

ACFT type	Date	Weather type	Sun Spt 3 Dy	Solar Wnd	Elec Fog	Remarks
Ryan Sprit of St Lou	13-Feb-28	CB/TRW'S 1	29,39,31	na	green	Linbergh
Beech E-50	24-Oct-76	CB/TRW'S 1	22,28,30	na		Missing
Piper PA-23	28-Dec-76	IFR 1	25,16,17	na		Missing
Aero Commder 680	25-Mar-78	CB/TRW'S 1	84,88,85	na		Missing
T Smith 601	27-Apr-78	CB/TRW'S 2	136,115,99	na		Missing
Cessna 172	30-Apr-78	CB/TRW'S 1	83,78,75	na		Missing
Piper PA-28	19-May-78	CB/TRW'S 1	86,89,84	na		Missing
Beech 65	26-May-78	CB/TRW'S 1	82,85,88	na		Missing
Piper PA-31	18-Jul-78	CB/TRW'S 1	110,98,84	na		Missing
Douglas DC-3	21-Sep-78	CB/TRW'S 1	153,169,171	na		Missing
Piper PA-31	03-Nov-78	CB/TRW'S 1	109,122,125	na		Missing
Piper PA-23	20-Nov-78	CB/TRW'S 1	93,85,76	na		Missing
Beech A23A	11-Jan-79	CB/TRW'S 1	165,163,157	na		Missing
Beech E18S	02-Apr-79	CB/TRW'S 1	147,131,134	na		Missing
Piper PA-28R	24-Apr-79	CB/TRW'S 1	79,76,72	na		Missing
Cessna 150J	30-Jun-79	CB/TRW'S 1	128,124,154	na		Missing
Cessna 182	09-Sep-79	CB/TRW'S 1	170,192,190	na		Missing
Aero Commder 500	04-Oct-79	CB/TRW'S 1	187,167,156	na		Missing
Piper PA-23	27-Oct-79	CB/TRW'S 1	153,145,136	na		Missing
Beech D50B	19-Nov-79	CB/TRW'S 2	238,172,174	na		Missing
Piper PA-23	21-Dec-79	CB/TRW'S 3	138,126,124	na		Missing
Piper PA-32-300	13-Nov-03	High 4	30,11,21	na		Missing
Schweizer 269D	28-Mar-05	High 4	26,22,10	na		Debris Found

KEY FOR WEATHER AND TYPE

TYPE 1 The Mega Electric Thunderstorms tends to form in Ocean regions where the wind speed and direction do not abruptly change with increasing height above the surface. These conditions usually consist of winds of an easterly component less than ten MPH, and less than 6 degrees F between ambient air and dew point. This scenario can usually be found in between a High and Low pressure systems over Florida and Caribbean area between the Nov – Feb time frame when the earth is closest to the Sun. Additional evidence shows that Cumulus and Towering Cumulus clouds will form early in the morning in these areas coupled with increased Solar Sunspot activity and solar winds over 475 km/sec,

to be a major contributing factors in setting off these special set of circumstances for Electronic Fog generation.

TYPE 2 The Mega Electric Thunderstorms tends to form in Ocean regions where the wind speed and direction do not abruptly change with increasing height above the surface. These conditions usually consist of winds of a North Easterly component less than ten MPH, and less than 6 degrees F between ambient air and dew point. This scenario can usually be found just before a Cold front pushes through Northern Florida and out over the Ocean area. Additional evidence shows that Cumulus and Towering Cumulus clouds will form early in the morning in these areas coupled with increased Solar Sunspot activity and solar winds over 475 km/sec, to be a major contributing factors in setting off these special set of circumstances for Electronic Fog generation.

TYPE 3 The Mega Electric Thunderstorms tends to form in Ocean regions where the wind speed are calm and direction do not abruptly change with increasing height above the surface. These conditions usually consist of calm winds, and less than 6 degrees F between ambient air and dew point. This scenario can usually be found in between a High and Low pressure systems over Florida and Caribbean area between the Nov – Feb time frame when the earth is closest to the Sun.

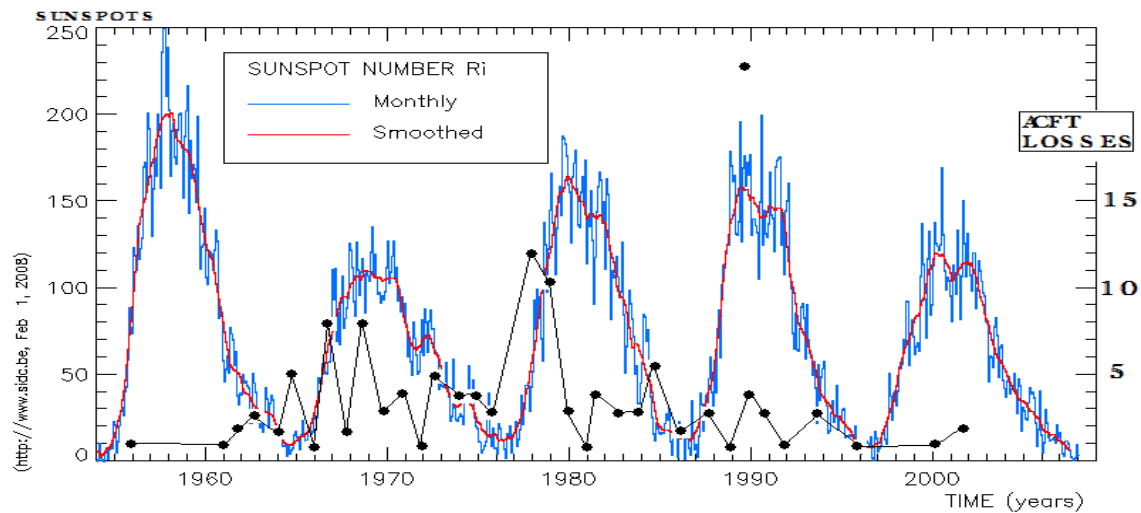
TYPE 4 No thunderstorm development, High pressure area.

Analysis of Data

TYPE 1 78%, TYPE 2 8.6 %, TYPE 3 4.3%, TYPE 4 8.6%

The table above addresses 23 case studies that I did a few years ago. The aircraft went missing, but the conditions are the same, as Bruce Gernon's experience in both of his encounters along with the other surviving pilots who lived through the Electronic Fog. When looking at the synoptic parameters it looks like TYPE 1 and 2 Occur 86.6 % of the time. Now I can't account for each aircraft loss, it could have been mechanical failure, or pilot error, and or weather conditions itself. However based on the cases where the pilot survived the Electronic Fog the weather conditions were the same. I think these weather parameters address the potential set up for a strong bi-directional flow of energy from space to the surface of the Earth. I have used these new forecast parameters in the last year. They do work and I am sorry to say aircraft went missing on these forecasted days.

The solar Sunspot graph below also has over 54 missing aircraft losses over the years just in the Bermuda Triangle area alone.

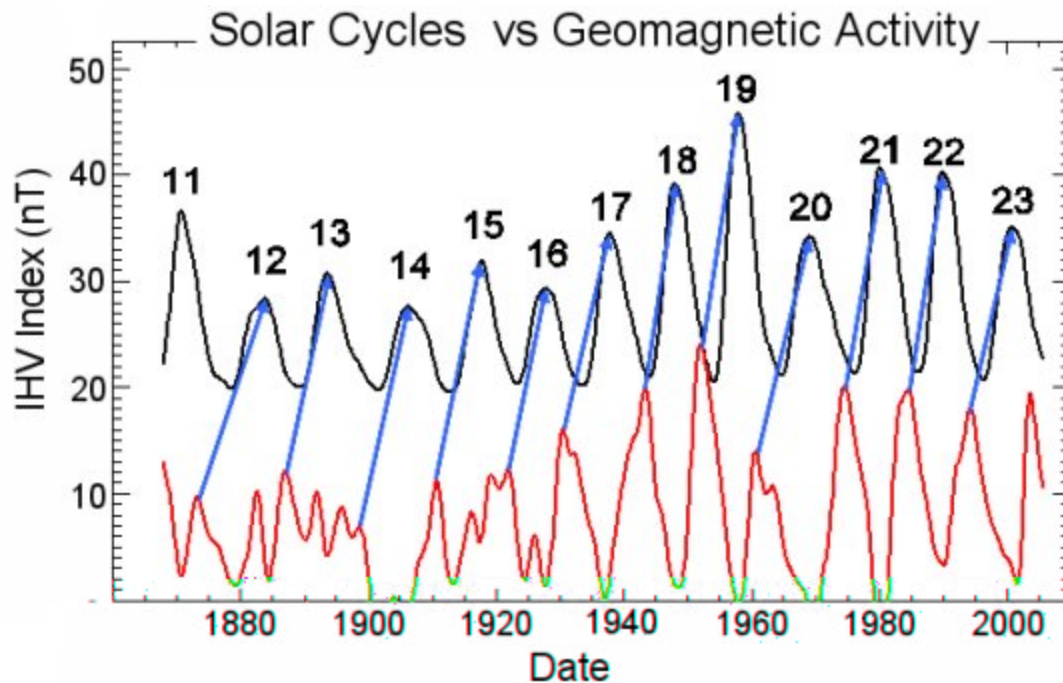


In a story from NASA Science Briefs

In the plot, below, black curves are solar cycles; the amplitude is the sunspot number. Red curves are geomagnetic indices, specifically the Inter-hour Variability Index or IHV. "These indices are derived from magnetometer data recorded at two points on opposite sides of Earth: one in England and another in Australia. IHV data have been taken every day since 1868," says Hathaway.

Cross correlating sunspot number vs. IHV, they found that the IHV predicts the amplitude of the solar cycle 6-plus years in advance with a 94% correlation coefficient.

"We don't know why this works," says Hathaway. The underlying physics is a mystery. "But it does work."



Dec. 21, 2006: Evidence is mounting: the next solar cycle is going to be a big one.

Solar cycle 24, due to peak in 2010 or 2011 "looks like its going to be one of the most intense cycles since record-keeping began almost 400 years ago," says solar physicist David Hathaway of the Marshall Space Flight Center. He and colleague Robert Wilson presented this conclusion last week at the American Geophysical Union meeting in San Francisco.

Their forecast is based on historical records of geomagnetic storms. Hathaway explains: "When a gust of solar wind hits Earth's magnetic field, the impact causes the magnetic field to shake. If it shakes hard enough, we call it a geomagnetic storm." In the extreme, these storms cause power outages and make compass needles swing in the wrong direction. Auroras are a beautiful side-effect. Hathaway and Wilson looked at records of geomagnetic activity stretching back almost 150 years and noticed something useful: "The amount of geomagnetic activity now tells us what the solar cycle is going to be like 6 to 8 years in the future," says Hathaway. A picture is worth a thousand words:

