

## The cancellation of CO<sub>2</sub> injection global warming by decreasing H<sub>2</sub>O vapour and increasing cloud cover

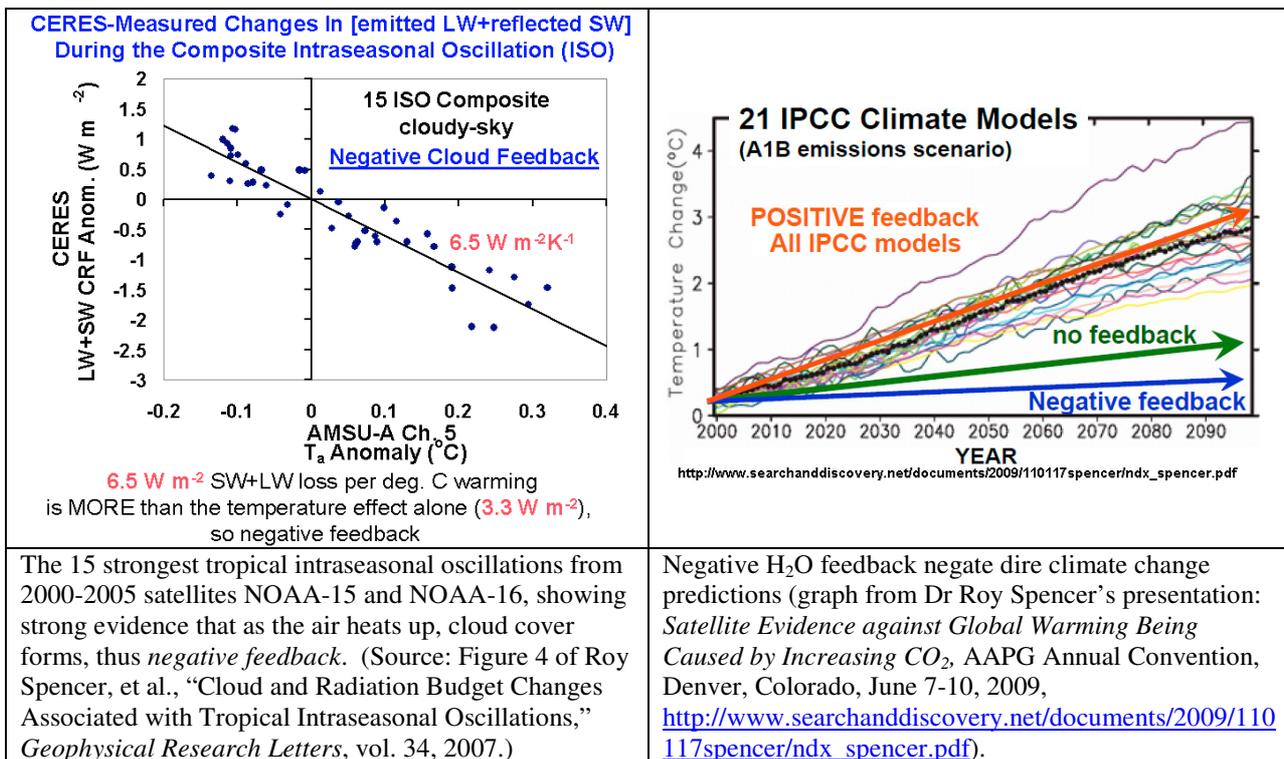
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### Abstract

A very brief two-page summary of CO<sub>2</sub> opposing “negative feedback” data ignored/discounted by all IPCC reports.

### 1. Part 1: Dr Roy Spencer’s data on negative feedback due to cooling from condensed H<sub>2</sub>O (cloud cover)

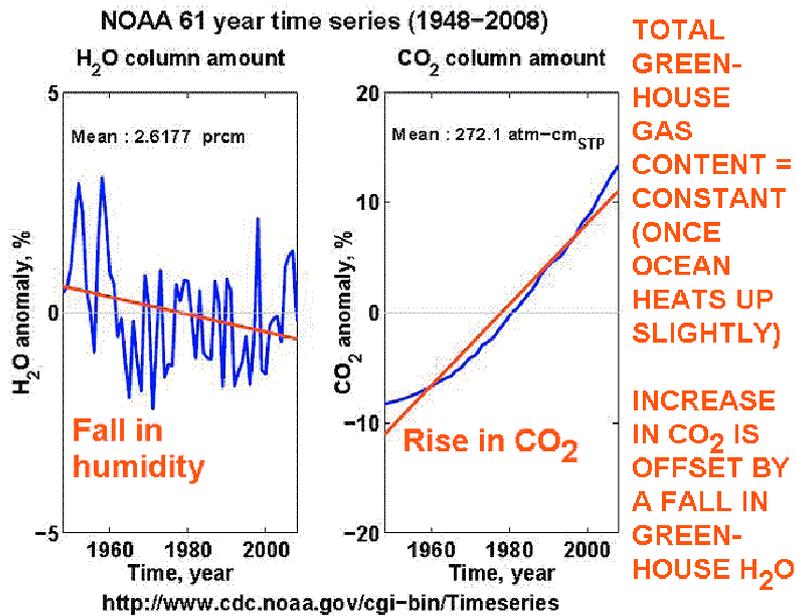


“Positive water vapor feedback is probably the most ‘certain’ and important of the feedbacks in the climate system in the minds of mainstream climate researchers. ... the outgoing longwave radiation is so much more sensitive to small changes in upper-layer humidity especially at low humidities (e.g. see Spencer & Braswell, 1997) ... There is some evidence that free tropospheric vapor has decreased in recent decades (e.g. the Paltridge et al., 2009 analysis of the NCEP Reanalysis dataset) despite this being a period of surface warming and humidifying in the boundary layer. Miskolczi (2010) used the radiosonde data which provide the main input to the NCEP reanalysis to show that the resulting cooling effect of a decrease in vapor has approximately counterbalanced the warming influence of increasing CO<sub>2</sub> over the same period of time, leading to a fairly constant infrared opacity (greenhouse effect). ... The fact that it switches sign right where the turbulent boundary layer pushes up against the free troposphere (around 850 mb, or 5,000 ft.) seems like too much of a coincidence. ... the missing tropospheric ‘hot spot’ in satellite temperature trends is potentially related to water vapor feedback.”

– Dr Roy Spencer, September 14th, 2010, <http://www.drroyspencer.com/2010/09/five-reasons-why-water-vapor-feedback-might-not-be-positive/>

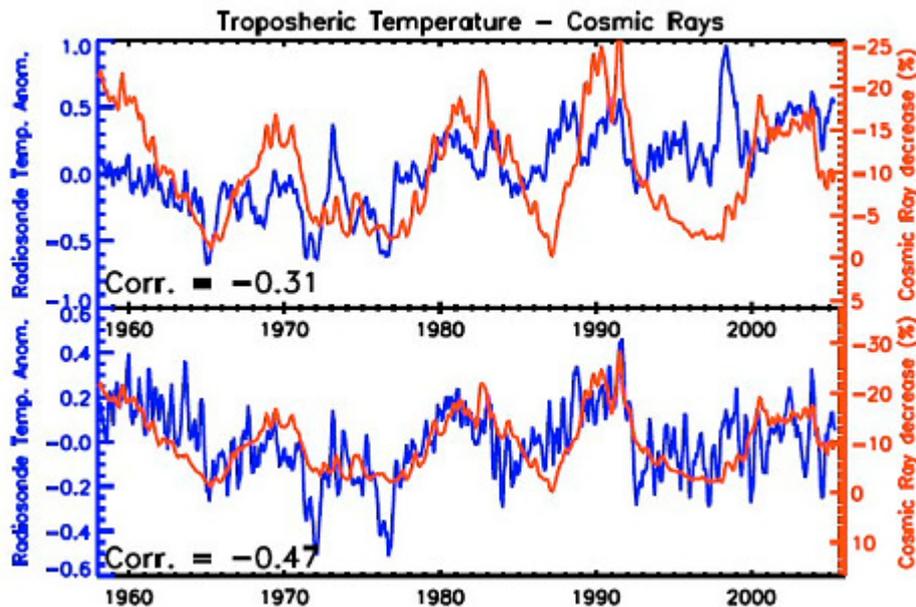
**Part 2: how does water vapour vary as CO<sub>2</sub> increases (H<sub>2</sub>O as a vapour is a greenhouse gas 26 times as powerful as CO<sub>2</sub>, if you just consider water vapour and ignore condensed water vapour in the form of strongly cooling cloud cover), and does it have any positive feedback at all?**

Water vapour (H<sub>2</sub>O) is a much stronger greenhouse gas than CO<sub>2</sub> so the small measured decline in water vapour compensates for the rise in CO<sub>2</sub>, leaving just cosmic rays to affect cloud cover by the Wilson cloud chamber mechanism. The 25% increase in CO<sub>2</sub> from 1948-2009 (310 to 388 ppm) is equivalent to a 1% increase in global H<sub>2</sub>O vapour (because H<sub>2</sub>O as a greenhouse gas is about 26 times stronger than CO<sub>2</sub>); therefore as Dr Miklos Zagoni has pointed out, the 1% drop in H<sub>2</sub>O as water vapour has cancelled out the greenhouse effect due to the increase in CO<sub>2</sub>. All data has uncertainty, but this has a *mechanism*. (Reference: <http://vixra.org/abs/1211.0156>.)



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**Part 3: so if the CO<sub>2</sub> increase is not causing the climate change observed, then what is causing that change?**



Henrik Svensmark’s and Eigil Friis-Christensen’s plot of cosmic ray intensity versus mid-tropospheric temperature (UK Met Office HadAT2). The lower the cosmic ray intensity, the greater the temperature: precisely what the “Wilson cloud chamber” mechanism predicts for cloud cover such as cirrus at around 15,000 feet. The IPCC hockey stick curve obfuscates large pre-1960 temperature fluctuations by using tree ring growth and ice sublimation proxies before 1960: *cirrus cloud cover increases with temperature, negating all tree growth and ice sublimation proxies.*