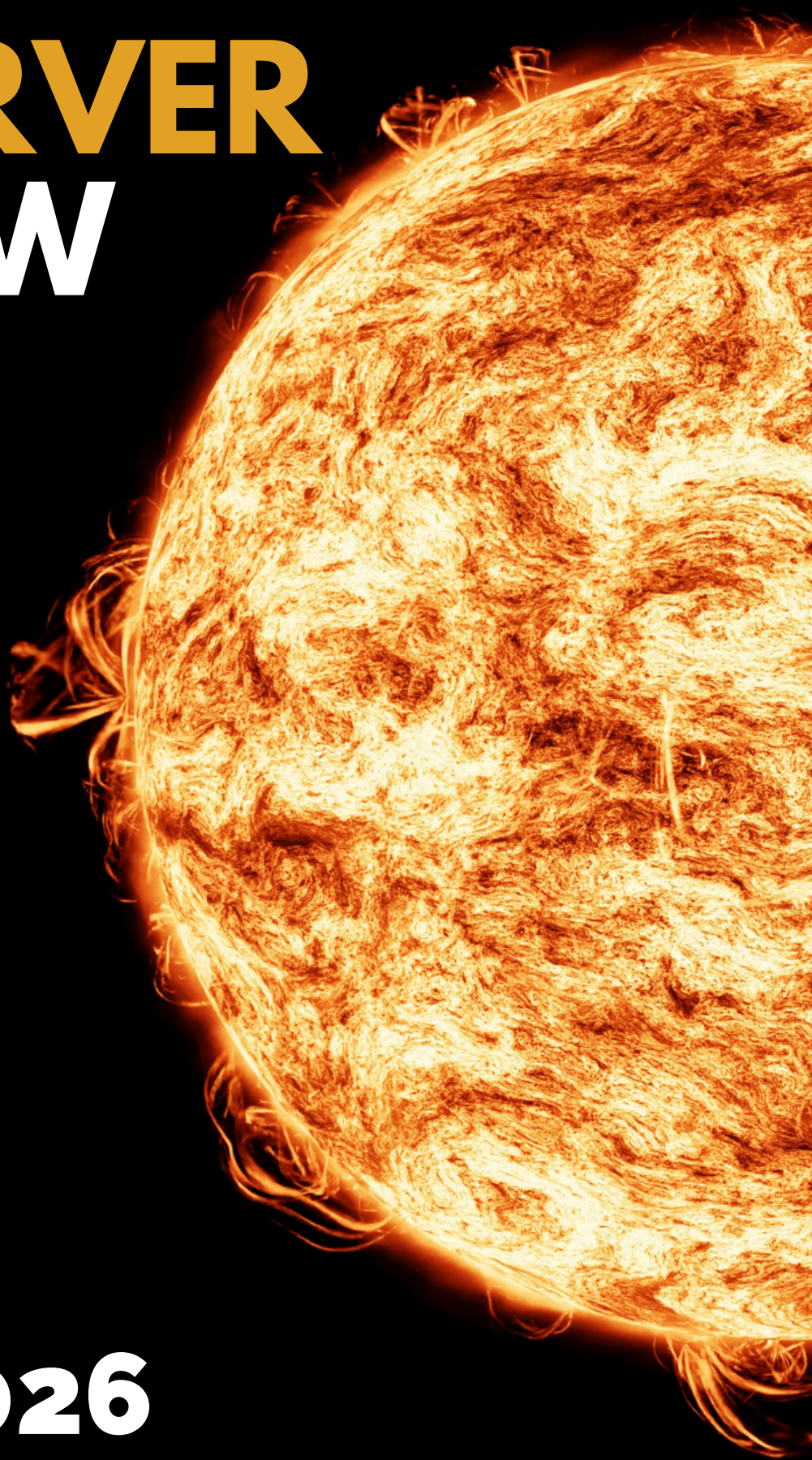


THE OBSERVER REVIEW



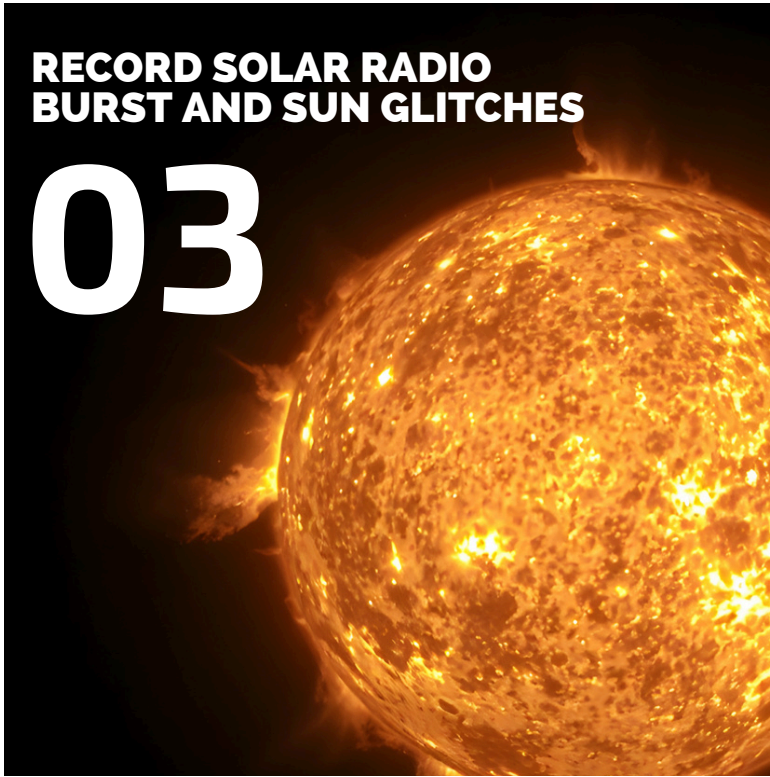
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RECORD SOLAR RADIO BURST AND SUN GLITCHES

BY: BEN DAVIDSON

ARTICLE REFERENCED:

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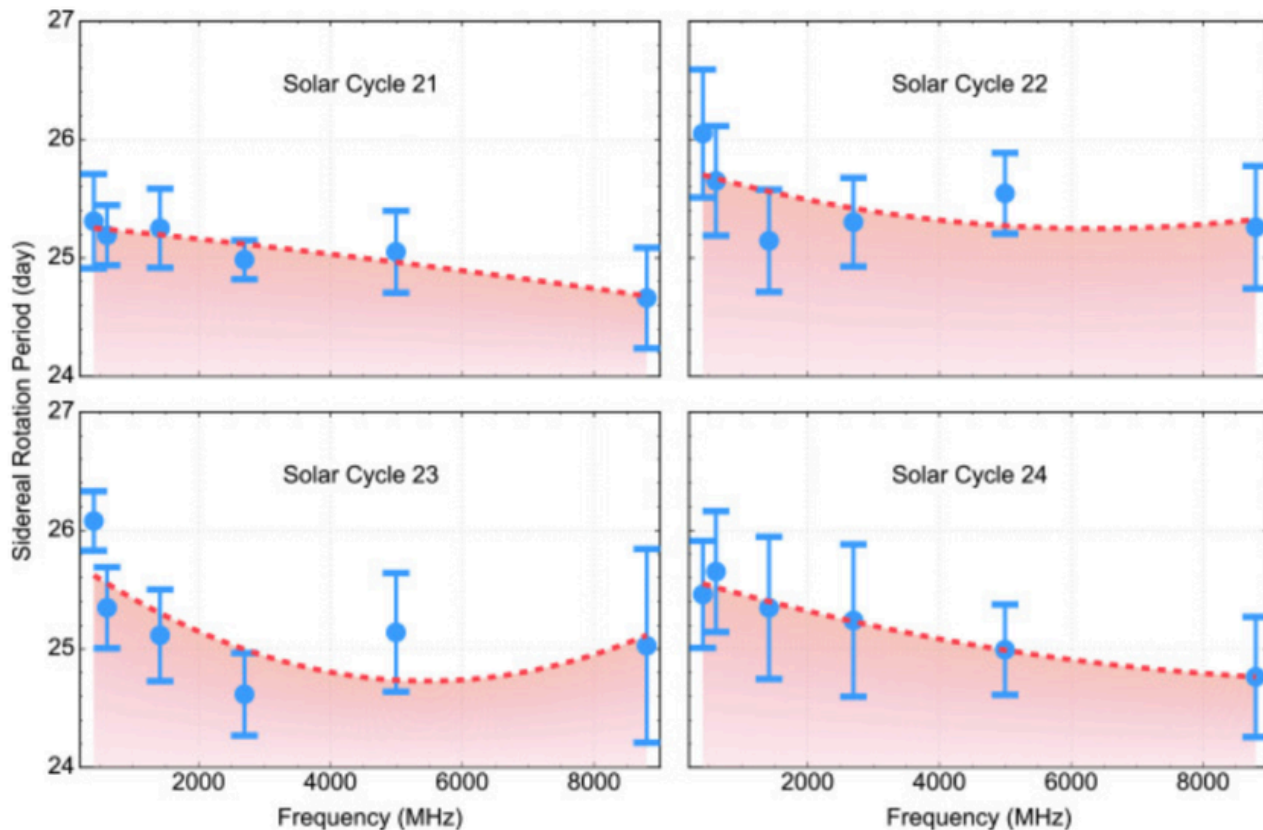
The number one topic of this publication, our YouTube channel, our books and our live events is the earth disaster cycle, and a critical aspect of that story is the “solar system shift”, and it includes the sun. As the earth’s magnetic poles wander and the strength of the protective magnetosphere weakens, both at an accelerating rate, it has also become apparent that the entire solar system is changing magnetically. The changes on the sun are expected to ramp up and lead to the solar micronova at some point in the next 24 years.



As of 2022 we had already added the sun to the list of major-changing spheres in the solar system. There was evidence of a simultaneous change in the coronal magnetic fields and the Helium chemistry of the solar atmosphere. In just the last month, several new studies have become available that assist us in realizing just how much the sun is changing, and how drastically further down the road we are now than we have been.

First, we learned that the major magnetic activity that drives the 11-year sunspot cycle is inching closer and closer to the surface from underneath. This is not supposed to happen and may be related to the approaching galactic magnetic reversal embedded within the current sheet.

After the reversal the depth of this activity will return to normal, but in the interim there will be a complete short-circuiting of the photospheric and chromospheric activity that drives luminosity and the solar wind. This magnetic change may be an important element of that event that leads to the solar micronova.



Another news study is showing that at the same time as the coronal magnetism and chemistry began to change (solar cycles 22-23) there were anomalous rotational glitches on the sun, not seen before or since. We are seeing similar rotational speed glitches here on earth the last decade, and this returns our memory to the array of studies showing how magnetic fields impact rotation of spheres in space.

Perhaps the only major solar news this month that is not directly related to the ongoing cyclical disaster is the green-line solar grand maximum of the last 200 years. New analysis puts the modern solar production in the green spectrum at the highest it has been in centuries, which may indeed be related to the ongoing magnetic changes, but more convincingly it tells us more of the story about modern global warming, given that this green-line has never been included in solar energy equations.

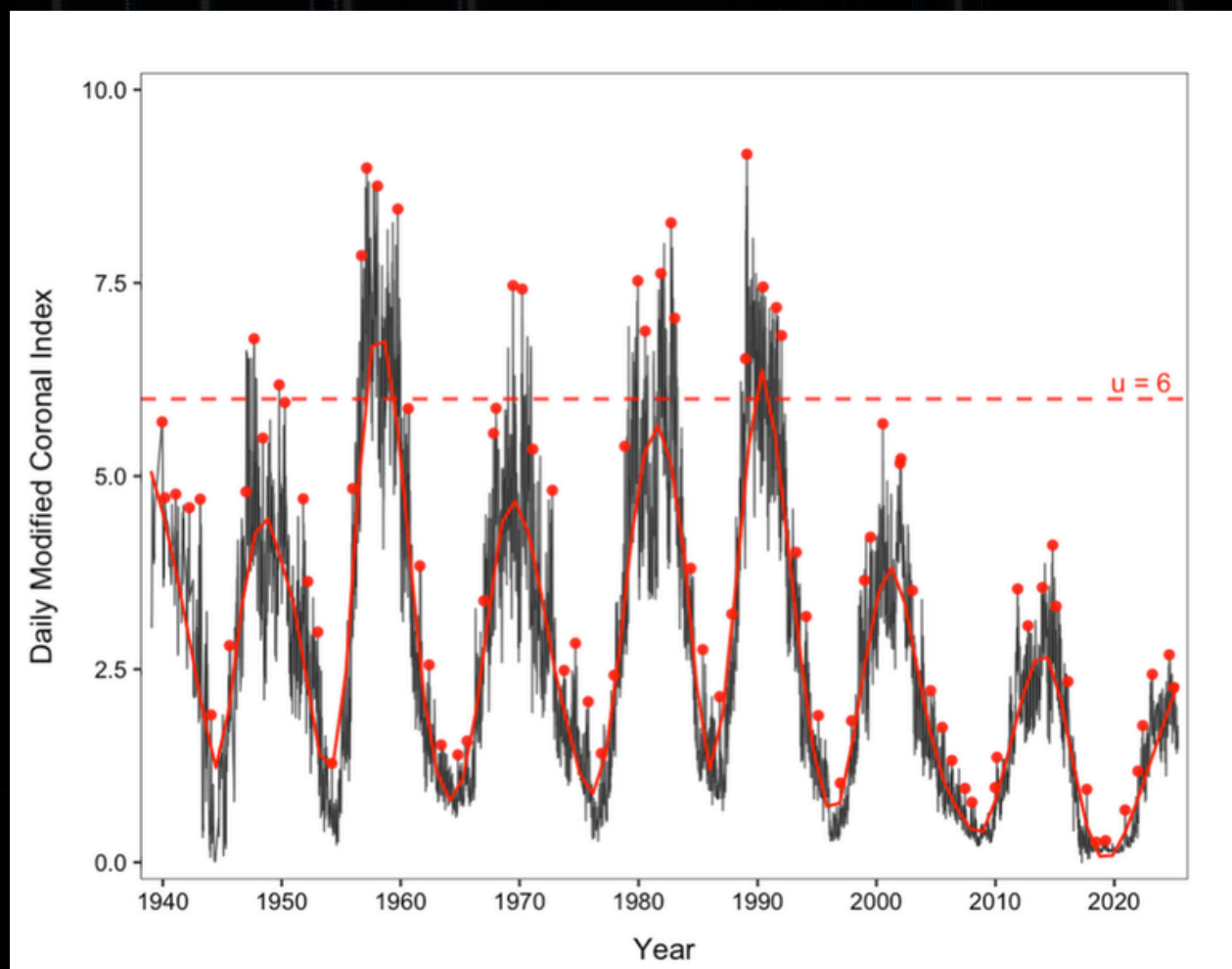
IT IS CRITICAL TO RECOGNIZE THAT THIS TIME PERIOD MATCHES THE SAME PERIOD WHERE EARTH'S MAGNETIC FIELD ACCELERATED ITS CHANGES, AND MAY REPRESENT AN IMPORTANT SOLAR-SYSTEM-WIDE SHIFT IN THIS ONGOING EVENT.

The most interesting aspect of this study (and most potentially related aspect to the disaster cycle) is the recent drop in this same value just this solar cycle. As you can see in the charted data, the coronal emission follows the sunspot cycle power until this most recent one, where the sunspots are in excess of the previous cycle but the coronal power is much weaker.

This break is critical; they are supposed to roll together up and down and in magnitude, and this helps explain why solar flaring is not much more dramatic despite the higher sun spot number (compared to solar cycle 24 peak from 2012-2015). As the sun is being impacted by the galactic current sheet, the same amount of sunspots aren't doing as much, in fact- more sunspots are doing less. This is the expected trend on the path to the type of activity-minimum that would lead to the solar micronova.

Finally, NASA announced that the record for solar radio burst event duration has been broken... by nearly 400%. Most solar radio bursts (associated with flares and CMEs) last minutes to hours, but the largest and longest ones can last a few days; the record was 5 days. In August 2025 the sun released a 19-day radio burst that had to be tracked by multiple spacecraft positioned around the solar system. There is no sugar-coating this; this is preposterous. It's so out-of-the-norm that it may rival the weirdness we see anywhere else (except in our society/clown world).

The news that has been released this last month about the sun forces the recognition of the seriousness and imminence of this reality.





SOLAR STORMS, & HEADACHES

ARTICLE REFERENCED:
**GEOMAGNETIC STORMS AS A RISK FACTOR FOR
 EXACERBATION OF CHRONIC HEADACHES**

A recent review examining geomagnetic storms as a risk factor for headache exacerbation highlights evidence that periods of increased magnetic activity may correspond with increased headache frequency and severity in susceptible individuals. Neurons communicate through electrical impulses, the autonomic nervous system regulates cardiovascular activity through electrochemical signaling, and brain function depends on the coordinated activity of billions of electrically active cells.

The reviewed study notes that approximately 30 to 40 percent of individuals report some degree of sensitivity to geomagnetic changes. Symptoms commonly reported during geomagnetic disturbances include fatigue, sleep disruption, irritability, blood pressure fluctuations, reduced concentration, and headaches.

Migraines are a neurovascular disorder characterized by recurrent attacks of moderate to severe headache, often accompanied by nausea, visual disturbances, and sensitivity to light and sound.

Researchers have observed correlations between increases in geomagnetic indices, including the Kp and Ap indices, and higher rates of headache complaints among migraine sufferers.



The reviewed thesis identifies geomagnetic storms as a potential environmental trigger capable of lowering the threshold for migraine initiation. While geomagnetic activity may not directly cause migraines, it may increase susceptibility in individuals who already possess underlying neurological vulnerability.

This distinction is important. Migraine attacks typically result from multiple interacting factors rather than a single cause. Geomagnetic disturbances can function as one component within a broader network of triggers that includes sleep disruption, stress, hormonal fluctuations, dehydration, and environmental changes.

Several physiological pathways may explain the observed relationship between geomagnetic storms and migraines.

The autonomic nervous system regulates heart rate, blood vessel tone, blood pressure, and stress responses. Previous studies have shown that geomagnetic disturbances can influence autonomic nervous system activity, often producing measurable changes in heart rate variability. Reduced heart rate variability is generally associated with increased physiological stress and impaired autonomic regulation. Because autonomic dysfunction is frequently observed in migraine patients, geomagnetic disturbances can contribute to conditions favorable for headache initiation.

Migraine has long been associated with changes in cerebral blood vessel function. Although modern research suggests migraine is primarily neurological rather than vascular, alterations in blood flow remain an important component of the disorder. Geomagnetic fluctuations can change vascular regulation.

One of the most compelling links involves serotonin, a neurotransmitter that plays a central role in pain processing, sleep regulation, and migraine pathophysiology.

Migraine patients often exhibit abnormalities in serotonin metabolism. Researchers have proposed that geomagnetic disturbances may influence serotonin pathways either directly or indirectly through effects on circadian rhythms and melatonin production. Thus, changes in serotonin availability alters neuronal excitability and increases the likelihood of migraine initiation.

Furthermore, sleep disruption is one of the most consistently reported symptoms during geomagnetic storms. Numerous studies have documented associations between geomagnetic activity and reduced sleep quality, altered melatonin secretion, and circadian rhythm disturbances.

This relationship may be particularly significant because sleep disruption is among the most common migraine triggers.

Rather than directly causing headaches, geomagnetic storms first disrupt sleep architecture, creating physiological conditions that increase migraine susceptibility during the following hours or days and create that line of brain altering situations.

GEOMAGNETIC EARTHQUAKES

ARTICLE REFERENCED:

GEOMAGNETIC STORM ACTIVITY AS A STATISTICAL TRIGGER FOR ELEVATED MAXIMUM EARTHQUAKE MAGNITUDE: A MULTI-MECHANISM 270-COMBINATION ANALYSIS WITH SEASONAL CORRECTION AND FOCAL MECHANISM DECOMPOSITION, WESTERN PACIFIC 1990–2026

The study, Geomagnetic Storm Activity as a Statistical Trigger for Elevated Maximum Earthquake Magnitude, analyzed more than 124,000 earthquakes and 13,000 days of geomagnetic data between 1990 and 2026. Rather than asking whether geomagnetic storms directly cause earthquakes, researchers investigated a more nuanced question: do magnetic disturbances increase the likelihood that already stressed faults will produce larger earthquakes?

Scientists measure these disturbances using the traditional Kp index, and as we know, higher index means stronger storms.

The researchers divided the Western Pacific into six tectonically active regions and analyzed 270 separate combinations of geomagnetic storm intensity, earthquake magnitude thresholds, and time delays between magnetic storms and seismic activity.

MORE THAN 5,400 EARTHQUAKES WITH KNOWN FAULT MECHANISMS WERE CLASSIFIED INTO THREE MAJOR FAULT TYPES:

THRUST FAULTS (47.6%)

STRIKE-SLIP FAULTS (33.5%)

NORMAL FAULTS (18.9%)

THE GOAL WAS TO DETERMINE WHETHER DIFFERENT FAULT SYSTEMS RESPONDED DIFFERENTLY TO GEOMAGNETIC DISTURBANCES.

THE RESULTS WERE REMARKABLY CONSISTENT.

Across the dataset, geomagnetic storms were repeatedly associated with statistically significant increases in daily maximum earthquake magnitude. The strongest effects appeared approximately one day and six days after geomagnetic storm activity. Importantly, these patterns persisted after strict statistical corrections designed to eliminate false-positive findings.

One of the most intriguing findings was the appearance of two separate response times.

THE FIRST OCCURRED ROUGHLY ONE DAY AFTER A GEOMAGNETIC STORM.

The second emerged approximately six days later. Researchers propose that these delays may reflect two different physical mechanisms operating within Earth's crust. Electrical currents interact with Earth's magnetic field through Lorentz forces, producing extremely small mechanical stresses.

Although these forces are tiny compared to tectonic stresses, faults approaching failure can become highly sensitive to even minor perturbations.

In this model, geomagnetic storms act as a trigger rather than a cause.

The one-day lag observed in the study is consistent with rapid electromagnetic coupling between magnetic disturbances and critically stressed fault systems.

The second pathway may involve fluids trapped within fault zones.

Electromagnetic disturbances can influence electrokinetic processes within fluid-filled rocks, altering pore pressures over time.

Changes in pore pressure can affect fault stability by reducing friction along fault surfaces.

UNLIKE THE IMMEDIATE ELECTROMAGNETIC RESPONSE, PRESSURE CHANGES REQUIRE TIME TO MIGRATE THROUGH ROCK FORMATIONS. THE STUDY FOUND THAT SIX-DAY DELAYS PRODUCED THE STRONGEST OVERALL SIGNAL, MATCHING THEORETICAL EXPECTATIONS FOR FLUID DIFFUSION PROCESSES.

Thrust faults, which dominate many subduction zones around the Pacific Ring of Fire, showed the strongest positive response to geomagnetic storms. These faults are responsible for some of the largest earthquakes on Earth, including megathrust events capable of generating devastating tsunamis.

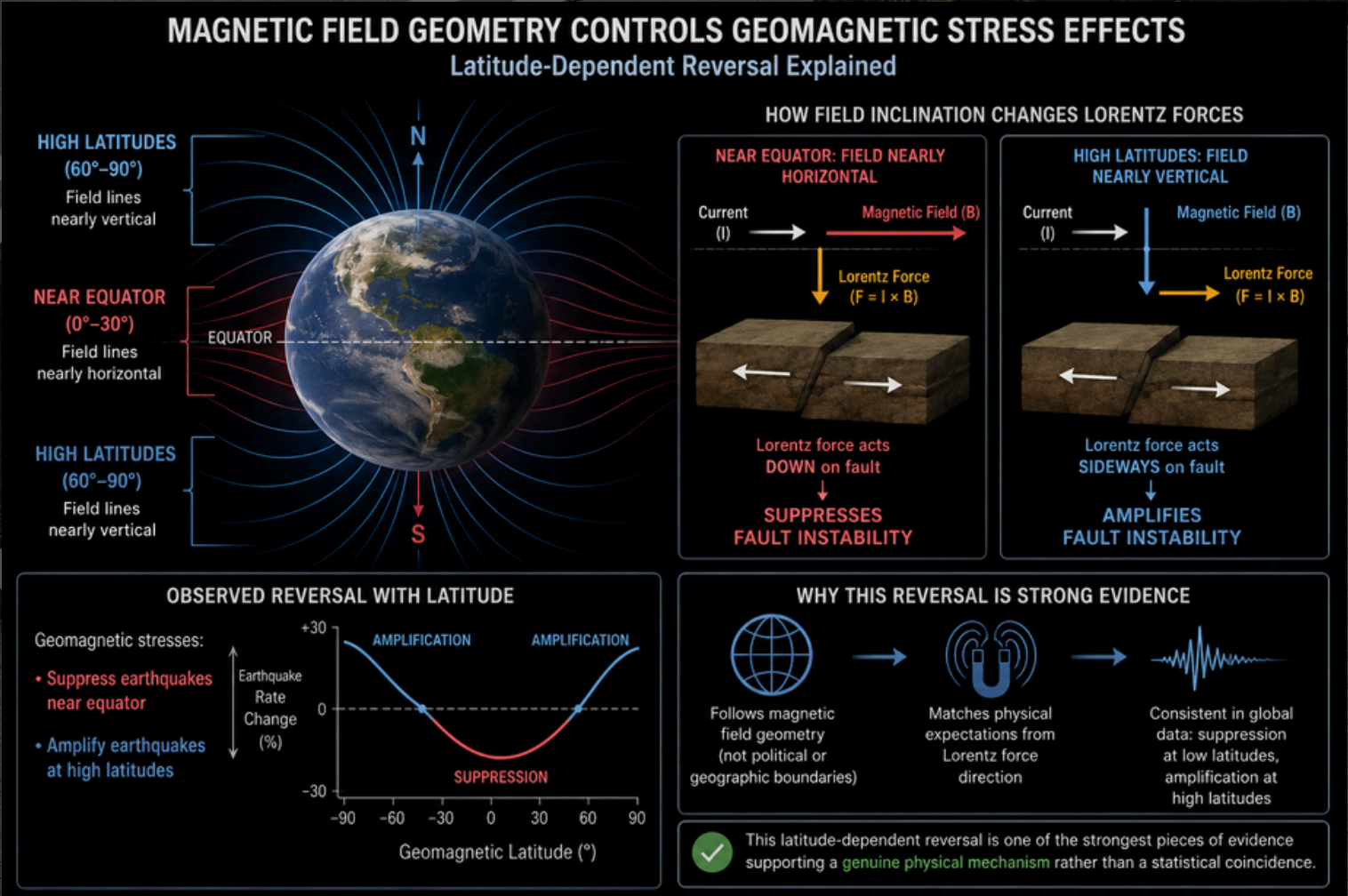
Strike-slip faults displayed more complicated behavior. In the Philippines, strike-slip systems showed increased earthquake magnitude following geomagnetic storms.

In contrast, similar faults in the Kurile Islands displayed the opposite response.

Researchers attribute this reversal to differences in magnetic field inclination. Near the equator, magnetic field lines are nearly horizontal. At higher latitudes, they become increasingly vertical.

Because Lorentz forces depend on magnetic field geometry, the orientation of Earth's magnetic field may determine whether geomagnetic stresses amplify or suppress fault instability.

This latitude-dependent reversal is one of the strongest pieces of evidence supporting a genuine physical mechanism rather than a statistical coincidence.



PARTICLE OZONE FORCING UPON SOLAR IMPACT

ARTICLE REFERENCED:

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The study by Emilia Kilpua and colleagues examined energetic electron precipitation events observed during 2011 and identified the solar and magnetospheric conditions most strongly associated with electrons escaping from the outer radiation belt and entering Earth's atmosphere.

**THEIR RESULTS SHOWED THAT EEP EVENTS ARE
SIGNIFICANTLY MORE LIKELY DURING:**

FAST SOLAR WIND STREAMS

ENHANCED SOUTHWARD INTERPLANETARY MAGNETIC FIELDS

ELEVATED GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

INCREASED ULTRA-LOW-FREQUENCY (ULF) WAVE POWER

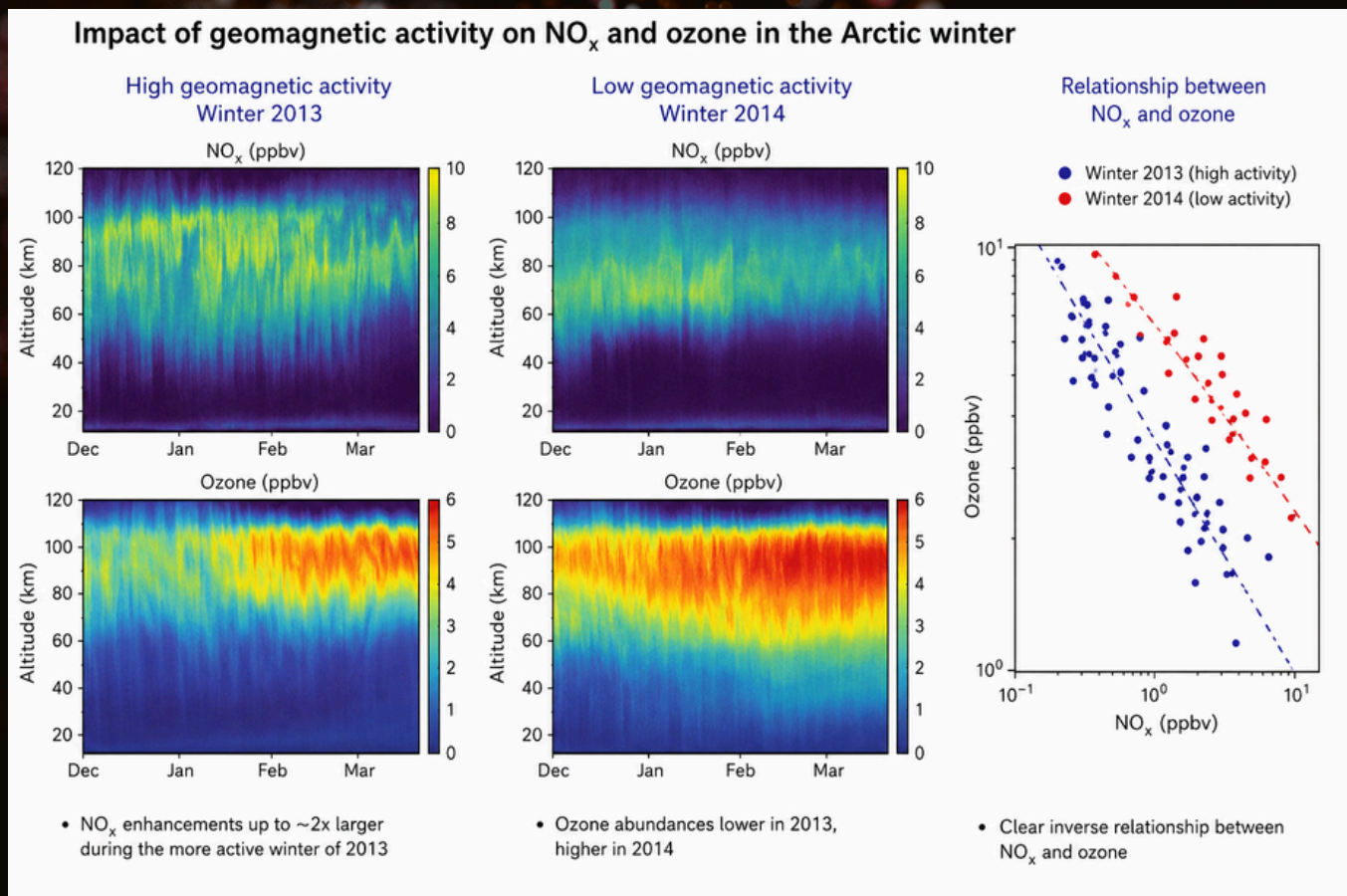
**ENHANCED POPULATIONS OF APPROXIMATELY 57 KEV ELECTRONS
ALREADY PRESENT IN THE RADIATION BELT**

Importantly, the study found that solar wind speed and radiation belt electron populations exhibited the strongest relationship with EEP duration.

In essence, solar activity helps "load" the magnetosphere with energetic electrons. Once those electrons accumulate, even relatively minor disturbances can trigger their precipitation into the upper atmosphere. The researchers concluded that EEP represents a persistent coupling mechanism linking solar variability to atmospheric variability.

In a second study, Zhenfeng Chen and colleagues examined what happens after medium-energy electrons enter Earth's atmosphere. Using the Whole Atmosphere Community Climate Model coupled with Sodankylä Ion Chemistry (WACCM-SIC), the researchers simulated Antarctic atmospheric conditions during 2013 and 2014, two years with different levels of geomagnetic activity. Their findings showed that medium-energy electron precipitation substantially increased the production of odd nitrogen compounds (NO_x) in the polar mesosphere and stratosphere.

These compounds play a key role in catalytic ozone destruction cycles, allowing ozone molecules to be broken down repeatedly without consuming the NO_x catalyst. The simulations revealed NO_x increases of up to 5 percent, strong downward transport of NO_x through the polar vortex, and ozone reductions reaching as much as 25 percent in parts of the lower stratosphere. The atmospheric effects were nearly twice as large during the more geomagnetically active winter of 2013 compared with 2014. Overall, the study demonstrated a clear inverse relationship between NO_x concentrations and ozone abundance, providing strong evidence that enhanced electron precipitation during periods of elevated space weather activity can significantly influence polar ozone chemistry.



TAKEN TOGETHER, THESE STUDIES SUPPORT WHAT CAN BE DESCRIBED AS A PARTICLE OZONE FORCING PATHWAY.

STEP 1

SOLAR ACTIVITY

SOLAR WIND STREAMS, CORONAL MASS EJECTIONS, AND HIGH-SPEED SOLAR WIND INTERACT WITH EARTH'S MAGNETIC FIELD.

STEP 2

MAGNETOSPHERIC ENERGIZATION

THE MAGNETOSPHERE STORES AND ACCELERATES ELECTRONS WITHIN THE OUTER RADIATION BELT.

STEP 3

ENERGETIC ELECTRON PRECIPITATION

WAVE-PARTICLE INTERACTIONS SCATTER ELECTRONS INTO EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

STEP 4

ATMOSPHERIC IONIZATION

INCOMING ELECTRONS IONIZE ATMOSPHERIC MOLECULES AND GENERATE REACTIVE NITROGEN SPECIES.

STEP 5

NOX PRODUCTION

ODD NITROGEN COMPOUNDS INCREASE THROUGHOUT THE MESOSPHERE AND STRATOSPHERE.

STEP 6

OZONE DEPLETION

NOX CATALYTICALLY DESTROYS OZONE, PARTICULARLY WITHIN THE WINTER POLAR ATMOSPHERE.

STEP 7

CLIMATE IMPACTS

CHANGES IN OZONE MODIFY ATMOSPHERIC HEATING RATES, TEMPERATURE GRADIENTS, CIRCULATION PATTERNS, AND POLAR VORTEX BEHAVIOR.

SOLAR FORCING OF THE POLAR VORTEX

ARTICLE REFERENCED:

STUDIES AND PREDICTIONS OF SOLAR INFLUENCES ON POLAR VORTEX AND WINTER CLIMATE

When the polar vortex is strong, cold air tends to remain confined to the Arctic. When it weakens or becomes disrupted, colder conditions can spread into Europe, Asia, and North America. Understanding what controls the vortex has therefore become a major goal of seasonal weather forecasting.

The study focuses on the stratosphere, a layer of the atmosphere located roughly 10 to 50 kilometers above Earth's surface. Although far removed from day-to-day weather systems, the stratosphere exerts a powerful influence on winter climate through its interaction with the polar vortex, a large-scale circulation of strong westerly winds surrounding the Arctic.

The thesis identifies stratospheric ozone as a critical intermediary linking solar variability to atmospheric circulation.

TWO SOLAR-RELATED MECHANISMS WERE INVESTIGATED:

VARIATIONS IN SOLAR ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION

ENERGETIC ELECTRON PRECIPITATION ORIGINATING FROM THE MAGNETOSPHERE

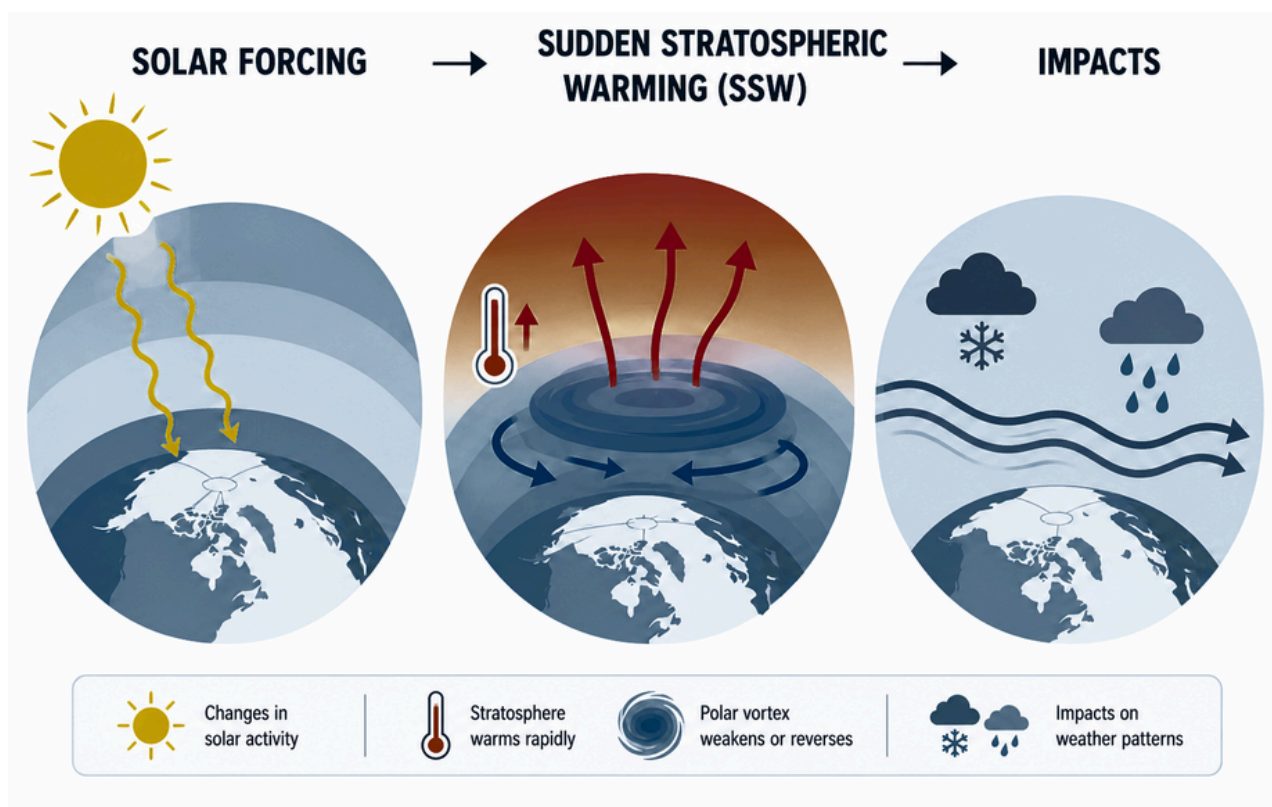
EEP occurs when high-energy electrons accelerated by geomagnetic activity enter the upper atmosphere near the poles. These particles initiate chemical reactions that alter ozone concentrations in the mesosphere and upper stratosphere.

At the same time, fluctuations in solar ultraviolet output directly affect ozone production.

Because ozone absorbs ultraviolet radiation and emits infrared radiation, it serves as a major regulator of the stratosphere's energy balance. Changes in ozone concentrations therefore modify atmospheric temperatures, which in turn influence the thermal wind balance and the strength of the polar vortex. The findings support a solar-driven pathway in which changes in solar activity alter ozone chemistry, producing temperature changes that ultimately reshape large-scale atmospheric circulation.

A major focus of the research was the relationship between solar forcing and sudden stratospheric warmings (SSWs).

SSWs are among the most dramatic events in Earth's atmosphere. During these episodes, temperatures in the polar stratosphere can rise by tens of degrees within days while the normally strong westerly winds of the polar vortex weaken or even reverse direction.



These events frequently trigger atmospheric changes that propagate downward toward the troposphere, influencing weather patterns for weeks afterward.

THE RESEARCH EXAMINED HOW SOLAR FORCING INTERACTS WITH THE QUASI-BIENNIAL OSCILLATION (QBO), A REGULAR OSCILLATION OF EQUATORIAL STRATOSPHERIC WINDS THAT IS ALREADY KNOWN TO AFFECT THE POLAR VORTEX.

The results show that solar influences do not operate in isolation. Instead, their effects depend strongly on the background state of the atmosphere. Certain QBO phases appear to enhance the likelihood that solar-induced stratospheric changes will contribute to the development of sudden stratospheric warmings.

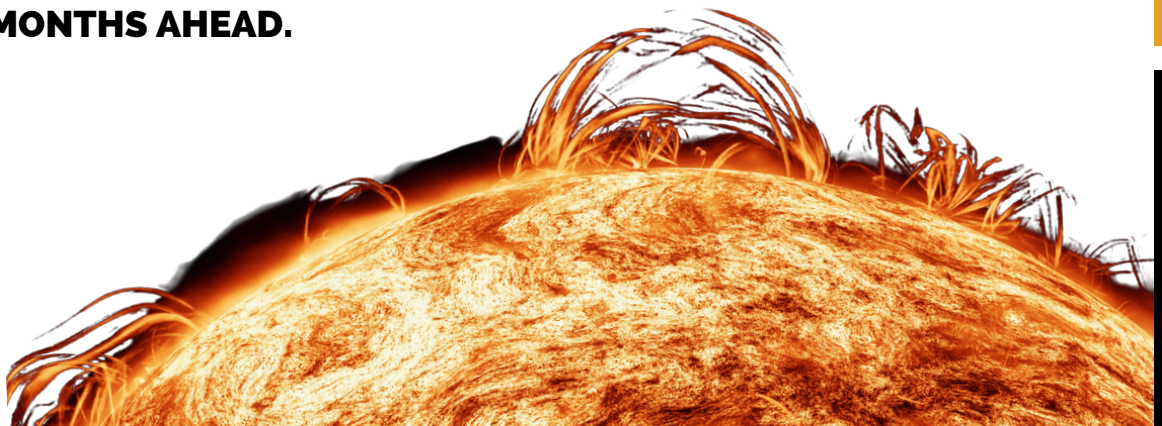
This finding helps explain why solar-climate relationships can appear inconsistent from year to year. The atmosphere may need to be in the correct dynamical state before solar signals can fully manifest.

One of the most practical outcomes of the study was the demonstration that seasonal probabilities of sudden stratospheric warming events can be used to forecast regional winter temperature anomalies.

Forecast skill improved significantly when information about the QBO and stratospheric state was included.

This result reinforces a key concept in atmospheric science: the stratosphere provides a source of predictability that extends beyond the normal one-to-two-week weather forecasting limit.

BECAUSE STRATOSPHERIC ANOMALIES EVOLVE RELATIVELY SLOWLY, THEY CAN OFFER ADVANCE WARNING OF LARGE-SCALE WINTER CIRCULATION PATTERNS WEEKS OR EVEN MONTHS AHEAD.



SOLAR FORCING OF CLIMATE

ARTICLE REFERENCED:

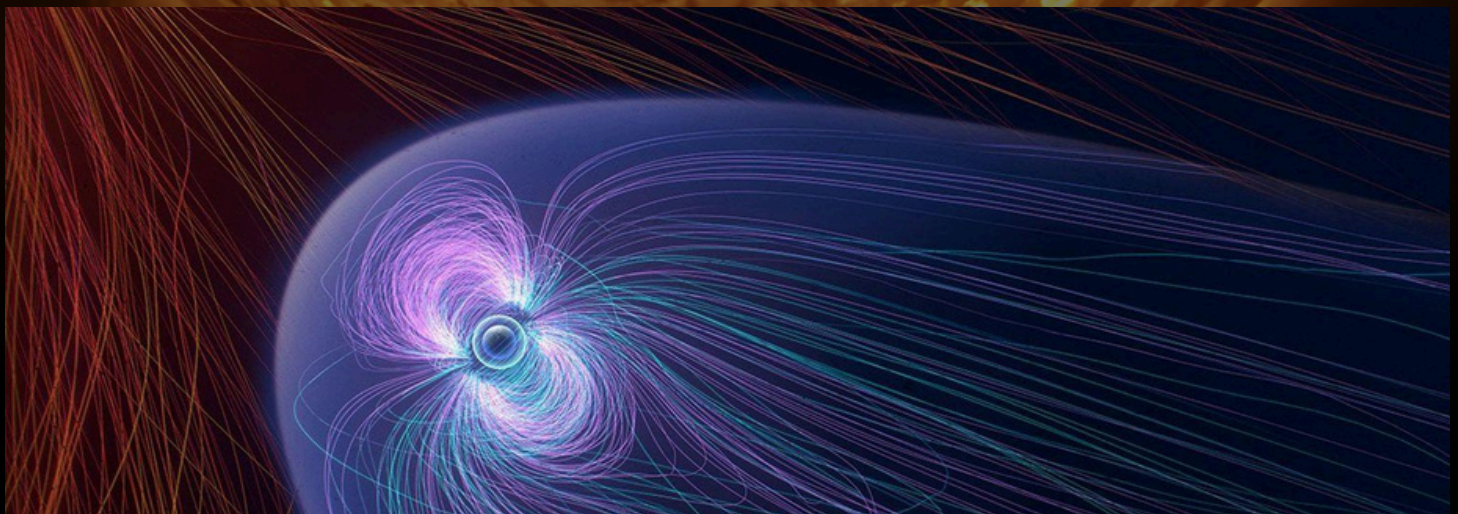
REGIONAL AND SEASONAL EFFECTS OF GEOMAGNETIC STORMS ON TERRESTRIAL WEATHER

A new study published in Geophysical Research Letters presents evidence that geomagnetic storms may have a far greater influence on weather and climate than previously recognized. Using 67 years of hourly geomagnetic storm data alongside the ERA5 atmospheric reanalysis dataset, the research examined how disturbances in Earth's magnetic field affect weather patterns across North America.

The main finding is major: short-lived geomagnetic storms appear capable of producing atmospheric effects that are up to 100 times larger than the long-term global temperature changes typically attributed to variations in solar activity. These impacts were observed within hours to days of storm onset and varied by season and geographic region.

The findings are particularly important because they offer a great explanation for why solar activity appears to have a larger climate influence than would be expected from changes in Total Solar Irradiance alone.

While the Sun's total energy output varies by only about 0.1 percent during the 11-year solar cycle, atmospheric responses often exceed what such a small energy fluctuation would suggest. This study indicates that geomagnetic storms may provide a missing link by amplifying solar influences through atmospheric dynamics rather than through direct changes in solar heating.



HOW THE AMOC TRIGGERS COLD

ARTICLE REFERENCED:

IMPACT OF THE AMOC WEAKENING ON UPPER TROPOSPHERE/LOWER STRATOSPHERE WARMING OVER THE EXTRATROPICAL NORTH PACIFIC

The Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) is often described as one of Earth's most important climate engines. By transporting vast amounts of heat northward through the Atlantic Ocean, it helps regulate temperatures across the Northern Hemisphere. When the AMOC weakens, we generally expect cooling across the North Atlantic and parts of Europe.

Using a new simulation, the study investigated what happens when freshwater input weakens the AMOC. While the most obvious response was the expected cooling of the North Atlantic Ocean, this study showed significant warming in the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere over the extratropical North Pacific during winter.

This warming occurs roughly 8 to 15 kilometers above the Earth's surface, in a region of the atmosphere that strongly influences jet stream behavior. Because the jet stream acts as a steering current for winter storms and cold air outbreaks, changes in this layer can have major consequences for weather patterns downstream.

The findings suggest that a weakened AMOC does not simply cool the climate. Instead, it reorganizes atmospheric circulation on a planetary scale, producing both warming and cooling responses in different regions.

The mechanism starts with the weakening of the AMOC itself.

As Atlantic heat transport declines, sea surface temperatures cool across the North Atlantic while parts of the tropical South Atlantic become relatively warmer. This temperature contrast shifts tropical rainfall belts southward and alters the position of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), a critical band of tropical convection. The altered Atlantic circulation then extends its influence into the Pacific through atmospheric bridges crossing Central America.

THE RESULT IS A MAJOR REORGANIZATION OF TROPICAL PACIFIC CIRCULATION. THIS AFFECTS THEN THE FOLLOWING:

THE TROPICAL PACIFIC DEVELOPS LA NIÑA-LIKE CONDITIONS

THE WALKER CIRCULATION STRENGTHENS

THE EASTERN PACIFIC HADLEY CIRCULATION SHIFTS

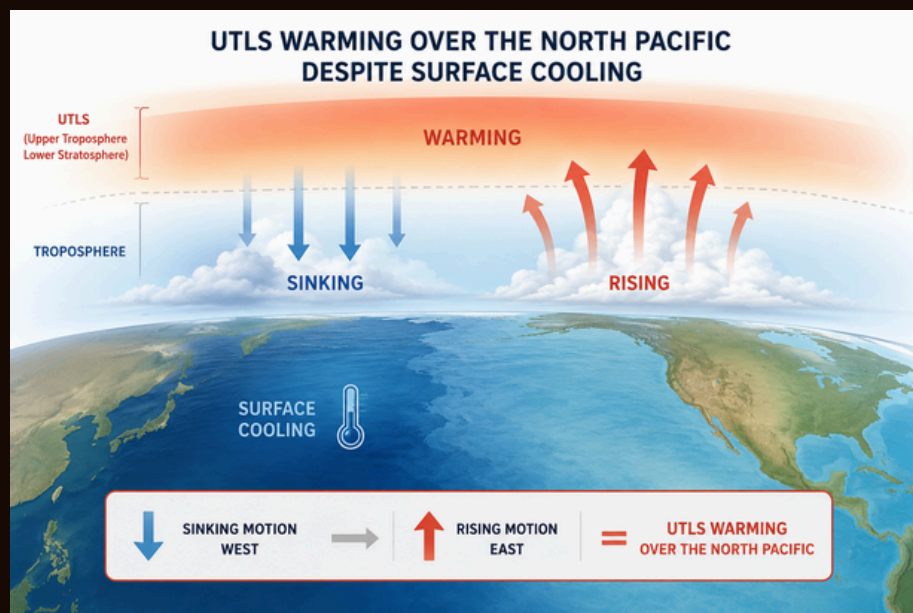
TROPICAL CONVECTION PATTERNS CHANGE

These tropical changes become the launching point for a much larger atmospheric wave response.

The altered tropical circulation generates a stationary Rossby wave train that propagates poleward into the extratropical North Pacific. Rossby waves are giant atmospheric waves that help transport energy and momentum around the globe. In this case, the wave train creates an anomalous cyclonic circulation over the North Pacific upper atmosphere.

This circulation changes vertical air motions across the region. The researchers found that rising motion develops over parts of the eastern North Pacific while sinking motion forms farther west. These vertical motions are critical because they directly influence temperatures in the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere.

The result is pronounced warming throughout the UTLS over the North Pacific despite widespread cooling occurring at the ocean surface below.





POLLEN RECORDS CYCLES

ARTICLE REFERENCED:**A 13,000-YEAR RECORD OF THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE WESTERLIES INFERRED FROM POLLEN AND PLANT WAX ISOTOPES FROM THE SOUTH ATLANTIC**

A new paleoclimate study has reconstructed 13,000 years of changes in the Southern Hemisphere Westerlies (SHW) using fossil pollen and plant wax isotopes preserved in lake sediments from Mt. Usborne on the Falkland Islands. The findings provide one of the most detailed records yet of how the powerful belt of westerly winds that circles the Southern Hemisphere has shifted over time and how those shifts influenced regional climate.

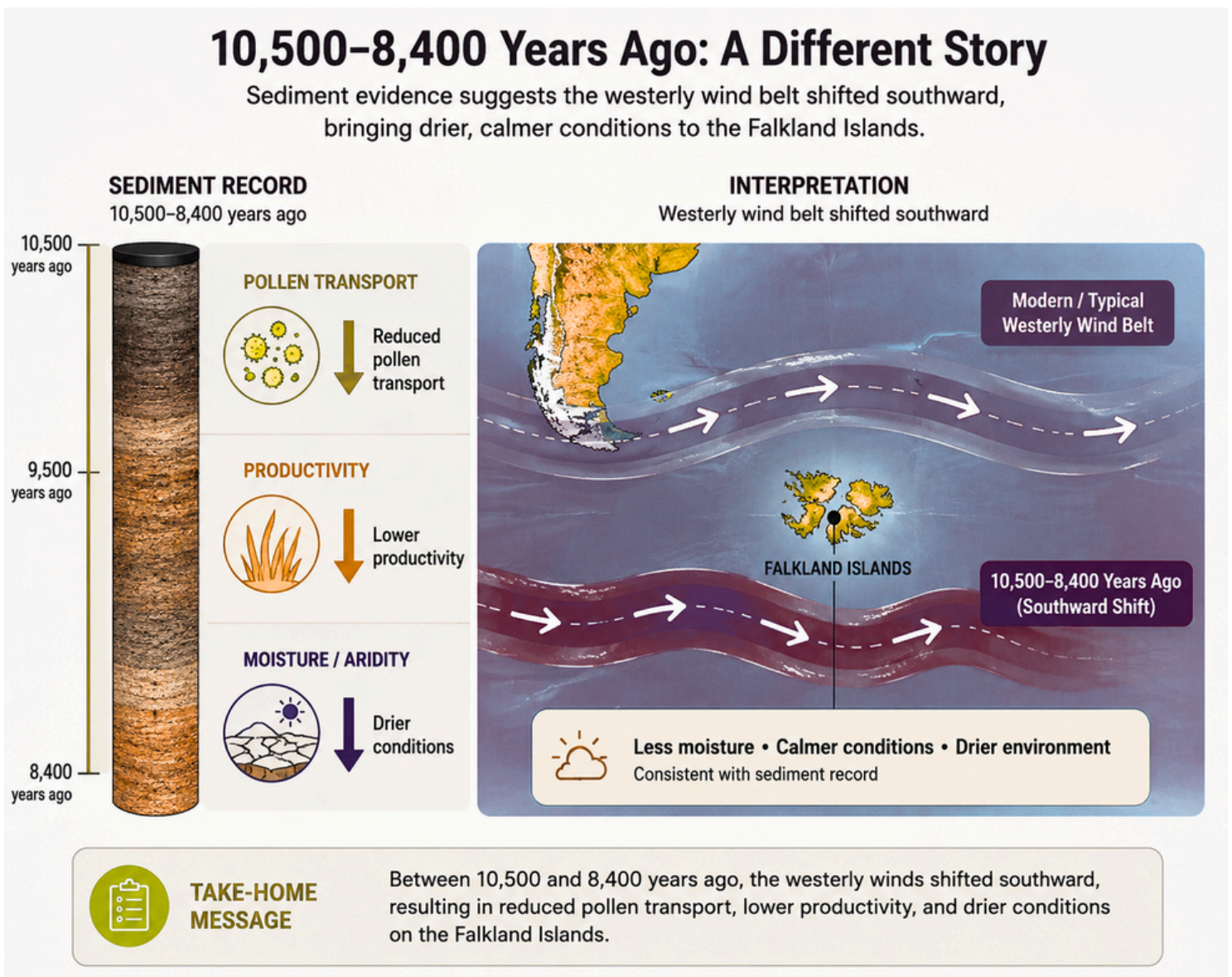
The Southern Hemisphere Westerlies are among the most important atmospheric circulation systems on Earth. They help regulate ocean circulation, influence carbon exchange between the atmosphere and the Southern Ocean, and affect precipitation patterns across South America, Antarctica, and the South Atlantic. Because the Falkland Islands sit directly within the modern path of these winds, they offer a unique natural archive for tracking past changes in wind strength and position.

To reconstruct past conditions, researchers analyzed two independent climate indicators. The first was pollen preserved in lake sediments, including long-distance transported pollen originating from South America. Stronger westerly winds are capable of carrying greater amounts of South American pollen across the South Atlantic to the Falklands. The second indicator was plant wax isotopes, which record changes in moisture availability and hydrological conditions. Together, these records allowed scientists to reconstruct variations in wind intensity, precipitation, and ecosystem productivity through the Holocene.

The results show that the Falkland Islands experienced two major periods of enhanced SHW influence. The first occurred between approximately 11,800 and 10,500 years ago, shortly after the end of the last ice age. The second lasted from roughly 6,800 to 3,000 years ago. During both intervals, elevated amounts of transported pollen coincided with evidence for wetter conditions and increased biological productivity. These findings suggest that stronger westerly winds brought increased moisture, precipitation, and possibly fog to the islands.

IN CONTRAST, THE PERIOD BETWEEN 10,500 AND 8,400 YEARS AGO TELLS A VERY DIFFERENT STORY. DURING THIS INTERVAL, THE SEDIMENT RECORD SHOWS REDUCED POLLEN TRANSPORT, LOWER PRODUCTIVITY, AND DRIER ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

THE RESEARCHERS INTERPRET THIS AS EVIDENCE THAT THE WESTERLY WIND BELT SHIFTED SOUTHWARD AWAY FROM THE FALKLAND ISLANDS. WITH THE CORE OF THE WINDS DISPLACED FARTHER SOUTH, THE ISLANDS LIKELY RECEIVED LESS MOISTURE AND EXPERIENCED CALMER ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS.



The models demonstrate a strong relationship between wind position, humidity, and temperature. When the SHW move south of the Falkland Islands, local conditions become warmer and drier.

Interestingly, the researchers note that this pattern resembles the climate conditions observed in the region today, suggesting that modern changes may reflect a configuration similar to past periods when the westerlies were displaced poleward.

One of the most significant implications of the study is that it highlights how sensitive South Atlantic climates are to shifts in atmospheric circulation.

Even relatively modest changes in the position of the SHW can alter moisture delivery, ecosystem productivity, and regional temperatures for centuries or even millennia.

Despite these long-term climate fluctuations, the pollen record reveals a surprising degree of ecological stability.

The diversity of the plant communities on Mt. Usborne remained relatively resilient throughout the Holocene, even as wind patterns, precipitation, and temperatures changed substantially. This suggests that Falkland Island ecosystems have successfully adapted to natural climate variability over thousands of years.

THE STUDY ADDS TO GROWING EVIDENCE THAT THE POSITION OF THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE WESTERLIES IS A MAJOR DRIVER OF CLIMATE VARIABILITY ACROSS THE SOUTHERN OCEAN REGION.



GALACTIC DISK CORRUGATION:

BY: BEN DAVIDSON

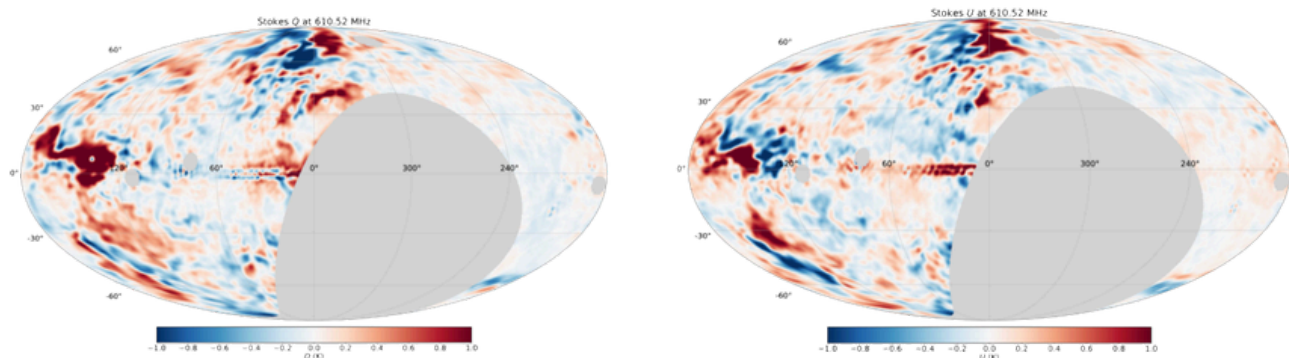
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[HTTPS://IOPSCIENCE.IOP.ORG/ARTICLE/10.3847/1538-4365/AE2471](https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.3847/1538-4365/AE2471)

Two new studies are fortifying a galactic physics of the galactic current sheet physical characteristics. The galactic current sheet is the electric field hugging the galactic equator in a wave-like pattern, attributed to the Parker instability and often called the galactic disk corrugation.

This name comes from the similar appearance to corrugated cardboard when viewed from the edge on as can be done in these images from one of the studies. The equatorial areas just left of center in each image show this electromagnetic corrugation structure to the galactic plane. This is where the galactic magnetic reversal point is found, and over 90% of the stars in the galaxy reside in this central plane, including the sun.

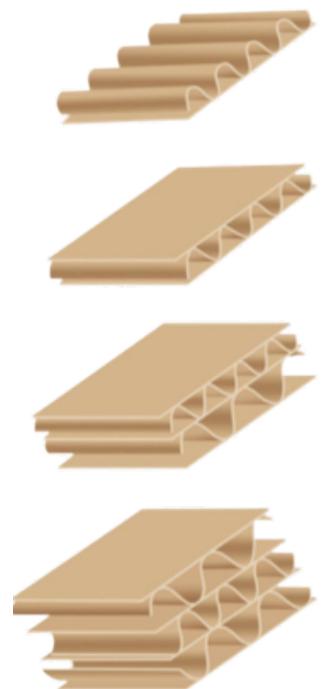


The awareness of this physical characteristic to the galactic plane, while simultaneously failing to acknowledge (or connect the dots at all) is one of the more confounding and frustrating aspects of the mainstream science treatment of material like this.

This same structure exists in the solar system, the sun's current sheet, and no scientist on earth has any trouble understanding why taking the solar wind magnetic reversal impacts the entire earth system.

When it comes to the ongoing solar system shift, there is a similarly frustrating failure to tie the anomalous findings from the sun to the outer reach past Pluto together. Each is magnetic, and is not that different from what happens when earth takes the sun's current sheet- it's just that this is happening to the entire solar system, and the cause is the galaxy.

Taking that same science to its end reveals the recently confirmed Rikitake model of galactic causation of the cyclical magnetic changes on earth, and the eventual forcing on the sun that results in the solar micronova.



PART OF EARTH'S FIELD REVERSES

ARTICLE REFERENCED:

INSIGHTS INTO EARTH'S MOLTEN OUTER CORE FROM SPACE

A newly published study using data from the European Space Agency's Swarm satellite constellation has revealed something unexpected occurring nearly 2,200 kilometers beneath Earth's surface. Deep within the liquid outer core, a massive region of molten iron beneath the equatorial Pacific Ocean reversed direction around 2010, shifting from a long-observed westward flow to a strong eastward flow.

As we know, Earth's magnetic field is generated by the movement of electrically conductive liquid iron in the outer core. This process, known as the geodynamo, creates the magnetic shield that protects Earth from charged particles emitted by the Sun.

For decades, observations suggested that large-scale flow patterns within the outer core were relatively stable, with much of the liquid iron drifting westward. However, analysis of satellite and ground-based magnetic measurements from 1997 through 2025 revealed a dramatic change beneath the Pacific. Around 2010, a broad region of iron-rich fluid abruptly switched directions and began moving strongly eastward. They also detected wave-like accelerations and rapid flow changes associated with this event.

One of the most intriguing aspects of the study is that the flow reversal coincides with evidence from seismology and geodesy showcasing behavioral changes in Earth's solid inner core.

Lead author of the study Frederik Dahl Madsen noted that the rise of the eastward Pacific flow occurred contemporaneously with observed changes in inner-core motion, leading researchers to hypothesize that the two phenomena may be connected. If true, this would indicate that Earth's deepest layers are interacting more dynamically than previously thought. Rather than acting as isolated regions, the inner core, outer core, and lower mantle may be exchanging energy.

Furthermore, the satellite observations also helped researchers reconstruct the conditions leading up to the 2017 geomagnetic jerk, a sudden change in Earth's magnetic field behavior that was detected worldwide.

Ben recently highlighted the fundamental disagreement regarding what these magnetic observations represent.

According to the ESA study, changes measured by satellites are interpreted as signatures of evolving flow patterns within the liquid outer core. The research team reconstructed these flows from magnetic field measurements and concluded that a genuine circulation reversal occurred beneath the Pacific.

LET'S DISCUSS ANOTHER OPTION. THAT SOME OF THE MAGNETIC CHANGES DETECTED BY SATELLITES ARE STRONGLY INFLUENCED BY THE MIGRATION OF EARTH'S MAGNETIC POLES RATHER THAN DIRECT OBSERVATION OF DEEP CORE FLOW.

FEATURES SUCH AS THE CENTRAL PACIFIC MAGNETIC ANOMALIES ARE RESULTS FROM CHANGING DIPOLE GEOMETRY AND THE CONTINUING EVOLUTION OF THE MAGNETIC FIELD STRUCTURE ASSOCIATED WITH THE WEAKENING FIELD AND MOVEMENT OF THE POLES.

Let's point to the long-term migration of both magnetic poles away from the region of the South Atlantic Anomaly and toward Southeast Asia and Indonesia as a contributor to the observed magnetic changes.

From this perspective then, the magnetic signatures attributed to core circulation instead are evidence of broader magnetic field restructuring.

The key distinction is that the ESA researchers are using magnetic field observations to infer fluid motion inside the core.

The magnetic poles continue to migrate, the field strength has weakened in some regions, geomagnetic jerks have become increasingly well documented, and satellite observations reveal substantial evolution occurring deep within the planet.

THE SKY IS FALLING

BY: BEN DAVIDSON

ARTICLE REFERENCED:

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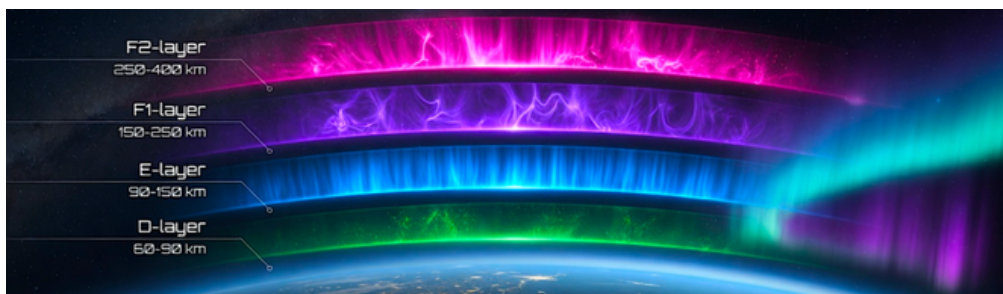
Three recent studies are all discussing the top of the sky, the ionosphere. All three have good and correct observational data, but only one comes to the correct conclusion about that data. The ionosphere is the layered plasma region at the top of the sky, where the neutral air we breathe is replaced by electrically charged particles; the top of the sky is a multi-layer electric blanket.

These three new studies describe changes in the height of the peak layer (F2), the density of electrons in the layers, and the “critical frequency” of the F2 layer, which described its strength by tuning and the maximum frequency wave that can be skipped off of that layer.

The layer is collapsing, the electron density is dropping, and the critical frequency is also dropping. These are all related to the power of these layers, how strong the top of the sky actually is, it is intimately related to the electrodynamics of earth, the earth's magnetic field, and our interaction with the sun. Two of the three studies attempt to blame greenhouse gases and human-driven climate change; this is a senseless attempt at microscopic atmospheric chemistry changes at the surface having powerful impacts at the top of the sky.

Luckily, the 3rd paper specifically ties the changes to the ongoing magnetic pole shift - the secular magnetic variation of earth's field. This is not unlike the recent HUGE story we covered on YouTube about the ozone layer being repaired at the bottom layer but still being ravaged at the top - a result of both the human efforts and the magnetic pole shift, respectively.

Up in the ionosphere there is virtually nothing that can outwork the sun, it is 99% of the forcing at these layers, and the changes are caused by the pole shift: the sky is taking proton energy, the power of the energetic layers is decreasing, and at the highest levels of all, the sky is falling.



POLE SHIFT UV RADIATION

BY: BEN DAVIDSON

ARTICLE REFERENCED:

[HTTPS://EARTHARXIV.ORG/REPOSITORY/VIEW/12935/](https://eartharxiv.org/repository/view/12935/)

[HTTPS://EARTHARXIV.ORG/REPOSITORY/VIEW/12829/](https://eartharxiv.org/repository/view/12829/)



Two new studies from international teams both investigated the ultraviolet bombardment readings throughout history as told by the sediment and other deposited geology. They find periods of strongly enhanced UV radiation during magnetic pole shifts, which comports precisely with the dozens of papers describing why these magnetic events are so deadly.

Previous works in this field identified the correlation between major die-offs/extinctions and these magnetic excursions of earth, mostly focusing on how the lower magnetic protection allows amplified particles radiation (factor of 2+) which not only works the weather and impacts cells/DNA, but also destroys ozone, leading to amplified UV bombardment of the surface.

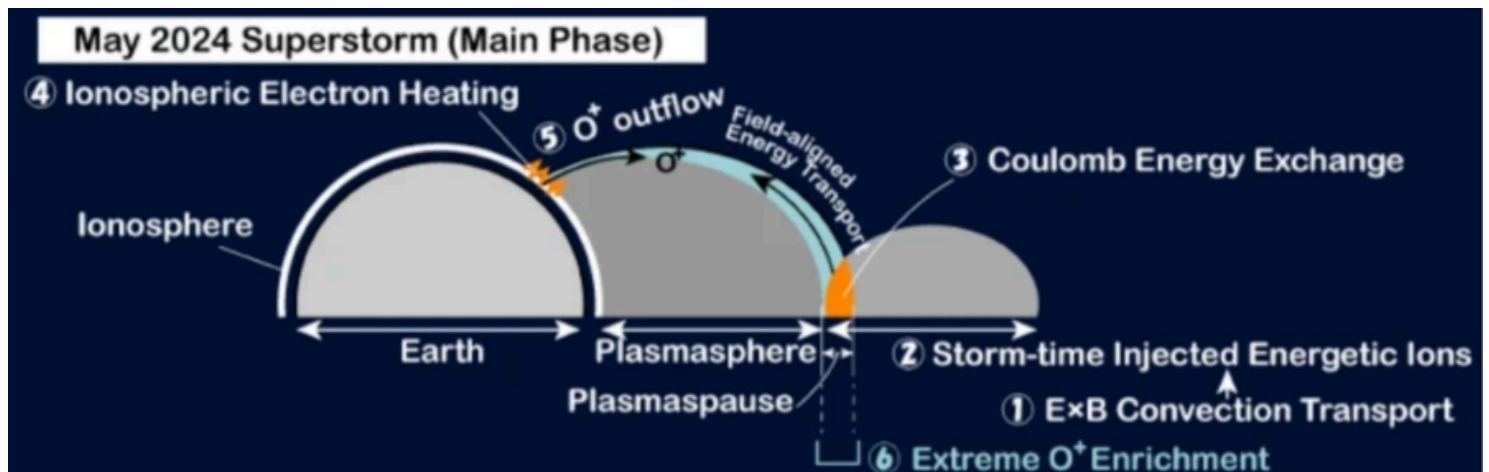
While the weather patterns and radiation changes are considerable, this is the first analysis to identify a more than 30% amplification of that UV-B radiation. When the sun is 1 or 2% more unblocked you get a UV alert on your phone... now, let's take that up to 30% when the magnetic pole shift occurs. This is yet another reason to have an underground protected habitat during this disaster, and it fully explains the loss of biology even without the volcanos, great waves, etc.

SUPERFLOOD

BY: BEN DAVIDSON

ARTICLE REFERENCED:

EXTREME O ENRICHMENT IN THE DEEP INNER MAGNETOSPHERE: THE MAY 2024 GEOMAGNETIC STORM



Fifteen years ago we presented the STARWATER and SUPERFLOOD hypothesis. Starwater describes the production of water from stellar Hydrogen and cosmic Oxygen, while the Superflood describes how this electrochemical reaction is amplified in the greatest solar storms, potentially triggering a massive flood event on rare occasions.

The premise of blending and extending known simple science comes from the “oxygen shield” tossed out by earth when a coronal mass ejection of solar plasma is approaching. The electrodynamic activity interacting with the earth's magnetic field electrically pulls Oxygen from the top of the sky and inserts it into the region where the solar plasma is impacting- the meeting takes place in a tremendously electromagnetic environment.

A new study is showing how profound this Oxygen event can be. The May 2024 solar storm yanked a record amount of Oxygen out of the earth's upper atmosphere; luckily, as we have been telling you for two years, there was not a ton of solar plasma (Hydrogen) for it to interact with. The power of the May 2024 storm was not due to the magnitude of the solar eruption, but the weakness of earth's magnetic field.

During a superflare or solar micronova, the Oxygen pull will be even higher, but at that time, there will be more than enough Hydrogen to meet it, match it, and combine for a Superflood.

If you haven't seen our SUPERFLOOD video, watch it here: <https://youtu.be/eRMNF6e3bXQ>

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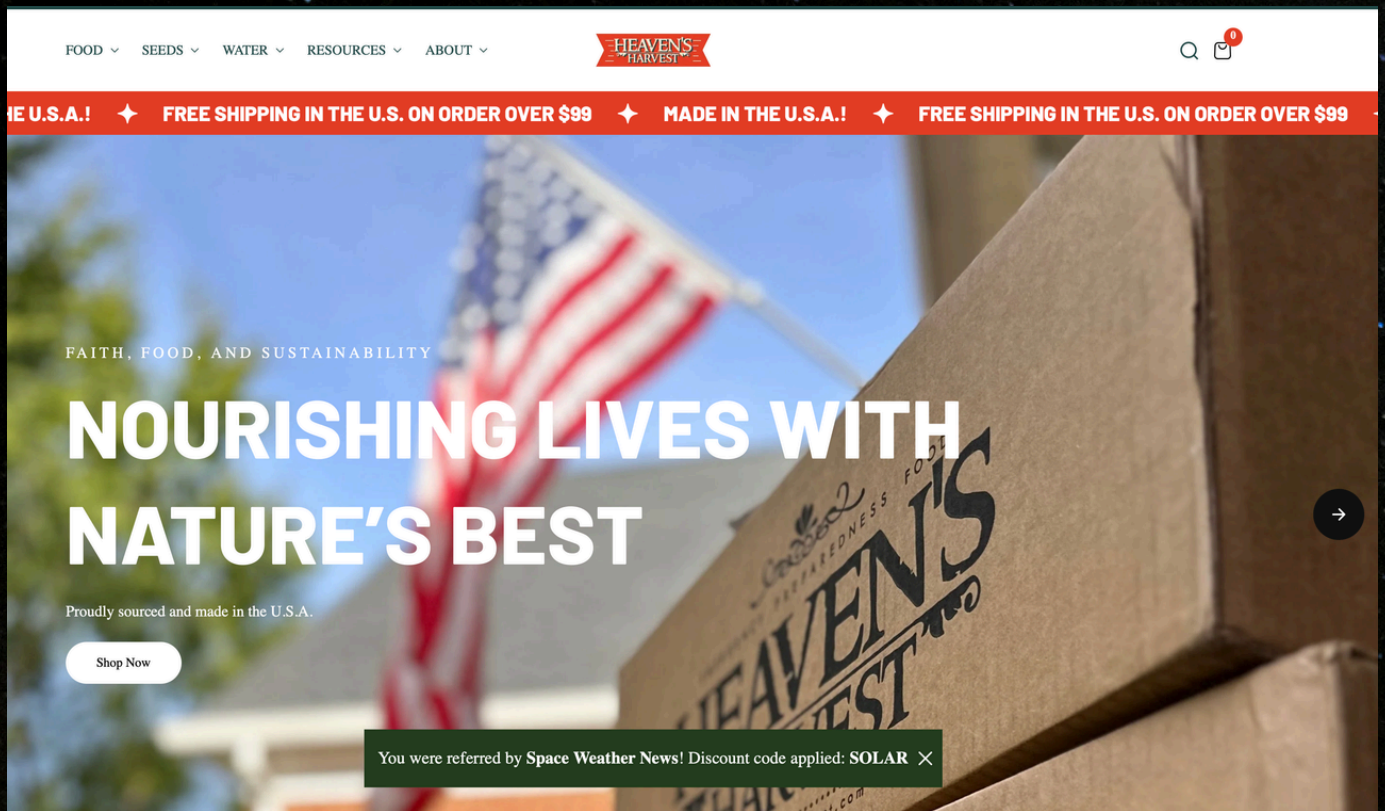
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WE APPRECIATE YOUR QUEST AND LOVE FOR KNOWLEDGE
ABOUT SPACE AND OUR GREATER COSMOS.**

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