

WEATHER - FACTSHEET

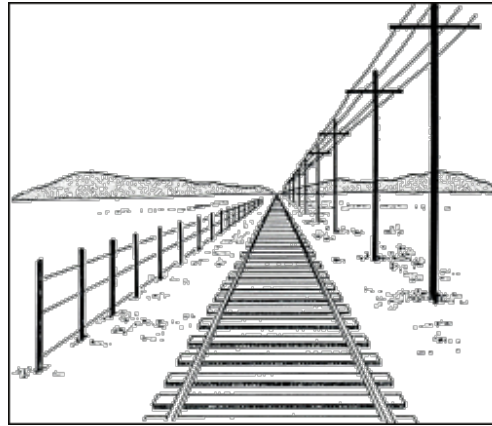
for those who want a wider perspective and something to ponder on



Take a good look at the beautiful picture above. Most of you have seen sunrays like the ones in the picture above on one or more occasions. According to Wikipedia they are called Crepuscular rays (Crépuscule meaning dusk or twilight):

Crepuscular rays /krɪˈpʌskjʊlər/ (more commonly known as **sunbeams**, **sun rays**, **splintered light**, or **god rays**), in atmospheric optics, are rays of sunlight that appear to radiate from the point in the sky where the sun is located. These rays, which stream through openings in clouds (particularly stratocumulus) or between other objects, are columns of sunlit air particles separated by darker cloud-shadowed volumes. Despite seeming to converge toward the light source, the rays are in fact near-parallel shafts of sunlight. Their apparent convergence is a perspective effect. This phenomenon mimics the way parallel railway lines or long hallways, for example, seem to seek convergence at a distant vanishing point. The sun rays do converge toward the sun, but the sun is much farther away than the rays might suggest.

The description Wikipedia give is consistent with what we have been told at school about one-point perspectives containing only one vanishing point on the horizon line, meaning all parallel lines seem to come together in only one distant point on the horizon as can be seen with the railroad tracks and fences below. However the horizon for railway tracks is much closer than the sun is.

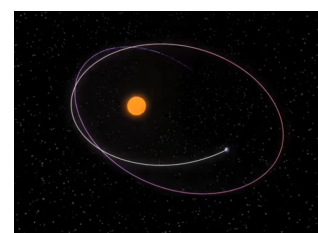


Therefore there is something strange with these sun images. It is perfectly understandable that the rays seem to originate from one single point. The strange thing is that these rays that are near-parallel have travelled 150 million kilometers / 92 million miles only to pierce through the clouds on one single point. Other openings in the clouds show no rays.

We orbit the Sun at a distance of about 150 million kilometers. This number is actually an average, since we follow an elliptical path. At its closest point, the Earth gets to 147 million km, and at its most distant point, it's 152 million km. (<https://www.universetoday.com/14437/how-far-is-earth-from-the-sun/>)

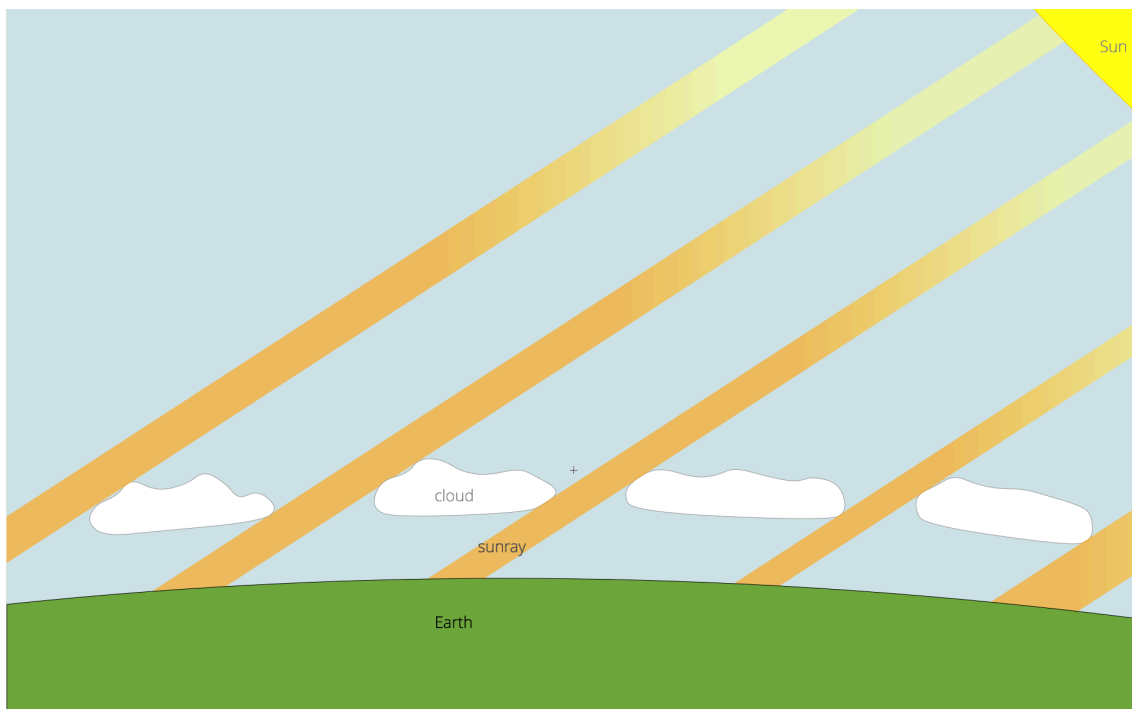


Given the enormous distance of the Sun to the Earth one would expect several of these piercings. And then, wouldn't you think these rays would at least be less divergent and more aligning? The crepuscular rays only reach a very small area of the surface of the Earth in these images. There are no pictures with several of these areas that are lit by these rays as should be expected. This raises the question: is the source

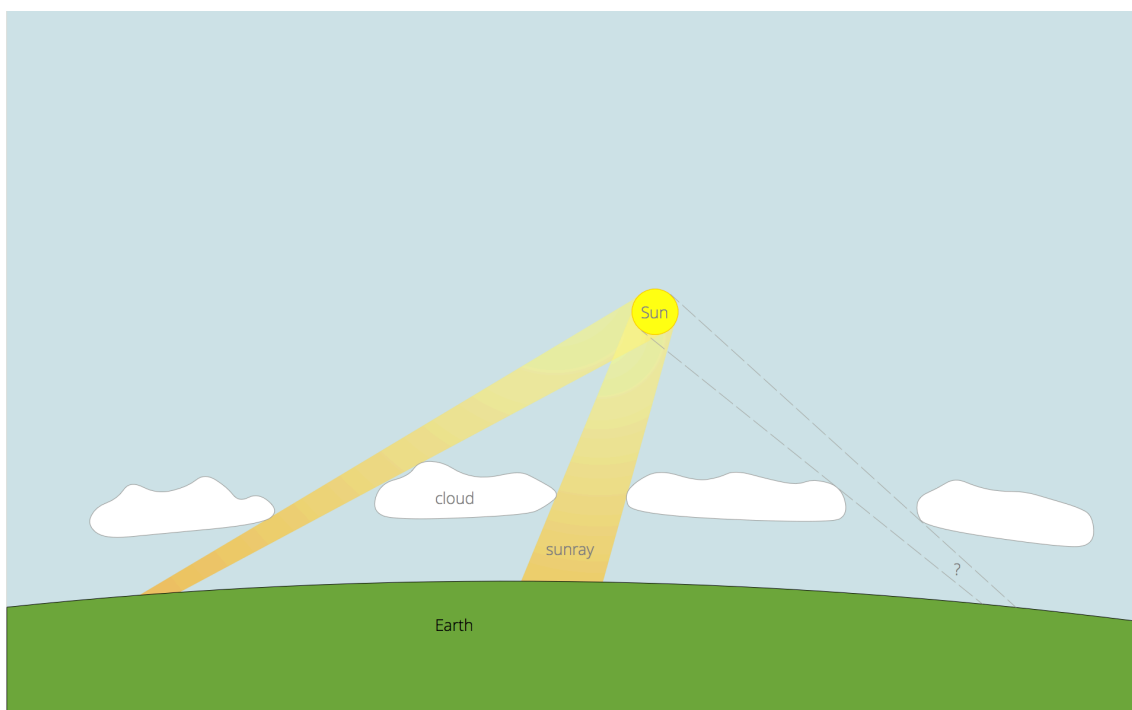


Sun and Earth

of this light we see the sun and is it really that far away?
Are we seeing this ? :



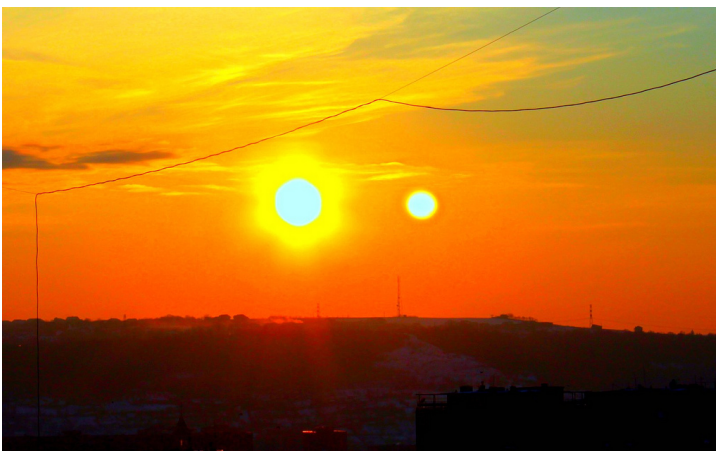
Or are we seeing this ? :

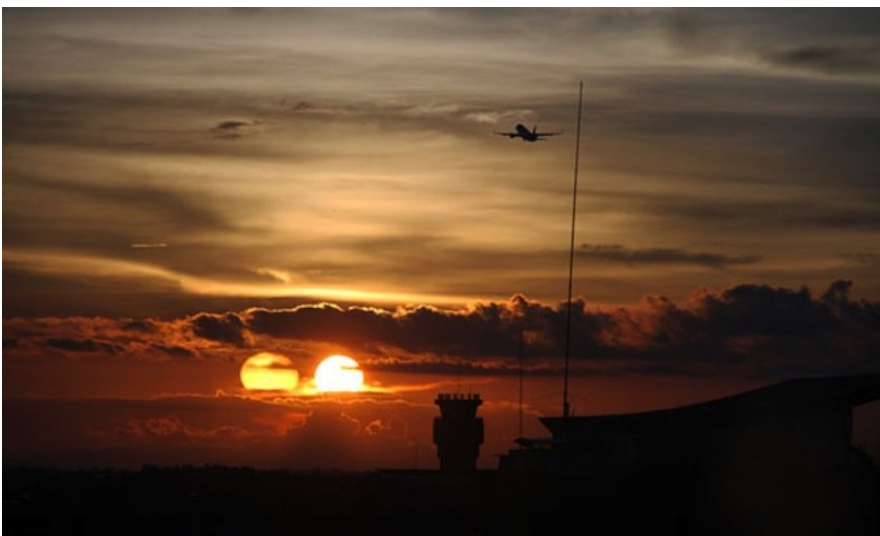


It is up to you to decide.

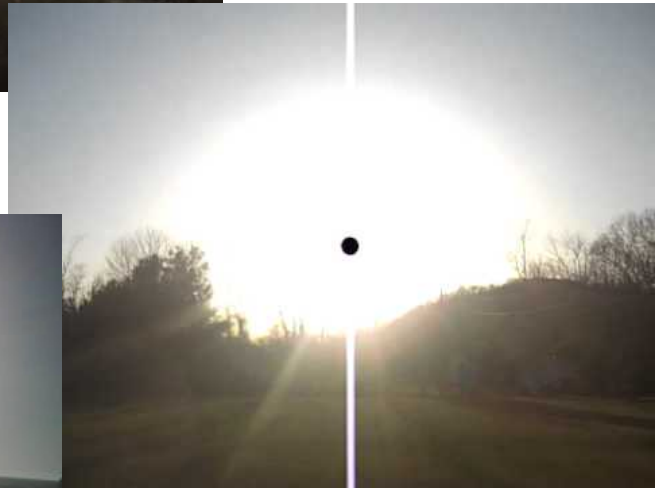
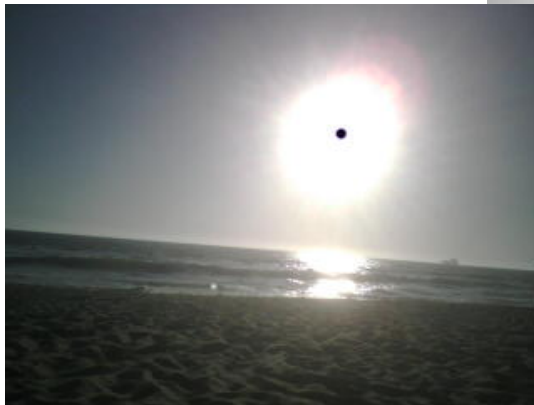
However. There are more strange phenomena that make you wonder and ponder..

In some countries like China and Indonesia people reportedly have seen more than one Sun. You might think they had a drink or two too much. But some have taken pictures....





If you think this is weird, then how about a black dot in the center of the Sun....

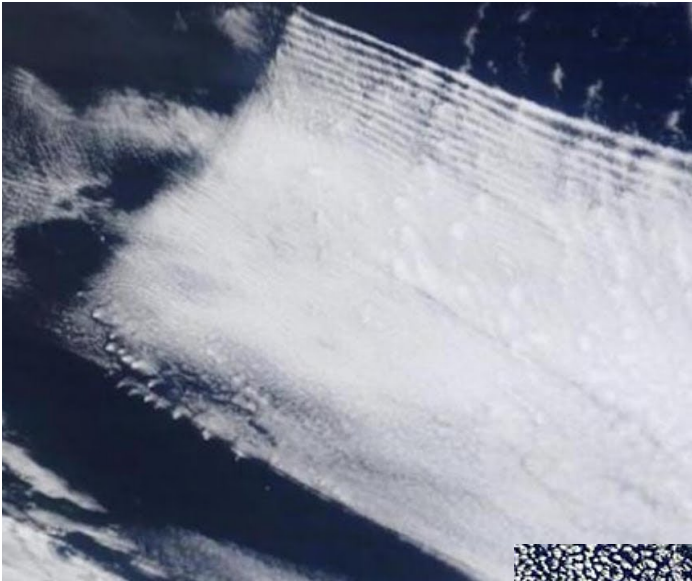
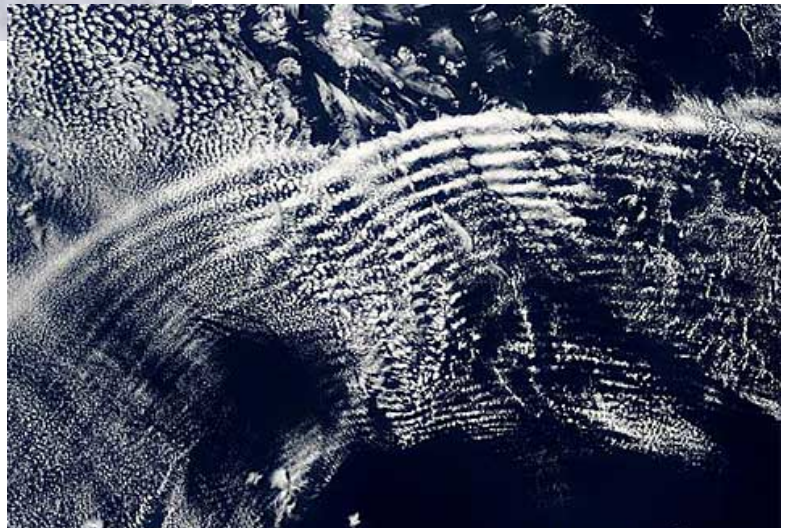


Or a hexagonal light emitting something in the sky.....?



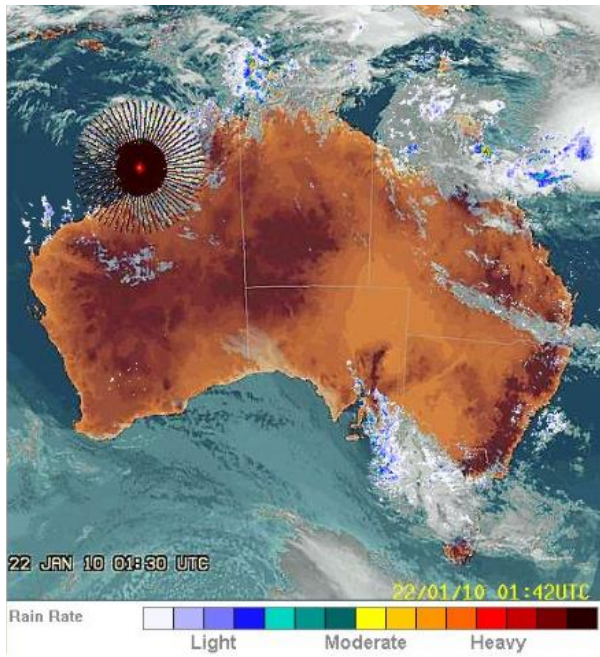
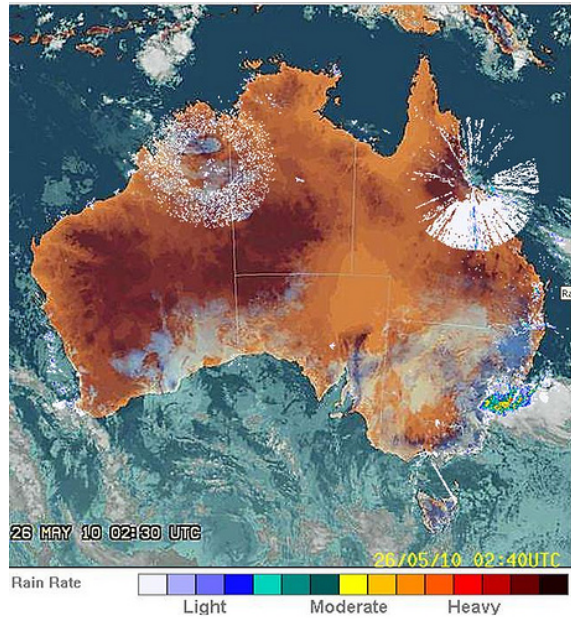
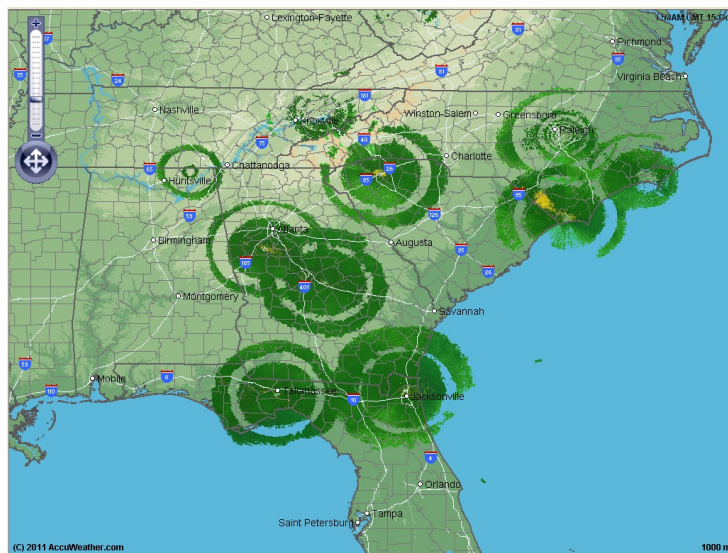
Is something going on in our skies?
If so, shouldn't we know?

Not only the sun raises questions, clouds do too. Seen from above some clouds show patterns that could be seen as highly surprising and unlikely to be natural...



NASA photo

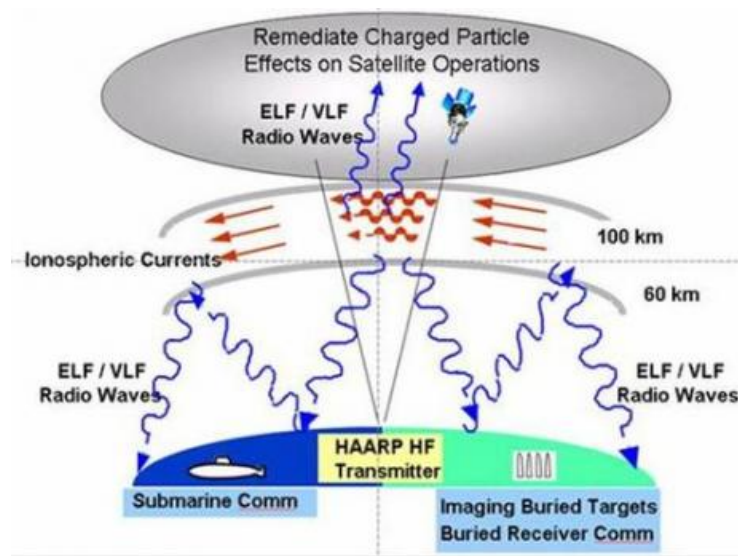




These phenomena could be explained by the use of existing human technologies like HAARP and Geoengineering. What is HAARP? HAARP stands for High Aurora Antenna Research Program or High Frequency Active Auroral Research Program. The High Frequency Active Auroral Research Program was initiated as an ionospheric research program jointly funded by the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. Navy, the University of Alaska Fairbanks, and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. It was designed and built by BAE Advanced Technologies



By sending microwaves high frequency antennas are used to influence the ionosphere layer in our skies



US PATENT 4,686,605 (1987) METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ALTERING A REGION IN THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE, IONOSPHERE, AND/OR MAGNETOSPHERE

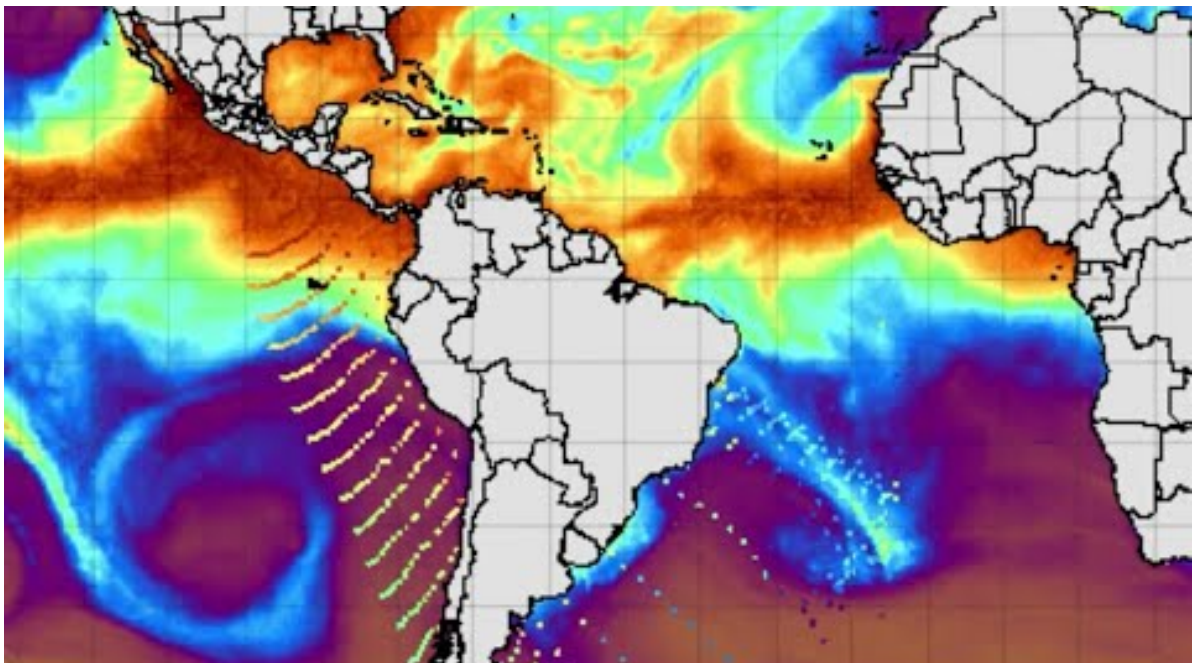
quotes regarding the use of HAARP:

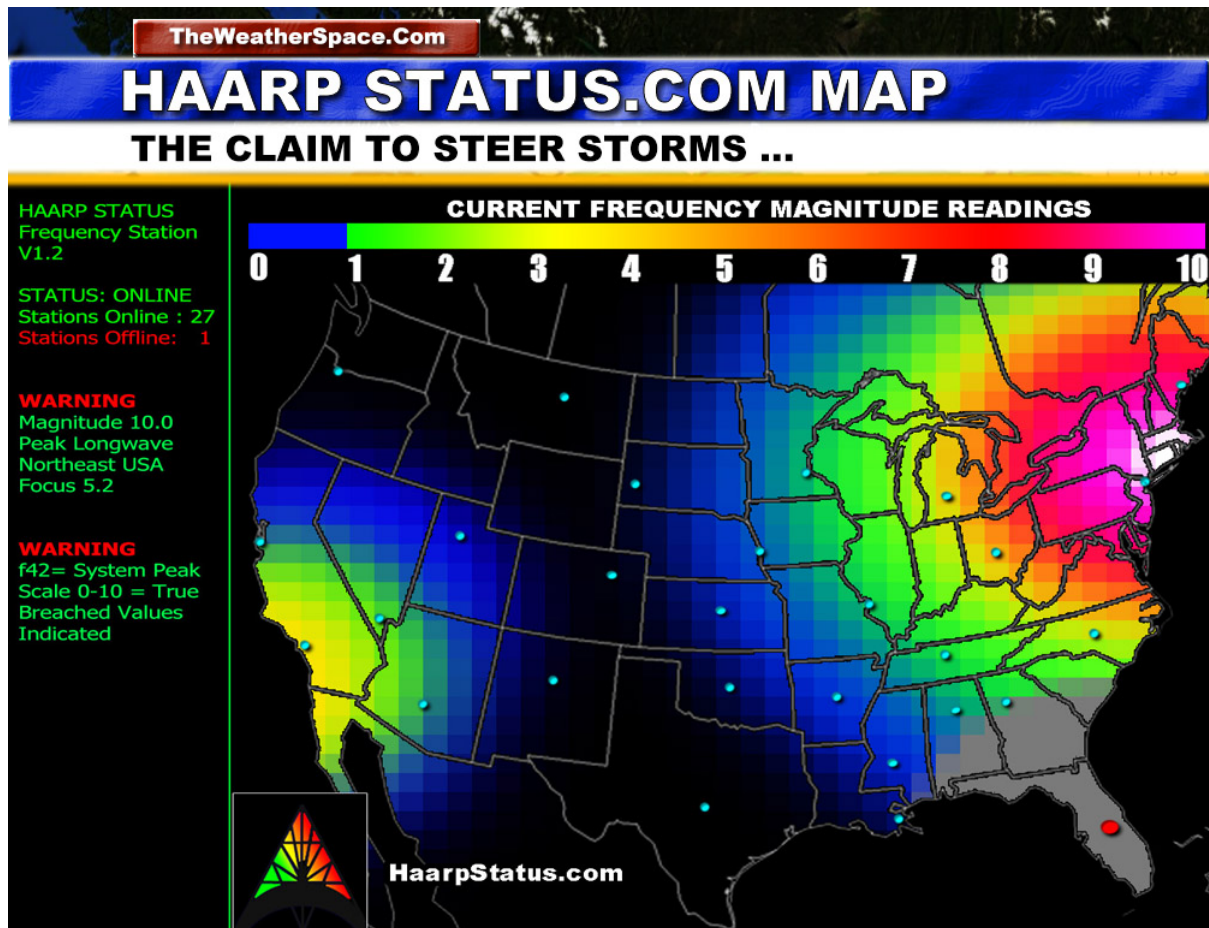
"A means and method is provided to cause interference with or even total disruption of communications over a large portion of the earth"

"Weather modification is possible by, for example, altering upper atmosphere wind patterns or altering solar absorption patterns by constructing one or more plumes of atmosphere particles which will act as a lens or focusing device"

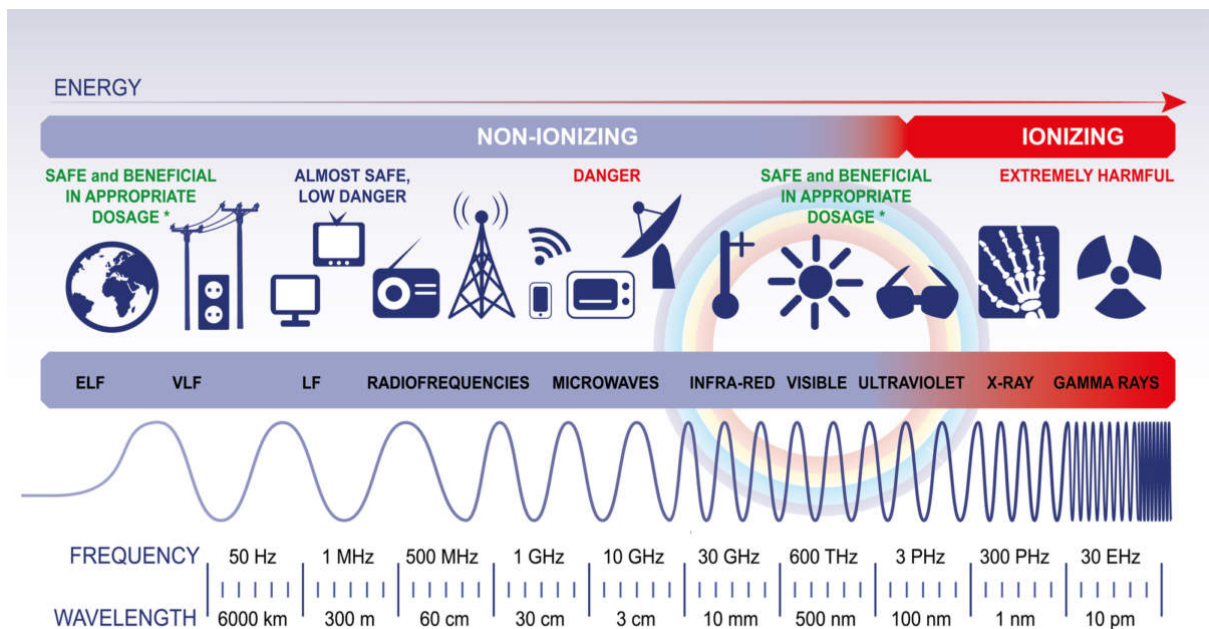
"The earth's magnetic field could be decreased or disrupted at appropriate altitudes to modify or eliminate the magnetic field"

The use of these antennas can be seen in frequency magnitude readings:





Is this dangerous or harmful?



Apart from HAARP weather seems to be influenced by Climate Engineering or Geoengineering too.
Wikipedia state:

Climate engineering or **climate intervention**,^[1] commonly referred to as **geoengineering**, is the deliberate and large-scale intervention in the Earth's climate system, usually with the aim of mitigating the adverse effects of global warming.^{[2][3][4]} Climate engineering is an umbrella term for measures that mainly fall into two categories: greenhouse gas removal and solar radiation management. Greenhouse gas removal approaches, of which carbon dioxide removal represents the most prominent subcategory addresses the cause of global warming by removing greenhouse gases from the atmosphere. Solar radiation management attempts to offset effects of greenhouse gases by causing the Earth to absorb less solar radiation.

Greenhouse gas removal is known in the Agenda 21 programs and the Paris climate accords as the CO₂ problem. Solar radiation is approached in other ways (Wikipedia):

Solar radiation management methods^[4] may include:

- Surface-based: for example, protecting or expanding polar sea ice and glaciers,^[34] using pale-colored roofing materials, attempting to change the oceans' brightness, or growing high-albedo crops.
- Troposphere-based: for example, marine cloud brightening, which would spray fine sea water to whiten clouds and thus increase cloud reflectivity.
- Upper atmosphere-based: creating reflective aerosols, such as stratospheric sulfate aerosols, specifically designed self-levitating aerosols,^[35] or other substances.
- Space-based: space sunshade—obstructing solar radiation with space-based mirrors, dust,^[36] etc.

Scientific paper on space-based sunshade:

Gravitationally bound geoengineering dust shade at the inner Lagrange point

Bewick, R. and Sanchez Cuartielles, J.P. and McInnes, C.R. (2012) *Gravitationally bound geoengineering dust shade at the inner Lagrange point. Advances in Space Research*, 50 (10). pp. 1405-1410. ISSN 0273-1177



PDF

Bewick_R_et_al_Pure_Gravitationally_bound_geoengineering_dust_shade_at_the_inner_Lagrange_point_Nov_2012.pdf

Accepted Author Manuscript

[Download \(1MB\)](#)

Official URL: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asr.2012.07.008>

Abstract

This paper presents a novel method of space-based geoengineering which uses the mass of a captured near Earth asteroid to gravitationally anchor a cloud of unprocessed dust in the vicinity of the L1 position to reduce the level of solar insolation at Earth. It has subsequently been shown that a cloud contained within the zero-velocity curve of the largest near Earth asteroid, Ganymede, can lead to an insolation reduction of 6.58% on Earth, which is significantly larger than the 1.7% required to offset a 2C increase in mean global temperature. The masses of the next largest near Earth asteroids are found to be too small to achieve the required level of insolation reduction, however, they are significant enough to be used as part of a portfolio of geoengineering schemes.

Another [scientific paper](#) deals with reflective aerosols:

Photophoretic levitation of engineered aerosols for geoengineering

David W. Keith

PNAS September 21, 2010 107 (38) 16428-16431; <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1009519107>

Communicated by James G. Anderson, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, June 30, 2010 (received for review June 15, 2009)

Article

Figures & SI

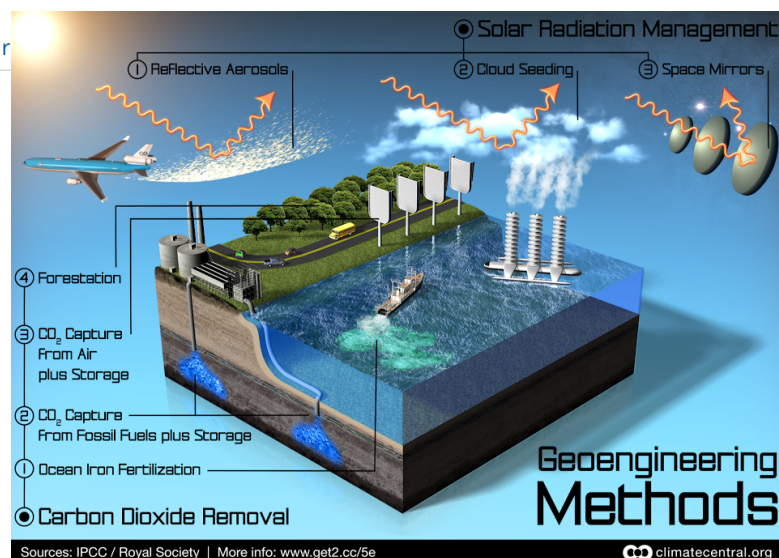
Info & Metrics

PDF

Abstract

Aerosols could be injected into the upper atmosphere to engineer the climate by scattering incident sunlight so as to produce a cooling tendency that may mitigate the risks posed by the accumulation of greenhouse gases. Analysis of climate engineering has focused on sulfate aerosols. Here I examine the possibility that engineered nanoparticles could exploit photophoretic forces, enabling more control over particle distribution and lifetime than is possible with sulfates, perhaps allowing climate engineering to be accomplished with fewer side effects. The use of electrostatic or magnetic materials enables a class of photophoretic forces not found in nature. Photophoretic levitation could loft particles above the stratosphere, reducing their capacity to interfere with ozone chemistry; and, by increasing particle lifetimes, it would reduce the need for continual replenishment of the aerosol. Moreover, particles might be engineered to drift poleward enabling albedo modification to be tailored to counter polar warming while minimizing the impact on equatorial climates.

atmospheric physics solar



So how do we get these aerosols consisting of nanoparticles up there? We spray them:





Can we see these aerosols?

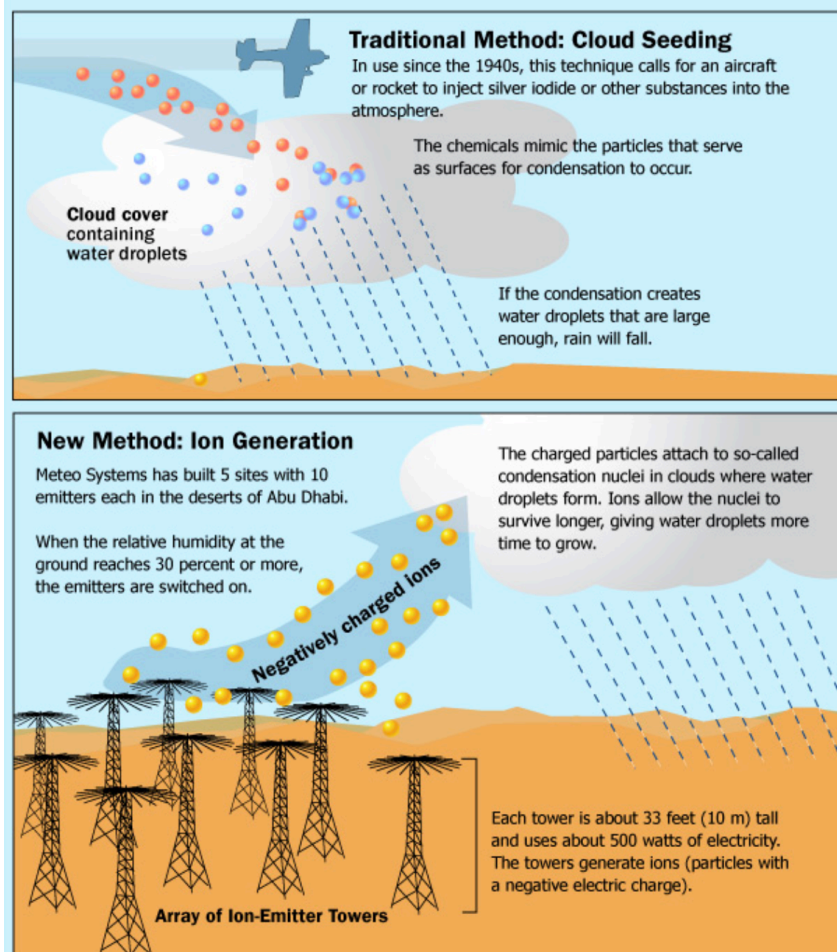


As you can see a lot is being done to alter weather conditions. Is there more?
Yes, there is also cloud seeding:



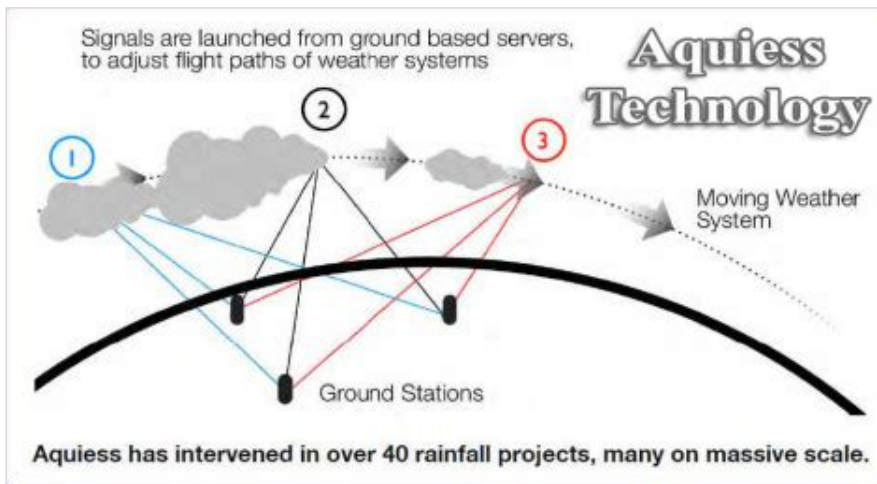
Science Plays Rain God: Seeding and Ions

An ambitious project attempts to ionize the lower atmosphere and create conditions where raindrops can easily form. Here is a look at old and new techniques of trying to induce rainfall:



SOURCE: METEO SYSTEMS

KARL TATE. LiveScience.com



CLOUD SEEDING (cont.)



• WEATHER MODIFICATION USING CARBON BLACK (2)

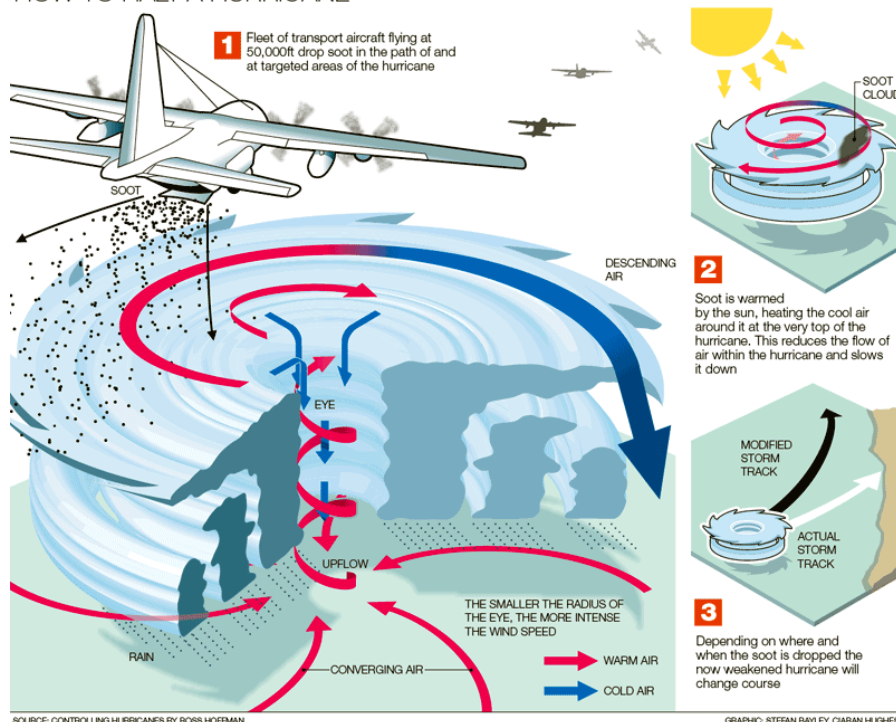
- Increase Cirrus Cloud Cover
 - » Deny visual satellite or high altitude reconnaissance
 - » Decrease light level for night time operations
- Dissipate Fog
 - » Uncover targets for visual raids
 - » Provide visual inspection of damage
 - » Provide visual reconnaissance
 - » Open airfields for landing / recovery

TTS 97 CLIMATEVIEWER.COM - WEATHERMODIFICATIONHISTORY.COM

Weather Modification/PL/GPA/AAS/979462 10

And there is hurricane influencing:

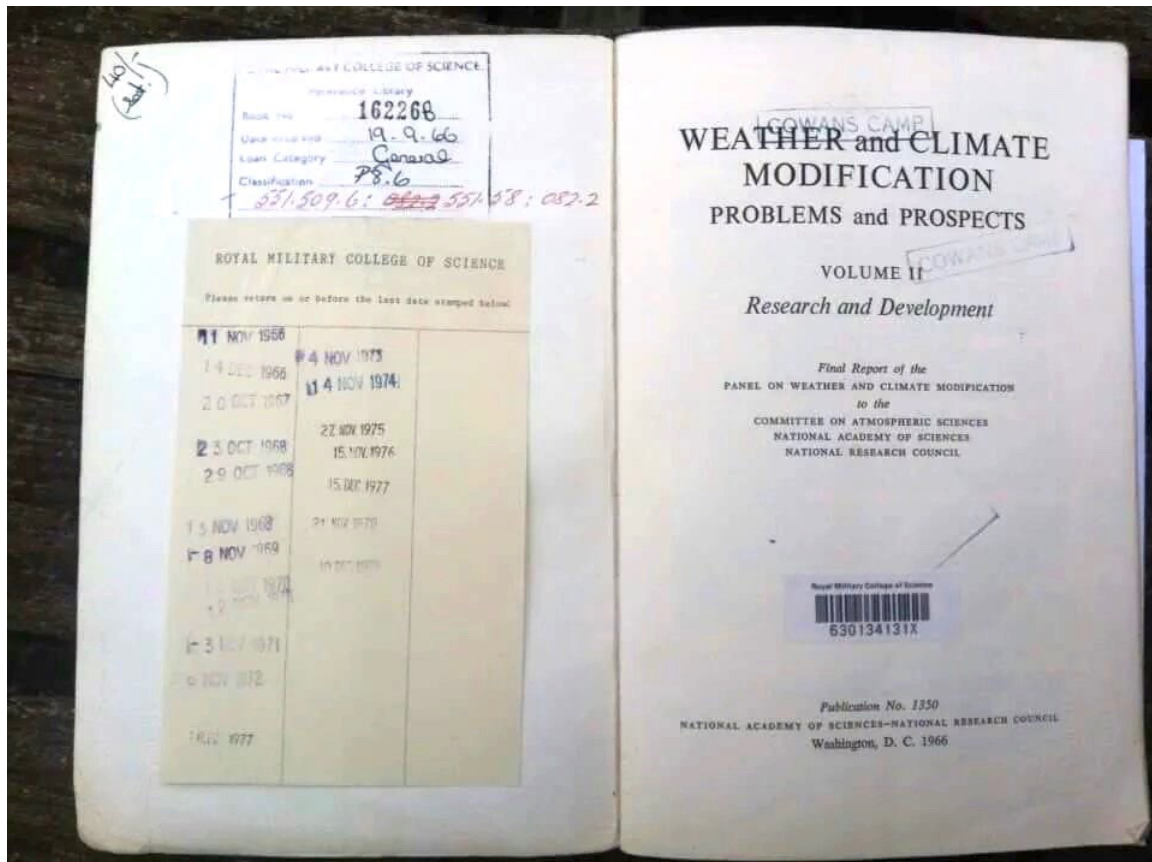
HOW TO HALT A HURRICANE



All these methods raise eyebrows and questions:

- A. Are our scientists knowledgeable enough to interfere in these huge climate systems?
- B. What are the longterm effects of these measures?
- C. What substances do these aerosols consist of?
- D. Are all these methods safe and healthy for us and for all biotopes?
- E. Why aren't these methods discussed regularly and why aren't we extensively informed?
- F. Did we have the opportunity to vote for these methods or are they stealthily being implemented?
- G. How do these programs get funded? Who pays?
- H. If these methods work how come we still have devastating hurricanes?

There is still a lot to be discovered (note the date going back to 1966!):





Take a close look at the next picture. According to the news media this Californian area was hit by blazing wildfires that due to high winds have burnt all houses and cars down leaving nothing but a small amount of debris.



If you zoom in on the picture (see below) we see green trees still standing almost unaffected. Isn't that a bit weird? Wouldn't you expect the trees to get burned first?



There much more to know than you can imagine. Time to do your own research!