

Havnivået på Fiji stabilt – NRK svikter vitenskapen

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NRK fortsetter å spre falske nyheter, nå om havnivåstigning på Fiji i en reportasje laget av Eivind Molde fra klimamøtet i Bonn og sendt på Dagsrevyen søndag 12. 11. 2017, sogar med forhåndsreklame tidligere i uken. Skremsler fra utvalget av potensielt alarmerende klimaeffekter er et tradisjonelt ledd i all oppladning til klimamøtene. Vissheten om at det kan ta tid å samle fakta som viser noe annet, frister til kjappe innslag. Dessverre for IPCC-leiren har et internasjonalt prosjekt nylig publisert resultatene fra et flerårig studium. Konklusjonen fra Fiji-studien er at øyene har vært helt stabile siste 50–70 år, i realiteten siste 200 år – som for Maldivene.

Nils-Axel Mörner har blant mange havnivåstudier også ledet dette internasjonale havnivåprosjektet på Fiji 2016–17, samt på Maldivene 2000–2008 og har vært tidligere president i INQUA Commission on Sea Level Change and Coastal Evolution. Detaljer og referanser fremgår av Mørners åpne brev til Presidenten i Fiji som gjengis i sin helhet nedenfor. Det som imidlertid har skjedd på Fiji som mange andre steder rundt på kloden, er at man lokalt har menneskelig byggeaktivitet, som forårsaker helt lokale variasjoner, i dette tilfelle synking av noen hus i en landsby. Det er jo enkelt å skille faglig fra variasjoner i et større område som helhet.

Om det vil berolige Presidenten er usikkert. Da Mörner ønsket å formidle de gledelige resultater fra Maldivene gjennom TV sa myndighetene nei. Senere har jeg sett innslag fra et «regjeringsmøte» på Maldivene under vann med deltagere iført dykkerdrakter. Når det foreligger et fond på 100 milliarder dollar til «trengende» er det fristende å «glemme» vitenskapen.

Mr. President,

The community assembled at the COP23 meeting in Bonn badly wants temperature to rise according to models proposed (but never verified, rather seriously contradicted) and sea level changes that may pose serious flooding threats to low lying coasts provided sea level would suddenly start to rise at rates never recorded before (which would violate physical laws as well as accumulated scientific knowledge over centuries).

We have been in your lovely country and undertaken a detailed sea level analysis, which beyond doubts indicates that sea level is not at all in a rising mode, but has remained perfectly stable over the last 50–70 years. Hence all threats of an approaching general sea level flooding is totally unfounded.

Whatever economy, politics and project agendas may want to put in the centre, the true scientific community must insist that only facts as revealed in nature itself and in laboratory experiments can provide trustworthy results.

These are the facts

- Sea level has remained virtually at the present level over the last 200 years
- In the last 50–70 years sea level has remained perfectly stable in Fiji
- This stability is indicated by the growth of corals (stopped to grow vertically, and forced to grow laterally into microatolls) – and corals do not lie

We have (with references at the end)

- Studied your tide gauge records – Mörner & Matlack-Klein, 2017a
- Studied sites of coastal erosion – Mörner & Matlack-Klein, 2017b
- Documented sea level change during the last 500 years in great details – Mörner & Matlack-Klein, 2017c

- Noted the close similarity to similar records in nations like the Maldives, Bangladesh and India – Mörner, 2017
- We have presented our data at conferences in Rome (4th WCCC, October 19–21, 2017) and Düsseldorf (11th EIKE, November 9–10, 2017) – see: Clutz, 2017 and Tallbloke's Talkshop, 2017)

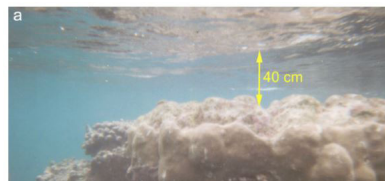


Figure 1. The critical depth for coral growth is 40 cm below low-tide-level (when the photo was taken). If sea level is not rising the corals are forced to grow laterally. We have studied

several such cases at several different sites in the Fiji. We undertake radiocarbon dating of the dead coral center at a number of sites, always yielding the result of ages as younger than 1950, implying that sea level has remained perfectly stable over the last 50-70 years – and corals do not lie. (from Mörner & Matlack-Klein, 2017d)

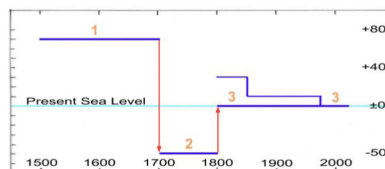


Figure 2. Sea level changes in the Yasawa Island of Fiji (from Mörner & Matlack-Klein, 2017c). Sea level was high in the 16th and 17th century (1), low in the 18th century (2) and at about

the present level over the 19th, 20th and early 21st centuries (3) with a somewhat higher level in the early 19th century and with a perfectly stable sea level during the last 50-70 years as indicated by C14-dated microatolls at multiple sites. Consequently there is a total absence of a present sea level rise – i.e. the threat of a future flooding is absent.

Our data (Mörner & Matlack-Klein, 2017c) indicate:

1. Absence of a present rise in sea level during the last 50–70 years
2. Global predominance of rotational eustasy during the last 500 years

Nils-Axel Mörner avslutter brevet til Fiji-regjeringen som følger:

