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► **To cite this version:**

M Omerbashich. Milky Way does not cause periodic mass extinctions on Earth: (Reply to: Baker, R.G.V., Flood, P.G. (2015) The Sun-Earth connect 3: lessons from the periodicities of deep time influencing sea-level change and marine extinctions in the geological record, SpringerPlus 4:285). 2015. hal-01184503

HAL Id: hal-01184503

<https://hal.science/hal-01184503>

Preprint submitted on 14 Aug 2015

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Milky Way does not cause periodic mass extinctions on Earth

(Note on: Baker, R.G.V., Flood, P.G. (2015) The Sun-Earth connect 3: lessons from the periodicities of deep time influencing sea-level change and marine extinctions in the geological record, *SpringerPlus* 4:285)

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Australian researchers demonstrated that my periods in the Sepkoski record of World marine fossils have solar origin, eliminating possibility of cyclic galactic causes to mass extinctions.

While failing to establish a causal relationship between our Sun's activity and Milky Way environment's relative variations along the Sun's trajectory, Baker and Flood (2015) have in fact demonstrated that 5 of 6 longest natural periods that were obtained by Omerbashich (2006) in a unique approach to data processing and by using Gauss-Vaniček spectral analysis of Sepkoski compendium of marine fossil data, all arise as tidal ghosts. This confirms the Omerbashich (2006) main conclusion that certain intermediaries are to blame for the entire signal in the fossil data, and therefore for hypothesized altering of the Earth's climate, allegedly due to our galaxy. The said auxiliary finding is highly significant, because it excludes altogether (any and all) periodic galactic causes to mass extinctions of life on Earth.

In their research, the authors developed a robust solar model describing a relationship between their model-predicted solar harmonics and galaxy dynamics that supposedly causes periods normally seen in proxy paleoclimate data. The UNE model is centered on the famous ~63 Myr period, claimed earlier by some as a proof that galactic environment causes periodic mass extinctions of virtually all life on Earth as the Milky Way's spiral arm containing our solar system rotates. While rotating, it supposedly traverses once every ~63 Myr an imaginary region of Space which is tacitly believed to be catastrophic to life – yet itself mysteriously super-stable (energy-conserving; apparently stationary over vast time/distance scales; etc.).

Modeling as such is innately unreliable for drawing any physical conclusions. Worse yet, their modeling relied critically on speculations like the Sun's unlikely *flipping magnetic dynamo*. Also, while their model-harmonics' matching with the geomagnetic reversals drifts away with wavelength shortening, it converges on my periods. Given their model's internal robustness, as well as excellent matching with my periods primarily, the authors inadvertently demonstrated a main finding from Omerbashich (2006): the Sepkoski dataset's signal is due to some intermediaries of low fidelity potential (cf. vast gaps in paleoclimate data), insufficient to alter the dynamics of either the Earth's dynamo or biosphere.

Based on the said confirmation's identifying our Sun as one such intermediary, it follows that my periods arise due to the Sun magnetosphere picking up magnetic and other fluctuations within the galactic environment. As the Sun travels Milky Way, our star imprints that information tidally-gravitationally as secondary ghost-projections relayed in real-time to the Sun's surroundings, the Earth structure in particular.

References

Robert GV Baker and Peter G Flood (2015) The Sun-Earth connect 3: lessons from the periodicities of deep time influencing sea-level change and marine extinctions in the geological record, *SpringerPlus* 2015, 4:285. doi:10.1186/s40064-015-0942-6. Online: <http://www.springerplus.com/content/4/1/285>, see Table 1: <http://www.springerplus.com/content/4/1/285/table/T1>

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