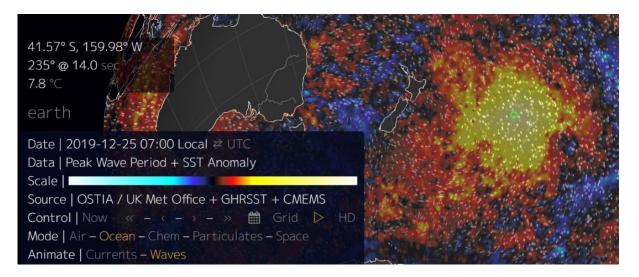
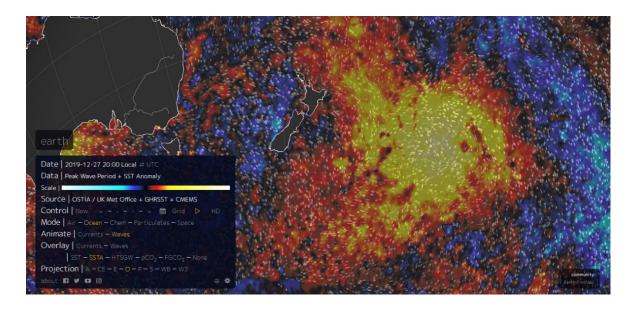
Sudden Volcanic Hot Spots and Safe Zone Ash Layers



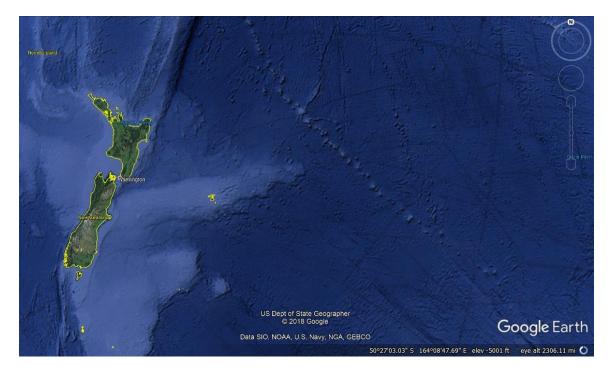
There was an unusual heat blob in the South Pacific that was not heard about in the mainstream media. Luckily, Darcy from Ontario sent me this lead, with the question, what is causing that heat anomaly?



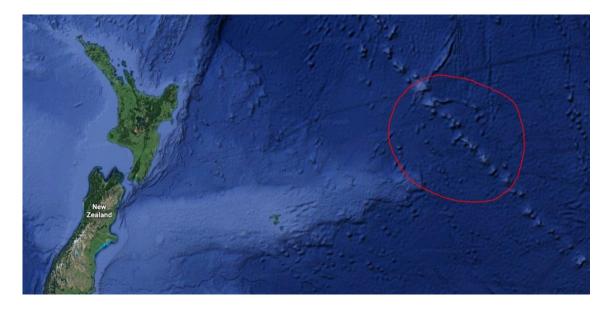
I searched that again in *nullschool,* and I was able to find the same blob but seemed to have moved west, a little bit closer to New Zealand.



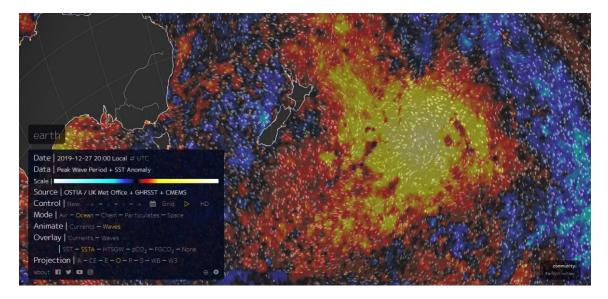
There is another strange image I found from Google Earth as well. What are those dots that are making a line underwater, which is in the same exact area offshore?



NW to SE is a volcanic ridge, this made me wonder, did it have anything to do with the White Island eruption that had erupted unexpectedly off of New Zealand last year, catching out all the tourists there off guard? If so, then a gigantic blob of heat is, somehow, sitting right above that exact same volcanic ridge.



Do you think these are connected? Is this the reason why the mainstream media is not focusing on this heat blob?



Meanwhile, down to the volcanic areas in Costa Rica, a lot of people are writing me to ask about safe zones in Panama and Costa Rica? As a result, I have been doing a bit more research on what is considered as a safe area.

I found a report of all the volcanic eruptions in the last seven thousand years in Central America, and as shown, an enormous amount of those eruptions were clustered around 1,300 to 1,500 years ago, another cluster could also be found 2,200 years ago, and finally, around 3,500 years ago, another small clustering is noticeable. Notice, however, that all of these eruptions are below the VEI 5 eruptive index.

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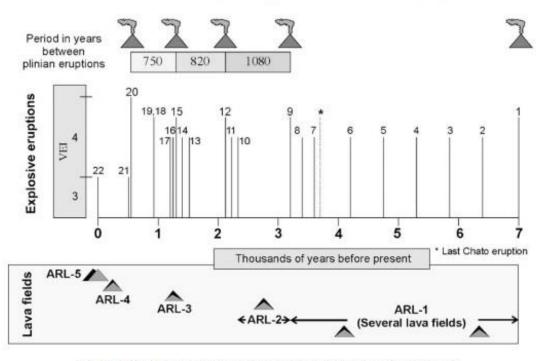


Fig. 12. Eruptive history of Arenal along 7 ka: major explosive and extrusive eruptions.

Going back 7,000 years in history would give a good indication of how massive the eruptions could be across the area. Shown below is a list of the previous eruptions. This can help you track each individual eruption.

Eruptive history of Arenal Volcano, Costa Rica, 7 ka to present

Gerardo J. Soto *, Guillermo E. Alvarado

Layer	Reference	¹⁴ C age (B.P.)	Calibrated age (B.P.) $\pm 1\sigma$		
AR-21 [UN-10]	Soto et al., 2000	490 ± 80	520±30		
AR-21 [UN-10]	Melson and Sáenz, 1973	425±25	500+10-20		
AR-20 [ET-2]	Sheets, 1984	570 ± 30	550+70-10		
AR-19 [ET-3]	Borgia et al., 1988	870 ± 50	890±170		
AR-19 [ET-3]	Soto et al., 1998	1076 ± 94	970+100-40		
AR-15 [ET-7]	Ghigliotti et al., 1993	1400 ± 110	1300+110-90		
AR-13 [ET-8B]	Ghigliotti et al., 1993	1620 ± 110	1520 ± 160		
AR-12 [ET-9N]	Ghigliotti et al., 1993	2140 ± 80	2120+180-120		
AR-10 [ET-9B]	Ghigliotti et al., 1993	2280 ± 90	2330+20-180		
AR-9 [ET-9]	Borgia et al., 1988	2895 ± 145	2990+250-170		
AR-9 [ET-9]	Borgia et al., 1988	3025 ± 150	3210+170-250		
AR-9 [ET-9]	Alvarado, 1989	3320 ± 215	3490+340-150		
Last from Chato	Borgia et al., 1988	3460 ± 70	3700+130-70		
Last from Chato	Borgia et al., 1988	3500 ± 50	3730+90-40		
Last from Chato	Borgia et al., 1988	3510 ± 120	3730+190-100		
Below AR-9	ICE, 1977	4030 ± 150	4470+350-180		
AR-1	Soto et al., 1998	6150 ± 120	7010+170-130		

Table 1 Radiocarbon ages of Arenal and Chato tephras, calibrated after Stuiver et al. (1998)

Information included in the report shows the 1968 eruption and amount of ash injected, in cubic kilometers, is considerably small. The amount of ash injected was only 0.003% of a cubic kilometer, which makes it more of a regional category, and not a global cataclysmic eruption. But if you are down in Costa Rica or Panama, this could very well affect you. Additionally, notice that almost every eruption is a VEI 4, and only twice, out of this entire list, shows a VEI 3 eruption index.

	G.J. Soto,	G.E. Alvarado	/ Journal o	f Volcanology	and C	ieothermal	Research xx	(2006) xxx-xxx	E.
y of characteris	stics of the	main Arenal tej	ohra fall eru	ptions					

Layer	Date B.P. (0=1950 A.D.)	Calendar age	Repose period ^a (years)	% SiO2	Volume (km ³)	$\mathrm{VEI}^{\mathrm{b}}$	Eruption type
AR-22 [ET-1]	÷	1968 A.D.	530	56-57°	0.003 ^d	3°	Vulcanian
AR-21 [UN-10]	510	1440 A.D.	40	53-55	?	?	Vulcanian?
AR-20 [ET-2]	550	1400 A.D.	380	62-63	0.44	4	Plinian
AR-19 [ET-3]	930	1020 A.D.	0	49-53	0.90	4	Violent strombolian
AR-18 [ET-4]	930	1020 A.D.	270 ^e	55-60	0.27	4	Subplinian
Upper AR-17 [ET-5]	1200 ^e	750 A.D.	0	56-58	0.045	3	Subplinian
Lower AR-17 [ET-5]	1200 ^c	750 A.D.	50 ^e	60-62	0.12	4	Subplinian
AR-16 [ET-6]	1250 ^E	700 A.D.	50 ^e	51-53	0.19	4	Violent strombolian
AR-15 [ET-7]	1300	650 A.D.	100 ^e	56-61	0.38	4	Plinian
AR-14 [ET-8M]	1400 ^e	550 A.D.	120	51-52	0.15 ^r	4	Violent strombolian
AR-13 [ET-8B]	1520	430 A.D.	600	55	0.20 ^f	4	Subplinian
AR-12 [ET-9N]	2120	170 B.C.	100 ^e	60-63	0.35 ^f	4	Plinian
AR-11 [ET-9A]	2220 [£]	270 B.C.	110 ^e	51-56	0.15 ^f	4	Subplinian
AR-10 [ET-9B]	2330	380 B.C.	870	52	0.15 ^r	4	Violent strombolian
AR-9 [ET-9]	3200	1250 B.C.	200 ^e	58	>0.13	4	Plinian
AR-8 [ET-10]	~ 3400 ^e	1450 B.C.	200 ^e	50-55	0.15 ^r	4	Subplinian
AR-7 [ET-11]	~ 3600°	1650 B.C.	6008	51-59	0.15 ^r	4	Subplinian
AR-6 [ET-12]	4200 ⁸	2250 B.C.	550 ⁸	50-56	0.20 ^f	4	Subplinian
AR-5 [ET-13]	4750 ⁸	2800 B.C.	550 [#]	51-54	0.15 ^r	4	Violent strombolian
AR-4 [ET-14]	5300 ^g	3350 B.C.	550 ⁸	53	0.20 ^f	4	Violent strombolian
AR-3 [ET-15]	5850 ⁸	3900 B.C.	550 ⁸	54	0.15 ^r	4	Violent strombolian
AR-2 [ET-16]	6400 ^g	4450 B.C.	610 ^g		?	?	?
AR-1	7010	5060 B.C.		62	?	4?	Plinian?

What does that really mean for you and me? The arrow I added in the image marks the line of ash, right about the guy's belt line during the 1968 eruption.

It shows the sandwiched ash that came down, and if you look 4 steps below that line, you can see how much more ash came down during larger eruptions. We have a good indication as to what the possibilities are at present, by comparing the record in 1968, which was not really much.

That ejection would, however, still disrupt agriculture as well as water supplies in the area. The disruptions to agriculture and livestock could be for years if there were to be a VEI 4 eruption directly in that area.

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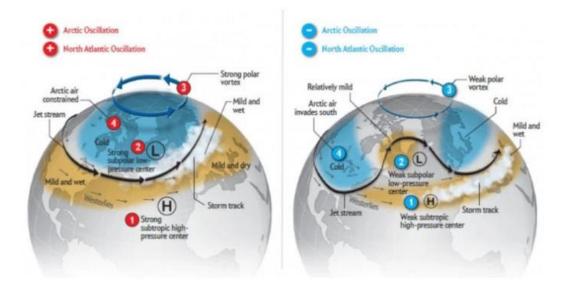
Table 2 Summary



FIG. 2 Six of the ten white volcanic-ash layers from the major eruptions of Arenal volcano. The dark layer under the lowest white-ash layer is the clay-laden soil prior to Arenal beginning to erupt. The dark layers on top of the white-ash layers are soils that sustained vegetation and some cultivation. The small lens of whitish ash at the man's chest level is the remains of the 1968 eruption.

In general, this is how the jet streams are behaving, or misbehaving due to the Grand Solar Minimum, magnetic polar wander, and decreasing magnetosphere, all of lead to more volcanic eruptions.

Now we are seeing atmospheric and volcanic events which are interconnected happening across our Earth. On top of that, you have electromagnetic effects, which explain the uptick in earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.



Lastly, ADAPT2030 still stands for an average of 50 sunspots or less, for solar cycle 25 for the solar forecast.

Thanks for reading, I hope you got something out of the article. If you like more content like this, I produce the tri-weekly Mini Ice Age Conversations podcast of a 30-minute in-depth analysis on the GSM you can take on the go through out your day.

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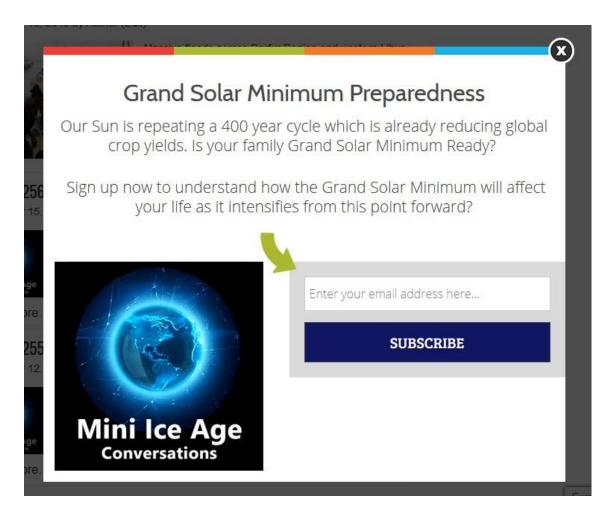
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Ash layers and ocean heat blob CF Jingara shout out Merry Christmas and thanks to subscribers https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zYka2yUzibU&feature=youtu.be

CENTRAL AMERICA AND MESOAMERICA ARMAG EDDON TO THE GARDEN OFEDEN https://www.colorado.edu/anthropology/sites/default/files/attachedfiles/armageddon.pdf

Eruptive history of Arenal Volcano, Costa Rica, 7 ka to present <u>https://pages.mtu.edu/~raman/papers2/SotoArenal.pdf</u>

Twin monster cyclones are rolling across the North Atlantic <u>https://www.severe-weather.eu/mcd/twin-monster-cyclones-north-atlantic-mk/</u>

Heat blob southern oceans https://earth.nullschool.net/#current/ocean/primary/waves/overlay=sea_su rface_temp_anomaly/orthographic=-183.01,-47.48,896

The volcanoes are coming <u>https://watchers.news/2019/08/03/ulawun-volcano-eruption-august-3-2019/</u>

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