

AOC New Green Deal's Biggest Problem: Here is the Solution

[— ADAPT 2030 Video Link —](#)



I'm sure many of you have heard of what's considered the Green New Deal. It's about installing solar panels and wind turbines, hardening coastal infrastructure, manufacturing electric vehicles, along with retrofitting every building in the USA. This is a 100 trillion dollar full transition from anything fossil fuel-based in the United States.



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The Democratic Party Wants to Make Climate Policy Exciting

After years of infighting, the Democrats may finally have found an environmental consensus in the Green New Deal.



The Green New Deal aims to get us there—and remake the country in the process. It promises to give every American a job in that new economy: installing solar panels, retrofitting coastal infrastructure, manufacturing electric vehicles. In the 1960s, the U.S. pointed the full power of its military-technological industry at going to the moon. Ocasio-Cortez wants to do the same thing, except to save the planet.

This fossil fuel-based transition to 100% renewable power is called decarbonizing, and includes a side clause to remove CO₂ from the atmosphere in a giant carbon sequestration scheme.

The Democratic Party Wants to Make Climate Policy Exciting



The Green New Deal, first and foremost, can be understood as trying to fix the BAD problem. In the long term, it's an ambitious package of laws that will touch every sector of the economy. The Sunrise Movement, a youth-led activism group that has pushed for the policy, has listed seven demands that any Green New Deal must satisfy. They range from requiring the U.S. to get 100 percent of its electricity from renewable sources to “decarbonizing, repairing and improving transportation and other infrastructure.” They also call for a massive investment in technology that could directly remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

This means that anything wind, solar or biomass and geothermal are in and anything coal, natural gas, oil and nuclear power are completely out.



BY TIMOTHY CAMA - 11/24/18

Five things to know about Ocasio-Cortez's 'Green New Deal'

Aspirational goals

Central to her proposal is the goal of working toward using nothing but renewable energy for electricity generation. That would mean wind, solar, biomass and geothermal are in, while coal, natural gas, oil and nuclear power are completely out.

The resolution makes no mention of whether it includes hydropower, the nation's largest source of renewable energy, though it is often criticized by environmentalists because of the impact of dams and infrastructure have on landscapes and ecosystems.

The rollout of complete renewables is also going to include a smart electrical grid. The problem is, they don't have all the electrical storage devices set up for this. It is a fact that wind and solar are very unreliable, you have to have storage mechanisms to store power when electricity is being generated at optimal times to be used during blackout periods such as evenings or when there's no wind or Sun. The generating capacity is also an issue, the wind turbines, solar panels or even geothermal plants could be accessed at a cost of at least 2 trillion dollars for hardware only.



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Five things to know about Ocasio-Cortez's 'Green New Deal'

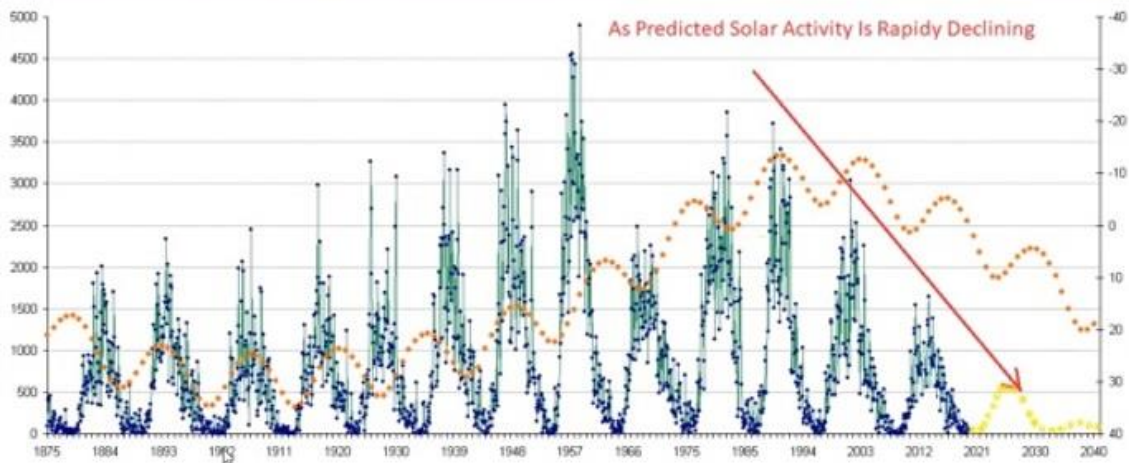
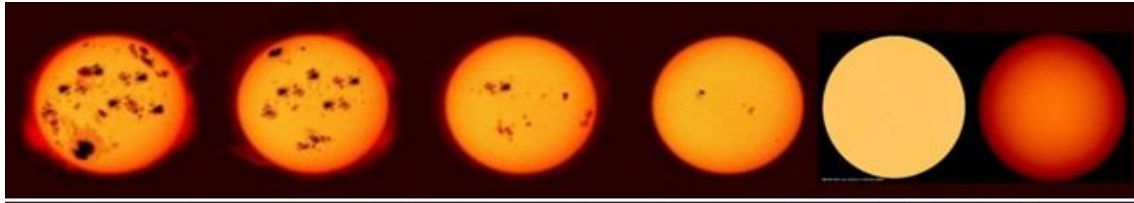
Aspirational goals

The proposal also would consist of a nationwide build-out of a "smart" electrical grid and mass energy-efficient building upgrades.

Such a dramatic energy transition would undoubtedly come with an exorbitant price tag. It would involve a massive build-out of new electric generation, transmission and storage, and it would likely necessitate new technologies, particularly for storage, since wind and solar cannot always generate power at all times of the day.

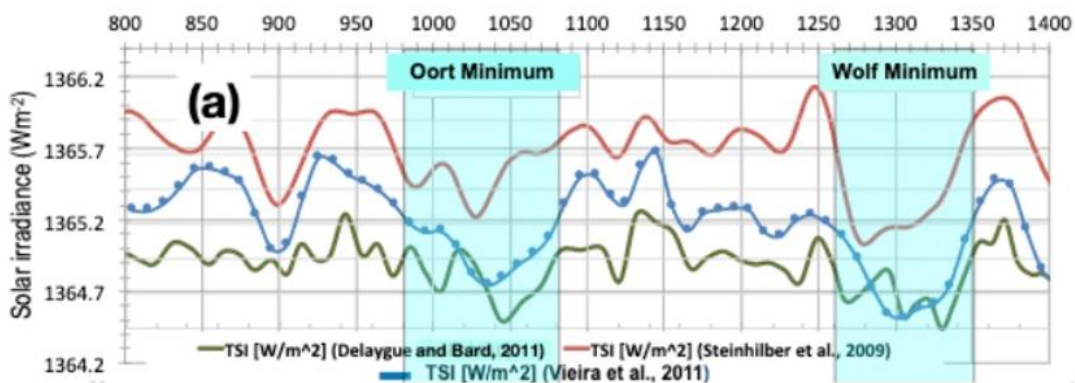
A back-of-the-envelope calculation by Christopher Clack, a physicist who has studied rapid deployments of renewables, estimated that building out the generating capacity alone would cost at least \$2 trillion.

Meanwhile, what's not taken into consideration, at least from my point of view, is the Grand Solar Minimum that happens and recurs in a 400- year cycle. This is when there is an extremely low activity in our Sun that affects crop production, the seasons, the jet streams, cloud patterns, volcanic activity and literally how much sunlight strikes the surface of the planet.



The amount of sunlight striking the surface of the planet and the solar panels is reduced minimally from 1,366 watts/m² down to about 1,360 to 1,358 watts/m² during the Oort Minimum in 1000s and during the Wolf Minimum in the 1300s.

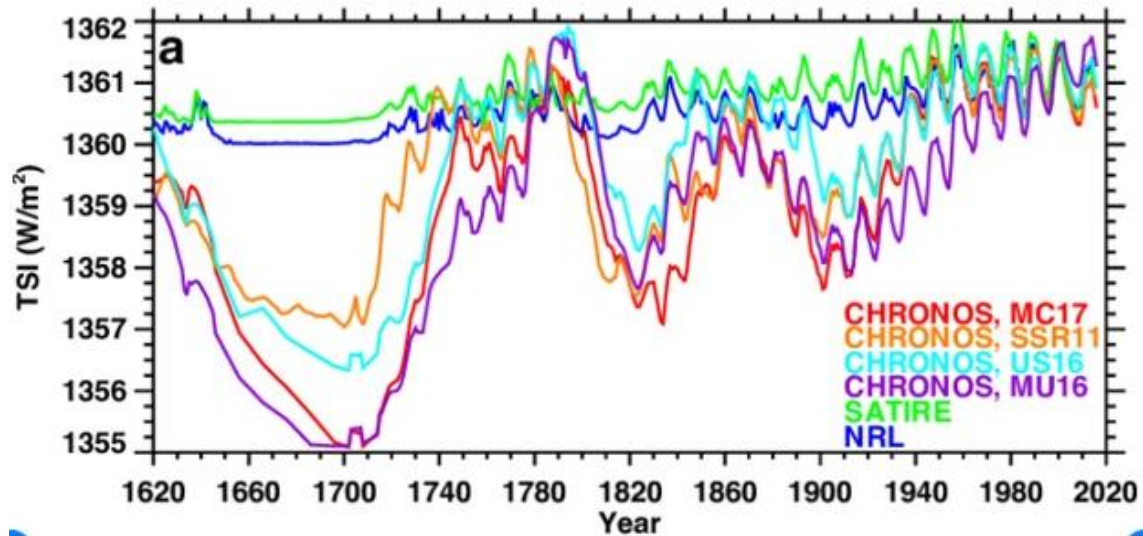
Medieval Climate in the Eastern Mediterranean: Instability and Evidence of Solar Forcing



(a) Solar irradiance variations during the last millennium and a half. Shown are two estimates of total solar irradiance (TSI, scale in $W m^{-2}$ on the left) based on **10 Be concentration in ice cores** according to [65] (in red) and [66] (in green). The blue line is the smoothed, reconstructed number of sunspots, based on **14 C from tree rings** according to [67] (scale on right). The times of the Oort and Wolf Grand Minima are indicated by blue vertical stripes.

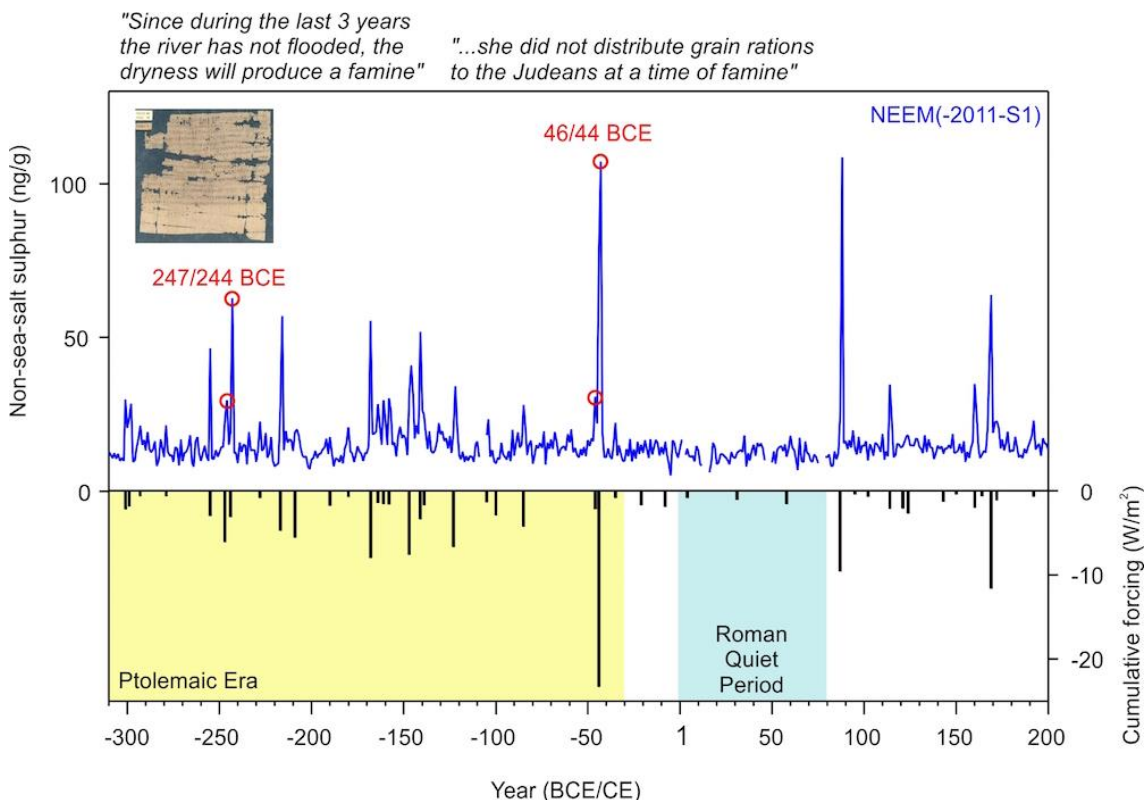
Maunder Minimum in about 1642 to 1710 showed a steep drop-off as shown in the graph. So the thing is, every single Grand Solar Minimum, there is a reduction in Total Solar Irradiance (TSI) but this isn't the main cause of crop losses.

Revised historical solar irradiance forcing

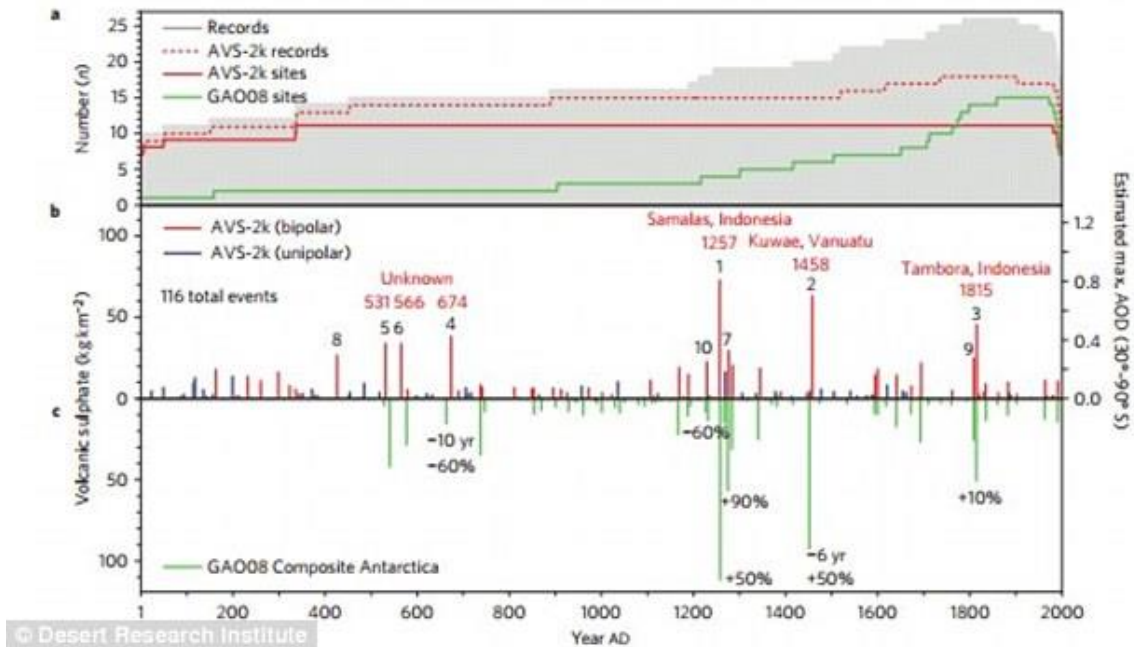


a) Temporal evolution of the total solar irradiance (TSI, W/m^2) calculated with CHRONOS using solar modulation potentials from SSR11 (orange line), PHI-MC17 (red line), PHI-US16 (light blue line) PHI-MU16 (violet line) in comparison with the SATIRE-T (green line) and NRLSSI2 (blue line) model outputs. b) Deviation of TSI (W/m^2) from the minimal values for the same models. The shading around blue and violet lines represent uncertainty range in the solar modulation potential reconstructions.

Looking at the chart below, there is a correlation of Grand Solar Minimums and increased volcanic activity. This was observed during 44 BC and in 79 AD where Vesuvius erupted.



If you continue further, you'd start to see clusters of massive eruptions during the Grand Solar Minimum, such as the 550-600 era known as the late Antique Little Ice Age. Also through the 1200s, during the Yuan Dynasty where Chinese emperors were wiped out, during the Sporer Minimum and the Wolf Minimums. These different eras manifested the same occurrences of volcanic activity.

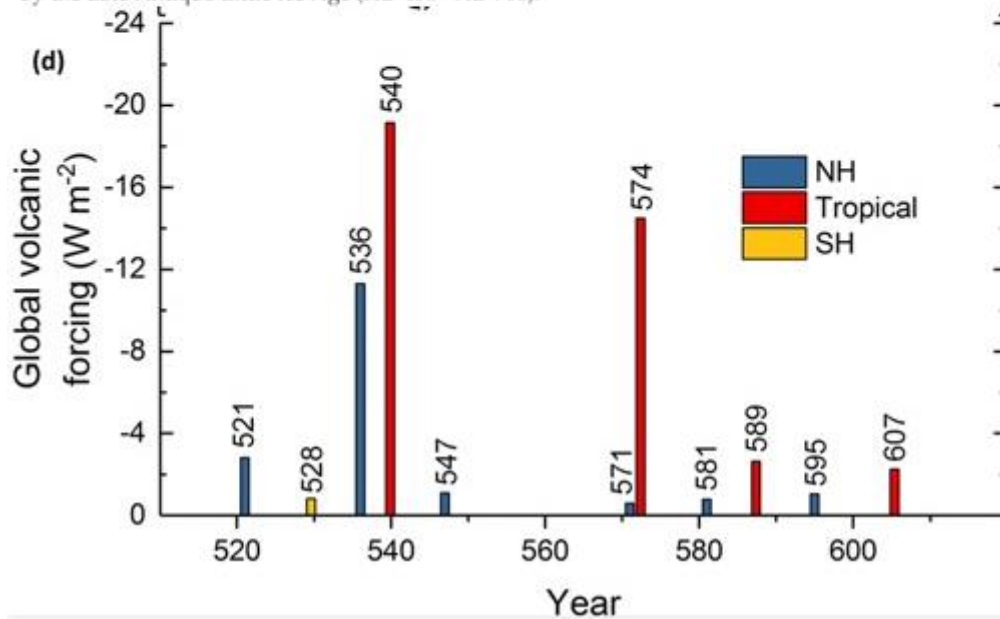


This part that is zoomed in was the amount of global ash cover, during the Late Antique Little Ice Age. If you look closely, you can really see an increase in volcanic ash that pervaded the atmosphere.

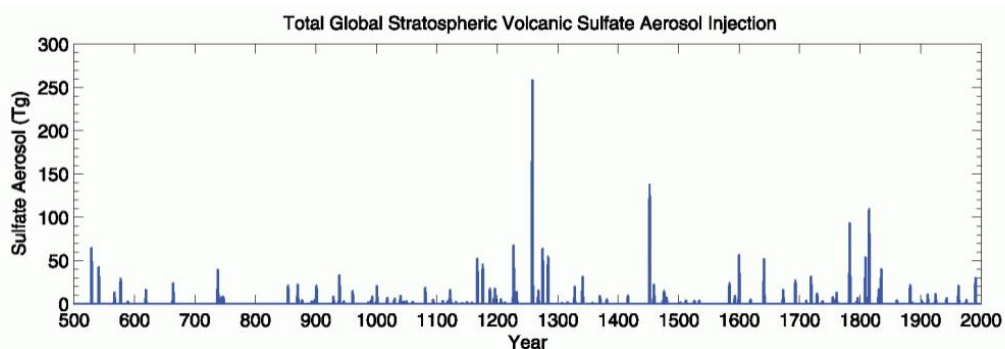
Climate and the Decline and Fall of the Western Roman Empire: A Bibliometric View on an Interdisciplinary Approach to Answer a Most Classic Historical Question

Werner Marx ^{1,*}, Robin Haunschild ¹ and Lutz Bornmann ²

The Roman Empire reached its maximum peak during a phase of warm, wet, and stable climate, fostered by high, stable solar activity and weak volcanic activity (the Roman Climate Optimum or Roman Warm Period). According to Harper [13], the Roman Climate Optimum (BC 200–AD 150) moved smoothly into the Roman Transition Period (AD 150–AD 450), which was a period of climate disorganization, followed by the Late Antique Little Ice Age (AD 450–AD 700).



Looking back on the year 1500s, the graph shows stratospheric volcanic sulfates or sulfur dioxide that was ejected during eruptions into the atmosphere. Note that volcanic sulfates in the atmosphere blocking sunlight is different from ash blocking the sunlight, but we get both in a volcanic eruption. As shown in the graph, it seems that the largest amount of sulfates in the atmosphere were around 1260's, 1450's and 1800's, when Tambora erupted.



The IVI replaces H.H. Lamb's famous Dust Veil Index (DVI). The idea that particles of dust as opposed to sulphuric acid could reflect light away is rejected *entirely*, or at least the effect of dust is considered insignificant. I find this assumption dubious. For example, the eruption of Huaynaputina in 1600 apparently had catastrophic effects on the climate – causing the Great Russian Famine – yet was, according to the IVI, only about twice as severe as Pinatubo, which really didn't have a huge effect. Its sulphur emissions are dwarfed by those of Tambora in 1815 and Kuwae in 1452, yet it seems to have had at least as much of a cooling effect. Unfortunately, [instrumental temperature records](#) don't go back to 1600, so we have to rely on anecdotal evidence. Here's what Brian Fagan says in [The Little Ice Age](#) (p.104):

In my estimate, this is what's going to lead, "Clean me please." This would be a great job for cleaners but bad for output. This is what I feel is one of the drawbacks of using solar panels. Is anybody really looking at this part of the reduction in capacity to generate power from increased volcanic ash?



Also, if we look at the industry standards, there is a 10% decline in 10 years, and then a 20% decline for just the wear and tear. This is a diminishing return not taking into account volcanic ash reductions.



SRocCo Solar

Solar Efficiency Losses Over Time

How much do solar panels decrease over time? The solar industry standard is a conservative estimate of **3% in the first year, and less than 1% per year after that**. However, solar panel manufacturers are starting to realize that this is too conservative, and they are beginning to warranty their panels to more realistic degradation rates.

First, the industry standard for solar output warranties is **90% output in year 10**, and 80% output in year 25. This is the 2011 warranty for companies such as JA Solar, First Solar, Yingli Solar, Canadian Solar, Sanyo, and Sharp. Right now there is not enough data to know reliable degradation rates after 20-25 years, so you must rely on manufacturer warranties in order to compare expected solar output losses over time.

More importantly, if all these combine, the volcanic dust, reduction in TSI and wear and tear losses, solar panels are not really the best option going into this Grand Solar Minimum, especially that we're expecting more clouds due to Galactic Cosmic Rays.

Do solar panels work in cloudy weather?

by Dave Llorens

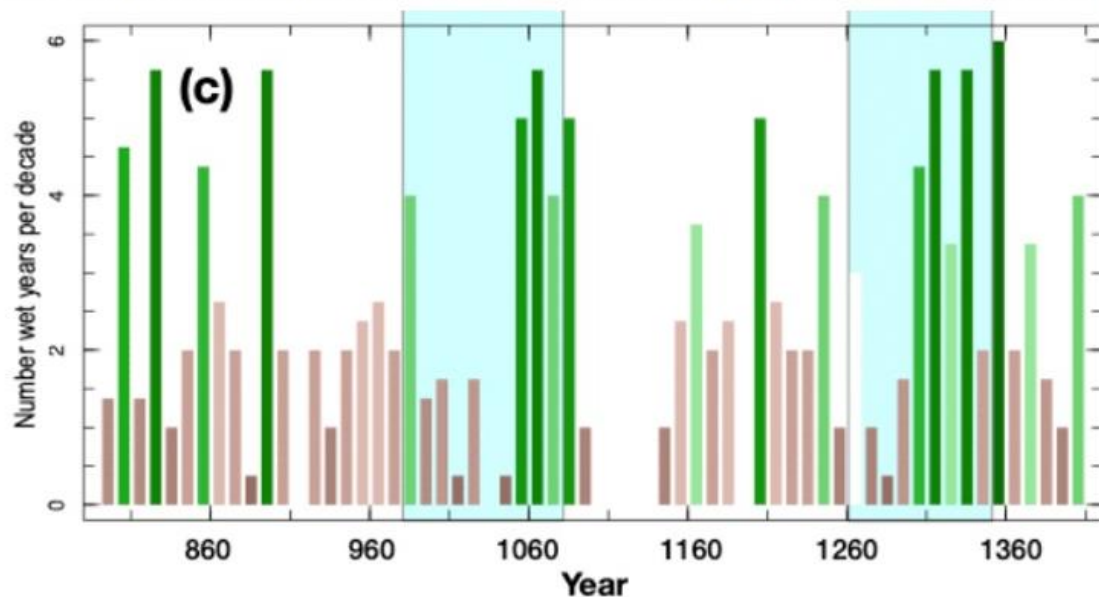


Solar panels generate the most electricity on clear days with abundant sunshine (not surprisingly). **But, do solar panels work in cloudy weather? Yes... just not quite as well** On a cloudy day, typical solar panels can produce 10-25% of their rated capacity. The exact amount will vary depending on the density of the clouds, and may also vary by the type of solar panel; some kinds of panels are better at receiving diffuse light. SunPower solar cells, for example, have been designed to capture a

broader range of the solar spectrum. By capturing more red and blue wavelengths, their solar panels can generate more electricity even when it's overcast.

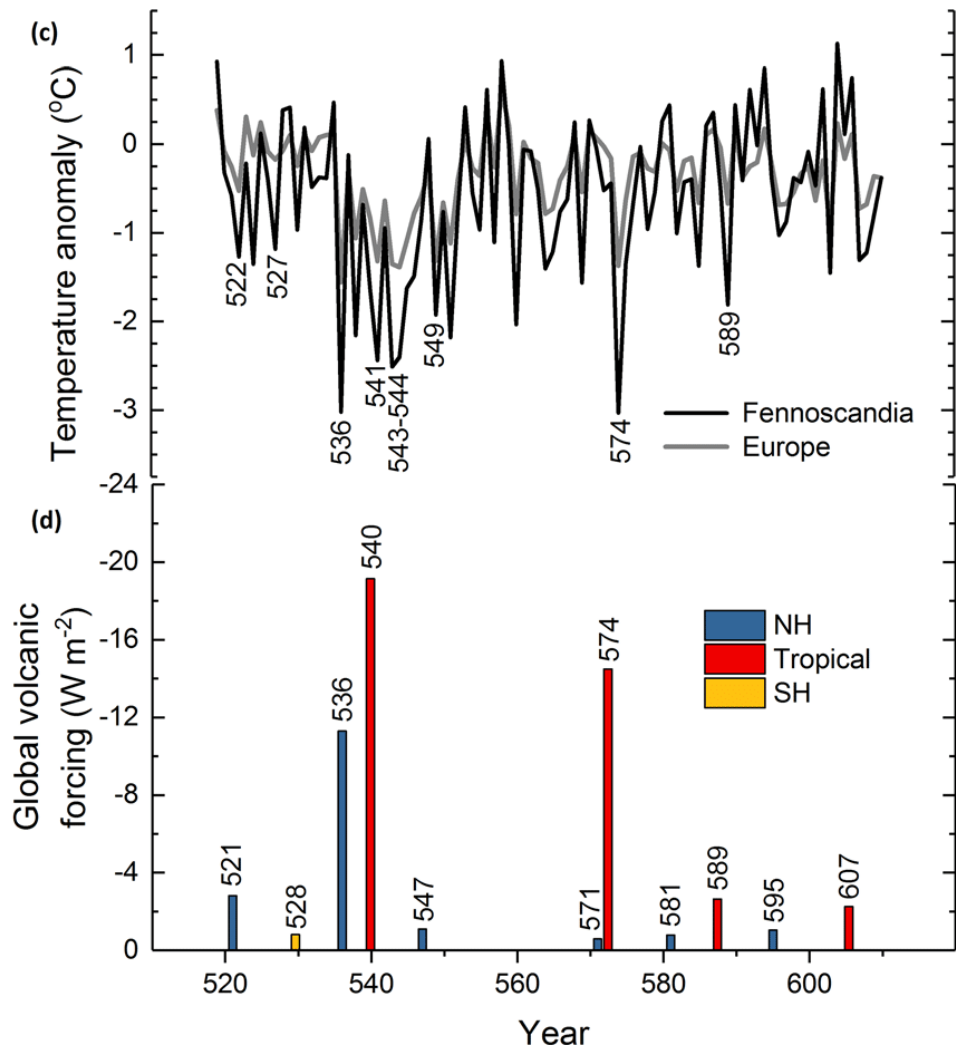
And what about aerosols? When we look back through these exact same Grand Solar Minimums, this came from the same report, those shaded in blue bars are the Oort Minimum and the Wolf Minimum, there's always more clouds and rain associated with the minimums because weather patterns move.

Medieval Climate in the Eastern Mediterranean: Instability and Evidence of Solar Forcing



(c) The number of wet years in a decade, in an area bounded by 22.5° N and 37.5° N and 125° W and 97.5° W, in Southwest US and northern Mexico, where El Niño has a marked influence on precipitation. The analysis is based on the North American Drought Atlas (NADA, [68]) gridded Palmer Drought Severity (PDSI) values (positive value indicates wet and negative is dry).

There's also temperature drops along with the volcanic eruptions so you know there has to be an enormous amount of ash in the air to drop global temperatures will also affect solar panel output, for sure. This is an absolute reality, no questions asked.



And as we're heading into this Grand Solar Minimum, the forecast shows that we are going into absolutely the lowest solar activity we have seen in 400 years on this regular cycle. A volcanic uptick is also what you would be looking for and as observed during the last couple of years, the increase is not only on the size of the eruptions but also in the number of eruptions.

THE SUN DEFINES THE CLIMATE

Habibullo Abdussamatov, Dr. Sc.

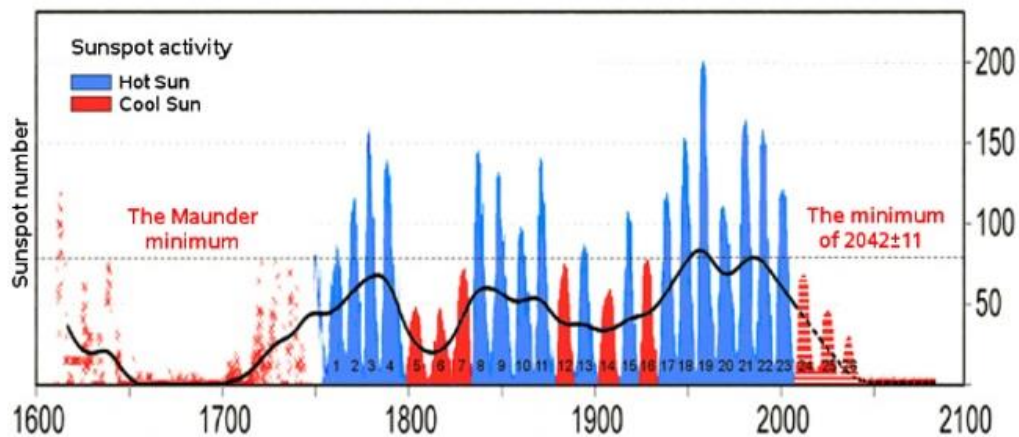


Fig. 3. Variation in the TSI drawing on the data reconstruction of Lean, J.L. (2000) and Wang Y. - M., Lean J.L., Sheeley N.R. (2005) up to 1978, sunspot activity of the Sun from 1611, and changes forecast by us after 2008 (dotted lines).

For instance, look at this tsunami in Indonesia because of Krakatau eruption. Look at how was it before and after, that's how much of the island blew away in this small eruption.

THE WATCHERS

Watching the world evolve and transform

January 10, 2019

EarthUncutTV visits Anak Krakatau, documents changes to the island and surrounding region



James Reynolds @EarthUncutTV

Replying to @EarthUncutTV

I'll round off this thread with a final before and after comparison. First image shot back in August 2018, typical explosive activity. And now... #Krakatau #volcano

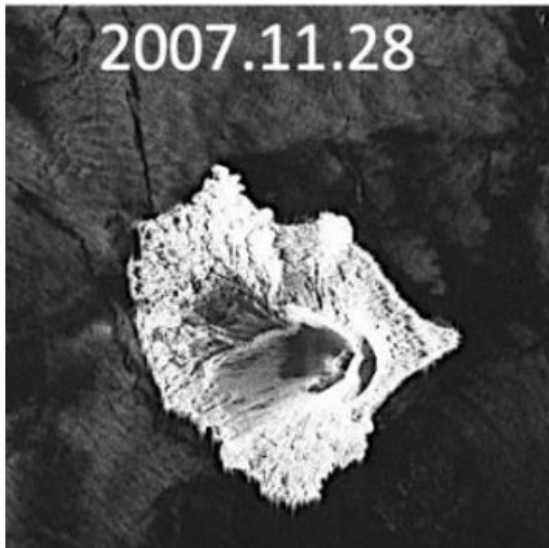
James Reynolds @EarthUncutTV

Out all day filming at #Krakatau - didn't witness any explosive eruption but to see and shoot the vast changes at the volcano is mind blowing. Many images to come but here's a teaser (shot outside 5km danger zone.) #volcano #Indonesia

This ash cloud went up around 70,000 feet during this eruption.

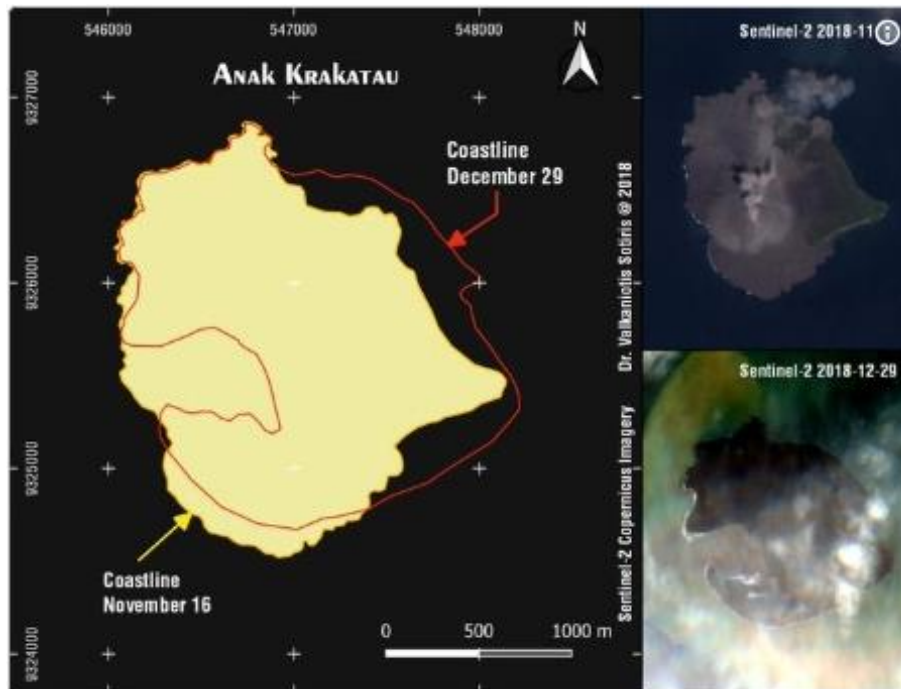


This too is a glimpse of what was lost during that eruption in the island of Anak Krakatau.



"The island of Anak Krakatau now has the shape of a 270 deg almost closed crescent, with a water-filled crater in the center where once the 330 m (1 062 feet) tall summit cone stood," Pfeiffer said.

It did have a thousand-foot summit but that's back down to sea level and what was on the right side was the before and after. Look at how much the island blew away in this single eruption.



Sotiris Valkaniotis
@SotisValkan



A comparison of before and after #Sentinel2 images show the immense change of #AnakKrakatau island morphology. #Landslide flank collapse on the west and new deposits to the east. Yellow is coastline digitized from Nov 16 imagery, red is the latest of Dec 29.

♡ 301 7:10 PM - Dec 29, 2018

And so, as we move forward, expect more and stronger eruptions.



Sutopo Purwo Nugroho ✓
@Sutopo_PN



Gunung Soputan meletus dengan tinggi kolom 3 km ke tenggara pada 16/12/2018 pukul 03:09 WITA. Suara bergemuruh dan tremor menerus. Radius berbahaya 4 km dari puncak G. Soputan dan dalam wilayah sektor arah barat-baratdaya sejauh 6.5 km. Masyarakat belum perlu mengungsi.

♡ 412 8:27 AM - Dec 16, 2018

Soputan as well has erupted, so it seems that the Indonesian archipelago have an enormous amount of volcanoes going off. This is exactly what happened during the last Grand Solar Minimum.



Mount Soputan eruption on December 16, 2018. Credit: Sutopo Purwo Nugroho

Manam as well in Papua New Guinea erupted this January, 2019. It's as if we are reliving history in a cycle, and we are.

THE WATCHERS

Watching the world evolve and transform

January 08, 2019

Powerful eruption at Manam volcano, ash to 16.7 km (55 000 feet) a.s.l., P.N.G.



Volcanic ash is difficult to discern due to a meteorological cloud, the center reported 03:59 UTC, January 8. However, [the eruption is thought to be on-going to 9.1 km \(30 000 feet\) a.s.l.](#), extending northeast. Volcanic ash to 16.7 km (55 000 feet) and 12.8 km (42 000 feet) has now dissipated.

Soputan, Etna and more and here's other boxes that you can check to verify the existence of more activity subsurface on our planet.



Steamboat geyser has its most eruptions ever recorded in a full year since the mid-1800s.



A photo of Steamboat Geyser erupting earlier this year in September. YNP Photo.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK– Steamboat Geyser erupted at about 1:07 am on Saturday, December 8, 2018, and set a new record.

National Park Service verified that this surpassed the last record set in the 1960s. There were 29 eruptions documented in 1964 while there was 34 this year.



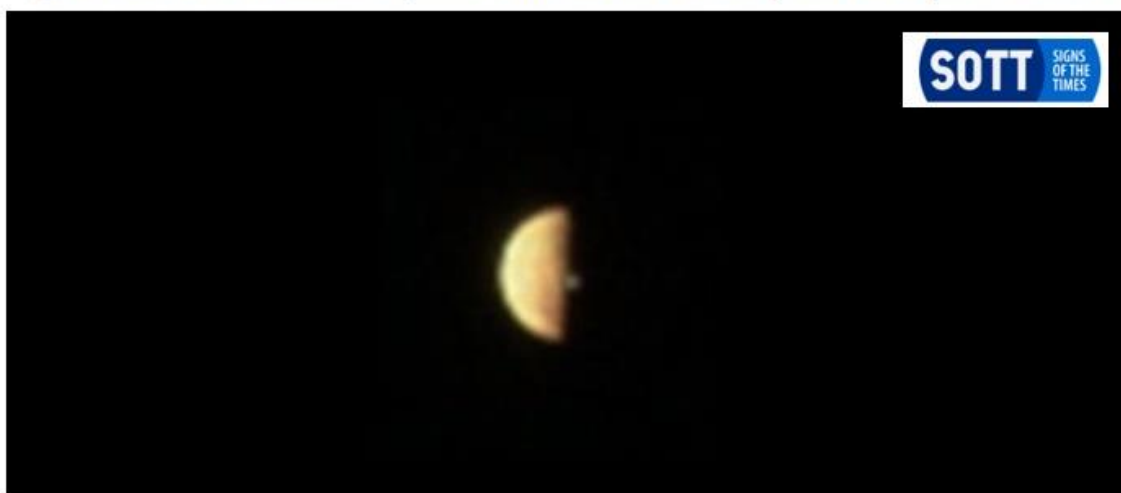
Steamboat Geyser erupts and breaks all-time record

Date: December 11, 2018

- Steamboat Geyser erupted at about 1:07 a.m. on Saturday, December 8, 2018, and set a new record.
- This eruption, the 30th since March 15, 2018, **surpasses the previous all-time record of 29 documented eruptions set in 1964.**
- "The heightened activity at Steamboat this year is uncommon but not unprecedented. We have seen similar activity twice previously; once in the early 1960s, and again in the early 1980s. Conversely, the world's tallest active geyser has also exhibited years of quiescence or no major eruptions, with the longest being the 50-year period between 1911 and 1961," said Jeff Hungerford, Yellowstone's park geologist. "We'll continue to monitor this extraordinary geyser."

If it was an effect from our Sun electromagnetically that is causing these eruptions, we should also see eruptions on other bodies in our solar system, should we not? So if we take a look at Io, Jupiter's moon, it had a massive eruption in December. It was considered as the most active volcanic hotspot in our solar system and it was suddenly triggered, and that's why we see these changes on other planets everywhere we look.

 **NASA's Juno mission spots dramatic volcano eruption on Jupiter moon Io**



NASA's Juno team shared this look at Io and its volcanic plume.

NASA's Juno spacecraft saw evidence of an eruption on what the space agency calls the **"most volcanically active spot in the solar system"** during a flyby in December.

The reason I brought that up is, we're going to need different power supplies moving into this Grand Solar Minimum. With the stress on the surface of our Earth in terms of weather, volcanic activity and earthquakes, the traditional grid we have is not going to be enough. We then need to think of local generation for local consumption.



Christine Lepisto

June 2, 2007

Gravitational Vortex Power Plant is Safe for Fish



In the prototype installation, the water drop is 1.6 meters, with a flow of 1.3 m³/second, but the utilized water is 1 m³/s flow with 1.3 meters drop. The vortex basin has a diameter of 5.5 meters. In the first year of operation, the plant has yielded 50,000 kWatt-hours of electricity--with efficiency of around 73%, a little lower than the theoretical 80% achievable efficiency due to the use of smaller generator for ease of operation. The cost for installation was about €40,000 after about 40% subsidy. At close to 1\$/watt capacity, that is a sweet point that may make this technology a viable alternative energy. If the claims that the turbine

One of which is Gravitational Vortex Power (GVP) which is incredibly simple to operate and install. All you need is a 5.5-meter diameter metal to spin water in a tank, as seen in the image above. Then you install it on the road or right at the center, the water goes out from beneath.



In the prototype installation, the water drop is 1.6 meters, with a flow of 1.3 m³/second, but the utilized water is 1 m³/s flow with 1.3 meters drop. The vortex basin has a diameter of 5.5 meters. In the first year of operation, the plant has yielded 50,000 kWatt-hours of electricity--with efficiency of around 73%, a little lower than the theoretical 80% achievable efficiency due to the use of smaller generator for ease of operation. The cost for installation was about €40,000 after about 40% subsidy. At close to 1\$/watt capacity, that is a sweet point that may make this technology a viable alternative energy. If the claims that the turbine

You don't need dams or anything for that matter. You just use the water for a few seconds to make it spin. I've linked everything at the end of the article so you can get to the patents, the diagrams and the engineering schematics.



Christine Lepisto

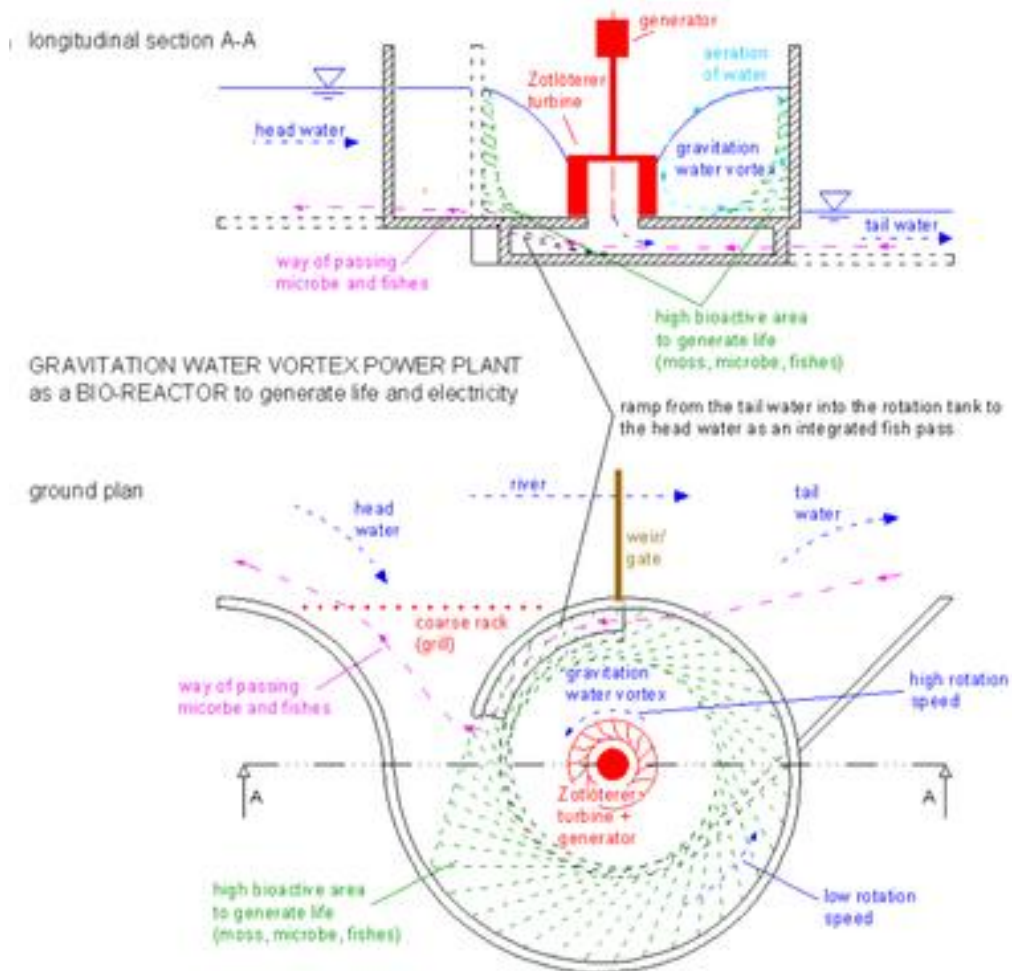
June 2, 2007

Gravitational Vortex Power Plant is Safe for Fish



You can then test this yourself because everything is described and explained, along with some of the companies that are currently in the forefront of this industries.

Below the functional layout of the GWVPPG shows how the bio-reactor operates.



ZOTLÖTERER out in Germany can show you how to build this. They can also show you how to install it. So it is there and it's for real.

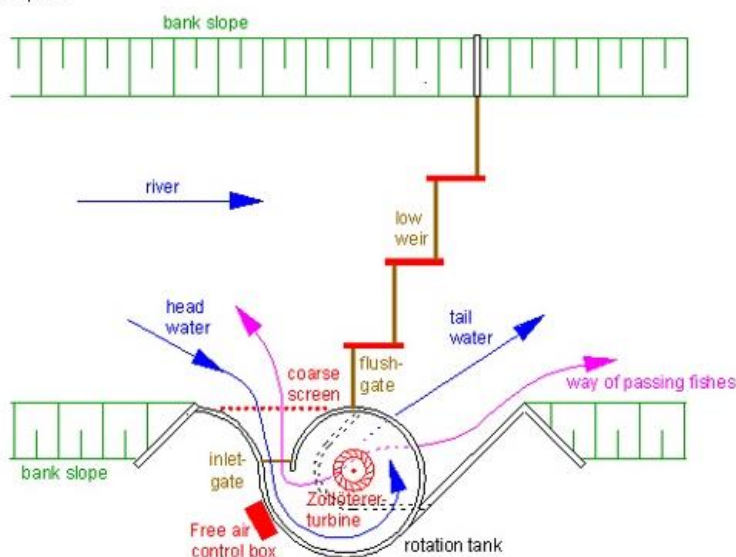
ZOTLÖTERER

SMART - ENERGY - SYSTEMS

GRAVITATION WATER VORTEX POWER PLANTS

CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION

ground plan



An essential component of a Gravitation Water Vortex Power Plant is a spiral rotation tank, which is placed in the sloping bank of the river. A River bottom step catches the river water, leading it sideways through a coarse screen and an open inlet-gate into the rotation tank.

The diagonal run of the river bottom step directs fish upstream to the rotation tank and upstream through the Gravitation Water Vortex Power Plant.

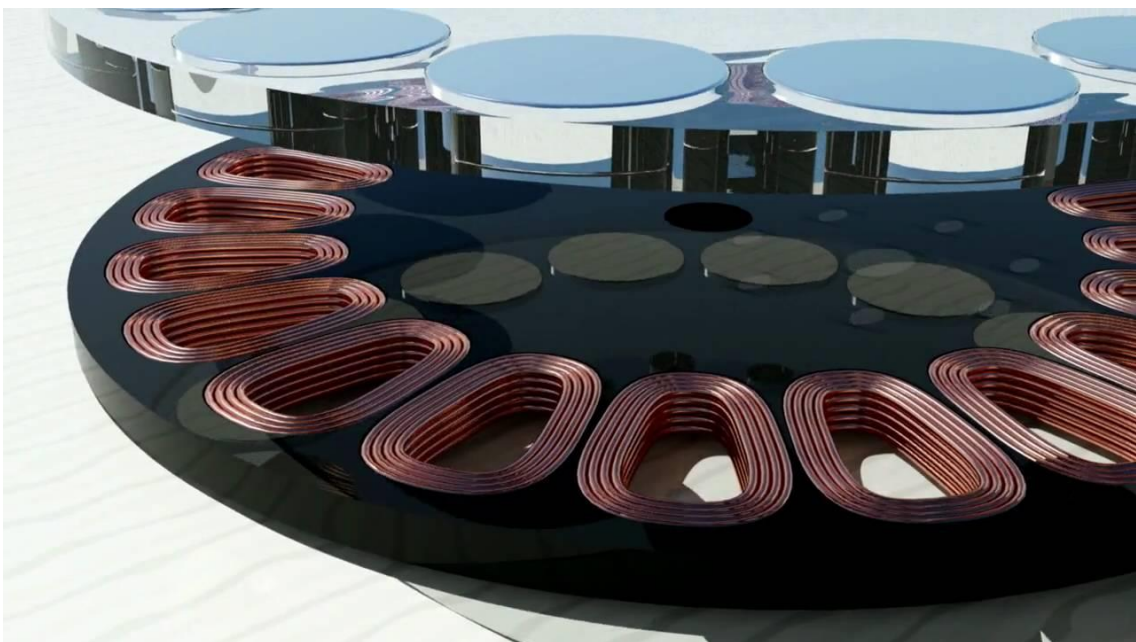
You can generate 50 thousand kilowatts off of that one single tiny little plant, and they can be stepped down in a riverbed as well. It can be on the shore, it does not have to be at the middle of the ocean, you don't need to create a dam or a river. These can also be put out so fast because it's literally a concrete basin that is circular in shape where you put the rotor in. It's really that simple and this is the so called local production for local consumption. We don't need massive transmission lines with this too.

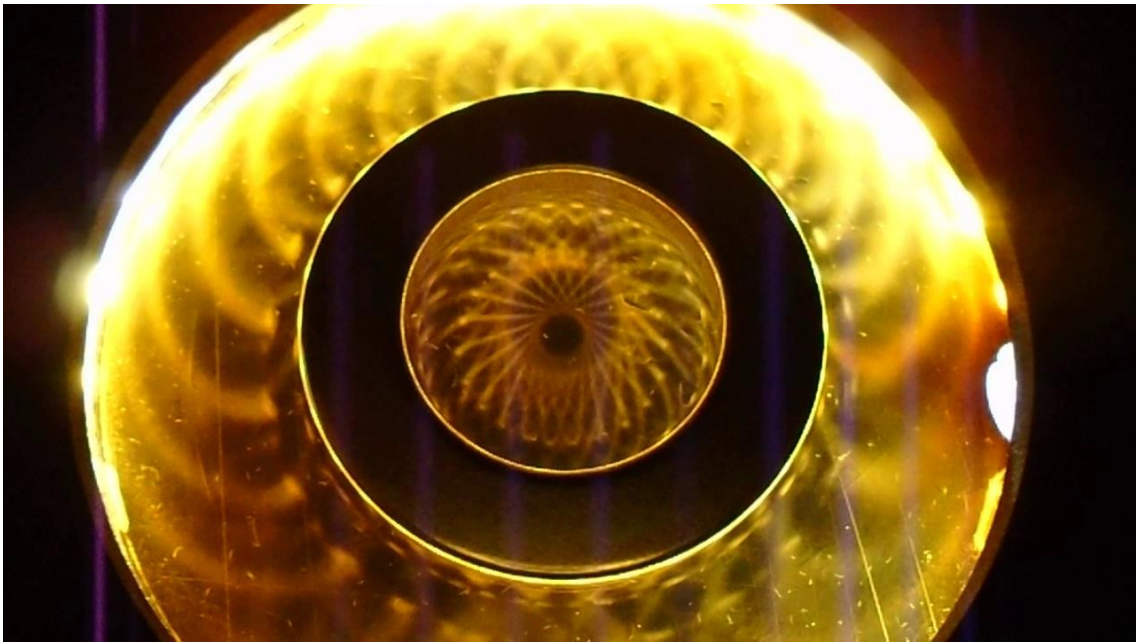


Furthermore, the Earth's magnetic field can also be used to power devices. This is called a Ferrocenyl lens. As shown in the image below, it's quite easy to see the magnetic field lines in here.

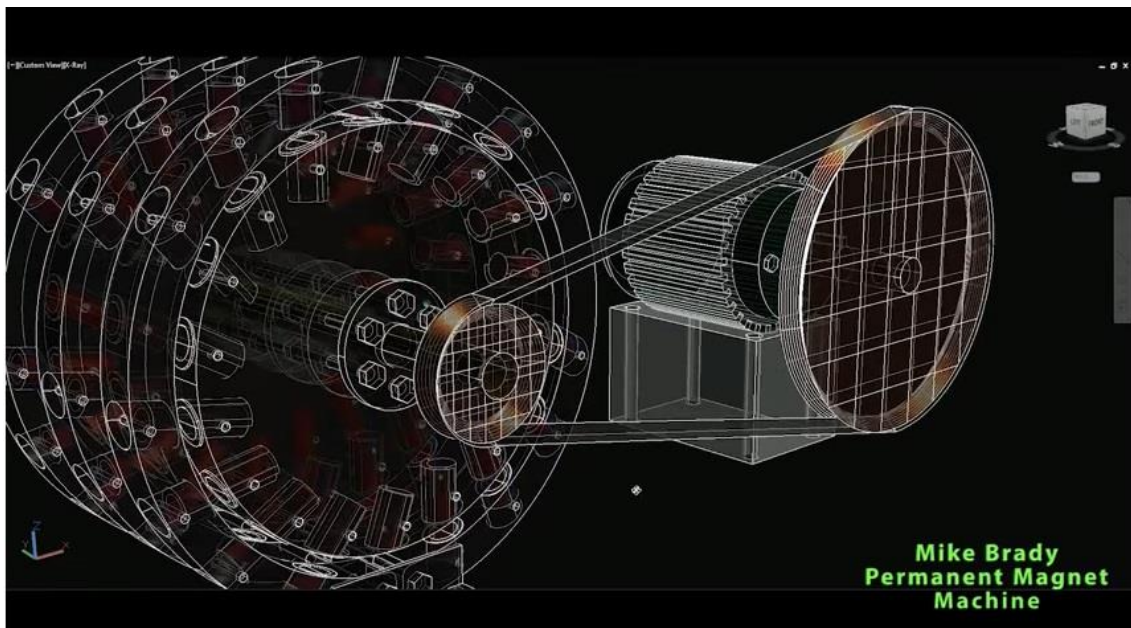


These are some of the inventions that have been worked on and not allowed to come to commercial production due to constraints in certain industries that don't want free power or localized power which you can produce in your home and in your neighborhood.

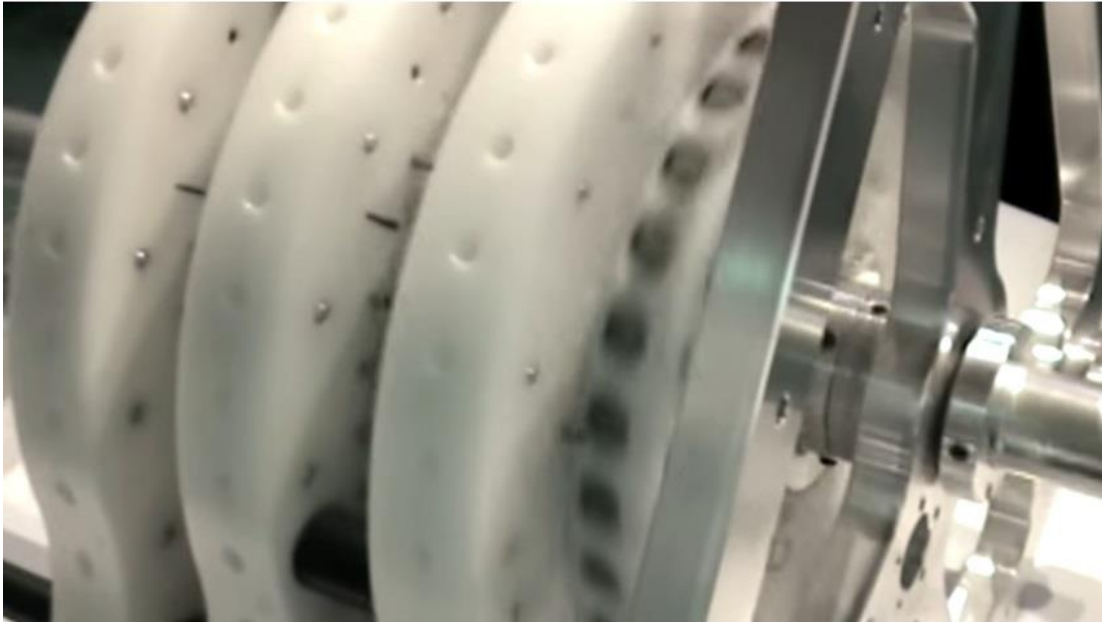




And so, in reality, there are some patents that are out here, there are some motors that are actually showing real productions and also there are some built in home units that some people have, but they have not gone into the factory for mass-production. I just don't understand why.



It has permanent magnet generators that are just using magnets like you had when you were a kid. Do you still remember that if you try to put magnets together, they want to bounce apart? It is the same thing, we just need to bring it up a notch in intensity and use industrial magnets and then do the exact same thing.



Perendev Motor Demonstration

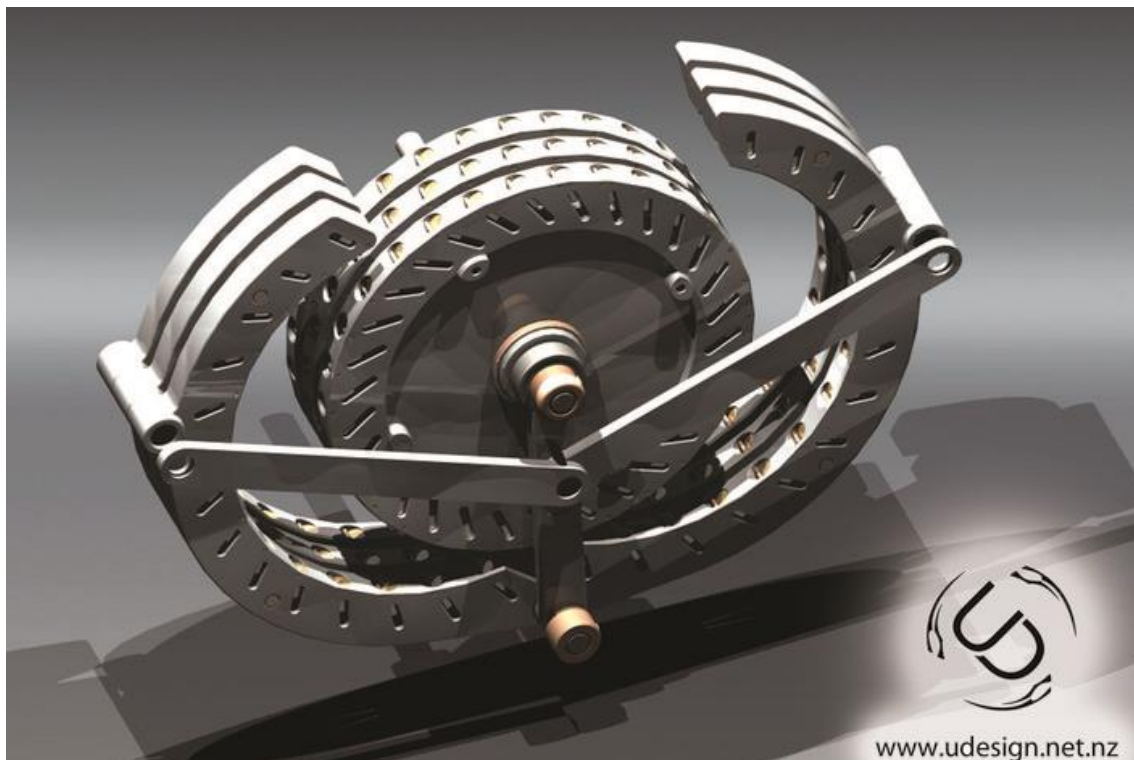
Magnets repel each other using the Earth's magnetic field to generate electricity. These here, right in front of your eyes are working models of what is out there. These units here are enough to power a home, but you don't see them in commercial production



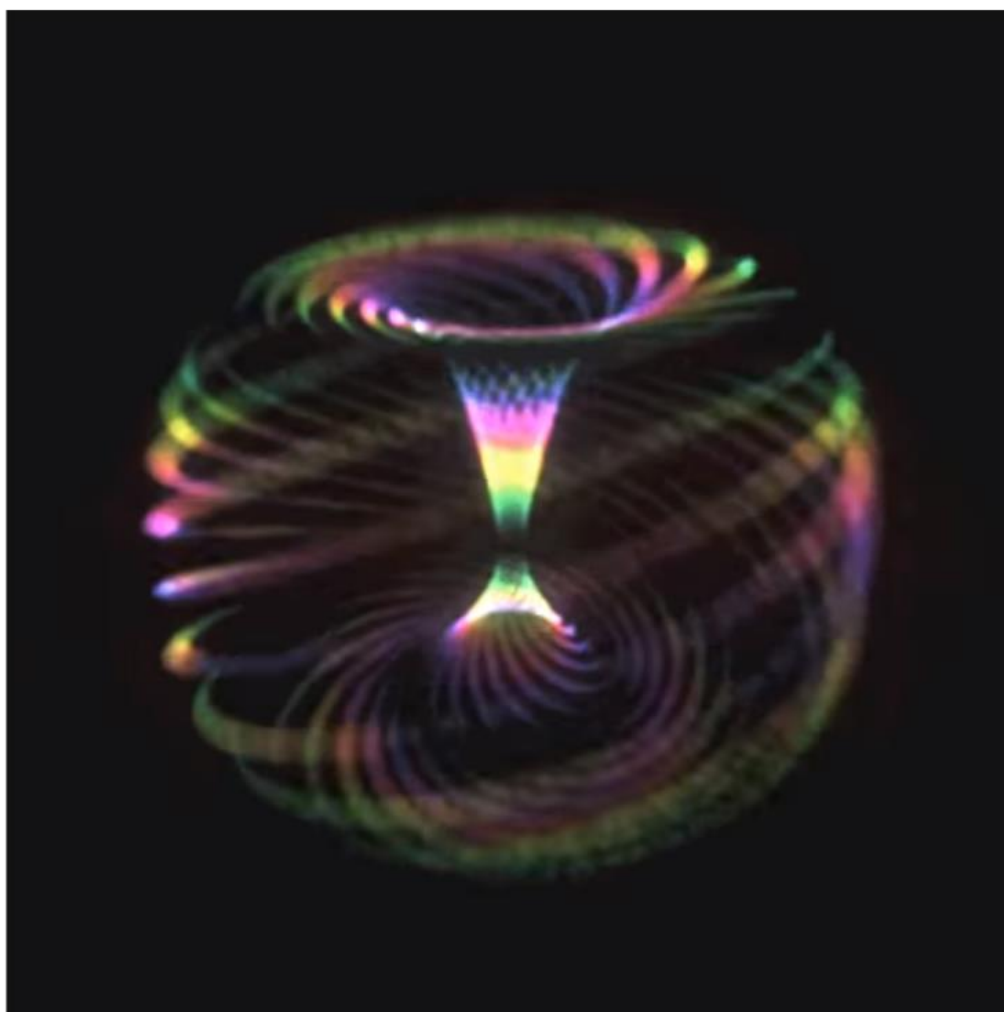
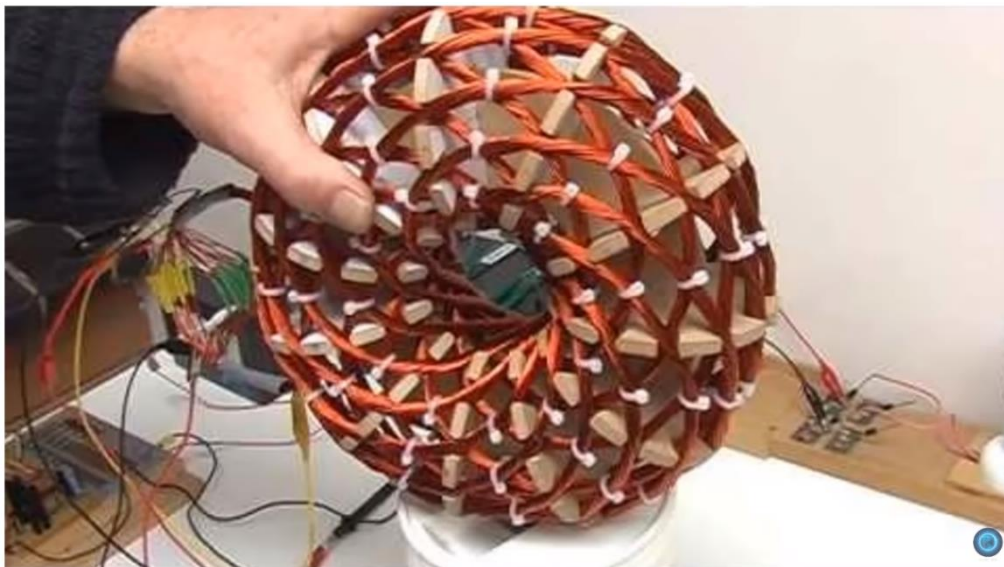
You can run everything that you have in your house with this device, your washer, your dryer, your air conditioner, your oven, your computers or every appliance you can have. This can be locally generated right in your house and you can even split it off to your neighbor.



These things are working in universities and there are so many different types of designs of these out there but they're just not in commercial production. So to Ocasio Cortes, if you really want to talk about new power for a new America, this is it right here. This is where we need to start. We have to scrap the entire old system.



We don't need centralized power produced in a huge giant centralized location that is distributed through a centralized system. Why don't we just go to independent power production in our homes or in our neighborhoods that are within miles or less for local consumption?



The Eddy Grand Solar Minimum is a society reset button in itself based on the aspect of decrease in grain yields globally, and the losses are forecast to amplify in the future. Expect for major price rises around 2020 that will raise prices and global yields are going to decrease too.

THE SUN DEFINES THE CLIMATE

Habibullo Abdussamatov, Dr. Sc.

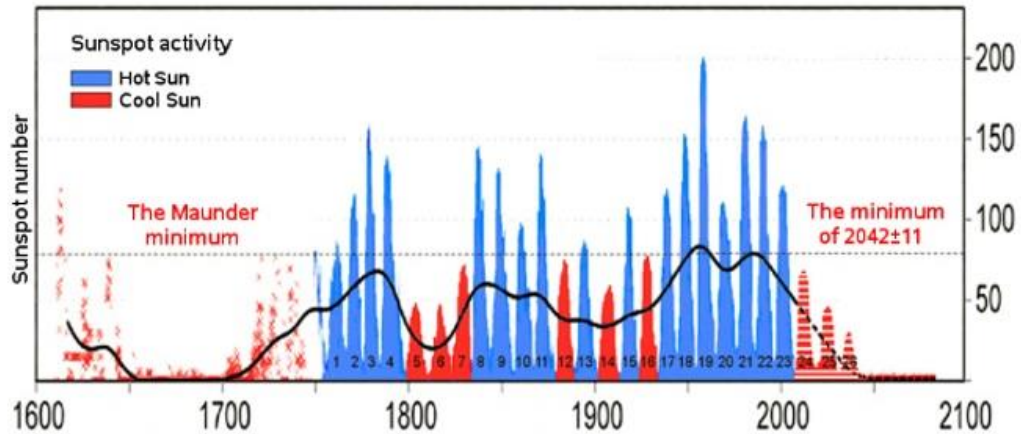
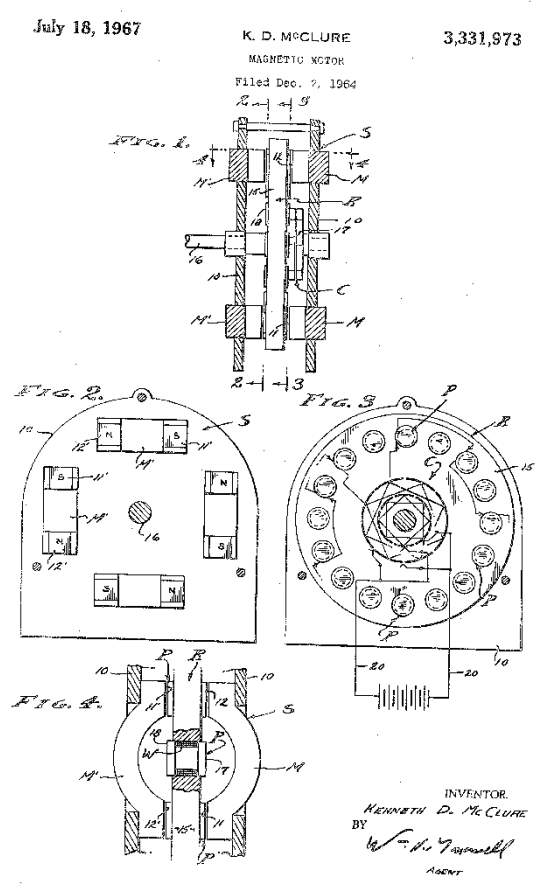
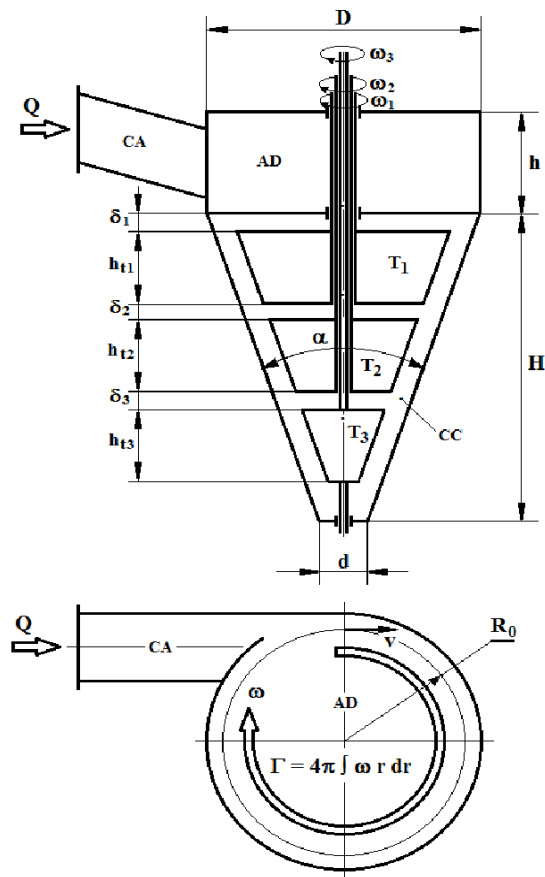


Fig. 3. Variation in the TSI drawing on the data reconstruction of Lean, J.L. (2000) and Wang Y. - M., Lean J.L., Sheeley N.R. (2005) up to 1978, sunspot activity of the Sun from 1611, and changes forecast by us after 2008 (dotted lines).

Add in the volcanic uptick happening on our planet, this is what your solar panels are going to turn into. It's truly the time to rethink the existing paradigm, to rethink how power will be generated on our planet.



Here are more diagrams for you. I've linked everything at the end of the article so you can go ahead and browse these engineering drawings of these patents.

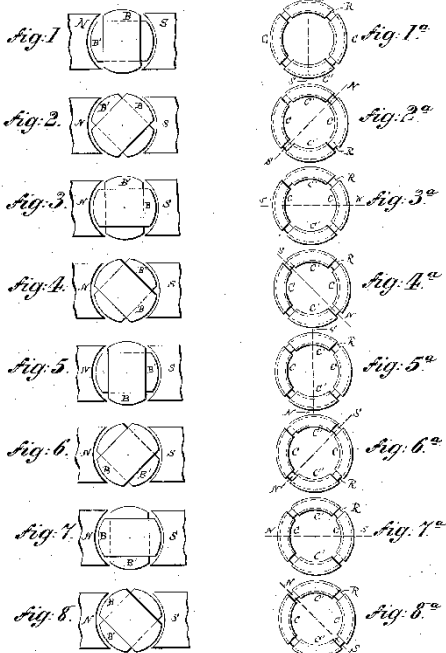


Some of them are from the 1800's, some are from the 1960's and the more research you do through Google Patents, you are to see hundreds and hundreds of these devices that could allow us to have free power.

ELECTRO MAGNETIC MOTOR.

No. 381,968.

Patented May 1, 1888.



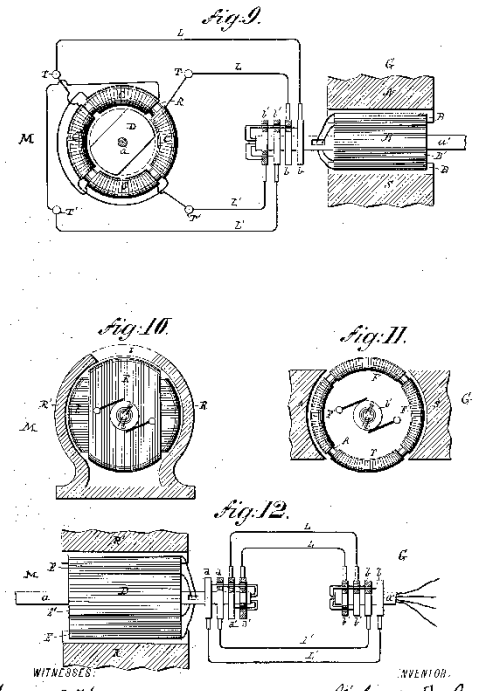
WITNESSES:
Frank C. Hartley
Frank B. Murphy

INVENTOR:
Nikola Tesla.
BY
Duncan, Curtis & Page
ATTORNEYS.

ELECTRO MAGNETIC MOTOR.

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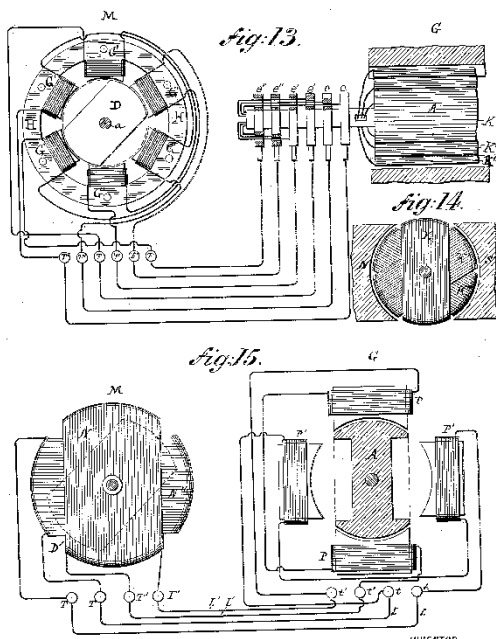
INVENTOR:
Nikola Tesla.
BY
Duncan, Curtis & Page
ATTORNEYS.

Again, to Ocasio Cortez, it is now your job to go out and bring this to us if you want the new green deal, because the new green deal is not about using solar panels nor the wind.

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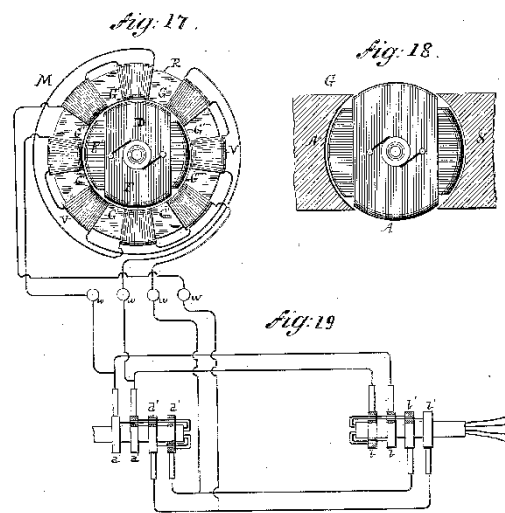
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for reading, I hope you got something out of the article. If you like more information like this, I produce the tri-weekly Mini Ice Age Conversations podcast, 30 minutes of an in depth analysis on the GSM you can take on the go.

Mini Ice Age Conversations Podcast

iTunes: <https://itunes.apple.com/us/podcast/a...>

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For the ADAPT 2030 Grand Solar Minimum climate update newsletter jump over to oilseedcrops.org you can enter your email and sign up. Move your mouse around for about 10 seconds and this box will pop up.

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<https://thehill.com/policy/energy-environment/417843-five-things-to-know-about-ocasio-cortezs-green-new-deal>

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Study of Micro Hydropower Plant Operating in Gravitational Vortex Flow

Mode GVP designs https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Scheme-of-the-micro-hidropower-plant-with-gravitational-vortex_fig1_259756706

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Solar Forcing https://www.researchgate.net/figure/a-Solar-irradiance-variations-during-the-last-millennium-and-a-half-Shown-are-two_fig3_330377383

[two fig3 330377383](#)

Revised historical solar irradiance forcing

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/324066695 Revised historical solar irradiance forcing](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/324066695_Revised_historical_solar_irradiance_forcing)

https://www.researchgate.net/figure/a-Temporal-evolution-of-the-total-solar-irradiance-TSI-W-m-2-calculated-with-CHRONOS_fig5_324066695

[solar irradiance-TSI-W-m-2-calculated-with-CHRONOS fig5 324066695](#)

https://www.researchgate.net/figure/CMIP6-SSI-differences-in-for-perpetual-solar-minimum-conditions-compared-to_fig2_303814976

Solar total and spectral irradiance reconstruction over the last 9000 years
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1811.03464.pdf>

The Impact of the Revised Sunspot Record on Solar Irradiance Reconstructions <https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1601/1601.05397.pdf>

LAIA Temperature charts and volcanic eruptions
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Climate and the Decline and Fall of the Western Roman Empire: A Bibliometric View on an Interdisciplinary Approach to Answer a Most Classic Historical Question
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Tesla patent magnetic motor

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Solar Efficiency Losses Over Time <http://sroeco.com/solar/solar-efficiency-losses-over-time/>

Volcanic ash on solar panels and power loss
<https://www.solarpaneltalk.com/forum/solar/the-pros-and-cons-of-solar-energy/320799-volcanic-activity-its-risk-for-solar-energy-and-possible-mitigations>

Do solar panels work in cloudy weather?
<https://www.solarpower.rocks.com/solar-basics/how-do-solar-panels-work-in-cloudy-weather/>

Power loss due to soiling on solar panel: A review
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1364032116000745>

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