THE WORLD OF LORE

A Reversed Orbit

Reverse Continental Drift: With the Earth rotating in the opposite direction during the existence of Pangea, continental drift also moved in the opposite direction, forcing the continents closer together to resemble a different supercontinent.

Reversed Ocean Basin Formation: The Earth rotates in the opposite direction during Pangea, the process of ocean basin formation is also reversed, causing ocean basins to form in different location.

Impacted Climate Patterns: The altered wind and ocean current patterns result in different climate zones and weather systems. This affects precipitation patterns, temperature distributions, and the overall climate of different regions.

Geological Effects: Reversing the Earth's rotation during the Pangea era changes the direction of plate movements, the distribution of volcanic activity, and the formation of mountain ranges.

Continent A

Continent A: Description

- Arctic and Subarctic: Regions located in the high altitudes of the Continent A, likely characterized by extremely cold temperatures.

- Boreal Forest: Regions with dense coniferous forests in the northern parts of Continent A.
- Tundra: Regions with cold, treeless landscapes found in the higher latitudes.
- Desert: Regions landlocked in Continent A, characterized by arid and dry conditions.
- Temperate: Regions with moderate temperatures and distinct seasons.

Continent A: Location
Continent located in the northern part of the new supercontinent, near the polar region.

Continent A: Shape
If Supercontinent A resembles a northern polar landmass, it might loosely resemble the shape of Greenland or possibly parts of North America and Eurasia near the Arctic Circle.
This supercontinent might have a northern positioning, potentially incorporating parts of the Arctic region and extending southwards. It could have a long, stretched-out shape, with landmasses connected primarily from north to south.

Continent A: Lakes
There might be large glacial lakes in the polar regions due to the presence of ice sheets and glaciers. Additionally, lakes could form in depressions or basins created by tectonic activity or previous geological processes.

Continent A: Rivers
Rivers could flow from the highlands or mountainous regions towards lower-lying areas or oceans, following gravitational gradients and natural topography.

Continent A: Oceans
Arctic Ocean: Supercontinent A might have a northern position, potentially bordering or including parts of the Arctic Ocean.

Continent B

Continent B: Description
- Tropical Rainforest: Regions with dense rainforests and high precipitation.
- Tropical Savanna: Regions with a seasonal climate, alternating between wet and dry periods.
- Desert: Regions with arid areas characterized by low precipitation.
- Mediterranean: Regions with mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers.
- Temperate: Regions with temperate zones with moderate temperatures and distinct seasons.

Supercontinent B: Location

Continent located towards the equatorial or tropical region of the new supercontinent. Supercontinent B is surrounded by other supercontinents, with proximity to Supercontinent A or Supercontinent C.

Supercontinent B: Shape
If Supercontinent B is located near the equatorial or tropical region, it could have a shape somewhat reminiscent of South America or Africa, with a bulge in the middle and possibly extending north-south.
This supercontinent could encompass a significant portion of the Atlantic Ocean, potentially forming a landmass connecting the Americas with parts of Europe and Africa. The shape could be relatively elongated, extending across the Atlantic.

Supercontinent B: Lakes
There could be a combination of lakes in various forms, including rift valley lakes, oxbow lakes formed by meandering rivers, and lakes created by tectonic activity or glacial erosion.

Supercontinent B: Rivers
Rivers might originate from elevated areas or highlands and flow towards lower-lying regions or coastlines. The river systems could exhibit diverse patterns, including dendritic, radial, or trellis patterns.

Supercontinent B: Oceans
Atlantic Ocean: Supercontinent B might have a configuration that encompasses or borders a significant portion of the Atlantic Ocean.
Indian Ocean: There could be potential proximity to the Indian Ocean, depending on the positioning of Supercontinent B.

Continent C

Continent C: Description
- Arctic and Subarctic: Regions in the high altitudes characterized by extremely cold temperatures.
- Boreal Forest: Regions with dense coniferous forests in the northern parts of the supercontinent.
- Steppe: Regions with semi-arid grasslands and moderate temperatures.
- Desert: Potential arid regions within the supercontinent, characterized by low precipitation.
- Mediterranean: Imaginably, there might be regions with mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers.

Continent C: Location
Continent located in a central southern position within the new supercontinent. Continent C could share borders with Continent B and/or Continent D.

Continent C: Shape

Supercontinent C, positioned in a central or southern location, might bear some resemblance to the shape of Australia or potentially parts of Africa and South America.
This supercontinent might span a substantial portion of the Pacific Ocean, connecting various landmasses around the Pacific Rim. It could have a more circular or rounded shape, with landmasses clustered around the Pacific.

Continent C: Lakes
Possible lake formations could include large inland lakes, such as remnants of former seas or glacial lakes. Lakes might also form in basins or depressions, and in some cases, volcanic activity could give rise to crater lakes.

Continent C: Rivers
Rivers might flow from mountainous regions towards lower-lying areas or coastlines. The river networks could be influenced by tectonic activity, resulting in valleys and gorges.

Continent C: Oceans
Pacific Ocean: Supercontinent C might have a configuration that includes or borders a substantial portion of the Pacific Ocean.

Continent D

Continent D: Description
- Tropical Rainforest: Hypothetical areas with dense rainforests and high precipitation.
- Tropical Savanna: Speculative regions with a seasonal climate, alternating between wet and dry periods.
- Desert: Possible arid areas within the supercontinent, characterized by low precipitation.
- Steppe: Imaginably, there could be regions with semi-arid grasslands and moderate temperatures.
- Temperate: Potential temperate zones with moderate temperatures and distinct seasons.

Continent D: Location
It could be located adjacent to Supercontinent C or other landmasses within the new supercontinent. The exact position and borders would depend on the convergence patterns and the arrangement of other supercontinents.

Continent D: Shape
If Supercontinent D is adjacent to Supercontinent C, it might exhibit similarities to the shape of North America or Eurasia, specifically the northeastern region.
Supercontinent D could have a configuration that includes or borders a significant part of the Atlantic Ocean, similar to Supercontinent B.
It might also have a northern positioning, potentially incorporating parts of the Arctic region.
The shape could be more irregular and fragmented compared to Supercontinent B

Continent D: Lakes

Lakes could form in areas of tectonic activity, such as grabens or rift valleys. Additionally, glacial erosion and the formation of ice-dammed lakes might be possible in certain regions.

Continent D: Rivers
Rivers might follow topographic gradients, flowing from elevated regions towards lower-lying areas or coastlines. The river patterns could exhibit a mix of braided, meandering, or straight channels.

Continent D: Oceans
Atlantic Ocean: Supercontinent D could potentially have a configuration that includes or borders a significant part of the Atlantic Ocean.
Arctic Ocean: Supercontinent D might also have a northern position, potentially bordering or including parts of the Arctic Ocean.

Continent E

Continent E: Description

- Arctic and Subarctic: Hypothetical areas located in the high latitudes of the supercontinent, likely characterized by extremely cold temperatures.
- Boreal Forest: Speculative regions with dense coniferous forests in the northern parts of the supercontinent.
- Desert: Possible arid regions within the supercontinent, characterized by low precipitation.
- Steppe: Imaginably, there might be regions with semi-arid grasslands and moderate temperatures.
- Mediterranean: Potential regions with mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers.

Continent E: Location
It might find itself towards the eastern or northeastern side of the new supercontinent. Supercontinent E could potentially share borders with neighboring supercontinents like Supercontinent D or Supercontinent F.

Continent E: Shape
Supercontinent E, located in the eastern or northeastern side, could share some similarities with the shape of Europe or Asia, particularly the eastern parts of these continents.
This supercontinent might encompass or border a significant portion of the Pacific Ocean, similar to Supercontinent C. It could have a more elongated and curved shape, with landmasses stretching across the Pacific.

Continent E: Lakes
Lakes could form in tectonic basins or depressions. Additionally, there could be lakes created by glacial activity or volcanic processes.

Continent E: Rivers
Rivers might flow from elevated regions towards lower-lying areas or coastlines. The river networks could be influenced by the geological history of the region, including tectonic activity and erosion.

Continent E: Oceans
Pacific Ocean: Supercontinent E might have a configuration that encompasses or borders a substantial portion of the Pacific Ocean.
Indian Ocean: Depending on the positioning of Supercontinent E, it might be adjacent to or include parts of the Indian Ocean.

Continent F

Continent F: Description

- Tropical Rainforest: Hypothetical areas with dense rainforests and high precipitation.
- Savanna: Speculative regions with a seasonal climate, alternating between wet and dry periods.
- Desert: Possible arid areas within the supercontinent, characterized by low precipitation.
- Steppe: Imaginably, there might be regions with semi-arid grasslands and moderate temperatures.
- Temperate: Potential temperate zones with moderate temperatures and distinct seasons.

Continent F: Location
It could be situated closer to the western or southwestern side of the new supercontinent.
Supercontinent F might share borders with other nearby supercontinents, such as Supercontinent E or Supercontinent G.

Continent F: Shape
If Supercontinent F is closer to the western or southwestern side, it might have a shape that somewhat resembles South America or parts of Africa.
Supercontinent F could have a configuration that includes or borders a substantial portion of the Atlantic Ocean, similar to Supercontinents B and D.
It might also be adjacent to or include parts of the Indian Ocean, depending on its positioning.
The shape could be relatively irregular and fragmented.

Continent F: Lakes
Lakes might form in various ways, including tectonic basins, glacial erosion, or volcanic activity.
Additionally, there might be coastal lagoons or estuaries along the shoreline.

Continent F: Rivers
Rivers could originate from mountainous regions and flow towards lower-lying areas or coastlines. The river networks might exhibit diverse patterns, influenced by the local topography and geology.

Continent F: Oceans
Atlantic Ocean: Supercontinent F might have a configuration that includes or borders a significant portion of the Atlantic Ocean.
Indian Ocean: Supercontinent F could potentially be adjacent to or include parts of the Indian Ocean.

Continent G

Continent G: Description

- Polar Ice Cap: Hypothetical areas characterized by permanent ice cover and extremely cold temperatures.

Continent G: Location

It might be located towards the southern or polar region of the new supercontinent. Supercontinent G could be surrounded by other landmasses or potentially share borders with adjacent supercontinents.

Continent G: Shape

Supercontinent G, positioned towards the southern or polar region, might be comparable in shape to Antarctica, given its polar ice cap characteristics.
Supercontinent G might be situated around the South Pole, potentially surrounding or incorporating Antarctica. It could have a circular or elliptical shape, with landmasses centered around the South Pole.

Continent G: Lakes

Given the polar ice cap nature, there might be ice-covered lakes or meltwater ponds. These could form in depressions or basins on the polar ice sheets.

Continent G: Rivers

The river systems within Supercontinent G might primarily consist of meltwater streams or channels flowing from the ice caps towards the oceans.

Continent G: Oceans

Southern Ocean: Supercontinent G might have a configuration that includes or borders the Southern Ocean, which surrounds Antarctica.

The World
The entire world exists as though earth rotated in the opposite direction from the time of Pangea. Because of this, the shape of each supercontinent is somewhat deformed. Where these continents connect there are large mountain ranges from the tectonic plates colliding.

Supercontinent A
Positioning: Supercontinent A is the northern most supercontinent, located on top of present-day Europe.
Composition: Supercontinent A is made up of present-day Greenland, present-day Iceland, parts of northern present-day Asia, and all of present-day Europe combined into a single land mass. It has small islands on the western side.
Size: Supercontinent A is 3800 miles from its highest to lowest point and 3500 wide at its widest points. Supercontinent A is the third largest supercontinent.
Borders: Supercontinent A has Supercontinent B to the southwest of it, Supercontinent C is to the south of it, and Supercontinent F is to the southeast of it. Supercontinent A physically connects to Supercontinent F on Supercontinent A's northeastern side but is surrounded by water on all other sides.

Supercontinent B
Positioning: Supercontinent B is the western most supercontinent, located on top of the northern half of present-day South America, the northwestern section of present-day Africa, with most of the supercontinent on top of present-day Atlantic Ocean.
Composition: Supercontinent B is made up of the northern half of present-day South America and all of present-day North America combined into a single land mass. It has small islands on the western and northern sides.
Size: Supercontinent B is 5300 miles from its highest to lowest point and 4700 miles at its widest points. Supercontinent B is the second largest supercontinent.
Borders: Supercontinent B has Supercontinent C to the east and southeast, Supercontinent D to the south, and Supercontinent A to the northeast of it. Supercontinent B physically connects with Supercontinent C on Supercontinent B's eastern side, it is surrounded by water on all other sides.

Supercontinent C
Positioning: Supercontinent C is the central most supercontinent, located on top of present-day Africa, present-day Atlantic Ocean, and the western part of present-day India Ocean.
Composition: Supercontinent C is made up of present-day Africa and present-day Middle East combined into a single land mass. It has a single island to the south.
Size: Supercontinent C is 4600 miles from its highest to lowest point and 6450 miles at its widest points. Supercontinent C is the first largest supercontinent.
Borders: Supercontinent C has Supercontinent B to the west and southwest, Supercontinent D to the south of its western half, Supercontinent A to the north of it and Supercontinent G to the south of it (Supercontinent G is not connected to it).

Supercontinent C physically connects to Supercontinent F on Supercontinent C's northern side, Supercontinent B on Supercontinent C's western side, Supercontinent D on Supercontinent C's southern side, and Supercontinent E on Supercontinent C's eastern side. Supercontinent C has water on a small portion of its northern and southern sides.

Supercontinent D
Positioning: Supercontinent D is located on top of the southern part of present-day South America and present-day south Atlantic Ocean.
Composition: Supercontinent D is made up of the southern parts of present-day Africa, and the southern parts of present-day Africa. Supercontinent D is fragmented with its largest portion on its eastern side
Size: Supercontinent D is 5000 miles from its highest to lowest point and 3800 miles at its widest points. Supercontinent D is the fifth largest supercontinent due to its fragmented nature.
Borders: Supercontinent D has Supercontinent B to the north, Supercontinent C to the north of its eastern half, and Supercontinent G to the southeast (Supercontinent G is not connected to it). Supercontinent D physically connects to Supercontinent C on its northern side and is surrounded by water on all other sides.

Supercontinent E
Positioning: Supercontinent E is the eastern most supercontinent and is located on top of the southern part of present-day Indian Ocean.
Composition: Supercontinent E is made up of present-day Australia. It has islands on its eastern coast.
Size: Supercontinent E is 3800 miles from its highest to lowest point and 3500 miles at its widest points. Supercontinent E is the sixth largest supercontinent due to its fragmented nature.
Borders: Supercontinent E has Supercontinent C to the west, Supercontinent F to the north and northwest, and Supercontinent G to the southwest (Supercontinent G is not connected to it). Supercontinent E physically connects to Supercontinent C on Supercontinent E's western side. It is surrounded by water on all other sides.

Supercontinent F
Positioning: Supercontinent F is located on top of the southern part of present-day Middle East, and present-day Asia.
Composition: Supercontinent F is made up of the northern part of present-day Asia. It has islands extending from its eastern side.
Size: Supercontinent F is 4500 miles from its highest to lowest point and 4000 miles at its widest points. Supercontinent F is the fourth largest supercontinent.
Borders: Supercontinent F has Supercontinent C to the south and southwest, Supercontinent E to the south, and Supercontinent A to west and northwest. Supercontinent F physically connects to Supercontinent A on Supercontinent F's northeastern side, and Supercontinent C on Supercontinent F's southern side.

Supercontinent G
Positioning: Supercontinent G is the southernmost supercontinent located on top of the center of present-day Antarctica. It is fragmented with small islands surrounding it.
Composition: Supercontinent G is made up of parts of present-day Antarctica.
Size: Supercontinent F is 1500 miles from its highest to lowest point and 2200 miles at its widest points. Supercontinent G is the smallest supercontinent.
Borders: Supercontinent G is directly south of Supercontinent C, however it does not touch any other continents. Supercontinent G physically connects to no other supercontinent.

Welder and Brazer Evolutionary Traits

Bioelectrogenesis: In this scenario, individuals might possess an advanced bioelectrogenic system that allows them to generate and manipulate electrical currents within their bodies. By harnessing and directing these electrical currents, they could potentially create sparks or induce heating effects.

Scenario 2: Environmental Adaptation
In this scenario, humans could have evolved bioelectrogenesis as an adaptation to specific environmental conditions. For example, in regions with low light levels, such as caves or deep-sea environments, humans might have developed the ability to generate weak electrical fields to navigate and locate objects or prey. This adaptation could serve as a form of echolocation or electrolocation.

Scenario 3: Social Communication

Another speculative scenario involves humans evolving bioelectrogenesis as a means of social communication. This ability could involve the generation of weak electrical signals to convey information or emotions to other individuals. Similar to electric fish species that use electric communication, these humans might have developed this ability as a way to enhance social bonding and exchange information within their communities.

The environmental adaptation scenario could occur in environments with low light levels, such as caves, deep-sea areas, or dense forests. The social communication scenario could be applicable to various environments, as long as social interactions play a crucial role in the survival and reproductive success of the population.

Evolutionary Advantage: Humans with the ability to generate weak electrical signals for social communication would have a distinct advantage in terms of enhanced social bonding and communication within their communities. This ability could facilitate more efficient and nuanced communication, allowing for the exchange of complex emotions, intentions, and information.
Development of Electric Organs: Over generations, certain individuals within the population might possess genetic variations that lead to the development of specialized electric organs. These organs would be capable of generating and modulating weak electrical fields or signals.
Electroreceptors and Nervous System Adaptation: Alongside the development of electric organs, the individuals would also need adaptations in their nervous system and sensory receptors to detect and interpret the electrical signals generated by others. Electroreceptors would evolve to perceive these electrical signals, allowing for the interpretation of social cues and information encoded within the electrical fields.
Complex Electrical Patterns: Humans with bioelectrogenesis would likely develop sophisticated patterns and sequences of electrical signals to convey specific meanings. Different patterns or frequencies might represent different emotions, intentions, or messages, allowing for a rich and nuanced form of social communication.
Behavioral and Cultural Adaptation: As bioelectrogenesis becomes a common trait within the population, individuals would learn and refine their ability to generate and interpret electrical signals. Cultural norms and behaviors would likely emerge around the use of these signals, shaping social interactions and communication patterns within the community.

Enhanced Heat Generation: In this hypothetical scenario, individuals with bioelectrogenesis could potentially generate higher levels of heat through controlled electrical discharges. This heat generation ability could be utilized in welding by using the generated heat to melt and fuse metals together.
Precision and Control: The individuals with bioelectrogenesis might have enhanced control over their electrical discharges, allowing for precise and localized heating. This precision could enable them to focus the heat on specific areas of the metal, facilitating accurate welding and minimizing damage to surrounding materials.

Versatility: Unlike traditional welding methods that require specific equipment, individuals with bioelectrogenesis would have an inherent ability to generate heat for welding purposes without relying on external tools. This versatility could make them well-suited for welding tasks in remote or challenging environments where traditional equipment might be difficult to transport or operate.
Adaptability: The ability to generate heat through bioelectrogenesis could potentially adapt to various metal types and welding techniques. With proper training and experience, individuals could learn to adjust the intensity and duration of their electrical discharges to accommodate different welding requirements.
Safety Considerations: Given the speculative nature of bioelectrogenesis, safety considerations would be of utmost importance. Individuals would need to develop natural safeguards to protect themselves from the intense heat generated during welding processes. Additionally, protective gear and protocols would likely be established to minimize potential risks associated with bioelectrogenesis-based welding.