

Subject: Please Send Rain To Texas.

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Sept. 7, 2011.

Recently George N. on the Coasttocoastam Radio talked about the fires that are going in Texas and asked the audience to think good thought to send that will put out the fires in Texas.

In the past I have asked that people send good thoghts that all of Texas receive good rains to wet the ground and replace the water in the acquifers that carry water underground from great distances to supply water for the irrigation pumps that water the plants.

The county I live in is sending firetrucks to help out in Texas. I live in Sonora, Calif. They are even asking volunteers to come and help.

Here is something about the fires in Texas.

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Global Disaster Watch

Wednesday, September 7, 2011

There has NEVER BEEN A TEXAS SUMMER HOTTER THAN THIS ONE. The summer of 2011 now HOLDS EVERY MJOR HEAT RECORD FOR THE CITY OF AUSTIN, including most 100 days (67 so far), hottest month in recorded history (August, breaking the previous record by a remarkable 2.1), hottest summer (by 1.1), and hottest day in history (112F, tied with Sep, 5, 2000.) The situation is similar across the rest of the state. Seventeen major cities in Texas recorded their hottest summer on record in 2011. Most of these stations had records extending back more than 100 years, and several of the records were smashed by an amazing 3.4F - at Lubbock and at Wichita Falls. Neighboring states also experienced unprecedented heat, with Oklahoma recording America's hottest month by any state in recorded history during July, and Shreveport, Louisiana breaking its record for hottest month by 3F in August. " I do not believe I have ever seen a site with a long period of record, like Shreveport, where records go back to 1874, break its warmest single month on record by an astonishing 3F. This is unheard of. Usually when a site breaks its single month temperature record, we are talking about tenths of a degree, rarely a whole degree, let alone 3 degrees! Hard to believe, frankly." Texas has also had its worst fire season on record, with over 3.5 million acres burned this year, and its driest 1-year period in recorded history.

LARGEST QUAKES -

- This morning -
- 5.0 MINDANAO, PHILIPPINES
- 5.2 NEAR EAST COAST OF KAMCHATKA
- 5.0 OFF EAST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN

Yesterday -

- 9/6/11 -
- 5.2 NEAR EAST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN
- 5.0 SOLOMON ISLANDS
- 5.2 SOUTH OF KERMADEC ISLANDS
- 5.3 SOUTH OF KERMADEC ISLANDS
- 5.3 NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

VOLCANOES -

Indonesia's Mount Lokon erupts four times - Lokon erupted four times on Tuesday after increasing its volcanic activity during the past week. Mount Lokon is located on the northern tip of the island of Sulawesi. The first eruption took place at 7:21 a.m. local time and the fourth 2:20 p.m., producing thick white and gray smoke. This means water and gases are still being burned in the crater. As of 6 p.m. local time on Tuesday, only one volcanic tremor was recorded on Tuesday, compared to Monday's two deep volcanic tremors as well as four distant tectonic quakes. The amplitude of the latest tremors ranged between 0.5 millimeters and 10 millimeters. Despite their amplitude declining compared to previous ones, magma was still being pushed upwards.

TROPICAL STORMS -

In the Atlantic -

-Category 2 Hurricane Katia was located about 325 mi or 520 km SSW of Bermuda. Expected to pass between Bermuda and the East Coast of the United States over the next day or two. A tropical storm watch is in effect for Bermuda

-Tropical depression 14 was located about 995 mi or 1600 km WSW of the Cape Verde Islands. Expected to become a tropical storm today.

In the Pacific -

-Tropical depression 16w (Noru) was located approximately 425 nm east of Misawa air base, Japan. An unusually strong and poleward high pressure system that is part of a blocking pattern over the western North Pacific is driving TD 16w into the Sea of Okhotsk. This is the final warning on this system by the Joint Typhoon Warning Center.

Hurricane Katia not expected to make US landfall - The forecast offers some relief to the US after a host of states were battered by storms Irene and Lee. However, gusty winds and large waves may affect Bermuda. Katia is more 335 miles (540km) offshore, but swells and rip currents could reach the east coast of the US. The storm is expected to remain off the eastern coast of the US, turning north-north-east towards the cooler waters of the north Atlantic towards the end of the week. Hurricane Katia is not expected to strengthen today and may begin weakening by Thursday. Massive rain and flooding followed both Irene - which hit North Carolina as a hurricane before weakening to a tropical storm as it headed north - and Lee, which has soaked southern states in recent days. US President Barack Obama declared "major disasters" in the states of North Carolina and New York. Katia is the 13th named storm of the Atlantic hurricane season, which is only at its halfway point.

Chance of cyclone in Gulf of Mexico at 40% - Another disturbance in Mexico's Bay of Campeche may become a tropical cyclone. The broad area of low pressure located over the southern Gulf of Mexico has a medium 40 pct chance of becoming a tropical cyclone in the next 48 hours and some gradual development of this system is possible over the next couple of days.

Tar Balls Wash Ashore in Alabama after Tropical Storm Lee - Just to the west of Little Lagoon Pass, tar balls the size of tennis balls started washing ashore. They were on the beach, in the surf and not a surprise to anyone.

"We've been aware of tar mats just off shore in the surf zone. You would assume during a heavy surf event like we just had with Tropical Storm Lee that we're going to have the agitation and the stuff down there is probably going to break up and come ashore. The size of these things are what really kind of strikes you and then when you break them open, that gooiness, you don't even have to put it up to your nose and you can already smell the petroleum. They've been in the water. They are little bit darker color than anything that's been laying on the beach for any amount of time. There are a few portions of the beach impacted with some tarballing. Most of it is limited to moderate and this one right here seems to be the heaviest concentration."

No clean up was going on. Equipment had been moved away from the beach during the storm but it is on it's way back. The Gulf Shores Mayor says he glad to see the tar balls washing because he says he knows there is oil out there between the first and second sand bar and there's no other way to get it. At least this way it can be cleaned up. "It's disappointing because, it's not over."

EXTREME HEAT & DROUGHT / WILDFIRES / CLIMATE CHANGE -

Two dead in massive Texas bushfires - The massive bushfire that destroyed at least 600 homes in central Texas has killed two people. There were no details about the victims, including when or how they died. The fire was the largest of dozens burning throughout the drought-stricken state. It started on Sunday near the town of Bastrop, about 40km south of Austin, and quickly spread, fanned in part by winds from Tropical Storm Lee, which dumped its rain on Gulf Coast states further east. Firefighters hadn't begun to contain the fire, which forced the evacuation of hundreds of others. The state emergency management chief said it was the most destructive fire of the year in Texas, and the number of homes destroyed would likely go up after the hardest-hit areas were assessed.

Texas officials say more than 1000 homes had been destroyed and more than 40,000 hectares had burned in wildfires over the past week. A fast-moving blaze in the East Texas town of Gladewater on Sunday killed a 20-year-old woman and her 18-month-old daughter, trapping them in their burning home. That fire was eventually extinguished.

Some residents said they were surprised by how quickly the blaze engulfed their neighbourhoods. "We were watching TV and my brother-in-law said to come and see this. All I saw was a fireball and some smoke. All of a sudden: Boom! We looked up and left." Photos

SPACE WEATHER -

SOLAR FLARES - Just as many Americans got back to work after the long Labor Day weekend, the sun jolted to life as well, unleashing a massive solar flare just one day after another sun storm sent a stream of particles racing toward Earth. The X-class solar flare the most powerful type of sun storm erupted at 6:12 p.m. EDT (2212 GMT) on Tuesday (Sept. 6) and hit its peak strength eight minutes later. The Tuesday event registered as an X2.1- class solar flare, while Monday's storm topped out at a still-powerful M5. Strong solar flares are classified according to a three-tiered system: X-class flares are the most powerful, M-class are of medium strength and C-class are the weakest. Researchers are still taking the measure of the big Tuesday sun storm. It may also have produced a coronal mass ejection (CME) aimed at Earth, researchers said, but as of Tuesday evening it was too early to tell.

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