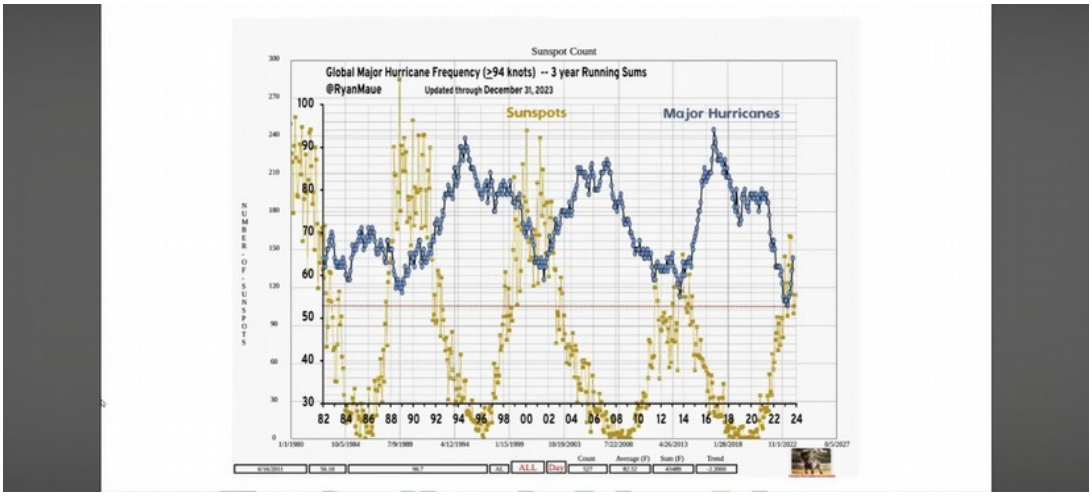
Sunspots and Hurricanes



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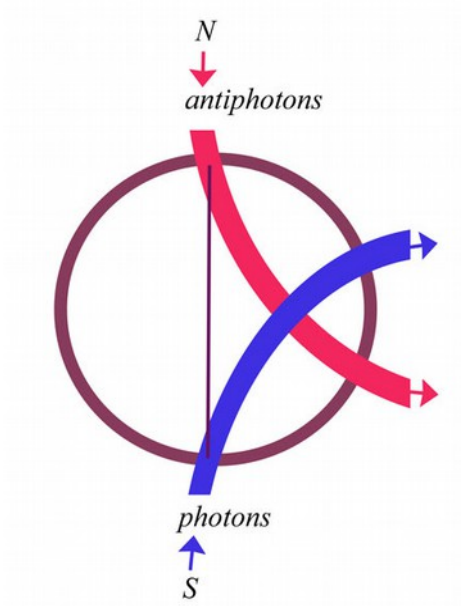
First published January 28, 2024

As you can see, over the past 40 years there has been a very high degree of inverse correlation between sunspots and hurricanes. In other words, when Solar activity is high, hurricane activity is low. Sort of the opposite of what you might expect at a glance. So what does the mainstream have to say about it? Do they have a standing theory of why this is? No, they are still arguing about whether the correlation exists. But I would say the graph above puts that question to rest. There obviously *is* an inverse correlation, though other factors may also be involved. You don't get match-ups like that over four Solar Cycles by chance.

We have some other clues there as well. As you see, the hurricane peaks tend to run a couple of years before the sunspot troughs. And in the 80s we see a missing peak in hurricanes, despite being bookended by substantial sunspot peaks. But we do notice the 80s sunspot trough is non-standard, being both short and weak. Twice during that trough sunpots leap up from zero to 40, which we don't see in any other trough. So hurricane peaks apparently require sunspot troughs to go to near-zero and stay there. That is a major clue, as you are about to see.

After being sent the graph above by my colleague in Holland Steven Oostdijk, it took me only a few minutes to see the probable cause of this correlation. I saw this because I have detailed mechanical theories already on the shelf not only concerning the cause of the Solar Cycles, but also how they are expressed on Earth. I also have a longstanding theory of hurricanes, which you can see here. As far as the expression goes, that link takes you to my paper on the Earth's core, where I show the Earth's heat comes from recycling the Sun's charge field. The Earth isn't mainly heated by falling sunlight, even less by dynamos in the core. It is heated by charge entering both poles and moving through the core, before being re-emitting in defined channels. But since the mainstream has decided to ignore all my work, it doesn't know any of this. Which makes it impossible for them to even begin to theorize here.

That is because the main mechanism here is rising charge. After going through the core, charge is emitted by the Earth radially, that is straight up from the surface everywhere, though stronger nearer the equator, peaking at 30N and S.



This rising charge then links to charge and light coming down from the Sun, completing the circuit, and creating vertical lines of charge traffic all over the world, reaching up into the sky through the atmosphere.

It is in this vertical grid of charge streams that everything happens on and above the surface of the Earth. As you will see in the Coriolanus paper in the third link above, all these lines of charge also transmit spin, since they are also magnetic, or submagnetic. That is what creates the spin of the hurricanes, as well as determining their direction in each hemisphere.

Now, when the Sun is more active, it has more sunspots. You might think this means there is more charge in the system and that the Sun is recycling more charge, but that isn't what is happening. That does happen, but it doesn't happen every eleven years on a Solar Cycle timescale. It happens when the entire Solar System moves into patches of greater charge as it circles the galactic core. What is happening in Solar Cycles is not that we have increases in charge, but that we have increases in spin alignment. We have greater magnetism. There is more alignment between major bodies in the system, so we have more spin augmentations. Not more charge, but more *energetic* charge, due to spin. This is a subtlety, but it is an important one, and worth mentioning. Charge streams coming out of the Earth could be strengthened either by more charge or the same charge with greater spin, but in this case it is mainly the latter. That helps us explain hurricanes, because hurricanes are of course spin beasts.

You would think more energetic charge being channeled up through the atmosphere would spin up hurricanes more, and initially it does. In each given location (the starting place of the hurricane), the initial sequence is stronger and faster. But hurricanes aren't built in one spot. You can't build a hurricane around a single line of photons rising into the sky. Hurricanes travel, don't they? And as they travel they build. They pick up the spin from billions of lines of rising charge. But although hurricanes *start* more easily with stronger charge, they *move* less easily. Why? Because those rising lines of charge create stronger links to the upper atmosphere and beyond, so the atmosphere becomes

more “rigid”, in a way. Those rising lines of charge aren't just field potentials, they are real lines of rising photons, carrying electrons and other ions with them. They are substantial. So you end up with a structured gas, structured mainly vertically, that has become more “solid”. Meaning, it supplies more real resistance sideways, or horizontally. It is harder for the hurricane to move through it. There is real resistance, and the local charge line also acts to keep the hurricane in place. For these big hurricanes to build, it appears they require the rising charge field to be at an absolute minimum, lowering resistance to motion and allowing horizontal motion through the lower atmosphere.

So why would hurricanes peak *before* charge went to this minimum? Simply because the Sunspot numbers are not telling us charge levels on the Earth. They are telling us charge levels on the Sun. You will say that at the speed of light we would expect only an eight-minute delay, and that any delay I could create here would make the problem worse. If there is a delay from Sun to Earth, we should see hurricane activity following the trough, not preceding it. That's right, which is why that is not what I am pointing out. Remember, these charge levels are a system-wide phenomenon, one not originating in the Sun. They are created by alignments between the big planets, the Sun, and the Galactic Core. So what I think we have here is the Earth responding to the charge alignments *before* the Sun does. The Sun is 330,000 times the mass of the Earth, so it responds to any changes in the system much more slowly, even charge changes. We have seen these delayed responses in large bodies in previous papers, and though those were gravitational influences where you could see the mass and inertia of the bodies coming into play, making a delayed response unsurprising, you should not be surprised by a delay here. The charge/EM field is no less real than the gravity field, and inertia comes into play with both equally. Sunspots, like all greater motions and events, cannot be caused instantaneously. What we seem to be being told by these graphs is that it takes about two years longer to build a Sunspot than a terrestrial hurricane. Which is not altogether surprising once you consider it.