

SUBMISSION

Synopsis: This submission only addresses Issue 1, subset challenges to global food production and Issue 6, subset water resources.

In Issue 1, it is obvious that adequate water is critical and in Issue 6 water resources are critical.

In both cases knowledge of future rainfall and run off are very important, whether additional water storage is planned or not.

Water supply crisis:

Projected future demand for water for Australian agriculture is based on knowledge of current demand plus reasonable increases from future area used, more intense use of that area and projected gains from research and development.

Future rainfall can be calculated from known historical variations, going as far back as possible, or guessed at by accepting untested or unproven theories. For projections from known variations, all those involved in discussing this White Paper should be very familiar with the work of Emeritus Professor W J R Alexander of South Africa and have initially at least read his 11 page paper "Water resource management during prolonged drought periods" which is readily available on the internet. I need not stress how important such management is to Australia.

Unfortunately Western World governments have for many years now been making decisions in this field based on predictions from scientists aligned with the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

The IPCC's charter only allows them to consider human caused climate change, even though that has relatively little influence on our climate - see "The Neglected Sun" by Professor Dr Fritz Vahrenholt of Germany. This book, in German "Die kalte Sohn", became a best seller, unusual for a well researched and referenced scientific text. May I respectfully recommend reading at least pages 29 to 34. The book is in Australian public libraries. The IPCC's computer based predictions have very consistently proven to exaggerate global warming. Tables 1 and 2 in Professor Alexander's paper could be modified to use Australian data where I would expect reasonable correlation with his South African conclusions. Table 3 could be replicated usefully replacing Vaal River numbers with Murray- Darling numbers.

Sun movement around the solar system's centre of mass, and thus at varying distances from Earth's position, and the sunspot data which are clearly so critical in accurately predicting climate change and thus rainfall are as applicable to Australia as to Germany or South Africa, refer to either Alexander's Table 1 or his 800 year investigations in another paper. Many astrophysicists are familiar with the sunspot effects.

Too, Australia should use the massive data base available from over 150 years of relevant data collection available from farms and others. While most of them may not be verifiable in fine detail or collected exactly to CSIRO standards, the broad picture would probably be more reliable than the comparatively few official records available.

Remembering that official predictions of temperature 24 hours ahead are quite often in error by 3 or more degrees Celsius. This statement can be easily checked say in Geraldton, maxima or minima.

The book "Climate Change; The Facts 2014" expected shortly, edited by Alan Moran should prove to be a valuable addition to references for discussion.

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