

Lži o globálním oteplování: V roce 1995 New York Times varovaly, že pláže na východním pobřeží budou pryč za 25 let

necenzurovanapravda.cz/2022/08/lzi-o-globalnim-oteplovani-v-roce-1995-new-york-times-varovaly-ze-plaze-na-vychodnim-pobrezi-budou-pryc-za-25-let

2 srpna, 2022



Pokud bychom se měli vrátit do doby, kdy se objevily první větší klimaalarmistické vize o globálním oteplování, pak dojdeme někam na přelom 60. a 70. let. To je přesně doba, kdy se začaly velmi pravidelně objevovat různé vize katastrof, z nichž se zatím nic nesplnilo. Právě fakt, že cílové datum, kdy měla být ta či ona katastrofa naplněna, je zpravidla příliš vzdálené – většinou jde o období 20-40 let – ukazuje, jak dalece je právě tento alarmismus účinný. Neslibuje, že se to stane hned, katastrofa má přijít za delší dobu, kdy už si však nikdo na starou předpověď nevzpomene.

V mezičase vždy přijdou další podobné katastrofické vize a na tu starou se zapomene. Lidé mají selektivní paměť a v tomto ohledu si tak vždy pamatují až tu poslední předpověď. Ideální způsob, jak lidmi manipulovat a zároveň zavádět opatření na údajnou „ochranu planety.“ Opatření, jejichž cílem je ve skutečnosti plně ovládnout společnost a naplnit zcela jiné cíle než ty deklarované. Nějaká ochrana planety je však vítanou záminkou k zavádění jakkoli drakonických opatření, jakými je například aktuálně vyvlastňování nizozemských farmářů.

Čas od času zde připomenu nějakou starou vizi, jejíž čas již nadešel, aniž by se splnila. Tato vize se sice týká USA, nicméně otázka klimatu se týká celé planety, takže je celkem jedno, o kterou část světa se jedná...

V roce 1995 New York Times uvedly, že za 25 let už pláže na východním pobřeží USA nebudou viditelné – kvůli globálnímu oteplování budou pod vodou. Dnešní důkazy opět ukazují, že New York Times a radikálové v oblasti změny klimatu se mýlili.

V pondělí 18. září 1995 napsaly New York Times článek, který tvrdil, že:

„Voda podle vědců zaplaví části mnoha hustě obydlených říčních delt a měst na nich. To je učiní neobyvatelnými a zničí to mnoho pláží po celém světě. Při nejpravděpodobnějším tempu vzestupu, říkají někteří odborníci, by většina pláží na východním pobřeží Spojených států zmizela za 25 let. Již nyní mizí v průměru o 2 až 3 stopy za rok...“

many beaches around the world. At the most likely rate of rise, some experts say, most of the beaches on the East Coast of the United States would be gone in 25 years. They are already disappearing at an average of 2 to 3 feet a year.

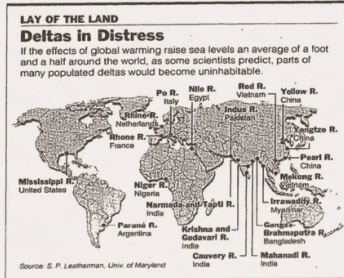


Scientists Say the Earth's Warming Could Set Off Widespread Disruptions

LAY OF THE LAND
Deltas in Distress
If the effects of global warming raise sea levels an average of a foot and a half around the world, as some scientists predict, parts of many populated deltas would become uninhabitable.

Beneficial effects, if the panel's forecast is right, would include, in some regions that need it, and faster crop growth. Grain belts of North America and Russia could expand. Agricultural production worldwide is not expected to decrease much. But some regions — especially sub-Saharan Africa, South and Southeast Asia and tropical Latin America — could suffer losses in their harvests. Deserts are expected to expand, and the heartlands of continents to become drier. There would be more rain throughout the world. Northern temperate regions would experience more rain and less snow in winter. In summer, water would evaporate faster, drying the soil. Neutral ecosystems, being unattended, would be even more vulnerable than cropland. Forest trees could not migrate northward fast enough to keep up with shifting climatic zones, and some forests would disappear, the panel says.

Computerized models indicated that if atmospheric carbon dioxide levels double, "one-third of all the forest area of the earth will change," said Dr. Steven P. Hamburg, a forest ecologist at Brown University who is a member of the intergovernmental panel. "But we still don't have a good grasp of what it will look like," he added. Carbon dioxide concentrations are expected to double late in the next century if no further action is taken to limit emissions.



Scientific opinion among climatologists is now shifting, and more are prepared to say that human activity is a likely cause of at least part of the climatic change experienced so far. The human contribution to global warming could range from highly significant to trivial. The scientists say it is not yet possible to measure how much of the warming has been caused by human activity and how much is a result of natural causes. Computer models are the principal basis for the draft report's forecast that the world's average surface temperature will rise by about 1.5 to 6 degrees Fahrenheit by the year 2100 if no further action is taken to rein in greenhouse gas emissions. Further warming — 50 to 70 percent more than what took place by 2100 — would take place after that year, the report says. The warming would be somewhat larger if, as appears possible, industry stops emitting sulfate aerosols, which exert a cooling effect by reflecting sunlight and are air pollutants in their own right. Even if atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases were stabilized immediately, the report says, the world would still warm by about 1 to 3.5 degrees, resulting in some degree of climatic dislocation. The panel's draft report has yet to undergo review by governments but its members say they expect few if any substantial changes in the findings. Members of the panel said in interviews that there was a range of views among their group as to the impacts of the predicted warming. The draft reports they said, represent a reconciliation of these views. They said further that in the case of agriculture, one competing school of thought held that farmers would adapt with new crops and methods, while another said that food production might plummet in some regions. Sea-level rise is one of the clearer consequences expected of the predicted warming. Measurement of the rise is "the distillate of climate change" said Dr. Stephen P. Leatherman, director of the Laboratory of Maryland and a reviewer of the panel's chapter on the subject. Since its last full assessment in 1980, the panel has cut its estimate of expected average sea-level rise between now and 2100 from a "best estimate" of 26 inches to a little less than 20 inches, with a possible range of 10 to 31 inches. The best estimate for 2100, the draft report says, would be then put at risk tens of millions of people in low-lying areas and on oceanic islands. Many low areas, like parts of the Maldives, Egypt and Bangladesh, would be inundated, and many of their inhabitants would be cast on the world's mercies as environmental refugees. At present, the draft report says, an estimated 46 million people experience flooding because of storm surges each year. Under the best estimate for 2100, 52 million to 118 million would be so affected. Rich countries might be able to adapt, but at the cost of spending \$821 billion a year on sea walls and other protection, the panelists estimate. Even

"The incidence of floods, droughts, fires and pest outbreaks is expected to increase in some regions," the draft report says. One region in which the climate has already become more variable is North America, according to a study headed by Thomas M. Karl of the National Climatic Data Center, a Federal agency in Asheville, N.C. The report concluded that from 1980 through 1994, the greenhouse effect increased the incidence of drought, above-normal temperatures, summertime precipitation and heavy rainstorms in many areas of the United States. The current drought in the Northeast and the lethal midsummer heat wave in Chicago would probably have happened anyway, but the greenhouse effect may have made them worse, said Mr. Karl, who is a member of the panel. The global impact of climate change on agriculture is likely to be "small to moderate" if measures are taken, the panel says. But regional effects are expected to vary widely. For instance, the semi-arid croplands of sub-Saharan Africa, already vulnerable, would be even more so, said Dr. Cynthia Rosenzweig, a research agronomist at the NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies in New York and a co-author of the report's agriculture chapter. In North America, Dr. Rosenzweig said, "it's really quite an opposite picture of vulnerability." Carbon dioxide promotes plant growth, and this may outweigh negative changes, which may be less severe in temperate zones in any case. Still, she said, the United States would probably not escape agricultural dislocation. A change in climatic zones would force farmers to change crops — growing citrus fruits

Nyní, o dvacet sedm let později, jsou pláže stále tady. Ani jedna z pláží není pod vodou a děsivá proctví globálních alarmistů se opět ukázala jako falešná.

Níže uvedené snímky jsou satelitní snímky z oblasti Jones Beach na Long Islandu. Obrázky ukazují pláže od roku 1995 do roku 2021. Pláže jsou stále tady. Neskonzily na dně do oceánu.



Radikální předpovědi o rychlosti a dopadu globálního oteplování, které jsou vytvářeny ziskovými/rentovými vědci zabývajícími se globálním oteplováním, nejsou vědou.

Původní prohlášení byla sdílena, aby vyděsila lidi. Lidé se vzdají své svobody, když se vyděsí. Chtějí pouze ochranu. Podívejte se na COVID lockdowny a podívejte se na další příklad masové manipulace.

Viz složený obrázek níže:

The New York Times

Insight Laminates Create A Medical Dash to Cash In
 ...
LEADERS IN HIDE MYING REGION
 ...
Scientists Say Earth's Warming Could Set Off Wide Disruptions
 ...
Prisoners, Intermittent Struggle For Rwanda's Exile Children

Scientists Say Earth's Warming Could Set Off Wide Disruptions

By WILLIAM K. STEVENS

The earth has entered a period of climatic change that is likely to cause widespread economic, social and environmental disruption over the next century if emissions of heat-trapping gases are not reduced, according to experts advising the world's governments.

The picture of probable disruption, including adverse changes and some that are beneficial, emerges from the latest findings of a new assessment of the climate problem by the intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and from interviews with scientists involved in the assessment. The panel, a United Nations group of 248 scientists from around the world, advises parties to a 1992 treaty that are negotiating reductions in heat-trapping greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide.

The new features of the assessment — the first in five years by the intergovernmental panel — is that the experts are now more confident than before that global climate change is indeed in progress and

that at least some of the warming is due to human activity, specifically the burning of coal, oil and wood, which releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Like its predecessors, the forecast depends heavily on uncertain computer simulations of the atmosphere's response to heat-trapping gases.

While some environmentalists and their allies have long believed potentially catastrophic human-induced climate change to be a fact, and some political conservatives and industry groups have been skeptical, experts in the mainstream of climate science have never confirmed either view.

So far, most governments have taken small steps to curb emissions of greenhouse gases, with the hope of at least avoiding further contribution to the warming problem. But even before the current reassessment, parties to the 1992 treaty had agreed that three steps were inadequate and had opened negotiations on a stronger agreement.

According to draft sections of the new forecast, some of the predicted effects of climate change may be emerging for the first time or with increasing clarity. The possible early effects include these:

• A continuing rise in average global sea level, which is likely to amount to more than a foot and a half by the year 2100. This, say the scientists, would inundate parts of

many beaches around the world. At the most likely rate of rise, some experts say, most of the beaches on the East Coast of the United States would be gone in 25 years. They are already disappearing at an average of 2 to 3 feet a year.

many beaches around the world. At the most likely rate of rise, some experts say, most of the beaches on the East Coast of the United States would be gone in 25 years. They are already disappearing at an average of 2 to 3 feet a year.

Scientists Say the Earth's Warming Could Set Off Widespread Disruptions

Scientists Say the Earth's Warming Could Set Off Widespread Disruptions

BY WILLIAM K. STEVENS

The earth has entered a period of climatic change that is likely to cause widespread economic, social and environmental disruption over the next century if emissions of heat-trapping gases are not reduced, according to experts advising the world's governments.

The picture of probable disruption, including adverse changes and some that are beneficial, emerges from the latest findings of a new assessment of the climate problem by the intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and from interviews with scientists involved in the assessment. The panel, a United Nations group of 248 scientists from around the world, advises parties to a 1992 treaty that are negotiating reductions in heat-trapping greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide.

The new features of the assessment — the first in five years by the intergovernmental panel — is that the experts are now more confident than before that global climate change is indeed in progress and

that at least some of the warming is due to human activity, specifically the burning of coal, oil and wood, which releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Like its predecessors, the forecast depends heavily on uncertain computer simulations of the atmosphere's response to heat-trapping gases.

While some environmentalists and their allies have long believed potentially catastrophic human-induced climate change to be a fact, and some political conservatives and industry groups have been skeptical, experts in the mainstream of climate science have never confirmed either view.

So far, most governments have taken small steps to curb emissions of greenhouse gases, with the hope of at least avoiding further contribution to the warming problem. But even before the current reassessment, parties to the 1992 treaty had agreed that three steps were inadequate and had opened negotiations on a stronger agreement.

According to draft sections of the new forecast, some of the predicted effects of climate change may be emerging for the first time or with increasing clarity. The possible early effects include these:

• A continuing rise in average global sea level, which is likely to amount to more than a foot and a half by the year 2100. This, say the scientists, would inundate parts of

LAY OF THE LAND: Deltas in Distress

A forecast of global warming says two levels an average of a foot and a half around the world, as some scientists predict, parts of many coastal deltas would become uninhabitable.

Aggregated projections made by the United States, Europe, Japan and other nations in the past few years have shown that the world's population will increase to about 8 billion by the year 2050. The world's population is now about 5.5 billion.

Some of the world's major river deltas are in the path of the projected sea level rise. In some cases, the rise could be as much as 6 feet by the year 2100, according to the report.

The report says that the world's population will increase to about 8 billion by the year 2050. The world's population is now about 5.5 billion.

Some of the world's major river deltas are in the path of the projected sea level rise. In some cases, the rise could be as much as 6 feet by the year 2100, according to the report.

The report says that the world's population will increase to about 8 billion by the year 2050. The world's population is now about 5.5 billion.

Some of the world's major river deltas are in the path of the projected sea level rise. In some cases, the rise could be as much as 6 feet by the year 2100, according to the report.

The report says that the world's population will increase to about 8 billion by the year 2050. The world's population is now about 5.5 billion.

Some of the world's major river deltas are in the path of the projected sea level rise. In some cases, the rise could be as much as 6 feet by the year 2100, according to the report.

The report says that the world's population will increase to about 8 billion by the year 2050. The world's population is now about 5.5 billion.

Some of the world's major river deltas are in the path of the projected sea level rise. In some cases, the rise could be as much as 6 feet by the year 2100, according to the report.

The report says that the world's population will increase to about 8 billion by the year 2050. The world's population is now about 5.5 billion.

Some of the world's major river deltas are in the path of the projected sea level rise. In some cases, the rise could be as much as 6 feet by the year 2100, according to the report.

The report says that the world's population will increase to about 8 billion by the year 2050. The world's population is now about 5.5 billion.

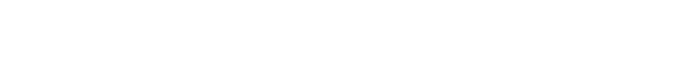
Some of the world's major river deltas are in the path of the projected sea level rise. In some cases, the rise could be as much as 6 feet by the year 2100, according to the report.

The report says that the world's population will increase to about 8 billion by the year 2050. The world's population is now about 5.5 billion.

Some of the world's major river deltas are in the path of the projected sea level rise. In some cases, the rise could be as much as 6 feet by the year 2100, according to the report.



A sequence of 27 years of satellite images showing lack of WT predicted beach disappearance and sea level rise



Ohodnoťte tento příspěvek!
 [Celkem: 3 Průměrně: 5]