

# Historische Erwärmungsphasen marginalisieren die heutige „Krise“

geschrieben von Chris Frey | 28. März 2025

## Cap Allon

Die UN propagieren die Vorstellung, dass sich unser derzeitiges Klima in einem noch nie dagewesenen Chaos befindet, aber wenn man von der Hysterie Abstand nimmt und die Daten überprüft, findet man keine Untergangsgeschichte, sondern einen historischen Kontext, den man dort lieber ignorieren würde.

In ganz Europa kam es im späten 17. und frühen 18. Jahrhundert zu einer dramatischen, natürlichen Erwärmung. Die Temperaturen in Moskau zum Beispiel stiegen um 1700 Uhr sprunghaft an...



Figure 1: The graph plots yearly temperatures (20 years moving averages) for Moscow and the corresponding computed long-term averages (straight lines).

...ebenso wie in Paris und Berlin:



Figure 2: The graph plots yearly temperatures (20 years moving averages) for Berlin and the corresponding computed long-term averages (straight lines).

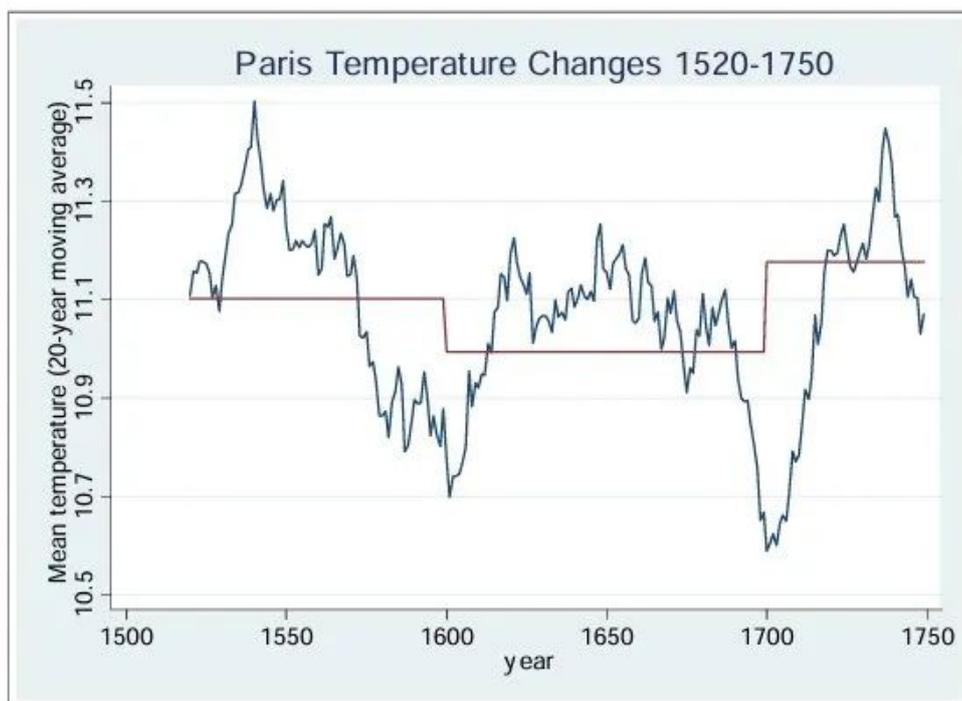


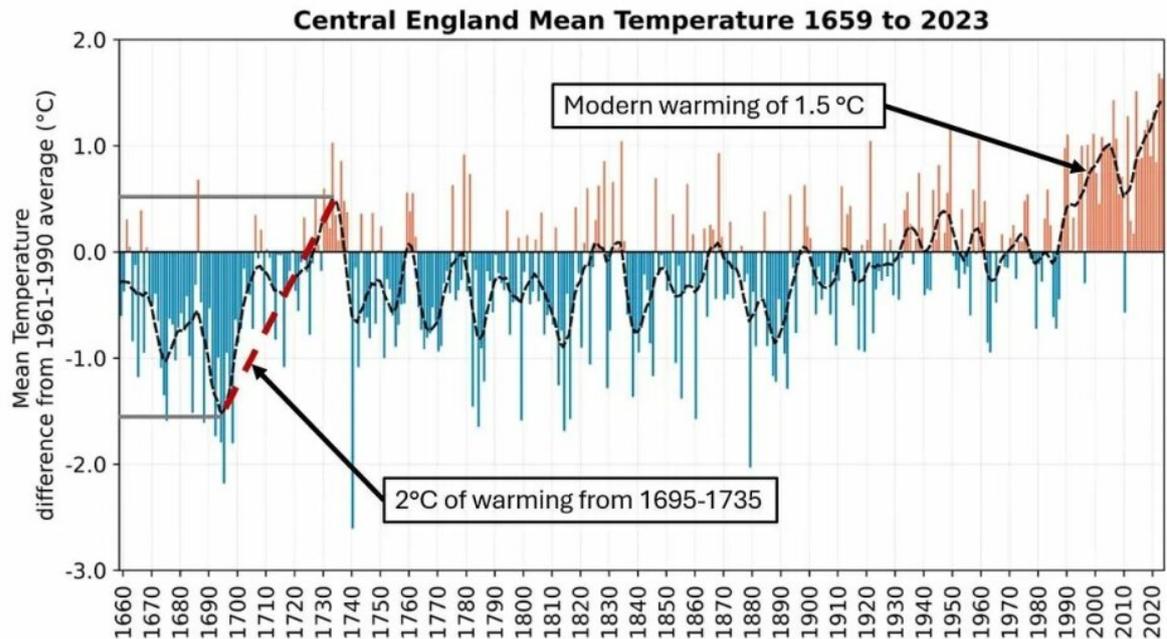
Figure 3: The graph plots yearly temperatures (20 years moving averages) for Paris and the corresponding computed long-term averages (straight lines).

Dies waren keine isolierten Ausschläge, sondern Teil einer breiteren, schnellen Klimaschwankung, lange bevor es industrielle Emissionen gab.

Ein weiteres Beispiel ist Mittelengland. Von 1695 bis 1735 – also innerhalb von nur 40 Jahren – stieg die Durchschnittstemperatur in der Region um 2 °C. Zum Vergleich: Die heute viel gepriesene Erwärmung um 1,5 °C dauerte fast 150 Jahre, von 1880 bis heute.



Source: HadCET Creation Date: 28/06/2024 12:01 © Crown copyright



**Figure:** Mean temperature anomalies for each full year in the CET series against 1961-1990 climatology.

Diese historischen Schwankungen sind für den Kohlenstoff-Kult ungünstig. Sie offenbaren eine einfache Wahrheit: Das Klima verändert sich, manchmal dramatisch, und das schon lange bevor die Verbrennung fossiler Brennstoffe ins Spiel kam.

Das Klima hat sich schon immer verändert. Neu ist nur, dass diese Tatsache als Waffe eingesetzt wird.

Der IPCC weiß das sehr wohl:

# Are we in a Climate Crisis or Climate Emergency or Climate Catastrophe?

Table 12.12 | Emergence of OIDs in different time periods, as assessed in this section. The colour corresponds to the confidence of the region with the highest confidence: white cells indicate where evidence is lacking or the signal is not present, leading to overall low confidence of an emerging signal.

Climatic Impact-driver Type	Climatic Impact-driver Category	Already Emerged in Historical Period	Emerging by 2050 at Least for RCP8.5/SSP5-8.5	Emerging Between 2050 and 2100 for at Least RCP8.5/SSP5-8.5
Heat and Cold	Mean air temperature	1		
	Extreme heat	2	3	
	Cold spell	4	5	
	Frost			
Wet and Dry	Mean precipitation		6	7
	River flood			
	Heavy precipitation and pluvial flood			8
	Landslide			
	Aridity			
	Hydrological drought			
	Agricultural and ecological drought			
Wind	Fire weather			
	Mean wind speed			
	Severe wind storm			
	Tropical cyclone			
Snow and Ice	Sand and dust storm			
	Snow, glacier and ice sheet		9	10
	Permafrost			
	Lake, river and sea ice	11		
	Heavy snowfall and ice storm			
Coastal	Hail			
	Snow avalanche			
	Relative sea level		12	
	Coastal flood			
Open Ocean	Coastal erosion			
	Mean ocean temperature			
	Marine heatwave			
	Ocean acidity			
	Ocean salinity	13		
Other	Dissolved oxygen	14		
	Air pollution weather			
	Atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> at surface			
	Radiation at surface			

1. High confidence except over a few regions (CNA and NWS) where there is low agreement across observation datasets.
2. High confidence in tropical regions where observations allow trend estimation and in most regions in the mid-latitudes, medium confidence elsewhere.
3. High confidence in all land regions.
4. Emergence in Australia, Africa and most of Northern South America where observations allow trend estimation.
5. Emergence in other regions.
6. Increase in most northern mid-latitudes, Siberia, Arctic regions by mid-century, others later in the century.
7. Decrease in the Mediterranean area, Southern Africa, South-west Australia.
8. Northern Europe, Northern Asia and East Asia under RCP8.5 and not in low-end scenarios.
9. Europe, Eastern and Western North America (snow).
10. Arctic (snow).
11. Arctic sea ice only.
12. Everywhere except WAN under RCP8.5.
13. With varying area fraction depending on basin.
14. Pacific and Southern oceans then many other regions by 2050.

High confidence of absence    Medium confidence of absence    Low confidence in direction of change    Medium confidence of absence    High confidence of absence

Table 12.12 from IPCC shows that climate change has **NO EFFECT** on:

1. Frost
2. Mean precipitation
3. River flood
4. Heavy precipitation
5. Landslide
6. Aridity
7. Hydrological drought
8. Agricultural and ecological drought
9. Fire weather
10. Mean wind speed
11. Severe wind storm
12. Tropical cyclone
13. Sand and dust storm
14. Snow, glacier and ice sheet
15. Heavy snowfall
16. Hail
17. Snow avalanche
18. Relative sea level
19. Coastal flood
20. Coastal erosion
21. Marine heatwave
22. Ocean acidity
23. Air pollution

Source: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/chapter/chapter-12/>

Graphic by: Dr. Matthew Wielicki - @MatthewWielicki - IrrationalFear.com

[[MatthewWielicki](#)]

Link:

[https://electroverse.substack.com/p/heavy-snow-batters-turkey-albanian?utm\\_campaign=email-post&r=320l0n&utm\\_source=substack&utm\\_medium=email](https://electroverse.substack.com/p/heavy-snow-batters-turkey-albanian?utm_campaign=email-post&r=320l0n&utm_source=substack&utm_medium=email)  
(Zahlschranke)

Übersetzt von Christian Feuer für das EIKE