

Chapter 15

Global Warming and Climate Change

In This Chapter

- ◆ What the prophecies say about global warming
- ◆ The reality of global warming
- ◆ Natural and human input
- ◆ The widespread effects of global warming
- ◆ Choices for the future

You've certainly heard about global warming. It's the raising of the earth's temperature. Specifically, it's the warming of the oceans and the layer of the atmosphere closest to the earth. But what does this have to do with 2012?

In fact, if the projections of global warming are real, this may be a mechanism creating the earth changes in the period leading into 2012. As always, we have a choice. As with the Hopi prophecy discussed in Chapter 11, there are markers along the way. We can add to the problem pushing us past the point of no return or we can choose change. We can move to the red road of spirituality and harmony with the earth. In this chapter, we'll look at how the 2012 prophecies relate to global warming and how real global warming is.

The 2012 Connection

The trends of global warming sound alarmingly like the earth change predictions for 2012. From the katuns to the New Age prophets, we have heard the story of extreme weather, flooding, and loss of landmass. The katuns are clear that we're not facing a single moment of change but an *era* of change and that we are already in that era. We are in the katun of transition right now. Maybe the Maya and the New Age predictions didn't name global warming as the mechanism, but they certainly described to perfection the effects.

So what do we do? Do we give in to the inevitability of climate change and say it's all too late? Or do we find the place within that knows that we are a powerful part of the future, powerful creators in the events to come? There are two roads that we can walk. You will see in this chapter what path we are on. The question many are asking is this: Is it too late to change direction?

Path of Destruction or Enlightenment?

When you read this chapter, you may be tempted to say it's all too late. We have traveled too far down the black road of the Hopi prophecy and are experiencing the edge of disaster. While this is totally understandable, it neglects the power of k'ul, the power of the planet itself, and the power of united human spirit. The katuns and the Mayan prophecy reveal that this is the time when the masters will return to teach what has been lost. You may be asking what it is that has been lost. As we have reached unprecedented heights in technological advancement and understanding, what has been lost?

Mayan Wisdom

According to the Mayan writings, we have lost the knowledge of the earth as a living system. We have lost connection to the pulse of energy that surges through celestial alignments activating energy centers on the earth. We have lost connection to our own inner reserve or k'ul that connects us to the universe through the day-signs, the sacred sites, and the opening of portals. We have lost our sacred center. Or have we?

People are now experiencing a tremendous growth in awareness. If we activate this awareness, anything is possible. Reversing the effects of global warming may require awakening parts of ourselves as well as awakening the sacred sites on the planet, allowing the flow of k'ul to revitalize and rebalance the system.

Is Global Warming Real?

You may already know that this topic creates a lot of controversy. For a while, people didn't believe the earth's temperatures were raising. Now pretty much everyone accepts that global warming is real, but they disagree on the causes and need for action. Before we can decide if global warming is "real," we need to define things. Many people think global warming means "human-induced" temperature change on the planet. However, that's not what it really means. Global warming is just one aspect of global climate change; global cooling is another. Climate change is caused both by natural phenomenon and by man-made activity.

Celestial Connection

Natural processes record climate change in "natural libraries," such as tree rings, ice cores, coral beds, fossil records, and lake and ocean sediment. Ice cores and tree rings form in layers; in addition to providing climate data, they provide a timeline so that scientists can track climate change. This helps to illuminate the extreme changes we are currently facing. Evaluating our future becomes clearer by looking at our past.

As for global warming, temperatures have been steadily rising over the last century. You might be surprised that the total rise is only about one degree. However, even a one-degree change in temperature creates big problems! Original models for global warming showed a more gradual rise in temperatures. Scientists are shocked and dismayed at how much faster warming is occurring than they expected.

Global Climate Controls

The earth, like your body, needs to stay within a pretty strict temperature range to maintain life. Also like your body, it has many natural mechanisms that keep temperatures in check. This is called *homeostasis*. To understand how the earth maintains the level of warmth needed for life, we must look to the sun and the earth.

Ultraviolet radiation from the sun enters the atmosphere, heating it up. Of course, if all the radiation from the sun were allowed to reach the lower atmosphere, we would fry. What keeps that from happening is the ozone layer in the outer atmosphere. Ozone reflects harmful UV radiation and protects the earth from excess sunbeams. The magnetic field of the planet also protects the earth from electromagnetic energy from the sun (see Chapter 10).

Heat from the sun as well as heat generated by the earth is conserved in the earth's atmosphere by the greenhouse effect. Gases in the atmosphere slow the escape of heat back into space, regulating our climate by trapping heat and holding it like a blanket around the planet. Without it, the earth's temperatures would be colder by about 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The greenhouse effect is a natural process that is essential for life on Earth. However, too much of a good thing turns bad. Excess greenhouse gases trap too much heat, contributing to global warming.

Signs of Imbalance

The signs of global warming are irrefutable. The arctic sea ice is melting faster than anyone ever expected. As sea ice melts, sea levels are rising, weather is becoming more extreme, and rain patterns and distribution are changing. Areas of desert are starting to get rain and farming areas are experiencing drought.



Codex Cues

In January 2008, daffodils were in bloom throughout Britain—five months earlier than normal.

As the overall planetary temperature rises, the jet stream is shifting. This is breaking down the barrier between the cold arctic air and warmer southern air. The mixing of air masses is making the northern climates warmer and the southern climates colder. As you may have been noticing yourself, this affects seasons, agriculture, disease outbreaks, species extinction, species relocation, and human health.

Over the past 10 years, all signs of global warming have been increasing at a rapid rate. The controversy now is not whether global warming exists, it's whether humans help create it and whether we can slow it down. As with most things, the answer depends on whom you ask.

Natural Warming

Some corporations and government agencies say that humans have little or no impact on global warming. They say it is caused by natural cycles and that human impact is minimal. They look at solar flares, the weakening magnetic shield of the planet, and even the depletion of the ozone layer as outside of human influence.

One thing is for sure: things like holes in the ozone layer and the weakening of the magnetic field are allowing dangerous levels of UV light and electromagnetic energy to enter the atmosphere, contributing to global warming. Are these natural cycles run amok or are they part of a larger picture we are unaware of?

Solar Cycles

When solar flares burst out from the sun, electromagnetic radiation explodes along the magnetic pathways of the Van Allen Belts. As the solar maximum of 2012 approaches and you start to see the amazing Northern Lights farther and farther south, keep in mind the amount of energy being pushed along these pathways.

There is no question that the solar cycle of 2012 will add energy and therefore heat into the earth's environment. We can certainly look forward to a significant impact on global climate as flares increase, but does that explain global warming over the past 100 years, or the incredible leap in warming over the past 10 years?



Cosmic Caution

The best available evidence indicates that the estimated 3 to 7 degrees change in temperature projected over the next century will be unprecedented.

Some scientists think that radiation from the sun has caused global warming, but not on its own. Not because solar activity has increased but because the earth's magnetic field has decreased, letting electromagnetic radiation from the sun enter the earth's atmosphere. Let's have a look at the impact of anomalies in the magnetic field.

Magnetic Field Anomalies

As we discussed in Chapter 10, the earth's magnetic field has been slowly weakening, letting in more electromagnetic radiation, or solar plasma. At the same time, scientists are finding a hole in the magnetic field over the South Atlantic Ocean called the South Atlantic Anomaly.

The question is, are these really new phenomena? We have only been measuring the earth's magnetic field for 150 years and only with high-tech satellites since the 1960s. Although the magnified fossil record has provided details of 3.2 billion years, we don't really know whether fluxes in the field are part of a natural cycle. Some suggest both the hole and the weakening of the field are homeostatic mechanisms meant to keep balance on the planet. In that case, why would the planet itself be pushing such an extreme envelope?

The Role of Volcanoes

If you've thought about volcanoes and global warming, you might have assumed that because volcanoes produce heat they increase global warming. It's counterintuitive, but

**Cosmic Caution**

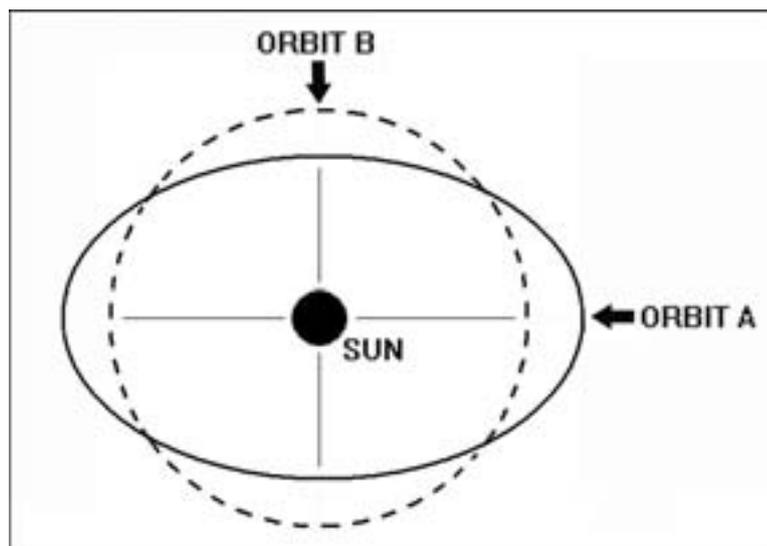
Volcanoes that are located under the sea directly add to the heat of the oceans. Because they don't spew debris into the air, they don't add the cooling impact of "nuclear winter."

many people think volcanoes are part of the cooling mechanisms of the planet. Land-based volcanoes put more than heat into the atmosphere. They also spew out a lot of particles, gases, and other debris. Rising on air currents to the upper atmosphere, the debris acts like the ozone layer and deflects the sun's radiation, helping to cool the planet. Many people think that as global warming gets worse, more and more volcanoes will erupt to counteract the heating effect.

Earth Cycles

Another added effect in the heating and cooling of the planet is our position in space. The earth's orbit isn't a circle but an oval, meaning that at certain times we're closer to the sun and other times farther away. In addition, the shape of the oval changes, going through its own 100,000-year cycle called the Milankovitch cycle. In the following figure, orbit B is the path the earth takes in the more circular part of the Milankovitch cycle, and orbit A is the path the earth takes in the most oval part of the cycle. This means that at the most oval shape there are even greater differences between how close and how far away from the sun the earth gets. And that makes even bigger temperature differences.

The variations of the earth's orbit bring the earth closer to the sun and farther away from the sun in 100,000-year cycles.



Variations in the Milankovitch cycle are believed to have caused the earth's ice ages and may be part of the current heating cycle. We are now in orbit A, at almost the closest position the earth will get to the sun and its warming effects. But can this 100,000-year cycle explain changes that have happened over the last 100-year period?

The bottom line of the natural cycle theory is that the planet has its own climate controlling mechanisms that are responsible for global warming. While this is obviously true, it's equally true that human activity has an effect as well. What people wonder is whether the homeostatic mechanisms of the planet are capable of overcoming the increasing stress of human impact.

Human Impact

Most climate scientists agree that the main cause of global warming is human activity. Driving your car, using electricity in your house, and using aerosol products all contribute to greenhouse gases.

Trees help reduce greenhouse gases and produce oxygen. Rainforests have been one of the main sources of oxygen in the atmosphere. Right now, the rainforests are being destroyed at an unprecedented rate. Every second we cut down one and a half acres of rainforest. It's estimated that given the current rate of destruction, all the rainforests will be gone within 40 years. That doesn't give us much hope for reversing global warming naturally.

Is global warming related to human activity, and can we reverse it?

Celestial Connection

According to the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), most of the increased temperature in the twentieth century is related to human industrialization. The World Health Organization, the United Nations, and over 60 independent scientists and organizations are looking for ways to slow down the impending disaster by changing human activity. They believe that climate change over the next 20 years will result in "global catastrophe costing millions of lives in natural disaster."

Greenhouse Gases

As you've already learned, the greenhouse effect is essential for life; but you really can have too much of a good thing. Our current lifestyle is accelerating natural processes,

possibly throwing them out of balance. So instead of a warming blanket around the earth, we have a heated electric blanket.

It's unquestionable that human activity has increased greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane, nitrous oxide, water vapor, and the very important chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). Although all greenhouse gases have increased due to human activity, let's look at the two most important gases, CO₂ and CFCs.

CO₂ contributes about 50 percent to the greenhouse effect. The concentration of CO₂ has risen by 25 percent in the last century, and half of that has been in the last 30 years. According to the UN special report on emissions, by the end of this century we can see concentrations 75 to 350 percent higher than preindustrial concentrations.

What raises CO₂? Deforestation is a key component. Even more so, burning coal, oil, and fossil fuels has a major impact especially in the face of increased population. We all know that driving our cars increases CO₂, but every time you turn on your television, a light, or your computer, you're using electricity that is created mainly from fossil fuels.

CFCs are man-made chemicals used in refrigerators and air conditioners, fire extinguishers, and propellants in aerosol cans. Although there are lower concentrations of CFCs in the atmosphere than CO₂, they trap more heat, and CFCs last in the atmosphere for 110 years. This is why people want to ban CFCs completely.

Ozone Layer

Ozone in the lower atmosphere is a dangerous pollutant that adds to the greenhouse effect, damages plants, and damages lung tissue. However, ozone is essential in the upper atmosphere for reflecting excess rays from the sun. It's ironic that at ground level ozone is a health hazard, but in the stratosphere we couldn't survive without it.

In the past few decades, chemical reactions involving chlorine and bromine are destroying ozone in the southern polar region. These compounds rise into the atmosphere and are struck by high-energy light waves from the sun, creating reactive compounds that destroy ozone. This depleted region is known as the ozone hole. Scientists believe this is due to the release of man-made chemicals like CFCs.

Resistance to Human Impact

Many businesses and government agencies discredit scientists who are concerned with global warming. You may wonder why anyone would want to cover up a potential problem. The main reason is because facing the human part of global warming requires

change. Some companies will lose money even while other companies will find ways to make money creating the needed changes. Most importantly, people will need to change habits and energy-use patterns. Let's face it, change is difficult.

Some governments are taking global warming seriously. European nations are actively working to cap greenhouse gases. Although the United States has resisted acting on global warming, that's now changing. In fact, a secret Pentagon report leaked to the *Observer* newspaper reports that the Pentagon labels global warming as the greatest current threat to national security.

In an article dated February 22, 2004, the *Observer* reports the following: "A secret report, suppressed by U.S. defense chiefs and obtained by the *Observer*, warns that major European cities will be sunk beneath rising seas as Britain is plunged into a 'Siberian' climate by 2020. Nuclear conflict, mega-droughts, famine and widespread rioting will erupt across the world." The *Observer* states that the report was commissioned by Pentagon defense advisor Andrew Marshall.

In the past, governments have discouraged and even repressed scientists who have warned about global warming. Now the tables have turned and new technologies are being explored to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and decrease the human part of the problem.

Consequences of Global Warming

Whether you think humans are impacting global warming, the effects of global warming are real and alarming. Scientists say that the overall rise in temperatures will, in the long run, be greater toward the poles and less in the tropics, there will be more warming in winter than in summer, and the world will be hotter than it has been in 100,000 years. They also say the rise will happen faster than predicted, and by the end of the century the earth will be as hot as during the age of the dinosaurs. So what can we expect as the global warming problem worsens?



Codex Cues

Here's an analogy: think of ice cubes in a glass of lemonade. As the ice cube gets warmer, it melts. The melting ice cube makes the lemonade colder. The ice cube is like the ice caps getting warmer and melting as the global temperatures rise. The effect is to cool the oceans, which cools the southern climes keeping them from getting as hot with global warming as you would expect.

Stronger Storms

Storms and hurricanes will become both stronger and more frequent as oceans heat up. In September 1991, Japan was hit by Typhoon Murielle, its worst for 30 years. In September 1993, Japan was again hit—this time by Typhoon Yancy, the thirteenth that year, and the worst for 50 years. In March 1993, the “Storm of the Century” hit America, causing \$1.6 billion in damage from Canada to Cuba. In December 1993, hurricane-force storms caused Britain its worst flooding for 40 years. On February 6, 2008, five southern U.S. states were swept by dozens of tornadoes, killing 50 people. Fire erupted at the natural gas pumping station. This was the worst series of tornados in a 24-hour period since May 3, 1999.

More recently, we have seen a tremendous increase in both the number of storms and the strength of storms. In 2004, the hurricane season saw a number of devastating storms causing \$40 billion in damages in North America alone. The 2005 hurricane season broke several records, including the highest number of tropical storms (28), the earliest hurricanes in the season, and the most powerful hurricanes.

We all remember the devastation from Hurricane Katrina, whose full damage has yet to be repaired. The annihilation from the tsunami of December 26, 2004, was caused by the second-largest earthquake ever recorded, at 9.3 on the Richter scale. Spring 2008 saw a cyclone ravage Myanmar and another devastating earthquake rip through parts of China. Many are wondering if the extremes in weather are part of global warming and how quickly it will get even worse.

Droughts

Global warming will precipitate worldwide droughts. The farming heartland of the United States will dry out more in summer. We have already begun to see the increase in drought throughout the world. In 1988, the United States suffered its worst heat wave and drought for 50 years. In 2003, extreme heat waves claimed an estimated 35,000 lives in Europe. In France alone, nearly 15,000 people died due to soaring temperatures, which reached a high of 104 degrees Fahrenheit.

2007 witnessed the harshest drought ever in the southeast United States, nearly closing nuclear power plants due to lack of water to cool the reactor cores. This is one example of how many of our modern technologies rely on sustained environmental processes, processes that we are undermining. Officials in the South were concerned that cities like Atlanta, Georgia, were only a few months from running out of drinking

water. This extreme drought is entering its second year, and as of this writing, many Southern residents are still under mandatory water use restrictions. Frequent rain is doing little to restore the severely depleted water table.

Melting of the Ice Caps

Sea levels are already rising at a rate of one to two millimeters each year due to the melting of the polar ice caps. The oceans are predicted to rise by 39 inches and storm surges will breach landmasses, eroding the coastal lands of most countries. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) projects the United States landmass to lose 22,000 square miles. London and many other British coastal cities will be threatened also. It is now a national priority in England to strengthen Britain's sea defenses.



Cosmic Caution

It has been pointed out by Associated Press writer Seth Borenstein that as the ice caps melt and the ocean waters rise, the Bushes' Kennebunkport retreat in Maine and John Edwards's Outer Banks estate will be gone. So, too, will the NASA shuttle launchpad in Florida.

Inland Flooding

In addition to the loss of coastal lands, there will be increased flooding in river estuaries such as in Bangladesh and the Nile Delta. Severe flooding is expected in London along the river Thames and in New York along the Hudson. The British government has made it a national-security priority to close down access from a North Sea surge along the river Thames through a system of barriers regulating water flow. It has already been put to the test in the past few years as sea levels have risen and storms have become more intense.

Weather Changes

The El Niño and La Niña weather patterns have always existed. What global warming and solar flares do is increase their frequency and intensity, as we already saw. The 1997 El Niño season caused huge problems all over the world, from droughts to floods. In general there has been an increase in the El Niño weather pattern not seen in the last 120 years of instrument observation.

Another impact you may not have thought of is the lack of snowfall in the mountains. Snow in the mountains feeds streams and rivers and keeps the valley soil fertile. The Northern Hemisphere annual snow cover extent has consistently remained below average since 1987, and has decreased by about 10 percent since 1966.

Social Changes

Here's one to stop and make you think. The United Nations Disaster Preparedness scholars say that by as soon as 2010, 50 million people around the world could be driven from their homes by weather *each year*. Janos Bogardi from the United Nations said in a *Newsweek* interview that "there are absolutely clear signs and compelling statistics showing the situation is getting worse. We now have two to three times as many extreme events of climatic or water related emergencies per year as we did in the 70's. The annual economic loss has increased 6 fold."

According to the World Health Organization's (WHO) own figures, an estimated 150,000 deaths occurred in 2000 due to climate change. An unprecedented heat wave in 2003 left 14,800 people dead in France alone, representing a 60 percent increase in expected mortality. Much of North America experienced a severe heat wave in July 2006, which contributed to the deaths of at least 225 people. Five hundred people died in the European heat wave of July 15–22, 2007. One can readily see that global warming is already happening and is an important threat to human life.

Economic Costs

The economic costs of global warming are astronomical. Just looking at the costs of extreme weather alone is enormous. The loss of personal property is only part of it. Government costs in rescue and restoring infrastructure are crippling. Consider the past few years in the United States. How many Katrina-like storms can any country absorb?

Storms are not the whole story; many aspects of the economy are also impacted, such as health care, agriculture, and energy costs. Consider the increased health risks from the loss of the ozone layer, like skin cancer from increased UV radiation, and asthma. Agriculture is suffering from drought, crop damage, and increased energy requirements to grow crops. The overall effect is skyrocketing prices for food, energy, and other commodities.



Codex Cues

At the same time as we are experiencing huge economic challenges from global warming, there are areas for growth and expansion. The melting of the ice caps has manufacturing and shipping companies increasing production of cargo vessels to take advantage of the opening of new trade routes. Oil exploration into large oil fields is being negotiated among different countries. Tourism into the Arctic is expanding. While none of these are good news for the arctic ecosystem, the development of eco-friendly technologies is finally receiving the research and development money they require. There is no doubt that for some, global warming is an economic opportunity. With proper political and social direction, the new technologies can make us all winners.

Environmental Impact

The environmental impact is so severe there is no real way to quantify it. I'm sure you have seen the awful pictures of polar bears trying to adjust to the disappearing ice caps as their habitat is destroyed. They have recently been added to the endangered species list. The way things are going, they will certainly become extinct along with many other species. It's estimated that climate-induced habitat change will push species that are endangered over the edge to extinction. The loss of the rainforest over the next 40 years will remove the cauldron of new species development. And this is a small part of the picture.

Climate change is killing the coral reefs in the Caribbean Sea, the South Pacific Ocean, and parts of the 18-million-year-old barrier reef in Australia. In your lifetime, you will see the loss of these natural resources. There are those who think the death of the coral reefs will bring the death of the oceans. That's how important these natural treasures are to life in the oceans.

As we lose rainforests, ocean ecosystems, and other natural habitats, biodiversity on the planet decreases. The first law of ecology is that diversity increases stability. As we lose diversity on the planet, the global ecosystem becomes more fragile.

Into the Future

Looking at the models and the trends, the future is looking a little bleak. Certainly the United Nations and most worldwide governments see a potential disaster in climate change. However, if the prophecies have taught us anything, they have taught us that we have a choice. The future is what we make it. We can work to shift the trends, or we can be overcome by them.

Lifestyle Change

Maybe you believe that human impact is negligible to the larger picture of global warming. Even so, doesn't it just make sense to work on the levels that we can? Any reduction in the problem has to be helpful. The changes we must make to reduce global warming involve creating better air quality and cleaner water, conserving natural ecosystems, and living healthier lifestyles. Regardless of global warming, aren't these goals worth working for anyway? Change to the next age of the Maya can be traumatic and filled with loss or it can be a creative shift to a new relationship to the earth, nature, and the celestial system we live in. The choice is ours. What shall we do with the future?

Reducing Your Carbon Footprint

You've certainly heard about reducing your carbon footprint, using fewer resources, recycling, and being responsible for your effect on the planet. You may even have gone to workshops sponsored by government or environmental groups. Do you leave feeling this is all too little too late? You're certainly justified in feeling disappointed that it took this long to see the problem, but don't give up! The cumulative impact of each person on the planet is astronomical, and each of us makes a difference. Don't forget, the planet is a living system with its own homeostatic mechanisms. We don't have to do the whole thing alone. We simply have to get out of the way of the planet by reducing our impact. Each of us makes a difference!



Codex Cues

Check out the following websites for ideas on how to reduce your carbon footprint:

- ◆ The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: <http://epa.gov/climatechange/index.html>
- ◆ Earth Easy: www.eartheasy.com/article_global_warming.htm
- ◆ Climate Crisis: www.climatecrisis.net/takeaction/whatyoucando

Check with your own town or state for local advice.

Maybe you feel that in order to make a difference you must spend a lot of money putting in solar panels, buying hybrid cars, or replacing all of your appliances. Not so! Making a difference is about changing habits, changing the way we think about how we live on the planet. Little things add up to big differences. If you wait until you have the money for big changes, you may wait right past the moment of action. Here

is a quick list of simple habits you can easily change to decrease your impact on the planet. These steps may not save the planet but they will show your respect for the earth:

- ◆ Turn the water off while you brush your teeth.
- ◆ Reduce car trips by combining errands.
- ◆ Reuse your take-away coffee cups or get a travel mug.
- ◆ Reuse plastic shopping bags or get canvas bags.
- ◆ Turn off lights when you leave the room.
- ◆ Lower the thermostat on your water heater; most people have it set far hotter than needed.
- ◆ Change air filters and keep your air conditioners and furnace cleaned and tuned.
- ◆ Weatherproof windows in the winter.
- ◆ Reduce, reuse, recycle!
- ◆ In the winter turn your thermostat down three degrees, and in the summer turn it up three degrees.
- ◆ A leaky toilet can waste 200 gallons of water a day; be sure your fixtures are tight.
- ◆ Carpool whenever possible.
- ◆ Keep your car tires properly inflated and drive the speed limit!



Cosmic Caution

Did you know that a five-minute hot shower is equivalent to running a light bulb for 18 hours? You may want to consider that fact when taking extra-long or extra-hot showers!

Changing Relationships

In the end, changing how we act on the planet is one important step in slowing global warming. However, what is truly required is a change in our relationship to the earth. As long as we see ourselves as either masters subjugating nature or victims of cycles we have no control over, we have missed the point. Ironically, people who do not accept the level of human impact on global warming seem to believe that we are both masters and victims simultaneously. What the prophecies show us is that we are neither.

Rather we are part of a living universe—one that is interactive from the celestial level to the cellular level. What we need to do now is relate to the earth as a partner, to

respect the natural cycles, and to find a place of balance and harmony in our lifestyles. In the end, what we do is a reflection of what we think. It's time to change how we think of ourselves, of the earth, of the celestial cycles. It's time we return to alignment with the natural cycles and assist the planet in restoring balance.

The Least You Need to Know

- ◆ Global warming may be one of the mechanisms creating the earth changes predicted for 2012.
- ◆ Aligning to the celestial pulses of energy and activating sacred sites with k'ul may be part of rebalancing and revitalizing the planet.
- ◆ Global warming is a real trend and is causing major problems including raising sea levels, flooding, extreme weather, droughts, species extinction and relocation, and loss of human life.
- ◆ Both natural cycles and human impact are driving global warming.
- ◆ Simple changes in everyday habits can save energy and reduce your carbon footprint.
- ◆ To change the direction we are going requires changing the way we think.