Zwei Kurzmeldungen aus dem Blog von Pierre Gosselin

geschrieben von Chris Frey | 7. Mai 2025

Vorbemerkung des Übersetzers: Hier folgen zwei Meldungen über neue Studien, welche die gegenwärtige Temperaturentwicklung in einen langfristigen Zusammenhang stellen. Beide Studien werden von Autor **Kenneth Richard** vorgestellt:

Neue Studie: Temperaturtrends in den USA und zwischen 60 und 90°S stimmen nicht mit dem Narrativ „Der Mensch ist schuld“ überein

Eine neue Methode zur Rekonstruktion des Klimas (Roberts et al., 2025) hat ergeben, dass weder die gesamte Region von 60-90°S (Südlicher Ozean, Antarktis) noch die kontinentalen USA in der Neuzeit eine ungewöhnliche oder noch nie dagewesene Erwärmung erfahren haben.

In der Region 60-90°S gab es in den letzten 12.000 Jahren wesentlich wärmere Perioden als in der Neuzeit.

PLOS One

Segmented linear integral correlation Kernel ensemble reconstruction: A new method for climate reconstructions with applications to Holocene era proxies from an East Antarctic ice core

Jason L Roberts, Lenneke M Jong, Felicity S McCormack, Anthony S Kiem, Mark A J Curran, Andrew D Moy, Jessica M A Macha, Christopher T Plummer, W John R French, Tas D van Ommen

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The three different 12 thousand year 60 °S–90 °S mean temperature reconstructions are shown in Fig 5. Their standard deviations range between 0.2–0.3 K, and the ERA-20C based reconstruction has a mean value of 254.7 K (the other two reconstructions are based on temperature anomalies, and require offsets of 254.8 K and 254.5 K for HadCRUT and ModE-RA, respectively, to have the same median value as the ERA-20C based reconstruction).

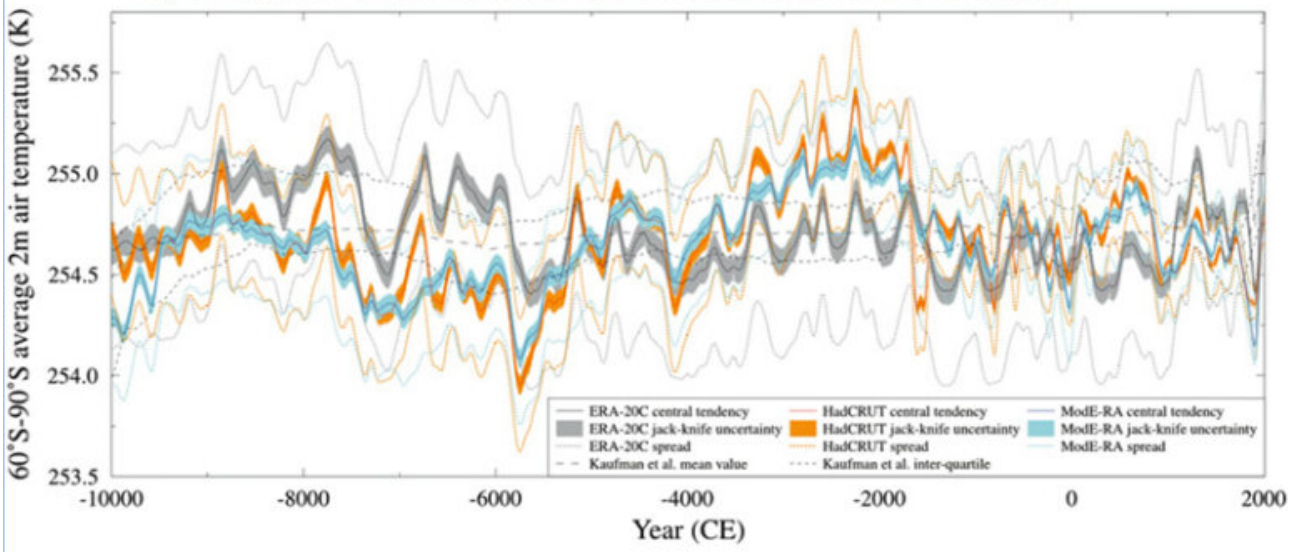
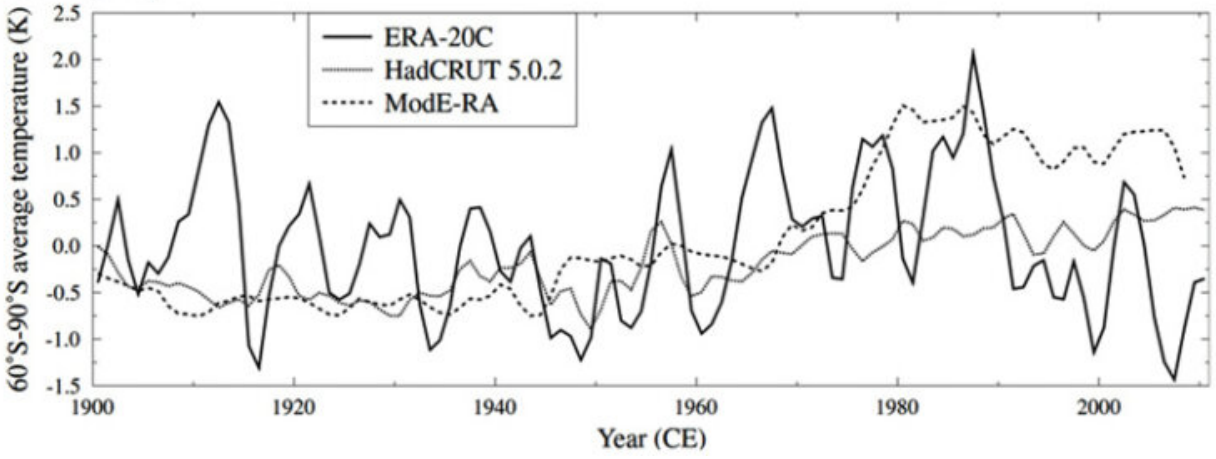


Fig 5. 60 °S–90 °S mean temperature reconstruction. Gaussian smoothed (100 year half power) M-Estimator SLICKER reconstruction (solid lines), uncertainty (colored shading) and ensemble spread (dotted lines) for the 60°S–90°S mean temperature, 100 year (half power) for three calibration targets: ERA-20C (black), HadCRUT (red) and ModE-RA (blue). The HadCRUT and ModE-RA reconsturctions are for a temperature anomaly based target, and have had a constant offset added to have the same median value as the ERA-20C based reconstruction. Also shown is multi-method median result of [12] renormalised to have the same 1800–1900 CE mean value (long dashed line) and inter-quartiles (short dashed lines).



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The reconstruction target is T_{CONUS} for 1950–2015 CE and we reconstruct it for the period 1900–2015 CE. The target and IID noise pseudo-proxy datasets are shown in Fig 2.

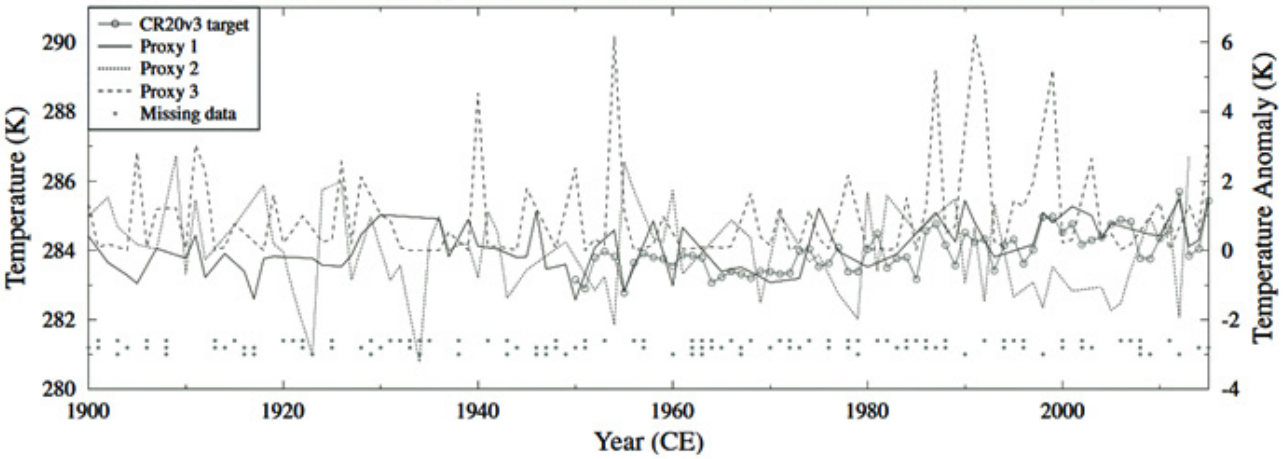

Fig 2. 20th century annual average continental USA 2m air temperature T_{CONUS} from the 20CRv3 reanalysis [29] reconstruction target (light cray line with open circles). IID noise pseudo-proxies P_1 (solid black line), P_2 (dotted black line) and P_3 (dashed black line). Location of missing data also shown at bottom of plot (gray filled circles), upper row for P_1, middle row for P_2 and lower row for P_3.

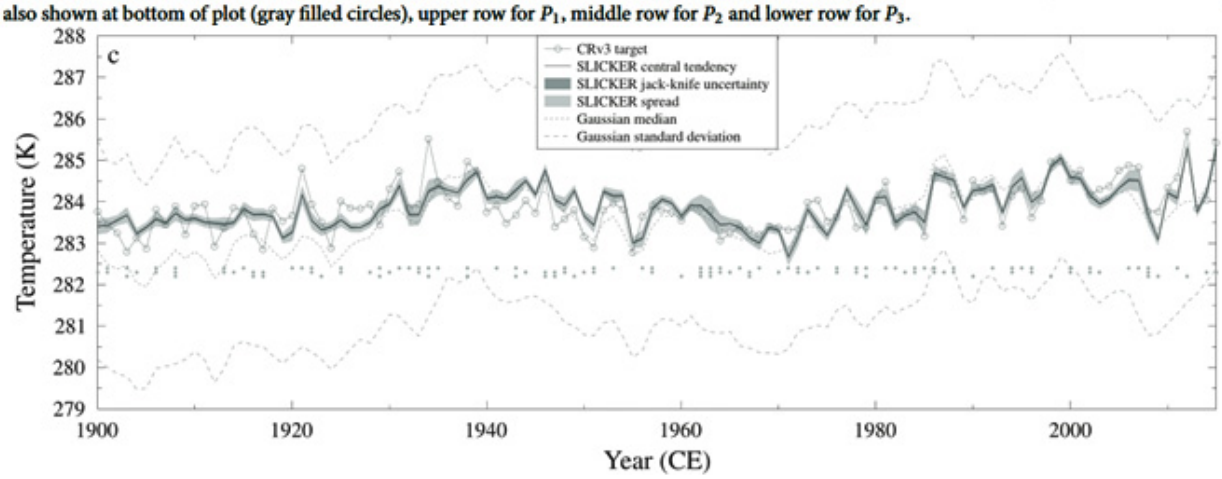

Fig 3. 20th century annual average continental USA 2m air temperature T_{CONUS} from the 20CRv3 reanalysis [29] using pseudo-proxies.

Quelle: Roberts et al., 2025

Link:
https://notrickszone.com/2025/05/01/new-study-us-and-60-90s-temperature-trends-do-not-align-with-the-humans-did-it-narrative/

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Neue Studie: In Zentral-Afrika war es vor 7000 Jahren mindestens 2,5°C wärmer als heute

Eine weitere Region der Erde hat sich dem Narrativ der „globalen Erwärmung anthropogenen Ursprungs“ nicht angeschlossen.

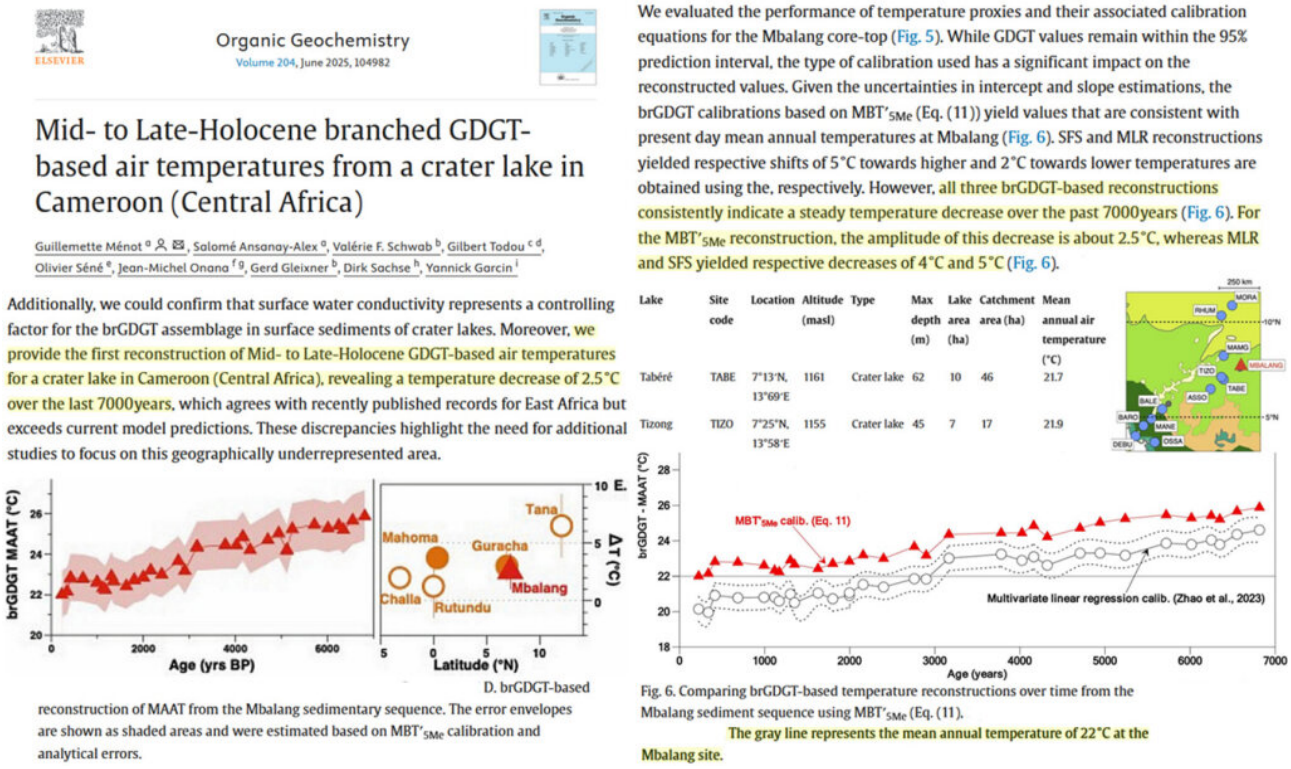
Nach Klimamodellen, die auf der Annahme beruhen, dass Änderungen der CO_2-Konzentration das Klima beeinflussen, hätte sich Zentralafrika in den letzten Jahrhunderten parallel zum Anstieg des atmosphärischen CO_2 erwärmen müssen.

Wissenschaftler (Ménot et al., 2025) haben jedoch mit Hilfe von brGDGT (branched glycerol dialkyl glycerol tetraether) Proxies zur Rekonstruktion von Paläo-Temperaturtrends festgestellt, dass es im Testgebiet in Kamerun heute wahrscheinlich kälter ist als zu jedem anderen Zeitpunkt der letzten 7000 Jahre.

Die mittlere jährliche Lufttemperatur (MAAT) beträgt am Untersuchungsort heute 22 °C. Vor etwa 7000 Jahren, als die CO_2-Konzentrationen ~265 ppm betrugen, lag die MAAT bei 24,5 bis 25,5 °C, also mindestens 2,5 °C höher als heute.

Während der CO_2-Gehalt im mittleren bis späten Holozän gestiegen war, gingen die Temperaturen weiter zurück. Dieser negativ korrelierte Trend ist das Gegenteil der Modellsimulationen.

„Ein Temperaturrückgang von 2,5°C in 7000 Jahren liegt weit jenseits der aktuellen Modellsimulationen“.



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Mid- to Late-Holocene branched GDGT-based air temperatures from a crater lake in Cameroon (Central Africa)

Guillemette Ménot [a], Salomé Ansanay-Alex [a], Valérie F. Schwab [b], Gilbert Todou [c d], Olivier Séné [e], Jean-Michel Onana [f g], Gerd Gleixner [b], Dirk Sachse [h], Yannick Garcin [i]

Additionally, we could confirm that surface water conductivity represents a controlling factor for the brGDGT assemblage in surface sediments of crater lakes. Moreover, we provide the first reconstruction of Mid- to Late-Holocene GDGT-based air temperatures for a crater lake in Cameroon (Central Africa), revealing a temperature decrease of 2.5 °C over the last 7000 years, which agrees with recently published records for East Africa but exceeds current model predictions. These discrepancies highlight the need for additional studies to focus on this geographically underrepresented area.

D. brGDGT-based reconstruction of MAAT from the Mbalang sedimentary sequence. The error envelopes are shown as shaded areas and were estimated based on MBT'5Me calibration and analytical errors.

We evaluated the performance of temperature proxies and their associated calibration equations for the Mbalang core-top (Fig. 5). While GDGT values remain within the 95% prediction interval, the type of calibration used has a significant impact on the reconstructed values. Given the uncertainties in intercept and slope estimations, the brGDGT calibrations based on MBT'5Me (Eq. (11)) yield values that are consistent with present day mean annual temperatures at Mbalang (Fig. 6). SFS and MLR reconstructions yielded respective shifts of 5 °C towards higher and 2 °C towards lower temperatures are obtained using the, respectively. However, all three brGDGT-based reconstructions consistently indicate a steady temperature decrease over the past 7000 years (Fig. 6). For the MBT'5Me reconstruction, the amplitude of this decrease is about 2.5 °C, whereas MLR and SFS yielded respective decreases of 4 °C and 5 °C (Fig. 6).

Lake	Site code	Location	Altitude (masl)	Type	Max depth (m)	Lake area (ha)	Catchment area (ha)	Mean annual air temperature (°C)
Tabéré	TABE	7°13'N, 13°69'E	1161	Crater lake	62	10	46	21.7
Tizong	TIZO	7°25'N, 13°58'E	1155	Crater lake	45	7	17	21.9

Fig. 6. Comparing brGDGT-based temperature reconstructions over time from the Mbalang sediment sequence using MBT'5Me (Eq. (11)). The gray line represents the mean annual temperature of 22 °C at the Mbalang site.

Quelle: Ménot et al., 2025

Link: https://notrickszone.com/2025/04/28/new-study-central-africa-was-at-least-2-5c-warmer-than-today-7000-years-ago/