

# Climate Change – What They Are Not Telling You

by

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Almost 100% of public and government discussion on climate change revolves around the issue of hydrocarbons and their effect on our atmosphere. While I don't dispute that hydrocarbons effect our atmosphere there has been little discussion, almost zero, on other pollutions and their effect on other aspects of our planet. So here are a few things to think about.

1. The environmentalist claim that the earth is warming up. Yet recent studies found that the earth's core is cooling down. So what is the relationship between the atmosphere "heating" up due to greenhouse gasses and a cooling land mass?
2. According to Science Daily, cruise ships are "a **major source of environmental pollution and degradation**, with air, water, soil, fragile habitats and areas and wildlife affected. Studies of the cruise ship industry have determined that during a typical one-week voyage, a cruise ship with 3,000 passengers and crew generate approximately **210,000 US gallons (790,000 L) of sewage**; 1 million US gallons (3,800 m<sup>3</sup>) of graywater (wastewater from sinks, showers, and laundries); more than 130 US gallons (490 L) of hazardous wastes; 8 tons of solid waste; and 25,000 US gallons (95 m<sup>3</sup>) of oily bilge water. This pollution of our oceans does not include waste that is dumped into the seas daily by cities and countries around the world. Yet much of our food, land, water, and air relies on the water in our oceans.
3. While wind is not a pollutant itself, wind turbines have caused environmental issues for wildlife. However that is probably not a major issue compared to the wind carrying pollutants from other countries that impact our air quality. The air pollution in Asian countries such as China, India Vietnam, Japan, and others is among the highest in the world. The European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (EMEP) describes how air pollutants travel from Asia to North America, from North America to Europe, and from Europe to the Arctic and central Asia. This Asian air pollution not only effect people but also the lands and waters that the jet stream travels over. So why is it that the climatologists don't try to separate our US pollution statistics from the total pollution statistics carried by the jet stream?
4. We often don't think about light as a pollutant, especially when we go t sleep. The reason why is that light pollution is defined as "the presence of unwanted, inappropriate, or excessive artificial lighting. In a descriptive sense light pollution refers to any poorly implemented lighting, during the day or night. . ." (Wikipedia)

when we go to bed and the bedroom light is on, we often have difficulty falling and staying asleep. The bedroom light nicely falls into the scope of Wikipedia's definition. If we take the light outdoors and multiply it by all the houses, business, industries, street lights, etcetera, we then have so much light outdoors that it disrupts the natural patterns of wildlife, contributes to increased carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the atmosphere, and obscures the stars in the night sky. So when was the last time you saw a sky full of stars at night?

5. Generally when we think about air pollution our thoughts turn to auto and industrial manufacturing emissions, and coal-powered electrical plants. Yet, next to the coal-powered electrical plants, cement/concrete is the next biggest producer of greenhouse gases and accounts for 5% of the world's CO<sub>2</sub> production. Concrete is the world's most widely used construction material. Making, using, and disposing of concrete is not environmentally friendly. In addition to emitting CO<sub>2</sub>, concrete emits more than 500,000 tons per year of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and carbon monoxide. But concrete, along with asphalt, creates another form of pollution that we can call "heat or thermal pollution." From medical studies we know that alternating heat with cold compresses can speed up recovery from a lot of injuries. The day-night cycle of the earth's rotation provides a warm-up and cooling down effect of our atmosphere and land. Just as humans need to rest and recuperate from a day's work, so do plants and animals. Concrete and asphalt do not allow for sufficient cooling down as they continue to emit heat their manufacturing or absorbed during the day when heated by the sun. The excessive concentration of concrete and asphalt in large cities has created "micro climates" for these cities. Their ambient air temperatures during day and night time are often higher than neighboring rural areas. So why do we want to continue building large buildings and roads? Such construction brings more people into a concentrated area which impacts crime, increases stress and cause more medical problems.

There are many things that impact climate change that are not talked about. When climate change advocates talk about global warming they concentrate on fossil fuels and rarely consider the other impactors. They do not discuss how all of these impactors are interrelated or about how they are integral to everyday living.

Climate change is real. All you have to do is to step outdoors and notice how the "weather" changes day-to-day or even minute-to-minute. The climate change advocates are just using this topic to push their own personal agenda. That doesn't mean that pollution is good or that we should not be concerned about the climate. Climate is but one part of the earth's composition. People are another part and at the same time the most destructive part. We can improve the earth but only if we are willing

to change, give up some things and get back to the basics. After all, who says that we really need x-boxes, fast foods, high energy using cars, etc. simplicity of life will do wonders for us physically, mentally and socially.