When Prophecies Fail, Start Moving Goal Post

As CO2 fails to accelerate and temperatures fall instead of rise, to keep the pressure on governments to continue efforts for carbon emission controls, the forces of alarmism turn elsewhere, this week to the oceans and that dreaded ozone hole to try and save their cause.

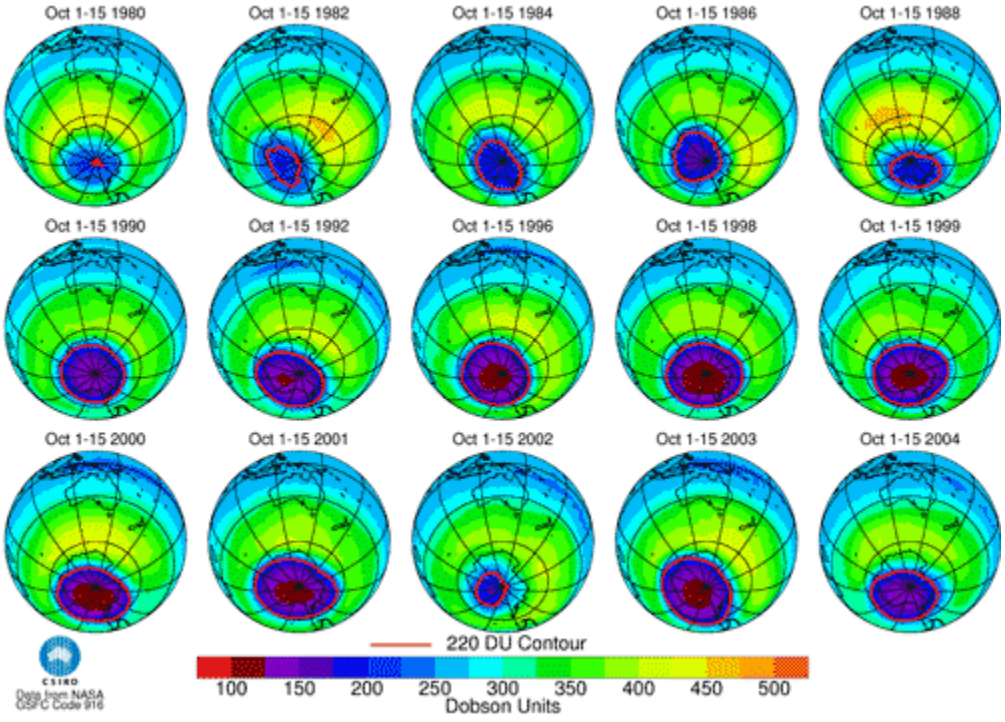
The Johns Hopkins University Office of News and Information Release

GLOBAL WARMING MAY DELAY RECOVERY OF STRATOSPHERIC OZONE

Increasing greenhouse gases could delay, or even postpone indefinitely the recovery of stratospheric ozone in some regions of the Earth, a Johns Hopkins earth scientist suggests. This change might take a toll on public health.

Darryn W. Waugh, a professor in the Morton K. Blaustein Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences at Johns Hopkins University, and his colleagues report that climate change could provoke variations in the circulation of air in the lower stratosphere in tropical and southern mid-latitudes - a band of the Earth including Australia and Brazil. The circulation changes would cause ozone levels in these areas never to return to levels that were present before decline began, even after ozone-depleting substances have been wiped out from the atmosphere.

The ozone hole has not closed off after we banned CFCs, in fact was last year the 5th largest in size. See this story in Nature about how the Consensus about the Ozone Hole and Man's Role (with CFCs) May Be Falling Apart.



And in the New York Times, Cornelia Dean reports:

RISING ACIDITY IS THREATENING FOOD WEB OF OCEANS, SCIENCE PANEL SAYS

The oceans have long buffered the effects of climate change by absorbing a substantial portion of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide. But this benefit has a catch: as the gas dissolves, it makes seawater more acidic. Now an international panel of marine scientists says this acidity is accelerating so fast it threatens the survival of coral reefs, shellfish and the marine food web generally.

The panel, comprising 155 scientists from 26 countries and other international groups, is not the first to point to growing ocean acidity as an environmental threat. For example, a group of eminent scientists convened by The Nature Conservancy issued a similar assessment in August. But the new report's blunt language and international backing give its assessment unusual force. It called for "urgent action" to sharply reduce emissions of carbon dioxide.

See this landmark study by Craig completely destroying the notion that acidity changes were a bad thing here. Note the Nature Conservancy was an organization ENRON reportedly funded heavily to find evidence of CO2's role in climate or our environment so that they could benefit from carbon trading.