The following figures are data measured by the USCRN (United States Climate Reference Network project) with the exception of the Fuel Temperature and Dew Point Temperature from the RAWS (Remote Automated Weather Station project) at the Finley Wildlife Refuge about 10 miles south of Corvallis OR during the days of October 17 thru October 22 when there appeared to be no random measurement due to any scattered clouds. We begin with the energy source.

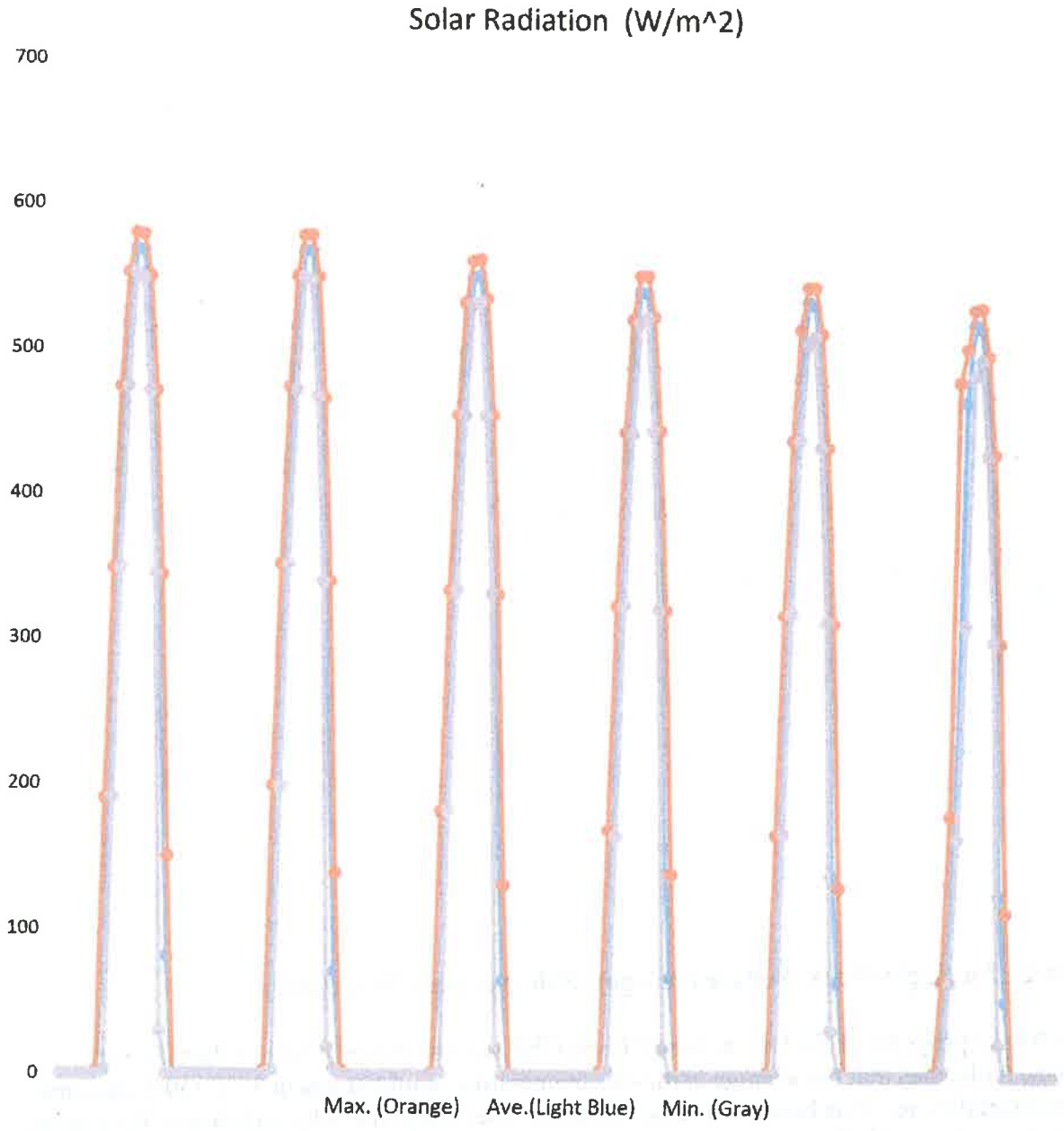

Figure 1. Maximum (Orange) Average (Light Blue) Minimum (Gray) (Over)

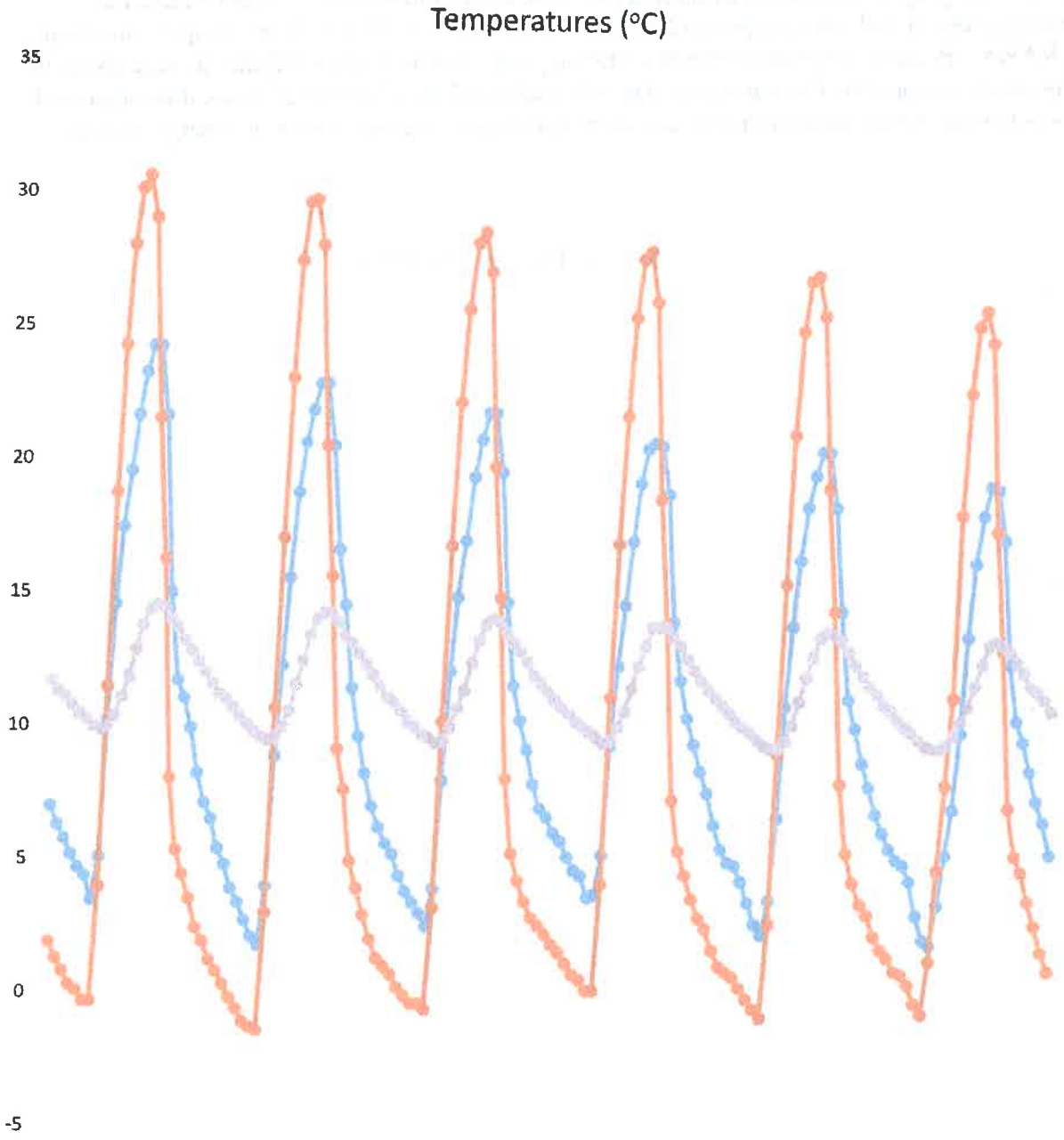

Figure 2 Air (Light Blue) Surface (Orange) Soil at depth of 5cm (Gray)

It has been a proposal of the Greenhouse Effect (GHE) of atmospheric carbon dioxide and methane molecules that the average earth's air temperature would be about 33°C (59°F) less than it is measured to be. This because it reasoned these gases cause the solar radiation to be 'trapped' in the atmosphere. But here we see the measured surface temperature begins to decrease, shortly after midday, at a rate nearly that it increased during the morning when being warmed by the solar radiation seen in Figure 1. And when the air temperature begins to decrease, we see that it cools, for a few hours, at the same rate that the surface temperature is cooling. (continued)

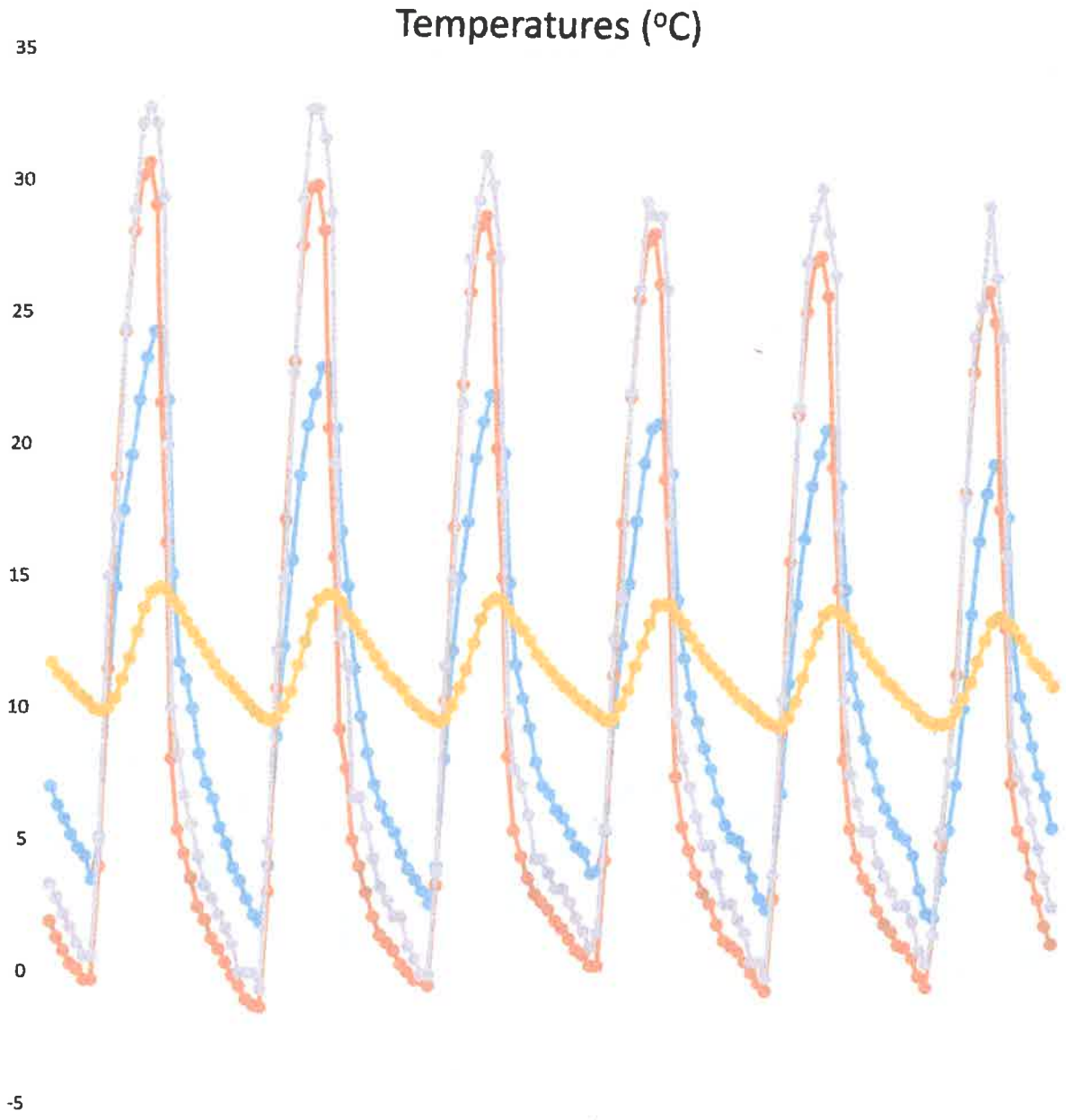

Figure 3. Air (Light Blue) Surface (Orange) Fuel (Gray) Soil at depth of 5cm (Yellow)

However, it seems the project managers (NOAA) of the USCRN project, are not totally convinced as to the validity of the surface temperature measurement. But fortunately there is RAWS (Remote Automated Weather Station) about 50ft. from the NOAA weather station which has unique instrument, a Fuel Stick, which directly measures the Fuel Temperature in the interior of the stick. So, we see that Fuel Temperature has a greater range of Diurnal Oscillation that the Surface Temperature does. Thus, confirming the validity of the Surface Temperature measurement. (Over)

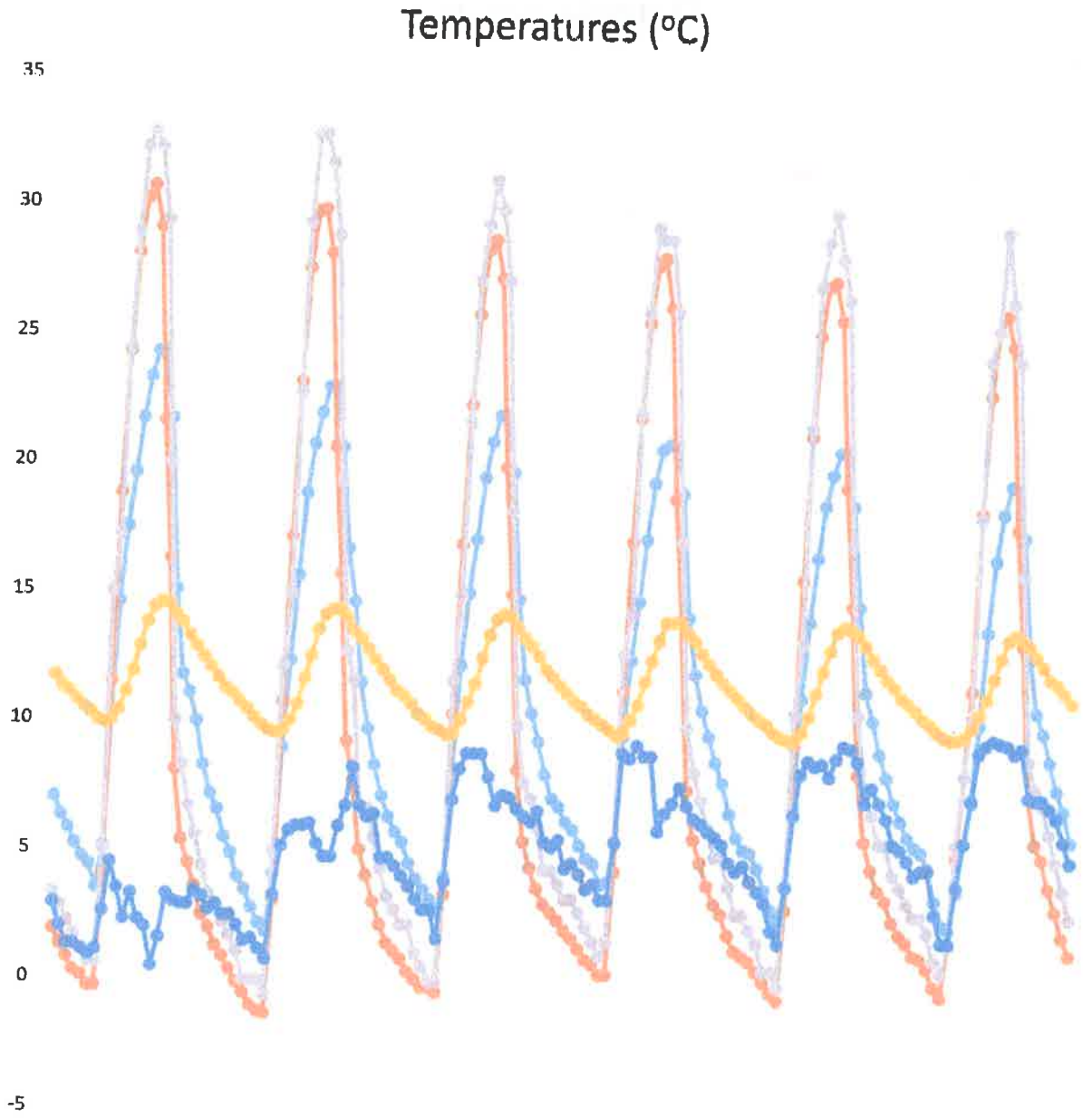

Figure 4. Air (Light Blue) Surface (Orange) Fuel (Gray)
Soil at depth of 5cm (Yellow) Dew Point (Dark Blue)

The RAWS data also includes the Dew Point Temperature, which is the temperature of the atmosphere at which its water molecules begin to condense on the earth's surfaces and the atmosphere's Condensation Nuclei surfaces. (Continued)

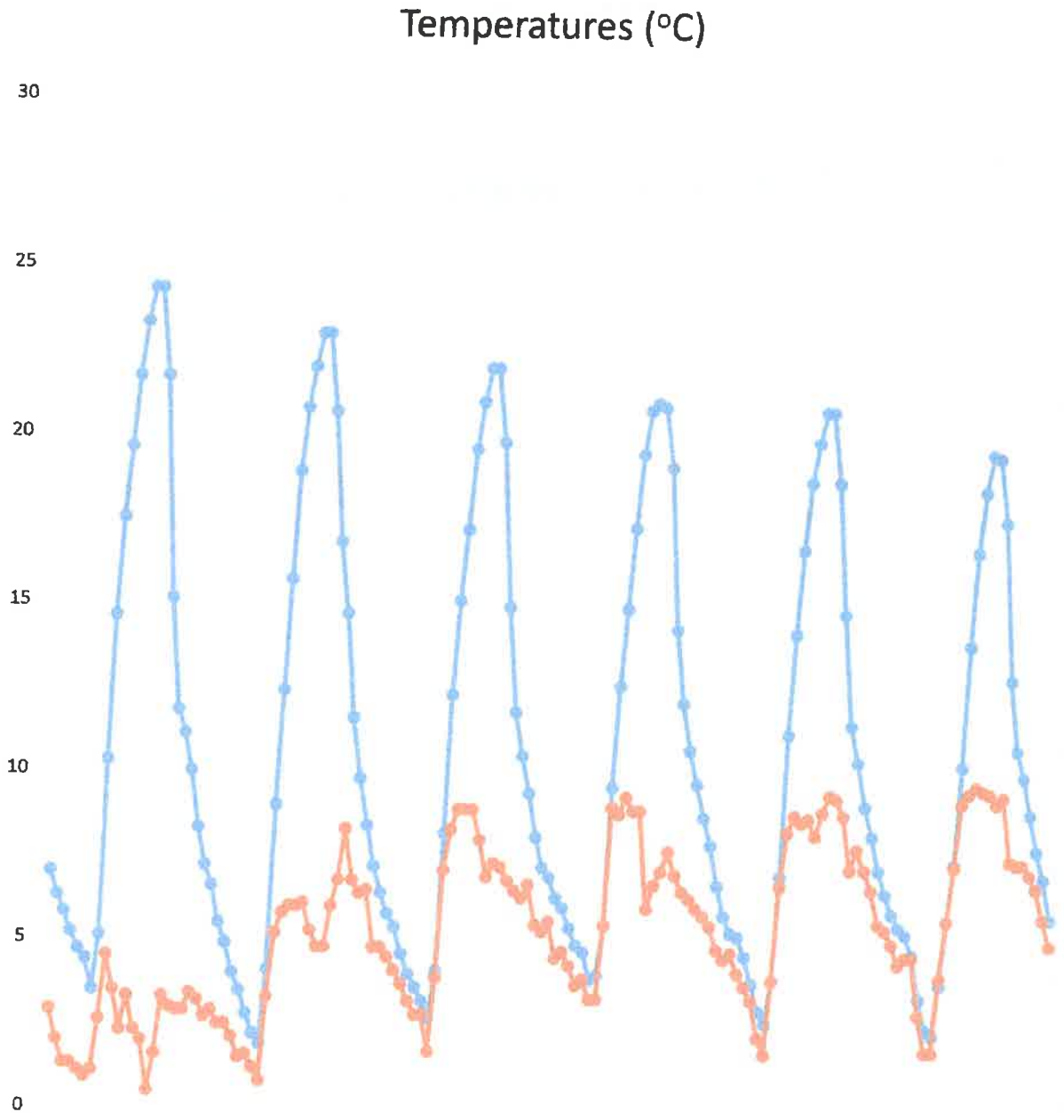

Figure 5. Air (Light Blue) Dew Point (Orange)

We now focus upon only these two temperatures to better see that the Air Temperature never cools below the Dew Point Temperature. Hence, it an observed fact that the atmosphere's temperature can never be less than its Dew Point Temperature and this has nothing to do with the carbon dioxide and methane gas. Thus refuting the idea of the GHE and the need of any CAP and Trade legislation. (over)

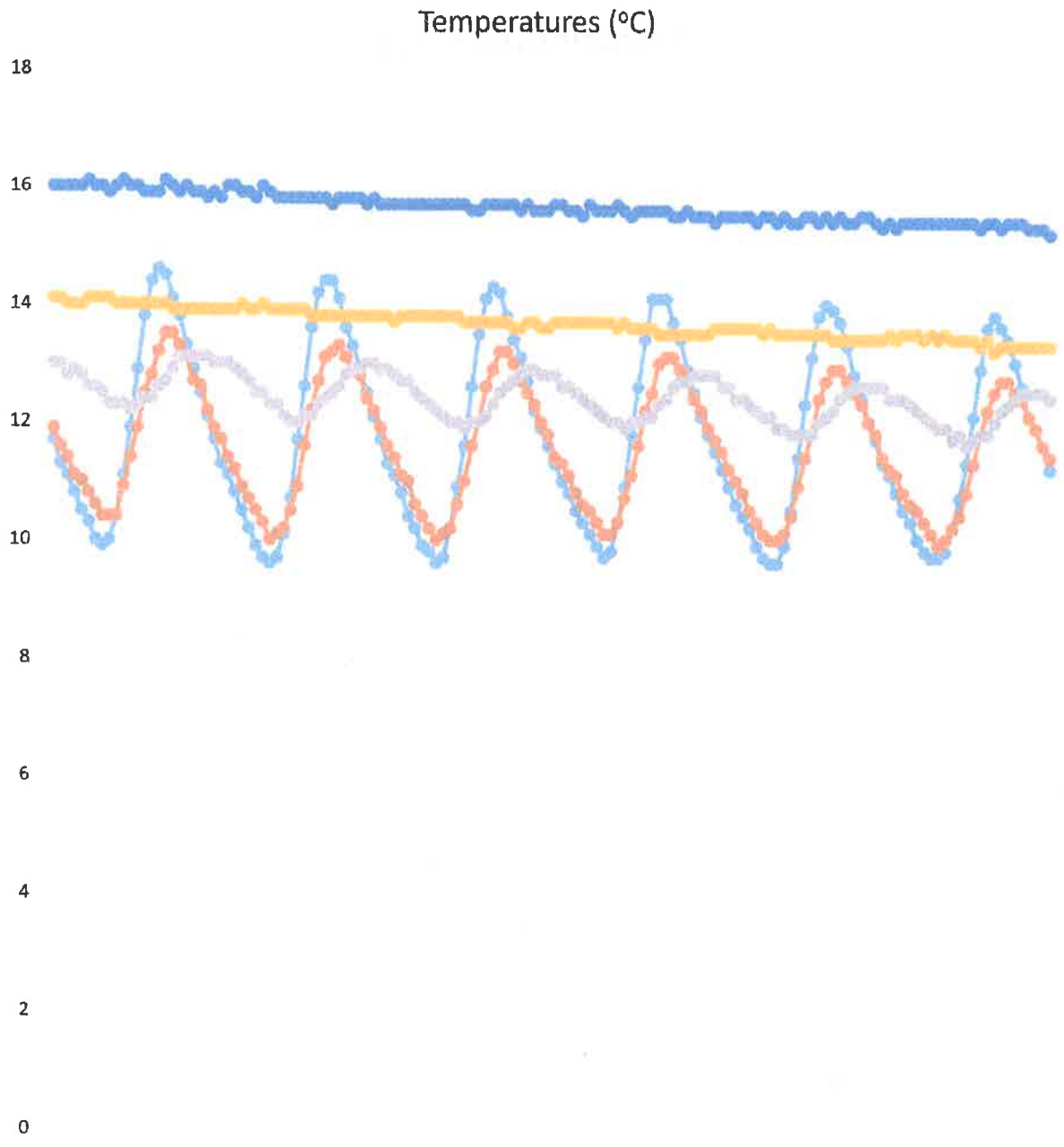

Figure 6. Soil Temperatures at depths: 5cm (Light Blue) 10cm (Orange) 20cm (Gray) 50cm (Yellow) 100cm (Dark Blue)

Here we look at all the measured Soil Temperatures because this where a portion of the Solar Radiation absorbed at the surface is daily trapped (actually stored from one sunrise to the next. And we can see how the energy (some refer to it as heat) stored during the summer is now being radiated to space through an apparently cloudless atmosphere (probably more correct to say a uniform and slightly varying overcast to possibly explain the decrease of the solar radiation during these six days. Jerry L Krause 2019 .