ISSN: 2639-7536

Review Article

Petroleum and Chemical Industry International

The Second Thermal Wonder of the World–A Storm Appears In Both Hemispheres--Strong Snit Theory Proof–Global Warming--China Dust Problem

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Submitted: 25 June 2019; **Accepted**: 28 June 2019; **Published**: 22 July 2019

Abstract

Debris streams of exploding stars produce hotspots on Earth's surface. These hotspots have maximum energy near the time of initial impact with the surface of the Earth and this higher energy has been recorded by space satellites. The incoming stream of positive particles reacts with Earth's magnetic field that produces a magnetic bottle. As the Earth revolves in its orbit, the Earth tilt causes the incoming streams velocity vector to move across the Earth's vernal equinox so that where the stream touches the surface is in different hemispheres. The incoming new impact streams can merge causing more energy to be delivered to a particular area and produce extreme weather events like the warm Alaskan winters of 2017-18 and 2018-19. The figures presented of these phenomena are more direct proof of the SNIT theory. The data are available to determine exploding star strike frequency. It is possible to identify an exploding star by knowing its declination and using the time the storm switches hemisphere locations. China's dust problem can be avoided.

Keywords: Storms; Ice Melt; Supernova; Warm Winters; Droughts; China Dust

Introduction

The Earth is being, has been, and will be impacted by exploding star debris streams causing changes in the weather. At times these changes are severe and very noticeable, at other times they are normal weather patterns experienced all our lives. Many examples of the effects of exploding star debris streams have been reported [1]. Today's scientists have trouble conceiving an explosion many light years away from our solar system can produce change on Earth.

This work considers the impacts of V603 Aquilae beginning in 2015 and WZ Sagittae beginning in 1987 and 2017. WZ Sagittae is a recurrent nova and its debris stream has impacted the planet many times in the past. It is a close star only 147 light years away. Nova V603 Aquilae is also relatively close at 810 light years distance. The declination of V603 Aquilae is +0.5 degrees which means it is placed near the equatorial plane of the sun and the plane of earth's orbit. This brings the tilt of the earth's axis into play for the stream of debris particles from V603 Aquilae in the same way as the sun's rays affect the Earth shown by the change of seasons.

Discussion

Figure 1 shows the Theoretical longitudinal locations for the hotspots at western terminus, WT; eastern terminus, ET; and deflection area, DA with CAM dates color coded via Table 1 for four exploding stars. All of the values shown in Figure 1 and Table 1 can be calculated by knowing the right ascension of the exploding star remnant by using the derived equations shown in reference 2.

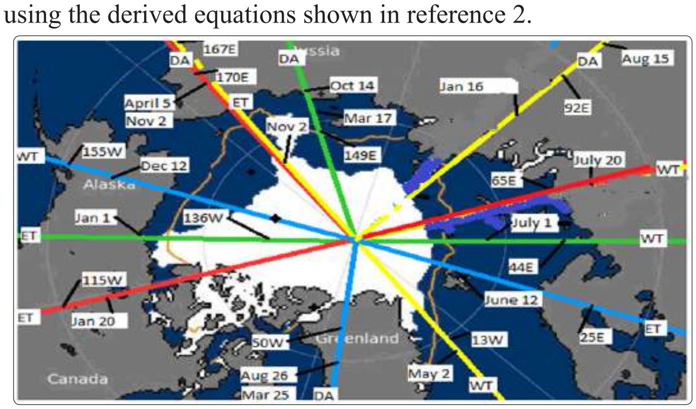

Figure 1: Theoretical Maximum Power Longitudes and CAM dates --Four Exploding Stars

The green and red lines in Figure 1 are for V603 Aquilae and WZ Sagittae, respectively.

Table 1 presents the same data as Figure 1, but for more remnants and shows the years of known impacts.

Table 1: Data of Exploding Stars

Remnant/Declination	Impact Year(Loc. Dominate Tine)	WT/ET	CAM dates	Longitude
SN 1006/ -42	December 2011-2012 (North)	WT	May 2	13W Yellow
		DA	Jan 16, Aug 15	92E
		ET	November 2	167E
SN 1054/ +22	2005 (South)	WT	December 12	155W Blue
		DA	Mar 25, Aug 26	50W
		ET	June 12	25E
WZ Sagittae / +17.75	1933, August 1987, 1998, March 28, 2017 (North in June & Dec)	WT	July 20	65E Red
		DA	April 5, Nov 2	170E
		ET	January 20	115W
V606 Aquilae / -0.1	1989	WT	July 9	52E White
		DA	Mar 24, Oct 22	53W
		ET	January 8	128W
V603 Aquilae / +0.5	2015 (North in January)	WT	July 2	44E Green
	(Saiga deaths)	DA	Mar 17, Oct 14	149E
		ET	December 31	136W
SS Cygni/ +43	{South)	WT	August 13	88E Orange
		DA	April 29, Nov 26	17W
		ET	February 13	92W
SN Veil Nebula/ +31	(South)	WT	July 30	73E Pink
		DA	May 15, Oct 12	2W
		ET	January 30	107W
SU Draconis/ +67	(South)	WT	March 14	64W Black & Brown
		DA	June 27, November 27	41E Black Ring & Brown Line
		ET	September 13	116E Black & Brown
CK Vulpeculae// +27	1910-12 (South)	WT	July 16	60E Grey
		DA	Mar 31, Oct 29	45W
		ET	Jan 15	120W
Variation			Tolerance ± 5%	Deflection (q/M)
Bulge				Circular area

Dr. Roy Spencer has produced an Earth Average Temperature curve displaying the property of increasing at the times of debris stream impacts, shown as Figure 2.

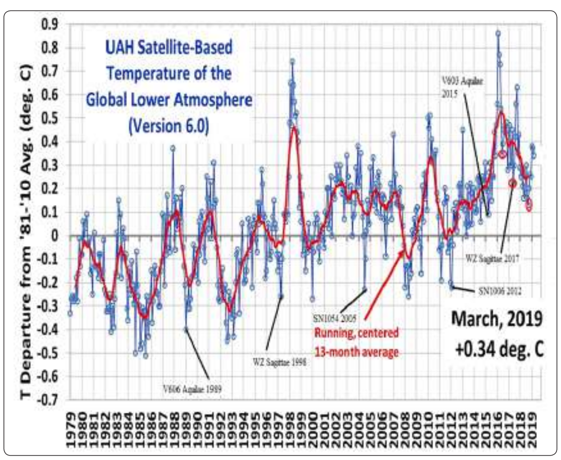

Figure 2: Earth Average Temperature by Dr. Roy Spencer [3]

The period of time addressed by this work is between the first and third small red circles to the right in Figure 2.

Figure 3 shows a strong impact of V603 Aquilae via satellite sensors agreeing the time of impact is the year 2015.

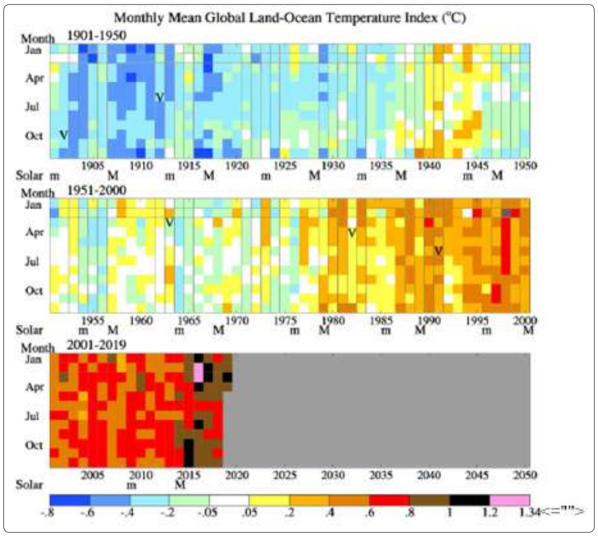

Figure 3: Monthly Global Temperature Index [4]

The black squares in Figure 3 show the impact times of the debris streams being considered.

V603 Aquilae and WZ Sagittae Merger 2017

Figure 2 and Table one note the times for impact of WZ Sagittae (March 28, 1917) and V603 Aquilae (2015). Figure 4 displays the global temperatures for January 2017 because this is the year of merger and Figure 1 shows the ET of V603 Aquilae with a CAM Date of January 1 and theoretical location of 136W longitude. To move to the real longitudinal location, shift the theoretical location 30 degrees west to 166W. The shift accounts for the effects of Earth's northern magnetic field on the incoming positive particle stream.

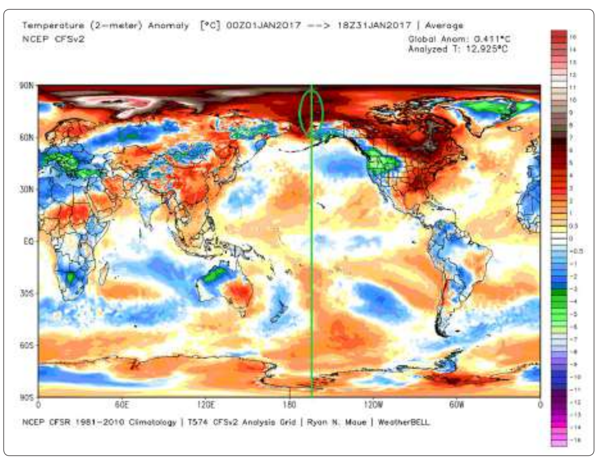

Figure 4: January 2017 Global Temperatures [6]

The green circle and line in Figure 4 represents the real longitudinal location of the storm created by incoming V603 Aquilae particle stream on January 1, 2017. The temperature figures are averaged over the time of one month so generally a storm will show a trace of its motion for 30 days over 30 longitudinal degrees. This is the one degree per day rule, ODPDR, and refers to the surface velocity of the storm. From Figure 1 or Table 1, it can be concluded the storm is moving west. It is moving over the Bering Strait and supplying non-seasonal heat to begin a warm Alaskan winter. From the Alaskan temperature data supplied by Rick Thoman, the WZ Sagittae debris stream is not active on the Earth's surface at this time [5].

A debris stream has two simple characteristics. The storm has width and hits a longitude to increase temperatures and damage small animals a month or so before the calculated hotspot location. For this example the hotspots of V603 Aquilae crossed the Bearing Sea from east to west and SN1054 crossed to 175E longitude on December 12 and returned to the east coast. The debris streams killed thousands of small birds between October and January 2017 [12].

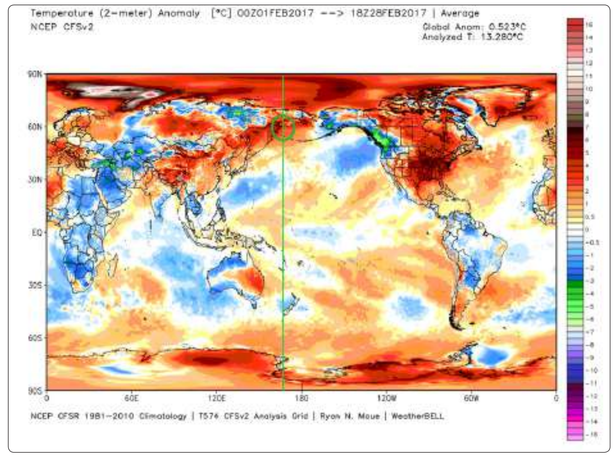

Figure 5: February 2017 Global Temperatures [6]

The green line in Figure 5 shows the real longitude of the storm February 1. Use The ODPDR and add 30 to 166W to arrive at 164E as the real longitude on February 1. Since the day of merger has been specified as March 28, use the ODPDR and add 28 for February and 28 for March still traveling west giving 108E longitude as the real longitudinal location of the V603 Aquilae storm for the merger.

From Table 1 the DA for WZ Sagittae is April 5 with a theoretical longitude location of 170E subtracting 30 degrees produces the real location of 140E longitude. To arrive at March 28 merger date move east 7 degrees and the real longitude location for the WZ Sagittae storm is 147E.

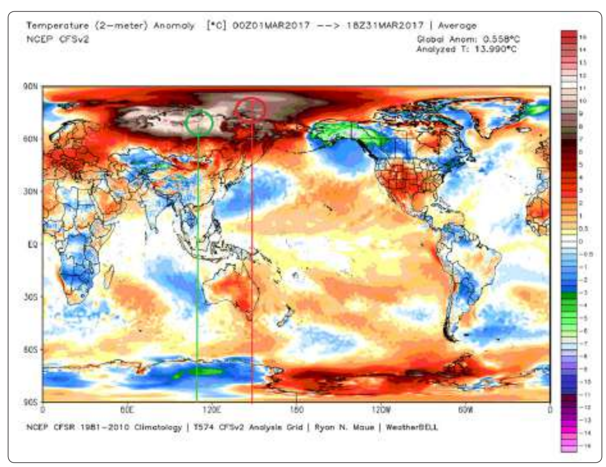

Figure 6: March 2017 Global Temperatures [6]

The green and red lines in Figure 6 show the real longitudinal locations for the V603 Aquilae and WZ Sagittae storms. The white and grey areas at the ends of the lines show the increased temperatures due to the merger. In reality the storms cannot merge because they are produced by counter clockwise spinning columns of like charge by Coulomb's Law like charges repel each other.

Second Thermal Wonder of the World

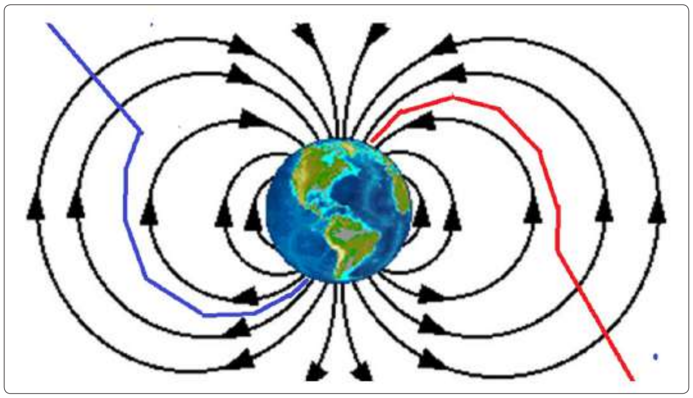

Figure 7: Paths for Positive Debris through Earth's Magnetic Field [7]

The debris streams that cause the storms in the northern and southern hemisphere of our planet are concentrated on the surface in the north and south Polar Regions. Figure 7 shows the capture of a red particle stream between two magnetic lines that entered the magnetic field below the equator and the blue line shows the same effect with entry above the equator.

The new Second Thermal Wonder of the World is the storm that was in the northern hemisphere moves to southern hemisphere because the incoming debris particle stream crosses the Earth's magnetic field equator. Earth's tilt and orbital motion causes the minimum change in direction of magnetic bottle lines with respect to the debris stream lines that was to the north to switch to the south. The right ascension of V603 Aquilae equals +0.5 degrees putting it with Earth near the solar equatorial plane with the debris stream being the same direction toward Earth as the solar rays for the western terminus. The motion of Earth in its orbit in conjunction with the tilt causes the debris stream's acute angle with Earth's magnetic field lines to become larger and pass perpendicular, the change in the angle causes the stream to follow the magnetic lines to the other hemisphere. For our case, the debris stream storm that was strong in the north becomes strong in the south. Since the months of this study of this storm start in January and end in June, the earth passes through the vernal equinox Monday, March 20, 2017. The months of April and May have the storm relocated to the Antarctic as shown in Figures 8 and 9. The fact that the data follows the laws of Physics as predicted by the SNIT theory is definite proof that the theory is correct.

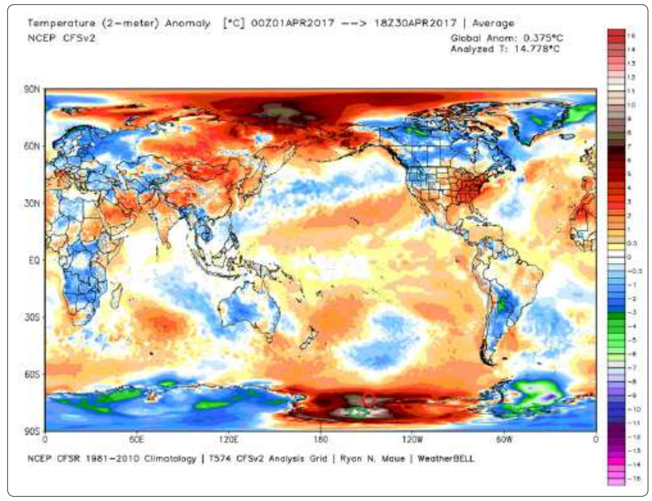

Figure 8: March 2017 Global Temperatures [6]

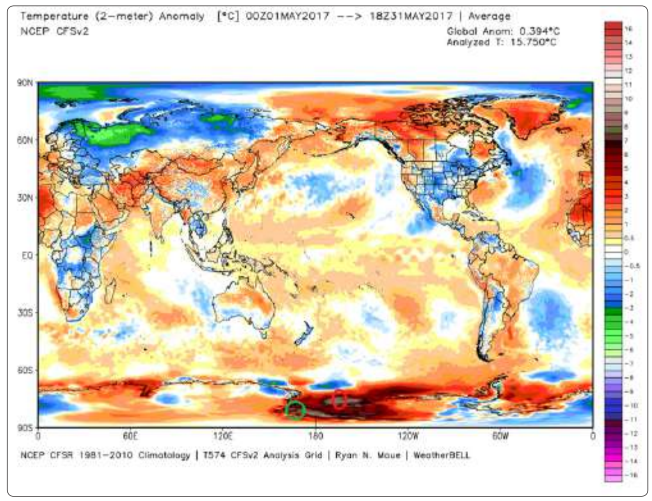

Figure 9: May 2017 Global Temperatures [6]

You may ask, how do you know the storms in the southern hemisphere are the same ones that were in the northern hemisphere? Since both storms are moving west three days added to the northern real locations by the ODPDR moves the real longitude locations to 144E (WZ Sagittae) and 105E (V603 Aquilae). To move from a real location in the northern hemisphere to the southern hemisphere, the Earth's magnetic field effect requires a shift of 80 longitude degrees to the east giving the April 1 locations as 136W and 175W matching the location of the storms in Figure 8. The use of the ODPDR with the storms moving west to May 1 gives the locations 166W and 155E giving the locations of the storms in the southern hemisphere shown in Figure 9.

Figures 8 and 9 display both storms located in the Antarctic at the SNIT theory predicted longitude locations and the concept of The Second Thermal Wonder of the World is complete.

Effects of Merged Storms in Antarctica

It must be realized that incoming particle streams have some of the particles cross the magnetic equator and move to the other hemisphere before others because the location of the incoming stream is not a point but is an area. The result of the merged storm is ice melts in Antarctica from 90 to 180W longitude which includes the Bellingshausen Sea and parts of the Amundsen and Ross Seas and high temperatures are in the area at the correct time as shown in the Figures of March through June. June 2017 was reported as the second smallest sea ice extent for June on record [8].

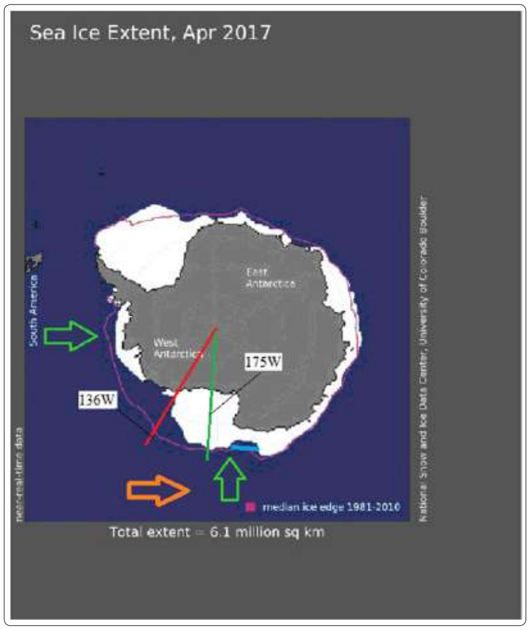

Figure 10: Storms' Locations April 1, 2017 and Antarctica Sea Ice Extent [9]

The red line is WZ Sagittae and green line is V603 Aquilae and both storms are moving west as indicated by the orange arrow. In Figure 10 WZ Sagittae is only 5 days or 5 degrees from its DA, maximum heating zone, and sea ice melt has preceded an followed the red line. V603 Aquilae has 13 days or degrees to arrive at its DA and its past melt is hardly noticeable. The melt of the blue line in Figure 10 is not associated with either storm.

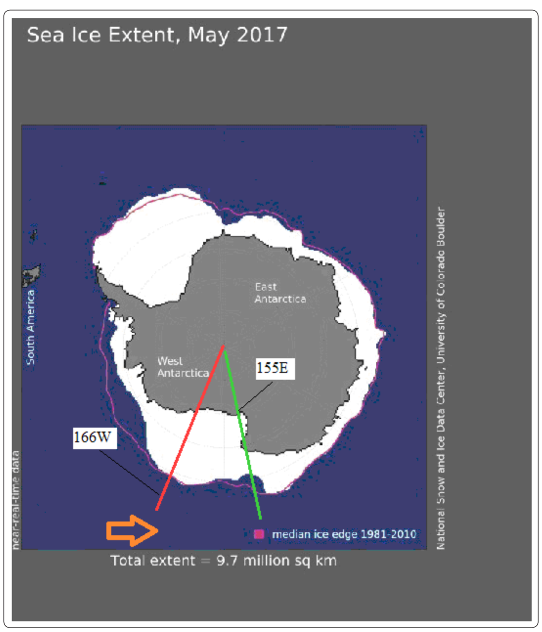

Figure 10a: Storms' Locations May 1, 2017 and Antarctica Sea Ice Extent [9]

In Figure 10a, WZ Sagittae has passed its DA longitude location by 25 days or degrees and produces little sea ice melt. Since this time is the freezing season in Antarctica, the area that was previously melted by WZ Sagittae in April is recovering. V603 Aquilae was at its DA location 14 days or degrees before the location of the green line. The melt in its wake testifies of the increased energy the storm has brought to the Antarctic while passing its DA location.

The melt of sea ice in April and May deals with a freezing flux and a melting flux. These months in the Antarctic are months with large freezing fluxes. When both storms were at their DA, maximum heating zones, they added enough energy through their debris streams to produce areas of open water during freezing months. This is an extraordinary feat indicating the incoming energy is larger than usual.

The central mark of the SNIT theory is melted sea ice in specific areas of 90 to 180W longitude (the region between the green arrows) as shown in Figure 10 and specific melts located at ET, WT, or DA maximum heating zones as in Figures 10 and 10a. This is something the manmade CO_2 theory cannot explain, the predicted area of an ice melt at a specific location.

WZ Sagittae 1997-98 Impact Different Hemispheres

In the previous case of storms switching hemispheres, the calculations were simplified by the remnant of V603 Aquilae, Earth, and sun being located near the plane of the solar equator and the progression of the seasons with respect to the ray's angle of impact guided the way.

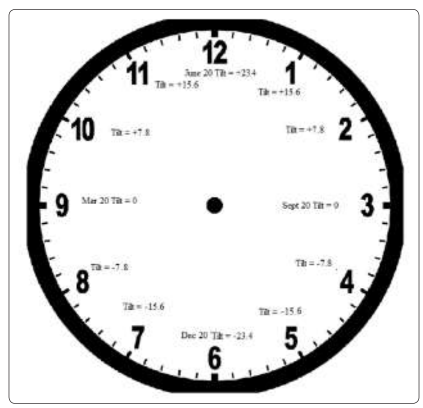

Figure 11: Earth Month Day and Tilt Map

In the previous example, the ascension of the V603 Aquilae remnant was +0.5 and the initial location of the debris stream storm was January 1, 2017 near to 6.2 as an entry point on the clock face. The progression of the example in time moved from 6.2 to 11 as the debris stream angle with the earth's magnetic field became perpendicular at the vernal equinox, 9, and the storms that were in the northern hemisphere switched to the southern hemisphere. When the tilt of the Earth is negative the northern hemisphere is in the winter months and when the tilt of the Earth is positive the northern hemisphere is in the summer months. The autumnal or September 23 equinox is shown in Figure 11 at time location 3.

For the next example, consider the impact of WZ Sagittae to be in August 1987 matching the first orange line TMT disturbance in Figure 25. August 1987 was chosen as a normal WZ Sagittae outburst as in Figure 20 of reference 11 and the declination for WZ Sagittae is

+17.75 degrees. This example emphasizes why a number of hotspots exist on the temperature figures when Figure 20 of reference 11 is given its real weight. Using Figure 7, the positive declination indicates the beginning incoming impact debris stream causes an impact storm in the southern hemisphere as shown in Figure 12.

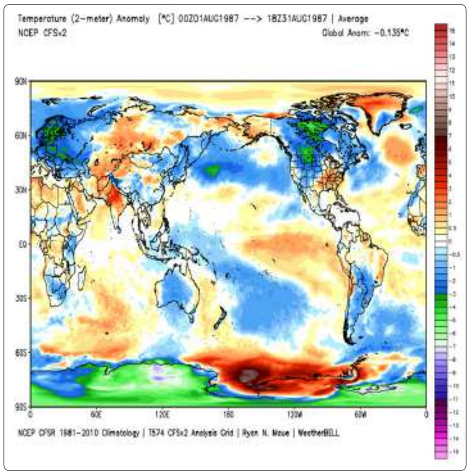

Figure 12: August 1987 Global Temperatures [6]

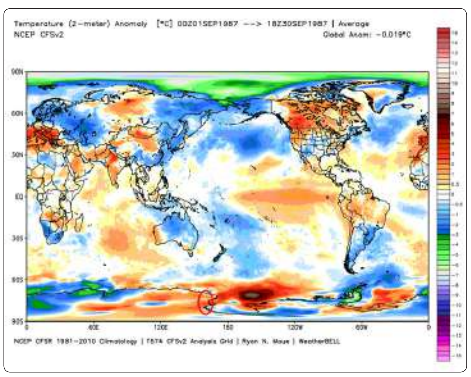

Figure 13: September 1987 Global Temperatures [6]

The values for the western terminus of WZ Sagittae are July 20, CAM date, and 65E as the theoretical location of the hotspot that is traveling east. The shift of 50 degrees east for the southern hemisphere gives the real longitude location at 115E longitude and the ODPDR from July 20 to September 1 adds 41 degrees east or 156E as the real location for the storm September 1. Remember the storm has traveled another 30 days in the plot to a possible 174W.

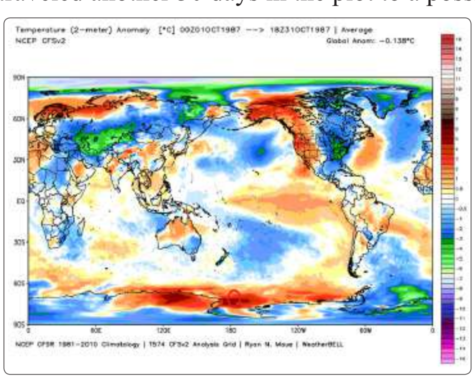

Figure 14: October 1987 Global Temperatures [6]

Moving to October 1 by the ODPDR locates the storm at 174W and the calculated location has caught the hotspot as indicated in Figure 14.

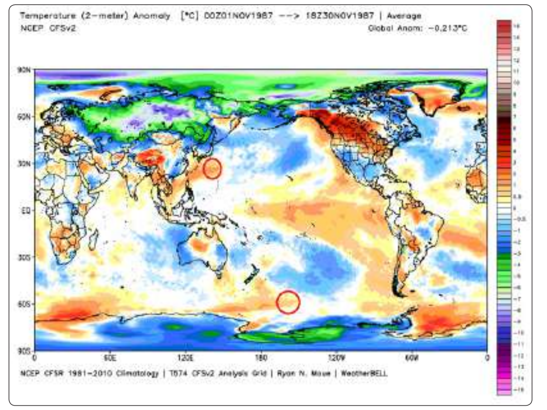

Figure 15: November 1987 Global Temperatures [6]

In Figure 15, the location of the storm is in the northern and southern hemisphere. According to the clock face the debris stream crosses the -17.75 tilt in the month of November before November 20. The tilt of the earth causes the perpendicular condition between the declination of the remnant of WZ Sagittae at +17.75 degrees and the Earth's magnetic field lines that according to Figure 11 should occur before 5 on the clock face. The real location of the storm in the southern hemisphere on November 1 would have been 144W and in the northern hemisphere at an 80 degree shift to the west to transition to the northern hemisphere gives 136E near China. The equinox with respect to the remnant states that part of the southern hemisphere storm has been transferred to the northern hemisphere due to the storm's width before the end of November.

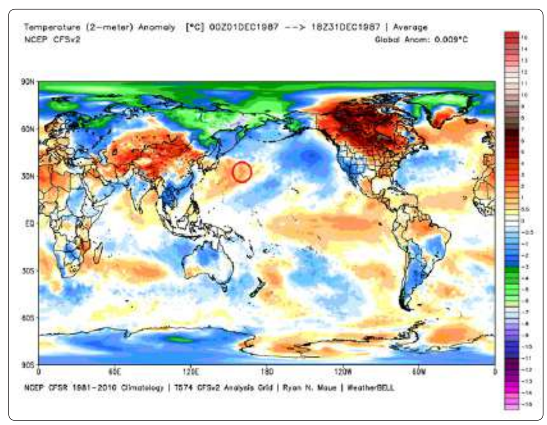

Figure 16: December 1987 Global Temperatures [6]

The transition of the storm from the southern to northern hemisphere is complete in December and the fact should be used that the so called equinox date or Earth tilt of -17.75 degrees for the WZ Sagittae remnant's storm transition is included in Figure 15 and 16 due to the degree width of the storm. The location for the northern hemisphere storm in December 1 is calculated at 166E.

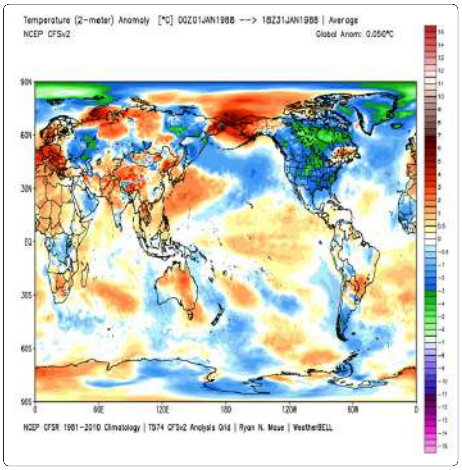

Figure 17: January 1988 Global Temperatures [6]

According to Table 1 on January 20, CAM date, the storm arrives at its ET and stops moving east and begins to move west for the remainder of January. 166E plus 50 degrees (Dec = 30 + 20 of Jan) gives 144W as the storm's location January 20 as shown in Figure 3 for the eastern terminus red line with a 30 degree shift to 145W for the real location where it changes directions for 11 days to the west for 155W on February 1. This is generally agreeable with the storm's location in Figure 17 for January 20

At the encounter of the second value at -17.75 degree Earth tilt near January 13, the northern hemisphere storm should disappear from the northern hemisphere and not exist by February 1, 1988 as shown in Figure 18. If the storm was in the southern hemisphere February 1 using the 80 degree shift to the east, it would be at 75W traveling west.

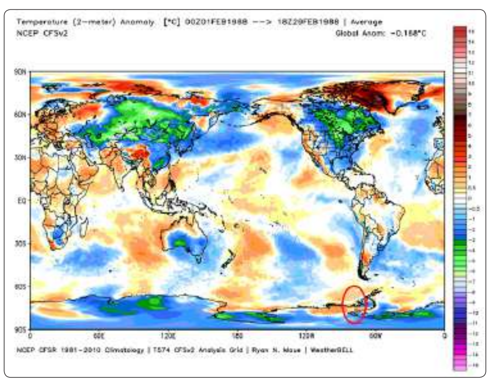

Figure 18: February 1988 Global Temperatures [6]

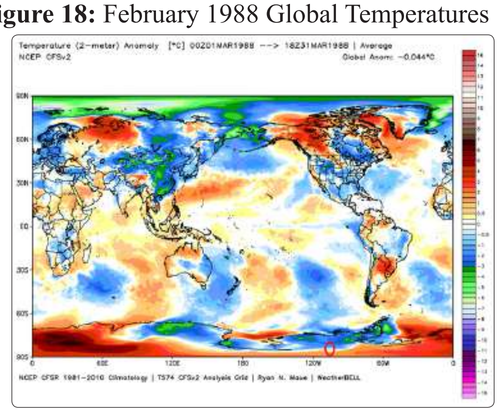

Figure 19: March 1988 Global Temperatures [6]

The storm on March 1 is located in the southern hemisphere at 105W traveling west.

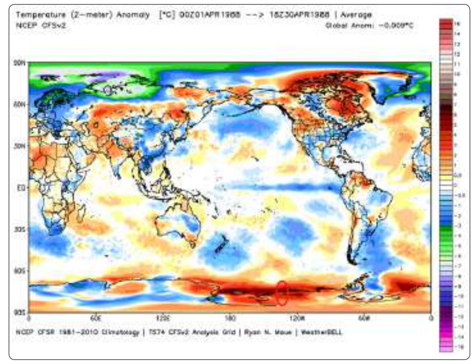

Figure 20: April 1988 Global Temperatures [6]

The storm on April 1 is located in the southern hemisphere at 135W traveling west.

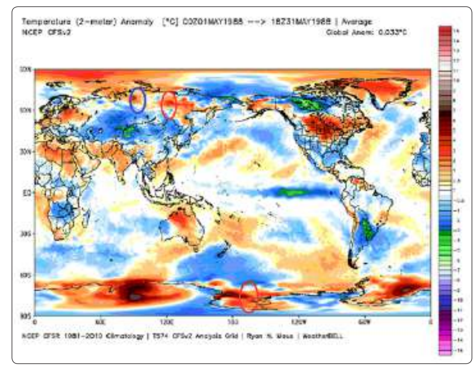

Figure 21: May 1988 Monthly Temperatures

The storm on May 1 is located in the southern hemisphere at 165W traveling west. According to the clock in Figure 11 near May 28 at 167E, the storm should shift to the northern hemisphere because Earth's tilt will be +17.75. Figure 21 represents the dates from May 1 to May 31 and includes the shift date and the storm has width, so the shift to the northern hemisphere has begun before the calculated shift date and the storm has been reduced in size in the southern hemisphere in Figure 21. Part of the storm is in the northern hemisphere and this is shown at 115E by the northern red circle in Figure 21.

Going from southern to northern hemisphere requires a shift to the west of 80 degrees and the storm on May 28 would be at 87E going west shown by the blue circle in Figure 21.

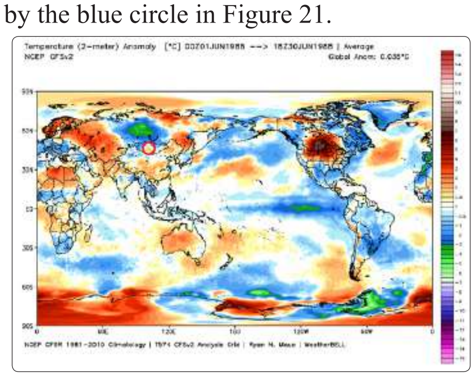

Figure 22: June 1988 Monthly Temperatures [6]

The location for the new storm in the northern hemisphere going west on June 1 is 85E in the upper left hand corner of Figure 22.

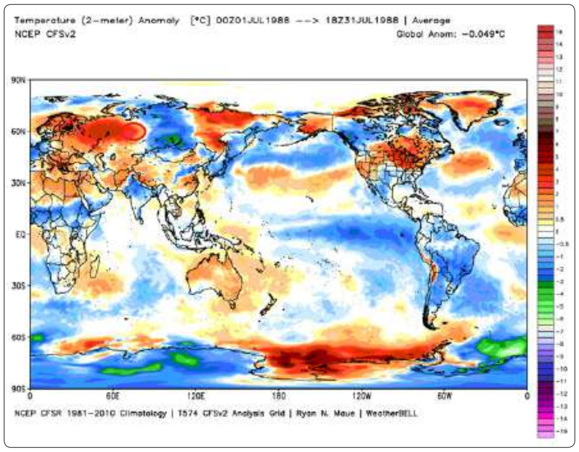

Figure 23: July 1988 Monthly Temperatures [6]

On July 1 the storm will be at 55E where it will travel west another 10 days to July 11 to 45E where it will shift into the southern hemisphere. In Table 1 the theoretical location for the western terminus is 65E. Shifting 30 degrees west to obtain the real longitudinal location in the northern hemisphere gives 35E on July 20, a handy check point. By August 1, the storm has returned to the southern hemisphere and in Figure 23 it can be seen that the leading elements had already arrived.

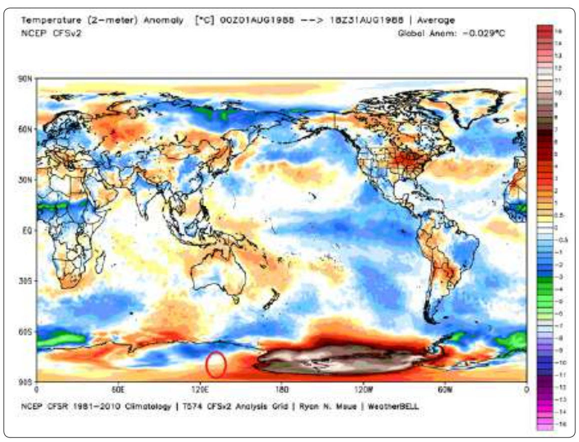

Figure 24: August 1988 Monthly Temperatures [6]

Staying in the northern hemisphere and travelling east 11 degrees gives the August 1 location for the storm as 46E and shifting 80 degrees east to arrive in the southern hemisphere gives 126 E for the location of the storm. At the end of August, the storm would be at 156E and nearly merged with the initial impact of the new storm shown in the southern hemisphere.

Figure 3 provides another interesting example of hemisphere switching for nova V606 Aquilae starting in January 1991 in the northern hemisphere, if the reader wishes to experiment.

Debris Stream Impact Frequency – Global Warming or Cooling

Since 1978 satellites have been measuring Troposphere mid Temperature data, TMT [10]. The resulting anomaly is shown in Figure 25.

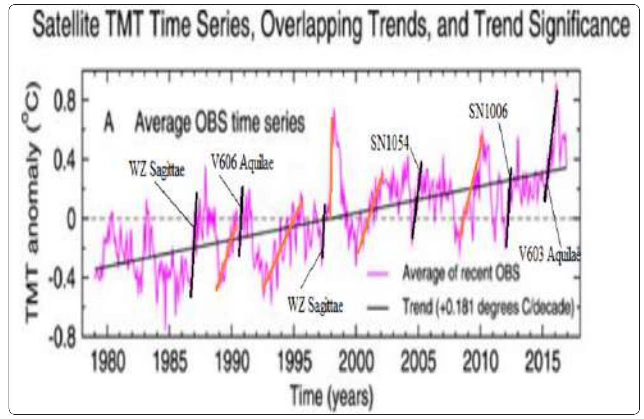

Figure 25: TMT Data [10]

Figure 25 shows black and orange lines that specify the times of the severe effects of the exploding stars. The black lines are known impacts and the name of the remnant has been noted in the Figure due to previous events that specified the impact time. It should be noted that the largest Earth average temperature change began in 1997 with nova WZ Sagittae and was continued by an unknown remnant at this time, see Figure 2. Figure 25 provides the frequency of impact to be 11 impacts in 30 years or one impact every three years. The impacts of exploding stars in conjunction with greenhouse gases provides a temperature warm enough to raise crops and produce food for mankind and food producing animals. The real key to global warming is the frequency of exploding star debris stream impacts. If more impacts occur than normal the average temperature increases and a smaller number of impacts causes the Earth to cool (Little Ice Age or worse). Figure 2 generally shows the same impact times as Figure 25 and the Figures were produced by independent researchers proving of their validity.

Energy Equation

If the calculation of Earth's average temperature was required, it would involve a model of the southern and northern hemispheres and the general energy equation. The two hemispheres are separated because the equator works like an adiabatic line. The justification of the separation of the hemispheres in the past is the Little Ice Age. The northern hemisphere experienced the freeze while the southern hemisphere did not [2]. The same truth is true today. The Northern hemisphere should be warmer than the southern hemisphere because more debris stream impacts have northern declinations and the central tine having heavy particles and its own magnetic field delivers energy to the hemisphere specified by its declination.

$$Q_{STORED} = Q_{SOLAR} - Q_{RAD} + Q_{GGMM} +_{NAT} + Q_{GGES} + Q_{ES} \quad (1)$$

Equation (1) is the general energy equation for a hemisphere of the Earth. The amount of heat stored is the first term and involves the change of temperature over a prescribed time period. This term being nonzero defines the calculation as a transient problem and thee average temperature of the Earth changes with time as in Figure 2. The Qsolar term is the incoming radiation energy from the sun a basic constant value when considering the integration of short time periods. The negative Qrad term represents the long wave length radiation energy leaving Earth. By the Stephan Boltzmann Law it is a function of T^4. This term makes the equation nonlinear and as a result is generally solved by finite difference techniques.

The Qggmm+nat term represents the energy retained by manmade greenhouse gases and natural phenomena like erupting volcanoes. For years this term has been accredited with maintaining the liviable temperatures of the planet. The final terms Qgges and Qes are terms that have been ignored over the years, but the preceding term has been increased to make equation (1) balance. The final terms Qgges and Qes are the energy retained by greenhouse gases produced in our atmosphere by the exploding star debris stream and Qes the incoming kinetic energy added to our planet by the high velocity particles of the debris stream.

If as suspected, Qgges+Qes is much greater than Qggmm+nat, the manmade greenhouse gas theory would have a very miniscule effect on the Earth's average temperature and the majority of the climate change or global warming is due to exploding stars. This also means it makes no difference how hard mankind tries to reduce the increasing manmade production of CO_2 and other greenhouse gases, it will have no effect on the parts per million of CO_2 in our atmosphere. This fact has been demonstrated for the last ten years. As you can see in Figure 2, our planet has heated and cooled as a function of exploding star incoming debris streams. If atmospheric CO_2 was the dominate variable that is continually increasing, the planet would not have periods of cooling. The last term in equation (1) that the majority of scientists can't admit exist was not there the up and down change of the average temperature curve would not exist.

China's Spring Dust Storms

An interesting application of the theory considering switching hemispheres involves WZ Sagittae a nova that has been exploding and sending debris streams to Earth for thousands of years. It performs super outbursts and normal outbursts. The normal outbursts could be as frequent as every year, but are not as powerful as super outburst.

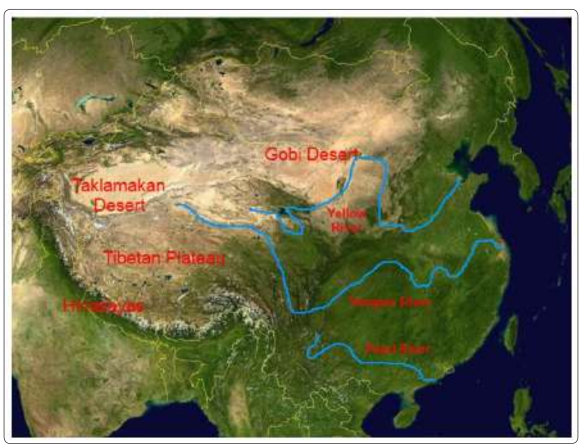

Figure 26: China Deserts [14]

The Gobi Desert is one of the largest deserts in the world. In conjunction with wind storm supplied by WZ Sagittae's debris streams and the desert's dry months April, May, and June, many dust storms move east to cause serious pollution problems in Beijing, China's capital city [13]. The cited storm was May 4, 2017, an impact year, shown in Figures 2, 3, and Table 1 for WZ Sagittae.

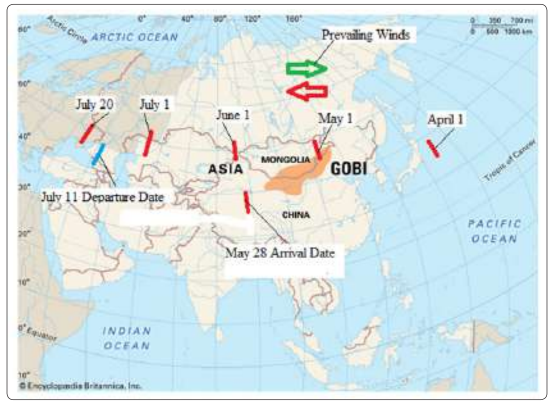

Figure 27: Gobi Desert Location and Longitude real Locations WZ Sagittae Hotspot [15]

Via analysis the WZ Sagittae hotspot shifted into the northern hemisphere May 28, but due to previous discussion and the size of the storm, transfer could have begun as early as April 1. Both dates are shown as red marks in Figure 27. The hotspot was moving west in the Gobi desert in late May in the direction of the red arrow in Figure 27 and the incoming debris stream stirred up the dust to high altitudes and the dust was carried east by the prevailing winds to Beijing. The concept of early or late arrival of the storm centered on May 28 is what produces the numerous spring dust storms in Beijing.

The hotspot continued to travel west until July 11 where it returned to the southern hemisphere. In 44 days, the storm or hotspot would be to the blue mark and the Earth's tilt would again be +17.75 and the storm returned to the southern hemisphere with no dust storms generated in the Gobi Desert in July due to moisture and hotspot location [16]. All WZ Sagittae storms will analytically follow the same dates and longitudinal locations every year because the right ascension of the remnant is fixed. The strength of the 2017 debris stream would have produced a large dust storm because it was an impact year for the debris stream.

Conclusions

The match of the red spot in the temperature Figures will not always be the predicted location of the storm from the right ascension calculations of the remnant location. This occurs because other high and low pressure centers produce a force on the incoming debris storm.

If the declination of the remnant is in the range of ± 23.4 degrees, the major tine of the storm of the remnant will switch hemispheres four times a year. If the declination of the remnant is outside the range of ± 23.4 degrees the major tine of the storm will not switch hemispheres.

Since WZ Sagittae is a recurrent catastrophic variable nova and only 147 light years away and has many normal outbursts, numerous hotspots have and will occur on our planet from the star and as demonstrated the time switch of hemispheres for a storm may identify a particular star causing the disruption or change of biosphere weather.

Pollution via dust storms in the Orient can be avoided if the Gobi desert can be shielded from incoming exploding star debris streams. The other way to solve the problem is to turn the sand surface of the

Gobi desert into glass. If the frequency of incoming storms increases, the problem of dust pollution will intensify.

Global warming or climate change has produced disastrous effects in India as killer heat waves, in Alaska via warm winters, in Florida by killing fish and producing alga blooms and in other areas in the form of serious droughts. These are some of the smaller problems. The bigger problem is the world cannot stop the small problems or agree on their cause. If the exploding star debris streams are causing the small problems and we do not learn how to stop them, what will happen to us when the BIG problem strikes in 2083?

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