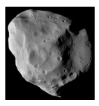
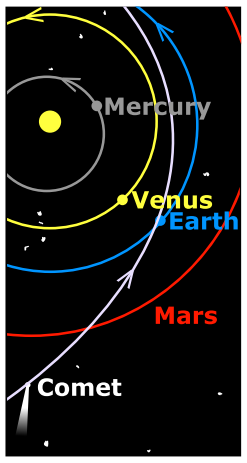
07 - What if ?

What if a large hollow comet (cotton candy like) with haf of the size of the earth, but only 5 times of our moon's volume



Small and massive center core

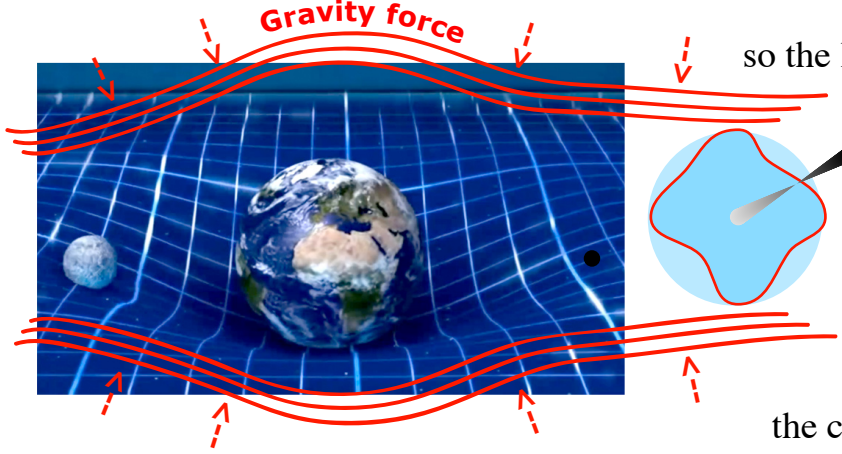
this comet come in the path of Earth almost at the same speed or at least gradually coming into the same speed



NOT A IMPACT CRASH, BUT A FUSION FROM A CRUSED ICE BODY

Hollow ice body (cotton candy like) with a volume around 5 times of the moon's volume in ice water →

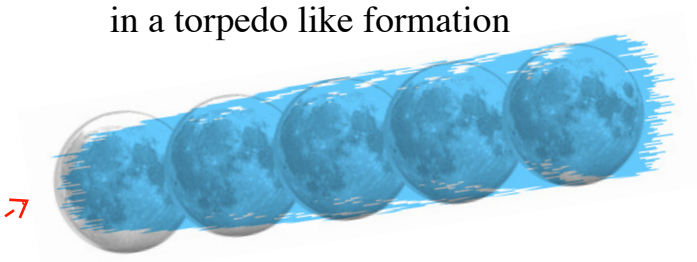
or around 1/5 of todays Earth's volume (reconstruction needed for more detailed)

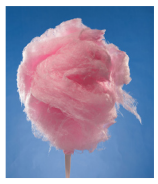


so the large and hollow body got crushed by the Earth's gravity

and the crushed hollow body dislodged from its core and keep on coming towards Earth in pretty much the same speed

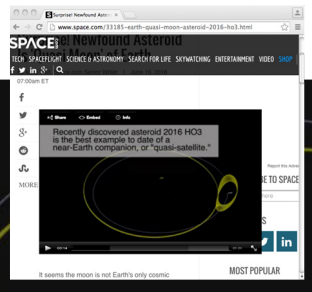
in a torpedo like formation



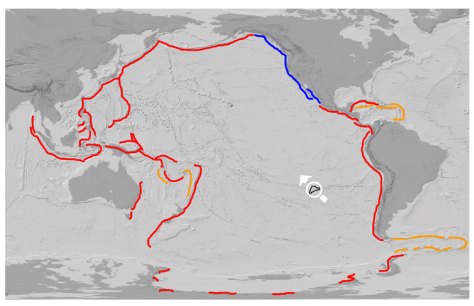


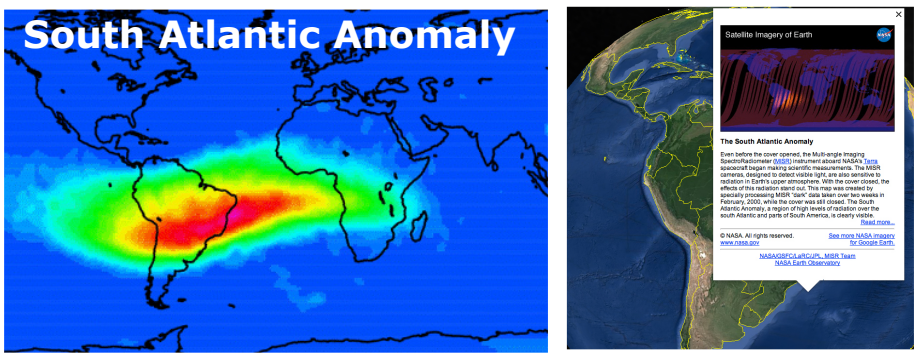
the core or parts of it, got thrown out in orbit by the gravity force, and it bounced off. but the hollow ice body of the comet keeps on coming

The Ice debris torpedo like body, keep coming towards Earth, at the same speed



Like this quasi moon found orbiting Earth





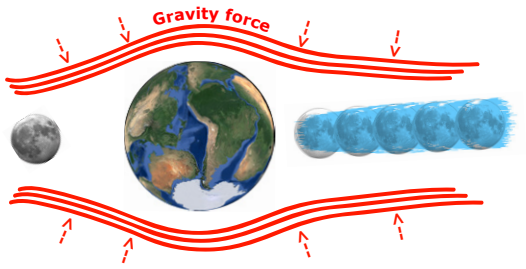
and south atlantic anomaly shows the entry point for this ice debry torpedo, blasting were is now the pacific ocean

break in point and vortex rings from it

videos in the web site

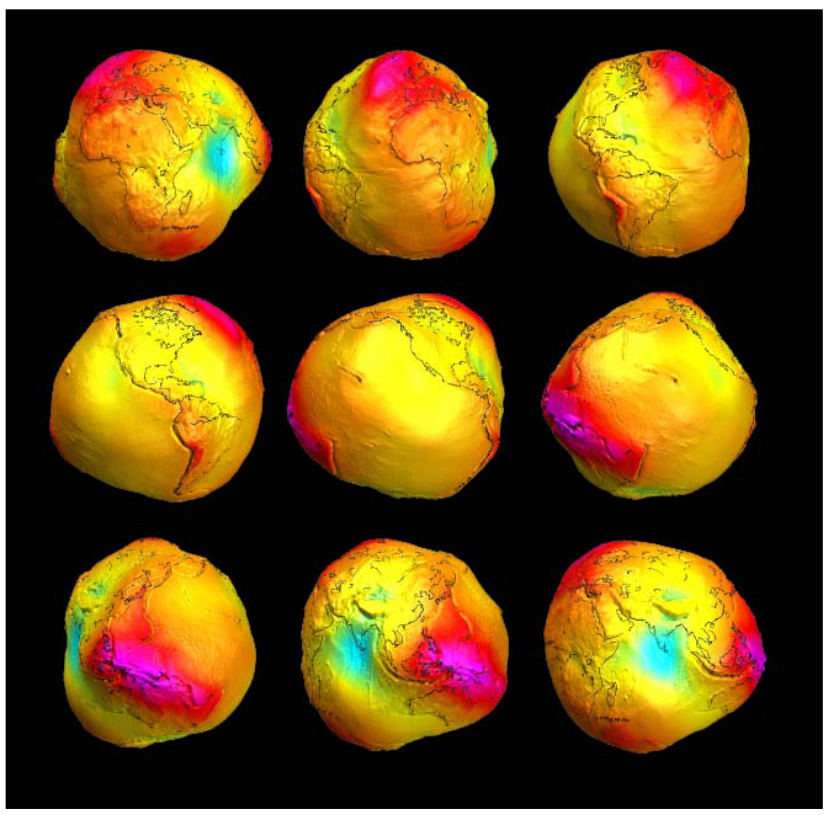
the crater from the break in point, or the epicenter for the touchdown, it took around 11 hours, and cover 21.000 Km, beginning on Easter Island and finishing at lake Vitoria, Africa

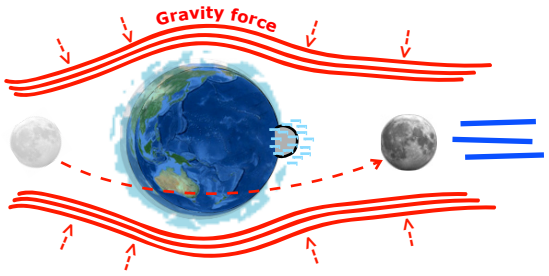
The moon was left behind at the fusion, because it's smaller volume.



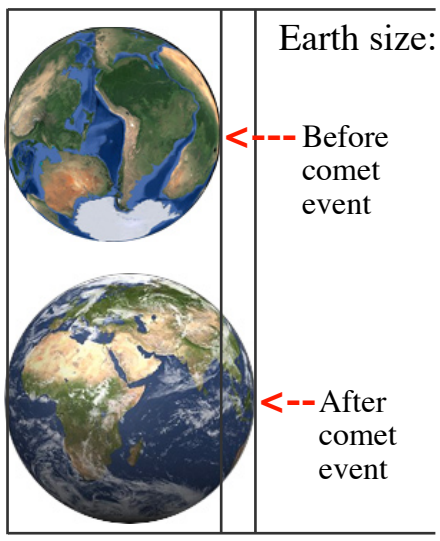
After impact the moon will shift position, to become between the comet tail and Earth, taking the hit of most comet debris trails.

this Earth's gravity map can be very helpful, understanding the impact that this event took upon Earth





There is evidence in The Dark Side of the Moon being bombarded by debris.



comet path in white, the trail made due Earth's rotation:

this theory is just a fair interpretation from the ocean floor, in trying to understand the continental drift tracks, and drag lines.