

A follow-up based on replacement of Quito in South America with Taoudenni in the Sahara Desert

At 14:15 Montreal time on September 15, 2019 the atmospheric temperature and relative humidity (RH) were recorded at the same time at 20 widely spaced locations around the Earth. These values were measured at McMurdo in Antarctica, Taoudenni in the Sahara Desert and Libreville at the Equator on the west coast of Africa. CO₂ concentration and water vapor were calculated from them:

McMurdo: -30°C, RH = 42%, CO₂ = 458.0 ppm, water vapor = 160 ppm.

Taoudenni: 43°C, RH = 9%, CO₂ = 346.9 ppm, water vapor = 7884 ppm.

Libreville: 27°C, RH = 83%, CO₂ = 370.1 ppm, water vapor= 30,544 ppm.

These values are for the same time at each place thanks to AccuWeather. Thus, the temperatures and RH are real values. The CO₂ and water vapor concentration are also real values calculated from real values. The values are plotted in Figure 1.

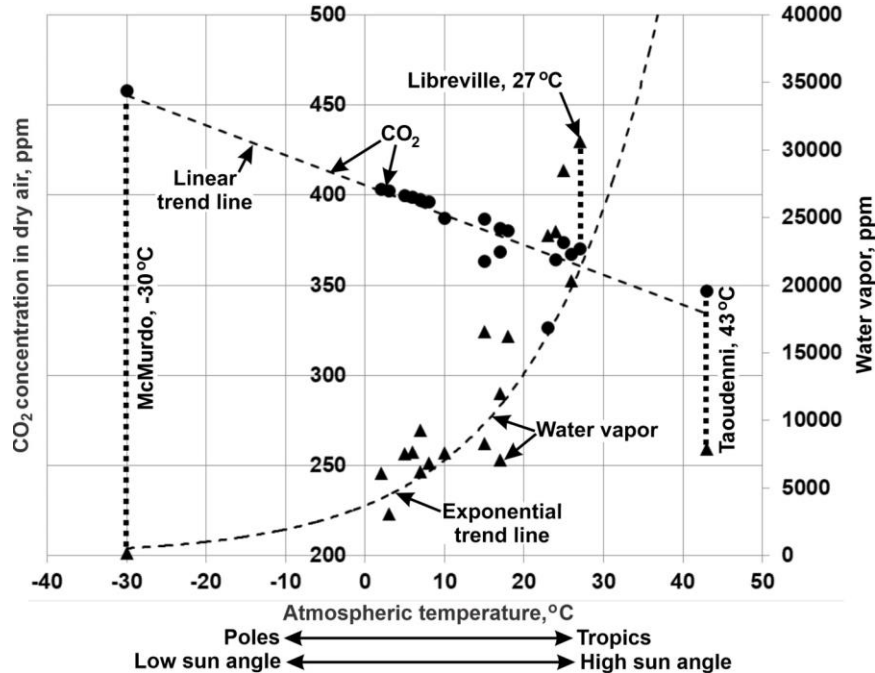


Figure 1 Plot of CO₂ and water vapor versus atmospheric temperature

From Figure 1 it is clear water vapor does not amplify the warming by CO₂ because as temperature increases CO₂ concentration decreases and water vapor increases. From the Poles to the Tropics, CO₂ decreases as water vapor increases. Note that the sun angle with the horizon increases from the Poles to the Tropics. This is clear indication the sun controls Earth's temperature. Regardless of the CO₂ concentration measured at Mauna Loa, CO₂ concentration always drops with increased temperature.

By using all of the relevant science available, it is proven the IPCC concept of water vapor amplifying the warming effect of CO₂ and CO₂ controlling water vapor concentration is incorrect. This proof is the result of a new look at the role of CO₂ and similar greenhouse gases as warming agents of the atmosphere.