

Vibes of Cosmos

ENCYCLOPEDIA



Vibes of Cosmos Encyclopedia

This encyclopedia contains all the theoretical material contained in the first 7 Books of the long-term research of Vibes of Cosmos.

The classification of the topics is done by chapters for the best possible understanding of the topics.

The beginning is with the chapter on general **Selenography**, which is a key part to get into the mood of the total subject, studying the entire moon as a **Plasma Phenomenon** and as the depiction of the X-ray of the background of the earth.

Then we study in detail the **Movements of the Sun and the Moon** in all its phases, and thus we acquire a better sense of space in general by explaining the **Analemma** but also the **Eclipses** of the moon and the sun, even finding their frequency through the **Lunar Calendar**.

Then follows the chapter on **Oceanography** through selenography, while the chapter on **Craters** that follows completes the analysis of the earth's background in great detail.

The following chapters delve deeper and have to do with the **Elements** and their **Cycles**. The connection that everything may have with each other is analyzed.

Celestial Phenomena are explained - **Meteors**, **Comets**, etc., but also phenomena like **Tides**, **Earthquakes**, **Volcanoes**, **Ores Creation**, **Plasma** in a broader **Meteorological** chapter.

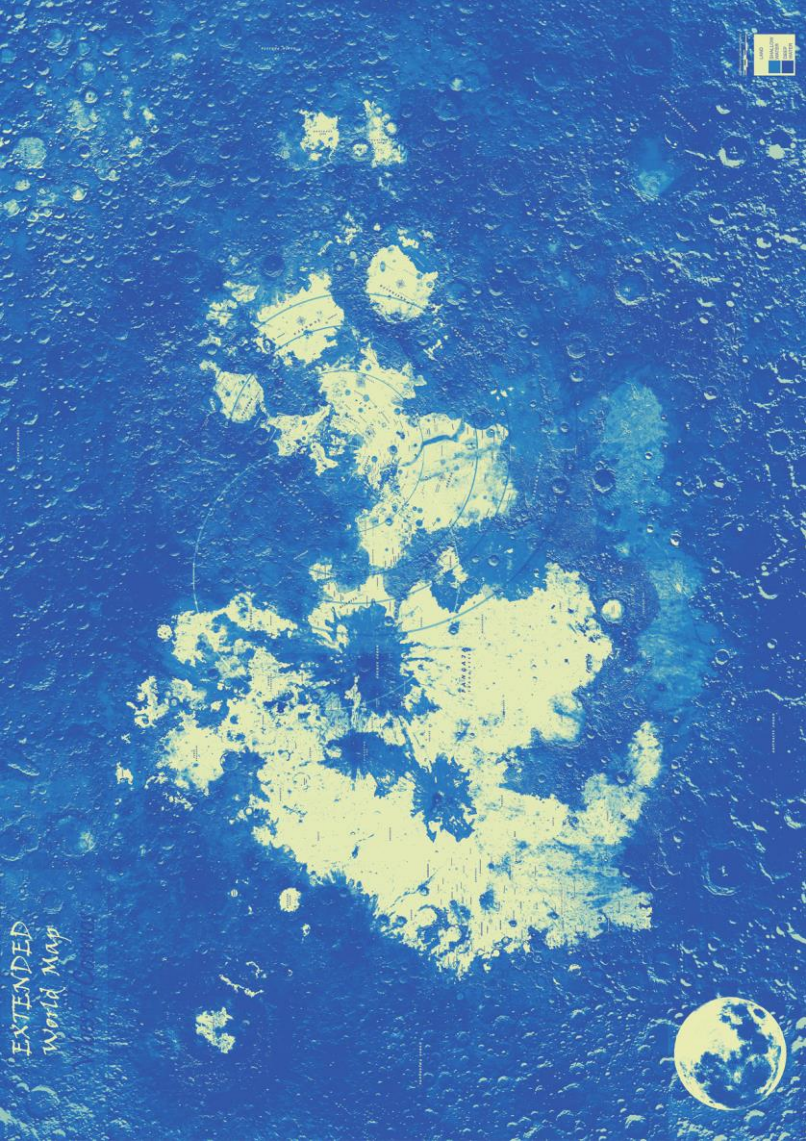
The **Black Sun** and its multi-level influence on the creation of the sun and the moon, but also of the external fields, concern us next.

A thorough study of **Frequencies** follows, as everything is frequencies. A full understanding of the frequencies and the spectrums, helps us to understand what the **Planets** and the **Stars** really are, something that we can study in the next two chapters.

Towards the end of the encyclopedia we have the study of the **Cycle of Constellations** and the **Great Circle** that the Magnetic North follows. We look back at all the cosmic eras of our field.

A complete version of the **World Map** closes the present Book - Encyclopedia.

EXTENDED
World Map



Legend
Dark Blue
Light Blue
White

Vibes of Cosmos

ENCYCLOPEDIA

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34. Extended World Map

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OCEANOGRAPHY

How can we use the moon for oceanographic purposes? Analysis and maps.

CRATERS

The craters of the moon are the craters of the earth. Complete analysis and detailed maps with all the craters either on land or under the sea.

ELEMENTS AND CYCLES

Introduction to elements and all the cycles they make. Layers and space.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

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WORLD MAP

Introduction to Selenography

In the first pages of this encyclopedia we will see general information about the moon, getting a central idea of what exactly the moon is and how it works.

We will also see how it is created, what it is composed of, its height and its size.

Finally, in this introductory chapter we will analyze how we can use selenography to create maps of the earth.



The Face of the Moon

Observing the moon when it is visible in its full moon phase, we see that the face of the moon is always the same. We always see the same face of the moon.

This is because the moon is a cosmic plasma phenomenon.

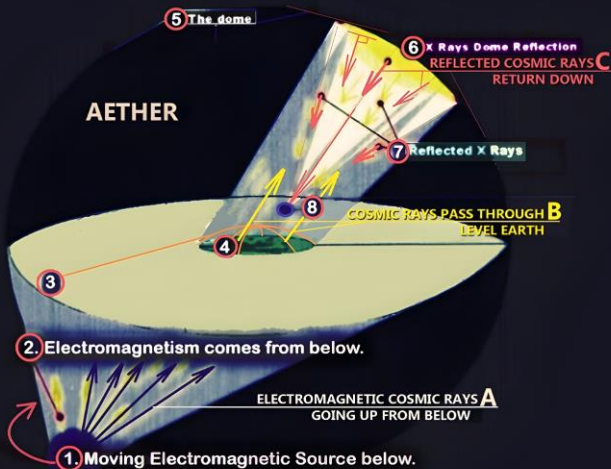
The moon is not land reflecting the sun's rays, but a focused light of electromagnetic energy with its own characteristics and phases.

It takes place in a semi-ethereal toroidal field above, due to the cosmic electromagnetic energy coming from below.

On the face of the moon, we can see the X-ray of the material field below, that is, the world we live in, the Earth.

This image imprinted on the face of the moon functions like the reflected selfie of the flat Earth.

As we will see, the creation of the sun and the moon is cosmic energy emanating from beneath the surface of the flat Earth.



The Creation of the Moon

1. Moving Coil Electromagnetic Source - Black Sun.
2. Electromagnetism and cosmic energy of all frequency spectrums are transmitted from bottom to top.
3. Area outside the first electromagnetic dome.
4. Area within the first dome: Earth, land, and oceans.
5. The second dome.
6. Reflection of electromagnetic rays.
7. The reflected electromagnetic energy returns downward and is refracted.
8. A point of light is created on the lunar plane due to ether fluorescence.

Because the source is always in motion, the moon, as a result, also moves.



See Through Moon

The moon is transparent from the first quarter to the last quarter.



Moon during the day

During many lunar phases, the moon is visible during daylight hours. In this case, many rightly wonder how it is possible that there is a shadow on the moon at that time.



Cosmic Plasma Phenomenon

The Moon is not a solid object. It is a phenomenon of reflected and focused electromagnetic plasma, caused by the electromagnetic field emanating from below. It occurs due to the ionization of the upper semi-ether field.



Semi-Transparent Moon

When the moon waxes from the crescent phase, the shadow area is transparent. This occurs when the moon becomes smaller until the third quarter.

Plasma Moon

The moon is a concentrated electromagnetic phenomenon called plasma.

Cosmic electromagnetic energy comes from below the stationary plane and rises.

This internal reflection of this electromagnetic energy at the ceiling of the field deflects it downward, creating a focal point in a semi-etheral environment.

At this point, ether fluorescence occurs due to the concentrated cosmic electromagnetic energy.

The resulting point is the moon.



Made of the 4th State of Matter

The Moon is a plasma phenomenon, and plasma is the fourth state of matter, as publicly specified by American astrophysicist A. R. Foster in 1965. In this way, the Moon as the X ray of the earth, reveals much of the land and ocean surface to us, and with these natural characteristics, it serves as a natural map of the Earth.

Sky colors on the Moon.

Water bodies fluoresce in the upper etheric field and are represented by the bright white portion of the Moon.

Land bodies do not fluoresce, so they are represented transparently.

They always take on the color of the sky: blue when we see the moon during the day or black at night.

The bright white on the face of the moon remains white whether we see it during the day - with a blue background, or at night - with a black background.

The dark parts of the moon's face are essentially transparent since during the day they take on the hue of the sky behind them - blue or dark blue and during the night black.

On the other hand, the surface water masses of the seas are the ones that glow in the moonlight and depending on the depth of the seas, for greater depths they glow more.





Inner Reflection and Refraction

The Moon is an electromagnetic phenomenon that occurs in a semi-ethereal environment at an altitude of approximately 5,500 - 6,000 kilometers above sea level.

It is composed of fluorescence and phosphorus ether, or the element krypton (Kr).

Cosmic electromagnetic energy comes from below (the Black Sun) and strikes the interior of our toroidal field. After internal reflection, this cosmic energy undergoes prismatic refraction. The higher ionized frequencies are separated into γ rays and X-rays.

Thus, we have two moving lens-like points at the noses of the two upside down cones that shaped: the Sun (from γ Rays focusing) and the Moon (from X rays focusing), which lie below, where they are focused.

The Moon is a vivid reflection of the Earth, like a mirror-image X-ray.

In this way, it reveals part of the Earth's land and oceanographic surface.



Moonlight is cooler than shadow.

When performing the experiment to measure the temperature at a point receiving moonlight and a slightly adjacent point, which was in shadow, we observed that the thermometer in moonlight shows a lower temperature.

Depending on the moonlight, which depends on its phase, but also on other factors such as the purity of the atmosphere and temperature, a corresponding cooling is observed, with the full moon producing the greatest cooling. This is because moonlight is the opposite light to that of the sun.

The moon does not reflect the light of the sun; rather, it is a different light.

The total cosmic energy comes from below and strikes the upper part of the electromagnetic toroidal field in which we find ourselves.

Two conical refractions of energy and light occur there and create the sun and moon, which are located below, where they are focused.

The sun is focused energy (+) and the moon is focused energy (-), represented by the focused cosmic frequencies γ and X .



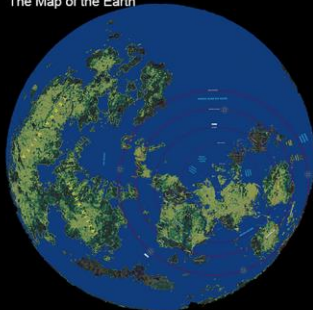
Full Moon Image



Mirrored Full Moon Image



The Map of the Earth

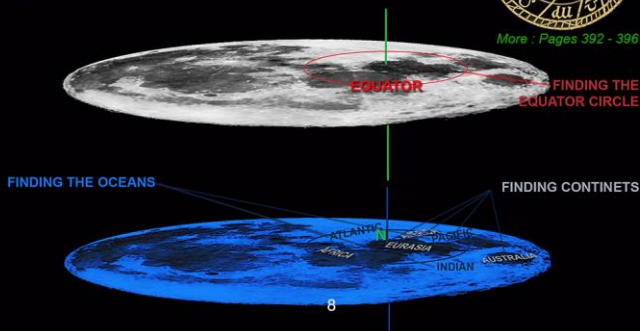
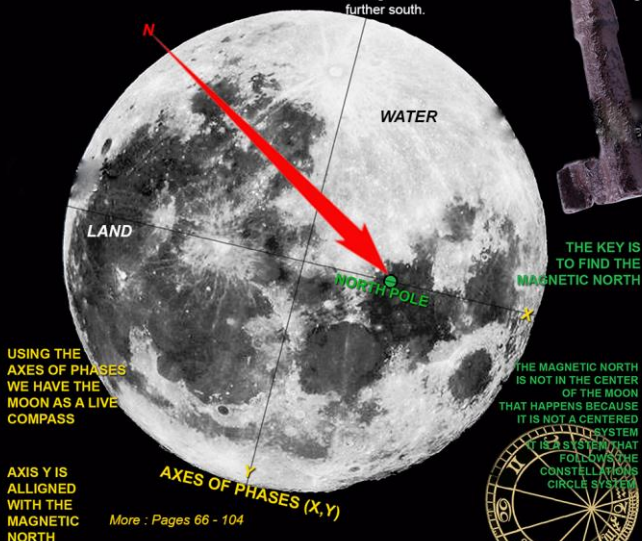


Moon to Earth's Map Transition



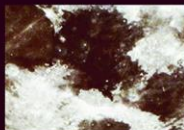
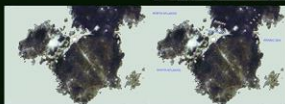
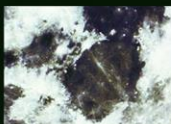
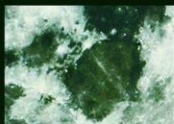
Selenography Earth's Map

In the following pages we will see basic elements that led us to map the earth using the face of the moon. If we find the point where Magnetic North is located, then mapping becomes easier. After we find the north, we can also find the equator circle and all the circles of latitude. The known continents become recognizable when we look in detail. The known oceans cover the corresponding areas. By using old maps, we can also distinguish the unknown continents extending further south.

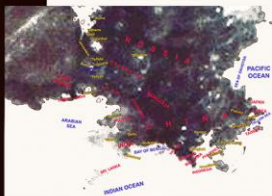
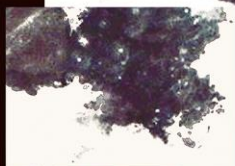


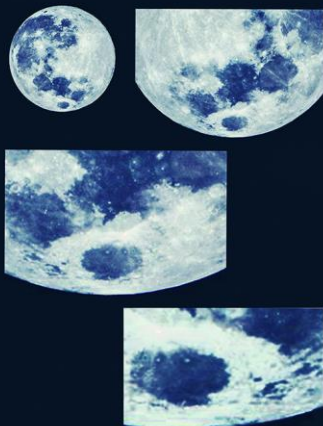


Zooming to Africa



Zooming to Asia

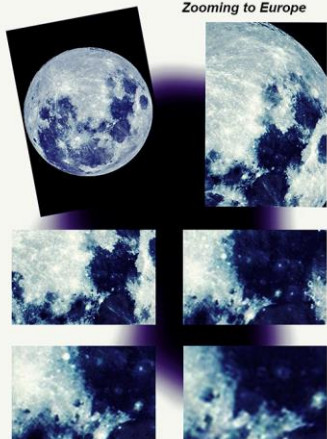




Zooming to Oceania

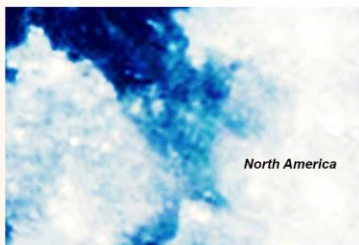


Zooming to Europe





Zooming to America

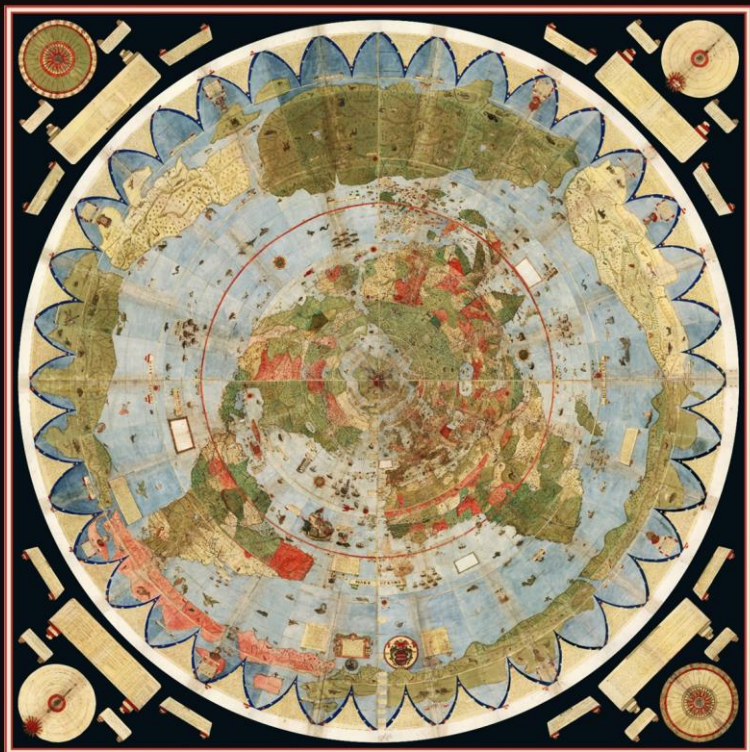


North America



South America

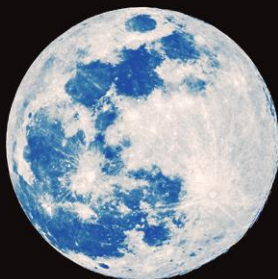
Urbano Monte Map



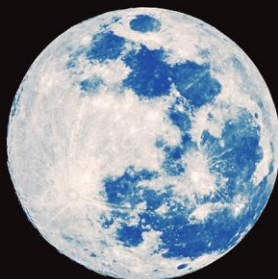
On this map from 1587, we see many different continents that are unknown to us. In the center, where the north is, we can see the far north. South of Africa, we see Atlantis to the west, and further east, the enormous Terra del Vista. South of Africa and western Asia, we see Patalia, and south of eastern Asia, Lemuria. To the south and east of America, Tierra del Fuego, while to the south and west, Lacach and Galeca.

Looking at the map resulting from the image of the moon, we can see all these continents in complete correspondence.

The Moon



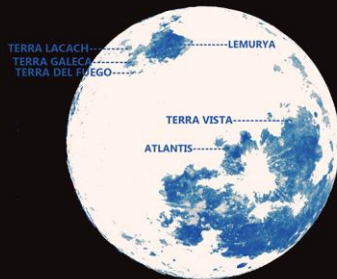
The Moon as Earth's Map

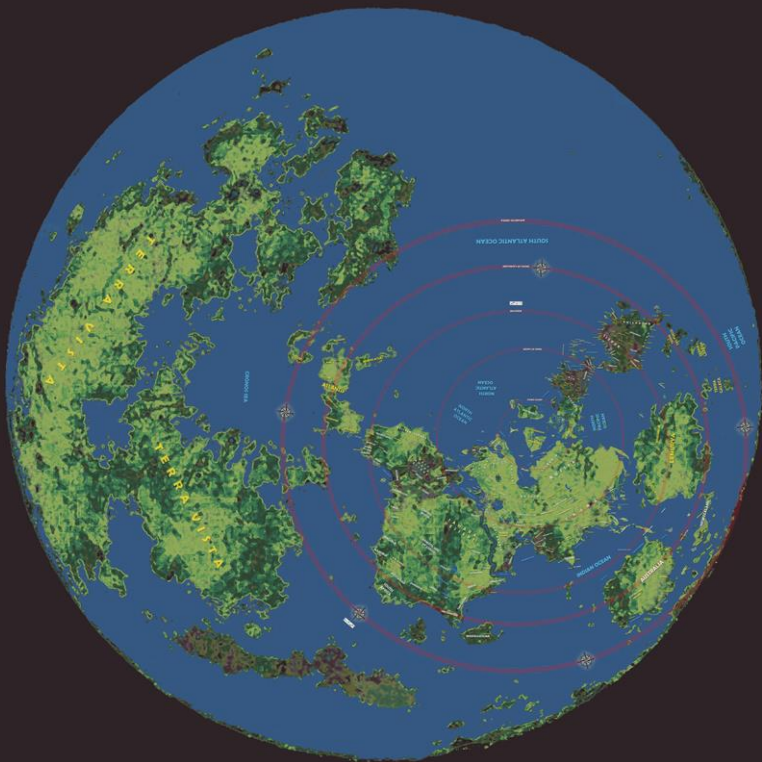


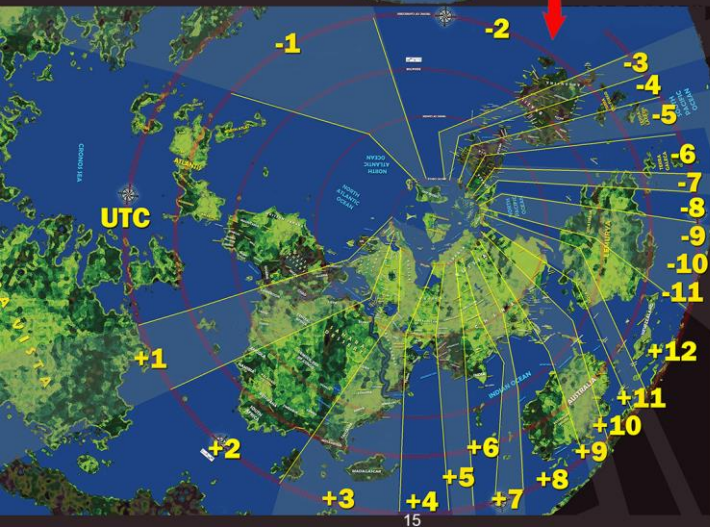
Known Continents



Unknown Continents



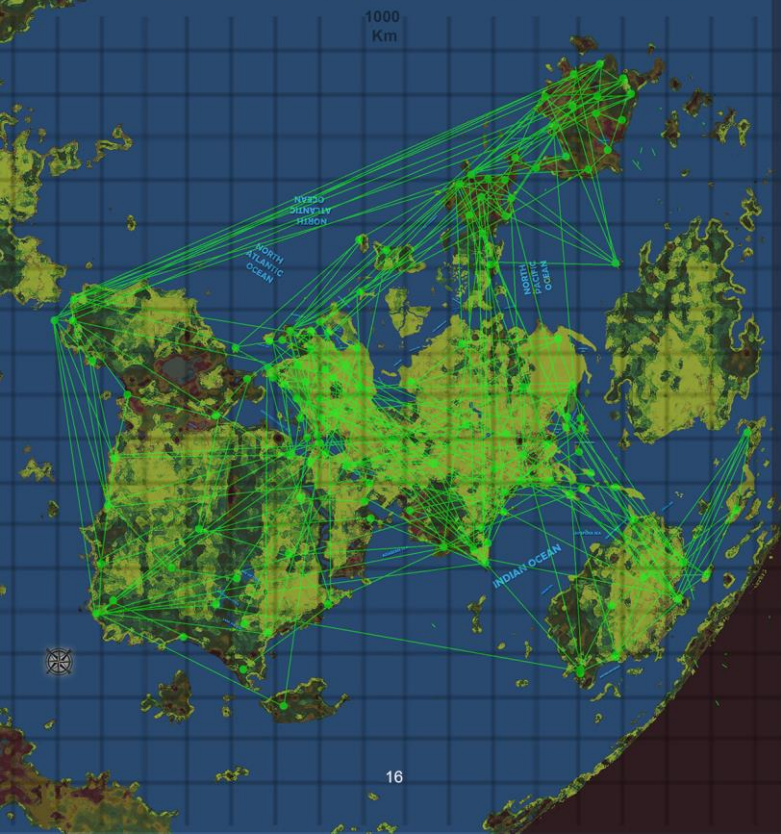






Flight Routes - Flight Paths

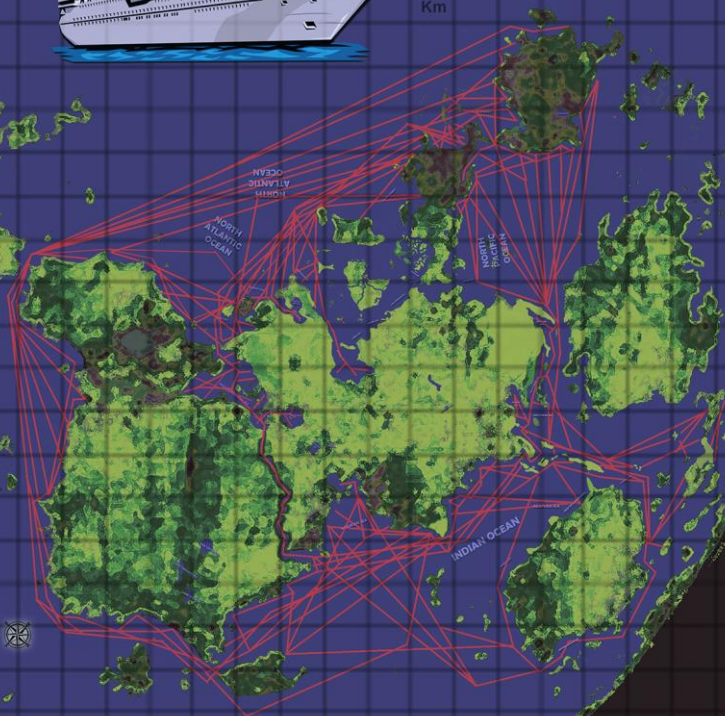
1000
Km



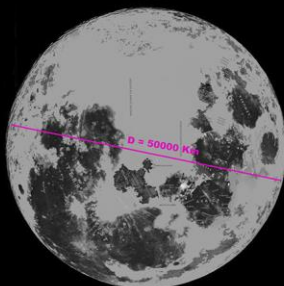
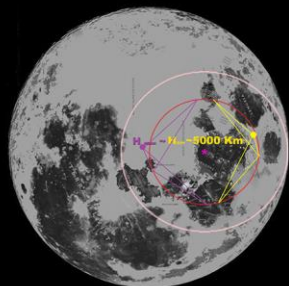
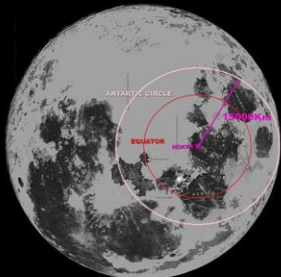
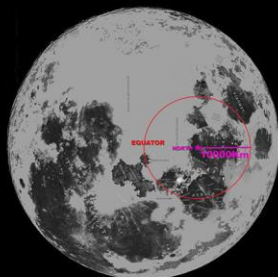
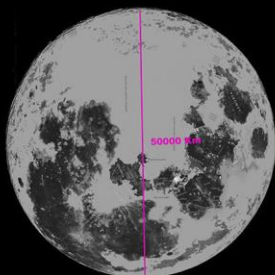
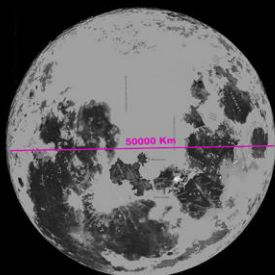


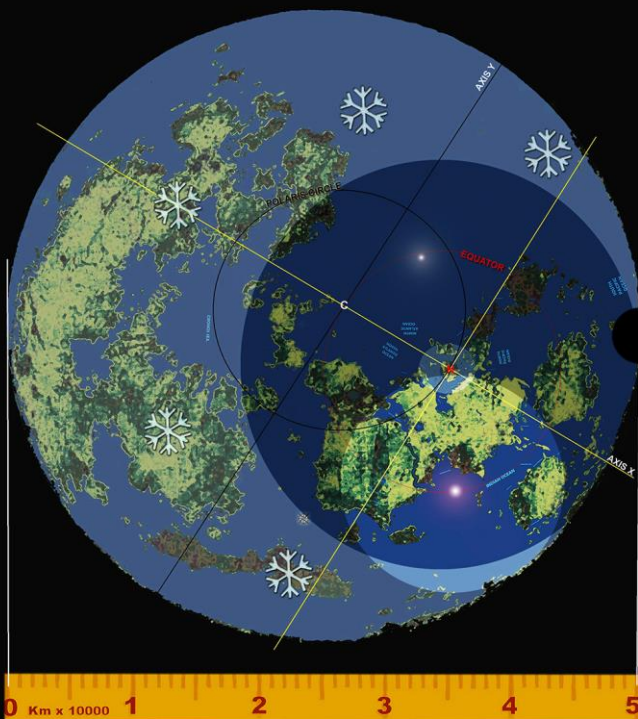
Ships Routes - Marine Traffic

1000
Km



Distances and Dimensions





EARTH'S FULL DIAMETER : 50000 Km

EARTH'S NO ICE ZONE DIAMETER : 30000 - 35000 Km

SUN'S ALTITUDE : 5500 - 6000 Km

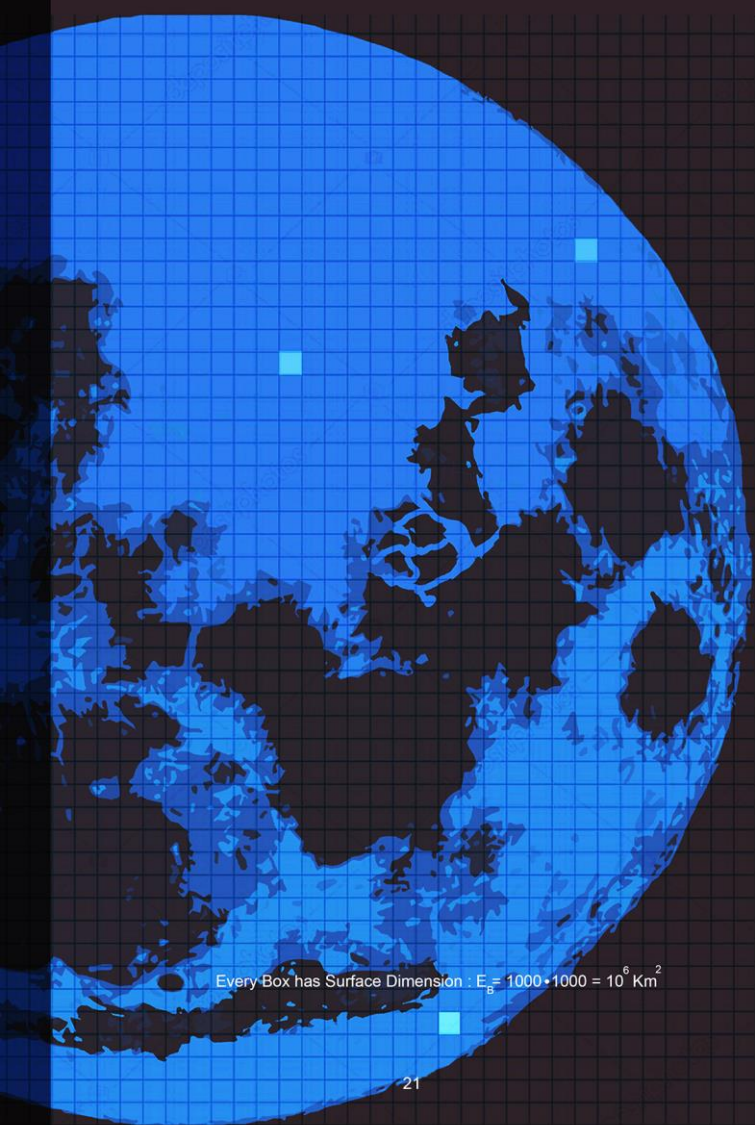
MOON'S ALTITUDE : 5500 - 6000 Km

SUN'S DIAMETER : 51 Km

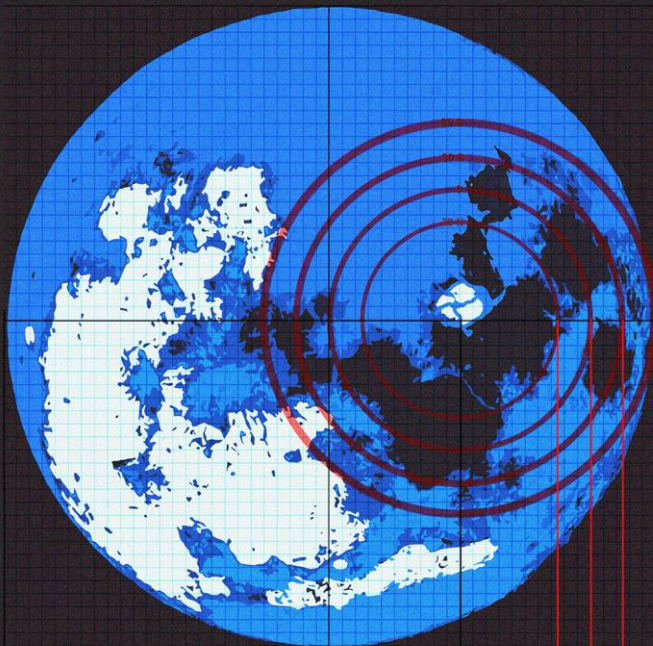
MOON'S DIAMETER : 51 Km

SURFACES DIMENSIONS OF CONTINENTS AND OCEANS

Every Box is 1000 Km Height and 1000 Km Width



Every Box has Surface Dimension : $E_g = 1000 \cdot 1000 = 10^6 \text{ Km}^2$



TOTAL EARTHS SUFACE DIMENSION:

$$E = \pi \cdot R^2 = 3,14 \cdot 25.000^2 = 3,14 \cdot 625 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Km}^2$$

$$E = 1962,5 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Km}^2$$

OCEANS SURFACE DIMENSION:

$$E_{\text{Oceans}} = 1274,5 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Km}^2$$

LAND SURFACE DIMENSION :

$$E_{\text{Lands}} = 688 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Km}^2$$

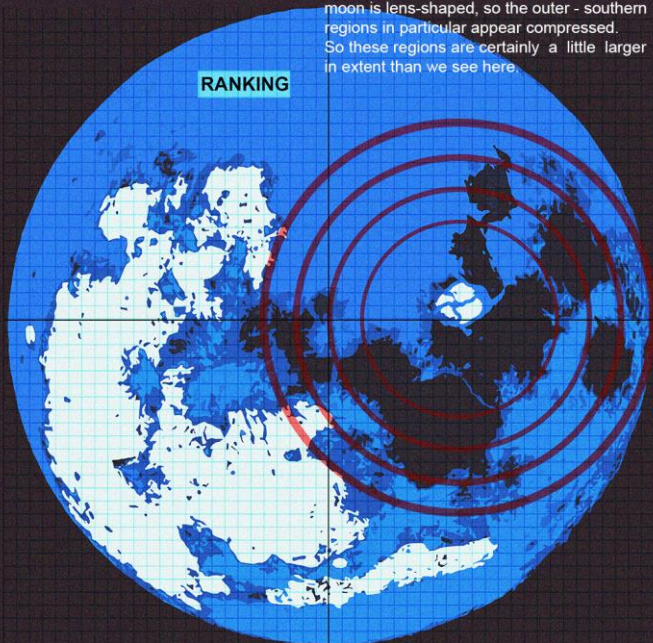
7.500 Km

10.000 Km

12.500 Km

50.000 Km

As we will see on page 31, the face of the moon is lens-shaped, so the outer - southern regions in particular appear compressed. So these regions are certainly a little larger in extent than we see here.



LANDS (10^6 Km^2)

TERRA VISTA.....	434
AFRICA.....	75
ASIA.....	45
SOUTHERN ISLANDS*.....	32
LEMURYA.....	28
AMERICA.....	25
ATLANTIS.....	25
AUSTRALIA.....	14
EUROPE.....	7
HYPERBOREA.....	6

OCEANS (10^6 Km^2)

ATLANTIC.....	556
PACIFIC.....	124
INDIAN.....	122
AUSTRALIS.....	115
S. TERRA VISTA.....	104
AFRICAN.....	92
CRONOS.....	88
OTHER SEAS.....	72

*Southern Islands are: Terra Fuego, Lacach, Galeca, Sudarsana, New Zealand, Tazmania, and all the smaller southern islands.

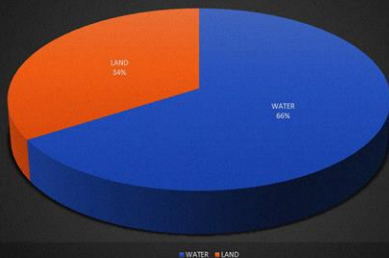
STATISTICS

In the adjacent general pie chart we see that the total percentage of land - sea is approximately 34% and 66% respectively.

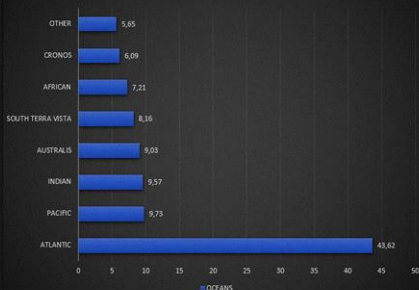
Here we see the percentages of oceans that take up all the sea area, with the Atlantic Ocean having the largest area.

Finally, here we see the percentages of the continents in the total land area. Terra Vista has by far the largest percentage, while of the known continents Africa is the largest.

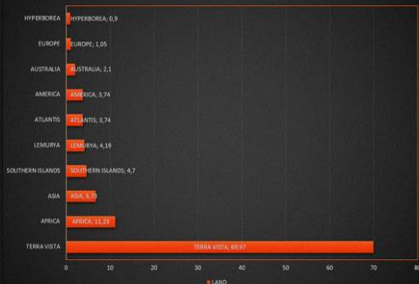
EARTH'S SURFACE



OCEANS

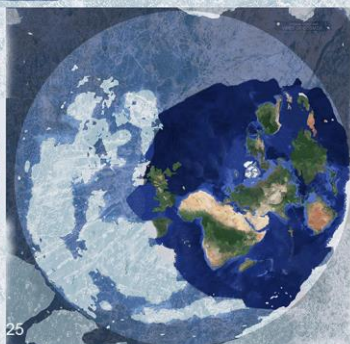


LAND

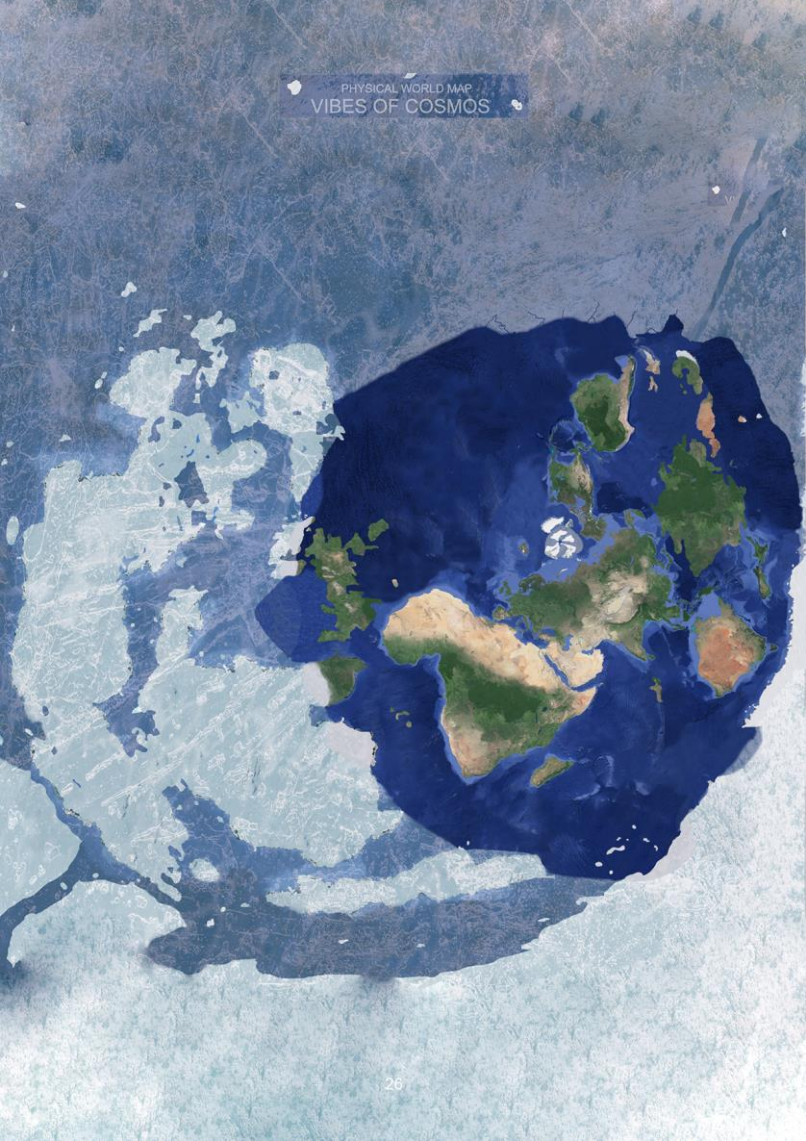


VIBES OF COSMOS

PHYSICAL WORLD MAP



PHYSICAL WORLD MAP
VIBES OF COSMOS





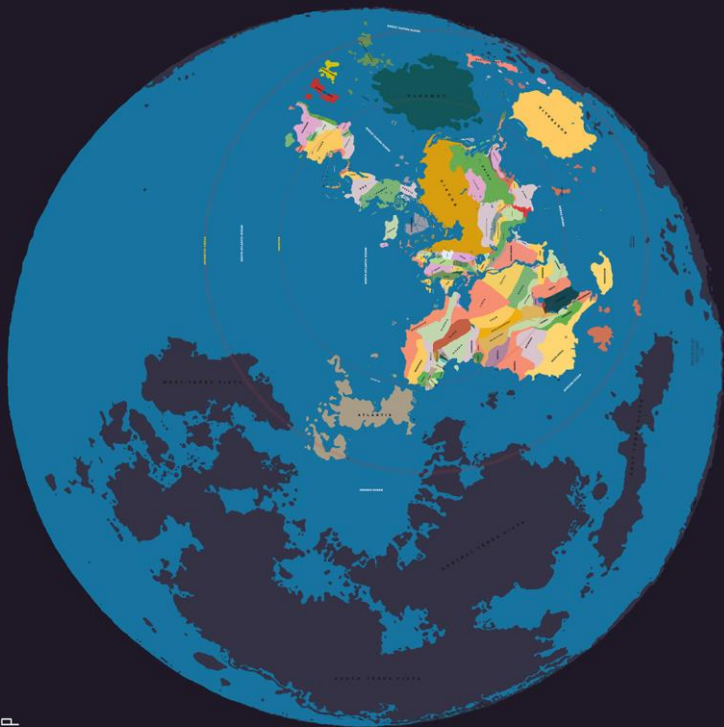
WORLD POLITICAL MAP



WORLD POLITICAL MAP



BY PLASMA MOON



OUT OF THE DOME

Observing the moon where it is the x-ray of the earth we see the continents in transparent color (either blue if it is day or black if it is night) and the seas in white.

The craters we see as we have said are crater-like formations in the relief of the ground in the depths of the seas, or even in places where it is land.

These formations were made by thermal processes after chemical reactions.

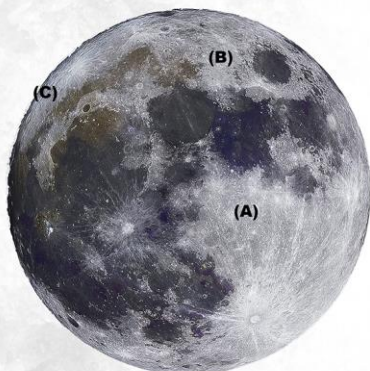
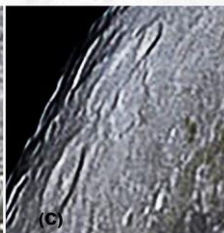
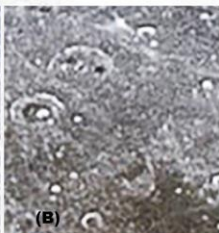
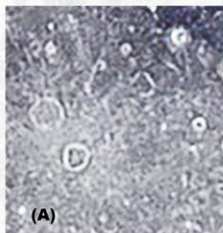
The example of lime reacting with water to create an effervescent state and crater-like formations on its surface when water falls on it is appropriate to think about this process.





As we have said the moon is shaped like a slightly concave lens, which reminds us of the round road marking mirrors on sharp bends.

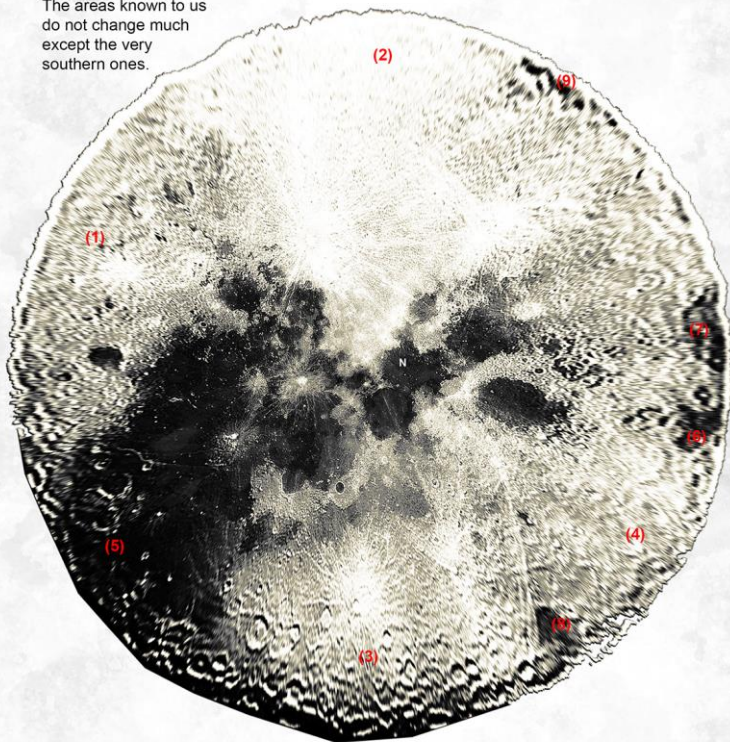
So observing the craters and considering the plane of the earth to be flat, we see some at the central points that appear perpendicular to their imprint on the moon (A), while some appear at some angle - either less, or more if they are very close to the edge of the circumference of the moon's circle (B) and (C) .



To get an image away from this kind of distortion, we would have to put a convexity effect to compensate for the concave shape of the moon's concentrated plasma phenomenon.

When all the craters look almost vertical we stop applying this effect and the result is an image of this kind.

The areas known to us do not change much except the very southern ones.



We notice that the size of the Southern Seas is greatly increasing (1), (2), (3), (4). The size of Southern Pangea is also increasing in one direction (5).

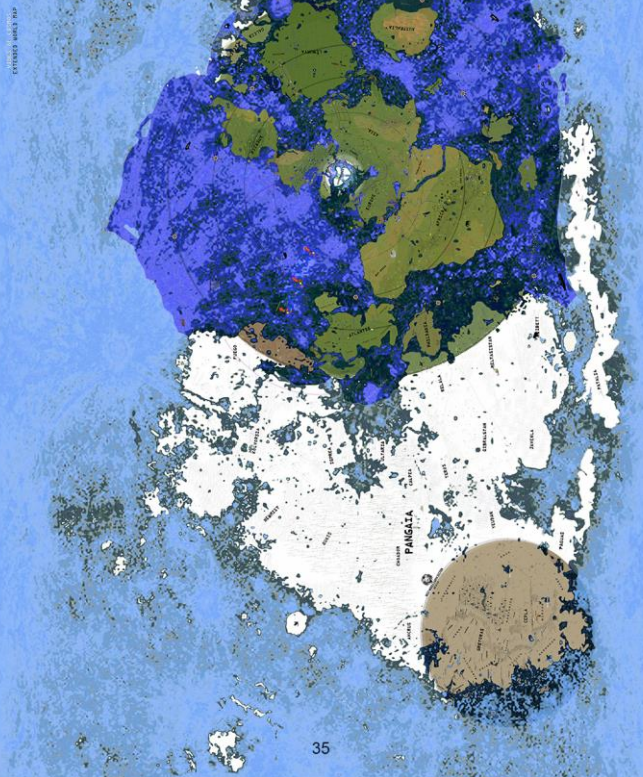
Some new continents are also being revealed. South from Australia (6), (7), South from India (8), South from South America (9)

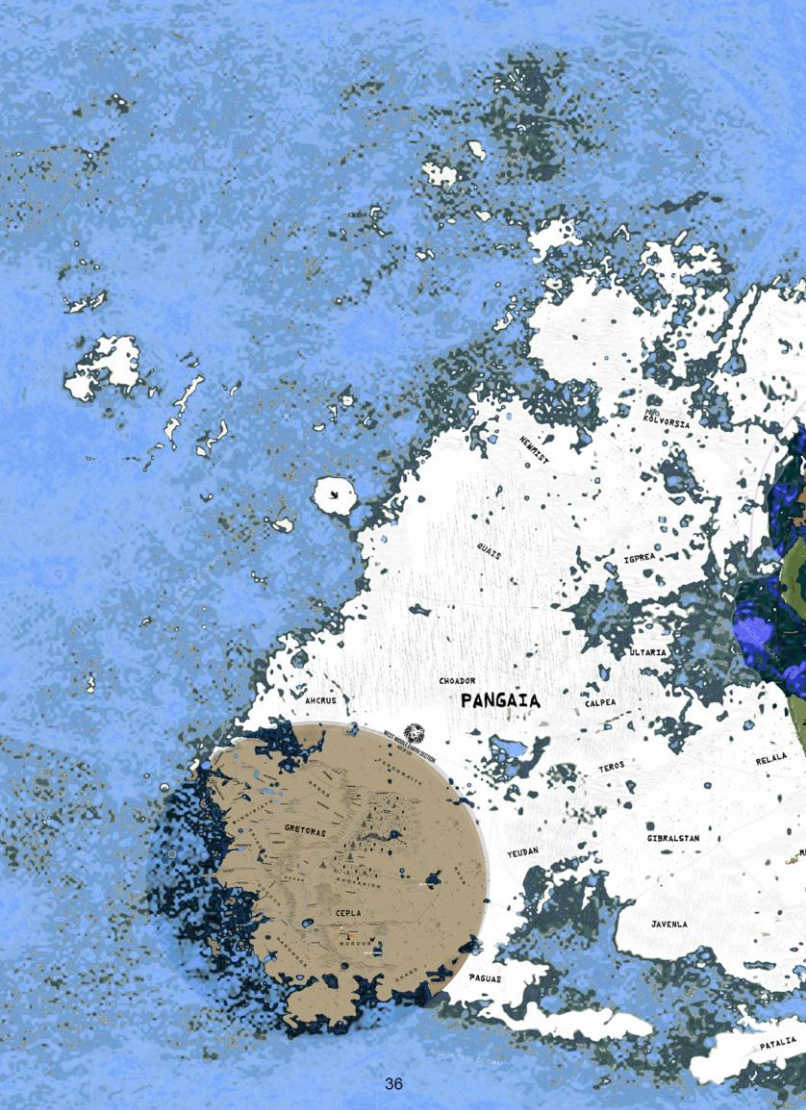
All that is revealed seems compressed into the image of the moon.

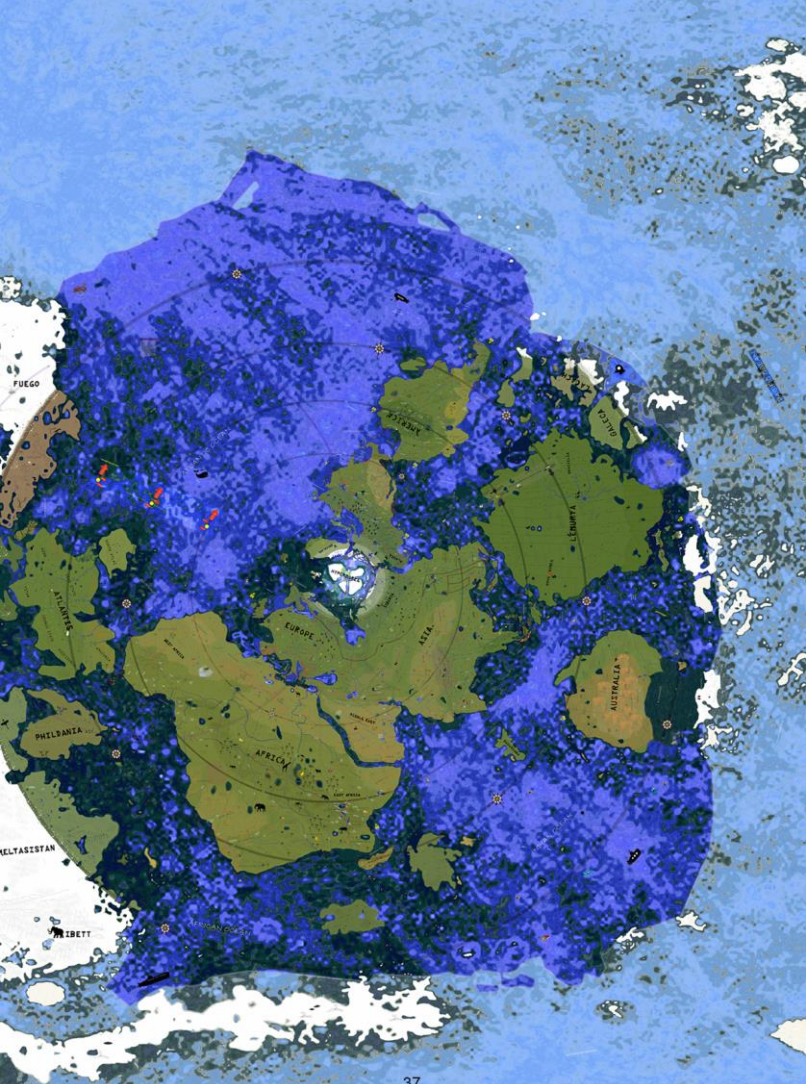
By removing the magnification distortions that occurred in the peripheral areas, we have an image on the next page.



Thus we arrive at the fact that the earth is even larger and contains other remote areas. It also seems that there are other seas and other continents outside the field where the moon shows us, as a continuation. This fact lends credence to the claim that the center of the great circle that defines the cosmic ages also makes a circular course with another center, in a greater space, at an unknown time.









The Sun

The Sun is an electromagnetic phenomenon and happens in a semi ethereal field above at around 5500 Km altitude from the surface of the sea.

Its diameter is about 51,5 Km

It is made from fluorescence and phosphorised - ionised Helium (He) or ether.

It is the pilot source of electromagnetic energy, giving it to the inert gasses below in ionosphere (Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe, Rd), charging them.

These charged gasses are responsible for the colors of daylight while the sun gives straight light with the sun γ rays.

Cosmic electromagnetic energy comes from below (Black Sun) and hits from bottom to up the electromagnetic ceiling from our toroidal field.

There is a prismatic refraction of this cosmic energy there that separates the ionised frequencies into γ (+) creating the sun or in x creating the moon.

These two moving spots that are created have a shape like lense in the sun print and moon print layer where they are focusing and appear.

The ionosphere is the upper portion of the atmosphere.

There are the inert or noble gases there, that are separated on layers according to their density.

The Sun happens above these layers in the boundaries of the ionosphere and the etheric field above. It is the pilot electromagnetic field and due to this light there are shadows.

It gives direct light and energy.

The sun creates and keep in motion due to its motion, a curved electromagnetic field around it. All the inert gases below in the ionosphere around the topical sun react by being ionised, giving fluorescence. This is another light, the daylight as we will see.



THE ALTITUDE OF THE SUN

WE TAKE 2 POINTS ON THE SAME LONGITUDE THE DAY OF EQUINOX

- POINT A ON EQUATOR: 0 DEGREES (EQUINOX DAY)
- POINT B ON CAPRICORN: 23,26 DEGREES AT (EQUINOX DAY)

S_A : THE SUN AT EQUINOX DAY

S_B : THE SUN AT SOLSTICE



$$\varphi = 23,26 \text{ DEGREES}$$

$$\theta = 90 - \varphi = 66,74 \text{ DEGREES}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{h_{\text{SUN}}}{X}$$

FOR 1 DEGREE OF LATITUDE THE DISTANCE IS 111 Km

FOR $\varphi = 23,26$ DEGREES OF LATITUDE IS X? Km

$$1 \text{ DEGREE} \dots\dots\dots 111 \text{ Km}$$

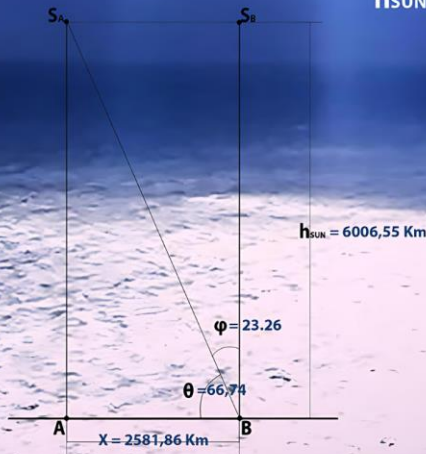
$$23,26 \text{ DEGREES} \dots\dots\dots X \text{ Km}$$

$$X = 111 \cdot \frac{23,26}{1} = 2581,86 \text{ Km}$$

$$\tan \theta = \tan 66,74 \text{ DEGREES} = 2,32644342$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{h_{\text{SUN}}}{X} \Rightarrow h_{\text{SUN}} = X \cdot \tan \theta = 2581,86 \cdot 2,32644342$$

$$h_{\text{SUN}} = 6006,5512 \text{ Km}$$

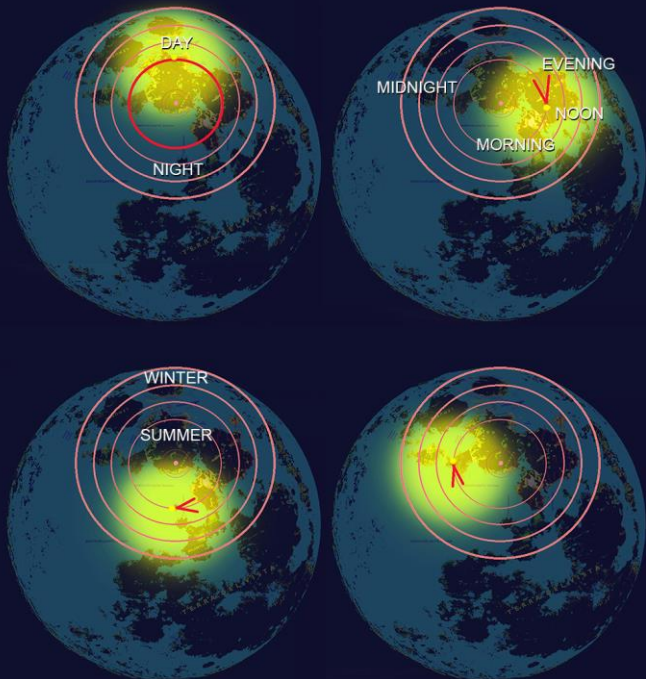


The Motion of the Sun

The movement of the sun is spiral, that is, it consists of two movements at the same time. The first is the **circular rotation** around the north which is performed in 24 hours and regulates where there is day and where there is night.

The second is the **simple harmonic oscillation** in the latitudes, with the center at the equinox and the extreme points at the Tropic of Cancer inside and the Tropic of Capricorn outside. This movement regulates the seasons by place.

Summer Solstice - Tropic of Cancer



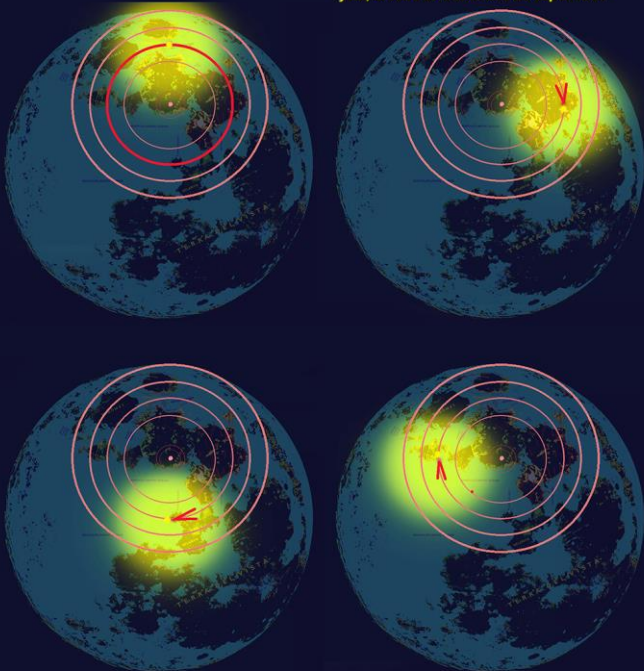
During the summer solstice, the sun rotates at the Tropic of Cancer, performing the northernmost cycle.

Thus, the areas that are located north of the equinox (that is, inside the equinox circle as we see in the figure) have summer, while the areas that are located south of the equinox (outside the equinox circle) have winter.

The date of the summer solstice is normally June 21st, although we would say that in the last 2-3 years there has been a shift towards the 19th, perhaps even to June 17th.

Autumn and Spring Equinox - Equator

A solar equinox is a moment in time when the Sun appears directly above the equator, rather than to its north or south. On the day of the equinox, the Sun appears to rise directly east and set directly west. This occurs twice each year, around 20 March and 23 September.



During the spring and autumn equinoxes, the sun passes through the equinox circle. During the autumn equinox, it tends to make an increasingly larger circle in the following days, going further south. Thus, in the northernmost regions we have autumn and in the southernmost regions spring.

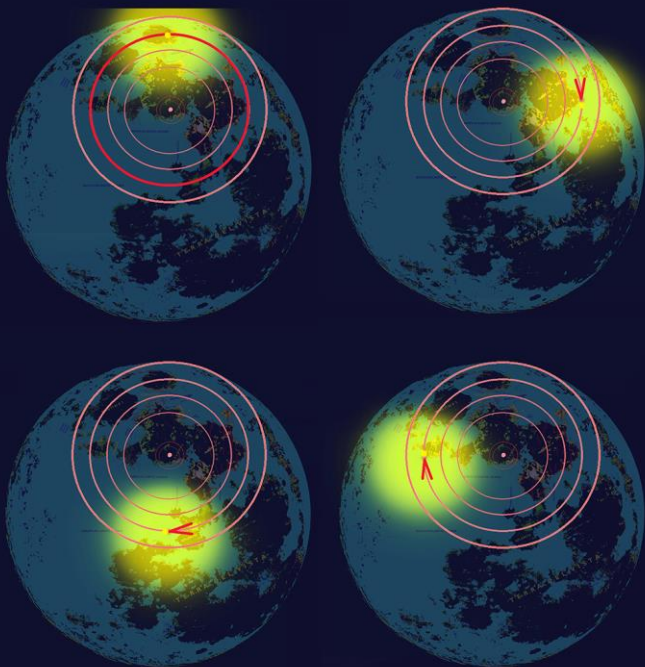
During the spring equinox, it tends to make increasingly smaller circles in the following days. In this case, we have spring in the northernmost regions and autumn in the southernmost regions.

The vernal equinox occurs around March 20.

The autumnal equinox occurs around September 23.

The names vernal and autumnal equinox are relative and refer to northern regions (within the equinox), as on the corresponding dates in the south (outside the equinox) the seasons are opposite.

Winter Solstice - Tropic of Capricorn



During the Winter Solstice, the sun passes through the circle of Capricorn.

This circle is the largest and southernmost.

The areas located south have summer and correspondingly in the north there is winter.

The day of the winter solstice is normally on December 21, but in the last 2-3 years we observe a shift towards December 16-17, a fact worth mentioning.

In the extreme positions there is a temporary stop of the sun, until the change of direction in the oscillation that it makes in the latitudes occurs.

This happens in all simple harmonic oscillations where the instantaneous speed is zero in the extreme positions, and maximum at the equilibrium point, that is, at the equinox in our case.

The Moon - Moon's Motion

In this chapter we will study all the movements that the moon makes. We will examine analytically the inseparable relationship between the position of the sun and the moon with the phases of the moon, we will see the equations of the movements of the moon in relation to those of the sun, we will understand the analemma. Then we will see how the rotation of the moon's disk around its center acts as a compass, listing all the elements. The understanding of eclipses - lunar and solar, partial or total - after all this becomes more understandable later. Finally, we will study the lunar calendar and the lunar months in detail so that there is a thorough study of the subject.

CONSTELLATIONS AND MOON PHASES

NEW MOON



FULL MOON

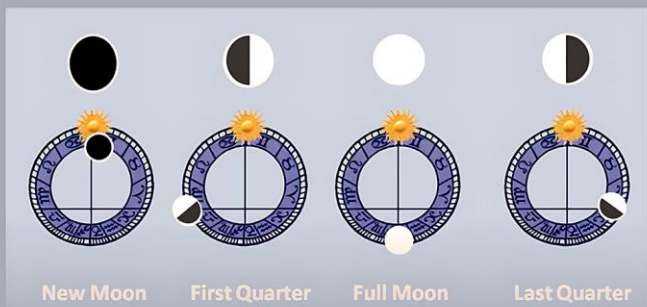


FIRST QUARTER

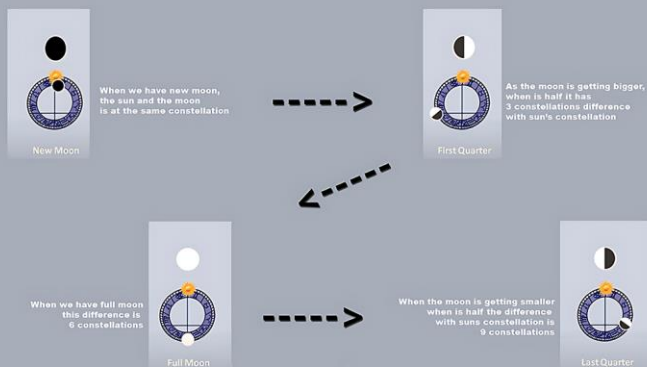


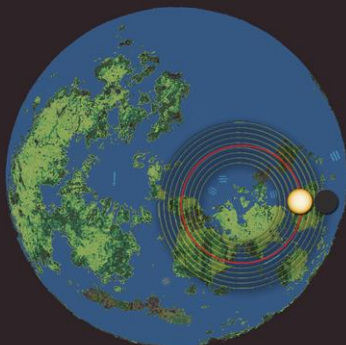
LAST QUARTER



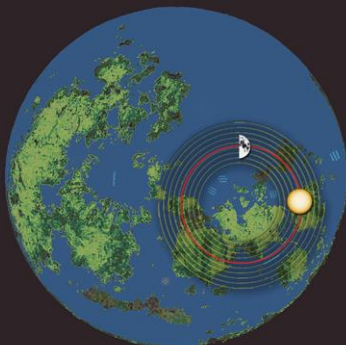


When there is a New Moon, the Sun and the Moon are in the same constellation. At the 1st Quarter, there is a difference of 3 constellations between them on the constellations cycle. That means 90 degrees difference from the magnetic North and the Pole star. At the full moon this difference is 6 constellations that is 180 degrees difference. Finally at Last Quarter there is a 9 constellation difference that means that they have 270 degrees difference in relation to the magnetic North and the Pole star.

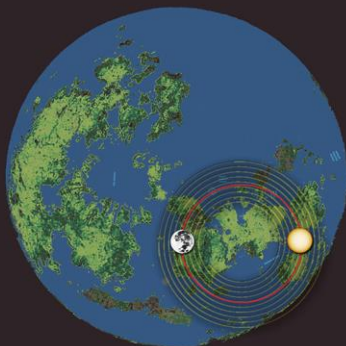




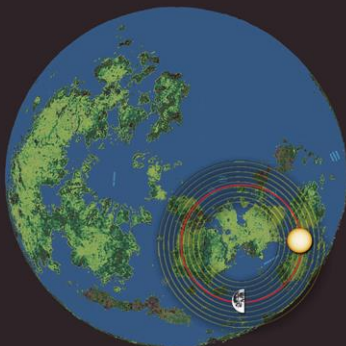
1. New Moon



2. First Quarter

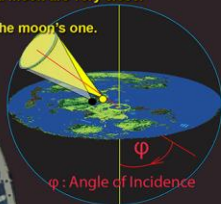


3. Full Moon



4. Last Quarter

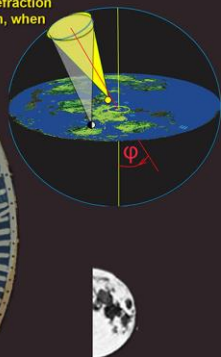
When the angle of incidence of the black sun below is big, the sun and moon are very close. They are at the same constellation and we have the New Moon. In this case, the conical refraction of the sun, neutralises completely the moon's one. (These conical refractions create the Sun and the Moon, with shapes like lenses at almost same altitude, see Book 2).



1. New Moon

When there is a New Moon the Sun and the Moon are in the same constellation.

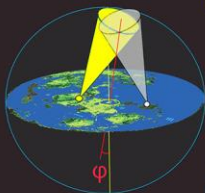
As the angle of incidence is getting smaller, we have the 1st quarter of the moon. In this case the sun's conical refraction hides the half of the moon's refraction from left, if we are northern the moon's path or right if we are southern, when the axis Y of the axes of phases is vertical to the horizon.



2. First Quarter

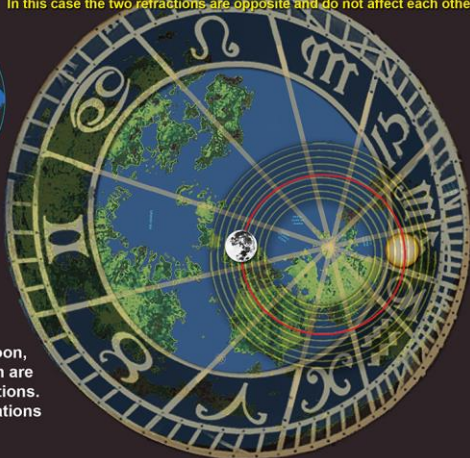
In the First Quarter of the Moon, the Sun and the moon have 3 constellations difference.

When the angle of incidence is the smallest, we have the full moon. In this case the two refractions are opposite and do not affect each other.

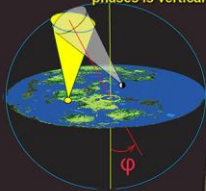


3. Full Moon

When there is Full Moon, the Sun and the Moon are in opposite constellations. They have 6 constellations Difference.

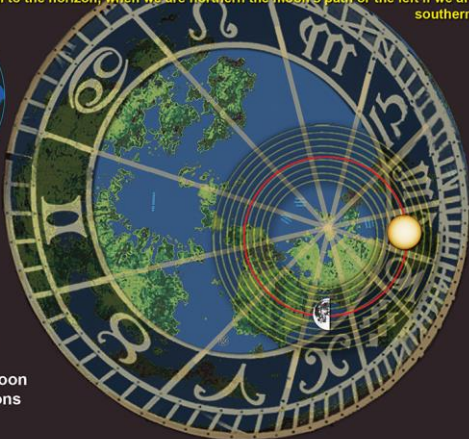


Finally when the angle of incidence is getting bigger, we have the Third quarter and in this case the sun's conical refraction hides the right half of moon's refraction when the axis of phases is vertical to the horizon, when we are northern the moon's path or the left if we are southern.



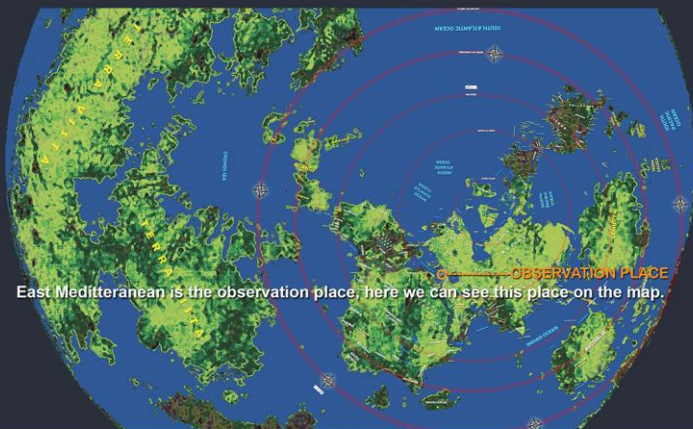
4. Last Quarter

In Last Quarter the Sun and the moon have 9 constellations difference.



MOON MOTION ON THE CIRCLES OF LATITUDE

Trying to explain the motion of the Moon we can observe the moonrise and the moonset place on the horizon from the same place of observation for a full loop of the motion of the Moon.



The limit of our vision on the sky is a circle with radius $R = 10000$ Km, almost like the circle of Equator. For our observation place the sky horizon view is like this.

$R =$ SKY HORIZON VIEW FROM THE OBSERVATION PLACE
SAME CIRCLE AS THE EQUATOR
CIRCLE WITH $R = 10,000$ Km



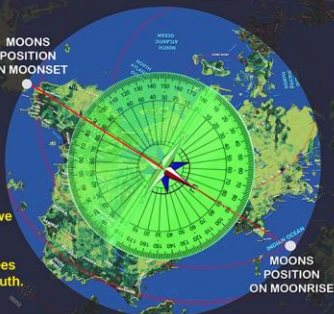
OCTOBER 2021 MOON MOTION



NEW MOON AT 6 /10
MOONRISE ON 90 DEGREES
MOONSET ON 266 DEGREES

After observation we see that the point where we will see the moon rise, for the new moon on 6 October is at 90 degrees, ie exactly east. While the moon will be seen to set at 266 degrees West, ie with a deviation of 4 degrees to the South.

MOONS
POSITION
ON MOONSET



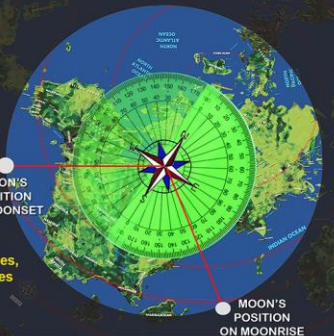
OCTOBER 2021 MOON MOTION



1ST QUARTER AT 13 /10
MOONRISE ON 123 DEGREES
MOONSET ON 238 DEGREES

On 13 October the moonrise is at 119 degrees, ie East and $119 - 90 = 29$ Degrees South. While the moon will be seen to set at 238 degrees, ie West with a deviation of $270 - 238 = 32$ degrees to the South.

MOON'S
POSITION
ON MOONSET



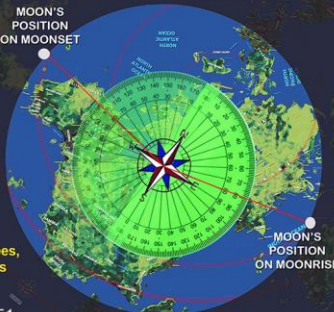
OCTOBER 2021 MOON MOTION



FULL MOON AT 20 /10
MOONRISE ON 80 DEGREES
MOONSET ON 277 DEGREES

On 20 October the moonrise is at 80 degrees, ie East and $90 - 80 = 10$ Degrees North. While the moon will be seen to set at 277 degrees, ie West with a deviation of $277 - 270 = 7$ degrees to the North.

MOON'S
POSITION
ON MOONSET

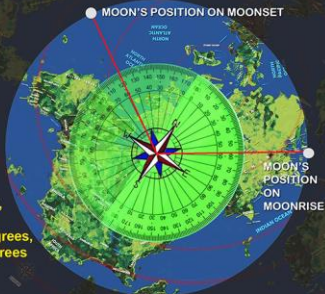


OCTOBER 2021 MOON MOTION



3RD QUARTER AT 28/10
MOONRISE ON 57 DEGREES
MOONSET ON 301 DEGREES

On 28 October the moonrise is at 57 degrees, ie East and $90 - 57 = 33$ Degrees North. While the moon will be seen to set at 301 degrees, ie West with a deviation of $301 - 270 = 31$ degrees to the North.

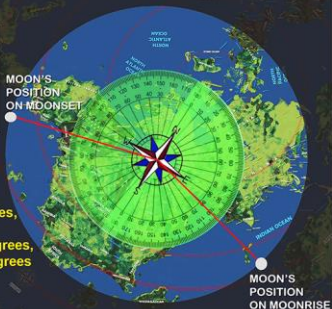


NOVEMBER 2021 MOON MOTION



NEW MOON AT 4/11
MOONRISE ON 102 DEGREES
MOONSET ON 254 DEGREES

On 4 November the moonrise is at 102 degrees, ie East and $102 - 90 = 12$ Degrees South. While the moon will be seen to set at 254 degrees, ie West with a deviation of $270 - 254 = 14$ degrees to the South.



MOON MOTION / DATES

What we can see is that the moon makes a spiral motion much faster than the sun's. The Spiral motion of the Moon is repeated from the start every 28,5 days and does not depend on the moon's phases.



SUN AND MOON MOVEMENTS

The Sun makes a Spiral motion. This complex movement consists of two individual movements, a Circular motion and a Simple Harmonic Oscillation.

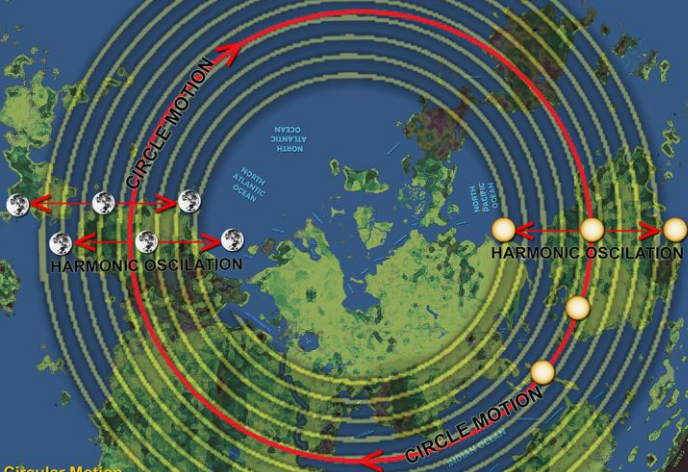
The Moon makes a spiral motion too but its center of the motion makes an oscillation too. Every new moon the center of its motion changes. So we conclude that this is an elliptical spiral orbit.

Simple Harmonic Oscillation

The Circular motion is changing its radius as it follows a Simple Harmonic Oscillation.

For the Sun, the period T is $T_{\text{Sun}} = 365,25$ Days

For the Moon, the period T is $T_{\text{Moon}} = 28,5$ Days



Circular Motion

The Sun makes 28,5 circles in 28,5 days.

The Moon makes 28 circles in 28,5 days.

So everyday the moon stays 12,8 Degrees behind the Sun from the center of Sun's motion.

Period for the Sun

$T_{\text{Sun}} = 1 \text{ Day} = 24 \text{ Hours}$

Period for the Moon:

In One Day or in 24 Hours the Moon makes $360 - 12,8 \text{ Degrees} = 347,2 \text{ Degrees}$.

In T_{Moon} hours makes 360 Degrees.

$T_{\text{Moon}} = 24 \cdot 360 / 347,2 = 24,88 \text{ Hours} = 24 \text{ Hours and } 52 \text{ minutes}$.

That is why everyday the moon rises around 50 minutes later from the previous day.

COMPONENTS OF MOTIONS

A complex motion results from the sum of two or more individual motions. In our case we have a circular motion and a simple harmonic oscillation. The equations describing the individual motions as well as the resulting complex spiral motion are shown below.

The motion of the sun and the moon are complex motions and are created by the sum of the individual motions.

- The component of the circular motion of the sun creates day and night while due to the component of the circular motion of the moon, the moon lags behind about 50 minutes of the sun every day as the moon has a longer period on the component of this motion.

- The component of simple harmonic oscillation in the recommended spiral motion of the sun creates the seasons.

The component of simple harmonic oscillation in the recommended spiral elliptical orbit of the moon causes the moon to rise and set every day from about 2 to 8 degrees northern or southern than the previous day, depending on the point of amplitude of the oscillation and the individual velocities that occur during the phases of the oscillation, where when it reaches the extreme points, the speed is zero, while at equilibrium place the speed is maximum.

The Equation describing Circular Motion is as follows:

$$x^2 + y^2 + Ax + Bx + C = 0$$

And we can transform this like that:

$$(x + A/2)^2 + (y + B/2)^2 = (A^2 + B^2 - 4C) / 4$$

It is Circle when $A^2 + B^2 - 4C > 0$

With Center : $(-A/2, -B/2)$

And Radius: $r = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 - 4C} / 2$

Simple Harmonic Oscillation

Angular Frequency

$$\omega = 2\pi n = 2\pi / T$$

Equations:

$$x = A \sin \omega t$$

$$U = U_{\max} \cos \omega t, U_{\max} = \omega A$$

$$a = -a_{\max} \sin \omega t, a_{\max} = \omega^2 A$$

Spiral Motion Equations

$$r(\theta) = a + b\theta$$

a: Unit vector with:

$$a > 0, (0, \pi)$$

$$a < 0, (\pi, 2\pi)$$

b: The step of the Spiral

Also :

$$x(\theta) = r(\theta) \cos \theta$$

$$y(\theta) = r(\theta) \sin \theta$$

$$\theta = \omega t = 2\pi / T$$

MIDDLE SPIRAL STEP

Middle Step of the Spiral movements of the Sun bs, and the Moon bm.

Moon

The Moon makes a full oscillation in 28,5 Days

The Spiral Positions are : $28,5 / 2 = 14,25$

The Distance between the two extreme positions is 5000 Km and the elliptical orbit does not affect this range for each cycle.

So the Moon is moving $5000\text{Km} / 14.25 \text{ positions} = 350,88 \text{ Km Per Day}$ on the Harmonic Oscillation movement Axis.

$b_m = 350,88 \text{ Km}$

*Note here that we find the middle step of the spiral.
When the oscillation is at the extreme points the pitch of the coil is smaller while around the equilibrium position it is larger.

Sun



The Sun makes a full oscillation in 365,25 Days

The Spiral Positions are $365,25 / 2 = 182,625$

The Distance between the two extreme positions is 5000 Km

So the Sun is moving $5000 \text{ Km} / 182.625 \text{ positions} = 27.378 \text{ Km Per Day}$ on the Harmonic Oscillation movement Axis.

$b_s = 27,378 \text{ Km}$

ANALEMMA

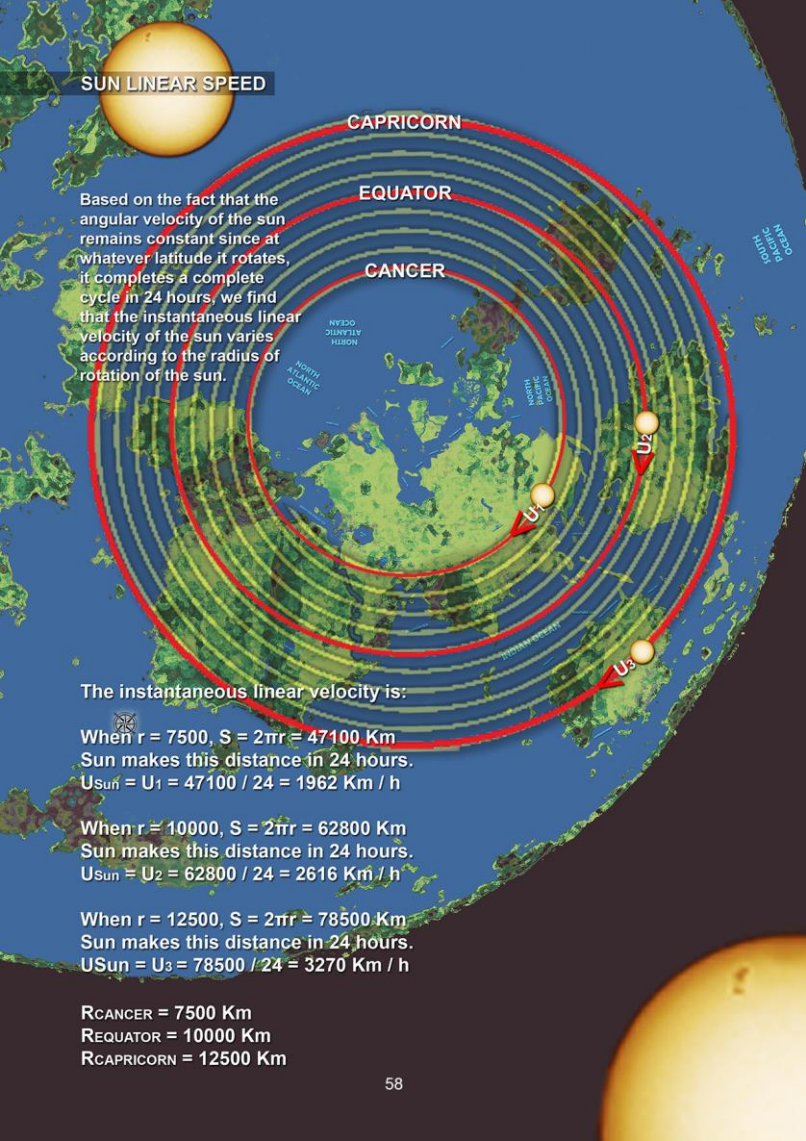
The Spiral Motion of the Sun and the Moon is obvious if we take the same photo everyday, exactly at the same time. What we see here called "Analemma" and happens because of the complex motion of the Sun and the Moon.



The duration of moon's analemma is equal with the period T_{MOON} of moon's harmonic oscillation motion.

MOON'S ANALEMMA
DURATION : 28,5 Days





SUN LINEAR SPEED

Based on the fact that the angular velocity of the sun remains constant since at whatever latitude it rotates, it completes a complete cycle in 24 hours, we find that the instantaneous linear velocity of the sun varies according to the radius of rotation of the sun.

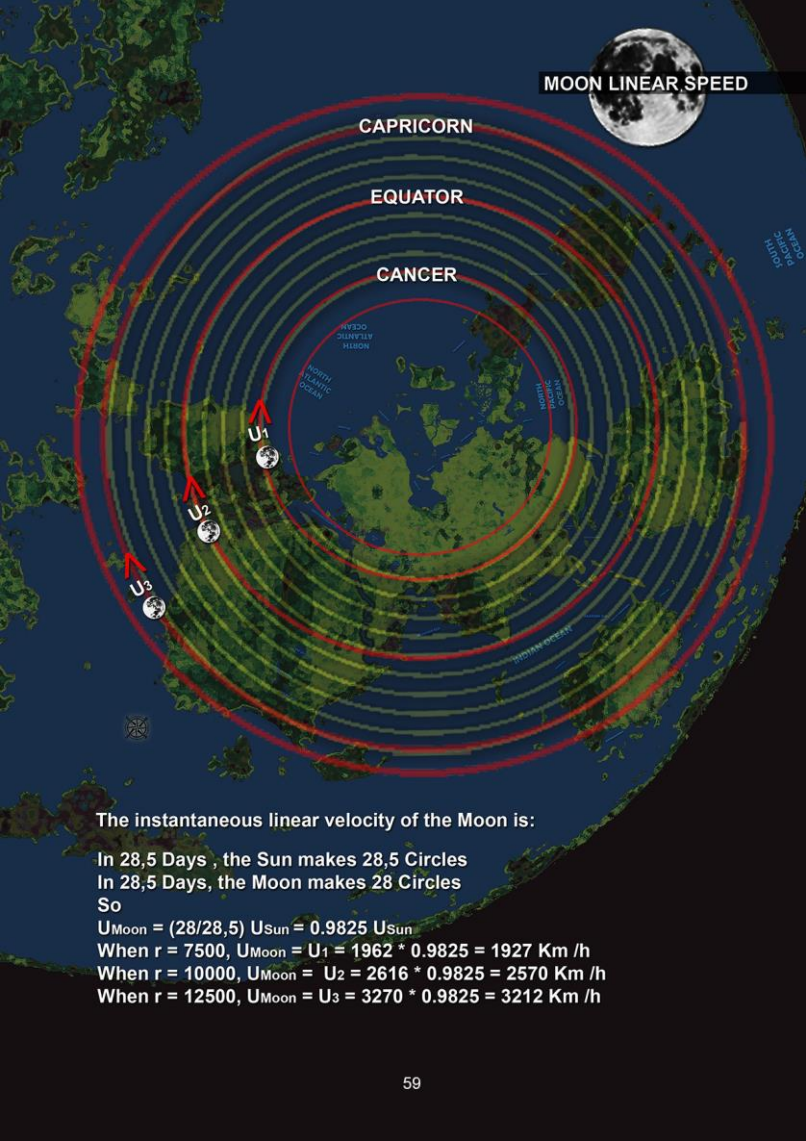
The instantaneous linear velocity is:

When $r = 7500$, $S = 2\pi r = 47100$ Km
Sun makes this distance in 24 hours.
 $U_{\text{Sun}} = U_1 = 47100 / 24 = 1962$ Km / h

When $r = 10000$, $S = 2\pi r = 62800$ Km
Sun makes this distance in 24 hours.
 $U_{\text{Sun}} = U_2 = 62800 / 24 = 2616$ Km / h

When $r = 12500$, $S = 2\pi r = 78500$ Km
Sun makes this distance in 24 hours.
 $U_{\text{Sun}} = U_3 = 78500 / 24 = 3270$ Km / h

$R_{\text{CANCER}} = 7500$ Km
 $R_{\text{EQUATOR}} = 10000$ Km
 $R_{\text{CAPRICORN}} = 12500$ Km



The instantaneous linear velocity of the Moon is:

In 28,5 Days , the Sun makes 28,5 Circles

In 28,5 Days, the Moon makes 28 Circles

So

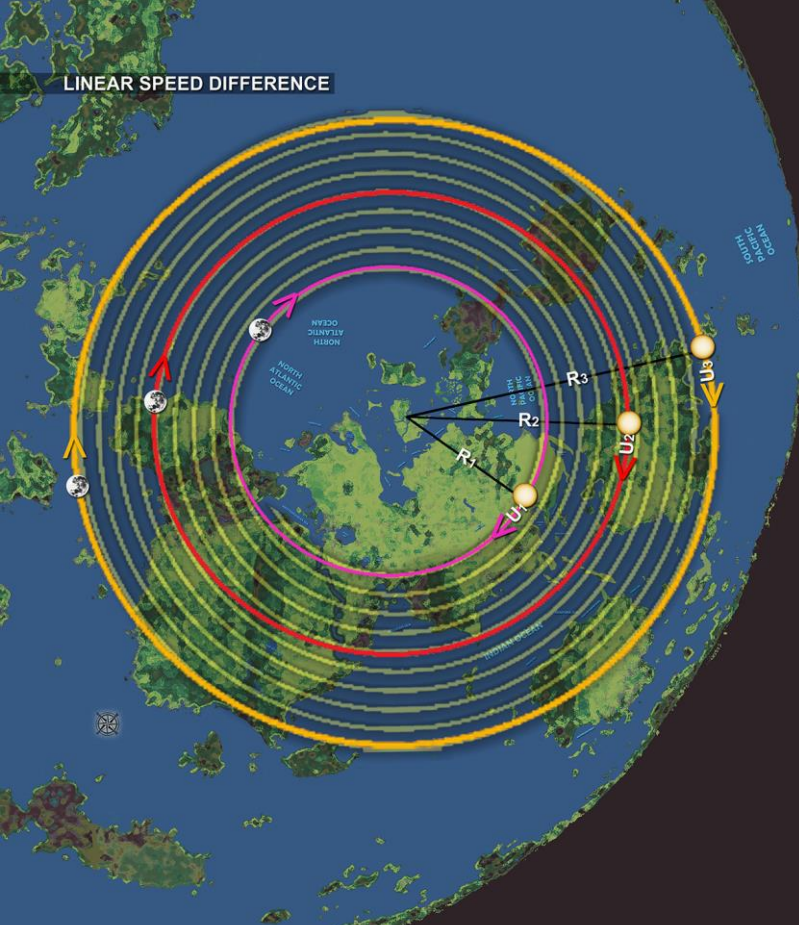
$$U_{\text{Moon}} = (28/28,5) U_{\text{Sun}} = 0.9825 U_{\text{Sun}}$$

$$\text{When } r = 7500, U_{\text{Moon}} = U_1 = 1962 * 0.9825 = 1927 \text{ Km /h}$$

$$\text{When } r = 10000, U_{\text{Moon}} = U_2 = 2616 * 0.9825 = 2570 \text{ Km /h}$$

$$\text{When } r = 12500, U_{\text{Moon}} = U_3 = 3270 * 0.9825 = 3212 \text{ Km /h}$$

LINEAR SPEED DIFFERENCE



The difference between the Sun's and the Moon's instantaneous linear velocity is:

When $R = R_1 = 7500$, $\Delta U = U_{\text{Sun}} - U_{\text{Moon}} = 35 \text{ Km /h}$

When $R = R_2 = 10000$, $\Delta U = U_{\text{Sun}} - U_{\text{Moon}} = 46 \text{ Km /h}$

When $R = R_3 = 12500$, $\Delta U = U_{\text{Sun}} - U_{\text{Moon}} = 58 \text{ Km /h}$

Moon Rotation

Observing the moon during its passage from sunrise to sunset, we see that the moon rotates clockwise with the center of rotation being the center of the circle of the moon's disk. We will therefore study this movement and arrive at observations and conclusions.



MOON AT 01:30



MOON AT 04:00

On this example we are northern than the moon's path and we have phase half moon as it is getting full (1st Quarter)
The full rotation to our view from east to west is like this:



It's rotation motion around its center happens on constant axes, that we call, the Axes of Moon's Phases.

In fact we see the moon rotating because of it's circle motion on constant axes above level earth.

In reality, this thing that changes is the angle that we are watching it, as it is moving, from rising till falling in the beginning and in the end of our visible horizon on the sky.

AXES OF PHASES

As the moon follows its path, it is rotating around its center clockwise keeping its daily phase.

These Axes, the Axes of phases are always constant and stuck on the image of the moon that we see - the part of the face of the moon - and does not depend on the moon's rotation.

- Axis X:

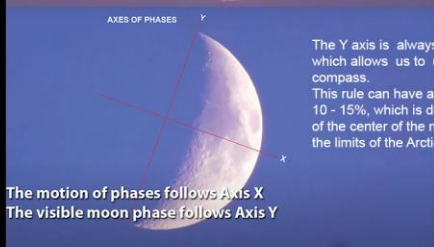
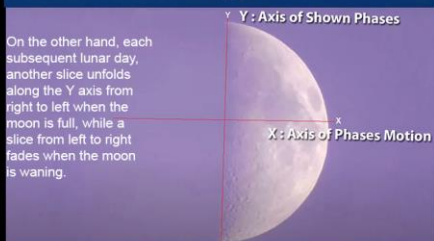
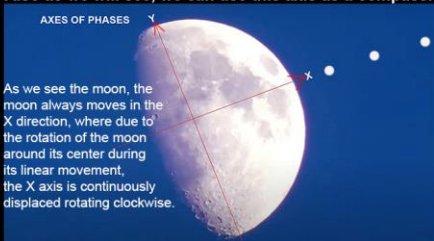
The moon follows this axis as it is moving on its path.

Also is the axis of the moon's phase motion.

- Axis Y:

This is the axis of visible phases.

Also as we will see, we can use this axis as a compass.



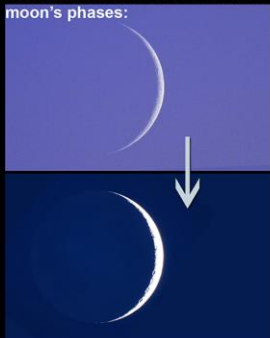
FACE AND PHASES

The phases of the moon are changing the visible part of the face of the moon that we see with a rule.

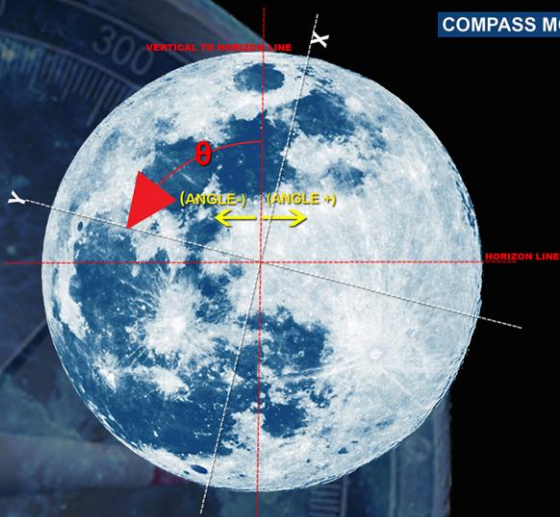
As it is getting bigger we start to see from the side that there is our known world.

As it is getting bigger and when it is half, we see the half face of the moon, that is our known world.

Here we can see the face of the moon in all of the moon's phases:







DIRECTION



ANGLE θ

We measure the angle between the Vertical to the Horizon line and the axis Y.

This angle is:

For Northern Observer:

The difference in degrees from South to East, when the angle is (-)

The difference in degrees from South to west, when the angle is (+)

For Southern Observer is the same rule with opposite behaviour.

Finding the Axes of Phases (X, Y) on the face of the moon, instantly, we can use the moon like a compass, in every phase of it, knowing in what direction we look at, when we look at the moon.

COMPASS MOON EXPLANATION WITH EXAMPLE

With this example we can understand how the moon works like a compass in every of its phases.

Here there is half moon and as we see we can see our known world reflected on the moon's face.

So as we realise from this, the moon phase is half moon as it is getting bigger. (1st quarter).

Also we are farther North than the moon's path. For examples that we are Southern the route is the same but all are opposite.

DATE : 18/6
TIME : 13:30
MOONRISE



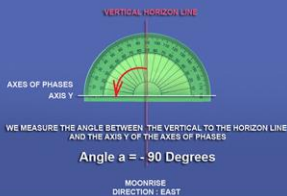
MOONRISE
DIRECTION : EAST



MOONRISE
DIRECTION : EAST

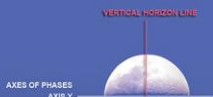


MOONRISE
DIRECTION : EAST



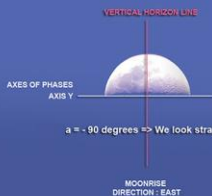
Angle $a = -90$ Degrees

MOONRISE
DIRECTION : EAST



THIS IS EXACTLY THE DISTANCE IN DEGREES FROM
a) South , if you are inside the moons path
b) North if you are outside from the moons path

MOONRISE
DIRECTION : EAST

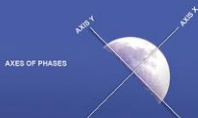


$a = -90$ degrees $\Rightarrow$ We look straight East

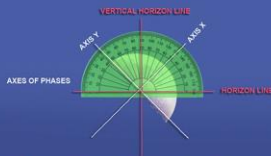
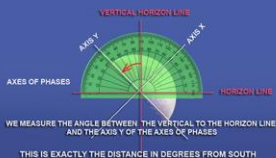
MOONRISE
DIRECTION : EAST



DATE : 18/6
TIME : 16:30



In some hours the moon rotated 45 degrees, passing its path.
We are inside the moons path.

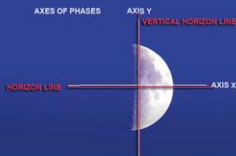


Anle a = - 45 degrees => We look 45 Degrees EAST - 45 Degree SOUTH Anle a = - 45 degrees => We look 45 Degrees EAST - 45 Degree SOUTH

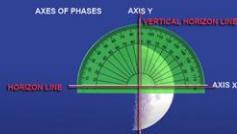
DATE 18/6
TIME 19:30



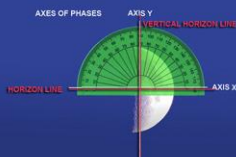
In some hours the moon rotated 45 degrees more, passing its path.



WE MEASURE THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE VERTICAL TO THE HORIZON LINE
AND THE AXIS Y OF THE AXES OF PHASES



THIS IS EXACTLY THE DISTANCE IN DEGREES FROM SOUTH

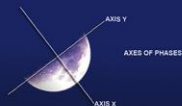


Anle a = 0 degrees => We look straight SOUTH

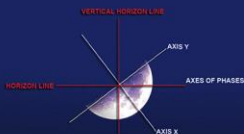


Anle a = 0 degrees => We look straight SOUTH

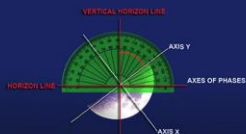
DATE 18/6
TIME : 22:30



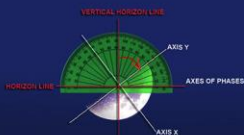
In some hours the moon rotated 45 degrees more, passing its path.
We are inside the moons path.



WE MEASURE THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE VERTICAL TO THE HORIZON LINE
AND THE AXIS Y OF THE AXES OF PHASES



THIS IS EXACTLY THE DISTANCE IN DEGREES FROM SOUTH



Anle a = 45 degrees => We look 45 Degrees SOUTH and 45 Degrees WEST



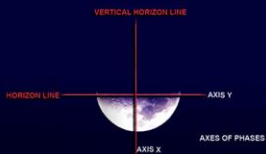
Anle a = 45 degrees => We look 45 Degrees SOUTH and 45 Degrees WEST



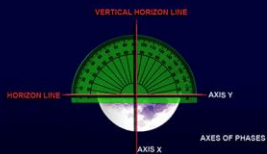
DATE : 19/6
TIME : 01:30
MOONSET



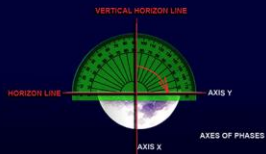
In some hours the moon rotated 45 degrees more, and we have the moonset.



WE MEASURE THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE VERTICAL TO THE HORIZON LINE AND THE AXIS Y OF THE AXES OF PHASES



THIS IS EXACTLY THE DISTANCE IN DEGREES FROM SOUTH



Anle $a = 90$ degrees $\Rightarrow$ We look straight WEST



Anle $a = 90$ degrees $\Rightarrow$ We look straight WEST

Now we can examine 3 more examples of moon observations.

Example 1

STEPS:

- Finding the Vertical to the horizon line that passes from the center of the moon
- Finding the Axes of Phases X-Y
- Measuring the angle between the Vertical to the Horizon Line with Axis Y of the axes of phases.
- Finding the direction that we look at when we look at the moon, this particular time.



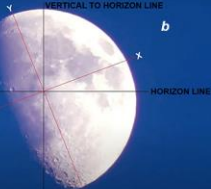
AXES OF PHASES



The observation point is further north than the moon's orbit, so looking at the moon in our example we are looking south.

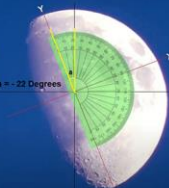
Also, if we were further south we would see the first quarter, but also all the phases of the moon upside down.

VERTICAL TO HORIZON LINE



c

ANGLE $\alpha = -22$ Degrees



The angle between the Y axis of the moon's phase axes and the line perpendicular to the horizon is -22 degrees.



So in our example we are looking south and 22 degrees east.



Let us emphasize that at the meridian time of the moon's path for an observer (when it is at its highest point in the sky) the Y axis of the moon's phases aligns with the line perpendicular to the horizon, which means that when we look at the moon at that time, the south is directly below. This of course also happens with the sun and its solar meridian.



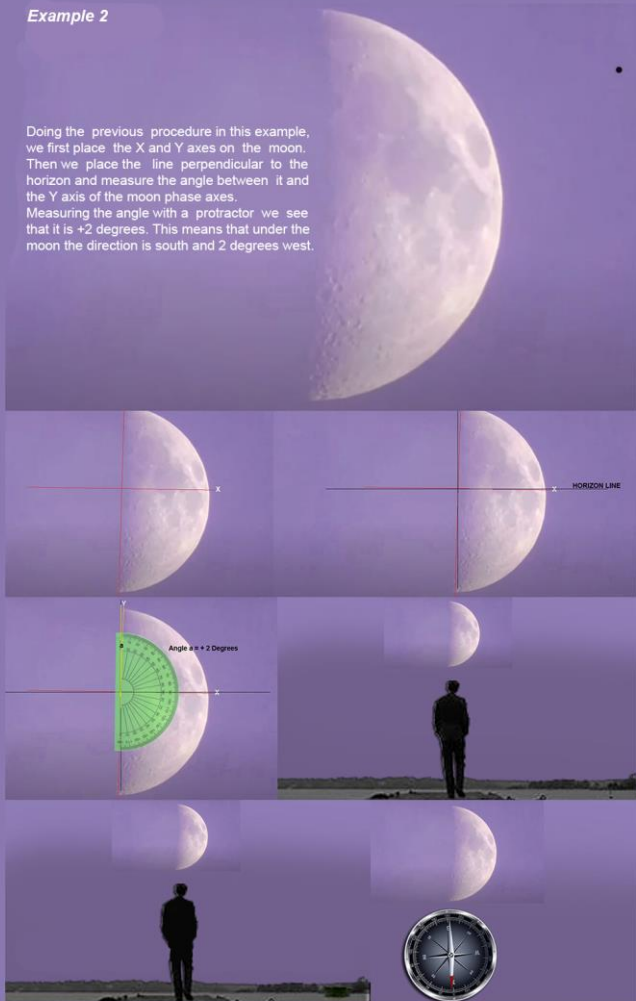
d



Example 2

Doing the previous procedure in this example, we first place the X and Y axes on the moon. Then we place the line perpendicular to the horizon and measure the angle between it and the Y axis of the moon phase axes.

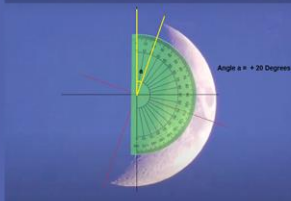
Measuring the angle with a protractor we see that it is +2 degrees. This means that under the moon the direction is south and 2 degrees west.



Example 3

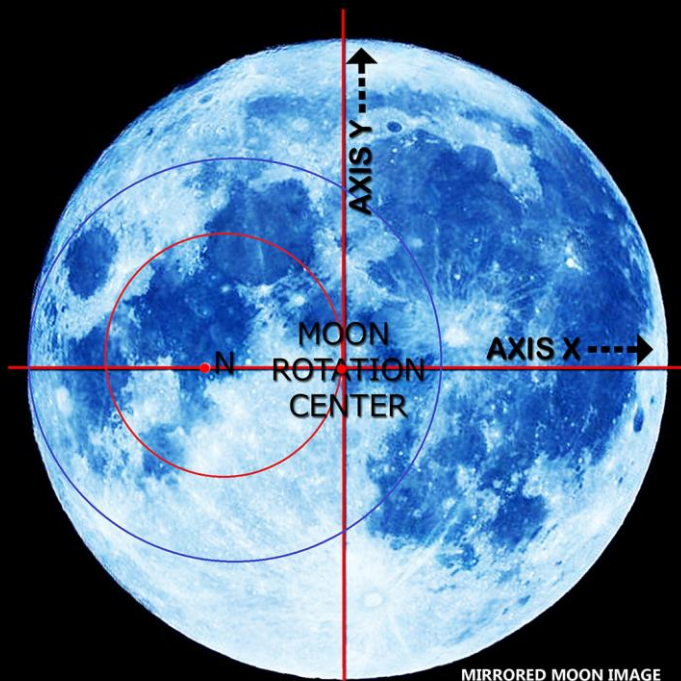
In the third example, by placing the X and Y axes on the moon and the horizontal line, we find the angle between the Y axis and the vertical line on the horizon to be + 20 degrees.

We are again further north than the moon's orbit, so basically when looking at it we are looking south. According to the angle we found, we are looking more precisely south and 20 degrees west, looking at the moon.

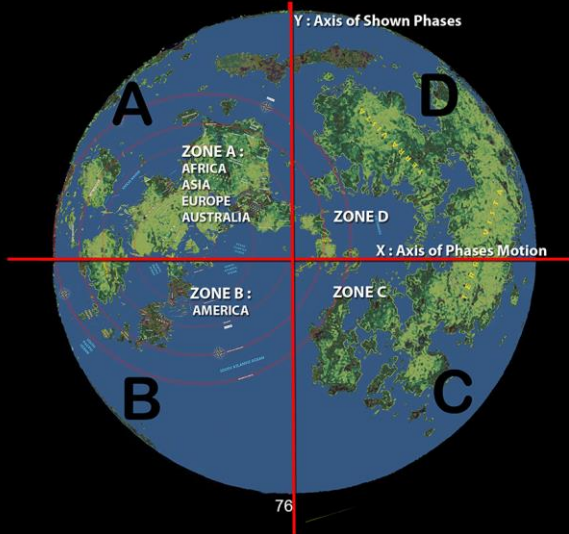
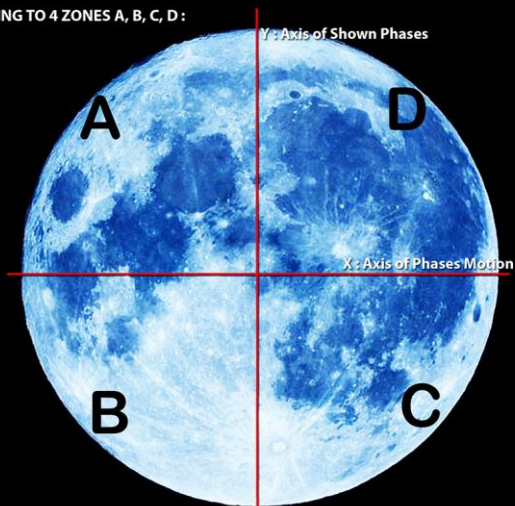


Axes of Phases Chartography

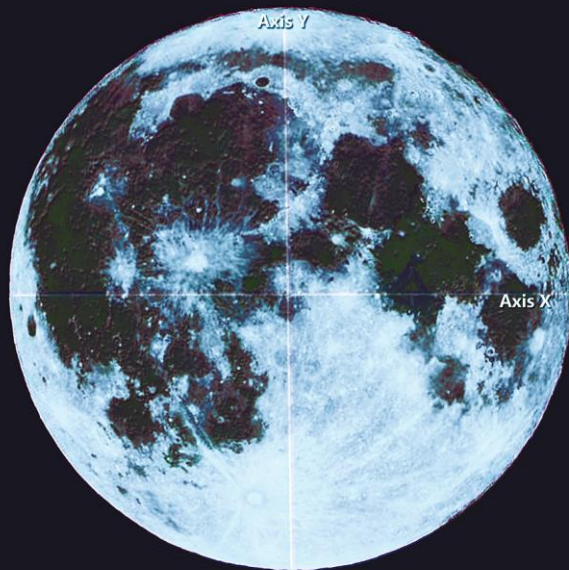
To recognise the Axes of Phases, we have to see that Axis Y is separating the known part of our world with the unknown Terra Vista passing from the Atlantic Ocean and axis X passes from Magnetic North and from the total center, vertical to Axis Y



SEPERATING TO 4 ZONES A, B, C, D:



The image of the Moon with the Axes of Phases X and Y.



MOON ROTATION REVIEW

To better understand the following issues regarding the observations of the moon from different parts of the world at the exact same time, it is advisable to recall the rotation of the moon as it passes through our optical horizon and how this fact offers us a compass establishing the rule with the axes of the phases.

Example of Moon rotation observation (From the same place)

In this example we took 2 photos of the moon 7 hours apart.

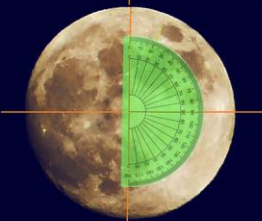
We observe that the moon in 7 hours rotated to its center 105 degrees.

Doing a simple method of three we see that in 24 hours that it will be found again (due to its spiral and not circular course) in the same place it will have rotated exactly 360 degrees.

20:30



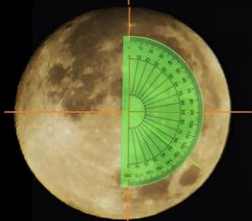
PHOTO OF THE MOON AT 20:30



03:30

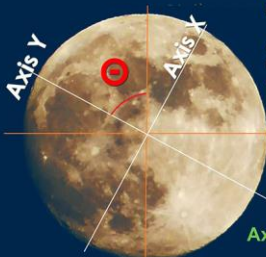


PHOTO OF THE MOON AT 03:30



TIME : 20:30

First of all we find the Axes of Phases on the moon. Here is with white , Axis X and Axis Y



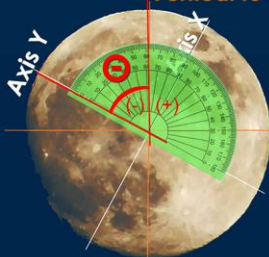
After that, we put the Horizon Line and the Vertical to the Horizon Line on the same image of the moon we can see these lines in orange.

Horizon Line

Axes of Moon's Phases

Axis Y is aligned with the Magnetic North

Vertical to Horizon Line



We measure the angle between the Vertical to the Horizon Line and the up side of Axis Y. Here with red, the angle θ .

Horizon Line

When the angle is on the left side is (-)
When the angle is on the right is (+)

$\theta = - 63 \text{ degrees} \Rightarrow$ We look 63 Degrees East
and 27 Degrees South

When we look at the Moon...



**We look 63 Degrees East
and 27 Degrees South**

For Northern observers (than the moon's path) the (-) angle means East side and the (+) means West side, always in relation of difference with South.

For Southern observers this rule is opposite.

TIME: 20:30

TIME : 03:30

Axes of Moon's Phases

Horizon Line

First of all we find the Axes of Phases on the moon.
Here is with white , Axis X and Axis Y

After that, we put the Horizon Line and the Vertical
to the Horizon Line on the same image of the moon
we can see these lines in orange.

Vertical to Horizon Line



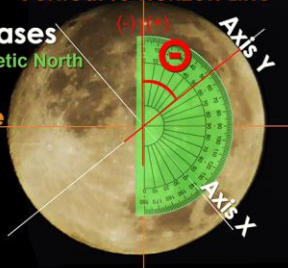
Axes of Moon's Phases

Axis Y is aligned with the Magnetic North

Horizon Line

We measure the angle between the Vertical
to the Horizon Line and the up side of Axis Y.
Here with red, the angle θ .

Vertical to Horizon Line



$\ominus = +51 \text{ Degrees} \Rightarrow$ We look 51 Degrees West
and 39 Degrees South

When the angle is on the left side is (-)
When the angle is on the right is (+)

For Northern than the moon's path observers
the (-) angle means East side and the (+)
means West side, always in relation of difference
with South.
For Southern observer this rule is opposite.

We look 51 Degrees West
and 39 Degrees South



TIME: 03:30

SAME TIME MOON OBSERVATIONS

In this part of the book we will see examples of **same time moon observations** from **different places**.

We will use the rule of the axes of phases and using the moon like a compass, then using the moon like the earth's map we will find the places and the moonline directions for each place and observer.

Finally we will find the moon's and Sun's place on the map for every example.

Example 1

NEW JERSEY USA

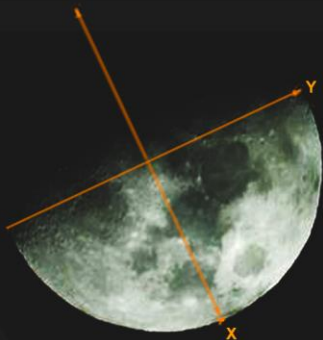
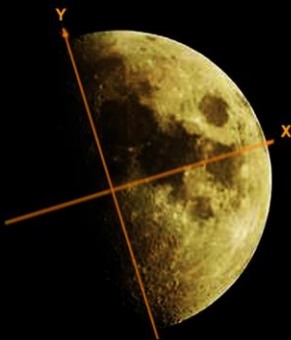


In our first example we have 2 photos taken at exactly the same time, the left one from New Jersey in the United States of America and the right one from Croatia. As we can see the moon appears to be facing a different angle depending on the observation point for a specific common moment in time.

CROATIA

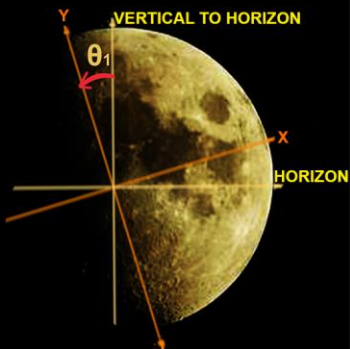


The axes of phases for every place is been shown below:



NEW JERSEY USA

We draw the horizon line and the perpendicular to the horizon as axes centered on the center of the moon's circle. Then we measure the angle θ formed between the vertical to the horizon and the Y axis of the moon's phase axes.



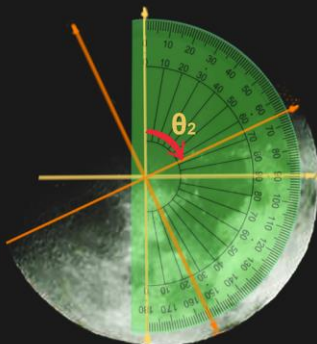
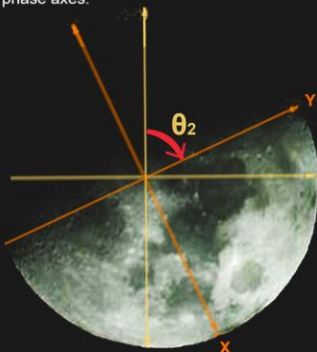
Measuring the angle θ .

It is the angle between the vertical to the horizon line and the axis Y, of the axes of phases. If it is left it is (-), if it is right it is (+).



$\theta_1 = -17$ Degrees

CROATIA



$\theta_2 = 66$ Degrees

NEW JERSEY USA



$\theta_1 = -17$ Degrees

CROATIA



$\theta_2 = 66$ Degrees

As we saw in the book this angle is equal with the angle of the difference from the South in Degrees if we are Northern than the moon's path or from the North if we are Southern. That happens because axis Y of the axis of phases is always aligned with the magnetic North.

PHOTO - MOON DIRECTION FOR EACH PLACE

South and 17 Degrees East

West and 24 Degrees South

Now we have to find the photo places and the Magnetic North on the moon map and to find the directions that we found as moon directions for each place.

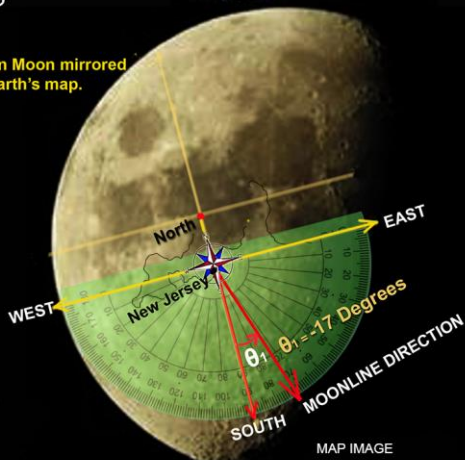
NEW JERSEY USA

We transfer all the data we have found so far and find the line that we see the moon on the image of the moon.

We find the continent of America and specifically North America and we find approximately the location of New Jersey. We place the North - South and East - West axes shown with the yellow line for the observation point New Jersey. Then at angle θ we find the line where the observer in question looks at the moon.



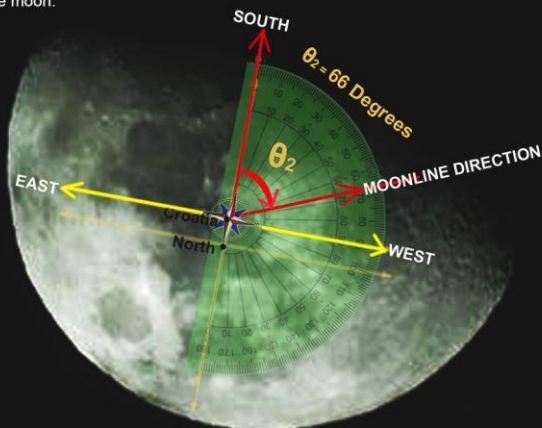
All data on Moon mirrored image - Earth's map.





We do the same procedure with the second observation point, Croatia. We find its approximate position in Europe on the image of the moon and set the North - South and East - West axes for this observation point.

Then at the angle θ that we found earlier for the specific observation, we make the line of observation of the moon.



NEW JERSEY USA

$\theta_1 = -17$ Degrees

CROATIA

$\theta_2 = 66$ Degrees



Finally, we place the data of the two observations on a common map. What we conclude is that the moon must necessarily be at the point where the two lines of observation of the moon from each place intersect. For this to happen, the observation angles of the observer with a compass must match the geometric parameters of the map of the earth from the moon.

What we see is that yes, they match, which verifies our physical model, and we can also find the exact position of the moon for that moment in time.

From the phase of the moon, we can also find the position of the sun for that moment in time by converting their difference in the constellations - which each phase results from - into an angle centered on the North.

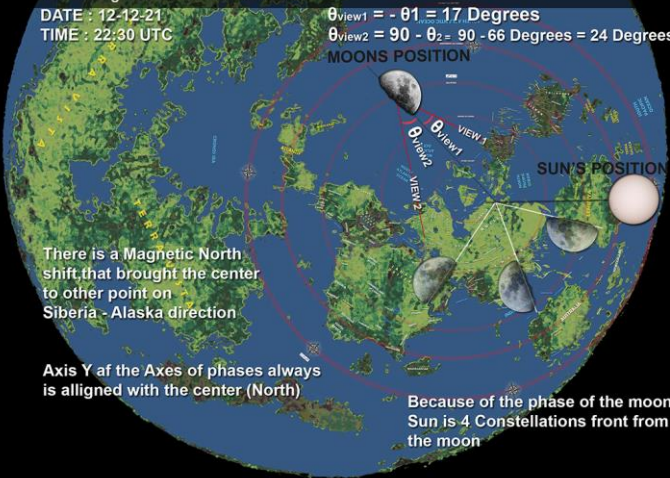
DATE : 12-12-21

TIME : 22:30 UTC

$\theta_{view1} = -\theta_1 = 17$ Degrees

$\theta_{view2} = 90 - \theta_2 = 90 - 66$ Degrees = 24 Degrees

MOONS POSITION



There is a Magnetic North shift that brought the center to other point on Siberia - Alaska direction

Axis Y of the Axes of phases always is aligned with the center (North)

Because of the phase of the moon Sun is 4 Constellations front from the moon

Example 2

VENEZIA ITALY

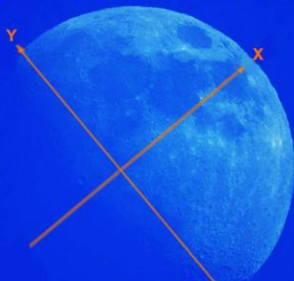


NEW DELHI INDIA

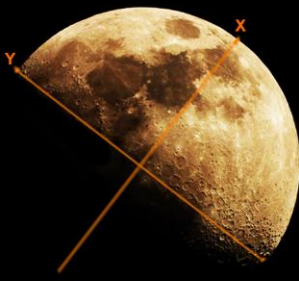
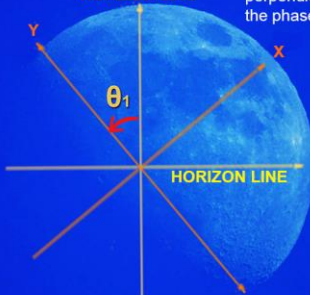


In our second example we have photos of the moon taken at exactly the same time, from Venecia, Italy, and New Delhi, India. Initially we notice that it is still daytime in Italy on the left, while it is nighttime in India on the right.

The axes of phases for every place is been shown below

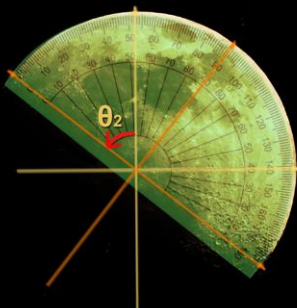
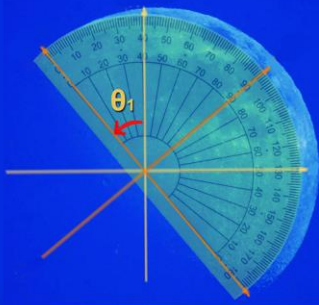


**VERTICAL TO
HORIZON LINE**



To find the angle θ , we form the arc directed from the line perpendicular to the horizon (the vertical) to the Y axis of the phase axes.





Measuring the angle θ .

It is the angle between the vertical to the horizon line and the axis Y, of the axes of phases. If it is left it is (-), if it is right it is (+).

VENEZIA ITALY

$\theta_1 = -40$ Degrees

NEW DELHI INDIA

$\theta_2 = -52$ Degrees



PHOTO - MOON DIRECTION FOR EACH PLACE

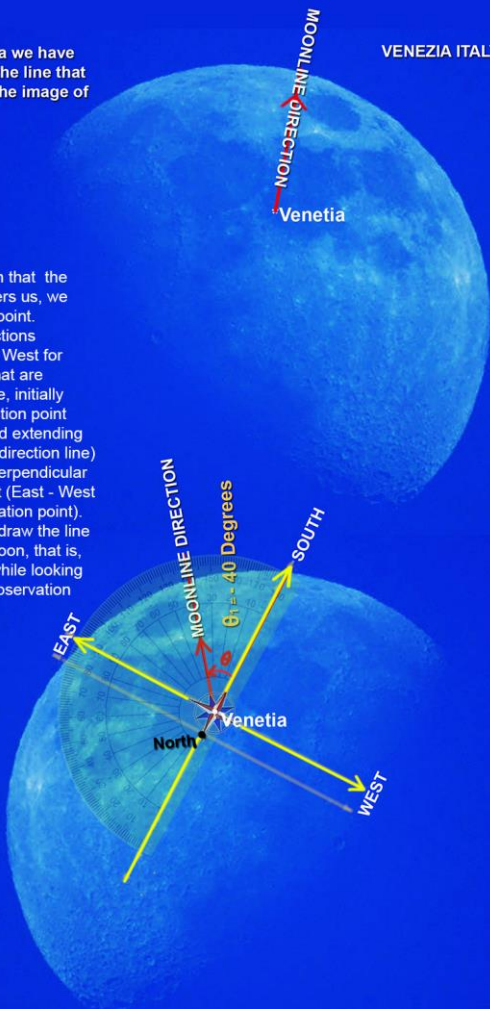
South and 40 Degrees East

South and 52 Degrees East

We transfer all the data we have found so far and find the line that we see the moon on the image of the moon.

VENEZIA ITALY

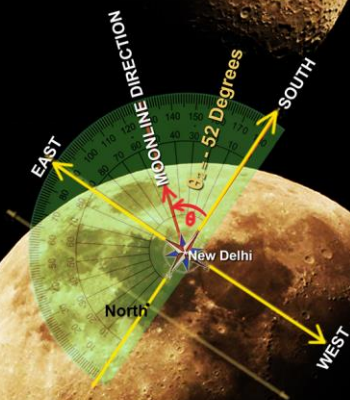
On the map of the earth that the image of the moon offers us, we locate the observation point. Then we draw the directions North - South and East West for the observation point that are shown with a yellow line, initially connecting the observation point with Magnetic North and extending this line (North - South direction line) and then drawing the perpendicular to the observation point (East - West direction for the observation point). Then at an angle θ we draw the line of observation of the moon, that is, the direction we look, while looking at the moon from the observation point.



NEW DELHI INDIA

MOONLINE DIRECTION

*New Delhi



Using the same procedure we locate the direction line of the moon, that has a deviation angle θ from the south, for the second observation point.

VENEZIA ITALY

NEW DELHI INDIA



DATE : 21 - 2 -21

TIME : 12:30 PM UTC

From what we understand, the moon should be at the intersection of the two observation lines from the two different points in the example.

We put all the data on a map and find the intersection point.

We place the moon at this intersection point on the map, with the Y axis aligned to the North.

We measure the resulting angles and the difference in angles between the observation points and find the same angles, which verifies the physical model.

Because of the phase of the moon
Sun is 3 Constellations front from
the moon



Example 3

In our third example, we have observations from London, England, and Belgrade, Serbia. The photos were taken at the same time.

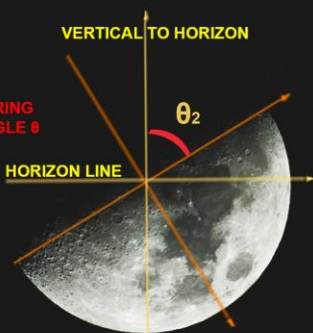
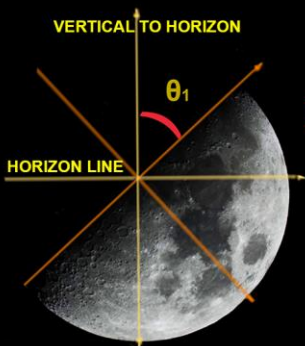
LONDON ENGLAND

BELGRADE SERBIA

SAME TIME PHOTOS

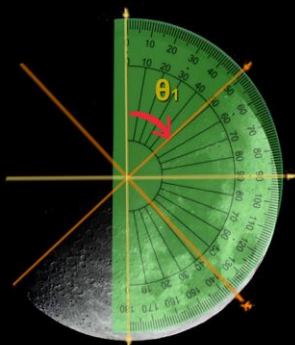


AXES OF PHASES
X AND Y



MEASURING
THE ANGLE θ

LONDON ENGLAND



$\theta_1 = 48$ Degrees

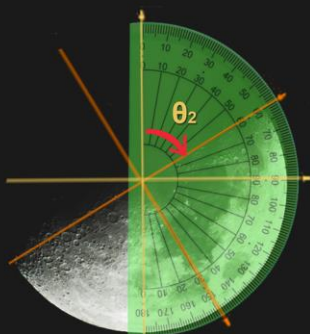


PHOTO - MOON DIRECTION FOR EACH PLACE



South and 48 Degrees West
LONDON ENGLAND

BELGRADE SERBIA



$\theta_2 = 60$ Degrees

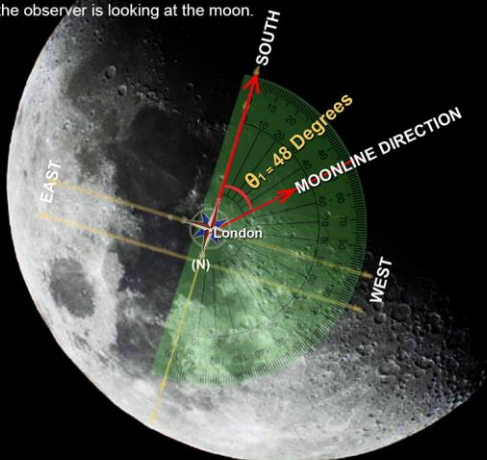


South and 60 Degrees West
BELGRADE SERBIA

LONDON ENGLAND



Looking at the moon we find the point where the observer is in London and draw the lines North - South, East - West for this point. We also draw the line that the observer sees the moon at the angle θ . To make the image of the moon a map, we mirror it and thus we see where the observer is looking at the moon.



We do the same for the other observation location and finding Belgrade, we draw the lines North - South, East - West for the area in question.

Then we draw the line of observation of the moon under the corresponding angle θ . We transfer all the data to a map by mirroring.



LONDON ENGLAND

As we understand, the moon can only be located at the point where the two observation lines meet. This fact is in some way proof of the correctness of this physical model.



BELGRADE SERBIA

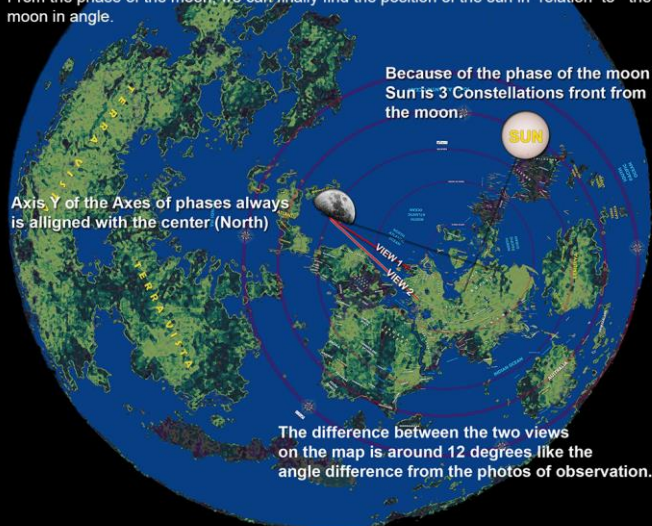


DATE : 21 - 1 -21

TIME : 20:30 UTC

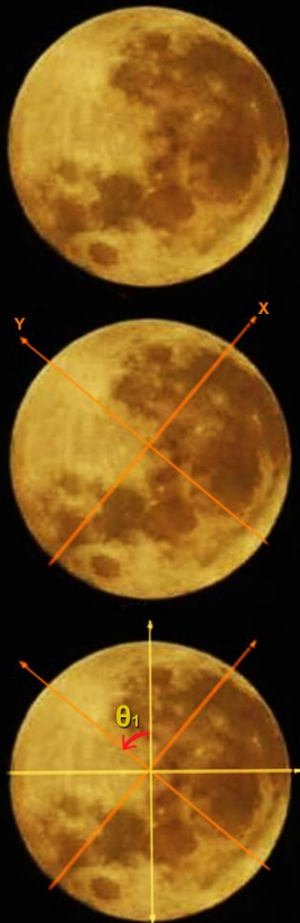
Indeed, the moon is located at the point where it appears on the map and this explains the difference in angle θ for these two places.

From the phase of the moon, we can finally find the position of the sun in relation to the moon in angle.



Example 4

BROOME AUSTRALIA

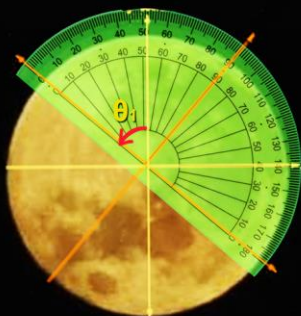


TYRANA ALBANIA

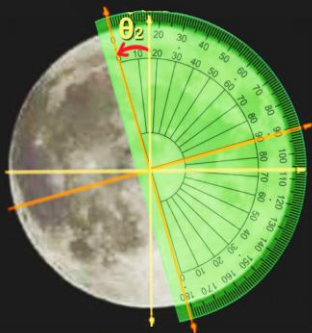


BROOME AUSTRALIA

TYRANA ALBANIA



$\theta_1 = -51$ Degrees



$\theta_2 = -16$ Degrees

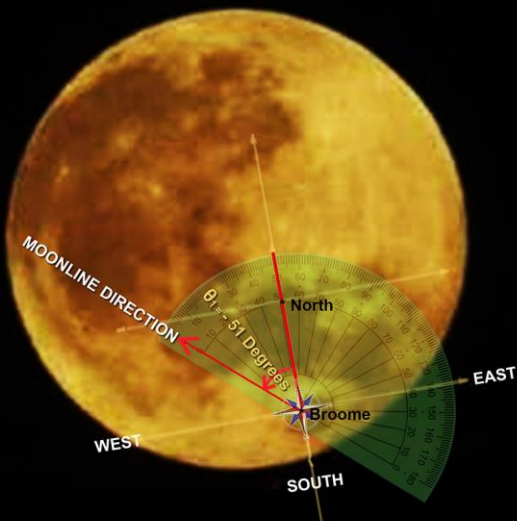
PHOTO - MOON DIRECTION FOR EACH PLACE



North and 51 Degrees West
BROOME AUSTRALIA



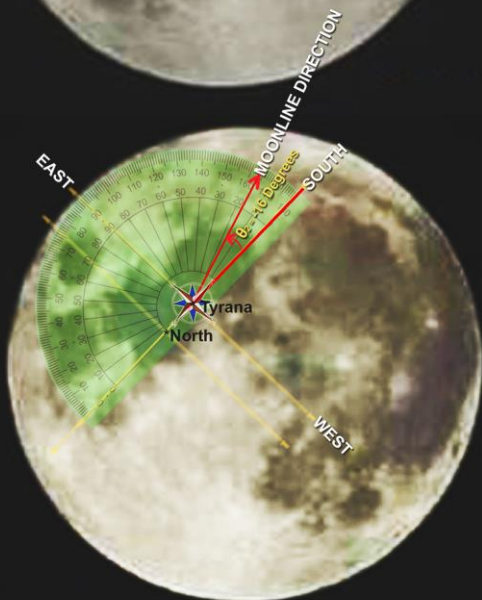
South and 60 Degrees East
TYRANA ALBANIA



TYRANA ALBANIA

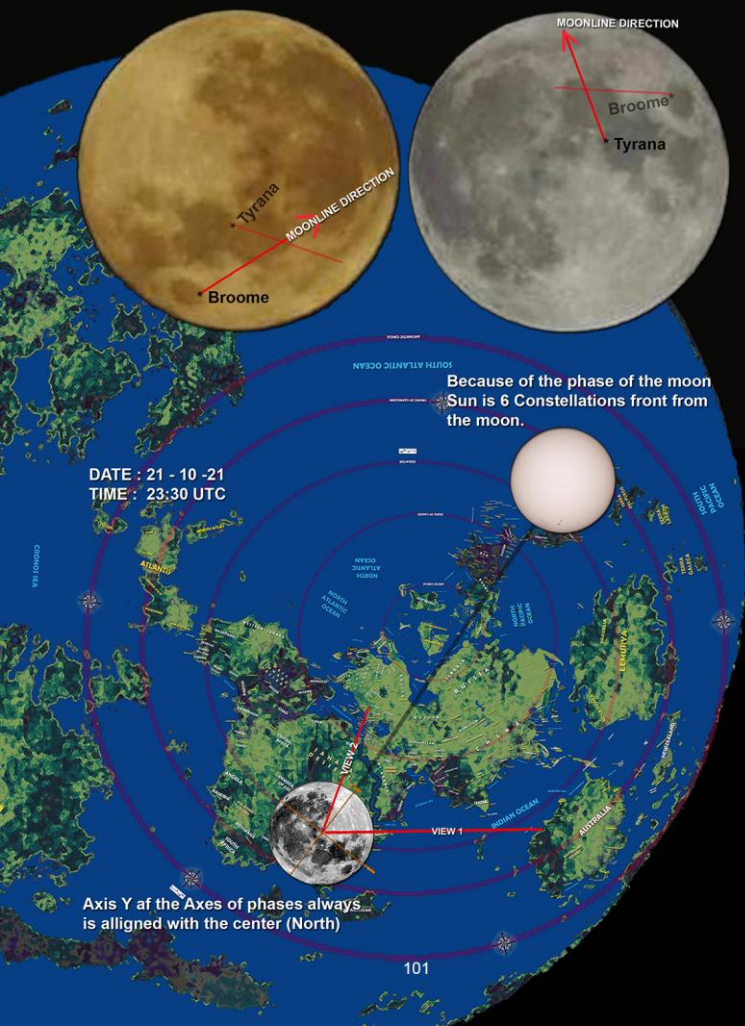
MOONLINE DIRECTION

Tyrana



BROOME AUSTRALIA

TYRANA ALBANIA

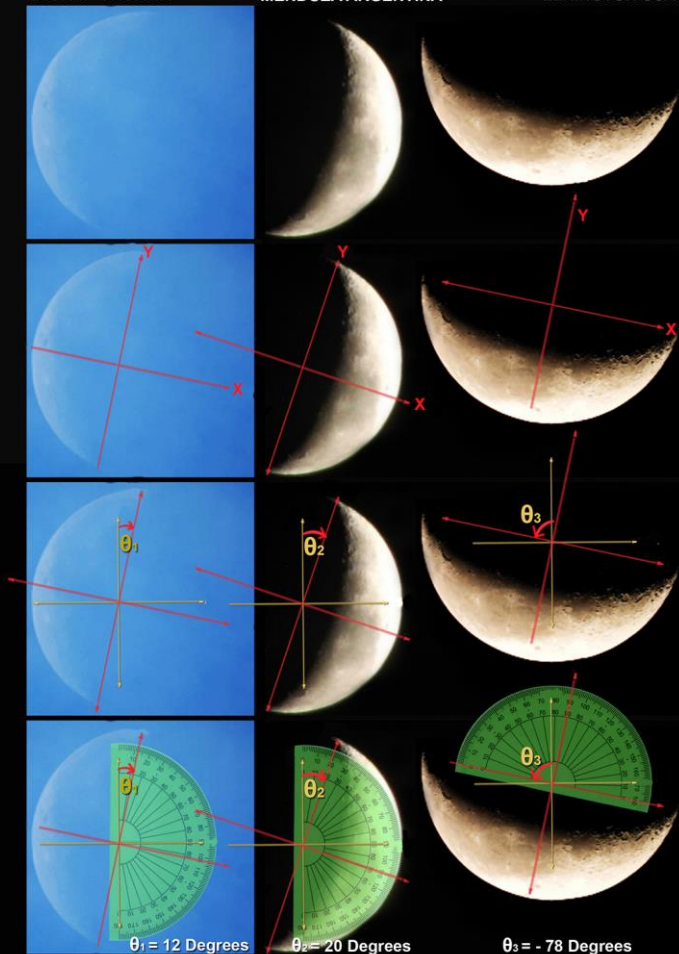


Example 5

ZAGREP CROATIA

MENDOZA ARGENTINA

LEXINGTON USA



ZAGREP CROATIA

 $\theta_1 = 12$ Degrees

MENDOZA ARGENTINA

 $\theta_2 = 20$ Degrees

LEXINGTON USA

 $\theta_3 = -78$ Degrees

ZAGREP CROATIA



MENDOZA ARGENTINA



LEXINGTON USA

Having left the most difficult example as the last one we have to make some remarks.

In our example the phase of the moon is in the 3rd quarter going to the new moon. As we have seen when the moon is in the phases that it is disappearing, the known world goes out.

After the 3rd quarter only Terra Vista is visible.

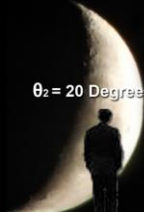
The moon in our example almost goes extinct while the Terra Vista is barely visible.

For places south of the moon, the phase axis rule is reversed.

Instead of south we have north and instead of west we have east and the opposite..

 $\theta_1 = 12$ Degrees

North and 12 Degrees West

 $\theta_2 = 20$ Degrees

North and 20 Degrees East

 $\theta_3 = -78$ Degrees

South and 12 Degrees East



DATE : 23-10-19

TIME : 11:00 AM UTC

Axis Y of the Axes of phases always
is aligned with the center (North)

Because of the phase of the moon,
Sun is 10 Constellations front from
the moon

There is a Magnetic North
shift that brought the
center to Siberia - Alaska
This happens because
the center of moon's
motion makes a
harmonic
oscillation
too

We observe that the moon
sometimes moves through
the circles where the sun moves.
This is due to the spiral
motion and the large spiral
pitch, it shifts a little
further north making an
even smaller circle.



Sun's Eclipse happens only when we have a New Moon.
 The Sun and the Moon are in the same constellation only every new moon.
 That means that they are in the same direction for the observer.



The only thing that has to happen more for the Sun and the Moon, is to be at the same Circle of Latitude during their own individual Spiral Motion.



What is happening in Sun's Eclipse Phenomenon, is essentially an overtaking of the Sun on the New Moon.



When we have a Sun Eclipse we can timing the duration of the phenomenon.



Knowin the Latitude that the phenomenon occurs (from the date), as well as the duration of the phenomenon, we can calculate the overtaking distance, which is the Diameter of the Sun and the Moon.

OVERTAKING DISTANCE CALCULATION

Here there is an Example of a Sun's Eclipse. —
We know the Latitude of the phenomenon from the Month and the date.
Also we can timing the full phenomenon with a timer.

Sun's Eclipse

R Latitude : Equator R = 10000 Km)

The overtaking distance is the diameter of these two luminaries.
Calculating this distance we find the Diameter of the Sun and the Moon.

TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE

When the Sun and the Moon are on the Equator:
Sun's Instantaneous linear Velocity : $U_s = 2616 \text{ Km/h}$
Moon's Instantaneous linear Velocity : $U_m = 2570 \text{ Km/h}$
Their middle Difference of Instantaneous linear Velocity is:

$$\Delta U_{\text{overtaking}} = 46 \text{ Km/h}$$

Calculating with a timer the duration of the phenomenon

ΔS

Duration : 1,2 hours

$\Delta t_{\text{ECLIPSE}}$

$$\Delta S = \Delta U_{\text{overtaking}} * \Delta t = 46 * 1,2 = 55,2 \text{ Km} = \text{Sun's Diameter} = \text{Moon's Diameter}$$

MOON ECLIPSE



A prerequisite for a total lunar eclipse is to have a full moon.

As we have seen in book 2, the sun and the moon are the result of the same cause, that is, the cosmic field of energy that comes below from the earth's surface in an upward direction.

Depending on the angle of incidence of cosmic energy, we also have the phases of the moon, as the conical refraction that creates the sun (+) acts as a limit to the conical refraction (-) that creates the existence of the moon phenomenon.

When the conical refraction of the sun is close to that of the moon, it enters in front and neutralizes a percentage of the moon, creating its phases.

When it is opposite they do not neutralize each other so we have a full moon.

For the appearance of the lunar eclipse, as we said, the whole moon is a necessary condition.

What happens is that when the two conical refractions are directly opposite and create the sun and the moon, but also when they occur at the same latitude, then the root of the conical refraction of the sun (and not the result - the sun, moon - as in the case of the solar eclipse) is involved with that of the moon frontally.

So as a result we have the ever-increasing shading of the moon.

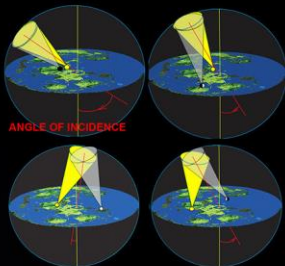
Essentially we have the shading - neutralization of the conical refraction of the moon from that of the sun.



ECLIPSES SUMMARIZE

MOON PHASES

The different positions of the refraction depending on the angle of incidence create the phases of the moon.



MOON ECLIPSE

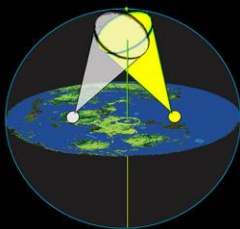
STANDARD CONDITION :

- FULL MOON (OPPOSITE CONSTELLATION)
- SAME LATITUDE

When the moon is just opposite, with the same latitude with the sun then we have a lunar eclipse.

The route of the conical refraction of the sun neutralises the moon's one.

When this phenomenon happens close to this, we have a partial moon eclipse.



SUN ECLIPSE

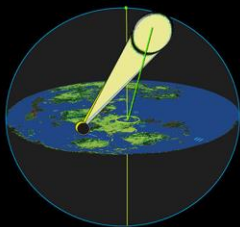
STANDARD CONDITION :

- NEW MOON (SAME CONSTELLATION)
- SAME LATITUDE

When the moon and the sun are going to happen as phenomena in the same constellation and in the same latitude, we have a Sun Eclipse.

The result of the conical refraction of the new moon is getting in front of that one of the sun.

When this phenomenon is close to this, we have a partial Sun eclipse.



MOONS FACE CHANGE

1st Quarter
2021



FACE OF THE MOON

As we have observed the face of the moon changes slightly every new lunar month.

What changes in the image of the face of the moon every new moon, for the exact same phase, are the limits of its circular edge in relation to the limit of its respective phase.

HALF MOON EXAMPLE

In the adjacent example we have the same moon phase (first quarter) but for two different lunar months, with the top one photographed in 2021 and the bottom one in 2024. (Two random lunar months.)

As we can see the Y-axis of the axes of the phases of the moon is shifted more to the right at the bottom of 2024, while at the top it is clearly more to the left. Also the circle that closes the moon on the right side, in the lower moon of 2024 reveals much more surface than in the upper one of 2021 where it appears less and even compressed.

CENTER OF MOTION OSCILLATION

As we have emphasized in previous analyses, this happens because the center of the spiral movement of the moon undergoes an oscillation within the arctic circle, not coming out of the center of this circle exactly every lunar month.

This phenomenon will be better understood with the examples that follow, which concern the full moon phase of the moon.

1st Quarter
2024



BIGGER EARTH

This observation shows us, on the one hand, that the moon works like a circular slightly concave reflector - like the ones it has on the bends on country roads - which slightly distorts that it is near and in the center by making it a little bigger, while distant objects and places appear smaller and compressed.

On the other hand, it shows us that the earth is much larger, revealing, even if compressed, even more extreme points of the earth depending on the lunar month.

Different Full Moons



8 / 11 / 22



26 / 11 / 23



7 / 1 / 23



25 / 12 / 23



31 / 8 / 23



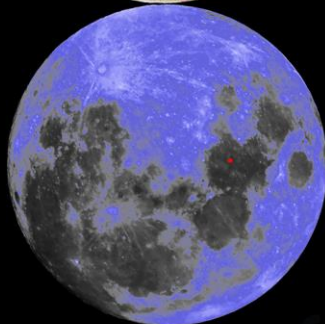
24 / 2 / 24

Full Moon 1 / November 2022



In this moon we can see more South in the area of South Pacific and Indian Ocean.

For four different full moons we will analyze, turning the image of the moon into a map, each time finding the center of its motion, using the actual astronomical cycle of the constellations.



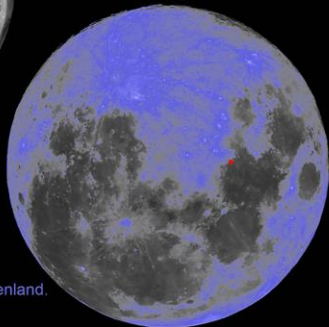
The center of this moons motion is in Hyperborea.

Full Moon 2 / January 2023



In this moon we can see more South
in the area of South Atlantic Ocean.

Full Moon 1, with Full Moon 2.
Here we can see the difference
between the two faces of the
two full moons.



The center of moons motion is in Greenland.

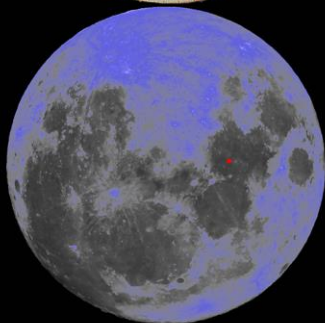
Full Moon 3 / August 2023



In this moon we can see more South
in the area of South African Ocean



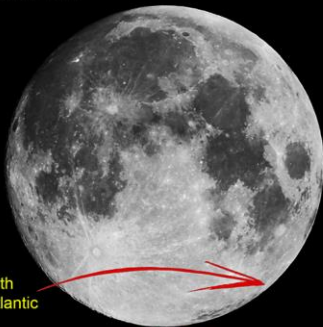
Full Moon 1, with Full Moon 2 and 3.
Here we can see the difference
between the three faces of the
three full moons.



The center of moons motion is in Siberia.

Full Moon 4 / November 2023

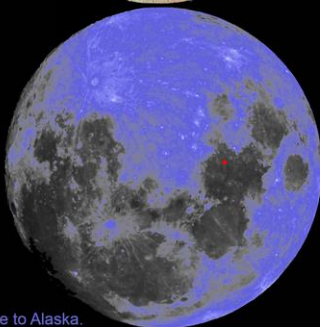
In this moon we can see more South
in the area South of America, in Atlantic
and Pacific Ocean



Full Moon 1,2,3. and 4.

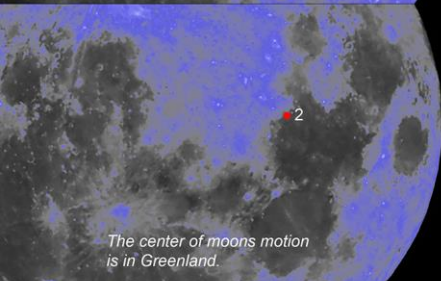


The center of moons motion is close to Alaska.





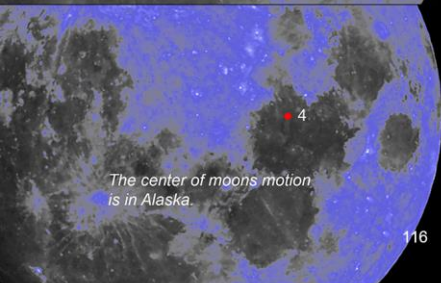
*The center of the moons motion
is in Hyperborea.*



*The center of moons motion
is in Greenland.*



*The center of the moons motion
is in Russia - Siberia.*



*The center of moons motion
is in Alaska.*

OSCILLATION IN THE ARCTIC

We notice that there is a movement of the center of the spiral movement of the moon and so for each moon, it is at a different point.

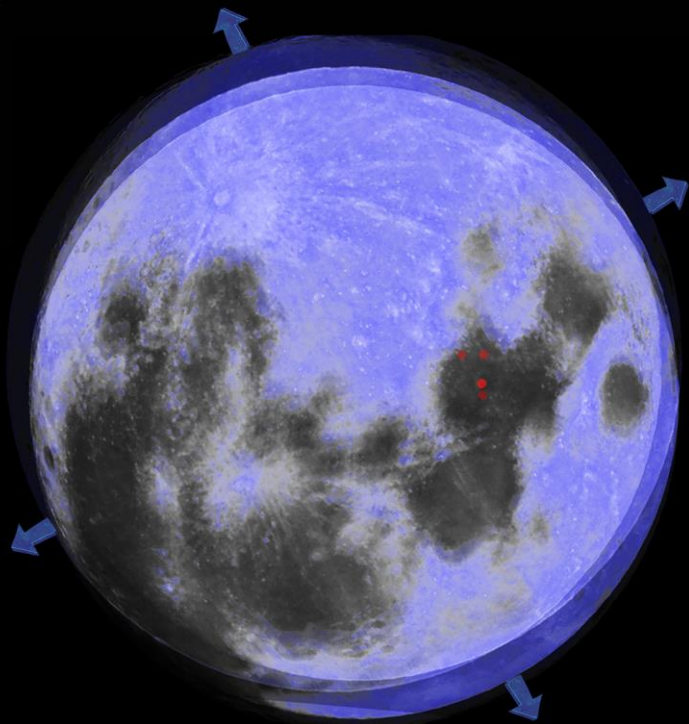
It moves within the Arctic Circle in a radius of 2500 kilometers at most, making an oscillation in all directions. This fact makes the lunar motion multi spiral.

BIGGER EARTH

ELECTROMAGNETIC DOME OSCILLATION

If we include the extreme areas that are seen by different full moons and join them, then we understand that the earth is bigger and what we call the electromagnetic dome does not have fixed boundaries but undergoes an oscillation.

This phenomenon of the oscillation of the center of the moon gives us the opportunity to understand that the boundaries of our field along - on sea level, either do not exist, or if they do exist they are not standard or solid.



EXTENDED CARTOGRAPHY

Cartographically, by including the extreme areas that are revealed and neutralizing the hollow effect that the image of the moon has, we then end up with the extended map of the earth, where it is presented on the following pages.

MOON'S DANCE

LUNAR DAYS AND PHASES
The phases of the moon depending on the lunar day are shown below.



MOONS LATITUDE PER LUNAR DAY

Starting with January's new moon, it comes out of the far south, orbiting south near the circle of Capricorn. During the following lunar days and until the first quarter half moon, it comes to the equator, going a little north each day, from 2 to 8 degrees. From first half to full moon it goes further north and makes its northernmost orbit at the same rate. Then from full to the last quarter it goes south and reaches a little southern from the equator. The new moon will be still further south, but less southerly than the previous new moon and more than the next and so on, until the lunar year is complete. To make this more understandable, consider that the sun with its corresponding movement ensures the seasons. In its corresponding motion it moves in latitudes about 27.3 kilometers per solar day on average, either going further north to the summer solstice or further south to the winter solstice. So the moon moves 350.8 kilometers on average, much faster than the sun, sweeping all the constellations in one lunar month, about 29.3 days, which the sun does in 365.25 days.

MOONS LATITUDE PER LUNAR MONTH

Each subsequent month the full moon comes out with a deviation of 5 - 20 degrees from the previous one further south from winter to summer and further north from summer to winter. As this component motion of the moon in the cycles of latitude is a harmonic oscillation, when the moon is in the middle of the oscillation, i.e. near the equator, it has the greatest speed and thus this value of the deviation of the angle, from full moon to the next full moon reaches 18 to 20 degrees. At the extreme points, due to a change in deviation at the extreme point, this speed decreases and momentarily becomes zero, so then we observe smaller values of 2 - 5 degrees. Knowing from the above paragraph the movement of the moon in the latitudes per lunar day, we can also find the latitudes that the moon will appear in its other phases - before and after the full moon.

FIRST QUARTER

In the first quarter, our known world is revealed with the known (and unknown) continents and seas.

AXIS Y

This dividing line of the moon is the Y axis of the phase axes where as we have seen it helps us to use the moon as a compass.

CLOCKWISE ROTATION

This Y-axis is vertical and the moon appears this way on the compared lunar days at its most meridian time, by region. The moon, before it crosses its meridian is turned to the left, while after it passes it, to the right. As it passes through us it rotates clockwise around its center thus acting as a compass as well as a clock.

LAST QUARTER

In the last quarter, the other half remains where the huge continent Pangaea can be seen.

FULL MOON LATITUDE FOR EVERY MONTH

January's full moons come out far north, erasing its northernmost rotation. As the full moon falls in the beginning to middle of the month, the more northerly it circles. If it falls towards the end of the month not so much. Relative to absolute east, they rise and set from 30 to 38 degrees north.

February's full moons again rise north, but rise and set about 10 - 15 degrees southerly than January's. That is, approximately 15 to 23 degrees north of absolute east and west.

March full moons rise very close to due east and set almost due west with a maximum deviation of 5 degrees. They make the one circle very close to the equator.

April full moons pass further out-south, about 5 to 20 degrees south depending on when the full moon happens. If it is the beginning of the month it is less southern, if it is late it is even more.

May's full moons also go further south, reaching 20 to 30 degrees south of the equator.

June full moons make the most southerly orbit. They orbit even marginally outside the circle of capricorn, about 35 to 40 degrees south.

July's full moons are also very far south, about 30 to 35 degrees south.

August full moons are still south about 10 to 15 degrees south of the equator.

The full moons of **September**, if they are at the beginning of the month then they are a little south of the equator. In the middle of the month they make the circle of the equinox, while if they occur at the end of the month they enter a little more northerly circle of the equinox.

October's full moons circle further north of the equator by about 5 to 15 degrees, depending on the preceding sequence.

November's full moons circle even further north an average of 25 degrees further north. That is, they rise 20 - 30 degrees north of east and set 21 - 31 degrees north.

Finally, **December's** full moons rise about 38 degrees north of east, roughly crossing the circle of Cancer. It is the northernmost rotation of the full moon, especially if the full moon happens in the end of this month.



LUNAR DAY - MONTH - YEAR

A lunar day lasts 24 hours and about 52 minutes.
Each lunar month consists of 29.3 days.
A lunar year has 13 lunar months.

TO ALL LATITUDES IN A MONTH

Each lunar day the moon comes out of a different position, making all its phases, this same oscillation that makes the full in a year, in a lunar month.

So for example by looking at the picture with the phases and knowing the latitude circle of the full moon, we can see for all the phases what latitude they circle each month.

FULL MOON OPPOSITE FROM THE SUN

NEW MOON SAME SIDE WITH THE SUN

We observe that the moon, on its full moon phase, moves opposite to the sun in the latitudes and indeed with great precision. We also see that equinoxes as dates also apply to lunar days. There is a complete opposite correspondence in the dates and the movements in the latitudes of the sun and the full moon and a correspondence when there is new moon.

When the sun is north, making the summer cycle for northern regions, the full moon will happen to be south.

According to the change of latitude in the circular motion of the moon by phase, when it has a new moon it will rise far north at that time.

Accordingly, when in winter for the northern regions the sun makes its southernmost orbit, the full moon will happen to be far north, opposite to the sun. Also according to the fact that every lunar day the moon moves and circles in a different latitude, when it will be a new moon, it will circle south, as the sun.

So we would say that when we have a full moon, the moon is opposite the sun and in terms of its rotational orbit, it is 6 constellations apart - 180 degrees and it is opposite.

But they are also opposite to the oscillation in the latitudes, and when the full moon happens to be close to the equator they have opposite directions, while they are always opposite in the longitudes.

THE REASON FOR THE ECLIPSES

These conditions, as we understand, favor solar and lunar eclipses and that's why they happen, which have to do with how new moons coincide with the sun in exactly the same position.

Partial is when they don't exactly match.

It is not a frequent phenomenon as the moon changes its orbit rapidly, abruptly and constantly in latitudes.

Coincidence probabilities are recorded in the Saros circle in the Antikythera mechanism.

MULTI SPIRAL MOTION

The combined motion of the sun is spiral having two components, a circular motion around the magnetic north which lasts 24 hours (day - night) and a simple harmonic oscillation in the latitudes which lasts 365.25 days (4 seasons of the year).

The composite motion of the moon is a complex spiral, because it has the same components, only that the center of its circular motion oscillates within the Arctic Circle.

The component of the circular motion lasts 24 hours and 52 minutes, while the simple harmonic oscillation in latitudes lasts about 28 days.

The oscillation of the center occurs per new moon and within a radius of 2500 kilometers in all directions with a sequence that resembles the sequence of the number 9.

ANALEMA

The result of this complex movement is the analema which we observe, which we have analyzed - as well as these movements in the 3rd book.

LUNAR CALENDAR

The moon makes a complex **spiral** motion. The resulting spiral motion that creates the well-known **analema**, essentially comes from two basic motions and one more secondary.

The first basic motion is the simple circular motion. The moon makes a circle around its center of rotation. The second is the simple harmonic oscillation in the circles of geographical latitudes.

Finally, its center of rotation oscillates and this changes position within the Arctic Circle every new moon.

The moon makes a complete rotation, with the center in a point near the Magnetic North, and makes a full circle at any latitude, in 24 hours and 52 minutes approximately.

This means that it lags behind the sun every day by 52 minutes.

It also makes a complete oscillation in the latitudes within 28.5 days with the center of oscillation at the equinox and extreme points at the Tropic of Cancer in the north and the Tropic of Capricorn in the south. This means that each day it moves approximately 351 kilometers north or south.

Sometimes we can see the moon slightly further north than the Tropic of Cancer and sometimes slightly further south than the Tropic of Capricorn at the most extreme positions.

This can happen because the center of rotation changes position every new moon, with a deviation from 0 to about 2500 kilometers from Magnetic North, inside the Arctic circle, in all directions.

So depending on the position of the observer, we may have such a possibility.



The Moon passes through all the constellations within a lunar month - 29,5 solar days - staying in each for about 2.45 solar days.

The new moon is always in the same constellation as the sun, and changes constellation every 2.45 days. In the 1st quarter it is 3 constellations behind, in the full moon it is in the antidiometric constellation 6 constellations behind, and in the last quarter it is 9 constellations behind.

Knowing at any time in which constellation the sun is - from the solar calendar - zodiac signs - we can calculate each lunar day in which constellation the moon is.

The full moon always appears at the opposite latitude to what the sun is at that time.

For example, the summer full moons for the northern regions are in southern orbits, while the same time the sun is in northern orbits.

Accordingly, the winter full moons have northern orbits in contrast to the sun which makes southern ones. On the other hand, the new moons come out at approximately the same latitude as the sun each time, resulting in partial solar eclipses when they come very close.

When they coincide, we have total solar eclipses.

This happens because the cause of solar eclipses is the new moon that enters in front of the sun.

Lunar eclipses are also dependent on the position in latitude of the full moon in relation to the corresponding position of the sun at that moment.

These phenomena of eclipses are regularly repeated with a specific frequency.

All of this is therefore recorded in a lunar calendar.

The **lunar day** is defined and lasts 24 hours and 52 minutes.

The **lunar months**, where each month has 29 or 30 lunar days.

The **lunar year**, where each year has 13 months - with some lunar years having 12 months.

The **Saros cycle**, which tells at what point in time the same eclipses repeat.

The **Meton cycle**, which connects the lunar calendar with the solar one.

A **lunar month** lasts **29.530588 days**, or on average 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes and 3 seconds, with a considerable difference, from 6 to 20 hours beyond 29 days.

Any different decimal numbers are due to unmeasured factors imposed by the laws of Nature.

The **solar year** has a duration of **365.24219 days**, or on average today 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 45.96 seconds. It also defines the seasons - the "annual hours: summer, autumn, winter, spring" - with the sun's movements at the Summer Solstice, the Autumnal Equinox, the Winter Solstice and the Spring Equinox. During this time, the moon has made 12 complete revolutions of all the phases - lunar months - plus a little more than 1/3 of the 13th revolution, so that within the solar year there are 12 lunar months, plus the corresponding complement of days, which is approximately 11 days and 6 hours (11.25).

To achieve a lunisolar cycle we have 19 solar years corresponding to almost 235 lunar months. Therefore, to the 19 lunar years of 228 months, 7 intercalary months had to be added to achieve the correspondence between the solar and lunar calendars.

Every 2-3 years, an intercalary month was added, Poseidon B.

The years 3rd, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th and 19th have this extra month, having 13 lunar months, while the rest have 12.

It is believed that the number 1 is valid in 2014 and will be the same again in 2033 in this cycle for the time we are in. But in addition, the new year begins on the day of the Summer Solstice, that is, the first day of the month of Hecatombeion. So the first lunar day of the first lunar month (1st of Hecatombeion), of the first lunar year of the cycle, coincides with the summer solstice, that is, with June 21st.

By seeing which year we have a new moon on the day of the summer solstice, we learn which is the 1st year out of the 19 of the loop. Indeed, the year that had a new moon on June 21st is the years 2001, 2020, 2039, etc. In other words, we see this time loop in operation.

The day starts from sunset and ends at sunrise.

The first day of each month was called "Noumenia".

It coincides with the first sighting of the new crescent moon, its first appearance in the sky, i.e. the 1st lunar day. The first day of each month always coincides with the appearance of the Moon in the sky.

This was called the new moon.

The month was divided into three, three decades or two decades and a nine, depending on whether the month was full (30 days) or waning (29 days).

The days were called as follows:

- The ten days of the first decade were called the 1st or noumenia (new moon), 2nd, 3rd, etc. istamenou or archomenou.

- The next ten days were called the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. in the middle or on the tenth.

- The tenth day of the second decade was called the "eikad", i.e. the twentieth of the month.

(The days of the third decade were also counted in reverse, i.e. the 21st of the month was called the tenth or ninth of the waning or waning, etc., depending on whether the month was full with 30 days - or waning with 29 days).

The last day of the month was called "eni" or "nea", that is, old or new, because it was the boundary between the old and the new month.

LUNAR MONTHS of the year:

- 1st Hecatombeion
- 2nd Metageitnon
- 3rd Boedromion
- 4th Pyanepsion
- 5th Maimaktirion
- 6th Poseideon
(Poseidon B - the Embolimos 13th month)
- 7th Gamilion
- 8th Anthestasion
- 9th Elaphivolon
- 10th Munichion
- 11th Thargilion
- 12th Scirophorion

*Each month has 30 or 29 days.

The lunar days per lunar month, which are either 29 or 30, repeat in the same way every 4 years according to the table below.

Each quadrennial is called an Olympic period or Olympic quadrennial.

Example of Olympic 4 Years Loop with Days per Month:

701st Olympic Quadrennial Example (2025 - 2028)

1st Year			2nd Year		
Stomachion 30	Metageitnon 29	Boedromion 30	Stomachion 30	Metageitnon 29	Boedromion 30
Pyanepsion 30	Munichion 29	Thargilion 30	Pyanepsion 30	Munichion 29	Thargilion 30
Scirophorion 30	Elaphivolon 29	Anthestasion 30	Scirophorion 30	Elaphivolon 29	Anthestasion 30
Gamilion 30	Poseideon 29	Stomachion 30	Gamilion 30	Poseideon 29	Stomachion 30
3rd Year			4th Year		
Stomachion 30	Metageitnon 29	Boedromion 30	Stomachion 30	Metageitnon 29	Boedromion 30
Pyanepsion 30	Munichion 29	Thargilion 30	Pyanepsion 30	Munichion 29	Thargilion 30
Scirophorion 30	Elaphivolon 29	Anthestasion 30	Scirophorion 30	Elaphivolon 29	Anthestasion 30
Gamilion 30	Poseideon 29	Stomachion 30	Gamilion 30	Poseideon 29	Stomachion 30



Saros Cycle

The Saros cycle is a tool that decodes the time loop for eclipses.

Eclipses (lunar and solar) repeat in the same order, **every 18 years, 11 days and 8 hours** (± 1 day, depending on the number of leap years, 4 or 5 in total, which were included in this period of time).

This period of 18 years, 11 days and 8 hours is equal to **223 synodic lunar months**, called **Saros**.

During the 18-year Saros period, 70 eclipses occur, of which 29 are lunar, while the remaining 41 are solar. The important thing is that the eclipses that occur in one Saros period are repeated in the same order and position in the following periods.

Thus, the precise recording of eclipses of a single period is sufficient for the prediction and detection of future eclipses.

In this cycle, lunar eclipses are predicted almost exactly, but not all corresponding solar eclipses, since a solar eclipse of a period does not occur exactly the same in the following period.

For solar eclipses we have to use Saros and Meton cycles together.

The Saros Cycle is a very important forecasting tool for meteorology, in its general sense that includes phenomena of comets, meteors, earthquakes, and volcanoes.

Each Saros cycle is a period of **6,585.3 solar days**, that is, 18 years, 11 days, and 8 hours.

Each time such a cycle closes, we have a repetition of lunar phenomena with great accuracy.

Using this cycle, it is possible to accurately predict eclipses for any date, even centuries in advance.

The Moon moves in a complex spiral orbit and returns to the same point in the constellations each Saros cycle.

The time it takes the Sun to come into conjunction with the Moon and back to the same sign in the constellations (synodic rotation of the Nodes) is approximately **346.62 days** - this is the time period often called an **ecliptic or lunar year**.

After 6,585.78 days, or after 18 years and 10-12 days - depending on the intervening leap years - the Moon will have fallen 19 times (346.62×19) in relation to the Sun.

It has also been observed that 223 lunar or synodic months are equivalent to 6,585.32 days.

Therefore, the Sun and Moon will return to almost exactly the same position in relation to the constellations at the end of this cycle.

Meton Cycle

The Meton cycle is a tool that decodes the movement of the moon in relation to the sun and the constellations.

Every 19 years the lunar eclipse falls almost exactly in the same degree of the zodiac.

Thus, after a period of about 19 years, the new Moons and full Moons were repeated on the same days of the year.

This cycle is equivalent to 235 synodic (lunar) months or 6,939.69 days, that is, almost exactly 19 tropical or solar years.

The period of **235 synodic (lunar) months** is called the Lunar or **Moon cycle**, which is equal to about 19 tropical years of 365.25 days.

This period is also called the **Meton Cycle**. 235 lunar months equal almost exactly 19 solar years.

The almost perfect coincidence of the two periods is due to the fact that 235/19 is the 6th term in the series of convergence of the ratio of the lunar month to the solar year (365.2425/29.53059).

This lunar cycle of 19 years (nineteen years) became known as the **Metonic Cycle**.

Since 12 lunar months equals 354.367 days, about 11 days less than a solar year, lunar months are added at the end of the cycle to avoid the accumulation of error.

Thus, years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17 and 19 of the cycle have 13 instead of 12 lunar months.

Other names of Lunar Months are : Lanotropos, Mahaneus, Dwdekateus, Euklidios, Artemisios, Psi Ydreys, (Psi Ydreus B), Gamelios, Agrianos, Panamos, Apelaos, Foinikaos, Kraneios,

The Saros - Meton cycle was used in the Antikythera mechanism for a lunar calendar and the calculation of the dates of eclipses and the Olympic and other games or ceremonies.

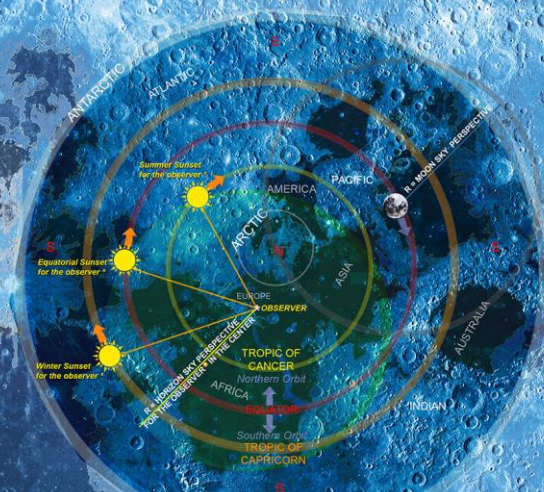
LUNAR MONTHS

Now we will look at each lunar month separately. We will examine the movement of the moon in the geographical latitudes in relation to each of its phases for all the lunar months.

We will also mention for each lunar month which dates it corresponds to solar calendar.

The general meteorological characteristics of each month, as well as the changes that lead to the cycles of the elements, depend on all of these.

In order to understand the following figures - maps, where we will also see the moon of each lunar day, we first study on this page the continents, the oceans, the magnetic north place, the horizon perspective cycle on the sky and the parallel circles of the geographical latitudes.

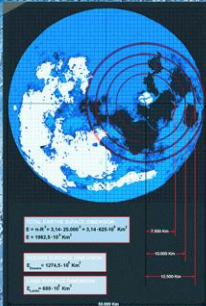


To understand the position of each phase of the moon, we mention some helpful elements for full understanding. When we refer to summer sunrise or sunset, we mean the point on the horizon where we see the sun rise or set on the summer solstice. It is northern, on the tropic of Cancer. Correspondingly, with equatorial sunrise - sunset, we mean the point on the horizon that is exactly the East or West. It is on the Equator.

Finally, when we refer to winter sunrise - sunset, we mean the point on the horizon for an observer in a place, that sees the sun rise or set on the winter solstice. It is southern from west, on the tropic of Capricorn.

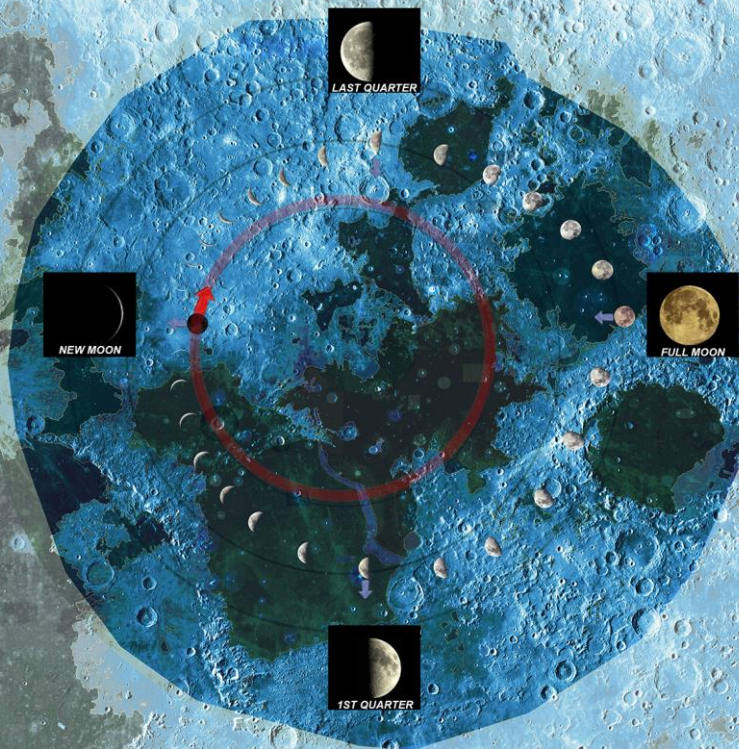
The point on the horizon where we begin to see the moon rise, up to the point where it sets, define a circle with radius R , and center on the observer, which is approximately equal to the radius of the Equator. This circle has the same dimensions for the sun, where inside this circle we have day while outside it is night. In the case of the sun, we also have the thin ring of daylight echo around the circle.

DISTANCES AND DIMENSIONS



1st LUNAR MONTH : HEKATOMBAION OR LANOTROPOS

In the first lunar month Ekatombaion we have the new moon in its northernmost orbit. As we see in the figure, the new moon makes the most northern orbit, while in the following lunar days the orbit circle grows larger and larger until the full moon which rises in the southernmost latitude. In the following days when the moon gets smaller, it begins to slowly come further north.



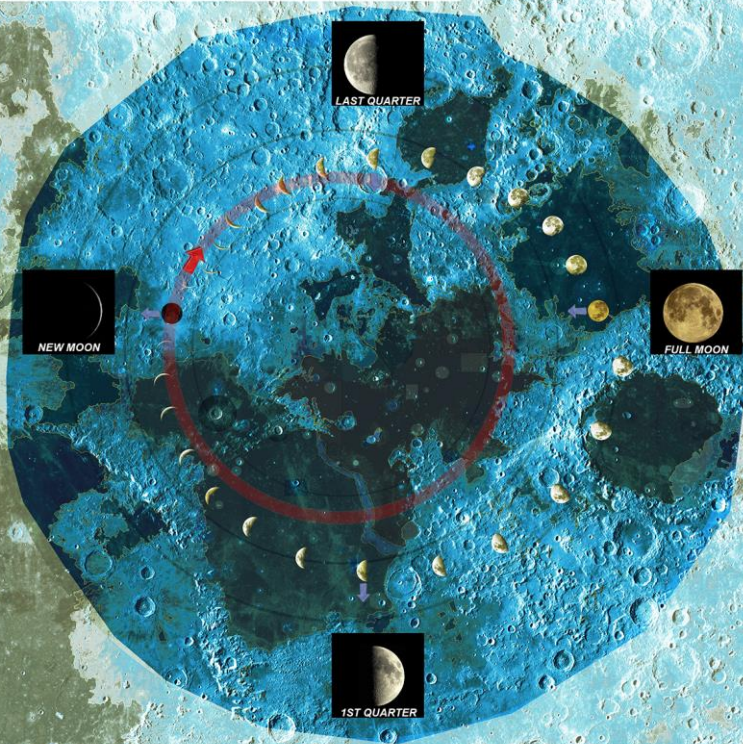
The new moon rises from the summer sunrise, the first quarter approximately from the equinox sunrise, the full moon from the winter sunrise, and the last quarter slightly north of the equinox. This month coincides with June but not exactly, because it usually has days from mid-to-late June, up to the beginning to mid-July. Every 19 years according to the Meton cycle, the 1st day of this month coincides with the summer solstice on June 21. Every 19 years, the sun and moon align and the loop of movements begins.



2nd LUNAR MONTH : METAGEITION OR MAHANEUS

The first lunar day of the new month is at the new moon, which this month rises slightly further south than the northernmost orbit, as shown in the figure. Again, as the moon waxes, it makes an increasingly southern orbit until the moon is one day before the full. The Full Moon is already beginning to rise further north making a smaller circle, and as we go into the 3rd quarter and the new moon, the moon makes its northernmost circle just before the new, that is, the last lunar days of this month.

MAHANEUS



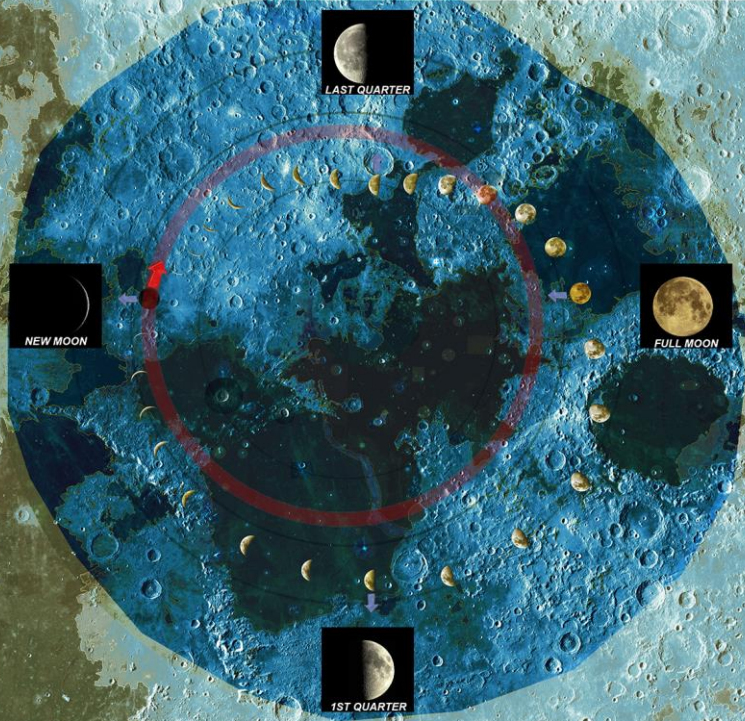
The first quarter rises a little south of the equinox, the full moon a little north of the winter solstice, and the third quarter a little north of the equinox. This lunar month coincides with the solar dates from about mid-July to about mid to end of August.

BOEDROMION



3rd LUNAR MONTH : BOEDROMION OR DWDEKATEUS

In the third lunar month the new moon approaches the equinox. It is in an orbit slightly north of the equinox. In the following lunar days this orbit becomes increasingly southerly and the orbit circle becomes larger. This continues until the 11th lunar day when the phase of the moon is waxing gibbous, shortly after the 1st quarter. From there on the orbit becomes each day more northerly until about the last quarter which makes the northernmost orbit. Finally from there on until the new moon of the following month, the orbit circle grows again, that is, it begins to go further south.

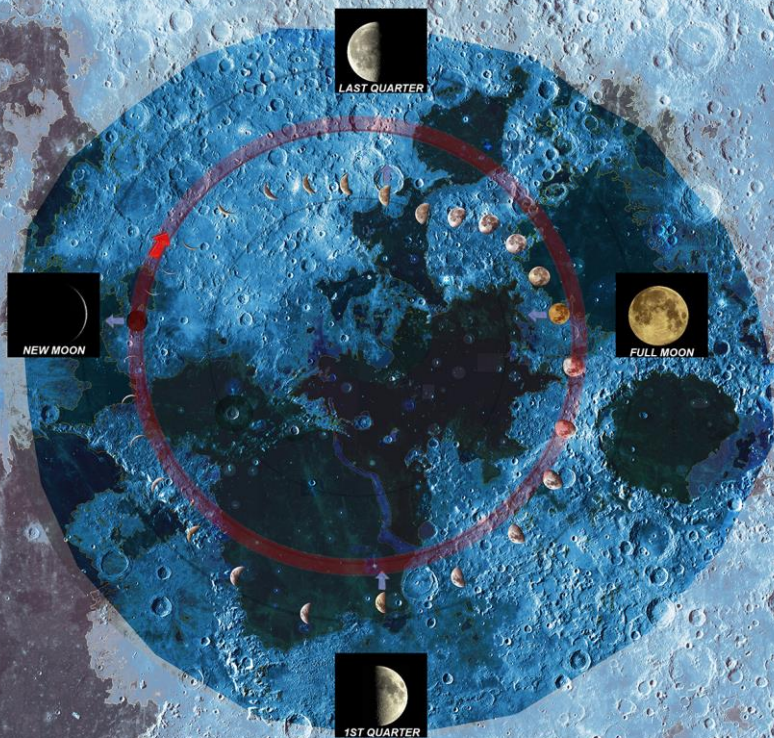


The first quarter rises almost at the winter sunrise, the full moon rises a little south of the equatorial sunrise, and the 3rd quarter rises from the north sunrise. This month coincides with late August and mid-to-late September in the solar calendar.



4th LUNAR MONTH : PYANEPSION OR EUKLEIDIOS

In the 4th lunar month we have the new moon almost making its orbit at the equinox. Until the 7th lunar day it comes out in more southern orbits, that is, one day before the first quarter. From the 1st quarter it begins to move inward again, until the phase one day before the 3rd quarter, which begins again and moves outward until the next new moon.



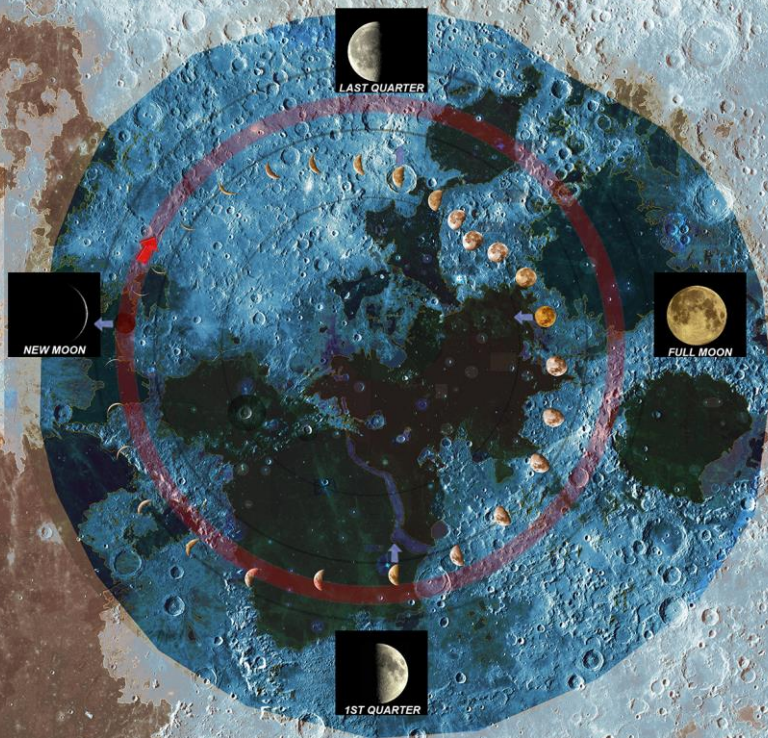
The new moon rises slightly south of the equatorial sunrise, the 1st quarter almost from the winter sunrise, the full moon a little north of the equinox sunrise and the 3rd quarter slightly south of the summer sunrise.

This month corresponds to mid-late September to mid-late October in the solar calendar.

MAJMAKTJON

5th LUNAR MONTH : MAIMAKTRION OR ARTEMISIOS

In the 5th lunar month we have the new moon relatively south, between the equinox and the tropic of Capricorn. For 4 more lunar days it goes further and further south, performing a more southern orbit. From the 5th lunar day until the 17th, each day it makes a smaller circle and goes further and further north. From the 18th lunar day onwards it begins to go out again - south.

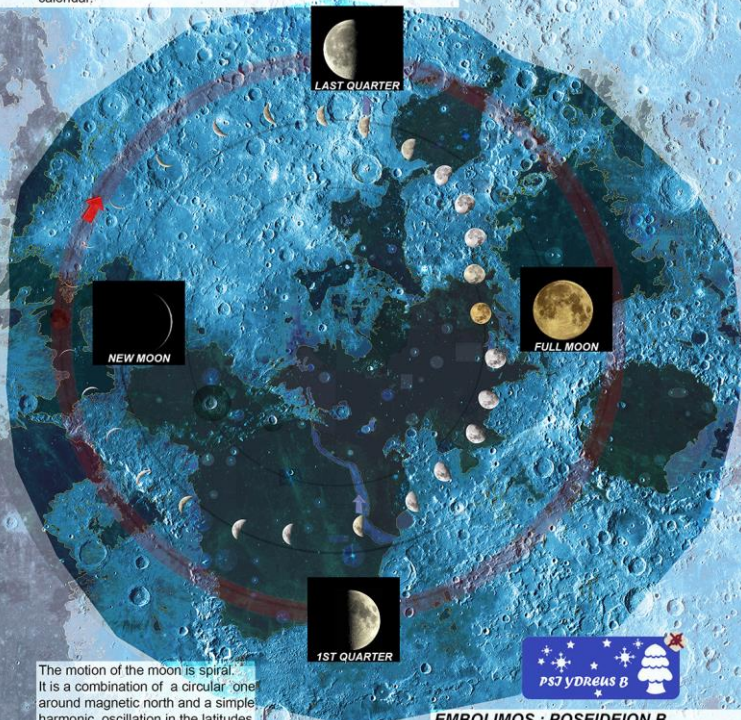


The new moon rises between the winter sunrise and the equinox sunrise. The first quarter there as well but a little more northern. The full moon rises between the equinox sunrise and the summer sunrise, as does the third quarter. This lunar month corresponds to mid-late October to mid-late November in the solar calendar.



6th LUNAR MONTH : POSEIDEION OR PSI YDREUS

In the 6th lunar month the new moon makes the outermost - southern orbit. Each subsequent lunar day the moon comes to a more inner orbit, coming further north until the full moon. From the full moon until the next new moon it goes each day further and further out - south again. The new moon rises from the winter sunrise, the first quarter from the equinox sunrise, the full moon from the summer sunrise and finally the third quarter near the equinox sunrise. This month corresponds to mid-late November to late December in the solar calendar.



The motion of the moon is spiral. It is a combination of a circular one around magnetic north and a simple harmonic oscillation in the latitudes. In simple harmonic oscillation the instantaneous velocity is zero at the extreme points. That is why we use the term solstices for these points, the sun stops there in this component of the motion. Here we are at the winter solstice.



EMBOLIMOS : POSEIDEION B

Every 2-3 years (as we saw before the sequence) to this phase, an extra month is added, Poseidon B, which has similar characteristics to Poseidon A which in such cases comes earlier. So some years, from the 19 year loop, have 13 months, while some others have 12.

7th LUNAR MONTH : GELILION OR GAMELIOS

In the 7th lunar month, the new moon makes its orbit a little further in - north - than the outermost circle, the Tropic of Capricorn, but again performing a very southern orbit. In the first days of this month until one day before the full moon, the moon generally performs southern orbits but increasingly northern, that is, each day it comes further in. One day before the full moon it makes its northernmost orbit at the Tropic of Cancer. The full moon begins and rises a little further south of the northernmost orbit and until the next new moon each lunar day it traces a more southern orbit.



LAST QUARTER



NEW MOON



FULL MOON



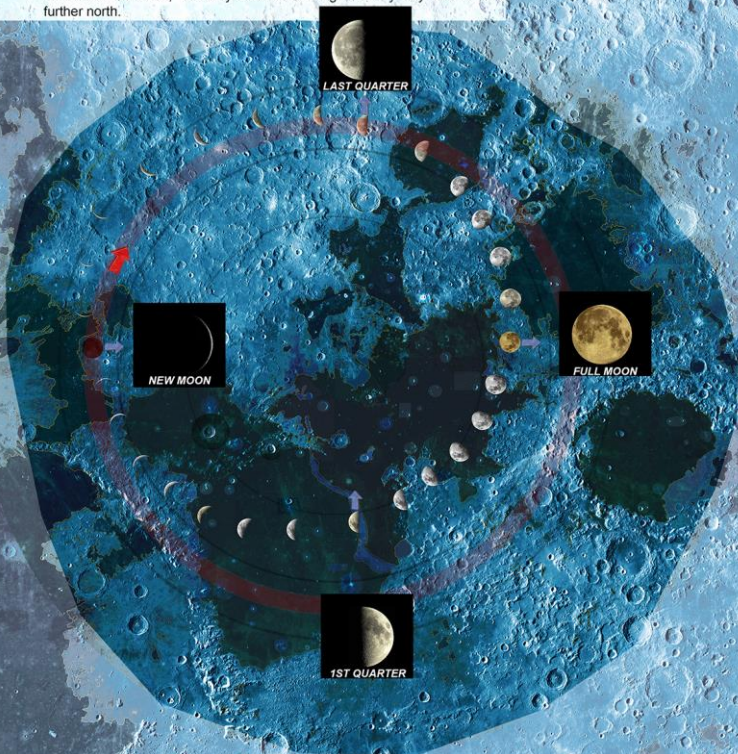
1ST QUARTER

So the new moon of this month rises a little north of the winter solstice, the first quarter a little north of the equinox, the full moon a little south of the winter solstice, and the 3rd quarter a little south of the equinox. This lunar month represents the period from late December to late January on the solar calendar.



8TH LUNAR MONTH : ANTHESTIONION OR AGRIANOS

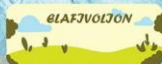
In the 8th lunar month, the new moon orbits between the equinox and the tropic of Capricorn. Each subsequent day it comes further inward, while on the third lunar day it circles the equinox circle. Two days after the first quarter it makes its northernmost orbit for this month. From then on it goes outward again, every day and a little at a time, with the moon 3-4 days before the next new moon performing its southernmost orbit. The last moons of the month are southern, but they start to come again every day and a little further north.



So the new moon rises between the winter solstice and the equinox - relatively south, the first quarter a little south of the summer solstice, the full moon between the summer solstice and the equinox, and finally the 3rd quarter between the equinox and the winter solstice. This month is the period from about the end of January to the end of February in the solar calendar.

9TH LUNAR MONTH : ELAFIVOLION OR PANAMOS

In the 9th lunar month the new moon orbits a little further out, that is, a little further south of the equinox. It also goes north every day until the 6th lunar day. From there on it begins to move outward with the full moon orbiting a little further in - that is, a little further north of the equinox. Its daily increasingly southerly orbit stops one day after the third quarter. From then on the last moons of this month return to the equinox.



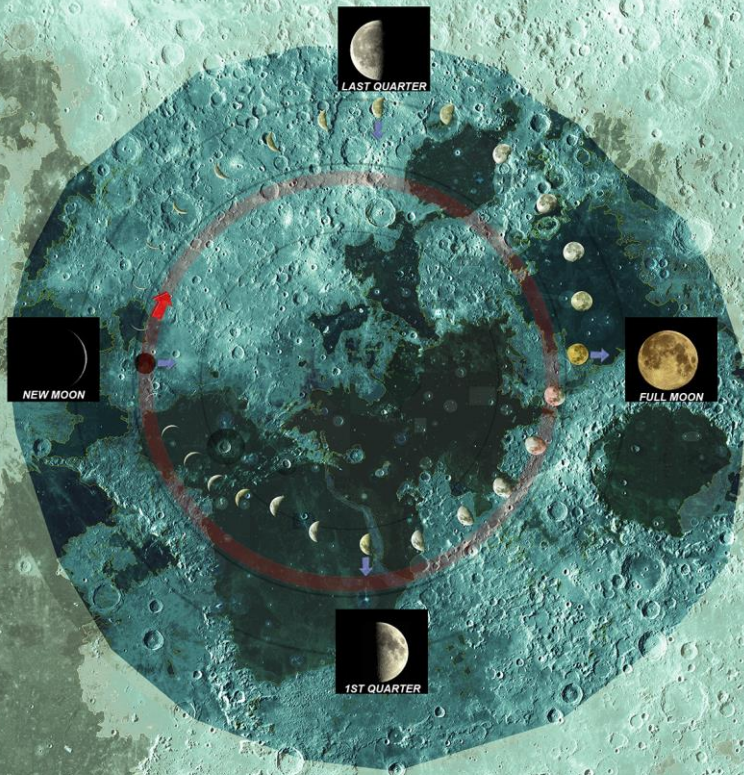
So the new moon rises a little further south of the equinox sunrise, the first quarter north, a little further south of the summer sunrise, the full moon a little further north of the equinox sunrise, and finally the third quarter a little further north of the winter sunrise. This month represents the period from approximately the end of February to the end of March.



10TH LUNAR MONTH : MOUNICHION OR APELAIOS

In this month the new moon orbits a little north of the equator. Until the 5th lunar day it goes further and further north. From the 6th and until one day before the third quarter it goes south, every day and a little. From the 3rd quarter which is quite south, every day it returns a little towards the equinox.

MOONJEWON



The sunrise of the new moon is a little north of the equinox sunrise, the 1st quarter is a little south of the summer sunrise, the full moon is a little south of the equatorial sunrise and the third quarter is a little north of the winter sunrise.

This month represents the period of time approximately between mid-late March to mid-late April in the solar calendar.

11TH LUNAR MONTH : THARGILION OR PHOINIKAIOS

In the penultimate month of the lunar year, the new moon orbits between the Tropic of Cancer and the equinox. For about 3-4 days it goes into more northerly orbits and then starts going further and further south again. The full moon orbits between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Equator. 2-3 days before the third quarter, we have the moon in its most southerly course for this month. Then, by the end of the month, it returns to the equinox and even further north.



LAST QUARTER



NEW MOON



FULL MOON



1ST QUARTER

The new moon rises between the summer sunrise and the equinox sunrise, the first quarter also there.

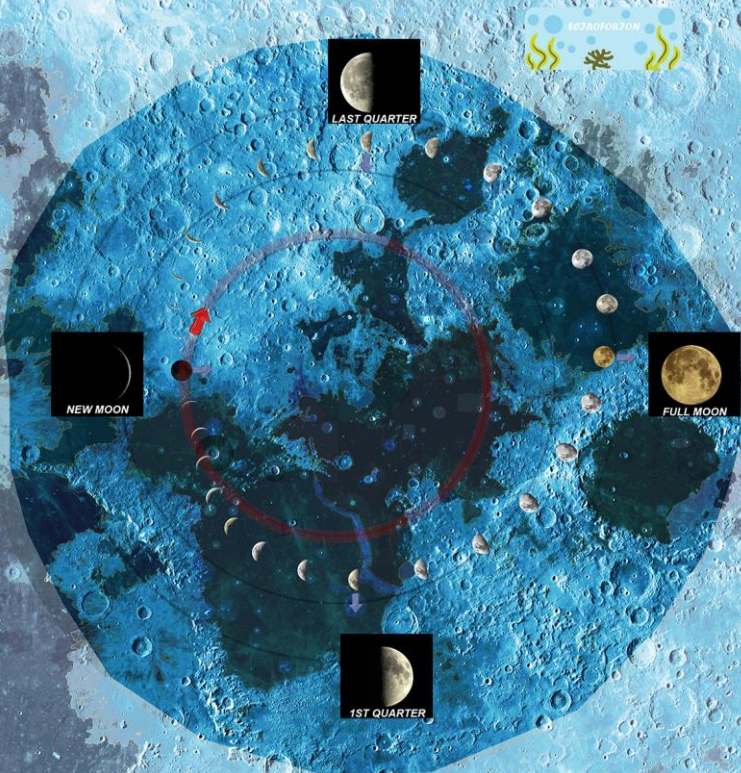
The full moon rises between the winter sunrise and the equinox sunrise closer to the winter sunrise, and the third quarter also there.

This month is from mid-to-late April to mid-to-late May in the solar calendar.



12TH LUNAR MONTH : SCIROFORION OR KRANEIOS

The new moon makes a very northern orbit, a little further south of the Tropic of Cancer. For the first 2 lunar days this path becomes even more northerly. Then slowly each day it goes further out - south, until one day after the full moon. From there on it returns to the equinox and in increasingly northern orbits until the new moon of the new lunar month and year, which will rise with the northernmost orbit.



The new moon rises a little right - south of the summer sunrise. The 1st quarter rises a little left - north of the equinox sunrise. The full moon rises a little left - north of the winter sunrise. Finally the 3rd quarter rises a little right - south of the equinox sunrise. This month corresponds to the period from mid-late May to mid-late June in the solar calendar.



The new moon is always at the same point as the sun in the constellations. This means that it is essentially invisible because it rises and sets almost with the sun during the day. The only way to see the new moon is when it sets directly in front of the sun and creates partial or total eclipses. The 1st day of the new moon sets about 52 minutes after sunset. It is the 1st day that the moon is visible and we usually observe it just after sunset. It is the thinnest moon. Each following day the moon slowly fills up and each day it also lags an additional about 52 minutes behind the sun.



The first quarter is 90 degrees away in the constellations in relation to the sun and sets about 6 hours after the sun, so we can observe it in daytime conditions - in the afternoon, but also early at night. As the moon fills up further to reach the full moon, it also lags behind the sun every day by about 52 minutes, and so the full moon rises opposite the sun. Indeed, at the full moon, the difference between the moon and the sun in the constellations is 180 degrees. That is why we expect it to rise at the time the sun sets. It is visible all night.



Moon Phases and Sun's Position



After the full moon, the moon begins to get smaller (on the other side) to become a crescent again after 7 lunar days. The slower rotation speed of the moon in relation to the sun in the constellations, makes the 3rd quarter at an angle of 270 degrees. Thus, these moons rise increasingly later at night and set in the morning and increasingly later at night. They are clearly visible late at night when they rise and in the early morning hours in daylight conditions.



As we go towards the next new moon, the last new moons rise from late at night, until just before dawn. They set before sunset, and the closer they are to the sun, the more inconspicuous they are in daytime conditions. When we have the new moon, then it will rise again with the sun, as they will again be in the same position in the constellations.



NEW MOON



FIRST QUARTER



FULL MOON



LAST QUARTER



Moon Phases Categories

We divide the phases of the moon into these 4 categories because each category affects the environment differently. The breathing of the earth, the tides, the direction of the juices of all plants inside them up and down, the effect on fishes and animals, the fertility or aridity on the earth, the barometric lows or highs, the winds, the rainfall and more depend on these categories, with each of these to affect differently.

We have mentioned more about these in the 4th issue - book of Vibes of Cosmos.

Something that is said is that with whatever weather phenomena each first day of the four categories of the phases of the moon enters, the same weather phenomena will approximately have for the following days of this category. In other words, the weather changes - when changes - with each change of phase category. It is sufficient, of course, to talk about normal meteorological natural phenomena and not modified ones.

New Moon

Waxing Crescent ➡



1st Quarter

Waxing Gibbus ➡

Full Moon



Waning Gibbus ➡

3rd Quarter



Waning Crescent ➡

New Moon

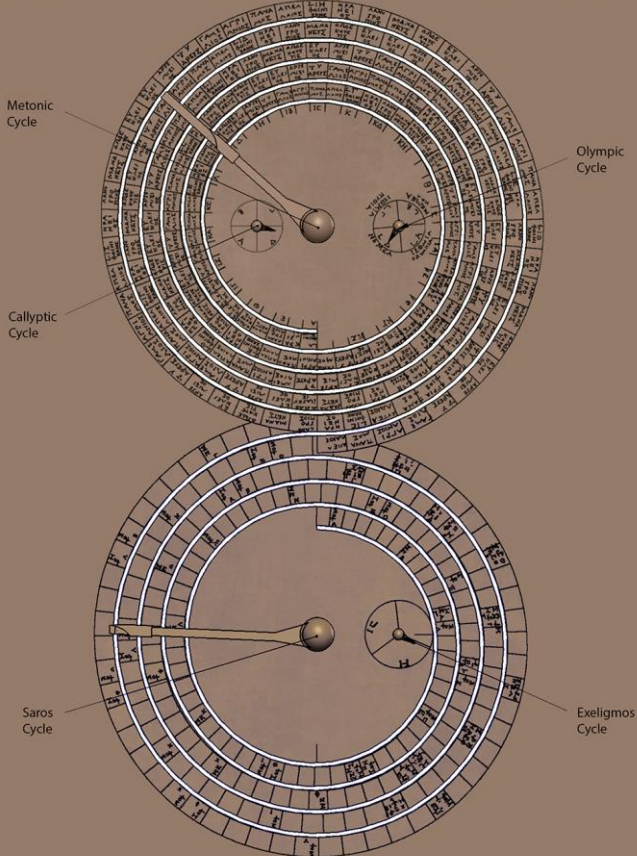


Moon Calendar on Antikythera Mechanism

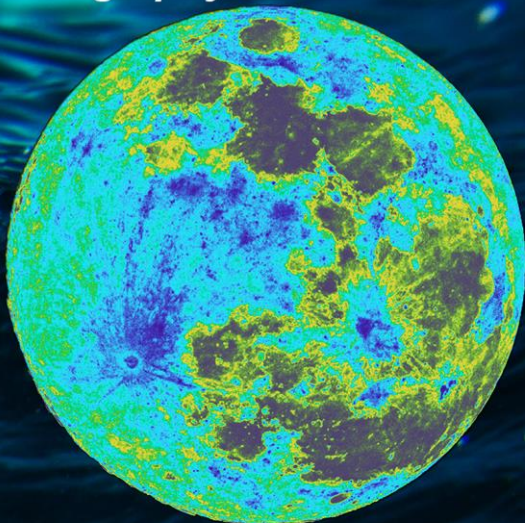
In the mechanism of the Antikythera and specifically on the back side, we distinguish the Saros cycle and the Meton cycle. In the figure below we see its exact form.

With the knowledge of all the previous ones mentioned in this chapter but also in combination with the figure below we can see the time loops for the movement of the moon in relation to the asterisms and predict eclipses with the Saros cycle - below.

The smaller Calyptic, Olympic cycles have to do with the lunar quadrennials and the corresponding festivals - games - ceremonies that took place during these intervals, while Exeligmos gives a correction factor.



Oceanography



A) Moon Image



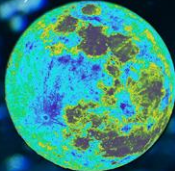
B) Mirrored Moon Image



C) Extra Contrast



D) Colors to White Shades



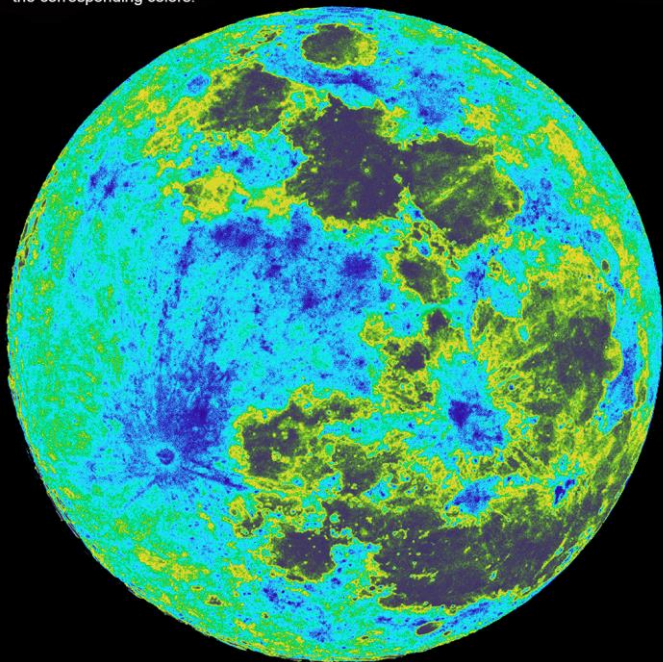
Here we see how from the moon we can create oceanographic maps of the earth by exploiting the shades and gradations of the white, bright color on the face of the moon.

The moon gives us the ability to see the texture of the ground in the depths of the oceans. This way we can explore all those underwater craters, chasms and large canyons and calculate the depth of the sea areas.

Also by studying the relief of the background of the earth where it is made of granite, we can draw conclusions about its creation, through chemical and thermal reactions.

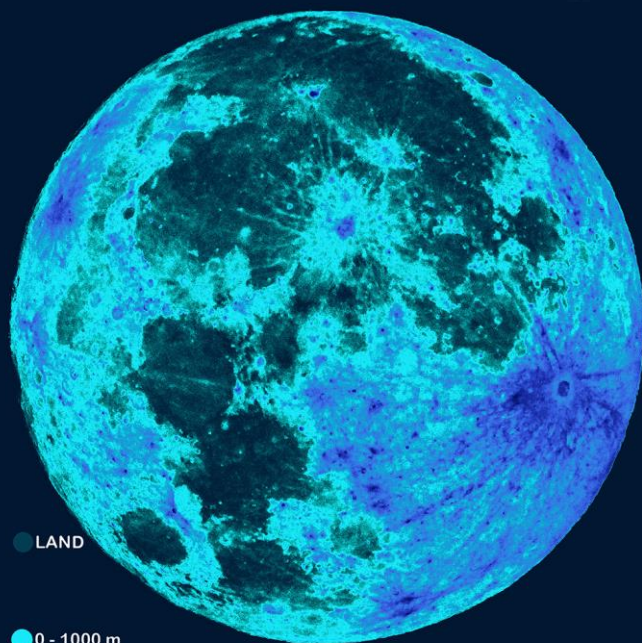
The white part of the moon that glows corresponds to the water masses of the seas. If we observe carefully, we will see that this white glow has gradations of brightness, with less bright surfaces but also points with very intense brightness.

These shades are essentially the gradations of the depth of the seas - and the amount of water there, with the very bright points being the deepest and the less bright the shallower waters. In this way we made the following maps for this chapter, showing graphically and accurately the depth of all the seas. The map below shows the depths of the seas with the corresponding colors.



- LAND (HARD GROUND)
- LAND (SOFT GROUND)
- SHALLOW WATER
- DEEP WATER
- EXTRA DEEP WATER

Oceanographic Map by Plasma Moon



LAND

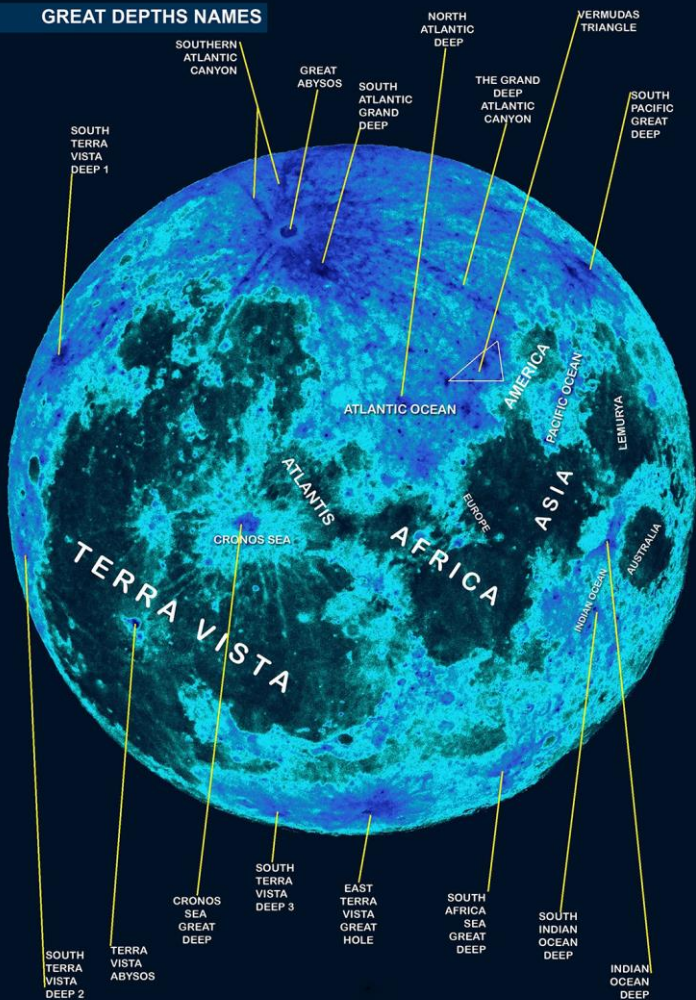
0 - 1000 m

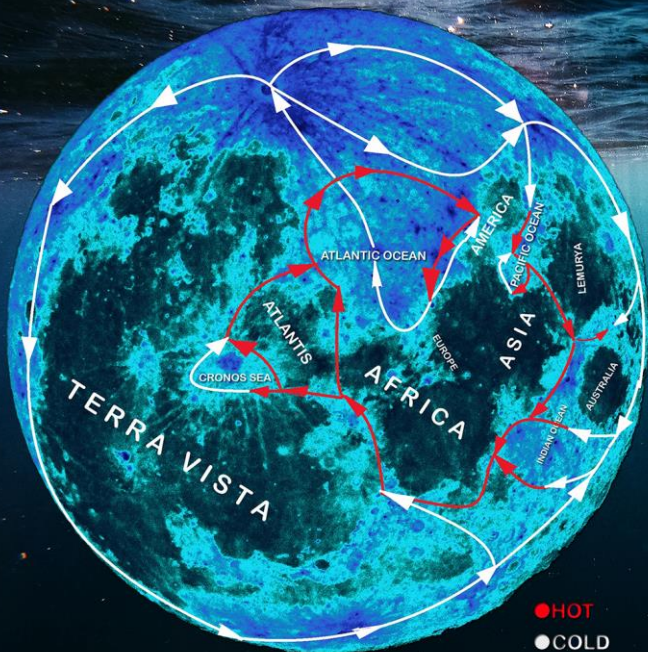
1000 - 3000 m

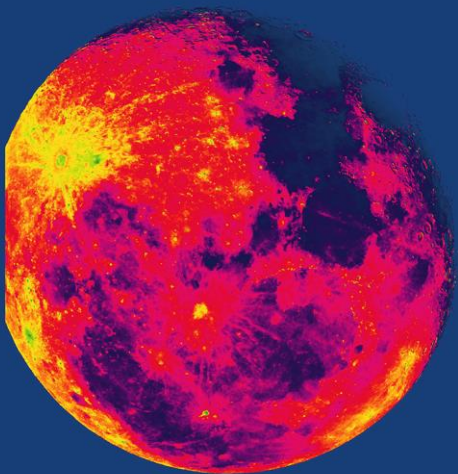
3000 - 5000 m

5000 - 12.000 m

GREAT DEPTHS NAMES







TERRAIN TEXTURE

EXTENDED

World Map

Vibes of Cosmos

On this map we can see the texture of the undersea terrain, and explore the largest oceans and seas on the earth's surface and even further out.

Marine areas are shown in purple and reddish colors, while land surfaces are shown in yellow.

Dark purple in marine areas indicates great depth.

Magenta to orange color indicates shallow water.

SUNDERING

CRONOS

TELMARINE

PANGAEA
TERRA COELA

VOLCANIC

AUSTRALIS



Here we see the outer seas outside the periphery of Pangaea. We notice that the further south we go, the deeper and larger the submarine craters. Essentially the outer seas are the largest and deepest seas.

THE OCEANS OF THE EARTH

ATLANTIC

PACIFIC

AFRICAN

INDIAN

Our known world is surrounded by the known oceans. These oceans extend far beyond the earth's surface. Except for the southeastern Pacific Ocean where there are some islands and the waters are shallow, and these oceans get deeper the further south we go.



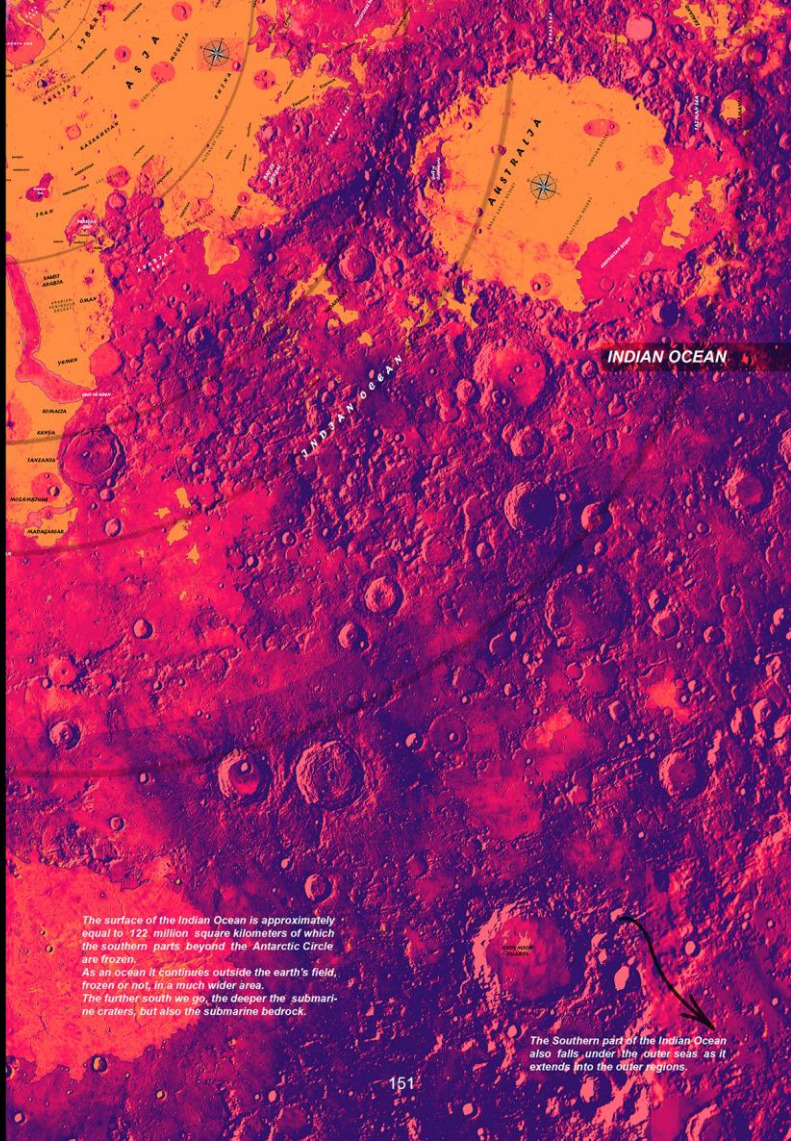
AFRICAN OCEAN

On its western side, the African Ocean is shallow. The sea was 150 meters below in another cosmic age earlier, about 6000 - 7000 years ago, so Africa communicated from the land as a single continent with Pangea.

The diversity of animals in Africa is due to this fact, as they migrated from Pangea to Africa at that time.

The African Ocean is located south of Africa. It is a separate ocean and is east from East Atlantic, which extends further northwest, and west from the West Indian, which extends further northeast.

The sea surface area covered by the African Ocean is approximately 92 million square kilometers. Half of its surface from the Antarctic circle and beyond is frozen and at its southern end is Patalia, a long and narrow continent - island.



INDIAN OCEAN

The surface of the Indian Ocean is approximately equal to 122 million square kilometers of which the southern parts beyond the Antarctic Circle are frozen.

As an ocean it continues outside the earth's field, frozen or hot, in a much wider area.

The further south we go, the deeper the submarine craters, but also the submarine bedrock.

INDIAN OCEAN

The Southern part of the Indian Ocean also falls under the outer seas as it extends into the outer regions.

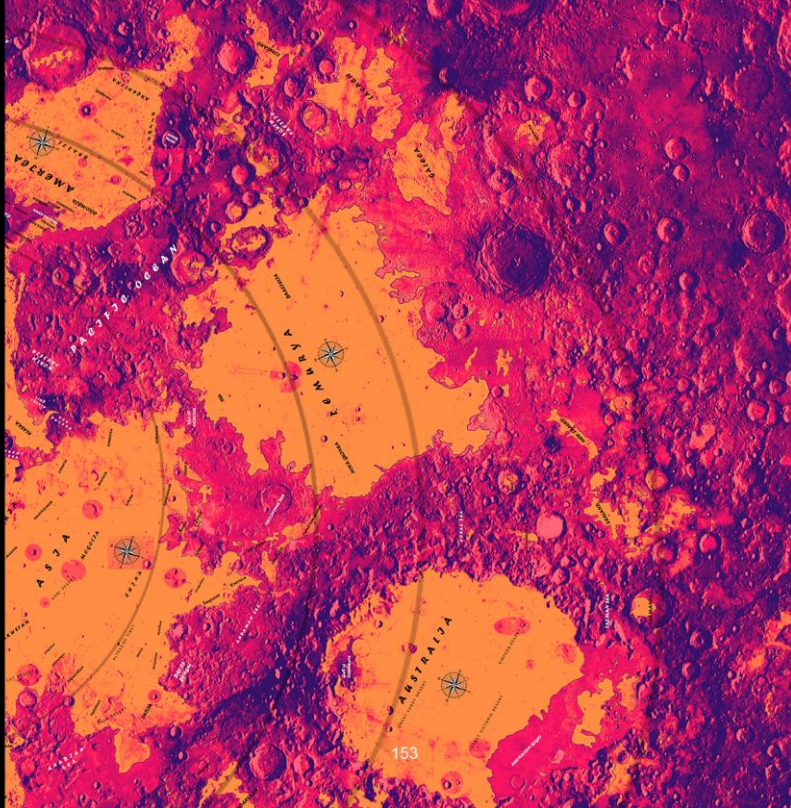
The Pacific Ocean covers approximately 124 million square kilometers at the boundaries of the earth's field but extends beyond it.

The continent of Lemuria is located in the center of the ocean, significantly reducing its size.

Of the portion of the ocean that lies on the land surface, only a small portion is frozen, south of the Antarctic Circle. It borders the passage to the outer oceans due to its location.

PACIFIC OCEAN

Its vast expanse to the south makes the South Pacific primarily an outer sea.



SUNDERING OCEAN

The Sundering Ocean remains frozen for 105 million square kilometers within the Earth's field, while it extends far beyond it, whether continuing to be frozen or not. We have referred to this Ocean by the name South Terra Vista Ocean.

Its vast extent towards this side makes it mainly an outer sea.

The large island, named the Land of Autumn, is the size of Europe.

CRONOS OCEAN

FUEGO

The ocean of Cronos is between southern Atlantis, Terra Del Fuego, and central Pangaea. It is a very shallow sea, especially on the coasts of Atlantis. In the center, it gets very deep.

TELMARINE SEA

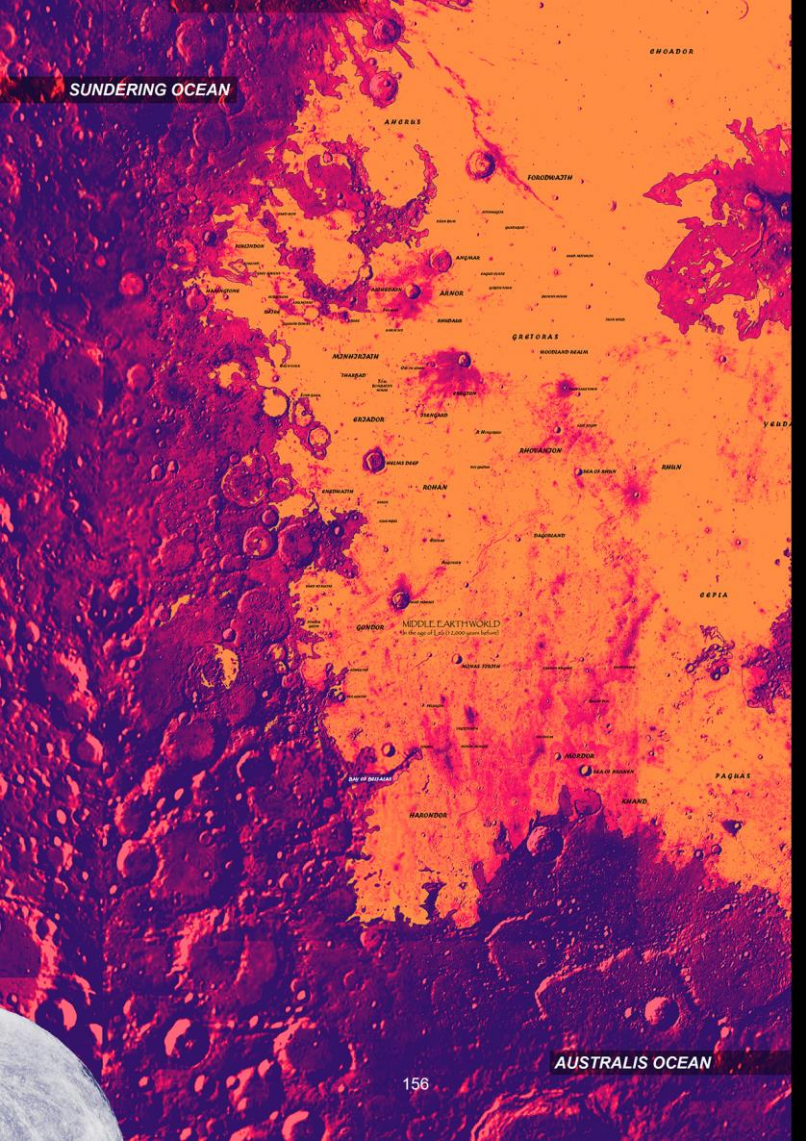
Telmarine sea is a sea, which in some cosmic eras - biospheres - was open - when the sea water level was higher - and communicated with the Cronos ocean. At other times, in other cosmic eras, it was closed, like a lake - when the sea water level was low. Now it is most likely a huge frozen lake, since the area there is going through the glacial period.

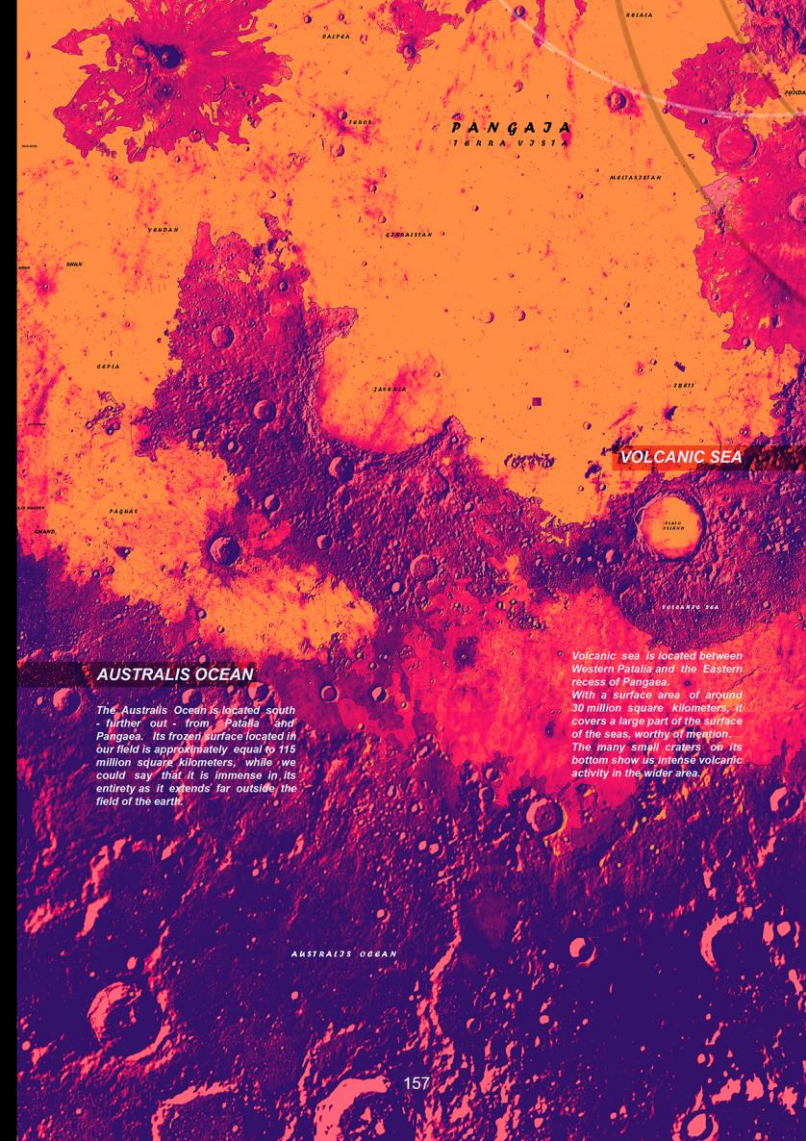
CRONOS OCEAN

The surface area covered by the Cronos Ocean is approximately 88 million square kilometers.

PANGAJA
TERRA VISTA

ALGITASSTAN





AUSTRALIS OCEAN

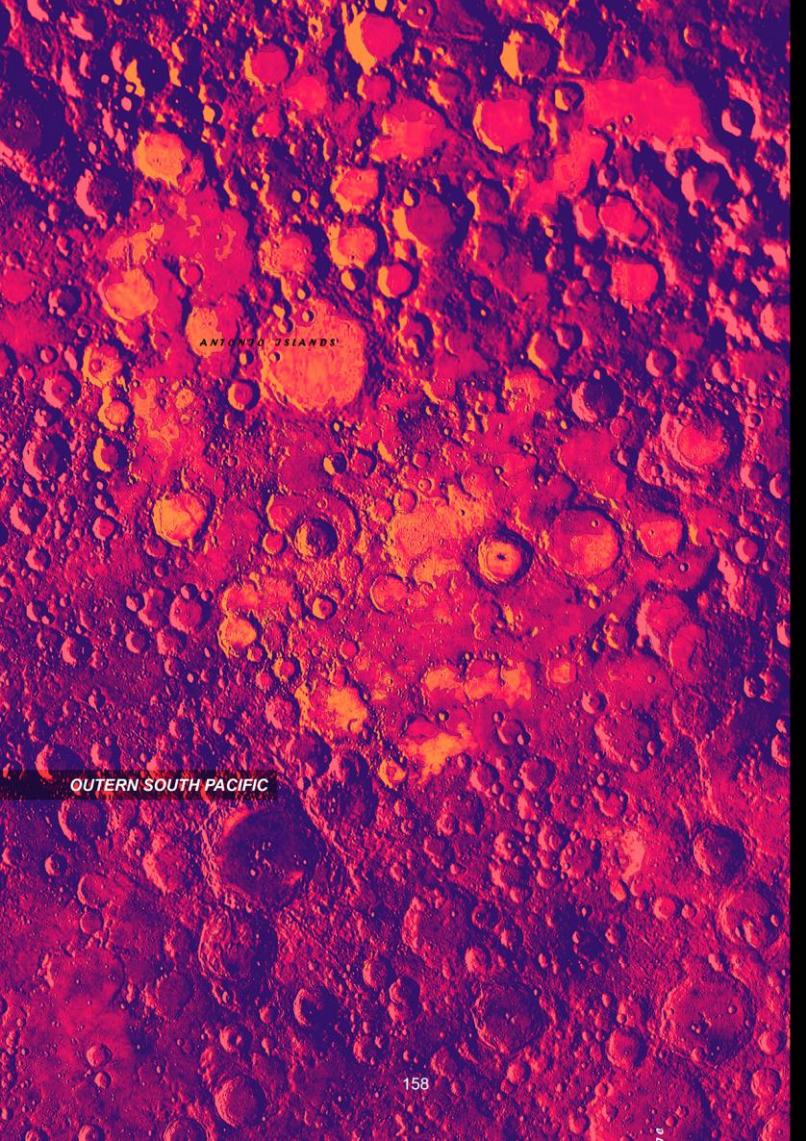
The Australis Ocean is located south - further out - from Patalla and Pangaea. Its frozen surface located in our field is approximately equal to 115 million square kilometers, while we could say that it is immense in its entirety as it extends far outside the field of the earth.

VOLCANIC SEA

Volcanic sea is located between Western Patalia and the Eastern recess of Pangaea.

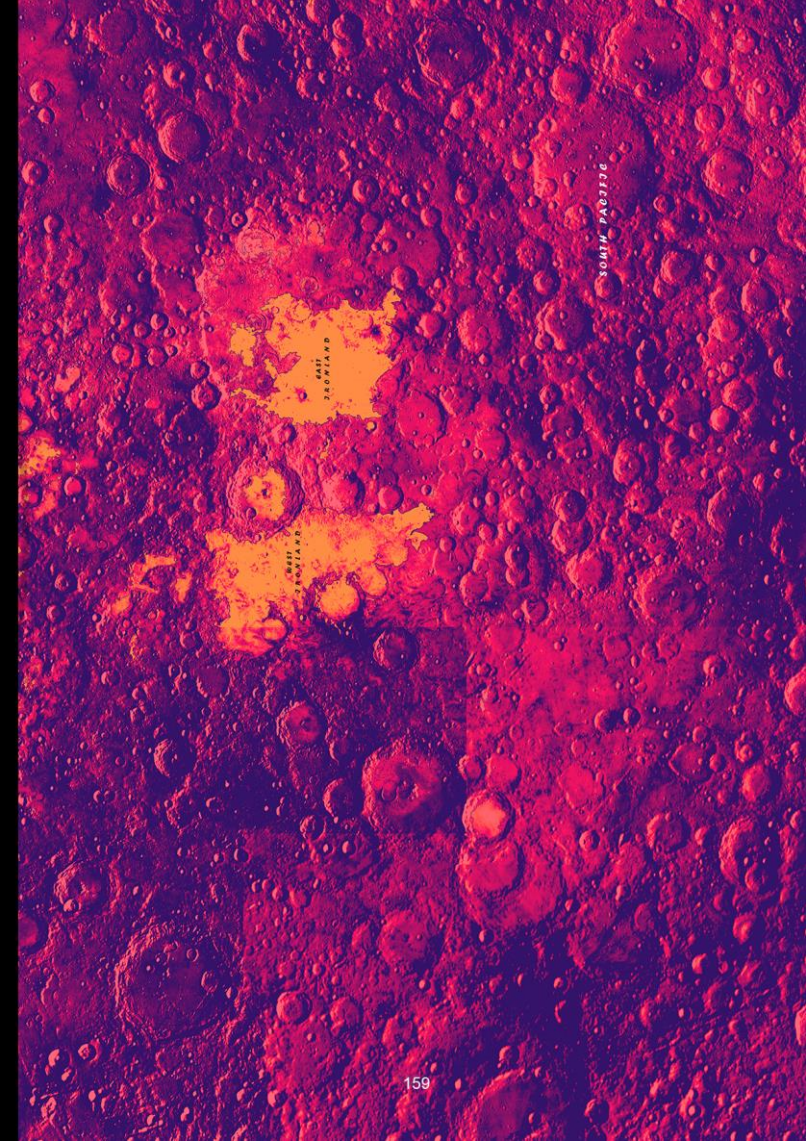
With a surface area of around 30 million square kilometers, it covers a large part of the surface of the seas, worthy of mention.

The many small craters on its bottom show us intense volcanic activity in the wider area.



ANTONIO ISLANDS

SOUTHERN SOUTH PACIFIC



SOUTH PACIFIC

EAST
TROUSSEAU

WEST
TROUSSEAU

OUTERN SOUTH INDIAN

SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN

DISTANCE SCALE / KILOMETERS / MILES



TERRAIN TEXTURE

EXTENDED
World Map
Vibes of Cosmos



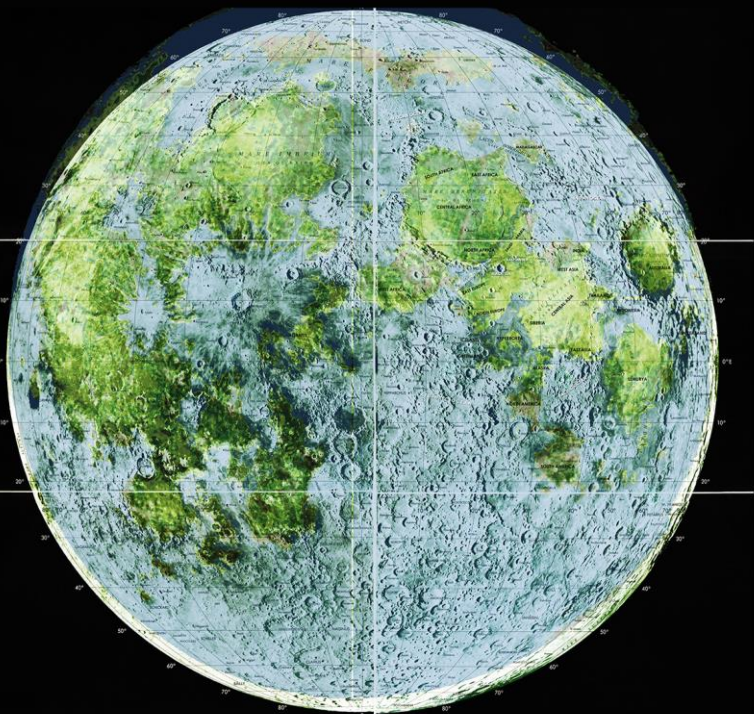
© 2013

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Craters

EARTH'S CRATERS MAP



In this map we see the earth's surface relief and all the formations like craters with names, on the terrain of the earth in the great depths of the oceans, or on the land. These formations were created by mixing the earth element with the water element and after chemical oxidation reactions where they generated heat release.

CRATERS SHADOW



The shading we see in the craters of the moon, changes, and this fact is depending on the moon's phase.

The moon is a concentrated semi aetherial phenomenon that shows the earth's surface, due to the cosmic energy that comes from below. This cosmic energy is refracting to the ceiling of the field.

This refraction creates two luminaries the sun and the moon, below where they are focusing.

The moon is like the x-ray of the earth imprinted on the aetherial field above.

The phases have to do with the conical refractions that are created (sun, moon).

When the refractions are close (in constellations angle) then the refraction (+), neutralizes the refraction (-). Commonly the moon has a limit and this is the conical refraction of the sun.

What we see as a crater is the shape of the terrain of the earth on a deep ocean at that point.

The change of the shading angle of the craters depending on the phase in which the moon is, shows us the angle of incidence (from bottom to top) of the cosmic energy from the Black Sun phenomenon.



EARTH'S TERRAIN

Having seen both the levels of the land and the oceans, we can now examine the background - terrain, of the earth.

The background X-ray is seen on the moon.

Thus we are given the opportunity to see in great detail its texture and gradations throughout its surface.

Some examples of craters, chasms, continents, etc. are described here.

(1) **Birt Crater** is in land area of Pangaea, a part of this huge continent that called Ibett. As we see its formation, a straight fissure in the ground, i.e. a longitudinal chasm, with a length of over 2,500 kilometers passes close to it.

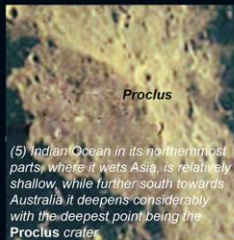
(2) **Copernicus Crater** is an under sea crater in Cronos Ocean that is between Atlantis and Pangaea continents. It is one of the deepest places on earth.

(3) **Tycho Crater** is an unerwater crater on earth's crust and is located in South West Atlantic Ocean.

We can see this crater on the moon with naked eyes and it is the closest deepest place on earth.



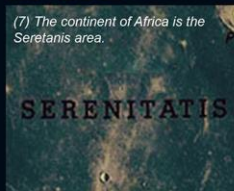
(4) Crater **Plinius** is located in South - East Europe, bordering with Asia. This Crater is Black Sea. Crater **Dawes** beside is Caspian Sea.



(5) Indian Ocean in its northernmost parts, where it wets Asia, is relatively shallow, while further south towards Australia it deepens considerably with the deepest point being the **Proclus** crater.



(6) Crater **Theophilus** is located in West Central Atlantic Ocean where it borders with North and Central America. It is the Gulf of Mexico.



(7) The continent of Africa is the Serenitatis area.

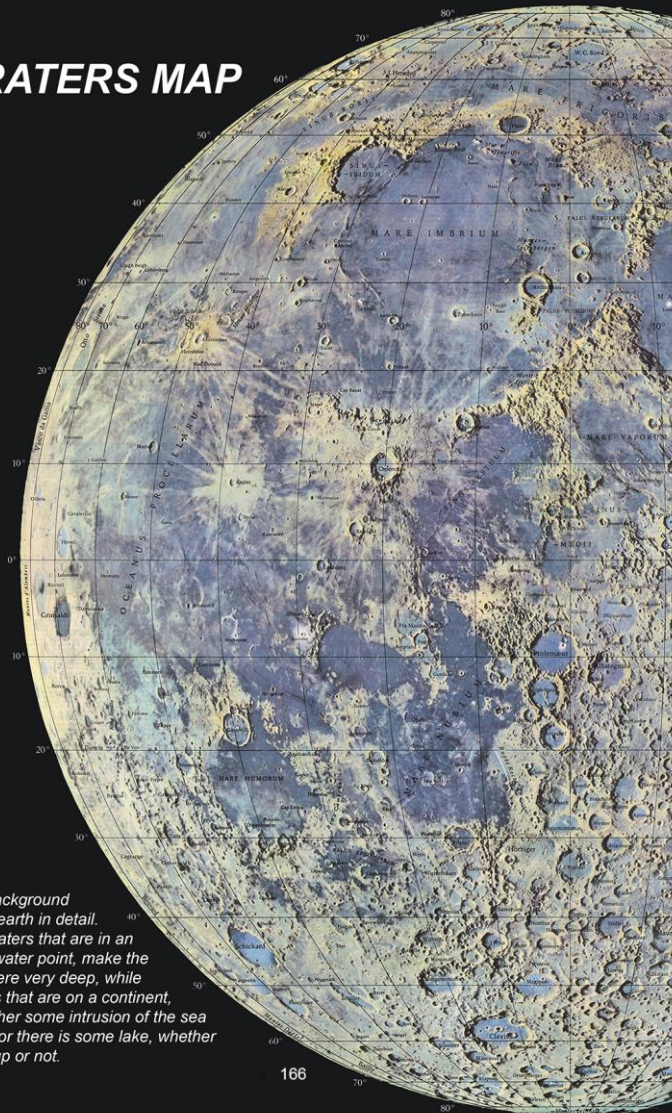


(8) The continent of Eurasia is, Tranquillitatis area.

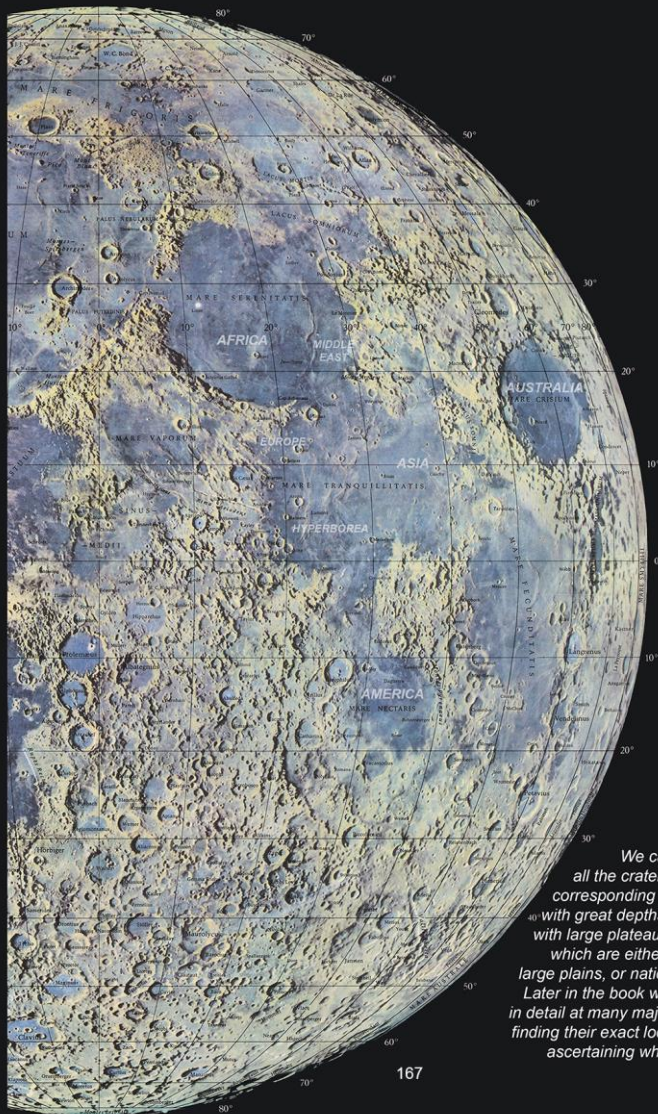
3D PRINT

So we see that the plasma moon is not just a two-dimensional print - length width, but three-dimensional - 3D, with the depth of the seas characterized by the intensity of the white color. Thus we can know the depths of all the oceans and seas.

CRATERS MAP



The background of the earth in detail. The craters that are in an underwater point, make the sea there very deep, while craters that are on a continent, are either some intrusion of the sea there, or there is some lake, whether dried up or not.



We can identify all the craters with the corresponding sea areas with great depths, but also with large plateaus on land, which are either lakes, or large plains, or national parks. Later in the book we will look in detail at many major craters, finding their exact location and ascertaining what is there.

LETSIDE
LAST QUARTER

↑
NORTH
↑
NORTH

EXTENDED
CRATERS
GUIDE
MAP



CRATERS GUIDE MAP



200 CRATERS IN DETAIL

Many still wonder what the craters we see on the moon are. Of course the explanation has been given, but in the present chapter we will look in detail at over 200 main craters, finding their exact location. For the underwater craters we will see how they shape the texture of the seabed, while for the terrestrial ones we will see where they are and in what condition by recognizing them.



GUIDE FOR AN OBSERVER

The images we will see are as the moon appears, and not mirrored like a map, to act as a guide in case someone with a very good camera or a telescope observes the craters of the moon. By reading the following pages, someone who observes the moon in detail, will be able to know about each crater, what it is and where.

LAND CRATERS ANALYSIS

Finally, regarding the craters that are on land, since we cannot do much for those that are under water, we will see some examples with photos from above, from some areas that are or are included in a crater, discovering their ground relief.

CRATERS ANALYSIS CONCLUSION

GRANITE BACKGROUND X RAY

We saw some examples of craters on known continents and thus understood what state they are in now.

We can also understand what processes may have occurred to bring the crater to its current phase.

The craters are of granite, as is all the background of the earth wherever seen on the moon. Everything else is carried material and is not captured in the lunar background X-ray

CRATER ZERO POINT HOLE

Each crater has a zero point at which the depth of its granitic base is maximum.

There is the energy point of each crater where this point also corresponds to a star in the layer where the stars are printed as their reflections.

This happens because at this maximum depth there is a direct attack from the electromagnetic field of the black sun below. So the granite base acts as a pan with holes, while underneath there is a lens that shines upwards.

On top, there is a layer where all these reflections are printed.

Looking up, we see these reflections there like stars.

By observing the stars through the disk of the sun we see them in the negative (than when they shine at night) which gives us the possibility to follow how the depth evolves to reach the zero point of each.

SEISMIC AND VOLCANIC ACTIVITY

Something we have to point out is that seismic and volcanic activity is observed in most craters and in their wider area.

Apparently these areas are conducive to the respiration of the earth, and thus many more gases are driven into underground pits where they condense creating earthquakes and ignite together with underground solid materials, find a way up and create volcanoes as we saw in book 5.

OBSERVATIONS

The following are things that were observed during the process.

- Huge bases of large felled trees that were involved in petrification processes with petrified ash from the remains of the trunks in the deserts of Africa and America.

- Unnatural soil cover and wildland formation in Australia.

- Many major cities are built in the center of craters that were probably left behind by some flood in Europe and Asia.

- Almost all land craters have the characteristic shape, as long as one sees it from the appropriate angle and height.

- In most of them there is some park, some lake, whether drained or not, or some flat valley with mountains all around.

The cases of craters are many, many, here we simply saw some cases to get into the reasoning, having a picture.

Craters are not all the same, there are big, small, huge, deep or shallow.

So those who are below the surface of the sea shape the areas of the sea floor and their depth accordingly.

COSMIC EPOCHS RESETS

After what we have seen in this book we have a better view of the shape of the background of the earth, which is a small part of the background of Mars.

Bearing in mind all that we saw in book 5 with the 12 cosmic ages and the great cycle lasting 26,000 years, we remember the geological changes that occurred due to the movement of the magnetic north and the equator.

Thus we can explain various geological forms that some parts of the earth have depending on what this area suffered during the changes of the cosmic ages.

SOIL SEASONS

Also, the soils in each region are in a different soil season, depending on whether they are fertile and moist (spring), if they are dry and arid (summer), if they are dry and cold (autumn), and finally if they are frozen in an ice age (winter).

This depends on when the area in question was frozen and when it will refreeze in the future, due to the changing of the cosmic seasons.

WHAT, WHERE AND WHEN?

Does anyone see this photo and wonder, what is this?

A crater, a volcano, some felled prehistoric huge tree?

And where is this place?

On the moon on earth or on Mars?

The answer is that it is a crater created by chemical and thermal reactions, then embankments made the area ideal for such a large tree to grow, with plenty of space underneath for roots to grow, and then after some titanic - gigantic disaster remained the base. Then a petrification process followed. Due to the original cratered form, the embankments allow the dry fumes to enter the interior of the ground, making the area volcanic. So the answer is that it is all together.

Also this crater is on the earth now that the earth field was created inside Mars.

Earlier this area was in the field of Mars, where there might have been a huge tree.

Even earlier, this region was within the field of Jupiter or even earlier of Saturn and was a huge crater.

On the moon we can see the live the image of the earth's field, since it was created.

So the answer here too is that this place is both on earth and on Mars and we can see it on the moon too.

WHEN IS NOW?

With all these, and looking at the geology of the soils in relation to the form of the granitic background makes us think about how old the Earth is - that is, Mars.

And if it is as old as it seems now, when is now?

Space and Elements

The space is divided into two areas, the supermoon and the sublunary.

In the space below the moon, the sublunary there are the 4 known elements of nature which create a situation called by nature.

The 4 elements of the natural state are:

Earth
Fire
Water
Air

These 4 elements interact with each other and are connected in pairs.

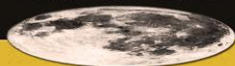
Here we have a change of substance through birth and decay.

In the submoon area there is a naughty situation in relation to the supermoon calm area.

In the space above the circle of the moon, the supermoon, there is the quintessence of matter : The Eather.

Eather is a primordial element and is a source of power and creation, while follows the upper orbit, ie the celestial motion of rotation, like the constellations, because of the outern electromagnetic cosmic field.

$h_{MOON} \sim h_{SUN} = 5500 \text{ Km}$



SUPERMOON AREA AETHER
SUBMOON AREA 4 ELEMENTS

FIRE ELEMENT ATMOSPHERIC PART

IONOSPHERE

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA
IONIZATION
EVAPORATION OF FUMES

MESOSPHERE

STRATOSPHERE

AIR ELEMENT ATMOSPHERIC PART

WEATHER PHENOMENA
EVAPORATION OF WATER

TROPOSPHERE



THE 4 ELEMENTS

The 4 elements as we saw are:

Air
Fire
Water
Earth

There is an interaction between all these elements, creating a constant change that contributes to the existence of an evolutionary environment. Each element contains within, all the other elements, which are unexpressed.

They are also connected in pairs, so each element is attached with the one that is dependent upon.

Air and water are closely related and as we know water evaporates and becomes water vapor, while condensation of water vapor liquefies gaseous water vapor.

The element of air is associated more with the element of fire, while the element of water with the element of earth.

At this point we must emphasize that in the Fire category, we don't place only fire as an element or phenomenon, but every element that when burned cause volatile fumes. In this category of fire belong and the gasses that react to an electromagnetic field, fluorescing.

(volatile gases, gasoline, oil, hydrogen, noble gases, etc.)

Because of constant changes, it's not significant to examine the data quantitatively.

Fire is the main element that activates everything else.

The earth as an element, is the first necessity because it provides the background, for all these to occur.

The age of the element of the earth is older than the element of the water and the air.

The earth as a body consists of the main elements land and water.

The condition can be hot and cold or wet and dry.

So the densest elements are found in the middle (Water – Earth) and they are surrounded by the thinner, Air and Fire.

There are 4 biogeochemical cycles.
All of them have two directions and they become two-way.
All functions and all life are created due to those 4 biogeochemical cycles.

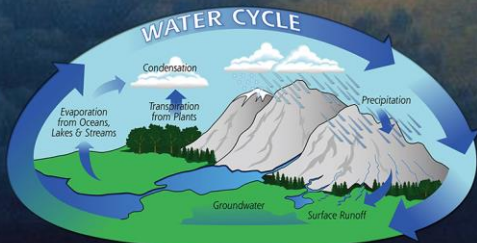
FIRE : Biogeochemical Cycle of Oxygen
AIR : Biogeochemical cycle of Nitrogen
WATER : Biochemical cycle of Water
EARTH : Biogeochemical cycle of Coal

A. Water Cycle

This cycle is very well known to us, nevertheless, we are able to observe the surface water but not the deep groundwater currents.

The spiral motion of the sun creates the seasons, as well as the different temperatures which they cause the movement of gas masses, and also the evaporation and condensation of water respectively.

This cycle is in equilibrium because not all water can evaporate, nor can all vapors liquefy.



The other 3 elements and their biogeochemical cycles are contribute the same way to the continuous evolution of birth, wear and regeneration.

B. Carbon Cycle

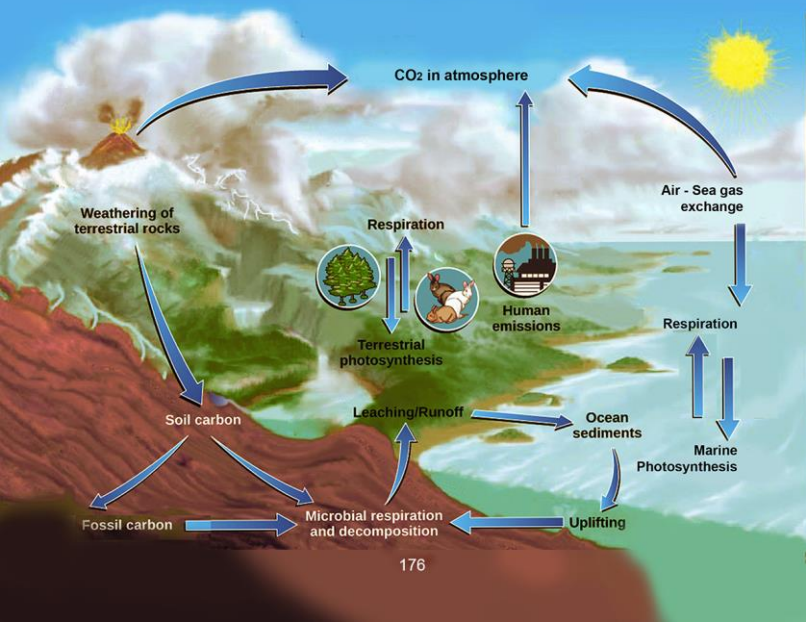
The carbon cycle is the biogeochemical cycle in which carbon is exchanged between the atmospheric layers, also is changing the geological formations of the earth.

Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are in this cycle as they are combined with the release of carbon dioxide from the earth's interior into the atmosphere. Carbon is the main component of biological compounds as well as an important component of many minerals.

Along with the Nitrogen cycle and the Water cycle, it includes a sequence of events that are key to making the Earth capable of sustaining life.

This cycle involves the movement of carbon as it is recycled and reused throughout the troposphere.

It also includes the long-term processes of its capture and release from carbon tanks.



C. Oxygen Cycle

The oxygen cycle refers to the circulation of oxygen on Earth.

It is a gaseous biogeochemical cycle.

Oxygen is the second most abundant element in the atmosphere after Nitrogen and the second most abundant after hydrogen.

In this sense, the oxygen cycle is related to the water cycle.

The Oxygen circulation involves the production of two atoms of oxygen (O_2) or molecular oxygen O .

This is due to the hydrolysis during photosynthesis carried out by the various photosynthetic organisms.

O_2 is used by living organisms in cellular respiration, creating the production of carbon dioxide (CO_2), the latter being one of the raw materials for the process of photosynthesis.

On the other hand, the photolysis (hydrolysis activated by solar energy) of water vapor caused by the sun's electromagnetic energy occurs in the upper atmosphere.

Water decomposes releasing hydrogen which is lost in the stratosphere and oxygen is incorporated into the atmosphere.

When an O_2 molecule interacts with an oxygen atom, ozone (O_3) is produced.

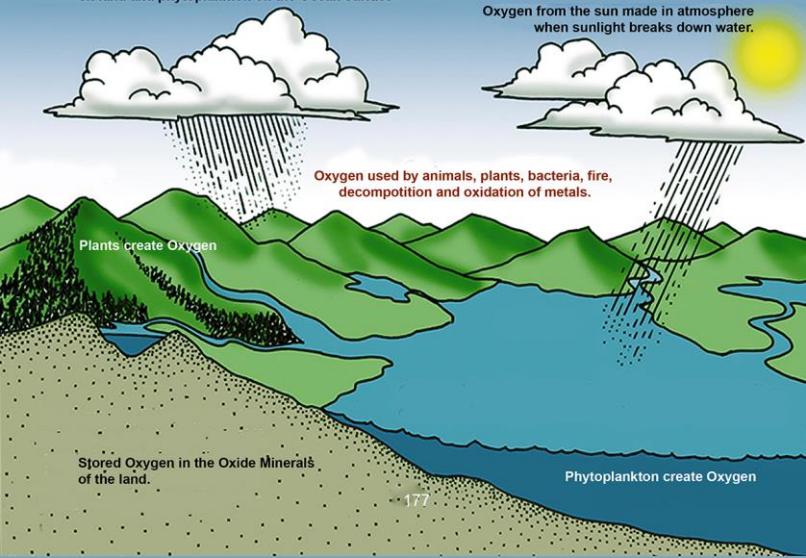
Ozone is the so-called ozone layer.

Oxygen is also an essential element for combustion and that is where the connection of this element with the cycle of the element of fire is.

A lot of oxygen is stored in the earth in the form of metal oxides and this cycle is also associated with the element of earth.

Oxygen made from photosynthesis by plants
on land and phytoplankton on the Ocean surface

Oxygen from the sun made in atmosphere
when sunlight breaks down water.



D. Nitrogen Cycle

The nitrogen cycle is the process of moving nitrogen between the atmosphere and the biosphere.

The nitrogen cycle illustrates the relationship between different forms of nitrogen in the soil, water, air and living organisms.

It is considered to be a cycle, because Nitrogen is always present, no matter if it changes different forms or goes from one place to another.

The Nitrogen cycle is one of the most basic and relevant biogeochemical cycles. It is an important element, since it is required by all organisms for their growth. It is part of the chemical synthesis of nucleic acids and proteins.

The largest amount of nitrogen in the world, is found in the atmosphere and it is called atmospheric nitrogen (N_2) which cannot be used directly by most living things.

There are bacteria capable of repairing it and incorporating it into soil or water in ways that can be used by other organisms.

Nitrogen is then assimilated by autotrophic organisms.

Most heterotrophic organisms acquire it through food.

They then release the excess in the form of urine (mammals) or feces (birds).

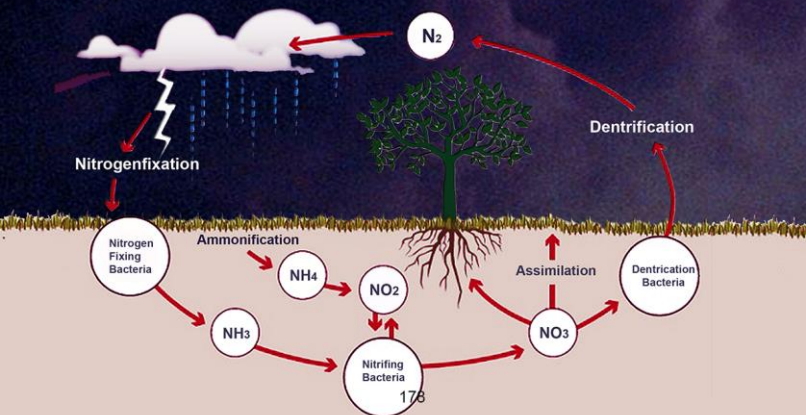
In another phase of the process there are bacteria involved in the conversion of ammonia into nitrites and nitrates that are incorporated into the soil.

And at the end of the cycle, another group of microorganisms uses the oxygen available to nitrogen compounds in the breath.

In this process they release nitrogen back into the atmosphere.

Currently, most of the nitrogen used in agriculture is produced by humans.

This resulted in the excess of this element in soils and water sources, causing an imbalance in this biogeochemical cycle.



ATMOSPHERIC RATINGS

The atmosphere covers the entire Submoon region. It is divided into atmosphere of the element of **Air** and atmosphere of the element of **Fire** or in the **Homosphere** and the **Heterosphere**.

In the atmosphere where the element of **Air** is mentioned, all the heavier gases such as Oxygen or Nitrogen are mixed, here the weather phenomena occur as well as the evaporation and liquefaction of water in water vapor.

In the Heterosphere where it refers to the element **Fire** we have all the volatile gases of fumes and combustion but also the noble gases as well as Hydrogen. There is high energy and concentration here and zero humidity. All these gases are in layers and not mixed, with the densest being below while the thinner being above.

In this part of the ionosphere is essentially where ionized atoms are located and high pressures and temperatures develop.

Also here, there are the gases that cause daylight giving luminosity as a reaction to the pilot electromagnetic energy and radiation of the Sun.

This fluorescence of these gases creates an umbrella under the sun, creating the daylight.

Argo (Ar), gives the characteristic blue of the sky, while Neon (Ne), that reacts from far and with less energy, gives the colors of the sunrise or sunset, ie the yellow or red sky color shades.

Water vapor is converted into water while **fumes** are converted into **fire**. Water vapor is in the **homosphere** while **fumes** are in the **heterosphere**. To emphasize, we have to say that **ionization** is a kind of **fire**.

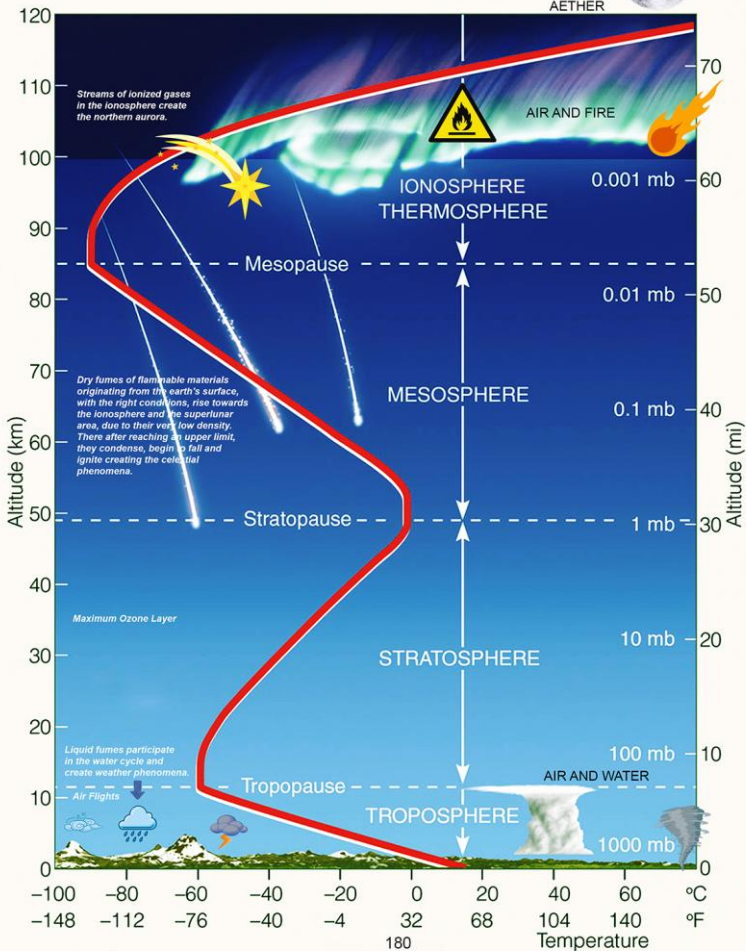
Thus in the **heterosphere** there is a constant movement of gases which affects the atmospheric pressure per place.

In the lower part of the **heterosphere**, we have contact with the atmosphere below. Lower gas streams from the **homosphere** help new exhaust and fumes to reach this area.

These gases from fumes that rise upwards, are very sparse and are called volatile with a high tendency to escape.

In the Submoon place we have high temperatures due to the atmosphere and friction in contrast to the Supermoon area, where high temperatures do not evolve.

ATMOSPHERIC LAYERS



LEVELS

600 Km

In order to understand the nature of the world we live in, we will look in detail at its levels as they are divided upwards and downwards, as well as the properties and elements that make up each level. First we will examine the upward, that is, the levels of the atmosphere, how they are separated, as well as we will see the conditions and elements that create and constitute each level.

Thermosphere and **Ionosphere** is the fourth layer of the Earth's atmosphere and begins above the mesopause, which is the uppermost surface of the mesosphere, at a height of 80 - 90 kilometers.

The temperature in this layer increases in leaps and bounds up to 400 - 500 km and this is the reason why it was called "thermosphere". The maximum height reached by the ionosphere, which is also the dividing surface between the thermosphere and the last atmospheric layer, the **exosphere**, is called the thermopause and is at 800 kilometers.

The temperature in the thermosphere starts from -92 °C after the mesopause and reaches up to 2,000 °C at 400 km by 2,500 °C. There are winds of these gasses here, which we observe in the northern lights. It consists of ionized gases in its lower layers (noble gases) which, when ionized, give us daylight with its characteristic colors, and of hydrogen and other ions in the higher layers. They are layered and not blended. The movements of the bodies in all the layers are made with the denser going below the thinner, into the medium that is in. That happens into all the layers of the atmosphere from here on down.

100 Km

Mesosphere is called the third layer of the atmosphere from the Earth's surface, the next layer of the Troposphere and Stratosphere. It starts from the "stratopause", at 50 - 55 km height and ends up to 85 - 95 km in the mesopause area.

It is characterized by the dramatic drop in temperature as the altitude increases.

The temperature above the Stratosphere decreases rapidly with height, due to the fact that there is no more ozone, up to 80 - 90 km where it takes values from -90 °C to -101 °C.

The upper limit of the Mesosphere is the Mesopause.

Consequently, the Mesosphere is the coldest layer of the atmosphere and the Mesopause in particular is the coldest region of the atmosphere. There are several gas currents of the lighter gases present here, no longer mixed but in layers according to the gas - element. Also here are compressed and burned all the cathodic accumulations of dry vapors which, diluted in the form of an invisible cloud, passed upwards, condensed there and ignited during its descent with the existence of monatomic oxygen.

50 Km

Stratosphere is the second layer of the atmosphere from the Earth's surface, immediately after the tropopause, the boundary where the Troposphere ends.

It starts at about 12 kilometers and ends at 50 kilometers.

There are strong winds, very good visibility, while the density of the atmosphere is low and the atmospheric pressure is extremely low to almost zero.

The temperature here goes up and up, starting from -50 to -60 degrees Celsius, reaching -15 in its upper part. This is where the Ozone layer is contained, which filters UV radiation and contributes to the thermal balance of the troposphere.

10 Km

Troposphere is the first layer of the atmosphere with a width of about 12 - 14 kilometers.

There, in its lower part, all the weather phenomena related to the water cycle (such as clouds, fog, rain, snow, hail, lightning, etc.) develop, approximately from 0 to 5 kilometers. All domestic and international airplane flights take place here at standard runway heights of approximately 4.5 kilometers and 10 kilometers respectively with standard geographic courses.

Here are contained all the water vapors and atmospheric suspensions, as well as the heavier gases which make up the atmosphere that also exists on the surface of the earth. Its characteristic is the decrease in temperature with height, where it is approximately 6 - 7 degrees Celsius per 1000 meters of ascent.

This is due to the higher temperature of the ground which transmits the heat upwards.

So in the lower parts its temperature is equal to the ground temperature while in the higher parts it reaches -50 to -60 degrees Celsius.

WATER LAYERS

The epipelagic zone - or photic - sunlight zone is the uppermost layer of a body of water that receives sunlight, allowing phytoplankton to perform photosynthesis. It undergoes a series of physical, chemical, and biological processes that supply nutrients into the upper water column. The photic zone is home to the majority of aquatic life due to the activity (primary production) of the phytoplankton. The thicknesses of the photic and euphotic zones vary with the intensity of sunlight as a function of season and latitude and with the degree of water turbidity. The bottommost, or aphotic, zone is the region of perpetual darkness that lies beneath the photic zone and includes most of the ocean waters.

0m



PRESSURE AND DENSITY

The pressure on the surface is equal to 1 atmosphere, that is, as much as this point receives from the layers of the atmosphere above.

Water is 800 times denser than air so the change in depth dramatically increases the pressure there.

DEEPEST POINTS

Water covers the largest surface of the earth, forming huge oceans or open and closed islands. Here we distinguish the levels of grades with different grades according to their depth. The deepest points are located in fissures and cracks in the underwater terrain and are approximately 11 kilometers.

MOON AND SHADES OF WHITE

In the background map of the earth that the moon gives us, these gradations of water depth can be seen in different shades of white. Thus we are given the opportunity to create oceanographic maps depicting the size of the depth per marine area.

EPIPELAGIC

-200m

MESPELAGIC

-1000m

The mesopelagic zone, also known as the middle pelagic or twilight zone, is the part of the pelagic zone that lies between the photic epipelagic and the aphotic bathypelagic zones. It is defined by light, and begins at the depth where only 1% of incident light reaches and ends where there is no light. The depths of this zone are between approximately 200 to 1,000 meters below the ocean surface. The mesopelagic zone occupies about 20% of the ocean's volume. It hosts a diverse biological community that includes bioluminescent jellyfish, giant squid, and a myriad of other unique organisms adapted to live in a low-light environment.

The bathypelagic zone is the part of the open ocean that extends from a depth of 1,000 to 4,000 m below the ocean surface.

It lies between the mesopelagic above and the abyssopelagic below. The bathypelagic is also known as the midnight zone because of the lack of sunlight. This feature does not allow for photosynthesis-driven primary production, preventing growth of phytoplankton or aquatic plants. Although larger by volume than the photic zone, human knowledge of the bathypelagic zone remains limited by ability to explore the deep ocean. The bathypelagic zone is characterized by a nearly constant temperature of approximately 4 °C (39 °F). This region has little to no light because sunlight does not reach this depth in the ocean and bioluminescence is limited.

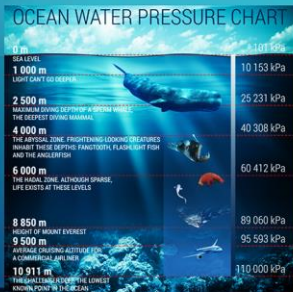
The hydrostatic pressure in this zone ranges from 100-400 atmospheres (atm) due to the increase of 1 atm for every 10 m depth. This ocean depth spans from the edge of the continental shelf down to the top of the abyssal zone, and along continental slope depths. The bathymetry of the bathypelagic zone consists of limited areas where the seafloor is in this depth range along the deepest parts of the continental margins, as well as seamounts and mid-ocean ridges. The continental slopes are mostly made up of accumulated sediment, while seamounts and mid-ocean ridges contain large areas of hard substrate that provide habitats for bathypelagic fishes. Although currents at these depths are very slow, the topography of seamounts interrupts the currents and creates eddies that retain plankton in the seamount region, thus increasing faunal density as well.

BATHYPELAGIC

-4000m

ABYSSOPELAGIC

The abyssal zone or abyssopelagic zone is a layer of the pelagic zone of the ocean. At depths of 4,000–6,000 m, this zone remains in perpetual darkness. It covers 83% of the total area of the ocean and 60% of Earth's surface. The abyssal zone has temperatures around 2–3 °C (36–37 °F) through the large majority of its mass. The water pressure can reach up to 76 MPa (750 atm; 11,000 psi). Due to there being no light, there are no plants producing oxygen, which instead primarily comes from ice that had melted long ago from the polar regions. The water along the seafloor of this zone is largely devoid of oxygen, resulting in a death trap for organisms unable to quickly return to the oxygen-enriched water above or survive in the low-oxygen environment. This region also contains a much higher concentration of nutrient salts, like nitrogen, phosphorus, and silica, due to the large amount of dead organic material that drifts down from the above ocean zones and decomposes.



The hadopelagic zone, is the deepest region of the ocean, lying within oceanic trenches. The hadal zone ranges from around 6 to 11 km below sea level, and exists in long, narrow, topographic crater or linear shaped depressions. Depths in excess of 6,000 m are generally in ocean trenches, but there are also trenches at shallower depths. The only known primary producers in the hadal zone are certain bacteria that are able to metabolize hydrogen and methane released by rock and seawater reactions (serpentinization), or hydrogen sulfide released from cold seeps. At such depths, the pressure in the hadal zone exceeds 1,100 standard atmospheres (110 MPa; 16,000 psi). Lack of light and extreme pressure makes this part of the ocean difficult to explore.

HADOPELAGIC

182
-11000m



COAST

OCEANOGRAPHIA WITH THE MOON

Because of the great pressure at greater depths, it is very difficult to explore the seabed, especially at greater abyssal depths.

The study of the x-ray of the earth as it is reflected on the moon gives us the opportunity and the possibility to be able to know the depth as well as the relief of each seabed.

A continental shelf is a portion of a continent that is submerged under an area of relatively shallow water, known as a shelf sea. Much of these shelves were exposed by drops in sea level during glacial periods. The shelf surrounding an island is known as an insular shelf.

CONTINENTAL SHELF

A submarine canyon is a steep-sided valley cut into the seabed of the continental slope, sometimes extending well onto the continental shelf, having nearly vertical walls, and occasionally having canyon wall heights of up to 5 km, from canyon floor to canyon rim.

Just as above-sea-level canyons serve as channels for the flow of water across land, submarine canyons serve as channels for the flow of turbidity currents across the seafloor. Turbidity currents are flows of dense, sediment laden waters that are supplied by rivers, or generated on the seabed by storms, submarine landslides, earthquakes, and other soil disturbances. Turbidity currents travel down slope at great speed as much as 70 km/h, eroding the continental slope and finally depositing sediment onto the abyssal plain, where the particles settle out.

SUBMARINE CANYON

A continental slope is the slope between the outer edge of the continental shelf and the deep ocean floor. The continental slope is cut by submarine canyons in many locations. The continental slope marks the seaward edge of the continental shelf.

Continental slopes typically follow the boundary between continental crust and oceanic crust.

CONTINENTAL SLOPE

SEAMOUNT

A seamount is a large submarine landform that rises from the ocean floor without reaching the water surface (sea level), and thus is not an island, islet, or cliff-rock.

Seamounts are typically formed from extinct volcanoes that rise abruptly and are usually found rising from the seafloor to 1,000 - 4,000 m in height. They are defined as independent features that rise to at least 1,000 m above the seafloor, characteristically of conical or crater form. The peaks are often found hundreds to thousands of meters below the surface, and are therefore considered to be within the deep sea. During their evolution over geologic time, the largest seamounts may reach the sea surface where wave action erodes the summit to form a flat surface. After they have subsided and sunk below the sea surface such flat-top seamounts are called tablemounts.

DEEP SEA FLOOR

OCEANS FLOOR RELIEF

The terrain on the sea floor consists of various transparencies, gaps in crater formations, but also holes that lead to the deepest parts of the sea abyss.

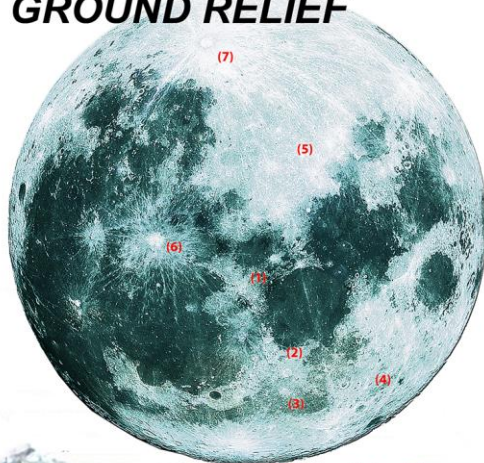
The relief of the sea floor is distinguished in the image of the moon with light white color, while continents and lands with dark transparent (blue during the day and black at night) shades.

Thus we can find the exact geographical location of all these gradients on the sea floor.

TRENCH

Trench faults are the deepest points of the seas, usually as we will see they are at the zero point of a crater - the deepest point of a submarine crater. They are very deep holes with a crater-like formation. Many times we encounter longitudinal formations such as the Grand Canyon. Their depth reaches 11 kilometers and maybe a little more reaching the maximum depth of the granitic background which is close to 12 kilometers.

UNDERWATER GROUND RELIEF



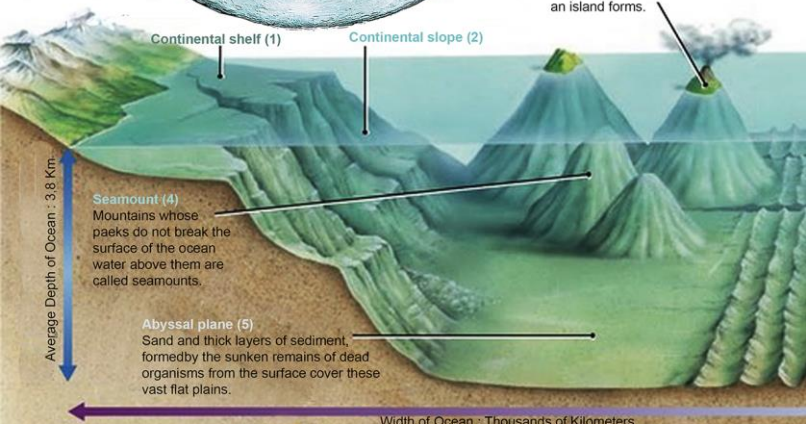
Trying to turn the face of the moon into a map, we study very well the sea areas that appear on the moon with bright white shades.

The exact boundaries of the land and the sea are sometimes easy to clarify if the sea deepens sharply, and sometimes difficult if the coastal waters are shallow for many kilometers.

The study of the exact delineation of the continental coastlines is laborious and extensive.

Volcanic island (3)

When volcanoes on the ocean floor erupt, they can create mountains so high, that their peaks break the surface of the ocean. As lava cools and hardens an island forms.



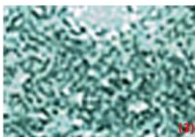
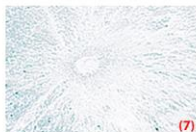
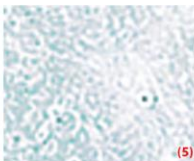
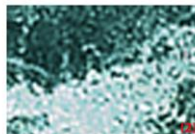
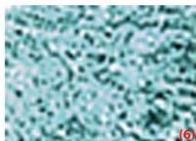
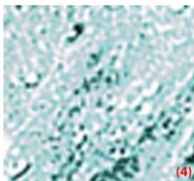
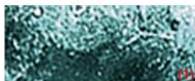
Seamount (4)

Mountains whose peaks do not break the surface of the ocean water above them are called seamounts.

Abyssal plane (5)

Sand and thick layers of sediment, formed by the sunken remains of dead organisms from the surface cover these vast flat plains.

Width of Ocean : Thousands of Kilometers



Mid Ocean ridge (6)

The mid ocean ridge consists of many peaks along the bottom of the ocean.

Continental slope (2)

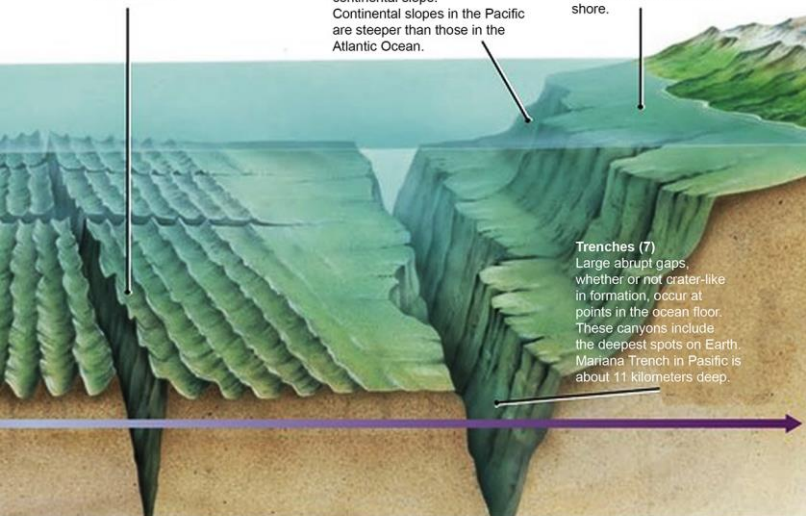
A steady incline marks the continental slope. Continental slopes in the Pacific are steeper than those in the Atlantic Ocean.

Continental shelf (1)

This gradually sloping area borders each continent. Its width varies from just a few kilometers to as much as 1300 kilometers from shore.

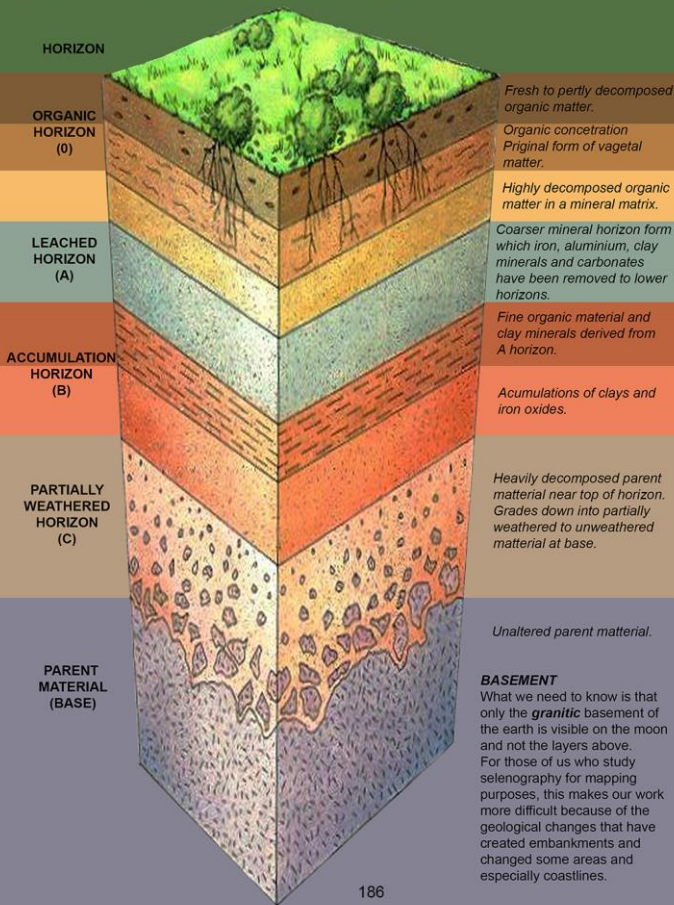
Trenches (7)

Large abrupt gaps, whether or not crater-like in formation, occur at points in the ocean floor. These canyons include the deepest spots on Earth. Mariana Trench in Pacific is about 11 kilometers deep.



GROUND LEYERS

The ground as a ground consists of several levels which we will examine below. Mountains of melted and then petrified giant trees, buildings, huge animals or Titans are a fact but they are found in some places and not everywhere. This part is another chapter which we do not consider here.



UNDERGROUND SYSTEMS

VARIOUS SYSTEMS

Inside the ground and especially in mountains that have many caves, various systems are created which are responsible for the underground production of water - springs, for earthquakes and volcanoes, for the creation of stone and metal minerals.

As we have said, the earth functions like an organism, inhaling and exhaling periodically, and thus with this function, the subsoil is connected to the soil and also to the atmosphere.

UNDERGROUND

The floor of the earth is limestone and porous, and mountains and mountain ranges have gaps in them, either small or very large. Underground lakes and rivers are formed there, as we also have the underground water formation that makes up the underground water cycle.

Also there is added water from the atmospheric water cycle that escapes there through various holes.

Here we have the condensation of wet and dry vapors through holes and pores in the ground, a phenomenon that causes earthquakes, volcanoes.

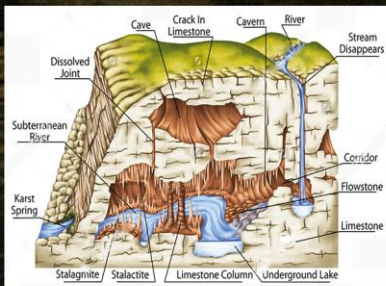
The creation of springs in the mountains is due to the spongy function of the mountains.

The action of dry or wet vapors on a rock transforms it into a stone mineral or a metal.

SPACES

In the image we see the section of a mountain with caves where all these spaces exist.

In these spaces, the underground cycle of water and gases that create the phenomena and cycles described above take place.



CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

In this section we will explain various celestial phenomena such as comets, meteors showers - falling stars, persides, black holes, northern lights, star bursts and finally meteorites and galaxy.

For a better understanding of the subject, we will examine in detail the atmosphere, its layers and the layers of space in general.

What really happens as a result of these phenomena, is essentially the "weather" phenomena in the upper layers of the atmosphere (ionosphere), as well as on the edge of the sublunary with the supermoon space.

These phenomena are connected only with the elements related to fire.

We are talking about the upper layers of the atmosphere, where the noble gases (hydrogen, molecular oxygen etc) are stacked in layers.

At the meantime, volatile gaseous fumes from Earth's surface, are pushed upwards due to weather conditions of the troposphere and penetrate into these areas.

We have the creation of gas currents in the ionosphere, where they carry the fume clouds even higher.

Their saturation and combustion is depending on the size of the phenomenon, the shape of the vapor cloud, the saturation speed, the saturation height and other parameters which create all these celestial phenomena that must be considered as results of visible combustion.

METEORS

Have you ever wondered where all the fumes from evaporating or combustion and volatile gases go?

What is certain is that they do not mix with water vapor since they have nothing to do with the element of water, they are elements of fire, and having a much lower density they escape to the upper parts of the atmosphere unlike water vapor, where is in the troposphere. But let's start from the beginning.

There are 2 types of evaporation.

a) The evaporation of water

b) Evaporation of Fumes

In other words, we have an evaporation that concerns the element Water but also one other that concerns the element of fire.

Water evaporation refers to the water cycle where it occurs in the atmosphere along with weather phenomena.

For a certain temperature, the atmosphere holds a certain amount of water vapor.

When vapor exceeds that temperature, starts to concentrate and liquidizes.

When we have a maximum amount of water vapor, then the atmosphere is saturated, while if we have less vapor, it is unsaturated.

All this is determined by the hygrometric parameters.

Fume evaporation is related to the element of Fire, is caused by the combustion of vulnerable materials, fossil fuels and fumes from the surface of the earth.

These exhausts are responsible for changes in atmospheric pressure.

The fumes and all the chemical compounds after combustion, are entrained by the gaseous currents and as they are volatile gases related to the fire element, they rise upwards, passing from the Air layer to the Fire layer, going to the heterosphere, then to ionosphere and finally on the edge with the supermoon area. This transfer of fumes takes place at a slow speed.

As the fumes reach the highest point of the atmosphere, then they are entrained by gaseous currents that exist due to different atmospheric pressure and go down again condensed and ignite by their friction with the atmosphere. Depending on the shape of the fumes and the saturation time of the mixture at the highest points of the atmosphere, different types of meteors are created.

Depending on whether the fume cloud is long or wide, they appear with or without a tail.

As for the scattering stars, falling stars and meteor showers, the cause is essentially the burning of saturated fumes that return down from the upper atmosphere.

The formations of combustion and therefore the type of phenomenon depend on the quantity, quality and predisposition of the combustion material that created the fumes. They are essential results of a visible burn.

The element of fire is burned and what we see is the flame that produced.

All these reaction is occurring in a dry state.



The masses of fumes, after their ascending course, get saturated and start to descend. On the re-entering course in the atmosphere, they burst and we see these flashes into the night sky.

Where they enter, there are low temperatures and fire is created in a falling orbit.

Also there are cases where these fumes do not manage to burn completely:

This happens when we have a large mass of saturated fumes that did not manage to burn completely due to the ingredients that may have been incompletely burned.



If they do not burn due to the friction in the atmosphere that concerns the Air as an element, then they can reach the surface of the earth with the impact temperature being equal to the ignition temperature.

After the impact we have the conversion of the original material now into a solid body.

The burning speed is big.

The phenomenon is similar to the phenomenon of lightning, where we have ionization of the part of the atmosphere where it occurs, creating a discharge.

Those saturated fumes that do not manage to reach the earth's surface, are burned completely.

They follow a parabolic orbit with a small slope to the ground level.

The cause of all these phenomena is the evaporation of fumes into the atmosphere.

As these fumes ascend from the layer of the atmosphere concerning the element of air, they take their place in the layer of the Atmosphere concerning the element of fire, after first passing and entering for a while into the aetherial field above in the supermoon area.

When they are at the level of the aetherial field, they follow the upper orbit like the constellations.

When they are in the sublunary region they move according to the density of the layers of the atmosphere.

TRANSIENT CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

Here we have the Northern Lights, as well as chromatic formations like explosions or formations that look like holes.

Their existence is due to the same reason as the shooting stars.

Explosions with Colors (Not stars explosions)

During the penetration of saturated fumes, heat returns from the boundary of the sub-lunar and supermoon places, in the area of the atmosphere that concerns the fire, that is, the ionosphere, ignites and as a result of a visible combustion, we see those colors.

As the composition of the fumes during combustion changes very quickly these phenomena do not have a long duration.

Black Explosions (Not Black Holes)

As for formations that look like holes and gaps; they look like this because they emit cyan or black-colored combustion residues, which in black have zero lack of radiation.

Aurora Borealis

The northern lights also occur in this layer of the ionosphere.

As cosmic energy passes through the magnetic north from the bottom up; it ionizes these ionosphere layers.

In those layers there are streams of noble gases where they are ionized in waves, something we observe as we see the northern lights.

General

It takes a long time for a comet to appear from the moment that a previous one disappeared.

Its height is not very large and has a small orbital width, likewise Mercury Field. It has a circular orbit and follows the upper direction from the outer electromagnetic toroidal field.

A comet stays longer than the stars in the sky and lags behind them until it disappears.

It does not come close to the tropics and also never divides into pieces.

They are not observed during the summer solstice.

Having a tail or not, depends on the location of the observer.

The nearest points where the comet located, the easier to see comet's tail more clearly.

Comets move in orbits outside the zodiac.

Often, they were observed more than one while those seen without a tail, were due to the disadvantage of observation.

They do not depend on the motion of the planets, that are, aetherial fields contained in each other.

They disappear without ever melting, also it has been observed that they happen the same time period with earthquakes and tsunamis.

They are never divided, being completely indivisible and nothing comes in contact with them. Every encounter with another celestial body is purely apparent.

The appearance of comets is combined with winds and droughts that favor the production and the movement of the fumes.

Such weather conditions on the surface of the earth favor the production of large amounts of fumes from the element of fire, making the atmosphere even drier. An amount of humidity in the atmosphere is broken down by these fumes and do not condense into water.

When there is a dry climate and winds for years, is when it favors the creation of comets.

On the contrary, they are not observed when the weather conditions are different. Intense circular gass currents help more for the moving of these fumes up into the atmosphere.

Comets appear outside the tropics circles because in the zone that the sun circulates, it breaks down these fumes before they reach the supermoon area.



Let us now look at the region of the atmosphere that has to do with the element of fire, namely the ionosphere which is on the ceiling of the sublunary region.

At the top of this area, dry and hot fumes are collected.

The gaseous currents in the ionosphere, which cause various atmospheric pressures in places, carry upward new circular fumes currents to the point where the ionosphere touches the fumes layer.

A part of the cloud of the fire vapor (fumes cloud), will be found at the boundaries of the supermoon and sublunary place where an atmospheric thickening occurs and there is ignition.

The combustion is not done either very fast, nor too slowly.

Nevertheless, it is strong and to a large extent.

The shape of the comet depends on the shape of the fume cloud, if it was longitudinal or circular.

So we have comets with or without tails.

The material of the fire vapor that creates the comet is located on the borders of the supermoon and sublunary place, and sometimes it enters the supermoon aetherial place, entrained by the upper electromagnetic field direction and remains formed for a period of time.

MILKY WAY

Milky Way is in the boundaries of the supermoon and submoon space, or at the boundaries of the terrestrial and celestial worlds, borders the atmosphere that has to do with the element of **fire**, the **ionosphere** (high temperatures, ignition of fumes, electromagnetism and ignition of noble gases).

Above the supermoon there are the gradations with the toroidal fields which are inside each other, which have their own motion and are called planets, but also the sea of fixed stars, which follows the upper direction of the whole aetherial electromagnetic cosmic field.

The immovable stars in the sky that follow the above direction, are aethereal concentrated reactions from the great depths of the oceans and energy spots of the earth, where gushing cosmic energy by circular motion due to the geometry of the source (Black Sun below).

In the **ionosphere** there is a lot of energy.

Also there, the elements are separated by composition according to their density. The highest point is called the galactic zone and is on the edge of the supermoon. Galactic material is formed in the same way that the tail of a comet is formed. It is the burning of fumes that came from the surface of the earth which took place at the upper limits of the ionosphere and its remnants passed into the supermoon region.

These remnants all accumulate together in the galactic equator - the Milky way. That is why we see places in the sky only with stars and somewhere (galactic equator) all the fumes where they passed to the supermoon and follow the electromagnetic orbit of the outer toroidal electromagnetic field.

The electromagnetic field that causes the motion of the ether, does not affect the new fumes secretions, which separate and go to the same points on the galactic equator.

We can say that the galaxy - milky way is a big comet tail that gathered to the galactic circle on the galactic equator, that is electromagnetically connected with the electromagnetic direction of the outer aetherial field.

UNDERGROUND WATER PRODUCTION

Water that has evaporated due to sunlight and high temperatures, descends with the phenomenon of rain or snow and accumulates in the soil. Some of this water creates rivers. But there are 2 types of rivers.

- The ones that are seasonal and their flow fluctuates.
- Those that are constantly flowing.

Some of this water enters into cavities.

The size of the cavity that accumulated water inside the earth, creates these two categories.

If it is large then it accumulates more water and does not manage to run out before the new rains.

If it is small then it creates a seasonal river, since when this tank empties, the river dries up.

For the case b:

Springs and rivers occur at a much higher rate for another reason.

All this water is stored inside the earth but not only in cavities or in places that act as reservoirs.

The whole earth would not have enough space to hold all this water.

What actually happens is this:

In the same way that we have the creation of water in the air of the atmosphere, we also have the creation of water in an underground water cycle inside the earth. As we have condensation due to cooling in the atmosphere, the same process of condensation takes place inside the earth where cold prevails.

This underground condensation and the creation of underground water takes place continuously and takes place inside the earth, creating droplets, gushing water and finally springs.

The earth produces more gushing water and has more springs in the mountains, while we would say that altitude is a necessary condition for the creation and existence of a spring, since it is not common to find springs in lowland places. This is because of the mountains function.

It is like hanging sponges that collect water.

The highest points at altitude receive the most groundwater while the flow of gushing water is constant and comes from many different places, having a specific flow from each one.

UNDERGROUND RIVERS

The sources of the rivers are not due to specific pits of the soil.

The space of the whole earth would not be enough to hold the storage of this volume of water.

Also, it would not be possible to find so much water to supply all these rivers with a constant flow.

What mainly happens is the underground water cycle.

At the foot of the mountains we start to have springs because there slowly begins the cycle of creation of groundwater, creating cavities and gaps, with stored water. These cavities can be small or large, and when they receive more water inside the earth, they grow, pushing the subsoil down.

Rivers originate from springs that are at altitude and these are continuous flow, having water from the underground water condensation cycle.

Many rivers become underground at intervals and they are swallowed by the earth while then, flowing again outside the ground to another point.

There are also many underground rivers that flow inside a mountain, underground, to another place where they become rivers on the surface of the earth.

Examples of this type are some rivers in Asia such as Bactros, Jaspis and Araxis as well as the Indian river originate from groundwater where they come from mountains located in Greece.

The Caucasus feeds many rivers that are quite far away as the Rhine and the mountains of the Black Forest in Germany feed the Danube and the Rhine.

So we see that just as there are rivers on the surface of the earth, in the same way there are underground rivers inside the earth that can go very far away.

A prerequisite is the altitude, since there the underground water cycle works, making the rocks of the mountains like a sponge, gushing the water that produced underground.

The rocks of the mountains have a very dense texture and also there is a cold climate so it favors the condensation of water in the underground water cycle, so this water is slowly stored and then rises and becomes a source.

The lower altitudes are composed of rocks which are, as we said, porous, limestone or clayey without being able to hold water.

INFLOW LAKES

The appearance of such a lake is found on a small scale but also on a large scale. An example of such a lake is the Caspian Sea, where many rivers flow but at the same time the level does not rise and there is no outflow on the surface.

Also the Caspian Sea is not connected to a single and continuous sea.

In these cases, the water accumulates underground, creating streams of cold water that flow down while the warmer and saultry water remains up.

The water is stored below the surrounding area underground around the greater depth of the lake.

The amount of water in the lake remains the same, its depth is very large while there are sources of fresh water inside the lake in shallower areas.

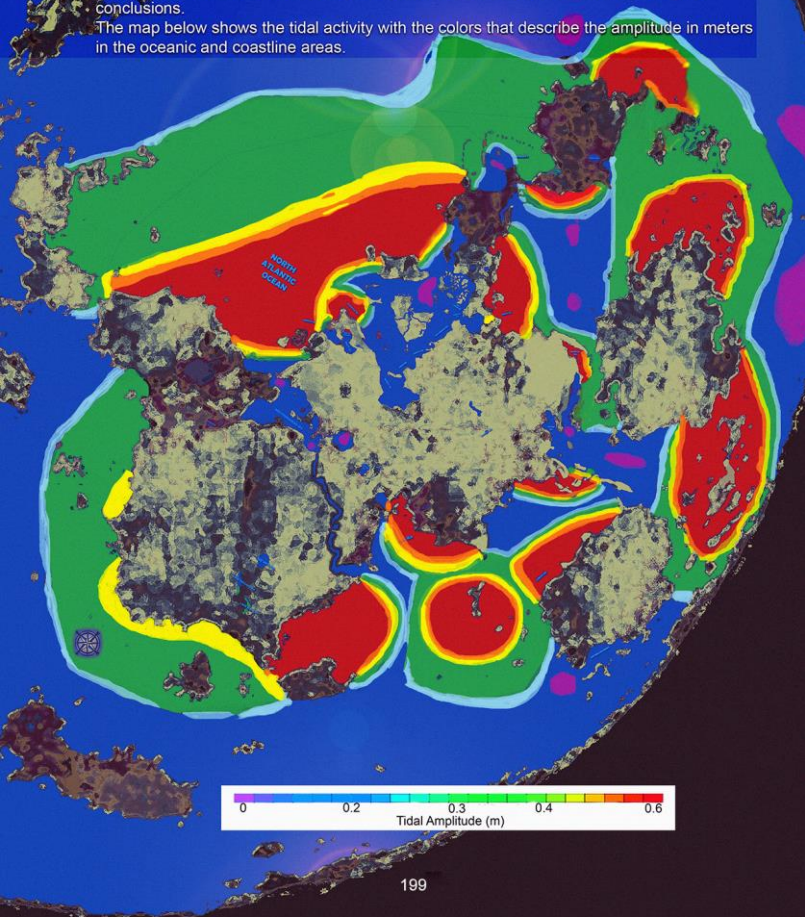
TIDAL ACTIVITY

In this unit we will study tidal activity (high tide and low tide).

Initially we will find the places that show greater tidal activity than others.

Then we will examine the frequency and periodicity of the phenomenon, reaching the conclusions.

The map below shows the tidal activity with the colors that describe the amplitude in meters in the oceanic and coastline areas.



TIDAL PHENOMENON IN GENERAL

The sea currents and the water masses of the seas are affected by the electromagnetic field created by the moon, in relation to the position of the sun.

What happens is that we have the sea level rise for 6 hours and a few minutes, then we have the water stagnate for about 10 minutes, and then we have it recede for the same amount of time with the stagnation remaining at the bottom for another about 10 minutes. In other words, we have an oscillation of the waters with comparable frequency and periodicity. In some observation points, the range of the phenomenon is larger and in others smaller.

The tidal wave always comes from the east and goes west, following the moon. When this wave enters a bay with unequal openings and with a different orientation, a different speed of activity is observed as a result of which we have phenomena of alternating water movement every 6 hours and a few minutes. The moon affects the phenomenon in a geographical part more as it passes nearer the meridian of that part.

The **new moon** as well as the **full moon** affect the phenomenon more as well as the phases of the moon that are nearby.

On the day of the new moon and the full moon we have the peak of the phenomenon.

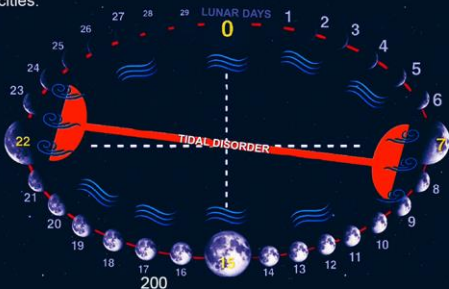
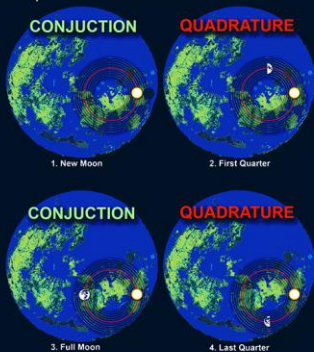
On the contrary, for the **first quarter** and the **last quarter** of the moon as well as the days before and after them, the phenomenon becomes irregular presenting a mess. In this case we may have zero influence and the phenomenon may not be observed for a day or two.

The periods of this disorder are observed twice in a lunar month and last for a period of 3 days.

The first period of disorder includes the **7th, 8th and 9th** lunar days, while the second the **22nd, 23rd and 24th**.

After periods of disturbance the waters do not acquire high tidal velocities.

So when we have the so-called **conjunctions** we have a greater range of tidal activity, while in **quadrature** the currents caused are weaker, or even, if the barometric conditions and the configuration of the coasts and seabeds play a role, irregular.

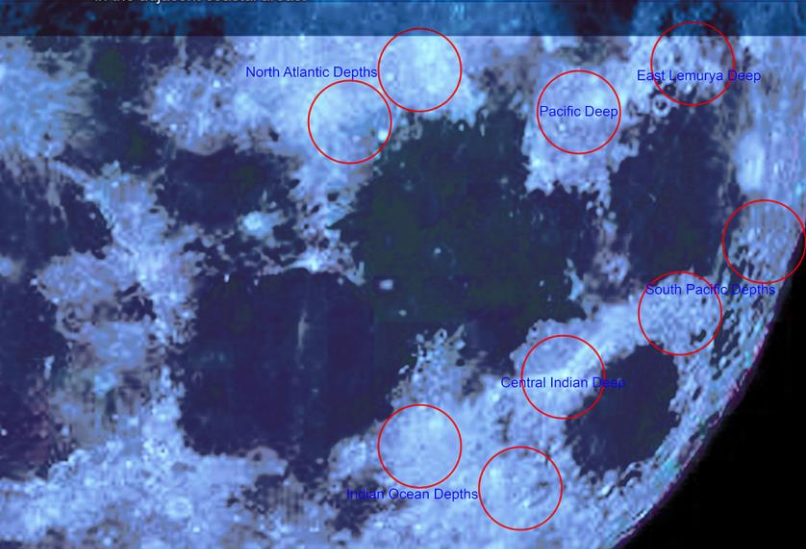


TIDES AND GREAT DEPTHS

By studying the relief of the ocean depths and particularly in the coastlines where they are marked on the map, we find that in the areas where a wide range of tidal activity is observed, there is a large sea gap, or a deep trench, or a superdeep crater depth very close by, in the sea that is near there.

In contrast we have a significantly lower range of tidal activity in marine areas with relatively shallow depths and on these surrounding coasts.

In this way we see that there is a relation between the depth of the oceans and the range of the tidal activity caused there and in the adjacent coastal areas.



We notice that the great depths marked are responsible for the large range of tidal activity at these points but also in the surrounding coastal areas.

This phenomenon can be local or widespread. On beaches where the sea is deep, the phenomenon is done with a large scale.

The phenomenon of tides happens due to the properties of water that receives electromagnetism and frequencies.

Water is a diamagnetic medium that accepts and affects electromagnetism and frequencies.

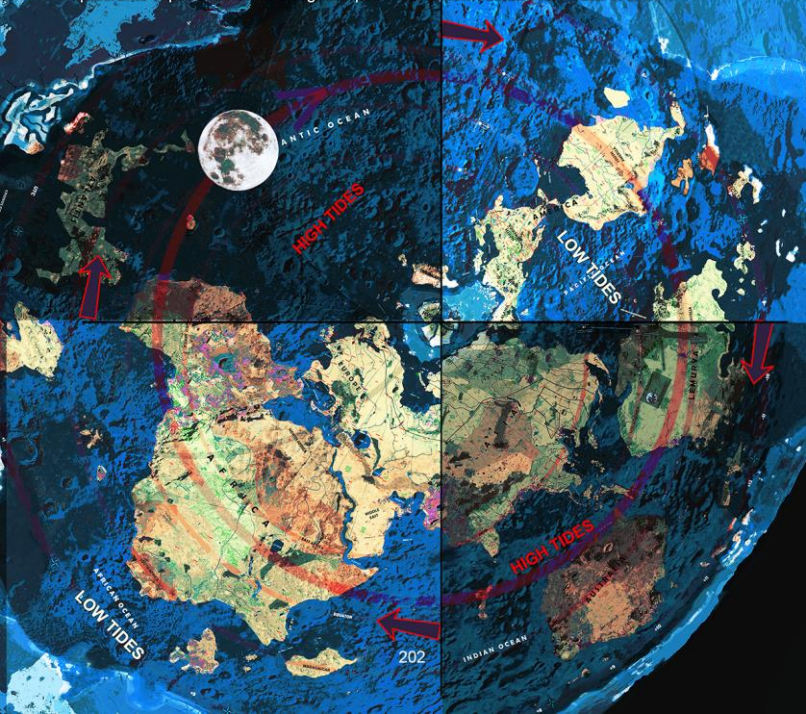
The cosmic energy that comes from below, penetrates the surface of the earth, creates the moon and the sun at the boundaries of the ether with the material field. It affects more the great ocean depths due to a more direct effect and a closer distance with the source.

PERIODICITY AND ALTERNATIVE ELECTROMAGNETIC TIDAL ZONES

Coastal areas experience two low tides and two high tides every lunar day. As the Moon is making it's spiral orbit, two tidal waves are moving with it, creating high and low tides. The phases of the moon affect the maximum range of tidal activity giving even greater values when the moon is full or new and minimum range on first and last quarter.

The phases of the moon are also directly linked to the position of the moon and the sun on the constellations. One Lunar day is 24 Hours and 52 minutes and in one lunar day the moon makes a full circle in the component of circle motion, of the total spiral motion. Hi tides are created at the areas below and opposite the Moon, and low tides at the other areas beside these as we can see below. As the moon moves, it takes these tidal zones with it, and thus the phenomenon acquires a dynamic with a specific frequency and periodicity.

We see that the surface of the earth is divided into 4 moving quadrants which alternately mix the **electromagnetic repulsion** with the electromagnetic attraction between the line created by the moon and the source of cosmic radiation coming from below. Areas below the moon and opposite, relative to magnetic north and in these quadrants, experience electromagnetic repulsion - i.e. **high tides** and high water levels. Areas in adjacent quadrants experience electromagnetic pull - that is, **low tide** and low water levels.



TIDAL ELECTROMAGNETIC BEHAVIOUR

So we can see that the existence of the moon, together with the cause that creates it (cosmic electromagnetic energy from below), with the spiral movement of the moon is creating a sinusoidal field which affects the masses of water either attracting them or repelling them with a specific frequency and periodicity.

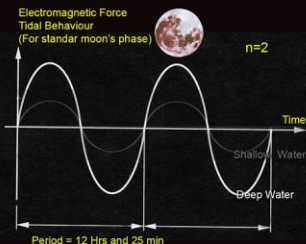
The fact that the phases of the moon affect the magnitude of the phenomenon as we said before, means that the position of the sun also affects the phenomenon, and more precisely its position in relation to the moon in the constellations.

When we have conjugations the effect is intense while when we have squares the effect disappears.

So we conclude that the cosmic electromagnetic frequency affecting the water masses is altered and maximized when the moon and sun align.

The full phenomenon repeats itself every 12 hours and 25 minutes, while its frequency in one lunar day is equal to 2.

Tidal Electromagnetic Behaviour for deep or shallow water in a Lunar day :



This field, due to its sinusoidal form, creates local maxima and minima in the electromagnetic force exerted on the water masses, resulting in a positive or negative momentum in them, creating floods and ebbs respectively.

Sea water masses located at great depths are more affected and provide more space for the phenomenon to spread.

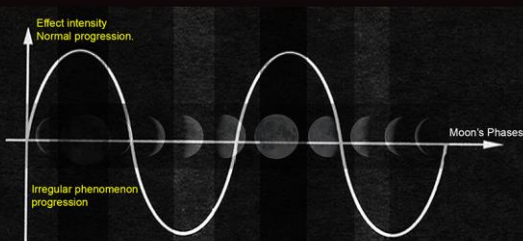
The vast depths of the oceans actually rest on the background of the earth at their bottom, so in those places we have a great effect of this electromagnetic force.

In this way, coastal areas that have a deep sea nearby have a large range of tidal activity, while coastal areas with shallow seas, much less.

This phenomenon is an electromagnetic phenomenon, since electromagnetic phenomena cause it (cosmic energy coming from below and the moon).

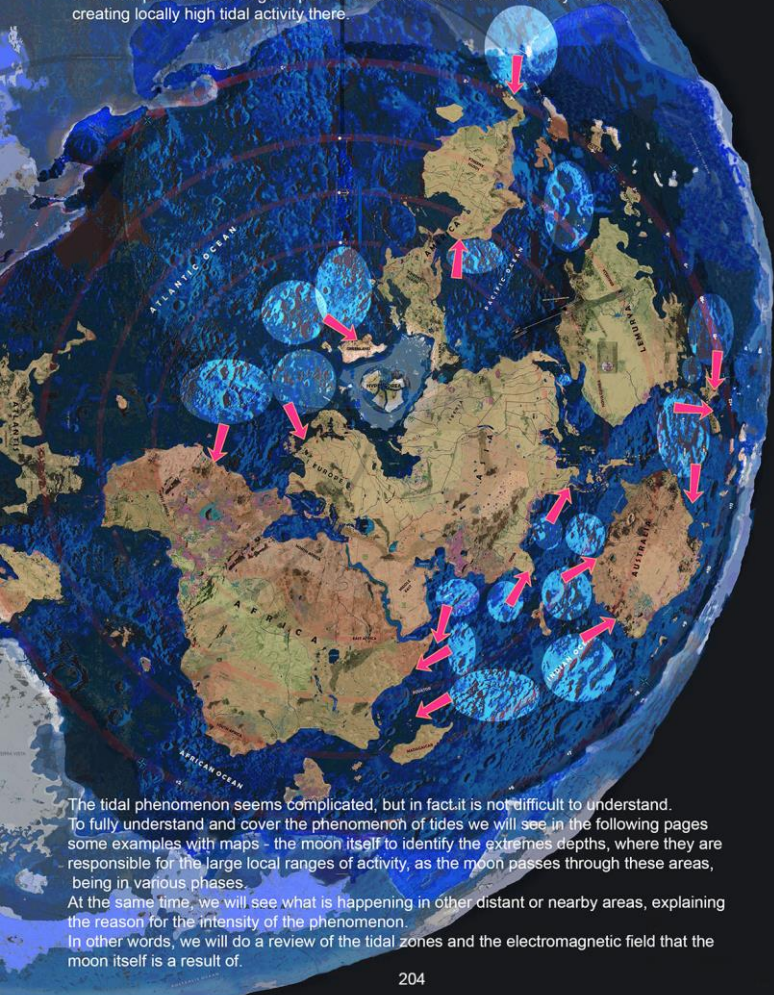
It is the cosmic breath of the earth where all the sea masses and also the coastal areas are affected, renewing the original conditions.

Moon phases and tidal behaviour :



GREAT DEPTHS INFLUENCE

In this map we see the huge depths of the seas that affect the nearby coastal areas creating locally high tidal activity there.



The tidal phenomenon seems complicated, but in fact it is not difficult to understand.

To fully understand and cover the phenomenon of tides we will see in the following pages some examples with maps - the moon itself to identify the extremes depths, where they are responsible for the large local ranges of activity, as the moon passes through these areas, being in various phases.

At the same time, we will see what is happening in other distant or nearby areas, explaining the reason for the intensity of the phenomenon.

In other words, we will do a review of the tidal zones and the electromagnetic field that the moon itself is a result of.

EXAMPLE 1

In our first example we have the moon passing over Asia where it is seen in the image.

As the moon is a result of electromagnetism and ionization, carries with it the maximum of the electromagnetic field, that creates it. Thus, as we saw before, a frequency and periodicity is created in the rate of change of the influence of this field on the sea masses.

The moon in our example is full and just like when we have a new moon, it is the conditions that favor the phenomenon the most.

If the moon were on a course further south and closer to the latitude of the deep Indian Ocean, we would have an even stronger tidal effect because the oscillating vertical electromagnetic field would be closer to these depths.

Here we see in the Indian ocean the relief of the deep, which gives high tidal activity mainly on the coasts of northern-Australia (1) or Thailand Gulf (7) and less in the Bay of Bengal (2) or West Australia (8) while some great depths north of New Zealand affect the coasts there (3). India from the east (4), does not have big tidal ranges because there the waters are relatively shallow, while to the west (5), due to the huge sea trench that extends from the center of the Indian Ocean (6) to there, as well as two large crater holes on the sea floor there, it has large.

Generally the very white areas of the moon map are huge depths in the ocean, so these points when they are close to some coasts, affect them the most in the range of tidal activity.

EXAMPLE 2

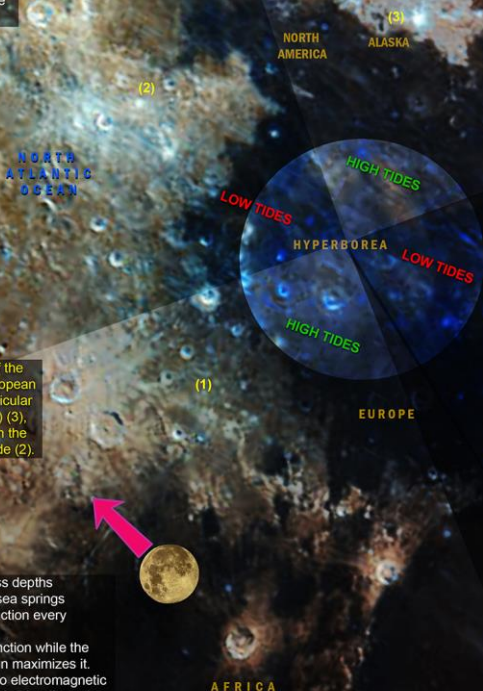
Here in this example we have the moon north of the equator over northwest Africa up from western Sahara. We again examine the phase of the full moon, which, as in the new moon, we have the greatest breadth and spread of the phenomenon. In the case of the full moon, the sun is opposite the moon in the constellations and we have an alignment. We also have an alignment at the new moon as the sun is in the same constellation as the sun. This seems to help the development of the phenomenon as we have the maximum activity values. As the moon moves from east to west (the arrow shows the tangent of its orbit at this point), it takes with it the tidal zones where they affect the water masses differently in places.

The land is divided into 4 quadrants. The one below the moon and antidiagonally opposite to Magnetic North have high water levels and high tides, while the other two adjacent quadrants have low water levels and ebb tides.

Here we see that the sea areas of the Atlantic ocean that are on the European side or Alaska belongs at this particular time to the high tidal quadrants (1) (3), while the Atlantic areas that are on the West American side have a low tide (2).

It seems as if the super-bottomless depths of the oceans act either as undersea springs or as whirlpool, changing their function every 6 hours and 12 minutes.

The sun is the regulator of this function while the alignment of the moon with the sun maximizes it. The phenomenon of tides is due to electromagnetic cosmic frequency oscillation that clearly affects the water of the seas.



EXAMPLE 3

In this example we see the area further south of South America, namely the South West Atlantic and South East Pacific oceans. The moon is in the new moon phase, where we also have the maximum influence (as well as the full moon) on the tidal phenomenon. Due to the phase of the moon, the sun is in the same constellation as the moon and they walk together in their separate spiral orbits.

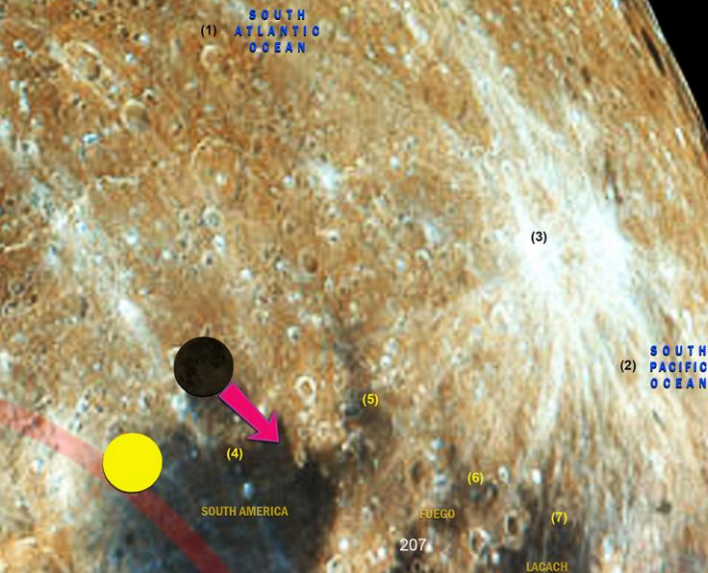
In our example the sun is near the equator while the new moon is further south as we can see below.

As the moon comes towards this region, it takes with it the tidal wave which is the result of the oscillation of the vertical electromagnetic field affecting the water masses. As we saw in the quadrant that is under the moon and in the antidiagonal opposite we have a high end in the oscillation, that create floods, while in the adjacent quadrants, there is ebb. In other words, the tidal wave moves with the moon's movement and affects the depths more.

In the South Atlantic (1), seeing the texture of the seabed from the map offered by the moon, we find that there are no great depths there, only shallow waters.

On the contrary on the South Pacific side (2) we have deep water, and a large gap - trench canyon is located south of South America towards the eastern Pacific side (3).

Thus we see that the eastern coasts of South America (4) do not receive a large range of tidal wave, while in the South of South America (5) we have a very large range of tidal activity, which certainly affects more Southern Fuego (6) and less Southern Lacach (7).



EXAMPLE 4

In this example, the sun is between West Africa and Atlantis. The moon is at first quarter and is 90 degrees or 3 constellations behind the sun. Thus, it is located in the Indian Ocean approaching East Africa and its coasts. As we have seen, we have a case of quadrature the sun with the moon and thus the tide effect has a small or even zero range. The tidal zones are created again, but due to the minimal intensity of the electromagnetic field in the phases of the first quarter and the last quarter, it does not affect the waters, except at the very extreme depths and there very little. So this pulsating electromagnetic field loses its intensity when we have the sun relative to the moon at an angle close to 90 or 270 degrees. In other words, we are talking about a pulsating electromagnetic field of varying intensity of a specific dynamic form with a specific frequency and period.

CENTRAL
TERRA
VISTA

Looking at the texture of the seabed on the coast of South Africa (1) we see shallow seas that do not favor the wide range of tides. On the contrary, in the Indian ocean towards the Arabian sea (2) we see some great depths where, on other lunar days, the phenomenon is intense.

EAST TERRA VISTA

AUSTRALIS OCEAN

EXAMPLE 5

In the last example we will broadly see the phenomenon of tidal zones for a bigger part of the earth.

In this example we have a two-day moon, which phase is close to the new moon and so we have quite a wide range of tidal activity. On the second lunar day the moon trails the sun by a very small angle, and for an observer the moon sets about an hour and 40 minutes later. In the places that are in the quadrant of the moon, but also on the opposite side, and especially in coastal areas that border on some great depth, we have a flood.

The areas that are in the adjacent quadrants show a low tide and again in the same way greater those that border the great depths.

The coasts of all the coastal areas of the Pacific (1) in our example have high tide, while the coasts of America towards the side of the Atlantic (2) ebb. On the other side of the Atlantic (3), a high tide occurs in the east because it is opposite the moon at the time we are studying in our example. The coasts of the regions of Asia, Australia and Africa where they are wetted by the Indian ocean (4), have a low tide because they belong in an adjacent quadrant at this moment.

This whole situation is constantly changing, because these zones move with the moon, making a full rotation in 24 hours and about 50 minutes. Thus we have 2 floods and 2 floods in one lunar day.



ELEMENTS, SPACE AND MOTIONS

AETHER

For the study of seismic activity it is necessary to do some repetition of basic principles, which have been developed in book 3.

The space is divided into subselenium and superselenium place.

The 4 bodies that are in the sublunar field where we live are fire, air, water and land.

SUPERLUNAR



SUBLUNAR

CIRCULAR COSMIC MOTION



AIR AND FIRE

Fire occupies the highest position and land the lowest. Air is close to fire while water is close to land.

All the elements of the sublunar place potentially contain the other elements within them.

The sublunar field is the atmosphere and consists of 2 kinds of basic layers. The lower region which is the homosphere associated with water and the upper the heterosphere, where ionization occurs, which is a type of fire. The nature of the world is continuous and is affected by the dynamics of the direction of motion of the superlunar place.

The superlunar field consists of aether, performs a circular motion and surrounds the sublunar field creating all the necessary electromagnetic conditions.

This movement also affects the upper layers of the ionosphere, which also moves with currents in the same direction, rotating with magnetic north as its center, creating currents of ionized air at these levels.

Movement in the sublunar region in the atmosphere is according to density, with the thinner going up and the dense going down.

In the ionosphere the gases are in layers, while from the stratosphere and below the heavier gases are mixed.

IONOSPHERE

800 - 5500 Km
 $T > 1200\text{ C}$

THERMOSPHERE

80 - 800 Km
 $1200\text{ C} > T > 1000\text{ C}$

$-87\text{ C} < T < 1000\text{ C}$

MESOSPHERE

50 - 80 Km
 $-3\text{ C} > T > -87\text{ C}$

STRATOSPHERE

15 - 50 Km
 $-3\text{ C} < T < -57\text{ C}$

TROPOSPHERE

0 - 15 Km
 $15\text{ C} > T > -57\text{ C}$

MOTION BASED ON DENSITY



AIR AND WATER



WATER AND LAND

$-40\text{ C} < T < 50\text{ C}$

After the elements of nature and the separation of the atmosphere, for a complete understanding of earthquakes, we will also refer to the winds.

In the air there are 2 types of vapors caused by the earth, the dry and the wet where they are interconnected as there is no dry without the wet and vice versa.

Wet evaporation is the principle and responsible for rains and the rainwater cycle, while dry evaporation is the cause and natural element for all winds.

So the air, having a dry and moist phase, is sometimes moist and sometimes dry. As these fumes are continuously produced, clouds and winds are manifested according to the seasons.

Sometimes wet-steam vaporization prevails and sometimes dry and sometimes smoky vaporization.

So we have years that are rainy and wet but also dry years with winds, either locally or on a larger scale.

It is possible that wet evaporation prevails in one area and dry evaporation prevails in an adjacent area, which causes locality in the phenomena.

So when the rain forms the wind stops, while after the rain it starts again more strongly.

These phenomena cause the winds to be mainly North or South due to the movement of the sun from East to West.

When the sun approaches, evaporation of moisture is caused, while when it leaves, rains and storms occur.

Wind movement is caused from top to bottom.

As mentioned, the superlunar place moves in the direction of the etheric field in a circle. The ionosphere in the sublunar locus, specifically its upper limit, touches the superlunar area and takes a component of this motion.

In combination with the position of the moon and the sun at any moment, concentrations and currents of the noble gases and hydrogen that exist there are created.

This creates the so-called atmospheric pressure from the ionosphere in the lower layers, and is the basic principle of the winds in the lower layer of the atmosphere, in the troposphere and occurs before the winds are felt or manifested.

At the same time, vapors from the earth, whether dry or wet, also make their upper cycle in phases.

All of the above contribute to the fact that the winds are in a mostly oblique direction and not from North to South or the opposite.

In the same way that a river is formed, a wind is formed by the combination of many dry phase vapors.

That is why where they start they are weak, while when they advance they blow stronger.

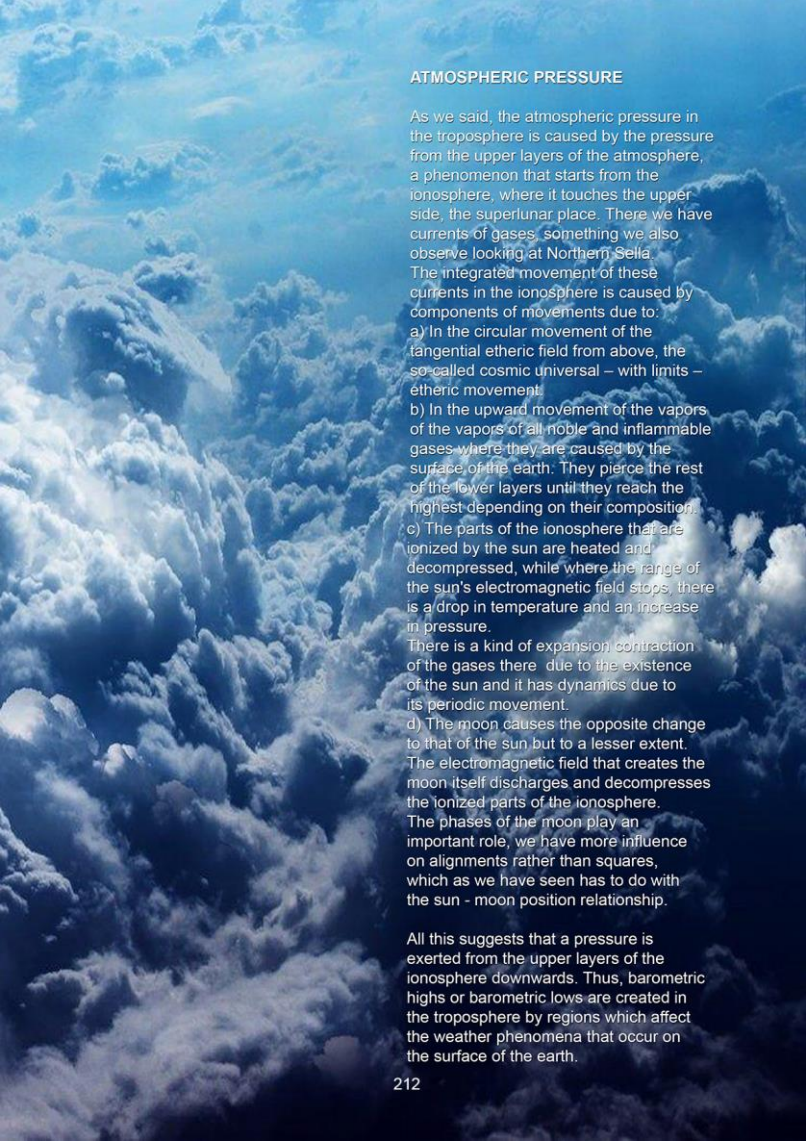
The sun sometimes stops and sometimes stirs up the winds and the rains.

When the fumes are few, with its heat it neutralizes them and breaks them up. It also causes a new vaporization by drying the earth first accumulated great secretion.

So with the speed of drying the sun prevents their formation.

Depending on the geographical location of each place and the season, in combination with the atmospheric pressure there caused from above, corresponding percentages of wet and dry vapors are created.

These cause rains and winds respectively in individual areas, while neighboring ones can come into contact causing the corresponding weather phenomena.



ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE

As we said, the atmospheric pressure in the troposphere is caused by the pressure from the upper layers of the atmosphere, a phenomenon that starts from the ionosphere, where it touches the upper side, the superlunar place. There we have currents of gases, something we also observe looking at Northern Sella. The integrated movement of these currents in the ionosphere is caused by components of movements due to:

- a) In the circular movement of the tangential etheric field from above, the so-called cosmic universal – with limits – etheric movement.
- b) In the upward movement of the vapors of the vapors of all noble and inflammable gases where they are caused by the surface of the earth. They pierce the rest of the lower layers until they reach the highest depending on their composition.
- c) The parts of the ionosphere that are ionized by the sun are heated and decompressed, while where the range of the sun's electromagnetic field stops, there is a drop in temperature and an increase in pressure.

There is a kind of expansion/contraction of the gases there due to the existence of the sun and it has dynamics due to its periodic movement.

- d) The moon causes the opposite change to that of the sun but to a lesser extent. The electromagnetic field that creates the moon itself discharges and decompresses the ionized parts of the ionosphere. The phases of the moon play an important role, we have more influence on alignments rather than squares, which as we have seen has to do with the sun - moon position relationship.

All this suggests that a pressure is exerted from the upper layers of the ionosphere downwards. Thus, barometric highs or barometric lows are created in the troposphere by regions which affect the weather phenomena that occur on the surface of the earth.

PULSATING ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD

The pulsating electromagnetic field that creates the sun and moon affects the waters of the seas as we have seen in the tides.

It affects the air in the same way. We observe this particularly in caves. Sometimes the wind comes from under the earth to the outside and sometimes from the outside to the inside making the cave in a sense whistle. Where does this wind come from and where does it go?

The truth is that the earth has many internal cavities in the soil and subsoil which contain enormous amounts of air, both in the dry and in the wet evaporation phase.

Depending on the atmospheric pressure conditions which change periodically, vertical currents are created, sometimes from below upwards - as we are used to thinking of vapors - and sometimes from the surface of the earth towards the subsoil, as in the case of low tide. So these vapors that circulate like vertical currents and alternate direction can be dry as well as wet.

When dry vapors all the way up create winds due to atmospheric pressure. These dry ones which are from elements of fire rise into the ionosphere and create celestial phenomena. When liquid vapors all rise, clouds are created and we have the rain water cycle.

When dry fumes pan downwards collect and accumulate in underground cavities with the risk of their saturation and their ignition.

When liquid vapors all descend, they accumulate in pits in the subsoil with the risk of explosion due to their compression and friction with the dry vapors, the possible underground water and the relief of the soil cavity. Also as we have seen in book 4 it affects plants, fish and animals in general.

The moon from new to full favors the upper course, while from full to new the lower.

The passage of the sun from the meridian of each part favors the upper course, while the passage of the moon from the meridian favors the lower one. So we see that there is an inextricable relationship between the pulsating cosmic electromagnetic field and atmospheric pressure and the creation of winds.

EARTHQUAKES



So everyone would wonder what the winds, atmospheric pressure and the pulsating electromagnetic field we are in, have to do with earthquakes. As we will see in this chapter, earthquakes are a consequence of weather phenomena, which in turn are due to changes in atmospheric pressure, the existence of a wet and dry phase of the air, but also the ability of the earth to inhale and exhale. The parallelism of celestial phenomena with earthquakes will also be understood, which at first seems invalid.

There are cases of an earthquake that, with the creation of a chasm, we have a call for water, or in other cases we have a call for lava and the earthquake is combined with volcanic activity. All this, as we will see, has to do with the type and nature of the underground accumulated saturated fumes, dry or wet.

AND VOLCANOS



Volcanoes as we will see are a part of the chapter of earthquakes and have the same causes of creation. We could say that volcanoes are also indirect results of meteorological phenomena. The close and continuous relationship of all elements (earth, water, air, fire) at all levels (subsoil, soil, surface of the earth, troposphere, stratosphere, ionosphere, etheric field) will also be understood.

Dry and Wet Fumes

In the lower part of the sublunar place, in the homosphere, where all the components of the air are homogeneously mixed, the air is moist and cold and has an inseparable relationship with the element of water as all weather phenomena occur there.

The air in the troposphere has a percentage of dry and moist evaporation in it.

The atmospheric pressure known to us from the weather reports is defined in this layer by the upper layer of the ionosphere, which sometimes compresses it a little and sometimes much more.

In the upper part of the heterosphere, where the noble gases, together with atomic oxygen and hydrogen are stacked in layers according to the density of each gas, the air is hot and dry, having the element of fire in it. There we have the celestial phenomena.

So in one area we have the cycle of water with the weather phenomena while in the higher one the cycle of vapors where we have the celestial phenomena such as comets, meteors, explosions, blinks, shooting stars, black explosions, the band of the galaxy at the galactic equator and the north auroras, all of which occur in the high layers of the ionosphere, in the upper part of the sublunar region, as we have said in detail in the 3rd issue.

So these fumes are emitted from the earth either by natural or man-made factors.

They are divided into wet ones, when it comes to water and the water cycle, while dry ones, when it comes to fumes of flammable materials, gasoline, oil, etc., which make a larger cycle, the cycle of (dry) fumes as they reach the limits of the subselenium place with the ether. But they don't just make this cycle, nor do they evaporate all the time.

The Breath of the Earth

The winds that blow below, and the vapors brought to the surface of the earth by the ground, are directly affected by changes in the electromagnetic field that affect the atmospheric pressure and temperature, just as water is in the case of the tides, which we discussed at length in book 4.

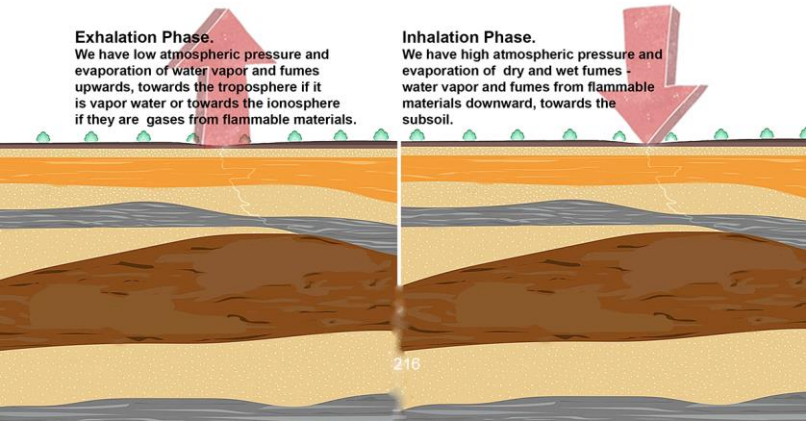
They change direction and sometimes go up and sometimes down, since the porous earth has cavities below and creates negative pressure by phases in the air of the earth's surface, just as it happens in the tide phenomenon with the waters.

Exhalation Phase.

We have low atmospheric pressure and evaporation of water vapor and fumes upwards, towards the troposphere if it is vapor water or towards the ionosphere if they are gases from flammable materials.

Inhalation Phase.

We have high atmospheric pressure and evaporation of dry and wet fumes - water vapor and fumes from flammable materials downward, towards the subsoil.



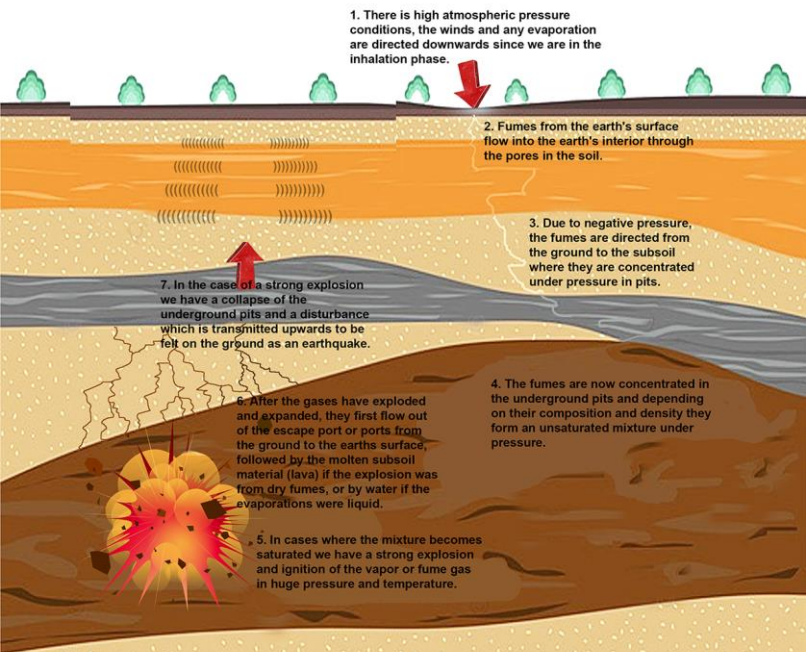
Underground Cycle of Fumes

As we saw in the 3rd issue, there is also the underground water cycle in addition to the well-known one that we all know.

This is also the case with fumes, dry or wet, which also make an underground cycle.

Fumes generally occur when we have solar radiation and generally heat, while at night and in a cold environment they seem to stop.

They don't actually stop but change direction, going underground.



As we have said, the earth is a living organism that breathes in and out due to the pulsating electromagnetic field under its influence, which is perceived by the phenomenon of tides and ebbs.

In the same way, the vapors, whether dry or wet, occur alternately upwards and downwards periodically.

Earthquakes – Seismic activity

Fumes (dry and wet ones) directed downwards, i.e. towards the subsoil, are responsible for earthquakes and seismic activity.

As the subsoil is spongy and depending on the area, there are small or larger cavities, which can accumulate large masses of dry as well as wet fumes. As conditions at the surface of the earth favor inhalation of fumes from the surface or the ground to the subsoil, there is a possibility that more fumes will enter into a cavity causing the unsaturated mixture of gasses there to become saturated. In this case there is explosion and ignition with the presence of monoatomic oxygen, just as is done with celestial phenomena in the ionosphere. These explosions change the shape of the pit in the subsoil, as a result of which the ground transfers vibrations and shakes and we feel the earthquake on the surface of the earth. Earthquakes are also caused by wet fumes but mainly by dry ones.

If water gushes out after the earthquake then it caused from liquid fumes. Saturated trapped moisture with air in the subsoil that has exploded. Earthquakes that combined with heat emission and volcanic activity have occurred due to entrapment of saturated dry vapors in the subsoil, flammable gases under pressure that ignited, released, created high temperatures, melted other elements of the subsoil and soil making all this material lava, changed the form of the subsoil, making the soil on the surface to tremble.

The land – the soil, by its nature is dry in itself. Because of the rains, a lot of moisture is stored inside it, and then due to the heating from the sun, we have the production of many gases both outside on the surface and inside the ground. These gases sometimes flow outward from the ground, and sometimes inward towards the subsoil periodically, which depends on the temperature and the radiation or not of the sun and the moon, and on the atmospheric pressure defined by the ionosphere in the lower layer of troposphere. The influx of vapors from the surface and from the ground to the subsoil is the cause of earthquakes. Saturated dry fumes cause ignition and fire.

Fire when accompanied by gas becomes a flame and moves quickly. So we have an extensive explosion in a large part of the underground, which causes the ground above to shake and move or even give way, as a result we feel the earthquake on the surface of the earth.

Seismic Areas and Favorable Conditions

Areas with sea currents, with spongy soils and narrow cavernous places in their subsoil, with underground grooves, have a higher probability of a larger earthquake. Spots with spongy subsoils know many earthquakes, in seasons of no rain or a lot of rain spring and autumn as summer due to heat and drought and winter due to ice are periods of calm.

During periods of heavy rain there is a lot of compressive force in a small space inside the subsoil, the water takes up a lot of space and does not leave the necessary space for the incoming air, which eventually exhale from the subsoil violently, either under ignition when it comes to dry fumigation, or with moisture if it is liquid.

When warm vapors flow into the soil, the outflow of air due to the moisture creates condensation and cold.

Depending on the size of the cloud of fumes quantitatively, on its qualitative composition, and on the relief and shape of the subsoil and cavities, we have strong or milder ignitions - explosions of this cloud underground, and therefore strong or mild earthquakes.

Types of Vibrations

Depending on the way we have the accumulation of fumes underground, we have different types of vibrations during their combustion.

When this gaseous stream is large and wide, when it ignites there is a horizontal vibration which is more frequent, while in areas where we had storage of the fumes in depth we have a vertical vibration.

In areas where the incoming wind with the fumes has difficulty passing and does not find a way out, we have greater vibrations.

Duration of Seismic Activity

An earthquake does not stop immediately but the phenomenon is prolonged with aftershocks for about 40 days and up to 2 years.

This is because the source that gave the vapors (dry or wet) and gave the impetus to the wind there could not consume all its matter at once.

Until all the remains of this matter are consumed, the vibrations continue to decrease. The locality of the earthquakes depends on the subsoil space available for the burning gas to escape.

Summary

In other words, the cause of earthquakes is the same that causes comets and meteorites.

The dry vapors, with low atmospheric pressure and when the wind helps them, rise to the ionosphere and after being compressed, descend and ignite in a diagonally downward direction, as a composite of the straight motion due to density and rarefaction (up - down) and its tangent circular orbit of ionospheric gas currents, which currents are created due to the contact of the upper layer of the ionosphere with the superlunar locus that rotates creating the electromagnetic field below.

When the wind does not help the vapors to rise and combined with high atmospheric pressure, it pushes them through the porous soil downwards, towards the subsoil.

There they sometimes condense and ignite.

We would finally say that all these phenomena, comets, shooting stars, meteors, celestial colored flares, black or blue flares like gaps on the sky, the intensity and undulations of the light of the aurora borealis, seismic vibrations, landslides and volcanoes, are purely meteorological phenomena.

These phenomena depend on the atmospheric pressure, the temperature, the direction and temperature of the winds, the percentages of wet and dry vapors in the air and the morphology of the ground relief and the subsoil.

Their prediction is possible especially with the modern means of collecting the above data.

Also the study of geology with the study of the moon is possible and offers us a lot of information in relation to the soils and their morphology as well as the qualitative composition of the subsoil by region.

The atmospheric pressure exerted by the ionosphere on the lower layers of the atmosphere acts as a lever for the presence of all the above phenomena. It depends on the intensity of the electromagnetic field in relation to the position of the sun and the moon on the upper level, which we saw how it works analytically in the tides chapter.

As we saw in the 4th book the tides, where we have the natural respiration of the earth in relation to the water, so here we have the natural respiration of the earth in relation to the gases.

The phenomena we saw are therefore the results of this operation and are inevitable.





Volcanoes – Volcanic Activity

The temperatures that develop mainly in the dry fumes when they are trapped and ignited in the subsoil are very high. Any form of fire or lava from the subsoil is due to this phenomenon as the flame of vaporization burns materials from the subsoil according to its composition and alters its texture.

If conditions permit, this entire mass of gases is released first, followed by a mixture with molten subsoil materials, which were melted by the explosion of the trapped dry fumigation gas under pressure in the subsoil in the space it occupied.

In other words, lava does not exist everywhere under the subsoil, it is simply created in places and at times in candidate parts of the subsoil that meet the conditions of accumulation, compression and saturation of dry vapors from the ground or from the surface of the earth.

Air is a thin fluid element and escapes more easily.

After the initial expansion of the compressed flammable gas passing through anode passages to the surface, the decompression of the molten solid elements that due to heat turned into a liquid, what we call lava, follows.

The composition of the lava has to do with the elements of the subsoil in question.

Some places accumulate for a very long time, many more chances for the conditions for the concentration of flammable gases to occur in their subsoil due to its geological form, its composition, the geographical position of the point, gas currents and atmospheric pressures in the area, etc. Those are places where volcanoes were created and are still being creating.

No Lithospheric Plates

According to what we saw in the chapter on Pangea and also in the chapter on earthquakes and volcanoes, tectonic plates do not exist. Pangea did not move and is Terra Vista. About 12.000 years ago it was a single huge continent with all kinds of climates. The ground of the earth is stable and uniform without lava from underground except the places that the lava created as we saw. The changes that occur are from floods and earthquakes, landslides and the rise or fall of the sea level and all that these phenomena bring with them. Earthquakes, as we said, are caused by the underground cycle of dry or wet vapors.

The points where they are marked as boundaries of the lithospheric plates and are candidate places for earthquakes, are nothing more than subterranean zones of the subsoil where there are large cavities and also their climate and geographical position readily permit the inflow and great accumulation of dry and moist vapors inside them.

Moon and Weather Predictions

Let us mention here that these changes in atmospheric pressure each time cause a different predisposition of the vapors inside the earth, which is recorded in the image of the moon each time, as we observe it.

On the one hand, it is the temperature and the dryness or humidity of the atmosphere that affects this event, but it is also the predisposition of the subterranean vapors, dry or wet, that contribute to the final image of the moon in terms of color shade.

We have observed summer full moons to be more reddish and yellowish, while winter ones are whiter or towards blue.

The background of the earth as seen on the moon. It looks solid with holes. The different colors indicate the different composition of fumes, dry or wet inside the soils and rocks of the background.



*The subject of dry and wet fumes continues on page 122, where the rest of the phenomena they cause are analyzed.



The spectrum of visible frequencies goes towards the red when dry vapors predominate, causing winds, drought and heat. When wet prevails, blues and purples prevail, which are combined with precipitation and humidity with lower temperatures. When we have frost, none prevails and so the moon appears brighter and whiter. So we understand that by looking at this thing, we can make weather prediction for the upcoming weather by predicting rainy weather, humidity, winds, drought, cold, heat.

THUNDERS AND LIGHTNINGS

These phenomena have the same origin. The vapors, as we said in the chapter on winds and earthquakes, have a dual nature, the wet and the dry phase where they exist in combination.

Condensation of these causes a cloud. As the heat rises upward, there is an amount of dry vapor that is trapped as the air cools and is expelled when it meets the clouds.

As these dry vapors are released they fall violently into neighboring clouds and thunder is produced.

This sound is produced just like the sound of a flame, where the vapor after being compressed is brought to the flame and the wood crackles or dries.

There is a wide variety of thunder sounds due to the varying size of the clouds and the gaps between the clouds.

The wind of dry vapors expelled in this way undergoes incandescence, a phenomenon we call lightning. It occurs after the crash and after the thunder, but appears first as the thunder comes more slowly to our ears traveling at the speed of sound. In other words, we see that it is the same natural substance, the dry vapors, which when they are on the surface of the ground and flow in a certain way are wind, when they are on the ground and in the subsoil in another way they cause earthquakes, and finally when they are in the clouds, as these clouds gather and condense into water, the dry vapor changes and breaks up as it is ejected, causing thunder and eventually lightning.



WINDSTORMS, TURBINES, HURRICANES

When we have a secretion of the dry vapor in small quantities it diffuses here and there, and when it spreads rapidly it is thin and causes thunder and lightning. If it is solid and dense, a stormy wind is caused which is violent with the speed of emission of the dry vapors creating the force of this wind.

Since both phases are present in the air, when either of them starts to activate, the one in redundancy is emitted by it. If the wet phase prevails, we have rain, while if the dry phase prevails, we have a windstorm. When the outflowing wind from vaporization falls onto another cloud, the front of the stream, is pushed back due to drag and narrowing of the passage. Thus a cyclone or vortex is formed, with the gas stream moving diagonally in directions that do not encounter this resistance. The same happens for the rest of the stream and thus eddies are created. As the wind cannot escape from the cloud, due to the density of the cloud, the gaseous stream of dry vapors – the air – moves in circles in places creating a greater density and therefore a drop in temperature.

In the phenomena of hurricanes we have stormy wind that is produced and cannot be released from the cloud.

This is due to the resistance of the vortex forces and is manifested when the propeller descends to the ground and drags with it the cloud from which it cannot get rid.

This creates a circular motion that when it hits the ground creates a negative pressure and overturns and violently lifts up everything it hits.

If a large amount of thin air is compressed inside this cloud then lightning occurs. Objects that have a high density and resist take damage, while those that have a lower density do not have time to be penetrated by the wind and take no damage.

There is always wind before lightning. The place to be struck by lightning vibrates before the strike, because the wind which is the cause, falls upon it first.

Thus we cover the phenomena of thunder, lightning, windstorm, whirlwind – whether of fire or water, and hurricane which are phenomena of the same nature.

DRY FUMES CYCLE EXAMPLE

Ascending Rays emerge from the Fuego Volcano of Antigua, Guatemala.



Here we will see how the dry fumes create windstorms, turn into thunder and lightning, enter due to low pressure and cyclonic effect into the volcano, where they find other underground fumes there.

A saturation of them is created inside the earth and we have an explosion and escape of the fumes again back on the sky, with these dry fumes becoming lightning again, this time upwards.

During the eruption there is a seismic vibration, followed by the emission of combustion gases from the volcano, and then lava flow. So we will see in an example the continuity of nature and the elements recapitulating everything we have said about these subjects.



Here we have a composite example, where we can see all of this in total.

We have a phenomenon where initially dry vapors of air are released from the cloud (1) and lightning is created (2), creating a cyclone effect and low pressure where it occurs (1,2,3).



The lightning that has been created in the air by the decompression of the dry vapors, due to this low pressure and the cyclonic effect in the air, finds a passage in the mouth of the volcano as it moves down (4,5,6).



The underground dry vapors of the subsoil within the volcano due to their saturation erupt, creating earthquake and due to the negative pressure created, they are released from the bowels of the earth on the air creating upward lightnings (7,8,9).



They create explosions due to saturation inside the volcano, reaching high temperatures, melting elements of the subsoil and soil, in the cavity where it was (10,11), while we have elimination of combustion gases on the air (12).



So after the explosions we have an appeal of these fumes. Then we have the flow of lava, i.e. the molten solid elements. In our example, due to the low pressure created by the cyclone (1,2,3), part of the dry vapors that escape from the volcano fall onto a denser cloud and erupt (8,9,10) causing earthquake, volcanic eruption, thunder and lightnings, which due to the low pressure but also the underground origin of these dry vapors have an upward course (7-14).

MINERALS

To complete the chapter on fumes - evaporations that we dealt with extensively in this book, we will also talk about the effects of evaporations inside the soil, when they are confined in the bowels of the earth.

There, therefore, two categories of bodies are produced, just as in the surface of the earth, since we have the steamy as well as the smoky fumes (wet and dry).

This is how mineral rocks and metallic ores are formed.

Dry evaporation, having the effect of the element of fire, produces the mineral rocks, such as various igneous rocks, red volcanic sulphur, minium, sulphur, and other similar substances.

Most of the minerals are colored dust - sand or stone, such as mercury sulphide.

The mineral rocks, as they have been formed, have spent all the dry vapors they had in them, and so they now only have the wet vapors in them.

That's why they break or crumble and don't bend, don't glow from fire, and aren't penetrated by low frequencies, making them bad current conductors.



All metallic ores are a product of steam-liquid evaporation. They are cast or malleable such as iron, gold or copper. All these are produced by the wet - vaporous vapor enclosed within the ground and within huge stones, where, owing to dryness, they condense into a single mass and coagulate. As it happens with the creation of dew on the surface of the earth in the atmosphere when they separate from the air, so it happens underground, only the metallic minerals are formed before this separation. Therefore the metallic ores were potentially water, but they are not anymore, nor do they come from a qualitative change of the water. Due to chemical reactions, with the condensation of the trapped vapor vapors inside a rock, we have a transformation of the rock into ore, before the vapor vapor can liquefy. The metallic ores, after they were created, now contain only the dry vapors that remained, which is why they glow, melt, and are penetrated by the low frequencies, being good current conductors.

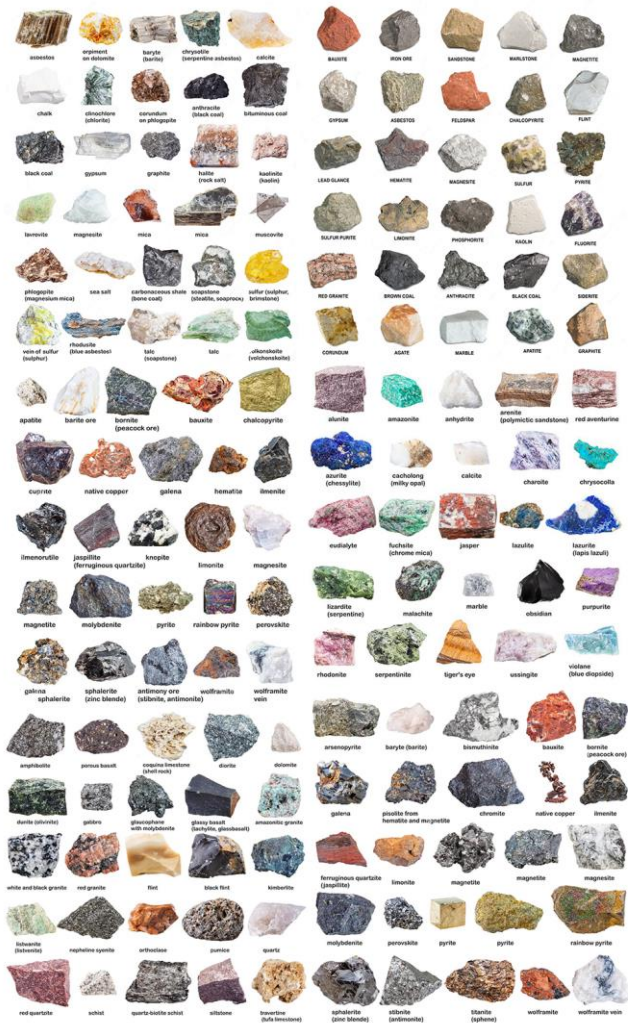
The earth as we said breathes in and out periodically.

Also porous soils and even stones are permeable to air as well as water, as we saw in the underground water cycle and the creation of springs in book 3.

The air has both a moist and dry nature, having dry and wet fumes.

The changes that occur due to pressure and temperature inside the earth in a rock, cause chemical reactions that change its crystal structure inside it. Due to the different conditions of pressure and temperature, but also due to the different composition of the original rocks, we have a wide variety of metallic and stony minerals.

So here it becomes clear, how each evaporation affects the crystal structure, transforming either mineral rocks and crystals, or metallic minerals.



CONNECTIONS AND CYCLES

So we see what we initially mentioned, namely that materials - gases, liquids or solids - have in them two elements in pairs.

They are one element but another element is also potentially within them, while at the same time they came from a different one!

Like for example a mineral rock, in the past, before it became a mineral it had all the elements in it as a rock. It was earth - land, and contained both wet (water) and dry (fire) vapors - fumes.

As conditions prevailed over dry conditions, burning conditions and very high temperatures at high pressures were created.

This event caused the stone to melt and once the temperatures dropped it solidified again, but this time with a different crystal structure.

This new structure no longer has dry fumes inside.

Thus we see that mineral rocks are elements of earth land and water.



As the opposite is also true for mineral metals.

A rock, before it became a mineral had dry and wet fumes. As the liquid vapors at some point prevailed, and due to the pressure and temperature conditions we had their saturation.

Just before the liquefaction of water vapor in the rock, chemical reactions take place in the presence of oxygen at appropriate temperatures and pressures.

These reactions change the crystal structure of the rock turning it into a metal.

The new structure does not include the liquid vapors inside it since they were spent in these chemical reactions.

This is how metals of all kinds are created, which since they have only dry fumes in them are elements of earth - land and fire.



We see all this recycling but also the continuity of nature and materials, something that makes the world age but also regenerate.

A comet may have once been the cause of an earthquake, rocks on the surface of the earth may have been underground, a wind may have been lightning or caused the formation of mineral rocks, a rain may once have been moisture that created metals underground.

Points that were found under the sea and points of the sea that were thrown up and became land.

Places that had a tropical climate became frozen and frozen areas became warm.

As any movement in the sublunar field is up and down, it appears that the changes occur in a circular motion.

Our world is full of circles, since the circle is the perfect shape.

Let's not forget that the etheric field also moves in cycle.

SUPERLUNAR



SUBLUNAR

AETHER



AIR AND FIRE

WET AND DRY FUMES CYCLE

Dry vapors of flammable materials originating from the earth's surface, with the right conditions, rise towards the ionosphere and the superlunar area, due to their very low density. There after reaching an upper limit, they condense, begin to fall and ignite creating the celestial phenomena.



The air in the atmosphere consists of two types of vapors. The dry and the wet.

In the troposphere, wet causes rain and the water cycle, while dry causes the wind.

AIR AND WATER

The liquid vapors, when they prevail, rain is caused.



When dry vapors are trapped in liquids vapors and escape violently due to pressure, they create a glow and a noise we call lightning and thunder.



When dry vapors prevail in the atmosphere, wind is produced.



When we have a large amount of dry vapors with a flow that has to pass through narrow passages of liquid vapors we have cyclonic effects and wind turbulence due to fluid mechanics.



If the explosion was due to liquid vapors, we have the creation of water and a violent attempt to escape from the underground. So after such an earthquake we have a call of water to the surface from some chasm.



If the explosion was due to the dry fumes then we have a huge heat wave and melting of the ground in the places around the explosion. Combustion gases are created which escape upwards first, followed by the molten materials. Everything comes out of a central outlet that is created, or that already existed, something we call a volcano and a volcanic eruption.



The earth inhales and exhales periodically causing the fumes either to rise from the soil and subsoil to the atmosphere, or to descend from the atmosphere to the soil and subsoil.



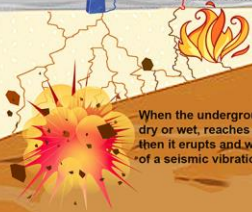
When the fumes go underground they gather in pits of the ground and also inside the rocks.



Mineral rocks are created because the dry vapors acted there and created chemical reactions in the interior of the rock, making the mineral rock.

Metallic minerals are created because liquid vapors acted there and created other chemical reactions, turning the rock into a mineral metal.

When the underground mixture of vapors, dry or wet, reaches a state of saturation, then it erupts and we have the creation of a seismic vibration.



ELEMENTS OF SUBLUNAR PLACE

1A		STATE OF MATTER (COLOR OF NAME) GAS / LIQUID / SOLID / UNKNOWN																18	
1		SUB-CATEGORY IN THE METAL - METALLOID - NON METAL TREND (COLOR OF THE BACKGROUND)																18	
1		● ALCALI METALS ● ALCALINE EARTH METALS ● TRANSITION METALS																18	
1		● LANTHANIDES ● ACTINIDES ● POST TRANSITION METALS																18	
1		● METALLOIDS ● REACTIVE NON METALS ● NOBLE GASES ● UNKNOWN CHEMICAL PROPERTIES																18	
1		Name →																18	
1		Electrons per shell →																18	
1		← Atomic Weight																18	
1		Aluminum 26.9815385																18	
1		B C N O F Ne																18	
1		Al Si P S Cl Ar																18	
1		Ga Ge As Se Br Kr																18	
1		In Sn Sb Te I Xe																18	
1		Tl Pb Bi Po At Rn																18	
1		Fr Ra Ac Th Pa U Np Pu Am Cm Bk Cf Es Fm Md No Lr																18	
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The Noble Gases due to their low density are found at the highest points of the ionosphere, being elements of fire and of course air.

The Reactive Nonmetals being heavier with bigger density are found in the lower layers of the atmosphere, but because of their reaction properties they are elements of fire and air as well.

The mineral rocks were created by the action of dry vapors, spending them completely as they were transformed from rock to mineral rock.

Thus they are now an element of land and water.

Metals of all kinds came from the action of liquid vapors, consuming them completely, as they were transformed from rock into mineral metal. So now they are an element of land and fire.

NOBLE GASES
REACTIVE NON METALS



LOW DENSITY

WATER*



*Water is a chemical compound. These come from the union of two or more simple elements with some chemical reaction. Chemical compounds have different properties than the elements from which they are derived.

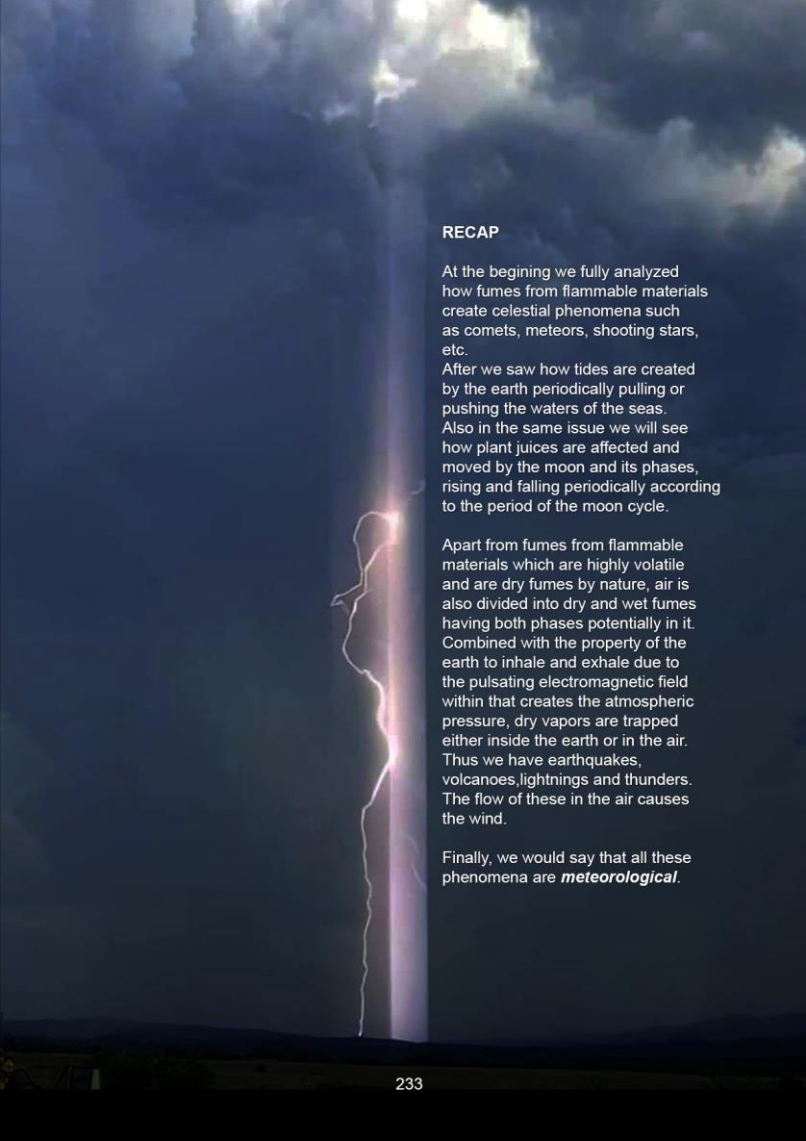
ACTINIDES
LANTHANIDES



HIGH DENSITY

METALLOIDS
POST TRANSITION METALS
TRANSITION METALS
ALKALINE EARTH METALS
ALKALI METALS





RECAP

At the begining we fully analyzed how fumes from flammable materials create celestial phenomena such as comets, meteors, shooting stars, etc.

After we saw how tides are created by the earth periodically pulling or pushing the waters of the seas. Also in the same issue we will see how plant juices are affected and moved by the moon and its phases, rising and falling periodically according to the period of the moon cycle.

Apart from fumes from flammable materials which are highly volatile and are dry fumes by nature, air is also divided into dry and wet fumes having both phases potentially in it. Combined with the property of the earth to inhale and exhale due to the pulsating electromagnetic field within that creates the atmospheric pressure, dry vapors are trapped either inside the earth or in the air. Thus we have earthquakes, volcanoes,lightnings and thunders. The flow of these in the air causes the wind.

Finally, we would say that all these phenomena are *meteorological*.

MOON AND PLANTS

As the moon gets bigger, the earth exhales.

The energy goes from the soil, up to the leaves.

The juices rise and the growth of leaves and above-ground shoots is favored.

You should do all the actions with the plants that produce fruit above the ground, as the moon grows.

As the moon gets smaller, the earth inhales.

The energy goes from the leaves down to the soil.

The juices go mainly underground, to the roots. The period when the moon is waning is a good time for pruning, fertilizing, watering, harvesting and weeding.

The moon cycle lasts 29.6 days and is divided into 4 periods - quarters.

1. New Moon - First Quarter (Waxing Crescent)
2. First Quarter - Full Moon (Waxing Gibbous)
3. Full Moon - Last Quarter (Waning Gibbous)
4. Last Quarter - New Moon (Waning Crescent)

The plants are divided into 4 groups.

Group 1: Plants with root harvest.

Group 2: Leafy plants.

Group 3: Plants with seeds inside the fruit.

Group 4: Plants with seeds outside the fruit.

Each group has been connected for each period - quarter of the moon cycle.

The **new moon** is a good time to plant plants with outdoor seeds that produce fruit above ground. The cosmic electromagnetic field that causes the moon to exist, causes plant juices to rise up and seeds to germinate and grow. The period of ever-increasing lunar brightness that follows also helps. Leafy vegetables and vegetables with external seeds e.g. spinach, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, etc. push up the vegetable juices, the seeds will germinate faster and gradually as the moon grows it will encourage seedling growth.

The **first quarter** favors planting vegetables with indoor seeds. For example, beans, peas, tomatoes, peppers, eggplants. In this phase the moon is half and continues to grow larger every subsequent lunar day, until it reaches the full moon. Leafy plants are most favored in this period.

The **full moon** favors the sowing of vegetables grown for their underground part (root fruits: bulbs, tubers, sarracenia). For example, carrots, beets, onions, potatoes. After the full moon phase, the moon begins to get smaller and the electromagnetic cosmic energy gradually decreases, while we have more and more moisture near the earth's surface.

As the moon wanes from the full moon phase onwards the influence of cosmic energy is focused on the roots of the plants.

The **last quarter** and until the new moon is a fallow period. Ideal for composting and clearing weeds. In this phase, we have reduced electromagnetic energy and reduced night light. It's fallow season.

The moon makes one cycle through the constellations in about 28 days. Each constellation from the 12 constellations, covers an angle of 30 degrees. If in 28 days the moon covers the whole cycle of the constellations making a 360 degree course in it, then we calculate that the moon stays 2,3 days in one constellation. Here we see which work on the plants will yield the best in each period of time when the moon is in any constellation.

Aries. Barren and dry. Insect control, plowing, pruning, weeding and harvesting. Pruning while the Moon is in Aries will help discourage the growth of nuisance plants and weeds.

Taurus. Productive and fluid. A good time to sow seeds. Also a good time to prune plants to control their growth. When the moon is on Taurus is productive for planting root crops, especially when durability is important.

Gemini. Barren and dry. Insect control, plowing and weeding. Harvest crops during this for long-term storage. Melon seeds fit this position.

Cancer. Very fertile and moist. It is one of the most fertile times for sowing and transplanting plants. Prune plants to encourage healthy new growth. Good time for fertilizer irrigation and water the plants.

Leo. Very barren and dry. Garden chores that can be done when the moon is in Leo include weed destruction, plowing, pruning and weeding.

Virgo. Barren and wet. Prune trees, shrubs and herbs during this time to keep them in shape.

Libra. Semi-fertile and moist. A good time to plant flowers, vines and herbs. Also a good sign to prune the plants in order to control their growth and maintain their shape. Planting and sowing special flowers and grain crops.

Scorpio. Very fertile and moist. One of the most fertile times for sowing and transplanting plants. Best time to plant hardy plants and vines. It is also a good sign to apply fertilizers for the plants.

Sagittarius. Barren and dry. Insect control, plowing, pruning and weeding. Good time for harvesting and cultivating the soil. Pruning while the Moon is in Sagittarius will help discourage the growth of nuisance plants.

Capricorn. Productive and dry. Good time for planting potatoes and other root crops, and encouraging strong, hardy growth. Good for pruning to promote healing and for applying organic fertilizer.

Aquarius. Barren and dry. Aquarius is a good for plowing and weeding. Harvesting crops during this Moon helps in long term storage.

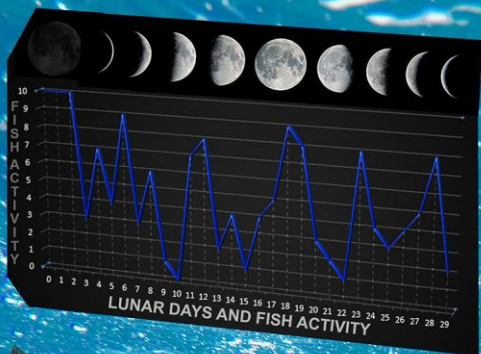
Pisces. Very productive and moist. One of the most fertile times for sowing and transplanting plants. This is another sign that favors crop fertilization. Especially good for root development and irrigation.

In addition to the position in constellations and the phase of the Moon, it is appropriate to examine its position in relation with the planets.

You can try to do your farm work on favorable days and times, based on nature's vibes.

FISH ACTIVITY ON LUNAR DAYS

On the horizontal axis we see the lunar days of a lunar month. On the vertical axis, the degree of fish activity with a maximum of 10.



As we saw in the tides chapter, the moon along with the sun are created as a result of electromagnetic aether ionization, within a spiraling, vertically moving, electromagnetic field. The position of the moon as well as the sun are of particular importance in the phenomenon of tides, creating repulsive or attractive electromagnetic forces of specific frequencies on the water masses, perpendicular to their position, making the great depths of the seas act either as springs, either as puffs with specific periodicity. Let's not forget that water is a diamagnetic material that accepts electromagnetism and frequencies and is affected by them.

Every 24 hours and 52 minutes, we have the moon in the center of the sky.

The most intense observation of the phenomenon of the flood occurs at this moment, but also during the antidiagonal, with respect to the magnetic north, passage of the moon, i.e. 12 hours and 26 minutes after the passage from the center of the observation sky. The most intense moment of observation of low tide is 6 hours and 13 minutes, after - and before - the passage of the moon from the center of the sky from the observation point. This is how the tidal zones are created which rotate in relation to magnetic north.

The position of the sun in relation to the moon in the constellations affects the intensity of the phenomenon, while simultaneously creating the phases of the moon.

In some phases we have a strong phenomenon with standard periodicity, such as in the maximum moon and the new moon. In some others we have a reduction of the phenomenon and confused waters, as in the phase of the first and last quarter and the lunar days close to these phases. These periods are called periods of disorder, where the waters do not have regular flows.





All this is a natural consequence of affecting the activity of fish and animals in general. At moonrise and moonset, but also when the moon is in the center of the sky, fish move a lot and look for food at those times. Also when the waters are down, there is not much kinetic activity, while when the waters are up there is a big activity.

When we have low barometric pressure the fish are in a more relaxed state, while high pressure makes them more lively and active. Remember that the barometric pressure is the pressure exerted by the ionosphere on the homosphere. Its value changes as in the ionosphere we have currents of noble gases, which are created as clouds of fumes from the surface of the earth enter from below upwards piercing these layers, changing the pressure and temperature conditions there.

The phases of the moon greatly affect the activity of fishes making them to have a behavior dependent on lunar days, as shown in the diagram beside.



Elements - Cycles - Phenomena

The world consists of the **4 elements** that are around us.

The **land** - earth, **air**, **water** and **fire**.

In this material world, of low cosmic frequencies, matter is expressed through these elements.

There is also a combination of two elements in many cases, with the first element being the obvious and the second being the hidden.

For example, the air in the troposphere is obvious air, but has liquid properties - something that weather phenomena and the atmospheric water cycle indicate.

Thus we say that the air in the troposphere is a combination of the elements of air and water and we have the cycle of water in this area.



However, the upper layers of the atmosphere that belong to the ionosphere have dry properties and allow the cycle of fire, respectively, creating the celestial phenomena.

Thus we see that the ionosphere is an element of air, which is the obvious element, but also is fire.

As we have seen in previous books, the elements that surround us make their cycle.

Thus we have the cycle of fire, air, water on a stable foundation of land - earth.

Each cycle occurs both upwards, towards the atmosphere, and downwards, into the bowels of the earth.

During these cycles there is a transformation and change of some of these elements, under some natural - physical or chemical processes.

A simple example is the evaporation of water and volatile gases into water vapor and fumes respectively. These transformations play a very important role in the cosmic formation.

These elemental transformations are not limited to the simple example of evaporation but have a wide application in many cases.

This is exactly what happens, as we will see with the 5th element, ether.

The way this happens will concern us in this book.

Ether - the 5th Element in Circular Motion

In the outer fields there is the 5th element, the ether. The substance of ether is different and cannot coexist with the 4 elements, but it can be transformed as we will see.

The movement of ether is circular, something we see for example in the movement of stars, which are imprints of the holes in the earth's background, that we can see on the etheric starprint layer in the night sky - as above so below.

Also, ether has gradations, and thus etheric fields are created, the smallest one within the immediately largest and so on, forming the 7 etheric ceilings.

Each etheric field is represented by a spectrum of frequencies that translates into colors in optical frequencies.

Thus, each field can be said to be one of the colors of the rainbow. Here we see that each outer field has a higher natural frequency than its inner one, as do the frequency spectra of the colors they represent.

The colors in relation to the etheric field are shown in this book.

Earths Field

In the earth's field we have a balance of elements.

In the middle we have earth and water as heavier - denser elements while above are air and fire.

Fire is represented by the ionosphere in terms of air and lava in terms of earth.

Separation of Space

Space is initially divided into space below the moon and space above the moon.

The first is called **sublunar** and there are these 4 elements of nature - land, water, air, fire.

The movement here occurs vertically, with the lighter ones going upwards and the heavier - denser, downwards, always in relation to the medium where they are located.

The **superlunar** place, that is from the moon and above, is called the space above the moon.

Sublunar and Superlunar Places

Superlunar Place (Up from The Moon)



Sublunar Place (Down from the Moon)

Currents in the Upper Layers of the Ionosphere

The movement of the superlunar space helps produce currents in the sublunar space at the level of the ionosphere, with the upper layers of noble gases and hydrogen, due to friction, swirling. This is what we see when looking at the **northern lights**, since there, at the level of the earth on the Magnetic North, there is a gap and there is a stronger influence of the black sun from below to upwards. This allows us, looking at the northern lights, to see in this specific celestial region the currents of noble gases in the ionosphere. There are also fumes of flammable materials that emerge from the level of the earth, whether human-made or natural, or from the ground, such clouds are created vertically and invisibly that pierce the lower layers of the atmosphere to reach the ionosphere and to be mixed in these currents, till fulfill the cycle of fire.

Atmospheric Pressure

As these fumes from flammable materials enter the ionosphere, they create other turbulence there and thus create air currents which also create the conditions to pressurize the lower layers more or less. This is what we call atmospheric pressure, which generally affects meteorology.

Celestial Phenomena

All the celestial phenomena that we observe in the sky, such as comets, shooting stars, meteors, black holes are essentially combustion and burning.

The combustion of these fumes that reached so high that they condensed, began to fall and during their fall they undergo ignition and are **shooting stars**. Their angular fall, and not the vertical, is due to the currents of the ionosphere and the affect of the circular movement of the upper etheric field.

When a condensed cloud of flammable gases has a high upward speed, then it is stuck in the etheric field, passing and piercing the ionosphere, and there, in the absence of oxygen, it slowly goes out, creating a phenomenon called **comet**.

When it does not have time to penetrate the ionosphere but reaches the limits of the rotating etheric field, then it takes on a circular motion component and at the same time falls, being condensed.

During its fall, and in the presence of oxygen (where it is necessary for combustion) it ignites, a phenomenon called a **meteorite**.

As we saw in a previous issue, the explosions of stars with many colors or black holes are also combustion of such vapors, at the level of the ionosphere.

Depending on the material that was evaporated, the combustion occurs in a different way, leaving different derivatives, so some combustions leave impressive colors of green and red or yellow, while others black. The first are what they call **star explosions** and the second are the so-called **black holes**, which of course are not holes, but black combustion where it prohibits the view behind it – that is, from above it.



The Cycle of Fire

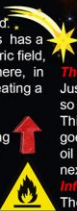
Just as we have the water cycle in the troposphere, so we have the **cycle of fire** in the ionosphere. This is where the **helium gas** goes - a balloon goes up - or, when materials such as gasoline or oil evaporate, where they go and what happens next.

Influence on the Troposphere - Barometric

The atmospheric pressure created by the ionosphere to the lower layers, depends on the position of the sun and the moon, where they intensify or not their influence depending on their position.

The change in atmospheric pressure causes barometric lows or highs at the level of the troposphere and in this way the corresponding weather phenomena are created.

In the lower layers of the atmosphere, troposphere there is a continuation of the influence from above. That fact causes the atmospheric pressure which determines the movement of air masses per place, and therefore the winds, the rains, the temperature, and in general the weather phenomena per region.



Perforated Granite Background

The background of the earth is made of granite and is what we see in the background X-ray on the moon.

The brought materials are not visible except for the skeleton – the background.

We notice that it is perforated, having many holes, either in areas covered by the sea, or in areas that are dry.

It does not mean that we can see these holes as the former are in the depths of the oceans, and the terrestrial ones are filled with alluvial deposits of soil and brought materials.

However, despite all the alluvial deposits, the background remains as it is, and thus presents the same image on the moon.

Geological changes concern the upper layers of the soils so they have to do with the soil on the surface and not with the background.



Breathing of the Earth

These holes are the points where the earth breathes, creating one inhalation and the other exhalation.

The superlunar place contributes to this fact where it creates an alternating field of repulsion or attraction depending on the position of the sun, the moon and their combination.

Thus in the water we have, as we have seen, the phenomenon of tides, with the holes in the background there changing function every 6 hours and ten minutes, and becoming one source and one suction.

Thus the water rises for this period of time and then descends.

The terrestrial coastal places where such a point is close to the sea experience greater tidal intensity.

Earthquakes and Volcanoes

The wind also oscillates upwards and downwards periodically, just like water in tides.

This phenomenon causes earthquakes, landslides with water flow and volcanoes as we saw.

From Below

What we conclude is that the earth's substratum somewhere across its middle, works in the opposite way and with the corresponding conditions it holds water and from below, where it has the same substratum, with another level of sea water.

That is where the south pole is really located, as well as the perhaps different perspective on the cause of the sun, moon and stars -Black Sun- and the so called Summerland World.

Porous Soil

The soil is generally porous as we said, and from these holes the dry and wet vapors either rise upwards or descend downwards.

These also follow their cycle underground and create weather underground phenomena as well as explosions that cause exothermic reactions with fire, so we have seismic activity, the calls of water from created chasms, and volcanoes.

Underground Phenomena and Derivatives

The dry and wet vapors underground if they are expressed and one prevails over the other create rocks and minerals – the dry vapors acted and rock remained, or metallic minerals – the wet vapors acted and it turned into metal.

The creation of oils, petroleum and coal is the same.

Elemental Cycles

We see that for the earth's field where it concerns the 4 elements, earth, water, air and fire, there are these cycles of the elements where they create all that we observe.

From the weather - rain, wind, sunshine, clouds, snow, hail, to the phenomena of the ionosphere, comets, meteors, shooting stars, star explosions, northern lights, black holes, to underground phenomena, earthquakes, sinkholes and volcanoes.

They all have the same cause of creation and relate to the cycle of the elements caused by the electromagnetic nature and influence of our field which are expressed by the position of the sun and moon, making these cycles a reality.

The alternating nature of the whole allows the earth to breathe, thus ensuring its viability.

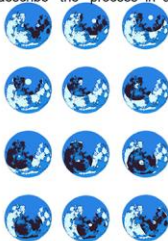
As we have seen, we live on earth that is in a small crater in a wider world - Mars, with many craters like this.

Our atmosphere consists of the elements air-water and air-fire. In the extended world - Mars, the atmosphere extends much higher and consists of ether. There, in the same way as the cycles of the elements that exists here, there is the etheric cycle, only it has to do with the etheric element and not the 4 material elements.

Now if we want to see what really happens in this, the nature of human does not allow material observation, but we can describe the process in a metaphysical way.

Sea Level Change

In every biosphere change, in the great cycle of 26,000 years, with each era lasting approximately 2150 years, when we pass from one cosmic era to another there is a disturbance of this series resulting in the change of sea level per cosmic era.



The Water Cycle

The most well-known - by half - **water cycle**.

We all know the **water cycle** from the first grades of school, but as we will understand, there are many more elements that will lead us to a complete understanding of it.

As the **sun** passes through various areas, it heats them, causing the **evaporation of water**, its transformation into gaseous water vapor, creating a cloud.

Thus, the surface water of the seas, lakes and rivers, as well as the moisture of the land evaporates at an evaporation rate that has to do with the transmission of heat from the sun to the earth.

As the water vapor rises to the upper parts of the troposphere, it concentrates and creates an area of clouds.

When the mixture of water vapor is unsaturated, then we have simple cloudiness.

When the mixture becomes saturated, then the phenomenon of **rain** begins.

The saturation rate depends on the atmospheric pressure per area (barometrically low or high) and the temperature differences per atmospheric height and surface temperature of the ground or water of the surface of the sea.

With all these parameters, the height of the cloud, the intensity, the quantity and the duration of a rainfall are determined. All of this concerns the liquid vapors - the water vapors - that exist in the atmosphere.

Let us recall that the liquid vapors coexist with the dry vapors in the air of the atmosphere in a continuous dynamic general equilibrium.

As we have a saturated mixture in a cloud, then the water vapor liquefies, droplets are created and finally drops of water, where due to their higher density they are driven downwards, since they are in a much rarer medium - the air. If the air masses - especially in the winter months - are very cold, then during the condensation of water, we have a gradual condensation of the droplets in their genesis, and the creation of snowflakes, and the phenomenon of **snow**.

The ground temperature must be below 2-3 degrees Celsius, so that at the height where the cloud is created it is below 0 degrees Celsius, for snow to occur.

This happens because the temperature in the troposphere decreases as we go up.

Naturally, lower temperatures favor and intensify the phenomenon of snow, always in combination with the amount of wet vapors that must exceed the dry ones in the area in question for the phenomenon to occur.

Hail as we observe occurs in the warmer months and not in winter. Also, the hail grains are approximately the same shape. For hail to form, there must be sudden changes in atmospheric pressures, and large temperature differences between some gas masses that contain a lot of liquid vapors - water vapors - in a saturated phase. This phenomenon usually happens in late Spring or in early Summer.

Thus, we have instantaneous condensation of the drops that would fall as rain, and hail is created by falling downwards.

The water that falls from rain, snow and hail is collected again on the ground and then, some water goes into the sea where it completes the water cycle.

This is the surface water cycle because there is also an underground cycle, which we cannot observe but happens in the same way.





Underground Water Cycle

Mountains function like **sponges** with the stone being able to produce and collect water within it, and pump it to higher points.

In the same way that a drop of water is created in a cloud in the atmosphere as we said before during the condensation of water vapor, so we have within the stone - in the rock - that constitutes a mountain, a concentration of dry and wet vapors.

When the water vapor circulating within the stone reaches a state of saturation, completely outweighing the dry vapors, then a spring is created, where it eventually becomes a river and ends up in the sea either going from the surface of the earth or underground.

Due to pressure and temperature, the water created in the underground water cycle is led to high points in the spongy rocks and gushes through them at higher altitudes, creating the **springs**.

Underground rivers are also created and end up underground, completing the water cycle.

So we see that water is produced both in the clouds and underground in the rocks, with the same ending, the sea, where it is salty as the ending of the water, mixed with other elements.

Tidal Activity

The water cycle also includes the phenomenon of **tides**.

The bottomless depths - holes of the seas operate every 6 hours and 10 minutes, one as a suction and one as a spring - a function that depends on the position of the moon.

For a sea area when the moon is vertically above, at the meridian lunar hour, or completely anti-diametrically in division with the north, the phenomenon is maximum high tide. Maximum low tide is when the moon is 90 degrees away in relation with the north.

The intensity of the phenomenon depends on the position of the moon in relation to the position of the sun.

Alignments favor the phenomenon while verticals almost eliminate it. We know that during alignments we have a new moon or a full moon, while the first and last quarter occur during the vertical, see figure.



Thus, depending on the lunar day, we can know the size of the phenomenon, where a form of oscillation follows. The size of the noticeable visual contact with the phenomenon has to do with all the previous ones but also with the observation location. Coastal areas that have a huge underwater depth - holes nearby observe the phenomenon more intensely.

Thus, with the high and low tides, viable conditions in the seas and coastal areas are renewed.

The Air Cycle

As we said, the air - the atmosphere in the troposphere - where we are, is composed of wet and dry vapors. We saw that the wet ones participate in the creation of the water cycle.

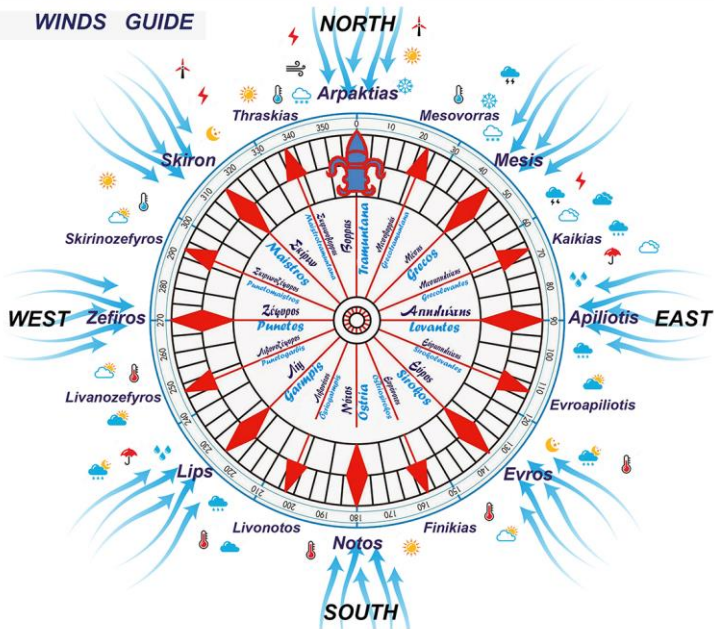
The dry vapors of the air, when they are concentrated and outweigh the wet ones, create the wind. In the same way that water is collected from tributaries in a larger river, so we have the individual creation of small winds in places, which with the same flow create a **wind**. There are areas that favor the birth of winds, that is, the production of dry vapors. Thus, flows of them are created from places to other places.

Depending on the pressure and temperature per season and per region, some winds outweigh others and blow in their own direction.

The movement of winds arises from the upper part of the atmosphere. As we have said, the superlunar place moves in a circle, a movement followed by the sun, the moon, and the stars with different angular speeds and their center of rotation is the pole star that is up from the magnetic north. The upper parts of the ionosphere that border the superlunar place, are affected by this movement and some wind currents are created there.

At the same time, dry fumes from flammable materials or volatile gases that come from the interior or surface of the earth, having an upward trajectory, are led towards their element, fire. Thus, piercing the lower layers of the atmosphere reach into the ionosphere, affecting in turn the gas currents there. These continuous currents that constantly change depending on the conditions shape the change in atmospheric pressure. These pressure differences in the upper layers due to these currents are transmitted downwards, reaching the troposphere, where they are also perceived by humans, since they change the weather phenomena. So we see that the currents in the ionosphere are transmitted downwards through atmospheric pressure and they become the cause for the creation of winds, and generally affect meteorology.

WINDS GUIDE



Winds Characteristics

We call a wind by the name from where it comes.

The North wind, for example, is the one that comes from the north.

What emerges from studying the winds is a **wind profile**, with each wind having different characteristics, since it was created in another geographical point and to reach the observation point, it mixed with the smaller winds of the intervening areas, taking on similar characteristics.

The places where a wind starts and the places where it goes are far apart.

The wind also makes circle and return to its starting point.

Zephyrus comes from the equatorial West.

Apeliotis comes from the equatorial East opposite to Zephyrus.

Arpactias comes from the North.

Notos comes from the South.

Caicias comes from the summer sunrise.

Lyps comes from the winter West – opposite to Caicias

Eurus blows from the winter sunrise

Skyron blows from the summer West opposite to Eurus

Mesis comes from the summer sunrise.

North winds: Arpactias, Thraskias, Mesis, Kaikias

South winds: Notos, Lips

East winds: Apeliotis, Evros

West winds: Zephyrus, Skyron



For a better understanding, we point out that winds are observed mainly during the day due to the sun, which, with its passage through areas, heats the air, causing rearrangements in the air masses.

The sources of the winds, so we would say that they move like and with the sun.

The west winds have characteristics of north winds because they are relatively cold since they blow from the west, from hours when the sun has not yet reached there.

The east winds are relatively warm since they blow from areas that have had time to be heated by the sun. Diametrically opposed winds cannot blow at the same time because they cancel each other out until one prevails. The others can blow at the same time and there is a mixture of winds.

In the northernmost regions – through the circle of the equator, the northern winds are the ones that when they blow, they stop the others. These winds mainly disperse the moist vapors and bring sunny weather, except when it is very cold in the winter months. Then the clouds can freeze before they are driven away and give snowfall.

Opposite winds blow mainly in opposite seasons.

Thus, during the spring equinox, Caicias blows quite a lot and generally winds beyond the summer tropic, while during the autumn equinox, Lyps blows, during the summer solstice mainly Zephyrus and during the winter solstice, Eurus.

The annual succession of winds is generally as follows: Arpactias is succeeded by Thraskias, Skyron and then Zephyrus, while in other areas the winds change successively until Apeliotis.

Caicias is a harbinger of unstable weather.

Lips and **Caicias** and **Apeliotis** are wet winds.

Skyron is a dry wind, and **Eurus** is dry at the beginning and wet at the end.

Mesis and **Arpactias** are snowy, as they are cold.

Arpactias, **Thraskias** and **Skyron** or **Argestis** can cause hail.

Notos, **Zephyrus** and **Eurus** are hot.

Caicias loads the sky with dense clouds, while **Lyps** with lighter ones, because Caicias, as it returns to the point it started from, being a north-easterly wind, with its low temperature freezes and condenses the evaporating air, while due to its location near Apeliotis it also encloses a large amount of water vapor.

Arpactias, **Thraskias**, **Skyron** and **Mesis** often bring lightnings because as they blow cold, they trap dry vapors more easily. They also cause hail as we said because they cause a sharp frost in the clouds.

The winds become stormy in autumn and shortly after spring. This happens with Arpactias, Skyron - Argestis, and Thraskias. They may also ride the other winds that blow at that time.

Lightning as a phenomenon also belongs to the air cycle.

It is dry vapors that were suddenly trapped in liquid vapors, that are much more abundant. After enormous pressure, the dry vapors ignite in the shape of lightning, since the pressure exerted on them was so great that they were compressed into this lightning shape, while covering a large part of the air.

That is why before lightning we have an under-compression in the air, something that animals understand.

Lightning follows, the bursting and ignition of the dry compressed vapors, and then thunder.

In winter, due to cold temperatures, we do not have the production of dry vapors and thus we rarely see lightning this season, while in the late spring or in summer months we have a large production of dry vapors and, respectively, in the event of rain, many lightnings.

Lightning is not some magical electrical activity that appears whenever it wants.

It is trapped dry vapors that ignite during compression.

The phenomena of **wind turbines** and **storms** have to do with the sudden production of dry vapors in neighboring areas, often in an antidiabetic direction, so that when the flows merge, either a vortex is created or in the same direction where a huge wind of intensity is created.

As the dry and wet vapors struggle for their thermodynamic balance, before the rain we often have a strong wind that heralds the rain, while it begins, as soon as these dry vapors that caused this wind, are expelled.

Correspondingly, the wind stops the rain.

Fog is the excess of water vapor, which is no longer saturated, in an environment where the dry vapor of the air is about to prevail.

Thus, fog is considered a harbinger of better weather with sunshine, rather than more rainfall. With this example we see how much the air cycle influences and is interconnected with the water cycle, with the troposphere being an air element but also potentially having the water element within it.

The corresponding air of the ionosphere, on the other hand, belongs to the air element but potentially has the fire element within it.

The air does not only blow superficially along the surface of the earth.

There are air currents at all heights of the atmosphere, but as we will see, there is also an oscillation up and down.



Breathing of the Earth

The air undergoes oscillation – up and down – just like water in the case of tides.

This function makes the earth breathe, inhaling and exhaling with the same frequency and period of the tides, with the position and phase of the moon again playing a decisive role in the same way.

Where phase of the moon we translate it as the position of the moon in relation to the sun.

Thus we are led to perceive the type of oscillation up and down of the air, knowing maximum, minimum values and the behavior of the phenomenon, as in the tides.

The earth as soil - land and as rock is permeable to air as it has many holes, cavities, caves, underground galleries, etc.

When the air is in the phase that descends downwards, we have huge quantities of air circulating underground.

Thus we have the underground air cycle which plays a decisive role in sustainability but is also the reason why gaps, earthquakes and volcanoes are created.

The air cycle meets the fire cycle both underground and in the ionosphere as we will see in the fire cycle.

Due to this reason we have the transformation of **rocks** underground into **stone or metal ores**.

As rocks are permeable from the fumes - dry and wet, some rocks - when conditions allow it - are transformed following natural processes or chemical reactions.

A rock has within it the other elements - water, fire and air but inexpressibly.

Minerals and metals originate from evaporative processes within the Earth's interior, influenced by dry (fire) and wet (water/steam) vapors - two primary forces acting on the earth and air under pressure and temperature.

These transformations consume the vapors during creation, leaving behind solidified forms that no longer retain their original energies.

Two categories:

Mineral rocks Formed by dry evaporation.

Examples: volcanic rocks, sulfur compounds.

Dry vapors are consumed during their formation.

They break, do not glow and are poor conductors.

Metallic ores Formed from liquid vapors,
condensed under pressure.

Examples: iron, copper, gold.

They glow, melt and conduct electricity well.



The Earth inhales and exhales, transporting vapors between the surface and the subsurface.

This movement of vapors causes chemical changes in rocks through saturation, pressure, and heat.

Dry vapor reactions create mineral rocks.

Wet vapor reactions create metallic ores.

The Earth is alive in a cycle of exhalation and inhalation, reflecting breathing, weather, and even cosmic movement.

Every substance is not just physical - it is elemental:

Mineral rocks = Earth (solid) + Water (liquid vapor)

Metals = Earth + Fire (dry, used-up vapor residue)

Noble gases = Air + Fire (high in the atmosphere)

Reactive non-metals = Air + Fire (lower, more reactive)

Everything is cyclical: from wind to rock, from rain to metal, from lightning to fusion.

All transformations are recyclings of elemental forces - fire, water, earth, air - driven by ethereal cycles and alchemical reactions caused by pressure. A volcano is not just geology - it is the outlet of transformation, the alchemical furnace of the Earth.

Many concepts align with: Geothermal chemistry, Crystallization under pressure, Formation of minerals through hydrothermal vents, Volcanic activity as a driving force of mineral deposits, Weather cycles affecting geochemistry.

Thermodynamic Equilibrium

Our field is a closed and stable system, so that fact allows us to see the thermodynamic issue. In general, the equilibrium that occurs in many dynamic states follows the gas equation of state, which is essentially a principle of conservation of energy.

$$PV = nRT$$

Where P, is the pressure of the gases.

V, the space they occupy – the volume of the gases.

n, the number of gas molecules – the amount of gas in essence.

T, the temperature.

R, the constant that equals 0.082.

We see that pressure is proportional to mass, and inversely proportional to temperature.

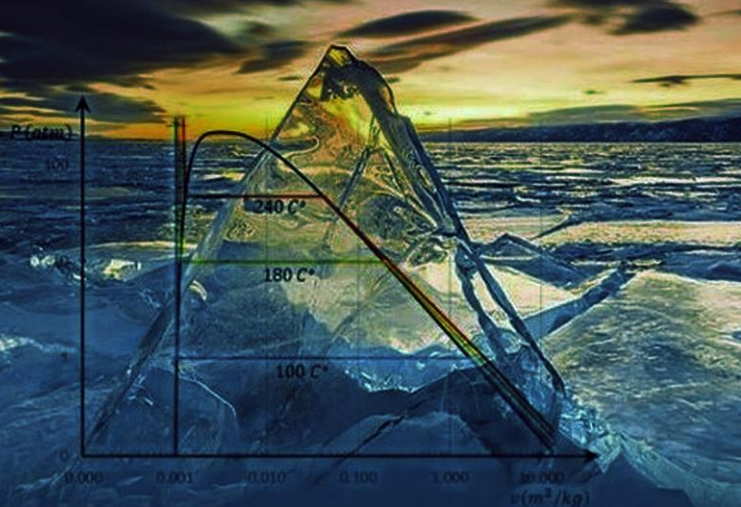
Thus we know for example that when we compress a quantity of gas (we reduce the volume V) it will heat up (the temperature T will increase).

If we increase the temperature of a gas accordingly, then it will tend to occupy more space, and if it does not have it, then it will be compressed.

Such are a lot of so-called Thermodynamic processes that occur constantly in the atmosphere, affecting all weather parameters, with dry and wet vapors shaping all phenomena from the ionosphere, to the troposphere and even to the bowels of the earth that fall under a broader term of meteorology.

The cause of the above is the position and phase of the moon and the position of the sun of course, which determines atmospheric pressures and changes in temperature.

Thus, the electromagnetic field we are in, is translated into low cosmic frequencies into a viable material field, with the cycles of the elements of water, air and fire being necessary because otherwise the conditions that allow for viability could not be renewed.



The Circle of Fire

Ionosphere Layers

The **ionosphere**, as we have said, is an element of air and also an element of **fire**.

Let us recall that ionization is a form of fire and fire is a state of plasma.

Earth's atmosphere contains a series of regions that have a relatively large number of electrically charged atoms and molecules. As a group, these regions are collectively called the ionosphere.

High-energy X-rays and ultraviolet (UV) "light" from the Sun are constantly colliding with gas molecules and atoms in Earth's upper atmosphere.

Some of these collisions knock electrons free from the atoms and molecules, creating electrically charged ions (atoms or molecules with missing electrons) and free electrons.

These electrically charged ions and electrons move and behave differently than normal, electrically neutral atoms and molecules.

Regions with higher concentrations of ions and free electrons occur at several different altitudes and are known, as a group, as the ionosphere.

There are three main regions of the ionosphere, called the D layer, the E layer, and the F layer.

These regions do not have sharp boundaries, and the altitudes at which they occur vary during the course of a day and from season to season.

The D region is the lowest, starting about 60 or 70 km (37 or 43 miles) above the ground and extending upward to about 90 km (56 miles).

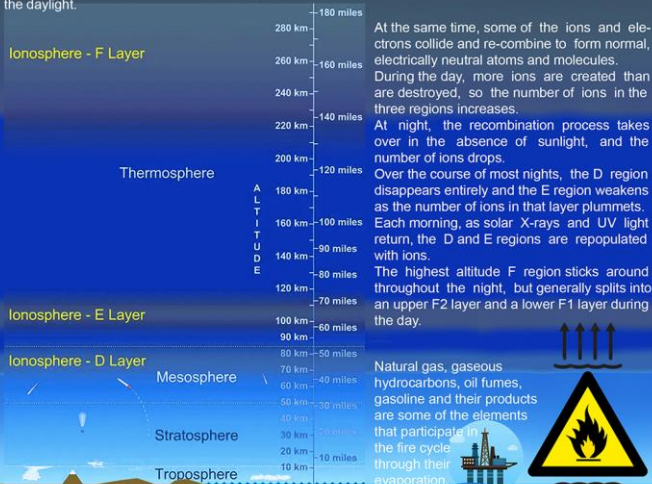
Next higher is the E region, starting at about 90 or 100 km (56 or 62 miles) up and extending to 120 or 150 km (75 or 93 miles).

The uppermost part of the ionosphere, the F region, starts about 150 km (93 miles) and extends far upward, sometimes as high as 500 km (311 miles) above the surface of the earth.

The height, fraction of ionized particles, and even the existence of the different regions of the ionosphere varies over time.

The ionosphere is very different in the daytime versus night.

During the day, X-rays and UV light from the Sun continuously provides the energy that knocks electrons free from atoms and molecules, producing a continuous supply of ions and free electrons, fact that produces the daylight.



Upper Part

In the bowels of the earth and on its surface we have the production of dry fumes from elements that correspond to fire. Hydrogen, natural gas, fumes from gasoline, oil and other flammable materials as well as noble gases. As the sun heats the surface and increases the temperature, the evaporation of all these dry fumes is maximized.

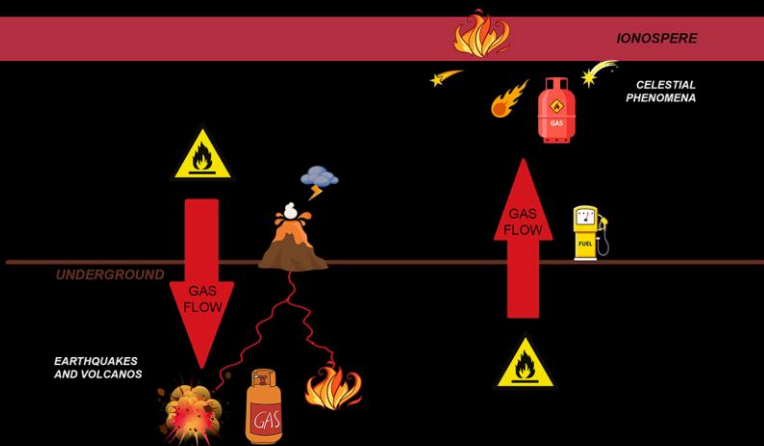
These dry fumes create an invisible cloud of high or low concentration that, rising at low or high speed (depending on how volatile the substances are) when thermodynamic conditions allow it - ends up in the ionosphere. Due to their concentration, as we have seen, the celestial phenomena that are born in the ionosphere are created.

The different quantity, quality of this combustible material in the formation of a cloud that rises, in combination with the speed of invasion, the pressure, the temperature and the concentration of these dry fumes, we have the different celestial phenomena such as comets, meteors, shooting stars, black holes, star explosions, blinders, etc.

As they rise, at some point they condense and fall, while falling they catch fire.

If they do not have time to condense enough to fall, they are stuck at the boundary of the ionosphere and gradually go out due to lack of oxygen.

Depending on the combustible material, we also have a different flame color.



Bottom Part

such gases, together with simple dry fumes, are driven into the earth in places with various cavities, any condensation and saturation will create an explosion of burning gas, which in turn can create an earthquake and a sequence of underground processes such as melting rocks due to high temperature, and lava ejection from an outlet - creating a volcano.

Fire as an element is also potentially present in the earth.

Either it acted on it and transformed it into a rock ore, or it remained and gave it its characteristics as it remained in a rock which due to its presence was transformed into a metallic ore.

Syndesis

Thus we know that the reason for the birth of a comet is the same as the creation of an earthquake. The reason a rock became a mineral is the same one that created a meteorite, or that caused a volcano to awaken. It is the cycle of fire.

Fire

Many people are unaware of the true nature of fire and what it really is.

Below we will explain in detail some things about fire since this topic is important for a full understanding of the cycles of the elements and the phenomenon of plasma.

Fire is the visible result of the combustion of any material.

Combustion is a chemical reaction, that is, a process in which one or more substances (reactants) are transformed into one or more different substances (products).

For the formation of fire, the reactants are always oxygen (O_2) in the air and a substance that acts as a fuel (e.g. methane (CH_4)).

Fuels are solid, liquid or gaseous substances, but only gaseous fuels can take part in a combustion reaction.

With an increase in temperature during combustion, even if a molecule is not a gas, it releases gases at its surface.

For the combustion of methane in the presence of atmospheric oxygen, a significant obstacle must be overcome so that the reaction can take place.

The carbon-hydrogen (C-H) chemical bonds of methane and the $O=O$ double bond of oxygen must be broken.

When the appropriate energy is provided to this system, for example at a suitable temperature (thermal energy), this energy barrier to the breaking of the bonds is overcome and a sequence of chemical reactions begins.

As by-products of these reactions, photons are also produced, that is, light of a specific radiation, which constitute the fire that we see with the naked eye.

The final products are very different from the original material and are carbon dioxide (CO_2) and water (H_2O).

Finally, the methane combustion reaction is strongly exothermic, meaning that large amounts of heat are released from it.

The reaction continues as long as there are sufficient amounts of heat, fuel, and oxygen, as shown below.

Fuel + Oxygen = Combustion Products + Heat energy

If there is not enough oxygen in the atmosphere during the reaction, incomplete combustion occurs.

In this case, carbon (C), carbon monoxide (CO) as well as water and carbon dioxide are produced, as in complete combustion.

Smoke is produced, a smaller amount of heat, and the flame is usually yellow or orange in color.

There are cases where the color of the flame has various other intense colors, which are due to the presence of a metallic element.

For example, in the presence of **Lithium** (Li^+) cations, the flame is colored red, **Sodium** (Na^+) is bright yellow, **Potassium** (K^+) is violet, **Calcium** (Ca^{2+}) is brick-red, **Barium** (Ba^{2+}) is greenish-yellow, **Strontium** (Sr^{2+}) is red crimson, and **Copper** (Cu^{2+}) is blue-green.

FLAME TEST

In chemistry, the flame test is an analytical procedure for identifying elements.



Heat excites electrons. They return to a more stable state, releasing photons with characteristic colors.



The Colors of Fire

While the majority of flames hover between shades of orange and yellow, we also see other colors, such as red, white, and blue. What causes flames to burn different colors?

Combustion (what we call fire) is defined as the reaction between a fuel, such as natural gas, oil, or wood, and an oxidizing compound, such as oxygen. Combustion creates heat and light. We can easily feel the heat from combustion, and we can see the emitted light in the form of a flame. Flames take on different colors for a variety of reasons.

Two of the most important factors are **temperature** and the **chemical composition** of the fuel.

Let's first take a look at the effect that temperature has on flame color. Red flames correspond to temperatures from 980 °F to 1,800 °F (526 - 982 °C).

Flames turn orange when the temperature reaches 2,000°F to 2,200°F (1093 - 1204 °C).

When temperatures approach 2,400°F to 2,700°F (1315 - 1482 °C), the flames appear white.

We can see these differences in fire color by observing a candle flame or a piece of firewood. The part of the flame closest to the candle or wood is usually white, since the temperature is usually highest near the fuel source. The farther away from the fuel source the flame reaches, the temperature decreases, leading to the majority of the flame often being orange while the tip is red.

There is another color that we see appearing on a regular basis in flames: Blue. For example, if you have a gas stove in your home or have ever watched a gas stove in operation, you know that natural gas flames are mostly blue. Similarly, the part of a flame closest to a candle or piece of wood may also have blue mixed in with the white color.

Blue color indicates a temperature even hotter than white.

Blue flames typically occur between 2,600°F and 3,000°F (1420 - 1648 °C).

Blue flames have more oxygen and are hotter because the gases burn at a higher temperature than organic materials, such as wood.

When natural gas is ignited in a burner, such as a stove, the gases burn rapidly to a very high temperature, producing mostly blue flames.

While temperature variations account for most of the colors visible in flames, the chemical composition of the fuel can also be a significant factor in the color of the flame.

For example, common fossil fuels, such as natural gas and oil, are composed primarily of hydrocarbon compounds that emit light in the blue part of the spectrum.

Other chemical elements emit their own unique wavelengths of light when burned. For example, lithium produces a pink flame, while tungsten produces a green flame.

The difference in color is related, first, to the temperature difference, second, to the combustion residues, and third, to the material itself being burned.

Higher temperatures produce blue flames, while relatively lower temperatures produce yellow and red ones.

The colors that appear as the temperature decreases are in the following order: purple, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and finally infrared - which is invisible. Blue flames are also produced in perfect combustion, while red and yellow flames are produced in incomplete combustion.

LPG, for example, burns perfectly and its flame is blue.

Wood in the fireplace and candles burn incompletely, leaving carbon residue or soot and producing yellow flames. Finally, some materials, when burned, emit at specific frequencies of the spectrum.

Burning sodium, for example, emits only at the yellow frequency.



Daylight on Fire

Analyzing the composition of the ionosphere, we see that it consists of noble gases, hydrogen and monatomic oxygen.

Since the temperatures there are very high, since the ionosphere opens to the outer side of the thermosphere, we conclude that the element of fire is present there along with the element of air, which is also evidenced by the colors of the sky - blue, orange, red and yellow.

Indeed, ionization is a type of fire and, accordingly, fire is a type of plasma.

The complete and incomplete combustion of gases - or the energization of these gases in the form of plasma, but also the composition of the ionosphere levels creates the colors that we see in the sky as daylight.

The sun functions as a pilot source of energy, where as it moves it takes with it the spherical ionization field of the ionosphere.

The noble gases in the ionosphere catch fire and glow, like gas lamps, when they receive the application of the sun's field, through radiation, conduction and convection.

In this way, daylight is created at the level of the ionosphere, where it essentially has a diameter equal to the influence of the sun's field on this level, with a diameter approximately equal to 18,000 - 20,000 km.

We see that daylight curves as it leaves with a deviation always towards the north.

The Edge of Daylight

As the sun approaches, an electromagnetic field is applied to a volume of gas, highly energetic electrons are generated, which rapidly collide with other gas molecules initiating a succession of chemical reactions.

Our Daylight is the result of these reactions. Every yellow, red or blue it's not light refracting or light scattering, it is light generated from the ionization of atmospheric gases and it is PLASMA.

It all starts at the reaction site, the Sun, the electromagnetically pilot moving source.

The sky in the day looks blue, because it is blue. Excited gases from the upper atmosphere fluorescing blue light. These lighter than the air gases are separated just like the liquids with different densities.

The atmosphere is divided into two big categories. The Homosphere and the Heterosphere.

The Homosphere is the lower portion of this two part division of the atmosphere, where the air is homogeneous and well mixed. The Troposphere belongs here. The Heterosphere is the upper portion, where air is separated according to density. This starts from 50 Miles - 80 Km above the earth and therefore occupies the same space as the ionosphere and the Thermosphere, it's where the helium balloons go to hang out. Hydrogen, Helium, Neon, Argon, Krypton, Xenon, Radon, Monatomic Oxygen, Nitrogen and all the lighter than the air gases, rise above the air and layer out. Gases with similar densities like Methane and Monatomic Oxygen occupy the same layer. (Nice fuel mixture). So far we have volumes of inert gases under extremely low pressures and varying temperatures layered out in the place called ionosphere and Thermosphere, we have IONIZATION. It is gas - discharge lighting on a huge scale.

Each layer is ionized with its own unique energies and properties. These gases ionized can generate heat, electricity, IR radiation, Radio Waves, UV radiation, X Rays, visible light, more plasma and Magnetic Field. In turn, all this radiation can excite additional nearby gases to create more plasma in a cascade ionization. White Light can be generated by ionizing normal air with water vapor. Normal air can be ionized as air pressure decreases. Neon is the source of every yellow or red in the edge of daylight after the sunrise or before the sunset. Neon reacts from the furthest away and with the least amount of energy.

Remember with plasma, the light is produced where the reaction is. A reaction near or within the helium layer giving off a yellowish - white light and high levels of UV radiation creates the pilot light, the Sun.

The UV radiation created from ionized Helium is now ionizing the surrounding gases below, generating blue light. Methane, Ozone and Water Vapor also contribute to light blue and white light. Argon influence is evident in all the different shades of blue. Argon is used in lighting to generate blue light and in tanning beds to generate ultraviolet light. In welding Argon is used as a shielding gas in the electric welding process. It serves a similar purpose in the atmosphere. As the sun sets, the temperature and pressure drop dramatically in the ionosphere where the noble gases are ionized. Thus, in the afterglow of the blue after sunset, large parts of the ionosphere lose contact with the electromagnetic field of the sun and turn off. Notice that the transition to night is gradual but not continuous, as large parts of the blue suddenly turn off. Usually we at that time look towards the orange neon that is driven from the west point to the north taking with it all the echo of daylight. The termination line of the light is the edge of daylight and not any shadow.

Plasma

State of Plasma

The objects in our environment have three basic forms: they can be **solids**, **liquids** or **gases**.

However, at very high energies, we encounter the fourth state of matter, the "**plasma state**".

But what is "plasma"?

In the three usual states of matter, there are atoms, with nuclei in the center (consisting of protons and neutrons) and "around" electrons. In solids, molecules have low energy and make small movements around their equilibrium position. At higher energies, we encounter the molecules of liquids, which travel greater distances compared to the molecules of solids. Even higher energies are found in the molecules of gases.

But when matter is at really high energy, atoms break apart and are no longer organized into atoms:

Electrons escape from their nuclei and all become a "soup".

So this is the **4th state of matter**, the **plasma state**. We can find plasma wherever there is very high energy.

The Sun, the Moon and the stars are in a plasma state. We have reflection and refraction of the total cosmic spectrum energy that comes from below, on the electromagnetic ceiling from our field.

The **sun** is plasma created by the refracted **γ rays** and works like a pilot energy source.

The **moon** is plasma created by the refracted **x - rays** having its own eigenfrequency.

The **stars** are also in plasma state by direct **cosmic energy** from below, and they are printing directly on the etheric starprint layer.

How Plasma is Created • Ionized Gas

An ionized gas is generally characterized by a mixture of neutral charges, ions and electrons.

Plasma can also exist at low temperatures, as long as there is some ionization mechanism, and the density is low enough, so that the deionization rate is low. An Ionized Gas is not necessarily always a plasma. It can exhibit "collective behavior", when during the interaction of charged particles, long-range forces prevail over short-range forces. It can exhibit "quasi-neutrality", when changes in charge density are limited to a very small space.

Plasma is an ionized gas that exhibits "collective behavior" and "quasi-neutrality", characterised as the 4th State of Matter. By gradually increasing the temperature (= the average kinetic energy of the molecules) we successively observe a phase change from solid, to liquid, to gas.

A higher temperature increase causes an increase in the collision frequency and the degree of ionization of the gas.

The ionized gas can become a Plasma if there are suitable conditions regarding its Density, Temperature and Characteristic Length (quasi-neutrality and collective behavior).

The plasma does not show any other phase change, but it behaves differently when we apply Electromagnetic Fields, having a plasma eigenfrequency, depending on the material and the conditions.



Here we see test tubes containing noble gases under pressure.

When these are exposed to an electromagnetic field, which in the photo is produced by a Tesla coil, they ionize and resonate, creating a plasma of light.

Each of these gases, due to their different natural frequency of resonance oscillation between them, glows at different optical frequencies of light. Characteristic is the gas Argon, which glows blue, and Neon, which glows red and yellow.

In the case of our system, the place of the Tesla coil is taken by the sun, which exerts electromagnetic energy on the noble gases where they are contained under pressure and in layers in the ionosphere.

PLASMA TYPES

ELECTROMAGNETIC WORLD

We live in an electromagnetic world where at higher frequencies there are etheric fields, while at lower frequencies we have the material field, the earth.

The expression of electromagnetism is done by creating a field.

The aether, like the noble gases of the ionosphere, have the ability to react to these fields, producing light due to ionization.

These reactions are called plasma phenomena and they exist everywhere around us, having a dynamic of motion and a periodicity.

In this section we will examine each plasma phenomenon separately to get a better understanding of the term plasma.

REGIONS OF SPACE

As we have said in book 3, space is divided into sublunar and superlunar regions.

In the sublunar place we have the 4 elements that make up the material field - lower frequencies.

Earth and water as denser are in the center, while air and fire surround them.

Thus we have the background with earth - land and water, while the atmosphere is divided into the homosphere – which refers to the element of air, where the water cycle also occurs and the heterosphere above – which refers to the element of fire and where the cycle of fumes occurs.

The superlunar place is aetherial, the 5th element of matter, which is apparently a fluid with a density less than hydrogen.

The aether covers all the superlunar fields of high and even higher frequencies.

When the aether of the nearby superlunar place or the noble gases and hydrogen of the sublunar place referred to the element of fire, receives electromagnetism, then the molecules of the respective element react to the electromagnetism by emitting light.

Each element of the ionosphere, like the aether, illuminates differently creating phenomena such as the sun, daylight, the moon, and the stars of the electromagnetic dome.

Depending on the height of the layer of each element we have a different reaction to the cosmic electromagnetic field which comes vertically from bottom to top and vice versa.

PLASMA PHENOMENA

In essence, we call plasma the phenomenon of ionization of a compressed medium - fluid, due to electromagnetic field radiation.

That is, the reaction of its molecules to electromagnetic radiation within a field at a specific pressure and temperature.

The plasma phenomenon can be at different levels, resulting in the creation of layers of plasma types, depending on the medium and the height it is, in relation to the sublunar and superlunar place.



The sun is a plasma phenomenon, a derivative of the positive refraction of cosmic electromagnetic energy where it is concentrated and imprinted concentrated on the Helio (He) layer in the ionosphere that borders with the aetherial space.

It happens in a semi aetherial environment at around 5500 Km.

As we have seen the cosmic energy that emerges from below is separated and refracted into positive and negative, following internal reflection at the boundaries of the field and creates the sun and the moon.

The sun is created by electrically excited helium He and Hydrogen molecules or aether in the upper layers of the ionosphere at the boundary where it borders the aether.

Due to the geometry of the source of cosmic energy and the dynamic of the movement of the electromagnetic field, the sun, shaped like a lens, is created at a height of approximately 5500 km, having a diameter of approximately 51 km and moves spirally creating day - night and also the seasons.

It is the pilot electromagnetic source which creates daylight in the lower layers of the atmosphere.

The ionization in the element Helio (He) gives white-yellow light, like the sun itself, even having the same UV radiation values.

The helium element (He) is ionized where the positive (+) component, of the (+) and (-) refracted cosmic energy comes concentrated.

The sun is imprinting the ceiling of the field of the cosmic radiance, concentrated.

Daylight is created below the sun-created layer in the ionosphere.

There are noble volatile gases there, and because of them the daytime sky has these colors. As the sun passes by, an electromagnetic field is applied to the masses of these gases in the ionosphere.

Thus high energy electrons are produced which very quickly collide with neighboring molecules of the gas. Thus begins a sequence of chemical reactions. Daylight is a result of these reactions.

It happens much lower than the sun and the moon at 40 - 80 Km altitude in the material environment, in the ionosphere that is the upper part - layer of the atmosphere. This part has relation with the element of fire as we saw in the book 3 and not with the element of air that the lower layers in homosphere have.

Every blue, red, yellow and their shades is light produced in the ionosphere due to the ionization of these gases. It is not scattered or refracted light. It is light called Daylight Plasma and it begins and ends where reactions take place.

The electrically excited molecules of the Argon element (Ar) and also of Hydrogen (H₂) fluoresce a blue color, giving this characteristic color to the sky.

Neon Ne is the source of every yellow, orange or red. It is more easily ionized with a minimal amount of electromagnetic energy and from a greater distance. For this reason we see these colors first and last before sunrise and after sunset.

Gases in the heterosphere and more specifically in the ionosphere, as we have seen are separated into layers just like liquids in normal conditions with different densities.

Each gas is in a layer and separated from the others.

The separation is done according to the molecular weight and density of each element.

These gases start from 40-80 Km and above, occupying the Homosphere, i.e. the thermosphere and the ionosphere. There is Helio (He), Neon (Ne), Argon (Ar), Krypton (Kr), Xenium (Xe), Radon (Ra), Monoatomic Oxygen (O), Methane (CH₄), Hydrogen (H₂).

All of these gasses are separated from the heavier air masses below.

Far from the sun in these layers we have these gases inert and under very low pressures.

When the sun approaches, they are excited, ionized, creating Plasma Daylight, while when the sun leaves, the reactions from ionitiation stop and the daylight disappears.

It is a Plasma effect similar to gas discharge lamps, but on a massive scale.

Depending on the properties of each element we have a different way of ionization.

Ionized molecules produce heat, electromagnetism, radio waves, IR and UV radiation, light, and a magnetic field.

In the homosphere below, the gases are mixed and that is the layer where the weather phenomena and the water cycle occur. Water vapor in this layer gives a white tint to the color of the sky. Here there is mainly Nitrogen (N), Oxygen (O₂), water vapor (H₂O) and other gasses. Water vapor and normal air are ionized at very low pressure producing white light.



Cosmic electromagnetic energy coming from below, reflects into the inner upper part of the field, and is refracted and printed further down that is being focused.

The moon is created at the boundary of the ionosphere with the aether at a height of about 5500 km.

Having a diameter of about 51 km and shaped like a lens, it constitutes the negative refraction of cosmic energy.

We have ionization of the element Kr or of the aether in that area and the lower material field is imprinted, giving us the map of the earth like an X-ray or the film negative, showing transparent the places where there is land while illuminating the places where there is water.

It is a concentrated lonization of the aether, of great precision, giving the essence of the backround floor of the earth.

PLASMA STARS - STARS

The stars are the individual ionizations of the aetherial ceiling, that separates the inner aetherial field from the outer fields. (Planets – Moving Stars).

These ionizations occur due to the direct energy from the depths of the seas and from energy points of the earth, that comes from below upwards, like the moon, but a level higher. The map of the earth is also depicted in the stars, with each star corresponding to a point on the earth.

In the night sky and on the stars, we can't see the whole map of the earth, like on the moon, but a part of it, about half and this happens because there, the capture is not in focus.

All these are different impressions of the material field of low frequencies - the earth, in different places of the aether and the inner aetherial field.

On the moon we see the entire sky if we process its image with brightness and contrast. Constellations and stars are formed.

But since the moon is the imprint of the earth, there is a correspondence between the parts of the earth and the stars.

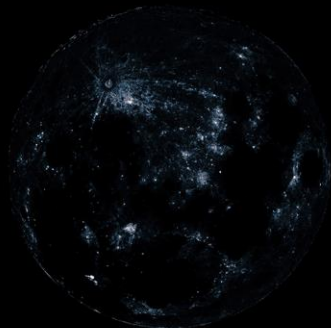
Each energy point and each vast depth of the sea is imprinted as a star with a size corresponding to the intensity of the cosmic radiation emerging there.

Every night we see a piece of the total sky in the star print layer.

Due to the different speed of this layer in relation to the sun, we see different constellations every season, a topic we will analyze later in the book.



MOON AS EARTH'S HOLOGRAM



MOON AS STARS HOLOGRAM

PLASMA FIELDS INPRINTS - PLANETS

Mercury and Venus Aetherial Fields leave their inprint on the top of their field, showing what is included below.

(Aetherial Cosmic energy + and -)

They are cosmic energy fields and what we see are Plasmatic Inprints. Both of them, one field ceiling above, they shape Mars Aetherial Field. What we see as Mars is a Plasmatic Inprint from Mercury and Venus together.



Mercury



Venus



Mars

Mars Field is included in Jupiter under certain circumstances.

It is the red dot inside Jupiter, making a certain route inside it.

What we see as Jupiter is a Plasmatic inprint of what is included below on this field's ceiling.

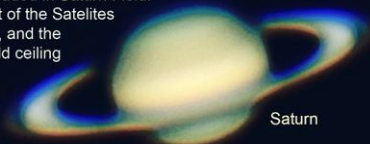


Jupiter

Jupiter and its satellites are included in Saturn Field.

The ring of Cronos is the inprint of the Satellites like a photo with open aperture, and the inner part is Jupiter, but one field ceiling above.

What we see as Cronos is the Plasmatic inprint of all the lower fields that included.



Saturn

Saturn is included in the largest field Ouranos.

What we see as Ouranos is the Plasmatic inprint on the top of this field ceiling, of all the fields that included here.



Ouranos

THE MOON AND THE SUN

Using the method of **reverse engineering** and with knowledge of electromagnetism, electromagnetic fields, gas ionization, fluid mechanics, dynamics, frequencies and oscillations we ended up discovering something important for the starting point of true science research.

The moon is a phenomenon of **ionization of the aether** at a certain height - layer, due to concentrated cosmic energy (-), where it comes concentrated there. This energy, as it comes from the bottom up, is refracted at the ceiling of the field and then imprinted below, on the moon imprint layer, where it is imprinted concentratedly.

In this way the moon works like the mirrored hologram of the earth.

The existence of the sun is due to the same phenomenon, except that the sun constitutes the other cosmic refraction (+).

Due to the source of the phenomenon, the moon has the ability to capture the relief of the earth in live transmission (impression of a material field on the aether), with great detail, giving us the possibility to observe there the size of the earth, to distinguish the continents and oceans, to observe the relief of the ocean floors, to get information about the subsurface, to find energy points and deepest ocean points - which also correspond to the stars and constellations, to find hidden distant or nearby continents and generally to study geography, physics and cosmology from this point of view.

The movement of the sun and moon led us to the cause of their creation.

The phases of the moon have revealed to us the moon projection limits, which the existence of the sun places.

We have seen that there is a direct connection between the phase the moon is in, and how far ahead or behind it is from the sun in the constellations, in their spiral path.

When we have a new moon the sun and the moon appear in the same constellation.

As the moon is going to be full and is half, sun and moon are 3 constellations apart.

At full moon we have 6 constellations difference and when it is going to be empty and is half, 9 constellations difference.

Continuous and studied observation of the face of the moon has led us to the conclusion that the moon is the **hologramic cosmic concentrated reflection** of the earth, shaped like a lens, which is formed at the end of the material field bordering the aether, at the boundary of the ionosphere with the aether.

Determining the rotation of the moon around its center for an observer during its course through each lunar day and with knowledge of dynamics of motions and impressions we divided the face of the moon into axes and in this way we can **use it as a compass**.

Also, the above confirmation and by experimental means also proves the correctness of the concept.

Studying the speed of the sun and the moon, we concluded that it is the new moon that causes the **eclipse of the sun**, when they are at the same latitude.

The **conical refractions** that create the sun and the moon when they are entangled shape create the phases of the moon, while when they are opposite and not entangled we have a full moon.

When the refraction that causes the sun is exactly opposite that of the sun and at the same latitude we also have a **lunar eclipse**.

Each lunar day lasts 24 hours and 50 - 52 minutes and during this time the moon makes a complete circle in the component of the circular motion in its **total spiral motion**.

For this reason every day the moon lags 50 - 52 minutes behind the sun.

We have a new moon every 29,6 days, while in a year we have 13 moons.

The **Prague Astronomical Clock** and the **Antikythera Mechanism** verify the model.

OCEANOGRAPHIA - STARS

Studying **oceanography** from the map of the moon, we found that the points of the oceans characterized as **super-deep** as well as other **energy points** of the earth, **align with the constellations** and generally the stars in the celestial electromagnetic dome.

Essentially there is an imprinting of these points in the etheric field above.

This happens a layer above that where the sun and moon are created.

The imprint here is simple proportional and not concentrated as in that of the moon.

So in the electromagnetic dome, on this layer, we can see again the map of the earth if we match each star with each energetic point that causes it.

In this case we see a part of the total map - almost half - on the entire celestial electromagnetic dome in the **starprint layer**.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

By dissecting space and knowing the properties of the ionosphere we explained **shooting stars, comets, meteors, the northern lights, starbursts and black holes**.

As we have in the homosphere the weather phenomena that benefit the water cycle, so we have in the heterosphere, specifically at its upper level in the ionosphere, the phenomena that benefit the **cycle of noble gases and fumes**.

All the above phenomena are essentially burning and **saturation** of fumes at the level of the **ionosphere**.

Depending on the height at which this happens, the size and composition of the fume cloud, and the type of saturation or combustion, meteorites, comets, star showers, black holes, exploding stars, etc. are created respectively.

The **northern lights** is the electromagnetic imprint of the currents of the ionosphere, because there, the ionosphere directly receives the energy from below, from the magnetic north.

THE CENTER AND THE BIG CYCLE

The center of the moon is not the magnetic north.

It is the center where the magnetic north moves with a radius around it.

This is the so-called **great circle** which makes one complete circle every 26,000 years.

The existence of the great circle that magnetic north makes, transform the earth as a living organism that ages but also regenerates.

PLANETS

The word planet comes from the greek word plani, which means apparent deception.

The planets are not material bodies, nor are they where we see them.

What we see and call planets, which have their own orbits, (and not like the stars of the dome which follow the rotation of the etheric field which surrounds us), are in essence **impressions of fields**, containing one within the other, each one on its ceiling.

The material realm of earth is within the aethereal realms of Venus and Mercury.

These two fields together are contained within the field of Mars, which in turn is contained and rotates within the huge field of Jupiter.

Jupiter along with its energy field satellites are included in the field of Saturn, which is in the field of Uranus.

The divergent movement of the smaller fields within the larger fields causes their imprints to move on their own trajectory with each imprinting on the respective ceiling of their field. This is how a different observed complex motion is created for each field-planet imprint. These movements can be seen in the geocentric model and in essence show how each smaller field behaves, within the larger one that is located.

GEOCENTRIC MODEL

Here we see the apparent motions - imprints of the fields - where they contain and are contained by fields. The outer fields seem to have swallowed the movement of the inner ones, only that they also have their own movement.



Jupiter's Analema



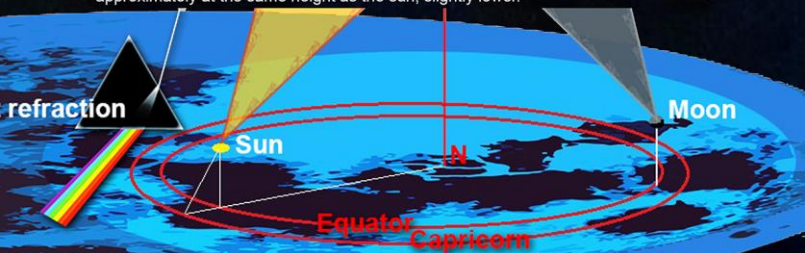
SUN'S AND MOON'S ALTITUDE

By using the solar angles of incidence per latitude and per season, we can calculate the height at which the sun is located. At the equinox, the sun passes directly above the equator. The angle of incidence for the most meridian moment is 90 degrees.

At the same time, for example in the circle of Capricorn, which circle is 2,500 km from the equator, at a point with the same geographic height as this point of the equator that we said before, the angle of incidence is equal to $90 - 30 = 60$ degrees.

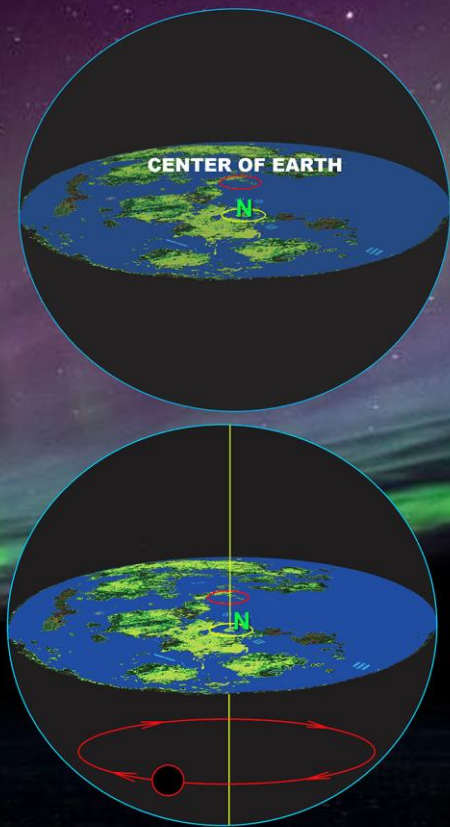
Thus a right triangle is created, whose angles we know as well as the lower vertical side which is equal to the distance of the two circles of latitude and in our example equal to 2,500 km. Taking the tangent law, we can solve for the other vertical side of the triangle, which is the height of the sun. In the 2nd book we find this height 5500 km.

Examining the shadowing caused by the moon depending on the circle it makes leads us to conclude that, if we express the frequency of its movement in the circles of latitude, it causes the same angles of incidence with the moonlight as those of the sun, passing through the corresponding circles. Thus we conclude that the moon is also approximately at the same height as the sun, slightly lower.



The Black Sun

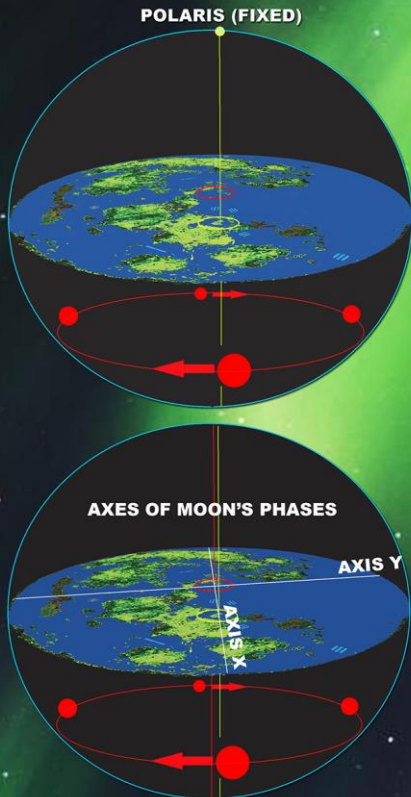
Black sun is moving below in a coil motion creating an electromagnetic field with direction from below to above. It's motion center is Magnetic North.



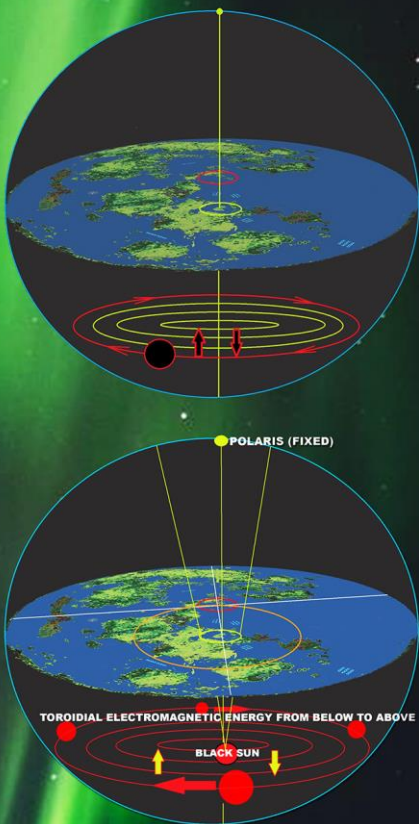
Polaris is Fixed and is up from the Magnetic North.

On the top of the ceiling of our toroidal field, Black Sun's electromagnetic Field creates the stars as reflections of the great depths and energy spots of earth.

The center of the earth is not the center of the magnetic field center, just like the real constellation circle.

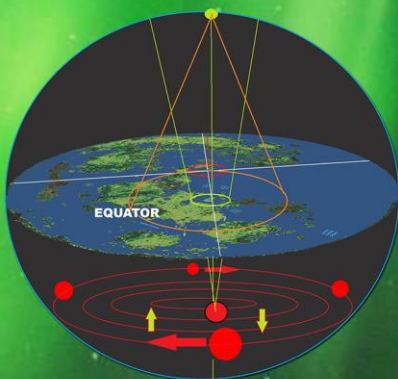


The diameter of Black Sun's motion is changing, a fact that makes all the electromagnetic field dynamic.

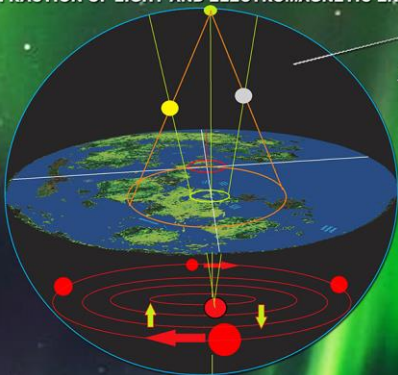


COSMIC ENERGY REFRACTION

On our toroidal ceiling at the place where Polaris happens, there is a reverse direction refraction of the Cosmic Energy that comes from the Black Sun. This refraction separates the cosmic energy to energy (+), that creates the Sun, and to (-) that creates the Moon, below where the refracted energies are focusing.



REFRACTION OF LIGHT AND ELECTROMAGNETIC ENERGY

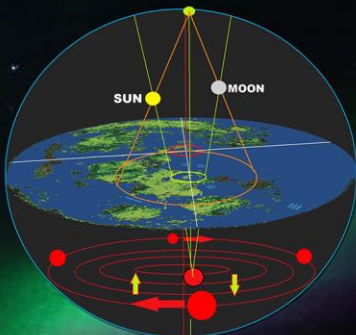


REFRACTION LIMITS

The (+) refraction of the Cosmic Energy works like a limit to the (-) refraction, when these refractions are close.

Because of this we have the phases of the moon.

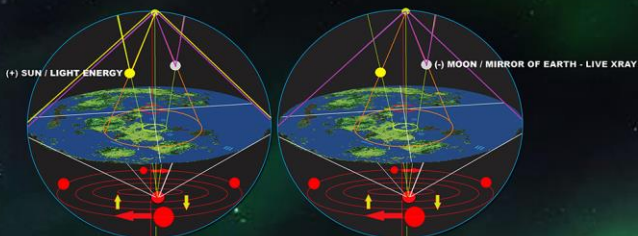
That's why there is a relation between the constellation difference between the sun and moon and the moon's phases.



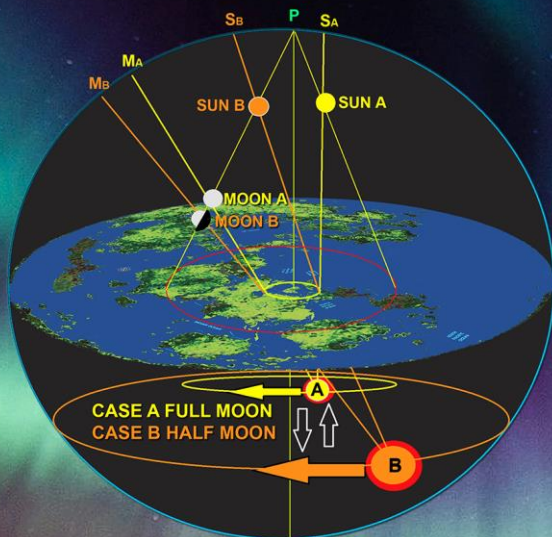
When the conical shape refraction that creates the sun (+) is on the same constellation as the refraction that creates the moon (-), the first one neutralizes the second. In this way we have the new moon.

Because of the dynamic of the refraction, everyday there is a different position between these two conical shape refractions and in this way we have the moon's phases.

When these refractions are opposite there is no neutralisation of the moon's conical refraction from the sun's one, so only in this case we have the full moon. As the Sun's refraction is getting closer again we have the rest of the moon's phases till the new moon.



Let's take an example with 2 different places of the black sun.
In case A its motion diameter is small and in case B bigger.



Conical refractions are created:
P - S_A refraction creates SUN A
P - M_A refraction creates MOON A
P - S_B refraction creates SUN B
P - M_B refraction creates MOON B

In case A we have the two refractions opposite so in this case there is a full moon.
In case B the refraction that creates the sun is getting in front of this that creates the moon and hides the half of it.
In this case we have a half moon.

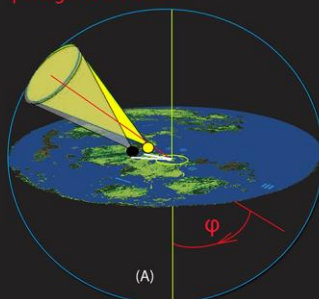


REFRACTION ANGLE AND PHASES

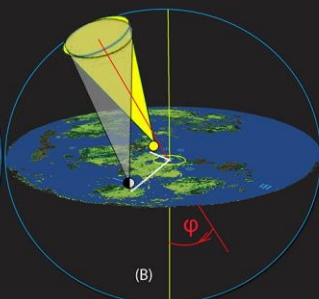
When the angle of incidence of the black sun below is big, the sun and moon are very close. When they are at the same constellation we have the New Moon.

In this case, the conical refraction of the sun completely neutralises the moon's one, (A).

ϕ : Angle of Incidence



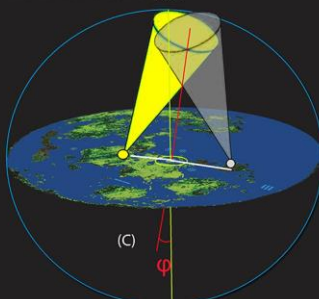
NEW MOON



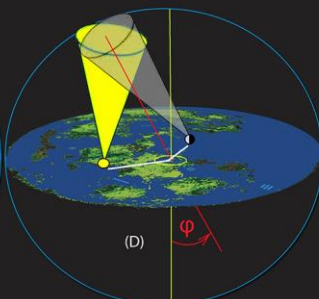
**1ST QUARTER
HALF MOON**

As the angle of incidence is getting smaller we have the 1st quarter of the moon.

In this case the sun's conical refraction hides the half of the moon's refraction from left, if we are northern the moon's path or right if we are southern, when the axis of moon's phases γ is vertical to the horizon, (B).



FULL MOON



**3RD QUARTER
HALF MOON**

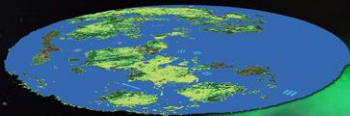
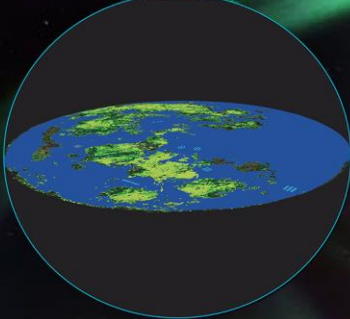
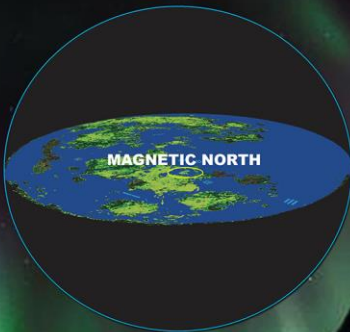
When the angle of incidence is the smallest, we have the full moon.

In this case the two refractions are opposite and do not affect each other, (C).

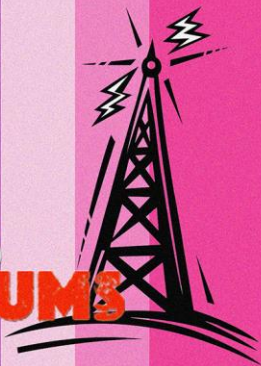
Finally when the angle of incidence is getting bigger, we have the Third quarter and in this case the sun's conical refraction hides the right half of moon's refraction when the axis of phases is vertical to the horizon, when we are northern the moon's path or the left if we are southern, (D).

Below the surface of the earth there is the Black Sun that is responsible for the creation of Sun and Moon.

Polar lights are from the Black Sun below and come from a big hole that there is on the Magnetic North in Hyperborea.

EARTH**TOROIDAL FIELD****MAGNETIC NORTH**

FREQUENCIES AND SPECTRUMS



-----Non Ionised Radiations-----

-----Ionised Radiations-----

Acoustic Spectrum
20 Hz - 20 KHz
BASS - MID - HIGH



STATIC
ELECTRIC
AND
MAGNETIC
FIELDS
(DC)



EARTH
AND
SUBWAYS

ALTERNATING
ELECTRIC
AND
MAGNETIC
FIELDS
(AC)



AC POWER



RADIOFREQUENCY
RADIATION



Mobile Wireless
AM/FM Router Cell
Phone

INFRARED
RADIATION



HEAT



VISIBLE
LIGHT



ULTRAVIOLET
RADIATION



SUN RAYS

MOON CREATION



X - RAYS



MEDICAL XRAYS

SUN CREATION



γ - RAYS



RADIOACTIVE
SOURCES

COSMIC
RAYS

0 Hz

60Hz

30KHz

3GHz

300GHz

430GHz

750Thz

30PHz

30EHz

30ZHz

ELECTROMAGNETIC COSMIC SPECTRUM AND FREQUENCIES

In this section we will break down all about frequencies and the electromagnetic cosmic frequency spectrum, looking at the physical quantities and separating the spectrum into individual categories.

In this way we will come closer to cosmological understanding.

Humans can hear a small spectrum of frequencies where it belongs to the generally low frequencies, while they can see an equally small spectrum where it belongs to the high frequencies.

Frequencies can be transformed, transmitted, decoded and stored in diamagnetic materials (solid, liquid and gas), as long as they are electromagnetic in nature.

Our world, nature, is permeated by almost every frequency – from visible light to very high frequency radioactivity.

We have these types of frequencies:

- Low Frequencies of AC and DC
- Radio AM, FM, TV, mobile phones and Internet frequencies
- Infrared, Heat, Visible light, Ultraviolet frequencies
- Ionizing radiations X and γ rays
- Cosmic radiation.

By the term electromagnetic radiation we mean the transfer of energy in the form of an electromagnetic wave.

By electromagnetic wave we mean the local and temporal variation of the electric and magnetic field.

An electromagnetic wave is characterized by 3 physical quantities:

- The Wavelength (λ) : Which is equal to the distance between 2 successive peaks of the wave and has units of length.

- The frequency of the wave (ν): Which expresses the number of repetitions of the wave per unit of time. Its measurement units are Hertz (1 Hz = 1 cycle / second).

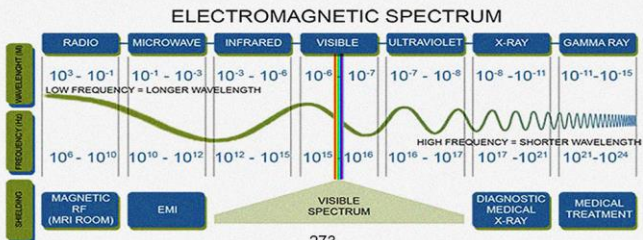
It is related to the wavelength and the propagation speed of the wave with the relation $U = \lambda \nu$.

- The Wave energy (E)

The electromagnetic spectrum is a continuous spectrum.

In figure below, all the electromagnetic radiation known to date is presented.

This consists of γ -rays which have the highest frequency-energy, X-rays, ultraviolet, the human-visible spectrum, infrared, microwaves, radio waves and low frequencies.



MAIN CATEGORIES

The electromagnetic spectrum can be divided into 2 large categories depending on the energy carried by each wave with its frequencies.

IONIZING AND NON IONIZING RADIATIONS

Non-ionizing radiations, i.e. radiations that do not have the energy to cause ionization. We meet these widely in our everyday life.

Ultraviolet radiation has the highest energy of the non-ionizing radiations with a frequency range of 1014 -1017 Hz and energies from 3-1000 eV.

Immediately after, at lower energy is visible light.

It consists of a narrow frequency range of order 1014. Characteristic wavelengths for visible light are red at 700nm (10⁻⁹ m), yellow at 580 nm and violet at 400 nm.

Non-ionizing radiation also includes radio waves corresponding to a frequency range of less than 109 Hz.

They are commonly used in telecommunications and the dissemination of information over long distances.

Ionizing radiation, such as - γ rays and -X rays are rays capable of causing ionization of matter.

The - γ rays have the highest energy, a few MeV (1eV = 1.602 x 10⁻¹⁶ J) and have a characteristic frequency spectrum greater than 1019 Hz.

They are characterized by their penetration into most materials.

X-rays have a frequency range of 1017-1019 Hz and an energy of a few keV.

They have extensive use for medical purposes in x-rays and 3D imaging, airport screening, and many other uses.

As we will see γ and cosmic rays create the sun, while X rays create the moon, by aether ionisation.

RADIO FREQUENCIES CATEGORIES



The **Radio Spectrum** consists of several individual subsets.

There are the extremely low frequencies (ELF) 3-30Hz used in submarine telecommunications.

The super low frequencies (super low frequency – SLF) from 30-300 Hz that we find in electricity distribution networks, the ultra-low frequencies (ultra-low frequency – ULF) 300-3000Hz.

Also another subset is the very low frequencies (very low frequency - VLF) with a spectrum of 3-30 kHz, which find applications in navigation systems and in wireless communications.

Low frequencies (LF) correspond to frequencies of 30-300 kHz and their applications extend to navigation and radio stations.

Medium frequencies (MF) are in the 300-3000 kHz range and are mainly used in radios.

High frequencies (HF) at 3-30 MHz, very high frequencies (VHF) at 30-300 MHz and ultra-high frequencies (UHF) at 300- 3000 MHz find applications in television stations, radar, in mobile telephone networks, wireless networks and in aircraft telecommunications.

An important subset is microwaves which are the highest frequencies of radio waves. They consist of the super high frequencies (super high frequency – SHF) at 3-30 GHz and the extremely high frequencies (extremely high frequency – EHF) at 30-300 GHz. Microwaves are found in radar, and in household microwave ovens.



The **origin of electromagnetic radiation** is divided into two categories. Natural sources and artificial sources.

In **natural sources** we can classify cosmic radiation that comes from below, creating the electromagnetic field that we are inside.

Various birds and fish, thanks to their internal organs, can perceive this cosmic electromagnetic field and act as small compasses so they know where to head during periods of migration to other continents.

Another natural source of electromagnetic waves is weather phenomena.

Electrical discharges that occur in lightning storms create strong magnetic fields in their vicinity.

Artificial sources of electromagnetic radiation are mainly human-made.

Electric current plays a catalytic role in the creation of electromagnetic waves as it correlates with low frequency (ELF) waves.

Our daily life is full of artificial sources of electromagnetic radiation.

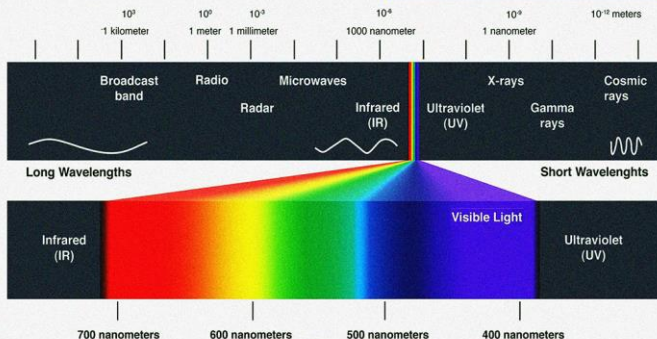
For example, all household electrical appliances, (computer, mobile phone, TV, etc.) which are included in the low ELF frequencies.

Also, other artificial sources as previously mentioned are various types of antennas for telecommunications purposes, radio-television stations and radars on military bases.

As you can see, in the age we live in, electromagnetic radiation is constantly in front of us. With every step we take, our body is bombarded with different frequencies.

We cannot see and hear all this radiation because our eyes can only detect a small spectrum, while our ears another spectrum also small.

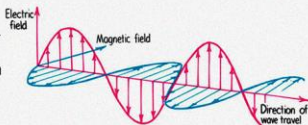
WAVELENGTHS AND SPECTRUMS



GENERATION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION

Electromagnetic radiation consists of an electromagnetic wave that temporally and locally changes the electric and magnetic field.

This wave consists of two separate elements. The electric field (E) and the magnetic field (B). These two fields are perpendicular to the propagation of the wave, perpendicular to each other and are constantly in phase. They have a maximum and a minimum at the same time, as can be seen in the figure.



An electric field (E) exists wherever there are electric charges, either positive or negative. Electric field strength is measured in volts per meter (V/m).

Electric charges exert forces on each other that are proportional to their distance and the magnitude of the two charges.

The intensity of the electric field is calculated from the force exerted on a charge which is in this field by the studied charge.

Electric fields can easily be cut off by various conductive and non-conductive materials such as metals, walls, tree trunks, etc., even the shirt we wear.

For this reason in most cases inside the house we are shielded from these fields as they have been reduced several orders of magnitude by obstacles they encounter during their passage.

Magnetic Field results from the movement of electrical charges in space.

Its intensity (H) has units of ampere per meter (A/m)

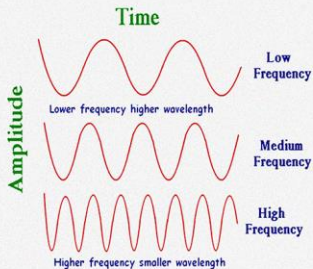
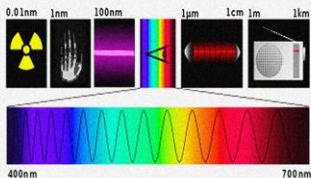
The magnetic flux density (B), i.e. the product of the field strength times the magnetic permeability of the medium in which they propagate and has units of tesla (T).

A moving electric charge with velocity U in a magnetic field experiences a force equal to the product of the charge times its velocity and equal to the product of the charge times the magnetic flux.

If we combine the force received by an electric current in a magnetic field and the force received in an electric field, we create the famous Lorentz force.

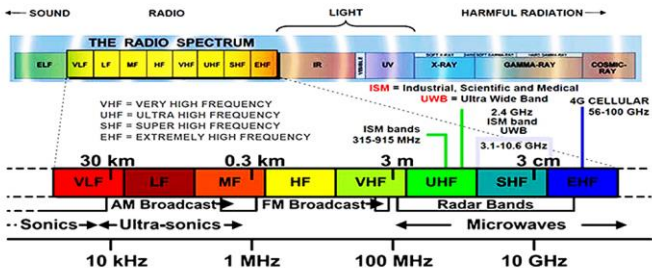
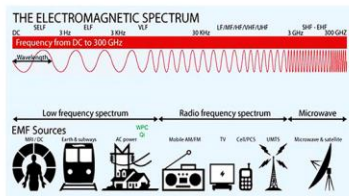
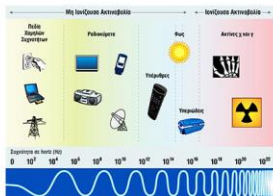
However, unlike electric fields, magnetic fields do not weaken during their passage through various materials, which is why shielding them is a bigger problem.

For this reason, in most of the measurements we are concerned with the intensity of the magnetic field rather than the intensity of the electric field.



For the study of electromagnetic radiation, it is necessary to define some physical quantities which are used on a wide scale and facilitate us both in terms of understanding and simplifying the problem.

- **Current density J** : defined as the current passing through a unit cross-section of a three-dimensional conductor, perpendicular to its direction and expressed in amperes per square meter (A/m^2).
 - **Electric Field Intensity E** : is the vector quantity corresponding to the force exerted on a charged particle, regardless of its movement in space. Expressed in volts per meter (V/m)
 - **Magnetic Field Intensity H** : is a vector quantity, which, in combination with the magnetic flux density, defines a magnetic field at every point in space. Expressed in amperes per meter (A/m)
 - **Magnetic flux density B** : is a vector quantity on which the force exerted on moving loads depends. It is expressed in tesla (T).
 - **Power density (S)** : is the quantity used for very high frequencies. It is the radiant power incident perpendicular to a surface, divided by the surface area. It is expressed in watts per square meter (W/m^2).
 - **Specific Energy Absorption (SA)** : defined as the energy absorbed per unit weight of biological tissue. It is expressed in joules per kilogram (J/kg). In these recommendations it is used to limit non-thermal effects from pulsed microwave radiation.
 - **Specific energy absorption rate (SAR)**: calculated as an average for the whole body or for parts of it, it defines the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit weight by body tissues. It is expressed in watts per kilogram (W/kg).
- Whole body SAR is a widely accepted measure of the effects of exposure to RF fields.



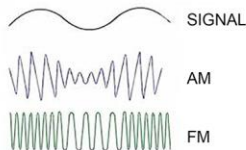
RADIO WAVES

Here it will be realized how frequencies can be transformed and transferred. As the spectrum of frequencies, like nature itself, is continuous, what happens with radio frequencies can be done with other frequencies as long as there are the right transformers, decoders, transmitters and receivers.

Listening to a program on the radio, we cannot easily imagine the route it takes until it reaches us. The signal reaches our radios through the radio transmission system.

A radio transmission system consists of:

- a) the transmitter
- b) the transponder
- c) the receiver
- d) the microphone
- e) the loudspeaker
- g) the headphones



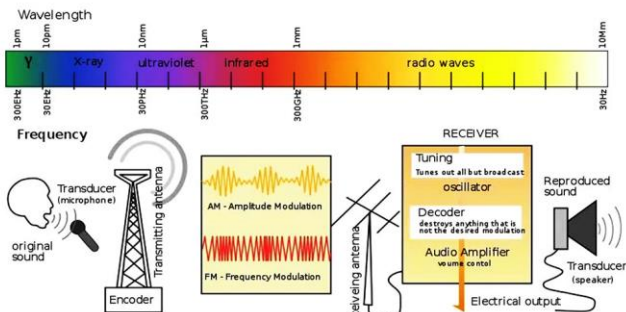
The radio program is transmitted through a special class of waves called radio waves. Electromagnetic waves with wavelengths from 1 cm to 10 m and frequencies from 10 KHz to 100,000 MHz. They are also used in radars.

The radio is the device that works as a receiver of electromagnetic emissions at a certain frequency with an antenna and a converter into sound.

The electromagnetic waves are received by the antenna, decoded, converted into electrical current and then into sound by the speaker. Radio broadcasting is also considered the whole process of broadcasting and receiving radio waves.

Analogue or conventional radio.

Here the way the signal is modulated results in the separation of frequencies for use by AM and FM, while specific frequency ranges are defined depending on the purpose. (e.g. radios in Europe and America they broadcast on the frequencies FM 87.5-108). Other frequency ranges are used for specific purposes such as from the Fire Department.



Here we will see how the image is created through frequencies and their transfer and transformation.

The operation of the television is based on the photoelectric effect, in which the luminous flux emitted from various points of an image is converted into alternating electric currents. Essentially, during the formation of a black-and-white image on a screen, a distribution of the brightness (different for each one) of the points of the image occurs.

The movement of the object shown in the image is caused by a change in the brightness of each point as a function of time.

In summary, the brightness values of an image are analyzed point by point and this is done dozens of times every second, and the changes in brightness are reproduced on the screen of a player located at a distance.

Analyzing this image brightness point by point is called "scanning the image".

However, the above development of the operating principle of t. is schematic and theoretical; in practice it is impossible to do a point-by-point analysis of the brightness.

That is why the analysis is done not by points, but by areas of the image, of course as small as possible.

Thus, the whole screen is divided into several horizontal lines, so the analysis and reconstruction of the image is done by reading and reproducing the light intensity of the squares that are in the first line, then in the second, etc.

But this whole process should not take more time than the time that an image remains on the retina of the eye.

In this way, the image is perceived by the eye as a whole.

That is why screens are made so that the squares and lines corresponding to a visual perception does not disappear immediately, but remains for a short time.

The impression of the movement of the image is given in a manner similar to that of the cinema.

The various images are "scanned" on the screen in a very short period of time, thus causing a superposition of images that differ little in time from each other.

The superimposition and rapid alternation of images, as well as the fact that they remain for a minimum time on the retina, creating the impression of image movement.

The TV consists of the electric cannon, the system beam deflection, the metal grid and the screen.

The television receiver receives the television signal either wirelessly or wired.

The way is to receive it with an antenna pointed at some terrestrial broadcasting station (located on top of some mountain).

In wired reception we have cable TV and Internet reception (IPTV).

The whole system works by converting the luminous flux emitted by the various points of an image into alternating electrical currents.

These currents feed the antenna of the transmitter which with its turn will create an electromagnetic field to be received by the receiver.

Because the broadcast is double, that is, except for the image there is also the sound, a television receiver consists of various stages that separates these two.

In order for the TV to show an image, the electric currents pass through various phases and with the help of components they perform tasks for its operation.

The TV signal transmits in the VHF and UHF frequency bands, in the microwave category, where the former correspond to the 30-300 Hz range and the latter to 300-1000 MHz respectively.

In recent years we have been broadcasting a television program via the Internet and via a mobile network (Mobile TV).

MAGNETOPHONE - CASETOPHONE or

Here we will understand how the frequencies, once transformed, can be stored. Because of the continuity of frequencies, what is done with the spectrum of sound that can be recorded on a magnetic tape, can be done with the rest of the spectrum of frequencies, as long as there are suitable transformers and suitable storage media. The cassette player plays or records the sound through the tape using one magnetic read and one write head.

The tape's thin magnetic tape, coated with iron oxides and wound on spools, is placed in a slot on the tape deck and rests on its head. It moves at a constant speed and the cassette player converts the analog recorded magnetic information into a suitably electrically varying signal which is fed to an internal or external amplifier to reproduce the sound through the built-in or (depending on) external speakers.

The exact opposite happens in recording, as the cassette player has an electric motor that turns the lugs that snap onto the cassette reels.

The rotation speed can be normal forward for listening to music, fast forward or reverse for track search and is selected with the corresponding keys.

The role of media is played by materials with suitable magnetic properties: magnetic tape, disk, magnetic drum and other similar elements.

Let's take a closer look at the most important ingredients and find out how they make this work.

Tape drive mechanism

Also called tape transport mechanism. The characteristics of this mechanism have a direct impact on the sound quality of the device. All the distortions that the tape mechanism introduces into the signal are unrealistic to remove or correct in some way. The main characteristic of this spare part in the tape recorder is the burst factor and the long-term stability of the tape advance speed.

This mechanism should provide:

- uniform advance of the magnetic medium during recording and during playback at a specified speed (called operating path).
- optimal voltage of the magnetic carrier with a specific force.
- high quality and reliable contact between the carrier and the magnetic heads.
- changes in belt speed (on models where multiple speeds are provided).
- Fast forwarding of media in both directions.

Auxiliary features based on the category and purpose of the tape recorder.

Magnetic heads

One of the most important components of a tape recorder.

The characteristics of these components have a direct impact on the quality of the device. The magnetic head is designed to work both with one track (mono format) and with many - from 2 to 24 (stereo - they could be in stereo recorders).

These parts are subdivided according to their purpose to:

- ГВ - chief responsible for reproduction.
- GZ - elements responsible for reproduction;
- HS - heads responsible for deletion.

The tape recorders were also equipped with an electronic component, which must include the following components:

- 1 or more amplifiers for playback and recording.
- 1 or more low frequency power amplifiers.
- a generator responsible for erasing and magnetization (in the simplest tape recorders, this part may be absent).
- noise reduction device (will not necessarily be present in the design of the tape recorder).
- electronic mode control system.



Sound

Sound is the cause of stimulation of the sense of hearing, due to the change in atmospheric air pressure. It is the change in the pressure or the speed of the particles of an elastic medium, which propagates in waves within this medium. It only propagates through matter (solid, liquid, gasses). The vibrating sound-producing body is called a sound source.

Types of waves

In Longitudinal waves the propagating disturbance causes the particles of the elastic medium to move along the direction of wave propagation.

In Transverse waves the propagating disturbance causes the particles of the elastic medium to move in a direction perpendicular to the direction of wave propagation.

Sound Source

The sound source causes a disturbance in the air particles causing them to move back and forth. This movement of particles propagating through a longitudinal wave causes thickening and thinning, i.e. changes in air density and pressure along the direction of propagation.

Acoustic Frequency Spectrum

Extends from 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz (20 kHz)

In sounds below 100 Hz and above 10 kHz, the energy is very low.

Infrasounds are frequencies below 20 Hz where they are not heard by the human ear.

Frequencies above 20 Hz are ultrasonic, where they are also not perceived by humans.

Natural Sound Characteristics

Each simple sound is characterized by its frequency and by the amplitude of the pressure change. Complex sound is characterized by the frequency and amplitude of each of its harmonic components.

Sound Pitch is a feature that distinguishes a sound if it is sharp or heavy - Treble - Bass.

The Timbre of sound depends on the amplitude of sound oscillations, as if the amplitude of oscillations increases, then we feel that the sound has become louder. It depends on the form of the generated wave. It also depends on the frequency because, for example, the power of a sound with a frequency of 80 Hz must be 10,000 times stronger than the power of the frequency sound in order to cause the same feeling of intensity.

Loudness is a subjective feeling of perception of two sounds, from two different sound sources, which have the same frequency and the same intensity.

Categories of sounds

- Simple tones (a quiet, harmonic oscillation as a function of time, intervals)
- Complex sounds or tones (sound signal from many frequencies)
- Large number of simple sounds, harmonics
- Noises (irregular pressure variation)
- Beats (minimum number of high-intensity oscillations, sharp deceleration)

Echo is produced when the sound is reflected off an obstacle, which is more than 17 meters away from the sound source.

Diakrotima is the phenomenon caused by the interaction of two sounds of different frequencies.

The speed of sound in atmospheric dry air at 20 °C is 343 m/sec or 1235 km/h.

It is generally not constant, but depends on the state variables of the system (pressure, temperature).

It is an important parameter for fluid-compressor hydromechanical systems in which the flow velocity approaches or exceeds Mach 0.8 (practically gas turbines and supersonic aircraft), at which point the fluid ceases to behave as incompressible and in this case is compressible.

Volume Units

Intensity is measured in S.I. in W/m^2 (Watts per square meter). The minimum intensity perceived by the human ear corresponds to $10\text{--}12 \text{ W/m}^2$. This intensity corresponds to a sound pressure of $20 \mu\text{Pa}$ (which is also referred to as the threshold of audibility). Sound intensity level is measured in decibels. The Decibel unit expresses the level difference of a sound of intensity I to the intensity of the audibility threshold ($10\text{--}12 \text{ W/m}^2$). Loudness level in dB is defined as ten times the decimal logarithm of sound loudness to the loudness threshold. The pain threshold of the human ear due to sound intensity is 120dB. Exposure to sounds above 120dB is dangerous and can lead to hearing problems. Also prolonged and continuous exposure to sounds above 90dB creates hearing problems.

It would be useful to list at this point, in order to better understand the concept of the acoustic frequency spectrum, some musical instruments and their placement in the acoustic spectrum.

Piano 27Hz-4186Hz

Electric bass 41Hz-311Hz

Boot-drum 20Hz-500Hz

Cymbals 400Hz-20000Hz

Human voice 32Hz-4500Hz

The **Audible Spectrum** describes the interval between the lowest and highest sound frequencies that a human or an animal can hear. In humans the audible spectrum spans approximately from 20 Hz to 20 KHz.

However, there are significant differences in the spectrum between individuals, especially in the high frequency region, where the greatest decline is observed with age.

Some infrasound in the 4 to 16 Hz spectrum is felt by humans through body vibrations. Also, there is a gender difference in sound sensitivity, with women having more sensitivity to high frequencies.

A dog's hearing range depends on its breed and age, but roughly ranges from 40 Hz to 60,000 Hz, and cat's from 50Hz to 65,000 Hz, which is much larger than a human's.

Bats have very sensitive hearing, which they use to find food and for orientation.

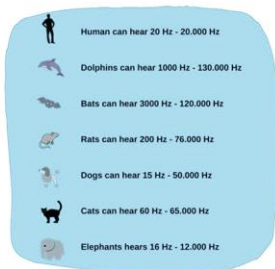
Their audible spectrum is from 20 Hz to 120,000 Hz. They locate their food by emitting sounds of very short duration and of very high intensity, and evaluate the echoes reflected from objects around them, inferring from this the size and type of objects.

They emit two types of sounds, constant frequency (CF), and frequency modulated (FM). Each type returns different information about the bat, CFs are used to locate an object, while FMs are used to determine its nature and distance. The pulses of sound produced last only a few milliseconds, and the pauses between them act as echo evaluation periods. There is also evidence that bats use the frequency difference caused by the Doppler effect in reflected sound to estimate their own flight speed.

Information about size, shape, and texture is combined to form a picture of the location and environment.

Mice have large ears in relation to their bodies, and they hear higher frequencies, from 1 kHz to 70 kHz or 90 kHz, which they use for communication.

They do not hear the lower frequencies that humans hear, just as humans do not hear most of the sounds of mice. Finally, in addition to high-frequency sounds, mice also produce some sounds within the human audible spectrum when they want to communicate over a greater distance, as lower-frequency sounds travel farther.



Optical spectrum, $F(f)$ or $F(\lambda)$ is the distribution of radiation in energy space usually expressed as frequency f or wavelength λ .

The spectrum is obtained by analyzing the light coming from a light source into all its wavelengths (or colors).

This analysis, also called color dispersion of light, is achieved with prisms and in general with light refraction systems, and is due to the fact that the refracting body (medium) presents a different index of refraction at the various wavelengths of light.

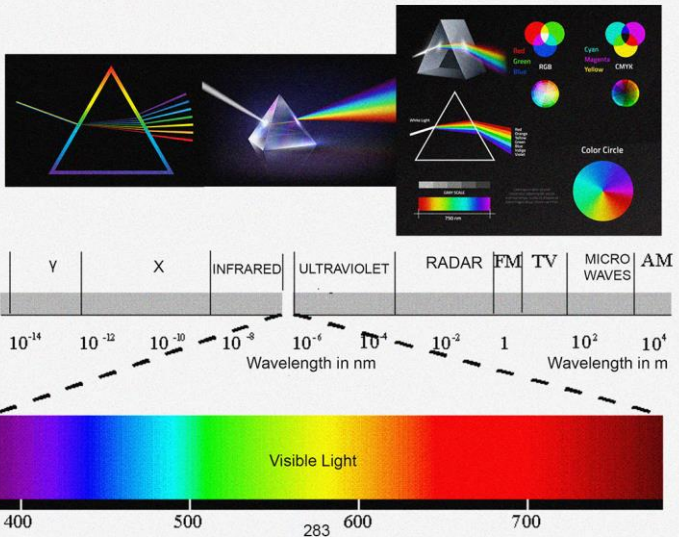
Thus light rays that have a long wavelength are also the least deflected.

The visible spectrum is defined as that part of the electromagnetic radiation that can be perceived by humans with the sensor of vision. This spectrum extends to radiations with frequencies from $7.5 \cdot 10^{14}$ Hz, (Violet color with a vacuum wavelength of $4000 \text{ \AA}$ or 400 nm) to approximately a frequency of $4.3 \cdot 10^{14}$ Hz, (Red color with a vacuum wavelength of $7000 \text{ \AA}$ or 700 nm).

In this spectrum, one can distinguish the changes in color shades, starting with the shades of purple, blue, light blue, green, yellow, orange, as well as shades of red.

The radiations with frequencies slightly higher than $7.5 \cdot 10^{14}$ Hz (that is, with a wavelength in vacuum slightly shorter than $4000 \text{ \AA}$) constitute the invisible ultraviolet radiation (Ultra Violet or UV).

On the contrary, the radiations with frequencies slightly lower than $4.3 \cdot 10^{14}$ Hz (that is, with a wavelength in vacuum slightly longer than $7000 \text{ \AA}$) constitute the invisible infrared radiation (Infrared).



CONVERT TRANSFER SAVE

The **conversion** of audio frequencies into radio waves through electromagnetism and a transmitter, allows the receiver with the corresponding electromagnetic decoder - receiver to receive the radio waves and convert them back into sound waves and through the speakers to listen.

The mode of operation of the television, the telephone and the Internet is similar.

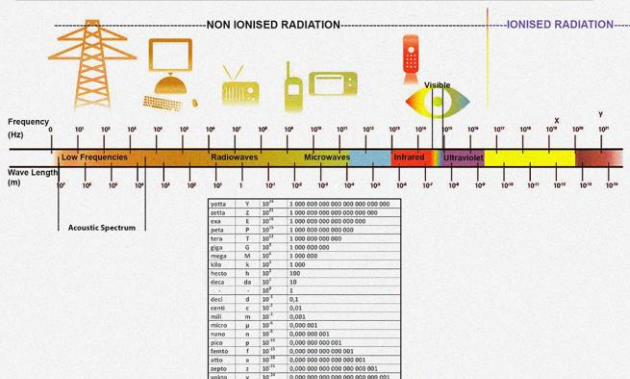
So we see that all of this is based on the fact that frequencies can be **transformed**, **propagated** or **stored**, decoded and transformed back into their original form.

What is needed are the corresponding electromagnetic decoders and transformers. For transporting transmitters and receivers, while for storing electromagnetic material.

After all this study of the electromagnetic spectrum and all the individual smaller spectrums with similar properties, we have reached the point of seeing and understanding better what the ionizing frequencies cause.

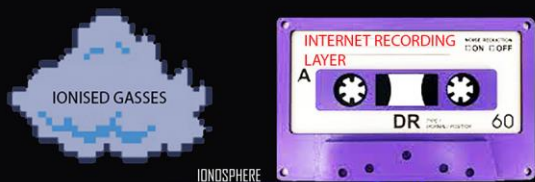
Summarizing, we see in the table below the entire electromagnetic spectrum with the corresponding frequencies per region.

Electromagnetic Spectrum Zones			
Spectrum Area	Wave Length	Frequencies	Energy
Radiowaves	100.000km - 1m	0-300 MHz	0 - $1,24 \cdot 10^{-6}$ eV
Microwaves	1m - 1mm	300 MHz - 300GHz	$1,24 \cdot 10^{-6}$ eV - 1,24MeV
Infrared Radiation	1mm - 740nm	300GHz - 400THz	1,24meV - 1,6eV
Visible Phasma	740nm - 380nm	400THz-800THz	1,6 - 3,2eV
Ultraviolet Radiation	380nm - 10nm	800THz - $3 \cdot 10^{16}$ Hz	3,2eV - 124eV
X Rays	10nm - 0,01nm	$3 \cdot 10^{17}$ Hz - $3 \cdot 10^{19}$ Hz	124eV - 124keV
y Rays	0,01nm - 0,001nm	$3 \cdot 10^{19}$ Hz - $3 \cdot 10^{20}$ Hz	124keV - 1,24MeV
High Cosmic Rays	0,001nm - 0	$3 \cdot 10^{20}$ Hz -	1,24MeV -



As we have seen in cassette technology, sound frequencies are converted into a pulsating electrical current, which is recorded through the cassette head onto the magnetic tape of the cassette. In this way we have the storage of sound frequencies and with the analog decoder - where the cassette player itself is, we can listen to the recorded sounds from the magnetic tape.

The fact of frequency storage finds application in storage Internet data technology, as through high frequency waves and similar transmitters - receivers - decoders, there is access to a huge layer of the ionosphere, where it is ionized providing storage space and fast communication with short system feedback times to the decoders.



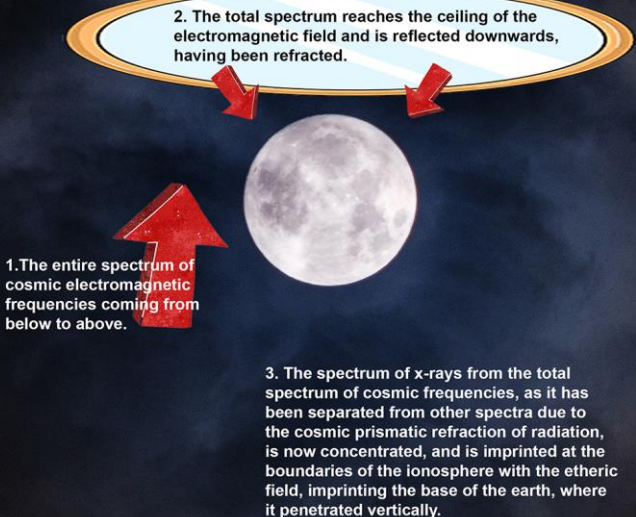
Just as there are solid and liquid diamagnetic materials, so there are corresponding gases that are susceptible to react to electromagnetism.

As we have seen in previous issues, the ionosphere contains the noble gases, monoatomic oxygen and hydrogen. These gases are all diamagnetic and so can store very high ionizing frequencies.

All this information and data is stored in ionizing frequency bands found in the air of the ionosphere, in a so-called dynamically electromagnetically charged cloud of infinite capacity, where a ground-based central transmitter-receiver connects to this "cloud" by transmitting data with laser technology.



MOON CREATION



Cosmic energy emanates from below - Black Sun - creating an electromagnetic field. This cosmic energy contains all frequencies from the entire electromagnetic spectrum. Let us recall here the refraction of white light in the spectrum of optical frequencies where it allows us to see colors with the analog decoder, our eyes. It is a transformation of the cosmic radiation into a field, the field of vision.

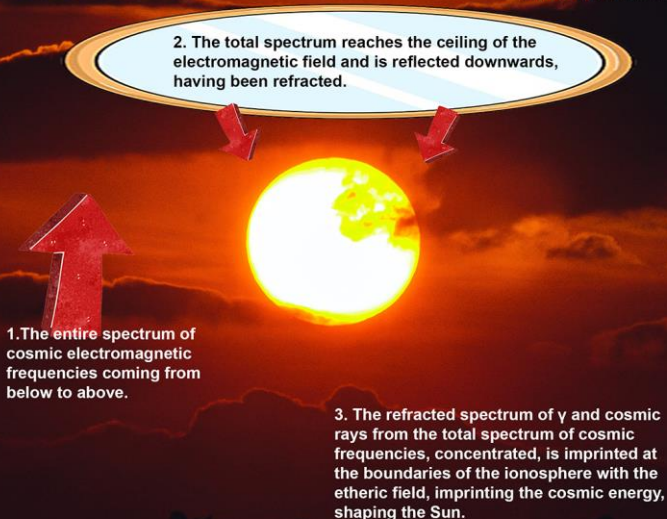
In the same way we have the x-ray spectrum image of the total cosmic energy coming from below at the level of the ionosphere, a phenomenon that creates our familiar moon making it have the property of an x-ray of the base of the earth.

So the spectrum of very high ionizing frequencies - x, γ and cosmic rays - as they bounce upwards, penetrate the surface of the earth, are formed focused, and in the same way that we have the prismatic refraction of white light in colors, we have the refraction of ionizing frequencies and cosmic radiation in γ-rays and x-rays, creating the sun and the moon respectively.

It is again a conversion of frequencies, where by converting them into the visible spectrum of frequencies we are given the possibility to see the highest frequencies of cosmic energy in the sun, and in the moon the x-ray of the earth.

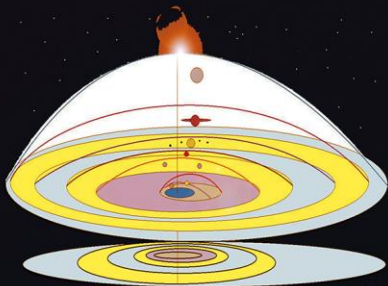
***The moon is the concentrated focused imprint of the spectrum of X Rays of High Frequencies, from the total Cosmic Electromagnetic spectrum of frequencies.**

*** Aether and the gases of Ionosphere accept and react to electricity by ionization.**



*The sun is the concentrated focused imprint of the spectrum of γ and cosmic Rays of High Frequencies, from the total Cosmic Electromagnetic spectrum of frequencies.
 * Aether and the gases of Ionosphere accept and react to electricity by ionization.

All the stars that move in the electromagnetic field as well as the planetary stars, are ionization phenomena of the corresponding etheric field, and occur in the corresponding etheric layer. What causes all this, the source of excitation of all this cosmic electromagnetic field, the black sun, is a multi-layered and multi-form source, creating all these layers of fields.



Planets

In this chapter we will see in detail what the planets are. To understand the subject we must clarify one thing. The planets like stars that we see in the sky are the etheric imprints of the corresponding fields and not a material planet. Something similar to what happens with the moon and the earth, where the moon is the etheric imprint of the x-rays of the earth. So it is one thing to talk about the earth's imprinting phenomenon and another thing about the earth itself. Simply, the earth's imprinting phenomenon, that is, the moon, gives us the opportunity to explore the earth itself. The same thing happens with the planets, only here, as we will see, we also have the imprinting of the elements of the ether. But let's start from the beginning.

Starting off, it would be useful to refer to the **7 ceilings** that separate the etheric regions and create the corresponding imprints.

The Seven Ceilings

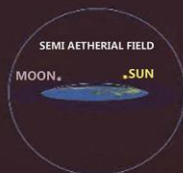


Mercury and Venus are between the 2nd and the 3rd Ceiling.
They are aethereal imprints representing what is included below.

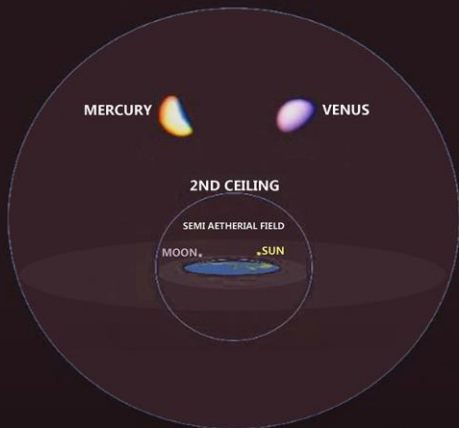
MERCURY



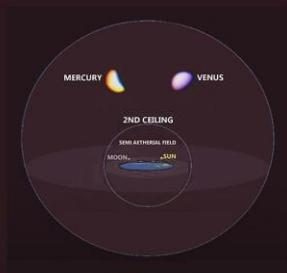
VENUS



3rd Ceiling



Mars aethereal inprint is between the 3rd and the 4th Ceiling representing what is included below.



4th Ceiling

Jupiter aethereal inprint is between the 4th and the 5th Ceiling representing what is included below.



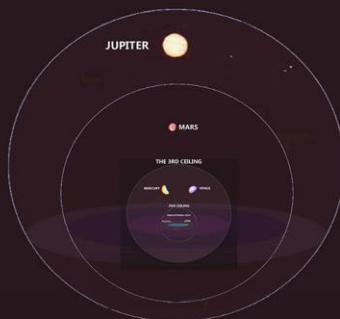
5th Ceiling



Saturn aethereal inprint is between the 5th and 6th ceiling representntg what is included below.



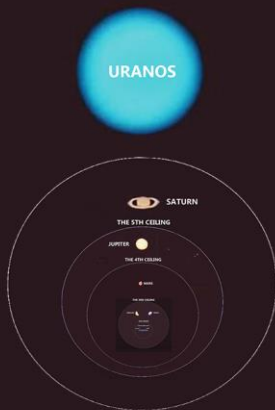
SATURN



6th Ceiling



Uranos aethereal inprint is between the 6th and the 7th ceiling representing what is included below.



7th Ceiling



The planets are electromagnetic toroidal fields forms, one field inside the other. The inner fiels with the outer are seperated with an electromagnetic ceiling, letting below an aethereal plasma inprint that shows what is included below in an ethereal environment. What we see as planets are these inprints that have an aethereal nature and they are not solid or material objects, but plasma phenomena just like the moon.

FOCUSED COSMIC IMPRINTS IN PRINT ON AETHER

EACH TOROID FIELD GIVES AN INPRINT SHOWING WHAT IS INCLUDED

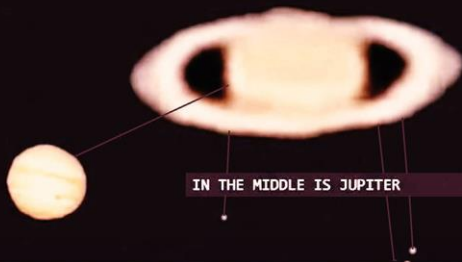


URANOS AETHERIAL INPRINT INCLUDES SATURN

Lorem Ipsum



IN SATURN WE SEE WHAT IS INCLUDED BELLOW.



IN THE MIDDLE IS JUPITER

AND THE RINGS OF SATURN ARE THE AETHERIAL INPRINTS OF THE SATELLITES OF JUPITER



INSIDE JUPITER'S AETHERIAL FIELD, THE RED DOT INSIDE
IS MARS AETHERIAL FIELD

INSIDE JUPITER WE SEE MARS

THROUGH THE SEVEN CEILINGS





MARS IS VENUS AND MERCURY TOGETHER

First we have the material field of the earth with the layers of the atmosphere that were already developed in the book. At the end of this field we have the first ceiling, also known as the Van Allen belt. The moon is a plasma phenomenon where it imprints the following material field of the earth under the second ceiling. In the next etheric level we have Mercury and Venus where they imprint under the third ceiling the wider field that surrounds the earth. In the next etheric field Mars, in its imprint which is under the fourth ceiling is imprinted Mercury and Venus but also the wide area where they are located. Then we have the field of Jupiter whose etheric plasma imprint is under the fifth ceiling containing Mars as a vortex of inflow and outflow. Then there is the field of Saturn which contains Jupiter and whose etheric imprint is under the 6th ceiling. Finally, we have the field of Uranos, which contains all the previous ones and its imprint is located under the 7th ceiling.

All together they compose the complex celestial sphere together with the black sun, and the movement of their imprints is different due to the different eigenfrequency of each field.



INSIDE JUPITER WE SEE MARS

PLANETS AS AETHERIAL FIELDS



URANUS



SATURN



JUPITER



MARS



VENUS



MERCURY

Each field reflects its cosmic energy
on its ceiling where it is visible.
Each outer field contains its other
means under certain conditions.

MERCURY AETHERIAL FIELD



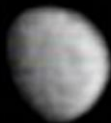
The aetherial field of Mercury is included with that of Venus within the aetherial field of Mars.

The imprint of this field is made on the 2nd ceiling.



VENUS AETHERIAL FIELD

The aetherial field of Venus is included with that of Mercury within the aetherial field of Mars.
The imprint of this field is on the 3rd ceiling.

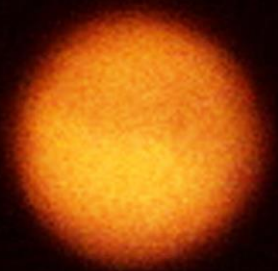


MARS AETHERIAL FIELD



The aetherial toroidal field of Mars is contained within the much larger field of Jupiter under certain conditions.

It is the red spot contained in Jupiters and can be seen in the imprint of Jupiter on the 5th ceiling. The field of Mars that contains Venus and Mecury fields is reflected on its ceiling of this field on the 4th ceiling.



Jupiter is an Aetherial Field that includes more Aetherial Fields under specific circumstances.

Jupiter and its energy satellites are included in Saturn Aetherial Field. Jupiter's satellites give their imprint on Jupiter Field ceiling.

We can see Jupiter's satellites like Saturn rings, one field ceiling above, on Saturn Field ceiling like the Rings of Saturn.

(Like a photo of Jupiter with its satellites with open aperture)

On the 6th ceiling we can see them like a ring and on the 5th ceiling like satellites.

Jupiter Aetherial Field gives an imprint to it's toroidal field ceiling and that is what we see.

Jupiter Field also includes Mars Aethereal Field under specific circumstances and we can see it like a red dot making circles inside the Jupiter field on a level.

This imprint happens on the 5th ceiling.



SATURN AETHERIAL FIELD



Saturn (Cronos) is an Aetherial Field that includes more Aetherial Fields under specific circumstances. Saturn Aetherial Field gives an imprint it's toroidal field ceiling and that is what we see. Saturn Field includes Jupiter field with 4 energy satellites.



The rings of Saturn are the aetherial imprints of Jupiter satellites on Saturn's field ceiling. Inside the rings of Saturn is Jupiter imprint on Saturn field ceiling. This energy aetherial inprint happens on the 6th ceiling.





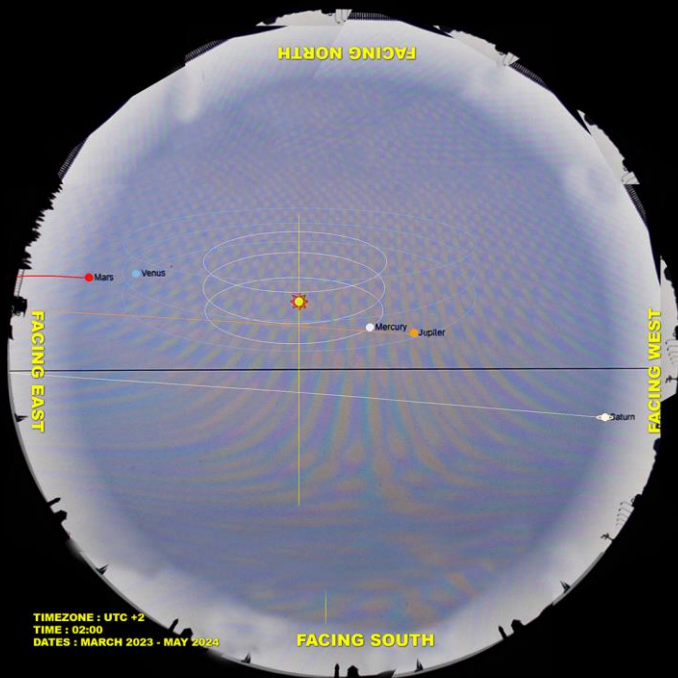
Uranus is the outermost and largest aetherial toroidal field in which there are all the other aetherial fields, what we call planets. What we see is the imprint of all the fields that make up the field of Ouranus, above, on the Uranus field's ceiling that is the last, known as the 7th ceiling.



THE MOTION OF THE PLANETS

The so-called planets, when not visible at night, are on the side of the electromagnetic dome where the sun is and creates the day.

By taking a picture every day at the same time for more than 1 year, we notice that Mercury and Venus always follow the sun in the constellations and always appear close. Mars, Jupiter and Saturn appear themselves in all the constellations, without the sun, tracing a geocentric course of complex spiral motion..



FREQUENCY AND PERIOD OF THE MOTIONS

Moon

The Moon, as we have seen, makes a complete revolution in the constellations within a lunar month, i.e. within approximately 29.4 solar days.

Mercury

Mercury revolves around the sun following it through the constellations, with an oscillation around it in a small radius.

It appears only in the constellation in which the sun is located and in its neighbors. It performs a complex spiral motion and does not revolve around the constellations but around the sun.

There are periods when Mercury is retrograde, that is, every day it goes against the constellations.

In one solar year it rotates 4.14 times around the sun while making a complete rotation in 88 days.

It is the one satellite of the sun phenomenon and has phases like the moon.

Venus

Venus revolves around the sun following it in constellations with one oscillation around it over a large radius.

There are periods when Venus is retrograde, that is, every day it goes against the constellations

In a solar year it rotates 1.536 times around the sun while making a complete revolution in 224.7 days.

It is the other satellite of the sun and has phases like the moon.

Mars

Mars follows the course of the constellations and behaves geocentrically making a complex spiral movement.

Its rotation speed is less than that of the constellations.

In one solar year it makes 0.5319 revolutions of the constellations and thus makes one full revolution of the constellations in 696.98 solar days.

Its two satellites move in opposite directions.

Jupiter

Jupiter moves almost along with the constellations in a geocentric course in a complex spiral motion.

Its path through the constellations repeats every 4334 days, since its rotation speed is equal to that of the constellations.

Thus in one solar year Jupiter makes 0.0843 revolutions in the constellations.

Its four satellites move in the same direction.

Saturn

Saturn follows the course of the constellations, making a complex spiral motion, while behaving geocentrically.

Its speed is even closer to that of the constellations so that it makes a complete circle through the constellations in 10822 solar days.

Consequently, in one solar year it makes 0.0338 rotations through the constellations.

MIDDLE ROTATION SPEED

First we find the relative speed with the constellations and then the actual rotation speed for an observer in the earth.

Mars :

In 365.25 solar days makes 0.5319 cycles in the constellations.

In 1 day = 24 Hours, makes 0.00147 Cycles in the constellations

In 1 Hour makes 0.0000614 Cycles

1 Cycle is 360 degrees

0.0000614 cycles are 0.0221 degrees

So $V_{\text{mars}} = 14.95 + 0.0221 = 14.9721$ Degrees / Hour



Jupiter :

In 4334 days makes 1 cycle in constellations

In 1 Year = 365.25 days makes 0.0349 cycles in the constellations

In 1 day = 24 hours, makes cycles

In 1 Hour makes 0.000000398 cycles

1 cycle is 360 degrees

0.000000398 cycles are

So $V_{\text{jupiter}} = 14.95 + 0.001492 \text{ degrees} = 14.951492$ Degrees / Hour



Saturn :

In 10822 solar days it makes 1 cycle in the constellations

In 365.25 solar days makes 0.0337 cycles in the constellations

In 1 day = 24 Hours, makes 0.00000923 cycles

In 1 Hour makes 0.0000003844 Cycles

1 cycle is 360 degrees

0.0000003844 Cycles are 0.001383 degrees

So $V_{\text{saturn}} = 14.95 + 0.001383 = 14.951383$ Degrees / Hour



In Speed Order / Middle rotations speed in Degrees per Hour, in relation with the North, or the Polaris, for an observer on the earth:

Sun : 15

Mercury : 15(+)

Venus : 15 (+)

Mars : 14.95231

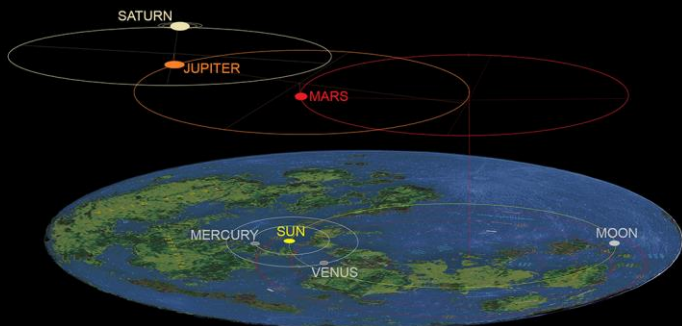
Jupiter : 14.951492

Saturn : 14.951383

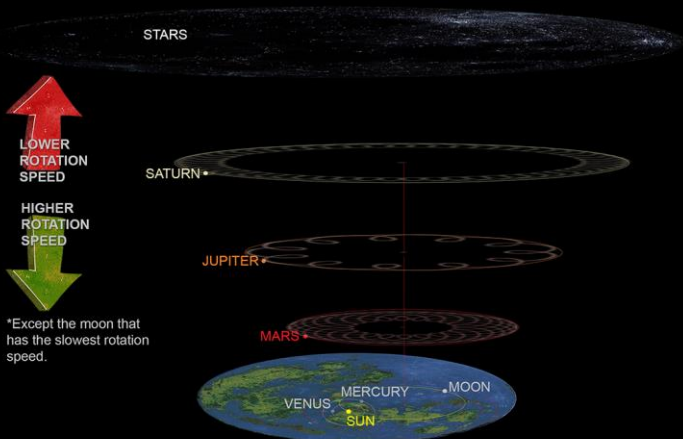
Constellations: 14.95

Moon : 14.46

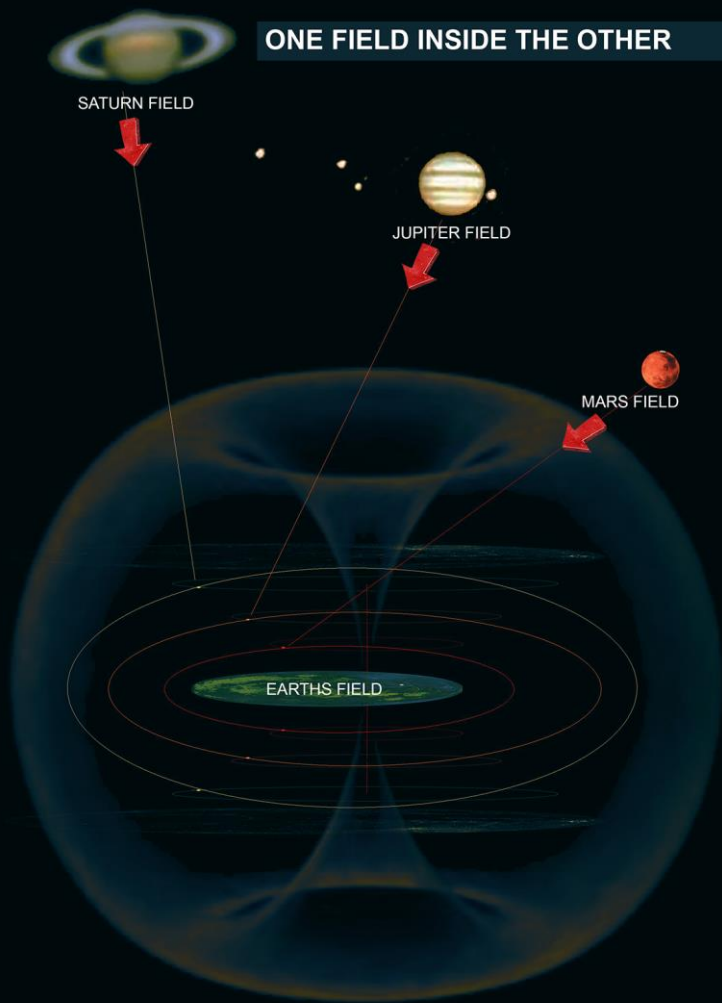
MULTI SPIRAL MOTIONS OF THE DYNAMIC ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS



LAYERS OF FIELDS IN ROTATION SPEED ORDER FOR A CONSTANT OBSERVER ON THE EARTH



ONE FIELD INSIDE THE OTHER





The moon is the hologramic inprint of the material field, the base of the earth that we live on.



To make the image of the moon like earth's map we can add contrast on the image...



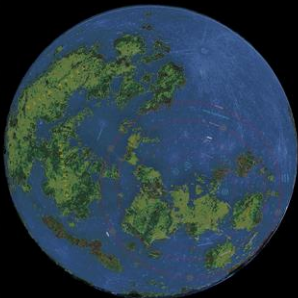
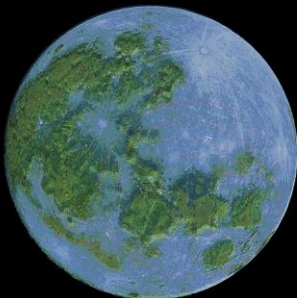
...and to flip the image because the moon works like a mirror.

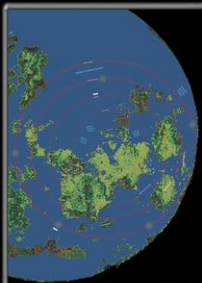


White parts are sea areas and transparent (black at night - blue at day) are land areas.

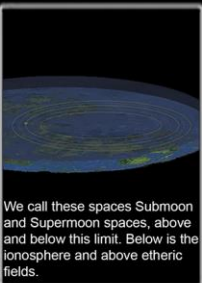


Changing the colors like a map and making the transition.

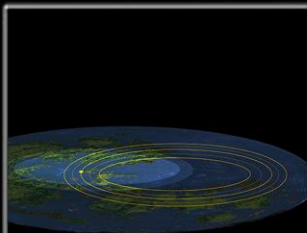




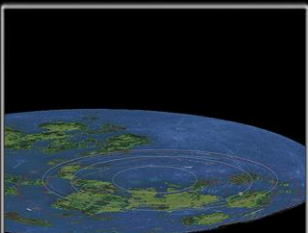
On the 1st electromagnetic dome - ceiling there are the inprints of the Sun and the Moon.



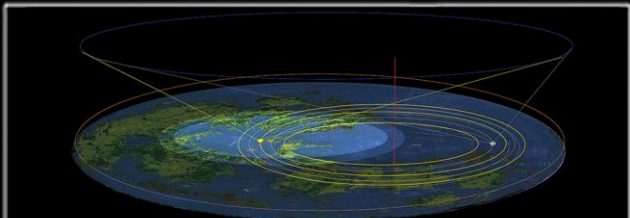
We call these spaces Submoon and Supermoon spaces, above and below this limit. Below is the ionosphere and above etheric fields.



The Sun moves in its own spiral motion, creating day - night, and the seasons. Sun represent the reflected focused refraction of γ Rays of the high cosmic frequencies, of the electromagnetic energy that comes from below inside that field.

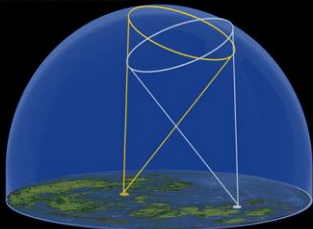


The Moon moves in its own spiral motion, representing the X Ray of the base of the Earth because it is the reflected focused refraction of X Rays of the high frequencies, of the electromagnetic energy that comes from below inside that field.

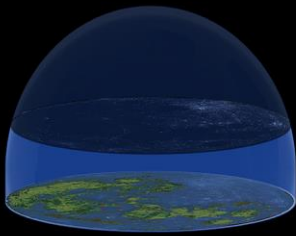


Depenting on the angle of incidence from the electromagnetic energy that comes from below, the Sun and the Moon are inprinting in different positions with an upside down conical way. The angle distance of the moon with the sun is creating the phases of the moon, because the conical refraction that creates the sun neutrillises that one of the moon when are close.

The field is a dynamic field changing the angle of incidence all the time.

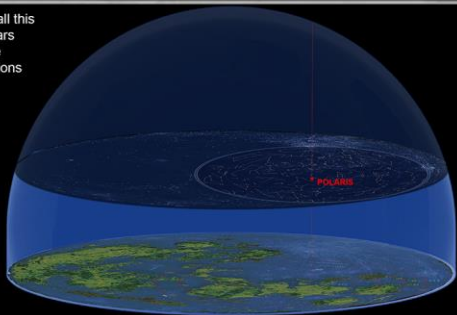


All these reflections and refractions are happening in a larger toroid electromagnetic field, the 2nd ceiling.

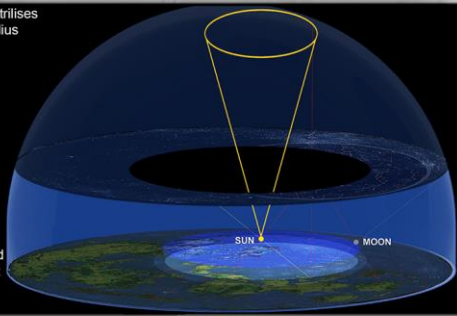


All the holes of superdeep places of the seas and all the energy spots of the land of all the earth are inprining on the starprint layer - stars.

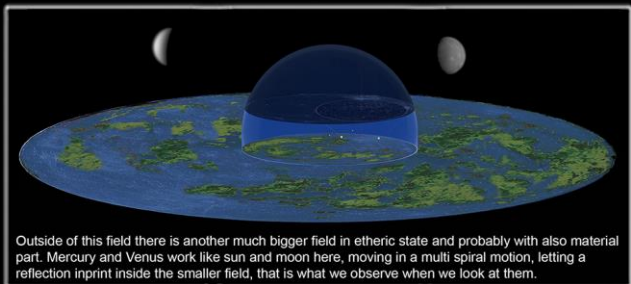
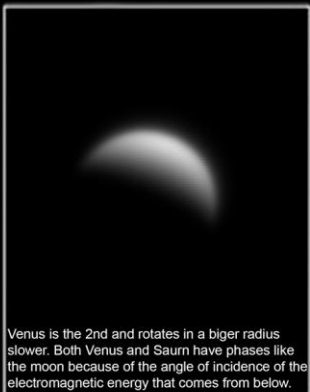
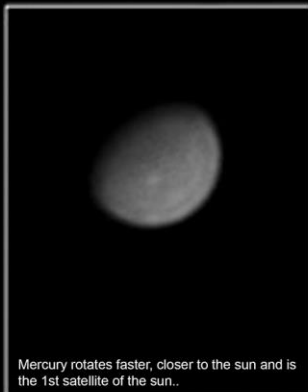
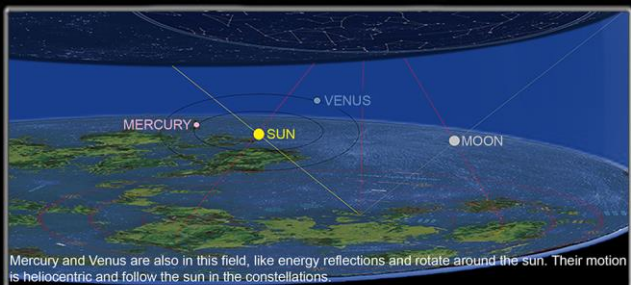
The motion of the source of all this cosmic energy makes the stars rotate around the unmovable polaris. Stars and Constellations are formed.

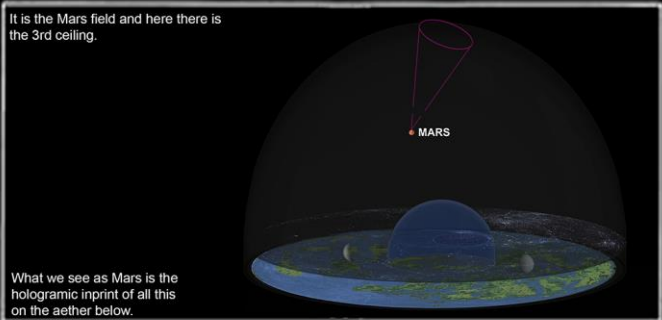
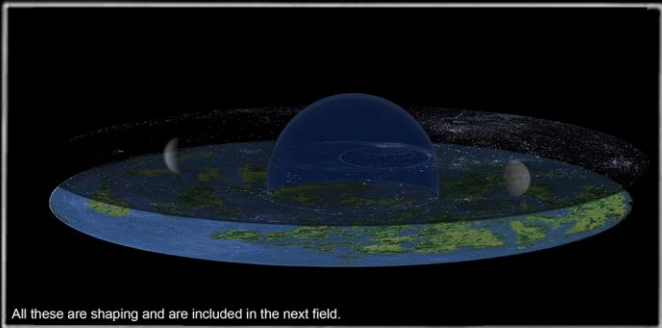
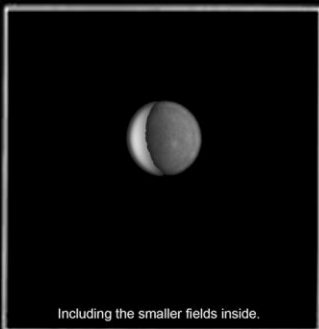
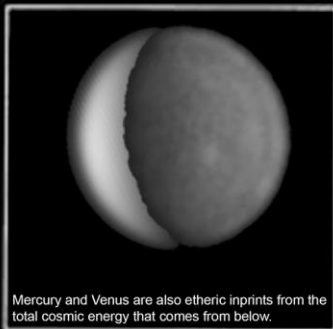


The existance of the sun neutrillises the starprint layer in a big radius on this level.

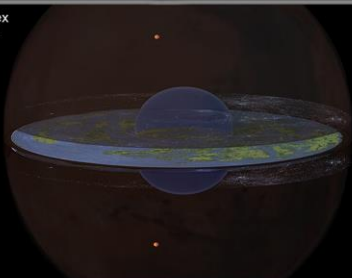


The noble gasses of the ionosphere are geting ionised with the existance of the pilot electromagnetic source, the sun, and create the daylight.





The Black Sun below is actually a complex source of energy with many layers where the corresponding fields are created.



This is the Mars field.

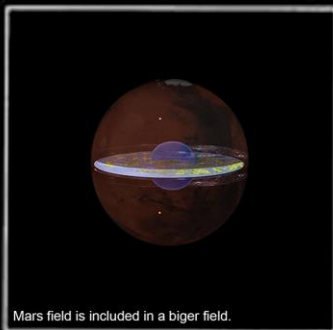


Mars has 2 satellites Phobos (P) and Deimos (D) that rotate anticlockwards.

D
•



P
•



Jupiter has 4 satellites, Ganymede, Io, Callisto and Europa that rotate clockwards.



Jupiter field is included in a bigger one.



Here there is the the 5th ceiling - limit.



And we have the field of Saturn that includes all the previous fields.



Saturn field is included in a bigger one.

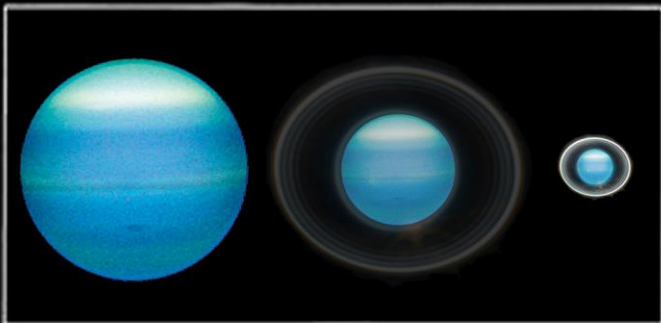


Here there is the 6th ceiling - limit.

It is the field of Uranos that contains all the previous smaller fields inside.



There is a limit of this field, with the 7th ceiling to separate this huge field from the outside total cosmic field.



OUTERN FIELDS

ABOVE LAYERS

Above the Ionosphere, i.e. from 800 kilometers and above, we meet the **exosphere**, that is the boundary of the **ionosphere** with the outern **etheric field**.

The vortices of ionized gases and hydrogen are replaced as we ascend with the fifth element of matter the ether, which the higher we ascend, the more it has the etheric cosmic spin orbit.

COMETS ALTITUDE

From 2500 kilometers and above we have the formation of comets, i.e. generated clouds of volatile gases that came from the surface or interior of the earth, and after condensing they entered the etheric field and acquired the rotational orbit, at its lowest level.

Deprived of oxygen, the ionization and fire of these concentrated dry vapors is slowly extinguished and the meteor gradually disappears.

STARS, SUN AND MOON ALTITUDE

Around 4 to 5 kilometers there is the level of imprinting of the stars, while at about 5.5 kilometers we find the sun and the moon as conical cosmic reflections and refraction of the γ and x rays respectively.

The disk of the sun shows the cosmic radiation generated from below to above, while on the moon the X-ray from the background interfering from the source (**Black sun**).

STARS INPRINT

The imprinting of the stars in the etheric field at their imprinting level is done by an insult from below, due to the direct radiation that passes from the source - black sun below, through the holes of the background of the star.

That is why their printing is analog, giving us the opportunity in the evening sky to see a piece of the earth's map analog, approximately with a radius of 5,000 km.

SUN AND MOON INPRINTS

The imprint of the sun and the moon are focused. They are imprinted in the etheric field on their own plane - level, higher up, with an insult from above. Above we had the separation - refraction of the spectrum of the ionizing frequencies and the downward conical focusing with movement proportional to their eigenfrequencies.

This, of course, had previously been caused by the generated radiation of frequencies of the black sun from below upwards - also creating the stars.

NO STARS IN HIGH ALTITUDE

If you've observed videos or daytime images from very high altitudes from camera balloons, looking up you can't see the stars, but it still looks black. This happens because the sun is accompanied by a spherical field of an electromagnetic nature.

The existence of the sun's electromagnetic field neutralizes the reason for the existence of the stars in the places where the sun's field acts.

Also, further down, it creates ionization in the noble gases and creates daylight in the lower levels of the ionosphere, again bounded by the end of the field. So no matter how high we go during the day we are not going to see the stars because they are neutralized by the sun's field, except these that they are inside the disk of the sun as we will see... On the contrary, at night the stars can be seen from the level of the earth.

Along with the sun, the daylight in the ionosphere - the blue of the sky ending in yellow orange pink - colors that correspond to the corresponding noble gases in the layers they are in, goes away.

Naturally, the application of the sun's field also leaves with it and the stars slowly appear.

The stars of course at night - where the sun's field does not apply to the area in question - can also be seen from above.

OUTERN FIELDS

SUN AND MOON

STARS

COMETS

DAYLIGHT
WATER OR LAND

1000 x Km SCALE

X RAYS MOON

The **Moon**, like an x-ray of the background of the earth, offers us the image of the wider earth, revealing the continents, the oceans, the greatest depths, and a multitude of other geological, physical and meteorological elements.



Extended X - Ray of the Earth.

IONISED FREQUENCIES

The x and y frequency rays emanate from the electromagnetic source - the black sun below. They are a spectrum of cosmic very high frequencies. As these frequencies are ionizing and the ether is capable of ionization, after penetrating the base - background level, they reach the etheric ceiling and after being refracted, they are imprinted accordingly.

The x-rays are imprinted like the moon and the y-rays like the sun on the etheric plane of concentration, while the periodicity in their movement depending on the eigenfrequency and resonance of each.

y RAYS SUN

The **Sun** acts as a pilot source of electromagnetic energy, neutralizing the star print layer where it acts, causing the lower neighboring layers of the ionosphere to catch fire - that is, ionize - and give us daylight. When the sun moves away from above them they are extinguished, and the neighboring ones are ionized.

In this way the **Daylight** travels with the sun, one level below, at the level of the ionosphere.

This daylight is below the layer where the stars are captured so where there is starlight it is neutralized.

When the ionization of the noble gases in the ionosphere stops, then the blue sky fades and we can see the layer of stars above.

As we will see, inside the disk of the sun there is a neutralization of the daylight and so there we can see the layer of stars through the sun, something we call sun spots.



HELIOCENTRIC MOTION

Mercury and *Venus* are moving heliocentrically and are something like reflections of the sun. They follow the sun in the constellations, and when they go backwards in their circular orbit, while the sun moves normally, we say that these fields are retrograde.

BLACK SUN

The **Black Sun** is a multi-level tesla coil which in this field is imprinted with the movement of the planets - stars. It is the source of all frequencies and the electromagnetic field.

As it changes position moving downward in spiral orbits, it creates other angles of attack towards the plane of the earth.

The reflection in the ceiling of the electromagnetic field, the refraction, the conical concentration and focus of the γ radiation and frequencies gives us the sun, while the x radiation gives us the moon.

Due to different eigenfrequency and nature of these ionized frequencies we have the different period in their movement.

In the next fields from above we also find the corresponding next levels of Tesla coils below.

MARS GEOCENTRIC COURSE

The imprint of the field of *Mars* moves geocentrically and is seen on the ceiling of this field concatenated.
It is the first planet - star that we can see that moves in this way.

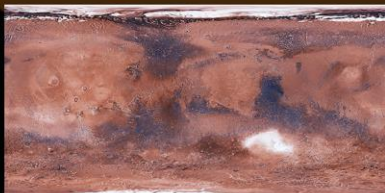
ONE TO FIVE HUNDRED

To find the *Earth's field* within the field of Mars, we first look for something very small which is length is about one in five hundred.
After exploring all the possible points we ended up where it is shown on the map in page 92.



COIL INSIDE A COIL

The *Black Sun* at this level gives another movement by making one field rotate within the larger one in which it is contained.



Extended X Ray of Mars

MARS TEXTURE

Observing the texture and surface of this imprint on what is called Mars we observe common points with the imprint of the moon. So doing the same moves for Mars as we did with the extended image of the moon to see the extended map of the earth, we end up with the extended map of Mars, where a very small piece of it is the earth.



We Live on Mars

So all of these so far are within the larger field of **Mars**, which apparently has a material existence and is an extension of ours.

In this case our smallest field is located in a very small neighborhood of Mars.

The ratio in distances is about one to five hundred.

As we carefully studied the texture of Mars we saw that the earth cannot be larger than 1 in 100 and smaller than 1 in 1000 of Mars in length, which is also supported by ancient mythologies and legends.

We also noticed that the whole field of the earth is in one big crater. The size of Martian craters has a statistical mean and standard deviation of size, which also results in such a size range.

Looking carefully at all these medium-sized craters we saw that the texture and the surrounding area with the corresponding craters in the comparison match the texture of the earth.

In the same way that the background of the earth is captured on the moon, so is the background of the wider earth on Mars, a field higher up.

As we see in this issue the earth extends much further.

Here we see that even the extended earth is a very small part of Mars.

We can't know for sure if there are more systems like ours within the greater Martian field, but it is something under study.

In the possibility that there are other systems with suns, then there will be thawed circular zones in places that will compose new worlds.

World of Oceans

In our time, the area of Australia and south, is the area that favors the approach of the belt zone that out of it, there is possibility for another system near. As we observe the animals and plants of the area in question, we see that they are very different from the rest.

Also too many species of animals and plants exist only there.

Evidence of two ice ages (great and little) in India, central Asia and Oceania, leads us to think of the existence of a neighboring system south of Australia where its edge passed from some areas of ours and affected these areas, like south Asia, Oceania and Lemuria about 10,000 to 6,000 years ago.

This neighboring system interacted in the regions it appeared, changing the climate with another sun, making these regions a part of it.

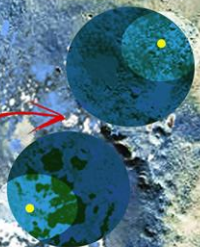
Now if this system has moved normally, its beginning should be maybe 5 to 10 thousand kilometers south of Australia.

Vast Oceans are revealed in this field, covering huge areas with water or ice whether there is a system like ours there or not.

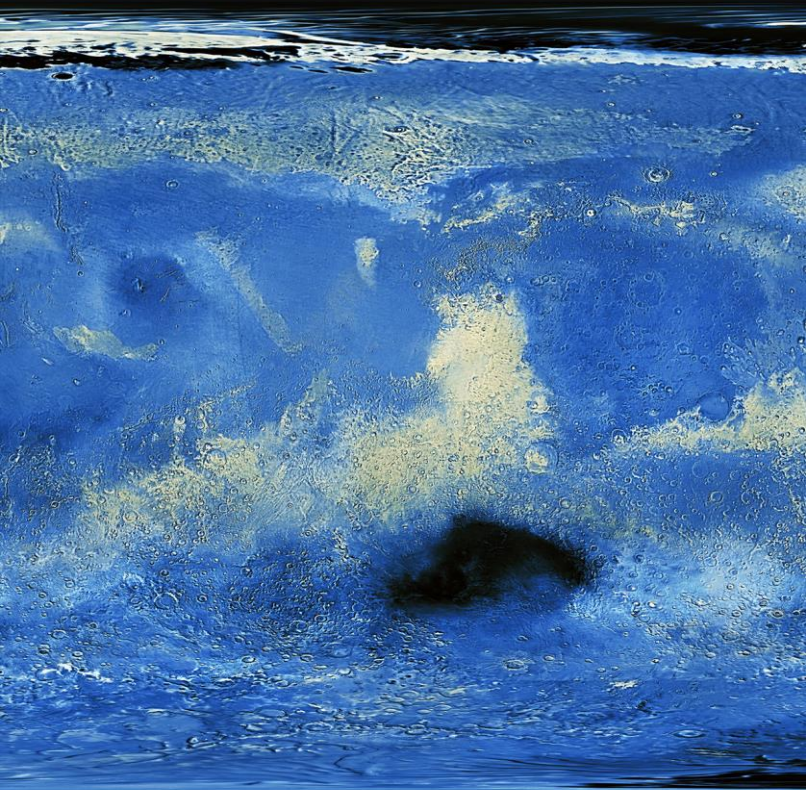
Too many huge continents in all directions.

Bigger Craters in the Mars World.

Two neighboring zones may at some cosmic epoch come into contact, in which case there could be an interaction.



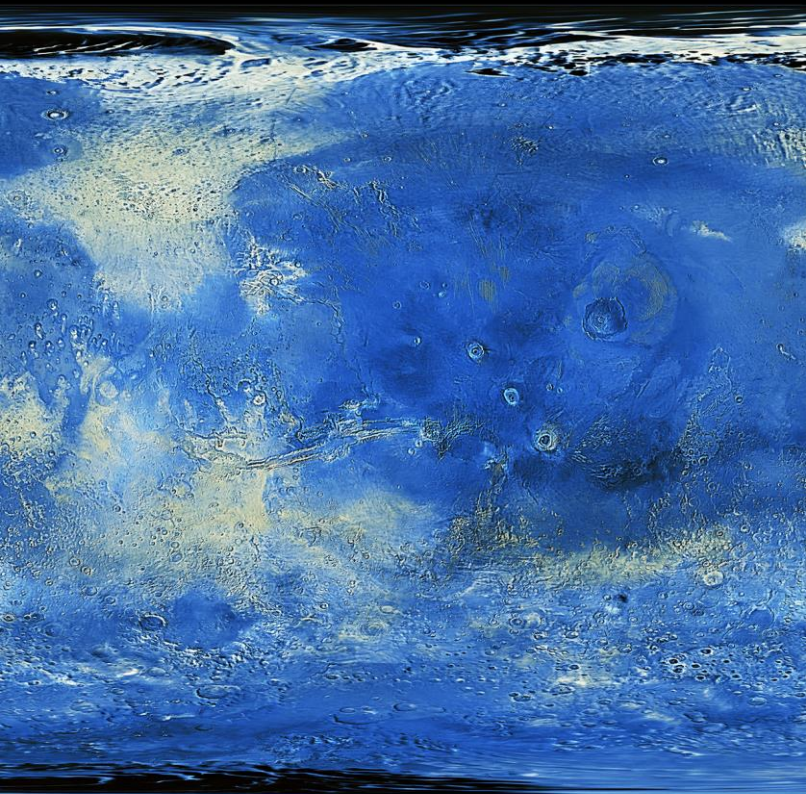
The Field of Mars



BIGGER PICTURE

So we see in the bigger picture a super huge world of vast oceans and huge continents.

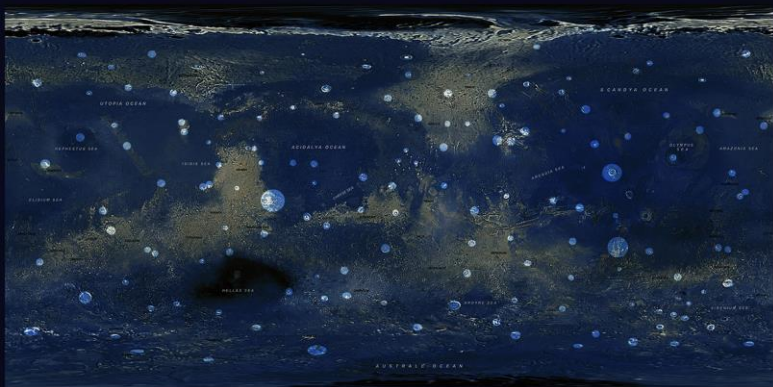
Space is so vast that if our own field reflected on the moon is 50,000 Km in diameter, then Mars' field is about 250,000,000 Km in diameter. In such a case, the existence of other systems is possible, as is the existence of other forms of life. These fields can only come into contact and interact during certain periods of time where the physical condition allows it. Also there is a possibility that this field is itself a giant field with giant species and not many small ones. No one rules out that both of these possibilities happen together.



TRAVELING TO MARS

The electromagnetic perimeter belt in our field at sea level is not fixed at one point and oscillates every new moon. Also, the approach points change each season depending on the ice.

Each cosmic age the thawed area is in a different spot, so perhaps some age benefits from easier access out there.



MANY WORLDS

If we consider the possibilities, then maybe in this whole world of oceans there are many systems, either close to each other, or not, either bigger, or smaller, or like ours.



INPRINTED AS MARS

All of this material field is therefore imprinted on the top of its electromagnetic dome, something we observe when we see the star-field of Mars.



BLACK SUN

The imprints of the fields due to the movement of the respective levels of the black sun appear successively on the ceilings of these electromagnetic fields, one outside - above - the other in a movement that composes a cosmic clock that counts from Saturn and in, while contained in field of Uranus.

COSMOGONIA

The symbolic depiction of the history of the earth in this electromagnetic universe, according to the fields that existed per period, is reflected in Greek mythology.

At the beginning was **Gaia - Land** that gave birth to Uranus.

Uranus - that means "the sky" was the personification of the celestial field - firmament, and ruler of the first generation on Land - Gaia. He is one of the firstborn, the oldest of the Gods of the elements of nature and the firstborn son of Gaia - Land - Earth.

Kronos - **Saturn**, was the leader and youngest of the first generation of titans, deities descended from Gaia and Uranus. He defeated his father, Uranus, and ruled during the mythical "golden age", until he was also defeated by his son, Zeus.

Zeus - **Jupiter** after winning the kingship from his father Kronos according to the ancient Greek theology is the "Father of gods and humans", ruling the Gods of Olympus.

Ares - **Mars** is the god of war and one of the Twelve Olympians, son of Hera and Zeus. Phobos and Deimos were tied to his chariot.

Etheric Fields



The etheric field of **Mars** is contained within the etheric field of **Jupiter**.



The etheric field of **Jupiter** is contained within the field of **Saturn**, from which time is measured from there on down (in).



SMALLER FIELDS THROUGH TIME

If we decode all this then we can understand that as we go back in time, we also go a field out.

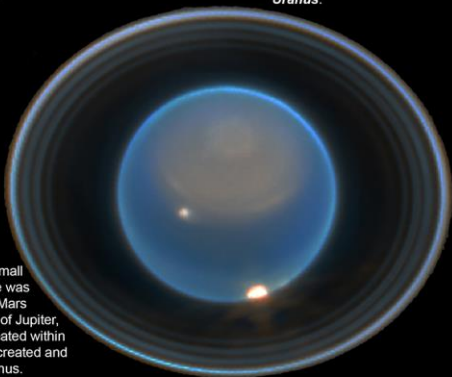
Each outer field is much larger than the inner one.

Now we are in the phase where a small field, the field of earth that we can see on the moon, was created within the field of Mars.

NO MOON AGES AND TIME

That is why in mythology there was a time that the moon did not exist. That time was before the creation of our field - Earth. This does not mean that the ground - land - gaia did not exist. Thus, on the same ground, in a small part of a larger field a smaller one was created. Earlier the great field of Mars was created within the huge field of Jupiter, while even earlier Jupiter was created within Saturn. Even before Saturn was created and time began within the field of Uranus.

The etheric field of **Saturn** is contained within the field of **Uranus**.



The Cycle of Ether

The etheric nature of the object does not allow us to study it scientifically, but by approaching things in a natural way we can see the basic principles of operation.

Just as all elements make their cycle within a zone allowed by the influence of the sun and the moon, in the earth's zone, so the ether makes its cycle from the higher etheric fields to the lower ones and from the lower ones to the higher ones.

The **etheric cycle** occurs between the **planets**.

The planets are etheric fields that are one within the other.

The lowest frequency and material field is that of the Earth. This field is contained in a much larger field - semi-etheric - Mars.

The field of Mars is respectively located within the much larger etheric field of Jupiter which is of higher frequencies.

In turn, the etheric field of Jupiter is located within the field of Saturn which is of even higher frequencies.

Finally, the field of Saturn is located within the field of Uranus.

There are **etheric gradations**, which are represented as fields, which are imprinted as what we see and call planets.

One within the other and so on, they imprint in their entirety the celestial sphere.

The sediment of the ether therefore enters and exits the material and lower frequency field, the field of the earth.

The element of ether exists on the earth in the form of souls and is expressed from the space of ideas.

Of course, for the cycle of ether to occur, there must be places, where the cycle of the other elements is ensured.

This happens in the cavities of a much larger surface - Mars, where the earth's field is a very small crater inside Mars.

In these cavities, a sun with its reflections, moon and stars can be created.

They are the pure areas of the universe where the cycle of the elements is allowed.

These cavities - craters, have a direct influence from the **Black Sun** below that creates the wider field, and due to their shape they retain water vapor and create **aquatic biospheres** with **frozen** boundaries. The fields above Mars are in all probability only ethereal and are distinguished from each other by ethereal criteria.

Mars is inside Jupiter where it is inside Saturn where it is inside Uranus, and all of these as fields one inside the other in their entirety constitute the celestial sphere.



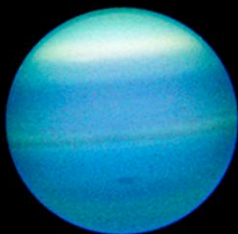
The Field Of Mars



The Field of Jupiter



The Field of Saturn



The Field of Uranus

Ether Gradiations

CYAN - OURANOS FIELD

GREEN - SATURN FIELD

YELLOW - JUPITER FIELD

RED - MARS FIELD

PINK - VENUS FIELD

PURPLE - MERCURY FIELD

The etheric fields have gradations, each corresponding to a different color. Each smaller field is contained in the largest outside field and so is each following.

Like all the elements that make their cycle as we will see, so does ether.

There is a continuous upgrading and downgrading of parts of the ether and there is a continuous flow up and down.

The gradations of ether and the crater-like formations on the vast surface of the wider earth also play a role in this.

GRADIATIONS OF EATHER

MATERIAL FIELDS

The earth field is located within a crater that allows the cycle of the four elements.
The sediment of the ether enters craters of this kind.

SUPERLUNAR PLACE

SUBLUNAR PLACE

The four elements coexist and, by making their cycles, create all meteorological phenomena in the broadest sense.

Fumes from flammable and volatile gases rise to the ionosphere and participate in the cycle of air and fire. There, after condensing, they pass through the descending path, and sometimes create comets, meteors, shooting stars, black holes and generally these celestial phenomena.

BLUE - EARTH'S FIELD

Underground phenomena of condensation of water vapor or flammable gases contribute to the underground cycle of water and dry fumes.

Earthquakes and volcanoes are created as a result of these underground processes.

Weather phenomena related to the water and air cycles occur in the lower layers of the atmosphere, in the troposphere.

Earths Field

The Formation

The moon, as we have mentioned in previous books, is a plasma phenomenon.

Cosmic energy that originates from below, the Black Sun, with the entire frequency spectrum, gushes from below upwards.

Thus these energy entities penetrate the earth, and the solid granite bedrock.

Then, on their upward journey, they are reflected on the ceiling of the electromagnetic field and return downwards.

During the downward conical descent, refraction occurs.

The **ionizing frequencies** - which are the highest - during their refraction are divided into **x and y**. At the nose - tip of each frequency diffraction cone, which is located at the bottom, these frequencies are concentrated and the x rays form the moon while the y the sun, both of them in Plasma state, at their semi-etheral imprinting level, approximately 5,500 kilometers above sea level on average. At the points of concentration we have a huge amount of energy.

The tip of each inverted cone falls on the etheric imprinting layer of the moon and the sun respectively. Thus, a circular lens is formed at the intersection point of each diffraction spectrum of cosmic frequencies x and y, with the etheric imprinting layer.

This results in the formation of the moon and the sun, which are estimated to be at approximately the same height, with the sun slightly higher.

Their diameter is also estimated to be about 51 kilometers.

The Movements

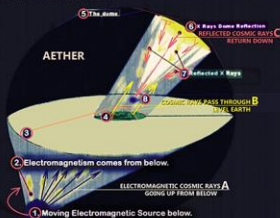
As the cosmic energy comes from below, the moon imprints the X-ray of the earth's background, while the sun the cosmic higher energy. The movement of the composite source of the black sun below causes the points of concentration of frequencies (sun and moon) to move at different speeds due to different natural frequencies and resonance frequencies.

When the conical refractions are adjacent, then the cone that forms the sun and neutralizes part or all of the cone that forms the moon and thus we have all the phases of the moon, depending on the position of the sun and the moon in the constellations.

In this way, the moon functions as an X-ray of the background of the earth.

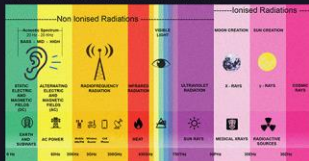
The size of the field is specific and has to do with the size of the widest crater into which it opens.

MOON CREATION

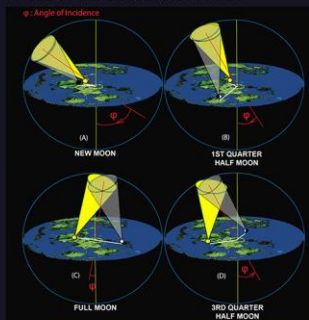


1. Coil Moving Electromagnetic Source.
2. Electromagnetism comes below Flat Earth.
3. Out of the 1st dome area
4. Flat Earth water and land surface.
5. The 2nd dome
6. Electromagnetic Rays Dome Reflection.
7. Reflected from the Dome electromagnetism back down.
8. Focused Light Spot Creation, because of an aetherial reaction in big pressure, that gives fluorescence (The Moon).

FREQUENCIES AND SPECTRUMS



ANGLE OF INCIDENCE AND PHASES



Habitable Places

The earth in ancient Greek texts is referred to as being habitable on its surface, inside it, around the sea on islands, and also around the air.

It is referred to as **Hades** or **Tartarus**, that is, the Underworld.

The bedrock of the earth, which is made of granite, is like a perforated cooking pot, and the conditions of the earth's breathing through these holes, allow the elements cycles and the existence of various forms of life on land, in the sea, in the air, underground, but also in the diazone below that apparently exists in the same bedrock but upside down.

The earth is habitable in the middle, underground, around the air, around the sea, on islands, and in the depths of the seas - where they are energy points and appear on the starprint layer on the sky above like stars.

For those residents in the depths, what is here water and sea is there air and what is here air, is to them ether.

According to ancient mythology, the inhabitants there, have a view of the real world and not the one we have, they decode more frequencies and they can see the real sun and moon (they can probably see the black sun below). They do not get sick and live for many years, while they have a direct view of ideas (that means the ether world).

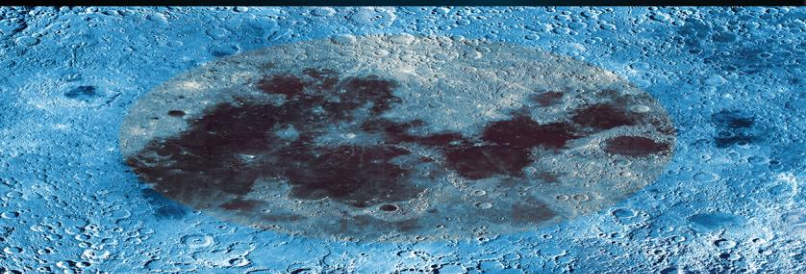
Illusionary World

Our world is the so-called illusory world.

Looking at the sky, we essentially see the surface of the water, like fish, which we think is the sky.

We cannot reach the edge of the air due to nature, in the field of Mars.

The true sky is above the lunar place while here is the field of Hades.



Craters of the Earth's field.

In the vast depths of the oceans there are holes and an oscillation is created, an up and down movement of the lower layers of water, which causes the tides due to the breathing of the earth.

This happens due to the electromagnetic effect of the moon and the sun and the intensity of the phenomenon depends on the intensity of this fields, which is determined by the positions of the sun and the moon.

Thus, the holes in the earth's background function, either as springs or as suction, raising and lowering the water.

This fact affects the conditions for living beings on the surface of the earth and in the water, creating tides, a phenomenon that is very important for the existence of life.

The same also happens with the air, which, rising and falling periodically, regulates the atmospheric pressure and, in essence, the meteorology of each place, but also causes earthquakes, sinkholes or volcanoes.

Thus, in a logical, simple, and at the same time magical and admirable way, the ionosphere is connected to atmospheric pressure, to weather phenomena, to volcanoes and earthquakes, to minerals and ores, petrols, oils etc.

The craters in the earth's field are also energetic points and are proportionally imprinted in the night sky in the etheric layer of imprinting the stars.

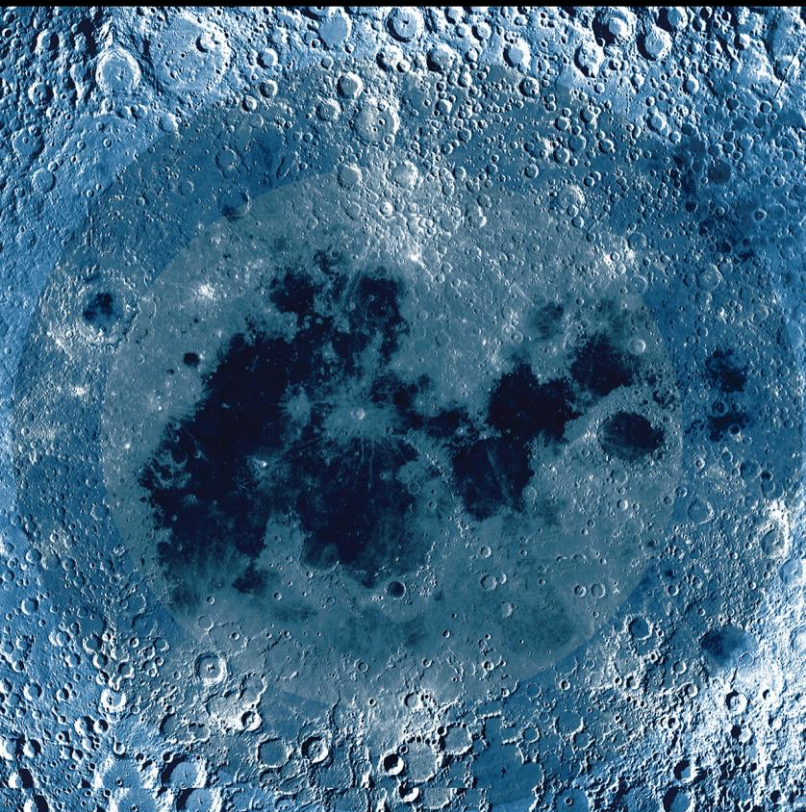
These overdepths that we see here correspond to the corresponding stars in the sky.

De La Rue

PATALIA

ENDYMION
ISLANDS

Endymion
crater has
volcanic
islands in
the middle



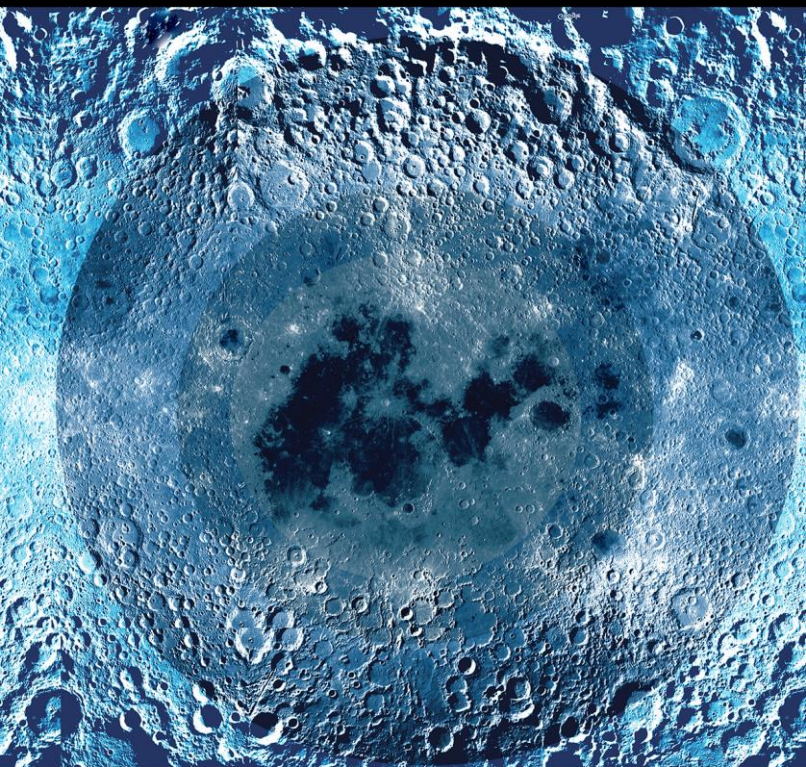
Mercury Field

The outer ring of the earth's field on the same background is the field - the space of Mercury.

The heliocentric movement of the said planet - field reveals that its movement is inextricably linked to that of the sun, essentially constituting a reflection of it.



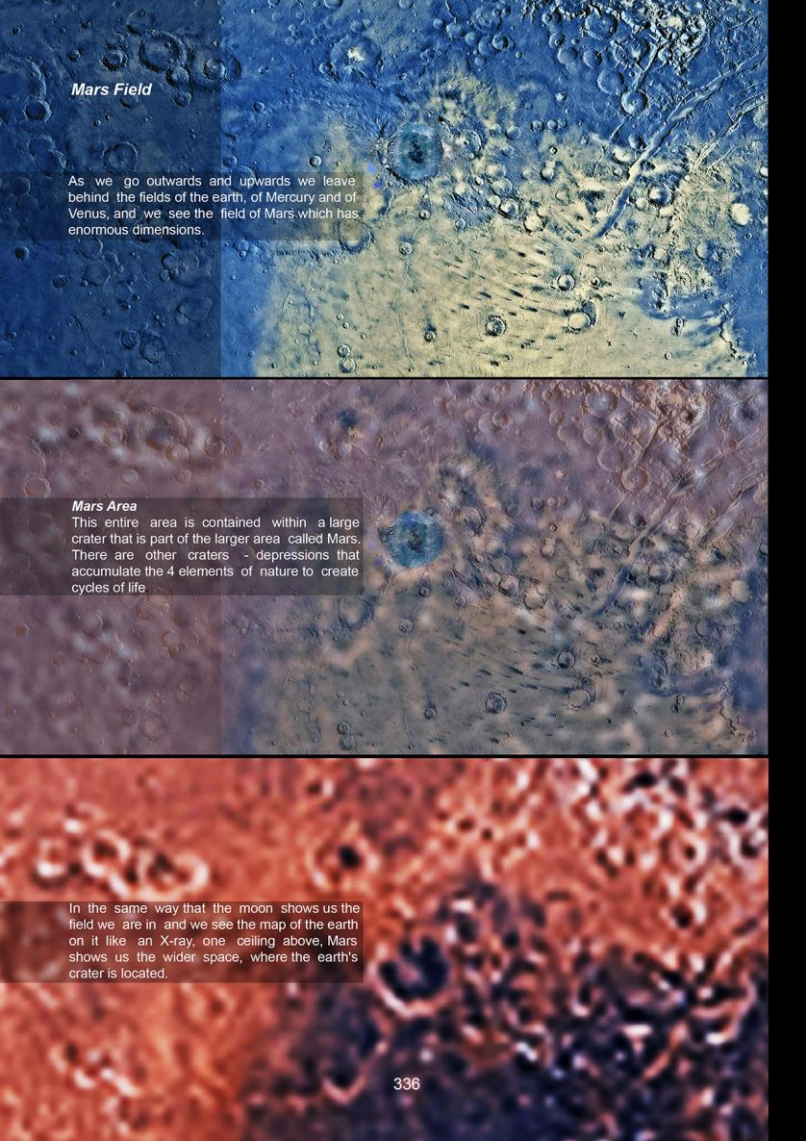
Mercury



Venus

Venus Field

The most outer ring of the Mercury's field on the same background is the field - the space of Venus. The heliocentric movement of the said planet - field reveals also that its movement is inextricably linked to that of the sun, essentially constituting a reflection of it.



Mars Field

As we go outwards and upwards we leave behind the fields of the earth, of Mercury and of Venus, and we see the field of Mars, which has enormous dimensions.

Mars Area

This entire area is contained within a large crater that is part of the larger area called Mars. There are other craters - depressions that accumulate the 4 elements of nature to create cycles of life.

In the same way that the moon shows us the field we are in and we see the map of the earth on it like an X-ray, one ceiling above, Mars shows us the wider space, where the earth's crater is located.

Circles and Craters

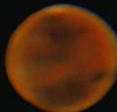
The land of Mars - consists of various cavities which we call craters. In our field, the craters are much smaller, playing a different role.

The cavities - craters in the earth's field allow the cycle of the four elements, while the cavities in the field of Mars allow the Etheric cycle.

MAP OF MARS

Mars Field

Here we see the map of Mars, where the earth is a little part of it, in a crater - cavities.



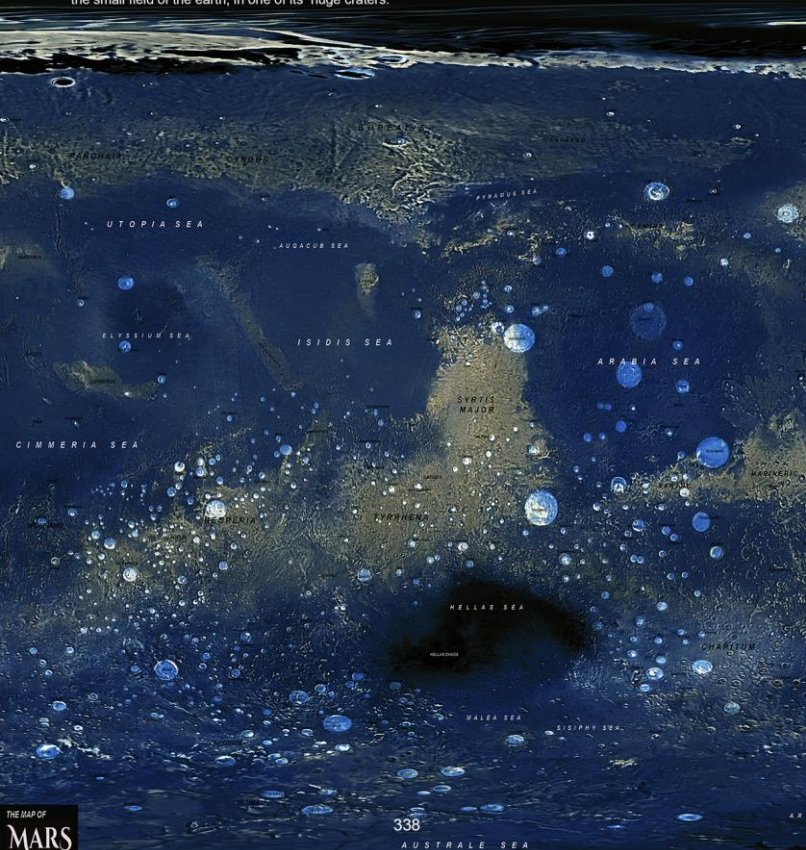
Cavities in Mars - Extended Ground Base

Trying to make an investigative cosmological journey to the beyond, we arrived at the field of Mars, as we saw in the previous issue, which Mars also contains the small field of the earth, in one of its huge craters.

Water - Vapors and Air Collection

The extended ground base, that is, the huge granite plane that functions as a single foundation, Mars, has cavities - craters, where water vapor and air have flowed there from the outer cycles of the elements.

In these craters, for this reason, conditions are created, so that the cycles of the four elements that have accumulated there, are created.



Conditions for the Cycles

The base - that is, the ground - foundation, already exists. Due to heat, fire exists in potential and is waiting for an occasion to express itself.

In such a crater, winds and water and vapors flow.

The earth's field is located in the pure part of the world where there is ether and stars are formed.

In these cavities - the craters - the sediment of the ether is collected, which ether also has gradations.

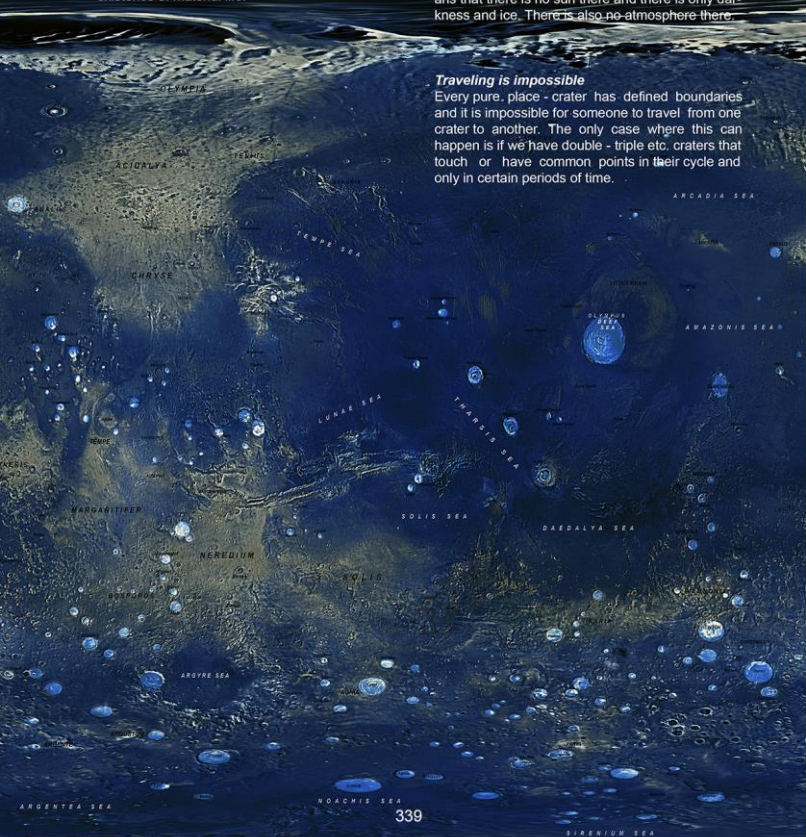
In other words, the craters of Mars are the candidate points, where they can be candidates for the existence of material life.

Craters, the Clean places

These places are also called pure or clean parts of the world where the cycles of the four elements are completed, but also, as we will see, the cycle of the ether. First of all, water vapor, water and air are introduced into these craters due to their hollowness. Then, favorable conditions are created - that is, the cycles of the four elements that can take place. Then, the cycle of ether, also takes place. The rest of Mars is inhospitable to any form of life, since the cycles of the elements cannot exist there. This means that there is no sun there and there is only darkness and ice. There is also no atmosphere there.

Traveling is impossible

Every pure place - crater has defined boundaries and it is impossible for someone to travel from one crater to another. The only case where this can happen is if we have double - triple etc. craters that touch or have common points in their cycle and only in certain periods of time.



Flow from the Sediment of the Ether.

We are in the Martian field, at the extensive base of the earth's background, what we see on the map of Mars, that is, a vast area that also contains the earth in a crater.

Only the craters of Mars - smaller fields like the earth's - which are called the pure parts of the world have an atmosphere like ours, due to the influx there of vapors, water and air.

Mars does not have an atmosphere upwards like our small field of the earth but ether.

At this level there are the cavities as we mentioned which look like craters.

In each such cavity of sufficient size the sediment of the Ether accumulates and in fact the function of this phase is similar to that of the holes of the background in our own world.

That is, since there is the natural movement of breathing - oscillation - the sediment of the ether rises and falls, flows into the cavities but also gushes upward at regular intervals.

This is the cycle of souls.

Cycle of Ether

This topic touches on the supernatural, because we are referring to the semi-etheric field of Mars, and the etheric fields Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus.

Mars field have a terrestrial background but its upper - outer atmosphere is etheric in nature.

Just as we have the cycle of water and air vapors, just as we have the cycle of water or fire in the atmosphere, but also underground in an earth environment with the 4 elements, so we have the etheric cycle in the etheric fields, where the sediment of the etheric fields rises and falls.

This happens in the cavities - craters of Mars, where the "Clean" or "Pure" places are and where there, due to the etheric fall, conditions are created for the creation of a material viable world.

Correspondingly, in these cavities there are the conditions of material life due to the cycles of the four elements, which allows the ether there, to also make its cycle there.

Our perspective towards the planets is our perspective on the outer fields. They have an etheric atmosphere and in Mars, there is the ground as a background, where only in the cavities, the lower part of the ether can accumulate.

In our own material plane which consists of the four material elements, water, earth, air and fire, the only thing that has an etheric form and existence are souls.

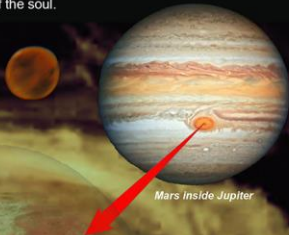
Thus, as ancient Greek philosophers also mention, the soul is the one that is ethereal in this world, and is here for educational purposes incarnated in a body.

The sediments of the ether are essentially souls that descend into the world where we live to be upgraded, learning through their incarnation.

It is also mentioned that during the transition of a soul from one phase to another there is what is called "Water from the river of Acheron" something that makes the soul that passes through there and drinks from this water forget its previous existence. As ancient philosophers said, some things are not forgotten, such as love, devotion to the realm of ideas, and the will of the soul.

Mars as a Part of Jupiter

Observing Jupiter, Mars is a small red disc rotating inside Jupiter. At this point, the lower part of the ether is led during the descent to be in the field of Mars where the pure points - craters of Mars are found.



Mars inside Jupiter

The Outer Cycles of the Elements

As we go upward, we leave the field of Mars and enter the field of Jupiter. There we see the outer circles of all the elements entering and exiting like rushing torrents into the field of Mars, where it forms a crater, with an outflow and inflow of these elements, together with the ether.

Ether Cycle Process

The real world is that of ideas and is the cause of the sensible world.

Our own field is an imitation of the imitation of the real world.

There are 2 chasms on earth and 2 in heaven.

From above downwards the sediment of the ether flows in the form of souls into the cavities to fulfill the etheric cycle.

From below upwards, there is a judgment of souls and some ascend upwards and some go down again with a new incarnation.

Every 6 lunar months we have these processes, while during the Lunar eclipses, there is a clearing of the process.

Jupiter Field

Currents

In earth, all places communicate with each other either by land or by sea. On Mars, there are the craters as the pure places of the low frequency universe.

On Jupiter there are **deep chasms** that penetrate it from one end to the other.

There are the **outer cycles**, and rivers of water, air and fire flow, coming from there.

Thus, up and down currents are created, creating oscillation and in general cause the inner elemental and ethereal cycles.

Huge quantities of air, water and fire are going up and down from these chasms.

It is said that there are 2 gaps between the earth and the sky, and souls ascend and descend, something that we can see in the map of Jupiter.

MAP OF JUPITER

Chasm 4

Chasm 3

Chasm 2

Chasm 1

Stygios Current

Acheron Current

Mars Field

Four Basic Currents

- The first concerns the Ocean and is called **Ocean** - the outer water cycle.

- The second is called **Acheron** and concerns the cycle of air above and below the earth.

- The third is called **Pyrphlegethon**, and concerns the cycle of fire.

- The fourth is called **Stygios**, and concerns the cycle of souls.

Ocean is opposite to Acheron and Pyrphlegethon opposite to Stygios.

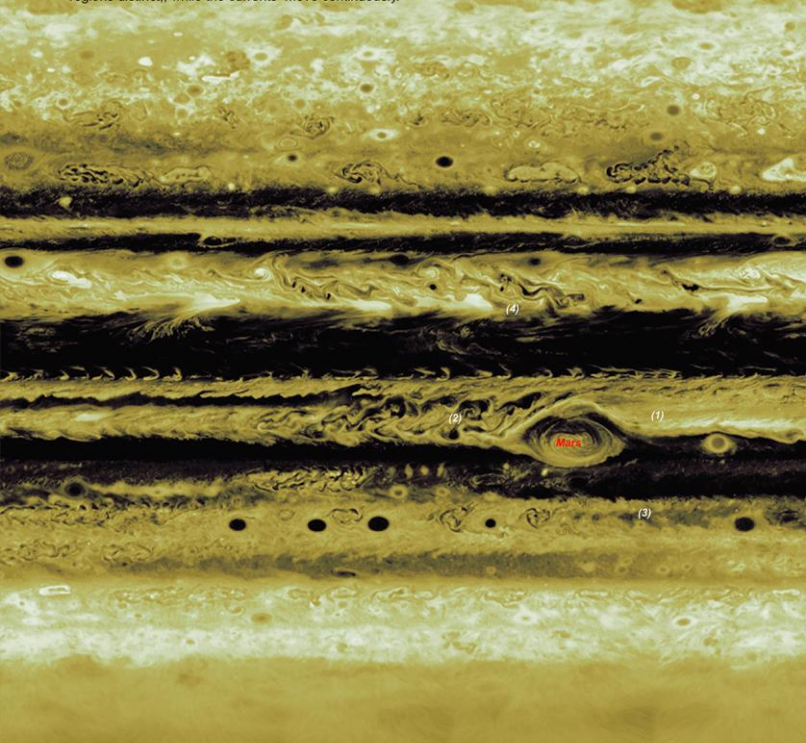
Ocean Current

Pyrphlegethon Current

Map of Jupiter

Observing Jupiter, we see that it consists of some layers - lines, some of which are black and others yellow with white whirlpools. We also distinguish flows along the light-colored layers but also movement of something like elongated clouds (like fumes) up and down. Finally, we see some smaller black holes and a red bigger cater. So it's time to find out what all this is.

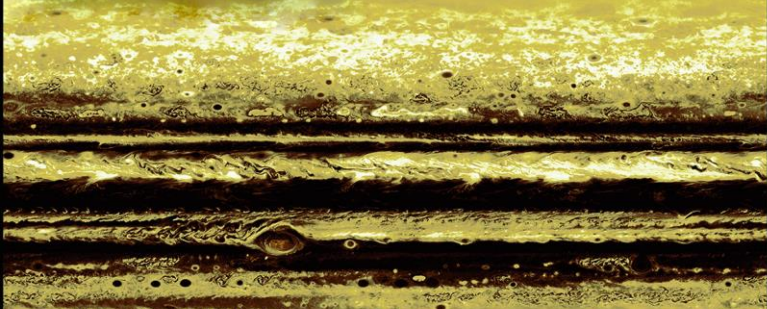
In the map of Jupiter, we initially see the field of Mars, like a crater. We can also distinguish these gaps that exist, 2 close to the field of Mars and 2 more distant upwards, towards the sky. We can also distinguish the 4 currents that exist and create the cycles of the elements. The current of **Ocean (1)**, which has to do with the water of all the seas of Mars, comes from the right of Mars as we see Mars inside Jupiter, and circulates all around with vortices. The current of **Acheron (2)**, which has to do with the winds in all the internal fields that are created inside Mars, comes from the left, as we also see with vortices. On the lower side we have a dark flow and the black little spots that are the current of **Pyriphlegethon (3)**, where it is responsible for the cycle of fire in the internal fields. On the upper side we have the Etheric circle, with the current of **Stygilus (4)**. Sediment of the ether falls down-wards, while lower layers are upgraded and make an upward course. Thus we see these vortices at those points. The black vast gaps layers - chasms - make all the regions distinct, while the currents move continuously.



The Rings of Jupiter

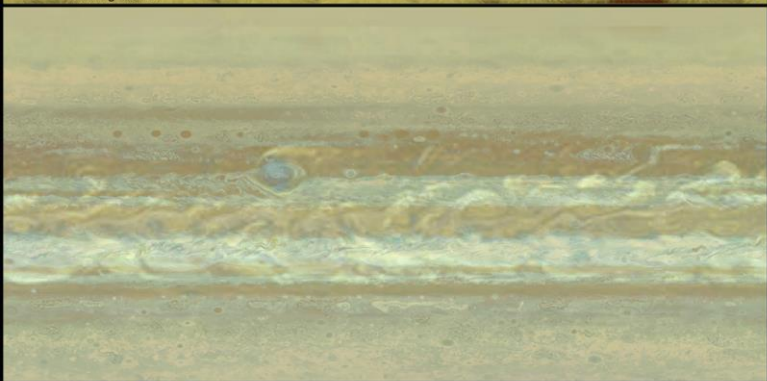
The rings of Jupiter, that we can distinguish in this field are either gaps - chasms, or flows - currents. The black zones - the black rings that we see are the chasms. The flows of the outer circles of the elements of water (from all the oceans that exist), the winds of all the worlds, fire and ether create the other zones - rings with a white or yellow color as shown on the map. The flows of the oceans and winds are like rivers that either end up in a runoff - crater, or come out of there. This results in the creation of the eddies and swirls that we see. The black circles near the chasms have to do with the circle of fire. The continuously emerging and descending, up and down, yellow - white, stripes over the gaps are the movement of the ether. We can observe this continuous movement of the currents on Jupiter. Together with the black layers that are the chasms - gaps, they form the rings of Jupiter.





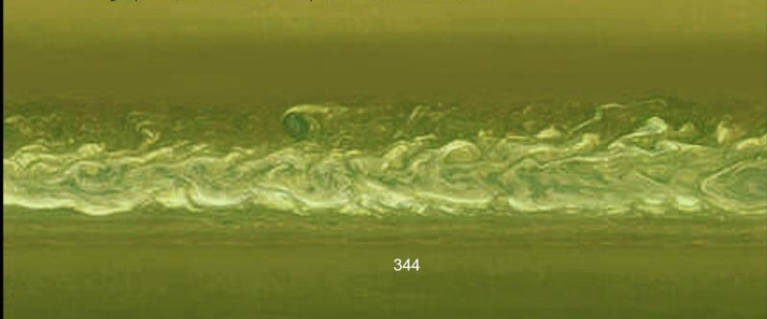
External Currents of the Elements

In the field of Jupiter, therefore, the external cycles of the elements take place, where in the form of rivers or eddies, they enter the field of Mars, where they will be absorbed by the pure parts of Mars, namely craters like the earth. We would say that in Jupiter there are all the elements in abundance and they form flowing rivers.



From Jupiter to Saturn

The smaller field of Jupiter is located within the field of Saturn.
As we go upwards, we leave the field of Jupiter and we meet the field of Saturn.



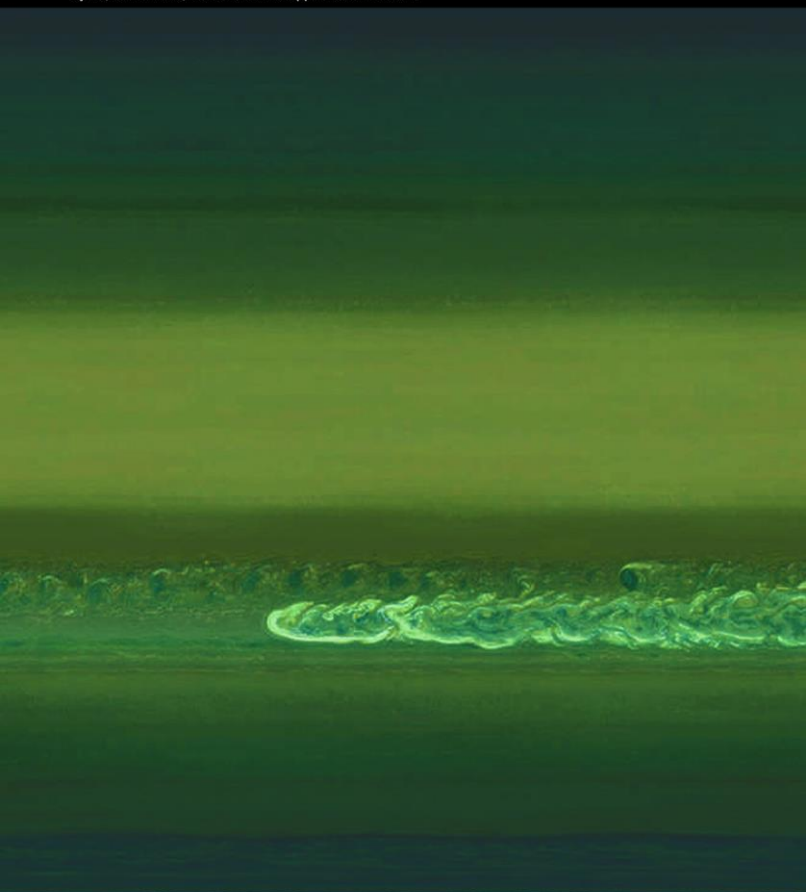
MAP OF SATURN

In the Saturn field, all the elemental flows and all that happens on Jupiter form a small part of it on the lower side. We also see ethereal upgradations to the upside.

Map of Saturn

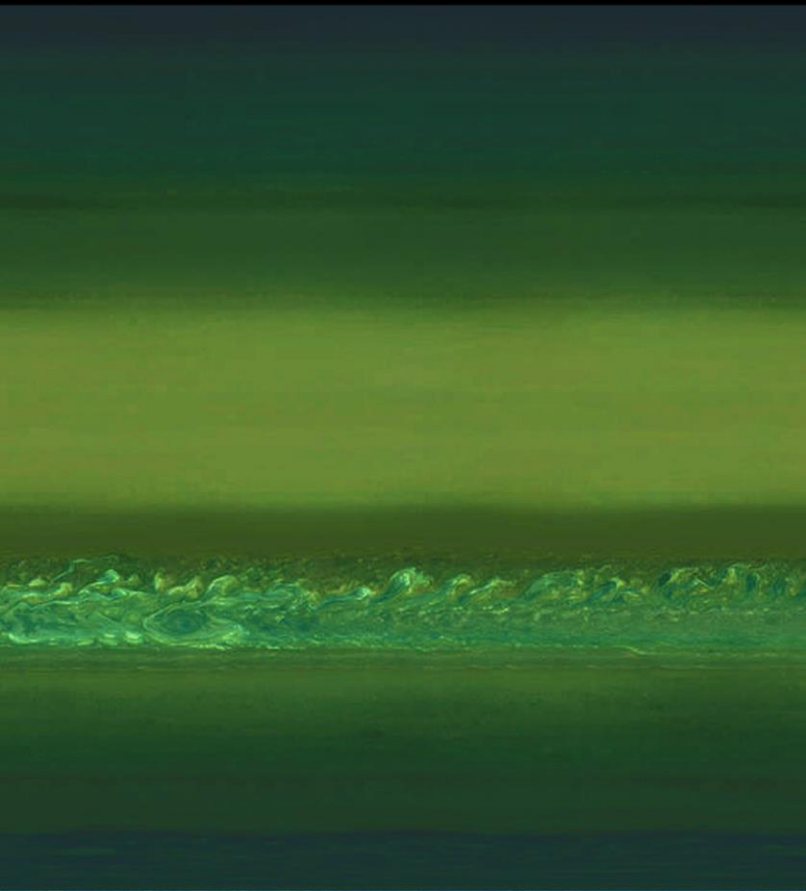
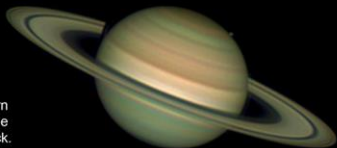
The Outern Density

Here in this field of Saturn we have the separation of the etheric elements, which are above as we see on the map, with the remaining material elements, which are as if born here, and flow towards Jupiter to form rushing torrents there. It is as if we have the denser elements descending downwards, while the etheric layers, as if thinner, rise towards the upper belts of Saturn.



Ring of Saturn and Time

The ring of Saturn form the border between Saturn and Uranus, and is the boundarie of time as time is measured from there and within on a cosmic clock.



Uranus Field



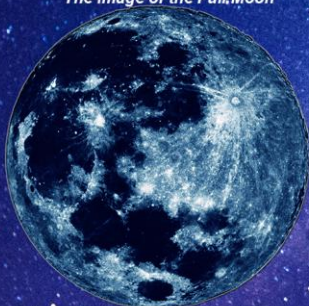
The field of Uranus contains within it all the previous fields and composes the celestial sphere.

Stars

STARS AND CONSTELLATIONS



The image of the Full Moon



Extra Contrast



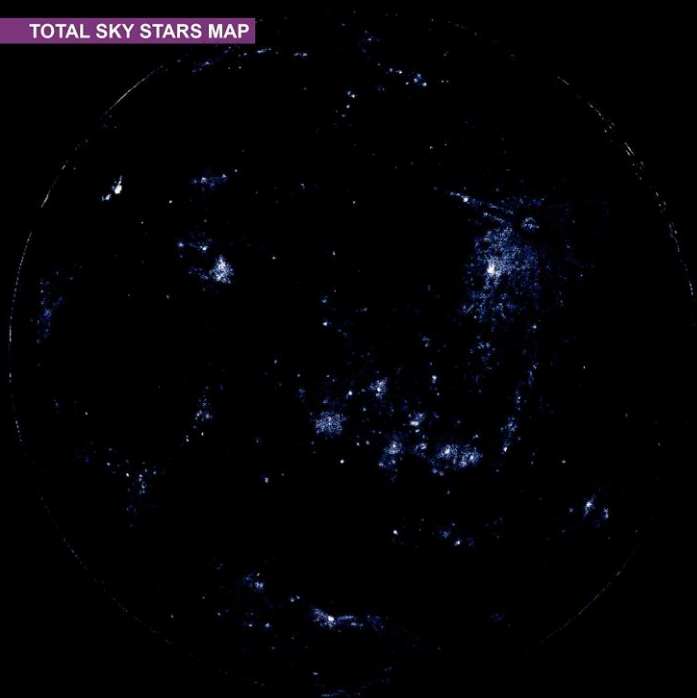
Reduce Brightness

On the moon we can see the entire sky with all stars, galaxies and constellations. They are reflection of the great depths of the seas and energy spots of the entire earth on the aetherial field above.



Great depths and energy spots are reflected on the aetherial field above.
These are the stars and the constellations.
Every place on earth is a place in the sky.
This reflection is not focused so we can see only one part of the whole sky - earth.

TOTAL SKY STARS MAP

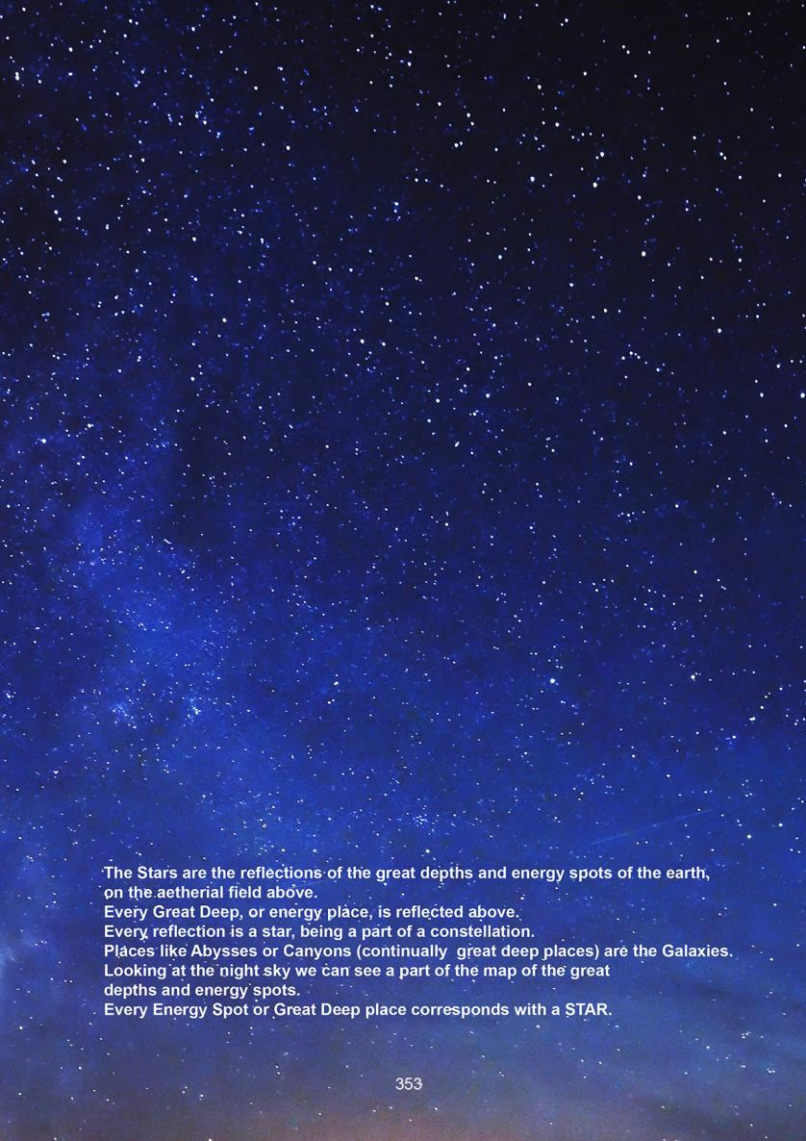


CONSTELLATION SIGNS



CONSTELLATION CIRCLE

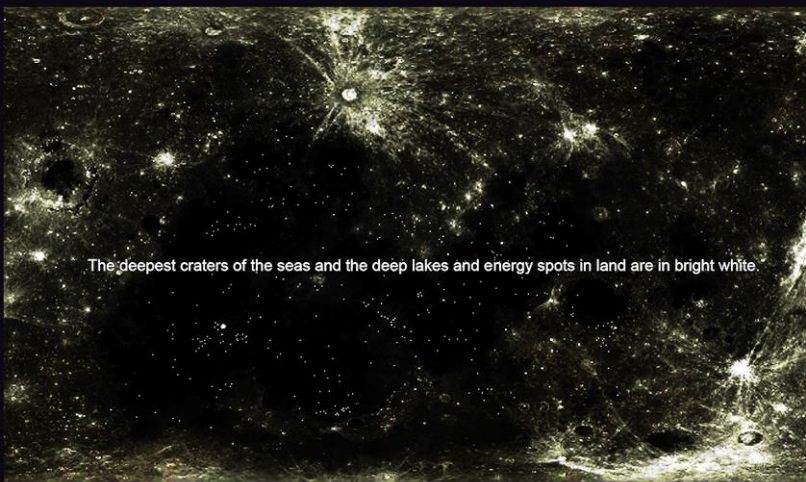




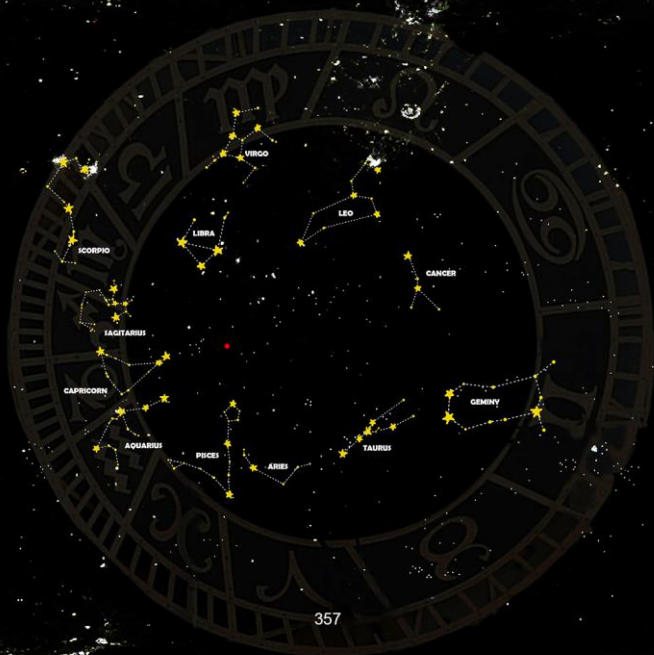
The Stars are the reflections of the great depths and energy spots of the earth,
on the aetherial field above.
Every Great Deep, or energy place, is reflected above.
Every reflection is a star, being a part of a constellation.
Places like Abysses or Canyons (continually great deep places) are the Galaxies.
Looking at the night sky we can see a part of the map of the great
depths and energy spots.
Every Energy Spot or Great Deep place corresponds with a STAR.

STARS







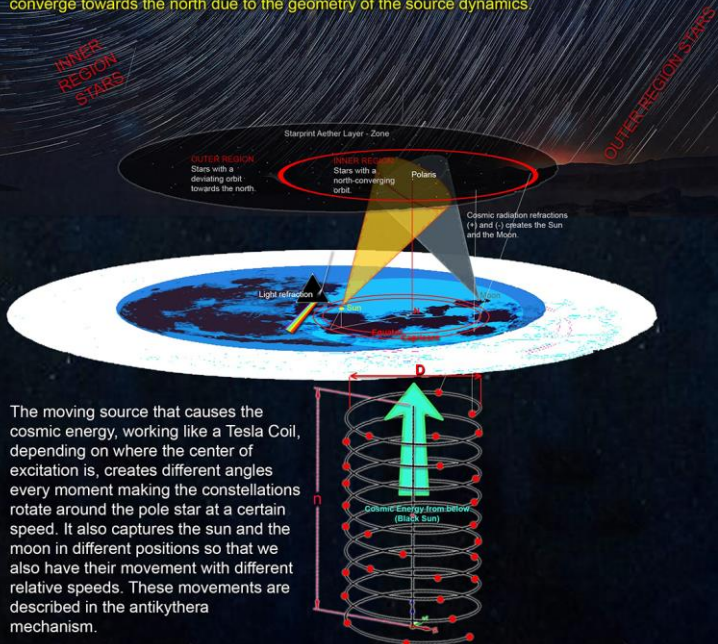


STARS REGIONS AND BLACK SUN COIL

The celestial electromagnetic dome where the stars are captured is divided into the inner region, where it is observed from northern places of the earth, and the outer region, where it is observed clearly from far southern earth's places.

We don't see all the layer of the stars imprints because of the perspective of the horizon, for how high they are. In the inner region the stars move converge towards the north, while in the outer region they diverge.

This is because the outer region stars are outside the bounds of the lower cosmic ray circle, and so their paths appear to diverge due to the dynamics of the source's motion. Accordingly, as we know, the stars that are within the lower cosmic energy circle, converge towards the north due to the geometry of the source dynamics.



The moving source that causes the cosmic energy, working like a Tesla Coil, depending on where the center of excitation is, creates different angles every moment making the constellations rotate around the pole star at a certain speed. It also captures the sun and the moon in different positions so that we also have their movement with different relative speeds. These movements are described in the antikythera mechanism.

As the source moves spirally in n spirals, it creates every moment different conditions of incidence of the cosmic radiation from bottom to top. The diameter D of the spiral of the black sun has a certain length, much smaller than the diameter of the earth. If we consider that the stars are imprints of points on the earth itself, we divide the earth - and thus the stars, into two regions. In that which is within the diameter of the downward spiral movement of the black sun, and in that which is outside. The first captures stars converging towards the north, while the second diverges.

THE MOTION OF THE STARS

The electromagnetic dome in which the stars are imprinted as we explained in the plasma imprints chapter, rotate around us centered on the pole star. But at what angular speed is it rotating?

The sun, from what we saw in book 3 in detail in the chapter where we analyze its movement, makes a spiral movement. The angular velocity of rotation that concerns us here has to do with the component of its circular motion. Within 24 hours it makes a complete rotation.

The moon has a smaller angular velocity as it lags behind the sun by about 52 minutes each day, making one complete circle in 24 hours and 52 minutes thus defining the lunar day, where 29 lunar days make a lunar month. That is why every day, the moon lags behind the sun by approximately 12.4 degrees in terms of their rotation around magnetic North. The moon is tied to the sun and in which constellation it is, depends on its position in relation to the sun, which fact also defines its phases.

To return to the **dome of stars and constellations**, observing their movement, it is apparently similar to the moon's and the sun's one. The stars come from the East and leave towards the West, tracing a circular path centered on polaris, that is up from the magnetic North, with a certain angular velocity similar to that of the moon or the sun. The sun passes, or best aligns, within a year of all the constellations, in the dates from the solar calendar, as described by the zodiac circle. Next year, the sun will be on the same date, exactly at the same point in the zodiac cycle of the constellations, and the one-year loop is completed. If we consider the relative speed of the sun in relation with this of the electromagnetic dome, where the stars are captured, we can develop the following rationale:

In 365.25 solar days the electromagnetic dome with the stars lags behind the sun by 360 degrees. In one solar day we find that it lags behind the sun by 0.9856 degrees. If we consider that for 24 hours = 1440 minutes correspond 360 degrees, then we find that 0.9856 degrees corresponds to 3.94 minutes. Summarizing, we calculate the constant angular velocity of rotation, with center the Polaris and the magnetic North, of all the above phenomena in relation to the fixed and motionless earth.

SUN ANGULAR SPEED

The sun rotates at a constant angular velocity of : 360 degrees per day = 15 degrees per hour. Or else, the sun makes a full circle in 24 Hours, as we know.

MOON ANGULAR SPEED

The moon rotates : $360 - 12.4 = 347$ degrees per day = 14.46 degrees per hour. Or else the Moon makes a full circle in 24 Hours and 52 minutes.

STARS ANGULAR SPEED

The dome of stars and constellations rotates :

$360 \cdot 0.9856 = 359.0144$ degrees per day = 14.959 degrees per hour.

Or else the Stars and the constellations make a full circle in 24 Hours and 3,94 Minutes.

Because of these different speeds the sun passes through all the constellations within a year while the moon, due its individual motion in relation with the sun, passes through them in a lunar month. Also because of this fact we see different stars on winter nights compared to summer nights. It is because the sun, which carries the plasma of daylight with it, is in an antidiagonal constellation in the winter in relation with the summer, so at night that we see the rest of the sky - that is not day - we see the other side of the electromagnetic dome that the stars and constellations present.

STARS ANGULAR SPEED

The stars and the electromagnetic aetherial dome also revolve at a constant angular velocity around the pole star. And here also we have different measures and vectors of the individual velocities of the different stars according to how near they are to the pole star which remains stationary, since it is the center of rotation and is always in a fixed point. On the other hand, stars further away from the pole star run at a higher linear velocity. However, the angular velocity of rotation remains constant.

Angular Velocity of stars and constellations :

$$a_{\text{STARS}} = 360 - 0.9856 = 359.0144 \text{ Degrees / Day.}$$

Due to this speed which is slightly less than that of the sun, we have the sun aligning with a different constellation every month, while in exactly one year the sun returns and aligns with the constellation that was aligned a year ago. The moon has to do with the sun and its phases are inextricably linked with the distance in constellations from the sun, changing all 12 constellations within a lunar month ie in about 29 days.

SOUTHERN STARS

The very southern stars appear to diverge from the north rather than converge like those further north. The stars are the imprints of earth's energy points in the etheric space on the ceiling of our electromagnetic field.

This is because below is what creates all of this cosmic electromagnetic frequency field, that the material part being the lowest one.

This cosmic electromagnetic energy source, also called the black sun, moves below and also rotates in a maximum and minimum radius, each time having a different angle of incidence from bottom to top.

The surface of the earth is larger than the radius of rotation of the black sun so we have some areas of the earth inside this circle and some outside.

However, energy points exist all over the earth.

Thus the imprints of energy points within the radius of the black sun appear to converge to the north, while the imprints of those outside the radius diverge due to dynamics and geometry

SOUTHERN STARS

NORTHERN STARS

NIGHT VISIBLE SKY

We see that the sun, the moon and the stars are moving with different angular velocity and their relative velocities make us observe all these alternations that define 3 moving layers.

In the night sky we necessarily see the rest of the electromagnetic dome, that is not day.

The stars in the night sky are changing position for a little every night, until in a year, at the same time, they will be exactly as it was a year ago. On the following pages we will see what the sky looks like every first of every month at 12 o'clock in the midnight exactly, for 13 months in a row.

There is a slight movement of the stars each month, due to the different and slightly greater angular velocity of the sun relative to the stars. So every day, for the same time in the same place, the visible night sky is a little different

ANGULAR SPEED OF SUN

Here we see the so-called suntrail, seeing a piece of the sun's course, here specifically as it rises.

This path is spiral as we saw in book 3, examining the analemma.

The circular component of the spiral motion is observed here.

The angular speed of the sun is equal to the duration of one day, i.e.

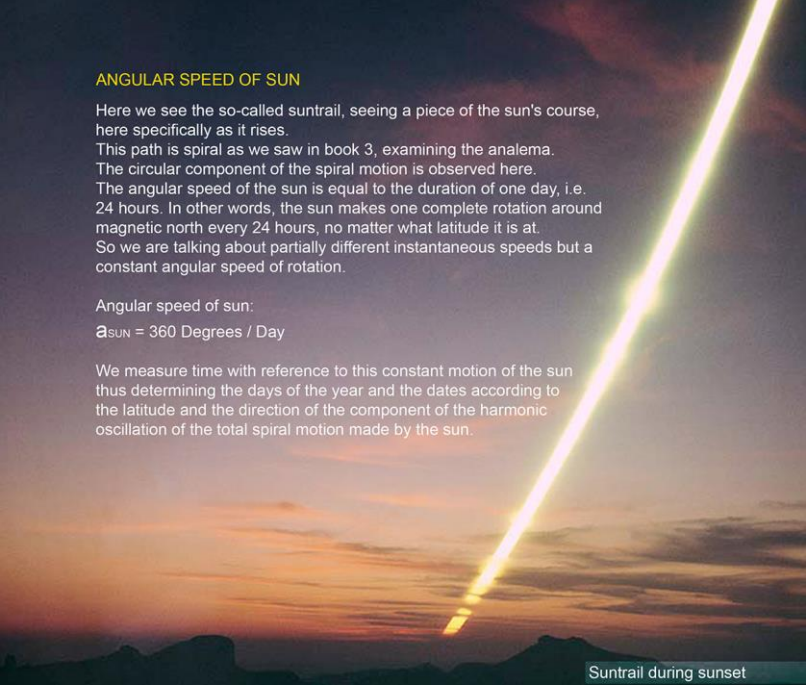
24 hours. In other words, the sun makes one complete rotation around magnetic north every 24 hours, no matter what latitude it is at.

So we are talking about partially different instantaneous speeds but a constant angular speed of rotation.

Angular speed of sun:

$$a_{\text{SUN}} = 360 \text{ Degrees / Day}$$

We measure time with reference to this constant motion of the sun thus determining the days of the year and the dates according to the latitude and the direction of the component of the harmonic oscillation of the total spiral motion made by the sun.

A photograph of a sunset with a bright, diagonal streak of light (the suntrail) cutting across the sky from the bottom left towards the top right. The sky is a mix of orange, yellow, and dark blue. Silhouettes of mountains are visible at the bottom.

Suntrail during sunset

ANGULAR SPEED OF MOON

Here we have a moontrail at a moonrise, seeing a bit of its spiraling motion.

The moon has a constant angular velocity of rotation lower than that of the sun.

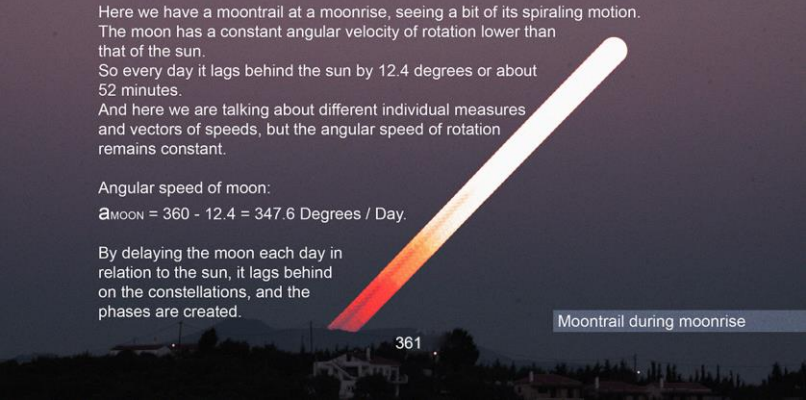
So every day it lags behind the sun by 12.4 degrees or about 52 minutes.

And here we are talking about different individual measures and vectors of speeds, but the angular speed of rotation remains constant.

Angular speed of moon:

$$a_{\text{MOON}} = 360 - 12.4 = 347.6 \text{ Degrees / Day.}$$

By delaying the moon each day in relation to the sun, it lags behind on the constellations, and the phases are created.

A photograph of a moonrise with a long, diagonal streak of light (the moontrail) cutting across the sky from the bottom left towards the top right. The sky is dark blue and black. Silhouettes of buildings and trees are visible at the bottom.

Moontrail during moonrise

Stars

Energy Points on Earth

The floor of the earth, as we said, is perforated, with many holes in the form of mainly craters. These points are called **energy points**. In essence, these points communicate directly with the surface below, where the black sun exists and creates all these fields.

Starprint Layer

As the cosmic energy and radiation of all frequencies penetrates the surface of the earth from bottom to top, through the energy points, originating from the black sun, it is proportionally imprinted in the superlunar plane in the layer of the imprint of the stars.

Each energy point is proportionally imprinted on the sky in the **starprint layer** directly once it is night.

Thus, by looking at the sky where it is not day, we can distinguish this zone.

During the day, the light of the day and the sun neutralize this zone, which appears at dusk with the setting of the sun.

Analog Imaging

The imaging in the star imaging zone is analog and not holographic and focused as is the case with the moon. This means that we can see in the night sky a moving piece of the earth's map and not the whole one as with the moon. This piece of sky that we see all the way around the perspective is a circle centered on us - the observer - and with a radius equal to the radius of the equatorial circle, that is, equal to 10,000 kilometers.

The height of the layer that the stars are imprinted on the ether, makes them appear or disappear in perspective at the depth of the horizon and seemingly rise and set.

In essence, they simply rotate in a layer, are only visible at night, and set when they move very far away in relation to the observer. Correspondingly, when they approach and enter the visual range of the sky for an observer, then they rise.

Stars Motion

Their movement is smooth circular clockwise around the north pole with the pole star almost remaining stationary. The northernmost stars converge while the southernmost ones seem to deviate from magnetic north, which happens due to the geometry of the source, where it is smaller compared to the huge earth. Thus the speed of the stars is different depending on the latitude they appear in the celestial analog coordinates. The northernmost ones go slower while the southernmost ones go very fast.

It is always as if they are tied together depicting the same image from time immemorial, since as we said they depict the energy points of the earth which are constant.

They follow the outer circular orbit of the ether like footprints, and rotate in this way due to the shape of the black sun and the angles of incidence of the cosmic energy from below upwards.

Sun and Moon on Constellations

Stars rotation speed differs from that of the sun and the moon, essentially making the sun and the moon make a journey through the constellations and return to the same position when the solar and lunar calendar predicts. Thus in 1 solar year the sun travels to all the constellations, leaving the antidiometric part of the earth at night.

The sun in a year, 365,25 days, passes through all the constellations, passing through each one in one month, that is, in approximately 30.4 days.

The slower rotation of the moon in relation to the sun makes the moon rotate in all the constellations, making the full circle in one lunar month, that is, 29.5 days, staying in each one for approximately 2.45 days.

Thus the constellations we see, rotate and change from hour to hour - due to the rotation of the stars, but also from day to day - due to the difference in speed of the sun's rotation in relation to the rotation of the stars. So in 1 solar year we have a complete picture of the map of the earth that is on the sky and is imprinted on the stars.

Various old nautical navigations with the help of the stars are explained with the Constellations - Earth Map, various ancient temples that were aligned and much more.

Astronomical Constellations Circle

The real circle of constellations has a form like the one in the picture on the next page.

It is the astronomical circle.

The center of the circle is not exactly in the middle if we join the lines that separate the constellations.

We noticed that on the map of the earth from the moon's view, the magnetic north is also not in the middle, but shifted accordingly.

Moon and Astronomical Circle

We took a picture of a full moon and mirrored it we made it the world map image.

We put the circle of constellations above the picture of the full moon, while it is the same size.

We turn it so that the center of the circle of constellations coincides with the magnetic north on the map of the earth from the moon's view.

The constellations must be opposite - mirrored - to be correct.

It's like we're looking at them upside down, so the moon is already like a map, so we put the astronomical circle accordingly.

Thus, the earth is divided into 12 parts, in each of which we will encounter the corresponding constellation.

The energy places and energy points of each place on earth constitute the corresponding stars.

On the map that we will see on the next page, each white dot is a star.

Each energy point on earth imprints in the ether the imprint of its hole through which cosmic energy penetrates.

Stars and Constellations Map on Earth

With all this data we end up with a map that shows the stars and the main constellations, mapped on the earth, with the stars, whether they belong to a constellation or not, being the energy points of the earth. In this way, star neighborhoods are created and symbolisms concerning the earth itself are extracted.

Also, by using this map, every time we look at the night sky we will know which point of the earth is projected into the sky at every moment of the night.

Many conclusions can be drawn regarding the energy points and their geography.

Some are underwater but some are terrestrial.

As for the terrestrial craters, as we have said, the moon is the X-ray of the skeleton of the earth's field within a wider crater. The background, which is made of granite, is what is imprinted on the moon.

Geological phenomena have covered many terrestrial holes - craters with brought materials which are penetrated by cosmic rays and are not imprinted in terms of the appearance of the moon.

As for the imprint of the stars, because cosmic rays penetrate these brought materials, nothing changes in whether the energy point appears as a star. The star appears normally and even if the corresponding energy point on the earth has been covered with brought materials. As we see in the map on the next page, the energy land points are also very many, and everywhere there will be one nearby, as well as the underwater ones.

As for the stars that correspond to energy points in underwater craters, we cannot see them because they are at great depths.

On the other hand, we can see in the night sky the vast oceans of the earth rising and setting and know where their deepest points are.



Astronomical
Constellations
Circle



The Moon
mirrored as
Eaths map



WORLD MAP
Vibes of Cosmos



CONSTELLATIONS MAP ON EARTH



Vibes of Cosmos



Sunspots



The sun sometimes has some spots. So, initially observing it throughout the day, we saw a rotation of it in relation to the center of the sun's disk. This rotation is according to the hands of the clock.



SUNSPOTS MOTION

DIFFERENT SUNSPOTS

Observing the face of the sun's disk with a special filter, we see more clearly some imperfections, which are called sun spots.

The sun spots after frequent observation we see that they are different from date to date and in different parts of the sun's disk.

MOTION PER HOUR

Studying in our 2nd book their hourly motion we observed that they revolve about the center of the sun's disc.

In fact, this rotation has a low angular velocity at sunrise and sunset, while at noon it is greater.

When the sun passes through the meridian locus in relation to the point of observation, their angular speed of rotation is maximum.

MOTION PER DAY

Observing the movement of the sun spots per day, we saw that all together, as if they are tied, move to the right.

So every day a new observation piece is revealed on the sun's disk from the left.



MAP THE SUNSPOTS

So we were given the idea to map the sun spots initially over a long period of time and over time for quite a bit longer.

By taking daily pictures of the sun's disk at various times, we tried to capture a bigger picture of the spots map by aggregating the data.

SPIRAL MOTION

On the following pages we see all the photos by hours and days to fully understand their movement.

As a movement it is a spiral movement within the disk of the sun.

To draw our conclusions, we divide this complex movement into its components.

- The circular movement that we observe in photos of the same day every hour.

- The smooth straight line of all the sun spots together as if they are tied to the right that we observe in photos of the same time but different day each time.



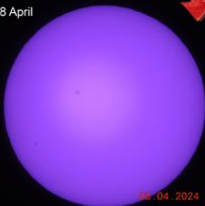
SUNSPOTS / 8 April

Time / 08:00



SUNSPOTS / 8 April

Time / 10:16



08.04.2024 10:16

SUNSPOTS / 8 April

Time / 11:20



08.04.2024 11:20

SUNSPOTS / 8 April

Time / 12:34



08.04.2024 12:34

SUNSPOTS / 8 April

Time / 16:25



SUNSPOTS / 8 April

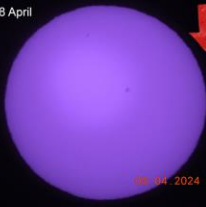
Time / 18:06



08.04.2024 18:06

SUNSPOTS / 8 April

Time / 19:30



08.04.2024 19:30

MOTION PER HOUR ANALYSIS

First we will observe the movement of the sun spots per hour.

For that particular day, for different hours within that day, we see their position within the disk of the sun. We notice that they are indeed all rotating together as if tied, to the center of the disk with no constant angular velocity.

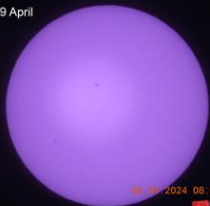
The change in angular velocity of rotation is also resolved.

It is low in the early morning hours, at noon it is maximized, while in the afternoon it decreases again.

SUNSPOTS / 9 April

Time / 08:03 SUNSPOTS / 9 April

Time / 15:21



09.04.2024 08:03



09.04.2024 15:21

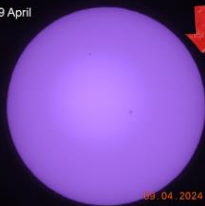
SUNSPOTS / 9 April

Time / 10:40 SUNSPOTS / 9 April

Time / 17:44



09.04.2024 10:40



09.04.2024 17:44

SUNSPOTS / 9 April

Time / 11:54 SUNSPOTS / 9 April

Time / 19:42



09.04.2024 11:54



09.04.2024 19:42

SUNSPOTS / 9 April

Time / 13:23



09.04.2024 13:23



SUNSPOTS ROTATION

We observed the sun spots and as we saw and in book 2 they are tight together and rotate around the center of the sun.

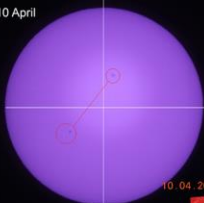
That happens if we see the sun in one day, hour by hour.

We see the sunspots rotate around the center of sun's disk.

In one day they can rotate from about 120 to 200 degrees, depending on the observation place and date.

SUNSPOTS / 10 April

Time / 08:10



10. 04. 2024 08:10



SUNSPOTS / 10 April

Time / 11:04



10. 04. 2024 11:04



SUNSPOTS / 10 April

Time / 15:54

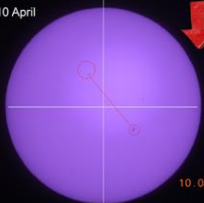


10. 04. 2024 15:54



SUNSPOTS / 10 April

Time / 17:32



10. 04. 2024 17:32



SUNSPOTS / 10 April

Time / 18:53



10. 04. 2024 18:53



SUNSPOTS / 10 April

Time / 19:31



10. 04. 2024 19:31

CLEAR ROTATION

If we observe the images well, and with the help of the axes, we can see more clearly the rotation of the sun spots for this particular day.

SUNSPOTS / 11 April

Time / 07:24



SUNSPOTS / 11 April

Time / 09:58



SUNSPOTS / 11 April

Time / 16:52



SUNSPOTS / 11 April

Time / 19:21



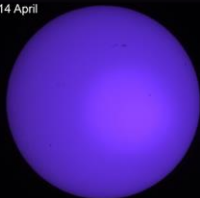
SUNSPOTS / 13 April

Time / 16:19



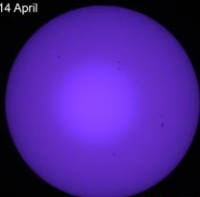
SUNSPOTS / 14 April

Time / 10:57



SUNSPOTS / 14 April

Time / 18:00



14. 04. 2024 18:00

SUNSPOTS / 16 April

Time / 17:01

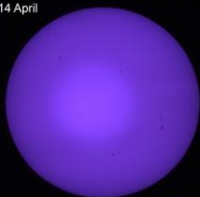


16. 04. 2024 17:01



SUNSPOTS / 14 April

Time / 19:13



14. 04. 2024 19:13

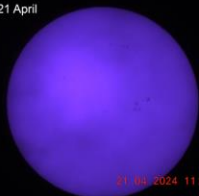
MOTION PER DAY ANALYSIS

Every next day all these tight sunspots are moved a little backwards - all together - in the face of the sun, which has result, new sunspots to appear from the other side.

It is like there is a slight new uncovering part of the sky map of all these that we call sunspots on the left inside the disk of the sun every day.

SUNSPOTS / 21 April

Time / 11:24



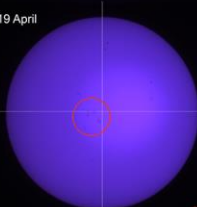
SUNSPOTS / 19 April

Time / 16:50



SUNSPOTS / 19 April

Time / 17:50



SUNSPOTS / 21 April

Time / 18:27



SUNSPOTS / 19 April

Time / 20:02

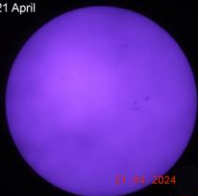


LINEAR MOTION

Trying to study the linear motion we see morning pictures of the sun's disc from day to day, getting a bigger picture.

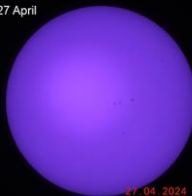
SUNSPOTS / 21 April

Morning Suns



SUNSPOTS / 27 April

Morning Suns



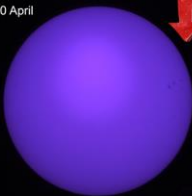
SUNSPOTS / 22 April

Morning Suns



SUNSPOTS / 30 April

Morning Suns



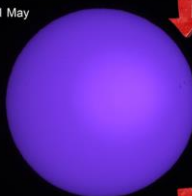
SUNSPOTS / 23 April

Morning Suns



SUNSPOTS / 1 May

Morning Suns



SUNSPOTS / 24 April

Morning Suns



SUNSPOTS / 25 April

Morning Suns



SUNSPOTS / 6 May

Morning Suns



SUNSPOTS / 7 May

Morning Suns

SUNSPOTS / 16 May

Morning Suns

SUNSPOTS / 8 May

Morning Suns

SUNSPOTS / 12 May

Morning Sun

SUNSPOTS / 22 May

Morning Suns

SUNSPOTS / 13 May

Morning Sun

SUNSPOTS / 22 May

Morning Suns

SUNSPOTS / 15 May

Morning Sun

SUNSPOTS / 23 May

Morning Suns

12.05.2024 08:42

15.05.2024 07:37

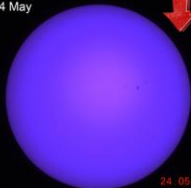
SUNSPOTS / 23 May

Morning Suns



SUNSPOTS / 24 May

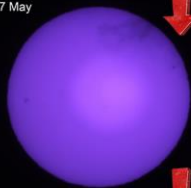
Morning Suns



24 05 2024 09:28

SUNSPOTS / 27 May

Morning Suns



SUNSPOTS / 11 June

Morning Suns



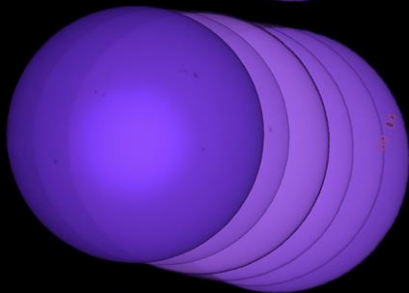
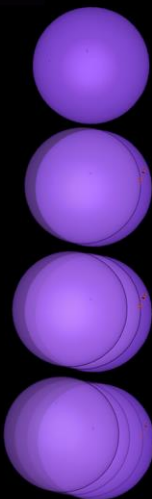
STARS THROUGH THE SUN

MATCHING THE SUNSPOTS

Connecting the dots, we put images of the sun - from different days but from the same time - one upon the previous, matching the sun spots, creating a bigger image of this sky view - inside from the sun!

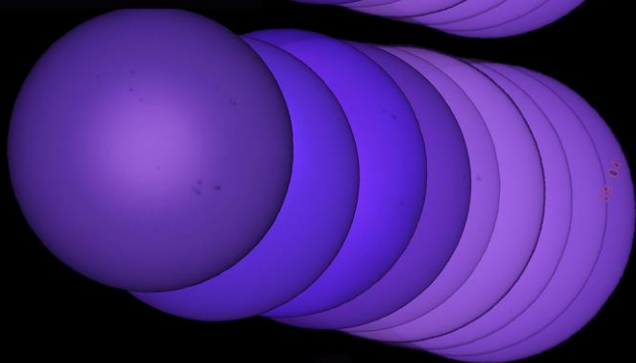
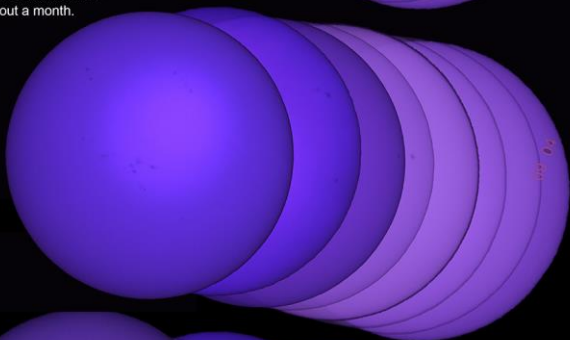
SUN'S PATH SKY MAP

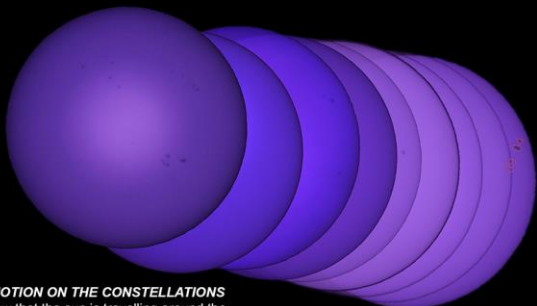
As you can see in the images, we match the sun spots on top of each other, while every day a new piece of the sky map is added from the left, as a result of which the range of observation increases daily with a new image.



ONE MONTH SUNSPOTS

With a lot of images of afternoon suns, taken around the same time, we recorded all the sun spots for about a month.



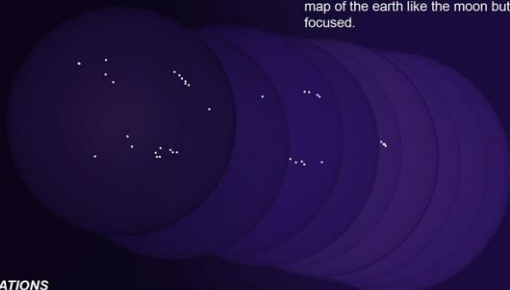


SUN MOTION ON THE CONSTELLATIONS

We know that the sun is travelling around the constellations (360 degrees) in 365,25 solar days. So every day the sun moves 0.986 degrees on the constellations. That happens due to the different rotation speeds of the sun and the constellations.

STARS AS REFLECTIONS

We also know that the stars are the etheric reflections of the great deep places and energy spots on earth on the top of the 1st electromagnetic ceiling. They show us a map of the earth like the moon but not focused.



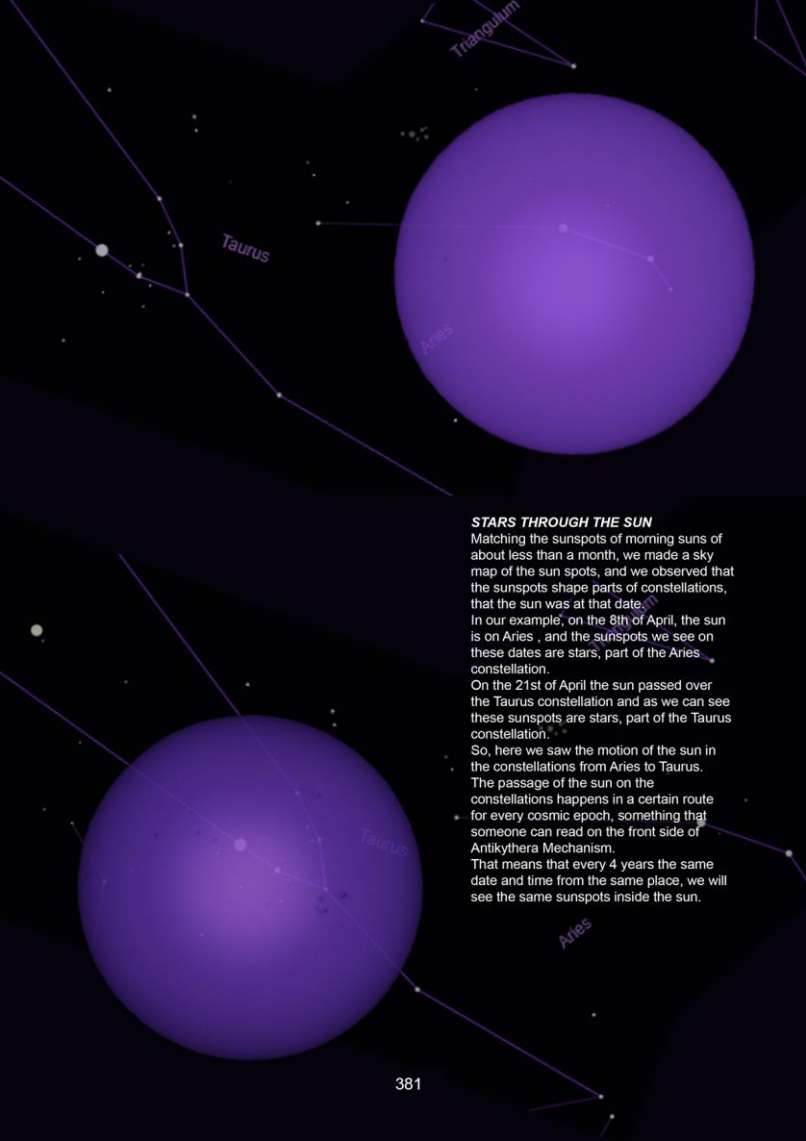
NEUTRALIZATIONS

On the stars we can see a part of the map of the earth with radius 5000 Km, if we match every star with the right great deep place or energy spot of the earth.

The sun, as a pilot light, creates the daylight plasma on the layers below in the ionosphere, and this neutralizes the starprint layer there, where it is day. The daylight plasma is this, that hides the stars. In the face of the sun we have the direct Sun Rays, that in the area of the sun's face, the daylight plasma is neutralized, so the starprint layer is showing only there.



In the face of the sun we can see the non - neutralised stars area because of the direct effect of the sun that neutralizes the daylight , that there, cannot neutralise the starprint layer.



STARS THROUGH THE SUN

Matching the sunspots of morning suns of about less than a month, we made a sky map of the sun spots, and we observed that the sunspots shape parts of constellations, that the sun was at that date.

In our example, on the 8th of April, the sun is on Aries, and the sunspots we see on these dates are stars, part of the Aries constellation.

On the 21st of April the sun passed over the Taurus constellation and as we can see these sunspots are stars, part of the Taurus constellation.

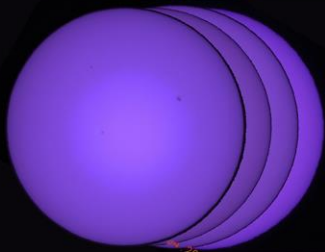
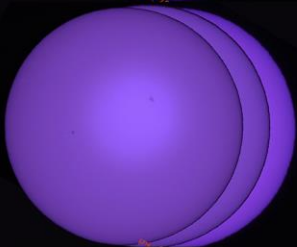
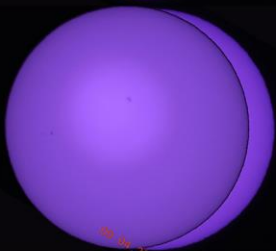
So, here we saw the motion of the sun in the constellations from Aries to Taurus.

The passage of the sun on the constellations happens in a certain route for every cosmic epoch, something that someone can read on the front side of Antikythera Mechanism.

That means that every 4 years the same date and time from the same place, we will see the same sunspots inside the sun.

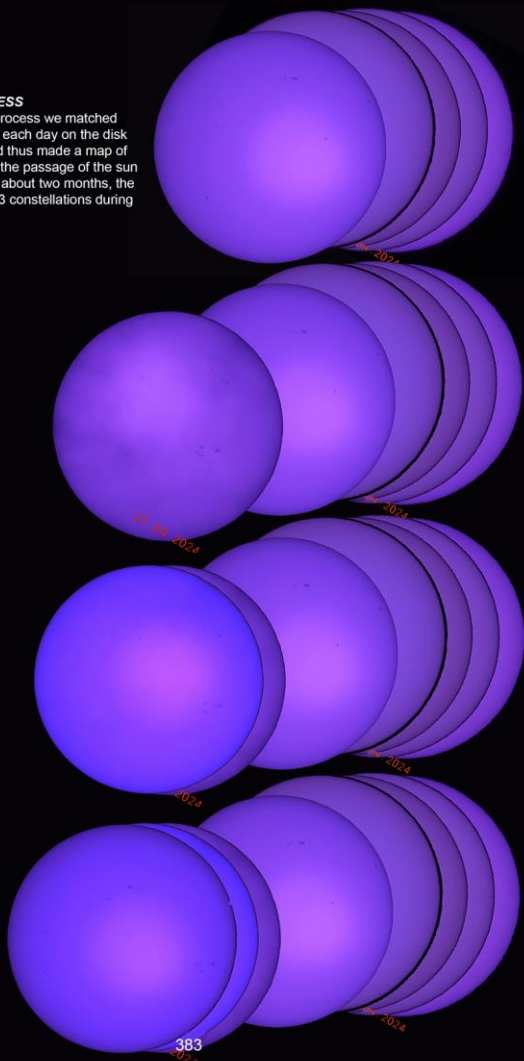
MORE DATA

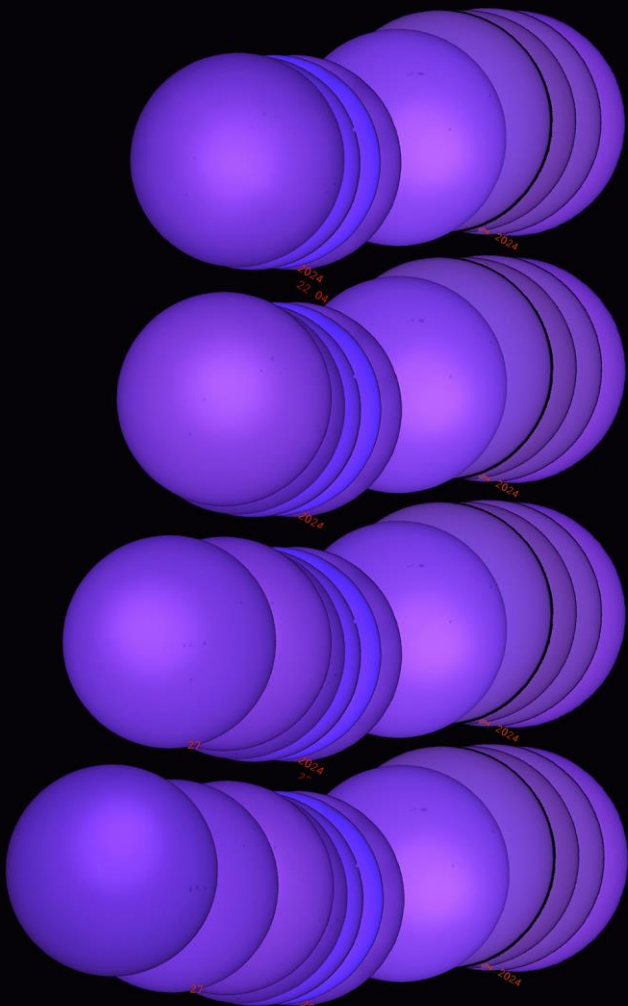
Collecting images of morning suns, taken around the same time, but on a different day, we did the same and recorded all the sun spots for a period of about two and a half months.



SAME PROCESS

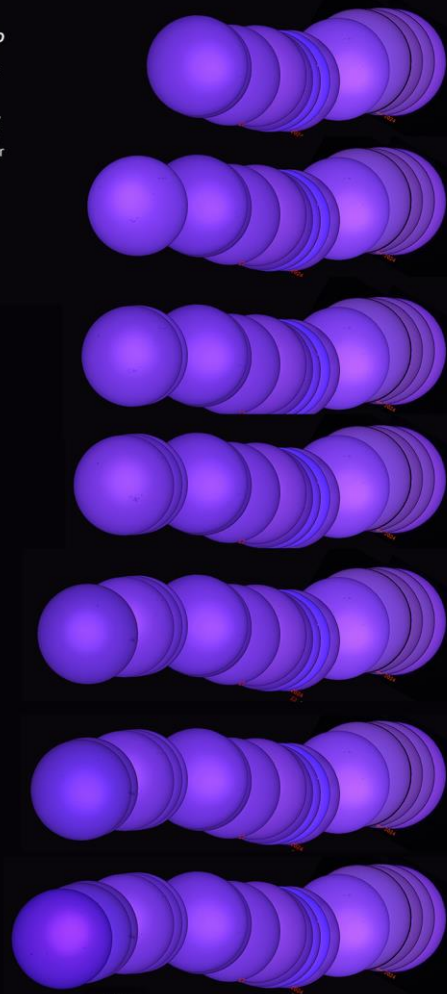
By the same process we matched the stars seen each day on the disk of the sun, and thus made a map of the stars from the passage of the sun for a period of about two months, the sun changing 3 constellations during this time.

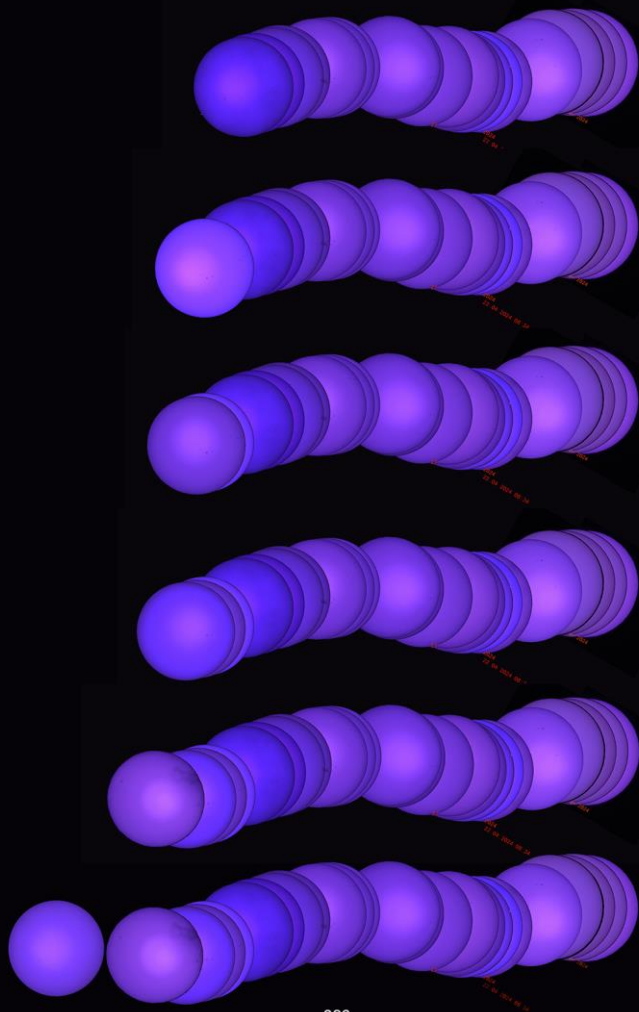




DIFFERENT ANGULAR SPEED

The different angular speed of rotation of the sun and the stars causes the sun to slowly pass the constellations day by day. Within a week it passes them by a distance equal to its diameter, so every new week we see other stars in the disk of the sun. With this method we map the stars of the sky through which the sun has passed. These stars are parts of the corresponding constellations through which the sun passes.

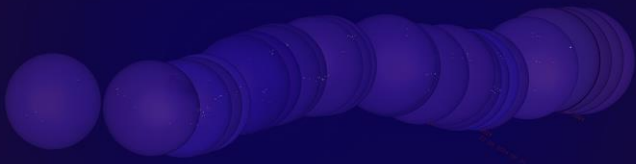






SPIRAL MOTION

The spiral movement of the stars in the disk of the sun is a result of the movement of the simple rotation of the stars and the spiral movement of the sun which also causes the well-known analema.



SUNSPOTS TO STARS TRANSITION

We keep the sun spots and remove the sun disk, while also changing the background to be dark. This is how we see how the star map is formed for this period of time.



8 APRIL
SUN IS ON ARIES

8 MAY
SUN IS ON TAURUS

11 JUNE
SUN IS ON GEMINI

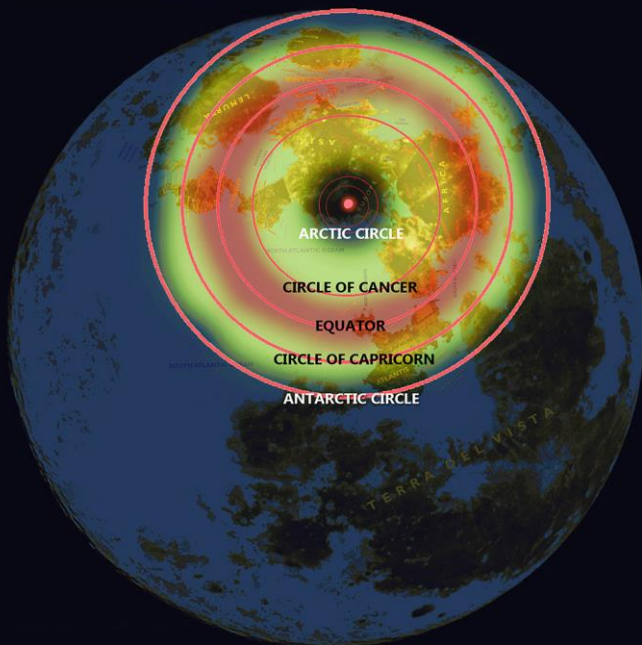
Magnetic North Motion

Climate Zones

Starting this chapter, it is important to mention how climatic zones are created according to latitude.

Here we see the climatic zones, the polar, the temperate and the tropical according to the latitude of each region.

The center of the creation of these zones is the magnetic North. In case of its movement, this movement takes with it all the zones.



POLAR ZONE ●

TEMPERATE ZONE ●

TROPICAL ZONE ●

North Motion

The center that constitutes the Magnetic North moves making a full circle in 26,000 years.

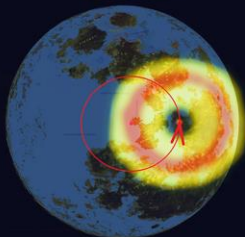
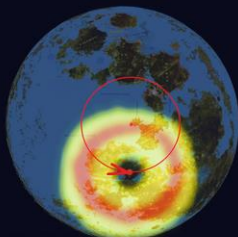
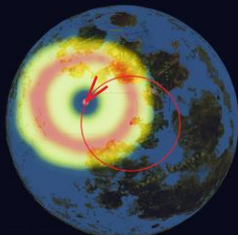
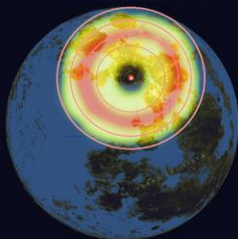
This movement does not occur continuously but in 12 phases.

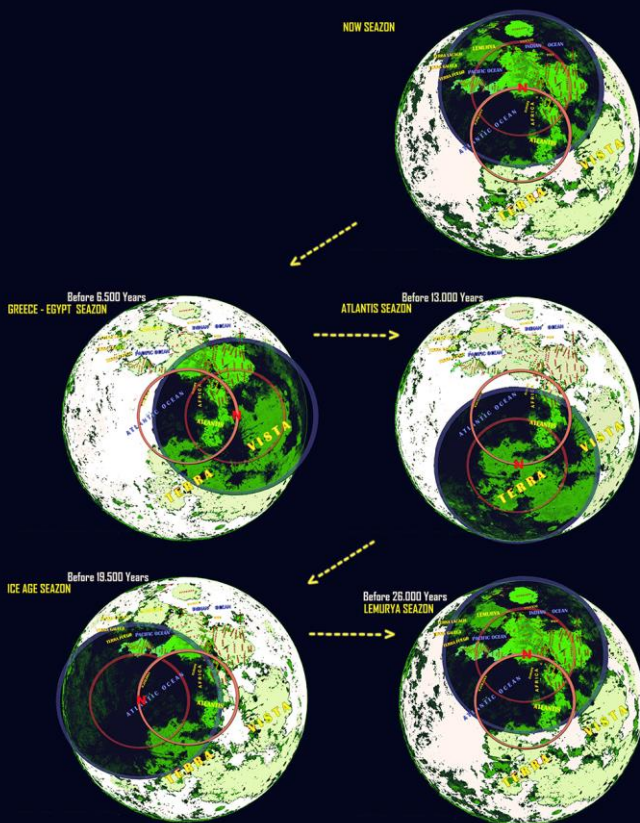
This creates 12 cosmic eras, each lasting approximately 2,116 years.

The direction of this movement is opposite to that of the clock.

The rest of the earth, where it is not affected by the movement of the sun, remains dark and frozen, undergoing an ice age.

Thus we have a changing situation and the creation of different biospheres - biocycles with different characteristics each time.





Astronomical Disk

The authentic circle of constellations is the one shown below on the original astronomical disk

From what we can see, it does not have the center in the middle of the circle but eccentrically, since each constellation circumference does not have the same arc length.



The **12 zodiac constellations** are represented on the astronomical disk, some more developed with a greater arc length, and others more compressed.

A. CENTER

By extending the zodiacal boundaries inward on the astronomical disk, we find the point of its center.



B. SEASONS

Depending on the correspondence of the zodiac cycle to the solar months and the solar calendar, we have the seasons, but also the equinoxes and solstices.



C. DATES

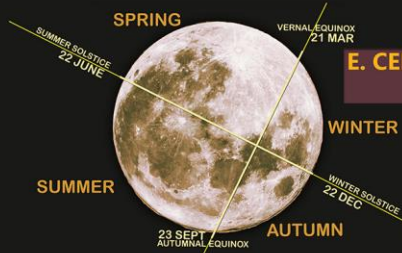
We can also see the dates if we delve into great detail.



D. MOON ON CONSTELLATION CIRCLE

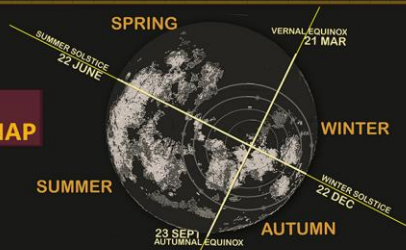


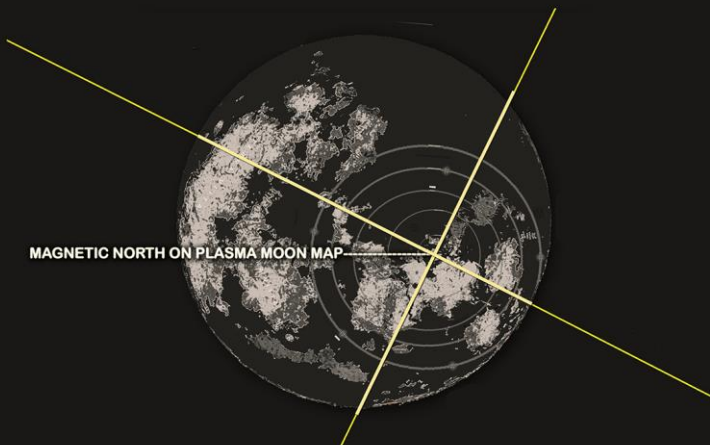
E. CENTER OF CONSTELLATION CIRCLE ON THE MOON

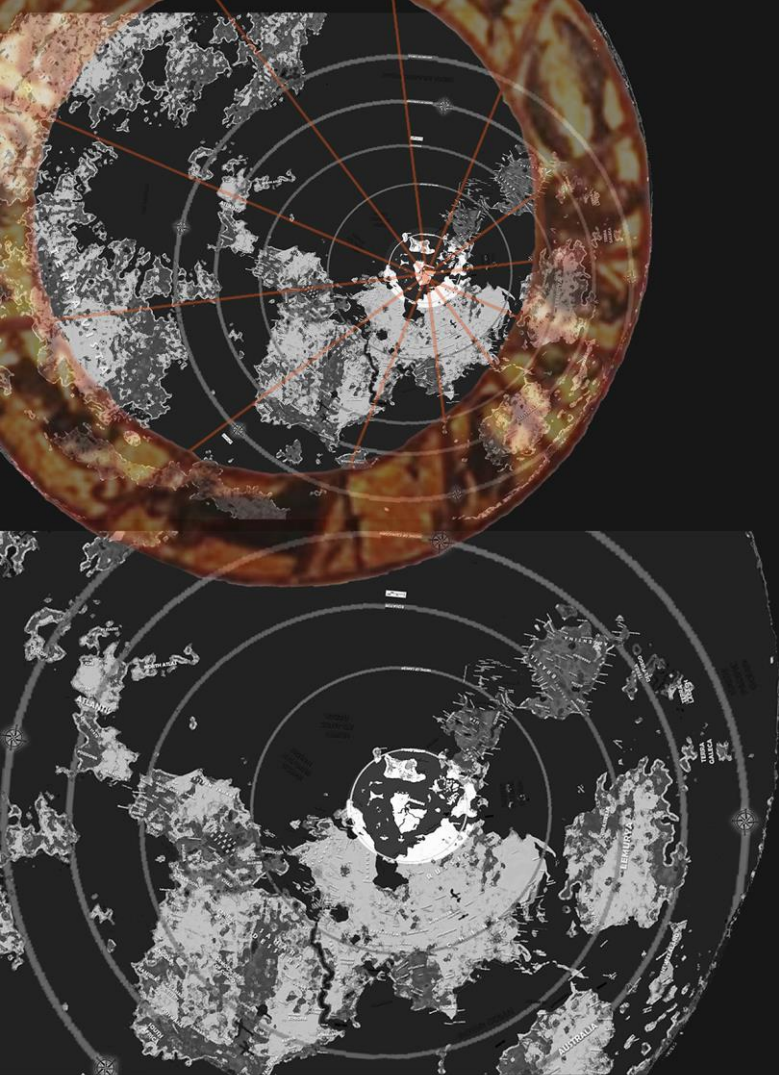


If we place the image of the moon on the astronomical disk at exactly the same size, we see that the center of the astronomical circle coincides with Magnetic North on the map of the earth from the moon.

F. THIS PLACE ON PLASMA MOON MAP







EARTH AS A LIVING ORGANISM

The wet or dry climate that exists in places changes depending on whether new rivers are created or whether the existing ones have dried up.

Apart from the rivers, the sea is also changing. Areas that are sea were dry and areas that are land were once sea.

This phenomenon follows a regular periodicity.

This is because there is a basic principle followed, with which the interior of the earth functions works in a similar way as the plants or animals. In other words, it has periods of young and periods of old age, only in contrast to plants or animals, these changes do not concern the whole body - earth, but local continents and regions.

Independent areas go through a period of young or old age, going through all the stages. The reason is that some areas heat up a lot, others a little and others not at all, fact that generally changes.

This is because we have the movement of the magnetic north, which as it moves takes with it the climatic zones created by the movement of the sun centered on the magnetic north.

So each part of the earth has a different dynamic in terms of how old or young it is.

For example, we have the aging of an area during its drying, since it entered a warmer climate zone due to the movement of the magnetic north.

Also as rivers are lost and new rivers are created, the shores of the seas are shifting.

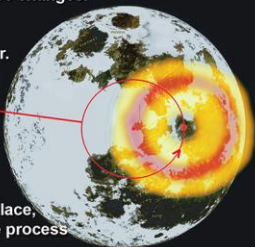
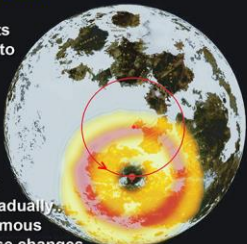
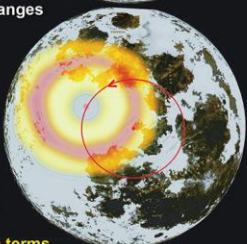
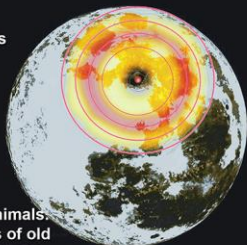
Lakes and water areas are transformed into marshy areas which in turn are turned into fertile valleys and then into dry areas.

The geological changes that affect the evolution of these natural phenomena occur very slowly and gradually. The time it takes to perceive these changes is enormous and so it is not perceived by humans to realize these changes.

A complete cycle of these changes throughout the earth has a period of 26000 years, a period of time also called the "Great One Circle", the celestial year.

During this time the magnetic north makes a complete rotation (the red circle), carrying with it the climatic zones, creating in different parts of the earth different soil dynamics in terms of youth or aging because the geology of individual soils is affected by those of climate change.

To think about how gradually these changes take place, is enough to think about the time it takes the whole process for a complete cycle.



GROUND EPOCHS

As the magnetic north moves and takes with it the climatic zones, it creates seasons for the soils all over the earth.

So there are areas where at the moment they have **soil season** in spring, summer, autumn and winter.

What season each ground will have has to do with whether the magnetic north passed through there, or whether it is going to pass in the future.

Also at what distance is it from the circle where the magnetic north turns.

Ground epochs are making every ground different and they are repeated every 26.000 years for the same place.

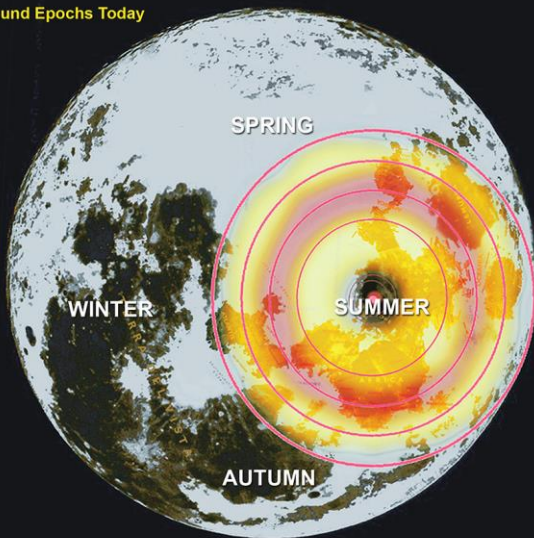
So each place has its own different soil season.

Glaciers and floods do not occur in the same places because the magnetic north is moving, making the big cycle taking with it the climate zones.

Floods and glaciers last a long time for one place, in the big winter of the ground epochs and feed the soils to become sources in the future, when this ground be in spring ground epoch and the weather conditions become good again.

Also, it is not possible for an area to have the same presence of the liquid element for a long time.

Ground Epochs Today



Negative Altitude Areas

Some areas have a negative altitude.

They are plains which are just below the sea surface.

This is due to soil alluvium from rivers that existed in the area and created a cavity. With the passage of time and the change of the season of the soil, the place dried up and became a plain.

In other words, we have sedimentary alluvium to act as a natural dam for the sea. With the drainage of the intermediate lake waters we have the formation of such an area.

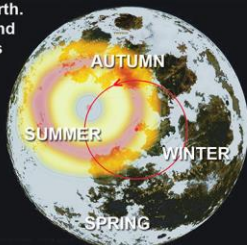
In conclusion

These geological changes, after a long time, change all the areas from land to sea and vice versa throughout the earth.

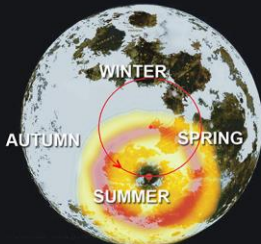
Thus, each ground goes through all its seasons and situations, making the terrain of the earth changes at a very slow speed.

Ground Epochs on time

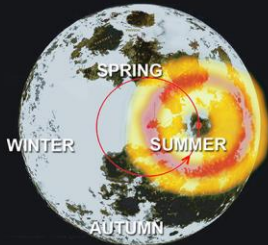
In 6500 Years From Now / Before 19500 Years



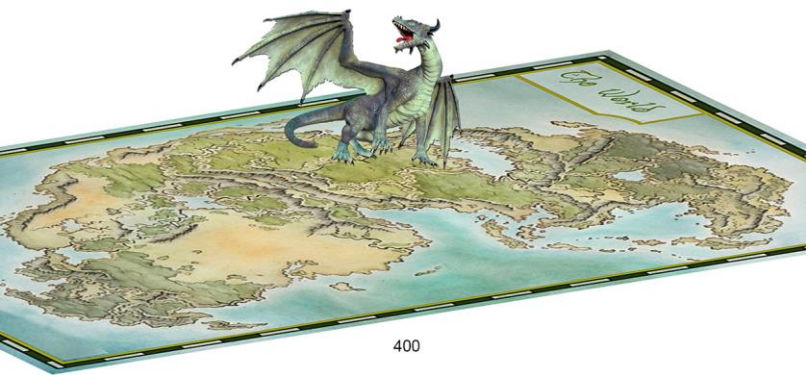
In 13000 Years From Now / Before 13000 Years



In 19500 Years From Now / Before 6500 Years



TERRA VISTA = PANGEA

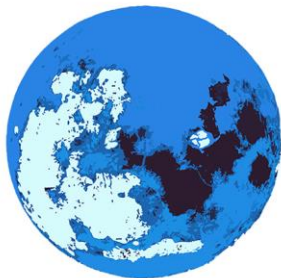
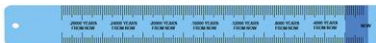


BACK IN TIME

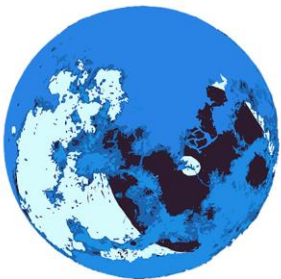
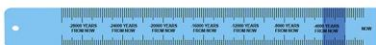
As we will see in detail in the chapter on cosmic ages, the Magnetic North moves every 2100 years or so, causing the earth's climate to change periodically.

As this movement follows a circle, the so-called great circle, we see going back in time, where was before the indicated years per image.

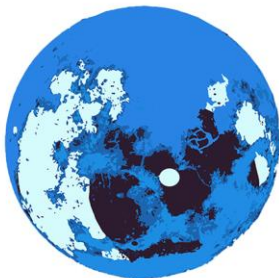
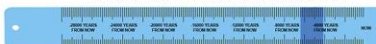
THIS IS THE EARTH FROM 2000
YEARS BEFORE TILL NOW



THIS IS THE EARTH FROM 2000
TILL 4200 YEARS BEFORE NOW

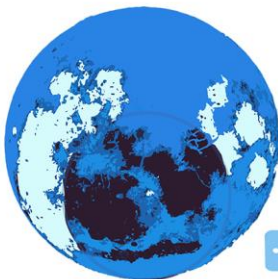


THIS IS THE EARTH FROM 4200
TILL 6400 YEARS BEFORE NOW

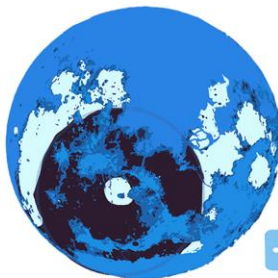


This fact explains the **Ice Age** on the continents known to us. From what we see 11000 years ago almost all the land known to us was in a glacial period.

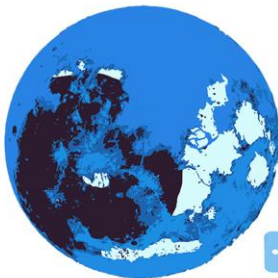
ICE AGE



THIS IS THE EARTH FROM 6400
TILL 8600 YEARS BEFORE NOW



THIS IS THE EARTH FROM 8600
TILL 10800 YEARS BEFORE NOW



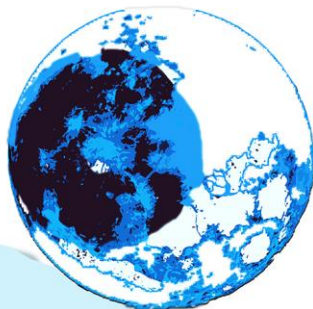
THIS IS THE EARTH FROM 10800
TILL 13000 YEARS BEFORE NOW



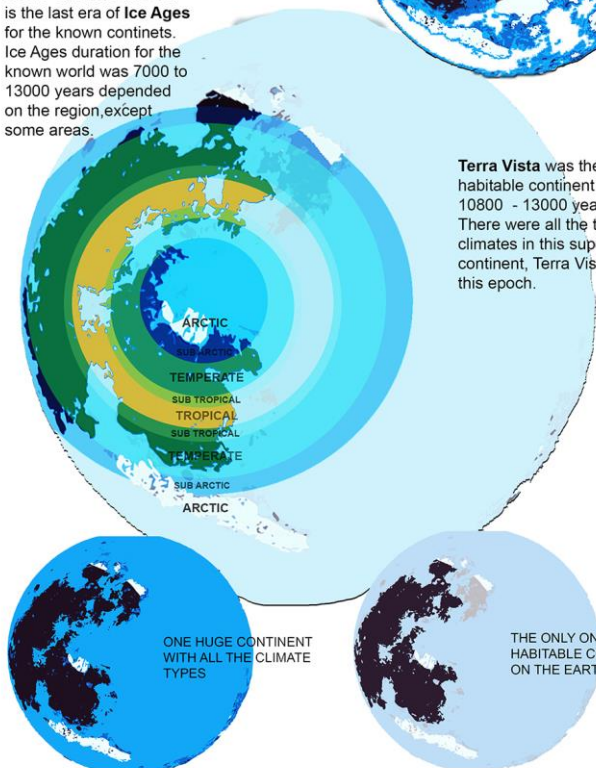
Because of the motion of the Magnetic North near Atlantis, there were earthquakes and floods there, submerging a part of it.

All the other continents were in ice and snow, freezed in ice age because of the position of the Magnetic North.

As we calculate this era is the last era of **Ice Ages** for the known continents. Ice Ages duration for the known world was 7000 to 13000 years depended on the region, except some areas.



Terra Vista was the only habitable continent before 10800 - 13000 years. There were all the types of climates in this super huge continent, Terra Vista during this epoch.



ONE HUGE CONTINENT
WITH ALL THE CLIMATE
TYPES

THE ONLY ONE
HABITABLE CONTINENT
ON THE EARTH THEN

TERRA VISTA IS PANGAEA 11.000 - 13.000 YEARS BEFORE

Pangea (that means all the earth) was **Terra Vista**, but not million years before. Named Pangea because at that epoch, the epoch of Leo, this continent was all the habitable world. Pangea is still there that it was, we call it Terra Vista, but nowadays is freezed in its **Ice Age**.



PANGAEA MAP





EPOCHS EVENTS AND TIMELINE

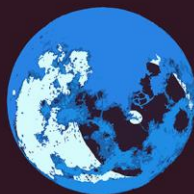
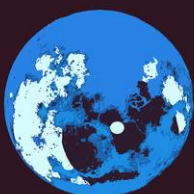
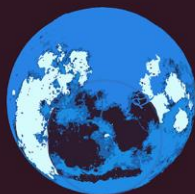
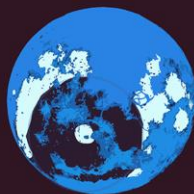
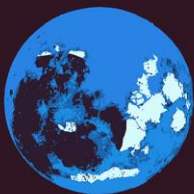
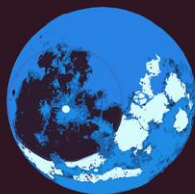
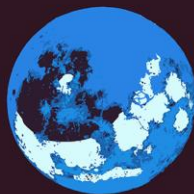
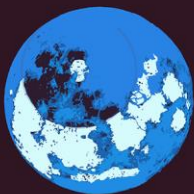
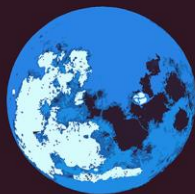


MAPS FROM ALL
THE EPOCHS

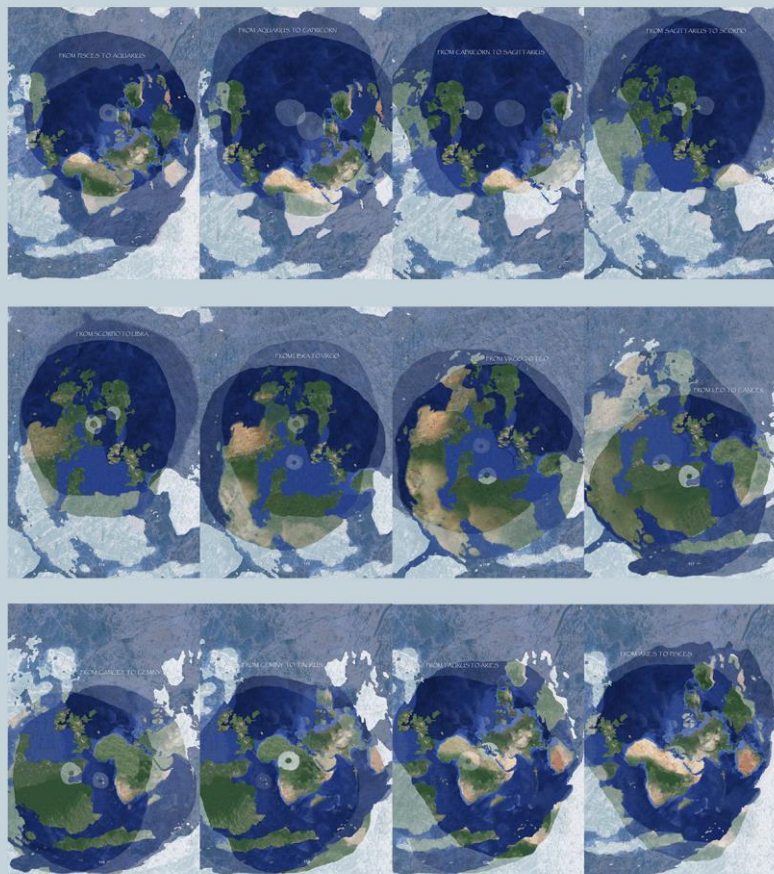
THE GREAT CYCLE

The position of Magnetic North changes and makes a complete cycle within 26,000 years. This is how the 12 cosmic ages are created, each of which lasts 2166.7 years. In every season we have the movement of the Magnetic North and the climatic zones. Thus, for each season we have another part of the earth thawed, with a different arctic zone. Correspondingly, we also have a movement of the equinox. Thus, there is aging but also regeneration of all regions, seas and lands. The center of the big circle, maybe it will also make another bigger circle, in a bigger unknown, making the whole movement of the magnetic north, spiral.





NORTH POLE SHIFT / ERAS TRANSITIONS



Configuration of Geophysical Relief

The earth, as we have said, is a living organism, with areas geologically new and others older, which change from time to time.

Thus there are all seasons for all soils in all regions.

The movement of the sun in each cosmic age makes a proportional radial movement in relation to its respective center and besides creating day and night, it creates the seasons and climatic zones each time in other places.

In each season due to the different position of the Magnetic North the climatic zones cover different areas.

In the areas near the new location of Magnetic North, we have floods during its transfer there.

Areas that were frozen around, when the ice melts springs and rivers are created which flood the nearby areas.

In each season, the relief and the sea level change.

In each season there are areas with a temperate, semi-tropical, tropical or semi-arctic and arctic climate.

The climate changes periodically and in phases when we have the transition from season to season.

Some seas have some elevation difference between them due to the changing electromagnetic field, river embankments, topography and undersea currents.

(For example the Mediterranean is lower than the Indian)

The sea level depending on the season rises or falls which depends on the amount of total sea water as a liquid element.

The amount of total water contained within as a liquid element rather than frozen depends on:

A) The waters of surface rivers.

These depend on the change that the place has undergone from time to time.

When an area goes into the spring season, the ice when it melts massively causes the rivers to have a lot of water, while when an area goes into the summer season, these waters decrease.

In an area's winter terrane, the landscape turns into an ice age.

B) The waters of the underground rivers that flow into the sea which are also affected by the above.

C) The position of the wider area where the Magnetic North is located each season.

D) The location of the surrounding ice wall delimiting the sea area.

E) The change of the above positions in relation to the ratio of land and sea in area and the difference of the present era, in relation to the previous one.

TIMELINE AND ERAS



-28000 YEARS
FROM NOW

-24000 YEARS
FROM NOW

-20000 YEARS
FROM NOW

-16000 YEARS
FROM NOW

-12000 YEARS
FROM NOW

-8000 YEARS
FROM NOW

-4000 YEARS
FROM NOW

Epoch of Aquarius

Epoch of Capricorn

Epoch of Sagittarius

Epoch of Scorpio

Epoch of Libra

Epoch of Virgo

Epoch of Leo

Epoch of Cancer

Epoch of Gemini

Epoch of Taurus

Epoch of Aries

Epoch of Pisces

NOW

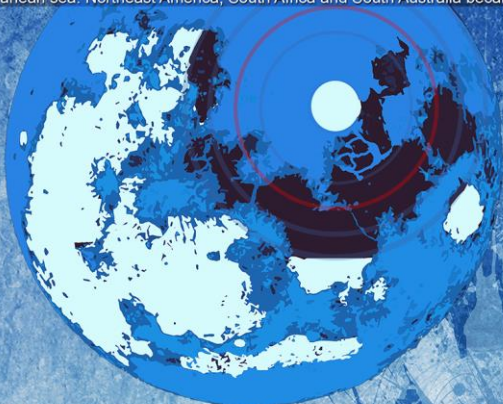


AGE OF AQUARIUS



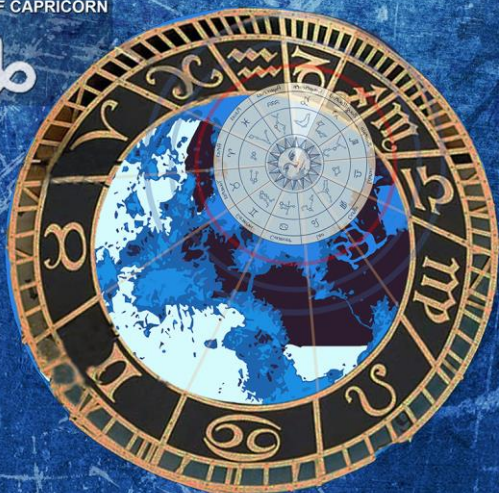
This is how the earth will be in the next future till about 2.100 years from nowdays.

Also this was the earth before about 24.000 - 26.000 years. As the Magnetic North was going to the Bermudas Triangle, the climate zones were moving too, so many floods created at the nearby continents. Semi tropical and hotter climate in Europe and in Mediterranean sea. Northeast America, South Africa and South Australia became colder.



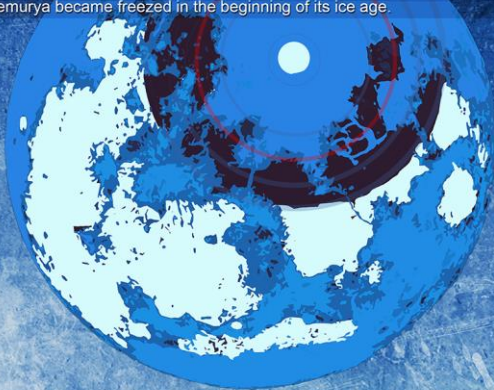


AGE OF CAPRICORN



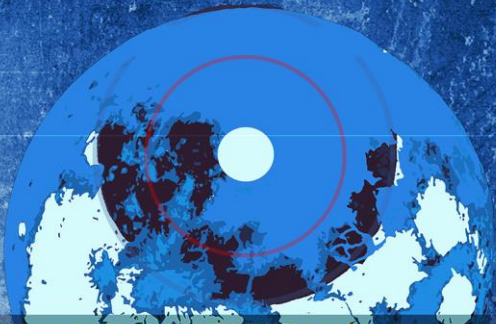
This is how the earth will be in about 2150 till 4200 years from now.

Also this was the earth before 22.300 - 24.500 years from now. Extreme cold in India, Australia and South Africa. The sea level became lower, about 100 - 150 m lower than nowadays, during this epoch. A part of Terra Vista began to have a temperate climate. Atlantis remained in a temperate - semi tropical climate zone. South Lemurya became freezed in the beginning of its ice age.





AGE OF SAGITTARIUS



This is how the earth will be in about 4200 till 6150 years from now.

Also this was the earth before 20,100 - 22,300 years from now. Asia, east Europe and east Africa was frozen with extremely low temperatures. This age we had a maximum lowest level for the sea, about 200 m lower than now. All the islands were bigger. England and France, America and Asia, India and Sri Lanka were united by land. More water from the Atlantic Ocean was frozen and the mass of the rest total water decreased, so the sea level was at the lowest point about 20,100 years before, because of the position of the magnetic North (totally inside the deeper sea of Atlantic Ocean).

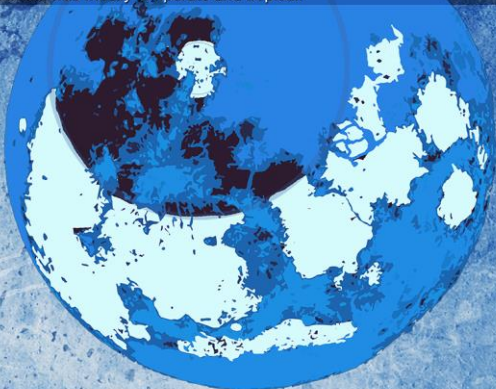


AGE OF SCORPIO



This is how the earth will be in about 6.2000 till 8.500 years from now.

Also this is how the earth was 17.900 - 20.100 years before. This epoch, there was slow sea level rise. It is the middle period of the ice ages. All Europe and America was covered with snow and ice, while new territories from Terra Vista were now habitable. Atlantis' climate was mostly temperate and tropical.





AGE OF LIBRA



Here is the earth in about 8.500 till 10700 years from now.

Also the earth before about 15.500 - 17.700 years. There was much frozen sea ice melting and the level of the sea was raised. Almost all the known world was still in ice age except western Africa. There was a big flood at the end of this epoch where it mainly affected Atlantis but also areas of Pangea.



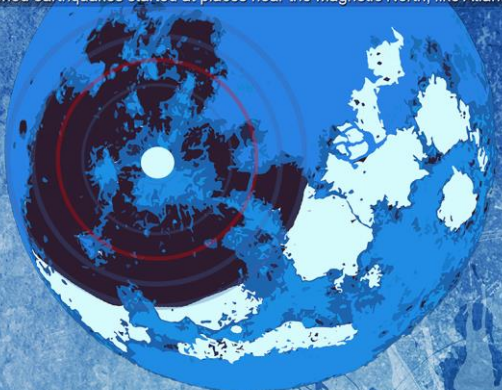


AGE OF VIRGO



This is the earth from 10.700 till 13.000 years from now.

Also the earth, about 13.200 - 15.500 years ago. At the start of that period there was the peak of the flood. This was the Pangea and pro - Atlantis period. It was ice age for the known continents that were covered by ice and snow in dark. At the end of that period earthquakes started at places near the Magnetic North, like Atlantis.

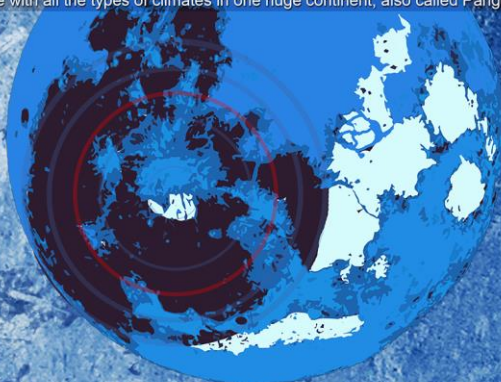






Here is the earth in about 13,000 till 15,200 years from now.

Also about 11,000 - 13,200 years before. There were more Earthquakes and floods near Atlantis, from the side of Cronos Ocean and there was submerging of a part of it. Main Atlantis was 3 islands in this Era. From 12,000 years ago and after, the sea level began to rise. West Africa began to have a warm and wet climate. All Terra Vista was habitable with all the types of climates in one huge continent, also called Pangea.

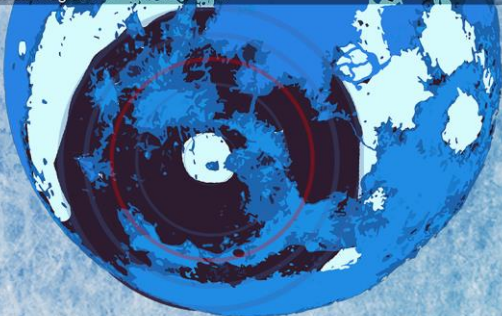


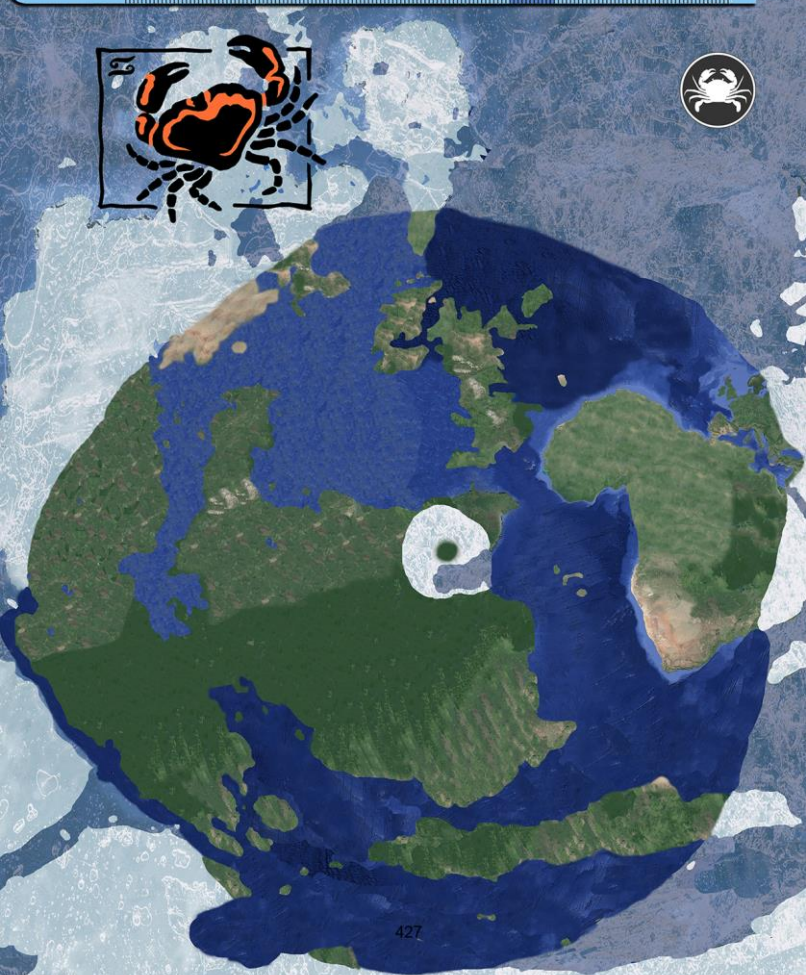




Here is the earth in about 15,200 till 17,400 years from nowdays.

Also the earth 8,800 - 11,000 years before. Warm and wet climate again in Africa. Mediterranean sea was frozen before, with very low level of frozen water surface, and this period melted and became sea again. Atlantis was habitable again after the period of earthquakes. Ice and very cold climate in Saudi Arabia and Asia. In 9000 years before today, the Mediterranean begins to have a temperate climate and crops begin in North Africa and then in Greece and Asia Minor. The Mediterranean at this time is a closed system and does not communicate with the Atlantic. There was still ice in Scandinavia. The migration of biosystems took place from South to North in the Mediterranean region.





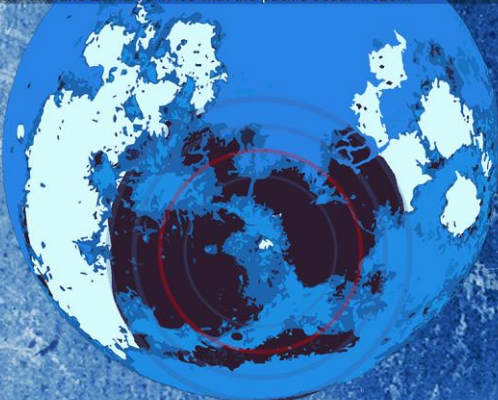
AGE OF GEMINY

II



Here is the earth in about 17.400 till 19.600 years from now.

Also the earth 6.600 - 8.800 years before. India had floods and the ice there began to melt. The Mediterranean climate became warm and wet. America was still in ice. Hyperborea became habitable. Hot and wet climate in central Atlantis and in Southern Europe. Australia and Lemurya in ice with the pacific ocean frozen.





8000 years ago there were earthquakes in the region of Southwest Asia. 7800 years ago there was a Cataclysm in South East Europe in Samothrace, where it became an island, with sweet waters that came from the Black Sea. The water level rised because the ice in the black sea was melting and the rivers that went inside Black Sea were bringing down a lot of water there. The Black Sea until then had fresh water. Earlier, the Black Sea was not connected to the Aegean. With all these flood waters, the level of the Mediterranean rose and joined the Atlantic 7500 years ago. Additional salty waters came into the Mediterranean from the Atlantic and from the rise of the sea level, they mixed with the sweet waters of the Black Sea region, where they replaced them.

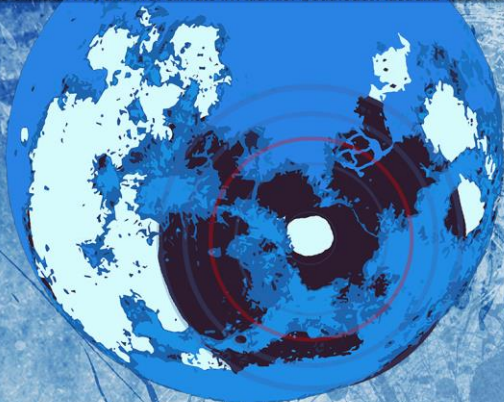


AGE OF TAURUS



This is the earth in 19.600 till 21.800 years from now.

Also the earth 4.400 - 6.600 years before. The magnetic North was in Africa at the Sahara desert. Ice and snow melted in North America after thousands of years. South America was steel freezed. Mediterranean became the center of the world due to its climate. Hot and wet climate in Atlantis. Southeast Australia was still in ice.





7000 years ago we have the establishment of the mythical history of Aegean space.

Age of Hercules trade throughout the Mediterranean.

Mining in Iberia. Mining and use of water for engineering projects in Mediterranean sea area, that has temperate climate with many rivers and waters to the east.

There was no Egypt before, but now is created by the alluvium of the Nile River, which had a very high flow because it thawed a large part of Africa to its side some time ago.

The ice in the Himalayas is melted and India started to have a warm and humid climate.



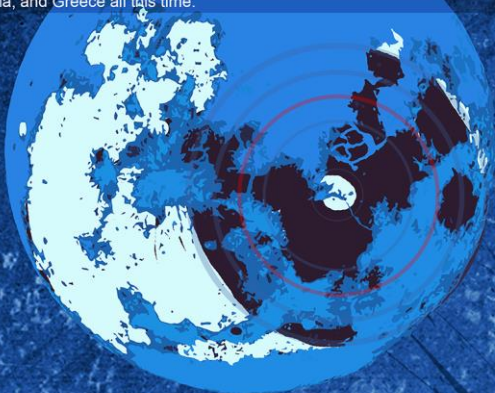
Minoan civilization, with the bull as the main element. 6000 years ago, in North America the first colonies of Mediterranean peoples in the Gulf of Mexico. Recorded semi-arctic climate there, as it was very South. We have deification of the rivers as gods since they brought down a lot of water at that time. 5900 years ago great floods in Sri Lanka.

AGE OF ARIES



This is the earth from 21.800 till 24.000 years from now.

Also the earth before 2.200 till 4.400 years before nowadays. The Magnetic North was at the and the southeastern part of Europe and of Mediterranean Sea, that was with low level frozen water. Half of South America was still very cold and in snow. There was a lot of underground water storage in the mountains of South Argentina, Patagonia, and Greece all this time.



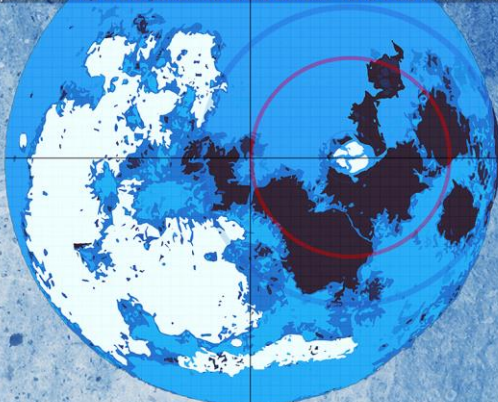


4500 years ago the Gulf Stream of Mexico started again. 4000 years ago there was a great flood in Mediterranean Sea. Destruction of the Minoan civilization and the beginning of the Mycenaean. Seismic activity in the eastern Mediterranean basin raises tsunamis with waters reaching as far as the depths of Asia Minor and the mountain Ararat. Santorini volcano, Etna and Vesuvius have erupted and the temperature in the eastern Mediterranean is dropping. Australia is not in ice ages any more, but New Zealand is in ice and snow. 2000 years ago, first indigenous cultures in South America, that started to be habitable again. Hot and wet climate in India, South Africa, Alaska and Greenland.

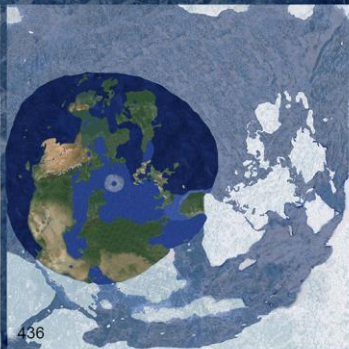
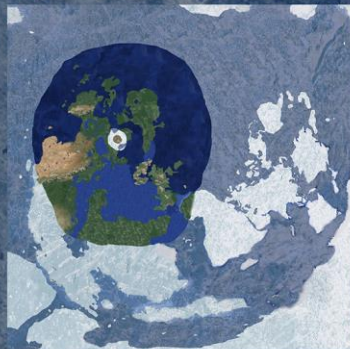
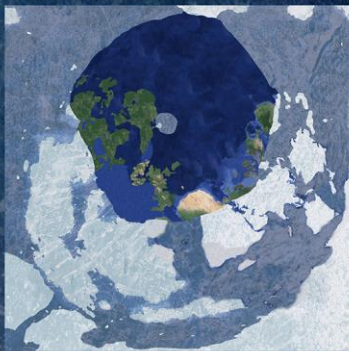
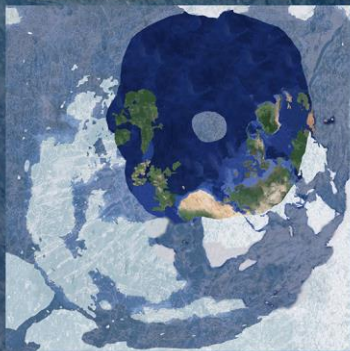
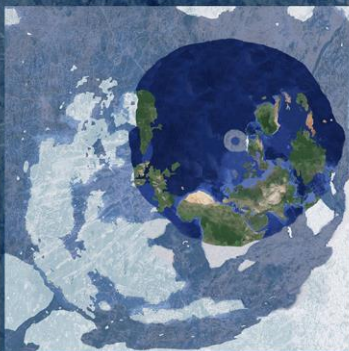
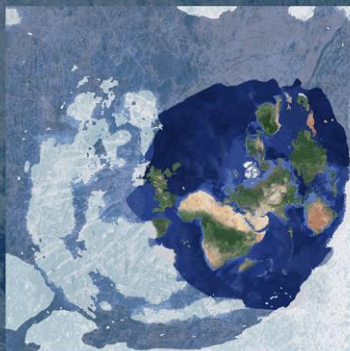


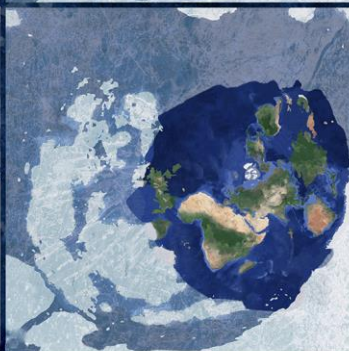
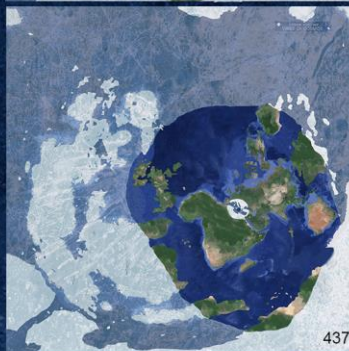
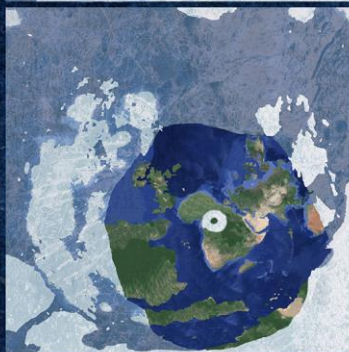
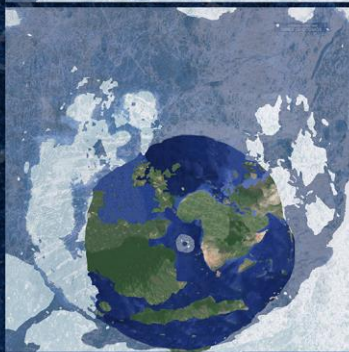
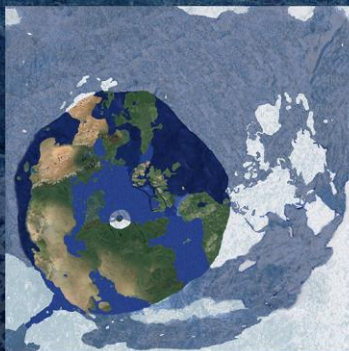
This is how is the earth since about 2000 years now.

Also this is how was the earth, about 26.000 - 28.000 years before nowdays. This was the Lemurian Age. Lemurya and Atlantis had (and have) temperate and tropical climate, while Hyperborea was in the center with arctic climate. Terra Vista in ice and snow.





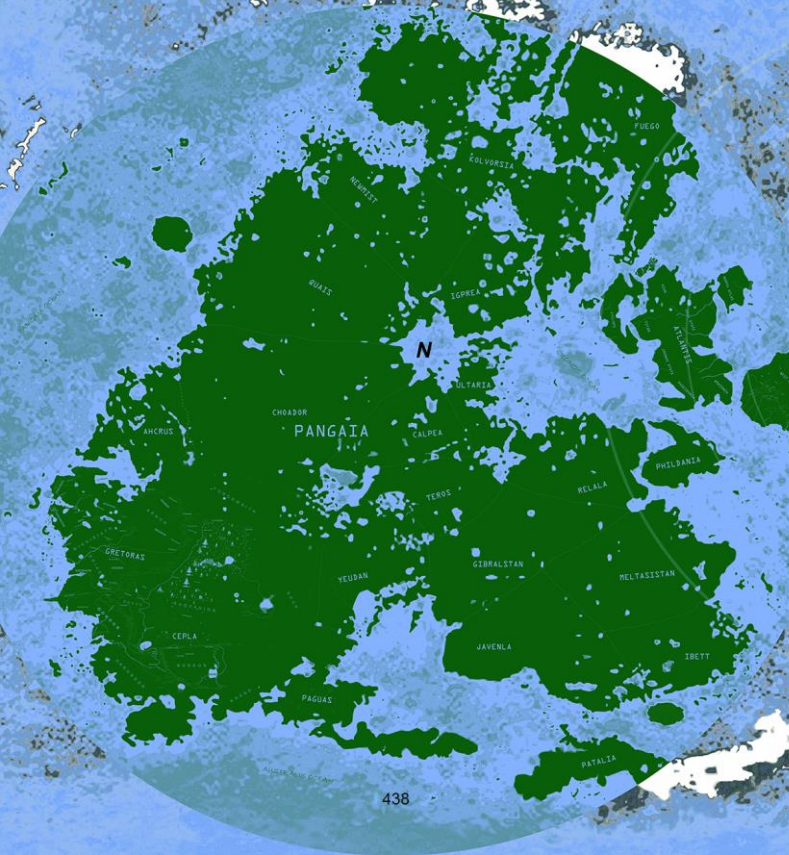


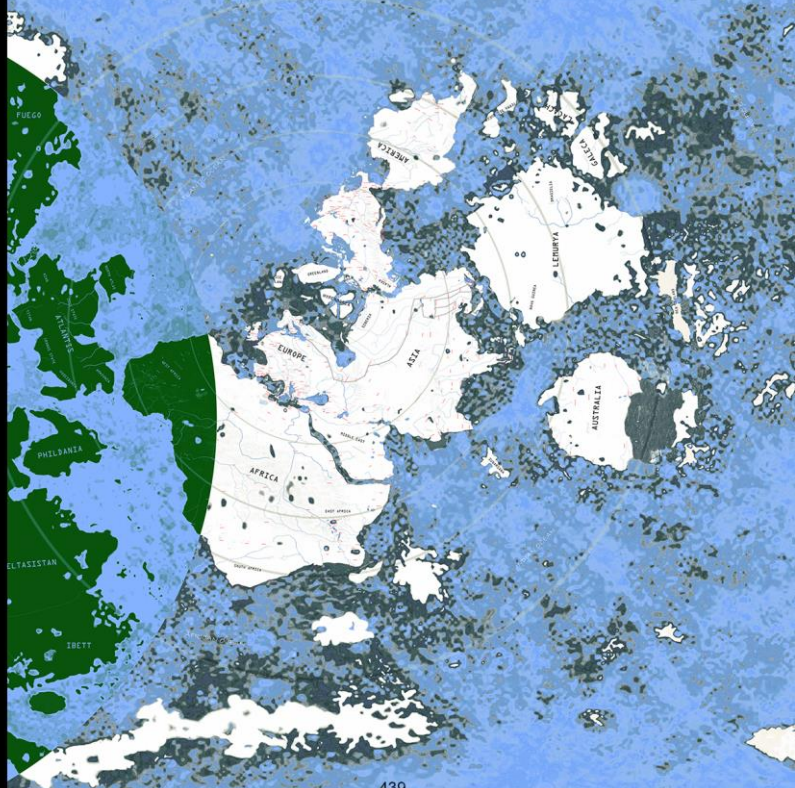


Pangaia in the Age of Leo



In the age of Leo, which was about 12,000 years before today, the continent of Pangaia had all the climate zones and whatever life existed then, it was all there, since the other continents were in an ice age.







MORDOR

MORDOR LOCATION

History becomes myth and myth becomes legend...



DETAILS IN EXTENDED MAP

By creating the Extended World Map we were able to see for the first time in detail the extreme coastline of Pangaea on the left edge of the map.

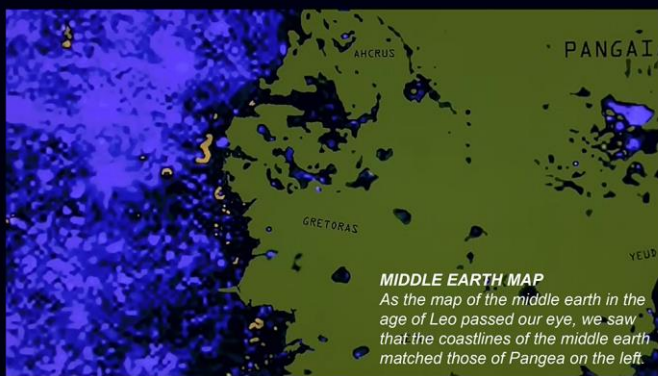


THE FARTHEST COASTLINE

After a lot of work to get the coastline as it really is, depending on the texture and depth of the seabed, we ended up with this form.

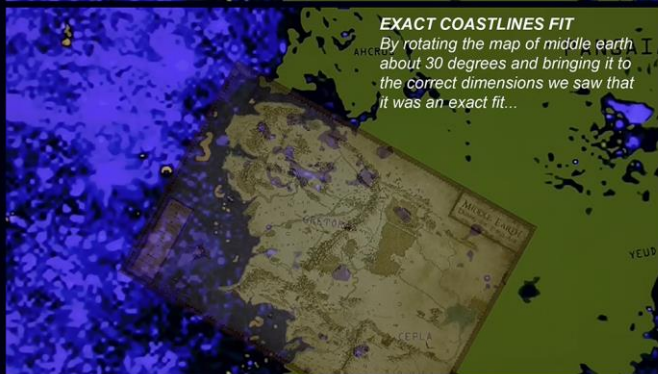
The location of some land craters in the land area betrays the existence of lakes.





MIDDLE EARTH MAP

As the map of the middle earth in the age of Leo passed our eye, we saw that the coastlines of the middle earth matched those of Pangea on the left.



EXACT COASTLINES FIT

By rotating the map of middle earth about 30 degrees and bringing it to the correct dimensions we saw that it was an exact fit...



LAKES FIT

What is striking is how the craters match the lakes of the Middle Earth map.

COMPASS FIT

It also fits that the compass points north - we are in the age of Leo and North is indeed where it points.

SCALE FIT

Finally, the kilometer scale of the map of the middle earth fits in this dimension with the kilometer scale of the Extended map.



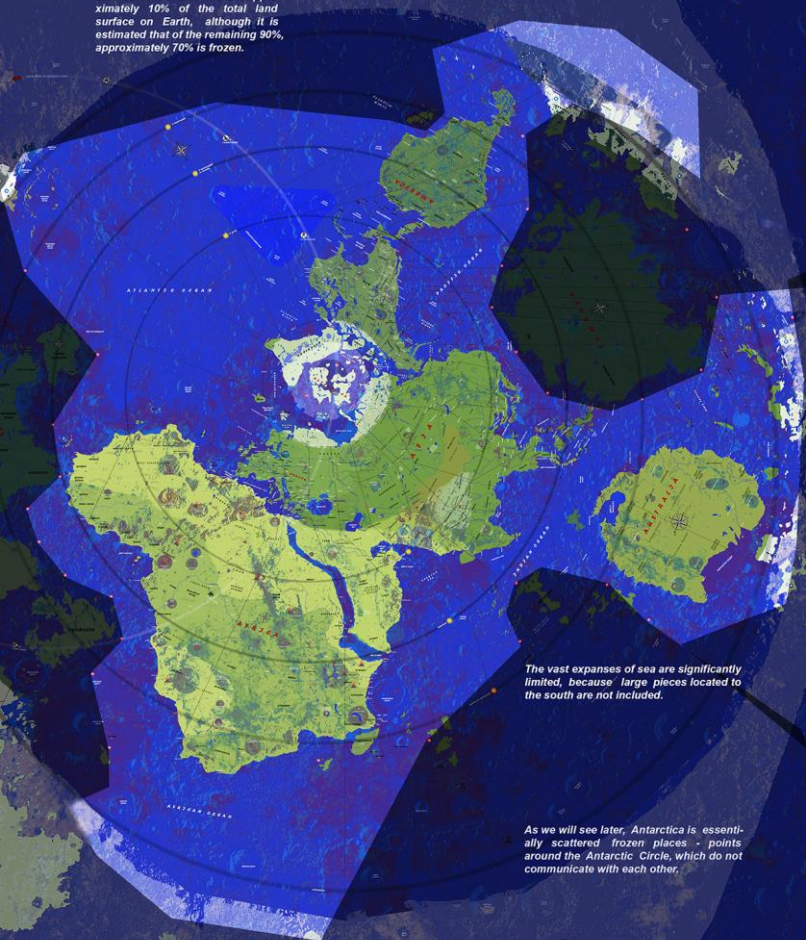
WORLD MAP

WORLD MAP
Vibes of Cosmos

Vibes of Cosmos

1. KNOWN WORLD

The world known to us - that we are allowed to travel to - covers approximately 10% of the total land surface on Earth, although it is estimated that of the remaining 90%, approximately 70% is frozen.



The vast expanses of sea are significantly limited, because large pieces located to the south are not included.

As we will see later, Antarctica is essentially scattered frozen places - points around the Antarctic Circle, which do not communicate with each other.





AFRICA

Europe, including its islands, covers an area of approximately 10 million square kilometers.

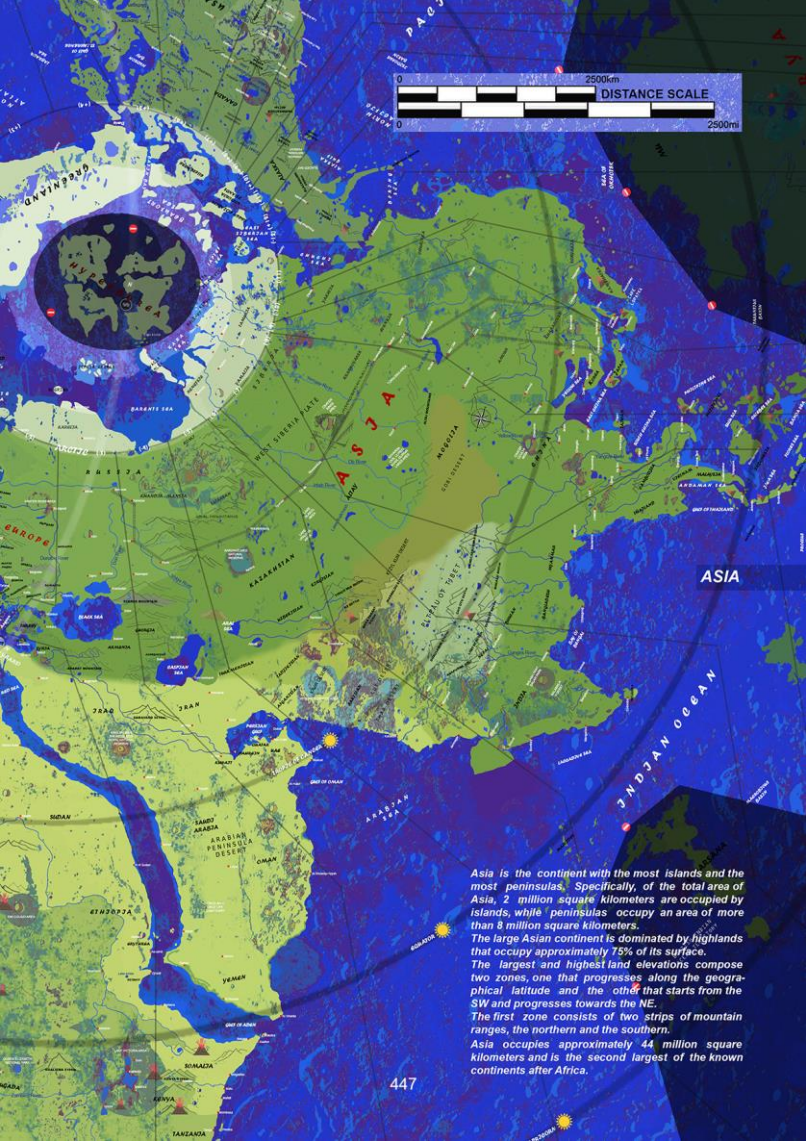
EUROPE

Taking a look at the map of Africa, we will see that its mountains extend mainly along the coasts. Along with the mountains, most of the plains, if we exclude the highlands, are located on the coast of the continent.

The main landforms are stepped plateaus, trapezoidal hills and highlands. These geological uplifts are separated by wide basins, that occupy mainly the interior of the continent.

The total land area of Africa is considerably larger than is erroneously reported in the literature to date. It extends over approximately 57 million square kilometers and is the largest of the known continents.

There are many craters on the African mainland that are either in desert-covered spots in the north, or are lakes or parks in a crater-like formation in the south.



ASIA

Asia is the continent with the most islands and the most peninsulas. Specifically, of the total area of Asia, 2 million square kilometers are occupied by islands, while peninsulas occupy an area of more than 8 million square kilometers.

The large Asian continent is dominated by highlands that occupy approximately 75% of its surface.

The largest and highest land elevations compose two zones, one that progresses along the geographical latitude and the other that starts from the SW and progresses towards the NE.

The first zone consists of two strips of mountain ranges, the northern and the southern.

Asia occupies approximately 44 million square kilometers and is the second largest of the known continents after Africa.

AUSTRALIA

Australia covers about 14 million square kilometers, with the nearby islands. In the distant geological past, Australia was part of a large landmass that covered a large part of the south, known as Zealandia, when the sea was very low. Today, this part is covered by the sea south of Australia and extends beyond the Antarctic Circle, with large islands and frozen shallow waters.

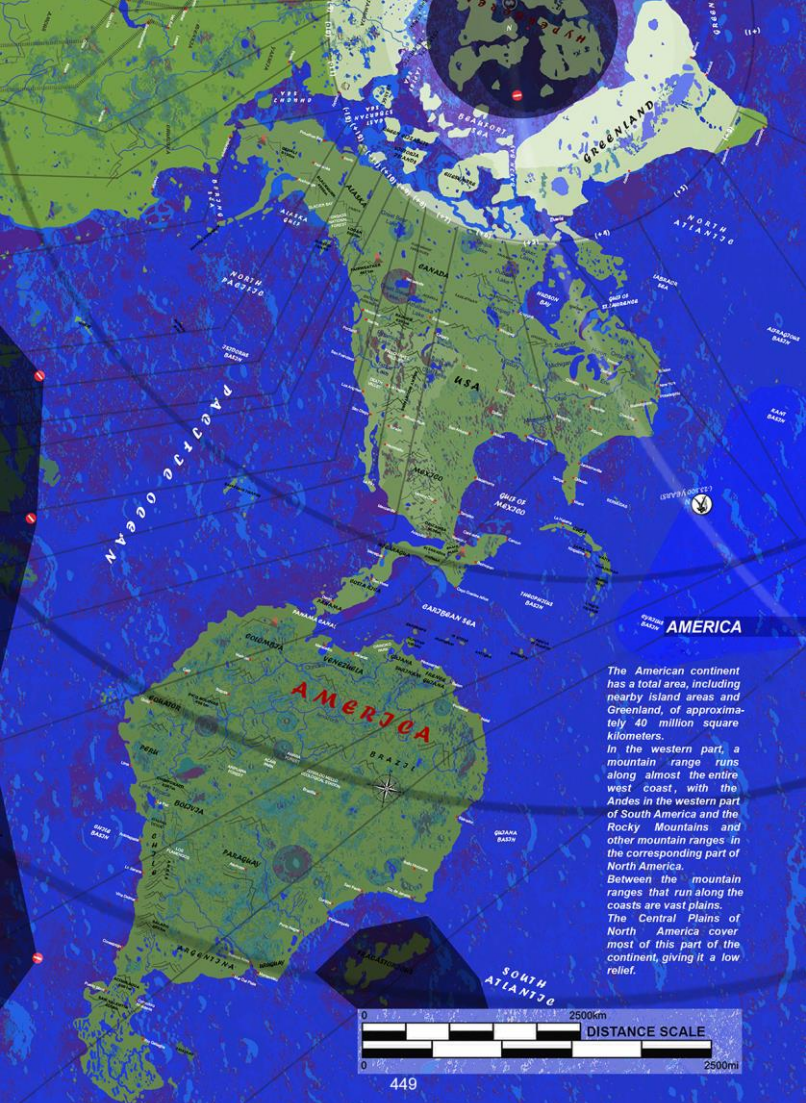
This makes Australia have animals and plants that are found nowhere else.

Australia's size gives it a wide variety of landscapes, with tropical forests in the northeast, mountain ranges in the southeast and southwest, and a desert in the center.

It is the flattest continent, with the oldest and least fertile soils.

Desert and semi-desert areas occupy most of its area.





The American continent has a total area, including nearby island areas and Greenland, of approximately 40 million square kilometers.

In the western part, a mountain range runs along almost the entire west coast, with the Andes in the western part of South America and the Rocky Mountains and other mountain ranges in the corresponding part of North America.

Between the mountain ranges that run along the coasts are vast plains. The Central Plains of North America cover most of this part of the continent, giving it a low relief.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Greenland lies mostly north of the Arctic Circle and is separated from the Canadian Arctic Archipelago to the west by Davis Strait and Baffin Bay, and from Iceland to the east by the Denmark Strait.

It is a continuous plateau with many peaks, some of which exceed 2,000 meters. Fjords form along all its coasts.

Many of them penetrate very deeply into the land.

Often blocks of ice fall into the waters of the fjords and are carried away by sea currents, while numerous rivers flow onto the coast or form lakes, often large, in the interior.

GREENLAND





LEMURIA

The area of Lemuria is approximately 30 million square kilometers.

It is located approximately in the middle of the South Pacific Ocean, dividing it into eastern and western South Pacific.

Its largest part is located south of the equator.

It is referred to as Mu, Nova Guinea, Brasilia and others on many old maps.

LEMURIA

BRASILIA

NOVA GUINEA

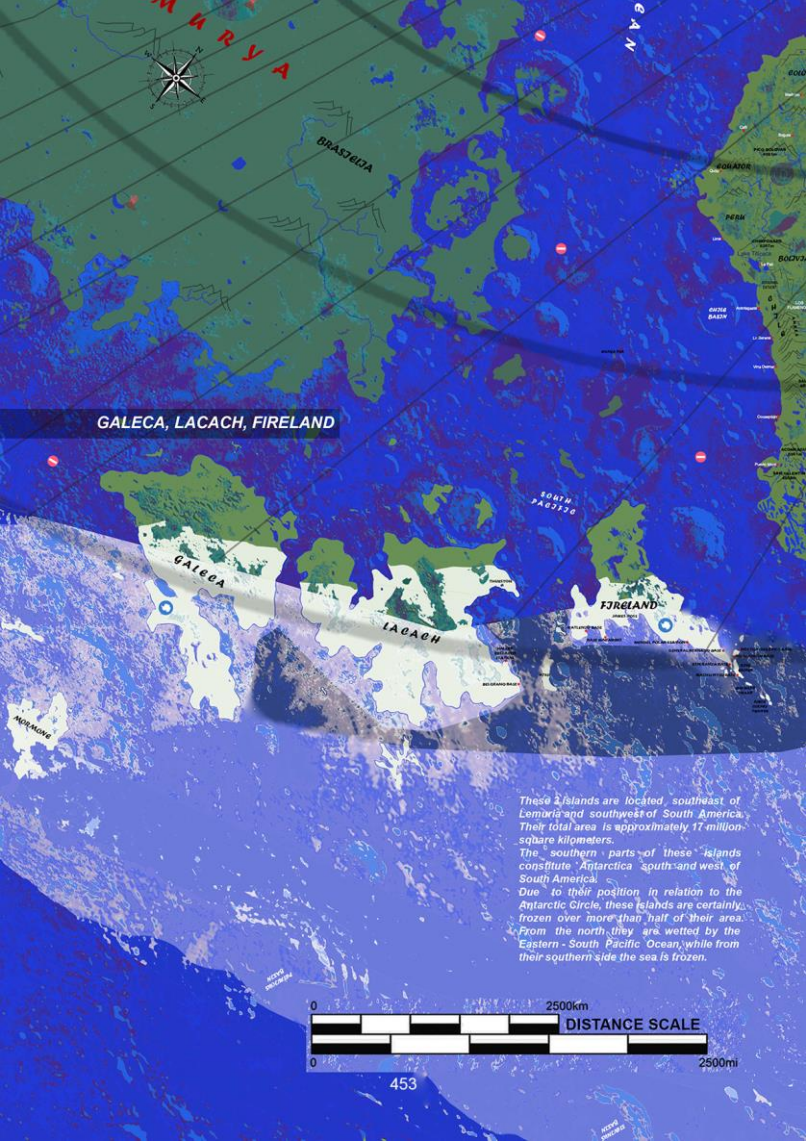


The study of the Earth's background through the moon and oceanographic analysis shows us that it is impossible for the entire continent to be submerged.

Large pieces of land, especially in its southern part may be submerged, but certainly not the main part of it. Its southern side is mainly volcanic, while in the center there are high plains and lakes.

Its location is such that it extends quite a bit in latitude, so it presents a variety in climate.

This is something that makes us believe that it will definitely have great flora and fauna.



GALECA, LACACH, FIRELAND

These 3 islands are located southeast of Lemuria and southwest of South America. Their total area is approximately 17 million square kilometers.

The southern parts of these islands constitute Antarctica south and west of South America.

Due to their position in relation to the Antarctic Circle, these islands are certainly frozen over more than half of their area. From the north they are wetted by the Eastern - South Pacific Ocean, while from their southern side the sea is frozen.



The legendary continent of Atlantis is, of course, in the Atlantic.

If we exclude a piece of the island of northern Atlantis, the entire rest of the continent is south of the equator. Its area is about 25 million square kilometers.

About 9000 years ago, the motion of the north pole, which was then quite close, led to its partial submersion, creating 3 islands.

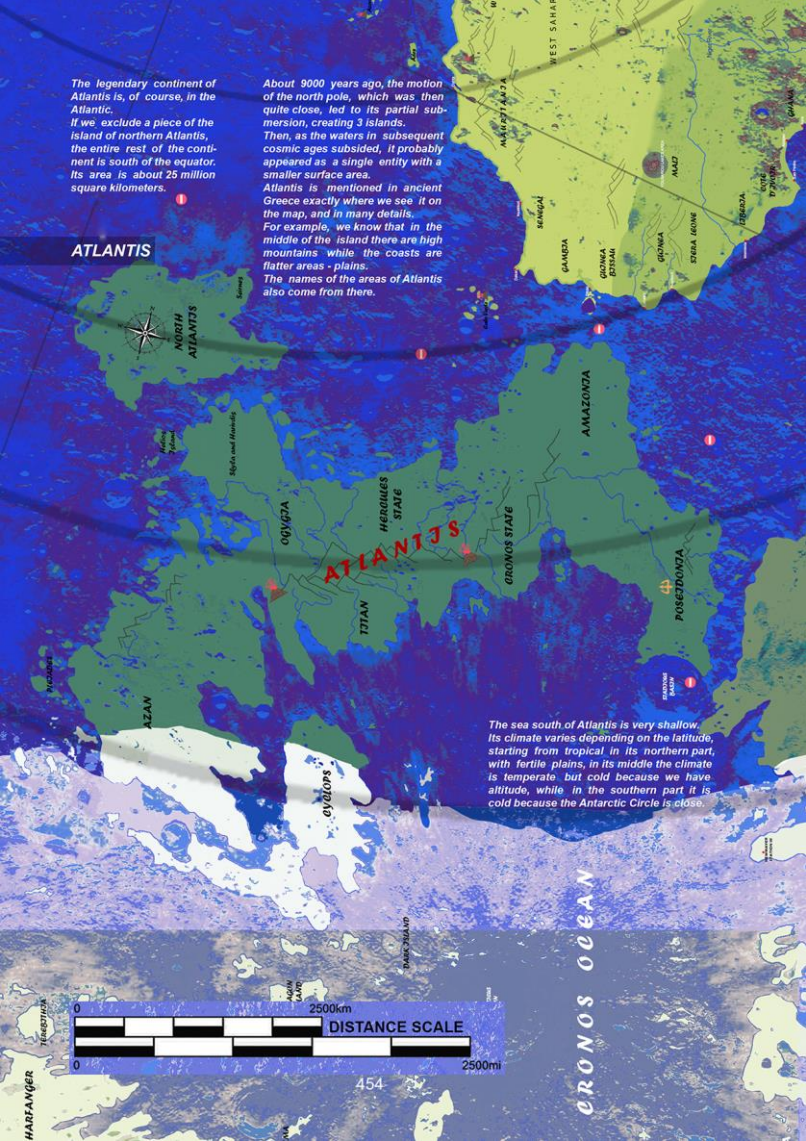
Then, as the waters in subsequent cosmic ages subsided, it probably appeared as a single entity with a smaller surface area.

Atlantis is mentioned in ancient Greece exactly where we see it on the map, and in many details.

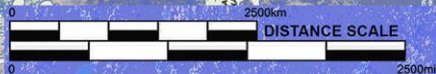
For example, we know that in the middle of the island there are high mountains while the coasts are flatter areas - plains.

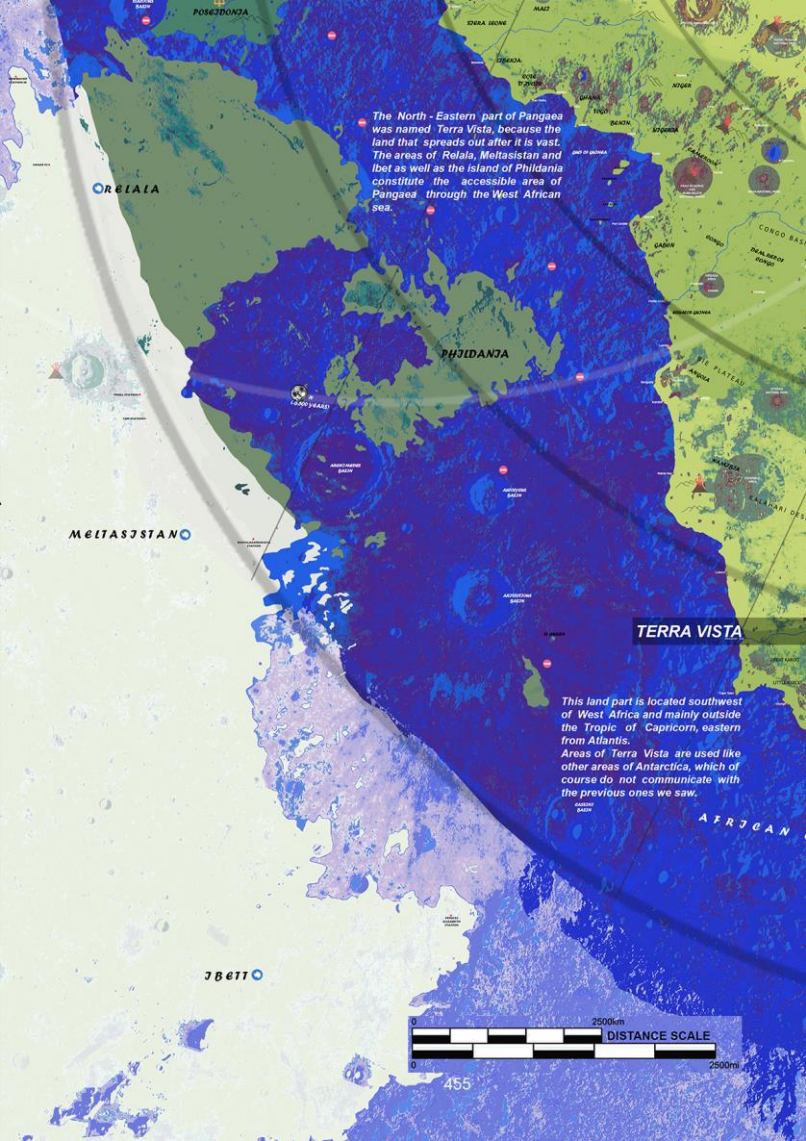
The names of the areas of Atlantis also come from there.

ATLANTIS



The sea south of Atlantis is very shallow. Its climate varies depending on the latitude, starting from tropical in its northern part, with fertile plains, in its middle the climate is temperate but cold because we have altitude, while in the southern part it is cold because the Antarctic Circle is close.





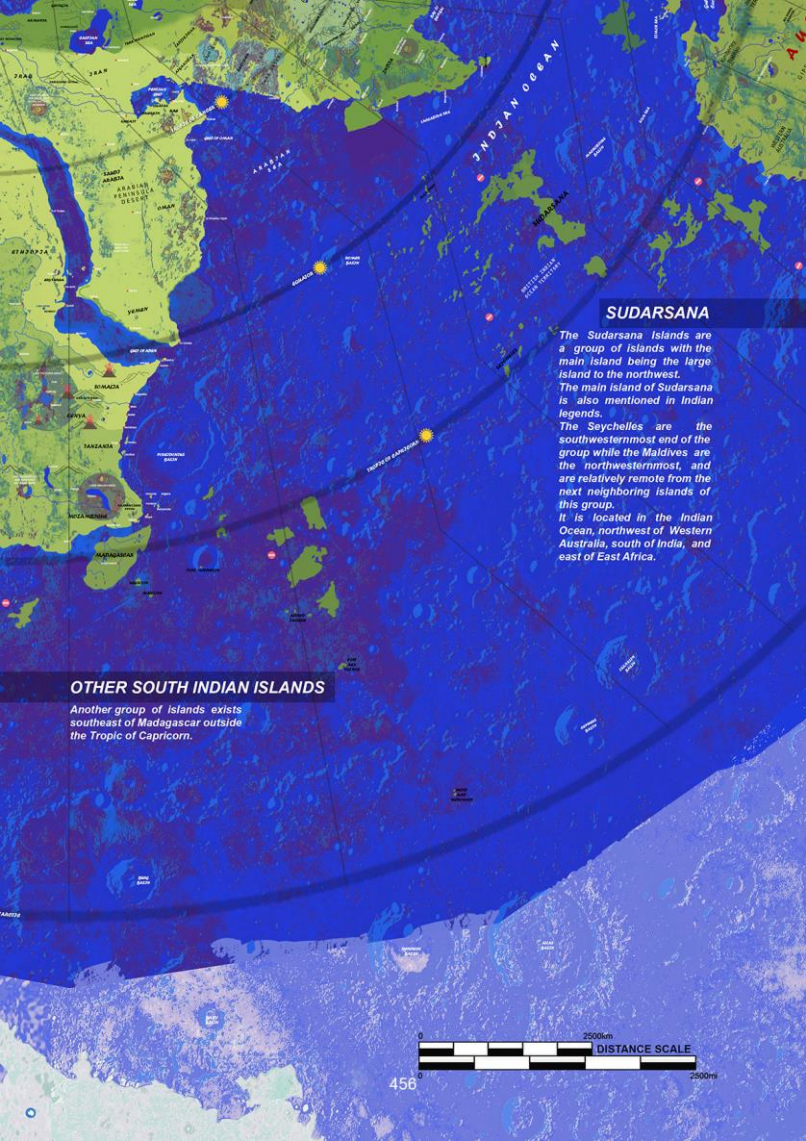
The North - Eastern part of Pangaea was named Terra Vista, because the land that spreads out after it is vast. The areas of Relala, Meltasistan and Ibet as well as the island of Phildania constitute the accessible area of Pangaea through the West African sea.

TERRA VISTA

This land part is located southwest of West Africa and mainly outside the Tropic of Capricorn, eastern from Atlantis.

Areas of Terra Vista are used like other areas of Antarctica, which of course do not communicate with the previous ones we saw.





SUDARSANA

The Sudarsana Islands are a group of islands with the main island being the large island to the northwest.

The main island of Sudarsana is also mentioned in Indian legends.

The Seychelles are the southwesternmost end of the group while the Maldives are the northwesternmost, and are relatively remote from the next neighboring islands of this group.

It is located in the Indian Ocean, northwest of Western Australia, south of India, and east of East Africa.

OTHER SOUTH INDIAN ISLANDS

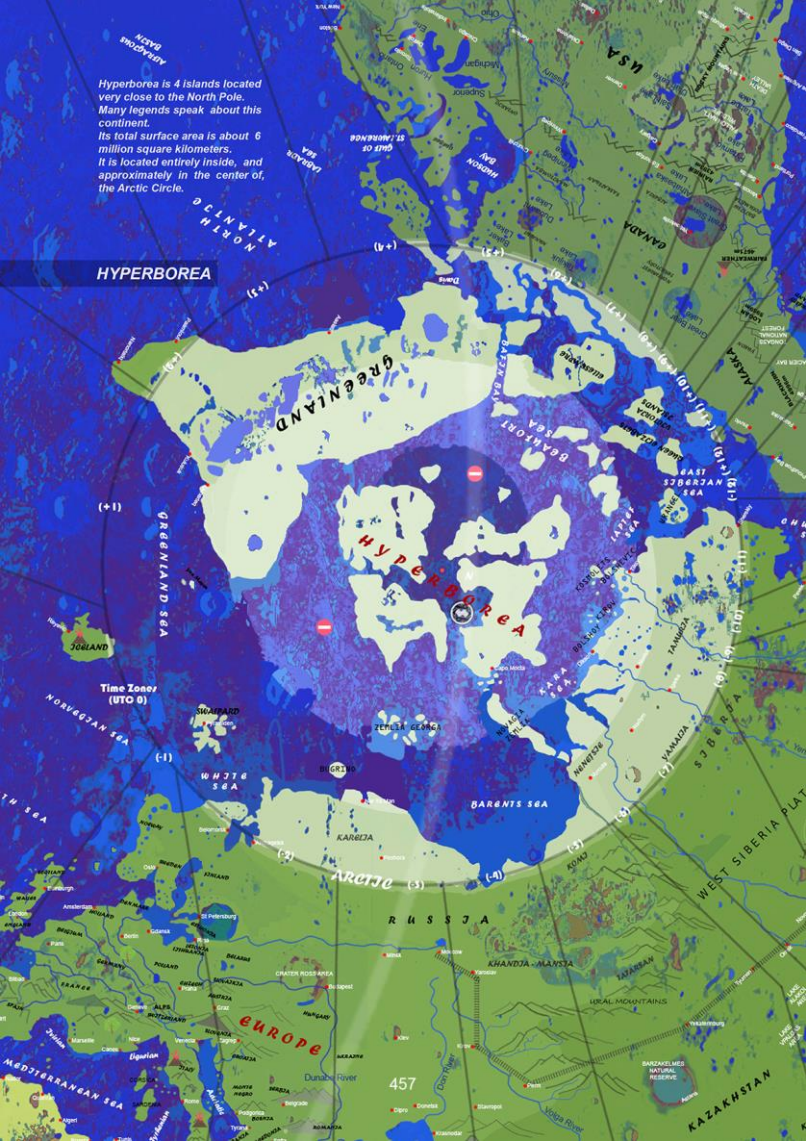
Another group of islands exists southeast of Madagascar outside the Tropic of Capricorn.

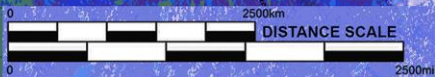


Hyperborea is 4 islands located very close to the North Pole. Many legends speak about this continent.

Its total surface area is about 6 million square kilometers. It is located entirely inside, and approximately in the center of, the Arctic Circle.

HYPERBOREA

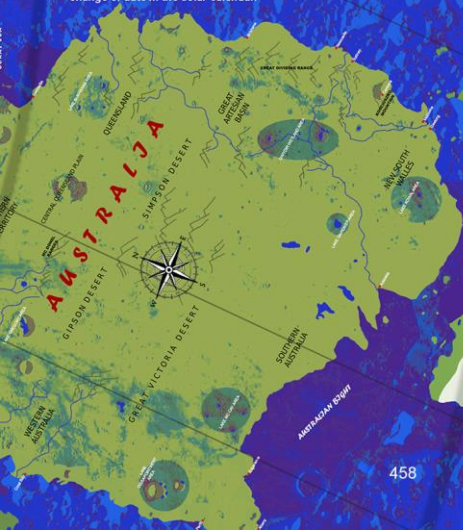




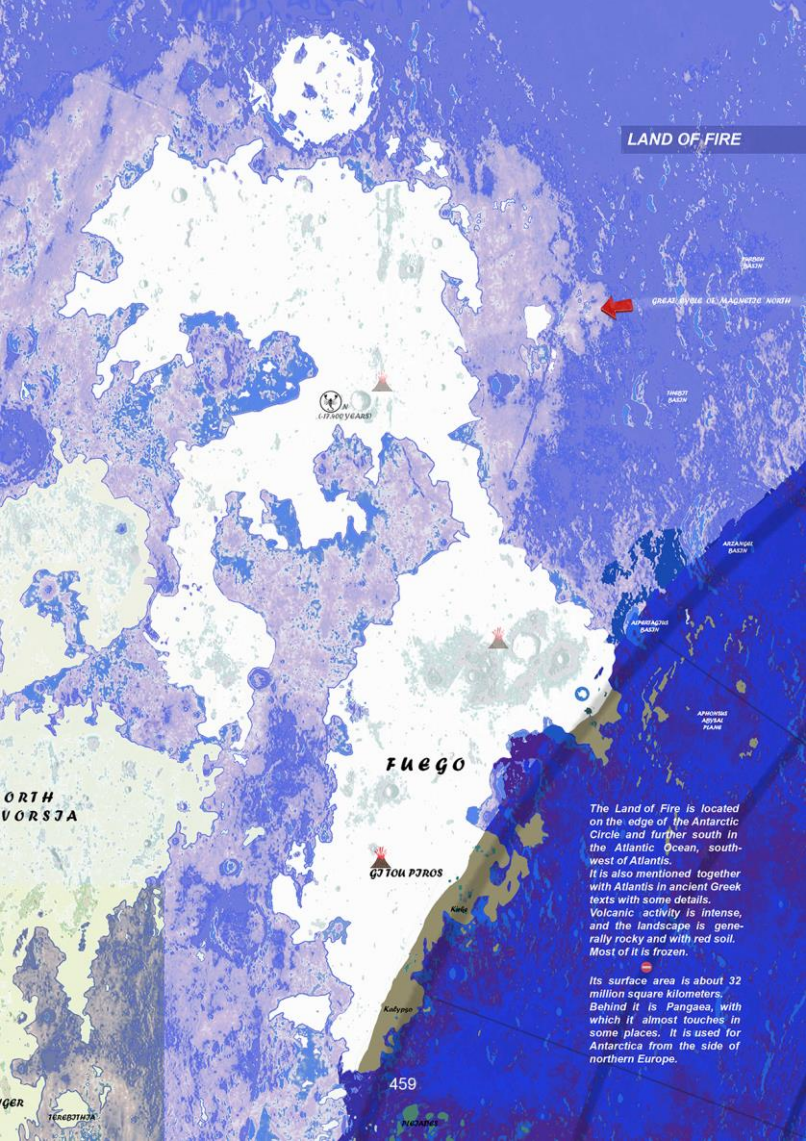
ZEALANDIA

Zealandia consists of 2 main islands and many other smaller ones around. It is located southwest of New Zealand, which when the waters were lower and not frozen were united as a single continent. It is also located southeast of Australia and Tasmania. Many islands continue south of Australia.

All these areas are called Antarctica south of Australia and New Zealand. Of course, they do not communicate with the other parts of the so-called Antarctica that we saw before, since it is a completely different place. In the southeast of Zealand, it is the point where the ice of the Antarctic Circle is less, and from there also passes the imaginary line of the change of date in the solar calendar.



LAND OF FIRE



ORTH
VORSJA

Fuego

G7 TON P7ROS

Kalyon

The Land of Fire is located on the edge of the Antarctic Circle and further south in the Atlantic Ocean, southwest of Atlantis.

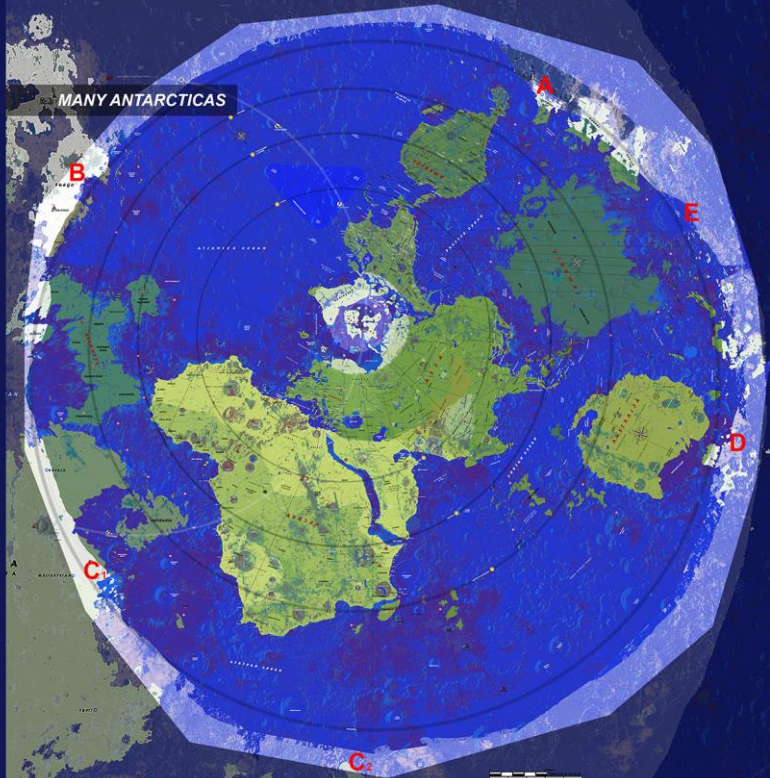
It is also mentioned together with Atlantis in ancient Greek texts with some details.

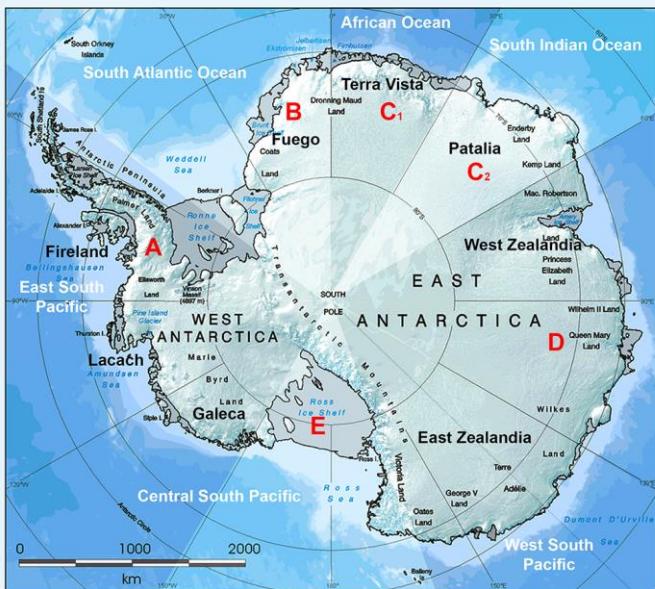
Volcanic activity is intense, and the landscape is generally rocky and with red soil. Most of it is frozen.

Its surface area is about 32 million square kilometers.

Behind it is Pangaea, with which it almost touches in some places. It is used for Antarctica from the side of northern Europe.

MANY ANTARCTICAS





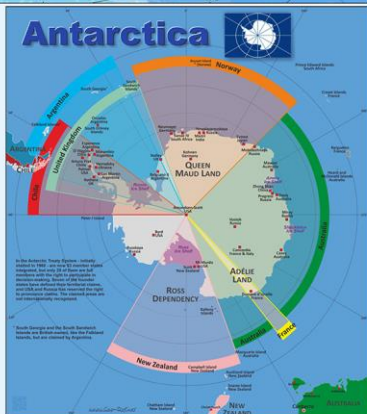
This is Antarctica:

- A. Fireland**, in East South Pacific Ocean
- B. Terra Del Fuego**, in South Atlantic Ocean
- C₁. Terra Vista**, in South African Ocean
- C₂. Patalia**, in South Indian Ocean
- D. Zealandia**, in West South Pacific Ocean
- E. Ice Wall**, in Central South Pacific Ocean

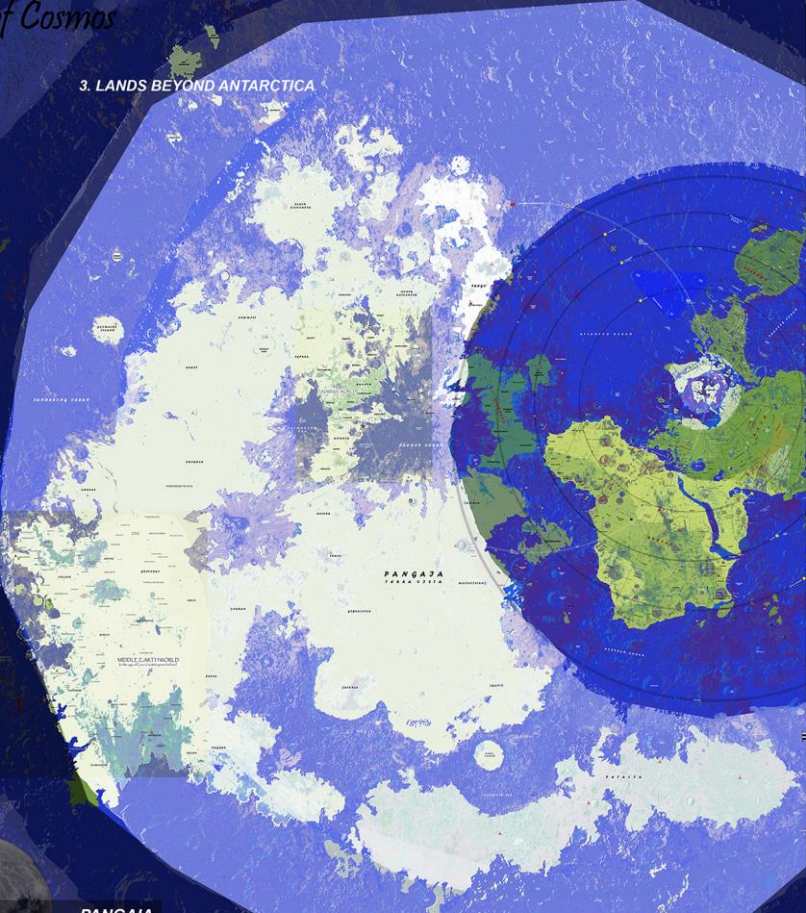
So we see how Antarctica is divided into pieces, like a pizza. In reality, these pieces form an imaginary puzzle and do not communicate with each other.

For this reason, there are no flights over Antarctica, and travel inside Antarctica is also prohibited.

On the map on the previous page we see the correspondences of the regions of Antarctica with the real continents and their locations.

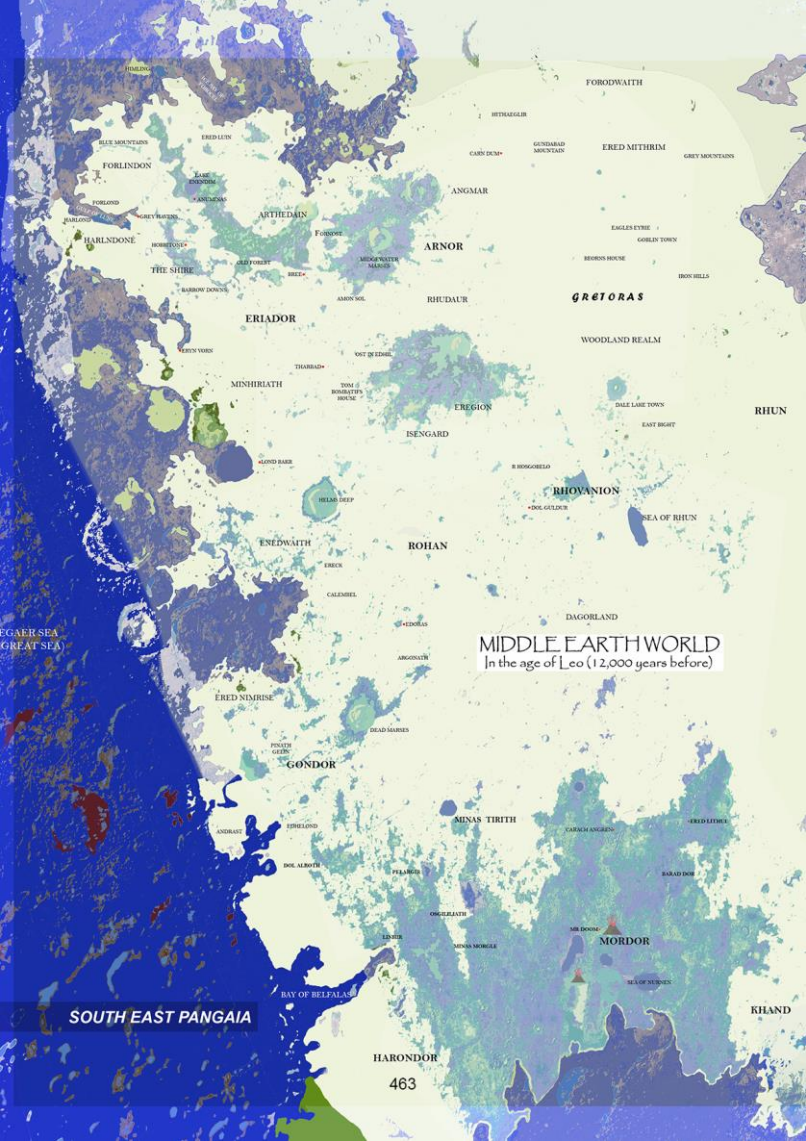


3. LANDS BEYOND ANTARCTICA



PANGAEA

Pangaea is this huge continent which is currently in the ice age for the most part. At times and during some cosmic times, it was thawed when the biosphere contained this continent. The period of time that was almost entirely ice-free was about 12 thousand years ago, where it had diverse vegetation and was normally inhabited by animals, humans and perhaps some other species. Its characteristic is that it is unified and in one huge continent there were all kinds of climates, from polar, temperate to tropical, and for this reason biodiversity in flora and fauna. It covers over 450 million kilometers, together with some islands, it is about 5 times larger than Africa and about 10 times larger than Asia. Here is the area from the world of Narnia or The Lord of the Rings. As the biosphere shifted - that is, the magnetic north shifted - it began to enter from top to bottom into an ice age in which it is now almost completely. The sea level, about 6 thousand years ago, was quite low and so many animals migrated to Africa through the West African Ocean, where a large part of it was dry. The coastal areas closest to Africa were called Terra Vista, indicating the vast expanse of land behind them.



FORODWAITH

HYTHAEGLEIR

CARY DUN*

GUNDABAD MOUNTAINS

ERED MITHRIM

GREY MOUNTAINS

ANGMAR

ARNOR

EAGLES EYRE

GORLIN TOWN

BEORNS HOUSE

IRON HILLS

GRETORAS

WOODLAND REALM

RHUN

DALE LAKE TOWN

EAST BRIGHT

EREGION

ISENGARD

R HODGORELO

RHOVANION

*DOL GULDUR

SEA OF RHUN

ROHAN

DAGORLAND

MIDDLE EARTH WORLD
In the age of Lëo (12,000 years before)

EREDWAITH

ERICK

CALEMBEL

*EDORAS

ANGOLUTH

DEAD MARCHES

GONDOR

PRUTH GLEN

ANDRIST

EREDLOND

DOL ALBOYH

MINAS TIRITH

CARAB ANGRAN

ERED LITHRE

BARAD DOR

MORDOR

MR DOOME

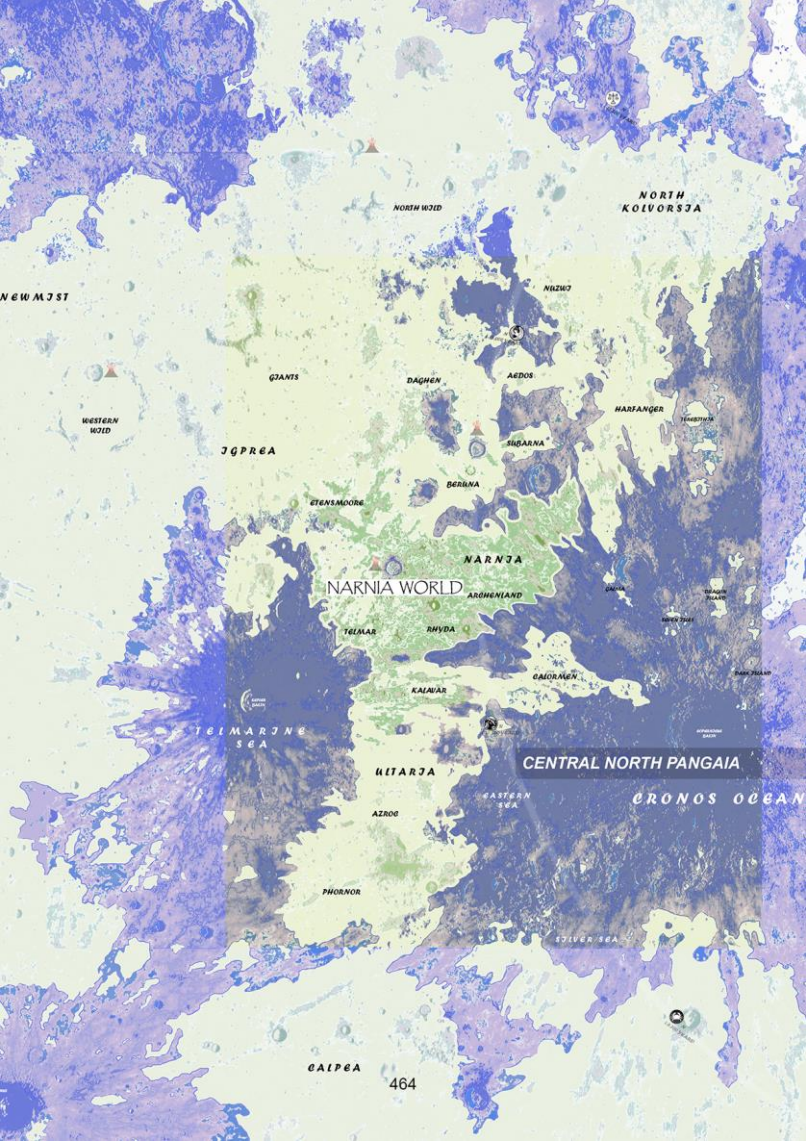
SEA OF MURNES

KHAND

HARONDOR

463

SOUTH EAST PANGAIA



NEW MIST

NORTH
KOLVORSJA

NORTH WOOD

NILZU7

GIANTS

DAGHEN

AEDOS

HARFANGER

TEMBOTWA

WESTERN
WOOD

JGPREA

SUGARNA

BERINA

ETENSADORE

NARNJA

NARNIA WORLD

ARGHENLAND

TELALAR

RHYDA

QALINA

TEAGUN
PLAINS

MINNETHAL

PARK PLAINS

ATPASHAM
BAY

TELMARINE
SEA

CENTRAL NORTH PANGAIA

HITARJA

EASTERN
SEA

CRONOS OCEAN

AZROG

PHORNOR

STIVER SEA

CALPEA

Patalia is a long, narrow island south of Africa outside the Antarctic Circle.

To its east, it is bordered by the icy western Indian Ocean, to its north by the icy southern African Ocean, and to its northeast by the Volcanic Ocean.

To its south, it is bordered by the outer sea, the Australis Ocean.

It is a low-lying island of volcanic origin. Its area is approximately 36 million square kilometers.

PATALIA

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WORLD MAP

Vibes of Cosmos



