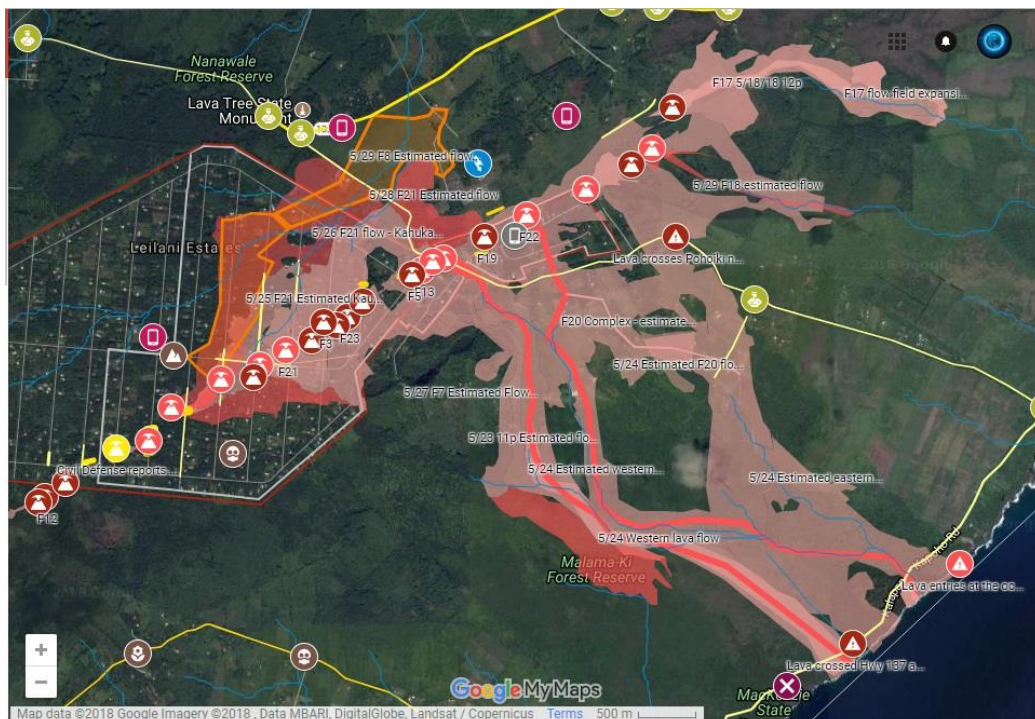


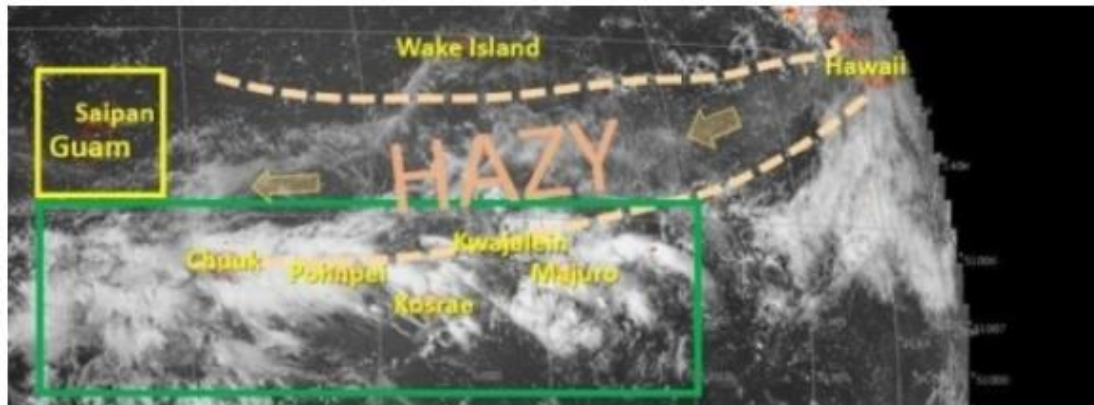
Sulfur Dioxide Spreads from Kilauea to Micronesia's Ancient Megalithic City– [ADAPT 2030 Video PDF](#)



I've included the links to the Kilauea Eruption interactive map, so you can keep up with where the fissures are, and where the rivers of lava flowing into the ocean. These rivers are actually flowing as fast as river water is, it's amazing the change in the composition of the lava the magma wherever it's extruding from. And a couple more breakthrough points that shall be added to number 25 and 26 on this list here.



The reason I bring that up is because it's a never-ending eruption at the moment and is now responsible for health alerts clear over in Micronesia. That's approximately 3,000 miles west of the islands.



Health alerts issued as hazardous 'vog' from Kilauea spreads through Micronesia

May 29, 2018

They're calling it a VOG or volcanic smog, residents on the Marshall Islands are being hit first they're warned to stay indoors with lower visibility for shipping. Then all the way over to Guam, Kosrae, Pohnpei, and Truck. This is all in Federated States of Micronesia, it's a US Protectorate, bBut we're looking at least at 3,000 miles west.

⚠️ 'Vog' from Hawaii's Kilauea volcano blankets Marshall Islands, 3700km away

The Guardian
Mon, 28 May 2018 05:21 UTC



Officials have warned that volcanic smog would continue moving west, as Marshall Islands issues health warning

Haze from the Kilauea volcano eruption in Hawaii blanketed the Marshall Islands 3,700 kilometres (2,300 miles) away on Sunday, as officials warned it would continue moving west.

The haze, a phenomenon known as "vog" or volcanic smog, is spreading across Micronesia, the US National Weather Service based in Guam said.

The volcano on Hawaii's Big Island is now in its fourth week of eruptions.

Meteorologists advised residents on the Marshall Islands with respiratory problems to stay indoors while airlines and shipping companies were warned to be aware of "lower visibilities".

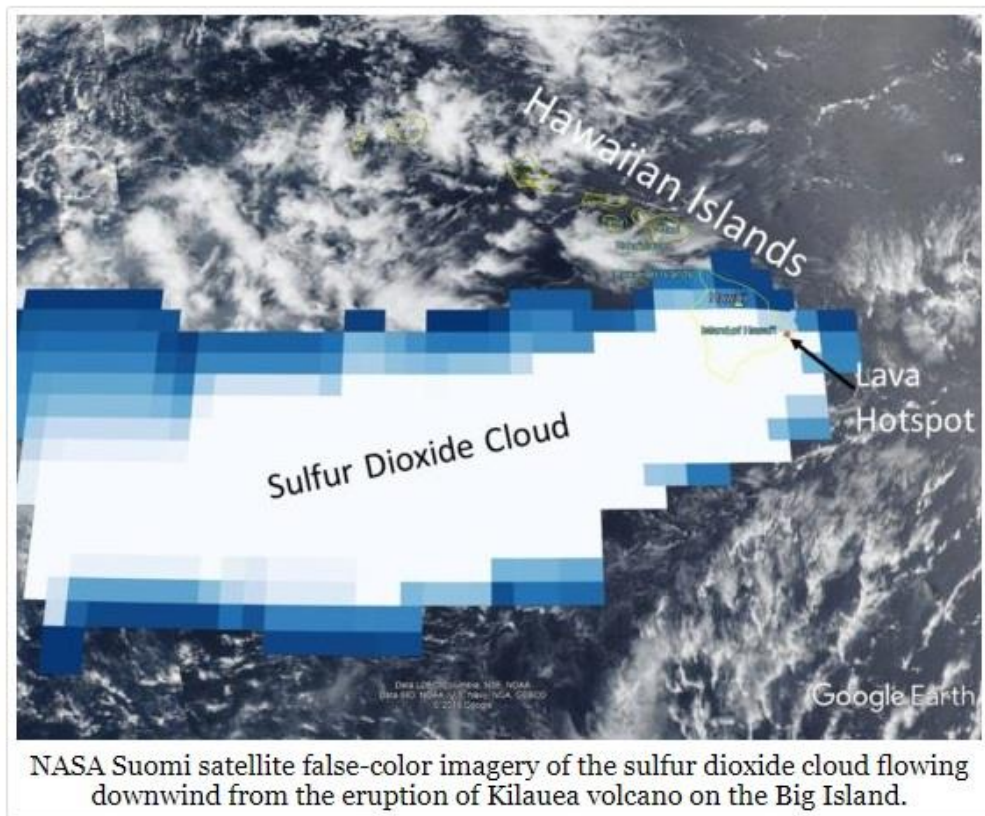
The Guam weather office said haze produced by Kilauea would spread westward and reach **Kosrae, Pohnpei and possibly Chuuk in the Federated States of Micronesia over the next few days.**



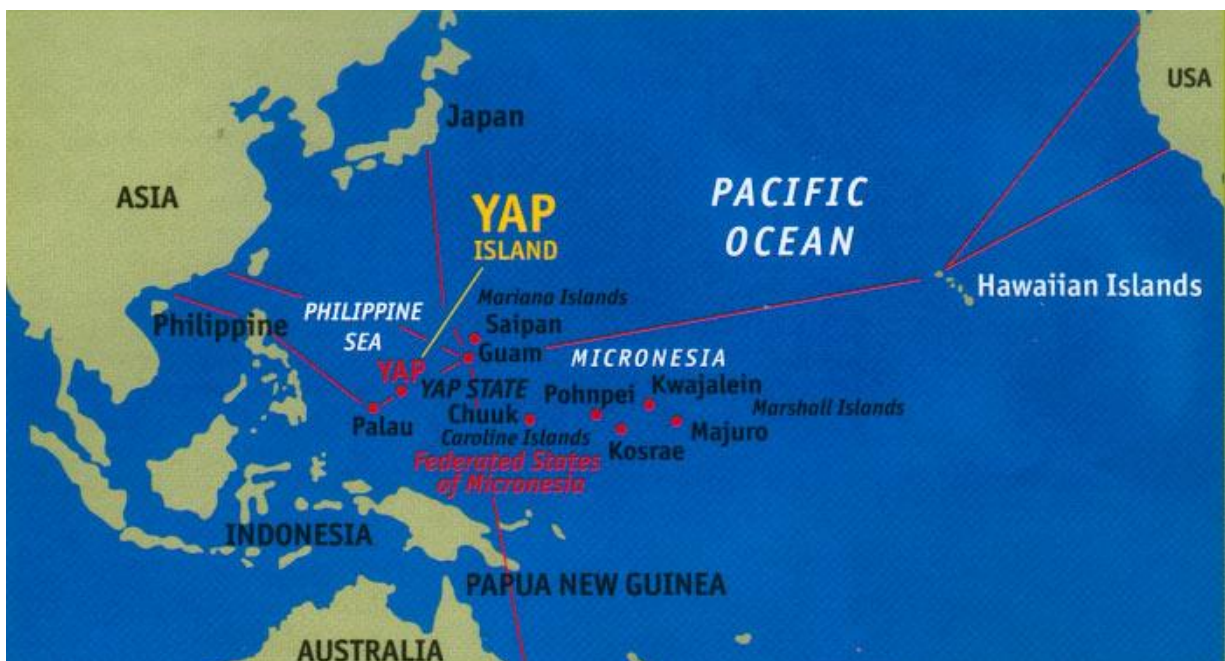
© Chris Stewart/AP

Hawaii's Kilauea volcano has been sending volcanic smog or 'vog' into the atmosphere.

Yesterday's video talked about the sulfur dioxide cloud. I also left interactive links below to the NASA site for that with the Swami satellite.



Taking a look at the map here, scuba diving fans you absolutely know where this is, Truck Lagoon has some of the best shipwreck diving from World War two anywhere on the planet. This was a major battle area between US and Japanese forces. Yap is where they have the giant stone money, Palau that's the freshwater jellyfish area with some of the best visibility on the planet, drift diving, this is the absolute gem on the planet still to go scuba diving.



Yap has these giant stones circle money that was rolled from family to family. This was utilized absolutely as a medium of exchange in their island kingdom.



Classic historians give them no credit for being advanced in any way shape or form, just a bunch of Islanders living in bamboo and coconut shacks. Then there's Nan Madol. This goes right into everything with his cycles of the Grand Solar Minimum, the cycles of our society and the cycles of our history. I want you to take a good look at this, this was built with megalithic stone blocks on a foundation.



Now supposedly with the classic historians, they say that well this was built in 1100 to 1200 AD, approximately 800 years ago.



History [\[edit \]](#)

Nan Madol was the ceremonial and political seat of the Saudeleur Dynasty, which united Pohnpei's estimated 25,000 people until about 1628.^[3] Set apart between the main island of Pohnpei and [Temwen Island](#), it was a scene of human activity as early as the first or second century AD. By the 8th or 9th century, islet construction had started, with construction of the distinctive megalithic architecture beginning 1180–1200 AD.^[11]

When we just look at the weathering of the base stones themselves, these megalithic blocks. Look at the weathering on that, and you have to think 800 years ago, they would have not built right here because it's too close to the sea.



Wide out here so you can see the approximate height of the walls, these basaltic pillars, some of those are 70 tons, 30 feet long. How would they even be able to move such objects around the island, and why would they put it so far out and utilize so many resources to put this thing together?



When you look at the very base of it, those stones are very different than what the walls are created from.



From aerial views, you can also see that these atolls were interconnected as well. If sea levels were approximately the same as today, they were sure not building this, we have to look back in previous times. Bringing you back to scuba diving and snorkeling, you could take tours out to this place, although the cultural ministry is really limiting where you can go and take photos because they're starting to put two and two together, that a lot of researchers are going out there trying to look at these megalithic stones. What they are finding is in some of the deepest areas of the sunken city are 200 ton boulders 213 feet underwater with the stone foundations.



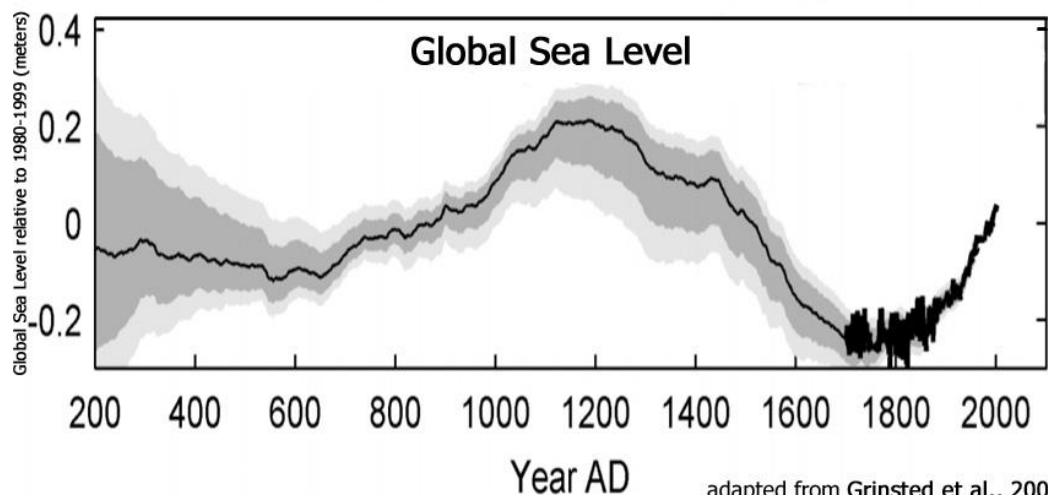
Archaeological Work at Nan Madol

Diving due east of *Kerian*, Saxe discovered a line of “pillars” on the seafloor, which he thought might be part of the fabled gate to *Kahnimweiso*. Disappointingly, the pillars were later proven to be natural coral formations rather than basalt columns. No serious underwater exploration has been done since, and yet the mystery continues to fascinate. A Japanese archaeologist took bathyspheric measurements at *Pahn Nahkapw* in 2012 and determined that the deepest area is about **65 meters (213 ft)**. Do the remains of a city really lie under the water? Additional research is needed to answer the question definitively.

These are some of the pillars that are only in about 30 feet of water,



If we're going to believe the classical historians, we have to take a look at sea level back then at 1180 AD, right in the middle of the chart where it says global sea level. You can see from that point forward, sea levels have dropped especially through the Little Ice Age maunder minimum because the glaciers were growing so there was less water, more of it was locked up in glacial ice more of it was up in the poles.

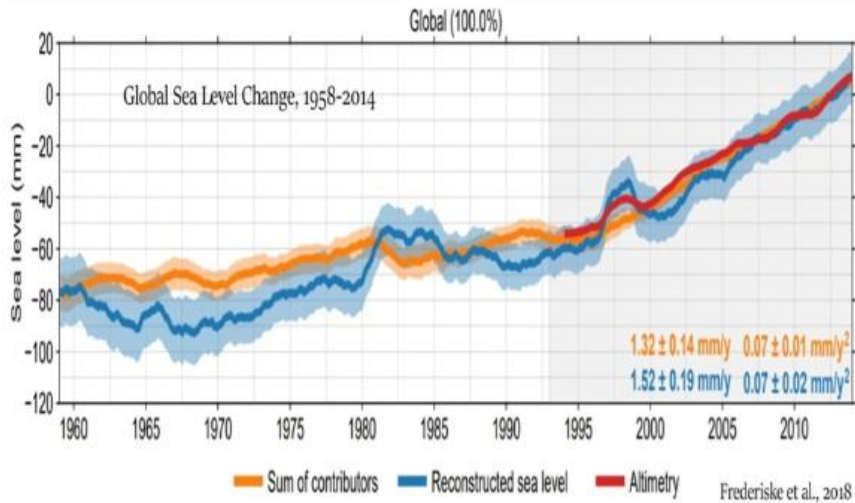


Even if we look at today what the IPCC says, global sea level rise since 1960 has only been three inches in 60 years. If we do the math and we take it out a hundred years, times ten, what's that thirty inches, just under three feet. That is not going to inundate those megalithic stone blocks.

Frederiske et al., 2018

"For the first time, it is shown that for most basins the reconstructed sea level trend and acceleration can be explained by the sum of contributors, as well as a large part of the decadal variability. The global-mean sea level reconstruction shows a trend of $1.5 \pm 0.2 \text{ mm yr}^{-1}$ over 1958–2014 (1σ), compared to $1.3 \pm 0.1 \text{ mm yr}^{-1}$ for the sum of contributors."

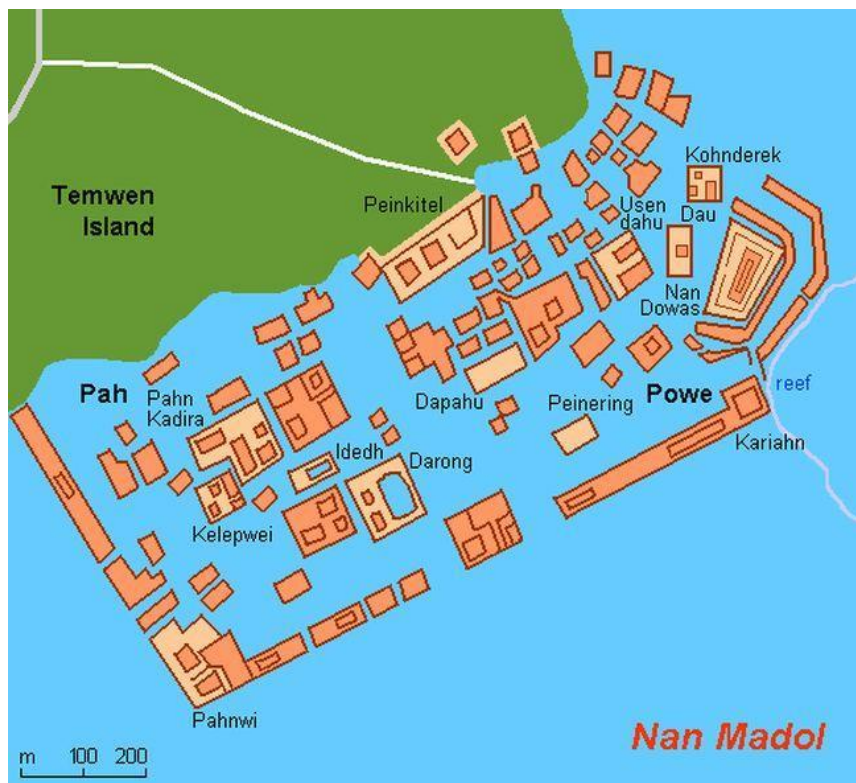
Global Sea Levels: +7.95 Centimeters (+3.1 Inches) In 56 Years (1958-2014)



Another aerial view here for you, can really see the complexity of this, and how it rises.



I'm talking about the area that was 200 feet underwater, we have to go to the far right, where it says reef you see that circular enclosure there, that's the area that's down deeper. They think it's an amphitheater of some sort, but again you're forbidden to dive on this exact spot.



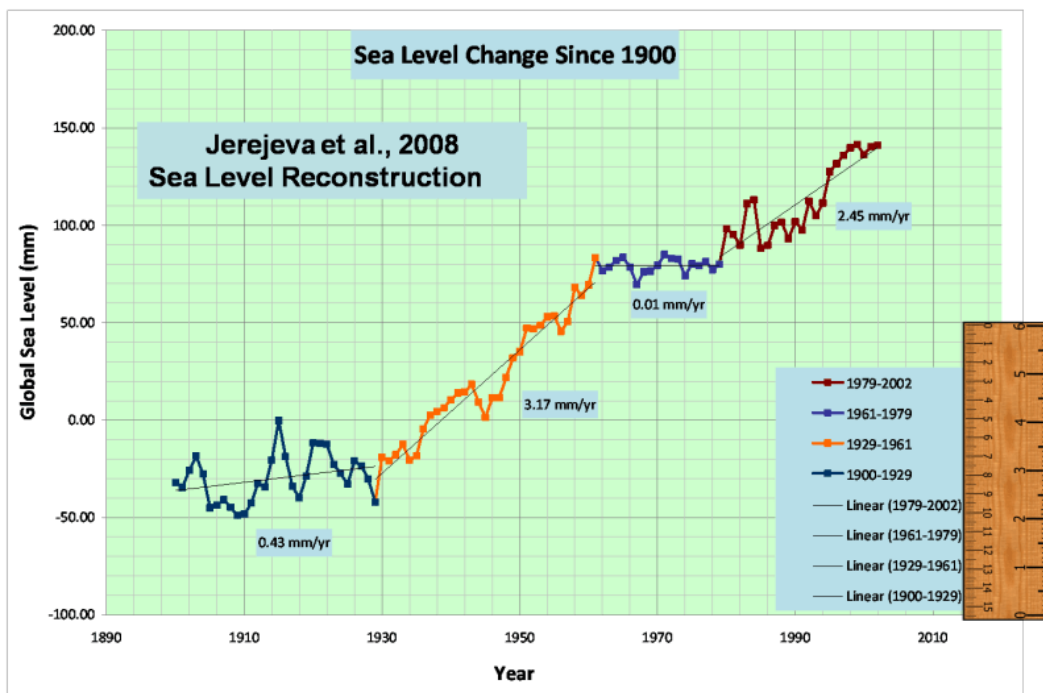
Don't know why other areas right at coastal, you're allowed to dive on you're a lot of snorkel. But when it gets out to the periphery of the foundations of the enclosure itself you're forbidden from going out there. They cited as currents and deep water. I don't know you can snorkel right there and you can exactly see where some of these basaltic rocks are.



Let's take a look at the different types of foundational stones compared to what the wall building stones are. Those are in the hundred ton range for these boulders, megalithic blocks on the bottom foundation there. Even when you're looking at what these longer pieces are, they call them the pillars, those things are 30 feet long and in the 50 to 60 tone range. We're told that it's a bunch of people living on an island using coconut shacks and they're building something like this, does not add up at all.



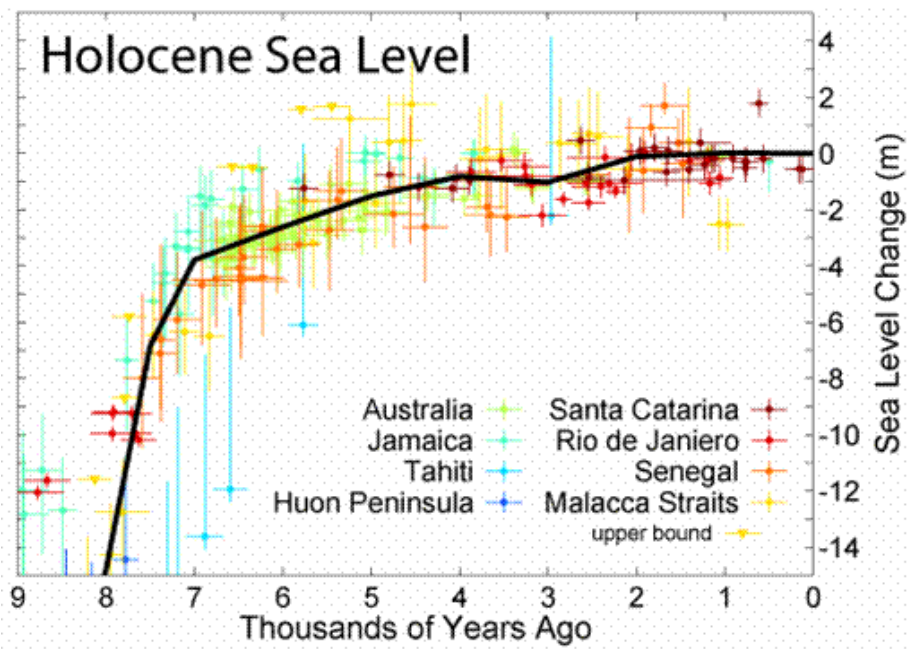
Even if we want to use the sea level change from 1900 to 2010, we're talking about a hundred years of sea-level change. I'll even take you ready to the middle I'm going to be the devil's advocate I'm going to go with three millimeters per year.



We match that out, that's a tenth of an inch. So every ten years that's going to be an inch.



We really have to do is start looking back in history and saying wait a second. This goes right back into the cycles that I'm always studying with this Grand Solar Minimum. If we're going to be looking at foundational structures at that point, where they're located currently at Nan Madol. We really need to go at least eight thousand years back into the past where sea levels would be sixty feet lower.



Traditional history tells us globally there was no evolution to this complexity of architecture, mathematics, and construction methods at that point 8000 years ago. We're talking about hundred ton blocks, moving to the most remote part of the island. The only plausible explanation is that during the last ice age sea levels were far lower than they are today. You can see different continental formations, and we're starting to find cities across the planet that are out in the continental shelves that are now flooded. This makes the most sense that there was a prior culture, we keep reading about this and all the traditions.

Map circa approx. 25,000 BC- 14,000 BC



- Dry Land circa 25,000 BC- 14,000 BC
- Ocean circa 25,000 BC- 14,000 BC

Map circa 2,000 AD



- Dry Land circa 2,000 AD
- Ocean circa 2,000 AD
- Submerged Lands circa 2,000 AD

When we come to places like Yonaguni, which is the exact same kind of depth, where the far edges of Nan Madol's foundational structures are. If you take 150 feet of water away from here, Yonaguni is above water yet at the same time so is Nan Madol.



We're supposed to believe that, this is all just natural. these angles that you're seeing and these reverse reliefs here, this is all supposed to be just natural erosion at a hundred and thirty feet under the water.



When we're looking at Kyoto palace, I have been there myself, they're using megalithic blocks that have no explanation of how they built this as well, there's not just one of these, there are several strewn about in the foundational structure.



When we come up to Ishii Butai these megalithic stones, that you see here are at least 600 tons at the minimum.



Different view for you here, so you can see approximately how large they are.



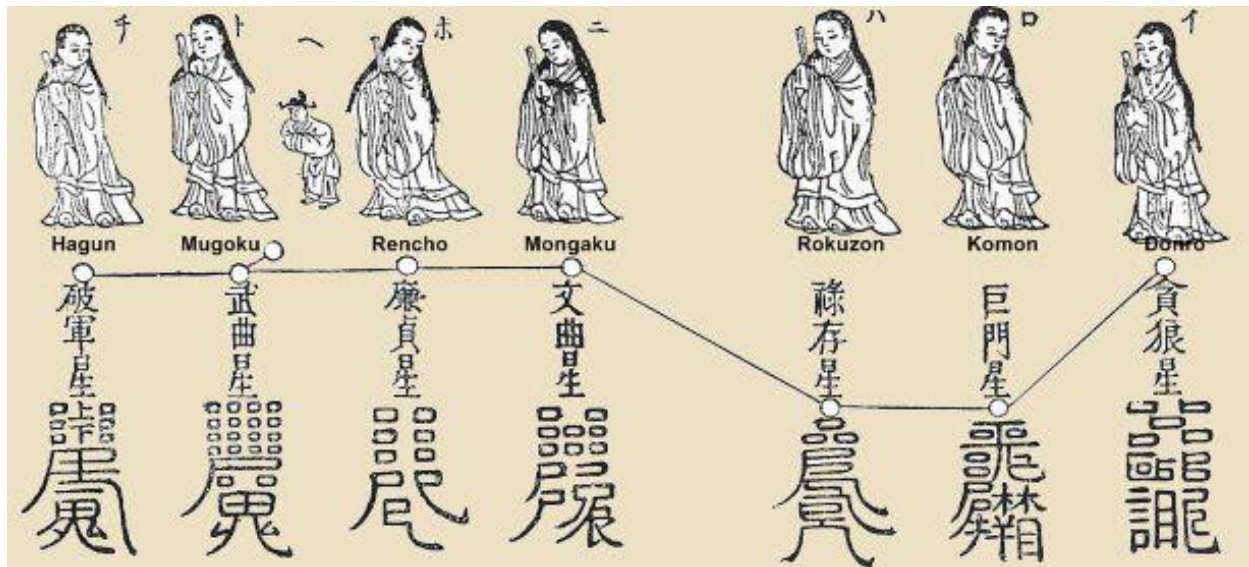
Stories from Japan, the Jomon people, had taught them the skill on how to levitate and move such large stones.



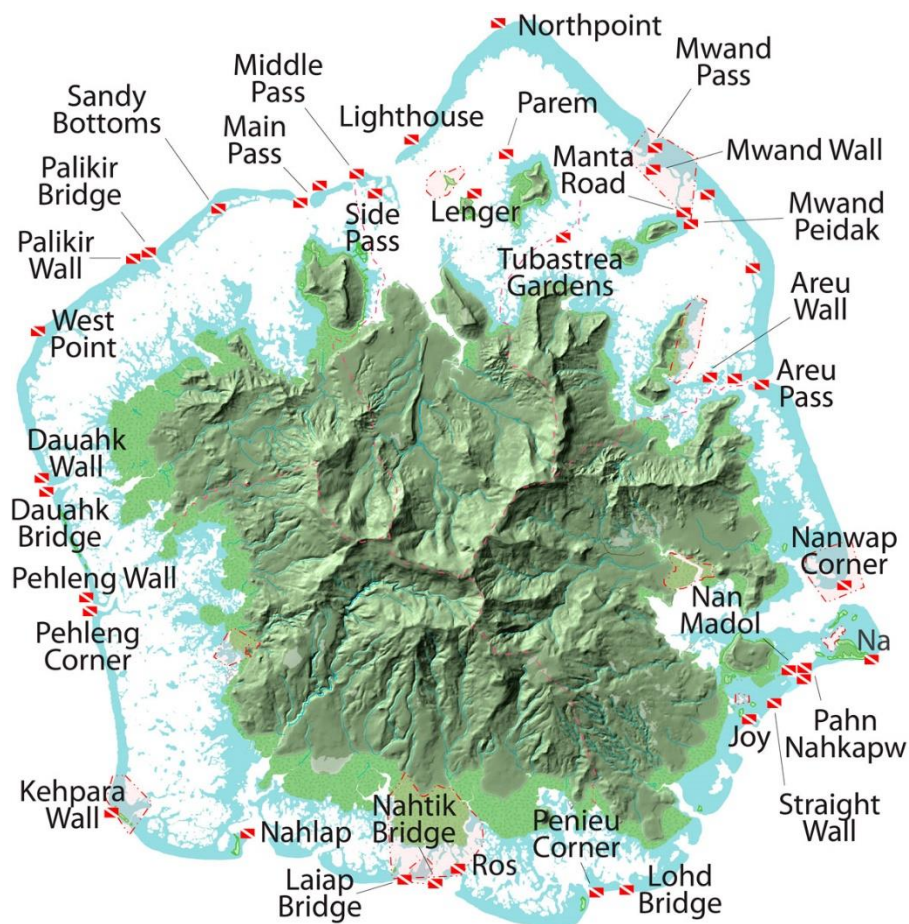
We start to match up in history the same legends and stories about how people pass down this vibrational technology.



Why are they so focused on the Beidou Qixing, they call it the Big Dipper cult? It's pervasive through China, Japan, and all of Asia. The center of the culture was around this, all because they were following the cycles. this ancient history here.



I'm going to bring you right back to Nan Madol, it's far on the east right in that break in the reef super remote. Why would somebody build such a remote structure out there?



I zoomed in a little bit here, so you can really see the size of the stones that were used to construct at least their outer walls here.



We're looking at four hundred thousand basalt pillars to construct this area.

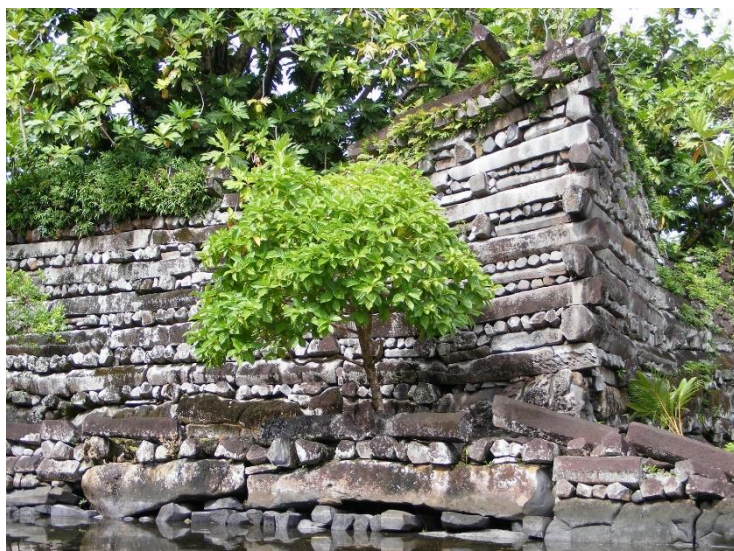


Nan Madol – The Forgotten Enigma

Posted: July 17, 2011 in [Riddles from the past](#), [Sunken Cities](#)

The structure seems to have been transplanted from another world. Wide stretches of the foundation walls are still visible. Over 400,000 basalt pillars were piled over top of each other at 80 separate structures. Many of them were over 30 feet high. Individual beams over 40 feet wide, and weighing over 10 tones were used to create the structure. Who built this structure here and why? How many laborers were used to create this? And where did they all live. Logically, they couldn't have been accommodated in this little island. How did the creators of Nan Madol transport these basalt beams? Too many questions, but no convincing answers.

These individual beams or the pillars that I'm talking about with the length on those things, 30 feet we're looking at ten tons minimum. We need modern cranes to approach to make something like this move into the correct position.



Take a look at how high the walls were how much manpower would this take to construct. With modern history we're just told hey they're living in coconut huts.



I'll run you through a few more images here you can take a look at why they would even put such foundations in water.



The walls are intricate and these stones are massive.



Some more archaeological work being done at Nan Madol, they put it as log cabin style construction five tons. But we find the same exact thing in Indonesia.

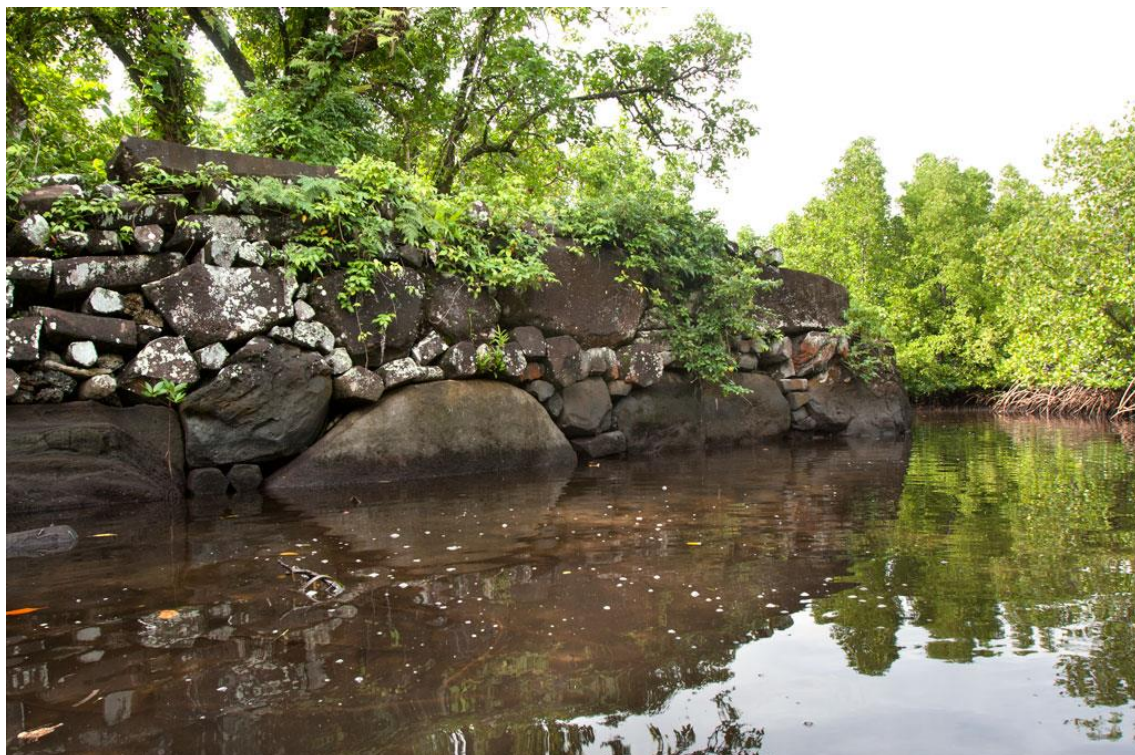
Archaeological Work at Nan Madol

About 30 of the islets have been meticulously surveyed and mapped to date. Even so, there remains much to be learned about the ruins. Those reluctant to accept the mythical explanation of the city's origin have theorized wildly about how such an engineering feat could be achieved. The basalt columns at *Nan Douwas* are as heavy as 5 tons and are stacked log cabin-style to form walls as high as 7.5 meters (25 ft), while boulders weighing as much as 90 tons are piled to heights of 8 meters (26 ft) at *Pahnwi*. Though it is plausible that stones might have been hoisted into place with the help of ropes, levers, earth ramps, and mass man-power, the real question that has bothered everyone (except Pohnpeians) is how the stones got to *Temwen Island* at all. Most of the quarry sites are nowhere near *Nan Madol*; in some cases they are on the other side of Pohnpei. How did the builders transport the columns over such distances? The foremost theory proposes that the stones were floated on rafts through the lagoon, but as the process has not been successfully demonstrated, the mechanics of *Nan Madol's* construction will likely puzzle scholars and amateurs alike for years to come.

Twenty-five-foot-tall walls



Those boulders at the bottom, at the base are 90 tons. The periphery stones you're looking at are 90 ton stones. You can see the bottom construction and the weight of the stones is far different from the top. It's almost like two prior cultures and civilizations have been involved in building this structure.



It appears that there are roads heading off into the deepest section, but why would they build roads if it was going into the water already? There's been no earthquake damage that made this reef sink so quickly? There are a lot of unanswered questions.



I'm going to bring you back to the Power of Volcanoes part one, this is a must watch if you were going to understand the Late Antique Little Ice Age, and how the sulfur dioxide pervaded the planet, weaken the immune systems of people around at the time. This is what was the cause of some of the reduction of population, was breathing this gas day after day, year after year after multiple volcanoes across the planet were in continuous eruption mode. Here we go again, the first one is Kilauea, two more to go and we're going to repeat a Late Antique Little Ice Age sulfur dioxide event.



The Power of Volcanos Pt. 1: Years without Summer | Full Documentary

hazards and catastrophes • 96K views • 11 months ago

In the 6th century AD, large parts of the world were affected by mysterious weather events causing temperature drop, crop

Wrapping ancient history and the cosmic cycles into what's going on now globally because it is definitely all interconnected.

Links to all of the articles in the video

ADAPT 2030 Mini Ice Age 2015-2035 Series on YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/user/MyanmarLiving>

Sulfur Dioxide Cloud Drifting from Kilauea

SO2 Map from From NASA Interactive

[https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov/?p=geographic&l=VIIRS_SNPP_CorrectedReflectance_TrueColor,MODIS_Aqua_CorrectedReflectance_TrueColor\(hidden\),MODIS_Terra_CorrectedReflectance_TrueColor,OMPS_SO2_Planetary_Boundary_Layer,OMPS_SO2_Upper_Troposphere_and_Stratosphere,OMPS_SO2_Middle_Troposphere,OMPS_SO2_Lower_Troposphere,Reference_Labels\(hidden\),Reference_Features\(hidden\),Coastlines&t=2018-05-21-T00%3A00%3A00Z&z=3&v=-177.5473943280347,9.966492052023124,-145.8364568280347,28.212585802023124](https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov/?p=geographic&l=VIIRS_SNPP_CorrectedReflectance_TrueColor,MODIS_Aqua_CorrectedReflectance_TrueColor(hidden),MODIS_Terra_CorrectedReflectance_TrueColor,OMPS_SO2_Planetary_Boundary_Layer,OMPS_SO2_Upper_Troposphere_and_Stratosphere,OMPS_SO2_Middle_Troposphere,OMPS_SO2_Lower_Troposphere,Reference_Labels(hidden),Reference_Features(hidden),Coastlines&t=2018-05-21-T00%3A00%3A00Z&z=3&v=-177.5473943280347,9.966492052023124,-145.8364568280347,28.212585802023124)

NASA satellite reveals extensive Hawaii SO2 cloud

<http://www.drroyspencer.com/2018/05/nasa-satellite-reveals-extensive-hawaii-so2-cloud/>

CO2 Man vs Volcano

<https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1029/2011EO240001>

Volcanic Ash Historical from 1800

<https://spaceweatherarchive.files.wordpress.com/2018/05/volcanic-aod-post-pinatubo-gmac-poster-2018-keen-1.pdf>

'Vog' from Hawaii's Kilauea volcano blankets Marshall Islands, 3700km away

<https://www.sott.net/article/386837-Vog-from-Hawaiis-Kilauea-volcano-blankets-Marshall-Islands-3700km-away>

Nan Madol <https://subharanjanupta.wordpress.com/2011/07/17/nan-madol-the-forgotten-enigma/>

Nan Madol Ruins IMAGES <http://www.pohnpei-adventure.com/nan-madol/>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nan_Madol

Sea Level Rises <https://www.climatedepot.com/2018/02/01/study-global-sea-level-rise-has-decelerated-1958-2014-since-1950s-the-1958-2014-sea-level-rise-is-neither-unusual-or-unprecedented/>

Hawaii Interactive Eruption Map

<https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/viewer?urp=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.facebook.com%2F&mid=1CvBhH9wEeztBrqYbsGDi4YjU1k1QH5AL&ll=19.46358792985176%2C-154.88495347724609&z=14>

