Are Volcanoes Awakening in a Cosmic Cycle?

<u>— ADAPT 2030 Video Link —</u>



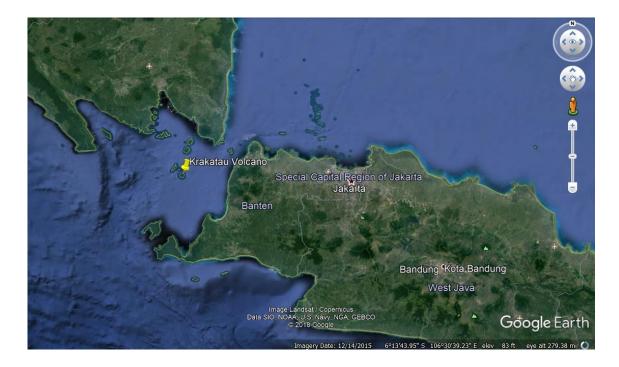
If you hadn't seen over the weekend, Krakatoa, the very famous volcano that erupted in the late 1800's sending a tsunami that circled our planet four times and was heard thousands of miles away in a ferocious explosion. Luckily it didn't have the "year without a summer" power that Tambora did in the early 1800's.



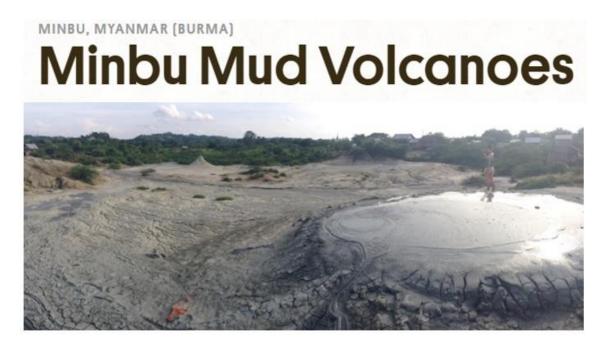
ANAK KRAKATAU ERUPTS 44 TIMES OVER THE WEEKEND

💼 SEPTEMBER 23, 2018 🛔 CAP ALLON 🕴 🔉 0 COMMENT

Nevertheless this is a volcano that if it does go off it will have incredible ramifications for Singapore and Jakarta and the world economy will grind to a partial stop as Asia halts all air traffic through and into Singapore and Jakarta, these are major transport hubs on our planet.



At the same time, the Minbu Mud volcanoes are starting to become incredibly active in Myanmar.



When this thing starts to bubble, the monks actually go and pour milk into where the bubbles came up from the mouth of the Dragon. It's a sacred spot and I could see why, because when this area starts upticking in activity, locals understood that the weather changed, rainfall patterns change around Myanmar.



(BELOW) Interesting graphic here of the structure of mud volcanoes and differences between regular eruptive volcanoes. If this thing increased in mud and gas emissions, and there were eruptions down in Krakatoa, you just have to wonder what's going on under the plate there.

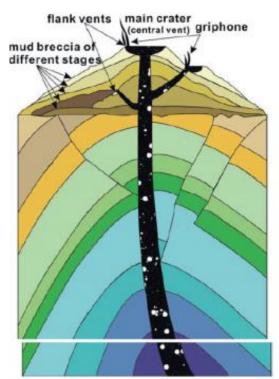


Figure 1-2: Basic structure and main elements of a conical mud volcano as initially described by Dimitrov (2002). Gryphones are small secondary vents shorter than 3 m, which may form around the craters and in many places on the mud volcano body. These commonly emit gas, mud and water are characterized by the complete absence of solid rock fragments. Modified after Tinivella and Giustiniani (2012).



Google Earth taking a look at Minbu, you can see the volcano, the center circular hole. As you circle around the area anywhere you see gray areas these are mud pits that have opened up.

Generally it's placid as you see in the image here, but I was alerted to the increase in activity from a couple of friends I have in Myanmar because I used to buy coffee there and they know I follow weather changes.



We were talking about the weather changes and massive floods that have occurred this year, places that it hadn't flooded in hundreds of years that anybody alive today could remember where the old high water marks were. but the Minbu area specifically and then the surrounding area of Kyaukpyu, reports are that everything has become active in the hot springs and also the mud volcanoes around that area extending all the way over to the coast.

More than 100,000 forced to flee homes in Myanmar floods ♥

www.cnn.com/2018/07/31/asia/myanmar-floods-intl/... Ten people have been killed and more than 100,000 have been forced to flee their homes after days of heavy monsoon rains flooded villages in central and southern **Myanmar**, according to government ...

In Myanmar, Flood Warnings Come After the Floods - The New ... vww.nytimes.com/2018/07/30/world/asia/myanmar...

In **Myanmar**, heavy **flooding** in eight states has killed at least 10 people since Friday and prompted the evacuation of more than 50,000, officials said. ... July 29, **2018**. Image

Myanmar Floods 2018 - Video Results





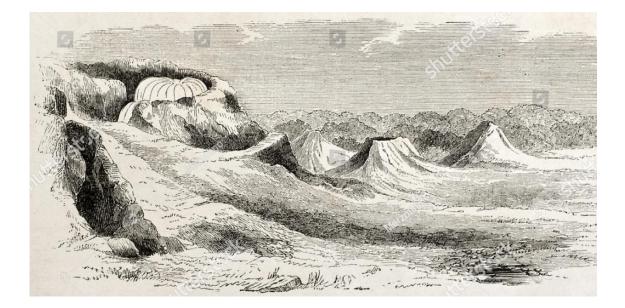




Flooding in Myanmar (Burma) |

- Monsoon flooding in Myanmar. June 18,
- Myanmar dam breach blocks key
- Myanmar dam breach blocks key

This area has on and off eruptivity and can taper off for years on end. These Lithograph were done in the 1800's showing the increase in the size of the cones.



If you haven't been in Myanmar there are some amazing places to travel there as well, Bagan and Ramree Island that's up near Kyaukpyu, where the beaches are really that unspoiled as you see in this image and the temples at Bagan are as good as anything that you'll find Angkor Wat in Cambodia with less tourists.



NYAUNG-U, MYANMAR (BURMA)

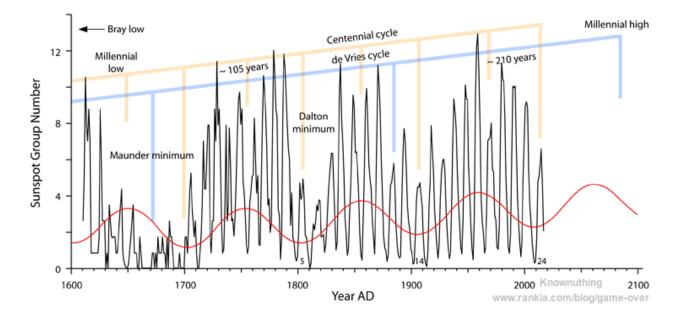
Over 2,000 ancient temples dot the Myanmar landscape at the site of this famed archeological site.



RAMREE, MYANMAR (BURMA) Ramree Island

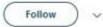
The island that holds the world-record for largest human massacre caused by animals.

Speaking of these ancient cultures and ancient cycles that pervade our planet, this is an overlay of sunspot numbers with Centennial Cycles, De Vries Cycles, Bray Cycles, Brahe Cycles and Grand Solar Minimum Cycles. You can see there are more heavy powerful cycles interweaving with smaller cycles.



This is what we are up against here because it's very noticeable when we have larger eruptive activity and now how regular and cyclical these deposits are in ice cores. That's one thing to ponder in itself.





A beautiful visible layer of volcanic ash was found in the #eastgrip #icecore today! Could be the Saksurnarvatn tephra at the end of the last glacial. ift.tt/2HGOYK3



10:06 AM - 12 Jun 2018

But when we take a look at these areas thousands of miles away both starting to uptick.



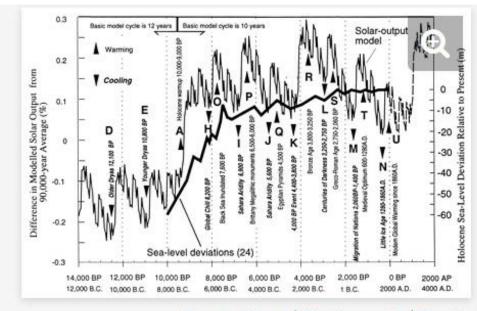
From the National Academy of Sciences "Historical Evidence for Solar Output Models and Climate Change" they even reference volcanism cycles and atmospheric variations.



Geophysical, archaeological, and historical evidence support a solar-output model for climate change

Charles A. Perry and Kenneth J. Hsu

Climate fluctuations have long been noted as being cyclical in nature, and many papers have been published on this topic (1). These fluctuations also can be quite abrupt (2) when climate displays a surprisingly fast transition from one state to another. Possible causes of the cyclic variations and abrupt transitions at different time intervals have been theorized. These theories include internal drivers such as CO₂ concentrations (3), ocean temperature and salinity properties (4), as well as volcanism and atmospheric-transmissivity variations (5). External drivers include astronomical factors such as the Milankovitch orbital parameters (6), which recently have been challenged (7), and variations in the Sun's energy output (8–10).



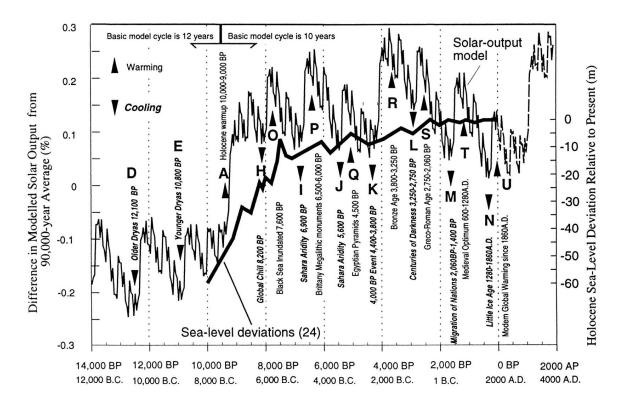
There are some absolutely stunning graphics in this for you to take a look at.

Figure 2

Download figure | Open in new tab | Download powerpoint

Solar-output model from 14,000 years BP to 2,000 years AP compared with sea-level deviations (24) and selected events.

This takes us from the Younger Dryas up to the modern era and what it shows is the ebbs and flows of civilization based on solar output. You can see where the dark ages or squeeze points or reduction in human civilization occurred in the cold times, and you can see the abundance that we have thrived in during these warm times.



Temperatures are not constant on this planet, they're continually moving, you can see this through historical records.

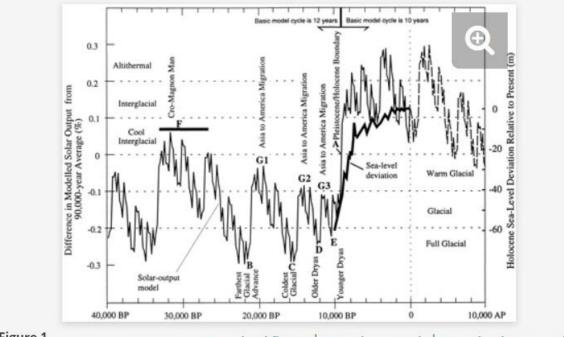
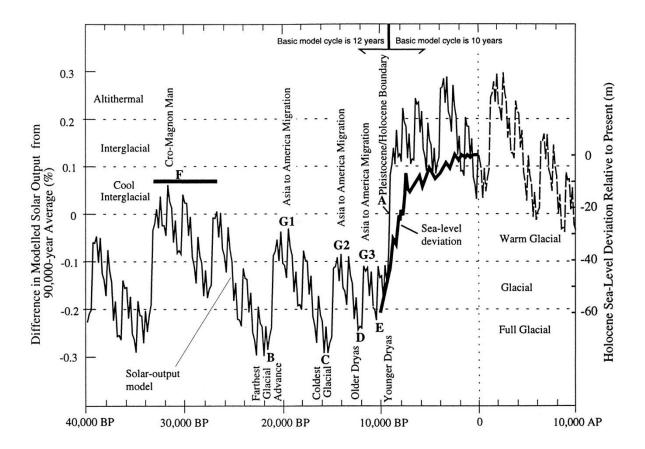


Figure 1

Download figure | Open in new tab | Download powerpoint Modeled solar output (luminosity) from 40,000 years BP to 10,000 years AP compared with glacial, sea-level-deviation (24), and archaeological information during the late Pleistocene and Holocene.

I just can't believe the CO2 myth still continues with such ferocity when we have such good scientific data to show otherwise. That CO2 has minimal impact into the climate cycle, that there's so many other variants here that are pushing and changing our weather on Earth and Grand Solar Minimums would be one of them.



This is one of the most important charts I think because it's a shorter time duration back to 400 BC.

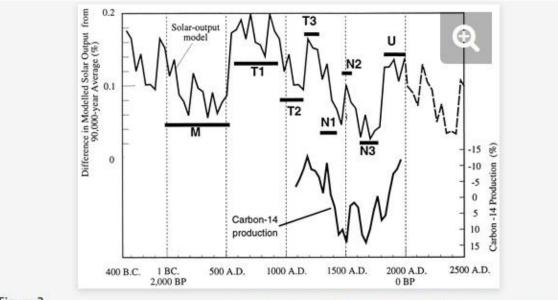
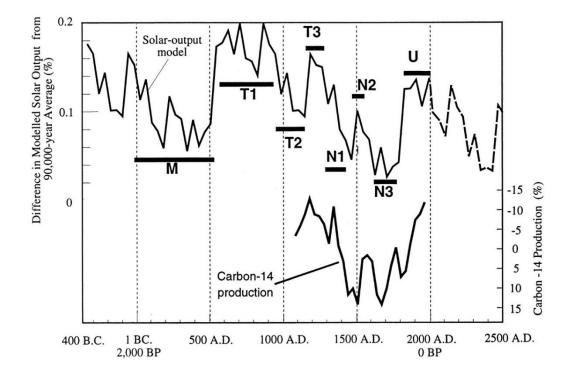


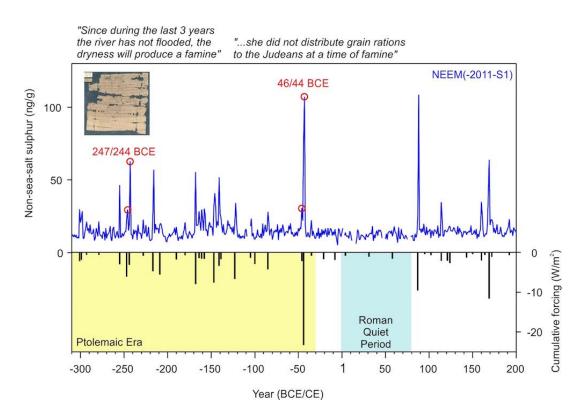
Figure 3

Download figure | Open in new tab | Download powerpoint Solar-output model from Gregorian calendar dates 400 B.C. to A.D. 2500 compared with carbon-14 production (36) and selected events.

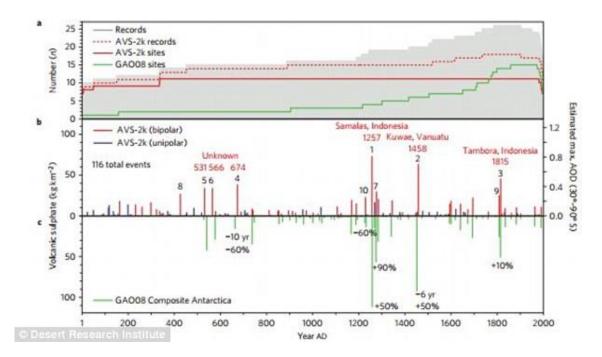
That can be overlapped with scientific data in eruptive events that were cataloged through history, so where you see a downturn it means solar activity decreased. Now all we have to have to do is try to line this up. So keep in mind that left side of the chart there is 400 BC., and you see how it declines.



Let me take a look at the next chart here, where they're overlapping volcanic activity and different eras across the planet. Notice 46 BC. that ends up with the exact lowest point in solar activity, so you wonder if it's a correlation here.



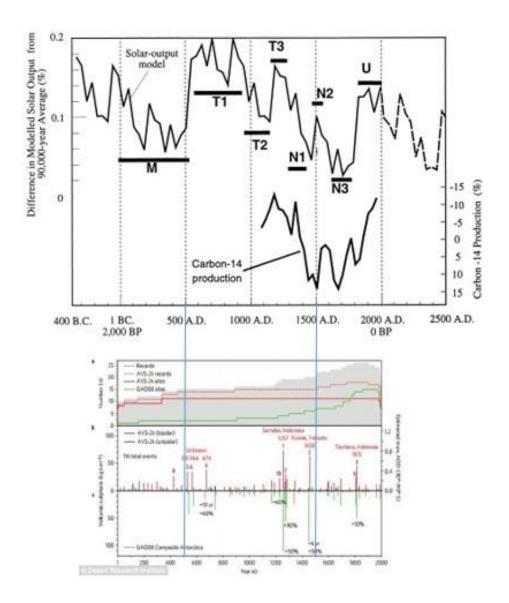
Take a look also into some other eruptions that were known and unknown from Vanuatu to Indonesia over the last 2000 years.



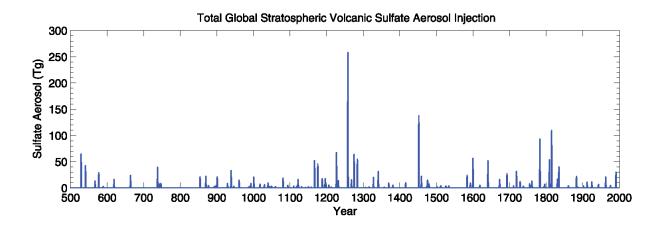
All we're trying to do is match time, so I had to squeeze the bottom chart to show a match up with the 500 the 1500 AD mark. I put the links for everything below, so you can go ahead and cross-reference and do some of your own research.



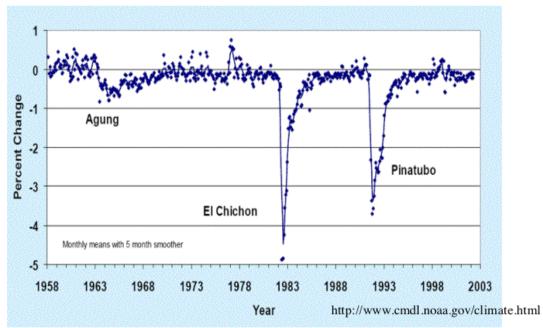
Click Here to Learn More



When we take a look at some of these other cycles for known Grand Solar Minimums, look at that 1275 AD era with all the volcanic emissions and around the 1800's & 1500's we'll go back to 500-600 AD.



Bringing you up to the modern era, you can also see how much effect solar radiation reduction there was from volcanic activity: Pinatubo, El Chichon and Agung.



Effect of Volcanoes on Solar Radiation Reaching the Earth

Net solar radiation at Mauna Loa Observatory, relative to 1958, showing the effects of major volcanic eruptions. Annual variations are due to transport of Asian dust and air pollution to Hawaii. (Climate Monitoring and Diagnostics Laboratory, NOAA)

Thanks for reading, hope you got something out of the article. I left everything so you can do your own research because yours without a summer our civilization destroyers.

If you like this type of analysis, take it on the go with Mini Ice Age Conversations Podcast, thirty minutes piecing together how the intensifying Eddy Grand Solar Minimum will affect your life over the next 5 years.

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2-Week Food Supply: (1,500+ calories/day with 92 servings) www.preparewithadapt2030.com
Hearty Soups Kit with 104 servings http://bit.ly/2A4c1hk

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