

What Lengths Will China Go To Feed Its People as Ancient Cycles

Repeat

[— ADAPT 2030 Video Link —](#)



Record cold temperatures in Mohe brought accompanied by a rare ice fog, -43 degrees Celsius, that is 46 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. This was in Northeast China in Heilongjiang and this was the first time ever for this city to issue a red warning for extreme cold weather. Frost bite, death in minutes if you get stuck outside for too long.

ELECTROVERSE



CHINESE CITY OF MOHE ISSUES ITS FIRST EVER "RED WARNING" FOR COLD

DECEMBER 7, 2018 CAP ALLON

Rare ice fog gripped the northern Chinese city of Mohe after temperatures plunged to a bitter -43.5C (-46.3F) on Dec 6, Chinese media reported.

Authorities were subsequently forced to issue the city's first-ever red warning for cold weather, with the [Heilongjiang Meteorological Bureau](#) also quick off the mark to issue an orange warning for the entire province.

This came from **ELECTROVERSE** following the Chinese media. I'm liking the snow-covered roofs.

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When it gets this cold everybody's throwing piping hot cups of tea and watching it spray and instantly to ice crystals. That's fun.



[Click Here to Learn More](#)



CNN Newssource
@CNNNewssource



COOL!!! (quite literally)
Rare ice fog covers China's northern-most city of Mohe as temperatures plunge. Some people enjoying the cold weather, throwing hot water into the air & watching it instantly turn into ice crystals. IN-16TH

♡ 3 11:53 PM - Dec 6, 2018

Take a look at this rare ice fog that has enveloped the entire area. It covers everything that's standing above ground.

SupChina @supchinanews · Dec 6

Temperatures dropped to -22°F (-30°C) in Xunke, **Heilongjiang** Province, on December 5. It was so **cold** that rime ice started to form on trees, making them a rare and beautiful attraction. supchina.com/2018/12/06/enj...



Of course when you're out in these temperatures, your eyelashes are going to be covered with snow and breathing is going to be very difficult. You need to wear masks because your nasal passages will freeze. That's how cold it got here and that was extremely rare.

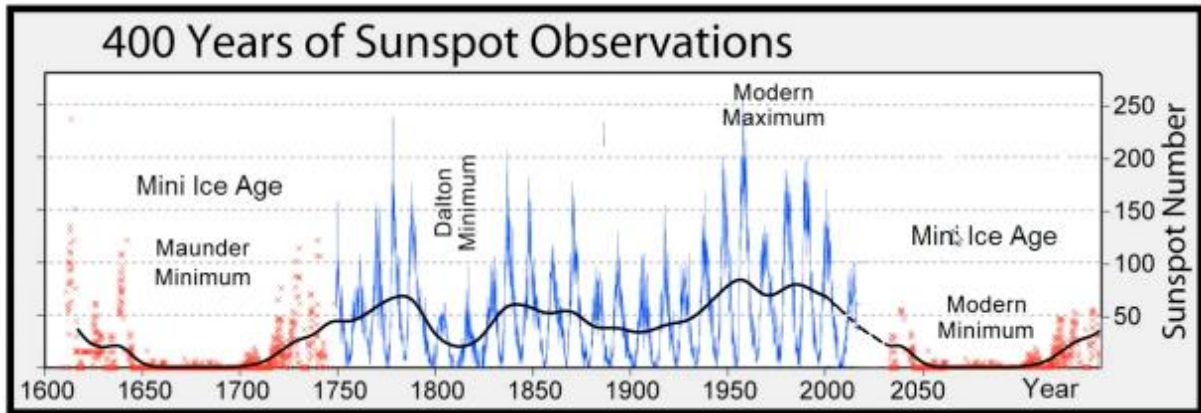


Bosewell Vandahmier @Vandahmier · Dec 6

Extreme **Cold** in China Sparks Blue and Orange Alerts, Freezes Eyelashes and Eyebrows (PHOTOS) The Weather Channel Northern China is experiencing extreme **cold** this week, with temperatures lower than minus 43 degrees Fahrenheit measured in **Heilongjiang**... fxmb.info/Qt1Lkz



This extreme record cold is expected in the Grand Solar Minimum, so here's the forecast going out over these next 30 years. We're heading into a prolonged lack of solar activity which is going to usher in another period of global cooling.



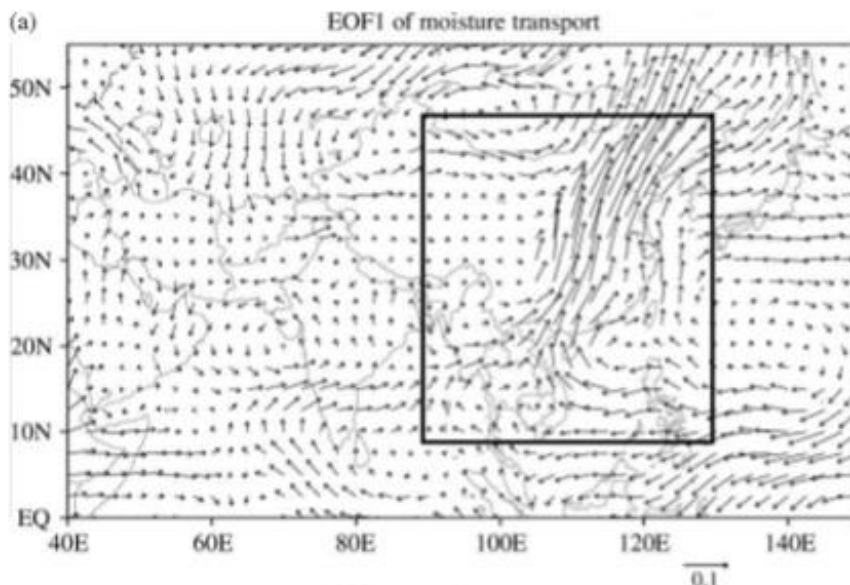
Then you need to add this, the summer precipitation known as the monsoon.

Inter-decadal variation of the summer precipitation in East China and its association with decreasing Asian summer monsoon. Part I: Observed evidences

Yihui Ding,* Zunya Wang and Ying Sun

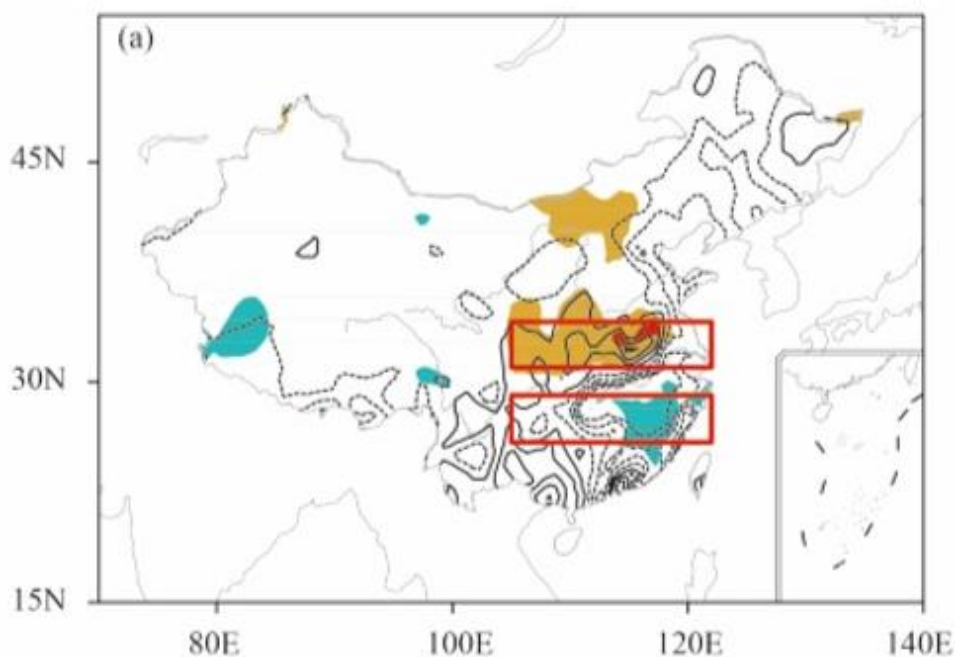
Laboratory for Climate Studies, China Meteorological Administration, Beijing 100081, China

Y. DING *ET AL.*



This is how the monsoon moves from north to south on the regular 11-year solar cycle. This has been mapped out over China and East Asia. Climatologists know exactly where these moisture bands are going to move based on the 11-year solar cycle.

It is found that the climatological-mean East Asian Meiyu season (22 May–13 July) is the period with the strongest response to the 11-yr solar cycle (Zhao and Wang, 2014), which includes June. As shown in Fig. 1a,



Now, we have to bring this up an order of magnitude because we're heading into a 400-year cycle based on solar activity, the Grand Solar Minimum. So you have to imagine, if they already know where these moisture bands are going to move on an eleven year cycle in the East Asian monsoon band, then they must know how the precipitation will differ in a heavier more powerful cycle.

8 Robust Response of the East Asian Monsoon Rainband to Solar Variability

<https://doi.org/10.1175/JCLI-D-13-00482.1>

Received: 13 August 2013

Final Form: 15 January 2014

Published Online: 10 April 2014

Liang Zhao and Jing-Song Wang

National Center for Space Weather, Beijing, China

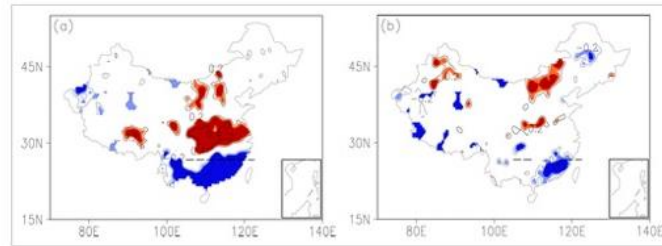


FIG. 5. Correlation coefficient between (a) unfiltered MLRB or (b) annual SSN and the precipitation of China at each grid point during the East Asian mei-yu season for 1958–2012. Absolute values less than 0.2 are omitted and the interval of contour is 0.2. Negative values are indicated by dashed lines. Lighter and darker red (positive correlation) or blue (negative correlation) shaded areas indicate regions where the correlation is significant at the 90% and 95% confidence levels, respectively. The long dashed lines indicate the East Asian mei-yu MLRB averaged over 1958–2012.

You can see exactly where the difference is in precipitation. This has already been mapped out. You just need to intensify that and take it a few degrees more, north or south. This is because of the 400-year cycle, not the 11-year cycle.

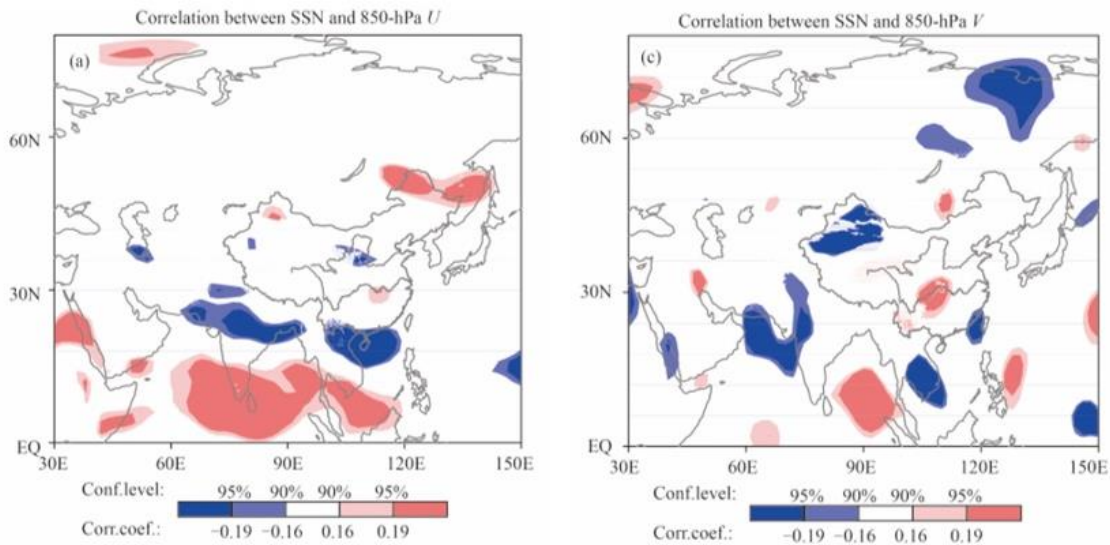
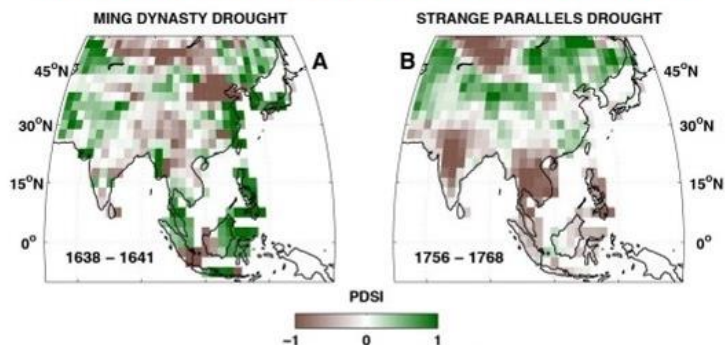


Fig. 5. Correlation coefficients between the (a, c) May SSN or (b, d) June RMSI of China and (a, b) zonal (U) and (c, d) meridional (V) 850-hPa wind at each grid point in June for 1901–2012. Absolute values more than 0.16 (> 90% confidence level) are shown in shaded areas according to the legend.

They've already done some of these historical reconstructions of the droughts. You can also take it back to 1630, 1790, and to 1876 so you can see where the droughts occurred during Grand Solar Minimum Eras.

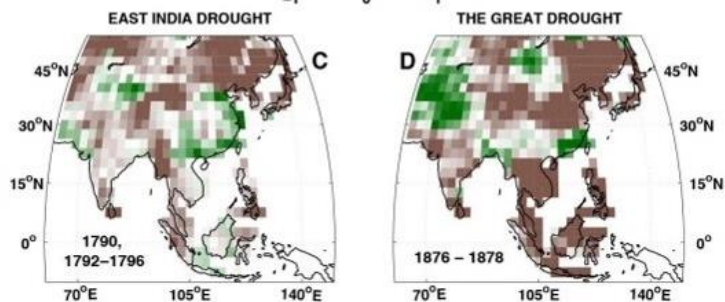
Some Reconstructed 'Historical' Droughts in Full Spatial Detail now from the MADA

Shen et al. 2007. Exceptional drought events over eastern China during the last five centuries. *Climatic Change* 85:453-471.

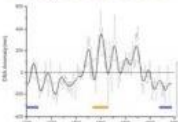


Lieberman, V. 2003. *Strange Parallels: Southeast Asia in a Global Context, C. 800-1830, Vol. 1.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Grove, R. 2007. The great El Niño of 1789-93 and its global consequences: reconstructing an extreme climate event in world environmental history. *The Medieval History Journal* 10:75-



Davis, M. 2001. *Late Victorian Holocausts: El Niño, Famines, and the Making of the Third World.* Verso, London.



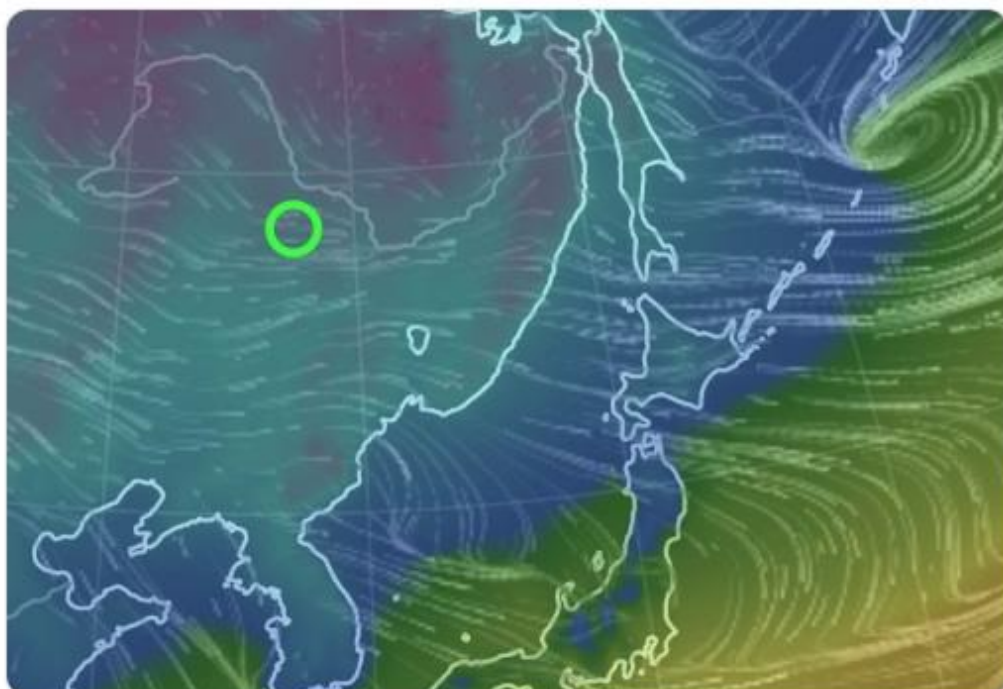
Dasuoppu snow accumulation from Takata et al. 2009, PNAS

Now we're seeing record cold in the exact same spots that I had forecast, based on these charts. That green circle on the chart is where they had the extreme cold with red cold warnings in HeilongJian China, that was the first time these types of cold temperatures were ever recorded in this city.

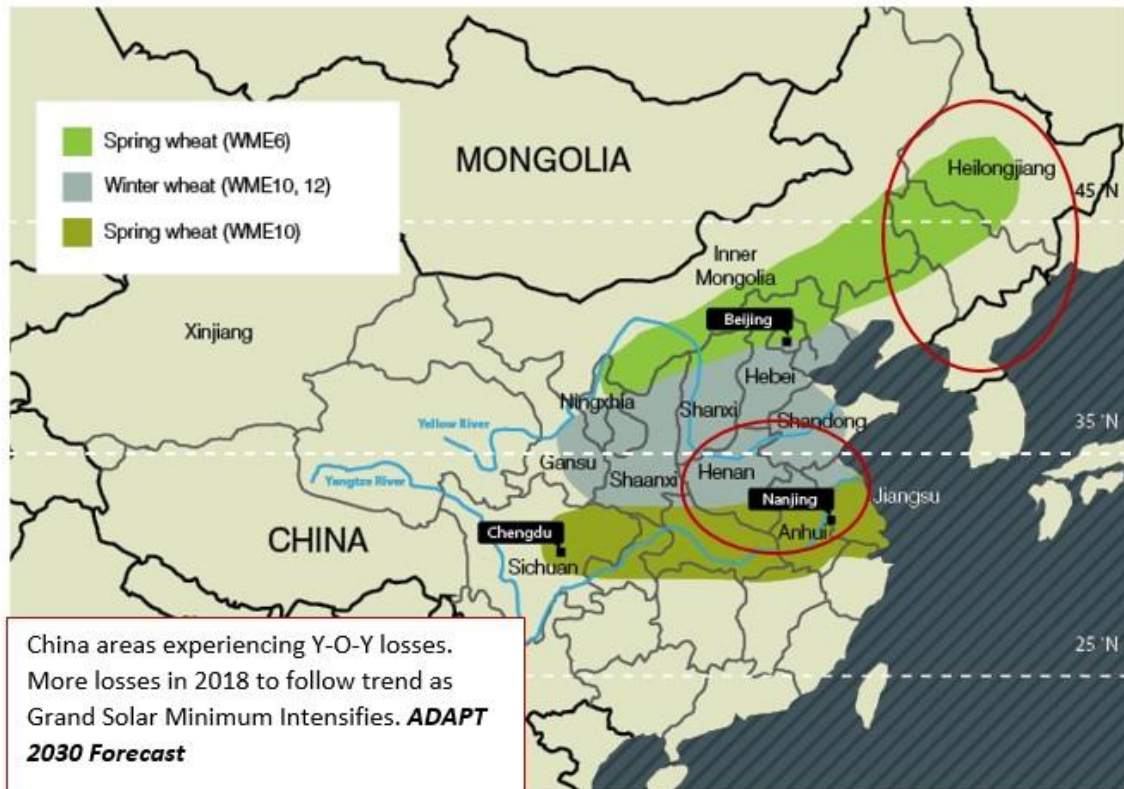


IS380cbgoodman @is380cbgoodman · Dec 7

@SamHammer @PongoFranklin This photo depicts **Heilongjiang** Province in Northern China where they are experiencing extreme **cold** this week, with temperatures lower than minus 43 degrees Fahrenheit! I used the map temperature overlay to showcase the extremities.



This too, is the crop lost area forecast that I put out earlier this year. Can you see the red that circles Heilongjiang? Bull's eye! That's the exact same spot where I could see some losses, around Nanjing, Anhui and Henan due to the floods that have been occurring there persistently, year after year. The area in that red circle, a little bit below 35° North is going to have difficulty growing due to too much moisture. Whereas, in the northern part of China, it's going to be too cold with drought. North Korea is experiencing a mega drought as well; the entire area is repeating a cycle.



If I can forecast this out, then the Chinese government knows what's happening, for sure. So here we go, cold dipping even lower latitudes across the planet. Now we have Beijing and Shanghai having the coldest temperatures on record so far. It snows in Shanghai and it does get cold during winter, but not this cold and not this early.



The cold is dipping lower and lower across the planet

December 13, 2018 by Robert

10 Dec 2018 - At 6 below zero C, "China is also experiencing the coldest day on record during December, and snow is falling in Beijing to Shanghai. Temperatures in China have been held under 4 below zero C on only seven December days since 2000. **This is the coldest on record so far.**"

A quick glimpse at **AccuWeather** shows 18 degree Fahrenheit below normal and we saw that across North America as well. Canada and United States had it twice this year, now it's over Asia, soon it will be Europe. You can see the Grand Solar Minimum fingerprints all around you.



With all the monsoon changes, moisture precipitation patterns and wind anomalies in the jet stream, you would also expect out of season events across China.



China Daily @ChinaDaily · Dec 10
Snow creates stunning desert scene in Gansu



Unseasonable dust storms rolled through Gansu, China in November

You have to understand that dust storms are normally a springtime event, even meteorologists were amazed by this saying that this is completely an out of season event, spring, not winter. It is incredibly strange.

THE WATCHERS

Watching the world evolve and transform



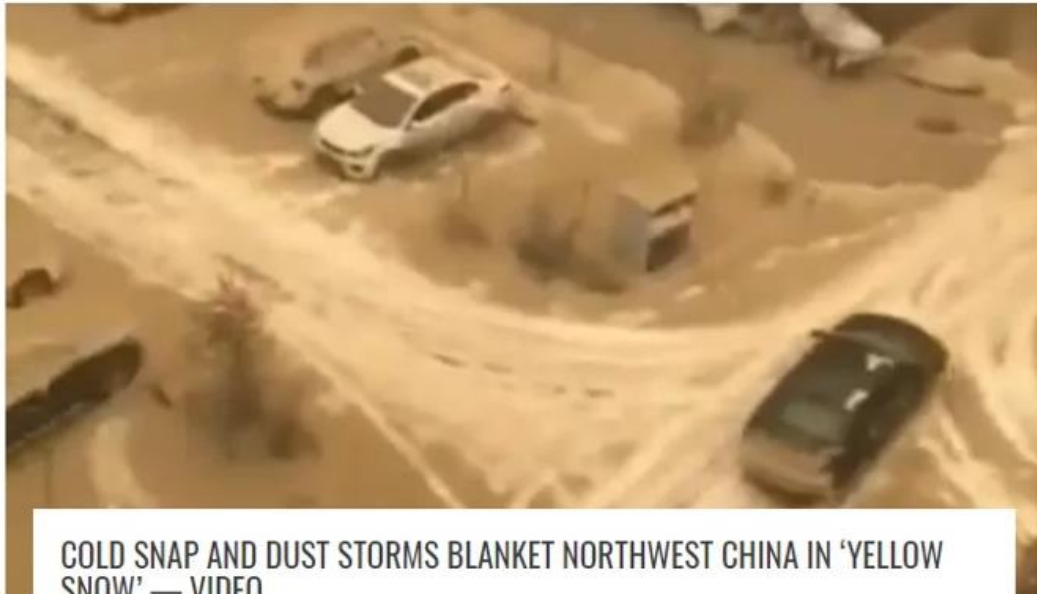
Unseasonable dust storm rolls through Gansu, China

November 26, 2018

A massive dust storm swept over China's northwestern province of Gansu on November 25, 2018, reducing visibility in some areas to just 100 m (330 feet). Dust storms here are expected during spring, not in winter. Meteorologists said wind speed of around 17 m/s...

Then this dust storm slammed with the blizzard, which they called it “tiramisu snow”, or the “yellow snow” where vast sand storms were colliding with massive blizzard front.

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COLD SNAP AND DUST STORMS BLANKET NORTHWEST CHINA IN ‘YELLOW SNOW’ — VIDEO

DECEMBER 3, 2018 CAP ALLON

Parts of northwestern China have been blanketed by [“yellow snow”](#) as cold wintry weather mixes with a vast sandstorm.

This is over Xinjiang, China which is far out west, right on the border with Gansu.

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COLD SNAP AND DUST STORMS BLANKET NORTHWEST CHINA IN ‘YELLOW SNOW’ — VIDEO



“Since last Friday, many places in Xinjiang have been hit by gales measured at force seven or above,” He Qing, director of the [Xinjiang](#) Meteorological Administration, told the Xinhua news agency.

“Heavy dust intertwined with winds affected cities from the north to south.

“Because of low temperatures, it snowed and the dust came at the same time.”

You have to realize that Gansu, a desert area received five feet of snow during the storm. The riverbeds in these areas are going to start refilling again when the “yellow snow” melts.



CGTN @CGTNOfficial · Dec 5

The solemn Jiayu Pass, also known as Jiayuguan, is armored in **snow** and frost after a heavy **snow** hit what was once the first frontier fortress at the western end of the Great Wall in northwest **#China's Gansu** Province



Incredible timing, they had massive winds, heavy dust, low temperatures and a blizzard together in one storm. These pictures speak for themselves.

Cold snap and dust storms blanket **China's** far northwest in '**yellow snow**'
goo.gl/1SrvTe #grandsolar



Cold snap and dust storms blanket China's far northwest in 'yellow...

Some parts of northwestern China have been blanketed by "yellow snow", a phenomenon the meteorological authority said was due to a combination of
sott.net

In my opinion, this would qualify as one of those changes that you would be looking for, as an atmospheric change related to the grand solar minimum.



Capital Weather Gang @capitalweather · Dec 4

China's yellow snow has kind of a ... layered effect. Locals are comparing it to tiramisu. wapo.st/2zlyNL4



Take a look at the airport, I don't know how those aircraft are going to take off in those conditions.



Jarrold Watt @Jay_Watt · Dec 4

What would @zappa say... there's **yellow snow** falling in northwest **China**.

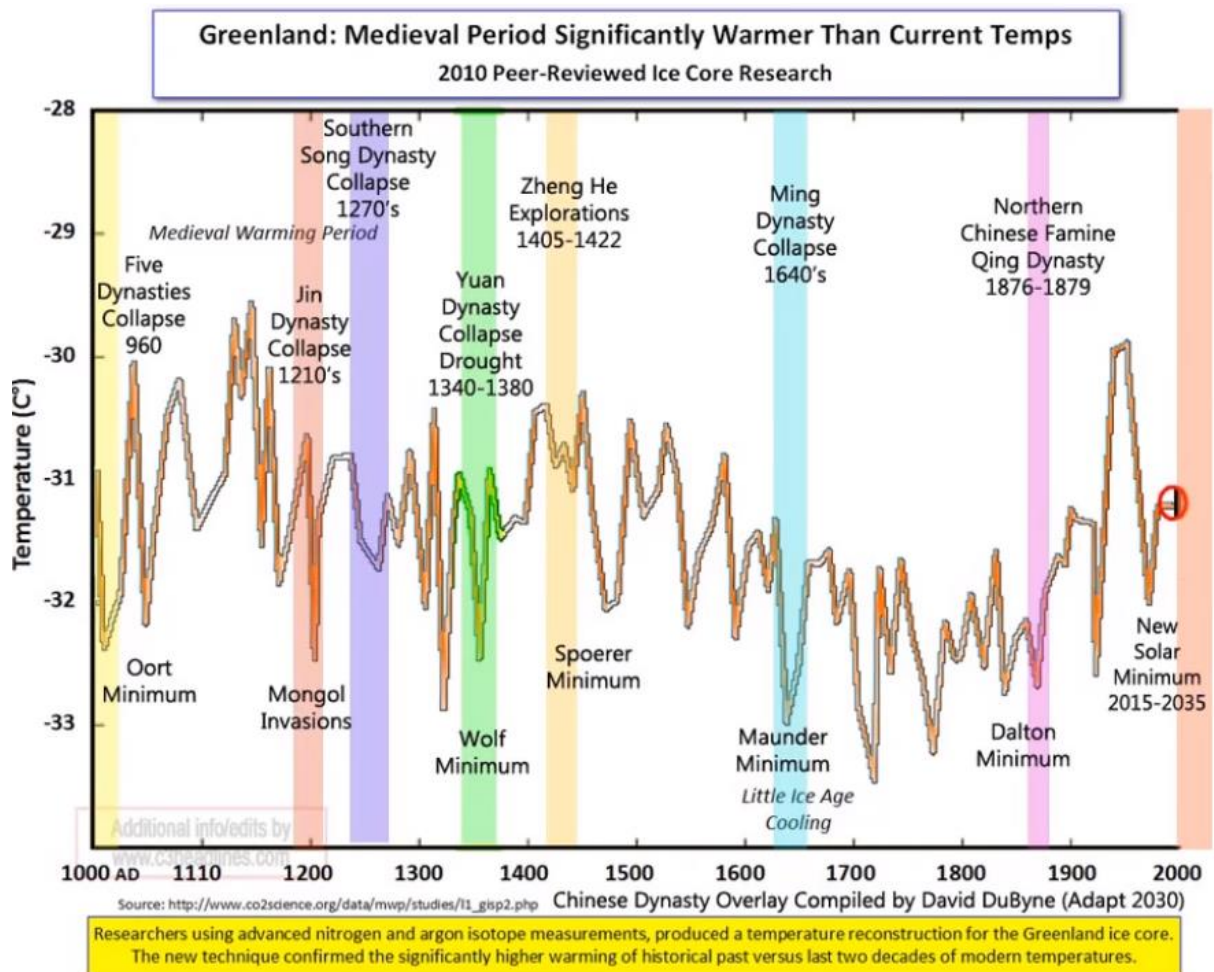


'Yellow snow' falls in northwest China

A dust storm brought by the strong winds has created what seems like 'yellow snow' in China's northwestern province of Xinjiang. Some compared [scmp.com](https://www.scmp.com)

Knowing that China has a very difficult time during Grand Solar Minimums, I had done this chart a couple of years ago overlaying the collapse of Chinese dynasties with the dips in global temperature, otherwise known as the Grand Solar Minimums. Chinese history was very precise on the end dates of each dynasty.

The actual end date as quantified by Chinese historians was the end of the that dynasty, the end of an emperor's leadership, the collapse. The mandate from heaven to rule was revoked.

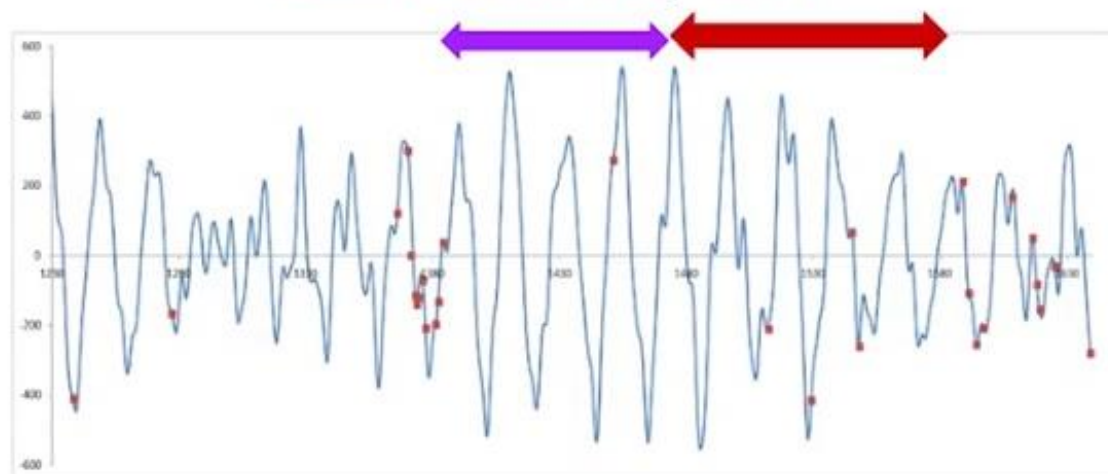


Moreover, China is very susceptible to Grand Solar Minimum climate effects because Asia is covered by a continental weather pattern, they're going to be greatly affected. So is North America, the East Coasts of the United States and Canada are going to experience the exact same thing, a continental weather pattern affected by the Grand Solar Minimum.

Dynasties in China, this takes you back to 1400 AD during the Wolff Minimum when the Yuan Dynasty collapsed around 1380 and during the time of Zheng He, the famous explorer around 1405. Look at where those arrows divide, the severe disease outbreak exiting the GSM, and it looks like at the height of the Wolff Minimum the population suffered from depleted immune systems and not enough agricultural production.

Then what happened, construction of the Great Wall. So you have to ask yourself, why did the Mongol invasions really intensify at this time, to the point where they needed to build the Great Wall? It's the Grand Solar Minimum. I wonder if they weren't able to grow enough food or their animal husbandry was affected so they started to move to different areas, looking for food. If you put two and two together, this makes perfect sense.

Verification of summary curve with large s/s for grand cycle between Wolf and Maunder grand minima **Zharkova et al, 2017**



← Severe diseases in China, no observers

→ New dynasty in China, Great Wall project

China is already experiencing 9% vegetable price rises driven by surge in food inflation and extreme weather losses. That was in September 2018 and it has continued since then. The losses are now continuing to amplify in China and food inflation is at 20% as of Jan 2019.

ELECTROVERSE



CHINA'S INFLATION HITS SIX-MONTH HIGH — DRIVEN BY SURGE IN FOOD PRICES DUE TO EXTREME WEATHER

SEPTEMBER 10, 2018 CAP ALLON

9% rise in vegetable prices...

Then we start to see all this saber-rattling and all these things that have to do with food in China. We have the sorghum tariffs, the kill off of all the pigs due to some disease that came from Africa, an incurable new kind of swine flu and a soy bean spat between the U.S and China.



China Slaps 179% Tariff On US Sorghum Hours After US Bans Exports To China's ZTE

US sorghum imports will incur a 178.6% tariff, China's Ministry of Commerce said in a preliminary ruling on Tuesday. Wang Hejun, chief of the trade remedy and investigation bureau at the Ministry of Commerce, said the tariffs comply with domestic law and World Trade Organization standards.

The tariffs come as a shortage of domestic grain has forced domestic feed mills to increase shipments of US grain. Yet, despite the shortage, analysts say the tariffs will force some shipment cancellations.

"The rate is quite high and some buyers may have to cancel shipments," said Li Qiang, chief analyst with Shanghai JC Intelligence Co.

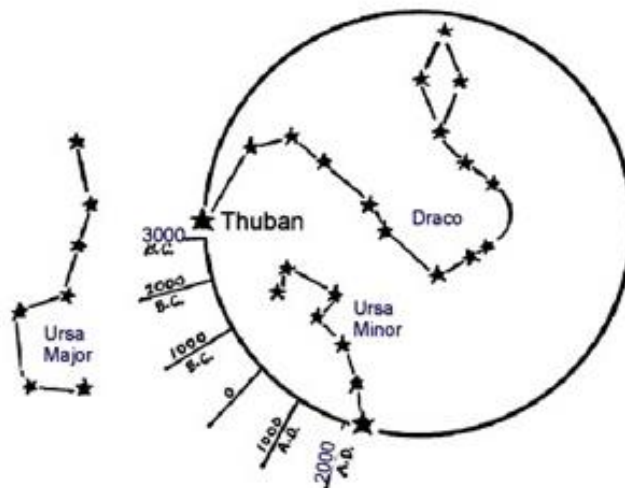
China imported about 4.8 million metric tons of sorghum from the US in 2017, worth about \$957 million (this number isn't a coincidence, we imagine). Purchases in the first two months of 2018 were 11% lower than a year earlier.

To put the cherry on top, now you see why the Chinese emperors were so focused on the stars and constellations, specifically the Big Dipper.

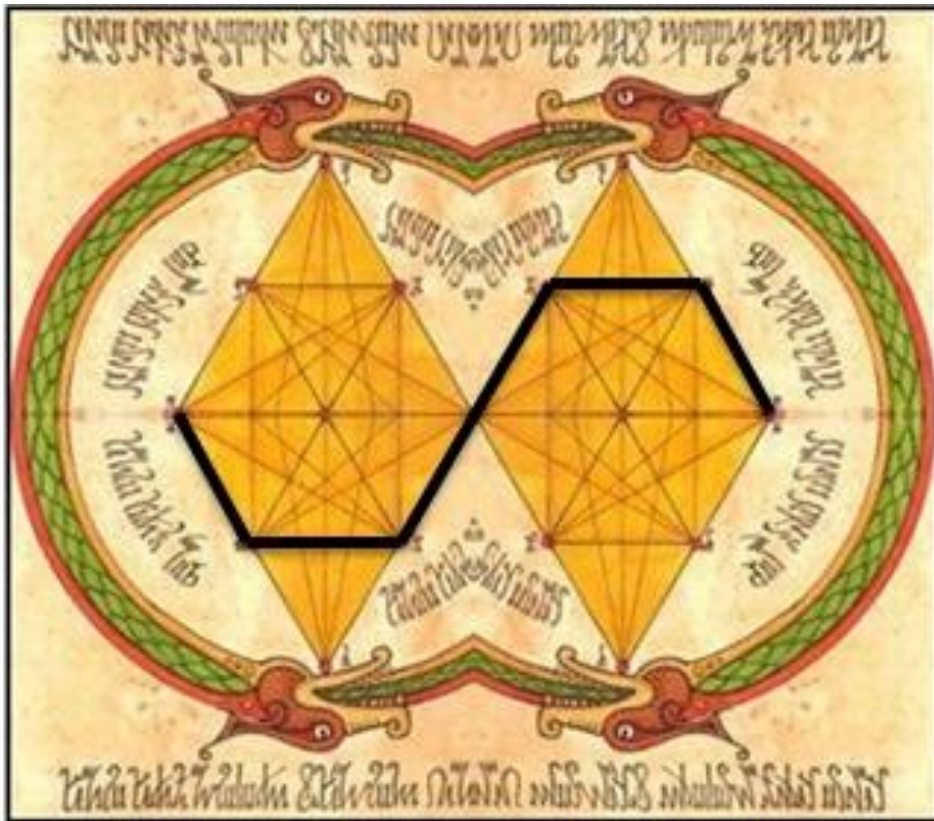
China



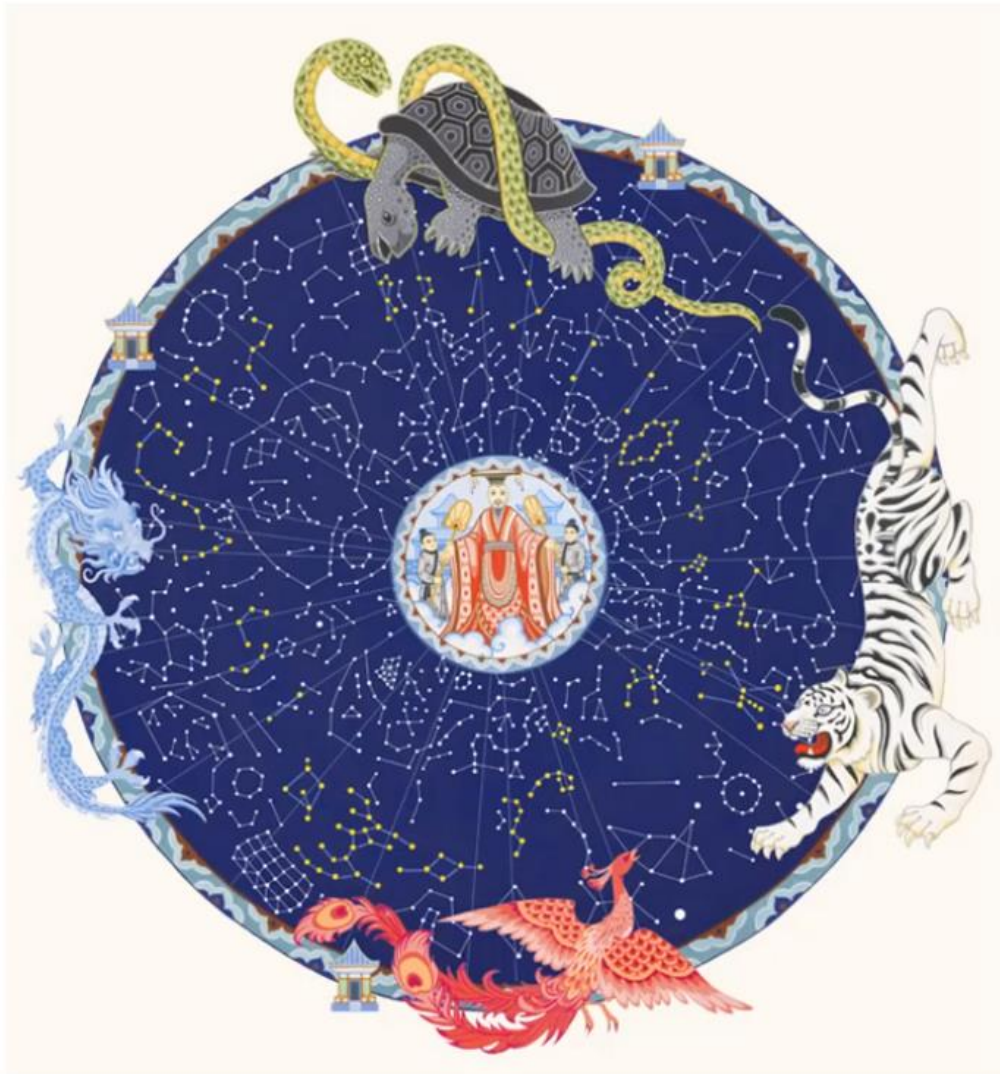
Chinese Ouroboros from Chou dynasty, 1200 BC.



In China, they have this *Beidou Qi Xing* which is the Cult of the Big Dipper. They knew that the mandate from heaven was removed, when different cycles repeated and the dynasty collapsed.



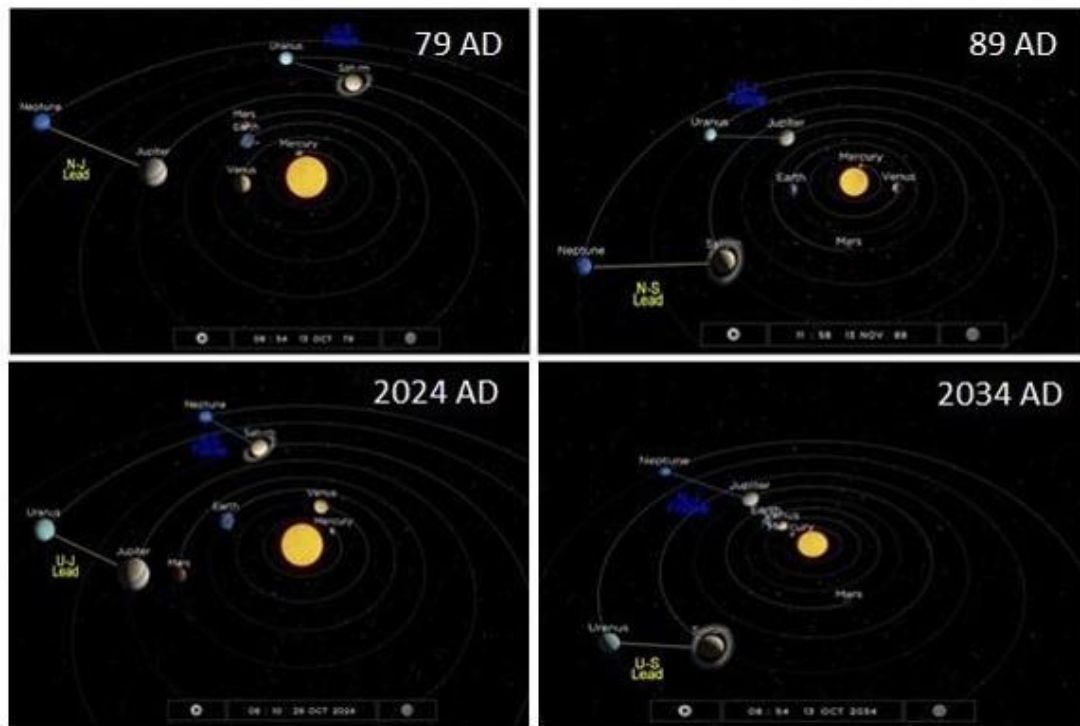
It's very interesting, the "mandate from heaven" that they're looking at the Big Dipper, so everything from the stars to our planet affects our terrestrial system climate system, weather wise and food production wise. Ancient Chinese understood it, that's why they were so focused on it, they had entire branches of astrological Emperor's forces to check out the stars.



Qing Long was the name for the Birkeland Current powering our Sun and they understood how that flows cosmically from outside our solar system, affecting our star and then the Earth itself.



(BELOW) Notice the date 79 AD, first picture in the image below and 2024 AD just below it. If you were a Chinese Emperor looking for repeating cycles, and you saw this exact planetary geometry coming up, would you not look back at 79 AD and see what was going on at that time? Mount *Vesuvius* was erupting, Roman Empire declining because they couldn't feed their people and new global religions taking hold. Do you still think those were all just a coincidental timeframe? I think not.

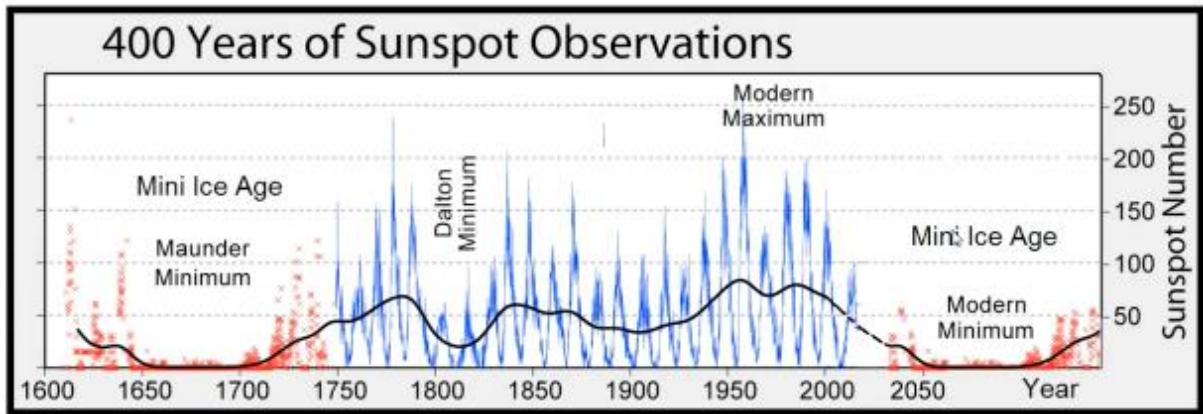


Gas Giant Grand Solar Minimum Alignment comparison of 2024-2034 and 79-89 A.D.

Using Solar System Scope for alignments

By David DuByne; Creator Adapt 2030 Mini Ice Age Series

When you see the intensification of the Grand Solar Minimum, know this, China's back will be against the wall. This is why they're in Africa setting up food growing areas and this is why you're seeing all this saber-rattling. The power base in China realizes that it is nearly finished unless it does something drastic to hold that power, and feed the people of China. What lengths will they go to, to feed the people, so they're not overthrown?



Thanks for reading. I hope you got something out of the article. If you like this type of information, you can find more information on the Grand Solar Minimum 30 minutes at a time, Mini Ice Age Conversations Podcast anywhere you can find a podcast hosted across the net.



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Grand Solar Minimum Climate Updates

Our Sun is repeating a 400 year cycle which will effect global crop yields. Food prices will increase everywhere on this planet.

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ADAPT 2030
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