
Solar Minimum, Atlantic Basin Named-Storm Forecast

An Historical View of Sunspot Activity Effects
on USA Temperatures and Atlantic Basin
Named Storms and a Forecast of Each
During a Solar Minimum

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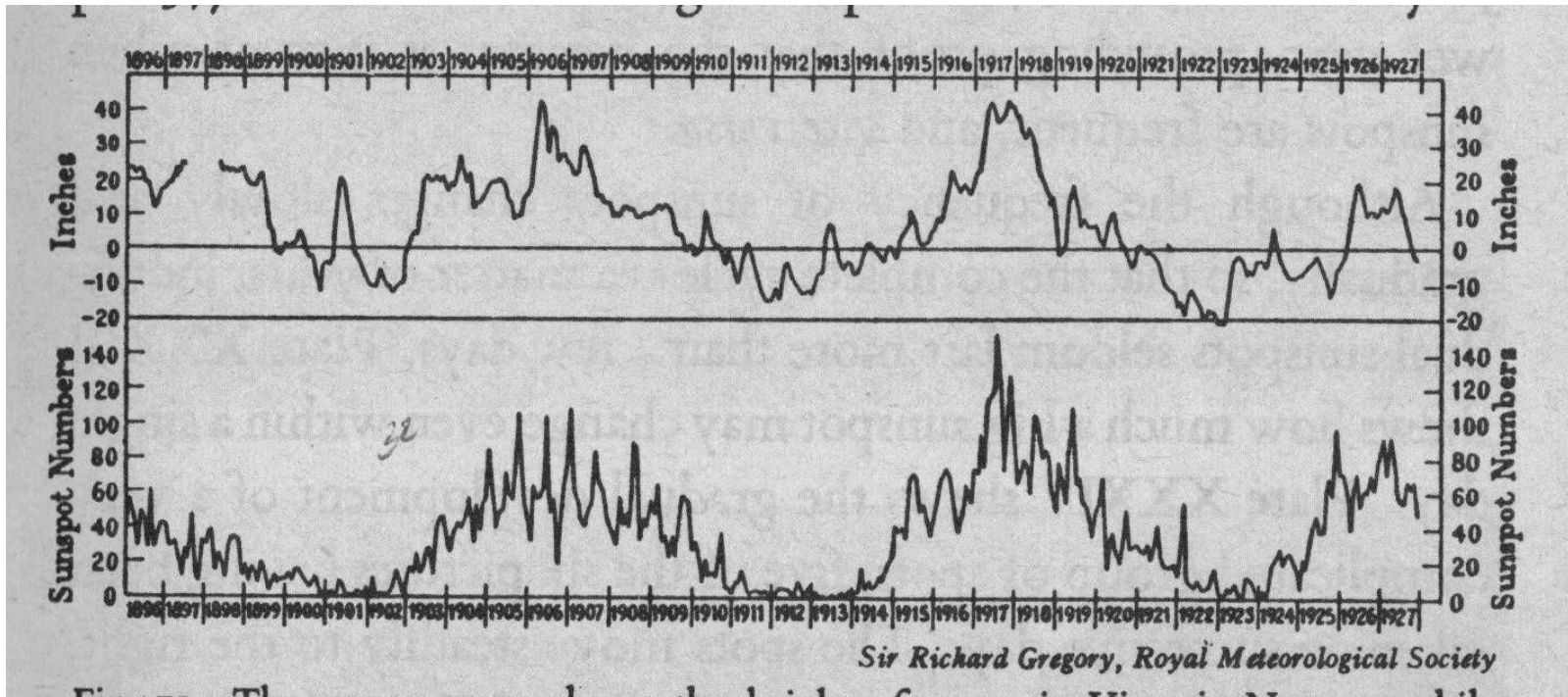
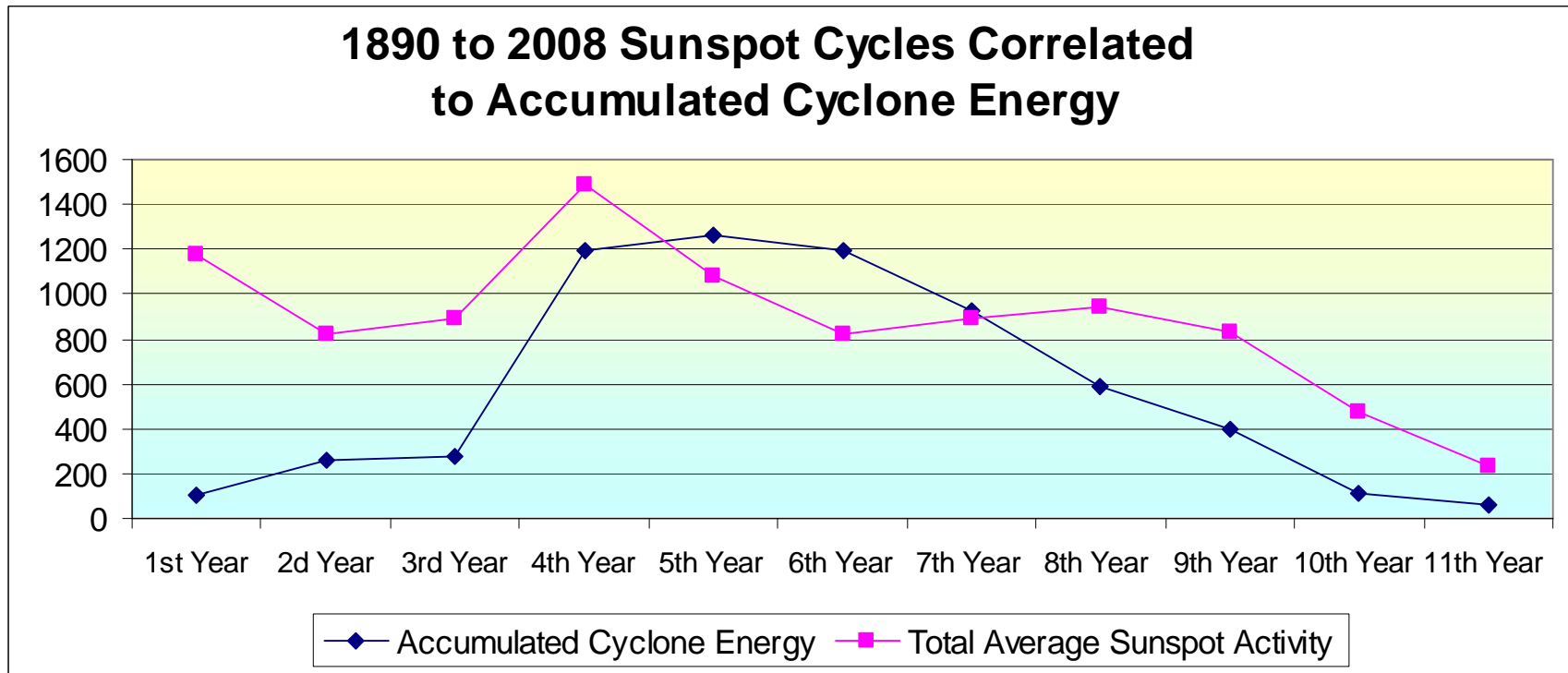


Figure P-1 “The upper curve skews the height of water in Victoria Nyanza [(Lake Victoria, Uganda) (Feeds the Nile)], while the lower skews the frequency of sunspots at the same time. We see that the curves keep almost perfectly in step with one another demonstrating that sunspots have an influence on terrestrial weather.” from page 159 of “Through Space and Time” by Sir James Jean, John Wiley and Sons, INC, New York, 1963. Permission granted for reproduction from Cambridge University Press, Mr. Adam Hirschberg, June 19, 2008.

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This chart shows the total average sunspot activity for each year of a sunspot cycle for the last 118 years correlated to the average Accumulated Cyclone Energy for the same year of a sunspot cycle.

Solar Minimum, Atlantic Basin

Named-Storm Forecast

Solar Minimum to Solar Minimum

Century	Total No. of Yrs & Cycles	Total of Yearly Sunspot Avg.	Average Per Year
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1700-1798	98 years 9 cycles	4577.4	46.71
1799-1901	103 years 9 cycles	4168.5	40.08
1902-2007	106 years 10 cycles	6533.78	61.64

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Temperature Forecast for the USA

Using USA Annual Temperatures:

Assumption: Accumulated global warming effect since 1700 with the start of regular sunspot activity.

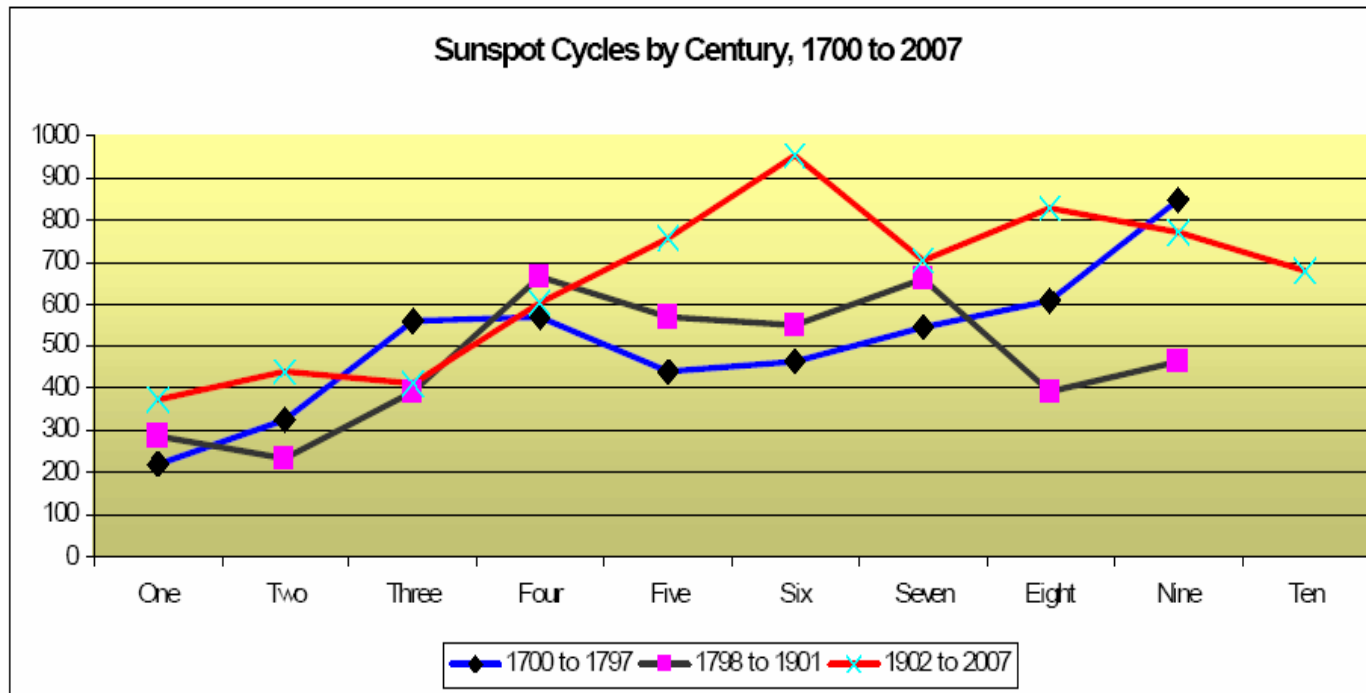
600 to 900 Total Sunspot Average Cycles - 54.5°F to 55.86°F

300 to 400 Total Sunspot Average Cycles - 54.00°F to 54.43°F

Annual average temperatures for the USA rose nearly 2°F in 100 years

If the total sunspot cycle minimums stays around 200 and produces a given amount of energy, then the USA annual average temperature may drop to around or just above 50°F.

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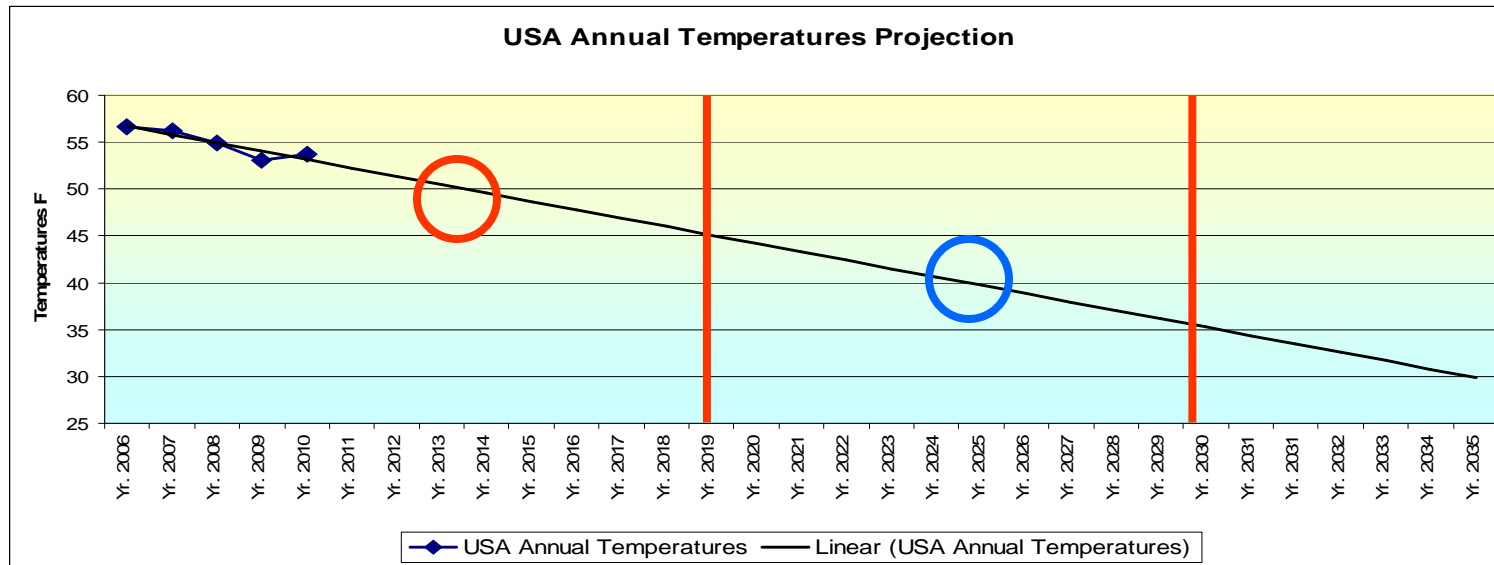
The 1700s started out slow, went into a valley and then peaked.
The 1800s began low, peaked, went into a valley and dropped.
The 1900s kept some momentum and had strong cycles throughout. The 1900s lowest valley was stronger than any of the 1800s and Glacier Bay's fjord kept melting

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			219 Total Avg. Sunspot Cycle			441 Total Avg. Sunspot Cycle			613 Total Avg. Sunspot Cycle	
2008	2.9		1700	5		1913	1.4		1775	7
2009	3.10		1701	11		1914	9.6		1776	19.8
2010	16.5		1702	16		1915	47.4		1777	92.5
2011			1703	23		1916	57.1		1778	154.4
2012			1704	36		1917	103.9		1779	125.9
2013			1705	58		1918	80.6		1780	84.8
2014			1706	29		1919	63.6		1781	68.1
2015			1707	20		1920	37.6		1782	38.1

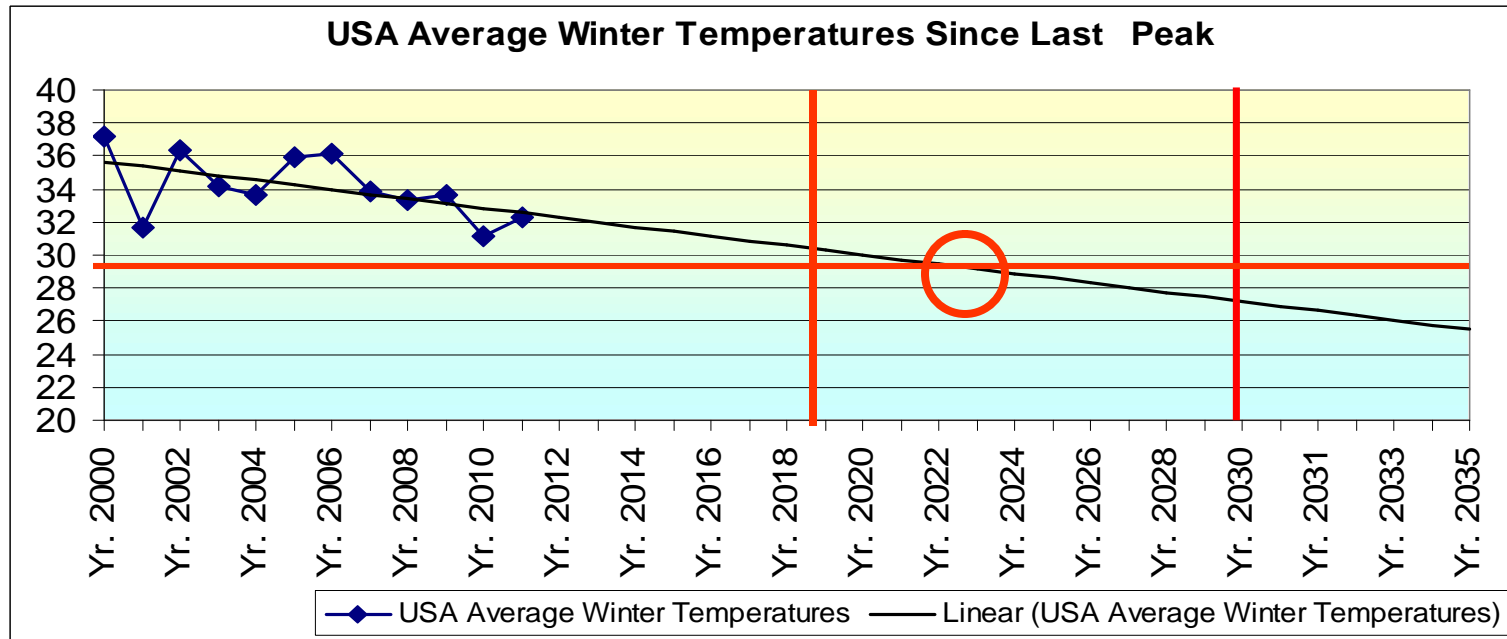
2008 Sunspot Cycle compared to other startups in different sizes of sunspot cycles. The present sunspot cycle appears to be a solar minimum cycle of approximately 200 total average sunspot cycle.

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In looking at the chart above, why would it not be around 40°F in 2024?
The fall and spring annual temperatures almost match the annual temperatures.
This keeps the annual temperature at near 50°F forecast.

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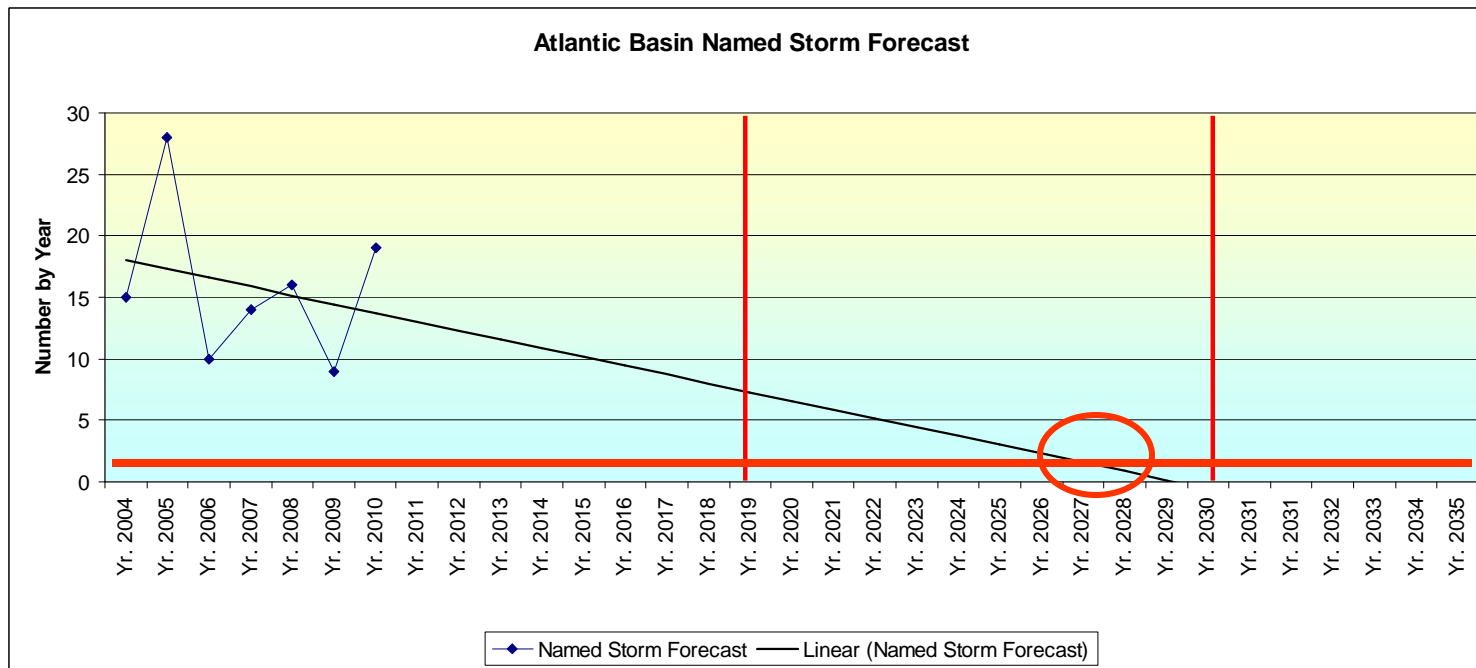


300 to 400 Cycles produced 32 to 33.27°F winters

600 to 900+ Cycles produced 33 to 35°F

200 Cycles may only drop temperatures to 29°F average winter temperature for the next two cycles

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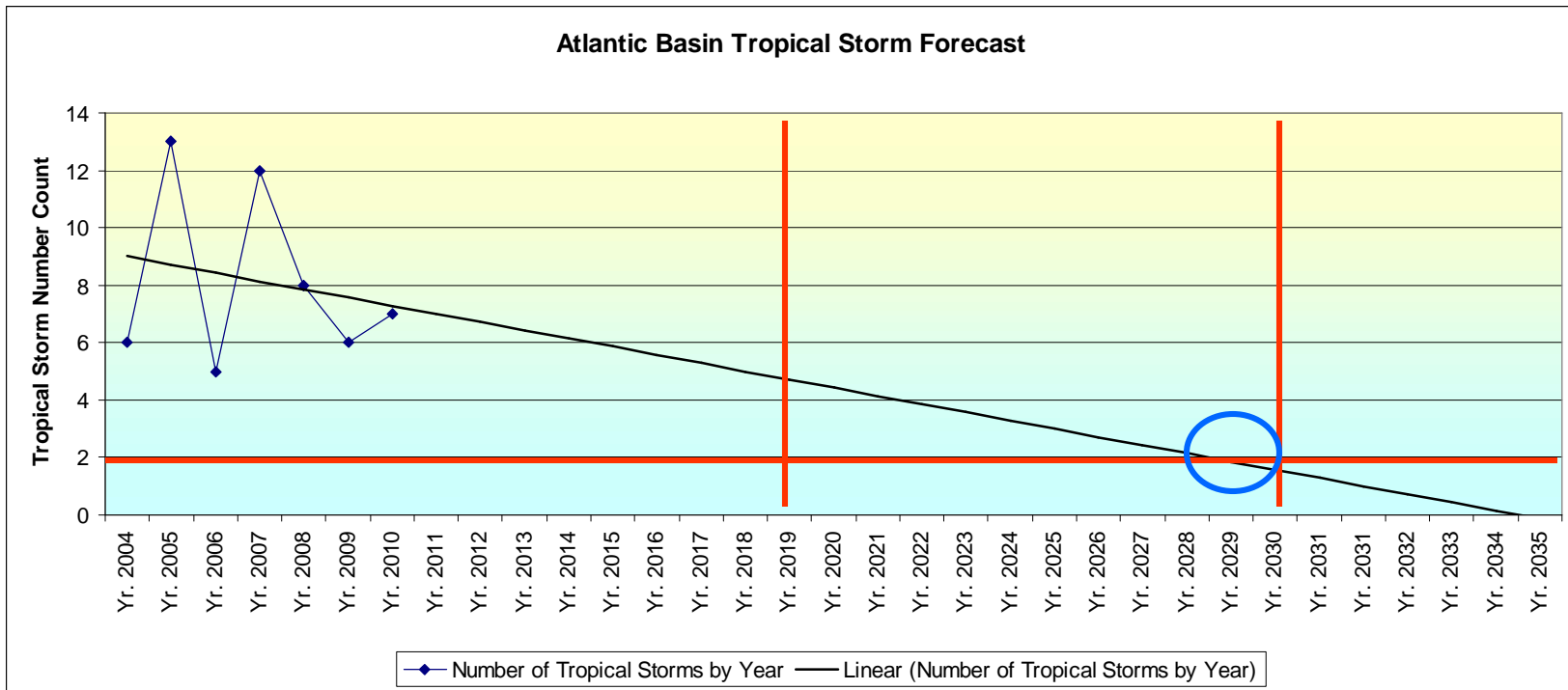


The Forecast at this time:

The minimum may cause a zero hurricane season. Historically, tropical storms and hurricane type storms occurred during the mini-ice age.

The next slide projects zero about the same time using tropical storm data.

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The math is about right. By the end of the next cycle, tropical storms should be the last to show up in a hurricane season.

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Summary:

Climate Change Possibilities:

1. New climate-change history to be written
2. Future hurricane seasons will be low mix of tropical storms, hurricanes and few major hurricanes.
3. Reduced hurricane activity through the next 25 years
4. May see some significant glacier growth
5. 21st century to be cooler

Questions?
