

Macro-Symmetry about IHBO, Part 1

Author: Peter Nielsen
 Comment: See Vol 1 Slide Show in Appendix.
 Journal Reference: Paper 2.1 of Vol 1 of CD ebook ISBN 0-646-40916-6
 at www.nodrift.com since 21 Dec 04

Abstract: This ebook's super huge impact (THESHI) has evidently renewed the surface of the Earth macro-symmetrically about an Impact Hemispheric limb BOUNDARY (IHBO).

PREAMBLE

The idea for this paper, 1.021-3, gelled after contemplating the Impact Hemispheric limb Boundary (IHBO) macro-symmetry implications of 1.01.

I began to see the Impact Hemisphere as a generalisation of the idea which had inspired 1.01: The Arctic Ocean Deep Impact (AODI) Canada Basin-Caucasus Mountains axis (4.3).

AODI looms large at the end of this paper also, in Proof/Disproof, 1.023 . . . It dawned on me that this symmetry was only part of a much larger macro-symmetry.

[Such a macro-symmetry would be unaffected by nonlinearity of shock wave ray paths (due to increasing pressure with depth in the mantle) because such nonlinearity is symmetrical about IHBO.]

I looked at Kuril Trench-Bering Sea "radiations" again, and noticed that they, and many IHBO morphologies, were also perpendicularly bisected by IHBO.

Various neighbouring coastlines are tellingly parallel to IHBO, as though echoing it: NE coast of China, Barents Sea shelf edge, N coast of Scandinavia, The Philippines, NE coast of Australia.

I thus discovered the EurAsian end of a macro-symmetry between Impact and Impact-Adjacent Zones, between what I would call Impact and Antipodal Hemispheres.

In this paper, I show this macro-symmetry to be as precise as this ebook's super huge impact (THESHI) Impact-energisation Resonant "Object" (PIRO)-IRO inverse congruencies, Vol 3, and Earth-encompassing.

I used the Perspex template moulding, inversion and superposition techniques I had developed in 3.1, varied as follows:

I addressed Northern Hemispheric impact and impact-adjacent zones symmetrically, using four Perspex rectangular shells laid across IHBO so that IHBO bisected them perpendicularly:

- The longest shell template straddled North America-North, Central and NE Africa region.
- Another long shell template straddled the central Asia-North Pacific region.
- A shorter shell straddled the North America-Europe region.
- The shortest shell straddled SE Asia.

I reasoned that:

- Tracings of rivers, lakes, coastlines and so on across the whole surface of each shell, inverted produces a template of impact, impact-adjacent zonal potentials.
- By placing the 180°-rotated-inverted templates across the regions traced onto them, and superposing their potentials onto putative relics/progenitors, macro-symmetries may be discernible as unusual densities of long lineal coincidences.
- **Maximisation of such macro-symmetries should reveal IHBO as their axis fairly precisely. Any such coaxiality would be corroborative of the IHBO subthesis, and overall thesis.**

After using a felt pen to trace faultline manifestations onto my shells, inverting, rotating, and re-superposing them, surprisingly emphatic, roughly co-axial macro-symmetries became apparent.

When adjusted to maximise symmetries, they remained coaxial. K2 of the Karakorum Range and Klyuchevskaya Sopka of Kamchatka were coincident on both sides of the maximised macro-symmetry.

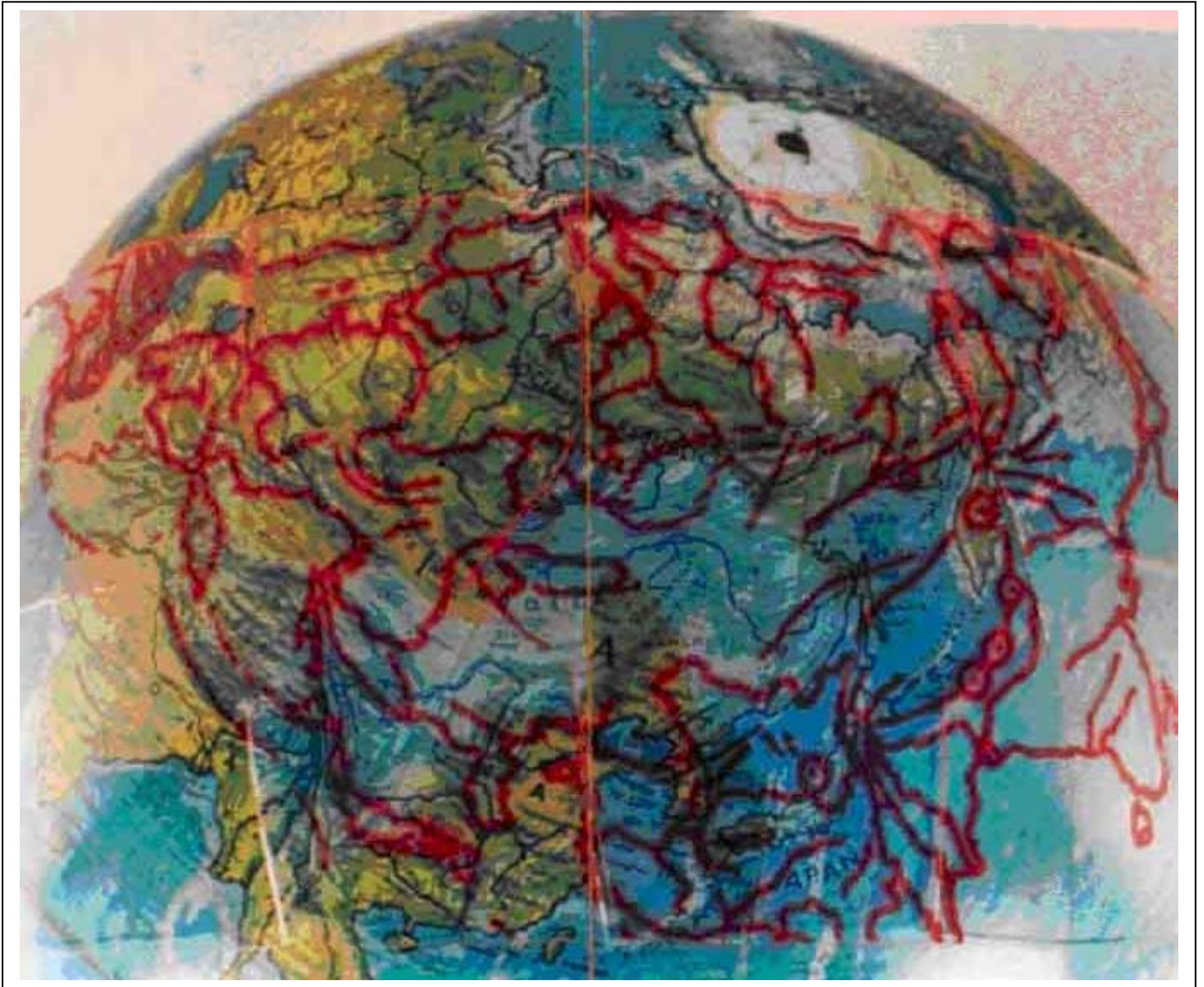
Fig 1 shows the central template in this position. The orange line is IHBO, the revealed axis of symmetry. A comparison of the inverse congruencies with the Medial Ghost delineation is telling also.

The great circle about which the impact and impact-adjacent fields are symmetrical, most strongly in E, SE Asia, intersects the Earth's surface at the:

Philippine Trench; far NE-facing coast of China; middle of Lake Baikal; middle of Novaya Zemlya; the E tip of Iceland, mid-Atlantic Ridge. This list would be extended to include:

Mountainous W Tasmania, Ballarat, Broken Hill, Arnhem Land, Kepulauan Kai, W tip of New Guinea, E Mouth of the Amazon, Tierra del Fuego, Macquarie-Balleny Ridge, Marie Byrd Land coast of Antarctica at Mount Siple.

Fig 1. Asia-North Pacific Impact/Impact Adjacent Inverse Congruency.



PACIFIC OCEAN GENESIS

Note that IHBO neatly follows the SW boundary of the SE Pacific Ocean, consistent with the Pacific Ocean having been most heavily impacted, Vol 3.

This old idea of mine, 3.1-8, is confirmed by the Pacific Ocean Ghost symmetries of the following Vol 1 papers.

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA SYMMETRIES ABOUT IHBO

This paper includes Australia and South America symmetries revealed by the Gondwanaland Archipelago Ghost Symmetries of 3.1-8.

METHOD

As explained in the Preamble, I use a variation of the method of 3.1. Excisions are cut into thin Perspex templates, enabling them to be spherically moulded, first one way, for red text inscription, and then the other way.

This paper's variation of the method, duplicates congruencies by showing both impact and impact-adjacent delineations symmetrically, on both sides of IHBO (potentials above, relics/progenitors below). This procedure:

1. Allows a convenient way of locating IHBO precisely. One adjusts the template so that the representations are most symmetrical, thus finalising each template superposition.
2. Shows errors of method as perturbations/asymmetries of the "symmetry".

Key points for each template become apparent. Corresponding to Figs 1, 2, 3, 4 in Parts 1, 2 & 3:

- 1) **Asia-North Pacific template**, the key point is between K2 in the Karakorum Range and Klyuchevskaya Sopka in Kamchatka,
- 2) **North America-West Arctica-Europe template**, the key point is between the Strait of Messina (an intersection of most emphatic N-S, E-W faultlines) and the N shore of Hudson Bay at Chesterfield Inlet (a similar intersection),
- 3) **SE Asia template**, the key point is between the North central coast of Vietnam and a parallel section of the Mekong River, and the Volcano Islands and a ridge associated with an ocean trench beyond.
- 4) **North America-Africa template**, the key point is the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, also the Strait of Messina - Chesterfield Inlet key point of 2).

Coincidences between template potentials and underlying relics/progenitors, particularly along the mountain chain stretching from the Caucasus to China, may indicate serm energisations ahead of sloping impactors.

For each of the templates, impact, impact-adjacency relationships are indicated by the following coincidences:

ASIA-NORTH PACIFIC

1. Kuril Trench-centred potentials follow the Himalayas, S coast of Hokkaido,
2. Kamchatka-centred potentials follow the Karakorum Range,
3. Melish Bank-Midway Island-centred potentials follow the Maldive Islands,
4. Hawaii Islands-centred potentials follow the Seychelles-Mauritius Ridge,
5. Sea of Okhotsk and E Manchurian-centred potentials follow the Sinkiang and Tibetan Plateau,
6. Hokkaido-centred potentials follow the sources of Mekong and Salween Rivers,
7. Sea of Japan-centred potentials follow the 2,000 kd China serm, centred near Wushan, on the Yangtze River at the Three Gorges, via a 2,000 kd serm centred on Ullung Do, encompassing Honshu, Kyushu, Korea and Yellow Sea,
8. Middle of the Yellow Sea, Korean Strait, S end of the E coast of Korea, Ullung Do, Takeshima, Noto Peninsula and the E coast of Northern Honshu and SW peninsula of Hokkaido potentials follow the Yangtze River, consistent with this line being a key macro of the 2,000 kd China, Sea of Japan serms,
9. Central and Eastern shallows of Sea of Japan potentials follow Min Shan, Bayan Kara Shan, and Minya Konka,
10. Korean peninsula potentials follow the Han River,
11. N Kyushu and Sea of Japan-centred potentials follow Yuan Kiang, Suehfeng Shan,
12. South coast of Japan potentials follow Nan Ling and other mountains/rivers of South China,
13. Japan Trench potentials follows Red River and South coast of China,

14. S Central Lake Baikal potentials follow S Central Lake Baikal,
15. Upper Lena River system-centred potentials follow the Upper Yenesei River system,
16. Laptev Sea, New Siberian Islands, N Siberian coast, Lower Lena River potentials follow the Ob River system,
17. Aleutian Island-centred potentials follow the Indus River system and N shore of Arabian Sea,
18. Aleutian Peninsula-centred potentials follow the SW coast of Iran,
19. Alaska Range potentials follow Kuwaiti oil fields,
20. Gulf of Alaska coastal-centred potentials follow the other Persian Gulf oil fields,
21. N end of NE Pacific Basin coincides with Saudi Arabia,
22. Chukchi Sea E shore-centred potentials follow the S end of E shore of Caspian Sea,
23. Bering Straits-centred potentials follow the Elburz Mountains,
24. AODI-centred potentials follow the N end of Caspian Sea deep,
25. Bering Sea potentials correspond to the Hindu Kush and mountainous Iran very convincingly.

Continued in Part 2