



This is the print version of the [Skeptical Science](http://sks.to/solarminimum) article '[A grand solar minimum could trigger another ice age](http://sks.to/solarminimum)', which can be found at <http://sks.to/solarminimum>.

A grand solar minimum would barely make a dent in human-caused global warming

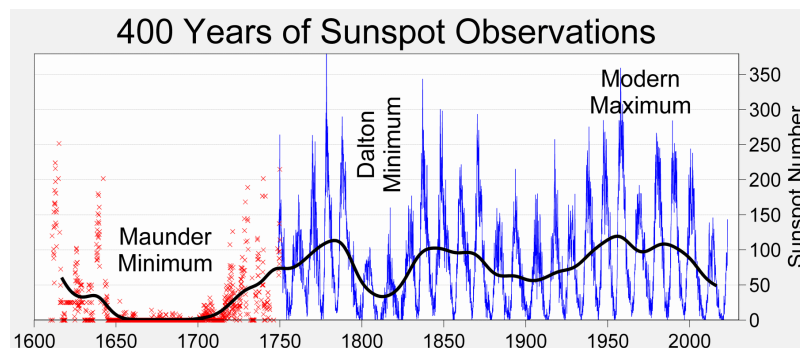
What The Science Says:

Peer-reviewed research, physics, and math all tell us that a grand solar minimum would have no more than a 0.3°C cooling effect, barely enough to put a dent in human-caused global warming.

Climate Myth: A grand solar minimum could trigger another ice age

"The sun is acting bizarrely and scientists have no idea why. Solar activity is in gradual decline, a change from the norm which in the past triggered a 300-year-long mini ice age" ([Dick Ahlstrom, The Irish Times](#))

The [Maunder Minimum](#) was a period of very low solar activity between 1645 and 1715, and the [Dalton Minimum](#) was a period of low (but not as low as the Maunder Minimum) solar activity between 1790 and 1830. Solar research suggests that we may have a similar period of low solar activity sometime this century.



400 years of sunspot observations data, via [Wikipedia](#)

Articles in the Danish newspaper Jyllands-Posten ([translation available here](#)) and in the [Irish Times](#) both ran headlines claiming that another grand solar minimum could potentially trigger an "ice age" or "mini ice age" this century. These articles actually refer to the [Little Ice Age](#) (LIA) – a period about 500 to 150 years ago when global surface temperatures were [about 1°C colder than they are today](#).

Thus a grand solar minimum would have to cause about 1°C cooling, plus it would have to offset the continued [human-caused global warming between 1 and 5°C](#) by 2100, depending on how our greenhouse gas emissions change over the next century.

Fortunately, Solar Output is Stable

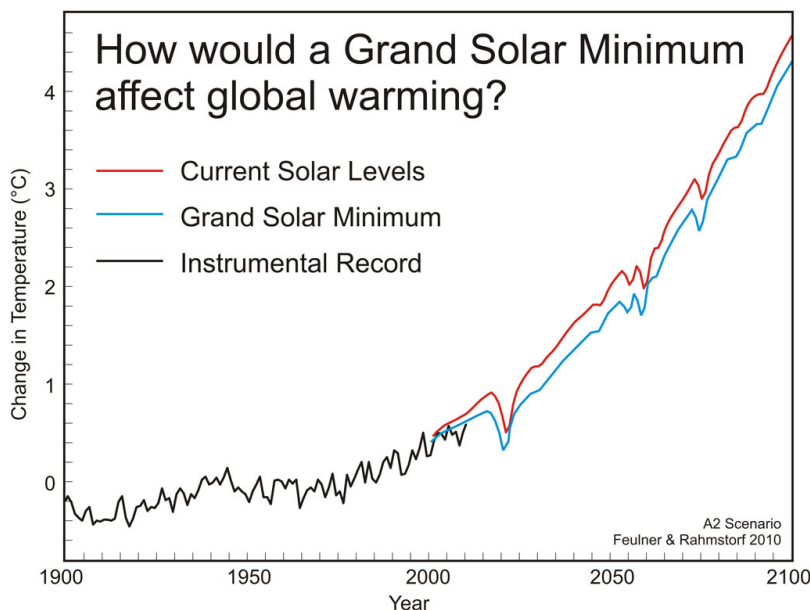
We're fortunate that the amount of solar radiation reaching the Earth's surface is very stable. Climate contrarians will often ask if we'd prefer if the planet were warming or cooling, suggesting that global warming

is a good thing because at least the planet isn't getting colder. This is a false dichotomy - an ideal climate is a stable one. The relatively stable climate over the past 10,000 years has allowed establishment of human civilization, by making it possible to create large stationary agricultural farms because we could rely on stable weather patterns.

What difference would a grand solar minimum make in the amount of solar energy reaching us? Relative to current levels, the Dalton Minimum represents a 0.08% decrease, and the Maunder Minimum represents a 0.25% decline in solar radiation at the Earth's surface. That's how stable solar activity is. That's also why we're playing with fire by increasing the greenhouse effect so much and so quickly. We're threatening the stability of the climate that has been so favorable to our development.

Peer-Reviewed Research Says Global Warming will Continue

There have been several studies in recent years using climate models to see what impact another grand solar minimum would have on global surface temperatures, since solar research suggests it's possible we could be due for another extended minimum. [Feulner & Rahmstorf \(2010\)](#) ([PDF available here](#)) estimated that another solar minimum equivalent to the Dalton and Maunder minima would cause 0.09°C and 0.26°C cooling, respectively.



The global mean temperature difference is shown for the time period 1900 to 2100 for the [IPCC A2 emissions scenario](#) (relative to zero for the average temperature during the years 1961 to 1990). The red line shows predicted temperature change for the current level of solar activity, the blue line shows predicted temperature change for solar activity at the much lower level of the [Maunder Minimum](#), and the black line shows observed temperatures from the NASA GISS dataset through 2010. Adapted from Feulner & Rahmstorf (2010).

[Jones et al. \(2012\)](#) ([PDF available here](#)), [Anet et al. \(2013\)](#), and [Meehl et al. \(2013\)](#) ([PDF available here](#)) arrived at nearly identical results, with cooling from a grand solar minimum causing no more than 0.3°C cooling over the 21st century. Meehl et al. also point out that as soon as solar activity began to rise again, that cooling would be offset by solar warming. This is a key point, because a grand solar minimum

would not be a permanent change. These minima last for a few decades, but eventually solar activity rises once again. Thus any cooling caused by a solar minimum would only be temporary.

The cooling effect of a grand solar minimum can also be estimated very easily without the aid of climate models. To see the calculation, [check the Intermediate level of this myth rebuttal](#)

Human Influence on Climate Change is Bigger than the Sun's

The bottom line is that the sun and the amount of solar radiation reaching Earth are very stable. Even during the Maunder and Dalton grand solar minima, global cooling was relatively small - smaller than the amount of global warming caused by human greenhouse gas emissions over the past century.

A new grand solar minimum would not trigger another LIA; in fact, the maximum 0.3°C cooling would barely make a dent in the human-caused global warming over the next century, likely between 1 and 5°C, depending on how much we manage to reduce our fossil fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. While this is equivalent to about a decade's worth of human-caused warming, it's also important to bear in mind that any solar cooling would only be temporary, until the end of the solar minimum.

The science is quite clear that the human influence on climate change has become bigger than the sun's.

Also see [this excellent video by Peter Sinclair of Climate Cocks debunking this myth](#).

[see video at [this link](#).]



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Skeptical Science explains the science of global warming and examines climate misinformation through the lens of peer-reviewed research. The website won the Australian Museum 2011 Eureka Prize for the Advancement of Climate Change Knowledge. Members of the Skeptical Science team have authored peer-reviewed papers, a [college textbook on climate change](#) and the book [Climate Change Denial: Heads in the Sand](#). Skeptical Science content has been used in university courses, textbooks, government reports on climate change, television documentaries and numerous books.



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