

## *Reading the Newspaper*

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One of our participants, Bob Kurtz, recently read an article which jumped out at him as possibly inconsistent with science we've studied in our group. The headlines included:

- ***"Scientists Counter Narratives on CO<sub>2</sub>" - Several experts say CO<sub>2</sub> is essential, higher levels not a problem"***
- ***"Climate Scientists Embrace CO<sub>2</sub>"***

His reading flagged a number of assertions which seemed questionable, or at least inconsistent with our studies, so he brought it to the group's attention. I volunteered to take a look and help the group read such material with the discernment we are developing by actually studying the subject.

Below are images of the article:

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[maclankford@gmail.com](mailto:maclankford@gmail.com)

### *Climate Science Study Group*

#### Approximate "Cheat Sheet":

1 meter → 3 feet      1 degree Celsius (°C) → 2 degree Fahrenheit (°F)  
ppm = parts per million      CO<sub>2</sub> = Carbon Dioxide  
1 tonne = 1000 kilograms = 2205 pounds      1 gigatonne (1 Gt) = 1 billion tonnes  
1 trillion tonnes (1Tt) = 1000 gigatons

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**My Methodology** (which I just made up on the spot and only to collect my thoughts).

First, I noticed what struck me as **assertions** the writer was making. Then, I assigned **credibility** values, based on my current understanding of the science.

## Summarized ASSERTIONS

1. CO<sub>2</sub> is not responsible for climate change over eons or now
2. CO<sub>2</sub> is not responsible for weather extremes
3. CO<sub>2</sub> is good for plants
4. CO<sub>2</sub> is good for life quality
5. Policy claims

## CREDIBILITY

**T-B True - Correct Background**

**T-S True - Strongly supported by science**

**F-M False - Misleading:** True scientifically, but so removed from context that it is likely to elicit a reaction opposite to what the science looks like for human/ecological impact in the near term (10-200 years)

**F-S False - Disproved by science**



The original article (expanded from the newspaper version) can be found at: <https://www.theepochtimes.com/article/climate-scientists-say-we-should-embrace-higher-co2-levels-5551562?welcomeuser=1> and as a pdf in the CSSG-2.16 transmittal email.

**3. CO2 is good for plants** - Here's most of the relevant text (which were spread throughout the article as opposed to a specific issue to be addressed), marked regarding True-False as above:

Materials Library at: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/100OYwNz92CbY-pC-aYEDrwJTxLi8JUzf?usp=sharing> maclankford@gmail.com

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**He said the burning of fossil fuels—which emits CO<sub>2</sub>—is a good thing for plant life.**

**“We are replenishing the atmosphere with CO<sub>2</sub> up to a level that is much more conducive to life and growth of plants, in particular.”**

**“CO<sub>2</sub> has been unfairly demonized because it is actually plant food in its atmospheric form, and it is the consequence of generating carbon-based energy, which unquestionably improves lives around the world,” he said.**

**He calls CO<sub>2</sub> the “currency of life.”**

**“In past epochs, there were many times more CO<sub>2</sub> levels in the atmosphere than today.”**

**Mr. Moore pointed to a graph that charts CO<sub>2</sub> and temperature over the past 500 million years.**

**“It’s very clear that CO<sub>2</sub> and temperature have been out of sync more often than they’ve been in sync,” he said. “That more or less negates the whole idea that there’s a direct cause-effect going on there.”**



Takuya Sato checks young rose plants under ducts emitting CO<sub>2</sub> in a greenhouse in Rokkasho, Japan, on June 9, 2008. (Toru Yamanaka/AFP via Getty Images)

**Mr. Moore said that current CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations are “historically low.”**

**“Going back 150 million years, CO<sub>2</sub> was somewhere between 2,000 and 2,500 parts per million (ppm),” he said.**

**Generally, atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> is low (around 180 ppm) during glacial periods and higher during interglacials, according to the U.N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).**

**Before the Industrial Era, circa 1750, atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> was about 280 ppm for several thousand years, the IPCC states.**

**The current peak level in the atmosphere is around 420 parts per million (ppm), according to 2021 [data](#) from NOAA Research.**

**Mr. Moore said that that’s a good thing and that the push for net-zero CO<sub>2</sub> is a disastrous policy. Anything under 150 ppm is “starvation level” for most plant species.**



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“CO<sub>2</sub> is only now at 0.042 percent of the atmosphere. And the fact of the matter is plants would prefer between 1,500 and 2,000 ppm for optimum growth,” Mr. Moore said.

“Commercial greenhouse growers worldwide purposefully increase the CO<sub>2</sub> level in their greenhouses to between 800 and 1,200 ppm. Really, it’s about 2,000 where you’re at the optimum level for trees and plants, in general.”

Patrick Hunt, president of Climate Realists of British Columbia, said people don’t generally understand CO<sub>2</sub>.

“They’ve been told that a warmer Earth is bad, although evidence shows that’s wrong,” he told

Mr. Hunt said that biomass, or plant growth, on earth has increased by 20 percent over the past 40 years, “and 70 percent of that 20 percent growth is attributed to CO<sub>2</sub>.”

In 2018, NASA published a report showing that the Earth’s “greenness” was increasing, which showed that the health of forests, grasslands, and farms was more robust.

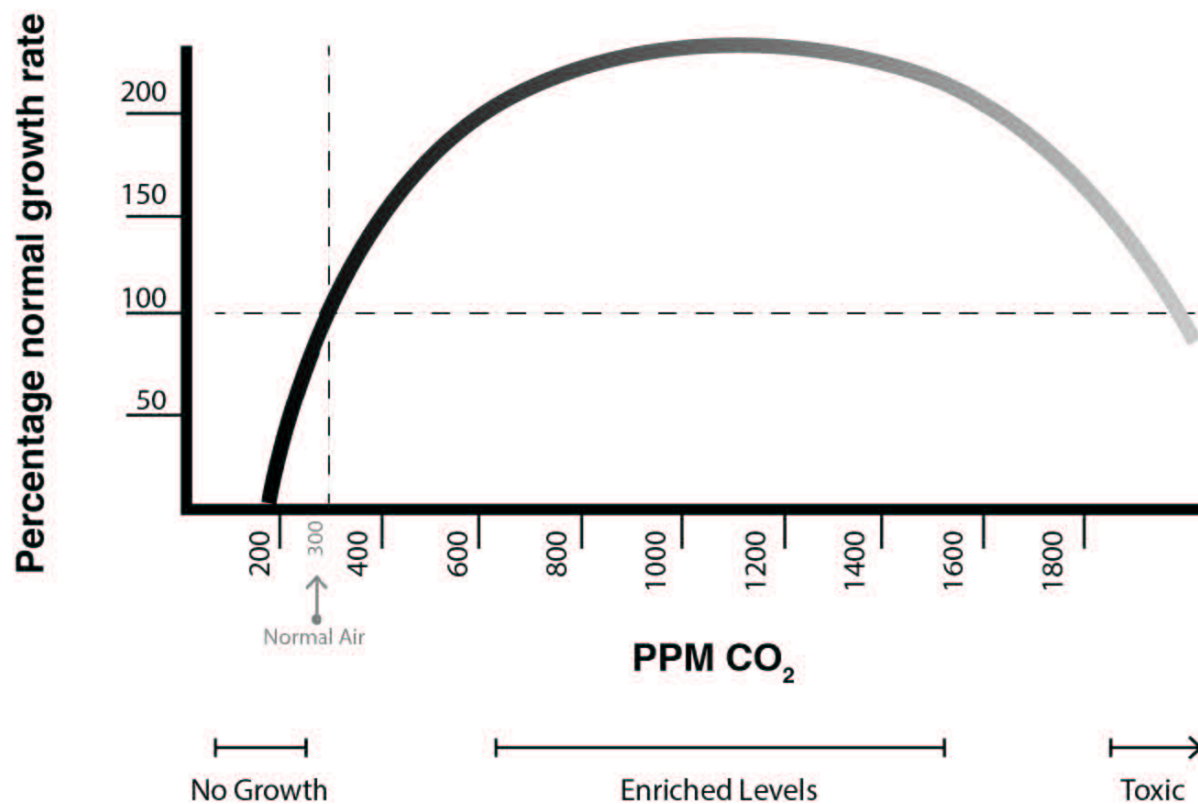
“It is ironic that the very same carbon emissions responsible for harmful changes to climate are also fertilizing plant growth, which in turn is somewhat moderating global warming,” the report co-author, Jarle Bjerke of the Norwegian Institute for Nature Research, said.

Subsequent maps have continued to show increases in the Earth’s “greenness.”

### My analysis

**Per Oklahoma State University, increasing CO<sub>2</sub> can definitely improve plant growth.**

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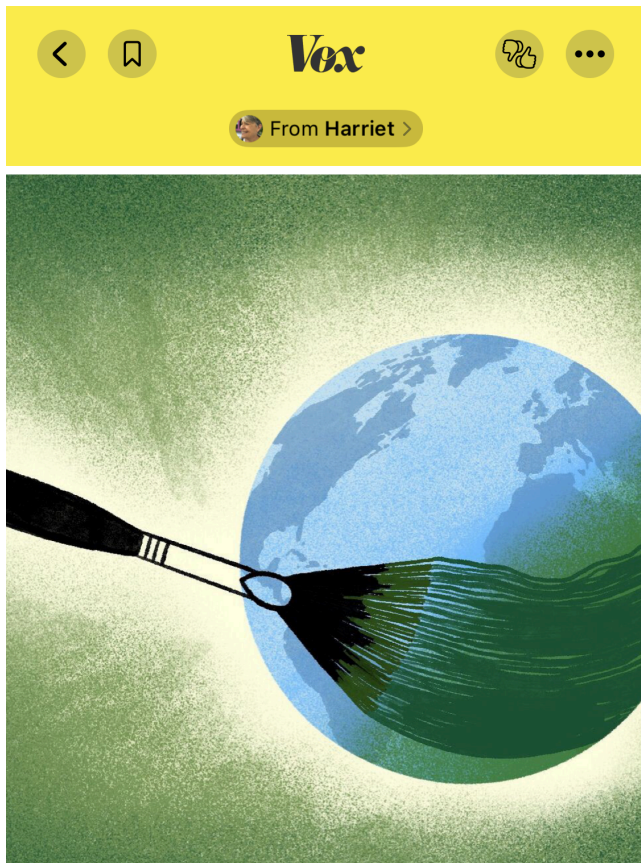


<https://extension.okstate.edu/fact-sheets/greenhouse-carbon-dioxide-supplementation.html>

Here's an article confirming that the earth is getting greener and noting areas of research working on sorting out the ways we are modifying the planet.

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Paige Vickers/Vox

### The Earth is getting greener. Hurray?

<https://apple.news/ASF1ii9ZkTU6mEIADX1C9gg>

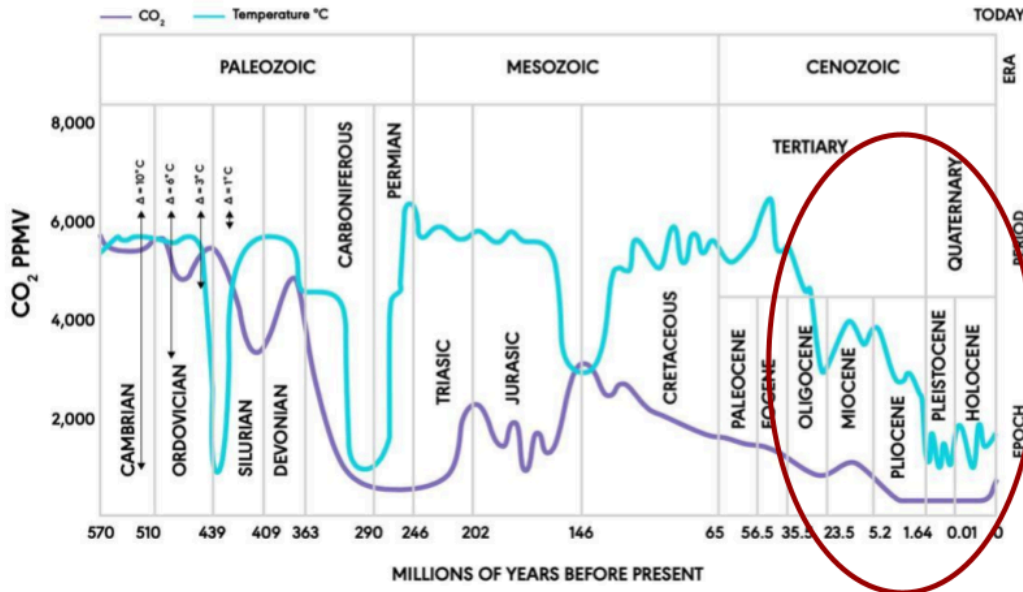
**But is it good for us on this Planet, if we want to continue to thrive here?**

The article cites conditions hundreds of millions of years ago - is this appropriate?



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### Geological Timescale: Concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> and Temperature Fluctuations



**The above chart looks awful! Does it prove there is no relationship between CO<sub>2</sub> and Temperature?**

Well, we've looked into this matter. We can ignore the curves from before 50 million years ago. And note the consistent decline of temperatures along with the decline of CO<sub>2</sub> over this last 50 million years.

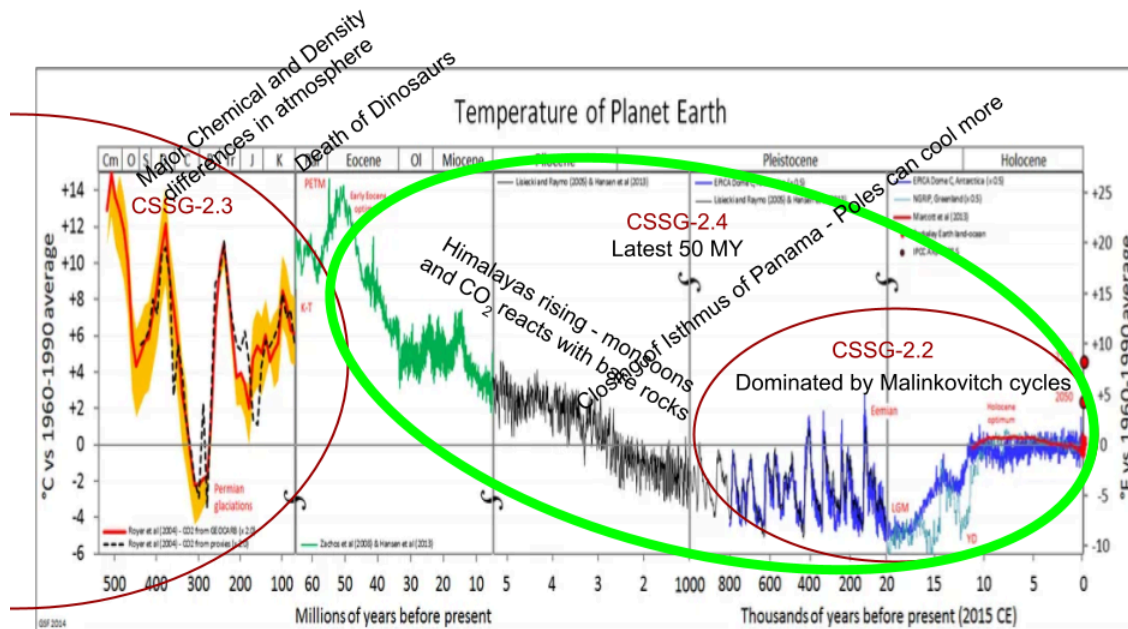
Back in **CSSG-2.3 Paleo Part 2 - the first 4.6 Billion years less 50 million years,** we found:

*Given the above, it seems reasonable (and it is definitely convenient!) to just **ignore the Paleo (ancient) record from earlier than 50 million years ago (or so)** as we dig more into the issues facing our own times. The radically different mixes of gases, atmospheric densities, and erratic temperatures (as well as much greater limitations on precise data) of those remote times would make it far more difficult to rationalize an analogy to our current situation.*

In **CSSG-2.4 Paleo Part 3 - the latest 50 million years - the Big Cooldown,** we noted:

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1. As the **Indian subcontinent collided with Asia**, starting around 50 million years ago, the huge uplifting of bare rock had two effects: 1) the warm, very moist air circulating from the Indian Ocean was now driven upward into cold air. This dramatically increased the monsoon rainfall. 2) Rain and the atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> (which had been keeping the planet pretty hot for hundreds of millions of years through the dinosaur ages) - reacted with the bare rock, taking a large amount of CO<sub>2</sub> out of the atmosphere. This process is called Weathering. **And the removal of the CO<sub>2</sub> resulted in cooling the planet.**
2. The long cooling trend resulted in **enormous ice sheets** developing in the Antarctic and, later, over large portions of the Northern hemisphere continents (during the ice ages in the last million+ years we've touched on).
3. Conveniently for this discussion, the positionings of the continental masses were generally similar to today's, with the major exception of the Indian subcontinent action, above. **BUT**, one critical change occurred around 3+ million years ago: **the Isthmus of Panama closed**. It is postulated that this made a major change to the motion of warm, tropical waters - allowing the ocean currents to carry heat differently (the Gulf Stream is part of this new system), and the poles to cool even more.

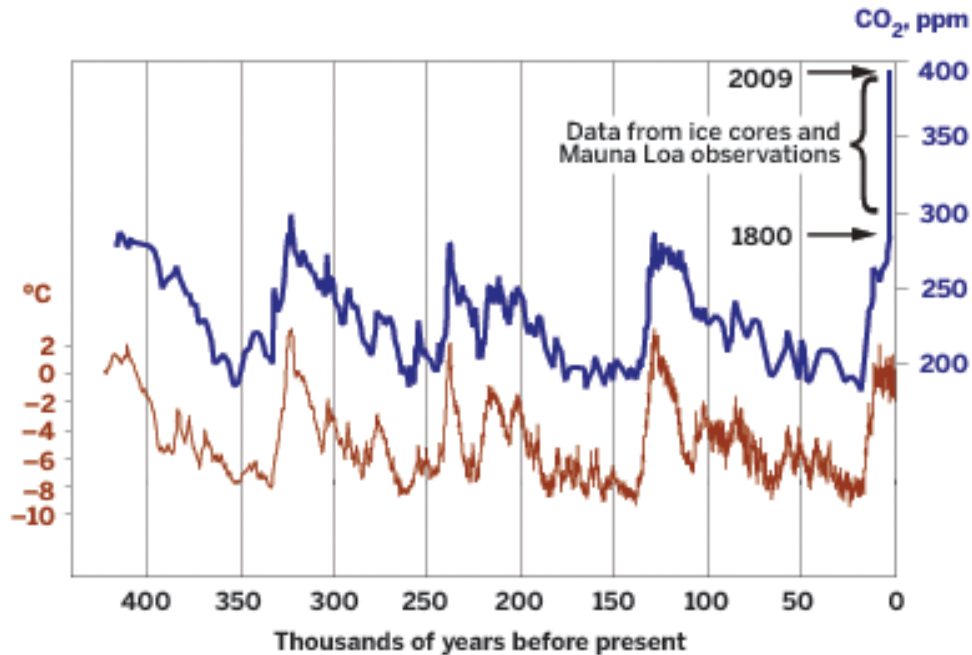


What we've seen in our studies is that the only reliable analog time is the most recent 3-5 million years. The earth likely would have behaved very differently before then, so we must be careful.

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And as for “*It’s very clear that CO<sub>2</sub> and temperature have been out of sync more often than they’ve been in sync,*” he said. “*That more or less negates the whole idea that there’s a direct cause-effect going on there.*”, let’s remember **CSSG-2.2 Paleo Part 1 - the last 800,000 years** with a chart similar to this:

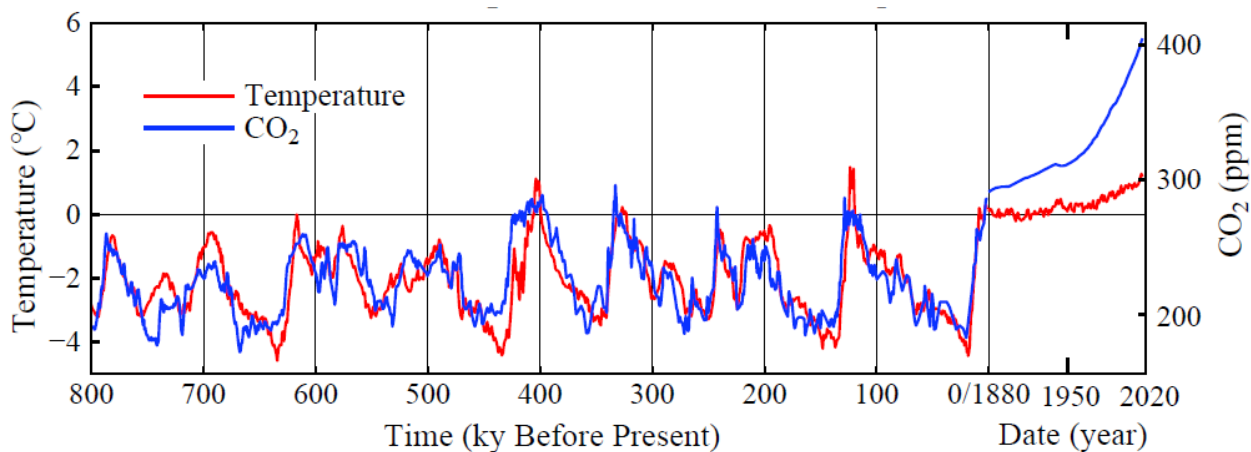
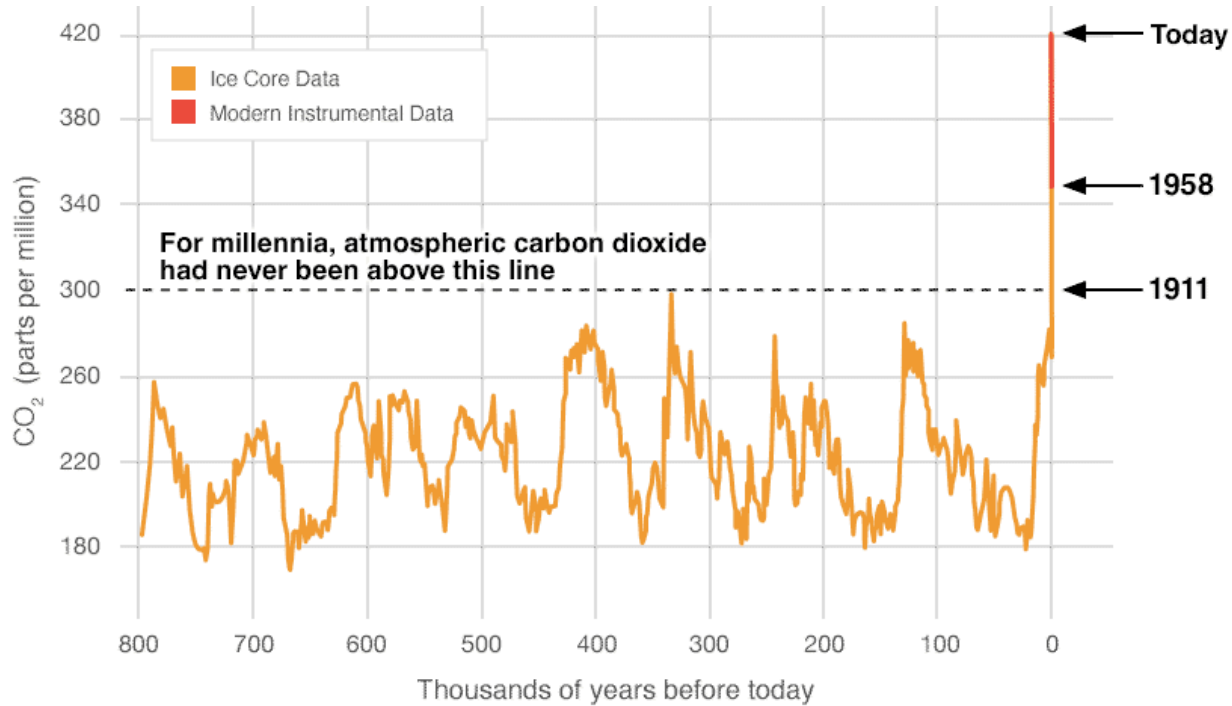


Credit: Michael Ernst/Woods Hole Research Center

Data from Antarctic ice cores show that temperatures have changed before CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations over a series of recent ice ages. That trend has been upset during the past 100 years, as a rapid increase in CO<sub>2</sub> preceded the current warming.



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Hansen 2018 - Note the last time Earth has seen these temperatures was 120,000 years ago in the last glacial minimum.

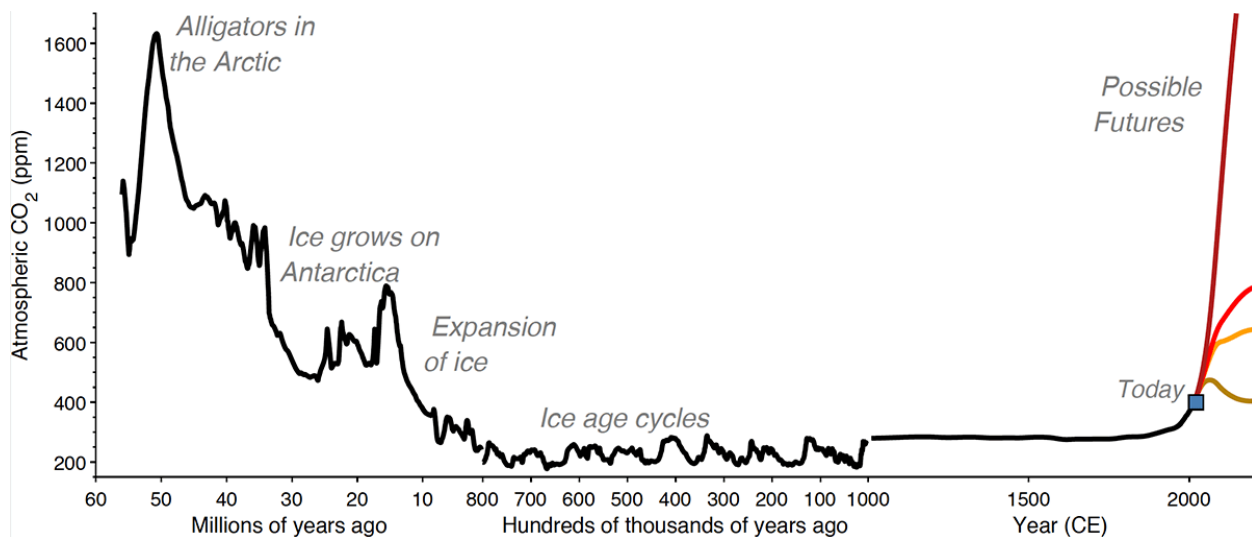
**It is totally unsupported, misleading thinking to assert that there is no relationship between CO<sub>2</sub> levels and Temperature.**

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Finally, what could we expect if CO<sub>2</sub> reached 2,000 parts per million, as proposed?

This next chart, consistent with the complex chart above which was provided in the newspaper article, puts this all in perspective. Remember they virtually proposed going to 2000 ppm:



**MILLIONS of Years <-> HUNDREDS of THOUSANDS <-> RECENT Years**

<https://today.tamu.edu/2021/06/14/ancient-deepsea-shells-reveal-66-million-years-of-carbon-dioxide-levels/>

Around 50 million years ago, with CO<sub>2</sub> levels in the range proposed by the newspaper article, the planet was about 10° C hotter than now. Translating this to Fahrenheit, think of your current summers being around 18° F hotter.

**For Florida and DC, where 90°F days are common, this would look more like 105° F. Now look at humidity, anything over 50% would be totally normal.**

How would this translate to health, per OSHA:

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Relative Humidity									
°F	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%
104	98	104	110	120					
102	97	101	108	117	125				
100	95	99	105	110	120	132			
98	93	97	101	106	110	125			
96	91	95	98	104	108	120	128		
94	89	93	95	100	105	111	122		
92	87	90	92	96	100	106	114	122	
90	85	88	90	92	96	100	106	114	122

Heat Stress Index									
Relative Humidity									
°F	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%
104	98	104	110	120	132				
102	97	101	108	117	125				
100	95	99	105	110	120	132			
98	93	97	101	106	110	125			
96	91	95	98	104	108	120	128		
94	89	93	95	100	105	111	122		
92	87	90	92	96	100	106	114	122	
90	85	88	90	92	96	100	106	114	122
88	82	86	87	89	93	95	100	106	115
86	80	84	85	87	90	92	96	100	109
84	78	81	83	85	86	89	91	95	99
82	77	79	80	81	84	86	89	91	95
80	75	77	78	79	81	83	85	86	89
78	72	75	77	78	79	80	81	83	85
76	70	72	75	76	77	77	77	78	79
74	68	70	73	74	75	75	75	76	77
<b>NOTE:</b> Add 10°F when protective clothing is worn. Add 10°F when in direct sunlight.									

Humidity °F	Danger Category	Injury Threat
Above 130°	EXTREME DANGER	Heat stroke imminent!
105° to 130°	DANGER	Heat cramps or exhaustion likely, heat stroke possible if exposure is prolonged and there is physical activity.
90° to 105°	EXTREME CAUTION	Heat cramps and heat exhaustion possible if exposure is prolonged and there is physical activity.
80° to 90°	CAUTION	Fatigue possible if exposure is prolonged and there is physical activity.
Below 80°	NONE	Little or no danger under normal circumstances.



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**From the above, it appears that letting CO<sub>2</sub> rise to 2000 ppm would make a huge portion of the planet uninhabitable.**

***So.  
How do YOU assess these assertions  
regarding the encouragement to  
increase CO<sub>2</sub> further?***

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# BONUS !!!

**Pictures of the Week - A thunderhead forms, rises through the Troposphere, and collides with the Stratosphere**



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