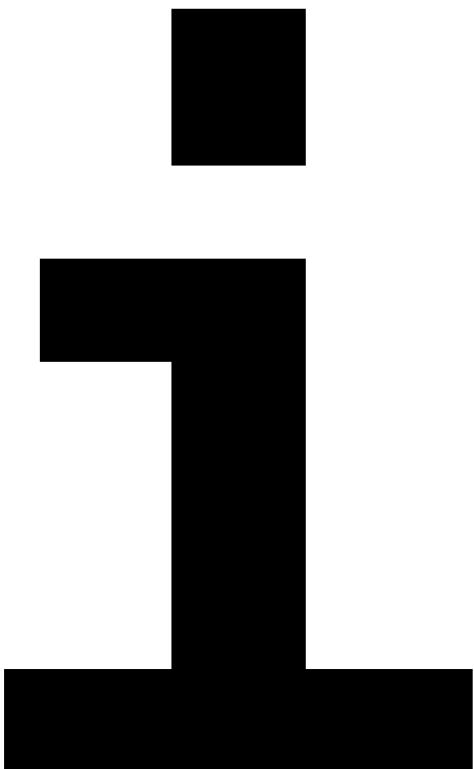
re

WIT

ew

te

r



te

ra

tu

r

oui

b7

TZ

ice

rt

15

T

’

m i

J

de

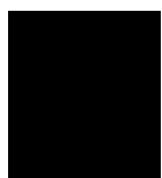
m

E
r

ge

bon

is





U

S

â

m

m

e

r

f

â

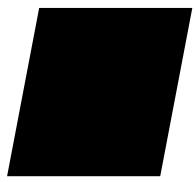
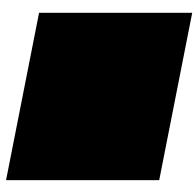
S

S

U

r

9



D'**

e

St

“an”

all

ge

r

AJ

ar

m -

Me

ld

un

ge

r

zui

an

ge

bol

'
i
7
C

h

air

am

at

is

ch

en

Me

er

es



Sp

'
Ic

ge

7

**A
n**

St

'
Ic

ge

r

in

Ge

ge

rw

ar

t

un

d

ZU

KU

nf

t

KÖ

rr

en

du

rc

h

Me

ss

un

ge

r

II

ri

ch

t

be

St

“at”

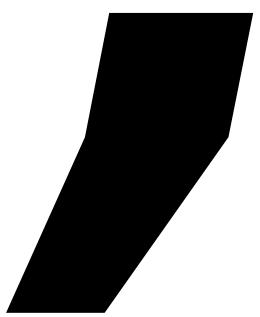
'
log

t

We

roi

en



so

no!

er

r

We

roi

en

du

rc

h

all

e

Me

S



Dā

te

r

so

gá

r

II

Wii'

de

rl

eq

t /

We

lt

We

i't

ze

'
log

en

We

de

r

all

e

Pc

ge

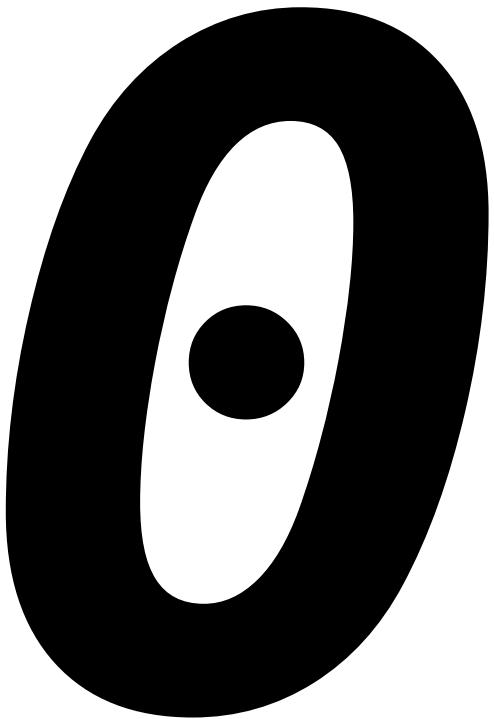
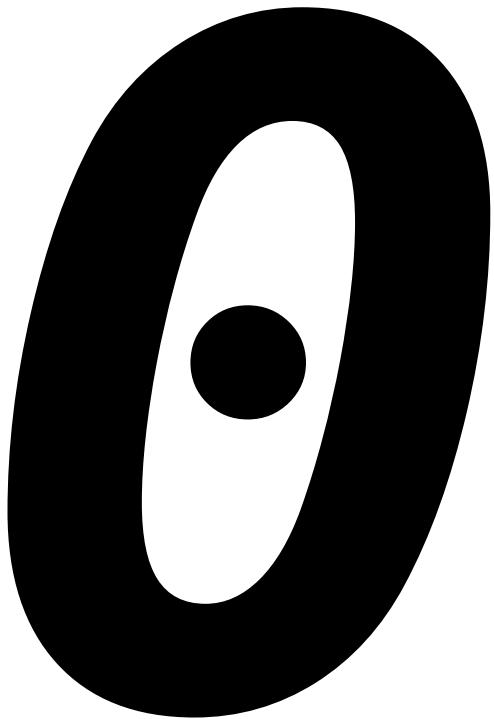
7

Dā

te

r

12



Já

hr

e)

no

ch

all

e

Sá

te

77

i
l
t

en

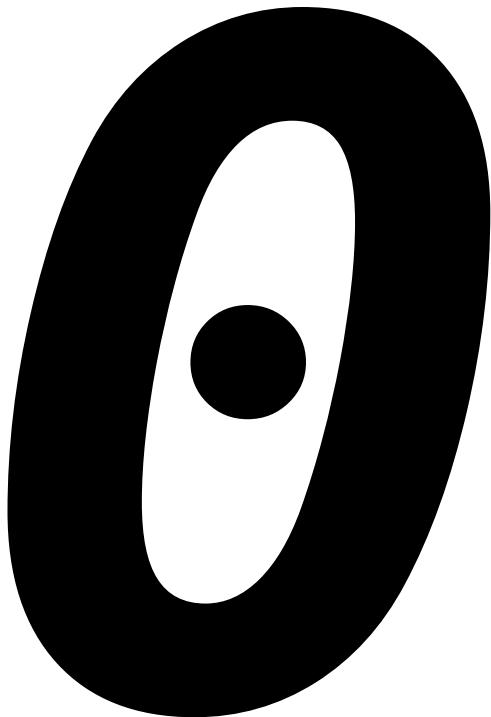


Dā

te

r

12



Já

hr

e)

e*ii*

re

Be

SC

h
l

eui

II

ri

gui

no

de

S

Me

er

es



**A
n**

St

'
Ic

ge

S /

Dā

zui

in

Kr

as

Se

m

Wii'

de

rs

por

uc

h

St

eh

en

al

le

b7l

sh

er

'
log

en

un

d

de

rz

e*ii*

t'li

ge

r

AU

ss

ag

en

vo

m

KJ

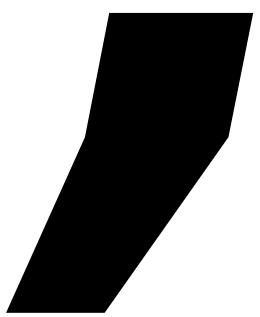
'
I'm

ar

at

TP

CC



vo

r

e*ii*

II

ri

ge

r

K'l

'
I'm

â

Tn

St

it

ut

en

so

II

Wii'

e

all

e

de

r

KJ

'
I'm

â

Mo

de

77

e /

Dā

rui

“ ” b

er

hi

nā

us

gill

bot

es

**A
n**

hā

lt

S

PUI

nk

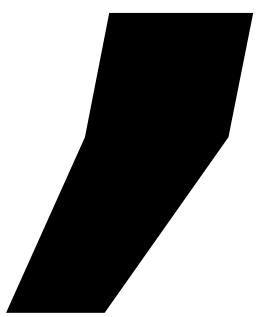
te

dā

fu

///

r



dā

AS

all

e

Sá

te

77

i't

en



Dā

te

r

zui

hö

he

re

r

Be

tr

” ”
äg

en

hi

r

er

he

bol

'
i
7
C

h

II

II

II II

U

be

rc

KO

rr

'
log

'
Ic

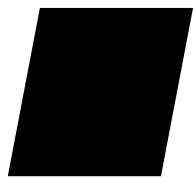
rt



WU

roi

en



AJ

Jm

äh

T

I

ch

sp

ri

ch

J

eS

Si

ch

so

gā

r

in

mā

nc

he

m

Me

di

en

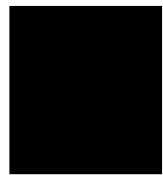
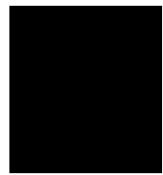
he

ru

m

16

7



"Sea levels are rising slower than expected: Parched land has soaked up trillions of tons of water from melting glaciers, stopping it from ending up in the oceans ...

Scientists led by a team at NASA's Jet propulsion Laboratory used satellite measurements to show the rate of sea level rise has slowed by 22 per cent."

Nu

m

hā

J

da

S

Bu

nd

eS

am

J

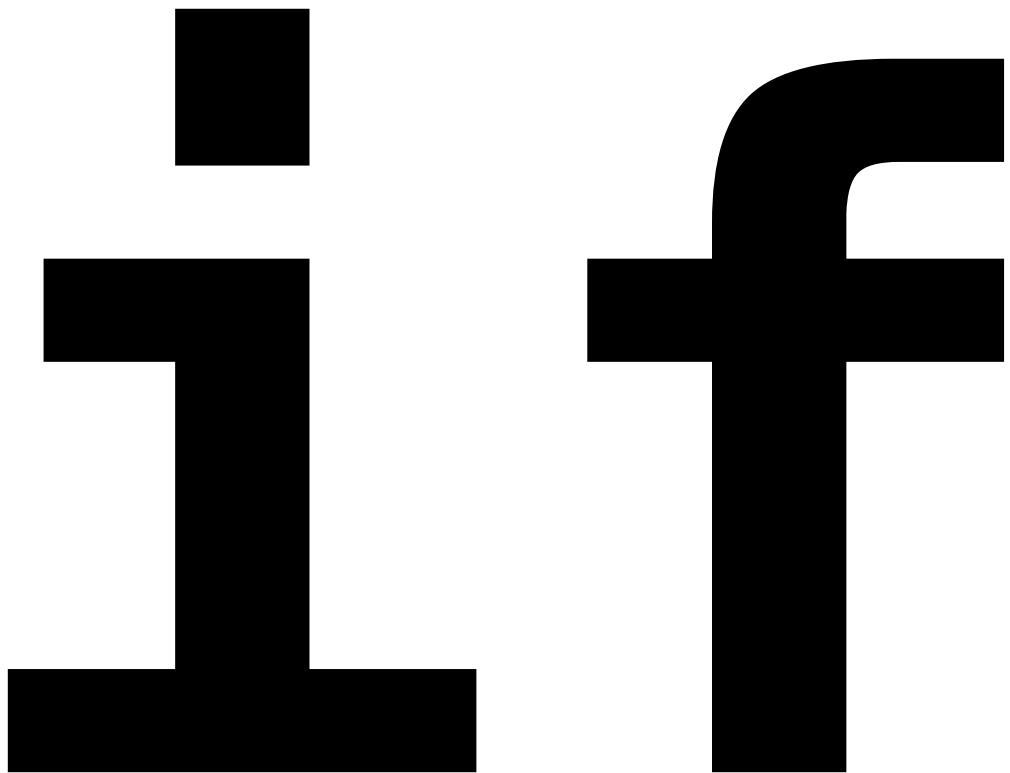
fū

r

Se

eS

ch



fa

hr

J

un

d

Hiy

dr

09

ra

ph

ice

in

hā

mo

ur

g

so

eo

en

di

e

me

us

te

m

Pe

ge

T

Dā

te

m

fū

r

Cu

Xh

aw

en

āu

Sg

ew

er

te

U ,

un

d

da

S

Si

eh

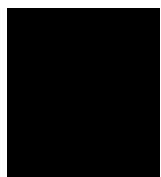
J

so

āu

S

(S)

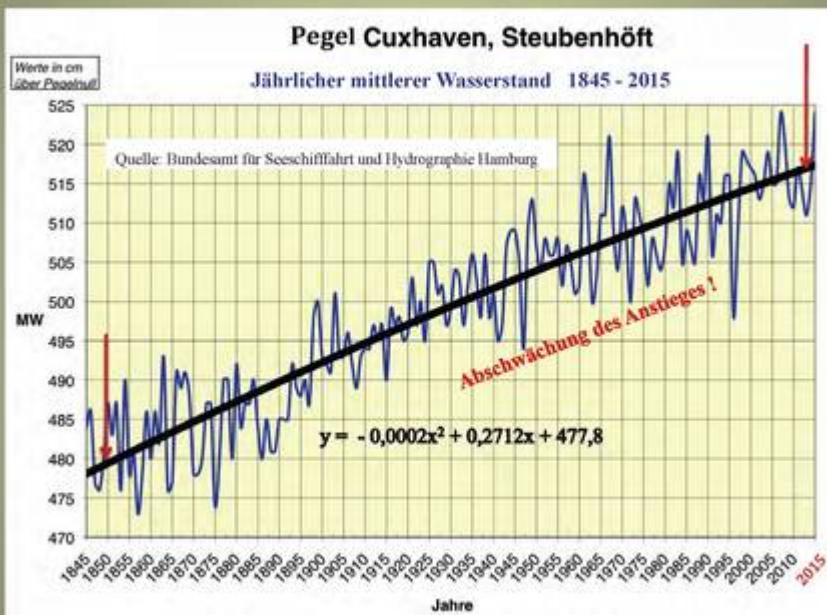


Bi

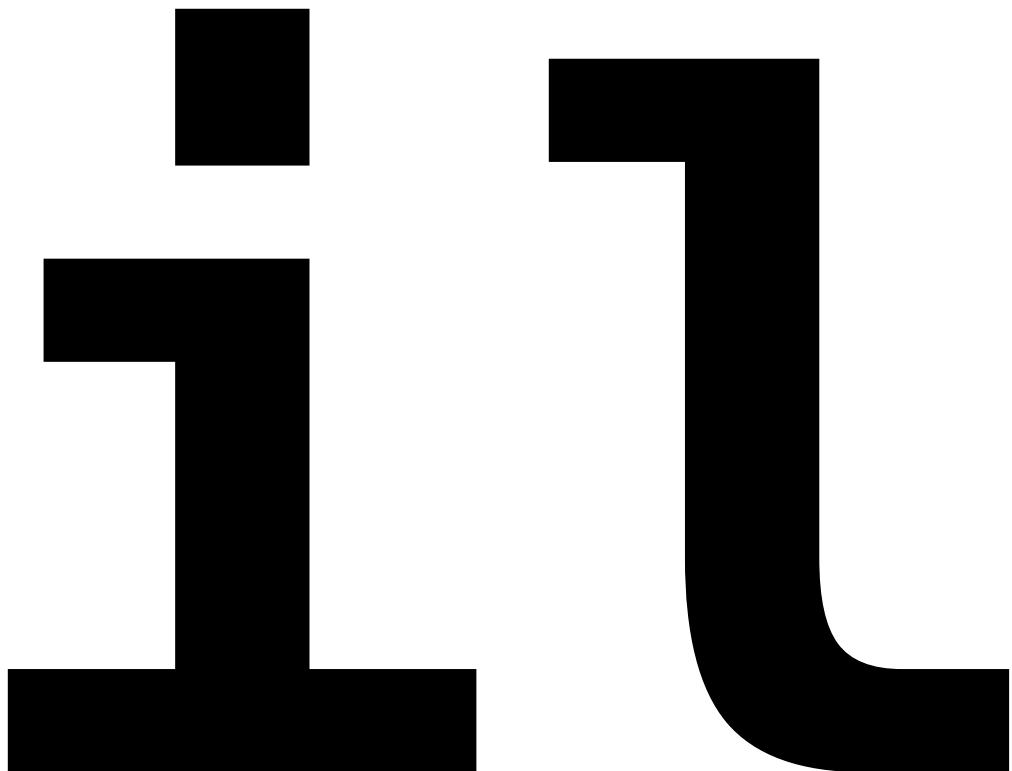
Tod

9)



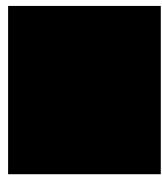


B



d

9



We

ru

an

gs

am

un

g

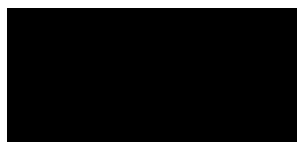
de

S

Me

er

eS



An

St

ice

ge

S

ā

m

Pe

ge

T

Cu

Xh

aw

en

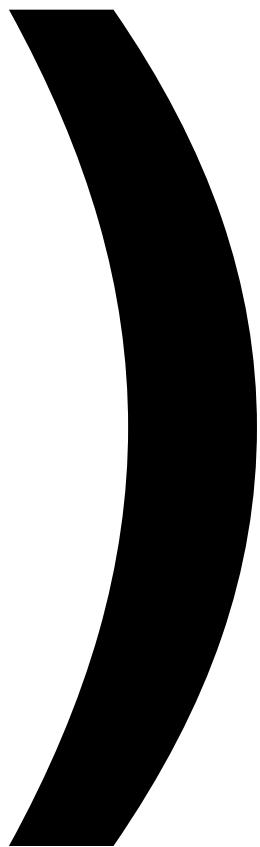
(1)

84

5

20

15

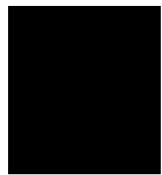


E
r

ge

bon

is



De

r

sc

it

de

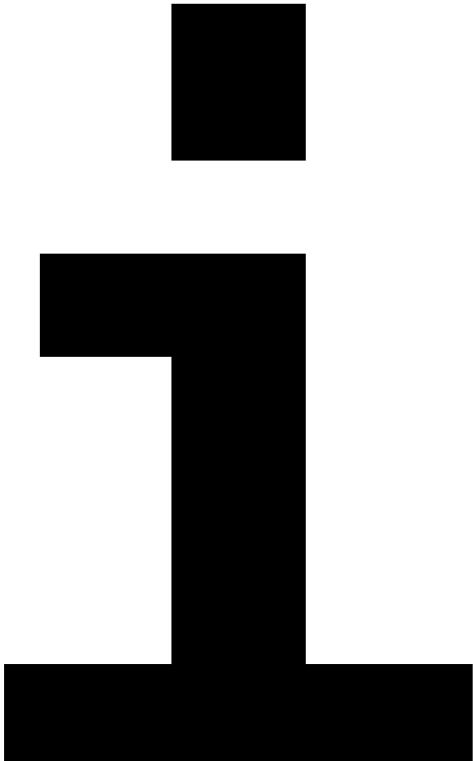
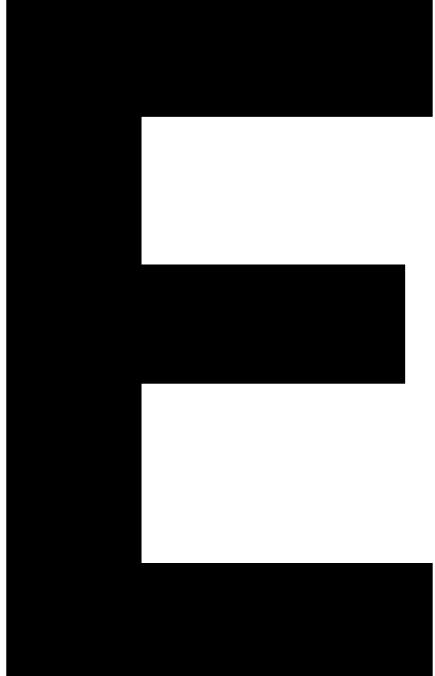
r

Tec

tz

te

m



SZ

e i

J

āu

ch

an

de

r

No

rd

sc

ek

üS

te

be

do

ac

ht

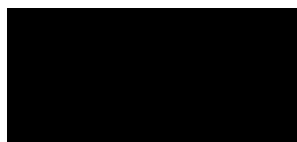
e**t**

e

Me

er

eS



An

St

ice

9

SC

hw

..
äc

ht

Si

ch

Tim

me

r

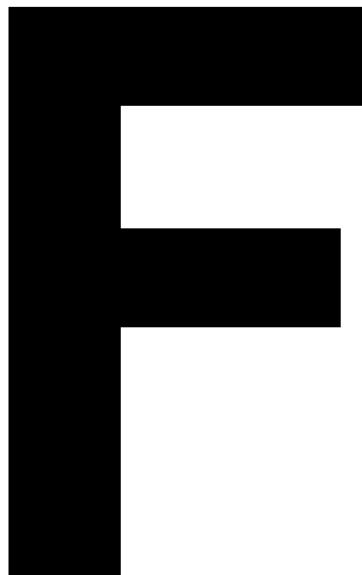
We

it

er

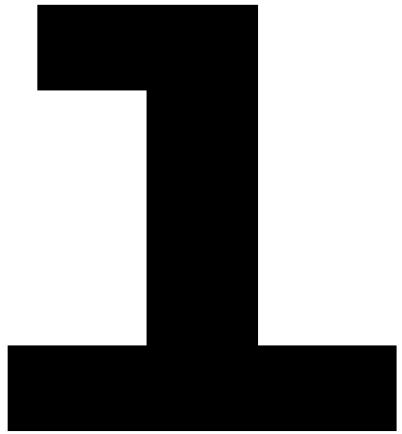
álo



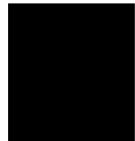
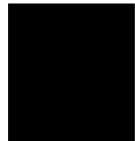


ā

Z



t



Da

S

Já

hr

20

15

wa

r

eli

n

se

hr

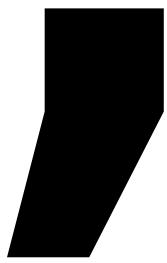
wa

rm

es

Já

hr



ge

SC

hui

Jd

et

eli

ne

m

II S

up

er

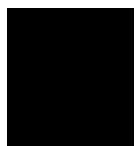
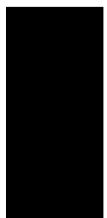


HJ



Ni

no



Ni

e

Ka

nn

eli

n

eli

mz

eu

ne

S

Já

hr

eli

n

KKK

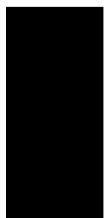
ج

ma

Si

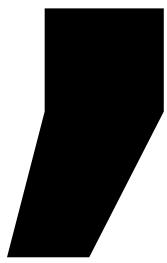
gn

au



se

in



Lá



Ni

na

W

rd

da

S

in

de

n

KO

m m

en

de

n

Já

hr

en

ge

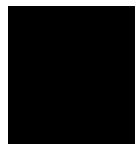
ra

de

ru

CK

en



AU

ch

au

Je

an

de

re

n

We

t **t**

er



un

d

KU

Tim

ā -

Pa

ra

me

te

r

ze

.log

en

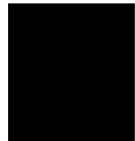
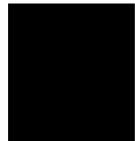
Ke

in

Si

gn

au



We

de

r

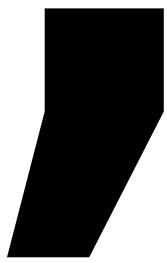
me

hr

St

ür

me



no

ch

me

hr

St

ur

m f

JULIA

te

n

,

no

ch

Be

sc

h u

eui

n i

gui

ng

de

S

Me

er

es



An

St

te

ge

S



Je

tz

te

re

r

SC

hw

..
äc

ht

Si

ch

an

de

r

No

rd

se

e

SO

ga

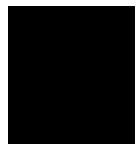
r

We

TL

er

ab



Q

U

e

7

7

e

r

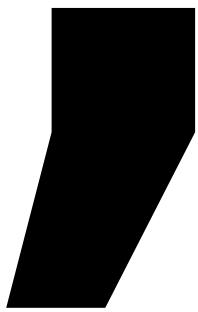


11

7

TP

CC



AR

5 ,

CJ

Tim

at

e

ch

an

ge

20

13



Te

ch

m i

cá

T

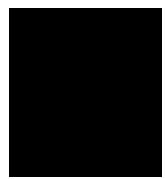
Su

m m

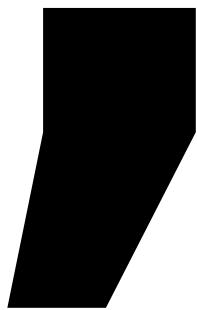
ar

Y,

p

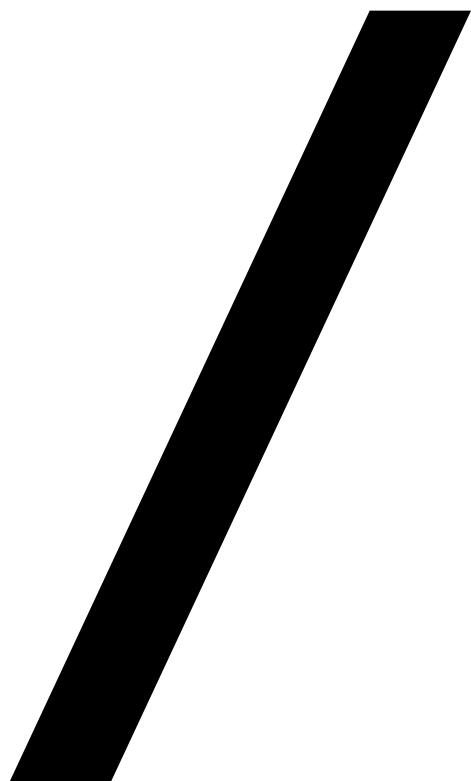


61



ht

tip



/ t

in

yui

ru



C

Om



Xt

cp

4

5

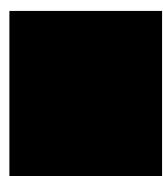
12

7

ht

tip

S





de

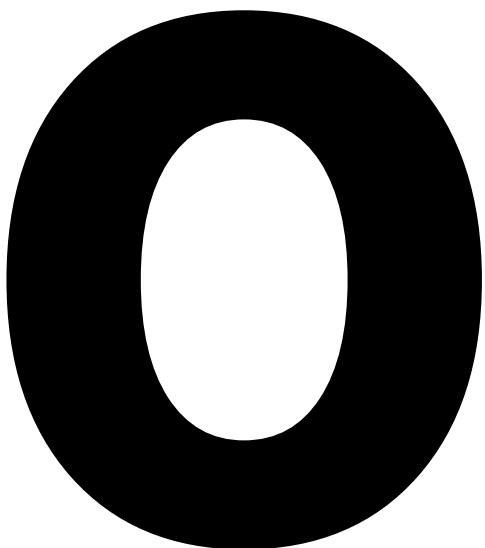
W

и
лк

Top

ed

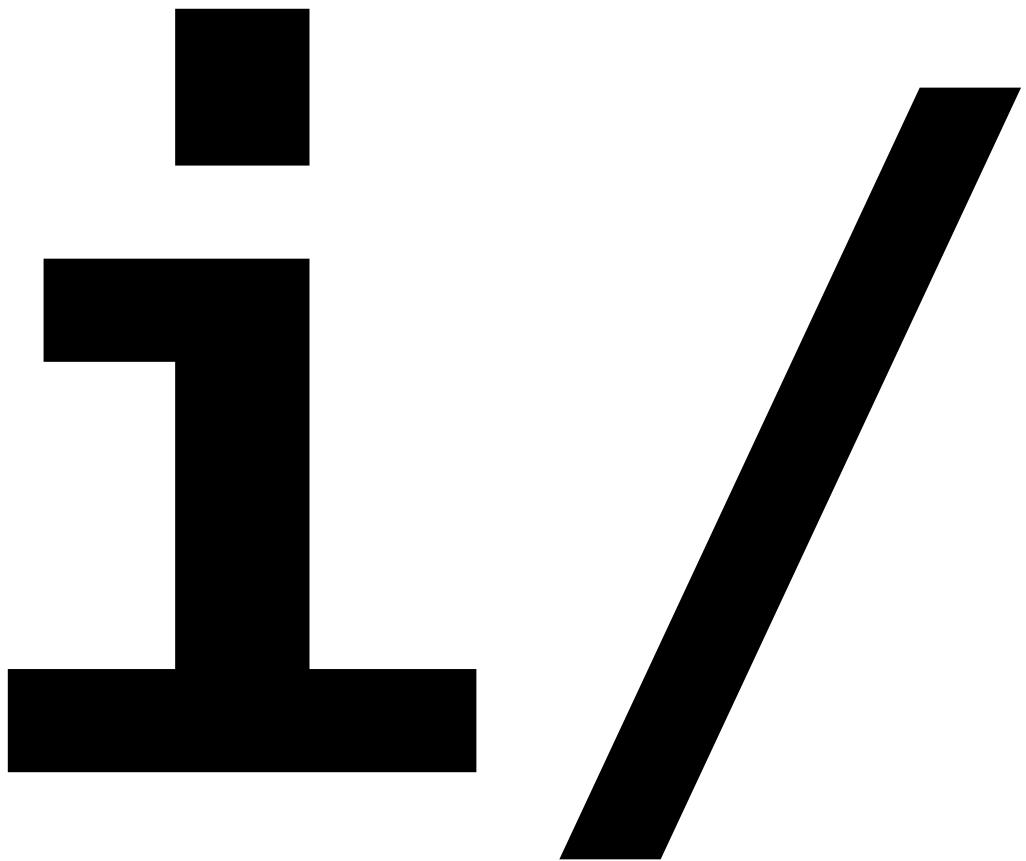
lä



rg

W

и
лк



E

J

N

[REDACTED]



C3

% B

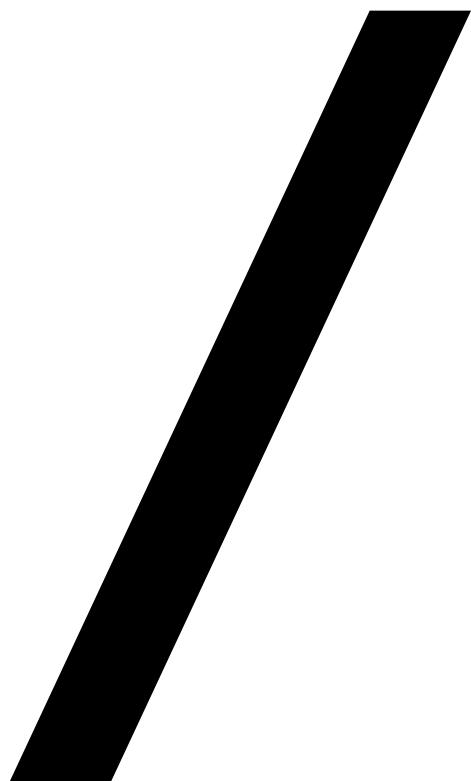
10

13

7

ht

tip



W

at

ts

up

Wii

th

th

at



C

Om

/2

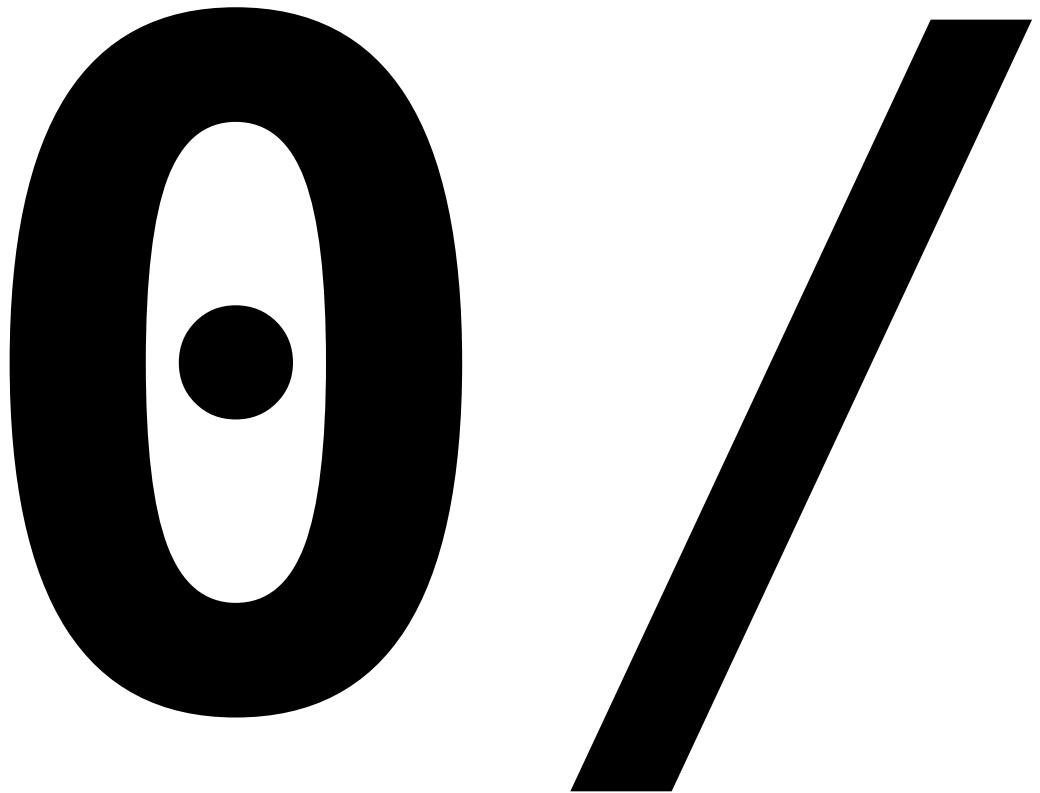
0

1

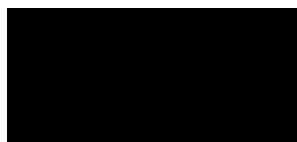
6/

02

/ 1



eu



m i

no

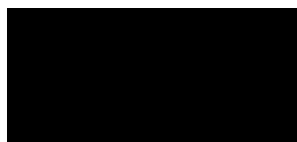


CO

TJ

ap

sc



ap

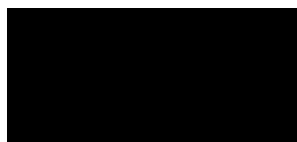
pe

ar

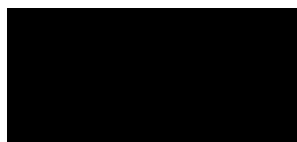
S



to



be

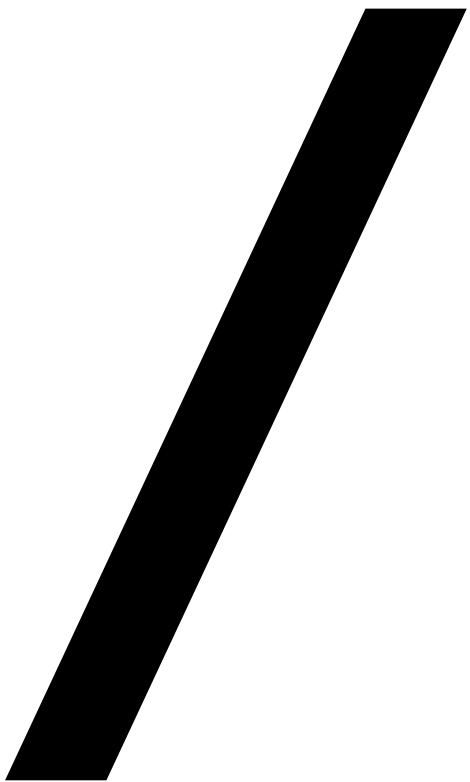


un

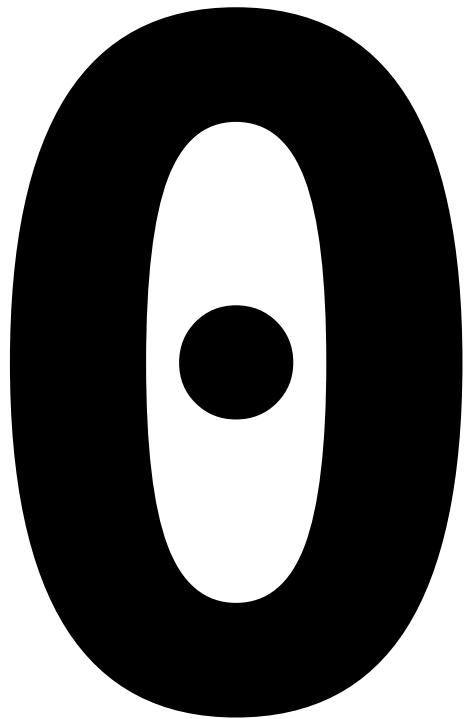
de

rw

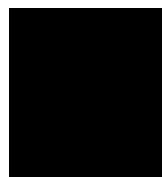
ay



10



2



20

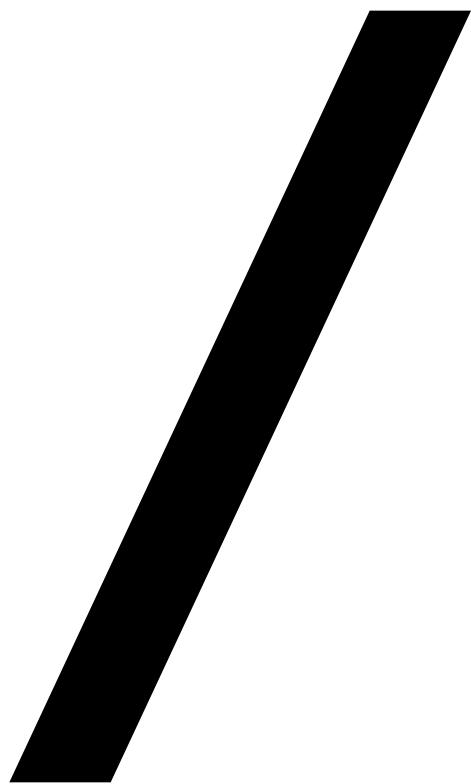
16

14

7

ht

tip



W

WW

S

pol

eg

eu

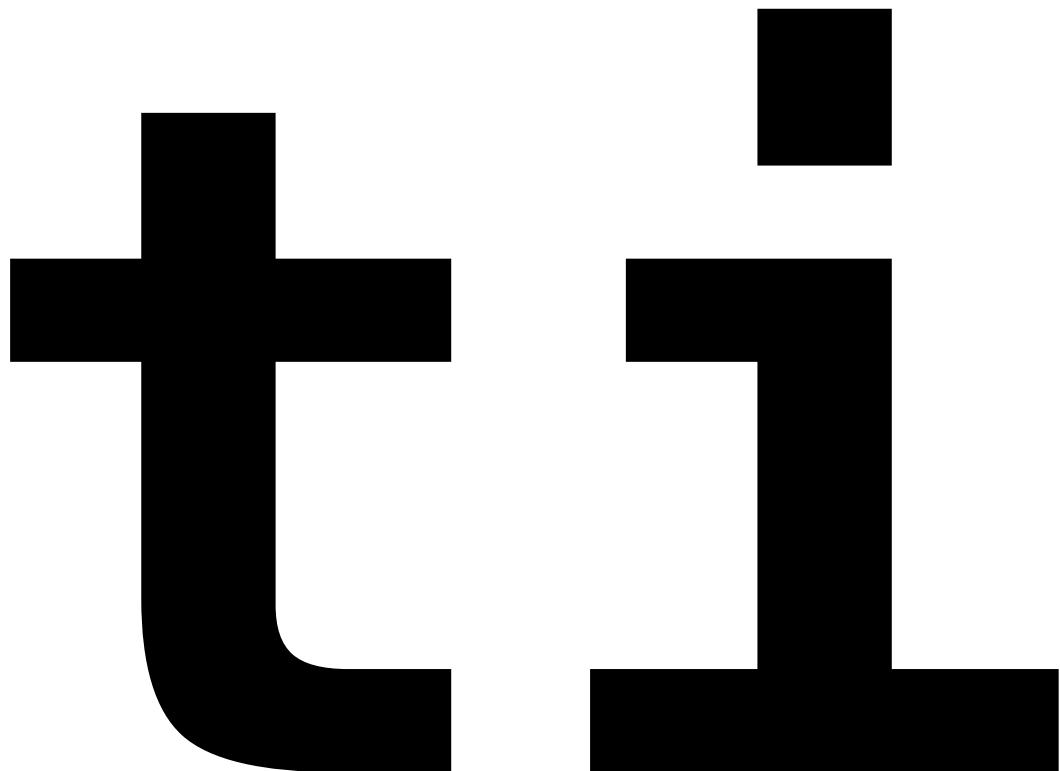
■ d

e/

po

T

I



KW

āu

SJ

an

d/

ae

th

10

pol

en

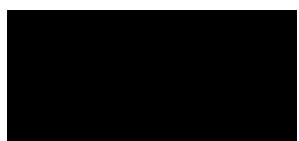


af

ri

Kā

S



Wii

rt

SC

hā

f t

sw

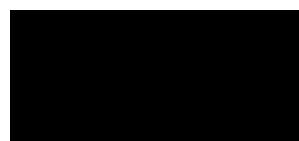
un

de

ru

an

d



Kā

em

pot

T

m i

T

de

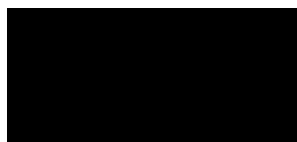
r



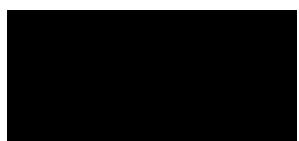
du

er

re



ā



10

75

93

4

ht

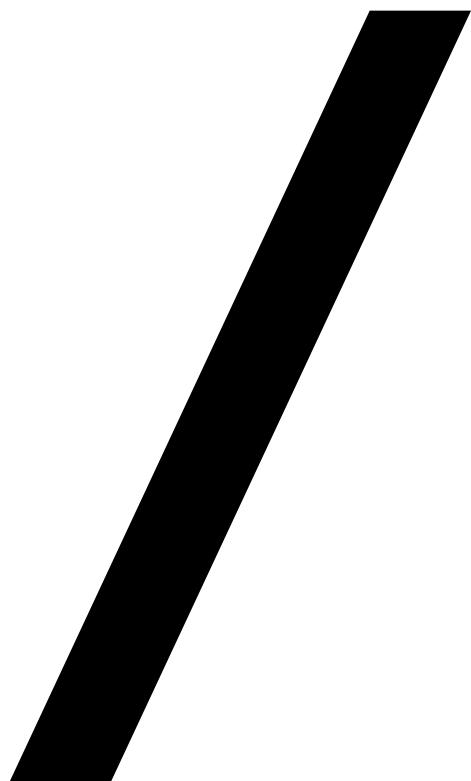
mJ

15

7

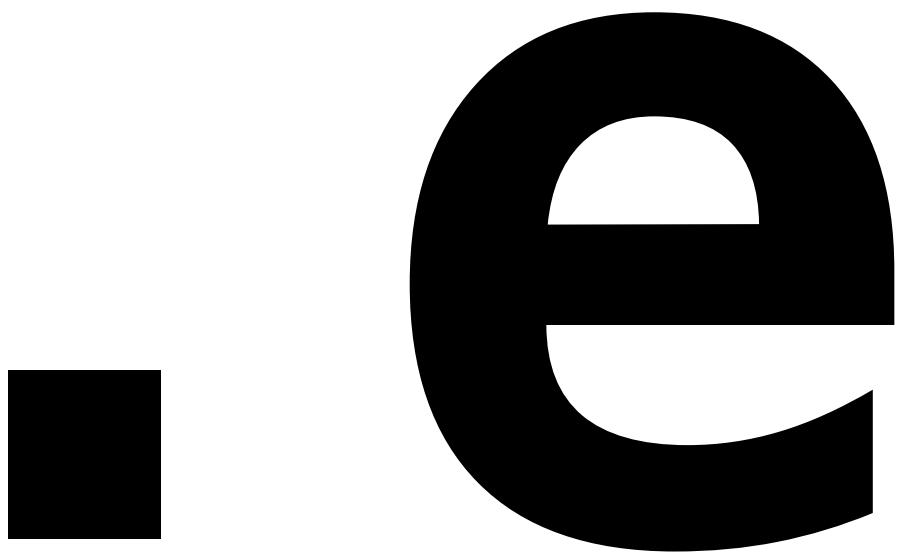
ht

tip



W

WW



и
лк

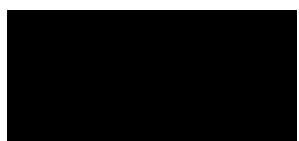
e



KJ

Tim

ā



en

er

g i

e



eu

/c

T

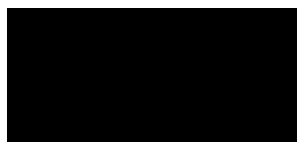
I

mā

te

gā

te



an

ze

log

e/

gj

do

aj

e



we

be

rs

ch

We

m m

un

9



vo

r



pā

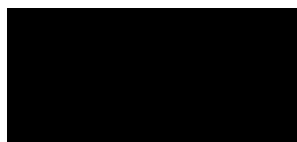
ri

S



Od

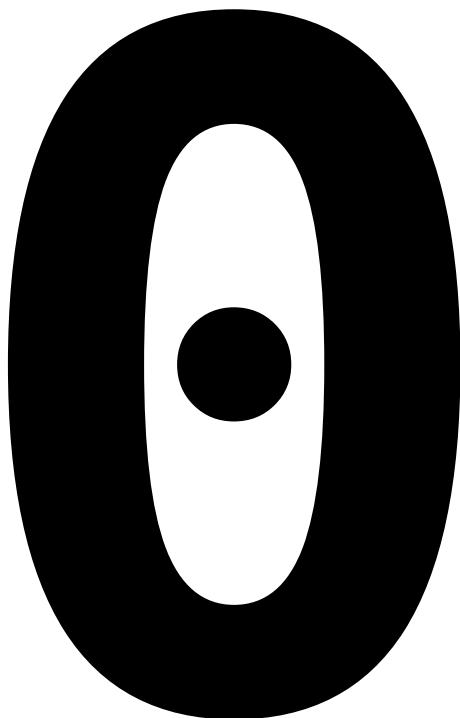
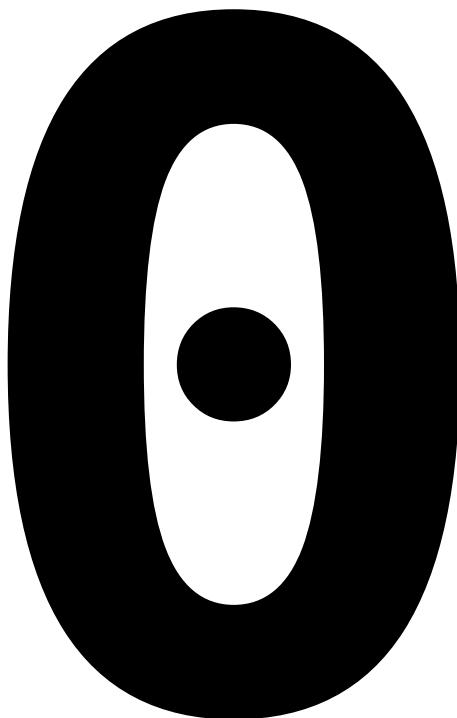
er



eo

en

2

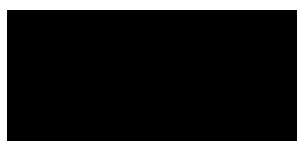




í
já

hr

e



sp

ae

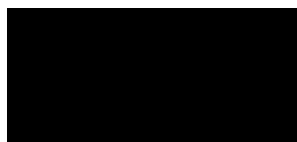
te

r



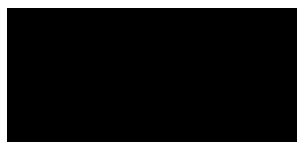
Od

er



eo

en

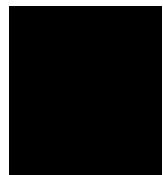


m i

e/

16

7



h

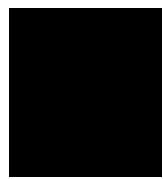
U

po

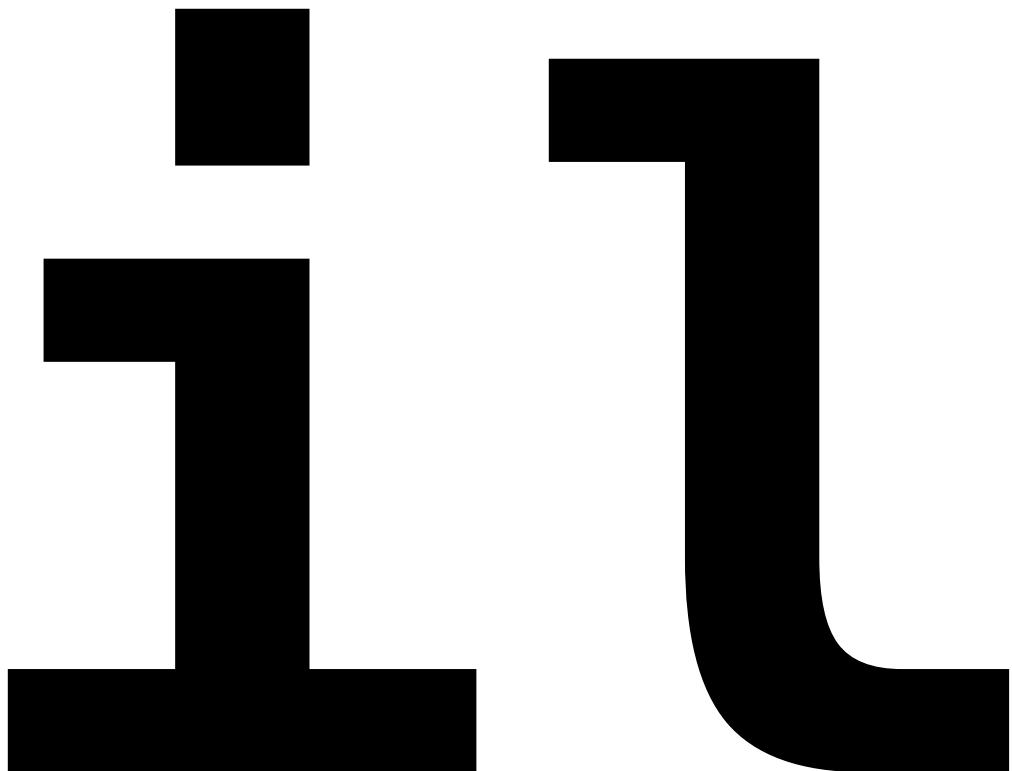


WW

W



da



y m

ai

T

CO

u

KW

SC

ice

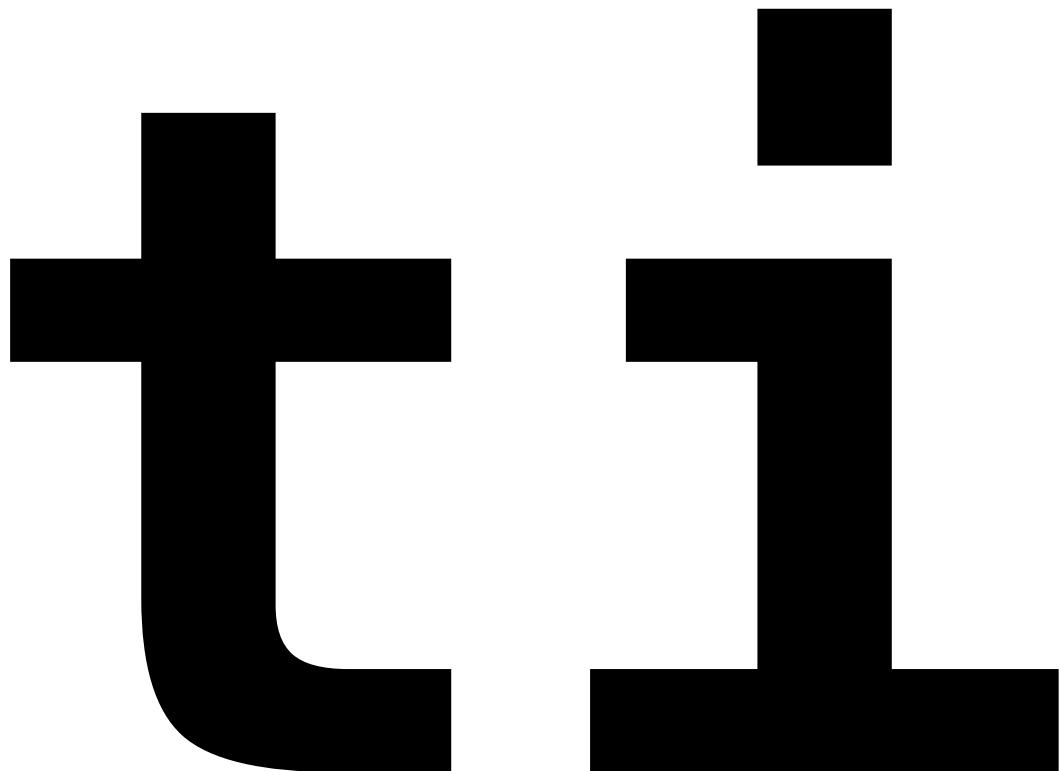
nc

e
t

ec

h /

ar



CJ

e



34

43

99

6/

Se

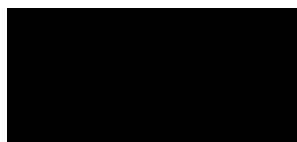
ā



Tec

ve

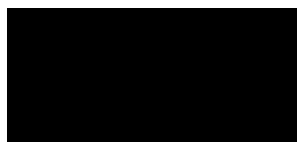
JS



ri

Si

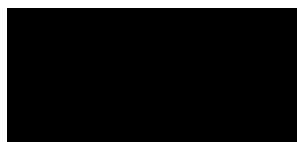
mg



SJ

OW

er

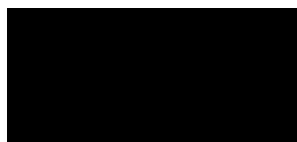


eX

pe

Ct

ed



pa

rc

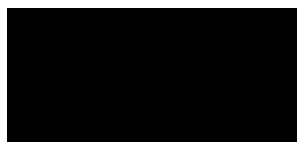
ne

d



Tā

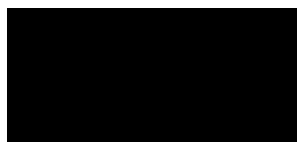
nd



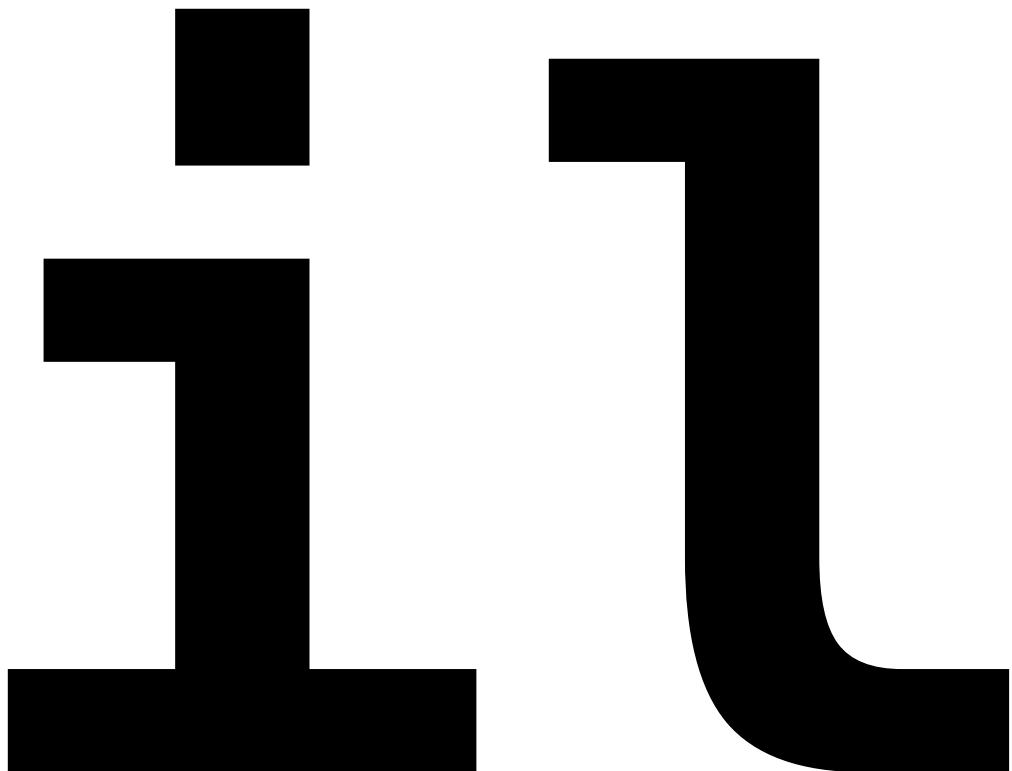
so

āk

ed



tr



T

I

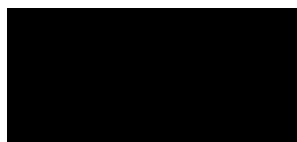
on

S



to

ns



Wā

te

r



me

Tt

in

9

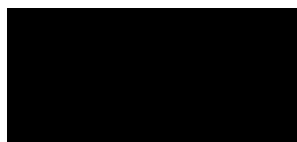


gj

ac

ice

rs

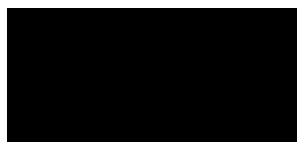


St

op

pol

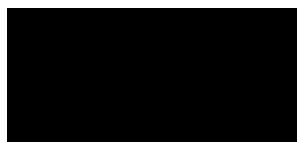
mg



en

di

mg



OC

eā

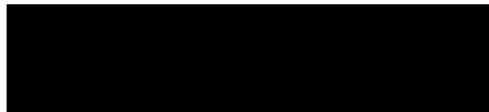
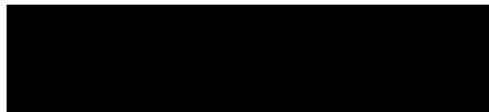
ns

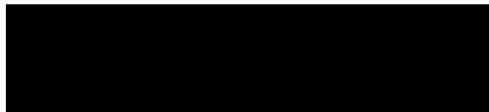
h

tm

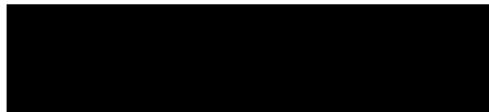
T

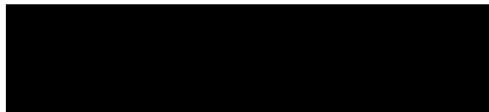


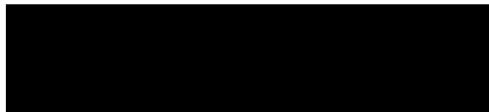


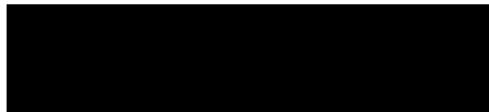


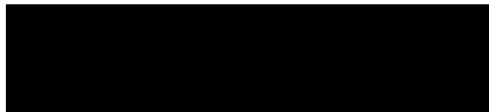




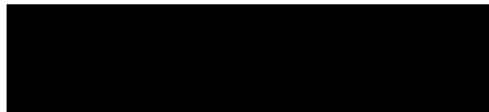


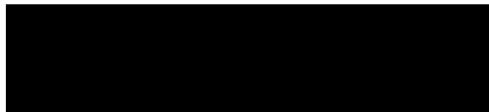


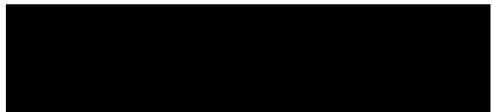


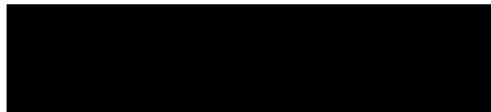




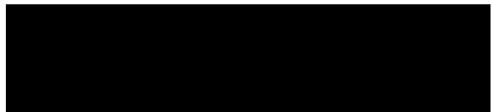


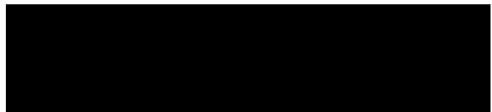










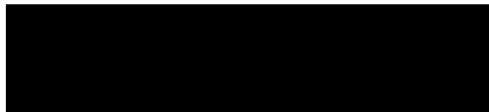








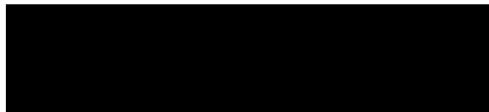


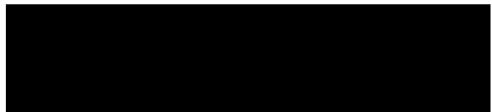








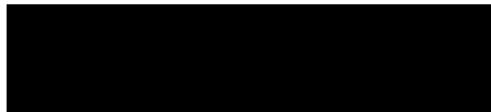
















**A
n**

me

rk

un

9'

De

r

vo

rs

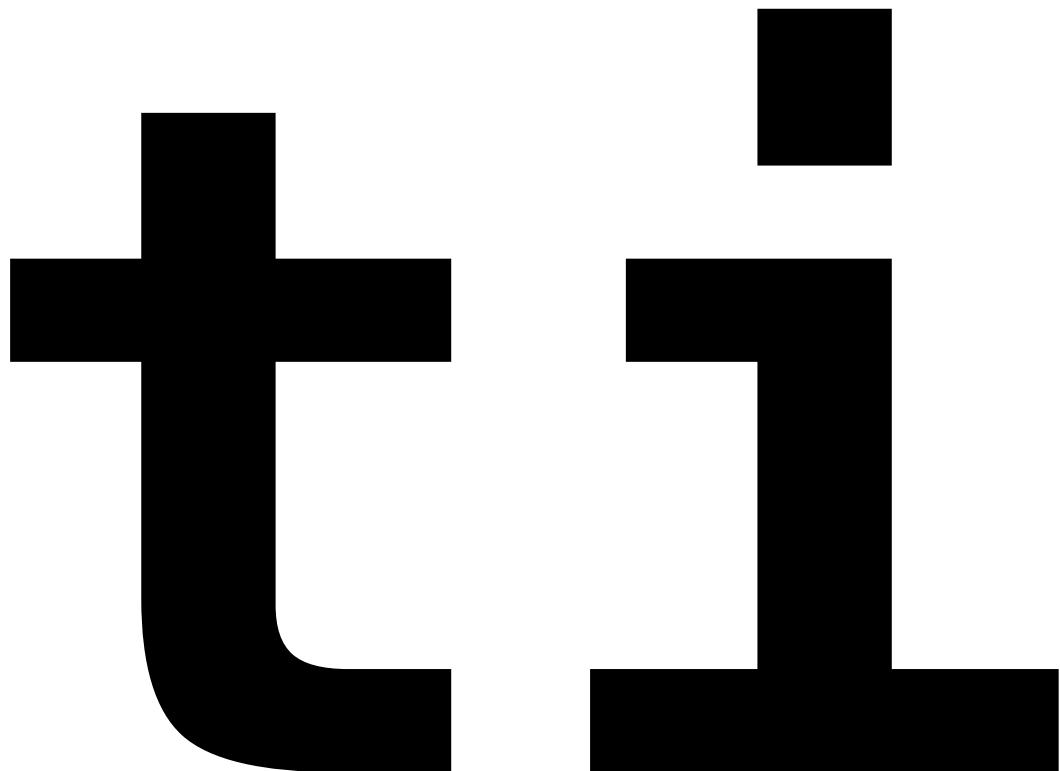
te

he

nd

e

Air



KC

T

is

J

aj

S

PD

F

zu

m

DO

Wn

Two

ad

Tim

An

hā

mg

ve

rf

üg

ba

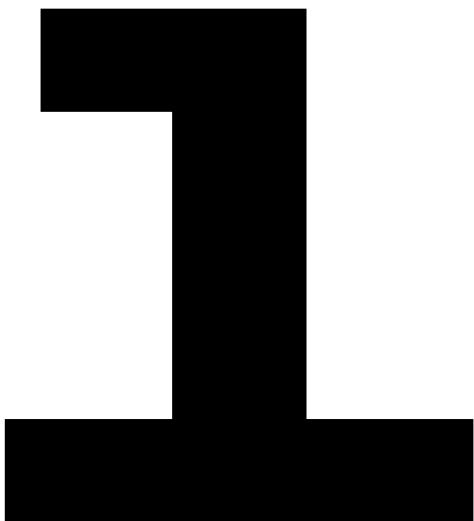
r ,

m i

J

da

be



be

ss

er

er

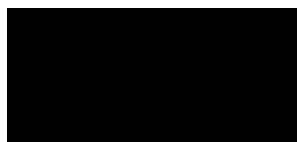
Alo

bí

Tod

un

gs



qui

aj

it

at



We

it

er

e

āk

tu

eu

Tec

Gr

ap

h

i

KC

m

un

d

Fá

Kt

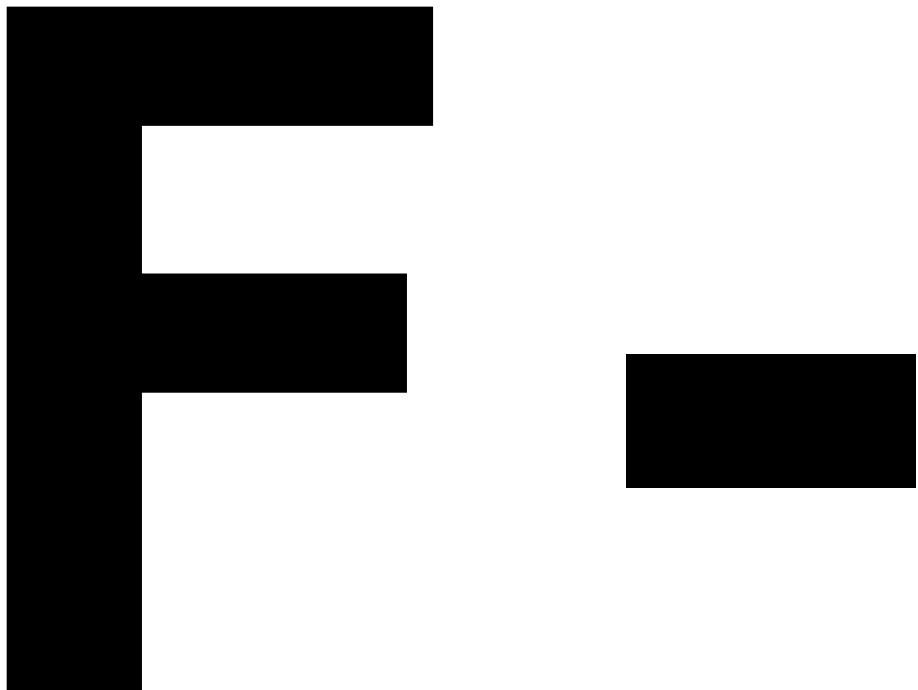
en

Si

nd

Tim

PD



A

m

h

ā

m

g

e i

me

S

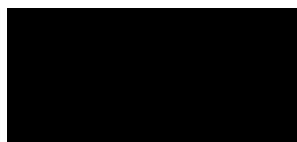
Üb

er

Si

ch

ts



vo

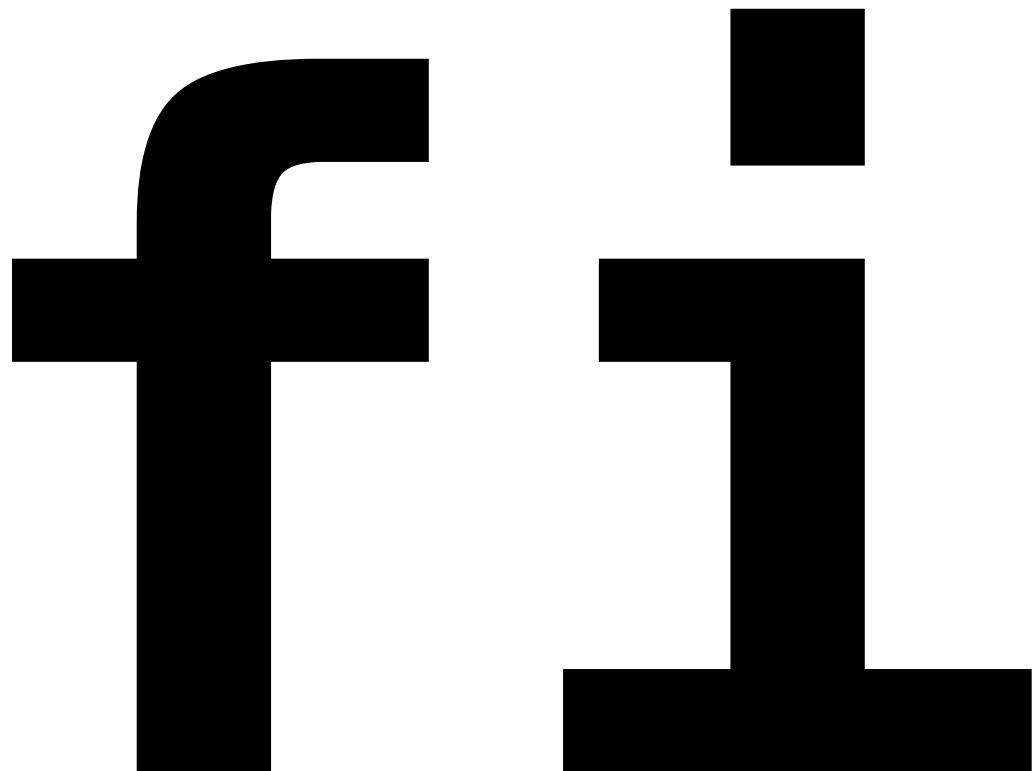
rt

ra

ge

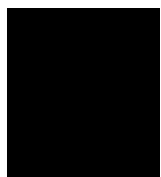
S

zu

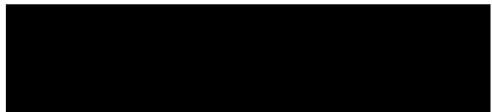


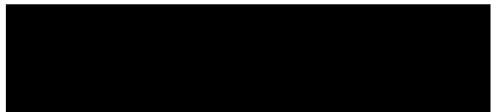
nd

en





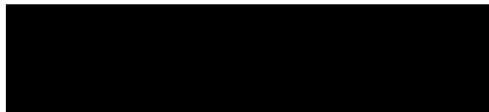


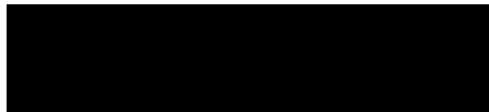




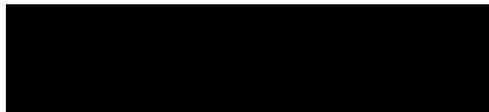


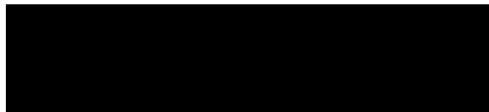


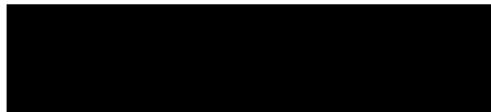


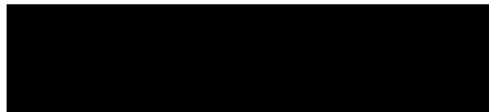


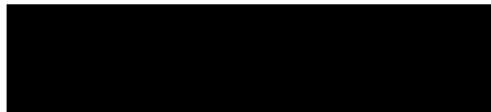








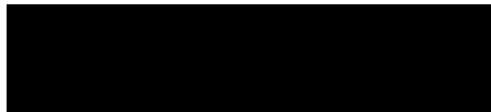




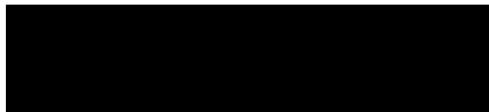




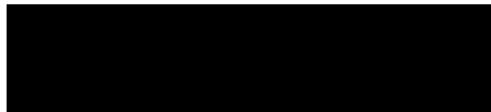




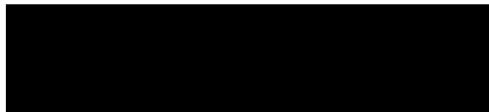








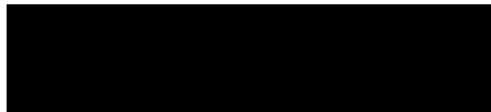






















R

e

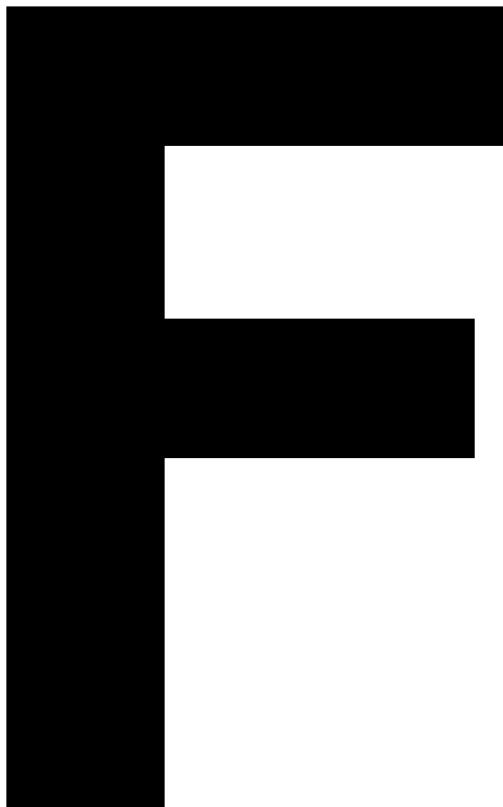
J

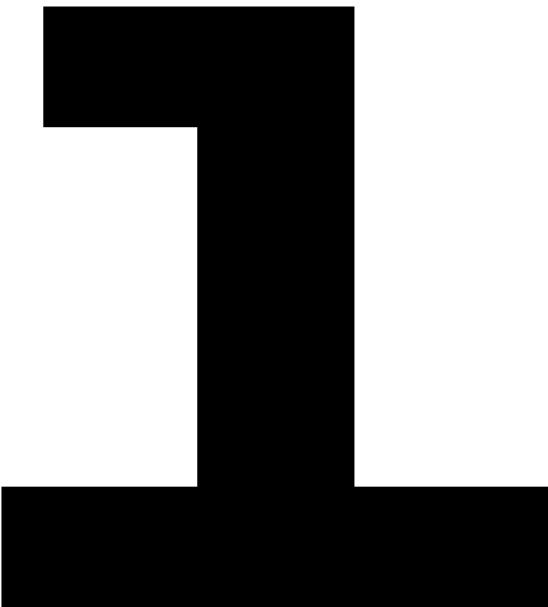
a

T

e

q





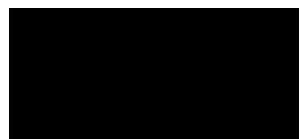
J

e

S

•
rou

JS



J



16

02

17



Top

CC

d

[REDACTED]

Wd

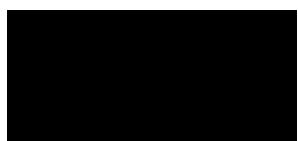
m



sp

cu

X



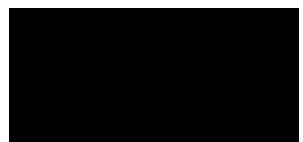
pod

f

•
rou

JS

24



m



St

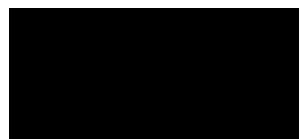
ad

e



20

16



pod

f