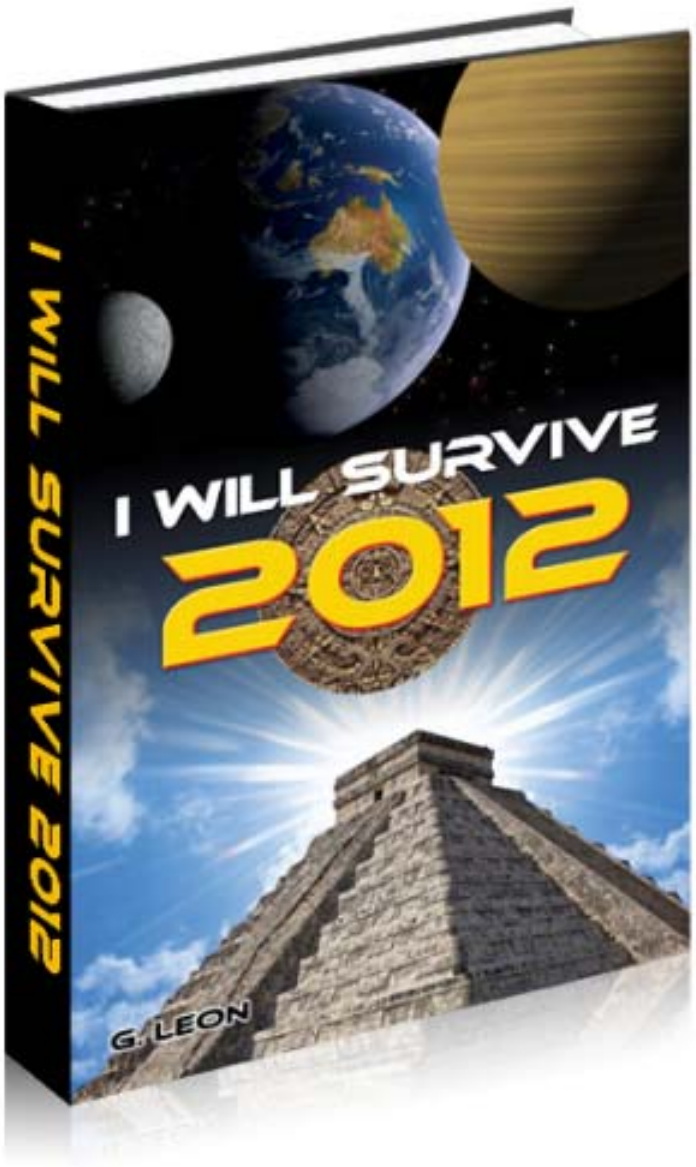

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I Will Survive 2012
Part One…The Reason Why

Introduction:

2012. The name is very much in the news right now, with many people predicting a significant or indeed cataclysmic event. It's easy to dismiss such notions, but what's compelling about the claims for 2012 as a significant point in mankind's history, is that there is an eclectic collection of people predicting a potential doomsday scenario in 2012.

In addition to numerous scientists and academics, the list of those who have predicted major problems in 2012 includes:

Nostradamus
The Mayans
The Bible (Exodus)
The Kolbrin Bible
St Malachy (a 12th century prophet and seer)

The supporting evidence is also piling up. It has been reported by bodies as diverse as NASA, The Washington Post, and the United Nations, and includes evidence from:

Space – the observations of anomalies by astronomers
The Seas
Our Weather – changing weather patterns
Global warming
The Animal Kingdom
Our Planetary History (e.g. previous ice ages)

While none of these is conclusive when taken individually, when the whole pattern is laid out it begins to take on a far more compelling, even ominous look.

Two key questions thus arise:

What will happen?

What should you do about it?

This book will deal with both these issues. Firstly we'll take a brief look at the evidence in an attempt to predict what might actually happen in 2012, and then we'll provide a range of helpful information to help you prepare for the gathering storm.

The predictions:

The predictions of a major catastrophe in 2012 come from numerous sources, with most believing that it will be the result of a major disruption in our solar system.

The most commonly suggested cause of this is a that a hither-to undiscovered planet (known as Plant X – the 10th planet in our solar system) will pass through our region of the solar system, with catastrophic consequences for Earth.

Before turning to the evidence that supports this theory, let's look at what the various seers and prognosticators have said.

Nostradamus:

Nostradamus is of course the most famous of all the seers, and he wrote about what he called the "Bearded Star".

Bearded Star is the name for a planet or massive comet that trails debris in its wake. This particular prediction sounds like what would happen if there were a cosmic collision, such as might happen if Planet X were to enter the orbital paths of our sun's known planets.

"During the appearance of
The Bearded Star, the three
great princes will be made
enemies. The shaky peace on
earth will be struck by fire
from the skies. Po, The
winding Tiber, a serpent placed
on the shore." C2 Q4

Nostradamus continues:

MABUS will soon die,
then will come a horrible
slaughter of people and animals
At once vengeance revealed coming
from a hundred hands
Thirst and famine when
the comet shall pass
C2 Q72

Nostradamus scholars have spent a lot of time arguing about the details of exactly what this means, but for most of us it's enough understand that Nostradamus was clearly predicting a series of cataclysmic events as the result of a celestial body passing through the solar system.

While you can argue endlessly about sentences such as "the three great princes will be made enemies" (the USA, Russia and China will go to war? Who knows), there can be little confusion about "the earth will be struck by fire from the sky, or "thirst and famine".

The Mayan Calendar:

Another forecast about 2012 is even more precise – the Mayan calendar. In the Mayan calendar, 21.12. 2012 is considered the end of time. While it might be easy at first glance to dismiss what a supposedly primitive people came up with over 1000 years ago, there are some compelling reasons to give it credence.

Modern research has revealed that the Mayans were very sophisticated astronomers, in many cases showing a degree of sophistication that we struggle to match today, even with our modern instruments and computers.

Bearing this in mind, it's interesting to note that December 21st, 2012 will be one of the most remarkable days in the history of our planet, with a series of significant events all happening at the same time. On this date:

The solar meridian crosses the galactic equator
The Earth aligns itself with the center of the galaxy
At sunrise on December 21, 2012, for the first time in 26,000 years, the Sun rises to conjunct the intersection of the Milky Way and the plane of the ecliptic.

The Mayan calendar on December 20th looks like this: 12.19.19.17.19. On the 21st, the day all these events occur, it either resets to 0.0.0.0.0 or it continues to the next "b'ak'tun": 13.0.0.0.0.

Either way, it is the beginning of what the Mayan Day-keepers believed to be a rebirth, the start of the World of the Fifth Sun, the beginning of a new era. As the sun rises to conjunct the intersection of the Milky Way and the plane of the ecliptic, it will embody the Sacred Tree, or the Tree of Life - a sacred image that is a part of almost all the world's spiritual traditions.

The Bible:

As we shall see when we look at the evidence of Planet X in more detail, most experts believe that it is on an elliptical orbit that only brings it close to Earth every 3600 years. Due to the elliptical plane in which it moves it remains hidden from us for the intervening millennia.

If we go back in time around 3600 years we find strange and disturbing accounts of occurrences on Earth. The most significant might be hidden in the pages of the bible – those surrounding The Exodus.

As you may recall, a series of events built up that finally convinced the Egyptians to release the Jews from bondage – the Ten Plagues. With modern scientific knowledge and a bit of hindsight, it's easy to see how these Ten Plagues could each be attributed to the passage of a passing planet in close proximity to earth – they include natural disasters such as extreme bad weather, and geological events like earth quakes and enormous volcanic eruptions.

An even more accurate account is given in the Kolbrin Bible.

The Kolbrin Bible:

The Kolbrin Bible is one of the many sacred scripts that have survived from ancient times. Others include the "Dead Sea Scrolls" from Israel, the "Nag Hammadi Library" from Egypt, the "Kebra Nagast" from Africa, the "Bee Bible" from China, and the "Writings and Teachings of the Buddha Issa" (Jesus) from Tibet.

The Kolbrin Bible is the name given to a collection of manuscripts that were salvaged from Glastonbury Abbey when it was destroyed by arson – many scholars believe that these manuscripts were the reason for the fire, that it was intended to destroy these heretical manuscripts.

The Kolbrin reflects the fascination of the Druids with the stars, mathematics and global catastrophe, and refers directly to the return of what they termed the "Destroyer" planet, a dark star that had caused disasters in the past, and was predicted to do so again. The 3600 year cycle ties in very accurately with past cataclysmic events such as the Exodus, the Deluge (Noah's Flood), and the sudden end of the last Ice Age.

Here's what the Kolbrin Bible predicts:

> MAN:3:7 Thus it was in the Days of Heavenly Wrath, which have gone, and thus it will be in the Days of Doom when it comes again. The times of its coming and going are known unto the wise. These are the signs and times which shall precede the Destroyer's return: A hundred and ten generations shall pass into the West and nations will rise and fall. Men will fly in the air as birds and swim in the seas as fishes. Men will talk peace one with another, hypocrisy and deceit shall have their day. Women will be as men and men as women, passion will be a plaything of man.

Again, much is open to interpretation, but it's indisputable that in the past 100 years we have, for the first time in our history, learned to "fly in the air as birds and swim in the seas as fishes".

Based on the 3600 year orbit, we are rapidly approaching a point where Planet X will be in the same point in our solar system that it was at the time of the Exodus and the Deluge.

St Malachy:

St Malachy was a 12th century prophet and seer. According to traditional accounts, he was summoned to Rome by Pope Innocent II in 1139, and while there, had a vision about the future line of popes, which he recorded as a sequence of cryptic phrases.

The manuscript was forgotten about until it was published in 1595 by Arnold de Wyon, a Benedictine historian, as part of his book Lignum Vitæ. It contained a list of 112 short phrases in Latin that apparently describe each of the Roman Catholic popes, beginning with Pope Celestine II (elected in 1143) and concluding with a pope described in the prophecy as "Peter the Roman", whose pontificate will end in the destruction of the city of Rome.

To date, 111 have been fulfilled, with Joseph Ratzinger, Pope Benedict XVI, being the 112th and, according to St. Malachy, final pope.

Conclusion:

While it's easy to dismiss these predictions individually, the sheer weight of prognostications relating to a major cataclysmic event early in the 21st century – or if you believe the Mayans, on the winter solstice in 2012 – is hard to ignore.

So what is this major event? And is there evidence to support it?

Planet X

The most credible explanation for a coming apocalypse concerns the so-called Planet X. While the name sounds like something out of science fiction, a “mystery planet”, it in fact means “10th Planet”, and refers to the idea that there is a tenth planet or other body beyond the orbit of Pluto.

This is not a new concept, and has supporters in many highly respectable places. For example, as long ago as 1982 there was a conference held at NASA's Ames Research Center at which a number of researchers discussed the growing evidence that there is a body of some kind out there. Opinions vary as to what it might be – another planet, the remnant of a burned-out white dwarf or neutron star that was a binary companion to our Sun, maybe even a black hole.

Why would respectable, hard core scientists believe that there could be a hidden planet of some kind out there? The evidence comes from studying the gravitational forces created by the Sun and the known planets in our solar system. When we compute the effects they should have, they do not properly account for the orbital motions of all the planets, in particular Uranus and Neptune.

When we look at the orbital paths of these planets, they show small, unexplained deviations (called perturbations). In fact, it was these perturbations that led us to discover Pluto. However, more sophisticated computations have led us to realize that Pluto’s mass is too low to produce the effects we are seeing – there is something else out there.

Much of the research on this was done by Robert Sutton Harrington from the US Naval Observatory in the 1980s. Harrington performed a set of calculations based on Uranus's and Neptune's orbits, and concluded that the hidden planet, Planet X, would need to be about three times the size of Pluto to have the observed effects. Furthermore, it would have a highly elliptical orbit that would take it way out from the Sun.

In fact, this possibility was reported by the Washington Post in 1983:

Mystery Heavenly Body Discovered, 31-Dec-1983

A heavenly body possibly as large as the giant planet Jupiter and possibly so close to Earth that it would be part of this solar system has been found in the direction of the constellation Orion by an orbiting telescope aboard the

U.S. infrared astronomical satellite. So mysterious is the object that astronomers do not know if it is a planet, a giant comet, a nearby "protostar" that never got hot enough to become a star, a distant galaxy so young that it is still in the process of forming its first stars or a galaxy so shrouded in dust that none of the light cast by its stars ever gets through. "All I can tell you is that we don't know what it is," Dr. Gerry Neugebauer, IRAS chief scientist for California's Jet Propulsion Laboratory and director of the Palomar Observatory for the California Institute of Technology said in an interview.

The most fascinating explanation of this mystery body, which is so cold it casts no light and has never been seen by optical telescopes on Earth or in space, is that it is a giant gaseous planet, as large as Jupiter and as close to Earth as 50 billion miles. While that may seem like a great distance in earthbound terms, it is a stone's throw in cosmological terms, so close in fact that it would be the nearest heavenly body to Earth beyond the outermost planet Pluto. "If it is really that close, it would be a part of our solar system," said Dr. James Houck of Cornell University's Center for Radio Physics and Space Research and a member of the IRAS science team. "If it is that close, I don't know how the world's planetary scientists would even begin to classify it."

The mystery body was seen twice by the infrared satellite as it scanned the northern sky from last January to November, when the satellite ran out of the supercold helium that allowed its telescope to see the coldest bodies in the heavens. The second observation took place six months after the first and suggested the mystery body had not moved from its spot in the sky near the western edge of the constellation Orion in that time. "This suggests it's not a comet because a comet would not be as large as the one we've observed and a comet would probably have moved," Houck said. "A planet may have moved if it were as close as 50 billion miles but it could still be a more distant planet and not have moved in six months time.

Further evidence for another body on the outer reaches of our solar system comes from a region of space called the Kuiper Belt. The Kuiper Belt lies out near Pluto, and is full of icy, rocky bodies.

Our observations of the Kuiper Belt show a strange phenomenon – at about 50 AU (an Astronomical Unit is equal to the distance between the Earth and the Sun 92,935,700 miles) there is a sudden drop in population of the Kuiper Belt – a hole. This has become known as the Kuiper Cliff, and it suggests that there is a planetary body (larger than Pluto, smaller than Earth) orbiting at a distance of 100 AU from the Sun.

There is also evidence that many of the Kuiper Belt's members have highly irregular orbits, again suggesting a powerful gravitation force from an as yet unseen planet.

Although the Earth has a relatively tight orbital pattern (which is one of the reasons that it can support life), this is not always the case elsewhere in space.

The type of eccentrical elliptical orbit that would account for Planet X's irregular movements are in fact common among recently discovered extra-solar planets (i.e. those outside our solar system), many of which have highly eccentric orbits. In fact, it may be the case that the circular orbits we are familiar with may be the exception, rather than the rule.

Many of the recently discovered extra-solar planets tend to plunge in relatively close to their stars and then swing far out again. The effects of such a body within our solar system, appearing and then disappearing for thousands of years at a time, would help to account for many otherwise unexplained anomalies in our astronomical calculations.

For example, such an intrusion would send the planets into longer orbits, resulting in the global cooling and glaciation that occurred 3.2 million years ago. Glaciation is not a normal state for our world – in fact, it is typically ice free for tens, or hundreds, of millions of years at a time.

Currently, we have no explanation for the extreme glaciation that occurs periodically, and includes the extended 'Snowball Earth' effect that occurred 600 million years ago.

However, a large planetary object with an unstable or elliptical orbit would not only explain such an occurrence, it would also help us to understand the trend towards global warming that we have experienced in the last 10-15,000 years.

December 21st 2012 and Planet X

So what will happen on December 21st 2012? No one can say for sure, but according to calculations that astronomers have made on the orbit of Planet X, it will be close to reaching perihelion at this point.

As planets orbit a sun, their orbital path takes them closer to and further from that sun. The point at which a planet is furthest from the sun is called aphelion, while perihelion is the point in the planet's elliptical orbit when it is closest to the Sun.

For a planet such as Planet X, with a very elliptical orbit, perihelion will bring it very close to the sun, with dramatic consequences. As it nears the sun it will grow larger and larger in our sky, eventually rivaling the moon or the sun in visual size.

There will be other consequences of its proximity to the sun. One of these is sprites, strands of cosmic lightning that will dart from the sun out towards Planet X. At best these will disrupt satellite communication, at worst, completely toast our communications satellites.

Another concern is the effects upon the Earth's plate tectonics. A body of this size, passing this close to Earth is likely to trigger numerous powerful earthquakes. Aside from the initial devastation they cause, earthquakes can also lead to devastating tsunamis of the type that swept across the Indian Ocean in Christmas 2004, leading to thousands of deaths.

Of perhaps greater concern is the possibility of setting off super volcanoes. Super volcanoes are exactly what they sound like – massive calderas filled with magma, solid and liquefied rock, and highly combustible volcanic gases. However, unlike regular volcanoes, which are above ground, super volcanoes lie beneath the ground.

The largest of them all lies beneath Yellowstone National Park in the northwest corner of Wyoming. It was discovered in the 1960s, and is an incredible 53 by 28 miles in size.

According to geological records, the Yellowstone super volcano explodes around every 700,000 years – currently it is overdue. In addition, it has recently shown large movements, with the pressure from below tilting Yellowstone Lake to such a degree that water is draining out the South end of the Lake.

In addition, there has been an increase in thermic and seismic activity in the park, with ground surface temperatures reaching 200 degrees

Fahrenheit.

So what might happen if it blows? Super volcanoes are, by definition, far more powerful than regular volcanoes. The VEI rating (volcanic explositivity index) of all volcanoes ranges from 1 – 8, with 4 being considered an average eruption. All super volcanoes carry an 8 rating!

When the Yellowstone super volcano blows, it will scatter ash across around two-thirds of the United States. The sheer volume of debris it will pump into the air will dramatically reduce the amount of sunlight reaching the Earth's surface for months, if not years.

This will result in a massive loss of human life, animals and plants, not just in the immediate region, but around the world. We could even enter a mini-Ice Age for several years.

And this, remember, is just one of the possible outcomes of Planet X reaching perihelion…

February 14 2013: Perihelion

Actual perihelion is set to occur on February 14th, 2013. In addition to dramatic increases in volcanic activity, we can also expect to see dramatic changes in weather patterns.

Over the past decade we have witnessed some extraordinary weather patterns, many of which are now being attributed to the increasing effects of Planet X. As this huge body approaches the sun it will dramatically increase solar activity, leading up to what is termed a "Solar Maximum" in 2012.

According to the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR), the next sunspot cycle will be 30% to 50% stronger than the previous one, producing a burst of solar activity second only to the historic Solar Max of 1958.

This solar activity has a direct influence on our more violent weather patterns, with these types of weather patterns likely to occur with increasing frequency in the months and years to come.

We have seen numerous examples of bizarre, weather-related incidents in Europe recently, including fires, such as those that swept through the Canary Islands and Greece, droughts throughout Europe, and devastating and irregular floods worldwide.

For example, over the past few years Great Britain has experienced its hottest April on record, periods of dramatically reduced rainfall, and frequent floods.

More dramatic examples include:

Extratropical European storms:

Extratropical European storms are a regular feature of winter, as the atmosphere cools more quickly than the oceans below. These storms have always been a part of Europe's weather patterns, but the two that hit in the winter of 1999 – during the last solar maximum – exceeded anything we had previously seen.

The first to arrive was Lothar, on December 26th 1999. Whereas most of these storms build up speed over the oceans then lose momentum once they hit land, Lothar actually picked up speed once it made land, hitting Paris at 175 KPH (109 MPH), and continuing on to reach a phenomenal 240 KPH (149 MPH) by the time it reached the Black Forest, on the German/Swiss border.

So far reaching was the damage in France that the government declared a state of emergency, and had to use the army to assist in the clean-up.

Rather than being a one-off, Lothar was swiftly followed by Martin, which blasted across the south of the country, taking the death toll to 140 and the total cost of the destruction to over 5 billion euros.

As we move towards 2012, we are seeing more and more of these – in the winter of 2009, Extratropical storm Klaus arrived. It originated in the sub-tropical Atlantic region (west of North Africa) on January 22nd and reached France on the morning of the 24th.

It brought with it warm, moist air – with temperatures as high as 20C in some places – and winds in excess of 100mph. Over 1.5 million homes in southwest France lost power.

In addition, according to the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, the frequency of Atlantic hurricanes has doubled over the last century.

These extreme weather patterns are not just affecting Europe. Worldwide, the last 15 years have been climatically dramatic, to say the

least. Some of the highlights (if one can call them that) from Weather Watch records, include the following entries for 1995 – 1999:

1995:

More hurricanes named than ever before
The hottest year on record, following the hottest decade on record
Record snowstorms recorded from Scandinavia to Buffalo, NY
Australia's Big Dry broke drought records
Many normally wet areas worldwide experienced drought for the first time.

1996:

More major hurricanes than ever recorded
The wettest year on record
Heat records were broken across the US
China's Qinghai province was hit by the century's worst blizzard, while the US East Coast was also buried in record snowfalls

1997:

The US West Coast and North Dakota experienced record spring flooding
Antarctica melts at record rates
Record snowfall in Santiago, Chile
Extreme summer heat waves from Scandinavia, through the US Midwest, and down to Argentina
Record-breaking flooding in Central Europe
The strongest El Nino in memory
Record drought in Indonesia
The hottest year on record

1998:

Severe weather is becoming the norm – in one single day, the Northeast of the US was being deluged by rain, high winds ripped through North Carolina, while half of Florida was on fire
Record breaking cold hit Mexico
England suffered record heat
El Nino was the strongest ever recorded, causing massive flooding in Peru and San Francisco
The strongest ever La Nina was recorded
A record number of 1008 tornadoes hit the US
Korea, China, and Slovakia experienced record breaking rains in July

1998 also broke 1997's record as the hottest year ever

1999:

The hurricane season ran late
Southern hemisphere cyclones came early
Hurricane Lothar slammed into Europe in December
Record flooding hit regions all around the world, from New York City to Russia, Uganda to India, Somalia to Bulgaria.
Seven US states issued drought advisories
In the US, wildfires swept across Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Washington, and California
Wildfires also ravaged the Manitoba region of Canada, and across Brazil
Israel had 7 months of drought with the Sea of Galilee at its lowest level in at least a century
Record breaking heat hit Europe and North Africa

These patterns are set to increase – for example, in the past 35 years the number of Category 4 and 5 hurricanes worldwide has doubled, while the wind speed and duration of all hurricanes has jumped 50%.

Weather patterns aren't the only indictors of coming turmoil. With over two thirds of the Earth covered in oceans, clearly what happens to the oceans will have a major impact on every area of our lives.

The changes we might expect to see in the oceans as Planet X approaches could dwarf the effects of other areas.

The Oceans:

Our oceans are critical for supporting life as we know it. They store huge amounts of heat – keeping the land masses warm in winter – as well as absorbing billions of tons of atmospheric gases.

Often described as the lungs of the Earth, the oceans are one of our most precious assets. Our health is directly related to theirs, and right now they are not looking very healthy.

The reason you don't hear too much about the overall health of the oceans is due to the conservatism of the models used for making calculations about the possible consequences of their current (and future) health.

Pretty much all the models seem to work on the principle that because the oceans have so far survived over a century of man-made abuse (pollution, over-fishing, etc), they can continue to do so indefinitely. What they ignore is the well-founded concept of a tipping point.

Understanding a tipping point is easy. Let's imagine that your bills exceed your income. For a few months you can survive, gradually diminishing your capital, with no apparent problem. Then one day all your capital is spent, and suddenly you have a problem – no money, no way to pay your bills. That's a tipping point.

The problem is that if you ignore tipping points, you keep doing things that are destructive until it's too late.

The Earth's oceans have proven to be remarkably robust, although there are signs that they are creaking at the seams from the abuse we have subjected them to. An event such as Planet X arriving would surely be the final straw. What effects might that have? To understand this we have to first understand the role the oceans play in supporting life on our planet.

Our oceans serve several vital functions, but one of the key roles they play is as a storehouse for CO2. The oceans, through phytoplankton, hold a staggering amount of CO2 – up to 80 times more than is in our atmosphere.

This phytoplankton absorbs CO2 from the atmosphere, and through the process of photosynthesis, converts and releases it into oxygen – hence the "lungs of the Earth" name.

The problem, however, is that phytoplankton is dying in record amounts. The most likely culprit seems to be laundry detergent phosphates, which bond to iron in the ocean. Iron is essential for the health of phytoplankton, but when it binds to phosphates it is not available to the phytoplankton – it simply sinks to the ocean floor as an inert mineral.

When phytoplankton die, so do the fish that feed on them. The result is massive stretches of dead ocean, and a reduced ability to absorb CO2 and produce oxygen.

This can only continue for so long. Once the oceans hit a critical tipping point – and who can say where that is? – they will no longer absorb CO2, but will instead; start to pump massive amounts of CO2 into our atmosphere.

Ignoring these tipping points is rather like the ostrich burying its head in the sand. They are supported not only by logic, but also by history – they have happened before, including the sudden and dramatic onset of the last ice age.

This scenario – of a sudden tipping point causing catastrophic climate changes – is supported by no less a body than the United Nation's Environmental Program (UNEP).

In their Year Book 2009 they warn that we need to act urgently to avoid catastrophic climatic events such as major food and water shortages, shifts in weather patterns, and "destabilization of major ice sheets that could introduce unanticipated rates of sea level rise within the 21st century."

Whereas the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) had predicted that we could see a rise in sea level of up to ½ meter in the coming century, UNEP's calculations suggest that the rise in sea levels could easily be as high as 2 meters.

This is not just a concern for low-lying coastal communities, it will also leave many regions around the world without basic water resources.

This is not the only threat to water supplies – in South America, it is estimated that due to global warming, glaciers in the Andes mountain range, on which the majority of Peruvians depend for basic water needs, may disappear within the next 20 years.

Durwood Zaelke, President of IGSD (The Institute for Governance & Sustainable Development) recently stated;

> "The UNEP and World Bank reports are clear: the world is facing serious danger, and we have to take urgent and aggressive action now to avoid devastating consequences of passing tipping points."

How close are we to a tipping point? Let's look at what's happening with CO2 in the atmosphere. CO2 is so important to us because while it represents just a few hundred parts per million (p.p.m.) in our atmosphere, it performs a crucial role in allowing sunlight in, but preventing the heat from radiating back out.

The amount of CO2 in our atmosphere has changed dramatically – during the last ice age, the CO2 concentration was 180 p.p.m., which helped to put our planet into a deep freeze.

At the end of the last ice age, it rose to 280 p.p.m., but in the 150 years of industrialization we have pumped it up to 381 p.p.m.

How does this affect us? Consider this – of the 20 hottest years on record, 19 have occurred since the 1980s. In addition, this process is self-perpetuating –as the planet heats up, glaciers and ice caps turn to slush. Whereas the ice acts as a reflector, bouncing 90% of the sunlight that strikes it back into space, once the ice caps are gone, the ocean that replaces them absorbs 90% of the energy it receives, further fueling the process.

Thus each mile of ice that melts vanishes faster than the mile that preceded it.

Where is the tipping point? We really can't wait to find out – it is estimated that if the entire Greenland ice sheet melted, it would be enough to raise global sea levels 23 ft, submerging many coastal regions of the USA, as well as most of Bangladesh. If the Antarctic ice were all to melt, it would raise sea levels a staggering 215 ft!

Assuming Planet X has the expected effects on our environment, it could easily prove to be the factor that pushes our ecosystem over the edge, sending us into a rapid cycle of warming and glacial melting.

There's more to it than that, however. The oceans are vast and subtle bodies, with sophisticated mechanisms that have far reaching consequences.

Once we start to warm them other things can happen. Of example, once the Arctic Ocean loses its protective ice cap, a layer of warm water that lies about 600 ft. below the surface will start to move and interact with our atmosphere, releasing its heat further feeding the warming process.

Other Areas of Concern:

Permafrost:

A similar heating loop will be unleashed by melting permafrost. Permafrost is land that remains continuously frozen for at least two years. In areas such as Alaska, Canada and Siberia, we have thousands of square miles of permafrost that have been frozen since the end of the last ice age – around 8,000 years.

Locked up inside that permafrost are layers of partially decayed organic matter, which are rich in carbon. As the soil warms and thaws – as is happening now – it starts decomposing, releasing methane and CO2 into the atmosphere.

According to the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) in Boulder, Colorado, there is somewhere between 200 gigatons to 800 gigatons of carbon locked away in the permafrost. For reference, humans currently add around 7 gigatons a year to the atmosphere.

Again, this is a negative feedback loop, with an unknown tipping point. The quicker the Earth warms up, the more permafrost thaws, and the more carbon is released. The more carbon is released, the more the Earth warms up, and on and on…

However, looking at the effects of CO2 on global warming, while important, ignore another part of the equation – the air we breathe.

Currently, the CO2 concentration in the atmosphere is around 0.038%. If it rises to 0.5% we can survive. If it reaches 2.5% or higher, we will be unable to breathe properly, and will die.

With the combination of less oxygen being produced as we destroy the rainforests of the world, less oxygen and more carbon from the death of phytoplankton, and the massive release of carbon from the melting of the permafrost, the percentage of oxygen in our atmosphere will decline.

As most of us learned in school, oxygen makes up about 21% of the air we breathe. What happens if it falls?

17% oxygen – we can still breathe, but flames will not burn

14% oxygen – we lose consciousness

11% oxygen – we die

When you combine the self induced destruction we have created in the past 100 years to the possible effects of Planet X, it becomes clear that we are in real danger.

The Gulf Stream:

As an illustration of the unexpected affects of Planet X, consider the Gulf Stream. As most people know, the Gulf Stream is a fast moving body of water that carries heat up from the tropics – in winter, it is, quite literally, Europe's central heating, essential for keeping our climate relatively mild.

When the Gulf Stream is blocked – as occurred during the last Ice Age – temperatures plummet. This is one of several Ocean currents that run between warm and cold regions of the Earth and serve as natural thermoregulators, distributing heat from the equator toward the poles.

What powers the Gulf Stream is that warm water is lighter than cold water, so it rises to the surface. As it heads north into Europe it releases its heat, grows denser, and finally sinks. It ultimately begins to flow back south, under the northbound Gulf Stream, until it reaches the tropics, where the whole cycle begins again.

The other key factor in this process is the salinity of the water. As long as the water stays salty enough it will keep flowing like this. If, however, it becomes diluted by freshwater, the salt concentration will drop, and the water will not move – it just sits on top and stalls the current.

According to researchers from the National Oceanography Center, freshwater released by the melting of the Arctic and Greenland glaciers is overwhelming the natural cycle, with the Gulf Stream having slowed by about 30% since 1957.

For the U.K. this could be disastrous – we are on the same latitude as Alaska, and the only reason we can live here is the Gulf Stream. Paradoxically, as a result of global warming – which is likely to accelerate rapidly as Planet X passes, we could wind up living in a colder continent within a hotter globe.

Drought:

As global warming transforms our climate, the snow pack that people, animals and plants need to survive in dry, mountainous regions like the western United States is melting earlier and earlier each year. This means that by the time summer arrives, the water is largely gone. Snow pack levels in Washington, Oregon and California are just a fraction of

what they were in the 1940s, and in many places have vanished entirely.

In addition, higher temperatures around the world have baked the moisture out of soil, causing dry regions to cross the line into full-blown drought, while many regions in Africa and East Asia have seen their annual rainfall decrease dramatically. According to a recent study by NCAR, the percentage of Earth's surface suffering drought has more than doubled since the 1970s.

Other signs of Imminent Environmental Collapse:

If we look around the world with a wary eye we will see that there are other signs that we are nearing tipping points within our ecosystem.

Albert Einstein once said "if bees were to disappear, man would only have a few years to live." These words are far more prescient than many people realize.

Bees are far more than simply funny little black and yellow insects that buzz around in the summer. They are a critical part of our ecosystem, and rather like canaries in coalmines, provide a powerful early warning sign of the health of that system. So what would happen if bees became extinct?

Quite simply, it would devastate the growth of fruit and flowers worldwide – for example, it is estimated that if honeybees ceased to exist in the US, two-thirds of the citrus, and all of the watermelons, blueberries, strawberries, pecans and beans would disappear.

Is this possible? According to recent data, over 50 percent of the bees in California have died recently. In Canada, bee producers say 40 per cent of their bees have been killed by mites, while in Italy, millions of bees have been killed off.

What is to blame for this "Colony collapse disorder" (CCD)? No one is certain, but causes include Vampire Mites, air quality, chemical pollutants, viruses, a fungus, and poor bee nutrition.

A similarly worrying phenomenon is the mystery of Britain's disappearing house sparrows. According to the RSPB (the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds), the population of house sparrows in Britain has fallen by 68% in the past three decades.

Again causes are unclear, although the paving over of front gardens and removal of trees had caused a big decline in the insects that sparrows eat.

Summary:

As bad as all of this sound, all of these negative consequences are at the conservative end of the spectrum. They are simply what could occur if Planet X has a small effect on our already weakened planet, tipping it over the edge in a number of key environmental areas.

But what if it is far worse than that? What if the effects of another planet passing between the Earth and the Sun are more dramatic than that?

According to many experts, doomsday for planet Earth would be February 14th, 2013, when Planet X reaches Perihelion, its closest point to the sun…

February 14th, 2013: Doomsday?

As Planet X nears the sun, there will be a huge amount of electrical interaction between the two, with electrical discharges flung far out into space.

Some of these will certainly reach Earth, and could therefore fulfill the prophecies of fire raining down from the sky.

These electrical discharges will affect our entire ecosystem, with likely consequences including:

Massive earthquakes (9+ on the Richter Scale)
Eruption of super volcanoes such as Yellowstone
Tsunamis triggered by the earthquake activity
Violent storms and weather patterns worldwide
Coastal cities swamped by turbulent oceans
Possible ionization of the atmosphere, leading to unbreathable air in some regions
Power grids disrupted
Communications networks (those that still exist) destroyed
Lethal electrical charges in the air
Poisonous gases released
Radiation in the air

Another likely consequence of the passing of Planet X is a dramatic increase in solar flares – solar flares are likely to be a big – and very dangerous – consequence of the Planet X flyby.

Solar Flares:

Solar flares are pieces of the sun which leap out into space, hurling radiation and strong electrical currents outwards into the solar system.

While they often fall back to the surface of the Sun, some very strong flares, called CMEs (Coronal Mass Ejection) can leave the Sun's gravitational field and hurtle out towards the other planets in the solar system.

When these CME's hit Earth, they can potentially cause massive damage – for example a CME hit North America in 1989, frying electric lines, overloading power grids in the US and Canada, and creating large power outages.

If a flare were to hit our ionosphere it would wipe out our communications satellites, cellphones, GPS and so on.

If a large solar flare were to hit Earth, it could potentially irradiate the surface, killing every living organism in its path.

Why is this a concern? The next solar maximum is due to occur on December 21, 2012, and is predicted to be up to 50% larger than the last one. And that's without the added effects of Planet X.

In addition, as predicted by the Mayans, on this date we will reach the bottom of the Milky Way, and also intersect the Galactic plane of the Milky Way, called the "Galactic Equator".

What these amazing confluences will do is put us in the one place in all of the Milky Way where galactic gravity is the strongest. As a result, we will be more susceptible to solar flares, at the very time when the placement of our solar system will cause an exponential increase in solar disruptions.

Understanding how dangerous solar flares are, and what to do about them, will be a key part of surviving 2012.

July 14 2013: The Worst Has Passed

On July 14th, 2013, Planet X begins to leave our solar system, a huge red comet slowly diminishing as it retreats from the sun. What will it leave behind? For those who have survived the cataclysm, the Earth will be a very different place.

We can expect to see:

- A global winter caused by the dust and smoke of volcanoes and super volcanoes – the severity of this may, however, be mitigated by the carbon that has been released into the atmosphere.
- Lack of safe drinking water
- Lack of food
- Destruction of infrastructure such as communications, roads, hospitals, etc

What to do?

There are three possible scenarios for 2012:

All the scientists, academics and prognosticators are wrong – nothing will happen, and life will go on as normal.

There will be dramatic changes to our environment in 2012 and beyond – they could even be cataclysmic, but with planning and preparation, they will be survivable.

Our entire planet will be laid waste, with no survivors.

This book operates on the principle that scenario number two is the most likely. Of course you could gamble that nothing will happen, but if it does you will be scrambling around in the dark, your body burning from solar radiation, dying of thirst.

We would prefer to live, and so we will consider what can be done to prepare you to survive in the changed world of 2012 and beyond.

For part two of **How to Survive 2012…The Solution** go to this address : http://www.iwillsurvive2012.com/you-can-survive-2012.html

Survive and Stay Alive
Gordon Leon