

RAPID GLOBAL COOLING FORECAST FOR 2017



by Kevin Long January 2014 www.thelongview.com.au

Understanding the details of the 18.6-year Lunar Declination Cycle is pivotal to understanding why the earth has been warming again since Feb 2012 and is predicted to rapidly cool again after 2016. This next drop in global temperature around 2017 will also be strongly influenced by the cooling effects of a rare solar minimum event known as the Bicentennial Solar Minimum Cycle which is predicted to impact the next three decades.

The changing lunar orbit is the dominant reason why "global average temperatures" rapidly rise for about 5 years before a gradual decline sets in during the following 13 years. These repeating trends confuse most people who are involved in the climate change debate. This lunar influence is not appreciated or understood by most climate scientists or the IPCC and their partners in crime, the very biased mass media.

I must acknowledge upfront that there are many other longer-term climate drivers that also contribute to the fluctuations in global temperature. However in this paper I will only focus on the 18.6 year Lunar Declination Cycle and the Bicentennial Solar Minimum Cycle.

2015 WILL BE THE WARMEST YEAR BEFORE A DEEP CHILL SETS IN

Some of the largest and most rapid fluctuations in global average temperatures are brought about by the rapid swings our climate goes through when moving from a strong La Nina to a strong El Nino cycle. The 18.6-year Lunar Declination Cycle is the metronome behind these powerful anomalies that typically drive global temperature up by about 0.4°C within a five year period. A recent example of such a dramatic fluctuation was the rapid rise observed from 1992 to 1998 and then the general decline in average temperature until 2011. Recently the warmer part of the lunar cycle has once again been driving global temperatures up towards another warm extreme (expected mid to late 2015).

LUNAR MINIMUM STANDSTILL TO PRODUCE ANOTHER CLOSE-TO-RECORD WARM YEAR.

Historically those warm surges in global temperature have occurred in the lead up years to the Lunar Minimum Standstill. February 1997 was the most recent Minimum Standstill. At the times of the Minimum Standstill, the moon only moves 18° north and south of the equator, in contrast to the much greater 28.5° movement that occurs during Maximum Standstill of 9.3 years before and after.

The next Lunar Minimum Standstill occurs during October 2015. Consequently during the four years leading up to this date, reducing amounts of equatorial heat will be moved to the polar regions. This is a direct result of the weaker "lunar air tides" not travelling as far south or north during this period. This will result in the accelerated growth of the "polar sea ice extent" which has already been occurring in the Antarctic during the last three years and for 18 months in the Arctic. (See my website document: "The Lunar Air Tide Cycle Explained")

Consequently, during that same period (2012-2016), the sea surface heat will slowly build up in the equatorial regions - especially in the eastern Pacific where the El Nino anomalies develop.

This extra heat concentration will minimise the development of any La Nina anomalies in the preceding two years (2013-14) before triggering the development of a warm and dry El Nino period during 2015.

These standstill-enhanced El Nino years typically produce the fastest rise in global temperature, recording rises of up to 0.4°C above the preceding strongest La Nina-dominated years, which typically occur about 5 years prior. In the present cycle that cool wet La Nina event developed during 2010/11.

These strongest and coolest La Nina anomalies of the 18.6 lunar cycle typically develop in the fourth year after the previous Maximum Standstill which recently occurred in Sept 2006. The following La Nina anomaly during 2010 -11 was the wettest La Nina event for at least 160 years in Australia. That rare La Nina event caused eastern Australia's climate to flip from a decade of severe drought to a 13-month period of record floods, before a quick return to dryer and warmer climate again during 2012-13.

Under the influence of the approaching Minimum Standstill, 2014 and 2015 should continue the global warming trends of 2012-13 and reach an average global temperature close to that of 1998 (the warmest year on record as per most data sets). However as soon as the next El Nino anomaly dissipates, during 2016 the most rapid global cooling trend for two centuries should become very obvious to all.

97% OF SCIENTISTS MYSTIFIED BY THE EFFECTS OF LUNAR CYCLES

The lunar cycle effects are not understood or defined by most scientists and therefore there is little chance that you will be told about the cycles by any other source other than this one – with the eminent exception of Mr. Ken Ring from New Zealand (www.predictweather.com) who has many books with extensive and easy-to-grasp explanations of the lunar cycle effects. The IPCC scientists would do well to incorporate his knowledge.

Furthermore, it is unlikely that you will be told of future devastating global cooling trends or the reducing food production before world famine impacts us all – due primarily to the extremely biased world media, totally obsessed with only peddling endless amounts of the IPCC-generated “Anthropogenic Global Warming” propaganda.

EVIDENCE OF LUNAR CYCLE AT WORK

During the last 18 months, the La Nina anomaly has shown signs of becoming established again, but has repeatedly collapsed back to neutral ENSO. Due to the present high levels of equatorial heat and the rapid growth of Antarctic sea ice during the last three years, this has resulted in December 2013 setting a new world record for the highest total polar sea ice extent in the satellite era.

THREE DECADES OF SOLAR HIBERNATION TO BE ENDURED

For many years I have been researching Solar Minimum Cycles and their impacts on global climate. Almost everything I have read points to a very quiet hibernating sun going forward for the next three decades. An increasing number of scientists are now writing books on this subject, including John Casey who wrote “Cold Sun” (Trafford Publishing, 2011) which I read recently. Unlike most other books written about climate change, this book very clearly warns the reader of a long and dangerous period of global cooling bought on by the Bicentennial Solar Minimum Cycle, Casey and many others now predict a rapid return to the very cool climate of the early 1800’s. Casey’s fundamental message warns us of a future devastating worldwide economic collapse and famine.

FUTURE IMPACTS OF THE BICENTENNIAL SOLAR MINIMUM CYCLE

Considering the interplay with the lunar cycle, and all the other known natural climate drivers, I forecast that rapid global cooling will become the dominant climate change trend after 2016, coinciding with the return to extremely low levels of solar radiation after the present very weak Sun Spot Cycle has faded away later next year.

Casey’s research supports my own research in that this type of “deep solar hibernation” occurs on average once every 206 years and brings on secondary events such as, massive volcanic eruptions, large earth-quakes and resultant Little Ice Age periods. The Maunder Minimum (1645 -1715) and the Dalton Minimum (1790 -1830) are the last examples of the recurring solar hibernation periods.

SOLAR HIBERNATION ALSO TO BRING ON THE NEXT MEGA-DROUGHT

Finally, as a direct result of reducing solar radiation rates over the last three decades and the predicted continuation of this phenomenon for the next three decades, I forecast Australia’s Top End drought will continue on for many more years - slowly spreading south until the whole of Australia is impacted by the longest and driest mega-drought since the early 1800’s. These future climate conditions will be similar to those that were prevalent around the time Captain Cook stood on this wide brown land and large trees were growing in the bottoms of our deepest lakes.

EXTRA INFORMATION

The supporting documents section of my website (below) has many more articles for you to read, covering some of the other major climate change drivers, including: the 60-year heat cycle, the PDO cycle, the synodic planetary cycle of Jupiter and Saturn, sunspot cycles, etc.

My documents include: “Mega-drought developing” and “Lunar Air Tides Cycles Explained”.

I encourage you to seek out as much information as possible both from my web site and other information sources you come across.

Wishing you all the best Kevin Long

For more information: www.TheLongView.com.au