

May 2022

ARE EXTREME RAINFALL EVENTS INCREASING IN FREQUENCY?

CASE STUDY OF THE 2022 FLOODS IN
EASTERN AUSTRALIA

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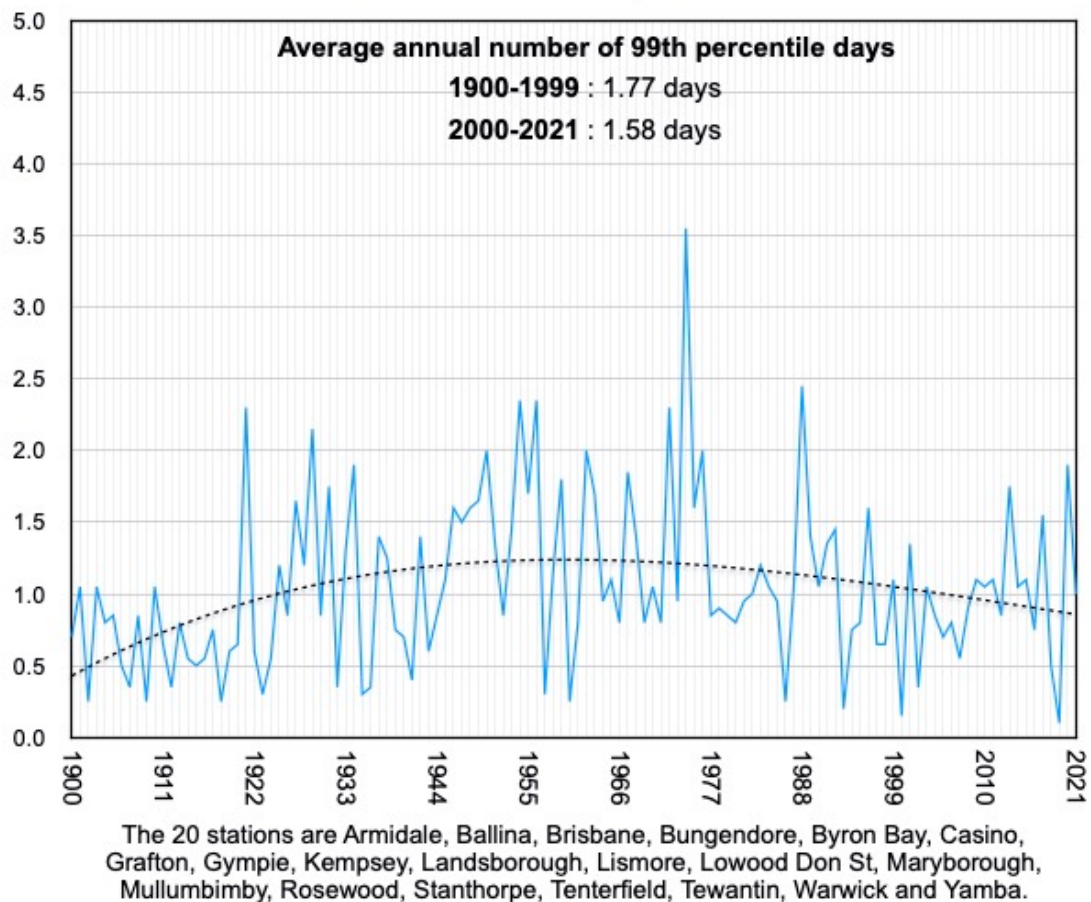
Summary

Torrential rains along the east coast of Australia during February and March 2022 have been blamed on climate change. Specifically, a narrative has developed suggesting that rainfall is becoming more extreme.

"The pattern of more intense rainfall events is well established in Australia. In recent decades, the intensity of short duration (hourly) extreme rainfall events has increased by 10 percent. The intense rainfall and floods devastating communities in Queensland and New South Wales is taking place in an atmosphere made warmer and wetter by climate change, which is driven by the burning of coal, oil, and gas." - Climate Council, March 2022

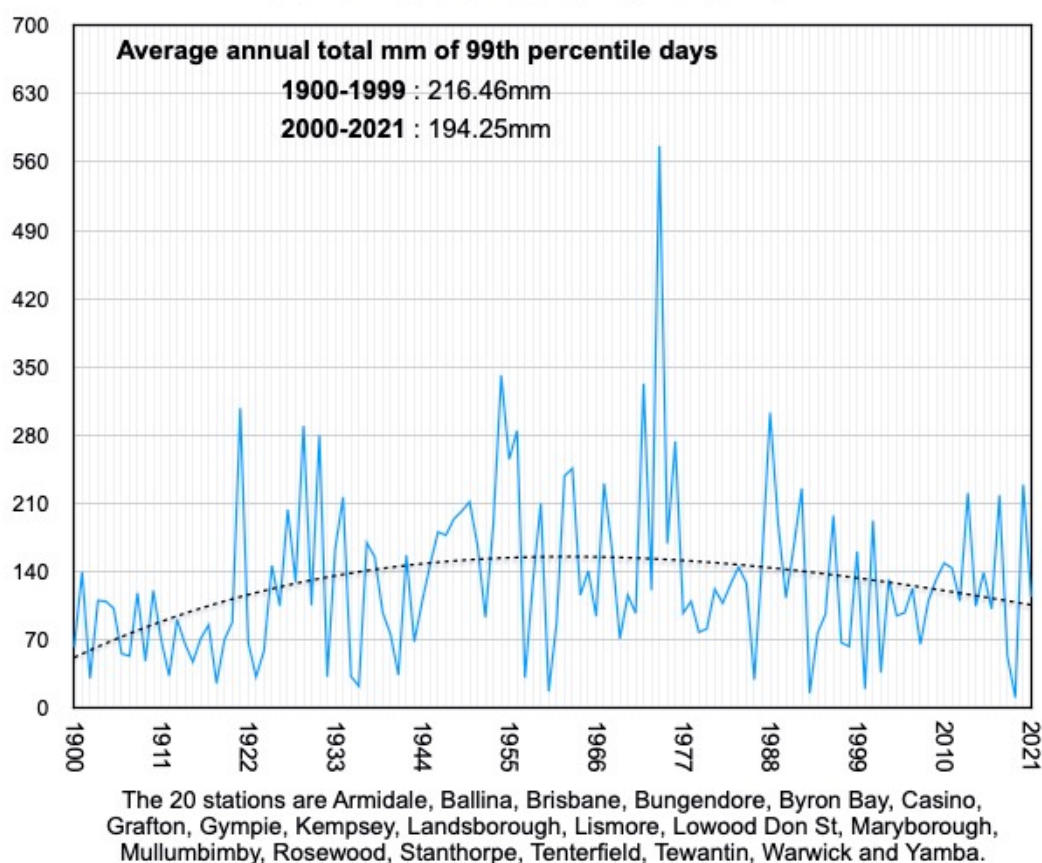
Analysis of the 20 longest rainfall records in the 2022 flood zone does not, however, support this claim. There has been no overall increase in the intensity or frequency of extremely wet days. The wettest year, measured as the year with the highest number of 99th percentile rainfall days since 1900, is 1974.

Average annual number of 99th percentile rainfall days at 20 weather stations, 1900-2021



The amount of rain falling on these wettest days also peaked in 1974, when measured as total rainfall since 1900. Some locations measured wettest days in the late 1800s, but not all locations had weather stations operating at that time, so we begin averaging from 1900. Mullumbimby, for example, did not begin measuring daily rainfall until 1899.

Average annual total mm of 99th percentile rainfall days at 20 weather stations, 1900-2021

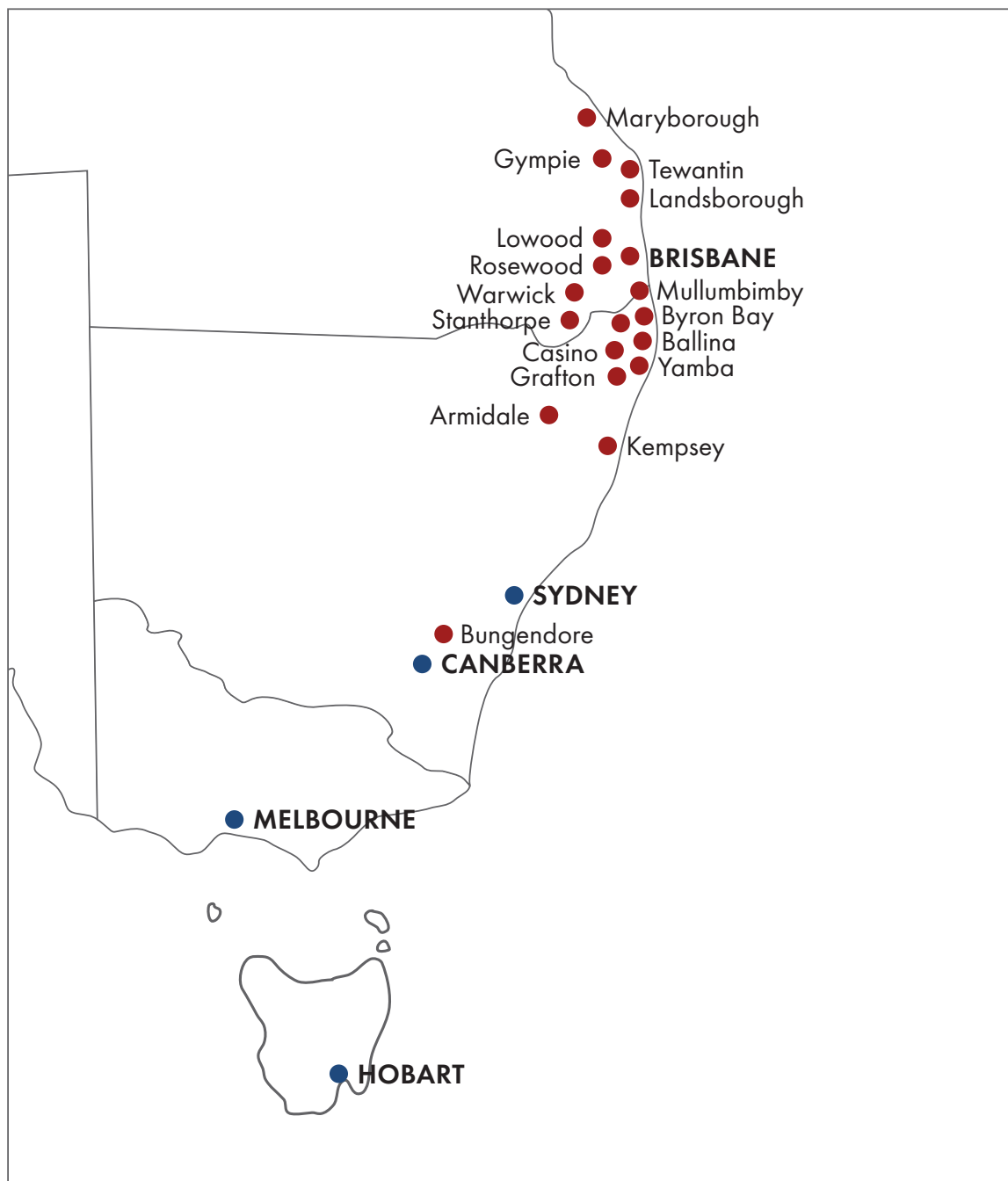


Only four locations – Mullumbimby, Rosewood, Yamba and Lowood – recorded their highest ever 24-hour rainfall totals in 2022. It will be interesting to understand how 2022 compares with other years when all the data for this year has been compiled and averaged.

The Australian 24-hour rainfall record of 907mm is still Crohamhurst in the Brisbane catchment recorded on 3rd February 1893. We will never know how much rain fell at Crohamhurst in February 2022 because that weather station (#040062) was closed by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) in March 2003.

Method

A search of the Australian Data Archive for Meteorology (ADAM) was undertaken to find the highest daily rainfall total. A search of this same dataset was undertaken to find locations in the flood affected regions with continuous daily rainfall records that begin before 1900. These locations are Armidale, Ballina, Brisbane, Bungendore, Byron Bay, Casino, Grafton, Gympie, Kempsey, Landsborough, Lismore, Lowood, Maryborough, Mullumbimby, Rosewood, Stanthorpe, Tenterfield, Tewantin, Warwick and Yamba.



Locations with more than one weather station were combined. For example, the Lismore record from Centre Street (#058037) was combined with the Lismore record from the airport to create the longest possible continuous record to the present.

To understand trends in the intensity and frequency of daily rainfall at each of the 20 locations, all days with 0 mm of rainfall were deleted and the remaining days with rainfall were sorted descending from the wettest to those with just 0.1mm of rainfall. The 99th percentile rainfall days were calculated by estimating the lowest mm total within the top 1% of such days.

These calculations were assisted through use of the percentile function in the Numbers spreadsheet program using an Apple Mac computer. Comparison of the spreadsheet function with manual percentage calculations had consistently identical results. All days since 1 January of each station's beginning year, with or without rainfall, were pasted into a calculation spreadsheet with five different functions:

- a count each year of all days with more than 0mm of rainfall
- the sum each year of total mm of rainfall
- a count each year of all days with equal to or more than the 99th percentile previously calculated
- the sum each year of total mm of rainfall days falling within the 99th percentiles
- The resulting columns of annual data for each of the 20 stations were then collectively averaged from 1900 – 2021, because all 20 locations have continuous records during that period.

Results & Discussion

The location of Crohamhurst in the Brisbane catchment holds the 24-hour record for the wettest ever day with 907 mm recorded on 3rd February 1893. This is still the highest one-day rainfall total for anywhere in Australia. We will never know if this record was exceeded in February 2022 because the Bureau has closed the Crohamhurst weather station. It was closed in March 2003 and is therefore not one of our 20 longest rainfall records. Peachester (#40169), just 2.8km away, had a peak daily rainfall of 305.0mm on 26 February 2022 – less than its record of 365.0 mm on 9 February 1999.

The BoM in its monthly summary for February 2022 claimed a new 24-hour record for Lismore of 146.8 mm from the Lismore airport. This airport weather station, however, only began recording rainfall data in 2003, replacing the Centre Street weather station. Joining the Centre Street and airport rainfall records into a single series, the wettest day on record at Lismore is still 21st February 1954 when 334.3 mm fell. It is important to join up the records for the one location. Otherwise, spurious records can be claimed based on very short time periods.

Considering the entire record, only four of these 20 longest weather stations recorded their highest ever 24-hour rainfall totals this year, in 2022. These locations are Mullumbimby, Rosewood, Yamba and Lowood (Don Street). A total of 240 mm fell on Saturday 26th February 2022 at Lowood, which was a record for the location for any one day since August 1887 when they began measuring daily rainfall at Lowood. Except there are not records for Lowood for the few days in February 1893 when there was flooding. It is likely that the rainfall gauge at Lowood was washed away back in February 1893. The wettest day on record at several of the 20 weather stations with the longest rainfall record occurred in the late 1800s, with 1893 particularly wet at Armidale and Landsborough.

The late 1800s included some particularly wet years. Other wet years include 1956 and 1974.

By only considering the last few decades of rainfall at any one site and ignoring the long history of droughts and floods, it is possible to wrongly conclude that the intensity of rainfall is increasing.

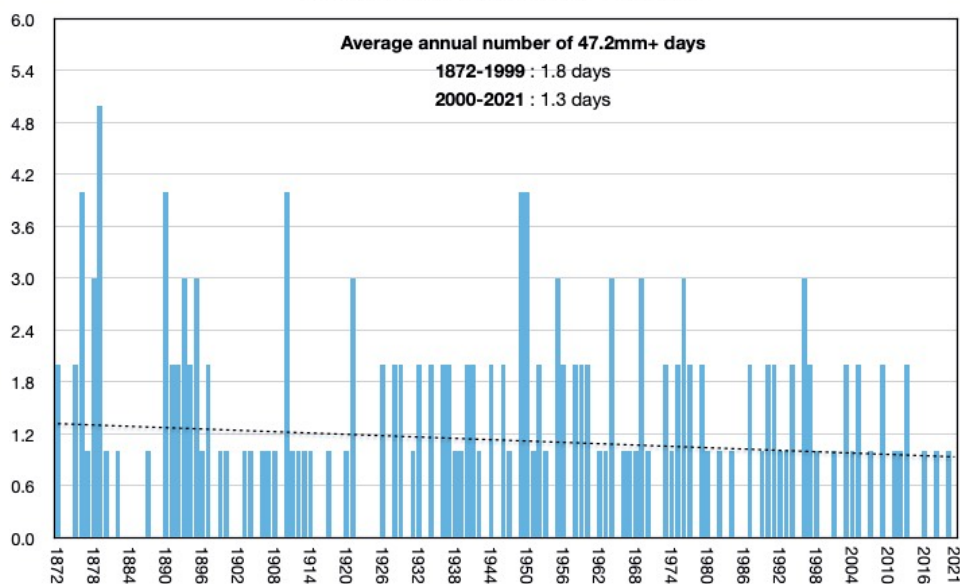
The annual number of days above the 99th percentile (the wettest 1% of days) and the total volume of rainfall falling on these days are measures of frequency and intensity. If these valid measures do not show a consistent increase over the period of the rainfall record, then it is simply not logical to conclude that the intensity of rainfall is increasing whether due to climate change or any other cause.

Armidale

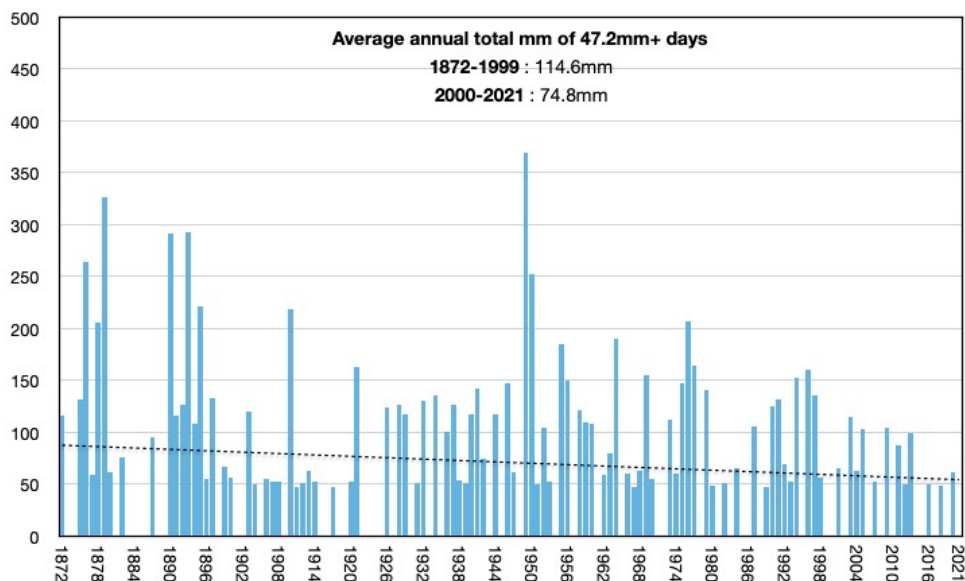
- February 2022 highest daily rainfall: 20.2mm
- March 2022 highest daily rainfall: 32.8mm
- February highest daily rainfall ever: 113.6mm in 1977
- March highest daily rainfall ever: 106.2mm in 1893

Armidale has an exceptionally long rainfall record beginning in 1872. In 1879 there were five wettest days when the rainfall exceeded 47.2 mm (total 326.2 mm). There were only four wettest days in 1949 but a higher total amount of rain fell on those days (369.9 mm).

Annual # days above 99th percentile (47.2mm) rainfall at
Armidale 56002 and 56037, 1872-2021



Annual total millimetre volume of rainfall days above 99th percentile (47.2mm) at
Armidale 56002 and 56037, 1872-2021

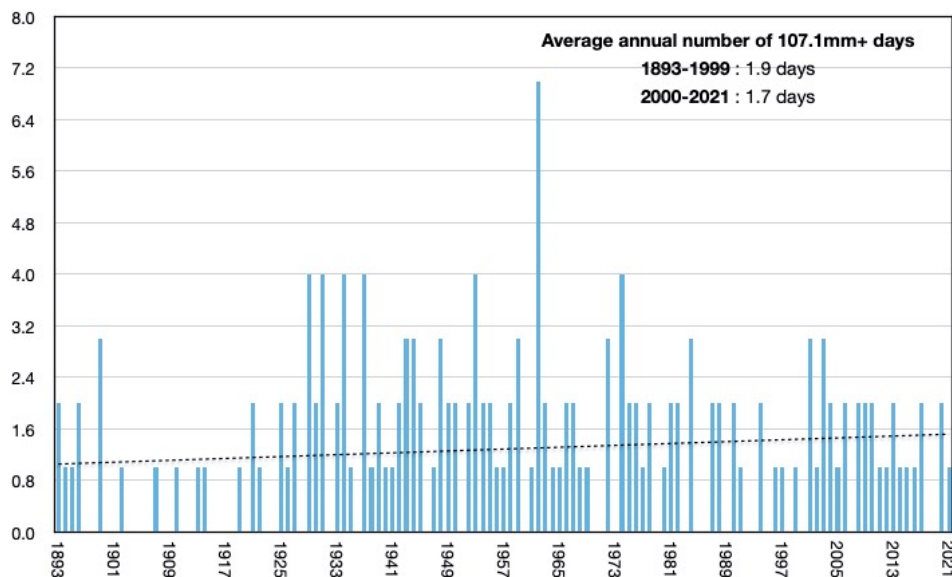


Ballina

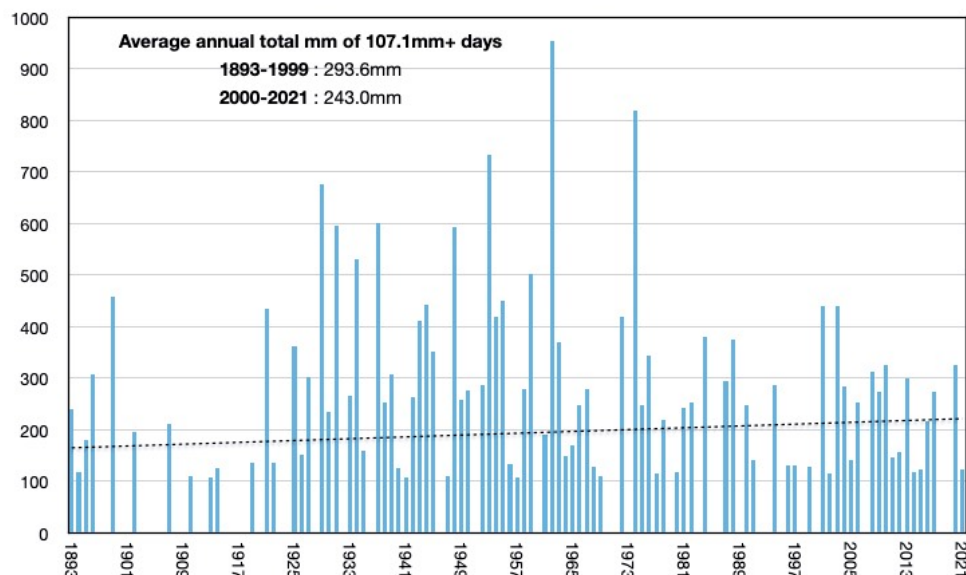
- February 2022 highest daily rainfall: 195.4mm
- March 2022 highest daily rainfall: 282.0mm
- February highest daily rainfall ever: 264.2mm in 1954
- March highest daily rainfall ever: 374.0mm in 1974

Ballina has a very long rainfall record beginning in 1893. Only 1 percent of days have had rainfall that exceeds 107mm. In 1962, there were seven days when more than 107 mms fell. Since 1962 the number of extremely wet days each year has been declining. It will be interesting to know the number of wet days that exceed 107 mm when this year (2022) is ended.

Annual # days above 99th percentile (107.1mm) rainfall at Ballina 58001 and 58198, 1893-2021



Annual total millimetre volume of rainfall days above 99th percentile (107.1mm) at Ballina 58001 and 58198, 1893-2021

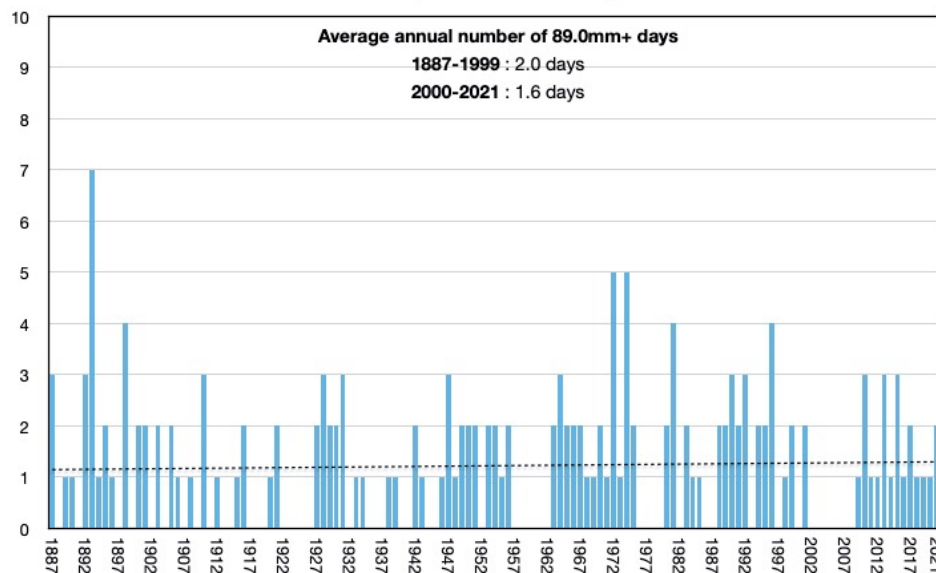


Brisbane

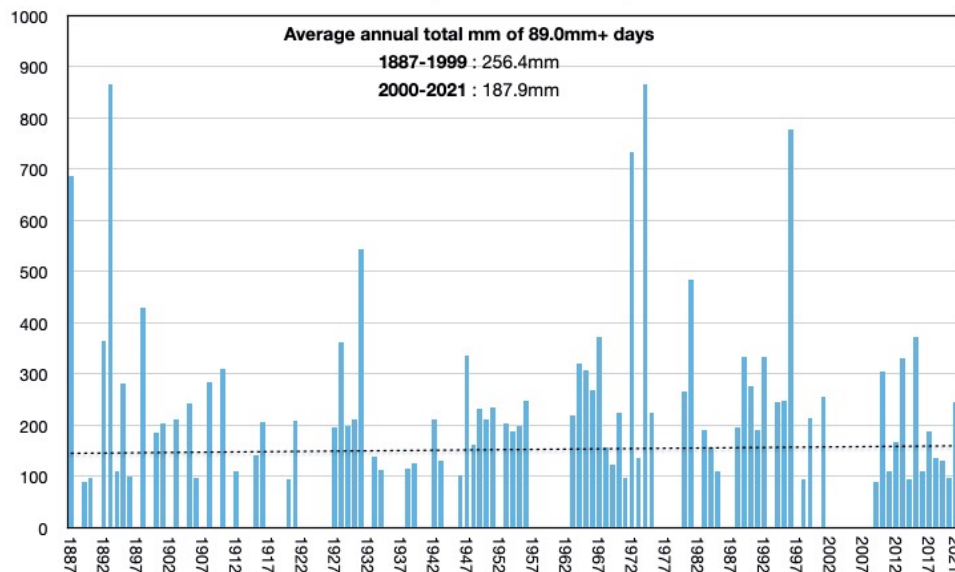
- February 2022 highest daily: 228.4mm
- March 2022 highest daily: 63.8mm
- February highest daily ever: 269.5mm in 1931
- March highest daily ever: 284.0mm in 1908

The wettest years in Brisbane were in the late 1800s and early 1970s. In 1893 there were seven days when more than 89 mm of rain fell. In 1974 there were five days. In 1996, 776 mm fell across four days, giving an average of 194 mm each day.

Annual # days at or above 99th percentile (89.0mm) rainfall at
Brisbane 40214, 40216 and 40913, 1887-2021



Annual total millimetre volume of rainfall days at or above 99th percentile (89.0mm) at
Brisbane 40214, 40216 and 40913, 1887-2021

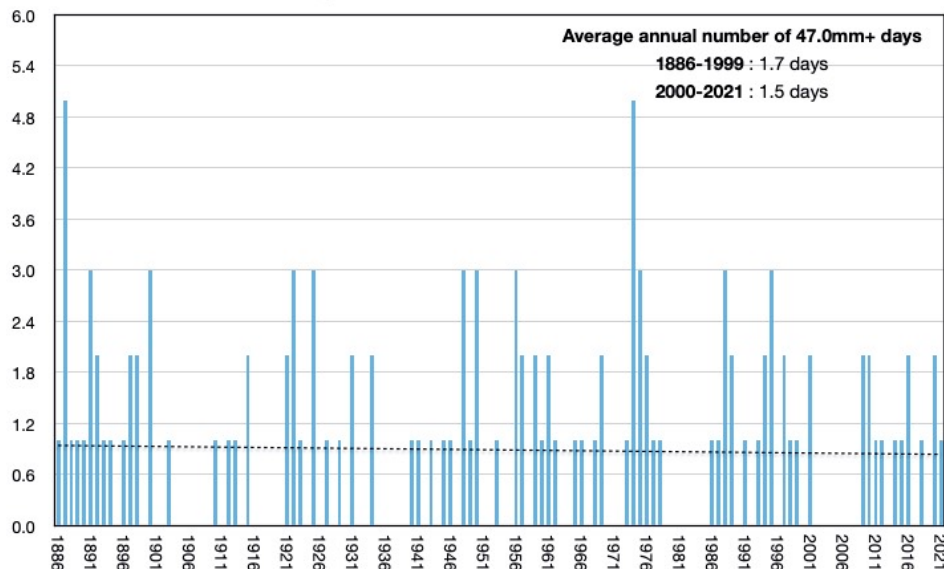


Bungendore

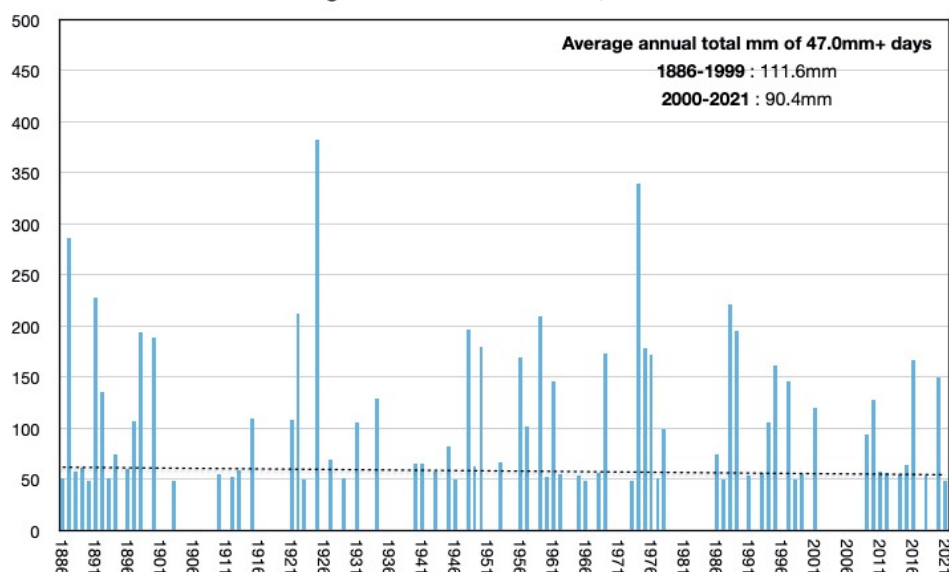
- February 2022 highest daily rainfall: 28.4mm
- March 2022 highest daily rainfall: 42.0mm
- February highest daily rainfall ever: 84.4mm in 2010
- March highest daily rainfall ever: 129.0mm in 1989

Bungendore is a town to the southwest of Sydney with an exceptionally long rainfall record that begins in 1886. Only 1 percent of days over the period 1886 to 2021 have exceeded 47 mm of rainfall. In 1974 there were more than 5 days in this 99th percentile, and over these five days more than 339 mm of rain fell.

Annual # days at or above 99th percentile (47.0mm) rainfall at Bungendore 70035 and 70354, 1886-2021



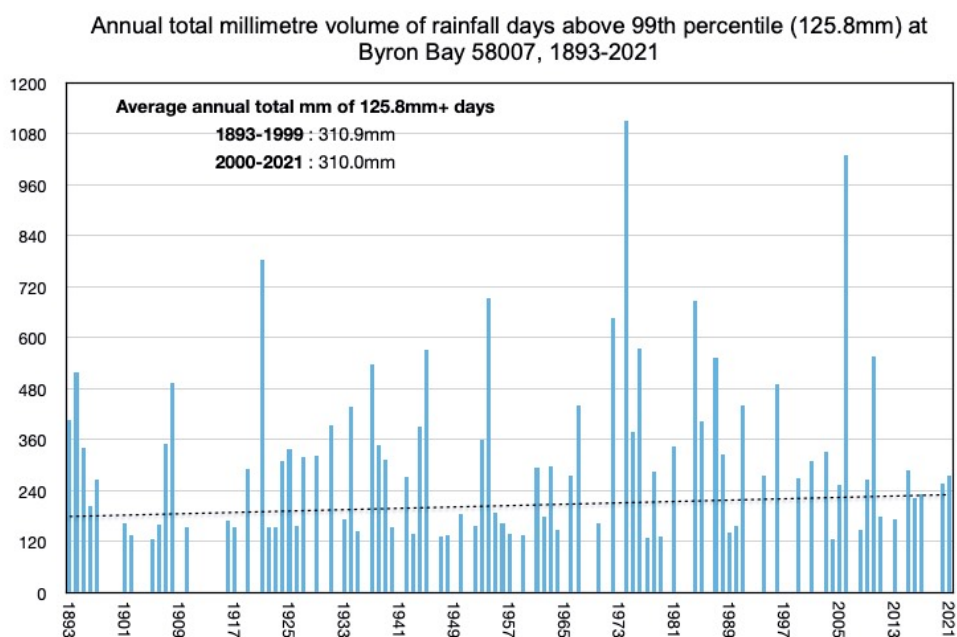
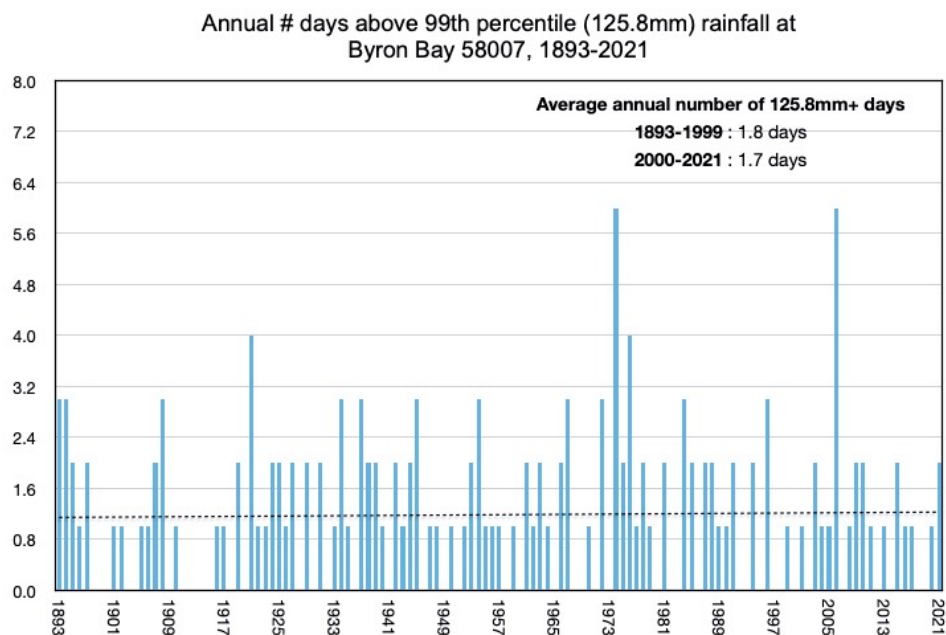
Annual total millimetre volume of rainfall days at or above 99th percentile (47.0mm) at Bungendore 70035 and 70354, 1886-2021



Byron Bay

- Feb 2022 highest daily: 155.0mm
- Mar 2022 highest daily: 268.2mm
- February highest daily ever: 309.8mm in 2001
- March highest daily ever: 296.3mm in 1991

Considering the number of days each year above 125 mm since 1893, and, also, the total volume of rain falling during these days, 1974 was the wettest year on record at Byron Bay.

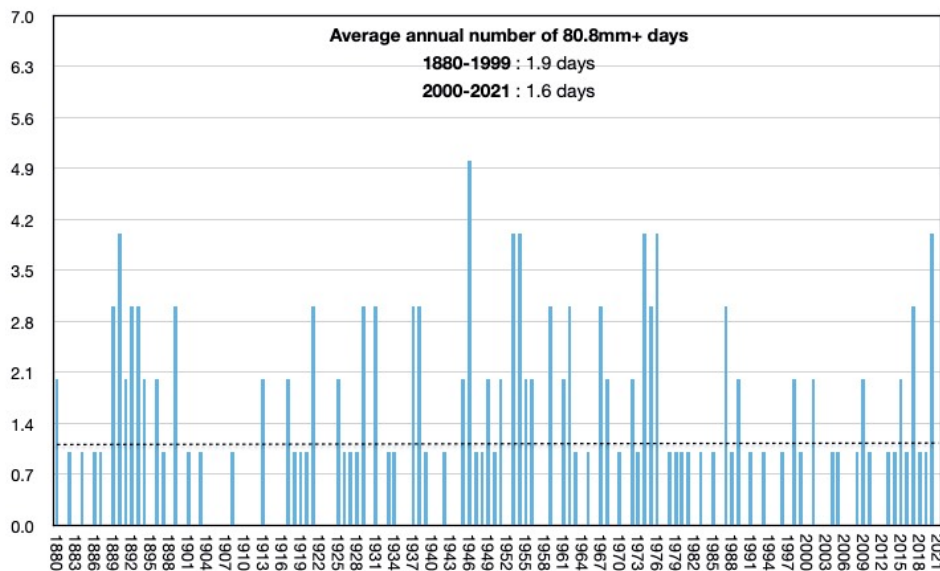


Casino

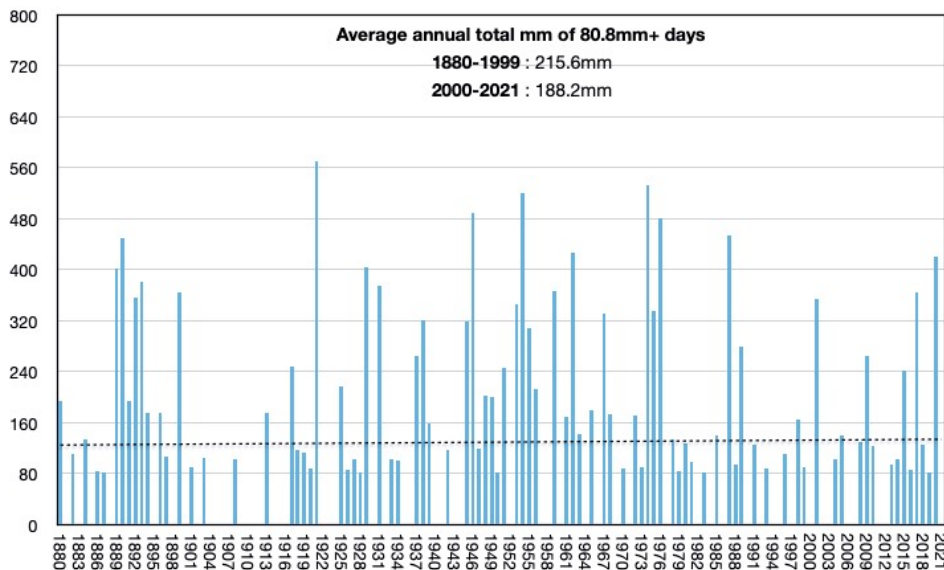
- February 2022 highest daily rainfall: 240.2mm
- March 2022 highest daily rainfall: 88.4mm
- February highest daily rainfall ever: 267.2mm in 1954
- March highest daily rainfall ever: 248.4mm in 1987

The rainfall record for Casino begins in 1880. The wettest 1 percent of days have had rainfall that exceeds 80.8 mm – considering the period 1880 to 2021. In 1946 there were five of these very wet days with a total of 488 mm of rain falling over the five days.

Annual # days above 99th percentile (80.8mm) rainfall at Casino 58063 and 58208, 1880-2021



Annual total millimetre volume of rainfall days above 99th percentile (80.8mm) at Casino 58063 and 58208, 1880-2021

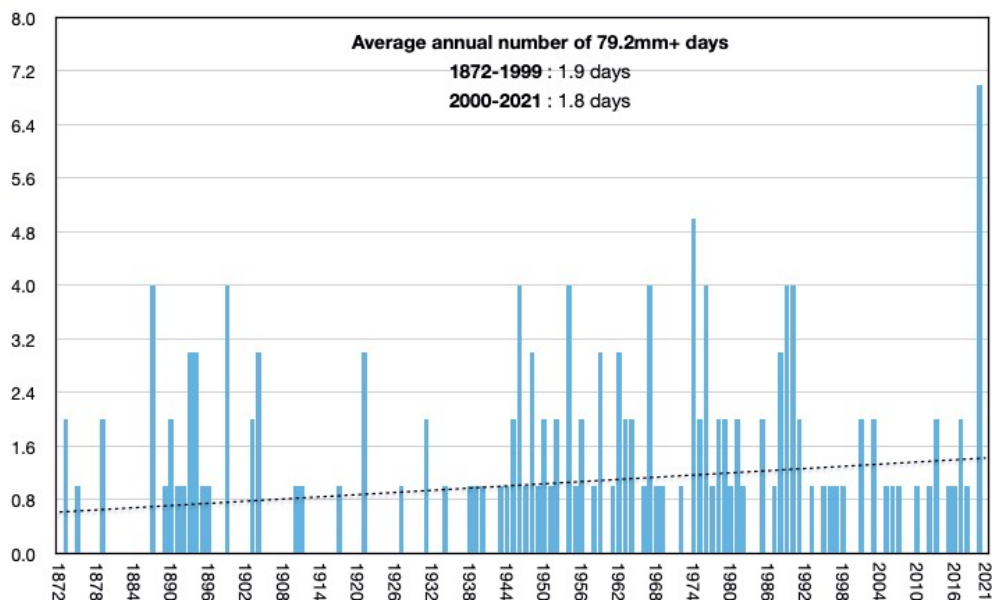


Grafton

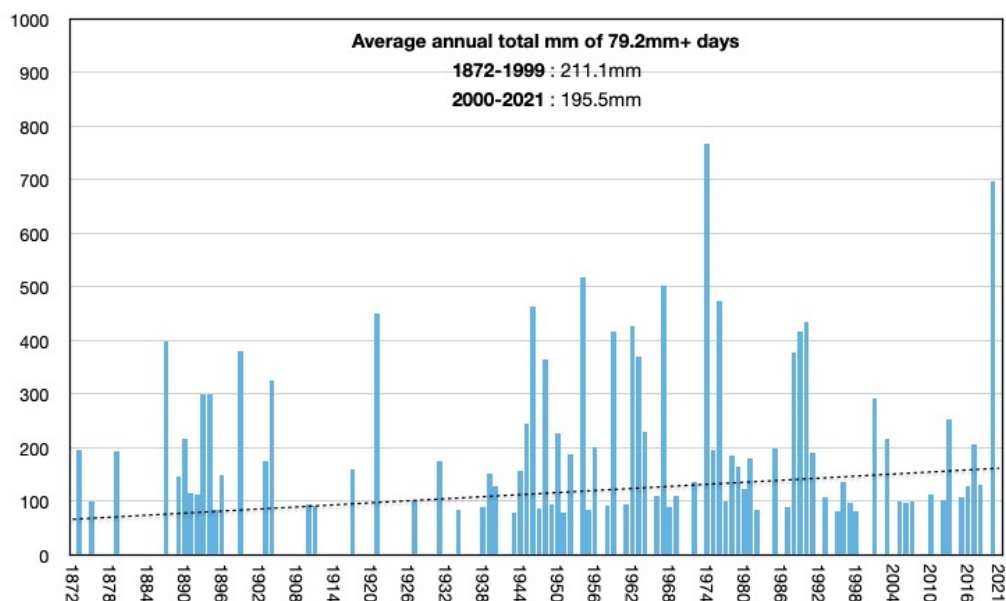
- February 2022 highest daily rainfall: 252.0mm
- March 2022 highest daily rainfall: 94.4mm
- February highest daily rainfall ever: 246.4mm in 1954
- March highest daily rainfall ever: 274.3mm in 1974

The trend of increasing wettest days at Grafton is the result of the record number of wettest days in 2020: seven days above 80 mm giving a total rainfall of 696.2. There were five wettest days in 1974 giving a total rainfall of 767.2 mm.

Annual # days above 99th percentile (79.2mm) rainfall at Grafton 58024, 58025 and 58077, 1872-2021



Annual total millimetre volume of rainfall days above 99th percentile (79.2mm) at Grafton 58024, 58025 and 58077, 1872-2021

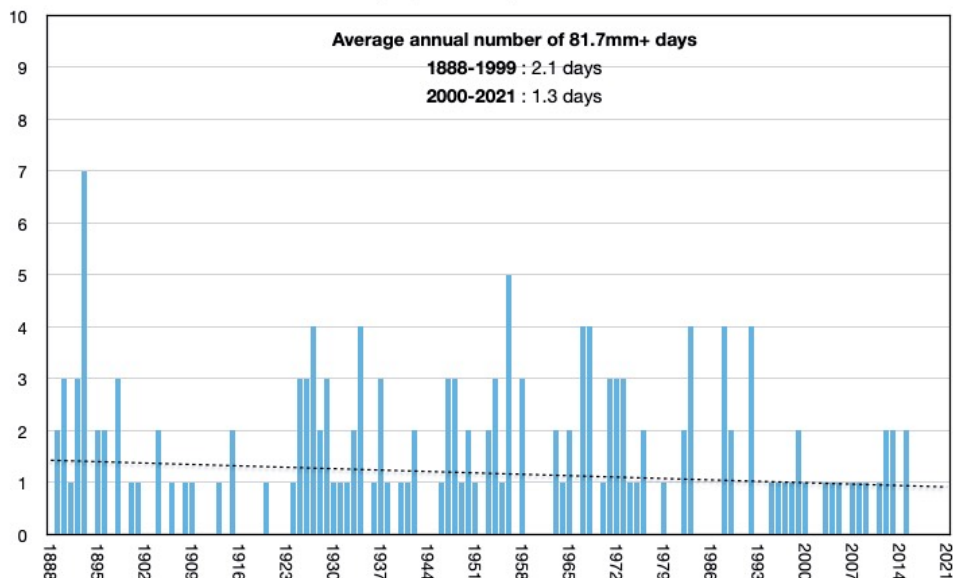


Gympie

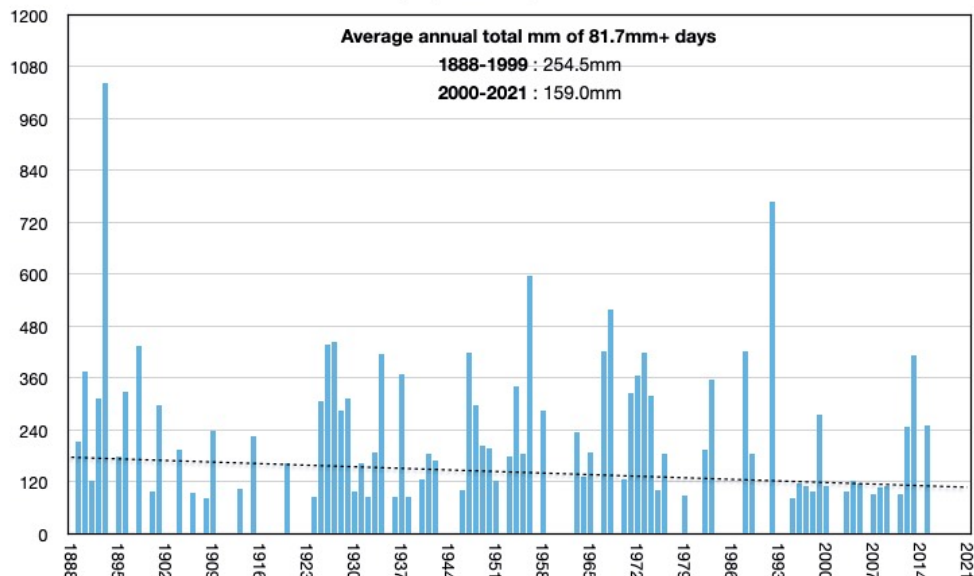
- February 2022 highest daily rainfall: 206.4mm
- March 2022 highest daily rainfall: 49.2mm
- February highest daily rainfall ever: 336.0mm in 1992
- March highest daily rainfall ever: 295.7mm in 1901

Rainfall at Gympie has been recorded at the one weather station since 1888. The year 1893 was exceptionally wet in southeast Queensland, including at Gympie. In that year, 1043 mm of rain fell over just seven days. Rainfall has not been so intense since but it will be interesting to see whether any records are broken this year, 2022.

Annual # days above 99th percentile (81.7mm) rainfall at Gympie 40093, 1888-2021



Annual total millimetre volume of rainfall days above 99th percentile (81.7mm) at Gympie 40093, 1888-2021

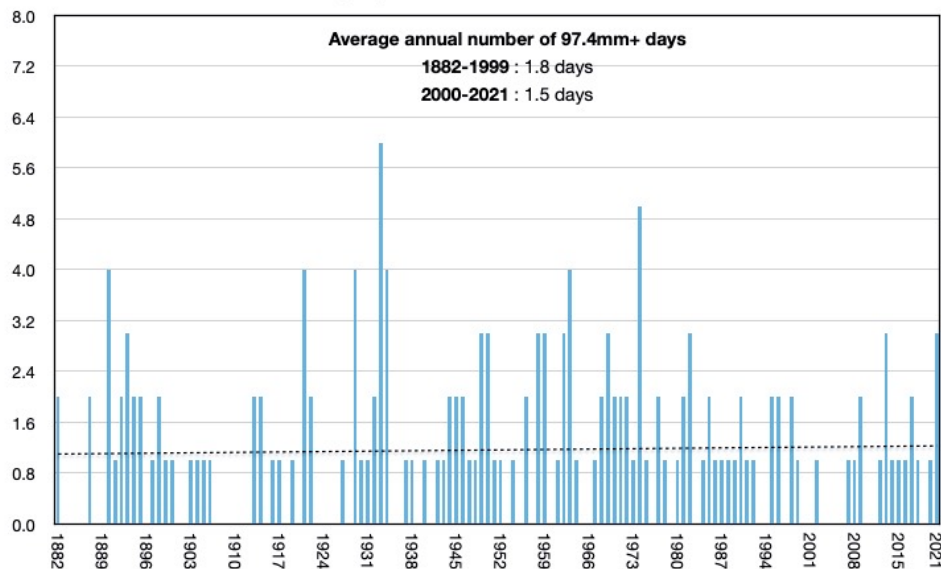


Kempsey

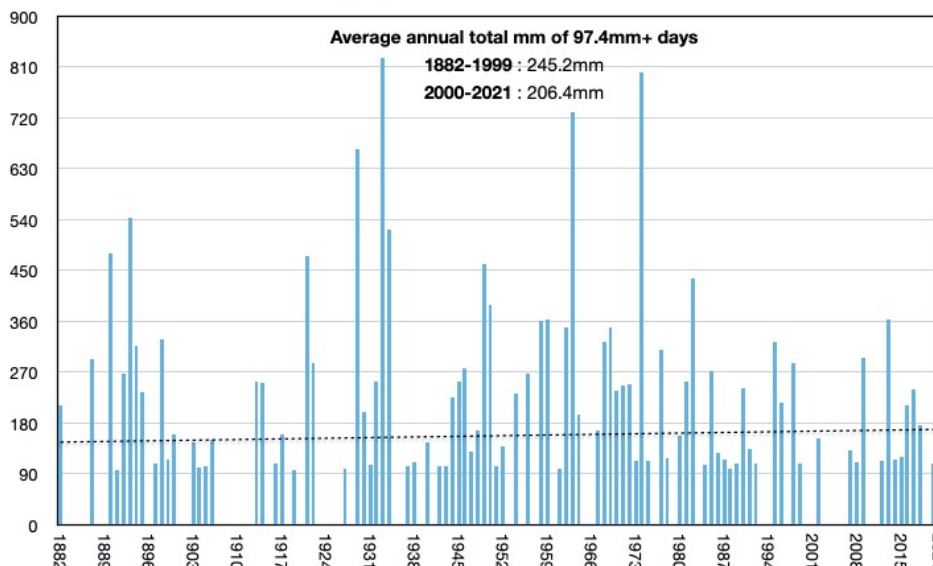
- February 2022 highest daily rainfall: 50.4mm
- March 2022 highest daily rainfall: 113.6mm
- February highest daily rainfall ever: 263.1mm in 1929
- March highest daily rainfall ever: 267.1mm in 1974

Kempsey has a continuous rainfall record beginning in 1882. Interestingly, the wettest year measured in terms of number of days (6) recording more than 97 mm and the total amount of rain falling on these days (826 mm) is 1933 – this is not a year usually associated with extreme rainfall. The next year with several days (5) exceeding 97 mm at Kempsey is 1974, which was a wet year at many other locations along the east coast of Australia.

Annual # days above 99th percentile (97.4mm) rainfall at
Kempsey 59017 and 59007, 1882-2021



Annual total millimetre volume of rainfall days above 99th percentile (97.4mm) at
Kempsey 59017 and 59007, 1882-2021

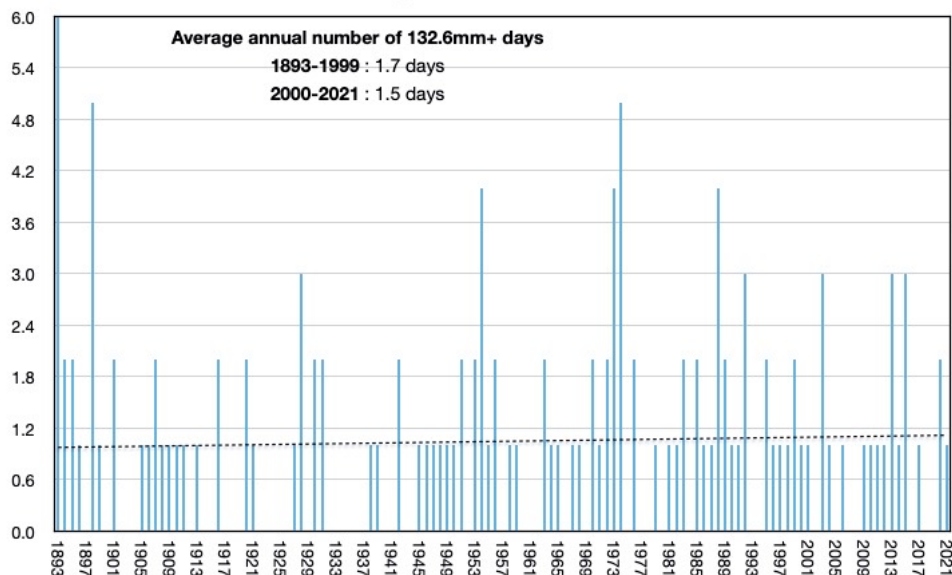


Landsborough

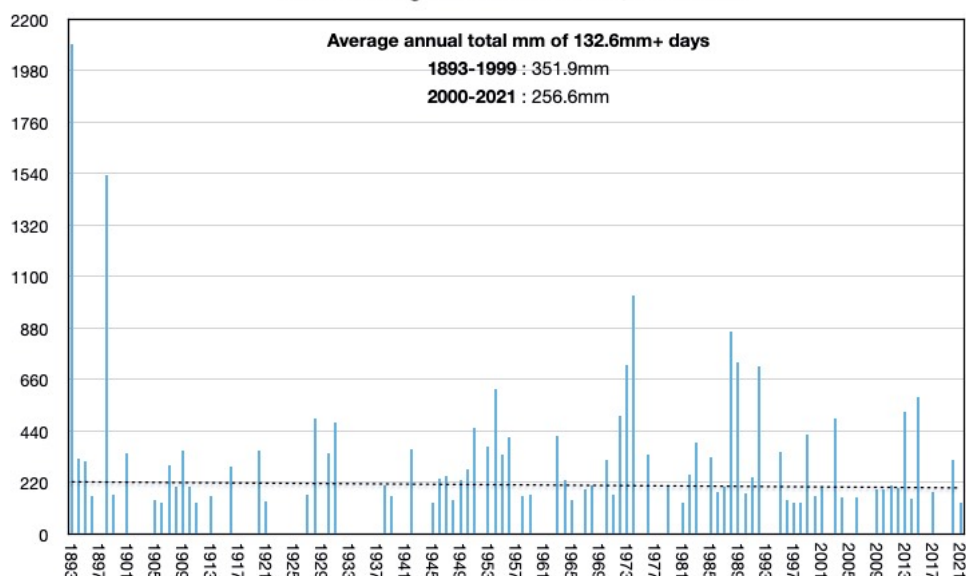
- February 2022 highest daily rainfall: 345.0mm
- March 2022 highest daily rainfall: 68.4mm
- February highest daily rainfall ever: 638.8mm in 1893
- March highest daily rainfall ever: 262.9mm in 1898

At Landsborough the 1 percent of wettest days since records began in 1893 have received 132.6 mm of rain. In 1974 there were five of these wettest days with a total rainfall of 1018 mm. The very wettest year measured in terms of number of days exceeding this 99th percentile (132.6 mm) is 1893, which was a very wet year.

Annual # days above 99th percentile (132.6mm) rainfall at
Landsborough 40117 and 40999, 1893-2021



Annual total millimetre volume of rainfall days above 99th percentile (132.6mm) at
Landsborough 40117 and 40999, 1893-2021

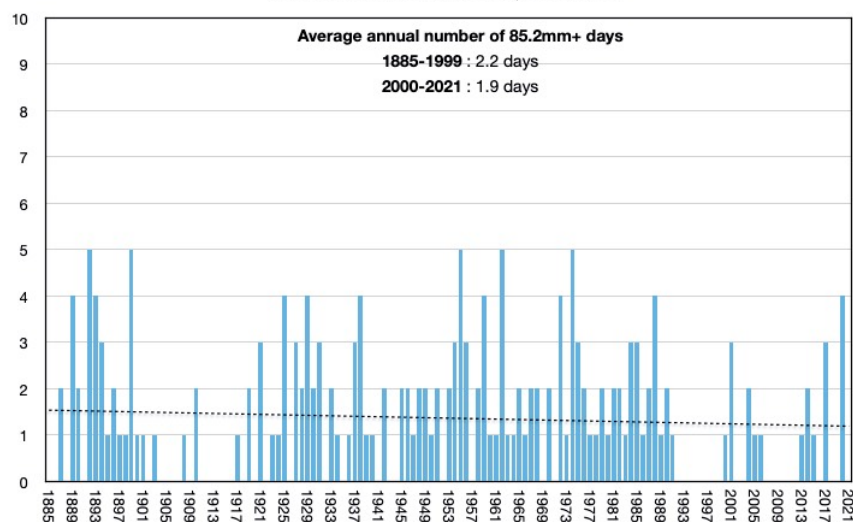


Lismore

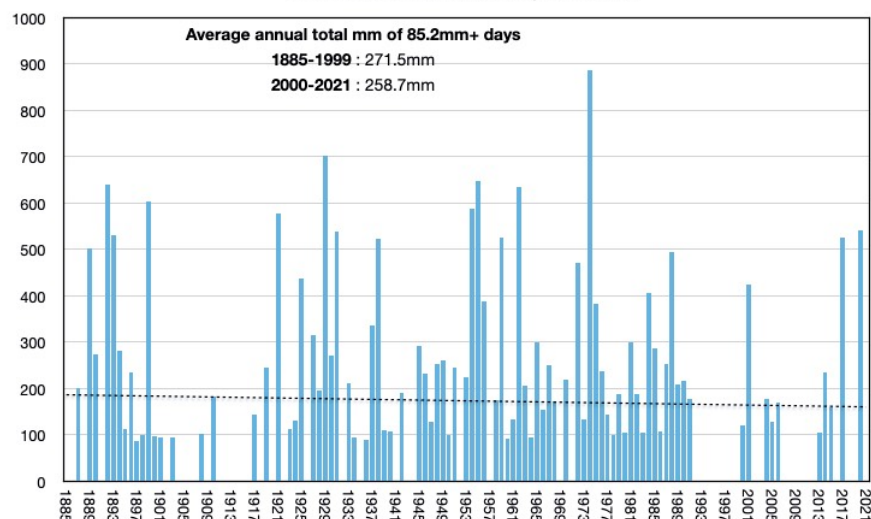
- February 2022 highest daily rainfall: 146.8mm
- March 2022 highest daily rainfall: 31.0mm
- February highest daily rainfall ever: 334.3mm in 1954
- March highest daily rainfall ever: 246.3mm in 1974

The terrible flooding that occurred in Lismore this year (2022) made national and international headlines often accompanied by claims it was caused by climate change, specifically more and more intense rainfall. The Australian Bureau of Meteorology even claimed a new record wet day for Lismore on the 24th February 2022 of 146.8 mm. The claimed new record was an artefact of the Bureau beginning the rainfall record for Lismore in 2003, when the official weather station was moved to the airport. The wettest day on record, considering the entire record that begins in 1885, is still 21st February 1954. The wettest year on record in terms of total rainfall is still 1893. The wettest 1 percent of days over the period 1893 to 2021 had rainfall totals of more than 85 mm. Linear regression indicates that there has been no increase in the number of these wettest days.

Annual # days above 99th percentile (85.2mm) rainfall at
Lismore 58037 and 58214, 1885-2021



Annual total millimetre volume of rainfall days above 99th percentile (85.2mm) at
Lismore 58037 and 58214, 1885-2021

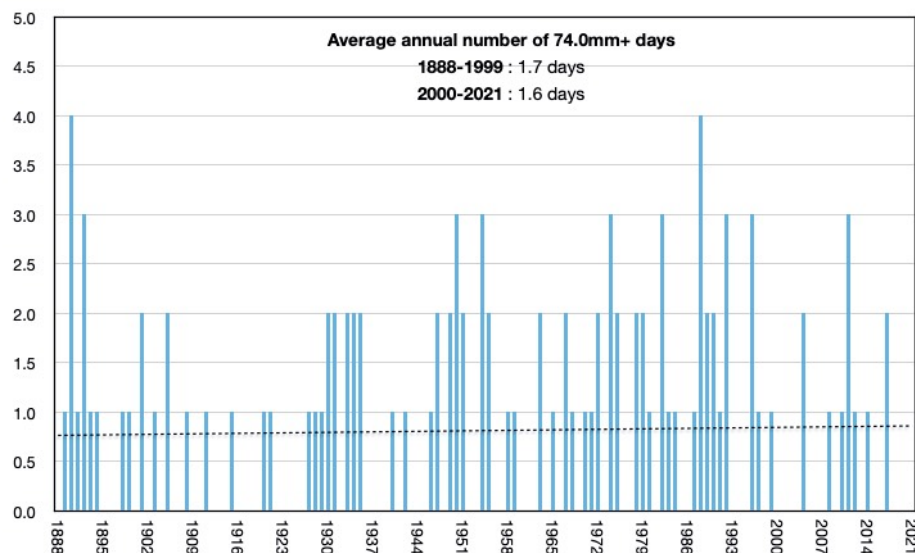


Lowood (Don St)

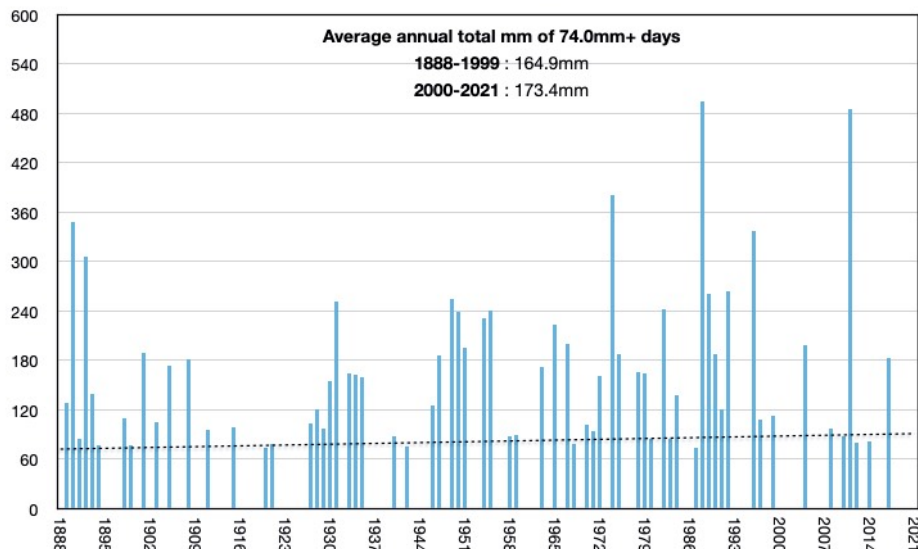
- February 2022 highest daily rainfall: 240.0mm
- March 2022 highest daily rainfall: 26.0mm
- February highest daily rainfall ever: 240.0mm in 2022
- March highest daily rainfall ever: 181.1mm in 1908

Lowood is not far from Crohamhurst, which holds the record for the wettest day ever recorded in Australia on 3rd February 1893. There is a long rainfall record for Lowood beginning in 1888, but there were no recordings made through February 1893. It is possible the rainfall was so intense it swept the Lowood rain gauge away. With this missing rainfall data, 26th February 2022 now holds the record for the wettest day at Lowood. The wettest 1 percent of days that have been recorded have had more than 74 mm. There were four days that fall into this category back in 1890. Interestingly, 1988 was also a year with some (4) intensely wet days at Lowood.

Annual # days above 99th percentile (74.0mm) rainfall at Lowood Don St 40120, 1888-2021



Annual total millimetre volume of rainfall days above 99th percentile (74.0mm) at Lowood Don St 40120, 1888-2021

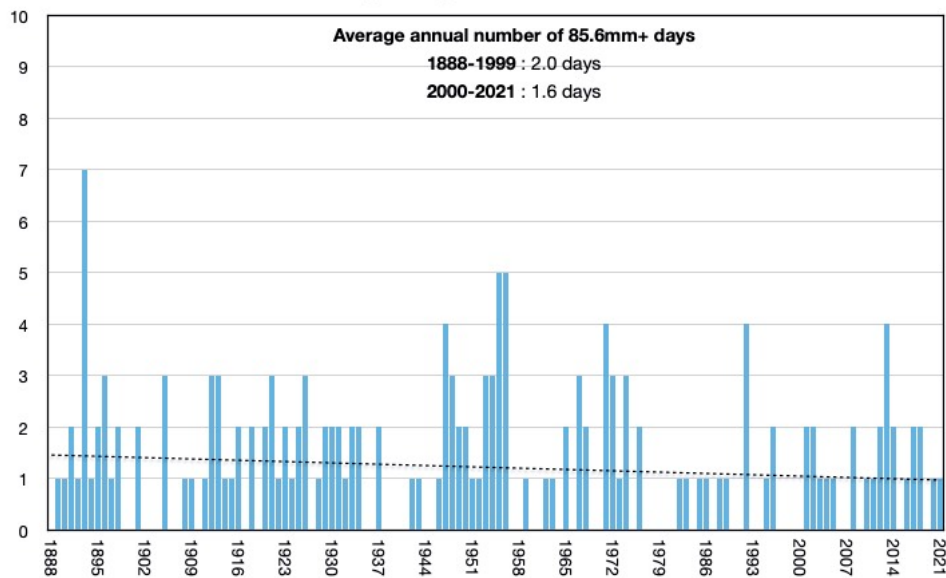


Maryborough

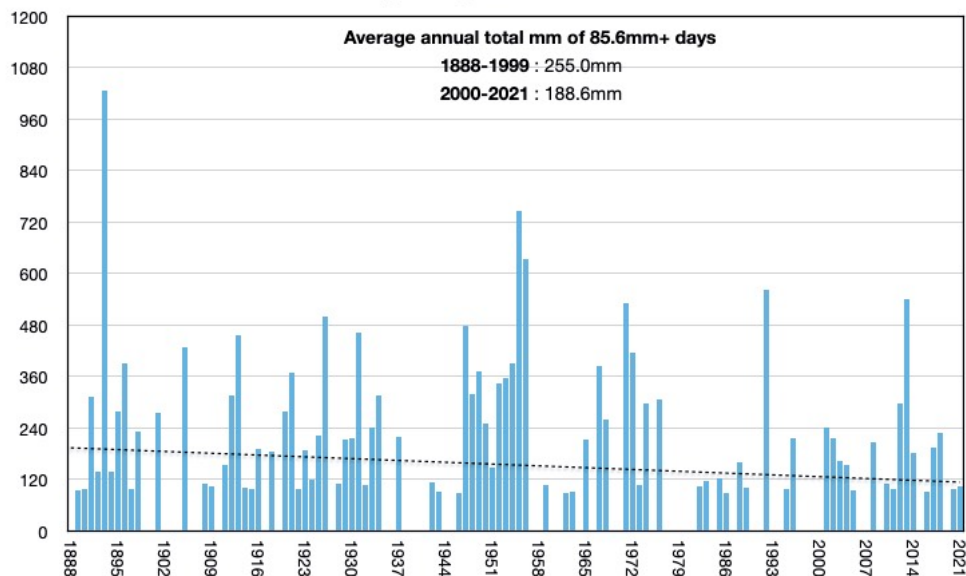
- February 2022 highest daily rainfall: 92.6mm
- March 2022 highest daily rainfall: 25.4mm
- February highest daily rainfall ever: 359.9mm in 1931
- March highest daily rainfall ever: 344.4mm in 1952

At Maryborough, 1893 is the year of most intense rainfall measured in terms of number of days above the 99th percentile (85.6 mm), and also the year with the highest annual total volume of rainfall days above the 99th percentile (1027 mm).

Annual # days above 99th percentile (85.6mm) rainfall at Maryborough 40126, 1888-2021



Annual total millimetre volume of rainfall days above 99th percentile (85.6mm) at Maryborough 40126, 1888-2021

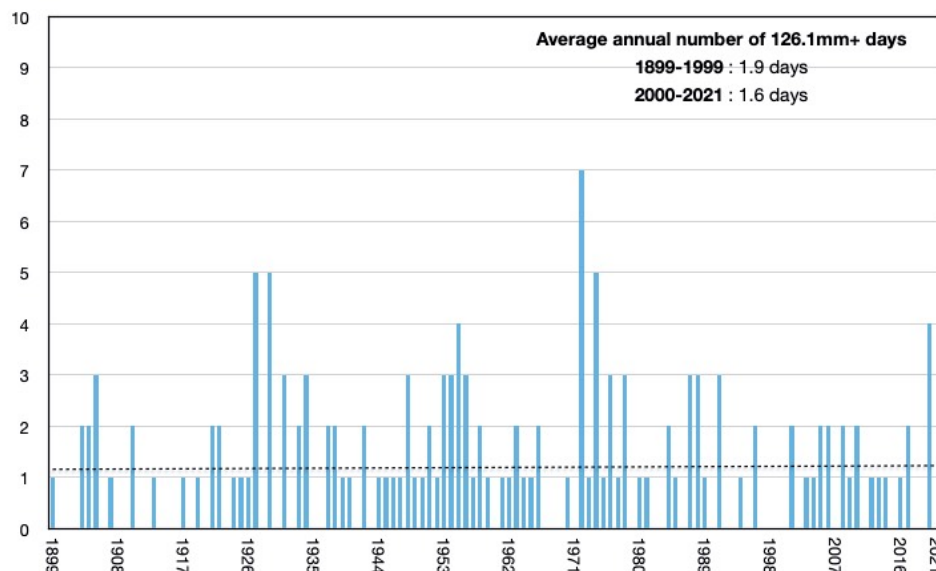


Mullumbimby

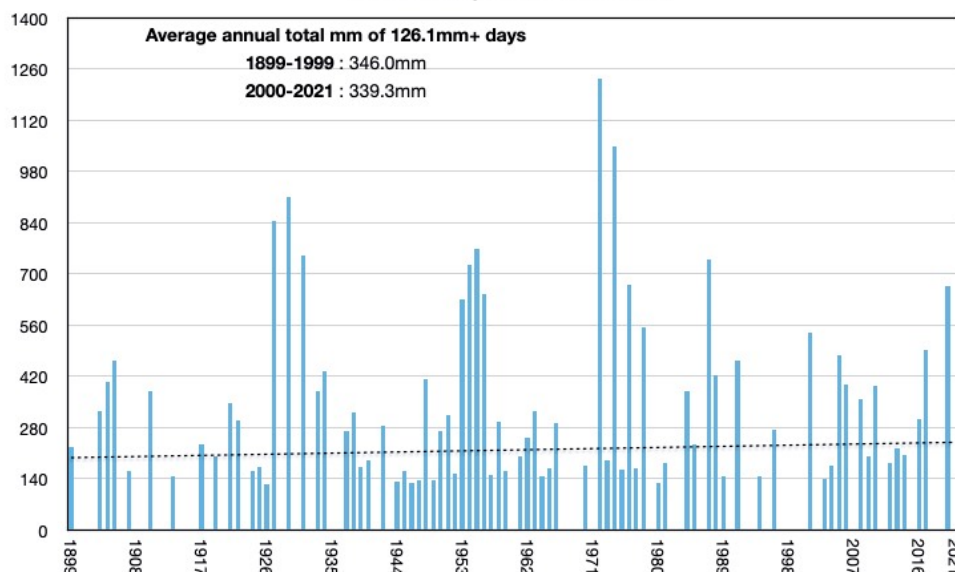
- February 2022 highest daily rainfall: 520.0mm
- March 2022 highest daily rainfall: 206.0mm
- February highest daily rainfall ever: 520.0mm in 2022
- March highest daily rainfall ever: 362.0mm in 2017

On the wettest days in Mullumbimby more than 126 mm of rain falls. There were five of these wettest days in 1974, and the cumulative total for the five days was 1048 mm. It was wet again in Mullumbimby this year with 520 mm falling on 28th February, making it the wettest February on record since rainfall was recorded at Mullumbimby beginning in 1899.

Annual # days above 99th percentile (126.1mm) rainfall at Mullumbimby 58040, 1899-2021



Annual total millimetre volume of rainfall days above 99th percentile (126.1mm) at Mullumbimby 58040, 1899-2021

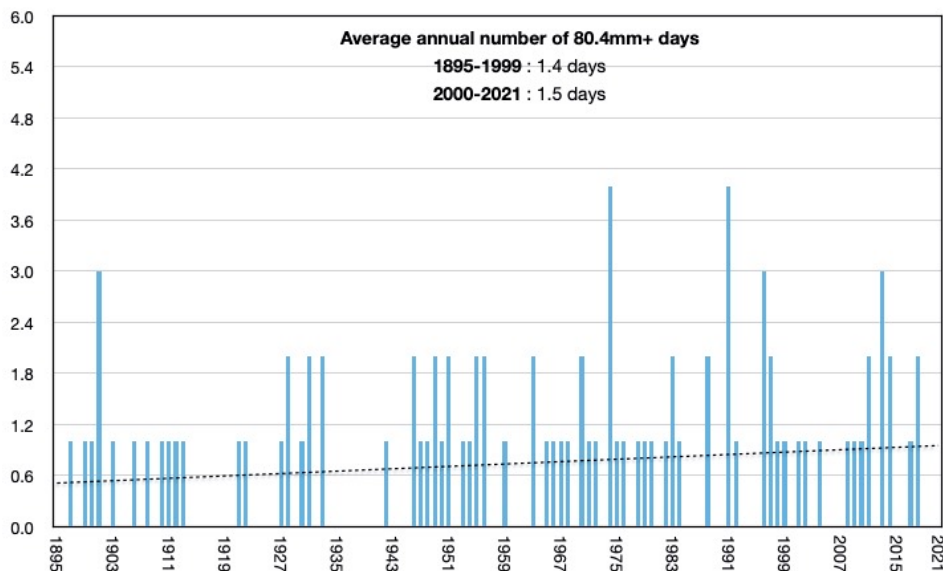


Rosewood

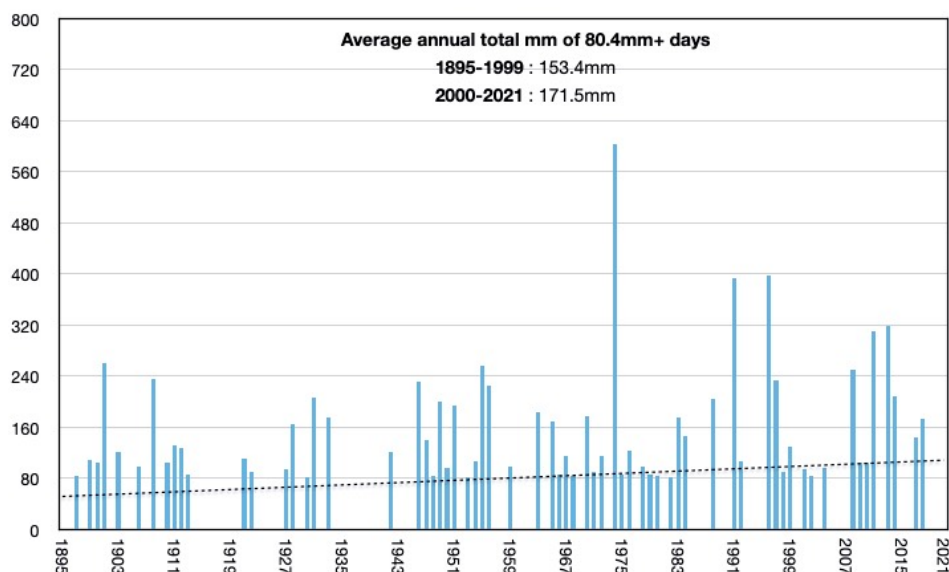
- February 2022 highest daily rainfall: 222.0mm
- March 2022 highest daily rainfall: 40.0mm
- February highest daily rainfall ever: 222.0mm in 2022
- March highest daily rainfall ever: 236.2mm in 1908

There has been a slight increase in the number of wettest days each year at Rosewood, considering the period 1895 to 2021. There were four days in 1974 when more than 80 mm of rain fell, and the cumulative total was 602 mm. This was the year of most intense rainfall at Rosewood.

Annual # days above 99th percentile (80.4mm) rainfall at Rosewood 40184, 1895-2021



Annual total millimetre volume of rainfall days above 99th percentile (80.4mm) at Rosewood 40184, 1895-2021

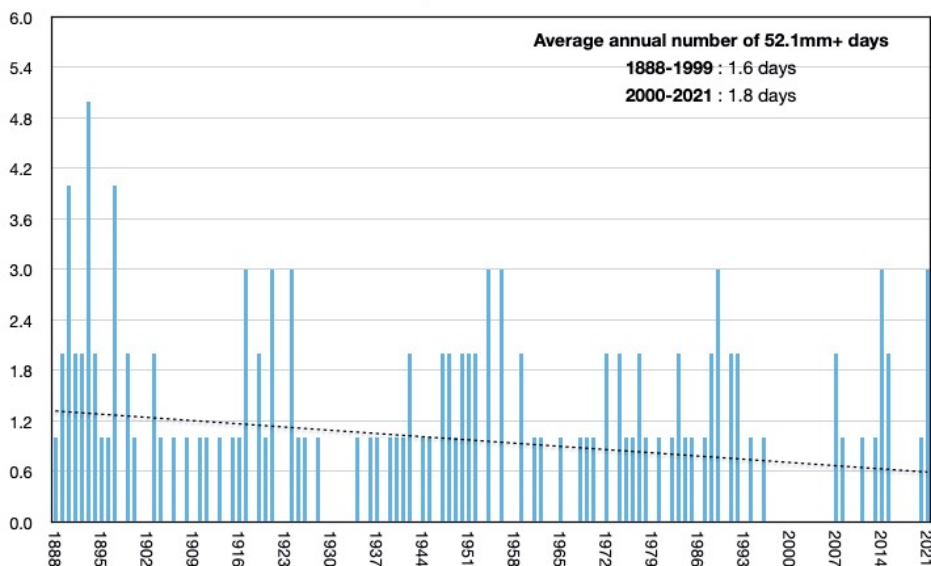


Stanthorpe

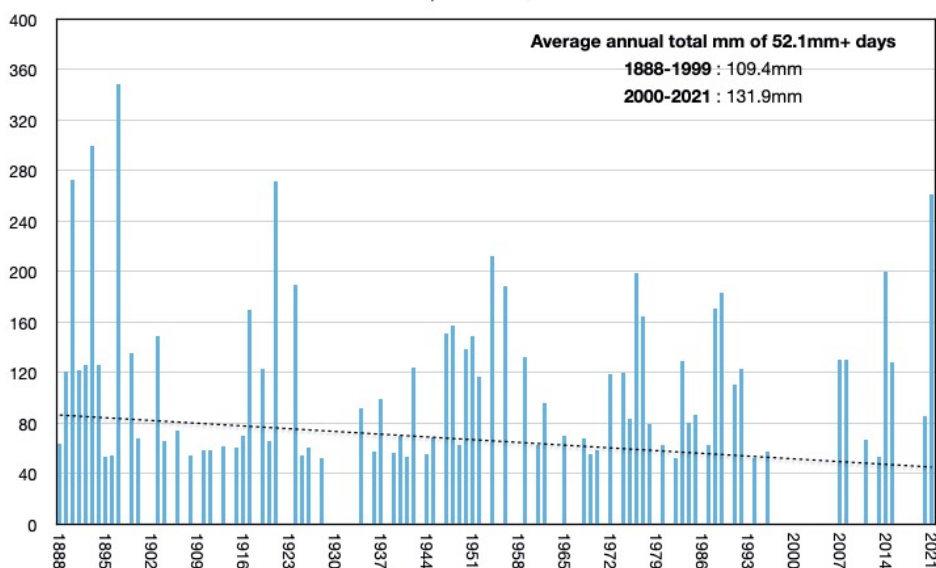
- February 2022 highest daily rainfall: 39.8mm
- March 2022 highest daily rainfall: 28.9mm
- February highest daily rainfall ever: 199.0mm in 1976
- March highest daily rainfall ever: 157.5mm in 1897

The Stanthorpe daily rainfall records begin in 1888 and show a high frequency of 99th percentile days prior to 1900 with a marked decline thereafter. Average annual frequency of extremely wet days peaked in the 1980s at 1.2 (average volume 55.6 mm) and from 2012 to 2021 averaged 1.0 (average volume 35.7 mm).

Annual # days above 99th percentile (52.1mm) rainfall at Stanthorpe 41095, 1888-2021



Annual total millimetre volume of rainfall days above 99th percentile (52.1mm) at Stanthorpe 41095, 1888-2021

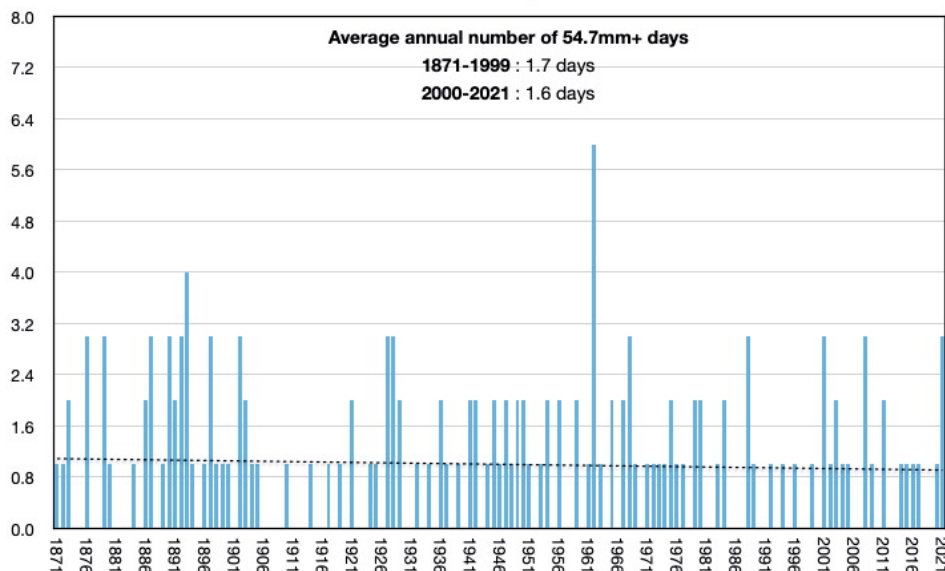


Tenterfield

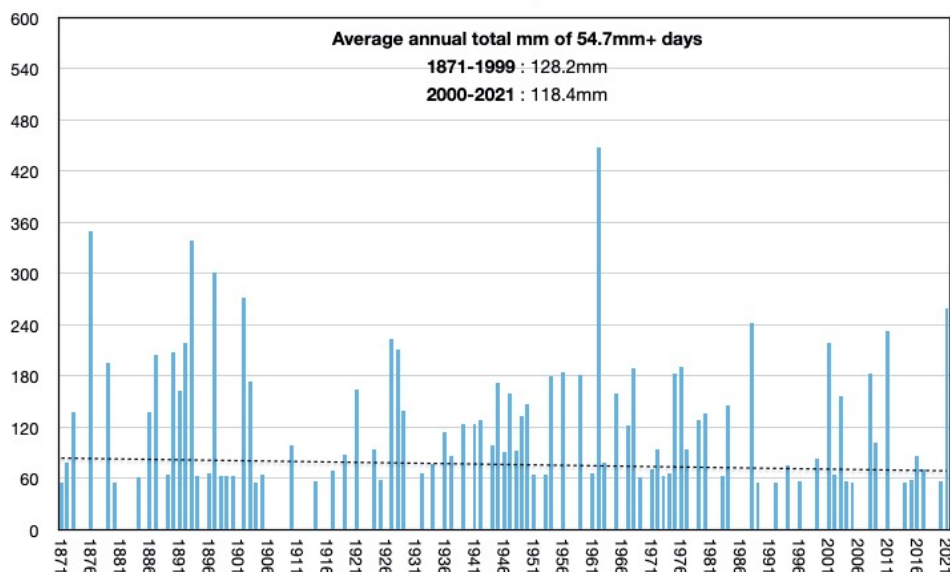
- February 2022 highest daily rainfall: 20.2mm
- March 2022 highest daily rainfall: 47.2mm
- February highest daily rainfall ever: 190.6mm in 1976
- March highest daily rainfall ever: 139.7mm in 1897

Tenterfield is inland from Ballina. In 1962 there were seven days when more than 107 mm fell at Ballina, making this the year with the most extremely wet days. The wettest days in Tenterfield are only about half as wet (55 mm) as the wettest days in Ballina but interestingly the wettest days were also in 1962.

Annual # days at or above 99th percentile (54.7mm) rainfall at Tenterfield 56032, 1871-2021



Annual total millimetre volume of rainfall days at or above 99th percentile (54.7mm) at Tenterfield 56032, 1871-2021

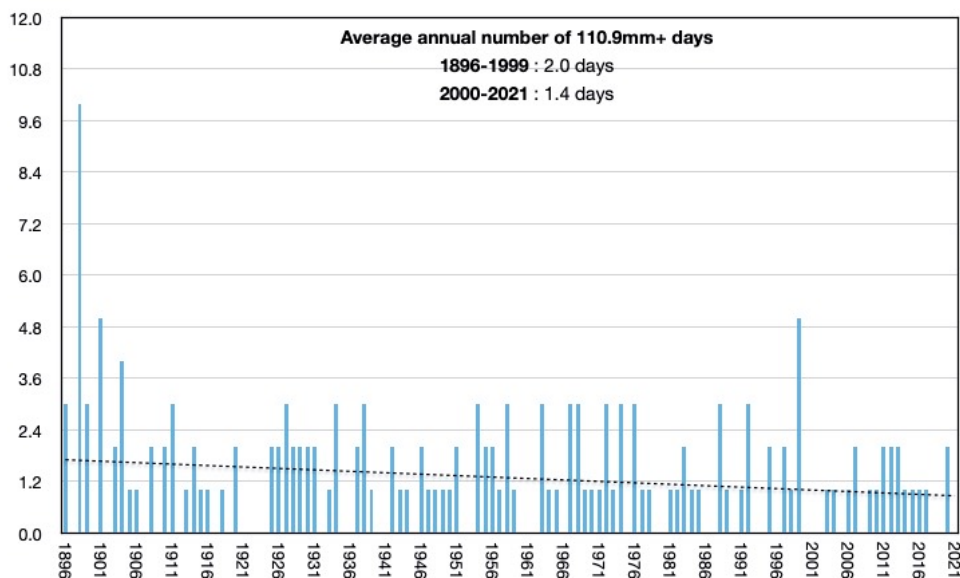


Tewantin

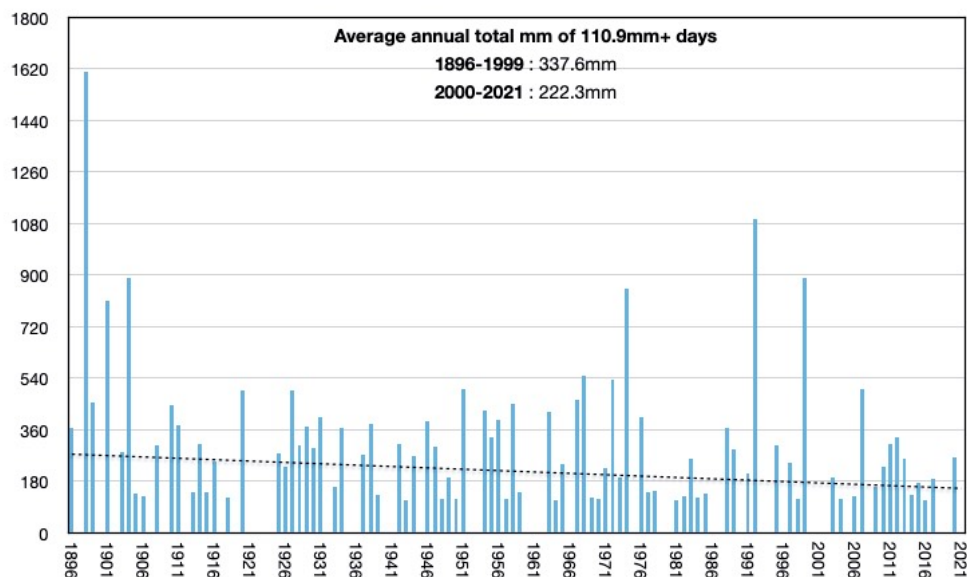
- February 2022 highest daily rainfall: 369.2mm
- March 2022 highest daily rainfall: 60.4mm
- February highest daily rainfall ever: 732.0mm in 1992
- March highest daily rainfall ever: 312.4mm in 1904

On a wettest day at Tewantin 110.9 mm falls. Back in 1898 there were 10 very wet days. Because there were so many wettest days so long ago, the overall linear trend at Tewantin suggests that rainfall is now less intense than it was more than 100 years ago.

Annual # days at or above 99th percentile (110.9mm) rainfall at
Tewantin 40264 and 40908, 1896-2021



Annual total millimetre volume of rainfall days at or above 99th percentile (110.9mm)
at Tewantin 40264 and 40908, 1896-2021

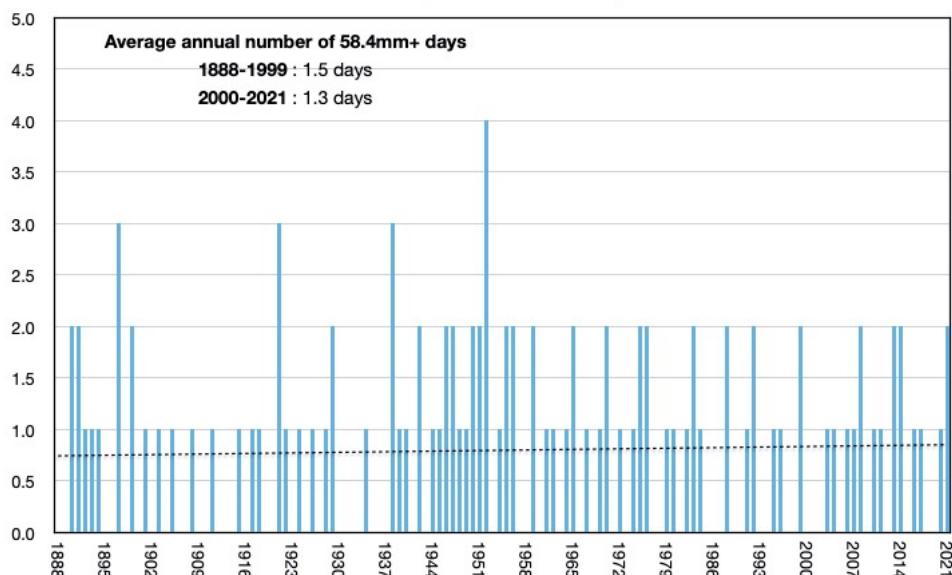


Warwick

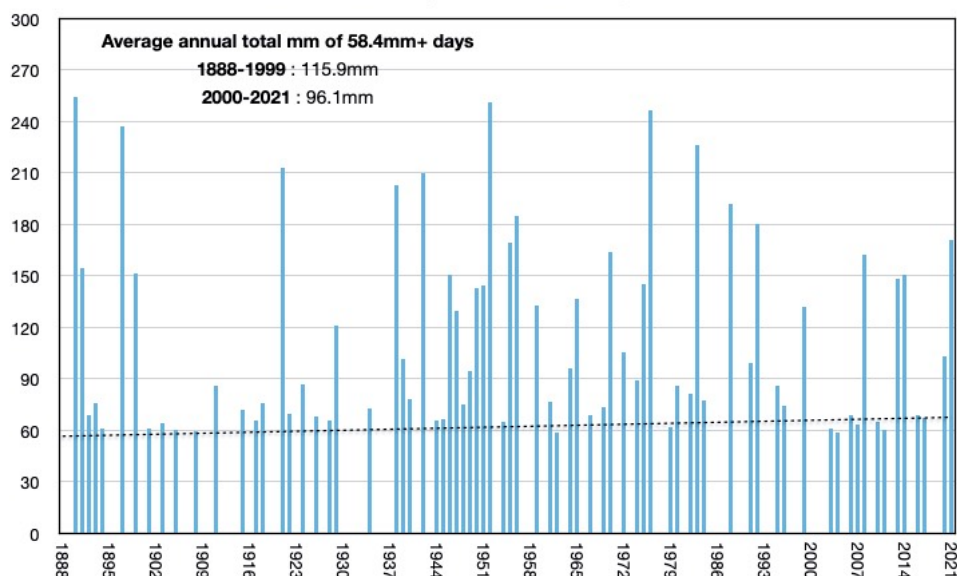
- February 2022 highest daily rainfall: 31.0mm
- March 2022 highest daily rainfall: 32.0mm
- February highest daily rainfall ever: 195.3mm in 1890
- March highest daily rainfall ever: 101.6mm in 1939

There is a long rainfall record for Warwick beginning in 1888 that suggests an ever so slight increase in the number of wettest days, and also in the total amount of rain falling on those wettest days. It is often the case that Warwick has two wettest days in a year. In 2021 the two wettest days gave a rainfall total of 170.6 mm.

Annual # days above 99th percentile (58.4mm) rainfall at
Warwick 41111, 41176 and 41525, 1888-2021



Annual total millimetre volume of rainfall days above 99th percentile (58.4mm) at
Warwick 41111, 41176 and 41525, 1888-2021

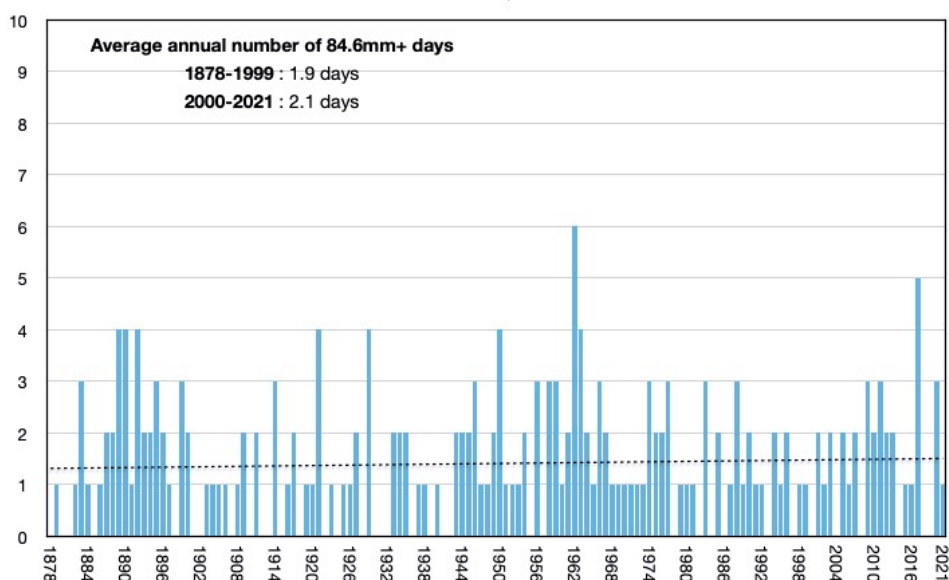


Yamba

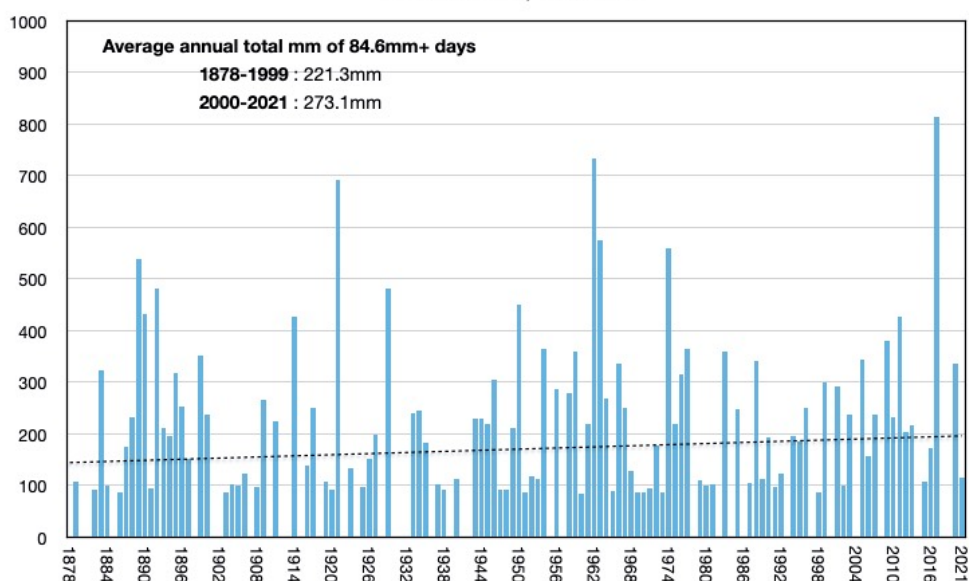
- February 2022 highest daily rainfall: 274.4mm
- March 2022 highest daily rainfall: 258.2mm
- February highest daily rainfall ever: 274.4mm in 2022
- March highest daily rainfall ever: 300mm in 1999

The overall trend at Yamba is one of wetter days since records began back in 1878. The average annual number of 99th percentile days was 2.7 in 1958-1967 (average annual volume 319.5 mm) and 1.5 in 2012-2021 (average annual volume 196.6 mm). The highest daily total rainfall ever recorded was this year on 28th February 2022 when 274.4 mm fell on the one day. In 2021 there was only one wettest day, and on that day 114.6 mm fell.

Annual # days above 99th percentile (84.6mm) rainfall at Yamba 58012, 1878-2021



Annual total millimetre volume of rainfall days above 99th percentile (84.6mm) at Yamba 58012, 1878-2021



Acknowledgements

This report was funded by the B. Macfie Family Foundation through the Institute of Public Affairs.

The Australian Data Archive for Meteorology (ADAM), which was the source of all daily rainfall data, can be accessed online at <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/>

ARE EXTREME RAINFALL EVENTS INCREASING IN FREQUENCY? A CASE STUDY OF THE 2022 FLOODS IN EASTERN AUSTRALIA

About the Institute of Public Affairs

The Institute of Public Affairs is an independent, non-profit public policy think tank, dedicated to preserving and strengthening the foundations of economic and political freedom. Since 1943, the IPA has been at the forefront of the political and policy debate, defining the contemporary political landscape. The IPA is funded by individual memberships and subscriptions, as well as philanthropic and corporate donors. The IPA supports the free market of ideas, the free flow of capital, a limited and efficient government, evidence-based public policy, the rule of law, and representative democracy. Throughout human history, these ideas have proven themselves to be the most dynamic, liberating and exciting. Our researchers apply these ideas to the public policy questions which matter today.

About the authors

Dr Marohasy has been published in prestigious scientific and law journals including: *Atmospheric Research*, *Advances in Atmospheric Research*, *Wetlands Ecology and Management*, *Human and Ecological Risk Assessment*, *Public Law Review* and *Environmental Law and Management*. She has also written for various newspapers and magazines including *The Australian*, *The Courier Mail*, *The Herald Sun*, and for ten years was a fortnightly columnist for Fairfax Media's rural flagship, *The Land*.

She edited the IPA publications *Climate Change The Facts 2017* and *Climate Change The Facts 2020*, each of which were best-sellers.

Dr Marohasy first worked for the IPA between 2003 and 2009; writing a seminal paper that showed rising-salinity in the Murray River was contrived – a product of computer modelling. Actual salinity levels had been falling for over 20-years as a consequence of successful government-sponsored drainage management programs in irrigations areas.

Between 2009 and 2015 Dr Marohasy was involved with various university research programs. Her re-appointment at the IPA in August 2015 followed the termination of an adjunct position at Central Queensland University. Her work at CQU was wholly funded by the B. Macfie Family Foundation, and this continues to be the source of funding for her employment at the IPA.

Dr Marohasy describes herself as a utilitarian libertarian: she much prefers appeals to reason, logic and evidence over authority and consensus.

Chris Gillham is a journalist, editor, and independent researcher.

He graduated from what is now Curtin University with a BA majoring in journalism, and then worked at the *Albany Advertiser*, winning the Western Australian Provincial Press Association award for Best Feature Story in WA.

He later edited the *Great Southern Herald* in Katanning, before returning to Perth where he worked as a freelance journalist for the *Western Mail* before accepting a position as a journalist and newsreader at 6PR commercial radio.

Over the following decade, Mr Gillham worked as a journalist and/or shift editor for various Perth radio stations including 6IX, 96FM, 94.5FM and PMFM, and in 1987 lectured in news production for 6NR radio at Curtin University. In 1990 he reported from Israel on the Gulf War for Australian radio.

Mr Gillham has been researching climate change for more than 20 years, focusing on the Australian Climate Observation Reference Network which adjusts and averages Australian temperature trends since 1910, as well as analyses of historic meteorological documents, and maintains the www.waclimate.net website.

He describes himself as a libertarian who dreams of a society in which people are protected from each other but not from themselves.

