DISASTER IS A REAL (ESTATE) OPPORTUNITY UNDERWATER

MONEY MAKING OPPORTUNITY - UNDERWATER REAL ESTATE DEAL

Earth is flat and creationism rules! but, believe it or not, it is an opportunity to make money, better than military business of selling bombs, missiles, rockets, wmd, mad, sdi, oil & natural gas, and opium!

"WE HAVE SPENT SEVEN TRILLION THERE AND GOT LOT OF OPIUM, NOTHING MORE"

As polar ice melts at unprecedented rates, rising sea levels take their toll on beaches everywhere. On average, the global rise caused by polar ice cap melting is around 2.5 millimeters (.098 inches) per year. However, at coral atolls that develop as their underlying land mass sinks, the relative rise in sea level can be greater than the global average. It is not fake news, Trump said. https://abcn.ws/2qUpMtM@realDonaldTrump
THEY SAY, BUT POTUS AND PRUITT DON'T BELIEVE THE FAKE NEWS, because of their low elevation and small size, many small island states are threatened with partial or virtually total inundation by future rises in sea level. In addition, increased intensity or frequency of cyclones could harm many of these islands (AS HIGH PROBABILITY AS NOVICHOK IN LONDON FROM PUTIN'S KREMLIN BACKYARD). The FAKE NEWS THAT THE existence or well-being of many small island states is ALLEGEDLY threatened by climate change and sea-level rise over the next century and beyond.

Plastic Garbage? Not Us, No, Never! Fake, Fake, Fake; Putin Clinton Gore Comey Are Behind All Of This To Make Money Including The Murder Of A Passenger, Real Evidence Is With Us And West@Realdonaldtrump.

Many small island states—especially the atoll nations of the Pacific and Indian Oceans—are among the most vulnerable to climate change, seasonal-to-interannual climate variability, and sea-level rise. Much of their critical infrastructure and many socioeconomic activities tend to be located along the coastline—in many cases at or close to present sea level (Nurse, 1992; Pernetta, 1992; Hay and Kaluwin, 1993). Coastal erosion, saline intrusion, sea flooding, and land-based pollution already are serious problems in many of these islands. Among these factors, sea-level rise will pose a serious threat to the ecosystems, economy, and, in some cases, the existence of many small island states. DON'T BELIEVE THE FAKE NEWS, ALLEGEDLY it is estimated that 30% of known threatened plant species are endemic to such islands, and 23% of bird species found on these islands are threatened (Nurse et al., 1998). ALLEGEDLY, projected future climate change and sea-level rise will lead to shifts in species composition.
Many small island nations are only a few meters above present sea level. These states FAKE TO face a serious threat of permanent inundation from sea-level rise. Among the most vulnerable of these island states are the Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Tonga, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Cook Islands (in the Pacific Ocean); Antigua and Nevis (in the Caribbean Sea); and the Maldives (in the Indian Ocean). Small island states may face the following types of impacts from sea-level rise and climate change (Gaffin, 1997; Nurse et al., 1998).

This circumstance is why the Chagos Islands in the mid-Indian Ocean and the entire nation of Maldives (comprising some 1,200 islands) are both experiencing a relative sea-level rise of nearly 1 centimeter (cm), or .39 inches, per year—four times faster than the global average! In general, a typical beach experiences about 150 units of horizontal erosion for every 1 unit of vertical rise. Therefore, a 1-cm (.39-inch) rise in sea level in the Maldives could remove 150 cm (59.06 inches) of beach platform each year. As a result, some scientists predict that the Maldives may be submerged. As a precaution, the Maldivian government is currently procuring parcels of high ground on the Asian continent to provide a long-term refuge for its 380,000 citizens.

World's First Underwater Residence to Open in the Maldives

Maldivian resorts offer underwater bedrooms. The Conrad resort sits on the ocean floor, 16.4 feet underwater, located in the Alifu Dhaalu Atoll, one of 26 natural atolls in the Maldives, known for being one of the best places to view whale sharks. The Muraka, which can accommodate up to nine guests, has two levels—one above water, and one below—and includes a powder room, gym, kitchen, bar, living room, dining area, two bedrooms, two bathrooms, butler’s quarters, and private security quarters - estimated to be $50,000 a night, according to Architectural Digest.

THERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY ON UNDERWATER REAL ESTATE! The United Arab Emirates IS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF IT ALREADY, unveiling its “Floating Seahorse” underwater villas in 2016!!
MORE FAKE NEWS

How to Enhance Awareness of Plastics in the Ocean

Small Island States: The small island states considered in this chapter are located mainly in the tropics and the subtropics. These island states span the ocean regions of the Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic, as well as the Caribbean and Mediterranean Seas. Because of the very nature of these states, the ocean exerts a major influence on their physical, natural, and socioeconomic infrastructure and activities.

The flattest country on Earth, the Republic of Maldives, is extremely vulnerable to rising sea level and faces the very real possibility that the majority of its land area will be underwater by the end of this century. Today, the white sand beaches and extensive coral reefs of the Maldives’ 1,190 islands draw more than 600,000 tourists annually.

- Sea level rise is likely to worsen existing environmental stresses in the Maldives, such as periodic flooding from storm surge, and a scarcity of freshwater for drinking and other purposes.
- Given mid–level scenarios for global warming emissions, the Maldives is projected to experience sea level rise on the order of 1.5 feet (half a meter)—and to lose some 77 percent of its land area—by around the year 2100. If sea level were instead to rise by 3 feet (1 meter), the Maldives could be almost completely inundated by about 2085.
- The Maldivian government has identified many potential strategies for adapting to rising seas, but is also considering relocating its people to a new homeland.
Climate Change Impacts on Ocean and Coastal Law: US and International Perspectives

Interactions between sea-level rise and wave exposure on reef island dynamics in the Solomon Islands, Environmental Research Letters

Shoreline recession at two sites has destroyed villages that have existed since at least 1935, leading to community relocations. Rates of shoreline recession are substantially higher in areas exposed to high wave energy, indicating a synergistic interaction between sea-level rise and waves. Understanding these local factors that increase the susceptibility of islands to coastal erosion is critical to guide adaptation responses for these remote Pacific communities.

Puerto Rico in the Dark

Here’s How Far the World Is From Meeting Its Climate Goals.

Global Environmental Change Issues in the Western Indian Ocean Region

The impacts of climate variability and extreme weather events are becoming a concern to the Republic of Mauritius, including Rodrigues, St Brandon and Agalega. The climate of the South West Indian Ocean (SWIO) small island states is influenced by large ocean-atmosphere interactions such as trade winds. They are often affected by tropical cyclones and other extreme weather. Some of them like the Saint Brandon or the Cargados Carajos Shoals and Agalega Islands are threatened by sea-level rise as well.

Indian Ocean Commission Develops Climate Change Adaptation Plan

Five Islands Have Disappeared into the Pacific Ocean - Condé Nast ...

---

*Om Shanti, Shanti!*

Subtlest mystery speeding from afar!
This radiant type of strength and youth!
Glowing eternally!

---

May the golden-rayed suneter come hither!
Shining forth he rises from the top of the dawn!
Praised by seers, my God Saturer!
Stepped forth and never moved his plane!
He steps forth the splendor of the sky the wide!
Seeing, far-shining, the shining wanderer!

- Rig Veda, sv. 55
PRUITT WILL KILL US BEFORE PUTIN

The HONEST ACT facilitates overruling EPA recommendations by its own master, e.g., EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt overruled EPA’s recommendations on organophosphorus nerve agents known as chlorpyrifos NERVE AGENTS, rejecting a petition to ban use of these compounds which are similar to the ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE INHIBITOR INSECTICIDE compound in the recent ALLEGED poisoning of Russian refugees in London by PUTIN. By reversing the previous administration’s steps to ban one of the most widely used pesticides in the world, we are returning to using sound science in decision-making—rather than predetermined results.