

Antipodally Resonant Flares, Other Prediction-Verifications

Author: Peter Nielsen
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Abstract: “Wrong Way” flares and subflares antipodal to “Right Way” flares and subflares, Figs 1-4, following tectonic plate boundaries, continental shelf edges, coastlines, other most emphatic faultline manifestations, corroborates 3.1’s idea that the Earth acted as an irregular diffraction grating to shock waves, produced degeneracies/ghosts at and antipodal to extreme energisations, most obviously impact centres, such genesis of non-drifting continents, including a “Gondwanaland Archipelago”, x.02.

Keywords: flares, subflares, Impact, Tectonogenesis, Tectonic, faultline, antipodal conjugacy.

PREAMBLE TO X.01-2

The precision of the match between the Japan Trench’s Ramapo Depth and the Bromley Plateau, 3.1, led to my discovery of the overall and nested Flared Antipodal Conjugacies of Figs 1-4, via 3.4:

First I discovered the continent-scale Amazonian and AustralAsian flares antipodal to SE Asian, then North Atlantic flares, subsequently smaller Amazonian subflares antipodal to SE Asia subflares:

Amazonian impact signatures antipodal to Banda, Celebes, Sulu, South China Seas subflares, Figs 3, 4. I went on to discover many more similarly subflared, flared antipodal conjugacies, x.02:

The flare of the Kerguelen Plateau antipodal to a central North American impact flare; A huge North American “Right Way” (RW) flare antipodal to a NE Indian Ocean “Wrong Way” (WW) flare.

This flare follows the coastal subduction line along the North American Pacific coast, an Indian Ocean mid-oceanic ridge antipodally

I thus stumbled upon the first of many flares along tectonic plate boundaries, continental shelf edges, coastlines corroborative of my overall thesis, Impact Tectonogenesis. x.02:

The Chatham and Campbell Plateaux complex, a RW subflare antipodal to a European WW subflare is encompassed by a WW flare comprising the Tasman Sea & SW Pacific Basin.

This is antipodal to a RW flare that follows the N end of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, consistent with “N end of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge” impact genesis. So much for the W end of the Pacific-Antarctic Ridge . . .

SE Pacific flares inscribe the whole length of the Pacific-Antarctic Ridge, their antipodes manifest in EurAsia as The Himalayas, Ob & Yenesei River basins, antipodal to a huge Peru-Chile Basin impact flare and so on.

Curved sections of the South mid-Atlantic Ridge are antipodal to the strongly curved heads of NW Pacific Basin flares, consistent with NW Pacific Basin impact genesis and so on.

FLARES

WW flares and subflares antipodal to RW flares and subflares, Figs 1-4, many of them coincident with tectonic plate boundaries, , continental shelf edges, coastlines confirm 3.1’s ideas.

Continent-scale patches of flared, subflared antipodal conjugacies to Arctic Ocean Deep Impact depression (AODI), 4.3, and Amazonian-SE Asia, AustralAsian-North Atlantic flares are prediction-verifications.

This is important because flared antipodal conjugacies are one of the best ways of proving my overall thesis, and there are good prospects of many more being found publicly. Public prediction-verifications are the best form of proof.

I had deliberately coarsened my methods, especially my x.02 procedure, to leave many such examples for public prediction-verification, of great Science value.

Even before starting the x.02 procedure however, I had noticed the following examples:

ANTIPODALLY RESONANT FLARES

All of SE Asia is a WW flare with subflares, Fig 3, consistent with South America Ghost genesis antipodal to RW flared, subflared impacts producing the flare and subflares of South America.

AustralAsia is encompassed by a WW flares with subflares consistent with Australia Ghost genesis antipodal to RW flared, subflared impacts producing the North Atlantic Ocean deep, Figs 1, 2.

The Celebes, Sulu and South China Seas subflares of Fig 3 are antipodal to the Amazonian subflares of Fig 4, consistent with 3.4's "Double Whammy Effect".

Those Amazonian RW subflares morphologies, river junctions and so on, are consistent with impacts. So too the RW subflares of Figs 2, 3: ocean deeps and so on.

RW Sea of Japan-, N Honshu-, Hokkaido-centred flares are corroboratively antipodal to WW flares comprising the Argentine Basin, consistent with Japan-centred impacts.

The WW flare of the Falkland Plateau potential antipodal to the RW flare of the mountains of far Northern Manchuria is consistent with far Northern Manchuria impact.

The WW flares of the Scotia Ridge potentials antipodal to the RW flares of the Sea of Okhotsk is consistent with, central Sea of Okhotsk, N Sakhalin impact, serm morphologically indicated.

The WW flare of the Scotia Sea potential antipodal to the RW flare of Lena, Aldan Rivers and surrounding mountain ranges are consistent with a central N shore of Sea of Okhotsk impact.

Five flare potentials near Drake Passage antipodal to E Siberian, N Manchurian rivers, mountains, capes. Concentricity of wide curve of Lena River and Weddel Sea antipodal potential.

Flares and serm morphologies of these junctured sources of the Yana and Kolyma Rivers, the middle of the Koryakskiy Khrebet mountains are consistent with E Siberian, N Manchurian impacts.

The WW flare of the Antarctic Peninsula neck potential antipodal to the RW flare of the Laptev Sea, Tamyr Peninsula, Lena River mouth, Olenek River is consistent with a Laptev Sea impact.

I argued already in Vols 1, 3 that the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk have been heavily impacted, from the evidence of their antipodes, "radiations", attractors, and so on.

Freeze Effect-ed impact genesis of the deeps of these seas, and AODI and the Bering Sea deep, is corroborated by their similarly spiralled flares, a1.04 DEEPS.

Figs 1-4: Deliberately coarse, Figs 1-4 flares, subflares show that the WW Flares of the Argentine Basin, Falklands Plateau, Scotia Plateau, Scotia Sea are antipodal to RW flares of their antipodes, consistent with watery impacts at those East Asia antipodes. The Weddel Sea and its antipodal far Eastern Siberia are elliptical, consistent with a continental E Siberia impact. x.02 confirms these indications.

Fig 1: American IHBO-limb-regional flares consistent with the overall thesis and subtheses, North Atlantic Ocean, South American impacts and so on:

IHBO; "RW" hyperbolic antipodes to "WW" AustralAsia (Fig 2, Orange); SE Asia (Fig 3, Red) flares and vice versa.

Fig 4's Amazonian RW subflares antipodal to WW SE Asia subflares is consistent with Amazonian impact detail.

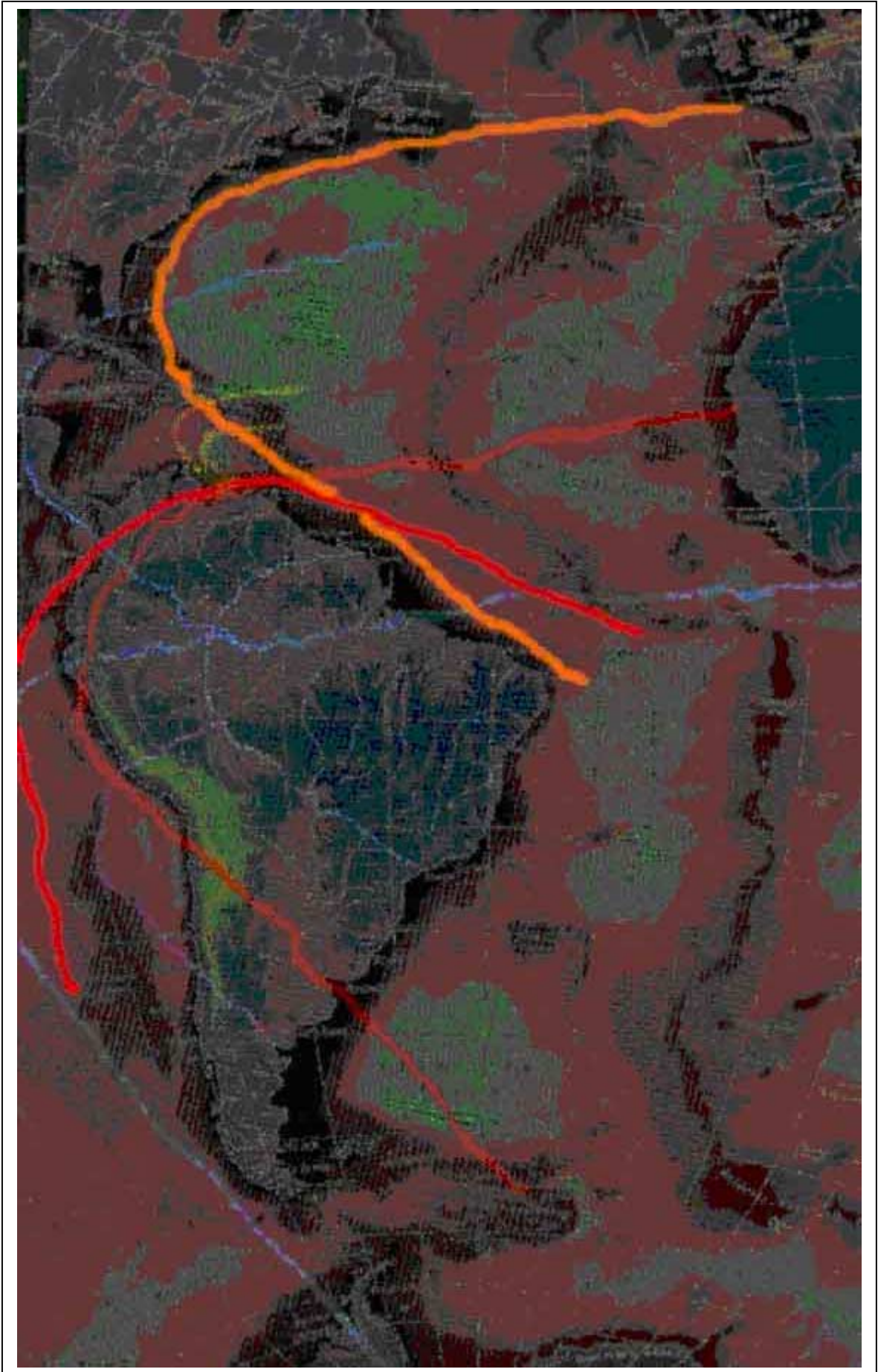


Fig 2: AustralAsian antipodal flare. The Blue IHBO-limb-regional WW flare is antipodal to Fig 1's Orange North Atlantic flare. IHBO-straddling red subflares antipodal to the Mid-Atlantic Ridge are centred on the:

- Arunta and Musgrave Block mountains of Central Australia,
- Simpson and Cooper Basins
- Murray-Darling Basins
- SW half of the Tasman Sea, bounded by the rugged coastal mountains and sea plateaus of SE Australia

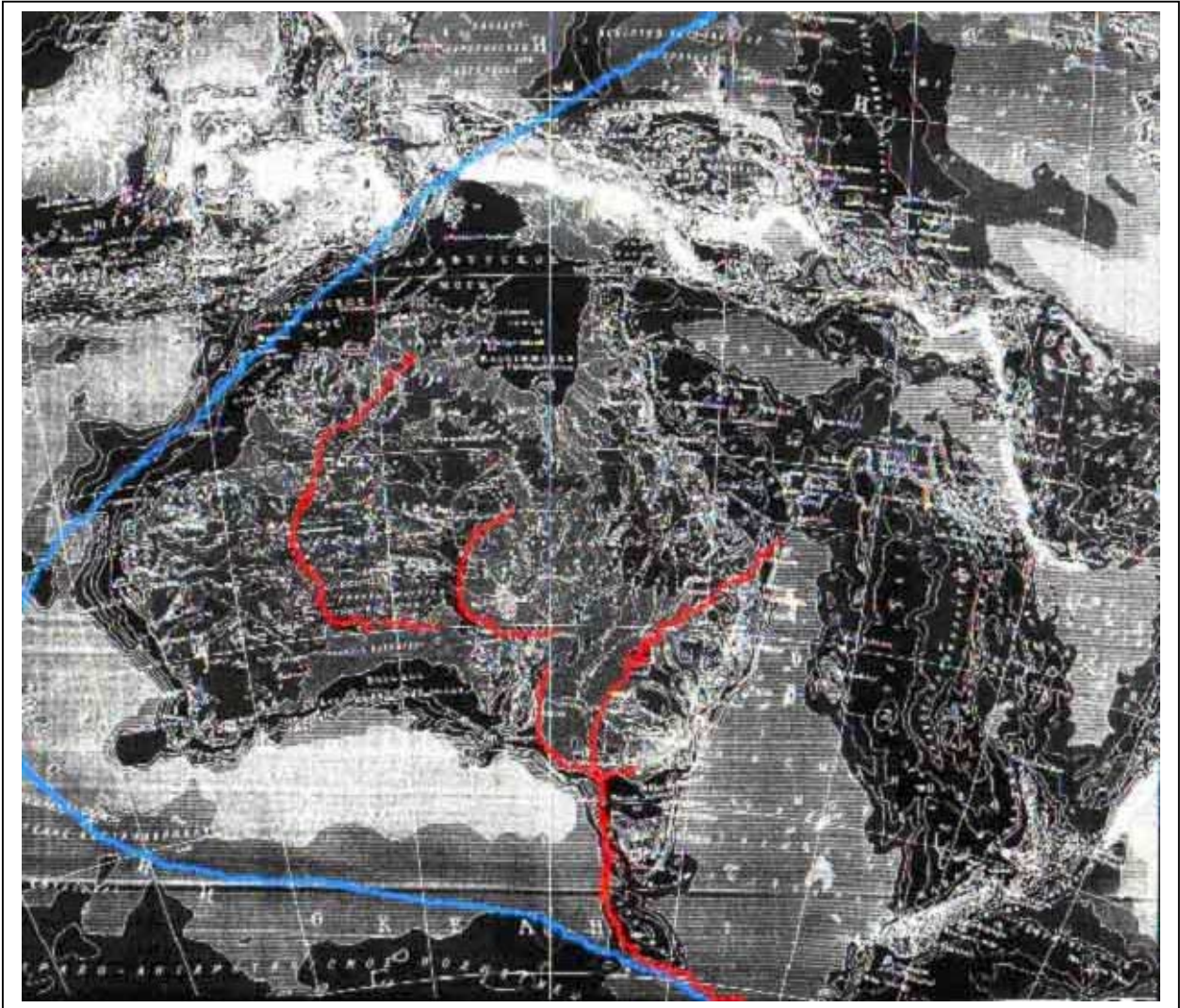


Fig 3: East Asia impact, antipodal to impact flares. Figs 1-3 flares, sub-flares are deliberately sketchy.

All of SE and central East Asia is an IHBO-limb-regional WW (Red) flare antipodal to Fig 1's Red flare surrounding South America.

The centres of the red Celebes, Sulu and South China Seas hyperbolic subflares are antipodal to the centres of the thin light blue, purple Lower Amazon and Peru-Chile Trench hyperbolic subflares of Fig 1.

Consistent with impacts, the purple RW flares of the Sea of Japan >2000m deep, the Sea of Okhotsk >3000m deep are corroboratively antipodal to WW flares of Fig 1's Argentine Basin.

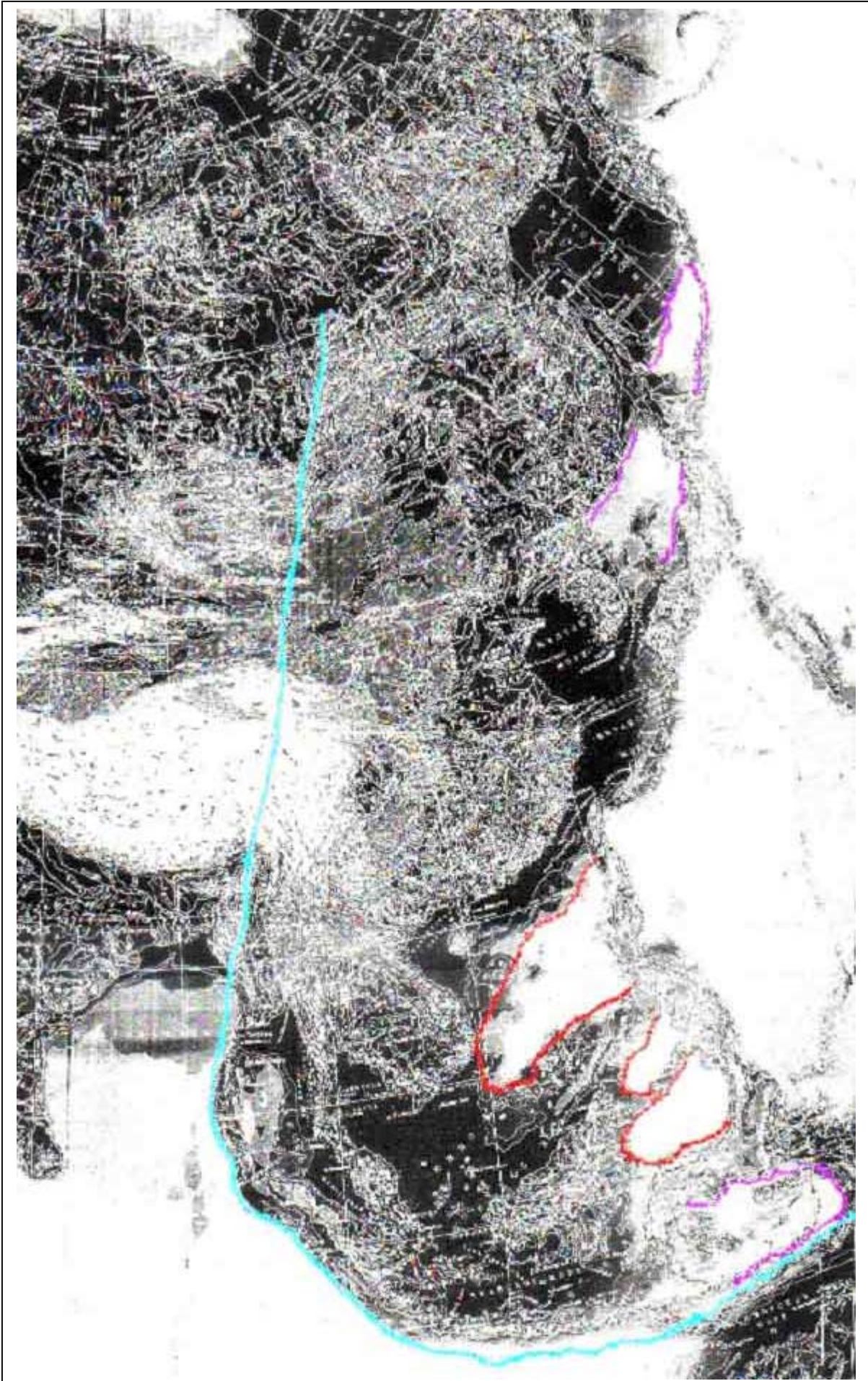
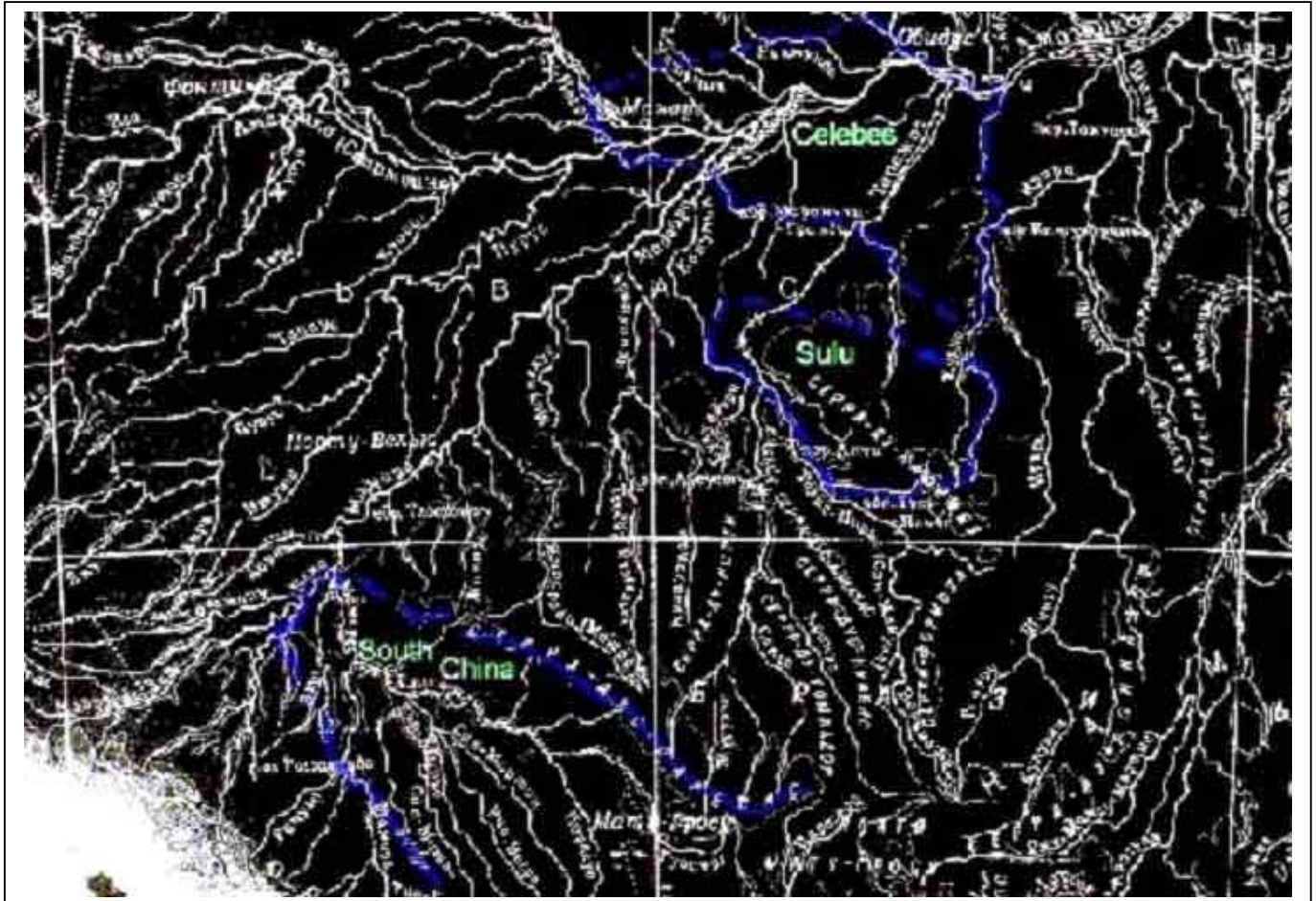


Fig 4: Amazonian subflares antipodal to Fig 3's SE Asian subflares: Celebes, Sulu, South China Seas subflare antipodes are shown in blue. Refer to FLARES above. N tip of Lake Titicaca is at bottom Left. Tentative sketches on Physical map copied from a USSR World Atlas, 1964.

Such congruently flared Amazonian rivers, swamps, mountain ranges, antipodal to SE Asian sea/island boundary contours are extremely unlikely to be a random coincidence.



AODI

The Arctic Ocean Deep was first described as an Arctic Ocean Deep Impact depression (AODI) in 4.3 of my protothesis (2000), where I explained how it may be a mantle cavity.

This idea has recently been corroborated by Klein (2003) “. . . . dredging in the deepest parts of the central zone of the [Gakkel ridge of the Arctic Ocean deep] recovered an abundance of rocks that are typical of the mantle . . . basaltic crust that usually overlies mantle seems to be completely absent in some places.”

In the last sentence of her paper, Klein writes: “. . . . scientific preconceptions continue to be challenged with each new project in Earth Science ”

Indeed!

MARS

In my protothesis, 4.14, I also predicted that water would be common, as ice, in the Martian crust, as has recently been found. I explained unusual features surrounding some craters as refrozen permafrost impact melt flows, 4.5-11.

Importantly, Mars exhibits antipodal resonances, x.05.

EARTH

Every volume of this ebook is filled with private prediction-verifications, a few of them very big, Figs 1-4 for example, many big, innumerable small, confirmations that I was following a vein of Truth.

CONCLUSION

“Wrong Way” flares and subflares antipodal to “Right Way” flares and subflares, Figs 1-4, following tectonic plate boundaries, continental shelf edges, coastlines, other most emphatic faultline manifestations, corroborates 3.1’s idea that the Earth acted as an irregular diffraction grating to shock waves, produced degeneracies/ghosts at and antipodal to extreme energisations, most obviously impact centres, such genesis of non-drifting continents, including a “Gondwanaland Archipelago”, x.02.

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