



this issue

Weather and Climate **P.1**Population & Deforestation. **P.2**Slow and Fast Carbon Cycle **P.3****2000 Years**

Some cycles of the sun decide the cold and warm periods in the past 2000 years. Small ice-ages or warm periods in which Greenland was green.

200 years

In 200 years the human population has doubled and doubled. With the increase of humans, Many trees have been chopped. Trees are the lungs of the earth. Stop deforestation. Plant a tree with every newborn.

20 years

The past 20 years and before, El Niño and La Niña altered global weather in the Pacific. El Niño (0.5C above average) and La Niña (0.5C below average) typically occur every two to seven years, and last 12 months.

2 years

Vulcanic eruptions influenced the weather. The largest volcanic eruption of the 21st century so far, the 2022 eruption of the Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai had a warming effect.

Volcanoes cause Climate Change.

Geologist, Professor Ian Plimer : "In the complete history of planet Earth, we have had millions of climate changes, and not one of these we can identify was driven by a change in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. We see no record of carbon dioxide driving climate in the past, and there is therefore no logical reason to think that climate change in the present is driven by changes of carbon dioxide".

Four additional factors are also helping drive up global temperatures disasters. Solar cycles and fluctuations, massive (underwater) volcanic eruption of , El Niño and the growth of the deforestation. These factors give the extreme heat, extrema cold and extreme rain. We can expect unusually high temperatures to continue through the next decade, which means even more extreme heat, extreme draught and extreme rain. Many times forest fires are ignited by humans. Penal laws should prevent that.

Countries should educate engineers to solve the natural problems which hinder humans.

Volcanoes have an enormous effect on the weather. It caused the "year without a summer in 1816". When a mountain exploded in a violent eruption in 1815, it caused the year without summer to occur. The location of the volcanic eruption was Mount Tambora, in what we know today as Indonesia. Despite the magnitude of the eruption being the greatest known geological change, it took the planet a year to feel its full effects.

In 2023 four combining influences are responsible for the increase in temperature in the Pacific, Northern America and Southern Europe. 1.The sun emitted huge solar flames, 2.El Niño is present in the Pacific raising the temperature with 0,5C, 3. The enormous volcanic eruption of water vapor to the stratosphere of the Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai has a warming effect in the next 5 years.4. The human population doubles quicker and quicker and with it deforestation increases.

It is the enormous volcanic eruption that shall increase the temperature for years.

Deforestation

Deforestation is the purposeful clearing of forested land. Throughout history and into modern times, forests have been razed to make space for agriculture and animal grazing, and to obtain wood for fuel, manufacturing and construction.

About 2,000 years ago, 80 percent of Western Europe was forested; today the figure is 34 percent. In North America, about half of the forests in the eastern part of the continent were cut down from the 1600s to the 1870s for timber and agriculture. China has lost great expanses of its forests over the past 4,000 years and now just over 20 percent of it is forested. Much of Earth's farmland was once forests.

Deforestation also threatens the world's biodiversity. Tropical forests are home to great numbers of animal and plant species. When forests are logged or burned, it can drive many of those species into extinction. Some scientists say we are already in the midst of a mass-extinction episode. While deforestation can be permanent, this is not always the case. In North America, for example, forests in many areas are returning thanks to conservation efforts.



There is extreme weather. Many people blame the burning of fossil fuels to be the main cause. It is not. The deforestation has a 100 times more effect on the weather. Population growth is causing deforestation. The growth of the human population is the main cause of the extreme weather.

The world population increased from 1 billion in 1800 to 2 billion in 1900 to 4 billion in 1980 and to 8 billion today. The trend is from 100, to 80, to 40, to 20 years for a doubling of the world's population. If we continue like this, there will be 16 billion people in 2040.

With the increase of the population the people need food. Trees are chopped and cultivated in order to grow food. Trees are the air conditioning and the lungs for the world. An area with trees sometimes has a 10C lower temperature than areas without trees.

Population growth main cause deforestation.

The world should educate engineers to solve the water problems coming with the extreme weather.

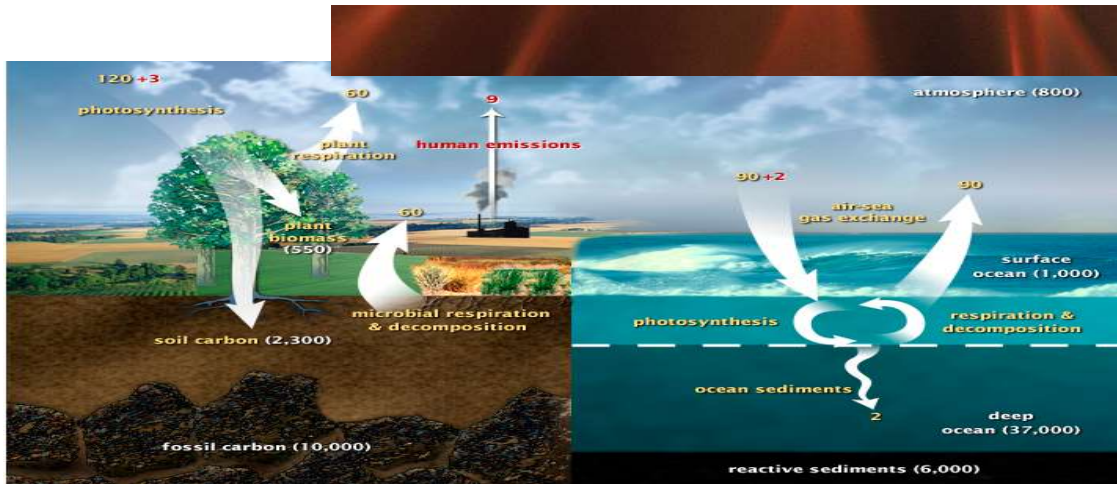
Today, the greatest amount of deforestation is occurring in tropical rainforests, aided by extensive road construction into regions that were once almost inaccessible. Building or upgrading roads into forests makes them more accessible for exploitation.

“Deforestation has greatly altered landscapes around the world”

Slash-and-burn agriculture is a big contributor to deforestation in the tropics. With this agricultural method, farmers burn large swaths of forest, allowing the ash to fertilize the land for crops. The land is only fertile for a few years, however, after which the farmers move on to repeat the process elsewhere. Tropical forests are also cleared to make way for logging, cattle ranching, and oil palm and rubber tree plantations.

Deforestation can result in more carbon dioxide being released into the atmosphere. That is because trees take in carbon dioxide from the air for photosynthesis, and carbon is locked chemically in their wood. When trees are burned, this carbon returns to the atmosphere as carbon dioxide. With fewer trees around to take in the carbon dioxide, this greenhouse gas accumulates in the atmosphere and accelerates global warming.

The loss of trees from a forest can leave soil more prone to erosion. This causes the remaining plants to become more vulnerable to fire as the forest shifts from being a closed, moist environment to an open, dry one. Many areas in the world turn into a desert. The Sahara desert extends to the North and the South.



Carbon cycles Earth

This diagram of the **fast carbon cycle** shows the movement of carbon between land, atmosphere, and oceans. Yellow numbers are natural fluxes, and red are human contributions in gigatons of carbon per year. White numbers indicate stored carbon.

Emissions Human vs Trees

The amounts of emission in the carbon cycle are estimates, not absolute. The human emissions is estimated to 9 gigaton of carbon per year, while the photosynthesis of trees is estimated to 120 and the tree to soil carbon 2,300 gigaton.

Due to deforestation in the past 100 to 2000 years the photosynthesis of trees could have been half. But the measurement of the forests started from 1990.

The Earth's Long Carbon Cycle.

Forged in the heart of aging stars, carbon is the fourth most abundant element in the Universe. Most of Earth's carbon is stored in rocks. The rest is in the ocean, atmosphere, plants, soil, and fossil fuels. Carbon flows between each reservoir in an exchange called the carbon cycle, which has slow and fast components. Any change in the cycle that shifts carbon out of one reservoir puts more carbon in the other reservoirs. Changes that put carbon gases into the atmosphere result in warmer temperatures on Earth.

On very long time scales (millions to tens of millions of years), the movement of tectonic plates and changes in the rate at which carbon seeps from the Earth's interior may change the temperature on the thermostat. Earth has undergone such a change over the last 50 million years, from the extremely warm climates of the Cretaceous (roughly 145 to 65 million years ago) to the glacial climates of the Pleistocene (roughly 1.8 million to 11,500 years ago).

Source: [Nasa](#)

Over the long term, the carbon cycle seems to maintain a balance that prevents all of Earth's carbon from entering the atmosphere (as is the case on Venus) or from being stored entirely in rocks. This balance helps keep Earth's temperature relatively stable, like a thermostat.

This thermostat works over a few hundred thousand years, as part of the slow carbon cycle. This means that for shorter time periods tens to a hundred thousand years the temperature of Earth can vary.

Weather is within a year, Climate has to do with 30-100 years.

Weather phenomena.

The weather in a year is dependent upon the seasons. The seasons depend on the Earth's tilt towards the Sun.

1. The 11 years cycle of minimum and maximum solar flames reaches its maximum around 2024.
2. El Niño is present (temperature +0.5C)
3. Eruption of underwater volcano Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai (600 times powerful atomic bomb Hiroshima) with a huge water vapor column of 20 kilometers into the stratosphere causing a rise of temperature in the sky and the Pacific.

Climate phenomena.

The climate has to do with several phenomena and varies through time, but did not change much in the past 30 years.

1. The ozone hole at the South pole did vary, but did not change much.
2. The ice volume on the North pole did vary but in general did not change much.
3. The ice volume on the South pole did vary but in general did not change much.
4. The sea level did vary, but did not change.



The Four Freedoms

The Four Freedoms were spoken by F.D. Roosevelt, President of the US on January 6, 1941. Without it humanity will not survive.

In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

The first is freedom of speech and expression

The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way

The third is freedom from want

The fourth is freedom from fear a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor--anywhere in the world.

Advice for Scientists and Politicians.

Today scientist and politicians are blinded by the dictated consensus of the climate change. In a world of the blind, the one-eyed is king. These advices may help to restore the free speech and true consensus about the climate. Mankind cannot and should not change the climate or weather. Spend the budget to security, care, education, liberty and democracy.

- **Investigate the impact of Volcanic eruptions.**

The history shows volcanic eruptions have an enormous impact on the weather and the climate. A volcanic eruption proved to be the cause of "The year without a summer in 1816". The eruption of Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai in 2022 causes the increase of the oceans temperature. This increase of temperature will be for several years. What other volcanic eruptions influenced the weather in the past 30 years? Has the melting of ice to do with the increase of temperature?

- **Distinguish between Weather and Climate.**

Mention phenomena to be weather or climate. Inform the Media in a honest and correct way. Weather is now and in this year, climate has to do with a period of time like 30-100 years. Be honest about the variation of the weather and how it effects the sea and the ice.

- **Do not spent budget on Climate change.**

Budget in order to change the temperature on Earth is futile. You cannot change it. With natural phenomena like the eruption of a volcano the temperature rise is inevitable.

- **Do not censor Free Speech.**

Today many government and media censor the free speech about the climate. This is done at the advice of activists and scientist who receive a lot of money to do so. Stop this. All social media shall not censor the free speech.

- **Stop Deforestation immediately.**

Consider to stop the Deforestation of the woods immediately. Do not chop trees in order to build solar panels or wind farms. Plant a tree for every newborn. Trees will cooldown the Earth.

- **Be aware about the increase of the world population.**

The increased doubling of the world population is an aspect which needs attention. The world population increased from 1 billion in 1800 to 2 billion in 1900 to 4 billion in 1980 and to 8 billion today. The trend is from 100, to 80, to 40, to 20 years for a doubling of the world's population. If we continue like this, there will be 16 billion people in 2040. India (1.4 billion) and China (1.4 billion) will face the biggest problems.