

Geography Review No.2

reply any Objections to ; nyagahimal@gmail.com

2. The orientation of the clouds, Rainfall and Atmosphere zones

Earth is comprised of Water, land and atmosphere. Atmosphere which comprises of clouds and gases is further divided into 4 layers

- Troposphere; The first layer from ground level to approximately 11km, where most clouds are formed. Temperature reduces as you go higher.
- Stratosphere; The second layer from the troposphere to mesosphere is about 38km in height and comprises of the Ozone layer. Temperatures in this zone increase as you go higher.
- mesosphere; It is ranging from 50km to 80km above sea level. Temperatures reduce once again as you go higher in this layer. Temperatures are indicated to reduce as you go higher.
- Thermosphere; Ranging from 80km to 700km above sea level. Temperatures increase much more as you elevate higher in this sphere.
- Exosphere; from 700km to 10,000km above sea level, this is where space stations are found.

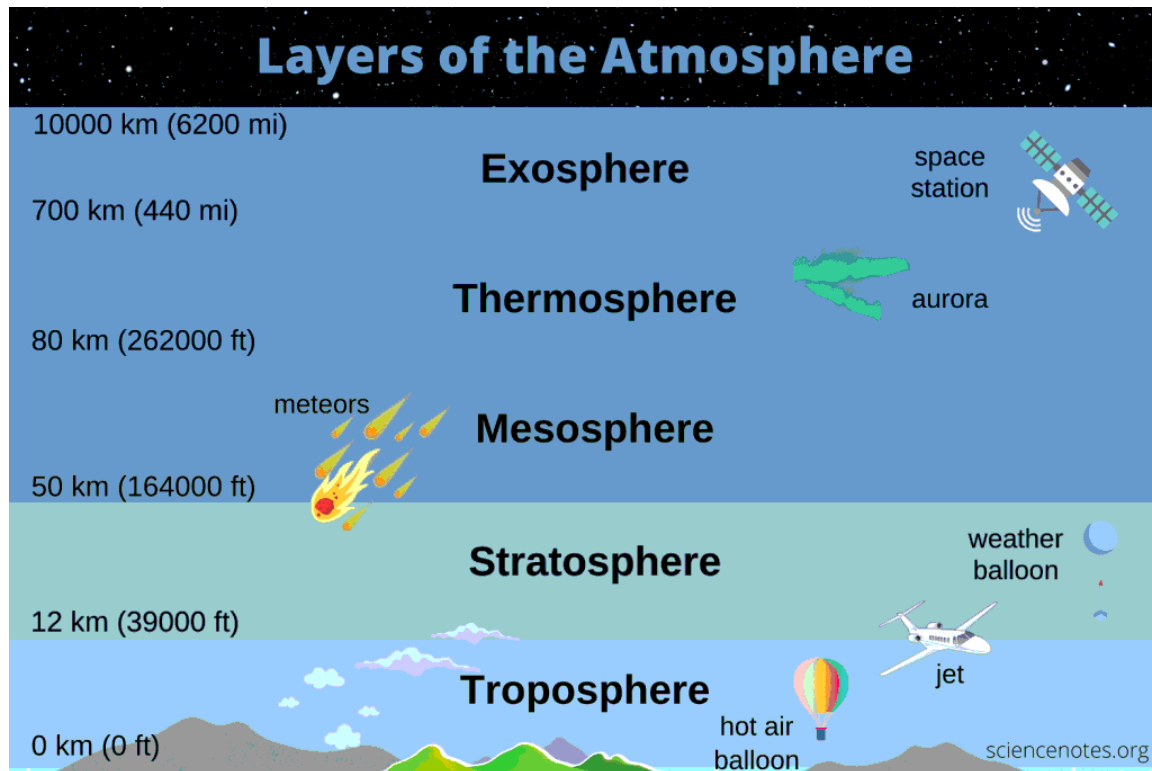
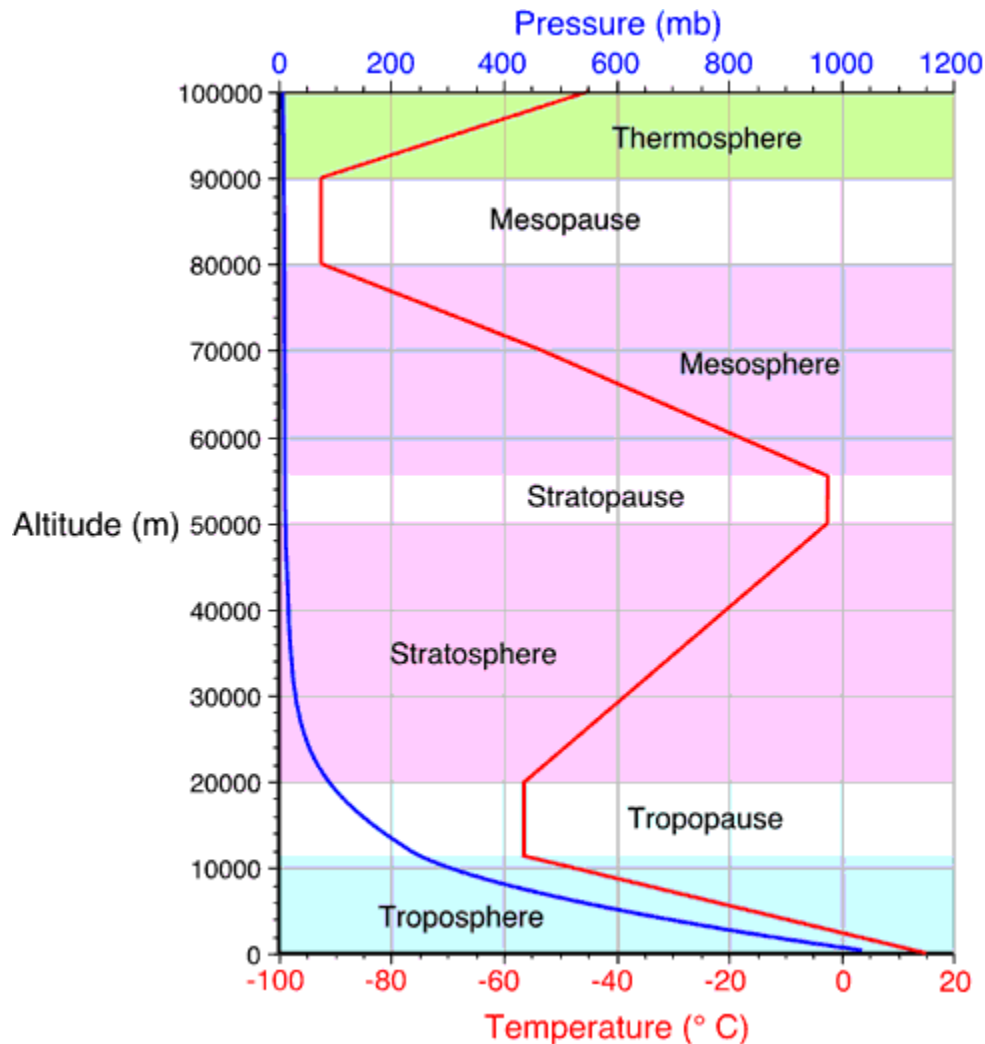


Image of layers of atmosphere.

Illustration of varying temperature and pressure in the atmosphere.



The division of layers of the atmosphere is described such that each layer is proportionally parallel to the rest of the layers meaning these layers do not intertwine or mix.

A close analysis of these layers will reveal that;

- Temperature between the layers varies such that, Troposphere has reducing temperatures as you go up. When you reach stratosphere, temperatures increase as you go up to the stratopause where temperatures reduce again as you continue further.
- Keeping in mind the height and temperatures of the atmospheric layers, we will observe

practical events for these factors consistency and compatibility with the structure of the Earth.

While it is clear that the layers are parallel to each other we are left to prove whether they are parallel in a spherical or a linear patterns or layers.

The naming of the layers includes "sphere" such as, Troposphere, stratosphere, Mesosphere, thermosphere and Exosphere this is to induce the idea that they are in spherical shape around Earth, but is it really the case?

Observation of the Atmosphere from High altitude Balloons

High altitude balloons are balloons that weigh lightly and some use hydrogen, Helium, hot air from propane in the balloon made of polythene or plastic to float into the atmosphere.

Most common are the hot air balloons that are used for tourism or leisure activities .



fig. Hot air balloon in the atmosphere.

The aerodynamics of the hot air balloon

The movements of the hot air balloon are significantly important in proving the structure of the earth since the balloons can go relatively high in the atmosphere to give the rider a high point of view to observe the structure of the Earth.

The hot air balloon hovers above an area for 1 or 2 hours without any propulsion or drifting to push the

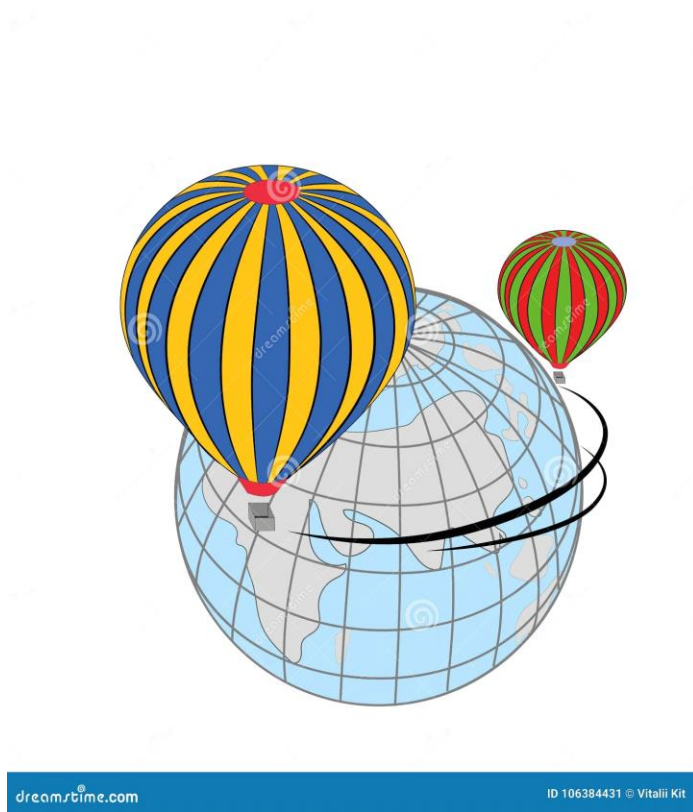
balloon like an aeroplane.

The hot air balloon is lifted up perpendicular to the ground level by burning propane liquid that sends hot air into the massive pocket of the balloon and due to its light density therefore begins to elevate and hover in the atmosphere and is kept afloat by continuous burning and altering of pressures until the expected destiny is reached.

Relation between structure of the Earth, atmosphere and high altitude balloons.



While the balloon maintains its perpendicular relation to the Earth as it hovers above land seemingly effortlessly. The balloon pilot will maintain altitude and alter the ropes of the balloon in relation to the force of the wind.



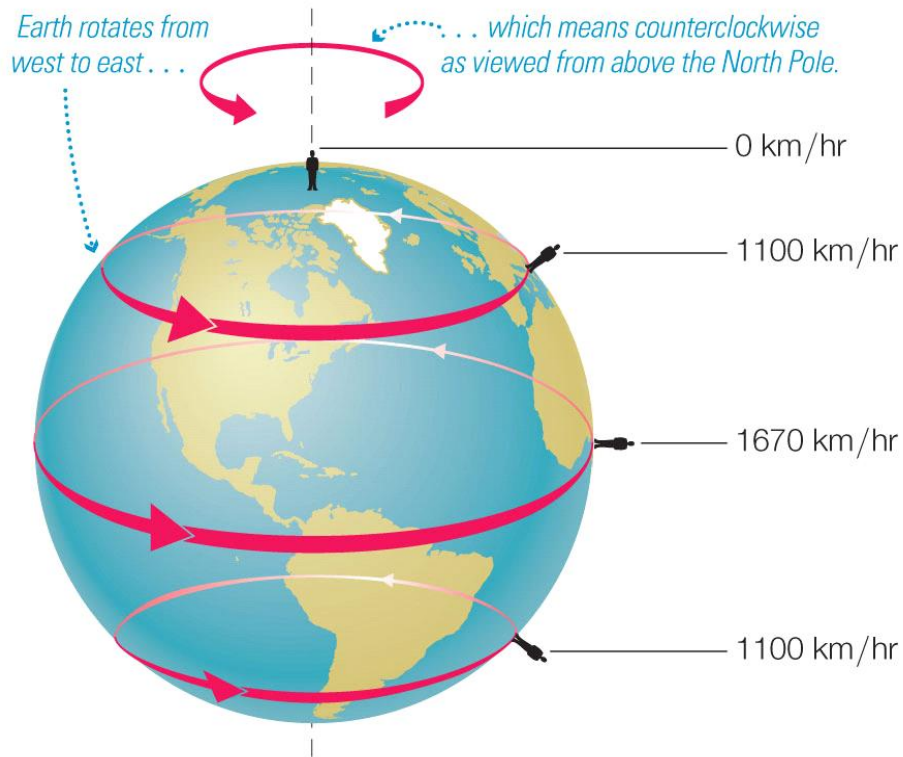
As the baloon further follows its course as in figure 1 it is evident that Earth's spherical shape should alter the orientatation of the baloon in relation to the Earth at specific positions of the Earth if it is going to circumnavigate the spherical shaped structure as indicated.

when the structure of the Earth is spherical and in constant rotation it is imposible for the baloon to maintain it's position for an hour or even keep horizontal course in order to float around the world, because from any starting point of t

The Earth being labelled a rotating/spinning Geoid by RGS and other scientists,it is our intention to confirm that the structure of the earth is indeed spherical and spinning from west to east.But it is to our astonishment that the simple dynamics of spinning geoid don't comply with the aerodynamics of hot air baloons

HOW???

The earth is said "Earth rotates faster at the Equator than it does at the poles. Earth is wider at the Equator, so to make a rotation in one 24-hour period, equatorial regions race nearly 1,600 kilometers (1,000 miles) per hour. <https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/coriolis-effect/>



If Earth is said to rotate at a speed of 1670km/hr, that means if a hot air baloon was to be floated in the air, observing the direction of the wind we would expect it to land 1670km away from where it was set into the atmosphere without any doubt or hinderance. If the wind is to be observed too, we should a wind opposing the direction of the Earth.

However

With continuos exercises of touring in hot air baloons in the same parks around the same vicinity debunks the possibility of Earth perfoming a rotation on its axis or even even anywhere in space.



alamy

Image ID: B34P3A
www.alamy.com

Two masai mara warriors watch a hot air baloon that is one of many that frequent the vicinity during touring of tourists in Masai Mara area of Kenya and Tanzania.

THEREFORE

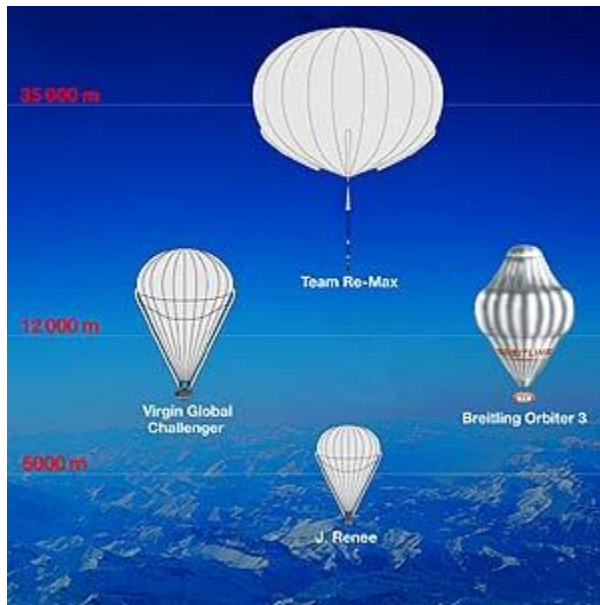
With hot air balloons spending time in the atmosphere above where it's floating and landing back in the same vicinity without significant propulsion to account for the balance of position due to rotation of the Earth simply indicates that Earth is stationary rather than spinning on it's axis at speed of 1670km/hr

Furthermore

We also note that for the baloon to make its course around the world, it would need to drop it's altitude continuously in order to follow the curvature of Earth around which is only done to divert effects of slight wind or when the baloon is to land.

The hot air baloon after being vertically projected in the atmosphere by hot air, maintains a similar altitude and soars or steers through the same altitude(while perpendicular to ground) only being subject to wind or the pilots actions.

CASE STUDY Breitling Orbiter 3 voyage around the world



Image; Breitling Orbiter 3 that vertically sailed around the world in 20days.

The movement of a high altitude baloon is such that, once the baloon is set on course, it moves horizontally despite being oriented vertically(perpendicular to the ground), what does this mean? When a high altitude baloon is making its course, it follows a horizontally leveled path in the atmosphere maintaining an altitude as it hovers above Earth perpendicularly. It can increase or reduce it's altitude along the course when it's intending to alter the effects of the wind upon it's movement speed or

direction.

With the movement of the baloon in mid air elaborated, let us also highlight the shape of the Earth such that a baloon in motion is easy to track and identify it's path and map it along a the structure of the Earth. then relate to see if the curvature of the Earth causes the baloon to go offcourse.

In the year 1999 a team of two individuals, Captain Bertrand Piccard and Pilot Brian Jones achieved a historical feat of circumnavigating around Earth in Baloon in 20 days.

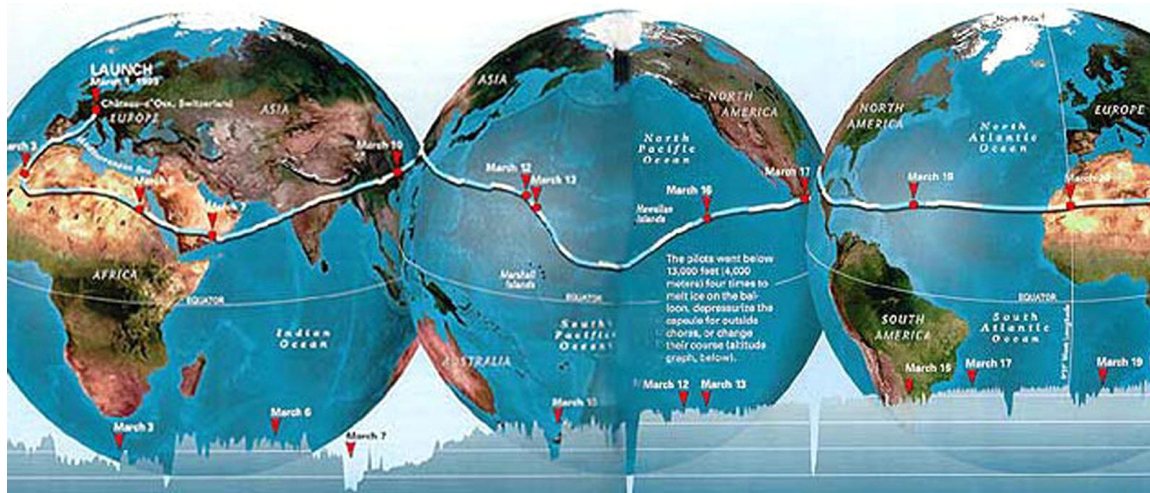


Fig. Course of the Breitling orbiter around the world.

<https://bertrandpiccard.com/exploration/breitling-orbiter>

Lift-off on 1st March 1999 at Château-d'Oex (Swiss Alps).

Countries overflown Switzerland, Italy, France, Monaco, Spain, Morocco, Mauritania, Mali, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, People's Republic of China, Taiwan, Japan, Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, Jamaica, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Mauritania, Mali, Algeria, Libya, Egypt.

Landing on 21 March 1999 at Dakhla (Egypt)

Total distance 45'633,791 km

Total flight time 19 days, 21 hours, 47 minutes (477 h 47), an absolute world record

Maximum altitude reached 11,737 meters, a world record for the category

This voyage started from Switzerland on march 1, 1999 and flying over Europe to Africa, Arab lands and through Asia to Mexico,central America to finalise in Egypt.

with the baloon hovering over earth at an average speed of 160knots/hr in its uniform flight level and

altitude.

It is significantly indicated in fig above that the baloon orbited a globe modal or oblete sphere, but from our previous study, we indicated the movement of baloons to be horizontal and to curving at any point to indicate the curvature of Earth.

Path of the Breitling orbiter 3 on maps and globe modal



As seen from the path of the breitling orbiter 3, the balloon hovers between latitude 26degrees and 40 degrees above the equator or in the northern hemisphere.

As indicated on globes this is a region that is between north pole and equator indicating a significant curve at its position on the representation of the Geoid on the globe modal.



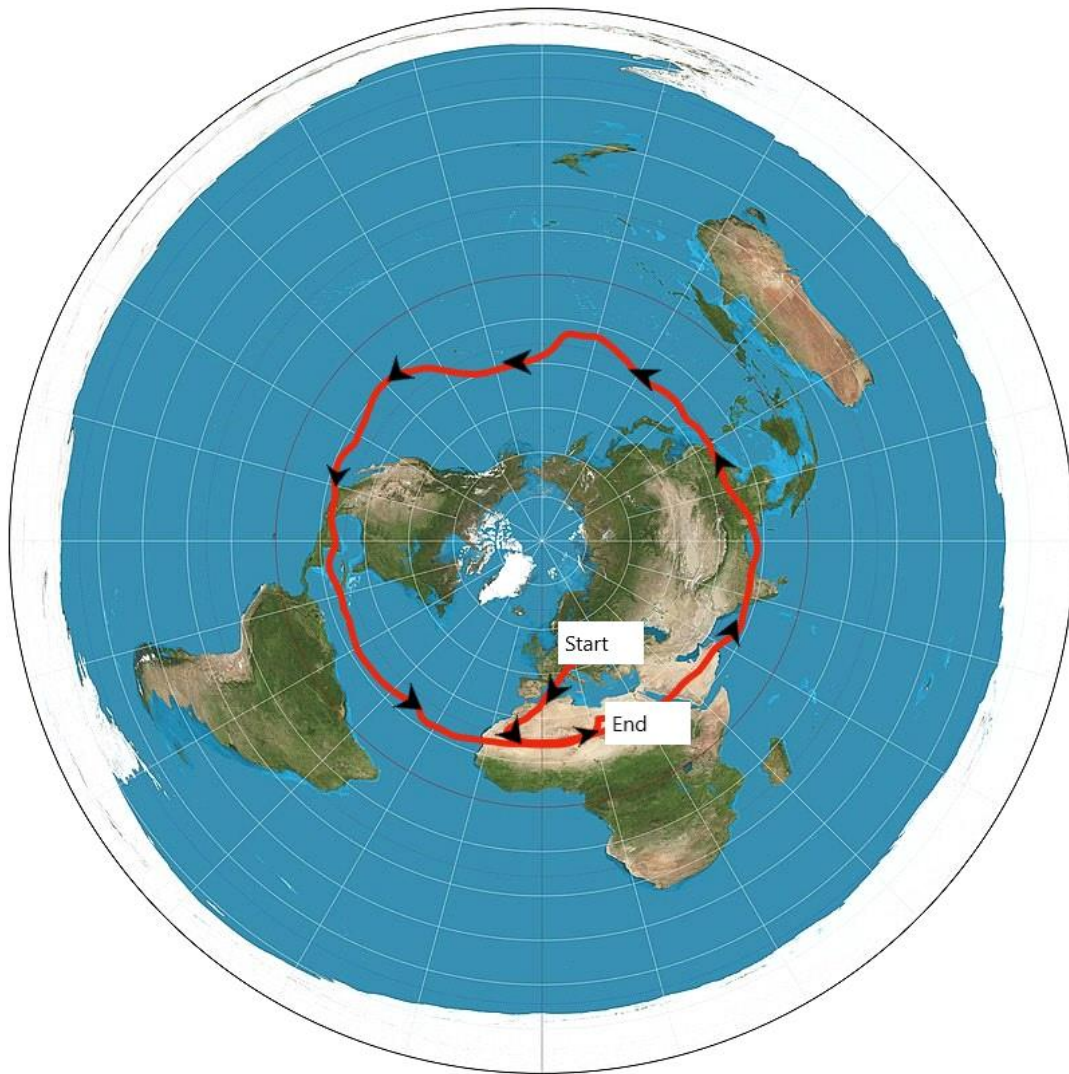
Images of the Breitling orbiter 3 indicating a flat level horizon defying the proposed globe model of Earth in relation to the position of the balloon.



Image from the Breitling orbiter 3 balloon itself also indicate the flat level horizon of Earth above the clouds above 12,000 ft which only increases in aspect from the position you view it in the altitude.

Conclusion

Real path of the Breitling orbiter 3 on a level circular Earth



Note: The red line is the path of the Breitling Orbiter displayed on a level circular Earth seen from above.

The indication of the Earth as a globe at this stage seems more deliberate than a mistake with such evidence and other evidence that is available for observing.

CLOUDS

Clouds form through the condensation of water vapour in the atmosphere from 10 miles altitude namely the Troposphere. Clouds are less dense than the air hence accumulate higher than the dry air forming interlocking clouds on the same level and hence appearing like a flat table to when seen from above and appear to disappear with the horizon when seen from below.

These clouds are mainly in 3 types

Stratus clouds are low-level layers with a fairly uniform grey or white colour.

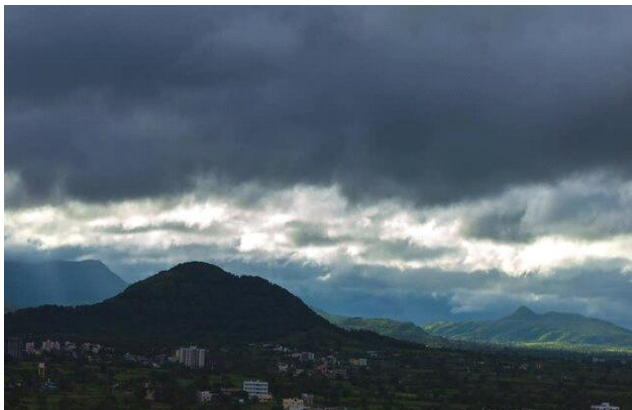


Cumuluous clouds are detached, individual, cauliflower-shaped clouds usually spotted in fair weather conditions.



Nimbus clouds

These are clouds that carry significant amounts of precipitation. Essentially, nimbus clouds are clouds that carry rain, snow, or hail.



The density of these clouds also varies and is easily identifiable by its colors;

The dark grey clouds are heavy with precipitate and can rain any time after their compilation.

The light gray clouds are thick with moderate humidity

White clouds also appearing fluffy are the least dense with water vapour and the lightest of the clouds mentioned.

Relation between clouds, atmosphere and shape of the world

Cloud accumulate above earth atmosphere of 11km and they can help determine the structure of the Earth by studying how they are distributed or outlined in the atmosphere in that if clouds were outstretched for 100km then inversly the ground would also be running for 100km level and parralel to the clouds



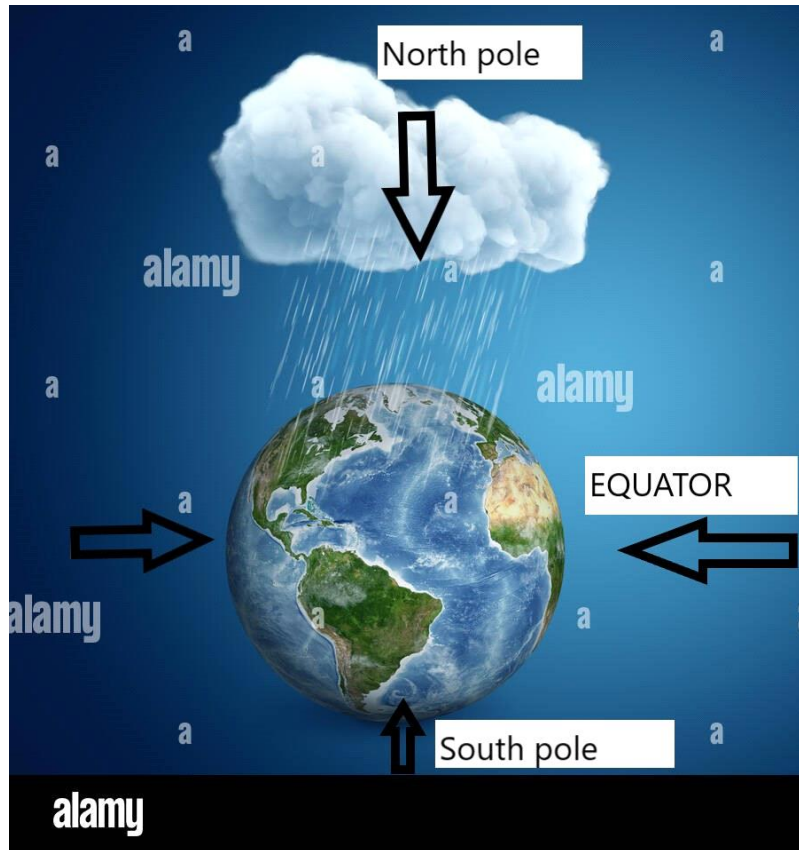
photo by Joshua Earle, Image indicates the far stretched flat outlay of clouds distributed above earth.

After observing that clouds run parralel to the ground we will easily relate the behaviour of clouds with Earth in order to deduce structure.

With the world being stated to be a spherical geoid, we look at it's dimensions and how clouds are distributed to make an easy deduction.

At a distance of 1000km the width of Tanzania, clouds of rainfall should be curving in relation to the curvature of Earth but we observe levelled clouds and rainfall further putting the globe structure into question for accounting of the curvature globally.

Rain in the north pole, Equator latitude and south pole



Above Image shows the distribution of rainy clouds over the Earth, With arrows indicating the orientation of the clouds perpendicular to Earth.

however we are forced to question whether these clouds bend as they cover all the Earth or if the rain projection from the North pole, Equator and south pole are the same which is impossible since all points are at different locations of the Earth with different orientations.

This would lead the rain from the south pole to pour upwards if the case of spherical Earth were true, which is not the case visibly.

Furthermore, clouds being lense dense than air further supports why they are easily blown by winds. Sometimes it is easier to tell the direction of the wind by simply looking at the clouds when the wind is blowing.

Varying mainly due to the amount of water vapour contained in them and the size of the clouds, many more types of clouds occur which we need not delve into. however needing to identify the structure of

the earth, we note they play a huge role in helping us define the characteristics of our earth whether stationary or spinning as NASA states.

FURTHERMORE

The formation, orientation and movement of these clouds are not compatible with the characteristics of the spinning/rotating geoid in space

Clouds form when the invisible water vapor in the air condenses into visible water droplets or ice crystals.

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjJhrGx74CDAxXVVvEDHRhUArkQFnoECBQQAw&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.weather.gov%2Fsource%2Fzhu%2FZHU_Training_Page%2Fclouds%2Fcloud_development%2Fclouds.htm&usg=AOvVaw3cGWqjWi93lOZfKevvzKn-&opi=89978449

The formation of clouds occurs mostly in the troposphere from 10km above sea level. where we find vegetation indicates the nature of a stationary earth, whereas if the earth were rotating or spinning in space, the clouds would not cease to be in movement as seen from the movement of smoke from a moving train, the water vapour formed in an area would rise and due to the movement of the earth would cool and precipitate over another location as the earth spins which is not the case.

Therefore clouds also after being formed should not appear to be settled as seen during sometimes visible if the earth were truly spinning all day all year without a single minute of rest.

furthermore winds are seen to blow clouds in various directions when you observe them during different times of the day, and also on weathercasts channels all over the world, unlike the expected movement of all clouds in opposite direction of movement of earth like a train smoke track as shown below.



A track of train smoke left behind due to the forward movement the train.



<https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/3640>

A composite image from NASA showing the movement of clouds in different directions as opposed to expected single direction of the spinning earth.

If earth were indeed rotating, clouds would considerably appear to move backward in the manner expected opposing the direction of rotation.

With a clearer view from higher in the clouds themselves, the view is calm and displays a bed like top indicating a level stationary structure.



From the illustration of clouds one can hardly believe how any one would conclude that the earth's structure is sphere with a curvature of 8inch per mile and spinning in space at a speed of 66486mph.