
OBSERVER
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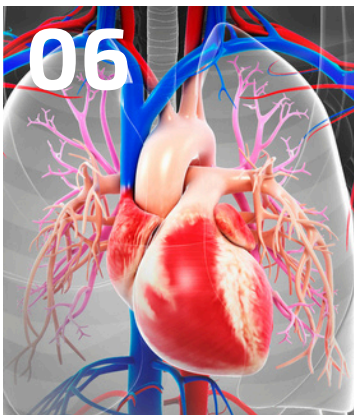


SOLAR STORMS AND STROKES

We discuss another study that shifts in Earth's magnetic field can influence the autonomic nervous system, altering heart rhythm patterns and potentially increasing the risk of stroke.

FEATURED ARTICLES

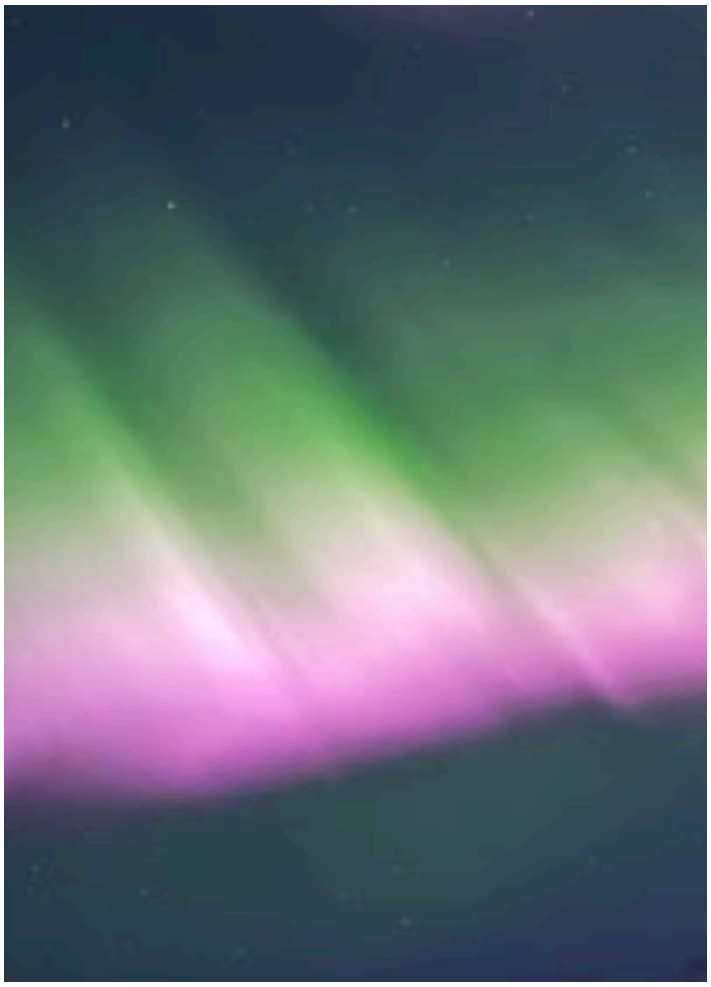
AND MORE!

OCTOBER 5TH PINK AURORA EVENT

GORGEOUS PINK AURORAE WERE SEEN THE FIRST WEEK OF OCTOBER 2025.

Pink aurorae are extremely rare because unlike their red cousins which appear much higher than the most-observed green tendrils, these pink ones appear as the bottom skirt-dressing, underneath the green, and this is a very rare place for aurora to reach.

Only during the strongest geomagnetic storms do the pink aurorae appear, at least that's how it's supposed to work. There have been more pink aurorae seen in the last 3 years than in any other 11 year solar cycle on record. What's even more surprising, is that the sun is not throwing off as big of eruptions as it has in past cycles, and the solar storms the trigger the pink sightings have largely been during solar storms that are no-where near the strongest levels.



The stability of earth's magnetic field is given by the Kp index, ranging from 0 (totally quiet) to 9 (maximum solar storm), with Kp5 being a G1 solar storm. Usually you need Kp 8/9 and G4/5 solar storms to see pink aurorae. The solar event picture here reached a maximum of Kp 6.67, which falls just short of a G3 storm. This has become the norm.

This is because the magnetic pole shift and weakening of the earth's protective shield are allowing deeper and deeper penetration of solar particles into the atmosphere. This has been noted in the scientific journals, and now, regularly seen with our own eyes.

SOLAR ACTIVITY AND POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

ARTICLE REFERENCED:
THE NEXUS BETWEEN SOLAR ACTIVITY AND POPULATION DISPLACEMENT: THE CASE STUDY OF SOUTHERN EUROPE

A new study on Southern Europe, covering 2008 to 2023, explored something that would catch the eyes of the Observers: whether the timing and intensity of solar activity relates to internal population displacement caused by natural hazards. The researchers compared solar indicators such as sunspots, solar flares, and radio flux with data on displacement from storms, floods, wildfires, and geophysical events like earthquakes.

THIS IS THE LEADING CONCLUSION:

WEATHER-RELATED DISPLACEMENT RISES DURING PERIODS OF HEIGHTENED SOLAR ACTIVITY.

This does not point to a single trigger. Instead, it suggests a chain of influence that begins in the upper atmosphere and works downward into the patterns of weather that shape habitability and movement.

When the sun enters its active phase, we see more sunspots, stronger bursts of electromagnetic radiation, and increased fluctuations in the Earth's ionosphere and magnetosphere.

These fluctuations can alter the jet stream positioning, pressure systems, storm frequency, fire weather conditions, and seasonal atmospheric circulation patterns

The key idea is the solar activity increases the probability of certain types of extreme weather. When those extreme events occur in inhabited regions, people move.

STUDY FOCUS

The study focuses on Southern Europe, including Serbia, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Croatia, and neighboring regions around the Mediterranean and the Balkans. Between 2008 and 2023, these areas recorded more than 830,000 internal displacements linked to natural hazards, with two years standing out: 2014 and 2023. Both occurred during high-activity phases of the solar cycle, aligning with the peak of Solar Cycle 24 and the rising peak of Cycle 25.

In 2014, severe flooding in the Balkans displaced large populations, while in 2023, wildfires in Greece and powerful storms in Italy and Spain drove sharp displacement totals.

CONNECTION

In both cases, one or two major events accounted for most of the movement, reflecting a broader pattern where rare, intense weather events exert far more influence on population displacement than frequent, moderate ones.

The study distinguishes between two types of hazard-driven movement: weather-related events such as storms, floods, and wildfires, which show a significant positive correlation with high solar activity, and geophysical events like earthquakes and volcanic activity, which do not.

CONCLUSION

This shows that solar influence operates through atmospheric dynamics. A notable finding is the consistent two-to-three-month lag between peaks in solar activity and rises in weather-related displacement, confirmed through cross-correlation and Granger causality testing.

SOLAR STORMS AND STROKES

ARTICLE REFERENCED:
PATHOGENETIC ASPECTS OF THE EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN THE GEOMAGNETIC FIELD ON THE VEGETATIVE REGULATION AND THE RISK OF VASCULAR DISORDERS

BY: BAILEY LAURISSA

A recent report indicates that shifts in Earth's magnetic field can influence the autonomic nervous system, altering heart rhythm patterns and potentially increasing the risk of stroke.

The link lies in the quiet electrical pulse of the human body. Our heartbeat, blood pressure, stress response, and vascular tone are regulated by the autonomic nervous system, which constantly maintains a dynamic balance between activation and rest. One way scientists measure this balance is through heart rate variability, the natural, tiny variation in the time between heartbeats.

Higher heart rate variability suggests adaptability and calm regulation; lower heart rate variability indicates strain or imbalance. It is not the heartbeat itself that matters most here, but the subtle timing beneath it.

A recent study involving 141 patients diagnosed with somatoform autonomic dysfunction (a condition in which the autonomic nervous system behaves unpredictably) and 67 healthy individuals helps clarify how geomagnetic storms can influence these rhythms.

The participants were monitored for heart rate variability over multiple periods of differing magnetic activity, measured using the Kp index.

During strong geomagnetic storms, particularly when the Kp index rose above 5, HRV significantly dropped in nearly all participants, but the effect was strongest in those whose autonomic systems were already vulnerable.

The reduction in heart rate variability was not just a physiological curiosity. It was directly tied to an increased estimated risk of stroke.

Patients with the paroxysmal form of autonomic dysfunction showed the sharpest decline in heart rate variability and the highest predicted stroke risk:approximately 17%. Those with a more persistent but less volatile form showed a risk closer to 9.5%. The control group, healthy individuals with no diagnosed dysfunction, still showed a measurable risk around 7.5%.

While no one is suggesting that a magnetic storm alone causes a stroke, the pattern is consistent with the idea of physiological tipping points: in a body already under strain, even subtle external forces can shift the balance.

The autonomic nervous system governs the width and tension of blood vessels throughout the body.

WHEN IT ENTERS A STATE OF IMBALANCE, ESPECIALLY ONE TRIGGERED BY STRESS, BLOOD VESSELS CAN CONSTRICT UNEVENLY, BLOOD PRESSURE CAN FLUCTUATE, AND CLOTTING FACTORS MAY BECOME MORE ACTIVE.

The researchers found that during geomagnetic storms, measures of parasympathetic (rest-and-recovery) tone dropped while markers associated with stress-driven vascular constriction increased.

IN OTHER WORDS: THE BODY SHIFTED TOWARD A STATE THAT PHYSIOLOGISTS RECOGNIZE AS MORE VULNERABLE TO VASCULAR EVENTS.

This does not mean everyone reacts the same way. People with chronic stress, migraines, fluctuating blood pressure, or a history of heart palpitations seem to be more sensitive to magnetic disturbances.

Meanwhile, others may feel little to no symptoms at all. This variation is important, because it suggests that susceptibility is internal, not universal.

THE HEART AND BRAIN ARE ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS OPERATING WITHIN AN ELECTRICAL PLANET, SURROUNDED BY AN ELECTROMAGNETIC SHIELD INFLUENCED BY OUR STAR.

THE STORY OF SOLAR STORMS AND STROKE RISK REMINDS US THAT THE HUMAN BODY IS NOT ISOLATED BUT INTERTWINED WITH LARGER NATURAL RHYTHMS.

SOLAR FORCING OF TEMPERATURE IN TIBET

ARTICLE REFERENCED:
THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ATMOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE IN TIBET AND SUNSPOT ACTIVITY FROM 1978 TO 2018

SOLAR ACTIVITY AND AIR-SEA INTERACTIONS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC DRIVE MULTIDECADAL TO CENTENNIAL-SCALE HYDROCLIMATE VARIABILITY IN ARID CENTRAL ASIA DURING THE MID-LATE HOLOCENE

Let's bring our focus to a specific region of the world: Asia. There have been many instances of weather patterns from that region that correlate with solar forcing aspects. Specifically in this article, we want to look at the solar forcing of temperature in Tibet and precipitation in Central Asia.

Between 1978 and 2018, scientists tracked how temperatures across the Tibetan Plateau rose and fell alongside the changing rhythm of the Sun. Using data from three stations in Tibet and the global record of sunspot numbers, they looked for patterns, not just year to year, but over cycles that play out across decades. What they found is that both the Sun and Tibet's atmosphere move in repeating waves.

Temperature records showed a clear 18-month rhythm, echoing a similar pulse in sunspot activity. Warm months were consistently above the annual average, while cold-season temperatures showed much greater ups and downs.

That cold-season volatility appears to be where the Sun's influence is most visible. The thin air and reflective snowpack of the Tibetan Plateau make it especially responsive to even small shifts in solar radiation during winter.

Across the 40-year record, researchers found several points where temperatures suddenly changed direction, what they call "mutation points." The trend overall was upward, but not sharply so. More telling was the pattern that emerged when data were averaged over longer spans: the temperature record lagged behind changes in sunspot activity, almost as if the atmosphere needed time to absorb and redistribute the Sun's energy.

This slow response showed up most clearly at Damxung, where the 11-year sliding average of sunspot numbers correlated weakly but positively with temperature. It points to a gradual, cumulative effect rather than an immediate one. At the extremes, during solar peaks and troughs, an opposite pattern appeared: daily highs and lows sometimes moved against sunspot numbers, hinting at complex feedbacks between radiation, cloud cover, and surface snow.

The plateau's climate seems to hold a memory of solar activity: a delayed, layered response that builds over years.

IN THIS REVIEW ARTICLE WE ALSO FOCUS ON RESEARCH OF REGIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA, SPECIFICALLY, DESERTS, STEPPE GRASSLANDS, AND HIGH MOUNTAIN VALLEYS STRETCHING FROM KYRGYZSTAN AND UZBEKISTAN TOWARD WESTERN CHINA.

Overall, rainfall is very limited in these regions, so even small climate shifts can transform landscapes, alter river flow, and reshape human settlement patterns, (which is also relates to another article in this issue of the Observer Review!)

The researchers analyzed oxygen-isotope ratios from a stalagmite in Talisman Cave, located in the Fergana Valley of Kyrgyzstan. This record, dated precisely from about 7,800 to 600 years before present, captures nearly every decade of environmental change across the mid- to late-Holocene.

Their findings show that precipitation and dryness in Central Asia oscillated at two main rhythms: one lasting several decades, and another lasting several centuries. These natural swings were not random. Instead, as you could have guessed, they closely followed variations in solar activity and large-scale changes in the North Atlantic climate system.

Periods of reduced solar activity, corresponded with drier conditions in Central Asia. During these times, the atmospheric pressure system known as the North Atlantic Oscillation entered a positive phase.

This positive phase shifts the westerly wind belt northward, diverting moisture away from Central Asia. As a result, winter and spring precipitation declined across the interior continent.

When solar activity increased again, the westerly winds shifted southward, allowing more moisture to reach the region. The cave's isotope record clearly marks these alternating wet and dry intervals, mirroring the timing of fluctuations in solar energy output.

The connection does not stop at the atmosphere. Changes in solar radiation also influenced the Atlantic Ocean's surface temperatures and circulation patterns. When the North Atlantic became warmer, the overturning circulation that drives the exchange of warm and cold waters strengthened.

This, in turn, influenced global wind belts and the strength of the westerlies that carry moisture toward Central Asia.

During major cold events in the North Atlantic, times when large amounts of ice and freshwater entered the ocean, the usual rhythm of moisture delivery to Central Asia weakened. These disruptions muted the typical multidecadal precipitation cycles that were otherwise controlled by the Sun and the westerly winds.

The physical climate story also carries a human one. Throughout the mid- to late-Holocene, Central Asian societies lived within this fluctuating rhythm of wet and dry centuries. Each phase influenced how people moved, farmed, traded, and built their cultures.

When the Sun dimmed slightly and the westerlies shifted north, snowpack and rainfall decreased, rivers shrank, and grasslands retreated. In these drier phases, herders and farmers likely reorganized their lives, moving herds toward mountain pastures, drilling deeper wells, or abandoning marginal lands. Conversely, during solar-brightened, wetter centuries, rivers flowed more steadily, vegetation expanded, and agricultural communities flourished across valleys and oases.

Moisture levels determined where caravans could travel safely across the interior deserts. During wetter centuries, springs and oases were abundant, allowing traders to move freely between the East and West. Drier centuries may have forced merchants to reroute, caused settlements along key corridors to decline, or prompted mass migrations toward more hospitable zones.

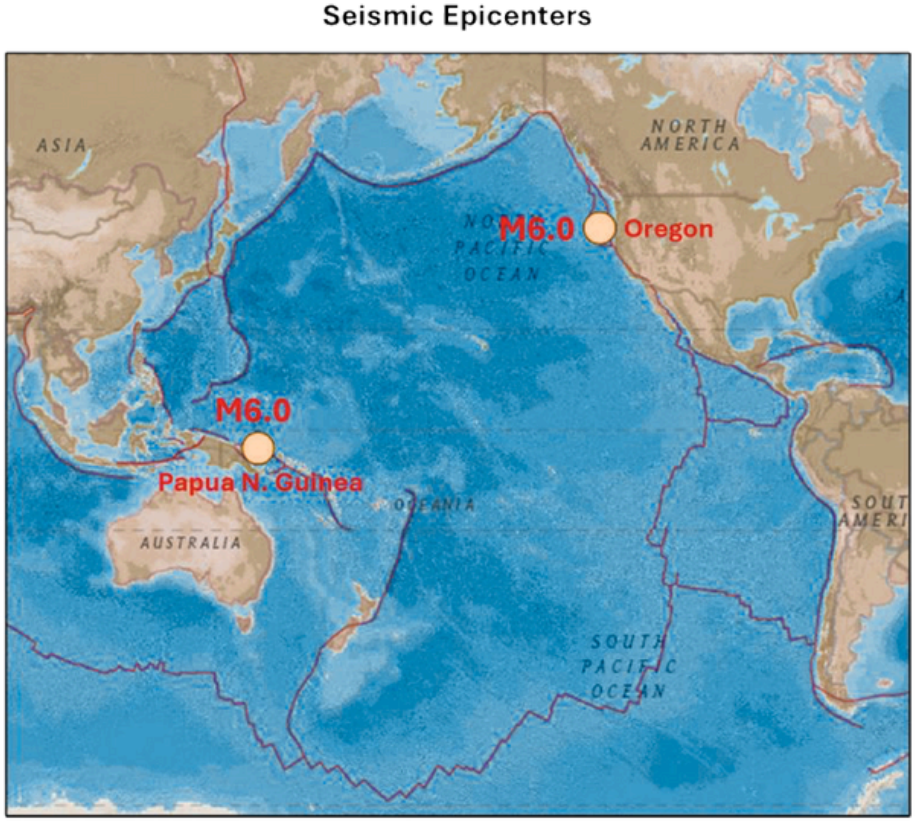
Over generations, societies developed ways to buffer against this natural variability. They built irrigation channels, seasonal storage systems, and water-sharing traditions.

THESE SOCIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESPONSES CAN BE UNDERSTOOD AS SOCIAL FORCING: THE IDEA THAT SHIFTS IN PRECIPITATION DIRECTLY SHAPE SOCIAL STRUCTURE, COOPERATION, AND RESILIENCE.

SOLAR PROTONS AND EARTHQUAKES

ARTICLE REFERENCED:
SOLAR AND EARTH'S GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY RELATED TO THE M6 EARTHQUAKE RECORDED ON OCTOBER 30, 2024

The twin magnitude-6 earthquakes that hit Papua New Guinea and the offshore region west of Bandon, Oregon on October 30, 2024, are now some of the clearest examples of the pattern we are well aware of: when bursts of solar proton activity disturb Earth's magnetic field, strong earthquakes often follow.



With new monitoring tools tracking the constant flow of charged particles streaming from the Sun, researchers see how these spikes in proton density line up with seismic timing.
A recent analysis led by the Radio Emissions Project highlights a striking sequence: both earthquakes were preceded by a sharp rise in solar wind proton density, followed by several days of elevated geomagnetic activity.

The pattern was not subtle. It began with a clear proton increase recorded on October 26 by the ACE satellite in the L1 orbit. Proton density swelled quickly, peaked on October 28, and then slowly declined, while Earth's geomagnetic field, measured by the Kp index, climbed in three distinct waves.

Roughly 106 hours after the proton surge began, Papua New Guinea experienced its M6 quake. About eight hours after that, the Oregon event followed. Both occurred during the falling phase of the proton density curve. And both were preceded by geomagnetic disturbances that began more than four days earlier.

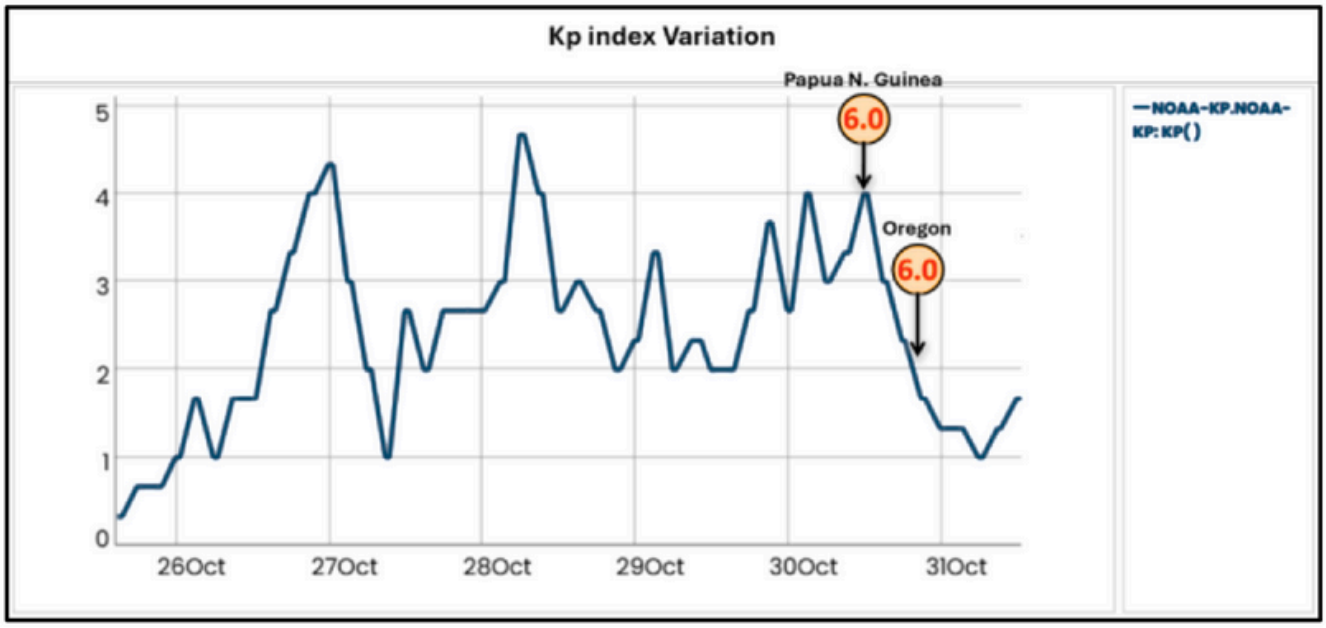


Fig. 3 – Kp index variation preceding the M6 seismic activity recorded on 30 October 2024*. The graph above shows the variation curve of the Kp index recorded between 25 and 31 October 2024.. Credits; ISWA, Radio Emissions Project.*

The October 2024 events add another layer. They were recorded at opposite sides of the Pacific, in two very different tectonic environments. Papua New Guinea sits at one of the world's most dynamic plate boundaries, where the Australian and Pacific plates interact through subduction, collision, uplift, and microplate movements. The region has a long history of powerful earthquakes, including repeated magnitude-8 events along the South Solomon and New Britain trenches.

The Oregon event, by contrast, occurred within the Blanco Fracture Zone, a web of transform faults that shear between the Pacific Plate and the smaller Gorda Plate. Though separate in geography and geology, both earthquakes fell neatly within the same proton-driven window outlined by the researchers.

A second major clue appears in the interplanetary magnetic field data. The ACE satellite measured clear disturbances across all three IMF axes beginning on October 26 and ending on October 29,another sign that the Earth~Sun electromagnetic connection was intensifying during the days leading up to the quakes. The timing of this disturbance also aligns with the increases in the Kp index, showing that the magnetosphere was responding directly to the proton influx.

PRE-EARTHQUAKE ANOMALIES

BY: BAILEY LAURISSA

ARTICLE REFERENCED:
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HTTPS://WWW.TANDFONLINE.COM/DOI/FULL/10.1080/19475705.2025.2565410
HTTPS://AGUPUBS.ONLINELIBRARY.WILEY.COM/DOI/10.1029/2025EA004394

Let's discuss a few pre earthquake anomalies that have been present in recent studies. These include shifts in electron content, unusual wave activity in the upper atmosphere, and small variations in surface conditions. Three recent studies, centered around the Mw 7.5 Northern Peru earthquake on Nov 28, 2021 and the Mw 7.2 Haiti earthquake on Aug 14, 2021, show how consistent these signals can be and how early they sometimes appear.

Across the Peru and Haiti events, the same pattern shows up. The ionosphere begins to respond during the buildup of tectonic stress, not after the rupture. A few hours before the Peru earthquake, several GNSS receivers detected a run of strong drops in total electron content. These negative shifts appeared in a clear sequence. Each one grew slightly stronger as the mainshock approached.

When researchers examined the frequencies of these disturbances, they matched the range typical for acoustic and infrasonic waves. That suggests a link between small movements or micro fracturing in the crust and waves traveling upward into the atmosphere.

What made this signal stand out even more was the calm environment surrounding it. Kp and Dst values showed quiet geomagnetic conditions. There were no solar storms, no bursts of energetic particles, and no natural space weather disturbances that could explain the anomaly. The ionosphere was responding to something internal rather than something arriving from above.

When both regions respond at the same time, it strongly suggests that the disturbance was traveling along magnetic field lines, which is common for ionospheric responses driven from below.

While Peru showed a short term pattern measured in hours, the Haiti event revealed something much earlier. On Aug 5, nine days before the quake, ground stations recorded clear wave like oscillations in electron content. The most striking part is that the same oscillations appeared at the conjugate stations far away on the opposite hemisphere.

When the results from the Peru and Haiti studies are compared, a common thread becomes impossible to ignore. The same types of anomalies appear in many large earthquakes.

Electron content begins to fluctuate before the rupture.
The disturbances gain strength as the quake approaches.
The patterns appear both above the epicenter and at conjugate magnetic points.

SOLAR FORCING, CYCLONES, AND EARTHQUAKES

ARTICLE REFERENCED:
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SEISMIC REGIME AND LOW-FREQUENCY VARIATIONS IN METEOROLOGICAL PARAMETERS MEASURED AT A NETWORK OF STATIONS IN JAPAN

BY: BAILEY LAURISSA

A NEW LONG-TERM ANALYSIS OF METEOROLOGICAL DATA FROM JAPAN, SPANNING 1973 TO 2025, OFFERS ONE OF THE CLEAREST FRAMEWORKS YET:

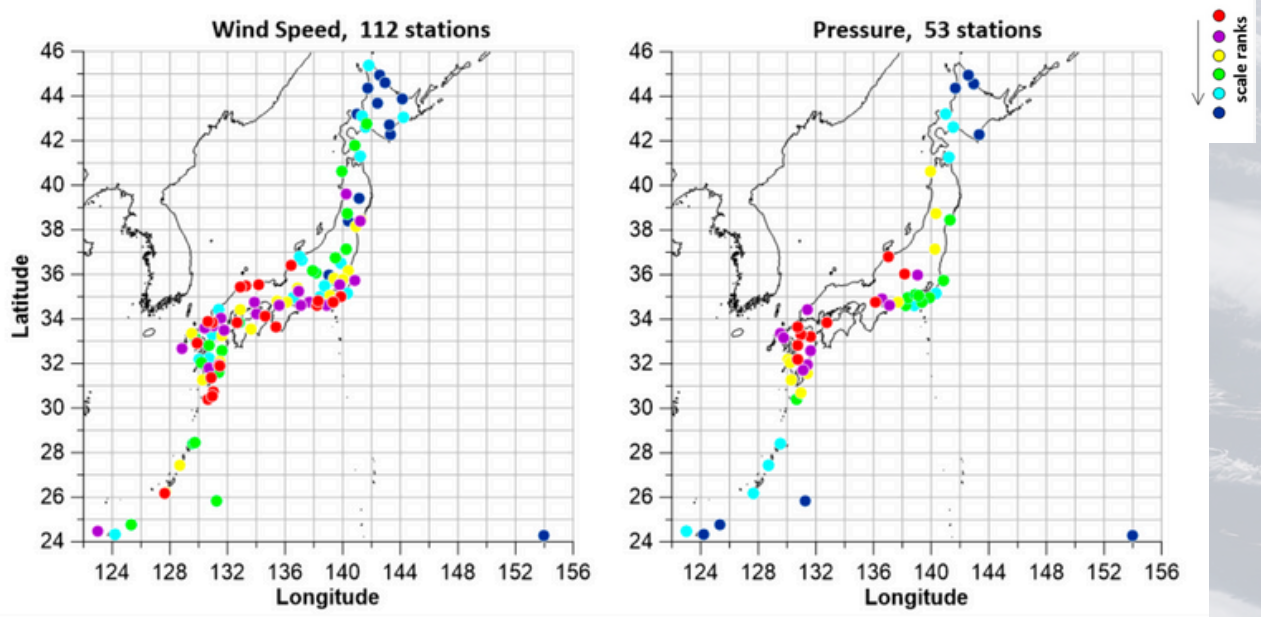
SOLAR FORCING SHAPES LARGE-SCALE ATMOSPHERIC PATTERNS

↓

THOSE PATTERNS GENERATE POWERFUL CYCLONES

↓

AND CYCLONES, IN TURN, ACT AS TRIGGERS FOR EARTHQUAKES.



This study dives into more than fifty years of humidity, pressure, temperature, and wind speed observations from over 100 meteorological stations across the Japanese islands. By using principal component analysis to build weighted average climate signals, then running them through wavelet decomposition and Hilbert-based envelope detection, the authors were able

The modeling showed that these atmospheric conditions tended to shift days to weeks before major seismic events, and the lead time was large and statistically sharp. It indicates that cyclones exert a mechanical or pore-pressure–related stress on the crust, enough to nudge already strained faults toward failure.

Japan's tectonic setting makes it especially sensitive to even small external perturbations.

The authors call this the trigger mechanism, and it represents the strongest effect found in the entire study.

Overall, during certain solar phases, these atmospheric adjustments make it easier for deep, intense low-pressure systems, cyclones, to form. When those cyclones pass over regions where faults are already stressed, their rapid pressure drops, strong winds, and humidity swings can provide the final push that triggers an earthquake.

At the same time, slower atmospheric precursors caused by radon release, like humidity and temperature anomalies, can appear as the crust nears rupture, independent of cyclones.

Both pathways show up in the data, although the cyclone-trigger mechanism is sharper and more dominant, often masking the subtler radon-driven signals. This dual-mechanism view helps explain why some earthquakes display clear atmospheric changes while others don't, and it underscores why precursor detection has been so difficult.

IONOSPHERE CHANGES

BY: BEN DAVIDSON

ARTICLE REFERENCED:
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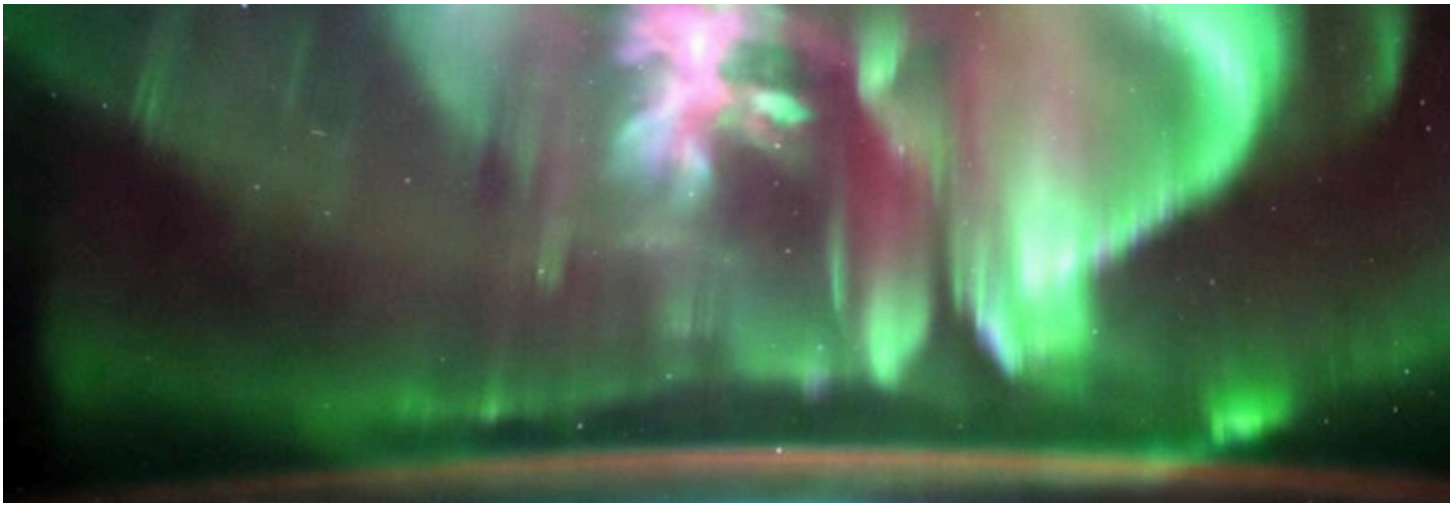
HTTPS://AGUPUBS.ONLINELIBRARY.WILEY.COM/DOI/ABS/10.1029/2025JA034285

Two new papers are detailing significant changes in the ionosphere, in chemistry and variability day to day. These are the types of changes we have been expecting to see as earth's magnetic pole shift marches on, and which we often see mainstream scientists attempt to tie to greenhouse gas emissions.

As a point of lunacy, this position of the mainstream is tremendously flawed, since it is well known that the upper stratosphere is the level where the sun dominates, which is part of mainstream scientists' argument that the sun isn't as dominant down here where humans live on the surface. But that also means that up through the mesosphere and then into the ionosphere - it's nearly 99.9% the sun's influence. One of the two new papers fully blames greenhouse gases - as usual - and as usual it makes no sense scientifically. The other paper blames greenhouse gases for the changes they see on half the planet, and actually points to the changes in earth's magnetic field for the other half.

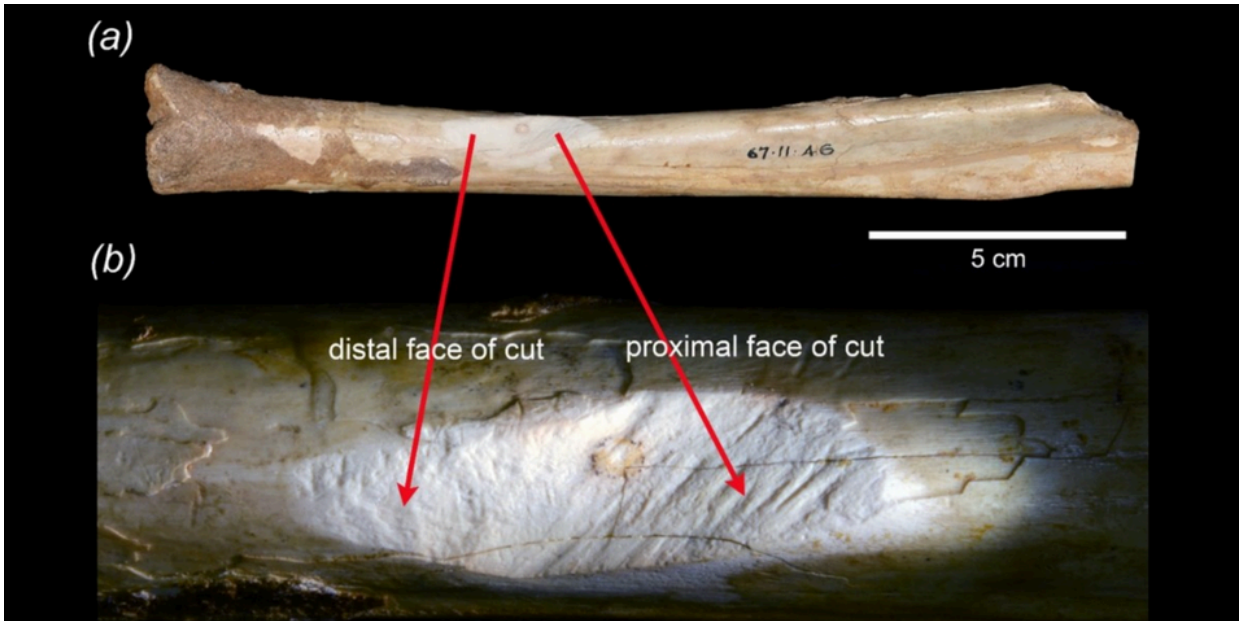
To be honest, I have gotten so used to the recognition of everything except the truth that this result, even though it is only half of half of the scientific literature references here, shocked me. I wonder if we will continue to see things like this, honest moments that directly point to the pole shift as the reason why this planet is changing so dramatically right now.



DEBUNKING OVERKILL HYPOTHESIS

BY: BEN DAVIDSON

ARTICLE REFERENCED:
NEW ANALYSIS CHALLENGES IDEA THAT HUMANS CAUSED AUSTRALIA'S MEGAFAUNA EXTINCTIONS



If you have ever heard the idea that ancient people hunted several great megafauna species to extinction - it's wrong. What's amazing is that this notion, widespread in the scientific community, is based on just a handful of pieces of evidence like the one pictured here, which has now been debunked.

When discovered this "chip" in the bone, and similar ones, were thought to be evidence of a hunters arrow or spear, or maybe part of the process of cleaning the meat off the bone. Now, closer inspection with the most up-to-date technology has revealed that these are actually post-mortem cracks, fractures and dislocations due to dehydration and other changes over 1000s of years.

In recent years, several papers that describe why the geomagnetic excursion and magnetic pole shift of earth is so damaging to the biosphere, and in each of them they convincingly demonstrate that the disappearances of these same species happened very rapidly, and always during these geomagnetic changes.

Is that what happened to THIS specific animal pictured here? Probably not. It just died and its bones dehydrated and cracked as the carcass decayed, but in the debunking of the "human overkill" hypothesis it once-again brings us back to the bigger picture of when these species disappeared altogether. It's the pole shift, next one less than 25 years away.

60K YEARS AGO EXCURSION FOUND IN HAWAII

BY: BAILEY LAURISSA

ARTICLE REFERENCED:
GP24A-05 FIRST TERRESTRIAL GEOMAGNETIC RECORD OF THE NORWEGIAN-GREENLAND SEA EXCURSION IN THE KAUPO OW, KOOLAU VOLCANO, OAHU, HAWAII:

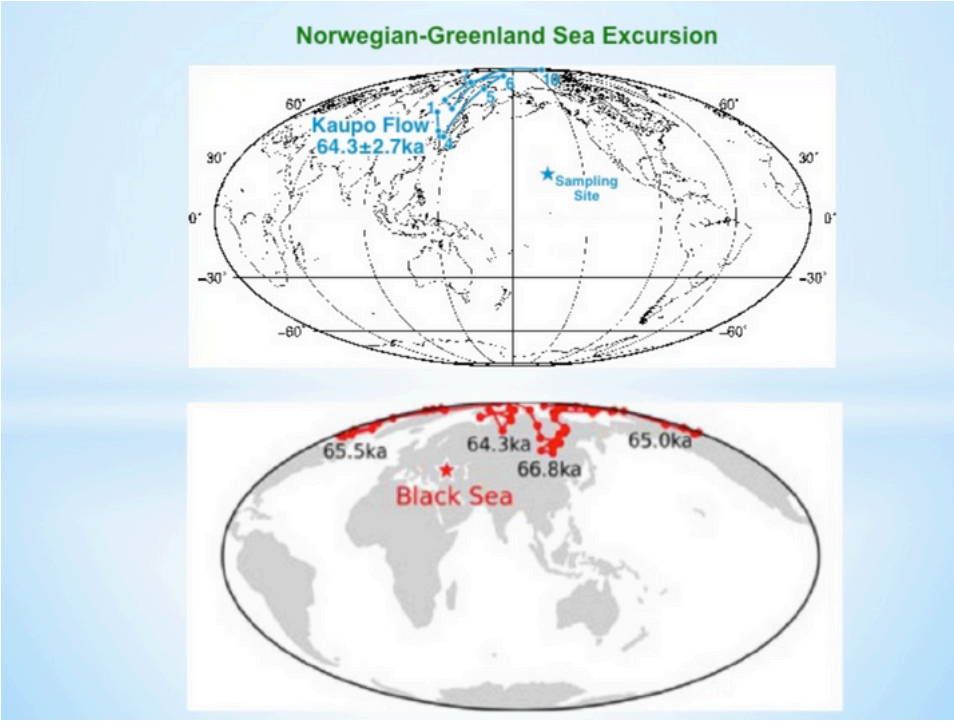
As we know, one of the best known cases of an excursion is the sixty thousand year old excursion preserved in the Norwegian Greenland Sea and recorded again in Antarctic ice from Vostok. High latitudes sit under magnetic field lines that respond most strongly to changes in the geodynamo, so they are the first place researchers look. What has been missing is a high-resolution record of that same event close to the equator.

New measurements from Oahu, Hawaii now fill that gap. They show that the same short-lived disturbance reached far lower latitudes than previously confirmed, providing a rare look at how global the field disruption really was sixty thousand years ago.

The work centers on a sequence of lava cooling units from the Kaupo vent, part of the Honolulu Volcanic Series of the Koolau Volcano. These flows cool quickly and lock in the direction and strength of Earth's magnetic field present at the moment of solidification. By sampling ten successive units and isolating their magnetic signatures through stepwise thermal and alternating field demagnetization, the research team built a high-resolution directional record across several meters of volcanic rock.

Each unit produced a strong and stable characteristic remanent magnetization. Thermal and alternating field methods agreed closely, confirming that the magnetic signal is original and not altered by weathering. Curie point tests showed that most flows contain nearly pure magnetite with grain sizes ranging from single domain to pseudo-single domain, which are ideal carriers of reliable paleomagnetic information.

Across roughly ten meters of the section, six of the cooling units show clear excursional directions rather than the expected reversed polarity. Their virtual geomagnetic poles cluster over eastern Asia, near Japan and Korea, instead of aligning with the geographic poles. This is exactly the pattern expected during a geomagnetic excursion, when the field becomes unstable and wanders far from its typical configuration.



Along with directional data, the team measured absolute paleointensity.

These values capture the magnetic field strength at the time each lava unit cooled. The excursional part of the record shows extreme variability. Some flows lock in very low intensities around twenty one milliteslas, which represent a field strength more typical of high equatorial latitudes during a collapse phase.

Others reach as high as eighty seven milliteslas, values that resemble polar field strengths.

Outside the excursion interval, the flows return to intensities near twenty five to thirty three milliteslas, which are consistent with a stable, reversed polarity field that resembles the global axial dipole model.

The key point is that the Hawaiian flows record both the directional instability and the large swings in magnetic strength that define a genuine geomagnetic excursion.

To establish its age, the researchers used forty argon thirty nine dating on multiple flows.

The weighted mean age is sixty four point two thousand years with an uncertainty of about two point seven thousand years. That timing lines up with the excursion documented in sediments from the Norwegian Greenland Sea. The match is close enough to conclude that Hawaii captured the same global event.

Hawaii's position near the equator makes this especially important. Equatorial regions often mask short magnetic events because the local field is dominated by the strong horizontal component of the dipole.

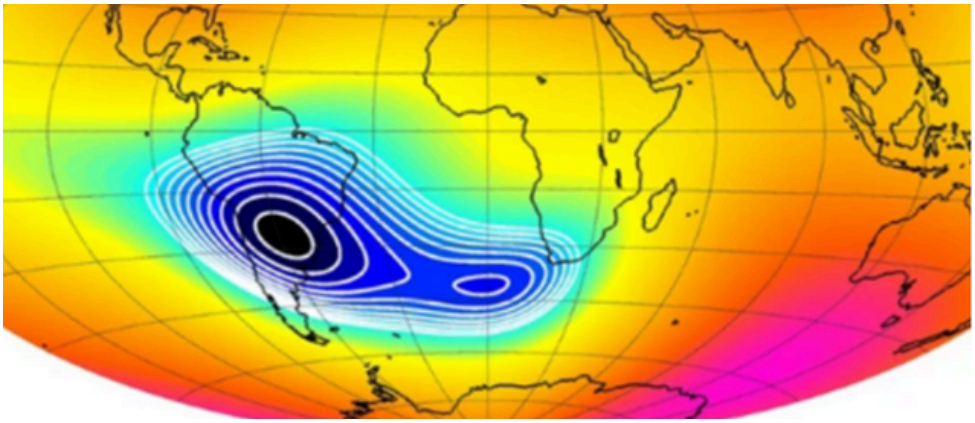
The fact that the excursion still appears clearly in these flows means the disturbance was strong enough and rapid enough to leave an unmistakable signal at a latitude where such features are usually muted.

NO SOUTH ATLANTIC ANOMALY 275 YEARS AGO

BY: BEN DAVIDSON

ARTICLE REFERENCED:
TRACING GEOMAGNETIC FIELD STRENGTH IN SOUTH AMERICA SOUTH OF 30°S: NEW ARCHAEOMAGNETIC DATA FROM WELL-DATED POTTERY (SAN JUAN, ARGENTINA)

The south Atlantic anomaly is the weakest point in earth's magnetic field. It is the point on earth from which the magnetic poles are shifting away. It is deepening, expanding, and represents over 60% of the entirety of the weakening of earth's magnetic field since the 1800s.



A new paper is confirming the starting block of the 1800s to be when this modern pole shift began. For advanced observers, this is when we have described the galactic current sheet impacting the solar system. This new paper finds that in 1750 there was no south Atlantic anomaly.

This is important because previous studies had found that the anomaly did exist long in the past, and a significant debate has existed whether or not it was an always-there or a sometime-there anomaly, and if "sometimes-there", was it there mostly during these disaster cycles and magnetic pole shifts? We suspect that the answer is yes to that last question, but in the world of official science, we can now officially say that the anomaly is "sometimes-there", no always.

The appearance of the anomaly in the decades after 1750, around the same time as the Carrington event superflare from the sun, and the beginning of the accelerated magnetic pole shift, is unlikely to be a coincidence. It is more likely that the galactic current sheet arrived at that time, and that the expansion of the anomaly will continue until it swallows an enormous fraction of the earth's surface, leaving our planet extremely exposed to cosmic radiation.

NOAH EVENT IN IRAN

BY: BEN DAVIDSON

ARTICLE REFERENCED:
NEW ARCHAEOINTENSITY RESULTS FROM IRAN REVEAL REGIONAL GEOMAGNETIC LOWS AND NON-DIPOLE VARIABILITY OVER THE HOLOCENE.

We may never know why the most recent of the significant geomagnetic excursions, the "Noah Event" ~6000 years ago, was the last to be discovered among the cyclical events going back into the past, but once the door opened in 2023 - the first time the low-intensity data shown world-wide during that period was actually called an "excursion" - we rapidly saw confirmations from China, Korea, Siberia and Columbia.

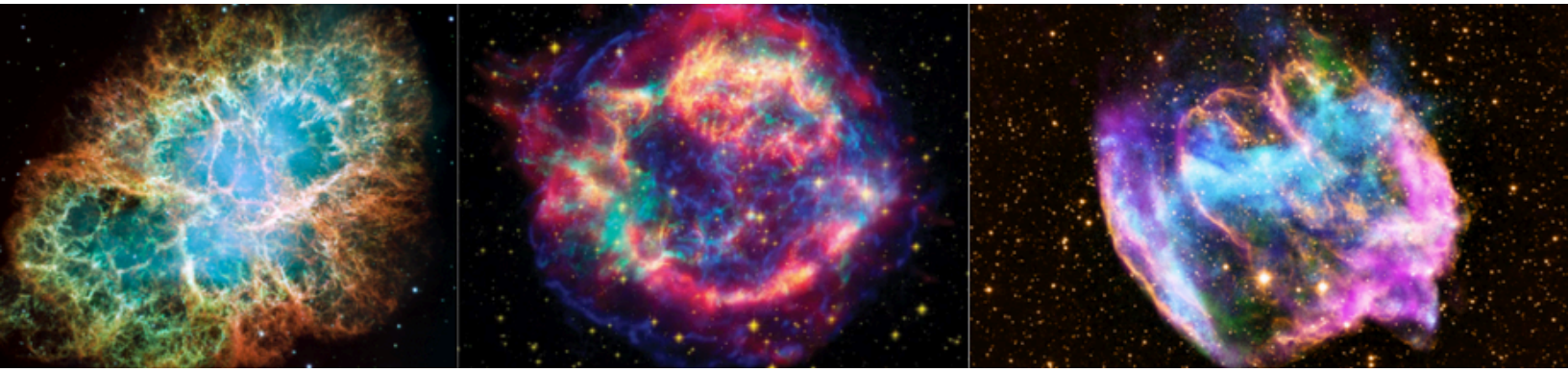
In an abstract recently published for a major presentation coming in the December meeting of the American Geophysical Union, a team is going to be reporting the discovery of this event in Iran, the first such discovery in the Middle East. It can now be said that this was not a regional event, this was a global excursion.

We have been operating under that assumption since before it was officially declared an excursion, but with the first three findings all in a small geographic area where eastern Russia China and Korea are located, no such claim could officially be made. Now, with confirmations in the Americas and Southwest Asia, there is evidence that this event was indeed a cyclical geomagnetic event.

NOVA ISOTOPES ARRIVE TOGETHER

BY: BEN DAVIDSON

ARTICLE REFERENCED:
GALACTIC CHEMICAL EVOLUTION WITH THE SHORT-LIVED ISOTOPES 53MN, 60FE, 182HF, AND 244PU

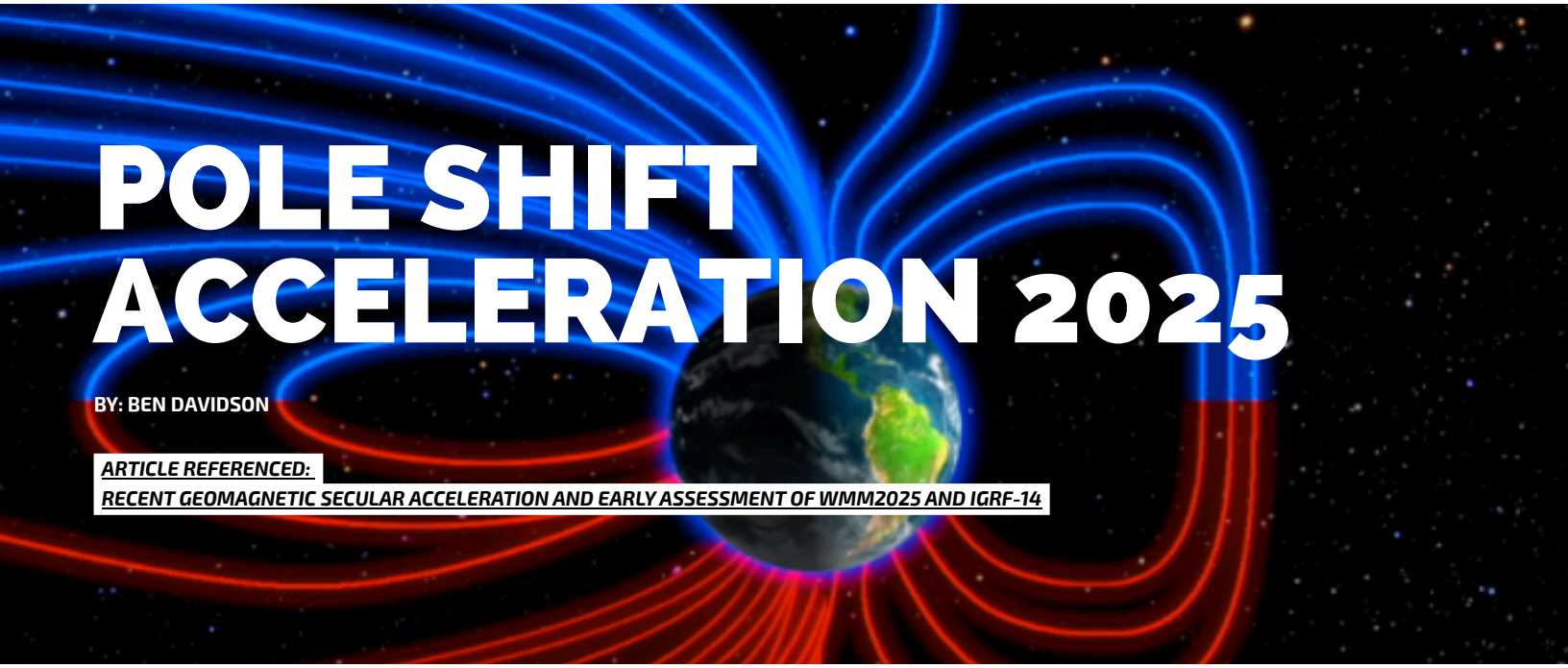


The reason nova remnants are so incredible to see is because in a nova event a phenomenal amount of Hydrogen and Helium and energy are converted to heavier elements, including some of the heaviest, like Plutonium. The fact no two stars are the same, or explode the same exact way, means that each stellar blast reflects a unique range of elements, energies, expanse and interaction - showing themselves as twists and swirls and shocks and clouds and tendrils and colors.

A new paper is suggesting that these elemental isotopes of nova events, which sometimes show up in earth sediments, are being collected and organized by the galactic magnetic fields and plasma pressure separations, delivering them to earth at the same time all together in random spurts. The problem is that these are the short-lived isotopes, with short half-lives, and there is a very open question about how long it would take for particles to actually get here from a distant star, and if the isotopes would have decayed.

Furthermore, long-time viewers will remember the “Magnetic dusty pinballs” paper from a few years ago, the first to ever try to model the complex magnetic fields of nova remnants in terms of dust and isotope distribution. The team was shocked, they found that the magnetic fields of the remnant entirely prevented the dust from escaping. If you look at the nova images here, do they look like anything other than light is leaving? Sure, they may expand slowly over time, but the areas have boundaries and are pretty well defined.

The Truth: There isn't enough time for these isotopes to get here and they can't escape to do so anyway. The reason these nova isotopes show up in bunches is because they are coming from the sun, in rare, cyclical micronova events.



POLE SHIFT ACCELERATION 2025

BY: BEN DAVIDSON

ARTICLE REFERENCED:
RECENT GEOMAGNETIC SECULAR ACCELERATION AND EARLY ASSESSMENT OF WMM2025 AND IGRF-14

ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 2025, A MAJOR PRESENTATION WILL BE GIVEN AT THE AMERICAN GEOPHYSICAL UNION FALL MEETING. THIS UPDATE WILL DISCUSS TWO CRITICALLY IMPORTANT ISSUES DEVELOPING WITH THE ONGOING GEOMAGNETIC EXCURSION AND THE MAGNETIC POLE SHIFT.

- A significant geomagnetic jerk signature in 2024. Following the severe magnetic anomaly in 2023 and a regional one in 2022, we expected such a geomagnetic jerk to occur as had happened with previous anomalies/jerks such as 2006/2007 and early/late 2015. This event should have accelerated earth's magnetic pole shift beyond what had been expected in projections such as the world magnetic model (WMM2025).

- A significant deviation from expected projections in the WMM2025 model has occurred. It is being described as a "forecast degradation event" in that the actual change of the field is moving faster than the acceptable parameters and if it continues, they will need to re-issue the world magnetic model.

THE WMM HAS ONLY EVER HAD TO BE UPDATED OUT-OF-CYCLE ONCE, AND THAT WAS 7 YEARS AGO. IT APPEARS THAT IT IS ABOUT TO HAPPEN AGAIN.

IN CASE YOU DIDN'T CATCH THAT LINGUISTIC TRANSITION BETWEEN #S 1 AND 2, THIS MEANS THAT THE POLE SHIFT HAS ACCELERATED ONCE AGAIN.

POLE SHIFT = SPEEDING UP.

Are You Ready for What's Coming?

BEN DAVIDSON

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ISSUE NOVEMBER 2025

THANK YOU!

WE HOPE YOU ENJOYED OUR NOVEMBER ISSUE!
WE APPRECIATE YOUR QUEST AND LOVE FOR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SPACE AND OUR GREATER COSMOS.

HAVE A TOPIC/DISCUSSION YOU WANT FEATURED?

Email observerreview@observerranch.com with a topic that you'd love to see an article written on!