Ice Age Canada Climate History vs Climate Present



By Rolf A. F. Witzsche – 2013 – Published by Cygni Communications Ltd. Canada

In love with our humanity

The incredible intelligence that we find as a feature of our humanity enables us to know what no other form of life on our planet is capable of knowing, such as to know what the climate on earth had been during the last 500 million years, and to use this knowledge to discover fundamental principles that enable us to know what the climate will be in the future, which enables us to prepare our world for dramatic climate events before they come upon us. Our deep view into climate history has been enabled by the discovery that of all the oxygen in the air and water, a minuscule portion (0.2%) carries 2 extra protons in its atomic form. A normal oxygen atom contains in its nucleus 8 protons and 8 neutrons. It is referred to for its resulting mass-weight as oxygen-16. The oxygen that has two extra neutrons in is atomic core, which renders it a heavy isotope of oxygen, is referred to as oxygen-18. When this heavier oxygen is combined with hydrogen into water (H2O), resulting water is 11% heavier.

It has been discovered that since heavy water is denser it is less diffused to the surface of the oceans, and a greater amount of energy input is required for its transition into water vapor to occur. This means that lighter water vaporizes more readily, heaving behind a greater ratio of heavy water in the ocean. Since the rate of evaporation changes with temperature the changing oxygen-18 isotope ratio in the water can be used as an indirect proxy the prevailing climate temperature at the time.



It has been further discovered that when the water is consumed by living organisms, such as foraminifera (above), the existing isotope ratio of the time becomes incorporated into their shells of calcium carbonate (CaCO3) that have oxygen in them. By dating the shells and measuring the isotope ratio, it has become possible to reconstruct the Earth climate history of the last 500 million years back to the beginning of life.



The measurement shown here is the relative difference from the average mean ratio (measured in per mill or 1/10 of a percent).

So what do we see? We see in these massive temperature fluctuations two very longterm cycles overlaid on each other, one roughly 140 million years in duration, and the other 40 million years. These are extremely long cycles that may reflect electric resonance cycles in intergalactic plasma streams since known mechanistic cause exists relative to this time scale.



If we look at the last 5 million years, the timeframe of the modern Ice Ages, we see the climate becoming progressively colder, with a change in the ice age cycles roughly a million years ago to the longer 100 year cycles.



If we expand the last four cycles, with details taken from polar ice samples, in the above case from Antarctica (EPICA) we can see many temperature fluctuations occurring within the glaciation periods. We can further expand the details by looking at ice sheets that spread the last glaciation period out across slightly over 3000 meters deep ice, which is found in Greenland (note, the timeline is revesed).





In this high-resolution ice record we see evidence of large rapid climate fluctuations having occurred, between deep glacial climate condition, and near interglacial conditions. If we expand the timeframe again, and look at only a portion of the middle of the last Ice Age, we see that warming events have occurred in short periods of only 30 to 40 years.



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We see the short warming events followed by gradual cooling events of varying durations. None of these events are typical for mechanistic causes, but they are typical for ice ages caused by the Sun going inactive, which then becomes active for brief periodic events during which the Sun recovers to some degree and then cools off again. (see more about ice core records)

All this means that electrodynamics determine our climate instead of mechanistic dynamics. This also means that we need to look to electrodynamics principles and evidence for understanding the ice age dynamics, which are electric events, rather than mechanistic events. (See my videos <u>Ice Age with a dim Sun in 30 years</u> and <u>Our Electric Fusion Sun)</u>

We need to go this route to explore electrodynamics principles, because nothing else is powerful enough and fast-acting to cause the large ice age events and their rapid fluctuation that we see clear evidence of. However, with the ice ages being eclectic events that begin when the Sun goes inactive, with a large reduction of its energy output, we need to know well in advance when these events begin, to be able to prepare the world for living under an inactive Sun with residual energy possibly as low as 30% of the level.



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This means we need to relocate all agriculture from above the 40 degree latitudes into the tropics, to make use of the stronger solar exposure there, and put much of it afloat onto the oceans for the lack of available free land. Fortunately, we can create these vast infrastructures quite easily, produced of basalt shaped in hightemperature, automated industrial processed. The materials exist in abundance. Canada has 650,000 cubic kilometers of basalt sitting on the ground as a 'swarm' of deposits extending across 2,700,000 square kilometers, known as the Mackenzie Large Igneous Province. Basalt doesn't require extensive pre-processing, like steel, but it requires large energy resources that are also available in the form of nuclear power (initially) and cosmic electric energy that may best be accessible in the high lateral regions of the aurora belts.



There is enough energy in the aurora regions that is visible as a background luminance in the sky, even without the spectacular aurora events. Canada is ideally situated to tap into this energy belt that coincides with the polar electrojets. If this power-interface with the cosmic energy-streams is developed, Canada has at it's 'fingertips' the greatest energy resource that has ever been developed on our planet, enough to power the grand, new, basalt-based industrial revolution that would enable us to build the infrastructures that are required for humanity to live through the next Ice Age and prosper, such as floating agricultural modules, floating cities, and floating industries and floating bridges between the continents.)

Russia is similarly situated. The aurora energy band that crosses northern Canada, also skirts Russia's northern Siberia where the world's largest basalt deposits are located, named the Siberian Traps. The Siberian Traps extend across 2 million square kilometers - an area roughly equal to all of Western Europe. The basalt volume located there is estimated at 1 to 4 million cubic kilometers. This is 100% usable, high-grade industrial material. Are we still thinking small? (See: <u>Industrial Revolution Canada</u>)



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