



## 93. Adapting to Climate Cycles

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*Future Sense is a podcast edited from the radio show of the same name, broadcast on BayFM in Byron Bay, Australia, at [www.bayfm.org](http://www.bayfm.org). Hosted by Nyck Jeanes and well-known international futurist, Steve McDonald, Future Sense provides a fresh, deep analysis of global trends and emerging technologies. How can we identify the layers of growth personally, socially and globally? What are the signs missed; the truths being denied? Political science, history, politics, psychology, ancient civilisations, alien contact, the new psychedelic revolution, cryptocurrency and other disruptive and distributed technologies, and much more.*

*This is Future Sense.*

**Nyck:** You are tuned to *Future Sense* here on BayFM and our podcast at [www.futuresense.it](http://www.futuresense.it) with myself, Nyck Jeanes, Steve McDonald, and our guest this morning, Mitch Schultz. We are filming and you'll learn about that in the future, too, as we go forward. Steve ...

**Steve:** Yes, we're going to talk now about adapting to climate cycles. Just before we roll into that, I want to mention that an Economic Confidence Model turning point just clicked over on the 18th of January. We've been talking about the lead-up to this since 2018 and reporting that it's a turning point that's been forecast by Martin Armstrong's computer algorithm, which has a pretty good record for predicting economic things in particular. Interestingly, his cycles that he put together based on economic history actually sync with solar cycles. He only discovered that much, much, later than when he made up the algorithm. The 18th of January was a turning point in his Economic Confidence Model, and he flagged it as potentially signalling an economic hard landing. This doesn't always happen on the day, that the turning occurs. Sometimes there will be a decision made or a meeting happens or something around the date, and then it doesn't actually play out on a larger scale for some weeks or months, but we should expect to see a return to an inflationary trend due to scarcity and that inflationary trend ought to run until early 2022.

Martin's been reporting and forecasting for some time that the scarcity will include food shortages due to climate disruption. In a post that he made, actually on the 18th of January, he said that the data that they've been tracking on crop yields signalled a Bearish Reversal on crop production, which basically means that crop production is currently going down, and it lined up with this turning point (<https://www.armstrongeconomics.com/markets-by-sector/agriculture/agriculture-yield-elected-yearly-bearish-reversal/>). I'm just quoting from his blog post: "it's a warning that weather is turning against us for food production", and that's been really clear. If we look back over the last couple of winters, particularly in North

America and Europe, there's been a lot of crop disruption, particularly because of cold and wet weather; and we saw that polar vortex come down over North America and dump a whole lot of snow, which then kept the ground frozen way past its normal time of thawing. When it did thaw, of course, everything was flooded from the big melt and so the growing season has been much shorter than usual. The consequence is less crop production so there'll be a scarcity of certain food products which will drive prices up.

**Nyck:** And of course, it's just been reported, actually this morning, that there will be a significant reduction in production, particularly of fruit and vegetables, after the fires, and prices are going to go up with regard to that natural catastrophe that's occurred as well. So coming from all directions in one way or the other.

**Steve:** Yes, indeed. Not good news, but it's good to know that some of these sources that have predicted this showing up are being reasonably accurate.

So let's talk about adapting to climate cycles. One of the things about our planet's climate is it's a complex adaptive system. Our climate scientists wouldn't agree with that statement because of the word 'adaptive' being in the middle of it. 'Adaptive' means that the system itself is aware of its performance and changes its performance in order to adapt to different conditions. That implies intelligence consciousness at a planetary level and that's something that's not included in current mainstream climate science and is part of the reason why the climate models that they produce are not accurately forecasting our weather or climate.

**Nyck:** Is it the case that even if it doesn't imply consciousness, it certainly implies that the living system has some kind of intelligence which is doing just that—that things change and then the system itself starts to change to adapt to those changes in order to rebalance itself, so to speak?

**Steve:** Yeah, absolutely. There are a few things that are missing from mainstream climate science, which are making a big difference at the moment, and that's one of them. Another one is accounting for space weather: the influence of high energy protons and atomic nuclei—in other words cosmic rays—which are penetrating further than they normally would because of the sun being at solar minimum. Normally the solar wind which blows across and around the earth protects us to some degree from that radiation, but when the sun goes quiet, that shielding dies down and we get more penetration. There is good science to show that the higher the cosmic ray impact at a lower level, the more low level clouds are formed, simply because the charged particles which are coming into the atmosphere act as attractors for water vapour, so the water droplets form around the charged particles which creates clouds, particularly low level clouds.

Another thing that climate science isn't factoring in is what are called 'flux transfer events'. This is when magnetic portals open between the sun and the Earth—and again, there's solid science on this published on the NASA website, which I can put on our social media after the

show ([https://science.nasa.gov/science-news/science-at-nasa/2008/30oct\\_ftes](https://science.nasa.gov/science-news/science-at-nasa/2008/30oct_ftes)). I'm just going to quote from the NASA article: "Earth's magnetosphere (the magnetic bubble that surrounds our planet) is filled with particles from the sun that arrive via the solar wind and penetrate the planet's magnetic defences. They enter by following magnetic field lines that can be traced from *terra firma* all the way back to the sun's atmosphere", and of course, this ties in with the geomagnetic energy flows through the planet, which we were discussing in the first part of the show. Quoting further: "The connections are not steady at all. They are often brief, bursty and very dynamic."

**Nyck:** Bursty? I like that word. It's a bit like you, Mitch: bursty.

**Mitch:** Definitely. Just exploring the present nonsense around *Future Sense*.

**Nyck:** Ah yes. Present nonsense. We'll come back to that at another time for sure.

**Steve:** It might be another show, I think.

Incidentally, these portals that open between the Earth and the sun can be as wide as the Earth itself when they open up, and they open up roughly about once every eight minutes, I think I read in the study. The fact that these things are missing from our climate science means that our climate scientists, when they're putting together these computer models—and it's the computer models which are giving us all of the information that's all over the media at the moment and being widely discussed, that we're supposedly going to increase the global temperature by 1.5 degrees or 2 degrees over so many years and all this kind of stuff—it all comes back to the computer model. So if the computer models aren't accurate in terms of what they're factoring in as the influential factors, then the output is not going to be accurate either. So we've got our climate scientists working on the assumption of a 'dumb closed system' that's not being impacted, particularly by the magnetic influence of the sun.

We spoke on the show a few weeks back about a good documentary called *Climate Forcing*, which really goes into the detail around the science of that magnetic influence and the interaction between the Sun and the Earth. All of that study sits outside the domain of climate science—it's in astrophysics, essentially—so you've got to go looking elsewhere for it.

**Nyck:** And we know that many people, even listening to the show right now, don't agree with what we're talking about, but I guess we're just asking or showing a way to be a bit more open to the possibility that there are factors we don't know. The assumption that we know what we're doing on the planet, I think is probably a pretty dangerous and anthropocentric assumption.

**Mitch:** So you're saying there are things beyond just humans? Just want to make sure I understand this correctly.

**Nyck:** Yes, there are other influences.

Also I notice a lot of reports currently on another influence, I guess—and I wonder about your comment on this—is the volcanic activity and the amount of ejection over the world going on at the moment. That's another factor which we just can't predict and is no doubt going to have an influence—does have an influence—on climate, too, and has been shown to have an influence over our vast history.

**Steve:** Exactly, and again, that is tied to solar cycles. All of this stuff that I've been discussing—the quietening down of the sun, the reduction in magnetic shielding on the Earth, the higher impact of cosmic radiation from outside the solar system included—has an impact on Earth, and again, there are scientific papers that show that seismic activity and volcanic activity increases during this time. So what we're seeing is perfectly in line with that line of thinking.

Just coming back to the computer-based climate models—and I think this is something that most people don't quite understand; it's certainly not something that's discussed very much—is that, again, all of the mainstream media discussion around what might happen to the climate is based around these computer models. If the computer models don't include something that's relevant, then any unusual outcome that the computer model is reporting has to be attributed to something from the input, right? But if the actual cause of it isn't in the input, then they're going to attribute it to something else, like, for example, human causes.

**Nyck:** And, you know, we're not saying that humans have not had an effect on the planet—that is clear. The state of our water across the planet is disaster; the state of our soils; the state of our forests; the state of our human interaction; the state of our societies; the state of our institutions—everything is in some degree of chaos and deeply needing great change. So, yes, there's a lot to think about.

**Steve:** There is, and again, we've discussed this on the show previously, but the conflation of different topics into one argument causes a lot of confusion around this, and what we are doing is making a distinction between pollution and disruption of local ecosystems on the planet, and large-scale climate cycles which really reflect the movement of our solar system through the galaxy and all of the various influences that has on our sun and, in turn, on our planet. So, two different topics as far as we're concerned, and we're certainly all for cleaning up our act as humans.

**Nyck:** Absolutely. Including, I mean, basically since the Industrial Revolution to do what we have done on this planet—we've burned and incinerated things and we have to stop doing that for a start anyway.

**Steve:** Before we take a break, let me just mention that there was a good article in the *ABC News* today that I'll post after the show. The title is *Mitigation or Adaptation? When it Comes to Climate Change, it's not a Case of Either/Or* (<https://www.abc.net.au/news/science/2020-01-17/climate-change-mitigation-or-adaptation-not-a-case-of-either-or/11874202>). It's just pointing out the fact that, okay, we're having this huge, very controversial discussion at a global scale about climate change and the arguable human impact on that and whether we're in control or not—whether we can just make a decision and change the climate on the planet; change our policy and change the climate—and the urgent need we have to actually adapt our way of living to fit with what's really happening now. What's really happening now isn't entirely in sync with the overarching global warming discussion, because we're seeing record freezing and extreme cold and unusual snowfalls and that kind of thing. There are very, very large winter storms happening right now in Newfoundland, if anybody wants to Google that and just check out the depth of the snowfall that they're having there. What it does fit with is the classic change pattern in a complex system where a complex system goes through a phase change, its performance will spike in either direction and it basically goes into oscillations or gyrations before it settles down into the new pattern.

**Nyck:** The amplitude increases, basically.

**Steve:** So what we're facing now is the need to urgently adapt to these wild oscillations of extreme heat and extreme cold.

**Mitch:** One thing that just popped into my head: I was reading an article recently about human temperature. It's always been 98.6 (Fahrenheit) but we have slowly been going down a little bit, and they were saying that the average is about a degree or two lower than what we had normally.

**Steve:** I'd be interested in seeing the source for that.

**Mitch:** I'll pull that out (see: <https://med.stanford.edu/news/all-news/2020/01/human-body-temperature-has-decreased-in-united-states.html>). That just popped in, thinking here about the adaptation aspect of what's happening with humans.

**Nyck:** That's fascinating.

**Steve:** For those who are listening and are familiar with the metric system, that was Fahrenheit you were thinking about.

**Mitch:** Excuse me, yes.

**Steve:** Don't be concerned. It's not 98 degrees Celsius.

**Mitch:** That would be a big change, wouldn't it?

**Nyck:** Lucky that Steve and I are old enough to remember Fahrenheit.

**Steve:** That's right.

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**Nyck:** And in the last few minutes of the show, we're going to summarise today.

**Steve:** Goodness me, time's flying today, is it not?

I just want to talk a little bit about Kryon. We often mention Kryon on the show. Kryon is a channelled entity that comes through Lee Carroll, an American engineer. Lee has been channelling Kryon for about 30 years, and again, this is one of those kind of out there sources that many people might find a little bit difficult to digest. The interesting thing about Kryon is, though, that he has a history of predicting scientific breakthroughs quite accurately. What he says tends to work and that's why we're taking notice of him.

In a recent session from Phoenix, Arizona, I think, which was recorded on the 20th of December, he talks about climate cycles and he talks about how the planet is going through gyrations of both hotter and cooler extremes; and we should expect it to settle into a cooler climate long-term, which fits with our own investigations, which are based on the inclusion of those things that I mentioned before which aren't included in mainstream climate science yet. Kryon's saying this is a normal type of behaviour during a climate phase shift—so, in other words, a large transformational change that's taking us from one era into another in terms of climate—it's normal to get this radical oscillation during the actual transition itself. Kryon is saying that as part of this process, life will be replenished, beginning in the oceans—there's already scientific evidence of that—and the Southern Hemisphere usually leads the way with that life replenishment, and that's part-and-parcel of the cycle that is what we call a mass extinction. That's the way it works. When life is replenished, it's replenished in new and bountiful ways, and it seems Australia has a leading role to play in this process because of our position in the Southern Hemisphere, and because we are coping some of the early-stage extreme climate conditions, aren't we?

**Nyck:** And as we mentioned the other week, on the other hand, we sit on one tectonic plate, this country, which does leave us somewhat immune to some possible major changes, such as earthquakes and so forth, because we're floating on one plate.

**Nyck:** That's true, so in some respects, it may be more stable here.

**Steve:** Kryon is pointing out in this latest message that he's been predicting this for a long time, but basically it's here now; we don't need to wait any longer. It's actually happening, we just have to look around us and see what's going on. He talks about the polar vortex travelling down into North America, saying that's going to be a regular occurrence. He also spoke quite specifically about the fires in Australia and said that we ought to start adapting to that as it's going to be also a regular thing for us in the foreseeable future, which is not good news, but it's good to know that we all expect it so that we can do something about it.

In areas where the cold weather extremes are cold, he's saying that in the future, immediate—in other words, very, very fast, freezing temperatures—are going to be a major threat. Those areas, particularly on the North American continent I guess, that are subject to the extreme cold, already need to think about that. One of the major risks is the impact on our energy infrastructure, so the current ways that we produce electricity and transport it around our different nodes of civilisation, the poles and wires, are going to be subject to damage from this extreme cold, and we need to start looking at more localised energy production and different ways of doing that.

**Nyck:** And of course, that also applies to renewables, because they are going to be delivered often by poles and wires even so, unless you have your own local system and can pass on energy in a different way.

**Steve:** Yes, and Kryon is also specifically talking about new technology, which comprises a magnetic energy generator—generators of electrical energy that are driven by magnet arrays—and I know this topic is the subject of some cynicism from certain listeners to the show, so we're fully aware of that and saying it regardless, because we believe that Kryon is a trustworthy source; and also, as I've said before on the show, we have direct inside knowledge of the development of one of these machines, which we know is already operating, and they're in the process of attempting to commercialise it.

**Nyck:** And not only that, of course, through all of human history, and particularly in the last few hundred years, there's been discoveries that were completely pooh-poohed over and over again in the beginning and then suddenly they're part of our life. Amazing technology has emerged out of situations where people go: 'that's impossible to do.'

**Steve:** Yes, and we'll have the benefit of this technology eventually here in Australia as well. These engines require almost no maintenance; they basically run on magnets, and once they

get going, they're more-or-less a perpetual electrical energy generator. They can be buried underground because they don't need to be refuelled and there's almost no maintenance. You only have to really worry when the bearings start to run out in the rotating parts. So those will be a godsend when they do become available and we'll certainly keep you updated on any information that comes to us about the availability of those generators.

Kryon also said a couple of interesting things—very specific things—about Australia. He said that because of the widespread damage this year that we should expect this year to be the last year of bushfire insurance. So that's something that we ought to know pretty soon, whether that's going to be an accurate prediction or not, but that's certainly something to watch. He's also saying that in the long term, Australians need to move away from the farming practices that have been so widespread here in the past. And, you know, I've been watching, much of my life, farmers crying on TV about how they having so much trouble maintaining the farm, and it's been in the family for so long and they feel bad about breaking the family tradition and they're still trying to make a go of it but the weather is not supportive; the climate change is impacting, usually through drought, and so it's kind of been heading in that direction for a while.

**Nyck:** And it's part of the Australian character to carry on regardless and to go up against the tough conditions and keep on doing what you always did, in a sense. We've done a great job here, even though we've imposed our European practice on the indigenous world here.

Someone just written in and said a man in Cairns invented magnetic power, perpetual motion, about 10 years ago. He was in the paper one day, then they never heard about him again. There's a lot of history of that sort of stuff.

**Steve:** There is a lot of history of that kind of stuff.

Just because I know we're running short on time now—we're almost at the end of the show—I just want to relay a couple of other messages that came through Kryon, and I will post a link to this if you want to listen to it directly ([https://www.kryon.com/cartprodimages/2020%20downloads/download\\_phoenix-20.html](https://www.kryon.com/cartprodimages/2020%20downloads/download_phoenix-20.html)). Kryon has suggested that to mitigate the fire risk here in Australia in the future, we could look at clearing areas up to 1.6 kilometres around our infrastructure—so if you're on a cattle station, clearing the tree line out to 1.6 kilometres and ploughing it back to dirt so that there's literally nothing that's going to burn in that circle. If you think about the scale of the recent fires and the firestorms, the fire tornadoes that we've seen which suck burning embers up into the air and then drop them down miles ahead of the fire, you'll see why this kind of extreme action would be required in order to protect them.

**Nyck:** So firefighters become ember fighters in the end.

**Steve:** That's right. He talked about repurposing, because these fires are too big to fight. We found that this year in many cases, that the firefighters are repurposed to simply put out



spot fires that fall ahead of the main, and particularly near to infrastructure. He also spoke about tapping into underground water, and of course, we've got the Great Artesian Basin here which we've used to some extent for farming, but there's still much more water underground here in Australia that we're able to tap into for fighting fires.

Also, connected with preparing these cleared areas around our homes and stations and infrastructure, he spoke about building animal refuges into that. So earth berms, covered berms that they can get underneath or inside of, kind of like burrows, I guess, where the animals can take refuge from the fire; and providing water in those places for the animals so that where we live also becomes an animal refuge, which is a wonderful idea. He predicted the employment of something called fire nets—a kind of net, he said, which hasn't been invented yet, made of a non-flammable, non-melting material which can be draped over whole buildings. The idea of this is to catch burning embers before they get in contact with the building itself. So again, that's another prediction that we can watch and see if that comes true.

**Nyck:** Fascinating stuff.

**Steve:** The idea is to let the main fire burn and just retreat to these refuges. I think that's all very, very good advice and stuff that ought to be factored in and considered by those people who are developing policy and practices around that.

Generally, I think it's true to say that the extreme fires are going to, and are already, guiding us to reconnect with nature more deeply and to think about living in harmony. If we're going to continue to live embedded in nature, we need to live in harmony with nature and come up with sustainable and regenerative practices.

**Nyck:** Well, yes, that's very timely. Some texts just came in: "Radical change in farming. Let the earth rest, regenerate the topsoil, the humus, the fungi." Absolutely. That seems necessary.

**Steve:** Indeed. And one last message from Kryon was that "the government will not save you". He said the answers are going to come out of grassroots society, and that, again, fits exactly with the themes in Clare Graves's work.

**Nyck:** And I think we're starting to see that. I mean, there's been actions, and God bless all those who have been active, including myself and ourselves over the years, trying to get governments to change policies regarding some of these issues. Have we seen very many changes? No, we have not, not in many places on the Earth, and that's actually the result that we're getting, so we need to do something different.

**Steve:** Yes. Instead of complaining and arguing, let's just get on with it and start adapting.

**Mitch:** The time is now.

**Nyck:** Alright. I think we'll leave it there. That's been a rich show. Thanks for all your input. We will be with you next week and don't forget our podcast on [www.future sense.it](http://www.future sense.it). You can also hear the full show with all the music and so forth if you like some of the tracks, on the BayFM website. The podcast comes in two parts when it's edited down within a couple of days, and thanks to Dena Sharrock for doing that for us, and all of our team out there who came to Uluru.

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*The future is here now, it's just not evenly distributed.*