Earth's Changing Planetary Features

Transparency Report JAN-2022

ESU PRIORI-7 INITIATIVES

GOVERNMENT OF NATION IN LIGHT

EARTH SPACE UNITED – ADMIRALTY OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

“As a mother to a child, or any author to another, we all require a stable basis of trust that those in charge, in leadership, or in a favored position, will care for the other, the weaker, the less stabilized, in a fair, efficient, and honorable way.”

This Earth Space United (ESU) publication authorized by Sovereign Prerogative of the Nation in Light on January 23, 2022.

Overview

1. What is changing our planetary climate to new levels?
2. What planetary features are in scientific evidence, and what do they tell us?
3. Is a planetary wobble or flip a real phenomenon?
4. Have other planets been affected by similar events?
5. What do best scientific estimates reveal about its possible timing and effects on Earth?
6. What to do about such a major climate event?
7. How to prepare for the major climate event?

What is changing our planetary climate to new levels?

GOVERNMENT OF
NATION IN LIGHT

EARTH SPACE UNITED – ADMIRALTY OF
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Our planet has a temperature

- Our planet has often experienced temperature changes in cycles throughout its history.
- Ancient records reveal 22 major heating and cooling cycles have occurred in the past 450,000 years, often resulting in temperature peaks, associated with an increase in natural disasters, and followed by prolonged cooling or glacial periods.
- In 1880 the Earth's average temperature was at -0.08 ^{o}C and currently measures, in year 2021, at 1.4 ^{o}C and continues to rise.
- On review of ancient and real-time data, the Earth is expected to reach an average temperature of 2.6 ^{o}C (+/- 0.3 ^{o}C) before a top cycle turns in the other direction and our planet starts becoming rapidly cooler.

We forecast that Earth will reach critical temperature on or around the year 2035.

Increased intensity in storm corridors

- We experience storms all the time, but in recent years their number and intensity are increasing.
- Higher speed of winds, and other climate phenomenon, are an expected planetary reaction to warming.
- Any increase in storms is our planet's way to cool itself and establish a healthy balance in thermal equilibrium.
- Many planetary regions experience pattern cycles of extreme temperature changes as another means to establish a balance in our planetary climate.

Winds are breaking new barriers of intensity almost everyday around our planet.

ESU PRIORI-7 INITIATIVES

Increased flooding in global lowlands

- Areas of our planet experience new intensities of extreme flooding.
- Flooding along affected lowland and coastal areas is expected to continue with increasing intensities.
- Extreme participation events is another way for our planet to cool itself.

When a planet warms, the air moves more, and so does its water.

Increased planetary landslide activity

- Heavy rains are typically the cause of major landslides.
- With increases in extreme rain events, there are significantly more landslides reported globally over seasonal norms.
- Earthquake, volcanoes and other seismic events may increase potential landslide threats in destabilized mountain areas.

Landslides or fissures may occur without influence from other climate threats, and may occur without any notice or apparent reason.

Increased planetary forest fire incidences

- Our forests give us air and life, but it can become too warm for them.
- As our planet temperatures surge, forest fires in major areas of the planet has the affect of speeding up our rise in temperature.
- In the carbon cycle, a forest fire does three things: (1) removes oxygen and (2) increases carbon dioxide, that (3) increases the planet's temperature from greenhouse effect.
- The particulates and carbon dioxide of major planetary forest fires spend some time in our Earth's upper atmosphere, further warming our planet.

Forest fires may affect our planet's atmospheric gases, forcing higher planet temperatures.

Increased planetary drought conditions

- While some areas get too much water, other areas get too little.
- There are many areas of our planet that are experiencing increased drought conditions affecting food production and water supplies.
- As the planet continues to warm these conditions are expected to persist.

Drought forces all life from affected areas, as the Sahara Desert was once the most fertile soil on our planet.

planetary sea and land wildlife disruption

- Due to many planetary changes, our planet's sea, land and air wildlife are in disrupted migratory patterns.
- Like us, wildlife will move to more peaceful, dry and more sustainable environments.
- Many air and sea animals navigate by following patterns in Earth's magnetic lines and seasonal climate patterns but often find themselves in the wrong places and the wrong times.
- Changes to our Earth's climate forces will continue to disrupt migratory patterns during the climate event.

Animals may be unpredictably violent and dangerous during migration and mating.

Increased planetary earthquake activity

- Fortunate for us, the big rocks of our planet don't move that much. But that is starting to change.
- The incidence and intensity of planetary natural disasters has been increasing over previous century rates since about 1975 AD.
- More recently, our planet is experiencing more severe earthquakes, including new seismic activity in non-traditional areas.
- Earthquakes are a part of our planetary system to relieve pressures exerted between our biggest rock systems and are also part of the symptoms of our planet showing many signs of being sick.

As earthquakes occur in untraditional areas, all natural and manmade structures may represent a risk to those in proximity.

Increased planetary volcanic activity

- One of the greatest contributors to greenhouse gas disruption are volcanoes as they force millions of tons of carbon into our already ailing atmosphere.
- Volcanoes are a natural part of land formations, but they can also temporarily disrupt life on land, and as enough of them erupt together, they can temporarily disrupt life on our planet.
- As volcanoes erupt near or under oceans, they can cause broad-reaching coastal tsunamis.

Our planets volcanoes are all rumbling, both old and new, with potential threats coming from any sleeping volcanic giant.

Increased tsunami activity in the pacific region

- Either volcanoes or earthquakes can cause a tsunami condition if occurring near water, and there are over 3,000 planetary sites near water that may present areas of water-tsunami hazard.
- Like all natural disasters, tsunamis are not predictable by event. However, they are increasing under the threat of new volcanic and earthquake activity in forecasting.

Deep water away from shoals and reefs is the best places to ride out a tsunami, as they rise to higher waves when they approach beaches and shallow areas.

What planetary features are in scientific evidence, and what do they tell us?

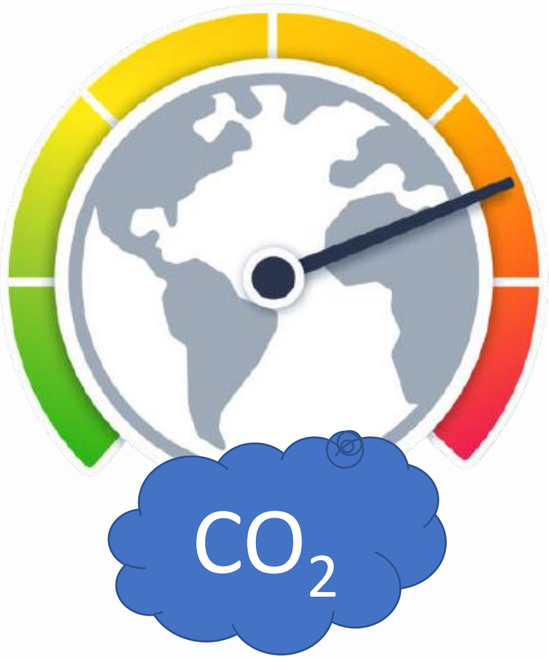
GOVERNMENT OF
NATION IN LIGHT

EARTH SPACE UNITED – ADMIRALTY OF
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Earth's carbon dioxide approaching critical limits

- In our carbon cycle, carbon dioxide is important in the equation to achieve a planetary balance in atmospheric gases.
- When we have too much there can be a problem, the same when there is too little.
- Carbon dioxide and temperatures rise and fall together with Earth's planetary climate cycles.
- Ancient data provides a low tipping point at an average 185 ppm of atmospheric CO2.
- Ancient date provides a high tipping point at an average 288 ppm of atmospheric CO2.
- As of January 2022, the Earth's has an overlimit average of 418 ppm.

With our planetary carbon dioxide at overlimit, it places great pressures on our atmosphere and climate system.



Is a planetary wobble or flip a real phenomenon?

GOVERNMENT OF
NATION IN LIGHT

EARTH SPACE UNITED – ADMIRALTY OF
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

A Dzhanibekov effect in-play on planet earth

- Objects in space move in regular and observable patterns, just like our planet Earth.
- The Dzhanibekov Effect is a real phenomenon in physics that mathematically describes a unique cycle of movement of all objects in space.
- The Dzhanibekov influence is in effect on our planet, as evidenced by ancient-to-current data analyses of all climate event forces.

DEF: The *Dzhanibekov Effect* is a real phenomenon in physics that mathematically describes a unique cycle of influence on all *objects* in space.

Have other planets been affected by similar events?

GOVERNMENT OF
NATION IN LIGHT

EARTH SPACE UNITED – ADMIRALTY OF
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

The Dzhanibekov effect on other planets

- The Dzhanibekov influence presents on other planets such as Neptune and Saturn and demonstrate at various stages of cycle.
- It appears that with smaller planets the Dzhanibekov effect will occur more frequently than on larger planets such as Earth or Jupiter.
- Ancient planetary data reveals that the Dzhanibekov influence has occurred previously, with records of climate and atmospheric gases to highlight the occurrences.

DEF: The *Dzhanibekov Effect* is a real phenomenon in physics that mathematically describes a unique cycle of influence on all *planets* in space.

What do best scientific estimates reveal about its possible timing and effects on Earth?

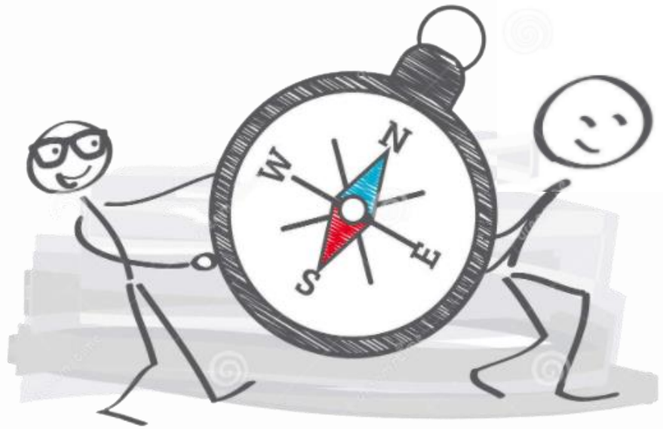
GOVERNMENT OF
NATION IN LIGHT

EARTH SPACE UNITED – ADMIRALTY OF
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

An aggressively moving magnetic north pole

- The north pole and the magnetic north pole are two distinctly different features of our planet. One is there in imagine to measure navigation and the other is moving all the time.
- Normally the magnetic north pole is reasonably stable, however since 1904 it has been moving aggressively toward Russia.
- In 2019 the major magnetic delineation of Earth split into two pieces at the magnetic north pole and began accelerating into northern Asia.
- Currently, the magnetic north pole is mathematically in-line with the trajectory of the Dzhanibekov influence and full effect.

The magnetic north and south poles are moving into new positions under pattern and influence of the Dzhanibekov Effect.



A magnetic wobble affecting seasonal temperatures

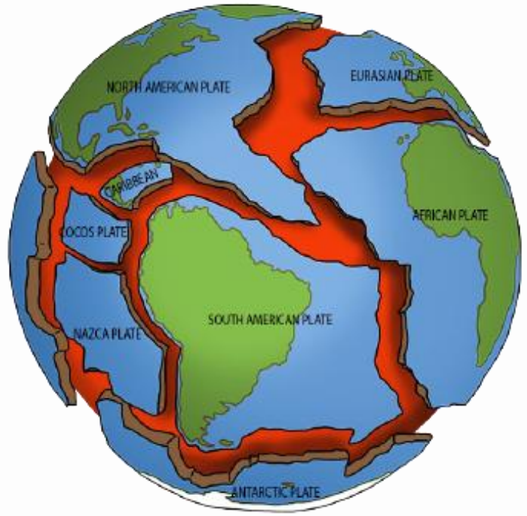
- While the magnetic climate of our planet changes, it creates a wobble while in spin due to the intermediate axis forces on the planet while in Dzhanibekov influence.
- The wobble affects many regions with extreme temperature changes occurring in predictable cycles.

DEF: The *Dzhanibekov Wobble* is influenced by the intermediate axis of a spinning object in space that creates a planetary wobble effect.

Planetary changes in geo-structures

- Our planet is made up of many large and smaller rocks or plates that agitate or move and influence earthquakes, volcanoes and other natural disasters.
- Normally these large rocks are very stable, moving only a few centimeters each year, kept in place by stable material known as Bridgmanite and perovskite structures.
- These geo-structures are shown to move less when cooler and more when warmer.
- Currently, these crust transition structures are approximately 150% higher in temperature than normal estimates, placing increased lubricity and potential for major displacement.

The atoms in rocks move faster when warmed, making them more slippery against each other – even with large tectonic plates as on Earth.



What to do about such a major climate event?

GOVERNMENT OF
NATION IN LIGHT

EARTH SPACE UNITED – ADMIRALTY OF
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Monitor, calibrate and report conditions of change

- Planetary monitoring is an ongoing concern for many groups of collaborating scientists that work to improve clarity and forecast accuracy to climate event projections.
- Our planetary technology is well positioned to monitor potential threats during climate events.
- All measure of early warning and crisis response is the priority of data collection, in the careful protection of human life.
- Many communities are encouraged to build localized and stand-alone readiness and response mechanisms against climate event threats.

Scientific monitoring of the Earth's climate features during the climate event are measured at every crack on earth and at every viewable place from space.

Did we cause this climate event by technology?

- Our use of technology was not the direct cause of climate event, however resulting increasing carbon dioxide among atmospheric gases has contributed to a faster warming of the Earth's average temperature.
- Our Earth operates as one big interconnected planetary system, or organism, that normally goes through cycles of renewal and growth, and there is nothing anyone could have done to avert the complete climate change as in motion.
- The only effect of technology was to slightly speed up the planet's warming, that was going to happen in the climate event anyway.

The magnetic north and south poles are moving into new positions under pattern and influence of the Dzhanibekov Effect, not by us.

Best timing estimates of critical events

- The climate event is timed to the movement of the Earth's magnetic poles that is forcing the physical planet into what is known as a Dzhanibekov influence.
- The entire magnetic repositioning of our planet is estimated to occur over 30 years, from the base starting-year of 2020.
- At year 15 (or the year 2035) our planet's repositioning is estimated to reach the midpoint of the Dzhanibekov effect cycle.
- It is during years leading to, and receding from, the midpoint of the Dzhanibekov influence that the most aggressive forces are estimated to be exerted on Earth's major planetary geo-structures.
- The most catastrophic period for natural disasters is estimated to occur between the years 2027 and 2042, peaking in the year 2035 and moving to normal magnetic spinning condition following a resettling slight wobble estimated to occur after the year 2050 for approximately 3-5 years.

The Dzhanibekov Effect and its influences on our planet are under constant monitoring and analysis for forecast updates and reporting for purposes of public interest.

How to prepare for the major climate event?

GOVERNMENT OF
NATION IN LIGHT

EARTH SPACE UNITED – ADMIRALTY OF
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Get out of its way!

- When trouble comes our way we move, but to where?
- Where not to move is important. Taking the time to know your local-regional potential climate threats and preparing to avoid its pathways.
- We provide geo-referencing maps as guidance to help understand the expanding threats of climate to simply help avoid them.

Check your area against climate event threats and keep your maps close for navigation while possibly on the move.

Escape by highland, sea, and then air

- We all have a natural sense to avoid climate trouble, although sometimes it can be unsettling and requires moving fewer things much farther.
- As waters and climate move, we will naturally move out of its way, and to those higher ground or sea areas present good options.
- Off-ground living options (sea or air) may represent a more secure and sustainable approach, particularly during the middle timing of the Dzhanibekov influence on our planet, and such options are being pursued to benefit people of all nations.
- There are many protected areas of our planet, by land and sea, that often have natural security to their landscape, terrain and distance from natural climate threats and disasters.

Elevated landscapes require additional care as oxygen supplies may be limited, foods may be scarce, shorter distances may be traveled in a day, and more land and wildlife hazards may threaten your safety.

ESU protected primary exit points (EP)

- Your ESU organization, *Tui, Tibi, Tecum* operates peacefully within all nations of planet Earth for the liberty and safety of people.
- We have identified nine (9) Primary Exit Points (EP1-EP9) on Earth that represent the safest places against the forces of natural disasters as presented in ancient-to-modern AI analysis of planetary areas.
- Two (2) of these Primary Exit Points (EP1, EP2) have been identified as the last two final planetary exit points.
- All Primary Exit Points are identified in downloadable and open data files in *.kmz format at www.nationinlightgov.org.

The two main ESU Primary Exit Points (EP1,EP2) are in the nations of Canada and the Russian Federation, respectively.

ESU protected secondary exit points (EPS)

- Further to the Primary Exit Points, there we have identified two hundred and fifty-four (254) additional locations suitable for exit from all nation of Earth as Secondary Exit Points (EPS).
- Although many Secondary Exit Sites are not presented as climate event tolerant as Primary Exit Points, they do represent a high safety selection of areas against the forces of natural disasters as presented in ancient-to-modern AI analysis in each nation in represent.
- All Secondary Exit Points are identified in downloadable and open data files in *.kmz format at www.nationinlightgov.org.

We encourage all people to support the necessary protection, infrastructure development, and operation of all carefully selected ESU Primary and Secondary Exit Points in any nation.

A planetary problem that impacts all nations

- The ESU supports all protocols engaged by nations and international institutions that enable the timely communication of disaster information to so-affected people in the hope of maximum preservation of human life.
- Despite any nation's abilities or efforts, it is ultimately an individual-local responsibility to avert disaster and provide first responder assistance to affected victims.
- The ESU supports nation and international programs that empower local communities in their emergency response abilities, through learning about local risks, plan for all types of crisis scenarios, and supporting the research, development and manufacturing of disaster-assistance information, tools and equipment.
- As people are forced to migrate, due to conflict, natural disaster, a corridor should always be maintained for the affected people and their families under a natural duty of care from any attending nation government and/or international organizations, uninhibited by delay or corruption, to establish and live in safe and stable communities.

Migrating populations are vulnerable to criminal activities and we encourage all to assist those displaced due to climate or other events.

Earth's Changing Planetary Features

ESU PRIORI-7 INITIATIVES

Transparency Report JAN-2022

GOVERNMENT OF NATION IN LIGHT

EARTH SPACE UNITED – ADMIRALTY OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS