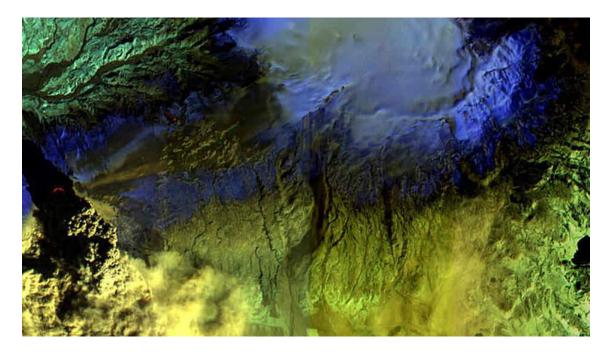
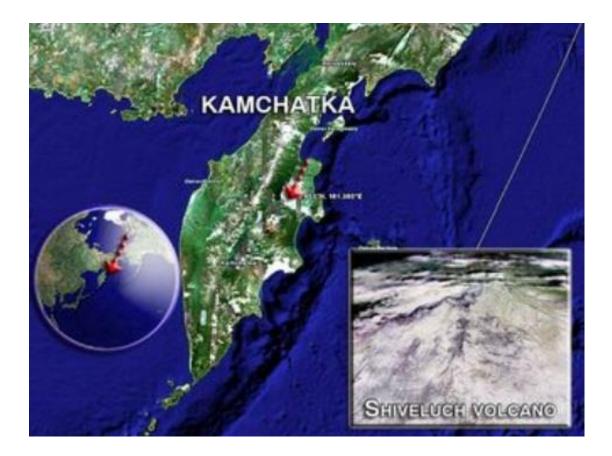
Fishy VEI-5 Shiveluch Eruption, Too Many Excuses To Assure Us It Didn't Happen



Kamchatka Peninsula is located west of the Aleutian Trench, during the Cold War, this area was known to be a possible invasion spot for a jump-off point to come to the United States.



In line with this, volcanic advisory from *Volcano Discovery* reported ash up to 70,000 feet, that is approximately 21,000 meters from this Shiveluch eruption. There have been reports however, claiming that government reporting agencies made a mistake on this data. Media is trying to say that the difference between the JMA and the American System, that is between the metric and English system, caused the difference, like they have not been doing this for so many decades now. Are they trying to make us believe that for this particular eruption, they had it wrong accidentally?



## Shiveluch volcano news and updates

## Shiveluch Volcano Volcanic Ash Advisory: VA SHEVELUCH ERUPTION AUG 24TH. to 70000 ft (21300 m)

Sunday Aug 25, 2019 18:15 PM | BY: VN

Explosive activity continues. Volcanic Ash Advisory Center (VAAC) Anchorage warned about a volcanic ash plume that rose up to estimated 70000 ft (21300 m) altitude or flight level 700 and is moving at 10 kts in NNE direction. The full report is as follows:

Of course, news about these 70,000 feet of ash plume was picked up by news media right away, and they started circulating the news. That is to be expected since the report came from a government agency.



*National Weather Service Anchorage*, as well as agencies across the United States and Russia put out this notice of apology: "Shiveluch volcano issued volcanic ash advisory was an error. The height of the ash was only 23,000 feet. We apologize for any inconvenience."



The volcanic ash advisory issued for Sheveluch Volcano issued by Anchorage VAAC on 8/25 was in error. The height of ash plume was FL230 (23,000 ft.) We apologize for any inconvenience.

♡ 15 6:45 AM - Aug 27, 2019

θ

In my opinion, they backtracked on that because the original reported eruption, at 21 kilometers, would have put it at VEI-5. Pinatubo was larger, at 35 kilometers. That is indeed a substantial difference; but still, this would be enough to put more particulates in the atmosphere and cause a cooling effect directly over the Northern Hemisphere.



# Shiveluch volcano news and updates

Shiveluch volcano (Kamchatka, Russia): no major eruption on 25 Aug, ash plume only to 23,000 and not 70,000 ft

Tuesday Aug 27, 2019 22:23 PM | BY: T

The recently reported eruption on 25 Aug alerting of an ash plume as high as 70,000 ft (21300 m) did not take place. There is no data (satellite-based, direct observations etc) to confirm an eruption of this magnitude.

The report was based on <u>an erroneous alert from the</u> <u>Anchorage VAAC</u>. An eruption **did take place**, observed by a group of people staying nearby and who sent us images on social media, but it was "only" producing an ash column rising approx. 23,000 ft (7 km) - something not unusual for Shiveluch which has been having eruptions of this size for decades at irregular intervals. Those ash plumes would circulate around that area all the way over to the UK through Canada, and then back around through northern Asia. Shiveluch is highlighted in the map for you.

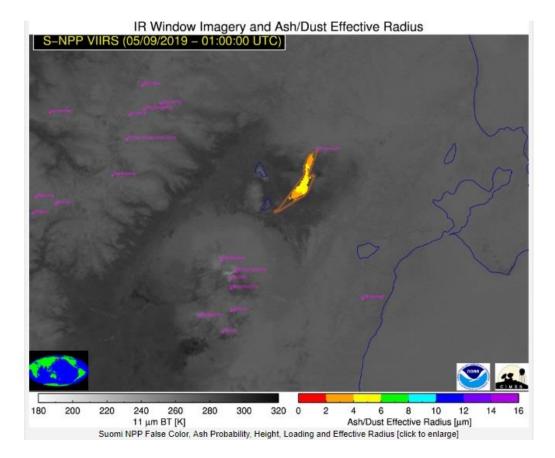


Now, let me take you back to the Cold War in the 1950s onwards. You have to realize that this place has been pinpointed by satellites to detect missile launches with infrared. I am sure that you are also aware that a missile launch is very small, compared to a volcanic eruption. To put this to context, this is one of the most covered areas on the planet in case there was an invasion, or a missile launch from Russia to detect heat emmissions.

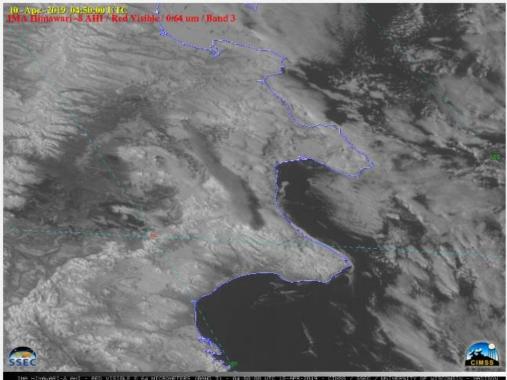
# US v Russia The New Cold War - Getting Hotter



So, do you think that somehow, governments mistook a very small eruption for an extremely large eruption? Let me bring you back in time a little bit, on May 9<sup>th</sup>, 2019, infrared picked up the eruption in Shiveluch as well. Are they telling us that the infrared satellite just somehow broke down this time and they misjudged it all?

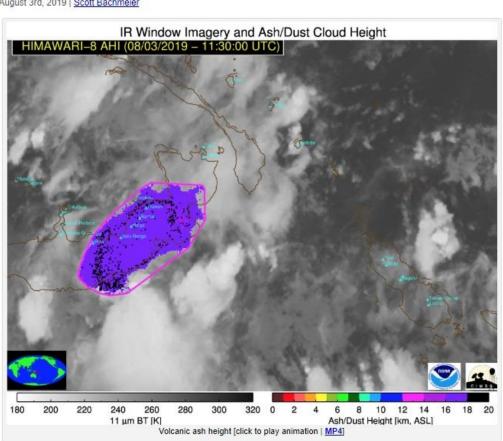


Look at the ash plumes as seen from this satellite. Now, however, when you try to look for that information, it cannot be found. I searched for over 2 hours just to find those eruption dates, from the 24<sup>th</sup> through the 26<sup>th</sup>, but I could not find an image. So, if you want to find the links to this information, where you can see it live as it happened, they are now off the net.



Himawari-8 "Red" Visible (0.64 µm) images [click to play animation | MP4]

On the other hand, this data shows the ash emitted during the Ulawun eruption in Papua New Guinea, which cannot be denied. The infrared image is very discernible, and this was also a huge stratospheric injection of 65,000 to 70,000 feet into the equatorial sky during the first week of August 2019.

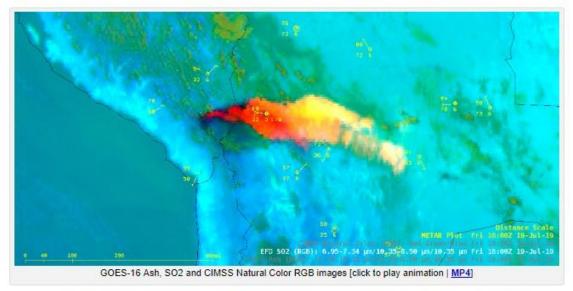


#### Eruption of Ulawun in Papau, New Guinea August 3rd, 2019 | <u>Scott Bachmeier</u>

Of course, they were also able to see the Ubinas eruption in Peru on July 19<sup>th</sup>, but they cannot seem to find the one in Shiveluch. It just disappeared under the cloud cover; and was claimed a 'miscalculated' eruption.

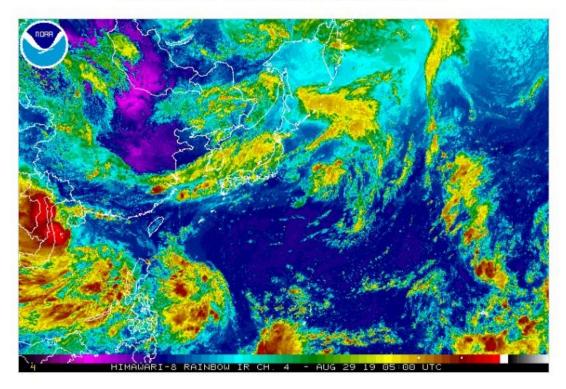
## Eruption of the Ubinas volcano in southern Peru

July 19th, 2019 | Scott Bachmeier



A sequence of GOES-16 (GOES-East) Ash, SO2 and CIMSS Natural Color Red-Green-Blue (RGB) images (above) showed the volcanic cloud following an eruption of <u>Ubinas</u> in southern Peru on 19 July 2019. The volcanic plume was rich in both ash and SO2.

So, I checked *Northwest Pacific Infrared: Himawari 8*, and it only went back to the 28<sup>th</sup>, but if there was any record, the eruption would be just a sliver since it is north off the map in Kamchatka.



## Northwest Pacific Infrared: Himawari-8

Interestingly, at the same time, August 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup>, *spaceweather.com* showed this article about many purple sunsets. Authors actually went into the stratospheric eruptions during this same day that this happened, and they backtracked and downgraded as well.

We have the USGS downgrading earthquakes all the time, and now we have volcanic eruptions being downgraded also. Spaceweather.com talked about the Raikoke eruption located just a little bit east of Kamchatka, as well as the Ulawun volcano eruption in Papua New Guinea, both of these eruptions sent particulates high in the atmosphere, circulating the planet, and now turning our sunsets purple.

spaceweather.com Aug. 28, 2019

WHY ARE SUNSETS TURNING PURPLE? Every year, on average, about 60 volcanoes erupt somewhere on Earth, shooting ashy plumes of sulfurous gas thousands of feet into the air. Rarely do those plumes make it all the way up to the stratosphere. This summer, however, two volcanoes have done it. The Raikoke volcano in the Kirul Islands (June 22nd) and the Ulawun volcano in New Guinea (Aug. 3rd) both punched through to the stratosphere, sending material as high as 60,000 ft.



"Spectacular sunsets are a regular thing here in the Land of Enchantment, but imagine my surprise when I saw these violet beams caused by volcanic aerosols in the stratosphere," says Fowler. "Wow!"

These are violet beams, and I have to say this article is well written. It talked about how these fine aerosols scatter blue light to get this purple haze. FYI during the year without a summer, they had quite a few oranges, purples, and yellows as well in the skies globally.



#### WHY ARE SUNSETS TURNING PURPLE?

Why purple? Fine volcanic aerosols in the stratosphere scatter blue light which, when mixed with ordinary sunset red, produces a violet hue. The purple color is often preceded by a <u>yellow arch</u> hugging the horizon. As the sun sets, violet beams emerge from the yellow, overlapping to fill the western sky with a soft purple glow. High-quality pictures of the phenomenon often show <u>horizontal bands</u> cross-crossing the yellow arch. These bands *are* the volcanic gas.



Cyr also put this amazing image of those sunsets casting purple beams, if you will, by volcanic gas.



"This has got to be one of those sunsets caused by volcanic [gas] that has accumulated in the stratosphere throughout the year," says Cyr. "The skies were perfectly clear with no tropospheric clouds visible to the naked eye, making the phenomenon easier to distinguish from a 'regular' sunset."

So, seriously, we have to ask yourselves: What are the possibilities that a misjudgment between a 70,000 foot and 23,000 foot eruption could take place in the most highly studied and the most satellite covered areas on the planet looking for heat signatures during missile launches?

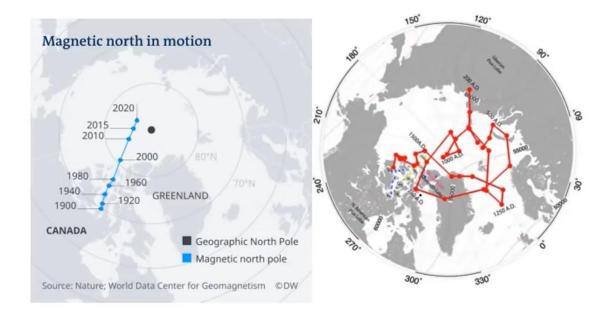
That is almost a 3X times decrease, 3X miss, which is so far out of the standard deviation of possible misses. This would cause some people to lose their job.

Why is it very difficult, if not impossible, to find images of the eruption in this same area on the same days in archives? Why does is *spaceweathernews.com* article is trying to explain that our sunsets are purple because of stratospheric volcanic ash and SO2 injection?

These are 3+ strikes already, and they know they are out. Those are way too coincidental. There can never be 3 coincidences in the same set of days explaining away the same phenomenon.



Wandering magnetic poles may also cause volcanic eruptions, so this is going to be a coupling of effects. Now, do you think they are trying to mask that this large eruption will have an imminent cooling effect?



Left: Magnetic Pole Position from 1900-2020 AD Right: Magnetic Pole Position from 200-1500 AD

Or maybe, they are scared that people will finally understand these events, because the explanation of the 2 other eruptions will now explain the precipitous drop in temperatures rolling in the Northern Hemisphere winter.



Thanks for reading, I hope you got something out of the article. If you would like more content like this, I produce the tri-weekly Mini Ice Age Conversations podcast, 30 minutes of in-depth analysis on the GSM you can take on the go throughout your day.

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## \*\*\* Today's Story Links \*\*\*

Why are sunsets turning purple globally from volcanic ash <u>https://spaceweather.com/archive.php?view=1&day=28&month=08&year</u> <u>=2019</u> <u>https://spaceweather.com/archive.php?view=1&day=27&month=08&year</u>

=2019

## Shiveluch volcano news and updates

https://www.volcanodiscovery.com/shiveluch/news/86123/Shiveluchvolcano-Kamchatka-Russia-no-major-eruption-on-25-Aug-ash-plumeonly-to-23000-and-not-70000.html https://www.volcanodiscovery.com/shiveluch/news/85985/Shiveluch-Volcano-Volcanic-Ash-Advisory-VA-SHEVELUCH-ERUPTION-AUG-24TH-to-70000-ft-21300-m.html

Northwest Pacific Infrared: Himawari-8

https://www.goes.noaa.gov/jma.html

https://www.data.jma.go.jp/mscweb/en/product/image/volcano/index.html http://www.jma.go.jp/en/gms/smallc.html?area=6&element=0&mode=UT C&time=201908280640&line=0

Japan hit with Biblical amounts of rain! Total rainfall in 24 hours more than 10 times August average

https://www.thebigwobble.org/2019/08/japan-hit-with-biblical-amountsof.html

## Eruption of Ulawun in Papau, New Guinea CIMSS

https://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/satellite-blog/archives/category/volcanicactivity https://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/satellite-blog/archives/33196

https://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/satellite-blog/archives/category/terra

Shiveluch Volcano

https://ipfs.io/ipfs/QmXoypizjW3WknFiJnKLwHCnL72vedxjQkDDP1mXW o6uco/wiki/Shiveluch.html

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