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WZ Sagittae, SN 1054, and SN 1006 Space Weather—Global Warming

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Abstract: The proof of three different nova or supernova debris streams impacting the planet and causing global warming is shown by studying the effects, locations, and timings for specific thermal and destructive events in the northern and southern hemisphere. Global warming is not manmade and reducing fossil fuel emissions is not the solution to protect the populations of different countries from catastrophic events due to increased thermal energy storage for the planet. The burning of atoms of incoming debris streams from exploding stars produces energy and greenhouse gases that cause the average temperature of our planet to increase. India is the current hotspot due to the location of the deflected western terminus of SN 1006. Hotspots occur that are not as obvious as the India case, but melting sea ice exposes the debris streams' hotspot activities. The incoming momentum of a debris stream can displace a large amount of polar atmosphere upon impact causing unusually extreme freezing conditions at lower latitudes like the year without a summer of 1812. The third tine of Satan's pitchfork known as high sea surface temperatures indicating El Nino is located directly between the north and south hotspots and occurs during initial high particle densities related to impact of the debris stream.

Key words: Warming, global, supernova, nova, tornado, ice, meteor, shower.

1. Introduction

The locations of the black vertical lines in Fig. 1 define the longitude for the ideal western and eastern termini for the three incoming debris streams being studied. The western terminus is defined by the alignment in a plane of constant right ascension of the nova or supernova, the earth, and the sun when the sun is in the middle of the three celestial objects. The eastern terminus is defined by the alignment of the nova or supernova, the earth, and the sun when the earth is in the middle of the three celestial objects. Due to the sun's magnetic field being in the path of travel for the debris stream when the western terminus occurs, the stream will be diverted from the ideal location of the western terminus to the east for southern hemisphere entry and to the west for northern hemisphere entry. Fig. 1 shows some of the new locations for the western termini of the three streams being studied by vertical red lines. The longitudinal locations of the termini dictate where to expect the maximum incoming particle concentration and as a result the maximum heat flux and greenhouse gas production for the particular debris streams. The date of the maximum focusing effect of our sun's mass for the debris streams is called Cosmic Accumulation of Meteors, CAM. Both termini of a debris stream have specific longitudinal locations and CAM dates. The longitudinal location for the western termini varies as shown by the red lines in Fig. 1, but the CAM date is fixed. The longitudinal location of the eastern termini will always be near the ideal location because the incoming debris stream is not affected by the magnetic field of the sun but it is slightly affected by the magnetic field of the earth.

The red, longitudinal location shown in Fig. 1 for the western terminus of SN 1006 in the year 2014 was determined as 55 degrees east longitude by the locations of the Saiga antelope deaths in western Kazakhstan, the high temperatures of 123° F in India and Pakistan in the years of 2015-16, and an area of ice melt shown in the month of November in the Antarctic

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Fig. 1 Ideal termini and red western termini modifications [1].

in the year 2016 all near the same longitudinal location. The area of ice melt in the Antarctic was thinned in May 2014 and 2015 by bottom melting, but did not exhibit itself as an open water area until November 2016 due to the increased particle density of the 2016 debris stream, see Fig. 18, and normal late spring or early summer solar heating in Antarctica. The red lines shown in Fig. 1 for the deflected western terminus of WZ Sagittae and SN 1054 are specified by the hotspots of Fig. 3 and the vanishing sea ice of the Okhotsk and Bering seas in 2007, the beginning date for SN 1054.

2. Discussion

The first paper on the supernova and nova impact theory, SNIT, was reference 12. It explored a number of topics that occurred due to debris stream impact, but its main purpose was to establish the mathematical equation that predicted the year of impact for all supernova and nova incoming debris streams. The second paper on the SNIT was reference 2b. This paper also explores a number of topics related to debris stream impact, but its main purpose was to establish the mathematical relationships that predicted the CAM dates and longitudinal locations of termini. The theory presented is based on the scientific derivation of the presented equations. This paper explores some debris stream impact effects in more detail and establishes the sea surface temperatures that indicate the El Nino years as results of debris stream impacts.

3. Locations of Hotspots by Weather Bell Maps

The hotspots occur at western and eastern termini because the magnetic bottle effect causes the highest particle densities at the termini longitudes and at different hemisphere latitudes. The Weather Bell graphs are selected by impact year and CAM date.

Dr. Campbell's lecture at the University of Florida in 1970 explained the magnetic bottle effect for a charged particle entering the earth's biosphere. The resulting focusing of the incoming particles dictates large particle densities in the northern and southern hemispheres at nearly the same longitude causing hotspots. Since the CAM date for the eastern terminus of WZ Sagittae is known to be January 20, the month of January in 1998 should reveal the resulting hotspots for the WZ Sagittae debris stream. The location at 115 west longitude shown in Fig. 2 is in reasonable agreement with the eastern terminus for WZ Sagittae shown in Fig. 1. The eastern terminus has a minimum deflection to the west due to the magnetic field of earth and the northern hemisphere entry.

The large red area west of South America indicates high sea surface temperatures noting a non deflected stream of particles from the debris stream. This stream of maximum particle density only occurs near initial impact.

The Leonids meteor storm associated with the debris stream of nova WZ Sagittae is active in 1998 and 1999. The CAM date for the western terminus of WZ Sagittae is July 20 and the hotspots shown in the northern and southern hemispheres in Fig. 3 represent the western terminus for the WZ Sagittae debris stream that has been deflected to the west due to the sun's magnetic field and the northern hemisphere entry. The deflected western terminus is located at 40 degrees east longitude and was shifted to the west 25 degrees from the ideal location of 65 degrees east longitude.

The eastern terminus for SN 1006 is specified by the hotspots shown in Fig. 4 and is in agreement with the location of 167 east longitude and CAM date of November 2 shown in Fig. 1. The location in the southern hemisphere for the SN 1006 eastern terminus agrees with an area of major surface ice loss in November in Antarctica in 2016. This sea ice loss occurs at the correct CAM date because the timing of the debris and late spring or early summer solar heat

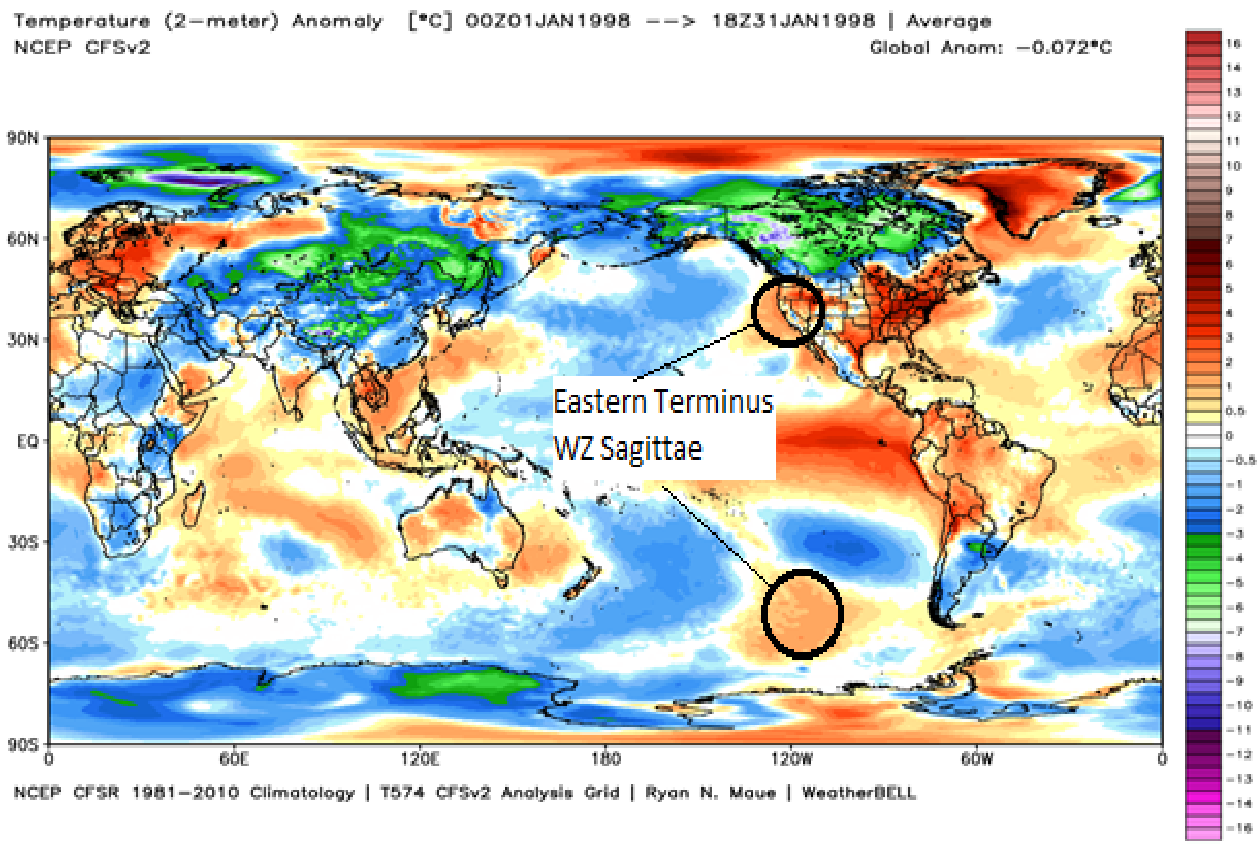

Fig. 2 Hotspots January 1998—eastern terminus WZ Sagittae [2].

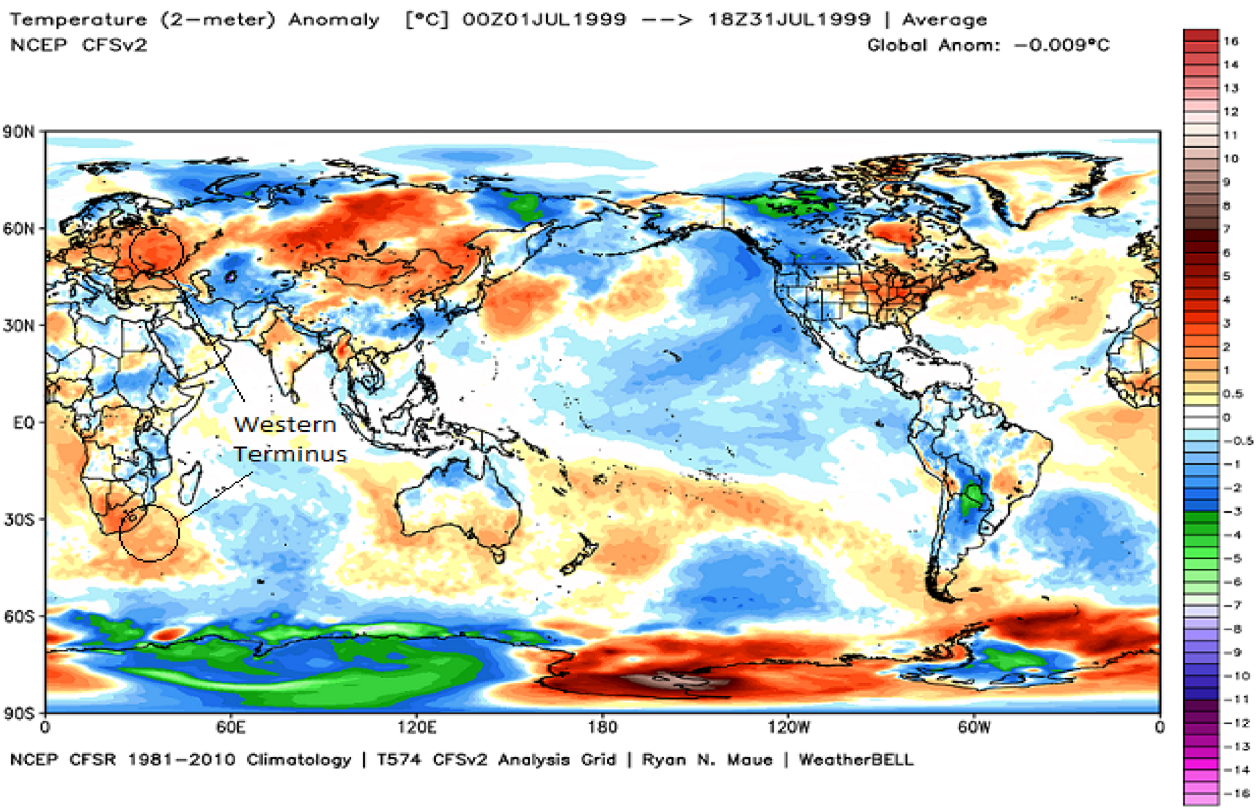

Fig. 3 Hotspots July 1999—western terminus WZ Sagittae [2].

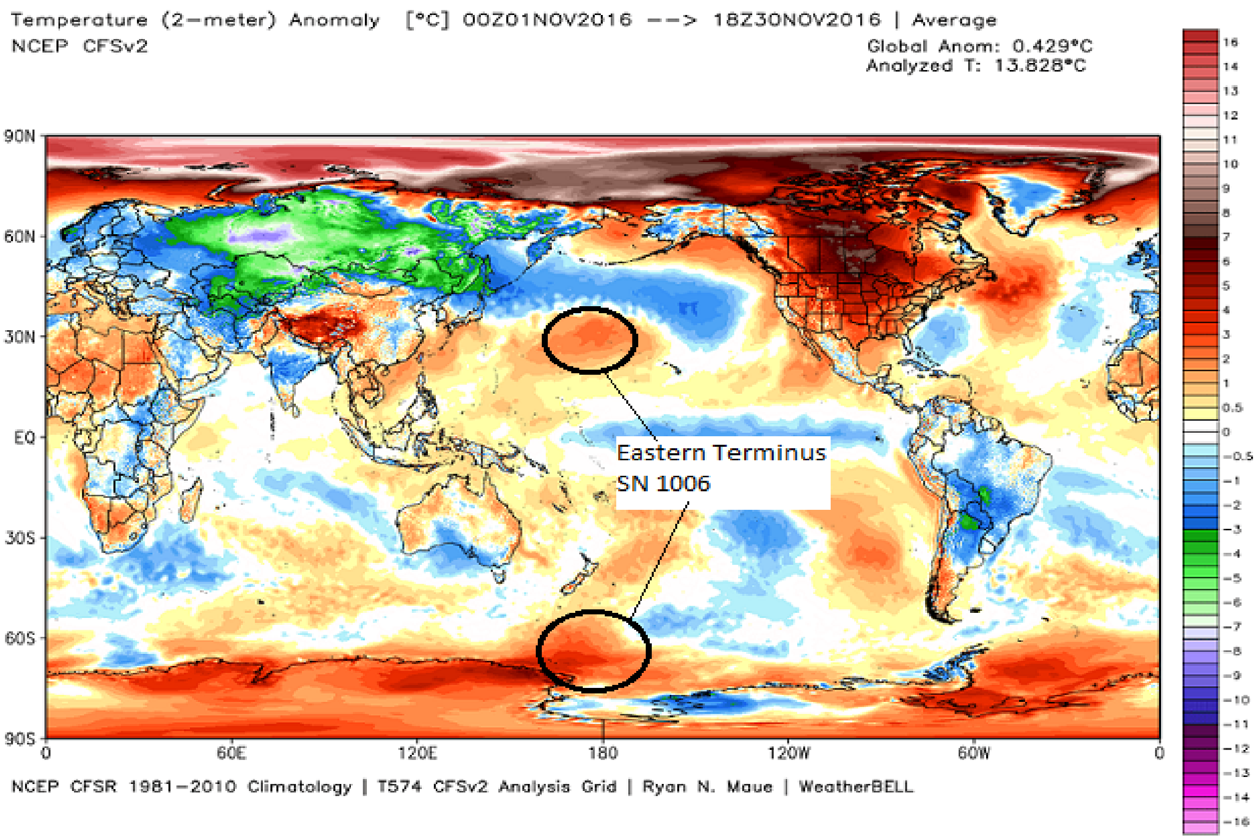

Fig. 4 Hotspots for eastern terminus—SN 1006 [2].

flux maximums coincides. The general area for the northern hemisphere eastern terminus of SN 1006 being located in the Pacific Ocean does not contain populated regions, so the effects of the associated debris particles in the northern hemisphere are minimal for human populations but may have extreme effects for Pacific Ocean life.

The western terminus for SN 1006 has a CAM date of May 2 and is shown at its deflected location in Fig. 5 in 2017. It was predicted that the India hot spot would move northwest from its 2015-16 location. The western terminus of SN 1006 moved back toward Kazakhstan from India in May 2017 as predicted and the hottest May temperature was in Pakistan [2a].

It should also be noted that the Antarctica southern terminus of Fig. 5 aligns with an area of new melt displayed in 2016 in Fig. 12 of reference [2b] accredited to the southern portion of the deflected western terminus of SN 1006. It is concluded that the melt of the Antarctic sea ice that began in November 2016 will continue as a result of SN 1006's annual debris stream locations. Since the termini of SN 1006 were moving to the south after initial impact in 2012, the Antarctic sea ice melt due to SN 1006 was not visible until the southern termini contacted the Antarctica sea ice in May and November of 2016.

The eastern terminus for SN 1054 has a CAM date of June 12 and is located at 25 degrees east longitude. An attempt to find the hotspots for the location and time are shown in Fig. 6.

The probable western terminus for SN 1054 is shown in Fig. 7 at 155 west longitude and a CAM date of December 12. This location in Fig. 7 was chosen at 160 degrees east longitude due the sea ice loss in the

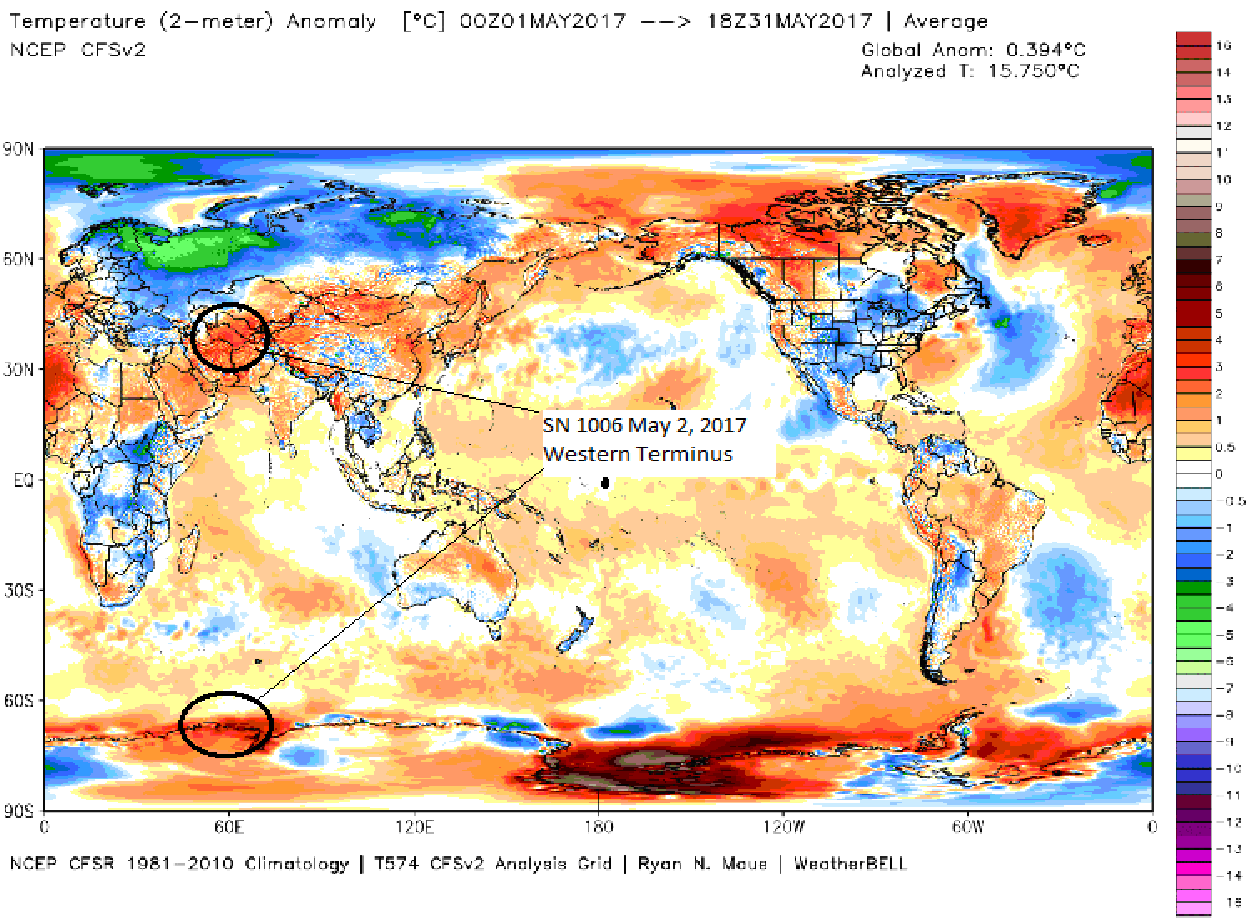

Fig. 5 Hotspots for western terminus deflected location—SN 1006 [2].

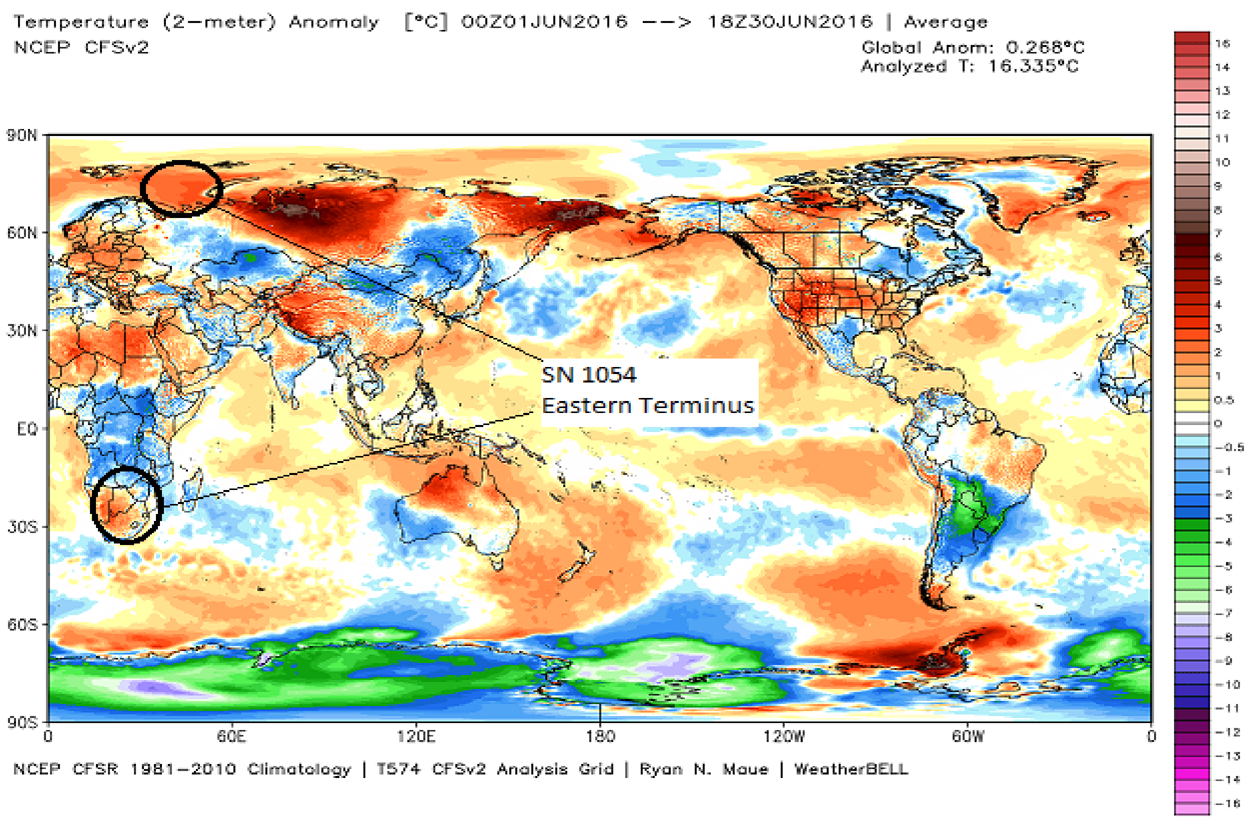

Fig. 6 **Hotspots for eastern terminus for SN 1054 [2].**

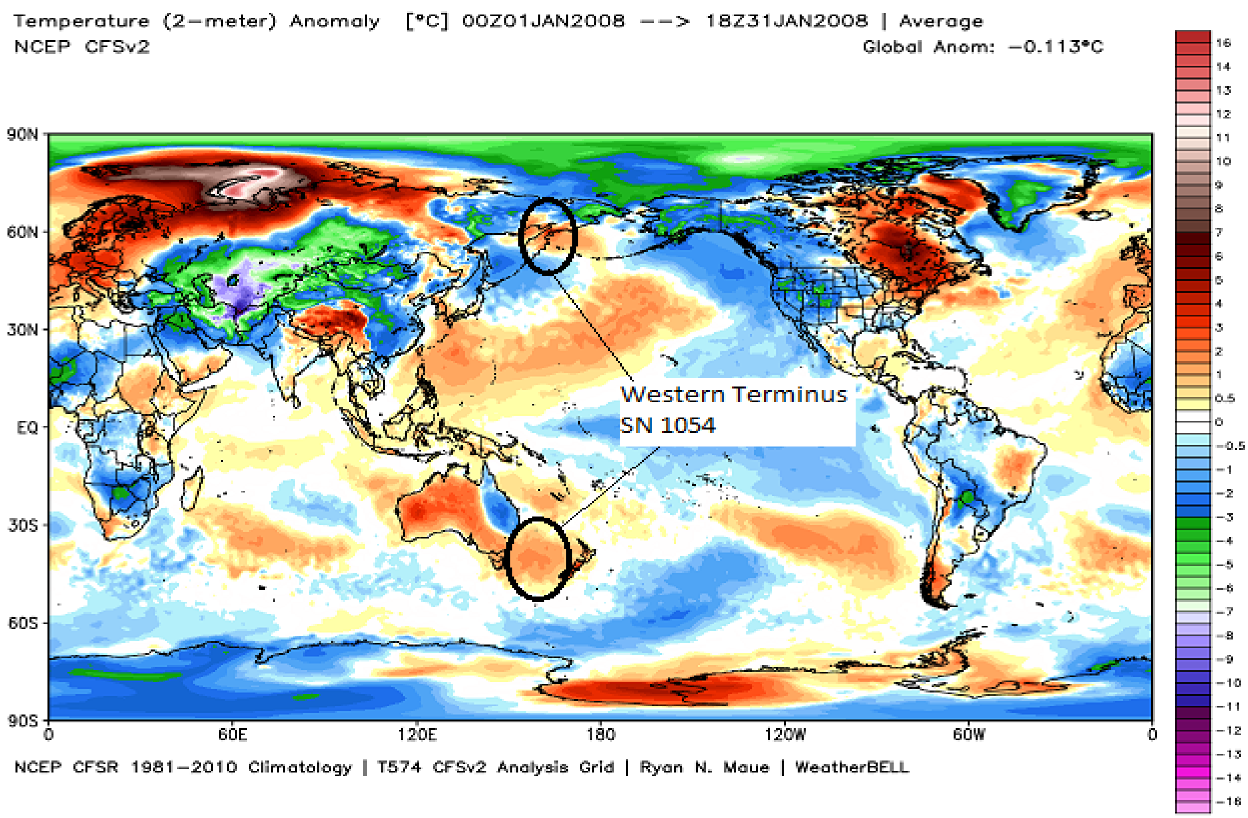

Fig. 7 Hotspots for western terminus for SN 1054 [2].

Okhotsk and Bering Seas in 2007 again suggesting this start date for SN 1054.

The effect of a third stream being active is certainly indicated in Fig. 7, but the high sea surface temperatures between the northern and southern portions of the western termini shown in Fig. 7 are not located west of South America to trigger and El Nino event.

4. Greenland Southern Ice Extension

The shift to the west of 25 degrees by the deflection of the western terminus of WZ Sagittae shown in Fig. 3 and a shift to the west of 15 degrees toward the minimum solar flux in the middle of winter for the northern hemisphere causes a total shift of 40 degrees west. This means the center line for the non-heating zone in the Arctic previously described at 26.5 degrees west longitude is relocated to 46.5 degrees west longitude. Fig. 8 shows the new center of the non-heating zone for WZ Sagittae in the Arctic and explains why the Greenland ice has been preserved for hundreds of years. Considering the additional heat source of the North Atlantic Current removing the ice that would normally be to the east of the southern extension where the open water occurs in Fig. 8, the new centerline for the extension of southern ice in the Arctic is in excellent agreement with the analysis. The incoming particle debris streams from WZ Sagittae, a recurrent nova, and minimum solar flux control the shape of the Arctic ice cap.

5. Major El Nino Events and 1998 Indian Ocean SST

The years of the recognized major El Nino events are

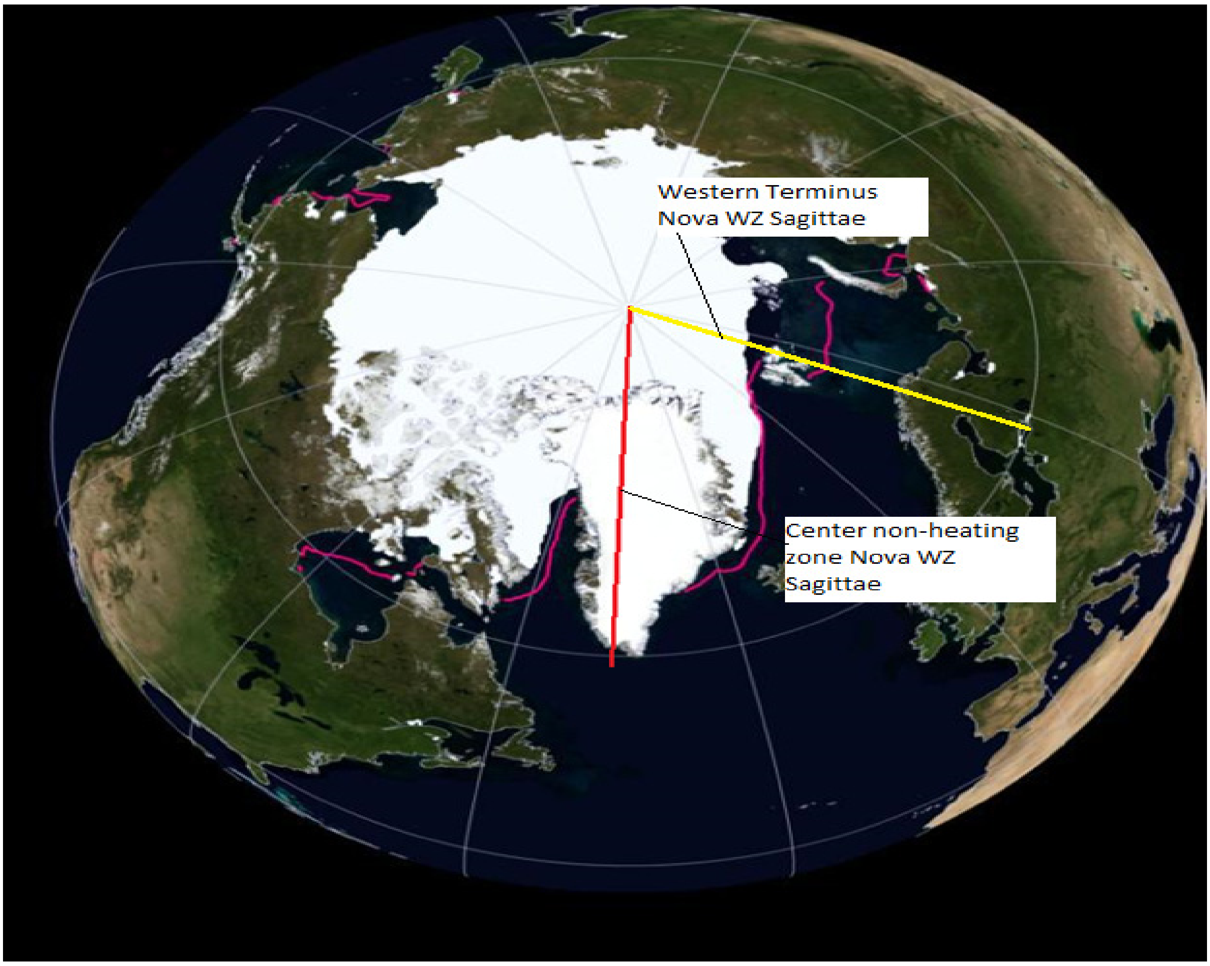

Fig. 8 Southern ice extension in Arctic [3].

stated in the following quote. "The major 1982-83 El Nino led to an upsurge of interest from the scientific community. The period 1991-1995 was unusual in that El Ninos have rarely occurred in such rapid succession. An especially intense El Nino event in 1998 caused an estimated 16% of the world's reef systems to die" [3d]. The red stars of Fig. 9 show the beginning dates of the major El Nino events cited. The events are caused by the debris streams of the Nova S Cnc that caused the Barents sea ice melt beginning in 1982, Nova V606 Aquilae, and Nova WZ Sagittae.

El Nino events tend to begin in December and fade after February. It has been shown that longitude value west of South America will always exhibit debris stream events near December. Fig. 1 shows CAM dates of December 12 and January 20 in the longitude region of the El Nino sea surface temperatures. This sea area was selected because the eastern termini of WZ Sagittae and V606 Aquilae occur in this longitude region and are separated by only 12 longitude degrees. The western terminus of S Cnc and WZ Sagittae are separated by only 9 longitude degrees. All three novas melt sea ice in the Barents Sea. Beginning near the month of January, the nova that is causing the vast majority of El Nino events is WZ Sagittae because it is a cataclysmic variable and it has many outbursts over the years as shown in Fig. 20.

When considering the intense El Nino event of 1998 caused by the impact debris stream of Nova WZ Sagittae, note the following quote: "A possibly unique development of 1997-98 El Niño conditions was a marked warming of surface waters in other tropical ocean basins. SSTs in the tropical Indian Ocean, for example, which are customarily about 27 °C (80° F) exceeded 29 °C (84° F); these waters were then warm enough to compete with the tropical Pacific in their effect on the atmosphere" [3e]. The Indian Ocean particularly the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea is the location of the western terminus of Nova WZ Sagittae as can be seen in Fig. 1. The CAM date is July 20 and the ideal longitude is 65° E. Since the resulting focal point of the debris stream was approaching from the east the SSTs of the northern Indian Ocean experienced warming in the months before July, May and June. All the authors that write about the event cite the 1998 El Nino event, but the scientific logic to connect warming in the eastern Pacific Ocean to warming in the Indian Ocean in the same year escapes

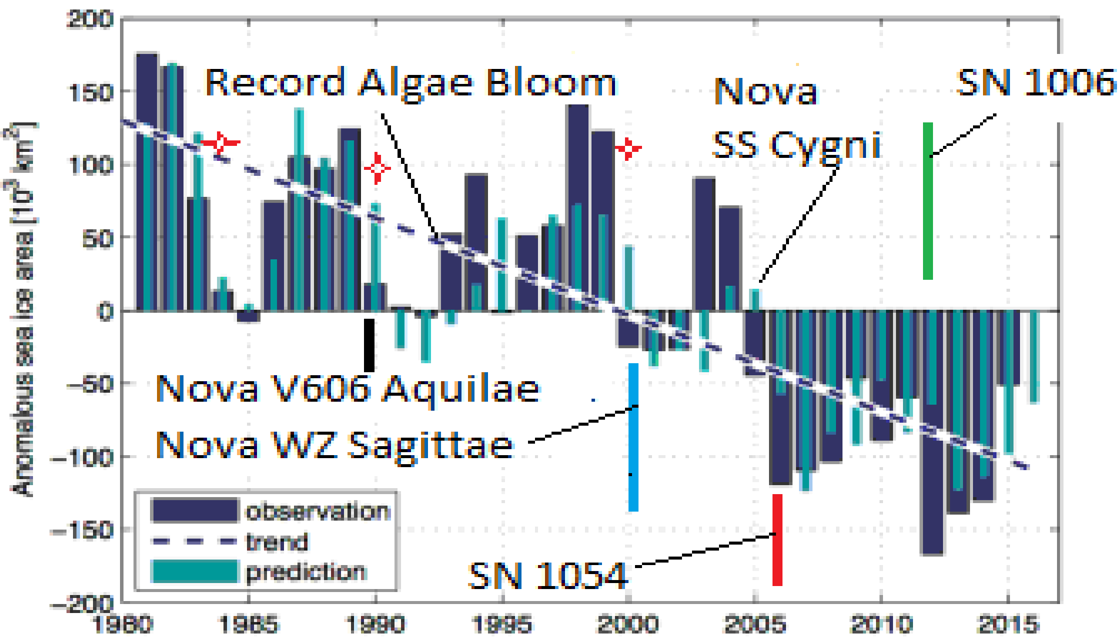

Fig. 9 Barents Sea ice melts nova debris streams red star El Nino events.

them [3f], [3g]. The Northern Indian Ocean is north of the equator and the high SSTs occur in the summer. This shift to the northern hemisphere for the latitude of the SSTs is due to the addition of the two acting heat fluxes, solar and debris stream.

A prediction of a major El Nino in the year 2020-21 occurs due to the future impact of Nova WZ Sagittae.

6. El Nino Scientific Logic

Most weathermen evolve their science by what they observe; so, many unobservable phenomena evade the creation of their science. It is known that high sea surface temperatures, SSTs, west of South America beginning near December and lasting nearly three months indicate an El Nino event and as a result the Atlantic Ocean will experience fewer hurricanes during this time interval. If a month is allowed for thermal lag, November through January would be the high density time interval for the debris stream. January 20 is the CAM date for the eastern terminus of nova WZ Sagittae; so, the high particle density focal point will move to the west after January 20 and the high SSTs will fade in February. There is no scientific connection between a hotspot in the Pacific Ocean and hurricanes in the Atlantic Ocean. However, it is possible that a phenomenon exists that will scientifically satisfy both of these conditions. The answer proposed by SNIT is a nova debris stream that repeatedly impacts earth near November with an eastern terminus west of South America to deliver the thermal energy to increase the SST and moving in a direction in space that opposes the incoming solar wind from our sun. These conditions would cause the number of hurricanes to decrease during November, December, and January; and since the tornado season is on the opposite side of earth's orbit from hurricane season, the number of tornadoes would increase during May, June, and July because no thermal lag is involved. The super outbreak of tornadoes on April 27, 2011 is very close to the month of May and the beginning date of SN 1006 [2c]. This super tornado outbreak in realty indicates a major El Nino event but because the Pacific Ocean SSTs west of South America did not occur in 2011 an El Nino event did not happen. The overall number of tornadoes for a single month was May 2003 during the last major El Nino event [2d]. The time period of November, December, and January includes the last months of the Atlantic hurricane season. El Nino events decrease the number of hurricanes in November but the time of the year for the maximum number of tornadoes was the month of May in 2003. The maximum number of tornadoes in May 2003 supports an increased number of tornadoes in May for WZ Sagittae El Nino events. The author has proposed that severe weather events like hurricanes and tornadoes are from explosions on the sun [3a], [3b]. The hurricane coming from the sun is moving in the opposite direction of the debris stream from Nova WZ Sagittae because the location of the El Nino hotspot and time of year match with the eastern terminus of the nova debris stream. The CAM date and eastern terminus location for Nova WZ Sagittae are January 20 and 115 W longitude shown in Fig. 1. The focus of the debris stream begins before the CAM date and eastern terminus location, but is in the wrong direction to cause more hurricanes.

7. Satan's Pitchfork

The general shape of an individual debris stream is called Satan's pitchfork and is shown in Fig. 10. The debris in the third tine must be rotating in a self produced magnetic field of sufficient strength to penetrate the magnetic field of the earth. Where the handle meets the fork is the location of the separation of the debris stream due to the magnetic field of the earth.

By observation, Figs. 2-7 may contain a number of third tines. The main deflection of the western terminus happens before the debris stream enters the magnetic field of earth.

8. Barrow Alaska Temperature Departure

The beginning times of the debris streams are noted by location in Fig. 11. The cumulative temperature

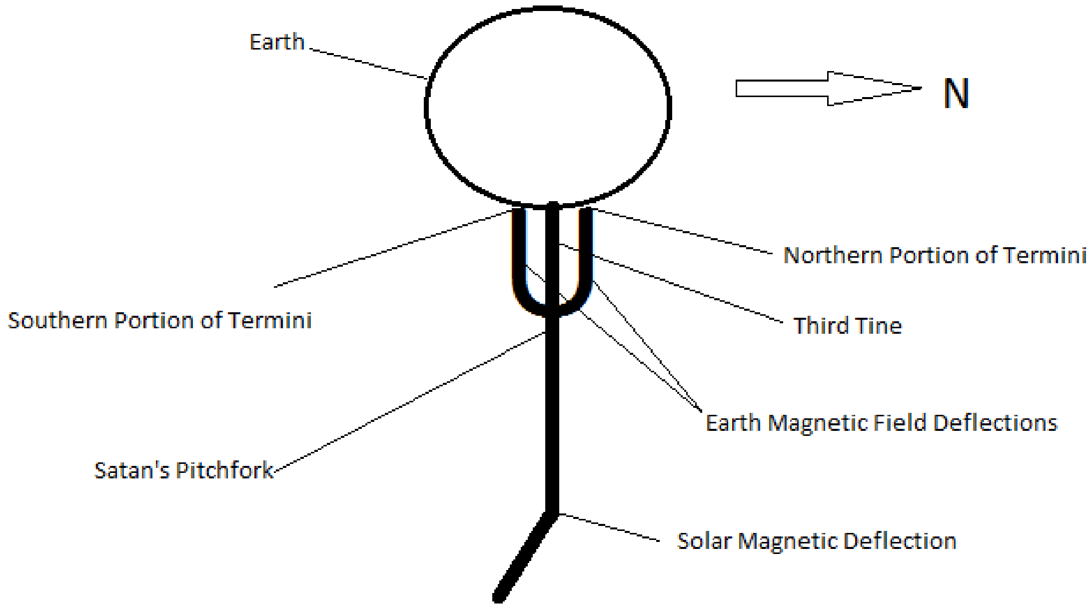

Fig. 10 Debris stream incoming shape (not to scale).

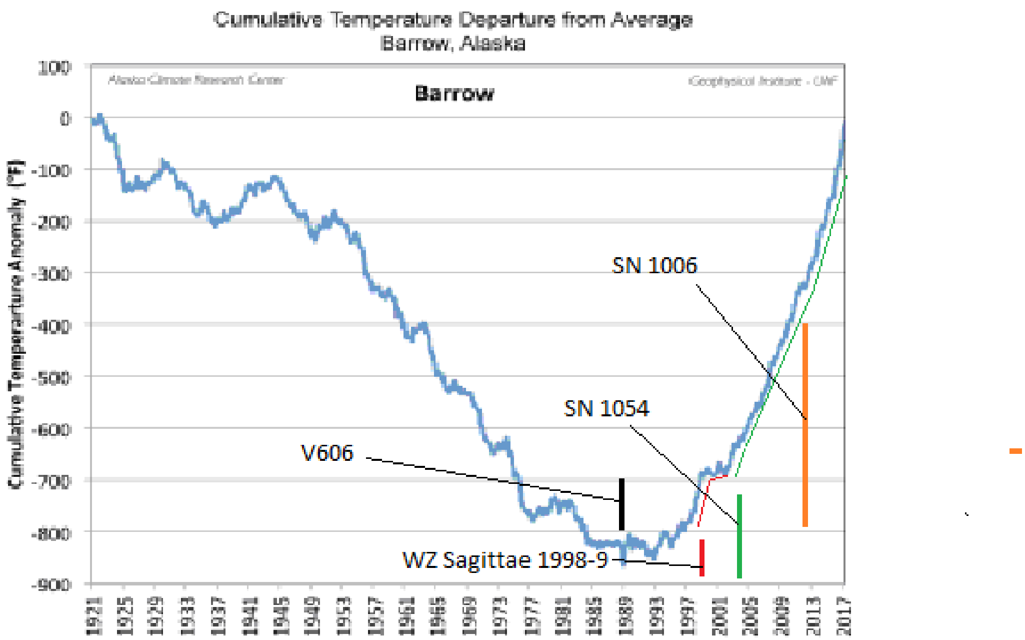

Fig. 11 Temperature departures Barrow Alaska [3c].

departure, CTD, in Fig. 11 shows the first significant change due to the arrival of Nova V606 Aquilae.

The unprecedented change of Cumulative Temperature Departure, CTD, at Barrow, Alaska marks the initial impact times for the eastern terminus of Nova WZ Sagittae, the eastern terminus for SN 1006, and the western terminus for SN 1054 in Fig. 11. Fig. 7 shows the northern hotspot of the western terminus locations for SN 1054 near the Bearing Straits current region and the CDT response is shown in green in Fig. 11. The eastern terminus of WZ Sagittae is near the same ocean current region on December 1st and the CTD response is shown in red in Fig. 11. The northern hotspot of the eastern terminus of SN 1006 shown in

Fig. 4 is near the same longitude and the combined energy input from SN 1054 and SN 1006 causes a significant sea ice reduction on the west coast of Alaska up to Barrow as shown in Figs. 12 and 13. The debris stream impact energy is transported through the Bearing Straits by Pacific Ocean currents and a hotspot north of the northern terminus is also providing debris stream energy in Fig. 4.

The large difference in sea ice extent in Fig. 12 between 2016 and 2017 agrees with increased energy from the SN 1006 debris stream shown in Fig. 18. The increase in SN 1006 debris stream energy in 2016 is due to changing density or composition of the debris stream. This debris stream event coincides with the excessive Greenland ice melt of 2016 shown in Fig. 19.

9. Adding Sinusoidal Heat Fluxes

Consider the possibility of adding two sinusoidal heat flux curves that are not producing maximums and minimums at the same time. The two curves of heat flux being studied are the solar heat flux and the heat flux variation on the heating path between the western and eastern termini for an incoming debris stream. Maximum and minimum for the solar heat flux curve will occur in the summer and winter, respectively. Two maximums occur for the incoming debris stream at the western and eastern termini. The addition of the maximums for the two fluxes of solar summer and SN 1006 western termini coincide and have produced higher than normal temperatures by 20° F in India in the summers of 2015 and 2016. When the maximum for the debris stream occurs in the winter or fall, the winter or fall temperatures run 20° F above normal. This is currently happening in the 2016 winter and 2017 fall in Indiana, USA. It is of interest to note the supernova cycle producing warmer winters and falls will produce colder winters and falls when the iron seeding occurs during the cycle.

When a maximum debris stream flux occurs during the melting season for sea ice, the melt area reveals more open water than normal. When a maximum debris stream flux occurs during the freezing season for sea ice, open water in the area affected by the maximum debris stream flux may not be apparent until the melting season for sea ice occurs.

10. Specific Sea Ice Loss Cases

Barents Sea Summer Season shows the marks of the termini for May, June, and July, for SN 1006 (western

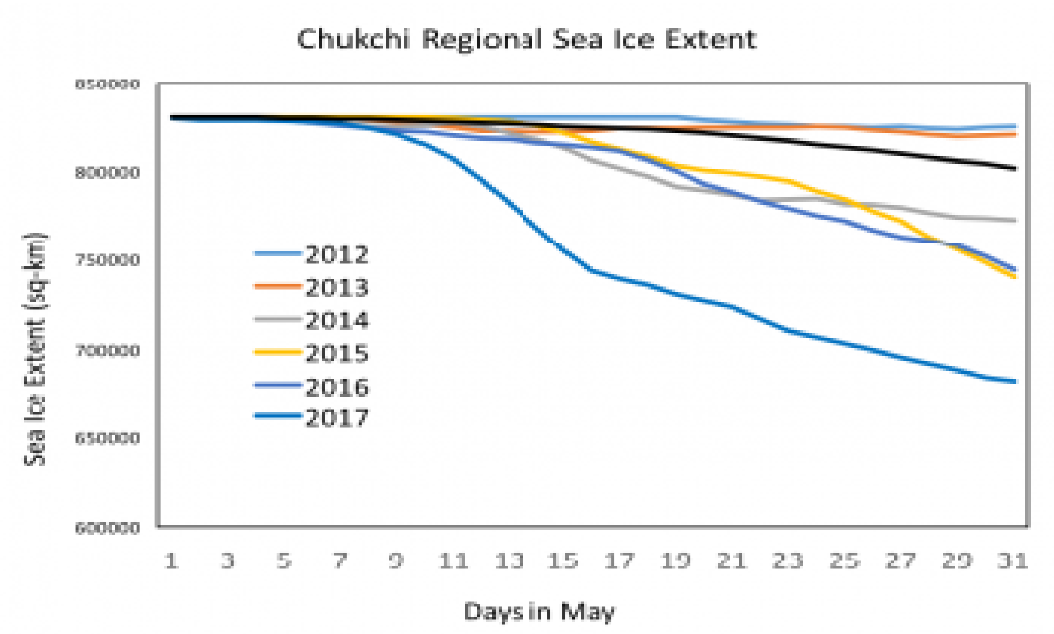

Fig. 12 Cumulative energy SN 1006 and 1054 reduction of sea ice [3c].

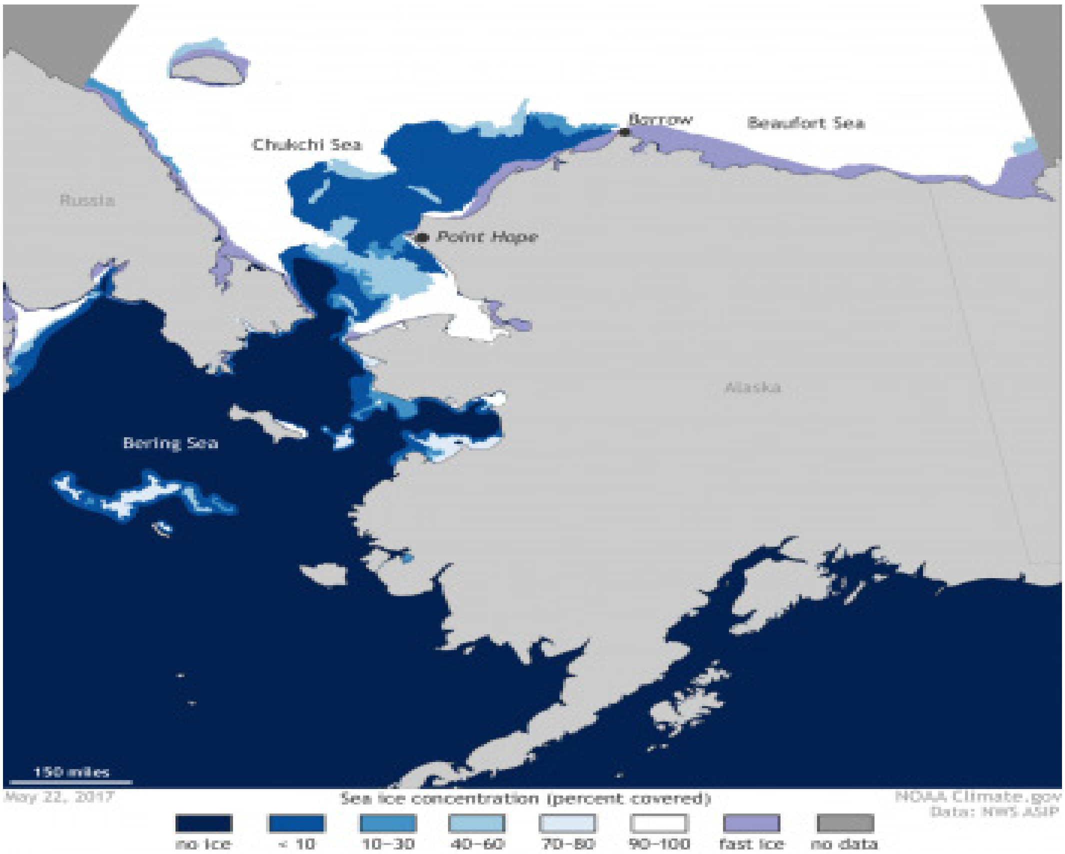

Fig. 13 Chukchi Sea ice melt at Barrow, Alaska [3c].

terminus), SN 1054 (eastern terminus), and WZ Sagittae (western terminus), respectively. All currently acting debris streams are affecting the melting of sea ice in the Barents Sea. Figs. 14-16 show the melting areas for the year 2016. When the ice does not reach the red line in Figs. 14-16, the indication is more than normal melting. Maximum flux for the debris streams coincide with the melting season for the sea ice in the Barents Sea.

The repeated impacts of the noted debris streams appear to be the main factor that has removed the sea ice from the Barents Sea since 1980 shown in Fig. 11 and provides support to a beginning impact or start dates of 1989 for Nova V606 Aquilae, 1999 for Nova WZ Sagittae, 2005 for Nova SS Cygni, 2007 for SN 1054, and 2012 for SN 1006. Fig. 17 suggests that an unknown Nova, suggested as S Cnc, impacted our planet near 1982.

(1) Nova V606 Aquilae calculations:

- Distance, ΔT_L, 700 ± 80 light years; Age, T_L, 1899;
- ETA = 0.13337 $\Delta T_L + T_L$ = Year of Impact = 1992 ± 10;
- RA = 19h 20m 24s = 19.34 hours;
- RA = 24(DOY-79)/365 = ET DOY = 8, January 8; WT DOY = 191, July 10;
- L = 13W + 360(15 - RA)/24 = WT Longitude = 52 degrees west; ET longitude = 128 degrees east.

(2) Nova S Cnc calculations:

- Distance, ΔTL, 950 light years; Age, TL, 1848;
- ETA = 0.13337 $\Delta T_L + T_L$ = Year of Impact = 1975;
- RA = 8h 43m 56s = 8.73222 hours;
- RA = 24(DOY-79)/365 = ET DOY = 212, July 31; WT DOY = 29, January 29;
- L = 13W + 360(15 - RA)/24 = WT Longitude = 107 degrees west; ET longitude = 73 degrees east.

The point of interest in the nova calculations besides the year of impact is the calculated longitude of the termini. The declination for Nova V606 Aquilae is near zero and as a result the western terminus deflection is near zero. The western terminus location, 52 degrees east, indicates the heating of the debris stream will be a maximum near the Barents Sea and the resulting sea ice melt should be seen in Fig. 17. The eastern terminus for Nova S Cnc is 73 degrees east and also will cause melting in the Barents Sea. It is important that the maximum variation in actual sea ice area and the predicted sea ice area shown in Fig. 17 occur at the impact year of the exploding star's debris stream. The arrival of the debris stream of Nova V606 Aquilae is

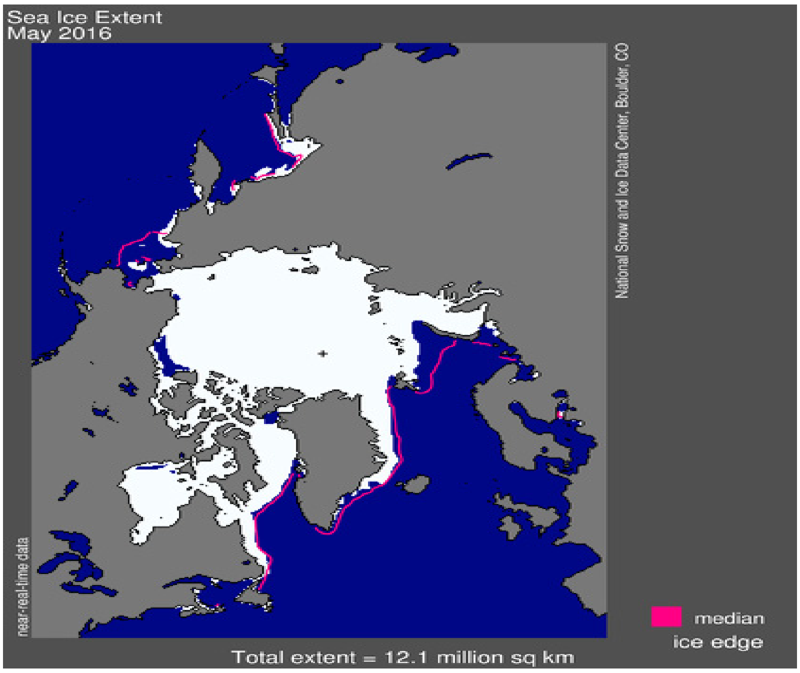

Fig. 14 Arctic Barents Sea ice May 2016 [4].

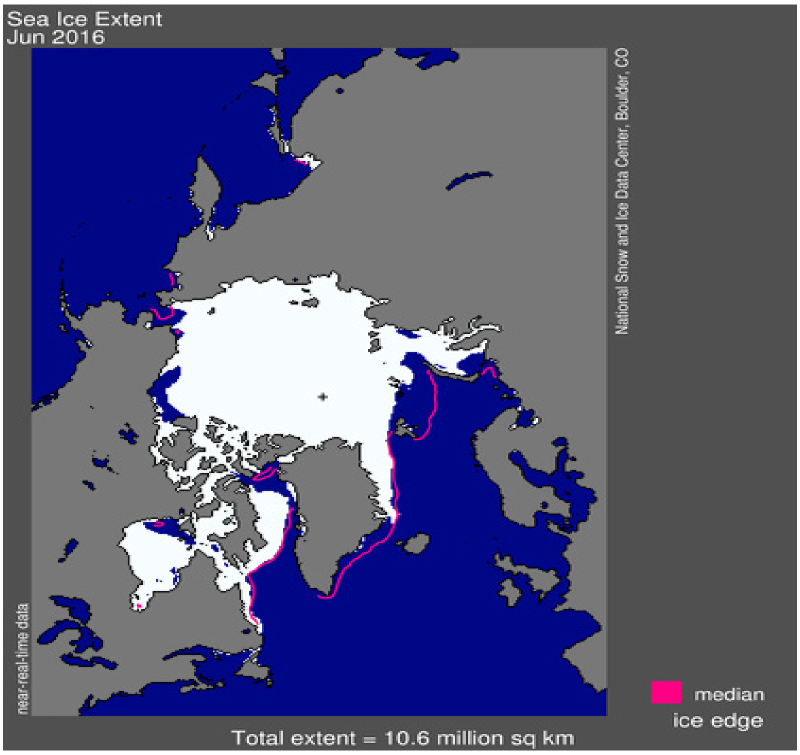

Fig. 15 Arctic Barents Sea ice June 2016 [4].

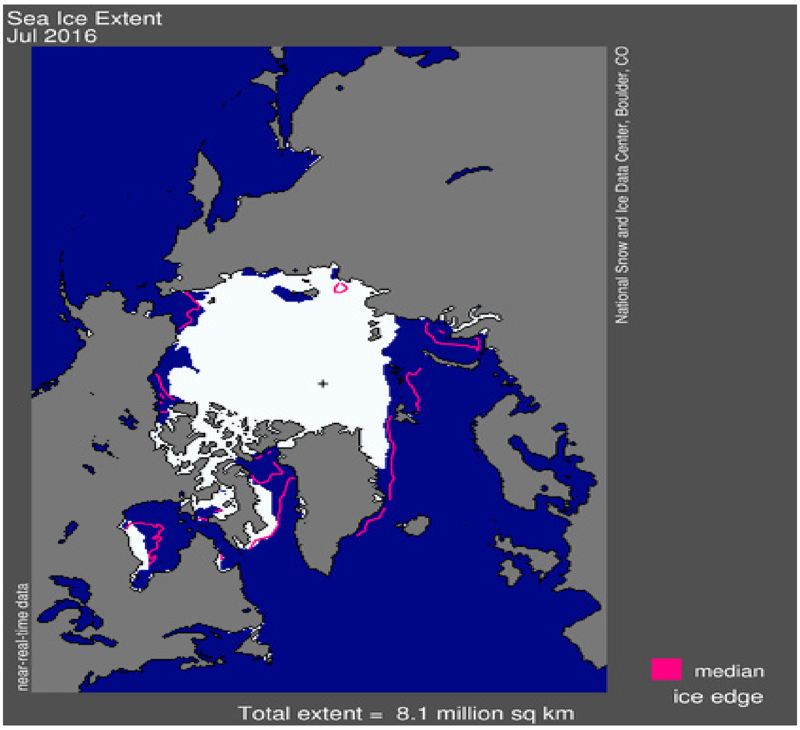

Fig. 16 Arctic Barents Sea ice July 2016 [4].

shown in Fig. 17 by the vertical black line in the year 1989. If the distance to Nova S Cnc was 1,005 lys instead of 950 lys the impact year would be 1982. The variation in the distance is within 6% and Nova S Cnc is selected as the cause of melting of Barents Sea ice beginning in 1982. The results of the cooling due to the world record algae bloom caused by iron seeding from WZ Sagittae are shown in Fig. 17 in the years 1992-93. After the algae bloom the heating effect of Nova V606 Aquilae resumes in 1994 and cooling occurs again due to the iron seeding from Nova S Cnc followed by the heating impact of WZ Sagittae in 1999. Other novas like V606 Aquilae have occurred since 1933 that aided WZ Sagittae in providing global warming.

The sea ice increase due to the world record algae bloom proves iron seeding can reduce global warming. What is the solution for global cooling when the two supernovas 1054 and 1006 start their iron seeding phase?

SNIT predicts another reduction of sea ice in the Barents Sea as the result of the impact of WZ Sagittae beginning in 2020-21.

11. Recent Sea Surface Temperatures and Debris Streams

The response of sea surface temperatures monthly values, thin red and blue lines in Fig. 18, due to debris stream arrival times, ETAS, and the world record algae bloom that started in October 1991 are shown in Fig. 18. It is noted that Nova SS Cygni has a minimal effect on Barents Sea ice and sea surface temperatures in Figs. 17 and 18. From Figs. 17 and 18, it is concluded supernovas 1054 and 1006 are the power sources that are causing the current surge in Global Warming. Since 2012 by the thin blue line, the sea surface temperature has increased 0.5 degrees centigrade or 0.1 degrees centigrade per year. Assuming the current trend continues, the sea surface temperatures should increase 5 degrees centigrade before iron seeding begins and global cooling will result from the input of both supernova debris streams. This statement assumes there will be no interference from other debris streams during the 50 year time period, half of a debris stream lifetime, beginning in 2012.

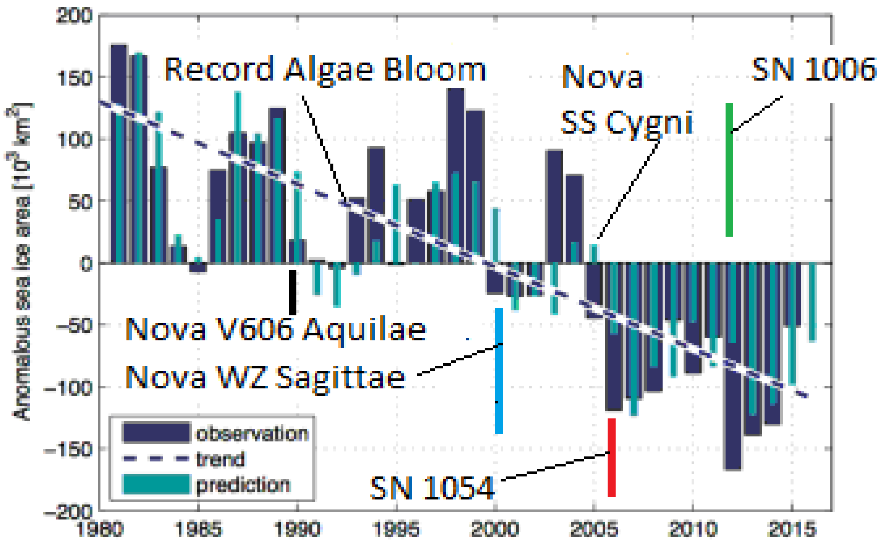

Fig. 17 Barents Sea ice variation from 1980 [5].

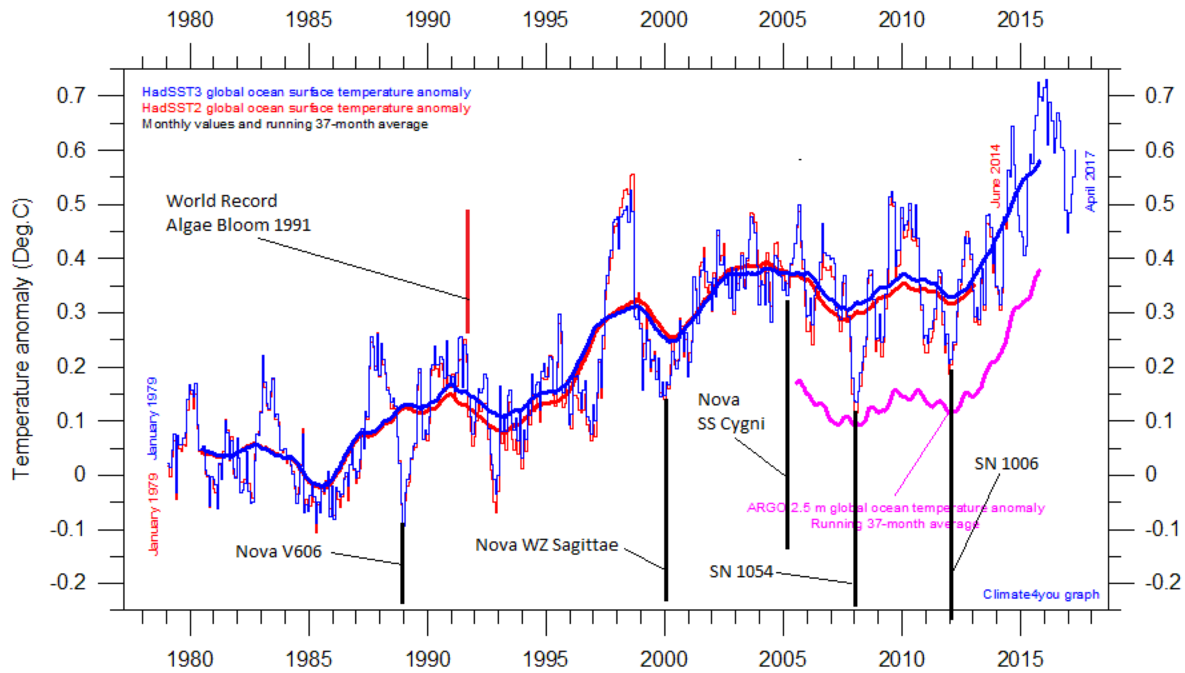

Fig. 18 Recent sea surface temperatures, debris stream ETAs, and algae bloom [5a].

The world record algae bloom beginning in October 1991 decreases global sea temperatures during Nova V606 Aquilae debris stream heating as shown in Figs. 17 and 18.

12. Greenland Land Mass Ice Loss Spring Season

The loss of land ice mass on the southwest side of Greenland coincides with near maximums for the SN 1054 debris stream, a bulge from SN 1006, and the solar flux in the spring of 2016. The travel time of the hotspot of the debris stream between the ideal western and eastern termini is 182.5 days for 180 degrees longitude or approximately one degree longitude per day. Referring to Fig. 1, the hotspot being located at the southwest part of Greenland is 65 longitudinal degrees before the eastern terminus of SN 1054 with a CAM date of June 12 giving a date of April 8. In 2016, seasonal melting of land ice in southwest Greenland began early in the second and fourth week of April [6].

Fig. 19 shows the melt extent begins in April due to the SN 1054 debris stream flux and the solar flux becomes dominate in late May after the hotspot due to the debris stream has proceeded into the Atlantic Ocean. To date, it appears that the melting of land ice due to the incoming debris streams has been minimal [7].

The flooding problem due to land ice being melted in Greenland becomes real as the particle density in the SN 1054 increase in coming years causing the debris stream heat flux to increase. The indication presented by past total solar irradiation, TSI, data is that the debris stream density will increase for the supernova for the next 50 years.

Comparing the location of the ideal western terminus of SN 1006 in Fig. 1 and the melt of land ice of Greenland shown in Fig. 19 to the northeast suggests the possibility that SN 1006's incoming debris stream may be affecting Greenland's land ice.

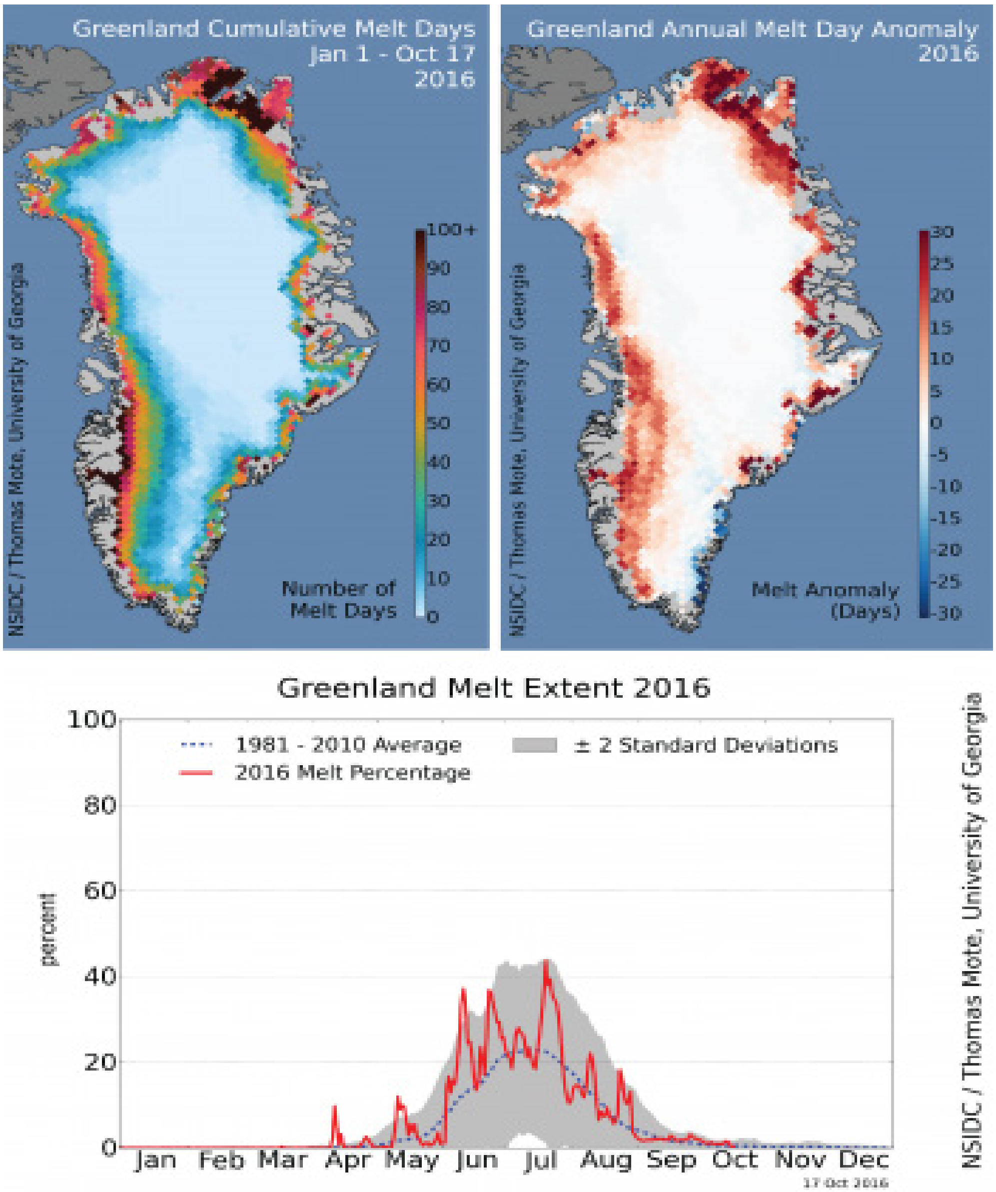

Fig. 19 Greenland melt extent and location 2016 [6].

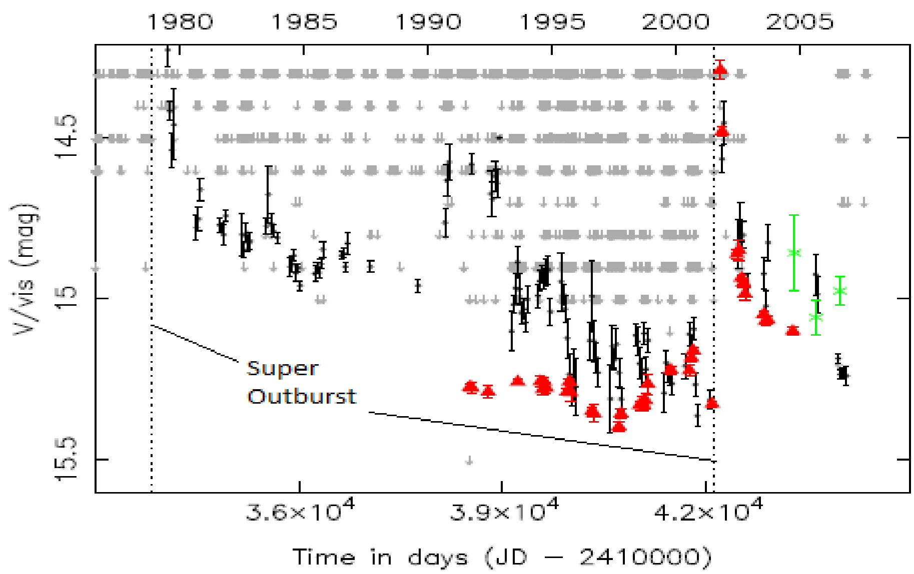

Fig. 20 Super outburst and normal outburst of nova WZ Sagittae [9].

13. Polar Air Mass Displacement

The Kara Sea ice melt on February 11, 2012 is of interest to note as a specific case of unusual weather where the Arctic becomes warm and Europe freezes on February 11, 2012 [8]. When the four outbursts of Nova WZ Sagittae of 1913, 1946, 1978, and 2001 were cited, they should have been called super outbursts. Nova WZ Sagittae also has normal outburst as is shown in Fig. 20.

The super outbursts of WZ Sagittae for 1978 and 2001 are noted in Fig. 20 as vertical dashed lines and the other vertical lines on Fig. 20 between the super outburst dates are normal outbursts. Stars that nova called cataclysmic variables can repeat mass ejections that produce debris streams at random. Since the Kara Sea episode happened in 2012, the associated outburst must have been 19 years sooner in 1993. It can be seen in Fig. 20 that a normal outburst from WZ Sagittae is available in 1993 to produce an incoming debris stream to displace the Arctic air mass and cause Europe to freeze in 2012.

When considering the location of the Kara Sea as 60 degrees east longitude, warm air mass or particle debris stream being pushed over the Arctic to melt the Kara Sea ice would come from 120 degrees west longitude. Referring to Fig. 1 and the January 20 CAM date of the WZ Sagittae eastern terminus, the motion of the hotspot to the west from the eastern terminus location produces a possible February date near 120 degrees west longitude. WZ Sagittae is the only debris stream being considered that could produce the conditions for warm air over the Kara Sea and freezing temperatures in Europe due to the relocated Arctic air mass. Fig. 21 shows the temperatures and pressures for the Kara Sea ice event.

As you can see in Fig. 20, there are many normal outbursts for WZ Sagittae, so the phenomenon demonstrated for the Kara Sea Case depicted in the Fig. 14 can occur numerous times at different locations.

The date for the "year without a summer" is 1816. The cold condition was attributed to the 1815 eruption of Mount Tambora, but there is some difficulty in explaining the cold conditions of Europe due to the volcanoes explosion. The temperature anomaly located in Europe for the year without a summer is shown as Fig. 22. Mount Tambora is located in Indonesia at east longitude 118 degrees. Since Europe is located at 8 degrees east longitude and Asia is warmer east of Europe toward the location of the volcano, thermal science cannot explain the location of the cold spot as a volcanic effect shown in Fig. 22.

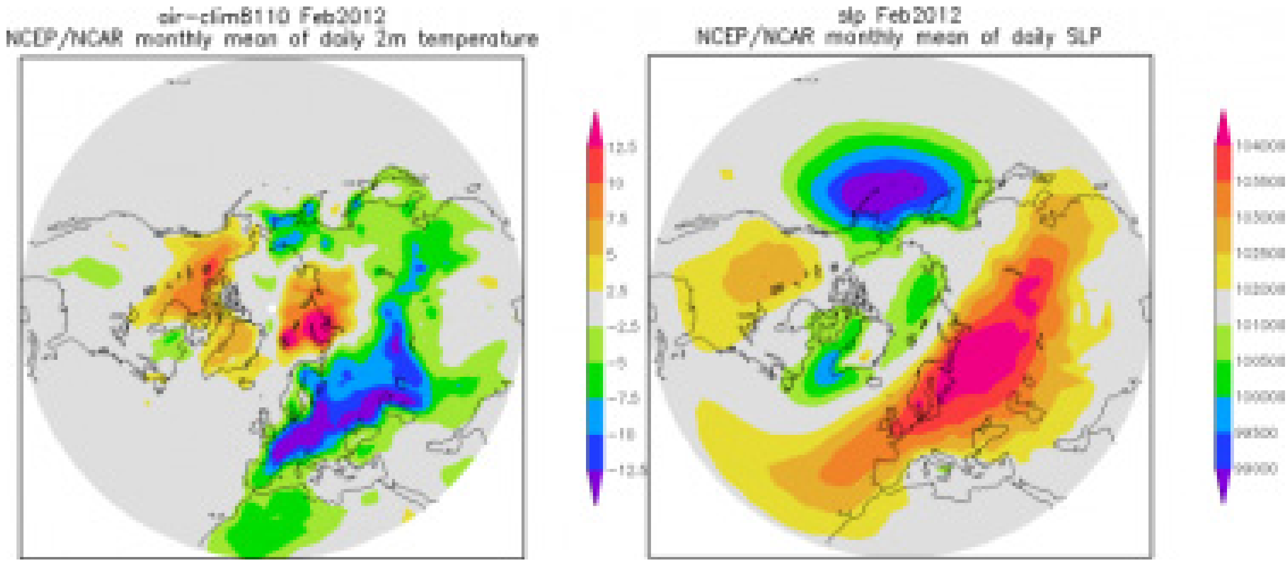

Fig. 21 Temperatures and pressures Kara Sea ice February 11, 2012 [8].

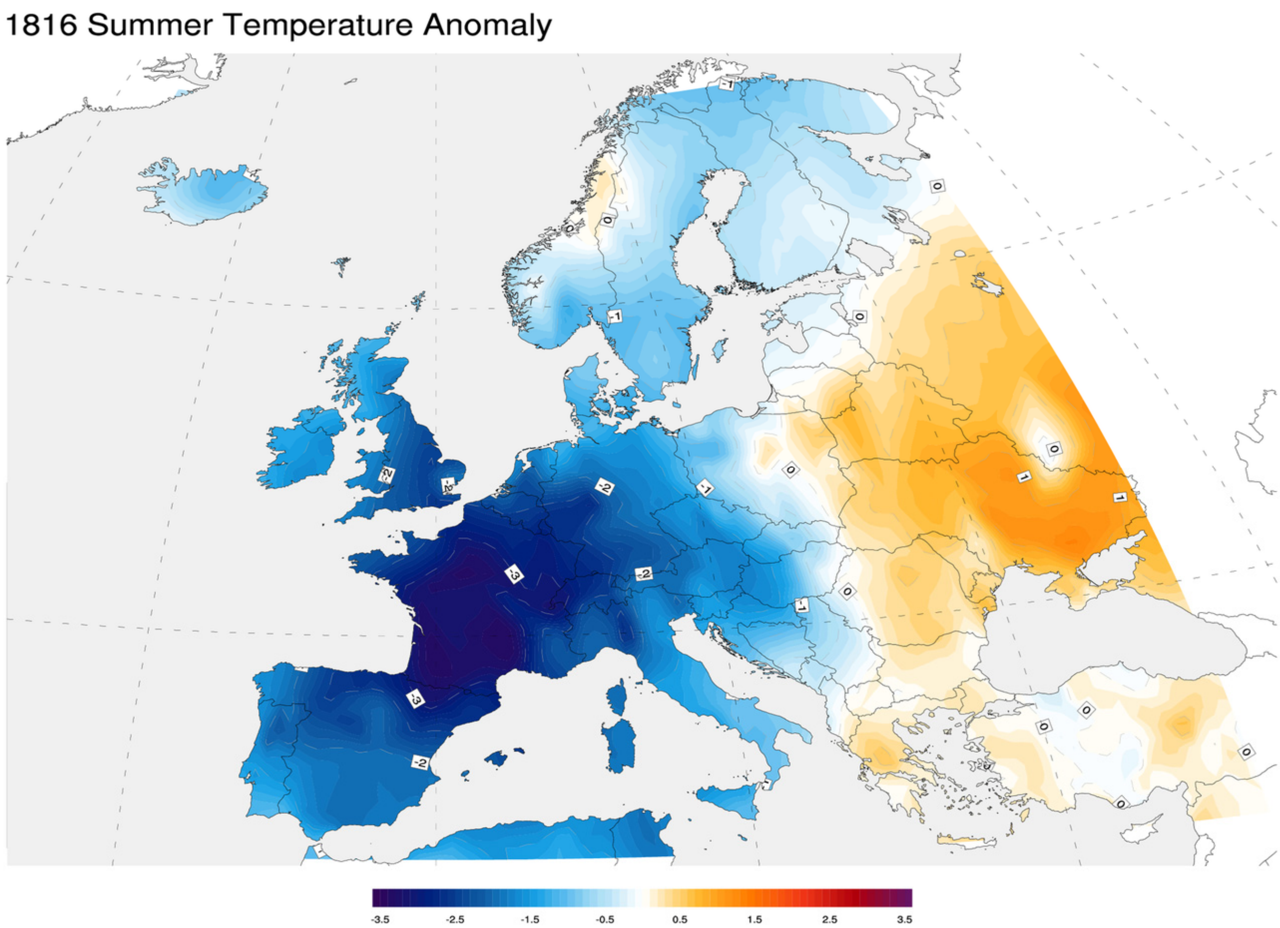

Fig. 22 1816 temperature anomaly.

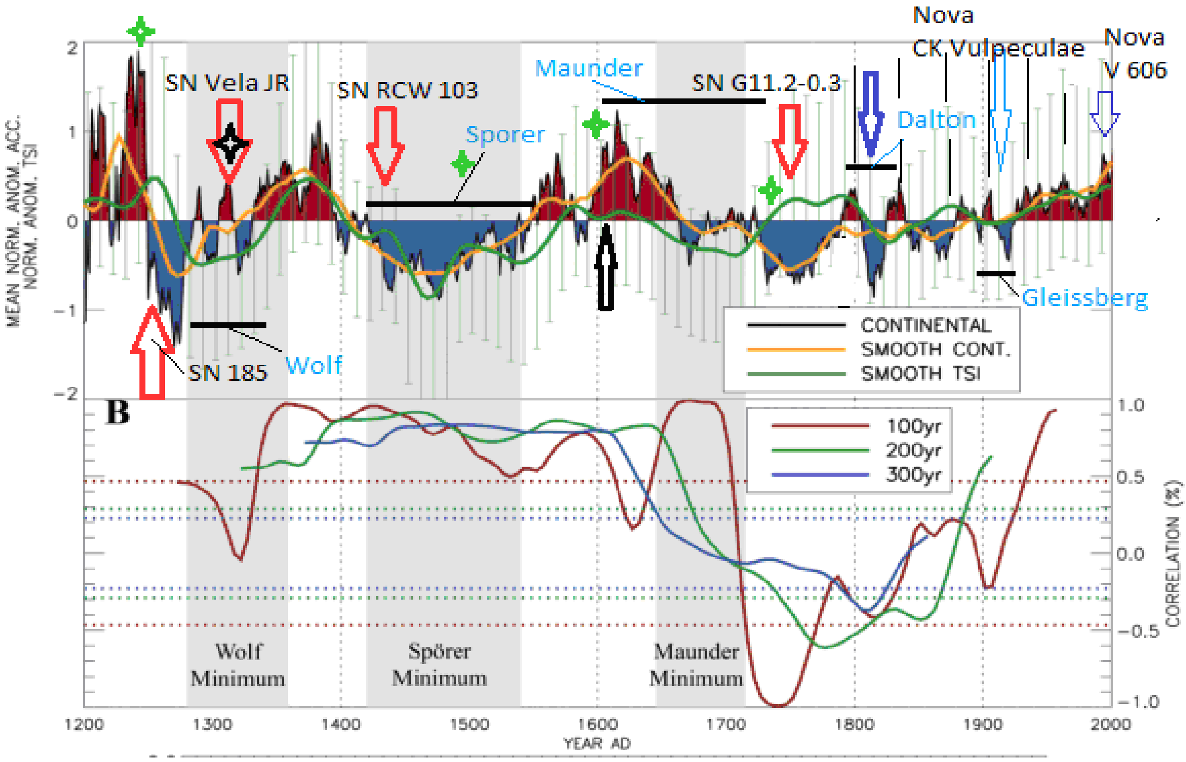

Fig. 22a Antarctic ice melts, extinctions, supernova.

The source that caused the debris stream that produced the temperature anomaly in Fig. 22 is not defined but it may be from SN G 11.2-0.3. The 180 degree range of 35E to 145W longitude between the western and eastern termini is on the opposite side of the planet from the cold spot shown in Fig. 22 and the age is 1900 ± 500 ya allowing 1816 as a possible impact time. A blue arrow near 1800 AD is shown in Fig. 22a due to the possibility of this event. New England and eastern Canada located at the same latitude as Western Europe also experienced the beginning of the exceptional cold spell in May 1816. This atmospheric displacement due to an incoming debris stream from an exploding star began in May and destroyed many pollinating plants' harvests and many people starved as a result. The 1816 example occurred during the little ice age which provided more cold Arctic atmosphere to be displaced creating an abnormally long cold condition and destroy the crops located at southern latitudes in the northern hemisphere. This could not have happened in the southern hemisphere because it did not experience the little ice age.

14. Northern Ice Cap Snow Altitude

The northern focal point of SN 1054 western terminus, WT, occurs in the Arctic during the freezing season, December. The changes in height indicated by Arctic Sea ice thickness in Fig. 23 are a reasonable representation of the circular border of the focal point providing the melting heat flux of the WT of SN 1054. From Fig. 1, the ideal location for the WT of SN 1054 is 155 degrees west longitude. The blue circle in Fig. 23 represents the actual border of the debris stream's particle concentration. The area of the circle in Fig. 23 shown as the melting area of the debris stream in the winter season will be smaller than a similar circle associated with the debris stream in the summer season because of the lack of the solar heat flux.

Year 2012 is special because the SN 1006 impact is affecting the stratosphere of our planet and expelling particles of magnetic bottles that have been filled by

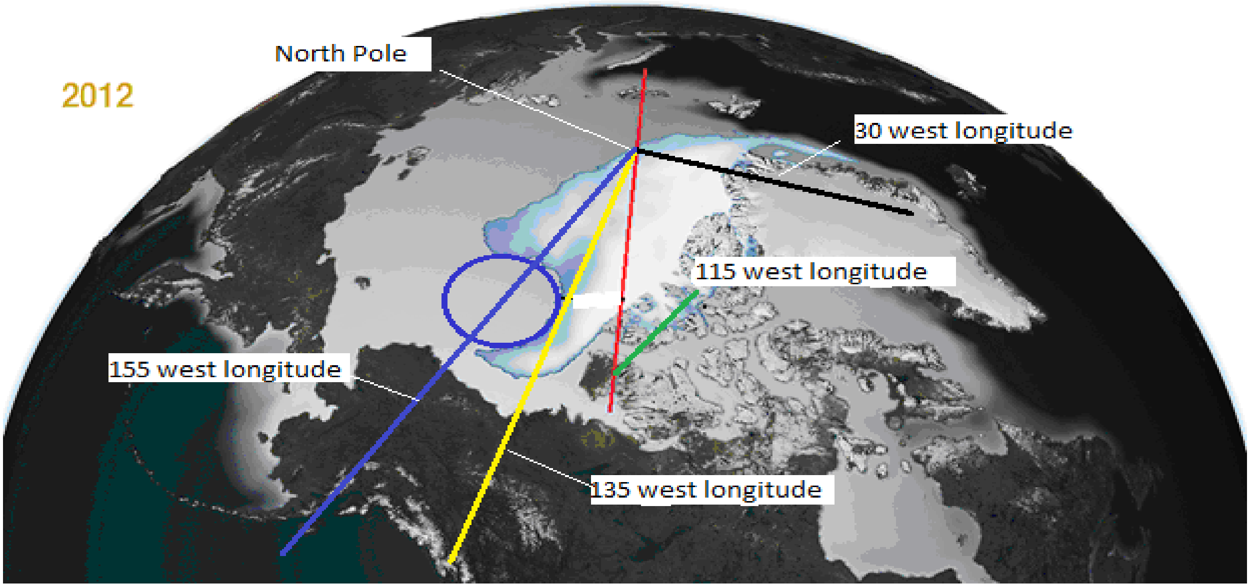

Fig. 23 Arctic Sea ice thickness and circular border—SN 1054 western terminus [11].

previous debris stream impacts. This expelling of particles from previously filled magnetic bottles phenomena causes ice to melt in Greenland in 2012 at termini CAM dates shown in Fig. 8 of reference 12.

This picture from space taken in 2012 is an excellent find for the SNIT. The blue line through the center of the circle exactly matches the calculated longitudinal value for the WT of SN 1054.

15. Disease Transmission

The statement that disease enters our biosphere and kills humans via a nova or supernova debris stream has been repeatedly proposed as the author addressed this study. The SN 1006 production of disease in the north that caused deaths and melting sea ice in the south along the line of 55 degrees east longitude has been previously noted. Fig. 24 shows the locations for plague in the USA from 1970 to 2012 and nova WZ Sagittae has been sending debris streams to our planet throughout this time period as indicated in Fig. 20.

It is of interest that the plague is restricted to the western USA and this occurs because the maximum density of incoming particles changes direction from travelling east to travelling west when it reaches the eastern terminus of nova WZ Sagittae. The current scientific opinion that causes the plague to be restricted to the western USA is because it is transmitted by desert rats. By understanding the motion of the focal point between western and eastern termini, it should be concluded that desert rats have very little if anything to do with transmitting the disease.

16. The Derivation of Longitudinal Location Equation

The eastern termini for WZ Sagittae of 115 degrees west longitude from Fig. 24 was used to derive the general west longitude equation for any exploding star remnant.

Fig. 24 has dots that represent plague cases in the USA. SNIT proposes that plague is caused by the debris streams of nova and supernova and is concentrated at the termini where maximum particle density occurs. From Fig. 24 and the knowledge that plague cases maximumized in years of Leonids meteor showers caused by nova WZ Sagittae, see Fig. 25, the right ascension of WZ Sagittae is 20.12055 hours and the eastern terminus is 115 degrees west longitude. The resulting western terminus is 65 degrees east longitude. The right ascension of SN 1006 is 15 hours. The shift in degrees for the western terminus of WZ Sagittae is

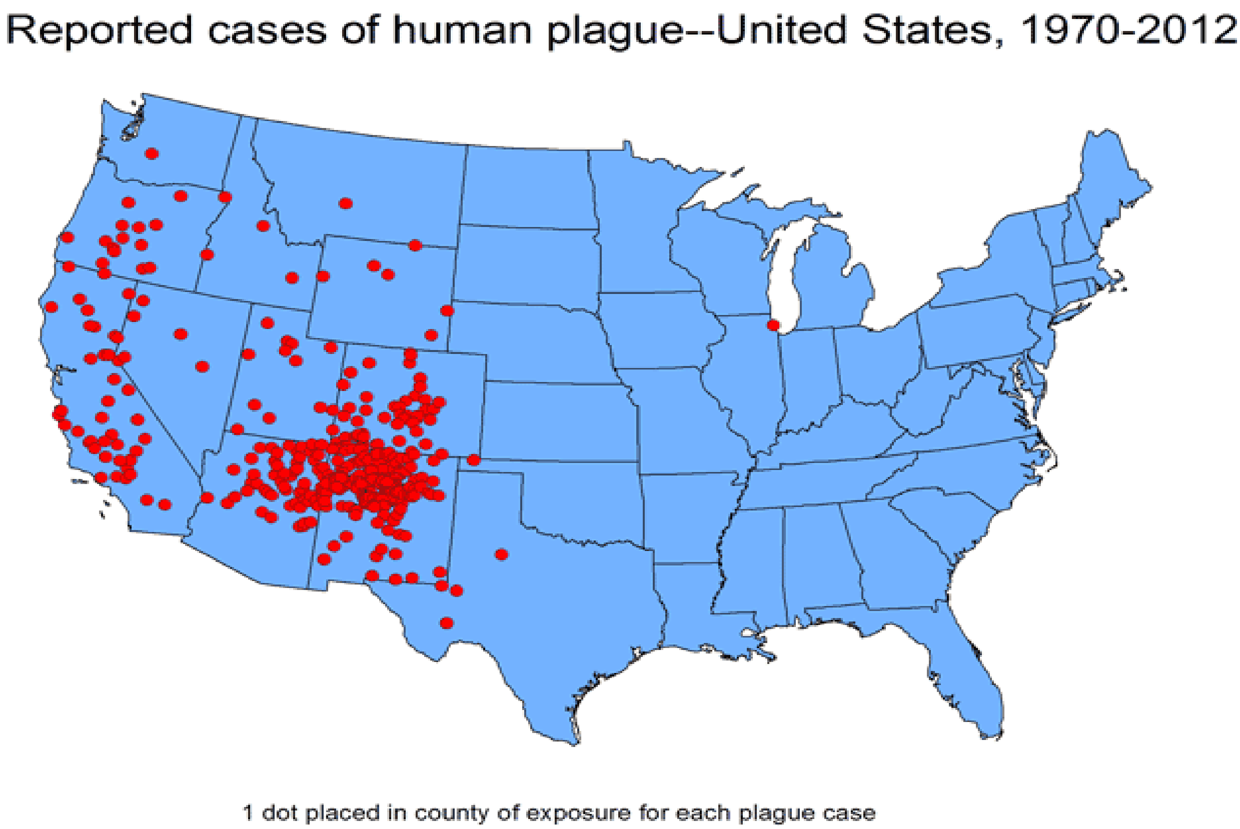

Fig. 24 Plague cases in USA due to WZ Sagittae [10].

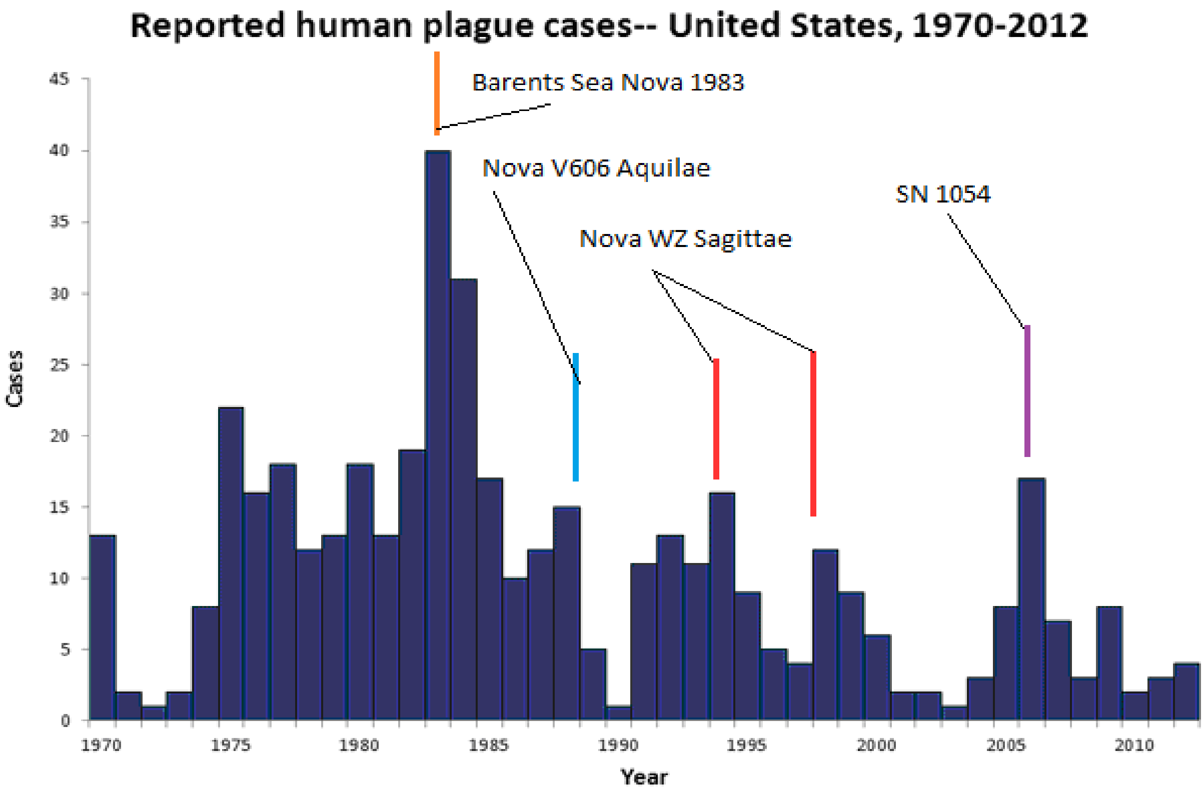

Fig. 25 Correlation USA plague cases and impact times supernova or nova debris streams.

minus 360(20.12055 – 15)/24 = -76.81 degrees. Adding this value to the western longitude of WZ Sagittae of 65 degrees east lonitude gives the value 13 degrees west longitude for the western termini of SN 1006.

Using the values of SN 1006 for the general equation for a remnant's western terminus gives

L = 13W + 360(15 - RA)/24 = WT Longitude

17. Conclusions

The executive branch of the USA's government has been falsely led to believe that global warming or climate change is manmade and caused by the increase of CO_2 in the atmosphere due to the burning of fossil fuels. As a result, the last president took action to eliminate the burning of fossil fuels and place undue restraints on the coal industry. Our newly elected president does not believe in global warming and because he promised to support the coal industry in his campaign he is removing the constraints on the use of fossil fuels. Some people know that global warming is not manmade. The real source of global warming or major climate change and atmospheric carbon dioxide is nova or supernova debris streams impacting our planet.

Increased surface temperatures will exist at the location of the third tine for all debris stream impacts. The specified ocean area west of South America used to define El Nino events does not meet the requirements for the third tine of supernovas 1006 and 1054, but the identifier of El Nino events for the supernovas exist at different locations due to the fact that their right ascensions and declinations are different from WZ Sagittae values for these variables.

When countries' leaders believe the incoming nova or supernova debris streams are causing their citizen's deaths, they will initiate a system to protect their people from the danger. Those who do not believe will say the increase in the number of deaths is due to a known disease that occurs at the same time. Both types of countries will survive, but one that does nothing to protect people from the upcoming disaster will end up with fewer citizens and may lose their level of civilization.

There are two extreme danger points, flooding caused by rising ocean levels and numerous deaths by the incoming virus vectors travelling in the debris streams. Greenland land ice for the first time in thousands of years is showing signs of melting due to the two supernova streams being studied. The particle densities of the supernova debris streams will increase in the future and as a result the melting of Greenland land ice will become more extensive. The resulting rise of ocean levels could be very devastating to world populations. The virus vectors in the debris streams will also increase as particle density increases and this fact will cause numerous deaths in Europe, Asia, and North America. It has already killed thousands in India. China, Russia, and Europe will lose millions of citizens because SN 1006 is the strongest type supernova known.

The leader of the free world was sworn to protect the citizens of the USA at his inauguration. Since 640 billion dollars are being proposed for the defense of the USA in 2018, some device should be designed to protect the American people at an expense near 200 billion dollars that was the cost of the Apollo program that accomplished the conquest of the moon and our leaders need to start this project soon. A future debris stream will impact the USA in about 80 years. The future stream will be twenty fives stronger than SN 1006. Tempus fugit.

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