Pollution, Bioremediation & Biodegradation Journal
ISSN: 2996-7856

Academic Strive
Researcher's perception is our reality

Review Article *Volume2; Issue 1*

November Dead Fish New Zealand - Poor Florida and Alaska

William P Sokeland*

Retired Thermal Engineer, University of Florida, USA

***Corresponding author:** William P Sokeland, Retired Thermal Engineer, University of Florida, 210 W Harrison Street, PO Box 336, Oakland City, IN 47660, USA, Email: wpsokeland@yahoo.com

Received Date: February 02, 2019; **Published Date:** February 19, 2019

Abstract

Large fish kills have been blamed on numerous reasons one being toxic algae blooms. It has been proposed that various diseases attack man and animals as the incoming particles of exploding stars come in from outer space. Our planets life forms are under continuous attack and examples of the odd nosed antelope of Asia and moose of North America have been cited. The dead whales of New Zealand were bunched on a beach November 26, 2018. The 2005 bloom of *Karenia brevis*, The Florida red tide and blue green algae organisms appear to be the killers that may enter as exploding star debris or grow while feeding on incoming debris ingredients in either case Florida Will suffer for years to come. The concept of a snowball earth brings large changes by two interstellar meteor exit craters in Australia that appear to create the continental shields of Pangaea and bring serious questions about dating methods for extruded magna from earth's core.

Keywords: Warming; Global; Supernova; Nova; Florida; Sea ice; Alaska; Shields

Abbreviations: DA: Deflection Area; ET: Eastern Terminus; NASA: National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Introduction

The 142 dead pilot whales were found on a beach at Mason Bay on New Zealand's southernmost island [1]. The victims, land, and a debris stream hotspot longitude must all be in the same vicinity to compose a known fish kill. Many fish kills are called mysterious which could mean a new previously undefined phenomenon is doing the damage. Mankind says they value life and the SNIT theory says all life on the planet is threatened by incoming exploding star debris streams that are bombarding our planet now and will strike again in the future. If we really value life, why isn't something being done to save the trillions of animals that are being killed by exploding star debris streams? The United States of America is under attack by the killer deflection area, DA, middle tine of SN 1054 at the east coast and Florida and the northern tines of SN 1054, Nova WZ Sagittae, and Nova V603 Aquilae are warming Alaska in the winter months. Nova WZ Sagittae reduces the sea ice extent in the Bering Sea annually in February, normally a freezing month for the coast of Alaska.

Discussion

Using Figure 1 from the paper "**Earth Diseases, Exploding Stars & Sea Ice Footprints**", it is noted that the CAM date is August 15 and the hotspot is moving clockwise or toward the west. November 26 is 42 days from August 15. Applying the SNIT theory rule of hotspot velocity of one degree longitude per day gives the location of 177W longitude for the hotspot. This longitude location

Citation: William P Sokeland. November Dead Fish New Zealand - Poor Florida and Alaska. Pollut Bioremediat Biodegrad J 2019, 2(1): 180003.

is very close to New Zealand (166 to 178E) and may vary toward the east by knowing the day of infection and/or the numbers of days that were necessary for the whales to drift to the beach after infection from the exploding star debris stream impacted earth.

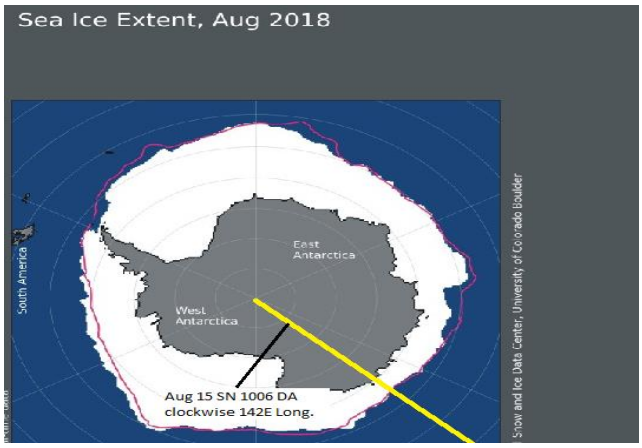

Figure 1: Maximum DA Zone Location SN 1006 Southern Hemisphere.

The killer zone for larger animals has always been the deflection area zone, but this example shows that death can result from the incoming debris particles of the moving hotspot at a location where incoming particle density is not at a maximum. The incoming hotspot particle density varies like a cosine curve shown in Figure 2 where WT is the western terminus, DA is the deflection area, and ET is the eastern terminus. When the hotspot reaches either terminus it reverses direction and heads toward the other terminus so that its range is 180 degrees longitude. The incoming hotspot particle density has a high value at the 0, 90, and 180 degrees longitude that represent the WT, DA, and ET zones, respectively. When the peak value of incoming hotspot particle density strikes, large animals die like odd nosed antelope in Asia and moose in the northern USA. When the incoming hotspot particle density has a minimum value noted as -1 at 45 and 135 longitude degrees on the plot in Figure 2, smaller animals that are more susceptible to the incoming debris stream particles like fish and birds die.

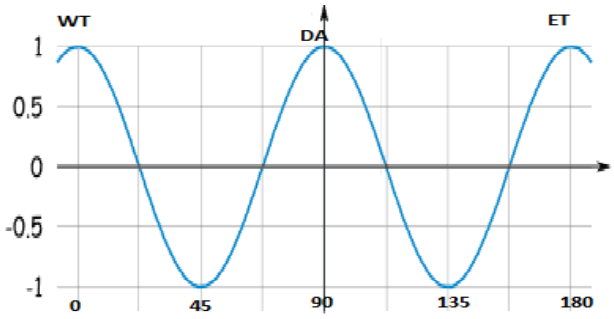

Figure 2: Variation Incoming Hotspot Particle Density over Longitude Range.

A DA zone maximizes twice a year. For this case of Figure 3, March 25 and August 26 are the CAM dates and the hotspot moves east in March and west in August. The east coast of the United States and Florida will be affected in spring and summer for years to come because this DA zone belongs to SN 1054 and supernova debris streams can last for 100 years.

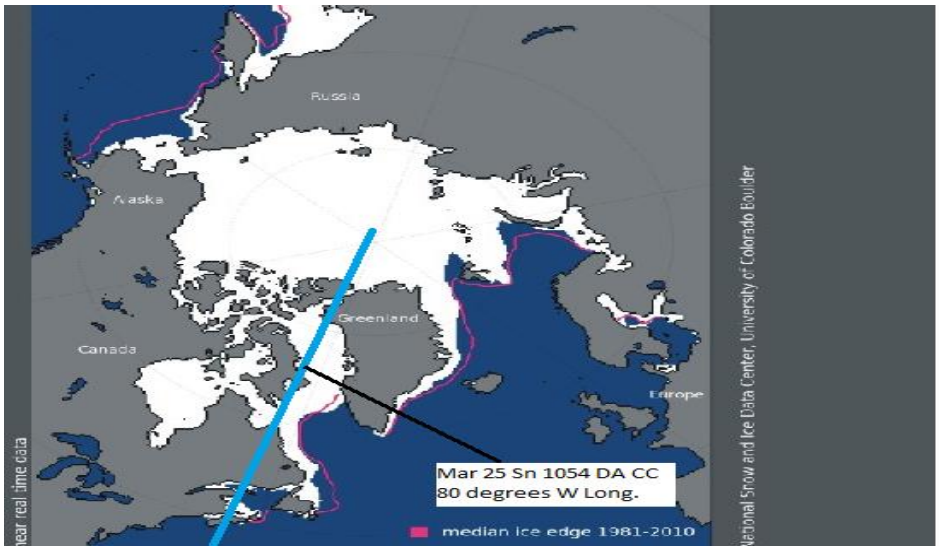

Figure 3: SN 1054 Maximum Particle Density DA Zone.

The following dates and locations were found to testify of this DA zones effects on the eastern United States of America and Florida.

August 2, 2018 (Fort Myers, Florida 81.9W) -- the red tide has lingered along Florida's southwest coast throughout the spring and summer, and bloom conditions began in November [2]. August 14, 2018 Lake Superior "unprecedented" algae Bloom 86.9W [3]. August 17, 2017 dead fish were reported in Phillippe Park, Allen's Creek and at the Bayside, 580 bridges and.Tampa Bay, Florida 82.5W [4]. March 15, 2016 fish kill Cocoa Beach Florida 80.6W [5]. March 21, 2016 fish kill Patrick AFB, Florida 80W longitude, the fish kill extended from Titusville to Palm Bay, Florida 48.4 miles in length. In 2016, it was the worse lagoon fish kill on record [6]. Mar 25, 2016 Indian hills Lagoon, Florida 80.6W [7]. August 27, 2016 numerous cases of fish kills including Keansburg, New Jersey 74W [8]. August 12 2015 fish kill Boiling Springs, North Carolina 81.7W. Mar 15 2015 fish kill Chesapeake, VA 76.3W [9]. August 6, 2014 Lake Erie – half a million people without drinking water 81W [10]. August 21, 2014 Baltimore, MA 76.6W [11]. Mar 19, 2014 Newville, PA 77.4W [12]. July – August 2013 East Coast Dolphin Die Off 75W [13]. August 9, 2010 Lake Norman, NC 79W longitude [14].

More kills near the 80W longitude and dates of March 25 and August 26 are surely available, but enough have been cited to make the point.

Poor Florida

There is no secret that the red tide is destroying the tourist industry on Florida beaches. The SNIT theory makes two definite contributions to the scientific logic. Karenia brevis attacks bottom feeders first and debris stream particles arrive with a very high velocity and penetrate to the bottom of the oceans quickly therefore there density will be high at depth. The second contribution is that the SN 1054 deflection area, DA, zone has been singled out as the culprit. The SNIT theory found the year of impact for SN 1054 to be near 2005.

The first time long term Karenia brevis outbreak started in 2005 as shown in Figure 4. It was discovered in January, but during the first week of August 2005 mass die offs of fish were reported. The month of August agrees with the CAM date of maximum incoming debris concentration of particles from SN 1054 marking the source of aquatic deaths [15]. The bloom spanned 500 (2162) square miles for 13 months [6]. A circle of radius 12.6 (26.2) miles would produce the designated area. The maximum diameter of the circle being 52 miles agrees with the distance of 48.4 miles across the March 21, 2016 bloom at Patrick AFB, Florida. March 25 is the predicted CAM date when the hotspot of SN 1054 is approaching Florida from the west. In the terms of incoming exploding star debris, the circle is called the hotspot and it moves one degree longitude per day. Since a single bloom can last for over a year and the source passes over Florida twice a year (once from the west and once from the east), red tide blooms could be continuous, but would be minimized in size by cold weather.

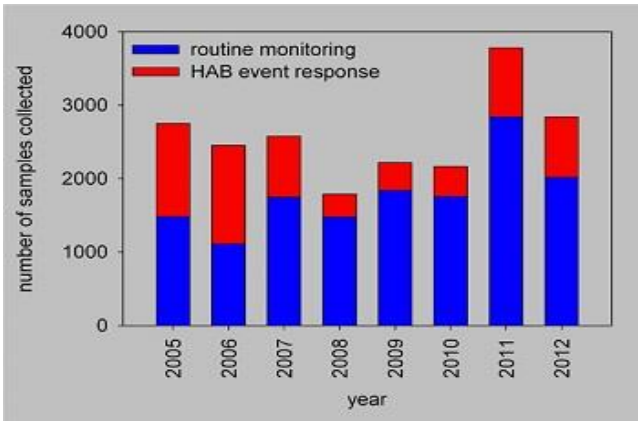

Figure 4: Red Tide Beginning Years for Florida [16].

Governor Rick Scott has raised 13 million dollars to fight the red tide problem [17]. Since the source of the red tide is a debris stream from a supernova at its maximum, the money raised is a very small amount compared to what will be spent by the national government when they try to stop the incoming particle streams of exploding stars from impacting earth to save human and marine life in Florida.

When considering the blue green bloom that has been at a maximum at Lake Okeechobee in 2016 and 2018 in Florida, the worst case scenario would be algae blooms result as different components enter through exploding star debris streams. This means the freshwater blue green algae is still from SN 1054 but just getting started as the red tide was in 2005. The evidence of the time span for supernova debris streams has been shown to be evident by the time period the number of sunspots is suppressed or the solar irradiance of the planet is reduced [18]. Figure 3 of reference 17 shows the time periods of the effects of a number of supernovas on solar irradiance. The SN 1054 debris stream will deliver red tide and blue green algae in Florida for at least 50 years and possibly until the planet goes into the cooling mode that always follows long warming periods.

New England spring algae bloom

Figure 5 shows the blue DA line of SN 1054 that began to produce algae blooms in 2005 that continue today has two yearly maximums of incoming particle density during CAM dates March and August. The spring algae bloom outbreak of Alexandrium occurred in the northeastern United States [19]. This bloom in cooler waters than Florida closed down harvesting in New England mussel beds. The algae bloom outbreaks occurring near the predicted longitudinal location and CAM dates again prove the SNIT theory.

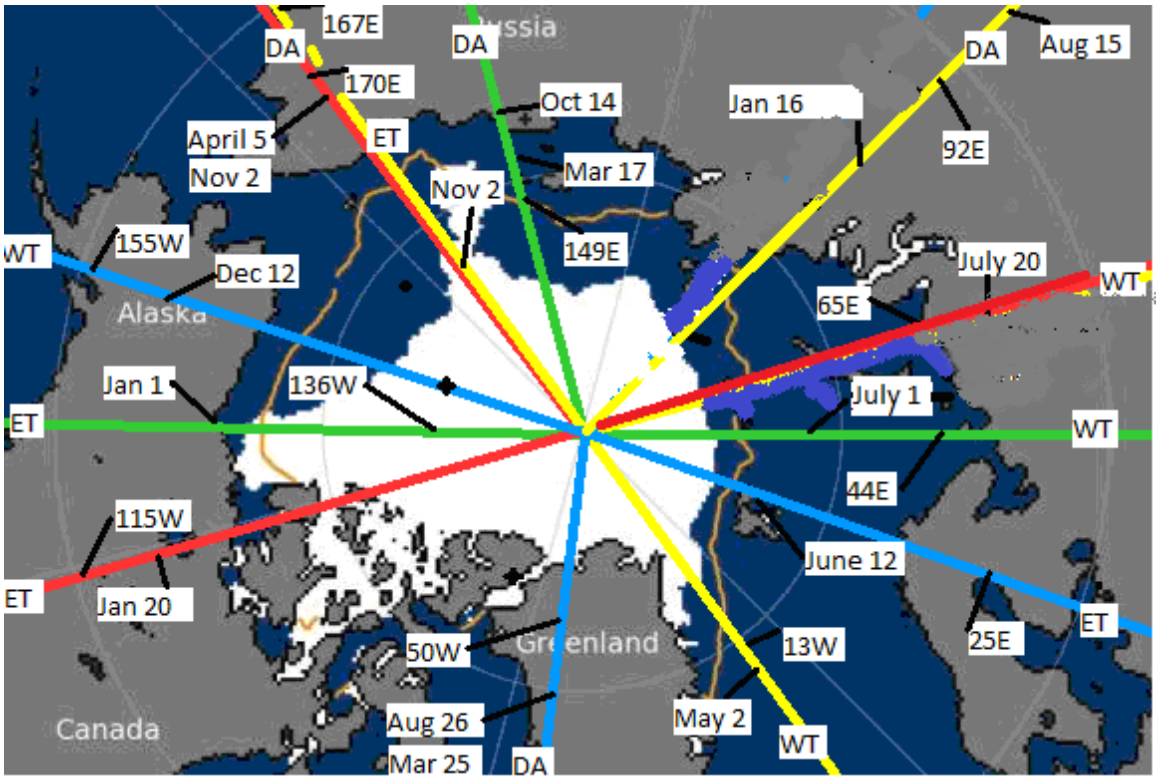

Figure 5: Maximum Hotspot Longitude Lines, CAM Dates, Incoming Zones WT DA ET.

Warm fall & early winter Alaska

The other portion of the United States of America being directly affected by the debris streams from active exploding stars is Alaska. The winter CAM dates of the three lines to the left in Figure 5 indicate the maximum exploding star debris particle incoming energy times for Alaska. The CAM dates of December and January are noted as the months maximum incoming energy will be added to the Alaskan region. Naturally the result will be warmer winters [20]. The part of the economy dependent on cold winters in Alaska will suffer a loss due to the attack of the exploding star debris stream's hotspots [21]. When an unpredictable temperature inversion occurs like December 12, 2018 the predictable trends of temperature for the Alaskan region are lost.

When humans are the fish

The SNIT theory predicts the beginning times for exploding star's debris streams. As can be seen in Figure 5, the theory also predicts the longitude locations of hotspots. To date, the theory is not capable of predicting latitude locations for hotspots. Figure 6 is a plot of global sea ice area versus year. When it comes to ocean level, the plot is misleading because the majority of global ice is on Greenland and Antarctica, but the plot is a way to show the danger of permanent, ocean flooding of lands that exist at altitudes near sea level.

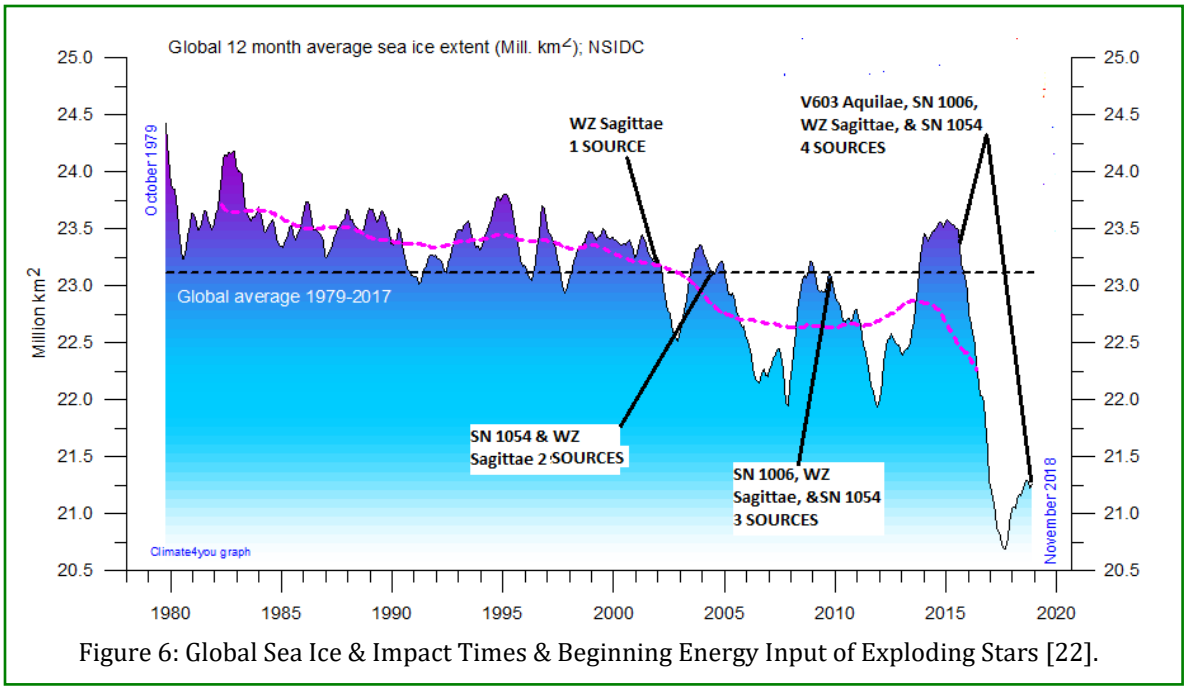

Figure 6: Global Sea Ice & Impact Times & Beginning Energy Input of Exploding Stars [22].

In general, the dips of sea ice area occur when northern or southern tines of the debris streams of the exploding stars touch the latitude where sea ice exists. Major dips in sea ice also occur versus time as new heat sources debris stream impact our planet. WZ Sagittae is a recurrent nova and adds most of its incoming energy to the northern hemisphere because it has a northern declination. WZ Sagittae was the energy source that pulled the northern hemisphere out of the Little Ice Age and provided warmer living conditions for the northern hemisphere for the last 100 years.

The sun's magnetic field cycles every 11 years. The variation in the sun's magnetic field causes the latitude location of the incoming energy debris stream to change and a change of incoming velocity of the debris stream can have a similar effect. The addition of the fourth energy source, V603 Aquilae's debris stream appears to have caused the biggest dip in Figure 6 sea ice area, but this is misleading because it is known that SN 1006's energy stream's increase in latitude caused the extreme melting of sea ice in Antarctica. The second black line from the V603 heading is probably a better indication of V603 Aquilae's arrival time.

Even though flooding, high temperatures, and low temperatures have been past problems, they will be future problems unless mankind learns to use and control the energy of exploding star debris streams. It will not be enough to deflect the incoming streams because then the planet would freeze. We must learn to deflect the incoming stream and drain useable, clean energy from the incoming stream that among other things can be used to control the temperature of the planet.

As it is, we are fish or sitting ducks that are to be punished by natural debris from outer space that has not been recognized as a threat because it occurs so infrequently and world scientist cannot accept exploding star debris streams affecting earth's biosphere significantly.

Snowball Earth

One hundred and fifty five million years of earth's strata is missing because the earth was a snowball during the lower Cambrian Period [20]. The SNIT theory agrees that this is possible and would occur due to a long period of missing exploding stars causing normal incoming energy that warms our planet to be missing. It is a similar but more severe condition than caused the Little Ice Age in our northern hemisphere [23]. The time the strata started to form again was near 510 million years ago. The SNIT theory requires an interstellar meteor from a supernova explosion to penetrate the earth and cause an impact and exit crater as proposed for the nano-diamond meteor that effectively ended earth's last ice age using geothermal energy from the hot magna layers in the earth [24]. The meteors that performed the same function as the nano-diamond meteor 540 million years ago produced the Acraman exit crater dated at approximately 590 million years ago and measured 90 kilometers in diameter in South Australia. A second exit crater was formed by the Lawn Hill meteor measured 18 kilometers

in diameter in Queensland, Australia and dated greater than 515 million years ago [25]. These exit craters were selected due to there age and diameter. The possibility can also be considered that both exit craters were caused as fragments of one incoming meteor.

Since exit craters are only proposed by the SNIT theory, how will they be recognized? The meteor penetrates the earth and the exit crater will be of large diameter. The Black Sea is large and its opening is not eroded due to it young age when compared to the ages of the Australia craters that produced the continental shields of Pangaea. The magna flowing toward the earth's crust will form hotspots that have a relative motion with respect to continents because the continents move while the hotspots are stationary. When the meteor exits the earth, a spewing forth of magna from the inner magna of the earth will occur producing a layer of magna blanketing the earth's surface. The positively charged exit meteor turned to the left and caused the debris field of the nano diamond meteor to turned to the left as it was deposited on the surface because it was in the magnetic field of the northern hemisphere. The magna deposits of the Australian meteors will turn to the right because they are in the southern hemisphere's magnetic field (assuming the earth's magnetic field has the same direction as today at both times). The exit debris streams of the Australian exit craters will contain the mantle surface at the time of expulsion and it will be displaced the maximum distance from the exit crater. The Canadian Shield will contain one craters mantle surface and later in South America the second crater's mantle surface should exist.

The warming due to the geothermal energy released by the exit craters produced a warm earth and an outbreak of new life in the Upper Carboniferous Period known as the Cambrian Explosion approximately 541 millions of years ago [26]. It is suspected that the shields for the continents of figure 7 were all formed near the same time by two meteor fragments of the original impact meteor. The large fragment that made the 90 kilometer diameter crater exited first and the 18 kilometer diameter crater fragment exited within minutes of the first exit crater forming two lava sheets that formed the shields over the areas shown in blue and green in figure 8 the shields are shown in orange. Antarctica is missing in Figure 8 but is present in Figure 7 and as a result probably has a shield that formed on half the continent.

Figure 7: Red Star Exit Craters & Green and Blue Magna Fields [27].

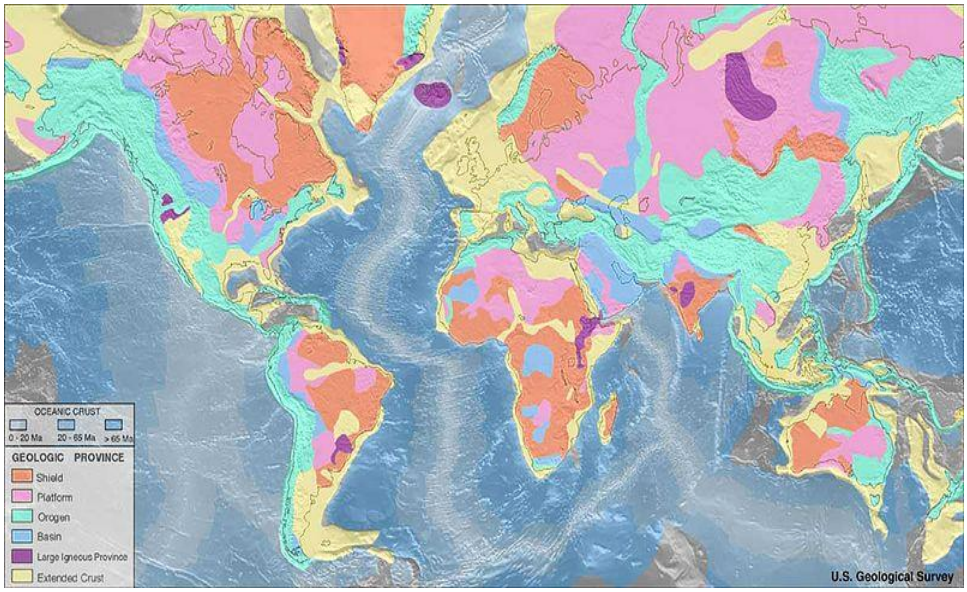

Figure 8: Pangaea Shields in Orange and Current Locations of Continents [28].

The SNIT theory also suggests a lava plateau will be formed from the earth crust of the exit crater and the magna from the earth's core. The youngest plateaus should be farthest from the exit craters as shown in Figure 7 where the red stars are the exit craters and the green and blue lines are the borders of the resulting lava plateaus. The maximum distance from the exit craters occur in the Canadian Shield and South America. The lava plateaus are a combination of lava and base rocks from 4.5 billons to 540 million years old. An excellent example is known as the Canadian Shield shown in red in Figure 9 [29]. Since the exit craters are the major hotspots that melted the snowball earth life should have radiated from their locations beginning 510 million years ago.

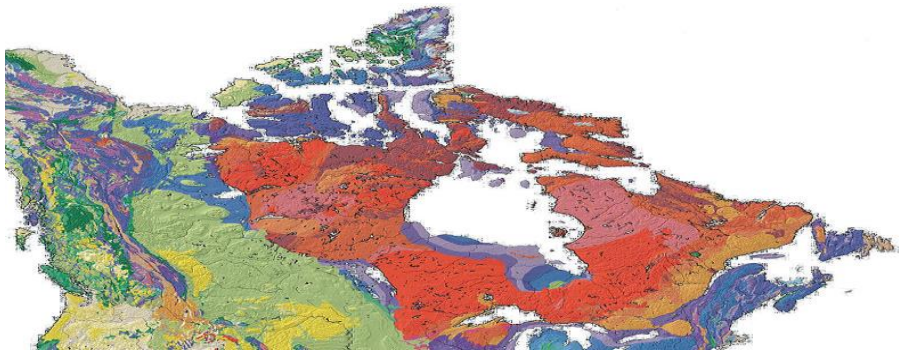

Figure 9: Canadian Shield [29].

What is even more amazing is the African story of creation by their god, Mobombo or Bumba. Primordial water covered the earth (ice from snowball planet). The god vomited the Sun (if crater is mouth of god - meteor leaving the exit crater). The heat coming from the meteor evaporating water (ice) covering the earth to form clouds and the dry hills emerged from the water [30]. The vomiting statement makes the story very realistic if the god is the earth.

The major problem with the purposed scenario is the timing. When geologic times are established the decay of parent uranium atoms into daughter lead atoms is involved in one million year time method. A closure temperature occurs as the magna cools and the daughter atoms are not allowed to migrate from the rock after the closure temperature is reached. The number of daughter atoms in the rock when the closure time is reached is assumed to be Zero and the decay rate of uranium atoms with the ratio of uranium atoms to lead atoms determine the time of closure and the age of the rock. The rock formed from magna is generally used for long term time dating and the previous state of the magna in the bowels of the earth such as pressure may affect the ratio of daughter to parent atoms meaning the times derived by this method are questionable [31].

Conclusions

The November whale kill that has a close match to the location of SN 1006 DA zone is an unusual find because all the variables like the direction of ocean drift, beach location, and date and period of infection are in agreement to specify the date and location of the kill to remarkable accuracy. Remember the Florida of years ago when snowbirds gathered to enjoy ocean and lake waters clear of algae blooms because those days will not be seen again for many generations.

The incoming debris from the exploding stars is affecting the livelihood of USA citizens in Alaska and Florida. How long will it be before the administration directs its scientific space arm, NASA, to protect against the problems? These are just the beginning of problems for the USA bigger problems from exploding star's debris streams are to come. SN 1054 impacted our planet near 2007. We are feeling major effects to society in 2018 from SN 1054. What else is to come from SN 1054 to damage the United States of America? Supernova debris streams last for years and affected areas repeat annually.

The main problem of producing all of the continental shields at the same time as melting the snowball earth is the different ages of the shields. The author must state that there are large errors in the method of establishing ages of magna from the core of the earth that are probably induced by the assumptions of the methods used to establish age. Another interesting realization is that the mantle of the earth is continually producing energy by fission and the increase in solidified magna of daughter atoms should naturally increase as the sample is taken at increasing depth since fission should increases with depth due to pressure. Therefore, the studied ages of magna rock samples should show earth is much older than it actually is [32].

Addendum

Reference's [33] references would be helpful to those interested in predicting polar ice melts, studying global warming, and understanding the SNIT theory. You may also search for **MYSTERIOUS LAPTEVAREA UNFROZEN SEA OCTOBER 2018** that is currently unpublished.

References

1. Qu J, Wickramasinghe NC (2018) Weakened magnetic field, Cosmic rays and the Zikavirus outbreak. Current science 115(3): 382-383.
2. Wickramasinghe NC, Steele JE, Wainwright M, Tokoro G, Fernando M, et al. (2017)Sunspot Cycle Minima and Pandemics: The Case for Vigilance? Astrobiol Outreach 5(2): 2-4.
3. Dan Kraker (2018) Scientists-investigating-unprecidented-algae-bloom-in-lake-superior.
4. Qu J, Wickramasinghe NC (2017) SARS, MERS and the sunspot cycle. Current science 113(8):1501-1502.
5. Qu J (2016) Is sunspot activity a factor in influenza pandemics? Rev Med Virol 26(5): 309-313.
6. Qu J, Gao Z, Zhang Y, Wainwright M, Wickramasinghe NC, et al. (2016) Sunspot Activity, Influenza and Ebola Outbreak Connection. Astrobiol Outreach 4(2): 1-7.
7. Qu J, Wickramasinghe NC (2018) Weakened geomagnetic field, Cosmic rays& the Resurgence of Yellow Fever. Int J cell Sci & molbiol 4(3): 1-2.
8. https://www.app.com/story/news/local/emergencies/2016/08/27/dep-15000-20000-dead-fish-little-egg/89492056/
9. https://www.shelbystar.com/article/20150819/NEWS/150818848
10. https://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2014/08/140804-harmful-algal-bloom-lake-erie-climate-change-science/
11. http://articles.baltimoresun.com/2014-08-21/features/bal-fish-kill-in-herring-run-park-under-investigation-20140821_1_fish-kill-dead-fish-northeast-baltimore
12. https://www.pennlive.com/midstate/index.ssf/2014/03/more_fish_found_dead_at_green.html
13. https://www.nbcnews.com/sciencemain/noaa-looking-large-dolphin-die-east-coast-6C10879874
14. John Downey (2010) Record_fish-kill_at_lake_norman_tops_7000.
15. http://myfwc.com/research/redtide/monitoring/historical-events/offshore-associated-mortalities/
16. http://myfwc.com/research/redtide/monitoring/about/
17. http://floridapolitics.com/archives/275113-state-red-tide-funding-soars-to-13-million
18. Sokeland WP (2017) "Supernova and Nova Explosion's Space Weather: Correlated Megafauna Extinctions and Biosphere Meg-disturbances – Global Warming". Journal of Earth Science and Engineering, pp. 136-53. doi:10.17265/2159-581X/2017.03.003.
19. Snelling AA (1992) Rock-layers/the-case-of-the-missing-geologic-time. Answers in Genesis 14(3): 30-35.
20. https://weather.com/news/climate/news/2017-12-20-alaska-warm-december-winter
21. https://www.alaskapublic.org/2018/11/28/climate-change-will-cost-alaska-hundreds-of-millions-per-year-report-finds/
22. http://www.climate4you.com/SeaIce.htm#Sea ice extension in a longer time perspective
23. Sokeland WP (2017) "Supernova and Nova Explosion's Space Weather: Correlated Megafauna Extinctions and Biosphere Mega-disturbances Global Warming." Journal of Earth Science and Engineering 136(53): 143-144. doi:10.17265/2159-581X/2017.03.003.
24. https://phys.org/news/2014-08-year-old-nanodiamonds-multiple-continents.html
25. http://www.passc.net/EarthImpactDatabase/acraman.html
26. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cambrian_explosion
27. http://www.burkemuseum.org/geo_history_wa/Dance%20of%20the%20Giant%20Continents.htm
28. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shield_(geology)
29. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_Shield

30. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mbombo

31. Radiometric Time Scale.

32. Biello D (2011) Nuclear-fission-confirmed-as-source-of-more-than-half-of-earths-heat

33. Sokeland W (2018) SN 1054, SN 1006, & Nova WZ Sagittae Calving Antarctic Ice Cap-Global Warming & Moose Die Off Longitude Relationship Deflection Area in Antarctica and USA-WZ Sagittae Impact and Martian Dust Storms. Journal of Earth Science and Engineering 8(2018): 103-121.

34. http://biologyclermont.info/wwwroot/courses/eco/lec%20contdrift.htm.