Geography Review paper 3

Kindly read through and reply any objections to nyagahimal@gmail.com

Relation between Earth structure with Winds, Cyclones and Ocean currents

In this chapter we will examine the relation between wind, cyclones and ocean currents to the globe modal and stationary modal.

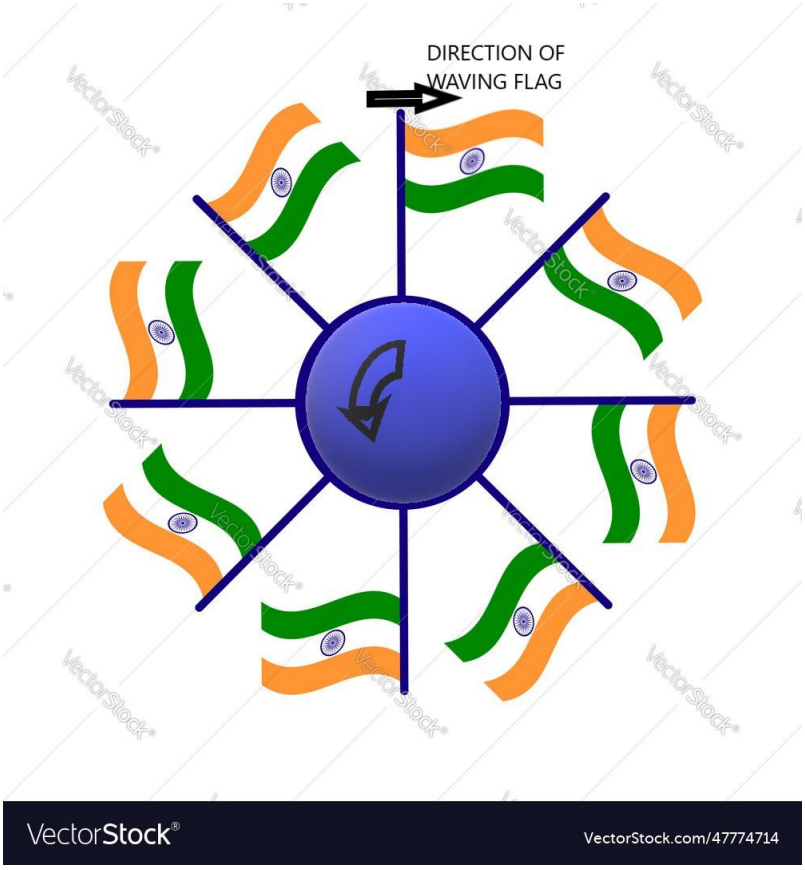
Previously we examined the relation of water and clouds to the structure of the Earth and outlined the incompatible factors as we intend to do in this chapter to further strengthen the basis of the structure of Earth.

Winds

Wind is moving air and it can be observed locally as it blows intensely or felt when blowing lightly.

Remember the Earth is stated to be in **daily uniform spinning\rotating motion** from West to East. To prove or disprove this is by wind we use a simple similar experiment, we place a flag on a sphere/ball and set it in motion of spinning clockwise where we observe the flag deflect or wave in opposite direction of spinning without ceasing.

Below is an image of the flag waving in a single direction as seen from above its axis.



In addition to the above experiment, the Magnus effect and Newton's third law of motion there should be equally a uniform reaction of deflected air or wind resulting from the force opposing the anticlockwise motion of the sphere.

We now relate this behavior of spinning spheres to our Earth winds and observe if there is a uniform or similar reaction from flags when wind is blowing, we notice that local winds blow in different directions and sometimes are calm whereby the flag is completely down, hence we can only conclude confidently that what we see is the actual movement of wind and not the earth.

Wind on Earth is caused by atmospheric pressure that is due to temperature fluctuations in atmosphere and Earth or water surface simply due to the sun, seasons and physical features like terrain scape(highlands and glaciers), forests and water bodies which largely experience wind phenomenas like cyclones and ocean currents.

Winds can occur temporarily during day or night.

Winds carry breezes and therefore influence the weather of where they blow over depending on the type of breeze they carry.

Winds occur as seasonal winds and random winds but our study will rely solely upon the worldwide seasonal winds

Types of winds

There are 3 major types of winds all of which are considered prevailing winds(blowing in one direction over a specific area). These winds include

Trade winds; These are mainly winds south eastwards from the northern hemisphere near the equatorial zone. They are commonly termed as monsoon trade winds.

Prevailing westerlies; These are winds that blow west to East around the mid polar regions between 30^{o} to 60^{o} latitude

Polar Easterlies; These are strong winds that blow from the polar regions westwards

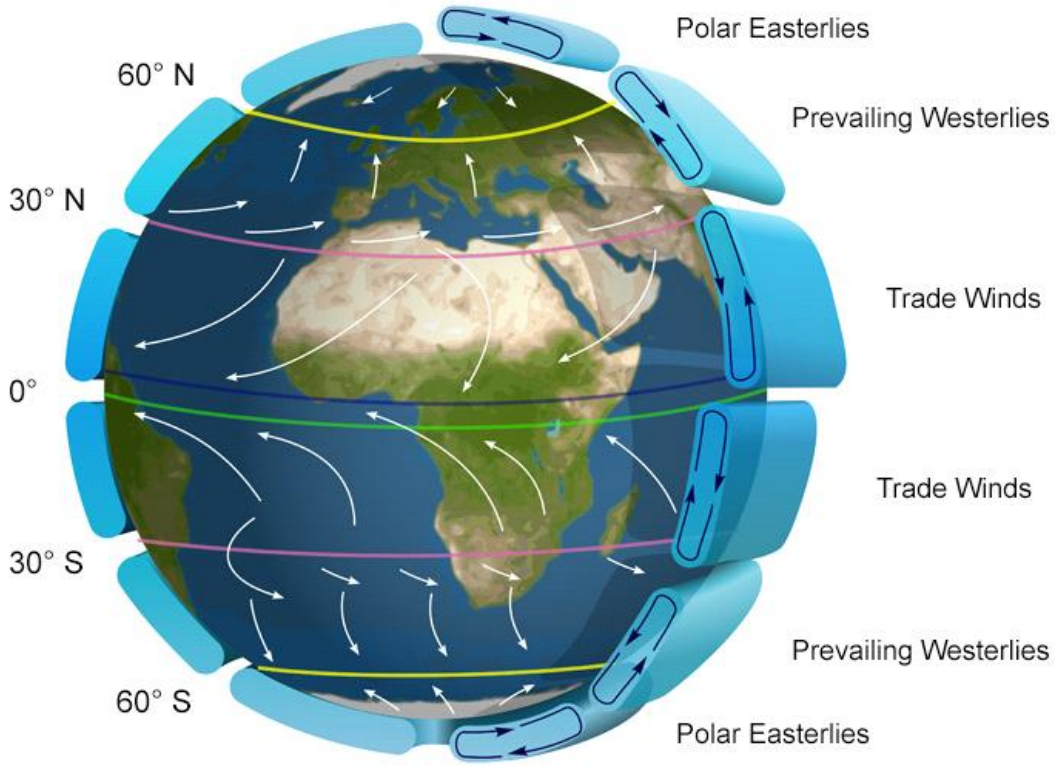
These winds have been recorded over many years ago for facilitating sailors to cross the vast oceans till date.

"In 1947, Norwegian explorer Thor Hyerdahl and a small crew used trade winds to travel from the coast of Peru to the coral reefs of French Polynesia, more than 6,920 kilometers (4,300 miles), in a sail-powered raft. The expedition, named after the raft (Kon-Tiki) aimed to prove that ancient mariners could have used predictable trade winds to explore wide stretches of the Pacific. https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/wind/

Examining the winds

After noting the major types of winds we check their source of direction and layout or extension upon the surface of Earth.

Distribution of winds on the globe modal vs Stationary model.



After considering the wind directions from various sources here are some questions to ponder.

How does a rotating/spinning Earth produce wind in different directions in one go.

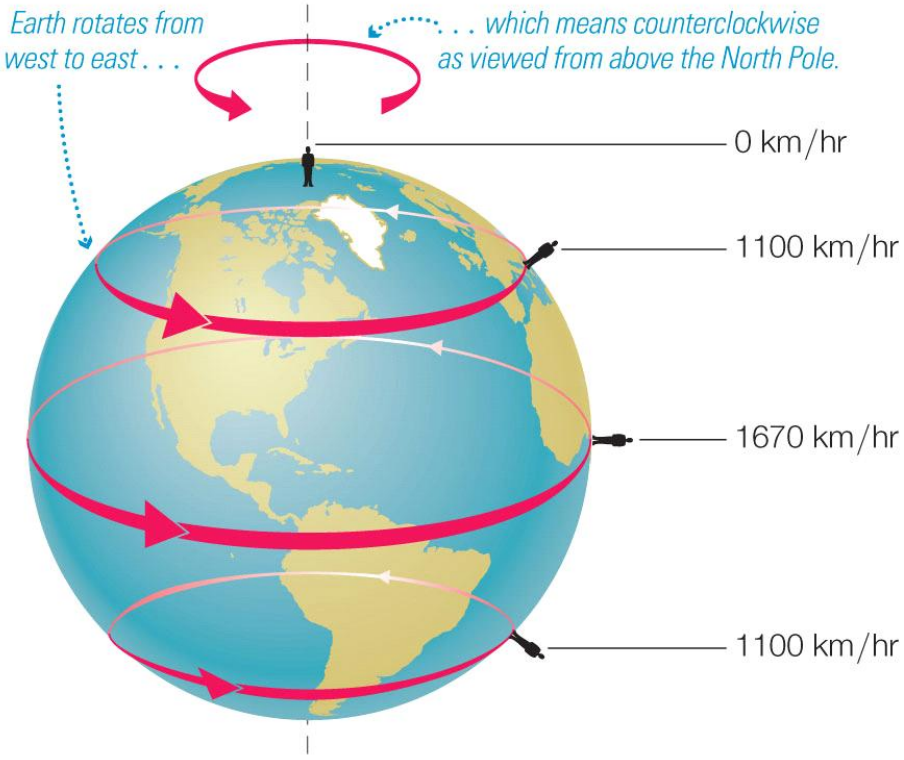
Wind needs pressure to occur in this case it is atmospheric pressure, for pressure to act on air, it must be contained or closed.

When wind speed and strength are measured, we find wind moving at different speeds from different localities mostly due to the altitude and humidity of an area.

Wind has been recorded to differ in direction and intensity due to seasons according to various sources '' monsoon, a major wind system that seasonally reverses its direction—such as one that blows for approximately six months from the northeast and six months from the southwest''

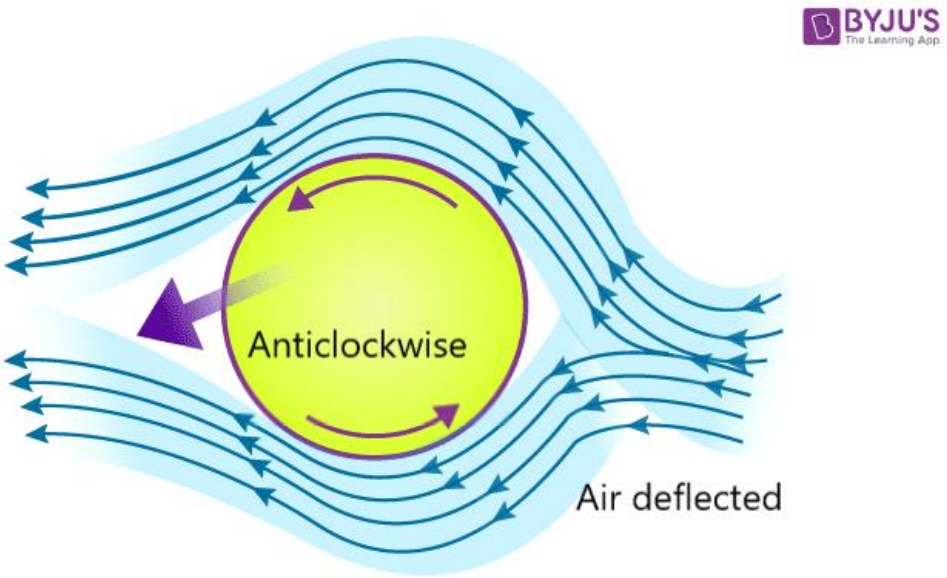
All studies of wind, or weather stations use stationary based tools to record the various phenomena at diferent locations hence indicating that the movement of the air or Wind is over a stationary piece of land or region opposed to the theory of a spinning Earth which is in one direction.

Examining the illustration of a spinning sphere or globe as led to believe falsely



The first factor to note from the wrong structure of Earth is that at the north and south axis of the spinning globe all bodies or land masses should be visibly rotating around a specific point during any season in case it would change, it would still be visible as opposed to both physical locations of the north and south axis before examining the nature and level of water.

With the movement of this spinning globe in a uniform direction from west to east as illustrated there should be a wind resulting from the movement of earth in the opposite direction as illustrated below from the Magnus theory



With Earth in continuos rotation daily around its axis, there should be a daily influx of winds resulting from the opposite reaction in relation to Newton's third law of motion and magnus theory as illustrated above.

If ever science was real science then it would observable, understandable and repeatable for the benefit of all, however we are flooded by mass of undetectable, unobservable and unrepeatable phenomena regarding the structure of earth and forces acting on it yet the facts for real science are clear and repeatable. the phenomena of wind is observable at any level and therefore should be taken into consideration when defining the structure and forces acting upon it.

The occurrence of seasonal winds and spinning globe

Southwest and Northeast Monsoon winds

The interchanging seasons of winds is an observable phenomena on the Eastern coast of Africa and West coast of Asia noting that it is among the key factors favoring sailing across the Indian ocean to and from Africa during the Monsoon wind seasons.

Southwest monsoon winds occur between July and September, while Northeast winds occur between January and March.

''In India, for example, the monsoon blows from the southwest in July and August, and north of India the winds are from the east. In northern Australia the monsoon arrives from the northwest during January-February. At the southern limit of the Australian monsoon, the winds turn easterly''. https://www.britannica.com/science/monsoon

Therefore for the monsoon winds to be able to interchange seasonally for decades and milleniums simply indicates a stationary Earth experiencing moving air(Atmosphere). This movement of air or wind motion is always parralel to the ground or water level above which it blows.

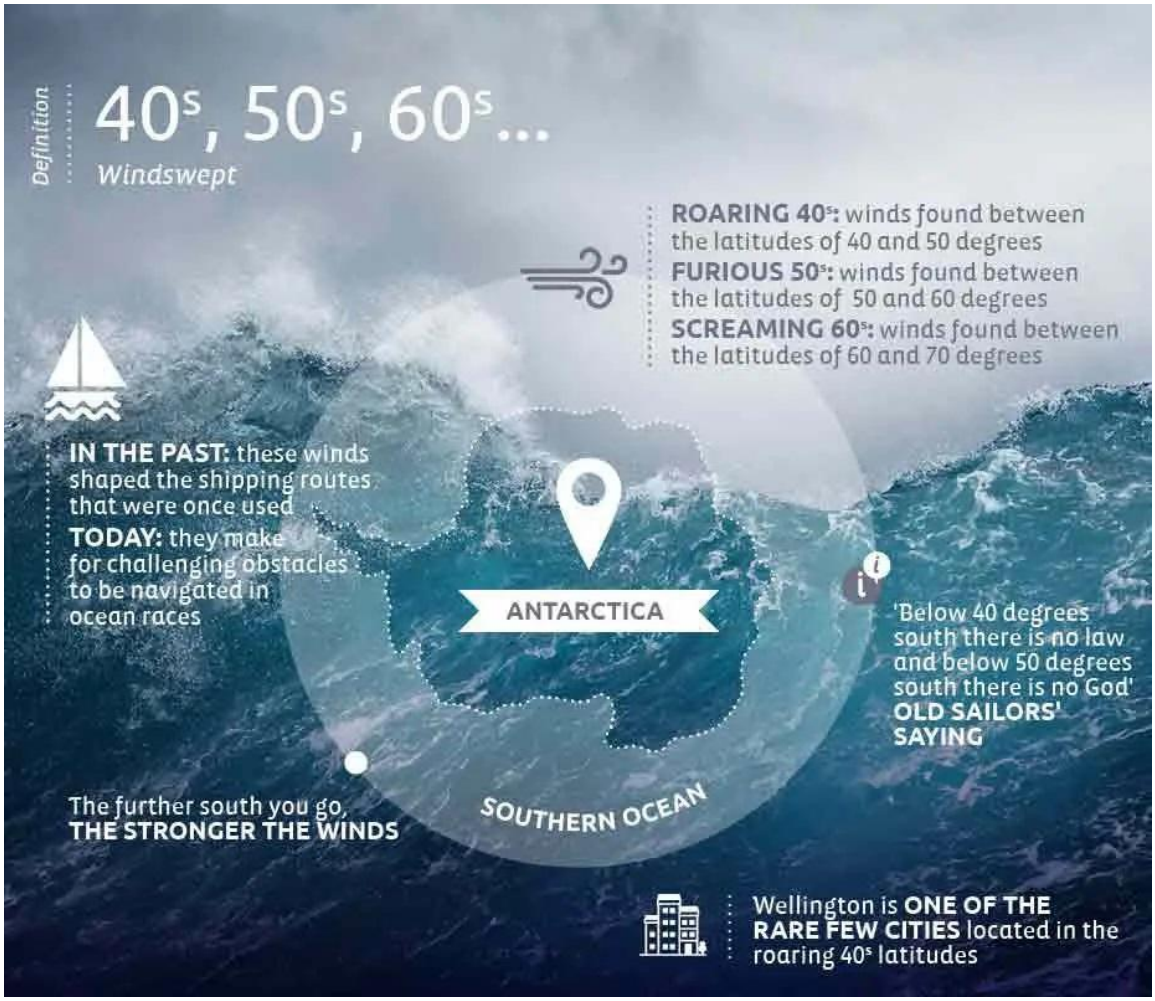
Prevailing Westerlies

After examining the nature of the monsoon winds, we can also examine prevailing westerlies and compare them with the current spinning geoid.

In southern hemisphere

These winds occur between the latitude 30 and 50 degrees south of the equator and are termed ''Roaring forties'' by https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/roaring-forties.html

Whats further interesting is the fact that the westerlies in the southern hemisphere are more violent as they increase in latitude southwards with westerlies between latitude 50 to 60 degrees termed as ‘’furious fifties”due to being more intense and strong and violent than “roaring forties” and from latitude 60 to 70 degrees are termed as “Screaming sixties”



In Northern hemisphere

What is rather odd is the Westerlies in the northern hemisphere are totally opposite from the southern hemisphere with the westerlies being calmer.

The westerlies in the northern hemisphere blow northeastwards and form a vortex called the the arctic vortex ,

According to wikipedia and other sources “there is a single vortex with a jet stream that is well constrained near the polar front, and the Arctic air is well contained”. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polar_vortex

With the presence of well known jet streams as seen in previous chapter that aided the voyage around the world in a Breitling Orbiter 3 baloon, we notice that the winds blow over a stable surface and the vortices formed prove this.

The westerly winds north and south of the equator act differently and also have different formations and different directions during different seasons which shouldn’t be possible on a uniform spinning globe.

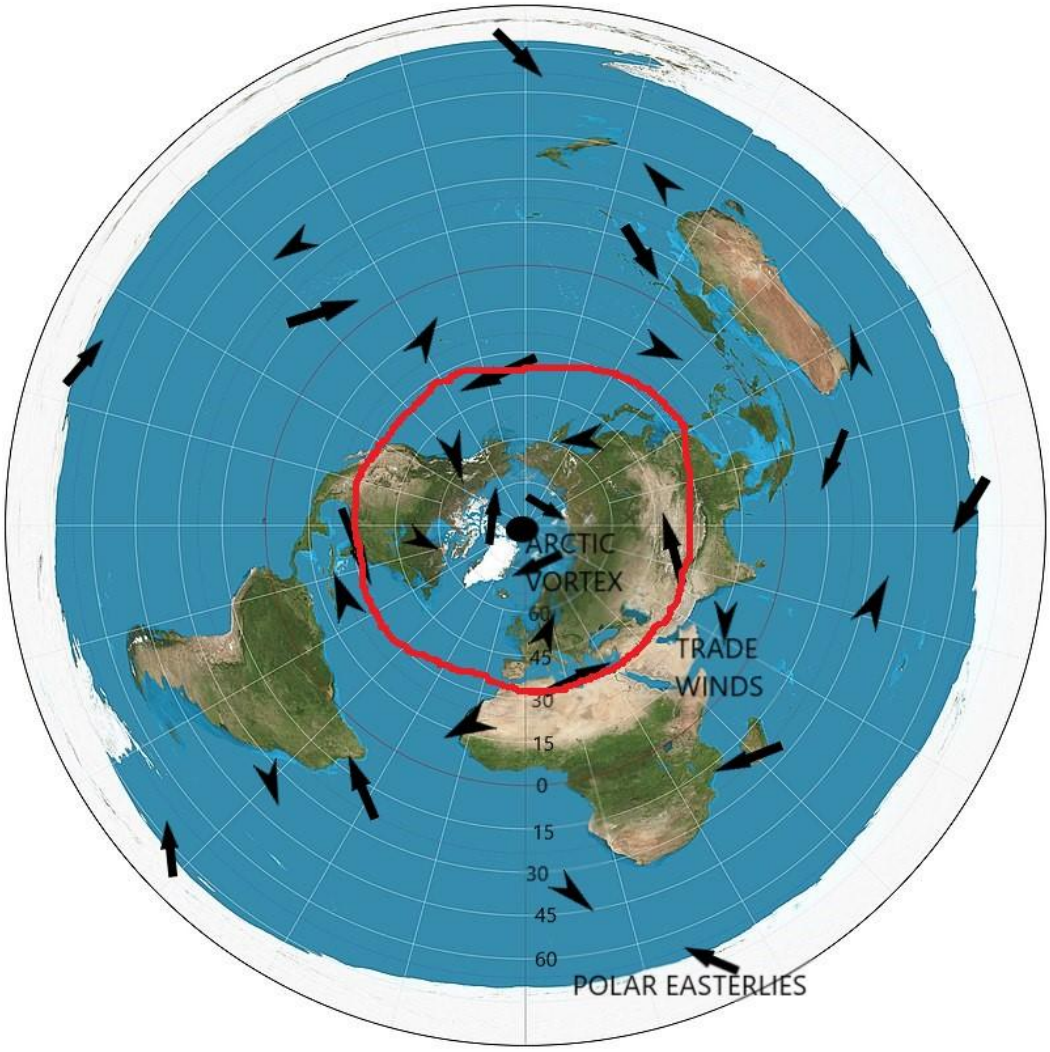
Coriolis Effect

After considering the action of winds north and south of the equator, let us also consider a well known phenomena around the equator called curiolis effect,

“Because the Earth rotates on its axis, circulating air is deflected toward the right in the Northern Hemisphere and toward the left in the Southern Hemisphere. This deflection is called the Coriolis effect”
https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/education/tutorial_currents/04currents1.html

According to quoted source and other sources, we are told that earth spins on its axis and therefore the Coriolis effect, but realistically the wind is the one blowing in different directions I.e clockwise and anticlockwise direction due to existing wind patterns, the stationary nature of the Earth is proven along the equator since an egg can be seen to maintain its balance on a tiny stand which would be impossible if the earth were truly rotating.

Sketch map indicating the distribution of winds on an actual stationary structure Earth.



The red circle is theJet stream or wind passage of the Breitling orbiter baloon that made success full journey around the Earth perpendicular to the ground level.

Taking into consideration the observable factors of the winds as discussed above that are incompatible with the behaviour of spinning geoid we are left to conclude Earth is neither spinning nor spherical in shape but rather an enclosed 360 layout of ocean and earth as islands.

The structure of the earth being able to habour winds from side to side and a Vortex (Arctic vortex) in the middle of the structure means the earth is not a globe spinning in space because the rotation would produce wind in one direction which is opposite to the rotation and there would be two vortices on opposite sides of the axis poles.

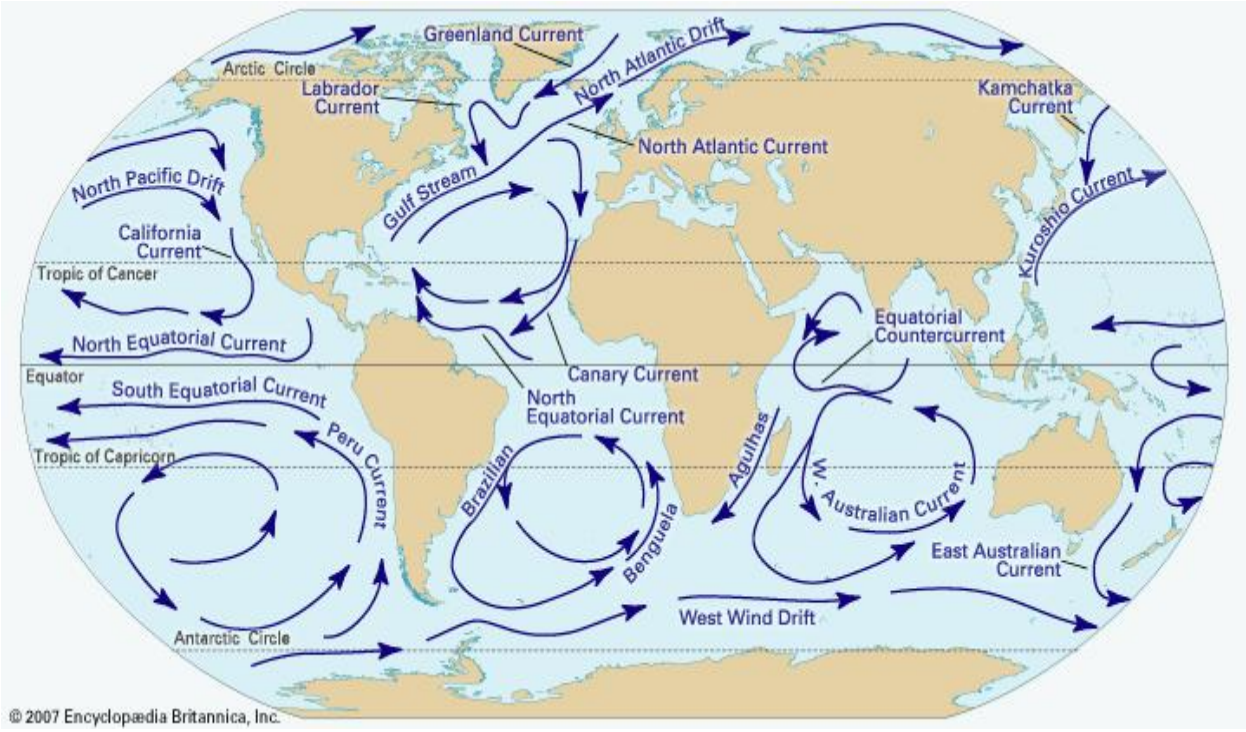
Ocean currents

Oceans currents are continuous, predictable directional movement of seawater driven by wind(coriolis effect), water density and gravity. (NatGeo.com)

Ocean currents are streams made up of horizontal and vertical components of the circulation system of ocean waters that is produced by gravity, Wind friction, and water density.(Britannica.com)

Both definitions struggle to avert the direct influence of the sun and wind and land bodies that are most influential in producing or influencing ocean currents, whereby winds evidently push water waves to the coasts and the reflected in other direction of weaker resistance.

Map indicating distribution of ocean currents on a globe



Ocean currents act differently from different positions of earth as shown in the above diagram,

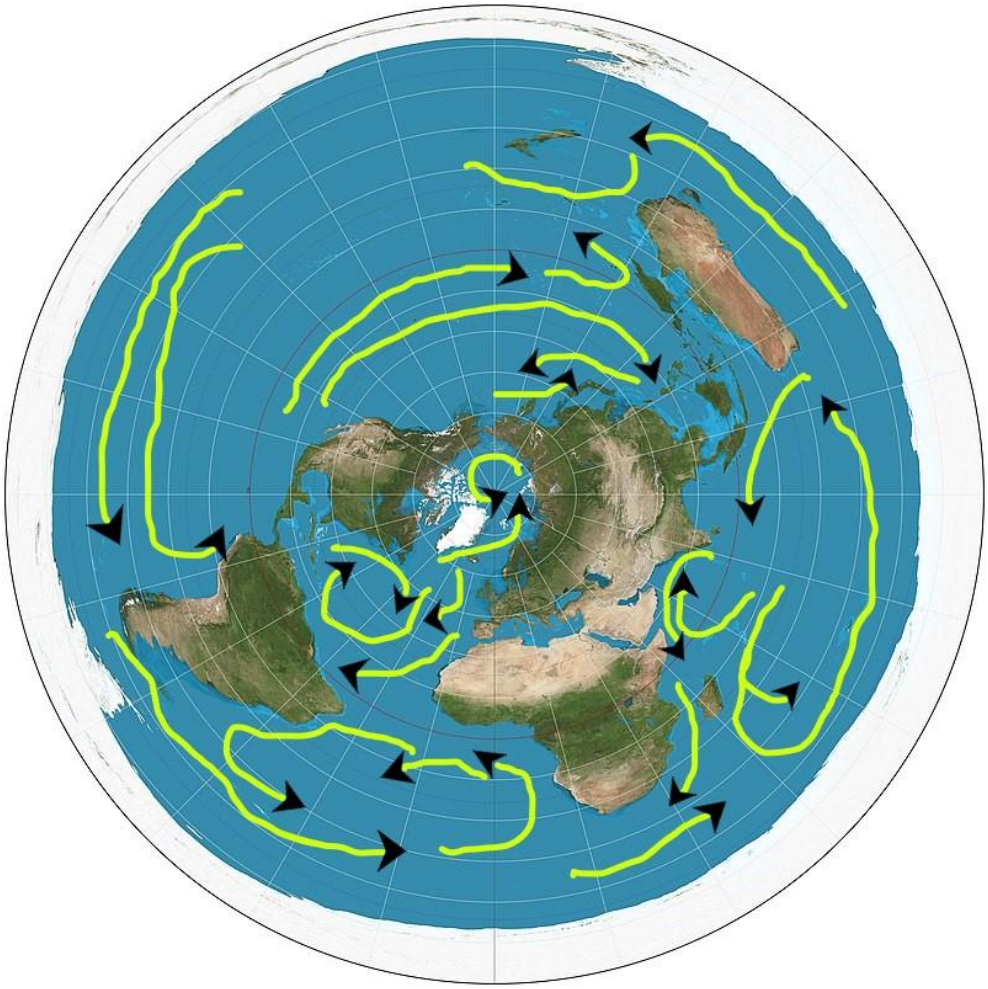
Note tha**t** ocean currents from southern hemisphere flow northwards on the East coast of Africa and south America, which would be impossible on a vertically projected globe that is spinning in space.

If Earth were truly spinning in space, the water from the oceans would continuously pour over the continents as the Earth spins or rotates as elaborated in the false solar system theory.

However strong the wind maybe, it can only push water consistently up against an elevated body above its level, that way water keeps coming back down to the slope and settling in the basin where it is level. With this simple logic evident, we remain to question if Africa and other continents are horizontally projected on Earth,if truely horizontal then the oceans are in the true position of equilibrium (in a basin like structure) and the ocean currents flow just logically fine.

Whereas if the continents are projected as the globe is potrayed then we are under a total misconception. Below is a sketch map showing the proper structure of Earth with the ocean currents distributed fittingly.

Sketch map indicating distribution of ocean currents on a stationary Earth.



With this sketch map, water is properly kept with the bounds of Earth and ocean currents make more sense since the structure is stationary and movement of water in different directions is due to the sun, wind patterns and water density

This makes it impossible for the globe to hold explanations for how water can go against the direction of gravity while rotating in the equatorial regions. ON a flat map this is understandable,

Cyclones

A cyclone is a large air mass that rotates around a strong center of low atmospheric pressure, counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere as viewed from above.(Wikipedia)

Given the above definition, and the behaviour of a spinning sphere, it whould be impossible for a whole spheric body that is spinning and also producing an opposite reaction of wind to the direction its spinning(clockwise/anticlockwise) and also have spots of cyclones at low atmospheric locations other than at the opposite axis of north and south pole where convergence of wind should occur which would be understandable on a spinning sphere.

In addition, it is noted that cyclones spin clockwise in southern hemisphere and counter clockwise in northern hemisphere due to the coriolis effect which would also be impposible on a sphere spinning in a single direction.

Hence having compared the compatibility of winds, Ocean currents and coriolis effect we confidently conclude that the Earth is neither spherical in shape nor spinning in space but rather stationary and winds(moving air) blow over the surface of a stationary Earth.