

The Arctic is Melting!

There are a lot of ALARM around the heating in the Arctic region, the melting of sea ice and of the glaciers on Greenland.

Alarm (examples):

- “The temperatures in the Arctic region have been rising since the 1970-ies ...”
- “The Arctic is heating twice as fast as the rest of the world ...”
- “Soon the Arctic and Greenland will be ice-free ...”
- “We must take drastic action – NOW ...”

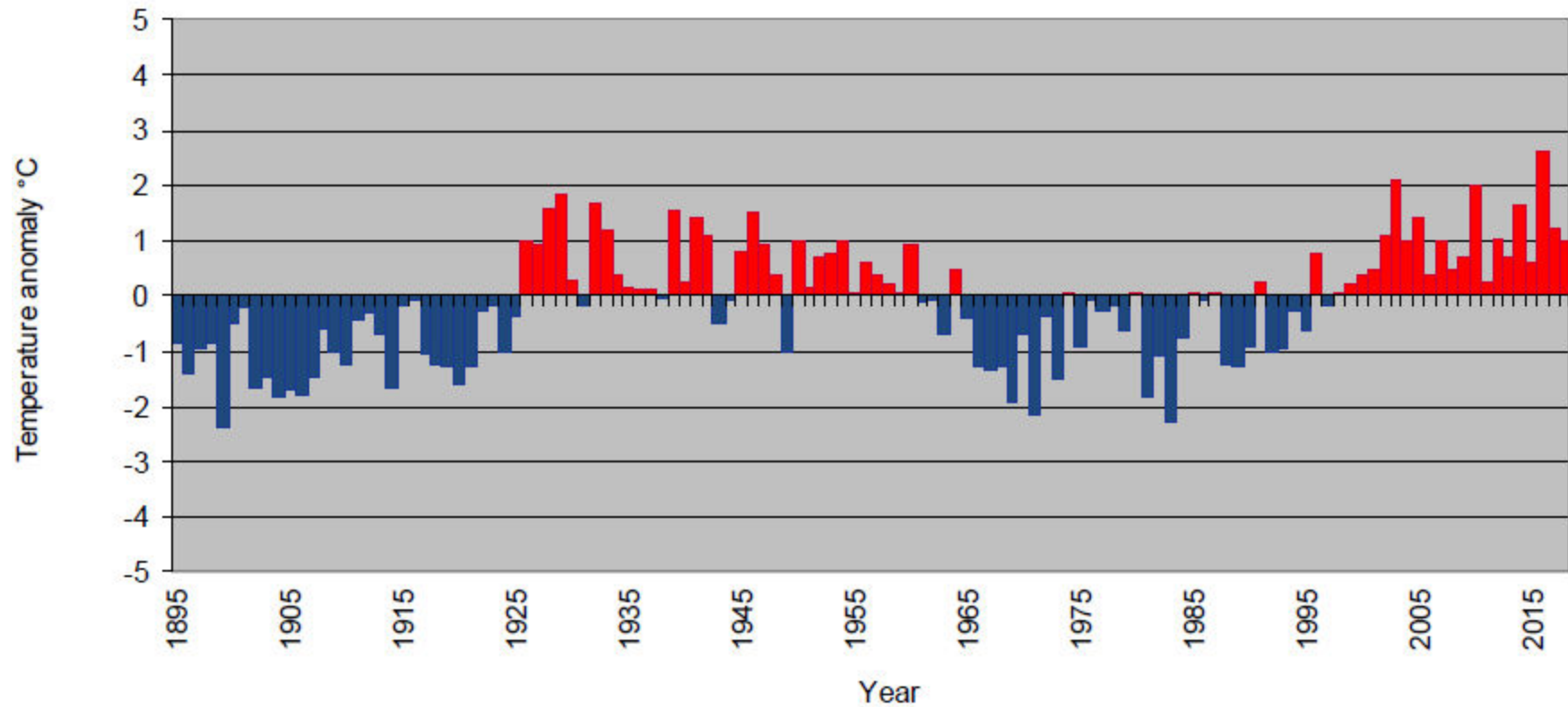
Comforting Facts:

No-one (alarmists, media, politicians, etc.) takes effort to go back and look for the facts. If they did, they would find that Reality is far from alarming.

Here follows two slides to illustrate what really is happening. The Arctic Temperatures (and the ice melt) follow an approximately 60-year cycle, influenced by the Atlantic Multi-decadal oscillation, AMO, cycle.

This suggests that the temperature trend in the Northern Hemisphere soon will turn around – again – as it always has.

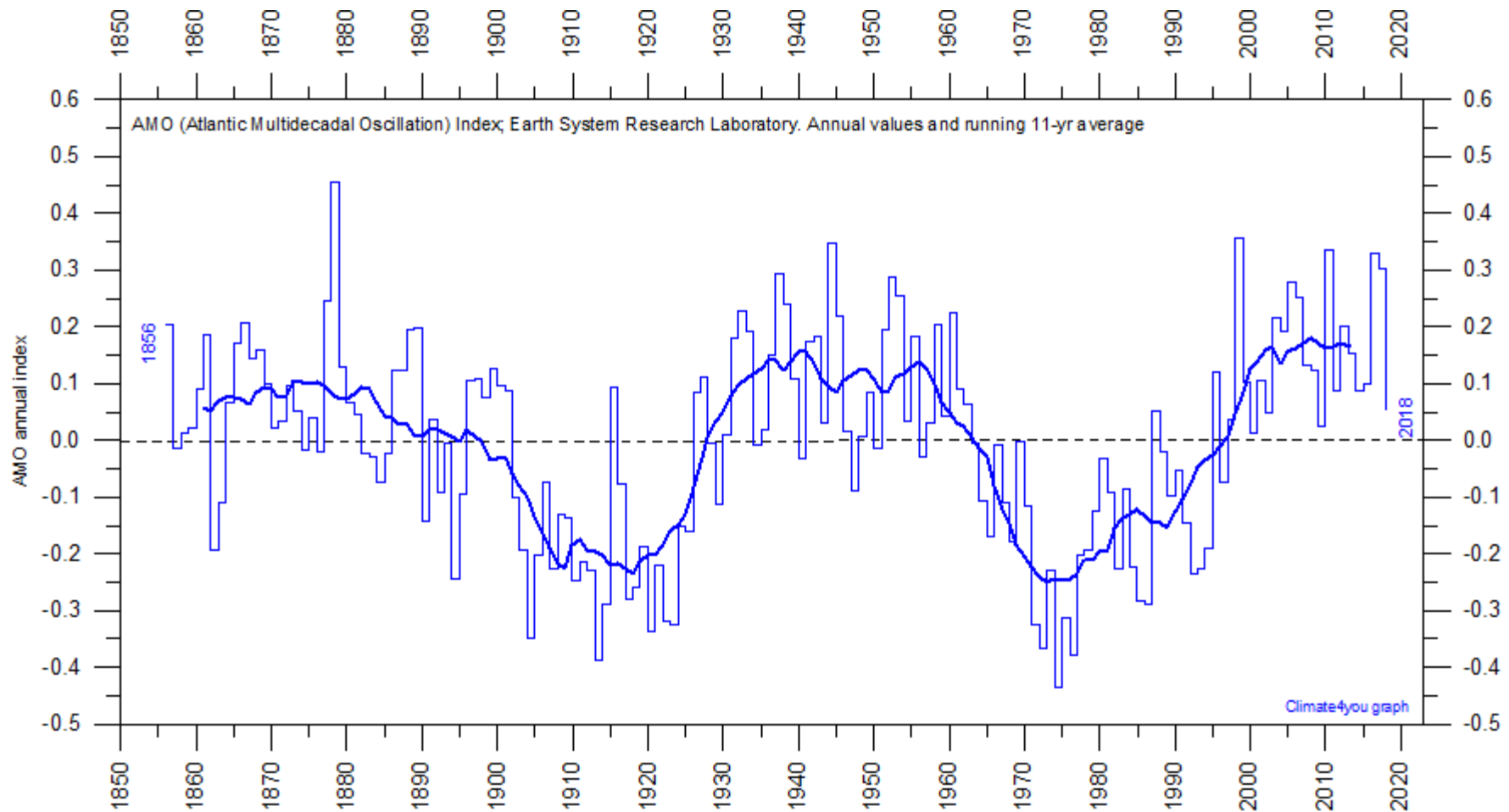
Tasiilaq annual average temperature 1895-2018
anomaly relative to 1981-2010



Greenland Temperature Data up to 2018

Temperature record for Tasiilaq on Greenlands SE coast. This station shows clear co-variations with the Atlantic Multi-decadal oscillation, AMO, cycle, see next slide. It is also well known that there iare strong geothermal activities in the SE part of Greenland, contributing to the observed ice melt.

Source: <https://notalotofpeopleknowthat.wordpress.com/2019/04/24/greenland-temperature-data-for-2018/>



AMO (Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation) Index [<http://www.climate4you.com/>]

The Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) is a mode of variability occurring in the *North Atlantic Ocean sea surface temperature* field, identified by Schlesinger and Ramankutty in 1994. The AMO is basically an index of North Atlantic sea surface temperatures (SST).

Annual Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) detrended index values since 1856. The thin line indicates 3 month average values, and the thick line is the simple running 11 year average. Further explanation in text above. Data source: Earth System Research Laboratory at NOAA. Last year shown: 2018. Last diagram update: 30 January 2019.