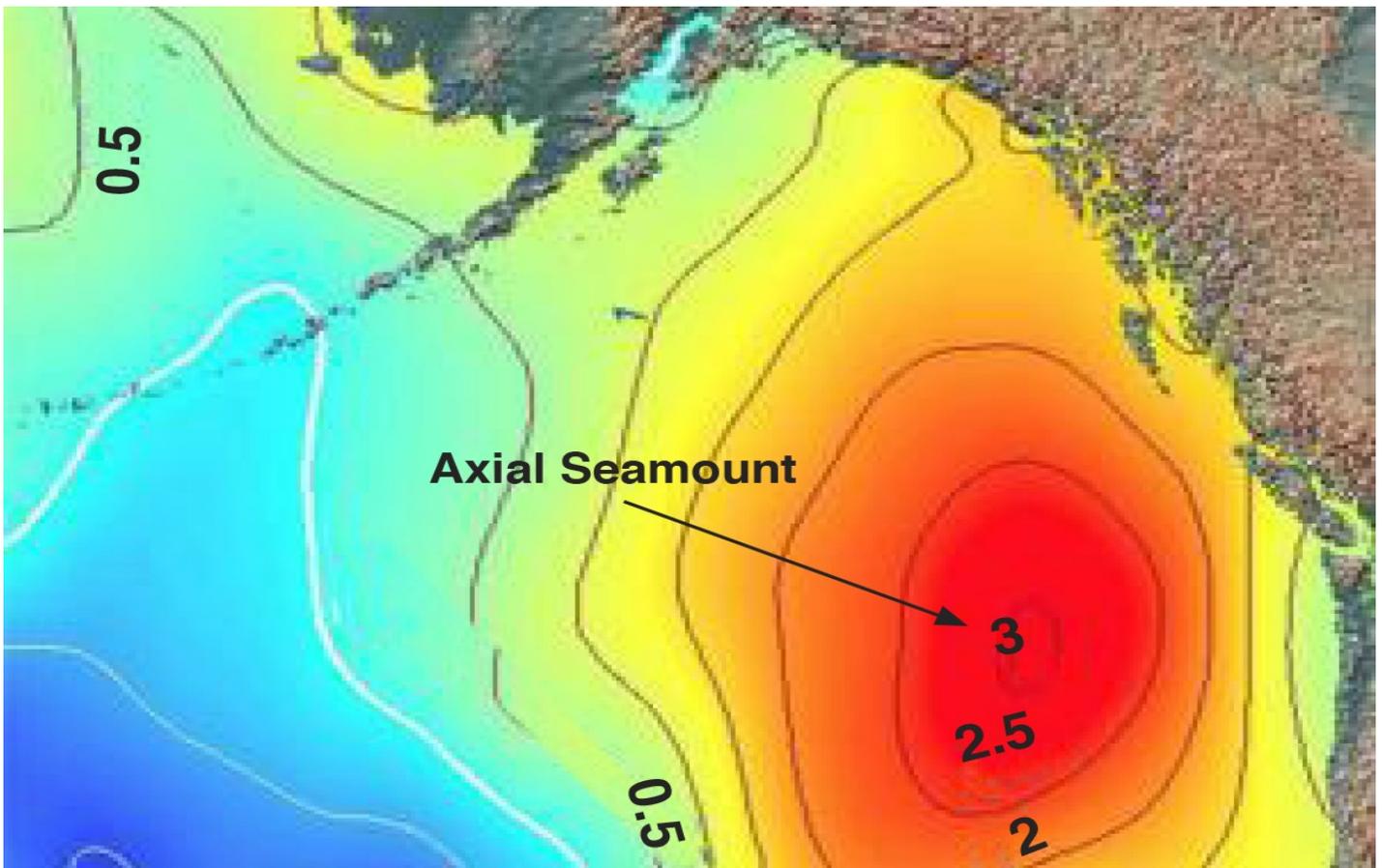


# Global Warming? Under Sea Volcanos

## The Axial Seamount

Thousands More Like It



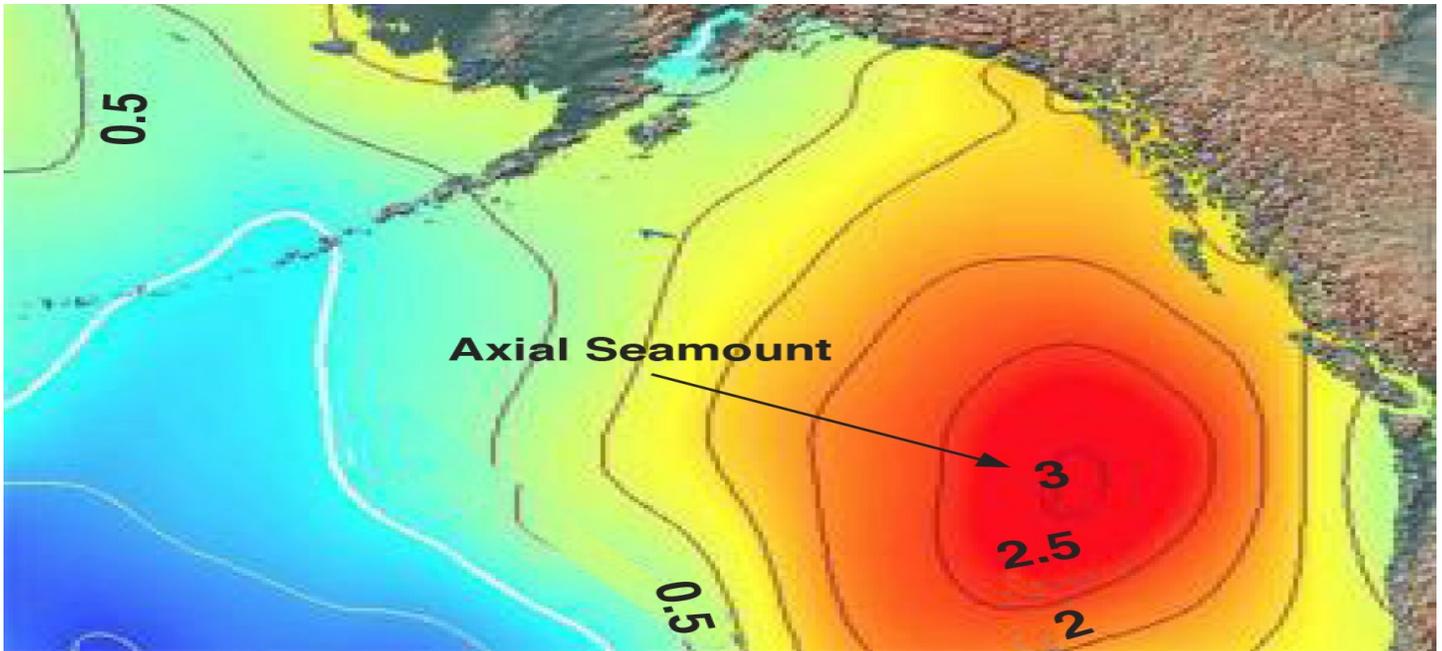
*Nature's Response To 500 Years of Cooling*

Jim Le Maistre

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## The Axial Seamount

300 kilometers off the coast of Oregon there is an undersea volcano, The Axial Seamount. It erupted in 1982, 1998, 2011 and 2015. New Scientist July 9<sup>th</sup>, 2007 suggests that there are roughly 3 million volcanoes under the oceans of the world, this one is the only under sea volcano ever, regularly, studied. It is estimated that about **80 % of all volcanic activity on Earth occurs under the oceans**. Almost nothing is known about these volcanoes. Scientists do not even have a scale by which to measure volcanoes that erupt under the sea. No system has ever been developed to describe or rate their magnitude like the systems rating Volcanoes above land.



**Environment Canada – August 2015 . . . arrow pointing to 'Axial Seamount'- by author**

On July 18<sup>th</sup>, 2011 the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), an agency of the United States Government, declared, in Scientific American and also in Nature Geoscience on July 17<sup>th</sup>, 2011, that more than 1/2 of all the heat that keeps planet Earth from freezing in the cosmos comes from the fission reactor at the Earth's core. The other half of the heat that keeps life possible on Earth, comes from the Sun. The earth's core is said to be 6,230° centigrade . . . Equal to the temperature of the surface of the Sun. Scientists described the core of the Earth as a Fission reactor producing more than one half of all the heat needed to survive in the Universe as we careen through space at 107,000 kilometers per hour circling around the Sun. <https://blogs.scientificamerican.com/observations/nuclear-fission-confirmed-as-source-of-more-than-half-of-earths-heat/>

**Not one** research paper regarding 'Climate Change' ever written to this day includes that 50% contribution to global warming coming from the Earth's core. 100 % of all papers written to date describe the effects of the Sun and Solar Radiation as being the only source of energy. How will that effect our long-term calculations considering this one dramatic alteration to statistical analysis? And how will this one enormous fact change our views of climate change?

**100% of current data describing 'Man-Made climate change' is flawed by at least 50 % !**

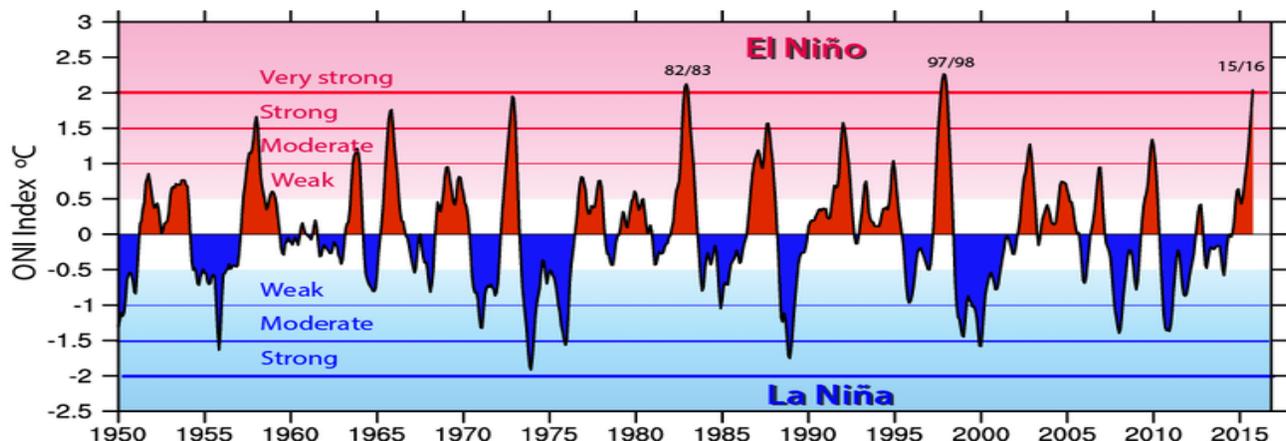
100 % of the computer models developed to project climate change are missing 50% of the input heat from the earth's core. No scientist currently examining climate change has considered this massive influence coming from the fission reactor at the Earth's core. There is absolutely no data representing the energy released from the thousand's volcanoes erupting under the oceans every year in any document anywhere to be found regarding climate change. We have spent billions of dollars studying Climate Change and we have completely ignored the fundamental basis of good science. ***How can any Scientific paper describing climate change be accredited or honorably peer reviewed, when 50% of the input contributors are missing?***

Satellite based thermal scanning of the Earth's Oceans by NASA have shown that there may be as many as 3 million volcanoes down under the Ocean, New Scientist, July 9<sup>th</sup>, 2007. Above ground, in places like Hawaii, Iceland, Mexico or Indonesia, there are only 500 active volcanoes. There may be 6,000 times more volcanoes under the Oceans than there are above ground. We know absolutely nothing about these monsters below the oceans and we have no substantial research other than the research available describing The Axial Seamount off the coast of Oregon.

We know more about the surface of the Moon, the surface of Mars and the workings of interstellar space than we know about the bottom of the oceans right here on Earth. Scientifically this should be a scandal. But no, it is without appeal to the masses. The much-needed research funding receives no voice from politicians or environmentalists. The best we can do is to make assumptions about how these volcanoes effect the environment of our little blue planet.

There is something down under the oceans known as the Mid Ocean Ridge. It is 80,000 kilometers long and is in a state of continuous volcanic eruption and seismicity. That means it is always leaking out lava and it is always causing earthquakes somewhere along its length. This crack in the Earth's crust is responsible for every earthquake and every volcano in the world, in some way. It circles the world endlessly like the seam on a baseball and has more to do with the earth's climate than anything humans can ever imagine. Let's take a look at El Niño and La Nina around the world.

The major 1982–83 El Niño led to an upsurge of interest from the scientific community. The period 1991–1995 was unusual in that El Niño's have rarely occurred in such rapid succession. An especially intense El Niño event in 1998 caused an estimated 16% of the world's reef systems to die. The event temporarily warmed air temperature by 1.5 °C, compared to the usual increase of 0.25 °C associated with El Niño events. Since then, mass [coral bleaching](#) has become common worldwide, with all regions having suffered "severe bleaching". It is thought that there have been at least 30 El Niño events since 1900, with the [1982–83](#), [1997–98](#) and [2014–16](#) events among the strongest on record.



The 1997-98 Episode and the 2014-16 episode correspond directly with eruptions at The Axial Seamount. In both cases they seem scientifically coincidental but worthy of mention. Both eruptions released massive quantities of lava by volume and a great deal of heat was released, but they are very difficult to quantify given that they occurred under the largest body of water on the planet. Correlation yes, causation very difficult to attribute. No beginning or end, no obvious spike in temperatures directly attributable to the eruptions. Lots'a smoke . . . no fire.

In 2011, on a global scale, La Niña events helped keep the average global temperature above recent La Niña trends. As a result, 2011 tied with 1997 for the eleventh-warmest year on record. It tied with the second-warmest year of the 20th century. A relatively strong phase of La Niña opened the year, dissipated in the spring before re-emerging in October and lasted through the end of the year. When compared to previous La Niña years, the 2011 global surface temperature was the warmest ever observed. The 2011 globally-averaged precipitation over land was the second-wettest year on record, behind 2010. Precipitation varied greatly across the globe. This La Niña contributed to drought in [East Africa](#) and Australia's third-wettest year in its 112-years of record keeping.

These things on the surface seem to have little to do with one another until a comparison between global temperatures are made with the eruption years at The Axial Seamount. Then some very interesting anomalies appear from which our current views on climate change must be altered.

In 1998 and the following year, temperatures were considered the warmest on record. This just happened to coincide with an eruption at the Axial Seamount. No big deal, not broadly known, unlikely relevant. A one-time event. But later, when we look back, maybe this was not just a coincidence. What if volcanoes erupting under the oceans are causing global warming? Again in 2015 another 'warmest on record' year. What if the correlation is the smoking gun of causation? New evidence at the Axial Seamount places another eruption in the early 1980's. This is preliminary photographic evidence produced by NOAA and it is very interesting to say the least. Nice thoughts but even to good analytical scientists there is no direct link to cause.

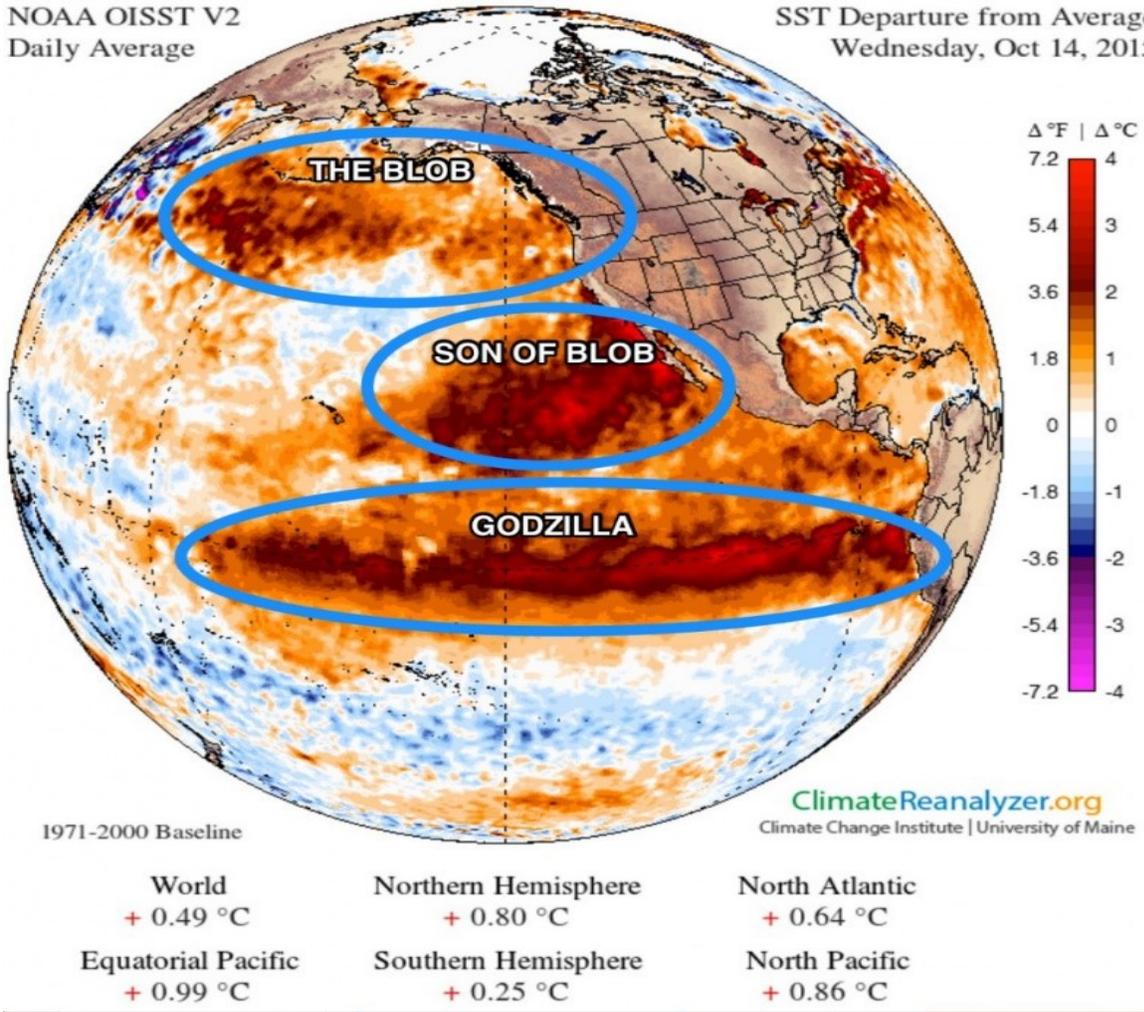
However, here is a quote about La Nina in 2011 . . . ***A relatively strong phase of La Niña opened the year, dissipated in the spring before re-emerging in October and lasted through the end of the year. When compared to previous La Niña years, the 2011 global surface temperature was the warmest observed.***

Now that is a smoking gun. The Axial Seamount erupted in the spring and continued into the early fall. This warming of the ocean currents by the sub-oceanic lava flow can be directly linked to one single volcanic eruption. Dates relating to the end of cooling and dates for the return to cooling directly corresponding to the eruption at The Axial Seamount. Now there is causation in a La Niña year. The direct linkage between one volcano and a failed La Niña is demonstrable. 2011 stands as the warmest La Niña year since humans began recording temperatures on paper.

Imaging continues to show that the oceans are warming, and by extension, the planet is warming. These images are of water temperatures rising because . . . ***Volcanoes are erupting beneath the Oceans all over the world. The volcanoes erupt, the water it touches, instantly boils and turns to 700° steam. The steam has up to 1,000 times more atmospheric pressure than it would at sea level. That steam is pushed, screaming to the surface where it evaporates. See west coast North America, Summer 2015, by example. It is not just the water that gets warmer. The air, the weather and even the Jet streams above are dramatically affected as well . . .***

NOAA OISST V2  
Daily Average

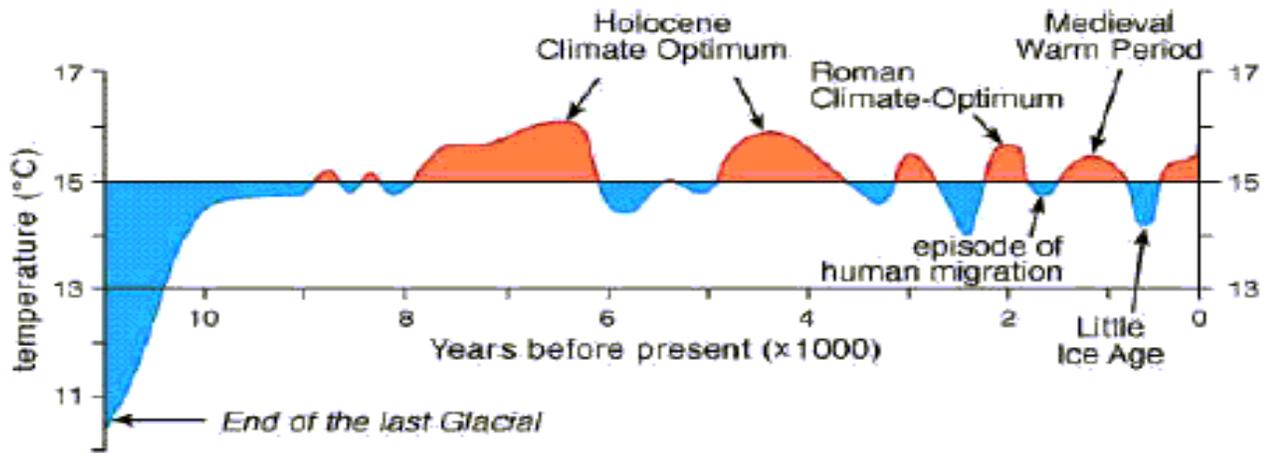
SST Departure from Average  
Wednesday, Oct 14, 2015



This was 2015, the year of the west coast drought and the warmest El Niño year on record

All of these hot spots in the oceans are caused by lava leaking out from under the ocean at the mid-ocean ridge. Rising ocean temperatures releases carbon dioxide from the oceans for two main reasons. First, when the ocean is warmed by lava, like warming a pop bottle, quickly drives out the CO<sub>2</sub> gas long stored at the bottom of the ocean. Second, melting sea ice increases the rate that the warm and cold ocean water mixes, which dredges up high CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations from the deep ocean. Both of these raise total global concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> to levels not seen since The Roman Warming Period 2000 years ago, or the middle ages warming period 600 years ago. Not man-made CO<sub>2</sub>. This we know by studying CO<sub>2</sub> trapped in ice cores from Antarctica and Greenland. Naturally occurring CO<sub>2</sub> from natural sources exceeding current levels, even with man's contribution. Not what environmentalists would have us believe.

Like all other issues in the world – first, the question is asked, then some research is done, and then with science in hand theories are proposed based on fact . . . So, we have volcanoes erupting under the oceans, we have rising water temperatures, we have rising atmospheric temperatures, rising CO<sub>2</sub> levels and rising global temperatures. All these converging factors have happened repeatedly and unabated nine times in the last 10,000 years without the help from man or from burning fossil fuels.



Dansgaard et al 1969 & Schonweise 1995

So now, let's ask ourselves, what is the chance that again, today, climate change is happening naturally, as it always has?

Thank you for your kind consideration of my research

Adamant Naturalist

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