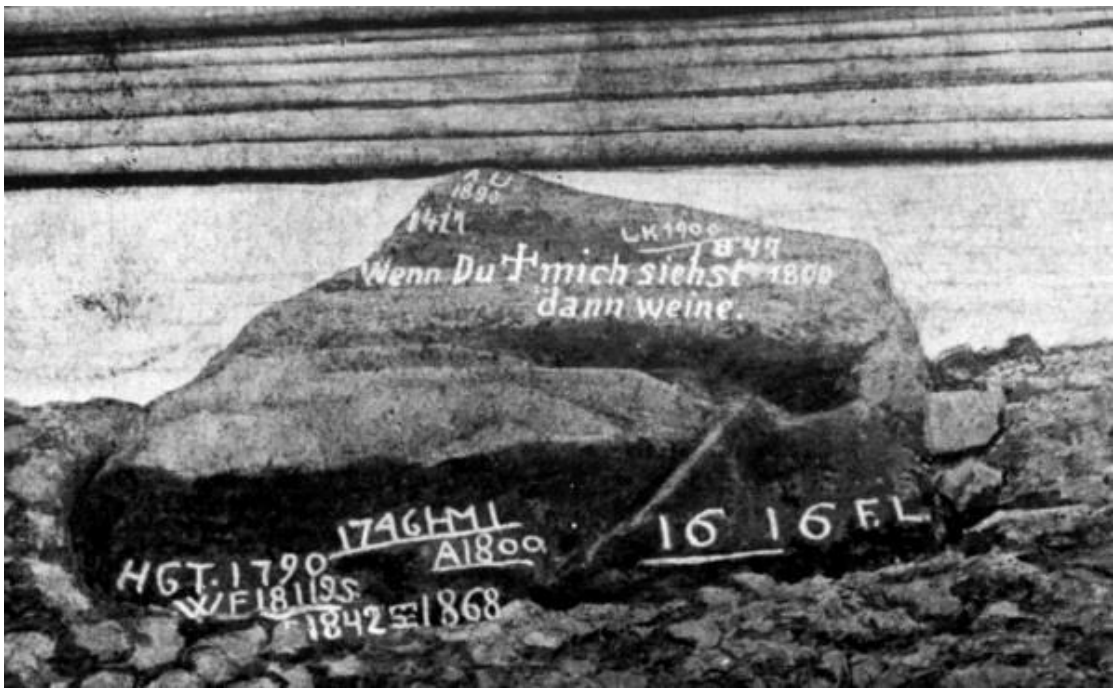
Ancient Hunger Stones the European Drought Cycle Clock

— ADAPT 2030 Video Link —



Let's talk about the Central European Hunger Stones. This is the Elbe River, the stone you see has been chiseled into when it gets to extreme drought levels in the river, and the inscription reads “When You See Me Cry”, because when this went below certain levels, crops were wiped out for years at a time.
You have to realize back in the Maunder Minimum, they didn't have a global delivery system as we do today, it was more local production, local consumption at that time. Let's take a look at some of the numbers, the years 1616, 1842, and 1921. Do you notice anything peculiar about this stone? The level we're at today is below everything else on this stone.

Central European drought reveals ancient 'hunger stones' in Elbe River

The oldest water mark visible dates to 1616. That stone, is considered the oldest hydrological landmark in Central Europe, bears a chiseled inscription in German that says: "When you see me, cry."

It's bone dry on the sand below the stone, even at the lowest marks in history and the most horrific droughts, we're eclipsing that right now. I thought to myself all right where is this stone how long has it been around there, Czech Republic, Elbe River.

© AP Photo/Petr David Josek

One of the so called "hunger stones" exposed by the low level of water in the Elbe river in Decin, Czech Republic, Thursday, Aug. 23, 2018.

I started looking around through the Czech Republic, and I did a DuckDuckGo search about" hunger stones historical", I started with that as my search and right away a PDF came up, drought in the Czech lands, 1098 AD to 2012. Oh, my. Was this a shocker to read? I spent more than an hour in this small PDF, the rivers that are running through the Czech lands at least at that time. You have to realize governments have changed borders since then.

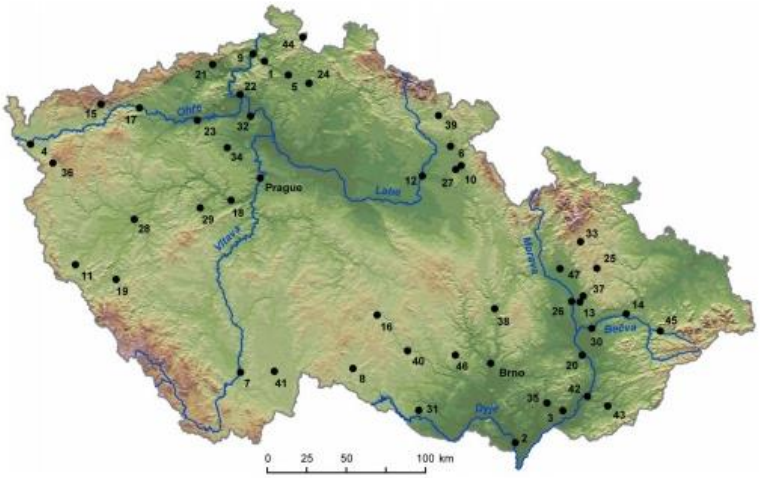


Fig. 1. Locations and rivers in the Czech Republic mentioned in this paper: 1 – Benešov nad Ploučnicí, 2 – Břeclav, 3 – Bzenec, 4 – Cheb, 5 – Česká Lípa, 6 – Česká Skalice, 7 – České Budějovice, 8 – Dačice, 9 – Děčín-Podmokly, 10 – Dobruška, 11 – Domažlice, 12 – Hradec Králové, 13 – Hradisko / Klášterní Hradisko, 14 – Hranice, 15 – Jáchymov, 16 – Jihlava, 17 – Kadaň, 18 – Karlštejn, 19 – Klatovy, 20 – Kroměříž, 21 – Krupka, 22 – Litoměřice, 23 – Louny, 24 – Mimoň, 25 – Moravský Beroun, 26 – Olomouc, 27 – Opočno, 28 – Plzeň, 29 – Praskolesy, 30 – Přerov, 31 – Přímětice, 32 – Roudnice nad Labem, 33 – Rýmařov, 34 – Slaný, 35 – Sobůlky, 36 – Stará Voda, 37 – Svatý Kopeček, 38 – Svitávka, 39 – Trutnov, 40 – Třebíč, 41 – Třeboň, 42 – Uherské Hradiště, 43 – Uherský Brod, 44 – Varnsdorf, 45 – Zašová, 46 – Zbraslav, 47 – Želechovice.

This is what the image looks like, that was referenced in the PDF. Notice the woman's dress on the right, this is far long ago when this image was taken but it was cataloged and put into this PDF in 1995. They even highlighted in white where the height of the water was during some of the major droughts, and you'll see this goes back to the 1860s ,1840s, 1811, 1790, and 1616.

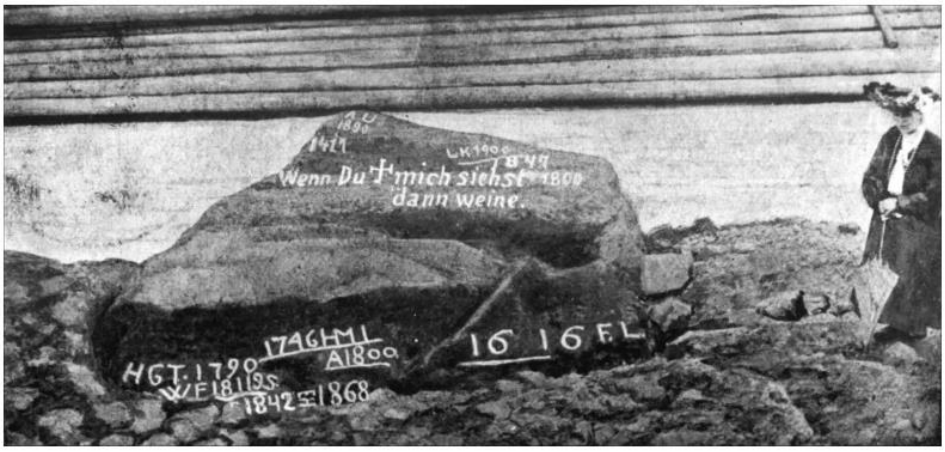


Fig. 2. The "hunger stone" at the left bank of the River Elbe at Děčín-Podmokly (Brázdil and Kotyza, 1995).

It's all about the low water levels and we're way below that right now. Let's look back into the report and see what the droughts were like in Central Europe historically.

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On of the so called "hunger stones" exposed by the low level of water in the Elbe river is seen in Decin, Czech Republic, Thursday, Aug. 23, 2018. The low level of water caused by the recent drought has exposed some stones at the river bed whose appearances in history meant for people to get ready for troubles. They are known as the "hunger stones" and they were chosen in the past to record low water levels.

We can forecast out exactly what's going to happen right now based on the last centuries of records, more drought is on the way, and it’s going to be a significant drought that will reduce crop production across Europe. That's my own opinion, but after you see this information you may very well agree with the conclusion.

This is the drought severity index, but this only takes us back to 1805. The darker the bars that you see there, the more intense the drought was from April to September. When we get into the 2001 era you can start to see some of the same intensity through time 2001, 1941, 1841, 1831, that 1841 matches up with 1840 on the rock. Ok, that was an intense drought with crop losses at the time, but nothing in comparison because we had global delivery and water is being pumped from different locations as well, we have different delivery systems for our water that they just didn't have in the 1600s.

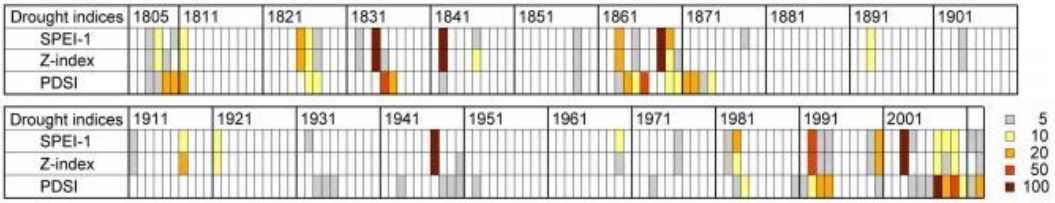

Fig. 5. Droughts expressed by SPEI-1, Z-index and PDSI for April–September with their recurrence interval $N \geq 5$ yr in the Czech Lands during the 1805–2012 period.

A look at significant droughts marked on that stone, when we drop back into the 1616 era, that's only approximately minus 30 in the intensity, it's really not that intense overall compared to what you're seeing in the 1700's. Reading the report that most intense droughts were in the 1500s and the 1700s but was noticeable in this is the authors talk about the decadal frequency, because these droughts seem to be come in three to five years spurts if you will, it's not one year of bad drought and then nothing. It seems to be coupled in threes and fives, so three years and five years seems to be a set within these decadal frequencies.

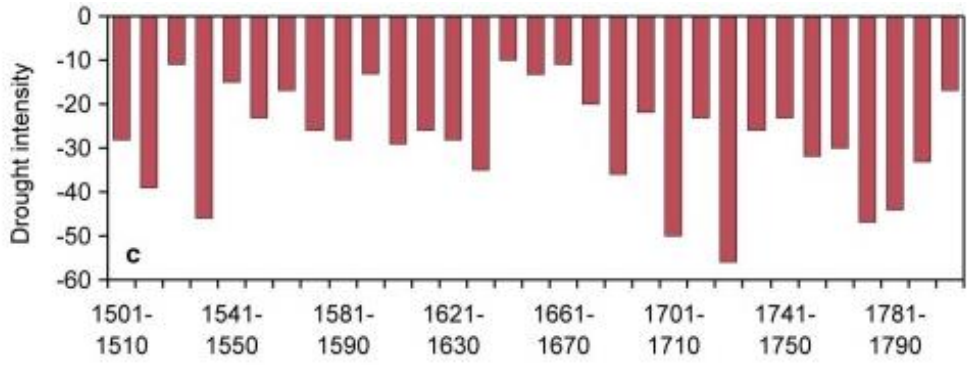

Fig. 4. Decadal frequencies of droughts in the Czech Lands in the 1501–1804 period: **(a)** years with drought, **(b)** dry months in drought years, **(c)** drought intensity.

This is going to take us from 1500 up to (2010*), which they don't have the information for yet, but you can see it's in an extreme drought, It's going to fit somewhere on this chart here. I'll take you to look at what's in the stones, we saw those 1800 dates, and that does match with the above chart there. We can see some through the 1800s, mid 1900s, 1921 or so, and then we go back in 1600, at 1616 era does stick out, but once we get past at 1616 era there is a little bit of water. Suddenly it has that multi-decade drought, this is right in the Maunder Minimum intensification at 1640, was the official mark for the Maunder Minimum to onset, this is the term Little Ice Age as well. If we're going back into a Grand Solar Minimum right now, you would expect that we're going to repeat something and start to see significant droughts in these areas just as they did with their repeating 400-year cycle in the Sun and it seems to be on par.

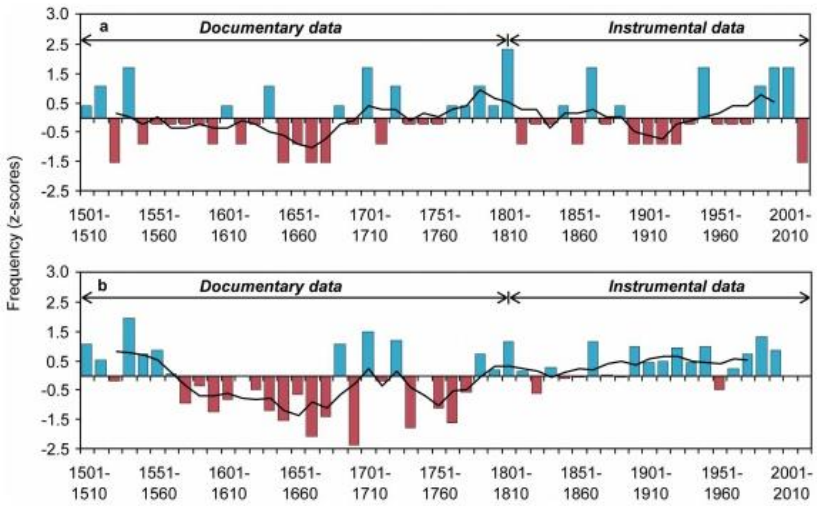

Fig. 11. Decadal frequencies of dry months in the Czech Lands derived from documentary sources and instrumental data **(a)** and decadal means of reconstructed JJA precipitation totals in central Europe (Pauling et al., 2006) **(b)** in the period 1501–2000. Both series are expressed as standardised values (z-scores) and values of precipitation totals have been inverted for easier interpretation – more positive values show more dry periods; black lines represent running means for the five terms.

(ABOVE) Droughts after 1500 AD, this is same report droughts to the Czech lands last thousand years of time. They walk you through the different dates of drought and it seems the most significant dates were 1778-1784, that was coming out of the Maunder Minimum, and the significant dates of mid Maunder Minimum 1704-1708 match.

Droughts in the Czech Lands, 1090–2012 AD

R. Brázdil[1,2], P. Dobrovolný[1,2], M. Trnka[2,3], O. Kotyza[4], L. Řezníčková[1,2], H. Valášek[5], P. Zahradníček[2,6], and P. Štěpánek[2,6]

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[2]Global Change Research Centre AV ČR, Brno, Czech Republic
[3]Institute of Agrosystems and Bioclimatology, Mendel University in Brno, Czech Republic
[4]Regional Museum, Litoměřice, Czech Republic
[5]Moravian Land Archives, Brno, Czech Republic
[6]Czech Hydrometeorological Institute, Brno, Czech Republic

4.1.2 Droughts after 1500 AD

Figure 3 shows a chronology of droughts in the Czech Lands during the 1501–1804 period, based on documentary data. It follows that documentary evidence discloses dry patterns at all times of the year. A total of 49 yr with dry patterns/droughts emerged in the 18th century, followed by the 16th century with 41 yr and the 17th century with 36 yr. The highest number of years with droughts, seven per decade, occurred in 1701–1710 (Fig. 4a). Six droughts per decade were recorded in 1511–1520, 1531–1540, 1631–1640, 1721–1730 and 1781–1790. Only two years with drought occurred in 1521–1530, 1641–1650, 1661–1670 and 1671–1680. In the 18th century three dry years were recorded between 1711 and 1720. The longest series of consecutive years with drought occurred in the 18th century: seven years in 1778–1784, with five years in 1704–1708 and 1724–1728 in second place.

They've dissected the dry months here through each year January to December and there are another two sets above this, that take us back to 1000 AD. Since the water levels were lower than anything that has been at least in 1616, we can use that as a good benchmark for some of the lowest readings and then take a look where we are today. That 1780 era, you see how much drought was just year after year in different months going forward for five to eight years during that period. That's the lower bottom right where it says 1780, notice the bunching of drought months, above that you'll see it at 1680.

What you notice also if you see that 1616 date on the stone, and you go to the above chart, that long brown line right, then after the rainfall returned. Yet this time we are at a far more significant drought than that looking something in that 1780, 1774 to 1780 era, is what I believe we're into right now.

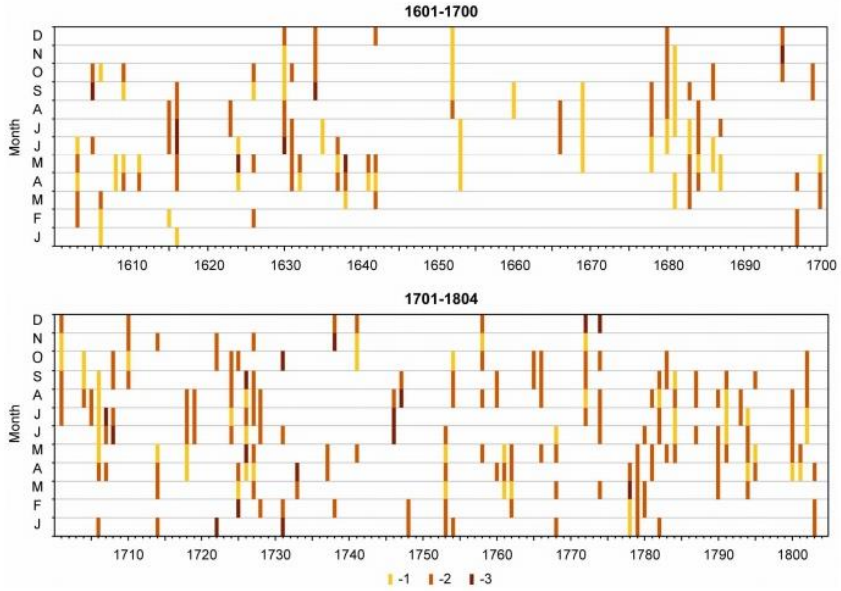


Fig. 3. Dry months/droughts in the Czech Lands interpreted from documentary evidence for the 1501–1804 period, with expression of their intensity by precipitation indices: −1 dry month, −2 very dry month, −3 extremely dry month.

Significant drought across Europe entering into the Grand Solar Minimum, crops lost, significant yield declines, we're seeing the lowest output in Germany in 40 years.

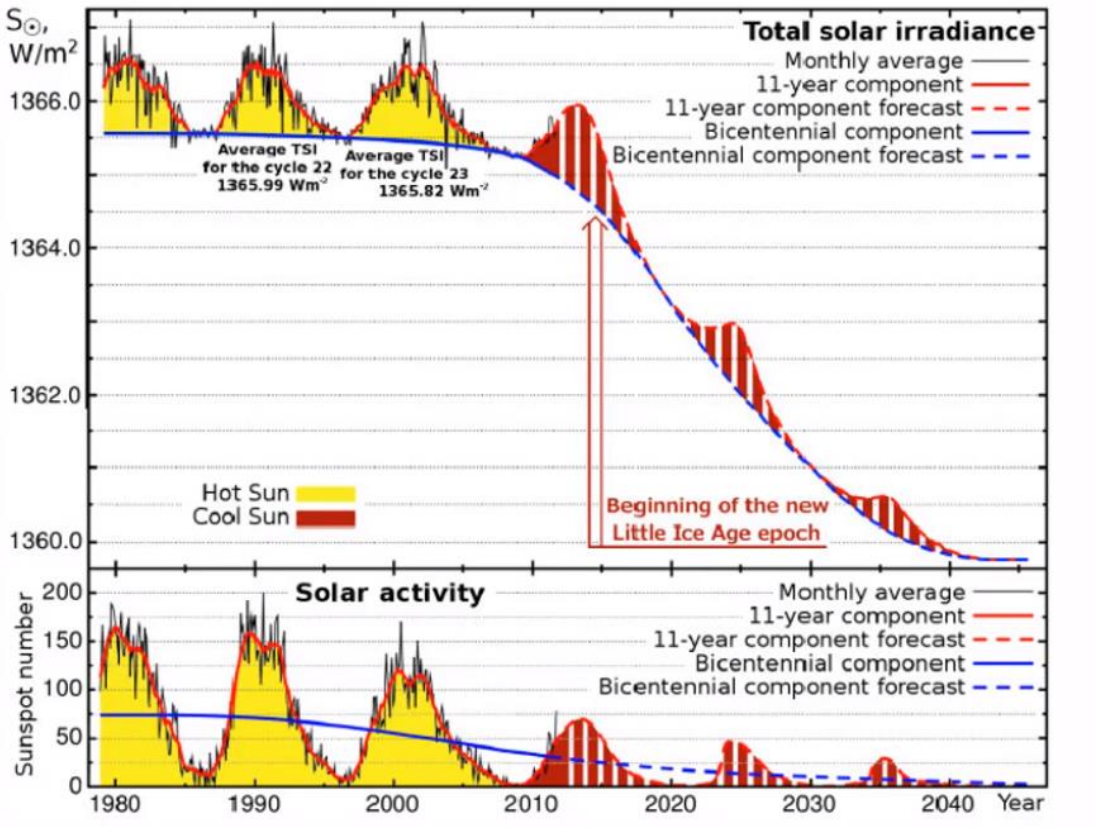


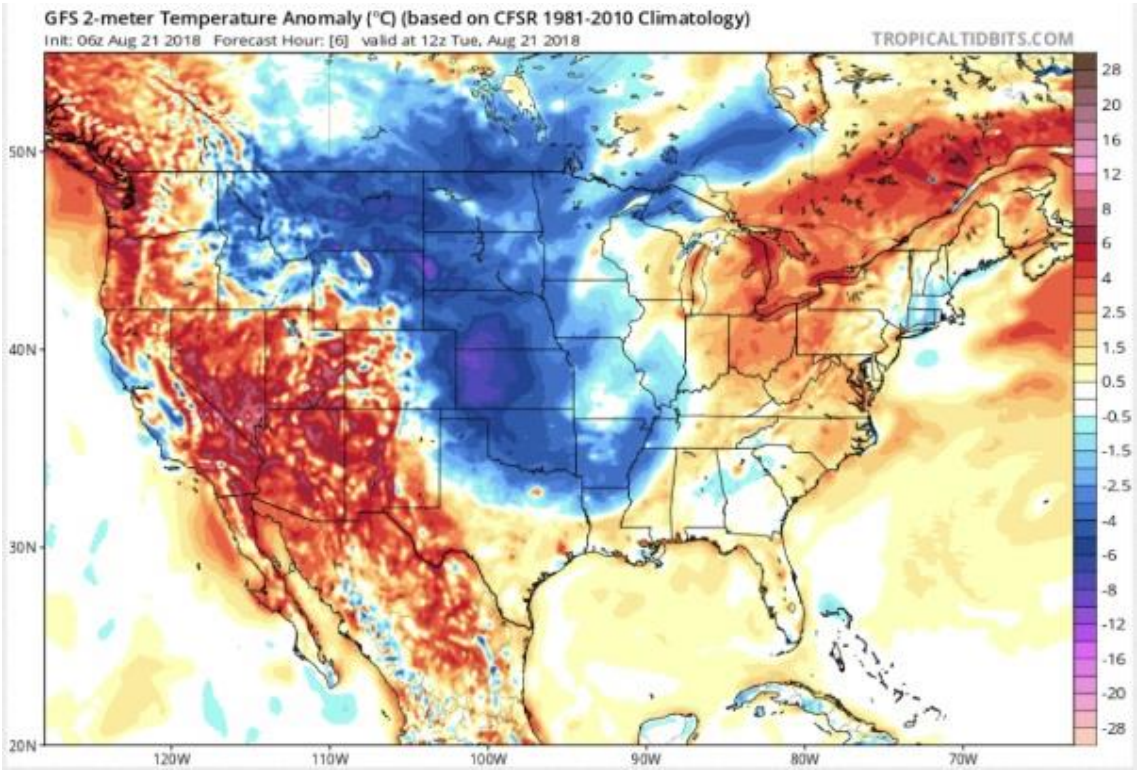
Figure 3. Variations of both the TSI and solar activity in 1978-2011 and a forecast of their variations in cycles 24-26 (up to the year 2045)

Lowest output in France in over 15 years, UK down lowest output in 40 years, Ukraine down, Ural Mountains down, Russia down. Somehow the media just keeps saying that everything's fine with the wheat production, but they never dissect the wheat production into the type of wheat. You have the Hard Red Winter, you got the Soft White and then you got the junk animal food, but they seem to lump it all together.

Terrible quality relegated to animal food, wheat is not the same as Hard Red Winter Wheat that we use to bake breads and make pastas, they never dissect the types of wheat. You can really see where the good quality stuff that we eat as humans comparatively to what the animals are eating.

They lump it all together, and say “wheat production is fine”. You should do more research and really see what's happening with the premium per bushels on the Hard Red.

Another thing you're not going to see in the media. Did you see these epic snowfalls all through the central part of the United States out there west and the Rockies in August? I bet you didn't and more cold is on the way.



Significant snowfalls in August, in Canada and the United States of over a foot. “Winter made news” it's August and it's snowing and then you always get the response “Well, it can snow any time up there.” Yeah Al Gore told us that we would never see snow again, please realize this is in Celsius not Fahrenheit, do the math, it’s 20 degrees Fahrenheit cooler than normal temperatures in those purple areas.

SOTT SIGNS OF THE TIMES

EARTH CHANGES

Mon, 27 Aug 2018

Global cooling: August snow falling at Glacier National Park, Montana

Global cooling: August snowfall for Canmore, Banff and other Alberta mountain communities

Parts of Austria and Germany covered in 40cm of snow as temperatures drop 15 degrees after August heatwave

Global cooling: Snow in Slovenia in August

Global cooling: Extreme snowfall in SUMMER hits the Alps with a depth of one foot

Thanks for reading, everything's linked below, good luck on your research on the droughts, the patterns are here, heavy tolls on our crops right now. In episode 94 on Mini Ice Age conversations talks about that same thing, when people's realities are going to be shattered once they realize the truth of what's going on with the climate debate. The reasons for food pricing and how people are going to react to this type of news, when it starts to become daily front page articles.

*** Today's Story Links ***

Central European drought reveals ancient 'hunger stones' in Elbe River
https://www.sott.net/article/394225-Central-European-drought-reveals-ancient-hunger-stones-in-Elbe-River
https://phys.org/news/2018-08-drought-reveals-ancient-hunger-stones.html
Droughts in the Czech Lands, 1090–2012 AD https://www.clim-past.net/9/1985/2013/cp-9-1985-2013.pdf
http://www.helsinki.fi/collegium/journal/volumes/volume_18/Death%20and%20Dying%20in%20Medieval%20and%20Early%20Modern%20Europe.pdf

ADAPT 2030 Mini Ice Age 2015–2035 Series on YouTube

*** ADAPT 2030 Social Media Links ***

1.) PATREON www.patreon.com/adapt2030

2.) BITCHUTE https://www.bitchute.com/hashtag/adapt2030/

3.) STEEM https://steemit.com/@adapt2030

https://steemit.com/@adapt2030

*** Stories also on STEEMIT ***

4.) *** ADAPT 2030 True Leaf Market Link ***

*** ADAPT 2030 True Leaf Market Link ***

5.) **Mini Ice Age Conversations Podcast**

Libsyn: http://adapt2030.libsyn.com/

iTunes: https://itunes.apple.com/us/podcast/adapt-2030-mini-ice-age-conversations/id1200142326

6.) FB https://www.facebook.com/Miniiceage

7.) TWITTER https://twitter.com/adapt2030

8.) YOUTUBE www.youtube.com/user/MyanmarLiving

Medium

*** Stories also on Medium ***

9.) MEDIUM https://medium.com/@globalcooling

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