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Climate Change to Next Cold Era Accelerates with Colder North Atlantic

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The Space and Science Research Corporation (SSRC) announces today that the North Atlantic Ocean has entered a period of decades-long decline in temperatures which will accelerate the rapidly advancing new cold climate era.

North Atlantic temperatures are most often tied to the rise and fall of temperatures observed in the cyclical Atlantic Multi-Decadal Oscillation (AMO). The SSRC has just finished an analysis of temperature trends and other research associated with the AMO. It has concluded that the AMO zone of the northern Atlantic Ocean, roughly between Europe, Greenland, and New England in the USA, has begun its cyclical drop from a past period of warming and has now started a long term decline in temperatures that will last for several decades.

Effects of this change in the Atlantic are likely to add to the coming cold climate era with the production of more severe, longer and deeper winter weather for the northern hemisphere and especially for Europe and Asia. The North Atlantic, according to the SSRC, is not expected to begin warming again until the 2040's.

Rationale used by the SSRC for its AMO findings includes:

1. Significant Loss of Heat Content in the Atlantic Ocean. Review of data shows that for the past six years, since 2007, the heat content loss in the upper 700 meters of the north Atlantic AMO zone has been the most ever recorded since satellite monitoring began. Current readings place the north Atlantic at the same heat content readings as that from 1998, roughly fifteen years ago. Further, the slope of the decline now taking place (2007-2013) is the steepest sustained decline since that recorded between 1966 and 1973, about fifty-seven years ago.

2. Prior Research in AMO Cycles. A review of previous research starting with that of Schlesinger and Ramankutty in 1994 up to present day work like that of Bosses and Vahrenholt (2013), have served to identify the underlying cyclical nature of the AMO with a period of

approximately 60-70 years. The center of the last AMO peak was around 1950, which would imply a peak of the current AMO between 2010 and 2020. The SSRC believes the peak has just been passed.

3. Correlation with the 'Solar Hibernation.' The AMO cycle is strongly correlated with the Sun's behavior using sunspot counts as a means of solar activity measurement. We are now in the midst of a historic reduction in solar activity, a 'solar hibernation.' This is observed with the large reduction in sunspots from solar cycle 23 to cycle 24, dropping from 145 to about 75. This drop is also accompanied by projections of several science organizations of 50 or less sunspots during the next cycles 25 and 26. This was the same level seen during the "Little Ice Age," of the seventeenth and eighteenth century. This hibernation of the Sun and the associated drop in sunspot counts was predicted by the SSRC President Mr. John L. Casey in 2007, along with others. This matches the decline in the AMO and is both consistent with solar behavior and was expected. Further, the bottom years of the coming AMO cold phase are expected in the early 2030's. This is identical to the predicted lowest solar activity years stemming from the 206 year solar hibernation cycle announced by Casey.

4. Correlation with the End of Global Warming. Additionally, the North Atlantic heat loss and AMO cycle peak are concurrent with the now established end of the past era of global warming. The heat content peak of the North Atlantic was reached around 2007. This was the same year previously estimated by the SSRC for the peak of global warming and is supported by global temperature curves from numerous sources that show global warming has ended and a long term decline in the Earth's temperatures is under way.

The SSRC expects that the North Atlantic may remain in a relatively narrow range of temperature stability the next few years before it begins a precipitous drop to the bottom of its cold phase. The SSRC believes the top of the AMO cycle has nonetheless been reached and that the AMO has now started its cold phase.

The SSRC also forecasts the AMO annual index will decline to at least 20.2 (and likely more) from its current level of roughly 21.5 by the year 2031. This will exceed the AMO temperature low point established in 1914.

According to SSRC President Mr. John L. Casey, "The AMO cycle's decline is fully predictable based on prior research and now backed up by heat content loss and correlation with declining solar activity. This is no surprise to those who follow the highly reliable cycles of the Sun for climate change prediction. The changes in the North Atlantic are another in the growing list of major oceanic and atmospheric signs that tell us that the past era of global warming is over and the next potentially dangerous cold climate era has begun."

SSRC Supporting Researcher Dr. Ole Humlum, Professor of Physical Geography from the University of Oslo, Norway, added, "I am in complete agreement with Mr. Casey's assessment of the status and future projections for the temperature decline in the North Atlantic. In fact the

cool down is spreading. The drop in heat content (upper 700 m) reached the Faroe Islands during the summer of 2011. From there it is propagating north towards the European sector of the Arctic. Based on previous empirical evidence, I would myself expect the onset of oceanic heat decrease to reach the Barents Sea and Svalbard mid or late 2013, with derived effects for regional air temperatures shortly after.”

Since 2008, the Space and Science Research Corporation, (SSRC), in Orlando, Florida has been conducting important research into the causes and effects of climate change, based on the Sun being the primary driver of climate change. The SSRC has predicted the start of the next cold climate era and related effects such agricultural losses and record earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The SSRC is the leading climate research organization in the US advocating national and global preparedness for the coming cold era. See more about the SSRC at www.spaceandscience.net.

The SSRC President is Mr. John L. Casey, a former White House, Congressional and NASA Headquarters space program consultant, and former space shuttle engineer. He is the author of the book “Cold Sun,” which discusses the next cold climate and its predicted decades of dangerous cold weather. The book has been acclaimed by scientists worldwide. See www.coldsun.net. He is one of the most successful climate change prediction experts, having correctly predicted the end of global warming, the start of the Sun’s hibernation during cycle #24 along with its specific sunspot count, long term declines in the Earth’s oceanic and atmospheric temperatures, and the beginning of the next climate change to one of long and deep cold weather. In February 2012, at the request of leading scientists in seismic and tectonic research, Mr. Casey formed the International Earthquake and Volcano Prediction Center (IEVPC) where he is the Chairman/CEO. In December 2012, the IEVPC announced it had developed and successfully tested its proprietary processes for prediction of major earthquakes. As a result, the IEVPC has notified nations at high earthquake risk that there is now a proven means for predicting the most destructive earthquakes. See the IEVPC at www.ievpc.org.