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## 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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24 May 2011

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## Solar Minimum, Atlantic Basin Named-Storm Forecast

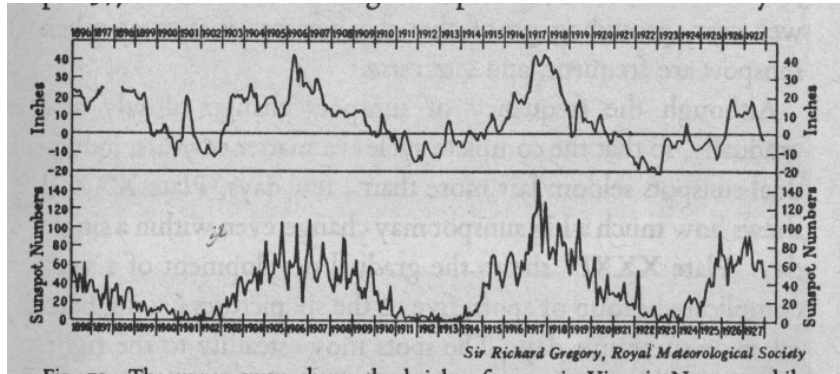


Figure P-1 "The upper curve shows the height of water in Victoria Nyanza [(Lake Victoria, Uganda) (Feeds the Nile)], while the lower shows the frequency of sunspots at the same time. We see that the curves keep almost perfectly in step with one another demonstrating that sunspots have an influence on 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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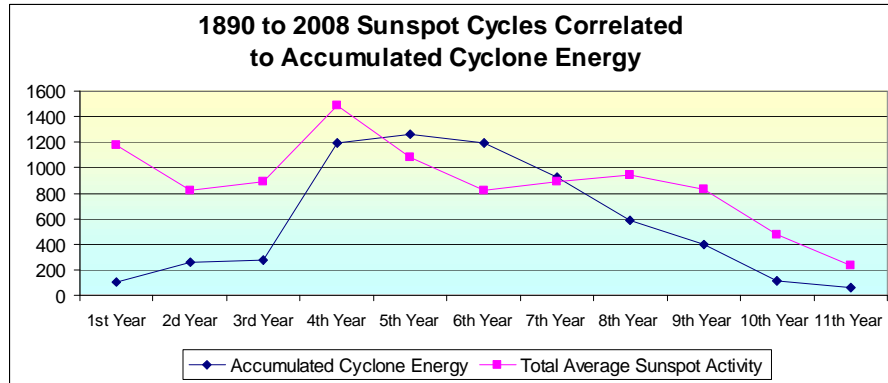
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This work is the foundation for this presentation. From this one page, the work of comparison of sunspot activity to accumulated cyclone energy was developed and concluded. There is a correlation between sunspot activity and accumulated cyclone energy.

Therefore, accumulated cyclone energy reflects the strength and endurance of hurricanes and there is a relationship between sunspot activity and hurricane numbers and strength.

Thus, we begin...

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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.

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This slide is an accurate comparison of Accumulated Cyclone Energy to Sunspot Activity. One thing stated in an earlier paper to the Library of Congress are the gaps in the perfect correlation is probably due to the named storm floating around the seas and Atlantic Ocean running up the numbers. Accumulated Cyclone Energy is based on a storms endurance and strength. If a storm is floating around in the sea, being kept there by the dynamics of the USA and Canada land mass, then, it will run up the numbers. It can't hit land and stop the formula.

## Solar Minimum, Atlantic Basin

### Named-Storm Forecast

#### Solar Minimum to Solar Minimum

Century            Total No. of    Total of Yearly    Average  
                         Yrs & Cycles    Sunspot Avg.    Per Year

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

After the Mini-Ice Age the first 100 years of cycles were warmer than the 1800s.

The 1900s were much more active than the previous two. This may have contributed to the global warming scare.

There may be an *accumulated* global warming affect for the last 300 years. The fjord glacier in Glacier Bay continued to melt since its discovery.

One must note that the last century did not have a true solar minimum as did the 1700s or 1800s. Instead the 1900s had a head start on the other two centuries. The 1900s began with sunspot cycles twice the size of the sunspot cycles that began the 1700s and 1800s. Thus, the 1900s had a head start on a global warming century over the others. Also, the 1900s had more consistent, stronger cycles.

This leads me to believe that the coming century will be colder. When the sunspot cycle is small at the start of the century, the rest of the century has smaller, rougher sunspot cycles.

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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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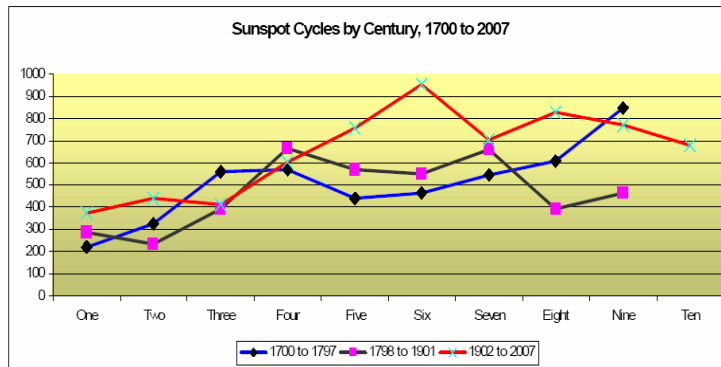
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First Reality Check. In our place in “Time and Space” we are seeing a measurable temperature in comparison to sunspot activity from our official data. As we have seen on Fox News this year, scientists with long hair and radical claims of ice age forecasts are on the front burner.

This provides a more accurate picture of the next two decades of temperature. A New Zealand farmer recently stated to me that “Any more than four degrees (Celsius) change in temperature, is significant.” That anecdote provides a home thermostat comparison and this chart allows rough estimate measurements to settle into place. The question that should be measured over the next 30 years is the effect of sunspot activity on our temperatures.

Where are we in Time and Space? This work applies to “NOW”. Can it be adapted over time, perhaps for the next 5,000 years?

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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

Somewhat self explanatory. This slide shows the closest regularity in sunspot activity over a century.

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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.

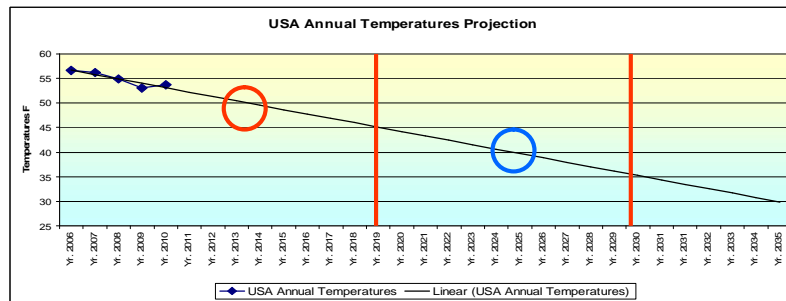
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NASA has changed its predictions two or three times since the start of this minimum. At this time, they are predicting that the cycle will hit 60 average sunspots for this year.

Historically, it will be a stretch for this cycle to make a 60 sunspot average for the year. As shown in this chart, using other sunspot cycle minimum data and the data for other sunspot cycle strengths the present cycle is patterned after the 1700s and 1800s minimums.

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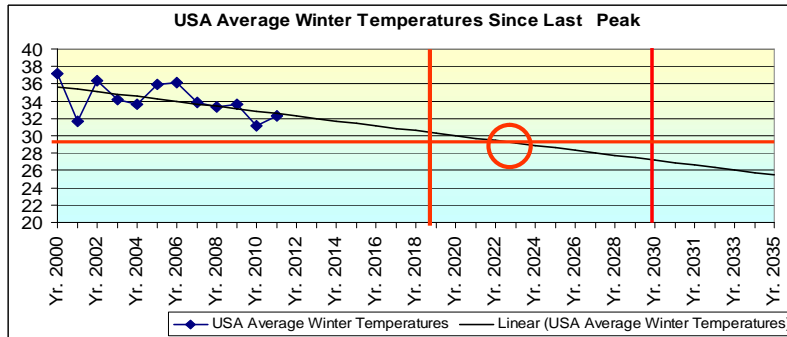


In looking at the chart above, why would it not be around 40°F in 2024?  
The fall and spring annual temperatures almost match the annual temperatures.  
This keeps the annual temperature at near 50°F forecast.

Predictions: No Ice Age, but significantly colder.  
Drought and flood conditions to continue.  
Topography shift towards the Equator.



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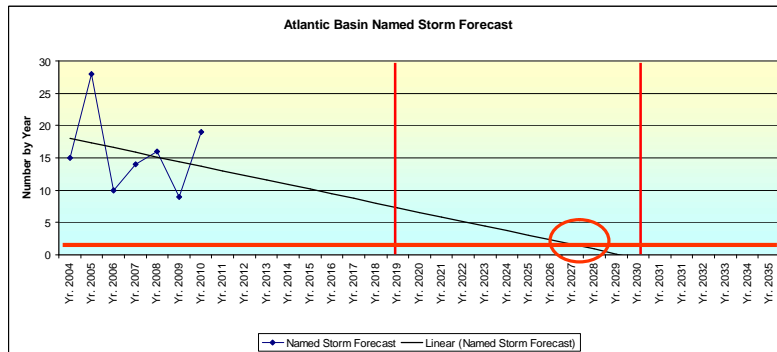
300 to 400 Cycles produced 32 to 33.27°F winters  
 600 to 900+ Cycles produced 33 to 35°F  
 200 Cycles may only drop temperatures to 29°F average winter temperature for the next two cycles

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The red circle may be what we are looking at in average temperatures in the short term. If forecast is accurate, then we are looking at nearly a 9°F change in 20 years.

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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.

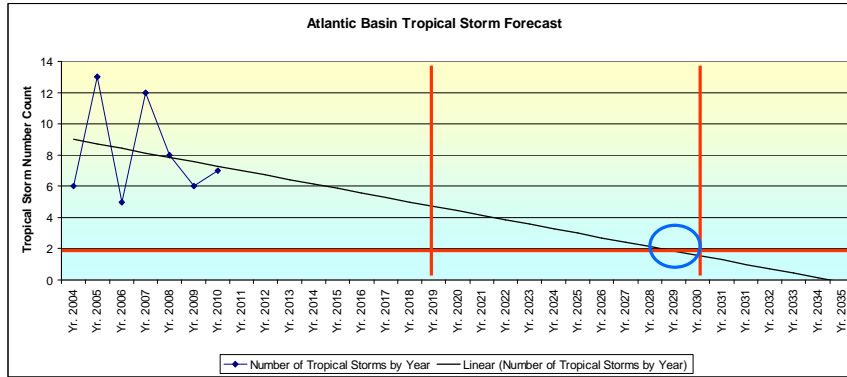
The next slide projects zero about the same time using tropical storm data.

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Unlike the temperature charts, in the named-storm charts, we will find that the trend line is close to the simple math above.

## Solar Minimum, Atlantic Basin Named-Storm Forecast



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.

The Blue Circle is the most favorable points of Reality Check in the number of named storms in the future projections.

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## Solar Minimum, Atlantic Basin Named-Storm Forecast

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. 21<sup>st</sup> century to be cooler

Questions?

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