

MAGNETO - CLIMATIC EVENTS OF THE RECENT PAST

(file 4 of mayrcosmictimetable)

The present file begins at 70,000 BC and the computations were carried out in 2013, under conditions described in the introduction to file 3. I am now living in a different place, have bought a 64-bit portable and acquired the right to use a Fortran compiler provided by Absoft (Waterford, Michigan), and I am planning to create a codex of 150 graphs, a 'summa' of computations for the Past and predictions for the Future. The commercial giant MICROSOFT has, however, different plans: their update for Windows 10 of April 20, 2020, does no longer support the use of Fortran 77, and at least two of the files of the Absoft compiler cannot even be opened. Well,... I can sit down... relax..... wait... and watch what is going to happen; but there are quite a few institutions and people who would urgently need the data which only www.mayrcosmictimetable.com can provide.

Each graph of the present file covers 4,000 years and records the sum of sines, the sum of cosines and RTFI for a model with 22 fundamental magnetic waves and their first 18 harmonics, or 396 magnetic waves of equal energy. There was no other BLAKE EVENT, but there were several short periods of very negative $ssin$ which, at least in Central Europe,, means centuries that were extremely cold. The coldest century was the one between 54,700 and 54,600 BC, when giant networks of deep frostcracks appeared in Southern Sweden and in the Alps. Ice-wedges of this kind (with laminated ice exposed) can still be observed in the bluffs around Great Whale River, Quebec.

There was no other period of equal cold during the last 60,000 years, but periods of great cold occurred also around 61,300 BC, around 50,200 BC and again around 21,900 and around 8,500 BC. The latest cold spell around 2,000 BC is probably already known to students of the history of Egypt.

Low precipitation was the hallmark of many millenia: from 66,500 to 64,300 BC, from 56,400 - 54,800 BC, from 51,300 - 50,400 BC, from 39,900 - 38,400 BC, from 23,900 to 22,100 BC, from 18,000 to 17,300 BC, and again from 5,300 - 3,600 BC which was, however, interrupted by a short but strong fluctuation of climate from 4,350 to 4,200 BC.

Long periods of precipitation well above average are predicted from 69,500 - 67,300 BC, around 61,000 BC, from 50,100 to 48,800 BC, from 37,600 to 36,400 BC, from 13,300 - 12,500 BC and, finally, from 1,600 BC to 200 AD.

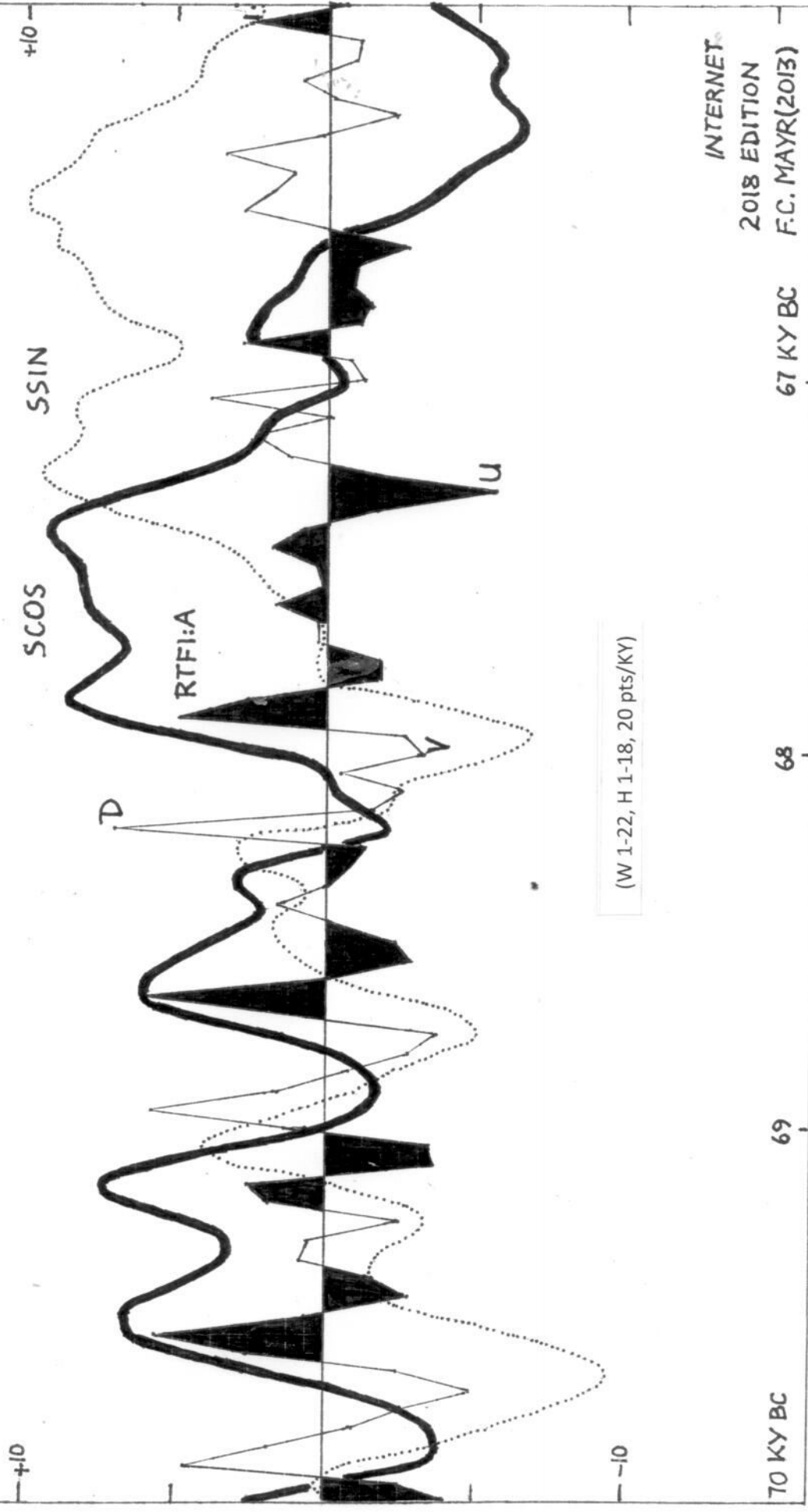
Strong magneto-climatic fluctuations appear to occur in clusters, but few are as well defined as the cluster between 21,800 and 18,400 BC which created and sustained piedmont glaciers in the Alps. The glacial and proglacial sediments of this period constitute 'WURM' as defined by A.Penck in 1882.

The growth of glaciers, small or big, is recorded by the signature A/U of RTFI. Peaks of 'U' are, for instance, predicted for 1850 AD, 1300 AD, 200 AD, 1450 BC, 2850 BC, 4200 BC and 6500 BC, and around 8,300 BC. These dates are definitely more precise than ages inferred from radiocarbon-dated organic matter.

fig. 1, fig. 1

THE COSMIC TIMETABLE

70 KY BC - 66 KY BC



(W 1-22, H 1-18, 20 pts/KY)

INTERNET
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70 KY BC

69

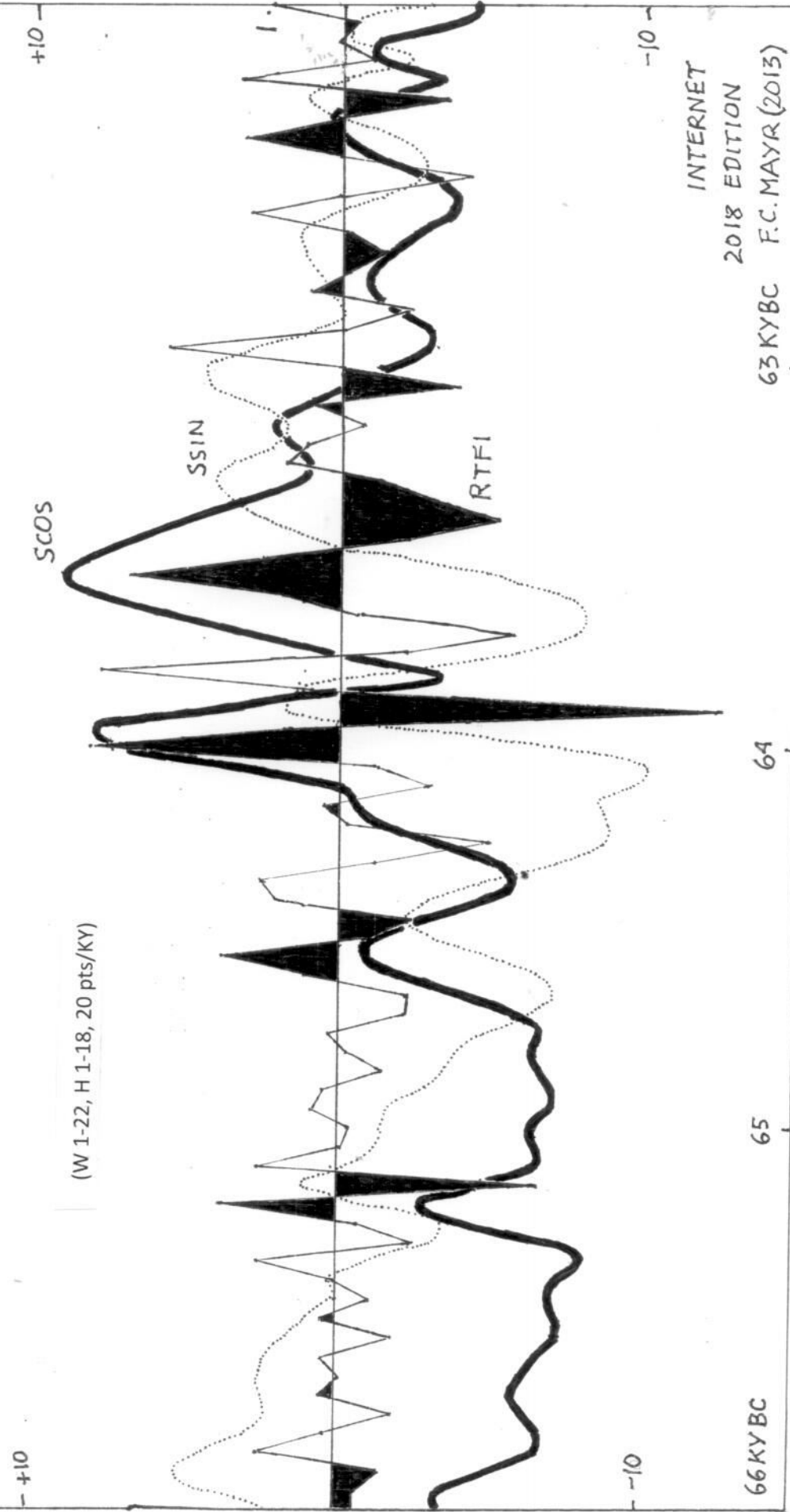
68

67 KY BC

file4, fig 2

THE COSMIC TIMESCALE

66 KYBC - 62 KYBC



(W 1-22, H 1-18, 20 pts/KY)

INTERNET
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63 KYBC F.C. MAYR (2013)

66 KYBC

65

64

-10

+10

-10

+10

file 21, fig. 3

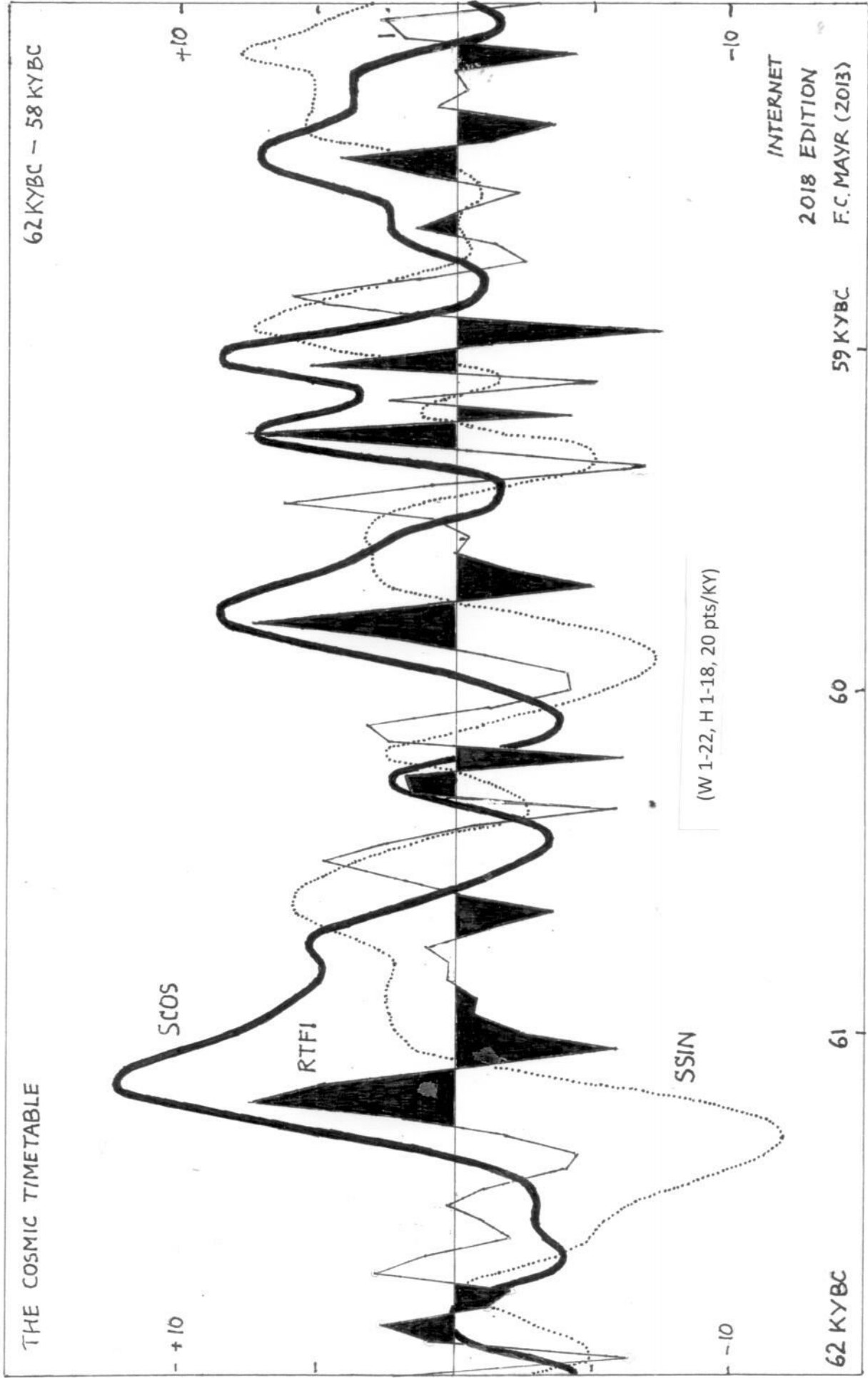
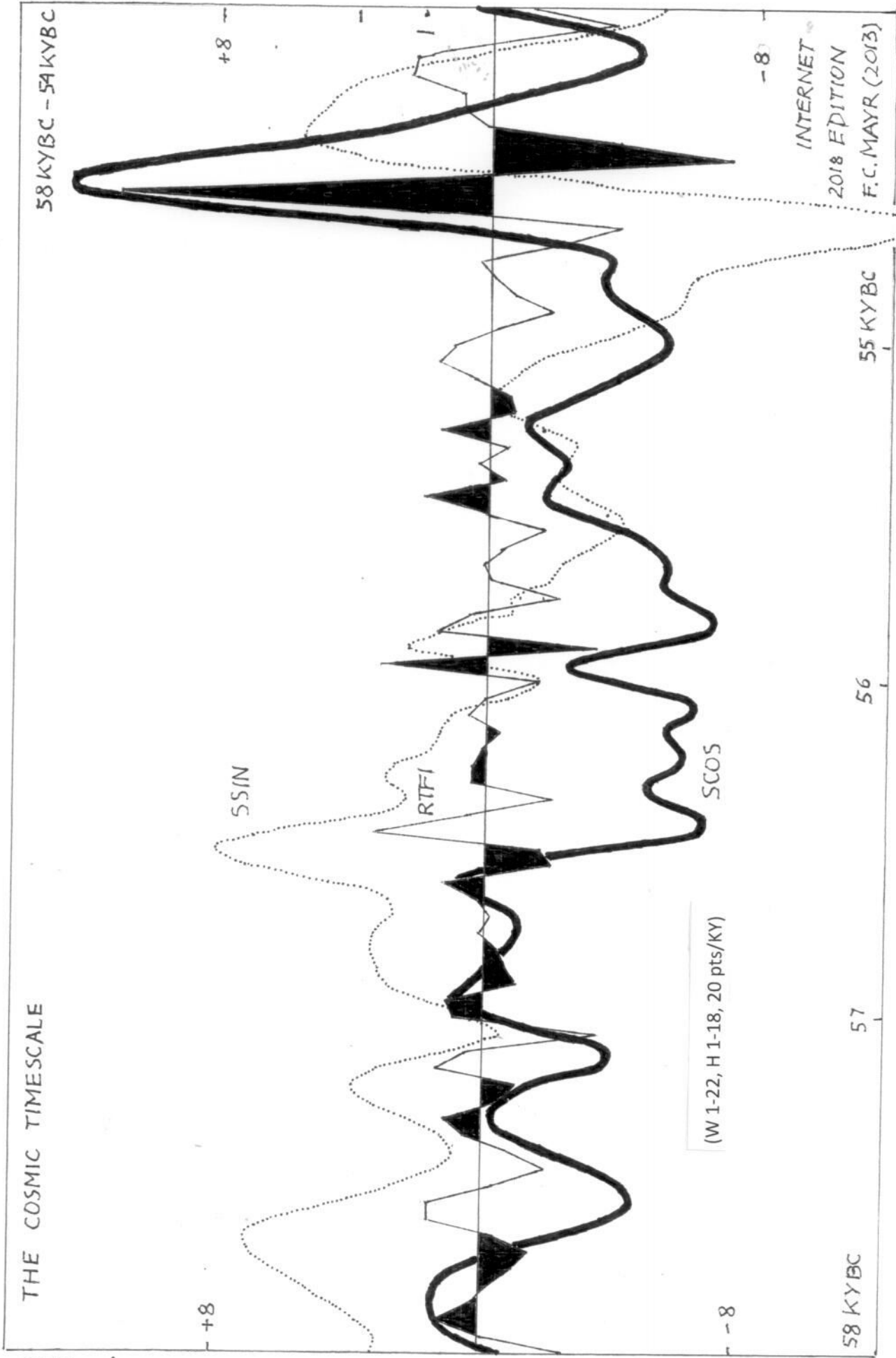


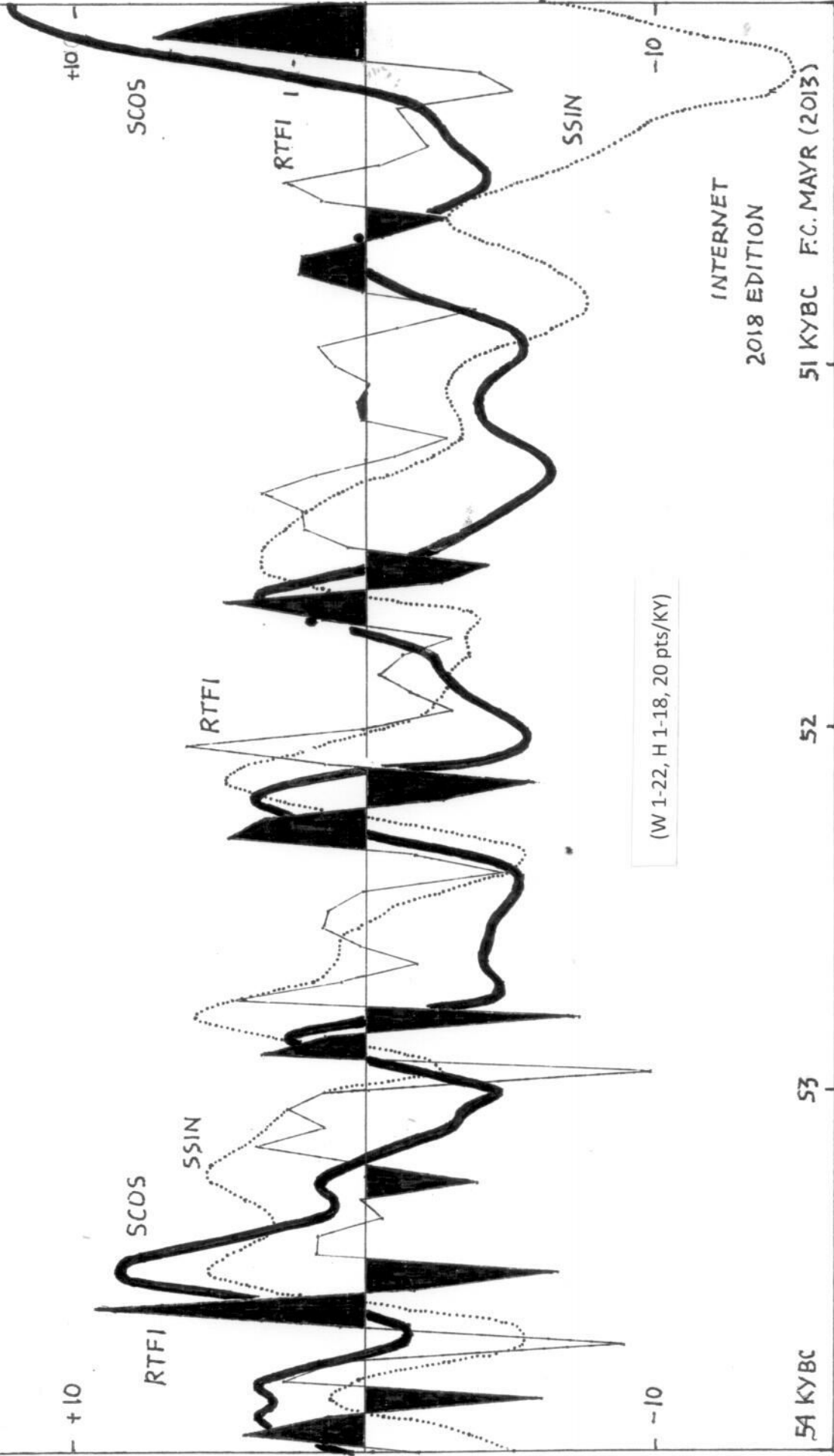
fig. 4



file 4, fig. 5

THE COSMIC TIMETABLE

54KYBC - 50KYBC



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54 KYBC

53

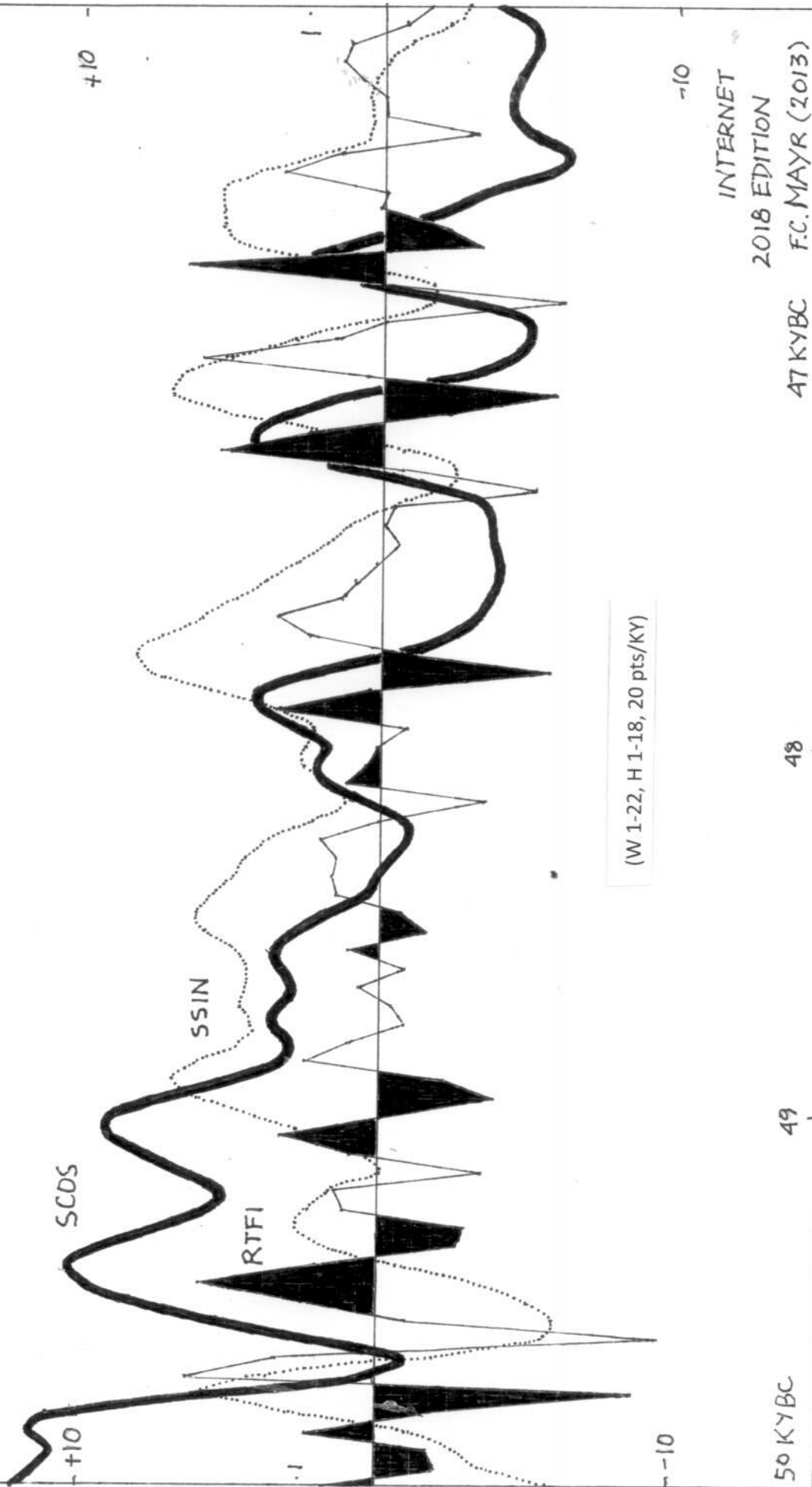
52

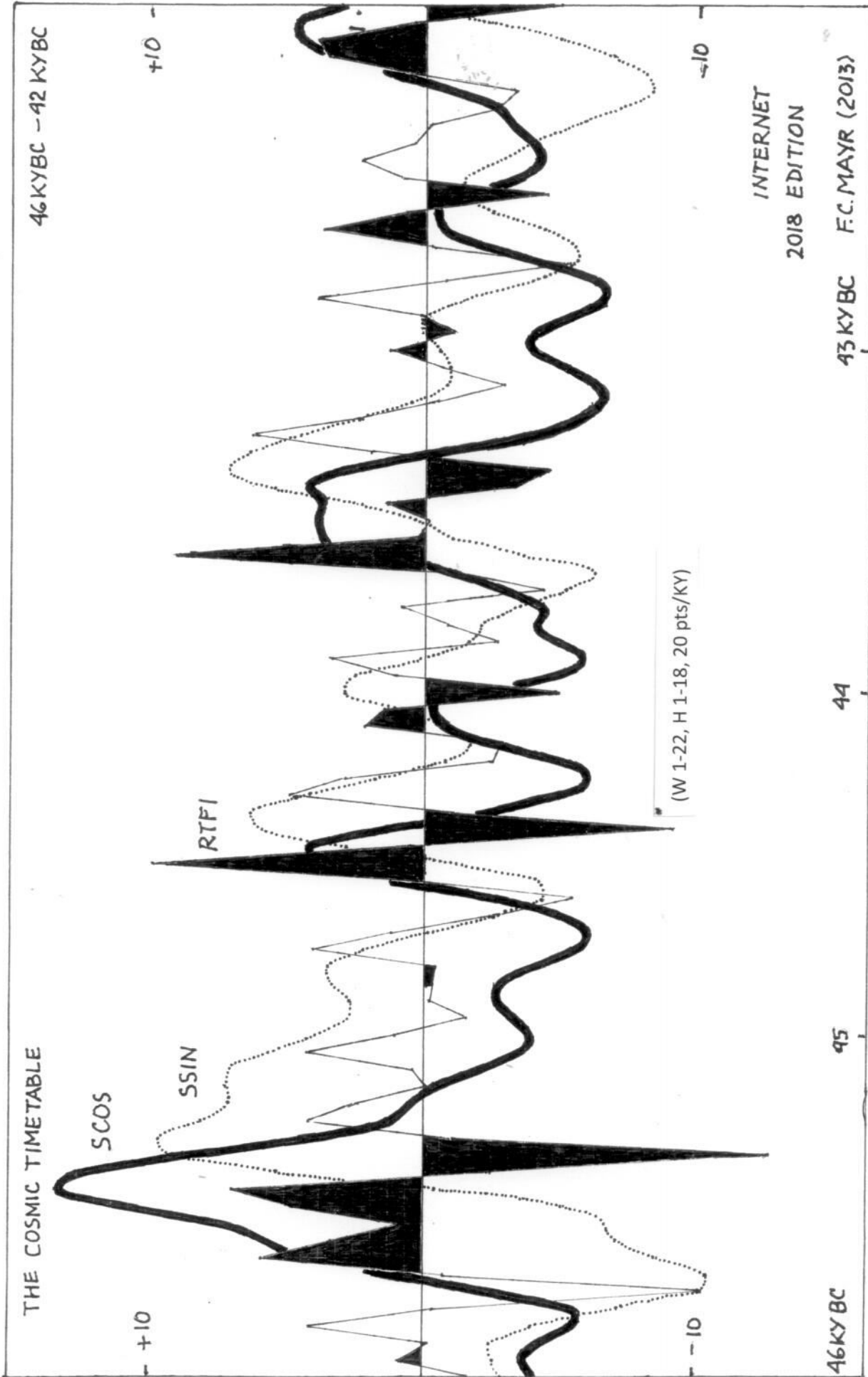
51 KYBC F.C. MAYR (2013)

file 21, fig. 6

THE COSMIC TIMETABLE

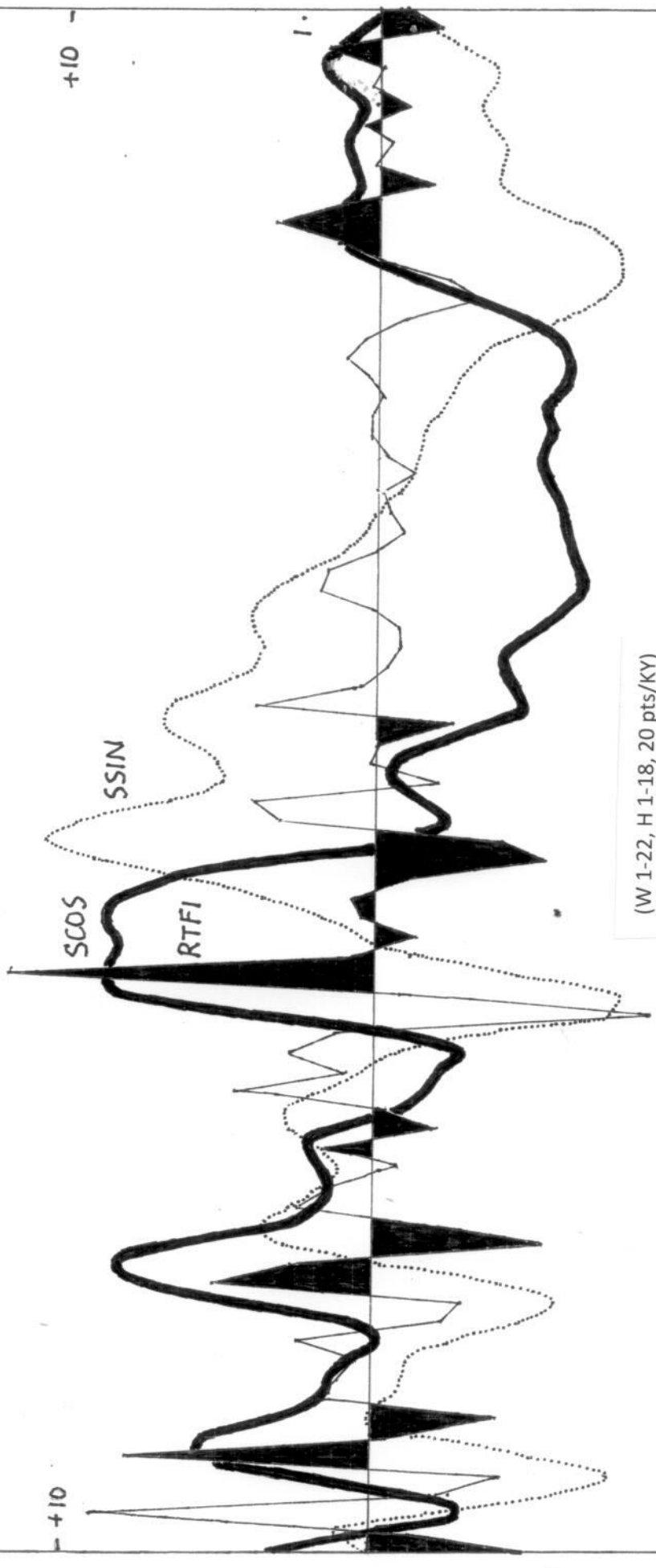
50KYBC - 46KYBC





42 KYBC - 38 KYBC

THE COSMIC TIMETABLE



+10

-10

INTERNET
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42 KYBC

41

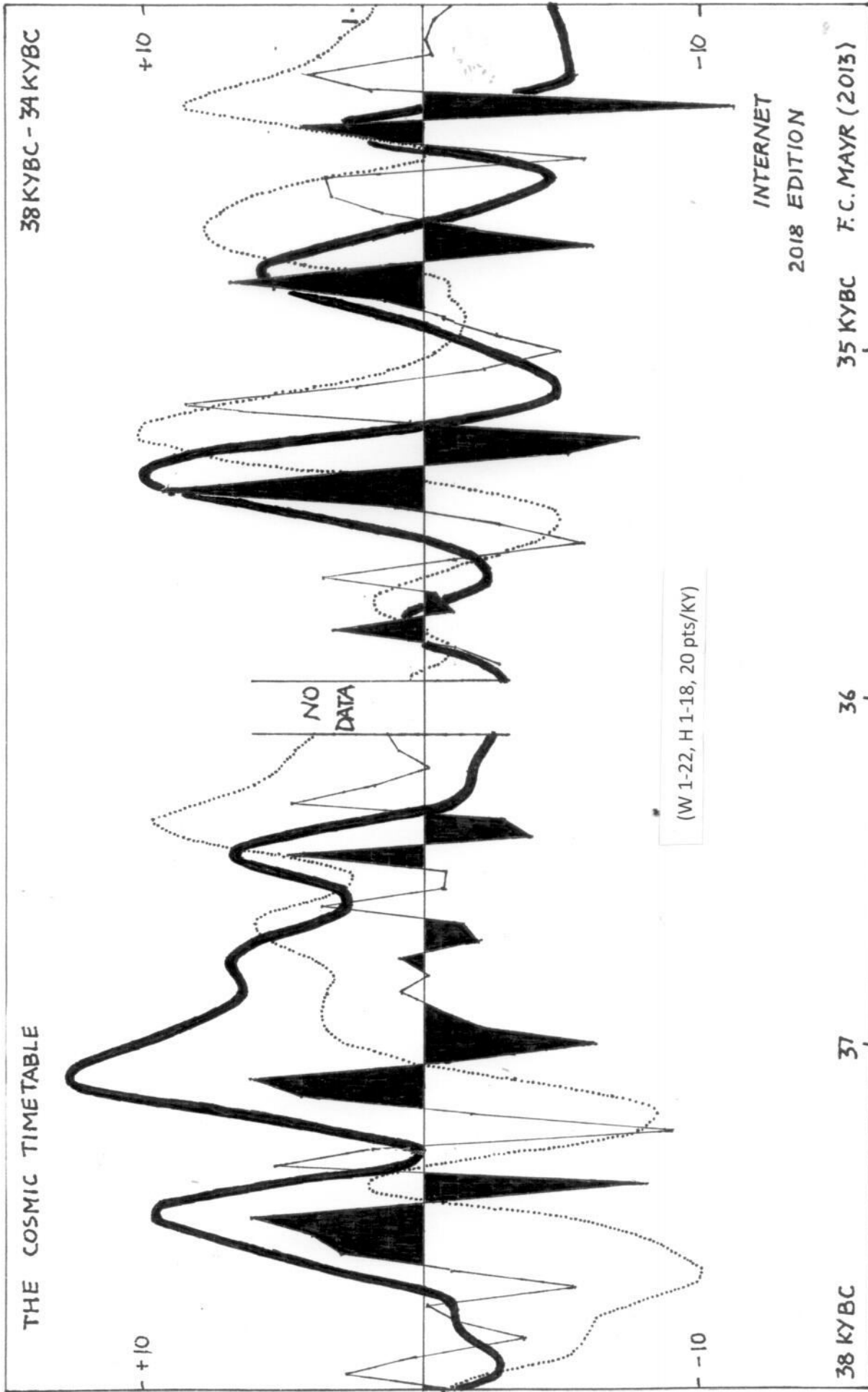
40

39

F.C.MAYR (2013)

file 2, fig. 8

file 2, fig. 9



THE COSMIC TIMETABLE

38 KYBC - 34 KYBC

+10

+10

NO DATA

(W 1-22, H 1-18, 20 pts/KY)

-10

-10

38 KYBC

37

36

35 KYBC

INTERNET
2018 EDITION

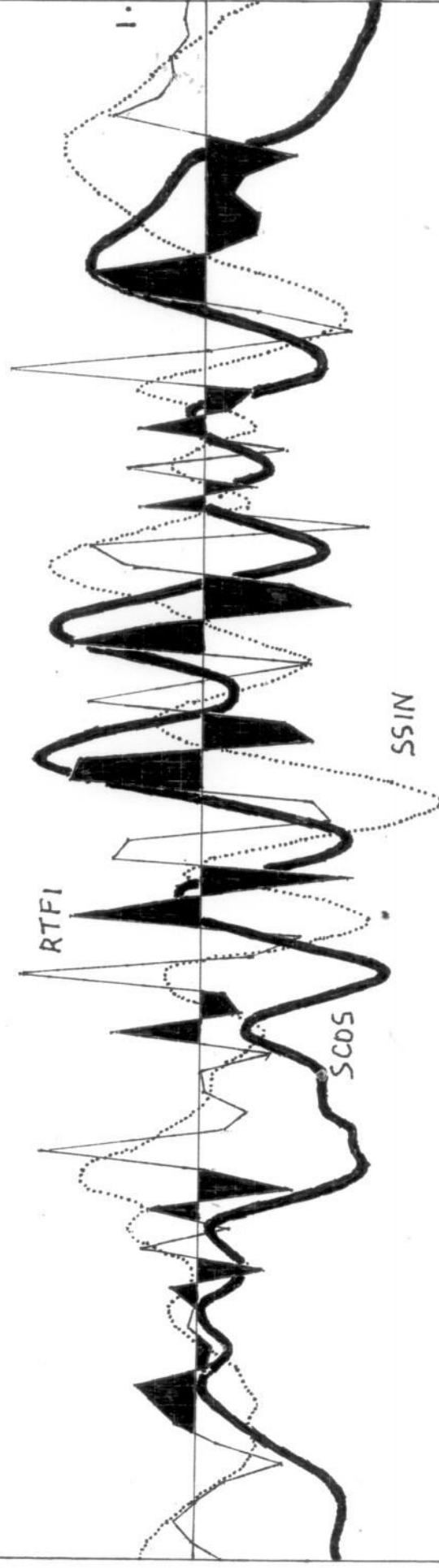
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THE COSMIC TIMETABLE

34 KYBC - 30 KYBC

+10

+10



-10

(W 1-22, H 1-18, 20 pts/KY)

-10

34 KYBC

33

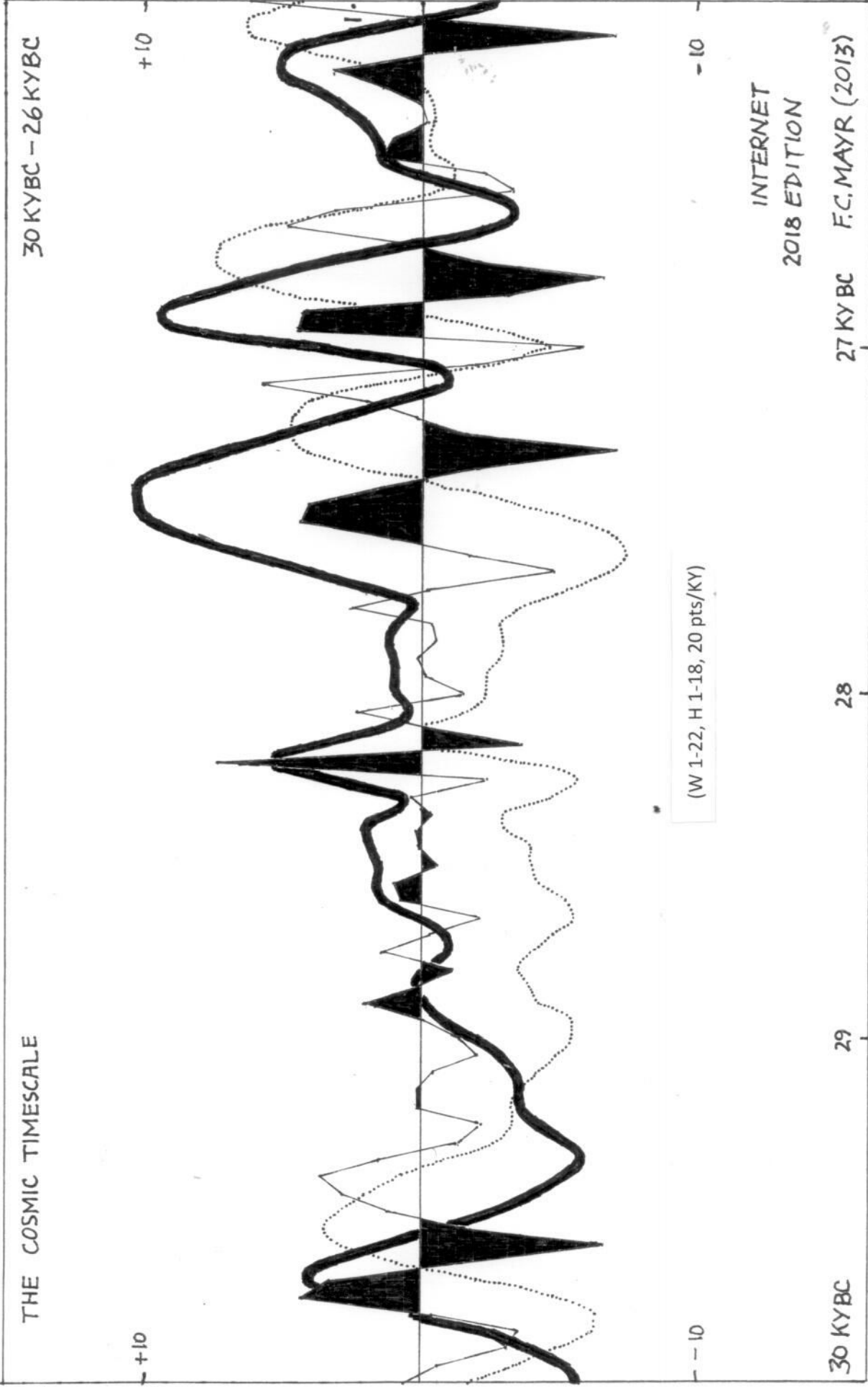
32

31 KYBC

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fig. 2. fig. 10

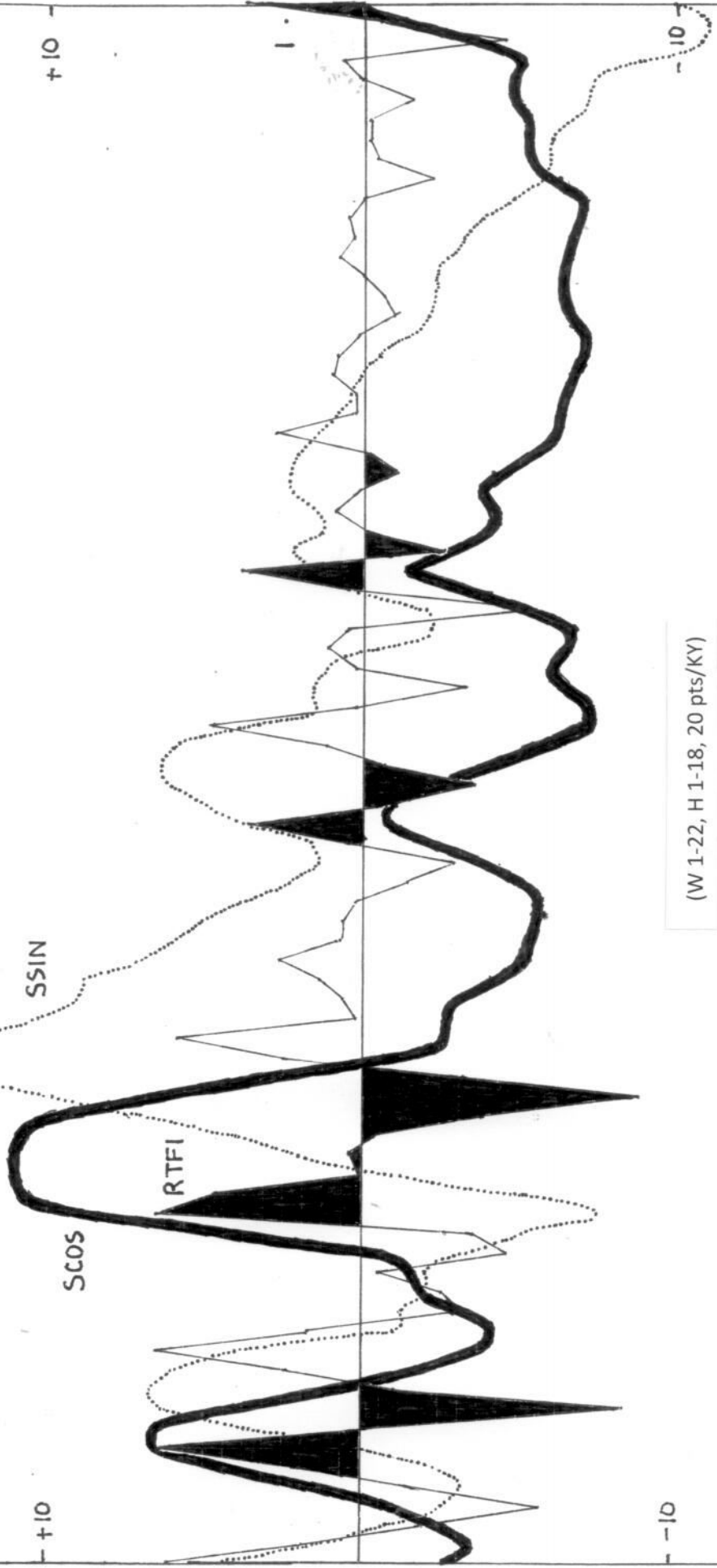
fig. 2, fig. 11



THE COSMIC TIMESCALE

26 KYBC - 22 KYBC

fig. 4, fig. 12



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23 KYBC F.C. MAYR (2013)

26 KYBC

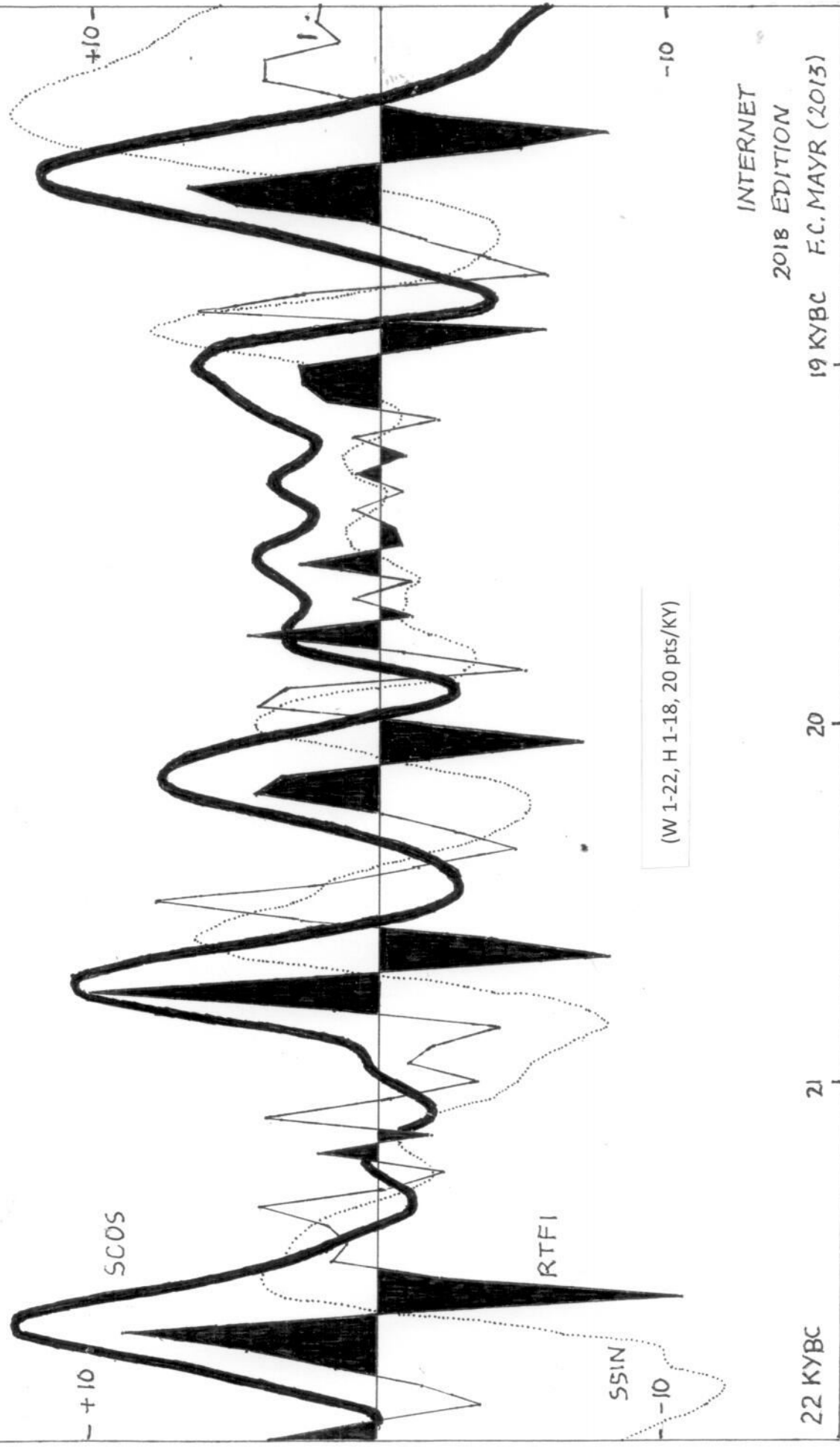
25

24

23 KYBC

THE COSMIC TIMESCALE

22 KYBC - 18 KYBC



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19 KYBC F.C. MAYR (2013)

fig. 2, fig. 13

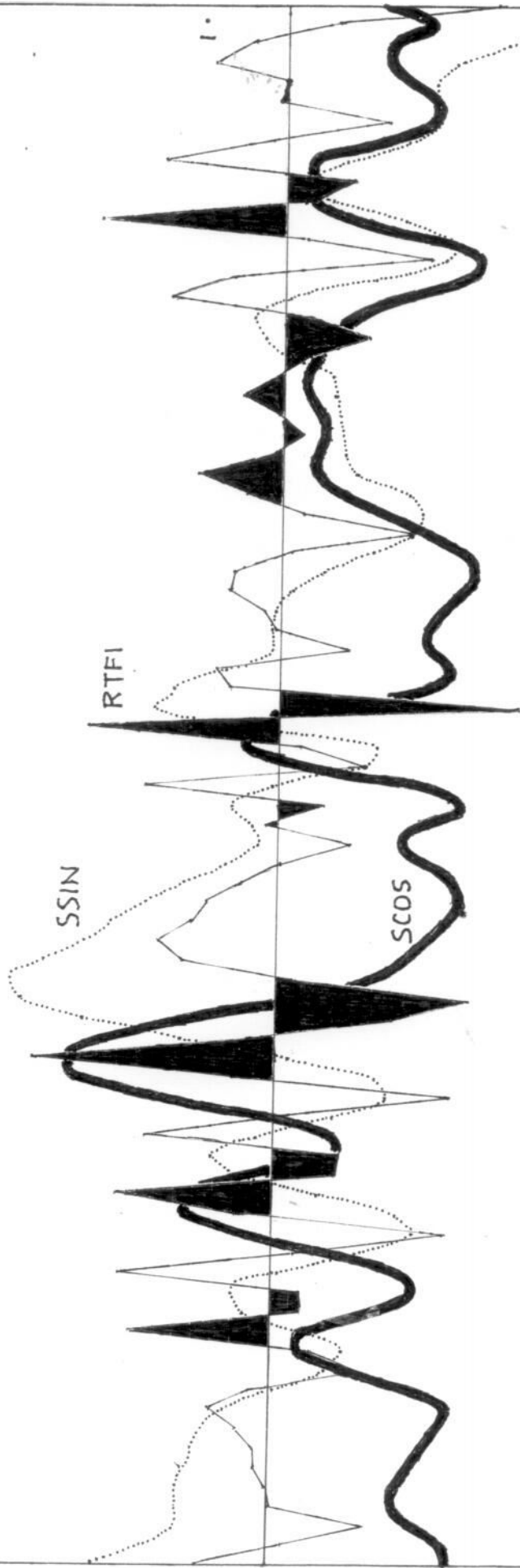
THE COSMIC TIMESCALE

18KYBC - 14KYBC

(W 1-22, H 1-18, 20 pts/KY)

+10

+10



-10

-10

18 KYBC

17

16

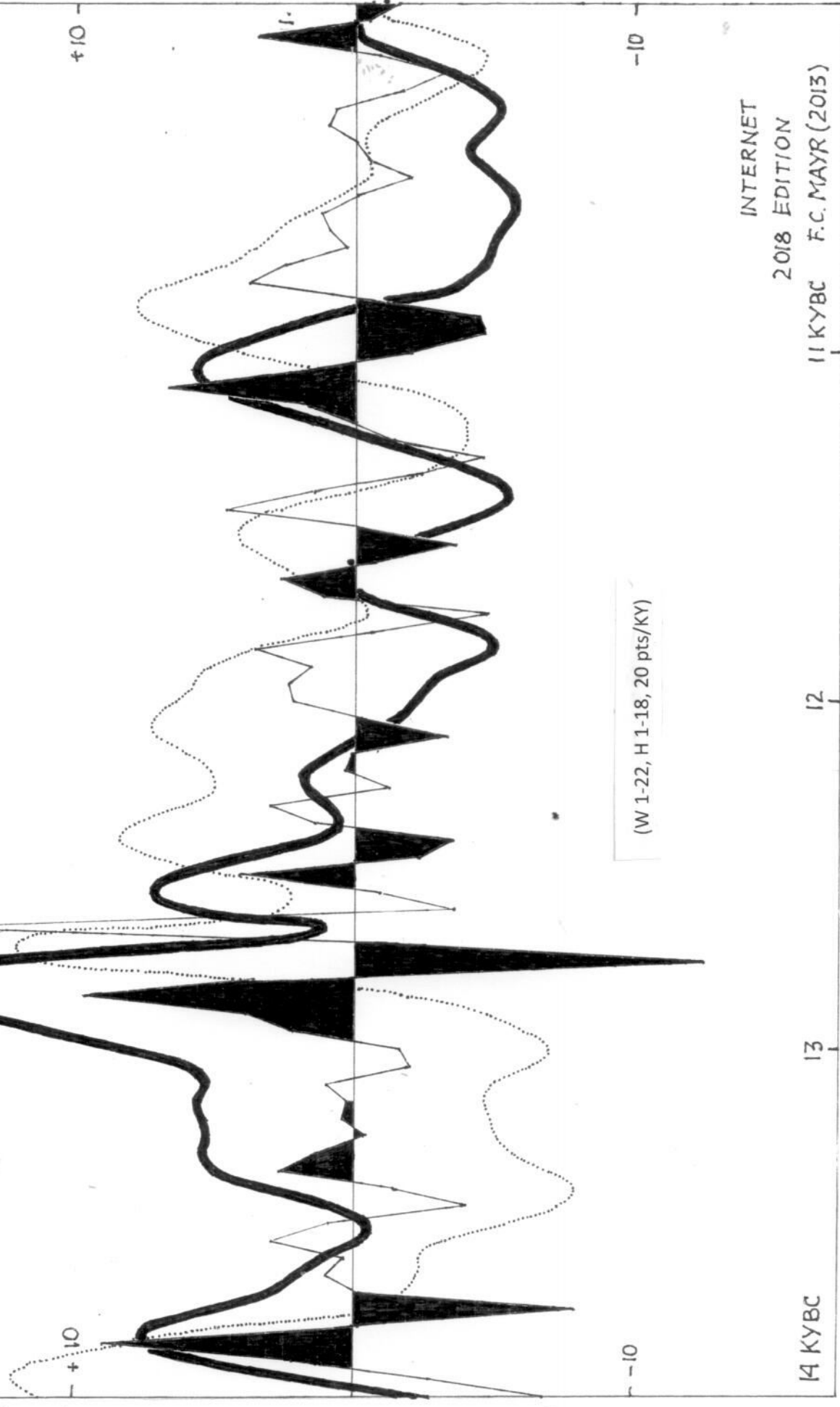
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15KYBC F.C.MAYR (2013)

file 2, fig. 14

file 21, fig. 15

THE COSMIC TIMESCALE

14 KYBC - 10 KYBC



(W 1-22, H 1-18, 20 pts/KY)

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11 KYBC F.C. MAYR (2013)

14 KYBC

13

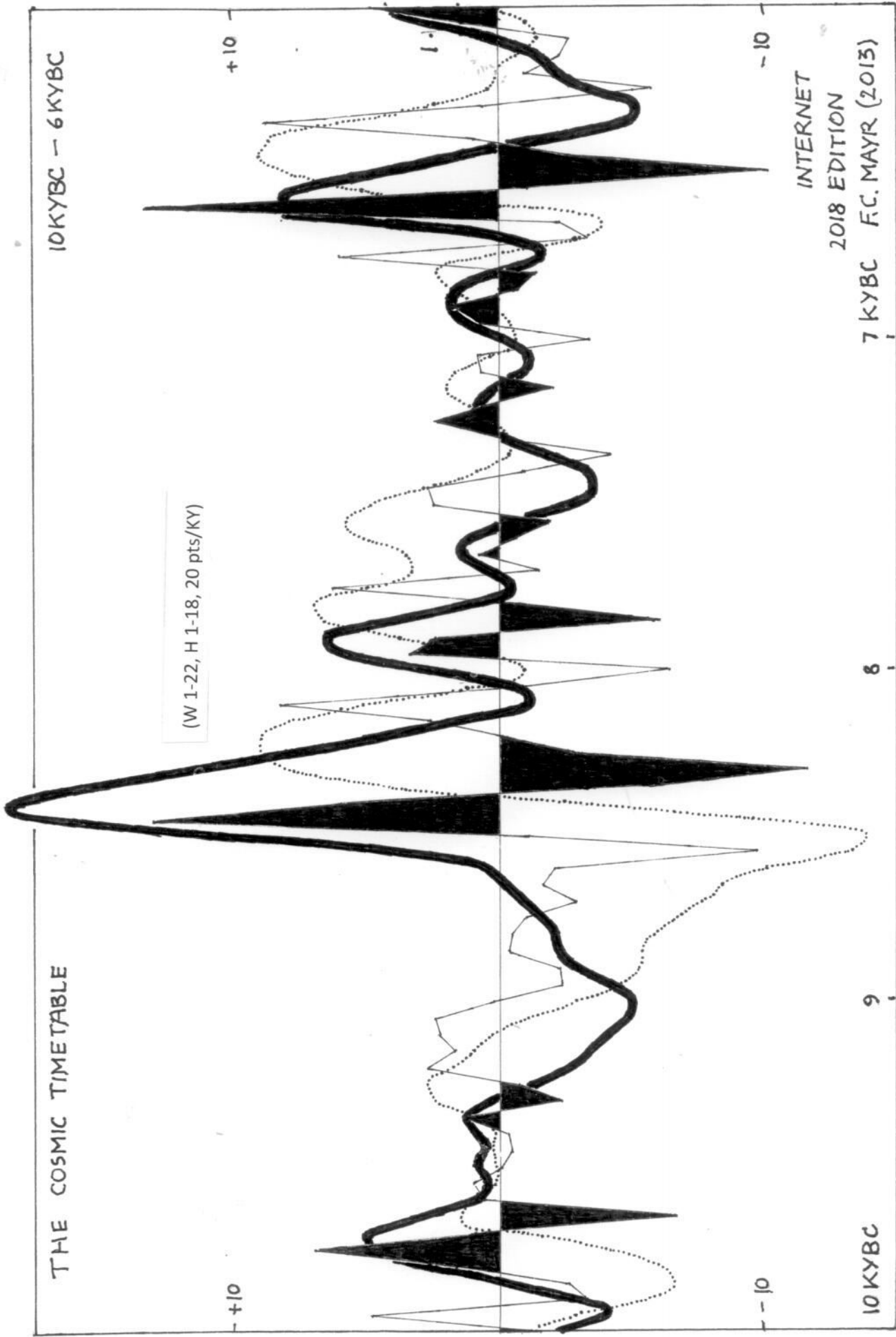
12

11 KYBC

THE COSMIC TIMETABLE

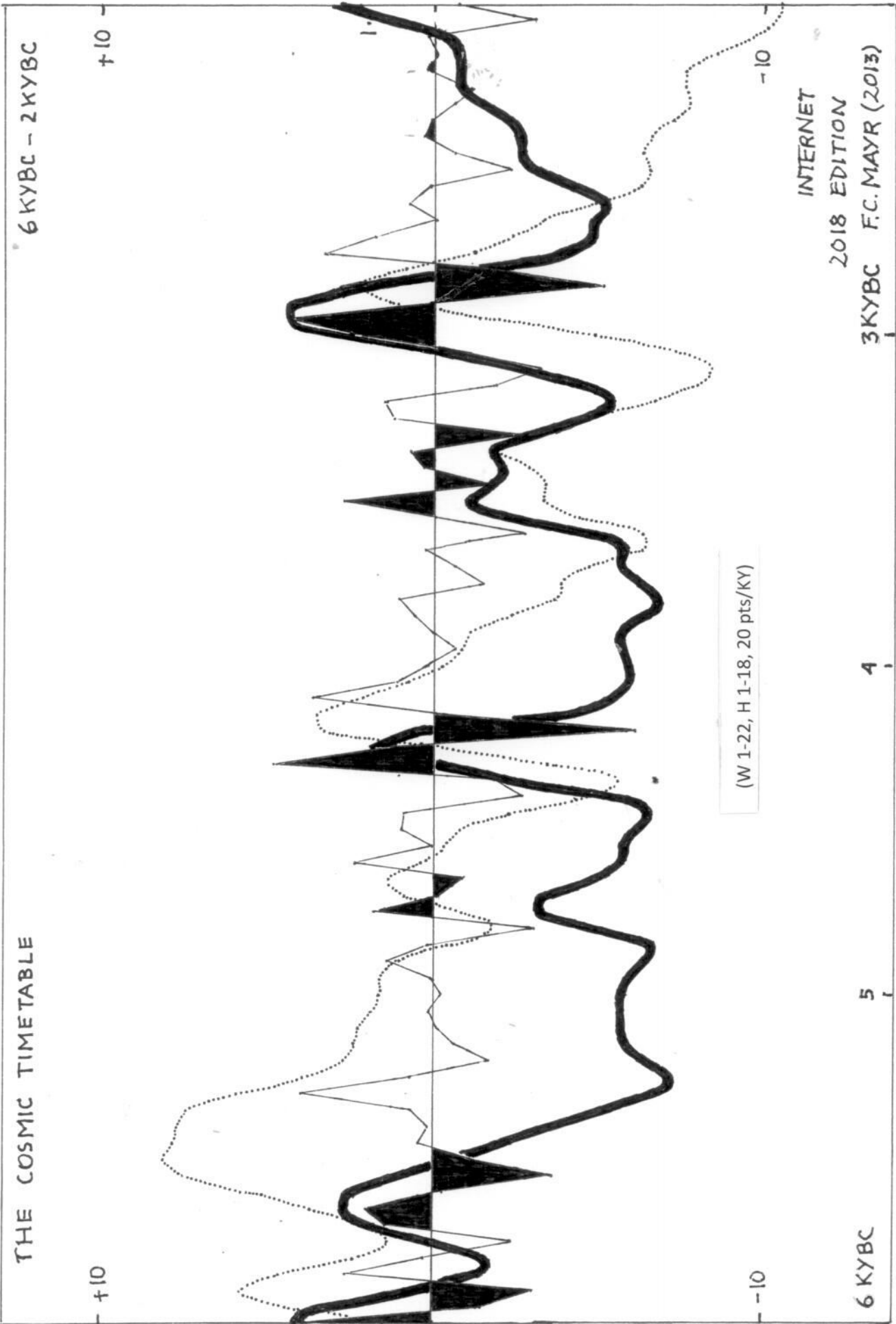
10KYBC - 6KYBC

(W 1-22, H 1-18, 20 pts/KY)



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7 KYBC FC. MAYR (2013)

file 4, fig 17



THE COSMIC TIMETABLE

2 KYBC -- 2 KYAD

+12

+12

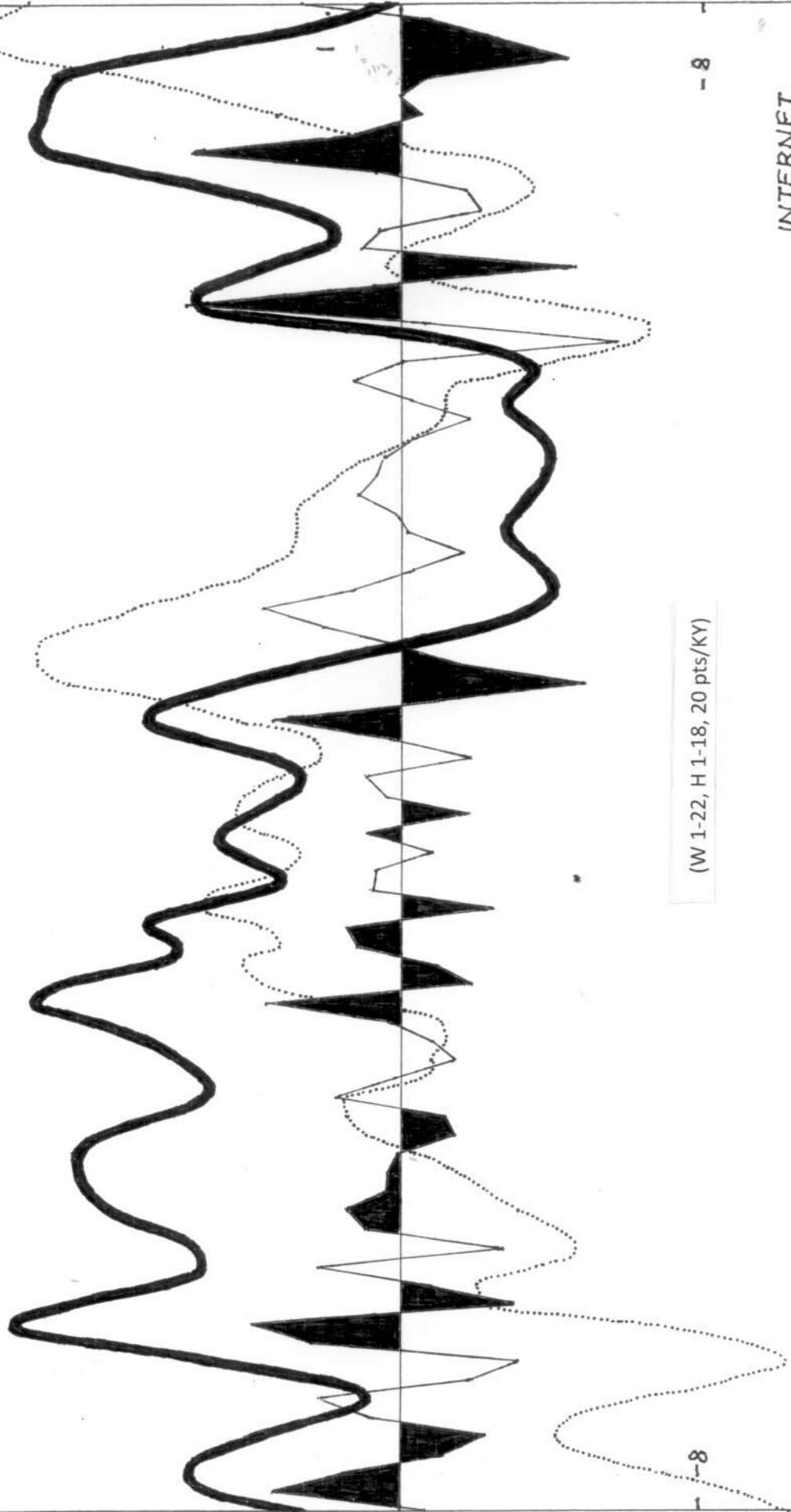


fig. 18

(W 1-22, H 1-18, 20 pts/KY)

-8

-8

INTERNET

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1 KYAD F.C.MAYR (2013)