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Defend the earth apkpure

Just over a year ago, a Chelyabinsk meteor entered Earth's atmosphere, crossed the southern Urals and detonated a fireball that was briefly brighter than the sun. As a result of this event, governments have paid greater attention to the inevitable possible collision of Earth's asteroids. While funding for asteroid detection methods has been consistent for several years, the question of how we should deal with species ending in death stones is still in the theoretical phase. There are three proposed scenarios for dealing with such an event: Elect Morgan Freeman as President.Nudge rock out of the way using small engines or explosives that apply low amounts of delta-in for a long time. Aggressively invoke Newton's third law. Option number three is the one we'll discuss today, courtesy of Bong Wie, head of Iowa State University's asteroid development research division. The biggest reason to focus efforts on short-term methods of destroying asteroids is simple: we are not very good at seeing them coming. Asteroids are not very reflective, they are often in erratic orbits, and they have a worrying habit of sneaking up on us and just days before they pass near Earth. The Chelyabinsk asteroid was not detected until the sky lit up. The Bong Wie team is working on a device that would solve the asteroid problem by targeting thermonuclear weapons. He proposed the creation of the Hypervelocity Asteroid Intercept Vehicle (HAIV). The best way to think of it is as a high-speed ultra-dense tank shell pulling a nuclear weapon attached to the camera. The idea is simple: a high-density snail punches a crater into a rock face that becomes a focus point for nuclear detonation coming just milliseconds later. Using a crater to concentrate the impact of an explosion increases the total energy released into the rock and gives the bomb a better chance of changing the trajectory of the asteroid. According to Wie calculations, blowing a crater before a bomb explodes increases overall destructive power by a factor of 20.The most important thing about the HAIV system is that it's something we could build today, with already-extant devices. Delta IV Heavy is capable of raising two megatons of HAIV into orbit, with smaller rockets used for smaller HAIV. The political difficulty of avoiding death by meteoritesThat all this is, of course, that it is currently illegal to fire nuclear weapons into space. People tend to get jittery when words like a nuclear weapon are used in the same sentence as a huge, barely-controlled chemical reaction capable of sowing large swathes of the atmosphere with radioactive particles. While you might think that the possibility of total and complete destruction would bring people together in search of a mechanism of avoiding short range, to date this has not happened. We is optimistic about solving these problems. Theoretically, the whole system could be built and tested nuclear payload, this step being reserved for emergency measures (such as the detection of imminent asteroid intervention). The total cost of the vehicle is estimated at \$500M - not much when alternatives could include the deaths of tens of millions of people. Of course, all these works are designed to stop asteroids of relatively modest strength. If another dinosaur-killer were to come spinning from the sky, every nuke on Earth wouldn't do much more than give it a case of sniff - especially if we don't see it coming. As the only known planet that is habitable to human beings, the meaning of the Earth goes without saying. Every living organism known to science receives all its resources from Earth and has very few other options at its disposal. Without Earth, humans would have been condemned to extinction if they had not been able to adapt to the conditions of another planet before Earth disappeared. All living organisms require appropriate habitats or a surrounding region that supplies all its resources, such as food, water and oxygen. The earth has many different habitats, including deserts, forests, grassland, lakes, rivers and swamps. In addition, the world's oceans form one large habitat, called marine biome. Some creatures change or create their own habitats to suit their needs. Ants, termites, clover and other animals change trees and other objects in their habitat to suit their needs. Beavers take trees and build large and sophisticated dams to live in the water. People go further and create several unique habitats, such as urban, residential and agricultural areas. Humans have created small areas of habitat that can leave planet Earth, which go by the names of space shuttles, rockets and space stations. However, these habitats require resources from Earth to function. In addition, these habitats can only support a few individuals or animals for a relatively short period of time. Concepts are the ones we can all understand. A celebration of nature. Improving health. I'll sleep well. Strengthening the primal bond between humans and the planet we live on. The science of all this? Well, that's a little harder to understand. Which is why grounding - the practice of physically getting in touch with Mother Earth to better your health - remains a reality for some and fiction for others. To defend the grounding of the subdeterrant practice of grounding - also known as grounding - they often point to a 2012 study in the Journal of Environmental and Public Heath entitled Grounding: The Health Consequences of Reconnecting the Human Body to the Earth's Surface of Electrons to Prove Its Place. (There are other studies, too, that grounding proponents tout, but the JEPH one is their touchstone.) The article concludes that new evidence shows that contact with Earth – whether outside the ground barefoot or indoors linked to grounded conductive systems – can be a simple, natural and yet deeply effective environmental strategy. chronic stress, [autonomic nervous system] dysfunction, inflammation, pain, poor sleep, impaired [heart rate variability], hypercoagulant blood and many common health disorders, including cardiovascular disease. How is one earth? Well, it can be as simple as the act of walking barefoot outside. There, with bare skin on bare ground – this, again from the JEPH article – Reconnecting with Earth's electrons has been found to promote interesting physiological changes and subjective messages about well-being. That is, grounding proponents of the state, all in electrons. The Earth's surface is electrically watery, allowing free-reaching electrons to jump into the human body. That means providing nothing else - let's say a pair or rubberized sneakers - gets in the way. Once by one with the body, electrons balance the electrical state of the body and create, according to an article by Gaétan Chevalier, Stephen T. Sinatra, James L. Oschman, Karol Sokal and Pawel Sokal, a stable internal bioelectric environment for the normal functioning of all body systems. Ok. But what about at home, sleeping or working or eating? Can you get electrons indoors? Many grounding products – sheets, pillowcases, floor mats, etc. – are sold (red flag! red flag!), so you can get all the good ground energy with a roof over your head. All products have some kind of energy-lingual material – metal strips of some kind – wo wowomand into the product. The product is connected to the grounding hole of any electrical outlet. This soil should, of course, have a direct line to the ground. So, from the ground to the king-size bed on the second floor, you're grounded. All you need is a couple of grounding products, sold on several websites. These sites, it should be emphasized, have direct links to some of the authors of the above study (red flag!). Speaking out against grounding Dr. David Gorski, on the blog Science-Based Medicine, he leaves no country unburnt in his assessment of the practice. Basically, it's an overlay of 'science-y-sounding terminology on earth worship, where the power of the earth somehow maintains and protects us, and the cause of all diseases is due to man's 'disconnection' from the ground, writes Gorski, a surgical oncologist at the Barbara Ann Karmanos Cancer Institute at Wayne State University in Detroit. He is also chairman of the board of directors of the Society for Science-Based Medicine, a group dedicated to promoting good science in medicine and against pseudoscience in medicine. Basically, writes Gorski, it's magical thinking on a par with homeopathy. The Wall Street Journal took a look into grounding in a 2014 article titled Will Getting Grounded Help You Sleep Better and Relieve Pain? and found a lack of credibility, too. Author Laura Johannes interviewed professors and electrical technicians who confirmed that yes, walking barefoot outside, or inside on a grounded mat, can cause the body absorb electrons. But they point out that it happens all the time. What's more, they say there's nothing special about Earth's electrons. Johannes writes that there is little credible evidence of health benefits, according to an expert magazine interview. Dr. Andrew Weil is the founder, professor and director of the Arizona Center for Integrative Medicine at the University of Arizona at Tucson. He is also the best-selling author of books on holistic health. In a 2013 article on his site, DrWeil.com, he addressed the controversy surrounding grounding. We're going to need more studies on better design and having more participants before we can know if it's really possible to get health benefits from grounding, Weil wrote. While studies done so far are interesting, some of the hype for grounding is over-the-top. In the end, there are proponents of grounding who are steadfast in their belief that it works, and that the science-based community (along with some journalists and other disgusting characters) are out to get them. And there are hard-nosed skeptics who view grounding as a hoax like a bunch of scientific hooley and, at worst, as a capitalist enterprise designed to take money from sick people. As Weil suggests, other studies are never a bad thing. In the meantime, though, most would probably agree that a little barefoot walk in the park here and there can't hurt. Hurt.

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