

Re: Climate change

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On Jun 25, 11:05 pm, skyguy <sky...@xxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

oriel36 wrote:

How hard is it (apart from the usual nuisances who reply) to determine what role rotational inclination (tilt) actually plays and that it does not cause the seasons ? .

The idea of 'no tilt/no seasons' is derived by a hypothesis from Copernicus himself but the modified view replaces that view with practical observations based on planetary comparisons where the cause of the seasons is actually the orbital motion of the Earth and the isolation of that motion and its characteristics.

If the earth had no rotational inclination (tilt), it's orbital motion around the sun would *not* produce variable seasons. That's why a tilt (to the orbital plane) is a necessary condition for seasons to occur. Copernicus was right, no tilt--no seasons.

Oh brother,I could spend years answering every objection which seems prepared to ignore the simple additional specific attached to orbital motion which explains seasonal variations in daylight/darkness,why the natural noon cycles vary,the seasonal disappearance of certain constellations and all the other effects arising from the modification.If you insist on the hypothesis of Copernicus of no tilt/no seasons then you must be prepared to accept the full description based on variable axial/Equatorial orientation to the central Sun –

"... the equator and the earth's axis must be understood to have a variable inclination. For if they stayed at a constant angle, and were affected exclusively by the motion of the center, no inequality of days and nights would be observed. On the contrary, it would always be either the longest or shortest day or the day of equal daylight and darkness, or summer or winter, or whatever the character of the

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season, it would remain identical and unchanged." Copernicus

The modified explanation alters the conception of 'no seasons' to Equatorial conditions hence the degree of rotational inclination above 45 degrees indicate a planetary characteristic of Equatorial conditions such as the Earth or below 45 degrees you have Uranus with Polar characteristics.

So, the rotation of the Earth generates the day and night cycle and the variations in the length of daylight/darkness is due to the orbital motion which represents the seasonal cycle hence the seasons are not caused by a daily rotational component such as 'tilt'. It is not the difficult in this era when it is easy to make planetary comparisons.

A planet can have either Equatorial conditions such as the Earth or polar conditions like Uranus based on what degree of 'tilt' exists but of itself 'tilt' cannot cause the seasons, that dynamic is strictly the specific way a planet orbits the Sun. The role of 'tilt' is therefore restricted to seasonal characteristics and completely at variance with the view of 'axial tilt to the orbital plane' or some such variation of that theme –

Guess what, practically everyone here knows that it requires a combination of a fixed (in space) axial tilt (to the orbital plane) *combined* with the orbital motion of the earth during the course of a year, to produce the seasons. You must be the last one here to discover this.

The seasons will occur regardless of what the rotational inclination is, if they look out from Mars they will see the same seasonal disappearance of constellations as Earth but this is just one additional detail among many when people decide to escape the Ra/Dec conventions and grow up. Operating on a level where the proper references for daily and orbital motions are restored back to where they were before Flamsteed is crucial to understanding planetary dynamics and that hasn't happened yet.

<http://www.crh.noaa.gov/fsd/astro/season.php>

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I am not throwing good information after the 'climate change' mob who live and operate on a hyper-fuss basis while not having any sense of what causes basic temperature fluctuations of the day/night cycle due to daily rotation or the seasonal cycle via orbital dynamics.

Is there any sane person, who can simply work out the reasons which distinguish Earth from Uranus in terms of 'tilt' comparisons thereby determining what role rotational inclination actually serves?.

I guess everyone here must be sane, because we all know how to make an accurate comparison between the earth's rotational axis and that of Uranus. If Uranus were a terrestrial planet, it would have very extreme seasons during an orbit of the sun because of the extreme tilt to its orbital plane. There really is a connection between tilt (rotational inclination) and a planet's orbital plane. After all, the tilt angle has to be measured in reference to something. The orbital plane is that reference.

http://astro.berkeley.edu/~imke/Infrared/UranusAo/ur_time_2001_2005.jpg

For all the fuss over 'global warming' and whether temperature spikes are due to human or natural influences, until scientists explain the basic seasonal temperature fluctuations correctly via astronomy and planetary dynamics, they are being absolutely ridiculous in attempting to correlate carbon dioxide with minor variations in temperature.

How intelligent do you need to be to understand what 'tilt' actually does?.

Apparently at least as intelligent as you, but there are many here who are much more so. That's why they understand much more than you do about orbital mechanics.

Here's that nagging question again. Why does the earth's rotational axis remain fixed in space towards the star Polaris? Why not some other direction or star? Have you made any attempt to look it up?

I have actually very little interest in 'climate change' other than

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the idea of carbon dioxide as a temperature dial is quite a reckless conclusion by excluding everything else and especially astronomical inputs. Because 'astronomy' as most here know it is a middle class magnification indulgence attached to late 17th century astrology, few would understand the powerful arguments that put the brakes on this bandwagon which excludes any other possibilities for temperature spikes other than carbon dioxide or human pollution.

I can't answer every objection and explaining this multiple times in order to get people familiar with the modified explanation for the seasons and the natural noon has gone on long enough. Instead of 'axial tilt' as a dynamic, 'tilt' takes on a much more effective role in shaping equatorial or polar characteristics while the dynamic is strictly an orbital component. I am not in competition with NOAA or any other climate organisation but they are obligated to explain the known seasonal temperature fluctuations properly, including the day/night fluctuations before deciding that they can account for global temperature fluctuations from other causes.

Of course, after 1905 when anyone can make up whatever story they like, for instance, Copernicus had specific reasons for using variable axial/Equatorial tilt as the reason for the seasons while you just simply ignore it, the valuable addition of a component to orbital motion is lost in the hubris to retain 'axial tilt'. For my part, I am relaxed at the level I enjoy these things and that is it.

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